Liverpool

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III.—NO. 792. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

[illegible] Evening Edition, (Sundays excepted.) One [illegible] at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

[illegible] FOR THE COUNTRY, is published [illegible] SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two [illegible] PER ANNUM. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; [illegible] FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; [illegible] to be sent to any distance beyond the limits of [illegible] payment to be made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, [illegible] of Mail goes, is as follows:

[illegible] ..... Free.
[illegible] ..... 18 cents.
[illegible] ..... 36 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible] Edition of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, for the circulation in California, [illegible] to supply Books and containing only news of general interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, [illegible] per copy.

[illegible] to be made in advance.

Agencies in [illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Governor's Veto.

In consequence of an accident to the Express Train on the Hudson River Railroad, we are unable to publish the Governor's objections to the Temperance bill, in the first of our morning's edition.

FROM ALBANY.

Nomination of Victor M. Rice for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Friday, March 31—9 P. M.

At the joint caucus of the Whig members of the Senate and Assembly, held this evening, there were 84 present—16 members of the Senate and 68 members of the Assembly.

It was resolved to proceed to the selection of a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The ballot resulted as follows: S. S. RANDALL, 29; VICTOR M. RICE, 51; D. VANOLINDA, 4.

MR. RICE having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated, which nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

J. R. S.

Accident to the Express Train on the Hudson River Road.

HONSON, Friday, March 31.

The down Express train met with a serious accident, this evening, about two miles above Tivoli, by striking over a large rock which is supposed to have fallen upon the track. The engine was badly smashed, and the fireman was seriously injured. The engineer escaped, slightly bruised. We do not learn that any of the passengers were seriously injured.

Navigation of the Hudson.

ALBANY, Friday, March 31.

A north wind has raised the water in the river, and the *Oneida* has floated off, and is now at her dock here. The *Reliance Newton* arrived this morning. The *Newsboy Hudson* leaves for New-York this evening.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, March 31.

REPORTS, &c.

For a loan to Brooklyn, for the Fire Department.

To incorporate the American Political Statistical Society.

MR. HOWARD reported a joint resolution for the prosecution of a suit to determine the title to the "King's Farm."

The bill relative to the collection of water tax rents in New-York, with an amendment authorizing the redemption within twenty years of all lands sold for taxes or rates, was concurred in.

A message from the Governor, with his veto on the Temperance bill, was announced.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, and print the veto.

A question was raised that the Senate must forthwith proceed to consider the bill.

The CHAIR decided against that view.

Mr. CROSBY appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSPERGER to reconsider the vote laying the appeal on the table.

Pending a debate on this, the Senate, amid great confusion, adjourned to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill was introduced to amend the New-York Jury Law.

The bill to suppress lotteries and gift tickets, and the bill making appropriations for Clinton Prison, were ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the bill consolidating the Albany Northern with other Railroads.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, March 31.

Mr. LEGGETT asked consent to enter a protest against the Street Commissioner's bill. Refused.

Mr. PIERRO asked consent to move that the select committee having charge of the House Temperance bill, report it complete.

The motion received 54 votes in its favor, but was lost—a two-thirds vote being necessary.

The bill relative to the Seamen's Fund Retreat was passed.

Also, the bill to increase the capital of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York City Railroad.

Mr. J. E. WILLIS moved that the House take up the resolution to adjourn for the purpose of visiting New-York.

The House refused.

A call of the house took place, and occupied some time.

The bill forming Companies to navigate Canals and Lakes was debated to the recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Navigation Companies (Canals, Lakes, &c.,) bill was rejected—Yeas, 40; Nays, 60.

A communication was received from the Vestry of Trinity Church in answer to a resolution from the House.

No Duel after all.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 31.

The CUTTING and BRECKINRIDGE affair is amicably settled on terms honorable to both parties. This is unquestionably true. O.

The Difficulty Adjusted—No Duel.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 31.

The difficulty between Messrs. CUTTING and BRECKINRIDGE has been settled upon a basis entirely honorable to both parties. Offensive expressions in debate have been withdrawn by both parties. Mr. PRESTON, of Kentucky, will make an explanation in the House to-day.

We understand that the affair was brought to a happy termination last night. The result gives universal satisfaction here.

The fury in the case of SCHAUMBURGH are still out.

Letter from Md.: Bedini—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 31.

The Baltimore *Catholic Metropolitan Magazine* publishes a long letter from M. BEDINI to the Archbishop of Baltimore, dated at London, replying to the charges made against him in this country.

The Summer rates for transportation of freight on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad go into operation to-morrow.

We have no mail south of Wilmington this evening.

Arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, March 31.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived here last evening, and sailed again for Liverpool at about 11 o'clock.

The Southern Mail—Maryland Coal Miners.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 31.

We have no mail south of Washington.

The Cumberland *Journal* says that the miners in the Frostburg region have recommenced work.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 28.

The steamship *Augusta*, Capt. LYON, arrived here on Tuesday morning, from New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, March 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,500 bales, at 8c.@10c. The market shows a decline of ⅛c.@¼c.—good middling being quoted at 9½c.

☞ GEO. W. JERKINS, Esq., Secretary of the City Post-Office, is about to retire from that post. He will be succeeded by Mr. CALDWELL. A complimentary correspondence has passed between the Superintendents of the different departments in the office and Mr. JERKINS, in which the most friendly feelings are expressed on both sides.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III.—NO. 792. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from the Foreign Files.

The *Canada* reached Boston yesterday morning, and grounded in attempting to enter at low tide. She was got off at 9, and her mails reached this City at a late hour last night. She met the *Baltic* as she came out of Liverpool. We give below all the extracts from our foreign files which seem of interest.

At midnight on Wednesday, the 29th inst., the *Canada* came in collision with the brig *Bells*, Capt. MAGEE, from Boston, bound for Halifax, and sank her almost immediately.

Mrs. KEEFLER, a lady passenger, and the steward of the brig were drowned. All others on board were rescued by the *Canada's* boats, and at 9 A. M., on the 30th, were put on board the steamship *Arabia*, bound for Halifax.

The *Canada* lost her bowsprit, and sustained other damage by the collision.

The *Canada* reports that she exchanged signals, at 8 P. M. on Saturday, the 18th inst., near Holyhead, with a large steamer, supposed to be the Collins steamer *Baltic*.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

[BY SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.]

The London *Times* received the following from its correspondent at Vienna, by telegraph:

"VIENNA, Wednesday Evening, March 15.

"The following is from an excellent source, though its correctness cannot be vouched for implicitly:

"'The new propositions of Russia are based on the maintenance of existing treaties between Russia and the Porte. If this be admitted, Russia will quit the Principalities, provided that the combined fleets quit the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

"'Negotiations will then be resumed, in which the propositions of Prince MENSCHIKOFF will form the base of a new convention with the Porte, in which the four Powers are to participate.

"'It is asserted that Austria and Prussia were willing to agree to these terms, and that Baron BOURQUENEY, on the part of France, thought them worthy of consideration, but that Lord WESTMORELAND insisted on the revision of the existing treaties.

"'It is also said, that if the Western Powers reject these terms, Austria will consider herself free from her engagement to them.'

"According to advices from Constantinople, of the 6th inst., the fleets were still at Beicos. Some Egyptian troops were to be sent to Candia.

"REDSCHID PASHA had made use of menacing language to M. METAXA, the Greek Minister.

"According to advices from Athens, of the 9th inst., the Turks had made a second sortie from the Citadel of Arta, and violated the Greek Territory.

"This is not probable, but, if true, the insurgents must have been completely routed."

The Attitude of the War Question.

From the London Times, March 17.

Rumors there undoubtedly are, both in this and other countries—we can hardly say of the resumption of negotiations for peace—but of fresh propositions tending to suggest some means of bringing the impending rupture in Europe, and the existing war in the East, to an amicable termination. It becomes, therefore, our duty to notice the existence of these rumors, although we are unacquainted with the form or the substance of any such propositions—if, indeed, they have actually been made. Our correspondent at Vienna has transmitted to us, with some reservation, a sketch of some such proposals, but we can discover nothing in this communication different from the essential conditions rejected by Austria herself, at one of the last meetings of the Vienna Conference. We think, therefore, that any proposals of this nature now proceeding from Russia, must be received with the utmost distrust and incredulity, and we can only regard them as means employed to suspend the energetic preparations of England and France, and, above all, to detach, if possible, the German Powers from the alliance of the Western Governments. Then, indeed, is no objection that we can hardly suppose any Cabinet in Europe to be the dupe of it; and it will require much stronger evidence to convince us that the German Powers have already been so incautious as to adopt it. It is improbable that any such propositions should have proceeded from Russia, for they do not materially differ from the terms she has repeatedly rejected. The draught proposed by the Turkish Government on the 12th of last December, contained the clause for the renewal of the treaties between Russia and the Porte; and LOUIS NAPOLEON'S letter to the CZAR conceded the point of the withdrawal of the fleets from the Black Sea in exchange for the evacuation of the Principalities. All these points have been discussed for months; and if Russia chose to conclude peace on these terms, it was open to her to do so; but she has invariably rejected them, and we have no reason to suppose that she is now at all more disposed to submit. But, even if she were disposed to accept the terms offered to her three months ago, with a period of forty days in which to signify her compliance, we should still entertain great doubts whether it is now for the true interest of Europe, of the Ottoman Empire, or of this country, to purchase peace on such conditions. This war has not arisen, as Russia would have us believe, out of a misapprehension or an exaggerated incident. It is a conflict between those influences which already divide the East, and must, ere long, divide Europe. Russia herself has declared in one of her recent documents that the reform of the Government of the Porte, which has been vigorously promoted by English and French Envoys, is, in reality, the destruction of the Turkish power, and that, without hastening that inevitable event, she is prepared to take advantage of it. The Western Powers, on the contrary, still look to this reform of the Sultan's Government as the best practicable means for restoring to the Empire a certain amount of force and vitality. According to one class of physicians the patient is dying of the treatment—according to another, of the disease which they hope to subdue. But if we are to avoid the recurrence of those evils which have in the last few years been constantly impending over us, it is not enough, at the stage at which we are now arrived, to patch up a hollow peace. Ample opportunity has been given to Russia to withdraw from the position she has wrongfully assumed; but every fresh proposal has been repelled with fresh scorn. Those offers were made to avert war; but we are now entitled to require more solid pledges and a more effectual settlement, for they must be regarded as the result of impending hostilities. Since the former treaties between Russia and the Porte, which were all extorted by defeat from the weaker of those two Powers, have proved to be the fruitful cause of dissension, and even to afford pretexts for further interference, no arrangement can be less satisfactory than one which includes the renewal of such engagements. We might have asserted to that sacrifice three months ago, for the preservation of peace, but we cannot make it on the brink of action. Two powerful fleets have already left our shores, and will soon, in conjunction with the naval forces of France, be watching the portals of the Bosphorus and the Sound. An army is on its way to the Sultan's territories. Trade with Russia is suspended, and is already finding new channels of supply. The union of England and France is powerfully strengthened by their joint action in a just cause; and all the rest of Europe has acknowledged the rectitude of our intentions, and the importance of our objects. To restore the state of things which existed twelve months ago, before this question began, is undesirable, even if it were possible; for we have the recorded opinion of Russia that this state of things was actually leading to the speedy and inevitable dissolution of the Ottoman Empire; so that, if we restore that which existed before, we should only restore that which Russia had already condemned as indefensible and marked for her prey.

There is an honest and spacious instinct among the English nation that no such adjustment would be more than a temporary check to Russia, a heavy blow to the Ottoman Empire, and a disgrace to ourselves; nor do we believe that the British and French Governments are disposed to throw away a single moment on the discussion of such proposals. Their *ultimatum* is the communication which left Vienna about twelve days ago, and the only practical result to which it is worth while to devote much attention is the reply which may now shortly be expected from the Emperor NICHOLAS to that intimation. With reference to this point, we may here repeat that we never asserted that Prussia and Austria had signed that document. Prussia, in fact, did not concur in it; Austria publicly expressed her assent to the principles laid down by it; but she forwarded to her own Minister at St. Petersburg her representations upon the case; for there is this obvious difference between our position towards Russia and that of Austria—that her diplomatic relations have not yet been interrupted, and that ours are at an end. Our language is, therefore, simply that of antagonists demanding redress; hers is still the remonstrance of a friendly Power, wavering behind the feeble defences of a neutral policy. The German Courts, and especially Prussia, are singularly mistaken if they imagine that a State can mediate with effect if it has unhappily ceased to inspire confidence and respect; and, if they have taken any part in urging these fresh proposals upon France and England at the request of Russia, they should at least have satisfied themselves that those terms are consistent with all the propositions adopted at Vienna, and with the concessions the Porte is prepared to make. The failure of Prince HOHENZOLLERN at Paris is a sufficient indication of the resolution of the Western Powers; and General GROTHEN will doubtless convey back to the King of Prussia the unanimous determination of this country to adhere, without any surrender or deviation, to the cause it has once espoused.

Indication of the Position of Austria.

VIENNA, Sunday, March 12, 1854.

The statesmen and politicians of the West were some time since inclined to believe that Austria had resolved to assume the same attitude towards Russia as the Western Powers, but the information recently forwarded has sufficiently proved that such is not exactly the case. Prussia has recently displayed some irresolution, and England, which is naturally anxious to secure the cooperation of the most highly civilized State in Germany, appears to have come to the conclusion that she is about to go over to the Cossack camp. Perhaps no explain how matters really stand. Austria, as a German Power, has recently assumed the initiative in the Oriental question, and her rival has considered it necessary to make some little show of opposition. It is probable that King FREDERICK WILLIAM has never seriously entertained any idea of commencing the aggressive policy of his august brother-in-law, but if such was the case this Government has now received what it considers perfectly satisfactory explanations from Prussia. Whether France and England will be as well content is, however, a different matter. In order that the intended policy of the two German Powers may be properly understood, it becomes necessary to recapitulate. Some time since you were informed that an unfavorable reply had been received to the propositions made by the Imperial Cabinet through Count ORLOFF. The contents of the dispatch were communicated to the representatives of the other Powers at a Conference which was held on the 6th or 8th, but no steps towards a renewal of negotiations for peace were taken. A day or two after this the Austrian Government considered it necessary to make known to the nation the exact position which it proposed to assume both towards Russia and the Western Powers, and this was done in the Ministerial communication of the 7th. Austria fully acknowledges the justice of the cause in defence of which the Western Powers have taken up arms, but she will only give her material assistance if the Turkish Provinces which are contiguous to her own territories should become the scene of extraordinary movements. For two reasons this Government long delayed making known its final resolve—it had a natural disinclination openly to assume an antagonistic attitude towards Russia, and an equally natural dislike to incur the heavy expense inseparable from extensive concentrations of troops. As the *Ost. Deutsche Post* correctly observes, Austria forms the vanguard of Germany towards the East, and has therefore already been obliged to place powerful corps of observation on her frontiers. The geographical position of Prussia enables her to remain a passive spectator for some time longer. It is my duty to lay before you opinions entertained by persons who from their social position must be well informed of what is going on, even if they do not coincide with my own, and this having been done, it is necessary to observe, that Russia is more than ever intent on disturbing the friendly relations existing between the Western Powers and the German Courts, by representing to the latter that if they make common cause with the Emperor of the French, a death-blow will be inflicted on the cause of legitimate and hereditary Government. This, as you are aware, is a very ticklish point both with Austria and Prussia, and the ultra-Conservative factions in both countries still entertain strong hopes that both the German Powers will at last "return to their allegiance to Russia;" and, unfortunately, this opinion is shared by many persons who foresee that such a policy would inevitably lead to the downfall of both countries. Baron MEYENDORFF'S position here is anything but agreeable. The Russian diplomatist foresaw from the very first that insuperable obstacles to the realization of the plans of his Imperial master would arise, and he is now most unjustly accused of having been inkeeping in furthering them. According to the *Coperir Zeitung Correspondence*, the Russian Minister does not entertain the slightest hope that the *ultimatum* of the Western Powers will be accepted at St. Petersburg.

The temporary suspension of the *Lloyd*, which took place at the express demand of Baron MAYENDORFF, has produced a singularly unfavorable impression here, and particularly on the moneyed world. After the Ministerial declaration of the 7th every one felt assured that, in future, the interests of Austria would alone be cared for, but it has again become evident that this Government is not yet free from the leading strings of Russia. The Austrian papers are placed in a very singular position. If they censure the measures of Government they receive a "warning," and if they give them their support they meet with no better treatment. Not long since the *Wanderer* was "warned" for displaying an unfriendly spirit towards France, and now the *Lloyd* is punished for advocating the policy of France and condemning that of Russia. The last-mentioned paper was yesterday totally ignorant why it had been suspended, and even men high in office supposed that it was in consequence of a leader in which the policy of Prussia was denounced; but in the afternoon the Stadtholder ordered the other organs of the press to publish the following notice:

"The *Wiener Lloyd*, in its 53d number, has a leader, signed E. W., in which the letter of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia (to LOUIS NAPOLEON) is spoken of in a scoffing, sneering manner, which is as incompatible with the maintenance of order as it would be with the dignity of the Imperial Government, if it permitted the public act of a Sovereign to be criticised in such an improper manner. The Direction of Police is therefore, in accordance with paragraph 22 of the Press Laws, instructed to suspend the *Wiener-Lloyd* during eight days, previous warning having produced no effect. The execution of this order is to be announced here, as well as to the Chief of the Supreme Police."

Mr. E. WARRENS has to-day announced that, as an indemnification to the subscribers to his paper, a pamphlet, entitled the Greatest Question yet Discussed, will be given gratis on the 15th of this month. Public opinion is just now as strong here as elsewhere, though less loud, and Mr. WARRENS is universally considered a martyr to the cause of truth and justice. Before the revolution, Austria had no press; and being systematically abused and written down by foreign papers, she became a "by-word" among the nations. This fact must now be entirely forgotten, or Government would hardly be so intent on crushing its natural defenders.

Russian Intrigues in Hungary.

Correspondence of the Daily News:

PARIS, Wednesday, March 15, 1854.

I learn by private letters from Hungary that Russian emissaries are at work on a large scale to get up an insurrection there, with a view to frighten the Emperor of Austria into a Russian alliance. It might be thought that the Hungarian patriots would not readily lend an ear to any propositions emanating from the destroyer of their independence; but in *the Magyar element of the population hatred of the Austrian rule is so intense that whole provinces are ready to rise against it under any circumstances.* They do not look to consequences, but desire only to have arms in their hands. Thus the CZAR has a fine field for his double game. He finds Hungarians ready to rise at his bidding, at the risk of being betrayed, and when they are in arms he will say to Francis Joseph, "I alone can save your crown."

The Porte and Austria.

BRUSSELS, Sunday, March 12, 1854.

It is positively asserted, in a well-informed circle, that the Porte decidedly objects to the occupation, even temporary, of any portion of European Turkey by Austrian troops, and that OMER PACHA has made strong representations on the subject to the Government—that gallant commander having long been fully cognizant of the extent of Austrian intrigues in Bosnia, Herzegovine, and Montenegro.

The Policy of Prussia.

According to all reliable information the fact of a turn in Prussian policy to the advantage of Russia is placed beyond doubt. The Orlof propositions submitted to the Vienna conference, and by it condemned, are now broken up, and are now to be once more urged at London and Paris by diplomatic agents specially appointed for that purpose.

The Prince of HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN, the Envoy Extraordinary sent to Paris by the King of Prussia, has presented an autograph letter from his Sovereign to the Emperor of the French. The letter has not been published, but it is said to be studiously respectful, and almost obsequious. The King of Prussia declares that at the same time that he approves of the conduct of England and France with respect to the Eastern question, he cannot consent to abandon the system of strict neutrality which he has laid down for himself, and that to this attitude he was perfectly agreed with Austria and the German States. From her position between the belligerent Powers, Prussia would be exposed to the brunt of the battle, without being quite sure of being adequately defended. The letter terminates with an attempt to enforce the considerations in favor of the maintenance of peace, namely: that there was no longer any ground for war, since England and France were not asking greater concessions from Turkey than Russia herself had demanded—that is to say, a perfect equality of position and rights between Mussulmans and Christians.

Failure of the Russian Minister to France—General News.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 15—6 P. M.

I am in a position to confirm the fact I yesterday announced of the failure of the mission of Prince HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN. That mission was intended to remove the unfavorable impression caused by the weakness and vacillation of the Berlin Cabinet respecting the alliance of the Western Powers; to assure this Government that the neutrality proclaimed by Prussia, and forced upon her by the peculiarity of her position with reference to Russia and the comparatively slight interest she possessed in the East, meant nothing whatever hostile to France or England, nor favorable to Russia; and that even in this late stage of the affair Prussia was still animated by the desire, and did not entirely give up the hope, of being in some measure useful in preventing the peace of the world from being disturbed. To these and other arguments of a similar kind the reply was, that it was impossible to interpret the declaration of the neutrality of Prussia in the sense which Prince HOHENZOLLERN gave to it, namely, that it implied no favor and no leaning to Russia. It was known that on two important occasions Russia had demanded from Prussia a declaration of neutrality, and Prussia, having made that declaration, it could not now be said that no concession had been granted to that Power, and that nothing hostile to the allied Powers had been done. Prussia was not asked by France and England to put her army in movement, or to send any portion of it to cooperate with the allied forces; all that had been required was, that, as she had joined hitherto in the conference, she should now do nothing which would have the appearance of making a concession to Russia. This Prussia had not done, and no explanation could do away with the facts which were before the world. With respect to the anxiety of Prussia to preserve peace, the best proof would be to give the same adherence she had hitherto done to the policy of the allies.

I alluded yesterday to what was said respecting another part of the mission of the Prince, relating to certain propositions to which the Emperor of Russia might be disposed to accede. According to this account, the Prince was to represent to the Emperor NAPOLEON that, as England and France were resolved to require from Turkey a treaty which would guarantee the rights and immunities of the Christian subjects of the Porte, and place them on a footing of equality with the Turks, that existed no further cause of war; that the Emperor of Russia never had any other pretensions than to secure to those who professed his creed what England and France were to demand for all the Christians; and that Russia would be prepared to sign a collective Treaty with the two great Western Powers to that effect, which should, moreover, include a stipulation for ships-of-war belonging to all nations to enter and navigate the Black Sea. I cannot affirm that such propositions were put forward by the Prussian Envoy; I mentioned yesterday that the fact was, if not absolutely denied, at least much doubted in a quarter that ought to be well informed. But there is reason to believe that, independent of the explanations of Prussian neutrality already adverted to, expectations of mediation on the part of Prussia formed a portion of this mission. But it is certain that neither the part of that mission. But it is certain that neither the project, of whatever kind it may be, nor the explanations were found satisfactory; and while Prince HOHENZOLLERN was proceeding to urge them, the Emperor took hold of his hand, shook it in a very friendly manner, and said, "Prince, I am most happy to see you as a friend, but, as respects the object of your mission, I have only to say, it is too late." From this it may be inferred that the project of mediation was as little satisfactory as the rest.

The Russian Government is said to be making at this moment extraordinary levies of seamen. A recent ukase orders all the sons of free sailors who are employed in the Imperial merchant navy to serve fifteen years in the Imperial Navy, from the date of the said ukase. Boys 15 years old are to enter the service immediately, and those only 8 years of age are to be placed at the disposal of the Governor General of Cronstadt, who is to send them to nautical schools lately established.

The Wallachian *Monitor* announces the appointment of Marshal PASKIEWITSCH to the command of the grand army of operations, and his arrival in the Danubian Provinces in the beginning of Spring.

The Minister of Finance has ordered that as the accommodation at the Treasury has been found altogether insufficient for the crowd which is flocking to subscribe to the loan of 250,000,000f., registers of subscription shall also be opened at the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations, in the Rue de Lille: at the central receiving office for the department of the Seine in the Rue Neuve des Mathurins; and at the mairie of each of the 12 arrondissements of Paris. The *Moniteur* publishes a table showing the amount of the first instalment of one-tenth to be paid by subscribers for any amount of *rente* from 10f. to 1,000f.; also, the amount of each of the 14 subsequent payments. The table gives the figures separately for the Four-and-a-Half and the Three per Cents.

The same rush of subscribers to the national loan was observed to-day at the Treasury and in the fourteen subscription offices opened in Paris. Much eagerness to subscribe was also evinced in the departments. At Havre, it was impossible to inscribe all the persons who presented themselves the first day. At Orleans, the crowd was likewise considerable, and many operatives were seen in the number. At Amiens, the sum paid into the hands of the Receiver General, up to 4 o'clock, exceeded 1,400,000 francs. At Rouen, the demands amounted to more than 160,000 francs *rente*, representing a capital of upwards of 2,000,000 francs. On the loan itself, the *Siècle* says:

"With us it would have been difficult to have had recourse to taxation, which gives all that it can give. Any new charge imposed on the mass of tax-payers would, no doubt, have been supported with resignation and patriotism, for in France we spare neither our blood nor our gold before an enemy; but such an appeal would perhaps have had the effect of paralyzing all our internal activity. A loan has therefore wisely been had recourse to. It is known what the negotiations of loans formerly were—the brutal shock of the most grasping interests. Financial associations were organized, capital was collected, conditions were fixed for the Government, and monstrous advantages were stipulated for. Capitalists and Government bowed before this redoubtable power. We, however, demanded with loud cries the reform of this abuse, the end of such iniquities. Popularize the *rente*, we said—give to all the profits which you reserve to a few. Where do the bankers, who impose such severe laws on you, get their money? From individual savings; and they sell it in detail with profit to the merchant, the manufacturer, the *employé*, the landowner, and the shopkeeper. Call, then, on the shopkeeper, the landowner, the *employé*, the manufacturer, the merchant—on whoever, in short, has been happy enough or prudent enough to realize savings—call all these classes to take part in the loan—tell them the advantages you offer, the object you pursue, what you wish to do with the millions you solicit—and if the undertaking be useful, the object national, no one will make default."

Declaration of Siege in Russia.

The *Moniteur* of March 16, under the date of St. Petersburg, March 7, gives copies of five official documents declaring various parts of the Russian dominions to be in a state of siege. Each document is in the form of an Imperial ukase, dated March 5.

The first states that, under present circumstances, His Majesty thinks it necessary to declare the Government of Ekatherinowsla and the arrondissement of Taganrog to be in a state of siege, and places those localities under the orders of the General of cavalry, M. KNORRORING, with the privileges granted by the regulations issued on the 5th December, 1846.

The second ukase declares St. Petersburg to be in a state of siege, and places the Government under the authority of the Grand Duke, heir to the throne, Commander-in-Chief of the Guards and Grenadiers, with the privileges accorded to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

By the third ukase, the Governments of Esthonia and Livonia are placed in a state of siege; Esthonia to be under the orders of General Aide-de-Camp BRAU, and Livonia under those of the Aide-de-Camp General, Prince of Italy, Count SWAROFF-KIMINSKY, Military Governor of Riga.

The next ukase declares the Government of Archangel to be in a state of siege, under the orders of Vice-Admiral BOEL, Military Governor of the place.

By the fifth ukase, the Kingdom of Poland, and the Governments of Courland, Kowno, Wilna, Grodno, Volhynia and Podolia, are declared to be in a state of siege. The ukase also states that the Government of Bessarabia, and that part of the Government of Cherson, situated on the right bank of the Bug, which were declared to be in a state of siege, by the ukase of the 19th of November, 1853, are to be now in a similar position; and that all these places are to be under the authority of Field-Marshal General Prince of Warsaw, Count PASKEWITSH D'EIRVAN, Commander-in-Chief of the active army.

The ukase, in addition, states that the Emperor ordains that the government of Podolia, the part of the government of Cherson, situated on the right bank of the Bug, and the Province of Bessarabia, shall, at the same time, be placed under the authority of Aid-de-Camp General Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, commander of the troops of the 3d, 4th and 5th corps of infantry, who is to have the prerogatives granted to the commanders of detached corps by the ukase of Dec. 5, 1846.

The ukase then provides that the Kingdom of Poland and the governments of Courland, Kowno, Volhynia and Grodno, during the absence of the Field-Marshal, shall be under the authority of General Aide-de-Camp Count BENNIGSEN; and that Aid-de-Camp General Baron OSTEN-SACKEN shall retain in Bessarabia and in the government of Cherson the powers granted to the commanders of detached corps by the ukase of Nov. 19, 1853.

A NEW PROJECTILE.—In Constantinople a manufactory has been established for those fatal explosive balls of which so large a quantity has been of late imported into the East. They were discovered by an apothecary, and are said to be filled with some species of gas, or chloroform, and explode on falling upon or striking against any hard object. An experiment is said to have been made at Cherbourg with an old vessel, in the hold of which some thirty dogs were shut up, all of which were found dead within a few minutes after the ball had entered.

The British Coasting Trade—Interesting Debate.

In the House of Lords, Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, moved the second reading of the Coasting Trade bill. Noble Lords opposite who had anticipated so much evil from the passing of the measure for the repeal of the navigation laws in 1849, would, with his noble friends on that side of the House, be pleased to learn that it had proved a great boon to the shipping trade. The shipping showed an increase of 700,000 tons, and the additional seamen employed amounted to 20,000. If any portion of the shipping trade had not partaken of this prosperity, it was the coasting trade, which, so far from having increased, had remained stationary. [Hear, hear.] He was aware that the conveyance of coal by railway and the employment of steamboats had diminished the number of ships employed in the coasting trade. One objection which had been urged to extending the measure of 1849 to the coasting trade had been that it would afford facilities for carrying on a contraband trade to allow foreign ships to be employed in the coasting trade. That objection, however, he thought was of little weight when it was remembered that the fact of the persons employed speaking a foreign tongue would render it difficult for them to evade the revenue officers. The whole trade of the country had suffered from the want of shipping; freights had risen upwards of fifty per cent., and in the trade between Newcastle and London the wages of seamen had risen from three and four pounds per month to seven and eight pounds. The consequence of this was a great increase in the price of coal to the consumer in this town. As an instance of the injury which had been inflicted on trade by the want of shipping, he might state the fact, that there was a large company in Newcastle employed in the manufacture of alkali, and which required upwards of 100,000 tons of shipping during the last year, but they were greatly impeded in their operations from the want of vessels, although there were many Norwegian ships lying in the port which had brought over cargoes of timber. He hoped their lordships would see the policy of relaxing the law which gave rise to so much inconvenience and loss. There was no fear of foreigners being able advantageously to compete with Englishmen when it was considered that the latter would have a perfect knowledge of the coast and the ports; but many foreign vessels which now came from the Baltic and elsewhere with cargoes, were often obliged to go in ballast to some other port to obtain a cargo, and no less than 415,000 tons of foreign shipping sailed from one port in England to another during the last year in ballast. [Hear.] Another important consideration was, that if they kept up the price of freights by the continuance of the present law, the result would be to throw a large portion of the trade into the hands of the railway companies, who were now most formidable competitors; and if they once got the greater part of the trade into their hands it would be difficult to restore it back to its former channel. With regard to a suggestion made in the other house, that measures should be taken to secure reciprocity, and that no country should be admitted to the advantage of our coasting trade which refused to permit British ships to participate in their coasting trade, he was of a different opinion. He thought we should rather prove our confidence in the correctness of the principles we were adopting by allowing them to work their own way, and that foreign Governments should be induced to follow our example, not by any bargain compelling them to concede equal advantages, but by the success attending their adoption by us. [Hear.] And in the case of the United States of America, the effect of throwing open our coasting trade to American vessels would be, to a great extent, to remove the constitutional objection urged by the United States Government against admitting British vessels to participate in their Confederation trade. He believed it would be found that foreign countries would meet us in a fair and honorable spirit, as Holland and other maritime States had done in reference to the concessions previously made. A clause had, however, been introduced, enabling the Crown to exclude from participation in the coasting trade of this country any foreign nation, should circumstances arise with regard to it rendering such exclusion advisable. On the ground that the measure was one calculated to extend the trade and commerce, and, consequently, the material prosperity of the country, he hoped there would be no objection to its second reading.

Lord COLCHESTER admitted that there had been an increase in our foreign trade since the passing of the bill of 1849, but he attributed it rather to the gold discoveries in California and Australia, the emigration which had followed, and the necessity of supplying the emigrants with necessaries, rather than to that measure.

Earl WALDEGRAVE suggested that national danger might arise from the knowledge which foreign sailors would obtain of the navigation of our coasts and rivers by being permitted to participate in the coasting trade.

The Earl of DERBY believed it had been stated, in reference to the measure of 1849, that by the law of the United States, any nation relaxing their navigation laws in favor of American ships would obtain the same relaxation in favor of the navigation laws of that country in return. The coasting trade was not included in that measure, and as the trade from New-York to California was claimed by America as coasting trade, our ships were included from participating in it. He wished to know whether the necessary effect of passing this bill would be to throw open the California trade to British vessels?

Lord STANLEY of Alderley did not think the passing of the bill would necessarily remove the existing restrictions in the American navigation laws as to the coasting trade; but it would constitute an equitable claim on the part of this country for their abolition, and would remove the constitutional objection of that Government, that no advantage could be given by one State of the Union over any other.

Lord DERBY—That was to say, its effect would not be to place the trade as between New-York and California on a different footing from that between New-York and Boston. [Hear.] It was obvious, this change would give us a strong claim in equity upon the Government of the United States in regard to the whole of their coasting trade.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley—In equity we certainly shall be entitled to the concession.

Earl GREY was glad to find that this measure, which went to remove the last of those absurd restrictions which had so long encumbered our navigation laws, met with general concurrence. With regard to the remark of the noble Earl (WALDEGRAVE,) he seemed to forget that already charts were published by the Admiralty of our coasts and rivers, which any foreigner might purchase. For himself, he saw no danger in permitting foreigners to acquire such information, believing as he did that this country was too great and too powerful to care who knew the navigation of its coasts. Upon the point of reciprocity, he hoped the Government would abstain from pressing the power they had (under the clause his noble friend had referred to) in order to force concessions from them, for the more experience they had of the progress of free commercial principles for foreign nations the more convinced was he that the less diplomacy interfered in such matters the better. [Hear, hear.] It was only a few years ago that this country decided upon adopting such principles without reference to what course might be taken by other nations, and the result had been precisely what he had anticipated. For some time our example was not followed, it being supposed that that state of commercial prosperity to which we had arrived was the consequence of the system of restrictions upon which we had so long acted. But within the last year or two foreign countries, seeing the extraordinary effect the relaxation of those absurd restrictions had produced upon our own commercial and industrial prosperity, had gradually begun to adopt the same course. He hoped the good sense of ministers would induce them still to leave those countries to act for themselves, abstaining from advice or application, and it would speedily be found that whatever restriction they might maintain for the purpose of injuring our trade would injure their own ten times more. He was satisfied, if the Government adopted this policy, not many years would elapse before all countries, even the most bigoted, such as Spain, would, by the anxiety of our example, be compelled to abolish all restrictions on trade. [Hear.]

Lord BROUGHAM had, with other free traders, opposed the measure of 1849, on the ground stated by the most venerable authority on free trade, though he did not go with him to the full extent—Dr. ADAM SMITH, whose doctrine was, that while he had no doubt of the soundness of free trade as applied to the wealth of a country, he considered that the defences of a country must always form an exception. His view had always been, when things were well to leave them so, and not to apply change where change was unnecessary, especially in so important a matter as the national defences. The measure of 1849, however, having passed, he thought the present measure a necessary consequence, and one which the Legislature could not stop short of.

The bill was then read a second time.

Trade with Russia.

OFFICE COMMITTEE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE, WHITEHALL, Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of the 24th of February, requesting to be informed whether, in the event of war between this country and Russia, Russian goods imported from neutral ports would be considered contraband, or would be admissible into England, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inform you that, in the event of war, every indirect attempt to carry on trade with the enemy's country will be illegal; but, on the other hand, *bona fide* trade, not subject to the objections above stated, will not become ill

FRANCE.

Political, Personal, Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, the offices of the Receivers of Public Moneys were opened throughout France, for the service of the national subscription. The Government dispenses with all intervention of bankers, borrowers, financiers, capitalists, and all such useless and expensive go-betweens, and appeals directly to the people. This is the first experiment, in France, of the kind. No previous Government ever felt strong enough to negotiate its own loans. No Ministry ever dared to say to the people, "Will you lend me so much money?" Its way was to find some Jew, who, though not having the money himself, always knew where it could be got, and consented to make the necessary application. Of late years, this Jew has been ROTHSCHILD. He certainly expected to be called upon in the present emergency, and one or two other banking houses, and certainly one financial institution, hoped to share the profits of the operation. The Emperor's decree that the people be directly appealed to, has filled the Bourse and *la haute finance* with desolation. The measure has been denounced by the barons of the Bank as a revolutionary one, and everybody knows it is at least a republican one. The *Siècle* approves it highly, and the *Charivari* thinks that the Government has openly recognized the fact that France has a people, as it comes honestly forward, tells it that it wants money, and asks if it will lend.

This method of realising a loan, you will understand, is no more advantageous to the Treasury than a negotiation with ROTHSCHILD would have been; for it is obliged to offer as favorable conditions to the people as it would have offered to the bankers. But the people make the profit instead of the bankers, and it is of course a desirable thing for a Government to put its people in the way of making a profitable investment. That the investment is profitable, is apparent at once. The 4½s, which are at par at 100, will be placed to applicants for investment in this loan, at 92.50, 7½ francs below par; the interest commences running immediately, though the applicant only pays a tenth of his investment down, and the rest in 15 equal portions at intervals of a month. These two considerations, together with one or two other minor advantages, make an investment in the 4½s an investment paying from 6 to 7 per cent. annual interest. To a share in this operation, the whole country is invited; it is clear that had ROTHSCHILD negotiated the loan, lenders would have been offered a very small advance on the current rates at the Bourse, and the rest would have been the lion's share of the negotiator.

It is a bold step, nevertheless: any initiative, indeed, requires nerve, and in a country so wedded to tradition as France, it is not an ordinary occurrence, when an innovation like this is started by a sovereign. Still no one doubts its success. The receiving offices are to remain open but 12 days, making an average of 21,000,000 a day, which must be offered, and the first installment upon which must be paid. The country has had but four days' notice—and in very many distant and secluded spots, the Collector's Bureau will be opened simultaneously with the arrival of the decree. The measure, if crowned with success, will not be the least of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S showy and dashing exploits. GUERONNIERE published yesterday, both in the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays*, a melodious exhortation to all who have money to lend, to lend freely, and to invest flatteringly.

It does not appear from the decree, that the Government is armed with any power to choose between the small offerings of the farmers and little land owners, and the large propositions of the moneyed men. That is, the Minister of Finance does not seem to be authorized to reject the latter, in case he receives a sufficient amount from the former to cover the whole loan. As it is of course the desire of the Emperor that the money be borrowed by preference from the people proper, I have no doubt that a method will be found to accept and refuse at pleasure. A slip in the decree was obviated by a supplementary article, in the *Moniteur* the next day. It had been said that persons paying down the whole amount of their offer, at once by anticipation, would be entitled to 4 per cent. discount. It was soon seen that half a dozen bankers might combine and subscribe for the whole loan: pay the entire sum in advance, and make the discount in addition to the very large interest promised. Thus the people would have been deprived of any share in what was meant to be eminently a popular measure. But the next day's *Moniteur* corrected this error, by fixing a limit, beyond which this discount for anticipated payments would not be allowed. This limit is 25,000 francs. This shuts off the possibility of seizing upon the whole loan, under the favorable conditions promised by the original decree.

There was a tremendous crowd, this morning, at the Treasury—the *queue* was certainly larger than could unfold itself and transact its business before nightfall. It was said that many persons had gone out to the country, to subscribe at bureaux where there would be less probability of a throng, and that others still had sent their offers to distant towns by telegraph. One office for Paris is insufficient. Another will doubtless be opened. It is thought the *Moniteur* will publish the results from day to day.

Pecuniarily, the Treasury makes a sacrifice, in offering the terms it does. If the conditions are favorable to the lenders, they cannot also be favorable to the borrower. But there are points of view, other than financial, in which this operation, if successful, will redound very much to the advantage of LOUIS NAPOLEON. It will be a triumph to have dared, and to have been in a position to dare, a step which none of his predecessors have dared. It will be a remarkable spectacle—that of a popular loan of 250,000,000 raised in twelve days, and having, to a certain degree, the character of a personal tribute. It will, doubtless, diffuse State stocks in thousands of spots where they were before unknown, and give an interest in the central Government to myriads who never felt such an interest before. It will do wonders towards contributing to the solidity of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Every man that lends will feel that he has lent to the Emperor, and will naturally desire to maintain the Emperor on the throne. If every workman in Paris could invest in the funds a sum sufficient to produce fifty francs a year, it is evident that they would all have a motive against revolution. Every step that tends to diffuse the stocks and divide them up, among the masses of the people, tends, as far as it goes, to discountenance change and transition.

Of course, the subject of the interest to be paid on this loan, has not been broached. It amounts to some fifteen millions a year, calculated at six per cent. This will naturally be reserved for the day of reckoning. That is yet a long way off, and the occupation of the moment is not refunding, but realising.

The composition of the Army of the East has been published. ST. ARNAUD has not yet left Prince NAPOLEON does not leave till the first week in April. ST. ARNAUD, as it is said, promised to put him and his army of reserve into the action, as soon as an opportunity offers. The *Peys* hopes that the Prince will be allowed the place he desired in his letter to the Emperor—the place nearest the enemy. That is, his army will be put in a position near the enemy—the Prince, his tent and his telescope will be a long way off. MERY, the Court poet, goes out to the East in the suite of the Prince, together with a number of painters, and a group of scientific notabilities. The physicians and the medical service are ready for embarkation at Toulon. The religious service of the army is to consist of the requisite number of *aumoniers*, who are to be appointed by the Minister of War, are to have military rank and salary, and are to be mounted. So much for war. Now for the Academy of Sciences.

The raising and propagation of leeches has for many years been a necessity in France, for the supply furnished by her marshes gave out thirty years ago. Out of her abundance she used to export; and now she is forced to make up her deficiency from abroad. Other countries have in their turn been exhausted. Italy, Germany, and Spain; and of late certain districts of Asia have been laid under contribution. Still, all over the world, the yield has seriously diminished, and prices have risen to such a point that the poor cannot pay them; and the hospitals even are alarmed. The Academy of Medicine has voted prizes to persons who would discover methods of propagation; and lately a sum was placed in the hands of the Prefect of the Seine, to make experiments with a model leechery in the suburbs. A. M. BORNE has just sent to the Academy an account of his establishment at Rambouillet, where he seems to have met with extraordinary success in encouraging the reproduction of "his pepils," as he calls them. The report enters into all the details of the life and experience of a leech; it tells how old and worn-out horses are walked through their ponds, leaving all their blood behind them; how they obstinately and steadfastly refuse to repeat the adventure; and how they are then enveloped in huge bags which hold perhaps two thousand leeches. The object in thus plying them with nourishment, is to encourage them to breed;—leeches not artificially fed, are not apt to multiply; and if they do, the race certainly degenerates. They are fed three times a year; they bury themselves in the earth late in the Autumn, and pass the Winter in a state of torpor. They mate early in the Spring—on St. Valentine's Day, probably,—and lay their cocoons in May, to hatch in September. The young ones are fed upon the "less substantial blood of calves." They are extremely voracious, and in two years weigh ten times their primitive volume. M. BORNE has built conveniences for what he calls the "amours" of his subjects—for the reception of the cocoons, and for their artificial incubation. By care and tenderness he has succeeded thus far in preventing any epidemic or sudden mortality in his reservoirs. The leech is very apt to be carried off by prevalent disorders, and history mentions the loss of a colony of 18,000 in one Winter,—of the destruction of 60,000 by a hard frost, and of the consumption of 200,000 in Soloque, by a flock of wild geese. M. BORNE has taken extraordinary precautions against any invasion of the sort. In the middle of his ponds is a light-house or lookout, where a man is constantly stationed armed with guns and other means of defence; the edges of the ponds are guarded in such a way as to keep out all aquatic enemies, such as water-rats, moles, and frogs; traps are set for the trochètes, glossiphonies, hydrophiles, and dytisques, which nourish a traditional animosity toward all leeches. Marauders and poachers are also keenly watched. In short, M. BORNE hopes soon to be in a position to furnish France a supply sufficient to render any further importation useless; and later he expects even to be able to export for his own account.

HECTOR BERLOTZ has just lost his wife, who was known to fame by her maiden name of SMITHSON. She was an English actress of great beauty and pure character, and interested the composer by her performance of SHAKSPEARE'S heroines, some twenty years ago, at the Odeon.

A death which will have a wider echo is that of RUBINI, in Bergame, at the age of 59 years. You are aware that ROSSINI pronounced him the finest tenor he had ever heard, and that the generally-received opinion is that he was the finest that ever lived. He is thought to have hastened his death by his long residence in Russia, whose climate was very uncongenial to his southern organization.

M. EUGENE DE MIRECOURT, an essayist and romancer of some note, has undertaken the publication of a small serial work which he calls *Les Contemporains*, and each number of which contains the biography of some living celebrity. This is very hazardous business anywhere, and especially so in France. Three numbers have been published, at ten sous each. The first, containing the life of GEORGES SAND, drew from that lady a categorical denial of all his statements, even to the alleged date of her birth. The second, containing the biography of LAMENNAIS, received a terrible review from the *Charivari*, and the third, containing the life of GIRARDIN, will bring the author before the Correctional Police this week for *diffamation*. The fourth may probably result in a duel. The numbers meet, I understand, with a ready sale, and it is supposed that M. DE MIRECOURT, after having exhausted the great men, will make a descent upon the little ones, and that the *Contemporains* will last as long as the demand for ten sous biographies shall make it worth the while. The agonized editors, GUERONNIERE, CESENA and GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, will probably close the series. Ten sous apiece, however, would be dear; they might be lumped to advantage, and sold for a penny. DICK TINTO.

FLORENCE.

Cost of Living at Florence—Fashionable Life—Magnificent Fete, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLORENCE, Friday, March 3, 1854.

SIR: The dreadful note of preparation is now heard on all sides, and ere long the red torch of war will have lighted up the whole of Europe in a blaze, when to be extinguished Heaven only knows.

Presuming, however, that you obtain accurate information through the foreign press, much more expeditiously than I could transmit it by post, I will refer you for the present to that channel of communication, and content myself with detailing matters less interesting perhaps, but possibly more agreeable to the majority of your readers. Florence, my present sojourn, is a city fast taking rank among the first capitals of Europe, and after the experience of many years' travel, I have come to the conviction that for beauty of location, climate, &c., as well as the intellectual and social enjoyments which it offers, it is not surpassed by any and is equalled by few. Its public edifices, palaces, and private dwellings; its scientific and literary institutions; its glorious galleries of sculpture and paintings, together with its superb opera houses, music, and social réunions, present an array of *agrémens* adapted to every taste and period of life; and I am no longer surprised at finding the English, American and other foreign residents so numerous.

Nor is this all. The luxuries, as well as the necessities of life, are cheaper than elsewhere, and the poor as well as the rich seem to enjoy a larger share of contentment and ease, at less than half the cost than with you in America. For example, let me instance some of the necessaries appertaining to both degrees of life—rich and poor.

A fine spacious opera box, holding eight or ten persons, in the best position at the grand opera, can be had for two hundred dollars a year; a pair of horses and two elegant carriages hired by the month, including coachman's wages, fifty dollars; and I have more than one friend residing here who occupy handsome houses in the best part of the town, with stables, &c., at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per year.

The facilities of education are correspondingly cheap, and the graceful accomplishments of life are within the reach of the most modest fortunes. Again: the street-sweepers and other laborers, it is true, are not paid ten shillings per day as with you; nor are they obliged to pay eighteen pence a pound for beef, nor two and six pence for butter, but the proportion between their wages and cost of living is greatly in their favor. The best butter is eight cents, beef nine, and mutton eight cents the pound, and eggs five cents the dozen. Living, at hotel prices, is certainly dear, but for families keeping house, it is not more so than at New-York.

In a word, the cost of "keeping up appearances" on the part of the rich, or the cost of keeping the body and soul comfortably united, on the part of the poor, is greatly in favor of Florence.

I have been told that the present season is much less gay than usual, but I am at a loss to imagine how it could be rendered more brilliant, if balls every night and other réunions, constitute gaiety. The great fête of the season, which has engaged the attention of the whole fashionable world for several weeks past, and given employment to hundreds of artists, was the Bal Costumé at the palace of Prince DEMIDOFF, situated two miles from the walls of the city. I dislike superlatives, but these are quite impotent to describe the splendor of this fête. As many of your readers may not be acquainted with the antecedents of this gentleman, I will briefly state that he is a Russian subject, and inherits his estates from his father, who was one of the wealthiest men in Europe. A few years since he married the Princess MATHILDE, cousin of the present Emperor of France, but from whom subsequent differences have separated him. The principal portion of his income is derived from valuable mines in Russia, which, independent of his numerous other sources of revenue, produce him five hundred thousand dollars a year; which sum alone, in a country, as I have said before, where living is so cheap, must serve the purposes of double that *chiffre*.

It would be an endless task to give a detailed account of the internal richness of this palace, but an approximate idea can be obtained of the whole, when I state that the chairs and chimney-pieces are of massive malachite and lapis-lazuli, one of which was in the London Exhibition, and cost fifty thousand dollars! The grounds surrounding the edifice are vast, and the green-house, which can hardly be called so, as in its magnitude it resembles rather a large tropical estate, is filled with almost every horticultural production of the earth. Beasts and birds of every clime, have their appropriate dwellings about the grounds, and the exquisite order and neatness which pervade every part of the establishment, give employment to more than a hundred servants. The approach to the palace on the evening of the fête, formed a charming *coup d'œil*. The public highway, upon either side, was made light as noonday by hundreds of blazing torches; and foot and mounted soldiers, always on duty at the palace, at the Prince's private expense, were posted along the road. At about 10 o'clock, the throng of gaily dressed men and women, had assembled—but here my pen is helpless, and serves me no further than to say, that enchantment depends no longer upon magical or supernatural agencies to work its effects—for "truth was, indeed, stranger than fiction," on this occasion. What would your costumers, at Saratoga and elsewhere, say, at hearing of dresses sprinkled with precious stones, costing fifty and seventy-five thousand dollars each! Indeed, these sums fall short of the actual value of the costumes worn that night, by the Prince WINDISHGRATZ and Madame GHARADESCA.

The possessor of so much splendor was himself dressed in a simple Hungarian costume, which displayed his fine proportions to the best possible advantage; and none could say on beholding him, but that he looked the "Monarch of all he surveyed." Your city was represented, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. ASTOR and Mr. and Mrs. H. BEEKH. The two former in elegant costumes of the reign of CHARLES II., the latter gentleman as a Mousquetaire, and his wife as an Indian woman, but of what tribe I did not learn.

The return of daylight found the halls of San Donato still noisy with the mirth of the motley throng, who seemed still disposed to prolong their pleasures, at the recollection that but a few more hours remained to them of the Carnival, ere Lent, with its austere solemnities, would put a period to feasting and frolicking, and substitute fasting and prayer instead.

But I must conclude, ere I trespass too greatly upon your space, and for the present, subscribe myself, Yours, truly, ANGLO SAXON.

FROM HAVANA.

Death of Philip Greely, Esq.—Maritime Force of Cuba, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Saturday, March 18, 1854.

First in order since my advice by the *Crescent City*, I have to give the sad intelligence of the decease of PHILIP GREELY, Esq., of Boston, of congestive fever, at the residence of Messrs. ADOT, SPAULDING & Co., in this city. The best medical intelligence we have for treatment and advice was at his bedside from the moment of attack, but his disease, which was not of a type common to our climate, baffled every effort of science, and, after five days of contest, the constitution gave way, death ensuing at 10 minutes to 7 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. The remains are embalmed, and will be transmitted to Boston by the first vessel. Mr. GREELY was for several years Collector of the Port of Boston, and as a distinguished merchant and cultivated gentleman, was highly appreciated by a large circle of friends and acquaintances at home and abroad. The remains were placed on the 17th inst. on board the brig *Marshall Dutch*, bound to New-York.

As times are warming up, and it is proper to count the cost, as well to calculate probabilities, in the event of more aggression from this quarter, which will probably be the case before the *Black Warrior* affair gets cold in the attention of your readers, I hand you a statement of our maritime force, under the present organization, which appears rather more formidable on paper than I think it would be found in active service. The frigate *Esperanza*, 48 guns—complement 250 men—generally at Havana, never leaving port for more than three or four days, for practice outside—almost within signal distance of the Moro; frigate *Perla*, 44 guns—complement 250—same as above for the *Esperanza*—the especial pets for protection or safe-keeping of our authorities, in case of casualty. Brigs of war *Gravina*, *Pelago*, *Alcedo*, *Scipion*, *Valdez*, *Galiano*. *Nervion*—seven, with 16 guns each, and complements of 100 men each for six—the last named having 12 guns and 60 men—making total for the brigs of war, 108 guns and 680 men. Of schooners of war, in shoal-water service, we have five—the *Habanero*, *Cristina*, *Cometa*, *Tercaita*, and *Juanito*—in all 10 guns, and, when full manned, 180 men. None of the vessels on the West India station have their war complements full to the figures I have given above. Of war steamers, kept as near as practicable in condition for active service, we have the *Isabel Second*, 16 guns, complement 250 men, of 500 horse-power engines; steamers *Colon*, *Antonio de Ulloa*, and *Pizarro*, of 5 guns each, and 110 complement, 350 horse-power; *Don Juan of Austria*, 3 guns, 80 men, and 150 horse-power engines; *Conde de Venedito*, *General Lezo*, *Guadalquiver*, and *Canto*, 2 guns each, 40 men do., and 120 horse-power engines. Total of steam armament, 9 vessels, 42 guns, and 820 men. The brigs of war are generally cruizing along the coast of Cuba, occasionally visiting Porto Rico and Mexican ports. The steamers convey troops or supplies as they may be required, and when not so engaged, are resting in port, or in supervision of the coast.

The mail and war steamers between this and Cadiz, and which arrive on the 26th to 28th of each month, and leave the 6th following, are the *Fernando el Catolico*, 16 guns; *Isabel la Catolica*, *Velasco*, and *Conde de Regla*, which could not be of material service but for conveying intelligence, with much reduced complements from active service appointment. A pretty good force to present to the attentive consideration of Uncle Sam, if he wishes to make any inquiries in this direction.

After the arrival of the steamer this evening, with the squally intelligence from Washington, at 5 o'clock the *Black Warrior* was given up in due form at the American Consulate. The fine of five thousand dollars upon Capt. BULLOCK will meet the clemency of the Queen, by the recommendation of Gen. PEZUELA. OCCASION.

Mr. White's Shakspearian Comments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In announcing my *Shakspearian Comments*, soon to be issued by the Messrs. APPLETON, as a reprint of the articles which appeared in *Putnam's Magazine* last Autumn, you committed, naturally enough, an error, of small consequence to your readers, perhaps, but of some moment to the publishers and myself.

The book in question will, it is true, contain a Historical Sketch of the Text of SHAKSPEARE, and an Examination of Mr. COLLIER'S Folio, such as appeared in *Putnam's Magazine*—though more complete and finished, as I hope; but these will form a very small part of the bulk of the volume, which will consist of Notes and Comments, Historical and Critical upon the Text and Characters of SHAKSPEARE, which are the fruits of years of study of the great dramatist and the literature of his time.

I have, indeed, received an apologetic intimation from Mr. HALLIWELL, the eminent Shakspearian scholar and archæologist, that on his suggestion the articles in *Putnam's Magazine* would be reprinted in London, if it could be done legally; but I believe that each number of the *Magazine* is copyrighted in England as well as here, and that the proposed piracy, as Mr. HALLIWELL calls it, is impossible.

Will you be kind enough to make, at your convenience, a correction of your former statement, and oblige Yours, very respectfully,

RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

Courier and Enquirer Office, March 31, 1854.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

Important Debate in Pennsylvania Legislature on the Ohio Resolutions.

New-York and Ohio Denounced by Senator Ball—Their Defiance of Senator Crane.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 29—P. M.

This has been an important day in the Pennsylvania Legislature, so far as the people of New-York are concerned. In the House of Representatives, a Message from the Governor enclosing resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, recently passed, was presented,—which your readers have already seen.

Mr. BALL, of Erie, immediately rose, and moved that the Message and Resolutions be referred to a Select Committee of seven, with instructions to report a bill to incorporate a Company with a provision for final adjustment of the question referred to—on such a basis, that while no principle of amity and commerce will be violated, the right and duty of the State to turn her external advantages to the promotion and welfare of her own people, will be preserved and practically carried out.

Mr. STECKDALE, of Green, moved to amend by referring the Message and Resolutions to the Committee on Railroads.

The Message and Resolutions were then read.

Mr. BALL said he had made the motion for two reasons—first, because, the Executive, in his Message, expressed a desire that prompt action should be had; and secondly, because he (Mr. B.) thought the course he had suggested, to refer the subject to a Select Committee, the most likely one to secure and to expedite it. It was imperiously necessary that on account of the prejudices and excitement which had prevailed, no time should be lost in bringing to an amicable and satisfactory settlement the recent difficulties at Erie—which, however, had not been caused, as had been asserted, by the conduct of the citizens of Erie, but by the unlawful proceedings, and violent outrages of an unlawful Railroad Company, and a portion of the people of Ohio and New-York. It was that Ohio Company which had stimulated and prompted the Legislature of Ohio to send us the resolutions which had just been read. It was high time, indeed, that some action were taken—some demonstration made by this Legislature to vindicate the honor and outraged rights of the citizens of this Commonwealth, by the people of an adjoining State, and other States.

Were he to be let alone to adjust this question, he would put it in a position so that Ohio, New-York, New-England, and indeed all the States which trade and travel in Pennsylvania, should stand upon the same footing as Pennsylvanians. No more nor no less. Now, who could complain of that arrangement—that adjustment of the question? Who could say that the Representatives from Erie County were placing any obstacles in the way of an amicable and satisfactory settlement of all the pending misunderstanding? His (Mr. B.'s) constituents held to-day, as they held years ago, the doctrine that every county in this Commonwealth was entitled to railroads, and to construct them just as they pleased. The Governor, he knew, was most anxious for speedy and amicable adjustment; but the Senator knew that there were conspiracies going on outside of this House, centered in the States of New-York and Ohio. He, as well as his colleague, were desirous that not only should the citizens of Erie be protected in their rights, but the people of the Commonwealth at large. Now, those citizens had not done anything more than their honor and dignity required of them to do. Their neighbors of Ohio had outraged the honor, dignity, and just and lawful rights of the people of this State by invading it, and attempting to coerce our people into their unlawful and unauthorized acts. These resolutions came here in bad taste, &c.

At present there was no delay in the transportation of produce on the Railroad from Ohio to the East. Why, then, he asked, did they come here with these resolutions? He would tell the House: They came here because it was part of a concerted scheme, and perhaps resolutions would make their appearance here, speaking the voice of the great Empire State of New-York, in order to prejudice and injure the interests of Pennsylvania, to the promotion of their own. When he went home, a few weeks since, it happened that the cars stopped at a place where two gentlemen got into them. Their conversation turned upon the subject of the Erie difficulties. And what did he (Mr. B.) learn? He heard one of them say—though without desiring to do so, for he was so elevated he could not help it—"*We have everything under our feet—just as we wanted.*" And at that very time the resolutions now here were concocted—ready for the Ohio Legislators. These two gentlemen said that they had their combinations so successfully made in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, that there could be no doubt of their success. He now laid these facts before the members of this House, for their reflection; and he would warn the Speaker and the members of this body that there are combinations forming to carry through this Legislature just such bills as they desired to have passed.

These resolutions ha proceeded to be libels upon this Commonwealth. They set out with a falsehood as to the object for which the Union of the States was formed, viz.: That it was formed to encourage trade and commerce. Now, it was to establish justice and make more secure the public liberty. Mr. B. concluded with a few remarks of a commentatory character upon the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Ohio.

Mr. STOCKDALE modified his amendment so that the message and resolutions should be referred to the Committee on Railroads with instructions to report the same on Monday next.

Mr. CRANE addressed the House at considerable length. This was, he said, the second time the gentleman from Erie had traveled out of the record in relation to the difficulties at Erie. He remembered that at the commencement of the session he moved to have a certain number of copies of the Governor's message printed, and addressed to the House a very learned and eloquent speech because it was favorable to the Erie Railroad matter. The gentleman had taken occasion here to say, that when the sovereignty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was invaded, when foreign corporations, mercenary men, had invaded the sovereignty of this State, a few of the people of Erie city had risen to uphold and maintain its honor and dignity. Now, if the course of the citizens of Erie was that of upholding the honor and maintaining the dignity of the Commonwealth, then he (Mr. CRANE) did not know what the honor and dignity consisted of.

Mr. BALL explained that the people of Erie did rise for the purposes named, and were fully justified, under the then existing circumstances at Erie.

Mr. CRANE said he did not exactly receive the explanation. It had been repeatedly proclaimed upon this floor that the people of Erie were right, and perfectly justified in what they did in regard to the railroad—that they were pursuing a legal course—that they were acting in strict conformity with law—under the advice of eminent counsel. And this was the substance to vindicate these mean lie the most outrageous east ever committed in Pennsylvania. He was glad to hear the gentleman from Erie do justice to himself. He thanked God there was one repentant sinner found, who had been enrounded by a set of men who participated in an unlawful act in relation to a controversy concerning an inch and a half of grade. It appeared that 2,000 men in arms marched forth in the city of Erie to repel the invaders—to do justice against these mercenary men and corporators from adjoining States. This was set forth in a published statement. Yes, they marched forth in all their pomp and panoply—their arms glistening in the sun—ready to shed the blood of their fellow-men. The gentleman from Erie (Mr. BALL) said there was no riot in the city of Erie, and that the difficulties were produced by men from Ohio and New-York. He held in his hand a paper said to have been written by a man who was a leader and chief agitator in the Erie riot. Now, he would read a few lines, to show whether or not there was a riot, and that all was quiet. Oh, yes! all that was quiet! [Here Mr. C. read the paper.] Now, it appeared that, this pamphlet to the contrary, the heads of women in the crowd were knocked by violent and negallant men, and that tarring and feathering was resorted to, and men of the highest respectability chased like hounds through the streets.

Mr. BALL (interrupting)—That is not so. There is not a word of truth in the statement.

Mr. CRANE proceeded with the reading of the document that he held in his hand.

Mr. BALL explained that an attack was made by a number of infantry from the State of New-York upon the city of Erie, and a large reinforcement, with cannon, was on its way thither—when the farmers and others in the vicinity of Erie turned out of their farm-houses with their rifles in their hands to defend their rights!

Mr. CRANE remarked that all this was one of the other ghosts of Banquo that the gentleman saw. Now, supposing that those men had brought forth cannon against the Erians, *had they not a right to do so?* Certainly they had, under the circumstances. They came there to protect their property, and were acting legally in so doing. There had been an attempt on the part of the people of Erie to lay a tax upon the Railroad Company whose cars ran through that city. As soon as the Legislature of Pennsylvania repealed the gauge law, the conspirators of Erie got up a feeling against those passing through their city, and attempted to impose a tax on them, which they resisted, and would not submit to. And now the gentleman said to the members of the House—beware of the conspiracies getting up in Ohio and New-York. In truth, the gentleman saw them wherever he looked—they were eternally rising up in his vision.

Now, what were these resolutions from Ohio? Why, they laid down a basis of intercommunication that was noble and generous—one that would do well for Pennsylvania to follow—one that would do equal and exact justice to our sister States. Pennsylvania could not force the commerce and trade of the country to go into such channels only as she desired. Commerce would always go where there was the best market. He (Mr. C.) denied that these resolutions were libellous, as had been asserted. He maintained that a riot had been committed by the Erians in carrying out an unlawful act.

These individuals stood before this State and the world condemned; and for one he was not willing to justify their acts and see them landed without expressing his disgust at such conduct. It was, indeed, unexcelled by anything in modern times—it was unheard of. Why, for eight weeks there were hundreds and hundreds of men holding at bay the entire travel and trade of the East and the West, and saying, first to this State, and afterwards to this Legislature: "We are pursuing an orderly and quiet course, and acting under the city ordinances"—thus raising themselves up above the Constitution and the decisions of the Courts, to create a riot. And yet, forsooth, this was no riot! In conclusion, Mr. CRANE said the history of the conduct of the people of Erie would not soon be forgotten.

Mr. DAVIS, of Crawford, said the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature were respectful in their character. There was nothing in them but what was honorable.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, which was lost; and afterwards on the amendment to refer to the Committee on Railroads, which was also rejected.

The original motion to refer to a select Committee was agreed to, Yeas, 48; Nays 42, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Baldwin, Ball, Beans, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Chamberlin, Collins, Cook, Cunnings, Dougherty, De France, Fry, Grey, Groom, Gwin, Herr, Hills, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hurtt, Johnson, Magee, Maguire, McConnell, McKee, Meily, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Mnse, Parmlee, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Scott, Simonton, Stewart, Strong, Wheeler, Wilson, Wright, Ziegler—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Atherton, Barton, Beck, Beyer, Caldwell, Carlile, Crane, Davis, Deegan, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Fletcher, Foster, Gallentine, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hart, Hiestand, Hiller, Hipple, Horn, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Lowrey, (Tioga,) Linn, McCombs, Monaghan, Palmer, Parke, Passmore, Rowe, Sallade, Shenk, Slide, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Struthers, Wicklein—42. L. S. B.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.

MEMORIAL

To the United States Congress by a Special Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on establishing a Geographical Department of the Library of Congress.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cleveland during August, 1853, a resolution was submitted providing for a Special Committee to prepare and present a Memorial urging on Congress "the advantages of establishing a complete, thoroughly organized, and liberally sustained Geographical Department of the Congress Library, and presenting therein such a project or plan of organizing this Department as shall seem to the Committee best adapted to promote its final usefulness and success in relation both to the Government and to this country at large." The undersigned members of this Committee, in execution of the duty thus imposed, would now respectfully offer such views on this subject as seem most appropriate.

I. There is not in the United States, or in the Continent a single collection of geographical materials which is even tolerably complete. The Harvard collection, the collection of the State Department, the Hydrographic Office, the Topographical and Engineer Bureaus, the Coast Survey, the Smithsonian Institution, and those of Libraries, Colleges, Societies and scholars generally, throughout our country, have been formed for some special and limited purpose, and hence, all are practical and imperfect. None rises to the rank of a true Geographical Library, in which should be found the means of investigating all geographical questions, both of sea and land, at home and abroad. Year by year particular localities assume the highest temporary importance; as for instance, quite recently, Hungary, the Black Sea, Japan, China, Australia, the Pacific Islands, Central America, our entire Western Coast, the Amazon, the La Plata, and especially our unexplored Western Territories. None can say how great the value of local information on any country, either old or new, may become in a single year. Yet, there is not on this Continent any single place where we can resort with confidence for the materials requisite for precise and complete investigation on such questions, as they arise. Publications have actually been made which amply illustrate most great questions of Commerce, policy, international relations, Military operations, and Science, so far as they depend on Geography; but these publications have only been systematically collected in some of the great Libraries of the European capitals. Hence, we are forced to seek across the Atlantic, the means of thorough investigation into many of the important questions influenced by geographical considerations, or unquestioningly to accept the information vouchsafed by foreign investigators, by whatever prejudices or designs their views may be affected. For instance, would we follow critically the military operations between Turkey and Russia: there are not to be found in this country the geographical aids requisite for a strategic insight into the present and coming campaigns. In the French *Dépôt de la guerre*, on the contrary, we would be able to trace each step and probability, because the French Government has been systematically collecting, through many years, all possible information on this, as on all other supposable theatres of war or policy. It is a singular and striking fact that the most extensive collection of maps now in America, even in the American department, was collected by Prof. ESELINO of Hamburg, and that this collection, purchased by Mr. THORNDIKE of Boston, and by him presented to the Harvard Library, has been laid under serious contribution for some of our most important negotiations, especially that on the Northeastern Boundary question. Not only is there among us a signal deficiency of collections on foreign geography, but there is at best only a most imperfect and fragmentary centralization of materials illustrating the past and present geography of the States, counties, towns, cities and historical localities of the United States. In brief, while there are sundry partial and special collections of great value owned by scholars, societies, and the General and State Governments, there is nowhere a real and general library of Geography in the United States. Hence we consider the formation of a systematic, comprehensive and complete geographical library, as a most genuine and unequivocal *American desideratum*.

II. The materials which an American National Library of Geography should embrace may be distributed under the following classes: 1st, United States Maps, including general, State, county, town, city and village maps, and plans of historical localities; embracing not only published maps, but manuscripts or tracings of valuable unpublished surveys. 2d, United States Charts, including DES BARRES's and other early surveys, the surveys of our coast, rivers and harbors by the Engineer and Topographical Bureaus, and the coast survey, the topographical lake survey, and all municipal and private charts of importance along our entire seaboard, as BLUNT'S, for instance. 3d. Foreign Maps, including the detailed Topographical Maps prepared by the several European States, such as those made by the Ordinance, French, Swiss, German, Prussian, Italian, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Hindostan, Canadian and Cuban Surveys. Also all maps of the West Indies, of Central and South America, of the British Provinces, (including Hudson's Bay Company Maps,) the Russian Possessions, the Pacific Islands, and, indeed, *all* valuable maps of foreign domains, whether of public or private origin. 4th, Foreign and Ocean Charts, including the 2,600 British Admiralty Charts, the 1,400 charts of the French *Dépôt de la Marine*, the Spanish, Prussian, and Swedish charts, the great variety of private and Expedition charts, Maury's wind and current charts, &c. 5th. The publications of Exploring Expeditions—especially the works of the British, French, Russian, Austrian, Spanish, and American Governmental Expeditions; as also reports of private voyages and travels of reputation. Peculiar importance should be attached to publications illustrating the early discoveries and explorations of the American Continent; to subsequent explorations of our Coast and Interior, and the Polar, Central, and South American voyages and travels. 6th, Geographical Society publications and periodicals, such as those of the Royal Geographical Society, of London; the Bombay Geographical Society; the Asiatic Researches; the Paris *Société de Géographie*; and the Russian Geographical Society; with the *Nautical Magazine*, and other similar periodicals. Also, all pamphlets on geographical subjects should be collected with especial industry and care. 7th, Books illustrating local geography—especially within the United States; topographical descriptions; hand-books, town and city annals, and whatever can illustrate our geography in relation to history, should be collected; and the same to some extent for foreign countries. 8th, Books and maps on Physical Geography. 9th, Special atlases of cities and States—such as those of VAN DER MAELEN, JOHNSON, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, COLTON, &c. BARKER-ELLA'S series of maps in relief should be added. 10th, Works on Geodesy and Navigation, and descriptions of geodetic surveys. 11th, Works on Geographical Bibliography. 12th, A pair of first-class terrestial and celestial globes.

It is only by great industry and skill in collecting these materials that a geographical library of the first order can be formed at all, and even then completeness can only be obtained after some years of vigorous and liberally sustained effort. The Library of the *Dépôt de la Marine* for instance, includes over 4,000 distinct works of geography, many of which extend to several volumes; besides which is the vast collection of separate maps and charts. Such a repository can only be formed by collecting through a long series of years; though that portion which is of the greatest immediate importance, can fortunately be accumulated in a comparatively short period.

III. Many considerations conspire in favor of the formation of a complete Geographical Library as an adjunct to the Library of Congress. So truly national are the uses it would subserve, that the national means can, with peculiar propriety, be thus applied to the limited extent requisite for the purpose. Such a Library placed, as it were, in contact with the primary legislation of the country, could not fail to afford most important facilities in the enlightened discussion of proposed measures. At a time when American interests and policy are so rapidly expanding into close and important relations as well with the older nations of the earth as with the vast undeveloped parts of our own continent, it is self-evident that the most ample geographical knowledge should be accommodated and made available for the enlightenment of the clearly foreshadowed, the inevitable outward action and influence of the United States. The importance of correct geography to our home legislation, and to our foreign relations, is clearly distinct to go on increasing, and is already such as to make its cultivation an object of truly national interest. The various exploring expeditions sent forth by our own Government testify that a due appreciation of geographical science is not lacking to our legislative and executive officers. Though we are still behind the English and French Governments in the extent of our geographical researches, enough has been done to show that no narrow sense of economy will be permitted to thwart the demands of that liberal and expansive zeal which seeks to unveil all unknown lands and to gauge the physical capacities of every habitable realm. It would argue a singular and unexplainable inconsistency thus to foster explorations, and yet not to foster the diligent collection of the reports and publications resulting from such explorations. While the cost of a single first-class exploring expedition would far exceed that of a first-class geographical library, no one will contend that its enlightening influence would be likely

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Chronicles of Religious Sects in the United States.

Their History, Doctrines, Usages, Numbers, Wealth, &c.

Prepared from Authentic Sources.

NO. VII....METHODIST PROTESTANTS.

The session of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in General Conference, held in the city of Baltimore in 1824, formed an important landmark in the history of that denomination in this country; and, while it witnessed the beginning of a movement which resulted in the alienation of many from its fold,—men of undoubted piety and attainments,—the sequel has shown that no loss has occurred to the cause of Christianity, but, rather, through the commendable rivalry in good works which it encouraged, has done much to enlarge the borders of the Church militant.

At the period mentioned, petitions numerously signed by many of the ablest and most devoted members—ministers and laymen—of the Methodist Church, were to be presented, and their character and object, as well as the standing of those who took the lead in the affair, caused a profound sensation throughout the whole body of Methodists in this country, and gave evidence of an impending rupture of no small importance. The scope of these petitions covered the whole question which for so long a time had agitated the denomination and engaged the pens of its wisest men, namely,—that of delegating to the lay-membership some share in the election of representatives to the General and Annual Conferences, and also of being eligible to election to the same, and uniting in its deliberations—all of which privileges were then centred in the clergy alone.

These petitions were referred to an able committee, and through them the Conference gave its decision in the premises, declaring its unwillingness to make the changes desired, on these several and fundamental grounds: Because it would create a disturbance of interests between the itinerancy and the membership of the Church; because it presupposed that either the authority of the General Conference to make rules and regulations for the Church, or the manner in which that authority had been exercised, was displeasing to the Church; because it would involve a tedious procedure, inconvenient, and calculated to agitate the Church to her injury; and because it would give to those districts which are conveniently situated, and could therefore secure the attendance of their delegates, an undue influence in the government of the Church.

It is hardly necessary to remark that this decision of the Conference and the course of reasoning by which that reasoning was attempted to be sustained and made plausible, came far short either of producing the effect which it was hoped it might, or of extinguishing the flame of discontent which had now loomed up in so many and influential quarters, and spread itself so far and wide. Nor is it any disparagement of the Conference and its Committee, nor their adherents, when we say that their answer to the petitions to which we have referred, was reviewed in such a manner as to cause no small amount of damage to the reputation of the venerable Methodist Episcopal Church for candor, ingenuousness and disinterested fair dealing. Whether its course was justly obnoxious to such criticism and judgment, we do not undertake to decide. Its effect, however, upon the party of reform thus made to smart under its discomfiture, was to rally them in all their force of talent and determination, and their strength of numbers, in a Conventtion held at Baltimore the same year and month, for the purpose of boldly disposing of the issue presented to them. At this Convention, the proceedings of which were marked by a commendable degree of firmness, combined with courtesy and forbearance, considering the exciting occasion of its coming together, it was decided to form a Society composed of members of the Convention; to establish a periodical for the dissemination of the reformers' views; and to issue a circular to the ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declaring the objects had in view by the new party, viz.: to obtain a representative form of church government, extending to the people as well as the preachers, and calling on every department of their community to unite with them in asserting the mutual rights of the ministry and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and advising the formation of Union Societies, in order more effectually to accomplish the purpose had in view.

The proceedings which have now been enumerated gave an impulse to the spirit of reform—a desire to "democratize" the ecclesiastical government of the Church—to strip it of its hierarchical character, as it was regarded—throughout the land; and it was not long before sociatiee of the description named were instituted in every section, and a journal called the *Mutual Rights* established. Thus far, the discussion of the vital principle involved had been carried on with as much decorum and friendly feeling between the two parties as could be desired; but, as might be expected, the relations existing between those who composed the new societies for the propagation of reform sentiments and those who adhered to the ancient order of things, gradually became less amicable, and not a long time passed before excommunication was in some cases resorted to by the anti-reformers, upon the "new lights," on the ground that such societies were disorganizing in their character and in opposition to the spirit and government of the Church. These excommunications and expulsions on the part of the majority were regarded by the new party as arbitrary, intolerant, oppressive, and unauthorized by the discipline or ecclesiastical usages of the Church. In addition to this most painful state of things, several expulsions of ministerial members of the Church took place, on account of their connection with the "Union Societies," as they were termed, and their contributions to the columns of the *Mutual Rights* publication. The most numerous and important of these expulsions were in the Baltimore Conference; and, at the ensuing annual session of that body, a protest was presented from the ministers and members who had been expelled, against the treatment to which they had been subjected, and asking a restoration of their rights and prerogatives. This was denied them by the Annual Conference, and forthwith the clerical and lay members thus excluded united themselves together as "A Society of Original Methodists," and declaring their determination not again to identify themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church until the grand and permanent principle of lay representation, as held by them, should be admitted and incorporated into its ecclesiastical polity.

In 1827 a general Convention of the reformers was held in Baltimore, for the purpose of drafting a definitive memorial on the subject of representation, to be presented to the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This memorial reviewed succinctly and fairly the whole proceedings of the past in respect to the subject at issue; alluded to the publication of the *Mutual Rights* as a labor undertaken and pursued by those having the best interests of the Church at heart; that no formal charge had been made against the authors or editors by any legal authorities of the Church; that the prosecutions and decisions in the cases of those expelled were illegal, and praying to be restored "on principles which should secure to them and the Church the liberty of speech and of the press, without sanctioning the licentiousness of either." An answer to this document was made by the General Conference, advising that no further proceedings should be had on account of any past agency in the publication of the *Mutual Rights* and providing for the restoration of those who should admit the unjustifiable character of much that had appeared in said print, and that the Societies and the periodical be abandoned. These conditions were regarded as oppressive by the reformers, and another General Convention was called to meet in Baltimore, in the Fall of 1828. At the Convention eleven States were represented by about one hundred delegates, and, besides other important business transacted, a resolution was passed that the Convention consider the terms of the resolutions of proposed restoration adopted by the Methodist Episcopal General Conference to be such as they could not adopt or accept and retain an honorable and Christian standing among their brethren. Articles of Association were also adopted, providing for the welfare and government of the Churches for the time being.

In 1830, the General Convention was held, at which the Constitution and discipline of the seceding associated Churches were prepared. Clerical and lay delegates were present from twelve States. The first article declared that the Association should henceforth be known as "The Methodist Protestant Church;" and among the elementary principles recognized as its basis, were, that a Christian Church is a society of believers in Jesus Christ, and is of Divine institution; that Christ is the only head of the Church, and the word of God the only rule of faith and conduct; that no person who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, and obeys the Gospel, ought to be deprived of Chnroh membership; that every man has an inalienable right to private judgment, in matters of religion, and an equal right to express his opinion in any way which will not violate the laws of God, or the rights of his fellow men; that Church trials should be conducted on Gospel principles only, and no minister or member should be excommunicated except for immorality, the propagation of unchristian doctrines, or for the neglect of duties enjoined by the word of God; that the pastoral or ministerial office and duties are of Divine appointment, bnt all elders in the Church of God are equal, and ministers are forbidden to be lords over God's heritage, or to have dominion over the faith of the saints; that the Church has a right to form and enforce such rules and regulations only as are in accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and may be necessary or have a tendency to carry into effect the great system of practical Christianity; that whatever power may be necessary to the formation of rules and regulations, is inherent in the ministers and members of the Church, bnt so much of that power may be delegated, from time to time, upon a plan of representation, as they may judge necessary and proper; and that the Church ought to secure to all her official bodies the necessary authority for the purposes of good government, but she has no right to create any distinct or independent sovereignties.

In respect to the terms of membership, there is only one condition required by the 2d Article of the Constitution of this sect, viz.: "A desire to flee from the wrath to come, and be saved by grace, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, with an avowed determination to walk in all the commandments of God blameless." Article 3 provides for the territorial division of the Church into districts, circuits, and stations. Article 4 declares the manner in which Churches shall be received into the Association, viz., by adopting the Constitution and conforming to the book of discipline—subject to the decision of the most adjacent Quarterly Conference; and vests in a majority of two-thirds of the qualified male members of a Chnrch the full right to obtain or dispose of Church property. Article 5 establishes leaders' meetings. Article 6 authorizes the formation of Quarterly Conferences, which shall grant licenses to preach or exhort, recommend ministers and preachers to the Annual Conference to travel, and for ordination. Article 7 prescribes the composition and powers of the Annual Conferences—each Confereuce to comprise all the ordained itinerant ministers of the district, and one delegate from each circuit and station for each of its itinerant ministers, and to have power to elect a president annually; to receive such ministers and preachers as may be recommended; to elect to orders for the pastoral office; to define the boundaries of circuits and stations; to station the ministers and preachers, &c. Articles 8 and 9 treat of the General Conference—to consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen, with power to make rules and regulations for the itinerant, missionary, literary, and other departments of the Church. Article 10 forbids the passage of any rule, by any of the legislative assemhlies, which shall contravene any law of God, or infringe the liberty of speech or of the press, or authorizing any higher order of ministers than that of elder. Article 11 explains the nature and duties of the various officers of the Church. Article 12 secures to every minister and preacher, and every white lay male member, in full communion and fellowship, having attained to the age of twenty-one years, the right to vote in all cases. Article 13 relates to judiciary principles, and the offences for which ministers, preachers, and members shall he expelled from the Church or removed from office. Article 14 guarantees the amplest security of a fair trial to ministers, preachers, and members, against whom accusations of improper conduct are brought. Article 15 provides for judicial decisions on any rule or act of the General Conference whenever a majority of all the Annual Conferences shall officially call for the same. And Articles 16 and 17 provide for special cells of the General Conference, and for altering the Constitution.

The doctrinee of religion held by the Methodist Protestant denomination are essentially identical with those held hy the Methodist Episcopal Chnrch, viz.: that there are in unity of the Godhead three persona, of one euhetance, power, and eternity—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that Jesus Christ, joined together in one person, never to be divided, two whole and perfect natures, the Godhead and manhood; that Christ arose from the dead and ascended, in his bodily and human nature, to Heaven; that the Old and New Testaments are canonical; that man is naturally and continually inclined to evil; that he has no natural ability to please God; that justification hy faith alone is a true doctrine; that good works are the evidence of a lively faith; that the teaching of the doctrine of supersrogation is arrogant and impious; that after a man has received the Holy Ghost he may fall into sin, but, by the grace of God, rise again; that Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the two Sacraments ordained of Christ—the former being both a sign of profession and of regeneration, or the new birth—and the latter a Sacrament of our redemption hy Christ's death.

The manner of conducting public worship consists, in the morning, in singing a hymn, offering a prayer, reading a portion of Scripture; then singing, preaching—after which another hymn is sung, followed hy prayer and the benediction. In the administration of the communion service, the ministers first partake of the emblems, which are then distributed by them to the lay members. In the matter of baptism, children are treated as fit subjects of the rite, in their infancy, and all have the choice of immersion, sprinkling, or pouring. There is a printed form of burial service, much resembling that used hy the English Church. In the ordination of deacons and elders, the only ceremony in addition to the exercises of praying, preaching, exhortation, and singing, is the laying on of hands upon the head of each one receiving the orders by the ordaining elders, and the delivery of a Bible by the President to every one thus ordained. Candidates for the ministry are required hy the discipline to read, as a course of theological study, the Bible, "Paley's Evidences of Christianity," "Paley's Natural Theology," "Fletcher's Checks," or "Whilhy's Discourses," "Wesley's Sermons," "J. R. Williams on the Lord's Supper," "Moaheim's Ecclesiastical History," "Watts on Prayer," "English Grammar," and the "Constitution and Discipline of the Methodist Protestant Church."

The growth of this hranch of the great and powerful body of Christians denominated Methodists has been steady from the beginning, realizing the expectations of its most ardent friends; and this, notwithstanding the various kinds of opposition it met with for a time, from the over-zealous adherents to the ancient order of things. It is a gratifying fact, however,—one which we take the utmost pleasure in recording,—that the animosities which characterized former times have passed away and been buried in the grave of oblivion; and that, not only have the asperities engendered by personal differences and denominational rivalry been displaced hy mutual forbearance and respect, but the interchange of ministerial courtesies between the clergymen of the two sects is now so frequent as to guaranty permanent harmony and Christian cooperation for the future.

In 1842, the number of Methodist Protestant stations was 49; circuits, 259; missions, 52; stationed ministers and preachers, 634; unstationed ministers and preachers, 525; members, 53,875, of which nearly one-fourth were connected with the Pittsburg Conference. Since that time, the growth has been quite rapid, principally in the Middle [illegible]; the resistance of its establishment by Congregationalism preventing its obtaining a very strong foothold in the Eastern States, while at the South and West its increase has been very considerable. The number of its ministers at the present time, is about 800; and of its communicants, not far from 65,000.

Among the names of those who have distinguished themselves, as preachers and authors, in the Methodist Protestant Church, may be mentioned Rev. Drs. JENNINGS and WILLIAMS, the former one of the prime actors in the secession movement; Rev. Mr. STOCKTON, one of the most eloquent preachers the South has ever produced; Rev. Messrs. REESE, NORRIS and PARSONS, the two latter largely identified with the history and progress of the denomination in New-England; Rev. Mr. BASSETT, Rev. STEPHEN LOVELL, and Rev. Messrs. HANKS and JOHNSON. At Baltimore there is a publishing establishment, under the direction of the denomination; also, an ably conducted weekly journal, called the *Methodist Protestant*, which is the official organ of the sect. There are also two or three other periodical publications, devoted to its interests, and edited with skill and talent.

The Magazines for April.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY.—This very popular Magazine, we are glad to see, has overcome the difficulties which ensued upon the conflagration of the HARPER'S Establishment in December last. The current number appears on Magazine Day—the first of the month—appears, too, with an enlarged circulation, having reached the astonishing number of 135,000 copies. The history of periodical literature offers no such parallel. It is the most astonishing success ever achieved.

THACKERAY'S *Newcomes*, is the leading contribution to this April number. This excellent tale receives additional value from the illustrations, (by the celebrated artist DOYLE,) with which it is now, for the first time, accompanied. Their spirit is admirable. The text could not miss them, without injury. The story in the number before us is considerably advanced, and gains decidedly in dramatic interest.

MR. ABBOTT continues his "Napoleon." Those who have liked it hitherto, will perhaps admire it to its conclusion. Mr. G. D. BREWERTON contributes an interesting article called "Incidents of Travel in New-Mexico." "A True Story of an Actress," "Frozen and Thawed," "Facts worth Knowing," "The Ghost of a Love Story," are titles that will at once attract the lover of light, but by no means foolish literature. They will, indeed, yield very pleasant reading. The other articles are good, but we have not space to particularize them.

The Editor's Table, the Editor's Easy Chair, and the Editor's Drawer, are as usual—always good, and never better than at present. In the "Easy Chair," a very pertinent article on Duelling, on Court Costume, and other prominent subjects of the day, will attract more than usual attention. If the necessities of our space did not forbid quotation, we could treat our readers to some very graphic and spicy passages. Altogether, this number of *Harper's* is one of the best yet published.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY is the next in order, and a very admirable number it is. We do not see how a reader could get weary of such a visitor every week of his life. We have revelled over "Connecticut Georgies," got LONGFELLOW'S "Two Angels" by heart, and attributed to BAYARD TAYLOR "The Visions of Hasheesh." We may be wrong, but we don't believe we are. HERMAN MELVILLE'S "Encantadas, or Enchanted Isles," is continued, and increases much in interest. "A Toss-up for a Husband," translated from the French, is more readable, perhaps, than some better articles,—than "Notes from my Knapsack," for instance. The Editoriel notes on American and Foreign Literature, are very complete and interesting.

The KNICKERBOCKER offers the richest table of contents that it has presented for a long time. The articles entitled "Plagiarism," "A Skull-and-Bone Sketch," and "Things Remembered," are of the first rank. The review of Mrs. HOWE'S "Passion Flowers" is the most genial we have yet read. It is marked by great critical acumen. C. ASTOR BREVED continues the translation which he entitles "The Gypsies of Art."

The "Editor's Table" forms a very attractive feature of this month's *Knickerbocker*. Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE contributes a most interesting paper on SOUTHEY'S *Doctor*, including his own correspondence with SOUTHEY on the subject of that work and SOUTHEY'S letter in reply. If SOUTHEY did not exactly deny the authorship, he at least made a strenuous effort to throw dust in Dr. MACKENZIE'S eyes. The entire article adds a new chapter to the "Curiosities of Literature."

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY comes to hand this month. It has some really good articles. Among its contributors are J. T. HEADLEY, who continues his "Life of Washington." CAROLINE CHESEBRO', who contributes a tale. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, who proceeds with his Italian Journal; WILLIAM NORTH, who furnishes an "Ode to America," and JOHN G. SAXE, who yields five stanzas. There are many other contributors, and as many articles, varying in merit, but offering something to amuse, if not to instruct. GRAHAM is good this month.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK is very much as usual. Exceedingly so.

Medical.

Professor QUINTARD, of the Memphis Medical College, read before the State Medical Society, in January, a paper on the health and mortality of that town, which, by order of the City Council, has been published. The population of Memphis is estimated at 15,000. The deaths in 1853 were 412, or about two per cent. Of these 49 are recorded as produced by phthisis pulmonalis. Dr. QUINTARD discusses the question of the exclusion of phthisis by ague, and arrays the local authorities to answer as to the facts. The statistics would seem to contradict the assertion of any such antagonism, the deaths from phthisis being eleven and seven-tenths per cent. of the total mortality of Memphis, notwithstanding it is an ague district. But the Doctor thinks that the sextons return too many cases of phthisis—the case-books of the physicians making a much less number. And yet, at their rates, the per centage is six less than in New-York; three less than Philadelphia; about the same as in Norfolk, and only two more than in New-Orleans, which is generally held as very favorable for consumptive patients. At the Dispensary of the Medical College, out of 1,104 cases treated, the largest number (323) was of intermittent fever; 69 of diarrhœa; 48 of remittent fever; 32 of dysentery; 25 of pneumonia; 19 of pleurisy; 26 of bronchitis; 40 of diseases of the eye; 25 of dyspepsia; 16 of rheumatism, &c. From which it is easy to see what are the diseases that most afflict the poorer people of that city. Intermittents are the greatest plagues that affect them. The inhabitants, seeing that men may shake with the ague and sweat with the fever for years, and yet live, are in the habit of boasting that Memphis is a place of great and undoubted healthfulness—being the first considerable place without the range of yellow fever." The boast is justified by last year's returns. But instead of 412, as in 1853, the deaths in 1852 were 705, and in 1851, 717. Dr. Q., by his annual reports, is doing a noble thing for his home, and setting a most commendable example for his brethren everywhere.

BLANCHARD & LEA, of Philadelphia, announce for publication a treatise from Professor MEIGS, on *Chronic Diseases of the Neck of the Uterus*, with colored plates; also, ERICHSON'S *Science and Art of Surgery*; also ABEL and BLOXAM'S *Practical Chemistry*, illustrated. S. S. & W. Wood, of this City, announce JOBERT on *Diseases of the Uterus*; also, NELIGAN'S *Atlas of Cutaneous Eruptions*.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—Capt. SEABURY, of the ship *Mechanic's Own*, which arrived here on the 17th inst., informs us, that February 1, in lat. 40° S. lon. 39° 40' W., he saw something lying upon the water, with its head out, which very much resembled a serpent. When first seen, it was forward of the beam of the ship, about fifteen yards distant. The month of the creature was wide open, showing two large tusks, about eight inches in length, and many smaller teeth. The animal was about the size of a barrel, and showed about twelve feet out of water when first seen. It was apparently, much greater in the middle, as it tapered towards the tail. Its color was dark brown. Most of the crew had time to get to the side to see it, when he settled his body down, and went off to the windward, with his head out of the water, making a wake similar to an eel. Capt. S. thinks this was a veritable sea-serpent.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

FUNERAL RITES—A NEW FEATURE.—The funeral ceremonies on the occasion of the death of the late Mr. COLEMAN, killed on the railroad near Syracuse, took place at Corinthian Hall—A. J. DAVIS officiating after the manner of the new system of spiritual communication—the dead with the living. The Hall, as we are informed, was quite filled, and the ceremonies of a somewhat novel character.—*Albany Atlas.*

THE CRIMEA AND THE WAR.

A Second Letter from John Mitchel.

Letter to the Survivors of the Irish in Ireland under Forty Years of Age.

I believe it is safe enough to assume that, in the war now imminent, England being at one side and Russia at another, all your sympathies, my countrymen, are with Russia.

The sole reason and ground of this is, of course, that Russia is the enemy of England.

If, in the course of the war, the eagles of Austria and Prussia shall happen to range themselves against the Red Cross of England, I presume that from ten thousand Irish firesides will rise up prayers and blessings for the eagles of Austria and Prussia.

If the present treacherous and unnatural league between France and England should, happily, burst asunder on some early day—it is altogether a matter of course that thousands of our countrymen will be eagerly soliciting service in the French armies, that so they may have a chance of dealing England, sometime and anywhere, a mortal blow.

This state of feeling in Irishmen may as well be avowed and understood. I should like to see the Irishman who is enough af an idiat and a beast to believe that Ireland has any interest at all in the present confusions af Europe; save in so far as they may bring about the destruction of our ancient foe—and may bless us with the chance of bearing a hand in that destruction.

Bnt if any of you be so foolish as to suppose tha England, in commencing this war, has any regard to right or justice, any friendship for Turkey, or any sympathy with the manifestly righteous cause af Turkey, let him attend to some of the considerations here following:

First—There is no such thing in all history, since history began, as ane pation undertaking a war for the honor or benefit af another natien. The *interest* of England in preventing Constantinople from falling into the hands of Rnssia, or any other first-rate power, is expressed in the well-known words of Lord CHATHAM—"that the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire is a question of life and death to England." And it is for that interest in the first place, that she has armed now.

Second—England is tha same power that, thirty years ago, contrived a pretext for burning and destroying, in time of peace, the Turkish fleet in the harbor af Navarino, which has had the effect of leaving Russia in full possession of the Black Sea ever since. So that you see if England be Turkey's friend, it would be better for Turkey to have England far an enemy.

Third—But England has another powerful interest in arming against Russia—it is to prevent an European war, to prevent the consequent uprising of the crushed nationalities of the Continent, and, Irishmen, especially *your* nationality, which is the most heavily crushed of all. With the despotisms of Europe the British aristocracy stands or falls, lives, or else dies and goes to perdition. And it can hardly be needful to remind you, that during the European struggle against NAPOLEON I., it was the English Government that paid the monarchs of Europe to fight for their own capitals and crowns—bribed them with borrowed money, on which *you* pay the interest yet out of every meal you eat, ont of every rag you wear. Yes, not an Austrian enirassier fell on the field of Ulm or Wagram, but yon are this moment paying interest on the price of his breastplate and cuirass. No bearded yager, not a whiskered pandour, or a fierce hussar, of all who trooped to Jena, or Austerlitz, like sheep (or rather like goats), to the slaughter, but every hair in the creature's beard is dear to you as a thread of finest gold. All this, to uphold "legitimate sovereignty"—to bring about the Vienna treaty—to fling Italy nnder the heels of her paltry tyrants—to insure the hopeless abolition of Poland—to impose the brood of Bonrbons npon France and Spain—in short, to bind down all Europe on that bed of pain and shame where she has since been enjoying rest and "peace," with full five millions bayonets at her throat. To hold her bound there still is, I repeat it, the second, or, indeed, the first and main motive of Britain's activity now.

Fourth—England's pretext that she is bonnd by treaties to maintain the independence of Turkey is a falsehood, of course. She was bound by treaty to maintain the dominion of Holland over Belginm, to resist the swallowing up of Cracow by Russia, to respect the nentrality of Denmark in 1807. I need not refer to England's deliberate breach of the treaty of Amiens—still less to her atrocious breach of the treaty of Limerick. What I want to know is, *what* treaty she has ever kept. Once more I will cite against her the sentence pronounced by her greatest statesman, (whom, as usual, Ireland gave her,) EDMUND BURKE. It is a description of the policy of the English in India: "I engage myself to make good these three positions. First, I say that from Mount Imeue, where it touches ns in the latitnde of 29, to Cape Comorin, in the latitode of 8, there is not a single Prince, State, or Potentate, great or small, in India, with whom they have come into contact whom they have not sold. I say *sold*, though sometimes they have not been able to deliver according to their bargain. Secondly, I say that there is not a *single treaty* they have ever made which they have not broken. Thirdly, t say that there is not a single Prince or State who ever put any trust in the Company who is not utterly ruined; and that none are in any degree secure or flourishing, bnt in the exact proportion to their settled distrust and irreconcilable enmity to this netion." Words that burn! words that England would erase, if she could, from the writings of her greatest statesman, at the cost of say half a quarter's income tax—for they conflict with and sadly discredit the system of philanthropie cant according to which "we have conquered India in our own defence."

Fyfth—Yon are to observe that naither England nor France has declared any war against Russia. I do not believe they will declare war—and if a war take place, Rnssia will declare and make it first. The English and French Governments have armed and sent forth their troops and ships, not against Rnssia, bnt provisionally, against each other—each being apprehensive that the other will get hold of Constantinople. And these troops and ships are to be employed in compelling the Turks to make peace on ignominious terms, and in gaining the control of the Turkish Empire, nnder pretext of securing the rights of Christians. The intention of the Western Powers, in short, is, that Constantinople and its master shall be swallowed, not by the East of Europe, bnt by the West. Such, and so chivalrous allies, has the predestined Turk.

Sixth—Readers of English books and newspapers have always been taught to regard the Rnssians as a nation of abject serfs, groaning nnder despotic rule. Now it cannot fail to occur to yon that these Russians must be in a bad condition indeed if they are worse off than *you* under your beautiful constitutional Government, which is the envy of surrounding nations. But the truth is, Russia is now, in her social and political condition, very much as England was when England was indeed a great nation, nndor her PLANTAGENETS and TUDORS, when she created and won all that true national greatness, on the mere credit of which she has been living ever since. Remember, too, that Rnssia is ruled by a Russian Government, and *for* the Rnsalan people. No stranger sits on her judgment seats—no stranger watches at her gates. Heroin, my countrymen, how deeply you ought to envy the Rnssians! The peasants of Rnssia are, it is true, annexed to and inseperable from the land they till. If the Irish peasantry had been so annexed for the last six years, they had lived and not died. In 1847, when famina threatened all Enrope, the Rnssian Government promptly prohibited the export of rye, which is the common food of its people. Where was the Government that would do as much for you? It was because our poor countrymen belonged to nobody; because nobody had any interest in keeping them alive; because the foreign nation that holds military occupation of their country desired their destruction—that they were swept from the face of the land, huddled into poor-houses, starved to death by myriads and millions, or hunted from their own island to the four winds. Oh! believe me, there is not a Russian serf bnt has cause to pity and despise *you*.

It is worth while, just now, to ponder all these matters. When newspapers and organs of British opinion everywhere, even in America, are using all efforts to puff "John-Boll," and get up the enthusiasm of free men, in his favor, it is expedient that the Irish should bear constantly in mind the true nature of this Bull, and the real principles and motive of the war he is now engaging in.

It might surprise us, indeed, to find American newspapers praising and flattering England; for England is the sole enemy America has, or ever had. Americans seem to forget how grand and august a champion of liberty that Power was, which paid Indians for the scalps of their fathers and mothers, and raised negroes in insurrection against their masters; when her ships of war landed parties to burn peaceful villages, and Admirals blazing in the decorations of Grand Cross and Bath and Garter, led on their gallant tars to the plunder of henroosts on the Chesapeake.

Yes! America may forget, for she scourged the Crossed and Gartered piratee; but we, my countrymen cannot afford to forget what they have done to us and our country just *yet*. America drives a prosperous trade with England now, and naturally looks on her wealthy customers with some indulgence; bnt Ireland's trade with her is death and ruin.

Enough. It is not without a definite object I ask a hearing, that I may remind you of these things now. I deelre to impress upon all my countrymen, first, that it is base and suicidal to anter the British Army; and next, that the present position of the civilized world opens, or is likely to open, a chance for expatriated Irishmen to help at least in doing justice and execution upon their enemy—so that man in Irelaud of a fightiag age and temper may find more congenial work near home than fighting with Russiens on the Dannbe.

Rumors are current amougst gossiping newspapers here in New-York, pointing to some definite and organized plan now actually on foot in America, for giving practical expression to this yearning and passionate longing for a fair and feasible enterprise in the cause of freedom and honor. They even indicate the precise design—an invasion of Canada by Irishmen from the United States. Of course our countrymen will know how much confidence is to be placed in all this. *And they will ask no more at present than to be assured that certain Irishmen in New-York, men who have the nearest and dearest interest in the cause, have resolved, if a fair occasion arise, to avail themselves of it, and to ask a sufficient number of you to help them.*

You will not be in a position to help, if you are in Turkey, wearing the red coats of British soldiers.

It is right to mention that those who cherish this design know what the laws of the United States are in this matter—that they are bound by duty and affection to obey those laws—and that they contemplate nothing which will violate them, or in any way compromise the peaceful relations of this country with other powers.

The possible occasions that may arise are numerous. Some of them make the heart bound to think of. Spain, Cuba, and the *Black Warrior*—NAPOLEON, and the secret hope of vengeance for St. Helena: that he cherishes in his occult soul. Another French Revolution—and a Provincial Government with no mouthing LAMARTINE at its head. Possibilities are endless, and Time and Chance wait upon all men. JOHN MITCHEL.

New-York, March 29, 1854.

*Speech on Mr. Fox's East India bill.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

This Committee, to whom was referred the subject of extending the bulkhead on the Twelfth-avenue from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-fourth-streets, met yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of considering the matter, and hearing any arguments either for or against the proposed measure.

The Chairman inquired if there were any persons present opposed to the proposed bulkhead between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth-streets?

Mr. A. P. MANN said that he and others were opposed to it, as it was very important for the persons residing in that locality to have free access to their places of business. They would feel it a great hardship to be shut up from all communication. They wished to fill out the place gradually. He thought the present piers afforded as much facility as was at present called for in that locality.

Mr. COLLYER said that but a very small portion of the bulkhead had been filled in. It would not help the neighborhood to form this bulkhead, and he opposed the measure.

The Committee stated that they had three petitions in favor of three piers at Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-third-streets. This bulkhead line would have to be carried out within a few years. The only difficulty of having a pier there was the certainty that it would have to be filled up in a few years. The Committee felt disposed to accord every privilege that was necessary, but they did not feel disposed to give any docks that would have to be filled up in a year. The Chairman then asked if there were any gentlemen present who wished to address the Committee in favor of the bulkheads, but no response being made, he intimated that the Committee would be able to report in relation to the matter on Wednesday next, and in the mean time would take a survey of the location.

The Committee then adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

In the Rossi case the Jury were ont all night. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning they came into Court, and the Foreman stated that they had not been able to agree, and he did not see as they could do so. The Judge said that before discharging them he wished to know if they had fully understood his charge: that he had charged them that they had nothing whatever to do with the law of the case, but only with the facts, and that an the first four counts there were but three questions for them to consider. 1. Was Rossi a clerk in the Post-Office? 2. Did these letters containing articles of value come into his possession? 3. Did he open the letters and take the articles from them?

The Jury said they had so understood his charge; and the Judge then said that he did not deem it advisable to keep them longer together; that if they had not in this time come to an agreement on these questions of fact, there was no use in their being kept any longer.

The Jury were then discharged.

Mr. Sebell made application to have Rossi discharged on bail as before.

Mr. Dunning said he had no objection, and the Court ordered his discharge on giving bail in the same amount as before.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

In the case of William Kruntz vs. Hethoff.—In this curious case, where the plaintiff claimed to recover $500 from the defendant, as a compensation for injuries sustained in consequence of the latter, who is the landlord of a house rooted by the plaintiff, having accused him in plain terms of setting the premises an fire, the Jury yesterday morning found a verdict for the defendant. The facts were reported in the TIMES of Thursday.

The Late Philip Greely, Esq.

From the Boston Transcript.

The following extracts from a letter written by a Boston lady, to her friends in this city, will be read with much interest:

"I suppose, ore thie letter reaches Boston, you will have received the newe of Mr. GREELY'S death. He called upon me Friday, March 10, and staid about an hour. We talked of home and friends, and I was particularly struck with his kind, gentle manner. I related to him some of the incidents of my journey, and the efforts I had been obliged to make to establish myself comfortably since my arrival; he said to me, you have great courage, but do not exert yourself further; rely upon me for aid in securing comforts for you. He complained of a bad headache, and I noticed, when he shook my hand at his departure, that he seemed feverish. He made an appointment to spend that evening with me; but, alas! *L'homme propose, Dieu dispose.* He returned to the house of ANOLPH, WARE & Co., where he boarded, and was taken immediately ill with the yellow fever. There was some hope of him till the evening before he died, but his fever terminated in black vomito, which is always fatal. He inquired for me five or six times after he was taken sick. I fear he wished to send some message home by me, but no one was allowed to see him but the negro nurses and his partners at the counting-house. I wrote him a note the day after he was taken sick, but his physicians would not permit it to be read to him, fearing that the least excitement would be injurious. When I was told he must die, I insisted upon seeing him, but Col. W., one of his partners, who boards in the same hotel with me, positively forbid it. He was afraid I would take the fever, as I had just arrived. I had no fear of such a result, and of course, was not actuated by curiosity; I felt that it would be a great satisfaction to his wife and family, when I returned, to receive some message from him, through me, as he was unable to write. Half an hour before his death, his mind was clear and composed, though he had been wandering most of his time. He said he was willing to trust himself in the hands of Divine Providence, and without fear or trembling, his spirit passed from earth. As Col. W. remarked to me, "He died like a hero."

I am told that there have been eighty deaths from yellow fever during the last fortnight, among the negroes and foreigners, but the merchants do not say much about it, as it injures the commerce of the island. Havana has not been free from the fever since last season, when it was so fatal among the soldiers and persons engaged in shipping.

CATHOLIC EXCITEMENT IN OSWEGO COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Oswego *Palladium* gives an account of some curious proceedings in Mexico, Oswego County, between a Catholic priest, certain members of his congregation, and some Catholic outsiders. According to this statement, a Rev Mr. DE LAFFAYETTE was called sometime since to take charge of a "French Swiss" Catholic church in that town. This gentleman, it would seem, was an advocate of religious liberty, and has refused to place himself under the control and jurisdiction of Bishop MCCLOSKY, of Albany.

In consequence of this he became an object of insult and persecution. It is alleged that the Bishop of Albany and others, wrote to the leading members of the congregation, but only succeeded in disaffecting a few towards him. He was insulted and spit upon in the church, it is said, and subsequently was shot at in proceeding to Phœnix, to perform service there. Failing thus to bring him to a subjection, a warrant was sworn out against him for getting money under false pretences, and charging that he was no Roman Catholic clergyman, but an impostor. Simultaneously with the return of the writ a Catholic clergyman, residing at Troy, appeared and called an Mr. DE LAFAYETTE—gave him the kise of friendly greeting, and, as he states, with offers of money and advancement in the Catholic Church, provided he would submit himself to Bishop MCCLOSKY, from whom he represented himself an authorized agent. He refused, and the examination went on for some time; when, one morning the Rev. prosecutor vamosed, leaving Mr. DE LAFAYETTE with the Court. He was promptly discharged.—*Alb. Register.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ...MARCH 31.

$2,000 Ill. tut. Imp. 6s	91	700 Parker Vein Coal Co.	7½
2,000 Hud. Riv. 2d M. Bs.	98	100 do. ...s10	7½
2,000 do. ...b3	98	500 do. ...b30	7½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85½	100 do. ...b3	7½
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	94	100 do. ...s60	7½
500 do. ...c	94½	200 do. ...b30	7½
5 Bank North Amer.	100	150 N. Carolina Copper.	4
10 Bank State N. York	106	12 N. Y. Central R. R.	102
15 Metropolitan Bank	104	150 do. ...s60	102
20 Atlantic Bank	84	50 do. ...b3	102
50 U. S. Trust Co.	100	50 do. ...s3	102
400 Nicaragua Transit Co.	26½	610 Erie Railroad	75
100 do. ...s60	26½	400 do. ...b60	75½
100 do. ...s30	26½	50 do. ...b60	75½
100 Canton Co. ...s30	26½	25 do.	75½
100 do. ...b10	27	61 Harlem Preferred	102
150 do.	27	150 Nor. & Wor. R. R. ...s30	56
50 do. ...s10	27	100 do. ...b30	56½
100 do. ...s60	26½	20 do.	56½
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	9	300 Reading Railroad	77½
100 Flor. & Keyp's Co 145	94	1000 do. ...s3	77
200 Flor. & Keyp't Jt. Stk	7	100 do. ...b3	77½
600 do. ...b10	7	200 do. ...s30	77
200 do. ...b30	7	200

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All persons writing to state facts, must be accompanied by the writer's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

The Deficiency bill was passed by the Senate, yesterday, after all the amendments had been concurred in, with the exception of that which struck out the appropriation for the payment of unpaid privateer pensions.

In the House, Mr. PRESTON set at rest all fears concerning the recent difficulty between Messrs. CUTTING and BRECKINRIDGE, by announcing that it had been amicably and honorably settled. The bill to increase the Navy by building six first-class steam frigates, and improving two that we now have, was passed, after a long debate, and the rejection of a number of amendments. The bill appropriates, for the completion of the work, $3,000,000.

The Dissection Bill Passed.

The bill legalizing dissection has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and by this time probably is a law. The Senate concurred in the amendments made to the bill, by a vote of 23 to 3. This is well. Now we opine that our graveyards may be protected. When a body is given up for dissection, we know just who the responsible parties are. If it is abused in any manner, we may know precisely who offended, and proceed against them summarily. The occupation of the Resurrectionists henceforth is gone. The "material" will not be furnished any more abundantly than heretofore, but it will be lawfully furnished; and the scandalous traffic in dead men, of which our City has been the centre and mart, will be stopped. The law is alike a protection to the living from persecution, and the dead from insult—creditable to the body that enacted it, and promotive of science.

The Candidate for State Superintendent.

In joint caucus of both Houses last night at Albany, 16 Senators and 68 Assemblymen (Whigs) being present, ballots were cast for a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The result showed a large majority for Mr. VICTOR M. RICE, of Buffalo. The other candidates were Mr. G. S. RANDALL and Mr. VAN OLINDA. We know not hut Mr. RICE, if elected, will prove the very best man possible for the place. It is a place of great responsibility; and while one who does nothing may keep matters moving, the right kind of man in it could do very much to reorganize and improve our School system. But we are sure that a large portion of the community will feel disappointed that Mr. RANDALL has not been selected for the post. To him, as a person of unbounded energy, experience, and taot for this very work, the friends of popular education in all parts of the State had looked. However, canous is very intelligent, and probably knows. The election is to be made by the two branches of the Legislature next Tuesday.

Comfort for Reporters.

The Governor has in hand the bill, it having passed both branches of the Legislature, providing that no *attaché* of a newspaper shall be liable for anything contained in a report truly made of any official proceeding. Little hy little the world grows sensible. Nothing is more contrary to reason or right than that a reporter who in the performance of his duty sets down facts as they occnr, and testimony as it is rendered before a court, should be held responsible for the truth, not of his report, but of the statements made, and liable for anything that is proved libellous in it. A better time is coming. Unless the Governor, having got his hand in, rather likes vetoes and gives us more of them, hereafter the satisfaction that the injured party can get ont of the paper must satisfy him. Reporters will be permitted to do their duty faithfully, without heing punished for the crime of setting down the truth.

The Irish and the War.

A second Letter from JOHN MITCHEL to the Irish people in this country and in Europe, will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. It is written in the same spirit, and for the same purpose, as the one which we published last week. Mr. MITCHEL's first object is to deter Irishmen from enlisting in the British army; and his second is to impress upon them the fact that in the present position of European affairs, there is reason to believe that an opportunity will soon be offered for expatriated Irishmen "to *help*, at least, in doing justice and execution upon their enemy." He alludes to the statements recently made by the DAILY TIMES, and repeated by other papers, concerning designs that are entertained and preparations that are already made for *an invasion of Canada* by organized companies of drilled Irishmen in the United States. Mr. MITCHEL undoubtedly knows whether there is any foundation for these reports or not; and those who have been especially busy in denying them may take note of the fact that, although he evidently seeks to convey the impression that they are groundless, Mr. MITCHEL does not venture to say so. On the contrary, the language which he holds tends very strongly to confirm the rumors in question. For ourselves, we have only to say that we should never have given currency to them if we had not had reason to believe them substantially true; and that since our first publication on the subject, we have received additional confirmation of their general correctness. We believe that a very large number of Irishmen have been already organized in military companies, and that they are regularly and secretly drilled, with the design of taking such part against England in the pending war as contingencies may invite. Mr. MITCHEL adds to our information on the subject the assurance that "those who cherish this design know what the laws of the United States are in this matter—that they are bound by duty and affection to obey those laws—and that they contemplate nothing which will violate them, or in any way compromise the peaceful relations of this country with other powers."

Relations of Austria and Prussia to the Eastern War.

Our late advices from Europe bring important declarations from Austria and Prussia concerning their relations to the Eastern War. Prussia declares that she will disturb no one, and desires to be left undisturbed herself. At a more opportune moment she will interfere as peace-maker:—but, for the present, she wishes to have nothing to do with any party. Austria also is very sorry that she cannot just yet join the Western Powers,—bnt really she must decline, nnder the circumstances. She, too, desires to remain nentral, in oommon with the other German Powers. Snch is the asserted "failure" of Count ORLOFF's mission.

The London *Times*, whioh, it will be remembered, sided with Russia as long as it was safe to do so, has, for the last three months, been zealously inculcating faith in Anstria's honest-dealing with the Western Powers. Facts, however, begin to render the endeavor somewhat awkward. The *Times* is, therefore, oompelled to admit, thongh reinctantly, and with many reservations, that "the language of Anstria is not "entirely explicit." It thinks, also, that the last official annonncement of her purposes is "more remarkable for what it *omits* than "for what it *says*." These omissions, of course, it construes as favorably as possible for England and France; and in order to help its case, dwells with great severity on the condnct of the Prussian Government. While we do not denbt that Prussia is jnst as faithless and nnreliable as Anstria, her language certainly seems to us more explicit. She promises, it is true, hnt little:—but she speaks much more distinotly than the Vienna Cabinet. The *Times* is exceedingly anxions to secnre the coöperation of Austria in the Eastern War,—more, we cannot help thinking, with a view to the final settlement of affairs, and in order to preclude all hope of advantage to the Democracy of Enrope from the existing complications, than because her aid is needed in the progress of the war.

We do not believe that the true interest of England is to be promoted hy the alliance with Austria, which she seems so earnestly to desire. Certainly, she will not thereby strengthen her claim npon the American people for the sympathy which, just now, she seems to prize so highly. A close Austrian alliance is not the highway to the American heart. The official menaces of the *Moniteur* against the expected Italian struggle for independence, and the implied promise of England to aid Austria in fastening the yoke of the Hapsburghs on the necks of her people forever, are not well calcnlated to scenre our sympathy with the Western Powers—no matter how warmly we may wish sncccss to the insulted Sultan.

Bnt, after all, it is daily becoming olearer and clearer that Austria does not intend to join the Western Powers. She may and will invent snch excnses for not doing so, as suit her pnrpose best. But the *fact* remains. The French Government seems already satisfied on this point, and detects, in the very measures proposed hy Austria, evidence of her hostile intentions. The *Constitutionnel*, in what was douhtless an official note, comments on the rumor freely circnlated in the German papers, that the Vienna Cabinet have a project of sending an army of occnpation into the Tnrkish provinces of Bosnia, Herzgovine and Servia, as a simple measure of *precaution*, "intended to prevent the insnrrectional movements which are taking place in the Greek provinces of Tnrkey from developing themselves to the detriment of the integrity of the territory of the Sultan." The French organ professes to entertain no doubt of the sincerity of these protestations, and of the good faith of Austria. But it reminds her that she has no right to interfere in the Greek provinces of the Turkish Empire without an invitation from the Turkish Government; and that such an intervention imposed on the Divan would *too much resemble a taking possession* for it ever to take place on such conditions. "Anstria," adds the *Constitutionnel*, "will take care not to add this fresh complication to the already too serions ones of the Eastern qnestion." This very important delaration is confirmed hy the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who says that the occupation of Servia by Austrian troops, without the assent of Turkey, would be considered a *casus belli*. The Hospodar of Servia, moreover, has declared to the agent of the Anstrian Government that he "will resist any attempt to violate the territory, from whatever side it may he made."

Our latest advices mention that disturbances have broken out in this quarter. If this be true, the sincerity of Anstria will soon be tested and her position defined. In any case her *corps* of observation on the frontier is an auxiliary to Russia, and we shonld not wonder if the falling back of the Russians from Kalafat should prove to have been in consequence of a concerted plan between the two Powers. Indeed, Widdin will always remain menaced as long as Austria remains "nentral," with some 50,000 men at the distance of a few days' march. The Russians can well afford to leave the watch of the strongly entrenched fortress of Kalafat, and *concentrate* their forces at a point somewhat lower down, in order to cross the Danube. They are reported to be making preparations for such a crossing between Braila and Galatz. Braila, or Brailow, is opposite Mathine, of whioh it was, in former times, the *tête du pont*. The Russians, however, dismantled it in 1828. The Danube is at this point some four or five miles in breadth, flowing in different heds. Below Brailow the river recovers its single bed and flows on to Galatz whioh is on the confluence of the Sereth and is the only port of Moldavia on the Danube. We have already given our reasons for believing that the Rnssians will not try to cross the river either against the centre or right wing of the Turkish army; but of course their action will be materially changed npon the friendly occupation of Servia by Austrian troops.

☞ We mentioned yesterday in our Congressional report that Mr. EVERETT had presented a Memorial in the Senate, praying for the establishment of a Geographical Department of the Library of Congress. The Memorial will be found at length on another page. It was prepared by a Committee of scientific gentlemen appointed at the last meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and deserves the careful perusal of all who are interested in the general subject which it discusses. The proposition is one of marked importance, and ought to secure the favorable regard and action of Congress.

Farming a Hundred Years Ago.

Though farming is one of the oldest employments in which men ever engaged, the improvements in it have been very slowly introdnced. The approaches to perfection which have been attained in its operations have been made by short steps, and these taken at long intervals. It is, indeed, a great art. Were all that is known of its varied processes blotted ont of memory today, it is donbtful if, with all our modern appliances, the study of a century would suffice to give it its present position. It is only by looking hack npon the past that we are ahle to note its improvements; for grown sciences and well-developed arts are like old oaks,—they seem to stand from year to year without change, adding nothing to the diameter of their trunks, and their branches maintaining only their old size. A score of years make their mark thongh; and when the tree is out down, each year shows its own ring.

Farmers in this country a hundred years ago conld hardly be expected to pride themselves on the good condition of their farms, the excellence of their stock, or the yield of their crops. The stumps of the first forests stood in their wheat-fields, and were not rotted in their oldest pastnre-grounds. The Indians were harassing them on the frontier, and political qnestions of the gravest import would have disturbed their problems of field-culture, had any sueh problems heen presented. And yet our Yankee farmers, of the morn of the Eighteenth Century, were pretty nearly the counterparts of the farmers of England. In neither country had much notion of improvement taken root. Ambitions men were not in their ranks, and to do things as they *had been done* was esteemed the perfection of farming.

The good farmer lived just where his father lived, in the same old, nnpainted honse. He planted jnst as many acres of corn as his father planted. He made the hills just four feet apart, put into eaoh hill a crah or two, dropped in four kernels of corn, and made each hill a foot or more above the surface. He planted heans in the corn-field bnt not pumpkins: for, hard as it is to believe, time was when pnmpkins were not known even in Connecticut. He sowed just as many acres of rye as his father did, and in the same lot. He plowed with jnst as many yoke of oxen, and with the same heavy, unwieldly plow. "Cast steel" was jnst then (1750) made for the first, hnt it was a Sheffield secret. And the best spade, hoe, shovel or plow-share, he could find, was either of cast iron and exceedingly brittle, or of sneh soft iron that a few days' work with it made it as dull as the next *duller* thing than a hoe. His oxen were small, nngainly, feeble things, compared with the fat fellows who now move off with the heaviest loads, as if they enjoyed a ton or two to ballast them. Secretary FLINT, of Massachnsetts, in his very interesting *Agricultural Report* just published, says that "during the early part of the last century, the average gross weight of the neat cattle hronght for sale to the Smithfield market (London) was not over 370 pounds, and that of sheep 28 pounds. While the average weight of the former is now over 800 pounds, and of the latter, over 80 pounds." Very poor mntton it must have been that OLIVER GOLDSMITH invited SAMUEL JOHNSON to dine on; and the roast beef that HOGARTH was always painting, we suspect was a very thin, lean article, after all. Farmers then did not spend their earnings stndying how to make the most manure, thongh how to be rid of its accnmnlation in their yards troubled them not a little. When the old harn fell to pieces, you may he sure it was rebuilt upon a new site. It was deemed a good opportunity to be rid of a nuisance. Nobody went sea-weeding then, and there were no seines hauling along the shore full of rich shoals of glittering fish. Compost was a thing nnknown, and a lectnre on the subject would have heen as amusing as a prophesy that their grand-children would ronnd Cape Horn, and bring home from the Peruvian Islands something to make their corn and beans yeld more abnndantly. The ashes that gathered in their great fire-places went to swell the ash-heap hy the hack-door, and the pyramid of clam-shells alongside rivalled it in size and deformity. The cattle were left to ramble in the woods through the Fall and Spring, and went uncovered through the Winter to toughen them. The pigs rooted at liberty on the village green, unless they broke into the parson's garden, when rings were pnt into their snonts to check their mischievous propensities. When they were gathered into pens, the pens were by the roadside, where every boy that went to sohool had a pull at their ears, and the fragrance of their oleanly quarters regaled all passers-hy. Such a thing as rotation of crops had not been proposed. Where he planted corn last year when the walnnt leaves were just the size of a squirrel's ear, he planted it again this year. Where he sowed rye then "in the old of the moon," he sowed it again this year, and the same corner was kept for the potato-patch years together. When wheat would no longer grow in the exhausted field, he left it for grass to come in. And when the old pasture grounds utterly failed, they were left for briars, bushes, and such forest trees as conld, to struggle np. Sowing pine seeds, or planting a forest, would have seemed simply ridicnlons. There were a few orchards cultivated, bnt they prodnced neither ohoice nor lusoions fruit. Their principal object was the eider-barrel, for which a very poor speoies of fruit answered very well. When the old fields declined to surrender profits enough to pay for their cultivation, the more enterprising pulled np stake, and pushed out into new settlements. It was a great undertaking, hut some of them penetrated into the Far West, even as far as the banks of the Hudson. But the ambitious sons of a family eagerly embraced any opportunity that offered, to adopt the life of a mechanic, sailor, or particularly that of a tradesman,—employments that were more honorable because they were more profitable; and, by following them, they sooner attained to independence.

It was slow work for Agriculture, creeping out from so debased a condition. There were learned Englishmen laboring, however, for its improvement, and their labors were early appreciated here. The writings of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR and YOUNG, and the experiments of BAKEWELL, gendered a new interest in the subject, and societies for the promotion of agricultural scienoe began to be formed on both sides of the ocean. A olergyman, Rev. JARED ELIOT, pnblished the results of his experiments at farming in Connecticnt, as early as 1747, with marked advantage to the people. There was a Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture established in 1785, and one in Massachnsetts in 1792. Premiums and exhibitions soon came into vogue. The Embargo of 1807, which blighted so severely the commerce of the Eastern towns, gave farming a new impulse. And thongh since then thonsands of obstacles have interposed, and fields which then first began to develop their fertility and strength have since been built over with manufacturing establishments, and the old farms are contracted into mere door-yards and gardens, Agriculture has grown apace until it needs a year-book of goodly size to record its improvements, and a hulky Census to expose its wealth.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Restoration of Health—Personal Quarrels—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1854.

Congratulate us npon the return of entire health to our Island. No more reports I trust, to issue hence, for many years to come, of the devastations of yellow fever or cholera. The fall disease gone, it is astonishing to see so little evidence of its late destructive power. It has passed like an esrthquake shock. While it was down upon us in its fury, there were dismay and fearfulness, and mnch anguish of heart. But now the pent-up breath epsnt, and the heart returning to its slow and measured bestings, there is positive joy, and a sensation of safety which is perfectly exhilarating. What joy like that of freedom from pain or distressing anxiety! The pendnlum of bnsiness, too, begins once more to swing, and its monotonous tick will soon be heard as in days past. Strange to say, the authorities in St. Croix still keep up a rigid quarantine against us. Yonder rides "the packet" that is wont to ply between the islands, at anchor off Prince Rupert's Rocke, with its green flag at its fore-top, declaring to all to keep their distance. As we are somewhat dependent upon St. Croix for our poultry, (that is all,) it is hard thus to be shut out from that island, leaving us to forage upon the tough beef sent up from Porto Rico. This latter island deals by us more kindly, a very limited quarantine being there maintained. A dozen or more, too, of her merchants have just arrived to make their usual purchaees at this season of the year.

What a day yesterday was for us! By noon, *eight* large steamers were stretching their leviathan lengths on the waters of our quiet harbor. Think of *news* from Europe, and Chagree, and Havana, and Jamaica, and Porto Rico, and all the Windward Islands, and last, though not least, the United States, all in one day! It was too much. Leisurely we must go through with it.

Last week, by way of getting up a prelude to this excitement attendant upon this arrival of the steamers, WM. EMMERSON, Esq., our British Consul at this port, knocked down and horsewhipped J. B. CAMERON, Esq., the Agent for the Royal Mail Steamship Company. Mr. CAMERON had written a base and scurriloue letter to England, at the time Mr. EMMERSON was seeking the appointment of Consnl, if possible to defeat him. Failing in this, and his conduct becoming known, he sought to jnstify his dastardly attack, and has since continned to provoke the Consnl by insulting notes. Mr. EMMERSON, at first, bore the abuse with much magnanimity, being sustained by one united voice, on the part of the community, condemning Mr. CAMERON's conduct; and having received such testimonials from almost every merchant in the place as would set him right with his Government. Ill advisers and wounded feelings at length destroyed this magnanimity, and the rencontre occurred. Mr. EMMERSON has now lost much of the very high position in which he stood, and has created sympathy for Mr. CAMERON, which he does not deserve. A fine of $100 has been laid upon Mr. EMMERSON, and there the matter rests for the present.

Our weather is rather dry, at present, and good soaking rains are needed. But this is our dry season. The American ship *Severn*, and cargo, were sold a few days ago. An agent for the nnderwriters arrived just too late. The ship *Atlas* was also sold yesterday. The former was purchased by a German house; the latter by a company of Americans. Ship *Plymouth Rock*, a few days since from Callao, with guano, sailed to-day for the States. Ship *North Star*, last from Liverpool, put in here on the 12th inst., with loss of rudder. But few other American vessels in port. Yours, very truly, X.

Musical.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Chevalier NEUKOMM's Oratorio of "David" was performed at the Tabernacle last night, by the members of this Society. It attracted a good attendance despite the unpropitious state of the weather. We could wish, for many reasons, that these entertainments were of more frequent occurrence. Choral Music is sufficiently appreciated, but not sufficiently cultivated in this City. Amateur Societies, like the Harmonic, have it in their power to do more for the cause of Music—and that of the best kind—than all the professional Concerts of a Season. If, however, they confine their enthusiasm to three or four occasions in the year, it is scarcely probable that Sacred Music will make a very rapid, or satisfactory progress. The last Concert of this Society was given three months ago. We learn with satisfaction that "David" will be repeated in the course of a fortnight—with satisfaction, because a repetition of any Oratorio is desirable; not because we admire the Chevalier NEUKOMM's particularly, or conceive it to be the best selection that is to be made.

The performance last evening was very unequal. There was an obvious lack of decision and firmness in the conductor, which hinted at indifferent rehearsal. The orchestra was far from good, being too ready. Fortunately the Oratorio is liberally interepersed with concertos for the wind instruments, and the excellent manner in which they were performed, kept the audience in good humor. Otherwise there was nothing in this part of the entertainment which might not be condemned.

The choruses were good—the faults being on the right side, tending towards over carefulness, and resulting from unfrequent effort before a large audience. The semi, and full chorus "Daughters of Iernel," among others, was taken with great delicacy, and managed with firmness throughout.

Of the solo performers, Miss BRAINERD and Mr. H. F. NASH appeared to us to be the most deserving. The principal tenor, Mr. JAMES A. JOHNSON, possesses a very sweet and flexible voice, hnt it is too thin for the difficult *sostenuto* passages of "David." Mr. JOHNSON shone to best advantage in the final "Gloria."

The Oratorio will, as we have before remarked, be repeated in the course of a fortnight or so. We recommend our readers to hear it.

BANK ROBBERY, BY AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday afternoon, a bold robbery was committed at the American Exchange Bank, in Wall-street, by an old offender, known as JACK HATFIELD. It seeme the expert rogue followed a gentleman into the Bank, who had an account-book in his outside coat pocket containing $2,000 in notes, the ends of which were exposed. After entering the institution, the gentleman took his stand in the line, to await his turn for depositing the funds; and the villain also plan'ed himself in the rear of his victim. Shortly after this, the moneyed customer suddenly raised his hand from the book and money, and, in the twinkling of an eye, it was abstracted by HATFIELD, who hardly allowed himself to be pushed out of "his turn in the line," and was making tracks for the pavement, when a merchant, witnessing the daring crime, seized him by the throat, and found the cash clenched in his hand. The villain was detained until an officer arrived, and he was then locked up in the Tombs, to answer.

☞ The Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools of Williamsburg takes place on the second Tuesday in May. Religious services, on that occasion, will be held in the Reformed Dutch Church in Fourth-street, and in the Congregational Church in South Ninth-street.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Captain Stevenson's Case Ended.

The trial of Captain STEVENSON, who has long had command of the Sixteenth Ward Police, and efficiently performed the duty, was resumed yesterday, before the three Commissioners of Police, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge. A large portion of the day was occupied in taking the evidence of numerous witnesses, called by those seeking to establish a charge of intoxication against the Captain. The testimony for Mr. STEVENSON did not occupy much time in taking, and was of a character that seemed to break down the charges brought against him by Policeman GAMBLING and three others, who are deadly opposed to the defendant. At the conclusion of the defence, Captain S. desired to prove character by a mass of citizens living in the ward; but his counsel objected, because it was deemed unnecessary, and the Commissioners intimating a similar opinion, the idea was abandoned. At the close of the proceedings, the prosecution withdrew the *second*, *third* and *sixth* charges and specifications. The Commissioners then inquired if it was their intention to sum up the case.

JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., (for Capt. STEVENSON)—If it please your Honors, we do not wish to occupy your time any longer, and will freely consent to submit the matter for your judgment.

Judge BOSS—We have a large amount of business to dispose of, and if you sum up it will detain and put us back.

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq.—I appear for the prosecution, and it is not my wish to make any remarks, but (looking at policeman GAMBLING) my clients hire me and I am their dog. "If they say bark, why *bark* I must." [Loud laughter, and officers rapping for order.] Mr. SCHAFFER talked for about half an hour; and was followed with a brief review by Mr. GRAHAM. The Board has adjourned, and the decision was reserved for the present.

FIRES.—At a 7½ o'clock, Thursday evening, the grocery store of SAMUEL S. SCHULHOFER, corner of Avenue B and Houston-street, was set on fire by the bursting of a camphene lamp in the hands of Mrs. SCHULHOFER. The woman was immediately enveloped in flames, but her life was saved by Officers LOCKWOOD and PECK, of the Seventeenth District Police, who smothered the fire by throwing empty bags over her. She was not seriously injured, though badly burned on her arms. The damage to the store was trifling.... Late on Thursday night a fire occurred in a dwelling house at No. 132 Willet-street. The fire originated in a bed, and on the family discovering it, they became so alarmed that they ran out of the house, leaving the house to burn. The firemen were early on the ground and extinguished it, but not before what little of furniture they had was destroyed.

IMMIGRATION AND ARRIVALS IN MARCH.—The following statements exhibit the number and nationality of the vessels which have arrived at this port during the month of March, together with the immigration for the same period:

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	20	33 479	Barks	60	9,331
Ships	38	33,731	Brigs	88	16,992
Schooners	46	8,172	Total	252	101,758

NATIONALITY.

No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
United States 179	91,695	Danish	1 129
Great Britain 57	14,334	Swedish	2 582
Bremen	2 706	Sicilian	5 1324
Hamburg	2 687	Russian	1 570
French	1 647	Chilian	1 440
Swedish	1 441	Total	252 101,756

IMMIGRATION.

No. of Passengers.		No. of Passengers.
British	2304	China 16
German	189	United States 1940
French	1273	Total 5,771
West Indies	159	

CITY REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM LICENCES.—The amount of revenue coming to the City Treasury from licenses to emigrant runners, cartmen, &c., for the years 1852 and 1853, were as follows:

From January, 1852, to January, 1853	$67,972 75
From January, 1853, to January, 1854	79,361 00
This shows a balance in favor of the latter year of	$11,972 75

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 210, 294, 356, 358, 361, 384½, 586½, 264, 373, 390 to 395.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

MARGARET; OR, PREJUDICE AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS. Cloth, 75 cents. Paper, 50 cents.

HARBY HARSON. By the author of "The Attorney." Cheap edition, paper, 50 cents.

FOBESTERS. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Cloth, 75 cents. Paper, 50 cents.

JOSEPH WILMOT. By G. W. M. REYNOLDS. Price 50 cents.

THE SECRETARY; OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. Price, 50 cents.

THE FORTUNE HUNTER. By Mrs. ANNA COBA MOWATT. A fresh supply. Price, 38 cents.

LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD. New Edition. Price, 38 cents.

MAGAZINES.

GRAHAM FOR APRIL.
GODEY FOR APRIL.
KNICKERBOCKER FOR APRIL.
ARTHUR FOR APRIL.
PETERSON FOR APRIL.
NEW-YORK MONTHLY FOR APRIL.
HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR APRIL.
CHAMBERS' JOURNAL FOR APRIL.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st, one door below Beekman-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK March 13, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, (held at the office now temporarily occupied by them, No. 82 Wall-st.,) a dividend was declared of seven per cent., for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

PRINTS.—WE ARE OPENING TWENTY-FIVE new styles of Prints, at a very low price. We particularly invite the attention of close buyers to them, as the best bargains in Prints offered this season. MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 12 Vesey-st. and No. 6 Barclay-st., directly rear of the Astor House.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM—Will open this day with a splendid assortment of Gent's Hats and Caps, Spring styles; Ladies' Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Leghorn Flats, fancy Hats and Caps; a beautiful variety of Straw Goods, Belts, Walking Canes, &c. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE LOFT OF OUR STORE TO rent—175 feet in depth; fine north light in front, and two skylights—well adapted for an Importer or Jobber.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Nos. 12 Vesey and 6 Barclay-st., directly rear of Astor House.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 24 Dey-st.—Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL.—Woman, whose delicate and fragile structure is peculiarly susceptible to disease, has cause to rejoice over the introdnction of this glorious renovator. There is not a phase of sickness to which she is liable that it will not modify or subdue. If a lack of vital energy prevents the consummation of the nation's hopes, this Cordial will supply it—diffusing a new and vigorous life through the torpid organization, and crowning matrimonial hope with parental bliss. If lassitude, emaciation, nervousness, mental depression, and a general dullness of sense render the maiden's life a burden to her, here is a preparation will revitalize, restore, rebrace every delicate organ and function involved in her ailment, and send the warm blood freely coursing through her veins—opening, as it were, a new life to her. Unlike other stimulants, this pure vegetable production produces permanent exhilaration. Its effects are not evanescent—it acts npon the constitution and the whole vital system. To both sexes it is invaluable. The Cordial is put up, highly contretrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle; two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold hy druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of asthma, bronchitis, and consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief.

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. GAUBERT, Postmaster of Richmond, Me., writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing, for years. She wore the inhaler, and took the Cherry Syrup bnt a few days before she was relieved—and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolntion in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. and No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $250,000 in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renaud,
John Anckincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo. E. Lambert,	Jos. Sommerdyke,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
James Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Reed,	

C. W. FASHER, President.

ALFRED ODDIN, Vice President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; Redding & Co., No. 8 William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—We desire to call attention to the sale to be made THIS DAY, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—comprising the very valuable plot of ground, in all about 22 lots, 25 by 100 feet each, together with the house and improvements thereon. This eligible property is located near the Steamboat Landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, fronting on Bay and Cross-sts., and known as the property of Mrs. Phebe Vanderbilt. Also 2 lots on Brook-st., and two lots on Canal-st., about 20 front and rear, to from 110 to 131 feet in depth each. Also, 2 lots on Harrison-st., 25 by 100 feet each. All the above property is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of all the Bay, Narrows and surrounding country, which, without question of doubt, is unsurpassed. The above sale, (being peremptory, without reserve) offers great inducements to those wishing to locate on this beautiful island. For lithographic maps and full particulars, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Bread-st.

FAIRBANKS ATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various model; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—WE CALL PUBLIC ATTENTION to the fact that we are the owners of the patent granted to John J. Greenough, Esq., Feb. 27, 1842. This, the first patent granted, was for a machine having all the proper functions of a Sewing Machine. Other machines necessarily must and do infringe upon it. Upon this patent we have commenced legal proceedings against Elias Howe, Jr., to recover damages and to prove the utter falsity of his claim to be "Patentee of the original Sewing Machine." Blustering offers of bets, with nobody to decide them, will not aid him. They will be decided in due time by a New-York Court and Jury.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SEWING WOMEN.—To tailoresses, shoe and gaiter-fitters, shirt-makers and sewing women, generally; all persons who are capable of procuring good work, and who wish to obtain the advantages of the best Sewing Machine in use, and to pay for the same by the profits of the Machine, can make arrangements by which, retaining for their support the full amount of their present earnings, they can in a short time become the owner of a Sewing Machine. Applications may be made to the Clerk, in the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 322 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licensees in the machine column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

"STOP THIEF!" IS THE CRY OF THE CULPRIT, to direct the public from his own misdeeds.—This is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer & Co. have a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson patent. We have no suits to try in the newspapers, but shall meet them in Court whenever they dare give us to appear.

GROVER, BAKER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Patentees of the best Sewing Machines in use, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ÆOLIAN, OF T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium make, having iron frames and circular scales, at wholesale or retail, at prices low as at the factory. Horace Water's Pianos, and a large assortment of Pianos of each or sale for rent make. All Pianos warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

N. B.—Dealers will find Mr. W.'s large catalogue one of the best in the City to select from.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES.—PERSONS WISHING to purchase a truly elegant instrument are invited to call at the Warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 206 Broadway, adjoining

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of the Boiler-Makers.

A meeting of boiler-makers was held in the Crystal Hall, Grand-street, last evening, to take into consideration the propriety of demanding an increase of their pay. Nearly all the shops in this City and Brooklyn were represented by delegates. CHARLES HALL, from the shop of Mr. BUNCH, Brooklyn, occupied the Chair, and THOMAS RUDSON acted as Secretary. The Chairman explained the purposes of the meeting. He said they had met to adopt measures for their mutual benefit as a class of mechanics. The cost of living was every day becoming more expensive. It had now risen to an exhorbitant rate, hence it was absolutely necessary that the compensation for labor should be increased. Almost every class of mechanics had demanded and received an increase of pay the present season. The boiler-makers should not be an exception. He felt confident they would not be an exception if they but acted in unison in a demand for an advance. He was opposed, as a general thing, to strikes. He thought laboring men could get their reasonable demands without resorting to that extremity.

All were, no doubt, agreed as to the necessity of an increase of pay. The question was, How could this demand be best obtained? He had given the matter some thought, and would suggest a plan. There were, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, about 2,000 boiler-makers. Their pay per day (ten hours) ranged from ten to eighteen shillings, according to their individual labor and capacity. This pay should be proportionably increased. Each of the workmen in every shop should agree on a stated and reasonable advance; and, having done so, should sign a petition requesting their respective employers to grant such advance—due time being given them for deliberation. If this movement were unanimous, the employers would, no doubt, accede to it. Indeed, he could not see how they could, with honesty, refuse. Last year, boilers were sold at 6 and 6½ cents per pound. The present year their price has raised to 10 cents per pound; yet the pay of the *employés* is the same as it was last season.

The remarks of the Chairman were received with applause. His plan of operations was unanimously acceded to; and after much debate, it was agreed that petitions should be forthwith circulated in the different shops, asking for an advance of twenty-five per cent. on present prices—said advance to apply to all from the rivet-maker to the foreman.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Friday next, when reports from the different shops will be made.

The Shipwrights, Caulkers and Sparmakers.

A meeting of Shipwrights, Caulkers and Sparmakers was held in Mariners' Hall, Cherry-street, at 7½ o'clock last evening. It was attended by about 1,000 persons. WILLIAM CARRIDEN presided, and JESSE WOOD acted as Secretary. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, a resolution was adopted, "That after the first day of April, no journeyman be permitted to work for any captain or ship-owner till the strike is settled." A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. RICHARD BUCKMAN, for being the first employer to grant the "price." A vote of thanks was also given to Messrs. SECOR & Co., for their published card, disavowing any connection with the bosses who met and passed resolutions against the strike. Also, to PHILLEFRITT, BUTLER & CLAFFLIN, for having acceded to the demand for increase. On motion, a vote of thanks was passed to the Reporters who had published the proceedings of their meetings, after which they adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

POLITICAL.

Young Men's National Democratic Club—Speech of Judge Morton.

A regular meeting of this Club was held last evening at their rooms in the Stuyvesant institute, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and then several new members were elected.

Mr. BENJ. J. HART said he was in hopes some resolutions would be offered with reference to the course of the Administration in regard to the cruising out system in the Custom House, &c. He said Hon. Judge MORTON, of Georgia, was present, and he would move that Mr. MORTON be requested to address them.

JUDGE MORTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. MORTON said he was highly gratified to know that by a unanimous voice he had been elected a member of the Club, and also that he was called to address the meeting. If he properly understood that organization, I was a Society of Democratic Young Men—Democratic in the American sense of that term, banded together for the purpose of insuring the success of the party, and for the honor of the country. To such an organization he freely gave his sanction, and would devote his influence. He was not unaware of their action in the past, and of the bold and prominent ground they had taken against the un-Democratic proceedings of the present Administration. He would speak with freedom of the political action of the President. When he and those with whom he acted in the last Baltimore Convention abandoned the man for whom they had thirty-five times cast their vote, it was to aid the election of one from a State whose Democracy had been ever sure, and one who, it was thought, could be depended on to do justice to the whole country. His standard was then raised in the South, amid contumely and reproach, not by the men who now enjoy his confidence—they were those whom he and others dragooned into his support—they were the seventh hour recruits, who deemed no man north of Mason and Dixon's line could be trusted. They who came reluctantly in the choice are now the elect of the faithful.

He would speak plainly, and show how the Administration had proved recreant to Democratic expectation—he had no personal grievances to complain of—he had never been a supplicant for a position and never would bow to power for the sake of personal gain. General PIERCE was elected because he was thought to be National in his views and feelings. What has been the result? Party traitors in every section have been chosen as the paid exponents of Democratic sentiment—at the North Free-Soilers, those who defeated the Democracy in 1848; and at the South, disunionists and those who had sworn never to serve under any but a sectional man. What is the duty of the Democracy in this crisis? Why precisely what they had done—let the country know that while the success of Democratic men was earnestly looked for, it is solely because they are believed to be representatives of Democratic principles. He did not raise men in power to reenact the Sedition laws of JOHN ADAMS, or to debar men from holding political sentiments of their own, while they held office. It would be as well to force upon us an elective monarchy at once. What, then, is our duty?—to continue in the course the Club has laid down, and oppose such action boldly and manfully. Let them learn that ours is a party of principles, and not of plunder and spoils, and that while we may undertake to descend to the level of Democracy by unholy coalitions, we stand prepared to rebuke their acts with boldness and determination. They would find that the man who fills the first office in the world until his term of power expires. He is nothing without it; and it is well for him that this is an age of reason and law, and that those whom he has abused await the judgment of time, else would a justly indignant and outraged people hurl him from the station he disgraces. He may think that he yet holds an affectionate place in the hearts of his people;—that he is deceived let me say to him by our action, to-night,—that his errors cannot be atoned, and that we await with joyfulness the day which will carry him from a position which he has prostituted for evil, to retirement and obscurity, wanting even the influence which we may possess, and lacking the consistency which we can justly lay claim to.

Disregarding the fulminations of power, and the action of men who, by accident, have been elevated to place, the Democracy will continue, as of old time, to battle for principle and right. We, who control this organization; we, who will be looked to so largely to assist in the political contests that are before us, will see that, hereafter, true men alone shall be selected for prominence and place—will see that the Democracy shall not be deceived in the future as they have been in the past.

He concluded amid applause.

A Committee of three was then appointed to draft resolutions, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the act of the Administration in crushing out, through its minions in the Custom-House and Democrats as will, not "bend the knee to Baal," but who have the honesty and manhood to assert their rights—men who, in every attribute that forms a man and Democrat, equal those who unfortunately wield the patronage of the Administration, merits our deepest execration, and that we resolve to know no rest until we shall have purged from the councils of the Democracy proper, the vultures now preying on its vitals—whose names are not only in the White House, but in the Cabinet of the Administration.

Resolved, That the manly course pursued by Honorable FRANCIS B. CUTTING, in the House of Representatives, on the occasion of the vote in referring to the Committee of the Whole the Nebraska bill, as reported by Honorable Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., at the time, and subsequently, reflects a brilliant halo on his well-earned reputation, and entitles him to the gratitude of the true men of the North, who approve of the principles of the bill, but not in its details, particularly that of the Clayton ation clause.

Resolved, That the outrage upon the *Black Warrior* was one which called for energetic and prompt action upon the part of our Executive. That his action was not such as might have been expected, and that we await with anxiety, to hear that the honor of our flag has been vindicated.

The meeting then adjourned to the 21st of April.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Mr. T. Henning of Toronto, Upper Canada**—If still in New-York, will find a letter addressed to him in the Post-Office, New-York City.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 3. A few shares in this Association may be obtained by making immediate application. On this occasion, it is particularly requested that every member will endeavor to be present.

E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **Dr. Kalgar's Second Lecture** will be given at the Society's Academy, on FRIDAY EVENING, 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The third of the course, at the same place, SATURDAY EVENING, 1st April.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association**—Has been formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, conveniently to the City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-ordered combination, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the communication upon which will be hourly during the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the property is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for a membership, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75, payable in small weekly installments. The Association already numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 193 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.

E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—In answer to the inquiries of my business friends as to my loss by the fire which occurred in the workshops of Messrs. Wood and Sturges, situated over my store, I am happy to state that the gentlemanly and courteous President, J. G. Storm, Esq., of the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, after examining my store and stock, personally settled with me on the spot, in a prompt, business-like manner, without the least demur or hesitation, and I cheerfully recommend the Lenox Fire Insurance Company to the insuring public; and as this is the first insurance that I have ever received from any Company, so do I sincerely hope it will be the last. My thanks are also due to the Insurance watch, for the careful manner in which they preserved a large portion of the stock, the whole stock being injured by water only. JAMES S. MAGNUS,
No. 104½ Fulton-st.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 3. This Association has purchased a beautiful tract of land, situated upon the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, three miles from the ferries; easy of access, and in the midst of improvements. All who desire to avail themselves of its advantages are requested to attend the meetings, and learn further particulars. JOHN WILSON, President.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—The owners of property in Mount Vernon are requested to attend a meeting of the above Association, to be held in Eagle Hall, corner of Delancey and Chrystie-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN STEVENS, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to adopt further measures for the purchase of Dr. ARNOTT'S Egyptian Collection. Persons desirous of retaining it in the country are requested to attend.

J. W. FRANCIS, President of the Committee.

☞ **Night Class in Drawing, from Nature.**—Mr. WOOD, No. 483 Broadway, has room for two or three night pupils. Apply at his free Gallery. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Day pupils as usual. Spring classes now forming.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, by the United States steamer PACIFIC, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dedication.**—The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. JAMES B. HAROENBERGH, D. D. Pastor,) situated on 23d-st., (north side) between the 6th and 7th-ave, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, (D. V.) on the morning of the NEXT SABBATH. The Pastor will be assisted by Rev. J. PHILIP, D. D., Chancellor of the New-York University. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock. A. M. Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., may be expected to preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and Rev. T. E VERMILYEA, D. D., in the EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. GEO. H. FISHER, D. D., will preach next SABBATH EVENING, April 2, in the R. D. Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts. Subject—*An examination of the first half of the Ninth Chapter of the Book of Revelations, with a notice of the Rise, Character and Spread of the Mohemetan Imposture.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Madison-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. S. D. INGRAM will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*The benign influences of Christianity through life: the consolations it affords in death, and the glories it reveals in eternity.* Seats free. The public invited to attend.

☞ **George Storrs**, Editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will resume his Review of Prof. MATTISON'S late discourses on *Immortality*, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Lord's Day), at 7½ o'clock, in the evening. Seats free. Works for sale on the foregoing subject at *Bible Examiner* Office, No. 130 Fulton-st.

☞ **Rev. Thomas Gallaudet**, Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, will preach in St. John the Evangelist's Episcopal Free Church, Bleecker, corner of Morton-st., TO-MORROW (Lord's Day), at 7½ o'clock. On Sunday evening collections are devoted to the fund for erecting a Free Church Edifice.

☞ **Advent Chapel, Seventh-av., near Eleventh-st**—Preaching by Elder J. P. FARKER, of Lawrence, Mass. on the SABBATH, April 2, and each evening during the week. Subjects of discourse for week evenings noticed on the Sabbath. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Most Important!**—The Herald of the Kingdom of God will declare the great truths of the Prophetic Word, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Grant Zion Church, Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Evening subject—*Isaiah's Message to the American People.* Seats free.

☞ **Twentieth-st. Congregational Society.**—There will be preaching at the church edifice of this society on SUNDAY, 2d inst., by Rev. H. EDDY, of East Canaan, Conn. commencing at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Temperance.**—Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, of Philadelphia, will lecture on *Temperance*, MONDAY EVENING, April 3, in Rev. T. K. Beecher's Church, on South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Tickets of admission, 12½ cents; children, 6¼ cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Presbyterian Church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts.**—Rev JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., and at 7½ on the first Sabbath of every month. Worship conducted as in the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches.

☞ **The Second of a Course of Lectures on Popular Sins**—Will be delivered at the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. M. L. SCUDDER. Subject of the evening—*Novel-Reading.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., at 7½ o'clock in the evening, on the subject of *Israel's Restoration and the Millennium.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. H. R. Nye** will give his second lecture of the present Course, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Topic for that evening—*Morals and Religion.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hickok, of Union College**, will deliver the Eighteenth Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., cor. 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Trinity Church, Hoboken.**—Divine service by Rev. N. W. CAMP, D. D., will be held on SUNDAY MORNINGS at 10½ o'clock, and EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock, in the new Hall, Washington-st., between 4th and 5th-sts.

☞ **Series of Sermons in St. Stephen's Church**, corner Broome and Chrystie-streets.—The Eighth Sermon will be preached on SUNDAY (April 2) EVENING, by Rev. Dr. SEAGUAY. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Public Worship at the Park**—On SUNDAY AFTERNOON, from 3 to 5 P. M. We purpose to have accommodations for Reporters.

J. ALLEN,
S. C. MOSES.

☞ **Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, of Greenport, L. I.**, Will commence his labors as Pastor of the Bethesda Baptist Church in Chrystie-st., near Delancy, on SUNDAY, the 2d of April.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dean**—May be expected to preach in the Amity-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Yankee Doodle came to town,
What d'ye think he wanted?
Stuff to do the bed-bugs "brown,"
And he wasn't disappointed.
At Lyon's store, four twenty-four,
In Broadway, near Canal-Sir,
He found the dust that kill them must,
And bought it for his "gal," Sir.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER—Free from poison—and his MAGNETIC PILLS, are instant destruction to insects, rats, and mice, however numerous. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—*Lost*, on Friday, March 31, at 9 10 o'clock, at the Clerk's Desk of the Marine Court, a roll of bills, amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. The finder will receive the above reward by returning the same to its owner, WILLIAM THOMPSON, at the Marine Court, or at No. 124 Beekman-st.

MEMORANDUM BOOK LOST.—Had a black leather cover. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the Manhattan Hotel.

J. H. BARTLETT.

BRITANNIA WARE.—LUCIUS HART, Manufacturer and Importer of Britannia Ware, at No. 6 Burling-slip, offers for sale at the lowest market price:

Britannia urns, tea and coffee pots.
Castors, with cut, mould and pressed bottles.
Pewter plates, platters, dishes and basins.
Flagons, tankards, goblets, plates and baptismal bowls.
Metallic cousing-house inkstands, assorted sizes.
Soup ladles, table and tea spoons, a great variety.
Mantel and chamber candlesticks and Britannia lamps.
Pitchers, mugs, tumblers and moiasses cups.
Planished tin coffee urns, filterers and egg boilers.
A full assortment of Dixon's Sheffield Britannia ware.
Read & Barton's celebrated plated and Britannia ware.
Particular attention is paid to supplying families at short notice, and every article warranted.

TRIPOLI.—MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLI, for cleansing and polishing Britannia and plated silver ware, windows and looking-glasses. The superior article can be obtained by the trade in packages of one gross each, or by the single dozen, at the lowest wholesale rates. For sale by retail, also, by LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

BRITANNIA LAMPS.—A fine assortment of Britannia Chamber and Mantel Lamps for burning fluid or oil. They are so constructed as to be perfectly safe, being made strong and heavy, of the finest metal. For sale wholesale and retail at the well known stand,

LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c.—A fine assortment of double plated dessert and dining forks, tea and table spoons, butter knives, &c.; also, rich plated castors, with fine cut bottles, for sale wholesale and retail, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

WIRE-STRENGTHENED SPOONS.—Britannia metal table and tea spoons, strengthened with wire concealed in the handles, manufactured and for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

COMMUNION FURNITURE.—Flagons, tankards, goblets and plates, also baptismal fonts and collection plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

BLOCK TIN, BANCA TIN, STRAITS AND BAR TIN.—A constant supply for sale by LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

SPELTER SOLDER.—A few hundred pounds best quality Spelter Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

ROOFING SOLDER.—Builders supplied with good Roofing Solder, at the lowest rates, by LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

LEAD.—Pig and Bar Lead for sale, at the lowest rates, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a Gentleman and his Wife; has no encumbrance; she is a good cook, and understands the management of a dairy; and he understands gardening and farming, the care and dirting of horses. Can give good reference. Please address GARDENER, Flushing Post-Office, L. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, or take care of a child; to go to England and back; does not get sea-sick. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Pearl-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A strong and industrious English or Scotch girl, to do the general housework of a small family in the upper part of the City. To a good girl, an excellent home will be given. Apply at No. 231 West 36th-st., near 9th-av., or at No. 33 John-st. None need apply who cannot fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

TEACHER WANTED.—An unmarried man who is capable of instructing in penmanship, and to take the oversight of the pupils for a few hours each day, when out of school, in a boarding school of forty boys, about thirty miles from the City. It is desirable that he be capable also of taking some of the classes in the English department. An Episcopalian preferred. Apply to Mr. W. S. McLAURIN, at NORTON'S Bookstore, No. 71 Chambers-st., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

TEACHING.—A Graduate of College, experienced in Teaching, of success in which in schools of the highest grade he is the bearer of good testimonials, is now awaiting an engagement either in the City, by the hour, or country. Address GRADUATE, office of the *Times*.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a gentleman's family, in Westchester County. One who is competent to teach Music, French and English thoroughly, and can produce unquestionable testimonials may apply, before Monday, to Mrs. L., No. 50 Saint Denis Hotel, Broadway and 11th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—In each State, to sell the Rights of Otis' Patent Insulated Lightning Conductor, the only method of absolute protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Great inducements offered. Address the Proprietors, Lyon Manufacturing Company, No. 343 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—A rare opportunity is offered to active and energetic men to engage in a business in which there is no competition, and paying a profit of 100 per cent. Apply immediately, by letter or otherwise, to E. L. BUSHNELL & CO., No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of business habits, to assist as Salesman and Collector in a Mahogany and Lumber business. The applicant should be either a cabinet-maker or one having some knowledge of the mahogany business. The best of references will be required. Apply at No. 442 Washington-st., corner Desbrosses.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend a paint store. None but those who have the knowledge of the business and can furnish good city reference need apply. Also a boy, about sixteen, who lives with his parents, to learn the house and sign painting business. Apply to J. W. ROWE, No. 3 Canal-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 19 years of age, to attend a retail grocery. One that has some knowledge of the business, and can give reference as to honesty, morality, &c., and willing to make himself generally useful. An American. Apply No. 182 4th-st., near 6th-av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a retail boot and shoe store. An American, without a family, acquainted with the business, and can give the best of reference as to character, may apply at No. 55 Catharine-st.

J. BRISTOLL.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One fully qualified for an active and responsible station. One fully experienced in City retail business. An American preferred. Address MEDICUS, (post-paid,) General Post-Office, stating particulars, name, residence, reference, &c.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Two or three first-rate Job Compositors, and a person well acquainted with bronze and colored work, may obtain permanent employ and good pay at OLIVER & BROTHER'S, No. 29 Nassau-st. None need apply but experienced jobbers.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.—A beautiful business for either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1 post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made from $15 to $30 per week. Persons who can spend one or two hours during the day or evening will find this interesting and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

DRESSMAKING.—A Dressmaker who thoroughly understands her business, and is employed by the most respectable families, wishes an engagement. The advertiser is also accustomed to making boys' clothing. A line addressed DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post-Office, will meet attention.

TO POWER PRESSMEN.—Wanted, a competent pressman to take charge of a cylinder press in a Southern city. This is a good opportunity for a steady and industrious man. Apply to R. HOE & CO.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—Can generally be suited at the office of the Society for the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED—In a Law Office, not under 13 years of age. Apply at No. 35 Wall-st., room No. 12, 3d-story.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A first class dwelling, situate between the 4th and 7th-ave and 4th and 35th-sts. Part of the purchase money to be paid in choice property, paying a large interest, located within a few hours' ride of this City, and the balance in cash. Apply to C. S. SWIFT, No. 209 Pearl-st.

HOUSE WANTED—In a respectable part of the City, by a small family, worth from $500 to $700 a year. Address SAMUEL F. THOMPSON, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—The second story, with front basement and one room in third story, of a house with all the modern improvements, for a gentleman and wife—near the 6th or 8th Railroad preferred. Address TOMPKINS, this office, stating price.

FLUSHING.—Wanted to hire, for a family of three persons, in or near Flushing, a house, furnished or unfurnished, with garden and stable attached. Address Box No. 573 N. Y. Post-Office.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED.—Address, stating price, E. L. A., *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN with their FAMILIES, also SINGLE GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD in a first-class house, delightfully located in SANDS-ST., BROOKLYN. Application can be made by letter addressed to Mrs. HOWARD, *Times* office, or personally at No. 52 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location. No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentlemen and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closet adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 Fast 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

BOARDERS WANTED.—Those who wish to get an agreeable home, where none but those of the first respectability are received, in an pleasant location, and room as any in the City, and where they will have the best the market affords, will find it by addressing E. S., Broadway Post-Office. The best of references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—By a family of four persons (no small children) a suite of four rooms, or three bed rooms and a parlor, furnished, with a bath room attached, and a private table, in the neighborhood of St. Mark's-place. Address H., Box No. 362 Post-Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND ATTENDANCE—With partial board, in a private family, house having all the modern improvements, is wanted by a single gentleman. Locality between Broadway and 6th-av., and 15th and 25-sts. References given and required. Address S. P. B., this office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

HOTELS.

MRS. KEMBLE, of No. 42 East 19th-st., would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally that, in addition to her present establishment in the City, so well known as the Kemble House, she has also leased the extensive and beautiful premises in Bloomingdale, called the Mansion House. This residence is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, within 40 minutes' ride of the City Hall. The grounds are large, and ornamented with shade-trees, with conveniences for bathing and fishing. For families, wishing to obtain a comfortable home during the warm season, the Mansion House, from its salubrious location, possesses unrivalled advantages. For terms, apply at the Kemble House, No. 45 East 19th-st., or on the premises.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South, and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN B. YALE.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE DINING ROOMS—No. 69 Barclay-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st. Meals served up at all hours; from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. BATTERSBY & POTTER, Proprietors.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 345 and 347 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York.—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY CORNER FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK—Is now open for the accommodation of the public. JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor. WM. HEMINGWAY, Superintendent

EVERY DAY—Introduces some grateful individual with a certificate of the wonderful cures of DURAND'S MEDICATED SOAP has performed in cases of salt-rheum, blotches, pimples, scrofula, and all rough and chafed skins. Ladies with freckled and spotted skins will find GOURAUD'S SOAP the best they ever used. Equally famed is the FOUDRE SUBTILE for uprooting hair from low foreheads, or any part of the body. LIQUID HAIR DYE, best in use; LILY WHITE, ROUGE, HAIR RESTORATIVE, and various notions for the toilet, at the old established dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

FOR DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND HOTELS—MEDICINAL AND CULINARY ARTICLES—Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Condiments, Brushes, Colors, Oils, Soaps, Flavors, Perfumes, Flint and Green Glass, Cleansing Articles, &c. Country Merchants, Manufacturers and Artisans liberally dealt with. KINSLEY & DARLING, Wholesale Druggists, No. 88 Vesey-st., near Greenwich.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND. A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 21st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

SUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE.—City and country Merchants, Storekeepers, Tradesmen, Societies, Military and Fire Companies, and all others who wish their printing handsomely done, at short notice, will find every necessary requisite by calling on THOMAS R. SUTTON, Plain and Ornamental Printer, No. 163 Fulton-st. SUTTON.

GAUGE-WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &c.—Manufactured of superior and elegantly painted, any landscape, letters or other devices painted upon them, by LEE & CO., No. 200 Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY, ON 1ST OF APRIL, THE HOLIDAY NUMBER OF HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. The Publishers of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE present the April Number of that work as a worthy successor to the Holiday Number. THE NEWCOMERS, accompanied by numerous original and spirited illustrations, which has created so much interest in the literary world, and greatly to the interest of the work, and will hereafter be regularly given with each successive Number. The Publishers beg to repeat the assurance, that neither labor nor expense will be spared in the endeavor to render the Magazine still more attractive than it has been hitherto. It will be conducted upon the same general plan which has rendered it so universally popular; desiring to present, with the utmost attainable elegance of style, the *largest amount* of the BEST READING MATTER which the wide range of American and European Literature will afford.

CONTENTS:

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN NEW-MEXICO. By G. D. BREWERTON. Illustrations—Portrait of Frémont—Road Scene—View between Taos and Santa Fé—Father Ignatio—Grand Entrée into Santa Fé—Gambling Saloon in Santa Fé—Lady Tules—The Padre wins—View of Santa Fé—Navajo in War Costume—Head of a Navaje—Ruins of the Catholic Church at Pecos—Ruins of Aztec Temple at Pecos—Whirlwind on the Prairies—Effect of the Mirage.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By Forest S. C. ASHOTT. Illustrations, *from Original Drawings by* DOYLE—Approach to Dresden—Death of Duroc—March of Conscripts—Asleep on the Field of Battle—After the Battle—Napoleon and Metternich in Council—Map of the Campaign in Saxony—Map of Dresden and Vicinity.

SIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES—ABROAD—FLORENCE. Illustrations—The Strozzi Palace—The Brothers of Pity.

A TRUE STORY OF AN ACTRESS.
FROZEN AND THAWED.
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
ROYAL AMUSEMENTS IN JAVA.
THE NEWCOMES. MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. By W. M. THACKERAY. With nine Illustrations by DOYLE.

Chapter XIII. In which Thomas Newcome sings his last Song.
Chapter XIV. Park Lane.
Chapter XV. The Old Ladies.
Chapter XVI. In which Mr. Sherrick lets his House in Fitzroy-square.

BLANCHETTE—A FAIRY TALE.
THE ACCESSION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.
WHY MY UNCLE WAS A BACHELOR.
ABOARD A SPERM-WHALER.
CHRISTOPHER NORTH:
A RUSSIAN GENERAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL.
THE GHOST OF A LOVE STORY.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—*United States:* Debates upon and Passage of the Nebraska Bill in the Senate—Nebraska Bill Passed—The Contested Bill—United States Senator from California—Walker's Sonora Expedition—Indian Disturbances in Oregon—Hudson's Bay Company in Washington Territory—The Black Warrior at Havana. *Great Britain:* Preparations for War—New Reform Bill—Debates on the Eastern Question. *France:* The Emperor's Letter to Nicholas—Warlike Preparations—Departure of the Russian Ambassador—Attitude of Austria—Significant Words of the Emperor—Prussia—Skirmishes on the Danube—Insurrection in Albania—Russian Exactions in Wallachia.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—THE SACRAMENT OF THE HUMAN BODY—University of the Feeling—Selfhood existing in the Body—Doctrine of the Resurrection—"Redemption of the Body"—Reversionary Interest—Claim of Science—Claim of the Mart—The First Exaggerated—The Second Intolerable—Hurt to the Living—Demoralizing Tendency—The Pauper—The Criminal—Lazarus and Dives—The Ghouls of Mammon—Practical Mode of Burial—The Body—Objections to it—Would render Obsolete much of the Language of Scripture—Hymns and Liturgies—Origin of the Classical Mode—Importance of the Question.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR—Crystal Palace—Fancy Stock Jobbing—Pity, Sly and Lye—Exploded Bubbles—A Moral Easy Chair—The Latin Quarter—Italian Music a Luxury—Secret of Operatic Success in Europe—Historical Infereutial—Popular Taste for Music—Ethiopian Minstrels—Soutag—Alboni—Thillon—Jenny Lind—Stage not American—The Opera House—Gratitude—Great Fires—Metropolitan Hall—Its History—A Concert—Past Times—Melancholy Results—American Life—Pictures without Tone—Spending Money—Astor Library—A Gallery of Casts—Its Value and Possibility—Statues and Pictures—Yankees and the Fine Arts—Greek and Roman Art—An Easy Chair wishing to be Rich—Auto-Agamemnon—April Fool—Domestic Scenes—Jeroboam's Inexpressibles—Nahant Reflexions—Boston Past and Arcadia—The Great Fortune Question—Mr. Sandford's Dress Coat—Black the Color of Republics—Thin Jokes—Buncombe Editors—Ambassador of the King of the Cannibal Islands—Yellow Trousers—Diplomatic Functions and Bear Skins—Philosophy of Dieleasy—Poor Richard—Liveries—The Duello—Mr. Soule—Marguerite de Bourgogne—Alexandre Dumas—"Honor"—Pocket-Picking—Conjectural Testimony—Chesterfield—Count Fogy—The Sheriff—Direful Case—The Real Question—W

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Under this heading will be inserted, at Seventy-five Cents each line, (Agate measure,) the business cards of prominent Merchants engaged in the

Dry Goods.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Importers and Jobbers,) 119 & 121 Pearl-st.
A. HOWARD & CO. (late Howard Jun. & Co.) 11 and 11 Park-place.
French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
ADOLPH WEITZ, (Importer).....19 Broad-st.
Domestic Linens, Wall Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....13 Pine-st.
Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
A. SEARLEMAN & CO. (Importers).....59 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLRAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...45 John-st.
CHAS. PINCKERT.....37 Dey-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 294 and 296 William-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Lady's and Man's) 97 William-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HARFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.
Architects.
P. SHAFER.....49 Wall-st.
R. UPJOHN & CO.....17 Trinity Buildings, 111 Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Agents for Foreign Patents.
JOSEPH P. PIERSON.....5 Wall-st.
Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.
Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(Apple-ton's Buildings,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.
JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.
American Cream Soap.
BOWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....264 Washington-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....126 Nassau-st.
Bankers.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.
Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.
Bullion Dealers and Bankers.
MORRIS & CO.....47 Wall-st.
Brokers, Bill or Note.
R. S. RICHARDS.....1 Hanover-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....56 Wall-st.
Brokers and Bullion Dealers.
WETMORE, ROBERT & CO. (81't Brok's, &c.) 12 Wall-st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.
Bandoline Premium Hair Dye.
NEW and improved edition; the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Braggists tin ware in general.
Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.
Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.
Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Badnall Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.
Engravers, Wood—The best work done here.
W. ROWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.
J. W. ORR.....75 Nassau-st.
Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st.
Expressage, Shipping Merchants.
HOWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Express)...36 Broadway.
Engravers, (Card.)
J. H. GIMBREDE...Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & Co. (Impt's and Man'e).....50 Fulton-st.
Grindstones.
J. & WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.
India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON....Offices 132 East 27th, and 18 Beaver-st.
Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.
P. RUMMEL...(Manufac. all descrip.)....63 and 65 Centre-st.
Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
METTZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st.
Musical Instruments.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.)...3 Maiden-lane.
Mahogany and Rosewood.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. SCHRAM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. EATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.
Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.
JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 128 Nassau-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.
Polished Plate and Window Glass.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....31 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.
Furnished Tin and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 307 Broadway.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS.....323 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 344 Front-sts.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.
Window Frames, Doors, Blinds and Mouldings.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)...61 Beekman-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and offer the cheapest rates at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings. We have just received, per steamers from Europe an entire new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Bouraise, in one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich velvet and Axminster, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns, never before in this country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design from the best manufactories, and well seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

F. A. VREDE & CO., CABINET FURNITURE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—No. 589 Broadway, third house above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and suitable stock of Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Cabinet Furniture, of their own manufacture, which must be examined to be appreciated, and all of which will be sold at the very lowest possible prices—in particular to several elegant suites of Rosewood Parlor Furniture, just finished in very rich Brocade Satin, Brocatelle and Velvet Damask; many French Bedsteads, Secretaries and Bookcases, Wardrobes, Armoires. Also, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, in great variety, of the best styles and superior quality.

CARPETS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—GEO. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., near Chatham is prepared to show an extensive assortment of English and American carpets, comprising new and beautiful designs from a rich velvet to the cheap ingrains, as well as a superior stock of oil cloths and every other article in the line. Buyers are recommended to give him a call.

CARPETING AND OILCLOTHS.—McGRORTY & TILBY, No. 142 Broadway, announce to wholesale and retail purchasers that their stock of these goods—foreign and domestic—is unusually rich, original in style of design, richness in quality, uniqueness in style and pattern, any similar goods imported or purchased in America.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.—C. Cushier & Nye's power-loom three-ply and ingrain carpets, which are in quality, style and colors, equal to any goods made, for sale for approved paper, by GEO. E. HYATT, Agent for the manufacturers, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., opposite William-st.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SPRUCE-ST.—HERRING'S SAFES AGAIN TRIUMPHANT.—The following is another item added to the volumes of testimony proving the invulnerability of Herring's Safes. Every year fire swells the record of triumph, and from all quarters of the Union, letters of congratulation and grateful acknowledgment of a similar character pour in:

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1854.

S. C. HERRING, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a duty which I owe to you and to the public, to state that the safe I purchased of you about two years ago, was the means of preserving uninjured a large amount of evidences of debt, money, &c., exposed for several hours to a tremendous heat during the fire of Sunday morning last, in which the publication office of my *Bank Note Reporter*, No. 12 Spruce-st., was entirely consumed. The safe was in the dug out of the ruins this day, and on opening it the contents, consisting of a deed of hand, bank-bills, policies of insurance, &c., were found to have sustained no injury other than being slightly discolored by steam. The only loss of papers and books I sustained arose from the fact that the safe was not large enough to contain them all, and these left out from this cause were destroyed. At my earliest convenience I shall call at your warehouse and select a safe of a larger size, so that hereafter I may have ample room, as well as perfect security. Very respectfully, PLATT ADAMS, Agent.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, Brokers, and all classes of the mercantile community that require perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE BARE and BANE LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have them, and a still larger proportion of the specie and paper circulation of this City are nightly deposited in these Safes. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protectors, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of the Safes sold for use in this City are furnished by this Company, while the Safes and all other sheet iron Safes find their market in less favored locations. We have challenged the world to a fire and burglar test of Safes, at the Crystal Palace, with the size of Safes and method of testing defined, which, with our descriptive circular and references, we enclose to communications of inquiry. An assortment always on hand at the Company's depot, No. 118 Pearl-st.
MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.
N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames, made to conform to the same principle.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fancy Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 16 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, ROBERTS

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the cheapest houses which has lately been offered for sale or to let. A three story dwelling-house in Cumberland-st., between Atlantic and Fulton-ave. The walls are filled with brick, and the house is finished in the latest style. It has marble mantels, French casements, front and back piazza, sub-cellar, and twelve rooms. Price $4,500, and $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Rent, $420. Possession given on the 1st of May. Inquire, for one week, of MARY E. PAYNE, No. 48 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or of BENNETT & CO., No. 349 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the convenience which taste and skill could suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—At Yonkers, on Lamartine-av. The house is 2 stories and basement high, containing 12 rooms, kitchen and 2 cellars, with well and cistern and a good garden; having also a good view of the river. Size of lot, 180 feet front by 140. Price, $3,500. Within 10 minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depot. Inquire of H. IRELAND, No. 120 Nassau-st., or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Brick House and Lot, No 118 East 39th-st. Price $3,750—$1,000 down. House No. 27 St. Mark's-place, $6,500. Terms easy. Lots for sale in 57th, 49d 43d, and 45th-sts. Also, in Brooklyn, &c. Persons wishing to improve, no money required. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage, house, and stable, situated on the hill at Dobb's Ferry, 22 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 102 Broad-st., New-York or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new 3-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful three-story house in Clymer-st., Williamsburg, 50 feet deep, $6,000. Also, one 40 feet deep, for $5,000. Terms easy. A two-story frame house for $2,000, near the ferry. S. COCKCROFT'S Land Office, No. 72 South 7th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class House No. 48 Charles-st., very pleasantly situated, and has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises, or at the office of A. SHALER & CO., Barrow-st., near West.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The brown stone front houses and lot, No. 402 4th-av. with all the modern improvements, if applied for soon, to GEO. READ, No. 210 Broadway. Will be sold for $10,000. Terms easy.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of true gray carriage horses, about 7 hands high. May be seen on application to W. S. MILLEDOLER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 26 feet, kitchen attached, piazza in front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 20 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile south-west from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET, in Stamford, Conn.—A new two-story and attic dwelling-house and lot, corner Atlantic and Cottage-sts., only four minutes' walk from the depôt. The house is built of the best materials, filled in with brick, has a slate roof, and contains 12 rooms, convenient pantries and closets. The grounds are beautifully laid out and shaded, with fruit and forest trees, evergreens and shrubbery. Terms easy. Inquire of W. H. WEED, No. 7 Gold-st., or of JOHN W. LEEDS, Stamford, Conn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depôt, and a half mile from the village, on the road leading to the depôt. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by days' work, and is well arranged throughout; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other buildings. The Bronx River and Harlem Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be had at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built in the best manner, with all modern improvements, for the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a central spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. Mere land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 42 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. Terms, $500, paid in advance. For particulars, apply by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 30x118 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN OXFORD-STREET, BROOKLYN, FOR SALE—Situated on the east side of Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., and occupied by the subscriber. Lot 22x100, house 22x32, and dining-room in rear 12x17.
WM. PEET,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable, and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Orford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 300 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 7 feet, inclosed and included. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 16 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, &c., and all the modern improvements. The stable is well arranged for two horses, with carriage house, &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-avs. Those will be sold this day after 10 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN F. THOW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.
BROOKLYN; March 16, 1854.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, 26 miles from New-York, containing 12 acres of land. The mansion is newly erected, substantial and commodious, with all the modern improvements; water throughout, furnaces, bath, waterclosets, and a fine conservatory. The peculiar situation commands a magnificent view of the river for 30 miles, north or south; Piermont, Nyack, &c., &c. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shade trees; containing also a beautiful fish pond, gardener's house; carriage house, &c. This is one of the most charming portions of the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable. The residence is within about ten minutes' walk of either railroad or steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 118 Broad-st., corner Pine-st., over Metropolitan Bank.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable residences in the village of Yonkers, about ten minutes' walk from railroad or steamboat. The house is modern built, contains eleven rooms, has a well of fine water, and a large cistern; the grounds (nearly an acre) are handsomely laid out, and provided with a variety of fine fruit and shade trees; there is also a collection of choice grapes, and the garden is ornamented with valuable plants and shrubs; the barn and other out-buildings are in perfect condition. It is a highly desirable residence for any one doing business in the City, and will be either sold or let, with or without the furniture. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, early application must be made to the Railroad Agent, or to H. W. BASHFORD, Esq., of Yonkers.

RAILROAD LOTS FOR SALE.—2 lots on Myrtle-av. between Skillman-st. and Bedford-av.; these lots are in a business part of the avenue. 6 lots on Flushing-av. 50 feet east of Kent, on the lots are 3 dwellings, a baker's shop and a hatter's shop. And 3 lots on the corner of Nostrand and Flushing avs. Rails are to be laid on these streets, and cars will be running by 1st of July. Inquire at No. 35 Ferry-st.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt at Port Chester, and one mile from Rye Depôt, 6 acres of wood land, there are some young fruit trees, and a new barn which cost $200, upon the premises. Price $900. Enquire of S. W. KELLY, Port Chester, or of A. W. KELLY & BROTHER. No. 36 John-st., New-York

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A never-failing water power, suitable for any extensive manufacturing purpose, within one hour and a half of New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. On the premises are a forge with two blooming fires, iron cylinder blower, and two hammers, a large mansion and several tenant houses, coal house, &c. Charcoal in abundance, and iron ore of a good quality in the vicinity. Apply at No. 2 Cedar-st., N. Y.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the east side of the old Post road, consisting of about 30 acres, capable of being divided into many desirable sites, with water views to each. Land free from stone or rock. Also, about 23 acres, with mansion and out-buildings in good order, orchard, garden, &c., situated on the west side of the Post road, and running to near the river, and capable of being divided into several parcels, with views of the river. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 32 John-st., New-York.

$2,600 ONLY—For a comfortable Cottage House, No. 21 Bedford-st, situated between 7th and 8th-avs., also in the East River, and convenient to the celebrated Black Fish Rocks. The neighborhood is first-class, being composed of some of the oldest residents, such as the Bradshaws, Bradys, Chestermans, &c. The house is well-built, and contains nine finished rooms; walls stuccoed with brick, roof tinned, Croton water in the basement, &c. Lot 20 by 100 feet; distant but 40 minutes from the City Hall by the 4th-av. cars.
E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$4,600—A SPLENDID OPERATION FOR capitalists, if purchased within ten days—one or four of the handsome new three-stories brown-stone, basement, sub-cellar brick houses, with all the improvements—such as gas on every floor, speaking tubes, baths, ranges, &c.—situated on Hicks-st., one door from the corner of Degraw, and but five minutes' walk from the South and Hamilton Ferries. Terms easy.
E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST.—One lot, for sale, 25x70, in a first-rate location. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS.—There being only about 40 of these beautiful lots left, the proprietor offers to those who keep their eyes open for pictures of this favorable chance, (or not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,200 for $94,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 8th day of April next, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closed. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Depôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid out; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville three beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to Lots. The price of each Lot is fixed at $94, payable in instalments of $4 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. Persons wishing to view the property can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the admission of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 153 Bowery.
JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,
Office No. 163 Hester-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm of 115 acres of land, 50 of which is valuable heavy wood and timberland, situated on the Hackensack road, one mile from the Newark turnpike, 2 from Newark Bridge, and 7 from Jersey City. The farm is in good order, the situation elevated, healthy and pleasant, affording a view of the Kills, Newark Bay, &c. On it is a large two-story cottage, with a large garden in front, filled with ornamental trees, choice fruit trees, grape, etc., with good outbuildings in perfect order. The above will be sold for less than its value. Terms moderate. Fifty acres with the buildings will be sold separate, if desired. Also, from 15 to 60 acres land, valuable for building sites—would make 4—on the Passaic River, 2 mile from Newark Bridge. Any one desiring such property should go and examine it for themselves. It is high, gradual ascent from Passaic river on Newark side, elevated on the easterly side, with a clear view of the Bay, &c. Particular information given at the office of M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be offered for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the farm of the late Dr. Shedrach Mead, situated on North-st. Plain, (so called,) in Greenwich, consisting of two tracts, one of about fifty acres, and the other of about twelve acres. The farm is well divided into meadow, pasture, and arable land; on the latter is a new dwelling-house in a good state of repair, and also a barn and other out-buildings. Said farm is about 2½ miles from the Railroad Depôt, and to every way well situated and convenient to markets. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale. ABIGAIL MEAD,
REFERENCES—Wm. H. Mead, Stephen Holly, Greenwich; R. Murray, Jr., Nos. 369 and 271 Cherry-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and on it may be found most of the fruits found in the State, in great perfection. The house and out-buildings are in first-rate order. Any quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of
E. & J. P. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 50 acres of good land, good House and necessary out-buildings. Situated on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, and only a few minutes' walk from the depôt. Access to and from the City 4 times a day, by railroad or steamboat. For further particulars inquire of JOHN E. NITCHIE, Esq., No. 5 Gold-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Near the New-Haven Railroad depôt, containing 26 acres, finely desirable for building plots or garden purposes. It will be sold at a bargain, if applied for immediately. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Of twenty-five acres, or seventy, if desired, situated near Woodbridge, N. J., on a very public road leading to Rahway, 11 miles from the steamboat landing at Woodbridge, and 24 miles from the depôt at Rahway. Said farm is well watered, stocked with choice fruit of various kinds, and a comfortable two-story house, containing twelve rooms, with extensive out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or J. B. EDGAR, on the premises.

VILLA SITES AND HOTEL SITE FOR SALE.—A superior location on the south side of Staten Island, on elevated ground, having an extensive view of the ocean, Long Island, and New-Jersey, about two minutes' drive from the ferries. A hotel suitable for families would probably be filled for a large part of the year—the south side of Staten Island offering indecements for families wishing a Summer residence near the cities, far beyond any locality in the neighborhood of New-York—being accessible to the City in a very short hour of the day, and combining ocean air and bathing, and beautiful drives, with exemption from those diseases incidental to many other localities. The property is about fifty acres, and would be divided to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply at No. 106 John-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—On Perk-place, running through to Murray-st.—The valuable property known as No. 25 Park-place, running through to Murray-st., being 38 feet wide in front on Park-place, 21 feet 5 inches on the rear, 97 feet 6 inches on the west side, 127 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, with a jog about 16 feet 6 inches wide by 22 feet 8 inches deep, together with the party walls on both sides. The above described property will be sold on the following favorable terms: $50,000 of the purchase money may remain for five years, and for the balance, first-class bonds and mortgages will be received. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY & CO.; No. 1 Pine-st.

LANDS IN MICHIGAN.—5,000 to 10,000 acres of land in Michigan, Ohio, or Illinois, wanted in exchange for a recently built house, having all the modern conveniences, and situated in a central part of this City. Difference in value over a mortgage of about $5,000 on the house will be paid in cash if the lands are of the greatest value. Address, until Monday next, WESTERN LANDS, Box No. 517 Post-Office.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET in Mount Vernon; one in West Mount Vernon, and one in Pelhamville. Terms easy. Each house is situated in one-quarter acre of land. They are pleasantly located within 3 to 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôts. Inquire of CORNELIUS A. COOPER, No. 140 Barrow-st., or of LUDWIG CAHN, No. 283 Grand-st.

MILLS, LUMBER, FARMS, AND TIMBERED LANDS.—The undersigned offers for sale Thirty Thousand Acres of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Timbered Lands, lying on and near the Black River Canal, in the County of Lewis, bounded south by Oneida County, and extending north fifteen miles. The Black, Moose, Otter, Pine and Independence rivers pass through the tract; with sites for mills and tanneries unsurpassed by any in the State. Also, two sew double Saw-mills, capable of cutting two million feet of boards each, per annum. Also, one and a half million feet of Pine and Spruce Lumber, now being delivered on the canal, thirty-one miles from home. Said Mills, if not sold, will be let on shares to active business men, and a part of the capital furnished, if desired, to carry on the business. Also, Ten Thousand Acres of good Agricultural Lands, with several improved Farms. With the Black River Canal and three Railroads—the Utica and Black River, Rome and Watertown, and Beckett's Harbor and Saratoga—all now being constructed, in the vicinity of these lands, the undersigned believes this heretofore isolated and sequestered region now presents inducements to the lumberman, tanner and farmer, equal, if not superior, to any in the Union. Communications, post paid, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. LYON.
LYON'S FALLS, Lewis County, March, 1854.

LAND FOR SALE.—72 acres of Land in Orange County, covered with oak, pine, hemlock, cedar, and other wood, yielding ship-timber, lumber, and bark for tanneries, of great value. It is situated five miles from Port Jervis, on the Erie Railroad and Delaware and Hudson Canal. Apply to IRVING VAN WART, 12 Platt-st.

FIRST-RATE INVESTMENT.—Two Houses for sale in East 13th-st., near Avenue A. Price, $8,000—$5,000 may remain. Rents for $1,000 per annum. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—Houses, lots and building sites on 155th, 156th, 157th and 158th-sts., from the Harlem River to the 12th-av. Apply to DENNIS HARRIS, Washington Heights, New-York.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—On the corner of 10th-av. and 83d-st.; having a front of 90 feet, 6 inches, on 10th-av., and 125 feet on 83d-st. These lots will be sold cheap; sixty per cent. can remain on three or five years. Apply to RAFFERTY & LEASK, corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts.

LOT OF LAND FOR SALE—Containing eight acres and one-third, situate on the road leading from Morristown to Speedwell, adjoining the residence of Wm. A. Conner, Esq. Said lot is 478 feet front, and descends gently to a lake on the entire rear; 10 minutes' walk from Morristown-square, and 15 from Railroad Depôt. The owner will sell one-half or the whole, and, if desired, will erect one or more dwellings on the same. Inquire of J. W. POINIER, No. 422 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; or WILLIAM A. COURTSEN, No. 61 Chamber-st., New-York.
MORRISTOWN, March, 1854.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 20 lots in the 11th Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly instalments of $6, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOT FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One lot of ground, 25x100 feet, lying on south side of Columbia-st., between Orange and Pineapple-sts. For terms apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway, N. Y.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Two hundred lots in Harlem, between 7th and 9th-avs., will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, on very easy terms and at low prices. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

NINTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Fifteen lots on 9th-av., separately or together. Terms easy. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Fifty lots on 8th-av. will be sold separately or together, on easy terms. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Thirty-six lots on 7th-av., separately or together. Terms easy. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SING SING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this school will commence May 1. The erection of a large and commodious school room, with dormitory overhead, now nearly completed, will render this one of the most desirable select boarding-schools on the banks of the Hudson, which it overlooks, at about 3 minutes walk from the railroad depôt. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. References in New-York, Dr. MOORE, No. 118 West 14th-st.; Mr. FLEMING, No. 71 Maiden-lane. Applications to be made to the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—In this institution young gentlemen are thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a classical and commercial education. The Summer term commences the 1st of May. Circulars, containing particulars, terms, views of location, and Andre monument, can be obtained of C. Shepard & Co., No. 128 Fulton-st.; E. H. Wilcox, No. 293 Broadway; E. J. Olmsa

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, April 1, 1854.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

**CHOICE LOTS AND VILLA SITES ON THE HEIGHTS OF BROOKLYN, FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to the highest bidders, to divide certain interests, 32 plots of land, averaging four or five acres each, and a number select and situations for country seats, directly on the Sound, at Edgewater, on De Lancey's Neck, between Bay Ridge and Mamaroneck, Westchester County, 21 miles from New-York. Edgewater, the eastern and finest part of that beautiful peninsula stretching into Long Island Sound, between the villages of Warburton and Mamaroneck, long known as "De Lancey's Neck," has been laid out into small farms and villa lots, of from 5 to 10 acres each, divided by fine avenues 60 feet wide, leading directly to the water, all worked and graded in the best manner. They are an hour's ride, 21 miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad, 2 miles from the New-Rochelle depôt, and 1 mile from the Mamaroneck depôt, upon that road. These beautiful tracts of land, (the only ones of the kind now for sale on the Sound, River or Harbor between New-York and the Connecticut line,) rise gently into many fine eminences, which command extensive and magnificent views of the Sound and shores of Long Island, for many miles each way, and also of the harbor and town of Mamaroneck, with their background of picturesque hills. They have a noble water-front on the Sound, fringed with old forest trees, of more than a mile in length, with a cold spring and deep water, capable of being docked at any part at small expense. The entire tract is free from sedges, salt marsh, or waste land of any description. Upon its southern side is the well known "Scotch Beach," one of the finest and largest beaches on the northern shore of the Sound, which, with the adjoining "Grove," has been the favorite resort of the neighborhood for fishing, fowling, bathing, sailing, boating, pic-nics, &c., for more than a century, and for these purposes surpassed by no spot within fifty miles of New-York. The land itself is smooth and beautiful to the eye, and of the best quality. There is an orchard of four acres of grafted fruit upon the premises, and about 12 acres of fine forest that has never been cut. In the vicinity and within ten minutes' drive—besides the Railroad depôt—are churches, stores, post-office, &c.; also many elegant country seats, such as those of E. K. Collins, Judge Roosevelt, T. Tomlinson, J. Donaldson, Schuyman, Halsted, John Grenan, the Messrs. Oliver, Josiah P. Knapp, and others. The situation of Edgewater is unrivaled for natural beauty, marine scenery, salubrity of position, accessibility to the City, and the many fine drives in its neighborhood. Its farms and plots afford the choicest and most beautiful sites for villas and country seats now to be had near the City of New-York; and their attractions and advantages for fishing, yachting, sea-bathing, and all other aquatic and rural enjoyments, cannot be exceeded by those of any now before the public. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and all particulars, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., or EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, No. 5 New-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 1,500 DESIRABLE LOTS ON NOSTRAND, NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, NEWTOWN AND FLUSHING, AND ON SCHUYLER, PACIFIC, DEAN, BERGEN, WYCKOFF, WARREN, BALTIC, BUTLER AND DOUGLASS-STS.—In the level, beautiful, and most desirable part of the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 13, 14, and 15, at 12 o'clock M. each day, at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall and Montague-st., Brooklyn, the above-mentioned property, minutely described on the lithographic maps, which will be ready on and after April 7th, without exception, in the best located property ever offered at auction, and more in the vicinity of New-York—in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Many elegant and costly dwellings have been already erected upon the adjoining property. The surrounding property is highly attractive and beautiful, the whole being nearly level—about on the established grade of the IXth Ward, and is *de facto* the garden of Brooklyn; near Fulton-av. route of omnibuses, which run constantly during the day and evening; and railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this route at the nominal fare of four cents to the ferries, about the 1st of July, 1854. The Long Island Railroad Depôt, at Bedford, at which trains stop to walk into, is within a few minutes' walk of the property—making this property more desirable, convenient, and easy of access, than property that is located in the upper part of New-York, the same as those from the Merchants' Exchange. This very desirable property will be sold in sections, containing from eight to fifteen lots. This will be an opportunity seldom met with to purchase handsome building lots or sections for genteel suburban residences or for a safe and profitable investment, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant part of the city of Brooklyn. Each lot or section will be sold peremptorily without reserve. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at seven per cent. For maps, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 80 Wall-st., and of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., corner of Broadway and Prospect-pl., Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Full printed abstract of the title will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF A HOUSE.—On MONDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine, by virtue of a Margin, all the rich and costly Furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av., near 13th-st. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder—the goods to be removed immediately from the premises. The furniture consists of a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool, and cover; 1 rare rosewood sofa, covered in satin brocatelle; 2 French pier glasses; rich marble and top rosewood etageres, elegantly carved rosewood centre, side, and sofa tables; embroidered curtains and rich shades, Mossie and inlaid tables, 104 yards splendid carpet in the parlors, with a most rare and valuable variety of mantel vases and ornaments, Ormolu clocks, jewel cases, marble statuettes, cecelebrities, &c. Also, a number of beautiful oil paintings, richly framed; chamber furniture, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, rich china toilet sets, mahogany and gilt mirrors, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chairs; rockers, superior hair mattresses and feather beds, to fit every bedstead in the house; rosewood and mahogany sofas, settees, &c., also a large quantity of basement furniture, extension dining and tea tables, rich silverware, ivory cutlery, elegant china, dinner, and tea sets; glassware, &c. Catalogues at the house, on TUESDAY, genteel Household Furniture, at No. 21 Marcer-st. Particulars on Monday.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they are prepared to give personal attention to sales of Household Furniture, &c., at the residence of families about breaking up housekeeping, as also to the sale of Furniture on all such occasions as may be consigned to them, for the best possible advantage of owners. The parties engaged to brush up previous to the first of May, and desirous of avoiding the sacrifices involved by selling in the last few days of April, (owing to the great crowd of auctions, we would say we can take on consignment any quantity of Furniture, or other goods, and by holding over a day or two, better prices can always be obtained. We can then offer the goods for sale under more favorable circumstances perhaps than any other firm in the City, from the fact that we have a house in which the furniture will be nicely arranged upon carpeted floors, and made to appear in all respects as attractive as if selling from the residence. Furniture displayed to purchasers in this manner brings far better prices than when crowded promiscuously in a store. Those in want are invited to consult us before making arrangements elsewhere, and we assure them it shall be made to their advantage. C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer. BILLING & TUCKER, No. 43 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY—No. 327 Spring-st., near Clinton Market, at auction. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 3, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., the following desirable property, viz.: On Spring-st.—The valuable 2-story brick front house and lot of ground, known as No. 327 Spring-st., north side, and between Greenwich and Washington-sts., in the 1st Ward of the City of New-York. The lot is 20 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 60 feet in depth. This property is situated in a great business neighborhood, being in the immediate vicinity of Clinton Market, Hudson and Fort Lee Ferries, Collins' line of steamers, and the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and is suitable for either wholesale or retail business purposes. The house is used for a store and dwelling, and with a moderate expense could be made to realize a large income. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Title indisputable, and free and clear of all incumbrance, and a warrantee deed will be given. For maps of the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOS. LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE W. LORD & CO.—Store No. 356 Broadway.—VALUABLE COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVINGS, &c.—Peremptory sale by order of Executors on SATURDAY EVENING, April 1.—30 engraved copper-plates, 200 copper-plate engravings, colored and plain; original views and copper-plates of Niagara Falls, Boston, New-York, New-Orleans, Mobile, Richmond, Charleston, Philadelphia, Buffalo and others; fine oil paintings, miscellaneous engravings, drawing and copper-plate paper, &c., being part of the estate of the late H. I. Megary, Esq., of this City, formerly publisher of the well-know series of views of the Principal Cities of the Union, &c. The copper-plate engravings of which, together with the entire remaining stock of impressions, will be sold without reserve, by order of executors, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, at 7 o'clock, by G. W. LORD & CO., Auctioneers, No. 356 Broadway, New-York. Catalogues and every information desired may be had of the Auctioneers. The collection may now be examined. Publishers and others are informed that the sale will be peremptory—for cash.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—being the Stock of Mr. J. ZERFASS, No. 252 Bowery, (to be sold on account of removal.)—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, April 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the above extensive warerooms, the entire stock of elegant rosewood, mahogany, oak, black walnut, and enamelled furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle, plush, moquette, &c.; centre, sofa, extension, and other tables; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, fauteuils and parlor chairs, secretaries and bookcases, French and Gothic bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with and without marble, washstands, enamelled furniture, &c. The whole of which is of first-class manufacture, and to be sold without any reservation whatever. Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—HENRY S. LAZEE, Salesman.

MORTGAGE SALE—OF ELEGANT COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, without reservation, THIS MORNING, at 10 A. M., at No. 150 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suits nearly new, excellent rosewood piano-fortes made to order, cost $300; several very splendid oil paintings, rosewood etageres, lady's escritoire, expensive china, marble and bronze vases and figures, alabaster clocks, some 300 yards of Wilton carpeting, 25 ditto ingrain and 3 ply, mahogany and walnut extension tables, lace and brocatelle curtains, china dinner and tea sets, cutlery, crockery, silver ware, cut glass de., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, toilet sets, mattresses, counterpanes, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON SECOND AVENUE AND 20TH-STREET AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 3, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described valuable real estate, viz.:

SECOND-AVENUE.—Five lots on the westerly side of 2d-av., commencing on the southwesterly corner of 2d-av. and 20th-st., each 25 feet in width, front and rear, by 100 feet in depth.

THIRTIETH-STREET.—Two lots on the southerly side of 30th-st., adjoining the above described property on the rear, each 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank building.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

DINING SALOON FIXTURES AT AUCTION.—F. COLTON will sell on Monday, April 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the southwest corner of Nassau and Ann-sts., in the basement, the entire furniture of a large dining saloon, comprising in part of about 30 or 40 marble-top tables, large quantity of chairs and stools, counters and fixtures, china and glassware, table cutlery, cooking apparatus, glass cases, cigars, together with every article necessary for a large restaurant. Also, lease of the same for three years, from the 1st of May next.

JOHN E. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Nassau-st., a Peremptory sale of 150 modern, original oil paintings, of the Dusseldorf school, most of which bear all the superiority of the first European artists. They are now on exhibition.

POSITIVE SALE.—By order of the Kings County Court, of 45 lots and gores, situate on Bergen-st., near Vanderbilt-av., and on Underhill-av., Brooklyn, JAMES COLE & SON, will sell on SATURDAY, April 1, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, 45 lots and gores. For particulars, see pages in the office of the Auctioneers, No. 6 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AT AUCTION.—WM. M. SMITH will sell in lots, at public auction, on the premises, at Flushing, L. I., on TUESDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, comprising a number of grafted fruit trees, 6 feet in height, Prince's Nutmeg (early peas required by the Railroad Company,—Tomatoes, March 31st.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY-ONE SPLENDID LOTS OF LAND, situated on the 10th and 11th-avs., and on 69th and 70th-sts., in the City of New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, viz.:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots of land, including the northwest corner of 69th-st. and the 10th-av.

ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—24 handsome lots of land on the north side of 69th-st., all lying in one body, and forming the entire front on 69th-st., between the 10th and 11th-avs.

ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE—16 lots of land, comprising the two entire fronts on 11th-av., between 69th and 70th-sts., viz.: 8 lots on the west side of the 11th-av., and 8 lots on the east side: on the 4 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 69th-st., there is a handsome house, &c.; the house with the 4 lots, will be sold in one parcel. These lots all lay very beautiful, and command a fine view of the Hudson River.

ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—5 lots on the north side of 69th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.

ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—6 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.

ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—7 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 100 feet east of the 11th-av.

All the above lots of land lay very handsomely, and are well situated for immediate improvement. Two new lines of stages have been placed on the Bloomingdale-road, this Spring, one running to Manhattanville, the other from Fulton-ferry to 70th-st.

Title unquestionable. Full warranteed deeds will be given, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery, rear of the salesroom, No. 8 Wall-st. Beautiful sale of English oil paintings. To be sold without reserve. Among them are find specimens by the following artists: Collins, Rogers, Thayer, Van Willis Horring, Cooper, Norrie, Innis, Hicks, Van Bloemen, Paul Pollere, Frost, Williams, Boddington, Cuyp, Meadows, Andrews, Baxter, Teniers, Butterworth, Terburg, Cleter, Shirley, Morland, Woolmar, Stanfield, Jasen, &c. Can be examined in the gallery on Thursday morning, and until the day of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN,—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 1, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of plain Furniture, bedsteads, chairs, tables, beds, carpets, &c., &c., comprising catalogns of over 300 lots. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at Norwalk, Conn., on the premises, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, one of the most desirable building places in Connecticut, known as the old St. John Homestead, being situated at the South end of the Public Green, and is within three minutes' walk of the churches, and has upon it and in front of it a variety of fruit and beautiful forest trees. Sale positive, to close an estate. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Norwalk, Conn.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—The superior new style English basement House, No. 94 East 18th-st., second house west from Stuyvesant Park, and opposite St. George's Church,—a very choice and desirable location. Will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 4, 1854.

SEWING MACHINE.—1 of Avery's Platform Sewing Machines will be sold at CURTIS & CARRINGTON'S auction rooms, No. 52 Broad-st., this day at 12 o'clock. Warranted in perfect order.

FINANCIAL.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 118 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities:

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD BONDS.
PENOBSCOT RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 14 years.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallom's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due in this City on the first day of April next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO—Issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO—Issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE FONDS OF THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, OHIO—Issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE FONDS OF MARION COUNTY, OHIO—Issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company—7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF MIAMI, TIPTON AND HOWARD, INDIANA—Issued to the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company—10 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS—7 per cents.

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS—7 per cents.

THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD INCOME BONDS—7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1854.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and also made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on the Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is necessary under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY.—JERSEY CITY, March 13, 1854.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, for the choice of Five Directors, in place of those whose term of service will then expire, and likewise One Director in Class No. 1, to supply vacancy in said Class. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock, M., until 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed on and from the 14th inst. until the 4th day of April.

OEO. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual election of the Directors of the NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 123 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of April next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., of that day. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th of April.—March 23, 1854. By order,

E. S. KING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1854.—The Stockholders of the late Junction Railroad, and Toledo, Norwalk, and Cleveland Railroads, who have not exchanged their Certificates for Stock in the Consolidated Company, are requested to present the same for exchange before the 10th March next, preparatory to closing the books for dividend.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 14, 1854.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating three notes made by the undersigned, and payable to the order of E. N. Grossman, dated May 23, 1853, at 12, 14 and 16 months, for $400 each. The said notes have not been applied to the purpose for which they were given, and will not be paid by us. DIETZ, BROTHER & CO., No. 134 William-st.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest, due April 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st.

GEO. BLISS, President.

THE INTEREST due in this City on the 1st proximo, from the Milwauken and Mississippi Railroad Company, and the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at our office, No. 18 Wall-st.

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 1, 1854.—The coupons of the Buffalo, Genesee and New-York Railroad Company, now due, will be paid at the Transfer Desk of this Bank.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—HAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the Peoples' Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CARLE & SON, is dissolved on the 6th inst., by the death of JOHN LOINES. The undersigned surviving partners will continue the business under the firm of CARLE & STRONG.

JOHN CARLE, Jr.
APRIL 1, 1854. EDWARD STRONG.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of THORP & SON, Marble Cutters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Z. THORP, Sen.

ZEPHANIAH THORP, Sen.
APRIL 1, 1854. THOMAS THORP.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these Scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levars, with a single beam, in the most simple arrangement practicable in a Compound Platform Balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement of the same, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which no appeal can be supposed. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, &c. Kiln dried for sale in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JERKIN'S & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 4, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*For Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

O. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 61 Wall-st. This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Gerard Ludlow,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Crosby,	Chas. G. Ferris, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cester,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	James S. Browser,	Charles T. Pierson,
Freeman Campbell,	Wm. M. Valentine,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
John P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thomas Williams,
David B. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward D. Clerk,
Richard Varick,	George Varick,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	William Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	William J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	John Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gaylord B. Hubbell,	George D. Cragin,	C. H. Melntire,
Gideon De Angelis,	Edward A. Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barenm,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Odell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Sapp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Qeackenbos,	Aedre Pronnet,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillae,	J. M. Greenwood,	Jobe C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210.000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rinh. F. Corman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Jneish Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clerk,
Wm H. Fells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Fleid,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Peersall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs,

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Pell-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, March 29, 1854.—The BANK OF BATH (Bath, Steuben County), having filed with me a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notices, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, March 30, 1854.—The PULASKI BANK, Pulaski, Oswego County, having filed in this office a notice of the appointment of The MERCHANTS' BANK of Albany, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 648 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 1st day of April, will receive interest from that date, payable in July. Six per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

E. J. BROWN, President.

G. CLELAND,
HENRY STOKES, } Vice Presidents.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, will be entitled to Interest from the 1st day of April. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.

PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEAVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, March 15, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 5th April next. Certificates of stock in either of the late Companies, (Junction, or Toledo, Norwalk and Cleaveland,) will be required to be exchanged for certificates of this Company before dividends are paid. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th instant, to the 5th of April. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—The Interest Coupons of Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, falling due on 31st March current, and 30th April next, will be paid at the office of STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

NEW-YORK, March 16, 1854.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metalic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is the most agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, or buildings, in the country. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign. Dealers and consumers, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great

New-York Daily Times.

YOUNG AMERICA:
ITS DOCTRINES AND ITS MEN.

A Lecture—By M. Edmond Farrenc.

On Wednesday evening last, M. FARRENC lectured by special invitation at the Chapel of the New-York University, to a large and intelligent audience, composed of "The Canadian Institute," and a considerable number of other friends drawn thither by the well known reputation of the lecturer, and the very attractive nature o fthe subject he had announced.

We are glad to say that Mr. FARRENC was eminently successful,—a result alike justly due to his acknowledged ability, and honorable to his hearers.

His discourse was as follows: I come to speak to you this evening of "Young America"—its doctrines and its men. I have arranged my subject in such a way as to present before you, as far as it is possible to do in a lecture, a general review of the principles of this party, its history since its first appearance until the present day, and the men who occupy a distinguished place and perform an important part within its ranks. But my subject would be incomplete if, resting contented with the events I am about to trace, I did not seek to go back to the origin itself of those events; to interrogate the past in order to better understand the present; in fine, to see whether we cannot discover in the centuries preceding our own a movement analogous to that which we now behold at this very day. I have deeply felt the necessity of this work, particularly when, having applied myself to an examination of the opinions of the day, I have found them undecided, floating, agitated, attaching themselves to everything and fixing themselves on nothing; sometimes Whig, sometimes Democratic; sometimes this, sometimes that; seeking for firm ground to plant its foot upon, and seeking it in vain. This instability of ideas has an origin, and it is for that origin I have taken the trouble to search, and which I will now, with your permission, endeavor to investigate. Should I succeed in proving the necessity of new parties, and, thereby, the existence of "Young America" in the confused elements now mingled with the politics of the two hemispheres, my object will have been gained.

In order to proceed with regularity, and to systematize, in some degree, the thought which I have come to develop here this evening, in a framework which may enable you to judge of it as a whole, I will commence, thus:

Firstly—By defining, in the political point of view, the different movements of the human mind from century to century.

Secondly—By applying the result of this appreciation to the history of the United States and Europe, dating from the Declaration of American Independence.

Thirdly—By inquiring whether there does not exist a historical similitude between the events which have transpired in the Old World and the New.

Fourthly—In marshaling before you the three generations of men that have succeeded each other in America from the year 1776 up to 1850, and in conveying an idea of their mission past end of their influence to come.

Fifthly, and finally, after having shown to you, as I at least hope, that the work of the two first generations is accomplished in the Old and in the New World, and that of the men who represented its intelligence, some have been swept away by death, and others have disappeared from the scene of public life, I come very naturally to speak to you of the present generation, its doctrines, and its men.

Properly speaking, this Lecture may be divided into two parts—the philosophic part, generalizing the thought of the age; and the historical part, applying that generalization to actual events, and thence deducing its conclusions.

To commence, then, gentlemen, with the inquiry, "What is Young America? Is it but a party, or is it but a name?" If it be but a party, where is it, what are its ideas, its men, its newspapers, its power, its innate strength? "Has it an organization, or, indeed, merely an organ?" These are the questions put by the most of those who have no knowledge of Young America but its name, and are ignorant of the cause that name represents.

In my opinion, Young America, whose first efforts, and whose tendencies especially, it has been the object of this lecture to make known to you, is more theo a party; it is the philosophy of parties; it is the thought of the age; it is to the nineteenth century what the Council of Basle and the Hussites were to to the fifteenth, what LUTHER was le the sixteenth, what the English Revolution was in the seventeenth, and the French Revolution was in the eighteenth century. It is the very idea itself of the nineteenth century in flesh and in bone, in mind and in soul! It is the eternal principle of liberty, made MAN, seeking to incarnate itself in the world by the Republic!

One century generally gives birth to the labor of three generations, (a labor of diversity, but not of separation,) whose united efforts are concentrated in some unity of principle and in its application; such for instance as the application of the principle of liberty to politics. The first epoch is usually the preparatory or revolutionary period. It is made up of the labor of the first generation; its work once firmly compacted, it transmits the same all ready prepared to the second generation which organizes and completes it; the third and last generation which analyzes the labor of the country, separates the truths from the errors which have become mingled with it, turns a new furrow, and by a new revolution, moral or political, pacific or belligerent, prepares the inheritance which the present century shall bequeath to the succeeding one. If you desire an example of what I am advancing, open the history of the United States. What do you there find, since that memorable Declaration of Independence, which it is to be hoped will yet one day become the Charter of the human race, down to this moment in which I am speaking. Gentlemen, you there find three generations of men, our own included, toiling at the work of the century, preparing the ground and sowing broadcast the ideas; the other cultivating them, feeding their growth, and, so to speak, systematizing them; the third finally weeding the borders, plucking out the tares and placing another seed beside the first. This seed, like everything that is new, bears in itself a revolution, a change, something that was not perceived by the preceding generation, and which seeks to expand itself to the light of heaven.

What was WASHINGTON, and what were the men who aided him in his glorious task, the FRANKLINS, the JEFFERSONS, the ADAMSES, and a host of others? They were revolutionary subjects of England. They placed in the ground the seeds of Liberty, only their plowshare was a sword, and the furrow was turned by cannon balls. What, then, I ask you, did WASHINGTON and his companions achieve? They opened the preparatory period in which the United States were about to enter, or to make use of a saying ascribed to WASHINGTON by JEFFERSON, the first experiment. They prepared the means which were at a later period to secure the independence and the Liberty of their country. They discovered what their predecessors had not been able to find out, namely, the possibility of establishing a Democratic Government, and in this sense, they applied to politics the religious theories of the Puritans and the civil liberties of the colonies—in one word they signed the will of the Eighteenth Century and transmitted it to the Nineteenth, that it might avail itself of the inheritance.

This preparatory labor, according to my opinion, extends down to the Treaty of Ghent, an epoch which concluded the first generation of American statesmen. The United States did not really enter upon their period of organization—for observe that organization requires peace—until that epoch, or its neighborhood; and, strange to say, the era of peace did not commence for them until the opening of the same era in Europe, when NAPOLEON was exiled to St. Helena. At that period, in fact, we behold all the revolutionary powers belonging to the first generation declining to the tomb. Such as had not been mown down by the scythe of war, had gradually passed away from the scene at the touch of nature. In America, no one belonging to the first epoch remained, excepting MADISON and MONROE, who were men of transition rather than men of party. JEFFERSON and JAY still lived, but had retired from the scene of action. Observe that it was only after them, and with the second generation, that the Whig party takes its birth. For new ideas new names were required, just as there were already new men. Even the name "Democrat," with which she bedecks herself to-day, was of late invention. It was applied as a term of contempt, by the Federalists, to the party of which JEFFERSON was the head. They desired to humiliate that party in designating it with the title borrowed from our first French Revolution. Well, what has been the result? Why, that the intended insult has become a term of commendation. What was then a disgrace has to-day become a glory, and the fairest boast of the American Confederation is its democracy. Let us restore to France, apart from the share of which she had in its triumph, the honor of having held it at the baptismal fount.

After having pointed out the idea which springs from the work of the men belonging to the first republican period, let us say a word of their successors. The latter composed, as I have had the honor to remark when I first began, the second generation. Their task was to extend and to establish the work of their predecessors. They had received liberty in a somewhat savage state, and they applied themselves to the task of civilizing and refining it. By their efforts the forests were leveled, the deserts were peopled, the highways were covered with iron rails, the rivers with vessels propelled by steam; and the air itself did not escape the spread of their dominion, for it was traversed by electric wires. Now Tubal Cains, they delve far below the surface of the earth and tear from its bowels the precious metals, iron and lead and gold. Agriculture spreads like a fertilizing lava from the mouths of the River St. John, on the frontiers of Canada, away to the Pacific, which waters the borders of Missouri. Trade, that inseparable companion of Agriculture, follows it in its rapid course, and scatters a shower of sparks over the dark canopy of the primeval forests. The sea, the rivers, the lakes swarm with vessels; sixty thousand craft of all dimensions—about twenty thousand more than England has—cross and recross in every direction the Empire of the Waters; and when this floating edifice touches on the shore, famine disappears, and abundance takes its place. By degrees, as all these mighty elements, impelled by the breath of Liberty, agitate and organize themselves in the bosom of the young and growing Republic, the earth is seen to tremble with joy and open wide her arms to receive the embraces of Freedom. Thirteen stars were not enough, and eighteen more were grouped in the firmament of the Republic. During this generation we behold Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Florida, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Texas, California, and a Territory nearly as large as the half of Europe, ranging themselves under the banner of the Union.

The stranger who witnesses this progress is struck dumb. He asks the name of the American NAPOLEON who achieves such prodigies—adds Empires to Empires, and conquers a world. What is he? Whence does he come? Where is he? Listen! History is about to reply! With the Declaration of Independence in her hand she points to the names of CLAY, JACKSON, WEBSTER, and CALHOUN. Such are the facts, and such are the men in whom is expressed the spirit and mind of the second generation. That these men have forgotten, in constructing the colossal edifice confided to their charge, the edifices of their neighbors, I do not pretend to deny. It is also possible that they may have been guilty of political egotism; that, following in this respect the counsels of WASHINGTON, they have kept themselves shut in at home, preventing the American Republic from setting sail for other countries, or extending its conquests beyond the borders of the New World, is true; and that they have not perceived that Liberty, like gold, is valuable only by universal circulation, is highly probable; but let us not forget, if we would still be just, that they had to consolidate, establish, and fortify as home the Liberty transmitted to them by their predecessors—imperfect, wavering, scarcely emerged from the furnace of Revolutionary change, and as yet too feeble to assist the Liberty of Europe in its struggle against despotism.

Had I the time, I might extend this parallel and exhibit to you Europe in the first part of the Nineteenth Century, attempting the work of organization upon a different political basis, 'tis true, yet but tending, by negation, to an exactly similar end—the triumph of Freedom. In the France of 1815, you see the old powers worn out, the Empire at the close of its career, and in its place a constitutional charter making an essay which terminates in impotence. In England, the same movement; the PITTS, the BUARS, and the FOXES, disappear to give place to the self-styled Liberal School, at the head of which stands CANNING, and, at a later period, his disciple, Lord PALMERSTON. Europe becomes parceled out into monarchies called, as though in derision, *constitutional*. These governmental attempts cannot exteed beyond the generation to which they belong. In fact, scarcely have ws reached the middle of the Nineteenth Century when anarchy burats forth, and we enter, with all sail set, upon the revolutionary or preparatory period. Here, then, ws have the letrodnctioe of the ideas elaborated by the Eighteenth Century, of which this is the continuation and prolongation in the Nineteenth; the application of these ideas to the politics of each State in particular in a more or less liberal proportion, and, finally, the extension of these same ideas from the State in particular, or le the exclnsive sense, to the whole human race; that is to say, the introductioe of liberty into nniversal politics—such is the work of the three geoerations which the present century includes, or shall have included. Observe, I pray you, and I cite this fact to prove to America that she is enbjected to the general laws which govern all mankind, and would endeavor to escape from them in vain—that the same causes which affect Europe likewise affect us, in equal degree. Thus 1776 is eearly the date of a nniversal revolutiou; 1815 the date of a peace also nearly a general one. In 1789 the American Constitution wne eigned, that is to say, the Federal Republic was declared in the Ngw World; in 1789, too, the Revolotion hurst forth in France, and the Repeblic, "Oee nnd Iedivisible," was proclaimed. In 1815 the Empire fell, and peace was restored to Europe; in 1815, a treaty of peace was concluded at Ghent, between England and the United States, and peace was restored to America. Thus the same destinies seem, at the distaece of three thousand miles, in some measnre, to bind the two continents togather, and like the Siamese twins, one eeneot experience n convulsion without the other feeling it.

Now, gentlemen, we have reached the threshold of a eew generation, and the chimes of the young year 1854 have scarcely ceased sounding in our ears. The men of the second generation are disappearing one after another from the scene. CLAY, JACKSON, WEBSTER end CALHOUN, are no more! CASS and BENTON have eerved their time. CASS is "the last of the Mohicans," of the second generatioe. In France, the men of Legitimacy and Constitntional Monarehy—the former represented by BERGYER, DE MONSTEZELET and LASOCHEJAQUELIN, the latter by GUIZOT, THIERS and DOPIN—ere rapidly descending the elope of the sixtieth decade. The Empire is wearing ont; the old ideas are losing all the groand on which their power rested; the new ones are coming np and asking to be represented. In England, PEEL and WELLINGTON have disappeared from the stage; the political veterans, such as Lord JOHN RUSSELL, PALMERSTON, GRAHAM and ABERDEEN, are reaching their fourth lustrum, and Lord DANBY, the youngest of them, is subject to attacks of gout, which incapacitate him for business. In Germany, SCHWARZENBERG ie dying, and METTERNICH and MANTEUFEL have one foot in the grave. Then, ie whatever direction we turn our gaze, the old agencies are dying out end new ones are knocking at the door demanding edmission.

I know not whether you have followed me in the rapid ekotch I have treced, nor whether my view has been clearly defieed in the few reflections I have presented. Do not forget that we set out from the Revolution of 1776, and have reached the middle of the 19th century, that we have seen two generatioes of men come forwerd and depart, and that we are on the eve of beholding a third oee ehip its shell,—a third to which we will, if you permit it, give the name of "Young America," this reentering by the portal of philosophy into the very heart of our subject, after having first glanced at the imperishable lawe which govern eations.

The name of "Young America" is a new title. It was scarcely keown in 1852, and had not yet been given a place in the political vocebulary. Thus, as I have already remarked, it does eot merely represent a party but the idea of en age. For a time it was applied to a limited range and clase of thought, but this application extends farther and farther every dey, and tends to cover a vaster sospecficies. In fect, there is not an idea, eoble or commoe, trivial or sobtime, which does eof, at the present day, seek to decorate itself with the name of "Young America," so popular has the title become. It does not, es some have said, restrict itself to the field of politics, but extends the circle of its influeoce to laws, maaners, religion, literature and the fine erts. Would that I had time to pase in review the revolutions which are takieg place every dey in these different branches of hnmee ecience and human exertioe! You would see the lnws as well as manners modifying themselves; religion allying itself to philosophy, and admiring the works of our countryman, AUGUSTE COMTE, surnamed The Bacon of the Nineteenth Century; the fiee arts, painting, and singing, the Republic, and finally the grander and eobler walks of literature; sbandoaing all imitation of English writing, and pushing forward in full career ieto local, republican activity. See Mrs. HARRIET BEACHER STOWE, Mrs. WETHERELL, Mrs. OAKES SMITH, and many others. It was literature which first ventured to pronounce the name of Young America. About tee years ago, a young man of marked talent, CORNELIUS MATTHEWS, said, in an address to the students of New-York University, that public opinion would one dey belong to Young America. This novel remark drew dowe upon him the objections of the Press, who, at that time, never dreamed of the destinies reserved for that party, nor of the revolution going on in the minds of men.

What shall be the organ couregeous enough, or possessing enough tect, to present itself immediately after the first half of the Nineteenth Century to register the opinion of the dny; enough correct perceptioe eot to become mixed up with fections; enough sensc not to scatter the graine of wheat that belong to the epoch emoeg the heaps of chaff with which they have been confounded, and which, though violeat in form, immoderate in expression, rude and sometimes fierce in language, will spread abroad ie public opinion a harvest of aew end generous ideas, and will give birth to a party. Gentlemen, this journal, this organ will be the *Democratic Review*. Yes, let us say it, Young America has grafted itself on the Democratic tree which, it is to be hoped, will produce new fruits, results more and more perfect. The *Democratic Review* had been twenty years in existeace, an uncertain existence it must be confessed, when it fell into the hands of men with young and vigorous ideas. Until thet time, this periodical had been e kind of gallery in which every member of Congress, every political aspirant might for two hundred dollars figure in a steel engraving, accompanied by a long panegyric, in which the virtues and the talents of the original were exalted to the seventh heaven. To sum up, it might be said of this *Review*—the organ of routine, worn out Democracy, what M. DE CORMENIN said of some French journals which were more talkative than profound: that "Speech was eot given to man to manofacture words, but to express ideas." It was at this momeot of decadence, that a mee presented himself and lifted the *Review* from the kennel. That mae, one of the champions of Yonng America, was Mr. GEORGE SANDERS, of whom I shall presently have a good deal to say. From this moment the Democratic *Review* began to be the monthpiece of men aad of ideas; it drew a line of demerketioe between the men of the past, and the men of the fnture;—it attacked the former with a fury sometimes pnshed to the verge of brutality; encouraged and flattered the last, and rescned two things from the jaws of chaos. Oee of these was the expression, "Old Fogy," which it applied to the leaders of conservative politics; the other was the phase "Yonog Amerieo," under which it included all the men of the Fntnre. Here I may, perhnps, be allowed to enntain for the *Review* an honor contested by aome, viz.: that it did originate these two things. The words Young Americn eed Old Fogy, eny oor oppoeents, were invented before the *Review* came into existeece. This is eot true—or, like the adjectives *red* and *green*, they were keown from time immemorial; bot they had no political or popular acceptatioe; they had not the adoption of hyperbole, aad were seen only apart, in *Webster's Dictionary*. To-day the words *fogy*, thanks to the *Review*, serve to desiguate a limited policy—a mnn without heart or miad. In a word, those oysters of intelligence which gaoe on the rocks to which they clieg, at the eppearance of sunrise, ead the title Yoneg America has become eyeoeymoes with light, knowledge, progress.

In the hends of Young America, the *Review* at oece introduced npoe the scens the Revolntiooary leaders of Europe in 1848—MAZZINI, GARIBALDI, MITCHEL, MEAGHER. As to KOSSOTH, he was among us, and his portrait was, if not in the hearts, at least before the eyes of every one. Moreover, it exteoded its hand to the cause of the oppressed nations; made itself the organ of the Cubans and defended the illustrious and unfortunate LOPEZ; it developed the idea of Intervention as expressed by Senator DOOOLAS, whose eeetimeots it nproved to the letter on this qnestioe; pot forward the idea that Canada is not a British province, bnt the property of Lord STEELING, end that she has thus a donble right to declare herself independeot of England and neite herself to this Confederstion; it stood forth an opponent of that temporal nnthority which, under the name of Catholicism, is the enemy of all liberty, and daily retires more deeply into the recesses of the Middle Age; which hns forgotten to be Chriatien, to call itself BROWNSON, MCMASTERE, BEGINI, and the "Shepherd of the Valley;" it denounced the projects of England ie relation to Central America; tore aside the veil that hid the saints policy of her atstesmen and her course towerds Ireleed from our view; in fine, it opeoed an unscompromising war against those representatives of the same party who, long in power, had soiled their hands with the contact of business, and learned to mistake the dome of the Capitol for the Goddess of Liberty.

Since I have mentioned the eame of Mr. DOOOLAS, let me correct an error which has beee widely circulated. It has been said that Mr. DOOOLAS was the leader of Young America, and that the *Review* had been established with a view to effect his election to the Presidecy. The falsity of this assertion is ahown by a letter writtee to this Senator on the 20th February, 1852, and inserted in the *Review* by Mr. SANDERS, in the secoed month of its appearance. Permit me to qnote the last paragraph of that letter. Here it is:

"The cloudy atmosphere of Washington makes ell of you cowards. The more thoroughly you understand that the columns of the *Review* are eot nnder your direction, the better it will be. G. N. SANDERS."

If we are to believe these words, Mr. DOOGLAS was not embraced, as was everywhere said, in the General Staff of the party. Moreover, I have it from Mr. CHASE, his Secretary, that Mr. DOUGLAS is of the opinion that without the *Review* he should have been elected to the Presidency in 1852, and that to it his defeat is properly ascribable. The *Review* accepted Mr. DOUGLAS only when his opinions were in conformity with its own. Its independence, then, is solidly established before all the world, and that is a fact important to the very existence of the party of which it was constituted the organ; it lived of its own life and appealed only to public opinion.

This examination I will now abandon and confine myself to the men and the ideas that formed the soul of the *Review*, hastily passing over some and dilating moderately upon others.

In this struggle of new ideas against the old, three men stepped forth from the ranks to enter the domain of publicity. These were Messrs. CORRY, SANDERS, and REILLY. The two first were Americans, the third an Irishman. One of them, Mr. COREY, represents the mother-idea of the party—the basis, principle and formula; the other, Mr. SANDERS, the greatest and most inspiring spirit; the last, Mr. REILLY, the style and the form; he was the secretary of the first two. In this trilogy, the first thinks and plans, the second eats and directs, the third records and writes. These three men, entirely unknown, were the precursors of the party; they had to commence as everything that is new must commence, by criticism on the past. You will see them taking in hand the canse of existing interests, afterwards and by that popular instinct which indicates the progress adapted to the ideas of the day and the necessities of the moment, clear the way into which the new generations are rushing. These men, it must be admitted, were not exempt from error. They were ardent, impetuous, audacious, rash. Consulting rather the end than the means, and, consequently, going astray in their calculations, they often met on their way with unexpected obstacles which decieved their foresight. Not thoroughly understanding, as is often the case with leaders of parties, themselves, the importance of the part they were called npon to play, the value of the ground they were clearing, they plunged onward, without casting a backward look at the starting point, without looking ahead of them, without very distinctly fixing in their eye the good towards which they were hurrying. "At n time of crisis," says Mr. GOIZOT, "it is to andacity that inspiration belongs"—and these were audacious and inspired even to imprudence. This imprudence was destined to become most disastrous to them at a later period. It made them fall into the snare opened before their feet by their adversaries, who made use of their ideas to court the favor of the people. Their names, scarcely known, could not maintain a contest with the already popular names of members belonging to the Democratic party; and, notwithstanding their services, they were expelled from public affairs. Whatever the ignorant may say, Young America—apart from two or three exceptions—has not participated in the distribution of places among the members of the Democratic party.

Mr. WILLIAM COREY was born in the State of Ohio, where his family have lived for half a century. The entire physical labor required ie the clearing and tillage of the wilderness, and the establishment of a new population, perhaps retarded in him the development of those ideas of which he was subsequently to become the propagator. Yet, he early made common esoee with the Democratic party, and stepped forward as an upholder of the doctrine of Free-Trade. He instructed the Democrney, and revived its faith; ha anbetitnted the knowledge of businese for its leexperieece; the knowledge of its true interests to whatever degree af blind instinct it may heve owned, and whatever unreflecting ardor aad passion in its actioes. Moreover, he declared open warfare against those partisans of a Protective Tariff, and thereby contribnted to the triomph of the Democratic party, which, as you are aware, hne alwaye combated the same principle, and whose acknowledged *penchant* is in fevor of Free-Trade. Devoted to the principles of universal liberty, COERY commenced a crusade against privilege by edvocating Free-Trade, and naturally passed, ie the heat of battle, to an ohslnught npon old fogies and decpots. Permit me to nerrate en enecdote of his life, which indicetes the principles which were, at a later dey, to direct his actioea.

It was dnring the Texas war. The Mexicans, afrer having been beetee several times, were concentrating all their forces to etrike a decisive blow. SANTA ANNA was at their head. The Texan General, buried in his tent, did not know whether to hazard the battle or to retreet. The superiority of the enemy's forces alnrmed him. He feared to compromise the independence of his conntry by engaging his little army against oee ten times more nnmerons. If he had only some artillery there would be a better chence; but no! he had no other arms than the Texan rifle and the dauntless hearts of his soldiers. All at once, he was informed thnt two pieces of eaenoe had reached the camp. Upon this, he no longer hesitates; under his orders, his army eronse; his men rush to the assault, the enemy are dispersed. SANTA ANNA falls into the hands of the Texans, and the independence of their country is secured. Well, gentlemen, the donor of those two eannoe was Mr. WILLIAM COREY! He was the first who stepped forward as the organ of the new Democracy in America. He had passed four years ie France, and an intimete acqeaintance with several of oer statesmee had enlarged the spere of his ideas. There he learned to appreciate fully the connection subsisting between the destinies of nations, and the nobler part the United States should assnme in the great drama of the world's history—or, to use the memorable words used by Mr. FILLMORE, in his Message of 1851, "Thet the United States could not remain indifferent when the powerful arm of a foreign power was raised to crnsh the spirit of liberty, in any part of the globe."

His sympathies were opposed to the sycophantic coerse pursned by too many of our Ministers abroad, and with the repnblican movemeets of 1848 and 1849. These ideas and others were the gist and basis of his speech at Tammany Heli, oe his retnrn from Europe towards the close of 1851—a speech which was reported by many papers, and made n great sensation in the political world.

Mr. COREY lacks one essential quality of the orator, viz.: form, grace, and sweetness of expression, and thas it is with his writings. The boney of Hymettus does not flow from his lips. Mr. COREY sustains himself as the pyramids of Egypt support their majestic height by the dimensions of the masonry at their base, het, like them, the superstrnctere is hard, incorrect, and unpleasing to the eye; it strikes the eye rather by the graodeur of its proportions than by the order and symmetry of its detsile.

Mr. SANDERS his colleagne, is the conater-part of Mr. COERY. The one is slender and thin; the other is short and heavy. Whenethey are together yoo would fancy that you were looking at Don Qnixote and Senco Panza walking side by side. SANDERS is keen, adroit, a practical mind, well broken in to all the manoeovres of politics; but noble, geecroes, full of heart in spite of his finesse. COERY is more open, more frank, marchieg right forward to his aim, and paying little heed to obstacles. SANDERS was, I think, born in Kentucky, imbued at an early age in politics lived in Washington during several Sessions, and was seen to be an assidnous spectator of both the Senate and the House. Mr. FARRENC here sketched some of the transactions of Mr. SANDERS' career, his petition for the establishmeat of a line of steamers between Africa and the Southern States, his speculation in 300,000 old muskets with Mr. GEORGE LAW, and the unsuccessful trip o Eorope to effect their eale; his return, and purchase of the *Democratic Review*, &c.; which limited space compels os regretfully to omit. He then spoke of Mr. SANDERS' diplomatic talent, and the elegance of his taste in social life. The excellence of Mr. SANDARS' entertainments was not omitted. They were illnstrated by several pleasing strnkes of friendly criticism and goodhumored wit. The eloqnent lecturer then touchingly portrayed the merits and the sad fate of poor DAVID REILLY, and concluded with a brief operes of the programme of principles marked oet for political Yoong America—principles which will extend the domain of civilization, and hastea the ndvent of nniversal liberty!

Mr. FARRENE was frequently interrupted by the warm plaudits of the audience, and the pleasing allusione he made to a distinguished *lady champion* of Young America were evidently taken in excellent part by the fairer portion of his hearers.

The lecture, which was in the French laaguage, occupied one hour and e quarter in delivery, and we have, consequently, been able to give but an imperfect and hasty condensation of the brilliant original. We enderstand, however, that M. ARPIN has been requested to repeat it in English, and thousands, we hope, will then have a fairer opportunity of appreciating it.

The Sessions Court for April—Important Trials to Come off.

The Court of General Sessions for the April term, commencing on Mooday next, will be overwhelmed with important criminal affairs. Hon. Recorder TILLOO presides, and the calendar being unusually heavy, the trials of such cases as have long been delayed will probably be at once called on by the public prosecutor. Among the indictments alloded to, we notice the charge of swindling poor and friendless immigrants, pending against SLOVER, and other runners, by the sale of false railroad and steamboat tickets to the Far West. In this matter, Mr. WAGNER, the railroad superintendent of Cleveland, Ohio, will again come the long distance, (the third or fourth time since the commencement of the proceedings,) to appear and testify on behalf of the people. Another, is the election fraud, perpetrated in the Twentieth Ward last Fall, respecting the election of CUMMINGS. In addition to the above, there are a vast number of prisoners confined in the City Prison, awaiting trials for forgery, robbery, counterfeiting, and other offences of a serious nature. Among those who stand indicted for Bank Counterfeiting, is the notorious TOM HAND, who was engaged a few years ago in the United States Government Jswel robbery. He is kept close confined in a cell at the Tombs, and the authorities are quite sure of ridding the community of his presence, for the next eight or ten years to come, as the proof of his guilt is quite conclusive. The next exciting case to be brought on in the Sessions, will be the trial of those who were engaged in the recent attack on LOUIS N. GLOVER, Esq., in Chambers-street, a few weeks since. The details of the assault have heretofore been published, and the last Grend Jury recorded bills of indictment against the followieg young men: JOHN D. MCGAHOOA, EDWIN M. ROBINSON, EGBERT FARNHAM, WM. E. HASKINS.

[Advertisement.]

RAIN MAKES IT GROW.—The rain makes everything grow. It makes the grass grow. Yon cae almost see the little blades oreep np, little by little, ieto a green existence. Ent the rain does more than this. It seems to make the very audiences grow, at Barnum's Museum; for yesterday was the greatest crowd of the season to witness the famous Moral Drama of the "Old Brewery." The aedience was enormous, and vehement in its delight. The "Old Brewery" is repeated this afternoon and this evening.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW.—J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, would respectfully announce to the publis that he is now prepared to execute mezzographs (Daguerreotypes on paper,) the size of life, combining all the accuracy of a fine Daguerreotype, with the beauty, finish and durability of the finest oil paintings. Call and examine at his extensive Daguerrean Saloon, No. 349 Broadway. N. B.—Daguerreotypes of deceased persons can be copied as above.

[Advertisement.]

STRAW GOODS.—Merchants and others will find a very superior assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Bonnets, Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, at J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st. He opens his latest styles of fine Straws and Leghorns to-day.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—A large number of new patterns of Chandeliers and other Gas Fixtures, will be found at the great Manufacturing Depot of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Grand Panorama of the Mississippi and "Uncle Tom's Cabin" are now attracting crowds to PURDY'S National Theatre. Don't fail going there.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

PASSAGE OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Difficulty Between Messrs. Cutting and Breckinridge Settled.

MR. PRESTON'S EXPLANATION.

The Navy Increase Bill Passed.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 31.

PASSAGE OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

After some conversation, the Senate suspended the Private Calendar, and took up the Deficiency bill.

The question pending was on Mr. THOMPSON'S amendment adding appropriations for Custom-Houses at various places.

Mr. HAMLIN'S amendment, moved yesterday, for the San Francisco and Portland Custom-Houses, was agreed to.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, moved to amend the amendment, by appropriating for the completion of the Marine Hospitals at the following places: Cleveland, $25,000; St. Louis, $10,000; Chicago, $10,000; Padacah, $5,000; Louisville, $12,000; Evansville, $3,000; San Francisco, $44,000; and for a new Hospital at Burlington, Iowa, $15,000.

Messrs. DODGE, HAMLIN, GWIN and FESSENDEN advocated the amendment; and Messrs. ROCK, CASS and HUNTER opposed it.

It was then agreed to—Yeas, 24; Nays, 17.

Mr. THOMPSON'S amendment, as amended, was agreed to—Yeas, 23; Nays, 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglass Everett, Fessenden, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Morton, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Badger, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shields, Stuart, Williams, Wright.

An emendment increasing the fees of the Marshals in California was moved and agreed to.

Mr. BELL moved an amendment paying R. H. WAIGHTMAN $2,400 for mileage, he having come here in 1850, claiming to be delegate elect from New-Mexico.

This led to a debate, in which the question of interference by TAYLOR'S Administration to incite California and New-Mexico to form State Governments, was discussed by Messrs. MASON, CLAYTON, RUSK and GWIN.

Mr. CLAYTON emphatically denied that there was any truth in the allegation, that the Administration ever interfered, directly or indirectly, to induce the people of California eed New-Mexico to form State Governments.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in, except that one which struck ent the appropriation for the payment of invalid Privateer Pensioes—that one was rejected.

The bill was thee passed.

Mr. BROWN moved the printing of 23,000 extra copies of the report of the Select Committee on the GADSDEN and other cases, before the Board of Commissioners of Claims under the Mexican treaty. Adopted.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 31.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance, but Mr. CUTTING is absent, on account of sickness in his family.

A long debate took place upon the bill extending the contract for carrying the Mails between Mobile and Montgomery, Ala. It was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN MESSRS. CUTTING AND BRECKINRIDGE—EXPLANATION OF MR. PRESTON.

Mr. PRESTON rose for the purpose of making a personal explanation relative to a matter which recently transpired on this floor.

It is yet, he said, in the memory of the House thet the debate which recently occurred between Mr. CUTTING, of New-York, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, was marked by personalities. The character of the debate led to some discussion of its features outside of the walls of this House. So far as Mr. CUTTING is concerned, he referred the matter in controversy to his friends Colonel MONROE, of New-York, and General SHIELDS, United States Senator from Illinois. So far as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is concerned, he referred the matter to Col. HAWKINS, of Kentucky, and myself. I am authorized by these gentlemen to state that the matter in controversy has been settled in a manner mutually satisfactory, and we conceive, mutually honorable to both gentlemen who were engaged in that debate. I have another duty to perform on behalf of these gentlemen, and that is, as they have violated in debate the rules of order established for the government of the House, they express mutual regret that any such occurrence has taken place, and ask its indulgence as a body, for its occurrence. It is a source of gratification for these gentlemen, who make strong promise of future usefulness to the country; and who are already admired by a large circle of friends—that this matter has been adjusted in a manner, I am entirely convinced, satisfactory to all their friends. I think the House for their attention.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The HOUSE went into Committee on the bill to contract six first class steam frigates.

Mr. PECKHAM offered an amendment increasing the number of frigates to be built to nine. He referred to the statement recently received from England, that some excitement had been created in commercial circles by Lord CLARENDON'S announcement to the Higa merchants, that all Russian products, to whomsoever belonging, and even in neutral vessels, shall be lawful prizes in the event of war. In commenting on this order in Council of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. GIBSONS, in the House of Commons, said he trusted it would appear that Lord CLARENDON'S dispatch was not to be construed as a rule that was to be adopted by the British in the Baltic, for such a rule would not only have the effect of bringing about collisions with foreign powers, but it would have the unavoidable effect of indefinitely prolonging the war; and further, if the dispatch was to be acted on, they would shortly be brought into collision with the Americans, whose merchantmen would be liable to be searched by the British cruisers; and if they had any parcel on board which directly or indirectly could be made out to be connected with Russian commerce, to be condemned in some Court of Admiralty. This order in Council was the assertion of the virtual right of search by the British Government, a doctrine, certainly, to which we have never acceded, and to which we never can accede. It is a question of great importance to this country, for our commerce with Russia is large; hence the question comes directly home to us. The war is already existing, and a proclamation of this sort made by the British Government is of great importance to us. He asked if this was not a sufficient and controlling reason for the action of this House. Commerce would justify the coostruction of nice additional steam frigates. Greet Britain asks our sympathies against Russia, and she perhaps has them; but it is all important that Great Britain should distinctly understand that she is encroaching on doctrine which we hold as vital to our interests, and we should be in opposition not only to proclaim this doctrine, but to have it respected. It is more easy to prevent aggression than to seek redress after the wrong has been done. He hoped this matter would be properly considered by the House. He would not only call the attention of the House to it, but would have Great Britain understand our views on this question.

Mr. MILLSON was for the bill as it was, for the reason that he wanted it speedily passed. The public interests required it. The bill, in its present form, was intended to provide for the peace establishment. The amendment of the gentleman from New-York looked to a state of war with other powers. He would suggest, if the aspect of political affairs should hereafter require warlike measures, a supplementary bill could be brought forward. He had amendments which he should like to offer, but would not peril the passage of the bill by them. He believed the object of the bill was in accordance with almost the unanimous desire of the country. We want six more steamers. It is no objection to the building of them, that we will not require their services. On the contrary, it will be a matter of congratulation. On the same ground, the law against murder might as well be objected to, because it is not violated, as to object to keep up a navy because the ships that may be built will rot, there being no use for them.

Mr PECKHAM'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. WALSH proposed that one or more of these frigates be built by private contract. He would say nothing against old fogies, for he presumed that they all would be old fogies one of these days. If they could then look back on their past lives as some of those called old fogies in the ARMY, Navy, and counsils of the country, they would have hot little to regret on the score of patriotic services. [A voice—"That's a fact."] But there is a pride of profession in old soldiers, sailors, physicians, lawyers, and almost all men belonging to exclusive professions, and they cling with pertinacity to the past. There was no gentleman within the range of his voice, but has heard with pride and gratification of the triumphs achieved by our mail steamers on the ocean. There was no man nor boy whose heart did not leap with joy when a men of genius, an unaided and humble mechanic, achieved a triumph in ship-building for "Young America" in Europe. It was absolutely necessary some of these vessels should be built by contract. He was in favor of the passage of the bill, but trusted no objection would be made to his amendment. He had full confidence in the Secretary of the Navy, and if the House shall so instruct, there will be no necessity for going abroad to study models. GEORGE STEERS was the builder of the *America*. He had been written to by a number of mechanics, urging that the genius of American mechanics shall be vindicated in the person of this man.

Mr. BAYLY said there was not one article entering into ship-building, but that might be given out by contract. Not one. The only difference is, whether the contract shall be for the entire structure, or for things in detail; that is all. He did not want the vessels built by contract. It had proved an utter failure.

M

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A very large Daily Newspaper—each number containing eight pages, or forty-eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted)—at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and in the Brick Meeting-house in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; invariably in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, is put up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 793. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Santa Anna—The Gadsden Treaty.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 1.

Late advices from SANTA ANNA state that he has ordered additional troops to the Mesille Valley.

The understanding now is that the Senate resumes the discussion of the GADSDEN treaty to-morrow, to be continued daily until its fate is decided. S.

The Claim Commission in London.

WASHINGTON, Sunday April 2.

The State Department gives notice that the Convention now sitting in London, to consider claims, will not adjourn to this country, as has been intimated. All claims must be presented there by the 15th instant; but, on satisfactory cause being shown for delay, claimants will have till the 15th June allowed them in which to present their claims.

Maine Law Killed in the Senate.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 1.

The Senate has just taken a vote on the Temperance bill, notwithstanding the veto of the Governor. The vote stood 14 Ayes to 13 Nays, which effectively kills the bill. W.

Railroads in the British Provinces.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, April 1.

The Provincial Parliament will probably rise next week. The chief business of the Session has been the consideration of governmental measures for the introduction of railroads into the Province. Bills for this purpose have been perfected, and it is expected that the Government will be able to raise, on provincial bonds, funds enough to construct a trunk line to about thirty miles northwest from this city, from which point it is proposed to build a line to Windsor and Annapolis, and another to Truro and Pictou—making a total of upwards of two hundred miles. Should the New-Brunswick Company succeed in building their contemplated road to Amherst, our Government will meet them there with a connecting road to Truro—the distance being about sixty miles. Present indications are also favorable to a speedy connection by railroad between Halifax and the United States, via St. John, N. B., and Calais, in Maine.

The Accident on the Hudson River Railroad Last Night.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 1.

The accident to the Express train which left here at 5 o'clock last evening, was of a serious character. The train was thrown off the track by a piece of rock about thirteen miles below Hudson. The engine—the "St. Clair"—ran with full force against the rocks, and was smashed to pieces. One of the brakemen was killed, and another badly injured. Mr. SCOTT, the engineer, was also dangerously hurt, his head being severely cut. The passengers all escaped injury.

The Revenue Cutter Campbell—Portsmouth (Va.) Mayoralty.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 1.

The revenue cutter *Campbell* has arrived at Norfolk, from her Winter cruise, having sailed over 3,000 miles, spoke 350 vessels, relieved 10 in distress, and saved 4 lives.

HEZEKIAH STOKES was to-day elected Mayor of Portsmouth, Va.

Disaster to the Steamer City of Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 1.

The steamer *City of Richmond*, which left here this morning, was compelled to return this afternoon, in consequence of some damage to her machinery. She was taken for the *City of Glasgow*, and so announced from Newcastle.

Marine Disaster.

HIGHLANDS, Sunday, April, 2.

The brig *Fawn*, of Portland, from St. Domingo, with 1,900 bags of coffee to GEORGE DOUGLASS, went ashore yesterday about two miles north of Squan Inlet. She was lying there at sundown to-day, with head to the north, and listing off shore.

False Report.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 2.

There is no steamer ashore at the Vineyard, as was incorrectly reported in our papers yesterday.

Three Lives Lost from Exposure.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 1.

A boat containing three dead men was found on the lake shore, eight miles west of Michigan City. They are supposed to have been fishermen from Milwaukie, and died from exposure.

Conviction of a Murderer.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 1.

The jury in the case of CONOLLY BROTHERS, on trial for the murder of GUINEA at the late Irish riot, have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Church Destroyed by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 2.

The new church near Fairmount, built for Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, was burnt last night. Loss, $6,500. It was to have been dedicated to-day.

The Weather in the West.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 1.

The weather here is very cold, and it is now snowing briskly.

City Health and Mortality.

During the past week an extraordinary amount of sickness of the minor sort has prevailed, and a good many forms of chronic sickness have been exacerbated. It was a hard week for all persons suffering from diseases of the throat, lungs, and air passages generally. The first part of it was unseasonably cold and raw. The last part, though warmer, was still cold and damp. Better weather to develop pains about the jaws, teeth, and joints, could not be conceived, and those who entirely escaped such ailments probably were in the miuority in the City. Yet the returns show that it has not been a more than usually fatal week. The total of burials was 436,—77 less than during the previous week. The consumptives who have found their rest number 71,—an increase of 7. The fatality has been less by 46 among children under ten years of age. There were of inflammation of the lungs 32 fatal cases—just the number of the preceding week. The fever cases of all sorts were less,—the cases marked as inflammations 3 more. The returns from the Public Hospitals are 3 increase from Bellevue 4 increase from Blackwell's Island, 7 increase from Ward's Island, 3 decrease from Randall's Island, and less from most of the others. Of small-pox 15 died,—the week before 23; neither week did either of the deaths from this disease occur at the Small-Pox Hospital.

As to the localities of the mortality, none are returned as from the Second Ward. The Wards where most occurred were the Seventeenth,—a very large, crowded Ward, and full of the poorest sort of unacclimated emigrants,—and the Twelfth, where the comforts of the Croton and of good pavements have been introduced to a limited extent only. On the whole it has been a week long to be remembered for its manifold aches and ailments, but they were of a sort more mopish and moody than mortal, by far.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Political Condition and Prospects of the Eastern Question.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

PARIS, Thu day, March 16, 1853.

To-day, I have some very important news to communicate, in relation to matters which cannot fail to have great influence on the whole tenor and course of events. You may remember that, in my former letters I manifested no very great confidence in the extremely amicable feelings professed by Austria to the Western Powers, notwithstanding the official jubilation of the French Government. It has now become plainly evident that the suspicions of your informant were wholly correct. Austria has duped the West. I, yesterday, saw a member of the English diplomacy, who testified what, for a diplomat, was a very unusual degree of indignation in regard to the *ambiguous* course of Austria. It is true that the latter power did not confine herself to mere intimations, but even carried her double-faced policy so far as to profess herself ready to sustain a declaration of war, at once. Since then things have changed, and at this moment, Austria speaks with touching unanimity of feeling on the side of Prussia, who declares a strong desire to remain entirely neutral, and alludes to the impossibility of pursuing any other course of policy. I told you, weeks ago, that the first open declaration of the leading German Powers would develop a feeling in favor of neutrality. Prussia, whose bearing has been even more surprising than that of Austria, summons all her official and semi-official scribes to demonstrate to the world that, excepting within the limits of neutrality, there is no safety for herself and Germany at large. The romantic King has even sent Prince HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN to NAPOLEON III., to convince the latter that FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. remains neutral only to the advantage of France and England's interests. This political demonstration has been anything but successful,—in fact, I may go so far as to assure you that the French Emperor has not for an instant concealed his annoyance at Prince HOHENZOLLERN's visit, and that Prussia's renewed propositions for a peaceful solution were rejected with much *hauteur*. The most important circumstance, however, is that the hint is thrown out in Paris and London that, in consideration of the unworthy and sycophantic course of the German Powers, it has been intimated to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna that England and France cannot admit the neutrality of Austria and Prussia, since *their assuming such a position would not only militate against the interests of Europe, but would prove practically impossible!*

You will perceive what weight this determination carries with it, since the war is thus declared to be one which involves the whole of the Continent. In Austria, where both Government and people are, so to speak, accustomed to the most indescribable and critical changes, and where some formal development of the existing uncertainty is even desired, this turn of affairs may not produce such an annoying effect, but in Prussia, where neither the public mind nor the defences of the country are in such a state of preparation, there is the greatest consternation. The Czar, too, has lately brought all his influence to bear upon that capital, and the pressure upon the King has become so great that he scarcely knows what to do. He is struggling between the interests of the country, backed by the public opinion, as expressed in an unmistakable manner every day, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed upon the freedom of the Press, and his personal and family sympathies. I have read an extract from a letter written by him, a few days since, to a friend in this city, which complains of the great embarrassment he feels, and confesses that he has passed none but sleepless nights since this question has assumed the threatening phase we now see.

This is the commencement of mental prostration, and we should not be surprised should the mighty events now waiting at the threshold, make many a weak head among the crowned rulers of Europe give way.

The Emperor of Russia does not deceive himself at all, regarding the true posture of affairs; and, hence, employs the still prolonged breathing-space in making such gigantic preparations for war as history has not yet recorded. NICHOLAS feels that he is about entering upon a conflict for life or death. The English upon their part, are working quietly but steadily onward, and it is very possible that Admiral NAPIER will open hostilities so soon as it may accord with the views of the gray-headed, brave old hero to order the attack. We, unfortunately, have not made such progress in our preparations as to be able to contest the palm with Great Britain. Our ocean squadron is not ready, our stores of coal and our convoys of transport-ships are not sufficient, and while NAPIER is pushing his way into the Baltic Sea, and a portion of the English military contingent has, already, made its appearance at Malta, we have done almost absolutely nothing. People maintain that the attitude of Austria and Prussia (as decribed to you in my letter of last week) gives our Government some concern, and that it does not wish to withdraw its forces from France until a second and third army-corps are ready to move, at once on the Rhine and Italy, if required.

The Loan has succeeded beyond all expectation, to the great annoyance of M. FOULD, whose heart bleeds to see his good friends the bankers disinherited. FOULD did everything in his power to prevent the Loan from assuming its present shape, and his efforts were sustained by a few who agreed with him in opinion; but the Emperor held firm, and the result is what we might all have foreseen. The bankers now come forward, too, with unlimited expressions of devotion, and testify their strong patriotic feeling by rivalling each other in their subscriptions to the Loan. The arrow was well aimed, and it has hit the mark!

The critical state of national affairs does not prevent the Government from persisting in its rigor against the press. PERSIONY simply proposes that all the journals shall be suppressed excepting the *Moniteur* and the *Constitutionnel*. The *Pays* and *Patrie* were to be merged in one evening paper. ST. ARNAUD, FORTOUL and FOULD were in favor of this measure, but the other Ministers shrank back from it. The Emperor gave a meaning smile, and so the matter remains for the present, laid to one side.

Loss of the Spanish War Steamship Pizarro.

The particulars of the loss of this vessel are as follows: The steamer arrived at the anchorage of Plaza de Miel, opposite Baracoa harbor, on the 11th of March, from St. Jago de Cuba, with 300 soldiers on board, to exchange with those in garrison at Baracoa. She took them on board, and left the same night at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock next morning struck on the reef off Cape Mary, on the east end of Cuba. The boats were all stove alongside the steamer in attempting to lower away. The troops, 330 in number, and her crew of 100 men, were landed by rafts formed of the steamship yards and topmasts. The commander of the steamer immediately dispatched a messenger across land to Baracoa for assistance. The Captain of the port immediately dispatched the schooner *John G. White* with launches and boats, which arrived at the steamer the same night, and sent one boat on shore. It was blowing very heavy, and a tremendous sea was running—the sea making a complete breach over the steamer. The steamer lies bilged in 2½ fathoms water. She have guns and armament overboard on the reef in 3 fathoms water. On the 14th, the French war steamer *l'Elan*, arrived at the wreck, having the Spanish brig-of-war *Pelayo* in tow, to assist to get her off, if possible. The steamer will probably become a total wreck.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Sunday, March 19, a severe shock of earthquake was experienced in Baracoa and vicinity.

The Hudson River Railroad Accident.

TWO MEN KILLED.

SEVERAL BADLY INJURED.

[From our Evening Edition of Saturday.]

We published this morning a brief account of a railroad accident occurring to the down Express train from Albany last evening, about two miles above Tivoli.

We are indebted to a gentleman from Waterbury who witnessed the scene, and who came to the City this morning, for the particulars. The cause of the accident was the falling of a large rock upon the track. As a hand-car had passed within five minutes of the arrival of the train at that point, it is evident that the rock had just fallen. Large fragments were scattered about the neighborhood, some weighing perhaps five or six tons. The locomotive was one of the heaviest on the road. Had she been running at the rate of twenty miles an hour only, there is no doubt the whole train would have been thrown into the river. Fortunately, however, her speed at the time, was not less than at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour. The force was so great upon the rock that lay on the track that it moved it somewhat, but the engine, tender and baggage car were broken to atoms. The Conductor, Mr. CADWELL, and six others, were in the baggage car. None of them were injured, except the expressman, although they were thrown among the rocks to some considerable distance. The coolness of the conductor, and his kindness, were of great service, in allaying the fear of the passengers and preventing a panic. The skull of the engineer was fractured, and the fireman and two brakemen were horribly injured. They were so completely crushed beneath and wedged in among the machinery and rocks that it was with the greatest difficulty they were released. To add to their misfortune and the general consternation of those present, the wrecked cars took fire, and had not the passengers and others exerted themselves to the utmost, by bringing water in their hats, to quench the flames, the sufferers would have perished in the burning mass. The injured men were conveyed to Tivoli, and at last accounts one of the brakemen, named MCLAUGHLIN, was dead, and the other was not expected to survive. Singular to relate, not a single passenger was hurt, notwithstanding that the underworks of the forward car was literally shivered to pieces.

Passengers received many attentions from Gen. ——, who lived in the neighborhood, and did all that could be done for their comfort. The physician at Tivoli being sick, he sent to a neighboring village for medical aid, which did not arrive, however, until several hours had elapsed. The occupants of a saloon opened only yesterday at the place, did all in their power to relieve the injured, and afford what comforts they could to the passengers. The passengers came to this City by the train that left here for Albany last evening. They left Tivoli at 2½ A. M., reaching here at 6½ o'clock.

From the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday.

A melancholy accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad last evening, which was caused by the falling of an immense piece of rock on the track, two miles north of Tivoli, when the 4:45 train from this city was under full headway and within four rods of the place. So sudden and unexpected was the fall that the fireman, who was at his post, had signaled the engineer of the down train that all was right; but as the train approached he heard a rumbling sound which was followed by the falling of the rock. He narrowly escaped, and immediately reversed his signal, but not in time to prevent the accident. The jar caused by the running of the train undoubtedly shook the rock so as to cause it to fall at that moment.

The train was at full speed when the locomotive struck the rock, smashing it and the two baggage cars almost into atoms. So great was the concussion that passengers were lifted out of their seats and thrown several feet. There were five passenger cars in the train, two of which were badly broken, but no passengers were injured.

But the worst features of this accident are yet untold. Four persons in the employ of the company were so severely injured that it is thought that three of them will not survive.

FRANCIS SCOTT, the engineer, aged 40 years, a resident of Poughkeepsie, skull fractured and otherwise injured. He was dead, or dying, when the up train left. He was the oldest engineer on the road, and was considered one of the most scientific and prudent in the employ of the company. The locomotive he was running was a new and powerful one, called the "St. Clair."

FRANCIS SMULTZ, the fireman, a resident of Greenbush, was badly injured, but he is the only one out of the four who, it was thought, would survive.

JOSEPH AHOLSE (or ALJOE) and CHARLES BERTRAND, brakemen, were both severely injured, having been smashed between the cars. Both were insensible, and the former was dead or dying at our latest accounts.

GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. CALDWELL, the conductor, a mail agent, the messenger of PULLEN & VARGIL's express, and JOHN YOONG, the baggage man, were all in the baggage cars at the time.

The cars were broken into atoms, and were subsequently taken and burned in the stoves in the cars to keep the passengers warm. Even the stove was broken to pieces; but miraculous as it may appear, all the persons in these cars escaped uninjured, except Mr. YOUNG, who received a slight wound on his head.

The rock that fell on the road is said to have been eight or ten feet long, five feet wide and two feet thick, not less than five tons in weight.

The wounded and maimed received every attention, and all that man could do for them was done by the officers and passengers.

The wreck and obstructions were removed, and the passengers, who left New-York in the 5 o'clock train last evening, reached this city between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning.

P. S.—We learn from one of the employés of the Hudson River Railroad, who was on the down train last evening when the accident occurred, and who returned to the city on the express train this morning, says that the two brakemen died during the night. Mr. SCOTT, the engineer, was much easier, and his injuries were less severe than was first reported; strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. It was thought that the fireman, although severely wounded, would recover. The young men killed resided in New-York.

RECENT DEATH.—Rev. JOHN B. MEACHAM, colored, pastor of the First African Church in St. Louis, fell dead in the pulpit on Sunday, the 20th ult., while reading his text. His disease was an affection of the heart. He was formerly a slave in Virginia, but was set free and went to St. Louis, where at one time he was at the head of a large coopering establishment, and next an extensive dealer in real estate, and owner of a large amount of steamboat stock. But for reverses of fortune, it is suppose he would have left his family $300,000, or $400,000. As it is, he leaves them a comfortable fortune.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO STATEN ISLAND.—We understand that Mr. LAWIS, the manager of the Sandy Hook Telegraph Line, is about to construct a branch line to Staten Island, which, now that the island has become so populous, and is so intimately connected with the City, must prove of great convenience to the citizens residing there. The new line will also, doubtless, be found advantageous to the shipping interest, as arrangements will be made to transmit communications from consignees to captains on board their ships at Quarantine, and *vice versa*.

Tragical Scene.

From the Cleveland Leader.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I have seen no published account of the following strange and heart-rending scene, I take the liberty of sending you a brief sketch, as related to me by my brother-in-law (who resides in Waupaca Co., Wisconsin, and in the same neighborhood,) a day or two previous to my leaving the State, which was about two weeks ago:

A farmer sold a yoke of oxen to an individual in the neighborhood, and received his pay in paper money. The man who purchased the oxen, being in a hurry to start off, requested the farmer to assist him in yoking them up. He accordingly went to the yard with the man for that purpose, leaving the money lying on the table. On his return to the house, he found his little child had taken the money from the table, and was in the act of kindling the fire in the stove with it. From the impulse of the moment, he hit the child a slap on the side of the head, so hard as to knock it over; and, in the fall, it struck its head against the stove with such force as to break its skull.

The mother, who was in the act of washing a small child in a tub of water, in an adjoining room, on hearing the fracas, dropped the child, and ran to the room whence the noise proceeded—and was so much terrified at what she there beheld, that she forgot the little child in the tub for a time, and upon her return to the room found the little one drowned! The husband, after a few moments reviewing the scene before him, seeing two of his own children dead, without further reflection, took down his gun and blew his own brains out! C. F.

A MYSTERY ON THE SEA.—Captain HASKELL, of the ship *Independence*, at Valparaiso, from San Francisco, reports that on the 21st of November, lat. 15° 40' S., lon. 121° 15' W., he saw a raft with two decayed bodies on it. The raft was made of spars from a vessel, and there were yards and beams and eight water casks. It was well secured in every way, having a mast, but no sail; a small piece of white cloth was tied up for a signal on the mast; there was also a brass binnacle and compass, a tin pump, trunk, half barrel of fish, and some empty barrels.

FROM ALBANY.

Defeat of the Maine Law in the Senate—The Debate on the Veto Message—Miscellaneous Proceedings of the Legislature.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 1, 1854.

Almost the entire afternoon session of the Assembly, yesterday, was used in discussing the bill for the incorporation of Companies to navigate the canals, lakes and rivers of this State. The bill was lost, Ayes 40, Nays 60, as well as a motion to reconsider.

Mr. LEIDY moved a reconsideration of the bill to regulate and define the salary of the Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York. The motion failed, only 23 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BACAUS asked leave of absence for one day whereupon twenty-three followed suit; among them Mr. PETERS, who asked leave to be absent for fifteen days. The House agreed to let Messrs. TOWNSEND, PALMER, BERGEN and STERLING go, as they were either themselves indisposed, or some members of their family were sick. All the others were refused by unanimous votes, except Mr. PETERS, who had a unanimous and hearty assent to his request to be absent for the remainder of the session. The gentleman did not immediately avail himself of the courtesy extended to him by the House, but it is intimated that he will probably do so. If such should be his determination, I hope he will postpose his departure until he has called up for consideration his resolution threatening to expel the reporters and officers of the House. It would be cowardly in him to thus avoid the issue, and if he has the least sense of justice, he will not retire from his seat until he has called up his resolution. The people of Genesee can certainly await his return until he has performed that much.

This morning the Assembly continued the regular business—the third reading of bills. Among those passed were the bill for the better regulation of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, and that to enthorize the erection of an Armory in the City of Brooklyn. The bill to designate a State Paper was recommitted to a Special Committee for amendment. The Committee struck out the name of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and made it the duty of the State officers to designate a paper in which official advertisements should be published. As amended the bill passed—Ayes 68, Nays 30.

The House has resolved that on and after Tuesday it will meet at 9 o'clock in the morning, work until 1½, meet again at 3½, labor until 5½, get together again at 7 in the evening, and keep at it as long as a quorum will consent to remain. It's rather hard to be a member under such rules, for $3 a day is little compensation for so much service.

In the Senate, on Friday afternoon, a bill was introduced to authorize the Secretary of State to continue for two years longer the sale to Academies and Colleges of the Natural History of New-York, published by the State. The price at which the State sells this work to such institutions is, I believe, $1 per volume.

Mr. BACAUS presented an act in relation to Jurors in the City of New-York—mainly amending that portion of the act of December 15, 1847, relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Jurors. It provides that the Commissioners of Jurors shall be appointed at a meeting of the Supervisors and Judges in the said section named, assembled together and acting as one body, and a majority of said Supervisors and of the Judges shall be sufficient and necessary to constitute a quorum. A meeting of these Supervisors and Judges may be called at any time for the purpose of making an appointment, on a notice of not less than two days, signed by two Supervisors and any one of said Judges. Any appointment shall be legal and valid, if concurred in by a majority of the votes of the Supervisors and Judges. All the official acts of WILLIAM A. WALKER and ULYSSES D. FRENCH, as Commissioners of Jurors, are declared valid; but nothing in the act shall affect the right of any party to any legal proceeding which may have been commenced in consequence of the invalidity of any official act had before or done by either of the said Commissioners previous to the passage of the act. The Clerk of the County of New-York shall act as Clerk of the Board organized by this act.

A bill was also introduced to regulate and fix the manner of disposing of the interest of a person deceased in a joint stock association. It provides, that where the property of any joint stock association is represented by shares of stock, the death of any stockholder, or the assignment of his stock, shall not work a dissolution of the association, but it shall be continued as before. Nor shall such company be dissolved, except by the judgment of a Court for fraud in its management, or other good cause to such Court shown, or in pursuance of its articles of association. The shareholders may devolve upon any three or more of the partners the sole management of the business.

Mr. HERRING reported unfavorably on the proposition to give to colored persons the right to vote without the property qualification. The report was agreed to. Ayes, 13; Noes, 12.

In the morning session to-day, the bill to regulate the manner of collecting water rents was passed with the amendment made to it in the Assembly. This amendment gives the owner of property sold for taxes in the County of New-York twenty years to redeem, upon payment of ten per cent. interest upon the sum paid at the sale.

The Veto Message being called up, the Chair, Mr. MUNSON, said that the pending question was the appeal from the decision of the Chair, that it was not in order to put the motion, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor." Efforts were made to postpose the consideration of the subject until Tuesday, and then to make it the special order for 12 o'clock. The proposition was not agreed to, and Mr. CROSBY withdrawing his appeal, the Chair put the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor," and the Ayes and Noes were called, the result being as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H. Clark, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Hopkins, Munroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Whitney, Williams—14.

NOES—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Crosby, Danforth, Hitchcock, Hutchins, Lansing, Pratt, Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Yost—13.

Not enough affirmations by four, so "the bill for the suppression of intemperance" was declared lost—and what hurt a few days since was a living lion, is to-day a dead jackass—and many of those who hot a little time gone listened with admiration to its roar, seem now its most vindictive enemies, kicking the dead carcass with the greatest gusto.

Mr. WILLIAMS gives notice of a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation *licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors*, and Mr. DANFORTH proposes an amendment to Chapter 1, Title 9, Part 1, of the Revised Statutes, so that it shall give to the Town Boards of Excise the power to grant licenses to keepers of inns and taverns, being residents of their town, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines to be drank in their houses respectively, and to grocers, being such residents, a license to sell such liquors and wines, in quantities less than five gallons, but not to be drank in their shops, houses, outhouses, yards or gardens; and to determine the sum to be paid for a license, by each person applying, which sum shall not be less than $30, nor more than $100.

The bill to authorize other persons than the Overseers of the Poor to prosecute for violations of the Excise Law, coming up for a third reading, there was a renewal of the discussion of the Temperance question—the veto, message, and the course of the friends of a prohibitory law—in the course of which the action of Mr. G. E. DELAVAN, in announcing that he had no doubt the Governor had come the decision to veto the Temperance Bill from a sense of duty, was somewhat freely commented upon, and in a way that will not probably be very satisfactory to that gentleman. Finally the bill was laid upon the table, where it probably remains.

Mr. DANFORTH introduced a bill abolishing the fees and mileage of the Canal Appraisers, and giving them fixed salaries of $2,000 per year; also to give the Lieutenant Governor a salary of $2,500 per year, instead of per diem, mileage, pickings, and perquisites generally. I hope these bills will pass—especially the latter—for it will relieve the Lieutenant of a duty that must be exceedingly fatiguing. Last July, between 2 o'clock in the afternoon of one day and 10 o'clock in the morning of the next, he had to travel 1,140 miles—about 63 miles an hour for eighteen hours; and during the year, he had to journey more than 12,000 miles—equal to two voyages around the world—as I find by reference to his bills for services rendered. Now, even thirty cents a mile cannot pay a man for the inconvenience of being thus "on the go;" and as a fixed salary would probably change his views of the necessity for so much locomotion, a fixed salary he should have.

The Whig caucus of the Assembly, on Friday evening, made choice of Mr. THORNE to be one of the Committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts. The choice of the second member being referred to the Hards, they have selected Judge GIBBS. The Senate member has not yet been chosen. J. B. S.

Debate on the Veto Message.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

During the third reading of bills on Saturday, and coming up to authorize other persons than Overseers of the Poor to prosecute for violations of the Excise Law, Mr. BISHOP moved to recommit, and alluded to the inconsistencies of the Veto Message. It was a misstatement of the law, where the law was pretended to be quoted. It was a contradiction throughout. He withdrew his motion.

Mr. CROSBY had no doubt if this bill passed it would increase litigation in the community—fill the pockets of the lawyers alone. It would be a rich harvest for that class. He was opposed to the bill.

Mr. DICKINSON hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. RICHARDS's objection to the present laws was that they were unequal. The argument of the opponents of a prohibitory law had been that we had laws enough—it was only necessary that they be enforced. He was not surprised at the inconsistency of the opponents of the prohibitory law manifesting itself on this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS had paid but little attention to this bill, in consequence of the general desire to pass a prohibitory law intended to do away with this entire system. He hoped, instead of passing this bill regulating the traffic, we should yet strike at the very root of the evil. He regarded it as granting special charters to engage in the liquor traffic, and then pass little petty general laws to regulate this matter. His object in giving notice of a bill to-day was to repeal this special charter system. He preferred that the bill be laid aside.

Mr. DANFORTH stated that the vote was taken on the question sustaining the veto of the Governor without discussion, because a number of members desired to leave at noon. He regretted that the Governor had placed himself against prohibitory laws altogether. He regretted, as a friend of temperance, that this question must go down to the next canvass. He regretted that the men who had stood at the head of the temperance troops in this State had—not in so many words, but in effect—sustained the veto; had prepared a feather bed for the veto to sleep in. The hand upon the dial of temperance had gone back at least twenty years. Although late in the session, he hoped some act would be passed to put this traffic out of existence. He doubted the efficacy of this bill.

Mr. DICKINSON remarked that the Senator from the 17th, as a partizan, ought to have known that the bill would be vetoed.

Mr. DANFORTH had no doubt of it from the first.

Mr. DICKINSON had seen the men who brought about this vote. Prince JOHN VAN BUREN was here as he was when the twelve Senators resigned. The scheme was concocted in Washington by the Secretary of State. HORATIO SEYMOUR was to be the candidate for Governor, and if defeated would have a call across the Atlantic. But he would be so badly beaten that it would require affidavits from all parts of the State to prove that he was a candidate. The power of the Adamantines would be sufficient to call in the men who stood by the rights of the country—who had done respect for the morals of the community and the rising generation. The Governor was so effectually killed that no galvanic battery could revive him.

Mr. PRATT, as he understood this debate, it emounted to a *post mortem* examination of the prohibitory law which had been killed this morning. He thought the bill would have an unequal and unfavorable effect, and he would prefer trying to enforce our present laws a little further.

Mr. SPENCER believed it an honest veto. He could not understand why the Senator from the Twenty-sixth desired to mix this matter up with politics; nor could he understand why party tactics had been brought to bear to postpone the law going into effect until December.

Mr. DICKINSON—It was but just to those who were engaged in the business that time should be given to close up this business.

Mr. HOPKINS said allusion had been made to one of his constituents, Mr. DELAVAN.

Mr. DICKINSON—Does he live in Sandy Hill, where they have stated preaching?

Mr. HOPKINS—No, Sir; but if the Senator will introduce a bill to change his place of residence, I will go for it. But, Sir, after this bill had gone to the Governor, who was consulted in regard to it? EDWARD C. DELAVAN. Who first saw the message? EDWARD C. DELAVAN. Who first gave public notice that the bill would be vetoed? EDWARD C. DELAVAN. He thought that in this course Mr. DELAVAN had forfeited his claims as the leader of the Temperance men in this State. This apostle of Temperance deserved the reprobation of every man in this community for coming out and paving the way for the Governor's veto, after working for the bill all Winter. With what propriety did this man appear before the people of this State? To have Temperance men desert as before even the Governor had sent in his veto, was an insult to the Temperance men of the State. He thought the Maine Law had suffered more at the hands of its friends than its enemies. A resolution ought to be offered to return to EDWARD C. DELAVAN the diploma he had presented the Senate. He hoped it would be offered.

Mr. BARR was about offering one thanking him for the veto.

Mr. WILLIAMS thought the friends of Temperance should not be disheartened by these reverses. We had acted wisely, discreetly, in his judgment, in fixing upon the day the prohibitory law was to take effect. That having been lost, we should take courage. He did not believe the gentleman who had been alluded to approved of the course of the Governor, or that he counseled such a course. Still, take courage from adversity, and pass a bill to strike at the root of the evil, although the Governor might stand in the way.

Mr. CROSBY was surprised to see these dissentions in the ranks of those who had so long stood shoulder to shoulder, or that they should attack one of their prime movers. He liked to see consistency in this matter. He believed the Governor would, be sustained by the community in his action, not politically, for he had not the shadow of a party hanging at his heels. He awarded him consistency in this matter. Who but Mr. DELAVAN desired to know what the action of the Governor would be? and who would be the first man to publish that decision to the world?

Mr. DANFORTH had not noticed any disagreement on the part of the temperance men here. The friends of temperance desired to strike out entire sections of this bill, but the pressure from the outside was too strong for it, and hence the veto.

Mr. Z. CLARK favored the passage of the bill before us. He knew the excise law in its present shape could not be carried out. He insisted that the Senator from the 26th, (Mr. DICKINSON,) had not nerve enough to pass the prohibitory law, to take effect before the election.

Mr. DICKINSON had never expected that any Senator would say that he had not nerve enough to act upon a question. He believed the Senator from the 15th, (Mr. Z. CLARK,) had not the nerve to be present to vote on the Veto Message.

Mr. Z. CLARK—I asked consent to record my vote, but it was refused.

Mr. DICKINSON continued—By adopting December we designed to keep the question out of politics—out of the next election.

Mr. PUTNAM—The bill had been defeated, the cause had not been stated. Whether it was Mr. DELAVAN, he was not prepared to say. What had been the course of the peculiar friends of the bill in both Houses? It was to force down provisions exceptionable, with out amendment, and it had received its fate. He said to the friends of temperance that they must listen to moderate men—must give some heed to their counsels. The bill had been carried through by illiberality. When the bill passed this body first, the moderate men were betrayed in the lobbies, and in the public press, by fanatics. The extreme friends of this measure, might charge upon themselves, in a great measure, the defeat of this bill.

The bill under discussion was laid on the table.

Letter from Mr. Delavan.

BALLSTON CENTRE, Saturday, April 1, 1854.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

SIR: I notice some strictures on myself in your paper of last evening. I am not, nor have I ever been, as you state, "the Chairman of the Maine Law Executive Committee," although I duly appreciate the valuable labors of the real Chairman of that Committee, Hon. BRADFORD R. WOOD.

The Governor communicated his intention to me of vetoing the Prohibitory Law, and allowed me to make it known to the public.

I prepared several notices, as follows:

"The Governor has announced to me his intention to veto the Prohibitory Law. I have no doubt that he has come to this decision from a sense of duty. Temperance men *must* now do their duty."

The Albany *Argus*, the New-York *Tribune*, and the *Times*, published the notice as above. The Editor of the *Atlas* rather objected to the clause, "*Temperance men must* NOW *do their duty*," and the notice appeared in that paper, and was copied into yours *without it*, which I exceedingly regret, for the reason that I have been misapprehended.

Permit me to say, Mr. Editor, that I approve of the Law as passed by the two Houses, and I deeply deplore its veto; and with my present conviction, while life and strength and ability last, I shall feel it to be my duty and privilege to labor for such a law, not only in this State, but every State in the Union. Yours, truly,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

New-Jersey—The Governor and the Railroad Monopoly.

The following correspondence, which took place previous to the recent election in New-Jersey, has just been published:

E. M. Patterson to Rodman M. Price.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., 9th Mo., 12th, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In these days, when wealth and power are aiming to control the opinions of men, it is desirable that the real republicans of our State should know on whom they can depend. We have always looked upon you as a pure and high-minded republican, on whom, in the hour of trial, we may with confidence rely; and your name has been mentioned, as you are aware, in connection with a high and responsible office.

Under these circumstances, a number of your friends, who are known as Anti-Monopolists, are desirous of knowing whether you are entirely disconnected, in both feeling and interest, with those gigantic corporations that are setting like nightmares on our State, paralyzing her energies, and limiting her resources and powers; and especially whether they can rely on your aid in arresting their attempts to control the State of New-Jersey, as well as the interests of the State in regard to internal improvements. And whether, if elected, you will resist their encroachments in every shape, and see that no one is nominated to office who is not entirely independent of the influence and control of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Monopoly. We wage no war against the lawful rights of that company or any other—*but when by the use of power, and the expenditure of money, they seek every year to enlarge their influence, and thus control the action of the State, we think it time for the people to see to their interests.* And what we desire distinctly to know is, whether, if elected, you will stand *by the rights of the people*, in relation to legislation as well as appointments. We address you in the spirit of frankness, and we doubt not you will give and answ

FRANCE.

Politics, Parliament, and Miscellaneous Gossip.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

The loan may be already pronounced a triumph. Indeed, I believe the Minister of Finance had received by telegraph and otherwise, six hours after the bureaux were opened, data sufficient to assure its success. Such was the crowd at the single office in Paris, that the *Moniteur* of the next morning announced the establishment of *fourteen others* in the different wards. At Havre, the affluence was such that many who were in the line in the morning, were still in it at night. Different entrances are reserved for the different amounts of subscription,—one for those below 1,000 francs interest, one for those above, &c. The *Presse*, having called upon the country to be as valiant with its ingots as with its cannon-balls, subscribed 65,000 on the first day. The valor of this proceeding is not apparent; the shrewdness of the investment is its most evident feature. In short, it is probable that double the sum called for will be offered, and that all the offers (except those yielding less than 50 francs a year) will experience a reduction in consequence. You will understand that the operation at present in progress is rather to obtain an approximation to what the country will lend, than to collect the first installment. When, at the end of the twelfth day, the bureaux are closed throughout France, and every receiver shall have forwarded his report to the Minister of Finance, the total will be added up, and then each lender will be informed what portion of his offer can be accepted, whether the fourth, the third, or the half. A clause in the decree orders the small offers to be counted first without reduction—then the others with or without a reduction. This favor to the small lenders is granted in order to facilitate the diffusion of the stocks, and increase the number of persons interested in the permanence of the Government and in the prevention of revolution.

The loan has drawn a provincial paper into the calamity of a "first warning." The editor had announced that the sum of 250,000,000 would be sufficient for a three-months'-campaign, and was warned the next morning for having published an article tending to "fill the country with disquiet." As the whole amount of the loan is to be realized in 15 months, it was at least improbable that the Government would spend it in three.

The Bourse has fallen slightly every day since the announcement of the loan. The reason is that many persons are selling out their stocks in order to invest in this more productive scrip. Such a quantity thus thrown into the market naturally brings the rates down. Railroads, canals, and other fancies have suffered from a similar cause.

The *Moniteur* of this morning has a paragraph to the following effect: "A prefect has thought proper to stimulate the zeal of his mayors and other subordinates in behalf of the loan. This functionary has misunderstood the intentions of the Government, which desires that this grand national manifestation spring from the spontaneous action of the people." This is perhaps a natural rebuke, considering that the loan will succeed, without any of the usual propagand; but you may be sure that had the measure been less favorably received, "a prefect" would not have been thus ungratefully repudiated. He had learned lessons in delirium, at the time of the propagation of the Empire, and he thought he might put them to profit in behalf of the Great Borrow. (The French do not say a loan, but a "borrowing"—certainly the more just expression.) But it seems that the Government prefers a trot to a stampede, if by a trot it can arrive in time; and though a brain fever sometimes produces desirable effects, it is as well to get along without it, if possible. This is the substance of the disavowal of a prefect." The *Poys* and other journals of its stamp, have been commissioned to beat the big drum, and they have done it with a good deal of unnecessary din. GUERONNIERE called upon everybody to invest in the War Loan, thereby "consolidating himself in a great national coalition of interests against Russia." Those that do invest, do it for better reasons than that—a coalition of interest at six and a half per cent., perhaps.

ST. ARNAUD has retired to Montalais, in the vicinity, where he has a country seat. Three different dates are given for his departure, but everything depends upon his health, which may, perhaps, even prevent his leaving at all. The first expedition takes out with it a supply of flour for a hundred days, for little or no dependence is placed upon the resources of the spots where the army will be quartered. The officers are well supplied with smoked meats and concentrated vegetables, and other preparations of the sort made after the newest methods of preservation. Prince NAPOLEON will not leave till the first week in April.

The three days since my last have been fruitful in disasters to newspapers. *Le Moniteur de l'Industrie* has been suppressed, for having unguardedly made an allusion to politics, to which, being a special journal, it is not permitted to refer. Annihilation, for a mere inadvertence, and one of which the Government does not complain, except that it was an infringement, seems a very hard fate. The editor is also imprisoned a month, and fined 100 francs. *La Gazette de Flandre* has been warned for a paragraph said to be "opposed to the national sentiment, and at variance with public opinion."

But neither minister nor prefect can compare with the "Grand Master of the Masonic Order of France," who has been suppressing a journal devoted to Freemasonry, without the preliminary steps of two warnings. The paper in question is published at Lyons, and is known as the *F.·. Cherpin* of that city. The decree says that it printed improper articles in November, 1852, and in October, 1853; and notwithstanding many friendly remonstrances, has continued to err; wherefore it is and remains suppressed. The President of the Grand Orient in France, is charged with the execution of this order. Signed 33d Desmersins, G. M., and other cabalistic figures. There is in this decree a sort of pretentious imitation of the style of official emanations, which is ludicrous in French.

While on the subject, let me not forget the Prefect of the Lower Rhine, who has entered upon untrodden ground. He has broached the subject of rat-traps in an official *communiqué*. It seems that the fields of Alsatia are ravaged by rats to an inconceivable extent. The rats and the mice, they make such a strife, that the farmers are forced to go to Strasbourg to see the Prefect about an edict. The circular recommends the use of a new trap "of handy application, and of moderate price." These engines were applied upon a space of three acres, and in thirty-six days they caught no less than 15,371 mice. One would imagine that the price of veal pies and *pâtés de foie gras*, would be materially diminished by this unusual abundance of game.

The first volume of the collected edition of ARAGO's complete works appeared to-day. It contains his biographies of WATT, FULTON, YOUNG, CARNOT, &c. The introduction is by Baron HUMBOLDT, and was written some months ago at the request of the family. The series is to be complete in twelve volumes, each containing six hundred pages—at $1 50 apiece.

The *Presse* promised on the 1st of January, to publish, on the 1st of every month, the amount of its circulation, certified by the Stamp Office, for that month. The publisher has received notice that the Government objects to such announcements. Do you understand why? It does not care to have it kept continually before the public, that the confidential journals are behind the independent ones, in point of publicity. Of course, therefore, the expected statements of subscriptions, on the first of February and March, were withheld. I think, however, that the *Presse* must average, at the present moment, 30,000 copies a day.

The *Echo du Pacifique*, published at San Francisco, advertises itself quite conspicuously, this morning, in the *Débats*. It recommends its columns to French readers, as containing all the Pacific news of interest in France. This is the first instance of the advertisement of a Californian paper in a Paris journal.

You can have no idea of the extent to which the war has developed the publication of engravings, bearing, more or less, upon the matter in hand. Pictures of the costumes of the army, of the entrance of the fleets, portraits of the officers, &c., were of course to be expected; but the designers have taken a much wider range. We have delightful moonlight scenes in the Bosphorus, glimpses into ideal harems, encampments in the Black Sea, bivouacs in the Balkans, hurried interviews with hourís; they are highly-colored lithographs, and depict the pomp and circumstance of war with as evident relish as they do the voluptuous heroines of the Paradise of Mahomet. We have comparatively little Russian illustration; the subject is less suggestive, and the sympathies of both artists and purchasers are interested on the other side.

M. WECKBECKER, whom you will remember as the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, at the time of the KOSZTA affair, has been made Austrian Consul at Genoa. The papers at Turin are astonished at such an appointment, and express regret that he should have been sent to a port that had made such unmistakable manifestations of approval of the conduct of Capt. INGRAHAM. Those, however, that note the peculiar policy of Austria off kindred subjects, it will seem an appointment perfectly in harmony with her usual course in matters of the sort.

The Minister of the Interior has appointed the Committee to decide upon the award of the Government dramatic prizes for 1853. These prizes are four—two of 5,000 francs; one of 4,000, and one of 3,000. The conditions are literary merit combined with moral tendency. PONSARD'S *Honneur et Argent* is certain, it is thought, of the first award.

The "Cossacks," after one hundred and twenty representations, are to be transported to London; to Drury-lane, I believe. The whole company is to go intact, so the piece will be given with the original cast, and, of course, in French. The Geité, whose troupe is very strong, will produce another play during their absence, with that portion of the company which has been reading, studying and rehearsing in the meantime.

An event which has caused an enormous sensation in the theatrical and literary world, is the rejection, by the Comedie Française, of a play by M. SCRIBE. Such a calamity has not befallen the millionaire dramatist for a quarter of a century. The *Charivari*, which does not like the "SCRIBE School," is very gay at the expense of the academician, and depicts his continuous round of disappointments and humiliations, as he successively presents his play to all the managers in the city. He finally gets it off upon the "Petit Lazary," a two-sous establishment, on the Boulevard du Temple.

The auction sale of the cabinet of VIGANTI, the late architect, commenced yesterday. The day was devoted entirely to the collection of enamels of Limoges and ancient pottery. Several vases and plattees, by BERNARD DE POLISSY, were among the articles sold. The proceeds of the day were 46,000 francs. The sale will continue three days more.

To-night takes place the representation for the Balzac and Soulié Fund, under the auspices of DUMAS. The Mousquetaires are performed, for the last time, with an intermede of music by the best artists in the city. DUMAS sent boxes to JEROME BONAPARTE, to NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and to the Princess MATHILDE, which were royally paid for. The Commander of the Army of Reserve's letter of acceptance was magnificently laconic. It ran thus:

"DEAR D.: I'll go. N. B."

(N. B.—This means NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, and not Nota Bene.)

Then the Minister of State sent for a box, and the millionaire MEILHAUD ordered two, and paid treble price for each. The net result will be about a thousand dollars. There are to be a concert for the same object at HERZ'S rooms, on the 6th of April, and representations at the Gaité and Ambigu,—all at the instance of DUMAS. As the land at the cemetery is already bought, and as the two busts are to be furnished gratuitously by the sculptors, the fund will be devoted entirely to the construction and ornamentation of the monuments.

It may be said of the theatres generally, just now, that they are remarkably, and even unprecedentedly, prosperous.

The Government has sent into the Chamber its estimates for the budget of 1855. The expenses for that year are set down at 1,500,000,000 of francs, and the receipts at 6,000,000 more. This surplus will have disappeared, when the time shall have come, just as that calculated for 1854 is already acknowledged to be waning under the gathering responsibilities of the country. DICK TINTO.

TURKEY.

State of Affairs in Constantinople—Arrival and Greeting of the United States Minister—The Koszta Affair.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1854.

The state of things in this city continues to be that of intense suspense—meanwhile the war continues. The great answer to the all important question has not yet been given, nor indeed are the forty days expired which were accorded to Russia. The letter power has at last, let us hope, overreached herself, and got into a dilemma from which it will be impossible to extricate herself by her traditional weapons of cunning and diplomatic wiles.

When she has recourse to arms against "foemen worthy of her steel," it is not conceivable that her career will be as successful as it has inveriably been when she has had a weak semi-barbarous State to contend with, while Europe rather assisted than hindered her. Meanwhile, Europe is held in breathless suspense for the final answer. The Czar of all the Russias, whose dignity could not bear the breath of independence to be inhaled near his frontiers, has now had it signified to him that his vessels will not be allowed to approach the shores of the Ottoman Empire, and Europe waits to see if his dignity can possibly swallow that. If it can, then farewell to Russian prestige. Meantime, many people think that Russia, not having foreseen this want, and having counted too much on English and French rivalry, will pocket the insult for the present until she prepares a steam naval force, when a *coup de main* on Constantinople may become a most feasible operation. If a rotten peace is thus patched up,—if the wall of reconciliation is built up with untempered mortar, what will such a peace be but a ruinous armed truce? Russia will be making naval preparations, and England demanding explanations; Turkey will be left exhausted with her enormous efforts, the prey to intrigue and disorder, a bone of contention for Europe, and exposed to sudden invasion when Russia shall have succeeded, first, in sowing dissension between England and France, and secondly, in preparing a fleet which she can move against wind and tide.

While diplomatists are resting for a moment from their unusual efforts, and preparing to leave the field to the sterner arbiter—the sword—should the answer from St. Petersburg be an appeal to the latter weapon, the Turkish Generals are bravely and successfully doing their devoirs in Europe and Asia. Your readers will remember that the campaign was opened by the taking of the fort of Cheffatil, near BATOUM, on the Eastern coast of the Black Sea. The Russians have made four or five attempts to retake it. On the 13th of this month, four Russian battalions and 1,000 Georgian irregulars marched against this fort, with two pieces of cannon. The small Turkish garrison made a sortie ere the invaders were prepared for them. A short and sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the complete discomfiture of the Russians, who suffered severely from the Turkish bayonets and the guns of the fort.

This is certainly not a great affair, but it adds to the prestige of the Turkish arms, which are wiping off the tarnish of the disastrous War of 1828.

A change of Ministry has lately taken place. The Minister of War, MEHEMET ALI, has given place to RIZA PASHA, who is termed the Father of the Army, he having, some years ago, entirely reorganized the Turkish military forces. MEHEMET PASHA, who was for some time Ambassador in London, has now been made Capitan Pacha, or Minister of Marine. Both these personages may rank amongst Turkey's best men. At this moment a large Turkish squadron is preparing to convey troops and ammunition to Batoum, from whence they will be transported to the army of Anadolia. This squadron will be convoyed by English and French ships.

Hon. Mr. SPENCE, Minister of the United States to the Ottoman Porte, arrived here on the 31st of January, on board a steam frigate of war. Mr. SPENCE proceeded to the Hotel de Byzance, and was quietly reposing in his drawing-room, when he heard a beautiful brass band playing patriotic Italian airs under his window. Supposing this music to be merely for the delectation of the inmates of the hotel in general, he did not pay any particular attention to it until he heard sundry shouts and cheers, and the word "America" vociferated under his window. He then went out on the balcony to see what was going on, when he was received with riotous applause by the crowd beneath, and he soon learned that the serenade was in honor of him as the American Minister, the champion and protector of the friendless refugee. The musicians and bystanders were Italians, and they wanted a speech. Mr. SPENCE said he was not sufficiently familiar with their language to make a speech to them, when several people from the crowd cried out, "Speak English, speak English," upon which the Minister gave them a very eloquent, well-judged address, which was received with enthusiasm by these poor martyrs of liberty.

The KOSZTA affair is far from being forgotten. We cannot say that Austria lost any good reputation by it, for she had none to lose; but America—little known in the Levant before—took us all by surprise, and came out as a chivalrous knight-errant. The ill-informed population of the Levant, knowing and caring little about states lying beyond the pale of their immediate interests, had looked with awe and fear on the eagles of Russia and Austria—knowing well their power, and deeming them irresistible. They had, indeed, seen the stars and stripes of American men-of-war, on rare occasions; but had, perhaps, judged of America from the show she made here, which is little enough, compared with the pomp of the despotic powers. When, therefore, they saw a small American vessel audaciously defy the Austrians, and submit them, in the harbor of Smyrna, to every humiliation, and that in the sacred cause of justice and humanity, they began to inquire about other powers, and learned that the greatest hullies are not always the bravest, or most to be feared; and that, after all, Russia and Austria are not omnipotent.

It appears that the Russians, in spite of their repulse, some time back, from the lines of Kalefat, are determined upon breaking through that part of the defence of the Danube. It is said they are bringing overwhelming forces against that point, and we are awaiting, with much impatience the result. S.

IRELAND.

The Evils that Afflict the People of Ireland.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The communications which you have published since the appearance of some editorial remarks in your paper, on the subject of Ireland, have attracted my attention, as showing in themselves the great misfortune of that land,—a want of anything approaching unanimity in the feelings of Irishmen to the—to them—all-important subject of their country. I have no doubt that, could I see the many letters on the same subject which you have not given to the world, this conclusion would be still more apparent. Three years ago, an article in one of the City journals brought forth a war of words exactly similar to that which your remarks elicited, and then, as now, the same narrow prejudices and absurd assumptions supplied the place of stable arguments and plain facts. I then published a letter, pointing out to the debaters the simple fact which lies at the bottom of the argument, and which their own productions plainly proved. I contended that sectarian bitterness and religious difficulties are the only, or main cause, of Ireland's wretchedness; and since then I have seen no good reason for abandoning my position. Your correspondents, if not fighting in the dark themselves, certainly leave the spectators of the gladiatorial exhibition with very little light to guide them;—but I rather incline to the belief that they themselves have not fought their way out of their own prejudices, and are as hopelessly ignorant of the real cause of Irish suffering as the greatest stranger to the Island. If I may intrude upon your valuable columns, it is my wish to say a little, in all candor, on this subject, and to endeavor to cast oil on troubled waters by looking a little deeper into the matter, and searching further then effects of sectarianism for the real cause of Ireland's ills.

From early periods to the present moment this Island has been torn by sectional differences, all arising from religious bigotry. Protestant plans for education are opposed by the whole force of Catholic influence, not because they are not in themselves good measures, but because they are Protestant. For the same cause, measures of polity, originating from a Catholic source, have always met the unanimous opposition of Protestantism, and precisely for the same reason—or want of reason.

I may mention, to illustrate, the School system, and the agitation for the repeal of the Legislative Union. The former, of course, would not be tolerated by the Catholics, because the Bible was one of the hooks in which children were to be instructed; and the latter, I need not say, proved an abortive attempt, because Protestants considered that an Irish Parliament would have always a great majority of its members Catholics. There may have been exceptions in both cases, but that the general principle is correct will, I believe, be apparent to every one who knows aught of the subject. Such differences influencing the representatives of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, where their whole force is but a small minority, must clearly show how inadequately the country is represented in council, and how little Irishmen have to say in making the laws which govern them.

The evils which are most oppressive to Ireland which admit of legislation, are not, it is true, as numerous as those which laws cannot directly reach, but these latter are not the less caused by bad government for that reason. Immense sums of money are yearly absorbed by the established Church, the pay of whose high dignitaries may be guessed at, when we hear that a Bishop, lately deceased, had *only* £6,000 per annum, and that this was very small indeed for a Bishop; $40,000 to a gentleman who makes a yearly visitation of his diocese, and spends the whole of his princely income to enrich the citizens of London, and make them more overbearing and presumptuous than they are already. Follow up the calculation for eight or ten of the same sort, and we have a sum of four or five hundred thousand dollars drawn from the earnings of the country, for which they get no return. I hope I do not value spiritual instruction too little, but of that sort I consider a great deal of it dear at a very few cents. London, of course, draws to its great arms all the landlords, gentlemen, who endeavor to spend all the Irish money they can levy their hands on, as far as possible from their poor tenantry, so that it may never find its way back again. How different would it be if the landlord dwelt on his estate, and by encouraging his tenantry to improvement, spread over his property plenty and affluence, instead of poverty and wretchedness!

England has dearer interests to preserve than Ireland's; the merchants of Liverpool lend power to the State, and the State must protect them; therefore although Galway is the better adapted port for the American steamers, Liverpool is still allowed to monopolize the trade. It is the same spirit that was at work two hundred years ago, when by an order in Council the exportation of woolen fabrics was prohibited, because it threatened to destroy by fair competition the trade of the English weaver. We sometimes see instances of poetic justice in history as well as in the drama, and as those manufacturers then oppressed sought refuge in the Low Countries and Germany, introducing their manufactures with them, I almost fancy an instance in the monopoly which the cloths of Germany now enjoy in the United States.

Of all miserable sights I think an organized system of pauperism is the most abject. This the British Government have given Ireland. All over the fair land those blotches of disease are to be seen, where under pretence of charity, hale men and women are shut up in pauperism, uniformed in pauper garments and fed as paupers; when the energy and physical force of those so treated might be made a blessing to themselves and to others. The poor-houses are indeed schools of mendicancy; and how a man can work at his daily avocation with the thought of that moral charnel-house waiting to receive him, seems to me incredible. These poor-houses were erected at an immense expense to the country, and are the resort of the vagabonds and lazy, actually placing a premium on vagrancy.

I have merely glanced at a few of the many causes Irishmen have for complaint, but if you see fit to publish this letter, I will prepare a few papers with more care, and enter into the subject fully—always providing that I am not an intruder.

Respectfully, CLONTARF.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Augmentation of the United States Marine Corps.

NUMBER FOUR.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Hon. Secretary of the Navy has recommended that at least six steam frigates shall, without delay, be constructed for the naval service, and all parties in Congress have promptly responded favorably in reference to the recommendation,—very fortunately, for the importance of steam vessels for the service of the Government, methinks, cannot be overrated just at this crisis.

From considerable experience on board sea-steamers, I can speak advisedly of the wonderful advantages which they possess over sailing vessels, and of the superior control which we should hold over our own vast and extensive sea-coast, if we should ever again be involved in a war with any of the meritime nations of Europe, with sea-steamers substituted for sailing vessels and extensively introduced into our Navy.

In illustration of the subject I will confine myself to the performances of the steam-frigate *Mississippi* during the years 1847 and '48, in the Gulf of Mexico, and all along the coast from Texas to Yucatan. We arrived at Vera Cruz the first week in March, 1847, and the day following our arrival one of the most terrific Northers commenced that I have ever known—and I have not only heard but *seen them blow*. At daylight next morning we discovered that three vessels were wrecked on Green Island, distant from our anchorage about five miles. With the utmost promptitude steam was generated in the boilers, and the *Mississippi* headed up towards them—going to their relief, when not another vessel, sailer or steamer, dared start an inch from her moorings. As she plunged into the raging foam, furiously lashed by the boreal element, it combed over her top-gallant forecastle, and, boiling, bubbling still, washed hither and thither everything movable around the deck, and down the hatchways; but onward pressed the brave old ship, and came to anchor within half a mile of the wrecked vessels. Then all the whale-boats were called away, and that morning we rescued about eighty human beings from a desperate situation, where all must have perished but for the timely succor then and there rendered. Immediately after the surrender of Vera Cruz, and the capitulation of Alvarado, an expedition was organized to take possession of the city of Tuxpan; and here the stupendous power of this noble sea-steamer was admirably displayed, as with a trail of small steamers, gunboats, surf-boats, launches and cutters, a quarter of a mile in length, she ran down to the mouth of the Tuxpan River, with as much expedition, seemingly, as if she had nothing in tow. In such emergencies, vessels of her size and power are invaluable; inasmuch as they can transport a whole flotilla from place to place, so expeditiously that an enemy can have no time to prepare defences, ere they are down upon them. After the reduction of Tuxpan, the whole squadron anchored at Anton Louisardo, and the fleet of sailing vessels were dispatched to cruise along the coast. The Commodore's ship, the *Mississippi*, with the fastest steamer of the Mosquito fleet, the *Scorpion*, got under way for Yucatan, and on our return to Vera Cruz we took possession of all the towns along the whole line of seaboard, the principal of which were Laguna, Frontera, Mina Titlan, &c., sending the *Scorpion* into the rivers Tabasco and Coetzacoalcos, the letter of which is navigated some thirty miles from its mouth. This service accomplished, we again returned to the rendezvous at Anton Louisardo. By this time the *Mississippi* had become the terror of the whole Gulf coast of Mexico, most particularly. "Grand, gloomy and portentious," she suddenly burst upon the astonished gaze of the inhabitants of cities and towns, bringing along in her wake a flotilla of small craft, ready, armed and equipped, to pounce down upon them in their shallow rivers and harbors. And then a rumor prevailed at Vera Cruz and Alvarado, that the enemy, in the Province of Tobasco, was boasting of having beaten off the United States forces which had previously attacked the city of San Juan Bautista, under Commodore PERRY, and the Commodore determined to lower their pride, as a cautionary example to the residents of other cities which could be controlled by the Gulf squadron, and again the Commodore got under way with all the small vessels, in tow, and as we had reason to anticipate hard fighting with the enemy of Tobasco, two of the bomb brigs were likewise put in requisition for the occasion. The city of San Juan Bautista, seventy-five miles from the seaboard, was captured from the enemy, with considerable public property, and occupied about six weeks, principally by the marines of the squadron, and evacuated after that period of time, only in consequence of sickness in the garrison, the fevers of the pestiferous climate having prostrated more than two-thirds of the forces. Returned on board the *Mississippi*, we sailed immediately for our anchorage rendezvous, and there found the yellow fever raging most horribly. Here again the superior qualities of this thorough-going steamer frigate were admirably tested. It became necessary, for the preservation of the lives of the men who had fought gallantly all along the enemy's coast, and who were then sick with yellow fever, that they should be transported with the utmost dispatch, and transferred to some more northern and healthy clime; and all the sick that could be removed from the hospital on the island of Salmadina, were sent on board the *Mississippi*. In four and a half days time she reached Pensacola, and transferred the emaciated and fever-stricken crew—about 250 men—to a healthy hospital, where every man recovered. Now, had those men remained at the Mexican island, beyond peradventure one-quarter, or more, perhaps, of the number would have died. These facts fully demonstrate the great importance of powerful steam frigates for war purposes. Not only was the *Mississippi* a terror to the enemy, but the surest refuge in a time of dreadful emergency to those of our own forces, for, with her magnificent machinery, she transported within a given time to a genial clime the worn-out, wearied, and diseased of our squadron, thereby saving numerous and valuable lives. Then would not vessels of her class be invaluable to our Government, if we should ever again be involved in a war with any of the maritime nations of Europe possessing islands in the West Indies?

The foregoing synopsis of what a first-class steam-frigate has done, and can do, is merely preliminary to the subject touching the marine service. On board the *Mississippi* the marine officer had a company of eighty-five marines; and I am fully convinced that Commodore PERRY will agree with me in the assumption that one hundred is not too many for a steamer of her size. The services of the marines, with musketry and bayonets, were most essential in capturing and garrisoning the enemy's cities and towns on the coast of Mexico; for seamen—unorganized, undisciplined and reckless—could not be relied upon anywhere in the enemy's captured territory for sentinels, patrols, or picket guards.

One hundred marines, as sea-artillerists, to fight the guns of a steam-frigate, would be precisely what the emergency of the naval service calls for at this stage of the action; for never were naval seamen, &c., so scarce and difficult of procurement as at this present writing. On board our sailing vessels—ships-of-the-line, frigates and sloops-of-war—the large crews of seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys, are not required to work the ship, but to fight the guns; and but few, if any, will presume to say that sailors make better artillerists than soldiers; but you cannot teach sailors to handle muskets, to form ranks, and act in concert on a shore expedition, as you can soldiers. His very nature is opposed to it. Put suspenders to his pants, and buckle a waistbelt around him, and you might as well put him in irons at once.

But the marines can be drilled as infantry and artillery soldiers, and can be made perfectly proficient with any and all arms of the service, by sea or on shore. Some of our merchant clipper ships, and not of the largest class either, are of heavier tonnage than our naval frigates, and the merchantman has a crew of about 100 men, while the frigate carries over 500, all told, but, as is stated above, they require them to fight the guns; and I, for one, will never give up contending that, for sea-artillerists, the marines are as capable as the seamen; and if a more liberal course is pursued towards the marine corps, and the guards very considerably enlarged on board all classes of vessels, the difficulty of fitting and manning them for sea will be greatly decreased. I am, &c., DE NOVO.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

An American Citizen Imprisoned Abroad—Letter from Mr. W. E. Petty to the U. S. Government.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 3, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I herewith enclose to you an appeal to the "President and Ministers of the United States," recently received from my brother, now confined a prisoner in France, the original having been sent on to the Government at Washington.

Would it be asking too much of you to grant it a place in the columns of your paper, if not to the exclusion of matter more interesting to the public?

I cannot appreciate too highly the kindness extended to me on former occasions, and would not now trespass upon your generosity, but for the hope that through the influence of your valuable journal, my brother's appeal may not be made in vain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH PETTY.

To his Excellency the President, and the Right Honorables the Ministers of the United States of America:

GENTLEMEN: For more than half a century among all the Christian nations the forms of human justice have grown more and more mild, surrounding the individual with more complete guarantees of liberty, and assuring his security in presence of force. This moral good, so honorable for humanity inasmuch as it renders evident the progress of public measures and establishes the dignity of man, has not escaped the partage of WILLIAM PETTY, for he has the honor of belonging to a nation of which all the institutions tend to incline the brows and the consciences before the right and the law.

Condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Loire Inferieure for abuse of authority and ill-usage exercised upon the person of a passenger on board the ship he commanded as navigator, he hopes, notwithstanding that verdict, to justify his conduct and vindicate his character as a freeman, and in France, as in America, prove that his conscience has always been worthy of that noble title. Admitting without hesitation the impartiality of the laws and juries of France, the condemned has not lost confidence that his voice will be heard from the depths of his prison, since he does not protest against the laws, nor does he appeal but to the generosity and to the benevolence of the French Government, with the officious intervention of his own Government—the Government of the United States of America. He demands that it be permitted him to cite before the tribunal of the opinion of the two nations the man who has been subject to the severities of the law, and him who the law pretends to revenge, convinced that it will not be refused, to a citizen of America, whom three years' imprisonment has more than rigorously punished for an act that others before him have considered as a natural right, and admitted as such by the Legislature, some slight degree of interest. If it appears from facts already established, that the conscience of PETTY has not ceased for an instant to pay obedience to inspirations of the most evident justice—if the crimes of the person he punished are proved—he will believe that he has not appealed in vain to the opinion of his fellow-men, and to the benevolent intervention of his country.

On the 24th of September, 1848, WILLIAM E. PETTY embarked in quality of sailing-master on board the French ship *Enterprise*, for the purpose of conducting her to the Caroline Islands. The crew was composed of French sailors, Spaniards of Manilla, Portuguese of Macao and Chinese. Among the passengers of the *Enterprise* was a deserter from the French Navy, who boasted of being naturalized at Macao, by name ANTONIO TIGNOL. This adventurer, as expert as he was audacious, had gained the confidence of M. BRIANCON, Patron of the ship, and chose himself the foreign seamen for the completion of the crew. TIGNOL, sure of the cooperation of this part of the ship's company, soon excited the men to insubordination and revolt, and did not delay long to declare himself in open mutiny against the Patron. Justice aboard ought to be firm and prompt, to prevent attempts which, without the just terror that it inspires, would be made more frequently, and indeed brave entirely the ordinary means of repression. Emboldened by the calm, I might almost say the entire inertia of Mons. BRIANÇON, TIGNOL imposed no limits to his excesses. Upon one occasion he seized upon the Patron for the purpose of throwing him into the sea; the energetic intervention of PETTY was scarcely sufficient to save Mons. BRIANÇON from the hands of that madman. Condemned for this attempt, to some four days in irons, TIGNOL adjourned only the accomplishment of his vengeance.

Taking advantage, some weeks afterwards, of the absence of Mons. BRIANÇON, who had landed upon an island for commercial purposes, in concord with the foreign sailors, he formed the plot of seizing the ship, assuming the command, and abandoning the Patron. This project appeared to him of very easy execution, as Mons. BRIANÇON had imprudently taken with him all the French portion of the crew. PETTY, however, succeeded in informing the Patron of the transactions on board, and happily retarded the perpetration of this crime, until the efforts of the mutineers were paralyzed by the unexpected arrival of the French sailors.

Nevertheless, the perversity of TIGNOL was in no way damped by this new check, and soon showed itself under the most odious aspect. The *Enterprise* had entered into the waters of the Carolines, and the Patron gave order to anchor at Ualan, that island offering some commercial advantages, of which he desired to profit. All on board entered into friendly relations with the natives, and sailors, as well as officers and passengers, met with no impediment to the most complete liberty of action. This was what TIGNOL desired, for it enabled him to organize the most detestable plot. He concerted with the natives, ensnraged by the son of the principal Chief; and supported by the foreign seamen, who, upon this occasion, were again his accomplices, he formed the project of murdering the officers of the *Enterprise*, and seizing and detaining the ship at Ualan.

The conspiracy was upon the point of being accomplished—the massacre was decided; but a few hours before the moment proposed for its execution PETTY discovered the plot, thwarted it, and arrested the leaders of this odious design. The ship was preserved from a *coup de main* of the savages—the crew were saved from a horrible butchery; but it is facile to comprehend that all commercial transactions had become impossible. Thus, in setting aside all that can be called crime, in the conduct of TIGNOL, we see that at two different times the *Enterprise* was obliged to abandon the prospects of trade that might have produced for her immense advantages.

The *Enterprise*, the principal object of her voyage being defeated, shaped her course for Macao, intending, however, to touch at some of the other islands in her route.

The sojourn of TIGNOL on board had become too dangerous; the officers declared that it was necessary for all to abandon him upon the island. PETTY alone opposed this opinion, advising that the ship sail directly for Macao with TIGNOL confined on board. Mr. BRIANÇON, on the contrary, in approving the proposition of *délaissment* desired the infliction of a chastisement, to serve as an example for the refractory, to awe them into obedience, and thus prevent any new incentive of the same nature. PETTY received the order to flog TIGNOL and then to abandon him upon Ualan. The order of the Patron was executed by PETTY; although he had expressed his disapprobation, its execution was for him a question of discipline.

On our arrival at Macao, violent accusations were made by the foreign sailors against the officers of the *Enterprise*. A Court of Inquiry by order of the resident French Minister took cognizance of the affair, and upon the deposition of the accomplices of TIGNOL, the Court thought proper to place the officers under arrest, and send them to France to await the decisions of justice.

In consequence, PETTY, in company with Mons. BRIANÇON, were brought to France on board a corvette of the State, and arraigned at the bar of the Court of Assizes of the Loire Inferieure. After seventeen months' prevention, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for *coups et blessures* and ill usage, committed on board the French ship, the *Enterprise*, and to 28,000 francs' damage, interest, fixing the *contraint par corps* for the term of ten years.

The facts articulated by PETTY and supported by authentic proofs were not rejected by the Jury of Nantes. The crimes of TIGNOL were fully proved, and justice was constantly and evidently on the side of Mons. BRIANÇON and PETTY, up to the day when the chastisement was inflicted upon TIGNOL. But these two officers ought to have referred the case to the laws of the country, and justice would have been done. It was so said, the question was so judged, and PETTY has always known how to incline himself before the law. He does so yet, however rigorous it may have been for him; but it will not, perhaps, be refused him the right to endeavor to justify his conduct and save his honor.

He acknowledges, in fact, that in peculiar circumstances it is better to submit them to the authority of the law when their authority can be exercised, when their action immediate can repress or prevent the commission of crimes.

But it is to be feared that those simple-minded enough to hold such language, and demand its application in the affairs of the *Enterprise*, are not so familiar as could be desired with the rigorous necessities of life upon the ocean, the urgency of expeditive justice, which alone can save, at times, the gravest interests, the fortunes, the existence of the persons and officers. In support of his cause, PETTY here invokes the opinion of a highly honorable person, one of the brothers of the unfortunate ARAGO, that France and the whole civilized world regrets. JACQUES ARAGO said:

"If PETTY," said he, in a letter addressed to the Director of the establishment, "if PETTY has committed an error, it is that of not having *fait sauter la corvette* at TUALA, the day when he poised the Pacific on the purpose of throwing him into the sea—injustice would have been well done. But if PETTY dropped beyond measure, TIGNOL, in the waters of the Carolines, I assure he thought he was doing his duty, and that he desired simply to prevent TIGNOL from accomplishing the hideous project formed by him to seize the ship and massacre the crew. The son of the King was his accomplice, and he avowed, himself, his infamous project. I do not believe in the culpability of PETTY. I am ignorant of the manner in which you will receive this avowal, but it has been dictated by a sentiment of equity that I desire to see portrayed by you." If PETTY had shot TIGNOL at the moment of his criminal attempt, justice would have been well done. Is he, then, become so culpable for having twice spared that wretch, and for not having done justice till after a third attempt, yet more infernal than the two preceding ones, since its object was the massacre of the officers and the French portion of the crew? Far be it from the intention of PETTY to question the impartiality of the juries of France, but he is convinced that if the circumstances, the state of public feeling in France, in unison, he acknowledges, with the general principles of humanity, have dictated that sentence, his cause is not one that cannot be recommended to the opinion, the benevolence, and the intervention of the generous, and the philanthropic of every nation. Victim to the laws of France for nearly three years, WILLIAM E. PETTY appeals to the protection of his country, in favor of one, who, according to his conscience, has lost none of his rights to her puissant interest.

I am, gentlemen, your most humble, devoted servant,

WILLIAM E. PETTY,

Citizen of the United States of America.

MAISON D'ARRET, SAUMUR, Main et Loire, France.

Our Military Strength and Defences.

From the Washington Sentinel.

At a time when all Europe is rising in arms, it becomes us to pause for a moment in the daily affairs of domestic concern, to reflect upon our position before the world, and to ask ourselves seriously whether we stand prepared to meet the contingency of being involved in war.

We fear that the statesmen of this country are not sufficiently alive to the importance of these considerations, and humbly submit a few remarks based upon what we have reason to believe are facts.

Perhaps no country in the world, with the exception of Russia, possesses within itself the elements of military power to the same degree as the United States; for, leaving aside sulphur, our soil will yield every requisite for war. We can build ships, erect fortifications, make powder, cast cannon, fabricate arms of every description, in quantity and excellence surpassing all other people; can supply, if needs be, countless numbers of the bravest men, clothe them, feed them, and pay them well. Yet we ask, are we sure that we are strong, as a military power? Are we prepared for war in these warlike times? Here is the serious question. So long as our enemies are confined to this continent, as in the case of Mexico, it is plain enough that we must ever be triumphant. But the danger lies beyond the sea. Let not our statesmen or our countrymen delude themselves with the supposition that military strength lies purely in the militia. Gally-dressed companies of men, marching to and fro with sounding brass, are very well in their way and have perhaps a tendency to keep alive the military enthusiasm and patriotism of the people. But this is the pomp and circumstance of war; this is the tinsel and the show, with which it seems to have been ever the practice to surround the soldier. The work of a soldier in actual war is an occupation of the most solemn and serious description. It consists not in trifles; nor is it a life of romance purely, to be read about around evening firesides by smiling maidens. It is rough work, and requires every energy of man. But chief of all, to constitute solidity and power, is *discipline*. Truly has the great FREDERICK observed: "Good order and discipline render an army a walking battery, a moving fortress." Embody these principles in the ranks of an American army, reared as they have been as freemen

THE MAINE LAW.

The Message of Governor Seymour.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 31, 1854.
Hon. RAMSFORD E. CRUSER, President of the Senate:

As I do not approve of the bill entitled "An Act for the suppression of Intemperance," I return it to the Senate, in pursuance of the directions of the Constitution of this State, with my objections to its becoming a law.

I have given to the bill the respectful consideration due to the importance of the subject, and the deliberate action of the two branches of the Legislature. I cannot sign the bill, for I believe its provisions are calculated to injure the cause of Temperance, and impair the welfare of the State.

Anticipating action on the subject of the bill by this Legislature, I took occasion, in my Annual Message, to suggest, "It was surrounded by difficulties and embarrassments, and unless legislation in regard to it was judicious, it would increase the evils it was so important to prevent; that any measures adopted should be framed so as not to conflict with well settled principles of legislation, or with the rights of our citizens.

This bill is unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive in its character, and subversive of well settled principles of legislation. The people, irrespective of their different views of the use of intoxicating liquors, when advised of its provisions, will regard them with surprise and alarm.

The sale of strong or spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons, is now prohibited, and offenders are liable to be fined or imprisoned.

To this general rule there are two exceptions. The supervisors and justices of the peace in each town, acting as commissioners of excise, are authorized to license persons of good moral character to keep taverns where intoxicating liquors can be sold, provided they have accommodations to entertain travelers, and a tavern is absolutely necessary at the place where the applicant proposes to keep the same. The Commissioners are also authorized to grant licences to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, but not to be drank in their shops, houses, outhouses, yards or gardens. The statute farther imposes restraints upon the sale of intoxicating liquors by licensed tavern-keepers or grocers to apprentices or minors. Violations of the terms of these licences are punishable by fine or imprisonment. The evils which spring from the use of liquors in shops and drinking houses, are mainly owing to the fact that the present laws are not enforced. In addition to this the excise officers are elected by the people of their respective cities or towns, and the citizens of each locality can prevent the issuing of all licenses by electing those who are opposed to granting them.

The people of this State are divided in opinion with regard to the propriety of using intoxicating drinks. One portion desire the passage of a law which prohibits their sale, while another, embracing those engaged in various pursuits and professions, regard their use as proper, although they deplore the evils of intemperance.

These differences of opinion have given rise to earnest discussions, and have led to the formation of societies and associations to check intemperance, and to persuade all to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

The bill which I return proposes legislative interference. It is designed to compel abstinence, by severe fines and penalties, and by directing seizures and destruction of liquors kept contrary to its provisions.

The 9th section of this act directs that—

SEC. 9. Whenever complaint, on oath or affirmation, shall be made, in writing, to any Magistrate, by any two or more credible persons of this State, that he has cause to believe, and do believe, that intoxicating liquors are kept and deposited, intended for sale by any person not authorized to sell the same in any place whatsoever within said city or town, or upon any vacant land adjacent thereto, or within five hundred yards of the boundaries thereof, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances on which such belief is founded, it shall be the duty of such Magistrate, if he be satisfied that there is probable cause for such belief, forthwith to issue a warrant commanding the officer to whom the same shall be directed, with proper assistance, forthwith diligently to search such place in the day time, and to seize all intoxicating liquors found therein, together with the vessels within which the same are contained, and to store the same in some safe and convenient place, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided. But no warrant shall be issued under this or the preceding section, to search any dwelling-house in which, or in part of which, a shop is not kept, except upon proof that intoxicating liquor has been sold therein by the occupant thereof, or with his consent, within one month before the time of making such complaint. Every warrant so issued shall designate and describe the place to be searched.

The eleventh section of the Bill of Rights asserts "that the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, ought not to be violated: and no warrant can issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons, and things, to be seized." This same declaration is contained in the Constitution of the United States.

This provision of the Constitution of the United States, and declaration in the Bill of Rights, were designed to prevent the issuing of "general warrants." They were suggested by the controversy in Great Britain growing out of the resistance of the friends of civil and constitutional liberty, to the exercise of pretended prerogatives of the crown. This controversy called forth able expositions of the rights of citizens, and excited profound interest in Great Britain and its dependencies.

The principles advocated by those who were the bold and eloquent defenders of the colonists were impressed upon the minds of the men who framed our political institutions.

The decision against "general warrants" by Lord CAMDEN, whose memory will ever be held in reverence by the American people, for his defence of these rights, and for his great abilities as a judge and statesman, was received with the utmost enthusiasm by the friends of constitutional liberty. He declared "that to enter a man's house under cover of a 'general warrent,' in order to procure evidence, was worse than the Spanish Inquisition; a law under which no Englishman would wish to live an hour. It was a most daring attack upon the liberty of the subject."

The warrant to be issued under the ninth section of this bill is obnoxious to all the objections urged against "general warrants," and conflicts directly with the declaration in the Bill of Rights. It is not directed against any person, and, therefore, is a nameless warrant. It authorizes officers, in the absence of the owner of the premises, or of the property to be seized, to search wherever malice or their suspicions may lead them. It does not describe the thing to be seized, by quantity, quality, or marks. The complaint may only charge that certain described liquors are kept contrary to law; but the warrant must command the officer forthwith diligently to search the place designated, "and to seize all the intoxicating liquor found therein." These liquors may be entirely different in their character, and may be owned by a great number of persons, under various circumstances. In case complaint is made because one cask of liquor in a warehouse, cart, boat, or other vessel, was, in the belief of the complainant, designed for sale by a person not authorized, the officers would be compelled to seize all other liquors it contained, although they should be the property of different owners, and there should be no pretext or complaint that they were designed for sale. It is made the duty of the officer to seize them, even if it be perfectly apparent to him that they are designed for shipment to another State, or foreign markets or are imported and remaining in the original packages.

Many of these objections apply with equal force to the eighth section of this act.

It is no answer to these objections to say that the articles cannot in the nature of things be more particularly described, or that artifice will be resorted to, to conceal the real owners of the liquors and their intended uses. The inadequacy of all human laws to reach and punish offences of every grade, can never be obviated, and furnishes no reason for overthrowing the great principles of justice, or the safeguards of the Constitution. To resort to this would be to create a far greater evil than that for which a remedy is sought.

New-York was for some time unwilling to accede to the union of the States, without amendments to the National Constitution, which among other things should shield the persons of our citizens against unreasonable searches and seizures. When it finally adopted that Constitution its assent was accompanied by a resolution that it was in the full confidence that the proposed amendments would be engrafted upon it. This was done, and our State should be the last to violate principles adopted in accordance with its demands.

The directions for seizing intoxicating liquors, contained in the laws of Massachusetts are similar to those of this bill, and in most instances the same terms are used. The distinguished Chief Justice of that State, in a recent and elaborate opinion, held such proceedings to be in violation of the Bill of Rights of Massachusetts, which contains declarations on the subject of searches similar to that of New-York.

It is true that the Bill of Rights in this State has not the authority of the Constitution, but with the law-making power it is entitled to equal regard. It consists of declarations of great and universally conceded truths—political axioms, which constitutions and laws are designed to maintain and defend. This act is more open to the objections urged against "general warrants," than the provisions decided in Massachusetts to be void. It is declared in both acts, that "no warrant shall be issued under this or the preceding section to search any dwelling house, except upon proof that intoxicating liquor has been sold therein by the occupant or by his consent, within one month before the time of making such complaint."

The protection this clause apparently gives to the houses of our citizens is practically destroyed by the following extraordinary rule of evidence laid down in the 32d section of this bill, and which is not contained in the law of Massachusetts.

SEC. 32. Upon the trial of any complaint of civil action commenced under any provision of this act, proof of the sale of liquor shall be sufficient to sustain an averment of an unlawful sale. Whenever an unlawful sale is alleged and no delivery proved, it shall not be necessary to prove a payment, but such delivery shall be sufficient evidence of sale.

In other words, when an unlawful sale of liquor is alleged, it is sufficient to convict the accused of a misdemeanor, to subject him to fine and imprisonment, and to a forfeiture of his property, merely to show a delivery of liquor, an act legal and under some circumstances commendable. Reversing every principle of evidence and justice, proof that a citizen has given and delivered to another any intoxicating liquors, although it may be for mechanical or medicinal purposes, by a roustrone legal inference, convicts him of a crime. Thus without proof he is condemned unless he can prove his innocence. What security have our citizens against the invasion of their homes, by officers (who are directed, without regard to the presence or absence of their occupants, diligently to search their dwellings,) when the proof of an innocent act, is sufficient to convict of an offence, and so place his home upon the level of a shop or warehouse? This act is highly penal and the searches and seizures it directs, are designed to seize property, and to procure evidence of a violation or intended violation of the law.

The domicil of the citizen has heretofore been considered so sacred, and has been so fortified and defended by the principles of the common law, that it is familiarly spoken of as his Castle; it cannot legally be searched, although the occupant is charged with murder or treason. Under the most tyrannical sovereigns of England, this principle has been preserved by the Courts. The only deviation is in cases of searches for stolen property, which are allowed upon the ground that they are designed to restore it to its rightful owners. Even this exception has been regretted by eminent jurists, and its propriety doubted.

What cannot be legally done to detect the darkest and most dangerous crimes, is directed by this bill, to procure evidence of guilt, and to forfeit property for acts which are now legal, and the criminality of which is adjourned over until the close of the present year.

The 13th, 14th, and 17th sections of the bill, directing the seizure and destruction of liquors, are open to similar objections. It is declared in Section 5, Article 1, of the Constitution, that "no person shall be deprived of his liberty or property without due process of law."

Section 5 of the bill directs the officer, when a warrant is issued to search any place, "to seize all intoxicating liquors found therein." If complaint is made that a single cask is in a vessel, custom or ware-house unlawfully designed for sale, all other intoxicating liquors in such vessel, custom or warehouse, must be seized, although there is no complaint or pretext that they are to be used for any unlawful purpose. These are usually stored in large quantities in commercial towns. Any person placing a single cask of intoxicating liquor, which is unlawfully owned, in a place where such articles are stored, subjects them all to seizure.

This may be done by malicious persons with a view to cause their seizure, or to take advantage of this unguarded law to get possession of property with fraudulent designs.

After this sweeping seizure, if the owners are unknown, or cannot be found, and their places of residence are not known to the officer, he is directed to deliver a notice to any person of mature age residing in the place where the seizure is made, or if none such can be found, by posting the notice upon the outside of the premises, and in two conspicuous places in the city or town.

Section 13 directs that the liquors shall be stored for two weeks after the service and posting notice; after which, upon due proof of such service and posting, such liquors shall be adjudged forfeited by the magistrate unless they shall have been claimed.

Section 17 of the bill, directs that the magistrate, when the property is forfeited, shall issue a warrant commanding that the liquor so seized and forfeited be destroyed.

The productions of the citizens of this and other States, are sent from all parts of this great country, to be stored in our commercial towns. The summary measures against intoxicating liquors, authorized by this act, would open a door to gross fraud and malicious proceedings. Two weeks' notice by posting, would be entirely insufficient to non-resident owners. In the case of liquors seized because the owners did not know of their seizure, it cannot be said that such owners have been deprived of their property "by due process of law." No complaint has ever been made with regard to it, nor is it within the contemplation of the complaint on which the warrant issues, and which "sweeps it into the net of the law," there may be no charge, pretext or belief that it is designed for any unlawful object, no inquiry or investigation is to be made by any officer to ascertain the facts of the case. The property is seized and because it is found on the same premises with other liquors intended for unlawful sale it is forfeited and destroyed for this imputed offence.

But if the owner fortunately receives notice, his constitutional rights are not protected. The Supreme Court of this State has decided that the terms "due process of law," used in the Constitution, "cannot mean less than a prosecution or suit instituted and conducted according to the prescribed forms and solemnities for ascertaining guilt or determining the right to property. It will be seen that the same measure of protection against legislative encroachments is extended to life, liberty and property, and if the latter can be taken without forensic trial and judgment there is no security for the others."

The rights of property cannot be destroyed by mere legislation.

Section 14 provides that

"Any person may, at any time before forfeiture, present a claim to the property seized," and the "magistrate shall hold a court for the trial of such claim, and shall hear the proofs and allegations offered in support of and against the same, and unless the claimant shall show by positive proof to the satisfaction of the court or jury, that such liquor is of foreign production and has been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith, and is contained in the original packages in which the same were imported in pursuance thereof, and that the laws of the United States prescribe, and that the same was kept by him for lawful purposes, or that the same came lawfully into the possession and was kept by him for lawful purposes, the same shall be adjudged forfeited, and judgment shall be rendered against the claimant for the costs; and in default of payment thereof, execution shall be issued therefor, against his property and person."

Although the seizure and forfeiture is highly penal in its character, and no charge is made that the property is illegally held, yet against all principles of evidence, justice or propriety it assumes that the law has been violated, that the owner is guilty, and his property liable to confiscation, unless he can "show by positive proof that the same was kept for lawful purposes." This makes it a question of intent, of which it is impossible to give "positive proof."

There is nothing in the act requiring the complainant to appear against the owner so that he may be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; in truth no complaint may have been made against him or his property. It is not required that he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; his guilt is assumed. True, it is provided that the magistrate or jury shall hear the proofs and allegations offered in support of and against the claimant, and that witnesses may be compelled to attend; but until the claimant has first shown by positive proof his ownership of the property, its legality, and that he kept it for lawful purposes, he is—he requires no allegations, and no proofs against him; the case is made complete by the original *ex parte* oaths upon which his property was seized by warrant. Reversing the order of every other known proceeding, he stands convicted until his innocence is proved, upon charges made against other parties.

This is not due process of law. This point was recently decided in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, where the same question was involved. The language of the Bill of Rights of that State in not as decided against such forfeitures as the Constitution of New-York.

The other objections I shall urge against the bill apply to provisions which are not contained in the laws of Massachusetts, nor should they be found among the statutes of any State.

They are opposed to all well settled principles of common law, dangerous to the liberties of our citizens, and repugnant to the religious and moral sentiments of the community. Whatever differences of opinion there may be with regard to laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, there will be none with respect to some features of this bill.

Section 19 provides that

"Whenever complaint on oath or affirmation in writing, which complaint shall state the facts and circumstances upon which his belief is founded, shall be made before any magistrate, by any person, that he has just cause to suspect, and does suspect and believe, that any offence against any provision of this act has been committed, and that some other person or persons named by him has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, such magistrate, if he think there be probable cause to believe that such person or persons has or have knowledge of the commission of such offence, shall forthwith issue a summons to the person or persons so named, commanding him or them to appear before him at a place and time not more than two days thereafter, to be designated in such summons, to testify in relation to such complaint."

Section 21 directs that

"Whenever any person shall appear or be brought before any magistrate as provided in the two preceding sections, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to administer to such person an oath or affirmation, and to examine him for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offence had been committed against any provision of this act. If such person shall refuse to swear or affirm, or to answer any question pertinent to such examination, he shall be committed to the common jail there to remain until he shall consent to be sworn or affirmed or to answer. If upon such examination it shall appear that any such offence has been committed within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, it shall be his duty to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offender and the search of his premises, as hereinafter provided."

In order to subject any citizen to this inquisitorial proceeding, it is only necessary that a complaint should be made, which need not state nor prove that an offence has been committed, but only suspicions and the facts upon which they are founded, to authorize the magistrate to bring before him, by summons or attachment, the person suspected of having some knowledge of a suspected offence. This he may do, although no proceedings have been commenced against persons or property, no trial pending, no right to the services of counsel, or open hearing secured. The person brought up for examination may be and is most likely to be the offender himself, yet the magistrate may put to him such questions as he may deem necessary, in this search after an offence. If the party summoned refuse to reply to such questions, he is to be committed to jail, there to remain until he consents to answer.

Section 6 of the 1st article of the Constitution declares that "no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." By the proposed act, if the facts should be of a character to criminate the party under examination, he would still be compelled to answer or be imprisoned: if he answer untruly it is made perjury by the act: if he admits that he has committed an offence it is made the duty of the magistrate to arrest him and search his premises.

If this bill should become a law, this unprecedented proceeding would be perverted to the worst purposes. It would be used to obtain testimony in civil and criminal suits, not growing out of this law, but arising out of the ordinary transactions of life. Proceedings so tyrannical and unusual would tend to strife, bitterness and resistance to the laws.

There are nearly four thousand local magistrates before whom these inquisitorial proceedings may be had; there are to be no limitations of their powers; they are not to be subject to the rules of evidence, nor restrained by the rights of witnesses; they may ask such questions as their discretion shall dictate, and compel answers by imprisonment; the character of the investigation and the imprisonment are determined by the discretion of the Justice.

The eloquent denunciations of an distinguished Jurist apply with peculiar force to this proceeding:

"The discretion of a Judge is the law of tyrants—it is always unknown, it is different in different men, it is casual and depends upon constitution, temper and passion. In the best, it is oftentimes caprice; in the worst, it is every vice, folly and passion to which human nature is liable."

Section 26 of this bill provides that

"Any person may maintain an action to recover any money paid, or the value of any services, or labor rendered or done or the value or possession of any property, assigned and conveyed, in payment for liquor sold, contrary to the provisions of this act, by the husband, wife, parent, child, ward, apprentice or servant of the plaintiff, and in every such action the person by whom such money was paid, service or labor rendered or done, or property assigned or conveyed, if not a party to the action or the husband or wife of the party, shall be a witness to any matter pertinent to such action. Any married woman may commence and maintain any such action in her own name, with or without the consent of her husband."

Under section 29, another action may be brought by the same parties

"Against any other person who shall sell any liquor contrary to any provision of this act, to the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, ward, apprentice, or servant of the plaintiff, or who shall intoxicate or cause such person or persons to be intoxicated; and it shall not be necessary in any such action to aver or prove any special damage, but the court or jury before which such action is tried shall assess the damages of the plaintiff therein; but any special damage may be shown. Any married woman may maintain any such action in her own name, with or without the consent of her husband."

These two sections create rights of action heretofore unknown; under them the persons designated can recover money they have never paid, and under the other maintain an action for damages which they have never suffered. The sympathy which is naturally and justly extended to suffering wives and children, and the indignation excited by the belief that the seller of liquor has often turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, must not lead us to create evils on the other extreme, nor to be blind to the unlimited effects of these sections. They do not make proper discriminations. They would permit the wife, parents, and each of the children, of a temperate, intelligent and virtuous man, without regard to their number, age or condition, to recover money which never belonged to them, and which may have been paid to an unlicensed seller for liquor purchased for mechanical, medicinal, or even sacramental purposes. After his children, parents, or his wife, have recovered the amount paid to the vendor, the latter may again be sued by each of the described persons under the 29th section. In this action it is not necessary to show any violation of laws, except by the intendments consequent upon proof of the delivery of intoxicating liquor.

In the multiplied suits which may be brought under these provisions, it is not necessary to prove or even prove that, it is not necessary to prove by any special damage, but upon mere proof of the delivery of intoxicating liquors, the jury are authorized to assess damages at their discretion. The defendant is liable to be deprived of his property by a prejudiced or excited jury, without having any of the usual protections which our laws afford to the most dangerous and hardened criminals. He is denied the benefit of the amendment that he is innocent until he is proved guilty. Under our laws, in certain cases, juries are authorized to give vindictive damages, where the violation of the law is shown by actual proof, and the character of the transaction is brought to their knowledge; the evidence given in such cases affords some guide to their judgment, and an unjust verdict may be corrected; but under this section they have before them only presumptions and intendments of guilt, and nothing to restrain their passions or prejudices. This section creates new rights of action, and abolishes salutary modes of proceeding, and the best principles of evidence.

It is not the due course of law required by the Constitution of the State. The suits under this section, and all other suits, civil and criminal, authorized by this bill, to be tried subject to the provisions of the 32d section, are not trials in any sense in which that term is understood by our Constitution and laws.

There are other objections to the 26th and 29th sections. The domestic relations are deemed sacred—not only by the laws of the land, but by the religious and moral sentiments of our people; and there are but few who, under the influence of novel ideas and theories, seek to impair these relations. The public sentiment would approve of a law which should give a right of action to the wife and children of intemperate husbands and fathers against those who should sell them intoxicating liquors, and which should subject the defendant to exemplary damages, if found guilty after a fair trial. But the lawful head of the family should not be deprived of the respect and authority due to his position until he has forfeited them by his misconduct.

Suits brought under these sections where the father is the buyer, and a temperate man, necessarily implies that he is the instigator of a dishonest prosecution on the part of his wife and children, or that he is to be made an object of contempt by them. It makes his home a scene of strife, or a place where fraud is plotted. In order to maintain suits it is not necessary to show that the farther is an intemperate man, incapable of managing his affairs, or that the liquor was purchased for the purpose of drinking; he is not even guilty of an offence when he buys. It may be said, the seller should not violate the law under any circumstances. But the worst of criminals must not be deprived of the protection of the principles of justice. This act multiplies penalties, fines, forfeitures and actions against the alleged offender, and at the same time deprives him of the constitutional right of presumptive innocence.

The 33d section of the bill directs that—

"No person or corporation shall knowingly carry or transport any liquor from place to place within this State, or from any place without this State, and no person shall knowingly deliver any liquor to any other person or to any corporation for the purpose of being so carried or transported, but the name and place of business or residence of the person to whom the same is to be conveyed, together with the words 'intoxicating liquor,' are distinctly marked on the outside package in which the same is contained."

This regulation cannot be of great importance in carrying out the object of this law; but it would, in connection with the provisions for the seizure of liquor, inflict a severe blow upon the great carrying and commercial interests of the State of New-York.

As there would always be a liability on the part of the citizens of other States to overlook or neglect these police regulations, they would create constant embarrassment to our domestic commerce. The law recognizes the legality and propriety of manufacturing, transporting and using intoxicating liquors. But if it subjects them to penalties and forfeitures upon light proof, or for imputed offences, which are proved by the mere fact that they are found in vessels or storehouses, with liquors legally held, it will divert from our canals, our railroads and our cities, not only this particular commerce, but all that is connected with it.

The citizens of other States will not seperate their diversified productions when they send them to, or obtain them from the markets of the East. If we drive off a portion of their commerce, their convenience and interest will be promoted by withdrawing the whole, and seeking other channels which are free from embarrassments.

The idea pervades the law that unusual, numerous, and severe penalties will lead to its enforcement, but all experience shows that the undue severity of laws defeats their execution. After the excitement which enacted them has passed away, no one feels disposed to enforce them; for no law can be sustained which goes beyond public feeling and sentiment.

I have omitted any notice of many defective provisions in the bill, as they might be corrected by future legislation. I have confined my objections to those which are radically wrong, which are inconsistent with the principles of justice, with the rights of persons and of property and which so pervade the bill that they cannot be stricken out without destroying its entire fabric.

The bill is wrong, because it directs unreasonable searches of the premises and dwellings of our citizens under circumstances calculated to provoke resistance. It deprives persons of their property in a manner prohibited by the Constitution; it subjects them, on mere suspicion of knowledge of a suspected crime, to an inquisitorial examination.

For one act of alleged violation of law a citizen may be proceeded against as a criminal, may be fined or imprisoned, his property seized and forfeited in civil suits by various parties with whom he has had no dealings, and be subjected to the payment of damages when none have been incurred or proved. To all these prosecutions he may be subjected without the benefit of trial in the usual and judicial meaning of that term.

The Constitution makes it my duty to point out the objectionable features of this bill, but I owe it to the subject, and to the friends of the measure, to add the expression of my belief that habits of intemperance cannot be extirpated by prohibitory laws. They are not consistent with sound principles of legislation. Like decrees to regulate religious creeds or forms of worship, they provoke resistance where they are designed to enforce obedience. The effort to suppress intemperance by unusual and arbitrary measures, proves that the Legislature is attempting to do that which is not within its province to enact or its power to enforce.

This is the error which lies at the foundation of this bill, which distorts its details and makes it a cause of angry controversy. Should it become a law it would render its advocates odious, as the supporters of unjust and arbitrary enactments. Its evils would only cease upon its repeal or when it becomes a dead letter upon the statute book. Judicious legislation may correct abuses in the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors; it can do no more.

The experience of all nations in all periods, demonstrates that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by the law-makers, but by the influence of education, morality and religion.

While conscientious discharge of duty, and belief that explicit language is due to the friends of this bill, require me to state my objections to the measure in decided terms, it must not be understood that I am indifferent to the evils of intemperance, or wanting in respect and sympathy for those who are engaged in their suppression. I regard intemperance as a fruitful source of degredation and misery. I look with no favor upon the habits and practices which have produced the crime and suffering which are constantly forced upon my attention, in the painful discharge of official duties. After long and earnest reflection, I am satisfied reliance cannot be placed upon prohibitory laws to eradicate these evils. Men may be persuaded, they cannot be compelled, to adopt habits of temperance.

I concur with many of the earnest and devoted friends of temperance in the opinion that it will hereafter be cause for regret, if the interest which is now excited in the public mind upon the subject, should be diverted from its proper channels and exhausted in attempting to procure legislation which must be fruitless.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The American Consul in London.

From the London Leader.

In the view of approaching events, it is desirable that those who have at heart the good cause of human progress in civilization, which can only take place where free play is given to human faculties, should remain united. And it is particularly so at a time when great exertions will be necessary to meet the desperate attempts of the Absolutists at retaining their position. There are, we are told, two great objects which the friends of freedom should keep in view—the one, to lose no opportunity of possible action; and the other, which is the necessary preparative for useful action, to keep a strong hold over the party, in order that there may be no premature exposure. For this purpose it is necessary, not only to keep all the members of the party in good understanding with each other, but also at once to moderate and to sustain national hope. For such services men who are sincere and earnest in their feeling can ill be spared.

It is under the circumstances of the time that we have had occasion to note the qualities of Mr. G. W. SANDERS, the Consul-General of the United States in this metropolis. Mr. SANDERS is well known in his own country as a member of the party called Young America, whose influence extends even beyond its recognized members. He was for a time the editor of the *Democratic Review*, a publication of great ability, in which his own capacity had opportunity to develop itself; and on more than one opportunity he has shown the endowments which fit him for the double field of commerce and politics. His wishes, his studies, and his labors, have been bestowed to further, by favor of commerce, the cordial relationship of his country with England. It is impossible that a man of such a stamp can well be spared from any post where he may be placed to further the popular cause. We should, therefore, more willingly have seen MR. SANDERS confirmed in his post of Consul-General by the Senate of the United States. The refusal of the Senate to grant that confirmation is an injury to more than the one man.

It is not for us, indeed, to criticise the selections of the Government at Washington, whether we regard the acts of the President, or the acts of the Senate. We have not before us the data upon which the Senators founded their judgment, and we should feel great deference in making even an observation upon the question as one of internal selection by the Government amongst its own citizens. We abstain, therefore, from noticing the particular reasons which have been assigned for his rejection; but we can only say that in London the decision of the Senate has been received with regret, and that the representatives of the popular party in many countries, with whom the American citizen might be supposed closely to sympathize, keenly partake that regret.

LAMARTINE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Washington Sentinel*, having paid a recent visit to LAMARTINE, gives the following account of the poet-statesman: "I spent part of last evening with LAMARTINE. He lives in a pretty but humble residence; and we found him surrounded by men of letters and distinguished persons of liberal views from every land. He is still a fine looking man—his appearance and manner both remind one of HENRY CLAY—frank, bold, and fearless. We were happy to learn that his estate, which was deeply involved by the sacrifices he made for his country, is now, by his own extraordinary industry and perseverance, nearly relieved from debt. Beside many other literary occupations, he is engaged on a life of WASHINGTON, which will be published within this year."

☞ The number of lives which were lost during the year past by accidents on Massachusetts Railroads was 64—of which 15 were upon the Providence and Worcester, 10 upon the Western, 9 upon the Boston and Worcester, 8 upon the Fitchburg, and 7 upon the Old Colony.

FLORIDA LEMONS.—We see it stated that Dr. SPEER, of Mellonville, Florida, has raised 20,000 lemons from 250 trees. He is said to be the largest lemon grower in the country.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Letter of the Apostolic Nuncio to the Most Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore.

MONSIGNORE MIO VENERATISSIMO: Behold me safe at last on the other side of the ocean. The first sentiments awakened within me is that of gratitude towards so many who have accompanied me from your side with their fervent prayers. Your Grace and all the good Catholics of America have the most ample right to that sentiment from me, and it is very sweet to me to consecrate to the most lively expression of it towards them, the first lines which I trace on the soil of Europe.

On the Atlantic, also, we had moments very tempestuous, and which sufficiently recalled to my mind those not dissimilar ones which I experienced in New-York when least my heart expected them; that is to say, when it was so much delighted with the courteous and joyful and most honorable welcomes, which for so many months were lavished upon me. Oh, what a festivity did the evil-disposed disturb in the hearts of those good Catholics! What bitterness did they seek to shed into the kindnesses which were so peacefully reciprocated between the devoted children and the envoy of their most loving Father! They had indeed too fair an opportunity to poison the joy of a holy family always becoming more inflamed with the ardor of faith and charity; nevertheless they will never prevail to destroy the dear remembrance of that blessed enthusiasm and of that most holy and reciprocated affection; never will they prevail to dissipate the effect of so many benedictions which, in the name of God the Redeemer, and of His Vicar upon earth were given, I confess it, with the most lively affection of my soul. Moreover, to the eye of faith the madness was the most evident sign of good, since the common enemy measures his anger by the extent of his losses. If any one wishes to pretend that all this fury of certain refugees had only a political color, and not a religious one, why select as a pretext my brief political life, in that most difficult charge entrusted to me of governing a million of the subjects of the Pontifical States, after the delirium of a spent revolution? But whoever has a particle of sense, and the least grain of experience, knows well that quite different was the origin of that raving madness, and quite different its scope. My political life, even as it concerned them, had not the least importance: never? Their most celebrated chiefs never occupied themselves with me even in their wildest declamations.

Arrived in America with a function wholly of courtesy, of love, and of peace, what new element was superadded to exasperate them against me? And what field did they select to give vent to their rage? In what modes and with what consequences did they lend themselves to the spirit of darkness to cast mortification and fear into the camp of Christ? Oh, what shameful pages will history trace in their regard and in regard to those who concurred with them in these street orgies, and those, too, who knew not how to restrain them!

They abused first the most unbounded and generous hospitality, and afterwards the credulity of a nation which is already great, and which aspires to destinies still greater. If they could not claim that abused nation as an accomplice, they rendered it at least responsible for what took place before its eyes, under its laws, and on its soil; namely, for a most savage attempt, capable of causing any nation whatever to descend a thousand degrees in the scale of its dignity.

They next deceived and betrayed it in the most delicate of its sentiments, since, to excite it to a generous indignation, they invented facts which never had any existence, imagined, according to their own pleasure, actions, influences, powers, and exercises of power, which I never had, and portrayed, on the model perhaps of their own hearts, such a monster of cruelty and villainy as to move, one knows not whether to indignation most, or to ridicule. And that portion of the public prints which diffused it, repeated it, expounded it with the most heroic-comical simplicity in the world, and with the most inexcusable complicity—what service has it rendered to its nation?

Oh, I am sure that every honest American knows it now, and when this portion of the press shall also know the absurd phantasm which it has followed, the evil genius to which it has rendered service, it will experience at the due time an exemplary mortification. It will then wish perhaps to make amends for the wrong, but history has already noted down with her own hands these frenzied and brutal demonstrations, and nothing henceforth can obliterate them. The shame and confusion that will succeed then on those foreheads we shall be able only to pity, not to remove, because they will remain there as long as the pages shall last on which history has registered these events.

The nation redeemed itself greatly, it is true, in the really courageous and true words which its Senate spoke in defence of, and respect for, the Envoy of Rome. It was in that moment that one Capitol rendered itself entirely worthy of the other; but I cannot help reflecting that, notwithstanding such words did not avail to put a stop to those furious outrages, or even to protect my life from the same dangers. I supposed that a Government would act upon, and in harmony with, those noble words, to which I will never cease rendering the tribute of eulogium and gratitude; but the hopes thus awakened, and, in fine, the promises given resulted in nothing; inaction became the servant of the delirium of a few, and those even foreigners; and I was obliged to be convinced that, for more than one palace in Washington, the inscription dictated by Job would be most appropriate—*fuisse quasi non essem.*

I must render an account to my sovereign of the effect at least of his most kindly intended letters, but the silence of those who received them will explain my own silence; and this discretion and insulting lesson for the Sovereign of Rome will not be lost on any other chief of a nation and of a State who may ever wish to lavish civilities and courtesies from the other side of the Atlantic. Certainly, it is not thus that great nations are governed and served. There is, indeed, a common code for them all; nor is there an ocean to divide them in the fulfilment of their paramount duties, for the flagrant violation of which those who rule or represent their destinies are obliged to answer. The judgment to be passed on this affair the nations of the two worlds have already formed, and not some miserable bribed and shameless print on the banks of the Ohio, or of the Hudson.

Pardon me, my most venerated Lord, (*Monsignore Venerabilissimo,*) if I give vent for one moment to some flash of anger. I know not how to restrain it against him whom I consider the only or the principle guilty cause of this scandal and mortification; him who disgraced his office, betrayed his mission, and was deaf to public opinion, after having himself deceived and perverted it. I turn instantly to those sentiments which alone ought to triumph in whosoever bears the cross on his breast, not only as a symbol of true dignity, but also as a symbol of that cross which the persecutions of hell cause him more truly to bear in the heart. Oh! let that power of darkness vanish itself as much as it can, through its organs, those apostasies so various and so faithful to it; I will not retract one of the innumerable benedictions which I scattered on the land of Columbus. I will remember always with pride the joyful and loving receptions, the words interchanged in the midst of the most holy solemnities, the mutual edification which we experienced in our hearts in the fulfilment of so many acts which derived from my Episcopal ministry; ever shall I hold dear the remembrance of the American people, whom I blessed with all my soul in their institutions, in their churches, in their sick, in their young children, true and principal treasure, sweet and precious hope of religion and of the country. My heart will always give a throb of tender and grateful affection, my lips will always breathe a prayer for them, and this hand, which, always ready, clasped so many others on that side of the Atlantic, will ever be raised with equal readiness to bless them, in whatever corner of the earth my destinies may cast me. I shall always fervently rejoice that I had in my long journeys no other end than that of satisfying the desires of the bishops and of the Catholics. From this holy end I never swerved, well that the menaces upon my life itself were, even from the beginning, unable to divert me. I terminated my course only when the reiterated commands of the Holy Father obliged me to return to Europe; and the daggers and calumnies and outrages which were then most noble arms of my enemies, and which alone sufficed to stamp them; as they have rendered my mission more holy, because more persecuted, so they have infused into me greater courage to despise them, trusting in the power of the Supreme Keys and in the efficacy of so many prayers which, in the two worlds, rose for my safety, and still rise, to the throne of God. Who knows not that persecutions are the most glorious and most inevitable heritage of our ministry? Who perceives not in this the most efficacious means for increasing in the faith, for kindling more with the ardors of holy charity, for extending as always the kingdom of Jesus Christ? Oh, how little would my mission have been worthy of Him, if it had been scattered only with roses! How those thorns which mortified it; they are the blessed seal which qualified it and rendered it more holy. Let them pleat the indignity which perfected it in the very quick of the heart, the field which received that seed will not delay to bring forth abundant and blessed fruits. *Nisi granum frumenti cadens in terra mortuum fuerit, ipsum solum manet.* Could there be words more true and more consoling than these for one who was the object of the anger of hell in the exercise of a ministry all of love and of peace! And more opportunely still does that sacred seed receive its nourishment from the words—*mortificandum infidelitate Judæorum, multiplicandum fide populorum.* It is in the unbelieving who have the office of mortifying that seed, but the successful harvest is multiplied under the hands of a people that perseveres, that believes, that adores, and that knows how to receive in the heart, with equal faith, benediction and mortification. Behold the part which belongs to the good Catholics of those vast regions; I point it out as their duty and as their comfort; I recommend it as a precious memento of my sojourn among them; and I confess that the hope of seeing them persevere in good, even of increasing and multiplying in it through the most painful and mortifying occurrences that may befal; renders less grievous to my heart the moment which separates me from them, and perhaps separates me from them forever. Oh, yes! I feel that this thought and this separation cost too dear to my sensibility! But yet I bless the tender emotion which I experience, because it will find an echo in the hearts of so many whom I have seen and blessed, and will confound those enemies of God and man, who, with so much malice, would have wished to break the sacred chain of ardent charity which bound us together, would have wished to see everywhere dried up the source of the holy affection, with which we mingled together joy and sadness, pain and triumph—but their desire will perish—it will be, in fine, a constant pledge of reciprocal, not ungrateful reminiscence, and of common prayer for our greater good, and for the multiplied glories of our holy religion.

Meanwhile, for a more sensible proof of my gratitude, and of pious remembrance, which may recall my journey, I send, at the same time, to your Grace, and to your colleagues, a number of pictures of the Blessed Virgin of Rimini, which I caused to be there expressly engraved, the engraving being done from a daguerreotype taken from the wonderful picture itself, and given me by the pious and zealous Bishop of that city. That portentous moving of the pupils took place precisely during my civil jurisdiction, when I presided over the Government of Bologna. It was very just, after the attention of the American people had been drawn to those events of my Commissionership, which depended in no way upon me, or which arose solely from the implacable anger of a few lost individuals, that I should call it also to one which more truly distinguished and privileged it. Without pledging a divine faith on this subject, since I believe that the only authoritative sentence of the Vatican has not yet intervened, still how much force in itself has a fact, all human though it be, in favor of the well-established prodigy; and the diffusion of a picture so blessed, and so full of celestial inspiration, I consider will be grateful to Catholic hearts, and more than grateful, useful, and efficacious for their piety. If others collected the mire which impeded my difficult administration, let them have this its true gem; and as the former with that inflamed themselves to anger, to outrages and to curses, let them by this be infl

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Governor's Veto.

Governor SEYMOUR vetoes the Anti-Liquor law with a will. He does it with a zest,—as if he liked it. There's no half way work about it,—no lingering regrets,—no twaddle about painful necessities and solemn responsibilities. The Governor hates the bill, and puts his foot on it with emphasis. He vetoes it as if he felt a sort of personal spite against it. He seems to have modeled his Message on the famous curse in *Tristam Shandy:* he curses the bill by wholesale and in detail,—all its parts and all its purposes,—everything belonging to it or connected with it. He leaves no peg to hang a hope on, that his assent could ever be had to any law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

There are very few sober people in the State, we suspect, who, upon a calm consideration of the whole case, will not confess that the Governor's objections to the details of the bill are substantially sound and entitled to weight. The bill was a bad one,—full of odious and oppressive provisions, and calculated, if carried out, to overwhelm the Temperance cause, which would have been held responsible for it, with popular contempt. It was framed upon two positions,—*first*, that to sell liquor was to commit a crime: and *second*, that any means of detecting and any mode of punishing that crime, were praiseworthy and proper to be enacted. Of conrse, men legislating upon such a basis, filled with such convictions, looking solely to the single end they thought desirable, could not fail to make a law full of crude and offensive features. They lost sight for the moment of all the other great interests, moral and material, of the community, and overlooked entirely those fundamental principles of personal liberty which lie at the basis of all our freedom, and which are far more important than any special acts. Of course, legislation on such a basis cannot stand. However strong the majority on any question may be, it cannot afford to be tyrannical, and that fact is the only guarantee the people have against its tyranny. The impulse of the dominant party, in the first flush of victory, is always to pass extreme measures. Reflection generally tempers its disposition and moderates its action,—for ultraism is soon seen to lead directly to reaction and defeat.

But in this case the extreme party had everything its own way. They framed the bill, rejected all amendments designed to make it less oppressive, and deliberately filled it with the most extreme and extravagant provisions. True, they have the consolation of reflecting that any better bill would have met no better fate. The Governor takes pains to have it understood, that he not only objects to those features of this bill which make it oppressive, but to *any* law which prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors. He volunteers the declaration that in his belief,

> "Habits of intemperance cannot be extirpated by prohibitory laws. *They are not consistent with sound principles of legislation.* Like decrees to regulate religious creeds or forms of worship, they provoke resistance where they are designed to enforce obedience. The effort to suppress intemperance by unusual and arbitrary measures, proves that the Legislature is attempting to do that which is not within its province to enact, or its power to enforce."

This is taking broad ground—and destroys all hope that the Governor will unite with the friends of Temperance in any measure to prohibit the sale of liquor, however well guarded from abuse it may be made.

European Democracy and the War.

One of the most perplexing features in the state of Europe is the *silence* of the Revolution,—the apparent inactivity of that great Democratic sentiment which has so often shown its power, and which, nobody doubts, still exists in all its strength. The outbreak of the Eastern war gave a sudden shock to the quiet which followed the thwarted revolution of 1848. The thrones might well tremble, and sovereigns feel their heads to see if their crowns were still upon them, when the Emperor of Russia stepped forth as the disturber of Europe. A general panic seized all the Cabinets. And in the general confusion those alone are silent who have the most to say. Amidst the countless protocols and diplomatic notes exchanged by angry and anxious nations, the Revolution alone holds its peace. This attitude was neither expected nor is it grateful to the crowned heads. They would gladly have welcomed outbreaks of popular discontent, which might have been used to alarm the spirit of war by proving the peril of breaking the peace. Insurrections, however, were not to be had. The people everywhere preserved an obstinate and an absolute silence. The diplomacy of peace has thus lost one of its most potent allies;—and the idea of conquest has taken undisputed possession of the mind of the Czar. War is resolved upon, and in a few days more Europe will have become the scene of a tremendous political commotion.

At such a solemn moment, the words of DE TOCQUEVILLE uttered in the French Chambers, only a fortnight before the Revolution of 1848, recur with startling force and truth. "Do you not feel," said he, "the soil of Europe once more trembling beneath your feet? Do you not scent the breath of revolution in the atmosphere? Have you at this moment any assurance of a to-morrow? Do you know what may happen to France within a year—a week—a day? You are perfectly ignorant of all this; but what you *do* know is, that the tempest is on the horizon, and that it is advancing upon you."—The tempest is on the eve of bursting. The crowned actors are taking their position. But we nowhere discover the popular leaders in the mighty drama which is about to open. There is a French play in which one *Lazar*, a conspirator, figures, who, not having spoken for twenty years, is believed to be dumb:—but after so long a silence, when the moment arrives, he shouts with an energy which twenty years of patience have strengthened, "Guards of the Palace, *beware!*" The Democracy of Europe may be silent now:—There are two or three facts in connection with the Revolutionary elements at work in Europe, which it will be of service to remember in forming conjectures concerning the future.

In the first place, the failure of the Revolutionary movements of 1849, and the reëstablishment of despotism all over the Continent, sent into exile a great number of leading men *from all the oppressed countries* of Europe. These men, representing each the freedom of his country, have met together in foreign lands, on neutral but hospitable ground. They have come to know each other, to communicate to each other their condition and their projects, to form alliances of friendship and to make common cause, as they find they have common wants and a common aim. The substantial unity of the Democratic cause throughout Europe, is the fruit of 1849 and its ruthless proscriptions. The different nationalities have met on the soil of exile, exchanged their views and concerted their plans, which; however divergent they may be in many respects, have this point in common, that every European nation is the defensive and offensive ally of all the others, against any monarchical Government, in every popular struggle for freedom and independence.

The second point to be remembered is, that these men, closely banded together for the chief object, have all a name and a large influence in their respective countries. Some of them are eagerly looked for by the whole, or at least by the great majority of their countrymen, as hourly-expected liberators, having an immense popularity with that great bulk of the people who have no personal jealousies to indulge, no narrow-minded ambition to serve, but who are animated by the strong, unreasoning, overmastering feeling—the desire to be free. Whatever dissensions there may be *between* the exiles, (and every emigration is subject to these consequences of misery,) the countries of those exiles regard them all as the martyrs of the cause—as their leaders in the past and in the future. The real political life of European nations is, therefore, where their exiles are living. This is the light in which the position of all political exiles—of a KOSSUTH, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN, WISOCKY, KINKEL, or of PEREZEL MANIN, DEMBINSKY, must be viewed—their private quarrels having no bearing upon the popular feeling in their respective countries.

A third point not to be forgotten is, that these men, allied for a common action in certain cases, have each a *special* object and a special enemy against whom their endeavors will be directed. This is a matter worthy to be closely examined, for these special tendencies of the allied revolutionary element will undoubtedly cause sudden and startling episodes in the war that is so soon to open. We may thus see some contingents of the revolutionary army fighting against Russia, while others may be found arrayed against the Western alliance. The ultimate decision of Austria will more clearly define the groups. Her siding with Russia would greatly simplify the action of the Revolution; but even if she should throw herself into the arms of England and France, she will find no support from the revolutionary elements. It is this uncertainty which still hangs over the position which the Democracy of Europe will finally be driven to assume, that renders so difficult any accurate estimate of the chances of the impending war. One thing, however, may safely be predicted:—that party will have the best chance of ultimate success which finds its ally in the revolutionary elements which exist in the midst of its antagonists. And for this reason we distrust the wisdom of the endeavors which England is making to gain over Austria to her alliance. Her open hostility would be of greater service than her friendship to the Western Powers.

One thing more may safely be reckoned upon:—the Revolution will not take sides with any of the contending Powers, but will work for its own ends—open to any aid, in money or in arms, from any quarter,—fighting, it may be, one day against Russia, and the next against her foes. Frindly help is not to be had from the Revolution by Emperor or by King. The Revolution is *against them all;* and it is the very fact that they still need its aid and are obliged to seek its alliance, which gives to the war such formidable and perplexing dimensions.

The War in the East.

With the English and French fleet in the Baltic, the Eastern question becomes an European one. The bloody spectacle on the Danube and in the Black Sea might have long been carried on, and thousands upon thousands have been offered up to the Moloch of war without the conflict having assumed any other shape than that of a diplomatic drama. For neither of the two parties engaged, was there any question of life or death in the matter, except for Turkey alone, in whose fate none of the other powers—all artificial enthusiasm apart—felt any real or sincere interest. The only question for Russia was how *soon* or how *late* she should reach her aim. She has already attained a great object, even should the Duchies be lost to her by some turn of chance. That object is the destruction of the Liberal party in Moldavia and Wallachia, which was advancing along the path of European civilization, and had begun to struggle for the independence of its country. As early as 1848, that party followed the Revolutionary impulse given by the shock of Feb. 24 at Paris, and was certain, in the next movement on that Continent, to have borne the flag of West European Revolution to the shores of the Black Sea. Now, the active and life-giving members of the party have been shot, exiled altogether, or driven into the ranks of the Turks, and thus made harmless in death, or rendered strange to the heart of their people, and robbed of all their influence, if they be yet living. But those who still survive are *poor;* their incomes and estates have been confiscated, and their resources ruined for many years to come. However that may be, they would be, at all events, strangers in their own native regions, were they at this moment to rise again from the grave or return from the long sorrow of exile. Should the same process be successfully carried through in Servia, either directly by Russian invasion, or indirectly by Austrian occupation, the Muscovite plan will have been

Danube may struggle.

In the Baltic, on the other hand, the prospect is one of bloody and terrible earnest for Russia herself! The existence of all modern Russia, as it has appeared in the European world since the time of PETER THE GREAT, is placed in jeopardy. The possession of Finland, Courland, Poland and Livonia might be left, in case of a disastrous contest in that direction, and St. Petersburg itself, with all the official machinery by which the boundless Muscovite Empire is managed, be exposed to imminent peril. It was the English blockade of the Baltic ports that occasioned the murder of the Emperor PAUL, the father of NICHOLAS.

The wealth of the Russian nobility rests upon the exportation of their raw products, and hence on the free activity of the Baltic seaports, and no class of men are less inclined to submit to sacrifices than a sybarite aristocracy, sunken in all excesses of luxurious indulgence. Is it the shade of the father, murdered with the son's connivance, that has wrung from the tyrant's heart the measures he has adopted in relation to *his* two sons? The heir-presumptive to the throne, whom, it is said, his father would rob of the inheritance, and who is known to be opposed to the present war, has been appointed Commandant of the Capital, which is now placed under martial law. The second son, the father's favorite, has been put over the fleet in the Baltic Sea. Are these acts of voluntary confidence, or are they concessions to the two Court factions who follow the hostile brothers, respectively? No one can, at the present moment, say. Sir CHARLES NAPIER may have it in his power to put the family affection of the ROMANOFFS to the severest test. Yet, thus far, the ice in the Northern straits protects the hearts of the Imperial House from all but, perchance, a throb of anxiety. Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S first object seems to be the task of securing the neutrality of the so-called neutral Powers, in the true sense of the word. The choice of Kiel as a station for the British fleet must, if properly and skillfully turned to account, bring out in a clear light not only the disposition of Denmark, but also of the Germanic Confederation. Kiel, lying on the coast of Holatein belongs to the Danish King in his quality of Duke of Holstein, and yet forms a portion of the territory covered by the *Bund*. What Austria and Prussia understand by neutrality—what position the Courts of the second and third rank intend to take—what plans the Russian agents in Germany and Scandinavia may have *in petto* for such an eventuality—must now become apparent. The danger is approaching Russia so nearly that she must play out her last trump, and the cards will then, at least, lie open. The appearance of the British fleet in the Baltic is the beginning of the end of the diplomatic farce, accompanied by a certain required amount of bloodshed on the Danube, with which the world has been kept uneasy for a year past.

The Public Health.

Sanitary science is of recent growth. It regards the health of localities and aims to obviate the sources of diseases. Its importance may be estimated from the fact that two-thirds, it has been calculated, of all prevalent diseases arise from causes *theoretically* removable, and *practically* so to a very large extent. It becomes more and more important as the people gather themselves into villages and cities, rather than scatter in agricultural districts over the country. Included among the diseases which are especially amenable to sanitary science, are periodical ones of all kinds,—intermittent, remittent, and bilious fevers, with the derangements of the liver, spleen and other internal organs which follow on their heels, and which from time immemorial have been recognized as proceding from alluvial causes, marsh miasmata, or the emanations arising from the presence of vegetable matter with warmth and moisture. We are frequently blinded as to the true cause of such diseases, from the curious fact that the poison when imbibed may remain latent in the system for many months, and not be developed until the person exposed has removed to a distant locality.

The most fruitful source of diseases of this sort in our portion of the country is the construction of canals and railroads. Thus, along the Hudson River Railroad, where small bodies of water have been finding their way into the river almost imperceptibly, and unnoticed by engineers, the embankment of the railroad has interposed an obstacle to their descent, and caused the formation of stagnant pools, the emanations from which have developed new diseases in places formerly healthful, and greatly increased them in quarters where they were not unknown before.

Another source of extended disease has been the damming of brooks and larger streams of water, to obtain power for mills and manufacturing purposes. For such reasons large expanses of land have been submerged, and the rich vegetable material on their surface exposed to the joint influences of heat and moisture. The country adjacent to many of these large establishments has greatly risen in value, from the ready market that has been afforded for the consumption of agricultural products, and the determination of business to the new centre thus created. The community has thus been apparently a gainer. But in the diminished capacity of citizens to labor, and in their loss of life, the State has lost more than the amount gained by the most successful of her establishments. This, however, only feebly exhibits the out-door sources of disease.

When we look at the construction of the habitations of the poor in all of our large towns, and especially in the Metropolis, a state of things is revealed which calls loudly for an efficient remedy. When God made the earth for the habitation of man, it was for him to live on its surface, not in its bowels. But we have hewn through the rocks and excavated cellars deep below the region of frost, for the homes of the poor. Thousands in our City are true subterraneans. Into their homes unreflected sunlight never darts a ray. Damp, reeking, hot and never ventilated, none uneducated to the belief could credit the assertion that life could possibly remain long in the company of human beings crowded into such tombs. But though life does not desert the inhabitants of such quarters, it is not with-

But disease and vice mutually produce each other. The lack of pure air causes a depression of the powers of the system, which leads directly to the use of ardent spirits. The gross community of sexes in dark dwellings, debases the finer feelings of our nature and leads to prostitution. Vice in such low forms insures a continuance of poverty and the presence of sickness; and poverty and sickness maintaining the circumstances favorable to the gendering of vice, the circle is completed, and the processes so fatal to the individual and perilous to the race are unending. As proof that these evils may be corrected, we have the example of the city of Liverpool, where the mortality was formerly as 1 in 17 per annum, but the adoption of sanitary regulations has in many localities of that city, made the mortality less by one-half. Many similar examples might be adduced, but the reflection of every thinking person renders unnecessary the marshaling of any proofs. Men constitute a State. Here we see wasting away daily the strength of the State. Our fellows are perishing ignobly who should be bearing the burdens of the age. In country and in city there are dying daily scores and hundreds of them, who have no need to die. Time does not demand their sacrifice. Humanity protests against the waste. Religion cries out against it. But we take it coolly,—too much so by far for our credit. The remedy is in our hands. Who will apply it? and what shall the form be?

The Irish Movement.

From the Albion.

The Russian invasion of Canada having exploded, and having been found at best but a sorry joke, the next of the season is an Irish movement to the same tune. This, to the best of our remembrance, was set on foot the other day by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which editorially ushered it into being and gave it a luke-warm, non-committal sort of welcome, through which it was palpable that the TIMES had not read a word of the Proclamation on which it was commenting, and that some wag had imposed upon it. We say that the TIMES could not have read the Address of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL to the Irish, which it quoted, because that frothing production contains not one syllable concerning Canada. There is sufficient in it to show that its writer is unprincipled enough to contemplate any amount of mischief or bloodshed, but not sufficient to warrant the belief that he is absolutely reckless in his conduct, whatever he may be in his words.

The habit of assuming and proclaiming that any person with whom you happen to differ in opinion, must of necessity be utterly and hopelessly ignorant on every possible subject, becomes the slang-whanging school of editors from whom it is borrowed much better than the *Albion*, which resorts to it. The editor of that paper reiterates with imposing emphasis, the assertion that we *could* not have read Mr. MITCHEL'a address, *because* that production contains not one syllable concerning Canada. Who said it did? And what if it didn't? We never professed to derive our information on the subject from that address—on the contrary, we expressly stated that it reached us from other sources, and we quoted it simply to show, from the declaration of their principal leader, that a movement of some kind was in contemplation. We might assert, with good grounds for believing it, that the editor of the *Albion could* not have read a word of the article from the TIMES on which he professes to comment. We prefer, however, to attribute his absurd *non sequitur* to a deficient logic.

The *Albion* is very confident that "some wag" has imposed upon us in regard to the proceedings of the Irish. This is an easy and comfortable mode of disposing of a subject on which you know less than somebody else. It is exceedingly satisfactory to assume that what you don't know *cannot* be worth knowing. It is quite possible that the Editor of the *Albion* is in a position to be much better informed concerning the purposes and plans of the Irish, in regard to the English war, than we are. What he is to gain, however, by flippantly dismissing the whole matter by a fling at the TIMES, we do not clearly perceive. We think he will do us the justice to acknowledge that we are not in the habit of giving currency to important statements without what, at all events, seems to us good ground for believing them true. We endeavor always to measure our words, and so to guard our language as to express no more than we mean to say. We have no doubt whatever of the substantial truth of all we have said in regard to the purposes and preparations of a very large body of our Irish population. Whether these purposes shall ever be carried into execution or not, the future, of course, can alone disclose. The efforts of the *Albion* are evidently calculated to aid their consummation, by securing for them the secrecy they so much desire. We are not very strongly disposed to baulk its endeavors, and are quite willing, therefore, that *its* version of the Irish movement should be relied upon by those most interested, instead of ours.

Advertising on the Sly.

The policy of advertising has been pronounced good by all business men, but it costs prodigiously. Hence all men who are shrewder than honest, study hard to do their advertising in a sly way, so as to get its benefits without incurring the cost. In the City this has been reduced to an art, and it has many professors. The favorite way of advertising, and the simplest, is through the aid of a reporter to slip your advertisement in among the City Items. To do this openly is sometimes possible; oftener it requires a little management. Suppose the thing you wish to bring before the public is an article of furniture. Be about at the first large fire. When several houses have been consumed, seek out the reporter. That is the easiest thing in the world,—you'll find him with his pencil and note-book out, and a crowd about him. Tell him that "on the fourth story were, just completed, twenty sets of Mr. Shave's patent extension rocking sofas, a new article, for which it is understood a large order had just been received from Philadelphia." Your notice will not be less publicly announced than the record of the fire itself. If you mention that your article was especially fit for the California market, it will be saved for the California Edition. The exchanges will copy it, of course, and you may rely with confidence upon large orders at an early day.

Avoid carefully the vulgarity of pleading poverty. Never say that you are too poor to advertise. That would bring you into disrepute at once. A very neat plan is to how much the other is going to make of it—toast the press, and call him out in response. He cannot refuse to give you a handsome notice after that, and if he is crowded for room, be assured that he will press into the service all the expletives of eulogy that the few lines allowed to it can hold. This giving of dinners has long been appreciated as the most feasible of ways to the hearts of the diners. No wise man foregoes the method. A pleasant sail or a good drive answers a good turn, but without a dinner, or a collation to back it, it never amounts to much. If it is a book you wish to bring before the public, that is a very foolish process which some commend, to call upon the editor, with book in hand, soliciting a notice. It does well enough for those who are known, but for a young author it is suicidal. Better make it a more elaborate job. While the book is in press, take all opportunities to make the acquaintance of the critics about town. Don't call too frequently at their offices; it is very difficult not to be thought a bore there. But manage to get an introduction, and be with them several times before expressing your ulterior object. If possible, let a third person first give the information that you are writing a book. Then, when questioned about it, offer to furnish early copies, modestly hinting that a sentence or two—a mere mention of it—will be thankfully received. Be modest to appearances; but remember if you do not blow your own trumpet, it is hardly probable that any one else will.

Another class of advertisements can be secured gratuitously by the aid of the public lecture. The newspapers must have a reporter in attendance, on pain of being "whipped" in the morning; but if the reporter is not there, take down a short sketch of it to the office yourself. The chances of its getting in will be in almost direct ratio to its brevity. Six lines stand twice the chance that twelve would, and there is a forlorn hope for twenty-four, when forty-eight would be utterly out of the question. Another grand mode of advertising is to hold a mass meeting. But this requires capital. You have to advertise it liberally to give it publicity. You have to fee your speakers and pay something to your singers or band of music. But it pays, if well managed. It will be reported in all its tedious length, and distant papers must condense it, for fear that something important will be omitted if they do not. A public sentiment will be created, and so your object attained. Simple, honest, straightforward men pay for their advertisements, and trust to their merits and such circumstances as they can make for their appreciation. But your cunning fellows manage these matters very differently. They get by degrees into such business habits that they study how to advertise themselves at home and abroad, at their sports, and even when they buy a seat for their devotions.

☞ It is said that some difficulty occurred in the recent affair between Mr. CUTTING and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, on the choice of weapons. This is probably a mistake, so far as the principals of the duel were concerned. We understand that Gen. SHIELDS, of the Senate, as the consulting friend of Mr. CUTTING, made the question against the choice of the rifle; insisting that the day had gone by when the use of this murderous weapon, or of the bowie-knife should be tolerated in gentlemanly combat. His suggestion was yielded to by Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his friends, and the employment of pistols, at ten paces, finally agreed upon, before negotiations for a friendly settlement were entertained. We apprehend that the correspondence, when published, will afford no real advantage, in public opinion, to either party. The degree of credit it may reflect on both will be measured by the estimation in which the practice of duelling is held by different readers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILK SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open five cases rich Plaid and Striped Silks, Spring styles, at 62½c., and 500 pieces magnificent Brocade and Plain Colors, superior quality; also an invoice of plain Crape Shawls, from $6 to $20, bought at auction 25 per cent. less than the cost of importation. Delaines, 200 pieces slightly imperfect, at 8d., worth, in perfect order, 12½c. Also, 500 pieces Bavarian Clothe and Plaid Chalies, at 12½c., which cost to import 20c. the yard.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, March 13, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, (held at the office now temporarily occupied by them, No. 82 Wall-st.,) a dividend was declared of seven per cent., for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.
JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

PRINTS.—WE ARE OPENING TWENTY-FIVE new styles of Prints, at a very low price. We particularly invite the attention of close buyers to them, as the best bargains in Prints offered this season. MOULTON & PLIMPTON, Importers and Jobbers, No. 12 Vesey-st. and No. 6 Barclay-st., directly rear of the Astor House.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE LOFT OF OUR STORE TO rent—175 feet in depth; fine north light in front, and two skylights—well adapted for an Importer or Jobber.
MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Nos. 12 Vesey and 6 Barclay-st., directly rear of Astor House.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 24 Dey-st.—Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.—READ THE FOLlowing testimony of a well-known citizen of Cheraw, S. C. in regard to the efficacy of HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP:
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30, 1854.
DEAR DOCTOR: For five years past I have suffered nausea and vomiting, accompanied with high fever and severe pains in the intestines. Dr. Carew, who attended me during the greater part of the time, concluded, owing to the vast amount of medicines I had taken producing no good effect, that I must be afflicted with the Tape Worm; and he was strengthened in this opinion from the very great increase of my appetite, at times alarming me, without corresponding bodily strength. Some ten months since, after having vainly tried the Pomegranate, he sent to Paris and had two ounces of Kousso bought expressly for my case, and I took both doses at intervals of three months. The result we all hoped would be satisfactory for, after taking the first dose, I passed about 4 feet of Tape Worm, and the second one brought away 3½ yards; but Dr. Carew was satisfied he had not succeeded in getting the head of the worm, and indeed the constant pain satisfied me that the worm was still the bane of my existence. Dr. Carew then determined on giving your medicine a trial, and I am rejoiced to say it was entirely successful, for on the fourth dose the entire worm passed, and measured 19 feet 6½ inches in length; the head was brought out with the body, and I felt instant relief. The entire length of the worm was, including that passed by the said flower of Kousso, 34 feet and ½ of an inch. I am now gaining in flesh, and sleep soundly, a thing I had not done for years before. Any one who may want full information as to my case, may address me, or Dr. Carew, at Cheraw, S. C., which is the home of Sir, your most obliged and obedient servant,
J. CALHOUN JOHNSON.
☞ Dr. J. A. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia.
For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, Agents for the Eastern States.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING—APRIL, 1854.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, are constantly replenishing their stock of Clothing, and are fully prepared to show to their customers a choice variety of new-style garments, for Spring and Summer wear. One price, only.

IT IS ACCOMPLISHED! THE WANT OF CENTUries is supplied! In MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR OR CORDIAL we have a medicine that destroys disease, without weakening the system; that exhilarates the spirits, without entailing subsequent depression; that cures indigestion in all its forms and consequences, that restores the shattered nerves to full vigor, that regulates the bowels and the liver, that causes the constitution itself to recuperate—and that in fact answers the purpose of all stimulants, all nervine preparations, all cathartics, and all alteratives, without producing any of the unpleasant after-effects which flow from the use of ordinary medicines. The Arabian herb which forms its basis seems to be the very thing for which herbalists and physicians, chemists and pharmaceutists, have searched in all ages, and until now, searched in vain. Let the sick rejoice! The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $2 per bottle; two for $3, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 122 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.
TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsdell,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Cochs,	G. Henry Kopp,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Meriwether,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES' SHOE AND GAITER manufacturers are informed that for fine stitching of kid, enamelled morocco, patent leather, and all similar work, the new improved single-threaded Sewing Machines produce a quality of work not hitherto approached by any machine, and much superior to what it is possible to do by hand. This may seem extravagant, but it is exactly true. The right to use these machines is the mentioned, being secured by the original patent granted to Morey & Johnson, in 1849. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SEWING WOMEN.—To tailoresses, shoe and gaiter-filters, shirt-makers and sewing women, generally: all persons who are capable of procuring good work, and who wish to obtain the advantages of the best Sewing Machine in use, and to pay for the same by the profits of the Machine, can make arrangements by which, retaining for their support the full amount of their present earnings, they can in a short time become the owner of a Sewing Machine. Applications may be made to the Clerk, in the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

ORNAMENT AND UTILITY.—IF YOU WANT TO realize how these two principles can be made to harmonize, we advise you to pay a visit to the celebrated Window Shade Depôt of MR. JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st. Here you will find such an assortment of Window Shades as will satisfy you fully that these two principles can be combined, and that economy, too, can be consulted in their purchase. Mr. GREASON also offers for sale Paper Hangings, Oil Cloths, Laces, Muslin Curtains, &c., at the same kind of prices.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.—500 cases new Spring Goods, direct from auction, are now ready for exhibition at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 223 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where ladies will find the most complete assortment of Plaid, Brocade, plain and striped Silks, Broche, Cashmere and Crape Shawls, that can be found in this City. Also, the greatest assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French Ginghams, De Beige, Poplins, Challies, Pearl Silks, De Laines, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS—LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON are the most extensive Window Shade Manufacturers in the States, and they have at their Warerooms, Nos. 283½ Broadway, and 54 Beade-st., an immense stock, which they are offering at a very small advance on the cost of manufacturing. Also, a large stock of Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Damask, &c., selling off at auction prices.
All kinds of Shades made to order. A choice lot of Gold Border Shades on hand for City trade, cheap.

"STOP THIEF!" IS THE CRY OF THE CULPRIT, to direct the public from his own misdeeds.—This is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer & Co. have a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson patent. We have no suits to try in the newspapers, but shall meet them in Court whenever they dare cite us to appear. GROVER, BAKER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Patentees of the best Sewing Machines in use, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ÆOLIAN, OF T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium make, having iron frames and circular scales, at wholesale or retail, at prices low as at the factory. Horace Waler's Pianos, and a large assortment of Pianos of other celebrated make. All Pianos warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains
N. B.—Dealers will find Mr. W.'s large catalogue one of the best in the City to select from.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GAITER BOOTS, SPRING STYLE.—CANTRELL, of No. 336 Bowery, has a very superior assortment of ladies' gaiter boots, manufactured expressly for the Spring season, and those who wish to encase their feet in very elegant coverings should not fail to patronize his establishment. His charges are very low, those for very neat and durable gaiters being only twelve and fourteen shillings per pair. Call and make an inspection of gaiters, slippers, ties, buskins, &c.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 218 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF FURNITURE advertised by us to take place on the 5th of April, at the residence of Charles A. Haddonne, Esq., No. 21 West 16th-st., is withdrawn at the request of Mr. H., he having disposed of his house and the principal part of his furniture by private sale.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Bank Note Engravers and Printers, 51 Nicholas Bank Building, No. 7 Wall-st., and DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Exchange, Philadelphia. Stock, Corporation, and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stocks and Deposits, &c.

LADIES' EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FRESH fashionable Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at the new establishment lately opened at No. 573 Broadway.
The store to let, fixtures and two years' lease for sale—the most central location in the City, directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MARKET REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to his customers and the public, who have so kindly appreciated his ability in selecting choice delicacies for their tables, and hopes to meet a continuance of the same, at No. 894 Broadway, where he removes to on April 3, from 17th-st., opposite Union-square. ARNEST FINK.

W. & C. T. ROWE'S CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH WAREHOUSE, No. 279 Hudson-st., near Canal, under the Union Hotel. A large assortment of new and beautiful styles Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and lower priced Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Window Shades, &c. Moderate expenses enable us to sell at the lowest prices.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well-made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 106 Fulton-st.

No. 84 NASSAU-STREET—GORDON, PRINTER.—Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, Labels, &c., printed at short notice, on the very lowest terms.
Remember—"Original" Yankee Presses.
GORDON'S, No. 84 Nassau-st.

MELODIONS.—THE DOUBLE-KEYED MELODIONS of Goodman & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. SMITH, for which HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is sole agent, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

TO THE LADIES.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED Lace and Embroidery store of JOHN MADDEN, No. 357 Broadway, to be rebuilt and remodeled, on 1st June, 1854. The immense stock has to be sold to realize the cash. The goods must be sold at any price.

"THE FALLING OUT" BETWEEN CUTTING and Breckinridge, has nothing to do with the falling out of the human hair. Restorative, BARKER'S CLEANLY TONIQUE. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Headquarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY HOLDS HIS REGULAR semi-weekly sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars we refer to his advertisement in another part of this paper.

BUYERS OF CARPETING, &c., WILL FIND IT TO their interest to examine the extensive stock of foreign and domestic manufactures, at the warehouse of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 433 Pearl-st., near Madison. Importers of and Dealers in carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

BELLS.—MENEELEY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

WE SHALL EXPOSE FOR SALE ON MONDAY next, the best assortment of Crape Shawls, Rich Silks and other Spring Goods, to be found this side the City.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSEN, No. 43 Catharine-st.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

How Things are Managed in Cuba—Condition of the Slaves.

The following is an extract of a letter from a recent visitor to Cuba, which we find in the Troy Whig:

...Let me add a few words by way of farewell to Cuba, having reference particularly to its laws and police regulations. Those are all based on the theory that a people to be well governed must be kept in servile submission, and accordingly the inhabitants rely mainly on a strict system of inquisitive police. This applies not only to citizens but to strangers visiting the Island, who will soon perceive that they are jealously watched, and every movement scanned by an Argus-eyed Government. I have before mentioned the delays and extortions to which every one must submit before he can obtain a permit to land. After this he might reasonably expect that his troubles were over, but in fact they have only commenced.

On reaching his hotel, every person is required to register his name, age, condition, residence and occupation, in a book kept for that purpose, and this statement, together with the landing permits, is then sent to the Commissary of Police for that district in which he may chance to be located. If for any reason he should desire to change his hotel and move to another quarter of the city, authority to do so must be obtained from the Commissary and registered in the district to which he removes. Then if he has any curiosity to visit the interior of the Island, he must again call on our friend the Commissary and obtain a passport for that purpose. By taking with him some one who understands the rapes, he may get an audience of the great functionary in the course of an hour, and possibly obtain his permit on the day of making application. Otherwise he will be fortunate if, after standing outside for two or three hours in a crowd strongly cheered with garlic, he succeeds in gaining admittance. And in that case he will probably get the important paper in the course of the following day. The fee for this document is comparatively light, but it is only good for fifteen days, and if it is then at the option of officials whether to renew it or not. But under the most favorable circumstances a stranger can remain on the Island only three months, unless he is willing to profess the Roman Catholic religion, take the oath of allegiance to Spain, and become a domiciled citizen.

Yet it is no trifling matter, even to get away. The traveler at this point finds himself in the condition of one who having crept on his hand and knees through the narrow entrance to a cave, discovers that he must repeat the same process in order to get out. We must again call on the worthy Commissary, who, after the usual amount of Spanish formality, procures him a passport to leave the Island, receiving therefor the trifling compensation of six dollars. But residents of Cuba often find great difficulty in obtaining these permits to travel, and it is frequently granted only on certain specified conditions. Thus in a case which occured recently—a domiciled American citizen sought permission to visit the United States, but was refused a passport, unless he would agree never to return to Cuba. If such tyranny as this does not prevail to hatred and retaliation, then the people on whom it is exercised have lost manly spirit and deserve to live in abject slavery. Let me give you an instance, showing how far this petty Government will stoop in order to seek an opportunity of exercising its arbitrary power. One evening our enterprising landlord proposed to get up a little dance for the guests of his house, and as if it was strictly a private affair, he omitted to procure the license which is necessary for a public ball. At eight o'clock the music arrived and so did a police officer to prevent the dance. Here was a dilemma and no mistake. But fortunately a Spanish gentleman was present who had much personal influence with the Captain General, and by his exertions, after two hours suspense, a special permit was procured allowing the dance to proceed.

A case of interference on the part of the Government, even smaller than the foregoing, was told me by a wealthy Creole lady, whom I met several times in Havana. It seems that about a year since she was desirous of having a little company at her house, and had, accordingly, issued a number of invitations to her friends. But, before the appointed evening, an order arrived actually forbidding the assemblage; and though efforts were made to rescind it, the authorities obstinately refused. So the lady was compelled to recall her invitations, and quietly submit to the affront. It can hardly be credited that such a mean, dastardly tyranny exists in a country, by courtesy, termed civilized. Yet such is the fact; and I could continue till your patience became exhausted, stating similar acts of despotism which have fallen under my own cognizance, or of which I have been informed from most authentic sources. The only merit which the Government can claim is that of consistency. It suspects and watches all alike—foreigners, subjects, and even the agents it makes use of to oppress them. The soldiers stationed on the Island are all brought from Old Spain; and, as a further precaution, the regiments are changed every three years, lest, by a longer residence, they should acquire any sympathy with the Creole inhabitants. In the other branches of the Government the same course is pursued; and I was told by a gentleman who has every means of knowing, that not a single officer in the Colonial service is of Creole origin.

Yet in spite of all these precautions, and of this strict system of Police, there are few countries where crime exists to a greater extent than in this same Island of Cuba. Even within the shadow of Moro Castle, robberies are committed in broad daylight, and the offender almost always escapes with impunity. A gentleman from New-Orleans told me that he was traveling a few weeks since, with his wife and servant, on one of the most frequented roads in the interior of the Island. They were all on horseback—the servant being some distance in the rear—when of a sudden they were set upon by three armed men, and with difficulty managed to make their escape. The servant, however, was caught, stripped of all he had, and then allowed to go on his way. This is but a single instance of what occurs almost daily. In fact, all the roads in the interior are infested by a cowardly set of rascals called *Retiros*, who live and thrive by plundering travelers, not because the authorities lack the ability to check them, but because they are not disposed to do so. Their time is more profitably occupied in plundering than it would be in protecting, and perhaps from a similarity of pursuit, they have a tender regard for these more undisguised free-booters.

A word or two in relation to Slavery in Cuba, and I have done. I believe that, as a general thing, the negroes there are treated with less leniency than in the United States. This is certainly so with regard to the plantation slaves, who, for half the year, are compelled to work 19 or 20 hours daily. On many of the plantations, they are allowed, during the sugar season, only three or four hours for eating and sleeping, and the consequence is that few of them ever attain an age of more than 30 years. I am glad to learn a few planters, mostly Americans, have adopted more lenient rules for the treatment of their negroes. Yet, in one respect, the laws of Cuba are certainly favorable to the slaves; I refer to those provisions by which they can purchase their freedom at a certain fixed sum, on the receipt of which their owners are bound to liberate them. The consequence is that the slaves have something to hope for, become industrious and frugal, and often succeed in acquiring enough to purchase their freedom. In this they are greatly aided by the *guilds* or *clubs* of free negroes, who contribute a certain portion of their earnings toward the liberation of their brethren. And not unfrequently they succeed in drawing prizes from the Government lottery, which is by the way a favorite mode of gambling with all classes. I have seen the entrance to this office completely blockaded with a crowd of the most motley nature, pressing eagerly forward to obtain chances for the next grand scheme. Among them were Spaniards, Creoles, Coolies and half-naked negroes, all reaching forward with gold pieces in their hands, and exhibiting equal anxiety to obtain a chance for the prize. It is said that the people have great faith in this lottery, and consider it perfectly fair, but like everything else in Cuba, it tends to support a corrupt despotic Power, and this alone is enough to condemn it.

For my own part I freely admit that I visited Havana with decidedly conservative feelings, and opposed generally to the scheme of Cuban annexation. But my short experience has satisfied me, that this measure would become of incalculable benefit not only to the United States but the Island of Cuba, and that ere long it will be consummated I have little doubt. The people of both countries are in favor of it, and all the efforts of degenerate Spain, backed by England and France, cannot alter its destiny. Let it come, the sooner the better, for it is a star, worthy a high place in the galaxy of freedom.

Your's truly, VIATOR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association**—Has been formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, convenient to the City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-organized combination, save to them the profits which usually accrue to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the communication upon which will be only 20 minutes, and the cars are run every half hour throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the property is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for a commodious lot, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $175, which is small weekly installments. The Association already numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 195 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.
R. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Birthday of Henry Clay.**—Ninth Annual Festival of the CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION, at the Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854. Members can obtain Tickets of W. E. DUDON, the Agent, or of the undersigned, at his office, corner Bowery and Broome-sts., under the Bowery Bank.

JAMES L. BERRIEN, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**—WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send their new catalogues, with reduced prices, comprising extra large-sized Trees, for immediate bearing or ornament, to postpaid applicants; and they may also be obtained at No. 113 Chambers-st. All trees delivered at New-York, or forwarded as directed.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A number of members of this Association will make an excursion to this property THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, April 3. Persons who desire to inspect this property with a view to becoming members, will find this a favorable opportunity. Stages will leave Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ **Important to Ladies and Dress-Makers.**—Madame DEMOREST a first grand opening of Patterns of all the most fashionable and prevailing styles of Paris, London, and New-York Fashions, will take place TO-MORROW, 4th instant, at her new emporium and first-premium Dress-Making establishment, No. 375 Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Some one has said: "There is always a leading man in every undertaking." Judging from the report of the Crystal Palace Committee implies something: "Awarded to D. F. BROWN the only Silver Medal for the best specimens of Off-Hand, Commercial, and Ornamental Penmanship and Pen-Drawing, with special approbation for unequaled skill in his Art." Mr. BROWN'S unprecedented reputation as a teacher, makes him a formidable rival to the whole writing-master fraternity; excelling, as he does, both in execution and the power of imparting instruction, he draws all first-class pupils. He has long been desirous of connecting Book-Keeping and Commercial Arithmetic with his Writing Academy, to thoroughly fit young men for the store and counting-room; but not being satisfied with anything second-rate, he has waited till he could make arrangements, such as he has now completed, worthy of the fullest confidence of the public. As an inducement, Mr. B. will give a course of Off-Hand Writing to any student in Book-Keeping, gratis! Pupils received daily. Academy No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Theological Discussion.**—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures Teach the Final Salvation of all Men?* The affirmative of the above question will be taken by Rev. THOMAS J. SAWYER, D.D., Pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church, and the negative by Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church in this City. The Discussion will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, and continuing, probably, the three immediately succeeding evenings, and the four corresponding evenings of the following week, or till closed by mutual consent of the parties. To pay expenses, an Admission fee will be charged. Tickets for the whole Discussion, $1; for a single evening, 25 cents; for sale at W. HALL & SON'S, corner Broadway and Park-place; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 75 Bowery; *Ambassador* office, No. 548 Broadway, and at the door.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association—Notice.**—In consequence of the existent necessity of a thorough revision of the property of the Association, and the proper corrections of the catalogue, prior to removing, the library will be closed against the delivery of books on and after SATURDAY, April 9, and closed finally against after the receipt or delivery on the 13th inst. The reading room will continue open, as usual, until further notice. Members are urgently requested to return their books within the time specified. By order

WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 3. This Association has purchased a beautiful tract of land, situated upon the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, three miles from the ferries; easy of access, and in the midst of improvements. All who desire to avail themselves of its advantages are requested to attend the meetings, and learn further particulars. JOHN WILSON, President.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. An adjourned Conversational Meeting will also be held this evening. Subject—*The Vegetable Garden*.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Dr. Doremus's Third Lecture**, on the *Recent Discoveries of Science Applied to History & Creation*, will be delivered at the N. Y. Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. APPLETONS, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, and at Messrs. EVANS & DICKERSON'S, No. 697 Broadway.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—The owners of property in Mount Vernon are requested to attend a meeting of the above Association, to be held at Eagle Hall, corner of Delancy and Chrystie-sts., on MONDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN STEVENS, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Low Rents and Small Profits.**—Our friends and the public are reminded that we are still at the old stand, No. 454 Pearl-st., near Chatham-st., and trust we shall be able to show as choice an assortment of carpetings, floor oil-cloths, &c., of every style and price, as can be found in the City, without taxing our customers to pay the enormous rents of other locations.

BAILEY & BROTHERS.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 3. A few shares in this Association may be obtained by making immediate application. On this occasion, it is particularly requested that every member will endeavor to be present.

E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **Temperance.**—Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, of Philadelphia, will lecture on *Temperance*, MONDAY EVENING, April 3, in Rev. T. K. Beecher's Church, on South 9th-st., Williamsburg. Tickets of admission, 12½ cents; children, 6¼ cents. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, Brokers, and all classes of the mercantile community that require a perfect security against fire and burglary, will find it to their interest to examine LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE and BANK LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have them, and a still larger proportion of the specie and paper circulation of this City are nightly deposited in these Safes. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protectors, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of all the Safes sold for use in this City are furnished by this Company, while the Salamander and other sheet iron Safes find their market in less favored localities. We challenge the world to a fire and burglar test of Safes, at the Crystal Palace, with the use of Safes and method of testing defined, which, with our descriptive circular and references, we enclose to communications of inquiry. An assortment always on hand at the Company's depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st.

MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Rack Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames, made to order on the same principle.

PAGING MACHINES—CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using, making or vending Paging Machines known as the TOWNE and EXCELSIOR MACHINES, as said Machines are direct infringement, upon the McADAM'S PAGING MACHINES, and legal measures will be taken with all trespassers.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1854.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

PER CONTRA.—The above advertisement has appeared in the papers, and calls for a reply, inasmuch as it purports to be stating facts—though it will not probably mislead where the attending party is known. I not only deem the assertion that I have infringed McAdam a FALSE one, but am willing and desirous to test the question before a Court of law. My Paging Machines are for sale, with a full guarantee, at No. 114 Nassau-st., the merits of which can be attested to by many of the leading Bank-book firms in this City.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1854.

EDWARD TOWN, Patentee.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at their office, in the city of St. Louis, until 5 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of May next, for the Grading, Masonry, &c., of the first division of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, extending from Franklin Depôt, the present terminus of the road, some 40 miles west of St. Louis, to the crossing of the Gasconade River, a distance of about 70 miles. The line will be subdivided into sections of about one mile each, and proposals may be made for one or more sections. The line, plans, profiles, specifications, form of contract, &c., will be ready for inspection on and after the 1st day of May next. The work to be let in large, or small sums. The location, one-half hour's ride from 32d-st, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 362 6th-av., and No. 238 9th-av.

FALSE MOUSTACHES are better than none, but all can have real ones if they will use my ONGUENT, which will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't injure the skin. $1 a bottle, $4 50 per half dozen, sent to any part of the country. GRAHAM, No. 67 Ann-st.; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RED ASH COAL.—SPOHN AND LEWIS VEIN BY THE CARGO.—The trade are respectfully advised that the subscribers are prepared to supply, in greatly increased quantities, this highly celebrated article of Coal, from their mines at "Belmont" and "Cumbola," on favorable terms, delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond, or by Canal from Fort Carbon.

F. TYLER & SON, No. 76 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS.—The CHESHIRE GLASS COMPANY are now prepared to execute orders for rough plate glass of superior color and strength, from ¼ to 1½ inches thick, at favorable prices. Architects, builders, and contractors are requested to call and examine the article at the Company's depôt, No. 442 Broadway.

M. COLBURN, General Agent.

DR. POWELL, OCULIST, AURIST, &c.—Attends exclusively to diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway, where can be procured his "Treatise on the Eye." Also, Artificial Eyes, which are inserted without an operation, and will move and look exactly like the natural eye.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Just received from London Lime mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Bay Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOYT, No. 324 Water-st.

RICH FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS—At wholesale and retail.

CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. E. TAYLOR has removed to No. 28 East 16th-st., between 6th-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as waiter and chambermaid; by a respectable family, by one, and as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook in a private family, by one; and as laundress or as chamber-maid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 134 12th-st., West of 5th-av., basement, front room. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a country produce store. Could indisence some Eastern trade. Salary not so much an object as a good situation. Good Boston and New-York references given as to business qualifications and character. Address J. F. W., Lovejoy's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant young woman, as lady's maid, or take care of a child; to go to England and back; does not get sea-sick. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, corner of Pearl-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended, steady young woman, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Willing to make herself generally useful, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a steady woman, as a good cook and to wash and iron; is an excellent baker, and can take charge in dairy work if required. Has good City reference. Call at No. 68 7th-av.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants for every kind of domestic work, Cooks, Laundresses, Chambermaids, washing girls, girls for housework, Nurses; French and German servants, Ladies' maids, Nurses and Cooks, waiters, Farmers, Coachmen, Gardeners and Mechanics, always obtained at MORRIS & COHNERTS' establishment, No 267 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House. Only the most respectable help admitted at this establishment.

TEACHER WANTED.—An unmarried man who is capable of instructing in penmanship, and to take the oversight of the pupils for a few hours each day, when out of school, in a boarding school of forty boys, about thirty miles from the City. It is desirable that he be capable also of taking some of the classes in the English department. An Episcopalian preferred. Apply to Mr. W. S. McLAURIN, at NORTON'S Bookstore, No. 71 Chambers-st., at 4½ o'clock P. M.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Two or more families who wish to have their children instructed together, by a careful master, may obtain the services of a lady who by education and experience is well qualified for the charge. The course of study includes English, French, and Music. References of the highest order. Address J. W. K., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

CLOTHING SALESMAN WANTED—One who is experienced in City retail trade, capable, &c., and willing to devote his undivided energies to business, may obtain a permanent situation at J. PAYNTAR'S, No 217 Greenwich-st., one door above Vesey-st. Also, thin coat and pantaloon hands wanted.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful, and most interesting business adapted to either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day, may profit by this, and this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

AGENTS WANTED—In each State, to sell the Rights of Otis' Patent Insulated Lightning Conductor, the only method of absolute protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Great inducements offered. Address the Proprietors, Lyon Manufacturing Company, No. 343 Broadway.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

BONNET FINISHERS WANTED—Three first-rate Straw Bonnet Finishers, to whom the best wages and constant employment will be given. Also, three first-class Milliners. Apply at No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WANTED—Of business habits, to assist as Salesman and Collector in a Mahogany and Lumber business. The applicant should be either a cabinet-maker or one having some knowledge of the mahogany business. The best of references will be required. Apply at No. 442 Washington-st., corner Desbrosses.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—About 19 years of age, to attend a retail grocery. One that has some knowledge of the business, and can give reference as to honesty, morality, &c., and willing to make himself generally useful. An American. Apply No. 182 4th-st., near 6th-av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a retail boot and shoe store. An American, without a family, acquainted with the business, and can give the best of reference as to character, may apply at No. 55 Catharine-st.

J. BRISTOLLS.

BOY FOUND—In Westchester County, near McComb's Dam; a lad about 9 years old, calling himself EDWARD HENDERSON. Information may be obtained from JAMES ANDERSON, No. 40 Dey-st., New-York.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—Can accurately be suited at the office of the Society for the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In New-Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, not above Morristown, and not farther than two miles from a station, from 50 to 75 acres, part in wood; without buildings, would answer. The land must be located in a healthy part, and must be free from the white weed. Possession required this Fall after the crops are housed. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, J. H. C., Box No. 2,443, Post-Office, New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—From the 20th of May or 1st of June, by a young gentleman and wife, consisting of small parlor and bedroom, with basement, or the whole of the second floor. The VIIth or VIIIth Wards preferred. Address—stating terms, which must be moderate—Box No. 99 Chatham-square Post-Office. References exchanged.

HOUSE WANTED—A first class dwelling, situate between the 4th and 7th-ave. and 4th and 35th-sts Part of the purchase money to be paid in choice property, paying a large interest, located within a few hours' ride of this City, and the balance in cash. Apply to C. S. SWIFT, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FLUSHING.—Wanted to hire, for a family of three persons, in or near Flushing, a house, furnished or unfurnished, with garden and stable attached. Address Box No. 573 N. Y. Post-Office.

POST-OFFICE BOX WANTED—Address D. H. W., Box No. 1,956 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman of a quiet disposition is desirous of obtaining a home in a small private family; a small and neatly furnished room with full board; would like to be permanent. Location not above 4th-st., and within a few blocks of Broadway or Bowery. Unexceptionable references given. Address, stating terms, &c., MANHATTAN, *Daily Times* office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location; No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Several families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms for the Summer, in a pleasant village on the Hudson. Terms moderate. Ready May 1. For particulars address Box No. 3,254 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—From and after May 1, by two young men, in a respectable private family. Address, stating full particulars, H. & N., *Times* office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extensive room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND ATTENDANCE—With partial board, in a private family, house having all the modern improvements, is wanted by a single gentleman. Location between Broadway and 6th-av., and 15th and 25-sts. References given and required. Address S. P. B., this office.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 280 West 26th-st.

LODGINGS—For one or two single gentlemen, in a pleasant furnished room, on reasonable terms, in a respectable family. Apply at No. 29 Chestnut-st., near Madison and Pearl-sts.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Patrons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stage at Hoboken. For circulars, apply to N. W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No. 2; or, address the Principal.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

NEW HOTEL—Has just opened on the European plan, on the corner of Broadway and 9th-st. The house is well arranged, and the rooms are all neatly furnished. They are obtainable in suits for families, or singly for individuals. Single rooms from $2 to $3 per week; suits, from $5 to $30.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York.—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY CORNER FRANLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK—Is now open for the accommodation of the public. JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor. WM. HEMINOWAY, Superintendent

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,500—AN ELEGANT SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE—On a corner of a first-class thoroughfare, with a private entrance for ladies, richly decorated with large plate mirrors, beautifully painted with white zinc paint, and tastefully gilded—in prime order and doing a good business. An old stand. Rent low. Apply to G. W. SIMERS, No. 85 Chambers-st., up stairs, room No. 8.

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—In a respectable neighborhood will be sold cheap, as the present occupant is compelled to leave from ill health. Apply at Messrs THOMAS & MAXWELL'S, Druggists, No. 86 William-st., New York.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Consisting of a Friction Calender, set of Steam Drying Cylinders, Winding Machine, &c. Also, Steam Power to let, with well lighted rooms, 22 by 96 feet deep. Inquire at the corner 1st-av. and 3d-st., Paris Print Works.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD ESTABLISHED PAINT STORE FOR SALE—With Lease. Doing a good business; situated on one of the principal avenues. Inquire of CHARLES D. PRICE, No. 37 6th-av.

PATENT WATER-TIGHT BASEMENTS, &c.—The subscriber has discovered a new method of rendering basements, sub-cellars, vaults, and cisterns, perfectly water-tight, and proof against rats, &c., and is now prepared to make contracts to that effect. All work guaranteed. J. F. LEMOULNIER, Architect and Civil Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, room No. 32.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 240 West 26th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR APRIL—The [illegible] MONTHLY MAGAZINE [illegible] of THACKERAY'S [illegible] novel, "THE NEWCOMES," [illegible] by DOYLE'S graphic and spirited [illegible], which add greatly to the interest of the work, and will hereafter be regularly given with each successive number. The Publishers hope to surpass the numerous, their previous labor nor expense will be spared in the endeavor to render the Magazine still more attractive than it has been hitherto. It will be conducted upon the same general plan which has rendered it so universally popular; seeking to present, with the utmost attainable elegance of style, the choicest current of the BEST READING MATTER which the wide ranges of American and European Literature will afford.

CONTENTS.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN NEW-MEXICO. By G. D. BREWERTON. ILLUSTRATIONS—Portrait of Frémont —Road Scene—View between Taos and Santa Fé—Father Ignatio—Grand Entrée into Santa Fé—Gambling Saloon in Santa Fé—Lady Tules—The Padre wins—View of Santa Fé—Navajo in War Costume—Head of a Navajo—Ruins of the Catholic Church at Pecos—Ruins of Aztec Temple at Pecos—Whirlwind on the Prairies—Effect of the Mirage.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. ILLUSTRATIONS, *from Original Drawings by* DOYLE—Approach to Dresden—Death of Duroc—March of Conscripts —Asleep on the Field of Battle—After the Battle—Napoleon and Metternich in Council—Map of the Campaign in Saxony—Map of Dresden and Vicinity.

ENGLISH AND PRINCIPLES—ABROAD—FLORENCE. ILLUSTRATIONS—The Strozzi Palace—The Brothers of Pity.

A TRUE STORY OF AN ACTRESS.
FROZEN AND THAWED.
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
ROYAL AMUSEMENTS IN JAVA.
THE NEW COMEDIE. MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. By W. M. THACKERAY. With nine Illustrations by DOYLE.

CHAPTER XIII. In which Thomas Newcome sings his last Song.
CHAPTER XIV. Park Lane.
CHAPTER XV. The Old Ladies.
CHAPTER XVI. In which Mr. Sherrick lets his House in Fitzroy-square.

BLANCHETTE—A FAIRY TALE.
THE ACCESSION OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.
WHY MY UNCLE WAS A BACHELOR.
ABOARD A SPERM-WHALER.
CHRISTOPHER NORTH:
A RUSSIAN GENERAL OF THE OLD SCHOOL.
THE GHOST OF A LOVE STORY.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—*United States*: Debates upon and Passage of the Nebraska Bill in the Senate—Pacific Railroad Bill—The Homestead Bill —United States Senator from California—Walker's Sonora Expedition—Indian Disturbances in Oregon—Hudson's Bay Company in Washington Territory—The Black Warrior at Havana. *Great Britain*: Preparations for War—New Reform Bill—Debates on the Eastern Question. *France*: The Emperor's Letter to Archbishop Marie—Prospective Appointment of the Russian Ambassador—Attitude of Austria—Significant Hint in the *Moniteur*—Position of Prussia—Skirmishes on the Danube—Insurrection in Albania—Russian Explosion in Persia.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—THE SACREDNESS OF THE HUMAN BODY—Universality of the Feeling—Selfhood still existing in the Body—Doctrine of the Resurrection—"Redemption of the Body"—Reverentiary Intuition—Claim of Science—Claim of the Mart—The First Exaggerated—The Second Intolerable—Effect of the Mercantile Ring—Demoralizing Tendency—The Pauper—The Criminal—Lazarus and Dives—The Ghoule of Mammon—Classical Mode of Burning the Body —Objections to it—Would render Obsolete much of the Language of Scripture—Hymns and Liturgies—Origin of the Classical Mode—Importance of the Question.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—Crystal Palace—Fancy Stock Jobbing—Dry, Sly and Lye—Exploded Bubbles—A Moral Easy Chair—The Italian Opera—Italian Music a Luxury—Secret of Operatic Success in Europe—Historical Inferential—Popular Taste for Music—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Sontag—Alboni—Thillon—Jenny Lind—Stage out American—The Opera Houses—Grau—Gratiñde—Opera—Its Metropolitan Hall—Its History—A Concert—Past Life—Melancholy Results—American Life a Picture without Toes—Spending Money—Astor Library—A Gallery of Casts —Its Value and Possibility—statues and Pictures—Yankees and the Fine Arts—Greek and Roman Art—An Easy Chair wishing to be Rich—Ante-Argumentos—Civil Engineer—Domestic Scenes—Jeroboam's less expressible—Nahant Redivivus—Boston Bay and Arcadia—The Great Clothes Question—Mr. Sandford's Dress Coat—Black the Color of Republics—Thin Jokes—Buncombe Editors—Ambassador of the King of the Cannibal Islands—Yellow Trousers—Diplomatic Functions and Beef Skins—Philosophy of Diplomacy—Poor Richard—Liveries—The Duellist—Mr. Soulé—Marguerite de Bourgogne—Alexandre Dumas—"Honor"—Pocket-Picking—Proper Chastisement—Convict Hanging the Sheriff—Direful Case—The Real Question—What is the Case—Kindly Tradition—Clothes Again—A Frog he would a-fighting go—Balls in the Palace and in Me. Turgot's Leg. —*Hon!*

EDITOR'S DRAWER—April Sights—Small Fee—Cuban Custom—What is Death—Railway Anecdote—Cures for Intemperance—Running in the Family—The Blind Wife—School for Nurses—Napoleon at St. Helena—A Rat Story —The Fascination Completed—Woman—A Large Head—The Real Meaning—I am Old and Blind—A solemn Soliloquy—Letter from Daniel Webster—The Beggar's Portion—A pleasant Prospect—Horticultural Anecdote—Juvenile Theology—Quince—The Major's Adventures—An irreformable Drunkard—Pared to a T—Poor Tom Campbell.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*Books of the Month—Foreign Literary Intelligence.*

COMICALITIES, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.—ILLUSTRATIONS—The Mustache Movement—The Young Couple—An Accommodating Organ—The Tables all Wrong.

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—ILLUSTRATIONS (*Furnished by* BRODIE *in advance of their appearance*)—Promenade and Evening Costumes—Chemisette—Sleeve—Child's Dress.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS each. Covers furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Seven Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circul

Imports from the Port of New-York.

Statement of Specie, in Foreign Ports, for the week ending and including March 30, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1853.		1854.	
	Bbls.	Values.	Bbls.	Values.
Liverpool	6,256	$31,088	7,511	$39,437
London	10,333	52,317	—	—
Glasgow	1,596	12,430	—	—
[illegible]	—	—	1,000	9,000
[illegible]	—	—	20	140
[illegible]	—	—	2,400	14,257
[illegible] America	2,000	13,143	174	1,000
[illegible] Guiana	—	—	150	1,323
[illegible] West Indies	700	4,360	900	5,611
[illegible] West Indies	705	3,871	1,221	9,514
[illegible] Guiana	601	3,566	—	—
[illegible]	546	3,951	1,210	10,012
[illegible]	619	3,997	230	2,474
[illegible] Granada	200	1,646	230	1,784
[illegible] Republic	2,500	14,041	—	—
[illegible]	2,506	21,673	—	—
[illegible]	20	116	200	1,630
[illegible] America	—	—	125	996
Total for the week	27,600	$194,794	16,300	$130,469
Total 34 week Mch.	21,696	111,395	27,307	232,588
Total 32 week Mch.	47,565	273,767	18,988	154,982
Total 1st week Mch.	43,168	255,824	15,767	139,967
Total in Feb.	143,809	849,923	120,363	1,134,536
Total in Jan.	96,629	570,346	187,493	1,894,310
Since Jan. 1	$364,968	$2,253,796	385,127	$3,165,292

	WHEAT. Bushels.	Values.	Bushels.	Values.
Liverpool	47,569	$65,598	48,364	$67,636
London	4,189	5,960	—	—
Glasgow	10,990	13,974	—	—
Total for the week	62,728	$85,606	46,364	$67,636
Total 34 week Mch.	39,177	57,090	45,501	67,076
Total 1st week Mch.	57,560	70,333	75,488	124,632
Total 52 week Mch.	38,698	57,707	71,673	148,523
Total in Feb.	135,948	237,396	260,489	573,641
Total in Jan.	284,461	395,388	517,483	999,128
Since Jan. 1	502,274	$753,206	1,036,403	$1,980,648

	COTTON. Bales.	Values.	Bales.	Values.
Liverpool	2,501	$128,839	4,088	$343,345
Glasgow	762	33,241	—	—
Havre	2,767	114,373	414	35,465
Hamb'g	34	1,680	—	—
Bkm.	1,732	79,127	—	—
Oporto	67	3,800	—	—
Bremen	12	4,215	—	—
Total for the week	8,365	$364,748	5,339	$378,810
Total 34 week Mch.	3,778	176,823	6,977	324,210
Total 52 week Mch.	5,629	230,296	6,294	309,297
Total 1st week Mch.	3,796	187,127	8,325	438,680
Total in February	16,939	856,893	30,988	1,436,584
Total in January	10,239	518,563	30,471	1,661,399
Since 1st January	53,403	2,599,097	79,485	$3,823,964

	CORN. Bbls. & bus.	Values.	Bushels.	Values.
Liverpool	11,461	$7,306	113,112	$97,240
Cork	—	—	21,856	18,600
British North America	2,200	1,578	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	100	86
British West Indies	350	240	900	1,648
French West Indies	2,870	1,725	—	—
Cuba	—	—	330	294
Total for the week	16,881	$10,543	134,333	$117,260
Previously	316,848	217,384	1,304,983	1,232,819
Since Jan. 1	333,729	$227,727	1,439,815	$1,350,079

	BEEF. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	100	$	100	$2,150
Glasgow	100	1,989	—	—
British West Indies	60	840	9	108
Dutch West Indies	121	708	146	675
French West Indies	510	6,295	—	—
Cuba	5	60	65	780
Hayti	20	165	17	302
Porto Rico	281	4,271	10	85
Guiana	—	—	—	—
Africa	—	—	10	128
Total for the week	1,097	$14,327	357	$4,228
Previously	18,140	301,947	19,573	346,978
Since January 1	19,237	$316,274	19,930	$351,196

	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	119	$2,097	—	$
London	255	5,314	—	—
Glasgow	66	963	—	—
Hamb'g	350	6,851	—	—
British North America	446	6,746	150	2,225
British Guiana	—	—	81	1,257
British West Indies	113	1,902	138	1,709
Dutch West Indies	6	81	11	158
Cape	—	—	50	857
Hayti	146	2,198	280	4,528
New-Granada	107	1,563	—	—
Australia	344	6,000	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	18	165
Africa	—	—	26	315
Total for the week	1,997	$34,455	749	$11,204
Previously	13,946	272,009	17,460	333,749
Since January 1	15,943	$306,464	18,209	$344,953

RECAPITULATION.

	1853.		1854.		
	Bbls.	Values.	Bbls.	Values.	
Flour, bbls	27,600	$194,794	16,339	$130,469	
Wheat, bushels	62,728	85,606	46,364	67,636	
Cotton, bales	8,365	364,746	5,230	378,810	
Corn, bushels	16,881	10,543	134,332	117,260	
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	810	3,636	811	3,151	
Beef, bbls. and tcs	1,097	14,327	257	4,228	
Pork, bbls	1,997	34,455	749	11,204	
Total Produce for the week		$707,907		$842,788	
Total Miscellaneous		579,567		974,450	
Total exports for the week		$1,286,974		$1,817,238	
Total previously		11,705,346		17,978,459	
Total exports since Jan. 1		13,992,320		$19,795,797	

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 1.

$2,000	Hudson Con. Bds.	83	200	Parker Vein Coal	.o 7½
3,000	N. Indiana Bonds.	95	350	do	.s30 7½
1,000	H.C. R.R. Bs. x int	82	50	do	.s10 7½
10,000	N.Y. Cn. R.R. Bs.	s10 94	200	do	.b30 7½
5,000	do	s3 94	300	do	.b3 7½
5,000	Jamaica Imp. Bs.	b3 100	5	Crystal Palace	39
10	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	111½	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	107½
10	Ocean Bank	94	20	do	.b30 108
100	Morris Canal	.s3 15½	100	do	.s3 107½
100	Canton Co	.s10 26	200	do	.s60 107½
100	do	.s3 25½	70	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	74
100	do	.s3 26	11	Galena & Chi. R. R.	121
300	do	.s3 25	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	.b30 91
100	do	.b60 27½	45	do	91
400	do	.s60 26	100	Erie Railroad	74½
200	do	.30½	100	do	74½
25	do	.30½	100	do	.c 74½
2,000	N. J. Zinc Co	.s3 9	250	do	.c 74½
20	do	.s3 8½	100	do	.c 74½
200	do	.s3 8½	450	do	.s30 74½
200	do	.s3 8½	550	do	.c 74½
20	Flor. & Keyport Co	2½	250	do	.s3 74½
100	Flor. & Key. Jt. Stk.	b10 6½	150	do	74½
100	do	.s3 6½	250	do	.s30 74½
200	do	.b10 6½	150	do	.b60 75
100	Go'd Hill Mine	.b3 3½	500	do	.c 74½
200	Penn. & L. Zinc Co	.s3 3	200	do	.c 74½
700	do	.s10 3	350	do	.c 74½
1100	Nicar. Transit Co	29½	200	do	.b60 75
200	do	.s60 26½	100	do	.b60 75
1000	do	.b3 26½	1150	do	.s30 74½
200	do	26½	150	do	.s30 74½
100	Cumber. Coal Co	.s3 30	150	do	.s30 74½
100	do	.b3 30	100	do	.s30 74½
100	do	30	200	Har'em Railroad	.b60 54
200	do	.s60 30	50	L. Island Railroad	31
100	do	.s10 30	200	Nor & Wor. R. R.	.s60 55½
200	do	.s60 29½	200	Reading Railroad	.s60 76
100	do	29½	150	do	.s3 76
200	do	29½	400	do	76
200	do	.b30 29½	100	do	.b30 77
200	do	.b10 30	200	do	.b60 77½
25	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	100	150	Hn. L. R. Railroad	.s60 66
25	do	99½	50	do	.c 66

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	California 7s, 70	87	300	Parker V. Coal Co	.s30 7½
4,000	Ill. Cen. Bds. ex int	81	30	Michigan Cent. R. R.	107
2,000	do	c 61½	10	Rome Watertown R.	94
5,000	Hud. Canal Co. Bs.	83	75	N. Y. & N. Hav. R. R.	93
1,000	McCulloch Gold	7½	5	Erie Railroad	74½
200	do	.b60 7½	150	do	.b15 74½
100	Flor. & Keyport Co.	2½	100	do	.b30 75
100	Flor. & K. Jt. Stk	.b3 6½	100	do	.s3 74½
200	do	6½	100	do	.s60 74½
200	do	.b10 7	100	do	.b60 75
100	Nicaragua Transit Co	26½	100	do	.s30 74½
20	Edgeworth Co	3½	200	do	74½
200	Cumb. Coal Co	.s30 30	50	Third-avenue R. R.	68
200	do	.s30 30½	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	.s30 55½
200	do	30½	100	Harlem Railroad	19½
200	do	.b30 30½	50	do	19½
100	N. Carolina Copper	4½	287	N. Y. Central R. R.	108

Markets.. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still inactive, owing chiefly to their scarcity, at $6 62½@$6 68½ for Pearls, and $5 93¾@$6 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. We append our usual comparative statement of the quantity remaining in the Inspection Warehouse, April 1:

	1853. Pearls.	Pots.	1854. Pearls.	Pots.
First sort, bbls	641	799	90	312
Second sort, bbls	124	217	27	7
Third sort, bbls	30	113	2	7
Condemned, bbls	6	27	1	9
Total, bbls	1,001	1,146	50	335
	1853.		1854.	Decrease.
Grand total, bbls	2,147		385	1,762

BREADSTUFFS—Yellow American is rare and held at 90c.@91c. cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is not brisker, but is rather firmer—Middling fair and fair being as valuable as on last Monday, while middling and ordinary have depreciated only ⅛c.@ ¼c. ₩ lb.; since that period, when the annexed list of quotations was first published. We subjoin a detailed exhibit of the sales effected here during the current week:

	Expert.	Home Use.	Speculation.	Interna-tion.	Total
Monday, bales	311	403	473	—	1,186
Tuesday, bales	—	343	468	—	811
Wednesday, bales	—	772	534	—	1,306
Thursday, bales	—	433	688	—	1,121
Friday, bales	150	481	170	1,570	2,371
Saturday, bales	384	268	551	92	1,295
Total, bales	845	2,700	2,883	1,662	8,090
Previous week, bl.	3,518	2,971	2,634	610	9,733

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling, ₩ lb	9½	9½	10	10½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb	11½	11½	11½	11½

FISH—Dry Cod abundant and in slack demand at $3 25@$3 50 ₩ cwt. Mackerel remain scarce and quiet at irregular prices. A lot of pickled Herring changed hands at $3 37½ ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring have not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without any essential change. The former are most freely offered and least in request—shippers being partially out of the market. Hence those are rather infirm in price. Western kinds are not abundant, while being in good demand for the Eastern and local trade at barely last rates. The boisterous weather has interfered with business. The day's transactions add up 10,600 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, (suspected) ₩ bbl	$4 75	@$5 87½
Common State	7 00	@ 7 12½
Good State	7 12½	@ 7 25
Favorite State	7 31½	@ 7 43¾
Mixed Western	7 50½	@ 7 68¾
Good Indiana and Michigan	7 68¾	@ 7 81¼
Fancy Michigan	7 81¼	@ 7 93¾
Common to good Ohio	7 68¾	@ 7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@ 8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½	@ 8 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@ 8 62½
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@10 00

Canadian is quiet and of uncertain value. Southern is less inquiring and depreciating. There have been 1,000 bbls. obtained at $7 50@$7 75 for mixed to straight; $7 87½@$8 for favorite, and $8@$8 75 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The day's movements embrace 900 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $3 00@$3 10; 300 Valencia do.

at 11½c.; 250 Double Seedless Raisins at $2 25@$2 31; 25 cases Sardines at 25c.@27½c., and 25 bbls. Currants at 12c.

GRAIN—Wheat is still very scarce, and quiet. Hence, the value of most kinds is uncertain. Rye is likewise inanimate, and not worth over 98c. ₩ bushel. Barley is without variation. Oats are plenty and heavy, at 42c.@45c. for Southern, 46c.@48c. for New-Jersey, 48c.@50c. for Pennsylvania, 50c.@52c. for Canal, Canadian and River, and 54c.@55c. for Western, ₩ bushel. Corn is in pretty lively request, at about previous rates. The stock on hand is not very large. The day's operations include 20,000 bushels—at 77c. for mixed Southern, 78c.@79c. for White do., and 79c.@80c. for Yellow do., ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Remain quiet, yet firm. The day's business consists of only 200 bags Rio Coffee, at 11½c; 200 Jamaica and Maracaibo do., 11½c.@11½c., ₩ lb. 150 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses. 25c.@26c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico do., 25c@26c.; 100 Cuba Muscovado do., 23c.@25c., ₩ gallon. 480 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4½c.@4½c.; and 75 Porto Rico do., 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb. Teas are moderately dealt in, at former quotations.

HAY—River is salable and steady, at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 72½c.@80c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Of last year's growth, are dull and heavy, at 30c.@34c., cash, ₩ lb.

METALS—We have no change to notice in Copper. Scotch Pig Iron is sparingly dealt in at $42 50, 4mos credit, ₩ ton. Other kinds of Iron are neglected. The sales of Lead since our last have been—a parcel of Galena at $7, and 50 tons Spanish at $6 62½, ₩ 100 lbs. Spelter and Tin are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is very quiet, at $5 25@$5 50 ₩ 280 lbs., though the stock of it here is said not to exceed 3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine is scarce—the supply of it being reduced to about 2,000 bbls.—and in fair demand, at 58c.@59c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar and White Resin are without alteration. Wilmington common Resin is moderately inquired for at $1 80@ $1 85 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Crude continues dull and nominal at 54c.@56c. for Whale, and $1 45 for Sperm, ₩ gallon. Sales were made of 500 baskets Olive at $4 each, and 15,000 gallons Linseed at 85c.@87c. cash, ₩ gallon. Other kinds are without variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork still favors purchasers. The day's transactions amount to 500 bbls., at $14 87½ for Mess, and $12 25@$12 37½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are more sought after at old figures. The day's sales include 140 pkgs. pickled Shoulders and Hams at previous quotations; with 900 boxes dry salted short middles at 7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is doing better. The day's operations comprise 400 bbls at 9½c.@9½c., and 170 kegs at 10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is decidedly brisker at yesterday's improved prices. About 1,500 bbls. were bought at $6 50@$7 25 for Country Prime; $7 50@8 for City do.; $9 50@$11 75 for Country Mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14, repacked Chicago do.; and $15@16 for extra do. ₩ bbl. Butter is more sought after at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@24c. for Orange County ₩ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is quiet, but steady, at 10c.@ 12c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There have been 75 trcs. sold within our former range.

TALLOW—Prime is in better demand, and very stiff; held at 12c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales have been made of 35 hhds. Kentuck at 8c.@10c.; 32 cases Ohio Leaf at 6c.@11½c.; and a small lot of Cuba at 20½c. ₩ lb. The stock of domestic in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, consisted of 4,610 hhds. Kentucky, with 232 Virginia and North Carolina—total, 4,842 hhds.

WHISKY—About 250 bbls. Jersey and Prison were purchased at 25½c.@26c. ₩ gallon, showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, and rates more or less nominal. To Liverpool Flour was at 4s.; and grain was at about 10d., asked in bulk; end Cotton was at ⅛d. to 7-16d., asked. To Glasgow 430 bales of Cotton were engaged, compressed, at 1d. There was nothing new to rates to London or Havre, with little offering to either port. To Antwerp, Aebes ware a. 47s. 6d. To California rates ranged from 45c. to 55c., and closed dull.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences which taste and wealth suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. For cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Bently, Staten Island, nearly opposite Perth Amboy, a neat two-story house, new and in good order, with lot 60 by 250 feet. On the premises are a number of fruit trees. The location is high and healthy, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and being within 200 yards of the same, where there is good fishing, bathing, &c. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Richmond Valley, Staten Island, about 2 miles from Rossville and 1½ from Totten's Landing, a large house, 2½ stories, and 11 acres of land; soil is good and location healthy. A fine view is had of Prince's Bay and Sandy Hook. It will be sold cheap or rented low to a good tenant. SAMUEL EDDY, No 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Brick House and Lot, No. 118 East 39th-st. Price $3,750—$1,000 down. House No. 87 St. Mark's-place, $8,500. Terms easy. Lots for sale in 37th, 43d, 43d, and 45th-sts. Also, in Brooklyn, &c. Persons wishing to improve, no money required. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house, and stable, situated on the hill at Dobb's Ferry, 32 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad; suitable for a hotel or private family; mostly white and rock oak, some white and yellow pine. Title perfect. E. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

HOUSE AND FOR SALE—A new 2-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful three-story house in Clymer-st., Williamsburg, 50 feet deep, $6,000. Also, one 40 feet deep, for $5,000. Terms easy. A two-story frame house for $3,000, near the ferry. S. COCKCROFT'S Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The brown stone front house and lot, No 402 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, if applied for soon, to GEO. READ, No. 910 Broadway. Will be sold for $10,000. Terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 9 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for work men. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile south west from the Railroad Depot at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 48 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant location at White Plains, Westchester County, the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depot, and a half mile from the village on the main road leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by day's work, and in well arranged order throughout; attached to the dwelling are 26 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other buildings. The Bronx River and Harlem Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester Co unty, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x110 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable, and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 200 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 8 feet, inclosed and included. There is also connected a 2-story extension frame building, 16 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stable is well arranged for two horses, with carriage house. &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built 3 years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-avs. House may be seen any day after 10 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN F. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York. BROOKLYN, March 16, 1854.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable residences in the village of Yonkers, about ten minutes' walk from railroad or steamboat. The house is modern built, contains eleven rooms, has a well of fine water, and a large cistern; the grounds (nearly an acre) are handsomely laid out, and provided with a variety of fine fruit and shade trees; there is also a profusion of fine grapes, and the garden is ornamented with valuable plants and shrubs; the barn and other out-buildings are in perfect condition. It is a highly desirable residence for any one doing business in the City, and will be either sold or let, with or without the furniture. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars, early application must be made to the Railroad Agent, or to H. W. HASHFORD, Esq., at Yonkers.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—Two hundred lots in Harlem, between 7th and 9th-avs., will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, on very easy terms and at low prices. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

NINTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Fifteen lots on 9th-av., separately or together. Terms easy. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Fifty lots on 8th-av., will be sold separately or together, on easy terms. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

SEVENTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—Thirty-six lots on 7th-av., separately or together, on easy terms. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-ST.—One lot for sale, 25x76, in a first-rate location. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO LET.

BOWERY AND COTTAGE TO LET—In Rear Brooklyn, on stage route. Cheap. Enquire of Mr. [illegible], a large 2-story, and white house, 14 rooms, with gas, handsomely painted, on Franklin-av. Rent $375. A neat 2-story and attic cottage, 10 rooms, with gas, on Bedford-av. Both have folding doors, basements, &c. Apply to E. K. VAN BEUREN, Myrtle-av., corner Franklin.

HOUSES TO LET—In the country, at Southport, Conn., near the beach, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine two-story house, very pleasantly located, in nice order, and surrounded by a verandah, good garden and fruit trees, would be let for the Summer. Also a same place, a house for a small family. Inquire of WAKEMAN, DIMON & CO., No. 74 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET—At a cheap rent and possession immediately. One or two handsome new three-story, attic and basement Houses, in the upper part of the City. Gas and water on every floor; bath, range, &c. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., & to 10 A. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Five new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 162 Court-st., South Brooklyn, between Baltic and Harrison-sts., entire with gas, or the better part thereof, consisting of basement, two parlors, and three upper rooms. Application may be made at the adjoining house, No. 164 Court-st., or to FREDERICK M. BUTLER, No. 4 Vesey-st., New-York City.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The House and two Lots, with stable attached, No. 194 Henry-st. The house is three stories, with attic, basement, and cob-cellar; furnished with gas, furnace, &c. Apply on the premises, or to L. A. MILLS, No. 39 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 36th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Crotou water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 36th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—From the 1st of May next, the two-story and attic brick house No. 564 Broome-st., between Hudson and Varick-sts. Rent $275. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 33 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story modern-built brick House, No. 129 Christie-st. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; or at No. 176 East 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.—The large and desirable Store and Cellar, now occupied as a carpet store, No. 95 6th-av., nearly opposite 8th-st., and near the Jefferson Market—one of the best business localities on the avenue. Also, the desirable three-story and attic brick Dwelling House No. 150 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, OR FOR SALE—At Woodhaven, Long Island. House two story and attic, with wings, containing in all eleven rooms, with stable and wagon-house, and one acre of ground, eight miles from South Ferry, and within five minutes' drive of Woodhaven Depôt. Terms easy. Apply at No. 99 Sullivan-st., New-York.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—On Broadway; centrally located, and possessing very favorable advantages. Can accommodate fifty boarders. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 74 Spring-st., between Crosby and Elm-sts.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway; suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—Desirable Stores and Offices in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway. The stores to be fitted up with iron fronts, plate glass, etc. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store corner of Bleecker and Ellzabeth-sts., now occupied as a grocery, with or without the purchase of the stock or fixtures. Inquire only at No. 22 Bleecker-st.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, well adapted for Jewellers, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises to THOMPSON & ROESLER.

FOUR STORIES OF A FIVE-STORY BUILDING TO LEASE—Within one block of Broadway and Wall-st., suitable for printing or light manufacturing business, requiring good light. For particulars inquire of A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a skylight, for Sky Light Room or first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 418 Broadway.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, three miles from the city of Hudson; —fine fruit, one acre and a half of land, good stables, carriage-house; two rods from Church Seminary; location very healthy; a few rods from the depôt of a railroad leading to New-York. Rent $150 per annum. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY C. WYCKOFF, No. 54 New-York City. Inquire of RUNCE & THOMPSON, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 13, Real Estate Agents.

PAVILION HOTEL TO RENT at NEW-ROCHELLE—With fine grounds, garden and out-buildings, adapted particularly for a Summer boarding-house. Inquire of SAMUEL E. FRINK, No. 95 Chambers-st., before 11 A. M. or after 4 P. M.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—200 feet west of Broadway, in Authony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, painters, and all similar mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF A MODEL HOUSE.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, April 3, at 10½ o'clock precisely, I will sell, by catalogue, all the rich and costly Furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av., near 13th-st. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder—the goods to be removed immediately from the premises. The furniture consists of a superior 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool, and cover; 6 rich rosewood suits, covered in crimson reps; 2 French pier glasses, rich mantel and oval do.; rosewood etageres, elegantly carved rosewood centre, side, and sofa tables; embroidered curtains and rich shades, Mosaic and inlaid tables, 10½ yards splendid carpet in the parlors, with a most rare and valuable variety of mantel vases and ornaments, Ormolu clocks, jewel cases, marble statuettes, candelabras, &c. Also, a number of beautiful oil paintings, richly framed; chamber furniture, elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, rich china toilet sets, mahogany and gilt mirrors, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut chairs; rockers, superior hair mattresses and feather beds, to fit every bedstead in the house; rosewood and mahogany sofas, damask lounges, over 300 yards Brussels and ingrain carpets, clocks, secretaries, &c. Also, a large quantity of basement furniture, extension dining and tea tables, rich silverware, ivory cutlery, elegant china, dinner, and tea sets; glassware, &c. Catalogues at the house. On TUESDAY, rosewood and mahogany Furniture, at No. 21 Mercer-st. Particulars on Monday.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—&c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 4 at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos. 49 Beekman-st. and 89 Ann-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany cabinet furniture, most of which is entirely new and in good order. It will comprise, in part, several suites of parlor furniture, in rosewood and French brocatelle, French plate and oval mirrors, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, 30 or 40 full pieces of oil cloth, mahogany tête-à-tête and sofas, mahogany chairs, wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, couches and couch bedsteads, marble top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top rosewood, do., mahogany centre, sofa and card, gables, marble-top and plain wash-stands, beds and mattresses, China ware, bronze, and ormolu clocks, writing-desks, &c., &c. Also several suits of cottage furniture, complete, such as are suitable for second-hand furniture. From a family who are breaking up housekeeping. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

STONE HOUSE AND LOT AT PELHAMVILLE FOR SALE—By ANTHONY J. BLEECKER at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, April 4, 1854. A large, substantial stone house, in sight of the Railway station, 17 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. The house, all done by day's work, measures 36 feet by 36 feet, with basement, principal floor, and attics. The dining-room will have a large oriel window towards the garden; the sitting-room has a balcony, which can be enclosed, and form a conservatory (or plants,) or looking the same; also, a good well of pure water, 30 feet deep, and rain-water cistern; a shady stream 300 feet distant. The house is unfinished, and will be sold cheap to a cash customer, or $1,000 cash, and the balance to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 6 per cent. Title good, and no encumbrance. Lumber and firewood to be sold at private bargain after the sale. For further particulars, apply at the house, corner of 1st-av. and 6th-st., Pelhamville, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TO-MOBROW, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Mercer-st., near Canal, consisting of handsome Brussells carpets in two parlors, rosewood centre tables, Blake's patent sofa bedstead, rich oval and other mirrors, full French mahogany chairs, ormolu clock, elegant mantel ornaments, 3 beautiful paintings, rosewood corner etagere, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses 70 yards English oil cloth, extension dining table, china, bainee-s-bundle enlivery, fine refrigerator, &c. Sale, rain or shine. Goods must be removed immediately.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, (Store No. 81 Nassau-st.) will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at Castle Garden, all the stock and fixtures of said establishment, consisting of sofa chairs, bar-room fixtures, gas do., chandeliers, iron tables, &c. Terms cash. Deposits required from all purchasers.

JOS. LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at Norwalk, Conn., on the premises, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, one of the most desirable building places in Connecticut, known as the old St John Homestead, containing ten acres, more or less, being situated at the South end of the Public Green, and is within three minutes' walk of the churches, and has upon it and in front of it a variety of fruit and beautiful forest trees. Sale positive, to close an estate. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Norwalk, Conn.

EXECUTRIX SALE.—Peremptory sale of 162 most desirable building lots, between 29th and 34th-sts., and 2d and 3d-avs., belonging to the estate of the late ANSON G. PHELPS. Will be sold at auction by A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, on the 19th of April inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The title indisputable. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for five years. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or at the office of the estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, at Nos. 19 and 21 Cliff-st., where every necessary information will be given.

LIVE STOCK AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on SATURDAY, April 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Randall's Island, by order of Governor, of Alms-house, a very superior lot of Live Stock, consisting of the following, viz.: 1 horse, 16 cows, 1 bull, 1 yearling heifer, 4 large boars, 7 small pigs, 23 sows, (six with young,) and 70 sucking pigs. Can be seen on the Island.

JONATHAN STEARNS, Warden.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—The superior new style English basement House, No. 94 East 16th-st., second house west from Stuyvesant Park, and opposite St. George's Church,—a very choice and desirable location. Will be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 4, 1854.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AT AUCTION.—WM. M. SMITH will sell in lots, at public auction, on the premises, at Flushing, L. I., on TUESDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery, occupying a strip of ground fifty feet in width, through Prince's Nursery (and now required by the Railroad Company.—FLUSHING, March, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CORCORAN & RIGGS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and either party will continue to sign for the firm in liquidation.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1854. W. W. CORCORAN, ELISHA RIGGS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of continuing the General Banking Business hitherto conducted by their friends, Messrs. CORCORAN & RIGGS.

GEORGE W. RIGGS, Jr., A. T. KIECKHOEFER.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN CARLE & CO., was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of JOHN LOINES. The undersigned surviving partners will continue the business under the firm of CARLE & STRONG.

JOHN CARLE, Jr.
APRIL 1, 1854. EDWARD STRONG.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of THORP & SON, Marble Cutters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Z. THORP, Sen.

ZEPHANIAH THORP, Sen.
APRIL 1, 1854. THOMAS THORP.

HYDRANTS AND VALVES.—BARTHOLOMEW'S Patent Self-acting have been several years in extensive use, approved and adopted by Croton Water Board. Being always shut when not in use, avoid great waste of water, are strong, durable, economical, don't burst or strain pipes; not likely to freeze, nor get out of order. Cheaply repaired without digging up. Double Hydrants for supplying two yards, answer well. The Double Valve Cock (patented, 1854) will be found worthy the attention of builders, landlords, and all who would adopt the best and cheapest improvement for water-closets. Warranted to work well. For sale by the Plumbers. Made by the Patentee, No. 94 Marion-st., New-York. Repairing attended to.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING, &c.—THE UNION HINDIA-RUBBER COMPANY—Warehouse No. 19 Nassau-st.—Manufacturers under Goodyear's patent of Cloths, Carriage Cloths, Plain Clothes, Mats, Druggists' Articles, &c.; offer for sale a full assortment of all kinds of rubber goods. Rubber Coats from $2 to $4 each.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' & MECHANICS' BANK, Syracuse, Office of Discount and Deposit, March 10, 1854.—The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Oswego having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put to circulation by Israel Smith, Banker, as required by the act entitled "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary and thereof; Notice is, therefore, hereby given that the Bonds and Mortgages described below, and held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as part security for the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany, on Thursday, the 16th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.:

Bond and Mtg. executed by	Amount for which bond & mtg. were given.	Mtg. recorded in Erie Co. Clerk's Office.	Lands situate in Holland, Erie Co.
1. Israel Smith and wife.	$4,705.	Lib. 88, p. 321	541½ acres.
2. Israel Smith and wife.	2,981.	Lib. 88, p. 322	301½ acres.
3. Israel Smith and wife.	4,370.	Lib. 88, p. 323	496½ acres.
4. Israel Smith and wife.	3,270.	Lib. 88, p. 324	327 acres.
5. Israel Smith and wife.	2,280.	Lib. 88, p. 325	228 acres.
6. Israel Smith and wife.	3,828.	Lib. 88, p. 326	382½ acres.
7. Israel Smith and wife.	4,063.	Lib. 88, p. 327	220½ acres.
8. Israel Smith and wife.	4,069.	Lib. 88, p. 328	296½ acres.
9. Israel Smith and wife.	3,777.	Lib. 88, p. 329	361½ acres.
10. Israel Smith and wife.	3,041.	Lib. 88, p. 330	311½ acres.
11. Israel Smith and wife.	3,041.	Lib. 88, p. 331	225½ acres.
12. Israel Smith and wife.	4,024.	Lib. 88, p. 332	386½ acres.
13. Israel Smith and wife.	4,108.	Lib. 88, p. 333	216½ acres.
14. Israel Smith and wife.	7,709.	Lib. 85, p. 375	815 acres.

The said mortgages, certificates of title, and other papers pertaining thereto, may be examined at the Bank Department at any time previous to the sale. The above bonds and mortgages were offered for sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Albany on the 9th inst., and were struck off to John McDonald, for $22,000, he being the highest bidder. Not having complied with the terms of the sale by payment, they will be resold on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., as above mentioned.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

The sale of the above bonds and mortgages is adjourned until the 7th day of April next, at the same hour and place.

D. B. ST. JOHN.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, (an individual Bank,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank, will be given up to said bank.

jy12-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the BANK OF BATH (Bath, Steuben County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, March 25, 1854.—The BANK OF BATH (Bath, Steuben County) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relative to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, March 30, 1854.—The PULASKI BANK, Polaski, Oswego County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of The MERCHANTS' BANK of Albany, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street—Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this institution on or before the 15th day of April will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of April, payable in July; 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under.

PHILIP W. ENOS, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, }
JOHN A. WESTERVELT, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 8th day of April next, will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of April. Bank open daily from 10 A. M., to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREMAR, Accountant.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEAVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, March 15, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 5th of April next. Certificates of stock in either of the late Companies, (Junction, or Toledo, Norwalk and Cleaveland,) will be required to be exchanged for certificates of this Company before dividends are paid. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th instant, to the 5th of April. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE BONDS.—The Interest Coupons of Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, falling due on 21st March current, and 20th April next, will be paid at the office of STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1854.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 72, 73, 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit:
500 tons common English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
1,000 tons refined English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
300 tons Swedes square and flat Bar Iron.
200 tons refined and common Rod and Spike Iron.
200 Band and Scroll, assorted sizes.
300 tons Trunk-Makers' and Coopers' Hoops, assorted sizes.
200 tons oval, half-oval, and half-round Iron.
100 tons Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.
Also Angle and Rivet Iron, Boiler and Flue Iron.
Spring, Cast, German, Blister and Machinery Steel.

PRINTING.—The subscriber having just added to his establishment two more of Hoe's Cylinder Presses, has increased facilities for executing, at the shortest notice, every description of letter-press printing, in a superior manner. Orders solicited and satisfaction warranted. S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 113 Nassau-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN CLIPPER SHIPS will sail from New-York for Liverpool, as follows, from Pier No. 4 North River, and will have the following accommodations for Cabin passengers:

AMERICA, Capt. Judkins;
EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. Lott;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York..Wednesday, Apr.. 5
CANADA, Stone, from Boston.....Wednesday, Apr. 12
EUROPA, Shannon, from New-York..Wednesday, Apr. 19
AMERICA, Lang, from Boston.....Wednesday, Apr. 26
ASIA, E. G. Lott from New-York.....Wednesday, May 3
ARABIA, Judkins, from Boston.....Wednesday, May 10
AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York..Wednesday, May 17
CANADA, Stone, from Boston.....Wednesday, May 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight and Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TRIP TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.—The fine Clipper Bark OREGON, THOMAS A. HIGGINS, Commander, 400 tons register, will be dispatched from this port during the month of May, her route to be Madeira, Cadiz, Malaga, Mersellles, Malta and Constantinople, remaining at each of the ports a sufficient time to give passengers an opportunity to see the place. For further particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 116 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, W. ARTISON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers, for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April, at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The EUROPA will sail on the 19th of April.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH STEAM SHIPS.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—Twice a week. These first-class ships will leave New-York for SAVANNAH, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....Wednesday, April 5
GEORGIA.....Thos. Lyon.....Saturday, April 8
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Ludlow.....Wednesday, April 12
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....Saturday, April 15
ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....Wednesday, April 19
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....Saturday, April 22
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Ludlow.....Wednesday, April 26
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....Saturday, April 29

And in the same order until further notice.

FOR THE INTERIOR.—Two trains leave DAILY for Macon, &c., Morning and Evening. In case of delay in the arrival of the steamships, an Express Train of Passenger Cars will leave Savannah every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival at 24 o'clock P. M., taking passengers into Columbus the next morning at 7 o'clock, and into Montgomery the same day at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—only 38 hours from Savannah to Montgomery—making 12 hours less land travel than by any other route.

COLUMBUS.—The new steamer ST. JOHNS, Captain JAMES FREEBORN; steamer WELAKA, Captain N. KING; and WILLIAM GASTON, Capt. THOMAS E. SHAW, form a regular line, connecting with these steamships, leaving Savannah every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, for Palatka, Florida, touching at Darien, and St. Mary's, Georgia; Jacksonville, Middleburg, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida. These boats having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and taking the inland route, offer superior inducements for invalids and others. For freight apply on board, where Bills Lading will be signed, and for Passage, to SAMUEL B. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—SEMI-MONTHLY LINE—For Mobile, stopping at Havana.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, from her pier, foot of Harrison-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail April 25.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 5, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, about 24 hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half price. For freight apply on board; and for passage to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail Steamer CORLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander. This fine new Steamship will sail for the above Islands on

TUESDAY.....March 7, 1854.
FRIDAY.....April 7, 1854.
MONDAY.....May 7, 1854.

Passage money to Bermuda, $35; St. Thomas, $70. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities:

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD STOCK, drawing interest.
LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAOE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD BONDS.
PENOBSCOT RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 14 years.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c., &c.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest, falling due in this City on the first day of April next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS, OHIO—Issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, OHIO—Issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF SHELBY, OHIO—Issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF MARION COUNTY, OHIO—Issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company—7 per cents.
THE BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF MIAMI, TIPTON, AND HOWARD, INDIANA—Issued to the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company—10 per cents.
THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME SONDS—7 per cents.
THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTOAGE BONDS—7 per cents.
THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD INCOME FONDS—7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 58 Wall-st.
New-York, March 28, 1854.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as bonds for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as the Bonds of the State of Tennessee being in fact Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1865, first mortgage, and convertible for 6 years.
TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. MORTOAOE BONDS.
NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, redeemable in 1892. For sale by

CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICE MORRIS CANAL COMPANY.—JERSEY CITY, March 13, 1854.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election will be held at the office of the Company in Jersey City, on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, for the choice of Five Directors, in place of Class No. 4, whose term of service will then expire, and likewise One Director in Class No. 1, to supply vacancy in said Class. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock, M. until 3 o'clock, P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed on and from the 14th inst. until the 4th day of April.

OEO. E. SAFFORD, Secretary.

NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual election of the Directors of the NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 132 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of April next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., of that day. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th of April.—March 23, 1854. By order,

E. S. KING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, March 14, 1854.—The Annual Election for Thirteen Directors of the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating three notes made by the undersigned, and payable at the order of E. N. Crossman, dated July 30, 1852, at 12, 14 and 16 months, for $400 each. The said notes have not been applied to the purpose for which they were given, and will not be paid by us. DIETZ, BROTHER & CO., No 124 William-st.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.—Bills of the Bank of Charleston on the Bank of Liverpool, in sums of one pound sterling and upward, negotiable at any of the Banks in the United Kingdom, for sale by CENTER & CO., No. 26 Old-slip, corner of Water-st.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest, due April 1, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 11 William-st.

GEO. BLISS, President.

THE INTEREST due in this City on the 1st proximo, from the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad Company, and the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Wall-st.

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

FARLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—LEWIS & DUBOIS, No. 179 Canal-st., under the Peoples' Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

WARDWELL'S CORNICES.—Largest assortment in the City at wholesale and retail, by

GRILLS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF LAND.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the WIDENING OF BEEKMAN-STREET, from the Park to Pearl-st., in the City of New-York.—The Commissioners of the Estimate and Assessment in the matter of the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, having presented their petition to the Supreme Court, stating that in the matter above mentioned there had been taken for widening Beekman-st., all that certain piece and parcel of land bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Park-row intersects the northerly side of Beekman-st., (the existing before said widening, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Beekman-st. one hundred and fifty-one feet one inch to the westerly side of Nassau-st.; thence northerly along said westerly side of Nassau-st. fourteen feet five inches; thence westerly along the northerly side of Beekman-st., as widened, one hundred and forty-four feet to the easterly side of Park-row; thence southerly along the said easterly side of Park-row fifteen feet, to the point or place of beginning,—that the land so taken is located in front of the building commonly known as the "Brick Church"—that it embraces several vaults, for the burial of the dead, in which various individuals claim the right of interment; that the owner thereof for the burial of the dead, but that the name of said individuals are unknown to said petitioners;—that the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars has been awarded by the owners of said land by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, and has been duly paid into the hands of the Chamberlain of the City of New-York, as belonging to owners unknown,—that said sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars is subject to a deduction of fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars awarded by said Commissioners, as benefit to the same property on which said assessment was made, thereby reducing to twelve thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars the sum in which said vault-holders have an interest in common with said petitioners, and subject to the rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York, to be entitled to the whole of the sum awarded as aforesaid; and an order having been made by said Court, on hearing said petition, on the fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, referring it to the undersigned as Referee, to take proof of the facts contained in the said petition, and to ascertain the parties interested in the said fund, and the proportions thereof to which they are entitled respectively, and to report thereon to said Court, which order also directs the Referee, before proceeding in said reference, to give notice thereof to the vault-owners interested in the premises, either by personal service of a summons, or by publication in one or more public newspapers of said City; Now, therefore, by virtue of said order, I, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Referee therein named, do hereby notify all persons or parties interested to any or either of said vaults, or in the fund so taken as above described, or any part thereof, or in the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars so awarded for the same, or any part thereof, to attend at my office, No. 32 Wall-st., on the fifth of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, to make proof of such interest as they may claim in the premises. Dated this 20th day of February, 1854.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMANUEL LYON, against EBENEZER COOK.—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 25th March, A. D. 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest from the first day of March, 1854, besides the cost of this action and protest.—Dated New-York, March 3, 1854. D. E. WHEELER.

m27-law6wM Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM WARREN against WILLIAM FAIRMAN and SARAH ANN FAIRMAN, his wife, THOMAS PICTON and GUSTAVUS C. KEBBE.—Summons for Relief.—To the above defendant, GUSTAVUS C. KEBBE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 227 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1854.

D. E. WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 227 Broadway. m28-law6wM

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE M. TRACY against ABEL WHITLOCK.—To the above-named defendant—SIR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 76 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the said petitioner will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and sixty-four dollars and twenty-one cents, with interest from the 26th day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 2, 1854.

CHARLES H. HUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The said complaint was filed this 1st day of April, 1854. CHARLES H. HUNT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

a3-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—State of New-York.—WESLY F. BURGESS against JOHN H. STILL.—To the above defendant—Sir: You are hereby summoned, to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 75 Nassau-st., in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of five hundred dollars, and interest from 20th March, 1854; and also for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 8th day of December, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 1, 1854. SAMUEL OWEN,

A31aw9wM* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 75 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That two attachments have been issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, into the Counties of Essex and Monmouth, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, lands and tenements, of SAMUEL M. PARSONS, a non-resident debtor at the suit of Jeremiah Wilbur, returnable and returned on the first Tuesday of November, A. D. 1853, for the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars. J. W. SCUDDER, Attorney.

WM. M. FOSCE, Clerk. j2-1w3mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY VAN VEOHTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of JAMES M. COGGESHALL, No. 197 Broadway, in the

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Merchant of Venice—Antony and Cleopatra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Old Heads and Young Hearts—The French Diamond.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Old Brewery.

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, No. 495 Broadway.—Chromatic Mantrels.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM, No. 337 Broadway—Collection of Living Wild Animals.

PROF. HART'S WHOLE WORLD—Nos. 337 and 339 Broadway.

TRIALS IN APRIL.

Term-Day—Court Calendars for the Month.

This is Term-Day. The Courts will all be in session at a early hour, and will have heavy Calendars to dispose of. The proceedings will be of remarkable importance. A comparison with the calendars of the same period of last year shows an increase in crime. The cases of Murder are the same in number, being *six* in each year. There are *three* more cases of Forgery this year than last. Of Grand Larceny, there are now 17 cases, against 15 last year. The aggregate shows an increase of *four* criminals at the opening of this Term.

In consequence of the illness of Judge MORRIS and the absence of Judge EDWARDS, at the Court of Appeals, there are at present but three Judges of the Supreme Court in this District. Judge STRONG, of the Second District, has been expected in town, to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which the trials for Murder will take place; but he has written that he will not be able to attend, and that Court will probably be held by Judge ROOSEVELT. In that case, during the session of the Oyer and Terminer, Judge MITCHELL will hold the Circuit in place of Judge ROOSEVELT; and the Special Term will be presided over by Judge CLERKE, in place of Judge MORRIS.

The indictments for Murder are pending against the following parties:

1. WILLIAM HAYS and CLARA HAYS, charged with the murder of Dr. LUTENER in January last.
2. DENNIS, HUGH, and JOHN O'CONNOR, charged with the murder of MICHAEL CONROY, by shooting him.
3. JOHN WILSON, charged with the murder of HENRY DICKINYER, by stabbing him with a meat knife.
4. AARON JACKSON, charged with the murder of FRANCIS JOHNSON, (both colored,) by stabbing.
5. JAMES SMITH, charged with the murder of JAMES DAVIS, by stabbing.
6. ARCHIBALD MURPHY, charged with the murder of GEO. W. FIELD, by stabbing. (This prisoner is said to be insane.)
7. ANNA MARIA DERCHERO, charged with killing her child with a hatchet. (This prisoner is also said to be insane.)

The following parties are indicted for the crime of *Arson in the first degree*,—a capital offence:

1. The two DORINGERS, (father and son,) charged with arson in the first degree, by setting fire to their lager-bier saloon and dwelling-house in the night time. The property was insured.
2. JOHN M. FENERTY, charged with setting fire to his tea store in the night, (also insured.)

The task of trying so many capital crimes—neither a short nor a pleasant one—will probably all devolve upon Judge ROOSEVELT.

The Court of General Sessions, Recorder TILLOU presiding, opens business to-day with a heavy calendar. We referred, in the TIMES of Saturday, to the important cases of immigrant swindling, which will probably occupy the attention of the Court at an early period. The Election frauds in the Twentieth Ward, and the trial of TOM HANN for counterfeiting, are among the important cases.

The Prison Calendars for April in 1854 and 1853, present the following results:

1854.		1853.	
Grand larceny	17	Murder	6
Forgery	7	Attempt to kill	4
Murder	6	Forgery	4
Accessory to Murder	2	Robbery	6
False pretences	5	Burglary	6
Malicious mischief	5	Grand larceny	15
Receiving stolen goods	2	False pretences	4
Embezzlement	2	Slungshot	1
Arson	3	Abandonment	2
Seduction	1	Rape	1
Bigamy	1	Total	52
Felonious ass't and bat.	1		
Bastardy	1		
Manslaughter	1		
Mayhem	1		
Burglary	1		
Total	56		

Increase of 1854 over 1853—4.

We hear that the witnesses in the LUTENER murder case have all been subpœnaed, and that this trial will probably be the first to occupy the attention of the Oyer and Terminer. The HAYSES, it will be remembered, were discharged at the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest, but were subsequently rearrested on an indictment found by the Grand Jury. The mystery attending the death of Dr. LUTENER leaves the case with a great deal of interest.

The Civil Courts have nothing of any particular importance, except the case of Libel sued by Chief-Engineer CARSON against the New-York *Tribune*; which will be tried in the Superior Court. We understand that the defence has made great efforts to obtain testimony, while the Chief Engineer is undoubtedly well backed. The firemen will look to the result with strong feeling. The General Term of the Supreme Court will set to-morrow to hear arguments in the matter of the widening of Walker-street, and extension of Canal-street, in case the parties can obtain another judge to sit in place of Judge MITCHELL, who is disqualified by interest. This matter will probably lie over to the May Term, and then come up in regular course. The Superior Court holds two branches. A heavy mercantile case, damages laid at $20,000, is on the Common Pleas Calendar, and will probably occupy a week for trial.

A NEW CRIMINAL COURT.

The movement to establish a new Crimieal Coert in this City, seems to gain favor. During the early part of the present session of the Legislature, District Attorney BLUNT prepared a draft of a bill for the establishment of a "Central Criminal Court," and forwarded it to Albany, with a request that the project might be taken into consideration, provided that the Common Council approved of the measure. Mr. BLUNT, it appears, had investigated the increase of trivial crimes daily committed in the City, the trial of which is often delayed for weeks together, in consequence of the amount of business pressing upon the Court of Sessions. The establishment of this Central Court, it is claimed, would tend to effect a decrease of petty crimes, from the certainty that offenders would be brought to a speedy trial. Under the provisions of the bill which has been drafted, the Coert would have the power to dispose of all petty larcenies, assaults and batteries, and other misdemeanors, that are now laid over, so that eventually the depredators escape, the witnesses, weary of waiting from week to week, and often two or three months in succession. The bill in question provides for the election of one Judge to hold court daily, for jury and other trials, and in cases where it is required, two of our present Civil Judges may be called to aid in rendering decisions. The measure has already received the sanction of the most able Judges, members of the Bar, and numerous prominent citizens to whom it was submitted by Mr. BLUNT. It has also been approved by the City Council, who recommended immediate application to the Legislature for its passage, and sent the papers to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, but it was tabled last month, at the instance of parties who oppose it. The subject should not fail to receive the sanction of the Board, in order that the Senate and Assembly may have an opportunity to take it in hand.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Running Match of 4 40 Yards for $440.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather on Saturday, the race announced for the Union Course came off at the hour named. There were but few spectators on the ground, the majority of whom were from Flushing, Long Island. The match was for $440, between the two stallions, *Black Bird* and *May Fly*, who were to run the distance of *four hundred* and *forty yards*, rain or shine. The track was very heavy, and the rider of *Black Bird* being declared winner of the choice for picking the place, he selected the back stretch. The ground chosen for *Black Bird* to run over was near the middle of the course, and the *May Fly's* rider selected the inside, which many of the knowing ones deemed very bad judgment. The steeds finally run the race, and the distance was performed by *Black Bird* in the short space of *twenty-six seconds*, equal in the aggregate to a mile in 1 m. 44 s. The black horse was declared victor of the race by the judges, and the visitors seperated.

Spread of City Missions—Dedication of a Mission Chapel in Centre-street.

The evils and inconveniences resulting from the closing up or removal of churches in the lower Wards of the City, are in some degree counteracted by the efforts of the City Missionary Society, in establishing places for Divine worship, wherever a dense and growing population seems most to require such a provision. A new chapel, fitted up in the building No. 108 Centre-street, was dedicated, yesterday, under the supervision of this Society. Divine service was celebrated three times during the day—Rev. Dr. DE WITT, R. D. C., preaching in the morning; Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT, of Leight-street Baptist Church, at 3½ P. M.; and Rev. A. A. WOOD, of the Central Presbyterian Church, in the evening. The Sabbath School and Bible Classes met at 1½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. DE WITT took his text from the Gospel of St. Matthew, chapter ix., verses 36, 37 and 38, which he pro-

ceeded to expound. He said that this [illegible] which the Saviour contemplated of "the young recruits elected to supply, during his absence," namely, the compassion which he felt; and, third, the direction which he gave to his disciples, "to pray the Lord that he might send forth laborers into the harvest." He dwelt upon the circumstances of this locality—the Sixth Ward—densely populated with the most ignorant, vicious and degraded classes, and asked if there was not much in such a scene to excite the compassion and call forth the energetic sympathy of Christian believers—a wide field for the well-directed efforts of the patriot, the philanthropist and the Christian. He thanked God that a consideration of existing evils had led to the establishment of several societies for ameliorating the condition of the poor—morally and physically. Gloomy as the prospect might appear, they should not be discouraged. When RICHARD REYNOLDS beheld the ignorant and neglected children in Bristol passing their Sabbaths in gambling, swearing, and asked, "Can nothing be done for these wretched children?" the answer would seem a disheartening one; yet he faithfully tried, and from that seed has sprung up the wide-spread tree of Sabbath School instruction.

Rev. Mr. CAMP, Missionary, briefly explained the circumstances which had induced some Christians in the Ward to desire the establishment of this Mission Chapel. While the wealthy inhabitants had moved up town, and with them went the churches, population was growing more dense. Within a few years no less than nineteen places of public worship have been closed or removed below Canal-street. The establishment of mission-schools was therefore needed to meet the growing wants of a yearly increasing population.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—An adjourned meeting of gentlemen desirous of securing to this City Dr. ABBOTT'S collection of Egyptian Antiquities, was held Saturday evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS in the Chair. The President remarked of decisive progress and encouragement having been made since the last meeting. $8,000 had already been subscribed, and with the effort now in progress there was no doubt of ultimate and entire success.

G. W. CURTIS, Esq., the tourist and author of *Howadji*, and whose intimate acquaintance with Egyptian art, science and antiquities are well known, stated, that to clergymen especially this collection was of inestimable value, as illustrative of Scriptural History. He moved that the clergymen of this City be invited to visit the museum, and that a committee be appointed to wait upon Dr. HAWKS, requesting him to lecture upon the subject of the Antiquities, their worth, completeness and special utility to Biblical scholars, and that clergymen be particularly invited to attend the meeting. Motion carried.

Dr. FRANCIS, R. B. MINTURN and H. T. TUCKERMAN, were chosen committee, and in case of inability of Dr. HAWKS to lecture, the committee were empowered to call upon Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Tabernacle Church.

It was further moved and carried that the Secretary be instructed to draw up a memorial or petition to the Common Council of the City of New-York, soliciting their assistance by appropriation or otherwise, in securing to the City the possession of this collection, and that thereto be added the names of the subscribers, and all interested in furthersence of the noble design.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday evening at same place.

Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., of No. 59 Wall-street, will take charge of the subscriptioen.

FIRES.—Near 7 o'clock, on Saturday, a fire broke out in the artificial-flower manufactury of Messrs. GUILLAUME & KORN, at No. 101 William-street. A strong force of the Eegine Companies were soon upon the spot, and several streams of water were directed upon the flames, which were soon subdued. Captain LEONARD, with his reserve force, were immediately in attendance, and shortly after his arrival, detachments of the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Ward Police. The premises were in the occupation of WILLIAM H. KNAPPEL & Co., dry goods merchants; Messrs. SCHEATING & KOCH, button manufacturers; Messrs. SMITH & TOCE, engravers and gold pen makers; Messrs. STAUSS & LAZARUS, and Messrs. HOECK, clothiers. The premises were damaged with water, by which extensive injury has been done. The loss could not be ascertained, but it is calculated it will exceed $5,000, and the losses will fall upon various insurance companies of the City. Another fire was discovered in the attic apartments of the house No. 35 Mangie-street, in the occupation of Mr. JAMES BEARNS. The room at the time was unoccupied. Some carpenters had been at work there during the day, and had left a quantity of shavings about. No clue has been discovered as to the origin of the fire. The roof was considerably injured before the fire was extinguished. The damage done amounted to $300, fully insured. Suspicions are entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

At a late hour on Sunday night, a fire broke out on board of the steam tow-boat *Liberty*, lying at the foot of Clarkson-street, North River. The alarm was quickly responded to by the firemen and police of the Eighth and Sixteenth Wards, and every exertion was made to subdue the flames. It did not burn over half an hour before the fire was extinguished. The damage sustained was estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance in the Broadway and Pacific Companies.

ROBBERY AND EXTRAORDINARY ARREST.—A young man calling himself GEORGE THOMPSON, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Sergeant JOHNS, of the Chief's Office, upon a charge of grand larceny. It appears that Mr. JAMES NOLAN, on Thursday, was removing from the premises he had been in occupation of in William-street, and portions of his goods were in the street and about the doorway of the house, when THOMPSON, watching his opportunity, shouldered a trunk which was in the passage, and made off with it. His proceedings were observed by a boy 11 years old. On Friday, the lad saw THOMPSON go into a house called the "Cottage," in William-street. He immediately went and told Mr. NOLAN, who procured the assistance of Sergeant JOHNS, and, with the lad and officer, went to the house in question, where THOMPSON was arrested, and taken before Justice BOGART. He admitted having stolen the box, and offered to restore it to the owner. He was sent, in charge of an officer, for the box, which was found at No. 30 Pearl-street. The contents are valued at $60.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND LAMPS—RUMORED APPOINTMENTS.—On Saturday the new incumbent, Mr. GLAZIER, of the office of Superintendent of Streets and Lamps, was installed into office, *vice* HENRY ARCULARIUS, resigned, and the most intense excitement among the old officials in that Department prevailed. One of the clerks followed in the wake of his superior officer, by resigning. This was Capt. JOB COLES, who occupied the position of Confidential Clerk to the out-going Commissioner. It is rumored Mr. GLAZIER has made the following removals and appointments: J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Esq., Superintendent of Streets, in the place of Mr. GEORGE WHITE; HENRY J. ALLEN, Esq., Superintendent of Lamps, Oil-House, &c., *vice* Wm. A. DOUGLASS; WM. GOODHART, Esq., was chosen for Superintendent of Markets, in place of MAT. GOODHARSON. The balance of the appointments not being so important, they were laid over for a few days.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FROM NEW-YORK HARBOR.—Orders have been received in this City for the movement of the Third Regiment of Artillery, viz.: two companies, B and L, (160 strong,) under the command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE NORMAN, (3d Major of the Regiment,) will embark on the 5th inst. for California, *via* Panama; two companies, A and H, (125 strong,) will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, so as to reach there on the 15th May next, from which post they will take the land route to San Diego, California, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. STEPTOE. The remaining four companies, D, G, I, and K, (225 strong,) will embark for California, *via* Panama, on the 20th inst., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel BUARA, the senior company officer present for duty. The position of the Regimental Headquarters, the staff, and the band, will not be changed until further orders.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—A terrible affray occurred in the second tier drinking saloon of the Broadway Theatre on Friday evening, which resulted in the crime of mayhem. It appears a quarrel arose between the barkeeper, named RICHARD H. WARD, and a man named THOMAS K. WHITE, respecting the use of certain language by WARD, touching the honesty of a man tending bar in the third tier. Finally the belligerents came to blows, and during the contest WARD had part of his nose bitten off. Meanwhile officer WOOLLEY, of the reserved corps, was called to separate the combatants, and arrested WHITE on the charge of maiming. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, where the physician dressed his nose, and WHITE was taken to the Tombs. In the morning WARD appeared before Justice BOGART, and made the necessary affidavit, setting forth that WHITE struck him with his fist, and afterwards either bit off or cut off, with some instrument, nearly one half of his nose. The Justice, on the complaint, required WHITE to find bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge. WHITE denied the charge, and said in his examination that he acted merely in self-defence. The bail was given, and WHITE was liberated from custody.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Saturday evening last. There was a large attendance of members. The principal business before the meeting was an election for Delegates to the National Typographical Union, to be held at Buffalo in May, and also for Treasurer, in place of JOSEPH SMYTH, resigned. The election resulted as follows: Delegates, Messrs. T. J. WALSH, C. F. TOWN and I. D. BOYCE; Treasurer, Mr. GEORGE A. COLBURN. The Society unanimously passed a resolution thanking Mr. SMYTH, late Treasurer, for the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office. After the transaction of some other business the meeting adjourned.

☞ Sales of Real Estate at auction, by Albert H. Nicoll, at Stapleton, Staten Island:

22 lots on Bay, Union and Cross-sts., in one lot	$12,675
1 lot on Canal-st.	400
1 lot on Canal-st., adjoining	350
2 lot Harrison-st., each $210	420

SUDDEN DEATHS.—ARCHIBALD HILTON, Esq., a lawyer of this City, suddenly fell dead on Saturday, at his residence. He was a brother of Dr. JOSEPH HILTON, one of the City Coroners.... Police Officer CUNICK, of the Ninth Ward, also fell dead; and both deaths are believed to be the result of "Disease of the Heart."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—In consequence of the preparations for the removal of the Mercantile Library to its new quarters in the old Opera House in Astor-place, the delivery of books will be stopped on and after Saturday next. The reading-room will remain open as usual. The new rooms will probably be occupied by the 1st of May.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—In addition to the new and magnificent Panorama of the Mississippi, lately introduced in this wonderful drama, at the National Theatre, will be another feature to-night. A new Allegory, representing *Eve* ascending to Heaven. Both are painted by that popular artist Mr. ROGERS.

[Advertisement.]

FREE EXHIBITION THIS AFTERNOON.—SEE THE GRAND BUFFALO HUNT!—At Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway.—And, this evening, will be opened JONES' celebrated Painting—from daguerreotypes—of California, Nebraska, &c. Single admissions, 25 cents; five admissions, gifts, &c., only $1.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 Bowery.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HUMAN GREATNESS.—An instance of human greatness, eight feet high, and splendidly proportioned in all respects, may be seen at the Broadway Menagerie, in the person of KLOPSTOFF, the Russian Giant. Other attractions of the most powerful description are also announced.

[Advertisement.]

"THE OLD BREWERY."—To-day commences the sixth week of the uninterrupted success of this great moral drama at BARNUM'S Museum. It is to be repeated this evening. The usual choice and entertaining performances also this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—A large number of new patterns of Chandeliers and other Gas Fixtures will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

INHALING STEAM.—On Saturday, Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body of Dorette Oetinger, a child, at the residence of its parents, No. 91½ Bowery. Esther Oetinger, the mother of the deceased, deposed that, on the evening of Tuesday last, the child was playing in the room where she was a kettle nearly full of boiling water on the stove; that she was sitting by the window sewing, when suddenly she heard the child scream; and, on turning, she saw her standing by the stove with her mouth open, the inside of which looked as though it had been scalded, and she supposes that the deceased had sucked the steam from the spout of the kettle.

UNKNOWN WOMAN DROWNED.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of an unknown female was found floating in the East River near Dover-street, by a man named Michael McGuire. The remains were fastened to the dock, and an inquest was held by Coroner O'Donnell, but no testimony could be obtained to recognize the deceased, and the usual verdict in such drowning cases was rendered by the Jury. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and had been in the water some six or eight weeks. An external examination was made by Dr. Chasteney, but no marks of violence were discovered.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—The Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1 to 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 210, 294, 356, 358, 361, 384½, 386½, 264, 373, 390 to 395.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 to 11, 13 to 23, 26, 27, 31 33, 36 to 39, 46 to 51, 53, 54, 55.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 11, 12, 22, 38, 39, 41, 42, 53, 60, 63, 83, 93, 98, 111. *Part II.*—Nos. 11, 115, 121, 126, 137, 145, 146, 164, 190, 216, 221, 235, 310, 315½, 319, 332.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—SATURDAY.

Before Judge Green.

IMPORTANT TO UNDER TENANTS.

James L. Baldwin vs. *Samuel Spencer and others.*—This was a proceeding under the Landlord and Tenant Act, to obtain summary possession of the premises No. 119 Chambers-street, of which Baldwin alleged he was the owner, and had leased them to Spencer at $1,000 per annum, and the latter had under-let the property to the other defendants. Baldwin alleged that rent was in arrears up to the first of March, and from thence to the present time. Spencer did not appear, but Lovett and Whiting, two of his under tenants appeared, and without denying the allegations set up in the affidavit of the landlord, offered to prove that they had paid their rent regularly, and only owed $150, which they were willing to pay to the lawful claimant, if they were not dispossessed. The Judge held that if the under tenants were desirous of retaining their possession it was incumbent on them to see that the original landlord was paid his rent as it fell due; if they did not and the rent fell in arrears they were liable to be dispossessed. A warrant in favor the landlord was granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Friday.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Schwartz against *Flynn*—Ordered that the defendant's attorney accept service of the Amendments served in this cause by the plaintiff on the 23d of March, 1854, and said amendments to be considered as so served, with liberty to the defendant to submit the case and amendments on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M., at Chambers, to the Justice who tried the cause.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Friday.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Moring against *Faber*—Case settled.

Whitaker against *Fisher*—Extra allowance to defendante, $150.

Before Judge Clerke.

Bishop against *Florence*—Motion for re-sale granted.

BROOKLYN CITY.

CITY COURT.—The April Civil Term of this Court commences to-day before Judge GREENWOOD. There are 110 causes on the Calendar.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—The Jury in the case of the *People against* The Board of Excise, retired Friday evening and were unable to agree up to 9 o'clock Saturday morning, when, on account of the sickness of one of the members, they were discharged. It is understood that 7 were in favor of bringing in a verdict of guilty, and 5 were for acquitting.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS.—WORK COMMENCED.—The first work on these roads was commenced, Saturday, on Flushing-avenue, and the Directors are confident of completing all the principal routes by the 4th of July.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Major WILLIAM MILLFORD has been promoted to the the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 14th Regiment.

ACCIDENTS.—A boy named Cornelius Mooney was thrown from a cart on Court-street, Saturday, and seriously injured. The Police of the Third District took him in charge and called in the aid of Dr. McDonald. A colored man accidentally fell into the dock at the Hamilton-avnue Ferry Saturday night, and was with difficulty rescued by Officer Baird, of the Third District Police, assisted by Robinson, of the ferry.

KILLED BY A WATCHMAN.—A party of men on Thursday night last made an attack upon Patrick Keleher, private watchman employed by Decker & Co., on Columbia-street, and in resisting them he injured one of the party named Monaghan so severely that he died on the eight following. The watchman has not been arrested, although a warrant is out for him.

DOCK THIEVES.—The old ferry-boat New-York, lying at the foot of Montague-street, was boarded, Saturday, during the fog by dock thieves, who after stealing every thing of value that they could move, scuttled her. The officers at the Montague Ferry discovered the boat sinking in season to save her.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ Public School No. 2, which has been closed during the past week in consequence of fire, is to be reopened this morning.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Four sailors belonging on board the United States ship *North Carolina*, at the Navy Yard, availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the dense fog on Saturday afternoon, and made their escape by climbing over the side of the vessel into one of the small boats, in which they proceeded to this City. The sentinel on duty discovered them as they were pulling away and immediately gave the alarm, but before the other two small boats could be manned, the deserters had disappeared in the fog. Information was given to the police of this City of the desertion, and about 5 o'clock in the evening, officers VAN DYKE, DE VALEN and BENNETT, succeeded in capturing the fugitives at Green Point. They were returned to the *North Carolina*, and the consequence of their adventure will be ten days solitary confinement, with the unpleasant appendage of irons.

JERSEY CITY.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—On Friday evening, the Whigs of the First Ward met at the Hudson House and appointed delegates, and Committees to make nominations for the Charter Election. The Whigs of the Third Ward also met on Friday night, for the same purpose. The delegates to the City Convention from these two wards are as follows:

First Ward.—JAMES W. PALMER, T. W. MOKENOUSH, F. H. ELLIS, STEPHEN SEAMEN, and A. W. VAN WINKLE.

PANSAIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—A. A. VANDERVOORT, Esq., has been elected President of this newly organized Passaic Insurance Company.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, April 2, by Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D.D., Mr. ALEX. J. HARDENBERGH, Jr., to Miss MARY CARSON.

☞ Albany and Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, March 31, WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 12 Madison-square, 23d-st., on Tuesday morning, April 4, at 9½ o'clock precisely, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, April 1, of inflammation of the lungs, PETER TICE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 53d-st., near 1st-av., on Tuesday, April 4, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, at his residence, No. 11 Carson-st., on Saturday, April 1, of apoplexy, LEWIS PARKERTON, aged 54 years and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Grand Chapter, and Silentia Lodge No. 198, Free and Accepted Masons, Decatur Chapter No. 16, Order of United Americans, and the members of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Church corner of Avenue C and 4th-st.

In this City, on Saturday, April 1, suddenly, ARCHIBALD HILTON, in the 35th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 West 23d-st., on this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, April 2, after a short illness, ADELIA, daughter of David Stewart, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her father, No. 10 University-place, on Tuesday, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

On Saturday, April 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, James M. Plumb, MARY, relict of Wm. Yale, Esq., deceased, aged 69 years.

Her remains will be taken to Meriden, Conn., for interment. Funeral services will take place at Meriden, on Tuesday, April 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. ☞ Connecticut papers will please copy.

At Mayence, on the Rhine, on Thursday, March 9, suddenly, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, MARIA, wife of Charles G. Ahlborn, formerly of this City.

On Wednesday, March 22, ADOLPHUS DE WILLIERS, aged 3 months. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday, March 31, HANNAH SALLEO, aged 79 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Joseph Whitemore, No. 7 East 11th-st., on Monday, April 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday morning, March 18, Mrs. ANN E. ADAMS, wife of Wm. Adams, and daughter of Alexander M. Rawson, of Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y. aged 20 years and 6 days.

Her remains were taken to Broadalbin for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, April 3—A. M.

Saturday was made a busy day among the Stock Houses, by the reopening of the transfere of Erie Stock, and the receipt and distribution of the dividends. The Stock fell on the large deliveries of cash shares, and over 5,000 shares were sold at the early Board at a decline of ¾ ₱ cent. from Friday, and a decline altogether of 3 ₱ cent. since the closing of the books ten days ago. Other speculative Stocks sympathized, and the market upon the whole list was lower than for six weeks or two months past. Money was also unusually hard to come at early in the day, and the transactions in demand and other loans quite active. But, as the day advanced, the large distribution of dividends and Railway interest was favorably felt, and at the second meeting of the Stock Board prices turned for the better and closed with some degree of steadiness. The sales of New-York Central Sixes were at 94 ₱ cent., and the Illinois Central Sevens, Stock privilege and April dividend off, at 81½ ₱ cent. Cleveland and Toledo Shares 91 ex dividend, and New-York Central, after touching 107½, seller 60 days, closed with operations at 108, cash.

There was a good deal of talk in the Street over the foreign accounts by the *Canada*. The private letters by no means cheerful. Money decidedly dearer in London, where the Gold export is felt to be sudden, unlooked for, and unaccountably large, and the receipts from Australia comparatively inconsiderable. The necessity of caution in credits and other financial operations on this side is impressed on the agents and correspondents of the English Banking houses, until the events and effect of the Eastern question are more certainly determined. This affair appeared singularly complicated when the London mail for the steamer closed. There was distrust in the German States, and weakening confidence in the alliance generally. So writes a member of Parliament to his friends in this city. The advices from the North of Europe are also unfavorable. The panic in the German Railway Stocks continues, and the uncertainty which hangs over the policy of Prussia, whose position and trade would be greatly exposed in the event of a general war, was not only affecting this interest, but trade generally, although money on short loans was cheap and easy. The Liverpool letters were less unfavorable for Grain and Flour than the printed circulars, and our market on Saturday was stronger for State and Western brands of Flour. The sales of Cotton were 1,295 bales, of which 394 bales taken for export.

The import of General Merchandise for the week amounted to $900,242, which added to the Dry Goods in the port for last year, gives a total import for the week of $2,138,997. The steamer on Saturday took no Gold. The specie movements of the week were: $236,000 exported direct; $190,000 sent to Boston to go by the steamer of last Wednesday, and about $220,000 accumulated in the Sub-Treasury. These sums will probably reduce the Bank averages to be made up to-day, below ten millions.

We again remind Stock dealers and investors that the regular sale of Mr. NICOLAY this morning includes $25,000 of the ten per cent. Mortgages of the Great Western Railroad of Illinois.

In a report by the Director of the Philadelphia Mint to the Treasury Department, it is stated that the net expenses of that establishment from 1848 to the close of 1852, were as follows, and that the net profits from the receipts of Silver in 1853, under the act of Congress which alloyed the new Silver change, were $102,420:

	Expenses in Ores.	Received for Coining.	Net Result.
1848	$61,938 07	$17,790 19	Loss.. $44,141 88
1849	89,722 56	30,871 24	Loss.. 58,861 32
1850	245,077 38	173,791 84	Loss.. 71,285 54
1851	440,906 23	350,089 46	Loss.. 90,816 77
1852	371,296 64	330,589 25	Loss.. 40,707 39
1853	427,643 99	530,064 95	Loss.. 102,420 96

The annual meeting of the Pacific Railroad Company, of Missouri, was held at St. Louis on the 27th ult. Their work braches forty miles west of St. Louis, to which it is opened—one division northwest, through Jefferson City, the Capital of the State, known as the Kansas Branch; the other, the southwestern division, which was recently let to Messrs. A. S. DIVEN & Co., Railroad Contractors, of this State. The means spent upon the main stem and Kansas Branch amount to $2,780,000, leaving an unexpected stock subscription of $1,179,000; State subscription, $1,650,000; and balance in the hands of the officers of the Road, $201,000; besides a land grant applicable to the Kansas Branch of 127,000 acres. The southwestern division has a reserve of $1,000,000 State subscription, and a large land grant; besides the Stock and Bond subscription yet to come in. The notice of Messrs. DIVEN & Co. for underletting this division, will be found in our advertising columns.

The Coal Tonnage from the Schuylkill region, the past week and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading R. R., tons.	35,271	401,616	324,641
Schuylkill Canal	17,285	58,665	31,933
Total, tons	52,556	460,281	356,174

The *Miners' Journal* says:

"The shipments are very heavy this week, and would in all probability, have reached 60,000 tons if it had not been for the extremely cold weather which froze up the Canal, and rendered the use of ice soon necessary to break a channel to enable the boats to pass. Soon also fell to the depth of about four inches on Thursday, and over mountains present the aspect of mid-Winter while we are writing. It is hardly necessary for us to state, that the demand for Coal is quite as brisk as our operators desire it. The opening prices, both here and at Richmond, remain firm, and will not be lower this season."

Having copied, a few days since, an article from the *Courier and Enquirer* on the BROUGH ROAD, we now insert a reply, addressed to the editors of that paper, by a New-York stockholder, and one that appears to be well advised in the history and prospects of the work, and the settled determination of its friends to carry it through:

The Brough Road.

To the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer:

In the Money Article in your paper of the 25th instant, is an elaborate assault upon the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad. The article is such a marked exception to the general tone of your paper—it so entirely misconceives the position and character of the project, and is so calculated to mislead the public mind,—that I must

[illegible] Road, to be constructed by any company for its use, unless the Legislature shall declare that the contemplated road is of sufficient public interest to warrant the taking of private property. "State policy" being for the time omnipotent in the Legislature, the new Company proceeded to purchase the right of way on the whole length of the road, thus avoiding the necessity of the legislation above referred to. One would suppose that here, at least, opposition would cease, and the stockholders would be permitted to prosecute their enterprise without further interruption. But eo! "State Policy" was yet alive, and it all at once discovered that not only did the Railroad law require this legislation to protect the rights of parties whose lands it was proposed to condemn, *but that it was equally required to protect the stockholders against themselves; and that the Railroad Company could not build a road across its own lands.*

It was then determined to apply to the Legislature to give the Company all the powers that it was pretended it lacked, but "State Policy" was again in the ascendant, and the Legislature refused to recognize the Company as a valid corporation under the Railroad Law, and rejected the bill by a large majority. But eow came a reaction, and the good sense of the people began to operate, and "State Policy" was doomed; and the Legislature, at its late special session, by a vote of two to one, gave the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company all the powers that it requires to prosecute its work to completion.

Now it will be seen that the Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company have surmounted all the difficulties that its opponents have placed in its way; and that, driven out of the Legislature, they dare not make their appearance in Wall-street, and resort to the coetest with different tactics. They having failed to protect the people of Illinois against the schemes of capitalists who would build roads and expend money within their borders, now are much distressed for the capitalists themselves, and they read them a lecture, urging them to a conservative course, and warning them against contributing to the building of *rival roads*. It will be seen from the above which is the *rival* road. The one contemplated long since, and which would, but for the opposition it has met with, ere this have been in full operation, and occupying the straight line between St. Louis and the point from which 10,000 miles of road diverge to the Atlantic coast; or the crooked line, beginning at Alton, and pursuing a devious course, finally comes to the same eastern terminus with the Mississippi and Atlantic. The one for which the capital stock has been long subscribed, or for that which could with difficulty be procured, even after capitalists had been induced to take an interest in it only by assurances, to which they trusted, that "*State Policy*" would forever prevent the prosecution of the other.

The Mississippi and Atlantic Road has no rival in any proposed Road. *It can have no rival that does not occupy its own line.* The opposing lines can never interfere with its usefulness, or its profits. If they suffer from the construction of this Road, they certainly cannot blame any but themselves. They had full notice that this Road would be built. If they have failed to prevent it, they must suffer the consequences of their mistake. And the friends of the Mississippi and Atlantic resorted to the mode of warfare adopted by

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 794. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

...Editor. ...Proprietor. (Business executed.) One ... at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. ... by mail, or sold at the same rates as the ...

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

...NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published ... SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two ... per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, ... FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; ... to be continued beyond the time for ... is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, ... year, is as follows:

...Free.
...13 cents.
...26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

...NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight ... made up expressly for circulation in California, ... for the Atlantic States, and containing only news ... matter suitable for those sections of the country, is ... on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, ...

... must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AMERICANS ABROAD.

Senator Cass vs. Archbishop Hughes.

Increase of Pay to Deputy Post-Masters.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.

The Cuban Authorities and the Crescent City Mails.

The U. S. Legation at Constantinople, and the Consulate at Smyrna.

ANNEXATION OF THE CANADAS.

New-York Mechanics and the New Frigates.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3.

The nomination of Mr. ARMSTRONG, (Anti-Benton,) for the office of Postmaster of St. Louis, was confirmed to-day. S.

The Trial of Capt. Schaumburg.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3.

The Jury in the case of Capt. SCHAUMBURG, brought in a verdict this morning of "Guilt, of assault, without intent to kill." The verdict creates some surprise.

Capt. SCHAUMBURG has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $100.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3.

Mr. EVERETT presented two remonstrances from Boston, against the introduction of Slavery into any Territory from which it is excluded by the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. SUMNER presented like remonstrances from Indiana and Massachusetts.

Mr. CASS presented another petition that religious freedom be secured to American citizens in foreign countries. In doing so he stated that some time since he had said that he would move that the report made by the Committee on Foreign Relations on this subject, at the last session, be taken from the files and referred to that Committee again. He desired to make that motion now, but would not ask that it be considered at this time. He would ask the Senate this day three weeks, if it interfered with no other business, to take up that motion, and to hear what he had to say. It was his intention to reply to some strictures made by a distinguished prelate.

Mr. PETTIT offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling for certain information in regard to treaties made with the Pottawatomie Indians of Indiana.

Mr. RUSK reported a bill for the relief of JAMES M. GOODSELL, which was considered and passed.

Mr. BENTON offered a resolution calling for full particulars relative to the contracts with GILBERT & SKOOS, for the construction of the balance of the dock basin and railway at Pensacola. The resolution was adopted.

The joint resolution, explanatory of the act regulating the manner of appointing the Cadets to West Point was again taken up, when Messrs. RUSK, STUART and ADAMS opposed, and Messrs. SHIELDS and TOUCEY supported it.

Mr. STUART proposed an amendment, but no quorum voted.

Debate was then renewed, and a second vote taken, but still without a quorum.

After debate the resolution was finally postponed for a fortnight.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and at 4½ o'clock.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3.

Mr. CUTTING appeared in his seat for the first time since last Monday.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on Post-Offices, reported a bill regulating the pay of Deputy Postmasters.

He explained its provisions at length, saying the compensation of these officers has been reduced thirty-five per cent., while their labors have more than doubled under the last law reducing the rates of postage. The bill proposes to give sixty per cent. on the receipts per quarter of one hundred dollars, fifty on three hundred dollars, forty on two thousand dollars, fifteen on all over twenty-four hundred dollars, and twelve and a half on letters for distribution. He said if the bill should pass the effect would be to reduce the compensation on an average of one dollar and twenty-one cents less to each than it was under the act of March 30, 1851.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post-Offices, with instructions to report the bill in connection with the one to increase the postage rates so as to meet the expenses of the department. He should vote against this bill, if it stood alone. He was opposed to giving more than half the receipts for its collection. There was no good reason why the treasury should be burdened with the present post-office deficit of more than $2,000,000. They who are particularly benefited by the mail arrangements, should pay the expenses of the department.

Mr. DUNHAM advocated the bill on the ground of simple justice, and said that, exclusive of franked letters and documents, the correspondence by sea and by land supports the Post-Office department.

Mr. HOUSTON wished to offer an amendment proposing to increase the single rate of postage to 5 cents.

Mr. OLDS said he knew enough about parliamentary practice to be aware that he might get the votes of the members of the bill to adopt an amendment for the express purpose of killing the bill. He wanted this, and the bill now pending in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union relative to postage, to stand on their separate merits.

Mr. JONES' motion disagreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON's amendment cut off by previous question.

The bill passed as originally introduced.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill., asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations of land or money for constructing a canal around the Falls of Niagara.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., reported the bill passed to effect a repeal of so much of a certain law as required a fee of twenty-five cents for the authentication of any document at the State Department.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.

On motion of Mr. BISSELL, ...

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession ... the expediency of an appropriation by Congress ... already incurred in prosecuting ... the burning of the steamer Martha ... River, in January, 1853, and ... parties to the case ... and murder, in the County of ... now in prison, awaiting their trial ... been committed by them ...

THE U. S. LEGATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE, AND THE CONSULATE AT SMYRNA.

Mr. HAYLEY, it was ... be respectfully requested, if ... public interest, to transmit to the ... not now communicated ... at Constantinople and ... with Captain In... Austria, at which ... relations from this ... the seizure ... and condi... THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES ... MAILS.

Mr. CLINGMAN offered a ... adopted, asking the President ... correspondence in relation to the refusal of ... Cuba to permit the U. S. Mail steamer ... Crescent City to land passengers.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, made an ineffectual ... discharge the Committee of the Whole on the ... further consideration of the resolution ... the removal of the Sac ... from ... of an ...

Mr. ... bill, reported to the House, ... Commissioners ... parties in custody ... to ... the ... Court ... fixed.

Mr. ... on fractional ... a bill ... ing ... to ... TO THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to introduce the following: *Resolved*, That the President be requested, to cause negotiations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain with the view of ascertaining upon what conditions that Government will consent to the SECESSION of the Canadas to the United States of America.

The reading of the resolution caused much laughter.

Objection was made to its reception.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. DEAN—Will the gentleman make an exception, including Cuba within the terms of his resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL—No, I cannot!

Mr. DEAN—I want them both annexed to keep up the equilibrium, and if the gentleman will not include Cuba I cannot vote for his resolution.

A VOICE—"That is not germain."

SPEAKER—Does the gentleman modify his resolution?

Mr. CAMPBELL—I do not.

Mr. FARLEY—I inquire of the gentleman if the House shall suspend the rules whether he will add New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia?

Mr. CAMPBELL—Yes.

The House refused to suspend the rules—Yeas, 98; Nays, 119.

The affirmative votes are: Messrs. Belcher, Bliss, Campbell, Carpenter, Cook, Corwin, Farley, Fisgler, Grow, Harrison, Knox, Lane, McDonald, Mace, Matteson, Nichols, Parker, Pratt, Pringle, Russell, Sapp, Upham, Wade, Walbridge, Washburn of Ill., Wells, Wentworth of Ill., Yates.

THE SIX STEAM FRIGATES AND THE NEW-YORK MECHANICS.

Mr. WALDRON sent up the resolutions of the New-York Mechanics' Institute, which the Clerk began to read:

Resolved, That it is due to the commercial enterprise and mechanical preeminence of the City of New-York, as well as most advantageous to the successful construction of the proposed steamships, that this port should be selected for the building of the same, or a large proportion of the same.

Mr. LETCHER having listened attentively, said—That will do—I object. [Laughter.]

Mr. WALDRON said they were passed by the Mechanics' Institute, and the second spoke in high terms of eulogium in this connection with Mr. GEORGE STEERS. He merely wished to know whether he could present them under the rule.

The Speaker said he could.

A VOICE—That was a good way, General, to get them before the House. Ha! ha!

Mr. FLORENCE asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to promote Captain INGRAHAM to the rank of Captain in the Navy, and the Secretary of the Navy to appoint him to the command of one of the six steam frigates authorized to be constructed by the bill recently passed.

Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House adjourned.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Great Whig and Anti-Nebraska Triumph.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 3.

Two Whig Representatives have been elected in Hartford, one in Manchester, one in Meriden and two in East Hartford—all Whig gains upon last year.

Second Dispatch.] HARTFORD, Monday, April 3.

We have heard of the election of fourteen Representatives in this County, viz.: 10 Whigs, 3 Democrats and 1 Free-Soil, being a Whig gain of nine over last year. From other parts of the State we have the return of eight Representatives—all Whigs—a gain of five.

Third Dispatch.] NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 3.

The result of the election in New-Haven County is as follows: A Whig Sheriff, three Senators, and Judge of Probate; two Whig Representatives in New-Haven; one in Derby; one in East Haven; two in Guilford; one in Madison; one in Meriden; one in Middlebury; two in Milford; one in Orenga; one in Prospect; two in Waterbury and one in Naugatuck.

The Democrats elect two Representatives in Cheshire; two in Wallingford; one in Wolcott; one in Woodbridge; one in Seymour; one in Oxford; one in Southbury. The Independents have elected one Representative in Bethany; one in Branford; one in Hamden; one in North Haven, and one town to hear from.

Whig Senators are elected in the First and Tenth Districts—both gains.

Fourth Dispatch.] NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 3.

The returns thus far indicate beyond question the rout of the Administration in both branches of the Legislature. There is no choice of Governor;

The Maine Law vote is supposed to be within twenty per cent. as large as the Whig vote.

Of the eight Sheriffs, four Whigs are chosen, and probably three more. So far as heard from, only one Democratic Senator is elected, viz., in the Thirteenth District.

Of the five Senators in Windham and New-London Counties, the Whigs elect four, both Sheriffs and 23 Representatives to 11 Democrats, with 14 to hear from.

Bridgeport District elects a Whig Senator, five Whig Representatives, and two Democrats, as far as heard from.

The Whig majority in New-Haven averages about 700 Last year it was 264.

Fifth Dispatch.] HARTFORD, April 3—12 P. M.

The returns show that there has been no choice of Governor by the people; and there can be no doubt, from the complexion of the Legislature, that there has been a complete Whig and anti-Nebraska victory. In this town the vote stood: DUTTON, Whig, 1,136; INGHAM, Democrat, 1,505; CHAPMAN, Temperance, 381 HOOKER, Free-Soil, 100.

In this County, the footings in all but five towns—which will not increase the Democratic plurality—are, DUTTON, 3,701; INGHAM, 5,252; CHAPMAN, 1,398; HOOKER, 368. Gov. SEYMOUR's Democratic majority in the County last year was 655, while the candidates in opposition to INGHAM have a majority of 300.

In Hartford County, as far as heard from, 21 Whig, 10 Democrat, and 1 Free-Soil Representatives have been elected, and 6 to hear from. The three Senators from this County are Whigs, being gains from last year. Mr. DIXON's plurality in the First District is 190. The Democratic Sheriff is elected in this County.

New-London County foots up, as far as heard from, 12 Whig and 5 Democratic Representatives, with 10 to hear from—and the 3 Senators are Whigs, being two gains. The Sheriff is Whig.

The vote of Norwich was:

Dutton	485	Chapman	275
Ingham	575	Hooker	80

Windham County foots up 11 Whigs and 6 Democrats, a gain of 8 to the Whigs and 1 to the Democrats, with 5 to hear from. A Whig Senator from the 14th, and a Democrat from the 13th District. The Whig sheriff is elected.

From Middlesex County, our returns are very imperfect. The Democratic Senator has been elected in the 16th District, and we have only the election of 2 Whig and 4 Democratic Representatives. No change from last year.

Sixth Dispatch.] NEW-HAVEN, April 3—12 P. M.

The vote of New-Haven was: DUTTON, Whig, 1,394; INGHAM, Democrat, 1,441; CHAPMAN, Temperance, 914.

	Dutton.	Ingham.	Chapman.
Waterbury	350	378	172
Meriden	263	359	66
Derby	129	141	296
Milford	173	125	157
Bridgeport	523	526	211
Norwich	485	575	285

Nothing from Litchfield County except Watertown, which elects one Whig Representative.

In Middlesex County, Clinton elects 1 Whig Representative; Westbrook, no choice.

Congressional Election.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, April 3.

The election for a Member of Congress in the First District (in place of ZENO SCUDDER) took place to-day, and has probably resulted in the choice of Hon. THOMAS D. ELLIOTT, the regular Whig. The vote in this city stood: ELLIOTT, 1,158; A. H. HOWLAND, Free-Soil and Native, 1,325. In Plymouth—ELLIOTT, 228; HOWLAND, 165. Fairhaven—ELLIOTT, 287; HOWLAND, 293. Nantucket and Barnstable Counties are expected to throw a large vote for ELLIOTT.

Great Race at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 1—noon.

The great post stake race comes off this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The stake is $20,000, and the greatest excitement prevails. Four horses have been entered, viz *Lexington* for Kentucky, *Lecompte* for Mississippi, *High lander* for Alabama, and *Arrow* for Louisiana A great crowd is now pouring into the racecourse, and thousands of strangers are present from other States Heavy bets are pending on the result.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 1—P. M.

The great race was won by *Lexington* in two straight heats. *Arrow* was distanced in the first heat For the second heat *Lecompte* came in second, and *Highlander* third.

The track was very heavy.

The time of the first heat was 8 min. 8½ sec., and the second heat, 8 min. 4 sec.; *Highlander* was distanced in the second heat. There was great disappointment at the result, bets having run very high on *Highlander*.

Destructive Fires in Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 3.

Fires occurred simultaneously in this city ... one of which destroyed STURTE... mills, including some ... flouring-houses, STACY's ... shop, and several ... fires, which are sup... of incendiaries, destroyed ... hose for about $50,000. In... The weather here continues cold.

A scrub race for two Judges of the Superior Court in about to take place in this City. The following are the candidates nominated: By the Bar, JOHN L. TALCOTT, GEO. W. CLINTON. By the Softs, J. A. VERPLANK and JOSEPH MASTER. The Hards hold a Convention to nominate to-day, while the Whigs will probably support the nominations by the Bar.

The election is supposed to be required by the new law to be held to-morrow, but no official notice has been received from the Secretary of State.

Marine Disasters—Loss of the Schooner Lucy Watts.

BOSTON, Monday, April 3.

The schooner *Lucy Watts*, Capt. HALL, of Thomaston, Maine, from Philadelphia for Boston, sprung a leak and sunk on the 26th ult., 30 miles from Cape Cod. The crew, after being three days and nights in the boats, were picked up by the schooner *John Pew*, and landed at Gloucester yesterday, badly frost-bitten.

THE HIGHLANDS, Monday, April 3.

The brig *Fawn*, previously reported ashore about two miles north of Squan, has hilged, and is nearly full of water. Her cargo of coffee is badly damaged.

An unknown sloop has capsized off Long Branch. All hands saved.

Marine Disaster—Murder.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 3.

The schooner *Minerva Wright*, from Fredericksburg, bound to New-York, went ashore on Saturday, on Smith's Island. Her cargo consists of corn and flour, which will be saved in a damaged state. The vessel will probably prove a loss.

JOSEPH W. MOORE, proprietor of a hotel at Lexington, Va., was murdered on Thursday night in a drunken quarrel, by WM. J. WINN.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Union*, Capt. ADAMS, from New-York arrived here this (Saturday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 1.

The steamship *Knoxville*, Capt. LUDLOW, has arrived here in 57 hours from New-York.

Fire in Hartford.

Hartford, Tuesday, April 4—12:30 A. M.

A fire has just broken out in HUMPHREY & SEYMES' Soap Factory on Wells-street, and looks at present as if it might prove a destructive one, although several engines are already on the spot.

Non-Arrival of the Baltic.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, April 4—2 A. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Baltic*, now—presuming she left at the appointed time—in her thirteenth day out.

Amusements.

CONCERT OF THE BLIND.—A concert of vocal and instrumental music will be given in the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (near Rivington-street,) on Tuesday evening, April 4. The performers on this occasion are all Professors of Music, graduates of the Institution for the Blind. The proceeds are for the benefit of one of the young lady graduates. In addition to the music, there will be readings from the Bible, (in raised letters,) and the recitation of an original Poem, by Miss FRANCES J. CROSBY. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door.

Musical.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, of April 1.

DEATH OF RUBINI.—Italy has lost one of her most popular artists. RUBINI died, in his rich palace at Romano, on March 2, 1854. Since 1845 he has retired to his native place, and has enjoyed all the charms of repose—his fortune being upwards of four millions, or thereabouts. Never has a singer arrived at a similar result by the power and effect of his talent alone. He lived at Romano, in the province of Bergamo, and it was his pleasure to scatter his benevolence to all around him. After having included all Europe in his triumphs, he had here found a blessed shelter in one of the most beautiful spots of the world. His villa, surrounded with flowers and verdure, is one of the most picturesque in Italy. It is elevated in the middle of a plain traversed by sweet odors and bright sunshine, and limited only by the horizon. On the one side is the Tyrol, with its mountains like giants in the azure; on the other, the fertile soil of Lombardy, where blue lakes meander and the almond-tree blooms. Milan is seen in the distance—Milan, with its white dome—lighthouse of Catholicism—uplifted, like a palace of snow, in the air.

Oh, these charming views of beautiful nature! And when we see them, how easy is it to comprehend all the poetry that springs from them. RUBINI left Romeno in 1795. The day that he left his country—poor, and with no other resource than an imperfect education, which he had received at the hands of his father—he exclaimed with tears in his eyes: "It is here that I hope to die." And he spoke the truth.

Before he sung in the theatre, he practiced in the church. His parents sent him to Adro, afterwards to Brescia, for the study of singing and harmony. We have years ago traveled through this country, and hear with as agreeable reminiscences of the hospitality of the Count DE BARONIANI, and that of RUBINI himself renders them again most precious to our memory.

It was in the splendid habitation of the BARONIANI family that RUBINI, quite a child, preluded by his first songs the European success he afterwards obtained. His parents, who were without fortune, placed him at Adro with a baker.

The baker, CAMPLAVI, who had charge of young RUBINI, sent him every morning to take the bread to the chateau. The BARONIANI family conceived a friendship for him, on account of his good character, and the taste he displayed in singing.

They frequently detained him to sing the National songs of the country, and he frequently spent the greater part of the evening with his noble host, from whom he acquired his first ideas of vocal music. As he grew up, his vocal organization became more developed. The Curé of the place, GAETANO BENIONO, yielding to the solicitations of his housekeeper, who appeared to be much attached to RUBINI, took him into his house and taught him to sing the church service. The curate often mounted to the organ to accompany his young pupil, who, standing near the altar, with his Missal in his hand, deciphered not without difficulty that new language for him—Church music.

As he grew older, he did not hesitate to emancipate himself, and soon formed an engagement at the Palassois Thentre—a little village near to Bergamo. He there obtained some success, not only as a singer, but as a dancer. One evening he appeared in a ballet called the "Butterfly," (Papillon,) in which it was necessary to pursue and catch a butterfly placed on the end of a flexible stick, and fluttering like the fire-flies in the Nau scene of "Robert le Diable." RUBINI never failed in his agility, and the ballet terminated every night with the defeat of the insect. The young singer was loudly applauded, when, with a final bound, he seized his victim with the rapidity of lightning.

This happened in the year 1808.

How often are we deceived by the success of our first efforts! Engaged sometimes to play solos on the violin, sometimes to sing in the theatre of Bergamo, and sometimes in the chorus of the theatre of Milan, he suffered the most poignant misery. It was not until 1815 that his success really commenced. He sung at Brescia, where his delicious tenor voice was fully appreciated; afterwards at Venice; afterwards at Naples, in the theatre of the Florentini. It was there that NOZARAI initiated him into the secrets of vocal art, and of true dramatic expression. Afterwards he enlisted under the banner of ROSSINI, and the first works of that master were to him the foundation of fortune and glory.

It was in 1825 that he arrived in Paris, preceded by his immense reputation. He made his first appearance at the Italian Opera in the "Cenerentola." The Parisian public confirmed the ultramontanes. RUBINI infused new life into our Italian Theatre. He passed the Winter only in Paris, being engaged at the theatre of Barbaja But he returned in 1831, and never quitted Paris except to go to London during the Summer season, and at length to St. Petersburg, which took him away completely from France and England.

Who has not heard RUBINI? Who has not clapped hands after having listened to that wonderful voice, the most unique perhaps in vocal history? It appears to us useless to recapitulate one by one all the ovations that were made to him. The public has not forgotten them.

RUBINI was of an excellent disposition. An appeal was never made to his benevolence without obtaining the assistance of his talent. This simplicity was in strong contrast with his position. We still see him in the Rue Richelieu, at the Hotel of the Colonies, lodged on the third floor in a mean dejet par mens composed of a parlor and bed-room. He passed the greater part of the day in bed, and seldom left it till three or four o'clock. He shunned air and light, and never went out without being packed with furs.

His fortune was scattered by privations of all sorts, and reserved for their City which he adored. In his hospitality, superintended by the prudence of his noble friend, offered him; but he was carried away like a withered leaf of Autumn.

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Broadway Railroad Again—Routine Work—Change in the Tax Laws—Real and Personal Property.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Monday, April 3, 1854.

We—I and the Legislature—have a laboring oar to pull for the next ten days, if we finish up all the work now marked out on the Capitol trussel-board. Only ten days and the master will discharge his workmen—even though the cap stones may not be upon the superstructure—for then the treasury will be empty—the well dry. That the people may not be too great sufferers, we commenced early this morning, and wont on diligently with the third reading of bills in the Assembly. I believe none of those passed were of particular interest to the City people so I make no mention of them.

In the Senate, the regular order of business went down to the third reading of bills, and to the hour of adjournment, that order was continued.

The Committee on Railroads reported the bill to incorporate the Broadway and Fifth-avenue Railroad. FRED'K A. TALLMADGE, SIMEON DRAPER, JOHN BOYCE and WM. B. WEDGEWOOD, are the Directors named. The route is thus marked out: Beginning at a point opposite and on the west side of Union-square, and running with a single track down University-place, to Waverley-place, through Waverley-place to Mercer-street, down Mercer to Grand, through Canal to Church, down Church to Chambers, up Chambers to Broadway, and up Broadway to the west side of Union-square; thence, with a double track, to the Fifth-avenue, and up the Fifth-avenue as it shall be opened and graded. The privilege is given of connecting the single tracks at Waverley-place, Grand-street and Canal-street—so that parts of the road may be used when other parts are obstructed by parades, fires, &c. Also, to purchase or lease property between Canal and Chambers-streets, and Church-street and Broadway—through which to build the road. The privileges granted and the restrictions imposed by the third title of the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, are extended to the Corporation.

The Corporation shall have the right to take and hold real estate to the value of $1,200,000 and personal estate of the value of $600,000. The following section you have entire. By the way, would it not be just as well to wipe out all the other sections? It strikes me this covers the entire ground.

SEC. 11. All the necessary and incidental powers required to be exercised in carrying into full effect the objects of this Corporation are hereby granted, and all contracts may be either verbal or under the signature of the President or Secretary of the Company, and with or without the corporate seal.

The capital stock is fixed at $1,800,000—the owners of property on the line of the road to have the privilege of purchasing one half. The Directors named to act as a Board of Commissioners for receiving subscriptions, and apportioning said stock, according to the tax list of 1853. Six weeks' notice to be given of the time when such subscriptions are to be received, and if the owners do not subscribe and pay five per cent. within thirty days, they shall forfeit their claim to said stock. The construction of the road may be commenced as soon as one-half of the capital stock shall be subscribed, and ten per cent. paid in.

Mr. DANFORTH presented a bill amending the act to equalize taxation. It provides that the Board of Supervisors in each County, and the Commissioners of Highways in each town, and the School Trustees in each district respectively, shall assess the taxes and the labor upon highways, and the school tax in each School District, to be raised for town, county, State and other purposes above mentioned, upon the persons entitled to receive rents within the town, ward, school or road district where the lands upon which such rents are received are situated, in the same manner and to the same extent as any personal estate of the inhabitants of such town or ward. Section 1 of the Act to subject certain debts owing to non-residents, to taxation, passed July 2, 1851, is so amended as to provide that all debts accruing by inhabitants of this State to persons not residing within the United States, nor in this State, for the purchase of any real estate, shall be deemed personal property within the county, town and ward where the debtor resides and as such shall be liable to taxation for highway, school district, town, county, State, and all other taxes, in the same manner and to the same extent as the personal estate of the citizens of this State.

Early in the session the Assembly called upon the clerks of the several counties to report to the Legislature the amount of real and personal property assessed in their respective counties. From the reports sent in pursuant to this call, I have compiled the following table. It will be seen that from several counties no reports have been received, and therefore the table is not as valuable as it would be were every county included:

	Real Estate.	Personal.	Am't of Mill Tax.
Greene	$6,756,590 00	$1,456,158 00	$8,212 75
Columbia	13,869 00	854 00	13,899 85
Ontario	16,147,013 45	2,976,195 37	21,123 81
Onandaga	24,028,925 00	3,653,358 00	27,682 35
Albany	26,862,329 00	6,143,451 00	33,005 78
Cayuga	20,909 00	331 00	20,909 33
Saratoga	13,222 00	364 00	13,236 36
Oneida	14,454,894 00	3,111,304 00	17,556 19
Livingston	17,838 00	243 00	17,838 24
St. Lawrence	14,561 00	665 00	14,561 66
Tioga	7,060 00	179 00	7,060 16
Rensselaer	29,096 00	651 00	29,096 65
Erie	38,235 00	304 00	38,235 30
Franklin	4,094 00	860 00	3,700 00
Chenango	9,773,102 00	2,125,462 00	11,898 56
Washington	13,136,414 00	2,712,135 00	15,848 56
Steuben	6,229,250 00	2,407,756 00	17,634 65
Cattaraugus	8,813 00	494 00	1,813 49
Tompkins	11,814,014 00	1,545,844 00	13,359 86
Oswego	13,895 00	129 00	13,895 12
Westchester	28,755,220 00	6,750,632 00	35,505 86
Kings	75,912,873 00	10,212,165 00	86,925 04
Chautauque	15,354 00	317 00	15,354 18
Madison	10,257,949 00	2,041,925 00	12,299 87
Orleans	10,089,310 00	1,119,053 00	11,208 36
Putnam	4,304,267 00	849,965 00	5,154 23
Allegheny	9,330 00	424 00	9,330 42
Fulton	3,850,358 00	786,816 00	4,647 19
Cortland	5,223,725 00	353,796 00	5,778 52
Wayne	10,495,775 00	4,306,308 00	14,802 08
Orange	24,799 00	432 00	24,799 43
Delaware	8,645 00	578 00	8,675 19
Suffolk	10,462 00	433 00	10,462 43
Wyoming	8,328,513 00	932,099 00	9,260 61
Essex	4,077 00	135 00	4,677 14
Sullivan	4,787 00	963 00	4,787 96
Yates	7,811,782 19	950,224 00	8,762 00
Seneca	9,701,274 00	1,328,054 00	11,022 33
Clinton	7,243 00	766 00	7,243 78
Lewis	5,615 00	000 00	5,615 00
Warren	2,513 00	987 00	2,513 98
Schoharie	7,661 00	998 00	7,661 27
Rockland	4,418,618 00	749,576 00	5,168 19
Jefferson	15,681,830 00	3,235,326 00	18,923 15
New-York	294,652,795 00	119,034,137 94	413,686 93

An effort will be made to secure an adjournment of the House on Friday afternoon, for the purpose of accepting the invitation of the Ten Governors to come down and see the sights. Those who want to go promise faithfully to come back and work the same time after the pay stops as they devote to the jollification. Not much reliance can be placed upon these promises, and therefore I hardly think the collective wisdom will be precipitated upon the City. I hope you are properly prepared to endure the deprivation. J. B. S.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION—(Telegraphic.)

The bill allowing Safety Fund Banks discount on their surplus, was debated and laid on the table.

The bill to provide for a Deputy Clerk of Sessions in Kings County was passed.

The election for Superintendent of Public Instruction, was fixed for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

The Annual Appropriation bill.

The bill consolidating the acts relative to District Courts in New-York. Reconsidered on the ground that the bill raised the salaries of Police Justices.

The bill opening and grading Division-avenue, Brooklyn. Passed.

Mr. BEACH called up the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick consolidation bill. Pending a debate, the House took another recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The House concurred in the resolution to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction to-morrow.

The bill authorizing the town of Norwich to aid in the construction of a Railway through it, was taken up.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT TIVOLI.—We are reliably informed, that with the exception of the two brakemen, CHAS. BERTRAND and JOSEPH MCLAUGHLIN who died on Saturday last, all who were injured by the express train on the Hudson River Road, on Friday evening, have been pronounced out of danger.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Captain CROWELL, of brig *R. Wing*, from Buenos Ayres, reports produce was very scarce and high. State of Government affairs was very quiet. Peace and harmony seems to prevail in that place.

BURGLARY AT GREENPOINT, L. I.—The store of Mr. WM. PHILIPS, of Greenpoint, was broken open on the night of the 1st inst., and goods to the value of between $800 and $900 taken therefrom. The robbers have not yet been arrested.

FIRE—FOUNDRY DESTROYED.—KICHARDSON'S Iron Foundry at Owasco, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss $25,000.

Venezuela.

Since the suppression of the Revolution of May, 1853, made by the remains of the party that fell from power in 1847, this Republic has enjoyed complete tranquility, and everything promises that she will continue to advance peacefully in the way of progress. Yet the continual suggestions of the men she has been compelled to expatriate, joined to the rancor of their partisans residing in the Republic, have led some deluded individuals, enjoying the clemency of that Government, to attempt again to conspire against it; but nothing of this sort is likely to stop the progress of the country.

The Chamber of Representatives, on the 14th of February, took into consideration and rejected (on account of the recent attempts at conspiracy) a bill empowering the Executive, at his discretion, to permit the return of Ex-General PAEZ and other exiles to Venezuela.

The supporters of the actual Administration, who compose the great majority of the country, became alarmed at the rumor of fresh insurrectionary movements, and General MONAGAS received petitions from all the Provinces praying him to arm a body of citizens sufficient at once to put down all such attempts. In consequence of this, Congress has authorized the President of the Republic to call into active service a certain part of the National Militia, and also to raise a loan, if it should be necessary.

As soon as the President was thus empowered to defend the country against the fresh blow aimed at her, public tranquillity was restored, and the Legislature now continues to occupy itself with plans for public improvements. It has passed a law exempting from all import duties the materials, implements, machines, &c., which may be introduced into the country for the construction of public works—thus affording great facilities and advantages to all persons who may be engaged in the construction of roads, bridges, wharves, &c.

The enemies of the Government of Venezuela should reflect that their attempts in continually fermenting revolutions are not only unjust, but also highly unpatriotic, as it is only they who put obstacles in the way of the progress of their own country. The men who now rule her were elected by and enjoy the confidence of the majority of the nation. Under their Administration, we see the spirit of enterprise develop itself through the whole country.

Among the undertakings to be mentioned we find the privilege and aid of $10,000 granted to the Venezuelan citizen URDANETA, in 1851, for the navigation by steamboats of the lake of Valencia,—the contract entered into with the American, Mr. GILLET, in 1853, for the steam navigation of the lake of Maracaibo and its tributary rivers,—the privilege granted in the same year to a Railroad Company in Porto Cabello, in which a firm in New-York has a large interest; and many others of the like nature, also show, the interest taken by the present Government in all that concerns the progress of the country, notwithstanding a great part of their resources and attention have been necessarily bestowed upon guarding against the outbreak of a civil war, by which the fallen party would fain again convulse the country.

The following are the terms of the contract entered into with Mr. GILLET:

"The privilege of navigating by steam for fifteen years the interior of the lake of Maracaibo and its tributary rivers, is granted to FRANKLIN C. GILLET, citizen of the United States: likewise, the privilege of introducing, free of all importation and harbor duties, all such materials as he may import from abroad for the undertaking; likewise, that of cutting and using, free of charge, on the public lands of the State, all such wood as he may require for the work."

In the contract for the railroad from Porto Cabello to San Felipe we find the following:

"An exclusive privilege for forty years is conceded to the Railroad Company, dating from the conclusion of the work, and a further term of forty years of property in said road.

"The Government of Venezuela holds a fifth part of the whole shares, and aids the enterprise with the sum of $250,000. The lands necessary for the construction of the road and buildings have been freely granted to the Company, as well as the timber for building and wood for fuel, together with whatever other fuel or materials may be found in the public lands, with the exception of metals and precious stones. All machines, implements, fuel and materials necessary for the work, whether imported or not, are to be exempt from every species of tax or duty, whether national, municipal or for importation."

These enterprises are actually commenced, and are carried on with energy, and no doubt will give a great impulse to the commercial interests of Venezuela.

Election Frauds—Riot at New-Orleans—Death of one of the Rioters—Chief of Police Shot—Ballot-Box broken open, &c., &c.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 28.

The excitement, the contest, and, we must add, the disorder, at some of the many polls of our city, was, yesterday, such as to forbid all possibility of our to-day's presenting any returns at all to be relied upon. Other things, however, of the most deplorable nature, are, we lament to say, better ascertained. Not only was there, at the Seventh Ward poll, (heretofore the chief scene of fraud and turbulence,) a vast deal of both, but, finally, there was bloodshed and death.

In spite of the throng of determined friends of order and of fairness who guarded the polls, the voting was almost a continual scene of outrage and of open perjury, aided and abetted, in the most shocking manner, by the one-sided commissioners, who, in total defiance of their duty, and of the challenges of the most respectable citizens admitted a great body of false votes, and apparently in the end have preferred themselves to cheat to any extent which the state of the polls elsewhere may make needful, even that iniquitous state of the poll which their own violation of duty had created.

For, while at the closing of the polls, it was proclaimed that but 932 votes had been registered, it is now, at the hour when we write.—1 is the morning,—declared that they have counted no less than 1,460 votes, a number which they will, no doubt, be ready to change to a still higher figure, should it be necessary. To give an idea of the manner in which such things have been brought about, we need recite but a single instance. In one case a body of twenty men who had voted at the Fourth Precinct, were sent to set out for the Seventh Ward, headed by several police officers. They were thereupon followed by a cit

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER SIX.

THE GERMANS IN TEXAS.

In our ride from Austin to the German town of Neu-Braunfels, we found the most beautiful and every way attractive country that we have yet seen in Texas.

The Guadalupe Mountains, a range of rugged if moderate hills, covered with a forest of cedars and other evergreens, sheltered the country on the North, sometimes skirting our road, sometimes falling back from it several miles. Many streams, easily forded, sparkled out of the thickets, the waters singularly clear, and gurgling pleasant music as they ran from the hills, and found a serpentine course through the long, gentle and gracefully sloping prairies on the south. A day's journey west of Austin, the coarse sedge grass changes to Mesquit grass, which is fine and thick, and remains green in sheltered spots, and everywhere at the roots, all the Winter. The principal tree is the live-oak, which is generally stunted and hung with long moss, but often grows large and beautiful. Whether standing singly, or, as is more frequently the case, in groups, it has a very striking and picturesque effect from the gnarled and branching character of its growth, and the peculiar hue of the mingled foliage and moss.

Nearly the whole landscape, thus dotted and checkered, was entirely in a state of nature, and the few domestic animals that were scattered over it were seemingly in the enjoyment of as unrestricted freedom as the deer which we saw pasturing in friendly companionship with them.

The soil was like a fine garden compost, in which black vegetable mould, clay, and lime had been equally mixed. Occasionally, however, limestone pebbles predominated, having been drifted together in beds. There was one stretch of ten or twelve miles, in which we did not pass a house, or any cultivated land; but the valleys of the larger streams, especially that of the San Marcos, which was particularly luxuriant, had been mainly enclosed for cotton culture, and there were many planters' houses with clusters of negro cabins about them, which had been built nearly all during the last two years, in the live oak groves.

The reports we obtained of the crops which had been made were altogether incredible. I can testify, however, from my own observation, that after the middle of January the cotton fields were as white as those on the best cotton lands in Mississippi when I examined them early in December. I should judge that in many cases *half the crop* would be lost from the impossibility of working the negroes hard enough to secure what remained on the ground before the time in which it would be necessary to employ them in preparing for the next crop. The difficulty, however, which will go far to prevent this from becoming a great enslaved planting country, was again brought to our notice by complaints of the loss of negroes, who were supposed to have fled to Mexico. Another difficulty which the planter has here to encounter, is the scarcity of timber and of all materials suitable to fencing purposes. Very strong and high fences are required to resist the charges of the half wild cattle and horses of the prairies. Wire fences, not of too expensive a character, have not been found adequate to this purpose, and very few planters have the patience or enterprise to make trial of hedges.

The land after the first breaking-up of the prairie, is cultivated with great ease. It is light of cleavage, friable, and if the prairie grass has been properly plowed, is almost perfectly free from weeds. A planter informed us that a negro could be depended upon to cultivate and harvest twenty acres of corn, and ten of cotton; another said fifteen of cotton, and five of corn. In Virginia, ten acres of corn alone are considered sufficient to employ each negro.

The second evening from Austin we camped under a grove of cedar and live oaks, beside a spring, at the mouth of a ravine opening out of the rugged hills upon the vale of St. Mark. I went with our pack-mule to the nearest plantation to get corn for our horses. The planter was a young man, but had been settled for several years at this place. He informed me that we should be among the German settlers in the first hour of our next day's ride. I anxiously made inquiries to ascertain what his *experience* had been with regard to the character of the Germans, for I had obtained from the short intercourse I had enjoyed with this people in their native land, such a kind regard for them that I was yet unwilling to trust the fairness of the judgment of them, which the American Texans seemed to have formed. I was immediately surprised and gratified by his answers. He seemed to have had no reason at all to think of them as bad neighbors, but as extremely useful and valuable ones. Their mechanics worked cheaply, rapidly, and excellantly. Their teamsters frequently camped within twenty rods of his house; he had no complaints to make of them at all. They had been very honest and trustworthy in their dealings with him.

"But I understand," said I, "that they are in a rather wretched condition, and are hardly able to get their living in this country." "Why, the most of them seem to be very poor people," said he, "but they are getting along very well, I should think, for poor folks; they are every year improving about their houses and building new houses which are more comfortable than the old ones, and they work their little pieces of land first rate. I reckon those that had a good deal of money when they came out, have a good many of them got poor. You see they did not come here expecting to do anything to make money by, but because they thought they could live a good deal cheaper here than in the old country. Well, they don't know how to give up their old habits, and they think they must have their wine to drink, and so on, as they have been used to; and it used to cost them a dime a bottle, they say, there, and here it costs four bits, and I reckon a good many have got poor that way. But the people that came here poor must be getting along very well—at any rate they say so, and it looks so."

"I am told that they buy negroes as fast as they get money enough to be able to." Yes, he reckoned they did. How many of them owned negroes, that he knew? He couldn't tell. Were there a hundred? Oh, no. Were there ten? No, not more than five. And I supposed he knew some hundreds of them? Yes, he knew more than a thousand, he thought, that did not own slaves.

The next morning, we continued our journey, the country continuing the same in all respects as that I have described. The first German settlers we saw, we knew at once. They lived in little log cabins, and had enclosures of ten acres of land about them. The cabins were very simple and cheap habitations, but there were many little conveniences about them, and a care to secure comfort in small ways evident, that was very agreeable to notice. So also, the greater variety of the crops which had been grown upon their allotments, and the more clean and complete tillage they had received, contrasted favorably with the patches of corn-stubble, over grown with crab-grass, which are usually the only gardens to be seen adjoining the cabins of the poor whites and slaves. The people themselves were also to be seen, men, women and children, busy at some work, and yet not so busy but that they could give a pleasant and respectful greeting to the passing traveler.

A few miles further on, we passed several much more comfortable houses, boarded over, and a good deal like the smaller class of farm-houses in New-England, but some of them with exterior plaster-work, or brick, laid up between the timbers, instead of boards nailed over them. About these were larger inclosures, from which extensive crops of corn had been taken; and I was glad to see a number of parallelograms of cotton, not often of more than an acre in extent, most of which looked as if they had been judiciously cultivated, and had yielded a fine crop;—differing, however, from that I had noticed on the plantations the day before, in this circumstance:—the picking had been entirely completed, and that with care and exactness, so that none of the cotton, which the labor of cultivation had purchased, had been left to waste. The cotton-stalks stood rather more closely, and were of less extent in every direction, but much more even and regular in their growth than on the plantations.

We were entering the valley of the Guadalupe River, which is of the same general character as that of the San Marcos, and had passed a small brown house with a turret and cross upon it, which we learned was a Lutheran Church, when we were overtaken by a good-natured butcher, who lived in Neu-Braunfels, whereon he had ridden out early in the morning to kill and dress the hogs of one of the large farmers. He had finished his job and was returning. He had been in this country eight years. He liked it very much; he did not wish to go back to Germany; he much preferred to remain here. The Germans generally were doing well and were contented. They had had a hard time at first, but they were all doing well now—getting rich. He did not know but one German that had bought a slave; they did not think well of Slavery; they thought it better that all men should be free; besides, the negroes would not work so well as the Germans. They were improving their condition very rapidly, especially within the last two years. It was sickly on the coast, but here it was very healthy. He had been as well here as he was in Germany; never had been ill. There were Catholics and Protestants among them; as for himself, he was no friend to priests, whether Catholic or Protestant. He had had enough of them in Germany. They could not tell him anything new, and he never went to any church.

We forded the Guadalupe, and after climbing its high bank, found ourselves upon the level plateau between the prairie hills and the river on which Neu-Brannfels is situated. We had still nearly a mile to ride before entering the town, and in this distance met eight or ten large wagons, each drawn by three or four pairs of mules, or five or six yokes of oxen, each carrying under its neck a brass bell. They were all driven by Germans, somewhat uncouthly but warmly and neatly dressed; all smoking and all good humored, giving us "good morning" as we met. Noticing the strength of the wagons, I observed that they were made by Germans, probably. "Yes," said the butcher, "the Germans make better wagons than the Americans; the Americans buy a great many of them. *There are seven wagon manufacturories in Braunfels.*"

The main street of the town, which we soon entered upon, was very wide—three times as wide as Broadway in New-York. The houses, with which it was thickly lined on each side for a mile, were small, low cottages, of no pretensions to elegance, yet generally looking neat and comfortable. Many were furnished with verandahs and gardens, and the majority were either stuccoed or painted. There were many work-shops of mechanics and small stores, with signs oftener in English than in German, and hare-headed women, and men in caps and short jackets, with pendant pipes, were everywhere seen at work.

We had no acquaintance in the village, and no means of introduction, but, in hopes that we might better satisfy ourselves of the condition of the people, we agreed to stop at an inn and get dinner, instead of eating a cold snack in the saddle, without stopping at noon, as was our custom. Here, said the butcher, is my shop—indicating a small house, at the door of which hung dressed meat and beef sausages—and if you are going to stop, I will recommend you to my neighbor there, Mr. SCHMITZ. It was a small cottage of a single story, with the roof extended so as to form a verandah, with a sign swinging before it, "Guadalupe Hotel, J. SCHMITZ."

I never in my life, except perhaps in awakening from a dream, met with such a sudden and complete transfer of associations. Instead of loose boarded or hewn log walls, with crevices stuffed with rags or daubed with mortar, which we have been accustomed to see always on staying in a door where we have found any to open during the last month; instead even of four bare, cheerless sides of white-washed plaster, which we have found twice or thrice only in a more aristocratic American residence, we were—in short, we were in Germany.

There was nothing wanting; there was nothing too much, for one of those delightful little inns which the pedestrian who has tramped through the Rhine land will ever remember gratefully. A long room, extending across the whole front of the cottage, the walls pink, with stencilled panels, and scroll ornaments in crimson, and with neatly framed and glazed pretty lithographic prints hanging on all sides; a long, thick, dark oak table, with rounded ends, oak benches at its sides; chiseled oak chairs; a sofa, covered with cheap pink calico, with a small vine pattern; a stove in the corner; a little mahogany cupboard in another corner, with pitcher and glasses upon it; a smoky atmosphere; and finally, four thick bearded men, from whom the smoke proceed, who all bow and say "Good morning," as we lift our hats in the doorway.

The landlady enters; she does not readily understand us, and one of the smokers rises immediately to assist us. Dinner we shall have immediately, and she spreads the white cloth at an end of the table before she leaves the room, and in two minutes' time, by which we have got off our coats and warmed our hands at the stove, we are asked to sit down. An excellent soup is set before us, and in succession there follow two courses of meat, neither of them pork and neither of them fried, two dishes of vegetables, salad, compote of peaches, coffee with milk, wheat bread from the loaf, and beautiful and sweet butter,—not only such butter as I have never tasted South of the Potomac before, but such as I have been told a hundred times it was impossible to make in a Southern climate. What is the secret? I suppose it is extreme cleanliness, beginning far back of where cleanliness usually begins at the South, and careful and thorough *working*.

We then spent an hour in conversation with the gentlemen who were in the room. They were all educated, cultivated, well-bred, respectful, kind and affable men. All were natives of Germany, and had been living several years in Texas. Some of them were travelers, their homes being in other German settlements; some of them had resided long at Braunfels.

It was so very agreeable to meet such men again, and the account they gave of the Germans in Texas was so interesting and gratifying, that we were unwilling to immediately continue our journey. We went out to look at our horses; a man in cap and jacket was rubbing their legs—the first time they had received such attention in Texas, except from ourselves or by special and costly arrangement with a negro. They were pushing their noses into racks filled with fine mesquit hay,—the first they had had in Texas. They seemed to look at us imploringly. We ought to spend the night. But there is evidently no sleeping room for us in the little inn. They must be full. But then we could sleep with more comfort on the floor here, probably, than we have been accustomed to of late. We concluded to ask if they could accommodate us for the night. Yes, with pleasure,—would we be pleased to look at the room they could afford us? Doubtless in the cock-loft. No, it was in another little cottage in the rear. A little room it proved, with blue walls again, and oak furniture; two beds, one of them would be for each of us,—the first time we have been offered the luxury of sleeping alone in Texas; two large windows with curtains, and evergreen roses trained over them on the outside,—not a pane of glass missing or broken—the first sleeping-room we have had in Texas where this was the case; a sofa; a bureau, on which were a complete set of the *Conversationes Lexicon;* KENDALL'S Santa Fé Expedition; a statuette in porcelain; plants in pots; a brass study lamp; a large ewer and basin for washing, and a couple of towels of thick stuff, full a yard and a quarter long. O, yes, it will do for us, admirably; we will spend the night.

In the afternoon, I called upon the German Protestant Clergyman, who received me kindly, and was very ready to give me all the information he could about his people, and the Germans in Texas generally. I visited some of the workshops, and called on a merchant to ascertain the quality and amount of the cotton grown by the Germans in the neighborhood. At supper, I met a dozen or more intelligent people, and spent the later evening with several others at the residence of one of our accidental acquaintances.

I will simply remark here that the facts I learned from these gentlemen confirmed the accounts gratefully, which we had received from the planter.

As I was entering the town, about 10 o'clock, I stopped for a few moments at the gate of one of the little cottages to listen to some of the best singing I have heard for a long time, several parts being sustained by very sweet and well-trained voices.

In the day time, I saw in the public street, at no great distance from a school-house, a tame doe, with a band on its neck to distinguish it from the wild deer, lest it should be shot by sportsmen. It was exceedingly beautiful, and so tame that it allowed me to approach, and licked my hand. In what Anglo-American town, where there were several hundred boys, could this have occurred?

In the morning we found that our horses had been hedded, for the first time in Texas.

As we rode out of town, it was delightful to meet again troops of children, with satchels and knapsacks of books, and little kettles of dinner, all with ruddy cheerful faces, the girls especially so, with their hair braided neatly and without caps or bonnets, smiling and saluting us—"*gutten morgen*"—as we met. Nothing so pleasant as that in Texas before; hardly in the South.

In another letter I shall give a more particular and statistical account of Neu-Braunfels. Our ride during the day after we left it, which ended at San Antonio, continued through scenery much like that of the day previous. Large portions of the prairie had been lately burned over, giving it a rather dreary appearance. Farm-houses, mostly occupied by Germans, were in sight one from another, during most of the way. All appeared improving.

YEOMAN.

FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.

The Industrial or Reformatory Schools.

There are many people who seem to think time is not profitably spent unless it is devoted to some remunerative employment—that it is a waste of the precious hours to give any portion of them to play or even to relaxation. Work, work, work, is their idea of life, and to this idea, the health of multitudes has been sacrificed, and all that is worth living for entirely cast away.

"All work and no play
Makes Jack a dull boy."

And this is true not only of boys and girls, but of men and women. Those who think of nothing and do nothing but toil, become morose and stupid. It is destructive to mental, moral and physical health, to keep the mind or the body constantly intent upon one object, however good that object may be in itself.

Philanthropists have often become monomaniacs, and religionists have peopled asylums for the insane. This is the great blessing of the Sabbath, that it provides not only rest but change—a diversion from the dull routine of labor. I have heard exacting taskmasters say that those in their employment did not perform two-thirds the amount of labor on Monday that they did on Saturday, and give this as a reason why they doubted the good influence of the day of rest,—while they were really producing the strongest argument in its favor. For a few years the continuous toil might be performed, and then the constitution would be broken, and the strength no longer equal even to the Monday's ordinary task.

The experiment has been tried by large factory owners of providing play-grounds for the children who are employed in the establishments, where both the employers and employed meet for the common purpose of amusement, and it has proved the most potent agency in their elevation. Those who are received into schools and workshops should not be impressed with the idea that the whole business of life is to learn what is in books, and to labor; and however earnestly we may strive to inculcate this theory, we shall strive in vain. Nature will assert her rights, and our duty is to act in accordance with her dictates.

In the country, children have only to be sent forth, and the fields and woods, with their thousand voices, furnish abundant means of exhilaration. They can run and read, finding

"Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks,
And good in everything."

Parents in the City, who are rich, often mourn that their little ones are confined within such narrow limits during all the Winter, although in the Summer they are removed where they enjoy the air and sunshine, and bound freely and gaily through wildwood and glen.

Very important, then, it seems, that those who live in the dark lanes and alleys—to whom Summer is only a change from bad to worse, from misery to misery—should learn from those who teach them, that when they wish to remove them from low and vulgar amusements, it is not amusement, but only what is low and vulgar, that they wish them to renounce.

The discipline of a school-room is like the confinement of a prison to them, and to many so irksome that nothing but the dinner could allure them within its walls. If there could be attached to every Industrial School a play-room, and those who drill the children to order, and attempt to inspire them with a love of knowledge, could join with them in various innocent and refined amusements, and teach them to *play* like ladies, as well as to read and sing and eat like ladies, I think their progress in cultivation would more than compensate for the expense and the self-denial which would be required. They are in danger of thinking that a life of order is a life of intolerable restraint, and that education will forbid them all the joys of animal existence—those alone which they can now value and appreciate. They are already old in a knowledge of sinful indulgence; they need to be convinced that there are animal pleasures which are not sinful, and which afford far more real enjoyment than any with which they are familiar.

Another feature of these schools which has already been contemplated, is not less important,—a department for teaching the various duties of domestic service. There is not in the whole community a more imperative want than this. Any woman who is in the habit of visiting the poor in their homes, must see that one great cause of their poverty is their ignorance of the most important of all knowledge—how to cook, and sweep, and dust, and arrange, and attend to the physical education of their children. Though their houses are hovels, there is no necessity that they should also be pigsties; and though their food is coarse, there is no reason why it should not be wholesome. By various inquiries, I have often ascertained that the quantity of food carried into the family by day-laborers, is greater than that used by many families of mechanics and tradesmen, and the latter had enough and to spare, while the former had barely a subsistence.

The food was the same in kind; the difference consisted entirely in the manner in which it was prepared. And instead of wondering that disease is so universally among the inheritances of the poor, it seems a matter of astonishment that health should ever be among their blessings.

The work of a household can never be well superintended or performed by an ignorant woman. Perhaps some will be ready to say that they have seen very good specimens of housekeeping among the ignorant, but I think if they could look behind all the curtains and into all the corners, they would come to a very different conclusion!

One may learn to cook well without knowing anything else—may possibly learn to sew well without knowing anything else; but a good housekeeper must know how to do everything well—to plan wisely and execute efficiently in every department.

I have entered hundreds of habitations among the lowest of New-York poor within a few months, and with two or three exceptions have not seen one tidy room or comfortable meal. This is not from want of time, for in a multitude of cases the woman do not attempt to earn anything for the support of the family—they have only to take care of what is *brought in*, and attend to their little ones. But instead of doing it they sit down idle in the midst of filth, and the food, which with knowledge and skill might make three substantial meals, scarcely makes one.

The domestic department of the Industrial Schools is instituted to fit the girls to become useful and reliable servants in the families of the rich, and this view of it every family will be able to appreciate. As dependent as most ladies in the City are upon *help*, it becomes an important matter to be supplied with that which is good, and the income of the [illegible] is pleasantly [illegible] which we have received from the teacher.

As I was returning to the inn, about 10 o'clock, I stopped for a few moments at the gate of one of the

furnished them, and this waste the most careful supervision may not be able to prevent. It is also the case that one well-trained servant will [illegible] with ease the labor which requires two uneducated and inefficient ones.

"I know my cook is extravagant and wickedly wasteful," says many a lady, "but I cannot find any better, and cannot do the cooking myself." It is, therefore, scarcely less important for the comfort of the rich than for that of the poor, that women should in some way be taught this most important branch of woman's education. This is a great item in the expense of living.

In the city, too, children must in a great measure be confided to the care of servants, in the house and in the street; and so much knowledge as would enable them to take care of their physical health would save many a doctor's bill, days of anxiety, and nights of weariness and watching.

If it is possible to institute a department connected with the Industrial Schools which shall insure even a partial training in the duties of nurse and cook and chambermaid, to the girls who come under their care and influence, it will not be a tax least among the good things they are destined to accomplish.

May the interest which has been awakened, and the zeal which has been manifested, in their behalf, increase a thousand fold; for, of all the philanthropic works of the present age, it must be conceded that this is the most important, and is capable of yielding fruits the richest and most abundant, to reward the laborer and glorify God. May those who are consecrating mind and soul and all their physical energies to the promotion of this great enterprise, seeking only to do good, unseen of men, and thus daily and hourly enduring the noblest of all martyrdoms, live to see the success which must eventually crown their efforts, for this would be the sweetest, aye, all the compensation which earth could give,—their reward is in Heaven.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Sketches in Washington.

Come with me, gentle reader, to the Capitol of the United States, and let us take a glance, for a few moments, at the assembled wisdom of the nation, in the hall of the House of Representatives. Ah! here we are in the ladies' gallery, and the daily session has already commenced. The sleek and oily chaplain, Mr. SLICER, has already hurried through his morning prayer—he does not take long about it; it would be dear at 25 cents a day—and after assuring the sinning Representatives, for the fiftieth time since the beginning of last December, of the unavailing wakefulness of the "watchmen on the tower," unless the Lord be with them, he bundled his umbrella under his arm, and sped away in hot haste to the Senate Chamber, to exactify the meeting of that august body by his presence. The clerk, in loud and monotonous voice, is reading the journal of yesterday—a dreary farce, for nobody listens to him, the members being, as you observe, for the most part, engaged in vigilant perusal of the reportorial rehash of their eloquence of yesterday, in the columns of the *Daily Globe*. And so you think them a very ordinary-looking set of men? well, so they are. It cannot require any very marked ability to get elected to Congress, one would think, judging from the calibre of the man before us. And yet here, and there, in the noisy crowd, you may pick out a man whose talents would do honor to any legislative body that the world has known since the things called "Parliaments" and "Congresses" have existed.

Yonder is one of them—that spare, wan-looking man, with a head about the size of a child's of twelve years old, a low forehead, with dry brown hair combed carefully down over it, the sallow and beardless face, the small nose and compressed lips. That is ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, a very inferior-looking man, you would say, and yet, as a parliamentarian and a debater, he has no peer in the present House. The first tone of his shrill, piercing voice, as he shrieks out, "Mr. Speaker," rivets the attention of members; the newspaper is cast aside, the pen drops from the hand, and every word that falls from his lips is listened to with breathless interest. Away there, far to the left of the Speaker, that rough, hardy old fellow, with the ragged white locks, and bull-dog countenance, is JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, the oldest member of the House. Ever pregnant with abolition harangues, a ready and fluent debater, he misses no opportunity to obtrude his peculiar sentiments on the ear of the House; and from his known honesty and sincerity, he seldom fails to obtain an attentive and respectful hearing. To his left sits another noted abolitionist—GERRIT SMITH, of New-York. Yes, that is he, in the blue coat with metal buttons, and the ample and spotless shirt-collar turned down over the black cravat. His countenance is pleasing and benevolent, but deficient in firmness, and his style of speaking chaste and persuasive, although his tone would, perhaps, better suit a camp-meeting or a revival than a legislative body.

GERRIT SMITH is a great man among the motley crew of "Reformers" now gathered together in Washington—a very whale among minnows. He is a "land-reformer" and abolitionist—preaches teetotalism at the Temperance Hall—and, for aught I know to the contrary, he may be a believer in vegetable diet, phonography, and spirit rappings. On the opposite side of the hall is a cluster of New-York "Hards." I need hardly tell you who the short, thick-set young man with red face and coarse black hair is, for every New-Yorker knows MIKE WALSH. Beside him sits MAURICE, of Brooklyn—the gentlemanly-looking little fellow, with ample moustache and stylish dress. And there, immediately in front of MIKE, is the *lion* of the House, with luxurient moustache and beard, piercing eyes, and flowing locks. Observe the gaudy pink silk neckerchief, and then the pattern of the pants—the envy of Beau HICKMAN—an ingenious mingling of snakes and terrapins, done in black upon a gray ground. There is not such another pair of pants in the House; no, nor in all Washington. Beau would give one of his ears to be possessed of them. That is CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale—poet, orator, and traveler, and a pleasant, good-hearted fellow, with all his eccentricity.

The tall, stiff, gray-headed man is PECKHAM, of Albany, who has been very much beputfed in the newspapers, but has not yet distinguished himself in any way. PECK and OLIVER, of the rank and file of the "Hard" faction, complete the group—ordinary looking men enough, and with no claims to particular note.

But see—the business of the day has commenced in good earnest. The good-tempered looking little man down there in front, who is shouting at the top of his voice, endeavoring to make himself heard above the din of the Speaker's descending hammer and the laughter and cries of "Order!" from all parts of the hall, is Colonel TOM. FLORENCE, of Philadelphia—a jovial hatter he, who likes better to address the House than any other man here, and has more difficulty in obtaining a patient hearing. He is silenced at last, and retires to his seat with a mortified air. The Colonel is always warring upon some measure that may remotely benefit New-York, and has shown so much jealousy of the Empire City since he came here, three years ago, that his motives are always suspected by the House. The three industrious scribes in the centre of the area, perched high aloft on long-legged chairs, with revolving seats, and desks of wondrous mechanism—evidently designed for use, not ornament—are official reporters for the *Congressional Globe*. Throughout the session they are constantly on the move—ever changing places. The most persevering of them remains on the chair but seven minutes at a time, and then rushes frantically to an aide desk to translate those bewildering fly-tracks into "copy" for the printers. Pity it is that the labors of the fleet-fingered gentry cannot be submitted to the public without first undergoing elaborate revision and pruning by honorable members. Then, indeed, might the *Congressional Globe* become a welcome addition to the literature of the country, instead of being, as now, a "flat, stale and unprofitable" production at best.

But come, we will linger here no longer. A debate is commencing on that dryest of conceivable subjects—the Indian Appropriation bill. We will perhaps pay another visit to the House when a more interesting subject is on the *tapis*.

S. W.

New-Jersey Vital and Mortuary Statistics.

The Report of the Registry and returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the State of New-Jersey, during 1853, has been received. The value of the document is very much impaired from the omission of forty-two townships and wards to make returns. The Secretary of State, who is at the head of this department, accordingly recommends that compensation be made to magistrates, clergymen and physicians, who are by law required to make them, from the township treasury, and that a penalty for non-compliance be imposed.

The tables compiled from the returns that have been made, appear to have received proper care and attention, and they will well repay the time and money expended on them. A system of registration has been in operation, in Massachusetts, for twelve years. The Reports, for the first few years, were exceedingly defective, yet not worthless. For from some towns there have been full returns from the first, and such long age learned the value of their statistics. Latterly, however, the annual report has been more nearly complete,—only one town having furnished none at all last year, and whether it failed from the laziness of the proper officers, or whether it was owing to the fact that neither birth, marriage, nor death occurred there, we are left to guess.

In New-Jersey, the number of marriages during 1853 was 3,388—56 towns, among which is Jersey City, returning none. Essex is the banner County in this respect, and in it, as in Passaic County, are no blanks left for any of its townships. From which, are we not justified at least in this conclusion, that the magistrates, doctors, and clergymen of Essex and Passaic are men of more intelligence, and better observers of the laws than are elsewhere to be found in the State?

The births in the State amounted to 12,107, of which the majority were males. In 10,000 of these the occupation of the father is given, by which it appears the mechanics have been most abundantly blessed—3,534 being born to them; 3,005 to "laborers;" 2,584 to farmers, 568 to merchants, 348 to professional men, and 25 to manufacturers. The births in Newark were 2,269, the marriages 856, and the deaths 627.

The deaths in the State amounted to 5,651, of which 2,173 occurred to persons under 5 years of age, and 462 between 20 and 30—the most fatal of any period of ten years after the first. In 194 cases the sex is not reported; in those which were, the deaths of males exceed those of females by 109. The causes were as follows, taken in the order of the numbers of their victims: Consumption, 896; dysentery, 364; old age, 244; scarlet fever, 240; dropsy, 234; casualties, 218; convulsions, 179; croup, 164; inflammation of the lungs, 133; inflammation of the bowels, 102; inflammation of the brain, 90; paralysis, 32; typhus fever, 77; childbed, 70; whooping cough and apoplexy, 48; measles, 42; cholera infantum, 38; erysipelas, 37; bilious fever, 26.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

SECOND NOTICE.

The vast number of portraits exhibited this year, utterly deters us from alluding to them separately. It is sufficient to speak of those only which have something beyond a mere likeness to recommend them. Collectively, and as portraits, they are by far the best we have seen in any gallery, here or in Europe. Unfortunately, they are portraits only, with no attempt at anything beyond successful identity. ELLIOTT, who holds the foremost place in the ranks of portrait-painters, is invariably open to this objection. It must be a matter of regret to every one that this department of art should be prostituted to a mere trade, purely mechanical in all its details. But such is the case. In every picture, we look for a face, two hands, a book, and a table, and in every picture we find them. The only ambition with which the artists appear to be stimulated, is the sartorial one of putting an extra fine gloss on the coats of their victims. This accomplished, nothing remains except to send it to the exhibition.

ELLIOTT has seven portraits in the galleries, of which number those of CALEB LYONS (336) and ex-Mayor KINGSLAND (392) are the best. The former is a highly successful work, and sufficient in itself to obtain a lasting reputation for the artist, if he had not already obtained it. We have rarely seen a better flesh tint, or a more life-like expression and roundness in the features. An excellent effect is obtained by the introduction of a bright crimson neckerchief, loosely protruding from a buttoned velvet coat. It is a bold and thoroughly successful contrast. The portrait of ex-Mayor KINGSLAND is as good as a portrait can be in the conventional style.

Among the other portraits we may direct attention to 63, "The Mantilla," by STONE, (a face with a smile on it, and two dimples in the cheeks that must play the very mischief with somebody;) 83, by BLONDELL, (a small portrait delicately painted and excellently toned;) 116 by KAUFMAN, (a three-quarter portrait, effective as a picture, by no means flattering as a portrait;) 343, by J. H. CAFFERTY, (life-like, and as finely finished as ELLIOTT'S best;) 376, by J. B. STEARNS, (portrait of a lady on which we could gaze—lady or picture—for an hour; the most successful female portrait in the exhibition, and the most beautiful;) 322, by Mrs. SPENCER, (a child seated on an ermine robe, engaged in the exhilarating occupation of counting its toes. Without any exception this is the most artistic work in the exhibition. The attitude of the child is one of the most difficult that could be selected, but it is realized perfectly—the foreshortening being admirable, faultless. The child has a Puck-like expression about him, and an obvious enjoyment of his arithmetrical occupation, exceedingly indicrous. He is evidently a funny little fellow, up to all sorts of antics and drolleries. The sly laugh on his face is an artistic triumph; the greater, because seldom achieved. In this details this portrait is equally admirable. The robe on which the youngster is seated, is evidently of ermine—we can almost count the hairs on it, so minutely are they worked out. The only fault this admirable work possesses, is a want of contrast. The intense white of the robe, absorbs the flesh coloring of the child, and gives it a flabby, elfish look not altogether agreeable. Apart from this it is the most unconventional and artistic portrait in the Gallery; No. 293, by the same lady, does not strike us in the same light.

There are plenty of other portraits that will be found interesting for their own, or their owners', sakes. Reference to them in this place, however, is scarcely needed. There are, in addition to these, many that are utterly beneath notice.

70. *Stag at Bay.*—RICHARD ANSNELL. This rising English artist is the only rival of LANDSEER who seems at all likely to succeed to his great cotemporary's position as an animal painter. In the minute details of his art, and a certain natural vigor of expression of animal life, RICHARD ANSNELL is not far behind LANDSEER even now. The difference between the two is mainly observable in the sentiment which pervades their works.

The marvelous touches of humor, of pathos, of living-and-dying devotion which shed such an appreciable charm over LANDSEER'S compositions, are wanting in those of ANSDELL—or, if they exist, are of a less obvious, and consequently more labored character. Where highland accuracy, and sheep, and dogs, and deer stalkers are *preparing* to do something, ANSDELL is great; but where they are doing it, and internal sentiment has to be depicted, he is less happy. The present work will serve as an illustration. A stag is standing in a mountain stream, at bay. The hound's back is towards us; he is turning for a spring. The sentiment of the piece consequently depends entirely on the treatment of the stag; but in the picture before us the animal is nearly devoid of expression. All the details are perfect, but the stag is an ordinary stag, placed in a trying position without being aware of it. Now, LANDSEER would either have excited our compassion for the poor brute, or entisted our admiration for the prowess of the dog.

The "Stag at Bay" is not one of ANSNELL'S best efforts, but it will amply repay careful examination.

71. *Cardinal Mazarin taking Leave of his Pictures.*—E. H. MAY. This effective composition illustrates an anecdote related of the Cardinal. One day BRIENNE, his Secretary, was in a cabinet where MAZARIN had placed his best pictures and works of art; he heard a noise of slippers trailing along the ground. The sick man entered, dragging himself from chair to chair. Thinking himself alone, he said, "Alas! I must leave all this. That Carsei; that beautiful Titian; alas! alas! I must leave them all; my dear pictures, that I love so much." Mr. MAY has worked out this truly artistic idea in the best possible manner. The Cardinal, livid with disease, stands feebly in the cabinet, bemoaning his departure from this other little world of art. In the shadow of some drapery (most excellently distributed) is the Secretary. The attitude of both figures is dramatic in the highest degree, the coloring rich, but subdued, and the picture in every respect one of good performance and better promise.

150. *Coming to the Point.*—WM. S. MOUNT. This latest work of MOUNT'S is designed evidently as a variation on his favorite picture of "Bargaining for a Horse." Whether the present is a superior work or no, we find it difficult to determine. Like all the works of this artist, it is peculiarly National and characteristic. The incident is American, the scene American, and the faces American—American of the most obvious type. Two elderly men in a farm-yard are seen discussing the merits of a speculation,—perchance the sale of the Canadian pony under the shed, or a piece of land, or what not. The farmer, an honest, hard-working man, prepared for his day's toil, is in good contrast to his visitor—a scheming fellow who has something to gain or lose by his chaffering—a roguish trickster who hopes to circumvent his acquaintance. An old woman sitting at the barn window is evidently regarding the progress of the discussion, and has either interrupted it already by her unadvised interference, or will infallibly do so soon. She is the identical female who in the former picture is seen coming out to call in the equestrians to dinner. She is older and shrewder than of yore—has mixed for her husband in making a deal or a bargain, as well as in other things.

The other figures introduced all strengthen the "situa-

them." A boy is seen loitering at the door, whistling [illegible] equal to anything from his pencil. When we say this we have no desire to depreciate Mr. MOUNT'S efforts. If the number of imitators is any criterion of the originality of an artist, Mr. MOUNT may lay claim to a large share of that distinctive element of genius. The taste which we find with this, as with everything else we have seen by the same artist, is its fastness, and also its peculiar method of treatment. The admirers of Mr. MOUNT probably felicitate themselves on these very peculiarities.

We learn with much pleasure that the work is to be engraved in Paris.

The Case of Hager Against Stevens, Stockton & Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Saturday, April 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The item by telegraph from this city, published in the TIMES of yesterday, relative to the application of JOHN D. HAGER, of Poughkeepsie, against STEVENS, STOCKTON and others, made in the United States Circuit Court for this District, was not made sufficiently clear to a proper understanding of this important cause, and which is so closely connected with the management of the New-Jersey monopoly. In the year 1831 Messrs. BISHOP, HAGER, FISHER and other residents of New-Brunswick, obtained from the Legislature a charter, incorporating a Steam Transportation Company between New-York and Philadelphia—the Company was organized and commenced business. After a time a sale was made by the Company of four-fifths of their capital stock to E. A. & R. L. STEVENS, Commodore STOCKTON and others; whereupon STEVENS & STOCKTON transferred to this New-Brunswick Company the immensely profitable freight Transportation Lines between New-York and Philadelphia, across the Camden and Amboy Railroad and by the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Prior to these lines being transferred to the New-Brunswick Company, the Stockholders had for four years received dividends averaging 38 per cent per annum; but after the Railroad and Canal Transportation Lines were added to said Company's business and thence earnings had increased four-fold annually, the dividends averaged but 16 per cent. for the succeeding 12 years. Thus while the net earnings of the Company were four times larger, the dividends fell off more than half. This state of things, after progressing for some years, produced strong discontent among the minority share holders, and who frequently demanded from the Directors an exposition of the Company's affairs. This was boldly refused by the Directors, and ERWIN A. STEVENS, the chief manager and general superintendent of the Company, said he managed the Company's business as a close Corporation.

Thereafter, in 1847, Mr. HAGER, as a stockholder, filed a bill in Chancery of New-Jersey, for an account. Directly thereupon E. A. STEVENS informed the minority stockholders that he would call a general meeting of the stockholders, and place before them a full statement of the Company's affairs. Accordingly, a meeting of the stockholders was held, being the first general meeting since 1836, and a professed full complete and true statement of the company's affairs was placed before the stockholders by the Directors, contained on two large balance sheets or abstract accounts, showing earnings exceeding four million of dollars, and a net balance of $42,156 60.

Subsequently Commodore STOCKTON, on his return from California, proposed to Mr. HAGER'S counsel a settlement of the suit. This was agreed to by Mr. HAGER, a settlement was made upon the basis of the abstract account rendered to the stockholders—Mr. HAGER receiving a very large price for his stock, and transfered the same to the managers.

Some time afterwards Mr. HAGER discovered that by the said settlement and abstract account, he had been wrongfully imposed upon, and deceived in a very large amount of the company's earnings—in short, that he had not received one-fourth of the net earnings of the company.

Being fully satisfied of the same, he filed a bill in Chancery of New-Jersey against STEVENS, STOCKTON and others, to have the said settlement reopened, reformed and corrected. After the defendants had made answer, the book-keepers of the Joint Companies were subpœnaed to testify; they residing in New-York and Philadelphia, refused to obey a New-Jersey Court process,—whereupon that suit was withdrawn, and Mr. HAGER filed a bill in the United States Court against the same defendants to have the said settlement opened and reformed—alleging frauds and errors, exceeding a million of dollars.

In July last, an application was made before Judges GRIER and DICKERSON for the production of certain books of account. The Court granted the order and placed the same in the custody of the Commissioner, for the purposes of the cause. From an examination of the said books, Mr. HAGER alleges that he has discovered errors and frauds exceeding $400,000, and he prays the Court to permit him to amend his bill of complaint for that purpose; also, for the production of other books, and other requests. The Court granted the order to amend the bill, and reser

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

SECOND LETTER FROM GEORGE WOOD TO HIRAM KETCHUM.

DEAR SIR:—I told you in my first letter, that I did not consider the omission to extend the principle of the Missouri Compromise on the part of the Federal Legislature to other Territory since acquired, a violation of that plighted faith, in which it had its origin.

This may require a little further illustration. Let us suppose, that in the progress of Ireland's history some great conflict, among different classes of the community, had arisen in regard to some great public interest, which threatened serious consequences to the nation. Suppose this conflict should have been finally adjusted among those classes, through the instrumentality of acknowledged leaders, and that such adjustment was generally acquiesced in. That in order to carry it into effect, an act of Parliament was passed; that this act, in consequence, gave repose and put a stop to all agitation and prospective bloodshed; the people breathed freely; the mother no longer clasped her child to her bosom with dreadful anticipations. Every one would mentally feel there was a compact, to a certain extent, infused into that legislation; that there was, in virtue of that compact, a moral force imparted to it which should continue it in operation.

Suppose, afterwards, a conflict of a similar kind should arise somewhere else—in Wales, in Scotland, or, if you please, in some country newly acquired by treaty or otherwise—a similar adjustment, in the main, but on somewhat different principles, takes place, which leads to an act of Parliament enforcing it. Would any British statesman seriously contend that the compromise legislation, in regard to Ireland, should be abandoned because it was thought wise, under all the circumstances, to apply a somewhat different principle of compromise to the legislation over the other Territory?

Another objection taken to the continuance of this Missouri Compromise in reference to Nebraska is, that it would be much more democratic to let the people of the Territory regulate this matter, than for Congress to do so. I cannot see that the question of Democracy has anything to do with it. It appears to me to present merely a question of good faith and sound policy. Either course is amply Democratic. There is no danger to Democracy in this country. Our politicians, of all parties, dread any other name, as the victim of hydrophobia dreads the approach of water.

When a Territory has become well filled before this legislation is applied to it, it may be advisable to leave this matter to be adjusted by the subordinate government. When there is a mere nucleus of population there, composed, perhaps, in a good measure, by settlers upon land without acquiring any title, it is manifest that all legislation upon this subject must have reference to *future* immigrants who will come from other States. The legislation, then, is substantially for them, and is prospective. Who are *their* representatives? The Federal Legislature, clearly. This territory belongs to the nation. It is fair to say that the Legislature representing the nation and its interests may with propriety legislate over its territories. When these Territories become States, the relationship to them of the National Legislature, is changed. The power of the latter is diminished, and a new state of things takes place. The Federal Legislature represents the people who compose that nation, in the true spirit of Representative Democracy. A portion of that people and their descendants thus represented, are to become the future population of that Territory. So far, then, as its future destiny should be moulded and shaped by legislation, it is proper that Congress should perform the task.

Another topic has been urged, which is certainly entitled to grave consideration. It is that the leaving of this matter to be settled by the inhabitants of the Territory will be the means of avoiding much agitation in Congress on this exciting subject of Slavery.

In regard to new Territories not embraced in the Compromise, this topic should be duly considered. But it has no just application here. The introduction and application of this new principle to this Territory, engenders the very evil of agitation, which it is designed to avoid—let it be applied if you please to other Territories not embraced in the compact, but Congress should not, by disturbing plighted faith, create the agitation, which it is so desirable to have allayed. That it will have that effect of agitation and exciting the community, is no longer a problem. The very process of legislation on this subject has started the work. Members of Congress look abroad and behold the appearances of a civil insurrection.

There are many other considerations which might be urged, to show that all such Compromise measures ought to be observed. I shall only glance at a few of them. If one is broken, it paves the way for breaking others—what security could we have, if plighted faith in legislation is not regarded, for the Compromise measures of 1850, or, for any conciliatory measures which may hereafter be adopted?

Our Government stands in need of the aid of conciliation and compromise; Government hangs lightly and loosely upon the American people—where but little power is exerted, there should be much conciliation, and to render it available, we must haste and apply to it the old Roman and not Punic faith. We are becoming an excitable people—almost as much so as the great French nation. Our institutions all lead to this—our politicians contribute largely to it in getting up what they call new issues, sometimes from one motive and sometimes from another, and then rousing up the people by their harangues in order to bring them over to their purposes.

I have now given you my views in regard to the nature of this law of 1820, and of the spirit of compromise in which it was engendered. I have also considered the nature and force of that moral obligation which falls upon succeeding legislators, to respect and continue it in force. The question now occurs, how long should it last? I think it should last as long as the territory coming within the sphere of its operation or any portion of it, continues in the condition of territory and is not converted into states—unless, in the meantime, the causes which led to its adoption should be entirely removed.

Those causes have not been removed. Discord, on the contrary, is rife. It is occasionally allayed, but only to revive with new vigor and a keener vengeance. We have in force that sectional animosity which existed when the Missouri act passed—that kind of sectional animosity which WASHINGTON dreaded and warned us against. There is an element in it which perhaps WASHINGTON did not dream of considering dangerous. Heretofore Republics have been exposed to popular dissensions emanating from the masses. Our institutions are tolerably well guarded against that source of danger by educating the people. Our greatest danger exists at present among the more enlightened classes. Under those circumstances, we have to resort to the plain good sense of the People to repress the fiery zeal of cultivated intellect.

There are three elements of discord in full operation in our country, any one of which would render it highly expedient to hold on to our legislation, which has a tendency to allay it, as far as we have gone with it, even independently of the considerations of plighted faith.

The first which I name is the Free-Soil doctrine. This has not lost ground since the passage of the Missouri act, but in some particulars it has gained ground. It has since got a party organization. We all know the effect of party in enlisting members and giving confidence to them. Any theory may be made to pass current, if it can only be gilded over with a plausible party name.

I am not and never have been advocate for giving to the Free States, all the new Territories. I think, on the contrary, that Slave States should have their due share.

It is for the interest of this country that the population should spread. The spreading of the population through the new Territories increases the wealth and comforts of the people. It increases their intelligence. It prevents the introduction of the low, ignorant, and degraded classes such as exist in the thickly settled countries of the old world, who are always ready for revolution. A late British statesman was right in the opinion ascribed to him, that our vacant territories were the great safety-valves of the Republic.

We present to the civilized world a novel spectacle—the spectacle of a great agricultural Republic, in which the rural population greatly predominate over the other classes. They predominate in numbers; but that is not the principal consideration. They predominate also, in general political intelligence. We have a class of farmers, such as is unknown to any other country; they own the freehold; their farms are not large enough to make them, or to allow them to become the mere lazy landlords over an inferior tenantry, living at ease, in the idle enjoyment of the fruits of the earth; nor do they, like the owners of land in France, or the tenants of Germany, occupy little strips or patches of land which will barely give them a subsistence. They have farms and plantations sufficiently small to require their personal attention, to make them business men, and at the same time, sufficiently large to give them leisure to cultivate and improve their minds. Hence, in almost every county, in every State, men can be found to fill the different offices of the General and State Governments—men who could, in an emergency, even prepare a Constitution or organize a provisional Government. In no other spot of earth, in no other period of the world's history, has the sun shone upon such a Republic, thus guided. We have, by reason of our vacant territory, the means of perpetuating this state of things. A farmer, with a moderate tract of land, with a number of children, without the ability to leave them in a condition to belong to that class of farmers to which he belongs, may sell out, emigrate to the West, and, with the proceeds, purchase cheap, good virgin lands, sufficient to make them all farmers, and on a larger scale than he was in his native State. If the population of all those States was hemmed in, this class of farmers in time would, in a great measure, vanish. Continue this state of things, and keep down the foul spirit of sectional discord, and our Republic is safe—destroy it, and that safety becomes a problem. Our statesmen should ponder on these things, before they squander away our public lands.

If our vacant territories are properly husbanded, there will be lands enough to continue the character of our rural population, such as I have described it, for a long period of time. There is enough for the whole population of the entire country. Why, then, attempt to impart a monopoly of these benefits to one section of the country, and to exclude another? It is not fair play—it is ungenerous and unmanly.

A fraternal feeling should be cultivated among the people of the different States—that feeling which the French Republicans talk so much about, and, at the same time, not upon the right basis. Acting under the generous influence of that feeling, we should not be disposed to hem in any of our brethren, either North or South, East or West, but allow them all to spread abroad and enjoy the benefits which Providence has put to them in the wide West.

What could be more painful than the attempt to cabin and confine the population of the Slave States, in order to starve out Slavery, upon the MALTHUSIAN principle. If thus hemmed in, they should be reduced to a distressed condition, the slaves will suffer most and first and most. Yet the advocates of this doctrine would be to their friends. They would kill them with kindness.

There is a spirit deeply infused into modern intelligence, distinguishing it widely from the ancient, I mean the spirit of comity. It owes its origin alone to the humanizing influence of our religion and the advance of chivalry, in softening the manners and feelings. It pervades our public law. It is felt in our civil jurisprudence, and more especially in that branch of municipal law which operates upon individuals temporarily residing in different States or countries. There is a respect shown by one country to the laws and institutions of another, which has gradually advanced with the march of civilization and intelligence. We all experience this, but we never especially feel its value and importance when it affects ourselves,—though the unkindness of the human heart will sometimes darken the perception of it when it only affects others. In such cases, in order to quicken sensibilities it may be advisable to bring the matter more properly home to us, by making suppositious cases. Suppose, for instance, that the District of Columbia had been originally seated in our Northern States,—on the borders of New-York and Connecticut; suppose that Congress—the Slave States the majority at that early period—had passed laws infringing upon the habits, usages, manners and local institutions of those adjacent States, as they operated within the District, they would have felt it keenly, and remonstrated against it for doing violence to that spirit of comity which they would have warmly advocated.

This Free-Soil doctrine is not dead, though it sleeps. It may spring up at any moment. In vain can we appeal to Compromises, with the repeal of the Missouri Law and violated faith hurled back upon us.

Since the passage of this law, other difficulties have arisen which apply to these Territories, though not confined to them. Abolitionism, as it is called, raised its front about twenty years ago. It was first imported from England, from whence we derive our ideas, as well as our sheep and cattle. We have been wise in borrowing from the mother country, and will do well to continue it, provided we borrow from the right sources. But the less we take from their visionary tourists and professed philanthropists, the better it will be for us. After they excited the British Parliament in ebolishing Slavery in the West Indies, and destroyed their Islands at a cost of twenty millions sterling, they turned their attention to this country.

They all at once discovered what the world for four thousand years had failed to discover, that Slavery was a great sin in itself, without regard to any effects it may produce on society, whether beneficial or otherwise. This doctrine embraces among its advocates very many amiable and estimable men. Their radical error consists in not distinguishing between crimes arising from the violation of duties springing out of our natural moral instincts, and the violation of those moral principles which are established by society, and are wrought out as the result from the harmonizing influence of civilization, religion, and knowledge.

The instincts of man are few, but like all instincts are well defined. As an intellectual and moral being, he manufactures, in a great measure, his own principles, and moulds and adapts them to the wants of society. As society advances in civilization, knowledge is enlarged, wealth is accumulated, sad wants increased; and as humanity is refined, these principles will be changed and improved. In doing so, in making these improvements, a wise legislator or moralist will look all around him; he will look at consequences and the lights of experience. You and I belong to a profession which is full of theory, but at the same time is eminently practical. I have learned to attach very little importance to theories, however plausible, which do not work well. We have learned to distinguish between those offences which are *mala in se and mala prohibita*—the former, which are few and well defined, admit of no compromise; the latter are arbitrary—they may be moulded, altered, abolished, renewed, as the exigencies of society may require. In morals, as well as in taste, the practice and opinion of the world should settle the question. According to that test, Slavery and its abolition and modification belong to the latter class of moral principles. In dealing with this subject, as with all of the like kind, we must look at consequences. Consequences are the main ingredients in the formation of these arbitrary moral principles.

Looking at the subject in this light, we shall see a wide distinction between the creation of Slavery, and the continuance of it in places where it has long existed—where it has become embodied in the institutions, manners, habits and feelings of the people. In this particular we are not without experience from the course pursued by Great Britain. In her efforts to abolish the Slave-trade, she has done a great good. In breaking up Slavery in her islands, she has destroyed their industry and their wealth, impoverished the whites, and rendered the negroes as ignorant, lazy, ragged and degraded population. Fat, to a conscience highly stimulated till it becomes morbid, experience brings no aid. This class of people, with this morbid conscience, will not be satisfied unless they can free all the negroes in the South, and ruin the population, both black and white. As society advances in refinement and knowledge, privateering, which is recognized by law, is coming under the ban of morals; in time, it will doubtless be repudiated among civilized nations. When that time shall take place, the class of moralists referred to, on their principles, will look back upon their ancestors as robbers and cut-throats, for ever having allowed it.

If these moralists would consult the history of nations, they would find that Slavery has been in all ages, the great instrument in transforming men from the hunter and pastoral to the agricultural state, and for a long time after the transformation, it was essential to their improvement. In barbarous and semi-barbarous ages men are as indolent as they are ignorant. Those who labor must be under subjection.

No doubt, in process of time, slavery of all kinds, political as well as domestic, will be abolished—it is now in slow progress, but sure. The master and the slave, the despot and the serf must bide their time. One thing is certain, that time will not be hastened on by wild enthusiasm. In this country it has so far been retarded by it. African slavery has its evils, but it has its good effects. The little spots of civilization which now dot the Western shores of Africa, will grow and spread like the grain of mustard seed.

The abolitionists apply to all statutory and constitutional regulations upon this subject of Slavery, their own views, and if they do not conform to their notions, they claim the right to violate them. In all questions of morals, their own conscience is a higher law and furnishes the test for their conduct. All that vast body of law, whether public or municipal, civil or criminal, which has a relation to morals, must in all respects (for Slavery is not an exception to the general rule,) give way to the warped judgment and overheated and excited conscience of every individual. Every man has within him a law to himself. It is easy to perceive that, if this doctrine should gain ground and become established, it must sap the foundations of all law and all government.

Here, then, we have a fruitful source of dissension, not yet closed up, but which, nevertheless, is closed up by the Missouri Compromise, to the extent of the Territory embraced within it.

There is another topic to be considered which has its seat in the South, and which is also embodied in a party form, under the name of Disunionism. This is to operate as an antagonistic to the Abolitionism of the North.

The doctrine is, that a State may repudiate a law of the United States Government, whenever it shall deem it unconstitutional: and when so repudiated, the citizens of that State, who are also citizens of the United States, will be protected in their disobedience to the United States Law. At the same time, the State cannot be charged with secession, nor the individual in that State with rebellion or insurrection. All the while he is under the Federal Government, but not bound to obey its laws. It is the duty of the United States Government to desist from all attempts to enforce its obnoxious laws. The wheels of Government must cease rolling until this matter can be adjusted. According to their views, no mode is provided for its adjustment. The parties must settle it as well as they can.

This doctrine is founded on the idea that a State Government and the United States Government are coordinate, and are bound together by a federal compact only. It has been carried so far as to deny to the General Government the idea of nationality. It is only a *Union* of States—each State is a sovereign nation in itself.

The doctrine loses sight of a few very important facts, viz.: That the laws and the Constitution of the Federal Government are paramount and supreme over the laws of the State Governments, which must give way to them—that the Federal Judiciary are the final Judges of those paramount Federal laws, and are to see whether they conflict or not with that Constitution, and, as a necessary consequence, they must determine, in order to preserve their paramount character, whether the subordinate State laws come in conflict with them—and that, in order to secure impartiality as well as wisdom and knowledge in their decisions, the office of these Federal Judges is independent, both in respect to salary and duration, and it is to be hoped they will continue so.

This Southern doctrine has been maintained by its great Coryphæus, who has passed off from this earthly ocean of action, with an ingenuity and a metaphysical subtlety worthy of a better cause. The direct effect of this doctrine is to legitimate insurrection, and render treason respectable. It is difficult to say whether this or the Northern doctrine to the most destructive and licentious in reference to law and government.

The evils resulting from all these false views will continue to be felt. We can only judge of the future by our experience of the past. They have even divided great religious sects. They have produced a general alienation of feeling between different parts of the country. Patriotism and fraternal feeling must sink to a low ebb under such a pressure. The political metaphysics of the South, and this superfine morality of the North, have several times brought us to the verge of insurrection; we have on two occasions been saved from it, not by the strong arm of Power, but by Compromise Legislation. This has had the effect to allay the storm that was rising—to draw of the lightning from the moral atmosphere, and pass it quietly away. How important is it that legislative faith in such cases should be sacredly regarded.

I am not disposed to cent any measure upon the distinguished Senator who introduced this Nebraska bill. I think he has been harshly treated. I can readily believe that he has acted in this business with worthy motives. I think he has erred, however, in the construction he has put upon the Missouri Compromise, and in supposing that its principle was repealed by the legislative measures of 1850, so as to warrant abandonment of it.

It should be borne in mind that this is a subject of difficulty about which public men may honestly differ.

I can not forget the efforts he made in reference to the Compromise measures of 1850. I recollect to have read a speech delivered by him on those subjects, I think in Chicago, which was marked with great clearness and ability. It had the effect to change public opinion in that country, and turn many opponents into admirers. It is to be hoped that he and those connected with him will reconsider this subject, and leave all these Compromises in full operation. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE WOOD.

TO HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Arraignment of Prisoners.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THE CASE OF MR. AND MRS. HAYS.

The Court met yesterday at 10 o'clock, when the following prisoners were arraigned, and days fixed for their trials.

Dennis Coner and John Conor indicted for the murder of Michael Conroy pleaded not guilty, and their trial was set down for Friday next.

In the case of Anna Marin Dorshng, charged with the murder of her infant, the District Attorney said that the prisoner was not represented by counsel, and that he was advised, and had strong reason to believe, that she was in a state of insanity. He suggested to the Court the propriety of assigning her some counsel, with a view to hold an inquisition to ascertain her present condition.

His Honor—Does she understand English?

Mr. Blunt—No, Sir.

The Clerk—She is not, I believe, in a situation to [illegible] to the Court entering at this moment, [illegible] to put some questions to the prisoner. [illegible] with this request, he informed the [illegible] she was entirely ignorant of having committed any crime, and was at a loss to account [illegible]. At the request of the Court, Mr. [illegible] to watch her case, and it was fixed for [illegible].

Archibald Mur[illegible] for the murder of George W. Field, [illegible], and was fixed on Thursday next.

The two Derrengers, indicted for [illegible], pleaded not guilty, and their case was set down for the fifth instant.

John M. Kennedy, for murder, [illegible] to Wednesday week.

Wilson, for the murder of a German, on Friday week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hays, indicted for the murder of Dr. Lintner, were then placed at the bar and pleaded not guilty.

The District Attorney said he would set apart next Monday week for the investigation of this case. He could not try it before, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Lutener.

Mr. Whiting (one of the counsel for the prisoners), thought it unreasonable to delay this case on that account.

Mr. Blunt informed the Court that the illness of Mrs. Lutener was the principal cause of his not now being ready to take the case up for trial. A further reason, however, was, that the cases already set down would occupy the intermediate time.

His Honor thought that the District Attorney had given sufficient reasons why the cause could not be tried until the time stated.

Mr. Busteed, who also appeared for the prisoners, applied to the Court to take bail for their appearance. He did so more particularly in the case of Mrs. Hays, who was suffering from serious indisposition.

The Judge—In capital cases it is not usual to take bail—exceedingly unusual, if at all.

Mr. Whiting—This is not an ordinary capital case; it is one in which the Coroner's Jury discharged the prisoners, who were reapprehended on an indictment found by the Grand Jury. In the case of Goodwin, charged with murder, the first Jury not agreeing, the Court admitted him to bail. In this case the Jury did agree, therefore it is much stronger one than the case of Goodwin.

The Court refused the application.

Mr. Busteed—We demand a separate trial.

Mr. Blunt—Then I will try the female first.

Mr. Whiting—Whether she is ready or not?

Mr. Blunt—Yes, I shall try her first, or both together.

The Court—That matter rests entirely in the discretion of the District Attorney.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Decision in Admiralty.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

JURISDICTION—LIEN—STEVEDORE—COSTS.

Owen Kegan vs. The Bark Amaranth.—HALL, Judge.—This was a libel *in rem.*, founded upon a claim for services rendered by the libellant and his workmen in removing ballast from the bark *Amaranth*, and in carting such ballast away after it had been cast upon the wharf.

On the opening of the pleadings it was suggested by the Court that the decisions which denied the right of a stevedore to proceed *in rem.* against a vessel for his services in stowing her cargo, must, if sustained, be held conclusive against the libellant; for if the stevedore had no lien for his service—a service rendered wholly upon shipboard—the libellant must necessarily fail to sustain a lien for services which had much less claim to be considered as strictly maritime in their character.

The advocate for the libellant nevertheless desired to present the question for more deliberate consideration, and at his request, the libellant's evidence, to show that the services charged for had been rendered by the libellant, was taken by the Court. The question thus presented has been since elaborately and ably argued, and these arguments and the authorities cited here been deliberately considered.

In the absence of any judicial decision, and especially in view of the very decided opinion in favor of the existence of a lien in such cases, which seems to have been entertained by a highly respectable elementary writer upon the subject of Admiralty jurisdiction, (Benedict's Admiralty, sec. 285,) I should not have denied the relief sought in this case without considerable hesitation and doubt. But the question, at least in this Court, must be considered as settled by authorities, which I have neither the right nor the inclination to disregard.

In the case of McDermott *vs.* The S. G. Owens, (Wallace, Jr.'s Rep. 370,) Mr. Justice Grier held that a stevedore had no lien for his services in loading and stowing the cargo of a foreign vessel, and he declared that the service was "in no sense maritime, being completed before the voyage is begun or after it is ended, and they (the stevedores) are no more entitled to a lien on the vessel than the dray men and other laborers who perform services in loading and discharging vessels."

The right of a stevedore to proceed *in rem.* was denied by the learned Judge of this District as early as 1831, and the doctrine then asserted has, I understand, been ever since maintained in this District.

These authorities are decisive. If the stevedore has no lien, there was certainly none in the present case. It is impossible to make any distinction favorable to the libellant between the cases cited and that now under consideration.

It was insisted by the advocate for the libellant that if the service mentioned in the libel was not strictly maritime in its character, he nevertheless had a lien for the service under the provisions of the N. Y. Rev. Stat., vol. 2, p. 465, § 1; but I do not deem it necessary to discuss that question. In the cases already referred to the existence of the lien was denied upon the ground that the service was not maritime, for if it had been maritime, the existence of the lien as against a foreign vessel would have been conceded without hesitation, and it necessarily follows that the contract and service upon which the libellant founds his claim in the present case were not maritime or of such a character as to give jurisdiction to this Court. If neither the contract nor the service was in its nature or character essentially maritime, it is not material to inquire whether the statute of New-York gave the libellant a lien, as this Court has no jurisdiction to enforce a statutory lien not founded upon a maritime contract, or growing out of a maritime service or marine tort. The jurisdiction depends upon the nature of the subject matter of the contract or controversy, and not upon the existence or non-existence of a lien. The latter only affects the form of the proceedings and the character of the remedy, and if in this case the statute gave a lien to the libellant, he should have sought his remedy under the statute before the officers or tribunals of the State.

The libel in this case must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and with costs.

It was strongly urged by the advocate for the libellant that if the libel should be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, no costs should be given to the respondents, as they omitted to make the objection by their answer, and the libellant had shown that he had an honest claim,—has only fault being a mistake in the form in which he had chosen to assert it. I should have been much inclined to refuse costs, if such a course could have been justified upon the principle under which costs are given or refused in this Court. But costs in Admiralty, though given or denied in the discretion of the Court, are always to be awarded to a respondent who succeeds in his defence, unless strong equities exist to justify a different course. The doctrine upon which I have deemed it my duty to dismiss the libel for want of jurisdiction, has been the settled law of this District for more than twenty years, and the decision of Mr. Justice Grier was reported in 1849. Under such circumstances, I have felt bound to award costs to the prevailing party.

For libellant, Mr. Rodman; for claimants, Mr. Dillon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—APRIL TERM.

Before Recorder Tillon.

The April Term of the Court of General Sessions opened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The following Grand Jury was empaneled:

George M. Clearmen, Foreman; Aaron Arnold, John Anderson, George D. Baldwin, Stephen Rotsford, William E. Collis, Samuel N. Dodge, Charles S. Francis, Leonard L. Johnson, Wm. H. Knapp, James S. Moffatt, John McChain, Abraham Overhiser, Peter Poillon, Richard A. Reeding, George Stowe, Elliot Walker.

The Grand Jury having taken the usual oath, His Honor Recorder TILLON proceeded to deliver his Charge. After defining their duties, in the usual terms, he proceeded to call their special attention to the violations of the Lottery laws, which he said had of late become quite frequent. He had himself a few days since received, through the Post-Office, another circular, setting forth the advantages of investing in one of those seductive speculations. The public weal demanded that all violations of the laws in regard to lotteries in every shape should be put down. All violations of the election laws also merited the attention of the Jury. It came within the circle of their duty to take some action relative to the state of the public markets—their cleanliness, &c. The dangerous practice of driving cattle through the public streets, called likewise for some action. His Honor alluded to the recent affair, "which after having been partly investigated before a magistrate, was suddenly closed by the absence of the principal witness"—(the RESTELL case)—as one coming within the legal jurisdiction of the Jury, and trusted that it would receive from them that attention which its importance deserved. At the conclusion of the Charge, the Clerk proceeded to empanel a Petit Jury, after which the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

OPENING OF THE TERM.—The Court-room was crowded at an early hour yesterday morning, with barristers, suitors, juror and spectators, to see the prisoners indicted for murder arraigned for trial.

At 10 o'clock his Honor Judge ROOSEVELT addressed the Bar as follows:

Before proceeding with any business, I have to make a communication to the Bar and to suitors. In consequence of the assignment of Judge Edwards to the Court of Appeals for this year, and the sickness of Judge Morris, three Courts have to be held here at the same time by one and the same Judge. I shall commence with the business of the Special Term, a branch of which has been continued into this month, which will take some fifteen minutes. I will then open the Special Term that was to have been held by Judge Morris, commence the business of that term, formally at all events; and then the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be commenced.

In the sitting at Special Term, a motion was made by the Attorney General, to hear the case of E. D. James *vs.* D. B. St. John and Jonee B. Pinkney, being a motion to dissolve an injunction in relation to the sale of the Goods and Mortgages of the Bank of Oswego. It was set down for 10 A. M. to-day.

In the Oyer and Terminer, the Grand Jurors were discharged for the term. The panel of Petty Jurors was called, and those in attendance who had no excuses to make, were ordered to attend on Tuesday—to-day—at 10 o'clock.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Betts.

This was the first day of the April Term of this Court. The Jury having been called, Judge Betts announced to the Bar that Judge Nelson, whom he had seen in the City on Saturday last, had informed him that he should not be present to hear any causes during the present term of the Court, but should be here in September or October next, till which time the argument calendar must be postponed; that the jury calendar would be called, and all cases on it which were ready would be disposed of; that no equity cases would be heard upon pleadings and proofs, but where the argument would not involve the final determination of the case, it would be heard at the present term, while other cases would be postponed until they could be heard before the full bench; that a sufficient number of jurymen were not in attendance that morning, but they would be summoned for Wednesday, till which time the calendar would be postponed.

The Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning.

REPORT OF DEMILT DISPENSARY FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1854.—Whole number of patients treated, 1,453; number of new patients, 1,204; males, 990; females, 804; attended at the Dispensary, 1,168; at their dwellings, 226. Nativity—United States, 629; Ireland, 715; other countries, 50. Vaccinated, 873; sent to the hospital, 5; died, 13; [illegible] to the hospital, 59; prescriptions dispensed during the month, 2,844.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

Revolt on Board an American Ship in the West Indies.—Henry Clifford, James Carter and William Liebman, were taken into custody by the United States Marshal, charged with making a revolt on board the American ship *Plymouth Rock*, while in the harbor of St. Thomas, W. I. The prisoners were committed for examination.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11½, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23 to 35. The calendar will be called in the Oyer and Terminer Room.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 210, 294, 356, 358, 361, 365½, 264, 392, 320, 325, 209, 226, 248, 313, 300, 305.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 14, 48, 49, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62 to 76, 78 to 97, 99 to 105.

COMMON PLEAS—*No.* 1.—Nos. 41, 63, 161, 295, 317, 337, 338, 339, 341 to 347. *No.* 2.—Nos. 180, 315½, 8, 348, 350, 351, 352, 354 to 360.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 112 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp'rs and Job.)9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....13 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BROS (Importers and Jobbers)...42 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers)164 and 166 William-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

E. UPJOHN & CO.....77 Trinity Buildings, 111 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Agents for Foreign Patents.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.....5 Wall-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

OEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(Appleton's Buildings,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Lindscops Gardener).....251 Broadway.

JOHN W. RITCH.....343 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....122 Nassau-st.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied.....O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye....333 Broadway, up stairs.

Bullion Dealers and Bankers.

BEEBEE & CO.....47 Wall-st.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

T. P. RICHARDS.....1 Hanover-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....63 Wall-st.

Brokers and Bullion Dealers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's, &c.).12 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) .51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Tin, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters to endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypee.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

I. W. ORR. (the best wood cuts done here).....75 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND.....220 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers).....279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..348 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. GUILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO. 4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON....Offices 122 East 27th, and 18 Nassau-sts.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSELL...(Masonic, all descrip.)...63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lumber and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ BROS & CO. (Manufacturers)...136 William-st.

Musical Instruments.

CAROLL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.

CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.)..2 Maiden-lane.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....180 Water-st.

Polished Plate and Window Glass.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 337 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....283 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBROOK (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. ROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufacturers) 61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No 122 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MELODEONS AND REED ORGANS, of 4, 4½ and 5 octaves, with 2 and 4 stops, the largest and best assortment in the City, at $30, $40, $45, $65, $75, $100, and $150. Also, one Church Organ, with 6 stops, for $175.

NEW MUSIC—"Sing Long Ago Quadrilles;" "Genii Waltz from the Stream;" "Be Cheery, Boys;" "Ne'er fear, Boys, Cheer," song with great applause by Wood's Minstrels, Damsel and Love Schottisches, and Plume

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1854.

No Communications, whatever, will receive any attention. All communications, intended for insertion, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

We feel bound, in self-defence, to close our columns to any further discussion of the Irish Question started by the publication of Mr. MITCHEL'S address. We are completely overwhelmed by the number of communications sent to us upon that subject. We can publish no more, unless they state some new facts or seem to us calculated to throw new light on the question. "Polonus," "Scot" "K." "Kildare," and a multitude of others, will please consider this a reply to their queries.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The Relation of the United States to the Politics of Europe.

So long as a Nation or a State finds that its own territory presents more than enough material for its enterprising spirit to work upon, and so long as the whole of its disposable energy has to be concentrated for a mere physical struggle with the natural obstacles beside its own hearth-stone, and in its immediate neighborhood, just so long will it confine its attention to its own domicil and feel comparatively indifferent to the changes that are taking place in the affairs of a distant and alien people. The foreign policy of a people thus circumstanced, may be expressed by the words "*let me alone! do not disturb me!*" This is that period in a nation's growth when it is securing itself firmly in its place, and is wholly occupied with its household concerns, making its internal arrangements, and providing for future contingencies. But let this same people, hardened and invigorated by labor and enriched by the abundant results of its industry, expand its stature and strength, with the obstacles which obstructed its civilization lying vanquished at its feet,—its mighty rivers checked and gauged and guided in their course; its vast deserts cleared and tilled; its grain fields, its mines, its timberlands and the harbors of its hither and farther shores spanned and bound together with iron bands,—let this development have taken place, and all the elements which were lately the impediments, have become the irresistible weapons of a people whose very trials, whose long exertion, whose vast area of toil, shall have given it ten-fold courage and ten-fold energy. And how long will it be ere the adventurous spirit of that people has turned away from the diminished incentives of its own conquered circle to seek new regions of activity, with its gaze fixed upon objects it either does not or will not, now, descry! The foreign policy of a state at this epoch of its growth, may be defined in the expression: "*I, too, am here!*" It has, then, reached the period of manhood. The initiatory stage of heavy toil is past, and the nation, at length, wraps itself proudly in the *toga virilis* of conscious importance.

The United States appear to have reached this second stadium of their political existence. They feel a desire for further extension, and are stretching out the giant limbs of their confederate Union in every direction. The desire is, of course, not yet positively and clearly defined; it is still clouded over with the mist of many doubts regarding the time and the measure of the road by which the aim is to be reached: but the existence of such a feeling is unmistakably revealed from day to day. Public opinion has spoken in the public Hall and through the Press, in the mouths of simple citizens and from the lips of official dignitaries. The secret mission of Mr. DUDLEY MANN to Hungary during the struggle of '48-49,—the sending out of a war steamer for the Kutaiyeh exiles, the KOSZTA affair, and above all, the frequent remonstrance with European Governments in behalf of outraged Freedom, are so many facts to attest the truth of our assertion. This desire for moral influence and territorial expansion does not, in the present instance, arise from any lack of home-occupation—this youthful soil still offers ample employment for all the hands and heads of its population and will do so for a long lapse of coming time.

The impulse we have described springs, then, from the fact of our having attained so high a degree of social welfare already, that the greater majority of our people feel no haste to cultivate the remoter wilds—a work which is achieved by the constantly overflowing surplus of an immigrant and laboring population. Their thoughts are more particularly turned upon the best means of employing the accumulated strength and revenue of the regions already subdued and rendered richly productive.

This is not to be regarded with feelings of surprise. During the last fifty years the United States have scarcely looked out of the window; they have toiled and burrowed, built and dug, without cessation, and if, in the midst of these constant exertions, Europe has been agitated by international wars and general revolutions, America has still worked on like the busy artisan who has no time to spare in meddling with the affairs of his neighbor. The half century thus spent has—even jealousy will admit—effected wonders, and the New World can at last say, with head erect, as she confronts the Old: "I now have time, and likewise possess the strength, to interpose a word in your troublesome disputes!"

This unrelaxed progress of the popular mind in America is anxiously watched by the European Governments. The latter have little doubt that America will soon make her voice audible in their hemisphere, and are looking, with dread, for the moment when this Confederation, clothed in her Republican majesty, shall stalk to the high seat at the council-board of nations. Again, there is a strong feeling of curiosity all through Democratic Europe, to know when the great American Republic shall see fit to assert her position and her interest in the arrangement of affairs on the European Continent. This alarm of rulers and hope of the ruled, beyond the Atlantic, may be premature; but they afford sufficient proof that there is a foreshadowing in the general mind of both Continents, of what is to come.

Our own opinion is that the time for intervention in European affairs is *close at hand*. Our relations with the older nations are daily becoming more and more intimate. Steam has annihilated intervening distances. Millions of emigrants from Europe to our soil have left behind them ties that cannot be broken, affections that cannot be forgotten. We appear in their capitals and marts, and, with the reflex tide, they crowd the decks of our shipping bound homeward to our ports. Commerce, that great leveller of differences in language and manners, brings us more and more together, and our material interests are already so closely connected that we instantly feel some of the consequences of a war going on, at the distance of 4,000 miles from us, as we read the news of each morning at our breakfast tables.

We are well aware that to speak of higher moral duties, of grand principles of solidarity, in the cause of freedom, is of little avail with those who consider themselves *par excellence* practical men. Neither is there, at this moment, any need of our insisting upon those arguments; but we may reasonably expect that the dictates of an intelligent self-interest will have its influence with those who remain impregnable to any other consideration, however lofty and noble.

When the mountain would not come to MAHOMET, MAHOMET went to the mountain. If America will not go when called by the Democracy of Europe, European despotism will come to America, uncalled and unexpected. Does Absolutism ever relax her vigilance, or grow weary of her preparations against liberty everywhere? Do the United States escape, even now, when the insolence of European Courts is tempered by a salutary dread of revolution? Observe the treatment meted out, not only to our citizens, but even to our diplomatic agents abroad. From their overbearing conduct in the face of such a crisis, it is easy to imagine the reception they will extend to the public and private representatives of Republicanism, when Europe shall have become *Cossack*. When that time, whose advent is, by no means, impossible, shall have arrived, we will see ourselves excluded from the Old World by a *European blockade* far more extensive and significant than the measures put in force against England by NAPOLEON. This may be regarded as a certainty. We know that there is an answer ready for these prognostications. We are told that all this *may* happen *hereafter*, but not *in our days*; and "*apres nous le deluge*," as METTERNICH was wont to say. Such a reply would silence us, of course, for we have no discussion with men of the stamp referred to by POPE:

"Not one looks backward, onward still he goes,
Yet no'er looks forward, farther than his nose."

In order to be truly safe, it is necessary to strengthen ourselves continually by liberating and assimilating elements not yet our own. Despotism never loses sight of this policy and acts accordingly, without hesitating for an instant to impose its yoke upon others, by continually reducing its opponents to subjection and incessantly encroaching upon Free States wherever they are found. Liberty bestows its *sympathy* on bleeding Hungary and Italy; that is to say, she taunts them with her *apathy*. Despotism, meanwhile, sends her bayonets to Pesth and Rome. It is sad to witness such selfishness on the part of Free Governments, while Absolute Powers are ever ready to rescue their associates, at any cost. Some very good people are in the habit of saying that Freedom will triumph after all—the whole progress of the world shows that mankind is going forward on the path of self-emancipation, &c. This is all very fine and very true, and we have never entertained any other opinion, but still, we cannot refrain from thinking that it would be no more than fair to leave posterity a little less to do in this same matter.

TURGOT, the most respectable of European statesman, past or present, wrote a letter, in 1787, on American State organization, to Dr. RICE, in which the following lines occur:

"It is impossible not to wish, most fervently, that this people may succeed in attaining the prosperity of which it is entirely susceptible. It is the hope of mankind and may become its model. Its mission is to convince the world, by facts, that men can be free, and, at the same time, tranquil, without those fetters which tyrants and charlatans seek to impose upon them, under the pretext of thereby securing the common safety."

These were noble wishes, splendidly fulfilled since then, by the growth of this nation. The prayer was uttered almost upon the birth-day of this Union, and we are forcibly reminded by it, of the child in the fairy tale, who received the good gifts of benevolent genius and maledictions from the spirit of Evil. But, let us now hope, when we have grown to the proportions of a giant, that we shall soon do something more than "sit for a model." It is all very well to serve as an example for the imitation of other aspirants to freedom and equality, but it must not be forgotten that examples are useful to those only who have the opportunity of following them. It strikes us as not only ridiculous but cruel, to place the free, vigorous, and well-provided man before a sufferer, groaning under all the inherited ills of serfdom and ignorance, and thus to address the latter: "Look! there is an example for you. That man is a *model* of corpulence, of muscular strength and material welfare; and all the blessings he enjoys are the results of liberty. Profit by his sturdy growth and be free!" Would not the prisoner, very naturally, ask for your help and that of your robust illustration to break his chains, that he might have *a chance* to follow the example?

Nor is this merely idle speculation. It is a case in point whose justice will become more and more apparent from day to day, particularly when we recollect an element which never should be lost sight of, viz.: that the immigration from abroad continually pouring into this Union will, within a short time, have reached such a degree of strength as to exert a very decided influence on public opinion and public measures. And of what elements do these invading masses consist? They are a nation of exiles, driven from their homes by political or social oppression, by despotism or want, bringing hither with them undying hatred to European tyranny, and leaving behind them parents, friends, children, the graves of their dead, and the cradles of their offspring. Think you they can forget these ties, these recollections, these solemn and sacred influences? That they can turn away and think no more of the enslaved fatherland, and of their own flesh and blood, who groan there in bondage? Would they be men if they could ever tear away and cast from them memories so dear and yet so sad? They may suppress and choke down the bitter thought, while the first necessities of life are being provided for, but when that is done, they again remember.

We take pleasure in boasting of our American citizenship, and, in very truth, it is a title to be very proud of, every day; but let us not suffer it to be confined within the narrow limits of imaginary boundaries which *European* statesmen lay down to us. Our country is the world, our nationality embraces all mankind, and our religion is the doctrine of humanity. Who would reduce this conception, no more daring than it is true, who would degrade the conditions of our destiny to the dwarfish idea of a separate and isolated existence, with nothing better before us than the old prospectus of international jealousies, theological controversy, and perhaps successions of forcible conquests, with the sad consolation of another GIBBON or MONTESQUIEU to tell, in splendid words, our Decline and Fall!

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not advocate an armed intervention, in European affairs, nor would we see this Republic, at the present time, playing the part of a political Quixote, or redresser of everybody's wrongs. What we do desire is this: Let us have an energetic, unflinching and thoroughly Republican foreign policy, with a plain course distinctly traced and consistently followed. Let this policy be based upon the principle "*Nihil de nobis sine nobis*," and, in pursuing it, let us take our seat at the Council-board of European nations who are connected with us by the ties of commercial intercourse, family relationship, and a common democratic feeling. The existing Eastern complication is an excellent opening for the inauguration of such a policy. Whatever the result of that entanglement is to be, let us have some representation of our opinions in its settlement, and we may rest assured that, although our words may be listened to unwillingly, they must, nevertheless, command the most profound attention.

But whatever the time or occasion that may be selected for American intervention in the Old World, let our central Government, strongly impressed with the conviction that there is only one way in which to approach a participation in European affairs—the way of stern, Republican integrity—reject the perfidious advances of Absolutism, repudiate even the suspicion of any community of interests with other than liberal, popular and Democratic elements, follow the generous impulses of our young and free nation, and indignantly discard all part or lot with those who dare, in the face of this Republican people, advocate our alliance with despotic rulers against the rights and liberties of the millions they enslave.

The French Loan.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has given a new proof of his cleverness. His financial measure to raise Fifty Million Dollars, by means of a national subscription, voluntary among the people, is an indisputable evidence of his thorough knowledge of his position and of the French character. We have some private advices from Paris detailing the origin and reason of this national demonstration. The English Budget and the French Loan Bill, it will be remembered, were moved almost simultaneously in the respective Legislative bodies. No one was more surprised at Mr. GLANSTONE'S double Income policy, than the French Government. They expected to hear of a regular loan proposed for a sum in magnitude something like their own; instead of which the simple process of raising the Income tax is brought forward with, to the French Emperor and his Ministers, the vexatious declaration, that a loan "is a wholesale and systematic deception of the People!" There were, indeed, some preliminary inquiries made from official quarters at Paris, as to the measures by which the English Government would probably propose to cover the extraordinary expenses of the War. Mr. GLANSTONE, however, was exceedingly discreet, and to the last moment declined to commit himself as to what he should bring forward with his Budget. NAPOLEON and his Ministers were thus left in the dark, and the two propositions came before the public having all the appearance of a scheme to discredit each other. The subsequent embarrassment was extreme in the Allied Courts, and particularly so at the Tuileries. In direct antagonism to the English Chancellor's opinion as to the nature of a loan, the French Minister of Finance had declared taxation the means "to throw on the present generation a burden which more naturally belongs to the future!"

It was under such circumstances that a National subscription to the loan was resolved upon, under sanction of the Emperor, to the astonishment of the good people of Paris and elsewhere, who could scarcely believe their eyes on reading the decree in the *Moniteur*. The measure succeeds, and its prompt success is not only of financial but political importance. To get the money at the cheapest rate,—to provoke an Anti-Russian demonstration,—and last, though not least, to take, by this process, the *suffrages* of the moneyed classes and small proprietors, in the shape of a pecuniary *vote* of confidence in the stability of the Imperial *régime*,—were the leading points in this bold measure.

We remember how the elections *after* the *coup d'état* were managed. The homogeneous character of the Legislative body is evidence enough of the sort of instructions the proconsuls of the Departments received in order to insure such unanimity. There is little doubt that the worthy Prefects had similar instructions on the present occasion; but as the warlike spirit, peculiarly predominant in the French disposition, is presumed to have come forth, without official pressure, in the promotion of the national redemption, this influence was prudently kept in the background. The spontaneous attachment of the people to His Imperial Majesty was first relied upon, and when it was seen that the trick succeeded, the Ministers are said to have gone so far as to repudiate the officious zeal of certain Prefects, without, however, naming the offender or offenders, whose like services at some future time may not be deemed overzealous.

The Government means to make as much as it can of this success, and our informant adds that there is a talk in Government circles, of a sort of proclamation to be addressed to the French People, or the Senate and Deputies, in which the Emperor will congratulate the nation on having given such new and all-important proof of its fidelity to order and national honor, of which he will remain the steady protector. NAPOLEON III. is said to have made something like the following remark on the first favorable tidings of the progress of the subscription: The measure is worth not two hundred and fifty million francs, *but an Empire*. What I wanted was not money. The capitalists would have been but too ready to help me to that on their *per cents*. But it was another demonstration from the people in proof that I am Emperor of the French by the will of the People!

The motive is not bad, but as if to make this monetary demonstration a real proof of self-confidence and security, the Government ought not to keep a Russian *régime* of absolute rule and oppression by deliberating as it does, in the midst of this financial success, upon measures for the suppression of all the newspapers save the *Moniteur* and another official evening organ. As long as the Emperor is afraid of the continual manifestation of free public opinion, his parades, military and civil, to show his power, may be indulged, but few will believe in a permanent strength and security based on such negation of political rights.

Congressional.

The Senate made but little progress yesterday. After the usual number of remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the only subjects of material interest discussed were the joint resolution explanatory of the act regulating the manner of appointing Cadets to West Point, on which no action was taken, and the question of the religious rights of American citizens abroad. In connection with the latter subject, Mr. CASS moved that the report made by the Committee on Foreign Relations at the last Session, be taken from the files and referred to that Committee again. He asked that the motion should be considered three weeks hence, at which time, he said, it was his intention to reply to some strictures made by a distinguished prelate, meaning Archbishop HUGHES. In the House, a bill, increasing the pay of Deputy Postmasters, was reported, and finally passed. The compensation of such officers has been reduced about 35 per cent., while their labors have more than doubled under the law reducing the rates of postage. The bill proposes to give 60 per cent. on the receipts per quarter of $100, 50 on $300, 40 on $2,000, 15 on all over $2,400, and 12 1-2 on letters for distribution. The President was requested to transmit to the House such additional information as may be in his possession concerning the terms and conditions on which MARTIN KOSZTA was liberated; and also to transmit copies of correspondence relative to the refusal of the authorities of Cuba, in 1852, to permit the United States mail steamer *Crescent City* to land her mails and passengers. Considerable amusement was occasioned by the offer of the following resolution, which, however, was not considered:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause negotiations to be opened with the Government of Great Britain with the view of ascertaining upon what conditions that Government will consent to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States of America.

A resolution passed by the New-York Mechanics' Institute, to the effect that it was due to the commercial enterprise of this City, that the proposed new steam frigates should be built by the mechanics of New-York, was sent up by Mr. WALBRIDGE. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

The City and the State Schools.

Comptroller FLAGG, in his recent annual report on the Finances of the City, refers to the unequal operation of the State Tax levied for the support of Common Schools. He states that inasmuch as the tax is levied in proportion to the amount of *property*, and distributed according to the number of *children*, the City of New-York contributes $225,000 in taxes for school purposes, of which she receives back only $95,000—so that, besides supporting her own schools, she contributes annually $130,000 for the support of Schools in other parts of the State. In the appendix to his report, he publishes an anonymous letter, in which the writer states "this tax was *forced* upon the City as a *retaliatory measure* for the officiousness of the City in forcing upon the county the so-called Free School Law." This statement implies a hostility of feeling and of interest between the City and the Country on the subject of Free Schools, which does not exist. Nor is it true in point of fact. The present law was passed in 1851, and the City members will be found to have voted for the law, including the feature which bears so unequally upon the City. The law of 1849 was found to be so framed as to excite the odium of the country districts. The *rate-bill* provision was vexatious and offensive in its operation. The object of the amendments of 1851 was to remove these objectionable features and put the bill in such a shape as to insure for its fundamental principle a fair trial. The City members were among the first to propose that the bill should be based on the broad principle, that Education is a *State* interest and not merely a local concern, and that the property of the whole State should educate the children of the whole State. And they declared their willingness to take the responsibility of voting for the bill in that form, in spite of the fact that it would throw additional and unequal burdens on the City. The bill, therefore, was not forced upon them; but they offered it as a boon to the rest of the State, on account of their profound conviction that the interests of the State demanded its passage, at the same time declaring their conviction that the Free School System would in a few years so fortify itself in the public confidence, that this feature of it could be amended without disturbing the law. We have no doubt that another Legislature will see the justice of remedying the defects which experience may have developed in its operation.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BROCKPORT.—The Collegiate Institute at Brockport, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is about $30,000. Insurance $7,000.

The Connecticut Election—Whig and Anti-Nebraska Triumph.

Our returns from the State of Connecticut are not so full as desirable, but so far as they speak of the result, it is highly creditable to the people. There can be no doubt that the Administration has received another Nebraska settler, as unpleasant as the first. It is thought there has been no choice for Governor, but the Whigs have gained a large number of Senators and Representatives over last year. The exact gain cannot be given this morning, but it is doubtless more than sufficient to give them control.

The Election of School Superintendent.

To-day the Legislature is to elect a man to fill the new office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The officer is not to superintend merely the interests of the District Schools, as many doubtless suppose; but, great as that task would be, his is a far larger one. All of the Academies in the State, that are amenable to the Regents of the University, all of the Colleges and the chartered professional schools over which that Board has any control, are included in the Institutions over which he is appointed Superintendent. The incumbent of such an office should not be an idler, nor an old fogy, nor a rattling, half-educated pretender. He should not be a mere school-master, nor one who has become famous only as a stump speaker for Free Schools, or as an opponent of that system. He ought to be a thoroughly educated man, posted in all things which are familiarly discussed in schools, primary, high, classical, collegiate or professional. Yet he must think himself nobly employed while studying to improve the standing of the lowest, and be willing to lend counsel to the humblest friend of the education of the masses. This division of the office of School Superintendent from that of Secretary of State is one which has been zealously labored for by the friends of popular education for the past two or three years. At last it has been accomplished, and if the right man is appointed to assume the delicate and arduous duties that devolve upon the first incumbent, we shall not fail within a twelvemonth to see the improvement in every department of our educational system. We only ask every legislator before he casts his vote today, to know for whom he votes. If for a true, capable, zealous, and discreet friend of education, he will entitle himself to the thanks of the people; if for a "good Whig" *merely*, or a man too small for the position, he will need the very highest gifts of party to atone for the sin he commits towards society, and reimburse the losses he must sustain in his own self-respect when he comes quietly to reflect upon it afterwards. The matter is one too important to be settled by party policy. It is one vital to the educational interest of the State.

State Printing.

The Albany *Register* is afraid the Whig party in this State will be very seriously damaged if the Legislature should pass a bill, to *pay* for the advertising which the State requires. The *Register's* solicitude for the welfare of the Whig party is undoubtedly very sincere and very disinterested:—it has been too often shown in some such way as this, to be doubted. But while we do not share its forebodings in this particular, we should like to see some good reason given why *the State* should not pay for its advertisements as well as private individuals; and why *newspapers* should not be paid for services fairly rendered, as well as Governors, Legislators and Judges? The *Register* says that two papers are already contending for the privilege of doing the State advertising gratuitously. That is quite likely. Party faction and business rivalry will prompt publishers, as well as others, to make almost any sacrifice to carry a point. But it is rather paltry business for a great State like ours, to take advantage of such squabbles, to escape paying for work done. Besides, we presume a *score* of persons, at least, could be found who would perform the duties of Governor gratuitously,—and the State might thus save four or five thousand dollars a year without the slightest difficulty. Yet the *Register* would scarcely propose to put the matter on such a footing.

For our own part, we trust the bill now before the Legislature, authorizing the State officers to contract and pay for such advertising as the State needs, will become a law. It is quite time that the shabby system of State sponging on the Press, which has prevailed for a few years past, should have an end.

☞ The letter of our Special Correspondent in the Southwest, which we publish this morning, opens an exceedingly interesting description of the *German Colony* recently settled in the Western part of Texas. We have already given a general statement of some of the remarkable political results which may grow out of this settlement, and our Correspondent's subsequent letters will throw additional light upon this subject. The letter which we publish to-day, gives a sketch of their general mode of life, and a very pleasant picture of the improvements and comforts they have introduced into that remote and half-civilized region. This series of Letters, from a region of country of which very little is known by the public at large, will be found well worthy of a careful perusal.

☞ Archbishop HUGHES, in a letter which we publish in another column, makes a very tart denial of the report which attributed to him expressions favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States. He bears witness to the good condition of the Creoles, to the capacity of the Colonial authorities and to the accomplished courtesy and urbanity of all the officials with whom he came in contact. This is a certificate of character of which the Cuban representatives of Her Most Catholic Majesty stood greatly in need. We doubt, however, whether it will induce President PIERCE to withdraw the long catalogue of injuries we have sustained at their hands, which he has just sent in to Congress.

FIRE IN SOUTH WILLIAM-STREET.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the five-story brick store, No 11 South William-street. The third, fourth and fifth floors were nearly destroyed. The first, third and fourth floors were occupied by Messrs. CESAR & PAULI, commission merchants. The second floor by ROBERT SOUTTER, Jr., commission merchant: Mr. COHEN, a banker, and S. JENNY, Jr., occupied offices on the upper floors. The goods on the first and second floors were damaged by water. CESAR & PAULI were insured as follows: Empire City Insurance Company, $5,000; Hanover, $4,000; Grocers', $2,500; Eagle, 2,000; Howard, $2,500; Royal, $5,000; Liverpool and London, $5,000. Total, $25,000. Mr. JENNY, whose office was on the third floor, met with a total loss of his effects. He is insured in the Phœnix Insurance Company of Brooklyn for $1,500.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, March 13, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, (held at the office, now occupied by them, No. 65 Wall-st.,) a dividend was declared of [illegible] per cent., for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.
JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 208 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown throughout represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the prime cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE LOFT OF OUR STORE TO rent—175 feet in depth; four north light in front, and four skylights—well adapted for an Importer or Jobber.
MOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Nos. 12 Vesey and 6 Barclay-st., directly rear of Astor House.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 34 Bowery, Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes to advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.
TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	F. A. H. Ketchell,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Reiff,	Thomas Shipley,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Tomes,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Keep,	E. V. Tomes,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. [illegible],
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lanson,	Wm. [illegible],
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Gu. H. [illegible],
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel [illegible],
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. [illegible],
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. [illegible],
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FADDIS, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—HEADS OF FAMILIES ARE invited to take an early opportunity of inspecting the latest French fashions in juvenile Costumes at this establishment. Remember that the immense assortment includes every article worn by boys, of the newest patterns. Ladies will find that recent additions have been made to the millinery, dress-making department, Infants' outfit department, ladies' and children's Bonnet department, ladies' and children's Shoe department, Hosiery department, Lace and Embroidery department, and Fancy department. Also, Umbrellas, Canes, Riding Whips, and Genin's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, and all will find the prices moderate. GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 507 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES' SHOE AND GAITER manufacturers are informed that for fine stitching of kid, enamelled morocco, patent leather, and all similar work, the new improved single-threaded Sewing Machines produce a quality of work not hitherto approached by any machine, and much superior to what it is possible to do by hand. This may seem extravagant, but it is exactly true. The right to use these machines is unquestioned, being secured by the original patent granted to Mercy & Johnson, in 1849. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SEWING WOMEN.—To tailoresses, shoe and gaiter-fitters, shirt-makers and sewing women, generally; all persons who are capable of procuring good work, and who wish to obtain the advantages of the best Sewing Machine in use, and to pay for the same by the profits of the Machine, can make arrangements by which, retaining for their support the full amount of their present earnings, they can in a short time become the owners of a Sewing Machine. Applications may be made to the Clerk, in the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a reason from me, are notified and infringing on patent of June 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the sale of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machine; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.—500 cases new Spring Goods, direct from auction, are now ready for exhibition at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 223 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where ladies will find the most complete assortment of Plaid, Brocade, plain and striped Silks, Broche, Cashmere and Crape Shawls, that can be found in this City. Also, the greatest assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French Ginghams, De Bage, Poplins, Chalies, Foulard Silks, De Lanes, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

TRUSSES.—THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR Trusses awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace for the radical cure Truss. The peculiar character of this Truss has been set forth in a complete and comprehensive pamphlet descriptive of every variety of Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and every variety of bandage.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ÆOLIAN, OF T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium make, having iron frames and circular scales, at wholesale or retail, at prices low as at the factory. Horace Water's Pianos, and a large assortment of Pianos of other celebrated make. All Pianos warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.
N. B.—Dealers will find Mr. W.'s large catalogue one of the best in the City to select from.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES.—PERSONS WISHING to purchase a truly elegant instrument are invited to call at the Warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 206 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel, and examine their splendid PAPIER MACHE and CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANOS, which have been so much admired at the Crystal Palace, and which received the First Premiums. They are now offered for sale, together with a large assortment in every style of case.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 3 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $300 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (four doors below Canal-st.,) where they are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

APRIL.—And then hast joined the gentle train,
And wearest the gentle name of Spring.—*Bryant.*

LADIES, IF YOU WISH GAITER BOOTS, OF ALL the fashionable styles, at 12s., 18s., and 20s.—if you wish Slippers, Ties, and Buskins, from 6s. to 16s. per pair, with Boys', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of all kinds and prices—patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Bank Note Engravers and Printers, 88 Nicholas Bank Building, No. 7 Wall-st., and DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Exchange, Philadelphia. State, Corporation, and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stocks and Deposits, &c.

LADIES' EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN FRESH fashionable Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at the new establishment lately opened at No. 573 Broadway.
The store to let, fixtures and two years' lease for sale—the most central location in the City, directly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 126 Fulton-st.

A BAD CUSTOMER!—THESE SUDDEN CHANGES of weather are bad customers for health. In cases of Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, and difficulty of breathing, use a few of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS; 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 438 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, well and faithfully made, to which they invite attention. N. B.—Sofa beds, with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. HOWE.

FOR 35,000,000! CARPETS FOR THE MILLION! HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious saleswoms, No. 99 Bowery, are replete with splendid Medallion, Mosaic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, Window-shades, Mats, Rugs, Oil Cloths, &c., all at tremendous bargains.

MELODIONS.—THE DOUBLE-KEYED MELODIONS of Goodman & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. SMITH, for which HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is sole agent, are acknowledged to by the best, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, OFFERS wonderful inducements to buyers of Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., viz.: splendid Ingrain Carpets, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., 6s.; Tapestry Carpets, 8s., 9s., 10s.; and Velvet Carpets, 12s., 14s. and 16s.

No. 84 NASSAU-STREET.—ORIGINAL YANKEE PRESS.—All persons in want of printing for the coming moving time, are requested to call as above. Cards, circulars, bill-heads, labels, &c., printed at very low prices at GORDON'S, No. 84 Nassau-st.

MURDER WILL OUT!—SO WILL BACHELOR'S eltows; so will the human hair. Certain, grassless restorative—BARKER'S cleanly Tonique. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Principal Depôt, BARKER'S Ladies Hair-Dressing Establishment, No. 429 Broadway.

SHIRTS OF ALL SIZES, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR Custom trade, can always be had at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Likewise every article of gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Shirts made to measure in a style which none can surpass.

BUYERS OF CARPETING, &c., WILL FIND IT TO their interest to examine the extensive stock of foreign and domestic manufacture, at the warehouse of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 422 Pearl-st., near Maiden. Importers of and Dealers in carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, CLINton Hall, No. 231 Nassau-st., New-York.

...Printers' Free Library, on the occasion of the semi-annual election for officers. The Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing six months, with the following result:

President—M. B. WYNKOOP.
Vice-President—Francis A. Teall.
Secretary—Henry Clay Lanius, reelected.
Treasurer—James Nevins, reelected.
Directors of the Printers' Free Library—Peter C. Baker, of the firm of Baker, Godwin & Co.; James White, of the firm of George F. Nesbitt & Co.; John H. Armstrong and George Watkins.

The Directors consist of seven members, three of whom hold over from last year.

There are now within the jurisdiction of the Society 192 members and 84 absent members—total 240. Of this number 57 are free members.

There has been received from members for dues the sum of $383 75.

During the term there has been expended $472.

We make the following extracts from the Report of the Directors of the Printers' Free Library:

"The attendance of readers at the rooms for the past six months has been very fair, but in this respect there is still room for improvement. There are now only one hundred and twenty-three subscribers who pay one dollar a year; of which one hundred and six are new and seventeen renewed subscriptions. Sixty-four new subscribers have been added during the past six months.

"The Librarian reports that one hundred and two members of the Society have availed themselves of the privilege of the library during the past year, and he estimates the number of volumes read at about 5,000.

"The newspapers and magazines continue to be generously given by the publishers, and are a very attractive feature of our library. We are under obligations to these gentlemen who so freely send us their publications gratuitously, and trust they may ever feel it a pleasure to assist us in our enterprise.

"While the Board reports an improvement in the condition of the Library for the past six months, it still feels compelled to state that the fund upon which the Library depends is entirely too small for the future. Our old friend, GEORGE BRUCE, who aided us so liberally in the formation of the Library, has generously agreed to to give us, for the next year, *one hundred dollars for every thousand we can raise from other sources*—that is to say, if we can raise nine thousand dollars, he will give one-tenth to constitute a permanent fund for the support of the Library.

"In order to avail themselves of the munificent offer of Mr. BRUCE, the Directors have engaged a competent person to solicit donations, and trust that he may be successful in raising the desired amount from gentlemen in New-York. If ten thousand dollars should be subscribed before the end of the year, we believe the Library would be placed on a sure foundation."

CAUTION TO IDLERS AND VAGRANTS.—For more than a year past a gang of young men be ween the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, has been in the habit of loitering around the Bowery, St. Charles, and National Theatres, at night, watching opportunities to commit depredations. The whole party was finally arrested yesterday by order of Judge WALSH, and brought to the Essex Police Court. They gave their names as follows: Robert McGlinn, John Fortier, Wm. Buckley, Thomas Garvey, Michael Costello *alias* Cooley, Arthur Delaney, Peter McAlear, and Richard Ritner. The magistrate committed them under the vagrant act, to await an examination which their counsel demanded. At the first hearing the defendants were all clearly identified by a dozen Police officers. Officer REED, of the Chief's office, and other Detectives, testified that several of the party were notorious pickpockets who mix in crowds at the theatre box-offices, and follow all processions and public displays, in search of victims. The party was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days. The prisoners were afterward brought before Judge BARNARD on a writ of *certiorari*; but his honor remanded them for the action of Justice WELSH.

ACCIDENT ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two genteely dressed young men were driving at a rapid rate down Third-avenue. When near the intersection of Fortieth-street, and about to pass one of the Third-avenue cars, their buggy came in contact with a cart which was going up the avenue. The collision had the effect to throw both of the individuals out of the buggy. One of them, unfortunately, fell across the track between the horses and the car, and so suddenly did it take place that the driver was unable to stop the car, and it passed over one of his legs, cutting it off below the knee. The other was not seriously injured. Both were taken care of. We were informed that both were apparently intoxicated; at all events, so far as we could learn, the driver was entirely blameless in the transaction.

SWEEPING BROADWAY.—We learn that the movement set on foot some days ago for an efficient cleaning and sweeping of Broadway, has been pushed forward with all practicable dispatch, and that the results thus far have been as follows: Upon calling upon the leading property owners and occupants in Broadway, Mr. GENIN, who is the major-domo of the work, found them generally actuated by a desire to see the experiment thoroughly tried; and the sum necessary to the operations of the first five weeks was soon subscribed. A series of experiments were then instituted, during which an immense amount of dirt was quietly carted away at night, and which resulted in the conviction that the use of house brooms was absolutely necessary to keep the great thoroughfare in a comfortable situation. Operations with a view to the regular cleaning and sweeping of Broadway, were commenced on Sunday evening last, and will be vigorously prosecuted for four weeks to come. In that time, opportunity will be afforded for a thorough practical knowledge of the whole subject; and we may now safely calculate on seeing Broadway kept in a passable condition.

MEETING OF THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY.—A meeting of the Presbytery of New-York was held in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN was elected Moderator, and Rev. Mr. CLARKE was appointed Secretary. A motion was made empowering the Moderator to inquire into the cause of the absence of the members who had not been present at the previous meeting. Rev. Messrs. ADAMS and CLARKE were appointed a committee to propose a standing regulation in reference to absentees. Statistical reports from various committees were presented and adopted. The Committee on Church Extension reported that during the last year they had received the sum of $800 from various congregations and individuals, $600 of which had been applied to the French Evangelical Church in Eighth-avenue, and the balance to the Market-street Church.

THEOLOGY AT WAR.—A Theological Discussion between a Baptist and a Universalist takes place this evening, and eight evenings following, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The disputants are Rev. THOS. J. SAWYER, Pastor of the Orchard-street Universalist Church, and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, of the Light-street Baptist Church. The question at issue is: "Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Final Salvation of all Men?" The novelty of a public discussion of this character, which New-York has not witnessed for several years, will attract good houses; but the ultimate settlement of the question of future rewards and punishments is dubious. Tickets are issued for the entire course. The discussion may, at the option of the parties, continue for even a longer time than that specified.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—On the complaint of WELLINGTON LEE, Esq., a young gentleman of good standing in society was arrested yesterday by Sergeant ELDER, to answer a charge of alleged false pretences. It seems that Mr. LEE and others purchased from defendant the right for this State of a patent for a certain article for greasing machinery. The price to be paid was $15,000, and, as part payment, LEE gave him two drafts for $3,500 each, which, they charge, was obtained fraudulently; but no money was ever obtained on them. The defendant gave bail in the sum of $5,000, to await an investigation, which was named for this day at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—MUNIFICENT OFFER OF GEORGE BRUCE.—An interesting meeting of the members of the New-York Typographical Society was held on Saturday evening, at the rooms of the Printers' Free Library, on the occasion of the semi-annual election for officers. The Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing six months, with the following result:

President—M. B. WYNKOOP.
Vice-President—Francis A. Teall.
Secretary—Henry Clay Lanius, reelected.
Treasurer—James Nevins, reelected.
Directors of the Printers' Free Library—Peter C. Baker, of the firm of Baker, Godwin & Co.; James White, of the firm of George F. Nesbitt & Co.; John H. Armstrong and George Watkins.

The Directors consist of seven members, three of whom hold over from last year.

There are now within the jurisdiction of the Society 192 members and 84 absent members—total 240. Of this number 57 are free members.

There has been received from members for dues the sum of $383 75.

During the term there has been expended $472.

We make the following extracts from the Report of the Directors of the Printers' Free Library:

"The attendance of readers at the rooms for the past six months has been very fair, but in this respect there is still room for improvement. There are now only one hundred and twenty-three subscribers who pay one dollar a year; of which one hundred and six are new and seventeen renewed subscriptions. Sixty-four new subscribers have been added during the past six months.

"The Librarian reports that one hundred and two members of the Society have availed themselves of the privilege of the library during the past year, and he estimates the number of volumes read at about 5,000.

"The newspapers and magazines continue to be generously given by the publishers, and are a very attractive feature of our library. We are under obligations to these gentlemen who so freely send us their publications gratuitously, and trust they may ever feel it a pleasure to assist us in our enterprise.

"While the Board reports an improvement in the condition of the Library for the past six months, it still feels compelled to state that the fund upon which the Library depends is entirely too small for the future. Our old friend, GEORGE BRUCE, who aided us so liberally in the formation of the Library, has generously agreed to to give us, for the next year, *one hundred dollars for every thousand we can raise from other sources*—that is to say, if we can raise nine thousand dollars, he will give one-tenth to constitute a permanent fund for the support of the Library.

"In order to avail themselves of the munificent offer of Mr. BRUCE, the Directors have engaged a competent person to solicit donations, and trust that he may be successful in raising the desired amount from gentlemen in New-York. If ten thousand dollars should be subscribed before the end of the year, we believe the Library would be placed on a sure foundation."

CAUTION TO IDLERS AND VAGRANTS.—For more than a year past a gang of young men be ween the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, has been in the habit of loitering around the Bowery, St. Charles, and National Theatres, at night, watching opportunities to commit depredations. The whole party was finally arrested yesterday by order of Judge WALSH, and brought to the Essex Police Court. They gave their names as follows: Robert McGlinn, John Fortier, Wm. Buckley, Thomas Garvey, Michael Costello *alias* Cooley, Arthur Delaney, Peter McAlear, and Richard Ritner. The magistrate committed them under the vagrant act, to await an examination which their counsel demanded. At the first hearing the defendants were all clearly identified by a dozen Police officers. Officer REED, of the Chief's office, and other Detectives, testified that several of the party were notorious pickpockets who mix in crowds at the theatre box-offices, and follow all processions and public displays, in search of victims. The party was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days. The prisoners were afterward brought before Judge BARNARD on a writ of *certiorari*; but his honor remanded them for the action of Justice WELSH.

ACCIDENT ON THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two genteely dressed young men were driving at a rapid rate down Third-avenue. When near the intersection of Fortieth-street, and about to pass one of the Third-avenue cars, their buggy came in contact with a cart which was going up the avenue. The collision had the effect to throw both of the individuals out of the buggy. One of them, unfortunately, fell across the track between the horses and the car, and so suddenly did it take place that the driver was unable to stop the car, and it passed over one of his legs, cutting it off below the knee. The other was not seriously injured. Both were taken care of. We were informed that both were apparently intoxicated; at all events, so far as we could learn, the driver was entirely blameless in the transaction.

SWEEPING BROADWAY.—We learn that the movement set on foot some days ago for an efficient cleaning and sweeping of Broadway, has been pushed forward with all practicable dispatch, and that the results thus far have been as follows: Upon calling upon the leading property owners and occupants in Broadway, Mr. GENIN, who is the major-domo of the work, found them generally actuated by a desire to see the experiment thoroughly tried; and the sum necessary to the operations of the first five weeks was soon subscribed. A series of experiments were then instituted, during which an immense amount of dirt was quietly carted away at night, and which resulted in the conviction that the use of house brooms was absolutely necessary to keep the great thoroughfare in a comfortable situation. Operations with a view to the regular cleaning and sweeping of Broadway, were commenced on Sunday evening last, and will be vigorously prosecuted for four weeks to come. In that time, opportunity will be afforded for a thorough practical knowledge of the whole subject; and we may now safely calculate on seeing Broadway kept in a passable condition.

MEETING OF THE FOURTH PRESBYTERY.—A meeting of the Presbytery of New-York was held in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Rev. Mr. ST. JOHN was elected Moderator, and Rev. Mr. CLARKE was appointed Secretary. A motion was made empowering the Moderator to inquire into the cause of the absence of the members who had not been present at the previous meeting. Rev. Messrs. ADAMS and CLARKE were appointed a committee to propose a standing regulation in reference to absentees. Statistical reports from various committees were presented and adopted. The Committee on Church Extension reported that during the last year they had received the sum of $800 from various congregations and individuals, $600 of which had been applied to the French Evangelical Church in Eighth-avenue, and the balance to the Market-street Church.

THEOLOGY AT WAR.—A Theological Discussion between a Baptist and a Universalist takes place this evening, and eight evenings following, at the Broadway Tabernacle. The disputants are Rev. THOS. J. SAWYER, Pastor of the Orchard-street Universalist Church, and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, of the Light-street Baptist Church. The question at issue is: "Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Final Salvation of all Men?" The novelty of a public discussion of this character, which New-York has not witnessed for several years, will attract good houses; but the ultimate settlement of the question of future rewards and punishments is dubious. Tickets are issued for the entire course. The discussion may, at the option of the parties, continue for even a longer time than that specified.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—On the complaint of WELLINGTON LEE, Esq., a young gentleman of good standing in society was arrested yesterday by Sergeant ELDER, to answer a charge of alleged false pretences. It seems that Mr. LEE and others purchased from defendant the right for this State of a patent for a certain article for greasing machinery. The price to be paid was $15,000, and, as part payment, LEE gave him two drafts for $3,500 each, which, they charge, was obtained fraudulently; but no money was ever obtained on them. The defendant gave bail in the sum of $5,000, to await an investigation, which was named for this day at 3 o'clock P. M.

...

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—From $1,500 to $2,000 each—2 Houses and Lots in the villages of Old Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham. Also, 2 Farms in Westchester County, near the Harlem Railroad. Five Building Lots for sale on easy terms. Houses to let in the above villages. J. D. BURNETT, No. 344 Broome-st., 3d floor, near the Bowery.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brick Houses and lots, situated in that elegant block of twelve on Henry-st., between Amity and Congress-sts., Brooklyn. Have a commanding view of the bay, Jersey shore, &c., and contain every convenience, and will be sold at bargains. Distance, about five minutes' walk from the Atlantic-st. Ferry. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 12 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant 2-story brick House, No. 96 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn, with Philadelphia front, marble basement, sub-cellar, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Lot 22 feet by 100; house 21 feet by 45. Price, $6,000. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. J. L. & E. SHANNON & CO., No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very convenient brown stone house and lot No. 74 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lot 20 feet 5 inches by 92 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches in front 24 feet 5 inches. Price, $10,000; $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FREDK. A. GUION, No. 136 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Orange, N. J., together with two lots adjoining. Each of these lots is 50 by 160. The house is new, and is 34 by 36; contains six rooms besides basement and attic; within three minutes walk of the depôt of the M. & E. Railroad, and near the residence of Mr. Robert Sears. Price $2,200. Inquire of WILLIAM WATTS, Sugar store, on the main street, Orange, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new 2-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 187 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The brown stone front house and lot, No. 402 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, if applied for soon, to GEO. READ, No. 293 Broadway. Will be sold for $10,000. Terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, of 8 by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear, supported with shade and fruit trees, and surrounded with shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Red Mills Depôt, in Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 48 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st. Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Beady Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the eastern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A neat convenient 2-story high basement cottage, 6 fire places, No. 211 Graham-av., Williamsburg. D. STEVENS, No. 177 Bleecker-st. Also an excellent 3-story house and full lot. This property is all in an excellent street and neighborhood, easy of access, two lines of stages running very near, and some time passing it, 15 minutes' walk from either ferry. For both call on C. S. BOOTH, No. 234 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—In the English rural style, replete with every convenience, within a few minutes' walk of Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island. The premises command a fine view of the Narrows, and are well shaded with trees. Price, $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x118 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable, and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 300 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stables on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on the ground floor, and is built in the Italian style of 4 stories high and finished. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 16 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stables will be arranged for two horses, with carriage-house, &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-avs. House may be seen any time after 9 o'clock A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN F. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, March 10, 1854.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable residences in the village of Yonkers, about ten minutes' walk from railroad or steamboat. The house is modern built, contains eleven rooms, has a well of fine water, and a large cistern; the grounds (nearly an acre) are handsomely laid out, and provided with a variety of fine fruit and shade trees; there is also a profusion of fine grapes, and the garden is ornamented with valuable plants and shrubs; the barn and other out-buildings are in perfect condition. It is a highly desirable residence for any one doing business in the City, and will be either sold or let, with or without the furniture. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars early application must be made to the Railroad Agent, or to H. W. RASHFORD, Esq., at Yonkers.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the City for sale or to let, near the Central Morrisania Depôt. The house contains ten rooms and wing piazzas, marble mantels, &c., and enclosed in a handsome garden, as large as one fifth of an acre, with a great variety of fine fruit and shade trees; there is also a good well of water, and a large cistern. Possession can be had at once. Price $8,500; rent $300. Apply to Mr. GROOCOCK, No. 111 Broadway, in the basement. The Harlem cars run every hour, at $35 per annum.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, 26 miles from New-York, containing 12 acres of land. The mansion is newly erected, substantial and commodious, with all the modern improvements; water throughout, furnaces, bath, water-closets, and a fine conservatory. The peculiar situation affords a magnificent view of the river for 20 miles, north or south; Pierhont, Nyack, &c., &c. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shade trees; containing also a beautiful fish pond, gardener's house, carriage house, &c. This is one of the most charming portions of the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable. The residence is within about ten minutes' walk of either railroad or steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 119 Broadway, corner Pine-st., over Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Stony Depôt, containing six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 25 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FISHKILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 12 rooms and good out-buildings, (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Only $7,000 in cash required; a beautiful country residence, situated at Eya Neck, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Depôt; commutation 16 cents per day; 15 city lots, handsome house, containing 9 rooms. Apples, cherries, grapes, &c. For full particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 56 Allen-st.

$4,000 ONLY FOR A FARM—Containing about 23 acres of most excellent land, situated in Westchester County, 21 miles from New-York, and but 30 minutes from Tuckahoe Depôt, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and about 3 miles from Hastings, North River. For a Summer residence this location is unsurpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm-house, barn, sheds; a good well of water, an apple orchard of 100 trees, besides 48 trees each as peach, plumb, cherry, &c.; the farm all fenced with good stone fence. Terms easy. E. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A brick house, with all modern conveniences, connected with an extra lot well stocked with shrubbery, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire upon the premises, No. 122 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and can be found most of the fruits found in the State, in great perfection. The house and out-buildings are in good repair. A less quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. B. J. F. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A farm of 36 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, about half a mile from Plainfield and about one mile from the railroad depôt, with an elegant house, conveniences in every respect, and 80 feet front on the old mail road to Philadelphia, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and variety surrounding it on every side, and grapevines and shrubbery in abundance: large barn, carriage house, wood house, corn-crib and other out-buildings well arranged and convenient. The farm has a gradual descent to a large mill-stream, which is its western boundary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $1,600; 34 acres, $2,000; 43 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,200 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,500; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 116 acres, $4,000; 120 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,000, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—2 to 6 acres, from $1,000 to $14,000. E. D. TRAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Of twenty-five acres, [illegible] situated near Woodbridge, N. J., [illegible] on the old road leading to Rahway, 14 miles from the [illegible] Railway. Said farm is well watered, stocked with [illegible] of various kinds, and a comfortable two-story [illegible] containing twelve rooms, with extensive out-buildings; [illegible] particulars, apply to J. W. ALLEN, [illegible], New-York, or J. B. EDGAR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—Five [illegible] from Vanderbilt's landing, fronting [illegible] Bay, near Cedar grove, containing 23 acres, part [illegible]. There is a new Gothic house, barn, &c., on the [illegible]. Terms and price, &c. For further particulars apply to MARRETT ONG, No. 177 37th-st., corner 8th-av., or Exchange Office on Beekman-st. and Park-row, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brick Houses and lots, situated in that elegant block of twelve on Henry-st., between Amity and Congress-sts., Brooklyn. Have a commanding view of the bay, Jersey shore, &c., and contain every convenience, and will be sold at bargains. Distance, about five minutes' walk from the Atlantic-st. Ferry. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No. 12 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant 2-story brick House, No. 96 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn, with Philadelphia front, marble basement, sub-cellar, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Lot 22 feet by 100; house 21 feet by 45. Price, $6,000. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. J. L. & E. SHANNON & CO., No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very convenient brown stone houses and lot No. 74 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lot 20 feet 5 inches by 92 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches in front 24 feet 5 inches. Price, $10,000; $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FREDK. A. GUION, No. 136 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Orange, N. J., together with two lots adjoining. Each of these lots is 50 by 160. The house is new, and is 34 by 36; contains six rooms besides basement and attic; within three minutes walk of the depôt of the M. & E. Railroad, and near the residence of Mr. Robert Sears. Price $2,200. Inquire of WILLIAM WATTS, Sugar store, on the main street, Orange, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new 2-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 187 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The brown stone front house and lot, No. 402 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, if applied for soon, to GEO. READ, No. 293 Broadway. Will be sold for $10,000. Terms easy.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, of 8 by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear, supported with shade and fruit trees, and surrounded with shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Red Mills Depôt, in Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 48 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st. Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Beady Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the eastern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

COTTAGE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A neat convenient 2-story high basement cottage, 6 fire places, No. 211 Graham-av., Williamsburg. D. STEVENS, No. 177 Bleecker-st. Also an excellent 3-story house and full lot. This property is all in an excellent street and neighborhood, easy of access, two lines of stages running very near, and some time passing it, 15 minutes' walk from either ferry. For both call on C. S. BOOTH, No. 234 Graham-av., Williamsburg.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—In the English rural style, replete with every convenience, within a few minutes' walk of Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island. The premises command a fine view of the Narrows, and are well shaded with trees. Price, $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x118 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable, and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 300 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stables on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on the ground floor, and is built in the Italian style of 4 stories high and finished. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 16 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stables will be arranged for two horses, with carriage-house, &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-avs. House may be seen any time after 9 o'clock A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN F. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, March 10, 1854.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable residences in the village of Yonkers, about ten minutes' walk from railroad or steamboat. The house is modern built, contains eleven rooms, has a well of fine water, and a large cistern; the grounds (nearly an acre) are handsomely laid out, and provided with a variety of fine fruit and shade trees; there is also a profusion of fine grapes, and the garden is ornamented with valuable plants and shrubs; the barn and other out-buildings are in perfect condition. It is a highly desirable residence for any one doing business in the City, and will be either sold or let, with or without the furniture. A large amount of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars early application must be made to the Railroad Agent, or to H. W. RASHFORD, Esq., at Yonkers.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the City for sale or to let, near the Central Morrisania Depôt. The house contains ten rooms and wing piazzas, marble mantels, &c., and enclosed in a handsome garden, as large as one fifth of an acre, with a great variety of fine fruit and shade trees; there is also a good well of water, and a large cistern. Possession can be had at once. Price $8,500; rent $300. Apply to Mr. GROOCOCK, No. 111 Broadway, in the basement. The Harlem cars run every hour, at $35 per annum.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, 26 miles from New-York, containing 12 acres of land. The mansion is newly erected, substantial and commodious, with all the modern improvements; water throughout, furnaces, bath, water-closets, and a fine conservatory. The peculiar situation affords a magnificent view of the river for 20 miles, north or south; Pierhont, Nyack, &c., &c. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shade trees; containing also a beautiful fish pond, gardener's house, carriage house, &c. This is one of the most charming portions of the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable. The residence is within about ten minutes' walk of either railroad or steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 119 Broadway, corner Pine-st., over Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Stony Depôt, containing six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 25 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FISHKILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 12 rooms and good out-buildings, (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Only $7,000 in cash required; a beautiful country residence, situated at Eya Neck, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Depôt; commutation 16 cents per day; 15 city lots, handsome house, containing 9 rooms. Apples, cherries, grapes, &c. For full particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 56 Allen-st.

$4,000 ONLY FOR A FARM—Containing about 23 acres of most excellent land, situated in Westchester County, 21 miles from New-York, and but 30 minutes from Tuckahoe Depôt, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and about 3 miles from Hastings, North River. For a Summer residence this location is unsurpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm-house, barn, sheds; a good well of water, an apple orchard of 100 trees, besides 48 trees each as peach, plumb, cherry, &c.; the farm all fenced with good stone fence. Terms easy. E. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A brick house, with all modern conveniences, connected with an extra lot well stocked with shrubbery, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire upon the premises, No. 122 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and can be found most of the fruits found in the State, in great perfection. The house and out-buildings are in good repair. A less quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. B. J. F. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A farm of 36 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, about half a mile from Plainfield and about one mile from the railroad depôt, with an elegant house, conveniences in every respect, and 80 feet front on the old mail road to Philadelphia, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and variety surrounding it on every side, and grapevines and shrubbery in abundance: large barn, carriage house, wood house, corn-crib and other out-buildings well arranged and convenient. The farm has a gradual descent to a large mill-stream, which is its western boundary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $1,600; 34 acres, $2,000; 43 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,200 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,500; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 116 acres, $4,000; 120 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,000, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—2 to 6 acres, from $1,000 to $14,000. E. D. TRAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or CHAS. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Of twenty-five acres, [illegible] situated near Woodbridge, N. J., [illegible] on the old road leading to Rahway, 14 miles from the [illegible] Railway. Said farm is well watered, stocked with [illegible] of various kinds, and a comfortable two-story [illegible] containing twelve rooms, with extensive out-buildings; [illegible] particulars, apply to J. W. ALLEN, [illegible], New-York, or J. B. EDGAR, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—Five [illegible] from Vanderbilt's landing, fronting [illegible] Bay, near Cedar grove, containing 23 acres, part [illegible]. There is a new Gothic house, barn, &c., on the [illegible]. Terms and price, &c. For further particulars apply to MARRETT ONG, No. 177 37th-st., corner 8th-av., or Exchange Office on Beekman-st. and Park-row, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—To a respectable family, the principal part (including two nice parlors, marble mantels,) of a new three-story and basement frame House on De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, short distance beyond Bedford-av. stages from Fulton and South Ferries running near. The owner wishes to reserve not more than one-fourth of the room in the house. Rent, $250. References required. Inquire at No. 25 Nassau-st., room No. 8, up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET—In the country, at Southport, Conn., near the beach, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine two-story house, very pleasantly located, in nice order, and surrounded by a verandah, good garden and fruit trees, would be let for the Summer. Also at same place, a house for a small family. Inquire of WAKEMAN, DIMON & CO., No. 74 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET, OR SELL IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The brown stone front House, No. 372 Pacific-st., third house east of Bond-st., 15 minutes from the Wall-st. and South Ferries, with all the modern improvements. Furnace, hot and cold water baths, gas, stained glass, and statuary marble mantels. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN, No. 150 Broadway, at the Island City Bank.

HOUSES TO LET—At a cheap rent and possession immediately. One or two handsome new three-story, attic and basement Houses, in the upper part of the City. Gas and water on every floor; bath, range, &c. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Five new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with countryards of front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-ave. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—The House and two Lots, with stable attached, No. 194 Henry-st. The house is three stories, with attic, basement, and sub-cellar; furnished with gas, furnace, &c. Apply on the premises, or to L. A. MILLS,
No. 39 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—From the 1st of May next, the two-story and attic brick house No. 564 Broome-st., between Hudson and Varick-sts. Rent $375. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. Apply to J. B. ARCHER, No. 33 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story modern-built brick House, No. 129 Chrystie-st. Apply on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; or at No. 176 East 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 3-story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.—The large and desirable Store and Cellar, now occupied as a carpet store, No. 95 6th-av., nearly opposite 8th-st., and near the Jefferson Market—one of the best business localities on the ave. Also, a desirable three-story and attic brick Dwelling House No. 150 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, OR FOR SALE—At Woodhaven, Long Island. House two story and attic, with wings, containing in all eleven rooms, with stable and wagon-house, and one acre of ground, eight miles from South Ferry, and within five minutes' drive of Woodhaven Depôt. Terms easy. Apply at No. 99 Sullivan-st., New-York.

CHEAP RENTS AT NO. 483 BROADWAY.—Splendid rooms and offices, well lighted, suitable for any business, from $50 a year and upwards; also, a daguerreotype room; also, the lower or upper part of No. 502 Broadway for business purposes. Apply to Dr. POWELL, Oculist, No. 502 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—That eligible store, basement, second and third lofts, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. The store and dwelling No. 418 Broadway; also the store and dwelling No. 45 Canal-st., east of Broadway, two large rooms 20x40 and 25x30 feet, fronting on Broadway. The store, dwelling and basement, No. 150 Chambers-st.; also the first, second, third, and fourth lofts in house No. 444 Chambers-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 10 and 11 A. M., or at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 50 Broadway. Possession given 1st May. Apply to
BURT, BROTHERS & CO.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

STORE TO LET—From 1st May next, with 3 years' lease. The elegant store No. 8 Park-place. For particulars inquire on the premises.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-Lane, well adapted for Jewellers, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises to THOMPSON & BOESLER.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 418 Broadway.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York, three miles from the city of Hudson;—fine fruit, one acre and a half of land, good stables, carriage-house; ten rods from Church Seminary; location very healthy; a few rods from the depôt of a railroad leading to New-York. Rent $150 per annum. Possession given immediately. It is 130 miles from New-York City. Inquire of BUNCE & THOMPSON, No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 13, Real Estate Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW, is this day Dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the office of their successors, and either party is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.
No. 8 Park-place. H. H. LAMPORT,
New-York, April 1, 1854. B. BLAKEMAN,
H. W. LAW.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership, under the firm of SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, and will continue the Importing, Publishing, Bookselling, and Stationery business of the late firm, at their old stand, No. 8 Park-place, until the 1st of May next, at which time they will remove to the spacious marble-front store recently erected on the site of the old Bible-House, No. 115 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts., where they will offer to buyers a complete assortment of goods in their line, at satisfactory prices.
The signature of the firm will be SHELDON, LAMPORT & CO.
SMITH SHELDON,
HIRAM H. LAMPORT.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1854. BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.

NOTICE.—The copartnership hitherto existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CORCORAN & RIGGS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and either party will continue to sign for the firm in liquidation.
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1854. W. W. CORCORAN.
ELISHA RIGGS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of RIGGS & CO., for the purpose of continuing the General Banking Business hitherto conducted by their friends, Messrs. CORCORAN & RIGGS.
GEORGE W. RIGGS, Jr.,
A. T. KIECKHOEFER.
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between S. ALTSCHUL and J. TAUSSIG, under the firm of S. ALTSCHUL & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled and liquidated by Mr. J. TAUSSIG. S. ALTSCHUL,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1854. J. TAUSSIG.
J. TAUSSIG will continue to carry on the business as heretofore.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JELLIFF & BARNES, hardware dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. H. BARNES.
HIRAM JELLIFF,
MARCH 25, 1854. JOHN H. BARNES.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of THORP & SON, Marble Cutters, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Z. THORP, Sen.
ZEPHANIAH THORP, Sen.
APRIL 1, 1854. THOMAS THORP.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the late firm of WRIGHT, LANIERS & CO., who have not already submitted to me their claims, are requested to do so without delay, at my office, No. 3 Nassau-st.—APRIL 1, 1854.
CHESSELDEN ELLIS, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, of the newest and most approved patterns. —SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway.—The inquiry is often made for the best place to buy furniture of a good quality and cheap; we invite attention of purchasers to this old stand, where may be found a large assortment of the best made parlor and chamber furniture.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book-Baskets attached for infant scholars, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. R. PATON.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture, are solicited to examine the stock at the saleroom and factory of R. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., 3 doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

PRINTING INK.—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Inks, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me, at No. 32 Rose-st.
P. S.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot of ground 100 feet square, or four City lots, for $75, payable in small sums. The location, one-half hour's ride from 23d-st, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 3 Hanover-st., No. 363 6th-av., and No. 230 9th-av.

**

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$317,266 08
Average amount of Specie.....28,251 00
Average amount of Circulation.....191,385 00
Average amount of Deposits (individual).....321,207 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,486,209 89
Average amount of Specie.....596,431 39
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America).....140,220 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,407,388 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,574,718 90
Average amount of Specie.....748,235 42
Average amount of Circulation.....8,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....3,200,325 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,274,165 69
Average amount of Specie.....123 348 84
Average amount of Circulation.....76,347 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,151,060 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,783,460 36
Average amount of Specie.....653,483 69
Average amount of Circulation.....305,706 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,423,731 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,584,852 28
Average amount of Specie.....86,431 52
Average amount of Circulation.....85,896 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,332,467 36

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter, 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,453,589 42
Average amount of Specie.....336,020 14
Average amount of Circulation.....113,535 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,916,054 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,849,619 27
Average amount of Specie.....246,805 12
Average amount of Circulation.....553,198 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,597,592 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK) OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$302,393 10
Average amount of Specie.....15,835 36
Average amount of Circulation.....97,549 00
Average amount of Deposits.....59,544 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,219,441 12
Average amount of Specie.....57,009 28
Average amount of Circulation.....203,273 00
Average amount of Deposits.....954,961 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
BENJ. L PERTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,354,200 63
Average amount of Specie.....88,126 99
Average amount of Circulation.....222,173 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,098,316 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
MATHIAS BASTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,561,517 85
Average amount of Specie.....101,385 95
Average amount of Circulation.....17,242 00
Average amount of Deposits.....904,365 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, JR., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemnat is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,880 07
Average amount of Specie.....81,900 75
Average amount of Circulation.....99,319 00
Average amount of Deposits.....340,042 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$633,846 63
Average amount of Specie.....141,709 00
Average amount of Circulation.....265,421 85
Average amount of Deposits.....554,949 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,209,626 00
Average amount of Specie.....356,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....299,159 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,071,945 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$731,743 87
Average amount of Specie.....49,300 79
Average amount of Circulation.....179,923 00
Average amount of Deposits.....554,949 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,724,843 51
Average amount of Specie.....220,301 56
Average amount of Circulation.....126,670 91
Average amount of Deposits.....1,170,853 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,531,891 90
Average amount of Specie.....311,000 00
Average amount of Circulation.....85,530 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,985,627 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAGLE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,274,165 69
Average amount of Specie.....123 348 84
Average amount of Circulation.....76,347 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,151,060 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$672,672 00
Average amount of Specie.....46,903 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,746 00
Average amount of Deposits.....439,786 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. HALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$116,370 05
Average amount of Specie.....18,404,95
Average amount of Circulation.....100,262 00
Average amount of Deposits.....83,085 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeat is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
BOLTIS N. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$613,194 46
Average amount of Specie.....32,470 92
Average amount of Circulation.....113,877 00
Average amount of Deposits.....401,663 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,589,372 77
Average amount of Specie.....228,765 55
Average amount of Circulation.....200,847 00
Average amount of Deposits.....994,393 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$559,465 33
Average amount of Specie.....26,959 23
Average amount of Circulation.....191,495 00
Average amount of Deposits.....318,598 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$528,489 85
Average amount of Specie.....70,154 77
Average amount of Circulation.....98,589.....
Average amount of Deposits (individual).....504,035 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemant is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,240,856 23
Average amount of Specie.....36,820 63
Average amount of Circulation.....146,716 00
Average amount of Deposits.....615,079 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$368,215 00
Average amount of Specie.....28,450 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,857 00
Average amount of Deposits.....158,542 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of April, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the IRVING BANK—Required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$603,792 30
Average amount of Specie.....36,586 76
Average amount of Circulation.....126,277 00
Average amount of Deposits.....492,396 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1854.
JNO. NEWHOUSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$537,644 37
Average amount of Specie.....33,342 23
Average amount of Circulation.....90,922 00
Average amount of Deposits.....324,578 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,830,250 53
Average amount of Specie.....152,265 91
Average amount of Circulation.....255,775 00
Average amount of Deposits.....897,851 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,897,769 08
Average amount of Specie.....536,813 48
Average amount of Circulation.....454,932 25
Average amount of Deposits.....2,642,628 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$756,289 80
Average amount of Specie.....60,722 49
Average amount of Circulation.....99,916 00
Average amount of Deposits.....658,260 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,166,723 17
Average amount of Specie.....72,908 03
Average amount of Circulation.....109,533 00
Average amount of Deposits.....783,035 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of April, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,778,013 61
Average amount of Specie.....965,214 41
Average amount of Circulation.....337,780 27
Average amount of Deposits.....2,831,161 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,261,783 34
Average amount of Specie.....70,746 93
Average amount of Circulation.....254,114 00
Average amount of Deposits.....882,226 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$619,850 37
Average amount of Specie.....60,853 18
Average amount of Circulation.....133,181 00
Average amount of Deposits.....521,836 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,036,943 00
Average amount of Specie.....188,695 00
Average amount of Circulation.....127,239 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,003,317 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,676,893 22
Average amount of Specie.....178,490 00
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....912,913 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,923,041 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEORGE F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,969,762 18
Average amount of Specie.....431,845 33
Average amount of Circulation.....100,639 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....1,782,514 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MITON, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,054,121 06
Average amount of Specie.....83,073 06
Average amount of Circulation.....113,393 00
Average amount of Deposits.....927,360 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,526,008 90
Average amount of Specie.....189,321 17
Average amount of Circulation.....121,668 00
Average amount of Deposits.....952,477 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DOBBS, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. DOBBS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$456,321 88
Average amount of Specie.....28,166 69
Average amount of Circulation.....122,335 00
Average amount of Deposits.....117,160 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$251,675 83
Average amount of Specie.....9,986 29
Average amount of Circulation.....118,290 00
Average amount of Deposits.....95,142 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,166,857 84
Average amount of Specie.....53,375 69
Average amount of Circulation.....238,661 00
Average amount of Deposits.....756,098 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Louns and Discounts.....$1,422,920 84
Average amount of Specie.....610,010 77
Average amount of Circulation.....141,741 00
Average amount of Deposits.....791,457 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$476,781 89
Average amount of Specie.....33,388 96
Average amount of Circulation.....98,557 67
Average amount of Deposits.....262,563 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of April, 1854.
H. K FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$902,416 67
Average amount of Specie.....47,800 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,548 00
Average amount of Deposits.....599,000 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$786,639 93
Average amount of Specie.....47,546 00
Average amount of Circulation.....143,926 00
Average amount of Deposits.....494,300 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,221,424 73
Average amount of Specie.....333,724 43
Average amount of Circulation.....192,806 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,409,796 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$662,628 00
Average amount of Specie.....25,842 00
Average amount of Circulation.....90,931 00
Average amount of Deposits.....367,228 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,177,509 56
Average amount of Specie.....129,310 10
Average amount of Circulation.....204,122 00
Average amount of Deposits.....692,105 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$773,167 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,399 00
Average amount of Circulation.....120,903 00
Average amount of Deposits.....403,541 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$312,999 53
Average amount of Specie.....13,785 88
Average amount of Circulation.....91,033 00
Average amount of Deposits.....144,780 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. W. RUMSEY, President of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. W. RUMSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,305,080 01
Average amount of Specie.....59,993 96
Average amount of Circulation.....260,811 00
Average amount of Deposits.....688,721 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier, of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,673,648 50
Average amount of Specie.....327,551 25
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....283,252 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,062,460 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

HYDRANTS AND VALVES.—BARTHOLOMEW'S Patent Self-acting have been several years in extensive use, approved and adopted by Croton Water Board. Being always shut when not in use, avoid great waste of water, are strong, durable, and don't burst or strain pipes; not likely to freeze, nor get out of order. Cheaply repaired without digging up. Double Hydrants for supplying two yards, answer well. The Double Valve Cock (patented 1854) will be found worthy the attention of builders, landlords, and all who would adopt the best and cheapest improvement for water-closets. Warranted to work well. For sale by the Plumbers. Made by the Patentee, No. 84 Marion-st., New-York. Repairing attended to.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis, 56½ hours. Passengers can leave New-York by the New-York and Erie or Hudson River Railroads, at 7 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving the same evening

NEW-YORK CITY.

For additional City News see Fifth Page.

RIOTOUS.—On Sunday, about 5 o'clock, three young rowdies, the oldest not more than twenty-three years of age, were permeabulating the sidewalk in Third-street, near the Bowery, pretending to be tipsy, and jostling against all who passed, particularly if the person seemed to be unaccompanied. The ruffians then moved across the Bowery to Spring-street, and there commenced practising the same conduct. Judge CLERKE, of the Superior Court, accompanied by his son, was passing down the street, and when he perceived the manner in which they were conducting themselves, he walked over to them, remonstrated with them, and advised them to go away. They replied insultingly, and he then caught one of them, who turned round and struck at the Judge, upon which the Judge's son knocked him down. The other two were at this time some distance off, and the moment the first rowdy got on his feet, he ran to the sidewalk where there were some loose bricks and stones, which he commenced throwing at the Messrs. CLERKE. Young CLERKE picked up one of the stones, and ran at the rowdy, who fled into the Bowery, and an officer, who came up at the time, took him into custody. He refused going with the officer who collared him to take him to the watch-house, and Judge CLERKE caught hold of the fellow's right hand to assist. In this way the parties, followed by a crowd of persons, moved across to the east side of the Bowery, when Some person twisted the Judge's arm so as to break his hold, and at the same instant the other ran in front of the policeman and hit him in the face with his clenched hand, on one of the fingers of which was a spring ring, which, as it is pressed, throws out a sharp knife. By this blow the officer was knocked down and severely cut in the face and in the confusion the three ruffians made good their escape. We have been informed that three persons answering the description of these fellows, went into a German porter-house in Elizabeth-street, a little way from Bayard-street, and on being refused drink, attempted to beat the proprietor. He with the assistance of a friend put them out, when they turned round and commenced breaking his windows, throwing at them all kinds of missiles. His wife, relying on the protection which her sex afforded her, went out on the street to remonstrate with them, when one of them knocked her down by striking her in the face, and then, fearing they had trespassed too far even for the most patient of outrage, they all ran off. We understand from those who witnessed the occurrence, that their whole conduct was of the most violent and ruffianly description, and the attack on the woman cruel and cowardly. One was dressed with a brown outside coat. A second had a blue body coat and red face, and was the lustiest and most outrageous of the three. The third, and youngest, was pale faced, and wore a plaid cloth frock, white and brown, of a trowsers pattern. They belong to a gang called the Rock Boys, by which that neighborhood is infested, and it does no credit to the Police of the Fourteenth Ward that they have not been brought to justice before this time.

TRINITY CHURCH—ITS PROPERTY AND YEARLY INCOME.—The Albany *Argus* says: The following is the reply of Trinity Church, New-York, to the resolution of the Assembly, requiring a detailed statement of the number of their lots of land, where situated, if under lease, when the leases will expire, the annual rents and increase of all their property, from whatever source derived, the amount of their debts and the dates when payable:

REAL ESTATE.

1. In First Ward of New-York, bounded by Broadway, Rector-street, and Trinity-place, upon which is the church.

2. The lots occupied as a graveyard, adjacent to the above.

3. In Third Ward, upon which is St. Paul's Church.

4. In Fifth Ward, upon which St. John's stands.

5. The house and lot in Varick-street, known as the Rector's House.

6. In Fifth Ward, on north side of Habert-street, between Collister and Greenwich-streets—No. 19 Hubert-street.

7. The burying ground in Ninth Ward.

8. Trinity Cemetery in Twelfth Ward.

9. The piece of land on which Trinity Chapel stands, in the Eighteenth Ward.

LEASED PROPERTY.—On Greenwich-street, 25 lots, Fulton-street 4, Vesey-street 3, Broadway 3, Barclay-street 2, Murray-street 4, Warren-street 12, Chambers-street 13, Reade-street 10, Laight-street 3, Habert-street 1, Varick-street 6, Canal-street 12, Sullivan-street 4, Grand-street 1, Watt-street 4, Varick-street 21 Broome-street 7, Clarke-street 12, Dominick-street 9, Spring-street 2, Hudson-street (south of Spring) 2, Renwick-street 5, Greenwich-street 4, Christopher-street 9, Washington-street 10, Greenwich-street 19, Hammersley street 1, Greenwich-street 21, Hudson-street 51, Grove-street 3, Barrow-street 11, Norton-street 19, Le Roy-street 1, Clarkson-street 17, Varick-street 8, Hammersley-street 12, Hudson-street 9, Christopher-street 4, Greenwich-street 15, Barrow-street 5.

Besides many other large pieces of property specified.

AMOUNT OF RENTS.

Bonds or obligations due by Trinity Church	$397,820
Temporary loans due by Trinity Church	32,993
Liabilities assumed by Trinity Church	141,675
Total	$572,488

ANNUAL INCOME.

Ground rents	$64,507 35
Ground rents from Lispenard lease	117 55
Ground rents from Burr and Astor lease	269 50
Pew rents	3,683 10
Interest	12,330 10
Total	$80,967 70
Deduct interest on debt	35,569 08
Total	$45,105 62

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—No bequest could have been more worthily bestowed than those of the late HENRY J. SANDFORD, Esq. They were:—

New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	$5,000
New-York Hospital	5,000
House of Industry	5,000
Colored Home	3,000
House of the Friendless	2,500
Dumbk Dispensary	2,500
Total	$23,000

Board of Supervisors.

Hon. Recorder TILLOU in the Chair.

THE GRAND JURY ROOM.

The following order of the Court was read, and referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts:

"At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, &c., held on the 3d day of April, 1854—present, Hon. FRANCIS R. TILLOU, Recorder—the room of the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, in the new building, City Hall, having been taken from them, as is said, by order of the Common Council, and no proper substitute provided, ordered, that application be made to the Board of Supervisors of this City to provide a suitable room and accommodation for the Grand Jury."

Extract from the Minutes.

HENRY VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

ADDITIONAL RECORDING CLERK.

Supervisor BOARDMAN moved that the Clerk of the City and County be authorized to appoint an additional Recording Clerk in his office, and that he be allowed a salary of $900 per annum—the same to be paid out of the funds of the City and County of New-York.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom was referred a communication of the Comptroller, recommending an amendment to the 12th section of the act for collection of arrears of taxes, assessments, and regular rents of Croton water, reported in favor of "an act to amend the act for simplifying the manner of collecting arrears of taxes, &c." The amendment consists in addition of a column in the yearly assessment rolls, headed "arrears," in which the clerk of arrears shall enter, as soon as ascertained, the word "arrears," or "sold," opposite the Ward numbers on which any arrears are due. The report was adopted.

COMMISSION OF TAXES.

Majority and minority reports, both advarse to granting the petition of Isaac Adriance, for relief from taxes were presented. The adoption of the majority report was moved.

Alderman MOTT rose to speak, when an adjournment to Friday was moved, and carried.

[Advertisement.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—The great, the original and only correct and faithful version, from Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, will be performed at PURDY'S National to-night, for the 278th time, Little CORDELIA HOWARD and Mrs. G. C. HOWARD appearing in their original characters of *Eva* and *Topsey*. An afternoon performance will be given every Wednesday and Saturday.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES R. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Phrenological Description, written out in full, with advice touching health, habits, the most appropriate occupation, and the selection of partners in business adapted to particular callings, may be obtained at the rooms of the Brothers FOWLER, No. 131 Nassau-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 100 dozen spoons and forks, double plated, of first quality metal and warranted, will be sold on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, by H. H. LEDYE & Co., No. 8 Wall-st., being the property of a firm giving up business.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—A large number of new patterns of Chandeliers and other Gas Fixtures will be found at the great Manufacturing Depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 276 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

This Court opened yesterday morning only to receive the Grand Jury, who brought in the following Bills of Indictment:

The United States vs. *John Dowling*.—This was an indictment for smuggling on board the Cunard steamship *Asia*, in December last, a quantity of gold chains and bracelets, valued at about $2,000.

The United States vs. *James McGee*.—This was an indictment for larceny on the high seas. The accused was a seaman on board the ship *Bowerie*, and it is alleged that in the last of January, he stole from one William Meyer, on board the said ship, a trunk containing wearing apparel and some money &c., worth in all about $400.

The United States vs. *John Davis*.—This was an indictment against the master of the brig *Bellona* for the same offence.

The Grand Jury were then discharged.

Judge BETTS announced that the Court would be open to-day only for the return of process, and that Judge Ingersoll would be here to hold it on Wednesday. The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Saturday.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Riell against *Segee*.—Motion to set aside inquest denied, with $5 costs. All the facts stated in the answer if proved, would not in judgment of law amount to usury, nor justify a Jury in finding it.

Drummond against *Dugan*.—Motion for extra allowance denied. The action was neither deficient nor extraordinary. It was not presented unreasonably in the sense of having been prosecuted against the plaintiff's conviction of being right.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLEVELAND—TWENTY FAMILIES BURNED OUT.—We learn from the Buffalo papers that on Sunday night, at near 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in Engine-house No. 2, situated in Seneca-street, Cleveland, Ohio. A strong wind was blowing from the lake, which caused the fire to sweep all the frame buildings on that side of the street off. Extraordinary exertions on the part of the firemen stopped its farther progress in that direction, and saved the large brick block on the corner of Seneca and Superior-streets. The high wind carried an immense shower of sparks down Seneca-street, some of which caught in the shavings of the Sturtevant large planing mill, and in a few minutes it was given over to the flames. The immense piles of pine lumber caused an intense heat and tremendous blaze, defying all efforts to extinguish or stay the fire, which communicated to all adjoining buildings, and in an hour three dwellings belonging to MARTIN BELL, STAGEY's small beer manufactory, DAVIS' carpenter shop, and several other dwellings, were reduced to ashes. Loss $20,000. No insurance.

While the alarm of fire at these two points was occupying the attention and efforts of the department and citizens, two more fires broke out in different directions, one on Lake-street, consuming three dwellings, and one in Ohio City destroying four more. These latter were the work of incendiaries. Twenty families are rendered homeless. One firm of Brothers have lost nearly their all, the STURTEVANTS, amounting to $12,000. The whole loss exceeds $25,000 and insurance is only $2,200.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 3.

$5,000	Ky. 6's large bds..	106⅛	200	Parkar Vein C.Co.	s30 7⅛
6,000	Had. Con. Bds....	s3 88	500	do.	s3 7⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R bds.	c 81⅛	400	do.	b3 7⅛
20,000	do.	81⅛	200	do.	b3 7⅛
5,000	do.	b60 82	1000	do.	s60 7⅛
1,000	do.	81⅛	100	do.	b30 7⅛
1,000	N.Y. C. R.R. bds.	b3 94⅛	100	Nor. & Wor. R. R	53⅛
1,000	do.	94⅛	70	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s3 108⅛
3,000	do.	s3 94	100	do.	b60 108⅛
1,000	do.	b3 94	150	do.	s3 108⅛
14	Del. & Had. Can. Co.	111	100	do.	b60 108⅛
15	Hanover Bank	92⅛	10	do.	108⅛
10	Continental Bank	100	50	N.Y. & N.H. R.R.	b30 99⅛
100	Morris Canal	16	160	do.	b60 100
100	Canton Co.	b30 27	100	Erie Railroad	75
300	do.	s3 26⅝	50	do.	h15 75
100	do.	c. 26⅝	50	do.	c 74⅛
100	do.	26⅛	100	do.	c 74⅛
100	do.	s60 26⅛	100	do.	s3 74⅛
200	do.	b30 27	415	do.	74⅛
25	Portsm'th Dry Dock	2	350	do.	b60 75⅛
200	N. J. Zinc Co.	b60 8⅜	150	do.	s30 74⅛
100	do.	b60 9	160	do.	s30 74⅛
500	do.	b3 8⅛	108	do.	b30 75
100	do.	s3 8⅜	50	do.	b30 75⅛
100	Flor & Keypt. Co.	b60 8⅛	150	do.	c 74⅛
50	N. Carolina Copper	4⅛	100	do.	74⅛
500	do.	s3 4⅛	100	do.	b60 75⅛
100	do.	4⅛	20	Harlem Railroad	c 54⅛
200	Flor. & K. Joint Stk.	b3 6⅛	100	do.	b60 54⅛
100	do.	b3 6⅛	180	do.	b60 54⅛
300	do.	b3 6⅛	40	Harlem Preferred	102
150	do.	s3 6⅛	100	Reading Railroad	s30 77⅛
100	do.	h10 6⅛	100	do.	s3 77⅛
100	do.	6⅛	400	do.	s3 77
1100	Nic'a Transit Co.	s3 26⅛	126	do.	c 77
500	do.	b60 27⅛	300	do.	b60 78
150	do.	c 26⅛	600	do.	s30 77
200	do.	s60 26⅛	200	do.	b3 77
125	do.	26⅛	200	do.	htw 77
100	do.	b3 26⅛	400	do.	s60 76⅛
200	do.	b60 27⅛	250	do.	s90 76⅛
100	Cumber'd Coal Co.	s3 30⅛	200	do.	s3 76
200	do.	s3 30⅛	1250	Hudson R. R.	3 66
50	do.	c. 30⅛	200	do.	s30 66
100	do.	30⅛	100	do.	c 66⅛
50	do.	s30 30⅜	50	do.	b60 66⅛
100	do.	s60 30⅜	50	do.	b60 66⅛
100	do.	s60 30⅛	100	do.	66
200	do.	b60 31	200	do.	c 66
100	do.	s30 30⅜	25	Panama Railroad	109⅛
500	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 105⅛	17	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	123
10	do.	104⅛			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Boads and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$19,000	Buffalo and New-York City Railroad 7s.....71@71⅛
25,000	Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mort. 7s. 93⅛@93⅝
8,000	Corporation of Watertown, Jefferson County, Water Stock 7s	93⅛@93⅜
$1,500	New-Haven and New-London R. R. 2d Mort. 6s	73½
5	shares Continental Fire Insurance Company	101½
80	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company	53@53⅛
10	shares People's Fire Insurance Company	8⅝
10	shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn	94
50	shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company	101
50	shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company	51½@55
220	shares Island City Bank	96, 87@87
120	shares Island City Bank	86
20	shares Mechanics' Banking Associatino	101
20	shares Mechanics' Bank, Williamsburg	87
65	shares New-York Central Railroad	108⅛
15	shares New-York and Erie Railroad	74⅛
15	shares Third-avenue Railroad	81
50	shares Newport, R. I., Gas Light Company	87
10	shares Union Iron Company	95½
10	shares Union Iron Company	90
11	shares N. Y. and Sandy Hook Telegraph Co	10
30	shares Johnson's Newark & N. Y. Transportation Co	60
250	shares Cabarrus Copper and Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina	99c.

SECOND BOARD.

$500	N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bs.	94	200	Gardiner Gold Mine	2½
3,000	Erie 1st Mort. Bds.	114⅛	200	do.	2⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	81⅛	100	Flor. & K. Jt. Stk.	b30 6
4,000	Mich. So. Bs. (2d is.)	82	100	do.	5⅛
1,000	Had. Court. Bs.	s3 88	200	do.	5⅜
100	Morris Canal	16	15	Mich. South. R. R.	118⅛
200	Nicara. Transit Co.	s60 26⅜	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 30⅛
400	do.	26⅜	100	do.	b60 31
100	Canton Company	s60 26⅛	150	do.	30⅛
50	do.	26⅛	150	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	b3 104
100	do.	s3 26⅛	50	Erie Railroad	btw 74⅛
50	Gold Hill Mine	3⅛	200	do.	s30 74⅛
200	do.	3⅛	150	do.	74⅛
100	McCulloch Gold	b60 7⅜	50	do.	b60 75⅛
100	do.	b10 7⅜	800	Reading Railroad	s3 77
100	do.	b60 7⅜	100	do.	s30 77
250	New-Jer. Zinc Co.	s3 8⅛	10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	91⅛
100	Harlem Railroad	b3 54⅛	10	do.	91⅛

MONDAY, March 3—6 P. M.

The value of Foreign Merchandise imported at the port of New-York for the month of March, 1854, was:

In Dutiable Goods	$14,767,432
Free Goods	1,341,627
Total Import	$16,112,059

There was also entered in Foreign Specie and Bullion the sum of $444,215. The amount of Foreign Goods actually marketed was $155,485 less than the amount entered, being the difference between the goods warehoused and the goods withdrawn from warehouse.

The value of Domestic Produce exported to Foreign States from the port of New-York, for the month of March, was $5,562,810. There was also exported the sum of $1,466,127 in Gold and Silver, and reexported in Foreign Goods the value of $464,459.

We subjoin our usual comparative tables of the Foreign Trade of the Port of New-York, and the Gold movement, for the nine months of the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last. It will be noticed that, since the month of January, there is a sensible decline in the value of Foreign Imports—the difference in the months of February and March, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, being $9,596,000:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$20,078,000	$12,892,000
August	19,682,000	15,252,000
September	16,997,000	12,553,000
October	11,926,000	8,585,000
November	12,430,000	8,856,000
December	13,817,000	10,176,000
Jannery	19,318,000	13,409,000
February	10,816,000	17,353,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
Total, 9 months	$141,176,000	$118,046,000

EXPORT DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$4,883,000	$2,966,000
August	4,540,000	2,311,000
September	5,579,000	3,289,000
October	5,459,000	3,498,000
November	7,489,000	3,529,000
December	7,167,000	2,948,000
January	5,304,000	2,995,000
February	5,401,000	3,325,000
March	5,563,000	4,705,000
Total, 9 months	$51,385,000	$29,596,000

DEPOSIT OF GOLD DUST AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$3,491,000	$4,200,000
August	4,512,000	2,675,000
September	3,025,000	4,553,000
October	4,452,000	4,140,000
November	3,630,000	7,260,000
December	4,445,000	3,330,000
Jannary	4,201,000	4,962,000
February	2,514,000	3,549,000
March	3,982,000	7,534,000
Total 9 months	$34,252,000	$42,104,900

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$3,901,000	$2,971,000
August	1,184,000	2,936,000
September	1,244,000	2,122,000
October	4,758,000	2,452,000
November	3,886,000	810,000
December	2,123,000	1,200,000
January	1,846,000	746,000
February	580,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	592,000
Total 9 months	$21,997,000	$15,952,000

There was much less activity in the Money Market to-day than at the close of the last week. The supply of funds was more than ample, particularly to the Stock dealers. Their operations on Saturday, together with the payment of Stock dividends and Bond interest, ran up the Bank exchanges at the Clearance House this morning to thirty million dollars; the largest daily settlement yet made since the Clearance system was introduced. On business paper, the lenders still have the advantage in rates. There is little done under 10 ₩ cent., and the classification of names being very strict in times like the present, there is much of the paper offered subjected to full 12 ₩ cent. interest. The business in Foreign Bills for this week's packet was scarcely opened to-day. The Cunard steamer goes on Wednesday from this port. She will take some specie in the shape of gold ingots, for French account. Sterling is easy at 108¼@108¾.

The tone of the Stock Market is not much altered—prices a fraction better on the Railroads, with a fair amount of business in Erie, Reading, New-York Central, and Hudson River. The Coal and Land fancies also exhibit steadiness of movement. The attention of speculators is now chiefly turned to the foreign accounts. These were beginning to be lost sight of some three or four weeks ago, when the tone of opinion in England was so strong in the ability of the finances of the Kingdom to support a war with Russia, without serious embarrassment to regular trade and commerce; but since the rise in discounts in London, and the sudden and threatening renewal of large gold shipments to the Continent, confidence is weakened there, and caution advised to the foreign houses here. The Railway Bond list suffers most from this influence. The Board sales are inconsiderable, and scarcely show the real temper of the market. The forced sales by auction to-day were 1@1½ ₩ cent. under par for the *Ten* ₩ cent. First Mortgages of the Grent Western Road of Illinois, and at 72@71 ₩ cent. for the Seven ₩ cent. First Mortgage of the Buffalo and New-York City Road—the security in both instances deemed safe, being an original lien of less than $15,000 a mile upon the entire property of the Companies. Private negotiations are offered at scarcely less tempting rates. The Chicago and Mississippi Company, whose first mortgage *Seven* ₩ cents were placed in London a year or two ago at a rate equal to par on this side, have determined to issue a *Ten* ₩ cent. Income Loan, in order to tempt prompt investments. The New-York and Harlem Company have issued public notice for sealed proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Loan, recently issued for $3,000,000; the remainder being reserved for an exchange with the holders of the outstanding bonds of the Company not originally secured by mortgage. The bids will be opened on the 10th May, and the payments arranged to the convenience of the takers. We refer to the advertisement of Messrs. BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD for particulars of the nature of the security and the income of the road. Mr. DRAPER, at his sale to-morrow, offers about $80,000 of the Second Mortgages of the Buffalo and New-York City Road. It is well to remark of this concern, that notwithstanding the recent embarrassments of the Company and their President, Mr. PATCHIN, the traffic of the road has been going on satisfactorily,—the receipts since October, including the Winter months, while the lake navigation is closed, having gone over the average of $30,000 ₩ month on ninety-one miles finished and fairly equipped road.

The Treasury Department held, subject to draft, at the close of the month of March, the sum of $28,746,702, the largest balances being

At New-York	$7,839,321	Philadelphia	$8,726,936
Boston	3,759,776	St. Louis	2,291,720
San Francisco	1,251,727	New-York	2,216,095
And at miscellaneous points			2,681,126
Total balance			$28,746,702

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury in this City to-day were $76,629; payments, $45,166, leaving the balance at the close $8,458,310.

The Cotton Brokers this morning agreed upon the following quotstions—after reporting a total business for the past week of 8,090 bales, of which only 845 bales were taken for export:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9½	10½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10¾	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

The annual meeting of the Panama Railroad Company was held to-day for the election of Directors, when the following gentlemen were made members of the Board for the ensuing year: Messrs. David Hoadley, W. H. Aspinwall, H. Chauncey, E. Bartlett, C. W. Lawrence, T. W. Ludlow, E. J. Woolsey, G. Kemble, J. B. Varnum; G. B. Lamar, H. A. Coit, W. Whitewright, Jr., and S. W. Comstock.

The receipts of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of March, 1854, were $476,316

Against March, 1853	371,500
Increase this year	$104,816

The outstanding Public Debt of the Federal Government now amounts to $51,866,372, as follows:

	LOANS.		
1842	$6,030,700 54	Texan Ind'y	$4,702,000 00
1843	32,900 00	Do. not iss'd	5,000,000 00
1846	3,282,200 00	Miscellan's	252,630 00
1847	18,974,450 00		
1848	13,601,491 80	Total	$51,866,372 00

The Bank Averages of the past week exhibit a slight falling off, say $181,000 in Loans and Discounts, and a small gain to the other departments. The increase of circulation is $183,000; of specie, $144,000, and deposits of $310,000—upon the whole, a more satisfactory account, particularly in the item of Specia, than was looked for. The following is the

COMPARATIVE BANK RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Aug. 6	$97,899,817	$9,746,452	$60,994,562	$4,406,000
Nov. 12	92,982,409	12,623,575	56,291,207	8,145,900
March 25	92,972,711	10,132,246	59,168,178	8,192,000
April. 1	92,791,075	10,278,008	59,478,906	8,426,848

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—APRIL 1.

Names of Banks.	Av'e sm't of L'n'sDis.	Av'e sm't of Specie.	Av'e sm't of Circ'l'n.	Av'e sm't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,939,791	$504,118	$359,242	$4,675,396
Atlantic Bank	517,266	29,251	101,385	321,807
Bk. of America	3,486,289	596,491	140,330	2,407,388
Bk. of Commerce	7,674,718	748,835	2,010	3,204,925
Bk. Commonwealth	1,274,105	123,348	76,347	1,131,868
Bk. of New-York	2,783,460	653,483	308,700	2,422,731
Bk. of N. America	1,584,852	86,431	86,898	1,332,467
Bk. of the Republic	3,453,589	336,920	116,755	1,916,964
Bk. St. New-York	3,849,619	246,865	353,196	2,597,382
Bk. of the Union	362,393	15,035	97,649	59,544
Bowary Bank	1,219,441	67,009	263,273	954,961
Broadway Bank	1,354,300	88,126	222,173	1,090,316
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,561,517	101,525	17,243	904,365
Central Bank	481,620	21,900	99,319	240,443
Chatham Bank	833,046	35,703	141,769	365,421
Chemical Bank	1,260,525	336,668	232,127	1,071,945
Citizens' Bank	731,742	49,309	170,923	554,349
City Bank	1,724,642	220,801	135,678	1,139,853
Continental Bank	2,333,091	212,160	95,556	1,685,047
Corn Exch. Bank	1,110,741	72,337	87,469	659,684
East River Bank	672,373	46,912	118,746	439,786
Eighth-av. Bank	118,370	18,404	100,262	82,085
Empire City Bank	613,184	32,470	113,877	401,662
Fulton Bank	1,689,372	228,765	200,847	994,393
Greanwich Bank	559,465	26,959	191,495	312,399
Grorars' Bank	628,469	78,154	96,689	564,835
Hanover Bank	1,240,958	56,284	146,718	615,079
Island City Bank	363,215	28,493	39,857	158,543
Irving Bank	602,792	36,586	126,277	492,396
Knickarbockar Bk.	537,644	33,342	90,922	324,578
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,830,256	152,265	255,875	897,261
Manhattan Co.	4,297,769	656,813	454,992	2,642,628
Marine Bank	754,289	60,725	93,916	453,262
Market Bank	1,166,723	72,908	109,533	783,655
Mechanics' Bank	3,778,013	905,214	337,786	2,831,161
Mech. Bank's Ass.	1,261,783	70,746	254,114	882,228
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	619,859	60,853	133,181	521,836
Mercantile Bank	2,036,943	198,696	187,339	1,003,317
Merchants' Bank	3,731,527	849,503	367,493	2,643,329
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,257,537	178,499	213,013	1,022,041
Metropolitan Bank	3,960,762	431,845	100,639	1,782,314
Nassau Bank	1,054,121	88,073	113,258	927,360
National Bank	1,526,908	189,321	121,666	952,477
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	456,321	28,106	102,335	117,160
N. Y. Exch. Bank	251,676	9,986	118,290	95,148
North River Bank	1,166,857	93,375	239,681	736,698
Ocean Bank	1,422,320	81,010	141,741	791,457
Oriental Bank	476,781	32,568	98,557	382,565
Pacific Bank	902,416	47,990	115,548	599,890
People's Bank	786,639	47,548	143,928	494,300
Phenix Bank	2,281,425	335,724	193,806	1,409,728
St. Nicholas Bank	682,628	42,548	90,251	367,620
Seventh Ward Bank	1,177,609	139,519	238,241	736,698
Shoe & Leather Bk.	773,167	31,299	129,903	493,541
Suffolk Bank	312,980	13,785	91,833	144,780
Tradesman's Bk.	1,305,980	59,993	260,611	883,721
Union Bank	2,673,648	327,551	283,352	2,062,460

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$92,791,075	Circulation	$9,998,604
Specie	10,276,008	Deposits	59,478,906

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and its Financial Condition.

From the Railroad Record.

The *American Railroad Journal* has, with its usual inaccuracy, made a statement in reference to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad entirely erroneous. The occasion of this misrepresentation is the issue of second Mortgage Bonds by the Company, to provide for certain things not provided for in the contract of construction, and for that part of the cost for which the subscribed stock was insdequate. On this the *Journal* makes the following statement:

This company have made a new issue of 3,000,000, secured by a second mortgage on the road, which is in addition to the original issue of 7,000,000, which is a first mortgage. By the terms of the original contract, the contractors were to be paid as follows:

In Stock	$3,500,000	Bonds	2,750,000
Cash	3,500,000	Total	$6,250,000

At the date of the contract, the stock subscriptions to the road were stated to be $1,450,000, as follows:

Ripley Co., Indiana	$30,000	Daviess Co., Indiana	$20,000
Jennings Co., Ind	40,000	City of St. Louis	500,000
Knox Co., Ind	30,000	Individuals	630,000
Total			$1,450,000

In addition, the city of Cincinnati loaned its credit to the company to the amount of $600,000, which constituted the *first* lien upon the road.

The *contractor's* stock added to the above, would make $4,950,000 of stock.

The *whole* of this statement, with the exception of some of the county subscriptions, is inaccurate, and calculated to give a false view of the affairs of the company. *First*—There is no "*new* issue of second Mortgage Bonds," for no other issue of second Mortgages has been made; but this error may be passed by as simply an error of language.

Secondly—There is no surprise to any person concerned in the issue of these bonds; for the London Bondholders, who were most interested, were *expressly informed* at the time of the negotiation that an issue of second mortgage would probably be made, in case the stock subscription was not filled up. The issue of these bonds was from the first contemplated and expected, as the parties in London can inform the *Journal*.

Thirdly, The "capital account" which the *Journal* makes out is entirely incorrect. In the very first item of stock there is a great error. It *assumes* the whole amount of stock as subscribed, whereas it is the very deficiency of the stock which makes the issue of second mortgage bonds necessary. There is, therefore, in the above statement, from one to two millions of dollars charged double—first in the stock, and then in the second mortgage bonds, which are in good part to supply the deficiency of stock. As there are two corporate companies, one here and another in St. Louis, we cannot tell precisely the state of the account; but when the road is completed on the present plan, the cost will probably be about $11,000,000.

Fourthly—The contract is entirely misstated. The contract of H. C. SEYMOUR & Co. was for the construction (*except* land and land damages,) and for such cars, depôts and furniture as were specified. Now, we shall see below that the *exception* covered a very heavy cost, and the depôts and stations provided for were not near enough. But SEYMOUR's contract for construction, &c., was to be paid as follows:

Cash	$3,500,000	Bonds	2,750,000
Stock	2,750,000	Total	$9,000,000

This is a totally different affair from what is stated above. It estimates the company as paying $750,000 more *stock*, and 700,000 less *cash*. A very material difference in practical finance. Besides this the aggregate was half a million more.

Fifthly—"The original cost" of the road was *not* estimated at $9,000,000, nor ever represented so to anybody. This was simply the amount of the contract for construction with H. C. SEYMOUR & Co. Now, to show the additional amount required, which appeared on the very face of the contract, and might be known to any stockholder or bondholder who chose to inquire.

1. The land and land damages were *excepted* expressly; and on these there have been paid, on the eastern end of the line:

Right of way	$360,000	Dépôt Grounds

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 795. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

is published Every Morning, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 7 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A First-Class Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars, Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing early news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Six Steam Frigate Bill Passed by the Senate.

LAND WARRANTS TO ALL THE STATES.

Progress of the Nebraska Bill.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, April 4.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of the representatives of Joseph Watson, deceased.

Mr. Fessenden presented remonstrances against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Sumner presented like remonstrances from men and women of Southwick, Mass.

The bill providing for the settlement of Revolutionary claims was made the special order for Monday next.

A few petitions were presented, when

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was agreed to.

The doors were temporarily opened to receive a message from the House, announcing the passage of the Six Steam Frigate bill.

The Senate immediately took it up and passed it.

The bill from the House, regulating the pay of Deputy Postmasters, was referred.

The Senate again went into Executive Session, and remained so till 3½ o'clock, when they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, April 4.

The consideration of the bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands, was further postponed for one week.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. Bennett, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to equalize grants of land to the several States, for certain public purposes. He stated that although the majority of the Committee are against the passage, they are willing to take the sense of the House on the subject. It was the same bill he had heretofore reported, with an amendment by the Committee.

He contended, the lands belong to all the States, having been purchased for the benefit of all. There should be some principle of equality and justice. The old States should have their share in the least objectionable form. The bill he introduced last year, proposed a division of the lands—one hundred and fifty thousand acres—according to federal representation; but this bill proposed, instead of land, to apportion land warrants among both the old and the new States, that each may sell out as it chooses. These have been given to the States and Territories, twenty millions more of acres than have been sold. If New-York had received her just share, she would have twenty-one millions of dollars with which to pay her public debts. Was it not just the old States shall receive their share of the public lands? Before concluding the subject, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the General Appropriation bill.

DISCUSSION ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. Clingman said he should vote for the Senate Nebraska bill, and wished the Clayton amendment incorporated, not because it was wrong, but because it would lead to no practical result, and because it was put in to embarrass the passage of the measure.

Mr. Badger's amendment does not change the character of the bill, which is, as it now stands, does not prohibit the people in the Territories from legislating as the Constitution permits. It does not say there shall be no law on the subject of Slavery but merely that no law prohibitory or establishing it shall be revived. It leaves the Territory as though there never was any law there on the subject. This is the best species of non-intervention. It says the people may legislate without the intervention of Congress, or French, Mexican or Indian law. Therefore it is a better bill than those establishing the Territorial Governments of Utah and New-Mexico, of 1850, because those bills left the Mexican laws in force. It is better than the Clayton Compromise, because that left the Mexican laws in force. The real point in this, shall the Territory be left open to everybody, or shall the Wilmot Proviso be extended over it? In 1850 certain persons professed to be for non-intervention when they were not for it. The same friends who sustained Gen. Cass, no doubt were willing to carry it out, but opposition came from another quarter, where the battle was fought under a sort of mask. He wished to unmask the character of that opposition. Every member of the old Whig party from the Free States opposed this bill. He understood those gentlemen are making earnest appeals to certain Southern Whigs not to press the question and break up their party. They were not made to him, because for the last four years he has regarded himself as disconnected from those gentlemen. He was pretty much against all such organizations, and was rather independent. To enable the gentleman to understand this matter and to see how men stand, he referred to the history of the past, saying, among other things, in 1846 the Wilmot Proviso was brought forward and every Northern Whig voted for it. They said they merely wished to enable use of it to stop the Mexican war and break down the Democrats of New-York. The war terminated, and the first attempt was made to settle the agitating questions on the basis of the Clayton Compromise. That was no satisfactory to Southern gentlemen: but it is a singular fact that every Northern Whig vehemently opposed it. The Northern Whigs beat down General Cass and the Democrats everywhere. If their policy had been carried out with regard to our territorial acquisitions, your Government would not be in existence this day. The men pledged to that policy begged others to keep it away. General Taylor's Administration did nothing, but after his death Mr. Fillmore succeeded him with a liberal policy, and California was admitted, and all other questions were settled on terms by which Mr Webster said the North Territory got everything. The Fugitive Slave bill, however, received only three Northern Whig votes, and only one of these, (Mr. Tayloe, of Ohio,) has been returned to this Congress. The Northern Whigs stand out extreme Abolition ground, with a view to acquire political strength in the North. Not one of them ever alluded to the Missouri Compromise except in terms of denunciation, until the present session. He might show that the gentleman from Vermont, (Meacham), who, the other day, made such an earnest appeal in behalf of the Missouri Compromise, voted, in September, 1850, against that line. He might show that the gentleman's State had repudiated every Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave law, the Tariff, and other measures previously. On the last Presidential struggle the Whigs carried only Vermont and Massachusetts in the North. This shows there is nothing there, and that the principle that the South has an equal right to participate in Government has progressed there in spite of Northern Whigs. The *National Intelligencer*, during the pendency of the Compromise Measures of 1850, never came out for the Missouri Compromise line while the South were struggling for it—nor did it claim equal rights for the South. He never attributed to it a love of liberty. On the contrary, in every struggle between liberty and despotism, it has taken the side of despotism. In every struggle between the United States and foreign powers it has taken the side of despotism, on the ground, he supposed, that the United States being the most free Government, is always in the wrong. He proceeded to speak of the Tory movements in England connected with the Abolition movements, showing the Abolition party of this country pattern by them; and, after referring to their misplaced sympathies for the blacks, spending immense sums of money in that cause while the white people are starving around them, he said the Southern system of Slavery is a prosperous one, and there could be no reason why the Government should be arrayed against it. The negroes of the South are in a better condition physically, morally and socially than any of their own race on the globe, either in or out of Africa. A great flood of denunciation had been opened upon Mr. Douglas, who reported the Nebraska bill, by men equally contemptible as malicious, but whose attempts at detraction fall harmless. He is identified with the progress of American principles, and will be carried forward in triumph. Towards the conclusion of his remarks, he said that the discussion of this question would do no harm, because the clergymen in New-England have deserted their holy calling to attend to the Nebraska bill, and to fan a excitement against it. Infidelity is gaining the mastery of their flocks, and he should not be surprised if missionaries should be sent among them to convert them to the true faith. [Laughter.] In conclusion, he said he now intended to do what the gentlemen rarely do, namely: thank the Committee for the attention with which they had listened to him.

Mr. Wright, of Pa., had made up his mind to vote for the Nebraska bill, with the Clayton amendment stricken out. He did not, however, make this a *sine qua non*, but he knew he could not vote for that measure and justify himself at home. He had a pledge from the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, that so far as he is concerned it shall come out of the bill. With that change out he was willing to sustain the bill before the country, because it involves a great and mighty principle, and is a question of State rights and popular sovereignty. He would either be sacrificed down as an abolitionist if the bill than to be compelled to vote for the vocation of the bill

FROM HAVANA.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR

Receipt of the President's Special Message—Expected Arrival of Mr. Fillmore—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, March 28, 1854.

The *Ella & Warrior* left us evening of the 26th, a few minutes after 5 o'clock, and the gallant Lieut. Col. of dragoons, Commandant of the "Resguardas," the Señor Don RAMON MARIN, sat upon his balcony, with much complacency enjoying his cigar, favored with the aroma of the rich *wine*, which had closed his table enjoyments, while the victim of his kindly intentions passed from his power—well pleased with the loss, so that he was not, in honor's behalf, a passenger for an hour outside of the Moro. By an arrival on the 25th inst., from New-Orleans, we have *Spanish* telegraphic intelligence "that the Government at Washington had received notice from this Government that an *error* had been committed by the officials of the Custom-House in their zeal for the faithful discharge of duty, which had been strictly enjoined by instructions, but never with intention that it should be carried to the extent, as in the case of the *Black Warrior*. That all expenses and damage that might be sustained in consequence, would be adjusted promptly by the authorities, here." This we cannot believe to be true, as it is inconsistent with the previous history of our pecuniary faith—never *volunteering* peyment in anticipation of demand,—and as the Capt. General took judgment into his own hands, and passed sentence for payment in cash before delivery of the vessel, we suppose that the Spanish Legation at Washington, in the dispatch he gave to the wires, must have purposely misrepresented, for some object best known to himself, to mislead public sentiment at the Southwest. It has also been the subject of *subsequent* demonstration, the manner of arriving at the amount of the fine imposed upon Capt. BULLOCK by the justice of General PEZUELA, which I will state, although it is at variance with the facts, as well as the evident intention, derived from official lips in confirmation, as given in my last—with the powerful motive of healing the breach, while pertinaciously clinging to the rags of Spanish honor and vain etiquette. According to the strict defenders of the course of this Government, the amount of the fine was ascertained by charging the Pouton (mud-machine) dues for thirty six trips, and addition thereto of the expenses of the Government in discharging the *Black Warrior*.

The duties thus claimed, without propriety, would be	$4,203 02½
And the expenses, moderately stated by an officer of the Government, and not including salaries of the officers in charge	3,500 00
Total	$7,713 12½

It is to be presumed, that while occupied with the calculation for the grave requirements of violeted law, they would strive to be correct.

If positive dues were claimed for the whole tonnage, the result would be over $15,000 for the same, with the expenses of discharging added.

I have calculated the burden tonnage for freight at the rate, as I am informed, established by Spanish measurement, 535 tons, for the *Black Warrior*. The case of the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, which had been premeditated from the day of entry on his duties, by the "Inteventor" GARRICK, in the Custom-House, was so gross a violation of all law and custom—perpetrated while permitting to vessels of other nations the privilege of like entry, as well as to steamers of the United States, of other lines, asking only a correction note, "as a mere matter of form"—that there has been great anxiety as to clothe the case, by change of dates in the papers presented to them, as well as the cause of complaint, by fraudulent construction, as to meet the approval of other communities.

So glaring has been the wrong done, that there is but little hope for the authorities, that they will be sustained by England or France, although their interests impel them to protection, whenever it can be accorded in good faith, and not in violation of good manners and moral obligation,—as to which, however, they are not over conscientious—as will appear in the course of development of the *free* labor colonization of Cuba.

We have had reported the loss of the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* at or near Cepe Mayazi, the extreme eastern cape of the Island of Cuba, but the news requires confirmation, and I trust may prove without foundation, as we have use here for everything that floats with defensive armament.

We are in some expectation of seeing ex-President FILLMORE by the next steamer from New-Orleans, and a rush will be made for the pleasure and the profit of his entertainment. I have been informed that a prize will be offered for the best defence of Spanish conduct in the late affair of the *Black Warrior*; but, as it may be like CANEDO's, of $500 bonne, for the best memoir "as to increase of the colored race in Cuba," I shall not put in for it. As the suggestions of your correspondent were adopted in the first case, the labored theeis of our wise men was lost, and the money saved by the fruition of British policy, without one acknowledgment of the argument or the authority which pointed the issues—therefore I shall leave this matter for better discussion, with those most interested.

The United States war steamer *Princeton* entered port this morning, and as to her business you are probably better advised than we can be. We shall, however, report of her "progress" as we find it. I am informed that all are well on board. Also entered port, an armed schooner of the United States; and, having the Commodore in expectation, in the *Columbia*, we shall make something more of a show than has occurred in these waters for some years. The Spaniards whisper that these Yenkees are beginning to feel, and that a little more prudence will be necessary.

I have received permission to examine a document that goes to prove conclusively that the Spaniards on board the bark *Jasper*, "that never was engaged in the slave-carrying trade," according to the present assumption of PEZUELA justice, had intended assassination of the nine American seamen, and that the project was frustrated by the escape of the first party of three. As the *Empire City* has not arrived, I shall leave my letter open for any item of interest that may occur. I hand you reports of our market, and your files of the *Diaria de la Marina*, from which last you can gather a great deal of information as to things *not done here* or at Madrid. In relation to the story of the nine American seamen of the American bark *Jasper*, which was Spanish property, and engaged in the slave-trade, the documente, I think, are on the filee of your State Department, and go to demonstrate, by analogy, the fate of some sixty crews which at various times have been shipped from ports of the United States for the coast of Africa, and have never been since heard of; they have walked the plank or received the knife. This is of en much consequence to your often deceived mariners, that I shall bring the subject again to your attention.

I have been kindly furnished with New-York papers by the officers of the *Princeton*, with only time to glance at the contents. If the President's Message is made the subject of action at once, in your national halls, some good will derive; and, at any rate, it will serve to induce the "respectful attention" of the Government at Madrid—if such an organization should chance to have existence on the arrival of the messenger. The tone of the Message is grateful to the American heart out here; and it is planting the "Inaugural doctrine" in such a way as to command the respect, while it awes the robber community to which it is most directly applicable. I think—with many others who have been long familiar with the especial legislation and judicial inquiry of the law-givers and tribunals of Cuba—that, if it had been supposed—no matter in what form—that the United States would have made another appeal to the justice of her Majesty, the case of the *Black Warrior*, with all its enormity, would have had the approval of the Captain-General of Cuba; and that he would not have intervened in the matter, unless the Royal Audiencia, on appeal, had gone contrary to his dictation—in which case, he would have compelled conformity to his views, as occurred, recently, in the case of the American seamen.

Our Captain General has been much exasperated, that he could not get the *Black Warrior* out of port before the Message of the President should have been sent to Congress. He argued that some sort of [illegible] delay would have helped him in the matter, under the belief that its tone would have been moderate—with possibly the idea that it would not have been considered of sufficient consequence for legislative action. As we see and understand the wires, the affectation of his *reasonable justice*—planned for deception and fraud, and to escape from an odious responsibility, without the nobility of soul to confess the truth, the effect upon our minds is to impress the belief that the present position of this Government is worse than the first; for the malice prepense is proven by themselves, while they fly from the chastisement they acknowledge that they deserve. But I have not time for more.

GOTTSCHALK had a full house to-night, at the Villenneva Theatre, and was well received by your musical public. The health of our City is good; the two or three cases of fever with strangers, have been owing to exposure. As ever, your

OCCATOR.

Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of yesterdey appeared a communication, with the prevailing caution "How Things are Managed in Cuba." So far as it relates to the municipal regulations of the Island, it betrays the very domestic habits of the writer. Had he traveled over the whole continent of Europe, he had not found a single Government without precisely such regulations. Not very long ago, however, Cuba was infinitely less observant of such rules and restrictions as are now complained of. But hea she not greet cause to be jealous and stringent, and especially so in regard to Americans? Has her soil not been invaded, and some of her best citizens ruthlessly murdered by piratical marauders? Has not the Government of the United States proved recreant to every principle and duty of civilization and international somity, in never having punished a single leader of the brigands who had notoriously concocted and perpetrated the piracy? Assuredly yes!

And "Viator" has discovered that "there are few countries where crime exists to a greater extent than in this same island of Cuba." From this point of view, it would be difficult to determine where the writer has been breathing thus far. If in our own country, he certainly must he one of its most innocent and unsophisticated citizens. Why, good "Viator," you could sum up from one month's record of any of your daily papers a greater amount of every shade of imaginable crimes,—crimes the most barbarous and heinous that ever swelled the criminal calendar of any civilized country,—than relatively had been committed in any other civilized nation in the world. Judges have descended from the bench to murder the lawyers, and the lawyers, in turn, have assailed the judges in mortal strife. Clergymen have murdered in hot and cold blood, and not unfrequently commit a variety of other crimes scarcely less monstrous in this black catalogue. The bowie-knife, dirk and rifle have done and still continue to do, the work of the assassain in frightful number. The peaceful Professor in the Academie Hall has no immunity from the knife in the hands of his pupils. The lady at her parlor-window, perchance, with her bible in her hand, is by no means secure from the bullets of street rioters on the quiet Sabbath day. In a word, "Viator," what crime can shock the moral sensibilities of humanity that is not of habitual occurrence in our own country? Better "own up to it," than hide our heads ostrich-like, and leave the vaster proportions so visible that he who runs can see.

And are we more publicly and privately moral and honest than the rest of Creation? Alas! alas! "Viator!" What say you? Is the torch of the incendiary more active in Cuba than in New-York, or any other large city of the Union? Are gambling-hells and brothels more notorious there than here? Are public defalcation and private swindling more familiar to the habits of the people than to ours? Ah, "Viator!" think of the "mote and the beam," relatively and pertinently, and you will, doubtlessly, reflect as impartially as

VERITAS.

MORE ABOUT THE ERIE TROUBLES.

THE OHIO RESOLUTIONS.

An Able Report in Reply—Sensation in Our Legislature.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Monday, April 3, 1854.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania to-day, Mr. QUIGGLE, of Clinton, made the following report upon the Ohio resolutions:

That they have given a careful and respectful consideration to the resolutions, coming, as they do, from a sister State, to which is due more than ordinary respect and comity, which exist between nations.

The preamble to the resolutions commences with a reference to that provision of the Constitution of the United States, which vests in Congress the power "to regulate commerce between the States." This reference the Committee suppose to have been made to influence the spirit in which that provision originated, namely, to prevent conflicting commercial regulations by the different States, which would naturally lead to a breach of harmony between them; and not as binding upon this Legislature as a constitutional rule, to govern it in legislating upon the subject of Railroads within the State of Pennsylvania. Were these within the clause of the Constitution of the United States, Congress would have had the exclusive jurisdiction of the subject, and in such case, the Legislature of Ohio would have preferred a memorial to that body. But Railroads within a State, though they may lead to its boarders, are subjects exclusively within the State authority, for their establishment, regulation, and control. The transit of goods upon them is not "commerce between the States," though they cross the boundary line, any more than the transportation of goods on the turnpikes or common highways which preceded them, was commerce between the States. It is mere transportation upon the artificial highways made under the authority of the State herself—her own creatures—and subject to her own will. Commerce floats upon the navigable waters with which our Continent is most bountifully supplied, and arrives and departs from the ports of entry established by Congress. The Railroads built by the States are under no regulations of Congress, and have no national ports of entry or departure.

The *tolls* paid upon railroads are not "duties or imposts," and the *goods* transported upon them are not "imports or exports." These tolls are a compensation for the use of the railway, and a return for the capital invested. The Committee, therefore, infer the resolutions were adopted by the Legislature of Ohio, and transmitted to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, not as upon a subject over which Congress had jurisdiction, but as one which fully belongs to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to consider and legislate upon. They are also regarded as coming not as a petition or memorial—for that would imply a subordination which does not exist—but as friendly suggestions from a State in all respects standing equally with Pennsylvania, and entitled to the most respectful consideration of the Legislature.

The Committee also accord to the State of Ohio all the liberality and wisdom which her resolutions claim for her legislation upon the subjects of the railroads, which so usefully intersect all parts of her great and rapidly improving Commonwealth; and rejoice in a prosperity that is participated in largely by many who have been, or are descendants of, citizens of Pennsylvania. And the Committee also assent to the proposition that trade should, as far as practicable, flow in free and uninterrupted channels; and wheresoever her neighbors, on each side, shall bring their railways to a uniformity of gauge, it is believed Pennsylvania will not willingly place any obstruction, by a different gauge, to the uninterrupted passage of all travel and freights that may seek the avenues through her domain, "marked out," as is truly said, "by the hand of Nature between the eastern and western portions of the United States, alike important to the interests of both."

Thus, according in their views of a liberal policy in respect to a free transit of travel and trade between and through all the States of this Union, the Committee cannot doubt that the people of Ohio may securely rely upon the channel of trade referred to in her resolutions not being obstructed by the authority of the State of Pennsylvania; and further, that all investments lawfully made by her authority will be sacredly regarded, and even when *unlawfully* made, that all *claims* to natural justice will be carefully considered and treated, as may become the character of a just and enlightened State.

When, and in what manner, the Legislature of Pennsylvania shall act upon the subject referred to in the resolutions, will have to be left to the wisdom of that Legislature alone. The right and authority which the Legislature of Ohio has exercised in adopting her own wise and liberal policy in relation to railroads, Pennsylvania equally claims to exercise. The Legislature, now in session, has not been unmindful of the subject relating to the right of way between the points alluded to in the transmitted resolutions, and already several bills relating to it are upon the files of both branches of the General Assembly, and in the hands of the Committee.

While it cannot be doubted that Pennsylvania, as Ohio, will be actuated by a liberal and just policy, it is not to be forgotten that Pennsylvania owes a due protection to her own lines of internal improvements, to her own citizens—her own chartered companies—and to the revenues and interests of the Commonwealth. Debarred, as are the States, by the federative Constitution, from making agreements or compacts with each other, and reporting, as this Committee are, upon resolutions intended to reach the Legislature and its legislative action, but upon subjects wholly within the borders and jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, the Committee have perceived no duty to be devolved upon them, further than to give due respect to the resolutions transmitted to this body, and to recommend that they shall be respectfully considered, in its deliberations, by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

After the reading of the report, on motion, one thousand copies were ordered to be printed. L. S. B.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Cultivation of Indian Corn.

At the last meeting of the Farmers' Club, ROBT. L. PELL, Esq., of Pelham, made some very interesting remarks on the *Cultivation of Indian Corn*, which was the topic of debate for that meeting. He said that, as it was utterly impossible to raise that important cereal advantageously, or profitably, without understanding the constitution of the earthy part of the soil, he would, in the first place, state how that knowledge may be acquired by any agriculturist, without the aid of a chemist. Soils, he said, may be thus classified:

First—Pure clay consists generally of sixty per cent. of silica, and forty per cent. of alumina and oxide of iron. Chemically combined, when passed through water, no silicious sand subsides.

Second—Strong clay soil consists of pure, unctuous clay, mixed with from 8 to 16 per cent. of sand, which you can readily separate from it by boiling and pouring off gently.

Third—Clay loam differs from a clay soil, in permitting from 15 to 30 per cent. of sand to be separated by boiling and decanting, as above.

Fourth—A loamy soil allows from 35 to 65 per cent. of sand to deposit by washing.

Fifth—A sandy loam deposits from sixty-five to ninety-five per cent. of sand.

Sixth—A sandy soil contains very little more than nine per cent. of clay.

To name your soils as above, examine as follows: Weigh a certain quantity of the earth, spread thinly over letter paper; place it on a hot plate in an oven for an hour, but do not let the heat be so great as to render the paper brown; the loss of weight, when again weighed, indicates the water it held.

While this operation is performing, weigh and boil another portion, and pour it into a glass jar, and allow the heavy parts to subside until the fine clay begins to settle, then pour off the liquid, collect the sand, dry it upon paper, and weigh. This weight will be the quantity of sand in the known weight of wet soil.

In marly soils, in which the proportion of lime does not exceed twenty per cent. of the whole weight of the dry soil, the marl is loamy, clay, or sandy, according to the proportion of clay it contains.

In calcareous soils, if the lime exceeds twenty per cent., they become calcareous, loame, cleys, or sands, according to the proportion of clay or sand in them.

We have a surface and a sub-soil; the first is formed by the growth and death of plants, and thus enriched becomes dark in proportion to the quantity of vegetable matter it contained. The sub-soil into which the roots of plants rarely penetrate, though not discolored, nevertheless contain vegetable and organic matter carried into it by water, and would materially advance the growth of plants; if it were ventilated, or sub-soil plowed. Sandy soils are heavier than clay.

A cubic foot of silicious sandy soil weighs nearly	112 lbs.
A soil in which clay and sand are equal	96 lbs.
A soil which we consider arable	86 lbs.
A soil abounding in clay	76 lbs.
A rich mould or garden soil	72 lbs.
A muck of peat soil	55 lbs.

The weight of all soils decreases as clay increases, and continues the decrease as the vegetable matter increases. Dense soils are much less injured by the tramping of cattle and passage of wheels over them than others, and retain their warmth longer after sunset. A muck soil will cool more in one hour than a clay in two and a half and a sand in three and a quarter hours. All soils resist the plow more when wet than when dry. A wet, sandy soil resists from four to five pounds to the square foot, and a clay from seven to thirty.

A good agricultural soil should possess the power of drinking moisture from the dewy air at night, which in dry seasons is of immense importance. Once dried 250 pounds of a rich garden soil, and exposed it to a moist atmosphere for one hour, when it weighed 254½ pounds. A coarse, sandy soil, dried and exposed to the same atmosphere, absorbed only two pounds in one hour. This shows that a fertile soil absorbs water much more rapidly than a poor one. Desiring to discover the power of the same land to retain water, I placed 100 pounds, well dried, in a tin vessel, and poured water on gradually until it began to drop from the bottom, then weighed it, and found it had increased 23 pounds. In this way I determine what lands would be improved by draining, what by irrigation, which are the best adapted to wheat, and which to corn,—the subject before us for discussion this morning. Indian corn—Zea Maize, from Zea to live—is a native of our country, and one of our oldest productions. It is the universal bread food of the whole continent, and is not indigenous in any part of Europe. It yields a larger return of farinaceous food, from a given quantity of land, than any other cereal, and is remarkable for its fattening qualities, containing about eight pounds of fatty substance to the 100. I believe, from sundry experiments, that the quantity of gluten in corn may be much increased by the use of rich nitrogenized manures. The people who live on this grain, and the cattle, horses, and other domestic animals fed upon it, are strong, healthy, and capable of enduring much fatigue.

Corn is a sure crop if taken proper care of after it comes up. When four feet high its broad leaves obtain their chief support from the atmosphere. A clover or timothy sward should be manured with fifty wagon loads of barn-yard compost to the acre in the month of November; plow this in, followed by the sub-soil, and let it remain until sufficiently dry to cultivate in the Spring; then cross-plow, roll it twice, and harrow until pulverized; at any time during the month of May mark rows three feet apart, both ways, with a corn plow, and plant five kernels in each cross; cover with a hoe to the depth of one inch, and, if you would raise one hundred bushels to the acre, place the component parts of the corn, in the form of a compost, in the cross and plant upon it. When the corn is five inches high, run the cultivator through it, then ash and plaster, and cross, the rows. After this you may plow, hoe and cultivate as much as you please until the 1st of July, at which time you should be able to tie two hills across your horse's back. If you are annoyed by the crows or squirrels, dip kernels of corn in lard, aptinkle some poison over them and place them near the haunts of your enemies. The first one that partakes of the feast will alarm all his fellows, and the whole party will immediately depart. If you desire to sow wheat and seed down the land occupied by corn, pull it up by the roots when half the husks have turned brown, and carry it to some convenient place on sleds, then sow your wheat, and plow it under. If the land is intended for oats the following Spring, go through the corn-field, and husk it while standing, after which pull it up by the roots, shake off the dirt, and house it; your cattle will eat root and stem during the Winter, and convert the whole into manure.

The stock farmer cannot raise any cereal crop that will pay him equal to corn, as the fodder produced will compare favorably with nearly two tons of hey to the acre. Some farmers commence to cut off the tops just above the ear, and strip the blade below, immediately after the corn passes from the milky state, for fodder. I do not approve of this plan, as by experiment I discovered that corn cut and stripped, yielded in weight 52 pounds to the bushel, while that allowed to come to maturity naturaly, weighed 581 pounds.

I suppose the average cost of raising corn with us per bushel is about 30 cents, but in Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, the most celebrated corn districts in the United States, it would cost to cultivate it, from 10 to 12 cents per bushel. I regret that the farmers in those States do not understand their interests better than to pursue so suicidal a policy, as to raise annually such an exhausting crop as corn upon their rich alluvial bottoms. It may exhibit the present generation, but the one that follows will be impoverished; when, by a judicious mode of rotation, if it were only clover and corn, their lands would annually improve, their crops double, and the rising generation would glory in the wisdom of their progenitors. I fearlessly assert, that the generality of soils in the States above named, that 15 years since yielded from 60 to 70 bushels of corn to the acre, now require rotation, deep culture, manure, and superior cultivation, to produce anything like those results.

Legislative Compacts—Letter from Judge Burnet to Senator Seward.

The following able letter from Judge BURNET, member of the State Assembly from Essex County, to Senator SEWARD, upon his speech on the Nebraska bill, will be read with interest:

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1854.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD:

SIR—Allow me to thank you, in behalf of myself and my constituents, for your masterly argument against the Nebraska bill,—an argument, in my view, cogent, complete, convincing and unanswerable. And, although I may not agree with you in every opinion incidentally expressed, I do fully concur in every position you assume, every line of argument you pursue, and every conclusion to which you arrive. *Stata terræ atque rotundus et semper erectus.*

That compacts, by their terms to be perpetual, entered into for the purpose of reconciling and arranging great conflicting interests, and adjusting and defining the positive relations of the contracting parties, among communities as between individuals, are in their very nature unpresalable, without a violation of faith and a sacrifice of the eternal principles of justice, is no new truth, nor of cis-Atlantic growth. The Edict of Nantes is a compact of this kind, which, although in fact the act of one party alone, yet by acceptance and acquiescence constituting a compact between both. And who will say that its revocation was anything else but an act of "might over right?" An act, too, which Cardinal RICHELIEU, in all the plenitude of his power, exhibited as he was by hatred against the Huguenots, never dared to advise, and which has never been attempted to be justified or even palliated, but upon the plea that the Huguenots on their part had violated the terms of the compact. Yet, as before remarked, this Edict was, when passed, only the act of the King, and revocable at pleasure, until its terms had been accepted.

What shall we say of the Treaty of Westphalia, by certain provisions in which the position and privileges of the Protestants in Germany were defined, regulated, and forever guaranteed? Other parts of that Treaty have long since from various causes, been set aside or become inoperative; but the compact to secure the religious privileges of the Protestants has never been violated,—for no Emperor of Austria, however powerful, or however bigoted, nor yet any ruler of the smaller Germanic States, has ever dared to violate it, in the least of its conditions. And yet what changes have come over the house of Austria and the Germanic States, in their relations and internal polity since 1648! Other precedents, equally persistent and conclusive, might be adduced, but you know all about them. I hold, therefore, that no State lying north of the dividing line of freedom and servitude, as defined by the Compromise of 1820, can introduce slavery, but by sparating the principles of justice and violating plighted faith, should a single citizen of such State object. The principle of freedom is, as it were, engraved upon its very soil; and states, like individuals, should hold things transmitted subject to the covenants of the ancestors.

To me it is a source of great anxiety and alarm, that a storm is to be leaving the "old paths," and losing sight of the ancient landmarks, that we look at a national conscience—a quality so necessary to decisions of individuals—that we are about to adopt as the measure of political faith, that the decisions, whether right or wrong, passed, of the present exigency, should constitute the rule and measure of our conduct—and this is pure, unregulated Democracy, (as contradistinguished from our limited representative constitutional system,)—a Government of the popular will, frenzied perchance, by passion, blind to the ways of truth and rectitude, and deaf to the calls of duty—an evil, from which I can most devoutly pray, in the words of our incomparable Litany, "Good Lord deliver us:"

"Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum."

I make no apology for thus obtruding myself upon your leisure, as you, by your own act, have forced me to do so. For, although I am well aware that what may be *my* views, my feelings on this subject can be of very little importance to any one else, yet I could not, if I would, reconcile it with a just appreciation of the principles of duty, to altogether hold my silence, while feeling the full force of the obligation laid upon me, in common with the whole country, to emphatically express my warmest thanks for your timely and powerful efforts to maintain the faith and honor of the nation intact and inviolate.

With great respect, I remain your ob't humble serv't,

J. BURNET.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE CANADA FORGERY CASE.

Application for Extradition of D. W. Van Aernam.

Before Hon. Commissioner Morton.

The argument in this case was reaumed Mondey in the United States Marshal's office, before Hon. Commissioner MORTON.

Mr. JOSEPH NELSON continued his argument, recapitulating briefly his former points, (published in the TIMES of Thursday,) and concluded by saying: Mr. Justice STUART has with great distinctness given his conclusions that the Hamilton Exchange Bank is a corporation, and that this (ABELL's) is a pretended signature. He has also, with equal clearness, given the train of argument by which he arrives at that conclusion. He has thus shown on what ground the defendant is to be tried, if at all. We are really under obligations to him for having so fully shown us the ground taken by him. It was a new, peculiar and difficult question; and with very great care and learning Mr. Justice STORY has disposed of this subject; and however freely I might speak of this decision, I beg to be understood as entertaining due deference for the learned Justice whose decision it becomes my duty to criticise.

The Justice admits that we have a codification of the law as to forgery—that the case comes under none of the provisions of the Revised Statutes, except the 47th section; that under that section there must be *a corporation*, and that the signature must be a *pretended* one. To all this we assent. But then Mr. Justice STUART holds that this Hamilton Exchange Bank *is* a corporation—that the signature of ABELL's *is* a pretended one. From this we dissent.

The counsel cited Webb's cases, 2 Russ, 327, where it was held that the adopting a false description and addition was not forgery. He referred to the two clauses at the conclusion of the 47th section, where two classes of persons whose signature may be used are put disjunctively—one where the person has never been officer (ABELL never was), the other where the person never existed. At page 13 of his opinion, Mr. Justice STUART fell into the error of noting those two clauses by a copulative conjunction, instead of putting the same disjunctively as in the statute. Hence, he found that ABELL never existed as an officer or as a person. The counsel sought to show that inasmuch as ABELL did exist, any reasoning founded upon the proposition that he did not exist must be false, theoretical, hypothetical, metaphysical and dangerous. It was contrary to reason, to the statute, and to the humane policy of the law as vindicated in CARY's case, (6 Hill, 491), where it is said that an *enlarged* construction cannot be allowed.

THEODORE ROMAYN, Esq., followed on the same side. After some general remarks upon the Ashburton treaty, which, he contended, contemplated the surrender of a fugitive, provided the evidence was sufficient to justify his commitment for trial, according to the laws of the place where found, and not otherwise, he proceeded to argue:

1. That there is no obligation nor authority to surrender the defendant, except under the provisions of the treaty of Washington. The terms of the treaty end the warrant of the President confine this inquiry to the simple question, whether the defendant uttered in Canada *forged* paper. The *character of the paper* is alone in controversy, and the sole question for discussion and decision is, whether the draft or bill was a *forgery*?

2. To bring the offence within the treaty, the paper must be such as would have been deemed a forgery by the law of both governments, at the time of the ratification of the Treaty in August, 1842. The Treaty is in the nature of a compact between two high contracting parties, the United States and Great Britain, in reference to their *existing* relations and laws, and must be construed by these as they then were. KANE's case, 14 Howd., 137. It is manifest that no ex post facto law, or other legislation of either party can change the obligations and rights of the other. The obligations of the Treaty rest equally on both, under *our* general enumeration and definition of offences and remedies. There cannot be one construction as to one party, and a different construction as to the other party. Neither Government can be deemed to have intended to demand or concede a surrender for an offence not amounting to the specific crime according to its own laws. Suppose, in illustration, that larceny had been one of the specific offences. In the Southern States it is felony to steal a negro slave, though the object might be to make him free. World England surrender one of her citizens, charged with this offence, while her laws recognize no right of property in slaves! Under our system of Government, the President would only demand a surrender for a crime committed against the *United States*, or against an *individual State*. Of course reference would be made to the federal law, or the law of that State. The same rule would apply when the demand was made on the President by Great Britain. The United States are under no obligation to surrender, unless the offence charged would be, under corresponding circumstances, a violation of their own laws, or of the laws of the State where the fugitive may be found.

3. If the paper was not a forgery according to the laws of both Governments, then the offence of uttering it is not within the Treaty, and there is no ground for surrendering the accused. In support of this proposition counsel cited several cases, already touched upon by his associate, contending that the Hamilton Exchange Bank was not a Corporation, and therefore the offence did not come within sec. 47 of the Statute. Further, it did not come within the meaning of that section because the signature of Abell was *real*, and not a pretended signature. Neither did it come within sec. 30 of the Revised Statutes, which was confined to incorporated Banks. Secs. 33 and 35 were also inapplicable. Sec. 41 prescribed the only class of cases in which a party commits forgery by making an instrument in his own name and uttering and passing it as the act of another of the same name.

7. The definitions and classification of forgeries, by the Revised Statutes, include all the cases for which a party can be convicted in New-York.

8. The paper is not a forgery at common law as adopted in this State. It is clear that a paper of this kind, a bill of exchange, was not the subject of forgery at common law up to 1775, the time when our Constitution of 1777 adopted it. (Hawkins, B. 1, chap. 70, Secs. 10, 11, and 3d inst. 169, show that forgery at common law was confined to matters of record, or other matters of a public nature, or to Deeds or Wills.)

Thus far he had attempted to show that this was not a forgery under the laws of New-York, or of the United States. If so, then if either the second or fourth general proposition be correct, the defendant should not be surrendered.

9. The paper is not a forgery under the Canadian Statute of 1847, in evidence, because first it is not within the definitions of forgery given by that act. Second, the act was passed more than four years after the ratification of the Treatry, and of course can have no effect on its construction.

The paper was not a forgery according to the law of Great Britain. The *facts* are that Abell signed *his own name* to a paper *falsely* purporting to be a Bank draft, not in a fictitious hand and not with the intention of personating *another of the same name*, nor with the view of avoiding or changing any prior instrument or writing executed by himself. I deny that a party *signing his own name*, with no intent like the prefix, commits forgery, though he anbjoin to it a false addition, and assume thereby a false character.

11. Neither the ends of justice nor public policy require that this defendant should be surrendered, unless a clear case is made out, under a reasonable and unforced construction of the treaty. If the paper was in fact and law, a forgery, the defendant and his associates are liable to punishment for it here, and justice can be then vindicated. This defendant is liable to be tried in Canada for a distinct offence, to wit: obtaining property by it as a false token, which offence is not within the treaty. To surrender him under the pretext of forgery, to be, in fact, tried for a distinct offence, not within the treaty, is contrary to justice and public policy. Whatever be the motives of parties, this is the tendency, and probably will be the result of this proceeding.

Finally, The treaty stipulation may be, and has been abused. Its ratification was opposed on the ground (among others) of its liability to abuse in this particular. The first case under it was that of a poor Scotchwoman, who was promptly acquitted by a jury, after she had been forced back to her native country.

In a very recent case, Alexander Heilbronn was surrendered by order of the President, on the report of Commissioner NELSON, declaring that forgery which the Senior Justice of the Supreme Court in this City declared no forgery. By this finding he was brought within its provisions and taken to London. Having been got there, the newspapers inform us he has been committed on a charge of forgery *and embezzlement*.

I have no doubt the result of this proceeding will be similar, if the defendant be surrendered. The dumb full charge of constructive forgery will be abandoned, after I shall have accomplished its object, and the accused will be arraigned in what is the true character of the transaction—obtaining the money by a false token.

You, Mr. Commissioner, are not to be influenced by any abstract notion of what may be expedient and fitting in this particular case; but to decide by general rules and on general principles. The paper was a false token beyond dispute. To my mind it is equally clear that it was not a forgery. I trust your decision will be like that of our Supreme Court in an analagous case.

The civil remedy against this defendant is perfect, though he admitted endorsement of the draft when it was cashed. His liability for the crime of forgery, if it were such, to the law of the State is unquestioned. Here let him answer for it.

The remarks of Judge McLean, (3 McLean's Rep. 136,) as to the removal of the Mormon Prophet from one State to another of the United States, and immediately adjacent, apply with increased force to an effort to remove a citizen to a foreign territory. "No case can arise demanding a more searching scrutiny into the evidence than in cases arising under this part of the Constitution of the United States. It is proposed to deprive a freeman of his liberty—to deliver him into the custody of strangers; to be transported to a foreign State; to be arraigned for trial before a foreign tribunal, governed by laws unknown to him, separated from his friends, his family and his witnesses, unknown and unknowing. Had he an immaculate character it would not avail him with strangers. Such a spectacle is appalling enough to challenge the strictest analysis."

Mr. ROMAYN having concluded, the Court adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....MONDAY, April 3.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

A petition was presented from Mrs. Comelius Dubois and others, earnestly soliciting the assistance of the Board in establishing nurseries for the children of poor women, and the "prayers" of members for their success.

Referred to Committee on "Finance and Prayers."

EXTENSION OF SIXTH-AVENUE TO WEST BROADWAY.

Alderman MOTT presented a petition from property owners and others, praying for an extension of Sixth-avenue, in a straight line to West Broadway, at the intersection of Canal-street. Referred to Committee.

CROTON WATER.

A communication was received from Croton Aqueduct Board, enclosing abstract of estimates received and contracts awarded in months of February and March. Eight persons made offers for the privilege of supplying shipping with Croton water for a term of three years. Wm. Davis offered $14,325 per annum for the privilege; but having declined to execute the bond required for faithful performance of his contract, it was awarded to James T. Husted, next on the list, who offered $12,000 per annum, and executed the bonds. Ordered on file.

Alderman BLUNT offered a resolution directing the Croton Water Department to report as early as possible whether a greater supply of water is not needed, and if some preparations for increasing the supply should not be made immediately. Adopted.

APPROPRIATION FOR ANTI-RENT NEW CITY HALL.

The report of Committee on Finance passed by the Board of Councilmen, in favor of an act authorizing the Mayor, &c., to raise $600,000 for building a new City Hall, was taken up by consent and concurred in. The report reads as follows:

"The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, relative to an application to the Legislature for power to raise a loan for building a new City Hall, report: That no time is to be lost in making the necessary application for the loan, but a few days remaining of the Legislative Session. Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the resolution from the Board of Aldermen be amended by striking out the following words: 'said act, before it is presented to the Legislature, be submitted to the Common Council for its approval,' and insert in lieu thereof as follows: 'he be also directed to prepare a suitable memorial in the name of the Common Council, in favor of the speedy passage of the same,' and as so amended, be concurred in."

APPROPRIATION FOR CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

Another report passed by the Board of Councilmen, in favor of applying to the Legislature for authority to raise $500,000 for Croton Aqueduct Board, was taken up by unanimous consent, and concurred in. The report reads:

"The Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, to whom was referred communications from the Comptroller and Croton Aqueduct Board, respectfully

"Report, That they have examined into the statements there made, and find that in order to provide means for the Croton Aqueduct Board to purchase lands for the new Reservoirs and the building of the same, and for the extension of the Croton Water Works, it will be necessary to create a stock, and it is recommended that application be made immediately to the Legislature for authority to issue certificates of stock to the amount of $500,000, and submit the following resolution for adoption:

"*Resolved*, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to draft a law to be submitted to the Legislature of the State of New-York, for authority to raise $500,000 by issue of certificates of stock for the building of a new Reservoir, the purchase of lands, and the extension of the Croton water works."

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer with proceedings of the Board of Engineers and Foremen, by whom the ordinence from Board of Representatives was approved of, and that submitted by Alderman HOWARD voted down.

On motion, so much of the communication as relates to Alderman HOWARD's ordinance was referred back, and the rest to the Fire Department.

NOMINATIONS.

Mr. GLAZIER, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, nominated for Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, Henry J. Allen, in place of W. Donglass, removed; for Superintendent of Markets, Wm. Goodhert, in place of Mr. Gooderson, removed. Referred to Committee on Salaries and Officers.

The keeper of the City Hall sent in a communication giving the number of persons employed, and items of cost for cleaning the City Hall court-rooms. Ordered on file.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

Board of Councilmen....MONDAY, April 3.

Councilmen KENNADY—Moved that it be referred to a Committee to consider and report on the expediency of enlarging the bounds of the City of New-York so as to embrace therein the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and the towns of Bushwick and Newtown, and such other towns as may seem advantageous: That the Committee be authorized to consult and correspond with the proper authorities of the cities, towns and counties alluded to in the foregoing resolution. Adopted.

Councilman PINSAMY—That the Counsel for the Corporation furnish a copy of the existing license law applicable to this City. Adopted.

Councilman FORBES—That the ruins of the New City Hall building be sold at auction, and that the buyer convey the same away within thirty days after the sale. Referred.

Councilman HODGKINSON—Moved that the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to memorialize the Legislature, and to prepare the draft of a bill, and cause the same to be presented to the Legislature for enactment, authorizing the Common Council to take land in the vicinity of Fourteenth-street, and for the

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—APRIL 4.

$1,200	Indiana State s...	89	100	Cumb. Coal Co...	hsw 30½
2,000	Fre 2d Mtg...	s3 99	120	do...	b60 31
4,000	Erie Conv. 7s...	91½	200	do...	b10 31½
	and rend. R. 1st Mtg...	b3	150	do...	c 30½
1,000	Rod. R. Con...	85	50	do...	b30 31½
1,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. 7s	100	200	Park. Vein Coal Co.	b30 7½
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bds...	81½	700	do...	s3 7½
10,000	do...	b5 81½	200	do...	s30 7½
1,000	do...	81	400	do...	b30 7½
5,000	Ill. C. R. Bds. pr.	91½	800	N. Car. Copper...	s3
10,000	N. Y. C. R. Bds...	85½	50	N. Y. Cen R. R...	b30 101
2,000	do...	b5 84½	50	Erie Railroad...	b10 74½
30	Phenix Bank...	b3 106	50	do...	b3 74½
24	Lek & Hud. C. Co	b3 119	250	do...	s60 74½
10	Fk. State New-York	106	100	do...	s60 74½
10	Bank of Commerce...	109½	100	do...	b60 73½
3	Hanover Bank...	93½	100	do...	s30 74
7	Metropolitan Bank...	104	60	do...	c 74
40	Nassau Bank...	s3 103½	100	do...	b10 74½
250	Morris Canal...	b10	250	do...	b60 75
10	Crystal Palace...	39	200	do...	s10 74½
102	Farmers' Trust Co.	100	100	do...	c 74½
110	Canton Co...	b30 27	100	do...	c 74½
200	do...	s3 26½	50	do...	b15 74½
100	do...	b60 27	150	Harlem Railroad...	54
250	do...	b60 27	100	do...	s3 54
50	do...	s15 26½	400	Long Island R. R...	s60 31
200	do...	s30 26½	1100	Reading Railroad...	s3 77½
300	do...	s60 26½	300	do...	b3 77½
250	do...	b8 mos 28	300	do...	s 77½
100	Flor. & K. J. Stk...	b30 8	600	do...	s60 77½
200	do...	s3 54	300	do...	s60 77½
52	do...	b45 64	250	do...	b30 77½
100	do...	b60. 64	200	do...	b60 78
100	do...	b3 64	50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	90
100	Nic. Trust Co...	s60 26½	40	do...	b3 99
200	do...	s3 26½	33	do...	s3 98
100	do...	s30 26½	50	do...	b60 99
200	do...	b30 27	50	do...	b30 98
200	do...	b60 27½	25	Panama Railroad...	108
100	do...	s60 27½	50	Third-avenue R. R.	s3 60
50	do...	b30 27	50	do...	s3 61
300	Pean. Coal Co...	b60 105½	5	Stonington Railroad...	71½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Saratoga and Washington Railroad 1st Mort. 7s. 41
1,000 Harlem Railroad (Extension) 7s... 56
1,000 Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad 7s... 73½
3,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mort. 7s. 75½@73½
4,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Coupon 7s 74½
140 shares Atlantic Dock Co... 40
11 shares Third-avenue Railroad Co... 60
100 shares Canandaigua & Corn'g Railroad Co... 68
40 shares Island City Bank, ($50 per cent. paid in)... 85
28 shares Williamsburg City Insurance Co... 70½
15 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Co... 96

SECOND BOARD.

$11,500	N. Y. Cen. R. B.	s3 94	
2,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	s3 99	
1,000	Erie Income Bonds.	95½	
1,000	do...	96	
4,000	Erie Conv. Bds...	71 87½	
	7 Central Palace...	40	
200	Cumb. Coal Co...	b60 31	
200	do...	s3 30½	
100	Parker V. Coal Co.	s3 7½	
100	Flor. & Key. Jt. St'k.	5½	
150	do...	5 30½	
150	do...	4	
500	do...	4½	
100	Nicara. Transit Co.	b60 27½	
100	do...	s60 26½	
200	do...	b10 26½	
100	do...	s3 26½	
50	Canton Company...	b30 27	
100	do...	s3 26½	
30	Gold Hill Mine...	32	
200	McCulloch Gold.	b30 74½	
100	do...	b60 74½	
	Sixth-avenue R. R.		s 88½
100	Long Is. and R. R.		b60 31
25	Mich. South. R. R.		118½
20	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		98½
50	Erie Railroad...		s3 74½
50	do...		b15 74½
200	do...		73½
200	do...		s30 73½
100	do...		s30 73½
100	do...		s30 73½
100	do...		b30 74
100	do...		htw 73½
50	do...		b3 73½
200	Reading Railroad.		s30 77
200	do...		77½
200	do...		b60 77½
200	New-York Cen. R. R.		102½
25	Mich. Central R. R.		107
200	Harlem Railroad.		b60 54½

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Some 30 bbls. brought $6 62½@$6 68½ for Pearls, and $5 93¢@$6 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs., showing a quiet yet steady market.

COTTON—Is inactive, but otherwise unaltered. The day's transactions embrace 1,113 bales, including 313 for shipment, 459 for home use, and 311 on speculation. We republish the official list of current rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb...	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling, ₩ lb...	9½	9½	9½	10½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb...	10½	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb...	11	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are generally more in request yet pretty firm rates. The Eastern and local trade being supplied, while speculators manifest greater willingness to deal, especially in the low grades, for which there is least noticed by other parties, and which are relatively the cheapest. The export inquiry is extremely tame, the latest European news having been quite discouraging. Thu day's movements add up 9,700 bbls. within the subjoined range:

Superfine, No 2, (inspected) ₩ bbl... $6 75 @$6 87½
Common State... 7 00 @ 7 12½
Good State... 7 12½@ 7 25
Favorite State... 7 25 @ 7 37½
Mixed Western... 7 62½@ 7 68½
Good Indiana and Michigan... 7 75 @ 7 87½
Fancy Michigan... 7 87½@ 8 00
Common to good Ohio... 7 62½@ 7 87½
Fancy Ohio... 8 00 @ 8 12½
Extra Ohio... 8 12½@ 8 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan... 8 00 @ 8 62½
Fancy Genesee... 8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee... 8 50 @10 00

Canadian is in fair demand, and steady in price. About 1,300 bbls. Superfine, in bond, brought $7 25. Southern is more sought after, at full figures. There were 1,900 bbls. purchased at $7 50@$7 75 for mixed to good straight, $7 81½@$8 for favorite, and $8@$8 75 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Sales transpired of a small lot of fine Rye Flour at $4 50; and 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 31½@3 37½ ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's business comprises 450 bxs. Bunch Raisins at $2 90@$3 10; 200 pkgs. Pea Nuts at $1 25; and 15 cases Sardines at 67½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for by consumers at unvaried rates. The day's transactions consist of 800 bush. mixed Genesee, and 1,000 prime White Southern at $1 85; 2,800 mixed Dutchess Co., (N. Y.,) at $1 78; with 500 Red and poor White Southern at $1 80@$1 70, respectively, ₩ bush. Rye is still declining. Only 1,500 bush. were bought at 95c. Barley is without alteration. The day's sales include 700 bush. four-rowed at $1 05; and 2,000 choice two-rowed at $1 08. Oats still favor buyers, being now easily procured at 42c.@45c. for Southern, 46c.@48c. for New-Jersey, 48c.@50c. for Pennsylvania, 50c.@52c. for Canal, Canadian and River, and 54c.@55c. for Western, ₩ bush. Corn is apparently in fair demand at yesterday's quotations. The day's movements embrace 30,000 bush. at 75c.@76c. for mixed Southern; 76c.@76c. for Wh te do.; 79c.@80c. for Jersey Yellow; and 81c. for Southern do., ₩ bush.

GROCERIES—Have been more active to-day, at very full prices. The sales consist of 150 bags Rio Coffee, at 11½c.@11½c.; 4,200 do. do. (by auction) at 10¼c.@11c.—average 11 1-10c.; 600 do. Laguayra do. (by do.) at 10c. ₩ lb.; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses, at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon; 500 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 4½c.@5c.; 100 New-Orleans do., at 4½c.@4½c.; and 500 do. do., (by auction,) at 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—Sales of 1,500 bales River were effected at 65c. for shipment, and 70c.@80c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There has been a limited business transacted in last year's growth, at 30c.@34c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are yet rare and needed, at $2 ₩ thousand.

METALS—Copper remains quiet. Sales trenepired of 140 tons Scotch Pig iron at $42 50, usual credit, ₩ ton; with 80 tons Spanish Lead, at $6 62½ ₩ 100 lbs. Other articles are unaltered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are inactive and nominal in value. The transactions in other kinds embrace 150 barrels Olive, at $4 each, and 18,000 gallons Linseed, at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still on the decline. There were 600 bbls. obtained to-day at $14 25 for Mess, and $11 87½ for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied much. There have been 170 pkgs. Pickled Shoulders and Hams disposed of at 5½c.@5½c. and 7½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard is depreciating slowly. The day's sales do not exceed 280 pkgs., for to prime at 9c.@9½c., and 150 kegs good to prime at 11½c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Beef is moderately active and steady. The day's operations add up 400 bbls. to-day at $5 50@$7 25 for Country Prime; $7 50@$8 for City do.; $9 50@$11 75 for Country Mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$16 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese uppear as last noticed.

RICE—There were 80 tcs. fair to very good bought at $3 87½@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 150 boxes Castile fetched 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is brisker, but cheaper. The day's business comprises 1,100 bbls. Jersey and Prison at 24c., and 24½c.@25c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements to European ports were very limited, and more or less nominal. To Liverpool some 1,200 bbls. Flour were engaged in small lots at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d., chiefly to fill up; for Grain, 11d.@12d., in bulk and bags were asked, and 8½@10d. offered.; Cotton was nominal at ⅛d. To Bremen, 250 hhds. Tobacco were engaged at 4½. 6d., and 190 tons measurement goods at 30s. To California, rates varied from 45c.@60c. ₩ foot measurement. There was nothing of moment reported for London or Havre.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—Also, STERLING SILVER WARE.—The subscriber would call attention to the large and elegant assortment of goods in his line, which he offers for sale at much less than usual prices.

JULES JURGENSON, WATCHES,
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from... $150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.
Duplex and Levers, from... $125 to $275
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled... $25
Fine Gold Detached Levers... $30
Gold Enameled Watches for ladies... $35
Ladies' Gold Sets, Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets, $15 to $25; Ear Rings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; Bracelets, $5 to $30; Gold Lockets, $1 and 2 glasses, $3 to $25; Gold Chains, $3 to $75; Fine Gold Wedding Rings, $2 50 to $7; Gold Keys and Seals, $1 to $18; Gold Thimbles, $2 50 to $5; Gold Pencils, $1 25 to $7; Gold Pens and Pencils, $3 50 to $16; Diamond Rings, $7 to $250; Diamond Ear Rings, $30 to $300; Diamond Pins, $15 to $300; Gold Crosses, $2 to $12; Gold Finger Rings, with Stones, $2 to $25; Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set, $2 to $12; Gold Studs, per set, $1 50 to $10; Gold Spectacles, per pair, $5 to $9; Gold Eye Glasses, $1 75 to $6; Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., per set, $5 to $25; Gold Armlets, for children, per pair, $2 50 to $6; Plain Gold Rings, 75 cents to $3; Chased Gold Rings, $1 to $5; Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $7.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD BRACELETS.—The subscriber offers an extensive assortment at less than usual prices:
PLAIN GOLD LINK BRACELETS, $7 50 to $10.
ENGRAVED GOLD BAND BRACELETS, $8 to $12.
FANCY LINK GOLD BRACELETS, $12 to $20.
SCROLL BRACELETS, $15 to $30.
SCROLL BRACELETS, Pearl Settings, $22 to $40.
SCROLL BRACELETS, Fancy Setting, $30 to $43.
BRACELETS WITH MOSAIC SETTING, $30 to $42.
DIAMOND BRACELETS, $75 to $300.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Second floor, near Broadway.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES—Duplex, Magic, Double-Timers, and all kinds of Watches. Gold Lock ets, Pens, Pencils, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Goods, sold as low as at any other place, by
BRINSMAID, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and Church-st., Burlington, Vt.

TO BUILDERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.—N. WHEATON, No. 33 Canal-st., wholesale and retail dealer in sashes, blinds, &c., has on hand in his warerooms a full assortment of the above articles, manufactured of the best kiln-dried pine, inside and outside shutters, panel and circular sashes, panel work, &c., which he will furnish at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Orders, and a general assortment of the above articles, always on hand, and for sale

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and dadercellar houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, Franch windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Smith-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars we'll be running, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to the house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. For cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the larrust having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences which taste and skill could suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Four first-class three-story brick houses and lots, situated in that elegant block of houses on Henry-st., between Amity and Congress-sts., Brooklyn. Have a commanding view of the East Upper Bay, N. Y. and contain every convenience and will be sold at bargains. Distance, about five minutes' walk from the Atlantic-st. Ferry. Apply to S. S. BROAD, No 13 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very convenient brown stone house and lot No. 74 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lower floor 21 feet 5 inches by 62 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Price, $10 000; $5,500 can remain on hand and mortgage. Apply to FREDK. A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Orange, N. J., together with two lots adjoining. Each of these lots is 50 by 140. The house is new, and is 24 by 28; contains six rooms besides basement and attic; within three minutes walk of the depôt of the M. & E. Railroad, and near the residence of Mr. Robert Sears. Price $2,200. Inquire of WILLIAM WATTS, Segar store, on the main street, Orange, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Bently, Staten Island, nearly opposite Perth Amboy, a neat two-story house, new and in good order, with lot 60 by 250 feet. On the premises are a number of fruit trees. The location is high and healthy, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and being within 200 yards of the same, where there is good fishing, bathing, &c. SAMUEL EDDY,
No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant 3-story and basement brick house, No. 90 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn, with Philadelphia front, marble basement, cellar, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Lot 20 feet by 100; house 22 feet by 45. Price, $6,000. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. J. L. & E. SHANNON & CO., No. 243 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new 2-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The brown stone front house and lot, No. 402 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, if applied for soon, to GEO. READ, No. 910 Broadway. Will be sold for $10,000. Terms easy.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depôt, and half a mile from the village on the main road leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by days' work, and is well arranged throughout; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other buildings. The front Boston and Harlem Railroad runs through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had many times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all the necessary out-buildings, and house for warehouse. Will be sold together or in parts (the re being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Only $700 in cash required, a beautiful country residence, situated at Rye Neck Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Depôt; commutation 18 cents per day; 15 city lots, handsome house, containing 9 rooms. Apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c. For full particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No 36 Allen-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Bingham ton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehannah Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to COMMANDING E. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x110 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable, and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 200 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 7 feet, inclosed and included. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 16 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners, hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stable is well arranged for two horses, with carriage house, &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-avs. House may be seen any day after 10 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st., or of JOHN F. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.
BROOKLYN, March 10, 1854.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the City for sale or to let, near the Central Morrisania Depôt. The house contains ten rooms and wine piazzas, and is handsomely finished in a handsome manner, and has a large assortment of choice fruit trees. The Harlem Railroad runs through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had many times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No 63 Beaver-st.

A NELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, containing 12 acres of land. The mansion is newly erected, substantial and commodious, with all the modern improvements; water throughout, furnaces, bath, water-closets, and a fine conservatory. The peculiar situation commands a magnificent view of the river for 30 miles, north and south; Piermont, Nyack, &c., &c. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shade trees; containing also a beautiful fish pond, gardener's house, carriage house, &c. This is one of the most charming portions of the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable. The residence is within about ten minutes walk of either railroad or steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., over Metropolitan Bank.

$4,000 ONLY FOR A FARM—Containing about 23 acres of most excellent land, situated in Westchester County, 2½ miles from New-York, and but 2½ miles from Tuckahoe Depôt, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, and about 3 miles from Hastings, North River. For a Summer residence this location is unsurpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm-house, barn, sheds; a good well of water, an apple orchard of 100 trees, besides 40 trees such as peach, plumb, cherry, &c.; the farm all fenced with good stone fence. Terms easy. E. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A brick house, with all modern conveniences, connected with an extra lot well stocked with shrubbery, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire upon the premises, No. 122 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and on it may be found most of the fruits found in this State, in great perfection. The house and outbuildings are in good repair. A less quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. & J. P. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A farm of 56 acres, to the highest state of cultivation, about half a mile from Plainfield and about one mile from the railroad depôt, with an elegant house, commanding, in every respect and 80 feet above the old mail road to Philadelphia, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and variety surrounding it on every side, and grapevines and shrubbery in abundance; large barn, carriage house, wood house, corn-crib and other out-buildings well arranged and convenient. The farm has a gradual descent to a large meadow, which is the western boundary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c., FOR SALE, NEAR—45 miles by railway from New-York, railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $2,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9 000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 6 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chestur, and 23 miles from the City of New-York, in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Joslyn BROWN, at Rye, or to B. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

PRINTING INK.—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Inks, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me, at No. 32 Rose-st.
P. S.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, &c. Kiln dried for sale in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JENKINS & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal.

PAPER HANGINGS.—At wholesale and retail.
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on the east side of Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts., 25 by 125 feet each, together $12,500.
Four lots on northeast corner of 4th-av. and 51st-st., 100 by 125 by 99 feet. $7,500.
Eight lots on east side 4th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts., $13,000.
Four lots on northeast corner 4th av and 53d-st., $6,000.
One lot on south side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $1,700.
Two lots on east side 10th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts., $1,000 each.
Four lots on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 47th-st., $6,000.
Three lots on south side 55th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., 25 by 140 feet, each—$700 each.
One lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 65th-st., $700.
One half cash, or good mortgages on other property.
THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 23th-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—On the corner of 10th-av. and 53d-st.; having a front of 90 feet, 6 inches, on 10th-av., and 125 feet on 53d-st. These lots will be sold cheap; sixty per cent can remain on three or five years. Apply to RAFFERTY & LEASK, corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts.

LOT OF LAND FOR SALE—Containing eight acres Land one-third, situate on the road leading from Morristown to Speedwell, adjoining the residence of Wm. A. Courson, Esq. Said lot is 470 feet front, and deacends gently to a lake on the entire rear; is minutes' walk from Morristown-square, and 15 from Railroad Depôt. The owner will sell one-half of this whole, and, if desired, will erect one or more dwellings on the same. Inquire of W. POINIER, No. 428 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 61 Chamber-st., New-York.
MORRISTOWN, March, 1854.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A desirable residence, situated on College-avenue, fronting the College grounds, and within one minute's walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, such as bath, range, water closet, marble mantels, and washstands, hot air furnace, with registers in both stories, brick stables, &c., making it a very desirable location for a retired person, or those doing business in the City. Inquire of WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-avenue, N. B.

$400 ONLY FOR FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER LAND—Situated in Pike County, Pennsylvania; distance but 100 miles from New-York, and but 17 miles from Port Jervis, New-York and Erie Railroad; the land level; timber mostly white and rock oak, some white and yellow pine. Title perfect. E DEMOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One two-story frame House, filled in with brick, with tea room (also two-story) attached, situated on Hester-st., second house from Gates-av., Brooklyn. Also, one lot adjoining on Downing-st. Inquire of JOHN C. SMITH, next door, or at his office, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of JAMES H. SMITH, No. 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN STORE AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The frame store and the 3 three-story frame houses on and adjoining the northeast corner of Sedford-av and Van Boren-st. Finished in the best manner. Prices moderate. Terms easy. The corner is a good stand for a business. Apply to AARON EDWARDS, on the premises, or EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNFINISHED BRICK CHURCH AND LOT—With lecture-room finished, in East Orange, N. J., Church 42 by 58, Lot front 90, depth 165. Elevated situation, in a rapidly increasing village near the Railroad Station, 12 miles from New-York. May, with little expense, be neatly finished as Church, Seminary, or for mechanical works. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, at No. 37 Park-row, (Room 37,) NORTH, North Orange, N. J., or Dea. HATT, near the premises.

PROPERTY FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Houses, Lots and building sites on 150th, 156th, 157th and 158th-sts., from the Harlem River to the 12th-av. Apply to DENNIS HARRIS, Washington Heights, New-York.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—In the town of Rye, about three-quarters of a mile from the depôt and one mile from Rye Depôt, 6 acres of good land, there are some young fruit trees, and a new barn which cost $260, upon the premises. Price $900. Enquire of S. W. KELLY, Port Chester, or of A. W. KELLY & BROTHER. No 36 John-st., New-York

FACTORY FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS.—Will be sold at a great sacrifice, a five story stone Cotton Factory, 40 by 100 feet, with an unfailing water power; located on the Wallkill River; convenient to navigation by water and Railroad; near Kingston, Ulster Co., New-York. Apply soon, by letter, or otherwise, to WEBB & CLARKE, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A never-failing water power, suitable for any extensive manufacturing purpose, within one hour and a half of New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. On the premises are a forge with two blooming fires, iron cylinder blower, and two hammers, a large mansion and several tenant houses, coal house, &c. Charcoal in abundance, and iron ore of a good quality in the vicinity. Apply at No. 2 Cedar-st., N. Y.

SPRING-STREET—FOR SALE.—A valuable plot of ground, being a front of 50 feet on Spring-st., and 50 feet on Laurens-st., adjoining, containing 8,750 square feet.
SIXTH-AVENUE.—The lot of land on the north west corner of 4th-st. and 6th-av., with the building thereon, known as the Greenwich Savings Bank. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

$2,600 ONLY—For comfortable Cottage House, situated between the 2d and 3d-avs., near the East River, and convenient to the celebrated Black Well Rocks. The neighborhood is first-class, being composed of some of the oldest residents, such as the Bradshaws, Bradys, Chesternans, &c. The house is well-built, and contains nine finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, roof tinned, Croton water in the basement, &c. Lot 20 by 100 feet; distant but 40 minutes from the City Hall by the 4th-av. cars. E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$500.—TO BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS.—For sale, in Poughkeepsie, a two story dwelling-house and Blacksmith shop, with a 3 years unexpired lease of lot, with privilege of purchasing at a price not to exceed $1,000 per acre at the end of the term. A desirable location for almost any business, being on the leading thoroughfare, and in a thickly inhabited neighborhood. Cash price for house, shop, lease, &c., $500. For further particulars, apply to or address J. P. BENDON, Blacksmith, 7th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts., N. Y.

EIGHTY-SIX HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet each, situate in the city of Paterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the depôt, from which the cars go to New-York several times a day. On said lots is a large two-story dwelling house, with handsome piazza in front; containing a spacious hall, two large, handsomely finished parlors, dining-room, kitchen and seven sleeping rooms. Also, a wood house, out-houses, a cistern and well of good water, fruit trees of various kinds and best quality—such as apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, &c.; also, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, an abundance of grapes, &c., and a large and elegant variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery, and will be sold at a bargain. The buildings are nearly new, and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
HENRY FIFIELD, Paterson, N. J.

LOTS FOR SALE—30

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES may be obtained at 1 o'clock every evening, in Washington, at HUGH CAMERON'S General News Depôt, in Todd's Building, on Pennsylvania-avenue.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All Articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The News by the Baltic.

The official declaration of M. MANTEUFFEL, the Prussian Prime Minister, of the neutrality of this power; the more clearly defined purpose of Austria to hold a similar position;—the sailing of a French squadron to join the English fleet in the Baltic, and the embarking of troops at Marseilles for Turkey; the loans or taxations by way of subscription, lottery and parliamentary vote in France, Austria, Prussia and England,—are certainly facts of such importance as to render each of them a fit subject for special consideration. But all those facts, and even that of the refusal of the Western *ultimatum* by the Czar, who is said to have declared that he "did not want *six minutes*, still less six days, to scorn such a proposition," dwindle into insignificance compared with the astounding revelations contained in the secret papers, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, commanded, in her turn, by the imperious call of a formidable public opinion. These documents will be found given in full in this morning's DAILY TIMES.

One feels, in reading these documents, as if admitted to a recent meeting of conspirators,—as if he had fallen upon persons stealing along on tiptoe, with faces masked and hands clasping bottles of *aqua tofana*, or some other deadly poison, and whispering mysteriously ominous words about a "sick man—a *very* sick man" whom they happen to have "on their hands," and who they are afraid will "slip away," before they have come to a perfect understanding among themselves as to the division of his effects. This is almost the language of the Czar of Russia, in speaking of the condition and the fate of Turkey. But "your Majesty has forgotten Austria," Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR ventures to suggest, to the proposal of NICHOLAS, who declared that he cared for nothing but a "good understanding with England." "Oh!" replied the Emperor, "you must understand that when I speak of Russia, I speak of Austria as well: what suits the one, suits the other." And the British Minister was so greatly "surprised" on hearing this, that he ventured to suggest that some expressions should be used in a dispatch to him which might have the effect of putting an end to the further discussion of the subject, on which NICHOLAS had asked him for "some ideas" in return, when he had none to give. And the general impression made upon him by the conversation may be inferred from the concluding words of his dispatch, which were these: "A noble triumph would be obtained by the civilization of the Nineteenth Century, if the void left by the extinction of Mahomedan rule in Europe could be filled up without an interruption of the general peace, in consequence of the precautions adopted by the two principal Governments, the most interested in the destinies of Turkey."

The prominent features of this recent correspondence are, *first*, the frankness of NICHOLAS, in declaring so emphatically and so repeatedly that the Turkish Empire would very soon fall to pieces; *second*, his equally open declaration that he "would not permit a pistol to be fired" for its reconstruction, nor would he tolerate its permanent occupation by any Power of importance:

"I will never," said he, "permit an attempt at the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, or such an extension of Greece as would render her a powerful State; still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little Republics, asylums for the Kossuths and Mazzinis, and other revolutionists of Europe; rather than submit to any of these arrangements he would go to war, and as long as he had a man and a musket left would carry it on."

But he did not see why Candia should not become an English possession as well as Egypt, "against taking which he has no objections to offer." And the *third* noticeable point in the correspondence is the contemptuous manner in which France is spoken of when she is mentioned at all.

A careful perusal of these documents will convince any sound judgment that the affair of *Montenegro*, with the mission of Count LEININGEN, was the first move in the plan of campaign against Turkey, concerted between Russia and Austria. It will prove further, that the English Government was in full possession of the Czar's designs, having itself been offered a share in the spoil, which was only refused because it was not found an equivalent for placing Constantinople in Russian hands. It will prove, finally, that while the British Cabinet, with the knowledge of such facts, and knowing the utter unreliability upon Austria, has suffered itself to be misled by the Vienna negotiations, until the Czar was enabled to complete his formidable armaments, the French Emperor, on the other hand, in utter ignorance of these secret transactions, has, in furtherance of his own private designs, given aid to the Czar's warlike plans, wholly in coincidence with his own professedly peaceable but really warlike intentions.

These documents afford rather a striking comment on the sagacity of those who have been constantly declaring that the Czar had been led beyond his intentions,—and that he would embrace the earliest opportunity to get out of his awkward position. They may lead England also to revise her opinions about the desirableness of an alliance with Austria. The next steamer will probably bring us the declaration of war; and then we shall see whether there are not other men quite as "sick" as the Turkish Sultan.

Our Rich Young Men—An Evil to be Redressed.

Special efforts are in progress for rescuing the Children of the Poor from ignorance and vice, and for rendering them worthy and useful members of Society. Similar efforts, we apprehend, would not be out of place, to convert the Sons of the Rich into respectable, useful, and honored citizens. For we verily believe that a more useless and unpromising class of young persons cannot be found among us, than the Sons of our wealthy men. Every one who has taken the trouble to reflect upon the matter, must experience a feeling of profound dissatisfaction at the manner in which our New-York young men are brought up. Every American who feels within him the conviction of the glorious future for which this country is destined, must sorrow over the waste of that youthful material, whose task it should be to perfect what we have so bravely begun. Our rising generation is of a nature to inspire us with anything but hope. We cannot expect great statesmen, or generals, or masters of finance out of youths that have wrecked their constitutions ere they have ceased to be boys, and whose minds are familiar with the vices of maturity before their joints have been well knit, or their cheeks lost their down. We are not so blind as not to know where the fault lies. It is not with the young men themselves, for unrestrained youth can scarce be expected to be staid or sober; but it is with the fathers;—the wealthy men of our City who spend their lives in amassing gigantic fortunes, while they neglect their domestic interests, and who will devote the energies of soul and body to elevating some particular stock, while they do not in the slightest degree trouble themselves as to whether the morals of their children are going up or down.

Our men of mark here are fond of imitating Trans-Atlantic customs. They have their Clubs after English models; they copy English coats and English hats, and are generally, in nine cases out of ten a great deal more English in their habits than they would confess. Yet in the matter of training up their sons, they fall far behind the English. The son of a wealthy Englishman, whether noble or not, is trained *for service*. He is regarded, and taught to regard himself, as inheriting great responsibilities with his great advantages; and special pains are taken to prepare him for their discharge. He is early sent to school, subjected to a rigid discipline, physically hardened by athletic exercise, and educated in all manly arts as well as in Latin and Greek. At a later stage, no matter what may be his "expectations," he is subjected to the routine of business. He either studies a profession, or goes into a counting-house; and is compelled to perform the labor, and shoulder the responsibilities which belong to the place. He thus acquires business habits; and whatever may be his future fortune or position, he is always able, and in nine cases out of ten he is disposed, to bear a hand in the practical business of life. Thus it comes that in England the sons of the rich fill all places of trust and of honor; not simply because it is an aristocratic country and showers its prizes on the well-born, but because, having the best opportunities and the largest means to qualify themselves for high duties, they have availed themselves of them. The best lawyers, the best merchants, the most thriving manufacturers, the ablest judges, the most promising members of Parliament in England, are the sons of the rich.

How is it in this country, and especially in this City? Is it not notorious that the ranks of business—of the professions—of public life, are filled up from every other class but that? How many of the sons of our rich men will be found among the most promising young men of the day, in *any* department of activity? How many of them are struggle for preëminence at the bar—or preparing themselves to carry into still wider fields and to greater heights the commercial enterprise, which has made their fathers rich and respected—or fitting themselves to be legislators, writers, the leaders and guides of public opinion, and the pillars of the State in public life? No one thinks of looking to them for such services as these. Recruits for all these departments come from other ranks. It is the children of the poorer classes who struggle upward into honor and usefulness—and the children of the rich become mere idle spectators of a busy scene in which they have no part.

These are lamentable but indisputable facts. The very class of young men which should furnish the brightest ornaments and most useful members of society, contributes at best but useless drones—men who live only to dissipate the fruits of ancestral industry, and who become mere hangers on, in a state where intelligent activity is the sole condition of honor and of self-respect.

It is scarcely necessary to say that this result is wholly due to the defective training they receive in early life. Their *fathers* are the parties responsible for so empty a conclusion of what might have been a brilliant career. The radical difficulty grows out of the fact that *acquiring money* is regarded and treated as the great end of life; and these young men, knowing that *their* fortune is already secured, naturally enough see nothing left worth laboring for. Their fathers inspire and cherish the mistake,—not in words, but by their acts and the whole tenor of their lives. They teach their children, by their daily actions, by their social habits, by the tone of their conversation, by that general bearing and demeanor which exerts more influence in a family than special inculcations, that *to be rich* is the great object of life—and that to be useful, to be honored, to be worthy of public trusts, and to aid in the advancement of society, and the enlightenment or guidance of our fellows, are secondary matters, to be left to those whose poverty compels them into some field of active exertion. Such lessons must inevitably produce the empty results which those who receive them, and society at large, have so much reason to deplore.

But worse results than these are often seen to follow. The training which a great proportion of our young men receive, yields still more deplorable fruits. It leads them, or at least leaves them, to become spendthrifts, devotees of vice and pests to society. Their fathers, with little personal attention and taking no pains to secure for them a rigid discipline, go through the form of sending them to a fashionable City School, until they are twelve or thirteen, supplying them even at that early age with plenty of money, without teaching them how to use it. At an incredibly early age they find their way to bar-rooms, and learn to smoke cigars, and drink brandy. At the mature age of sixteen they burst all bounds—if ever there were such things—and appear in mannish attire, show themselves at parties, and stay out late at night. About this time their fathers, thinking probably that their education is completed, place them in some business not difficult of performance, and requiring probably only punctual attendance of mornings. To do our young men all possible justice, they fulfil this portion of their worldly duty punctually enough. No matter how late he has been up the previous night, no matter what species of debauchery or riot he has been engaged in, the young man about town will always find his way, with aching head and trembling hand, to his office by a good business hour. And this is all that his father seems to require. He never asks how the night was spent, or in what company, or how came those bleared eyes and shaky hands. He knows that his son does not spend his evenings at home, but he is too busy or too heedless to ask beyond. Why should the boy spend his evenings at home? What is there to charm him in that great mansion that pulses with alternate fever and gloom?—one night a hot, crowded party of rouged women and silly men; the next a dull, desolate array of empty chambers, with the tired master of the house snoring on a sofa, and his untiring lady and daughters up-stairs dressing for another ball. No fireside comfort to tempt the young man to his home. Everything is huge, and splendid, and dismal; and in self-defence he has to fly. He has not been taught to love reading, and his frame has been too artificially reared to render him a willing gymnast. No, the billiard-room for him, where he plays, and drinks, and swears with precocious glibness when he makes an ill stroke. From that to the gambling-house, where he devours a luxurious supper, drinks champagne gratis, and loses his twenty, fifty, or it may be thousand dollars, at faro. From thence to places even more unworthy of mention, where the multiplication of vice in a thousand costly mirrors is dwelt on as an attraction, and where the youth learns the degradation of manhood long before he has become a man.

All this is very sad—but it is very true. It is a faithful, but a feeble picture of the influences, the neglects of duty, the false training which are converting into adepts in vice, and useless—where they are not hurtful—members of society, thousands and tens of thousands whose position and opportunities would designate them as shining lights,—as pillars of the State, guides and selected rulers of the busy millions, the sure reliance and foremost champions of every good and noble cause.

Congressional.

Very little, out of Executive Session, need be expected from the Senate until the GANSEN Treaty has either been confirmed or rejected. All they did yesterday worthy of note was to receive a message from the House announcing the passage of the bill for the construction of six first-class steam frigates, which was taken up by them and passed without delay. In the House, a bill from the Committee on Public Lands to equalize grants of lands to the several States, for certain purposes, was considered, but no action was had on it. The bill is formed on the ground that the public lands belong to all the States, and that each should share equally according to representation. Instead of dividing the public lands as has heretofore been proposed, this bill apportions land warrants among both the old and the new States, leaving each to sell as it chooses. In the course of some remarks in favor of the bill, Mr. BENNETT said, if New-York heretofore had received her just share, she would have twenty-one millions of dollars with which to pay her debts. After passing from this bill to a consideration of the General Appropriation bill, Mr. CLINGMAN delivered his sentiments in favor of the Nebraska bill, from which he wished the CLAYTON amendment to be stricken—not that he thought it was wrong, but because he believed it was put in to embarrass the passage of the measure. Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, made similar declarations. Mr. MATTESON spoke against the bill, because the New-York Legislature had opposed it, and because the general sentiment of the whole State was against it. He thought that before passing it, they had better adjourn, go home, and consult their constituents.

The Effect on British Trade.

Not the least important feature of the news by the *Baltic* is the agitation produced in the money circles of the various European capitals, and particularly that of Great Britain, the financial centre of the Old World, by the near approach of the formal declaration of General War, and of actual hostilities between the Great Powers. It was foreshadowed by the two or three previous packets, that a sudden but decided change in public confidence, as to the commercial and financial effect of the War, was about to take place in England, where the utmost certainty had been felt that the Russian aggression could be met on either element, or both, without seriously disturbing the regular course of the home trade, the ordinary movements of commerce, or even the value of the Public Funds. The immediate causes of this change were the renewal of large shipments of the precious metals to the Continent, the consequent weakening of the coffers of the Bank of England, and the rise of discounts in Lombard-street. These, extending their influence to the Stock Exchange, to the manufacturing districts, and the provincial towns and seaports, appear, by the accounts before us, to have simultaneously depressed the Funds, discouraged Trade, checked all speculation in Cotton, and even produced increased dullness in the Corn markets, which were expected to be benefited by the occurrence of War.

In the previous calculations of the English opinion on the domestic effects of the War, it appears to have been overlooked that immense Government loans would *immediately* be required by nearly every Power interested in the Eastern question, on the approach or declaration of hostilities, and that these would naturally be drawn from the sources most likely to afford the money, in actual gold, at the least cost and with the greatest certainty. The first of these sources is undoubtedly the London market and the Bank of England; the second the Bank of France, and the wealthy stock jobbing and money coterie of Paris that revolve around it. And that these loans *have* come upon them quickly and simultaneously, and for sums so formidable as to make the drafts upon the gold treasure of London inconvenient to the Bank and uncomfortable to the Stock Exchange, is evidenced by a French loan of Fifty million dollars; a loan to Turkey of Ten millions; another to Austria of Twenty-five millions, and a fourth proposed by Prussia of Twenty-four millions.

If these adverse influences shall be confined to the money wants of the war, it is possible the rates of interest and the course of business in Great Britain will gradually conform to them, without wide-spread mischief. But the complicated questions of seizure, of confiscation, embargoes and privateering, with their endless train of international controversies, reclamations and heart-burnings between friendly Powers, are to be equally dreaded; and it must strike most disinterested lookers-on, that the sooner the merchants and trades-people, as well as statesmen of Great Britain, make up their accounts for a costly job in conducting the war with Russia, the sooner they will recover from the disappointment now experienced at its first financial results.

What is the Committee Waiting for?

Some months ago, soon after Congress met, Senator FISH did a good thing for humanity, by getting into the hands of a select and intelligent Committee the whole subject of the dreadful mortality at sea, which, for a while, attracted all attention. The Committee sent out circulars to shippers, physicians and merchants who were supposed to be best posted with the phenomena, and most likely to suggest a remedy. We would not be impatient, but the session is wearing away. Many of the great subjects of legislation which were down on the docket of Congress are as yet untouched. When they do come up, members will be very impatient of all mere matters of philanthropic or human interest. These questions, which have no money on their face, must stand in the *melée* a very poor chance of passage. We hope the Committee will not sit so long upon the subject that it cannot come up in ample season to be disposed of before the Summer, and Autumn bring round again the seasons of the terrible sickness at sea.

High hopes had been entertained that something would be done this Winter or Spring towards stopping the terrible plague. Congress had moved in the matter. The attention of Parliament had been called to it, and the Canadian House of Commons had appointed its Committee to study and report upon it. The general suspicion that the coming Summer would be one of imminent peril to the health of our sea-coast, had intensified the interest in the subject. The West, whose strength lies in an unbroken tide of emigration from the Old World to the New, seeing how the wave had been kept back by the extreme mortality on ship-board, earnestly united with the East, who being nearer, were more likely to be touched in their sympathies, in the hope that the whole system would be sifted thoroughly, and the elements of the destruction dissected out of it. Let us not be disappointed by any dangerous delay. Above all, let us not permit the subject to be passed by because it is forgotten. If the Committee please, what is it waiting for?

Short Weights and Measures.

When the inhabitants of this great City—great compared with Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Baltimore—are called to account for their sins, we reckon that the dealers in short weights and insufficient measures will not by any means escape punishment. They may indeed enjoy the miserable pleasure of plenty of company in their coming wretchedness, for they are to be found in most streets, in both public and private markets, and in most of the corner-groceries. It is bad enough for them to deceive us, but when they make us deceive ourselves, too, we are the melancholy victims of a double shave. High rents and short wages drive us daily to the study of domestic economy. We try grocer after grocer, and one butcher after another, till the "cheap man who is not nasty" is luckily found. In his moderate charges we rejoice exceedingly, and tell all our neighbors of the excellence of our fortunes. But some spirit of mischief suggests, as a matter of curiosity, that we try our purchases in the domestic measure, or by the scales that came with us from the country—when lo! our avoirdupois has only twelve ounces in it, and our pint and a half make a quart. We grow indignant on finding that the handsome twenty-pound ham, which we bought at a shilling a pound, has cost us for three-quarters of an honest pound at the rate of fifteen cents a pound. We thought that we were living economically, when lo! we found we were paying the highest prices. True, the relish was not there, but we thought we had good appetites, judging from the amount we consumed; but now we see that we were dainty, and our appetites delicate. We have been deceived as to our frugality and our heartiness; and, in either case, a mistake is no less fatal than when the needle varies a point from the due north, or the pilot steers by the star in the wrong end of the Dipper. This treachery of weights and measures leads us all into foggy and dubious quarters, and bothers us in getting our bearings. There is no redeeming quality in such tricks of the traders. So long as they are allowed, honesty is the poorest policy, and the greatest soamp is pretty sure to make the most money. But we shall have to adopt the weights and measures of some extinct people, which, like the language of Rome, are no longer liable to change, that we may know what we are talking and writing about when we treat of such things. In old times "a pound was a pound the world around." Now, a pound at an honest man's shop weighs four ounces more than at our "respectable grocer's." Then two pints made an honest quart; now they don't begin to. Then a peck measure was so many inches in diameter, with a fixed depth: now the diameter remaining the same, the depth is very unfixed, and nobody knows till he measures it, and not then, if the vendor has any sleight of hand, how shallow it is. Then the man who sold by short weights or measures was a rogue, or in extraordinary cases, a rascal; now he is a sharp man, and, if the case is a special one, a great man of business. There is an old ordinance which deserves to be remembered, as the one most thoroughly neglected and perfectly obsolete of all upon our statute books, and yet a very worthy one, and which, if observed, would save to us, and especially to those who feel the loss most keenly, scores and hundreds of dollars every year. The ordinance to which we refer provides that "any person who shall, in weighing or measuring any article for purchase or sale, within the City of New-York, use any weight, measure, scale, beam, patent balance, steel-yards, or other instrument, not sealed or marked, as is required by the first section of that title, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50 for each and every such offence." Certain plaintiffs under this ordinance, who deserve our thanks, obtained a judgment for the amount of the penalty and costs, in our First District Court, some few weeks since. We published the case at the time, but feel that, for the sake of a cheated people and the terror of cheating tradesmen, it is proper to make new mention of it. Do not allow yourselves to be cheated too outrageously, good-natured friends. "The old schoolmaster," the Law, is on your side.

Arrival of the Empire City.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City* left New-Orleans March 26, for New-York *via* Havana, and arrived off Moro Castle at 10 P. M. on the 28th. Having landed her mails and passengers, and taken a supply of coal, she sailed at 7 P. M. of the 29th ult., for this port, special permission having been granted to leave the port after sunset.

The *Empire City* arrived yesterday morning. She brings one hundred passengers and a heavy cargo for New-York. In Havana, trade was reported dull. There had been a great arrival of American vessels of all sizes at Havana,—as many as thirty-three having been reported between sunrise and sunset on the 29th.

U. S. steamer *Princeton* arrived at Havana on the 28th ult.

Much inconvenience had been felt in many parts of the island from drought. Upwards of 20 sugar plantations (including some of the largest in the island,) had been destroyed by fire; the dry cane ignited in several instances from sparks issuing from the Railroad locomotives, and causing immense destruction of property.

U. S. sloop of war *Albony*, and steamers *Fulton* and *Princeton*, also a U. S. Survey schooner, were in the harbor at Havana; *all* well on board. Bark *Martha Anne*, Capt. BABCOCK, sailed for New-York on the 29th ult., with a valuable cargo. April 2d, 10 A. M., lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 74° 53′ W., passed brig *Wocisso* standing S. S. E.

The *Empire City* experienced strong head winds and heavy head seas during a great portion of the voyage.

The following are passengers by the *Empire City*:

F. G. Mey, A. and C. Manzini, Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. W. R. Jones, Jr., child and servant: Miss Werrick, W. T. Hawes, J. Hield and lady, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Armington and three children, Mrs. Johnson and niece, F. Gwin and family, John Terry, John H. Felix, A. Warbourg, Mrs. Sagory and child, R. McCheyne, C. Donnetti and family, Juan Buch, H. Rosebery, and many others in the steerage.

The following is the translation of a decree that appeared in the *Gaceto* of March 28, forbidding all persons who have not gone through a regular certified course of collegiate instruction in the public Universities, &c., of the realm, from writing for the newspapers:

Government and Captaincy-General of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba, Secretariat of Political Affairs.

His Excellency the Captain General has, this day, issued the following order to the Royal Censors of this city:

"Taking into consideration the respect which the public of this important City merit by their high culture and intelligence, and having remarked the facility with which individuals who have left their studies to constitute themselves writers, scribble for the same, commencing with delicate promises, and finishing, at least, by fatiguing readers with their wearisome productions—a sad monument of the ignorance and the folly of the perverse schools with which the taste of vain youths is corrupted; it encourages the neglect of proper study, corrupts and ruins the pure Castilian tongue, and disgraces the national literature: and, considering at the same time, that the Censors have laws and regulations established for the censure of irreligious, immoral and subversive writings, but are provided with none against the irruptions of the ignorant, it is directed that no publication of any new journal shall be permitted whose editors cannot show that they have achieved a competent literary career in the universities, colleges or academies of the realm, and that, in those already published, its editors shall not consent to the admission of any writing from any individual who shall not have justified before them the same circumstances of literary aptitude."

And this, by order of his Excellency, is published in the *Gazette* for the knowledge and observance of whom it may concern. JOSE ESTEVAN.

HAVANA, March 27, 1854.

Fine Arts.

STATUARY.—We have been favored with a private view of an *alto-relievo*—the model of which has just been completed—by Mr. TH. D. JONES of this City. It is executed at the desire of the Welsh citizens of the State of New-York, who intend sending it to the National Monument at Washington.

The work consists of an allegorical group illustrating Fidelity, Industry, and Liberty—the latter Goddess being of course the central figure. To convey the first idea the artist has introduced a Newfoundland dog—which we confine is a novelty in this class of works, but none the less effective for that. It would be difficult to convey the idea of Fidelity more forcibly to the mind. The figure of Industry is more conventional—a peasant girl with her distaff—in the treatment, however, Mr. JONES has introduced much force and simplicity.

The central figure, Liberty, is a voluptuous female, perfectly nude, and most exquisitely modeled. A diadem of stars encircles her brow. One hand she rests upon the Harp of Cambria, the other she presses on the holy pages of a Bible. The management of the figure is most excellent. It is thoroughly artistic and expressive, without being in the slightest degree hackneyed.

Various emblems are introduced to complete the group. Agriculture, mechanics, &c., are represented. Above all, a Phrygian cap sheds a thousand rays of light and warmth—symbolic, we presume, of the prosperity which invariably accompanies the emblem.

This Welsh block reflects great credit on the citizens who have contributed for its execution, and will assuredly contribute materially to the reputation of Mr. THOMAS D. JONES—a gentleman already most favorably known to the artistic community. In design and execution there is originality and vigor, blended with much delicacy and sentiment.

In addition to the WASHINGTON block, Mr. JONES has some excellent busts and medallions in his study, which will amply repay examination. The latter, indeed, are singularly unique and effective. Two of the latest—those of Archbishop HUGHES and T. ADDISON RICHARDS—are incomparably superior to anything of this kind heretofore executed in this City. When it is remembered that these medallions may be multiplied to any extent after the artist has supplied the mould, and that the expense of the latter is quite trifling, we are not surprised to hear that the demand for this description of art is greatly on the increase.

Note from the Editor of Putnam's Monthly.

OFFICE OF "PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,"
No. 10 PARK-PL., N. Y., Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The article on "Fitness in Oratory," to which your correspondent (M. H.) alludes, was sent to the *Monthly* as an original production, and under the presumption of its being such, was published. But it is, undoubtedly, a translation from the German work of Dr. THERKMIN, on Rhetoric, and not borrowed from the translation of Professor SHEDD. The writer of the article might not have intended to practice an imposition, although he forgot to state that the essay was a translation; probably he did not know of the existence of Professor SHEDD's very admirable translation of the same essay, as the present writer did not, before reading your correspondent's good-natured note. Your ob't serv't,

THE EDITOR OF PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE—SUICIDE OF THE GUILTY MAN.—On the night of the 27th ult., a man named FOSTER, while, as is believed, laboring under mental aberration cut a horse belonging to a Mr. WOODWARD, of the town of Bethany, in a terrible manner with a scythe, and afterwards committed suicide by hanging.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 189 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

LOTTS TO LET.—THE LOFT OF OUR STORE TO RENT—175 feet in depth; two south lights in front, and two skylights—well adapted for an Importer or Jobber.

HOULTON & PLIMPTON,
Nos. 37 Vesey and 6 Barclay-st., directly rear of Astor House.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, March 13, 1854.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, (held at the office now temporarily occupied by them, No. 82 Wall-st.,) a dividend was declared of seven per cent., for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of April next.

JAMES H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 94 Bowery.—Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

NEW-YORK TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. HOOFLAND'S Celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The only sure cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Mercurial Debility; Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Henry C. Sheldon, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1850, said: "From careful observation, I am convinced that your Hoofland's German Bitters is a better article than H——'s, K——'s, W——'s, B——'s, &c. One gentleman, troubled with Dyspepsia, who has purchased half a dozen of the Bitters, says: 'It is the only article he has found that has afforded him relief.' Now he is in a fair way of recovery."

Rudlong & Saunders, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1850, said: "We know from experience, (having used it in our own families,) that Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters are all and more than they are recommended to be."

E. D. Baker, Jr., Sandy Hill, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1851, said: "Every one who uses the German Bitters speaks in the highest terms of it."

E. W. Fox, Pulaski, N. Y., March 20, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now well introduced. I have great confidence in it as a remedy, and shall seek to enlarge its usefulness in this community."

Andrus & Fowler, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1852, said: "The sale of your Hoofland Bitters has been very rapid of late. It has obtained great notoriety."

They are entirely vegetable, and free from alcoholic stimulant and all injurious ingredients; and in their operations, they strengthen the system, never prostrate it.

For sale, in New-York, by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton corner of William-st; and C. M. KING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsdell,
John Archalaus,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Harding,	C. A. Secor,
N. D. Carille,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutill,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Tunnel, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to JOHN J. GREENOUGH, Esq., in 1842. That Patent has been assigned to us—it covers the peculiar Needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the U. S. Circuit Court, for infringement of that Patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licenses are infringing in various ways on our Patented rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Bootee Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS ATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, counter and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licensees in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No 305 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTUERRS—LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON are the most extensive Window Shade Manufacturers in the States, and they have at their Warerooms, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., an immense stock, which they are offering at a very small advance on the cost of manufacturing. Also, a large stock of Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Damask, &c., selling off at auction prices.

All kinds of Shades made to order. A choice lot of Gold Border Shades on hand for City trade, cheap.

"STOP THIEF!" IS THE CRY OF THE CULPRIT, to direct the public from his own misdeeds.—This is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer & Co. have a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson patent. We have no suits to try in the newspapers, but shall meet them in Court whenever they dare rise us to appear.

GROVER, BAKER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Patentees of the best Sewing Machines in use, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

WE WISH TO REMIND OUR READERS OF THE sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. It will comprise the valuable basement and counter cellar brick house and lot No. 153 West 18th-st. Also, 18 lots in Brooklyn, 13 lots in Williamsburg, and 4 lots in New-Rochelle. All are eligibly situated for building purposes, and are well worthy of attention. Terms easy. For further particulars we refer to the Auctioneer, No 4 Broad-st.

THE HUDSON RIVER.—AMONG THE OBJECTS to be seen near the margin of this river which are worthy the attention of persons of taste, is the beautiful assortment of goods kept by Mr. JOHN GREARON, at No 261 Greenwich-st. Window Shades in landscape & pla. Floral, Scrolls, Gold borders and Vases, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, and everything elegant and tasty in his line of business, is kept at No 261 Greenwich-st.

A MECHANICAL OR ARTISTIC FACT.—A Bank-note engraver on the fine vignette work, can earn his $40 a week, but it so injures his eyes that he works but little. The lecturer, in voice, by constant use, is injured. Singers, lawyers and ministers, try BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS—25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO. No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agent for New-York and vicinity.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades. Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

PIANOS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ÆOLIAN, OF T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium make, having iron frames and circular scales, at wholesale or retail, at prices low as at the factory. Horace Water's Pianos, and a large assortment of Pianos of other celebrated make. All Pianos warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

N. B.—Dealers will find Mr. W.'s large catalogue one of the best in the City to select from.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 16 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500, are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, to No. 449 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Bank Note Engravers and Printers, 81 Nicholas Bank Building, No. 7 Wall-st., and DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Exchange, Philadelphia. State, Corporation, and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stocks and Deposits, &c.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company have removed their office and ware-rooms to No. 343 Broadway, where manufacturers and all others interested in this "time and labor-saving" Sewing Machine, are respectfully invited to call, and, by a careful examination, satisfy themselves of the fact that a greater variety of work can be done, and well done, on this Machine than any heretofore offered to the public.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 166 Fulton-st.

MEDALLION, MOSAIC, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, Brussels and all the Spring styles of Carpeting, have just been received by Messrs. WRIGHT & BAILEY, No. 232 Bowery. The ladies are requested to give them an early call, to inspect their goods, and learn the very low prices which the best goods can be sold at up town.

W. & C. T. ROWE'S

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Tuesday, April 4—6 P. M.

The *Baltic* steamer, from Liverpool March 22, arrived this afternoon. Her accounts were not promulgated until after business hours. They are warlike and exciting; not favorable to Grain and Flour, a large overstock of which is felt in France, and the supplies full in England; Cotton dull, and the Money Markets in all the European capitals agitated by the events and heavy wants of the war. The circulars from Liverpool, particularly that of Messrs. BROWN, notice the adverse influence of the uncertainty and distrust of the war, and a tight money market, with some failures, on almost every description of Produce. The British Funds have fallen to 89¼@89¾ for 3 ₱ cent. Consols, and the French to 91 for 4½ ₱ cent. Rentes. Besides the wants of the English Exchequer and the French Government for war purposes, large loans have been negotiated by Turkey through the ROTHSCHILDS, paying equal to 9 ₱ cent. interest, and by Austria, by public lottery at Vienna. A loan for 30,000,000 thalers—equal to about $24,000,000—is proposed by the Prussian Ministry, as a contingent. The Turkish Loan is for $10,000,000; the Austrian for $25,000,000. The shipments of Gold continue from London, and the future policy of the Bank of England in regard to the rates of interest is discussed. Discounts were stringent, but not more so than when the previous packet sailed. The loss of Gold to the Continent the week ending on the 18th of March, was $5,000,000, and $1, 00,000 in Silver to the East Indies. The accessions for the same week were less than one-third these sums. The *Sydney* screw-steamer arrived on Monday, with $1,500,000 from Australia, which would immediately go to the Continent. Some considerable parcels of Gold from Russia had been received at Hamburg and London; but the Government Bank at Petersburg had determined to pay out only the proportion of 25 ₱ cent. in Gold on the paper money presented for redemption. Russian Produce was rapidly advancing in the English market—Hemp to $300 the ton, and Tallow to $325. There was much alarm felt as to the construction of the orders of the British Government in regard to the seizure of Russian property. The Ministers have declined a general declaration on the subject of the carrying trade during the war, until time could be taken to frame it with proper caution. They are much blamed for refusing answer to the simple inquiry whether ships loaded from Russian ports with the property of British subjects or neutrals before the declaration of war, will be subject to seizure afterwards. The failure of BENJAMIN ELKIN & SON, in the West India trade, for $700,000, is announced.

The immediate cause of the fall in the British Funds, after the previous steamer left Liverpool, was the publication of the secret correspondence between England and the Czar, which will be found at length in another part of this paper. The developments of the views of the latter, and the telegraphic dispatch that he had peremptorily refused the last demand of the Western Powers, produced the conviction that *a formal declaration of war must soon follow*. The cause of the large movement of Gold to the Continent was at first ascribed to the French loan, partly, and the French balance of trade against England. But a well-advised authority, the *Daily News*, puts the real cause in this light:

"The drain, we have reason to believe, is mainly due to the disturbance caused by the approaching war, which, besides inducing hoarding of the precious metals all over the continent, causes gold to be attracted to the point where such extensive warlike movements are in progress."

By way of London, we have a few days' later advices from Australia. From Melbourne the dates are to 17th December. The import trade was dense. The market overstocked, though not so completely so as in California, since the quantities taken for the Gold fields were large. There was an unlooked-for falling off in emigration, and the current production of the Gold Mines was not satisfactory.

We notice in the reports from the manufacturing districts of both France and England, that the expectation is indulged that increased orders from the United States will soon relieve the dullness in certain descriptions of fabrics. In Paris, the Spring and Summer wants of this country are regarded as "imperious" for consumption; and in the woolen and lace districts of England the falling off in orders from this side is treated as temporary.

There was a further falling off of nearly one per cent. on the sales of the leading speculative stock, Erie Railroad shares, to-day, the lowest point touched being 73½, seller 30 days, and the closing bids 73¾@¾. The remainder of the list did not sympathize to the same decline, though with the exception of Reading, which was in request on orders from Philadelphia, the fancies were not strong. The higher class of Railroad stock was in very moderate request. New-Haven sold down to 93½. There is less disposition to sell New-York Central, and the Bonds of the Company were in some request at 94@94½. The other Railroad Bonds were weaker. In the first instance in a long period, the Second Mortgage Loan of the Erie Company, 1859, sold below par. Illinois Central Mortgages, since the April dividend, are put in the market at 81@81½. This class is without the Stock privilege. At the Auction sale of Mr. DRAPER, the principal parcel of Bonds, $81,000 Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Second Mortgage was withdrawn, or rather the sale enjoined by legal process from one of the Courts at Buffalo, where the owners reside. It is understood the Bonds were hypothecated with an English firm in Wall-street, who directed the sale, pursuant to the usual forms agreed upon in making loans of money on stocks.

The Money Circular of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., for the packet to-morrow, says of State Stocks:

"State stocks of almost all descriptions continue scarce, and command full prices. City and County bonds are offered more freely, and at rates favorable purchasers. The chief cause for this difference is to be found in the fact, that the former are wanted for banking in different States, and the demand from this source absorbs them as fast as they appear. Nearly all of the recent issue of bonds by the State of North Carolina have been taken for this purpose."

We hear, in connection with this subject, that the current increase of Free Banking is principally in the State of Indiana, under whose General Law all sound State Stocks are admitted. The Ohio Bankers, owing to the oppressive and extortionate tax law of their own State, are resorting to Indiana for a bank-note circulation. There is also an increase of Free Banking going on in Wisconsin, and in Tennessee. The last named State confines the basis of circulation to United States, Tennessee, and Tennessee endorsed Bonds.

The following gentlemen were to-day made Directors of the Mechanics' Bank for the ensuing year: Messrs. Shepherd Knapp, Robert Kelly, A. C. Kingsland, T. C. Chardavoyne, Richard Irvin, Linus W. Stevens, Francis Hall, C. H. Sand, Oliver B. Tweedy, John Bullard, Jr., William Chamberlain, P. A. Hargous, and F. W. Edmonds.

PERSONAL.

☞ E. V. P. will please send a note to L. S., as before, answering the questions in previous letter.

CASH ADVANCED—On pianos, watches, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, books, stationery, and merchandise and personal property generally. Goods bought and sold on commission. For sale cheap, pianos, watches, chains, spectacles, cigars, safes, soap, and various other articles, including a small lot of printing materials.
I. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st, 2d floor.

AMERICAN HARDWARE.—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 243 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of American manufactured Hardware at manufacturers' prices, for cash or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth, and Hair Sieves.

SEWING MACHINES.—It is now well understood that the best Sewing Machines in use, of all varieties, can be found only at GROVER, BAKER & CO.'S, No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets with full description and price sent to all who wish. These machines infringe no other patent, being the true original patent.

FINE ARTS.—Extraordinary sale of a splendid assortment of elegantly framed engravings and engravings in sheets for framing, for sale at cost price, at No. 359 Broadway, up stairs.

WINDOW CORNICES.—Largest assortment in the City at wholesale and retail, by
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent improvements, very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Orders paid to New-York. Ornamental and shade planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Prof. Hart's Whale World.—Master ALMON, a very remarkable musical prodigy, only 8 years old, has been engaged by Professor HART to accompany his Great Exhibition with his wonderful performance on the violin, where he is daily greeted with immense applause. His execution of different opera solos is admitted to be an extraordinary display of precocious talent, seldom if ever before witnessed in New-York. The combination of attractions now on exhibition at the World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, makes this one of the most pleasant places of amusement now in this City.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—Notice.—In consequence of the existent necessity of a thorough revision of the property of the Association, and the proper corrections of the catalogue, prior to removing, the library will be closed against the delivery of books on and after SATURDAY, April 8, and closed finally against either the receipt or delivery on the 15th inst. The reading room will continue open, as usual, until further notice. Members are urgently requested to return their books within the time specified. By order.
WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ Prof. Hart's Great Gift Enterprise is taking the City by storm. Almost everybody we meet has either purchased a ticket or is about doing so. The exhibition itself is one of the most interesting, instructive, and ingenious ever exhibited in this country, and is worth fully one dollar to view it. The Professor will give a grand Free Excursion to every purchaser of one of his one dollar tickets on the 15th of May next. Read his advertisements for particulars.—*New-York Atlas.*

☞ A Grand Excursion to the delightful country seat of Prof. J. WOODMAN HART, the proprietor of the "Model of the Whole World," is announced to come off during the month of May. The subscribers to his magnificent Gift Scheme, in which his country seat is one of the prizes, are to be entertained in a liberal manner. For particulars see advertisements.—*Sunday Mercury.*

☞ Chasing the Hart.—Everybody is in full cry after the Hart. This instructive and entertaining Exhibition of the Whole World is at No. 377 and 379 Broadway. One dollar four tickets may be procured for the Exhibition. This is no evanescent affair, but a startling Exhibition, such as one as HART might have been expected to produce.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

☞ Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees.—WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send their new catalogues, with reduced prices, comprising extra large-sized Trees, for immediate bearing or ornament, to post-paid applicants; and they may also be obtained at No. 113 Chambers-st. All trees delivered at New-York, or forwarded as directed.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—A popular lecture will be delivered by D. F. POND, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Relation of Art to Human Culture.* Single tickets, 25 cents; family tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association can obtain tickets at their rooms at half price.

☞ Notice to the Israelites of the United States.—All who have received the petition for religious freedom, in obtain signatures in its behalf, will please transmit the same to their Senators at Washington, on or before the 24th inst. For the Committee,
J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ $3,000—For Sale, a Business—Respectable and healthy and paying a profit of $2,000 yearly, which will be shown to any person wishing to purchase. Can be extended at a small outlay. No person need answer unless having the required amount. Address EXPRESS, *Daily Times* office.

☞ National Poultry Show.—A meeting of the Managers will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 5, at 8 o'clock, at Room No. 3, Astor House.
P. T. BARNUM, President.
R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Office-room to Let, on Fulton-street.—Eligibly located, and well lighted. Apply to
R. T. YOUNG, Bookseller,
No. 140 Fulton-st., second floor.

☞ Prof. J. Woodman Hart's Grand Gift Scheme is now progressing finely, and completely throws in the shade all the other affairs of the kind now before the public.—*Mercury.*

☞ Church, Broadway Hall, near 33d-st.—Revival Meeting—Preaching by Rev. A. UNDERWOOD, at 8 o'clock in the EVENING, except Thursday.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000—THE ADVERTISERS, TWO young men, having been long engaged in the Hardware business in this City, and for two years past in the retail business in a neighboring city, having sold out, are about commencing the Commission and Manufacturers' Delivering Agency, and are desirous of securing a special partner with the above Cash Capital, one that will take an active part, (the latter will be preferred,) one who would be willing to take charge of the books. The prospects are most favorable, some of the best Agencies having been secured, together with the large acquaintance of each with the trade, renders the commencement most flattering. There will be no risk by bad accounts, as the parties decline guaranteeing in all cases, and never advance to exceed two-thirds the value received. Address C. & J., *Times* Office.

$8.000 TO $10,000.—The advertiser, who has been engaged in the Clothing business in this City for the last 10 or 12 years, would like to meet with some gentleman who would be willing to furnish the amount to go into the business. The person furnishing the capital, can have the whole control of the books and the finance department. None but persons of the best standing need answer this. Please address, with real name, stating where an interview may be had. M. O. N., No. 3 Nassau-st., 4th floor, any time before the 8th inst.

$3.500—AN ELEGANT SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—One corner of two great thoroughfares, with a private entrance for ladies, richly decorated with large plate mirrors, beautifully painted with white zinc paint, and tastefully gilded—in prime order and doing a good business. An old stand. Rent low. Apply to G. W. SIMERS, No. 25 Chambers-st., up stairs, room No. 8.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In New-Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, not above Morristown, and not farther than two miles from a station, from 50 to 75 acres, part in wood: without buildings, would answer. The land must be located in a healthy part, and must be free from the white weed. Possession required this Fall after the crops are housed. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, J. H. C., Box No. 2,443, Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—In the upper part of the City, at a rent about $1,000, for a small private family; a new one preferred. Address Box No. 1,591, P. O., or J. W. SAVAGE, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—By May 1, or sooner, a modern built three-story House, suitable for a first-class ladies' school. Location between 4th and 20th-sts. Apply to E. H. WILCOX, U. S. School Agency, No. 293 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO LEASE—By a private family, a first class four story house, above 9th-st., and between 3d and 8th-ave. Address, immediately, with full particulars, F. A. G., Box No. 582, Post Office.

ROOM AND BED-ROOM WANTED—For a lone Lady and Child, in a respectable house, about 10th-st. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No. 2,467.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER & GRANT have now on hand a most complete assortment of Guipure, Valenciana, Point d'Aiguill, Honiton, Maltese, and other rich Laces; Brussels Point Mantillas, Scarfs and Points; also, some beautiful and new designs of Paris Embroidery, on cambric and organdie muslins, a new style of collar, called the Victoria Collar; also, Hdkfs. plain and embroidered. Our prices will insure a ready sale.

FIRE AT THE PANTHEON, No. 343 BROADWAY.—Mantillas and Shawls, slightly wet by water, as a final settlement by the Insurance Companies, must positively sell in a few days. The residue of the stock of costly imported Mantillas and Shawls is now being offered to the public without any regard to cost.
CHARLES COOK, Importer.

THE HANDSOMEST SILKS EVER IMPORTED—Just received per steamship *Franklin*, which will be exhibited by the subscribers TO-DAY (Wednesday) April 5, 1854.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

NEW HOTEL—Has just opened on the European plan, on the corner of Broadway and 8th-st. The house is well arranged, and the rooms are all neatly furnished. They are obtainable in suits for families; or singly for individuals. Single rooms from $2 to $8 per week; suits, from $5 to $50.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York.—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY CORNER FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK—Is now open for the accommodation of the public. JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor. WM. HEMINGWAY, Superintendent.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

There is a motto Latin
That cometh very pat in
For insect-conquering LYON.
Tis "*Veni, vidi, vici.*"
For bedbugs, rats and mice he
With Pills and Powder spicy
Kills—that you may rely on.

THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE with LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS. In forty-eight hours they will free the largest building from every species of insect, and from rats and mice. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYS', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KNOW NOTHINGS' ATTENTION.—Here's information for you. My ONGUENT will force your whiskers or moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Now you know something. $1 a bottle; $4 50 half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st. Mrs. MAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CUTHBERT, No. 1403d-st., Pittsburg.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is now on hand, and constantly receiving, at the One Price Store of the subscriber, a large and valuable assortment of Boots and Shoes for family use. The stock comprises ladies', gents' and children's Boots, Gaiters, &c., all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. N. B.—Prices invariably fixed. J. H. LONG, No. 234 Greenwich-st., northwest corner of Barclay-st.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late STEPHEN CRITTENDEN, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to pay the same to me within three months of this date, at my residence, corner of 34th-st. and 4th-st., and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them as above to me, being duly authorized to settle all matters appertaining to said Estate.
SALINA CRITTENDEN.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1854.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy young woman, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing, or as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain seamstress and fine laundress, perfectly understands her business, has no objection to go a short distance in the country or travel with a lady. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a country produce store. Could influence some Eastern trade. Salary not so much an object, as a good situation. Good Boston and New-York references given as to business qualifications and character. Address J. F. W., Lovejoy's Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as Laundress, or Chambermaid and Laondress, or would take care of a child and do plain sewing. She is neat, honest, and capable, and can come well recommended from her present place. Inquire at No. 92 Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable middle-aged woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a girl of great experience. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, to a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 166 20th-st., west of 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress by a respectable Protestant woman, who can take charge of an infant from its birth; and as chambermaid and waiter, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl of 15. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as waiter, or as chambermaid and waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children, in a private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Please call at No. 393 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue C, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a respectable girl. Can be engaged by the week or month. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. Also by another as cook. Good reference from her last place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As good English cook, or Schambermaid. Would have no objection to go to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place—basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a very respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Can be highly recommended. For particulars, please call on Mrs. EADIE, No. 45 North Moore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As plain cook, and to wash and iron; or to do the housework of a private family; or as chambermaid—by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 444 38th-st., near 10th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a Chambermaid, who would be willing to do a part of washing and ironing. Best of references. May be seen at No. 60 Irving-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, and would help do any light work, by a tidy, active, Protestant girl, aged 15, of very steady habits. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or to do any light work, by a tidy, active, Protestant girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 8 West Washington-place, the residence of her late employer.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants for every kind of domestic work Cooks, Lenndresses, Chambermaids, Waiting Girls, Girls for housework, Nurses, French Ladies' Maids, German Servants; German and French Waiters, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, and Mechanics, always obtained at MORRIS & CONNERT'S Establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade st., under the Irving House.

DRESSMAKER WANTED.—An experienced Protestant dressmaker who must do up muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 4th-av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From 15 to 18 years of age; he must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but those that can comply with this advertisement, and produce the most unexceptionable City reference, need apply. Salary moderate and situation permanent. Call after 4 o'clock P. M. only. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

A YOUNG LADY—With considerable experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school as assistant, to instruct in the higher English branches, or in French, or in both. Prepared to furnish the best references. Address NEWBURG, Post-Office, Box No. 484.

LAD WANTED—As active and intelligent lad in a Jewelry Store. One that resides with his parents and is possessed of some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, with reference, name and residence, in his own hand-writing. Address EMERALD, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—A stout, active boy, about 15 years old, to work in a printing-office. He must read and spell well, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire at No. 81 Chat-st., 4th story.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man as Clerk in a Coal office. One who resides with his parents, is competent at figures, and can come well recommanded, may apply at No. 9 Christopher-st.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND SAVINGS BANK, (1847.) by E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual Introducer, negotiating all orders for Checkholders at 1 per cent. Sell your check every day and have another at half price. $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils. Correspondence throughout the Union. Teachers' Meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first sall.

TEACHING.—A Graduate of College, experienced in Teaching, of success in which in schools of the highest grade he has the bearer of gentlemanly testimonials, is now awaiting an engagement either in the City, by the hour, or country. Address GRADUATE, office of the *Times*.

FIRST-RATE BOOK EDGE MARBLER WANTED—To work in a bindery. Liberal wages and a steady situation will be given. Address C. D. TALMAGE, No. 162 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO JEWELLERS.—Wanted a first-rate chaser and engraver to go to Baltimore. Apply to PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 23 Maiden-lane.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.—A beautiful business for either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made from $10 to $30 per week. Persons who can spend one or two hours during the day or evening will find this interesting and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—Can generally be suited at the office of the Society for the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED—to make himself generally useful in a domestic commission house. Salary first year from $56 to $100. References required. Address B. & K., office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A suite of rooms separately or together, can be had with board, in a genteel private family from the first of May, at No. 216 West 19th-st.; the house containing modern improvements, and convenient to stages and cars. Apply at No. 263 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms, with Board, for Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location, one block from Broadway stages and the cars. Address Box No. 2,905 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen for gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location, No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To let to one or two single gentlemen, a front parlor and bedroom in a first class house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. for particulars.

BOARDING.—One young Gentlemen and two young Ladies can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Those that are pious preferred. Inquire at No. 10 Lidridge-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 550 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate, and free use of bath.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house contains gas, bath, &c.

BOARD WANTED—By two young Gentlemen, in a private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Location west side of town, and below Laight-st., preferred. A good room, neatly furnished is desired, either before or after the 1st of May. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-Office, postpaid.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Several families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms for the Summer, in a pleasant village on the Hudson. Terms moderate. Reedy May 1. For particulars address Box No. 3,354 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three respectable young men can be accommodated with board in a private family. Inquire at No. 164 9th-av., near 21st-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Pairons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stage at Hoboken. For circulars, apply to N. W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No. 1; or, address the Principal.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 209 West 20th-st.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Just received from London Lafoo mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Rye Grass, White Clover, Orange Grass Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOTT, No. 134 Water-st.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 208 West 26th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as Coachman and Gardener, or to take care of horses and carriages, or as porter in a store. Can produce the best of City reference. Address J. F. W., Lovejoy's Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and chambermaid, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as Laundress, or Chambermaid and Laondress, or would take care of a child and do plain sewing. She is neat, honest, and capable, and can come well recommended from her present place. Inquire at No. 92 Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a respectable middle-aged woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a girl of great experience. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, to a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 166 20th-st., west of 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress by a respectable Protestant woman, who can take charge of an infant from its birth; and as chambermaid and waiter, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl of 15. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children, in a private family. Can produce the best of City reference. Please call at No. 393 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue C, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a respectable girl. Can be engaged by the week or month. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. Also by another as cook. Good reference from her last place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As good English cook, or Schambermaid. Would have no objection to go to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place—basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a very respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Can be highly recommended. For particulars, please call on Mrs. EADIE, No. 45 North Moore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As plain cook, and to wash and iron; or to do the housework of a private family; or as chambermaid—by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 444 38th-st., near 10th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a Chambermaid, who would be willing to do a part of washing and ironing. Best of references. May be seen at No. 60 Irving-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, and would help do any light work, by a tidy, active, Protestant girl, aged 15, of very steady habits. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or to do any light work, by a tidy, active, Protestant girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 8 West Washington-place, the residence of her late employer.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants for every kind of domestic work Cooks, Lenndresses, Chambermaids, Waiting Girls, Girls for housework, Nurses, French Ladies' Maids, German Servants; German and French Waiters, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, and Mechanics, always obtained at MORRIS & CONNERT'S Establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade st., under the Irving House.

DRESSMAKER WANTED.—An experienced Protestant dressmaker who must do up muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 4th-av.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From 15 to 18 years of age; he must write an excellent hand, be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but those that can comply with this advertisement, and produce the most unexceptionable City reference, need apply. Salary moderate and situation permanent. Call after 4 o'clock P. M. only. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

A YOUNG LADY—With considerable experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school as assistant, to instruct in the higher English branches, or in French, or in both. Prepared to furnish the best references. Address NEWBURG, Post-Office, Box No. 484.

LAD WANTED—As active and intelligent lad in a Jewelry Store. One that resides with his parents and is possessed of some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, with reference, name and residence, in his own hand-writing. Address EMERALD, *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—A stout, active boy, about 15 years old, to work in a printing-office. He must read and spell well, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Inquire at No. 81 Chat-st., 4th story.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man as Clerk in a Coal office. One who resides with his parents, is competent at figures, and can come well recommanded, may apply at No. 9 Christopher-st.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND SAVINGS BANK, (1847.) by E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual Introducer, negotiating all orders for Checkholders at 1 per cent. Sell your check every day and have another at half price. $5, $10, $15, &c. No charge to pupils. Correspondence throughout the Union. Teachers' Meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first sall.

TEACHING.—A Graduate of College, experienced in Teaching, of success in which in schools of the highest grade he has the bearer of gentlemanly testimonials, is now awaiting an engagement either in the City, by the hour, or country. Address GRADUATE, office of the *Times*.

FIRST-RATE BOOK EDGE MARBLER WANTED—To work in a bindery. Liberal wages and a steady situation will be given. Address C. D. TALMAGE, No. 162 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

TO JEWELLERS.—Wanted a first-rate chaser and engraver to go to Baltimore. Apply to PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 23 Maiden-lane.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL.—A beautiful business for either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made from $10 to $30 per week. Persons who can spend one or two hours during the day or evening will find this interesting and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—Can generally be suited at the office of the Society for the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st.

BOY WANTED—to make himself generally useful in a domestic commission house. Salary first year from $56 to $100. References required. Address B. & K., office of this paper.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A suite of rooms separately or together, can be had with board, in a genteel private family from the first of May, at No. 216 West 19th-st.; the house containing modern improvements, and convenient to stages and cars. Apply at No. 263 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms, with Board, for Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location, one block from Broadway stages and the cars. Address Box No. 2,905 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen for gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location, No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To let to one or two single gentlemen, a front parlor and bedroom in a first class house, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st. for particulars.

BOARDING.—One young Gentlemen and two young Ladies can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Those that are pious preferred. Inquire at No. 10 Lidridge-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 550 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate, and free use of bath.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house contains gas, bath, &c.

BOARD WANTED—By two young Gentlemen, in a private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Location west side of town, and below Laight-st., preferred. A good room, neatly furnished is desired, either before or after the 1st of May. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-Office, postpaid.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Several families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms for the Summer, in a pleasant village on the Hudson. Terms moderate. Reedy May 1. For particulars address Box No. 3,354 Post-Office.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three respectable young men can be accommodated with board in a private family. Inquire at No. 164 9th-av., near 21st-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per

...ON
...AUC...
...ing four or five
...ntinuous
...ntry seat, ...
...ment, ...
...ver, ...
...ver, ...
...ver

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

INTERESTING CONCERNING THE WAR.

The Czar's Refusal to Treat.

MOVEMENTS ON THE DANUBE.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

The Secret Correspondence Between England and Russia.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

PRUSSIAN NEUTRALITY CONFIRMED.

FALL IN THE FUNDS.

GRAIN LOWER—COTTON DULL.

The U. S. steamship *Baltic*, from Liverpool Wednesday, 22d ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon at 4½ P. M. The *Baltic* arrived out on the morning of Sunday, 19th, having been three days delayed by ice, which dnmaged her cutwater and floats. It was by the greatest exertions that the *Baltic* was ready to leave Liverpool on her appointed day.

The *Europa* arrived off Holyhead at 2½ P. M., Monday, 20th, but did not reach her wharf until early Tuesday morning.

The *Cambria* had returned from Malta, and will be again dispatched.

The London papers publish the secret and confidential documents that have passed between the British Government and their ambassador at St. Petersburg since the commencement of the present year. The documents are voluminous, filling seven or eight columns of type, and are of much interest, as they relate in dialogue shape the conversations between the Emperor NICHOLAS and Sir G. H. SEYMOUR, the English representative at St. Petersburg. In one of these conversations, thn Emperor distinctly intimated that the interests—meaning thn *action*—of Russia and Anstria were identical in the Eastern question; and, further, that France was endeavoring to embroil Europe in war in the East, in order to advance objects of her own—among other things, to obtain possession of Tunis. In talking of the partition of the Turkish Empire, NICHOLAS said he would consent to give Egypt and the island of Candia to England, while Russia would keep the protectorate of the Principalities, Servia, and Bulgaria. In connection with these documents, is also published the memorandnm by Count NESSELRODE, sent for approval to the British Government, and founded on communications from NICHOLAS, subsequently to his visit to England in 1844. The drift of this last-named memorandnm is, that Russia and England having a preponderence, the former by land and the latter by sea, in the affairs of Turkey, should come to an understanding how to divide the spoils in the event of the Turkish Empire "crumbling to pieces." Russia and Anstria being in unison, the Czar considered that if England's adhesion could be gained, France would be compelled to submit to their views.

The English Government is only awaiting the arrival of the messenger with the Czar's refusal. So soon as the official refusal comes to hand, the announcement will be made to both Houses of Parliament, and war will be formally declared.

It is stated, on the authority of Paris correspondence of the London *Morning Chronicle*, that the telegraphic announcement of the Czar's refusal—in terms short, dry, and disdainful—was received by the French Government, *viâ* Berlin, on the 18th, and that as soon as the English Minister was made acquainted with the answer, he dispatched a courier, by way of the Prussian ports of the Baltic, to Admiral NAPIER, in order that he may be prepared to act upon his instructions.

Cotton at Liverpool is depressed. Breadstuffs are again lower.

Memorandum of the Baltic.

The *Baltic* left New-York at noon on Saturday, 4th, but in consequence of the fog was compelled to anchor in the Lower Bay. Got under weigh the next (Sunday) morning, and crossed the Bar at Sandy Hook at 9 A. M.

She proceeded favorably until Thursday, 9th, 5 P. M., when, in lat. 46° 30′, long. 47°, in a fog, she ran into an opening in an immense ice-pack filled with icebergs, and, owing to the fog, was unable to find the way out until Saturday, at noon, in lat. 44°, long. 48° 40′, having run a distance of over 300 miles to the S. and W., between a large number of icebergs and large patches of field ice. On Saturday night and Sunday, 12th, soon after getting clear of the ice, encountered a violent gale from W. to N. N.W.

During the remainder of the voyage more moderate weather was experienced, and the ship arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, 19th, at 3 A. M.

Returning, the *Baltic* left Liverpool on Thursday, the 23d, passing the Rock Light at 5 A. M. She has experienced a continuation of heavy weather from the third day out.

The *Baltic* is under command of Capt. Geo. Bainns—Capt. CONSTOCK having left the ship, at Liverpool, on account to the Continent.

She brings Liverpool dates of the 22d, with London papers of the 22d, and a telegraphic dispatch of midnight of the latter date, also from London.

In the Channel, off Wicklow Light, passed steamship *Sarah Sands*, bound to Liverpool.

On Saturday, the 25th, at midnight, in lat. 50° 30′, lon. 8°, passed a large steamer bound E.—supposed to have been the *Atlantic*.

Wednesday, 29th, at 1 P. M., lat. 46°, lon. 41° 30′, passed bark *St. James*, bound E.

April 3, lat. 40° 40′, lon. 67° 24′, passed a ship standing to the W., and showing GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.'s signals—no numbers. Passed the *Pacific* at 4 P. M., same day, 290 miles from Sandy Hook.

The Emperor Nicholas will Refuse.

From Vienna, under date Sunday evening, 19th, the following is telegraphed: "A Russian courier, who arrived here on the 18th, brought dispatches to the effect that Russia will positively refuse to evacuate the Principalities. *Something* of extreme importance was probably settled the day before yesterday between this Government (Austrian) and Prussia, as a member of the Prussian Embassy went to Oderberg by special train;—this was after a conference between Count BUOL and the Prussian Minister. It is stated from Berlin, 19th, that the Czar had replied: "The proposal of the Western Powers does not require five minutes' consideration—it is refused!"

THE WAR.

The Baltic.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER's fleet arrivnd at Wingo [illegible] March 15, all well. It was stated that thn frigates and vessels of the second class will enter the Baltic by the Sound and the larger vessels by the Great Belt. The English ships have applied to engage sixty Russian pilots at Swinemunde (Stettin).

The *Darmstadt* states that the British Vice-Consul at [illegible] received information that NAPIER's fleet will [illegible] that port.

Swedish papers report that 30,000 Russians are employed in cutting a channel in the ice from Cronstadt [illegible]. On 3d March the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE inspected the fleet at Helsingfors. The Gulfs of Bothnia and Finland were still covered with ice.

A force of 27,000 Russians is on the way to strengthen the garrisons of Revel. The commander of the troops at Revel had proclaimed that probably the town will be [illegible] by the English and French. Women and children were therefore advised to quit the city.

The Black Sea.

The British steamer *Furious*, and the French steamer *Vauban*, had been near enough to Sebastopol to [illegible] across the harbor, and to count six sail of the line guarding the entrance, with four more on the stocks, besides several frigates and brigs. The Russians are preparing to block up the mouth of the harbor by stretching chains across the river.

The prohibition of the export of corn from Odessa had fallen off from nine to three silver roubles. Volumes were shared at Odessa.

The allied fleets were still at Beycos Bay, but would shortly reënter the Black Sea. Two Austrian ships-of-the-line were at Beycos, and three others were expected.

On the Danube.

To the present time, the Russians have made no attempt to take Kalafat, and so far as appearances indicate, will not at present do so. Their plan of action now seems to be to throw a force into the southern part of Bulgaria, and to endeavor to raise the Bulgarian population—proceeding on the supposition that they, being a fixed advanced post, will absorb a large portion of the Turkish force, thus leaving the rear comparatively undefended.

No battle had taken place since previous advices.

The powder mill at Schumla had blown up; no damage done.

Generals DUVEL and MOUSSERY, who, it may be remembered, were dispatched by the Government on a tour of inspection to the Turkish army on the Danube, have returned to Constantinople, and made a favorable report on the health of the troops.

Sir J. BURGOYNE and Col. ARDANT had returned to Constantinople, having traced the plan of an intrenched camp on the European side at the narrowest part of the Dardanelles. It will be completed ere June.

Some fortifications are being traced out on the road to Adrianople.

Foreign officers are to be freely received into the Turkish service, but only in their actual military rank, and on the same rates of pay as Turkish officers of corresponding rank.

A proclamation (*firmán*) of the Sheik-ul-Islam, to define the position of the Christians, was daily expected. Frequent conferences had taken place on the subject of granting equality of civil rights to the Christians.

It was reported that the export of gold from Russia was prohibited.

FROM ASIA.

A report of the capture of a Russian convoy, with treasure to pay the troops, at Shumla, had reached Constantinople.

The Greek Insurrection.

FAUD EFFENDI had arrived at Janina, charged with powers to deal with the insurrection. His first act on arrival was to grant a general amnesty, and to remit part of the taxes; his next to send a messenger to Athens to demand an explanation from the Greek Government.

Although some restlessness is still apparent, the insurrection may be considered as over.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Discussion on Privateering, and on Colored Seamen in South Carolina—The Preparations for War—Extensive Forgeries—Miscellaneous News.

Parliament, on Friday, 17th March, had under discussion a motion by Mr. GIBSON to give special instructions to the officers of British cruisers to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels on account of any goods not contraband of war that they may have on board; and to direct the Ministers to consider the policy of entering into treaty stipulation with foreign countries, on the principle that free ships shall make free goods, and the neutral flag give neutrality to the cargo. Mr. GIBSON's object was to define the position of Britain with respect to neutrals. He strongly urged the non-exercise of the power of searching neutral ships for enemy's property. The question as to the right of search had already engaged Britain in war. Mr. HORSFALL, in seconding the motion called the attention of Government to the kindred subject of privateering and letters of marque. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that it was the intention of Government to advise the Crown, before hostilities took place, and he hoped shortly to issue, in some shape or other, a document declaring their policy in the matter; but it was obvious that a document of this kind, involving questions of policy as well as law, required very great care in wording. Any incautious expression might be attended with very serious consequences. Mr. BRIGHT observed that Lord JOHN RUSSELL had taken no notice of the latter part of the motion, the importance of which, as respected the United States of America, he pressed very strongly upon the Government. Lord JOHN RUSSELL admitted the great importance of the subject. Mr. GIBSON then withdrew his motion. In the House of Lords a conversation took place on an alleged breach of confidence in a Mr. ASTLEY, clerk in the Foreign Office, who was charged with having supplied secret information to the London *Times*. After a good deal of talk, the subject was allowed to drop.

On the 20th, in the Commons, Mr. KINNAIRD put the following motion:—"In what state the correspondence between the British and United States Government, with reference to colored seamen, being British subjects, on the vessel to which they belong arriving at a port in any of the Southern States, being imprisoned on account of their color, now is; and whether there would be any objection to lay the correspondence on the table of the House?" Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, stated that there had been a great deal of correspondence, and beneficial changes had been proposed in Georgia and Carolina which would soon be carried into effect. He thought it was better not to produce the correspondence, as hopes were entertained that there would be great improvement in the legislation of the States he had mentioned.

On Tuesday evening, 21st, the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway bill was negotiated in the House of Commons, without a division, on the motion for the second reading. The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY brought forward an amendment against the proposed doubling of the income-tax. Mr. FRENCH seconded the motion, and a long debate ensued. [Left sitting.]

The newspapers are crowded with reports of the various preparations going on at the navy-yards and garrisons. The substance of all this is, that several ships-of-war have sailed, and others are on the eve of sailing to reinforce the Baltic fleet; that numerous vessels on the stocks are being hurried on towards completion, and that a countless number of small craft are shipping bread, beef, spirits and other supplies for the force in the Mediterranean. On shore, all the men and horses—especially in the artillery arm—are being assembled at spots convenient for embarkation.

The Board of the East India Company gave a banquet, at London on the 16th, to Lord HARRIS, their recently appointed Governor of Madras.

The French Ambassador at London gave a banquet, on the evening of the 21st, to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lord RAGLAN, and the other British officers of the staff ordered to the East.

Some arrests have been made, in Preston, of the operatives who continued to stir up disaffection against the employers. COWELL, GRIMSHAW, and WADDINGTON, are the names of the prisoners. The arrest is made on the charge of conspiracy.

Mr. PEASE, a member of the deputation of Friends who waited on the Czar, gave a public account of that fest before the Darlington Mechanics' Institute. His account disclosed nothing new. NICHOLAS treated him with every civility.

It was stated that forged bills to the amount of £4,000 purporting to be drawn by ANTONIO DEL VALLE, Sub-Governor of the Bank of San Fernando, Madrid, upon the agents of the bank at Havana, and to the order of Don JONOR HASFILTO, had been attempted to be negotiated in London.

BENJAMIN ELKIN & SONS, of London, engaged in the West India and Australia trade, have failed. Liabilities, £140,000.

A case bearing some resemblance to the GARDINER case, has occurred in London. FREDERICK DE MOLYNS, formerly a member of Parliament, was committed to prison on a charge of forging powers of attorney, and obtaining £1,500 stock from the Bank of England. Being unable to procure bail, he was convicted, and was found dead in his cell. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of natural death.

The Earl of LITCHFIELD is dead.

FRANCE.

The Loan—Departure of Troops for the East—General News.

The subscription to thn National Loan had been much more than taken up. Only 250,000,000 francs were required, and up to the 17th over 300,000,000 were taken. The interest on "bons du tresor" is fixed from the 20th, at 4 per cent for those which have from three to five months to run, 4½ for those from six to eleven, and 5 per cent. for those which have a year to run.

The fall in corn continues. The top qualities had fallen during the week 8 francs to 10 francs per sack of 157 kilogrammes. In the markets around Paris, the fall on the 20th was 2 to 3 francs per hectolitre.

The first division of the French army, under Gen. CANROBERT, left Marseilles on the 19th, for the East.

A pamphlet, entitled the *Revision of the Map of Europe*, has been suppressed by order of the Government.

M. na VILLELE, former Minister of Finance under the Restoration, died at Toulouse, on the 13th ult.

The Legislative body had been occupied in considering whether M. DE MONTALEMBERT should be prosecuted for his recent letter to M. DUPIN. M. MONTALEMBERT thereupon declared that he was not aware of the publication of thn letter. No decision had been come to.

The *Patrie* denies the statement that the Council of Ministers had recently under consideration to suppress all the public journals, with thn exception of an official paper in each town.

SPAIN.

The finance Minister has completed arrangements with the Bank of St. Ferdinand, the result of which will be an advance to the Government of fifty millions reals on advantageous terms.

ITALY.

Lucien Bonaparte—The Martyrs of 1848—Suppression of Religious Houses.

SARDINIA.—Prince LUCIAN BONAPARTE had been cordially received by the King of Sardinia. The Prince had gone on to Milan.

The Mayor of Genoa has issued a circular requesting the citizens to forward to him the names of all who fell in 1848-9, fighting for Italian independence. It is intended to register the names on a monument to be erected in the Civic Palace.

The *Independance Belge* learns from Turin that the King has signed a decree, suppressing the rich religious orders; and their revenues, thus obtained, will be appropriated to pay the clergy of the poorer parishes hitherto supported by the State. The budget will thus be relieved from a burden of 900,000 francs annually. The suppressed orders will receive compensation.

PRUSSIA.

The Ministry Announce Prussia's Neutrality.

From Berlin, Sunday, 19th, they write: "Baron MANTEUFFEL's speech to the Chambers contained an assurance that the Prussian Government is determined to vindicate the right of Prussia, under all circumstances, to coöperate in the preservation of the peace of Europe, but that Prussia does not feel called upon, in the same measure as other nations, from her position or naval resources, to take an active part in protecting the integrity of Turkey; and the King has decided not to require from Prussia thn heavy sacrifices inseparable from war, until the particular interests of Prussia render such a decision imperatively necessary." This is, of course, equivalent to a declaration of neutrality for the present.

It is announced that notwithstanding the rejection of the *ultimatum* by the Czar, Prussia will not mobilize the army before the Chambers have voted the loan. After this vote the session will be brought to an early close.

An address which was exhibited on the Stettin Exchange, praying the Prussian Government to join the Western Powers, was in a few hours covered with signatures. Great sensation was produced by the receipt of orders from London mercantile houses, ordering their correspondents not to ship consignments on board Prussian vessels.

Prince HOHENZOLLERN and Gen. GROSSAU had returned to Berlin from their respective missions to Paris and London.

AUSTRIA.

The *Oest Correspondenz* states that the whole 50,000,000 florins of loan has been taken up.

Baron MAYERHOFFER had an interview of two hours' duration, on the 19th. It was reported that on the explanation of thn intentions of Anstria will depend the stay of the Russian Minister in Vienna.

A private dispatch announces that the Government has determined, now that the whole of the lottery loan has been taken, to send another 30,000 men to the Turkish frontier. The transport of troops and material of war to the South is going forward on the most extensive scale.

Austria extends the prohibition to export arms into the Turkish provinces, to Moldavia and Wallachia.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

From Copenhagen, March 17, it is telegraphed that the King had answered the address calling on him to dismiss his ministers, by saying that he will consider what is best for the public service, and will act accordingly.

The Norwegian Diet, following the example of Sweden, has voted the sums demanded by the Government for the National armament.

The Hereditary Prince, son of the Prince Royal of Sweden, died on the 16th ult.

Up to the 10th of March, no recognition of Swedish neutrality had been obtained from Russia. The Swedes still maintained their resolute attitude.

LATEST.

Four French ships-of-war, under the command of Admiral DUCHESNE, have sailed from Toulon to join NAPIER's fleet in the Baltic. The ships sent are the *Austerlitz*, 100 guns; the *Hercule*, *Duquesne* and *Tyrtée*.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, in the steam-frigate *Valorous*, arrived at Copenhagen, 20th.

The Danish Ministry remains in office.

St. Petersburg advices repeat that the export of gold from Russia is prohibited. Exchange on London fell to 2s. 10d. On the London Exchange, bills on Prussia were unsalable.

There are reports of some further difficulties with the Greek insurgents, but they are of no authenticity.

EASTERN WAR.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 22—P. M.

The *Times'* Paris Correspondent writes: I am assured, on excellent authority, that it has been decided that 3,000 British troops—viz., 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 artillery—will pass through France, to embark at Toulon or Marseilles, and that the first detachment is expected at Paris in a week or ten days from present date.

Lord RAGLAN is expected in Paris on 1st April, or very soon after.

The publication of the secret correspondence has increased the good feeling towards England.

No later news from the East.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.

We have to report an exceedingly dull and depressed COTTON market, and though the quotations are without much change, they must be considered quite nominal, it being quite impossible to make sales beyond a very limited amount, except at a decline of fully ⅛d. ₰ lb. Trade continues dull, the uncertainty and distrust created by the war, a tight Money market and some failures, having a prejudicial influence on almost every description of produce. The sales of COTTON average daily about 3,500 bales, the Brokers' quotations being as follows: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling do., 5 11-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling do., 5 9-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling do., 5¼d. ₰ lb.; inferior and ordinary, 3d @5d. ₰ lb. The Manchester market to-day for Goods and YARNS has passed off very heavily.

The CORN market to-day has again been very dull at a decline of 6d. ₰ bushel on WHEAT, and 3s.@4s. ₰ quarter in INDIAN CORN. FLOUR in limited demand, but without material change in prices. White WHEAT, 10s. 6d.@11s.; Red, 9s. 10d.@10s. 4d. ₰ 70 lbs. Western Canal FLOUR, 33s. @35s. 6d.; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio, 35s.; Canada, 35s.@36s.; Soor, 32s @33s. 6d. ₰ bbl. White INDIAN CORN, 46s.; Yellow, 46s.; Mixed, 39s. ₰ quarter.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

LIVERPOOL, 2d Month, 21st, 1854.

The weather, after the 17th instant, suddenly changed to pretty sharp frost at nights, with the wind well round to E. S. E. to E. N. E. Since that date only a very trifling business has been transacted, and to effect sales of FLOUR a reduction of 4 ₰ bbl. had to be submitted to. INDIAN CORN in large supply and with very limited inquiry; a further reduction of 1s.@2s. ₰ quarter has taken place. A few forced sales of OATMEAL have been made at the reduced rates of our last report. Our market this morning was more numerously attended than for many weeks past, but the millers and dealers expecting to have purchased below the general views of holders, only a very limited business resulted in either WHEAT or FLOUR, the quotations for which are unalterable from those current at our last market. The demand for INDIAN CORN was exceedingly slow, and a further decline of 1s. ₰ quarter submitted to the above noted reduction. OATMEAL met very little inquiry, prices of which remain nominally as before. OATS dull, but the supply of the better description being only moderate, late rates are supported. P. S.—About 4,000 bbls. slightly heated Ohio FLOUR were sold by auction after market, and realized 35s. ₰ bbl. net cash off the quay.

James McHenry's Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.

PROVISIONS.—The imports of Bacon are increasing, and stock accumulating. Fine Beef is in request. Pork is more saleable, but not dearer. Lard is inactive. Tallow quiet. In Seeds or Bark no transactions are reported.

BREADSTUFFS.—At the inside quotations sent last mail there are buyers of FLOUR, both for speculation and consumption. In WHEAT there is more doing, but without improvement in value. Indian Corn attracts attention at 46s. for Yellow, and 42s. for White.

COTTON.—The market remains in a very dull state, and the desire to realize seems general; the certainty of war and disturbed money are telling seriously on confidence. The sales yesterday were 5,000 bales, and to-day barely 4,000—1,000 bales in the two days being for export or speculation at so ⅛d. decline on last Friday's quotations for all qualities below "fair." *Leaky* Orleans are so abundant and freely offered as to render prices of such partly nominal. In Manchester buyers limit their orders to the most pressing wants.

Robert Mnkin & Sons' Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.

The dullness noted in our last has been, since, only partially relieved by transactions in FLOUR to a moderate extent—generally, at prices a shade easier than on Friday; the WHEAT trade remains inactive, and the values almost nominal. This depression appears general throughout the country, and the rates of all British and Irish markets are quite lower at the close of the past week. On the one hand we have the moral certainty of an immediate war with Russia, and the prospect of future supplies from the sources of our greatest reliance being effectually cut off; on the other, the fact of considerable arrivals, not only from the eastward, but from America, making their appearance each week, and much more than providing for the present necessities of consumption. In addition to this, a generally favorable appearance of the crops on the ground, giving reasonable hopes of future abundance; and, perhaps not least in importance, the apprehension of an increasing rate in the value of money. It remains to be seen which of these antagonistic causes will prevail; and, probably, a few weeks may determine to what tendency the future course of the trade may lean.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21—P. M.

The English funds to-day have experienced a further decline. Consols, which left off yesterday at 90, opened at 89¾ to 90¼, and, owing to numerous outstanding limits for purchases at 90, they were maintained some little time at that quotation. Subsequently, under the influence of speculative sales, they touched 89¾, and the closing quotation was 89¾ to ¼ for both money and account. Notwithstanding the serious position of affairs, the public continues to take considerable amounts of stock. India Stock left off at 232 to 235, India Bonds par to 5s. premium, and Exchequer-bills 5s. to 6s. premium.

In consequence of a continued tendency to improvement in the French exchange, very little gold has been taken from the bank to-day.

Foreign stocks were unfavorably affected by the decline in the English market, and prices generally closed with heaviness. The transactions in Russian showed a further fall of 1¼ ₰ cent., those in the Five ₰ Cents being at 85¼, ¼, and ¾, while they left off 84 to 85; sales of the Four-and-a-Half ₰ Cents took place at 76, the final quotation being 75¾ to 76¾.

The quotation of the new French loan this afternoon was ¼ to ½ premium.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon there was a further advance in the rate for Hamburg. Bills upon Paris were also in less demand. With regard to other places there was no material alteration.

Latest News by Electric Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday Evening, March 22.

STOCK EXCHANGE AFTER OFFICIAL HOURS.—CONSOLS—For Money, 89¾@¼, and for Account, 89¾@¾. *Commercial List* says: On 'Change business dull, Russian produce of course, the exception. TALLOW—Firm at 65s. 6d. on spot, and 66s. for forward delivery. HEMP—Nominally £65, but last price paid £62 ₰ ton. LINSEED OIL—35s. 3d. to 35s. 6d. SPELTER—£23 10s. to £23 15s. SCOTCH PIG IRON—77s. to 77s. 6d. In Colonial, nothing reported. An impression prevails that the Bank of England intends to advance the rate of interest, but the Committee separated to-day without resolving on anything definite as to what they should recommend to-morrow. The *Globe* says: We are enabled to state that the Turkish Loan for £2,000,000 has been taken this day by Messrs ROTHSCHILD of this city. The price is 84, the Stock to be reimbursed at par in 15 years from date of issue, and it will pay nearly 9 ₰ cent. on those terms.

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA UPON TURKEY.

Secret Papers.

[Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, 1854.]

Memorandum by Count Nesselrode, delivered to Her Majesty's Government, and founded on communications from the Emperor of Russia subsequently to His Imperial Majesty's visit to England in June, '53.

[Translation.]

Russia and England are mutually penetrated with the conviction that it is for their common interest that the Ottoman Ports should maintain itself in the state of independence and territorial possession, which at present constitutes that empire, as that political combination is the one which is most compatible with the general interest of the maintenance of peace. Being agreed on this principle, Russia and England have an equal interest in uniting their efforts in order to keep up the existence of the Ottoman Empire, and to avert all the dangers which can place in jeopardy its safety. With this object, the essential point is to suffer the Porte to live in repose, without needlessly disturbing it by diplomatic hickerings, and without interfering without absolute necessity in its internal affairs.

In order to carry out skilfully this system of forbearance, with a view to the well-understood interest of the Porte, two things must not be lost sight of. They are these: In the first place, the Porte has a constant tendency to extricate itself from the engagements imposed upon it by the treaties which it has concluded with other powers. It hopes to do so with impunity, because it reckons on the mutual jealousy of the Cabinets. It thinks that if it fails in its engagements towards one of them, the rest will espouse its quarrel, and will screen it from all responsibility. It is essential not to confirm the Porte in this delusion. Every time that it fails in its obligations towards one of the Great Powers, it is the interest of all the rest to make it sensible of its error, and seriously to exhort it to act rightly towards the Cabinet which demands just reparation. As soon as the Porte shall perceive that it is not supported by the other Cabinets, it will give way, and the differences which have arisen will be arranged in a conciliatory manner, without any conflict resulting from them.

There is a second cause of complication which is inherent in the situation of the Porte; it is the difficulty which exists in reconciling the respect due to the sovereign authority of the Sultan, founded on the Mussulman law, with the forbearance required by the interests of the Christian population of that Empire. This difficulty is real. In the present state of feeling in Europe the Cabinets cannot see with indifference the Christian population in Turkey exposed to flagrant acts of oppression and religious intolerance. It is necessary constantly to make the Ottoman Ministers sensible of this truth, and to persuade them that they can only reckon on the friendship and on support of the Great Powers on the condition that they treat the Christian subjects of the Porte with toleration and with mildness. While insisting on this truth it will be the duty of the foreign representatives, on the other hand, to exert all their influence to maintain the Christian subjects of the Porte in submission to the sovereign authority. It will be the duty of the foreign representatives, guided by these principles to act among themselves in a perfect spirit of agreement. If they address remonstrances to the Porte, those remonstrances must bear a real character of unanimity, though divested of one of exclusive dictation. By persevering in this system with calmness and moderation, the representatives of the great Cabinets of Europe will have the best chance of succeeding in the steps which they may take, without giving occasion for complications which might affect the tranquillity of the Ottoman Empire. If all the Great Powers frankly adopt this line of conduct, they will have a well-founded expectation of preserving the existence of Turkey. However they may not conceal from themselves how many elements of dissolution that empire contains within itself. Unfortunate circumstances may hasten its fall, without it being in the power of the friendly Cabinets to prevent it. It is in order to remain forearmed against the fortuitous events that a plan of action for each of such unlooked-for case, it would be premature to discuss every combination which may have to be realized.

In the uncertainty which hovers over the future, a single fundamental idea appears to admit of a really practical application; it is that the danger which may result from a catastrophe in Turkey will be much diminished, if, in the event of its occurring, Russia and England have come to an understanding as to the course to be taken by them in common. That understanding will be the more beneficial, inasmuch as it will have the full assent of Austria. Between her and Russia there exists already an entire conformity of principles in regard to the affairs of Turkey, in a common interest of conservatism and of peace. In order to render their union more efficacious, there would remain nothing to be desired but that England should be ready to associate herself thereto with the same view. The reason which recommends the establishment of this agreement is very simple. On land, Russia exercises in regard to Turkey a preponderant action. On sea, England occupies the same position. Isolated, the action of these two Powers might do much mischief. United, it can produce a real benefit: thence the advantage of coming to a previous understanding before having recourse to action. The notion was, in principle, agreed upon during the Emperor's last residence in London. The result was the eventual engagement that, if anything unforeseen occurred in Turkey, Russia and England should previously concert together as to the conree which they should pursue in common.

The object for which Russia and England will have to come to an understanding may be expressed in the following manner: 1. To seek to maintain the existence of the Ottoman power in its present state, so long as that political combination shall not injuriously affect either the security of their own States and the rights which the treaties assure to them respectively, or the maintenance of the balence of power in Europe. For the purpose thus stated, the policy of Russia and of Austria, as we have already said, is closely united by the principle of perfect identity. If England, as the principal maritime power, acts in concert with them, it is to be supposed that France will find herself obliged to act in conformity with the course agreed upon by St. Petersburg, London, and Vienna. Conflict between the Great Powers being thus obviated, it is to be hoped that the peace of Europe will be maintained even in the midst of such serious circumstances. It is to secure this object of common interest, if the case occure, that, as the Emperor agreed with her Britannic Majesty's Ministers during his residence in England, the previous understanding which Russia and England shall establish between themselves must be directed.

Communication respecting Turkey, made to Her Majesty's Government by the Emperor of Russia, with the answers returned to them—January to April, 1853:

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

[Received Jan. 23.]

Secret and confidential.] ST. PETERSBURG, Jnn. 11, '53.

MY LORD: On the evening of the 9th inst. I had the honor of seeing the Emperor, at the palace of the Grand Duchess HELEN, who, it appeared, had kindly requested permission to invite Lady SEYMOUR and myself to meet the Imperial family. The Emperor came up to me in the most gracious manner, to say that he had heard with great pleasure of Her Majesty's Government having been definitively formed—adding that he trusted the Ministry would be of long duration. His Imperial Majesty desired me particularly to convey this assurance to the Earl of ABERDEEN, with whom, he said, he had been acquainted for nearly forty years, and for whom he entertained equal regard and esteem. His Majesty desired to be brought to the kind recollection of his lordship. You know my feelings, the Emperor said, with regard to England. What I have told you before I say again: it was intended that the two countries should be upon terms of close amity, and I feel sure that this will continue to be the case. You have now been a certain time here, and, as you have seen, there have been a very few points upon which we have disagreed. Our interests, in fact, are upon all questions the same. I observed that I really was not aware that since I had been at St. Petersburg there had been any actual disagreements whatever between us, except with regard to LOUIS NAPOLEON'S No. III., a point respecting which each Government had its own opinion (*manière de voir*), but a point which, after all, was very immaterial. The No. III., the Emperor replied, would involve a long explanation; I will, therefore, not touch upon the subject at present. I should be glad, however, that you should hear what I have to say upon the question, and will beg of you to call upon me some morning when I am a little free from engagements. I, of course, requested that his Majesty would be good enough to lay his orders upon me. In the meantime, the Emperor went on to say: I repeat that it is very essential that the two Governments—that is, the English Government and I, and I and the English Government—should be upon the best terms; and the necessity was never greater than at present. I beg you to convey these words to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. When we agreed (*d'accord*), I am quite without anxiety as to the west of Europe; it is immaterial what the others may think or do. As to Turkey, that is another question; that country is in a critical state, and may give us all a great deal of trouble. And now I will take my leave of you, which his Majesty proceeded to do, by shaking hands with me, very graciously. It instantly occurred to me, that the conversation was incomplete, and might never be renewed, and, as the Emperor still held my hand, I said, Sir, with your gracious permission, I would desire to take a great liberty. Certainly, his Majesty replied; what is it—let me hear. Sir, I observed, your Majesty has been good enough to charge me with general assurances as to the identity of views between the two Cabinets, which assuredly, have given me the greatest pleasure, and will be received with equal satisfaction in England; but I should be particularly glad that your Majesty should add, in a few words, which may tend to calm the anxiety with regard to the affairs of Turkey, which passing events are so calculated to excite on the part of her Majesty's Government; perhaps you will be pleased to charge me with some additional assurances of this kind. The Emperor's words and manner, although still very kind, showed that his Majesty had no intention of speaking to me of the demonstration which he is about to make in the South. He said, however, at first with a little hesitation, but, as he proceeded, in an open and unhesitating manner, the affairs of Turkey are in a very disorganized condition; *the country itself seems to be falling to pieces (menace ruine;)* the fall will be a great misfortune and it is very important that *England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding upon these affairs, and that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprised.* I observed, in a few words, that I rejoiced to hear that his Imperial Majesty held this language: that this was certainly the view I took of the manner in which Turkish questions are to be treated: he said, as if proceeding with his remark, "Stay, we have one or two hands a sick man—a very sick man; it will be, I tell you frankly, a great misfortune if, one of these days, he should slip away from us, especially before all necessary arrangements are made. But, however, this is not the time to speak to you on that matter." It was clear that the Emperor did not intend to prolong the conversation, I therefore said: "Your Majesty is so gracious that you will allow me to make one further observation. Your Majesty says the man is sick; it is very true; but your Majesty will deign to excuse me if I remark that it is the part of the generous and strong man to treat with gentleness the sick and feeble man." The Emperor then took leave of me in a manner which conveyed the impression of my having at least not given offence, and again expressed his intention of sending for me on some future day. Your Lordship will pardon me if I remark that, after reflecting attentively upon my conversation with the Emperor, it appears to me that this, and any overture of the kind which may be made, tends to establish a dilemma by which it is very desirable that her Majesty's Government should not allow themselves to be fettered. The dilemma seems to be this:—If her Majesty's Government do not come to an understanding with Russia as to what is to happen in the event of the sudden downfall of Turkey, they will have the less reason for complaining if results displeasing to England should be prepared. If, on the contrary, her Majesty's Government should enter into the consideration of such eventualities, they *make themselves in some degree consenting parties to a catastrophe which they have so much interest in warding off as long as possible.* The sum is probably this: that England has to desire a close concert with Russia, with the view to preventing the downfall of Turkey—while Russia would be well pleased that this soneart should apply to the events be which this downfall is to be followed. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. SEYMOUR.

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

(Received Feb. 6.)

(Secret and confidential)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22, 1854.

MY LORD: On the 14th inst., in consequence of a summons which I received from the Chancellor, I waited upon the Emperor, and had the honor of holding with his Imperial Majesty the very interesting conversation of which it will be my duty to offer your lordship an account, which, if imperfect, will, at all events, not be incorrect. I found his Majesty alone; he received me with great kindness, saying that I had appeared desirous to speak to him upon Eastern affairs—that, so his side, there was no indisposition to do so: but that he must begin at a remote period. You know, his Majesty said, the dreams and plans in which the Empress CATHARINE was in the habit of indulging; these were handed down to our time; but while I inherited immense territorial possessions, I did not inherit those visions—those intentions, if you like to call them so. On the contrary, my country is so vast, so happily circumstanced in every way, that it would be unreasonable in me to desire more territory or more power than I possess; on the contrary, I am the first to tell you that our great, perhaps our only danger, is that which would arise from an extension given to an empire already too large. Close to us lies Turkey; and in our present condition, nothing better for our interest can be desired. The times have gone by when we had anything to fear from the fanatical spirit or the military ardor of the Turks; and yet the country is strong enough—or has hitherto been strong enough—to preserve its independence, and to insure respectful treatment from other countries. Well, in that empire there are several millions of Christians, whose interests I am called upon to watch over, (*surveiller,*) while the right of doing so is secured to me by treaty. I may truly say that I make a moderate and sparing use of my right; and I will freely confess that it is one which is attended with obligations occasionally very inconvenient. But I cannot recede from the discharge of a distinct duty. Our religion, as established in this country, came to us from the East; and there are feelings, as well as obligations, which never must be lost sight of. Now, Turkey, in the condition which I have described, has, by degrees, fallen into such a state of decrepitude, that, as I told you the other night, eager as we all are for the prolonged existence of the man, (and that I am as desirous as you can be for the continuance of his life, I beg you to believe,) he may suddenly die upon our hands, (*nous rester sur le bras*); we cannot resuscitate what is dead. If the Turkish Empire falls, it falls to rise no more. And I put it to you, therefore, *whether it is not better to be provided beforehand for a contingency, than to incur the chaos, confusion, and the certainty of an European war, all of which must attend the catastrophe if it should occur unexpectedly, and before some ulterior system has been sketched* this is the point to which I am desirous that you should call the attention of your Government. Sir, I replied, your Majesty is to speak with me, that I am sure you will have the goodness to permit me to speak with the same openness. I would then observe that deplorable as is the condition of Turkey, it is a country which has long been plunged, [illegible] disorganization, [illegible] Turkey to [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible] Russia [illegible] Turkey [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] *that what I have proposed would be for its equal bearing upon my successor; that new events necessitated changes of my intentions, and whatever I have promised, my son, if the changes alluded to should occur in his time, will be as ready to perform as his father would have been.*" The Emperor proceeded to state that he would very frankly offer an observation or two—it might be a criticism—on your lordship's dispatch. The dispatch spoke of the fall of the Turkish Empire as an uncertain and distant fact; he would remark that the one term exalted the other; uncertain it was, certainly, but for that reason not necessarily remote: he desired it might be, but he was not sure that it might so prove. His Majesty desired further to observe, that he could not doubt that her Majesty's Government had taken too favorable a view of the state of the Christian population in Turkey; the Sultan might have intended to better their condition, might have given orders in that sense, but he was quite certain that his commands had not been attended to. Upon my remarking that her Majesty's Government were understood to receive very accurate reports of what passes in Turkey, the Emperor replied with considerable animation that he had called this fact in question, that he believed on the contrary that *some of the English consular agents were incorrect in their reports.* He would only refer to Bulgaria. The greatest discontent prevailed there, and his Majesty would affirm that were it not for his continued efforts to repress the manifestation of feelings of the sort, the Bulgarians would some time since have been in insurrection. His Majesty proceeded to contrast the threatening attitude which had been assumed by Count LEININGEN with the peaceable character of Prince MENSCHIKOFF's mission; not, however, that he blamed the Emperor of Austria—a noble prince whom he loved sincerely, and of all of whose acts he approved; the difference existed in circumstances, and when Montenegro was threatened with utter devastation, the Emperor of Austria was obliged to act with energy; his Majesty would, he said, have acted in the same manner. I am desirous of remarking here that part of the Emperor's observations were, it was obvious, addressed to me personally, and were intended as a reply as well to an allusion which I had made as to religious intolerance in Tuscany, as to my comments to the Chancellor upon the conduct of the Austrian Cabinet with regard to the late confiscatory measures in Lombardy. His Majesty, after observing that, according to the accounts just received, (those of the 29th ult.,) little or no progress had been made towards an adjustment of difficulties at Constantinople, said that as yet he had not moved a ship or a battalion; that he had not done so from motives of consideration for the Sultan and from economical motives; but that he would repeat that he had no intention of being trifled with; and that if the Turks did not yield to reason, they would have to give way to an approach of danger. I ventured to remark to the Emperor that it was only by the dispatches just arrived that he had received intelligence of the landing at Pera of the French Ambassador, who was understood to be a party to the arrangements about to be concluded. The indirect answer, however, returned to me by His Majesty, and the expressions which he used, lead me to apprehend that this consideration did not receive the attention of which, in fairness, it appears to me deserving.

TRANSLATION.

The Emperor has, with lively satisfaction, made himself acquainted with Lord CLARENDON's dispatch of the 23d of March. His Majesty congratulates himself on perceiving that *his views and those of the English Cabinet entirely coincide on the subject of the political combinations which it would be chiefly necessary to avoid in the extreme case of the contingency occurring in the East which Russia and England have equally at heart to prevent, or, at all events, to delay as long as possible.* Sharing generally the opinions expressed by Lord CLARENDON on the necessity of the prolonged maintenance of the existing state of things in Turkey, the Emperor, nevertheless, cannot abstain from adverting to a special point which leads him to suppose that the information required by the British Government is not altogether in accordance with ours. It refers to the humanity and the toleration to be shown by Turkey in her manner of treating her Christian subjects. Putting aside many other examples to the contrary of an old date, it is, for all that, notorious that recently the cruelties committed by the Turks in Bosnia forced hundreds of Christian families to seek refuge in Austria. In other respects, without wishing on this occasion to enter upon a discussion as to the symptoms of decay, more or less evident, presented by the Ottoman Power, or the greater or less degree of vitality which its internal Constitution may retain, the Emperor will readily agree that the best means of upholding the duration of the Turkish Government *is not to harass it by overbearing demands, supported in a manner humiliating to its independence and dignity.* His Majesty is disposed, as he has ever been, to act upon this system, with the clear understanding, however, that the same rule of conduct shall be observed, without distinction, and unanimously, by each of the Great Powers, and that none of them shall take advantage of the weakness of the Porte to obtain from it concessions which might turn to the prejudice of the others. This principle being laid down, the Emperor declares that he is ready to labor, in concert with England, at the common work of prolonging the existence of the Turkish Empire, setting aside all cause of alarm on the subject of its dissolution. He readily accepts the evidence offered by the British Cabinet, of entire confidence in the uprightness of his sentiments, and the hope that, on this basis, his alliance with England cannot fail to become stronger.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 3, (15,) 1853.

Designs of Russia upon Turkey—General View of the Secret Correspondence.

From the London Times, 20th.

The secret and confidential correspondence between the British and Russian Governments which took place in the early part of last year, and the memorandum drawn up by Count NESSELRODE in June, 1844, form a very remarkable and instructive addition to the documentary evidence already communicated to Parliament; and the British Government have on many accounts no reason to regret the challenge of the *Journal of St. Petersburg*, which has thus enabled them to lay their whole case before the world. In spite of the accusation of credulity and connivence directed against them, the Ministers of the Crown had till now thought themselves bound to withhold from the public the strongest part of their case, because it rested on the personal assurances of the Emperor NICHOLAS: but it will now be seen that the declarations on which they placed reliance were of a far more positive character than those contained in the first published blue-books; while a comparison of the dates of these declarations with the proceedings which were simultaneously going on at Constantinople evinces the Russian Cabinet of a degree of duplicity almost unparalleled in the political history of Europe.

Count NESSELRODE's "Memorandum," founded on communications received from the Emperor of Russia when in this country in 1844, lays down with great distinctness the principles by which Russia and England agreed to regulate their conduct towards the Ottomen Porte, and it is not an immaterial circumstance that the British Government was already in possession of these strong and satisfactory engagements on this subject. The two Cabinets then declared that they were mutually convinced that it is their common interest that Turkey should retain her independence and her existing territorial possessions; that they would unite their efforts to consolidate her existence, and to avert dangers threatening to her safety; and that for this purpose it was essential to leave the Porte alone, *without uselessly harassing it by diplomatic embarrassments, and without interfering, except in case of absolute necessity, in its internal affairs.* Russia added, that it was desirable not to allow the Porte to play off the different States of Europe against one another, but to maintain, as far as possible, the unanimity of the representatives of the foreign Powers, without assuming the character of exclusive ascendancy. These doctrines are perfectly sound and conformable to the established policy of Great Britain, and the Russian Minister was justified in recording the fact that this country adopted as the basis of its policy the two principles he laid down, viz.: that we should seek to maintain the existence of the Ottoman Empire in its present state as long as possible; and that, if we foresaw its ruin to be imminent, we should endeavor to agree upon the measures to be taken, so that the changes which might occur in the internal condition of that Empire should not be injurious to our own security or rights, or to the balance of power.

For nearly ten years after the composition of this paper, its provisions were faithfully observed; and it is just to the Russian Government to remark, that on several occasions when Europe and Turkey were alike ill-prepared to resist a policy of aggression in the East, the Emperor NICHOLAS did not make use of the opportunities which occurred for purposes at variance with the spirit of this engagement. On the 9th of January, 1853, however, the Emperor himself, meeting Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR at the palace of the Grand Duchess HELEN, entered into a conversation with that minister, which proved to be the first of a fresh series of confidential communications on this subject. In substance these conversations and their result do not materially differ from the principles laid down by Count NESSELRODA in 1844; but on examining them more closely, it is now evident that they were made with very different intentions, and that they coincide in point of time with other and very important events. Thus, only two days before the first of these conversations with the Emperor, Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR reported to his Government that he had reason to believe that 144,000 men were ordered to march to the frontier of the Danubian Principalities, and during the whole course of these negotiations the mission of Prince MENSCHIKOFF was in preparation, or in progress.

The Emperor began by intimating his conviction that Turkey was on the verge of ruin, adding that her fall would be a great misfortune, and it was very important that England and Russia should come to a perfectly good understanding on these affairs, and *that neither should take any decisive step of which the other is not apprised.* Would such an understanding be acted upon? Dubitatively, adds Sir H. SEYMOUR; for, as he justly remarks in closing his dispatch, the close concert with Russia which England may desire is designed to prevent the downfall of Turkey—that which Russia seeks to establish is with a view to the results of that event. On the 22d of January this conversation was renewed. The Emperor disclaimed the policy of CATHERINE II., directed to the conquest and overthrow of the Turkish Empire; he asserted his right to the protection of the Christians in the East, but said it gave rise to very inconvenient obligations; and he expressed his desire to come to an explanation with Sir H. SEYMOUR, as a friend and a *gentleman*, lest the fall of Turkey should take Europe by surprise. He then declared that if England ever intended to establish herself at Constantinople, he should not permit it; but that he was equally ready to engage not to take Constantinople, at least as his own, for he did not deny that circumstances might occur to induce him to occupy Constantinople as a guarantee. To the report of this conversation Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the 9th of February, returned the answer to which an allusion has already been made; but on a careful perusal of this document we feel bound to say that it does not appear to us to deserve the praise we were led, on less perfect information, to apply to it.

This answer, however, amounted to a rejection of the Russian overture, except in so far that the British Cabinet willingly declared that they had no intention or wish to hold Constantinople, and that they would enter into an agreement to provide for the contingency of the fall of Turkey, without previous communication with the Emperor of Russia. On the 26th of February the Emperor strongly repeated his conviction that the Ottoman Empire was falling to pieces, that the time of its dissolution was at hand, that it was important to prevent the anarchy which must aggravate every difficulty, if it did not render a peaceful solution of the question impossible. The only mode by which such a solution could be attempted would be that of an European Congress; but that only afforded an additional reason for desiring that the present order of things in Turkey should be maintained, as Her Majesty's Government cannot, without alarm, reflect on the jealousies that would then be evoked, the impossibility of reconciling the different ambitions and the diverging interests that would be called into play, and the certainty that the treaties of 1815 must then be open to revision, when France might be prepared to risk the chance of a European war to get rid of the obligations which she considers injurious to her national honor, and which, having been imposed by victorious enemies, are a constant source of irritation to her. The main object of Her Majesty's Government—that to which their efforts have been and always will be directed—is the preservation of peace; and they desire to uphold the Turkish Empire, from their conviction that no great question can be agitated in the East without becoming a source of discord in the West, and that *every great question in the West will assume a revolutionary character, and embrace a revision of the entire social system, for which the Continental Governments are certainly in no state of preparation.* The Emperor is fully cognizant of the materials that are in constant fermentation beneath the surface of society, and their readiness to burst forth even in times of peace; and His Imperial Majesty will probably, therefore, not dissent from the opinion that the first cannon-shot may be the signal for a state of things more disastrous even than those calamities that war inevitably brings in its train. But such a war would be the result of the dissolution and dismemberment of the Turkish Empire; and hence the anxiety of her Majesty's Government to avert the catastrophe. Nor can they admit that the signs of Turkish decay are now either more evident or more rapid than of late years; there is still great energy and great wealth in Turkey; a disposition to improve the system of government is not wanting; corruption, though unfortunately great, is still not of a character, nor carried to an extent, that threatens the existence of the State; the treatment of Christians is not harsh, and the toleration exhibited by the Porte towards this portion of its subjects might serve as an example to some Governments who look with contempt upon Turkey as a barbarous Power. Her Majesty's Government believe that Turkey only requires forbearance on the part of its allies, and a determination not to press their claims in manner humiliating to the dignity and independence of the Sultan—that friendly support, in short, that, with States, as with individuals, the weak are entitled to expect from the strong—in order not only to prolong its existence, but to remove all cause of alarm respecting its dissolution. It is in this work of benevolence and of sound European policy that her Majesty's Government are desirous of cooperating with the Emperor; they feel entire confidence in the rectitude of his Imperial Majesty's intentions, and as they have the satisfaction of thinking that the interests of Russia and England in the East are completely identical, they entertain an earnest hope that a similar policy there will prevail, and tend to strengthen the alliance between the two countries, which it is alike the object of her Majesty and her Majesty's Government to promote. You will give a copy of this dispatch to the Chancellor, or to the Emperor, in the event of your again having the honor to be received by his Imperial Majesty.—I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR G. H. SEYMOUR.

Secret and Confidential.)

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 5, 1853.

SIR: Your dispatches of the 9th, 10th, and 12th ultimo have been laid before the Queen. My dispatch of the 23d ultimo will have furnished you with answers upon all the principal points alluded to in the memorandum which Count NESSELRODE placed in your hands; but it is my duty to inform you that that important and remarkable document was received by her Majesty's Government with feelings of sincere satisfaction, as a renewed proof of the Emperor's confidence and friendly feelings; and her Majesty's Government desire to convey their acknowledgments to his Imperial Majesty for having thus placed on record the opinions he expressed at the interview with which you were honored by his Imperial Majesty. Her Majesty's Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by prolonging a correspondence upon a question with respect to which a complete understanding has been established; and I have only, therefore, further to state, that her Majesty's Government observe with pleasure that, in the opinion of the Emperor, the fall of the Turkish Empire is looked upon as an uncertain and distant contingency, and that no real crisis has occurred to render its realization imminent.

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

Secret and Confidential.) [Received May 2.

(*Extract.*) ST. PETERSBURG, April 20, 1853.

The Emperor, on rising from the table when I had the honor of dining at the palace on the 16th inst., desired me to follow him into the next room. His Majesty then said that he had wished to state to me the real and sincere satisfaction which he derived from your [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, containing the latest News, of Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gadsden Treaty.

ITS RATIFICATION EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL.

Modification of Boundary Necessary.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Land Grants for Railroad Purposes.

Progress of the Nebraska Bill.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5.

The GADSDEN Treaty has had a narrow escape from destruction; and as near as I can learn, Mr. MASON, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and others who have been the champions of the measure, have retired from the leadership.

Yesterday the Senate proceeded to the vote. A motion to strike out the boundary described in the Treaty and substitute another, was divided. The question being first taken on the motion to strike out, the vote was nearly equally divided. Two-thirds not voting against the motion, it is clear that the boundary described has not friends enough in the Senate to succeed.

The question was then taken on the motion to substitute the thirty-first parallel of north latitude as the boundary, upon which also the vote was nearly a tie.

This certainly looks badly for the success of the treaty. But on the motion to lay the treaty on the table, which was then made, not more than a dozen Senators voted in the affirmative. This, doubtless, was the reliable test vote upon the distinct issue of ratification or rejection of the treaty.

The Senate was very thin, little more than a quorum voting. As I suggested a few days ago would be the case, there is considerable dodging the question. On a full Senate, the friends of the treaty would be much stronger than they now are.

After the motion to lay on the table had been rejected, a motion was made to adopt the boundary proposed in the Treaty from its eastern terminus to the intersection of the 111th degree of west longitude with the 31st degree of north latitude, and thence run the line due west to the centre of the Gulf, and thence up the centre of the Colorado River to mouth of the Gila, and from thence due west on the existing boundary line to the Pacific Ocean. This line will give us a large and valuable port on the Gulf of California, besides several smaller ones. The Senate adjourned pending the question on this amendment. It is thought the friends of the Treaty will be able to unite on this amendment and carry the Treaty with it. I will endeavor to give you the result of to-day's proceedings on the Treaty, ere the wires close for the night.

The statement made in the Washington correspondence of the *Courier and Enquirer*, that "the President has sent to the Senate a long document containing an account of all our difficulties and disputes with Spain since the Treaty of Florida," is erroneous, no document of that character having been transmitted. The pending amendment to the treaty was rejected. It received a very small vote only, because the mover had no authority to pledge SANTA ANNA'S acceptance. The vote rejecting the boundary was then reconsidered, but in taking the question it was again rejected. The friends of the treaty here are not inclined to make further efforts. When the Senate adjourned, the belief was that it would be impossible to carry the treaty without a modification of the boundary; and that, ALMONTE is powerless to make. The instrument will expire by its own limitations on the 30th.

Mr. JOHN L. ROBINSON'S appointment to the office of Marshal of Indiana, was confirmed to-day. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5.

The President sent to the House to-day two messages more of copies of correspondence between the State Department and the Spanish Government, covering all matters of loans between the two countries for a series of years past. More similar documents will hereafter be transmitted.

The papers sent in to-day have not been formally laid before the House, but will be to-morrow.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have not yet done anything beyond talking over the *Black Warrior* affair, but the above documents will enable them to make out a case.

GERONIMO ROCA has been recognized as Consul of Spain at Philadelphia.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5.

Mr. BRIGHT appeared in his seat for the first time in two months.

The bill for the relief of WM. CLANNA JONAS was taken up and passed.

Mr. PETTIT reported a bill supplementary to the act confirming private land claims in Missouri, and the same was taken up and passed.

Several petitions and reports were presented.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Missouri, by a grant of a portion of public land.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ky., introduced a bill to authorize the recovery of the assets of bankrupts, when the same have been concealed or not specified in the schedule filed by them.

The Senate, at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, went into Executive Session.

At 3½ o'clock the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5.

The further consideration of BENNETT'S Land bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

On the motion of Mr. SAWAN, it was resolved that the President be requested to furnish the House with copies of all correspondence between the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, and the State Department, relative to the arrest of Rev. Mr. RICHMOND—and also with regard to the rejection of the Exequatur of the Consulate at Trieste.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. CHANDLER declared his opposition to the Nebraska Kansas bill. He thought the opponents of that measure were absolved from all necessity of discussing Slavery, in connection with its provisions. Negro-mania or negro-phobia, or certain sentiments, or degrees of sentiments, have necessarily nothing to do with the issue on this bill. It was a question of contract, honor and faith, of white men with white men. Whatever benefits have been conferred, or injuries inflicted on negroes, Congress never made a contract with them, nor made a compromise to which negroes were directly a party. The question was, shall the compromise of 1820 be maintained or violated. The same spirit which rendered necessary the compromises of 1820 and 1850, is yet in existence, and the same motives will give that spirit constant action. The Compromises of the Constitution remain. It is difficult to get at them. They cannot be touched by simple legislative enactment. The act of 1820 was, and is, be maintained, a compromise; and he boldly denied that there was even a word or an intention, during the session of 1850, when the Compromise measures were passed, suggestive that the latter were designed to repeal the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. BAYLY, interrupting, said he meant to take issue with the gentleman on that point.

Mr. CHANDLER resumed—The principle of the Compromise of 1820 cannot, by positive law, be deprived of its binding force, without an outrage on public sentiment, and the confidence reposed in Congressional faith. Nebraska has not yet shown signs of life. The bill is only preperatory. The assertion of the right of the people to regulate their own municipal matters is in direct opposition to the bill, which he proceeded to show, and, in the course of his remarks, said—Young America, like young Israel, scented age and experience, and exclaimed, "Go, thou bald head, go!" [Laughter.] Having stated other objections to the bill, he called on the opponents of the measure to stand fast to their national faith and honor, and asked them to give no heed to the sneers of those who entertain different opinions. A party founded on principles will exist as long as there are measures to bring them into action. The Whig party have more to fear from the tumbling ruins of the Democratic party than from danger within their own ranks. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN) yesterday spoke of the decay of the Whig party of the North—a party in which the gentleman was reared, and attained his well-earned honors. Perhaps the gentlemen was ignorant of the news flashing along the lines from Connecticut?

Mr. CLINGMAN—I heard it.

Mr. CHANDLER—Then you made an unfortunate speech. [Laughter.] It is not the life of a party, but the mission of a party which is to be regarded; nor will a division on this question prevent union on other questions. The party led by CLAY and taught by WASHINGTON have nobler ends than self-preservation. They are ready to declare and act on the declaration that the duties of life are greater than life, and for myself and those who labor with me in the Whig cause, washing our hands of all necessity of association with the other party, we shall vote for whatever we deem right, and oppose whatever we deem wrong. If we fall there will be inscribed on our tomb the Spartan epitaph: "We lie here in obedience to the commands of our country."

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., said he was willing to vote for either of the Nebraska bills before the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but preferred the one from the Senate. He gave the measure his support because it asserted the principle of self-government—wished to have this recognized by the National Legislature to form a precedent, and be referred to in all time to come whenever sectional difficulty shall arise. He argued the following points: First, the bill does not propose to repeal the Compromise of 1820, but does repeal the Missouri restriction of 1820; secondly, the 8th section of the act of March 6, 1820, was not a compromise measure, because it wanted the essential element of mutual concession; thirdly, the Missouri restriction is unconstitutional and void, and fourth, in order to bolster it up, it has been confounded with the act of 1821, and the name of CLAY drawn in to give it strength and influence. In conclusion, he said the friends of the bills should not be intimidated by Abolition outcries, but should look to the people for a just appreciation of their conduct.

Mr. NICHOLS said in his speech, he should never vote for this nor any other Nebraska bill which contains a proviso to repeal the Missouri Compromise, or contains the CLAYTON amendment. He entered into a historical view of the Compromise to support his position, and declared he was opposed to the bill, in addition to the reasons offered because it agitates the Slavery question which the Compromise measures of 1850 settled as a finality, and which he was pledged to sustain.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and replied to the arguments which had been advanced in support of the Nebraska bill. He stood on the same platform with Mr. WEBSTER—never to vote to extend the area of Slavery. If he had been in Congress when the Compromise measures were passed, he should have proposed the Wilmot proviso for the New Mexico and Utah bills.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 5.

The entire vote for Governor is about 61,000, of which Dutton (Whig has about 10,500; Ingham, (Dem.,) about 28,000; Chapman (Temperance) about 10,800, and Hooker about 2,700—making the majority against the Democratic candidate about 5,000.

The Senate will stand—Whigs 17, Democrats 4.

The House—Whigs and Free-Sollers 132, Democrats 94.

The Whigs elected Sheriffs in New-Haven, Fairfield, New-London, Litchfield and Windham Counties, and the Democrats in Hartford, Tolland and Middlesex.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 6—2 A. M.

In Washington County, Wm. W. Hoppin, Whig, for Governor, had 1,325 votes; Francis M. Dimond, Democrat, 562; scattering, 83.

KENT COUNTY—Hoppin, 833; Dimond, 664.

The Whigs have carried this city by majorities varying from 200 to 1,000.

If the towns to hear from come in as last year, the Whigs will have both branches of the General Assembly.

Hopkins is elected Governor by the people. The rest of the ticket will be elected by the General Assembly.

Destructive Fire at Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Wednesday, April 5.

A fire broke out in this place about 1 o'clock this morning, which consumed the large factory known as the Star Mill, with its entire contents of machinery, tools, &c. The building was occupied by the following persons: The Machinists' Association, machine shop; E. R. YONNO, cotton mill; HOLMAN & DRAW, machine shop; JOHN RYLE, silk factory. Three adjoining dwelling-houses were partially consumed. The loss is estimated at $50,000. Insurance about $25,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Steamboat Collision on the Mississippi—Railroad Opening.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 5.

The steamer *Ohio* ran into the steamer *W. B. Clifton*, on the Mississippi, near Cairo, yesterday, and the latter sunk to the hurricane-deck. Her passengers and crew were all saved. The *Clifton* was bound from Louisville for New-Orleans, with a full freight.

The opening of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Aurora, was celebrated yesterday. One thousand two hundred guests left here on three trains, and partook of a grand banquet at Aurora.

Earthquake at St. Jago de Cuba.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 5.

The schooner *Orion*, from St. Jago, reports that, on the night of March 17, severe shocks of earthquake were felt at that place, violently shaking the buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 5.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received.

Capt. DANNIS, of the ship *St. Louis*, arrived at New-Orleans from New-York, had been assaulted and severely injured by a gang of ship runners.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 4.

The British schooner *Morning Star*, from Halifax, N. S., bound to Richmond, with a cargo of fish, is ashore on Currituck beach. It is thought, upon being lightened, she may be got off.

FROM ALBANY.

City Matters—Passage of the Police Bill—Selecting a State Paper—Prospect of an Adjournment, &c., &c.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
ALBANY, Wednesday, April 5.

In the Assembly yesterday afternoon, the bill to provide for the appointment of Chief of Police in the City of New-York was taken from the table, and passed by a decided vote. Ayes 79. You have had already a full copy of the bill, which it will be recollected gives to the Mayor the power to remove at pleasure, and to fill any vacancy that may occur.

The House passed a resolution to adjourn over from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning, for the purpose of visiting the elephant in New-York, but the Senate have not yet agreed to concur, and probably will not. In this case the "sober second thought" works a change of views in both Houses. Last week the Senate would and the Assembly would not—this week the Assembly will and the Senate will not. It is fortunate.

This morning the third reading of bills was continued, and will probably last until late this evening. During all these long days of constant reading, there are accumulating—motions, notices, reports, bills, resolutions, innumerable, which will be hurled in clouds upon the Speaker, as soon as the first opening is announced.

This morning in the Senate, the Committee reported in favor of the bill to allow the New-York Sixpenny Savings Bank to move to the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-street. The bill has already passed the Assembly.

The new County of *Schuyler* had also a favorable report.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported in favor of the bill to incorporate the American Camel Company. The Company is to import camels from Asia into the United States, so as to make that animal applicable to the purpose of burden, transportation, etc. The capital stock to be $100,000. WM. G. KING, CHAS. W. WEBBER, and EDWARD MAGAHNAN, are the Commissioners to receive subscriptions.

Mr. WHITNEY introduced a bill to amend chapter 270 of the laws of 1850, relative to Commissioners of Deeds in other States. It permits the appointment of five additional Commissioners in cities whose population shall exceed sixty thousand.

Mr. BARR introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1852, giving the Supervisors of the City of New-York the power to raise money, and to pay the Justices of the Supreme Court resident in the First District such additional annual compensation as they may deem proper.

Mr. HUTCHINS introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to urge the location of a Mint in the city of Brooklyn. The resolution goes to the table under the rule.

Mr. BAGGE, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide against unsafe buildings in the City of New-York. It emanates, I believe, from the Insurance offices. All buildings south of One Hundredth and north of Forty-second-streets, shall hereafter be constructed of stone, brick, or iron, and built upon foundations of stone or brick. All more than thirty feet in width shall have partition walls of stone or brick, at least twelve inches thick, running from front to rear,—or with girders ten feet by twelve feet, supported by stone, iron, or hard wood pillars, within thirty feet of each wall, and not more than ten feet apart;—all these pillars to rest upon foundations of brick or stone. Supports built beneath the level of the sidewalk, of rubble stone or brick, shall have built in, at intervals of not more than thirty feet, a stone not less than three inches thick. Every temporary support used during the erection of a building, shall be equal in strength to those which are to be put in permanently; and until the roof is on, the walls shall be braced at intervals of not less than ten feet.

The outside walls shall be, at least, eight inches thick; if over thirty feet high, twelve inches; if over fifty feet, sixteen inches—all these walls to be of the required thickness throughout, and no rears shall be made therein.

The mortar used shall be of the following proportions: Brick work, one part lime to three parts sand; for stone work, one part lime to four parts sand. The lime to be of first quality, and the sand pure.

No wood work to be placed within four inches of any fine, and no chimney to be started from any floor. Breast of chimneys projecting more than four inches from the walls shall be started from the foundation. All hearths to be supported by arches of brick or stone.

Section nine prescribes the method of putting up gutters and wooden cornices. The walls are to be securely anchored to each tier of beams, at intervals of not more than eight feet. Every building shall have a scuttle in the roof.

Every window of a store more than 30 feet high shall have iron or copper-shutters, which, on the front, can be opened from the outside.

The remaining sections regulate the size of beams, openings, fallways, etc., and minutely define every species of work, the method of repairing old buildings, etc. Severe penalties are imposed for violations of the provisions of the bill, which are to be sued for, and recovered for the use of the Fire Department.

The bill is very long, and has, I apprehend, been introduced at too late a day to secure the consideration which its importance demands. For its passage there is little hope; but it is well to have its provisions brought to the attention of the public, through the Legislature, that it may be discussed and understood by the next year, when, if it is found to be correct, it will no doubt have favorable action.

The major part of the morning session was devoted to the consideration, in committee, of the whole of several bills, by the passage of which sundry creeks, rivulets, and one or two wet places, are declared public highways, and free to intrepid mariners who may wish to navigate them.

The Railroad Committee made a report in favor of permitting the Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company to change the route of their road. Two of the Committee united in the report—the third, Mr. Z. CLARK, dissenting. On motion the report and bill were recommitted to the same Committee, for the purpose of affording an opportunity for a further inquiry.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a State Paper was considered in Committee of the Whole Senate yesterday afternoon, and ordered to a third reading in the same form as it passed the Assembly. This morning the bill was read a third time and passed: Ayes 19, Noes 10. This vote shows conclusively that the State of New-York will not countenance the proposition to have its advertising done for nothing. Rich and prosperous as she is, it is a shame that she has so long consented to take advantage of a rivalry between two printers, and to get performed certain duties for which she gives no equivalent. A measure that effectually stops the perpetuation of such a wrong, cannot but be popular with the enlightened citizens of the Empire State. J. B. S.

SENATE, AFTERNOON SESSION, (Telegraphic.)

The Western House of Refuge bill was passed.

The bill appointing D. S. DICKINSON, ABIJAH MOSS, and —— BROWN, of Bloomingdale Asylum, to select a site for a new Lunatic Asylum, was passed in Committee, and ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing subscriptions to the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad, was made the special order for——

The bill authorizing Loans of the Bank Fund, was ordered to a third reading.

The consideration of private claims was fixed for 4 o'clock to-morrow.

Pending a debate on the resolution authorizing a temporary general investigation into the title of Trinity Church to King's Farm, the Senate adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Broadway Tabernacle Discussion.

SECOND EVENING.

The audience at the Tabernacle, last evening, was fully as large as at the opening of the Discussion. The disputants and their hearers were both very punctual in their attendance. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. VAN, of Brooklyn.

Dr. SAWYER possessed the right of reply to the closing remarks of Mr. WESCOTT on the previous evening. He began by expressing his gratification at the manifest interest displayed by the public of New-York in religious matters. His opponent still thought that he had two chances for salvation. For if his creed be false, he says, mine will take him up; and that is very sure. He will be safe there. God will not be overhard upon those who, in the conflict of opinions in this world, sometimes err. It is better to keep ourselves safe in the truth, and in allegiance to the truth. It is not reasonable that we should think of God as a tyrant; and can we think that he will be more likely to save us because we doubt his mercy? But the great evil, in the eyes of my opponent, lies in the fact that I preach this doctrine, and that others may thus be induced to believe it. The truth is, my friends, there is only one ground of safety. My brother is not led to reverence his Maker because he fears hell, but because he finds pleasure in serving and praising God; if there is nothing in the attributes of God to inspire love and reverence for his name, where shall he then find it? I wish the world would learn and believe this fact,—that all religion is to spring from love, and from love alone. This doctrine seems to be confirmed by the whole Bible, and by the New Testament,—"for God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten son," &c. If my brother finds no great difficulty in the words of the Saviour, "Whither I go ye cannot come," as addressed to the Jews, I should like to know how he will get along with the idea as applied to the Apostles! Again, the scrap of history, which is more generally considered as a parable, relative to the case of rich man and Lazarus, adverted to by the negative, indicates that heaven and hell are at least in contiguity, and that those who are in hell can see and converse with those who are in heaven; and it is equally certain that the rich men still possessed some remains of goodness, in that he begged that his brethren might be warned. It is one of the most absurd ideas of the Evangelical faith, that the work of redemption is confined to this life. It is declared that Christ came to save all. We are told that he is the Saviour of the World. He has given himself as a ransom. His cross is set up in Hell. For we are told that after his resurrection he descended into Hell. If my brother desires to be saved, he should be a Catholic. He should hasten to place himself within the pale of this faith, which holds that none can be saved outside of it. Yet the poet has declared that we cannot go where love is not; and this I believe. Love prevails in all the Universe. God is our father, and God is love. Whatever contradicts this is false; it is of necessity false. Understand, if you can, wherefore God made us, and what end he had in view. Understand, if you can, the elements that are engaged in this work,—the elements of His character, His goodness and His paternal grace.

Mr. WESCOTT conceived that two points were already settled. These were, 1st, the attributes of God, and their consistency with the system of punishment; and, 2d, that Universalism is a religion totally different from all other forms of Christianity. This latter principle is an admission of my opponent. Therefore, the question is not between two sects of the same great Christian family. It is resolved into a direct conflict between truth and error. Christ denounced the Jews of old as "heirs both of me and my Father." Where, then, is the main spring of action, if it be love alone, when by nature Man hates God. If it is all love, then there is no such thing as justice. Yet the Scriptures declare, "Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne." My brother quotes the poet, who tells us that we cannot go where love is not. This is very well. Having no texts of Scripture to quote, he may well adopt the poets. The Bible tells us that we can go to a place where love is *not*, but where wrath *is*.

"CRAZY KATE" here appeared, and claimed a hearing, as she is wont to do. She said she had never heard of Universalists robbing graveyards, at any rate; and rather inclined to the cause of Dr. SAWYER.

Dr. SAWYER said he found it a difficult task to address his audience. He had been under the impression that they were all the children of God; now he must take the view suggested by his learned brother, that part of them were the children of the Devil. [Laughter.] It is only a wonder that you look so much alike. But what strange doctrine are we having here? Did anybody ever suppose, before, that a great portion of mankind were actually children of the Devil? How can we use the Lord's Prayer, and say "*Our* Father," if these things be true. I conceive that there is no doctrine more groundless than that of the Son entering into a contract with the Father for the partial salvation of man. The Bible tells us that God so loved the world that He sent His only begotten Son, that all who believed in Him might not perish, but might have eternal life. The Saviour himself says he came to *obey* the will of His Father. He that spared not His own Son, but freely delivered Him up, how shall He not also with Him give us all things. The words, "Ye have hated me and my father," were addressed to no other than the Scribes and Pharisees, the most pious, godly class of that day. There is some truth in the assertion that Universalism differs from other creeds. It does differ from Evangelical denominations, so far as the phrase Evangelical is now used. One of these systems begins with making God like Man; the other by making Man like God. You need not question for a moment which is right. If the Evangelical world goes on for forty years longer, as it has for twenty years past, I shall yet stand among the Evangelicals. [Laughter.] I look upon sin, and misery as the result of sin, as temporal phenomena incidental to a system in which finite natures are concerned. And as we sin, it is right and proper that we should be punished for it. But it does not follow from this that this punishment is to continue for all eternity, else that would be confounding the means with the end. My brother looks upon punishment only as an end; very much as a man may chastise his child without knowing why he does it. "Before I was afflicted," says the Psalmist, "I went astray; but now shall I live." It is for man's profit that he is punished, in order that we may be partakers with God. I hope my brother will not abandon this subject, but that he will prove that eternal punishment is consistent with the attributes of God. If possible in one case, this may be possible in millions, and possible in all; and my brother will have succeeded in throwing over the universe a cloud as black as gloom; and God will sit alone, with none to do him reverence.

Mr. WESCOTT supposed that it would not be denied that God is perfect in all his attributes; nor that sin and misery do exist in the world; and hence that the existence of sin is consistent with the attributes of Deity. My brother says we cannot call all the children of God. I agree with him. I fear that we cannot, I wish we could. All who remain unconverted cannot become His children. Jesus Christ called such the children of the Devil, because they were children of wickedness—"lying, slanderers, murderous, as your father the Devil was." This is just the truth. But my brother has failed to give you the texts of Scripture which prove that all men are the children of God. I do not blame him for it. [Laughter.] He would, give them to you if he could. But he cannot. They are not there. We by nature do not love God. It was for the purpose of turning the hearts of men to God that Christ came into the world and suffered. I cannot believe that he will be inconsistent with his own attributes. He has declared that we shall believe in him or suffer the punishment of disbelief. Hence I cannot be a Universalist,—if for no other reason than that it makes my Saviour inconsistent. It is boldly avowed by the advocates of Universalism, sustained by the Editor of the *Gospel Banner* and other papers of that faith, that the principal end of preaching is to disabuse the public mind of the idea of future punishment for sin. It is this fundamental error in doctrine that I object to. It is this act of making Christ inconsistent with himself which would prevent me from ever becoming a Universalist.

Here the dispute ended for the second day. The tilt will be resumed at the Tabernacle this evening.

The Recent Murder in Philadelphia—Capture of the Culprit.

A revolting murder was committed in the city of Philadelphia, on the night of January 19, 1854, and the perpetrator succeeded in effecting his escape from the officers. It seems that a party of Irishmen were at a raffle on the night in question, in Kensington; and while there, they drank freely of liquor. As the night advanced, some five or six of them went to a dance-house in the vicinity, and before they had been there half an hour, a serious quarrel arose between these men and two or three strangers, resulting in a bloody contest, with immediate clubs and other weapons. Among the party, was a fellow by the name of OWAN MCCARTNEY. He took a leading part in the affray, and in order to release himself from the grasp of two men, took a spring dirk-knife from his pocket, and stabbed them both, inflicting a series of frightful wounds. One of the men into whom MCCARTNEY plunged the dirk, was CHARLES CRAMER, and in consequence of the wound he died in a very short time. The other man, named JOHN DONOHUE, who received wounds by the same weapon, was carried home insensible, but luckily was not fatally injured. DONOHUE was attended by skillful surgeons, and in the course of four weeks was enabled to resume his labors. The victim was a hard working man, having a large family to support, and sustained a good character in regard to being a peaceable citizen. The murderer managed to elude the officers who were on his trail that night, and he was successful in escaping. No trace of his whereabouts could be obtained until yesterday, when he was captured by officer WELSH, of the Chief's office, and officer WHITESIDE, of Philadelphia. It seems that during the past week, Alderman KERR, of Philadelphia, had received information which led him to believe that the culprit was somewhere in the neighborhood of New-York, and officer WHITESIDE was accordingly dispatched with a warrant, and the brief particulars given to the Alderman. The officers hunted for 48 hours or more, through various parts of this City, and at last got upon the scent of MCCARTNEY, who had gone up the North River in search of work at brickyards. They proceeded in great haste to Haverstraw, and soon found the fellow concealed in the cabin of a canal-boat lying at the wharf. The warrant of Alderman KERR was endorsed by Justice HAZZARD, and the prisoner was brought to the City by the next train of the Hudson River Railroad, and taken before the Chief of Police. The officer inquired of MCCARTNEY whether he was willing to go back, and he replied "Yes," in an emphatic tone. Mr. ROOME, one of the clerks, then wrote out the necessary paper of consent, on the prisoner's part, but he refused to sign it, or make his mark. He at once gave his consent to return, but subsequently refused. The prisoner was then conducted to the Tombs by the officers, and committed as a "fugitive from justice," by Judge OSBORNE. Meanwhile, the officer has left for home, to procure a requisition on Governor SAVAGE, from Governor BIGLER of Pennsylvania, for the body of MCCARTNEY.

The National Poultry Show.

A meeting of the managers of the late National Poultry Show was held in the Astor-House last evening, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., the Recording Secretary, read the report, showing that at the recent Poultry Show in the American Museum there were 215 exhibitors, 700 coops, and 4,000 fowls. The total number of visitors during its continuance was 30,000. The proceeds exceeded the expenditures to a small amount. The exhibition is said by competent judges to have been the best ever had in this country. It was suggested that in all future exhibitions, an effort should be made to have the coops as near alike as possible.

Five hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. BARNUM and the *attachés* of the Museum for the skillful manner in which the exhibition was conducted, and for their kindness and courtesy.

The Society propose having another exhibition next Fall, in October perhaps.

German Meeting to Applaud the Veto.

A considerable of German-American citizens assembled last evening at the house of Mr. FRED. BAER, in the First District of the Eighth Ward, to express their approbation of the Veto laid by Gov. SEYMOUR on the proposed application of a Maine Liquor law in the State of New-York. The assemblage was not called to order, as the locality was found insufficient for the purposes of a large regular meeting, but two or three speakers, in the strongest terms, extolled the course of Gov. SEYMOUR, not only because his veto had effectually killed an odious and impracticable measure, but for the reason that it had so clearly and ably exposed reactionary clauses in the projected bill, which thousands upon thousands of its former friends had not imagined were in existence. One very intelligent speaker remarked, that many who, for the sake of fancied reform, had sustained the measure, supposing that all was right, but without having looked at its requirements, were now among the most thankful that it had been defeated; and he hoped that the exposure made would open the eyes of good citizens to the danger into which the free institutions of the country may be thrown, by the careless support of new laws, that before having been examined, seem destined to advance the cause of morality, but are, really, infringements upon our civil rights.

After some further conversation, which was conducted quietly and decorously, the meeting dispersed in great good humor.

Board of Education.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, E. C. BENEDICT, President, in the Chair.

A communication was received from the School officers of the Ninth Ward, recommending the Primary School No. 9, a third corner of Bleecker and Amos-streets, be discontinued. Referred to School Officers of Ninth Ward, with power. Also from School officers of Eighteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $13,000 to purchase lots on north side of Twentieth-street, between Second and Third-avenues. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-houses.

Mr. Thomas H. Parmer sent in a communication designed to explain to the Board his system of teaching arithmetic. Referred to Committee on School Books, without being read.

A report of the Executive Committee of the Free Academy was received, recommending that the 60th by-law of the Board be rescinded, and the following adopted in its stead:

When vacancies occur in the corps of tutors, preference shall always be given to the highest two on the merit-roll of the graduates of the Academy, provided they have sufficient qualifications for such appointment.

The Committee on Normal Schools recommended that the Executive Committee on Normal Schools be authorized to employ Professor Doremus to deliver before the Normal Schools a short course of experimental lectures on Elementary Chemistry.

The Finance Committee recommended an appropriation of $713 40 for payment of bills incurred in the alterations and repairs of the school houses in the Eleventh Ward.

The Auditing Committee recommended the payment of sundry bills, (amounting to $822 45,) for incidental expenses of the Board.

The Committee on Supplies recommended an appropriation of $6,000 for the payment of bills for books and supplies furnished the Depository of the Board.

The Special Committee in reference to appointment of Trustee for the First Ward, recommended that the nomination of Richard T. Milligan, as Trustee of Common Schools for the First Ward be not confirmed, as it does not appear that there was a vacancy in such office.

The Committee on the Annual Apportionment of School Moneys submitted report of apportionment for 1854. The report says that, by the affidavits of the teachers, it appears that the average attendance at the Schools during the year ending January 1, 1854, was 43,740. The average attendance at all the Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board the year previous, was 44,596—showing that the average for the year just closed is 856 less than the last year. This decrease in the average attendance for the whole year has, no doubt, arisen from the fact that some of the schools were suspended for the purpose of making repairs and alterations of the buildings, and some of the schools were discontinued entirely. The amount apportioned for each scholar for the year is $7 87½. Last year it was $8 47½—a difference in favor of the present year of $1 60 for each scholar. Report ordered to be printed.

Commissioner Hibbard, Seventeenth Ward, moved that it be referred to the Executive Committee on the Free Academy to report on the expediency and propriety of admitting pupils to an examination for admission in the Free Academy, who will be 12 years old on the commencement of the next term. Adopted.

Councilman Phillips, Eighth Ward, moved that the Board earnestly recommend to the school officers of the several Wards, the propriety of abolishing corporeal punishment in the schools under their charge and direction. Referred to Committee on By-Laws.

The Board then, for want of a quorum, adjourned to Wednesday.

Street Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you inform a constant reader for what length of time the corner of Eighth-street and Fifth-avenue is to be used as a marble yard; and upon what terms a lease of the public highway was given for such purpose? C. R.

A DEATH BY YELLOW FEVER.—To the great surprise of Coroner WILHELM, he was called yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 54 Chrystie-street, on the body of a man who died with the yellow fever. It appears the deceased was an Italian music teacher, named SEBASTIAN GERHARD, and had been spending the Winter in Havana. On the landing of the steamship *Empire City*, he took passage homeward, and was seized with the loathsome fever last Friday, which he probably contracted from another passenger named CHABOTT, whom he (GERHARD) told his wife was sick with the fever near his stateroom, and he often assisted him. Strange to say the vessel was allowed to pass Quarantine with these *two cases of yellow fever* on board, thus endangering the health and lives of our citizens. The affair was duly investigated by the Coroner, and the Jury severely censure the Health Officer for his dereliction of duty in so important a matter. Annexed is the VERDICT.

We find that the deceased, SEBASTIAN GERHARD, came to his death from yellow fever, and the Jury furthermore censure the careless manner in which the officer at the New-York Quarantine let pass a vessel with such a dangerous disease, and recommend the proper authority to take some measures to prevent the further ingress of said disease into the City of New-York.

It was shown in evidence that deceased was taken from the *Empire City*, with the fever, placed in a coach, and taken home.

THE NEW-YORK SKETCH CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Club was held on Friday night last, at the house of Rev. Dr. BUNCHARD, in West Thirteenth-street. Mr. T. D. JONES, the President, was the host of the evening. Among the sketches produced on the occasion were some in oil—which attracted marked attention—by Messrs. BLONDELL, CAFFERTY, HART, and THOM. Pencil drawings by DALLAS, Miss KYLE, and Mrs. GRETHENEX, were much admired. The party was, perhaps, the most social of the season. Among the guests we noticed Miss ALICE CAREY, Miss PHŒBE CAREY, and Mr. JOHN MITCHAL. The Sketch Club is not limited to artists alone. Authors, musicians, sculptors, and Editors, are either honorary members or among the constant and welcome guests.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—This evening Messrs. LONN & Co. commence, at their rooms, No. 356 Broadway, the sale of the entire valuable library of THOMAS A. CUMMIN, Esq., comprising many rare and curious works in the French and English languages. Purchasers of good books will do well to attend. The sale will last during the week. On Monday next they commence the sale of the private library of the late Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, comprising a large collection of Theological, Metaphysical and Classical works, among which was notice BAYLE'S Dictionary, The Parker Society's Publications, and works of similar standing and interest. The libraries of Rev. Dr. ELTON, and the late Rev. Dr. BANVY, and a valuable medical library, will shortly be sold by the same auctioneers.

THE CRANSTON BANK COUNTERFEITS.—A few days ago the prisoner MCARDELL, who stands charged before Judge STUART with being engaged in the counterfeiting operations on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island, was brought before Judge ROOSEVELT on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was designed to get him liberated on very light bail, but the Judge dropped the matter when he was informed that the Criminal Court was in session. The offender was then sent before Recorder TILLON, and was remanded to the City Prison Warden to await his trial. In the meantime the counsel for the female known as "The Lady in Black," succeeded in getting her bail reduced from the amount of $6,000 to $3,000, which she gave, and is now at liberty.

EXPLOSION—ACCIDENT.—At about 5½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, an explosion occurred in a room on the fourth story of No. 57 Ann-street, used for the manufacture of percussion caps, whereby three persons, two young women and a man, were injured. The injured persons were employees in the establishment. One of the young women appeared to be badly injured, and was removed to the City Hospital. The other two persons were not seriously hurt.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—The Sixth Regiment has elected J. C. PINCKNEY as its Lieutenant Colonel. He was formerly Major.

☞ The fourth and last of Dr. DOREMUS' course of lectures on the "History of Creation, as taught and explained by Chemistry," is to be delivered this evening in the New-York Medical College, in Thirteenth-street. The course has been a very interesting one, and those who have attended most closely have reaped the richest harvest

FRANCE.

PROGRESS OF POLITICAL EVENTS.

Personal, Literary, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Gossip.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday, March 20, 1854.

Another hope has melted into thin air. The hope in HOHENZOLLERN, (or Hohenlinden, perhaps, for I am not at all sure that I know how to spell the name,) has vanished like all its predecessors—the hope in SAXE-COBOURG, the hope in OALOFF, the hope in the autograph letter, the hope in numberless ultimatums. The mission of this gentleman of the royal house of Prussia has resulted in disappointment to those that sent him, and in confusion to those that speculated on him. And now we learn that the Emperor of Russia rejects the Vienna *ultimatissimum*, in which little or no hope was reposed. As the phrase ultimatissimum ultimatissimorum was invented six months ago, to convey a proper idea of the proposition made, it is evident that the same words cannot be used to-dey to express a much more superlative meaning. You will allow me, therefore, to suggest a compound to meet the emergency—it is the *ultimatissimaximum* that the Czar has declined to accept. And as a natural result, and a very proper retort, Gen. CANROBERT and the first detachment of French troops for the Eastern army sailed last night from Marseilles for Constantinople. The want of coal and the scarcity of vessels has caused the delay.

In the meantime, Turkey offers to make to England and France concessions in favor of the Christians, infinitely greater than those that Russia has demanded. She yields to one power what she had withheld from another, and what, thus withheld, became subsequently a pretext for war. The Christians, and Russian Christians, therefore, will obtain the advantages before the war, to obtain which the war is undertaken; and the massacres to come will positively be without a motive. Russia obtains, indirectly, more than she ever asked for, and yet continues to make war; and Turkey grants privileges more considerable than she ever granted before, and yet continues to have need of protection. None but visionaries have any further hope of the preservation of peace, and yet it is clear that there is no longer any reasonable cause for war. No one is in a position to mediate; and one of the principals is not in a frame of mind to listen to any mediation, or to pay heed to any further negotiation. Russia will continue to march to the defence of the Orthodox Church, though the Orthodox Church plainly has no need of any Muscovite interference, or Cossack backing. The original motive, or pretext, rather, has disappeared; and if the quarrel continues to subsist, it is for reasons independent of, and subsequent to, the prime and moving cause—the bad blood kindled, the hard words said, the obstinacy engendered, the positions assumed, the money spent, the armaments gathered, the pride enlisted, the military spirit evoked, the public opinion manufactured. A month ago, the Czar had at least a pretext—now he has not even that. History will write against the butcheries that are now inevitable, as the reporters note against enicides in a garret, "No cause is assigned for the melancholy act."

The French loan of 250 millions is already raised. That is, last night—the evening of the eighth day—the Minister of Finance had received intelligence of the offer of 235 millions. A large portion of the country remained still to be heard from. This fact—for it has been made public—may probably tend to prevent any further offers, which could not, of course, be accepted. Three-quarters of the sum—that is, 175 millions—will, it is thought, be covered by offers of 1,000 francs, and under; so that not far from 200,000 new holders of Government stock will have been created by the operation. Apart from the fact of the realization of the sum required, this diffusion of the Threes and the Four-and-a-Halfs will be looked upon by the Emperor as a very desirable consummation; for it popularizes the loan, nationalizes the war, and circulates Government scrip—thus augmenting largely the number of those who have an interest in the permanence of the Administration, and the continuance of internal tranquillity.

I am in a position to say, in spite of the denial of the *Patrie*, that the Cabinet has discussed, seriously, M. DE PERSIGNY'S proposition for *the suppression of all the Paris political journals, except two.* The exceptions were the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, to be merged into one, as a morning organ; and the *Patrie*, as an evening organ. The *Moniteur* was, of course, independent of this calculation. The same, or a similar proposition, emanated from PERSIGNY a year ago; but the Emperor objected. It seems to have made progress since, for the Cabinet were equally divided. The Emperor said nothing, but waited to see the effect among such of the people as would come to be informed of it. This effect was extremely unfavorable; and his Majesty, we may suppose, at once determined to give no further heed to the question. The bulletin sent to the *Patrie* for publication denies, positively, that the project was ever entertained; maintains that the laws upon the Press are found sufficient by the Government, and that the editors enjoy all "desirable liberty." The *Presse* considers this an ample "certificate of longevity." The paragraph does, in fact, set the matter at rest; and the question of a wholesale suppression seems to be definitively abandoned. The report is attributed by the *Patrie* to "correspondents short of news." The *Patrie* knows, however, that if the correspondents thought proper to print all they knew, and were not obliged to reject a large portion, as hardly decent, and too gross for belief, they would never be "short of news." The correspondents have to expurgate their note-books; and it perhaps happens, from time to time, that the result is sterile, and indifferently readable. But the story of the suppression of the journals originated in no lack of matter, but came direct from a Council of State. However, it is well the question has been raised, for the editors feel reassured by the positive tone of the *Patrie's* protest.

Here is another fact in the same vein. The Cabinet Council deliberated on the total exclusion of the *Independance Belge* from France, and actually passed it; but I am told that the subject was subsequently reconsidered, and it is probable that the interdict will be taken off. A letter from MONTALEMBERT, connected with his controversy with DUPIN, and somewhat reflecting upon the Emperor, was the cause of the proposed measure.

You may have heard of the flag ordered of a manufacturer of Lyons, for the Emperor of Russia. The story is true, with the exception of an important circumstance. The Czar did not order it himself, but caused the order to be given by a house in Paris. The standard is to be of the finest silk, very voluminous; is to bear an image of the virgin, and of the crucifix, and is intended to be carried before the Czar. The Minister of Finance forgot to include banners in his list of materiel-of-war, of which he forbade the exportation. And yet it seems that NICHOLAS positively counts upon the flag in question as a means of stimulating the religious fanaticism of his subjects. Aid and comfort to the enemy will thus be indirectly afforded by France.

The purchase of a substitute, by an individual who had drawn a losing number in the conscription, has been a theme of comment. The buyer and seller could not agree upon the price or upon any satisfactory method of fixing it. At last the substitute proposed weight as the basis of an agreement, and offered himself at 30 francs a pound. The purchaser assented. The heft of the gentleman was 150 pounds, and the price therefore 4,500 francs. The Minister of War probably will not object to the transfer, for stout fellows of 150 pounds are rare in the French army. At any rate, the young man that paid $900 for his release had less brawny shoulders and was not so good at a tramp,—that may be considered certain.

The Hotel of the Invalides is to be illuminated this week, by hydrogen carburetted gas, extracted by the newly discovered process, from the water of the Seine, which flows at the foot of the esplanade of the Invalides. Workmen are now employed in putting up the pipes for the conveyance of the combustible fluid.

An architectural journal announces the departure for New-York of several of the best Parisian builders. It says that an American gentleman, deeply impressed with the superiority of the style in vogue here, has offered them such terms, or at least made them such representations of the success which they could not fail to meet with, that they at once determined to set off. I trust, then, that there will be no more wooden eaves upon granite palaces, and no more painted cornices upon free-stone hotels.

MR. DE TURGOT has not been superseded at Madrid, but the report is revived of his impending recall. His health continues feeble, and his physician has prescribed a Summer at some German Spa. This fact alone would render it necessary to replace him, even if other circumstances did not make such a step advisable. M. DE TURGOT, at the time of his supersedure by DROUYN DE LHUYS, in the Foreign Affairs, was sent to Madrid, as a sort of compensation. This was a year ago, and there is no longer a motive for retaining him in a place for which he has shown no remarkable qualifications.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Commander of the Reserve at Constantinople, has sent in his resignation as Presiding Officer of the Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysées. The position he asked of the Emperor, "a position very near the enemy," and which the *Pays* hopes he may get, may perhaps interfere with any Commissariat labors on his part, in the Spring of 1855.

The Emperor has ordered the inauguration of the little railroad to Anteuil, for the first week in April. The works are continued during the night, and in the neighborhood of the Bois de Boulogne the inhabitants are kept awake by the floods of gas-light that inundate the scene. The little ferry-boat, destined to ply up and down the Seine, has been pompously visited by a Committee of Safety, who, after an extremely detailed examination, reported in her favor. They rather overdid the business, but their excess of caution might serve as an example to the careless gentlemen who give metter-of-course certificates to Hudson River steamboats, which blow up the next day. The same ferry-boat has made her trial trip, and went down to St. Cloud with the tide, and came back to Paris against it, with commendable speed and with due obedience to her rudder.

VICTOR HENNEQUIN has published his second work upon the spiritual phenomena. It is entitled *Religion*, and contains several autograph assertions by the Soul of the Earth. A Mr. Serva has issued what he calls a *Respectful Remonstrance from the Human Soul against the Soul of the Earth.* The mania is still rampant, and I should be ashamed to put in print the enormities that are said to occur, and in which very respectable and sincere people place undeviating faith. A very good argument, however, against the judgment, and consequently against the credibility of these individuals, is, that you can narrate them nothing too gross for their belief. If you invent a ridiculous story, intending merely to amuse them by your extravagance, they accept it as reliable history and pass it along as a genuine occurrence. An extraordinary exhibition at the Tuileries, in which the medium elicited Bengal lights from a deal-table, may be supposed to have originated in this way. A monthly review, entitled *La Table Parlante*, has appeared.

The total yield of the four days' sale of M. VISCONTI'S fine-art cabinet was 85,000 francs.

The cholera has announced its presence by making two victims this week. Littleor no doubt is entertained of a prolonged and fatal visit from it this Summer. The passing call it paid us last September, was considered as a prelude to a more formidable one to come. The warm weather we have just had has somewhat hastened its arrival.

The Comedie Française is preparing M. FOUCHE'S play of "Mademoiselle Aissé." M. FOUCHE is the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, and has achieved two or three very creditable dramatic successes. MADELEINE BROHAN has been obliged to yield her part to Mme. ALLAN, in consequence, says an authority, "of the very natural results of her late marriage." As I occupy the same house with Mr. and Mrs. HUCHARD, I shall be in a position to give you the earliest information as to whether "mother and child are doing well."

The lady who made her début at the same theatre on Wednesday evening, and whose talent was said to equal that of RACHEL, was so overpowered with fright that she had no control over her tongue, her features or her limbs, and made a most lamentable failure in consequence. She was an actress of melo-drama eight years ago, and was known as M'lle LEVEQUE, a pseudonym. She married a M. LEBEU, a lawyer, and left the stage. She has now attempted to return to it, under the name of M'lle DARTES, another pseudonym. She chose RACHEL'S great character of *Hermione*, in "Andromaque," and was crushed into the earth by the burden. She will never appear again, I feel sure. In the meantime RACHEL herself is advancing upon Paris, from Moscow or St. Petersburg, and all the imitators, and would-be successors, will hasten to withdraw from her overpowering presence. She brings back the roubles she went in search of, and the yield seems to have reached the highest figure mentioned at the time of her departure.

By the way, apropos of Russia, RUBINI held the rank of Colonel in the military-dramatic hierarchy of the Imperial theatres of the Empire.

DICK TINTO.

P. S.—I have just learned a curious fact in reference to the failure of Mlle. DARTES, just mentioned. Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, all the papers received an order from the Minister of the Interior, not to publish one single word upon her misfortune in their feuilletons of to-day. These were all of them written, and in type; the authors had read and corrected them, and were not to be found on the premises—so the foremen made the suppressions required. M. LIEBUX, of the *Constitutionnel*, who happened to be in the office, declared he would make no expurgations, and so cut the entire feuilleton out. The paper is without its usual weekly dramatic review, this morning, therefore. The reviews of the others are all more or less mutilated and incomplete. No reason was given by the Minister, of course; but it is supposed that he was unwilling the details of so mortifying a *fiasco*, upon the boards of the first theatre in the world, should be spread before the public. The public will hear of it, however, by word of mouth.

NORTHERN EUROPE.

Position of Prussia and Sweden—Rumors from Russia, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, March 14, 1854.

Vacillating as has been for the last few months the policy of the German Powers, you will pardon me if I am led one week to believe the chameleon white, and the next to be equally confident that it is black.

Since my last, there has seemed to have been a general stagnation in the political news market, and in the absence of anything of real importance, the public mind, for the lack of other excitement, has seemed to be occupying itself with various rumors. Meantime, the dispatch from this Court of Special Envoye to St. Petersburg, London and Paris, on a secret mission, has given rise to a great variety of surmises. Among other matters, it has been whispered here that the Emperor NICHOLAS, despairing of being able to effect his object with Prussia by other means, has at last resorted to threats. He now proposes, it is said, to declare the independence of Poland, and place his third son upon the throne. This, of course, would be a home thrust for Prussia, as her Polish provinces are valuable. Furthermore, it is, I believe, a fact, that Prussian Poland is in an exceedingly *disaffected state*, so that the people would doubtless embrace with readiness anything which even promised a change. It is said the Czar is endeavoring by similar means to retain his hold upon Austria—threatening the young Emperor with his support to Hungary, in opposition to the claims of that Government.

The Berlin *News*, of Sunday, thus expresses itself with regard to the character of the recent special missions to the Three Great Powers: "It is generally believed in private circles, that the object of these missions is to express the full determination of Prussia to persist in a *rigid neutrality*. And that any violation of this neutrality will be regarded as a serious offence by Prussia."

Since my last there is more wavering in the minds of the people relative to the future attitude of Prussia. Some of the knowing ones seem confident that if Prussia is unable to maintain her neutrality, which she still hopes to do, she will determine to support the claims of Russia.

All is apparently very quiet here at present. The accounts from Austria represent the preparations for war as on a very active footing.

The news from Sweden is of a nature still undecisive. It is not known if Russia has recognized or not the Swedish neutrality. Says a correspondent of the *Journal de Hamburg*, writing from Stockholm:

"It is generally believed that the first act of the Czar in the Baltic will be a *coup de main* against Slito, in the island of Gothland. Meantime, the troops are concentrated there in great numbers. At Carlskrona, all is in a state of activity."

The vessels which are being put in order with all possible dispetch, are the *Charles XIII*, the *Prince Oscar*, the *Gustavden*, store vessel of the line, the frigate *Eugénie*, the *Golfe* and the *Thor*, steam corvettes, and the corvette *Jarromus*. There reigns in the mass of the people an ardent enthusiasm for war, and if you demand against whom, the reply is heard, "The born enemy of Sweden—it is Russia." Again, says the correspondent of a leading Swiss journal:

"The loss of Finland, above all, is yet very lively in the hearts of all the Swedes, and in this point of view they are anti-Russian as much as it is possible to be. As you see, if in the South the questions are confused, they threaten equally the peace of Northern Europe."

Among the late items from Russia are the following: An Imperial decree has been issued for the immediate issue of notes to the amount of six million roubles. The Imperial Government has interdicted the exportation of breadstuffs from Odessa and other ports in the Black Sea and sea of Azof.

The Czer is making great preparations at Cronstadt, and upon other points of the Gulfs of Finland and of Bothnie.

The Greek priests seat in each division of the Russian Army, to excite and increase the fanaticism of the troops, have produced, by their intolerance and spirit of domination, the most evil effects among the officers.

They continue to demand in Russia patriotic gifts in favor of the war. Foreign negotiators established at Warsaw having refused to subscribe to this object, their refusal has been considered as a hostile demonstration, and they have been ordered to quit the city in twenty-four hours.

The Russian Baltic fleet is said to consist of 27 ships-of-the-line, 18 frigates, and 15 ships of lower rank—in the whole, three divisions, each consisting of nine ships-of-the-line. They are as yet in the three great harbors of the Gulf of Finland. B.

A NEW BOOK ON RUSSIA.

RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. DE GUROWSKI. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A natural consequence of the present position of European affairs is the publication of numerous works treating of Russia and Turkey. A glance at the advertisements in the London newspapers will show that England is flooded with such books. They appear in all forms—from the pamphlet to the bulky octavo. Their merits are, of course, as various as their titles; but some are of considerable importance; and the best of these—the cream of the cream—are just now being reprinted in this country.

The book before us—by Count DE GUROWSKI—is not a reprint of an English work. It was written in this City, for the eminent publishing house by which it is issued. After a careful examination of its contents, we are justified in believing that no work which the impending war is likely to call forth will be worthy of more attention. It is an original and a striking work.

It is original in its conclusions; it is striking in its revelations. Numerous as are the volumes that have been written about Russia, we really hitherto have known little of that immense territory—of that numerous people. Count GUROWSKI'S work sheds a light which at this time is most welcome and satisfactory. His stand-point is peculiar. We will deal with that presently. Meanwhile, the subjects treated of are of special importance, as the following glance at the table of contents will prove: Czarism, its Historical Origin—The Czar NICHOLAS—The Organization of the Government—The Army and Navy—The Nobility—The Clergy—The Bourgeoisie—The Cossacks—The Real People, The Peasantry—Serfdom—The Rights of Aliens and Strangers—The Commune—Emancipation—Manifest Destiny. On each of these topics this work is fertile and lucid, and these are just the topics that are important. Russia, to most imaginations, in a mighty shadow projected over Europe. To some thinkers she looms up, a gigantic Power destined to emancipate, through the agency of Panslevism, the entire European people. These last are few in number. Among them, and prominent among them, is Count GUROWSKI.

Panslevism—the unity of the Slavic race! Count GUROWSKI, born in Poland, and taking part in the Polish Revolution of 1830, condemned to death for his share therein, is a Pole no longer. For Poland, as a distinct nation, he has no hope, no wish. As such she is annihilated; her destiny is merged in that of the Slavic people. For struggling nationalities lying outside the circle of his race, he has no regard—the Magyars among the rest. They are Asian invaders of Europe. Oppressed as they now are, he has little sympathy to spare for them. The future of the European people, liberty, democracy, the recognition of the worth of man as man, are to come from Russia. Russia is to be the regenerator of the Old World.

This sounds strange—we will not be answerable for such opinions. But we should mislead our readers if we concealed that Count GUROWSKI makes out a good case.

"For the last thirty years," he says in his Preface, "all general historical studies, as well as the philosophical comprehension of history, were directed to elucidate the character of various races, and their bearing on the affairs of the world. To the distinct characteristics of whole races which of old took possession of Europe, rather than to single nations, were traced all great historical events, and the progressive evolutions of civilization. Thus originated those generalizations introduced in the philosophy of history, as that for example of German civilization, which framed out the whole political and intellectual state of Europe after the downfall of the Roman world. By birth a Slavi, I looked around to see where was alive the powerful trunk of my race, and found that Russia alone represented it. Thus originated with me the idea of Panslevism. Its signification is the union of disseminated Slavic families—some of whom vegetate miserably under the foreign dominion of the Magyars, Turks and Germans, into a homogeneous whole, around one mighty stock. Panslavism does not aim to give laws to Western Europe, but only not to receive any from her, or from Ouralian invaders.

"The study of and devotion to the great truths revealed by FOURIER, nay, his personal advice, influenced powerfully my decision. Whoever has read his works, knows how repeatedly FOURIER points to Russia and even to a Czar, as to the means of the speediest realization of the theory of association. And thus I went to Russia and to the Czar."

The Count was mistaken in the Czar. NICHOLAS was no emancipator. He had proclaimed his wish to evolve from autocracy the national Slavic genius. "To such a focus converged all the aspirations of the Slavi, from the Elba, the Danube, the Carpathien and the Balkan Mountains." The Count was dazzled by the apparent brilliancy of the aim, and became conscientiously a believer in *the lofty and providential calling* of Czarism. Penetrating, however, more deeply, not only into the nature of the Emperor, but into that of Czarism itself, his enthusiasm cooled. The scales fell from his eyes; he broke the voluntary chain, retook the staff of the exile, became a homeless wanderer over the world, and at length, reached America. His book, to use his own words:

"Aims to show how in the future, the Slavi may harmonize with the eternal laws of nature and the general destinies of mankind. All the European races and nations, which for centuries stood prominent in history, in bloody struggles, have tried their hands to establish social freedom and harmony. Hitherto their efforts have been unsuccessful. It may be, that the Slavi, who come the last, who have suffered and suffer the most, will give a more propitious lift to this great work.—which heretofore, as regards Europe, has been like the task of Tantalus."

It is, as we have said, a remarkable book: the Count has done his work well. His conclusions we must refuse to endorse;—few, we suspect very few, will place much faith in them. His trust is in the Russian *people*, the peasantry, even the army—in the terrible revolution which he anticipates, when they will rise like one man, and terminate the power of the Czar and of Czarism forever. His book everywhere breathes this expectation. Signs of its realization are not wanting already. "There exists in Russia a people with a destiny reaching beyond the temporary darkness enveloping it, which is caused by successive exigencies rather than by everlasting historical laws. From the people will pour out a current changing the actual state, breaking its encompassing form." Count GUROWSKI is a communist in principle, and he says, with an ardor that must command respect:

"It is beyond discussion, and does not require any argumentative proofs, that the communal organization is, for every nation, the first condition of practical, political, —nay, even of social liberty. Only within its existence the enjoyment of an orderly, shared of liberty is possible. The absence of the latter destruction of the communal order in France is one of the reasons why its destinies are thus thrown into the arms of despotism. The people there are not accustomed to decide for themselves in any, the most common or slightest, occurrence. Stating and proving that this germ exists in Russia, and what deep and indestructible roots it has spread there, seems sufficient to justify the hope that, with this incentive, the liberation of the people from the present thraldom is within reach of possibility. To-day the commune is still the corner-stone of social order within this vast Empire. It is a finger-post in the future; in due time it will become the keystone. Restricted, cramped now, and denationalized, the commune will reconquer its normal growth and vitality, when the Russian soil shall become moved and turned over by the fructifying share of revolution. Then what is now represented as ominous of evil, will, for reasons mentioned above, prove in the end an harmonious incident in the great drama of human affairs. It will become a galvanic spark, applied to the combustible and explosive elements, accumulated in Russia for centuries. Whatever may be the ambitious purpose of the Czars, and their hostility to the triumph of the principles of Liberty and Democracy, the enterprise set on foot against the world's welfare will turn against them. Emancipation and the destruction of autocracy will rise from the dreaded conflagration."

And so the Turks are to be driven from Europe and Constantinople is to be the seat of Russian government! Our notice of this work has already exceeded our limits. Of its great worth as an exposition of the present political, financial and social position of Russia, we have left ourselves no room to speak. We may briefly say that whoever would know what Russia at this present moment really is, her strength, her weakness—whoever would be posted on a subject that is sure to be prominent and important for a long time to come, will do well to get this volume. The style, perhaps, is not the clearest, but, with due attention, it is intelligible. As for its outlook into the future, we are not of the small number who will place their trust in it, or say Amen to it.

The Press and the Peers—Lord Derby and the London Times.

From the London Times, March 21.

Whatever opinion may be formed as to the proceedings which took place last night in the House of Lords, we learn with the greatest satisfaction that the charge brought against a young gentleman lately employed in the Foreign-office has been contradicted by himself in a manner which leaves no aspersion on his character, and that Lord ABERDEEN has withdrawn the accusation which he had, to say the least of it, injudiciously made. We ourselves took the earliest opportunity of declaring that, whether an indiscretion had been committed by this gentleman or not, it was a matter wholly distinct from the charge brought against the Government, inasmuch as the information we possessed was not directly or indirectly derived from any such quarter, and we should have scorned to avail ourselves of the misconduct of a junior clerk in the public service. For reasons, therefore, wholly unconnected with ourselves, we rejoice to find that this suspicion has been dissolved, and especially because it had appeared for a moment to cast a slur upon one of the first offices in the Government, consisting of men justly indignant at such a reprisal of their habitual application and their unblemished fidelity. At this point, then, a man of common discretion and self-command would have let the subject drop, satisfied that, in failing to inflict a wound on the Government, he had not let fall a heavier or more fatal blow on private interests and private reputation. But Lord DERBY is not that man of discretion and self-command. Roused by this ignoble altercation, which is the nightly pastime of the peers of England, while all Europe has its eyes fixed on the political conduct of this country, Lord DERBY seeks to give fresh importance to this debate, and to display, with something less than the temper of a gentleman or the dignity of a statesman, the resentment he appears to entertain towards the freedom of the British Press, and especially towards this journal. Since, however, the late head of the Tory Government thinks this a proper time, and the House of Lords a suitable place, to engage in these recriminations, we at least shall not recede before his imputations or his threats: though, from a respect for the cause we have to defend, which we cannot feel for our antagonist, we shall preserve a moderation of tone which his fluent oratory does not always attain.

The charge originally brought against the Ministers of the Crown by the leader of the Opposition was one which it was perfectly competent for him to make—namely, that they had permitted or authorized the publication in this journal of certain facts not yet communicated to Parliament, and generally unknown to the public. No evidence, however, amounting to a shadow of proof was given that any such intelligence had been communicated by the Government at all. The Prime Minister in his place in Parliament formally denied the imputation; and this journal, with equal precision and with equal truth, declared that it drew its information from no clandestine understanding with the Government, but from its own resources. The accusation against the Ministry, therefore, entirely fails; but, with singular perversity, Lord DERBY attempts to turn what is an accusation when addressed to the Cabinet into a calumny upon ourselves. He has even gone so far as to obtrude into the private relations of society, and to reflect upon habits of personal intercourse; but on this point we shall only remark, that if we have not shared in the company of Lord DERBY and his associates, it has been from no want of solicitation on their part, but merely because we prefer to live with men who shape their conduct to a purer standard of sincerity and truth.

To accuse this or any other journal of publishing early and correct intelligence, when there is no possibility of proving that such intelligence has been obtained by unfair or improper means, is to pay us one of the highest compliments we can hope to deserve. It is perfectly true, as we have before remarked, that we keep up a considerable establishment in all the capitals of Europe for this very purpose, and that our labors in this respect are not altogether unsuccessful. Really, the principal grievance Lord DERBY alleges against us is, that we have sometimes published too much and too correctly; and he mentions us with the inquisitorial powers of the House of Lords if we presume to exercise this daring privilege of being the first to tell facts we may happen to know to the world. In what age or in what country does Lord DERBY imagine that he is living, to attempt to impose on public opinion by such language as this? What law is there in England to prohibit the dissemination of correct intelligence, or to punish the conductors of a journal who expend their labor and their capital in collecting it? We hold ourselves responsible, not to Lord DERBY or the House of Lords, but to the people of England, for the accuracy and fitness of that which we think proper to publish. Whatever we conceive to be injurious to the public interests it is our duty to withhold; but we ourselves and the public at large are quite as good judges on that point as the leader of the Opposition, whose object is not to serve the State, but to embarrass the Ministry, and who seems to sacrifice every consideration of public policy to the wasplish pleasure of stinging an opponent.

With reference to the communications between the Emperor of Russia and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, when Foreign Minister, in which this discussion originated, Lord DERBY himself has already stated, in Parliament, that he knew it from "authentic sources." We have now no hesitation in saying that we had known the facts which we published on this subject for many months, and that they had frequently been the subject of confidential political conversation since last Summer, in this metropolis, among persons conversant with public affairs. The secret was, however, sufficiently well preserved; but when the Russian Government disclosed the transaction, in a manner reflecting on the honor and candor of this country and its ministers, we instantly replied to that challenge in the manner it deserved, by publishing at the same moment the Russian attack and our reply. That occurred on Friday night. Until the following Monday the subject could not be noticed in Parliament; so that if we had not, on our own responsibility, met that charge as we did, the diatribe of the Russian Cabinet would have been left for three days to produce its effect on the public, and would, doubtless, have proved a very welcome resource to the organs of the Opposition. The course we took deprived that document of the effect it might otherwise have had, and unfitted it for the use to which Lord DERBY and his allies might otherwise have turned it; for even Lord DERBY has allies in the newspaper press, though certainly they have never succeeded in exciting the alarm of Parliament by the extent of their information or the vigor of their style.

But again, we are charged with publishing the terms of the *ultimatum* addressed by France and England to the Russian Government, which had been settled two or three days before by the British Cabinet. The Government, it is admitted, betrayed no secrets in this instance, for extraordinary means were taken to prevent any disclosure of the fact. They proved, however, unsuccessful, and we are satisfied that it was useful to the public of this country and of Europe to make known, as we did, that the *ultimatum* of the Allied Powers was actually dispatched, since that fact has served to explain the position with respect to Russia which we have ever since occupied.

Lord DERBY might have extended the catalogue of our misdeeds. He might have reminded his noble friend, Lord MALMESBURY, that we were not ignorant of the transactions in which they thought fit to engage with Russia, Austria, and Prussia at the time of the accession of Louis NAPOLEON to the Imperial throne; and possibly these noble persons will settle by which of the members or adherents of their own Administration these circumstances were brought to our cognizance. Nor was this the only occasion on which Lord DERBY found in us more forbearing adversaries than he deserved; but he has forgotten the silence in which we suffered many of his actions to pass by, though he remembers, apparently with some acrimony, the hands which helped to unmask the hypocrisy of the Protectionist cause, and labored to consign to speedy defeat and dissolution the most unworthy Administration which had ever governed England. Lord DERBY failed to make the honorable portion of the press his ally, for he could not deceive or corrupt it; he will fail to make it his slave, for he cannot intimidate it; and, although that nobleman passes for a proud and overbearing man among his peers, he will meet with at least an equal amount of pride and independence in the ranks of those journals which he has idly attacked and unjustly accused.

The Temperance Bill and the Governor's Veto.

LETTER FROM EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

SIR: As an unwavering and uncompromising friend of a Prohibitory law, from its first inception to the present moment, permit me to address to you a few words in answer to your remarks as to one portion of my dispatch relative to the veto of Governor SEYMOUR, wherein you say:

"We must be permitted, however, to dissent from the implicit confidence in his purity or elevation of motive so charitably, if not so credulously, expressed by Mr. DELAVAN."

I have no remark to make with regard to your estimate of the Governor's motives, but I know you will permit me to give you the foundation of mine.

I have been acquainted with Mr. SEYMOUR for 25 years—for a long time intimately. I have ever found him gentlemanly, and, in my judgment, in all matters which have come under my own observation, governed by the strictest principles of purity and honor. Although, in general, politically opposed, yet there are but few men for whom I entertain a more sincere personal regard. When Governor SEYMOUR asked an interview, I suppposed it was for the purpose of stating to me his intention to sign the Prohibitory law as passed. In place of which, he gave me the reasons contained in his Veto Message for not signing it.

On my part, I exhausted every argument I could bring to bear on his mind to induce him to sanction the law, and leave to future Legislatures the duty of supplying defects, should such defects be found on carrying the law into operation; but all was of no avail; and when I witnessed his distress of mind in disappointing the expectations of so many who he acknowledged were laboring for a Prohibitory Law from the purest and most disinterested motives—and the "scathing" opprobrium he said he knew he would receive from a certain interest—I could not doubt his sincerity, and in accordance to this feeling I telegraphed you. Now, Mr. Editor, while I deeply deplore this decision of Gov. SEYMOUR, yet I cannot but think it will be overruled for good to the great cause of Prohibition.

If the Legislature passes the law, veto notwithstanding, it will go before the public with increased power. If not, an election is before us, to take place *only one month before* the law which has been vetoed can *to go into effect.* Our duty now should be to elect Representatives to the next Legislature who will again pass the law we want, and a Governor *who will not veto it.* Why can we not have a Prohibitory Law passed in January next, to go into operation on the 1st of February, so as to enable landlords and tenants to make their arrangements? Yours truly, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

BALLSTON CENTRE, April 2, 1854.

Reply by the Tribune.

Answer to the final Question above: We cannot probably have a Prohibitory Liquor Law passed so soon as next January, because at least *one* champion thereof seen fit to volunteer to play the part of "Confidence Man" in behalf of wine-bibbing demagogues who prate hollowly of their love for Temperance while they nullify the efforts and blast the hopes of those who live and labor for Man's redemption from the curse of Intoxication—even while those demagogues palpably do this for the sake of the votes and offices which the Rum interest is expected to give them. This is the sad, disheartening truth.

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: In your paper of Saturday last I notice the following among other editorial remarks:

"This Legislature, if fanaticism had not been rampant, would have passed some wise, salutary, and practicable Temperance Law."

This is rather a severe censure for a leading Whig paper to inflict upon a Whig Legislature. Let us see if it be just and truthful.

The late State election, as everybody knows, resulted in a decisive Whig and Maine Law majority in both branches of the Legislature. All expected, both the friends and opponents of prohibition, that such a law would be passed during the session. Indications of public sentiment on the subject, have rarely, in any case, been more clear and decisive. In accordance with what they believed to be the popular will, the members of the two Houses carefully considered and finally passed the bill—twenty-one Senators and seventy-eight members of Assembly voting in its favor. All, doubtless, felt that its details were not perfect, and might need modification when the practical operation of the law should make them more apparent. Where is the evidence of fanaticism in this? I confess, I see none.

Again: The language of the *Journal* implies that the law thus passed was neither wise, salutary, nor practicable. Then the veto was right—all right; and the thousands and tens of thousands who called for the law, and the members of the two Houses who voted for it—Messrs. DICKINSON, BENEDICT, PETERS, SESSIONS, D. P. WOOD, LOZIER, CONKLING, and other prominent Whigs—were all wrong. Verily, the *Journal* has spoken, in this instance, without its usual caution. The censure, direct and implied, is as ungenerous as it is unjust.

What sort of a law, I would ask, would the *Journal* deem to be wise, salutary and practicable? Should it embrace the principle of prohibition? Then, like the one just passed, it would encounter the veto: for the Governor declares himself opposed, indiscriminately, to all prohibitory laws. Or would the *Journal* have it framed with a view to improve the present system of regulating, without restraining, the liquor traffic? Then it would not be acceptable to the people, for they neither ask for nor desire such a law. Will the *Journal* please define its position? Yours, &c., M. A. KINNEY.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, April 3, 1854.

Reply by the Albany Evening Journal.

If we are not misinformed, one-half of the members who voted for the Liquor bill did so not because they were in favor of *that* one, but because they came to vote for a Temperance law, and that was the only one they could get. Hence we remarked that "if fanaticism had not been rampant, this Legislature would have passed some wise, salutary, practicable Temperance law." This was not intended as either "severe" or unkind, for we think highly, as we have taken occasions to say, of the intelligence and fidelity of the Legislature.

The public sentiment, throughout the State required and expected a law staying the horrors of intemperance. The Legislature came here practically instructed. Some extreme men inside and many men outside, demanded a law with provisions so stringent and impracticable as to defeat its objects. Experience, so far as it as been obtained on this question, teaches that "Maine Laws" are only enforced in localities where they are not needed. The "Maine Law" works best where the people have become teetotallers without it.

We endeavored yesterday to "define our position" on the Liquor question. We are in favor of a law which will stop the adulteration of liquor, a process which converts a gallon of pure spirits into a barrel of poisonous stuff that is sold at 3 cents a glass. Licenses to sell *unadulterated* liquors and wines, and such only at high prices. Making manufacturers and venders liable in each city and town, for the support of inebriates and their families when impoverished by intemperance.

These are simple, salutary, constitutional provisions, each of which could be executed, for public sentiment would sustain them.

Messrs. Cutting and Breckinridge.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE possesses rare courage, talent, and eloquence, but lacks the discretion and tact necessary for a politician and parliamentary leader. He was not the man for managing the Nebraska bill in the Committee of the Whole, or for repairing the damage it had received from Mr. CUTTING'S reprehensible previous motion and course. He allowed passion to sway and overcome himself, at the very time that *he* should have been managing the passions of others by tact and moderation. Instead of setting about to quiet dissension and heal differences, he rushed headlong into new disputes, and fomented more angry controversies. His conduct was very unfortunate, and we fear his blunder will prove irreparable.

Already are the demagogue press of Northern Abolitionism railing out against Southern "bullyism." Already are the passions of the populace invoked against Southern *hauteur* and violence. Already is every indiscreet word and gesture of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made the text and pretext for appeals to sectional pride and prejudice. If the New-York members should divest themselves of the sectional sympathy which drew them back, and more closely than ever, to Mr. CUTTING in the later stages of this affair, the populace at the North is in danger of being excited to a pitch that will make members more fearful than ever to stand by the South upon the Nebraska bill. Viewed in every public aspect, this controversy is to be deeply deplored.—*Richmond Exam.*

HOW THE AFFAIR WAS SETTLED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

It is not intended to publish the correspondence between Messrs. CUTTING and BRECKINRIDGE, such a publication not being deemed necessary or advisable. We have read the correspondence, and are permitted to make the following statement, which may be relied upon as correct:

On Monday, the 27th of March, after the personal discussion in the House, Mr. CUTTING addressed a note to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, in which he demanded of him a withdrawal of the word "false," or that he would make such explanation as was done from one gentleman to another, and he referred to Mr. MADRIZ, as his friend, to act for him. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE replied to the first part of this note, that the word "false" was used by him in consequence of a previous expression made use of by Mr. CUTTING, and until that was withdrawn, he could not withdraw the word complained of. With reference to the second part of the note, Mr BRECKINRIDGE considered it a challenge, and accordingly appointed Col. HAWKINS his friend, to arrange preliminaries.

On the following morning, Tuesday, Col. HAWKINS met Mr. MADRIZA, and tendered to him a note from Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, accepting the alternative proposition suggested in Mr. CUTTING'S note. This Mr. MADRIZA declined, but presented a letter from Mr. CUTTING, which Col. HAWKINS considered could not be received, on the ground that no additional note could be accepted until Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S response to Mr. CUTTING'S challenge had been received by the latter. Thereupon both gentlemen separated, and Col. HAWKINS delivered Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S note to Mr. CUTTING in person.

Mr. MADRIZ did not deliver the note he held from Mr. CUTTING to BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. CUTTING, at this stage of the proceedings, substituted Col. MONROE for Mr. MADRIZA as his friend, who waited upon Col. HAWKINS, and demanded the terms of meeting.

On

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Presentation of the Last Sitting Original Portrait of Washington.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society held in University Chapel on Tuesday evening, was well attended. Don JOSE FRANCISCO RAMIREZ, of Mexico, and Rev. DAVID L. SWAIN, President of University, North Carolina, were elected corresponding members, and several gentlemen as resident members.

The President announced the receipt of a letter from Mr. CHARLES A. JOY, of Seneca, New-York, who had spent four years in the Universities of Gettingen and Berlin. He mentions that several of the Hessian officers serving under Great Britain during the Revolutionary War in this country were men of distinguished families, and their letters to friends at home during that time contained matter of much historical interest. He proposes that some American student at one of the Universities there be authorized to collect copies of these letters for the Society. The subject was referred to committee.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Gen. WETMORE moved that the thanks of the Society be presented to WM. CHAUNCEY, Esq., Treasurer, for the faithful and able discharge of his duties. Carried unanimously.

Mr. CHAUNCEY returned thanks.

COINS STRUCK BY THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DAVERUX read a brief communication on the subject of coins, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury, and make arrangements for having copies in bronze of all medals heretofore or hereafter to be struck by the General Government and sent to the different Historical Societies. Carried.

ORIGINAL PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Gen. WETMORE drew the attention of members to a portrait of WASHINGTON, hanging over the President's chair, which possessed intrinsic evidence of being an original. It belonged, first, to a gentleman named CAREY, who was a correspondent of Gen. WASHINGTON, in England, and hung in his office for years. Afterwards it went through several hands, and was at length purchased by a Mr. WARREN, who brought it to this City, where several gentlemen pronounced a favorable opinion of its merits as an original portrait. Mr. WARREN had been induced to allow it to be hung up this evening for inspection of the Society.

Rev. Dr. VAN PELT pronounced the portrait to be an excellent likeness of WASHINGTON, as he remembered him, and indulged in some reminiscences of the circumstances under which he enjoyed the acquaintance of the honored Father of his Country. There seemed, however, a want of faithfulness in the picture about the mouth, which, at the time he knew Gen. WASHINGTON, had a slight drag.

Gen. WETMORE said that in reference to the slight drag observed in WASHINGTON'S mouth during his later days, he had learned it was caused by the ill-setting of some false teeth. The portrait before them, probably, was taken anterior to that time.

Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT was introduced by the President, and read an interesting paper, on the forms of nature and animal life in the interior of South America.

Hon. E. GEORGE SQUIER then read a short paper on "Nahual Pipil, or Mexican Indians of Balsam Coast, State of San Salvador, South America."

A vote of thanks was passed to both gentlemen, and the Society adjourned.

THE TRADES.

The Piano-Forte Makers.

This body met on Tuesday night at HILDEBRAND'S, Hester-street. E. L. TAYLOR, the President, occupied the Chair. ROBERT THOMPSON, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. The Chairman announced that the men had left the shop of BACON & RAVEN in a body, to the amount of sixty-three, and the chief business of the evening would be to collect money to support these men while on a strike, as all the other men were in employment. On motion, it was agreed that each man in employment should pay in half a dollar to afford present support to these men. The motion was cheerfully acceded to, and as the shops were called over one of the men from each shop came up and paid the money on the part of all. Some single individuals gave a dollar each, independent of their shop subscription. The Chairman announced that the subscriptions amounted to $250. This announcement was received with loud cheers, when the meeting adjourned.

Journeymen Piano-Forte Makers.

The Journeymen Piano-forte makers held another large meeting in Mechanics' Hall, Hester-street, on Tuesday evening. Mr. E. L. TAYLOR occupied the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, and approved —after which the Treasurer, Mr. WM. H. KARR, announced the contributions of the week to maintain the men on strike to be $250. The Treasurer said that but little, if any more, contributions would be needed, as nearly all the men who left the shop of Messrs. BACON & RAVEN had procured employment elsewhere. The following resolution offered by Mr. HAGAR was adopted:

Resolved, That the Piano-forte Maker's Union of this City view with regret and anxiety the termination of this late struggle between Messrs. BACON & RAVEN and the journeymen in their employ;—a struggle that has presented the extraordinary spectacle of the conductors of a large and extensive piano-forte manufactory willingly sacrificing a highly lucrative business, at a time when trade was unusually brisk, in order to grasp at large profits, by reducing the wages of their employés. It presents to us the fact of a sound business firm, voluntarily relinquishing a well-earned reputation for the production of fine, well-made piano-fortes, by allowing their old, experienced and steady journeymen to leave their employment in a body, in order to enforce the idea that by employing and educating cabinet-makers and others in their places—men totally unacquainted with piano-forte making—they would eventually reap a reward, in the increase of property arising from the mode of paying such "freshmen."

The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Ship-Joiners.

An adjourned meeting of Ship-Joiners was held in the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-streets, on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration a higher rate of wages. Mr. JAMES REAVES presided, and Mr. R. B. MONTGOMERY acted as Secretary. The Committee appointed at the previous meeting to ascertain who were in favor of the proposed strike, reported that the majority of the trade were in favor of an advance from present pay of $2, to $2 50 per day. A motion was then made and carried that the strike for $2 50 per day take effect on Monday, the 10th day of April, subject to the action of a general mass meeting to be held on Friday evening next. The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Ten Governors.

A regular meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse was held in their room in the Rotunda, at 4 P. M., on Tuesday. Present: Governors Draper, Duke, Townsend, West, Dugro, Pinckney, Conover, and Harrick. But little business of public importance was transacted.

Gov. WEST moved that the Board proceed to an election for Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, in place of Dr. Elliott, resigned.

Gov. DUKE hoped the subject would be postponed for one week longer, and read a letter from Gov. Smith, (absent from sickness,) recommending a postponement. Gov. D. thought there was no necessity for urgent action in the matter. At any rate, he believed the Board could not fill the vacant office then, not having the requisite papers before them.

Governor WEST said the election had been postponed from time to time, at the solicitation of some members of the Board. The interest of the Department demanded the immediate election of a Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital. However willing to gratify Governor SMITH, he would not sanction any further postponement. He would, therefore, press his motion.

The motion was adopted. The Board proceeded to ballot, and Dr. GEORGE STEERING was unanimously elected as Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, having received seven votes. Governor DUKE did not vote, believing the election illegal, and entered a written protest against the proceeding, which, by unanimous consent, was entered on the minutes.

The following resolution, offered by Governor WEST, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Book-keepers of this department prepare a report showing how much has been expended for each article or object named in the estimates to the Comptroller, from the 1st January to 31st March, 1854, and that for the present year be prepared like quarterly reports.

The weekly requisitions show the number of inmates in the various City and County Institutions to be as follows:

Bellevue Hospital	698	Randall's Island	942
Lunatic Asylum	568	Randall's Island Hospital	245
Almshouse	1,196	City Prison	208
Penitentiary	926		
Penitentiary Hospital	328	Total	5,641
Workhouse	503	Decrease	25
Small-Pox Hospital	32		
Number remaining March 25, 1854			5,706
Admitted March 25 to April 1			736
Total			6,402
Died			32
Discharged			646
Sent to Penitentiary			83—761
Total			5,641

THE CONVENTION OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES—ENGLISH ENLISTMENTS.—A meeting of this body was held on Tuesday night, at POWERS' Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street. Mr. WILLIAM CARROLL, the President, occupied the Chair. Mr. JOHN MCGRATH, the Secretary, read the Minutes of the last meeting, which were approved of. Mr. FRANCIS O'REILLY said that he was both sorry and surprised to see that so few of the delegates had attended. He the more regretted this as he had measures of some importance to bring under the consideration of the Convention, but which he could not [illegible] Irish people [illegible] in America, to request them to write home to their friends to beseech them to prevent the young men of Ireland from enlisting in the British army. He would also desire that their friends should be advised to save as much of their earnings as possible, in order to be able to send for these young men to bring them to this country, that they might thus escape the pressgangs and *crimp* sergeants of that unscrupulous, hypocritical, tyrannous power. That ill-omened bird of prey, whose protection is destruction, whose progress over every country she has trodden on is marked by desolation.—her footsteps by blood,—for no matter whether friend or enemy, she has ruined every country that he presence ever cursed. Her conquest of India has been scarcely more disastrous to that clime that has her friendship to Spain and Portugal; and she had now gone to protect the Sultan—but it was merely to save him for her own carving. If, however, the army she now sent into the Black Sea be destroyed, there was nothing more certain than that a forced conscription would be resorted to in Ireland, and that odious system of *balloting*, which left many a hearth and heart desolate in that unfortunate island, would be revived, in order to supply its place. Thus the Irish youth, however unwilling, would be forced to fight for their ancient enemy and implacable tyrant—become food for Russian gun and Cossack sabre, and have the *high privilege* of being murdered—and all for "England's glory." They should do all they could to bring the young men of Ireland to this country, and leave to England to defend her the old men, the women and children. They would thus grant to her spider-hearted political economists, and her fraternal Government, that *desiderotum* so long yearned for by them, to free her from the *superabundant population* of Ireland. Then, when all the strength of Ireland would be on this side of the Atlantic, we would have a greater desire to go home to see our friends, and could go with more strength, in full force, and with a will, should an opportunity ever offer. He moved that the Secretary be instructed to call the delegates together by public advertisement. This motion was agreed to, when the meeting adjourned.

THIRD PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK.—The Quarterly Meeting of the Third Presbytery of New-York was opened on Monday, in the Session Room of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, Moderator, in the Chair. Three young men were received under the care of the Presbytery, as candidates for the ministry. Rev. ELISHA W. COOK, of the Middlesex Association, in Connecticut, presented testimonials, and was received as a member of the Presbytery. Rev. CARSON W. ADAMS was dismissed to the Presbytery of Long Island. Messrs. Wm. L. Post, Sanford Richardson, Walter Frear, Luther H. Cone, Ova H. Seymour, Lafayette Dudley, Patrick J. Leo, William T. McElroy, and John W. Mosely, all hut one of them members of the Union Theological Seminary in this City, presented themselves as candidates for licensure. The greater part of the sessions on Monday and Tuesday was occupied with their examination in the Languages, Church History, and Theology. A call was laid before the Presbytery, by the First Presbyterian Church of Greenburg, (DARIEN'S,) for the pastoral services of Rev. CHARLES K. MCHARG, of the Presbytery of Onondage; but in the absence of the Commissioners of the Church, it was not acted upon. Yesterday afternoon statistical reports were presented, and reports on the state of religion in the several churches were received. Measures were taken for an annual correspondence with those members of the Presbytery who are employed as missionaries among the heathen. It was resolved to recommend, by overture to the General Assembly, a similar course to the other Presbyteries. Rev. Drs. ALLEN and HATFIELD were appointed a Committee to prepare a circular letter to the Missionaries of the Presbytery. Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., and Rev. George Thacher, Ministers; and Messrs. Francis Dunean and John C. Hines, Elders, were appointed Commissioners to the next General Assembly. Alternates, Rev. Messrs. D. D. T. McLaughlin and Franklin S. Howe, Ministers, and Messrs. Roe Lockwood, and Wm. C. Bradley, Elders.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn was held in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. CHEEVER'S) Union-square, at 10 A. M., Tuesday. The usual religious exercises having been performed, the Association proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen as such:

Moderator—Rev. CHARLES BEECHER, of Newark.
Scribe—Rev. C. O. RAYNOLDS, of Flushing, L. I.
Treasurer—Rev. Mr. BELDEN.
Register—Rev. Mr. ATKINSON.

Rev. THOMAS B. GREGORY, of the Classis of Bergen, N. J.; Rev. Dr. BANGS and Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, of the Presbytery of Alton, Illinois, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER and Rev. SAMUEL BAYLIS were elected members of the Association. It was resolved to hold the next semi-annual meeting of the Association in the New-England Church, (Rev. Thos. K. BEECHER'S) Williamsburg, and Rev. HENRY W. PARKER, of Bedford, was chosen preacher, and Rev. Mr. ROSS, substitute.

Eight delegates were chosen to attend the next State Conference to be held in the village of Madrid on the 4th Wednesday of August next. Some other business not of general interest was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Public services were held in the church in the evening. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. D. COCHRAN.

THE CANADA FORGERY CASE.

Application for Extradition of D. W. Van Aernum.

Before Hon. Commissioner Morton.

TUESDAY.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EDWARDS.

At the sitting of the Court, yesterday, Mr. Charles Edwards summed up the argument on behalf of the Canadian Government. This case, he said, does not come before your Honor under usual circumstances. Generally, a party charged denies his guilt, and, not unfrequently, he stands mute and leaves the prosecutor to proof. Not so here. In this matter, we have clear evidence, and superadded, full and elaborate admission of guilt. The opposite counsel have tried to get up sympathy for Daniel W. Van Aernum. Why, I cannot see! True, he has made a confession; but it was given through revenge against his accomplices, and at a time when, by proof, the crime of forgery had been made out against him. It is said he has a wife, and I have no doubt she is all that my learned opponents have pictured her; but, alas for that wife! that this husband did not remember her before he committed the crime with which he is charged —while it may be best now, that a prison wall should divorce them, and she seek her home where her own relations will cheer her. And counsel suggest, by way of farther sympathy, that this man is to be esteemed because he has not broken his parol. I know not that he has had the chance; but I do know how, what my friend says comes up to the old proverb only, that there may be a species of honor among rogues and forgers. And yet this man's confessing, in order to spite of his companions, takes somewhat from his code of honor. But, while the word *sympathy* has nothing to do with the case, is there no one else to be looked at? is not Mr. Greer to be considered? My opponent has talked of Mr. Greer, the banker, and reiterated it. He is no hanker—no rich man, but the very opposite, still, of the prisoner. He is honorable and highly sensitive, and a mere faithful agent, with an income of moderate amount; but still, feeling that out of his hard earnings may have to come the $5,000 of which this man has defrauded him, or so much of it as the present, with future struggle, will bring and subject, through the villainy of another, to the loss of his appointment as Agent of the Montreal Bank.

Let us look at the facts. [Here Mr. Edwards went on to show how cunningly Van Aernum laid his plans in Canada. First found that individual drafts on Banks would not answer; how he got hold of blank drafts of the Hamilton Exchange Bank; secured John W. Abell to sign them as Cashier, and then, to use Justice Stuart's phrase, commenced what was intended as a gigantic scheme of forgery.] All your Honor has to do is to look at the English and Canadian law and statutes, and I feel an apology due for taking up time in reviewing my opponents' exposition of New-York law; but they compel me.

The forged banker's draft is dated from Hamilton; and in law, it is still there, notwithstanding the Bank is doing business at Greene. It commenced at Hamilton in 1850. Now the act of 1844 has only reference to (Sec 3) "individual bankers who shall have *heretofore* have obtained circulation notes, &c."—"and thereafter it shall not be lawful for *such* individual banker to transact business under said act in any other place than in which he resides; and in case of any change of residence of *such* individual banker, he shall forthwith file a notice thereof in the Comptroller's office"—(under penalty of $1,000, to be sued for by the Attorney General). Nor is it necessary to prove that any Bank ever existed. Peopia *vs.* Peabody, 25 Wend., 472; Sama *vs.* Davis, 1b. 308; State *vs.* Heyden, 15 N. H., 355; Williams *vs.* The States, 9 Humph., 62; People *vs.* Stearns, 21 Wand., 409 approved 23; 1b. 634; Commonwealth *vs.* Smith, 6 S. and R., 568; Butler *vs.* Commonwealth, 19 1b., 237; United States *vs.* Mitchell, 1 Bald. C. C., 366. Nor is it data at Hamilton of any consequence as to the crime or an indictment upon it: Munroe *vs.* Cooper, 5 Pick., 412.

This draft is good on its face, and might be valid, though signed at Hamilton, even supposing the Bank was doing business at Greene; although, by the Banking act of April 12, 1848, individual bankers are to transact their "usual business of banking" at the place where such banking association shall be located; still, the drawing of a draft is not necessarily within the "usual business of banking." This usual business of banking is defined to be discounting, receiving deposits, and the assuming of circulating notes. N. Y. Firemen's Insurance Co., *vs.* Ely, 2 Cowen's R. 678, 706, Place. Drawing drafts for funds at a distance is not banking.

Even though this Bank came under the acts of 1844 and 1846, yet a draft, in the form of a forged one, would be good. Potter *vs.* Bank of Ithica, 5 Hills, 500; Safford *vs.* Wyckoff, 6 1b. 442.

No test is made, however, by the fact that a civil action [illegible] Commissioners for taking up evidence in such cases [illegible] Canada, and it is not necessary to show that one of the same character has occurred under New-York laws. This is clear from Metzger's Case, 5 Legal Observer, 83, 91, and *in re* Hayward, 1 Code Rep., 47.

The acts of Canada distinctly mark this draft with forgery. 11 and 12, Vict. chap. 9, (1847, 28 July,) p. 1,301; sec. 3, p. 1,302; sec. 13, p. 1,305; sec. 15, p. 1,306.

By English law, there is forgery at common law as well as by statute, and it is defined as "the fraudulent making an alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right," or, more recently, as a false making, a making *malo animo* of any written instrument for the purpose of fraud and deceit. 2 Russ., 318. One of the definitions of forgery is "the false making an instrument which purports *on the face of it* to be good and valid for the purposes for which it was created, with a design to defraud. Eyre B. in Jones and Palmer's Case, 397. The age of the Common Law in England is not against its taking in almost every modern forged instrument. There can be forgery at common law, of a railway pass. Reg. *vs.* Bonit, 2, Carr.

Abell's own name, as cashier, does not make it less a forgery. It sustains it. The fraudulent application of a true signature to a false instrument, for which it was not intended, or *vice versa*, will be a forgery. 2 Russ, 318–19: and see p. 353, and King *vs.* Pike 2 Moody 70, where Lord Abinger says: "It does not lie in the mouth of the prisoner to say that W. was not in fact, chairmen. By uttering the bill, he represents the whole as true. And see Rex *vs.* Fronde, 3 Meore's, 645, S. C. 7, Price, 609; Lockett's case, 2 East's P. C. 940; Abraham's case, ib. 941; Reg. *vs.* Rogers, 8 C. & P., 629. In Dunn's case (Bacon's Abr.) the whole ground is covered, and there it is decided if a person give a note entirely *as his own, and on his own account*, his subscribing it with a fictitious name will not make it a forgery. But if he gives the note *in a different character than that which he really bears*, (in the case before the Commissioner as *cashier*,) it is forgery. And see also Maad *vs.* Young, 4 Term R., 32.

Mr. Greer was not bound to know who was cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank. This is shown in the case of the People *vs.* Tarner, 7 Peters, 133. Justice Story there says: "And it is equally clear, that the policy of the act extends to the case. The object is, to guard the public from false and counterfeit paper, purporting on its face to be issued by the Bank. It could not be presumed, that persons in general would be cognizant of the fact, who, at particular periods, were the President and Cashier of the Bank. They were officers, liable to be removed at the pleasure of the Directors; and the times of their appointment or removal, or even their names, could not, ordinarily, be within the knowledge of the body of the citizens. The public mischief would be equally great, whether the names were those of the genuine officers, or of fictitious or *unauthorized persons*; and ordinary diligence could not protect them against imposition." Nor was Mr. Greer, while residing in Canada, bound to know the laws of New-York, while the draft gave no information or warning: Bank of Chilicothe *vs.* Dodge, 8 Barb. S. C. Rep. 232; Roosevelt J., in Curtis *vs.* Leavitt.

The word *cashier* gave this instrument credit: that is, really, the signature to it. The draft has no individuality; the word is not an addition. It is of the substance of the signature and draft. This is fully shown by Justice Stuart.

Many of the cases on the other side in no way apply. The decision of Judge Pratt, in Storms *vs.* Bank Department, goes one way, and costs another. It seems to consider a banker as having no corporate power, and yet checks him from acts which embrace franchise. Nor is White's case applicable; for there, if anybody was guilty, it was the banker who wrote a name, and not the prisoner. Abell wrote as if he were, and has assumed to be, cashier.

Mr. Edwards then sifted many of the decisions quoted by counsel for the prisoner, and closed the case somewhat thus: The opposite counsel, if it please your Honor, has hinted that this treaty may be, and perhaps has been, abused; and he refers to the cases of the Scotch women, Gilmour, to Kaine, and to Heilbronn—and he suggests, which he has no business to do, that in the matter now before you, what he calls constructive forgery will be dropped, and Van Aernum will be held for cheating and false pretence only. It might be well for this man, if it were so; but he will not have this amiable cruelty practiced upon him. His gigantic scheme of forgery will answer there; and as to the Scotch woman, she had a fair trial, and was acquitted; as to the hardship of the treaty on Kaine, he is a murderer, and still moves among us,—while Heilbronn—will have a trial by and through his own countrymen, and perhaps—for so the opposing counsel think, will only be tried for a cheat. No great hardship in that! And while I would send men away with great jealousy, and am willing to respond to much that the opposite counsel has said, I desire to close with a sentence or two from what Justice Cuson uttered in the Kaine case:

"But it is certainly due to our own citizens that they should be protected against murderers and those who attempt to murder; and against pirates, house-burners, robbers, and *forgers*. That these should be extruded, on the demands of a foreign Government where the crime was committed, and there punished, is due to humanity. Such wicked and dangerous men ought not to remain here."

Counsel having closed, His Honor said that he would render a decision as soon as possible in the matter, which might be within ten days.

Walker and Canal Streets.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Tuesday.

Before Judges Watson, Clerke and Roosevelt.

In the matter of the Widening of Walker and Extending of Canal streets.—Mr. Whiting, who appeared for the parties opposing the opening, moved to postpone the case until the May Term. It had not, he said, been regularly noticed for hearing by the other side. It had been impossible for him to prepare his papers on the short and irregular notice served by the other party. It was provided by the rules of the Supreme Court, that notice for argument should be given for the first day of the Term. (Rule 28.) And it had already been decided that, as this was a motion which might have been noticed by either party, it was required to be noticed by the party wishing to call it up for argument. (In these remarks, Mr. W. referred to a decision made by Judge Roosevelt in the cause, a week or two since, and reported in the TIMES of March 22.

Mr. Dillon for the Corporation contended that the rules of the Supreme Court were made by the Court for the convenience of the Court itself, and might be relaxed by the full bench at General Term, in their discretion. He said that the Court had ordered the cause to be argued to-day, and that it was proper that the argument should go on in accordance with that order. He referred to Section 402 of the Code, providing that where eight days' notice of hearing would otherwise be necessary, "The Court or Judge may by an order to show cause prescribe a shorter time;" and contended that the order of the Court in this cause, was equivalent to the order contemplated by this provision. As the notice of appeal was served in December, he thought the appellants had had plenty of time.

Mr. Whiting—The decision of the Special Term is a judgment, and an appeal therefrom is an enumerated motion. All motions involving the merits are enumerated motions, and this one, as such, should have been noticed for the first day of term.

Judge Roosevelt—This is a special proceeding. The order made at Special Term was upon a non-enumerated motion; and the question is whether an appeal from an order upon a *non-enumerated* motion can be an *enumerated* motion.

Mr. O'Conor—All appeals under the old system were enumerated motions. Under the old practice this matter would have come up upon a writ of *certiorari*; and all cases on *certiorari* were placed upon the calender: and this even where an argument was allowed, but the case was submitted on written points. To set aside a judgment on the law or facts never was anything but an enumerated motion, and should be on the calendar as such. A judgment might be set aside for irregularity, on a non-enumerated motion, but not on the merits.

Mr. Whiting—By rule 27 enumerated motions are "appeals from an inferior Court," and others. By section 348 of the Code an appeal in the Supreme Court from Special to General Term, must be heard in the same manner as if it were an appeal from an inferior Court. Therefore such an appeal is evidently an enumerated motion, and should be placed upon the Calendar in regular course.

Mr. A. L. Robertson contended that the mere question was whether the Court had not the power of placing this case upon the Calender out of the regular course.

Mr. O'Conor—It is not denied that this is an enumerated motion, and, according to the course and practice of this Court, it should, under the rules, come up regularly upon the Calendar. The substance of the rule concerning enumerated motions is that a certain notice (under the present practice eight days) should be given, before the Term; and notice of a non-enumerated motion should be given for the first day of Term. But in regard to non-enumerated motions excuses have been liberally granted by the Court. But it is the fixed and immemorial practice of this Court, in respect to enumerated motions, to require the regular notice; and this rule has never in any case been dispensed with or violated. The Court has, perhaps, the power to raise this rule. The question is whether it is wise to relax a rule important in itself, and one which has never been heretofore relaxed.

Judge Roosevelt—(after consultation with his associates)—The majority of the Court are of opinion that this is an enumerated motion, and should be noticed by the party desiring to bring it on, eight days before the term. The order granted last Thursday required the case to be heard to-day, unless cause were shown why it should not be. But sufficient cause is now shown for its postponement. It is, therefore, postponed to the May Term.

The General Term was then adjourned until the 17th inst., when such decisions as may be ready will be rendered.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

INQUISITION AS TO THE SANITY OF ANNA MARIA BERCHERO.

This Court met on Tuesday morning at 10 A. M., for the purpose of testing the sanity of Anna Maria Dercherg, who stands indicted for murdering her infant child.

A Jury having been sworn, Mr. Blunt said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This unfortunate woman stands charged by the indictment of the Grand Jury with murder, having, in the month of February last, caused the death of her infant child, nearly two years old, by blows with a hatchet. The circumstances of the case, as detailed on the Coroner's Jury and before the Grand Jury, strongly exhibited upon her part evidence of insanity at the time. Still it was not their province to pass upon that. The humanity of the law provides that no person charged with crime shall be placed upon trial while in a state of insanity; and the question for you to determine here will be, not whether she committed this crime, not what her condition was at the time of its commission; but what her present condition is—whether she is now sane or insane—without reference to the crime at all. If, by your inquisition, you shall find that she is at this time in a state of insanity, rendering it unfit to place her upon trial, you will so find; and then, under the statute of this State, the Court has authority [illegible]

[illegible] testimony was then opened, and the case will be summed up this morning.

For the defendant, Mr. Lord; for the steamer, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Betts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

No business was found to be ready for the Court on the call of the calendar yesterday morning, and the Jury were then discharged till Friday morning. The Court then adjourned till to-day.

BROOKLYN CITY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

Organization for Founding and Supporting Industrial Schools in Brooklyn.

The Industrial School operations of Mr. PEABODY and Mr. BRACE in New-York have excited a commendable spirit of emulation among the ladies of Brooklyn. Pursuant to previous notice from some of the Brooklyn pulpits, a large concourse of ladies assembled yesterday afternoon in Concert Hall, Henry-street, to form an association for the establishment and support of Industrial Schools. The number of ladies who gathered at the appointed time, made it evident that a deep interest is taken in these efforts by the community generally.

Hon. CYRUS P. SMITH presided over the meeting, which was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. WALSH, of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church.

Dr. WELCH then made some remarks, speaking earnestly of the pressing need of some undertaking of this nature, and the great good which might be effected by its means.

Rev. Mr. BRACE was in attendance, and gave a short history of his operations in New-York, which excited much interest. He related some very affecting instances of juvenile degradation and reform which had come under his own observation.

After some deliberation, the Moderator proceeded to read a draft of a Constitution, which, with some amendments, was adopted. The articles following will give an idea of the scope of the undertaking:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The Brooklyn Industrial School Association."

ART. 2. The object of this Society shall be to superintend the formation of Industrial Schools for children in the city of Brooklyn, in which they shall be taught the elementary branches of useful education, and so trained and instructed as to promote their moral welfare.

ART. 3. A Board of Managers, not exceeding forty, shall be chosen from the different religious denominations in Brooklyn, to conduct the affairs of the Society.

ART. 8. There shall be a Committee of Instruction, and a Visiting Committee, from members of the Society, who shall volunteer their services; also a Sewing Committee.

ART. 9. The Purchasing Committee shall provide for the housekeeping, dinnar, &c. The Work Committee shall prepare and superintend the work. The Committee on instruction shall visit the school, in turn, to assist in teaching the scholars. The Visiting Committee shall collect scholars for the school. The Sewing Committee shall teach the children to sew.

ART. 11. Any person who shall contribute one dollar or more, annually, to the support of the Society, shall be a member thereof, and entitled to vote on all questions at the annual meeting.

The following officers were chosen in accordance with the requisitions of the Constitution:

First Directress—Mrs. F. HOWE.
Second Directress—Mrs. G. C. SMITH.
Secretary—Mrs. A. WESSON.
Treasurer—Miss THURSTON.

Managers were appointed from thirty-three different churches.

Rev. Dr. VINTON'S and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S churches each support an industrial school by their own efforts.

This movement originated in an endeavor of some ladies to start an industrial school in Concord-street, near Gold.

After some remarks by Rev. Mr. FARLEY, the ladies dispersed.

LONG ISLAND ELECTION RETURNS.—The annual election of Town Officers came off on Tuesday. We give the principal officers elected in each Town, as far as heard from.

KINGS COUNTY.

FLATLANDS.—The following ticket was elected without distinction of party: *Supervisor*—John A. Wyckoff; *Town Clerk*—George Wyckoff; *Superintendent of Common Schools*—Cornelius B. Konwenhoven; *Assessors*—George Konwenhoven, John Remeen, Sen.; *Collector*—S. Stryker Latt; *Justices of the Peace*—Anthony R. Schenck, John Bogart, Robert Magan; *Constables*—William Campbell, Philip Lunbedger, Sen., John Bennett.

NEW UTRECHT.—*Supervisor*—Tunis G. Bergen, (Dem.); *Town Clerk*—Jeremiah Van Brunt; *Superintendent of Common Schools*—John Carpenter; *Constable and Collector*—John I. Denyse; *Assessor*—John Cowenhoven; *Justices of the Peace*—William J. Crossley, John A. Emmoee, Joseph Crocker.

FLATBUSH.—*Supervisor*—J. V. Schoonmaker, (Dem.) *Town Clerk*—John L. Lefferts, (Dem.); *Assessor*—John Schenck, (Whig); *Commissioner of Highways*—Jeromus J. Johnson, (Whig); *Justices of the Peace*—Isaac Denyee, (Dem.); *Collector*—John C. Vandervoer, (Whig); *Constables*—Benjamin S. Neleon, (Dem.) Jacob Stellenworth, (Whig,) Lawerence Powers, (Whig,) William Hegeman, (Dem).

GRAVESEND.—*Supervisor*—William Bennett; *Town Clerk*—Nicholas Stilwell; *Assessor*—Richard J. Stilwell; *Commissioner of Highways*—J. D. Stilwell; *Justices of the Peace*—John N. Johnson, (regular term,) William Green, (vacancy;) *Superintendent of Common Schools*—Cornelius S. Stryker; *Collector*—Banardus Donly; *Constables*—John Oliver, John Cole, Abraham E. Stilwell, Stephen Williamson; *Commissioners of Common Lands*—Banardus I. Ryder, Jaques I. Stilwell, Lawrence Ryder, Samuel Hubbard.

NEW-LOTS.—*Supervisor*—Isaac C. Schenck; *Assessor*—Jacob H. Seckman; *Collector*—George R. Corine; *Commissioner of Highways*—James V. B. Wyckoff; *Justice of the Peace*—Charles W. Heitcamp; *Superintendent of Common Schools*—J. Paschal Strong; *Town Clerk*—Gilliam Schenck; *Constables*—George R. Cozine, Jacob Conklyn, Nicholas Blake, John Kisel.

QUEENS COUNTY.

JAMAICA.—*Supervisor*—Martin I. Duryea; *Town Clerk*—Martin V. N. Ryder; *Justice of the Peace*—Howard Pearsell; *Constable and Collector*—Abraham H. Remsen. All Democrats.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Barnard, Dayton, Remsen, Simonson, and Breinard, appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the disturbance between Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 7, while returning from the fire in Second-piece, on the afternoon of the 24th of February; and also the charge made against the Chief of Police, and Police of the First District, for interfering with the firemen while in discharge of their duty, have reported that Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 7, on the occasion referred to, were only guilty of violating a city ordinance, for which a portion of the guilty persons have been punished by fine, before a Police Magistrate; and that any further punishment would be an act of injustice; that the Police, on the occasion referred to, did not exceed their power, and were perfectly justifiable in using the means which they did to prevent a breach of the peace, as was evidently intended.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tuesday. The Superintendent read a statement of the indebtedness of the Public Schools to the Department, amounting to $652 62. A long discussion ensued relative to this matter, when Judge GREENWOOD offered a resolution to the effect that the salaries of such principals of public schools as are indebted to the Department, be retained until the several amounts are paid, or until such time as a satisfactory explanation is made by them, which was adopted. Another resolution was adopted to prevent any further trouble in the future relative to the same matter, to the effect that when any book is furnished by any principal to scholars, it shall be under the direction of a committee of this Board. A number of bills were presented and referred, and after transacting some other unimportant business the Board adjourned.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.—JOHN MARTIN, who keeps a small store at No. 8 Hamilton-avenue, was arrested, on Tuesday, by officer BEARN, of the Third District Police, on a warrant issued by Justice BLACHLEY, charging him with attempting to burn the premises occupied by him. It appears that the landlord had ordered him to move out, and yesterday morning, in a spirit of revenge, he set fire to the premises. His wife, more considerate, extinguished the fire, and, to prevent him making a second attempt—which he threatened—she called in the aid of an officer.

NEW PLANK-ROAD.—A company is organizing at Jamaica to build a plank-road from that place to Far Rockaway, passing through Brookville and Hungry Harbor. The expense is estimated at $7,500; and $5,000 of this amount has already been subscribed for.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—The receipts on this Road up to the end of the fiscal year (March) show an increase over that of the previous year of about $80,000. After paying all expenses of the year, there will be a surplus left of nearly $40,000.

FULTON-STREET SEWER.—The work on this sewer was commenced yesterday by the contractor, and, from appearances, will be completed in a very short time.

☞ During a thunder-storm, a few days since, at Roslyn, Long Island, a large oak tree was struck by lightning, and shattered from top to bottom, leaving nothing but a piece of the trunk standing. CHARLICK'S Hotel was also damaged at the same time.

☞ We regret to learn that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has been confined to his house, on account of illness, for several days. His place was supplied in the pulpit, last Sabbath, by Dr. STORRS.

☞ The Presbyterian Society at Easthampton has recently come under the pastoral charge of Rev. STEPHEN L. MERRIMON, of Princeton Seminary.

[illegible] Court, for admission as Attorneys and Counsellors, [illegible] only 13 passed examination successfully. Their names are as follows: William W. Cornell, Jr., Gustavus Myers, Andrew Driscoll, T. B. Peadly, Dillon Wallace, Wm. H. Greene, Francis C. Cumine, Joseph H. Gray, J. C. Palmer, Charles H. Purdy, Jeremiah H. Goodwell, George L. Mann, Schuyler Reynolds, Sigismund Kaufman, Henry M. Whitehead.

☞ City Court Calendar for Thursday, April 6—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

GRANT FOR A RAILROAD.—On Monday evening at the meeting of the Common Council, the Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of JESSE HENLEY and MINOR A. KEITH, asking the privilege to lay a railroad track through certain streets in this city, reported favorably as follows: A double track in Grand-street, from the Bushwick line to Second-street; thence a single track to and through First-street to South Eleventh-street; up South Eleventh-street to and through Second-street to Grand, and connecting with the double track. The Report was adopted—7 for, and 3 against. At the same meeting a message from the Mayor was received, vetoing the resolution providing for a loan of $15,000, for the purpose of erecting a City Armory.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.—According to the report of Capt. HUNT, the police of this city made 240 arrests during the month of March, on the following charges:

Murder, 1; burglary, 1; arson, 1; attempt to kill, 1; threat to kill, 1; grand larceny, 6; forgery, 2; embezzlement, 1; assaulting officers, 6; abandonment, 2; bigamy, 1; bastardy, 2; receiving stolen goods, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; indecent exposure, 1; malicious trespass, 6; petit larceny, 15; assault and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Eastern War—The Revelations of Secret Diplomacy.

We published yesterday morning the whole of the recent and confidential corrospondence between the Emperor of Russia and the British Government, concerning the condition and the fate of Tnrkey. While these documents throw more light upon the probable results of the pending war than any revelations hitherto made, we may perhaps be excused for remarking that they confirm the opinions which the TIMES has expressed, precisely on those points where it has differed most widely from its cotemporaries. Three months ago, (Jannary 10,) when our neighbors were confidently predicting that Russia would withdraw her claims, and that war was impossible, the TIMES held the following language:

"England and France claiming to be the representatives of European freedom, have been humiliated and defeated by the combinad strength and diplomatic skill of Russia and Austria; for no one at all familiar with current history can supposa that Austria is acting any other part than the one marked out and dictated to her by her gigantic ally. Statesmen, both French and English, seem to labor under the delnsion that the Emperor of Russia is desirous of extricating himself, if he can do so without loss of personal dignity, from the false position in which he was placed by the passage of the Pruth. This is a strange blindness in men bred to diplomatic service, and conversant with the protocols of the Vienna Congress, and the documents relating to the partition of Poland. Rusaia has never been hasty in taking bold and important steps; on the contrary, her policy is always characterized by its slow, never-retrograding, but never-hurrying progress towards an issue, long ago conceived and distinctly set forth in the testament of PETER the Great."

We think we may confidently appeal to the disclosnres of these Secret Papers, for a full confirmation of these opinions, as well as of the suggestions, argnments and conjectures consistently and steadily developed in our daily discnssions of the Politics of Europe. For the last ten years, ever since the visit of NICHOLAS to Englsnd in 1844, the British Government has been perfectly aware of his belief that Turkey was doomed to speedy destruction, and of his desire to concert with England for its partition;—and one year ago, at the very ontset of the existing tronbles, the British Government was formally reminded of these developments,—still fnrther assured of the CZAR'S confidence in the speedy downfall of Turkey, and *again* consulted as to *her* wishes in regard to the division of the spoils. And yet, with the full knowledge of all these facts,—with the dispatch in his hands in which the CZAR reproaches England with her "complete *silence* in regard to all the acts of violence committed by France in the qnestion of the Holy Places,"—and in possession of his recommendation, that the British Government, "instead of nniting with France against the just demands of Rnssia, should urge *concessions* upon both the Sultan and NAPOLEON,"—Lord ABERNEEN went so far in his efforts for peace as to remonstrate with the French Government for its *hasty* dispatch of the French fleet to the Greek waters, after the mission of MENSCHIKOFF had been fully announced. His Lordship reverses the old diplomatic maxim:—his exertions for *peace* have made *war* inevitable:—*Si vis bellum, para pacem*, may well be added to his family motto.

It is now clear that England has been fettered by the pledges given and implied in these recent negotiations. The Czar was "not so anxious to know what should be *done* when the sick man dies," as to ascertain from England what she would *not* do upon the occurrence of that event; for, said he on the 20th of February, only one week before the arrival of Prince MENSCHIKOFF at Constantinople, to Sir H. SEYMOUR, "I *repeat* to you that the sick man *is dying*." And these negative attempts npon the English Government proved completely snccessful; for in acknowledging "the moderation, the frankness, and the friendly disposition of his Imperial Majesty," and by "entering wholly into a regular, temperate, candid and amicable discussion" of the projects in qnestion, the British Ministers gave the Czar all the advantage which any highwayman would gain by having his proposals of robbery listened to and discnssed, although ultimately declined, by a partner whose active participation he was not anxions about; bnt whom he wished to bind down to silence and to inactivity at some future period. This is just what NICHOLAS wished, and just what he secured. The intimation of the existence of these secret negotiations, first made in the St. Petersburg *Journal*, shows the ends for which they were commenced and resumed at two snbsequent periods. M. CUSTINE, in his book on Rnssia, says that distinguished foreigners are always csjoled by flattery at the Russian conrt. It is clear that Sir H. SEYMOUR, with whom the Emperor converses as with a "friend and a gentleman," and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, by whose praises he declares that he feels flattered, have been thus cajoled. Their assent to his plans was donbtless communicated to the Austrian *Camarilla*, where it was regarded as an evidence of England's nnwillingness, or at any rate her lack of determined pnrpose, to take the conrse which circumstances finally imposed upon her. And as Anstria even then was not free in her action, she surrendered herself wholly to the Czar, her first service being that of a negotiator, her second that of a neutral spectator, and the third, which is soon to come, that of an open ally.

We do not expect to hear immediately of any Ministerial crisis in England on acconnt of these developments. Those *out* of power have still less of the pnblic confidence than those who are in. To exchange a RUSSELL for a DERBY would be to gain a loss. But let the chances of war bring news of disaster to the British troops, and we shall soon see how firmly ABERDEEN, who has the "entire confidence" of the CZAR, will hold his seat. There is a story of a Gipsey who, while confessing his sins to a priest, contrived to steal his watch. When on the point of leaving, he adds: "I nearly forgot to confess that I have stolen a watch." "Well, my son," said the priest, "you must restore it." "I will give it to you," said the penitent Gipsey in reply. "No," said the priest, "I will not have it; give it to the owner."

"Well, well, then," said the Gipsey, "since you will not take it." "Then," said the priest, "you may keep it;—*Volenti non fit injuria*;" and the Gipsey was dismissed with a general absolution and the good advice to sin no more. The Czar has been making confession to the British Government. He is shrewd enongh not to show the "watch," but he secured full absolution, and a complete endorsement of his character and plans. What use he will make of them remains to be seen.

The Great "We."

The Censns for 1850 is at length before the pnblic, and is announced for sale at the moderate price of $16. It is, opnseqnently, no trifle, either in size or price; nor is it particularly adapted to the breeches pocket, any way. Bnt it is an invalnable work; an immortal one, we may ssy. Every mother's son with a local habitation and a name is there. He may not find his name, but if he looks among the millions and finds an odd number, he may indulge the prond consciousncss that *he* is that odd nnmber; snd the fnrther satisfaction that if, by any accident, he had been omitted among those millions, the entire work wonld be wrong. Exquisite delight, to be essential to a work that costs $16!

EMERSON says that every man, to he sncessful, must address himself to his own circle. With the desire to be snecessful, and to see how far others of the ilk are successful, we have addressed onrselves to that portion of the work which treats of what the Britishers call the "fonrth estate," but which we suspect is very nearly the first estate here—namely, the Press.

The Census Bnrean have had a great deal of difficulty in fixing the right number of newspapers and periodicals pnblished in the Union—and for a very good reason. They have only been three years about the joh, and, notwithstanding their celerity, have been unsble to get *in* their papers so fast as publishers get out *theirs*. A man may walk through a meadow in the evoning, and count the mushrooms easily enough, but the reckoning will scarcely sarve for the next morning. So with newspapers. We may count them on the tips of our fingers one day, hut if we had as many fingers as a Hindoo God, we couldn't do it on the next.

According to LIVINGSTON'S *Law Register*, there were 37 newspapers and periodicals in 1775; 358 in 1810; 802 in 1828; and (by the Census) 2,747 in 1850. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven large and small blessings for the land of plenty and the home of the free! Not so bad, certainly, for a country that imports rags, and has its paper mills frozen one-third of the year.

These blessings are dispensed in the following doses, so far as relate to newspapers and literary periodicals *only*:

Daily.....	274, issuing	898,267 copies.
Tri-Weekly.....	90, issuing	76,580 copies.
Semi-Weekly.....	71, issuing	85,797 copies.
Weekly.....	2,024, issuing	2,763,526 copies.
Total.....	2,459, issuing	3,824,170 copies.

Giving in all 3,824,170, or at the same ratio for one year, the small total of over 400,000,000 copies! Every man, woman and child wonld, according to this calculation, and Miss MARTINEAU, and any worse Communist, have about 15 papers for him, her, or itself, every year. There is not the slightest doubt but the dose does them all good.

By exercising a little ingenuity in torturing the above grand, totals we discover that there are five hundred and eighty-two papers of some kind or other pnblished on every day of the year, including Snndays, Thanksgiving and Independence days. If each paper costs two cents, the trifling consideration will be about $8,000,000; and if each paper contains $50 worth of advertisements, the commercial world will pay to the press yearly a sum amounting to not less than $10,000,000. The paper-maker will receive abont $6,000,000 for snpplying material for his omnivorons patrons.

By taking another tnrn at COCKER—that mighty arithmetician—we discover that the dsilies average a circulation of more than three thousand two hundred each. The tri-weeklies have a private and confidential issue of eight hundred and fifty-one copies; the semi-weeklies an immediate interoourse with one thousand two hundred readers, and the weeklies a sale of one thousand three hundred and sixty-five. The enlightened mind will at once perceive that the dailies have twice, and in some instances three snd four times as many readers as the weeklies, the semi-weeklies, or the tri-weeklies. The enlightened mind (particularly if it be commercial) will also perceive the immense blessings that accrue from that fact. The enlightened mind (commercially still) will at once awaken to a consciousness of the profound privilege that is extended to it by the publication of a DAILY, (not to say TIMES,) by means of which it can address a double quantity of readers on 313 days of the year. We might pnrsue this subject still further;—bnt professional modesty prevents onr saying more.

If onr readers desire to gange the position held hy the newspaper press at the present day, we commend them to an article copied in another colnmn from the London *Times*, in reply to some severe strictures from the Earl of DERBY. Our modosty again, if nothing else did, wonld forbid onr claiming any great share in the high prerogatives and powers so loftily and nobly asserted by onr London namesake. And yet, we verily believe that what it says for itself may be jnstly said of the Press at large, and that jonrnalism has become, in these latter days, an institution which shrinks not from contest or comparison with the Peerage itself.

SENSIBLE.—General JOHN A. DIX is said to have devoted a portion of his leisure, during tha past Winter, in preparing for his family, who are now in Italy, a sort of classical Itinerary, in which he gives, in a pleasant, attractiva style, the principal facts and events recorded in ancient literatnre, which are of special interest to the modern traveler in the ancient Empire of the CÆSARS. It is, of course, written for family use, and without any pretension to antiquarian or scholastic thoroughness; and yet we learn that it has been read with great delight and profit by many American travelers who hava shared with his family the privilege of perusing it. The work is written, we regret to say, with no view to pnblication.

☞ General DIX is a sensible man. How a man of fortune and taste can oonsent to forego snch enjoyments to mix in Legislative debates, or go on exile into an outlandish country, where they speak with split tongues, is to us a marvel. It is not pleasant, to men of sensibility, to be abused as politicians are daily, for doing their duty, and usually in the [illegible] though we suppose that [illegible] used to it need the stiffening of nerve to maintain their spirits at the medium height, just as old schoolmasters feel lest, if they have not the noise of fifty or so roystering children about to divert the solitariness of their days. But for a man of classical tastes, and whose circumstances afford a plenty of leisure, to give up his rest and dignity for the wranglings of the Senate, or the honors of office, is like one who has been a companion of philosophers and high-bred poets, aspiring to the applause of bar-rooms, and solicitous to be thought well of by rowdies.

Temperance and the Veto.

We oxpressed the opinion, a day or two since, that "sober people" generally, on a fair consideration of the whole matter, would probably concede that Governor SEYMOUR'S objections to the *details* of the Tempersnce bill were substantially jnst. For the *Tribune's* satisfaction, we beg leave to explain, that we did not allude simply to people who are *not drunk*. Our neighbor seems to have forgotten that there is any other "sobriety" than that which consists in abstinence from intoxicsting liquor. We referred to people of *sober judgments*,—people who consider this qnestion in the light of common sense, and not as fanatics or professional agitators;—and we remain of the opinion which we then expressed, that, however friendly they may be to a prohibitory law, such men mnst perceive that provisions had been introduced into that bill of the most odious and offensive character. It was framed by the most *ultra* advocates of prohibition, who rejected all amendments designed to make it less obnoxious to pnblic sentiment, becsuse they feared that sny relaxation of its rigor might render it more likely to be evaded. They were in this only adopting the reasoning which formerly hung men for theft, and consigned them to dungeons for life, because they had contracted debts they could not pay. The whole spirit of our times is against legislating on such a basis,—and will not tolerate it, unless it is overborne by fanatical zeal for some special reform.

Our zealous reformers forget that in this country the *consent of the governed* is the only just basis of repressive and restrictive law;—the consent, not merely of a majority, but of the great mass of the people upon whom the law is to be imposed. And all laws, therefore, to be permanent snd beneficent mnst be supported by the sentiment of tho great mass of the community. They must not only meet tho views and suit the purposes of the majority, hut they must also consult the feelings and the rights, and even the prejudices, of the minority,—if that minority is large enough to be formidable or influential. Majorities have no right to tyrannize over minorities; and if they are wise, they will not impose upon them laws which encounter their settled hostility, and still less which menace their personal rights and liberties.

No law in this country is worth a straw unless it is sustained by public sentiment,—for nothing else can secure its permanent execution. A law, forbidding the ssle of ale, beer, wine, cider, and other liquors—declaring it criminal, and punishing it by heavy penalties, at the very best is a severe enactment;—and there is, and always will be, a very wide difference in public opinion as to its justice and propriety. The friends of such a law appeal to the gigantic evils of intemperance in proof of its necessity;—a very large and respectable class in the community urge, in reply, that the remedy proposed goes far beyond the evil;—that the law proposes to convert an act in itself innocent into a *crime*, because it may possibly *lead* to evil results;—and that snch a law is in its nstnre unjust and at war with sober common sense. The evil to be cnred is intemperance;—the men to be punished are those who make others *drunk*, and involve them and their families and society at large in suffering and in crime;—snd the law ought not to confound these men with others guilty of no act involving snch results. The man who deals out to a confirmed drnnkard poisoned brandy, which incites him to murder his wife, or ssvagely beat his children, is morally guilty of a crime;—the man who sells a glass of beer to a thirsty laborer, or a bottle of wine for a gentleman's dinner, is *not* guilty of a crime; and sny law which puts the two acts on the ssme footing, and prescribes for both the ssme penalty, will not commend itself to the good sense of the community, nor find its strength and support in the public conviction of its justice and propriety. It is not enongh to say that beer and wine do no one any *good*, snd that no wrong is, therefore, done by forbidding their sale. The fact may be so, but it does not make their ssle a *crime*, nor csn it, in any just view of the cssc, put it on a level with the other offence.

But however this may be, the *execution* of such a law depends wholly on public sentiment. It is is absurd to talk as many do about executing it by force, and calling on the military power to sustain it. Those who suffer themselves to look to *such* a support for this, or any other law, forget the age snd the country in which they live. If the end sought, and the means provided for obtaining it, commend themselves to the sober judgment of the great mass of the people, the law can be executed; if not, it would become a dead letter. We have frequently expressed a willingness, and even a desire, that the experiment should be tried;—for the end sought is so transcendently desirable, as to inspire the most fervent wishes for its snccess. But nnder such a law as the one just vetoed, its failure would have been disgraceful. We hope, therefore, that the next Legislature will be prepared to frame a law better suited to the object aimed at,—less regardless of personal rights, and more careful of principles which lie at the very basis of all our institutions. It is not politic to erect a despotism in our midst, even for the sake of escaping evils which personal and social freedom of necessity involve.

We donbt whether the canse of Temperance is to be aided in this crisis, morever, by the intemperate abnse lavished by its nltra advocates, on all who deem it possible that the Governor may have been actuated by good *motives* in vetoing the bill. This, however, is a matter with which, perhaps, we have properly no concern;—but we cannot help fearing that such a course will [illegible] It will condition [illegible] for years.

Congressional.

The House yesterday requested the President to furnish all the correspondence between the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna and the State Department, relative to the arrest of Rev. Mr. RICHMOND; and also concerning the rejection of the Exeqnatur of the Consulate at Trieste. The Nebraska bill was then discussed at some length. Mr. CHANDLER declared his opposition to it, and, in doing so, believed himself absolved from all necessity of tonching the snbject of Slavery. He looked npon it as pnrely a qnestion of contract, honor and faith, of white men with white men. Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., expressed a willingness to vote for either of the Nebraska bills, but preferred the one from the Senate. Mr. NICHOLS would not vote for the Nebraska or any other bill containing a proviso repealing the Missouri Compromise. Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., stood on the same platform with Mr. WEBSTER, and was in consequence opposed to the extension of the area of Slavery. The Senate did but little out of Executive Session.

How our Safety has been Effected.

The Academy of Medicine had nnder consideration last night, among other things, the feasibility and necessity of establishing a new vaccine institution, with the purpose of insnring to all the poor the benefits of vaccination, and to physicians a supply of pure lymph at all seasons.

The matter was loft in abeyance. But during its discussion several things were elicited which show how it is and to what extent the public has been protected from small-pox. The desths from that disease were stated to be as follows: In November last, 90; in December, 132; in January, 157; in February, 145; and in March, 78;—making a total of 598. As the mortality is now about ten per cent. of the csses that occur, it is probable that during the last five months we have had not less than 5,980 cases of the loathsome disease among us. But it has greatly decreased of late. This can be chargesble to nothing but the vigor with which vaccination has been pushed by those who have undertaken it.

A gentlemsn, whose connections made his statements entirely reliable, stated that in the "City Dispensary" a physician is in attendanco to vaccinate whocver calls, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., daily. He keeps such close and accurate records of all that is done in his department, that he is able to trace the history of every quill or point of the virus taken or given for the last ten years; the nsme of the person from whom it is taken, with its history, ago, &c.; the person vaccinsted, and the success of the operation so far as learned. This last point is not so easily obtained, however. To secure a sight of the inoculated arms on a given day after the matter is inserted, they charge twenty-five cents for every operation when it is performed, which sum is to he refunded, if the patient presents himself on the seventh day. This has worked quite an improvement, and, yet the statistics of vaccination, which, with all onr facilities, we are able to present, are scarcely worth the name. But the public may rest satisfied that when they call at the Dispensaries, they will not be imposed upon with impure matter. A case of the sort would be easily traced to its source, and it is made for the interest of all parties to exercise the strictest scrutiny on this subject.

At the Northern Dispensary they have not been less laboriously engaged. The vaccinating officer is on hand every day at the Dispensary; and besides, he has visited every school in his district, and vaccinsted every scholar who has not before been vaccinsted or who does not refuse the operation,—all of which is gratuitously done. The other dispensaries, as their published reports show, have been equally well employed. It is no wonder, then, that the disesse is conqnered, and that now we are comparatively free from it. But in a city of the size of this, with such constant additions being made to its lowest class of population, it is not safe for us to omit any precsutions. These vaccine institutions are among the choicest safeguards of the public health. Any plan which is likely to increase their effieiency, or make them more universsl in their operation, will merit the public support.

He Won't Treat.

"The Czar refuses to *treat*," said all the papers yesterday. We are glad of it. We think better of the Czar for his refusal, and would commend his oxample to all the great men who take the TIMES, as well as to the little ones who do not. We know how hard it is for a gencrous, whole-souled man, if he is not strictly temperate, and falls in with a lot of fine fellows, who don't believe any Maine Law can be constitutional, to decline asking all hands up to the bar to drink. But it is a bad plan, and he will deserve well of his fellows if he denies himself and saves his money.

Tresting is "pretty much," as our Southern hrethern say, a Yankee custom. All over Ysnkeedom, if a man is dry, he first looks np somebody to treat and then a bar. In a company which is dry habitusIly every hour or two, he is the lucky man who learns not to mention his dcsire to imhibe until another has expressed himself; he gets the treats and saves his coppers longest. But it is no great gain after all. For whoever is treated must treat at times, or grow contemptible before his compsnions. Down E[illegible] a man died who was a prodigious sponge. When he died, it was thought that the meanest man on esrth ceased breathing. In town meeting the people talked over a monument for him, and the epitaph decided on was this: "He never stood treat in his life." Treating is a very costly business. It mnltiplies the price of a drink by the nnmber of thirsty fellows that run in the oompany. It is very nnwise, since it makes as a supplement to each one's appetite, the appetite of every other. You pay for drinks for fellows who don't feel like drinking; and for fear of losing your share, yon drink with those who treat when yon would rather not.

The English style is better. If a company of yonng fellows go to a bar in London, each pays his own bill. It keeps accounts square. It simplifies matters. There is no double entry in memory, and there is less left on the mind to burden it.

[illegible] pampering yonrself; and there is a great many of them,—some of our rich men and children of the poor, all on a footing,—now in training to take their places, as fast as the apoplexies and congestions, and other fashionable diseases which replace *delirium tremens* and the troubles that used to be in vogue with hard drinkers, shall pick off the present snpply. It is a foolish, thriftless custom. It is almost enough of itself to keep a young man from ever getting rich. We hope our young friends will abjnre it if they are ever tempted, and refuse to accept it when offered. They may plead the highest sort of anthority for their refusal, for the Czar, as we lesrn by the *Baltic's* news, the Antocrat of all the Rnssias, who has change enongh without a donbt—even he has refused to treat.

Corporation Doings.

The Broadway Railroad may be considered nsed up. There is no chance of the rails being laid in Broadway, at least on tha ground, during the existence of the present Common Council. Both Boards, last evening, adopted strong resolntions in opposition to the project. The Councilmen agreed to send a Committee of five to Albany, to remonstrate in the name of the Common Council, against the passage of any bill calculated to forward a Railroad in our great thoroughfare. There is a strong feeling in favor of preserving Broadway. It is considered too handsome a street to be profaned by the iron tracks; and so the Aldermen and the Council, representing, severally and jointly, the sentiment of the real-estate owners on Broadway, have set their faces as a flint against any infraction of ancient rights and privileges.

As to this Committee business, it is getting to be too much of a good thing. Committees of all characters have been speeding to Capitol Hill to lay grievances before the Legislature. When the legislators know the compliments which are showered upon them, particularly in the Council, the Committees may possibly have better work at home. Mr. Councilman CLANCY was particularly redundant in severe words last evening. Such performances serve no good purpose.

The subject of the Central Park came up in the Council. The vote of the last meeting, by which both the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Lands and Places were lost, was reconsidered. The report of the majority was adopted. It recommende to the Legislature the propriety of reducing the size of the proposed Park, by fixing its Southern boundary at *Seventy-second-street*, instead of Fifty-ninth. Not content with this, a resolution was afterwards presented, recommending a total *repeal* of the law authorizing the creation of the Park. This latter movement is the offspring of Councilman COOPER of the Twenty-third District, (Ninth Ward.) and is to come np for consideration, having been laid over last evening. The policy which can recommend the abrogation of all breathing places in the City, will in all probability be voted down. The spirit of the Board is in favor of the Park, but there is a feeling of opposition to its present dimensions. Some amendment in this respect will meet the temper of the members.

The Crystal Palace and Mr. Barnum's Enterprise.

The prospects of the reopening of the Crystal Palace, under improved auspices, are growing more encouraging. It will be recollected that Mr. BARNUM, in his recent letter, addressed to the Directors of the Crystal Palace Association, declared his willingnees to undertake the responsibilities of the Presidency, in case certain provisions were complied with. It was at his suggestion that a subscription was act on foot for the purpose of disposing of a given number of tickets of admission to the Exhibition. It was held out as an inducement to merchants, proprietors of hotels, and business men generally, that the purchase of tickets and the interest of all parties to forward the enterprise, would serve to place the Palace again on a firm footing.

The proposition has met with a cordial response from our citizens. We learn that the following tickets have already been taken:

Sixth-av. Railroad	$10,000	Earle's Hotel	$2,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co	1,000	Clinton Hotel	2,000
John N. Genin	1,000	D. D. Winchester,	
Lovejoy's Hotel	3,000	Western Hotel	2,000
Metropolitan Hotel	5,000	Florence Hotel	3,000
St. Nicholas Hotel	5,000	Muirhead & Clark,	
Astor House	5,000	Merchants' Hotel	3,000
Barnum's Museum	5,000	D. J. Tenney, Jeweller	1,000
New-York Hotel	5,000	London and Liver-	
G. Seeley, Nat. Hotel	3,000	pool Insurance Co.,	
A. T. Stewart & Co	2,000	No. 56 Wall-street	200
Bowen, McNamee & Co	2,000	Alfred Pell, Esq., No.	
Tiffany & Co	1,500	56 Wall-street	100
Total			$61,800

If this sum can be increased to $100,000, as may easily be done, there will probably be no further difficulty in reorganizing the Crystal Palace upon such a footing as shall secure its complete success. There are many stores which might take parcels of tickets to the amount of $5, $10, or $20, and realize four times the sum, in case the Palace should become a permanent institution.

The merchants of the City are the class whose interests are particularly affected hy enterprises of this nature. The plan proposed is undoubtedly an excellent method for reviving confidence in an Exhibition which may yet become an honor as well as a source of profit to the City.

A Problem for the Reformers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A poor woman was a witness before the Grand Jury; she had a sick child, and no one to leave it with; she attended with it, before the Grand Jury. In consequence of the Reformers' taking away the Grand Jury Room and the Witness's Chamber, she was obliged to stand, during a damp day, in the outer hall, on a stone floor, for three hours. Her child caught cold, sickened and died, in consequence of the exposure. Now, which one of the Reformers who voted to take away the proper Grand Jury quarters, is guilty of the child's death? Is this reform manslaughter?

Youre, VERITAS.

THE MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF OSWEGO.—On the outside of to-day's TIMES is given a sketch of the case of the Merchants' and Mechanics, Bank of Oswego. In the Sopreme Coort, yesterday, Judge ROOSEVELT gave his decision in the matter. The Judge decides that the Bank Snperintendent has a right, onder the General Banking Law, on the failure of a Bank to redeem its issnes, forthwith to sell the securities, including Bonds and Mortgages, which may have been deposited with him by the parties owning the Banke, for the registered bills of issoe furnished to them; and that the pnblic notice of such sale, as to time, is left, by the law, to the judgment of the Snperintendent, it being presumed that he will exercise proper care and discretion in relation to it. The sale of Bonds and Mortgages, deposited in part as security for the issues of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, at Oswego, to take place on Tuesday, which had been temporarily enjoined, is therefore to proceed,

☞ The steamships *North Star* and *Northern Light* discharged with their pilots nineteen persons who had stowed themselves away among the freight. The pilot-boat No. 8 landed them on the point of the Hook, where they will probably have to wait until the next steamer goes np. A portion of the crowd appear to be quite respectable, and amongst them are three ladies, one of whom says she was seeing some friends off, and the steamer started before she could get ashore.

FINANCIAL.—The amount of temporary loans incurred by the city of Williamsburg, and nnpaid, amounts to $99,200.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 84 Day-st.—Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

BELLS.—MENEELEY'S CELEBRATED BELLS or all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 136 Broadway, New-York.

BERRE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 BROADWAY.—Spring and Summer fashions for gentlemen's hats and caps.

REAL ESTATE.—[illegible] ANTHONY J. [illegible] THIS DAY, [illegible] Residence, between [illegible] and the Sound, at Edgewater, on Delancey's Neck, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, Westchester County, 16 miles from New-York. Edgewater, the Eastern and [illegible] part of that beautiful peninsula stretching into Long Island Sound, between the villages of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, long known as Delancey's Neck, has been laid out into small farms and villa plots, of from three to ten acres each, divided by avenues 60 feet wide, leading directly to the water, all worked and graded in the best manner. They are an hour's ride, 21 miles from the City by the New-Haven Railroad, three miles from the New-Rochelle depot, and one mile from the Mamaroneck depot, upon that road. The situation of Edgewater is unrivalled for natural beauty, marine scenery, salubrity of position, accessibility to the City, and the many foe drives in its neighborhood. Its farms and plots afford the choicest and most beautiful sites for villas and country seats now to be had near the City of New-York; and their attractions and advantages for fishing, yatching, sea bathing, and all other aquatic and rural enjoyments, cannot be exceeded by those of any now before the public. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A MOTHER'S GRIEF CHANGED TO JOY BY THE use of HOFFNSACK'S WORM SYRUP, after all other remedies had failed. Read the following:

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK—DEAR SIR: Some three weeks ago two of my children were afflicted with worms. I used every remedy I knew, but without effect, they yet growing worse, until the disease assumed an alarmingly fatal character; that I, and all who saw them, felt assured that death must soon close the scene if relief was not soon obtained. One of them presented a fearful picture of suffering; she was literally alive with worms; her countenance had a pallid, death-like hue; her breath extremely offensive; her frame worn down to a mere skeleton. To such a fearful extent did the disease arrive, that she passed worms from her nose, followed by copious bleeding. At this time I obtained a bottle of your Worm Syrup, and gave it with but little hope; but, wonderful to say, after a few doses a great change was perceptible, and, to my great joy, the two children passed a large washbasin full of worms, and are now perfectly restored.

SUSAN THOMPSON, Oxford-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, agents for the Eastern States.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $300,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renauld,
John Aschincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. B. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Charles Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutzer,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

WOMAN, FRAGILE IN STRUCTURE, AND A NERvous system as susceptible as the sensitive plant, frequently requires an invigorant. A safe and sure one is offered in her in DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL. Its balsamic influence calms and soothes the system while its tonic properties seem to fill with new-born energy both body and mind. In the distressing irritation which often precedes maternity, this rare preparation braces and fortifies the relaxed organization, and without undnly excit ng the system, imparts to it a healthy vigor which enables it to perform its most important functions reasonably and safely. The Cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle; two for $5, six for $12. C. M. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to JOHN J. GREENOUGH, Esq., in 1842. That Patent has been assigned to us—it covers the peculiar Needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the U. S. Circuit Court, for infringement of that Patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing on various parts of our Patented rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licensees in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

SPRING STYLE OF GAITER BOOTS.—AS MUCH knowledge as we have had of the taste and skill of CANTRELL, of No. 336 Bowery, we confess to a little surprise at the fascinating style of his Spring Gaiter Slippers, and Buskins. He has fairly eclipsed all his previous efforts and yet he sells his Gaiters at only twelve and fourteen shillings a pair. This "out-Herods Herod." We suppose, as he took the Crystal Palace prize, he is disposed to sell cheaper than anybody else from feelings of honest and commendable pride, and a desire to see his handiwork encasing the dainty feet of all our fair belles.

"STOP THIEF!" IS THE CRY OF THE CULPRIT, to direct the public from his own misdeeds.—This is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer & Co. have a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson patent. We have no suits to try in the newspapers, but shall meet them in Court whenever they dare cite us to appear. GROVER, BAKER & CO.

Manufacturers and Patentees of the best Sewing Machines in use, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

LIGHT AS FANCY.—KNOX'S SPRING STYLE of Hats is as elegant in appearance as it is excellent in material, durable and popular. At either of his establishments—No. 333 Broadway, or No. 178 Fulton-st.—gentlemen who wish Hats of a superior quality, can procure one at the exceedingly reasonable price of $4—his uniform charge. Sojourners at the up-town hotels should patronize KNOX, at his salesroom in the Prescott House, where he displays a most valuable stock.

PIANOS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ÆOLIAN, OF T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium make, having iron frames and circular scales, at wholesale or retail, at prices low as at the factory. Horace Waters's Pianos, and a large assortment of Pianos of other celebrated make. All Pianos warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

N. B.—Dealers will find Mr. W.'s large catalogue one of the best in the City to select from.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR Trusses awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace for their radical cure Truss. The peculiar character of this Truss has been set forth in a complete and comprehensive pamphlet descriptive of every variety of Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and every variety of bandage.

MARSH & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN'S MARKET—No. 894 BROADWAY, where is kept a full assortment of Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, Pickles and all good things to adorn the table and "Please the palate," selected with the greatest care. Vegetables, Fruit and Berries, as soon as they appear in the City, will be found at ARNEST FINK'S Market.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 428 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, well made and fashionably made to which they invite attention. N. B.—Sofa beds, with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. HOWE.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. The have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK. —JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Bank Note Engravers and Printers, 88 Nicholas Bank Building, No. 7 Wall-st., and DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Exchange, Philadelphia. State, Corporation,

Mr. Fillmore at New-Orleans.

From the N. O. Picayune.

The Common Council of New-Orleans having resolved to confer on MILLARD FILLMORE, an Ex-President of the United States, accompanied by his friend and fellow-traveler, JOHN P. KENNEDY, Ex-Secretary of the Navy, a public reception on his arrival here, the Committee appointed for the purpose invited these distinguished visitors to make an excursion up and down the river yesterday morning, and afterwards to accompany them to the City Hall, there to be presented to our citizens.

The day was one of the finest of the season, and the trip was, in every respect, delightful. Among the company on board were several ladies, whose smiles and conversation added an attractive charm to the excursion. An excellent band aided greatly in the agreeable effect by the eloquent music it discoursed during the passage.

On landing from the boat, Mayor CROSSMAN addressed the city's guests in a few appropriate words.

Mr. FILLMORE said briefly that he received this warm and cordial welcome to New-Orleans with feelings of the deepest gratitude, blended with sentiments of the liveliest pleasure.

Arrived at the City Hall, after a few moments rest in the Mayor's room, Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. KENNEDY, accompanied by Mr. CONRAD, and the rest of those who had formed the procession, were invited to the front portico, where a temporary platform had been erected. There they found themselves face to face with a crowd that numbered many thousands, who greeted their coming with rounds of hearty cheers.

P. C. WEBSTER, Esq., of the board of the Council, and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, addressed Mr. FILLMORE as follows:—

SIR: I have the honor, in behalf of the Mayor and Common Council of New-Orleans, to bid you welcome to the hospitalities of the city.

Permit me to assure you, Sir, that when New-Orleans offers her hospitalities to the stranger, it is no unmeaning ceremony. The lips speak the fullness of the heart, and the hand of welcome is extended in obedience to its noblest impulses.

Sir, you are no stranger, though for the first time present among us.

The name of MILLARD FILLMORE is familiar to our citizens of whatsoever party or sect, and always awakens the best emotions of the truly American heart; emotions of natural pride and gratitude—pride in the glorious institutions planted by our fathers, which inculcate, foster and reward lofty virtue in the citizen, and gratitude towards an honest, faithful and capable defender of the principles upon which those institutions rest.

Were I to attribute to you, Sir, the highest characteristics of the statesman—to rank your name with those which have shed lustre upon the name and institutions of our country, I could not suspect myself of indulging in unmerited eulogy.

Your Administration, Sir, though not marked, as have been those which have preceded it, by achievements of our armies, is conspicuously distinguished by such events as in times of peace call into exercise and full development the transcendant qualities of the statesman—events which demanded on the part of the Chief Magistrate, especially unyielding firmness, patriotism, and equal ability in maintaining the principles upon which the fabric of our Constitution rests, when, for the first time, men dared to calculate the value of that Constitution and of the Union itself. But, Sir, you were found equal to the emergencies, and your country will honor you.

Sir, may you in retirement be as happy as your public services have been gratifying to your country and honorable to yourself.

Again, Sir, in behalf of the Crescent City I bid you a hearty welcome as her guest, whom she delights to honor. During the time you may please to honor us with your sojourn, you may have opportunity by personal observation to become to some extent acquainted with the peculiar institutions of the South, and the qualities and leading characteristics of our citizens. The gallant sons and fairest daughters of Louisiana will greet you with hearts enlarged and expanded beneath bright and glowing skies, and amid the influence of nature displayed in her boundless magnificence.

Again, Sir, in the name of these assembled thousands, we welcome to New-Orleans. [Cheers.]

Mr. FILLMORE bowed in acknowledgment of this handsome address, and standing in the front of the platform, addressed the assemblage at some length. He was received with the most enthusiastic applause. He said he had been very unexpectedly made a witness of such a scene as was then presented to his view, and he must confess he was entirely taken by surprise, and was quite unprepared to reply to such a welcome as he had received. He could not conceive how it was that he had been made the subject of such an honor. Were he a military chieftain, had he been associated with the recollection of any of his country's glorious battles,—had he the reins of power in his hands,—or was he a partisan candidate for a high office, he could understand such a demonstration, such an eloquent reception, at the hands of his friend, and such a yet more eloquent reception as was expressed by the faces of men he saw and heard around him. He alluded to the journey he had made from the icy North to the sunny South, and to the welcome he had received during the whole of his tour. He knew something, he said, of the history of this State and the Crescent City; but the half had not been told him. As he passed down the noble Mississippi, and marked the crescent line of shipping and steamers, vessels of all parts of our country, and from all lands, with their various flags, he could not but fancy that curving line,—the raiebow, as it were, of commerce. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Mr. FILLMORE reiterated the confession that he was embarrassed by the warmth of this reception—by the sight of a spectacle like this. Rome, in her palmiest days, had decreed no more distinguished an honor to her generals returning with triumph from a well fought field, and why should he be the recipient of such? Why was he there in such an attitude? He could not but feel as he stood there, that all whom he saw before him were as dear to him as those with whom he lived in his own native North. [Reeewed cheers.] He alluded to the compliments paid him by the Chairman of the Committee in connection with his public acts, and declined assuming the honor expressly for himself. He then adverted to the election of General TAYLOR, a citizen of Louisiana, and in the same connection to that of General JACKSON, as a proof that Republics are not ungrateful. He did, he said, when in office, no more than was his simple duty. He trusted he did it fearlessly. He knew he did it honestly. [Great cheers.] After some further remarks, he said he had been talking without method, and it was natural, after what he had seen that day, that he should be somewhat excited. He had heard a great deal before of the loveliness of the fair daughters of New-Orleans, but he had never before felt the fascination of Creole eyes. [Laughter and cheering.] Again he offered the assemblage his grateful thanks for the kindness shown to him and to those who accompanied him, and sat down amid the warmest applause.

Mr. KENNEDY and Judge CONRAD then made a few eloquent remarks, which were well received, but which we regret we have not allowed ourselves the space to report: and after a half hour devoted to the reception of such citizens as wished to pay their respects, the President and his party were escorted to their quarters at the St. Charles Hotel. It was in all respects a most brilliant and memorable ceremonial, as honorable to the city who paid, as to those distinguished citizens who received it.

THE TURF.

The Races—Metairie Course—First Day—Spring Meeting.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 29.

The races for the Spring Meeting over the Metairie Course commenced yesterday, with the spirit and brilliancy which should characterize the commencement of such glorious sport as will be offered during the continuance of the races. The course, with all its appurtenances, was in fine condition; the stands are exceedingly large, and substantially built, and have lately been inspected and declared perfectly safe. The improvements both in the convenience and the appearance of the course, have been most judicious and agreeable. No finer weather could have been desired by the most fastidious, and the track, without being what in racing periance would be called "fast," was still in fair condition to make time; each dry day, however, will improve it. Considering the great excitement in town relative to the election on Monday, and also the fact that ex-President FILLMORE was publicly received by the authorities and citizens, the attendance was much better than would naturally be expected, the Clubs and Strengers' Stands being well filled, and the Public Stand partially occupied.

Two more pleasant and clever races are seldom witnessed than yesterday took place. The first was for a purse of $200—mile heats. The entries were *Jim Barton, Conrad the Corsair, Charley Ring*, and a Gallatin filly. Before the race commenced *Conrad* was the favorite, even against the field. *Conrad* led off and maintained the lead throughout, hot on the last quarter *Jim Barton*, who had been lying back, made a rush, making up a large gap, and making a very close thing of the come out, *Conrad* only winning the heat by a neck, in 1.52½. On starting for the second heat *Jim Barton* was the favorite, and in some cases, even against the field. *Jim* led off, was once passed by *Conrad*, hot soon afterwards recovered the lead, and won the heat by half a length in 1.50½. In the third heart *Jim* took the lead, and kept it, winning the heat and race with ease in 1.52.

The second race was for a purse of $500, two mile heats, the following horses being entered:—*Atala, Hugh L. French, White Eagle, Gold Dust*, and *Mary Taylor*. *White Eagle* was the first favorite before the race, and large odds were offered on him against any other horse. *Atala* appeared to be the second favorite. In starting, *Gold Dust* took the lead, *White Eagle* failing far behind. *Atala* soon pushed up and took the second position, pursuing and passing *Gold Dust* in the middle of the second mile, leading home a winner by a length in 3:51½, *Atala* being the contending nag.

Before starting for the second heat the crowd lost sight of *White Eagle* in the betting, *Atala* became the first favorite and the friends of *Mary Taylor* backing her tolerably freely. *Mary* led through the first mile, although all were near together, but soon she and *Atala* pushed hard for the leading position, the speed increasing, sometimes one ahead and then the other, during the second mile. They came down the home stretch with a tremendous rush, each doing her best, but *Mary* won after a hard struggle, in the extraordinary fast time of 3:41½, by half a length, distancing *Hugh L. French* and *Gold Dust*. On starting for the third heat, *Mary Taylor* was at large odds the favorite against the remaining field. *Mary* led round the first quarter, but soon afterwards *White Eagle* closed up and passed her, keeping ahead until about the half mile post of the second mile, when *Mary* passed him handily and won the heat and race by six open lengths, in 3:44. The time made throughout this race, when the state of the track is considered, was very quick, and the winner, under the circumstance, is entitled to rank among the "flyers" in any field.

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE—*First Day.*—Tuesday, March 28, 1854. Proprietor's Purse, $200. Mile heats.

A. L. Bingaman's b. c. *Jim Barton*- by *Gray Eagle*, dam by *Eclipse*—3 y. o	2	1	1
S. M. Read's ch. g. *Conrad the Corsair*, by *Voucher*, out of *Lady Jane*, by *Leviathan* 3 y. o	1	2	2
J. Turnbull's ch. g. *Charley Riley*, by *Cadmus*, dam by *Childers*—6 y. o	4	3	3
A. Locoste's ch. f. by *Gallatin*, dam by *Leviathan*—3 y. o	3	4	dr.

Time, 1:52½—1:50½—1:52.

Second Race—Same Day—Proprietor's Purse $500. Two mile heats.

W. J. Miner's b. f. *Mary Taylor*—4 y. o	4	1	1
A. L. Bingaman's b. f. *Atala*, by *Buffer*, dam by *Leviathan*, (Arabian)	1	2	2
A. Locoste's g. h. *White Eagle*, by *Gray Eagle*, dam Sarah Miller—4 y. o	2	3	3
D. F. Kenner's g. g. *Gold Dust*, by *Gray Medoc*, out of *Mary Jane*—3 y. o	3	dis.	
S. Turnbull's ch. c. *Hugh L. French*, by imp. *Glencoe*—4 y. o	5	dis.	

Time, 3:51—3:41½—3:44.

To-day there will be no race, but Thursday two fine stakes races will come off, in which several very distinguished horses are engaged.

PERSONAL.

☞ I Agree.—F. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Neptune Hose Company, No. 27.**—Extract from minutes: At a meeting of Neptune Hose Company, No. 27, convened at the Carriage House on TUESDAY, 4th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased the Almighty Ruler of the universe to call from our midst our late associate and brother fireman, LOUIS JOUY, and whereas the sudden and melancholy event calls from us an expression of our feelings, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of one who, when among us, was held as most worthy of our esteem and friendship, and while we acknowledge the Divine supremacy and justice of the Controller of all things, yet we cannot but regret the sad calamity that has bereft us of a friend ever dear to us. When we contemplate the brief period which has elapsed since he joined with us in our duties and pleasures, full of life and animation, we can scarcely realize that he who was with us yesterday is now no more.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of our departed Brother, and most sincerely condole with them in their sorrow and affliction, and now in their deep distress, when their hearts are overburdened with grief, at the loss of their beloved one, we commend them to put their trust in Him who alone can comfort them, and promises relief to those who trust in His wisdom.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the family of the deceased, entered on our minutes, and published in the *Express, Courier and Enquirer, Herald*, and *Daily Times*.

ARCH. COCHRANE,
CHARLES BANTA,
HENRY SPENCE,
THOMAS G. VOORHIS, Foreman.
} Committee.

THOMAS FLENDER, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association—Notice.**—In consequence of the existent necessity of a thorough revision of the property of the Association, and the proper corrections of the catalogue, prior to removing, the Library will be closed in regard to delivery of books on and after SATURDAY, April 8, and closed finally against either the receipt or delivery on the 15th inst. The reading room will continue open, as usual, until further notice. Members are urgently requested to return their books within the time specified. By order,

WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Five Thousand Physicians** in the United States and in England have given certificates of the purity and superiority of CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN. Many do not like Gin, but none dislike this delicious Liquor. Its intoxicating properties are so slight that it may be drank with perfect impunity. For sale everywhere.

EDMUND P. CHARLES,
Sole Importer, No. 7 Park-place.

☞ **Centennial Celebration of Columbia College.**—The Alumni of the College are invited to meet in the College Chapel on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock, to consult as to a Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the College, in October next.

CH. KING,
President Columbia College.
Chairman of Committee of Trustees.

☞ **Missionary Address.**—Rev. Dr. FLOY will deliver an address before the Young Men's Missionary Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York and vicinity, at the Mission Rooms, Mulberry-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, at 7½ o'clock. Officers of Youths' and Juvenile Missionary Societies in this City and vicinity are invited to attend.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**—WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send their new catalogues, with reduced prices, comprising extra large-sized Trees, for immediate bearing or ornament, to postpaid applicants; and they may also be obtained at No 113 Chambers-st. All trees delivered at New-York, or forwarded as directed.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum.**—A popular lecture will be delivered by D. F. POND, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Relation of Art to Human Culture*. Single tickets, 25 cents; family tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association can obtain tickets at their rooms at half price.

☞ **Notice to the Israelites of the United States.**—All who have received the petition for religious freedom, to obtain signatures in its behalf, will please transmit the same to their Senators at Washington, on or before the 24th inst. For the Committee,

J. PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **Professor Wheedon's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session the 2d day of May. REFERENCES—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. FERREE, No. 47 Wall-st.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **The Anniversary Meeting of the Dartmouth Firemens** will be held in the Keystone, in Division-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. The members of the Association are requested to be punctual in attendance.

LEWIS P. CLOUER, Chairman.
JOSEPH SWAIN, Secretary.

☞ **Inhalation in Diseases of the Lungs.**—Drs. B. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Chest, certify that patients that they have removed from No. 762 to No. 828 Broadway—second door above 12th-st.

☞ **Dr. Doremus' Last Lecture** on the *Recent Discoveries of Science Applied to the History of Creation*, will be delivered THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.

PAGING MACHINES—CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using, making or vending Paging Machines known as the TOWNE and EXCELSIOR MACHINES, as said Machines are direct infringement upon the McADAM'S PAGING MACHINES, and legal measures will be taken with all trespassers.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1854.

WAKEMAN & LATTING, Attorneys.

PER CONTRA.—The above advertisement has appeared in the papers, and calls for a reply inasmuch, as it purports to be stating facts—though it will not probably be missed when a retaliating party is known. I not only detain the assertion that I have infringed McAdam's Patant, but am willing and desirous to test tha question before a Court of law. My Paging Machines are for sale, with a full guarantee, at No. 114 Nassau-st., the merits of which can be attested by many of the leading Bank-book firms in this City.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1854.

EDWARD TOWN, Patentee.

MARBLE FOR BUILDING FRONTS.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish and erect fronts of white marble from several quarries at Rutland, Vt., for about the price of Connecticut brownstone. As his facilities for furnishing large quantities are unrivalled, he invites the attention of those about making their Spring contracts, being sure that, if necessary, he can furnish the stone in the next six months. Parties about to build, residing either South or West, can, by forwarding plans, have their work cut and boxed, ready for shipment, and guaranteed to fit. The following are among those he has erected during the past year: No. 122 Fulton-st.; No. 14 Dey-st.; Nos. 72 and 74, and Nos. 83 and 87 Beekman-st., and corner of Cliff-st., New-York: ten stores on Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, &c., &c. Call or send word to office, No. 13 Beekman-st. THOMAS J. MCCARTHY.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The new, double engine Steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Puenta Aleuas, on THURSDAY, April 20, connecting with the favorite Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land. A portion by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodation. For further information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MOROAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LADIES, ATTENTION.—GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE, gives to pale lips a rosiness so permanent that it cannot be removed by the most violent rubbing, nor the warmest kissing. His POUDRE SUBTILE is warranted to destroy all superfluous hair from any part of the body. His LIQUID HAIR DYE, will instantly change red, gray or white hair to a beautiful brown or black, without staining the skin. His LILY WHITE is highly prized, by the ladies, for improving the complexion. His MEDICATED SOAP cures pimples, freckles, tan, sallowness, &c., while his HAIR RESTORATIVE is the best in use. For sale at No. 67 Walker-st., one door from Broadway.

TO BUILDERS AND SHIPPERS.—N. WHEATON, No. 32 Canal-st., wholesale and retail dealer in doors, sashes, blinds, &c., has on hand in his warerooms a large assortment of the above articles, manufactured of the best lumber, and kiln-dried; inside and outside shutters, shutter blinds, Gothic and circular sashes, panel work, &c., of all descriptions, made to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Window glass, and a general assortment of builders' hardware, constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—The subscriber calls the attention of his numerous lady patrons to his large and superior assortment of Mantillas, Talmas, Russas, &c., for Spring and Summer wear, imported and manufactured under his personal supervision. His acknowledged good taste and long experience enable him to procure Garments that are not to be excelled.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

DELAPIERRE, BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., offer for sale:

METALS,	NAILS,	HORSE SHOES,
OILS,	EMERY,	FILES,
ANVILS,	WIRE,	STEEL,

in part of a large assortment of Tools and Materials requisite for manufacturers, machinists, smiths, contractors, builders, railroads, &c.

KNOW NOTHINGS' ATTENTION.—Here's information for you. My ONGUENT will force your whiskers or moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Now you know something. $1 a bottle; $4 50 half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 45 Ann-st. Mrs. MAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 57 Tremont-row, Boston; ZEIBER, No. 44 south 3d-st., Philadelphia; CUTHBERT, No. 1403d-st., Pittsburg.

COSTLY FLOWERS FOR CITY TRADE.—Are of the most recherché character, and pretty artificials onthid all other trimmings for popularity. To possess a toiletta well appointed, surrounded with lovely attractions, most ever interest ladies of taste and refinement—the coiffures are elegant beyond conception. JAMES TUCKER, No. 367 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts.

GERMAN SILVER GOODS.—SMITH, YOUNG & CO., Nos 2 and 4 Maiden-lane, are constantly receiving, from England, a full supply of forks, spoons, ladles, butter-knives, &c., &c., which they will sell to the trade, and to silver-platers, on the most favorable terms.

JAMES M. BENEDICT & CO., PAPER AND RAG WAREHOUSE, No. 66 Nassau-st., N. Y.—Keep constantly on hand book and news printing papers of all styles. Contracts made, and orders taken, at the lowest market rates.

TO PAINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., Lynn, and have on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

L. HOE & CO., Nos 29 and 31 Gold-st.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 191 Grand-st., 3 doors East of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—Dr. J. E. TAYLOR has removed to No. 824 East 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as a country produce store. Could influence some Western trade. Salary not so much an object as a good situation. Good Boston and New-York references given as to business qualifications and character. Address J. F. W., Lovejoy's Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy, young woman, to do general housework. Is a very good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress in a private family, or with a lady boarding,—is a good shirtmaker and would work out by the week or month—this girl has very satisfactory reference;—and as nurse or waiter, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl of 14. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook to a hotel or respectable boarding-house by a respectable woman; and as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a girl of great experience. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and ladies' maid, in a private family, by a thoroughly experienced girl, who is an excellent seamstress, and can dress hair in a tasteful manner. Has excellent recommendations. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse in a private family by a respectable American girl. Has no objection to travel. Will be found agreeable and useful by her employer and comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, for two days, at No 245 Bleecker-st. Good references from her present employer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A lady, about breaking up housekeeping, wishes to engage a place for her two girls, in a small private family, one as a good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 89 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, formerly from the country, wishes a situation in a dry goods or carpet store; he can also assist in book-keeping. Address at No. 158 Rivington-st., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As good English cook, or Chambermaid. Would have no objection to go to the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 159 Waverley-place—basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—For a very respectable young woman as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing. Can be highly recommended. For particulars, please call on Mrs. EADIE, No. 45 North Moore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As plain cook, and to wash and iron; or to do the housework of a private family; or as chambermaid—by a very experienced girl with good City reference. Call at No. 444 38th-st., near 10th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a Chambermaid, who would be willing to do a part of washing and ironing. Best of references. May be seen at No. 60 Irving-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, and would help at any light work, by a tidy, active, Protestant girl, aged 18, of very steady habits. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or to do any light work, by a tidy, active, Protestant girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 8 West Washington-place, the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—To do chamberwork and take care of children, a neat, careful, industrious and good tempered person, who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 15th-st., before 12 o'clock.

DRESSMAKER WANTED.—An experienced Protestant dressmaker; she must do up muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 o'clock in the evening, at No 110 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY—With considerable experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school as such, to instruct in the higher English branches, or in French, or in both. Prepared to furnish the best references. Address NEWBURG, Post-Office Box No. 481.

LAD WANTED—An active and intelligent lad in a Jewelry store. One that resides with his parents and is possessed of some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, with reference, name and residence, in his own hand writing. Address EMERALD, Times Office.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—One who can write a fair hand, may apply at No 54 Wall-st., Room No. 8, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

FIRST-RATE BOOK EDGE MARBLER WANTED—To work in a bindery. Liberal wages and a steady situation will be given. Address C. D TALMAGE, No. 30 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—One who can bring good references. An American preferred. Apply at No. 7 Livingston-place.

TO JEWELLERS.—Wanted a first-rate chaser and engraver to go to Baltimore. Apply to PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 22 Maiden-lane.

TEA AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—Can generally be suited at the office of the Society for the encouragement of faithful domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FARM WANTED—In New-Jersey, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, not above Morristown, and not farther than two miles from a station, from 50 to 75 acres, part in wood: without buildings, would answer. The land must be located in a healthy part, and must be free from the white weed. Possession required this Fall after the crops are housed. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, J. H. C., Box No. 2,443, Post-Office, New-York.

FARM WANTED—Located within 30 miles of the City Hall, by railroad, and good land (not exceeding 100 acres) and good buildings. Possession wanted on 1st of May, or before. Apply by letter, inner prize, &c., to

J. P. LEE, No. 157 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED—In the upper part of the City, at a rent about $1,000, for a small private family; a new one preferred. Address Box No 1,261, P. O., or J. W. SAVAGE. No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO LEASE—By a private family, a first class four story house, above 9th-st., and between 3d and 6th-avs. Address, immediately, with full particulars, F. A. G., Box No. 582, Post Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In Brooklyn, within one mile of the Wall-st. Ferry, by a small family of the first respectability; the second floor and a room on the third floor only of a modern built house, from the 1st of May, or sooner. The advertiser would board with the family occupying the balance of the house, if a satisfactory arrangement could be made, and if it should be desired. Address P. K., Box No 1 475 Post-Office, N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—For a small family of four persons only, and no children, a small 3-story House, with modern improvements, well furnished but plainly, to be up town on the west side, and in a good neighborhood; wanted for six months or a year, by a very desirable tenant. A reasonable but not exhorbitant price will be paid. JAMES H. BENEDICT & CO.

ROOM AND BED-ROOM WANTED—For a Blone Lady and Child, in a respectable house, about 10th-st. Address New-York Post-Office, Box No 2,467.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A suite of rooms separately or together, can be had with board, in a genteel private family from the first of May, at No. 216 West 19th-st.; the house contains modern improvements, and convenient to stages and cars. Apply at No. 263 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Families and others wishing to make arrangements for the ensuing year can be accommodated in a family consisting of two persons. To one or two families wishing rooms in the same house, this offers a rare opportunity. Apply at No. 59 2d-av., after 3 P. M.

BOARDING,—Very desirable rooms, with Board, for Gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location, one block from Broadway stages and the cars. Address Box No. 2,905 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentleman or gentleman and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location, No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house contains gas, bath, &c.

BOARD WANTED—By two young Gentlemen, in a private family, or where there are but a few boarders. Location west side of town, and below Laight-st., preferred. A good room, neatly furnished is desired, either before or after the 1st of May. Address Box No. 3,282 Post-Office, postpaid.

BOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three respectable young men can be accommodated with board in a private family. Inquire at No. 164 9th-av., near 21st-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—Is wanted in a private farm-house, near the water preferred, by a gentleman, his wife, infant and servant; the location must be perfectly healthy, and references given. Any one having accommodations answering to the above may address a line to WELLMAN, office of this paper.

ROOMS WANTED.—A parlor and bedroom adjoining, handsomely furnished, (with breakfast in his own room,) are wanted by a gentleman in the upper part of the City, not below Bleecker-st. A private family occupying a house, (with all the modern improvements,) and having more rooms than they require, may address S., Box No. 811 Post-Office, stating location, &c., &c.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 220 West 20th-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

There is a motto Latin,
That cometh very pat in
For insect-conquering LYON.
The "*Vent, vidi, vici.*"
For bedbugs, rats and mice he
With Pills and Powder spicy
Kills—that you may rely on.

THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE with LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS. In forty-eight hours they will free the largest building from every species of insect, and from rats and mice. Depôt, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYS', No. 1775 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 387 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brush of superior quality constantly on hand. Brushes of all kinds made to order.

JOHN E. HOFFEL.

THOMPSON & ROESSLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, jr., & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAMPLIGHTER—UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GERTY.—12,000 published in five weeks!—A genuine American Romance, and a book which will live and be read long after the thousand and one trashy productions of the day shall pass into desuetude. Rarely has a work appeared in America which has received such universal and hearty commendations from the newspaper press. We subjoin a few extracts:

The Authoress of the Lamplighter has aimed to produce an agreeable and impressive work of fiction. It is high praise to say that she has succeeded in the attempt.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the Lamplighter one of the most original, interesting, graphic, and affecting tales that has lately appeared.—*Traveller, Boston.*

No one can study its instructive and fascinating pages without being made better by its kindly influence.—*Atlas, Boston.*

The Lamplighter would do credit to any writer.—*Daily Advertiser, Boston.*

One of the most affecting and interesting tales ever issued from the American press.—*Daily Tribune, Providence.*

For delicate and forcible delineation of character, this work is hardly excelled.—*Journal, Boston.*

This book develops a variety of characters—some of them as deeply affecting as the best sketches of Dickens.—*Transcript, Boston.*

It is a book which is destined to become a great favorite with the reading public.—*Daily Herald, Newburyport.*

It cannot fail to suit the most fastidious taste.—*Olive Branch, Boston.*

Here is a book destined to have a sale unequaled by any other, unless we except Uncle Tom.—*Mass. Life Boat.*

The aged sad young will rise from its perusal with an increased love for the kindlier feelings of our nature.—*Hingham Journal.*

The Lamplighter is a book which is destined to great popularity.—*Daily Bee, Boston.*

An intensely interesting work, and as a piece of composition admirable.—*Clapp's Eve. Gazette, Boston.*

A book rich in thought, beauty, pathos and tenderness.—*Albany Spectator.*

It is a great book, the work of an original mind of extraordinary power.—*International Journal.*

Five hundred pages of just such reading as enchains the interest, the curiosity, yea the whole soul, until the last line of the last page is finished.—*South Boston Gazette.*

This is a work of surpassing interest.—*Albany Argus.*

The Lamplighter deserves all the praise it has received.—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

It is infinitely superior to any American novel that we have ever read.—*Waverley Magazine.*

There is no question but that the Lamplighter will rank among the first of American fictions.—*Worcester Palladium.*

An intensely interesting book, from title to finis.—*Portland Inquirer.*

The Lamplighter is a delightful story—original, breathing a true and pure spirit.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is unequaled in thrilling interest by any book yet published.—*Springfield Post.*

Portions of this book are worthy the genius of Dickens.—*Hampden Gazette.*

It possesses the rare merit of interesting alike the young and the old.—*Bangor Whig.*

It is a great book.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A work of extraordinary power and interest.—*N. E. Farmer.*

It is a most enchanting work.—*Christian Secretary, Hartford.*

Without exception one of the most deeply interesting tales we ever perused.—*Lawrence Sentinel.*

A work which has every element of popularity.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Lamplighter is a thrilling and most interesting story.—*Lutheran Observer, Baltimore.*

We have rarely read a book which more real pleasure than the Lamplighter.—*State Reporter, Concord.*

A book which is destined to be popular, because it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart.—*Country Gentleman.*

Some of the best sketches in this book almost rival the masterpieces of Dickens.—*Yankee Blade.*

In the execution of her work, Miss Cummings has displayed great judgment, an almost intuitive insight into human nature, a careful observation of life, a fine literary taste, a sound and sensible mind, a lovely dispositive, a genial heart.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston; JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, publish on WEDNESDAY:—An entirely New Edition of SURENNE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DICTIONARY.—The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the French and English languages, in two parts. I. French and English. II. English and French. Comprehending words in common use, terms connected with science and the fine arts, historical, geographical and miscellaneous names, with the pronunciation of the above words, as now spoken and the most eminent lexicographers and grammarians. By GABRIEL SURENNE, F. S. A. E. 1 vol., pp. 970, small 8vo. Neatly and strongly bound, $2. In issuing this edition of "Surenne's Standard

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...April 5.

$2,000	Erie Income Bonds	85	400	Park Fire Co., Cl. Co.	13
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds	91	150	do.	b10 77
2,000	do.	90½	100	do.	83 7
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	93½	100	do.	7
2,000	do.	93	150	do.	b60 7
6,000	Bank of America	112	200	do.	s30 7
6,000	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	109	65	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	109
6	do.	s3 108	25	do.	s3 108
14	Bank of Commerce	109½	150	do.	107½
10	Bk of North America	100	250	do.	s60 107½
13	Continental Bank	100½	270	do.	107½
100	Phenix Bank	106	50	do.	b7 107½
50	do.	102	50	do.	b30 107½
148	U. S. Trust Co.	s4 100	50	do.	b15 107½
115	Morris Canal Co.	15	10	Panama Railroad	102
200	do.	15½	10	do.	107½
50	Canton Co.	b60 26	40	do.	108
25	do.	s3 25	32	Stonington Railroad	70
150	do.	61	50	do.	70½
240	do.	s30 25½	350	Erie Railroad	o 72
600	do.	b3 25½	150	do.	72½
50	do.	s60 25½	150	do.	b10 72½
25	do.	25½	400	do.	s10 72½
400	do.	b60 26	150	do.	s3 72½
400	do.	b3 25½	50	do.	b3 72½
50	do.	b30 25½	50	do.	b3 72½
250	do.	b30 27	200	do.	s30 72½
100	Flat. & E. Jut. Stk.	b10 5	100	do.	b3 72½
700	do.	s3 4	100	do.	72½
200	do.	b3 4	100	do.	c 72½
250	do.	4	200	do.	b30 72½
200	Mic's Transit Co.	26½	100	do.	b60 73
100	do.	b20 26½	100	do.	b60 73½
350	do.	26½	100	do.	b30 73½
100	do.	s30 26½	500	do.	b3 73½
200	do.	s60 26½	300	do.	c 73
200	do.	c 26½	160	Harlem Railroad	b3 57½
300	do.	s3 26½	100	do.	b60 54
300	do.	26½	20	do.	o 54
300	Cumb'd Coal Co.	s30 23½	600	Reading Railroad	76½
300	do.	s30 23½	100	do.	b5 76
300	do.	c 23½	100	do.	s10 76
100	do.	b60 36	200	do.	s30 76½
150	do.	b7 23½	200	do.	s10 76½
25	do.	c 23½	200	do.	c 76½
200	do.	23½	300	do.	c 76½
300	do.	s3 23½	600	do.	b10 76½
300	H. J. Fr'klenite Script	31	100	do.	b10 76½
130	Had. Riv. Railroad	s3 65½	100	do.	s 76½
100	do.	b30 65½	100	do.	s60 76½
100	do.	b10 65½	23	Crystal Palace	10
100	do.	s30 65½	20	Little Miami R. R.	111
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 108	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 91

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	California 7s, '70	87	28	Cleve. & Pittsb. R. R.	s3
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89½	100	Reading Railroad	s30 76
2,000	do.	89½	100	do.	s30 76
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Rds.	93	200	do.	76
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	108	50	Erie Railroad	72½
300	North Car. Copper	3	100	do.	s15 72½
50	do.	3½	150	do.	s30 72½
100	Flor. & Key. Jt. Stk.	3	100	do.	s3 72½
100	do.	2½	250	do.	s10 72½
200	Camb. Coal Co.	26½	50	do.	s60 72½
300	Canton Company	s3 25½	150	do.	s60 72½
200	do.	s3 25½	150	do.	b60 72½
100	do.	25½	150	do.	b10 72½
250	Ricara. Transit Co.	s30 26	50	do.	b30 72½
100	do.	26	50	do.	s10 72
50	Nor. & West. R. R.	55	200	do.	b10 72
175	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	107½	100	do.	71½
50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 91	50	do.	b3 71½
40	Morth. Ind. Constr.	4½	30	Gold Hill Mine	3½

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, April 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—The scanty stock is stiffly held at $6 62½@$6 68½ for Pearls, and $5 93¾@$6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.; but these circumstances impede operations.

COAL—Foreign is still scarce. The last sale of Liverpool Orrel was effected at $13 50 ₱ chaldron. Anthracite has been more sought after, at $6@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COTTON—Is extremely tame and irregular in value. The day's sales only reach 133 bales, including 98 to spinners, and 35 to speculators. We republish the official list of enrrent rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	8¼	8¼	8¾	8¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	9¼	9¼	9½	10¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	10¼	11	11¼	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb.	11¼	11¼	11¼	12

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty, and in rather livelier request, at $3 37½@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Smoked do. are more abundant and obtainable at 52½c.@55c. for scaled; and 28½c.@35c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are doing better. The home and speculative inquiry far exceeds in magnitude the daily receipts from the interior, and absorbs a large portion of the stock on hand. This enables owners to generally maintain former, and in some instances to realize better prices; though shippers are still quite passive. The foreign news has proved not less favorable than was anticipated; and it has not affected the market. The day's operations embrace 9,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, (inspected) ₱ bbl.	$6 81½@$7 00
Common State	7 00 @ 7 12½
Good State	7 12½ @ 7 25
Favorite State	7 31½ @ 7 43¾
Mixed Western	7 50 @ 7 62½
Good Indiana and Michigan	7 62½ @ 7 75
Fancy Michigan	7 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	7 56½ @ 7 81¼
Fancy Ohio	7 87½ @ 8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½ @ 8 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 02½
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50 @10 —

Canadian is more freely offered and is less valuable. About 1,100 bbls. superfine, in bond, were taken to-day at $7 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is tolerably brisk and buoyant. Some 1,600 bbls. were purchased at $7 56½@$7 87½ for mixed to good straight; $7 87½@$8 for favorite, and $8@$8 75 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is retailing at $4 50 for fine, and $5 75 for superfine, ₱ bbl. There were 700 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal sold at $3 31½@$3 37½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—We have only to report sales of 280 boxes Bench Raisins at $2 90@$3 10. Other articles are quiet and languid.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty active, but not very firm in price. The day's transactions include 2,800 bushels good Genesee white at $2 02; 4,500 Western red at $1 65; 2,100 do. do. (slightly heated) at $1 60, and 1,800 unsound Southern white at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Rye is in request at 95c., but held at 98c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. Oats are more sought after at 42c.@45c. for Southern, 46c.@48c. for New-Jersey, 48c.@50c. for Pennsylvania, 50c.@52c. for Canal, Canadian and River, and 54c.@55c. for Western, ₱ bushel. Corn is less active and rather easier in price, though the change in this respect is not so great as was at first apprehended from the general tenor of the *Baltic's* advices. The day's movements consist of 28,000 bushels, at 74c.@75c. for mixed Southern, 76c.@78c. for round yellow and Southern white, and 78c.@80c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—We can discover no essential variation in this line. The day's sales add up 150 bags Rio Coffee, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 50 Maracaibo do., at 11¾c. ₱ lb.; 250 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses at 25c. ₱ gall.; 140 hhds. do. Sugar at 4½c.; 250 do. do. (by auction,) at 4¾c.@5¼c.; and 450 hhds. Cuba do., at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. Teas are not very brisk, but command full prices. This forenoon's auction exhibited these features, with much distinctness.

HAY—About 1,200 bales River were bought to-day, at 62½c.@70c. for shipping lots, and 72½c.@80c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American undressed is still less abundant, and now held at $195@$210 ₱ ton, usual terms. American dressed and Manila is without change. Russian is all in the hands of manufacturers, and quite nominal in price.

HIDES—The tendency of the market is favorable to factors. Sales were reported to-day of 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 23½c.; 1,300 Angostura, 20½ lbs., and 1,100 Orinoco, 20½@21 lbs., at 21c. ₱ lb.—all on 6 months' credit; with 2,000 Singapore Buffalo at 62½c. cash, each.

HOPS—Of last year's growth, are plentier and procurable at 27c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are quickly bought at $2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is still in good demand at full and buoyant rates. The stock is moderate, while the receipts continue on a small scale. French Calfskins are unaltered. Sales transpired recently of 500 dozen English Salted Sheepskins, previous to arrival, on private terms; 40 dozen English Calf, in rough, 30 lbs., 50c., 6 months; and a small parcel Manchester Calf, in hair, 6 lbs., (sent as a sample,) 75c. each.

LIME—Rockland is in fair request at $1 10 for Common, and $1 35 for Lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is without alteration at $12, usual credit, ₱ ton. Lead and Steel are quiet, but firm. More inquiry exists for tin at 30c. for Straits and 31c. for Slabs, ₱ lb. Zinc has not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine, Spirits do., and Tar remain inactive at previous quotations. Common Resin is needed at $1 05@$1 10 for North County, and $1 75@$1 82½ for Wilmington, afloat and delivered, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude is in better request, at 55c.@57c. for Whale, and $1 43@$1 45 for Sperm ₱ gallon. The latter is extremely rare. Manufactured kinds, too, are more sought after at 67c. for refined Whale, $1 50@$1 52 for unbleached Sperm, 70c. for bleached Winter Elephant, and 85c.@90c. for Winter Lard ₱ gallon. The last sale of Red was effected at 59c.@60c. ₱ gallon. This day's transactions include 300 baskets Olive (according to size) at $4@$5 each, with 10,800 gallons Linseed, in lots, at 85c.@87c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any decided improvement. The day's operations have been confined to 200 bbls., at $14 50 for Mess, and $12@$12 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl., in retail lots. Cut Meats are unchanged. Lard tends downwards. There were 800 bbls. fair to prime purchased at 9c.@9½c., ₱ lb. Beef is rather quiet, but firm. The day's sales reach 300 bbls., at $6 50@$7 25 for Country Prime; $7 50@$8 for City do.; $9 50@$11 75 for Country Mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$16 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Butter is in better supply, and worth only 10½@13c. for Ohio; 15c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@24c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese can be bought at 10c.@12c., ₱ lb.

RICE—Is sparingly dealt in, at $3 62½@$4 37½ for ordinary to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Some 200 bxs. Castile were disposed of at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has not varied much. The day's transactions consist of 40 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@9½c.; 147 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@12c.; and 134 bales Cuba at private bargain.

WHALEBONE—Polar is in livelier demand, at 35c.@ 36c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Attracts more attention, and is dearer. The day's business amounts to 1,140 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prices, closing at 25½., 25½c. and 26c., respectively, ₱ gallon, the day's range having been from 24c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were light, and rates unsettled. About 700 bbls. Resin were engaged at 4s., and 1,000 do. at 4s. 3d.; together with 28,000 to 30,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, on private terms—supposed to be between 8d. and 10d. Flour was at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d., asked; and Cotton dull at ¼d. To Havre, rates were nominal and dull; and to London, quiet. To California, rates varied from 45c.@55c. and 60c. The clipper *Nightingale's* was filling up for Melbourne at 60c. A vessel was engaged (to arrive) to load at Rio for London at £8 10s. There was no change to notice in freights for Bremen or Antwerp.

T. R. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 72, 73, 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit:

1,000 tons refined English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
300 tons Swedes square and flat Bar Iron.
200 tons refined and common Rod and Spike Iron.
200 Blister and Scroll, assorted sizes.
200 tons Trunk-Makers' and Coopers' Hoops, assorted sizes.
200 tons Band, Hoop and Scroll-rolled Iron.
400 tons Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.
Also Axle and Rivet Iron, Solder and Pipe Iron.
Spring, Cast, German, Blister and Mississippi Steel.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences of water, gas and all the world suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very convenient brown stone house and lot No. 74 West 36th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lower floor 8 feet 3 inches by 62 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Price, $10,000; $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FREDK. A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Orange, N. J., together with two lots adjoining. Each of those lots is 90 by 140. The house is new, and is 34 by 32; contains six rooms besides basement and attic; within three minutes walk of the depôt of the M. & E. Railroad, and near the residence of Mr. Robert Sears. Price $2,200. Inquire of WILLIAM WATTS, Segar store, on the main street, Orange, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant 3-story and basement brick house, No. 90 Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn, with Philadelphia front, marble basement, subcellar, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Lot 22 feet by 100; house 22 feet by 45. Price, $6,000. Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage. J. L. & E. SHANNON & CO., No. 343 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage-house, containing ten rooms, with a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep, which is well stocked with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. The above is pleasantly situated in 54th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large 3-story brick house in 11th-st., near 3d-av. Lot is 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet deep. There is an alley-way through the basement, of about 3 feet, making it a very desirable location for a shop in the rear. The premises will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A new first-class, double house, with all the modern improvements; ground ornamented with shade and fruit trees. Lot 75 by 236, situated on Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, or G. A. ROBERSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story brick front house No. 225 West 24th-st., containing Croton water, &c. House 22x22; lot 25x91. Rents for $270 per annum; lease 15 years. This property can be purchased for $1,250 cash, if sold before the 10th inst. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brown stone front House, No. 153 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-av., in perfect order, with gas, water, &c., &c. Apply at the house, or of S. LAWRENCE, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first-class brown-stone front Houses, just finished, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Smith-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, or to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—The brown stone front house and lot, No. 462 4th-av., with all the modern improvements, if applied for soon, to GEO. REAO, No. 810 Broadway. Will be sold for $10,000. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 150 West 14th-st. Inquire of GEORGE WEBB, No. 184 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees. Ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence at Leesville, near Rahway, N. J. The house is a very fine one, two stories and high basement, with wings also two stories; convenient out-buildings and boat-house, all in perfect order. There are about nine acres of excellent land, having a river front of about 150 feet. It has a great abundance of choice fruit, and a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and is a very desirable place; less than ½ of a mile from the Railroad Depôt, with a flag walk to the door. It will be sold at a bargain to a desirable family, if applied for immediately. Apply to H. R. SHOTWELL, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FISHKILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 12 rooms and good out-buildings (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Only $700 in cash required; a beautiful country residence, situated at Rye Neck, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Depôt; commutation 16 cents per day; 15 cars per hour. A handsome house, containing 9 rooms. Apples, cherries, grapes, &c. For full particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 56 Allen-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County each containing 7 rooms, 3 pantries, and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x10 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 200 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 7 feet, included and included. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 15 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stable is well arranged for two horses, with carriage house, &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-aves. House may be seen any day after 2 P. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN F. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, March 10, 1854.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Near Tarrytown, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, containing 12 acres of land. The mansion is newly erected, substantial and commodious, with all the modern improvements, water throughout, furnaces, bath, water-closets, and a fine conservatory. The peculiar situation commands a magnificent view of the river for 30 miles, north or south; Piermont, Nyack, &c., &c. The grounds are well stocked with fruit and shade trees; containing also a beautiful fish pond, gardener's house, carriage house, &c. This is one of the most charming portions of the Hudson. The neighborhood is unexceptionable. The residence is within about ten minutes' walk of either railroad or steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st., over Metropolitan Bank.

$4,000 ONLY FOR A FARM—Containing about 23 acres of most excellent land, situated in Westchester County, 21 miles from New-York, and but 2½ miles from Tuckahoe Depôt, on the New York and Harlem Railroad, and about 3 miles from Hastiegs, North River. For a Summer residence this location is surpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm-house, barn, sheds; a good well of water, an apple orchard of 108 trees, besides 40 trees such as peach, plumb, cherry, &c.; the farm all fenced with good stone fence. Terms easy. E. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FACTORY FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS.—Will be sold at a great sacrifice, a five story stone Cotton Factory, 40 by 100 feet, with an unfailing water power; located on the Wallkill River; convenient to navigation by water and Railroad; near Kingston, Ulster Co., New-York. Apply soon, by letter, or otherwise, to WEBB & CLARKE, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A brick house, with all modern conveniences, connected with an extra lot well stocked with fruit trees, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire upon the premises, No. 122 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm of 115 acres of land, 80 of which is valuable heavy wood and timber land, situated on the Hackensack road, one mile from the Newark turnpike, 2 from Newark Bridge, and 7 from Jersey City. The farm is in good order, the soil is strong and healthy and pleasant, affording a view of Bergen, Newark Bay, &c. On it is a large two-story cottage, with a large garden in front, filled with ornamental trees, choice fruit trees, grape, etc., with good outbuildings in perfect order. The above will be sold for less than its value. Terms moderate. Fifty acres with the buildings will be sold separate, if desired. Also, from 15 to 60 acres land, valuable for building sites—would make 4—on the Passaic River, 1 mile from Newark Bridge. Any one desiring such property should go and examine it for themselves. It is high, gradual ascent from Passaic river on Newark side, elevated on the easterly side, with a clear view of the Bay, &c. Particular information given at the office of M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and on it may be found most of the fruits found in the State, in great perfection. The house and outbuildings are in good repair. A less quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. & J. P. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A farm of 56 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, about half a mile from Plainfield and about one mile from the Railroad depôt, with an elegant house, commodious in every respect, and 60 feet from the old mail road to Philadelphia, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and variety surrounding it on every side, and grapevines and shrubery in abundance: large barn, carriage house, wood house, corn-crib and other out-buildings, all arranged and convenient. The farm has a grand landscape to a large mill-stream, which is the western boundary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE—Of twenty-five acres, for seventy, if desired, situated near Woodbridge, N. J., on a very public road leading to Rahway, 1½ miles from the steamboat landing at Woodbridge, and 4½ miles from the depôt at Rahway. Said farm is well watered, stocked with choice fruit of various kinds, and is a comfortable two-story house, containing twelve rooms, with extensive out-buildings. For further particulars, apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or J. R. EDGAR, on the premises.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $900; 46 acres, $3,600; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9 000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 120 acres, $10,500; 150 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 6 acres, $200 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on the east side of Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts., 25 by 125 feet each, together $12,500.

Four lots on northeast corner of 4th-av. and 51st-st., 100 5-12 by 90 feet. $7,500.

Eight lots on east side 4th-av., between 53d and 53d-sts., $13,000.

Four lots on northeast corner 4th av and 53d-st., $6,000.

One lot on south side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $1,700.

Two lots on east side 10th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts., $1,000 each.

Four lots on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 47th-st., $6,000.

Three lots on south side 55th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., 25 by 140 feet, each—$700 each.

One lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 55th-st., $700.

One half cash, or good mortgage on other property.

THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—On the corner of 10th-av. and 53d-st., having a front of 90 feet, 6 inches, on 10th-av., and 125 feet on 53d st. These lots will be sold cheap; sixty per cent. can remain on three or five years. Apply to RAFFERTY & LEASK, corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts.

LOT OF LAND FOR SALE—Containing eight acres and one-third, situate on the road leading from Morristown to Speedwell, adjoining the residence of Wm. A. Conrsen, Esq. Said lot is 470 feet front, and descends gently to a lake on the entire rear; 10 minutes' walk from Morristown, and 1½ from Railroad Depôt. The owner will sell one-half or the whole, and, if desired, will erect one or more dwellings on the same. Inquire of J. W. POINIER, 499 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., or WILLIAM A. COURSEN, No. 61 Chamber-st., New-York.

MORRISTOWN, March, 1854.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A desirable residence, situated on College-avenue, fronting the College grounds, and within one minute walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, such as bath, range, water closet, marble mentels, and washstands, hot air furnace, with registers in both stories, brick stables, &c., making it a very desirable location for a retired person, or for one doing business in the City. Inquire of WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-avenue, N. B.

BROOKLYN STORE AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The frame store and the 3 three-story frame houses on and adjoining the northeast corner of Bedford-av. and Van Buren-st. Finished in the best manner. Prices moderate. Terms easy. The corner is a good stand for a bakery or other business. Apply to AARON EDWARDS, on the premises, or EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

UNFINISHED BRICK CHURCH AND LOT.—With Lecture-room finished, in East Orange, N. J., Church 42 by 58. Lot, front, 90; depth 165. Elevated situation in a rapidly increasing village near the Railroad Station—12 miles from New-York. May, with little expense, be neatly finished as Church, Seminary, or for mechanical works. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, at No. 37 Dey-st., or C. G. CORBETT, North Orange, N. J., or Dea. HATT, near the premises.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A double cottage house 23 by 48, with one, two or three acres of land attached, beautifully located, near a railroad depôt 16 miles from New-York, also, a large new and well built dwelling house at Mount Vernon, also 220 acres of land near Mount Vernon, the most desirable for laying out into building lots in the country; also, 20 reserve lots near Mount Vernon depôt, the most desirable in the place, for sale. Title perfect. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, or STEPHEN BOGART, Mount Vernon, or of B. G. MEGRI, No. 11 Ann-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—In the English rural style, replete with every convenience, within a few minutes' walk of Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island. The premises command a full view of the Narrows, and are well shaded with trees. Price, $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

PROPERTY FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.—Houses, lots and building sites on 135th, 136th, 137th and 138th-sts., from the Harlem River to the 12th-av. Apply to DENNIS HARRIS, Washington Heights, New-York.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Mount Vernon; one in West Mount Vernon, and one in Peihamville. Terms easy. Each house is situated in one-quarter acre of land. They are pleasantly located within 3 to 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad Depôts. Inquire of CORNELIUS K. COOPER, No. 110 Barrow-st., or of LUDWIG CAHN, No. 283 Grand-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A 11 years' lease of Nos. 11 and 13 Henry-st., and No. 108 Fulton-st. The latter has for 15 years been occupied as a Paper Hanging store, and is one of the finest business locations in the City. Inquire on the premises, or at FUNCH & MEINCKE'S, No. 93 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Three large handsome three-story houses on 28th-st. Lots 23 ft. 4 by 98 ft. Rents $270 per annum. Will exchange for a farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 12 rooms and good out-buildings (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Only $700 in cash required; a beautiful country residence, situated at Rye Neck, Westchester County, three minutes' walk from Depôt; commutation 16 cents per day; 15 cars per hour. A handsome house, containing 9 rooms. Apples, cherries, grapes, &c. For full particulars, apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 56 Allen-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County each containing 7 rooms, 3 pantries, and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x10 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 200 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 7 feet, included and included. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 15 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in

AUCTION SALES.

By order of the Executors.
VALUABLE FARM AND TIMBER LAND IN SUFFOLK-CO.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
On Long Island, on the Sound, about 60 miles from New-York, by the Sound steamers, and 100 miles by the Long Island Railroad, on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, to the highest bidder, in divisible parcels of 25 plots of land, averaging 50 or five acres each, and forming splendid situations for country seats, directly on the Sound, at Edgewater, on De Lancey's Neck, between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, Westchester County, 17 miles from New-York. Edgewater, the eastern end of that beautiful peninsula stretching into Long Island Sound, between the villages of New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck, long known as "De Lancey's Neck," has been laid out into small farms and villa plots, from 2 to 10 acres each, divided by fine avenues 60 feet wide, leading directly to the water, all worked and graded in the best manner. They are an hour's ride, 21 miles from the City, by the New-Haven Railroad, 2 miles from the New-Rochelle depôt, and 1 mile from the Mamaroneck depôt, upon that road. These beautiful tracts of land, (the only ones of the kind now for sale on the East River between New-York and the Connecticut line,) rise gently into many fine eminences, which command extensive and magnificent views of the Sound and shores of Long Island, for many miles each way, the mouth of the harbor and town of Mamaroneck, with their background of picturesque hills. They have a noble water-front on the Sound, fringed with old forest trees, of more than a mile in length, with a bold shore and deep water, capable of being decked at any part at small expense. The entire tract is free from sedges, salt marsh, or waste land of any description. Upon its southern side is the well known "Scotch Beach," one of the finest and largest beaches on the north shores of the Sound, which, with the adjoining "Grove," has been the resort of the people of the adjacent country for fishing, fowling, bathing, sailing, boating, pic-nics, &c., for more than a century, and for these purposes surpassed by no spot within fifty miles of New-York. The land itself is smooth and beautiful to the eye, and of the best quality. There is an orchard of four acres of grafted fruit upon the premises, and about 12 acres of fine forest that has never been cut. In the vicinity and within ten minutes' drive—besides the Railroad depôt—are churches, stores, post-office, &c.; also many elegant country seats, such as those of E. K. Collins, Judge Roosevelt, T. Tombinson, J. Donaldson, Schuyeman Halsted, John Greacen, the Messrs. Oliver, Joseph P. Knapp, and others. The situation of Edgewater is unrivalled for natural beauty, marine scenery, salubrity of position, accessibility and health, and the many fine drives in its neighborhood. Its farms and plots afford the choicest and most beautiful sites for villas and country seats now to be had near the City of New-York; and their attractions and advantages for fishing, yachting, sea-bathing, and all other aquatic and rural enjoyments, cannot be exceeded by these now before the public. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and all particulars, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., or EDWARD F. DE LANCEY, No. 5 New-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
**SPLENDID SALE OF REAL FLORENTINE MOSAIC TABLE-TOPS, EBONY CABINETS INLAID WITH MARBLE, FANCY GOODS, &c., EXHIBITED IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE FROM THE ROYAL FACTORY OF TUSCANY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at their store, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, 4th, WEDNESDAY, 5th, and THURSDAY, 6th April, at 10½ o'clock each day, unrivalled sale of real Florentine Mosaic and Fancy Goods, being the largest and most beautiful collection ever offered by us at auction, from New York Crystal Palace. The most splendid collection of real Florence Mosaics, consisting of centre-table tops, cabinets of ebony inlaid with various costly marbles and rare stones; paper weights, brooches, &c., from the Royal Factory of Tuscany. The above goods were manufactured at Florence, Italy, and were the admiration of every person in that city for their elegance, finish, and perfect imitation of the most beautiful painting. The attention of amateurs is particularly called to the above splendid works of art, as nothing similar has been offered for sale in this country. Real Carrara marble, received per bark Warren, from Leghorn, consisting of Psyche, Venus of Canovia, Struggling Cupid, Ceres, Love and Friendship, Cupid and Dove, Boy and Bird's Nest, and several other exquisite pieces. Etruscan, Bardiglio, Hebe, Medici, and other Vases, of every style, great beauty and various sizes. Also alabaster and other statuettes. A fine assortment of bronzes of every kind, plated ware do., China do., and other fancy articles, will be ready for exhibition as above, on Monday, 3d inst., with catalogues. Goods can be packed for shipment by M. Pandolfini, at a small expense, on the premises. Also, an elegant invoice of Parian Figures and Groups, large size, viz.: Finding of Moses, Shakspeare, Milton, Infant Cupid, and the large Apollo, Peace and War, Innocence, Greek Slave, Paul and Virginia, Flute Player, &c., &c. Also, 150 dozen silver plated table, desert and teaspoons and forks, the best of silver-plate on German silver.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—THIS DAY, April 6.—Large and important sale of very rich cased rosewood and mahogany furniture, French plate mirrors, damask and lace curtains, velvet carpets, piano-forte, &c., at 10½ A.M., at No. 46 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a most splendid and elegant modern household furniture, the property of a gentleman who is giving up housekeeping. It will embrace the most expensive and rich assortment of rosewood Peaton furniture, in satin, damask, and brocatelle, richly carved and gild marble top centre suit and centre tables, very rich lace and damask window curtains, very heavy carved cornice and mirrors of the most expensive character, elegant sofas and lounges, clocks, ornaments, velvet and tapestry carpets, solid rosewood extension tables, richly carved French bedsteads and dressing-bureaus, beautiful book-cases, cottage chairs of rosewood, together with beds and hair mattresses, china and glass ware, silver and plated ware, bedroom and basement furniture. Also, all the gas fixtures, chandeliers, &c., throughout the house. Also, one splendid 7 octave rosewood piano-forte richly carved. All the furniture in this sale has been made to order without regard to expense, and is of the very first quality. Catalogues will be ready the day before the sale, and the furniture may be examined the afternoon previous to the day of sale.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF 42 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—By order of the County Court of the County of Kings, and under the direction of C. J. & C. LOWERY Esqs., Counsellors at Law, OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn, the following desirable property:—The corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st., 17 lots on 12th-st., adjoining; 8 lots corner 3d-av. and 14th-st.; 17 lots on 14th-st., adjoining. These lots are nearly all 25x100 feet, on a good grade. 3d-av., wdl be paved during the Spring or Summer, and will be a great and continuous thoroughfare, which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and are located in a very pleasant and rapidly improving neighborhood. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 345 Fulton-st., or C. J. & C. LOWERY, Esqs., No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 80 Wall-st., New-York

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE AND FOURTH-STREET, KNOWN AS THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of ground, together with the 3-story building thereon, situated on the northwest corner of the 6th-av. and 11th-st., known as, and occupied by, the "Greenwich Savings Bank." The house is 25 feet in width by 90 feet in depth, and is well adapted for an insurance company or bank. The iron safes and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. Lot 25 feet one-half se inch in width in front. 16 feet on the rear, by 85 feet 9 inches in depth on 4th-st., and 76 feet 3 inches on the 6th-av. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTE, MELODION, &c.—Z. NEWELL & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Grove-st., near Bleecker, the entire contents of the house, comprising a large, varied and elegant assortment, including mahogany basement furniture, rosewood and mahogany parlor do., one splendid painted and gilt dinner set, one 6½ octave rosewood piano-forte, made by J. Firson; one fine melodion, by Carhart & Needham; one original oil painting, by Dubnfe. Also, a general variety of carpets, bede, bedding, chamber suites, kitchen utensils, &c. The stock is well worthy attention, being mostly made to order. Terms cash. Catalogues now ready at the store.
PETER PARKS, Auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS.—Will be sold April 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the exclusive right of ELDRIDGE'S PATENT SCHUYLER, for the following named States, viz.: New-York, all of the Eastern, and some of the Western and Southern States. This Shuiler may be seen in operation up to the day of sale at No. 81 Nassau-st., second story room No. 4. For particulars see hand-bills.
Also, at the same time and place, without reserve, 640 acres of land in Hays County, Texas, 20 miles west of the Capitol. For a knowledge of its value, call on SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, No. 81 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3 Columbia-st. near Grand, a small, but neat assortment of household furniture of a family, consisting of sofas, chairs, carpets, oil cloths, mantel ornaments, china and glass ware, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, 1 superior toned mahogany case Piano-forte, of celebrated make. Terms cash, and deposits required.

WILLIAM IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.
ROSES FROM THE NURSERY OF J. B. MANTEL.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., auctioneers, will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 56 Pine-st., standard and dwarf, perpetual, moss, Bonrbon, noisette, hybrid, Baltimore, bell, and other varieties of ROSES and greenhouse PLANTS. Also, roses in pots, in full bloom, from the nursery of the well-known florist, J. B. MANTEL, just taken out of the ground and warranted true to name.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jay-sts., being 25 feet front and rear, by 56 feet deep—known as No. 332 Greenwich-st. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lucius Robinson, Esq., Referee. For maps and particulars apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the Salesroom, No. 8 Wall-st. New Prince Albert Barouche for one horse, nearly new and in good order, having been used but little, with shifting top, silver plated patent lamps; was made to order. Also, a splendid set of new silver-mounted harness, made in the best manner.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
STANDARD ROSES AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER, corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., will sell on FRIDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, the largest and finest collection of Standard Roses ever offered to the public, with a variety of splendid hardy creepers. All from the garden of D. Bell, Broadway, corner of 50th-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 6, 1854, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 Nassau-st., standard and other roses, pear, peach and apple-trees, Chinese westrnias, peonias, honey-suckles, grapevines climbing and running roses, &c., from the nursery of G. Marc, Astoria, L. I.

MARK WEAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 314 Broadway, (Gothic Hall,) consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, handsome enameled do. sofas, lounges, bureaus, chairs, fancy side, pier, and extension tables. Also, a quantity of office furniture.

VAN WYCK, KOBBE & TOWNSEND, Auctioneers.
TO HATTERS.—At auction, by VAN WYCK, KOBBE & TOWNSEND, corner Exchange-place and William-st., THURSDAY, April 6, at 11 o'clock: Five cases hare's fur, very slightly damaged by water at the fire in South William-st.

W. S. MCGRAIN, Auctioneer.
PLANTS AT AUCTION.—W. S. McGRAIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 6 at the Seed Store No. 7 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, a fine collection of Roses, Azaleas, Stock Jellies, &c., &c., from the gardens of J. E. Ranch, Brooklyn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at Norwalk, Conn., on the premises, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, one of the most desirable building places in Connecticut, known as the old St. John Homestead, containing ten acres, more or less, being situated at the South end of the Public Green, and is within three minutes' walk of the churches, and has upon it and in front of it a variety of fruit and beautiful forest trees. Sale positive, to close an estate. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Norwalk, Conn.

GEO. G. LEWIS, AUCTIONEER.—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, Cabinet Furniture, Household and all other goods, at residences or at his room, No. 311 Bowery. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Refers to Simeon Draper, Esq., Nicholas McGraw, Esq., Lewis K. Osborn, Esq., Gilbert Lewis, Esq.
GEO. G. LEWIS, General Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID WALNUT FURNITURE.—The property of J. Carroll, Esq., removed for convenience of sale, comprising parlor furniture, oak dining-room furniture, and black walnut bed-room furniture, made to order by Meaks, has been in use but a short time.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. Carey, Esq., No. 15 West 21st-st., near 5th-av.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Superb Royal Wilton carpets and rugs, suite of rosewood furniture, exquisitely carved, covered in maroon silk brocatelle, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, footstools, arm-chairs, sewing and parlor do., mantel and pier glasses in rich and costly frames, rich carved rosewood centre-tables and sofas, superb carved rosewood étagère, Louis XIV. elegant rosewood 7 octave piano, costly ormolu and marble clock, heavy silk brocatelle and lace curtains with carved cornices to match, mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers and side-brackets, beautiful Sevres porcelain vases with centre pieces in ormolu, rosewood étagère, plate glass doors and back.

DINING-ROOM, EN SUITE.—Elegant velvet carpets, superb suite of elaborately carved antique oak furniture, covered in green velvet, consisting of buffet, eight splendid étageres, eight chairs and two arm-chairs, magnificent extension dining table, side table, elegant suite of curtains to match furniture, bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras, parian groups, statuettes and figures.

BEDROOM FURNITURE, EN SUITE.—Elegant Wiltoo and Brussels carpets and rugs, rich carved black walnut bedsteads, amonr a glace wardrobes, dressing bureaus, washstands, cabinets and bookcases, suite of black walnut furniture covered in brocatelle, fouteuils, arm-chairs, brocatelle end lace window-curtains and coroices, rich china and toilet sets, heavy curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, &c.

BASEMENT.—Brussels carpets, two elegant black walnut bookcases, extension dining table, suite of black walent furniture carved in brocatelle, sofas, orm-chairs, lounges, chairs, couches, &c.; sideboard, brocatelle and lace window-curtains, elegant French china dinner and dessert set, costly set of rich heavy English cut glass, consisting of decanters, pitchers, goblets, champagnes, hocks, wine, &c. Also, English oil cloths, velvet and Brussels hair carpeting, plated stair rods, &c. Also, a complete assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.
GEORGE PONSOT'S ENTIRE STOCK OF EXQUISITELY CARVED CABINET FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 7 and 8, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms, No. 618 Broadway, without reserve, the entire costly STOCK OF GEORGE PONSOT, well known as the best and most recherch s manufactorer of cabinet furniture in the United States. His assortment embraces every variety of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom, and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and of the most exquisite carving, all manufactored under Mr. Ponsot's immediate supervision. Every article will be sold without reserve, as the above gentleman retires from business on the 1st of May.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—Superb carved rosewood perlor furniture, en suite, of exquisite carving of every style, on tiquo, Elizabethan, Louis XIV. and the latest Parisian styles, covered in various colored silk and worsted figures, satin brocade, moquette, velvet, &c. Also, a large number of suites in muslin; etageres of every design, with henry plate-glass doors and backs, and marble and rosewood tops; most elaborately carved centre and pier tables, with stone, marble, Egyptian, and yellow sienna tops; card and sofa tables of the most beautiful designs, ladies' escritoires, secretaries inlaid with satin wood, escoignernes, music etageres, richly-carved bookcases, very elegant wardrobes, amoor-a-glace, with heavy French plate-glass, in various styles; suites of exquisitely-carved bedroom furniture of every style, comprising headstends, bureaus, washstands, cabinets, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, bedroom lounges, very beautiful.

CABINET OAK FURNITURE.—Elegantly-carved oak extension dining tables, with every variety of elaborate carving; oak bookcases of various styles and patterns; sideboard and buffet in antique Elizabethen and modern carving; beautiful library and writing tables.

BLACK WALNUT.—Every veriety of carved walnut parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.—Superb Rosewood Furniture.—Bedroom sets; elegant French bedsteads, washstaels, dressing bureaus, etageres, sncoignernes, ladies' secretaries, work tables, Gornier's suites of parlor furniture, &c. The above stock is one of the most superb ever offered at auction in this City. Trade are respectfully informed that on the 27th of April we will dispose of Mr Ponsot's entire stock of carvings, patterns, rosewood, oak, black walnut, satin wood, mahogany veneers, work benches, tools, and his entire unfinished stock.

JOS. LORD, Auctioneer.
BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 336 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.
LIBRARY OF THE LATE THOMAS A. CUMMIN, Esq., by order of Executors.
RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS—We are now arranging for catalogue the curious and rare collection of Books, to be sold on TUESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 4, 7, and 8—to commence at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogues will be ready and the Books arranged the day before the sale.
LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. DR BALDWIN, of New-Brunswick, N. J., by order of the Executors.
VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY—We are now having prepared the catalogue of the valuable library of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, to be sold by order of Executors about the 1st of April, of which due notice will be given. The sale of the above valuable Library will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 10, 11, and 12, to commence at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, the 3d of April, and the Books on view the day before the sale.
LIBRARY OF REV. MR. ELTON.
VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY—The valuable and extensive Library of a distinguished clergyman lately gone abroad, is now being catalogued for sale, and will be sold in April, the week following the two preceding libraries. This sale will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock. Catalogues will be ready on the 10th, and the Books on view the day before the sale.
THE VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY of a clergyman lately deceased, embracing a large and well-assorted collection, will be sold on FRIDAY EVENING, April 21. Catalogues are being prepared
THE VALUABLE MEDICAL LIBRARY of a distinguished physician retiring from practice, is now being prepared for sale, and will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY-ONE SPLENDID LOTS OF LAND—Situated on the 10th and 11th-avs., and on 69th and 70th-sts., in the City of New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, viz.:
ON TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots of land, including the northwest corner of 69th-st. and the 10th-av.
ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—Two handsome lots of land on the north side of 69th-st., all lying in one body, and forming the entire front on 69th-st., between the 10th and 11th-avs.
ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE—16 lots of land, comprising the two entire fronts on 11th-av., between 69th and 70th-sts., viz.: 8 lots on the west side of the 11th-av., and 8 lots on the east side: on the 4 lots on the northeast corner of 11th av. and 69th-st. is a handsome three house, &c.; the house with the 4 lots, will be sold in one parcel. These lots all lay very beautiful, and command a fine view of the Hudson River.
ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—5 lots on the north side of 69th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.
ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—5 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 100 feet east of the 11th-av.
All the above lots of land lay very handsomely, and are well situated for immediate improvement. Two new lines of stages have been placed on the Bloomingdale-road, this Spring, one running to Manhattanville, the other from Fulton-ferry to 70th-st.
Title unquestionable. Full warrantee deeds will be given, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF TEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 38th and 39th-sts., near 2d-av., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable property, viz.:
ON THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Nine valuable building lots situated on the south side of 39th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., and commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av. The lot next to 2d-av. is 25 feet front, 27 feet 6½ inches on the rear, by 86 feet 9 inches in depth on the west side, and 98 feet 4 inches in depth on the east side; the adjoining lot is 25 feet front, 27 feet 6½ inches on the rear, by 109 feet 11 inches in depth on the east side, and 98 feet 4½ inches in depth on the west side; the remaining 7 lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 6 inches in depth.
ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Also, a fine plot of ground, (with a small frame building on the front of the same,) comprising one full lot and two gore lots, situated on the north side of 38th-st., in rear of the above described lots, commencing 200 feet from 2d-av. This plot of ground is 25 feet front, 75 feet on the rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the easterly line. 64 feet 4 inches in depth on westerly line; thence running northwesterly 55 feet 6 inches; thence northerly 11 feet 2 inches to the centre line of the block. The above lots are all on smooth ground, and being on the elevated grade of that fine section of the 2d-av., so near the 2d av. railroad, is a rapidly improving neighborhood, make them favorably situated for investment or immediate improvement.
70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, in the beautiful villages of Morrisania and Mount Vernon, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 7, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,
LOWER MORRISANIA.
Two handsome dwelling-houses and lots on Franklin-av., near 7th-st.; 1 neat cottage and lot on 8th-st., between Fulton and Franklin-avs.; 6 good building lots on Frouklin-av. and 8th-st.; 1 neat new dwelling and 3 lots, corner of Fulton-av. and 8th-st.; a handsome new cottage and 2 lots on Fitch-st., near Madison-av., Upper Morrisania.
MOUNT VERNON.
A new and pleasant dwelling and 4 lots on 9th-av., near 4th-st.; a new cottage and 3 lots on 5th-av., near 3d-st.; a new cottage and 3 lots on Greenwich-st., West Mount Vernon.
All the above property is desirable, situated in the most pleasant neighborhoods and convenient to the railroad depôts, on terms easy. Title unquestionable. For bills of full particulars, apply to J. S. FERGUSON, Esq., Lower Morrisania, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGEE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA WARE, &c., TO-MORROW, (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st. 2 doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction a very large assortment of household furniture, viz: All the furniture of a large four-story house, removed for the convenience of sale, to be sold by order of the mortgagee, and consists of one superior rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, a very superior and beautiful instrument; rosewood parlor furniture en suite, rich oval mirrors, pier glasses, beautiful French china vases and ornaments, tea and coffee sets, ivory balanced-handle table cutlery, rich tapestry and other carpets, marble top centre and pier tables, extension dining tables bookcases, wardrobes, marble top and plain bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, rich painted and enameled chamber furniture en suite, mahogany sofas and chairs, rockers, voltaire chairs, cane seat chairs, and all the usual assortment of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 196 3d-av., near 18th-st., GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell, as above, all the Furniture contained in the above house, in part as follows: Tapestry carpets, mahogany parlor furniture, marble-top bureaus and washstands, do. tables, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., comprising a general assortment of good household furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Cash deposit required from every purchaser.

PRINTING INK.—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Inks, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me, at No. 38 Rose-st.
P. S.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

LAWN GRASS SEED.—Just received from London fine mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Rye Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOYT, No. 234 Water-st.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 240 West 36th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, and No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, is formed to insure against accident, sickness, and death, and to vio., c. 718. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq.....Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq.....Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq.....President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq.....Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.....Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq.....Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq.....Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.
PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M.D., and JOHN O. STONE, M.D.
SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office By order of the Board of Directors.
G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.
TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. D. Fearing,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Rossell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adse,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gaznwey B. Lamar,	Dennieg Diner,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George L. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Donegan,	Jos. Gaillord, Jr.,	James C. Hall,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

Jeremiah Terbell.	James S. Brouwer,	Charles T. Pierson,
Freemen Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
John P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry Atwell,	Solomon Banta,	Thomas Williams,
David D. Crane,	Chas. Browne,	Edward P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	William Moir,
Cor. Stephens.	William J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shiedler.	John Moesypeny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gaylord B Hobbell	George D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire,
Gideon DeAegelis,	Edward D. Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, Presidsot.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.
DIRECTORS:

William Wadsworth,	Thos. Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Pell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. B. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gillilee,	Thos. Kingsland,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,—No. 20 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying in that time, every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.

Moses Taylor,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah M. Fiske,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Abr'm B. Embury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Robson,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Devison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen.	

MOSES TUCKER, Prsidoct.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretory.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, issures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.
DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Cerman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Jacob Macy	T. C. Chauncey,	Hull Clint,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John A. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hewley,	Elisha Biggs,

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 (Institute-square, corner of Mott-st., Avenue in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.
A. W. KENNEDY, Agnt.
This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.
ISAAC C. KENT, Esq., President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretory.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
D. BURTNELL, Prosidoct.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos W. Ludlow and R M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its equipments, and executed under special authority of a Legislative Act and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company as received, and proposes to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The cap

New-York Daily Times.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.... WEDNESDAY, April 5.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

On motion of Alderman WOODWARD, the regular order of business was suspended, to allow of taking up papers from the Board of Councilmen.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

Of Finance Committee, in favor of an ordinance to appropriate $16,619, omitted to be raised for State School Tax in 1853.

Of Committee on Railroads, in favor of directing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to run their cars to Forty-ninth-street.

Of same, directing the New-Haven Railroad Company to remove their cars from obstructing Canal-street, near Broadway.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of placing two gas lamps in front of Westminster Church, in Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues.

Of same, in favor of placing two gas lamps in front of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, in Third-street; also, in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Twenty-fifth-street; also, in front of the Mariners' Church, Roosevelt-street; and one in front of St. Nicholas Church, Second-street.

In approval of a communication from Corporation Counsel, with draft of an act to enable the Supervisors to raise money, by tax, for the use of the Board of Health.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The report of Special Committee adopted by the Board of Councilmen, in favor of applying to the Legislature to pass an act establishing a "Central Criminal Court" in this City, was taken up.

A concurrence was moved.

Alderman HOWARD said that he had spoken with the District Attorney on the subject, and he was of opinion that another Criminal Court was wanted, to dispose of the increasing business.

Alderman MOTT moved the reference of the report. He, too, had spoken with the District Attorney, and also had a communication with the Recorder. These gentlemen differed in opinion as to the necessity for another Court. His Honor the Recorder, whose opinion was deserving of attention, considered such a Court unnecessary.

Alderman CHAUNCEY had also conferred with the District Attorney and Recorder on the subject. He objected to the hasty concurrence. This matter was previously before the Board, and the District Attorney had been requested to furnish his opinion, but he had failed to do so, although he had addressed himself individually to the members.

Alderman LORD hoped it would be submitted to the Committee on Laws. He had had a conversation with the Recorder, whose opinion was entitled to respect, and he expressed his opinion that the additional court was not necessary. The District Attorney, on the other hand, considered it impossible to transact all the criminal business of the City before the present tribunals. The Board, therefore, was not in a position to decide, and in order to secure a proper consideration he hoped it would be referred.

Alderman DRAKE thought a reference unnecessary, inasmuch as it had been already reported on by a Committee of the other Board, and members were in possession of the merits. He was in favor of a concurrence.

The PRESIDENT took the floor and warmly advocated an immediate concurrence. He believed an additional criminal court was necessary. It would be calculated to remove one of the greatest evils connected with the administration of justice—the protracted interval allowed to elapse between the apprehension of prisoners and their trial. In the course of his observations, he made some reflection on the Recorder for being in Albany when he should have been, as he asserted, attending to the criminal business of the City.

Alderman MOTT—(interrupting)—I cannot sit here, and hear the gentleman state facts, in connection with the Recorder's name, that are not true.

Alderman ELY—Does the Alderman from the Twenty-first mean to say that I state facts which are not true?

Alderman MOTT—I would not believe all you say. [Laughter.]

Alderman ELY—State facts that are not true! Why that is about as remarkable as anything that comes from the gentlemen of the Twenty-first.

Alderman MOTT again stood up, when several members called for "order."

Alderman ELY—I take no notice of an apology for what the Alderman from the Twenty-first may say. His conduct is well known to this community. He has made some allusions, that come with a very bad grace from him, and I would retort upon him, if I were not opposed to personal allusions on this floor.

Alderman MOTT—Go it! Go it!

Alderman ELY—No, Mr. President, I will not go it. I do not desire to throw my slight weight in the scale that has weighed that gentleman, and in which, if the public papers are to be believed, he has been found wanting.

Alderman MOTT—Go on; I can understand you. [Laughter and confusion.]

Alderman HARRICK said that, after all that had been said, he heard nothing to convince him that an additional Criminal Court was required.

Alderman MOTT again spoke to the amendment, for a reference. President Ely took occasion repeatedly to interrupt him, on the ground that he was wandering from the subject, to which the Alderman retorted, that he (the President) had shown him the example by ruering into personalities. He (Aldermae MOTT) went on to say that when the business was so heavy as to need it, the Recorder and City Judge could hold two Courts the one month, on the same principle as Judges of Superior Court.

The PRESIDENT—Aye; but they are different men.

Alderman MOTT—Now, you wish to reflect on the Recorder again. Well, I won't mind your insinuations. After some other observations, the report was referred to the Law Committee.

Report of Committee on Law Department in favor of taxing property (personal) of individuals using the same in this City, but residing out of it. Concurred in.

Preamble and resolution rescinding the action of the late Common Council, appropriating lot No. 94 Charles-street to Hose Co. No. 55. Concurred in.

BILLS FOR CARRIAGE-HIRE BY MEMBERS.

A report and resolution from the Board of Councilmen, directing the Comptroller to pay all necessary bills for carriage-hire contracted by members of the Common Council on committee and official business, was taken up.

A concurrence was moved, which gave rise to considerable discussion.

Alderman MOTT considered that the passage of such a resolution would be a bad precedent. There was no necessity for it, as each member was supplied with free tickets on the railroads, and could get to any part of the City in an omnibus for six cents. Why, then, should they charge the City $5 for a carriage? The abuse of this privilege by the former Board had been complained of by the public.

Mr. HERRICK supported the motion for concurrence.

Alderman CHAUNCEY opposed it strongly, as did also Aldermen MOTT and WILLIAMSON, who contended that it was unnecessary and would materially injure the influence of this Board, for by passing such a resolution, they would lose the public confidence.

Alderman MOTT moved an amendment, directing that the expenses of each member be verified on oath.

Alderman HERRICK opposed this, as implying a want of confidence.

Alderman LORD said that while he did not impute wrong motives to any member of this or the other Board, it was their duty, in legislating, to place such restrictions round every man as if he were capable of the worst acts. This was the principle of law.

This and another amendment, limiting the expenses for carriage hire of each member to $50, were lost, and a concurrence carried by the following vote:

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Baird, Holtnire, Howard, Woodward, Boardman, Covert, Kelly, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Drake—11.

NAYS—Aldermen Williamson, Blent, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Frow-bridge, Chauncey, Christy, Ely, Lord, Mott—10.

REMOVAL OF DUMPING-SLIPS.

The Committee on Public Health, to whom was referred a communication from the Comptroller on the subject of dumping-slip, reported in favor of appropriating twenty-one lots, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, recently leased by the Corporation, for the use of the Offal Contractor, in dumping and removing offal, &c. Adopted.

Report—In favor of confirming nominations made by the Commissioner of Lamps and Gas. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Board of Councilmen.. WEDNESDAY, April 5.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment—Ephraim Brown, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS.

For Engine Company No. 14—For additional accommodations. Referred.

Of [illegible]—To repair West Seventeenth-street. Referred.

Of E. H. Brown—To have Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets paved and flagged between Second and Third-avenues. Referred.

Of Engine Company No. 47—For a lot of ground whereon to build a house. Referred.

Of Wm. Hillard and others—For a sewer on the west side of Bowery, between Broome and Seventh-streets.

Of sundry persons—To remove pump on the corner of Grand and Eldridge-streets. Referred.

Of A. B. North and others—To have Beekman-street opened through the Park. Referred.

Of J. Davis and others—For the removal of Washington Market to the foot of Gansevoort-street. Referred.

Of Transfiguration Church—To be relieved from assessments. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman CHARY—That Sixth-avenue, from Carmine to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with granite block pavement, and half the expense thereof be charged to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. Referred.

Councilman MCCLAVE—That the gas lamps be placed in Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to the Hudson River. Referred.

Councilman FAYE—That a Committee of Five be appointed to confer with a Committee of the Board of Governors relative to lands on Governor's Island. Adopted.

Councilman MCCLAVE—That the vacant lots on Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, be fenced in. Referred.

Councilman MOELLER—That oil lamps be placed in Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Fifty-third-streets; Ninth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-fifth-streets; in Forty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Eleventh-avenue; and in Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth-avenue and North River. Referred.

Councilman BROWN—That the petition of the Free Academy, to have a portion of Hamilton-square set apart for the use of their Cricket Club, be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. Adopted.

Councilman MONAGHAN—That the sidewalk in front of Nos. 173 and 174 Mott-street, 356, 360, 362, 366, 368 and 370 Broome-street, and 125, 127 and 129 Elizabeth-street, be re-flagged and the curb and gutter re-set. Adopted.

Councilman REED—That the pump, No. 38 Bayard-street, be removed. Referred.

Councilman ROE—That the pump on corner of Varick and King-streets be repaired. Referred.

Councilman RAYMOND—That Columbia-street and Avenue D be paved with Belgian pavement. Referred.

Councilman CLANCY—That Centre-street, from Chatham to Brown, be paved with granite blocks. Referred.

Councilman CLANCY—That the Harlem Railroad Company be instructed to use the grooved rail in Centre-street. Referred.

Councilman SMILEY—That Pier No. 32, East River, be fenced with ice aired. Referred.

Councilman DONOHOE—That the carriage way of Mott and Mulberry-streets, from Chatham to Walker-streets, be repaired. Referred.

Councilman CLANCY—That Clerk Vanderbilt be reinstated a member of the Fire Department. Referred.

Councilman KENNEDY—That the Committee on Croton Aqueduct inquire into the expediency of making provision for connections from the Croton distributing pipes to the line of the curb stones in front of each lot which may hereafter be paved with the Russ or Deguse pavement. Adopted.

TRAP ROCK PAVEMENT.

Councilman REED—That the Committee on Streets inquire into the expediency of paving one or more of the principal streets with the following described pavement, called Trap Rock pavement: said pavement to be composed of blocks of trap rock square on sides and top, not exceeding eight inches square on surface nor less than five inches, and to be in depth not less than eight inches; the blocks to be laid so as form either right angles with the curb, or laid diagonally thereto; the street to be excavated to a sufficient depth to receive a coating of ten or more inches of coarse sand or gravel, which is to be thoroughly rammed down and graded, with a proper crown to receive the blocks; the blocks to be set so as to form a joint of three-quarters of an inch on all sides; after the blocks have been firmly rammed down, the joints are to be grouted with sand and water, and a slight covering of sand be spread on the surface. Adopted.

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The following was offered by Councilman FAYE:

Whereas, An act has been introduced into the Senate of this State at its present session, intended to revive the speculating scheme known as the Broadway Railroad, and also intended to confer upon Simeon Draper, F. A Tallmadge, and Wedgewood, monopolizing privileges by which they may annually realize princely fortunes to the manifest injury of our citizens and of their vested rights of property, and by the passage of which act our City Treasury will in no manner be benefited;

Resolved, That Broadway, from its world-renowned reputation, as the principal and most beautiful promenade and thoroughfare on this continent, ought never to be given up or in any way appropriated by speculators or others for a Railroad. That the late legal controversies in the Superior Court of this City, and in the Supreme Court, and particularly the able opinions of those distinguished jurists, Honorable John Duer and Ira Harris, have clearly demonstrated that such an appropriation of Broadway as the act referred to contemplated, would be illegal and unconstitutional, and fraught with great injury to our citizens generally, this Board of Councilmen do, therefore, hereby remonstrate and protest, for and on behalf of the City of New-York, against the passage of any act by the Legislature permitting or providing for the construction of any Railroad in Broadway.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Board to proceed to Albany and use their efforts on behalf thereof, to prevent the passage of the act hereinbefore referred to.

Councilman HODGKINSON said that he was opposed to the resolution, upon the principle that if the Common Council took cognizance of the act, they admitted the right of the Legislature to usurp the powers that belong exclusively to the Common Council of this City. Already has the Legislature adopted laws that are detrimental to the tax payers of this City, and have other bills before them which do not come within their sphere. They are about to clean the streets of this City, to appoint different bureaux of officers, to raise the salaries of City officers, and in fact to deprive the Common Council of this City of all power of legislation. He denied the right of the Legislature to interfere with the finances of this City, over which they had no control; and he, for one, was not willing to cede the rights of the people of this City to the votes of men who know nothing of the wants or the requirements of this City; many of whom, in fact, never saw the City of New-York. He considered the adoption of the resolution would be submission, and thought the time had arrived when the people of this City should arise in their might, to protect themselves from a power over whom they had no control, except by an open violation of law—and was for one ready to resist the oppression that had already been heaped upon us—and moved that the resolution lie upon the table.

The resolution was laid on the table. The Board concerred in the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

CENTRAL PARK.

On motion, the vote of Monday evening upon the subject of the Central Park was reconsidered, and the report of the majority of the Committee on Lands and Places was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. H. Smith, Gannon, Young, Cleary, Healy, Bickford, Donohoe, Tuttle, Crawford, Roe, Sen. Holder, Cooper, Brush, Reed, Purdy, Foster, Bildoe, Monahan, Vanmiys, Howe, McIntyre, Smith, Hodgekinson, Husted, Jeremiah, Ambrecht Gaffney, McClave, Curry, Varian, Baxter, Mather, Moeller—34.

NOES—Messrs. Clifton, Jackson, Kennedy, Schenck, Clancy, Seely, Gray, Schuyler, Raymond, Elliot, Forbes, Simmis, Farran, Slevin, Beakley, Pinckney, Frye, Cosgrove and Pennsen—19.

The following was offered by Councilman COOPER:

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature, passed July 21, 1853, relating to a Central Park for the City and County of New-York, appropriating 776 acres therefor, and directing that the same be laid out for said purpose, with avenues, lakes, &c., evidently intended for pleasure, and destinated to the City in taking so large a tract of land therefrom, in order that it is acknowledged even by the minority of the Committee on Lands and Places, that in thirty years the entire Island will be built up, and will thus contain a population varying not far from two and one-half millions, and that the progress of the City, although increasing at a remarkably rapid rate at present, nevertheless, will continue that progress in an increased ratio; and further, it is acknowledged by the Chairman of said Committee, that the behest had not been determined as to the interests of the City, but could not report in favor of the repeal of said act of the Legislature, because the petitioners only proposed to diminish the Park in size; and believing with the Committee that all the land on the Island is greatly needed for habitations and commercial purposes, and that the poorer classes will derive no benefit from said Park, but, on the contrary, would crowd closer together said classes, and take away that space which might accommodate thousands comfortably; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to draft a suitable memorial, to be presented to Legislature forthwith, for the repeal of the act entitled "An act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853.

The resolution was laid over.

Councilman JACKSON—That granite blocks be laid in Anthony-street, from the easterly wall of the Hospital to Broadway. Referred.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Committee, after much debate, adopted the following resolution, submitted in the report of the Committee on Public Health:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to discontinue any and all proceedings of law, if any are now pending under his direction, relative to the said contract with Wm. B. Reynolds, and draw his warrant in favor of Mr. Reynolds for the amounts now due him, as per said contract, with legal interest on each amount, from the time the same became due.

The Board passed a resolution to pave Wall-street, from Broadway to Broad-street, with granite blocks, according to the plan proposed by the inventor, as an experiment.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Indian Depredations—The Whites Arming for Defence.

We have papers from Galveston to the 26th ult., and from Indianola and San Antonio to the 20th.

The principal intelligence contained in them is given in an extra of the San Antonio *Ledger*. From that we extract the following:

From Mr. WOMBLE, Government express rider, who arrived here on Sunday evening from Laredo, we learn that on the 9th a party of Lipans attacked a train of Mexican carts, loaded with goods for Hon. H. P. BEE, within three miles of Laredo, killing one man and carrying off a portion of the goods. Their evident object was plunder, as they told the Mexicans to run, which they all did, except the one who was shot, who went for his gun, which was in his cart. To prevent his shooting, an Indian shot an arrow into him. The Mexicans who fled soon reached Laredo, when a company of citizens were speedily assembled and on the way to the scene of attack, which prevented the Indians from carrying off many of the goods. They broke open a number of bottles of pepper-sauce, catsup, &c., but not knowing the use of these articles, they threw it over the oxen. Bottles of red ink were also opened and left. They marked a number of lobster and salmon cans, but did not succeed in getting at the contents. They made sure, however, of a number of bottles of excellent Jamaica rum. Lieut. WETTER, who had just come in from a long scout, went in pursuit, and followed the Indians about fifty-five miles, when they reached the mountains. In their flight, the Indians dropped their guns, blankets, and some of the articles they had stolen.

Another party, supposed to be Lipans, came within six hundred yards of the town of Laredo, on the 12th, killed one horse and drove off twenty head. Several Mexicans, who were out herding their cattle, are missing, and it is feared they have either been killed or captured. The rancheros from above and below are coming into Laredo for protection. Nearly all the military from Forts McIntosh and Ewell were out in pursuit. No intelligence had been received from them at the time the express left Laredo, which was on the 13th.

On the 10th instant, a public meeting was held at Laredo in reference to these and other attacks of the Indians, at which a long report was presented and adopted, and several resolutions adopted, in view of measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such outrages. From the report we make the following extracts:

That for the last two months the depredations of the Indians have been incessant and disastrous. From one end of the country to the other have our citizens been killed and the property been destroyed and stolen. That within this space of time seven of our citizens have been murdered, among them Don GREGENTO BELA, one of the most respectable and wealthy of our number; and that in every instance the Indians have escaped with impunity, and remain unpunished. That although the garrison of Fort McIntosh, near this place, numbers 500 men, yet, being infantry, their countrymen, as well as an enlightened public opinion, will not hold them accountable, as it is known that the forays of the Indians are sudden, rapid, and always mounted, whilst the General Government prohibits every thing which could aid them efficiently, by making no provisions for horses, equipments, &c.

Your Committee are satisfied that the recent depredations around this town have been committed by Lipan Indians, who are encamped on the head waters of the Nueces, having an Agent living among them, and, we understand, are even now being fed from the United States post of Fort Inge, on the Leona. We further state, in support of this assertion, that TRINIDAD ROMAS, to us well known, will swear before a proper tribunal that the Indians who lately attacked the stock rancho of H. P. BEE, and drove off some eighty horses from ROQPE's camp of mustangs, close by, were recognized by him to be Lipans, whom he had seen at Fort Inge; and we further state, on the unquestionable authority of Lieut. WITTER, 5th Infantry, U. S. A., that he arrived at Fort Ingo in pursuit of these Indians; that he there met "CHEPITA," the Chief of the said Lipans, who, although he denied that the depredations were committed by his immediate band, did acknowledge "that TRINIDAD ROMAS did know his men." This evidence, in the opinion of your Committee, is conclusive of the guilt of the Indians.

The following are the resolutions which were passed:

Resolved, That we recognize as a right the power to apply, in the name of our country, to the civil authorities for a process to arrest the murderers of BELA and others of our citizens, and the robbers of our goods and horses, and if they are found to be in the Lipan camp, and their delivery resisted, that we would be authorized to use force to take them," even though it involve the destruction of the whole tribe."

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with our fellow-citizens of Bexar, Nueces, Starr, Hidalgo, and Cameron, to ask their aid in organizing a force of not less than two hundred men, who shall be prepared, at their own expense, to carry into effect the civil process of our court against these "tame pets" of the United States.

Resolved, That the agent residing among the Lipans be respectfully urged to enroll, if possible, the names of the warriors of the Lipan tribe at his agency, (not believed to be more than one hundred,) and see that they are not absent from the camp more than a few days at a time, for we warn him that "the innocent will have to atone to us for the deeds of the guilty."

Resolved, That this meeting cordially appreciates the promptness and determination evinced by Lieut. WITTER in our trouble of yesterday. Although but just arrived from a serious fatigue scout, the same energy of the man of the day or, and entered into the duty with the same alacrity as if he had just arrived at said post of duty. Such officers as these will always, while in the service of the country, command the confidence of the people, and we tender to him and his command the thanks of this meeting, and pledge to him the services of this community in the event of his requiring them in the future, for the purpose of bringing to justice the murderers of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of War, with a request that he will forward the same to the Commander of the Department of Texas, with a request that he will forward the same to the Commander of the Department of Texas, with a request that he will forward the same to the Commander of the Department of Texas

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 797. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gadsden Treaty.

ITS RATIFICATION NOT YET HOPELESS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

STATE DOCUMENTS.

Spanish Violations of American Rights.

Progress of the Nebraska Bill.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Ap il 6.

The supporters of the GADSDEN Treaty had a conference this morning, and concluded to try again. The Administration has also taken hold. In Executive Session to-day, the subject was debated with much warmth. A motion to table it was lost by a single vote. General CASS is considered doubtful, but its advocates look upon its ratification as not yet hopeless. a.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 6.

The case of WILLIAM A. SMITH *vs.* LEROY SWORMSTEDT, is now before the Supreme Court on appeal from the State Court of Ohio. The question involves a division of the property of the Methodist Book Concern located in that State. Able counsel are engaged and much interest is manifested by the crowds who throng the Court-room.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

It is barely possible that after a few days, when the host of truant Senators return, another effort may be made to save the Gadsden Treaty, but that consummation is scarcely probable. The treaty, there is little doubt, is essentially used up. It has been made the victim of a combination of adverse objections—a combination similar to that which in 1850 tore up and scattered the "Omnibus."

There is scarce a doubt that the element of opposition which contributed most effectually to bring about the rejection of the treaty, was the disclosures relative to the negotiation of the Convention which, it will be remembered, were made to the Senate some three weeks ago. Those disclosures completely disgusted many Senators, and excited suspicions of corruption in the minds of others that no argument could remove. They had the effect, too, of exciting Northern prejudices against the instrument; because its secret history seemed to betoken that its primary object was the increase of Southern power, for the direct purpose of putting that section of the Union in better condition to carry out secession projects, if they should seem desirable at any future time. Of course, this sectional prejudice was embittered not a little by the introduction and discussion of the Nebraska bill, and the evidence furnished in that discussion of the readiness of the South to violate the Missouri Compromise.

The connection of Mr. WARD with the negotiation of the treaty was exceedingly unfortunate. It will be remembered that he was sent out to Mexico by the President, pending the negotiation, to aid Mr. GADSDEN by his advice and by carrying to him the views of the Administration. His interested connection with the GARAY claim certainly made him a very improper person to send on such a delicate service; and the fact that he was sent and that he used his influence and position while at Mexico, in every possible manner, to secure a recognition of the GARAY claim and provide for its indemnification, gave coloring to the charge that even the President himself was pecuniarily interested in that claim. This slander is amply refuted by the President's course in recommending an amendment to the treaty, striking out entirely the clause specially providing indemnity under the GARAY claimants. For my own part I have not the least doubt that both the President and Mr. GADSDEN have acted in this connection in perfect honesty and good faith, casting aside entirely all personal or selfish considerations. But the suspicious *facts* have led some to doubt this sincerity, and that doubt gave the treaty an ugly black eye when it came to the fight in the Senate.

It remains to be considered now what is to be done—what is to be the future of SANTA ANNA and Mexico, and what our relations to that country. Will SANTA ANNA sustain himself, without the expected "material aid" from the United States? I believe he will. The Revolution of ALVAREZ is already crushed. SANTA ANNA, for political considerations of great value to our European rivals, and yet which cost him nothing, can doubtless raise the money he needs from abroad. England, or France, at this crisis, would hardly refuse to pay him a round sum for an Isthmian transit by which their troops and munitions of war and mails may be transported from ocean to ocean, provided the United States shall be excluded from any such privilege. Such an arrangement would cost us our Pacific possessions, should we happen to get into a war with England or France before we get our Pacific Railroad built. And, as I have heretofore remarked, SANTA ANNA can get the needed money from the Church to establish his Government. Once get the country quiet, and her resources developing, and he would find less difficulty than formerly to obtain the means of supporting the Government by means of taxation.

But how are we to settle the Mesilla question; how secure the payment of the just claims of our citizens against Mexico; how dispose of our obligations under the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo? Of course Mr. GADSDEN will not return to Mexico if his treaty fails. Somebody should succeed him at the earliest possible day. SANTA ANNA is not to be despised. If he sustains himself we shall need the services at his court of a superior diplomat, unless we desire the expense, and annoyance, and evils of another war. The surest guarantee of peace will be the establishment of profitable commercial relations between the two countries. To do this we need a commercial treaty; and although the GADSDEN Treaty has failed, some honest, able, practical man, should be sent to endeavor to negotiate it forthwith.

It is unfortunate that SANTA ANNA had not conferred upon his Minister and faithful friend, ALMONTE, power to accept such modifications of the treaty as would make it strong enough to secure the ratification by the Senate. The fact that he had not the power to accept the slight modification of the boundary proposed by the amendment rejected by the Senate this morning, is an effectual disclaimer of the positive statements of some of your contemporaries, to the effect that SANTA ANNA had instructed him to accede to anything proposed by the Senate, which should seem essential to the success of the treaty. If he had possessed power to guarantee the acceptance of the amendment I have referred to, it would probably have been carried this morning. SANTA ANNA will do well now to empower ALMONTE forthwith to negotiate a general treaty with Mr. MARCY here in Washington.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, from the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, to-day reported back Mr. CHURCHWELL'S "bill to empower the Postmaster General to contract for the transportation of the United States mail from New-Orleans to San Francisco according to time," with a substitute which preserves the principle of the original, but introduces a new schedule as the basis of the contract for each trip from port to port per annum—

In 25 days.....	$10,000	In 17 days.....	$450,000
In 24 days.....	16,000	In 16 days.....	850,000
In 23 days.....	20,000	In 15 days.....	1,000,000
In 22 days.....	30,000	In 14 days.....	1,250,000
In 21 days.....	40,000	In 13 days.....	1,300,000
In 20 days.....	50,000	In 12 days.....	1,400,000
In 19 days.....	100,000	In 11 days.....	1,500,000
In 18 days.....	250,000	In 10 days.....	1,600,000

Mr. CHURCHWELL moved that the bill be put immediately on its passage, and proceeded to explain its object and manifold advantages. In answer to the objection always made to propositions for improvement of the mail service, that the Post-Office revenue is already insufficient to pay expenses, he argued that Uncle Sam must compete successfully with private enterprise, and then he would do a paying business, and not before. I suppose there is scarcely a doubt that the bulk of this business correspondance with California is carried by private expresses, because of the saving of time thus made. If equally good service were to be rendered by the Department, its expenses would not be materially increased, and yet the increased business consequent thereon would go a long way towards making up the current deficits.

Mr. MATTESON'S speech in the House yesterday against the Nebraska bill is one of the most telling yet made on this important subject, and is much commented on.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, poured a heavy broadside of hot shot into the compromise-wrenkers to-day, doing materiel demage. s.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 6.

Mr. EVERETT presented resolutions of the town of Dedham, Mass., against the Missouri Compromise. Also, a petition from the citizens of Gettysburg, Penn., in favor of securing religious worship to Americans abroad.

Mr. CLAYTON presented a memorial against the Homestead bill.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a memorial from one CLARK, who is the owner of a quantity of Continental money, praying its redemption by Government.

The House bill, granting a pension to the widow of Brigadier-General LEAVENWORTH, was taken up and passed.

The bill exteading the limits of the collection district of Milwaukie, Wis., was passed.

Bill for relief of JOSEPH SMITH was passed.

The Chair presented a communication from the State Department covering certain correspondence between the American Consul at Smyrna and the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of MARTIN KOSZTA. Laid on the table. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

Nothing whatever of any importance, not before made public, appears in the correspondence to-day communicated respecting the KOSZTA affair.

The doors were opened at 3½ o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 6.

The House took up the bill reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, authorizing a contract to be made for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco—the service to be paid for according to the time employed—for instance: If the time occupied be 24 days, the Government to pay $10,000 per annum; if 23 days, $20,000; if 22 days, $30,000, and so on increasing the pay till the time descends to ten days, for which the Government is to pay $1,600,000 per annum.

Mr. CHURCHILL, who originally introduced the bill, showed the advantages of what is proposed both commercially and pecuniarily. He said that one of his objects was to place the Post-Office Department on a footing with individual enterprise and the express lines. There could be, he said, no favoritism in the method suggested, because it was left open to private competition. They who have the fastest vessels and most enterprise, will be the successful contractors. Should the bill pass, it would considerably increase the revenue of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said the bill is in harmony with the spirit of the age—letting the contracts and paying for services according to the expedition of the mails. It introduced a new principle, worthy of the calm consideration of the House. He said Mr. VANDERBILT was willing to undertake such a contract, and if any man can beat him, to give up the contract. He was at a loss to know what possible objection there could be to such a measure.

Mr. MCMULLEN considering the bill of paramount importance, desired it to be sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for a full discussion.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said, if the bill should go there, Nebraska or some other topic would be discussed. He desired that the consideration of the subject be postponed for three weeks.

Here the matter rested.

The Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of the House requesting the President (if not inconsistent with the public interest) to communicate any information he may have received with regard to the detention of the steamer *Black Warrior*, or any other violations of American rights by Spanish authorities.

The Secretary of State transmits several reams of documents in addition to those heretofore sent in, and promises to transmit more as soon as they can be prepared.

The papers cover the following cases: Steamships *Crescent City* and *Ohio*; schooner *Manchester*; JOHN S. THRASHER; steamer *Falcon*; schooner *Lamortine*; REY, *alias* GARCIA PANAO ROCICES; CHARLES PATER V. ESNARD; JOHN SALINERO; Capt. LARRAGAR; the Annulling of the Cuban Decree; MICHAEL D. HAHAN; the Seamen belonging to the brig *Josper*; the *Black Worrior*; the Opening of United States Mails by the Authorities of Cuba; the Contoy Prisoners.

Some of the correspondence dates as far back as 1835, and comes up to the present time. It is between the American Secretary of State, the Spanish authorities, and our respective Ministers at Madrid, covering all matters of dispute between the two countries.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. PARSTON delivered a speech in favor of the Nebraska-Kanzas bill, but was for striking out Mr. CLAYTON'S amendment. The connected argumentation precludes our giving an abstract of the speech.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH then spoke.—He first denounced Slavery, regarding it as the largest lie on earth. By chattelizing man, it not only denies that man is man, but that God is God, for in his image God made man,—every variety of man,—the black and red as well as the white man.

He was opposed to the Nebraska-Kanzas bill for the following reasons: First, because it insults the colored man and the Maker of all men in limiting suffrage to the white man; secondly, because it restricts suffrage to citizens of the United States; thirdly, it conveys a deceptive idea of non-intervention, when the bill does not recognize the doctrine; fourthly, because it tooks to the extension of Slavery in these territories, and provides safeguards in advance of Slavery there; fifthly, because it allows that Slavery may exist in the States to be formed out of the territories. These points he argued till the conclusion of his hour, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the El Dorado at New-Orleans.

SAFETY OF LIEUT. STRAIN AND PARTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 5.

The steamship *El Dorado*, from Aspinwall, on the 30th ult., has arrived.

She brings the California mails of March 16, 130 passengers and $40,000 in gold dust.

The mail steamship *George Law* was to sail from Aspinwall, for New-York, on March 31, with 500 passengers, and nearly one million dollars in treasure.

The *El Dorado* reports the gratifying intelligence that Lieutenant STRAIN and his party of explorers are safe, and had arrived on the Pacific Coast.

The steamship *Golden Gate*, which left San Francisco on the 16th March, arrived down at Panama, after a passage of 11 days.

The steamship *Cortes* also left San Francisco on the 5th March for San Juan del Sur.

From California there is but little news of general interest.

The country is reported to have been healthy, but the rainy season had been unusually severe.

Provisions continued depressed, and many failures were anticipated.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. had forwarded from Sacramento for shipment to the Atlantic States, 900 pounds of gold dust.

The accounts from WALKER'S fillibuster expedition were extremely discouraging. They were quartered at San Vincent, and the force was daily dwindling away. Several more had returned to San Francisco.

Arrived at San Francisco—Ship Arthur, from Boston. Brig Amelia, from New-York.

The above news was telegraphed from the Balize. The steamers *El Dorado* and *Daniel Webster* have since reached their docks, and we are in possession of our files of California papers, which, however, contain little else of interest.

The steamers leaving San Francisco on 16th March, had over $2,000,000 in treasure.

The trial of Colonel WATKINS, of the WALKER Fillibuster Expedition, had commenced. Ex-Governor FOOTE, of Mississippi, was one of the counsel.

The mining accounts are still exceedingly favorable.

The San Francisco markets were quite stagnant. Six failures, including two commission merchants, had occurred. Money was stringent, and real estate had largely declined in value.

The steamer *Star of the West* sailed from San Juan for New-York, on the 31st ult., with $900,000 treasure.

Col. FREMONT had been overtaken in the mountains, going the central route to San Francisco. Several of his party had died of cold and hunger.

Late and Interesting from Hayti.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 6.

The Captain of the bark *Charles E. Lex*, arrived here to-day from Port-au-Prince, states that on the 5th of March, a French frigate (brig) and a steamer anchored off the harbor, and the Admiral DUQUESNE, demanded an audience of the Emperor, which was refused. A letter was then delivered, threatening that if certain demands were not complied with in forty-eight hours, the French would resort to the most severe measures. The Haytian Minister of War had a conference with the foreign Consuls, who were told that if the French Admiral resorted to the measures threatened in the letter, he would not be responsible for the consequences. The demands were too exorbitant. The Emperor gave his final answer on the night of the 9th, that rather than submit, the Haytian Government would cease to exist. The declaration had a good effect, for the next morning the French frigate hoisted the Haytian flag and saluted it. During the critical period the Emperor acted with prudence and determination, and visited the forts and fleet, which were put in order for action.

The Destruction of the Pope's Block of Marble—The Cumberland Coal Mines.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 6.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received, but contain no news of interest.

The Washington Monument Association offers a reward of $500 for the detection of the parties who destroyed the block of marble presented by the Pope of Rome.

The Cumberland *Telegraph* says that mining operations are resumed throughout the entire coal region, the strike being at an end.

Fast Day in Massachusetts—"The Angel Gabriel" in Trouble.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 6.

The Annual Fast in Massachusetts was observed to-day. The weather was warm and pleasant, and business was generally suspended in this city. The Churches were well filled. The Theatres also attracted large audiences, giving two or three performances.

In the afternoon Mr. ORR, *alias* the "Angel Gabriel," blew his trumpet on the Common, and commenced preaching. An immense crowd gathered, and some manifestations of a riot induced the police to take Mr. ORR into custody. He was confined in the station-house until dark, and then set at liberty.

The Philadelphia Select Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 6.

There is much excitement here consequent upon the conduct of four members of the Select Council, who by their absence, have prevented a meeting every evening this week. The object of the meeting was to consummate the subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and this course has been taken to defeat the measure by preventing the attendance of a quorum. An indignation meeting is in contemplation by our citizens.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 6.

The following is the result of the Rhode Island Election:

For Governor—HOPPIN, Whig, has 9,112; DIMOND, Dem., 6,484; scattering, 231.

The Senate will probably stand, 19 Whigs; 13 Democrats and Independents.

The House, 41 Whigs; 31 Democrats and Independents.

Concord (N. H.) Mayoralty.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) Thursday, April 6.

General JOSEPH LOW, Democrat, was reelected Mayor of this city. The vote stood—Low, 695; EPHRAIM HUTCHINS, Whig, 646.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 6.

Arrived schooner *West Wind*, from Charleston, bound to New-York, with cotton. On 30th March, off Cape Fear, carried away main boom, split mainmast, foresail, &c.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 6.

Whitehall Cotton Factory, near this city, was burnt down this afternoon. The loss is $40,000, mostly insured. WM. E. HOOPER was the owner.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 6.

Case No. 97 was reserved for the 14th. No. 9 was not considered.

FROM ALBANY.

Giving School Money to Asylums—Report on Jones'-Wood Park—New Bank Superintendent—Port Wardens and Harbor-masters.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
ALBANY, Thursday, April 6, 1854.

In the Assembly yesterday afternoon, there was a revival of the question of granting portions of the Public School moneys to sectarian schools. The discussion on the bill was confined to a few persons—Mr. SAVAGE making a written argument in opposition to the law awarding to the Orphan Asylums (Catholic institutions in the City of Brooklyn,) any portion of the School moneys. Mr. BACKUS followed on the same side, and there were one or two short replies; after which the bill was read a third time, as follows:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act establishing Free Schools throughout the State," passed March 26, 1849.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. No school connected with any of the public or private asylums or societies, of a sectarian or denominational character, in this State, and no school under the charge of any religious sect or denomination, or wherein any particular creed or doctrines peculiar to any sect, denomination or church, shall be taught, shall receive any portion of the public moneys appropriated or to be appropriated for the support of common schools.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The vote was then taken, and the bill passed—Ayes 72, Nays 15, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Angle, Aitken, Bailey, Baker, Backus, B. J. Baldwin, S. Baldwin, Barrow, Barton, Bennett, Bergen, Boardman, Boyd, Brust, Case, Chesebro, Clinton, Cock, Conkling, Crocheron, Edwards, Freeman, Germain, Gibbs, Gisson, Gorham, Harpur, Harris, Hinckley, Holdridge, Hollenbeck, Hoyle, Hull, Mathias Hutchinson, Mosely Hutchinson, Kinney, Kirkland, Legg, C. C. Leigh, Littlejohn, Maguire, Mather, May, Mills, L. Miller, S. F. Miller, Mitchell, Nobis, Odell, Palmer, Payne, Richards, Richardson, Rowland, Savage, Scott, Seeley, Sheeley, Silt, Smalley, Stephens, Thompson, Thorn, Townsend, Underwood, Ware, Whipple, Whitman, Wilder, D. Willis, Williams, Winne, W. H. Wood—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Benedict, Burgess, Collins, Cumming, Dawson, B. Dunlap, Ferguson, Graham, McGraw, Peters, Rose, Wart, Wood—15.

A reconsideration being moved, the discussion of the merits of the question became general, and lasted until the hour of adjournment. It was decidedly the most animated debate that has taken place in the Assembly this Session. It lasted until the hour of the adjournment of the afternoon sitting, and was continued through the evening up to 9½ o'clock, when the vote was taken, and the motion to reconsider was lost. Ayes, 48; Nays, 46.

This morning, the third reading of bills was continued up to the hour for taking a recess. This afternoon will be devoted to the reception of reports, motions, resolutions, &c., that is, if all can be done in the five or six hours of the day yet remaining.

The Committee on Cities and Villages, to whom was referred the Senate bill repealing the act establishing the Jones Wood Park, have had several meetings for the purpose of hearing the parties interested. They have listened patiently, maturely considered the subject, and come to the unanimous conclusion in favor of reporting the repealing bill. The Report will probably be referred to a Special Committee to report complete, and brought up for discussion to-morrow or Saturday. There is hardly a doubt of its passage.

An effort was made to have the bill to appoint a Commissioner to examine the harbor of New-York made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock, but the requisite number of affirmative votes were not obtained. The bill is now in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate has an enormous amount of work before it—probably much more than can be accomplished in the six of the one hundred days yet remaining for which the legislators are awarded pay.

In the Senate, this morning, the Committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry persons for the passage of a law to prohibit the employment as teachers in our public schools of any person who shall not have renounced his or her allegiance to any foreign prince or potentate, reported against granting the prayer of the petitioners; and the report was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS presented an act to authorize the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to raise $40,000 by loan for the erection of the south wing of the workhouse at Blackwell's Island. The loan shall bear interest at six per cent., and be redeemable in 1873. The bill was referred to the Senators from New-York.

Mr. BROOKS also presented a bill to vest in the City of New-York the right to land, and the land covered by water lying between the westerly line of West-street and the outer bulkhead, and between piers Nos. 20 and 23, on the North River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill to incorporate companies to navigate lakes, rivers, and canals, was recommitted with instructions to strike out all relating to canals. The Committee were empowered to report the same complete.

Mr. BROOKS also introduced bills to permit the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York to borrow $500,000 for the purpose of building a new reservoir, purchasing lands, and extending the Croton water works; the loan to be payable in 1875, with interest not exceeding five per cent. Also, to borrow $600,000 for the purpose of building a new City Hall—the loan to be payable in not less than ten nor more than twenty years, with interest at the rate of five per cent.

These proposed loans, more than a million of dollars, it is expected will not be sufficient to do more than half the work for which they are to be made. This practice is, I believe, to get in an entering wedge, and then drive it up easily until the necessary amount is obtained.

Mr. BROOKS also introduced a bill to amend the act to simplify the manner of collecting arrears of taxes, assessments and regular rents of Croton Water, passed July 20, 1853. Section twelve is to read as follows:

"There shall be ruled in the yearly assessment rolls of taxes in each ward, a new column headed 'Arrears,' in which the Clerk of Arrears shall, *as soon as the amount can be correctly ascertained*, add annually after the year 1854, before any taxes for the year are collected, cause to be entered the word 'Arrears' or 'Sold,' according as the fact may be, opposite to the ward numbers on which any arrears of taxes, or of taxes with the regular rents of Croton Water added shall be due, or on which any assessment shall remain unpaid which was due or confirmed thirteen months prior to the first of June, the last past, or which may have been sold for assessments, taxes or regular rents of Croton Water, and yet be redeemable."

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to incorporate the People's Joint Stock Navigation Company. Jonathan T. Johnson, Wm. B. Drake, James C. Sieght, Augustus L. Wood and David H. Fitch are constituted a body corporate for the purpose of building and owning vessels to navigate the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, with a capital of $300,000, and privilege to increase the same to $1,000,000. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

GEORGE LANGFORD, of Utica, has been nominated by the Governor for Bank Superintendent, in place of D. B. ST. JOHN.

WM. W. STORY and FRANCIS A. MARTIN, for Port Wardens of the Harbor of New-York.

Gilbert W. Oliver, James W. Smith, James B. Nicholson, Abraham Turnara, Martin L. Bryant, Matthew Brennan, William Baird, Henry J. Allen and Henry Vandewater are nominated for Harbor Masters.

Of course the present Senate will not be much in favor of these nominations, and I should not be much surprised if they were rejected, or laid on the table. J. B. S.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION—(Telegraphic.)

Mr. BROOKS reported against the Assembly bill fixing the tare of cotton and hops. Agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Baptist Society for Ministerial Education.

Making appropriation for the Western House of Refuge.

Authorizing a loan for the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Incorporating the New-York Inventors' Protective Society.

The Lake and River Transportation Company's bill.

For the construction of Locks on the Chemung Canal of enlarged size.

The Senate concurred in the resolution of the House for a recess from 2 o'clock on Friday, to 7 on Monday next.

Objection was made by Mr. WHITNEY to refer the Brooklyn Consolidation bill to be reported complete.

Mr. HUTCHINS called up his resolution as to a Mint in Brooklyn.

Mr. BROOKS moved to substitute New-York.

ASSEMBLY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS REPORTED.

To increase the capital of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad.

Relative to Auburn and Lake Ontario Railroad.

Repealing the Jones' Wood Park bill. Referred to report complete.

Supplying Brooklyn with water.

Amending the Charter of the Crystal Palace Company.

Regulating the speed of locomotives through cities.

Recess.

MORE ABOUT THE ERIE TROUBLES.

An Interesting Report from the Railroad Committee—The Grand Junction Railroad Bill.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, April 6, 1854.

In the Pennsylvania Senate to-day, Mr. QUIGLE, of Clinton, (a most able and estimable gentleman,) made the following report, which possesses much interest to your readers:

The Committee on Railroads, in reporting upon several bills submitted to them on the subject of the Right of Way, and the Railroad constructed between the city of Erie and the Ohio State line, make the following report:

"That there have been before them five bills relating to this subject, entitled as follows:

1. An Act to incorporate the Grand Junction Railroad Company.

2. A Supplement to an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad Company.

3. An Act Transferring the late Franklin Canal Railroad to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company.

4. An Act to Incorporate the Erie and Ohio Railroad Company.

5. An Act to Extend the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company into the State of Pennsylvania."

The first named of these bills was reported to the Senate some time since, by the Committee, when no other bill relating to the subject was before them. It proposes to incorporate a number of citizens of our own State into a body politic, with authority to take possession of and occupy the road constructed by the late Franklin Canal Company, and to construct a railroad between the city of Erie and Ohio State line. For this right of way it proposes to pay a liberal bonus ($250,000) to the Commonwealth; and further, to reimburse to the parties interested in the said late Franklin Canal Company the original cost of construction of the said road, and also to discriminate twenty per centage on all tonnage which may pass over the said Sunbury and Erie Railroad. The tolls authorized to be received by this Company, are the same as those authorized in the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railroad Company.

The second bill gives similar privileges to the Susquehanna and Erie Railroad Company, as to the right of way and the railroad, between the points alluded to; proposes a like bonus of $250,000, a reimbursement of the cost of the road now constructed, and also a subscription of $250,000 to the capital stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and may be permitted to collect tolls under its original charter.

The third bill directs a transfer of the late Franklin Canal Company's Railroad to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, authorizing the latter to issue bonds on the mortgage of the said road, payable in 20 years, at a rate of interest not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the said Company in Philadelphia, and to pay or deliver said bonds in lieu of interest in the said Franklin Canal Company, to an amount equal to the cost of the said road. It likewise offers a bonus of $250,000 to the Commonwealth, and limits the tolls as those fixed in the first bill. It further authorizes a connection of the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad with the said Lake Shore Road, west of Erie.

By the fourth bill it is proposed to incorporate a Company to occupy the same road between Erie and the State of Ohio. It authorizes the parties interested in the late Franklin Canal Company, to become stockholders in said Company to the amount originally invested in said road. The said Company are required to construct a branch to extend southwardly to a point on the north line of Mercer County, there to connect with the Pittsburg and Erie Road, or any other which may be constructed from New-Castle to Erie. But in lieu of constructing such branch road, the said Company are authorized to pay for the charter to be granted, $300,000, as a bonus to the Commonwealth, and provides that the gauge of the said road shall be 4 feet 10 inches, and authorizes the Legislature to impose a tax on tonnage. The tolls authorized to be received are the same as those in the first and second bills.

The last-named bill authorizes the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to occupy the Railroad along the Lake-shore aforementioned, and offers to the Committee, for the right of way, the annual sum of $12,500, (being the interest on $250,000,) which is to continue and be paid so long as no other Railroad shall be authorized to be constructed parallel to said road between the Ohio State line and the city of Erie.

The Committee would remark that this Company are the owners of the stock, and the parties interested in the late Franklin Canal Company, and in whose behalf an appeal to this Legislature has been made by the Legislature of Ohio.

The Committee, in view of the number of bills which have been referred to them, of similar import, and possessing nearly like ground for this right of way, desire to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Regarding these bills as in the form of *proposals* to the Legislature, they have thus given a synopsis of the provisions of each, and respectfully submit them for the consideration of the Senate, believing it to be due to the parties proposing, that in the disposition of this subject each should be entitled to a respectful consideration, and that the Senate will take such action thereon as will protect and promote the interests of the Commonwealth, and at the same time do justice where it belongs.

After the above report had been read, the Committee were discharged, and the document ordered to be printed.

At the instance of Mr. HALEMAN, of York, the Senate took up the all-important bill—the bill of the session—to incorporate the Pennsylvania Grand Junction Railroad Company. The names of the parties who are applying for this charter are well known in the political history of the Democratic party of this State, having held many lucrative offices, and figured in more than one Legislative act. They are, WM. F. PACKER, who was selected by Governor BIGLER to attend to matters at Erie. GEORGE M. LANMAN, of the *Democratic Union*, ISRAEL PAINTER, ex-Canal Commissioner, JOHN W. GEARY, PHILIP DAUGHERTY, CHAMBERS M'KIBBIN, J. K. MOREHEAD, W. T. MORRISON, JOHN O. ROCKAFELLOW, and JOHN SWORDS. The reading of the bill created quite a sensation, and caused an angry and excited debate. It was finally postponed, but was again called up to-day, when it was further amended and discussed. As a matter of course, New-York and Ohio came in for no small share of denunciation, while Pennsylvania was lauded to the most extravagant extent. The gentlemen who participated in the debate were Messrs. EVANS of Chester, MCFARLAND, SKINNER, HALDEMAN, E. W. HAMLIN, CRAPB, PRICE, DARSIE, HAMILTON, M'CLINTOCK, and others. The bill at 5½ o'clock (the hour of adjournment) was still pending. It will come up again to-morrow. As the bill now stands, with so many amendments hanging over it, it is difficult to tell what will be its fate. When completed, I will forward a copy. I doubt, however, whether it will pass in its present shape. The discussion of the bill is now upon an amendment offered by Mr. MCCLINTOCK of Allegheny, making the bonus to be paid the State $500,000, instead of $250,000.

The House of Representatives refused, by a vote of 60 to 34, to concur in the Prohibitory Liquor Law bill of the Senate. A Committee of Conference will now be appointed; and although some half dozen bills have been submitted, I doubt whether any good law will yet be passed.

The bill for the sale of the Public Works of the State is still pending in the House. It creates quite an excitement, and causes much angry discussion. B.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

Do the Holy Scriptures teach the Final Salvation of all Men?

THIRD EVENING.

The Broadway Tabernacle was again filled to overflowing, last evening, by persons interested in the discussion between Rev. Messrs. SAWYER and WESCOTT, on the above question.

Rev. Mr. MILLER, of Yonkers, opened the proceedings with prayer, when

Rev. Dr. SAWYER resumed his argument in the affirmative. His opponent, he said, had last evening criticized the Greek word rendered "will," and it was very desirable for him to word off the force of that word. He differed, however, from Dr. ROBINSON, whose judgment deserved a good deal of respect. He quoted the words for the sake of correctness only, not for any weight it had in the argument; for if God at any time "willed" or "desired" that all men should be saved, he (Mr. S.) would like to learn when God ceased to "will" or "desire" this. He was taken somewhat aback by the hardy declaration of his brother—brother if they had the same father—(laughter) that a portion of mankind were children of the Devil. He would consider this important declaration. God created man "in his own image." This proved the Sonship of man. St. Luke, in tracing the genealogy of Christ, says of Adam, "which was the Son of God." His brother would have it that man was the child of God "by adoption" only, but this did not appear to be the view of St. Luke. The speaker quoted some other passages which speak of "man" generally as created in the image of God, and as his children, and he would go farther to show that God was the Father of the disciple and unbeliever alike, and made his sun to shine upon the evil and on the good without distinction. If men were not to be regarded the children of God until they became like him, when, he asked, was there any likelihood of our becoming his children? If God be not the Father of all men, what truth was made out clearly in the Bible? But if God was a "Universal Father," as he considered he had fully proved, then He would never forsake *any* of them, and would ultimately save all. He had not created any to be finally damned. The chief end of man's creation was, that he might enjoy and glorify God forever. If his brother denied this, then let him tell us *what* destiny God intended for man when he created him. In proof of his position, Mr. S. called attention to some of the circumstances in Sacred History, showing God's moral government of the world. When man first fell, God pronounced the heaviest judgment upon the Serpent, which deceived him—upon the evil one which caused him to sin.

At this point, time was declared, and Rev. Mr. WESCOTT took the negative. He continued the thread of his argument from the previous evening, on the "Condition of Man." He read from the 53d of Isaiah, which, he supposed it would not be denied, referred to Christ. Here was a covenant expressed plainly between God the Father and Christ. On the part of the Son, it was stipulated that he should pour out his soul unto death, be numbered among the transgressors, and intercede for man. On the part of the Father, it was stipulated that the sacrifice would be accepted, and that a seed should be preserved to serve him; also that Christ's enemies would be trodden down. Here was a clear exposition of the great plan of salvation for those who believed in Christ. There had been something said, last evening, on the parable of Dives and Lazarus. He proceeded to analyze this, and prove from it that Christ plainly taught the doctrine of eternal punishment. The punishment he described was endless, hopeless. To this the Scripture agreed elsewhere, and warnings were thickly scattered. The prophet Hosea says, "for their wickedness, I, God, will love them no more," while his opponent would persuade us that he could not go anywhere but God's love would follow. The Prophets taught otherwise; Christ taught otherwise; the Apostles taught otherwise; for one says for those who receive not Christ, "there remains a fearful looking for of judgment." If they followed his brother closely through his argument, they would find that he had failed to cite one unequivocal text showing that "all men" were children of God. There was no text found yet which said that the entire human family were the children of God. His brother acknowledged that men became children of the Devil by evil works. This was all he contended for; but how could they be children of God and of the Devil at the same time?

Rev. Mr. SAWYER again took the rostrum, saying that his opponent had a very great reverence for passages of Scripture when they supported his views, but did not seem to attach so much importance to passages from the same book that declared expressly against him. It was promised by God that in the seed of the woman "all nations of the earth would be blessed." This promise was renewed to Abraham. Again, in the New Testament, St. Paul explained the passage as referring to Christ, and adds, "in him shall all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, be blessed." St. Peter says that the blessing consists in "saving us from our sins." Had he been versed in theology equally with some of the present day, he would have said that the blessing consisted in saving us from an eternal punishment. But Peter did not so express it. The doctrine of eternal punishment was regarded by his brother as a saving element in insuring morality; yet where could a more depraved or graceless nation be found than the Jews whom he cited as strenuous believers of the doctrine at the time of Christ's appearance upon earth. His brother had remarked upon his quotation from the poet, "I cannot go where love is not;" yet the inspired poet—the Psalmist—supports that view, and says: "If I go up into Heaven, thou art there; if I go down into Hell, thou art there also." God and his love the Testament declares to be everywhere. If his opponent's theology were right, they should believe that though God desired the salvation of *all*, yet he should fail; that the omnipotent God would not succeed in saving *all* men, as he intended. Well, if God could not succeed in bringing men to He

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Actual State in the United States.

Rev. —— I have, during nearly fourteen months spent in the United States, devoted all my attention—it was a secret and sacred purpose—to one momentous question,—that of the condition of the African race in this land of liberty, so called; and I cannot but think that my observations may possess interest for your generous and philanthropic readers.

I have, during this period, four times crossed the States, between their East and West points, in their mean and extreme latitudes; and I have visited Canada and Cuba. I wished to see and judge for myself. I wished to see the oppressed and persecuted African in all his positions and in all his conditions in North America; in his state of freedom in Canada; in his bondage to a popular and cruel prejudice in the Northern, and his only more severe slavery in the Southern States; and in his worse than American bondage, under the yoke imposed by Spanish law or custom in Cuba.

The question in regard to Slavery is essentially a question of conscience and religion. Any other lower view of the subject is utterly unworthy of its magnitude and importance in itself, and in its relation to three millions and a half (3,633,803) of our fellow-men, the colored people in the United States; and, may I not add? to the character of a great nation.

It is in this serious point of light that I have viewed this sacred question. After much consideration, I have felt compelled to draw the conclusion, that immediate and unprepared *Abolition* is not suited to the present condition of the slave in the United States. It would only issue in such failure and disaster as were experienced from a similar course in Jamaica. The project of *Colonization*, on the other hand, is utterly inadequate to its design,—the emancipation of three millions and a quarter (or 3,204,067) of slaves, and their deportation, with their increase, and the already free Africans, from the United States.

I have had the advantage of much conversation with the best informed and the most enthusiastic of Abolitionists and Colonizationists; and I can agree in opinion with neither. Far less can I agree with those who would perpetuate Slavery. What then is to be done? It must be remembered that the number of the African race in the United States is 3,633,803; that of the Anglo-Saxon being 19,557,271. It may be added, I think, that the former could not be removed even if they could be spared; and that, while cotton, sugar and rice make a great part of the wealth of the land, they could not be spared even if they could be removed. What, then, again I ask, is to be done?

Before I proceed to answer this question, I must make a few brief observations on the condition of the African, the Slave, and the Free, so called, in the United States.

Melancholy indeed has been the fate of the poor African: Kidnapped in his own land, sold, and expatriated; transported across the Atlantic in vessels so crowded that one-fourth have died of thirst and suffocation on the voyage, their bodies being thrown into the sea; sold again into Slavery, for life, on their arrival in this country; and, if a few are emancipated, driven from the State in which they had lived, (*e. g.* Kentucky,) and, perhaps, from the State into which they emigrated, (*e. g.* Illinois,) and possibly re-sold into Slavery; or, if perchance they do remain, driven from employments for which they are peculiarly fitted, persecuted on all hands by all, protected by no one!

In Slavery the poor African is usually kept ignorant of the alphabet and of the lowest figures, and, with certain exceptions, of religion; without holy and indissoluble marriage, without property, even in his own child.

The African slave lives, in effect, in adultery or fornication. Not only is there no marriage, but in one State, (Alabama,) marriage among slaves has been distinctly declared to be illegal. The slave is not unfrequently sold from his wife, or his wife from him, when each may marry others.

There are also *slave-breeding* States, in which every indecency among those even of the tenderest age, is permitted, not to say promoted, for the sake of offspring.

The traveler in the United States also frequently observes the faded complexion of the mulatto. This is the evidence and record of crime in one parent, and of shame, or more probably of shamelessness, in the other, and of complicated sin and misery in families.

Can a more fearful state of things exist than that which I have feebly sketched? I appeal to the dying father, and I ask whether he would not *rescue* his son from such an inheritance? I appeal to the living wife and mother, and I ask whether hers is not often a position of heartrending misery; and I appeal to the daughter, and ask with what wounded feelings she hears of the births of infants of yellow or black complexion, on the "estate," without even the semblance of marriage? Is it not true that "it is impossible to bring up a family of children virtuously in a slaveholding community?"

As to the poor, ignorant, and almost infant negress, such is the state of her moral degradation, that she esteems it an honor, rather than a sin and a disgrace, to become the mistress of the white man, her master, or of his son!

This state of society must and will exist as long as Slavery exists, without the family ties of holy marriage and parental rights; as long as compulsion may be used, if, what scarcely ever happens, persuasion fails.

I have heard it asserted that, if it could be demonstrated that Slavery is contrary to the doctrines of the Bible, its abolition would be speedily accomplished. It may be difficult to prove that *Slavery* is inconsistent with the doctrines of the Old or New Testament. But nothing on earth is more easy than to prove that *American* Slavery, such slavery as exists in *the United States*, is utterly abhorrent to these pure doctrines. Where does the Bible give its sanction to adultery, gross adultery, such as the State laws in the Slave States sanction? The idea is sacrilege. This "peculiar domestic institution," then, is utterly at variance with holy religion. Neither does the Bible sanction kidnapping, cruelty, injustice, ignorance of religion, or *any* of the evils of American Slavery. If, therefore, [illegible] voice is ever heard, the African in the United States will be free!

But, having shown the necessity for some new device for the uprooting of Slavery in the United States, I must hasten to state the project in which my hopes reside.

After many months of uninterrupted attention to the subject, I am more than ever of opinion that the just remedy for Slavery, in all its forms and with all its crimes, is SELF-EMANCIPATION. Self-emancipation implying education, discipline, religion, self-purchase; aided by, yet the result of, effort, industry, &c. Let the value of the slave be *generously* fixed; let his work assume the form of task-work; let a plan of over-work be instituted; let his self-emancipation be rendered practicable by his industry. Let the slave-owner be thus reimbursed. Let the self-emancipated African now be hired and employed for *wages*, with every incentive to continued industry, good conduct, and faithful services. Let him be removed to a rather better cabin, with a little garden, and other congenial marks of distinction. Those things will both encourage him and incite others to similar conduct.

Nothing will raise the African race in the United States, as men, as citizens, as loyal Americans, more than the possession of a little property—of a "stake in the land." Let such possession be promoted among them. Let them possess house, and field, and stock, or shop and store, or personal property. Let Savings Banks be instituted; they have done good in England, to artisan and peasant.

With all these and many other means, the African in the United States, the slave and the free, will become, from being degraded and down-trodden, *the finest peasantry in the world!* The shame of the United States will become her pride; the danger, her security; the irreligion, holy religion.

The North will enact more generous laws. The African will emancipate himself from that second slavery of the free, in the free States, so called, in which he is now enthralled. State and personal oppression will cease.

All violence will cease, too. Societies *in aid* of self-emancipation may be formed; plans of instruction must be devised. When the African learns his lesson, he must learn his duties—to his employer, and to the State.

In this manner the slave-owner's property, of however dubious character; the slave's rights, however long withheld; the free African's efforts, will all be respected.

Slavery is not less injurious to master than to slave. Both evils will be remedied. Does not Slavery even endanger the Union? That danger will be averted. The African is not only capable of being a legal citizen; he has proved himself a brave and good soldier—fighting for the United States as if he were their own son—which, I trust, he will one day be indeed. Let any reader pass his eye over the following words, dictated by General JACKSON, *after* the battle near New-Orleans, on January 8, 1854, and be ready to do justice to the oppressed Africans:

TO THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOR:

SOLDIERS: When on the banks of the Mobile I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you.

I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, wife, children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm which leads to the performance of great things.

Soldiers! The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger," &c.

Is it well to hold such a people in Slavery? Is it right to subject such a people to oppression and persecution, the offspring of our insatiate prejudice?

In future papers I propose to discuss the various topics connected with the condition of the African in the United States, and my proposal of self-emancipation. England is not a little to blame in the introduction of slaves into the United States. Let all Americans receive in good part the suggestion of an Englishman for the reparation of this great wrong.

It would be unjust to close this paper without adding that, in the midst of the evils to which I have adverted, I have been witness to much that is kind and truly "patriarchal" in this "institution," much to admire in individuals. To this view of the subject I hope to return, and to render ample justice in future communications.

Many, not to say all, slave-owners deplore the existence of Slavery, but know not how it may be remedied. To such I offer, in the most earnest manner, my suggestions—suggestions the result of much earnest thought and reflection. THE AFRICAN'S FRIEND.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

CUBAN POLITICS.

The African Slave-Trade—Slavery in Cuba.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 29, 1854.

The cruelties practiced by the man-stealers on the coast of Africa, and the horrors of the "middle passage," have been so frequently and so graphically described, that I am happily spared the necessity of attempting to dilate upon them. It must not, however, be supposed that these "horrors" have been lessened by the "watchfulness" of the cruisers stationed on the African coast to intercept the slavers, but the very contrary, for in order to escape these fast sailing vessels, the slave traders have caused to be built the fastest sailing vessels in the world, and as every one knows great breadth of beam below is not consonant with the qualities of a fast sailing craft, the consequence has been that even a less space than was formerly, is now allotted to the slaves when crossing the ocean on board the slave vessels; there they are huddled together like swine in the pens attached to the slaughter-houses at Cincinnati, or rather, perhaps, I ought to say, they are packed as I have seen sides of salted bacon on board a Mississippi flat-boat, one layer on top of the other. How any of them reach this Island alive is to me a mystery. Of course, no statistics are kept of the numbers that die upon the ocean, but the profits of this foul traffic are so immense that if but one out of every five of the Africans shipped reach these shores alive, and is safely landed, the slave trader is amply compensated, even though the vessel that brought the negroes is burned to prevent the discovery of the fact, (as is commonly now done) and the tracing the negroes after they are landed. There is a Spanish or Cuban law which enacts that Africans that have once reached or been placed upon a plantation, are virtually beyond the reach of the authorities, even though they have been there but a single hour. This law should be repealed. Of its provisions the late Captain General availed himself in many instances, assigning it as a reason why he could not interfere when the localities were pointed out upon which newly landed slaves had been placed. I am in possession of several instances in which General CANEDO declared. I will, however, only [illegible] particulars of [illegible] which the most [illegible] confidence [illegible] placed.

On the 5th of October, 1853, [illegible] Captain, of Bahia Honda, went to the British Consulate, in this city, and stated he was anxious to give information respecting some newly arrived Africans that were hidden in the neighborhood where he was settled, and that preparations were being made at a place, "a short distance westward of Bahia Honda," for the reception of a cargo of slaves, expected to arrive. The British Consul, taking JOSE LOPES RANCIL with him, went to the Captain General. The Captain General, CANEDO, upon being made acquainted with the foregoing facts, inquired "if the negroes were upon a plantation?" and upon receiving an affirmative reply, together with the name of the proprietor of the place where the negroes were hidden, &c., he replied, "Then I cannot interfere." Touching the cargo expected to arrive, the Captain General told RANCIL to give information to the nearest authority, when it should arrive, and he should receive a handsome reward. RANCIL was left with the Captain General, and nothing more was heard of him or of the matter. I will not offer any observations upon the impropriety of taking the man RANCIL before the Captain General, nor of the heartlessness evinced in leaving him with such a man as General CANEDO, and of not making some inquiry as to what had become of him, when he was no more heard of. Perchance he was hurried off to a dungeon, where, for aught that is known to the contrary, he may remain confined until this present hour; but that is not pertinent to my present purpose, which was to show the fact that the late Captain General had refused to interfere in a case where negroes had been recently landed, and had reached a plantation. It is also well known that the present Captain General, with all his avowed aversion to the African Slave-Trade, has made a similar declaration, "that he could not interfere in any case where the negroes had been placed upon a plantation;" so that all the slave-traders have to do, is to either land the slaves upon an estate, or to march them instantly to one, and a very few ounces, presented to the inferior officers, will secure their cooperation, if it be required, upon such an occasion; and as I have shown, the negroes, if one placed upon an estate, are secure from all interruption, and from thence may be sold, parcelled out and removed to the properties of their purchasers. The number of Africans *known* to have been landed during the years from 1837 to 1841, inclusive, are as follows:

1837	12,210	1840	10,104
1838	10,495	1841	8,893
1839	10,995		

The foregoing are the numbers of Africans introduced in the several years into the Havana and its neighborhood; about half as many more may be added for the other parts of the Island. In the year 1853, there were introduced but 8,913 Africans, while at least a third of that number are known to have been landed during the three months already elapsed of the present year. But it may be inquired, how I can reconcile this large importation of slaves, during the present year, with the statement I have so frequently repeated, that it is intended to "Africanize Cuba" by the introduction of free Africans as "indentured apprentices." To me the answer appears simple enough: these slaves were shipped on the Coast of Africa, before the issuing of the regulations respecting the introduction of free laborers; and as the planters are naturally better pleased to obtain the services of slaves for the term of their natural lives, instead of only for a limited term, they prefer to purchase the slaves, instead of waiting for the proposed introduction of "free apprentices."

The audacity with which slavers are fitted out in the ports of this Island, almost surpasses belief; I have seen more than one vessel, beautiful models, too, they were, fitting out, in this very harbor of the Havana, which it was publicly known were intended for the "African Slave-Trade." I have watched these vessels day by day as they proceeded in their equipment, and have seen them leave this harbor apparently bound on a legal voyage, although I knew their ultimate destination was the coast of Africa. I have known, at least, one of these vessels to have been denounced by the British authorities, and to have consequently been visited by the "Captain of the Port," whose report was that he could find nothing of a auspicious character on board, and they were permitted to leave the harbor and proceed on their voyage, receiving their slave deck and water casks from a trading schooner before they had been 48 hours at sea. What a farce, though, was that visit of the Captain of the Port! Instead of taking the slaver by surprise, it was publicly known 24 hours previously that the "visit" was to be made, and thus was opportunity afforded to put everything from the craft that might have led to her condemnation. I will relate an instance that will go far to prove the audacity of the owners of these slavers. A schooner, which, if my memory serves me, was called the *Venus*, was captured last year, brought into one of the ports of this Island, condemned, broken up, and sold in different lots, the masts, spars, and rigging to one purchaser; various portions of the hull to half a dozen others, and the copper to still different parties; yet of these various portions did the former owners of the *Venus* manage to possess themselves of a sufficient quantity to construct another and a smaller schooner, which was built from the same materials, and coppered with the same copper, as composed the vessel that had been broken up. The new vessel was called the *Venus the Second*. These circumstances becoming known to the British authorities here, the *Venus the Second* was denounced, and an officer was detailed to visit her. He reported that it must be a mistake, for that he could not discover anything of a auspicious character about the vessel, which, in fact—so he alleged—was not even then named. However, she proceeded to sea, and a vessel that answers the description given of her has been seen in the vicinity of the Mozambique Channel. She will, no doubt, land her cargo of slaves; and the excuse of the "vigilant" British cruisers for not capturing, should they chance to fall in with her, will be—"she outsailed us," or "on approaching this coast, she ran into too shallow water for us to venture in, with due regard to the safety of our vessel." It would almost seem that these British cruisers had entered into a compact with the slave traders to keep out of the way when a slaver is expected to arrive; otherwise we should assuredly hear of a larger number of slavers being captured. Like policemen, the English cruisers are everywhere else than where they should be, when a slaver arrives off this Island. As to the Spanish cruisers, they are ninth-tenths of the time safely at anchor in port, their officers preferring a life of luxurious ease to the dangers and difficulties attendant upon a cruise after slavers.

As to the slavers fitted out in the ports of this Island, they "clear" at the custom-houses, as though they were bound upon a legal voyage, although their ultimate destination (the Coast of Africa) is perfectly well known to the Custom-House authorities!

I very much fear this monstrous traffic will never be discontinued, while Cuba owes allegiance to the Spanish Monarch.

The profits of the Slave-Trade are so immense that the not too tender consciences of the Spaniards find it impossible to withstand the temptation of being enabled to purchase a negro, placed on board one of their vessels, on the coast of Africa, for about $14 or $15, and, upon reaching this Island, selling him for $500,—these being, I understand, the ordinary prices of purchase and sale for an ordinary negro. Those whose stature or appearance betoken extraordinary strength or powers of endurance, bring a higher rate of purchase-money.

"See that fellow, yonder," said a planter, in my presence, pointing to a gigantic negro, who was working a short distance from where we stood; "I call him 'ANTÆUS,' he cost me $800." If England, therefore, really desires that the African Slave-Trade shall be put a stop to, *and that at once*, she will not offer any objections to the purchase of this Island by the United States; the doing so would be rendering a real benefit to the cause of humanity, and England must, I should suppose, by this time, be convinced that no treaties that may be entered into with Spain will bind the latter in any case where her interest is at all likely to be interfered with; indeed, in recently perusing a Liverpool newspaper, the *European Times*, I observed a statement which [illegible] to have been made [illegible] that if Cuba [illegible] by the United States it [illegible] the Union without [illegible] England, and as quietly, as was Texas.

I have now to treat of

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

I came to this Island fully impressed with a belief, derived from all that I had heard and read upon the subject, that "Cuban Slavery" was the most cruel of all tortures—that the slaves were treated with less regard to their welfare than are the dogs in the kennel of an English fox-hunter. I came here with all my impressions tinctured with the notions that commingling for a series of years with persons of Anti-Slavery opinions would be apt to engender, but I came determined to judge impartially, and to decide alone upon such evidence as my senses should afford me.

I found the domestic slaves in this city respectably clad; fed in most instances abundantly, from the tables of their masters; bearing evidence of good treatment in their happy countenances; the females not worked as hard as a "free" English "maid" is in the houses of the "middle classes," as they are termed, in England. As to the mass, I found them as well clothed, as well fed, and with as little labor to perform as any man-servants in the world. I found their children petted, playing with the children of their masters, as happy and as joyous, and I may add, as saucy a set of youngsters as I have ever seen in any part of the world. The thought then occurred to me, Can this be the "Cuban Slavery," of whose "terrors" I had heard so much? Where are the cart-whips, where the manacles, where the cruelties practiced, which I had read of, and heard described in such glowing language? They exist not in this city; the only thing in the shape of cruelty I could find, and I sought after it in the Havana, was the working the convicts, of all colors, in the streets, too heavily chained, in many instances, to permit them to labor with that freedom requisite to the performance of their work effectively; but then I remembered it was their crimes that had brought on these unfortunate wretches their cruel punishment. It then occurred to me, that possibly I might find some of the evils and cruelties, which I had expected to find connected with Slavery, by going into the country and visiting a sugar-estate.

I accordingly made the requisite arrangements, and visited various sugar estates near Matanzas. It was "crop time" on all of them, when from the necessity of manufacturing the cane juice into sugar as fast as it comes from the mill, and other peculiarities connected with sugar manufacture with which I am not conversant, it was requisite the labor, in the boiling house at least, should be incessant, night and day, without intermission. But the sugar-house laborers, as well as those engaged in the other labors of the estates, were divided into "ganga" or "spells," (like the "watches" on board ship,) which relieved each other at stated intervals. They appeared happy and contented. There was none of that slavish fear exhibited that I had expected to witness at the presence of their master; neither did I perceive any of that hurry or bustle when any one of the slaves was directed to perform any particular act, that I have so frequently observed among "free" laborers.

I saw their regular allowances of food served out to them—a thick soup composed of jerked beef, plantains, spinach, and other vegetables; and although this compound might not have been agreeable to my "vitiated palate," yet these slaves appeared to relish it amazingly. That they had enough of it, and that it "agreed" with them, the sleekness of their skins and their general appearance, bore sufficient evidence. I visited their "huts," and found in them many of the necessaries of comfort to the negro life, and an abundance of those tawdry fineries to which they are so partial. I found attached to many of the huts a sty containing a fine thriving "grunter;" and there were also an abundance of fowls;—beside which I saw very many patches of tobacco, the property of the slaves. But methinks I hear some of my old associates inquiring, "What time have these poor slaves to cultivate tobacco, or to attend to their pig and poultry?" I will reply to the question. Out of "crop time," say for at least half the year, or rather more, for two hours in the middle of the day, the slaves perform no labor for their masters; beside which, at the busiest season of the year, a few minutes before and as many after the hours of labor, afford opportunity for all the attention requisite to be bestowed.

I have seen the children of the slaves; I have watched "the young barbarians all at play;" and happier, merrier groups I defy the world to produce. Where now, still I, mentally, shall I turn to discover those "cruelties" which I still believed must have had some existence elsewhere than in the over-heated imaginations of the narrators? Perchance they exist in the "slave code." Let us see. What find we there? I will not weary the reader with verbatim translations, but simply state the substance of the few extracts I shall make. I find the slave is not bound to labor for his master on any "double cross" day in the Romish calendar; that he is entitled to proper medical and other attendance during sickness; that he has the right to demand permission, and to obtain it, to transfer his person to a new master; or if by his industry and care he shall have amassed a sufficient sum to purchase a fourth or even a smaller proportion of himself, he can do so, and that his master is bound to receive weekly or other installments for that purpose.

I will not say that "cruelties" have not been practiced; nor will I attempt to defend Slavery as an abstract question; yet I do not hesitate to avow my conviction that no greater injury could be inflicted upon the slaves of Cuba than to set them free, without restraint, at the present time, and in their present condition. Educate them. Instil into them, if you can, that stern lesson: "By the sweat of his brow shall man's daily bread be earned." In fine, humanize them first; and then, if you will, set them free. My experience in other West India Islands has convinced me that to set the negro free, without education and previous training, is not only to do him a moral wrong and temporal injury, but is also the certain method to spread blight and desolation where before all was thriving industry, prosperity, and happiness.

Yours, ever faithfully, LEONCE.

Rights and Wrongs of Labor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Lecture of Mr. B. J. MORRILL, as reported in the DAILY TIMES of the 30th ult., suggests the discussion of the Rights and Wrongs of Labor; and the topic is especially appropriate to the present time, when so many workmen in our various mechanical and other pursuits are on "strikes," as they are, very properly, denominated.

The introductory remarks of Mr. MORRILL, respecting the dignity of labor, are very proper. Labor is the origin of all wealth; and is, therefore, entitled to be considered the first economic interest of society. Yet we fear his position, that the "tilling of the ground was not to be regarded as a curse," will hardly be accepted as orthodox; for though labor in existing circumstances is a blessing, yet its necessity results from a curse upon the ground for our sakes—exhibiting itself in the "thorns and thistles" which render its laborious cultivation necessary to our existence.

The first "right of the workingman" for which Mr. MORRILL contends, is the right to "be respected as a gentleman, and regarded as a useful member of society." The first claim—"to be respected as a gentleman"—is rather indefinite, when used in the affirmative; yet we think Mr. MORRILL would deem it an insult to be regarded should any one say to him that he was not a gentleman; and while the latter claim—that a workingman is "a useful member of society"—would be accepted as just, and cheerfully conceded by all classes of society, the former would be deemed either unfounded or without any specific signification—very much as the party to whom the question should be preferred might happen to have been educated. It is, however, of very little moment; for any proper signification of the term involves no important qualification; a man may not be a gentleman, and yet possess those qualities which render him an important and valuable member of society—more worthy and estimable than are many gentlemen.

Another right for which he contends is "that no [illegible] same sort, and we have the sum of four or five hundred [illegible] allusion [illegible] to [illegible] political opinions." After forty years of intimate acquaintance with the mechanical classes, as journeyman and employer, in various sections of the country, we have never yet seen anything which, in the least degree, would justify this charge, which we believe to be entirely gratuitous. It is too absurd to deserve consideration, for the secret ballot at all our elections renders it entirely impracticable, and to attempt it *in America* would be so ridiculous that we do not believe any American could be found so stupid as to have attempted it.

Another, and the chief right of the workingman, is "that of reciving in return for his labor an adequate support for himself and his family" This, as a general proposition, would be conceded by all; but the question will arise just here, What is "an adequate support," and how are the aggregate results of labor to be divided among the members of society—by what rule—that of perfect equality, or, if any other, then what other, so that justice shall be done to all parties, and the consent of all shall be accorded to the rule and its results, while the largest supply for human wants shall be secured? This is *the* question, and all assumed irregularity or injustice is of no importance until this primal question is decided.

Two methods of adjusting the distribution of the aggregate products of labor and capital among the members of society present themselves. The one by governmental action, in which *the law* shall distribute to each his share of the general result; and, of course, determine for each not only his share of the result, but the quantity and quality of the necessary labor he shall perform; and also determine the appropriation of all the capital held by the State and the individual. This method will destroy all individual liberty and property, and condense society into a great unit, subject to the control of the despot or the majority. The other method is, that at present existing, where the right of individual property is secured; where freedom of individual action, as far as is practicable or consistent with the general good, is secured, and a free competition, as well for capital as for labor, is the rule of the distribution; where each and all are free to obtain and enjoy their share of the general result. Of course, in the imperfections of human institutions, the varying forces of individuals, and the universal selfishness of the race, there will be inequalities, and perfect equity will not be secured; but notwithstanding all the defects, no other method is practicable, without a return to the despotism of the past. There can be no middle course, as a principle, between the two—for the moment you propose an abandonment of the rule of free competition, you will be compelled to adopt the opposite principle—the regulation of the matter by legal enactment, at the will of the governing power.

It requires no argument to prove, not only that such a system of public distribution, by force of law, is impracticable and contrary to all the elemental principles of humanity, but, if practicable, that it would be detrimental to human society by the abandonment of the stimulus to industry and enterprise, and thus preventing the accumulation of capital, without which there can be no progress in civilization; and hence none of the despotisms to which the race has been subjected, have entirely destroyed all individual rights.

As a member of the mechanical class of society in New-York, we feel disgraced by the present position it occupies before the general public; and we protest against our being held responsible, as a class, for the conduct of that portion who choose to engage in strikes. There may be some apology for Preston weavers who engage in such a course of action, but it is disgraceful to American citizens. We challenge Mr. MORRILL to the discussion of the question at issue, and solicit him to the exercise of the right "of enjoying and expressing his opinions upon the questions of the day," and hope you columns may be offered as an arena. The strike, its right and propriety, has become an important question, in which the intelligence and character of the mechanical class are involved, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate that the procedure is discreditable, that there is not a particle of justice or propriety in it, and that all assumptions upon which it is attempted to justify and sustain it are without any foundation in fact. Hitherto the subject has not been deemed of sufficient importance to attract much public attention. It has been permitted to proceed without the rebuke it deserves, for the reason that it was deemed to be only the stupid folly of a few journeymen; but the evil has become serious; the character of a numerous and respectable portion of our citizens is involved, and they ought not longer to be held responsible for the outrage of the few upon the rights of the public. It is the duty of the class implicated to rectify the wrong, and to place themselves in their proper position before the public, and, if possible, convince their associates of the folly and absurdity of the course they adopt.

MECHANIC.

Granting Public Lands to Railroads in the Western States.

DUBUQUE, Monday, March 27, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I wish to call your attention to the general proposition of granting Government lands to the Western States, and content myself with a few observations, which your own good sense will amplify, in attempting to prove that the Eastern States, and particularly New-York City, should be the last to oppose them. Far above any other consideration is the broad ground that the Government makes money by the grants, and, in the sale of alternate sections, reaches a result which every practical man of business would consider both judicious and desirable. The old States claim that they have a right to some of this domain. May I ask if they did not, when they entered the Union, retain possession of all the vacant lands within their respective limits, and have they not used these *for their own purposes?* Am I not correct in this statement? Again, these grants are donated to the States, but to whom do they eventually and invariably go? To the citizens of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—the capitalists of these cities, and from them to the rural population of those States, who furnish the funds to build the road. These men—Eastern people—are the recipients of the benefits. These roads, when built, settle the country, develop its resources, and create a vast internal commerce—make it productive of those enormous amounts of agricultural wealth which are yearly poured into the lap of the cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia. Who, then, I ask emphatically, who are the men and which are the States benefited so largely by these grants? I fully acknowledge there may be injudicious applications to Congress. It is to be expected in this go-ahead age that there will be hundreds of speculative projects. I like the *spirit* that dictates and creates them, although I object to the attainment of their object. I am not familiar with the circumstances attending the Wisconsin bill, but if it is really true that it was but a speculation of the bankrupt Rock River Valley Railroad Company, Congress should not grant it. But what objection can be made to grants for Wisconsin generally? and with how much less reason can the country object to a grant to the helpless, isolated Territory of Minnesota, struggling single-handed to attain some prominence among the States, but by her position removed far from those facilities which are developing the resources of her sister States, and, accompanying these, the strong argument that between her and other States the government own all the wide expanse of land. Peculiarly, therefore, in *this* instance, does Minnesota appeal to the nation, offering to Congress a national speculation.

There are many other arguments that could be used—many considerations which patriotism, liberal and enlarged views of public and private policy would dictate—but I forbear to encroach on your space.

We are here, Sir, in the great West, daily building up the vast commercial importance of the East. Laws received from the East in return, some intimation that they are disposed to pursue an honorable policy regarding us, and willing, at least, to reciprocate our constant good wishes and efforts for their prosperity. In haste,

DUBUQUE.

The Established Church of Ireland.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Your correspondent "Clontarf," in his letter on Ireland, which appeared in the TIMES of Monday, ventures to make the following statement: "Immense sums of money are yearly absorbed by the Established Church, the pay of whose high dignitaries may be guessed at when we hear that a Bishop, lately deceased, had only £8,000 per annum, and that this was very small indeed for a bishop; $40,000 to a gentleman who makes a yearly visitation of his diocese, and spends the whole of his princely income to enrich the citizens of London, and make them more proud than they are already. Follow up the calculation for eighteen ten of the [illegible] of Ireland, which appeared in the TIMES of Monday, ventures to make the following statement: "Immense sums of money are yearly absorbed by the Established Church, the pay of whose high dignitaries may be guessed at when we hear that a Bishop, lately deceased, had only £8,000 per annum, and that this was very small indeed for a bishop; $40,000 to a gentleman who makes a yearly visitation of his diocese, and spends the whole of his princely income to enrich the citizens of London, and make them more proud than they are already. Follow up the calculation for eighteen ten of the same sort, and we have the sum of four or five hundred [illegible] more than £1,000 to £1,500 per annum. These [illegible] almost constantly in their dioceses, and spend the entire of their incomes at home. They are also liberal patrons of the various religious and benevolent societies. They are, in truth, an immense blessing to the inhabitants of the country around their residences. Schools are supported, almshouses have been founded, and cathedrals beautified and repaired, with that money which "Clontarf" erroneously asserts to be spent in London. The noble old Cathedral of Armagh has been restored by the present Archbishop. The fine tower and spire of Londonderry Cathedral was built at the sole cost of the late Bishop KNOX. Where in the universal Church of God shall we look for more holy and devoted ministers of the Cross than the Bishops of Waterford, Tuam and Kilkenny. Men whose praise is in all the churches.

The incomes of the dignitaries of the Established Church of Ireland are derived solely from lands which the piety of other ages consecrated to the service of God. For centuries these lands have been reserved for the support of the Episcopate.

"Clontarf" considers the spiritual instruction of Bishops as a great deal too dear at a very few cents. I fear that spiritual instruction must be exceedingly defective which will permit a man to publish in a newspaper a wanton and vindictive slander. Let him attend the ministrations of some good Bishop for a few weeks, before he attempts to enlighten the public with another epistle on the state of Ireland. We may then hope for a little more candor and justice at his hands.

A sum exceeding £8,000,000 sterling is spent every year, in Ireland, in the purchase of whisky. About another million of pounds is thrown away for tobacco. Thus the enormous sum of *forty-five millions of dollars* is annually expended in that impoverished country in the gratification of a debased appetite.

Will some of the innumerable quacks who have nearly physicked poor Ireland to death, have the goodness to inform us what is the connection between this frightful waste of money and that poverty, ignorance and degradation which they affect so much to deplore.

Respectfully, ROBERT J. WALKER,
Pastor Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn.

Religious Intolerance in Sweden.

We translate from the *Republicain* of this City, the following document, taken from the *Journal des Débats* of Paris. It shows a state of things worthy of a different clime:

"Considering that the married women, FUNK, OFFERMAN, SCHUTZ, ANDERSSON, WALLANDER and MULLER, as well as Mlle. S. W. LUNDGREN, have openly, and without constraint, avowed, as the documents in the cause show, that they have, if not all, at least most of them, been baptised in the Swedish Lutheran Church, and that they have been instructed and legally confirmed, in the pure Evangelical doctrine, as it is set forth and explained in our symbolical books;

Considering that they have left this doctrine, by asking and obtaining their reception into the Roman Catholic Church, by an abjuration of our belief;

Considering that the accused have been, on account of this offence, admonished by the Ecclesiastical authority, and warned by it of the consequences of such a change of faith;

Considering that notwithstanding these warnings, they have not allowed themselves to be brought back to our Church, but have just protested, before the Royal Court, as they had previously done before the Consistory, their fixed determination to remain connected with the Roman Catholic Church, and profess its faith;

I am, therefore, obliged by my office, humbly to ask the Court, that conformably to the provisions of the Criminal Code, Chap. 1, § 3, and Chap. I, § 2, of the law of the Church of his Majesty, dated September 3, 1686, that the married women, FUNK, OFFERMAN, SCHUTZ, ANDERSSON, WALLANDER and MULLER, as well as Mlle. LUNDGREN, having apostatized from our true Evangelical doctrine, and embraced an erroneous one, be for that crime condemned to be perpetually exiled from the Kingdom of Sweden, and deprived of the right of succession, heritage, and all civil power. H. A. BELLBERGH,

FEBRUARY 3, 1854. Fiscal Advocate.

TOO MUCH GAS.—The following *nisi prius* case lately tried in England, will not be uninteresting to the denizens of our City who live in the neighborhood of Gas Works, and who, if they sleep with their windows open, sometimes seriously demur to the propriety of the poet's expression of "balmy sleep."

The defendant was engaged in manufacturing pottery ware at Wortley, near Leeds, about 150 yards from plaintiff's residence, and was sued for damages for annoying plaintiff with noxious gases. The defendant denied the charge and averred that he had been for 20 years pursuing the same business, in the same place. The defendant manufactured surgical pipes from black clay. In the glazing process salt was used, and hence there was evolved muriatic acid gas, which was shown to be injurious to health. It was testified by scientific witnesses, that close to the defendant's house the muriatic acid gas was as 1 to 380, while at the plaintiff's house it was as 1 to 2,400. The noxious effects of muriatic acid gas would be distinguished when mixed with common air in the proportion of 1 to 90,000. If the gas in question was present in the proportion of 1 to 100 it would destroy life. The Judge having charged the Jury that no one must needlessly endanger the health of another, a verdict for £100 was rendered for the plaintiff.

Alleged Abduction of a Wife and Children.

From the Baltimore American, of Monday.

A most painfully distressing case of abduction is to be investigated this afternoon. It appears that on Tuesday of last week Mr. HENRY BATCHELDER, residing in the City of New-York, left his house at the usual hour in the morning, for the purpose of attending to his business, and when he returned at night found his house entirely empty, all his furniture having been removed and carried, he knew not whither.

On making inquiry the following day he found a hackman who stated that he had conveyed a female and four children to the Jersey City Ferry, where her baggage was checked for Baltimore. He then set about to find if his furniture took the same direction, and discovered that it had been shipped by the canal line for this city. On Friday morning he started in pursuit, and when he reached Philadelphia was informed that his wife was joined there by a man, and the two started for this city. As soon as the husband arrived here he called on the indefatigable JOHN GRAHAM, of the Independent police, and engaged his services for the recovery of his children and furniture.

In consequence of a fog in the upper part of the bay, the boat did not reach this city until late on Saturday afternoon, but several times during the day a man called at the freight office, and inquired if his furniture had arrived. Mr. BATCHELDER, to make sure an arrest, called at the office of Justice COOK, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of a man named WILLIAM HOTTON, whom he suspected of being the party who had instigated the desertion and abduction of his children.

When the boat arrived, Officer GRAHAM was at the wharf, and soon HOTTON made his appearance, and demanded that his furniture should be taken out first. He was immediately arrested by Officer GRAHAM, who forbade the agent delivering the goods on Saturday afternoon to any one. HUTTON was then taken before the issuing magistrate, who committed him to jail for a further examination, to take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. BATCHELDER says the accused boarded with him in New-York for a year, at the end of which time, suspecting that all was not right, he declined longer to accommodate him, upon after which he came to this city, and he supposed the trouble from that source was all over. The goods were shipped by a brother of his wife, and no name was entered on the manifest as to the ownership. An effort will be made this morning to discover the whereabouts of the children, and if the effort is successful, Mr. B. will dispose of his furniture and return with them to New-York. The deeply-injured man is engaged with one of the most respectable business houses in the city from which he comes, and brings testimonials for probity and rectitude.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Professor GEORGE TOCKER presided at the meeting of the Historical Society, on Monday night. Mr. THOMAS BIDDLE, Jr., read the proceedings of the previous meeting. The address, by Mr. JOHN C. DEVEREUX, of New-York, was then read, and will long be remembered with pleasure by the many members who listened to it. Prepared with consummate skill, and with the faintest tint of the florid blushing through its style, it generously warmed the audience, and led them to look upon the founder with increased love and admiration. In the Hall of our Historical Society the life of PENN is a living reality—there, if anywhere, are his virtues known, and his labors and difficulties appreciated; and proper as it is that in the Society reference only should be made to his career, and not belabored praise and eulogy bestowed, it was fitting that one who so ably and eloquently vindicated the peaceful conqueror's fame, should be complimented by the invitation to repeat here what was, a year ago, so well received before the sister Society of New-York. Mr. DEVEREUX performed his pleasing labor with decided ability. A able man, a learned one, and one who has done much for Pennsylvania history, but who has confined his researches to a later period, unwittingly said much for the Quaker leader. "He could see little in his career—that he was here but a few years, and that the Commonwealth had been quarreling about it ever since." There is then something to quarrel about. It falls to the lot of few to leave so deep a mark in history; LOCKE did not do it in his famous constitution for a sister colony to the South—the genius of COLBERT

The popularity of Mr. OLIPHANT's Journey to Kassa would have readily secured attention to this work, if Russia had not been the foremost topic of the day. As it is, it will have a very wide circulation. In England three large editions were exhausted almost in as many months, and in this country the interest to acquire knowledge, from any accurate source, concerning the Czar and his dominions, is not less earnest than it is in England. This is proved from the fact that the first edition of this reprint was sold on the day of publication. Mr. OLIPHANT's tour, though undertaken previous to any distinct indication of hostilities, was completed just in time to make his book especially valuable. He has probably seen more of the interior districts of Russia, and mixed more with the people, than any traveler since the days of CLARKE. In the last edition he has added a chapter, included in this volume, embodying his views of the War Question, founded on his experiences while a traveler in the country. Unlike Count GUROWSKI, whose work we have elsewhere noticed, he is no friend to Russia, and does not believe in her immense power and her foreshadowed importance, on which the Count and some other writers insist so strongly. The localities already famous in the history of the war, as far as it has yet proceeded, are closely described. Sebastopol, especially, has a chapter devoted to it. No person who would make himself well posted in those portions of Russian territory which are likely to grow into importance in the coming struggle, can afford to dispense with Mr. OLIPHANT's book. To all such persons it is really indispensable. We should add that the maps appended to the volums are very clear and accurate, and numerous wood cuts give it additional interest.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF WILLIAM H. C. HOSMER. 2 vols. pp. 374, 378. New-York: REDFIELD.

The size of these volumes has somewhat surprised us. We were not aware that Mr. HOSMER's collected poems would occupy so many pages. For a long time his name has been familiar to us in magazines and newspapers, but we were not prepared for so rich a harvest of his genius and industry.

Among the poems in these volumes which have pleased us most, are the "Bird Notes," "The Months," and the "Funeral Echoes." There are indications of true poetical merit in these poems that we do not often meet in cotemporary verse. But it strikes us that Mr. HOSMER is deficient in one important talent,—that of knowing when to blot. He has written too much. One volume would have held all that is essentially good in his poetry, and the absence of the remainder verses in his collected works would have materially increased his fame. SOUTHEY and Mrs. HEMANS have written many fine poems which the world will not willingly let die, but the volumes which contain their entire works are found to be heavy and prosaic. But there is so much that is meritorious in Mr. HOSMER's volumes, that we are obliged to him and his publisher for this neat edition of them.

BOHN'S BRITISH CLASSICS.—ADDISON'S WORKS. —Bishop Hurd's Edition. Vol. I, pp. 538. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & Co.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.—By EDWARD GIBBON. Vol. I, pp. 572. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & Co.

With the issue of these volumes, Mr. BOHN commences a new Library. Already we have had his Standard, Classical, Antiquerian, Ecclesiastical, and Illustrated Libraries. The volumes included in these collections are nearly three hundred in number, while in their list of authors they include many of the greatest writers of ancient and modern literature. They offer, perhaps, the most illustrious results of the enterprise of one man that have ever been reached in the publishing profession. Considered with reference to their worth, their cheapness is beyond parallel.

The new Library now commenced by Mr. BOHN is called the Library of British Classics. It is his intention to publish all the standard works of the most eminent British authors, in a style that will commend itself to the most fastidious taste, while a grudging spirit of economy cannot think the cost too much. We have only to wish him—what indeed he has already insured—complete success in his enterprise.

ELLIOTT'S FRUIT BOOK; OR, THE AMERICAN FRUIT-GROWER'S GUIDE FOR ORCHARD AND GARDEN. By F. R. ELLIOTT. C. M. SAXTON, New-York.

This is a very useful compend of the modes of cultivating various fruit trees and shrubs, embracing descriptions of most of the varieties of our fruit, illustrated by faithful wood-cuts. A valuable department is that which treats of the adaptation of different fruits to different localities and soils. Those kinds which have been proved excellent, are so marked. Those worthy of general cultivation, those fit only for amateurs, and those which are unworthy of the time and attention they require, are all set down in their proper and separate places. Of course the writer's observations, being those of a Western man, may not in all cases harmonize with the experience of Eastern fruit-growers; but we fancy that the difference will be less than it might seem at first. The book must prove an excellent manual for all who have orchards or fruit gardens about their premises.

SACRED POEMS AND HYMNS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVOTION. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Nothing more acceptable to the Christian world than this collection of the Sacred Poems and Hymns of the bard of Sheffield, could readily have been offered. They are admired wherever the English language is spoken, for their literary merits and beloved for their earnest, but simple piety. MONTGOMERY is by far the best writer of short religious poems that we are acquainted with. QUARLES and HERBERT are quaint and affected. CHARLES WESLEY is but indifferent. WATTS is undoubtedly in the foremost rank. COWPER also, is a great name; but undoubted excellence is the verdict of all competent judges, seconded by the feelings of nearly all Protestant congregations, when MONTGOMERY's merits as a Sacred Poet are in question. We place him ourselves higher than either WATTS or COWPER.

The type of the present edition is suited for aged eyes, but it should be the closest companion of every devotional reader, whether young or old.

PEARL-FISHING. Choice Stories from *Household Words*. First Series, pp. 351. Auburn: ALDEN, BEARDSLEY & Co. New-York: DERBY.

It was a good thought of these publishers to collect the best stories of the *Household Words* into acceptable volumes, printed in large new type on good paper, to please fastidious readers like ourselves and to entice even aged people to the perusal. Ten stories are contained in the present volume. Whether DICKENS wrote a word of either of them we cannot determine. That he did not write the beautiful tale called *Lizzie Leigh*, we are well advised, the writer being, to our knowledge, Mrs. GASKELL, author of *Mary Barton*, *Ruth*, and other remarkable books.

This series should command a large circulation if good taste in the choice of fictitious literature has not died out with the success of *Hot Corn* and similar atrocities.

SURENNE'S PRONOUNCING FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY. A new and enlarged edition, in larger type. In two Parts: I. French and English. II. English and French. pp. 974. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

SURENNE'S Abridged French Dictionary is so well known as a standard work that it needs no further recommendation. The present edition is much enlarged, both in the French-English and English-French parts, and otherwise better adapted than the former edition to the wants of students. It is printed on good paper, and in a large and remarkably clear type. It is strongly and attractively bound, and is published at a price so low—only two dollars—that it will require a very large circulation to repay the publishers the outlay they have incurred. Readers of French wanting a Dictionary will find this *the* Dictionary they want.

WATTIER.—An Eastern Tale. By WILLIAM BECKFORD. Philadelphia: H. C. BAIRD; New-York: WILEY.

Mr. BAIRD does well to publish good editions of such standard works as *Vathek* and *Caxtons*. The former, especially, was wanted in the book-market. We regret to say that friends of ours, intelligent men, literary men, too, had to

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR. Vol. I. pp. 384. London: CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN. New-York: MILLER & Co.

This is a very cheap publication, containing a large amount of information on various subjects, which is presented in a clear and attractive manner. The illustrations are numerous and well executed. The work is designed for popular instruction, and is well adapted to its purpose.

THE DIVINE CHARACTER VINDICATED. A Review of some of the principal features of Rev. Dr. E. BEECHER's recent work, entitled *The Conflict of Ages*. By Rev. MOSES BALLOU. New-York: REDFIELD.

A lengthened review, by a Universalist minister, of Dr. BEECHER's celebrated work. It is earnestly and powerfully written, and claims to give the only answer to Dr. BEECHER's statement of difficulties, that can satisfactorily be given. Such discussions do not fitly demand comment in the columns of a secular journal. We may state however that Mr. BALLOU's work is calculated to excite attention in all religious circles.

MINNIE HERMON; OR, THE NIGHT AND ITS MORNING. A Tale for the Times. By THURLOW W. BROWN. Auburn and Buffalo: MILLER & Co. New-York: DERBY.

A tale designed to aid in the work of Temperance reform, by exposing the evils of Intemperance. It is somewhat sketchy and desultory in its plan, but does not lack power. The author tells us that he writes with a "throbbing nib," and has sealed at least one of his stories "with the endorsement of a scalding tear."

MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES FOR APRIL, MAY, JUNE. By WILLIAM JAY. New-York: CARTER & BROTHERS.

A beautiful edition of a second series of Devotional Exercises, by the venerable WILLIAM JAY, of Bath, England—whose decease we lately reported. The name of that eminent man is honored in all the Churches, and any work from his pen is sure of the highest success. The present volume is well printed, in large type.

CORINNE; OR ITALY. By Madame DE STAEL. Translated by ISABEL HILL, with metrical versions of the Odes by L. E. LANDON. Philadelphia: H. C. BAIRD; New-York: WILEY.

A very neat and well-printed edition of Madame DE STAEL's celebrated novel. The translation is the approved one, by Miss HILL, which appeared some twenty years ago, and has been two or three times reprinted in this country. The beauty of the present volume fits it for a place in any library.

NEW TRAGEDY—A NEW SUCCESS OF MISS CUSHMAN.—A new five-act tragedy, entitled "Duchess Eleanor," has just been produced at the Haymarket Theatre in London. It is chiefly interesting to Americans from the fact that Miss CUSHMAN's fine powers have received additional recognition, and that of the warmest kind, from the London press. The *Times* says:

"A scene in the fourth act, in which the Duchess, wrought to a frenzy of jealousy, adorns the lady she supposes to be the Duke's mistress with her own jewels, is wonderfully strong—and the intensity of the position is increased by the admirable acting of Miss CUSHMAN, who never played more finely than throughout the piece." The *Daily News* says: "The merit of the play lies in the powerful and poetical language which it contains, and in the delineation of the character of the Duchess. This character was very finely represented by Miss CUSHMAN, whose impassioned performance in the principal scenes was most warmly applauded." With regard to the performance of Miss CUSHMAN in the leading part, the *Morning Post* says: "To say that Miss CUSHMAN sustained the interest from first to last with increasing power and interest, is in itself a great compliment to her skill as an actress. But a still greater praise is due to this lady for the even style of the acting. There was not an artificial attitude, or the slightest approach to forced declamation throughout. It was, by turns, earnest, natural, tender, and grand: and for those reasons we think it as fine a performance—if not the finest—that this highly accomplished actress can boast."

Outward Voyage of the Baltic—Concert on Board—The Net Results.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, March 20, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Baltic* has landed us safe and sound—after a long passage, 'tis true, but all things considered, the good ship has not lost a whit of her reputation, for the elements truly appear to have conspired against her. Icebergs, immense fields of floating ice, and huge monsters of the deep, the limits to which the eye could not discern, blocked up the way and disputed the ship's right to advance at all. So there was nothing else but to get rid of such unpleasant neighbors as soon as possible, though in doing so, we were compelled to "retreat," if it please you so to term it, in other words, to run over 300 miles off our course.

This dangerous vicinity avoided, all looked well again, but for a very short time only, for in less than six hours after getting clear of the ice, a gale came on, the severity of which I could not adequately describe. Indeed, now I bethink me that you will have an account of this from better authority, that is, in more "ship-shape" fashion, I will spare you the infliction of my attempted nautical incubrations.

My only object in intruding upon you is to show that even during this war of the elements, the music was not neglected. A few days out from New-York, one of the seamen fell from aloft and was seriously injured. The charitable proposed a "Concert," as a means of raising a fund for him, and at the same time contributing to the amusement of the passengers. The inimitable MAX MARETZEK, who, by great good luck, was with us, with his usual urbanity consented to act as conductor, and on the evening in question appeared in full "opera fig," white vest and kid gloves inclusive, most ably seconded by a young gentleman of New-York, in similar costume. The ladies also volunteered their services, and never has the glorious MAX presided over and "led" more beautiful performers of that sex. The Concert went off in magnificent style, the performers acquitting themselves admirably, MAX himself, in most instances, presiding at the Piano, and it is safe to say that the appreciative audience were more than pleased. Below I give you the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream," ..... Mr. Wendt.
2. "El Toreador," sung by..... Monsieur Binal.
3. "O Cara," from "I Puritani"..... Madame W.
4. German Vocal Quartette..Messrs. Grossman, Wendt, Cantador, and Kahl.
5. "Dnetto di Gabussi"..... Madame W. and Mr. Binal.
6. "Lilly Dale"..... Mr. Waring and chorus.
7. "Woodman, spare that Tree"..Mr. Miller and chorus.

PART II.

1. March and Fantasia, from "Prophete," ..... Max Maretzek.
2. Duo, from "Beatrice di Tenda"..Meadames W. and H. (NOTE.—This was most enthusiastically encored.)
3. French Romances..... Mr. Binal.
4. German Vocal Quartette....Messrs. Grossman, Wendt, Cantador, and Kahl.
5. "Vedrai Carino," from "Don Giovanni"..Madame W.
6. "My Old Kentucky Home"..... Mr. Waring.
7. "La Marseillaise"..... Mr. Bochet and chorus.

When I tell you that upwards of $160 were the proceeds of this Concert, you may imagine the joy of the recipient, who, it is to be hoped, forgot for the time his crippled condition.

I ought to add, that on "Impromptu" Concert, a few evenings afterwards, by the same obliging performers, resulted in the collection of more than $60 for that admirable institution on Staten Island, "the Home for the Destitute Children of Seamen."

But, delighted as we were with such rich treats, I cannot tarry longer to describe them. The train for London starts in an hour, and then for Paris.

VIATOR.

Letter from the American Captains in London to George N. Sanders, Consul.

[Copy.]

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, American shipmasters, now lying in the port of London, are impelled, by a sense of gratitude, to convey to you our heartfelt regret that you should be called upon to relinquish a post which you have filled as yet with so much credit to yourself and country. During your tenure of office, your liberality and enlightened sociability for the interest of your countrymen have earned for you our respect and esteem, and, when more fully known, we are confident, will be appreciated by our common countrymen. America is too just and generous to allow one of her best sons to be the victim of party strife.

Accept, Sir, the best wishes for your future happiness, from your very devoted and grateful friends, &c.

(Signed,)

WM. PATTEN, master ship Pride of America.
GEORGE BARRELL, master ship Richard Cobden.
THOS. R. PILLSBURY, m'r ship Charles Holmes.
BENJ. E. PALMER, master ship Celestial, of N. Y.
WM. COOK, master ship Quickstep.
D. SANNEMAN, master ship Florida.
L. F. DOTY, master ship Golden State.
A. S. HARDING, master ship Niagara.
MORGAN F GUARNERSON, late m'r ship Exchange.
DAVID W. STORER, master ship Albert Gallatin.
H. NEWCOMB, master ship Waban.
JAMES WOOD, master bark Nelson Place.
J. H. WILLIAMS, master ship American Congress.
F. T. HATCH, master ship Clara Anu.
JESSE F. POTTER, master bark Old Hickory.
PRESBURY N. MAYHEW, m'r ship G. B. Lamar.
C. F. SPRINGER, master ship Glanbura.
F. WASH. THRANE, mas'r ship Brewer, of N. Y.
ROBERT SPAVIN, master ship Harriet Ewing.
GEORGE H. TARNEY, master ship Torrent.
WM. H. HARDING, master ship Geo. W. Bourne.
J. KENNY, master ship Challenge.
GEO. WILDER, master ship Commonwealth.
HARRY HOWLAND, master ship Gondola.
C. H. SALTER, master ship Typhoon.
JAMES AINSWORTH, master ship Racer.

☞ A writer in the Boston *Journal* calls attention to the practice of adulterating oils, which he says, has greatly increased in consequence of the present high price of Sperm oil. The practice is to mix "whale oil" with "Sperm oil."

Trial of Archibald Murphy, for the Murder of George W. Field—Verdict of Not Guilty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

At the sitting of the Court, yesterday morning, Archibald Murphy, 23 years of age, and born in Oswego, State of New-York, was placed at the bar, to take his trial for the murder of George W. Field. The prisoner was attired in a military jacket. He sat, during the whole of the trial, with his head drooping on his breast, and appeared either unconscious or indifferent to his awful position.

Mr. Blunt conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Spencer and Mr. P. D. Loacks defended the prisoner.

Mr. Blunt said: If your Honor please—Gentlemen of the Jury, this case, unexplained, is most undoubtedly a case of murder; so that your inquiry will be limited, mainly, to the question how far the prisoner at the bar is or is not accountable for the act which will clearly be proved to have been committed by him. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: On the evening of the 22d of January last the prisoner, who is a seaman by profession, in company with the deceased, George W. Field, who was also a seaman, came together into the bar of a Mr. Harris, at No. 461 Hamilton-street. They took a seat at the time, on a bench near the stove. Both of them appeared to be perfectly sober. So far as the deceased was concerned—who was a native of Dorchester, Mass., and about 18 years of age—he would seem to have been a perfectly temperate young man. In that room, at the time, were two other seafaring men—one a young man of the name of Towle, and the other a person who was, at the time, asleep on a chest, or settee. The two took seats alongside of young Towle—he being on the left of the prisoner, and Field, the deceased, on the right of the prisoner. No conversation passed—no words were uttered—and, so far as I am advised, they would seem to have been perfect strangers to each other. After sitting for about ten minutes in this position, the prisoner suddenly drew out a dirk from under his coat, and stabbed Field through the left breast, the instrument penetrating the left wall of the heart; and strange as it may seem with a wound of that description, Field sprang up, crying "Murder! I am stabbed!" and ran behind the counter. The prisoner pursued him, and made three separate thrusts. Field kicked him under the chin, sprang over the bar, and ran up stairs. Of this wound inflicted, Field lingered from the 23d to the 29th of January, on which day he died, and, on a *post mortem* examination, it was ascertained that the wound had penetrated through one of the lungs and the left wall of the heart, and was, of course, the cause of his death.

These facts being shown before you, the burden rests with the prisoner to explain this occurrence. I understand the defence will be that he was at the time laboring under *delirium tremens*. If he were at the time sane, the law holds him accountable. If he at the time were insane, the law does not hold him accountable. This, however, belongs more appropriately to the defence. That they may be enabled to show this state of mind, I most ardently wish: if, however, they fail, the law must take its course. Human life must not be wantonly taken. I will read the examination of the House Surgeon of the Hospital:

DEPOSITION OF MR. AUNEW.

"The deceased was admitted on the 23d of last month with a stab in his left breast, into the New-York Hospital. He died on the 29th. On a *post mortem* examination, the wound was ascertained to have passed through the lungs and a quarter of an inch into the wall of the left side of the heart. These injuries were the cause of his death."

The following evidence was then called on the part of the prosecution:

Christopher Towle, examined by the District Attorney: Q.—How old are you; where were you born; and what is your business? A.—I am 18 years of age; was born in Belfast, Ireland; and I follow the sea.

Q.—Where did you board in the month of January last? A.—At No. 161 Hamilton-street.

Q.—Who with? A.—With Mr. William Harris.

Q.—Do you know the prisoner at the bar? A.—Yes; I knew him about two days before he stabbed the man; I have never known him before.

Q.—Where did you meet him? A.—At Wm. Harris's boarding house; the prisoner boarded there.

Q.—Did you know the deceased, Field? A.—No.

Q.—When did you first see him? A.—I saw him the day before he was stabbed sitting in the bar-room with Mr. Harris.

Q.—What time of day was it that you saw him there the day before? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Who was with him the day before? A.—The prisoner was with him then.

Q.—What were they doing in the bar-room at that time? A.—Playing cards.

Q.—How long were you there when you were there? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was there any difficulty between them? A.—No.

Q.—When next did you see Field? A.—The night he was stabbed.

Q.—Had you seen Murphy between the day before and the night Field was stabbed? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you at the time you first saw them on the night that Field was stabbed? A.—I was sitting in the bar-room by the stove at Harris's.

Q.—What were you sitting on? A.—A chair.

Q.—About what time in the evening was it? A.—About 3 o'clock in the evening on 23d of January.

Q.—Who was in the room before Field and Murphy came in? A.—I was in the room and two other boys.

Q.—What were those other boys doing? A.—One was lying asleep, and the other was in a chair beside him.

Q.—Who was on the side of him? A.—The little French boy, who has left the City.

Q.—Did Field and Murphy come in together? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any one else with them? A.—No.

Q.—How did they appear when they came in? A.—They appeared to be sober, to me.

Q.—On coming in, what did they do first? A.—Field came in and took his seat in a chair, and Murphy stood up.

Q.—How far was Field standing from you? A.—The prisoner stood up between me and Field; Field told Murphy to sit down, and he did so.

Q.—How far was Field from you when he sat down? A.—Within the length of my arm, close to me.

Q.—Where did Murphy sit? A.—Between the two of us.

Q.—In another chair? A.—Yes; the distance was only the width of a chair from me to Field.

Q.—On which side of Mr. Murphy were you? A.—I was on the left side.

Q.—What became of this French boy when you came in? A.—He had gone out when we came in.

Q.—The only other person in the room was the boy, who was asleep on the sofa? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was anything said after they sat down? A.—There was no conversation at all.

Q.—None whatever? A.—No.

Q.—How long did you sit there? A.—About ten minutes.

Q.—Without a word being said? A.—Yes.

Q.—What, then, did you see done? A.—I saw him pull out a knife from his left jacket pocket and stab the deceased.

Q.—What did Field do upon being stabbed? A.—He ran up to the door and hallooed "Murder."

Q.—What did the prisoner do? A.—The prisoner ran after him; Field turned round and ran behind the counter, and the prisoner after him.

Q.—Did the prisoner still have a knife in his hand? A.—Yes; he made three stabs at him, and the deceased kicked him twice under the chin, and Field put his hands upon the counter and kicked at him as he was going in.

Q.—What, then, did the deceased do? A.—He jumped over the counter and ran up stairs, and then I ran out; Murphy, as I understood, followed the deceased towards the stairs, but not up stairs.

Q.—Why did you run out into the street? A.—I was afraid of being stabbed myself.

Q.—Did you look for a policeman? A.—Yes, but could not see one.

Q.—What next did you do? A.—I came back in about an hour, and the prisoner was gone.

Q.—What became of the deceased? A.—When I came back I found him up stairs.

Q.—Who was with him? A.—Some people in the street came in and were with him.

Q.—Did Field say anything to you in reference to how this occurred? A.—He said the prisoner had no cause to stab him.

Q.—What next did you do with Field? A.—He said he was weak, and I gave him a glass of brandy, and we then took him home to his boarding-house, at Mr. Swan's, in Front-street; he was sent that night to the Hospital, and I did not see him again.

Q.—Did he walk to his boarding-house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the wound bleed much? A.—No.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—A man and a boy assisted me in taking him; he appeared very weak.

Q.—What day of the week was this? A.—Tuesday.

Q.—Did you see the prisoner after that? A.—The prisoner came back on the Saturday following to the boarding-house.

Q.—Who was in the bar-room when he came that time? A.—The bar woman, a boy and myself.

Q.—Had he anything round his hand? A.—Yes, he had a white rag wrapped round his hand; the rag was bloody.

Q.—Which hand was it? A.—The left hand.

Q.—What time in the evening was this on the Saturday when he came there? A.—I think about 7 or 8 o'clock.

Q.—Was any one with him? A.—I saw a man standing outside, apparently waiting for him.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I ran out of the door and he after me.

Q.—Where did you run to? A.—To Catherine-street.

Q.—How far did he follow you? A.—Into the street.

Q.—Did he speak to you? A.—Not a word.

Q.—At that time what dress did he have on? A.—He had on a military dress; he had on an overcoat, and a cap which was drawn over his eyes.

Q.—What kind of dress had he on on Tuesday, the day when the deceased was stabbed? A.—A pair of pants which were too large for him, with a patch in the hip, and a sack coat.

Q.—Was he in any military dress then at all? A.—No.

Cross-Examined—On the 18th, when this occurrence took place, I took no particular notice of Murphy until he drew the knife and stabbed the man; I noticed nothing in his appearance particular; the deceased told me after he had been stabbed that nothing had passed between him and Murphy, and he knew no reason for the act; when I saw him on the Saturday afterwards with his bloody hand, he had a wild look upon him; I do not know whether when he followed me, that it was his intention to injure me, but I should not like to have trusted him; when they came in the day before they appeared to be friendly; from the time that they came in to the time I went in search of a policeman, Murphy did not say a word; I did not notice Murphy's appearance while he was performing this act, for I had a chair to protect myself.

To a Juror—I did not see either the prisoner or the deceased drink anything there that evening; Field was a sailor; the stabbing took place in the same room in which they had been playing cards.

In answer to a question from the learned Judge, the witness stated that he meant when he made use of the expression "that Murphy and the deceased did not say a word," that they had no quarrel; they had some con-

George W. Bennett deposed: I have known the prisoner for about fifteen months; he has exhibited acts of insanity; when we were at Rio he went off without leave on a drunken spree, and was placed in irons for six days; after he was released from irons, he made an attempt to jump overboard, saying: "I am tired of my life—I think everybody is going to kill me;" we then put him into his berth, and I told him to go to sleep, and he did so; the Doctor saw him the next morning, gave him some medicine, and he was on the sick list for a week; the Doctor did not consider that he was in his right mind; we left Rio, and came back there, when he was sick for three days; on our passage from Rio to St. Thomas, I have heard the prisoner talk to himself, and saw him walk rapidly about the deck, clapping his hands; and on my inquiring what was the matter, he told me that people wanted to kill him, and that he was tired of his life. The witness narrated similar instances, which he believed showed insanity.

Alexander Dunlop deposed: I know the prisoner at the bar, and have done so for two years and a half; during my acquaintance with him I have seen things indicating that he was laboring under insanity; I have seen him coming off liberty on shore jump overboard; I jumped over after him, and he nearly drowned me trying to save him; the ship was lying at anchor at this time; he could not have been drunk at the time that he jumped overboard, because it was in the morning early, and he had been in bed all night; he jumped overboard from the porthole; I saw him jump overboard twice, the last time he jumped overboard I think he was under the influence of liquor: I know of no other instance of insanity on the part of the prisoner; he told me himself that he was subject to fits; it was generally understood on board the vessel that he was a lunatic.

Cross-examined—The prisoner and myself were on the *Raritan* frigate together when this jumping over occurred; he jumped overboard at Valparaiso and Norfolk; the prisoner had shipped at Valparaiso; I do not know what ship he came to that port in; it was four months after he had shipped that he jumped overboard; his liberty extended previous to his jumping overboard to 48 hours; he was a hard drinker; he returned on board about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, very much intoxicated—indeed, so much so that we had to help him up the side; he jumped overboard at about 4 o'clock in the morning; when we got him out of the water, and on board the vessel, he was very violent; nothing occurred with him until we got him to Norfolk; he was good tempered and humorous both drunk and sober; we had been in Norfolk two or three days when he jumped overboard; he must have been drinking at that time; the boat-keeper was lying alongside, and hauled him in.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1854.

To Correspondents.

All communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Regular correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

We are obliged to "One of our Subscribers" who favors us with critical corrections of verbal inaccuracies which find their way into our columns. He is generally quite right in his remarks,—but he must be aware that writers for the daily press have very little opportunity to revise their articles, or to observe the niceties of language.

We must repeat that we decline to publish any further articles on the subject of the Irish and the English War.

The Hungarians—Napoleon III., and Count Batthyani.

A day or two since, we mentioned that some Hungarian exiles in Paris had presented to the French Government a kind of memorandum, in relation to the state of their country. We are now enabled to give more ample information, and to offer some explanation on the transaction.

The Magyar nation is, like all others, divided into different parties. Without entering upon a discussion of the reasons or the pretexts for this division, and without doubting the common devotion they feel to their country and to the cause of Freedom, we may venture to state that there exist two leading sects in the ranks of the Hungarian Emigration;—one of them democratic and republican in their sentiment, acknowledging KOSSUTH as their chief;—the other, monarchico-aristocratic, of which Count CASIMIR BATTHYANI is the avowed head. Besides these, there are a few individuals who belong to no party, and a few more who have their peculiar private sympathies for one or the other of their more prominent fellow-exiles.

We have, now, to speak of only Count BATTHYANI and his followers. The Count is a perfectly honest man and a very good patriot, who did not hesitate to sacrifice his princely fortune in the cause of his country's liberty. People, at large, are too much inclined to ascribe unworthy motives to the actions of such men as may chance to differ from themselves in opinion. Party warfare is the most unscrupulous of all in the use of any and every means to the accomplishment of its purposes. Without having any sympathies, whatever, in common with persons professing monarchical opinions, we would be far from attributing base motives to the Hungarian magnate's conduct; but, that he is traveling the wrong road, remains our sincere conviction.

For three years past Count BATTHYANI has been living in close intimacy with the BONAPARTES, principally with JEROME, Ex-King of Westphalia, and his son, NAPOLEON, the Imperial Crown Prince in expectancy, and Prince of the *Montagne—that was*. He was even on intimate terms with LOUIS NAPOLEON, before the latter made himself "Emperor of the French," and both he and his Countess are still constant guests at the balls and banquets of the Tuileries. With such connections as these—himself a member of the proud and ancient BATTHYANI family, and the virtual successor LOUIS BATTHYANI, who was the acknowledged chieftain of the Magyar aristocratic clans—it is no wonder that Republican and Democratic principles do not enter largely into his mind, which, without being narrow, is still hardly capacious enough to grasp the high conceptions of equal liberty. He has, accordingly, become the Czartorinsky of the Hungarian Emigration, entertaining all those delusive hopes and idle dreams with which the aged Polish Prince has been indulging his faith in the restoration of his country's independence *by the aid of diplomacy*, and through the agency of Kings and Emperors and their Cabinets, all of whom are so exceedingly fond of popular liberty. When the present political complications arose, Count BATTHYANI thought, like a good patriot as he is, that he had something better to think about and to do than merely to dance attendance at the Court balls and hunting parties, and so began to mention politics in conversation with JEROME and his ex-Montagnard son, who assured him, some weeks ago, as war became more and more unavoidable, of the intense interest felt by His Imperial Majesty in the fate of Hungary, Count CASSIMIR BATTHYANI then went, in an official way, to the *Palais Royal*, and requested the ex-King to speak to the Emperor concerning Hungary, recommending the Magyar nation to his powerful favor, and declaring, at the same time, that he and his companions are not thinking of a Hungarian Republic, but will be perfectly satisfied with, nay, even desire, *a Magyar Monarchy with such a King as the Allied Powers might see fit graciously to offer them.* All this was in case Austria should side with Russia, for in the other event all they would request was a potent word of advice to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, that might induce him to restore the ancient constitutional liberties of Hungary. JEROME was most willing to promise the performance of all that he was asked to do, and did keep his word. He spoke to the Emperor, who had it intimated to BATTHYANI that he would do everything in his power for Hungary, at the same time advising him to present his request in writing, *in the form of an address, with the names of all the Magyar exiles who profess the same views as the Count.* This address has been drawn up, and copies of it have been sent in all directions—one of them to New-York. How many signatures it will obtain we do not know; and it is no matter of consideration for us. We deemed it opportune, as a topic of interest, to lay this movement of the French Emperor before the eyes of our readers; but it is, after all, important only because it shows one phase of NAPOLEON'S character, many-sided as it is. We also know that KOSSUTH, as far back as last Summer, was written to from the *Emperor's private Cabinet*, "that, one day or another, an agent might possibly drop in to let him know that so many arms were at his disposition, in such and such a place, and an unlimited credit opened for him with such and such a banking-house." We knew this, and more; but we also know that KOSSUTH firmly declared his adhesion to a republican form of Government, replying to an intermediate agent that the alliance between himself and NAPOLEON could be brought about only by the conjunction of opposite interests, and [illegible] Freedom's cause would not only permit but urge him to enter into even such an alliance; but that they could not advance and *march together* any farther than their interests, antagonistic as they are in their very nature, would render that course expedient. In a word, KOSSUTH knows that there is no real hope for European liberty but in Revolution and in a common tendency towards Republican forms of Government. He accepts means from any quarter, but never disguises the fact that he, once for all, is in favor of a Magyar Republic. Count BATTHYANI, on the contrary, takes the alliance *au serieux*, and believes in a Hungarian monarchy, with a *protected* petty tyrant,—a change which, were it possible, would be the saddest calamity that ever befell the cause of the Magyar land.

BATTHYANI is a good but deluded man, who is unable to perceive that an absolute ruler like NAPOLEON will not advise his ally, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, should he indeed become any ally, to restore the rights and liberties of his subjects, and that he desires to have in his possession no memoranda against Austria, should she side with the Czar. But, in any case, BATTHYANI has chosen the wrong road. Democracy and public opinion will go with him as little in his own country, and in Europe generally, as in America. But, as we have remarked, the matter is important merely in respect to NAPOLEON and his many-sided policy; it is of no consequence, where it simply relates to heated visions of a Magyar King, in the palace at Buda. The war and its incidents will speedily teach these gentlemen that there is but one way to be a free country, and that way is through Democracy, around whose mighty axle the ponderous wheel of Revolution is rapidly rolling onward.

American Slavery.

We publish in another column the first of a Series of Letters on the *African Race in the United States*, which will deserve attention not less, we are confident, for the ability and general fairness by which they will be marked, than on account of the distinguished source from which they come. They are written by an English gentleman, who is at once a man of general science and the foremost living member of his profession. While we do not expect to concur in all the views he may express, we are quite sure that his Letters will be eminently worthy of a perusal, and will contain suggestions that may be of service in guiding public sentiment to just conclusions on this important and difficult subject.

Our Correspondent proposes *Self-Emancipation* as the only means by which Slavery can be extirpated with justice to the masters, and safety to the Africans themselves. He is decidedly of opinion that any attempt to liberate the slaves at once would be in the highest degree injurious to all concerned,—while he does not regard the Colonization scheme as at all adequate to the work to be done. In both these opinions his views will meet with almost universal concurrence; and we think it altogether likely, moreover, that his opinions on the propriety and feasibility of allowing the slaves to work out their own emancipation, will command very general assent.

We cannot but remark, however, that in this discussion our correspondent will labor under a preliminary difficulty of no trifling magnitude. He probably does not realize, as do citizens of the United States, the fact, that whatever is done towards the removal of Slavery, must be done by the people of the States in which it exists. The Free States have the power, and are in duty bound to prevent its extension, and to check its constant endeavor to acquire supreme political power in the Federal Government. But they cannot interfere with Slavery in the States where it now exists. And the people of those States are not yet ready—as a general thing—to discuss the means for its removal, nor even to admit that it can ever be removed at all. Their interests and habits, of acting and of thinking, are so thoroughly interwoven with it;—they have become so entirely dependent upon it, and have come to regard it as so essential and inherent a part of their social and domestic life, that they are unwilling to look to its removal as a desirable or even possible result. This is undoubtedly the general sentiment of the Slaveholding community:—though we do not doubt that observant and reflecting men among the Slaveholders themselves are fully convinced of the wrongfulness of the system, and would gladly escape its entanglements, if escape were possible. But the violent denunciations by which Slavery has been assailed,—the fanatical, unreasoning, uncharitable crusade which has been waged against it,—have so roused the resentment and excited the fears of the Southern States, that they are unwilling to hear the question discussed, or even to reflect upon it themselves, except for the purpose of fortifying their position and defending their rights.

When, therefore, our correspondent states that "the question in regard to Slavery is essentially a question of conscience and religion," and that "any lower view of the subject is utterly unworthy of its magnitude and importance," he expresses an opinion which may be just in itself, but which tends to shut him out from the attention and sympathy of the only audience it is worth while for him to address, viz., the slaveholders themselves. They do not concede that this is exclusively a question of conscience, or that it ought to be decided on abstract grounds of right and wrong. We are perfectly satisfied that all appeals and arguments, rhetorical or logical, which treat the question as exclusively one of conscience and religion, are worse than useless—they do hurt, rather than good, so far as the removal of Slavery is concerned. With the South the question is mainly one of *Social and Industrial Economy*,—to be canvassed as involving the material interests of the slaveholding classes themselves, and to be decided, when a decision is reached at all, on that basis. We should deprecate as dangerous any decision, into which the economical aspects of the question were not admitted, and upon which they were not allowed a large if not a preponderating influence. Whenever Slavery is abolished, it must be done without depriving the owners of their property, or the Southern soil of men to till it. [illegible] the economical relations of the subject of Slavery;—to study the question whether Slave-labor is actually *cheaper* than Free-labor,—whether, considering its waste, its injurious influence on the whites, its deadening effect on that enterprise which in other sections has achieved such marked results, and the manifold evils which even the most tolerant must confess, that it involves, a system of Free-labor, properly restricted and organized, would not be *advantageous*, pecuniarily and generally, to the owners of the Southern soil themselves. It is to this point, therefore, in our judgment, that any discussion of the question of Slavery, to be useful, must be directed. And when so directed, and conducted in a spirit of fairness and of charity, we doubt not it will be productive of good results.

We shall cheerfully give place to the subsequent letters in the series which our correspondent has commenced, reserving to ourselves, of course, the right of expressing freely our own sentiments in regard to anything they may contain.

Prohibition and Regulation.

It is the custom in some New-England Colleges, for the person matriculating as a student to have placed before him for his signature a copy of the laws of the institution. Of course he puts down his name, more careful whether his chirography is creditable than as to the contents of the document he thus pledges himself to be guided by. But afterwards, when at his leisure he turns to study the laws, he finds that he has probably been violating some one or dozen of them from the hour of his entrance. Not to violate them would require more than human perfection, and he sees with alarm that the most conscientious student and the greatest scapegrace are alike under their condemnation. The law-makers smile forgivingly upon him, however, tell him the laws were not meant to be strictly obeyed, but were purposely so drawn that when a young man becomes utterly unmanageable it will be feasible to find him guilty under almost any of them, and thus his punishment meet with no inconvenient delay. We do not believe in the doctrine, though it is the fashionable one. It is precisely the policy of those who insist upon very stringent laws against gambling for the sake of circumventing easily extreme offenders, and of those strict liquor-prohibiting laws which nobody dreams of enforcing, except in extraordinary cases, and in localities where they are not much needed. The theory is that by making vice illegal you drive it into corners and protect society from some of its most dangerous temptations. It pronounces Law distinctly on the side of Virtue, and makes Virtue honorable. The practical objection is, that it tolerates law-breaking in those whom the public treats as good citizens, and familiarizes the public with the infractions of law. When under its provisions a noted rascal is apprehended and punished, community recognize the law that he has broken as the same that they have broken, and a sympathy for him is begotten because they are all under the same condemnation. All over the States the problem is being worked out, whether if an evil cannot be utterly extinguished it is good policy or not to attempt regulating it. In England much the same ground has heretofore been taken as with us. The attempt to regulate vice has been held as equivalent to winking at it. We notice, however, of late, that efforts are being made in philanthropic quarters to introduce a different policy of government. In the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for the current quarter, is a long article which discusses the justifiableness and demonstrates the means used in Continental Europe for limiting the propagation of the terrible diseases which result from prostitution. It is an exceedingly delicate task. To regulate those crimes and vices which, in spite of theological and logislative restrictions, grow with every year, and increase so rapidly as at times to threaten the deterioration of the race, without by the very recognition of them otherwise than as penal offences to seem to cloak them, is a duty which outraged religion and suffering humanity unite to demand, yet which requires a wisdom with which we have little hope that our existing Legislatures are blessed.

Denmark, by the most stringent enactments, tried for more than a century the experiment of prohibiting all houses of ill-fame. With the same laws unrepealed, they have lately enacted others to regulate such nuisances. In Prussia the same policy of rigid investigation regulating the pollutions which they fail to remove, has been adopted. We are not able to say how the morals of Berlin have been affected thereby. But a remarkable diminution of specific disease has been brought about. In the garrison stationed there, instead of 670 cases as reported in 1850, under the scrutiny of the "Royal Commission for Moral Police," the cases returned in 1853, will, if they accord with those of its first quarter, be but 236. The statistics of improvement to the abandoned females show a still greater diminution of disease. The systems of Austria, Belgium and France appear to have controlled no less effectively the plague in those countries. Whether the entire non-interference of the police, or a strict surveillance is the better policy, there can be no longer a question, so far as the health of the victims is concerned. But whether the morals of the uncontaminated will be improved by the same means is more questionable. The simple problem is, whether Law, by recognizing some of the haunts of vice as not so serious nuisances as others, will seem to lend its sanctions to and to license what it does not condemn, and it is a problem requiring great wisdom and statesmanlike skill for a proper solution. There is one practical branch of the subject, however, which demands the immediate attention of our people. Paris is comparatively free from the disgusting exhibition of painted harlots shamelessly promenading the streets. London swarms with them from early nightfall till late in the morning. New-York, while it speaks of the vices of Paris as proverbial, is rapidly coming to rival the great metropolis which far outstrips Paris in these disgusting particulars. There can be no question that the morals of our City would be improved if vice were less flauntingly displayed for the temptation of the weak. [illegible] clearing the streets of the nuisance. Though we cannot at once or entirely heal the ugly ulcer, let us for the sake of decency keep it covered.

The Astor Reading-Room.

The trustees of the Astor Library have erected a noble monument to the rich old gentleman whose name it bears. They have built a handsome house in a handsome place, and so contributed to adorn the City. They have collected a large assortment of handsomely bound books, of which Rumor says that the contents are exceedingly precious; and, inasmuch as permission to enter the building, and look around upon the curiosities of vellum, parchment, and calfskin is allowed gratuitously between a late hour in the forenoon and an early hour in the afternoon, they deserve the same cordial thanks from the community which any enterprising philanthropist would win who should stuff an elephant's hide, and, enclosing the curiosity within a glass-case, permit people—the poor as well as the rich, providing they were as well dressed—to come as near as the opposite side of the street and gaze upon it. During the month of April, "for the sake of making some improvements in the building," we understand the hour of opening in the morning will be 12 o'clock, noon, and of closing, not early candle-light, but 6 o'clock, an hour or two before that season arrives. We are at a loss to conceive what "improvements" are wanted in the building now. We doubt if the white paint can be made to look any more starchingly white, or if the frigid solemnity of the premises can, by any new architectural devices, be heightened. We can conceive no necessary improvement but that the Librarian should lock the front door against all intruders, throw the key into the unfathomable sea, and go home. The monument is completed. The friends of Mr. ASTOR may be proud of the cenotaph, but they ought not to taunt us by calling it a "Free Library." That pleasant delusion in which the public indulged during all the long time that it was "to be opened next month," is entirely dissipated. No one who has not just disembarked from the ship that brought him over from a strange land, labors under the mistaken idea that the Astor Library is a free library. And yet if we were writing a Dutch History of our New Babylon, or a supplement to VATHEK'S Expedition into the Bowels of Infidelity, we should probably appreciate our vicinity to this up-town treasure. Though the prohibition to write or copy a word with ink, or to take the learned volumes more than a given number of feet from their shelves, or to approach within a definite distance of the shelves themselves, would make us hunt hard through all the Libraries about town and be at the expense of importing anything that our purse would warrant before confronting this monumental monster of a "Free Library."

The last and richest practical joke of the Trustees, in illustration of its freedom, was contained in the notice that "persons under sixteen years of age will not be admitted hereafter as readers." The announcement causes the countenance of Young America to fall. He had hoped in the Free Library to fit himself the more intelligently to tweak the beard of lazy Old Fogyism, and recognize sensible Conservatism when found in the loafer's company. But his hopes are dashed. We seem to see the young man standing by the Byzantine pillar, waiting, with watch in hand, for the sluggish years to roll round when he can "go in as a reader." Go back to Jericho, unbearded individual, and wait, you are not old enough to read yet. You would dog's ear the nice books and soil the engravings with your unwashed hands. Go back and wait, and if when you have cleared yourself and are arrived at age you will come in lightly,—very gently, and seem modest, you may look at some of the books, but you must not have a pencil in your hand as you look, lest you should be tempted to scribble on the clean margins. Do not be feeling indignant at your expulsion. Remember the reasons assigned, which we are sure were satisfactory. They were in substance, that when fourteen was the minimum age of admission there were too many there. The crowd was really annoying. It disturbed the drowsy readers, and how it must have pestered the assistant librarians! The mats at the door must have told the story, and the crash carpets would not have stood it long. But now since the crowd of children is effectually dispersed from before the Astor Library, and none but adults will be flocking thither, we do not see why we cannot have that Railroad that was petitioned for, running through Lafayette-place.

The Cutting Controversy.

We have at last an official account of the difficulty between Messrs. CUTTING and BRECKINRIDGE, which has engaged so much of the public attention for the past ten days. It strikes us as being remarkably Pickwickian. The difficulty, it will be remembered, originated in debate on the Nebraska bill. Mr. CUTTING, in the course of a sharp exchange of political compliments, accused Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of "*skulking* behind the Senate bill"—meaning that he sheltered himself from his censure by shifting his ground. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who had already shown himself somewhat chafed by the encounter, called upon Mr. CUTTING to withdraw the charge. Mr. CUTTING replied that he should withdraw nothing:—whereupon Mr. B., in a manner and tone designedly insulting, pronounced Mr. CUTTING'S statement *false*. Mr. CUTTING declined to pursue the matter in public:—but in a note to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, called upon him to "retract the assertion, or to make the explanation due from one gentleman to another." Mr. B. replied that the word "false" was founded on one "personally applied" to him by Mr. CUTTING, and "could not be withdrawn while the cause of it remained." Mr. CUTTING, in reply, said that the remark he had made "was considered to be a legitimate criticism upon a part of his argument, and was not intended to be personal in its character." This explanation, however, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S friend *declined to receive*, because, as he subsequently declared, he regarded Mr. CUTTING'S first note as a challenge, and while that was pending no explanation could be made. The terms of a meeting were, therefore, proposed—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE dictating rifles. Mr. CUTTING [illegible] by which [illegible] that the first note to Mr. B. was not a challenge,—whereupon Mr. CUTTING'S explanation of the word "skulking" was received, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE retracted his assertion that Mr. CUTTING'S statement was "false," and the affair closed amidst touching declarations of mutual respect.

It will naturally occur, to people in general, that Mr. CUTTING could have explained his use of the term "skulking" during the debate, just as well as afterwards; and that, by so doing, he would have saved himself from the awkward appearance, of publicly *refusing* an explanation which in private he subsequently made. The reflection, moreover, will probably be general that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE'S friend, Mr. HAWKINS, in refusing to receive Mr. CUTTING'S letter of explanation, simply because he chose to *assume* that his first note was designed to be a challenge, evinced an eagerness for a fight not warranted by any just regard for his friend's honor, nor particularly creditable to himself. And finally, Mr. BRECKENRIDGE, in his choice of weapons, seems to have been more anxious to commit homicide than to vindicate his character. We cannot see that the correspondence, or the circumstances of the controversy, are especially creditable to any of the parties concerned.

Congressional.

Mr. CLARK, a gentlemen who by some means has become the owner of a quantity of Continental money, had a memorial presented to the Senate yesterday, asking for its redemption by the Government. As Governments are apt to move slowly in such matters, would it not be well for Mr. CLARK, if he desires to part with what "Continental money" he has in his possession, to place it "for sale" in the principal cities of the United States. The general desire to have a small portion of it as a "keepsake" would doubtless relieve him of all he has, at a premium. Petitions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of securing religious rights to American citizens abroad, were again presented. The President, in compliance with the request of the Senate, sent in the correspondence between the American Consul at Smyrna and the State Department, relative to the imprisonment of MARTIN KOSZTA. It contained nothing of importance not heretofore published. The House, early in the day, took up the bill on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, authorizing a contract to be made for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco—the service to be paid for according to the time employed—for instance: If the time occupied be 24 days, the Government to pay $10,000 per annum; if 23 days, $20,000; if 22 days, $30,000; and so on, increasing the pay till the time descends to 10 days, for which the Government is to pay $1,600,000 per annum. One of the objects of the bill is to place the Post-Office Department on a footing with individual enterprise. The general sentiment seemed to be in favor of it; nevertheless, its further consideration was postponed. A letter was received from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution requesting the President to communicate concerning the detention of the *Black Warrior*, or any other violations of American rights, by Spanish authorities. With the letter were several reams of documents, in addition to those heretofore sent in. They cover the following cases:

Steamships *Crescent City* and *Ohio*; schooner *Manchester*; JOHN S. THRASHER; steamer *Falcon*; schooner *Lomortine*; REY, *alias* GARCIA PEDRO ROCICES; CHAS. PETER V. ESNARD; JOHN SALINERO; Capt. LARRIBEE; the Annulling of the Cuban Decree; MICHAEL D. HARAN; the Seamen belonging to the brig *Jasper*; the *Black Warrior*; the Opening of United States Mails by the Authorities of Cuba; the Contuy Prisoners.

Some of the correspondence dates as far back as 1835, and comes down to the present time. The Nebraska bill was again discussed. Mr. PRESTON spoke of it favorably, but was in favor of striking out the CLAYTON amendment. Mr. GERRIT SMITH opposed it in toto.

☞ The Democratic papers are a little puzzled to account for the recent elections in the Eastern States. The *Union* consoles itself with the reflection that Gen. JACKSON'S Administration was greatly obstructed by hostile majorities, and thinks that the Connecticut election may be of merely temporary influence. It is very careful not to mention the word *Nebraska*, in this connection, but feels "abundantly assured that to all the great principles avowed in his messages to Congress, and practically enforced by his Administration up to the present day, President PIERCE considers himself solemnly committed before the world."

The *Sentinel* is quite confident that the Nebraska bill was not made an issue. It says:

The vote in New-Hampshire was not taken on the Nebraska bill. It was not made a test. *Democrats were not notified that they would be expected to vote for or against it*, or to give their votes with any reference at all to it. The hopes, the policy, and the popularity of the Administration were not staked on that measure, either directly or indirectly. If the result had been different,—if the Democrats had carried the State by their usual majority,—the credit of the victory *would not have been claimed for the Nebraska measure* and its distinguished projectors; then we contend that it is unjust to hold it and them responsible for the reduced Democratic majority there. It would be as fair to single out the Steam-Frigate bill or any other bill, and say that the New-Hampshire election turned on that, as it is to say that it turned on the Nebraska bill. The same thing may be said of the Connecticut election, which, candor compels us to acknowledge, presents a much *uglier and more repulsive aspect than the former.*

Probably the aspect of the Rhode Island election will be even "uglier and more repulsive" than that of Connecticut. The *Sentinel* thinks that if the result had been different, it would not have been claimed as a triumph of the Nebraska bill. It can tell that story to the marines. It is convinced that "the result in the two States referred to would have been different had Nebraska been made the test of Democratic orthodoxy." So are we,—but different in *degrees* not in *kind*. It would have been the same, only a good deal *more* so.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—There was a revival last night for the benefit of Mrs. BLAKE. S. J. ARNOLD'S moderately stupid play called "Man and Wife" was performed. It is one of those elaborate five-act productions which serve as luggage-trains to the dramatic establishment—drawing all the heavy men in its slow length. It is relieved by one good character—*Cornelius O'Dedimus*, an Irish attorney, of a generous, impulsive nature, who, surrounded by scoundrels, yet preserves some instincts of justice and honesty. This character was most admirably rendered by BROUGHAM. Indeed, we have no recollection of seeing this talented and versatile gentleman to greater advantage than as *O'Dedimus*.

The other characters are of correct stage pattern—all the language of exemplary vapidity. The acting is good, for which reason the comedy may meet with a brief [illegible]

[illegible] Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, whose [illegible] was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO PLAY THE VIOLIN, or feel interested in that instrument, should not fail to examine the Key'd-stop Finger-board, recently patented by WM. ROBERTSON. The Key'd-board can be attached to any Violin, and enables the performer to execute the fingering of the strings with an ease and certainty of step utterly impossible in the old style. The practical operation of this improvement can at any time be tested at the manufactory, No. 181 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—UNDER THE IRVING HOUSE, opposite Stewarts, Broadway, one year or more. The spacious store we now occupy, being 23 feet front, and well lighted in the rear. WARNOCKS, Hatters.
No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.
N. B.—We will remove May 1st to No. 279, next store above.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 24 Dey-st.—Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

J. H. WATSON, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, will remove from No. 2 Bible House to No. 763 Broadway, fifth door above 8th-st., on Monday, April 10.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, on notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsen,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	Jno. B. Kissling,	C. A. Seed,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koup,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. C. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

NO MIND CAPABLE OF DISTINGUISHING A VITAL fact from a falsehood, can fail to recognize the claims of MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL to the confidence of the sick and suffering. Prepared from a herb proverbial among the Arabian tribes for its tonic properties, by a philosopher whose skill and experience as a chemist, physician and botanist is known throughout the Christian world, it is sustained by the highest possible credentials. Medical Colleges of France, England and Germany have sanctioned its use, and the testimony of those who have tried it proves that for nervous affections of all kinds, indigestion, hysteria, neuralgia, debility general or local, spinal weakness, and all physical troubles to which the gentler sex are especially liable, it is the only medicine upon which absolute dependence can be placed. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5 six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licensees in the machinery columns inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—BAGS—BAGS.—SINGER'S Single threaded Sewing Machines sew bags with unequaled rapidity—eight yards per minute—and the work is absolutely perfect. The right to use these Machines is secured by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849. We have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, to prevent Glover, Baker & Co. from infringing this patent. The "stop thief" principle will in due time be properly illustrated.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS—LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON are the most extensive Window Shade Manufacturers in the States, and they have at their Warerooms, Nos. 239 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., an immense stock, which they are offering at a very small advance on the cost of manufacture. Also, a large stock of Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Damask, &c., selling off at auction prices.
All kinds of Shades made to order. A choice lot of Gold Border Shades on hand for City trade, cheap.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.—500 cases new Spring Goods, direct from auction, are now ready for exhibition at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where ladies will find the most complete assortment of Plaid, Foncede, plain and striped Silks, Stroche, Cashmere and crape Shawls, that can be found in this City. Also, the greatest assortment of ladies' Dress Goods, French Ginghams, Da Bage, Poplins, Chalies, Foulard Silks, De Lanes, &c.—all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

WE NOTICE THAT ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property known as No. 128 Church-st., and Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Thomas-st. Also, by order of assignee, 8 houses and 26 lots in the handsome villages of Lower Morrisania and Mount Vernon, and 3 houses and lots in the village of Upper Morrisania. Also, the Hotel known as the Melrose House, at the Melrose depot. Title unquestionable. For further particulars, we refer to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

PIANOS, WITH OR WITHOUT THE ÆOLIAN, OF T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium make, having iron frames and circular scales, at wholesale or retail, at prices low, as at the factory. Horace Water's Pianos, and a large assortment of Pianos of other celebrated makers. All Pianos warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.
N. B.—Dealers will find Mr. W.'s large catalogue one of the best in the City to select from.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $260 to $775. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rose wood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

35,000,000?—CARPETS FOR THE MILLION, AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S 10 spacious Salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. Great inducements are offered to buyers of elegant Carpets and Oil Cloths, viz.: beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 4s., 5s., and 6s.; Oil Cloths, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. to 8s.; elegant English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s.; Royal Velvet Carpets, 12s., 14., and 16s. per yard. Look at them!

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

YOU HEED IT?—A COLD IS THOUGHT TO BE A too trifling matter to claim quick or serious attention from some people; but when 25 cents can go so far as to cure a cold, cough, sore throat or hoarseness, hesitate not to invest that in a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Bank Note Engravers and Printers, St. Nicholas Bank Building, No. 7 Wall-st., and DRAPER, WELSH & CO., Exchange, Philadelphia. State, Corporation, and Railroad Bonds and Coupons, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Stocks and Deposits, &c.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 136 Fulton-st.

AUBUSSON CARPETS—AUBUSSON CARPETS—AUBUSSON CARPETS.—Look at them. A splendid new and beautiful style of carpets, magnificent colors; the most elaborate French and English drawings. A written guarantee that the colors will not fade. At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Only 7s., 8s., 9s. per yard.

MELODIONS.—THE DOUBLE-REVED MELODIONS of Goodman & Baldwin, and those of S. D. & H. W. SMITH, for which HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is sole agent, are acknowledged to be the best, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. For sale at very low prices.

THE SPRING STYLE DAGUERREAN HAT OF RAFFERTY & LEASK are just the thing, light, airy, and graceful. No man of taste, or who aspires to be thought well dressed, is ever found without one of them, and then the likeness without charge—"Nuf Sed." No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING—APRIL, 1854.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, are constantly replenishing their stock of Clothing, and are fully prepared to show to their customers a choice variety of new-style garments, for Spring and Summer wear. One price, only.

RECEIVED PER FRANKLIN, OUR SPRING STOCK of Jouvin's best Kid Gloves; also, a large assortment of gentlemen's Under-shirts, Drawers and Half-hose, in Silk Lisle Thread, Gauze, Merino and Cotton. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor-house, Broadway.

SHIRTS OF ALL SIZES, READY MADE OR MADE to order in the best manner, at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-sts. Also, every article in gents' furnishing goods, collars, ties, cravats, gloves, half hose, under-shirts and drawers of all kinds.

BUYERS OF CARPETING, &c., WILL FIND IT TO their interest to examine the extensive stock of foreign and domestic manufacture, at the warehouse of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 432 Pearl-st., near Madison. Importers of and Dealers in carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 BROADWAY.—Spring and Summer fashions for gentlemen's hats and caps.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ **Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright** will preach and administer the Rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 7. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Veterans!**—A regular meeting of the Veterans of 1812 will be held at Head-quarters, No. 64 Lispenard-st., at 7 o clock THIS (Fr.day) EVENING, 7th inst.
By order,
A. W. JONES, Major.
A. DALLEY, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of domestic hardware at manufacturer's prices, for cash, or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **Manochromatic Painting.**—Its first correct introduction into New-York, by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. Tarshi at No. 483 Broadway. For sketching from nature, rapidly and beautifully, it is considered unequaled. Pupils received this month only, for Spring courses.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid, by a most respectable young woman. Is an excellent washer and ironer, can produce the best of recommendations as to character and capacity, and would be found willing and obliging. Has no objection to go to the country. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Apply No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a country produce store. Could influence some Eastern trade. Salary not so much an object as good situation. Good Boston and New-York references given as to business qualifications and character. Address J. F. W., Lovejoy's Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family, by a respectable Protestant girl, who can cut and fit in a tasteful manner: said as a first-class cook, by a respectable middle-aged woman. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as waiter, or as chamber maid and waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or of one or two small children, in the City of New-York. Can refer to her present employers in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 2,195, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse, is willing to assist in chamberwork, and make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 119 East 16th-st., in the front basement.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Protestant young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young women, as Chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, for two days, at No. 245 Bleecker-st. Good references from her present employer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one to do chamberwork, fine washing and ironing. The other is a good cook, washer and ironer; they have the best of City references. Call at No. 116 King-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go in the country; one capable of doing washing and ironing, plain cooking, milking—clean and neat in her habits, and willing to make herself generally useful. Such a one may find a good home by calling at No. 188 Sackett-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—To do chamberwork and take care of children, a neat, careful, industrious and good tempered person, who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No 110 West 15th-st., before 12 o'clock.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a snug, beautiful, and most interesting business, adapted to either sex traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having spare hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

DRESSMAKER WANTED.—An experienced Protestant dressmaker; she must do up muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

NURSE WANTED—Who is a good seamstress. A Protestant, who has good City recommendations, may call at No. 40 East 22d-st., between 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M.

A YOUNG LADY—With considerable experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school as assistant, to instruct in the higher English branches, or in French, in both. Prepared to furnish the best references. Address NEWBURG, Post-Office, Box No. 484.

CHASERS WANTED—One or two good chasers, accustomed to cleaning silver, or other hard metals. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

CLERK WANTED—About 18 years of age, to attend in a store and go errands. Inquire at No. 69 Maiden-lane

ROCK-KEEPER WANTED—A first rate man accustomed to importers' books. Address Box No. 1,243 Post-Office, New-York.

TO JEWELLERS.—Wanted a first-rate chaser and engraver to go to Baltimore. Apply to PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 23 Maiden-lane.

TENAGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Genteel business, can make $2 to $3 per day, or pay $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—At the Eighth-av. Bank, corner 14th-av and 33d-st.

SETTEES WANTED—Or other Seats, for a small Church; also, a small pulpit or desk. A purchaser may be found by address ing L. P. H., box No. 604 Post-Office.

LOOK HERE, READER.—Enclose me ten three cent stamps and I will send you in good faith by return mail, free of postage all the "Instructions for making money," adver ised by Messrs. Isaac Newton, Robert Bickys, A Dunlap Dr. Goldsmith, and others, each of which advertise that from $15 to $30 per week may be made by his instructions. Address INTERESTED PHILANTHROPY, N. Y. City.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—In the upper part of the City, at a rent about $1 000, for a small private family; a new one preferred. Address Box No 1,991, P. O., or J. W. SAVAGE, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—TO LEASE—By a private family a first class four story house, above 9th-st., and between 3d and 6th-avs. Address, immediately, with full particulars, F. A. G., Box No. 552, Post Office.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN WANTED—In exchange for good manufacturing stock, paying regular 8 per cent. dividends. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 27 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location. No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING—Rooms with bedrooms communicating to let with board to gentleman and wife where there are but few taken, or the second-story would be let through, at No. 154 Madison-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Furnished rooms, with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house contains gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING—Rooms to let, with or without board, in a very pleasant situated house and third floors, at No. 251 4th-av., corner 20th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 550 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate, and free use of bath.

BOARD WANTED—By two young Gentlemen, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Location west side of town, and below Laight-st., preferred. A good room, neatly furnished is desired, either before or after the 1st of May. Address Box No. 3,222 Post-Office postpaid.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man and his mother would be glad to obtain board with a small private family, or one having but few boarders. The vicinity of Allen-st., between Grand and Rivington, would be preferred. A note addressed ADAMS, office of this paper, will meet with attention.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, child, and servant, in a private family, where the privilege of washing is allowed. Location to be west of Broadway, between Franklin and Bleecker sts. Address, stating terms, &c., R. M. H., this office.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished room and bedroom, by a gentleman and wife in a private family. Terms to be reasonable. House furnished with gas and water in the rooms, and in a respectable neighborhood. Address E. F. *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—Is wanted in a private farmhouse, near the water preferred, by a gentleman, his wife infant and servant; the location must be perfectly healthy and free from nuisances. Ady one having accommodations answering to the above may address a line to WELLMAN, office of this paper.

ROOMS WANTED.—A parlor and bedroom adjoining, handsomely furnished, (with breakfast in his own room,) are wanted by a gentleman in the upper part of the City, not below Bleecker-st. A private family occupying a house, (with all the modern improvements,) and having more rooms than they require, may address S., Box No. 811 Post-Office, stating location, &c., &c.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal. This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Patrons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stage at Hoboken. For circulars, apply to N. W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No, 2: or, address the Principal.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New-Creek Coal Co. is now ready to supply coal from their mines at the lowest market prices for run of mines. Smiths' or Lump Coal. Their new wharf at Baltimore being now in order for shipping, they expect by the increased facilities over last year, to furnish a greatly increased quantity of coal this season. Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

FINE ARTS.—Great excitement prevails on account of the extraordinary low prices. The splendid engravings, framed and unframed, are selling at No. 356 Broadway, up stairs. The sales will continue during the remainder of this week. Such an opportunity will never occur again. Doors open at 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the World, in dispensable to travelers, issued by J. E. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 66 Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, &c. Kiln dried for sale in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JENKIN'S & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 340 West 30th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

WINDOW CORNICES.—Largest assortment in the City at wholesale and retail, by
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st.

As to the manner in which the author of this work has performed his task, a few words will suffice; and, as in such cases, there is nothing to be discussed upon but the verdict of his readership, we feel it only necessary to quote, in the first place, the judgment of one of the great authorities of our literature, language and history—*Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine.*

From Blackwood's Magazine.

* * * "Profoundly versed in history, himself a zealous Protestant, Mr. Weiss has devoted many years of labor and research to the production of these two volumes. * * * This work is not of an ephemeral class. It is a valuable addition to the political and religious history of an important period, and as such it will be prized by future historians. Originally undertaken at the instigation of the most distinguished of living French Protestants, Francois Guizot, and followed in its progress through many years of labor, with unceasing interest by the brilliant historian Mignet, its author had also the benefit of the counsels and encouragement of other eminent members of the French Acedeuy. The book addresses itself not only to the historical student but to all persons of cultivated mind who take an interest in the progress and development of the human intellect and of true Christianity, and to Protestants it is particularly attractive. It will be eagerly read and discussed, not only in France and Germany, but in this country and the United States, and will become a favorite companion to 'D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.'"

And now the question arises: How have the American publishers performed their part of the work? On this point we will let others speak—those whose reputation, whose learning, whose incorruptible piety, are too eminent, too distinguished to admit of question. We will venture to premise however that, in the translation of the original work of Professor Weiss, we have employed the best and costliest talent of the day; and that, in addition to the original work, we have caused to be prepared an *American Appendix*, containing a sketch of the Huguenots in the United States—embracing information of general interest to their descendants, as well as to the whole Protestant world—by a Huguenot of America. The work is also embellished by a steel portrait of the infamous Pope Pius V., and a fine emblem of the medal struck by Gregory XIII. in celebration of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

LETTERS FROM AMERICAN CLERGYMEN.

From Rev. George B. Cheever.

"The History of the French Protestant Exiles, by Professor Weiss, is truly valuable. Such an array of information respecting the Huguenots can be found nowhere else; and the testimony as to the atrocities of Romish persecution under Louis XIV. is full of thrilling interest and dread warning. The volumes are every way instructive and important, and I rejoice in their republication here

"Respectfully yours, GEORGE B. CHEEVER."

From Rev. Edwin T. Hatfield.

"It has given me no small pleasure to follow the author of the History of the French Protestant Refugees. He has done a great service, not only to the Hugusnot, but to the cause of Protestant Christianity throughout the world. It is a work that must live and become a standard authority. * * * * I commend it, most heartily, to the Christian public of America. Yours truly,

EDWIN T. HATFIELD."

From Rev. Dr. George Potts.

* * "I can safely recommend the work as a very valuable contribution to history. * * * The historian has given a very interesting account of the various directions to which the Huguenot blood spread itself after the revocation, and the last interesting chapter in the account is that which traces its connection with our own history. On the lessons taught by this story of French martyrdom, I make no comments. GEO. POTTS."

From Rev. Faos. Armitage.

* * * "I am delighted with it. The subject itself is of profound interest to the Protestant world; and the remarkable ability displayed by the author in treating it makes the book one of the most fearful weapons in the cause of Truth. My impression is that, if it can be extensively circulated among the masses, it will exert an influence upon the American mind scarcely inferior to that produced in 1842-3 by the celebrated 'History of the Reformation.' The interest in it to-day is, to some extent with Popery so long as the popular mind can be made familiar with the machinations of that foul and loathsome Apostacy. And certainly there can be no better way of reaching the people on this subject than by such lucid, learned and attractive issues of the press as this. I therefore hope that your enterprise in reproducing this noble work will be crowned with great success.

"Yours respectfully, THOS. ARMITAGE."

From Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring.

"In the progressive agitations of the Papal controversy to which this country is destined, every true friend of civil and religious liberty must welcome the history of Professor Weiss.

"It occupies a place in history that no single work which I have seen has occupied before.

* * * "The Huguenots composed the best and most important part of France. When they fled from the cruelty of the priest, but ill-advised and infatuated Louis, they left that fair land a desert, and made other realms a fruitful field. * * * The facts are well arranged, and the work is no less valuable for its principles than for the facts by which they are illustrated. Everywhere abounding as it does, in valuable statistics and biographical notices it will be read by thinking men, and highly valued as a book of reference. Yours respectfully,

GARDINER SPRING."

"The above are only a few of the favorable opinions received by the publishers from the Protestant Clergy of all denominations of the City of New-York. We subjoin a few extracts of letters from Clergymen in other parts of the country:

From Rev. J. F. Berg, Philadelphia.

"This work supplies a large amount of information, which is not only new, but given in an authentic form, that greatly enhances its value. * * * I regard the work as controversially invaluable, and I am persuaded no Protestant can examine it without the deepest interest. I sincerely hope that the work will be widely circulated, and I shall be happy to do all in my power to promote that object.

"Yours, truly, J. F. BERG."

From Rev. Dr. Henry V. D. Johns, Baltimore.

* * * "I cannot withhold from you the intense satisfaction with which I hail the appearance of this publication. The plan of the history well commenced it, not only to the clergy, but to the whole country—to the statesman, the scholar, the artisan, and the friends of human progress. It embodies information which few possess, and, abounding in references, will command the confidence of the general reader. * * * As an exponent of the intoleracde and persecuting spirit of the system of Roman Catholicism, and as an exhibition of the triumphant power of faith and experience, I think this history will carry conviction to many minds, which may now be mystified and enamored by certain manifestations of Anti-Christ, made in our day. * * * I shall do everything in my power to aid in the circulation of the History of the French Protestant Refugees; and I have the most sanguine hopes that the work will make its mark not effectually on the heart and judgment of a people living liberty and hating despotism the whole world over.

"With great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

HENRY V. D. JOHNS."

From Rev. Alex. Digby Campbell, Montreal.

"I have to thank you for your courtesy in sending me M. Weiss's History of the French Protestant Refugees, as translated by Mr. Herbert, and here great pleasure in adding my humble testimony to the great value of this work, at the present juncture of the world. I have read it with deep interest, and would fain say something bordering on presumption for me to attempt to add any commendation, after the sanction of such men as Merle, D'Aubigne, Guizot and Mignet. * * * Having some relatives descendants of the noble refugees, this work has, of course, a peculiar individual interest for myself. With many thanks I am, my dear Sirs, yours, very faithfully,

ALEX. DIGBY CAMPBELL."

From Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, New-Haven, Conn.

* * * "One great merit of the author is that he rises above the level of mere patisanship; and, while he does not compromise his sympathies with the oppressed, he writes more as a historian than as a Huguenot. You have deserved well of the public in causing so readable and so instructive a book to be translated and published; and I hope that your enterprise may be abundantly successful, not for your sake only, but for the sake of truth and liberty.

"Yours truly, LEONARD BACON."

From Rev. D. V. Moore, Richmond, Va.

* * * "I am convinced that its publication confers an important benefit on our literature. * * * Here is thus filled up a gap in the history of religion and of liberty that has hitherto been almost vacant. The publication of such a work at a time when the horse-leech spirit of Popery is clamoring at the door, is, to say the least, unpardonable, and may awake all who are now willfully asleep to the nature of that treacherous power that is creeping to the position from which she may make her spring and who boasts that she never changes. Let the voice of history be heard, and its stern sentence must be, 'Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant.' Wishing you the success in this enterprise which it deserves,

"I am, very respectfully, yours, T. V. MOORE."

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
No. 222 Broadway.

READY THIS MORNING—THE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL for February 15—Vol VI.; No. 12. Terms, $3 per annum. Single numbers, 25 cents. Volumes I., II., III., IV., V., bound in cloth. Price, $2 50 per volume.

The leading Periodical of its kind in the world. It is full of fine engravings and wood-cuts, and contains a mass of interesting information for the man of practical science and the working operator in the mechanicarts."—*N. Y. Express.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway.

CHARLES B. NORTON will Publish April 10, CREVERENCE IN THE SANCTUARY.
April 15, RELIGION OF THE NORTHMEN.
April 20, A PEEP AT THE AZTECS; or RAMBLES IN BRAZIL.
April 25, EDUCATION IN EUROPE. By HENRY BARNARD.
IN PRESS.
RAMBLES IN ICELAND. By PLINY MILES.
LITERARY CATALOGUE. By HENRY BARNARD.
SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE; new Edition. By HENRY BARNARD.
THE CHICKEN KOKOROKOO; finely Illustrated, from the German, for good Boys and Girls.
LATELY PUBLISHED.
POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. 8vo., $5.
NORTON'S LITERARY REGISTER, 1854. 38 cts.
STUART'S NAVAL STEAMERS. 4to. $10.
STUART'S NAVAL DOCKS. 4to. $8.
Office of NORTON'S LITERARY GAZETTE. Terms, $2 per annum.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—SONGS—"We Meet Again," "The Poor Fish Boy," "Katy's Defence," "Do Good," "The old Homestead," "Eva to her Papa," "Eva the fondly True," "A World of Love at Home," "The Sons of Childhood," "Let us Speak of a Man as we Find Him," "Ben Bolt's Grave," "We are Happy Now, dear Mother," "Love's Early Dream," "Angel Whispers," price 25c. each; "The Wreck of the San Francisco," a descriptive piece for the piano-forte, by Oscar Comettant, price 75c. POLKAS—"Santa Claus," "Good for Nothing," "The Rignores," "Gift Schottisch," and "Old Oak-tree Waltz," and a large number of other Songs, Schottisches Waltzes, Fantasies, Nocturnes, &c., &c., forming one of the largest and best selected catalognes in the City. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. N.B.—Music sent by mail postage free.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 [Nassau-st., New-York, publish
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, at $1 a year.
THE WATER-CURE JOUNAL, at $1 a year.
HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, at $2 a year.
F. & W. have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Magnetism, and Hydropathy.
Professional Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given when desired.

CALIFORNIA AND NEBRASKA ILLUSTRATED.—FROM DAGUERREOTYPES BY J. WESLEY JONES.—APOLLO ROOMS, No. 410 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. A splendid Band and Piano accompanies the Exhibition. Lecture by a returned Californian.

INHALATION IN CONSEMPTION, BRONCHITIS AND ASTHMA.—Just published:
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THEIR TREATMENT BY INHALATION. By ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 823 Broadway. Price twenty-five cents. Sent by mail.

THE U. S. GRINNELL EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. By Dr. E. K. KANE.—Price in muslin, $3; half calf, $3 75. For sale at the Union-square Bookstore, No. 675 Broadway, (TAYLOY & HOGG'S,) between 18th and 19th-sts.

THE YOUNG AMERICA'S ELOCUTIONIST. By LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE. Just Published and for sale by C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st. Price 30 cents, or $3 per dozen.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON—Connecticut, THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT of the New-York and Newhaven Railroad Company.
A MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF FURNITURE, worth $3,000.
A BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE, like President Fillmore's, $1,000, which can be seen at Wood, Tomlinson & Co.'s, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.
FIVE SINGLE CARRIAGES, $300 each.
FIVE ÆOLIAN PIANOS, $500 each.
TEN PIANOS, $300 each. EIGHT MELODIONS, $100 each. These can be seen at Berry & Gordon's, No. 97 Broadway, New-York.
TWENTY FULL SETS OF PARLOR FURNITURE, $300 each.
THIRTY GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES, $100 each.
TWENTY-FIVE LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, $60 each.
FIVE HUNDRED GOLD PENS AND CASES, $5 each.
ONE HUNDRED ORDERS FOR $3 HATS on White, TWO HUNDRED WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARIES, $2 each.
ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for one year. Besides over 2,000 other valuable Gifts. To each purchaser of an Engraving a numbered receipt will be given, entitling the holder to a share in the gifts.
Remember the number is limited to 75,000, and nearly half are already sold. It is expected that the property will be distributed during the month of May. Therefore, enclose your money in a letter, and send immediately, and the engraving and the receipt, with full particulars, will be forwarded by mail to any part of the country. Size of engravings, 15 by 21 inches, and beautifully colored. It will be carefully rolled so that it can be sent without injury. If they are all sold the money will be returned. The Engravings may be had for ONE DOLLAR each at WHITE'S Hat Store, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York; GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD'S, Jr., Furnishing Store, No. 383 Broadway, and at the office, No. 82 Wall-st., New-York. All letters should be addressed to FRED. S. LYON, No 82 Wall-st., New-York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The engraving, cold for the trivial sum of $1, was originally vended at ten times that price, being regarded with just cause as master-piece of modern art. To guard the public against any imposition, we have made particular inquiry with respect to the character and standing of Mr. Lyon, and we are happy to say that both appear unimpeachable by the best of City and mercantile references."—*True American.*

"We have no doubt whatever in the integrity of Mr. Lyon, and we presume everything will be conducted satisfactorily to all parties interested. Among his many valuable gifts, we notice a very handsome country seat in Connecticut. Having seen the above farm, we can say it is a most magnificent place, and well worth owning. Also, a piece of furniture at the Crystel Palace. This is one of the most splendid pieces of furnitnre in the world."—*United States Argus.*

LYON'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—We have heard of the Perham Gift Enterprise, we have heard of many others, too, that have taken place, but we must say, in all confidence, that "Lyon's" is the lion of the day, so far as superior attractions are concerned and as far as magnificent liberality is concerned. All who are connected with it are not only responsible gentlemen, but are in every respect what men should be—fair, upwright and honorable.—*Times.* 1t*

$150,000—JONES' GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE.—TICKETS MORE THAN HALF SOLD.—Tickets only $1 each, admit five times to JONES' celebrated PANTOSCOPE OF CALIFORNIA, NEBRASKA AND SALT LAKE, open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Apollo Rooms, No. 416 Broadway, New-York. A valuable gift for every ticket. List of the gifts in the hands of the Committee:

Jones' Great Pantoscope of California	$40,000
A splendid farm on the Hudson River	25,000
A handsome brick dwelling in New-York	12,000
A handsome brick dwelling in Boston	8,000
A handsome brick dwelling in Philadelphia	10,000
A Voyage to Scotland—splendid exhibition	5,000
Elegant carriage and horses	1,500
20 beautiful Oil Paintings	500
5 Pianos, each $500; 15 Melodions, each $100	4,000
10 Gold Watches, each $100	1,000
40 Gold Watches, for Ladies, each $50	2,000
100 Gold Pens and Cases, each $5	500
1,000 Gold Pencils, each $3	3,000
100 orders for Hats	500
1 000 Six months' subscriptions to *Gleason's Pictorial*	1,500
4,000 Gold Pens, each $1	4,000
60,000 Parlor Engravings,	
23,703 Illustrated Books of California,	

Distribution of the property is certain by the Fourth of July next, time fixed by the Committee of New-York and Boston business men. For information inquire of the following gentlemen: JOHN CAMPBELL, foot of Jay-st.; ROBERT J. STEPHENSON, Esq., Washington Market; E. HAMILTON, Esq., No 172 West-st., New-York. O. A. F. ADDL, Esq., Editor of the *Bee*; J. N. BRADLEY, Esq., Editor of the *Mail*; GEORGE K. SNOW, Esq., No 22 Court-st., and LEWIS JONES, Esq., Musical Hall, Boston. Tickets for sale at the Apollo Rooms, No. 416 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and at the Hotels and Music Stores generally. Letters should be addressed (postpaid) to J. WESLEY JONES, Apollo Rooms, No. 416 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,500—AN ELEGANT SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE—On a corner of two great thoroughfares, with a private entrance for ladies, richly decorated with large plate glass mirrors, beautifully painted with white zinc paint, and tastefully gilded—in prime order and doing a good business. An old stand. Rent low. Apply to G. W. SIMERS, No. 85 Chambers-st., upstairs, room No. 8.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $2,000 TO $10,000—To engage in a business that will double the money in one year. Address CAPITAL, at this office, stating where an interview can be had, which will be promptly attended to.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Persons arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South end Fulton Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

NEW HOTEL—Has just opened on the European plan, on the corner of Broadway and 8th-st. The house is well arranged, and the rooms are all neatly furnished. They are obtainable in suits for families, or singly for individuals. Single rooms from $2 to $3 per week; suits, from $5 to $30.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BROADWAY CORNER FRANLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK—Is now open for the accommodation of the public. JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor. WM. HEMINGWAY, Superintendent

IRON WORKS FOR BUILDINGS.—Those who contemplate building will do well to call at our Iron Works and examine our stock of WINDOW LINTELS, SILL PATTERNS, &c. We are prepared to execute orders from 14 different patterns of window lintels, elaborately finished, and varying in style, at a cost of about one-third the price of brown stone, cut in the same manner. Specimens of our lintels and sills may also be seen in the following buildings, New-York:

Mr. W. B. Astor's building, No 167 Greenwich-st.
Mr. Peter Cooper's building, Lexington-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers' Bank building, College-place and Barclay-st.
Messrs. Goelets' building, 25th-st and 4th-av.
Mr. I. Platt's building, No. 72 Murray and No. 169 Greenwich-st.
Mr. O. Blnut's buildings, No. 50 Murray and No. 52 Leonard-st.
Mr. J. Roorman's building, No. 125 Chambers-st.
Messrs J. & J. W. Meeks's building, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Vesey-st.
New-York City Flour mills, corner of Broome and Lewis-sts.
Mr. G. Bridge's white marble front building, No. 16 Dey-st.
Mr. R L. Stavens's 18 buildings, corner River and 4th-sts., Hoboken.
Odd Fellows' Hall building, Washington-st., between 4th and 5th-sts.
Messrs. A. Kemp's building, the Odeon, South 4th and 5th-sts., Williamsburg, &c.

Also, Corinthian and Ionic capitals, square and round columns, lintels and cornices, vault and truss girders, wiodlass parcheses, hallast ports, &c. Full information, together with drawings, can be had at the office, or on application by letter to the subscribers.

J. L. JACKSON, BROTHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 and 65 Goerck-st., near Delancey-st., New-York.

MARBLE FOR BUILDING FRONTS.—The undesigned is prepared to furnish and erect fronts of white marble from several quarries at Rutland, Vt., for about the price of Connecticut brownstone. As his facilities for furnishing large quantities are unrivalled he invites the attention of those about making their Spring contracts, feeling prepared to furnish, if necessary, fifty fronts within the next six months. Parties about to build, residing either South or West, can, by forwarding plans, have their work cut and boxed, ready for shipment, and guaranteed to fit. The following are among those he has erected during the past year: No. 122 Fulton-st.; No. 16 Dey-st.; Nos. 72 and 74, and Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Beekman-st., and corner of Cliff-st., New-York; ten stores on Conrt-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, &c., &c. Call or send word to office, No. 13 Beekman-st. THOMAS J. McCARTHY.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner, in all classes of public and private buildings, on the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MILLINERY GOODS, Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Artificial Flowers, Dress Trimmings, &c.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowary, has just received, direct from the manufacturers in France and England, his usual importation of the above goods, embracing everything novel and desirable for the approaching season. Also a superior assortment of ribbons adapted to the late fashion of trimming ladies' dresses and mantillas, flouncing, bows, &c. The assortment in the wholesale warerooms, adjoining the retail store, is unequalled in this City for variety and cheapness.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of Lots of Land sold under decree of the Supreme Court, in the suit of Samuel B. Amory, &c., vs. Martha Amory and others, are hereby notified and required to comply with all the conditions of the sale, made under said decree, on or before the 10th day of April, 1854, and in case of failure so to do, their bids and right to receive deeds, or to comply with said terms of sale, and to the ten per cent. and Auctioneer's fees heretofore paid by them, will be held to be and considered as wholly forfeited.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1854.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 20 Nassau-st.

YOUR STUPID PREJUDICE—Won't let you use my ONGUENT, although a trial will show that it will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in 12 days and won't stain or injure the skin. It will do it, and I've no more to say. $1 a bottle; $4 the half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st., Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZEIBER, No 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st., Pittsburg.

TRIP TO THE MEDITERANEAN AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.—The fine clipper bark OREGON, Thos. A. Higgins, Commander, 400 tons register, will be dispatched from this port during the month of May, her route to be Maderia, Cadis, Marseilles, Malta, and Constantinople; remaining at each of the ports en route sufficient time to give passengers an opportunity to see the places. For further particulars apply to
R. W. CAMERON, No. 116 Wall-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the British Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of paper or quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, corner of Cliff-st.

JAMES M. BENEDICT & CO., PAPER AND RAG WAREHOUSE, No. 66 Nassau-st., N. Y.—Keep constantly on hand book and news printing papers of all styles. Contracts made, and orders taken, at the lowest market rates.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
E. HON & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

$300,000 WORTH OF GIFTS FOR THE PEOPLE—PROF. HART'S GREAT GIFT ENTERPRISE OF THE WHOLE WORLD—World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st. Prof. J. WOODMAN HART.....Proprietor and Manager.
F. H. E. BROWN.....Treasurer.
G. L. MORTON.....Correspondior Secretary
C. ASHTON HANKINS, Editor....Descriptive Lecturer.
Miss C. LE B. MURDOCH.....Vocalist and Pianist.
Master ALMON, only 8 years old, and the greatest musical prodigy alive, (his first engagement in New-York.
.....Violinist.

Gift Tickets, entitling the holder to four admissions to the Exhibition, and free passage on the grand Excursion to Prof. HART'S elegant country seat, and also one of the 300,000 Gifts, $1. Single admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years of age, 12½ cents. Concerts commence at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Lecture commences at 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

This extraordinary novelty, the illustration of the whole World, continues to attract the multitude, the demand for Gift Tickets being unprecedented. The celebrated MODEL OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO is also universally admired. Among these 300,000 desirable Gifts are Prof. Hart's elegant Country Seat; a magnificent residence in New-York City; numerous Building Lots, Prof. Hart's Book of Travels, Pianos, Gold Watches, Bracelets, Rings, Silver Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons, &c., including Cash Lots of $10,000, without security. It is confidently believed the tickets will all be sold by the 1st of June, when the property

...ntral R. R. Bds.	78	N. Y. Central R. R.			
10 do.	50	do.	s3	107	
2 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	s3	94	25	do.	s30	107
20 Del. & H. Canal Co.	s3	168	50	do.	s30	107
20 Bank of Commerce		104	50	do.	b3	107
5 do. of N. America		103	125	do.	s60	107
20 Commercial Bank		100	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		91
50 Delaware Canal		134	175	Erie Railroad	s3	73
200 Canton Co.	s3	34	50	do.		72
100 do.	b60	36½	425	do.	s10	72
100 Pitts. & K. Joint Stk.	b3	3	350	do.	s30	72
200 do.	s3	3	400	do.	s60	73
100 do.	s3	3	100	do.	b60	73½
200 do.	b60	3½	50	do.	b30	73
100 do.	s3	3½	50	do.	b30	72½
200 do.	b10	3	50	do.	b3	72½
200 do.	b30	3½	50	do.	b30	72½
100 Aberdeen Mine Co.	s3	1½	200	do.	s60	72½
100 Pa. & L. Lab. Zinc Co.	s3	3	100	do.	b60	72½
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co.		29½	200	Stonington R. R.	b30	70
100 do.	s3	29½	100	Reading Railroad	s30	75½
100 do.	s60	29½	100	do.	s3	75
200 Penn. Coal Co.	b60	104½	200	do.	s10	75
100 do.	c.	103	200	do.	c.	75
50 do.	b3	103	300	do.	b10	75
50 Cumber. Coal Co.	b60	30	300	do.	b60	75
100 do.	s3	29½	100	Hudson River R.R.		94½
100 do.	s30	29½	100	N. Y. and N. H. R. R.		98
100 do.	c.	29½	30	Mich. Central R. R.		105
100 do.	s30	29½	50	do.	b60	106
100 do.	s60	29½	6	Mich. S. Construc'n.		103
200 do.	b3	29½	44	do.		104½
200 do.		29½	100	N. Ind. Const'n.	b60	106½
200 do.	s3	29½	50	do.	b3	106½
100 do.	s30	29½	15	Little Miami R. R.		110
150 do.	b60	30½	50	Cleve. & Pitts'g R.R.		81½
50 Parker Vein Coal Co.		7½	67	Sixth-av. R.R.	s3	88
400 do.		7½	25	Third-av. R.R.		60

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$15,000 Buffalo and New-York City R.R 1st M. 7s..79¼@ 80
1,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s. 60½
3,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s. 61
70,000 Buffalo and State Line Railroad Income 7s ..92½@94½
3,000 Albemle Mutual Insurance Co.'s Scrip of 1854.... 80
200 Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s Scrip of 1854 52
50 shares Madison, Indianapolis and Paru R. R. Co.... 55
50 shares Suffolk Bank..... 85½
50 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Co..... 91
25 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co..... 71
50 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 97
100 shares Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn..... 84
30 shares Crystal Palace..... 44½
20 shares New-York and New-England Union Telegraph Co.,..... 35
5 shares Ship Timber Bonding Co..... $1 15
20 shares New-York Lubricating Oil Manuf'g Co. 15c.
750 shares Cabarras Copper and Gold Mining Co., of North Carolina..... 90c., 75@60c.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mich. So. Bs.	2d	s.	2½	50 Erie R. R.	s3	72½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bs.	b3	94	200	do.	b60	73½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bonds		81	50	do.	s10	72½
1,000 do.		80½	50	do.	s10	72½
10 Bank of Commerce		103	100	do.	s30	72½
20 Atlantic Bank		83	100	do.	b30	72½
100 Morris Canal Co.		15½	100	do.	s30	72½
200 Cumb. Coal Co.		29½	100	do.	c.	72½
200 do.		b60	100	Canton Company	c.	23
100 do.		s3	29½	200 Parker Va. Cl. Co.		7½
100 do.		b30	30½	100 do.	b21	7½
200 do.		s60	29½	50 Mich. Central R.	b50	106
200 do.		s30	29½	50 do.		104½
17 Nor. Indiana R. R.		119	100	Harlem Railroad		53½
14 Hudson Riv. R.	s3	65	200	do.	s10	53
200 N. J. Frank. Scrip.	s3	3½	100	do.	h15	53
100 do.	b60	3½	50	do.	c.	53
100 Niear. Trans. Co.	s60	6½	100	Stonington R. R.	b30	70
200 do.	s30	6½	30	Sixth-avenue R. R.	s3	89
100 do.	b90	27½	100	N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	b60	102½
200 do.		26½	100	Reading Railroad	s30	75
200 Fler. & K. Joint Stk.		3½	200	Reading Railroad	b30	75
300 do.	b30	3	200	do.	b60	76
200 Erie Railroad	s30	72½	150	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		35½
50 do.		72½	100	Panama Railroad	s3	106½

Markets...*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, April 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 50 hbls. bought at $6 62½@$6 68½ for Pearls, and $5 93¾@$6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs., indicating an unaltered market in every respect.

COTTON—Is still unsettled, though more extensively dealt in. The day's sales reach 2,138 bales, including 211 to shippers, 169 to spinners, 458 to speculators, and 1,300 in transitu. We republish the official list of our rent rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	10½	8¾	8¾	8½
Middling, ₱ lb.	9¾	9¾	9½	10½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	10¾	11	11½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb.	11½	11½	11½	12½

FIRE CRACKERS—There were 1,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs, sold on terms not made public.

FISH—A sale of 1,900 quintals Dry Cod was reported to-day, at $3 37½@$3 56¼ ₱ cwt. Other kinds remain as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The improving tendency of the market for State and Western brands is still quite vigorous, nurtured by the scantiness of the supplies which are being rapidly absorbed by Eastern and local dealers, as well as by speculators, at unoyant prices. This day's transactions consist of 11,000 hbls., within the subjoined range:

Superfine, No. 2, (inspected) ₱ hbl.	$6 87½	$7 00
Common State	7 06½	7 18½
Good State	7 18½	7 31½
Favorite State	7 37½	7 50
Mixed Western	7 62½	7 68¾
Good Indiana and Michigan	7 68¾	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	8 00
Common to good Ohio	7 62½	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 00	8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 12½	8 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	8 62½
Fancy Genesee	8 00	8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50	@10 00

Holders of Canadian ask 12½c. ₱ hbl. higher rates, but fail to procure customers at such an advance. Southern is still in good request, and at slightly better prices. There were 1,300 bbls. taken at $7 62½@8 for mixed to good Staight; $8@8 12½ for favorite; and $8 12½@8 87½ for fancy, ₱ bbl. Fine Rye Flour is obtainable at $4 50@4 62½ ₱ bbl, but not on easier terms. We heard that 600 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal realized only $3 25@3 37½ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat of a desirable quality remains scarce and nominal in value. The operations in other kinds embrace 2,000 bushels Dutchess County, N. Y., red at $1 70; 2,800 good Jersey do. at $1 65; and 1,500 inferior Southern white at $1 55. There were 2,000 bushels of Rye disposed of at 94c.@95c. ₱ bushel—an abatement. We can report no essentially new feature in Barley or Oats. Corn is more abundant and cheaper. The day's business comprises 55,000 bushels at 73c.@74c. for mixed Southern; 74c.@75c. for white do. and yellow Jersey; and 76c.@78c. for yellow Southern, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are in livelier request and very firm. The day's sales amount to 200 pkgs. Java Coffee at 14c.; 50 bags Rio do. at 11½c.; 1,700 St. Domingo do. at 9½c.@ 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 1,200 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 24c.@ 25c.; 125 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 28c.; 300 Cuba Muscovado do. at 22c.@23c.; 150 Cardenas do. (for distilling,) at 19c. ₱ gallon; 1,500 hhds. Sugar, chiefly for refining, including New-Orleans at 3¾c.@4¼c., Cuba at 4¼c.@4½c., and Porto Rico, part at 4½c., with 4,800 bags Manila at an unpublished price, ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River were effected at yesterday's quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is unaltered. Sales were made of 300 bbls. Spirits do. at a price a trifle under 67c. cash; 150 do. do. at 67c. cash, and 69c. short credit, ₱ gall.; with 200 bbls. No. 2 Resin at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Nothing new has occurred in Whale, Sperm or Lard. There were sold 200 bbls. Olive, at $4 each; and 12,500 gallons Linseed, at 85c.@86c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less abundant and held higher, but these circumstances retard transactions. There have been 500 bbls. disposed of, in lots, at $14 75 for Mess, and $12 12½ for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cutmeats are quiet, but unchanged in value. Lard is more active, yet does not command better prices. The day's sales include 250 bbls. fair to prime at 9c.@9½c., and 500 hhls. Grease on private terms. Beef is pretty active and steady. The day's business consists of $6 50@$7 25 for Country Prime; $7 50@8 for City do.; $9 50@$11 75 for Country Mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$16 for extra do., ₱ bbl. A lot of 100 bbls. old Beef Hams were obtained at $11 ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese appear without alteration.

SEEDS—Clover is in fair demand at 7½c., and offered freely at 8c., ₱ lb. In retail parcels it brings 8½c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy remain about the same.

WHISKY—Is still on the advance. The day's movement consist of 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c.@26½c.; 150 hhds. Drudge at 25½c.@26c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was a little more offering for Liverpool, and about 1,400@1,500 bbls. Flour were engaged at 3s., and about 29,000 bushels of Corn, in bulk and ship's bags, at 8½d., with 100 boxes Bacon at 35s. Cotton was nominal at ½d. To California rates varied from 50c. @60c. ₱ foot. Rates to London and Havre were nominal. A brig was chartered to load at Saguа la Grande for New-York on private terms, and a vessel was taken up to arrive, to load with Lumber at Ble for London at £7 15d.

MILLINERY.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WILLIAM SIMMONS announces to her customers, and strangers visiting the City, that she is now prepared to exhibit at her show-rooms, No. 364 Broadway, the largest and most fashionable stock of Paris Spring Millinery and Straw Goods ever offered in this City. Mrs. SIMMONS received the medal of the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery, and the only medal which was awarded for split straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 364 Broadway.

COSTLY FLOWERS FOR CITY TRADE.—Are Cook the finest recherché character, and pretty artificials can hold all other trimmings for popularity. To possess a toilette well appointed, surrounded with lovely attractions, must ever interest ladies of taste and refinement—the coiffures are elegant beyond conception. JAMES TUCKER, No. 387 Broadway, between White and Walker-sts.

LADIES' STRAW HATS.—An entirely new and very Lawrenceive assortment of ladies' and misses' straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, and Florence bonnets may now be obtained at the Paris Mantilla Emporium.

GEO. BULFIN, Proprietor, No. 361 Broadway.

MILLINERY.—T. SPENCE & SON, Nos. 37 and 1274 Division-st., Wholesale and Retail dealers in Millinery Goods, and manufacturers of Buckram Foundation Lace and Wire Bonnet Frames and Crowns of the latest styles.

MR. WILLIAM SIMMONS WILL OPEN 3 Cases of Leghorn bonnets, of the latest Paris fashions, on THURSDAY, April 6, at his show rooms, No. 364 Broadway.

GRAPES.—J. P. WILSON, the propagator and exhibitor of the Charter Oak Grapes in New-York for a few years past, would respectfully say to his friends that he has a few more of those beautiful roots for sale. Many of the Grapes grew to the monstrous size of an inch and a half in diameter. The Grape is perfectly hardy; it needs no protection in Winter; it ripens in the Northern and Western States from the 1st to the 15th Sept. For eating, preserving, Jellies or wine, there are no better grown. Those wishing roots of the above will send in their orders soon. All orders addressed to J. P. WILSON, No. 5 Scammel-st., will meet with prompt attention.

TO BUILDERS AND SHIPPERS.—R. WHEATON, No. 21 Canal-st., wholesale and retail dealer in sash, doors, blinds, &c., has on hand in his warerooms a large assortment of the above articles, manufactured of the best lumber, and kiln-dried; inside and outside shutters, shutter blinds, Gothic and circular sashes, panel work, &c., of all descriptions, made to order at the shortest notice and in the best manner. Window glass, and a general assortment of builders' hardware, constantly on hand, and for sale lowest prices.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Six new genteel two and a half story, basements and underc'ar houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 43 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. For cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very convenient brown stone house and lot No. 74 West 25th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lower floor 21 feet 2 inches by 62 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Price, $10,000; $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FREDK. A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Orange, N. J., together with two lots adjoining. Each of these lots is 50 by 140. The house is new, and is 24 by 28; contains six rooms besides basement and attic; within three minutes walk of the depôt of the M. & E. Railroad, and near the residence of Mr. Robert Sears. Price $2,200. Inquire of WILLIAM WATTS, Sugar store, on the main street, Orange, N. J.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 63 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POTNIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage-house, containing ten rooms, with a plot of greend, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep, which is well stocked with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. The nheve is pleasantly situated in 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Bently, Staten Island, a neat 2-story House, with kitchen in the rear—lot 60 by 230 feet. The location is pleasant and healthy, commanding a fine view of the water. In the neighborhood are churches and schools, &c. Distant about 300 yards from the landing at Tottensville. Price, $1,200. Terms easy.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 2 miles from Chambers-at., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story brick front house No. 225 West 24th-st., containing Croton water, &c. House 25x22; lot 25x31. Rents for $220 per annum; pays 15 per cent. This property can be purchased for $1 250 cash, if sold before the 10th inst. Apply to W. H. ROOME, No. 18 Greenwich-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—No 183 South First-st., near 7th-st., two story frame with additions; contains 8 rooms. Price $2,500. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply to W. DUVOE No. 5 4th-st., Williamsburg, or No. 9 Cherry-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brown stone front House, No. 153 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-ave., in perfect order, with gas, water, &c. &c. Apply at the house, or of S. LAWRENCE, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first-class brown-stone front Houses, just finished, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Smith-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, or to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—The elegant brown stone house, No. 31 West 19th-st. Also, for sale, the elegant brown stone house, No. 14 East 28th-st. Also, the elegant brown stone house No. 60 East 21st-st. Also, the elegant brown stone house No. 15 East 22d-st. Also, No. 194 Bleecker-st. Also, No. 2 West 37th-st. Also, No. 31 West 17th-st. Also, No. 17 East 18th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Nos. 11 Wall and 2 New-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 36 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 90 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building lots, from five to ten acres each, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence at Leesville, near Rahway, N. J. The house is a very fine one, two stories and high basement, with wings also two stories; convenient out-buildings and boat-house, all in perfect order. There are about nine acres of excellent land, having a river front of about 150 feet. It has a great abundance of choice fruit, and a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and is a very desirable place; less than ¾ of a mile from the Railroad Depôt, with a flag walk to the door. It will be sold at a bargain to a desirable family, if applied for immediately. Apply to H. R. SHOWELL, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with bennti'ul shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x110 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, No. 7 Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stands, and four lots, 25 by 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 200 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. Entrance through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 7 feet, inclosed and inclinded. There is also connected a rear extension frame building, 16 feet square. The house contains 17 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 20 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stable is well arranged for two horses, with carriage house, &c. Fruit trees of various kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Oxford-st. and Portland-avs. House may be seen any day after 10 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN F. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, March 10, 1854.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Clunebeck and Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeak.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 32 John-st., New-York.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A brick house, with all modern conveniences, connected with an extra lot well stocked with shrubbery, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire upon the premises, No. 122 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm of 115 acres of land, 50 of which is valuable heavy wood and timberland, situated on the Hackensack road, one mile from the Newark turnpike, 2 from Newark Bridge, and 7 from Jersey City. The farm is in good order, the situation elevated, healthy and pleasant, affording a view of Bergen, Newark Bay, &c. On it is a large two-story cottage, with a large garden in front, filled with ornamental trees, choice fruit trees, grape, etc., with good outbuildings in perfect order. The above will be sold for less than its value. Terms moderate. Fifty acres with the buildings will be sold separate, if desired. Also, from 15 to 60 acres land, valuable for building sites—would make 6 acres on the Passaic River, 1 mile from Newark Bridge. Any one desiring such property should go and examine it for themselves. It is high, gradual ascent from Passaic river on Newark side, elevated on the easterly side, with a clear view of the Bay, &c. Particular information given at the office of M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and on it may be found most of the fruits found in the State, in great perfection. The house and outbuildings are in good repair. A less quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. & J. P. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A farm of 56 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, about half a mile from Plainfield and about one mile from the railroad depôt, with an elegant house, commodious in every respect and 80 feet front on the old mail road to Philadelphia, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and variety surrounding it on every side, and grapevines and shrubbery in abundance: large barn, carriage house, wood house, cora-crib and other out-buildings well arranged and convenient. The farm has a gradual descent to a large mill-stream, which is its western boundary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—In the English rural style, replete with every convenience, within a few minutes' walk of Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island. The premises command a fine view of the Narrows, and are well shaded with trees. Price, $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to

DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

UNFINISHED BRICK CHURCH AND LOT—With Lecture-room finished, in East Orange, N. J., Church 42 by 58, Lot, front, 90, depth 165. Elevated situation in a rapidly increasing village near the Railroad Station 12 miles from New-York. May, with little expense, be neatly finished as Church, Seminary, or for mechanical works. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, at No. 37 Dey-st., or C. G. CORBETT, North Orange, N. J., or Dea. HATT, near the premises.

CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS.—There being only about 300 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of this favorable chance, (if not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,200 for $94,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 6th day of April next, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Depôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages constantly run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid ant; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having enacted in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to Lots. The price of each Lot is fixed at $94, payable in instalments of $4 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. Persons wishing to view the property can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the submission of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery.

JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,
Office No. 163 Hester-st.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on the east side of Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts., 25 by 125 feet each, together $12,500.

Four lots on northeast corner of 4th-av. and 51st-st., 100 by 90 feet. $7,500.

Eight lots on east side 4th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts., $13,600.

Four lots on northeast corner 4th av and 53d-st., $6,000.

One lot on south side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $1,700.

Two lots on east side 10th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts., $1,000 each.

Four lots on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 47th-st., $6,600.

Three lots on south side 55th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., 25 by 140 feet, each—$700 each.

One lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 45th-st., $700.

One half cash, good mortgage on other property.

THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—But thirty minutes distant from New-York, and four from Centre-st. Depôt; near one of the public squares, one of the most quiet and respectable streets in Newark. The house contains twelve finished rooms conveniently arranged. The lot is 52 feet by 118 feet deep, with good vegetable and flower garden, and excellent fruit. The property will be bought on liberal terms, and possession given immediately. Inquire of KING & BOND, Broad-st., near Market-st., Newark, or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, Newark.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In New-Brunswick, N. New-Jersey. A desirable residence, situated on College-avenue, fronting the College grounds, and within one minute walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, such as bath, range, water closet, marble mantels, and washstands, hot air furnace, with register in both rooms, brick stables, &c. Making it a very desirable location for a retired person, or those doing business in the City. Inquire of WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-avenue, N. B.

BROOKLYN STORE AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The frame store and the 3 three-story frame houses on and adjoining the northeast corner of Bedford-av. and Van Buren-st. Finished in the best manner. Prices moderate. Terms easy. The corner is a good stand for a bakery or other business. Apply to AARON ARNOLD, on the premises, or EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A double cottage house 28 by 48, with one, two or three acres of land attached, beautifully located, one and a half miles from the City Hall, New-York. Also, a large new and well built double house at Mount Vernon; also 20 acres of land near Mount Vernon, the most desirable for laying out into building lots in the country; also, 20 reserve lots near Mount Vernon depôt, the most desirable in the place, for sale. Title perfect. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, or STEPHEN SOGART, Mount Vernon, or of B. O. MEGRI, No. 11 Ann-st., New-York.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A never-failing water power, suitable for any extensive manufacturing purpose, within one hour and a half of New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. The premises are a forge with two blooming fires, iron cylinder blower, and two hammers, a large mansion and several tenant houses, coal house, &c. Charcoal in abundance, and iron ore of a good quality in the vicinity. Apply at No. 2 Cedar-st., N. Y.

$130.000—TO HOTEL MEN.—For sale, lease or to rent, in New-York, one of the most extensive first-class hotels in Broadway; also, for sale for $45,000, one do. for $300,000, one do. for $25,000; also a fine hotel, near Broadway, $24,000; one do. in Fulton-st. for $10,000; also an excellent hotel near the Battery, $6,000; one do. on Warren-st., $6,000, and one of the best hotels on the East River, $8,000; one do. up town, near Williamsburg Ferry, $4,500; also one in Grand-st., $3,000; also a fine restaurant and dining hotel, located convenient to Wall-st and the Post-Office; one do. near the Exchange and Wall-st., $6,000, and 27 oyster and dining saloons, all in good locations. Also, to rent, excellent hotel, newly built, with all the modern improvements, and a large saloon under the new building corner of Fulton and Nassau-st. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., rooms Nos. 4 and 5, up stairs, where a general register is kept of all the principal hotels, dining saloons, confectionery, fancy goods, grocery, wine and liquor stores to rent and for sale in New-York; also for the purchase and sale of real estate, leasing of property and collection of rents.

$700.000—FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK CITY.—$700,000 worth of real estate, in various and good locations, unincumbered, and several fine dwellings in Brooklyn. Also, $300,000 worth of country seats and farms, located adjacent to New-York City, and in New-Jersey, Connecticut and New-York States. Also, to lease and for sale, several fine lots for building. Apply to G. ROBINSON, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer for Real Estate only, No. 85 Nassau-st., rooms Nos. 4 and 5, up stairs.

$500.—TO BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS.—For sale, in Poughkeepsie, a two story dwelling-house and Blacksmith shop, with a 3 years' unexpired lease of lot, with privilege of purchasing at a price not within $1,000 of its present value, desirable location for almost any business, being on the leading thoroughfare, and in a thickly inhabited neighborhood. Cash price for house, shop, lease, &c., $500. For further particulars, apply to or address J. P. BENDON, Blacksmith, 7th-av., between 36th and 39th-sts., N. Y.

$100—$300—A COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Central Morrisania—$300, cash; remainder, $650, in yearly payments. Also, a lot 50 feet by 105 feet, in centre of Mount Vernon village—a beautiful place for a residence. Cars arrive in the City at 9 o'clock. Inquire at No. 97 Roosevelt-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence, with marble mantels, grates, sliding doors, five acres of land, barn, &c. Inquire of H. F. PELLON, New Rochelle, or W. C. HOLMES, No. 32 Forsyth-st.

EIGHTY-SIX HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet each, situate in the city of Paterson, N. J., about a mile from the depôt, from which the cars go to New-York several times a day. On said lots is a large two-story dwelling house, with handsome piazza in front; containing a spacious hall, two large, handsomely finished parlors, dining-room, kitchen and seven sleeping rooms. Also, a wood house, out-houses, a cistern and well of soft water, and trees of various kinds, and good best quality—such as apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, &c.; also, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, an abundance of grapes, &c., and a large and elegant variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery, and will be sold at a bargain. The buildings are nearly all new and in good order. Part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

HENRY FITFIELD, Paterson, N. J.

LOTS FOR SALE—30 choice building lots at Fordham, N. Y., about 5 minutes' walk from depôt, located on Valentine's-av., near Clark-st. Also, 4 lots in the village of Olinville, about 3 minutes' walk from depôt. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, at the show-case warerooms, No. 124 Grand-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—Five lots on 53d-st., north side, commencing 285 feet west from 5th-av., each 25 by 100 feet, 5 inches. Price $2,000 each. Will exchange for good improved property.

AUCTION SALES.

...AVE. AND ...
...ERGEN, WYCK-
...OFF, BUTLER AND DOUGLAS-
...most desirable part
...Ward of the city of Brooklyn, ...OAKLEY
& WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 13, 14 and 15,
...each day, at the salerooms, No. ...
...opposite City Hall and Montague-
...st., the above-mentioned property, viz:
...tained on the lithographic maps, which will be ready on
...after April 4. This, without exception, is the best lo-
...cated property ever offered at auction anywhere in the vi-
...cinity of New-York—in the immediate vicinity of first-class
...improvements. Many elegant and costly dwellings have
...been already erected upon the adjoining property. The
...surrounding scenery is highly attractive and beautiful, the
...building nearly level—about on the established grade of
...the 13th Ward, and is *de facto* the garden of Brooklyn;
...near Fulton-av. route of omnibuses, which run constantly
...during the day and evening; and railroad cars run hourly
...to be in full operation on this route at the nominal fare of four
...cents to the ferries, about the 1st of July, 1854. The Long
...Island Railroad Depot, at Bedford, at which trains stop
...each trip, is within three minutes' walk of this property—
...making this property more desirable, convenient, and easy
...of access than property that is located in the upper part
...of New-York, the same distance from the Merchants' Ex-
...change. This very desirable property will be sold in sec-
...tions, containing from eight to sixteen lots. This will be
...an opportunity seldom met with to purchase handsome
...building lots or sections for genteel suburban residences or
...for a safe and profitable investment, in a remarkably
...healthy and pleasant part of Brooklyn. Each
...lot or section will be sold peremptorily without reserve.
...Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be
...inserted in the deeds. Seventy per cent. of the purchase
...money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at
...seven per cent. For maps, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT,
...No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 80 Wall-st., and of
...ERSKINE, KNAPP & CO., corner of Broadway and
...Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Full
...printed abstract of the title will be furnished each pur-
...chaser, free of charge.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, in the 8th Ward of the city of Brooklyn, and on Windsor Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, 2:30 Lots and gores of land in the 8th Ward of the city of Brooklyn, situated on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th-sts., and 10th and 11th-avs., comprising the whole tract lying between 17th and 20th-sts., and 10th-av. and the Flatbush line; also, the easterly half of the blocks lying between 18th and 20th-sts., 9th and 10th-avs. 18th-st. is opened through into Flatbush, and is under contract to be graded and paved throughout its entire length on or before the 1st of June next; the lots fronting on 18th-st. are nodar contract to be graded—those requiring excavation to the grade of the street, and those requiring filling to within three feet of the grade of its street—of both of which contracts purchasers will have the benefit free of expense; also the whole of the valuable property known as Windsor Terrace, in the town of Flatbush, adjoining the Brooklyn lots hereinbefore described, fronting on the Coney Island Plank-road, and comprising the property on both sides of Seely and Vanderbilt-sts., now opened and graded, and also that un both sides of the continuation of 18th-st. This very desirable property will be sold in sections containing from six to twelve lots each. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. The most elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are to be found us this estate—those on the hill-side between Seely-st. and the Brooklyn line, overlooking the whole richly cultivated agricultural plains of Flatbush, with Sandy Hook and Rockaway, the waters of the lower bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free from city taxes and assessments, and within two and a half miles from Hamilton-av. Ferry, of easy access by omnibus from Fulton Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive and ornamental improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Title indisputable. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's ou and after the 6th of April.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, being the entire collection of J. P. Beaumont, Esq.—HENRY H LEEDS & CO. will sell at eoction ou TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 11th and 12th of April, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., No. 83 Chambers-st., near the Irving House. The above collection has been well known here for upwards of 20 years past, for his judgment and taste in matters of art. His collectioo consists of over 200 original pictures of various schools, ancient and modero, selected as opportunity occurred, from well established galleries and studios abroad, among the ancient paiotings of European reputation will be found Theopolemus and the Pearl, by Francecchini; a superb Madonna, by Phillip de Champagne; Dana and attendants hunting, by Van Dyck; a Magdalen, by Cignani, with other fine paintings by Schidoni, Magnasco, Mignard, Rubeas, Swaneveldt Teoiers, Hemskerck, &c. Among the moderns are paintings selected for their beauty of subjects and execution, by artists of the Dusseldorf, Munich and other schools, and in particular a grand gallery pietare from Chas'eaubriand's story of "Atala," which has received the first prize of the exposition in Rome. The paintings are all in fine order, and the frames, many of which are wood carvings, having been modernized at a cost of several thousand dollars, and no expense has been spared to make the collection really worthy the attention of the connoisseur and the gentleman of taste. The sale will be without reserve. The paintings to be removed within three days from time of sale in consequence of preparations for taking down the building. They may be viewed two days before the sale. Catalogues at our store.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON CHURCH, THOMAS AND IRVING TOWNSENDS, S. I.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchango:

CHURCH-STREET.—The three-story frame (brick front) House and Lot on the north-west corner of Church and Thomas-sts., and known as No. 128 Church-st. and No. 2 Thomas-st. The lot is 25 feet front on Church-st. by 43 feet 8 ins. deep on Thomas-st House, 25x32.

THOMAS-STREET.—The two-story brick House and Lot No. 4 Thomas st, adjoining the corner of Church st. House 24 feet square; lot about 14x50 with stables, &c., on the rear. Also, the three-story and basement frame House (with brick front) and Lot, No. 6 Thomas st., adjoining the above. House, 17 feet 4 inches by 24 feet; Lot, 17 feet 4 inches by 50 feet. The above property is admirably adapted for large manufacturing purposes. $6 000 on the whole can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent. Title indisputable.

IRVINGTON-STREET.—The three-story and cellar brick House and Lot, No. 1238 Irvington-st., between Goerck and Mangin-sts. Lot 25x50, House about 25x36 feet. The lot is in plain style, with Crotoa water, &c; grape vines, &c., in the yard. Terms easy, and title perfect. For maps and full particulars of the above property, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Real Estate and Stock Ancaioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 42 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—By order of the County Court of the County of Kings, and under the direction of C. J. & LOWERY, Esqs., Counsellors at Law, OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn, the following desirable property: 4 lots corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.; 17 lots on 12th-st., adjoining; 4 lots corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st.; 17 lots on 14th-st., adjoining. These lots are nearly all 25x100 feet, on a good grade. 3d-av., will be paved during the Spring or Summer, and will be a great and continuous thoroughfare, which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and are located in a very pleasant and rapidly improving neighborhood. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., or C. J. & C. LOWERY, Esqs., No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA WARE, &c., FROM BROW (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 85, Nassau-st., 2 doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction a very large assortment of household furniture, viz.: All the furniture of a large four-story house, removed for the convenience of sale, to be sold by order of the mortgagee, and consists of one superior rose wood 7 octave piano-forte, a very superior and tasteful instrument; rose wood parlor furniture en suite, rich oval mirrors, gilt frames, beautiful French china vases and ornaments, tea and coffee sets, ivory balanced-handle table cutlery, rich tapestry and other carpets marble top centra and pier tables, extousive dining tables bookcases, wardrobes, marble top mod plata bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses rich painted and ornamented chamber furniture, mahogany sofas and chairs, rockers, veltaire chairs, cane seat chairs, and all the usual assortment of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Also, 1 superior turning lathe, 2 letter presses, and a lot of office furniture, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 218 Greenwich-st., Household Furniture, consisting of Pine-ply carpets, mahogany bureaus, tables, bedsteads, bedding, sofa, chairs, and an assortment of household furniture, kitchen articles, &c. Also store fixtures. Sale absolute.

A. H. NICOLAY,
EDWARD SINTZENICH,
Late chief salesman with H. H. Leeds & Co.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—A.C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Crosby-st., near Grand, a small, but neat assortment of household furniture in a family consisting of sofas, chairs, carpets, oil cloths, mantel ornaments, china and glassware, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, together with the kitchen furniture, which will be sold as it will commence. Also, 1 superior toned mahogany case Piano-forte, of celebrated make. Terms cash, and deposits required.

WILLIAM IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.

ROSES FROM THE NURSERY OF J. B. MAN-REL, WALTHAM, MASS.—IRVING & CO., auctioneers, will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., standard, half standard, dwarf, perpetual, moss, Bourbon, noisette, hybrid, Baltimore, bell, and other varieties of ROSES and greenhouse PLANTS. Also, roses in pots, in full bloom, from the nursery of the above named J. B. MANREL, just taken out of the ground and warranted true to name.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jay-sts., being 25 feet front and rear, by 20 feet deep—known as No. 132 Greenwich-st., Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lucius Robinson, Esq., Referee. For maps and particulars apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER, corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., will sell on FRIDAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, the largest and finest collection of Standard Roses ever offered to the public, with a variety of splendid hardy creepers. All from the garden of D. Boll, Broadway, corner of 59th-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, (Friday) April 7, at 11 o'clock, immediately after the roses a large assortment of choice garden flower-seeds, containing upwards of 1,000 varieties, of the growth and importation of E. M. BISSELL, Orford, N. H.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at Newark, Conn., on the premises, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, one of the most desirable building places in Connecticut, known as the old St. John Homestead, containing ten acres, more or less, being situated at the South end of the Public Green, and is within three minutes' walk of the churches, and has front it and in front of it a variety of fruit and beautiful forest trees. Sale positive, to close an estate. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Norwalk, Conn.

GEO. G. LEWIS, AUCTIONEER.—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, Cabinet Furniture, Household and all other goods, at residences, or at his room, No. 211 Bowery. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Refers to Simeon Jerome, Esq., Nicholas McGraw, Esq., Lewis K. Osborn, Esq., Gilbert Lewis, Esq.

GEO. G. LEWIS, General Actioneer.

LIVE STOCK AT AUCTION.—Will be sold on SATURDAY, April 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Randall's Island, by order of Governor, of Alms-house, a very superior lot of Live Stock, consisting of the following, viz.: 1 horse, 4 cows, 1 bull, 1 yearling heifer, 4 large boars, 7 small pigs, 3 sows, (six with young,) and 70 sucking pigs. Can be seen on the Island.

JONATHAN STEARNS, Warden.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. COLTON informs all those who anticipate selling out during the present month, that he will attend to their sales at private residence or at his store, No. 49 Beekman-st., and would remind those desirous of his services of the necessity of making early application, as it is impossible to accommodate all who apply during the last week in April. He will also buy when preferred.

AUCTION SALES.

...GOODS, ...
...at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 7 and 8, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warerooms, No. 613 Broadway, without reserve, the entire costly STOCK of GEORGE PONSOT, well known as the best and most recherche manufacturer of cabinet furniture in the United States. His assortment embraces every variety of parlor, dining-room, library, bed-room, and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and of the most exquisite carving, all manufactured under Mr. Ponsot's immediate supervision. Every article will be sold without reserve, as the above gentleman retires from business on the 1st of May.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—Superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, of exquisite carving of every style, antique, Elizabethan, Louis IV. and the latest Parisian styles, covered in various colored silk and satin brocatelle, satin brocade, moquette, velvet, &c. Also, a large number of suites in muslin; etageres of every design, with heavy plate-glass doors and backs, and marble and rosewood tops; most elaborately carved centre and pier tables, with statuary, marble, Egyptian, and yellow sienna tops; card and work tables, of the most beautiful design; ladies' secretaires, secretaries lined with satin wood, encoignieres, music etageres, richly-carved bookcases, very elegant wardrobes, smoar-a-glace, with heavy French plate-glass, in various styles; suites of exquisitely-carved bedroom furniture of every style, comprising bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cabinets, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, bedroom loonges, very beautiful library and writing tables.

BLACK WALNUT.—Every variety of carved weinut parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture.

ROIE DE RUSE, TULIP-WOOD AND BURL FURNITURE.—Bedroom sets; elegant French bedsteads, washstands, dressing bureaus, etageres, encoignerees, ladies' secretaries, work tables, Gernier's suites of perlor furniture, &c. The above stock is one of the most superb ever offered at auction in this city. The Trade are respectfully informed that on the 27th of April we will dispose of Mr. Peasot's entire stock of carvings, patterns, rosewood, oak, black walnut, satin wood, mahogany veaaers, work benches, tools, and his entire unfinished stock.

JOS. LURU, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE THOMAS A. CUMMIN, Esq., by order of Executors.

RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS.—We are now arranging for catalogue the curious and rare collection of Books, to be sold on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 6, 7, and 8—to commeuce at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogues will be ready and the Books arranged the day before the sale.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. DR. BALDWIN, of New-Brunswick, N. J., by order of the Executors.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY—We are now having prepared the catalogue of a valuable library of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, to be sold by order of Executors about the 1st of April, of which due notice will be given. The sale of the above valuable Library will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 10, 11, and 12, to commence at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, the 3d of April, and the Books on view the day before the sale.

LIBRARY OF REV. DR. ELTON.—

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY—The valuable and extensive Library of a distinguished clergyman lately gone abroad, is now being prepared for sale, and will be sold in April, the week following the two preceding libraries. This sale will take place on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18, at 7 o'clock. Catalogues will be ready on the 10th, and the Books on view the day before the sale.

THE VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY of a clergyman lately deceased, embracing a large and well-assorted collection, will be sold on FRIDAY EVENING, April 21. Catalogues being prepared.

THE VALUABLE MEDICAL LIBRARY of a distinguished physician retiring from practice, is now being prepared for sale, and will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, in the beautiful villages of Morrisania and Mount Vernon, at auction—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, April 7, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York,

LOWER MORRISANIA.

Two handsome dwelling-houses and lots on Franklin-av., near 7th-st.; 1 neat cottage and lot on 8th-st., between Fulton and Franklin-avs.; 6 good building lots on Franklin-av. and 8th-st.; 1 neat new dwelling and 3 lots, corner of Fulton-av. and 8th-st.; a handsome new cottage and 2 lots on Fitch-st., near Madison-av., Upper Morrisania.

MOUNT VERNON.

A new and pleasant dwelling and 4 lots on 9th-av., near 4th-st; a new cottage and 3 lots on 5th-av., near 3d-st.; a new cottage and 3 lots on Greenwich-st., West Mount Vernon.

All the above property is desirable, situated in the most pleasant neighborhoods and convenient to the railroad depots. Terms easy. Title unquestionable. For bills of full particulars, apply to J. S. FERGUSON, Esq., Lower Morrisania, or to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY, NEAR GRAND-ST., to close an estate. On MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, the two story and attic brick front house, with brick addition, and lot in fee, known as No. 141 bowery, east side, a few doors above Grand-st. Size of the lot 25x164 feet. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive, to close the estate of the late Nathaniel Levy. For terms and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN H. DAY, Guardian, No. 48 Beekmeu-st.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNI-TURE.—THIS DAY, April 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 311 Broadway, (Gothic Hall,) consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, handsome enamelled do. sofas, lounges, bureaus, chairs, fancy side, pier, and extension tables. Also, a quantity of office furniture.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, of the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500 000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,500,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts for 1853 amounted to $2,475,000, an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent. more will be the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Particshare the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLANCHARD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., ou or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway. Railroad Bonds for private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities:

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAIROAD STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD BONDS.
PENOBSCOT RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 14 years.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallom's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c., &c.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 136 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing can invalidate the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

METROPOLITAN BANK—ELECTION.—At a election held on the 3d of April, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES McCALL,	JOHN STEWARD, Jr.,
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.,	JONATHAN H. RANSOM,
WILSON G. HUNT,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HENRY C. BUWEN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	EUWIN A. OELRICHS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	HENRY EYRE,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	HENRY L. ATHERTON.
HENRY L. PERGUN,	

At the same time Messrs. David Parish, James Freeland, and Rufus L. Lord, were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, James McCall was unanimously reelected President, and John Earl Williams Vice President, for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1854. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS.—LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, redeemable in 1865, first mortgage, and convertible for 6 years.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, of same tenor.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS 10 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD 6 PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, redeemable in 1882. For sale by

CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating three notes made by the undersigned, and payable to the order of E. N. Grossman, dated July 22, 1853, at 13, 14 and 16 months, for $400 each. The said notes have not been applied to the purpose for which they were given, and will not be paid by us. DIETZ, BROTHER & CO., No 134 William-st.

NOTICE.—An Election for five Trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 106 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1854.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—CRAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the Peoples' Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	James S. Bronwer,	Charles T. Pierson,
Freemen Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilcox,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
John P. Wyvertun,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clerk,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Emens,	Thomas Williams,
David D. Giene,	Charles Crane,	Edward P. Clerk,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	William Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	William J. Buek,	P. J. Sunestecl,
Simon Voorhies,	John Sheppard,	Alfred Barmore,
Gaylord B Hubbell	George D. Tragin,	C. H. McMinn,
Gideon De Angelie,	Edward D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most unlimited securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Thomas Thompson,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Pell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. R. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bryce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillou,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM E. LEGGETT, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' nointerrupted business, paying dividends in every year, still continues to insure against Fire only, Building, Merchandise, Household Furniture Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Pearsall,	John Penny,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Abr'm R. Embury,	Philander Hasford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Robion,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Davison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $160 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T C Chardavoyne,	Hull Clerk,
Wm. H. Palls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corse,	Hebron Wells,	John Ellis,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Isad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

The Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid with promptness and dispatch.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April 1857—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st and 58 Bewery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNELL, President.
J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No 8 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEAVELAND AND TOLE-DO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 11 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 5th of April next. Certificates of stock of the late Companies, (Junction, or Toledo, Norwalk and Cleaveland,) will be required to be exchenged for certificates of this Company before dividends are paid. The Transfer Booke will be closed from the 25th instant, to the 5th of April. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Boston, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from this zinc ore found in New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metalic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of Foreign. Dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform fineness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

FRENCH ZINC PAINT.—McCALL, BLAKE & FAIRCHILD, No. 27 BROADWAY, AGENTS FOR LA SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE PEINTURE MONTAGNE, ARE NOW CONSTANTLY RECEIVING THE WHITE OXIDES OF ZINC—From their works in France, Belgium and Germany, which they offer to the trade in quantities in the dry state, as far surpassing in purity and excellence, any other paint of any description manufactured in the world.

EXPRESSES.

FOREIGN EXPRESS.—EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. respectfully announce that they are prepared to forward express packages from New-York to Liverpool, Loadon, and all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, twice a week; to Havre, Paris, Bremae, Hamburg, Frankfort, and all parts of the European Continent, once a week; to Melbourne, Port Phillip, Sydney, and all parts of Australia Van Diemen's Land, and New-Zealand, by every vessel sailing hence, or from England for those places; and to Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other parts of the East Indies and China, once every two weeks. Office, No. 36 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, Brokers, and all classes of the mercantile community that require perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE and BANK LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have them, and a still larger proportion of the specie and paper circulation of this City are nightly deposited in these Safes. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protectors, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of all the Safes sold for use in this City are furnished by this Company, while the Salamander and other sheet iron Safes find their market in less favored locations. We have challenged the world to a fire and burglar test of Safes, at the Crystal Palace, with the sizes of Safes, and method of testing defined, which, with our descriptive circular and references, we enclose to communications of inquiry. An assortment always on hand at the Company's depot, No. 119 Pearl-st.

MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames, made to order on the same principle.

PRINTING INK.—JOHN G. LIGHTBODY is constantly manufacturing, and has always on hand, every description of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Inks, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer. Orders forwarded by steamboat or railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at No. 29 Rose-st.

P. S.—This paper is printed with my News Ink; also, a great many other newspapers in this City, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and other cities and towns in the United States.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.—Bills of the Bank of Charleston on the Bank of Liverpool, in sums of one pound sterling and upward, negotiable at any of the Banks in the United Kingdom, for sale by CENTER & CO., No. 23 Oldship, corner of Water-st.

RAILROADS.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.—NOTICE.—On and after Monday, April 3, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Depot, New-York, as follows: 6:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12 M., Chicago at

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Privateering System Condemned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, SEBASTIAN PERIT, Esq., in the Chair.

After the preliminary business, the following-named gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber: DAVID MILLIKEN, JOHN P. BOWMAN and PAUL N. SPOFFORD. A vacancy on the Arbitration Committee, occasioned by the expired term of Mr. THOMAS, was filled by the election of Mr. MERRITT TRIMBLE.

Mr. BLUNT read a notice addressed by the Postmaster of this City to the owners of letter-boxes, in which it is announced that all letters not addressed to them, or to members of their families, business firm, or persons in their employ, will hereafter be handed to the letter-carriers. This measure was spoken of as interfering with business arrangements, imposing an unnecessary tax, and affording support to supernumerary officers. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Postmaster on the subject.

WALTER R. JONES, Esq., introduced an important series of resolutions, having reference to the system of carrying on maritime warfare by means of privateers,—condemning it in strong language,—and anstaining the principle, that free ships shall make free goods, and the neutral flag shall give neutrality to the cargo.

Recent proceedings relative to the same subject in the British Parliament, were referred to with approbation.

The following are the Resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Chamber, the system of carrying on maritime warfare by means of Privateers, is contrary to the dictates of sound morality, inconsistent in its spirit with the principles of justice and humanity; and that the time has arrived when it should not be tolerated by the laws of civilized nations.

2. *Resolved*, That the depredations of Privateers on private property, occasion much individual distress and ruin on the one hand, without any adequate national benefits on the other: That modern warfare can be carried on effectually without resorting to such means of individual suffering and private plunder, which fall almost entirely on the commercial classes.

3. *Resolved*, That the efforts now making in Europe, to extinguish privateering, by arrangements to be consummated among the diplomatists of the Old World, call for the cooperation of the Government of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That the Treaty made by the United States and Russia, in 1785, negotiated by the far-seeing and keen-sighted FRANKLIN, whereby both Governments bound themselves not to issue commissions to Privateers, discloses the policy of that early day, and is well worthy of our support at this time.

5. *Resolved*, That this Chamber notices with great gratification, the movement of Mr. GIBSON, in the House of Commons on the 17th of March, praying Her Majesty "to give special instructions to the officers commanding Her Majesty's cruisers in the event of war, to abstain from intercepting with neutral vessels on account of any goods or property not contraband of war contained therein, and to direct her Ministers to consider the policy of entering into treaty stipulations with foreign countries on the principle that free ships shall make free goods, and the neutral flag give neutrality to the cargo," and that this Chamber consider that these principles should be sustained by the Government of the United States in all its negotiations with foreign powers.

6. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Chamber, in view of the magnitude of the tonnage of this country and its rapid increase, it is incombent upon the Government of the United States to exert a leading influence in this reform, whether they regard the demands of justice and humanity, or the interests of our citizens, so much exposed on every ocean.

7. *Resolved*, That a memorial be prepared and signed by the officers of this Chamber, addressed to the President of the United States, asking him to open negotiations with other powers for the suppression of privateering; and also for the recognition of the principle, that free ships make free goods.

8. *Resolved*, That another memorial be prepared by them, and addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, asking them to pass such laws as will in their own opinion check and essentially put a stop to privateering.

Col. LEE desired to embody in the same document the subject of impressment of seamen. It had never been settled by treaty with England, and was but imperfectly understood. After some debate, it was decided to be inexpedient to agitate the subject at the present juncture.

This question thus coming up on the original resolutions, they were at once adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to prepare an appropriate memorial to be forwarded to the President of the United States, and the Representatives in Congress. Messrs. Perit, Jones, Curtis, Phoenix and Kelly were appointed as such Committee.

After the transaction of unimportant business, the Chamber adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

Democratic Republican General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee was held at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening. RICHARD SCHELL, Esq., presided. On motion of GEORGE F. ALDEN a committee of three was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the views of the Committee in reference to recent events. The Committee, consisting of Messrs. ALDEN, QUINN, and RIPLEY, retired, and in a short time returned and reported the following resolutions:

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Resolved, That in the recent removal of Democrats from office by the Federal officers attached to the Custom-House of this port, the National Democracy recognize the renewal of the attempt, by the present faithless and deceitful Administration, to "crush out" every expression of individual opinion, to render the citizens of a free and sovereign State subservient to the dictation of a central power, and to degrade their independent electors to the base positions of minions of the Federal Government; that while we regret this act for the sake of the individuals deprived of official employment, we thank the Administration that the seal is now removed from the lips, and the shackles struck from the hands, of so many reliable and fearless Democrats, who have thus long beheld, in unpatriotic silence, the degraded position of the present Administration, but whose voices and hands now join with their Democratic brethren in the honest denonciation of an apostate Executive and his compliant Cabinet.

THE ELECTIONS.

Resolved, That the result of the recent elections in New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, is to be attributed to the loss of confidence of the Democracy in the fidelity of the President to those great principles which achieved his election, and to the unprincipled conduct of his "Cross Cabinet;" that, while we regret the loss of these States from the triumphant phalanx of 1852, we must still view the sacrifice with that stern conviction of justice which actuated the Roman Judge in condemning his own son.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS—MR. BRODERICK.

Resolved, That we recognize in the recent action of the Democracy of California, and the bold protest of her Democratic Legislature, against Federal interference with State rights, another pulsation of that Democratic heart which beats in unison from ocean to ocean; and in the language of their address to the Democracy of this State, we, too, "are forced to conclude that the course pursued to the Democracy of this State is an experiment of encroachment, the general view of which is to dragoon State politics under Federal control and make the central power master of the country through the vulgar influence of spoils.

Resolved, That in the contemplated choice of DAVID C. BRODERICK, our late fellow-citizen, as the standard bearer of the Democracy of California, we hail the elevation of a sound and unswerving National Democrat, and recognize in his success the practical working of the liberal spirit of our institutions, which appreciates the talent and rewards the industry of its humblest citizen,—that in the return of DAVID C. BRODERICK as the representative of California to the United States Senate, the National Democracy of the Union will have a resolute ally, and his adopted State secure a fearless champion.

When the last resolution was read, Mr. JOHN DUNNERY intimated a desire to put the query whether there was any gentleman in the room who could endorse Mr. BRODERICK as a Hunker?

Mr. JOHN B. HASKINS replied that he was conversant with Mr. BRODERICK'S political antecedents, and he could unhesitatingly endorse Mr. BRODERICK as a Hunker. Mr. H. then proceeded at length to review the political course of Mr. BRODERICK while a resident of this City, showing that he had always acted in unison with the Hard-Shells. Mr. H. said that he (Mr B.) still adhered to the principles which he had ever espoused, and he had no doubt that his election to the United States Senate would be a national Democratic victory.

Mr. DOUGHERTY expressed himself satisfied with the explanation.

The next resolution was as follows:

MR. COTTING.

Resolved, That the National Democracy of this City and County approve of and sustain the course of Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING, and other Democratic Representatives in Congress, in thwarting the effort of the Administration to force the Nebraska bill to a vote without discussion, by a preconcerted plan of dragooning and attempted intimidation, and that we applaud the chivalric conduct of Mr. CUTTING in promptly meeting the attempt of the Administration to coerce members of Congress into compliance with Executive will.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mr. ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER offered the following resolution, relative to the recall of Mr. Consul SANDERS:

Resolved, That we view the rejection of GEORGE N. SANDERS as Consul at London by the Senate of the United States as an irreparable injury to the cause of the European Democracy, and an additional evidence of the fell spirit of this Administration and its servile allies to "crush out" every truly National, Progressive Democrat from position and power under the sportsman of the present régime, and we hail his return to the ranks of the Democracy of this City, as the harbinger of the death knell of the "Speak by authority" short-boy influence, which he so clearly exposed after the assembling of the last Syracuse Convention, and which doubtless aided to produce his rejection.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. HASKINS moved that a Committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for firing 100 guns in the Park on the announcement of Mr. BRODERICK'S election.

The motion was carried, and Messrs. HASKINS, DOUGHERTY, and another, were appointed by the Chair as such Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of Boiler Makers.

An adjourned meeting of the journeymen boiler makers of New-York and Brooklyn, was held in Crystal Hall, Grand-street, last evening. Mr. CHARLES HOWELL occupied the Chair, and Mr. PETER MCKENZIE acted as Secretary. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the delegates from the various shops authorized to test the feelings of the workmen in reference to the proposed request for an advance of wages, reported that the men in the employ of [illegible] were unanimously in favor of the same, and were determined to have it by the [illegible].

It was then agreed that the petitions asking an advance of 25 cents per day on the present wages, and signed by the boiler-makers, should be presented to the foremen of the respective shops on Monday next.

It was further agreed that said advance should take effect from and after the 15th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

The Cartmen's Protective Society.

This body met last night at POWERS' Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street. ROBERT BROCK, the President, occupied the Chair. There was some discussion as to the propriety of raising the list of prices for carting for the coming season, but as the meeting was not unanimous, the discussion of it was left over for next night. A resolution was passed that the members should work in future by the load and not by the day. Another resolution was passed that the Society should go through the streets in an equestrian procession, for the purpose of showing their numbers and strength, and that all should be dressed in the same description of clothing. A Committee of twelve was appointed to select the description of clothing and name the day on which the procession shall take place. Each man is to purchase his own clothing and the general fund of the Society to remain intact. The meeting had not adjourned when our reporter left.

THE CARTMEN'S SOCIETY.—This body met last night at Millman's Hall, corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. There was some discussion on the propriety of turning out for twelve shillings a day on the 1st of May next, but no definite decision was come to, and the subject was left over to next meeting. The members then commenced paying their monthly dues.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

April Meeting—Bureau of Vaccination—Small-Pox—The Dissection Bill—Honor to whom Honor is Due.

The April meeting of the Academy of Medicine was fully attended on Wednesday evening. Dr. JOSEPH M. SMITH, President, was in the Chair, and in the absence of Dr. PERRY, Dr. D. SIMPSON acted as Recording Secretary.

Dr. VANDERPOOL, from the Committee on Admissions, reported for membership, and the Society by ballot admitted, Drs. KIMBARK, F. H. JACKSON, HOLTON, MILLER and BARRAY.

Dr. F. C. STEWART, from the Select Committee, reported in favor of the establishment by the Academy of a Bureau of Vaccination, as likely to prove particularly of service in increasing the facilities for vaccination to the poor of the City, in furnishing a body of reliable statistics concerning vaccination and re-vaccination, and insuring at all seasons a plentiful supply of vaccine matter to physicians. The report also suggested the propriety of memorializing the Common Council for the use of rooms, in some central locality, for the accommodation of such a Bureau. The report was accepted, and its proposals discussed. In passing, Dr. F. C. STEWART said that there had died of small-pox in the City, during the past five months, as follows:

In November	90	In February	145
In December	132	In March	76
In January	157		
Total			598

As the rate of deaths from this disease is now about 10 per cent. of the cases, it appears that within five months we have not had less than 5,980 cases of small-pox.

There was some doubt expressed by Dr. STONE and others, lest this should prove a bad precedent for the Academy—going into business foreign to its professed aim. It was replied that the French Academy, whose aim is precisely the same, had such a Bureau, greatly to its own honor, the relief of the poor, and the promotion of statistical science. Dr. F. C. STEWART remarked that one-half of the persons who are vaccinated find themselves susceptible of retaking the virus—evidence enough that the vaccine matter should oftener be obtained from the original source of supply, and a strong argument for a Bureau that would take such matters in charge. Dr. A. K. GARDNER made some statements showing the magnitude of the efforts already made, and the good effected by the vaccinating departments of the Dispensaries. The questions raised by the Report, and the whole subject, were finally laid over for settlement at the next meeting.

Dr. FRANCIS, from the Astor Library Committee, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. From the fragments he gave, it appeared that they found the Astor Library rich in medical books, though as yet, without a catalogue. The Committee were taking it rather leisurely—they would probably, however, report a full catalogue of the treasures there abiding, at the next meeting.

Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER read a communication received from Dr. JOHN G. ADAMS, who was to remain in Paris until the middle of March, on business of the Academy.

Dr. ISAAC WOOD announced the passage of the Dissection bill and the fact that the Governor had signed it. Dr. WOOD congratulated the profession and the State upon this event. It legalized the study of Anatomy; it made it lawful for young men to devote themselves to the pursuit of Scientific information in the only way that it can be done without being rendered liable to fine the State as vagabonds, or obliged to pay the last ten dollar bill to fee a lawyer for their defence. The Doctor gave some exceedingly interesting reminiscences of the experience of the old times in these matters. He paid a noble tribute to Dr. PAINE, (of the University,) who had sacrificed so much during the present Winter to secure the enactment of the present law, and expressed his thanks to all others of the profession and out of it, members of the Legislature and of the Press, who had stood by the bill in its unpopularity and put it through. On his motion it was unanimously resolved, that the resolution was ordered to be printed officially in the DAILY TIMES, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Academy be, and they are hereby, presented to the several gentlemen, professional and others, through whose agency the stigma heretofore attached by law in our State to the study of Anatomy and the dissection of dead bodies, has been removed by the passage of an act by the present Legislature legalizing the same.

JOS. M. SMITH, M. D., President.
D. SIMPSON, M. D., Secretary.

The topic for discussion appointed by the Surgical Committee was *Lachrymal Fistula*. It was briefly discussed by Drs. L. A. SAYRE and DETMOLD, and, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed till the next meeting for Scientific discussions. Adjourned.

Fatal Accident at a Sugar House.

A fatal accident occured, early yesterday morning, at the large Sugar Refinery of Messrs MOLLER & Co., in South-street. A number of the men employed in the establishment were at work upon a temporary platform, erected over the hatchway, on the sixth floor. Their weight was more than the planks could sustain, and four of the men were precipitated to the ground floor, and their limbs crushed in a shocking manner. One of the sufferers, who fell beneath the others, had his skull broken, and could just breathe when assistance was rendered. His name was FREDERICK NEWMAN, and before medical attendance could be procured, he was a corpse. The other three men were Germans, by the names of JOHN PEARLE, JOHN STAOSZAEAO and AUGOSTUS BOORMAN.

Upon an examination being made by a surgeon, all of the sufferers were pronounced to be severely injured, and it is a matter of great doubt whether any of them will survive. They were conveyed to the City Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. AONEW.

An inquest on the body of NEWMAN was held at the Hospital by Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday afternoon. Among the witnesses examined was PETER MOLLER, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Refinery, who testified that the workmen in the employ of the firm were always instructed to omit no pains to render avary-thing secure for the performance of their labors.

The Jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that the deceased, FREDERICK NEWMAN, came to his death by injuries received by accidentally falling from the sixth story of the New-York Steam Sugar Refinery, on the corner of South and Montgomery-streets." The deceased was born in Germany, aged 34 years, and resided at No. 602 Water-street.

German Meetings.

The Sunday Union of the Eleventh Ward yesterday evening held a mass meeting in the house of Captain LOTZ. About seventy delegates from different societies were present. The meeting came to order with Captain A. GOTZ in the Chair. This gentleman, who is also the President of the Union, explained the objects of the assemblage to be the adoption of measures in regard to the arbitrary withdrawal of Captain LUTZ'S license by Alderman BOARDMAN, of that Ward. It appears that Mr. LUTZ was summoned before the Alderman on Saturday last to answer for having kept his establishment open during the preceding Sunday. He declared that he had not broken the law, for he had let his rooms to the Sunday Union for that evening, and that the said Union had drank nothing but beer purchased by them wholesale on the previous day, and whatever responsibility there was in the matter must fall upon the Union. The Alderman would listen to nothing in relation to the Union, but held Mr. LUTZ solely responsible. He, however, discharged the latter upon his promising that the Union should not assemble at his house during the ensuing Sunday. Just as he was passing through the door, Mr. LUTZ was recalled by the Alderman, who saw fit to read him a long moral lecture. Hereupon Mr. LOTZ responded in an impatient tone; one word led to another, and the Alderman is reported to have said, "I will yet carry it so far that all foreigners will be driven out of my Ward;" and Capt. LUTZ responded that he knew a certain Alderman of the eleventh Ward who allowed work to be done in his manufactory the whole Sunday, from morning until night. This made

It would seem, from the above account, that personal ill-feeling was the cause that induced the Alderman to withdraw the license, no legal reason having been assigned. Hereupon, and in this consideration, the Union nominated a Committee to obtain information whether, under such circumstances, anything can be legally done to remedy the action of Alderman BOARDMAN, and in case it be found practicable to proceed against him forthwith. The Committee consists of Messrs. GOTZ, LANDER and MATTERN. After their appointment, and some further discussion, a collection of money was raised to defray the expenses of further action.

Union of the German Progress Associations.

In accordance with a general call published by the Free Communities of this City, about thirty delegates assembled on Wednesday evening last, in Pythagoras Hall. Want of room obliged them to repair thence to Harmony Hall.

The proceedings were opened by Dr. ASCHENBRENNER, who addressed the Delegates from the German-American Democratic Union, from the Society of Universal Democracy, and the Social Reform, Club; the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Union, and members of the Free Communities.

Among the replies received, that of the Social Turners promises a future communication, but the Workingmen's Union declines the proposed alliance.

After long-protracted and various discussion, it was at length decided to select some special point of union and choose a Committee which should draw up a programme that may be brought forward in another meeting. This Committee consists of Dr. ASCHENBRENNER, FELDNER, DULON, and MAIZHOFER. With this the meeting adjourned.

CHILD KILLED BY A WAGON.—On Wednesday evening a dirt-cart driver, named BERNARD KIERNAN recklessly drove a horse and wagon through Fourteenth street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, at a furious rate, and in so doing ran over a little girl five years of age, named EMMA FAHRENSHOFF, injuring her in such a manner that death ensued almost instantly. KIERNAN was at once told, by a person who witnessed the occurrence, of the result, but instead of stopping, according to the dictates of humanity, attempted to escape by pulling the whip to his horse. This was prevented, however, and he was promptly arrested by officers SLOTT and GREENE of the Twenty-second Ward Police, and committed to the cells to await a Coroner's Inquisition on the body of the deceased. KIERNAN, it is said, was so much under the influence of rum as to be totally unfit to have charge of a horse in a public street or elsewhere. Yesterday afternoon Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of deceased and the Jury rendered a verdict against the KIERNAN. The Coroner then committed the prisoner, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge.

ROBBERY OF A STEAMER PASSENGER.—Yesterday morning, Mr. W. T. DOYLE, the Merchants' Inspector of Russia Iron at New-York and Boston, was robbed of $694 in cash, while on board the steamboat *Empire State*. Mr. DOYLE came to the City by the Fall River route, and, after leaving the steamer, ascertained that his wallet and funds were gone. All efforts to find the rogue were ineffectual, until the services of Police Officers RUE and CAMPBELL, of the Lower Police Coort, were procured. They traced the crime to a colored waiter named CHARLES ROSE, who was arrested. The greater part of the money was recovered.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Crystal Palace, held yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors entertain no doubt as to the legal and equitable liability of the Association to pay the debts involved in the suit of Mr. O. D. MUNN, the same having been contracted for the requirements of the Association; and they will, therefore, take every necessary step to defend the suit and protect the interest alike of Creditors and Stockholders.

SHIPBOARD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, a sailor named WM. DUNHAM, employed on board the ship *Edwin Forrest*, lying at pier No. 16 East River, fell from its masthead to the deck, breaking one his legs, besides which he received a compound fracture of the skull. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer MCCABE, of the First Ward Police. His recovery is considered doubtful.

NINTH REGIMENT.—Lieut. Col. CHARLES SWEENY and Major CHARLES E. SHEA, of the Ninth Regiment, have resigned their posts, and the resignations have been accepted by General HALL. The resigning officers have circulated a statement of certain grievances of which they complain.

THE PHILADELPHIA MURDERER REMANDED.—OWEN MCCARTNEY, who was arrested in this City for the murder of CHARLES CREAMER, in Philadelphia, finally consented, yesterday, to go back and answer the charge now pending against him. This saved the trouble of procurring affidavits and obtaining requisitions for the subpoena.

THE FIREARM ACCIDENT.—Coroner HILTON was notified last evening to hold an inquest at the City Hospital on the body of CARL ZEPHARD, who was shot by the careless handling of a loaded pistol at a store in Catharine-street. The investigation will take place at 11 o'clock this morning.

THE COMET AT SEA.—Captain SIMMONS, of the *Bay Stole*, arrived at this port yesterday, from Shanghai, reports that, on the 28th of March, in lat. 32° 08' N., lon. 68° 05' W., he saw the new comet in the west, about 25° above the horizon.

SEAMEN.—The *Journal of Commerce* notices the fact that the sailors are now leaving the City for the lake ports, between which points and the seaboard they migrate, with the change of seasons. Seamen are not well paid on the lakes as here, but the amount of labor required being smaller, and involving less personal exposure, determines their choice, in the warm season. Their withdrawal from sea-service will this year occasion more inconvenience than usual, and will do something to call attention in the movement now going on for the establishment of a Ship-school, to secure an increase of our naval and mercantile marine.

SUDDEN DEATH AT KING'S HOTEL.—Yesterday morning, about 2½ o'clock, Edwin Harrison, Englishman, about 40 years of age, entered King's Hotel, No. 22 Ann-street, and called for a drink, which he was refused, and he then took a seat. Soon afterward he was found dead in his chair by one of the attendants of the house. His remains were conveyed to the Second Ward Police Station, Beekmen-street. The deceased was a single man and a silversmith by trade. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict of "death by apoplexy."

[Advertisement.]

GIMBLET-HOLES TO LET THE GLORY THROUGH.—A child being asked by his father what the stars were, replied that they were gimblet-holes in the sky to let the glory through! Innocent little one. A hundred such innocents, with voices like cherubs, appear nightly at Barnum's Museum in the great moral drama of the "Old Brewery." "Hot Corn"—the original and famous "Hot Corn"—is played at BARNUM'S this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, well known as Gas Fitters and Plumbers, for the past ten years, respectfully call attention of those requiring work in either branch, that they can rely upon being promptly and efficiently served by us. At our factory, No. 111 East 18 h-st., we have a varied assortment of Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., &c. 1,000 reliable references.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN AT PURDY'S NATIONAL.—A great addition has been made to this wonderful piece, by the introduction of a magnificent Panorama by Mr. ROSAAS; and also a new allegory, by the same artist. Go see it to-night.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—A large number of new patterns of Chandeliers and other Gas Fixtures will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of AROHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SELLING UNHEALTHY MEAT.—Inspector McLEER yesterday found a man named EUGENE BRENNAN, who keeps a small market on Hamilton-avenue, retailing out to his customers a veal carcass killed when only one day old. He was at once arrested and held for examination by Justice BLACHLEY.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman named SCHWARTZ, residing in New-York, fell from an omnibus in Fulton-street yesterday, to the pavement, fracturing his skull. Officer LARKIN of the First District Police, came promptly to the injured man's aid, and after calling medical aid caused him to be conveyed to his residence in New-York.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

PROSPECT FOR THE NEW FERRY.—The prospects for the establishment of the South Tenth-street Ferry begin to look more favorable. We are informed from good authority that Mr. SHARLOCK has purchased two slips, one a the Roosevelt-street and one at the Catharine-street Ferry. If the proposed change in the route of the Ferry lease can be effected, so as to allow

EXPLOSION.—About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, three men, named W. J. BOYD, JAMES HORAN and JOHN SWIFTLEY, while passing through Eleventh-street, were attacked and beaten by a gang of rowdies who hang about that vicinity. About an hour after the above occurrence, Mr. JOHN MONAGAN was knocked down by the same party. They gave, as a reason, that they had determined to knock down the first man that came along, and threatened vengeance on any person that made a complaint against them. A warrant was issued for their arrest.

JERSEY CITY.

CITY PROPERTY.—The Common Council Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, pursuant to a resolution passed at the previous meeting of the Board, reported, on Tuesday evening, the following statement of the property of the city, and its actual or estimated value:

Public School No. 1, including lot & fixtures	$28,200	Engine-House No. 2, including lot	$3,370
School-House in Fourth Ward	500	Engine-House No. 3	600
4 lots in Bright-street	6,000	Engine-House No. 4, including lot	1,080
Market-ground & Almshouse Building	12,475	Engine-House No. 5, including lot	3,370
Engine-House No. 1	400	Clerk's Office Furniture	1,511
Street Lamps	2,000	Recorder's Office do.	75
Weights and Measures	250	Comptroller's Office do.	200
Van Vorst-square Fence	1,950	Caps for the Watch	200
Hook and Ladder lot	1,500	Total	$64,730

INJURED BY MACHINERY.—WM. COLLONY, a lad 16 years of age, employed in the machine-shop of SLATER & STEELE'S foundry, was caught at 1 o'clock yesterday, by a belt which he was adjusting, and carried several times rapidly about a shaft before the machinery could be stopped. When extricated it was found that one of his arms was broken in two places, and nearly torn off above the elbow. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

CITY TREASURER'S REPORT.—The report of the City Treasurer shows that there was a balance of $1,923 78 in the Treasury on the 1st of April, all of which is subject to drafts for redemption of Notes and payment of improvement certificates. The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow $10,000 in anticipation of taxes of 1853-4.

VALUE OF FIRE APPARATUS.—On Tuesday evening the Fire and Water Committee reported to the Common Council the value of the fire apparatus owned by the City, as follows: Engine No. 1, $500; No. 2, $850; No. 3, $650: No. 4, $800; No. 5, $1,000; Hose Carriage No. 1, $355; No. 2, $350; Hook and Ladder truck, $650; Hook and Ladder old truck, $140; 4,150 feet of hose, $2,710. Total, $8,300.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—Chancellor WILLIAMSON has dissolved the injunction by which the opening of Montgomery-street, from Warren-street to Van Vorst-street, has been delayed. It is expected that now this work will be done forthwith.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 8.

EDITORIALS.—The News by the *Baltic*: The effect on British Trade: The great "We:" Farming a Hundred years ago: Our rich young Men—An Evil to be Reformed: The Public Health: Congressional: The relation of the United States to the Politics of Europe: The Governor's Veto: The City and State Schools: Relations of Austria and Prussia to the Eastern War: The French loan: The Dissection bill passed: Custom-House Advertising: The candidate for State Superintendent: The Cutting and Breckinridge difficulty: Our Special Correspondence in the Southwest: The letter of Archbishop Hughes.

CORRESPONDENCE.—A Tour in the Southwest—Nos. 5 and 6: Progress of Political events in France: From Havana—Adjustment of the *Black Warrior* affair: From Turkey—State of Affairs in Constantinople: From Florence—Cost of living—Fashionable life, &c.: From St. Thomas—Health—Personal quarrels, &c.: Notes on the Census: Sketches in Washington: Doings in Washington: Doings at Albany.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGE.

HARD TIMES. A new story by Charles Dickens, to be continued in each number of the New-York *Weekly Times*, until concluded.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, on Cuba.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP BEDINI.

LATE NEWS from all parts of Europe.

NEWS from Mexico, Texas, &c., &c.

Terrible Conflagrations and Railroad Accidents.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS, DEBATES, &c.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—A complete Summary of the News of the Week, prepared expressly for this paper, and containing the latest intelligence, to the hour of going to press.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.

Short Weights and Measures.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your strictures, Mr. Editor, on Short Weights and Measures, are pertinent to our relations with *too many* with whom we deal. A few weeks ago I went into a butcher's shop to buy a steak—it was cut and *thrown* with some force into the scale. "Three and two-pence"—said the weigher. I looked at the steak, and thought it could not weigh as much as would bring it to that price. "Are you right?" I asked. "Three and two-pence, Sir, is the price of the beef." At this moment I looked on the scales, and saw the pointer nearly half a pound out of line. "Well, Sir, if three and two-pence is the price of that piece of beef, it don't weigh it." He saw my eye on the scales, when he became exceedingly gentle, and said: "Take it, Sir, for two and four-pence."

I ought to have reported him to the proper officer, and made him suffer for his shameful purpose—but I took up the beef, and left him and his place forever. Is there no remedy for this rognery? OBSERVER.

THE PATERSON (N. J.) FIRE.—We are requested to state that Mr. JOHN RYLE'S whole loss of property in the floor he rented in the "Star Mill" at Paterson, destroyed by fire on the morning of the 5th inst., will not exceed $300. His silk factory, situated a long distance from the fire, is in full operation, as usual.

Henry Clay.

From the National Intelligencer.

The subjoined communication from Gen. LESLIE COMBS will be read with deep emotion by every Whig in the land, and with interest by every man, of every party, whose love of the Union has not been blunted by sectional or fanatical prejudice. In devotion to that Union, as our supreme national interest, next to public liberty, his patriotic soul was bound up, and for its preservation he was ever on guard. These resolutions from his pen, now for the first time made public, come to us like a voice from the grave, enforcing anew the chief object of his life—"The Union of the States, now and forever:"

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

TO MESSRS. GALES & SEATON—*Gentlemen*: Inasmuch as Mr. CLAY'S name has been frequently mentioned, and his opinions alluded to, in the recent debates on the Nebraska bill, I feel it to be due to his memory, as well as to the truth of history, to give to the public the following resolutions, which were written by him, and enclosed to me, at Lexington, Kentucky, in a letter dated "Washington, 22d December, 1849."

The words "*within the Territories recently acquired from Mexico*," in the second resolution, were interlined by him. With this exception, there is no change from the original draught in the slightest particular.

His object was to have them, or some similar ones, presented to the people of Kentucky, without distinction of party, at public meetings to be called for the purpose.

Very truly, your most obedient servant,
LESLIE COMBS.

[COPY.]

1. *Resolved*, That this meeting is firmly attached to the union of those States, and that they go for it one and indivisible, now and forever.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst this meeting would be most happy that the controverted question of Slavery within the Territories recently acquired from Mexico should be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parts of the Union, on settlement of it, whatever it may be, will create any just occasion for dissolving the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That this meeting beholds, to the dissolution of our glorious Union, no remedy for any alleged evils, real or imaginary, but a great aggravation of them all, and contemplate that deplorable event as the parent of other calamities far transcending in magnitude and fatal consequences any of which complaint is now made.

4. *Resolved*, That, as far as depends upon us, we will stand by, support and uphold the Union against attacks from without or within, and against all ultraism, whether at the North or the South.

Mr. Meagher on Slavery.

From the Citizen, April 8.

MR. MEAGHER TO MR. HAUGHTON.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-ORLEANS,
Wednesday, March 24, 1854.

MR. MEAGHER presents his compliments to Mr. HAUGHTON, and begs to state he does not recognize in Mr. HAUGHTON, nor any other person, nor the public generally, any right or title whatsoever to require from him an expression of opinion respecting the question of African Slavery in America.

Mr. MEAGHER holds himself, upon all such questions, wholly irresponsible for his opinions, his silence, or his action, to Mr. HAUGHTON, or to any other gentleman, or to the public at large, or any portion thereof.

Mr. MEAGHER begs leave to add, that he has taken the preparatory oath of allegiance to the Constitution, laws and sovereignty of the Republic of the United States; that he is not yet a citizen; that three years have yet to elapse before he is one; that he postpones till then his declaration of opinion regarding African Slavery in America, and every other question affecting the joint compact and Constitution of the several States.

MR. MITCHEL'S COMMENT.

We do not agree with our friend Mr. MEAGHER that it does not become one who is not yet a citizen to utter his sentiments upon domestic American affairs. For our part, as we are in America, we cannot help taking a lively and vehement interest in all things American; and when we have once formed an opinion about anything whatever, in heaven

Desperate Fight at Charlottesville, Va.

There was a very serious rencontre at Charlottesville on the 4th of April, at about 2 o'clock, at the Monticello House, between Mr. EDGAR GARTH and Mr. DAVID W. FLOOKNOY. Bowie knives and pistols were used by both parties, and both the young men were wounded—Mr. GARTH, very seriously. He was cut in several places, the neck, breast and abdomen, and also received a pistol ball in his left breast. Mr. FLOOKNOY was wounded in several places, the worst being on his arm. His wounds are not dangerous, and are slight in comparison with those received by Mr. GARTH. It is said that three of COLT'S revolvers were used by the parties, perhaps six or more shots fired, only one of which took effect, upon Mr. GARTH. The shooting was on the street. It being Court-day, there were many persons passing, but no one was accidentally shot, which is most wonderful. This sad occurrence took place while the people were sitting down to dinner to the Monticello House. Several of our physicians and surgeons were soon on the spot and dressed the wounds of the combatants. Mr. FLOOKNOY was afterwards committed to jail to await a judicial investigation, which will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock. Mr. GARTH is in the house of his father's family. Mr. GARTH rested quite well last night, and is considered to be much better this morning.

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, April 6, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Mr. COOK, JOHN G. WESTON, of this City, to LIZZIE M., daughter of the late John Gray, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, April 5, by Rev. Mr. ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM H. LEWIS to ELLEN C., daughter of Avery Clark, Esq., all of this City.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 5, by Rev. F. S. WILEY, CAMPBELL PETRIE, of this City, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Edward Mollios, of the former place.

DIED.

On Thursday, April 6, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, late organist of St. Bridget's Church, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, James W. Welsh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bridget's Church, opposite Tompkins-square, on Saturday, April 8, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

At Elton, Westchester Co., on Wednesday evening, April 5, JAMES ASMER, son of Thomas Barry, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 7, at 12½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, April 6, Rev. JOHN GOLDSMITH, D. D., for 34 years pastor of the Presbyterian Church of said village.

☞ Notice of the funeral services will be given on Saturday.

On Monday, March 27, CHARLES KLISHT, aged 53 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, April 4, HANNAH, wife of Charles Dobbs, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, April 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 25 Orchard-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, April 6—6 P. M.

Stock prices were irregular to-day. One or two of the

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 798. NEW-YOR , SATURDAY, APRIL 8 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gadsden Treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco.

THE BURNING OF THE MARTHA WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

The friends of the Gadsden Treaty are making gigantic efforts to save it. Absent Senators have been telegraphed to return. It is, however, generally believed that it will be rejected, though some think otherwise. Colonel FORNEY has not resigned, and does not expect to, although EDWARD H. THOMPSON, late Michigan State Senator, and Judge YOUNG, of Illinois, are spoken of for Clerk.

Governor GOUNARD, of Minnesota, and the little Crow chief of the Sioux Indians, are here. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

SAMUEL C. REID denies, in the *Union* of this morning, the statement in reference to the sale of the Law markets, by GERARD SANDERS, to the Red Republicans of Europe.

The argument for appellants in the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern closed in the Supreme Court to-day.

Col. FORNEY contradicts the rumor of his intention to resign the Clerkship of the House.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

Mr. MASON said it was desirable that the Senate should proceed to Executive business.

Mr. STUART hoped the Private Calendar would be considered. This was objection day, and no bill could pass to which there was a single objection. It was but just that such bills should be passed at once.

Mr. MASON said he would defer his motion till 1 o'clock, if it would be agreed to then.

Mr. SLIDELL said he could consent to no such agreement.

Mr. MASON said that in consideration of the importance of public interests involved in the matters pending an Executive Session, he moved that the Senate proceed to consider Executive business.

Mr. PEARCE said he did not believe public interests would be advanced by considering Executive business to-day. He thought it would be better to postpone that matter at least until to-morrow. He therefore objected to the motion.

The Private Calendar was then taken up.

The Senate passed 36 Senate bills and 12 House bills, and postponed 50.

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill changing the name of the port *Boone* to *Mount Vernon*, which was considered and passed.

Mr. CHASE introduced a bill granting land to Cincinnati and Mackinaw for railroad purposes. Referred.

Mr. DODGE reported a bill establishing additional land districts in Minnesota. Taken up and passed.

Mr. HAMLIN said he should be absent from the Senate for a few weeks, and therefore would ask the Senate on Monday to take up the bill allowing credit for duties on railroad iron.

Mr. GWIN said that on Monday he would ask to be heard on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. BADGER said the Senate had performed a glorious day's work, and therefore he moved that it adjourn.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill defining the terms on which treaties shall hereafter be made with Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND SAN FRANCISCO

The House took up the bill empowering the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco, according to time.

Mr. PHELPS moved to lay it on the table. Lost—Yeas 78, Nays 78.

Mr. LATHAM said, the average time now occupied in transporting the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco, by the Panama route, is about thirty days, although the trip has been made in twenty-five. There are two large express companies which carry letters from fifty cents to one dollar and a half each, by the Nicaragua route, in twenty-two or twenty-three days. The result is, commercial men select them to carry out their purposes, in view of expeditious delivery of their letters. The monthly mail matter of those expresses amounts to one third that of the United States, the department thus sustaining a proportionate loss. This bill proposed, when the mail can be carried by any other route in a more expeditious manner than now, the present contract shall be abrogated—giving to those who can carry the mail in a quicker time. He thought the mails will eventually be carried between the two points in fifteen days, by the Vera Cruz and Acapulco route. He approved of the principle of the bill, but desired it to be amended. At present he received his letters by private express five or six days in advance of the United States Mail, and so did merchants. If the principle of the bill is carried out, the revenues of the Post-Office Department will be largely augmented.

Mr. MCMULLEN spoke in favor of sending the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, expressing his belief it would not answer the purpose designed, and quoting the letters of the Postmaster General against the expediency of the measure. Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired.

THE BURNING OF THE MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Mr. FARLEY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the felonious burning of the steamboat *Martha Washington*, and asked it to be put on its passage.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., objected, saying as it contained an appropriation, it must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PEARCE said the Committee had this morning received a Message from the Department of sufficient importance to call attention to the case at this time. It would be recollected the steamboat was burnt on the Lower Mississippi, under circumstances to satisfy the public mind there was not only connected with it most murderous fiends, but the high crime of arson and murder. No less than sixteen persons had lost their lives. The country for two years past has been trying to bring the offenders to justice. Nine accused persons are now incarcerated in Arkansas.

Mr. JONES of Tenn., could not see that the Government had anything to do with the burning of that steamboat.

Mr. PEARCE replied, four or five persons supposed to be implicated, were arrested under the laws of the United States, and were tried in the Federal Court in Ohio last, and for want of testimony which has recently come to light, they were acquitted. They have, however, been since arrested under the requisition of the Governor of Arkansas. They are unquestionably guilty. They are in jail in Arkansas, and a preliminary investigation will be held on the 17th instant. It is deemed not right to have the costs to be prosecuted without additional pecuniary aid. The bill proposes to grant pecuniary assistance and compensate those who made the arrests.

Mr. STANTON of Tenn. would say to his colleague (Mr. JONES) that the bill simply provided that no part of this money shall be expended towards the prosecution unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied the charge also involves a violation of the laws of the United States. The band of confederates extend from the Eastern to the Western States, as far as New-Orleans. Therefore it was necessary to look to all the States, as this case originated, and procure evidence of their guilt. These men succeeded in getting insurance on the goods articles, packed in boxes which contained no specie, but property, and in order to get the insurance money, burnt the steamboat by which citizens, persons lost their lives, while within the jurisdiction of Arkansas—but they have no pecuniary interest in the prosecution. Public opinion in Arkansas, but recently heavy with the largest vote, has resolved to bring the consummate villains under the power of the law, to bring the consummate villains to their just punishment. The State was committed to the honor of citizens. This bill was a matter of national, which is the Missouri. He could not see the necessity of Mr. CASS' resolution of inquiry, and the necessity of the information called for, and he could not see any reason for the introduction of the subject at this time. He could not see what connection there was between the Government and the burning of the steamboat. He could not see why the United States should be a party. If this Government can be made to take cognizance of all offences committed on the rivers of the country, on steamboats and other craft, we will have to extend the interference to all the railroads. Are not railroads as much a highway as the Mississippi River? Government should not interfere with things which legitimately belong to the States. The tendency of affairs is already too much towards centralization in the federal head.

Mr. PEARCE remarked four of these persons were arrested and tried for conspiracy under the United States laws, and it was the duty of Government to say that they shall not go at large again until tried by a Federal Court.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn. was not yet convinced of the justice of this bill. Because the United States has a full Treasury, is that a reason for paying the expenses of the prosecution? Where is the aid of the steamboat interests to prosecute those involved in this crime? It would be a dangerous precedent for Government to pay the expenses of prosecuting crimes and misdemeanors within the State limits.

The bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

A message was received from the President stating he has signed the bill authorizing the construction of six first-class steam frigates.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The House went into Committee, nominally, on the General Appropriation bill, when Mr. CARUTHERS expressed his views on the Nebraska bill. He said as far as the Indians in the territory are concerned their rights are amply protected. It was true this bill was presented as an Administration measure, and true he was here as a Whig, but he was not here blindly to oppose the bill because it was thus brought forward. He was here to follow the dictates of his own judgment. He believed the Administration here taken high national ground on the great American principle of self-government, which is dearer than any party organization. The political reminiscences of the gentleman from North Carolina (CLINGMAN) taught an important lesson. Mr. FILLMORE was sacrificed at the Baltimore Convention on the altar of Northern prejudice, and although General SCOTT, brilliant for his heroic deeds as well as worth in private character, was nominated by the Whigs, he sustained an overwhelming defeat. The moral power of the Whig party was broken down in Baltimore. PIERCE came in almost by acclamation. Instead of calling true National men around him as constitutional advisers, he selected a heterogeneous council to conciliate factions, sections and prejudices, and thus lost the nation's confidence. Never, since the days of JOHN TYLER has an Administration had a slighter hold on the American people. It was said JOHN TYLER always had seven friends who would rally at midnight to his assistance; but he doubted whether President PIERCE could command more than three. [Laughter.] It was said this bill would operate against the South. To this he replied he held to the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention:—the right of the people to determine the character of their own Democratic institutions. If, however, this bill should operate against the South, he, as a Southern man, would submit. But if it should so operate, how happens it that the old enemies of the South,—the Abolitionists, and Free-Soilers, here and elsewhere, oppose the bill? How happens it that the strong-minded women, who unsex themselves and descend from their lofty and lovely sphere and mingle with Abolitionists and free negroes, oppose it? How happens it that HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, after propagating her infamous slanders, and going abroad to enjoy the rewards of her treacherous slanders, is exerting herself to bring opposition to the bill? How is it that reverend hypocrites, desecrating their sacred altars, utter their insane ravings against the bill? The pretext is too shallow for further notice. He proceeded to show that the North violated the Missouri Compromise in less than a year after it passed. It was engendered in a tempest, and has been the source of Abolition excitement ever since. We shall have no peace until the Slavery question is expelled from Congress. Then the occupation of the agitators will cease. In conclusion, he spoke of past glorious deeds of the North and South, and eloquently alluded to the duty of all sections to uphold the Constitution, which was designed to protect the rights of the entire country.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., said this bill opens up all our organized Territories to Slavery occupation, in derogation of a solemn compact—Territories consecrated to freedom as long as Missouri shall exist, for one part of the Compromise is as durable as the other. It was said the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional—a violation of the principles recognized in our system of Government, and unjust. But he denied all this specifically. He denied the proposition in the gross and in detail. He maintained not only Constitutional power to restrict Slavery in the Territories, but that it was the duty of Congress to do so. This view he argued at length. As to non-intervention, he insisted that the principle was not in the bill. It was a delusion. You might as well look for milk in a male tiger as to seek for this principle there.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Everett and the Hulsemann Letter.

BOSTON, Friday, April 7.

The statement recently made public that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT is the author of the celebrated HULSEMANN letter, creates no excitement in this city whatever; neither has the disclosure of the fact caused any ill-feeling between the friends of the late Mr. WEBSTER and Senator EVERETT. The original draft of the letter was returned to Mr. EVERETT more than a year ago by Mr. WEBSTER's literary executors, and a printed copy taken, which, with the original, will be preserved among Mr. EVERETT's papers. He does not contemplate any publication. Mr. EVERETT's recent visits to Boston had nothing to do with the matter. He came simply to visit his wife, who, for some time past, has been in very delicate health.

A bridge burnt this morning on the Boston and Providence Railroad, has been rebuilt, and trains now pass regularly.

Convention of Shipbuilders.

BOSTON, Friday, April 7.

A large Convention of Shipbuilders was held in Bath, Me., on the 5th inst., GEORGE W BOURNE of Kennebunk presiding. A series of resolutions were adopted, asking the cooperation of the shipbuilders of New-York and Massachusetts in future similar meetings, and advocating a change in the manner of measuring as pertaining to that proposed by the Congress Committee of Commerce nine years ago, of the English method. The Convention was addressed by Hon. W. L. SEWALL, Hon. D. C. MAGOON and others. Another meeting is to be held.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 7.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday are received.

Ex-President FILLMORE was still receiving great attention in New-Orleans. He would go from there to Charleston by the land route.

A new Catholic Cathedral, at Charleston, was consecrated yesterday. Archbishop HUGHES preached the sermon.

The parties in New-Orleans charged with election riots, and the murder of the two MOELERS, were discharged. The excitement in the matter still runs high.

Loss of the Surveying Schooner Phœnix—Ex-President Fillmore in Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 6.

A gale on Mobile Bay, yesterday, took the surveying schooner *Phœnix*. The officers and crew were all saved.

Ex-President FILLMORE, J. P. KENNEDY, and party, have gone to Mobile, where the authorities have tendered a public reception.

Sinking of a Schooner.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 7.

The steamboat *Hugh Jenkins* in going down the river this morning, ran into the British schooner *Exchange*, from Nassau, loaded with salt, iron and sugar. The schooner was cut through to the foremast, and sank immediately—crew all saved. The steamer was badly damaged, and the large number of passengers aboard were greatly alarmed.

Lake Erie Opening.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 7.

The prospect is good. The ice is floating up. There is none at Grand River, C. W. Water is in sight. The wind is tolerably fair. D. W. W.

Lake Steamer Ashore.

DETROIT, Friday, April 7.

The steamer *America* ran aground off Point-au Pelee, on Wednesday morning. The propellor *Bruce*, from Detroit, and one from Cleveland, have gone to her assistance.

Opening of Navigation on Lake Erie.

DUNKIRK, Thursday, April 6.

The propeller *G. R. Taylor*, with 4,000 bbls. of flour, came in here this afternoon, and three more propellers are now coming in.

Philadelphia Select Council.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 7.

No quorum of the Select Council was present again to-night, four members being still absent, although in the city.

Murderer Sentenced.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7.

HENDRICKSON, the murderer of his wife, has just been sentenced to be executed on the 5th of May.

George Law's Mishaps.

To the Editor of the Union:

My name has been mentioned in certain newspapers as authority for statements that Mr. LAW, of New-York, and my brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE N. SANDERS, now in London, had disposed of their interests to the Red Republicans of Europe, and received large returns of bullion therefor. The publication of these statements, though I considered a denial of their truth in the New-York Herald, induces me to ask you to say in your columns that there is not a word of truth in the statements referred to. I have not seen Mr. LAW since the publication of the first statement, and have not had any communication with him or my brother-in-law, SANDERS, on the subject. Very respectfully, your ob. dient servant,

SAM. C. REID, Jr., of New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1854.

FROM ALBANY.

An All-Night Session Submitting the Temperance Question to the People—The Documentary History—Visit to New-York—Who can do up the Talking?

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Friday, April 7, 1854.

The Senate had an evening session last night, or rather, a night and morning session, for it was between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning. About 8 o'clock one member of the Committee to whom was referred the bill authorizing and directing the Inspectors at the next election to receive ballots for and against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, made a report. After this minority report had been made, another member of the Committee acquiesced in the report, and the question was thus put fairly before the Senate. Due notice was given that the friends of the bill would put it through, if they could, before an adjournment, and not a little excitement followed this proclamation. The minority resorted to every expedient warranted by parliamentary usage, to stave off action upon the bill, and under this system of tactics, no less than eighteen motions were made to adjourn, upon all of which the Ayes and Noes were called. The rules of order were discussed, decisions made, and appeals taken, until it was difficult to tell what was what, and the merits of the bill were entirely lost sight of—gone in the confusion and disorder that prevailed. Senators were singly incensed, collectively indignant; individually pleased and collectively pleased; hot and cold, dull and animated, stupid and spirited—and these transitions lasted until the minority cried quit, and with only thirteen present the bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

This morning, the Sackett's Harbor Railroad question was the special order, and occupied almost the entire session. Progress was reported, and it was put down again for Tuesday.

In answer to a resolution, the Secretary of State makes an additional report relative to the publication of the Documentary History of the State. He reports that there have been ordered in all,

Of the First Volume	32,611 copies
Of the Second Volume	24,721 copies
Of the Third Volume	31,531 copies
Of the Fourth Volume	8,151 copies
in all	97,014 copies

These copies were disposed of by the various resolutions, as follows:

	1st Vol.	2d Vol.	3d Vol.	4th Vol.
Regents of the University	1,300	100	200	none.
Secretary of State	1,060	500	500	none.
Legislature	26,200	20,200	26,200	6,400
Officers and Reporters of the Legislature	3,680	3,490	4,200	1,280
Governor and State Officers, under this rules	431	431	431	171
in all	32,611	24,721	31,531	8,151

Thus much the Secretary of State obtains from the records in his office. For further information he applied to the State Printer, Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN, who reports to him that there have been charged to the State:

Of the first volume	29,422 copies
Of the second volume	30,000 copies
Of the third volume	27,678 copies
Of the fourth volume	13,137 copies
In all	100,237 copies

without including those ordered in 1852. These have been all disposed of, with the exception of the following:

Of the first volume	69 copies
Of the second volume	1,022 copies
Of the third volume	781 copies
Of the forth volume	936 copies
in all, only	3,801 copies

The Secretary states that the records of his office furnish no evidence of the persons and institutions to whom the same have been delivered, and that most of them have, without doubt, been delivered to the persons to whom they have been awarded by the various resolutions; that from two to three thousand sets have, by some means, but without authority of law, found their way into the office of the Secretary of State; that they were never ordered by him, or the State officers, or the Regents of the University, further than is above stated; and that their being in the Secretary's office is a mystery which the present Secretary is unable to solve.

The Secretary has been unable to ascertain the exact cost of the work performed, as the charges are so mixed up with other accounts running through the last five years, that it would occupy more time to separate them than can be spared for that duty previous to the adjournment of the Legislature. However, the following is believed to be an accurate estimate of the cost:

Each copy of the first volume	$1 65
Each copy of the second volume	1 71
Each copy of the third volume	2 06
Each copy of the fourth volume	2 26

This would make the entire expenditure

For the first volume	$52,896 30
For the second volume	55,170 00
For the third volume	57,8 68
For the fourth volume	31,706 88
Total cost of printing	$199,309 86

To which is to be added some thousands for boxes, packing, transportation, etc. The following tables show the number of copies *ordered*, and the number *printed*:

	Ordered.	Printed.
First volume	32,611	29,422
Second volume	24,721	30,000
Third volume	31,531	27,678
Fourth volume	8,151	13,137
Total	97,014	100,237

It will be noticed that while no copies of the fourth volume have been awarded to the Regents of the University, and only one hundred copies of the second, and two hundred of the third, they have received five hundred copies of *each* volume. It also appears that there have been awarded to the Secretary of State one thousand copies of the first volume, five hundred copies each of the second and third, and none of the fourth; yet he has received three or four thousand of each. This report is accompanied by a statement from Mr. BENTON, ex-Secretary of State, showing to whom he distributed the two thousand and thirty-one copies which he disposed of during the two years he was in office.

This is a startling exhibit, and shows more laxity in the conduct of public business than I thought was common. It would appear that laws and resolutions have had little weight with the State Officers of the last two years. I doubt if the same slackness prevails under the present *régime*, for I'll guarantee that nobody gets Mr. Comptroller COOK's warrant unless a full equivalent has been rendered to the State.

In the House this morning there was little done except the consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the bill for the relief of the owners of water power on the Genesee river, paying damages for water directed to the use of the Erie Canal. It is said that the bill involves the expenditure of more than half a million of dollars.

The bill for the incorporation of town insurance companies also came in for a share of the attention of members. It was finally reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.

Both Houses having agreed to an adjournment for the purpose of visiting your City, and the institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors, you will enjoy an opportunity of having a good look at the legislative lions, and perchance an opportunity to hear them roar—I trust, "quietly as sneking doves." You will not, I hope, anticipate much in the way of talking; but if you must give them a hearing, call out on the part of the Senate, Messrs. BROOKS, CROSBY, DICKINSON, and PUTNAM. They all have a way of talking peculiar to themselves, and they all talk well. The House probably would crowd forward their Speaker, Mr. PRUYN, of Albany; MALLORY, of Canandaigua; LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego; DEWEY, of Jefferson; JOY, of Tompkins; and SESSIONS, of Chautauque. Doubtless there are others that would talk passing well, if opportunity offers; but I should give those named the preference. I believe the crowd stay with you until Monday afternoon, as they do not meet again as a deliberative body until Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Of course they will be pleased with their visit; and if the people bear in mind that they are not paying for the time they lose in visiting the Empire City, I presume they will be pleased with their representatives.

Mr. MATTHEW BRENNAN desires to have it stated that his name was sent to the Senate for confirmation as Harbor Master, without his knowledge, and, of course, without his consent. He don't appear to have a relish for the company he is placed in—a decided disinclination to sorting with the "soft" crowd. J. B. S.

THE FATAL SHOOTING CASE.—Yesterday morning, an inquest was held at the City Hospital by Coroner HILTON, on the body of the unfortunate man, named CARL ZERN, who was recently shot by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The facts of the case, as heretofore published in the TIMES, were given to the jury by the Coroner, and the following verdict was rendered. "We find that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot wound, by having accidentally been discharged while in the hands of FERDINAND HERBLE."

NEW-YORK CITY.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

Do the Holy Scriptures Teach the Final Salvation of All Men?

FOURTH EVENING.

The attendance at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening was large, as usual, since the commencement of this discussion. As it progresses, the feelings of the audience are becoming more strongly enlisted on both sides—not so much in the merits of the respective arguments as the success of the speakers. Among several a "show of hands" is spoken of as an ultimate test of the impression made, and one gentleman on our left was so sanguine as to offer two to one in Bibles that the majority would declare for Mr. WESCOTT.

Prayer being offered,

Rev. Dr. SAWYER took the platform on the affirmative, and began by calling the attention of his hearers back to the original subject under discussion: "Do the Scriptures teach the final salvation of all men?" God, certainly, had some object or design when he created Man, and that object was, he contended, that Man should glorify and enjoy Him forever; and the Almighty would not cease his efforts for this result until it was accomplished. He had, in the texts brought forward last evening, he thought, fortified this position. However mighty and malignant the Devil might be, there was one greater and mightier than he, who assured us that the "serpent would be destroyed." He wished this evening to pursue this train of thought, and show that the original purpose of God, declared in his words to the patriarch, was carried out in the coming of Christ, through whom "all nations of the earth shall be blessed." The Psalmist says of him: "Arise, oh God, and judge the earth, for thou shalt enjoy all nations." The Prophets represented God as making the amplest provision for the salvation of all people. "He will swallow up death in victory," and "the rebuke of the people he shall take off all the earth." Not only did God make this ample provision for all, but he freely invited all to partake of it. Perhaps his opponent would say that this ample provision made *for* all, and free invitation *to* all, did not make it follow that all would accept it. But hear the prophet Isaiah, who directly asserts that God will bring all to himself: "Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth; for I have sworn by myself that unto me every knee shall bow," &c. The Apostle, as if he had his eye on this declaration of the prophet, says: "In his name every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess." In Scripture men were regarded as individuals, not spoken of in the aggregate. He knew there were many passages in Scripture which spoke of punishment, but none so contradict those he had quoted; the idea of punishment did not interfere with these promises. He believed in a degree of punishment, but did not believe it would be endless; for if endless, it would be objectless, and he felt assured that God would finally establish His purpose with regard to man.

Rev. Mr. WESCOTT replied in the negative of the proposition, and said he felt pleased that there was at length an attempt to appeal to Scripture, on the part of his opponents; for heretofore he had confined himself to metaphysical reasoning, which he did not care to follow. Now, with regard to the proposition that God was the Father of all mankind, it was easily explained. So far as being the Creator—as having made all things—God was the Father of all; but when it came to that "Sonship," which made us heirs of God, those only were so who became co-heirs with Christ, and through the merits of his atonement. "As many of us as are led by the spirit of God are the sons of God." That was the characteristic of the sons of God. And again, "The Spirit bearing witness with our spirit." God had settled the question as to what was required of those who would claim relationship with him; and woe to those who would try to ease their consciences in the commission of sin, by hoping for some loop-hole to escape through. Now, as to the question which had been so often started, "What was the design of God in making man?" he had already answered it. It certainly was God's will that all men should do that which was right, and that they should be happy. But to be so, they should be happy voluntarily. Was it God's wish that men should sin, swear, or commit any other sin? Certainly no one would be hardy enough or fatalist enough to contend it was. Yet men did these things; and so it was clear that God's will was not accomplished on earth, because of man's disobedience. If not on earth how were we to be assured that God's original gracious designs respecting men in a future world would not be canceled, also, through man's disobedience? His opponent had admitted more with respect to Christ than he expected. The gracious promises and invitations held out to all men, no more proved the final salvation of all men than they proved the final damnation of all. Truly, God's "word never returned to him void," for if men did not receive his word, it would be recorded against them.

Rev. Dr. SAWYER again came forward. It appeared to him that in discussing the questions of God's "eternity," they considered it in a different light; and if they could only come to see what meaning they attached to the word, they might better argue the question. Now, what he meant by the word was, that God exercised the offices of a father to both good and evil, as a man was no less the father of his wicked sons than of his good. Of this we had a beautiful example in the parable of the Prodigal Son. His opponent had quoted two texts—one from the Old Testament: "All the wicked shall be turned into hell;" and another from the New Testament: "He that believeth and is baptised, shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned." But, in doing so, he did not give the true meaning of the original for these words "hell" and "damned." The first did not, he well knew, in the original, mean a place of endless torment, nor did the latter signify eternal punishment. His brother contended that with a part of the human race, at least, God would fail in his original design of having them to glorify him eternally. Now, God either does the best with these sinners he cannot reform, or he does not do the best. Well, perhaps it would be conceded that God done the best he could with them. If so, where were we to limit his power? It was clear, on the ground occupied by his brother, we should either doubt the *power* or the *will* of God to save men.

Rev. Mr. WESCOTT, in replying, said that the great difficulty with his opponent was that where he could not comprehend God or his designs, he would arraign Jehovah at the bar of his finite reason. His brother constantly confounded the two classes whom Christ kept distinct—the children of God and the children of the Devil—those who were to be saved and those who were to be damned—the sheep and the goats. Now, as to the original of the word "damned." It invariably meant, in the New Testament, "endless punishment;" and when they came to that part of the subject, if he (Mr. W.) could not clearly prove to any reasonable man that there would be eternal punishment, then would he never preach again. His opponent had, last evening, asked, if God could not compel man to be happy, how could he compel them to go to hell? This was easily answered. God could not (and he said this in a qualified and respectful sense) force a man's will without impairing his power of happiness; but for those who refused all invitations to be saved, he could force them into a place of punishment. Take an example from this life: A Government could not force men to be virtuous by laws; but for the disobedience of these laws, it could force them to the prison and to the gallows. He ended by giving a third reason why he could not become a Universalist: Because it required him to do away with or deny all those texts of Scripture, which declare that there is a limited time within which we will have an opportunity of seeking God; such as these: "Seek the Lord while he yet may be found;" "Behold, now is the accepted time—*now* is the day of salvation," &c.

This discussion will be resumed on Tuesday evening.

THE TRADES.

THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.—This body met last night at MURPHY's "Union Shades," corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Mr. PHRAR SCOTT was called to the chair, and Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG was appointed Secretary. The meeting comprised persons in the trade from New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City. The object of the meeting was to ask for an increase of wages, from eighteen to twenty shillings per day. There was some discussion on the propriety of demanding this amount of wages for all men in the trade, but this was opposed on the ground that some were incompetent, some intemperate, and others careless, and that it could not be expected that the employers would give such men as much wages as good men, and many would not employ them at all. It was resolved, by a majority vote, that the wages to be asked for by the trade be twenty shillings, and that a Committee of five be appointed to report this resolution to the employers at their meeting on Monday evening next.

The Chairman stated that they might ask for the wages; but, in order to insure their demands, he considered that the trade might form themselves into a society, and then, when a sufficient fund would be in the treasury, the men would feel more confidence, and would strike in case of bad treatment from the employers.

A resolution was then moved and carried that the members of the trade then form themselves into a trade society, to be called "The Journeymen Protective Union," and that the next meeting be appointed to take place at the office until a constitution and by-laws be drawn up for the purpose of governing the society. A Committee of five were appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws, to report at their next meeting, to be held on Friday evening next, when a full attendance of the trade is requested.

After some business of less importance, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE SEVENTH WARD DEMOCRACY.—A meeting of the Democracy of the Seventh Ward, one of the Fifty-eight into which this City was divided by the Legislature, was held last evening at the house of Mr. CHARLES BAUM, No. 10 Avenue A, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Ward Convention, to be held this evening, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen. Mr. CHARLES BAUM was called to the chair, and Mr. HENRY SCHMIDT appointed Secretary. After the meeting had been duly organized, the following delegates were appointed to represent the Seventh Ward in the Ward Convention: Messrs. CHARLES BAUM, HENRY SCHMIDT, JOHN SCHMIDT, JOHN BAUM, and JOHN SCHMIDT, Jr. After the meeting had transacted some other business of less importance, it adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Whig General Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Whig General Committee was held last evening, at the Broadway House, Judge WELSH presiding. There was a large attendance of members, and the proceedings were conducted with a considerable degree of enthusiasm. The business transacted was of a private nature, concerning only the Committee. Prior to adjournment, it was moved and carried that the Committee adjourn to meet at the same time and place this evening, with a view of receiving the Whig Senators and Assemblymen, who are expected to visit the rooms of the Committee at the old Whig Head Quarters. The Secretaries were instructed to give notice in the Tribune and other morning papers, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE IN TOWN.—The members of both Houses of the Legislature reached the City last evening by the Hudson River Railroad. They are bent upon a tour of "inspection," being compelled, at this season of the year, to visit "the Institutions." About one hundred and twenty individuals of the collective wisdom of the State, will set out to-day upon their tour. They go, by invitation of the Board of Ten Governors to visit, first, the establishments at Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands; and they will probably occupy the whole day in so doing. The City institutions,—the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, and Lunatic Asylums,—will be visited on Monday. A large number of the members have put up at the Astor House. Among the number is Speaker PRUYN. The cheerful hosts of that *Khan* sat out a handsome select supper last evening, in honor of the distinguished party. To-day, at the legislatively early hour of 8½ o'clock, the members will leave in a body for the steamboat provided by the Governors, at Bellevue Hospital, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River. Of course, Mr. Warden KARN, our whilom friend of the Penitentiary, will spread forth on this occasion, one of those remarkably excellent feasts which have made his name savory in the nostrils of people who are called to view the institutions of the City. That cosy dining-room has seen many a jovial party; and that of to-day will, doubtless, be one fo the jolliest. The City foots the bills why should there not be a jolly time? As will be seen—elsewhere, the Common Council has appointed Committees of Reception, to take part in the "ceremonies." We have rumors of an Aldermanic Dinner, to be given on Monday; the expense to be defrayed by private subscription among the Aldermen, inasmuch as the Amended Charter and Mr. Comptroller FLAGG are two great stumbling blocks in the way of any expenditures for such affairs.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The regular meeting of the Board of Managers was held on the 6th inst. Dr. THOMAS COCK presiding.

Three new auxiliaries were recognized, in the States of New-York, Mississippi, and Alabama, one each.

Letters were presented from Messrs. PHILLIPS and BUAL, the Society's Agents in Oregon and California, in regard to the condition of the Bible cause in their fields; from Rev. Dr. GOODRICH, in regard to an Agent for the Levant. A letter from Hon. P. G. VROOM, American Minister at Berlin, expressing his readiness to do anything in his power for the service of the Society while abroad. A letter also from the French and Foreign Bible Society, thankfully acknowledging the receipt of $2,000 granted by this Board.

Another from Rev. Dr. KING, of Greece, in regard to printing 10,000 Testaments in Athens, and stating that the Testament is now permitted to be used in all the common schools in that country.

One from the Italian Committee at Geneva, consisting of Rev. Drs. MALAN, MERLE D'AUBIGNE, Col. TAON CASE, and others, asking a grant to print 10,000 Testaments in Italy, and pledging themselves to see the work executed. A note was received from a member of the Board, necessarily absent, with a pledge of $500 to this object.

One from Rev. Mr. WINSLOW, of Madras, asking aid towards printing the Scriptures there; and one from Rev. Mr. CALHOUN, of Syria, with some pleasing testimonials to the power of the Bible in the East.

A further appropriation was made of $1,000 for Madras; $3,000, as requested, for printing the New Testament in Italy; and $4,000 for printing the Testament in Modern Greek at Athens.

THE PROPOSED SEWER IN CHARLTON-STREET.—Alderman C. H. TUCKER, Chairman of the Committee on Sewers of the Board of Aldermen, was present in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday, for the purpose hearing the persons in favor of, or opposed to, the construction of a sewer in Charlton-street, from Hudson to McDougal-streets. Mr. GEORGE PAULDING and others opposed the construction of the sewer, on the ground that there is no local necessity for it, the ground being high and dry. A large majority of the property owners on the line of the proposed sewer were opposed to it. Its construction would be an unnecessary expense, and he hoped the Committee on sewers would report adverse to the petition in its favor. Mr. W. J. SYMS advocated the construction of the sewer. He believed it to be necessary. The cellar of his residence, in Charlton-street, was frequently filled with water. He represented three lots in that street, and he hoped the prayer of the petitioners would be granted. Mr. DAY and several others also spoke against the construction of the sewer. A large majority of those present were evidently opposed to the proposed sewer.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—The Mariners' Church in Roosevelt-street having passed into other hands, the closing exercises of the congregation will take place to-morrow. The interest of the esremonies will be very great, the church having stood for thirty-five years, and been closely connected with the seamen arriving in and departing from the port. An address will be delivered in the morning by Rev. J. M. MATTHEWS, D. D., who preached the Dedication Sermon thirty-four years ago, and an historical sketch will be given by Rev. J. B. WAKELY. The afternoon of to-morrow will be occupied by the Sabbath School, and addresses will be made by former Superintendents. In the evening, the Marine Temperance Society of the Port of New-York will hold its 21st anniversary in the church. This church, it is understood, has been disposed of for the purpose of securing a more eligible site and erecting an edifice more suitable for the spiritual improvement of seamen.

ATTEMPT TO BAIL ORVILLE GARDNER.—Yesterday morning, Mr. JAMES IRWIN appeared before Judge BEEBE and desired to become bail for the liberation of ORVILLE (known as "Awful") GARDNER, who stands indicted for the crime of mayhem. The applicant being perfectly responsible the bonds were duly made out, but before they were sanctioned by the Judge, the District Attorney appeared in the Chambers, and notified Mr. IRWIN that if the defendant was bailed on the indictment in this county he would forthwith be sent to the Massachusetts authorities upon a Governor's requisition which is now in the Sheriff's hands for GARDNER. The prisoner was indicted for taking an active part in the "Four Corners" prize fight, between "Yankee" SULLIVAN and JOHN MORRISSY, the latter of whom fled to California. The bail in that affair is fixed at $1,500, and as IRWIN declined to become the bondsman on the New-York indictment, GARDNER was remanded for trial next week.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The subscriptions for tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace are coming in bravely. The amount guaranteed, up to yesterday, was $82,000, leaving but $18,000 to be raised to complete the required sum of $100,000. There will probably be no further difficulty in meeting the necessities of the case. The additional subscriptions are as follows:

Amount previously notified	$73 810	F. Seelye, Eastern Pearl-street House	25

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Chronicles of Religious Sects in the United States.

Their History, Doctrines, Usages, Numbers, Wealth, &c.

Prepared from Authentic Sources.

NO. VIII.—CHRISTIANS.

The organized existence of the "Christian" sect as "Connection," dates about fifty years back. From the best information to which we have access, and especially the perspicuous and pertinent narrative by Elder SHAW, of the interesting circumstance which gave rise to its formation, the movement was commenced by a number of Methodist Clergymen in Virginia and the Carolinas, who became disaffected toward the discipline of that Church, and finally withdrew. The name of JAMES O'KELLY is somewhat conspicuous in the proceedings which led to this result—Mr. O'K being a decided and urgent advocate of a more liberal system of doctrine and government. Failing, however, in effecting the purpose which so engaged his feelings and efforts, in 1793 he and other members, clerical and lay, established themselves in an independent denominational body, calling themselves Republican Methodists, which name they soon after substituted for that of Christians. While these events were transpiring at the South, a similar state of feeling was developing itself at the North, especially in Vermont, and at the West, particularly in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the first named section, Dr. ABNER JONES, Baptist Clergyman, took a prominent and active part, and rallied around him a number of followers, including preachers and private members, and several churches were founded. Among those who took the lead in the Western States, probably no one exercised a more powerful influence than Rev. Mr. STONE, a Presbyterian Clergyman of considerable weight and influence in that region. All these circumstances, transpiring almost simultaneously, combined to give importance and strength to the movement, and to firmly establish it in the religious organism of society.

The grand idea which seemed to operate upon and possess all minds was, that the appropriate name for all the followers of Christ was Christian, and no other; that the Bible contained the whole of the rule of duty and faith; and, this being the case, no other is necessary, and all others serve to divide and lead astray. Before a long time had elapsed, a periodical was commenced among the New-England branch, a correspondence was opened, and a union created, so that all the different companies of believers in the United States became one communion, and have to this day been known as the "Christian Connection in the United States of America," bound together in all the essentials of religious principle, though differing in respect to some minor points.

As is well known by those who are interested in matters of ecclesiastical history, this denomination attaches great importance to the designation of Christian, as applied to them. They think the name marks a new epoch in the history of the Church, and shows her entrance upon a new stage of development; that it intimates that the Church formed by Christ is not merely Jewish, but an association having a world-wide mission. They argue that the true design of any name at all is to distinguish the real character of every one, in contradistinction from the unbelieving world; sectarian names do not do this—only the generical name Christian does it; that the Bible gives no such names to the followers of Jesus Christ as Catholic, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Methodist, Quaker, Shaker, Baptist, Tunker, nor yet any other of the long list now given to the numerous parties into which Christendom is divided. They do not, however, assume this name because they think themselves exclusively entitled to it, nor because they regard themselves as entitled to it more than others, but in pursuance of their conviction that it is the only rightful and expedient designation of those who, at the present time, humbly endeavor to be like those true disciples of the Saviour of the world, who were called *Christians* first in Antioch! They complain of the endeavors made by some persons to wrong them out of the name Christian, by making it an adjective joined to some sectarian noun, as Christian Baptist, or something of that sort, or else by destroying the correct pronunciation of the word—nick-naming them Christ-ians, or Christ-yans. These adulterations, modifications and innovations they entirely reject.

The position of this denomination of religons believers in respect to theological dogmas, is marked and decided. They disclaim all individual leadership, and utterly reject the idea of human creeds and formula being necessary in the determination of Christian character or to the spiritual redemption and prosperity of mankind. Sectarianism, in all its forms, they declare to be inimical to the progress of Christ's kingdom on earth, and they long for the return of Christendom to that simplicity of faith and unity of spirit, in the bonds of peace, which characterized the Primitive Church. While each denomination of Christians holds to some peculiar theological dogma or ecclesiastical point, of which it is the special exponent and representative in the religious world,—one holding to a headship in Pope or Bishop—another to apostolical succession—another to certain doctrines essential to "orthodoxy," such as the mechanical mode of baptism necessary to be practiced in order to confer or obtain church-membership, the doctrine that all men will be finally saved or that God has purposely elected all but a few to be forever lost, the Unity of God as opposed to the Trinity;—while these are made fundamental or paramount, each by some one or another of the various sects, the Christian connection holds that the Scriptures make Christ, and being made alive in him, the grand central truth, the all-absorbing object, of religion, therefore, all other doctrines should take their relative value in proportion as they bear upon this; "*for* in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth anything nor uncircumcision, but a new creature."

Acting in accordance with this sentiment, they undertake to bind no man's conscience, nor to exact of him, in order to receive him to their Christian fellowship, any subscription to merely dogmatical or intellectual articles of faith. The views of religious truth and practice, however, which generally prevail among the Christians, are as follows: That there is one Church, established by Jesus Christ, and comprehending all of every age and nation, who have accepted him as the predicted Messiah, the Saviour of the world; and have heartily submitted to the authority of his word, that this Church is called the "Church of God," the Church of Christ; and that a new heart, joined with a holy life, are conditions of fellowship and membership in this Church, and all who have these qualifications should be welcomed to Christ's body: That the Scriptures contain a revelation of God's will to man, that it contains all the legislative enactments of Jesus for his Church, is the only and sufficient rule of Christian faith and life, Jesus and that every attempt by individuals or associations, to dictate articles of faith or rules of conduct to the Church of Christ, or to any member thereof, is unauthorized and prejudicial: That there is one God, the Creator and Father, of whom Jesus Christ is the divine and only begotten—not created—Son, existing with the Father, before all worlds, and that he will come again to judge the world: That the Holy Spirit, proceeding from the Father and Son, is the Comforter promised by Christ, upon whom it rested without measure, and now helpeth our infirmities, and without it there is no evidence of godliness in the soul: That our Lord, in his sufferings and death, in his ministry of reconciliation, made an atonement for sin,—the word atonement meaning reconciliation, agreement, at-one-ment; not that Christ died to appease the wrath of God, for he already so loved the world as to give his only-begotten Son for its salvation: That man has sinned, and become alienated from the life of God, and must, therefore, be regenerated—must be born of the Spirit: That salvation is to be secured by believing on the Lord, and by repentance; that it is the duty of believers to be baptised, and unite with the Church: That baptism is enjoined by our Lord in the most sacred and emphatic manner; and the Lord's Supper is a commemorative ordinance, to be observed in the Church until the end of the world; that all holy souls should come to this ordinance—that those whom Christ communes with, we likewise should—that the door to the communion and to the church, should be as wide as the door to heaven—that it is the Lord's table, and not man's, and therefore the Lord's people, of whatever name, color or nation, should be welcomed there—there being no favoritism in the Kingdom of heaven—God being no respecter of persons, though he is of character: That there are seasons of revivals of religion, when the spirit of God is poured out upon the hearts of men, like showers of rain upon the earth: That union among Christians is a duty; kindness and brotherly love helping forward the cause of Christ, quite as much as soundness in the faith; and that his disciples should be one in faith, hope, and charity,—one in aim, spirit and coöperation—one in doing the will of God,—agreeing in that which makes them Christians, and disagreeing about what makes them denominational: That we are to live again in another state, and, at the judgment, the righteous will be awarded life eternal, and the wicked be banished from the presence of the Lord and the glory of His power: That none are to be regarded as called to the ministry, who do not give evidence of sound conversion and vital piety, good, natural understanding, and an aptness to teach: That there is an intermediate state of conscious existence, is also regarded as taught in the Bible, beyond a reasonable doubt.

Every church is expected to be under the pastoral care of some minister of its own choice, but every church is an independent body, transacting its own affairs in its own way. When several persons, living in a place, desire to be constituted into a church, they appoint a time to consider the subject, and one or more elders meet with them. After examining the number and religious character of the persons desiring to be organized into a church, and becoming satisfied that it will be for the interest of the cause, they proceed to write in a book a plain statement of the agreement of the signers, to take the scriptures of truth for their rule of faith, practice and discipline, and submit to and exercise the same, as members of the church. When such agreement is read, and fully understood, then those who desire it, and are in full Christian fellowship, have their names recorded as members; and such regulations and transactions as the church from time to time agree to, are recorded by a clerk chosen for the purpose, together with all the doings of the church. Others are received from time to time, by a vote of the church, upon a profession of conversion, by a relation of experience, or by letter from other churches. A Monthly Conference is held by the church for the renewing and preservation of fellowship. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is generally administered once a month. Every church makes choice of such a number of deacons as the wants of the church require. In addition to these, there is generally chosen a committee, whose duty it is to see to the spiritual state of the church, look after offenders, reconcile difficulties, and to see that proper discipline is exercised.

All the ministers and preachers in a State, or in a section of country, and all the churches located in the same territory, are generally connected with each other by means of an annual meeting called a Conference. Ministers are received into the Conference, upon their request, by a vote of the body when assembled; and churches are received in the same way, by request through their delegates. Young preachers are received and approved by the Conference at its yearly session, and every church is required to represent itself. The Conferences, however, are voluntary associations, and neither ministers or churches are compelled to join unless they choose to; nor have the Conferences anything to do with the internal concerns of the churches, their acts relating to the churches being all advisory, not authoritative. The composition of the Conference, more distinctly stated, is—1st, elders, who have been regularly ordained, and who administer the ordinances; 2d, licentiates, who are authorized by Conference, when they become members, to exercise their gifts, in word and doctrine, until experience and trial render them competent for ordination; 3d, delegates from the different churches—one for every twenty-five members. Each church has a right to permit or license pious young men to preach, but such license gives no right to a seat in Conference.

The Christians are engaged in the work of missions, Sabbath schools, and other auxiliaries to the promotion of Christianity among men. The General Convention of this denomination, held in 1850, recommended that the subject of Missions should more earnestly engage the attention of the churches, and that, at some future time, all the sectional missionery societies unite themselves in a more general and concentrated effort for the still greater success of the truths of the Bible;—that duty to God, to the Church, and to the world at large, imperatively demand unceasing vigilance in the cause of Total Abstinence; that Sabbath schools should be encouraged and sustained to the utmost possible extent; that the law of Christ being given for the government of mankind in all circumstances and situations of life, and the observance of it always tending to secure our highest good, therefore the practice of international warfare is unnecessary, inhuman and unchristian; and the Convention look with the greatest satisfaction and approval on the measures proposed to unite in a bond of universal brotherhood, all the nations of the earth, and to effect the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration before, rather than after the blood and carnage of human butchery, and the wasteful expense incident thereto. And so in the matter of Slavery: the personal freedom of every human being is declared to be a sacred right of his nature, and that Slavery, therefore, is a great infraction of the right of humanity. To remove it, it should be approached with no partisan motives; but the love of humanity, rendered wise by the consciousness of the present imperfect state of all human society, should temper every word written or uttered on the subject; that no part of the Union is justified in boasting an exclusiveness from sin over another, and that, regarding the fraternal ties which unite the different parts of our country together, kindness and esteem ought to characterize the treatment of the good men and women of the South, whose birth and education have been providentially cast in a region of country inheriting the system of Slavery.

There are several literary institutions supported by the Christian connection, among which may be named the Seminary at Starkey, N. Y., the Academy at Durham, N. H., the Institute at Graham, N. C., and Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. The last named institute has met with a degree of encouragement and success in its endowments and patronage which can only be accounted for on the ground of the slightness of its locality, the admirable system upon which it is proposed to be conducted, and the splandid accomplishments of its President, Hon. HORACE MANN, who was for twelve years Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, previously to his occupying a seat in Congress, after the decease of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in whose place he was elected.

There are several publications, also, under the auspices of the different associations,—the *Christian Palladium*, ably edited by Rev. JASPER HAZEN; the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, a well-conducted Journal, edited by Rev. D. P. PIKE, and others; the *Christian Union*, by EDW. E. ORVIS, New-London, Pa.; the *Christian Sun*, *Gospel Herald*, &c. Among the most distinguished writers and preachers of this denomination are Prof. MILLARD, Messrs. EDMUNDS, SHAW, CRAIG, PIKE, DOUGHERTY, ROSE, WILLIAMSON, FREESE, LADLEY, KIMBALL, WALTER, SMITH, PLUMMER, GREW, &c., and there is a book publishing establishment, with auxiliaries, from which are issued various denominational tracts and volumes.

In 1841 the number of conferences in connection with the Christians in the United States and Canada, was 41; churches, 591; ordained preachers, 592; licentiates, 189; communicants, 30,000. In 1847, it was computed that the church members numbered some 140,000; ordained and licensed preachers, 2,100; societies, 1,800; and the total strength of the denomination at the present time is estimated as follows: ministers, 2,000; churches, 3,000; church members, 250,000; while the number of those who attend on the ministry of the Christian Connection is thought to be not far from half a million.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

The rumored Irish Movement in Canada—Political Events—Singular Incidents at Montreal.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

The startling articles in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 27th ult., announcing the preparations are on foot for an invasion of Canada by JOHN MITCHEL and his compatriots, has been the theme of much conversation and newspaper writing among us Provincials, during the last week. The story of the projected Russian invasion was generally looked upon as only affording food for laughter; but this Irish invasion has been discussed with more seriousness. We can readily believe that MITCHEL would willingly grasp at another chance of distinguishing himself, and that the hatred entertained by himself and his fellow-exiles towards England might lead them to embark in the project described by the TIMES. We can also believe that they might meet with some coadjutors on this side of the lines; and indeed there are rumors afloat of a few hot-headed youths in this city being engaged in getting up an organization to further the design. But the idea of its succeeding, if attempted, is regarded here as purely chimerical. The state of Canadian feeling on the subject has been truly represented to you by your correspondent "T. H.," a gentleman well known in Toronto. Even were this matter left to the exclusive decision of Irishmen in Canada themselves, there cannot be a question that British supremacy would be maintained. The Orangemen in this Province, who to a man are loyalists in the most extreme sense of the term, far outnumber those of their countrymen who might be disposed to sympathize with MITCHEL and his plans. In '37 and '38 they were the most ardent supporters of the British crown, and nothing has occurred since to induce them to range themselves on the other side, in the event of a renewed conflict. MITCHEL may fancy, perhaps, that his will at least find sympathizers among the survivors of the party which armed itself against the British Government at the period just referred to; but if he entertains such a notion, he will soon discover that it is a mistaken one. All their grievances, real or imaginary, have been removed, and the Government of the Province is now virtually administered by those who sixteen years ago stood in the position of rebels. They least of any have cause to be disaffected now. Occupying, at present, the top of the wheel, any attempt to bring about another revolution would be the very last thing they could think of encouraging. Dr. RALPH, and Dr. WOLFRED NELSON, for example, contrasting this time when a price was set on their heads with their present positions, the one as President of the Council, Minister of Agriculture, and responsible adviser to Her Majesty, and the other as Mayor of the most populous city in the Province, will naturally be inclined to say, let things remain as they are. And even MACKENZIE, whose radicalism has not as yet brought him the sweets of office, acknowledges in his last week's *Message* that, unlike MITCHEL, he profited by his exile, and would be unwilling to countenance any attempt to subvert British rule in Canada. The two Roman Catholic newspapers in this city have hitherto maintained a discreet silence on the subject.

As regards Lower Canada, it would be more difficult to predicate what degree of sympathy an Irish invasion might receive there. The French Canadians are in general a quiet, harmless race; but they have still some grudges against their British rulers, which the arts of the demagogue might possibly blow into a flame, under favorable circumstances. But the course they would take would depend entirely on the will of the priests, to whose control they submit themselves implicitly. How the priests might be disposed to act, it would be rash to speak very confidently; but it may reasonably be supposed that their titles and immense church property furnish a sufficient Conservative influence to make them deprecate any change. The priests hate Great Britain heartily; but, if they cannot throw off her yoke without risking their power and property, they have every inducement to remain quiet. In fact, there is no class in the country whose circumstances are calculated to foster a rebellion. All are prosperous and contented, and being so, will not be found among those who are lovers of change. Unless when great principles are at stake, and their importence deeply felt, rebellion can only be fed by poverty, oppression and discontent, and these we have not within our borders.

Before leaving these warlike topics, I may mention that within the last week a statement has appeared in one of the Government organs, that it is intended to establish a Provincial army, and that Parliament will be asked for a vote of £70,000 for its equipment. The proposition has not been received with much favor by the public. Its real object does not seem to be to make provision against either a Russian or an Irish invasion, but simply to place more patronage and power in the hands of the existing Administration, which they may turn to good account in the approaching election. In consequence of the Franchise and Representation acts, passed last session, the present Parliament has been pronounced "unconstitutional," and incapable of legislating on any matters of importance, which, as I formerly explained, has the effect of leaving the Clergy Reserves question as a cry at the general election. But another session of this "effete" Parliament is to be held, to remedy some defect in the Representation act; and it is not impossible that "urgency" may be pleaded as a reason why the expiring body should also vote this £70,000. If this is carried, the army patronage, added to the immense railway patronage already in their hands, will enable the Government to buy a large support to carry them through the election in safety.

Except this rumor, there is little stir, at the present moment, in the political arena, nearly a year having elapsed since Parliament was last in session, and our Governor-General and Prime Minister, having both been in England for some time past. The motives which led to Mr. HINCKS' journey have been kept secret. Some say he has gone over to receive the dignity of knighthood, through the influence of the Governor-General; others (his enemies, of course) that he has a speculation to carry through with some Provincial Debentures which requires his presence in England; others, that he has a scheme for settling the Clergy Reserves, by giving the Church of England a money commutation, in lieu of the reserved lands, and that the object of his visit is to afford him an opportunity of consulting the dignitaries of the Church at home on the subject. Another explanation resolves the mystery into anxiety for the health of Mrs. HINCKS. He expected to return by the CUNARD steamer, which leaves Liverpool on the 8th, and which will also bring back Lord ELGIN and the Canadian Railway magnates, Sir CHARLES P. RONEY and Mr. T. C. KEEFER. Parliament will probably meet soon after their return, either in May or June, in Quebec, where a building has been rented from the Sisters of Charity for their accommodation—a step rendered necessary by the burning down of the Parliament buildings two months ago.

Some curious scenes occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal last week, which have occasioned a good deal of talk. Mr. DRIECOLL, Q. C., who acted as public prosecutor, happened, while addressing the Court, to have his face directed toward the junior Judge. For this he was chid by the President, Mr. Justice ROLLAND, and an altercation, more amusing than edifying, arose between Mr. DRIECOLL, protesting on the one hand that his attitude was the result of inadvertence, and the President, persisting on the other that it must have been intentional. Next day the offence was repeated, and the President left the Court, and at the close of the assize, instead of sentencing the prisoners, Mr. Justice AYLWIN adjourned the Court for a fortnight, until the Crown should appoint another representative, the Court having felt itself so insulted by the "marked misbehavior of the person" representing the Attorney General, that it could not allow him to move for judgment on the prisoners, who, poor wretches, are allowed to lie a fortnight in jail unsentenced, until judicial dignity shall be properly vindicated. Another scene occurred between Mr. Justice AYLWIN and an Alderman of the city, Mr. ATWATER, who was in the witness-box narrating an assault committed on him in his official capacity in the late civic elections, by a partisan of Dr. NELSON, the successful candidate for the Mayoralty. Judge AYLWIN happened also to be a supporter of Dr. NELSON, and during this trial for assault, displayed so much rancor against and partisan feeling, and assumed so thoroughly the functions of counsel for the prisoner, whom he finally directed the Jury to acquit, that even his friends have been astonished. The official character of Mr. ATWATER, his power to arrest any one making a disturbance, the riotous conduct of the prisoner, and his subsequently striking the Magistrate who arrested him a blow in the face, were all clearly proved, but the Judge informed the Jury that the law was a bad one, and that the man was entitled to use every means to regain his freedom; and accordingly, as directed, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Until within the last day or two, the weather here for some weeks has been as cold as in January, and the ice, which had to a great extent cleared out of the bay, coated it over once more. Yesterday and to-day hold out the promise of genial weather for the future, and the bay is again clear of ice. E.

Another Voice from Canada—Letter from an Irishman.

TORONTO, Monday, April 3, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The success of recruiting parties in Ireland at the present juncture has been recently given by a correspondent of the *Times*, as a proof that Ireland is favorable to her union with England; but nothing could be more fallacious. With a view of compelling young Irishmen to enter the British army, the English Government has, with its accustomed cruelty, withdrawn the facilities heretofore given by the Colonial Emigration Commissioners to intending emigrants to Australia. I clip the following from the London (Eng.) *Times* of a late date:

"Orders have been sent by Government to the emigration officers in the Irish ports to stop such facilities for emigration of young men as were provided by the Colonial and Land Emigration Company, and for which a large sum was recently forwarded from Australia. A select number of young women may emigrate on the funds thus provided."

So, according to this edict, young women will be "forwarded like cattle;" but, owing to the unholy system of oppression under which Ireland is groaning, her young men are unable to eke out an independent existence in the land of their birth; and, with true Irish spirit, prefer running the chance of being shot on the banks of the Danube, to living in bitter dependence at home. Had England been situated as she now is, when the might of MITCHEL and the oratory of O'CONNELL were at their zenith, thousands of Irishmen who have now cleft a hope, and a happy one, in the woods of America, would not be going down to the grave far away from where the bones of their forefathers lie. Ireland yet needs a deliverer.

Among the Canadians and Irishmen in Canada there is a strong but latent feeling against British domination. The principles which would be most likely to guide a party opposed to Britain, are, for want of agitation, very ill-defined. Among a large body of Canadians, annexation is likely to be the most prominent desideratum, and doubtless this consideration would be strongly entertained by many Irishmen who only dread annexation lest it should bring with it Slavery, or rather the restoration to their former masters of the many fugitives now among us. Independently of annexation, is not Canada as well able to form an independent nationality as the United States were when they cast off their allegiance? The French Canadians, rest assured, will gladly throw themselves into the struggle for Canadian independence. The whole matter is, however, yet in embryo, and until the adoption of definitive measures to carry out your intentions, it is premature to lay down any fixed principles to act upon. With the future "Toronto Irish Volunteer Company," there will be but one motto, "Enmity to Britain." Let us see an active sympathy from the United States, without which it would be folly for Irishmen and disaffected Canadians to take a stand. When once assured of help from New-York, rest convinced, that a spirit of cooperation will be aroused from Gaspe to Sandwich. Not forgetting the *thousands of Irish laborers on the public works* throughout the country, who should feel more peculiarly the cruelty of Britain, Toronto alone, if properly appealed to, will, I am credibly informed, furnish its quota of say 500 or 600 good and true men well organized and armed. There will be sufficient proof that Irishmen in Canada are prepared and willing to to join in the struggle to which the *Times* will call them.

THE EASTERN WAR.

England and Russia—Their Relative Positions in Asia.

At the present moment, everything has value which throws light upon the motives and views by which the course of the pending European war will be guided, and its issues controlled. Some months since, while England was hesitating, and using all possible efforts for the preservation of peace—before any of the recent disclosures of the secret designs of Russia had been made—the Paris *Siecle* published an article intended to show that England would be *compelled* to enter upon the war, in self-defence. That article has acquired additional interest from the progress of subsequent events; and we accordingly present it in an English version.

One reason, more peremptory even than all the noise of public opinion, induces us to believe that if England has delayed a long time before making up her mind to strike a heavy blow, she will only act hereafter with the greater vigor and tenacity. She will not recede from her position for the very best of reasons, viz.: that such a course would only be committing political suicide within a very brief period.

In fact, the 9th Article of the Will ascribed to PETER the Great cannot have been forgotten by either the statesmen or merchants of Albion. We here reproduce it:

"To draw as near as possible to Constantinople and the East Indies. Whoever succeeds in obtaining sway over them will be the true master of the world. Consequently, *incessant wars are to be fomented, sometimes with Turkey, sometimes with Persia*, and ship-building yards are to be established on the Black Sea, the possession of which is to be gradually secured as well as of the Baltic, those two seas forming a double point necessary to the success of the project suggested. *The downfall of Persia is to be hastened*.. Panetrate to the Persian Gulf, and reestablish, if possible, the ancient commerce of the Levant, by way of Syria; thence advance to the Indies, which form the great intermediary mart of the world. *Once there, you can do without gold and England.*"

Well, this 9th article of the real founder of Muscovite power would be upon the very eve of fulfilment, end that to the great damage of the British Empire, unless, to use the energetic language of the London *Morning Chronicle*, these barbarians are speedily flung back into their savage retreats.

Our readers may form an opinion of their own from the following retrospective sketch.

While France was waging a struggle for life or death with England, the great man who bore her along the orbit of his gigantic destiny had conceived an immense plan for the overthrow of British power in East India. All the Insular journals reechoed with this scheme about the years 1816 and 1817. Its outlines were these:

"France, Austria, and Russie, were to cooperate in the enterprise.

"France and Russia conjointly, were to send an army of *seventy thousand men* to the banks of the Indus.

"Austria was to allow the French troops unmolested passage over her territory, and permit them to descend the Danube.

"A Russian army of 35,000 men was to assemble at Astrachan; 25,000 of these would be regular troops, and 10,000 Cossacks.

"This army was to repair, by way of the Caspian Sea, to Astrabad, where it would await the arrival of the French forces.

"Astrabad was to be the rendezvous of the combined armies, the dépôt of provisions and military stores, the central point of the lines of communication between Hindostan, France, and Russia.

"The French division of 35,000 men was to embark upon the Danube in boats, and sail for the Black Sea.

"Upon reaching the Euxine, it was to pass the Black Sea and Sea of Azof upon Russian transports, which were to convey it to Taganroc.

"Thence, it was to ascend the right bank of the Don, as far as the little Cossack town of Pialoguhiarkala.

"From that place, it was to pass the Don and proceed by land, to the neighborhood of Czaritzin, on the right bank of the Volga.

"It was, then, to embark on the Volga and descend to Astrakhan.

"From Astrachan, it was to cross the Caspian Sea, on its way to Astrabad.

"As soon as the junction of the combined armies had been effected at the latter point, they were to begin their march, and passing by the cities of Herat, Ternah, and Candahar, advance to the right bank of the Indus."

Everything had been calculated—the cost of the expedition and its probable duration.

The following estimate was made:

	Days.
Descent of the Danube	20
From the mouth of the Kour river to Taganroc	16
From Taganroc to Pialoguiarkala	20
From Pialoguiarkala to Czaritzin	4
From Czaritzin to Astrachan	4
From Astrachan to Astrabad	10
From Astrabad to the Indus	45

In all, 119 days; at the end of which England would have awakened, struck not to the heart, but in the most sensitive source of her wealth.

At the present moment, when England and France have laid aside their long continued rivalry, *Russia alone and independent, is, perhaps, better able to undertake this great expedition on her own account*, and in a manner not only totally different, but much less indirect, than it would have been while controlled and guided by so influential an ally as NAPOLEON. More than that, it might well be said, from the tendency of her aggressions in Asia during the last thirty-eight years, that Russia has placed herself in a position to attempt a duel, at an early day, face to face with England.

Thus, in 1814, by the Treaty of Goulistan, she obtained from Persia, Georgia, Imerethia, Mingrelia, Derbent, Bokou, Daghestan, Schirvan, Scheki, Gauga, Karshaugh, a portion of Moghan and Talisch, with a promise on the part of the Shah to maintain no naval force on the Caspian Sea.

By the peace of Tourkmentschan, in February, 1828, she obtained the confirmation of this promise, and the final cession of the Provinces of Erivan and Noukschivan, with the fortress of Ahhasabad.

In 1829, by the Treaty of Adrianople, she secured points of debarkation for her fleets and armies on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea.

In 1830, she made all kinds of preparations to occupy Khiva, and was interrupted in her enterprise by the Polish war.

In 1839, she began the expedition referred to, which did not altogether succeed, but still furnished her with a pretext to form a nucleus for those nomadic populations of whom she will avail herself at a future day—to-morrow, perhaps!

Since 1839, she has put forth every exertion to establish this imposing central position in Asia.

In 1853, just as her quarrel with Turkey broke ont, she unmasked all her batteries; and she is now inciting Persia against both England and Turkey, having flattered the Shah, ever since the Treaty of Tourkmantschae, with the chimerical hope of being admitted to a share in the spoils of the Ottoman Empire and the British dominions in Asia. At the same time, she is recommencing her enterprises against Khiva. We hear rumors of Tartar and Khirghiah armies assembled by her for that purpose.

In Asia, as in Europe, the two colossi are ready to touch, and a collision is becoming more and more imminent daily. England will seize the favorable circumstances now presented to her by the French alliance, and the alarm of all Europe, trembling at the thought of a Muscovite invasion.

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

Suppressed Political Pamphlet—Designs of the Western Powers.

A political pamphlet, entitled "*The Map of Europe*," which has just been suppressed at Paris, continues to occupy the attention of political circles at the French capital. This *brochure* was published by M. PLON, and copies of it were actually sent to some of the leading journals of Europe, and even to some of the Paris journals. The *Siecle*, seeing its importance, intended publishing it *in extenso*. At a late hour of the night, orders were sent by the Minister of the Interior to the different newspaper offices, forbidding the editors to publish, or even to allude to, the pamphlet. All the copies of M. PLON were seized, who himself appeared taken quite by surprise at such a measure. The correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* succeeded in procuring a copy, which has been published as follows:

I.

"As neither the moderation nor the patience of the great Cabinets, nor the efforts of diplomacy, nor the sufferings of industry and of commerce, have sufficed to disarm an ambition which threatens the whole of Europe, it is necessary that the war, which has become inevitable, should be, at least, energetic and decisive.

"A Power whose foreign trade is very restricted, which possesses an extent of coast relatively very small, which has no colonies to protect, has been for half a century accumulating formidable naval forces. Constantinople first, and then the Mediterranean countries are the objects of all its attempts, and the present Sovereign of Russia is preparing to act as executor of the will of the founder of his race.

"Doubtless the resources of Russia are great, but it is from her annexed Provinces, rather than from the body of the monarchy, that she draws her forces. The possession of Finland gives her the dominations of the Baltic; the possession of the Crimea makes her mistress of the Black Sea. By these means in the North, as in the South, she has become a naval power of the first rank. Since the partition of Poland, the largest and richest portion of which she seized, she weighs upon Germany, which she hates and despises. The Russian saying, when they speak of a German, is known: "God has used him all enough; he has made him a German." Lately again, in the Hungarian war, the pride of Russia deeply wounded the military spirit of Austria, and the armies of the Czar committed the error of rendering the memory of their services humiliating.

"Thus, Russia advances westward, driving back European civilization at each step. In it by her borrowed elegance and bastard Christianity that she pretends to impose upon civilized nations? How has she made them forget the impudence and violence which stain most of her titles to possession? Spoliation and despotism govern her conquered provinces. The fair daughters of Poland are periodically carried off and seet in tears to a far exile, to renew the blood of their conquerors. Those conquerors themselves, who are they? Some thousand corrupted patricians, bending fifty-three millions of men under the knout. A fanatical and servile clergy lives at the expense of this ignorant population, which is regularly exploited in every degree of the social hierarchy by the administrators and judges. Reforms are not possible, for in Russia despotism is strong in evil, and is powerless only to do good. The principle of authority, so salutary when restricted within proper limits, is ever vitiated there by this adulterous mixture of the sacred and the profane, which troubled, even to madness, the spirit of the CÆSARS of Rome.

"In the life of nations, prescription for injustice is never acquired. If the weaknesses of the French Cabinet under Louis XV. permitted the first dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the first partition of Poland to the profit of the Czars, if the revolutionary agitations of 1792 prevented France from opposing the second dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the last partitions of Poland, it is for France of 1854, tranquil under a strong Government, to repair as much as is in her power the faults committed in the preceding century.

"France, in drawing the sword, demands nothing for herself; she wishes nothing, she stands in need of nothing. The greatness of a country is not measured by the extent of its territory, but by the influence of its policy and the expansive force of its ideas. England, our cordial and powerful ally, does not expect anything either, as the reward of her concurrence. Like us she acts in the sense of her national tradition, but also in the sense of the liberty of the world.

"This disinterested attitude, supported by reiterated and solemn declarations, leaves no doubt upon the mind of any man. The Western Powers would only therefore be the more authorized to raise the question of remodelling the map of Europe.

"Has not the moment come for openly declaring what all think and whisper below their breath? What division does there still exist on the nature of the conditions upon which Europe must dictate a desirable and solemn peace, which will indemnify her for the sacrifices she is preparing to make?

"To-day our eyes are opened. It is by the extent of the danger that the means of preventing its return must be measured. Thus, in taking arms, the people and Governments appear animated by one sentiment—inspired by one common strength, to put an end to that perpetual menace suspended over all the progress of the past—over all the interests of the future. It is quite clearly understood that it will not suffice to demolish the ships and the ports of Russia, but that it is still more necessary to drive her back, especially towards Asia, far beyond her actual boundaries.

II.

"It is not in her centre that Russia is vulnerable, it is at her extremities. But if the blood is driven back towards her heart, she will choke. The head of the colossus is at Helsingfors, its right arm at Warsaw, its feet at Sebastopol. It is, thee, Finland, Poland, and the Crimea, that it is necessary to drag out of the clutches of the double-headed eagle.

"The loss of Finland is an ever-bleeding wound in the flank of Sweden, for she beheld that fine province torn away from her piecemeal, from whence Russia draws nearly the whole of her maritime population, and her timber. It is in Finland that the reprisals of aroused Europe must commence, and the restitution of that country to its ancient owners would be an act of policy the prudence and justice of which none dare gainsay. A line drawn from Viborg to the Gulf of Onega would become on that side, in the north, the extreme limit of Russia. The country of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, and of CHARLES XII., would resume the rank so long and so worthily occupied in the councils of Europe.

"If it were possible to restore the ancient Polish nationality, so great an act of reparation would make all generous hearts beat with pulsations of joy. But in the actual state of affairs such an attempt would assuredly give rise to complications and difficulties more serious still than those before which NAPOLEON I. himself hesitated. At least, Poland turned against her mortal enemy, would she not serve to guarantee the independence of Germany!

"The measure of precaution which gave to Prussia the Duchy of Posen will only be good when completed. Even reduced to its present limits, what strength would not Poland bring to Europe if, armed for the future to Prussia, she were to drive back beyond the Niemen and the Bug her ancient conquerors, and become again on this line the bulwark of civilization, of liberty, of the independence of nations!

"Sweden, which, in the hands of Russia, is only a material force, would become, under the influence of a national government, a power of the first order.

"Finland, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, would become so many powerful allies, whose fidelity would be guaranteed by their own interests.

"Such is, in a few words, the ensemble of the measures which would appear the best calculated to establish the balance of power in Europe upon its true bases, compromised to-day by the preponderance of Russia. Those who may feel inclined to regard this plan as chimerical, we ask of them whether, upon their conscience they believe it possible to preserve the *statu quo*, after the great war now preparing? Not one of the proposed modelings here could become a cause of division between the two Western Powers, nor a danger for the one or the other. The balance would be maintained between the two German States, which, aggrandizing themselves in the sense of the Slave element, and in a proportion nearly equal, would bring no new troubles, no new pretension into the body of the Germanic Confederation. Sweden would be strengthened by the restitution of Finland, the Ottoman Empire by that of the Crimea and of the line of the Caucasus. Constrained to restore the usurpations of a century, the aggressor alone would suffer from an arrangement which in the North, in the West, and in the South, would be carried out at his expense.

"A definitive war can then alone decide this Eastern question, which Russian ambition has made a continual subject of anxiety to civilized nations. The war will be followed by the sovereign deliberations of a European Congress. May the means that we propose be considered as the best to attain the solution so ardently desired. To wish only that which is just, but to wish it with resolve—that is the simple secret of a prudent and firm policy.

"It is necessary that it should no longer be in the power of one man to trouble the safety of all with impunity."

The Traditional Policy of Russia—The Will of Peter the Great.

At the present moment, when events are developing the Policy of Aggrandizement which Russia is pursuing, it may be interesting to reprint the following document, which was published in 1818 by the French newspaper *La Presse* as an authentic copy of the Political Will of PETER the Great. Whether genuine or not, it cannot be denied, in view of recent disclosures, that it is a pretty accurate programme of the career on which Russia has entered:

THE TESTAMENT OF PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA.

In the name of the Holy and Invisible Trinity, we, PETER the First, to all our descendants and successors to the throne and Government of the Russian nation:

Having by the great God of whom we received our existence, been also endowed with the gift of prescience, we view the Russians as called, in the course of future events, to the general dominion of Europe.

This opinion is founded on the fact, that the other European nations have reached a state of old age next to caducity, toward which they are journeying with giant strides; hence it follows, that they should easily and undoubtedly be conquered by a people young and new, when it shall have acquired its strength and vigor. We view the invasion of the East and West countries by the North as a periodical movement, decreed among the arcana of that Providence that regenerated the Roman people through the invasion of the barbarians.

The emigrations of the polar men are like the flood of the Nile, which comes at certain periods to fertilize the exhausted lands of Egypt. We found Russia a rivulet, and leave it converted into a river, and my successor will find it a sea, destined to fertilize impoverished Europe, and its waves will break down all opposing dykes, if my descendants have but the wisdom to direct the current.

To this end I leave the following instructions, which are recommended to their attention and constant observance:

1. To have the Russian nation constantly at war, that the soldiery may be always disciplined and ready for action. Allow the nation no rest, but for the replenishing of the treasury, reorganizing the armies, and choosing the opportune moment for attack; making, in this manner, peace serve war, and war serve peace, in the interests, aggrandizement and prosperity of Russia.

2. To attract, by all possible means, the most efficient and celebrated military officers in Europe during war, and the highly educated, scientific men of all countries, in time of peace, that the Russians may enjoy the advantages of other countries without losing their own identity.

3. To take part, on all occasions, in the disputes and contentions among the States of Europe,

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By CHARLES DICKENS. HARPER & BROTHERS. 2 vols. 12mo.

"A Child's History of England!" The words summon up a pretty picture. In the background scowl great old-fashioned books, some, and the most unendurable too, in durable school-covers; others majestically bound, and smelling of the oaken bookcase and the silent library. They are all Histories of England. On many of them we look with reminiscent horror; and visions of dreary days passed in the solitude of the study, while our fellows played without, all because we could not remember the very day of the month and year on which Queen ELIZABETH yielded up her blood-stained and corrupted spirit, rise before us, and the old awe of the "English master" comes back upon us in an instant. There is the stupid PINNOCK, with his meagre details and his overflowing tables of chronology. There is the easy, slip-shod GOLDSMITH, whom to this day we persist in believing *not* to be our dear favorite that wrote the *Vicar* and the *Citizen of the World*. Miss CORNER is before us, prim and rigid and correct, and painfully clean as it were,—a veritable spinster of Histories. Infidel HUME, with SMOLLETT behind him, trying to reach his burly Scotch shoulder; cold, passionless LINGARD, wearing a self-imposed muzzle, and curbing his popish tendencies; RAPIN, antiqua, chivalric and picturesque; and, lastly, a formless object, looking like the embryo of something, but still carrying off its shapelessness with rich dress and a jaunty, impudent swagger, and bearing the name of MACAULAY on its moiety of a back: all these are grouped together in the background of our involuntary picture, gazing with dismay and anger upon two simple little red volumes, which a sweet, thoughtful-looking child is reading by the firelight. And we seem to hear that strange and ill-assorted cluster of historic tomes.—Whig and Tory, Infidel and Pedagogue,—muttering among themselves words of anathema and disgust, and frowning as if they wished to lend these tiny volumes out of the child's hands. But the child reads on, for the tale is told by these volumes in sweet Saxon English, and she learns for the first time not to hate the history of her native land, and in the long Winter evenings she tells her little brother stories about the wicked kings and queens of the oldeo time,—about MARY STUART the lovely, and ALFRED the good; all out of the *Child's History of England*, by CHARLES DICKENS.

It was no easy task to disentangle that mighty web of history, woven by a race of monarchs as crafty and as cruel as spiders; to extract from a chaos of contradictions a clear and shapely atory. The early periods of English History are more vague and confused than the cotemporary annals of any European nation, unless, perhaps, those of France. All that reaches us is savage and inarticulate, so to speak. Where Fable does not blind us, various interests clashing, involved, and ill-understood, cloud our vision, and leave us to grope and speculate. The Merovingian era is scarcely less broken up than the Anglo-Saxon period, and wearily as Dr. LINGARD tried to cement the latter, it is nevertheless a cracked and unseemly work. The fault of all histories of any note, whether they are abridgements for the use of schools or heavy volumes aimed at the advanced student, is a very simple one. They are not clear, and consequently not impressive. They lay great stress on dates, with which they plentifully besprinkle every page. They are lifeless mummies that yield little information about their past, and when unrolled more fully, perhaps, contradict our speculations as completely as Mr. GLIDDON's *Priestess of Osiris* did his learned assumptions. M. AUGUSTIN THIERRY was the first of our modern historians who had the genius or the daring to clothe those historic skeletons. Until he began to write, history was literally a dead letter. We knew up to that period that Kings and Queens lived and died; that royal murders were committed; that citizens revolted; that towns were sacked; but the *dramatis personæ* of these stirring events were shadows to us. Like the exhibition called *Les ombres Chinoises*, we saw their outlines through a veil. THIERRY gave them roundness and actuality. His pen did not chronicle ghosts, but living people. We for the first time entered into actual relations with the Breton peasant and the Norman soldier. He painted them in their daily suit. We sat with them at their fireside; we felt their wrongs; we thirsted for their revenge; we wept at their defeats. The manners and habits of the times of which this great Historian wrote were made visible, and, as in biography, the reader feels more interested in the great man whose life he is reading, when he learns that he usually drank black tea instead of green, and always wore a blue cravat in the morning, our attention was at once commanded by THIERRY, when in addition to the integrity of his purely historical narrative, he gave us some insight into the social customs of the periods with which he was dealing. This excellent example has since been followed by Mr. MACAULAY, in the fragment of this English History which he has given us,—not, however, with quite the same dexterity as his Gallic model; for M. THIERRY adroitly weaves into his narrative of events as he goes along, the thread of those social customs, while Mr. MACAULAY more clumsily gives us a sort of corduroy history; first a chapter or strips of political events; then a chapter or strips of domestic painting.

No such weighty, though a more delicate responsibility, has rested on Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. His little work is not addressed to the student as usually pictured—grave, pale and spectacled; but to the student that, with rosy cheeks and bright eyes, comes home for the holidays, and reads the *Child's History* which his good grandfather has given him, as a pleasant pastime in the Summer days and Winter nights. And it is pleasant reading, too. All that Mr. DICKENS has sought to do, he has done. He has cleared the dust from the painted windows of English story, so that the sun shines through them pleasantly, and little folk can see the stately figures clearly and understand what they mean.

He has dared, too, to write a history without dates; at least he has put a simple table of chronology, where it should be placed in all juvenile histories, separate from the story. Dates are very insignificant things compared with events, yet strange to say, in nearly all schools the poor children are harassed more about the years of a reign than the occurrences that took place in it.

As may be supposed, the style of the *Child's History of England* is both charming and novel. Mr. DICKENS well knows how to write for and about children, and in the present volumes has sustained himself. There is a free and easy colloquial manner about it that cannot fail to interest the young; and there are so many odd terms of expression, quizzical remarks on great and time-honored persons, mingled with occasional passages of remarkable strength and beauty, that we shall not be at all surprised if even *Robinson Crusoe* be deserted by our juveniles for this history, which is pleasant as a fairy tale.

Of the tendencies of the *Child's History* it is almost needless to speak,—they are obvious. No work so undisguisedly radical, has issued from the London press for many years, and coming from such a source, its influence will be extensive. Kings and Queens are painted with a remorseless pencil. No chance is let slip for a sneer or a blow at Court corruption or royal vice; and, to say the truth, the throne cuts a very ridiculous figure through the entire book. There is no man in England who has more power over the popular mind than Mr. DICKENS. He has already reformed abuses that even the Press, mighty as it is, might have thundered at in vain. Schools, pauper asylums, city associations, all have been purified by this Hercules of serials, and it is not too much to expect some very serious influence on the public spirit from this last and—in England—most daring of his works.

We think it is possible to observe a very great improvement in style, after passing the early portion of the first volume. In these chapters, which are devoted to the Anglo-Saxon period, Mr. DICKENS appears to have been too anxious about simplicity. He is somewhat too childish, even for children, and seems to write in words of one syllable. He seems, however, to have gotten out of this as he went along; for the last half of the first and whole of the second volumes are models for that style of writing.

The Child's History of England will live in the juvenile library for ever. Its pleasant, frank style, and occasional fun, so entirely unexpected in a book bearing the formidable title of History, will always render it readable for young and old, and independent of its political tendencies, which will make many a Damnerat in the nursery, it is the clearest narrative of a rather bewildering series of events that we have ever seen.

THE LAMPLIGHTER. pp. 523. Boston: JEWETT & Co.

This work, we are assured by the publishers, has proved a complete success, though it wanted the prestige of a great name to insure extensive orders from the trade previous to the date of publication. It came upon the reading public like the good deed of a modest man, unheralded by the trump of fame. It is really an interesting work, and quite deserves the welcome with which it has been everywhere received. For ourselves, having enjoyed its perusal, we give it a cordial greeting.

With a little more care in its construction, it would have been almost a first-class work. As it is, it would gain considerably by condensation. It is too verbose. It contains too much common-place dialogue to allow it to take rank as an artistic work. The author seems to have yielded to the necessity of producing a book of over five hundred pages. Much of the incident, consequently, does not fall naturally into the plot, but lies outside of it, and mars its unity. This is a failing which we trust the author, who evidently has superior talent as a writer of fiction, will guard against in a future work. More dialogue, with imaginary characters to use at pleasure, as a showman pulls the strings of his puppets, is so cheap, that the pen of a ready writer may scribble of it fifty pages a day.

With this fault found at the outset, we have nothing left for the *Lamplighter* but praise. The style is good—not exactly the best, but very good. We are sometimes reminded of DICKENS, which we regret, as we only like to recognize him in his own works. But there is so much soul in the book, the story is so simply beautiful, that it must win its way to the heart of the reader, and dwell among his pleasant memories. That it should already have become a household book in thousands of families, is as natural a result of its merits as our admiration of a noble act in an individual, or our love of a fine day.

We like the book because it is a healthy book. Morbid literature—fictions of a pernicious tendency—have lately swarmed in the bookstores. We hail the immediate success of the *Lamplighter* as a good omen for the future.

DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS: Being original readings for every day on subjects from Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities, and Theology. Especially designed for the Family Circle. By JOHN KITTO, D. D., F. S. A. Evening Series.—The Apostles and Early Church. pp. 418. New-York: CARTER & BROTHERS.

This forms the closing volume of the series of *Daily Bible Illustrations*, of which the former volumes were so deservedly popular. Dr. KITTO's reputation as a divine is not of yesterday. He has long been familiar to us as the Editor of the *Pictorial Bible*, and the *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*. The publishers have produced the present work in admirable style. It will be, we presume, as it certainly deserves to be, the devotional companion of numerous pious families.

THE PARCLAYS OF BOSTON. By Mrs CHARLES GRAY OTIS. pp. 413. Boston: TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS.

We have not a single good word to say of this work. It is preeminently silly. All the worst features of the Minerva Press are reproduced in it.

Mazzini on the European Crisis.

The following is an extract from the *Monthly Record* of the Society of the Friends of Italy, in England, and may be considered as the opinion of MAZZINI, who is the animating spirit of the said Society, and who is in the habit of writing these monthly reports—or, to speak more accurately, monthly proclamations. Indeed, the peculiar touch of the great Roman leader's pen is perceptible in every line, and those conversant with his style, will at once recognize it as his own:—*et ungue leonem*. It will be seen that MAZZINI holds opinions perfectly in accordance with those expressed by the DAILY TIMES, in regard to the course which Austria will pursue:

"With feverish anxiety, Italy is watching the crisis. The war once fairly begun, Italy, it can hardly be doubted, will again rise, and assert her claims to life. We commit no imprudence in saying this: we are not betraying secrets; we speak on rational grounds, open to all. There is so vast an amount of suffering going on in Italy, and so universal and powerful an aspiration towards a better state of things, that it would be very strange if Italy did not avail herself of the opportunity offered to her; strange if, when the Powers are going to war for Turkey's rights of independence, the Italian patriots should not likewise feel the moment come for reasserting their own country's rights.

"Should that event occur, what should be the thought and act of every Englishman? We have no hesitation in answering, sympathy and help.

"There are politicians who give us a precisely contrary answer. Some, who were loud yesterday in proclaiming the indefeasible rights of Italy, who even found it impossible to understand how the Italian people could so long and patiently endure their yoke—these violently reprove to-day any thought of a national rising in Italy. They uphold the immoral atheistic language of the French Emperor. They are even ready to threaten repression from the allied Western Powers. Why? Because they believe that they may get Austria to side with them against Russia. Even as politicians, they are practically wrong. Austria is by necessity Russian. She is Russian, because her principle is the Russian one, despotism. She is Russian, because she cannot forbid Russia's interference with Turkey's internal concerns, while she must and will interfere with Roman, Tuscan, Neapolitan concerns. She is Russian, because a compact has been recently signed in Olmütz, binding Austria to keep neutral as long as possible, and to unmask herself only in the event of the conquering Turkish army threatening to cross the Pruth, or of decisive Russian victories opening the way to a dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. She is Russian, because the same dangers which would be threatened by hostilities of the Western Powers are impending on her from Russia, while, on the other side, England and France cannot, Russia alone can, assist her in crushing a Hungarian insurrectionary movement. She is Russian, because nearly the half of her subjects belong to the Slavonian stock, and could be easily subverted by Russian intrigues, gold, and tendencies. Austria will adopt the plan of an armed neutrality: she will avail herself of the first symptoms of organization in Servia and in Bosnia for the purpose of invading those provinces. She will say that she is holding them for Turkey, and protecting them from the ravages of the Greek movement. Government may choose to call this an alliance; it is a subterfuge. An armed neutrality, supported by a large body of troops on the Transylvanian frontier, must keep in abeyance an equal number of Turkish forces, and divert them from the field of battle. Mark this, too: the two provinces which she is bent on occupying for Turkey are really the two which, in case of a dismemberment, she would claim for herself."

Hatchways in Passenger Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Few railroads are so located as not to run over or by the sides of deep water. Hence, whenever cars run off the track or into a draw, there is a liability on the part of passengers to be plunged into deep water or mud, shut up in the cars, with scarce a possibility of escape. I am not aware that in any instance yet recorded, passengers have escaped from a submerged car through the doors and windows. The rush of water into the car forbids this until the car is filled, and then it is too late. The strangled passengers have lost all presence of mind, and must be relieved from without, or perish. The only alternative left is to cut holes through the tops of the cars, and take them out. But this is not always practicable. In one instance an axe could not be obtained till several were drowned; and when an axe is at hand it is not the work of a moment to cut a hole in the top of a car large enough to extricate fifty passengers through, in time to save life. And if the top of the car is but a single foot under water, it is next to impossible to cut a hole through it at all.

To provide against such emergencies, every passenger car should have at least *two hatchways*—say four feet square each—so constructed as to be opened or unfastened from without or within. They need not mar the beauty or reduce the strength of the car, while they would often be the means of saving life, and would greatly diminish the fears of passengers—especially where the track lies for miles by the side of deep water. We commend these suggestions especially to the consideration of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

H. M.

The Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow an old subscriber the privilege of your valuable paper to invite the Alderman of the Twentieth Ward to a walk through Thirty-first-street, between the Sixth and Seventh-avenues, to inspect the piles of dirt which have ornamented that part of the City for several weeks past? These piles have been swept together last Friday for the second time, but no cart has ever made its appearance to carry them away. Who is to blame? Yours, CIVIS.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—On Friday last the peace and quiet of the citizens of Middleberry, a pleasant little village in the south part of this county, was disturbed by the too free use of pistols, bowie-knives, &c. It appears that a difficulty arose between Mr. W. S. BROWN, a physician, and Mr. H. LANGFORD, a lawyer of that place, when Mr. B. drew a pistol and fired upon Mr. L., the shot taking effect in the left breast; whereupon Mr. L. rushed upon Mr. B. with a knife, inflicting some half dozen or more wounds on different parts of the body. Drs. KERKERY and MCMILLAN, the attending surgeons, express no doubts as to the recovery of the parties.—*Bowling Green Advocate.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—We have been requested to state that the Girls' Industrial School, in the Fourth Ward, which has been kept in the basement of the Mariner's Church, Rodgers-street, will be removed on Monday next, to 8 Hall, No. 64 East Broadway.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions and decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Motions and decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decisions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 313, 410 to 428.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 418, 423 to 428, 430, 431, 432, 434, 435, 436. *Part II.*—Nos. 386, 387, 247, 437, 438, 439, 441 to 445, 447, 448, 449, 451.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Thursday.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company against *McCalebs and others.*—This suit is brought to recover $2,373 paid by the plaintiffs on divers policies of insurance issued by them on goods which were transported by the defendants, who constitute the Union Transportation Company, which goods never reached their places of destination, having been lost on the Erie Canal while in possession of the defendants. The plaintiffs claim to be subrogated in the place of the insured, whose loss they have paid and are entitled to recover of the defendants as common carriers. The defendants, on their part, give in evidence a special contract whereby the owners of the goods agreed, among other things, that in case of loss the Transportation Company should have the benefit of any insurance effected by the owners on the goods in question. This contract it appears was not known to the plaintiffs, and was made without their consent. The defendants insist that the plaintiffs were not assignees in law or fact of the owners and had no right to be subrogated so as to recover their loss. But if by law they were entitled to recover by virtue of subrogation, still the defendants had the benefit of the contract, and being entitled to the insurance nothing could be recovered of them. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contend that the contract is invalid and fraudulent as against them. Decision reserved. For the plaintiffs, S. B. Judah and A. Dickinson: for the defendants, Sandford, Porter and Stryker.

SPECIAL TERM.

Taschirner against *Taschirner.*—This was a supplemental proceeding by the plaintiff against a third person having in his possession a scrip of stock belonging to the defendant, and a motion that the scrip be assigned to a receiver to be applied to the payment of the judgment.

CLERKE, J.—This is a proceeding under § 294 of the Code. The appointment of a receiver under § 298 can only be on proceedings against the debtor himself instituted for the purpose of reaching his property generally, upon notice to him. In proceedings under § 294 there is no authority or provision to compel the application of the property of the debtor to the payment of the judgment as is provided by § 292. (Kamp & Fiesta vs. Harding, 4 How. P. R., 178.) I cannot, therefore, either by an order direct the immediate application of the property alleged to be in the hands of the third party, or by the appointment of a receiver afford any aid to the plaintiff on this occasion. Application denied.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Platt; for the third party, Mr. Lerogue.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

William Lynhardt pleaded guilty of assault and battery on his sister-in-law, Eliza Lynhardt. There was some difficulty existing between the defendant, and his brother. Mrs. L. deposed that the defendant who lived at the time in the same house with them, came down to her room, and after some words about the children, he struck her with his fist in the breast. On application of counsel the prisoner was allowed a day to prepare affidavits. When the parties were going out of Court, the defendant raised his hand in a threatening manner to the complainant, and she retreated in to the Court-room, crying. His Honor recalled the prisoner, and on his counsel saying that the persons whose affidavits he proposed taking were present, the Court took their depositions, and after considering the case, sentenced the prisoner to eight months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned to Monday.

MARINE COURT—FAIRLY.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Charles F. Winthrop vs. *Meyer & Loovis.*—In this case the plaintiff sued as the assignee of one Wm. H. Browne, to recover $150, as commission due to the assignee for procuring a loan for the defendants to the amount of $1.50, to be secured by the mortgage of property in Leyster-st. It appeared that the defendants agreed to pay one per cent. for the loan, but that upon searching the title, the counsel for the parties who were to advance the money excepted to the security, and the arrangement was not effected. The assignor was called as a witness and proved that he was to have one per cent. On the part of the defence it was contended that no commission was to be charged unless the loan was perfected. The Jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Matthew Roue vs. *James Gallagher.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $153, dated 12th October, 1847. The defence set up that the note was endorsed by the defendant for the accommodation of Rowe, but that he had erased his own name as the first endorser and resigned it as the last one, thereby making it appear that Gallagher was indebted to him. The case was tried on a former occasion, when the Jury could not agree on a verdict and were discharged. On this occasion the Jury found for the plaintiff damages $219 49, being the full amount claimed with interest.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Thursday.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

At the sitting of the Court Thursday morning, Mr. Philips stated to the Court that Mr. Hall, Assistant District Attorney, had taken cold on all the evening previous, and as the District Attorney was engaged in Court of Over and Terminer, he (Mr. Philips) would, with consent of the Court, conduct the public prosecutions.

The cases on the calendar were called over, but owing to engagements of counsel, no cause was ready to go to jury, and the Court adjourned to Friday

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

THE SHIP-YARDS.—The ship-yards in this city present quite an active appearance. The following vessels are now in course of construction:

At Mr. Patterson's yard, foot of North Eighth-street, two ships, 215 feet on deck, 43 feet beam, 22 feet deep, and 2,000 tons burden. One, the *Jeremiah Thompson*, for Messrs. Thompson & Neilson's line of Liverpool packets, is to be launched in May. The other, for Messrs. Kingsland & Sutton, intended for the Liverpool trade, will be launched in June. There is also a schooner on the stocks, of 240 tons, for Minor H. Kiteh, intended for the Albany trade.

At Messrs. Lawrence & Foulk's yard, foot of North Fifth-street, a steamboat, for the Norwich and Worcester Steamboat Company, 216 feet long, 22 feet beam, 13 feet deep, and about 1,600 tons measurement; also, a steam-tug of about 100 tons for Mr. P. Crery.

At Mr. T. Stack's yard, foot of North Second street, a bark, of 289 tons, for Maitland, Phelps & Co.; a bark of 153 tons, for H. Delafield; a hermaphrodite brig, of 172 tons, for H. K. Corning; a three masted schooner of 380 tons, for Wm. B. Whiteh ad, to be launched the 10th of May; a three masted schooner, of 400 tons, for Wakeman, Limpn & Co., to be launched on the 20th inst.; a bark of 280 tons, for M. M. Freeman & Co., to be launched on the 25th inst.

Testimonial to a Distinguished Sargeon.

We have seen the case referred to in the following correspondence, and can testify to the beauty of design and workmanship of the instruments cootained. Nothing better conveys to one the extreme delicacy of the operations upon the eye than an examination of the implements used in them:

DR. M. STEPHENSON—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned having attended your invaluable course of Lectures upon the Anatomy, Physiology, Diseases and Operations of the Eye during the sessions of 1852-53, and 1853-54, are desirous of expressing their personal regard for you in some other way than a more form of words.

They would, therefore, tender to you some little memento as a token of their gratitude for your indefatigable efforts to elevate the standard of Ophthalmic Surgery in this City.

You will, dear Sir, please accept of this case of Eye instruments, manufactured in the city of Paris, by that celebrated cutler, LUER, for the express purpose of exhibition at the Crystal Palace, in this City.

With sentiments of undiminished esteem, we remain yours, very respectfully,

T. L. Ketsbrook, Md.; H. L. Kelly, Nova Scotia; J. C. Manson, Me.; S. S. Thorn, N. Y.; F. D. Beebe, do.; J. Cook, do.; W. Barker, do.; W. H. Pitcher, do.; J. G. Otten, do.; R. Jessup, do.; N. B. Cass, do.; W. Hoskie, do.; L. Warren, do.; J. C. Hutchinson, do.; M. P. Stephenson, do.; J. F. Sheppard, N. J.; J. P. Butz, Pa.; C. H. Dana, do.; E. H. Brainard, Vt.; J. B. Mistorn, Ohio; J. S. Smith, Michigan; W. M. B. Brown, N. C.; W. M. Brown, do.; C. Fowler, Kentucky; F. H. Orme, Georgia; C. P. Sutton, Ala.; J. B. Barnett, do.; J. D. Brown, Cal.

To Messrs Estabrook, Thorn, Kelly and others, Members of the Ophthalmic Class:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, together with your beautiful and appropriate present of a case of LUER's instruments for operations upon the eye, the most perfect, ingenious, delicate and fine wrought of their kind.

For this, to me, invaluable souvenir, language can inadequately express the emotions of the heart. They are intrinsically valuable of themselves, and doubly enhanced by the attending circumstances under which they were presented. Be assured it will be my highest ambition to make them conducive in relieving the ills of suffering humanity. I shall ever look upon this memento with unalloyed pleasure as a token of your regard.

It is gratifying to know that my well-meant efforts have been appreciated, and that my labors to advance the science of Ophthalmic Surgery have met with your entire approbation. Memory will ever revert to our relation as among the most pleasing and useful periods in my professional life.

Allow me, gentlemen, to reiterate my thanks, and express to you my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness in life.

Yours truly, MARK STEVENSON, M. D.

PLEASANT TRAVELING.—Dr. HOOKER, in the course of his *Himalayan Journals* just published, gives the following sketch of a *pleasant* excursion on the Nepaulese Himalaya: "Leeches swarmed in incredible profusion in the streams and damp grass, and among the bushes: they got into my hair, hung on my eyelids, and crawled up my legs and down my neck. I repeatedly took upwards of a hundred from my legs, where the small ones used to collect in clusters on the instep; the acres which they produced were not healed for five months afterwards, and I retain the scars to the present day. Another pest is a small midge, or sand-fly which causes intolerable itching and subsequent irritation, and in this respect the most insufferable torment in Sikkim; the minutest rent in one's clothes is detected by the acute senses of this inexhaustible little insect, which is itself so small as to be barely visible without a microscope. We daily arrived at our encamping ground streaming with blood, and mottled with the bites of peeyas, ticks, midges, and mosquitoes, besides being infested with ticks."

Mr. Meagher and the Dinner to Gen. Wool.

The following letter was written by T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., in reply to an invitation to attend the dinner given at San Francisco to Generals WOOL & FOOTE:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: The invitation you have given me to be present at the dinner this evening in honor of Maj. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL and Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, I feel much gratified in acknowledging.

It would afford me sincere delight to participate in the compliment you propose to pay these distinguished citizens of the Republic, but having to deliver a lecture the same hour the dinner takes place, I fear it will not be in my power to attend.

Be assured, however, that I unite cordially in the sentiments of esteem and veneration with which you welcome those good and faithful servants of the Commonwealth in the social board, and that to the high honors you pledge them in the hospitable cup, my voice and heart shall boundingly respond.

It speaks nobly of this favored State, that, in the midst of teeming treasures and the hot pursuit of wealth, you thus gracefully pause to render homage to those faculties and labors which, in other walks of life—in the camp, as in the senate—in the eloquent war of words, as in the war of swords—have heightened the intellectual and military fame of this great residence of Freedom.

The poets who have deplored the fatal influences of gold—the philosophers and moralists who have dwelt, in serene pages, upon the blessedness of poverty, and the evils that affiliate with riches—might now read a different lesson; and while the former should pitch their lyres to a more hopeful and exalting strain, the latter should grow less demure, and, in the contemplation of a brighter order of things, dissolve their rigid proverbs and deportment in a genial companionship and faith.

Not selfishness, not jealousies, not uncharitableness, not vulgarity and viciousness, do we find paramount in this enchanted region, the floor of which is of precious stones, the gates of which are golden, and the roof whereof is azure. But, for the most part, generosity, good heart, a spirit the most friendly and chivalrous—for the most part, all those fine tastes and impulses which animate and beautify society, and in the growth and spread of which Republicanism finds its true expression.

Eminent as their services have been—greatly honored as they deserve to be—your guests may well feel proud of the distinction you this night tender them—proceeding, as it does, from men who, in the midst of so many temptations, to neglect the kindlier duties of life, cultivate the proprieties and spirit from which life derives its chief happiness and lustre.

Thus life becomes dear to the old men who have left their names upon the maps and volumes of their country; and thus their evening hours on earth pulsate with joy, and are made fragrant with votive flowers; and thus, though far from their early firesides, by the lordly Hudson and the mighty Mississippi, they feel they are yet in America—they are yet at home.

Believe me, gentlemen, to be, with sincere regard, your faithful friend and servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.—A certain French engineer on a late visit to Sinope, upon examining some of the wrecks, gave as his opinion that the missiles used in the destruction of the Turkish vessels were of novel invention, and unlike anything hitherto used in warfare. Some of the spars from the dismantled ships were dislatched by him to the French commander, to be duly examined by persons of experience in matters of this nature. Among those present was the captain of one of the frigates, who had, under LOUIS PHILIPPE, formed part of the Council of the Marine. At sight of the fragments sent for examination by the engineer, he was struck with the remembrance of an invention offered to the Minister while he was in the Bureaux of the Marine, and which was rejected at the time, as its employment in war would be contrary to the laws of humanity and honorable warfare. The invention was due to the chemical researches of a M. FORTIER, who calls it, in his programme, the *boulet asphyxiant*, and was discovered in the year 1839. Upon FORTIER's offer to communicate the secret to the Minister of Marine, he refused to accept it, alleging the great number of means for the destruction of human life already existing, and there, it seems, the matter ended. In 1842 another project was made of the same invention, registered in the archives of the Marine as FORTIER's "*boulet as phyxiant*," no longer, however, made by the inventor, but a M. CHAMPION, an individual well known in the annals of Paris life, who had lost and won many fortunes—who had been *fermier des jeux*, spectator on the Bourse, an *enfant de la balle*—in short, one of those who deem all means of gain lawful where all have equal chance. The offer was again refused, upon the same pretext as before, and nothing more was heard of the affair until it became known that M. CHAMPION had regained his broken fortunes in Russia. Captain B——, who had seen the specimens which FORTIER deposited at the Marine in 1839, declares the effect to have been precisely the same as that visible upon the shattered spars of Sinope. The programme of FORTIER's invention describes it as liquid fire burning under water, and destroying life by suffocation in all who happen to be within a certain distance of its explosion. The observation made by Captain B—— at the end of the report, which has been sent home, is this: "If the Emperor of Russia is really in possession of this deadly element of destruction, the combined navies of the whole universe would be powerless against him."

THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS AND ITS GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—Let our citizens rejoice, for there are others as miserable as they. Hear the New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 27th ult.:

"It is necessary to come to a settlement with our City Government, and see how the balance between us stands. As far as we can get at the items of the account, it is to be stated as follows:

City Government of New-Orleans in account with the people of the same, Dr.

To annual taxes and revenue, say	$1,600,000 00
Per Contra.	
By the dirtiest streets on this Continent,	
By drunkenness and crime encouraged,	
By the worst police in existence,	
By courts as bad as those in Turkey,	$1,600,000 00
By property and trade declining,	
By bribing the hand to govern the good,	
By looking after the Federal Government,	
By doing little or nothing for our own,	
By passing their time in electioneering,	
By governing for their own benefit only,	
By helping to office partisans alone,	
By a damaged reputation for our town,	

This is what we get: that is what we pay for it. Is it worth the money? Hardly. We are paying a great deal, in order to have the worst-governed city this side of China. For Mexico, at which we laugh, is kept in better order by the tyrant SANTA ANNA; Havana, over which we weep, is better treated; and neither pays so high for misgovernment."

A BOUNCING GIRL.—Miss ROSINA DELIGHT RICHAANSON, according to a writer in the Boston *Journal*, is a delectable armful, belonging to the State of New-Hampshire, where she resides with her father, a substantial farmer. She is thus described: "Miss ROSINA is 19 years of age, is 5 feet 3½ inches in height, measures 5 feet 4½ inches around the waist, 6 feet 2 inches around the hips, 22 inches around the arm above the elbow, 14 inches around the arm below the elbow, and 2 feet 10 inches in a straight line across the shoulders. At birth, she weighed 6 pounds; at 5 years, 148 pounds; at 10 years, 268 pounds; at 15 years of age, 375 pounds; and now, at 19 years of age, she weighs 478 pounds. One estimating the quantity of cloth in her clothing, when dressed for a ride on a winter's day, we found it to contain 987 yards of 1 yard wide cloth. She has brown hair, dark blue eyes, is of fair complexion, and has what phrenologists would call a well balanced head the perceptive organs predominating. She can knit, spin, weave, make a shirt, or hatch of bread; is a good singer, and plays the piano with taste and skill; and is considered one of the best scholars in the town where she resides: is courteous and affable and lively in conversation, and evinces a general knowledge which might raise a blush on the cheeks of some of our city belles."

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY—EXHUMING OF A HUMAN BODY IN A PETRIFIAN STATE.—Yesterday afternoon, as some workmen were excavating a cellar on Linton-street, a short distance below Johnson-street, they came in contact with a hard substance, about nine feet below the grade of the street, which, after some trouble, was excavated and brought to light, *and proved to be a human body in a perfect state of petrifaction.* This extraordinary specimen of the human race is a male about 5 feet 7½ inches in length. The hair is cut very short, and seems to have been shaved in several parts, as its formation is perfect and apparently uninjured by time. The face is singularly formed, and differing in shape and expression from any of the races of the present age. What is more remarkable the body is perfect in all its parts, every muscle, fibre and sinew being perfectly developed. The color is rather of a light gray, and in some parts approaches very near to the white man, although this may have been produced by the action of the soil in which it has been buried, perhaps for ages. A number of eminent scientific gentlemen visited this remarkable and strange exhumation yesterday afternoon, but nothing of a definite character was arrived at relative to the cause, or what length of time it had lain there, although all agreed that several hundred years must have elapsed since it was buried.—*Cincinnati Inquirer, 1st.*

☞ Married in the village of Conneaut, Ohio, Feb. 11, by J. Q. FARMER, Esq., Mr. ELIAS JONES to Mrs. DELIA SWAP. There is a little history connected with the above, says the Conneaut *Reporter*, which may not be unINTERESTING to the reader. About the close of the last war with Great Britain the parties became acquainted with each other, and in April, 1822, were married in the county of Genesee, New-York, against the consent of relatives on both sides. A few weeks prior to the birth of their second son, BRAINERD, now of this place, Mr. J. left his family for the purpose of purchasing a piece of land, and during his absence his wife was persuaded by her relatives to desert her home and husband and reside with them. Mr. J. on learning the fact, and being threatened with violence if he attempted to claim his family, left the country and went to sea. On his return, several years subsequent, he ascertained that Mrs. J. again married, and removed to the West. In palliation of this transaction it should be stated that the wife supposed her former husband dead, and did receive tidings of his supposed loss at sea. Mr. JONES immediately returned to his vocation on the sea, and for a half period until a few weeks since, lost all traces of his wife and his two sons. After a space of twenty-five years he chanced, by a mere circumstance, to learn the residence of his two sons, and wended his steps to this place, where, to his gratification, he learned that their mother was still living and a widow, having lost her second husband after rearing ten children, and then residing in Mercer, Pa. In company with his sons, Mr. JONES immediately started for the residence of the partner of his youth, who at once recognized and welcomed him to her home; though she could not have been more surprised had he risen from the grave to confront her. The trials of the past were encountered, the love of youth renewed, and after a brief courtship they were again united, and the finale is recorded at the head of this article.

"WORSE NOT BROADWAY."—Extract of a letter dated Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 19, 1853:

"I almost wish you could experience one such day as to-day, and you would know how to become a misanthrope in such weather. There is one ray of delightful mirth which is to-day mingling with it—not the slightest particle of cool, refreshing country air, nothing but magnificent, overwhelming floods of dust that penetrates everywhere, through the clothes, into the pores of the skin, even into the stomach itself: doors, and windows, and houses, are of no use as preventives. The consequence is, an almost entire cessation from business, and everybody is dealing as easy as possible, and could for the slightest exertion. There is nothing particularly new here; no change in business, and not much change in circulation."

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 7.

$7,000 Ind. Income bonds.	95	100 Par. Vein Coal Co.	b3 7½
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '52.	90¾	200 do.	s30 7½
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. Bds. '62	93	100 do.	s10 7½
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	83	1,200 do.	7½
1,000 do.	s3 80½	200 do.	c3 7½
5,000 do.	81	15 Crystal Palace	43
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. priv.	90	10 do.	42
13,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	93¾	50 N. Y. Central R. R.	o 107½
11,000 do.	b3 94	105 do.	107½
500 do.	c 94	22 do.	107½
15 Bank of Commerce	103	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 91
30 Continental Bank	100	140 do.	91
200 Morris Canal	s30 15½	200 do.	b60 93
300 do.	15½	325 Erie Railroad	7½
50 Canton Company	c 25½	85 do.	7½
50 do.	s 0 25	100 do.	7½
100 do.	b30 25½	500 do.	c 7½
175 do.	25	100 do.	c 7½
200 do.	c 25½	300 do.	s30 7½
50 Cary Improvement Co.	9	150 do.	s30 7½
500 N. Jersey Zinc Co	b60 9½	50 do.	bswk 7½
100 Flor. & Keyport Co.	7	750 do.	b30 7½
150 Penna. Coal Co.	b3 102½	300 do.	b60 72
25 do.	c 102½	120 do.	s10 71
25 do.	103	50 do.	s10 71½
900 Flor. & K. J'nt Stk.	2½	25 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	55½
300 do.	2½	1100 Reading Railroad	74
100 Nic. Transit Co.	b60 2½	100 do.	s3 74
150 do.	c 2½	400 do.	b30 74
100 do.	b30 2½	100 do.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

To Correspondents.

[illegible] no attention. [illegible] must be accompanied [illegible] but as a [illegible] made, [illegible] to their copy [illegible] Volunteer [illegible] from all quarters of the world, to subscribers. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

A Small Talk About the Times.

We receive frequent complaints from subscribers that their paper is not delivered *early* enough in the morning. One writes that he lives in Fortieth-street, goes to his business at 7 o'clock, and must have it before that hour. Another wants to read it before he gets up in the morning, and prefers to rise at half-past 6. And so we have an interminable catalogue of reasons why the TIMES is wanted *earlier*,—all agreeing, however, in the most earnest protestations that it is a most, excellent paper,—*the* one, indeed, which they cannot possibly do without. Generally, they blame the *carrier* for the delay in its delivery, taking it for granted that he must be lazy or careless, and that he needs spurring up from headquarters. The general tenor of these complaints—some of which are undoubtedly just and will be obviated as rapidly as possible—leads us to believe that our friend, the Reading Public, has a very inadequate notion of the process of issuing a morning paper—either of the amount of labor involved, or of the very short space of time within which it must be performed. Perhaps, therefore, he may find it worth his while to listen to a little detail on this particular point of our private business.

From 3 to 6 o'clock in the morning is generally a very quiet portion of the day throughout the City at large;—but it is an exceedingly busy season in the office of the TIMES; for the night's work of receiving telegraphic dispatches, writing out reports, collating the news of the day, preparing editorials, examining and selecting correspondence, putting all this vast mass of matter in type, reading and correcting the proofs, and making it all up into forms ready for the Press, (of which *four-fifths* is done after dark,) has been completed;—the forms have been lowered from the top story to the basement;—the paper has been "wet down" and duly prepared;—and at the hour first named—3 o'clock—the Press is ready for its work, and the task of publication begins. The first thing to be done is to print 28,000 copies, which is now the regular edition of the DAILY TIMES. Perhaps it may aid in forming a conception of the magnitude of this task, to say that if each paper were printed on a single strip the width of one column, the whole edition would extend in a continuous line not far from 320 miles, or from here to Albany and back again; and it would take a locomotive press, traveling forty miles an hour, *eight* hours to print the slip. But Hoe's Lightning Press does the work in a good deal less time than that. The next step, after the paper is printed, is to distribute it to its readers, who live in every part of the world, and receive it through various agencies. Some five or six thousand, scattered all over the country, receive it by mail. Their papers must be folded, each one by itself, enclosed in a wrapper, duly directed and deposited in the Post-Office before 6 o'clock. Then come the packages and bundles to be made up,—the papers in each to be counted, wrapped up, labelled, and sent off to the various Railroad Stations,—all the trains leaving at an inconveniently early hour, and every bundle staying over if it is *half a minute* too late. Next are some *twenty-five* carriers to be supplied with from 400 to 1,200 papers a-piece,—each bundle to be counted, folded, and paid for, by tickets purchased the night before, and each carrier having to go half a mile, a mile, two miles or three miles, as the case may be, before he reaches the boundaries of his route.

Now, if any one of our subscribers will make the experiment, we venture to say that he cannot *count* 28,000 papers between 3 o'clock and 6,—nor *one-fourth* of that number. And when it comes to folding, he could not probably fold 500 within that time,—so that it would take at least 140 of our indignant subscribers to *fold* the paper alone between the time it goes to press and the hour at which it ought to be delivered,—to say nothing of the various other steps required in the process. It may serve to show what skill practice will confer, to mention that one of the boys sometimes employed in our folding rooms, has folded 1,400 papers in 62 minutes. But even at that rate, there is a good deal of work to be done to fold the whole edition, and not much time to do it in. And after all that has been accomplished,—the papers worked, counted and folded, the mails sent to the Post-Office,—the packages dispatched to the railroads, and the carriers supplied with their respective bundles,—each one of them has to traverse some miles of streets, and call at hundreds of places, to deliver the paper at each subscriber's door.

Three or four hours is a very short space of time to crowd so much work into:—and it would not be very strange, therefore, if a carrier should now and then be a little late in serving the paper on some portion of his route. Our subscribers may rest assured, however, that our Carriers do their best,—because they are just as much interested as we are, in securing its early receipt. We are sometimes driven to the alternative of having the paper a little late, or else of *leaving out important news*, which reaches the office at a very late hour of the night, and thus delays the press. As we aim always to supply the readers of the TIMES with the *latest* news, we have generally preferred to run the risk of a late delivery rather than to send it out without the news. This, however, does not occur very often.

We hope our readers will see from this statement that it is not so easy a matter as it seems to be to have the paper *always* delivered at a very early hour. The edition of the DAILY TIMES has now become so large that it is difficult, with our present facilities, to work it off uniformly in good season. But we have made some change in our arrangements which will, we trust, enable us to obviate all complaints, except in rare cases, on this score hereafter. The growth of the TIMES has been much more rapid than was anticipated at the outset,—and our mechanical facilities, therefore, have not as yet fully kept pace with our increase of circulation. *We shall supply all these defects, and remedy all these difficulties, as rapidly as possible.* With new and improved machinery, and larger and more convenient premises,—all which we shall have as soon as builders and mechanists will do *their* part,—we trust our subscribers will have still less reason to complain of delay, or of anything else, than they have had hitherto.

The Position of Prussia.

Prussia is still undecided. At one moment she seems fully prepared to break with Russia and determined to join the Western Powers; in the next, we must be prepared to see her throw herself unconditionally into the arms of the Czar. This want of decision is at present cloaked under assurances that her desire is to maintain the strictest neutrality. The blame of so feeble a course is, undoubtedly, ascribable to the political and even personal lack of character and stamina in the existing Government; but, in justice, it must be confessed that Prussia's situation is difficult enough to require far more than usual intelligence and resolution to solve the various problems placed before her by the present complication of affairs.

The history of Prussia shows that she has, in reality, been a great European Power at two epochs only: First, when she had at her head the great military leader and statesman of his time, FREDERICK THE GREAT; and next, when she summoned up all the revolutionary energies of her people to carry on the war of independence against NAPOLEON, in 1813. In fact, Prussia is in no condition to make any violent effort for the purpose of prosecuting even a small war, not to speak of a great one, without being compelled to make use of revolutionary means to excite a general and powerful movement of her people. Her struggle has always been one for existence. Every lost battle is to her a loss.

Again, the geographical position of Prussia is such as to greatly impede the full development of her resources. The two halves of the Monarchy are separated from each other;—between them lie States of whose alliance Prussia must be perfectly assured, in order to have the free use of all her limbs. When FREDERICK II. began the Seven Years' War, Hanover belonged to England, and was secured to him by the English alliance. By the bold occupation of Saxony, he rounded his small and dismembered realm in such manner as to present Northern Germany in the aspect of one closed and compact whole before his enemies. If Prussia would now pursue a bold and independent policy, a regard for her own safety would oblige her to secure Hanover. Saxony, and the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The Court is at this time governed only by antipathies against England and against Prussia, while Russian influence there is even more powerful than that of Austria. In Dresden there is no such unanimity on any subject like the general feeling of hostility to Prussia, and the Prime Minister has lately shown himself to be a very active and very unscrupulous agent of Russian intrigues. In Cassel, where everything can be had for money, it is doubtful whether the hatred to Prussia is not stronger than even greed itself. But what would Franco and England say to an ally who should open her coöperation by such revolutionary and subversive measures as the occupation of two or three independent States? Would not the Emperor NAPOLEON recollect that his uncle JEROME was once King of Westphalia, and had Cassel for his city of residence? On the other hand, should Prussia join the Czar, she must carry on the war against the expressed and outspoken will of the whole people, and the western half of the Monarchy would at once be lost to France, almost in the first rush of conflict. Nor would she be so sure of the support of the smaller States, whose greatest fear is the fear of Prussia's desire for the enlargement of her territory. But whichever side Prussia may choose to take in the approaching war, her ally will, in case of victory, prevent her from reaping the fruits of her triumph, and, should she be unfortunate, make her the first sacrifice. Hence, Prussia has, beyond a doubt, been altogether right in her peace policy on this occasion, from beginning to end, and it did not require the last assurance given the Chambers, to convince us that Prussia will strictly maintain her neutrality, until Austria shall have so utterly compromised herself, on one side or the other, that no farther retreat is possible; for a conflict between Prussia and Austria would be a renewal of the combination of the Seven Years' War—minus FREDERICK the Great. The double character of Prussian policy is presented in its fullest light by the last Royal communication to the Chambers. While it appears to acknowledge that the Western Powers are in the right, it at the same time holds out a menace to them, should they require Prussia to sustain by acts the views she expressed adverse to the claims of Russia, in the Protocols of Vienna. Notwithstanding this, the plan of the Prussian Government is plain enough to be seen. After having made this declaration of its policy, it demands a vote of thirty millions, and the Chambers will grant it, and therewith express its confidence that the money will not be used in behalf of Russia. This accompanying explanation cannot, however, in any way bind the Government. It will, on the contrary, by the vote of funds, place it in a position to get along, for awhile, without the votes of the popular representatives, and so enable it to pursue a policy contrary to the interests and against the will of the people. It is resolved not to declare for the Western Powers so long as Austria has not joined them, and to venture upon an active participation in favor of Russia, only when it can do so under the garb of a virtuous effort to maintain the independence of the realm and of the nation.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday passed thirty-six Senate bills and twelve House bills, and postponed fifty, when, having impressed upon Mr. BADGER the idea that a glorious day's work had been done, they adjourned. In the House, the bill empowering the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco, was further considered. In the course of its consideration, facts long established, and views spoken of in the Senate and which seem at length to have reached Congress of the necessity of a change, were freely canvassed. By the present arrangement, the time occupied in carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco, is about thirty-five days, while by employing a different transport line, the average time might be reduced to twenty-two or twenty-three days—by the Vera Cruz and Acapulco route it was believed it might be still further reduced to fifteen days. A bill relating to the felonious burning of the steamboat *Martha Washington*, and proposing to appropriate a sum of money to aid in prosecuting those said to be implicated, was considered and committed to the Committee of the Whole. A message was received from the President, signifying that he had signed the bill authorizing the construction of six first-class steam frigates; after which the Nebraska bill was further discussed. Mr. CARUTHERS warmed against the Abolitionists, and endeavored to show that the North violated the Missouri Compromise in less than a year after it passed. Mr. WASHBURN again opposed the hill, claiming that Congress had the power, and that it was its duty, to restrict Slavery in the Territories.

The Map of Europe.

A political pamphlet with this title, just on the point of publication in Paris, was suppressed by order of the Government—which piqued curiosity in regard to it, and gave it increased and fictitious importance. A copy found its way to London, and was published there. It will be found on another page of this morning's TIMES. We give it as indicating one of the turns which political speculation is taking in Europe, rather than on account of its intrinsic importance. Public gossip for a time attributed its authorship to the Emperor himself, but, as a perusal of it will show, nothing could be more absurd. NAPOLEON III. is not likely just now to waste compliments on Prussia, nor to propose the transfer to her of part of Poland, as the writer of this pamphlet does, in case of the dismemberment of Russia; for this event is the basis of his proposed reconstruction of the European map. Finland is to be restored to Sweden; Russian Poland annexed to Prussia; Austria to have Moldavia and Bessarabia, "and extend her frontiers to the Dneister," as an indemnity for her giving up Lombardy to Piedmont; and the Sultan is offered "the magnificent indemnity" of the Crimea with the Oriental shores of the Euxine and the Caucasian countries in Asia. "Such," says the anonymous pamphleteer, "in a few words is the *ensemble* of the measures which would appear the best calculated to establish the balance of power in Europe upon its true basis, compromised to-day by the preponderance of Russia." And such, it may be added, is the nonsense of some pseudo-diplomat out of office, who wishes to play a little at building States.

It is idle to suppose that either England or France would consent to the extension and strengthening of either Austria or Prussia; and the cession of Lombardy to Piedmont in exchange for some of the Danubian Provinces, would never be allowed so long as Monarchy rules in France; for neither France nor England would favor the construction of a strong, united Italian Empire. Revolutions may accomplish this; but it will never be done with the assent of the Sovereigns.

This pamphlet, absurd as it is, indicates the prevalence of a feeling in the public opinion of Europe, that the existing complications will lead inevitably to territorial changes. The Czar's plan for these changes is revealed in his secret correspondence with the English Government. This "Map of Europe" discloses another:—and each English newspaper has a separate scheme of its own. All of them concur, however, in ignoring the necessity of consulting the people themselves as to the masters under whom they would prefer to serve. Whenever peace shall be restored, the Sovereigns will endeavor to carve up, not only Turkey, but the whole of Europe, to suit themselves. There is probably not a power in Europe which will hint at the necessity of leaving these territorial arrangements to be in any degree affected by the will and interest of the People. Would it not be well for Republican America at least to consider the propriety of placing herself in such relations with current affairs in Europe, that she may properly offer some suggestions on this subject, when the time shall come?

Our Common Schools.

Mr. SAVAGE, representing one of the Districts of this City in the State Assembly, moved on Wednesday an amendment to the School Law, rendering it imperative in every school of the State to *read a portion of the English Bible* daily, and forbidding the payment of any portion of the school money of the State to any school in which the Bible shall not thus be used. Mr. SAVAGE read a long and elaborate speech in support of his motion; but it was received with so little favor that he withdrew it—giving notice, however, that he should renew the proposition in the form of a bill.

We regret this movement, not that we have the least apprehension of its success, but because it tends to excite anew prejudices against the School law which are rapidly dying out, and to renew a controversy which a sound public opinion has substantially settled. We do not believe that any considerable portion of the people of this State would favor for a moment such a change as the one proposed,—not that they are indifferent to the religious instruction of their children, but because they are convinced that the Common School is not the place for giving it, and that any attempt to engraft it on them will only injure the system, drive thousands and tens of thousands of children from the schools, and thus destroy their efficiency and their usefulness, without in the least advancing the cause of religious instruction.

The object of a State System of Common Schools is to afford all the children of the State an opportunity to obtain the elements of knowledge. No design less general in its scope than this would justify the State in imposing a general tax for the support of schools. It is, of course, essential that the system should be so shaped as to favor the attainment of its object:—that the schools should be such as would command the respect and enlist the confidence of all who have children to send. Above all, it is indispensable that no feature should be introduced into them which would *repel* any considerable portion of the people from sending their children to them. Any feature which should prove thus repulsive,—no matter whether wisely or unwisely objected to,—if not absolutely essential to the working of the schools, ought to be removed. The mere *fact* that it operates against the great objects of the system,—that it prevents a considerable portion of the children of the State from attending the schools, is sufficient to authorize its extrusion.

Fortunately, the public judgment is universally becoming convinced that the attempt to blend *religious* and *secular* instruction is unwise;—that they cannot be so well conveyed together as apart;—and that the true interest of both, as well as of the community at large, will be promoted by keeping each within its proper sphere. This is the principle embodied in the existing School law of this State, and it is rapidly extending in popularity. We observe that in England the friends of popular education are falling back upon it, as the only way of evading the jealousies and collisions of the various religious sects, and of providing for the universal education of the young.

We feel quite sure that neither the Legislature nor the people of this State are likely to commit so fatal an error as to destroy the basis of our present admirable system of Common Schools.

The Hulsemann Letter.

The *Evening Post* is laboring very zealously, as is its wont, to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. It has embodied in the shape of two letters from an imaginary Boston correspondent, certain gossip that has been current for months in political circles, and had died out of the memory of those once familiar with it, until brought anew to life by the *Post's* exertions. The following is the whole story:

BOSTON, April 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR: A few of the solid men of our city were thrown into a terrible state of excitement during Mr. EVERETT'S late visit to Boston, by an unexpected claim set up by him to the honor and glory of the HULSEMANN letter. This seemed, indeed, to have been the principal purpose of his visit, for soon after he arrived he addressed a letter to FLETCHER WEBSTER, in which he stated what he said Mr. WEBSTER was probably aware of, that he was the author of the HULSEMANN letter, and that the original draft, in his handwriting, would be found among the papers of his father, who, in consequence of his laboring under one of his periodical colds at the time, had requested him (Mr. EVERETT) to prepare the answer to Mr. HULSEMANN. Mr. EVERETT went on to say, that he had not kept all his letters to Mr. WEBSTER, and he regretted that this draft was among the missing ones; and, as he was anxious to retain the evidence of his being its author, he requested Mr. WEBSTER to send it to him.

Mr. WEBSTER did not hesitate, I believe, to do so; et least Mr. EVERETT received it on the following day. In the course of a few days, and before Mr. EVERETT'S return, he sent Mr. WEBSTER a printed copy of his draft, on one side of a large sheet, leaving on the other with the draft as amended by Mr. WEBSTER, so as to show precisely what portion of the document belonged to each, respectively, and with it a letter, stating that he intended to have a thousand copies struck off for circulation among his friends, in order that there might be no difficulty at any future day, in establishing his claim to its authorship. I have not seen a copy of this, but if I can get one, I will send it to you.

BOSTON, April 6, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Since I wrote you yesterday, I have learned the interesting *denouement* of Mr. EVERETT'S and Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER'S correspondence. As I told you, the other executors, and such of the old friends of DANIEL WEBSTER as were informed of Mr. EVERETT'S application, were very much excited; but when they learned that he had ordered a thousand printed copies of the draft for general circulation, they were alarmed, and, after putting their heads together awhile, resolved that it must be stopped. They went to Mr. EVERETT, and, between arguments and threats, made him tear up the draft letter and abandon his pretensions forever. * * His case is a hard one, but I fear it is past cure. The friends of Mr. WEBSTER will insist that even if EVERETT did hold the pen, he had been first crammed by the Secretary, and the substantial merit and power of the document were derived from him. This cannot easily be gainsaid, whether true or false; and Mr. EVERETT'S draft, after all, is only proof that the phraseology is his, except to those who are prepared to believe him better informed and prepared to write the document in question than Mr. WEBSTER was.

We omit merely sundry comments which hear too clearly the editorial ear-marks of the *Post* to be easily palmed off as from a correspondent. The tale of a terrible excitement among Mr. WEBSTER'S friends,—their forcing Mr. EVERETT to tear up his original draft of the letter and to "abandon his pretensions forever," is too absurd for refutation. Mr. EVERETT'S word in regard to the matter would obviate the necessity of any proofs;—and, although he might forbear to make public the facts of the case on finding that such a step would be unwelcome to Mr. WEBSTER'S friends, they would scarcely venture to ask him to place himself in such a position that the *truth*, whatever it might be, could not readily be vindicated at any time hereafter.

We believe, in point of fact, that some months ago Mr. EVERETT was disposed to assert his just rights in regard to the authorship of the HULSEMANN letter, in consequence of disparaging comparisons that had been drawn between that document and some of Mr. EVERETT'S subsequent letters on public affairs:—but that he consented to waive them at the earnest solicitation of some of Mr. WEBSTER'S friends. Mr. WEBSTER'S fame certainly rests on too substantial a basis, and has too many titles to immortality, to render necessary any attempt to increase it by claims which the strictest truth will not sustain. The attempt to excite odium against Mr. EVERETT on account of his share in the transaction is illiberal and unjust.

Who get Better Wages.

The Lawyers near Cincinnati have struck for higher fees. The Judges of Pittsburg work as hard, says the Pittsburg *Gazette*, as the Judges of Philadelphia for $600 less per annum, want more money, and the legislators at Harrisburg have reported a bill increasing their wages. The same liberal body reports a bill increasing the salaries of the Philadelphia Judges to $3,000 a year. The Philadelphia Board of Controllers of the Public Schools have lately increased the salaries of their High and Grammar School Principals, so that those who had $2,000 before, now have $2,200. We notice that in several instances the salaries of our distinguished clergymen have just been increased, and all over the country the physicians are improving their fee-bills. The fever has fairly set in for improving the wages of those who are well paid, but unfortunately the poorly paid feel none of the flush on their cheek. The Judges are better paid, but the Jurors must sit out their tedious sessions without reward. The lawyers and the doctors add 25 per cent. to their charges, and the well established in business collect it. The D. D.s have half a thousand added, but the poor country preachers find the price of provisions shortens their donations without an added dime to their receipts. The head teachers get increased wages, but the assistants scrape along without getting anything better than before. If we were only all Principals and Bosses, Headmen, First Judges and rich, we should do well enough, and find friends to see the clean thing done for us. Till we are, we must worry along as we can, pay our landlords most of our earnings, and if our children are strong from hunger, send them early to bed.

☞ It seems that we who get our groceries, flour, &c., by retail, are not the only ones that suffer from short weight. The Detroit *Advertiser* says that the millers are very careless about the weight of the barrels in which they put up the flour. Some of the barrels it says come from the coopers weighing 16 pounds, and some as high as 24. The manufacturers ought to weigh each separately, but instead they lump half a dozen of them, and weighing the whole calculate their average. It is no great matter, perhaps, but seeing how much toll is to be paid before the flour is weighed out in short pounds to our hungry and short-pursed people, it is sad to hear that the work of abbreviating begins so early. Pickles and all provocants to the appetite may well be dispensed with in these days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BRADY'S CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—NEW-YORK abounds with announcements of 25 cent and 50 cent Daguerreotypes. But little science, experience or taste, is requisite to produce these so-called cheap pictures. During several years I have devoted to the daguerrean art, it has been my constant labor to perfect and elevate it. The result has been that the prize of excellence has been accorded to my pictures at the World's Fair in London, the Crystal Palace in New-York, and wherever exhibited on either side of the Atlantic. Art has always suffered when the public have been deceived by unfounded assumptions of economy. A valuable invention is no sooner presented, than its counterfeit is paraded at half the price. By such deceptions art has at all periods deteriorated. My new Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, contains every facility for the production of first-class pictures: but for the accommodation of such persons as may desire cheap likenesses. I take this opportunity of announcing that I am prepared to furnish Daguerreotypes at 50 cents and upwards, at my old establishment, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., where specimens may be seen with the prices affixed; and I will demonstrate that I can produce a better picture for four shillings than any adventurer. Being unwilling to abandon any artistic ground to the producers of inferior work, I have no fear in appealing to an enlightened public as to their choice between pictures of the size, price and quality, which will fairly remunerate men of talent, science and application, and those which can be made by the merest tyro. I wish to vindicate true art, and leave the community to decide whether it is better to encourage real excellence or its opposite; to preserve and perfect an art, or permit it to degenerate by inferiority of materials which must correspond with the meanness of the price.

M. B. BRADY, New-York.

A NEW AND BRILLIANT ROMANCE.—DO NOT fail to secure at an early hour TO-MORROW MORNING a copy of the SUNDAY COURIER, for it will contain the commencement of an original romance, founded upon actual occurrences of a most startling nature, entitled "Rich and Poor: or, Phases of American Life." This story will depict, as its title suggests, the contrast between the great classes by which society is divided; and its character, incident, and plot, cannot fail to hold breathless the attention of its readers, from the intensity of its interest, and the able manner in which it is told. The additional contents of the COURIER consist of "The National Academy;" "The great Duel;" "Acorn;" "Fleming of the National Theatre, Boston, and the *Spirit of the Times*;" "Above Twentieth-street;" "New-York Manufactories;" "The Trade Strikes;" "A Poor Delicate Creature;" "Negro Saturnalia;" "The Veto;" "The Rivals;" "The Grateful Friend;" "Light Weights and Short Measures;" "The End of a Quarrel;" "The Governors of the Alms house;" "Theatrical Items;" "Reviews of Books," &c., &c. Price Three cents; for sale by all the News Agents, Boys, &c. Office of Publication, No. 15 Spruce-st.

STORE TO LET.—UNDER THE IRVING HOUSE, opposite Stewart's, Broadway, one year or more. The spacious store we now occupy, being 23 feet front, and well lighted in the rear. WARNOCKS, Hatters,

No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

N. B.—We will remove May 1st to No. 279, next store above.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The Ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.—WILLIAMS & SANGER, No. 24 Dey-st.—Intelligent buyers are assured that a visit to our store will fully satisfy them that our prices are low.

J. H. WATSON, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, will remove from No. 8 Bible House to No. 763 Broadway, fifth door above 8th-st., on Monday, April 10.

THE NEW PIANO.—HAVING RECENTLY BROUGHT before the public a new Piano, known as HORACE WATERS' PIANO, which I am willing should be compared with any piano manufactured in the United States, I would invite all who may choose, to call at my music rooms, No. 333 Broadway, and examine its merits; and would also make the following statements: Confided with the agency of T. GILBERT & CO.'S ÆOLIAN PIANOS for the City of New-York, I brought them extensively before the public, and the result was, that I soon found it impossible to obtain that number from the manufacturers, which was demanded every week. I then instituted a series of experiments and inquiries among the best piano manufacturers in the United States, and at the end of two years I succeeded in getting a piano made for myself, into the construction of which every improvement which had yet been perfected should be embraced. My arrangements are at last complete, and I am now receiving a sufficient supply to answer the extensive demand constantly made upon my establishment. These instruments, too, are so superior, that I am not only willing, but proud to give to each one the guarantee of my name. My pianos are constructed on principles of science, and I am willing to subject them to the most trying tests. To musicians I will explain in a few words the principles of their construction. The bass covered strings pass over these of the treble and tenor to the centre of the sounding board, thus increasing in power that part of the instrument which is most used—the tenor, which is always the most difficult to improve. Another, and a still more important addition is, that the strings of the upper half of the instrument run diagonally beneath the bass strings, in all new with the keys, and thus a vastly increased volume of tone is attained. This piano has four bridges, while the ordinary piano has but two. These bridges are brought nearer to the centre of the sounding board, and men of the highest reputation as performers have unhesitatingly expressed the opinion that they constitute the most important improvement which has been given to the piano for many years. The instrument has also a metallic frame additional bracings and shutments, and nothing has been overlooked which can promote strength and durability. In beauty of finish, they are not surpassed. The playing portions of an instrument seem to be fully equal to any now in use, while it may be safely said that in purity, richness, depth, and power of tone, it has scarcely a rival. It possesses that long sought for quality, viz: the power of prolonging separate tones. The touch is elastic, and the keys spring to the finger, while its repeating power can hardly be conceived by one who has not made the experiment. In addition to these qualifications, the instruments are well made of thoroughly seasoned materials, and it is believed will prove not only quite as durable, but quite as perfect as any pianos that have been manufactured in New-York. More than this it is unnecessary to say. HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Gaobert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes as: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

IF REAL BENEFACTORS OF OUR RACE WERE honored in proportion to the benefits they conferred, what distinction could adequately reward the labors of the celebrated Dr. Morse! To his research and skill we owe the famous INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL, now a standard medicine throughout the United States. Suffering woman finds in its soothing and strengthening properties a present help in all physical troubles incident to her sex, and both sexes have only to use it when suffering from any form of Nervous Diseases, from Neuralgia to the tremors and flutterings which indicate an enfeebled system, in order to obtain certain relief. In cases of dyspepsia and all complaints of the stomach it is unfailing. The CORDIAL is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, or $12 for $10. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or faintness at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains of any length, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 29 Water-st., New-York.

HATS.—KNOX, AT NO. 533 BROADWAY, IS acquiring a most enviable reputation as a hatter. He turns out every variety of the most splendid up-town hats that can be found in the City. His new and fashionable hats are unsurpassed for airy lightness and elegance. In fact they lead the fashion in the City. Every gentleman of taste in New-York acquiesces to the decree as KNOX is at the article of hats, and whatever he says upon the subject is submitted to as obediently as do the subjects of the Czar to his absolute word. KNOX has also a store at No. 128 Fulton-st., where his down-town customers can be supplied with the same style of articles.

261 GREENWICH-STREET.—GREASON, OF THE above number, has always in store a varied and elegant stock of transparent Window Shades, which are gotten up in the most superior style, and which, artistically speaking, cannot be excelled. They are sold at prices varying from 37½ cents to $10 and upwards, per pair. His stock of gilt cornices, muslins and curtain materials, are of the first quality. Any one in want of oil cloths or paper hangings will call on GREASON, as his prices are low.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—BAGS—BAGS.—SINGER'S Single threaded Sewing Machines sew bags with unequaled rapidity—eight yards per minute—and the work is absolutely perfect. The right to use these Machines is secured by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849. We have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, to prevent Glover, Baker & Co. from infringing this patent. The "stop thief" principle will in due time be properly illustrated.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) Importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.—500 cases new Spring Goods, direct from auction, are now ready for exhibition at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard where ladies will find the most complete assortment of plaid, French, plain and striped Silks, Brochés, Grenadines and crape Shawls, that can be found in the City. Also the greatest assortment of ladies' Dress Goods, French Ginghams, De Bages, Poplins, Chalies, Foulard Silks, De Laines, &c.—all of which will be sold very low.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpetier at 14s per yard; Tapestry do in great variety, 10s. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR Trusses awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace for their radical cure Truss. The peculiar character of this Truss has been set forth in a complete and comprehensive pamphlet descriptive of every variety of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and every variety of Supporters.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mossie Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 166 Fulton-st.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 BOWERY, OFFERS astonishing inducements to buyers of Carpets and Oil Cloths, viz: beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s. 4d., 3s., 6s., 7s., Floor Oil Cloths, 3s 4d., 3s., 6s. to 8s.; Tapestry Carpets, 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s and English Royal Velvet Carpets, 12s., 13s., 14s. to 16s. Matting, Mats, Rugs, Window Shades, &c., at low prices.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 438 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, well and fashionably made, to which they invite attention. N. B.—Sofa beds with all the modern improvements. D. & B. L. HOWE.

In contrasts, beauty oft consists we know,
And ebon hair should shade a brow of snow;
If red, or gray, or sandy is your hair,
With CRISTADORO'S DYE the harmash quick repair
MADE, SOLD, AND PRIVATELY APPLIED, AT No 6 Astor House.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.—SPRING STYLES.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., invites attention to his superior assortment of Spring style Gaiters and Shoes, comprising every variety for Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses, and Boys' wear. WATKINS flatters himself that the article be menufactures cannot be equaled in this City.

AUBUSSON CARPETS! AUBUSSON CARPETS!!—Look at them. A splendid new and beautiful Carpet manufactured colors, of the most elaborate French and English drawings, warranted fast colors, which make them a most desirable Carpet, only 7s., 5s. and 9s. per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

IT IS THE LIGHT AND GENTLE DROPPING OF THE dews of Spring which causes all leafless things—all barren lands, to bud and bear, and become verdant. Like such dews, distills BARKER'S RELIABLE TONIQUE upon the human head. Price 25 cents. Head-quarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

THEN YOU'LL BELIEVE IT.—WEAR ONE OF the elegant and durable Hats manufactured by the "Practical Mechanics," and with us you'll say theirs are the best Hats in the City. Prices $4 and $3.

HONYILL & BREWSTER,
No. 11 Park-row, op

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] ... THIS DAY ... [illegible] ... the Rev. [illegible] ... the morning ... [illegible] ... Rev. J. M. MATHEWS, D.D., who preached the dedicatory sermon thirty-four years ago. Sermon, including historical sketch, by Rev. J. R. WAKELEY. The afternoon will be occupied by the Sabbath School at 2 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from several of the past Superintendents, and other exercises. All persons who have been connected with the school as teachers or scholars, during the thirty-five years of its existence, are invited to attend. In the evening the Marine Temperance Society of the port of New-York will hold its 21st Anniversary. Distinguished speakers will be provided for the occasion. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock. This Church, which was the pioneer in the work of providing for the spiritual improvement of seamen, has been disposed of for the purpose of securing a more eligible site, and erecting thereon a house of worship containing such improvement as experience has shown to be necessary. Temporary accommodations will be provided, so that no interruption of the services will take place. The pastor, Rev. W. H. BIKEMAN, will be present, and take part in the various exercises. The public are invited to attend.

L. P. HUBBARD,
Recording Secretary New-York Port Society.

☞ **Youths' Missionary Meeting.**—The Third Anniversary Meeting of the Youths' Comstock Mission Society, will be celebrated at the Olive Branch Baptist Church, Middagh, corner of Montgomery-sts., Brooklyn, THIS (Sabbath) EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All classes will be delivered by Rev. L. M. PEASE, and other interesting speakers. Singing by the children of the Society. The friends of Missions are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**, on 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—The Pastor, (Rev. JAS. DEMAREST, D.D.) may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, in the morning, service to commence at 10½ o'clock; also in the afternoon, service to commence at 3½ o'clock. Rev. THOMAS DEWITT, D.D., may be expected to preach in the evening, service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Sabbath School and Youths' Missionary Association** of the Houston-st Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 9. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by several speakers, and singing by the children.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular Monthly Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 11th inst., in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims, at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. M. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Hear ye Him!**—The divinely-commissioned Messenger of Christ will preach once more—TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Evening Subject—*The Angel from the East, with the Seal of the Living God.*—Rev. vii., 12. General attendance invited.

☞ **Missionary Anniversary.**—The 18th Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association, of Rutgers-st. Church, will be held next SUNDAY EVENING, April 9, at 7 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn. Friends to the cause are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Dedication.**—The new Church Edifice erected for the congregation under the care of Rev. WM. W. HALLOCK, on the corner of Henry-st. and Pierrepont-st., North Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the Service of Almighty God, on SABBATH next, the 9th instant, at 3 P. M. The Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

☞ **Geo. Storrs**, Editor of *Bible Examiner*, will resume his review of Prof. MATTISON'S late discourses on Immortality, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Lord's Day) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The *Bible vs. Tradition*, and various other works on the above question, for sale at *Examiner* office, No. 130 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **The Funeral of Rev. John Goldsmith, D. D.**—Will take place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock from the Presbyterian Church at Newtown L. I. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at the Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ **Brooklyn Mission Hall for the Poor and Sabbath School**—Union-st., near Hamilton Ferry.—Rev. T. M. ADAMS, of New-York, will preach at this Mission NEXT SABBATH, at 3½ o'clock P. M., on behalf of this important work. The public are earnestly invited. Place known by a white banner.

☞ **Madison-st. Methodist Episcopal Church**—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Early and Continued Triumphs of the Gospel*; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—*Consequences following the abuse of God's Mercy.* Sacramental services at 3. Seats free. The public invited to attend.

☞ **St. Stephen's Church.**—The ninth and last of the series of sermons will be delivered TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts., by Rev. Dr. PRICE. Subject—*The Cross.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—Meeting at Continental Hall, southwest corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Rev. M. L. SCUDDER will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. WRIGHT in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. M. Macauley, Pastor of the Church**, will deliver the Nineteenth and last discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Allen Steele**, having accepted the pastoral charge of the Hedding M. E. Church, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., will preach on SABBATH, the 9th inst., (and regularly thereafter,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. D. C. VANNORMAN will preach at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **John-street M. E. Church**, between Nassau and William-sts.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Class meetings at 9 A. M. and at 12 M. Seats free, and strangers in the City cordially invited to attend.

☞ **The Third of the Series of Discourses on Popular Sins** will be delivered, by Rev. M. L. SCUDDER, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st Methodist Episcopal Church. Subject for the Evening—*Gambling.*

☞ **Bov. Dr. Vankleeck**, Secretary and General Agent of the Committee on Domestic Missions, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 9. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Twenty-fifth-street Congregational Society.**—There will be preaching in their Church, on 25th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M., by Prof. B. N. MARTIN.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to Preach TO-MORROW EVENING, April 9, at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 109 1st-st., on the subject of *Israel's Restoration and Christ's Second Coming.* Seats free.

☞ **Preaching at the Mission Chapel**, No. 106 Centre-st., NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JAMES H. PERRY, Pastor of the Mariners' M. E. Church. Also, preaching at 3½ and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Preaching at the Park.**—Subject NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON: *Not every one that saith unto me "Lord! Lord!" shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association**—Hasheen formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, convenient to this City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-ordered combination, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the communication upon which will be only $20 per annum, and the cars are to run every half hour throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the property is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for a commodious lot, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75, payable in small weekly installments. The Association already numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 195 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.
MARK A. WILKES, Business Agent, No. 212 Broadway corner Fulton-st., room No. 18.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 10. This Association have purchased 465 beautiful building lots, situated upon the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, three miles from the ferries. Since the organization the value of this property has increased full 50 per cent., and many valuable and important improvements are now in a fair state of advancement. The property has all been handsomely graded, and the streets opened in the best manner. Four dwelling houses, worth $4,000, will be the property of each of the members as obtain the lots upon which they stand, without any additional cost. A few shares may be obtained by making application at this meeting. The apportionment of the property among the members will take place on Wednesday evening next, April 12.

E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association**—Will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 10. This Association has purchased a beautiful tract of land situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Cooper and Myrtle-avs., 3 miles from the Williamsburg, and 5½ miles from the Brooklyn ferries. Two lines of stages pass the property every few minutes throughout the day. The entire cost for a commodious and delightful lot, with an equal interest in $5,000 worth of improvements, will be only $35 dollars, payable in small weekly installments. Every information may be obtained at the meeting, by application to

JOHN WILSON, No. 237 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.
CHARLES YOUNG, No. 114 Fulton-st., N. Y.
HENRY S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., N. Y.

☞ **Beware of Poison.**—Worse than theft is the act of the unprincipled wretches who impose a noxious and deadly poison upon the community in imitation of the genuine Charles' London Cordial Gin. Be sure the article you purchase is Charles'. To assure yourself of this, see that every bottle is stamped with my name on the glass; that it is labelled "Charles' London Cordial Gin," and bears my facsimile signature, to counterfeit which is a felony and State prison offence. Beware of all so-called London cordial gins. And for the safety of your life, use the above precaution. The genuine Charles' London Cordial can be had of all respectable druggists and grocers, at every hotel, and wholesale at the depot of the sole proprietor,

EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

☞ **General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.**—A special meeting of the Committee will be held at the Broadway House, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order

JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.
H. W. GERET, }
THEO. C. PISCHERY, } Vice Chairmen.
GERRY C. BEEBE, }
PETER C. MAIN, } Secretaries.

The rooms of the Committee will be thrown open to the Whig members of the Legislature, who are respectfully invited to visit the Committee on the occasion.

☞ **Notice to Sufferers from Diseases of the Lungs.**—Dr. J. HOLLICK, Physician for Diseases of the Chest, has removed from No. 763 to No. 820 Broadway, second door above 13th-st.

☞ **Boarding.**—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location. No. 320 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

☞ **Boarding.**—Families and others wishing to make Arrangements for the ensuing year can be accommodated in a family consisting of two persons. To one or two females wishing rooms in the same house, this offers a rare opportunity. Apply at No. 39 2d-av., after 3 P. M.

☞ **Boarding.**—A convenient and neatly-furnished Room, with partial board, wanted by two young men in a private family, from 1st May. Location, east side of the City, below Houston-st. Address HOME, *Times* office, stating terms, &c. References given and required.

☞ **Boarding.**—Rooms with bedrooms communicating to let with board to gentleman and wife where there are but few taken or the second-story would be let through, at No 154 Mad son-st. References exchanged.

☞ **Boarding.**—Very desirable rooms, with board, for Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location. Terms moderate, and free use of bath. Apply at No. 550 Greenwich-st.

☞ **Boarding.**—Rooms to let, with or without board, in a pleasantly situated second and third floors, at No. [illegible] 4th-av., corner 9th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

☞ **Boarding.**—Front and back room, with bedrooms adjoining, to let, suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Mrs. [illegible] No. 29 3d-av.

☞ **Boarding.**—Board may be had at No. 49 Greenwich-av., with rooms furnished or unfurnished, and use of bath, gas, &c. References exchanged. No moving in May.

☞ **Board Wanted.**—A young man and his mother would be glad to obtain board with a small private family, or one having but few boarders. The vicinity of Allen-st., between Grand and Rivington, would be preferred. A note addressed ADAMS, office of this paper, will meet with attention.

☞ **Board Wanted**—In a pleasant neighborhood, with good rooms in a private family, not below 4th-st., for a gentleman and grown daughter, and where another daughter can be accommodated when in town. Address H, at office of this paper, stating locality and terms.

☞ **Board Wanted**—By a gentleman and lady; in a private family preferred. Price not much of an object if pleasant and accessible accommodations. Address B. C., at this office.

☞ **Board Wanted**—With unfurnished room and bedroom, by a gentleman and wife in a private family. Terms to be reasonable. None furnished with gas and water in the rooms, and in a respectable neighborhood. Address [illegible] Times Office. To receive notice, state terms.

☞ **Rooms with Board.**—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

☞ **Rooms to Let**—A splendid suit of furnished rooms, separately or together, suitable for a family of respectability or single gentlemen. Also, two single rooms, in the first-class house—No. 47 West 24th-st., near 5th-av and Madison-square. References required.

☞ **Rooms to Let.**—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with the front rooms in the basement. Apply at No. 130 Henry-st., near Monroe-pl., Brooklyn.

☞ **Family Boarding School**—DANBURY, Conn.—The Rev. L. S. HUNTINGTON.—This is for young ladies principally, but a limited number of boys under the age of thirteen, can be admitted. Circulars can be found at Messrs. Leary & Co.'s, No. 4 Astor-house; Messrs. Greenes & Co.'s, No. 96 Maiden-lane; and Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or by applying to the Principal. [illegible] January 27, 1854.—[illegible] Mar 2.

☞ **Furnished Apartments Wanted** FOR THE SUMMER—For two or three gentlemen, in an airy situation on Staten Island, and easily accessible from any of the ferries communicating with New-York. Apply to A. W., Box No. 2,967 Post-Office, N. Y.

☞ **Furnished and Unfurnished Rooms** TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDEPENDENT—THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

Our Special Contributors:
The Southern Aid Society.
Smith Minn. and Nebraska.
David in Mount Zion.
Our own Correspondence:
Letter from Italy
Letter of Rev. T. Cuan.
New-Grenada
Religion on the Rio Grande
Cuba, Protestant and Abolition
From our French Cor.
Religion in Bohemia
S. W. Michigan for Invalids
Intelligence from England and America.
Ministers and Politics
Unpublished Letter of Washington
Testimony for Free Labor.
The Rainbow.
Literary Record.
Religious Intelligence.
Domestic Summary.
Editorial Articles:
Is it not Objectionable?
Tires—Re Correct—$2 (0 by mail $2; single copies 6½ cents. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

For whose Benefit.
Dissolving the Union.
Am Cong. Union.
Climate and Health.
Please Exchange.
The Ballet-Girl.
Voice of Connecticut.
Money Market.
General News:
Advertisements.
Family Reading:
I Will Never Leave Thee.
Minot Harward.
Two Mothers: False and True
The Young Converts.
Robin's Come.
Foreign Miscellany.
Editor's Book-Table.
New-York Column.
Our English Correspondence
Letter from Boston.
Washington Appeal.
Price-Current.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher, No. 22 Beekman-st.

☞ **Will be Published**—On the 12th instant, by RIKER THORNE & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York, for transmission with Messrs. Harper and Brothers' PURITE TINTS OF PARIS: CHARACTER AND MANNERS IN THE NEW EMPIRE. By BAYLE ST. JOHN author of "Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family," "Village Life in Egypt," "The Turks in Europe," &c. 1 vol., 12mo.

SCENES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

"It is a long time since we have had the gratification of reading any work which so thoroughly and so ably sets forth the manners and character of the French. The style of the volume is lively and sparkling, and of so playful a nature as to please while giving instruction to the mind."—*Bell's Messenger.*

"Readers who delight in that peculiar gossip—gossip always verging into scandal—which reigns supreme in the *café* and the *salon* of Paris—or who are fond of strongly-drawn and delicately-tinted pictures of life and manners of a type unknown, except from books, in England—will turn these volumes with pleasure."—*Athenæum.*

☞ **Now Ready.**—THE NEW-YORK QUARTERLY—For April. Vol. III. No 1.

CONTENTS.

I. OUR NATIONAL POST-OFFICE.
II. THE POLITICS OF RUSSIA.
III. THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
IV. POPULAR AMUSEMENTS
V. THE GREAT WANT OF NEW-YORK CITY, A GOVERNMENT.
VI. THE QUARTERLY CONVERSATION IN POLITICS
VII. GROTE'S GREECE.
VIII. PRIESTS—THEIR VARIOUS ORDERS.
IX. UPON THE ORIGIN OF ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNALS.
X. CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

TERMS—$3 per annum; 75 cents per number. Published by CHARLES B. NORTON.

☞ **Valuable and Interesting Works.**—AYA SOFIA, CONSTANTINOPLE. As recently restored by order of the Sultan. By FOSDATI. Folio, three editions, $25, $45, and $60.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF CONSTANTINOPLE. By ROBERTSON. Folio, plates beautifully executed. $45.

THE DUSSELDORF ARTISTS' ALBUM FOR 1854. Edited and translated by MARY HOWITT. 4to, plates and text.

PROVERBS AND SAVINGS. Illustrated by Dusseldorf Artists. 4to., plates, humorous.

A Year with the Turks—Russian Shores of the Black Sea—Russia as it is—Guizot's Cromwell—History of the French Protestant Refugees—The Foresters, by Alex. Dumas, &c., also just received.

French Books, comprising an important invoice of valuable Architectural and Scientific works, and the latest Parisian novelties and light literature. FRANCIS HORSFAIL, Bookseller and Importer of Foreign Books, No. 777 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts.

☞ **School and Miscellaneous Books**, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

☞ **The Young America's Elocutionist.** By LEWIS B. HADCASTLE. Just Published and for sale by C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st. Price 30 cents, or $3 per dozen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

☞ **Partner Wanted, with $2,000 to $10,000**—To engage in a business that will double the money in one year. Address CAPITAL, at this office, stating where an interview can be had, which will be promptly attended to.

☞ **Britannia Ware.**—LUCIUS HART, Manufacturer and Importer of Britannia Ware, at No. 6 Burling-slip, offers for sale at the lowest market price:

Britannia urns, tea and coffee pots.
Castors, with cut, mould and pressed bottles.
Pewter plates, platters, dishes and basins.
Flagons, tankards, goblets, plates and baptismal bowls.
Metallic counting-house inkstands, assorted sizes.
Soup ladles, table and tea spoons, a great variety.
Mantel and chamber candlesticks, and Britannia lamps.
Pitchers, mugs, tumblers and molasses cups.
Planished tin coffee urns, filterers and egg boilers.
A full assortment of Dixon's Sheffield Britannia ware.
Read & Barton's celebrated plated and Britannia ware.
Particular attention is paid to supplying families at short notice, and every article warranted.

☞ **Tripoli.**—MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLI, for cleansing and polishing Britannia and plated silver ware, windows and looking-glasses. This superior article can be obtained by the trade in packages of one pound each, or by the single dozen, at the lowest wholesale rates. For sale by retail also, by LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

☞ **Britannia Lamps.**—A fine assortment of Britannia Chamber and Mantel Lamps for burning fluid or oil. They are so constructed as to be perfectly safe, being made strong and heavy, of the finest metal. For sale wholesale and retail at the well known stand,
LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

☞ **Plated Spoons, Forks &c.**—A fine assortment of double plated dessert and dining forks, tea and table spoons, butter knives, &c.; also, rich plated castors, with fine cut bottles, for sale wholesale and retail at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

☞ **Wire-strengthened Spoons.**—Britannia metal table and tea spoons, strengthened with wire concealed in the handles, manufactured and for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

☞ **Communion Furniture.**—Flagons, tankards, goblets and plates; also, baptismal fonts and collection plates, manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

☞ **Block Tin, Banca Tin, Straits and Bar Tin.**—A constant supply for sale by LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

☞ **Spelter Solder.**—A few hundred pounds best quality Spelter Solder, for sale at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

☞ **Roofing Solder.**—Builders supplied with good Roofing Solder, at the lowest rates, by LUCIUS HART, No. 6 Burling-slip.

☞ **Lead.**—Pig and Bar lead for sale, at the lowest rates, at No. 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

☞ **House Wanted.**—A modern built four-story house, suitable for a first class ladies' school, by 1st of May, or sooner. Location between 4th and 20th-sts. Apply to E. H. WILCOX, U. S. School Agency, No. 290 Broadway.

☞ **House Wanted**—In the upper part of the City, at a rent about $1,000, for a small private family; a new one preferred. Address Box No. 1,591, P. O., or J. W. SAVAGE, No. 106 Broadway.

☞ **House Wanted.**—TO LEASE—By a private family, a first class four story house, above 9th-st., and between 3d and 8th-avs. Address, immediately, with full particulars, F. A. G., Box No. 582, Post Office.

☞ **House in Brooklyn Wanted**—In exchange for good manufacturing stock, paying regular 10 per cent. dividends. Apply to MILES & BETTS, No. 27 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

☞ **Spring Shawls. Spring Shawls!**—Crape, Cashmere, Broche and Thibet Shawls of the newest patterns, just received and for sale at very reduced prices, by LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

☞ **Spring Ribbons.**—Just received from auction, a large assortment of rich Spring Ribbons.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

A CARD.—GEORGE KEYS will open his new and elegant Dry Goods and Carpet Establishment No. 343 6th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts., on MONDAY, April 10, with a complete stock of dry goods and carpeting.

☞ **Kid Gloves at 50 cents.**—We will offer this morning, 1,500 doz. Ladies' Kid Gloves at 4s. per pair.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

☞ **Terms Reduced.**—WRITING, $2. BOOK-KEEPING, $16.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, cor. Houston-st., will form classes on MONDAY, April 10, at only $2 for a full course of lessons, and guarantees more command of hand than can be acquired in months by any other system. Private rooms for ladies. N. B.—Choice seats may be secured this day.

☞ **Northern Dispensary.**—The twenty-seventh anniversary of this Institution will be held at the building corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st. (entrance on Waverley-place,) THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be presented, and an election held for trustees for the ensuing year. Subscribers, and the public, are invited to attend.

ALEX. KNOX, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ **The Lamplighter.**—The success of this work is unparalleled in the annals of literature. Nearly 100,000 copies have been disposed of in this country, and the demand is still unabated. Not a single work of fiction published in this country in the last ten years has received such universal and hearty commendations from the newspaper press. We publish a few extracts:

The Lamplighter is a book which is destined to great popularity.—*Daily Bee, Boston.*

An intensely interesting work, and as a piece of composition admirable.—*Clapp's Bee. Gossette, Boston.*

A book rich in thought, he suty, pathos and tenderness.—*Albany Spectator.*

It is a great book, the work of an original mind of extraordinary power.—*International Journal.*

Five hundred pages of just such reading as enchains the interest, the curiosity, yea the whole soul, until the last line of the last page is finished.—*South Boston Gazette.*

This is a work of surpass ng interest.—*Albany Argus.*

The Lamplighter deserves all the praise it has received.—*Commonwealth, Boston.*

It is infinitely superior to any American novel that we have ever read.—*Waverley Magazine.*

There is no question but that the Lamplighter will rank among the first of American fictions.—*Worcester Palladium.*

An intensely interesting book, from title to finis.—*Portland Inquirer.*

The Lamplighter is a delightful story—original, breathing a true and pure spirit.—*N. Y. Sun.*

It is unequaled in thrilling interest by any book yet published.—*Springfield Post.*

The Lamplighter is a work here worthy the genius of Dickens.—*Hampden Gazette.*

It possesses the rare merit of interesting alike the young and the old.—*Bangor Whig.*

It is a great book.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

A work of extraordinary power and interest.—*N. E. Former.*

It is a most enchanting work.—*Christian Secretary, Hartford.*

Without exception one of the most deeply interesting tales we ever perused.—*Lawrence Sentinel.*

A work which has every element of popularity.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Lamplighter is a thrilling and most interesting story.—*Lutheran Observer, Baltimore.*

We have rarely read a work with more real pleasure than the Lamplighter.—*State Reporter, Concord.*

A book which is destined to be popular, because it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart.—*Country Gentleman.*

Some of the best sketches in this book almost rival the masterpieces of Dickens.—*Yankee Blade.*

In the execution of her work, Miss Cummings has displayed great judgment, an almost intuitive insight into human nature, a careful observation of life, a fine literary taste, a sound and sensible mind, a lovely disposition, a genial heart.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston; JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ **Important New Work on Russia.**—D. APPLETON & CO., Noo 346 and 348 Broadway, will publish on Saturday,

RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. DE GURROWSKI. One neat vol., 12 mo., pp. 328, well printed. Price $1 in cloth.

CONTENTS—Preface; Introduction; Czarism, its Historical Origin; The Czar Nicholas; The Organization of the Government; The Army and Navy; The Nobility; The Serfs; The Bourgeoisie; The Cossacks; The Real People; The Peasantry; Serfdom; The Rights of Aliens and Strangers; The Commoner; Emancipation; Manifest Destiny. Appendix: The Amazons; The Fourteen Classes of the Russian Public Service, or The Tschins; The Political Testament of Peter the Great; Extract from an old Chronicle.

Russia, of which so little is known, has suddenly become a country of engrossing importance. To furnish this information, now so much needed, is the object of this work.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE

"Conscience and truth have directed my pen in exploring the intern al conditions of the Russian people, and the construction of their political society. Their institutions are presented here as they exist in reality, as they are determined by existing and obligatory laws. Customs, manners sentiments, opinions and aspirations, as they are drawn from the daily life of the people. The features, the character, and the actual state of the Russian nation have been laid before the readers, perhaps for the first time, in an unprejudged and not superficial manner."

D. A. & CO will also shortly publish the following popular and attractive works:

I. PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATIONS and Incidents in Texas, New-Mexico, California, Sonora, Chihuahua, connected with the Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, '51, '52, and '53. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, United States Commissioner during that period. In 2 vols., 8vo., of nearly 600 pages each, printed with large type and on extra fine paper, to be illustrated, with nearly 100 wood-cuts, sixteen tinted lithographs, and a beautiful map, engraved on steel, of the extensive regions traversed.

II. AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By ANDREW H. FOOTE, Lieut. Commanding the United States brig *Perry* on the Coast of Africa, 1851-'53. With tinted lithographic illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo.

III. CAPT. CARNOT: OR TWENTY YEARS OF A SLAVER'S LIFE. Edited by BRANTZ MAYER. With numerous illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo

IV. TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE: OR LIFE IN KENTUCKY. By Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES. 1 vol. 12 mo.

V. FARMINGDALE—A Tale. By CAROLINE THOMAS. 1 vol. 12mo.

VI. THE HIVE OF THE HONEY BEE. By T. B. THORPE, author of "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," "Mysteries of the Rockwoods," &c. With original illustrations. 1 neat vol. 12mo.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CONTENTS OF THE SUNDAY DISPATCH—FOR APRIL 9, 1854.—THE CABIN BOY'S STORY. A narrative of thrilling interest, in which the reader is let into some of the dark mysteries of our City, as well as on the ocean.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND OMER PASHA—An interesting sketch of these now prominent names before the world.

NOTES AND QUERIES: Or a great variety of useful information supplied in answer to questions from correspondents.

THE POOR ARTIST—By the author of "Peerings from Trinity Steeple." This is a sketch from actual life in the City of New-York, showing the struggles of genius for fame in the form of storyslon and sickness.

THE HERMITESS OF WESTCHESTER—An interesting sketch of a singular woman whose abode was found in the rocks.

LETTER FROM THE OYSTERMAN—In which "Ike Hiler" relates his adventures with a singular visitor. He is now satisfied that he is an "Old Fogy."

THE SUPPRESSED REPRIEVE—A Horrible Revelation. The execution of one and madness of another human being.

SCENE ON A FERRY-BOAT—Rose Darling's adventures crossing the East River

LIFE IN BROADWAY: Or, What may be Seen at a Fashionable Restaurant. Fashionable ladies and fashionable fellows.

THE OLD SOLDIER'S REMONSTRANCE against the attempt now making in Congress to deprive the men who were wounded in the country's service from getting pensions.

THE WIFE'S CONFESSION—A stray leaf from the Diary of a Suburban Physician—A new over true tale

LEXICOGRAPHICAL ABSURDITIES; Or, The Programme of an interesting Lecture soon to be delivered by "Webster, Jr."

NOTINGS OF CRIME; Or, A Week's Doings among Vice and Villainy.

OUTRE FOR-LIO, in which we collect all that is curious or interesting found in books, magazines and exchanges during the week.

FACT AND FANCY; Or, The Spice of the Day, gleaned from all sorts of sources. Long enough are not suited to this repast. Only those who believe that laughter is one of the blessings designed for mortals to enjoy, are welcome here.

CORRESPONDENCE from Paris, Washington, Albany, the British Provinces, &c.

THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY IN TROUBLE—Dr. Alsjah Ingraham vs. John B. Haskin—Libel Suits—How our citizens have to pay tribute to this office—Corporation ordinances and fees of public officers—What becomes of the money paid into public offices as fines and fees, with other interesting matters.

WHAT IS A REPRESENTATIVE!—Are public officers the servants or the masters of the people?

EDITORIAL ARTICLES on a variety of topics of interest.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH, carefully prepared, and up to the hour of going to press.

A WEEK'S DOINGS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS, in which the reader will find all that is worth notice that has transpired during the week.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT—Notices, criticisms and items of interest of all places of public amusement at home and abroad.

SPORTING ITEMS, gleaned from correspondence and exchanges, together with a variety of paragraphs, original and selected, on all sorts of subjects.

The SUNDAY DISPATCH is for sale every Sunday morning, by all news venders and cheap publication dealers. It is also circulated by carriers and newsboys in all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Staten Island, Westchester County, &c. PRICE FOUR CENTS A COPY. Office No. 22 Beekman-st.

☞ **Rare and Valuable Standard Works.**—EVANS & DICKERSON would invite the attention of those who delight in the best Editions of Standard Books, to their choice and unrivalled collection. It is their aim to offer not only those editions commonly found, but also such which, on account of their rarity, are not to be met with at any other store. Among those lately arrived, are the following:

MILTON'S COMPLETE POETICAL AND PROSE WORKS. 8 royal 8vo. vols. In cloth and in superb morocco.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SWIFT—Edited by Sir WALTER SCOTT. 19 royal 8vo. vols. A fine copy in half Russia.

WAVERLEY NOVELS—Splendidly bound in full calf. Edinburg Edition. 25 vols. 8vo. The best Library Edition published.

THE WORKS OF SAMUEL RICHARDSON. 19 vols. A fine and excellent copy.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY'S WORKS—In 3 vols. A good copy in calf.

GIBBON'S HISTORY OF ROME. 8 volumes, full calf. The same in half calf and cloth.

HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

The four volumes of the new Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

THE LETTERS OF SIR HENRY ELLIS—First, Second and Third Series. In 11 handsome volumes, calf.

ROSE'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. 12 vols., half calf and full calf.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE—From the commencement. In 79 splendid volumes, half calf.

DODSLEY'S OLD PLAYS. 12 vols. half morocco.

EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

☞ **The Turks and Turkey**; or, THE OLD AND NEW. By WM. GOODELL, for 30 years a resident of Constantinople, &c.

RACHEL KELL, THE DISOWNED. A thrilling tale of high moral character.

A PASTOR'S SKETCHES. By J. S. SPENCER. A new edition just out of this celebrated work, which is not surpassed by any book published for its power of exciting interest.

THE WORLD'S LACONICS; OR, THE BEST THOUGHTS OF THE BEST AUTHORS IN PROSE AND POETRY. With an Introduction by WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE, D. D. M. W. DODD,
Brick Church Chapel.

☞ **Fowlers & Wells**, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, publish

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL at $1 a year.
THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL at $1 a year.
HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, at $2 a year.

F. & W. have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Magnetism, and Hydropathy.

Professional Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given when desired.

☞ **Inhalation in Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.**—Just published:

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND THEIR TREATMENT BY INHALATION. By ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., No. 285 Broadway. Price twenty-five cents. Sent by mail.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ **Valuable Property at Auction.**—I will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at one sale, the following valuable property, viz.:

A VALUABLE FARM in Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT on the New-York and New-Haven Rail

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Valuable dwelling-house, and lot 25 feet by 100, fronting on Hudson-st., near the Hudson River Railroad depot, containing parlor, 21 feet by 15 feet, mantles, marble hearths, grate, &c., kitchen, dining-room, with pantry in the rear of first floor, 4 square rooms 14 feet square, and 5 feet deep) by 10 feet, with 4 pantries on second floor, 4 bed-rooms, with mantles, with cellar prepared to be finished for 2 bed-rooms, with an entrance to one of them; good well and cistern. The house is built in the richest style and possession can be had the first of May. For further particulars, inquire of J. L. BURNETT, No. 344 Broome-st. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTEENTH-STREET, Stuyvesant-square—A first-class brown-stone front House, south side 15th-st., on Stuyvesant-square. Lot 26x103 feet 3 inches; House 26x76 feet, with every imaginable convenience known to modern style of building. It is in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Tyng's Church, and in beauty of prospect cannot be surpassed by anything on Manhattan Island. Apply to WM. J. BURNITT, No. 15 Wall-st., 1st floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—This very convenient brown stone house and lot No. 74 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lower floor 21 feet 5 inches by 63 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Price, $16,000. $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FREDK. A. GUION, No. 198 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—Six minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 60 feet front and 160 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Nowark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large 3-story brick dwelling, in 11th-st., near 3d-av. Lot in 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet deep. There is an alley-way through the basement, of about 3 feet, making it a very desirable location for a shop in the rear. The premises will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story frame cottage, containing seven rooms, with a plot of ground 20x6 feet front by 84 and 51 deep, which is well stocked with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. The above is pleasantly situated in 34th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A new first-class, double house, with all the modern improvements; ground ornamented with shade and fruit trees. Lot 75 by 236, situated on Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, or G. A. ROBERSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 3 miles from Chambers-st.; by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—No 183 South First-st., near 7th-st., two story frame with additions; contains 8 rooms. Price $2,600. $1,500 can remain on mortgage. Apply WM. DUVOE No. 5 4th-st., Williamsburg, or No. 9 Cherry-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brown stone front House, No. 153 La Fayette-st., near Fulton-av., in perfect order, with gas, water, &c. &c. Apply at the house, or of S. LAWRENCE, No. 99 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first-class brown-stone front Houses, just finished, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, 84-8th-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, or to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 150 West 14th-st. Inquire of GEORGE WEBB, No. 184 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depôt, and a half mile from the village on the main road leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 50 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by days' work, and in well arranged thorough-out; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other buildings. The Bronx River and Harlem Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denomieations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the bee of the Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, within a mile and a half of the White-house station, and about 56 miles from New-York. Said farm contains about 106 acres of land, now in the highest state of cultivation—formerly known as the Sanderson farm. The buildings consist of a dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, a good farm-house, and all the necessary out-buildings, in a good state of repair; also, a good ice-house, now full. The dwelling-house is situated in a grove containing about 5 acres, and commanding one of the finest and most extensive views in the State. The garden contains a good assortment of fruit trees, and about 300 hardy grape vines, in bearing condition. For further particulars apply to E. R. BIDDLE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 8, or to the subscriber on the premises. EDW. BIDDLE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (three being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence at Leesville, near Rahway, N. J. The house is a very fine one, two stories and high basement, with wings also two stories; convenient out-buildings and boat-house, all in perfect order. There are about seven acres of excellent land having a river front of about 150 feet. It has a great abundance of choice fruit, and a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and is a very desirable place; less than ½ of a mile from the Railroad Depôt, with a flag walk to the door. It will be sold at a bargain to a desirable family, if applied for immediately. Apply to H. R. SHOTWELL, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully ornamented country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 3-5 acres Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FISHKILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 22 rooms and good out-buildings, (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Baskingridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with tee rooms; Lot 88 feet by 250, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 93 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Baskingridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of the Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 3 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x110 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The three story brick house, stable, and three lots, of 100 each, situated on Oxford-st., 100 feet south of Hanson-place, and about 300 feet south of Fulton-av., and directly opposite the residence of Rev. Dr. Cox. The lots run through from Oxford-st. to Portland-av., with stable on Portland-av. The house is 37 feet square on ground floor, with extended piazza of 7 feet, inclosed and heated. There is also connected a rear extension frame building; 16 feet square. The house contains 12 rooms, and is well finished throughout; gas fixtures in all the rooms, with 30 burners; hot and cold baths, range and furnace rooms, wash-tubs, and all the modern improvements. The stable is well arranged for two horses, with carriage house, &c. Fruit trees of choice kinds, and a large quantity of grape vines. The house has been built six years, and has recently been thoroughly overhauled and painted in the best manner. The terms will be made easy. Also for sale, 4 lots on Lafayette and Portland-avs. House may be seen any day after 10 o'clock, A. M. For further particulars, inquire of A. R. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.; or of JOHN P. TROW, No. 49 Ann-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, March 19, 1854.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the summer. Apply to

RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 32 John-st., New-York.

GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A brick house, with all modern conveniences connected with an extra lot well stocked with fruit-trees, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Inquire upon the premises, No. 128 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

FLAX GRASS SEED—Just received from London and for sale by Grass Seeds, and all kinds of horticultural seeds, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Timothy, Clover, Osage Orange Seed, &c. Also, a large assortment of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale by the cask or quantity, by L. S. HOYT, No. 324 Water-st.

PRINTING INK.—The subscribers have now agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Messrs. Church & Co., London, and keep on hand the following kinds of Inks, viz: Book and Colored Inks, Almanac Inks, Card and Colored Inks, Music and Lithographic Inks, Plate and Roller Inks, Bronze Inks, Tint Inks, Varnishes, &c. Also, Rose and Gold-st.

BRUSHES FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At Bone-brush Factory, No. 147 Pearl-st. Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of every description or quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FARM FOR SALE.—Two Farms of 125 acres of land, 50 of which is valuable heavy wood and timber land, situated on the Hackensack road, one mile from the Newark turnpike, 8 from Newark Bridge, and 7 from Jersey City. The farm is in good order, the situation elevated, healthy and pleasant, affording a view of Bergen, Newark Bay, &c. On it is a large two-story cottage, with a large garden in front, filled with ornamental trees, choice fruit trees, grape, etc., with good outbuildings in perfect order. The above will be sold for less than its value. Terms moderate. Fifty acres with the buildings will be sold separate, if desired Also, from 15 to 60 acres land, valuable for building sites—would make a—on the Passaic River, 1 mile from Newark Bridge. Any one desiring each property should go and examine it for themselves. It is high, gradual ascent from Passaic river on Newark side, elevated on the easterly side, with a clear view of the Bay, &c. Particular information given at the office of M. DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rahway, N. J., within one hour of New-York several times a day by railroad, and one hour and twenty minutes daily by steamboat. Said farm contains 93 acres in a high state of cultivation, and on it may be found most of the fruits found in the State, in great perfection. The house and outbuildings are in good repair. A less quantity than 93 acres will be sold, if required. For particulars, inquire of E. & J. P. CHAMBERLIN, No. 77 Robinson-st.

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD.—A farm of 56 acres, in the highest state of cultivation, about half a mile from Plainfield and about one mile from the railroad depôt, with an elegant house, commodious in every respect and 80 feet front on the old mail road to Philadelphia, fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and variety surrounding it on every side, and grapevines and shrubbery in abundance: large barn, carriage house, wood house, corn-crib and other out-building; wall arranged and convenient. The farm has a gradual descent to a large mill-stream, which is its western boundary. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The modern built three-story Philadelphia-front brick House, situated at No. 65 Court-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Said House is 25 feet front by 50 feet deep; lot 10t feet deep. The premises are furnished with one Base Furnace, Bath-room, with reservoir and all the necessary apparatus; also, a Green-House Gas Fixtures throughout the House. The parlors have arches through the centre, with a large extension room. The parlors and hall are beautifully papered in panels; also the library. Price $7,500—of which $4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen after 12 o'clock M. Apply to C. H. BAXTER. No. 143 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Possession given on the 1st of May next.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN.—A neat and convenient one story and attic cottage, nearly new, with basement mostly out of ground; eleven finished rooms, good cistern, well of excellent water. Lot 50 by 150 feet; various young fruit trees and shrubbery. Situation eligible, commanding a fine view of the River and adjacent scenery, and within six minutes' walk of the depôt. Price $2,750. Also several very eligible villa sites, of from one to five acres each. Apply to

WM. P. LYON, No. 89 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—In the English rural style, replete with every convenience, within a few minutes' walk of Vanderbilt-av., Staten Island. The premises command a fine view of the Narrows, and are well shaded with trees. Price $6,500. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN.—17 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to

DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

UNFINISHED BRICK CHURCH AND LOT—With Lecture-room finished, in Astoria, Queens co., L. I. Church 42 by 58. Lot, front, 90, depth 165. Elevated situation in a rapidly increasing village onne the Railroad Station, 12 miles from New-York. May, with little expense, be neatly finished as Church, Seminary, or for mechanical works. Will be sold at a bargain, if applied for soon, at No. 37 Dey-st. or C. G. CORBETT, North Orange, N. J., or Dea. HATT, near the premises.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 43 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $2,850; 75 acres, $6,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 50 houses, to 5 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing on the Plank road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Marchants' Exchange.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 295 West 26th-st., opposite the Episcopal College. The house is new; three rooms deep—all the modern improvements; 25 feet by 54 feet; lot 25 by half the block. The key is next door. Also, house and lot No. 55 Stanton-st. Inquire at No. 55 Stanton-st.

MILLS, LUMBER, FARMS, AND TIMBERED LANDS.—The undersigned offers for sale Thirty Thousand Acres of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Timbered Lands, lying on and near the Black River Canal, in the County of Lewis, bounded south by Oneida County, and extending north sixteen miles. The Black, Moose, Otter, Fine and Independence rivers pass through the tract; with sites for mills and tanneries unsurpassed by any in the State. Also, two new double Saw-mills, capable of cutting two million feet of boards each, per annum. Also, one and a half million feet of Pine and Spruce Lumber, now being delivered on the canal, thirty-one miles from Rome. Said Mills if not sold, will be run on shares to active business men. Any part of the capital furnished, if desired, to carry on the business. Also, Ten Thousand Acres of good Agricultural Lands, with several improved Farms. With the Black River Canal and three Railroads—the Utica and Black River, Rome and Ogdensburg, and Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga—all now being constructed in the vicinity of these lands, the undersigned believes this heretofore isolated and sequestered region now presents inducements to the lumberman, laneer and farmer, equal, if not superior, to any in the Union. Communications, post paid, will receive immediate attention. L. R. LYON.

LYON'S FALLS, Lewis County, March 1851

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on the east side of Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts.; 25 by 125 feet each, together $12,500.

Four lots on northeast corner of 4th-av. and 51st-st., 100 by 12 by 90 feet. $7,500.

Eight lots on east side 4th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts., $13,000.

Four lots on northeast corner 4th av and 53d-st., $6,000.

One lot on south side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $1,700.

Two lots on east side 10th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts., $1,000 each.

Four lots on the south west corner of 10th-av. and 47th-st., $6,000.

Three lots on south side 55th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., 25 by 140 feet, each—$700 each.

One lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 65th-st., $700.

One half cash, or good mortgages on other property.

THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT RAHWAY, N. J.—A large cottage-house in perfect order, with barns, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, and 6 acres of land carefully laid out, and thickly studded with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees; situated one-eighth mile from the depôt. The present owner has had everything put in complete order, and no expense has been spared in making it one of the most desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York. Time from New-York 45 minutes. For full particulars, inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—Only thirty minutes distant from New-York, and four from Centre-st. Depôt; near one of the public squares in one of the most quiet and respectable streets in Newark. The house contains twelve finished rooms conveniently arranged. The lot is 52 feet by 148 feet deep, with good vegetable and flower garden, and excellent fruit. The property can be bought at a bargain, and possession given immediately. Inquire of KING & ROND, Broad-st., near Market-st., Newark, or M. W. DODD, Bookseller, Newark.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—In New-Brunswick, New-Jersey. A desirable residence, situated on College-avenue, fronting the College grounds, and within one minute walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern conveniences, such as hath, range, water closet, marble mantels, and washstands, hot air furnace, with registers in both stories, brick stables, &c., making it a very desirable location for a retired person, or those doing business in the City. Inquire of WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-avenue, N. B.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A double cottage house 28 by 48, with one, two or three acres of land attached, beautifully located, near a railroad depôt 16 miles from New-York. Also, a large new and well built double house at Monet Vernon; also 20 acres of land near Mount Vernon, the most desirable for laying out into building lots in the country; also, 20 reserve lots near Mount Vernon depôt, the most desirable in the place, for sale. Title perfect. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, or STEPHEN BOGART, Mount Vernon, or of B. G. MEGRI, No. 11 Ann-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Throg's Neck, a neat cottage house, with carriage house, stable, shade and fruit trees. Two to ten acres of ground. Will be sold or let low to a good party.

BILLING & TUCKER, Auctioneers,
No. 43 Walker-st.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A never-failing water power, suitable for any extensive manufacturing purpose, within one hour and a half of New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad. On the premises are a forge with two bloomine fires, iron cylinder blower, and two hammers, a large mansion and several tenant houses, coal house, &c. Charcoal in abundance, and iron ore of a good quality in the vicinity. Apply at No. 2 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from Rossville, Staten Island, a highly-improved Farm of 40 acres, with good House and Outbuildings. The location is healthy, and commanding a splendid view of Prince's Bay and the High lands. Time from New-York, about 1½ hours. If applied for soon, will be sold low and on easy terms.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Three large handsome three-story houses on 26th-st. Lots 23 ft. 4 in. by 98 ft. 9 in. Houses with baths, gas, handsome gas fixtures, &c., will rent for 10per cent. Also, two houses on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Will be sold together or separate. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMEN, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 and 3 to 7.

KINGSBRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—Beautifully situated a few yards from the Bridge, commanding a fine view of Harlem River and High Bridge, containing near six acres, with plenty of fruit. The house is large, and built in the latest fashion. Carriage-house and stables. Healthy situation, and good fishing. Inquire of A. C. VARIAN, Kingsbridge Hotel.

$100—$300—A COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Cuntral Morrisania—$300, cash; remainder, $550 in yearly payments. Also, a lot 50 feet by 105 feet, in centre of Mount Vernon village—a beautiful place for a residence. Cars arrive in the City at 6½ o'clock. Inquire at No. 97 Roosevelt-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—A very desirable residence, with marble mantels, grate, sliding-doors, five acres of land, barn, &c. Inquire of H. P. PELLON, New Rochelle, or W. C. HOLMES, No. 32 Forsyth-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—Five lots on 53d-st., north side, commencing 285 feet west from 5th-av., each 25 by 100 feet, 5 inches. Price $2,000 each. Will exchange for good improved property. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 20 lots in the 11th Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly instalments of $5, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 42d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each let 22x100 feet The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of handsome carriage Horses, very stylish, sound, and in all respects kind and gentle; will go together in 2½ minutes. Also, a beautiful rorrel mare, suitable for a lady, gentleman, or carriage, and a brown, pony-built horse, sound and kind: the mare will pace a mile in 3 minutes, and the horse will trot in 3 minutes and 18 seconds. The above horses will be disposed of on reasonable terms, the owner being about to leave for Europe. Can be seen between the hours of 2 and 12 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M. No application at No. 58 Lispenard-st.

COOP FOR SALE—Cheap for cash; in fine good order and suitable for operating or fishing. She is 90 tons, 73 feet long, 21½ beam. Also a fly boat, nearly new. Address W. H. GILPS, Weetport, Conn., or D. H. PURDY, No. 42 Jackson-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—That large and commodious three-story and basement brick dwelling, in a respectable and responsible locality of Seventh Ward, that is now occupied by Mr. Hall, as a boarding-house, and known as No. 28 Ann-st., between Nassau and Theatre-sts. Said dwelling is 40 feet front and rear, by 25 feet deep, well finished, and has gas fixtures throughout, and hot and cold water; has a good cellar, and is in complete repair. Possession will be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to WM. BARRETT, No. 2 Wall-st., or on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR SELL IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The brown stone front house, No. 272 Pacific-st., third house east of Bond-st., 15 minutes from the Wall-st. and South Ferries, with all the modern improvements. Furnace, hot and cold water baths, gas, stained glass, and statuary marble mantels. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN, No. 150 Broadway, at the Island City Bank.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 28 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—In the country, at Southport, Conn., near the beach, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine two-story house, very pleasantly located, in nice order, and surrounded by a verandah, good garden and fruit trees, would be let for the Summer. Also at same place, a house for a small family. Inquire of WAKEMAN, DIMON & CO., No. 74 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—No. 136 West 34th-st., $1,000; No. 154 West 39th-st., $600; No. 200 West 28th-st., $850; No. 46 West 44th-st., $275; corner Broadway and 64th-st., Grocery, $350, and Bakery, $275. Also, several parts of houses in different locations, at moderate rents. Apply to SMITH & DRAKE, No. 444 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A modern built three story and basement brick house, in one of the most desirable locations in Williamsburg. Rent $350 The furniture would be sold at a liberal discount, if desired. Apply at WM. MORGAN, office under the Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET—In Bergen near the Five Corners, a large house, well calculated for a boarding-house, with an acre of ground well shaded. Excellent water on the premises. Rent, $300. Inquire of J. NILLS, opposite the Episcopal Church, Bergen.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 36th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 56th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two good sized houses, at Factoryville, Staten Island, 5 minutes' walk from the landing. Rent $300. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., New-York, or of N. BARRETT, at the Factoryville landing.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Four new 3-story brick houses, with basements, sob-cellars, and all modern conveniences. Rent, $350. Situated in Cumberland-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable three-story brick House, No. 218 16th-st., near 4th-av. Rent $700. Can be seen from 12 to 1 o'clock. Inquire of JAMES E. RAY, No. 168 Rowery.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200 Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A very convenient cottage, near Vanderbilt Landing at Chiftoe, very pleasantly situated, containing six bed-rooms, also a bath-room and water closet. It will be rented for one or more years, if desired. Apply at No. 175 Broadway, first floor.

UPPER PART OF A NEAT TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of four rooms. Inquire at No. 96 Eldridge-st. Rent $180, to a small family.

FREE RENT.—Several pleasant rooms in a new and beautiful residence in New-Haven, with large garden and every convenience, to a small family of the first respectability, who would furnish occasional board at a fair price for one or two persons.

BENJAMIN H. COE,
No. 1 New-York University.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A fine three-story frame House, and four acres of Land to let, for one or more years, in Central Morrisania, 7th Ward—one of the most delightful situations in this vicinity. Rent, $225. Apply to A. R. DYETT, No. 5 Tryon-row, rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

COTTAGE AND SIX LOTS OF GROUND TO RENT.—For $120, at East Williamsburg, 3 miles from Grand-street Ferry; the house contains 7 rooms, with closets, and other conveniences; stable on the premises; stages run every hour during the day. Fare 6½ cents. Apply to J. B. KIERSTED, on the premises, or JOHN J. BROWN, No. 103 Fulton-st.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Pleasantly situated about three minutes' walk from the Vanderbilt Landing, commanding fine views of the Bay, with small grove and a spring of excellent water; either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to B. F ERRINGTON, on the premises, or of the Collector of the Ferry at Vanderbilt Landing.

COTTAGE TO LET OR LEASE.—Furnished or unfurnished, in Williamsburg, a very small handsome cottage handsomely furnished, three minutes' walk from the ferries—with furniture, $40 a month. References and security required. Apply to WM. HUGHES, Agent, corner of Grand and 5th-sts., Williamsburg.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The house No. 732 Broadway, can be had in connection with the houses adjoining, Nos. 734 and 736, making 75 feet front by 125 feet in depth, facing Waverley-place, and opposite the New York Hotel. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 73 Warren-st., 3d-story front room.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—That eligible store, basement, second and third floors, corner of Broadway and Canal. The store and dwelling No. 418½ Broadway; also the store and dwelling Nos. 42 and 48 Canal-st., east of Broadway, two large rooms 20x40 and 25x50 feet, fronting on Broadway. The store, dwelling and basement, No. 140 Chambers-st; also the first, second, third, and fourth lofts in house No. 144 Chambers-st. Apply to P. DIC KEY, at No. 140 Chambers-st, between 10 and 11 A. M., or at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

STORES AND OFFICES TO RENT.—To Architects, Engineers, Commission Merchants, Daguerreotypists, Dentists, Engravers, Piano-Fortes and Music Men, Booksellers and Stationers, Tailors, Insurance Companies, Jewelers, Importers of Fancy Goods and Importers of Laces and Embroideries, in Appleton's Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, the most desirable, central and convenient location in the City. The rooms are heated by steam, and are suited for all branches of business, not of a manufacturing nature.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 20 Pine-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, well adapted for Jewellers, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises to THOMPSON & ROESLER.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, or the 4th can be let with a full store, and supplied with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 418 Broadway.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired term of a Lease of the store No. 519 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, for three years from May, 1854, together with the fixtures and stock in trade, consisting of Chandeliers, Bronzes, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. Apply to the assignees on the premises.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—200 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or as a whole. Is four stories high and well lighted, making a first rate situation for the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—The spacious and well-lighted Lofts of store No. 34 Cliff-st. Apply to JAMES EAGER, No. 34 Cliff-st.

FINE OFFICES AND BASEMENT TO LET—In the five-story building, No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine. Basement well calculated for a restaurant. Inquire on the premises of VANDEWATER & TURNER.

ROOMS TO LET—Without board, by a private family, to gentlemen; two unfurnished parlors in a 3-story house, in Hoeston-st., east of Broadway. Gas and bath-room in the house. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st.

ROOM TO LET—For religious services on Sunday a large room, well calculated for the purpose. Apply at Dr. Worth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS AND SHEDS, on 25th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and East River, to Let or Lease for a term of years; or Lease for Sale. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—On a lease, four lofts, in the new brown stone store, No. 106 Chambers-st. Inquire of M. J. DAVIS, on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—Rooms 26 by 100 feet, in the new building corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., with from 2 to 4 horse power on each floor, well lighted, heated by steam, and in every way well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. GALE, on the premises.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF LONG SPLENDID LOTS ON HUNTSMAN, NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, JUDSON AND ALBANY-AVS., AND ON SCHUYLER, PACIFIC, DEAN, BERGEN, WYCKOFF, WARREN, BALTIC, BUTLER AND DOUGLASS-STS., in the lovely, beautiful, and most desirable part of the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 13, 14, and 15, at 12 o'clock M. each day, at the salesroom, No. 59 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall and Montague-st., Brooklyn, the above-mentioned property, minutely described on the lithographic maps, which will be ready on and after April 4. This, without exception, is the best located property ever offered at auction anywhere in the city of New-York—in the immediate vicinity of [illegible] improvements. Many elegant and costly dwellings have already erected upon the adjoining streets, and the surrounding scenery is highly attractive and [illegible] the whole being nearly level—about on the centre line of the IXth Ward, and is *de facto* the continuation of the lower Fulton-av. route of omnibuses, which will frequently during the day and evening; and [illegible] will be in full operation on this route at [illegible] five cents for a ride of four cents to the ferries, about the 1st of April. The Long Island Railroad Depôt, at Hunter's Point, which trains stop each trip, is within three minutes' walk of this property—making this property more convenient, and easy of access than properties [illegible] in the upper part of New-York, the same [illegible] the Merchants' Exchange. This very [illegible] will be sold in sections, containing [illegible] on lots. This will be a good opportunity [illegible] to purchase handsome building lots [illegible] suburban residences or for a [illegible] investment, in a remarkably [illegible] by the city of Brooklyn. Each [illegible] peremptorily without reserve. [illegible] against nuisances will be [illegible] Seventy per cent. of the perchase [illegible] bond and mortgage for five years, at [illegible] per cent. For maps and further particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, [illegible], Brooklyn; No. 20 Wall-st., and of [illegible] KNAPP & CO., corner of Broadway and [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, New-York. Full [illegible] of the title will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY-ONE SPLENDID LOTS OF LAND—Situated on the 10th and 11th-avs., and on 69th and 70th-sts., in the City of New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, viz.:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots of land, including the north-west corner of 69th-st. and the 10th-av.

ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—24 handsome lots of land on the north side of 69th-st., all lying in one body, and forming the entire front on 69th-st., between the 10th and 11th-avs.

ON ELEVENTH-AVENUE—15 lots of land, comprising the two entire fronts on 11th-av. between 69th and 70th-sts., viz.: 8 lots on the west side of the 11th-av., and 8 lots on the east side; on the 4 lots on the north-east corner of 11th av. and 69th-st. there is a handsome house, &c.; the house with the 4 lots, will be sold in one parcel. These lots all lay very beautiful, and command a fine view of the Hudson River.

ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—5 lots on the north side of 69th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.

ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—5 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.

ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—7 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 100 feet east of the 11th-av.

All the above lots of land lay very handsomely, and are well situated for immediate improvement. Two new lines of stages have been placed on the Bloomingdale-road, this Spring, one running to Manhattanville, the other from Fulton-ferry to 76th-st.

Title unquestionable. Full warrantee deeds will be given, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 38th and 39th-sts., near 2d-av., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable property, viz.:

ON THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Nine valuable building lots situated on the south side of 39th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., and commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av. The lot next to 2d-av. is 25 feet front, 27 feet 6¼ inches on the rear, by 85 feet 9 inches in depth on the west side, and 93 feet 4¼ inches in depth on the east side; the adjoining lot is 25 feet front, 27 feet 6¼ inches on the rear, by 100 feet 11 inches in depth on the east side, and 98 feet 4¼ inches in depth on the west side; the remaining 7 lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Also, a fine plot of ground, (with a small frame building on the front of the same,) comprising one full lot and two gore lots, situated on the north side of 38th-st., in rear of the above described lots, commencing 200 feet from 2d-av. This plot of ground is 25 feet front, 75 feet on the rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the easterly line, 64 feet 4 inches in depth on westerly line; thence running northerly 58 feet 9 inches; thence northerly 17 feet 3 inches to the centre line of the block. The above lots are all on smooth ground, and being on the elevated grade of that fine section of the 2d-av., so near the 2d av. railroad, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, make them favorably situated for investment or immediate improvement.

70 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 377 BEAUTIFUL HARLEM BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, 377 eligible Building Lots and parts of Lots, all lying in one body, and forming nearly two blocks of ground, situated on the 8th and 9th-avs., and on 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, and 116th-sts., between said avennes. The above lots are nearly all full size, beautifully situated for immediate improvement, as the ground is free from rocks, dry, level, and graded by nature, and admirably adapted for building purposes, situated in the most desirable part of Harlem, extremely healthy, and free from nuisance, commanding views unsurpassed for beauty, and located on the line of grading of which is nearly completed for the 8th-av. Railroad, and will in the coming Summer be ready to have the rails laid to McComb's Dam, running through the centre of this desirable property, and when completed will no doubt increase the value of these lots 100 per cent., as they will then be very easy of access to and from the City at less cost, only five cents, and much less by commutation. This is the largest and handsomest tract of land, as well as the most desirable for private residences, of any now for sale on the island, and every lot put up will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear of all incumbrances, and 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. For maps, giving dimensions of each lot, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SIX-TH-AVENUE AND FOURTH-STREET, KNOWN AS THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of ground, together with the three-story building thereon, situated on the north west corner of the 6th-av. and 4th-st., known as, and occupied by, the "Greenwich Savings Bank." The lot is 25 feet 5 inches wide by 56 feet in depth, with a two story brick extension on the rear, and is well adapted for an insurance company, bank, or any retail business. The iron safes and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. Lot 25 feet one-half an inch in width by 82 feet 9 inches in depth on 4th st., and 76 feet 3 inches on the 6th side. Eighty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises, for a term of years, at 6 per cent. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THREE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS ON 40TH-ST., NEAR THE 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of the undersigned assignees the following valuable real estate, viz.:

ON FORTIETH-STREET—The three four-story dwelling houses (just finished) and lots of ground situated on the southerly side of East 40th-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs., and commencing 145 feet west of 2d-av., the lots are each 16 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth; the houses are each 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet in depth, built of the best material and finished in the most substantial manner, with Croton water on each floor, &c. Title perfect. For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st.

MILLER & CRANE, Assignees.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 42 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN.—By order of the County Court of the County of Kings, and under direction of C. J. & C. LOWERY Esqs., Counsellors at Law, OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on MONDAY, April 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., (opposite the City Hall,) Brooklyn, the following desirable property: 4 lots corner of 3d-av. and 12th-st.; 17 lots on 12th-st., adjoining; 4 lots corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st.; 17 lots on 14th-st., adjoining. These lots are nearly all 25x100 feet, on a good grade. 3d-av., will be paved during the Spring or Summer, and will be a great and continuous thoroughfare, which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and are located in a very pleasant and rapidly improving neighborhood. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., or C. J. & C. LOWERY, Esqs., No. 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jay-sts., being 25 feet front and rear, by 58 feet deep—known as No. 332 Greenwich-st. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lucius Robinson, Esq., Referee. For maps and particulars apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at Newark, Conn., on the premises, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, one of the most desirable building places in Connecticut, known as the old St. John Homestead, containing ten acres, more or less, being situated at the South and of the Public Green, and is within three minutes' walk of the churches, and has upon it and in front of it a variety of fruit and beautiful forest trees. Sale positive, to close an estate. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Norwalk, Conn.

GEO. G. LEWIS, AUCTIONEER.—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, Cabinet Furniture, Household and all other goods, at residences or at his room, No. 21? Bowery. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Refers to Simeon Abrahams, Esq., Nicholas McGraw, Esq., Lewis K. Osborn, Esq., Gilbert Lewis, Esq.

GEO. G. LEWIS, General Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. COLTON informs all those who anticipate selling out during the present month, that he will attend to their sales as usual, either at their residences or at his room, No. 59 Beekman-st., and would remind those desirous of his services of the necessity of making early application, as it is impossible to accommodate all who apply during the last week in April. He will also buy when required.

MARBLE FOR BUILDING FRONTS.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish and erect fronts of white marble from several quarries at Rutland, Vt., for about the price of Connecticut brownstone. As his facilities for furnishing large quantities are unrivalled he invites the attention of builders and others, to his prices and contracts, before going to furnish, if necessary, fifty fronts within the next six months. Parties about to build, residing either South or West, can, by forwarding plans, have their work cut and boxed, ready for shipment, and guaranteed to fit. The following are among those he has erected during the past year: No. 122 Fulton-st.; No. 16 Dey-st.; Nos. 73 and 74, corner Nassau-st. and 7 Chatham-st., corner of Chiff-st., New-York; stores on Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, &c., &c. Call or send word to office, No. 19 Beekman-st.

THOMAS J. McCARTHY.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 408 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our new and assortment of Horse Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in the trade constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail.

EIFFGAM COMPANY.
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

NOTICE.—Purchasers of Lots of Land sold under decree of the Superior Court, in that part of the suit entitled Amory, &c., vs. Martha Amory and others, are hereby notified to comply with all the conditions of their sales, made under said decree, on or before the 10th day of April, 1854, and in case of failure so to do, their Marand rights to receive deeds, or to purchase, will cease, and the lots for which they severally became the purchasers, will be sold to the next highest bidder, who will be declared the purchaser, and considered as such by the Court, on the 11th day of March 20, 1854.

PHILO T. SHELTON, Master, No. 9 Chamber-st.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] HOLD [illegible] CARPETS, [illegible] &c.—P. COLTON will sell THIS [illegible] April 8, at 10 o'clock, at the auction [illegible] Beekman-st. and 59 Ann-st., a [illegible] which is entirely new and in good [illegible] consisting, in part, several suites of parlor furniture, in hair cloth and French brocatelle, French mirrors, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, [illegible] of oil cloth, mahogany and [illegible] chairs, wardrobes, bookcases, couches, [illegible] mahogany sideboards, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top rosewood do., mahogany centre, sofa and card tables, marble-top and plain wash-stands, beds and mattresses, China ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, writing-desks, &c., &c. Also, several suites of cottage furniture, complete, together with a lot of second-hand furniture, from a family who are breaking up housekeeping. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

BY BILLING & TUCKER (Office, No. 43 Walker-st.).—Sale of valuable and substantial Household Furniture at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at house No. 4 Carroll-place (Bleecker-st.), all the furniture, carpets, mirrors, paintings, &c., in said house. This sale offers unusual inducements to purchasers, as the assortment is large, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in suites, marble-top tables, chairs, plain, easy and rockers; gilt frame mirrors, lace and damask curtains, Brussels tapestry, carpets, &c., chamber furniture in mahogany and black walnut, bedsteads, chairs, wash-stands and bureaus with mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., for some 10 or 12 rooms, dining-room tables, chairs, crockery and cutlery, kitchen furniture, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c., &c. All in good order, being in the house but about one year, and will be sold as above, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Full particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERB AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture, rich carpets, two magnificent suits parlor furniture, made by Buche; magnificent 7-octave rosewood pianoforte; elegant etagere, style Louis XIV.; French plate glasses, oil paintings; rich mantel ornaments; rosewood and mohogany chamber furniture; extension dining table; silver-ware, china, &c., being over 300 lots of furniture and house-furnishing articles, contained in house in 8th-av., fifth door from 14th-st. Every article to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house. On WEDNESDAY, April 12—Elegant household furniture at Ahingdon-square. Particulars on Tuesday.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY, NEAR GRAND-ST., to close an estate. On MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 12 o'clock, the two story and attic brick front house, with brick addition, and lot in fee known as No. 141 Bowery, east side, a few doors above Grand-st. Size of the lot 25x104 feet. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive, to close the estate of the late Nathaniel Very. For terms and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN H. DAY, Guardian, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Z. NEWELL & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Z. NEWELL & CO. will sell on MONDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 121 Barrow-st., near Bleecker, the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising a fine assortment of mahogany parlor furniture, bookcases, large extension dining table, beds, bedding, mirrors, kitchen and chamber furniture. Catalogues now ready at the store.

PETER PARKE, Auctioneer, No. 79 Nassau-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, and other articles.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on SATUROAY, April 8, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at the sale-room of Wm. Irving & Co., No. 8 Pine-st., by order of A. T. Hillyer, U. S. Marshal, an assortment of chemisettes, collars, sleeves, bands, edgings and other articles.

JOS. LORU, Auctioneer

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 336 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May 1873, with Coupons attached for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos W. Ludlow and R M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debts, and of paying for such amounts necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $4,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,500,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $961,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for shares, and twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment to be reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 52 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF $6,725,000, to be redeemed with $16,388,240, or £3,400,000 sterling. This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and is negotiated by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital must be obtained, viz.: 14 of $40,000 22 of $36,000, 24 of $32,000, 60 of $8,000, 60 of $4,000, 60 of $2,000, 120 of $1,000, and 180 of $1,000. The smallest is $35. The next drawing will take place in JUNE, 1854. The price of the shares is as follows: 1 shares for £1 sterling 5 shares for £5, 13 shares for £10, 30 shares for £20, 65 shares for £40, and 137 shares for £80. Remittances can be made in American notes of $5, or £1 bank notes, bills or drafts on Europe, &c. Each shareholder will receive the prospectus, with full particulars; and, after the drawing, the list of the successful numbers, which will also be published in the leading journals. The dividends will be paid in cash, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Paris, London, New-York, and any city in the world. Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARTZCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs. J. SCHWARTZCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard-st., London. Post-paid, which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he desires it, shares in the next distribution will be forwarded. Banking business in England and Europe transacted. Also, all orders for merchandise carefully attended to.

SEYMOUR & CO. GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 116 Broadway, here to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities:

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAIROAD STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD STOCK.
PUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD BONDS
PENOBSCOT RAILROAD CONVERTIBLE BONDS, 14 years.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallom's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c., &c.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper.—The Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

METROPOLITAN BANK—ELECTION.—At an election held on the 3d of April, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

JAMES McCLAY,	JOHN STEWART, Jr.,
HENRY SUTTON, Jr.,	JONATHAN H. RANSOM,
WILSON G. HUNT,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
BENJAMIN B. SHERMAN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	HENRY EVES,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	HENRY L. ATHERTON.
HENRY L. PIERSON,	

At the same time Messrs. David Parish, James Freeland, and Rufus L. Lord, were elected inspectors of the next annual election.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, James McCall was unanimously reelected President, and John Earl Williams Vice President, for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1854. H. MEIOS, Jr., Cashier.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating three notes made by the undersigned, and payable to the order of E. N. Grosman, dated July 22, 1853, at 12, 14 and 16 months, for $400 each. The said notes have not been applied to the purpose for which they were given, and will not be paid by us. DIETZ, BROTHER & CO., No 134 William-st.

NOTICE.—An Election for five Trustees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 108 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1854.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 40 Wall-st. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE. CHAWB & DUBOIS, No. 179 Canal-st., under the Peoples' Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.—Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this institution on or before the 13th day of April will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of April, payable in July; 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
PHILIP W. EWEN, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, } Vice-Presidents.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 15th day of April next, will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of April. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBLE, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND, Established Aug. 4, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, and deposited bond of security in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Walts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in and fully invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip bearing interest, which scrips to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,200,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A C Gray,	J P G Foster,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
D. S. Jearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ailen,
A C Downing,	M W. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Rees,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred A. Delano,
Wm. E. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed C Ceeler,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	James S. Brouwer,	Charles T. Pierson,
Freeman Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Gotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
John J. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thomas Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
John Washburn,	Francis Gwyer,	William Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	William J. Buck,	P. J. Benessel,
Simon Shindler,	John Moneypenny,	Alfred Bermore,
Gaylord B Hubbell	George D Cragin,	C. H. Mclatire,
Gideon DeAngelis,	Edward D Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,
Robert Bell,	John R. Rogers,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,
William Okill,	N. P. Freenne,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,
H. Cruickshanks,	Andre Fromont,
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,
	WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

Phineas T. Barnum,
Charles A. Jervis,
Isaac V. Fowler,
Chas T. Cromwell,
John T Bruce,
Samuel F. Whitney,
John C. Smith.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 344 Pearl-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only. Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l M Ihank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Bleecker,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Ahr'm R. Embury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Robson,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R Davison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852. This company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Irasding,	Peter S. Thine,	Henry H. Barrow,
Jesse Mercy,	T. C. Charlsavone,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corres,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Alrshine Field,	Irad Hewley,	Elisha Riggs,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid up and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange. Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid with promptness and certainty.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIEL PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st.—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st and 58 Lowery.—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary. BURTNELL, President.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000—fully secured by bonds and mortgage on two first-class Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEAVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, March 15, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company on and after the 5th of April next. Certificates of stock in either of the late Companies, (Junction, or Toledo Norwalk and Cleaveland,) will be required to be exchanged for certificates of this Company before dividends are paid. Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 5th of April. By order of the Board of Directors E. B LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—BOSTON, March 25, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of two per cent, (no. 2,) has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer office where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep sound and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metals and roofs. Their Stone Color Paint, a beautiful imitation of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents. No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of Foreign Deliveries, with confidence depend upon procuring

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FOURTH WARD POLICEMEN.—The Police Commissioners have rendered their decision in the case of the eight policemen of the Fourth Ward, who usually beat a prisoner when taking him down to a cell. The trials of the officials were reported some days ago, and nothing appearing against one of the party, NEIL DUFFY, he was honorably discharged. In regard to the others, the Commissioners dismissed three of them, suspended two for forty days, and the remaining two for thirty days. This prompt action will, we trust serve as a warning to all others in the Department.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—About 10 o'clock on Thursday night, smoke was discovered issuing from the second story of house No. 178 West Sixteenth-street, and on Officer SMITH rushing up stairs he discovered the bed-room on fire. The alarm being given the fire was speedily extinguished, before much damage was done. It is supposed that the children, who were left alone in the house, had been playing with matches, and set fire to the bed. About $100 worth of clothing and furniture was destroyed.

CHARITABLE CONCERT.—It is in contemplation to give an amateur Concert of Sacred Music, at Dr. PRATT's Church, in University-place, for the benefit of the New-York House and School of Industry—an institution established, three years ago, for the employment and instruction of the poor. The school is now in successful operation, through the unremitting exertions of the ladies under whose personal superintendance it is managed. Having purchased the building they now occupy, at No. 100 Sixteenth-street, they are making an effort to relieve them elves of a debt which it has entailed upon them.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORKER IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington *Union*, of yesterday, says that a young man of 22, giving his name as CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr., of New-York, was arrested in that city on Thursday, on a charge of obtaining from Mr. A. DEXTER, of the National Hotel, money to the amount of $100, under a false pretence. The accused was committed to the County Jail, to await his trial before the Criminal Court, now sitting.

SMALL-POX.—We find the following in a late Mobile paper: "W. H. HANNOV died at Robinson Springs, Autauga County, a few days since, from a small-pox, contracted recently in New-York. Apprehensions are felt that the disease will spread throughout the community.

☞ Rev. CHARLES TAYLOR arrived in this City by the *Baltic*, a few days since. Dr. TAYLOR comes direct from Shanghai. The account of his recent visit to the camp of the Chinese insurgents will be remembered.

☞ Ice will be one-half cheaper this Summer than it was last year. The quantity secured by the various City ice companies is estimated at 200,000 tons.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Report for March, 1854:

Whole No. of patients attended.....1,599
At their Houses.....416|At the Dispensary.....1,183

SEX.

Males.....660|Females.....939

NATIVITY.

Ireland.....727|Scotland.....31
United States.....677|Germany.....41
England.....44|Other Countries.....19

RESULT.

Cured or relieved.....1,109|Vaccinated.....443
Died.....7|Under treatment.....35
Sent to Hospital.....3

The number of prescriptions put up was 3,186; greatest number in any day, 152; least number in any day, 33; average per day, 101.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK DUTCHMAN.—The New-York *Dutchman* of this week commences a new story entitled "Robert Bruce, the Hero King of Scotland. This is a splendid romance, written by GARRIEL ALEXANDER, author of "Wallace," and cannot fail of being exceeding popular. The *Dutchman* is on sale in all the periodical depôts in the United States and Canada. Single copies 4 cents. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. Commission 40 per cent. Address WINGATE & BRYCE, No. 2 5 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. T. BARNUM, Esq., had nothing to do about ordering LILLIE's Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks in the New-York Custom-House the other day. But Uncle Sam did just as any sensible man would who wanted to keep his *dimes safe*—stepped down to World's Safe Co. Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-sreet—MOSARS & BRADLEY, Agents—and ordered enough to hold twelve million of the "yellow boys."

[Communicated.]

☞ All who feel any interest in the Daguerrean art—and who does not?—will read the Card which BRADY publishes in the TIMES to-day. He alleges, doubtless with much truth, that Art has suffered at all periods by the multitude being misled, under the pretence of cheap prices. We commend the Card to the attention of our readers.

[Advertisement.]

TEA! TEA! TEA!—TO DEALERS IN TEA.—Souchong, Young Hyson, and Oolong; the former from 20 and the latter from 30 cents upward, per pound. Other varieties equally low, notwithstanding the advanced prices. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chathnm-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMEENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!—A large number of new patterns of Chandeliers and other Gas Fixtures will be found at the great Manufacturing Dépôt of AACHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HAVE YOU SEEN THE COMET?—It is just above the Western horizon. It attracts general attention, though it is neither remarkably pretty nor remarkably original. If you want to see a Comet of that kind, you must visit that fascinating "Old Brewery," the new Moral Drama at BARNUM's Museum. It is to be played this afternoon and this evening. On Monday Mr. C. W. Clarke takes his benefit at Barnum's.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, his Honor Recorder TILLOU in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Grand Jury, representing the unsuitable character of the room occupied by that tribunal.

The Committee to whom the subject of the communication had been referred, reported in favor of assigning to the Grand Jury the room formerly occupied by them. The report was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Supervisor BLUNT—That the Commissioner of Jurors be requested to report to the Board, if any amount of money has been received by him as fees or fines during the time he has been in office and if any, how much, and what disposition has been made of the same. Adopted.

Supervisor TUCKER—That James Andrews be appointed a Clerk in the office of the Tax Commissioner, in place of Charles Valentine, resigned, at a salary of $1,0.0 per annum.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of the right of the Board of Supervisors to appoint William J. Peck to the office of Tax Commissioner, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appointment of Wm. J. Peck to the office of Tax Commissioner, does not appear to be invalid.

The resolution was adopted.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next, at 4 P. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—FRIDAY.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Wm. C. Pickersgill et al vs. John G. Williams.—The trial of this case was commenced on Thursday, and concluded yesterday. The facts of it are as follows: The respondent, in March, 1850, was the owner of the brig *Selma*, and was intending to send her on a voyage to San Francisco. He thereupon wrote to the firm of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., the libellants, requesting them to furnish Captain Dean, the master of the brig, with letters of credit to their correspondents at Rio de Janeiro and Valparaiso, which would enable him to draw drafts at one day's sight on the respondent, which he said would be promptly honored. The libellants furnished the letters of credit desired, and the vessel sailed, and, meeting with severe weather, put into Rio in need of repairs. Captain Dean presented his letter of credit to Eastern, Dutton & Co., the correspondents of W. C. Pickersgill & Co., and made arrangements with them for the necessary advances to pay for the repairs. Before the repairs were completed, Captain Dean died of yellow fever, and another master was appointed in his place. Captain Story, the new master, drew a draft on the respondent for the amount of the advances. The brig set sail then upon her voyage, and afterwards put into Valparaiso in need of further repairs. A survey was called, and the vessel pronounced worth repairing; but the Captain, instead of having her repaired, sold her and her cargo, and broke up the voyage.

The draft drawn on the respondent for the repairs at Rio was presented to him, but he refused to accept it, and the libellants, therefore, bring this suit to recover the amount, being about $10,000.

The respondent defends on the grounds that he only promised to accept drafts drawn by Capt. Dean; that a necessary bond was given in Rio for the amount on the vessel, cargo and freight, which was made void by the vessel being broken up in Valparaiso, and therefore voyage being broken up in the owner; and also, that as soon as he was informed of the vessel's putting into Rio, he abandoned to the underwriters.

The libellants, on the other hand, say that Capt. Dean did contract for these repairs; that there was no bottomry bond given, but a mere hypothecation, not under seal and which was expressed to be only a collateral security for the draft; that no notice was ever given to them of the abandonment, and that the abandonment was not a valid one, being contested by the underwriters on being groundless; that there was no reason for Capt. Story's breaking up the voyage at Valparaiso, and that the respondent had received part of the proceeds of the sale of the vessel.

Argument was heard, and the Court reserved its decision.

For libellants, Mr. Larocque; for respondent, Mr. Betts.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Wednesday.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Parker agst. *Greenough*.—Ordered that a commission issue to Arthur Fletcher, Esq., of Concord, N. H., to examine Josiah Minet, of the same place, upon interrogatories to be annexed to the commission.

Parsells agst. *Dinsmore*.—Mr. E. P. G. Marsh appointed Receiver, and ordered to file a bond of sufficient securities in the penalty of $500.

Kuhlman agst. *Schnielling*.—Sheriff ordered to amend his return.

Capry agst. *Shields*.—Order of arrest set aside, upon the defendant delivering to the plaintiff his note of $150, payable to the plaintiff's order in lieu of the one now in his possession, and payable to him personally.

THURSDAY.

Vissing agst. *Fourgeois*.—Murray Hoffman, Jr., Esq., appointed Referee, and injunction continued until the further order of this Court.

Davis agst. *Hoppock*.—Ordered that a commission issue to take testimony in Pennsylvania.

Denmon agst. *De Castro*.—Ordered that the plaintiff have leave to issue execution.

Simonson agst. *Cockroft*.—Abraham Underhill, Esq., appointed sole Referee.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in an outhouse located in the rear of Gold-street, near Jay, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, which at one time threatened an extensive conflagration, and one was only prevented through the almost unparhuman exertions of the firemen—one company (No. 7) located a few blocks from the fire, dragged their machine on three wheels to it. The locality is surrounded with slightly constructed wooden buildings, which would have burned like tinder. The property destroyed was two buildings formerly occupied as carpenter shops, several small outbuildings, and the roofs of three houses fronting on Gold-street; and the lecture room of the York-street Methodist Church was damaged to some $150.

One of the shops destroyed was owned by Mrs. HANNAH W. LEE, loss $300; insured for $100 in the Ætna Insurance Company. The other was the property of JOHN WILKINSON, loss $200; no insurance. The dwelling houses were only slightly damaged, and are owned by Mr. J. M. GORDON, Messrs. BARNETT and STOENARD.

'LONGSHOREMEN—THREATENED DISTURBANCE.—A gang of men in the employ of the contractor for building the Brooklyn City Railroad, while discharging a cargo of railroad iron from a vessel lying at the foot of Rush-street, near Division-avenue, yesterday morning, were compelled to stop work by threats of violence made by a gang of 'Longshoremen. The railroad men receive nine shillings a day and the 'Longshoremen insisted that they must receive $1 50 per day, or stop work.

The contractor sent for assistance, and in the afternoon Captain WRIGHT, with a posse of the Fourth District Police, were on the spot, and the railroad men proceeded with their work. The 'Longshoremen left swearing that they would return the next morning with a force sufficient to enforce their demands. Notice was sent to the Chief of Police, and yesterday morning at the hour for commencing work, he appeared on the ground with a large force to preserve order; the result was that there was no disturbance.

Another class of laboring men threaten to interrupt those laying the rails on Flushing-avenue, and consequently they are watched very closely by the Chief of Police, who has a sufficient force ready to prevent any serious disturbance at a moment's warning. The great cause of complaint is, that the railroad men are working under price.

FIRE.—At 8 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in Flood's-alley, running from Myrtle-avenue to Johnson-street, in a stable owned by Judge MONELL, and occupied by CHARLES A. SILVEN, which was consumed with the contents—a quantity of feed and two horses. The Lecture Room of the St. John's Church caught next, but was not much damaged. On the opposite side of the alley, Mr. WILLIAM STELLE's brush factory caught fire several times, but was speedily extinguished. Mr. SILVEN's loss is about $800; Judge MORSE's is about $200; damage to St. John's Church Lecture Room, $300; WM. STEELE's loss $100. No insurance.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR MONDAY, APRIL 10.—Nos. 23, 40, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRE.—Last evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cellar of a tenent house and grocery at the corner of North Ninth and First-streets. Officer CALHOUN, of the Second Ward, assisted by several citizens, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any material damage was done. The fire, which originated amongst some shavings and wood in close proximity to some casks of liquor, is supposed to be the work of an incendinry.

JERSEY CITY.

PURCHASE OF A CHURCH.—The First Unitarian Society of Jersey City, lately organized, have made an agreement for the purchase of the Old Dutch Reformed Church, and the two lots upon which it stands. The price is $10,500. They take possession on the 1st of May; and during that month the building will undergo some alterations and improvements. Eventually this Society will purchase another site, and erect upon it a suitable church edifice.

ALDERMANIC TICKET.—The nominations for Aldermen in the different Wards have been made; and all but those of the Fourth Ward Whig nominations have been announced. The Whig Committee in the Fourth Ward have agreed upon their nominations, and they will probably be as here reported:

Wards.	Whigs.	Democrats.
I.	James S. Davenport	Wm. T. Rodgers, Jr.,
	James H. Thompson	R. B. Kashow,
II.	*John H. Lyon	Wm. H. Horton,
	*Joseph G. Edge	John Griffith,
III.	Henry A. Green	*Selah Hill,
	Simon F. Noyes	William Pearsall.
IV.	H. M. Traphagen	*R. Rappelyea,
	Sylvester Kena	M. Linsen.

Those marked with a star (*) are members of the present Board. M. LINEAU, of the Fourth Ward, has resigned.

THE TURF.

The Races at New-Orleans.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 1.

THIRD DAY.—Another unpleasant rainy day attended our yesterday's races, but notwithstanding the rain, a racing fever prevailed to such an extent that there was a very fair attendance of the more ardent sportsmen. The track was heavy, but not to the extent that people would naturally suppose from the recent heavy rains, as the course has been so well ditched and sanded that the water soon runs off.

The first race was in the "trial stake" for two year olds, to carry three year old weights, at mile heats. There were originally six nominations made by three subscribers. But two of the nominations came to the post, the others paying forfeit. Capt. MINOR's *D. I. Ricardo*, by *Voucher*, and Mr. GOLESBY's *Margrave* colt, started off for the first heat through the rain and mud, *Ricardo* being the favorite with the crowd at two to one. The *Margrave* colt led nearly all the distance, both doing their best, and the *Voucher* once lapping: but the *Margrave* ran home about three lengths in advance, in 1:57½. The betting then veered around at once, and the *Margrave* colt was backed at two to one. *Ricardo* took the track on the second heat and kept it, the *Margrave* colt having slipped and lost a few jumps on the first turn, but *Ricardo* soon opened a large gap between them, and won easily in 1:55½, his opponent barely saving his distance. The betting changed again, and *Ricardo* was backed to win the race at heavy odds, which he did handily, leading the whole distance of the third heat, and coming home at a gallop in 2:01.

The second race advertised was the "Bingaman stake," heats of two miles, for three year olds, subscription $500, forfeit $100, with $500 to be added by the club, if the race was run. Judge HUNTER's *Blonde* received forfeit from Col. BINGAMAN's *Atala* and Gen. WELL's *Lecomte*.

The third race was run for a Jockey Club purse of $400—two mile heats. *Maid of Orleans* and *Wade Hampton* were entered. We need not inform our sporting readers that *Wade Hampton* is the most sulky horse alive, whenever he chooses to be so, which is quite often; but when he is willing to run, few horses that wear hair can beat him for two miles. As it was considered that he was in good humor yesterday, the crowd, although a little timid, backed him to win at odds of two to one. In the first heat the *Maid* led off and maintained that position through the first mile, but on the first turn of the second mile *Hampton* brushed passed her with great ease, and winning at a gallop in 4:03½—the *Maid* almost having the distance flag thrown in her face. *Hampton* had behaved so well that his friends, now feeling almost certain of his willingness to run, backed him at odds of ten to one. On starting for the second heat, *Hampton* showed a little bad temper and the *Maid* soon opened a gap of fifty yards on him, but he partially closed it before he reached the entrance of the home stretch, where he stopped short, not only refusing to go ahead, but turning around and going the wrong direction. The *Maid* galloped around the remainder of the race, *Wade Hampton* still refusing to move. There were then a few deep curses uttered against the habit of sulking by several persons in the crowd, and the day's fun was over.

SUMMARY.

THIRD DAY.—Friday, March 31.—Trial Stake for 3 y. o. Subscription, $300, forfeit, $100; the Club to add $250 to stake, if run; mile heats, to carry 3 y. o. weights.

W. J. Minor's ch. c. *D. I. Ricardo*, by *Voucher*, out of *Norma*, by *Longwaist*	2	1	1
T. B. Goldsby's br. c., by imp. *Margrave*, out of *Fanny King*	1	2	2
T. B. Goldsby's ch. c., by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Perales*, by imp. *Leviathan*	pd.	ft	
W. J. Minor's ch. c., by imp. *Belshazzar*, out of *Veracity*, by *Pacific*	pd.	ft.	
W. J. Minor's gr. f., by *Voucher*, out of *Lady Jane*, by imp. *Leviathan*	pd.	ft.	
A. Leccotte's ch. f., by *Flying Dutchman*, out of *Miss Riddle*	pd.	ft.	

Time, 1:57½—1:55½—2:01.

SECOND RACE.—*Same Day.*—Bingaman Stake. Heats of two miles for 3 y. o. Subscriptions, $500; forfeit, $200; $500 added by the Club, if stake is run.

Judge Hunter's ch. f. *Blonde*, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Wagner* ..... pd. ft.
T. J. Wells's ch. f. *Lecomte*, by *Boston*, out of *Reel* ..... pd. ft.
A. L. Bingaman's br. f. *Atala*, by *Buffin*, out of *Arabian* ..... pd. ft.

THIRD RACE.—*Same Day.*—Jockey Club Purse, $400—Two mile heats.

S. M. Read's br. f. *Maid of Orleans*, by *Berthune*, out of *Alice Carneal*, by imp. *Sarpedon*—4 y. o. 2 1
A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. *Wade Hampton*, by *Boston*, out of *Margaret Woods*, by imp. *Priam*—5 y. o. ..... 1 dis.

Time, 4.09½—4.33.

The Great State Post Stake.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 1.

The anxiously looked for day has at last arrived, and to-day, at 3 o'clock, the great State Post Stake for $20,000, *play or pay*, will be run over the Metairie Course. The fame of the horses engaged, the amount of money at stake, and the interest connected with the State pride which has been enlisted, has spread throughout the whole country, drawing hither an immense collection of persons to participate in the sport.

The horses to run are as follows: *Lexington*, for Kentucky; *Lecomte*, for Mississippi; *Highlander*, for Alabama; and *Arrow*, for Louisiana.

The conditions of the race are as follows: State Post Stake—for all ages—four mile heats—Five Thousand Dollars subscription, p.p. Each horse starting in the race to receive $1,000 out of the stakes provided he is not distanced, and the winner to receive the remainder. One horse only to start for any State. Each State subscribing to be represented by the signatures of three responsible gentlemen, residents of said State, a majority of whom shall name the horse to start. The stakes to be deposited with the President of the New-Orleans Metairie Jockey Club, two days previous to the race.

Subscribers for the State of Louisiana: T. J. WELLS, D. F. KENNER, J. HINDLESTON.

Subscribers for Alabama: L. E. SMITH, S. M. HILL, S. J. HUNTER.

Subscribers for Kentucky: WILLA VILLEY, JAS. K. DUKE, JAMES B. CLAY.

Subscribers for Mississippi: P. B. STARKE, JOHN C. INGE, JOHN LINTON.

Every person who can possibly leave town will be sure to be present to witness the greatest sporting event which has ever taken place in this country.

There will be no postponement of the race, under any possible circumstances; and it will therefore be idle for any person to think that bad weather will be the least hindrance. There will be a very large number of the most distinguished persons in the whole country present to-day, to view the great spectacle. Mr. FILLMORE has expressed his intention to visit the course, and he will be accompanied by many persons high in judicial and social position. We cannot add anything to what we have heretofore frequently said to induce all who are fond of witnessing racing in its highest perfection to visit the course this day. To those who usually take but little interest in the sports of the turf, this particular race will be attractive, not only for the excellence of the racing, but for the great assemblage of beauty, chivalry, wealth and distinguished persons which will form a scene never to be forgotten.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, April 6, by Rev. J. Parsons Hoyt, WILLIAM W. NORTON to ARABELLA, daughter of F. P. Lu Gar, all of this City.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

On Thursday, April 6, by Rev. Dr. Spring, JOSEPH H. WESTERFIELD, of Brooklyn, to MARGARET G., eldest daughter of John Wilke, Esq., of this City.

On Wednesday, April 5, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, ALFRED T. WETTER to SARAH E., daughter of David Rogers Esq., all of this City.

In Newark City on Wednesday, April 5, by Rev. Charles Lucas, JOSHUA D. MILLS to SARAH E., eldest daughter of Wm. B. Smith, Esq.

At Newton, Mass., on Wednesday, April 5, by Rev. Dr. Gilbert, LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq., to Mrs. SARAH J. DAVIS.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, April 7, at the residence of her father, FRANCES OLIVIA, youngest daughter of Coleman Williams, in the 13th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of Howell L. Williams, are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father No. 10 West 22d-st., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Sunday evening, April 2, suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the residence of Wm. Hoge, Esq., CHARLES W. FELLOWES, a native of London, England, and for 18 years a resident of this City, aged 46 years.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 7, suddenly, JAMES POST, the infant son of Stephen B. and Rachel S. Sanxay, aged 11 months and 13 days.

His remains will be taken to Newburg for interment.

☞ Newburg and Long Island papers please copy.

At Great Neck, L. I., on Friday, April 7, WILLIAM M., son of Charles W. and Sarah T. Rogers, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning, from Friends Meeting-House, at Manhasset, without further notice.

At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, April 5, of apoplexy, MRS. MARGARET WALTON, formerly a resident of this City, in the 59th year of her age.

At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, April 5, Mrs. SARAH SEARS THOMAS, in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains were removed to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

On Wednesday, April 5, GEORGE SOLFEN, aged 25 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

On Thursday, April 6, MICHAEL O'CONNOR, late organist of St. Bridget's Church, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother-in-law, James W. Walsh, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bridget's Church, opposite Tompkins-square, on Saturday, April 8, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

FRIDAY, April 7—6 P. M.

The small amount of Foreign Exchange making at this port, against the shipments of Produce, since the late advices from Europe, and the rather limited remittances for a day or two past from the Southern markets, caused an advance of ¾ cent. on Sterling Bills to-day, and a corresponding firmness in Continental bills. One or two of the Banking Houses held for 109 on London, but most of the business was done at 108¾@ 08¾. The drawings on Paris were at 5.13¾. The importers were not very large buyers, but the demand was sufficiently enhanced to impart stiffness to the market, as compared with the previous packets. The *Franklin*, for Havre to-morrow, will take about $400,000 in Gold Ingots and Foreign Coin; and the *Curlew*, for the Islands of Bermuda and St. Thomas, cleared to-day, with $141,000. The amount coming in from the California semi-monthly packets, announced by telegraph from New-Orleans, is about $2,000,000. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $150,429; paid out $13,924; and held, at close of business, $8,286,408.

The facilities for borrowing money at call have somewhat increased within a day or two, but these do not help the stock market, which touched a lower deep this forenoon than for several months past. The fall since this day week is equal, on some of the prominent Railroads, to 4 ¾ cent.; others 2½ @3 ¾ cent., and on the light Mining and Land fancies from 1@3 ¾ cent. The sales of the day were over 26,000 shares; Erie falling off to 71 ¾ cent., and Reading to 73½, seller 30. The latter recovered at the Second Board to 74½. The other speculative Roads sympathized, though the transactions were not so heavy and the premium Roads were not much better. Of Railway Bonds the sales were chiefly in Illinois Central, and New-York Central, at about yesterday's rates. The new Erie Loan sold at 90½, carrying interest from 1st of March. The market appears to yield rapidly under the general apprehension of worse times ahead, created by the last war and money accounts from Europe. Two-thirds of the Stock Board partake of this feeling, and few of the remaining third are disposed, at present, to give prices a bold or decided support. While cash stock, therefore, is thrown on sale with great freedom, contracts are as liberally offered on the prospect of further decline. As, however, the fall has already been rapid, and the Street is free from immediate panic, there is some probability that new parties will be tempted to enter the lists on the calculation that if stocks, at these low figures are not cheap, intrinsically, they are likely to be too much oversold to stop speculation. It was a corresponding calculation that rallied and sustained British Consols for several months, after the Eastern Question first run them down to 89¾.

There is little or no ease in Money for general business purposes. The offerings at the lending Banks are much in advance of their ability to discount, and there is a considerable amount of prime and fair paper thrown on the Street at from 10 to 12, and in some cases, as low as 15 ¾ cent. ¾ annum, disconnt. The principal Bill Houses quote strictly prime lists at 10 ¾ cent. The Banks are disposed to greater caution in discounting time paper since the Foreign news, and some of them are placing more of their means, at call, where it can be done on good Stock collaterals.

Cotton has yielded in price about 1-2 cent since Monday, and the sales to-day include as much as 724 bales for export, out of 2,591 reported. The Flour and Grain demand is gradually improving; good State brands are not abundant; select Western are worth $7 87½, and Southern, $7 75; common State, $7 to $7 25; Wheat, $1 60 to $1 70 for Western, and $2 for Genesee. The range of prices for Indian Corn, 72 to 77 cents, according to quality and condition of the parcels offered.

The receipts of the Harlem Railroad for March are $174,240, against $119,603 same month last year. The Madison and Indianapolis Road received $25,135, against $21,167 same month last year.

The shipments of Specie from Boston from 1st January to the present week are $1,051,000, against $455,000 to corresponding date last year.

The Bank Department has called for Quarterly Statements from all the Banks and Bankers of this State to Saturday, March 16.

The 40 New-England Railroads exhibit the following results for the year 1853:

Length of the main Roads	1,096 miles.
Length of Branches and double track	526 miles.
Cost of construction and equipment	$53,348,000
Gross receipts; being 14.45 ¾ cent. on cost	7,994,000
Expenses, being 54.20 ¾ cent. gross receipts	4,333,000
Net income, being 6.61 ¾ cent. on cost	3,661,000

The import of Foreign Dry Goods for the week is as follows:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE'D.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	604	$182,168..	39	$13 394..	84	$36 354
Man. of Cotton.	238	94 304..	34	9 704..	110	23 066
Man. of Silk..	1 071	760 037..	175	92,975..	65	23 204
Man. of Flax..	282	72 823..	55	8 454..	80	20 570
Miscellaneous.	418	130,960..	130	8 398..	15	8 994
Total.....	2,713	$1,240 282..	433	$132,915..	354	$101 768
		132 915				1 240 282
Total entered..		$1,373 197	Total marketed..			$1,342 000

The following are the exports for the week exclusive of Specie:

Flour, bbls.	15,203
Wheat, bushels	27,991
Cotton, bales	7,276
Corn, bushels	102,541
Corn Meal, bbls. and tierces	1,526
Beef, bbls. and tierces	537
Pork, bbls.	789
Miscellaneous	
Total exports	$1,138,196

	$117,819
	51,512
	344,267
	93,266
	5,103
	8,749
	12 742
	514,798

Important Treasury Circular.

From the Washington Union, April 7.

We present to our commercial readers, in to-day's paper, the circular instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, to carry into effect the provisions of the new warehousing act, published by us a few days since. The act extends the privilege of warehousing, both for exportation and consumption, to three years from the date of importation—being an extension over the late law, in the former case of two years, and in the latter of one year—and makes other important and salutary changes in the system. The circular is in the spirit of the act, and gives the field for the transportation of goods in bond from one place to another, and will, therefore, much facilitate the distribution and diffusion of imported goods through the interior portions of the country:

[*General Regulations, No.* 20.]

TO COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 30, 1854.

The annexed copy of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to extend the warehousing system by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes," approved the 28th instant, is herewith transmitted for the information and government of collectors and other officers of the customs.

There are several important provisions of this act which require a modification of the warehousing regulations of the 17th February, 1849. Those regulations, however, in other respects, will continue in force until modified or revoked by further instructions.

It will be perceived that, by the provisions of the 4th section of this act, imported merchandise duly entered after its date for warehousing under bond may continue in warehouse without payment of duties thereupon for a period of three years from date of original importation. It may be withdrawn at any time, within the period, either for consumption on due entry therefor, and payment of duties and charges, or for exportation without the payment of duties. When withdrawn for exportation, however, the storage and charges due on the merchandise so withdrawn must be paid.

When duties shall have been paid on merchandise entered for consumption, they cannot be refunded on the exportation of the merchandise without the limits of the United States; nor can any abatement of duties be granted, or allowance made, for or on account of any injury, damage, deterioration, loss, or leakage sustained by merchandise while in deposit in any public or private bonded warehouse established or recognized by this act.

In pursuance of the provisions of the same section, the bond given on the entry of the merchandise for warehousing will be according to the annexed form A.

The extension of the warehousing period to three years, it will be perceived, is made applicable to merchandise bonded before the passage of the act and still remaining in warehouse. Any goods, wares and merchandise therefore, which may be in warehouse under bond on the receipts of these instructions, will be permitted to remain therein for the period of three years from the date of original importation, and may, at any time within that period, be withdrawn for consumption on payment of duties and charges, or for exportation on payment of such storage and charges as may be due thereon.

It must be distinctly understood, however, that when any bond given before the passage of this law for any merchandise still remaining in warehouse reaches maturity, the owner or importer, if he desires to avail himself of the warehousing period, as now extended, must give a new and satisfactory bond according to form A, when the former bond will be canceled.

The particular attention of collectors and other officers of the customs is called to the very important provisions of the fifth and sixth sections of the act, which regulate the transportation of merchandise in bond.

The following routes for the transportation of merchandise in bond from one port of entry to another port of entry or delivery, have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to wit:

From the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Natchez, Evansville, New-Albany, Burlington, Vt., Sackett's Harbor, Rochester, Oswego, Lewistoe, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Cape Vincent, Erie, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Detroit Michillimackinac, Chicago, and Milwaukee, by general railroad, river, or lake wholly or in part as the party may select in his entry.

Also, from a port or ports on the Atlantic to any other port on the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, or the Pacific, or *vice versa*, by such route and conveyance as the party in his entry may select.

Also, from the port of New-Orleans to any port of entry or delivery on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and by such conveyance and route as the party in his entry shall select.

Also, from the ports of Charleston and Savannah to the ports of Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis.

Whatever mode of transportation may be adopted, whether by land or water, or partly by land and partly by water, if the port to which the merchandise is to be transported in bond be not more than three hundred miles distant, by the route proposed, from the port at which it is entered for transportation, thirty days will be allowed, but if the distance be more than three hundred miles, sixty days will be allowed for the transportation and delivery of the merchandise at its port of destination. But six months will be allowed for the transportation of merchandise in bond between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States around Cape Horn, and three months by other routes between those points.

The period thus prescribed will be carefully inserted in each case in the transportation bond, which will be according to the annexed form B.

Each entry for transportation of bonded merchandise must contain a designation of the route by which it is to be transported.

Collectors of the customs will report weekly to the department all the entries for transportation of merchandise in bond which have been made at their respective ports during the week, as well as the entries made for the warehousing, during the week, of merchandise transported thither in bond from other ports, according to the annexed forms C and D.

On the entry for rewarehousing of the merchandise on arrival at its destined port under transportation bond, the bond will be according to form E; and the collector will immediately transmit the notice prescribed per form 7, in the regulations of the 17th February, 1849, to the collector at the port of withdrawal, in order that the transportation bond may be duly canceled.

When warehousing and transportation are combined in one entry, as prescribed in the 22d section of those regulations, the bond taken will be according to the annexed form F.

Care must be taken promptly to forward to the collector of the port to which merchandise entered for transportation in bond is destined, the triplicate copy of the entry for withdrawal and transportation, as prescribed in the regulations of the 17th Feb., 1849, on which will be distinctly noted the time limited in the bond for the transportation and delivery of the merchandise; and should there be no delivery within the time thus prescribed and limited, the collector at the port to which the merchandise was entered for transportation will promptly notify the collector at the port of withdrawal of the non-delivery, who will at once demand payment, or upon failure thereof pass over the transportation bond to the United States District Attorney for suit, and the proper proceedings will be taken to enforce the forfeitures prescribed in the 6th section of the annexed act.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 6.

Our COTTON market has been dull to-day, and prices declined ¼c. under the *Baltic*'s news, Middling being quoted at 8¾c. FLOUR is a trifle higher; 4,000 bbls. Ohio sold at $6 12. CORN—20,000 bushels were sold, to-day, at 55c. for mixed. WHEAT unchanged. Kag LARD is at 9½c. MESS PORK as before reported. Sales of SUGAR at 3¾c., and MOLASSES at 14c. TOBACCO—350 hhds. Kentucky changed hands at 8½c. RIO COFFEE is lower. Sales at 10c. Sterling EXCHANGE is quoted at 8½ prem.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 6.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 550 bales, and during the week, 3,250; closing at ¼c. below decline. Low Middling is quoted at 8½c., and good Middling, 9½c. The receipts of the week foot up 9,900 bales, and the stock on hand is 46,850 bales. The receipts of RICE during the week were 1,700 tierces, and the stock on hand is 9,200 tierces.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$1,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 71¾; $1,000 do., 71¼; $1,350 Lehigh 6s, 70, 97¾; $200 Richmond District Coupon 6s, 81; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 70, 80; $500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 82, 79¾; $1,000 do., 79¾; $5,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 90, 95½; $500 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32¾; 150 do., 32¾; 15 Susquehanna Canal, 12; 200 Reading Railroad, 37½; 100 do., 37½; 35 do., 37; 20 Lehigh Navigation, 67½; 73 Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¾; 11 Bank of the United States C. & F., 3½; 75 Girard Bank, 13½; 16 do., 13.

Between Boards—20 Minehill Railroad, 66; 50 Lehigh 6s, 70, 97¾; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 70, 79¾; $3,000 Spring Garden 6s, 81, 92; $4,000 City Railroad 6s, 80, 85; $1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 90; 350 Reading Railroad, 36¾; 850 do., 37; 50 do., 37½; 100 do., 37½; 50

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing ... Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly Editions, at the STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and in the Counting-Room in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, Five DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Four Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 36 per annum.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 799. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the George Law and Star of the West.

CALIFORNIA MAILS, MARCH 16.

$803,000 in Gold Dust.

FURTHER FROM THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

CONTINUED OVERSTOCK OF GOODS.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

Oregon, Washington Territory and Utah.

LATER FROM THE ACAPULCO REVOLUTION.

Panama News.

SAFETY OF LIEUT. STRAIN.

Resistance of Taxes by the Americans at Aspinwall.

VIOLENT PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence between Com. Hollins and the New-Grenadian Authorities.

PANAMA RAILROAD.

LATER FROM PERU AND VALPARAISO.

Later from Australia.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law*, Captain McGOWAN, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the California mails of 16th March, a summary of which we had previously received by telegraph from New-Orleans, and also with later advices from the Isthmus of Panama, and the South Pacific and Australia. The *George Law* left Aspinwall at 11 o'clock on the A. M. of the 31st ultimo, and arrived off Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 8th inst.

She brings, in addition to the California mails of March 16, $803,569 in treasure on freight, and 508 passengers.

April 6, at 7½ A. M., lat. 28° N., long. 74° 40′ W., exchanged signals with bark *Hecla*, of New-York, steering W. S. W.

Specie List.

Am. Ex. Bank	$306,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	60,200
Wm. Hoge & Co2.	230,000	Newhouse & Spatz.	6,000
Adams & Co.	198,039	Chambers & Heiser.	3,330
Total			$803,569

Steamship *Star of the West*, Captain E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived at 12 o'clock M., in eight and a half days from San Juan, with 468 passengers, and $671,389 in gold on freight, to CHAS. MORGAN.

She brings news from San Francisco per steamship *Cortes*, to 4 o'clock P. M. of the 16th ult. The *Cortes* passed steamship *Brother Jonathan* on the 19th ult., bound to San Francisco. The *Star of the West* experienced severe gales from the north, most of the passage.

We notice in the list of passengers per *Star of the West*, Hon. W. DUER, formerly a member of Congress from Madison County, in this State, and recently United States Consul at Valparaiso, at present a prominent member of the California bar; Col. W. H. RUSSELL, the first Secretary of State for California under Col. FREMONT; Col. BASSITT, Secretary of State for Utah Territory, Bearer of Dispatches from Governor YOUNG; and CHAS. W. COOK, and family, of the banking firm of PALMER, COOK & Co., San Francisco.

We are indebted to the gentlemanly pursers of both vessels for early favors.

Specie List.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$200,000	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	$15,200
Amer. Ex. Bank.	102,000	W. Seligman & Co.	14,600
Adams & Co.	180,000	L. Freres.	7,203
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69,530	C. Resinstock.	2,500
Drexel & Co.	63,000	C. W. Thomas	4,000
Nelson Robinson.	13,536	A. Cotheal	400

We are favored by this opportunity with the following highly interesting letter from our private correspondent on the Isthmus, containing the full particulars of the difficulties between the Americans at Aspinwall, (or Colon,) and the Spanish American authorities and tax gatherers, and also the latest particulars of the revolution at Acapulco, and the movements of ALVAREZ, together with the safe arrival on the Pacific coast of Lieut. STRAIN and four of his party.

Glad News from Lieut. Strain—His Hardships—The Sufferings of his Party—The Difficulties at Colon or Aspinwall—Latest News from Acapulco—Central American Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

The welcome but unexpected intelligence of the safety of Lieut. STRAIN's party of Darien explorers reached us last Saturday. It was brought to town by two men from the Gulf of San Miguel, who came up in a little sail-boat, and who were eight days on the passage. They brought no letters from Lieut. STRAIN, but their facts are considered here entirely reliable. They say that about the 8th instant, the Lieutenant, accompanied by only four of his men, arrived at Chafigna, near the Pacific, in search of boats and provisions, for the relief of the main body of his party, whom he left four weeks previously on the banks of the Chucanaque, a river emptying into the Gulf of San Miguel. Not finding there the necessary aid, Lieut. STRAIN traveled from thence some distance to the junction of the Lara and Savana rivers, where he got provisions, and had started alone to ascend the Chucanaque at the latest accounts, having left his four companions—two of whom were sick—at Chapigana. When only fifteen days from the Atlantic, Lieut. STRAIN's provisions became entirely exhausted. The Indians, fearing that he had come among them to chastise them for the murder of the English party, fled to the mountains on his approach, so that he could get no food nor guides, and was obliged to subsist for weeks on the nut of the trupa, a species of the palm, a most bitter, indigestible food. When they struck the Chucanaque River, fearing to leave it, the Lieutenant, with his four companions, resolved to make his way to the Pacific; following its course, which he did, cutting almost every step of their way with their knives and hatchets, through the closely interlaced vegetation; and after four whole weeks of this continuous labor, nearly starved, naked, and half devoured by insects, they reached Chapigana. Two of the men were on board of the *Virago*, and another messenger from San Miguel has arrived here, who reports that the other two who were sick, have died. He says that Lieut. STRAIN was completely naked when he arrived at Chapigana—that he was almost worn to a skeleton, and was completely covered with sores from bites of insects and poisonous reptilea. The *Virago* is hourly expected here, with the whole party, or at least those who have survived their intense sufferings. It is altogether probable that several more of their remaining number of twenty will die before they reach Panama. Lieut. FAUNTLEROY, who went on the 13th to Chepo, on the false report of an Indian that eleven of the party had been eaten up by wild beasts, returned here on the 27th, and has left for his ship at Colon, the *Cyane*.

Thus ends the grand project of a Darien Ship Canal. It has cost a considerable money, and perhaps a dozen lives, four of the English party having been murdered. The benefits may be summed up in the knowledge we have acquired, that the thing is impracticable, and the gain of a few speculators in Londoa, at the head of whom or the tools of whom were Mr. GISBOANE and Dr. CULLEN.

By the *Golden Gate*, which arrived here yesterday, came passenger a Mexican gentleman from Acapulco, who informs me that Gen. ALVAREZ is at Buena Vista, in a valley between the Papagallo and Mescala Rivers, say 25 leagues from Acapulco, with three thousand men, including small divisions who were left to guard and strengthen certain passes, and that ESPINOZA, commanding SANTA ANNA's force of about the same number, was in the nighborhood of Chilpancingo, if I recollect rightly, an intervening distance of 25 leagues or so further on towards the City of Mexico. Of course, it would be some time before the forces could meet. In my opinion, knowing as I do the road ESPINOZA must force before he can reach Apaculpo, and the strength of ALVAREZ at the head of his devoted slaves, the Pinto Indians, SANTA ANNA will make a failure of conquering a peace. ALVAREZ is a shrewd, brave mixed Indo-negro, has plenty of arms and ammunition, can raise, if he needs them, fifteen thousand men who can live on a handful of soaked corn a day; while the "hsttalion of Puehla" are good feeders, used to a colder climate, unusued to mountain fighting, and hardly proof against Acapulco fevers and dyseniery.

A friend from Acapulco has just placed in my hand a Custom-House order, in had English, and two proclomations of the "Restorers of Liberty," in had Spanish. General MORENO, who signs one of the grandiloquent papers, has for a long time been commander-in-chief of the federal forces of Guerrero and Acapulco. He is a shrewd, faithless, keen man, can neither read nor write, loves monte and cock-fighting to distraction, hut has a savage Indian eye, and I reckon wouldn't be had at a fight. He has always been a great friend to SANTA ANNA, but "circumstancea," as Gen. CASS would say, have deprived him of the present power to serve his old master. One thing is certain—that it would be much for the interest of humanity that SANTA ANNA should succeed, for the State of Guerrero has always been *de facto* free from all control hy federal power, and in no part of Mexico has there been such absolute despotism exercised, or such shameless and bare-faced robberies perpetrated upon strangers. I have not time to translate the proclamations before the closing of the mails, hut you will find it worth while to print them.

The question of the contribution et Colon still remains *in statu quo*, the Steamship Companies refusing to pay, and the Consul giving them their clearances without their producing the Government license to sail. I nderstand, from the best authority, that the Province has asked the General Government to revoke the *exequatur* of Mr. FLETCHER, for his course of procedure in the matter, and the President at Bogota will undoubtedly grant the request. Yesterday the Panama Mail Steamship Company declined to pay the contribution on their last steamer up. The next one will go without her Government clearance, by permission of our Consul, Col. WARD, who will also get his walking papers from Bogota, for not conforming to the laws of New-Grenada. You will perceive by your files of the *Courier*, at Colon, that there has been a serious outbreak there. Last week the Americans and other strangers, finding thet but little effort was made by the authorities to punish the thieves and murderers that have for a long time gone unwhipped of justice in that burg, resolved to take the law into their own hands. It appears that a negro was caught in the act of theft, whereupon twenty-three Americans and others constituted themselves into a Vigilance Committee took the man from the officer, whipped him, and drove him out of town. But before they got through with him he averred thet the thieves in the carcel or prison were leagued with their jailors—that they were nightly allowed to leave the prison to perambulate the streets and steal, and that the result of their thefts and hurglaries was divided with their officers. He also averred that several thousand dollars' worth of goods were concealed in the prison. Upon this the Committee repaired to the jail, and there found a trunk, with a small quantity of goods in it, supposed to be stolen, but which it is contended see the property of the wife of one of the prisoners. The Americans threatened to take out all the culprits and punish them on the spot unless the authorities sent them to Carthagena hy the British steamer then in port, which they agreed to do, and did actually send away by her three of the worst of the number. In the course of these proceedings the lives of all the Americans were in imminent danger One of the Alcaldes called to his assistance, against the Vigilance Committee, fifty or sixty Carthagenians, of which there are some twelve or fifteen hundred employed on the Railroad; and these, armed with machetes, or a sort of heavy short sword, which they constantly carry, were ready to obey his orders. But, by the timely interference of Colonel TOTTEN, of the Railroad, and some of the New-Grenadian authorities, they were induced to lay down their arms. Had it not been for this interference, the reign of the Vigilance Committee would have probably been very brief. But, at the last accounts, the organization was still kept up, and the officers of the city are publicly notified that their authority is superseded until they are ready to execute the laws against criminals with promptness. It is undoubtedly true that but little, if any, protection to life or property was given by the authorities at Colon, and that there ara among them those hut little better than the thieves whom they were placed in office to punish. But the movers of this revolutionary measure will find, I fear, ultimately, that it is not quite so safe to usurp legal authority in a foreign country as it is at home. It is natural that a good deal of feeling should exist among the native inhabitants against this violent course of the Americans, and the Government will either be obliged to punish them or lo acknowledge their supremacy. I have no question hat their best course is to flee the country while they may in safety.

The first trip of the Central American Steam Navigation Company has been made by the little steamer *El Primero*, formerly the *Ohio*, of San Francisco. She visited most of the ports of Costa Rica, Honduras, Gnatemala, and Nicaragua, but as far as I can learn, the prospect for a good trade is not very brilliant. Most of these States produce but very little that they do not find a hetter market for than Panama; and, in fact, with the exception of the coffee of Costa Rica, and a little rice, none of them have much to export at all. Besides, their ports are not very safe as a general thing, and their petty exactions upon commerce are so annoying, that it is almost impossible lo hold any intercourse with them. A gentleman who was a passenger in the *Primero*, gave me some facts illustrative of this latter position. When the steamer arrived at Istapa, a little port in Guatemala, the captain wished to send an interpreter on shore, to ascertain from the Governor of the town what forms it was necessary for him to go through with in order to land a mail, expressly made up for the benefit of the port and State, and which he was carrying free; also, to ascertain, if he could land a couple of passengers. The sea was running so high on the beach that he could not send his own boat to the shore, so the Commandante sent off to him a surf-bost. As soon as the captain's messenger struck the beach, he was told that he would be sent to prison, and he kept there until the master had paid a fine and apologized for his insult to the authorities, in not coming dn shore himself. Finally the captain came into the angust preaence of the negro officer, and after duly humbling himself, was admitted to grace. But he had to pay twelve dollars for boat-hire, in bringing on shore his interpreter; twelve for carrying him back to the vessel; twelve each way for himself; twelve for bringing off the dozen letters constituting the mail, and other charges, in all amounting to ninety dollars! Finding his mail business so costly, he did not dare to negotiate for landing his passengers, and so he took them up to the next State.

F. W. R.

We are indebted to Purser MITCHELL of the *George Law*, and to the Express Messengers of ADAMS & Co., BERFORD, and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for ample files of California and Isthmus papers. From the latter we derive the following additional account of Lieut. STRAIN's safety:

Lieut. Strain and his Party all Safe.

From the Panama Star, March 26.

With the greatest satisfaction we hastened yesterday briefly to announce to our readers in an extra sheet, the receipt of the highly gratifying intelligence that Lt. STRAIN and his party were alive and safe, and a portion of them had arrived on the Pacific coast. We now proceed to give such particulars as we have been able to gather from the two very intelligent persons who brought the news to the city.

From them, we learn that about sixteen days ago, Lt. STRAIN, accompanied hy only two of his men, arrived at *Chepigana*, in asarch of provisions and boats for the relief of the balance of his patry, whom he had left four weeks before on the banks of the *Chucanaque* rivor. Learning thet Mr. BANNATT had an ample supply of provisions at the dépôt et the junction of the *Savana* and *Lara* rivers, he forthwith proceeded there, and obtaining the necessary supplies, hastened back. Our informant saw and conversed with Lieut. STRAIN on his first errival at *Chapigane*, and gave him the information that Mr. BENNETT had provisions, but did not see Lieut. S. again, as that gentleman was on his return down the Savena river, from the dépôt, while our informent was going up. But in the conversation he had with Lient. S. he learned that he and his men had been forty-nine days in getting from the Atlantic to *Point Youisa*, near the outlet of the *Chuconaque* river on the Pacific—that after being ont fifteen days from the Atlantic, their provisions become entirely exhausted, after which they had to subsist principally upon the nut of the *trupo*, a species of the palm. The nineteen men left hy Lieut. STRAIN on the Chncanaque were mostly disabled from sickness end debility. The sufferings of the whole party must have been intense—especially those of Lieut. S. and his two companions, who, in their weakened and nearly exhausted state, had to cut their way for four weeks down the banks of the Chucanaque river.

LIEUT. STRAIN reports that the Indians habiting the route over which he traveled, always fled on his approach, first setting fire to the ranches or huts, destroying their canoes, and carrying of all stock and provisions. At one of their settlements he found the remains of no less than five canoes.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst., H. B. M. steamer *Virago* arrived at the month of the Savana, and Capt. MARSHALL immediately dispatched a boat up the river to communicate with Mr. BANNETT, who during the night came down to the *Virago*, and communicated the intelligence of Lieut. STRAIN's arrival and departure from the dépôt on his return to the ancor of his men. By three o'clock on the morning of the 17th, Capt. MARSHALL dispatched one of his largest boats to the *Chucanaque*, to render such aid and assistance to Lieut. STRAIN as he might require in the recovery of his men. The two men who accompanied Lieut STRAIN to the dépôt, were left there sick, so that he started on his return unaccompanied by a single man of his original party.

That the whole party, or even a portion of it, is safe, is most welcome news indeed, and we are momenterily looking for the *Virago* here with them. We shall hail their arrivel in our city with unbounded joy.

From the Panama Herald.

In addition to the foregoing, which we copy from the *Star* of Sunday, we have learned a few additional particulars from Sr. ANGEL SUCRE, a very intelligent native landed proprietor, who resides at Serta Maria, between Chepigana and Yavisa. He saw Lient. STRAIN, and took him to his house, where he gave him clothes and food; he describes the Lieutenent as almost worn to a skeleton—perfectly naked, and his body covered with sores from the insecte that penetrated the skin.

Lieut. STRAIN told him that when fifteen days out, they met four Indians who spoke English, and who agreed to pilot them back to the Atlantic; after a two days' march through the mountains the Indians deserted them during the night.

Two of the four men who accompanied Lieut. STRAIN had died, and the other two were on board the *Virago*.

When Sr. SUCRE left Yavisa on the 19th, the boat of the *Virago* was there, and a largo number of canoes were about starting up the river to the relief of the rest of the party. The natives lent every assistance in their power.

From the Aspinwall Courier, March 30.

THE STRAIN PARTY.—Nothing further has been heard from this unfortunate little band, than what we have given in our edition of the 28th.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* will be here in a few days, to take on board "the lost and found." We shall joyously welcome the vessel, and her noble commender and superior crew. If our government would authorize such an Captain HOLLINS to follow the bent of their inclinations, and without anch diplomatic restrictions, dispatch them wherever needed to enforce and not to argue the right, and to put down and not advise against the wrong—the protection of an American citizenship would be more than it now is.

THE RAILROAD.—All accounts agree in stating that the work on the Railroad is progressing towards completion in a most satisfactory manner. The number of men engaged on it is very large, and they are divided into parties, working at different points between this place and the Chiapo. The summit is nearly reached, and but a week or two will elapse before the trains will come up to it. The clipper ship *Sea Witch* is now daily looked for here with a large lot of Chinese laborers, who will be immediately placed on the line of operations. In short, everything in connection with the Railroad is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and many months will not elapse ere we have the Iron Horse snorting within half a mile of our city walls!—*Panama Star.*

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—This gigantic work is progressing with very great vigor. The unwearied perseverance and the unflagging energy of the principal superintendents in its construction are, indeed, most admirable. Despite the debilitating effects of constant exposure to the tropical sun, frequent occasions of long, most tedious, and in every way most trying over-exertions, and necessarily a comparatively meagre diet; despite trouhlea and difficulties that are incident to the climate, in the construction and use of the road, such as are not suffered to such an extent on any other public work in the world; despite dilemmas and obstacles, which are beyond the ken of mortals—a large amount of business is constantly performed on the road, and its extension is being made much more rapidly than could be expected.

A large number of workmen have been added to the force reported in a recent issue of our steamer edition. We have arrivals from Jamaica and Carthagenia, every few days, and scarce a vessel comes into this port, thet does not bring an addition to the force of the Company, of such as are doing an immense quantity of severe work. We learn that all the now-comers are working with a hearty good-will, and that the superintendents have had so much experience in training their predecessors to work to advantage, that they find now hat little difficulty in accomplishing the same with these.

The road will very soon be completed to "the summit," the highest locality, on the line—and from that point, the route which seems to have been decided upon or travel (until the Railroad is finished) extends directly upon an old military road from Gorgona to Panama. This will be quite dry in the wet season—so that there will be no difficulty in reaching Panama, over this route from Aspinwall, in from six to eight hours.

God speed such energy, activity, skill, talent and perseverance, as are displayed continually in the construction of this road. We believe there is every reason to believe the road will be completed before the expiration of six months; meantime improvements of its durability and contributions to its facilities are being constantly made.—*Aspinwall Courier.*

The Tax Difficulty.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

The authorities seem to have been as boisterous in their boasting and threats, and as dilatory and weak in their action in this matter as the whole people generally are in almost everything.

Their very sustenance, or rather the ultimate payment therefor, is dependent upon the taxes they have endeavored to inflict upon the foreigners of the Isthmus; and, therefore, we had supposed nothing would prevent the collection of them; but they are much farther from collecting them to-day than they were three months ago. In fact, until the representation of the United States Government at Bogota decides in favor of this system of unjust and illegal taxation, they cannot collect anything. They have entirely overshot the mark, and there can be no more taxation without an equivalent.

The tax upon the passengers, (who have revived the Isthmus from the sleep of a quarter of a century to become the arena of immense centralizing and expanding commercial transactions,) this tax upon those, their benefactors, they have done all in their power to enforce—but they cannot collect it; and if they continue to renew their vexations annoyances upon those in the service of the United States Government, matters will soon come to such a pass that they will be saved all trouble of levying and attempting to collect taxes, or of any administration of Government.

We think they are beginning to understand this matter—and we trust they are coming to their senses.

Official Correspondence.

Translated from the Panameño:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PANAMA, March 10, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a communication for your Excellency from Capt. HOLLINS, commander of the sloop-of-war *Cyane*.

Whatever reply or communication your Excellency may heve for Capt. HOLLINS, be so good as to address it to the care of the American Consul in this city.

I have the honor to remain, your Excellency's very obedient servant,
THOS. WM. WARD.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
PANAMA, N. G., March, 1854.

SIR: I very respectfully inform your Excellency that I have the honor to command the U. S. ship *Cyane*, at present anchored in the port of Aspinwall or Colon.

On my arrival at the abovementioned port, I found the citizens of the United States in a considerable excitement on account of the imposition of certain taxes on the profits of vessels bringing passengers to or from that port.

After careful consideration of the matter, I find myself forced to the conclusion thet these taxes are *illegal* and burdensome, and that they affect seriously the interests of our commerce; for which reason, I will find myself compelled to resist the payment of these contributions until I receive further instructions from the Government I have the honor to serve.

I was in hope that after my interview with your Excellency on the 8th inst., in company with THOMAS M. WARD, Esq., Consul of the United State in this port, your Excellency would have been pleased to order that they do not recover this tax, (levied by a provincial ordinance, in opposition to a treaty of friendship and commerce, which, at the present time, exists betwe a the Republic of New-Granada and the United States,) until the matter, being committed to the two Governments, may be settled amicably; and I regret extremely that the result of the interview with your Excellency, leads me to think that this course will not be followed, and that I will find myself obliged to place my orders in collision with the authorities of this province, for the purpose of maintaining the dignity and respect that belong to the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours very respectfully,
GEORGE N. HOLLINS, Commander U. S. Navy.
To H. E. JOSE MARIA URRUTIA AÑINO, Governor of the Province of Panama, New-Granada.

Republic of New-Granada, Government of the Province.
[No. 17.] PANAMA, 11th March, 1854.

SIR: With your favor of the 10th inst., I have received that of the same date, directed to me by Capt. HOLLINS, commander of the corvette-of-war *Cyane*, with the object of communicating to me.

1. That at his arrival at Colon he found the citizens of the United States alarmed on account of the imposition of certain taxes on the profits of ships bringing passengers. 2. That he considers these taxes illogal and onerous. 3. That he will be compelled to resist the payment of them until he receives instructions from his Government. 4. That he regrets that the interview which he had with me on the 8th inst., did not result in the suspension of the taxes, until the definite settlemen of the question between the two Governments.

In reply, I regret to say to you, and through you respectfully, to Sr. HOLLINS, thet, as he acknowledges that this matter is of an international character, it ought to be discussed and regulated between the Governments of the United States and thet of New-Grenada, and not between the Captain of the *Cyane* and the Governor of this Province—because both want authority to interfere in so delicate a question. For this reason, and because of Sr. HOLLINS' want of a public and official character in New-Granada, and of powers conceded to him by his Government to act discretionally, previous to opening and discussing the question between the two nations, I do not think that the Captain wishes to compromise his end take upon himself the responsibility wich an unwarrantable act of hostility would subject him to.

If the contribution, had been entirely new, and if it had not been some years in existence, during which it has been paid without any expostulation, perhaps it might be said that this new occurrence was caused by the dislike which naturally any tax which is imposed produces; but it cannot even be admitted that surprise should have been the cause of this movement, and much less in the citizens of the United States, resident at Colon, because the contribution does not fall on them, but only on those engaged in the transport of passengers.

The Government does not know with what right Sr. HOLLINS classifies as illegal the contribution of which he speaks, and resists on his own authority the paymeat of it; and what right he has to solicit that the Government suspends the fulfilment of a provincial ordinance, when he should know that the Governoro are only the executore of the laws of the Republic and of those of their respective provinces, and that reclamations of the present kind ought to be directed to the General Government. Convinced of this, far from compromising my responsibility by ordering that the aforementioned tax shall not be recovered, I shall fulfil my duty by taking all the necessary steps in my power to see that it is truly and fully carried out, until it be suspended by the proper authority, according to the laws of the country.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir, your very attentive and obedient servant,
JOSE MARIA URRUTIA AÑINO.
To Sr. THOS. WM. WARD, Consul of the United States.

Events of the Fortnight—Political Affairs.

The politicians have had an exceedingly busy time for the past two weeks, and the legislature has done little except wrangle about the election of a Senetor. The matter had been postponed by both houses until the 6th, when it was supposed by the friends of the election that they would certainly succeed. On the 4th the delegation from Eldorado County, consisting of nine members, favorable to the election, published a card charging HERMAN DOYLE, Judge of the Court of Sessions of their county, with having attempted to bribe them.—offering about $20,000 for the lot,—if they would vote against the election et this session. The card hinted that the signers had reason to suspect that he had coadjutors, understood to mean persons high in office in the Custom-House. Several persons beside those to be bribed were made acquainted with the offer, for the purpose of securing evidence against DOYLE, against whom legal proceedings have been instituted. DOYLE has published a card demanding investigation, but does not directly deny the charge.

On the evening of the 4th a meeting was called in Sacramento to instruct an Assemblyman of that city who had gone over to the oppnents of the election. The meeting was a large one, but the most accounts represent it to have been very disorderly, and that the vote on the passage of the resolutions was about evenly divided as far as could be learned in the confusion. When the election bill came up in the Legislature, it gave occasion for some very amusing ground and lofty political tumbling. Various honorable gentlemen were convicted at a few hours notice, and one received instructions by telegraph, and the end of it was that that the bill amended to fix the time for the 17th of this month was carried on the 6th in the Assembly by 41 to 36, and in the Senate by 18 to 17, the Lieutenent Governor giving his casting vote (aye.) The next day the Senate reconsidered the matter, and the opponents of the election claim a decisive and final victory. The other party continue to express confidence in their ultimate success.

The Governor has vetoed the bill to cede the overflowed lands of Mare Island to the United States, on the ground that it is a private speculation, a private person having purchased the land for $8,000, and sold it to the United States Government for $82,000, warranting to give a complete title. The Governor in his veto message approves the liberality of the Legislature in making the grant, but thinks that some of the facts of the case were not brought to the light, and requested the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter thoroughly. He thinks that the claimant has no title whatever, and that the United States should have the island without expending this $82,000.

On the 7th the Governor sent a message to the Legislature, calling attention to the Liedesdorff estate, in this city, supposed to be the property of the State, and worth several millions of dollars. LIEDESDORFF, the agent of the Russian American Company, residing in Yerba Buena, now SER Francisco, owned a large amount of land here, and died about the time of the discovery of the gold.

The appointment of J. S. K. OOIER, as United States District Judge for the Southern District of the State, has not been received with much favor.

Indian Troubles.

The Indians have caused the usual amount of trouble, and perhaps a few more than the usual number have been sent elsewhere to learn them better. About the end of last month four were killed and others severely wounded in Yolo County, and about the same time nine were killed and five wounded on Clover Creek, at the head of the Sacramento. The standing offence is stealing cattle. At Cottonwood more trouble is anticipated. The red men are said to be supplied with about fifty United States yagers and plenty of ammunition, and have about thirty American horses. They had made a widely concerted plan to attack the whites about the end of this month. On McCloud River some thefts and other offences were punished by a foray of forty miners, who killed 82 Indians.

A party of Indians supposed to be from the Four Creeks had made a descent on China, in San Bernardino County, and carried off 150 horses.

The Indians on the Tejon reserve are said to be much pleased and well cared for on their new home. About 2,500 acres are sown in wheat, and the work is all done by the Indians, who number 2,500, and it is expected to be 5,000 by harvest. The Indians on Merced, Tuolumne, Four Creeks and King's River, have sent agents to the Tejon to examine and report. The reserve has 2,000 head of cattle, extensive gardens, and a large number of young fruit trees.

A number of sporting gentlemen, in the southern portion of the State, formed a company and went to Gnaymas to try their luck.

A DUEL.—On the 9th, a duel was fought near Sacramento, between P. W. THOMAS, District Attorney of Placer County, and Dr. DICKSON, Physician of the State Marine Hospital, in this city. The weapons were dueling pistols, distance 13 paces. DICKSON fell at the first fire, the shot passing directly through the body, just below the armpits. He died at midnight. The occasion of the duel was that THOMAS refused to accept a challenge from DICKSON's principal, J. P. RUTLAND, and a clerk in the State Treasurer's office, whose claim to gentlemanship THOMAS denied.

FARMING.—The County officers of Klamath and Siskiyon Counties are about to lay off a road from Crescent City to Yreka.

There will probably be 20 per cent. more land in cultivation in the State this year than there was last. The crop of wheat will be much larger—almost double; that of barley much less, and that of potatoes much less. A very large number of fruit trees and grape vines are being set out. The farmers are now engaged in planting their early potatoes.

The Mines.

The rainy season appears to be over, though we shall undoubtedly have a few more showers. During the fortnight, there has been a good deal of rain, but with the exception of a few days the weather has been beautifully clear and warm.

The same favorable reports from all portions of the mines continue to pour in.

The miners at Santa Anita, near Los Angeles, have dug a canal to furnish water, and several claims of 15 feet were sold at $100 each. The toms and sluices were not fairly in operation at our latest dates

A company at Yankee Slide, in Eldorado County, have commenced to make a suspension canal over the American River, to furnish water for their claim.

The prospects of quartz mining are again rising, more particularly about Sonora and in Mariposa County.

The Bear River and Auburn Canal Company are about to extend their ditch to Dotas's Bar.

A contract has been formed for the construction of a canal to lead the waters of Maxwell's Creek to Black Hill in Mariposa County.

At Double Springs, in Calaveras County, new diggings have been discovered, and found to be quite rich.

A company has been formed in Sierra County to make a large canal to lead the South Fork of the North Yuba to Camptonville and other diggings in the vicinity. Much is expected from the completion of the enterprise, as it will furnish water to about twenty square miles of rich earth.

San Francisco City.

Three of the Fillibuster leaders have been indicted for violating the neutrality laws of the United States. One trial is set for to-day, and another for the 22d inst.

On the 4th, *La Flor de los Andes*, a steamer, the first one built here for foreign navigation, intended for Punta Arenas trade, left this port.

Count RACOUSSET DE BOULBON has published a letter to the French Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico in relation to his correspondence, intercepted and published in Mexico. He says that he went to Mexico on SANTA ANNA's invitation; that the latter did not treat him fairly, and made an enemy of him by injustice.

A fire occured on the 5th, in the St. Just Hotel, on the alley opposite the *Alta* building, running from Washington to Jackson-street, in the midst of a crowd of frames. The flames got a pretty strong headway, and lit up the city, but were soon extinguished, with a loss of about $1,500.

A large amount of water property on the Government Reserve was sold under the authority of the California Land Commissioners on the 7th and 10th. The proceeds were $340,000. The land sold at about 30 per cent. less than that sold by the same authority at the end of December.

JOHN D. WHIPPLE a young men from Clinton, N. Y., a runner of the Crescent City Hotel, was killed instantly by an accidental shot with a pistol, while playing with a fellow servant.

SAMUEL BUMM, a youth of 17 years, was killed by being run over by the Columbia Engine, when running at a fire alarm on the 11th.

WM. M. EDDY, late Surveyor-General of the State, and GEORGE KANE, late State Printer, have died during the fortnight.

Capt. GILMAN, one of the fillibuster army of Lower California, wounded at Enseñeda, has had his leg amputated.

The *Public Ledger* ceased to appear on the 1st, thus reducing the number of daily papers in the city to 10.

Business continues dull and the money market very tight. Four or five failures have occurred during the fortnight, with liabilities averaging at least $50,000. Real estate continues on the decline.

The Mexican Consul has advertised to give free passage for a thousand men to go to Guaymas to enlist to fight against the Indians.

The California Academy of Natural Sciences will have a Floral and Horticultural Exhibition in the second week of May.

The American Theatre passed into the management of C. K. THORNE on the 8th.

On the 4th, SAMUEL GILMORE was convicted of manslaughter for killing TWITCHELL.

The final arrival of the mail steamer on the 13th relieved a good deal of apprehension.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

We have dates from Enseñada to the 3d.

The Fillibustera are encamped at San Vincente, below San Tomas, expecting reinforcements. They number now ninety men, having lost more than a third of their number by desertion during the previous fortnight. The native Californians complain very much of the thieving and oppressive conduct of the Fillibustere, but express a desire to be annexed to the United States. Don JUAN BANDINI, an American citizen, of San Diego, has been compelled to abandon his ranch near La Grulla, by the depredations of the Fillibustere.

WALKER had forced a number of the Californians to sign a written paper of submission to his Government, and offering him their property, to be repaid by the Government. It was reported that several hundred Mexican troops were marching up the Peninsula to attack the Fillibusters. WALKER had tried T. F. NELSON and ARTHUS MORRISON, both from Illinois, by court martial. They were convicted, sentenced and shot. Several others were lashed. The alleged offence was the organization of a party to go out robbing, but there are other contradictory statements.

Correspondence of San Francisco Herald.

SAN DIEGO Saturday, March 11, 1854.

The sailing of the United States armed steamer *Columbus*, WM. H. BALL, Esq., U. S. N., Lient. Commanding, for San Francisco, this day, gives me an opportunity to send correct information from Lower California. The Convention, so long talked of to be held at San Tomas, was gathered in, by force of arms, at San Vincente, on the 28th of February. It was composed of WALKER's armed men, numbering from 100 to 140, and, from the best and most reliable authority, about *twenty-eight* of the Lower Californians who live in the immediate vicinity of San Vincente. One of the latter, who has just arrived here, has informed me of the *modus operandi* by which the presence of these few Lower Californians was obtained. A proclamation was previously issued by WALKER, demanding the attendance of the inhabitants, accompanied by threats, which were communicated to the immediate inhabitants about by COANOVA in person, that if they failed to appear they would be imprisoned and their property confiscated. This COADOVA is represented as an old Spaniard, a resident of a small rancho called St. Marco, a place on the California side of the Gulf, nearly opposite to Guaymas. It has been made his especial duty, from his intimate knowledge of the language and the simple ignorance of the inhabitants, to exaggerate the power of WALKER and intimidate them into acquiescence to his demands. Under threats thus proclaimed, but the most accounts represent it to have been very disorderly, and that the vote on the passage of the resolutions was about evenly divided as far as could be learned in the confusion. When the election bill came up in the Legislature, it gave occasion for some very amusing ground and lofty political tumbling. Various honorable gentlemen were convicted at a few hours notice, and one received instructions by telegraph, and the end of it was that that the bill amended to fix the time for the 17th of this month was carried on the 6th in the Assembly by 41 to 36, and in the Senate by 18 to 17, the Lieutenent Governor giving his casting vote (aye.) The next day the Senate reconsidered the matter, and the opponents of the election claim a decisive and final victory. The other party continue to express confidence in their ultimate success.

The Governor has vetoed the bill to cede the overflowed lands of Mare Island to the United States, on the ground that it is a private speculation, a private person having purchased the land for $8,000, and sold it to the United States Government for $82,000, warranting to give a complete title. The Governor in his veto message approves the liberality of the Legislature in making the grant, but thinks that some of the facts of the case were not brought to the light, and requested the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter thoroughly. He thinks that the claimant has no title whatever, and that the United States should have the island without expending this $82,000.

On the 7th the Governor sent a message to the Legislature, calling attention to the Liedesdorff estate, in this city, supposed to be the property of the State, and worth several millions of dollars. LIEDESDORFF, the agent of the Russian American Company, residing in Yerba Buena, now SER Francisco, owned a large amount of land here, and died about the time of the discovery of the gold.

The appointment of J. S. K. OOIER, as United States District Judge for the Southern District of the State, has not been received with much favor.

Indian Troubles.

The Indians have caused the usual amount of trouble, and perhaps a few more than the usual number have been sent elsewhere to learn them better. About the end of last month four were killed and others severely wounded in Yolo County, and about the same time nine were killed and five wounded on Clover Creek, at the head of the Sacramento. The standing offence is stealing cattle. At Cottonwood more trouble is anticipated. The red men are said to be supplied with about fifty United States yagers and plenty of ammunition, and have about thirty American horses. They had made a widely concerted plan to attack the whites about the end of this month. On McCloud River some thefts and other offences were punished by a foray of forty miners, who killed 82 Indians.

A party of Indians supposed to be from the Four Creeks had made a descent on China, in San Bernardino County, and carried off 150 horses.

The Indians on the Tejon reserve are said to be much pleased and well cared for on their new home. About 2,500 acres are sown in wheat, and the work is all done by the Indians, who number 2,500, and it is expected to be 5,000 by harvest. The Indians on Merced, Tuolumne, Four Creeks and King's River, have sent agents to the Tejon to examine and report. The reserve has 2,000 head of cattle, extensive gardens, and a large number of young fruit trees.

A number of sporting gentlemen, in the southern portion of the State, formed a company and went to Guaymas to try their luck.

A DUEL.—On the 9th, a duel

of General Canrobert to every day growing strength, and that [illegible] CANROBERT is marching energetically to a decisive [illegible]. OMER PACHA have declared against the Government, [illegible] has now, for second time, held out against General PORRICO, who won't fight. General MIRAMON is [illegible] sick, and the Government is on its last legs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco Markets—March 13.

Another fortnight has elapsed since the issue of our last steamer number, and our market has not experienced the slightest amelioration. Our readers will remember that we have spent no pages of any change for the better, believing as we did that the then actual rate prices since the season would warrant us in so doing. It is true, we have had but few actual arrivals from the East; but by the advices by mail to the 7th of February, we observe the clearance of nine more ships from Eastern domestic ports, and that more than double that number were left loading. In ordinary times, this might not be considered beyond our wants, looking to our customary supplies from other parts of the world, but this utter inactivity in trade emboldens us to say that every ship now loading for San Francisco is a ship too many.

In our two previous steamer numbers we dilated, and at length, upon the surfeit of goods of almost every kind in this city, and of the impossibility of making at that time any sales whatever, but we did suppose there was some reasonable here for *sales* of note at the present low scale of prices before this date; those actually made, however, have been so insignificant in quantity that we apprehend the merchants of the interior cities and the small country towns are as heavily stocked in proportion as those of San Francisco. Were it not so, the very circumstance of the low prices prevailing here, we should think, would have led to extensive purchases. We have heard it stated also, on good authority, that no small quantities of bulky goods have been sent on consignment to the interior, to be prepared for the first renewal of the country demand, and paying in the meanwhile a much reduced rate of storage; if this be the fact, it corroborates what we have been urging for weeks past, that the whole State is filled with merchandize from the enormous importations of 1853, in the face of a greatly reduced scale of immigration. Nothing—we repeat again and again—that nothing but a perfect cessation of importations can eradicate the existing evils in the trade of the city. If the recent advance in FLOUR, especially the Gallego and Hazall brands, be considered as in contradiction to this assumption, let it be remembered that prices had experienced *before* the arrival of the last steamer a very unusual decline, and that that steamer brought information of an important character, both belligerent and commercial, and our usual remarks in regard to the article, in the proper column, fully account for the reaction in its price.

If reliance is to be placed upon the accounts daily received through the country papers, the miners are doing much more than an average business, and either the country traders, as we have suggested, are fully stocked, or they are waiting until *compelled* to purchase, in the belief that our market will further decline, for it is one of the peculiar features of a limited and depressed market, that however low prices may decline there are many purchasers who seemingly consider that very depression as a reason for its further progress.

FLOUR—Imports from January 1 to March 15, sum up equal to 167,223 bbls. and full sacks. The market for this article has experienced a slight animation since the date of our last issue, and our quotations indicate that there has also been an improvement in prices to some extent. The downward tendency of the market since the 1st of January, had made dealers cautious about keeping stocks of any amount on hand, while, during that interval, such importers as were at liberty to place their consignments upon the market had found buyers, at the rates we have heretofore quoted:

Gallego, superfine, ₱ bbl.	—@$10 00
Hazall, superfine, ₱ bbl.	—@ 10 00
Other brands, sweet	$7 00@ 8 00
Other brands, sour	2 50@ 3 00
Suffolk Mills, in cases, ₱ 200 lbs.	—@ 9 00
Chili, fresh, ₱ 200 lbs.	—@ 7 50

The PROVISION market has undergone no material change since our last issue, although holders of MESS are perhaps a shade firmer. Less has been done, however, in any description during the past fortnight than at any similar period for some months past. The sales at auction have greatly fallen off, while transactions from hands of importers have been limited. BUTTER and LARD continue very much depressed, and rates show no improvement. Sales of clear PORK have been made at $22—an advance. Holders of HAMS and BACONS, and in fact of good provisions generally, are unwilling to submit to present rates as long as they can possibly avoid doing so.

The DRY GOODS trade has been doing a fair business, but transactions are restricted entirely to small lots at about our quotations.

The trade in Eastern LUMBER, which is of a limited character, has been confined almost entirely to the yards. The importations since our last, of all descriptions, both Eastern and Domestic, have been moderate, but our stocks are ample, and our own mills supply us with all the rough lumber we want.

MONEY is not in much demand, and a few or no loans of consequence have come to our knowledge during the fortnight just passed. The rate remains about the same on the street for good paper—but little offering—from 3 to 5 ₱ cent., depending on circumstances. Some unfortunate individuals in a tight fix have paid at the rate of 10 ₱ cent. ₱ month for a few days. During the past few months large amounts have been invested here on bond and mortgage for foreign account, and upon the advent of prosperous times we would expect money to be plentier then ever before in San Francisco.

GOLD DUST is freely offered at the market price of $17 40@ $17 45, and buyers,—almost wholly bankers and brokers,—are more careful in their purchases than they were a few weeks since. The Assay-office of KELLOGG & RICHTER is busy melting and coining, and the mint is rapidly approaching towards completion, which will enable them to fill the market with double eagle dollar pieces, if the recent petition of bankers for the issue of this denomination of coin should claim that attention from Congress its importance deserves.

EXCHANGE remains as usual 3 ₱ cent. on sight drafts.

Marriages and Deaths in California.

MARRIED.

At Diamond Springs, El Dorado County, by Mr. K. Sheerer, Esq., Chancy N. Noteware, Postmaster, Diamond Springs, formerly of Owego, New-York, and Miss Sarah Lyon, formerly of Dowagaic, Michigan.

In Portland, Oregon, Feb. 12, by Rev. H. K. Hines, Abram Waltz to Miss Martha M. Graves.

By his Honor Mayor Garrison, on the 9th inst., Mr. Lazard Godchaux, of San Francisco, to Miss Honorene Godchaux, lately of France.

In Volcano, Calaveras County, Feb. 22, by Rev. S. J. Davidson, Mr. Wm. H. Hough, of San Francisco, to Miss Rachel Falkner, of Volcano.

On the 22d ult., at Los Angeles, by C. V. R. Lee, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Charles W. Graham, Esq., to Dona Mercedes Oritz, both of that place.

In Stockton, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. Wm. K. Black, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah A. Taylor, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

At Santa Barbara, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Padre Gonzales, Mr. Harvey Benjamin Blake, formerly of New-York City, to Dona Maria Manuela Robbins, daughter of Captain Thomas M. Robbins, of Santa Barbara.

At Ophir, on Thursday, March 9, by Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, Mr. Wm. H. Martin, of Adam's & Co.'s Express, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss Mary C. Hoin, formerly of Marysville, Ky.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. Bishop Kipp, Mr. Adam Mangee, to Mrs. Louisa H. Poehenbemer.

In Sacramento, on the 2d of March, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. John A. Lenhill to Miss Sarah Dawson, all of Sacramento.

At the residence of G. W. Lee, in Sutter County, on the 9th of March, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Geo. T. Stockley to Miss M. Alvira Ann Lee, both of Sutter County.

In Nevada, March 2, by Rev. R. R. Tansey, Mr. Wm. C. James to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Maj. S. Broadus, formerly of Missouri.

In Nevada, March 9, by Rev. Mr. Warren, Mr. Ezra D. Hoyt to Mrs. J. Anna Burnett, all of Nevada.

In Nevada, March 4, by Rev. J. R. Tansey, Mr. A. J. McElvain to Miss Jane, daughter of Wm. Norman, all formerly of Liberty, Clay County, Missouri.

In Alameda County, on the 8th inst., at the residence of the County Judge, by Hon. Judge Crane, Mr. John L. Willson to Miss Judith Ann Marston, both of said County.

On the Stanislaus, by Rev. J. Woods, on the 9th inst., Mr. J. M. Billings to Miss Cynthe E. Alexander.

In Stockton, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. K. Black, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah A. Taylor, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 12th instant, at the residence of Messrs. Blum & Brothers, Mr. Gustave Mahler to Miss Fanny Rothschild.

In Gold River Valley, Feb. 23, Mr. P. Dunn to Miss Mary M. Hill.

DIED.

In San Francisco, on the 7th inst., Mr. Albert L. Burlingame, of Gloucester, R. I., aged 30 years.

At Lafayette, O. T., on the 16th ult., Stephen Shortess, aged 25 years.

In Chehalem, O. T., on the 22d ult., Capt. Philip Thompson, aged 43 years. Mr. Thompson was a native of Nashville, Tenn.

March 8, in San Francisco, Maria, wife of Samuel Painton, formerly of Bath, England, aged 33 years.

At Clinton, Contra Costa, Abby Sophia, infant daughter of W. T. and Abbie L. Thompson.

At Santa Barbara, on the 17th ult., Jose de Seane Carillo, youngest son of the late Don Carlos Antonio Carillo, aged 28 years.

On Sunday morning, 19th ult., Dona Encarnacion Ruiz aged 66 years.

On Thursday, March 3, in San Jose, Cal., Mrs. Diana, wife of Mr. Joseph E. Brown, aged 24 years, after a brief but painful illness.

Lost, by the melancholy destruction of the steamer *Firefly*, on the Columbia River, on the evening of Feb. 25, Van Dyke Wiesenthal, aged 21 years and 3 days.

In Forest Grove, O. T., Jan. 30, Wm. John, only son of Milton and Mary Tuttle, of consumption, aged 18 years and 3 months.

At Astoria, Oregon, on the 19th ult., Capt. Wm. N. Meloy, formerly of New-York City.

At the Cascades, W. T., Feb. 17, Margaret Priscilla, only child of Putnam F. and Helen Bradford, aged 2 months.

In Pacific County, O. T., on the 24th of January last, of inflammation of the bowels, J. Leonard Brown, Esq., at the age of 26 years. Mr. Brown was a native of Warren, Vt., where his parents still reside.

In San Francisco, March 2d, Mrs. Julia D. Tichnor, consort of Capt. S. W. Tichenor, of Texas.

In Stockton, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, of congestion of the brain, William Henry, only child of N. K. and E. A. Masten, of San Francisco, aged 11 months.

At Marysville, suddenly, of appoplexy, on the 1st instant, Samuel Bryan.

In Nevada, on Monday, Feb. 27, M. L. Krariker, aged 15 years.

On the evening of the 5th inst., Emily, wife of Capt. Joseph A. Wilson.

At the Hampshire Mill, Yuba County, March 2d, Hiram Cram, at East Boston, Mass., aged 36 years. Mr. Cram was one of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers.

On Sunday evening, 12th instant of consumption, Mrs. Catherine Horan, aged 26 years, wife of John C. Horan.

On Sunday morning, March 12, Serena Livingston, infant daughter of Rev. C. B. and Mary A. Wyatt, aged 7 months.

March 11th, Ericsson May, son of Hugh and Marie C. May, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Near Volcano, on or about the 26th February, Mr. E. L. Winslow, aged 48, formerly of St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

In San Francisco, on the 13th inst., of brain fever, Lewis W. Holmes, of Cleveland, Ohio, aged 45 years.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, March 14, John Simpson Reid, late of New-York. The deceased leaves a wife and child in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. He was a member of Crescent Engine Company, No. 14.

On board ship *Hero*, from San Francisco for Callao, Jan. 3, Geo. Pletcher.

Chas. E. Brest, late a resident of San Francisco, died on board the British ship *Caroline Hart*, on the passage from Tahiti to Valparaiso, in September last.

Also, John D. Conin, formerly of Boston, Mass., died on board a British steamer on the passage from Callao to Valparaiso, in the month of November last.

PROGRESS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.—The Crystal Palace Company are progressing bravely with their great work. They have voted the raising of £250,000 more money, making £1,000,000 in all. They are letting their space first at 7s. 6d. to 10s. a square foot; in one instance £500 has been given for a plot of space 8 feet by 8, and they have given up the idea of erecting a monster organ, of which we some weeks since showed the absurdity. Seven Industrial Courts are to be erected under the superintendence of Messrs. BARRY, TITE, THOMAS, BROKEN, CRACE, CHARPENTIER and SAUVAGE, for the use of exhibitors; the art and natural history courts are proceeding with great rapidity and beauty, under the guidance of Messrs. LAYARD, OWEN JONES and DIGBY WYATT, and Professors OWEN, FORBES, LANKLAN and Sir JOSEPH PAXTON. The water towers at each end of the building have not been found towers at each end of the building have not been found towers at each end of the building have not been found adequate for working the fountains, but £200,000 will adequate for working the fountains, but £200,000 will soon remedy that slight—not even enough, however, to excuse the postponement of the end of May, when the building is positively to be opened. The public is now excluded, and having it to themselves between the hawkers, the Crystal Palace Company may carry on their wonderful labors with despatch and energy. We wish we could say as much of the Windsor and Crystal Palace Railway Company, a meeting of the shareholders the other day of which only showed the apathy, waiting to be interested by the public for the money, waiting to be interested by the public for the money, waiting to be interested by the public for the money

sonable cost, until railroads are established, of which the prospect is very distant. He reports, at the same time, that it has recently come to his knowledge that guano has been discovered on several islands in the Gulf of Mexico—particularly on—those known as the Triangles, not very distant from the coast of Yucatan. He states that two American vessels were loading there very lately, and one of them with upwards of 300 tons of guano on board stranded in a storm on one of the cluster of islands called Arenas, near the Triangles, and so the matter was brought to light. But he learns that the Mexican Government has granted for a term of ten years a monopoly of all guano to be found either on the Atlantic or Pacific side of Mexico to an association, at the head of which is a Mr. JOSEPH O. FORNS, of Mexico. The only Islands excepted from this grant are the three islands known under the name of the Marias, in the Pacific.

Fatal Collision in the Channel.

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening.

The American ship *Ann Kemble*, Captain PIKE, entered the Sound this afternoon with five feet of water in her hold, having been in contact at 1½ this morning with the bark *Bonetta*, belonging to Liverpool. The bark registers 267 tons, and was bound from Pernambuco with sugar from Hamburg. She had been into Fowey, and left that port, with the captain's wife on board, on Wednesday evening. At the time of the disaster the Start bore S.S.E., distance 19 miles, wind N.E. by N., weather hazy; she was under all her onnvas, and had her port tacks on board; the helmsman mistook the American's light for the Portland light, and when too late ported his helm. The bark was struck on the bend of the port bow, and, being heavily laden, went down almost immediately, head foremost. The master, W. W. TAW; mate, RICHARD COLINGS, and second-mate, JOHN BORDAR, were the only persons saved. The American was of 1,000 tons burden, and, being in ballast, was high out of the water, so that the bark's foreyard only reached the ship's bulwarks at the time of contact. The *Ann Kemble* was bound from London to Cadiz, and was under courses, topsails, topgallant sails, mainroyal, jib, spanker, maintopmast staysail, on the starboard tack, steering west by north. Her stem is split and woodends started, and she has gone up Catwater in repair.

Eleven persons belonging to the *Bonetta* were unfortunately drowned, viz.: Mrs. Taw, the master's wife; James M'Donagne, of Dublin, ship's carpenter; Luke Kaney, of Wexford; William Bird, of Newcastle; Daniel Morris, of Fishguard; and John Jones, of Liverpool, able seamen; William Watkins, of Plymouth, steward; Daniel Lamb, an Irishman, ordinary seaman; Edward Fergoe, of Liverpool; and Michael Wallace, of Dublin, apprentices; and Frederick, the ship's cook, of Bristol.

Miscellaneous.

In Parliament the proceedings had not been of much interest. The principal subjects under consideration were the Simony Law Amendment bill, bill regulating the payment of wages in hosiery manufactures, bill for government of vestries, a bill to put down gaming houses, and the Income-Tax bill, which was read a second time. Both Houses had before them the case of THOMAS STURGEON & SON, of Grays, Essex, who undertook to supply forage for the cavalry now on the way to Turkey. The bales of hay supplied by these STURGEONS were found to contain shavings, stones, wood, and other rubbish. There was some doubt if the law could take cognizance of their offence, and the House expressed satisfaction when Lord CAMPBELL gave his opinion that they were liable to prosecution.

The British Government has printed and laid before Parliament, the political and territorial treaties existing between Russia and Turkey.

Government has issued an order, which was published at Liverpool, that no ship will be permitted, in future, to clear without having an Azimuth compass on board, *and with a less crew than four men to every 100 tons burden*, O. M. The effect of this order is to increase the number of seamen on board emigrant ships one-half; and the first vessel that came under its operation was the *Ashburton*, which sailed from Liverpool the 23d, for New-York. Under the old system the *Ashburton* would have sailed with about 30 men, but under the new order was required to take 45.

Government has chartered the West India mail steamers *Trent* and *Medway*, for conveyance of troops. Several ship captains have been engaged at Sunderland to act as pilots to NAPIER'S fleet.

The negotiations for a Turkish loan had been concluded with Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS. It is to be for £2,-200,000 sterling, in a six per cent. stock at 85, redeemable in fifteen years. It is very favorably received in the market.

P. MUNTEAUX & Co., Exchange Brokers, of London and Paris, have failed; liabilities £100,000 sterling; probable assets, 10d. per pound sterling.

Six of the leaders of the operatives' strike at Preston have been committed to take trial at Liverpool Assizes for conspiracy. Their names are COWELL, GRINSHAW, GALLAHAR, LANG, GARDNER. Woon and BROCKLEHURST. Preston is quiet, and the prisoners are liberated on bail.

A meeting had been held at Oldham to petition Government not to make peace with Russia without exacting guarantees for the future peace of Europe.

At the Queen's levee on 22d, Mr. BUCHANAN presented DANIEL E. SICKLES, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. BERNAN, of the United States. Mr. W. H. WALSH, attaché to the Legation, attended the levee.

The Canada Company held a meeting in London on 23d ult. The progress of the Company was reported satisfactory, and it has still 645,000 acres of land on sale.

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England, in both departments, during the month ending 18th February, was £16,226,684, being an increase of £261,-342, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £2,388,472, when compared with the same period of last year.

Col. ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN, son of the late and brother of the present Bishop of Quebec, died at Futtyghur, India, February 18.

H. STEVENS, American agent, recently purchased for £36, an interesting autograph letter of OLIVER CROMWELL, addressed "for my esteemed friend Mr. COTTON, pastor to the Church att Boston, in New England, theise October 2, 1651." This letter was written shortly after the battle of Worcester. CROMWELL alledes to the difficulties he had experienced in treating with the Scottish party, "whoe were," he says, "I verily thinke Godly, but thorough weaknesse, and the subtiltys of Sathan, involved in interests against the Lord and his people. With what tenderness we have proceeded with such, and that in sincerity, our papere (which I suppose you have seen) will in part manifest, and I give you some comfortable assurance off. The Lord hath marvelously appeared even against them, and now againe, when all the power was devolved into the Scottish Kinge, and the malignant partie, they luvadeinge England, the Lord rayned upon them such sneres as the enclosed will show, only the carrative is short in this, that of theire whole armie, when the narrative was framed, not five of their whole armie were returned. * * * * What is the Lord a doeing! What prophesies are now fullfinge! Whoe is a God like unre!" The letter concludes with many expressions of Christian sympathy. Mr. CARLYLE does not appear to have seen this original letter, but has used the copy among the ARONDELL MSS. The letter was bought at auction by Mr. STEVENS, after a keen competition.

AUSTRIA.

The Policy of Austria.

Dispatches from Vienna of the 20th, mention that on that day M. MAVANNOAFF, Russian Minister at that Court, had an audience of the Austrian Emperor, by special request, immediately on the return of the latter from Munich. It is asserted that at this interview the Russian Minister preferred claims upon Austria of a very important character—what those claims were did not publicly transpire.

Austria has recalled its military agent, who was attached to the staff of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

Austrian Credit.

The Trieste *Gazette* publishes a letter from a gentlemen of Frankfort, said to be intimately acquainted with the finances of that city. The writer says:

"The commercial public here, or rather that portion of it concerned in Austrian loans, has not viewed the recent decree of the Imperial Cabinet, which converts the floating Imperial treasury bonds into bank notes, in the manner that Austria either desired or expected. On the contrary, the impression produced has been a very painful one. A calculation soon made it clear that the specie held by the bank for the payment of their notes, and which hitherto had a ratio of 1 to 3, has now been reduced to 1 to 9. It is remarked, too, that the statutes of the bank do not afford a sufficient security, that in case of need the Ministry could not demand of it a sum from its stock of bullion. The first blow, therefore, has fallen on the bank shares, which, in particular, were dispatched to Vienna, in order to be sent back transmuted into silver, or at least its equivalent, foreign bills of exchange. In quieter and more peaceable times, the Government by means now would have met the object proposed, but now with such a wavering state of affairs, everything is looked upon in a very different light. The world at large is convinced that if Austria would side with the West, the war would be decided even before its actual outbreak; nay, to all appearance even at the present hour, that peace could be restored without bloodshed. It also is convinced, that if Austria were to side with Russia, we should see the enemy at every hole and corner, by land and by water—see him, in short, arrayed on all our frontiers. The world—I mean the mercantile world—considers Austria's siding with Russia as an impossibility, and has no fear of her taking such a step; but it requires a positive certainty of it, for all that. If *with* Russia, then are Austria's finances ruined past redemption, at least for the present. But should Austria declare that she will enter the lists *against* Russia, then will a confidence be restored, such as has not been witnessed since 1848. The union of Austria and Central Europe with the Western Powers puts an end at once to all revolutions."

PRUSSIA.

The Policy of Prussia—Popular Feeling in Favor of Western Powers.

The Prussian Chamber had selected the Committee which was to report on the Loan bill, chiefly from the anti-Russian party.

The Austrian *Correspondenz*, of the 20th, contains a semi-official article corresponding to that published in the Prussian *Correspondenz*, and certifying the complete understanding which exists between the two chief German Powers, Austria and Prussia. It is understood, however, that at present the agreement is limited to general principles, and Colonel MANTEUFFEL is now at Vienna, endeavoring to settle the terms of an eventual common course of action between the two Powers.

It has already been stated that the leading firms of Stettin and St almund had signed a memorial to the Government, praying that Prussia would adhere, at least morally, to the Western Powers. The remaining Prussian Baltic towns have since joined the movement, and a deputation, composed of the representatives of the Elbing, Dantzic, Konigsberg, Stetten, and Strausund merchants, have presented to the President of the Council a memorial of which the following is an extract:

"The provinces of the Baltic, hardly recovered from the evils brought on them by the wars of 1806 and 1813, and which were called upon to make a great sacrifice in consequence of the Danish blockade, are now once more in danger of seeing their prosperity destroyed for a long period, should a naval war break out. In the interest of these portions of the Kingdom we consider it incumbent on us to expose frankly to the Ministers the critical situation in which the Baltic commerce is now placed. This uncertainty of our political situation, and our complete ignorance respecting it as well as of its possible consequences, have already embarrassed all undertakings. Neither the importer nor exporter can embark in any enterprise for the season now about to open. Already the orders of cargoes have fallen, and the receipts at the Customs will soon exhibit the diminution to which consumption will be subject. In case of a war with the Western Powers, the Sound through which we convey our ships into every sea, and through which pass all our imports and exports, would be hermetically sealed. Even if we contrived to get our ships safe back again, 1,000 vessels, amounting to 134,000 tons, and representing a capital of seven millions of dollars, would remain uselessly in the harbor; 8,500 seamen would be thrown out of employment, and would lose wages to the amount of 500,000. We say nothing of the workmen in the seaports. The imports and exports, their sum total being annually twenty-five millions of dollars, would be reduced to nothing."

The Italian Question—M. Manin in Reply to Lord John Russell.

The Paris *Presse* has received a second warning, and may therefore, upon the next act displeasing to the Government, be entirely suppressed. The cause of this severe measure is the publication of a letter from M. MANIN, the ex-President of the Republic of Venice. MANIN, the ex-President of the Republic of Venice. M. MANIN's letter, a protest against Lord JOHN RUSSELL's doctrine that Lombardy should resign herself to the Austrian yoke, was prefaced by GIRARDIN with the following remarks: "The modest and illustrious man whose name is MANIN, and who, had 1848 not been an abortion, would have been the WASHINGTON of the United States of Italy, addresses to us the answer he feels called upon to make to a passage in a speech of, Lord JOHN RUSSELL." The letter is as follows:

"According to the report in the *Morning Chronicle*, reproduced by the French journals, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the sitting of the House of Commons, of March 13, said, 'I believe that the Italians could do nothing more prejudicial to the end they have in view than to rise against the Austrian Government; and I believe, on the contrary, that if they remain quiet, a time will come when that Government will be more humane, and will give greater popular privileges to Italy than she could ever obtain by an insurrection.' I solicit from your kindness a place in your journal to protest against these words. If these words, or others analogous, expressing the same sentiments, were really spoken by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, one cannot repress a feeling of painful surprise at seeing so eminent a statesman—a statesman whose great intelligence, good faith, and excellent sentiments are beyond doubt, form such an incorrect opinion of the Italian question. To say that in order to obtain the end we propose we should remain quiet, and wait till the Austrian Government becomes humane and liberal, proves ignorance of what that end is. *We do not ask Austria to be humane and liberal in Italy, which by the way we never could be even if she wished, but what we ask of her is to go away.* I have nothing to do with her humanity or liberalism. What we want is to be masters in our own house. The end that we propose—that we all of us, without exception, desire, is the complete independence of the whole Italian territory, and the union of all parts of Italy in one political body. In this we are all agreed. We are all unanimous. The differences which split the Italian parties into many political parties, Republicans, Royalists, Unitarians, Federalists, relate to secondary questions as to whether we are prepared to make such concessions and compromises as circumstances may require. But as to union and independence, we can make no concessions, submit to no compromise. I do not discuss the legitimacy of these pretensions, I confine myself to asserting their existence. It is evident then, that we cannot accept the advice that we should remain quiet, in so far as it may be pretended to bind us to accept the domination of the stranger, and to rest satisfied with the hope that he will become less barbarous and less intolerable to endure at some future time. No, we will not resign ourselves to that. For a nation that groans under a foreign yoke, resignation is cowardice, and we will not be cowards. No, we will never remain quiet till we have attained the end we purpose, until we have obtained the independence and union of Italy. The advice to us to be quiet can only be acceptable, if excluding every idea of cowardly resignation, it is interpreted in this sense—that we should abstain from premature movement. If we are told that it is proved to us, that the moment for action has not yet come, we shall know how to wait, but while waiting we shall still tend towards our object, still labor to prepare the means to be ready as soon as a favorable time shall come. Let this be well reflected upon—the Italian question is henceforth an European question of the first class. It must be received in a manner comfortable to our irrepressible aspirations for nationality. Till then, whatever may be said or done, we will continue to agitate; there will always be in Italy a theatre of trouble, an occasion of war, which will threaten the repose of Europe, and not permit her to reckon on a lasting peace.

Accept Monsieur, &c.,

MANIN.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, March 24—5 P. M.

The dullness in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets noticed in our last still continues. SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON and TEA are rather cheaper. BREADSTUFFS dull. RUSSIAN Produce continues to advance rapidly. MONEY in active demand. Consols have declined, and leave off 93¼. Mexicos Bullions scarce at 26. 1d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.

COCHINEAL dull. 250 bags at auction sold at a further decline of 1d @2d. ₱ lb. Honduras from 3s. 8d @4s. 1d. for ordinary to good Silver, and 4s 1d @4s. 2d. for finery black. Mexican, 3s. 10d @4s. 1d. for mid. to good Silver, and 3s 10d @4s. 1d. old, to mid. black.

COFFEE dull. Of 600 bags Trinidad, end 110 bags Granada in public sale, only a small portion sold; the former from 31s @43s. for gray to good red, and the latter from 30s. @52s. 6d. for good to fine red.

COPPER—A moderate business doing at £1 26s for Tile and Cake; Sheathing, 14d.; Yellow Metal, 12d. ₱ lb.

At the CORN MARKET, on Monday, the supply of English WHEAT was moderate, and it was disposed of at a decline of 2s. ₱ qr. on the prices of the previous week. Of foreign WHEAT and FLOUR the arrivals have been large, and buyers showed little disposition to purchase. Last week's average of English WHEAT was 79s. 2d., and 12,344 qrs. are returned. To-day the market was thinly attended, and the business of a retail character.

COTTON—Continues dull. 500 bales at auction were principally withdrawn. At Liverpool the business during the week has been moderate. Middling Orleans is quoted at 5¾d. ₱ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales yesterday went off flatly. 640 cases Castor Oil sold at 33d @35d.; and 46 cases Cajaputs at 3d @3½d. Camphor—About 500 chests have been sold at 105s., but the market is firm. 50 cases Star Aniseed sold at 81s @82s. 6d. Cardamoms—5 bags Malabar at 1s 8d @1s. 9d. Jalap—In bales sold at 2s @2s. 1d. 60 bales East India 5ss at 2d @2½d. for Ordinary to Middling. A few cases Cape Cloves sold at previous rates. Rhubarb—Part of 40 cases sold at 3s. 10d for round. 35 cases Gum Benjamin at £3 7s. 6d @£3 10s. for third quality. 76 cases Manna Gum Cupal at 45s @49s. 30 bales Turkey Gum Arabic at 28s. 6d @40s. Turkey Opium, 12s. 6d. Quicksilver, 2s. 1d. Saffron 22s @23s.

HEMP—The market is in an excited state, and prices continue to advance. Manilla has been sold, to arrive, at £70, and £73 is now asked. For St. Petersburg Clean £50 has been paid. Jute is very firm at £22 @22 10s. for ordinary to good, and £20 @£27 for fine to extra fine selected.

INDIGO—In East India descriptions scarcely anything doing, but prices are maintained. 48 serons Spanna sold at 2s 5d @3s. 10d for ord. Cortes to good Sobra.

IRON—We have no change to notice. We quote Rails £8 5s. in Wales; Bars, £8 10s. Staffordshire manufactured Iron continues in very good demand. Swedish, £12 15s. Scotch Pig, 77s 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. No. 1 Gartsherlie, 86s.

In LINSEED CAKES only a limited business reported, and prices generally show a downward tendency.

LARD—Rather more doing at lower rates.

LEAD—In good demand at the late advance.

OILS—Sperm has further advanced, having fetched at auction £66 @£68 10s. ₱ ton. In common Fish no change. Sale Seal £42 @£42 10s., and Cod £34 ₱ ton. Linseed is dearer 32s. 6d @33s. 9d. on the spot, and 33s @33s. 6d. has been paid for delivery in June and July. Petia, from 48s @ 50s. Cocoanut has been sold to arrive at £31 for Ceylon, and £32 for Cochin. Rape, the market is steady for Refined at 43s. 6d @44s.; Brown, scarce at 42s.

RICE—The market continues very flat, and prices have further given way. About 6,000 bags Bengal, at auction, sold from 12s. 6d @13s 6d, and 250 to 300 tons, afloat, at 13s; 5,000 bags Madras, on the spot, have been sold for cash, at 11s 6d @11s. 9d.

SALTPETRE—Very firm, without much activity. 1,100 bags Bengal (81 ₱ cent. refraction) sold at auction from 36s. @36s. 6d., and 100 tons, to arrive, at 36s. Nitrate Soda in good demand, at 18s @18s 6d.

SPELTER—Dull, at £23 10s @£23 15s., on the spot and to arrive.

SPICES—We notice sales of 320 bags Bombay Cloves, from 6d @6½d. for Middling to Fair; 27 cases Singapore Nutmegs at 2s. 2d @2s. 9d.; 7 cases Mace from 2s. 4d @2s. 6d.; 1 280 bags rough African Ginger from 20s 6d @22s., being fully 1s 6d. decline; and 500 bags Bengal at 17s. Of 160 bags Malabar Pepper, the damaged only sold at 5¼d @5½d., the sound being bought in, at 5¾d.; 80 bags dusty Batavia sold at 4¾d. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—A limited continues to advance, and the arrivals are small. Black Sea, in warehouse, is held for 63s @64s.; the St. Petersburg, 60s @61s.; Calcutta, 53s @54s. Raperseed—Buyers of the East India at 56s @57s.

TALLOW—Is again dearer; the market closes at 67s. on the spot, and 68s. 6d. for delivery in May and June.

TEA—The market is extremely dull and prices are lower. Common Congou is @1s. 1d., but dealers show no disposition to purchase at this reduction.

TURPENTINE—Rough nominal at 13s. 6d @14s. Spirits dull at 34s. for English, and 32s. American.

AMERICAN STOCKS—With the exception of the United States Federal Stocks, for which there is a fair demand, for remittance to the United States, all quotations must be considered as nominal, with an increased disposition to sell. Some business has been done in Maryland Sterling Bonds at about 93¾. United States 6s, 1867–8, 110. Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 104, nominal. Pennsylvania Inscriptions, 7s, nominal; do. Coupon Bonds, 84, nominal. Tennessee 6s, 93@ 95, nominal. Virginia 6s, 95@96, nominal, do 5s Sterling 93½, nominal. Canada 6s Sterling, 105@110.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

London Money Market.

FRIDAY, March 24.

At yesterday's market, the report previously circulated and renewed that an advance in the Bank rate of discount was not improbable, caused considerable heaviness, and a fresh decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in Consols; and although the Bank Court rose without the anticipated change, there was no subsequent recovery. The downward movement in the Funds continued in to-day's market.

Consols opened at 88¾ buyers, but large sooney sales pressed on behalf of an insurance company, they receded ¼ per cent. Subsequently, a partial recovery from the lowest point occurred, and the market closed with a quiet aspect. After business hours, however, the circulation of adverse reports caused prices to recede ¼ per cent., being quoted 87¾@88¼ for money and the account. Exchequer Bills 1s. discount to 2s. premium.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 24.

The dull tone of our COTTON market, reported in our last circular advices of the 17th inst., has in no way during the present week to a feeling of great caution. The American advices, although they generally bring reduced estimates for the crop, combined with reports of large transactions at high prices, have failed to impart any confidence here; the limited purchases of the trade and the tightness of our Money market, together with the uncertain political future, quite overrules any disposition to operate largely. The prolonging war has already sensibly affected the Manchester market, and until the results of it can be more clearly foreseen, it will not answer to entertain too sanguine views of the trade, as it is not a crop question this year, and any accumulation upon our present moderate stock would tend to bring about a lower range of prices. The declines during the week varies from ¼d. to ½d. ₱ lb., according to the necessities of the several holders. "Fair" being both in limited supply and demand, does not change much in value, and the quotations for such are not a fair criterion of the market. To-day we have no change to note; the market continues dull and irregular, the sales amounting to 4,000 bales. The total sales of the week amount to 32,180 bales, of which 24,550 are American. Speculators have taken 1,760, and Exporters 1,400, leaving 28,030 bales of all kinds to the Trade. The import for the same time is 12,983 bales, of which 6,625 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	5¾d.	5⅝d. to 5 11-16d.	3¾d. to 5d.
Mobile	5¾d.	5 7-16d. to 5½d.	3¾d. to 5d.
Atlantic	5¾d.	5 7-16d. to 5½d.	3¾d. to 5d.
		1854.	1853.
Total taken for Consumption,		385,250 bags.	297,340 bags.
Total taken for Export (Actual),		31,385 bags.	26,167 bags.
		American. Brazil. Egyptn. E. India. W.India. Total.	
Stock this day		340,074 47,311 62,910 202,170 3,310 656,075	
Same time 1853		327,348 54,306 96,71 85,653 4,297 568,121	

In Manchester there has been very little business transacted. Prices do not alter much, owing to the great disparation on the part of the buyers to make offers; and unless a revulsion takes place producers will be compelled to resort to short time.

WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

Liverpool Corn Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 24, 1854.

A continuance of very fine weather, money pressure, drooping accounts from London, and nearly all the interior markets, has caused our trade to rule dull in the extreme. Purchasers, has they come forward, could have supplied themselves with WHEAT and FLOUR at rather less money than the rates current at our last market. INDIAN CORN has become further depressed, some White having been sold at 32s @33s., and Yellow 32s @34s. ₱ 480 lbs. At our market this morning we had a fair attendance, but both local and country dealers continued to act very cautiously, although WHEAT was offered 4d @6d. ₱ 70 lbs. under the prices of Tuesday, and the same may be said as to the operations in FLOUR, a reduction of 1s. @1s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Some holders of both evinced much anxiety to sell. INDIAN CORN much neglected and nominally is lower, and OATS and OATMEAL are very dull sale at late rates. In fact, for nearly every article the trade was in a state of panic. This day's currency of American Cereales, finest White WHEAT 10s @10s 3d.; Middling, 9s. 9d @10s. FLOUR, Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 34s @35s. 6d; Westerns, 33s. 9d @34s. INDIAN CORN, White 29s @30s., and Yellow same figures; Mixed, 27s. 6d. @29s. ₱ 480 lbs.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: BACON has declined 1s. to 2s., and at the reduction sales are difficult; the home cure is evidently in excess of requirement. Prime brands of Hams have met customers with ease, other sorts are neglected.

LARD is 1s. dearer, owing to the advance in Tallow and Oils.

TALLOW is 2s. higher, closing with an upward tendency.

CLOVERSEED has been forced for sale at lower rates—44s. being taken for Old and 52s. for New.

QUERCITRON BARK—Is unsalable.

BREADSTUFFS.—The depression is rendered increased. A large reduction has been submitted to, without inducing buyers to operate freely. The outside quotations are quite nominal.

COTTON.—The dullness continues unabated, and prices of all qualities below "fair" are quite 1d. lower in the week. There is no improvement whatever to notice in Manchester, the demand being very limited, and prices in favor of buyers.

Stock, this day, 656,575 bags; of which 340,574 are American. Do., last year, 766,373 bags; of which 524,850 were American. Sales, this week, 32,180 bags, including 24,550 American—1,760 bags being on speculation, and 1,490 for export.

JAMES McHENRY.

London Money Market.

FRIDAY, March 24.

At yesterday's market, the report previously circulated and renewed that an advance in the Bank rate of discount was not improbable, caused considerable heaviness, and a fresh decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in Consols; and although the Bank Court rose without the anticipated change, there was no subsequent recovery. The downward movement in the Funds continued in to-day's market.

Consols opened at 88¾, buyers but large sales being pressed on behalf of an Insurance Company, they receded ¼ ₱ cent. Subsequently, a partial recovery from the lowest point occurred, and the market closed with a quiet aspect. After business hours, however, the circulation of adverse reports caused prices to recede ¼ ₱ cent, being quoted 87¾@88¼ for money and the account. Exchequer Bills, 1s. discount to 2s. premium.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....FRIDAY, April 7.

The President in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED

Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, to have their building repaired.

Of several parties, to have Liberty-street cleaned. [Aldermen BROWN explained that the petition was written previous to the cleaning of the street by the City Inspector.]

Of residents, against a sewer in Twenty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

A copy of the presentment made by the Grand Jury to the Court of General Sessions, was received, complaining of want of accommodation, the room intended for them being otherwise appropriated by the Common Council. Referred.

INVITATION TO VISIT THE INSTITUTIONS.

An invitation from the "Governors of the Almshouse," to accompany them on a visit to the institutions under their charge, to-day, was accepted; and

Alderman BROWN presented a petition from 102 cartmen, against extending Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard.

Alderman BLUNT offered a resolution requesting the Mayor not to allow any cart or carts to stand on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, or within 100 feet of the said corner.

Alderman KELLY opposed the resolution, as a hardship on hack-owners who stood there, and censured the Aldermen from the Third of presenting resolutions to injure the poor men.

The President called the member to order.

Alderman KELLY—I only use such language as I have frequently heard the Chair make use of; but when I and some other few members stand up, the Chair takes pains to make error; but. Cars had been allowed to stand at that point for fifteen years, within his memory, and now it was sought to injure the poor man to help the rich property-owner.

On motion, the resolution was referred to the Aldermen from the Fourteenth.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.

Alderman VOORHIS moved "That the Committee on Ordinance be requested to report an ordinance requesting every builder and contractor to obtain a permit from the Superintendent of Streets, before he is allowed in any way to obstruct the streets."

Alderman LUAN moved to amend by adding the words, "if expedient, in their opinion."

This was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

Alderman MOTT offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report on the expediency of using coal ashes in the place of sand, for paving and repairing streets, which was adopted.

AMENDING THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Alderman HERRICK offered a resolution, "That so much of the Compreller's Annual Report as relates to the revision and amendment of the ordinances, in order to adopt them to the requirements of the Amended Charter of 1853, be referred to the Special Committee on Ordinances, with instructions to report without delay, and before the close of the present Monthly Session of this Board." It was time, he said, that citizens should begin to taste the benefits they expected from the Amended Charter. Adopted.

REMOVING THE DEAD.

The Report of Committee on Ordinances, in favor of granting the application from Wardens and Vestry of Zion Church, to remove the remains of the dead interred under church corner of Cross and Mott-streets, to their new Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, was referred back.

STREET CLEANING ORDINANCE.

Report of Committee of Board of Councilmen on an ordinance for cleaning streets, with amendments made by both Boards, was concurred in.

WILLIAMSBURG FERRY COMPANY.

The Report of Committee on Ferries, on Williamsburg ferry (already published fully in the TIMES) was taken up, and its adoption moved.

Alderman HOWARD moved to reduce the fare on all the ferries to one cent. He thought the traffic was sufficiently large to pay the Company at that rate.

Alderman WOODWARD was opposed to granting facilities to persons to live out of New-York, while doing business here. He was in favor of increasing the fare to 2½ cents, or three shillings, and thus prevent Brooklyn and Williamsburg from being built up at the expense of New-York.

Alderman MOTT sustained the amendment of Alderman HOWARD, and contended that every facility should be given to travel across the rivers. People had a perfect right to live where they chose, and do business where they chose.

Alderman VOORHIS said the Committee had considered the subject with great care, and he thought any decrease of the fares named would be unjust towards the Company.

Alderman WILLIAMSON said that, so far as he was concerned, he was prepared to go into an arrangement for a reduction of this matter to the lowest point. But he did not believe that the time had yet come for a reduction. He had been credibly informed that the Union Ferry Company intended to raise the price to two cents, and that rueuing for one cent would involve a loss of $57,000. He hoped the report of the Committee would be adopted.

Alderman LUAN considered that it was not our duty to legislate for the city of Williamsburg in opposition to the true interests of New-York. It is not our duty to make a residence in Williamsburg so desirable that our citizens might be induced to take up their residence there.

Alderman HOWARD stated as a reason why the reduction should be made was, that all the other Ferry Companies had grown abundantly rich in running at one cent for foot passengers. They had made money—heaps of it.

Alderman CHAUNCEY called the gentlemen of the Sixth to order. He had already spoken twice on the same subject.

Cries of "Let him go on!"

The PRESIDENT—Does the gentleman of the Sixth claim the floor?

Alderman HOWARD—I do; I won't be a minute.

Alderman CHAUNCEY insisted upon his point of order. We have had enough of the gentleman's talking on this subject.

Alderman HOWARD—We've had enough of you, too. But this is your last term!

PRESIDENT—The Alderman of the Sixth will take his seat. [Confusion.]

Alderman MOTT went off into a rambling and discursive argument in favor of reducing the rates of ferriage.

Alderman HOWARD's amendment was lost, 5 to 14.

Alderman KELLY moved to strike out "three cents," and insert "two," so far as relates to the Grand-street and Division-avenue ferries.

Aldermen VOORHIS and CHAUNCEY opposed this motion.

Alderman KELLY's amendment was rejected, 6 to 13.

Alderman HOWARD moved to strike out "one shilling," for a cart or business wagon, and insert "nine cents."

Lost.

Aldermen BLUNT called the Previous Question.

The Previous Question was sustained, and the report of the Committee, (fixing the rate of ferriage at three cents for foot passengers,) was adopted, 13 to 5.

The President appointed the Aldermen of the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventh to welcome the Legislature. The President was added.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen....FRIDAY, April 7.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Of Lewis B. Farma, to be relieved from an unjust attachment. Referred.

Of Port & Hart, for interest in contract. Referred.

Of owners of property in the Third Ward, to have the house of Engine Company No. 14 raised a story higher. Referred.

Of Geo. Lovett, for compensation for the use of bulkhead at the foot of Watts-street. Referred.

Of E. H. Herrick and others, to have east side of Coenties-slip, between Front and South-streets, raised and repaired. Referred.

Of Gorham D. Abbott and others, to have Broadway, from Fourteenth to Forty-fifth-street, paved with the same kind of pavement now used in Broadway, between Franklin and Canal-streets. Referred.

Of sundry persons, for a sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Referred.

Of C. Moore, for relief for injuries received while in the discharge of his duties as policeman. Referred.

REMONSTRANCE.

Of sundry persons against the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman REED—To repair sidewalk Nos. 17 and 19 Bowery. Adopted.

By Councilman BAXTER—To have roof of public Station-house of the Twenty-first Ward repaired. Referred.

By Councilman WILD—To repair Spring-street from Greene to Thompson-streets. Referred.

By Councilman NORTH—That twenty additional policemen be appointed for the Twelfth Ward. Referred.

That the Mayor purchase six horses to increase the efficiency of the Twelfth Ward Police. Referred.

That the Comptroller purchase a lot of ground on which to build a station-house at Manhattanville, Carmanville. Referred.

That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to advertise for proposals for building a station-house in accordance with the preceding resolution. Referred.

By Councilman MOSAGHAN—That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to light One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River with oil lamps. Referred.

By Councilman FARRIS—That this Board remain in session during the absence of the Mayor. Lost.

By Councilmen VERMILYE—That, the Board of Aldermen concurring, a Special Committee be appointed to receive and welcome the members of the Legislature on their intended visit to this City to-morrow. Adopted.

The Board then proceeded to take up the special order of the evening, which was the election of a deputy Door-Keeper to the Board.

On the sixth ballot C. T. Jenkins was declared elected. The vote stood as follows: W. F. T. Chapman, 23; C. T. Jenkins, 22; J. Relyea, 1.

The Board then proceeded to vote for Door-Keeper.

On the seventh ballot W. D. Peabody was declared to be elected. The vote stood as follows: W. D. Peabody, 32; James Hayes, 21; Jos. D. Martin, 1.

On motion the Board adjourned to Monday next.

THE POLICE BURGLARY CASE.

The Investigation Resumed.

Before Justice Osborne.

The investigation respecting the attempt of the two pardoned policemen (Kennedy and Smith) to establish perjury against officer Kemp, was resumed at the Tombs on Friday, before Justice Osborn. The following cross-examination of Kennedy took place:

William Kennedy, cross-examined by Henry L. Clinton, counsel for Kemp—Question—How long have you been acquainted with John N. Smith? Answer—Since he was a policeman.

Q.—How long since he was appointed a policeman? A.—Six years next July.

Q.—During that time have you been on terms of close intimacy with him? A.—No more than with other policemen of the Fifth Ward.

Q.—Can you name any policeman of that Ward with whom you have been as intimate as with Smith, except Policeman McCord? A.—Officers Cochran, Evans, Bullock, and Henry King. King and Evans are still on the police, the others have resigned.

Q.—During the past two years have you not been on terms of greater intimacy with Policemen Smith and McCord than with any other of the Fifth Ward policemen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—State the names of those with whom you have been as intimate as with McCord and Smith, during the last two years? A.—The four that I have mentioned and others.

Q.—What others? A.—Officers Webb and Crolius. I believe that is all.

Q.—Were you and Smith in the habit of visiting each other's residence often? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you in the habit of visiting at each other's residence at all? A.—I called to see Mr. Smith when he was sick.

Q.—Is that all? A.—I attended a funeral once of his child.

Q.—Is that all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you and Smith, or was either of you, in the habit of visiting, or calling at McCord's residence? A.—I was not, and am not aware that Smith was.

Q.—Have you never called at McCord's residence? A.—Once or twice within five years; I mean while I was a policeman.

Q.—While a policeman, did you never call at McCord's house more then once or twice? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did that occur in the daytime or at night? A.—In the daytime.

Q.—Did you never call there at night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On the morning of Jan. 12, 1853, when you returned to the Station-house, at or about 3 o'clock, was it your duty to remain there, unless you obtained permission from the Captain, or one of the Assistant Captains, to absent yourself? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you obtain any such permission? A.—The Captain was abed, and I hadn't a chance; I did not obtain any such permission.

Q.—Was not one of the Assistant Captains in charge at the time, of whom you might have asked permission, had there been any good reason for your leaving the Station-house? A.—There was none on the bench where they usually sit when I went in.

Q.—Was not Assistant-Captain Hutchins at the station-house at that time? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Before leaving the station-house, did you inquire for either of the Assistant Captains? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Would you have seen either of the Assistant Captains, had either of them been there? A.—If either of the Assistant Captains had been in his place behied the desk I would have seen him.

Q.—Did you ask permission of the Sergeant of your platoon? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was your usual place in the station-house for leaving your club? A.—At the head of my bed.

Q.—In what part of the building was that situated? A.—The third-floor front room.

Q.—On this occasion, did you go to that room to leave

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important views from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Europa's News—General Aspect of Europe.

The main fact of interest reported by the *Europa* is the official declaration, contained in the Paris *Moniteur*, that after failing to enlist England in his projects for dividing Turkey, the Emperor NICHOLAS made similar proposals to France,—and that "France "had in its turn to decline advances more "or less direct which are not without anal- "ogy to those of which England was made "the first subject." If we remember in this connection the Czar's assurance in regard to Austria, that, "what suits *him* suits *her* also,"—and the Russian offer through Prince MENSCHIKOFF to place the Russian fleet and an army of 200,000 men at the disposal of the Sultan against any attack of the Western Powers, we shall see that each of these Sovereigns had his own secret to preserve. It is said that FREDERICK the Great, having once issued an order forbidding the attendance of any of his officers at a certain masked ball, went himself in disguise to see if his order was disobeyed. He at once recognized an officer, and approaching him said, "You are Lieutenant X." "Yes, Sir," was the reply, "but he must be a rascal who will report it to anybody else." The masked negociators in this diplomatic masquerade have probably counted on similar impunity. Startling propositions are made between them, but each thinks the other will not repeat them. The Czar remarks to Sir H. SEYMOUR, in the smooth language of Muscovite diplomacy, that "the result of these communications, should remain, as it ought to be, a secret between the two Sovereigns;" and in any case he "sees no necessity of talking about it *before the time*." But as they are all talking about it now, it is fair to infer that "the time" has come.

The Sultan seems to have been the only one of the parties to these negotiations who has pursued a frank, straightforward course. He is the only one of them all who did not hesitate to reveal, though under the menaces of Russia, the offers that had been made to him by the Russian Envoy. The English and French organs may boast as they please of their disinterested magnanimity; but the fact remains that both of them entered into secret negotiation with Russia concerning the dismemberment of Turkey, without being as open towards the Sultan as he was towards them. They remained *silent*. They kept the secret from an apprehension, doubtless, that it might be useful at some future time.

As the secret correspondence between Russia and the French Government has not yet been published, it is impossible to judge accurately of the course pursued by the latter:—but the French Emperor has certainly shown from the very beginning of these complications quite as much sagacity and energy as the English Cabinet. On the 21st of February, 1853, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS wrote to Count WALEWSKI, the French Ambassador at London, that "the question of the holy places tends, in spite of our efforts, to issue from the limits in which we could have wished to confine it; and it is of extreme importance that the Cabinet of London should *not further* mistake the character and object of our negotiations." This was written before the Czar had "turned to France," and while Sir H. SEYMOUR was holding medical consultations with him, at Conrt balls, concerning the "very sick man" whose effects they wished to divide. And yet, after this warning, and knowing the Czar's secret designs, the English Cabinet disowned the act of Col. ROSE, who had summoned the English fleet to the Dardanelles. If we consider these facts, in connection with the rumors about Prince ALBERT's interference in politics, the temporizing policy of Lord ABERDEEN on the one hand, and the mysterious resignation of Lord PALMERSTON on the other, we shall find it difficult to acquit the English Cabinet of either collusion or imbecility. The last conversation of Sir H. SEYMOUR with the Czar was on the 21st of February, and his "secret and confidential" account of it was received in London on the 6th of March. And yet *after* that time the English Cabinet declared its "perfect confidence in the word and honest assurances of the Czar," when called on in Parliament, and sent remonstrances to France in such a tone as to compel M. DAOUYN DE LHUYS to write on the 23d of March, an explanatory dispatch to Count WALEWSKI, in order that the Cabinet of London might "be able to appreciate completely the motives of our sending our squadron into the Greek seas," *excusing* it by the circumstance, that it was dispatched to Salamis, "in order that it should not be behindhand," and that it might be placed "nearly at the same line of observation as the English one," which as usual was at anchor at Malta. There is certainly a striking difference in the action of the two Governments,—which might almost incite the suspicion that the French Cabinet was aware of the negotiations in progress between Russia and England. We shall probably have further revelations on this subject from St. Petersburg,—as additional letters are promised, *including some from Prince* ALBERT.

The effect of these disclosures on the German Powers has not yet been shown; but it cannot be such as to alter their policy, which is simply the result of their necessities. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* is preparing the way for a change of tone in England on that subject. In one of his latest letters he says:

"Whoever holds out a hope that Austria will join France and England in compelling Russia to relinquish her prey, *does but mislead those Governments.* * * You are well aware that no one would more gladly see Austria and England on a good footing than myself, but it is my duty openly and plainly to state that the present policy of Austria is *far more advantageous to Russia than to the Western Powers.*"

None but those who are infatuated in their eagerness for an Austrian alliance, see any ground in the present state of affairs to hope for its consummation.

It is evident that there is ere long to be a change of public sentiment in regard to the war. The eager enthusiasm which led men to believe that the contest would be carried on with but little disturbance in commercial affairs, is giving way to the progress of events. The failure of MONTEAUX & Co., among the principal dealers in foreign Exchange in London and Paris, is an ominous symptom of what may come. The premium on gold in Vienna has risen to 40 per cent., and that on silver to 35. The confidence of capitalists in the stability of the Ottoman Empire seems indeed to be demonstrated by the fact that the Turkish loan of £2,700,000, which failed not long ago, has been taken by the house of ROTHSCHILD; but it must be remembered that the ROTHSCHILDS are the universal money-lenders, and that as they are now in a position to suffer great losses on one side or the other, they naturally try to balance their chances. The war is no longer between Russia and Turkey. It is already a general one, and will involve all the interests of Europe. Insurrection will spring up spontaneously and be fomented in every direction. We see the beginning in the dominions of the Sultan—even at Constantinople, where the spirit of the Greek population shows itself more and more hostile to the Turks, according to the reports of English papers, not to be suspected of giving false statements in this respect. On the other side, all the acts and movements of Russia show that the Czar is fully prepared for a very long war; and that although he is not unaware of the great losses he may have to sustain, he is still resolute, and hopes to gain his ends by a sort of defonsive but continual war, and by making use of *every* element to weaken and disturb his enemies. Whoever thinks that Russia is to be humbled and chastised in one campaign, has no idea of the real crisis which has come upon Europe.

Utah News and Col. Fremont.

From polygamous Utah, our dates are forty days later. The many-wived had a meeting on the last day of January, and expressed themselves very favorable to the immediate construction of a Pacific Railroad. Col. BABBITT was dispatched two days after to bear their resolutions to Washington. The immigration to the Salt Lake country during the year has been not less than 10,000. A paper mill has been established in Great Salt Lake City. The State Debt is $12,431,—amount of taxes still due $16,986. We never turn to the Utah news without expecting something rich—either in BRIGHAM YOUNG'S sermons or the Legislative enactments. We are not disappointed this time. The Legislature, to procure a supply of fuel for the Saints, offers a reward of $1,000 to any resident who will discover a good coal mine not less than a foot and a half thick, and within forty miles of the Capital. That is a novel way of raising the supply of fuel, at least. The same body has enacted that all questions of law shall be decided by the Court; that no laws shall be cited during a trial except United States and Utah laws, and that no decision or so forth, at any trial, shall be he held as a precedent on any other trial! They have adopted a new alphabet having 38 letters in it, which are intended to represent so many sounds. It will be used in the Schools so soon as they can get type for it, though it is not intended to abolish immediately our venerable old alphabet. The clergy tell some hard stories. One of them, speaking of California, says: "A saint of God may put all the advantages of climate, timber, soil, trade and money together in the world, and he could not live under that Government." One tells about laying his hands on a child so sick that they thought it dead, and it breathed again and was playing in the streets the next day. One (an Elder,) writing from Bombay, says that he, by a prayer, changed a terrible storm at sea into a great calm: and then cured cholera, blindness and palsy by laying hands on the patients; and several of them tell stories that are not equalled elsewhere than in the advertisements of quack pills and panaceas. BRIGHAM is in as good spirits as ever, talks very plainly to the saints for their lukewarmness about bringing in their tithes, and suggests that the last revelation he has had for them was a command that the lazy fellows who go scouring over the country hunting and loafing, should bring in their horses and some 500 yoke of oxen, to the treasury of the temple.

We said that Col. BABBITT had started for the East. He had been out but a week, when suddenly he came upon the exploring party of Col. FREMONT. Our readers will remember Col. BENTON'S sanguine predictions—he was hardly willing to call them predictions, but rather announcements of facts already settled—that his route would prove equally feasible for Winter as Summer travel. But the fearless explorer had lost seven of his men by starvation and exposure. When BABBITT came up he found them subsisting on a dog and a single pint of flour. One had dropped dead from his horse that night,—poor fellow, riding to the last minute. They had just waded out of snow six feet deep, and were in a foot of snow when overtaken. The whole party numbered fifteen—eight of them Indians. Thinking to find game plenty, they had taken but little flour; but game had been very scarce, and they had been compelled to eat eighteen of their mules. FREMONT was not disposed to give up, however. He took so much provision as Col. BABBITT had to spare, and in spite of the snow and other obstacles which he presumed to lie ahead of him, held on his course. Col. BABBITT brings letters from him to Col. BENTON, and memoranda from the lost GUNNISON.

California and the Fillibusters.

The arrival of the *George Law* and *Star of the West* brings us news from all along the Pacific coasts of both North and Sonth America, from Utah, from the Islands, Australia, and from China. The China matters, however, are not brought down to as late as previous advices. Far the most interesting, except that otherwise noticed which details the safety of Lieut. STRAIN'S lost party of explorers, is that from Lower California.

It is a melancholy record. There is no longer any joking about it. Crimes of a dark hue are charged to the President; and on reading the details, doubtless friends of the Fillibusters and foes will alike join in wishing him and his forlorn company safe back again at San Francisco and in the Mines. The last preceding accounts left the Fillibusters on their route southward from Ensenada, not one knowing exactly where or what was their destination. They had now from "Camp San Vincent," and the latest date is to the 3d of March. A Convention had been talked of, to be held at San Tomas, but that was rather too near the landing place of the *Columbus*. But on the 27th of February, after two weeks of halting and marching, WALKER'S men, by virtue of threats and promises, succeeded in getting twenty-eight Lower Californians within their hollow square, and with bayonets pointed at them, obliged nine to sign a declaration of independence and allegiance to the Invaders. No sooner had the convention broken up, than the nine, frightened by their own compulsory treason, deserted their homes and familes and ran to parts unknown. One, writing from the camp, tells a different story. His account makes the meeting a delegated convention, the occasion enthusiastic, and the dinner that succeeded a very rich one. But he tells us, before he closes, a sadder tale. A party of deserters had been caught—two of them (Illinoisians) were shot, and two others flogged and drummed out of camp. In the fortnight, they had lost a third of their whole number, and only ninety, wearied, despondent, hopeless ones, remained. The tragic end of this solemn farce is evidently approaching.

From Upper California, we have no novelties to repeat. The mines yield well, and the little farming of the State is richly rewarded. But the Indians are exceedingly troublesome, duelling is provalent again, politics still engrossing, the markets flooded, and money scarce. From Oregon and Washington we have news, too, but nothing that calls for comment.

The Isthmus Accounts.

By far the most interesting news by the late packet from the Pacific is the safety of Lieut. STRAIN, U. S. Navy, and most of his party, who went out from the Darien Surveying Expedition, early in January. The account, however, is tinged with melancholy, by a story of hardship and bodily suffering, which is seldom paralleled in land adventures. Our Special Correspondent at Panama recounts the difficultics which this gallant but unfortunate officer met with in making his way from a savage wilderness, and the extraordinary attacks from vermin and reptiles, which well nigh deprived him of life. His privation from hunger, it is stated, reduced him to a skeleton, while the dense under-growth, through which he was compelled to cut his way, inch by inch, left him almost in a state of nudity before he reached the sea-coast. Only four of his men were with him as an advance party, one of whom died from his sufferings, on the British steamor *Virago*; but lively hopes are entertained that relief will be afforded to the remainder, before further disaster overtakes them.

It will be noticed from the Isthmus details which we publish in another column, that the misunderstanding between the American population at Aspinwall and the New-Granadian authorities, seriously threatens the peace of the country. The dangerous experiment of irresponsible Vigilance Committees had been resorted to by the Americans; but as Capt. HOLLINS, of the United States brig *Cyane*, had interfered, it is hoped that further violence will be arrested, until the affair is adjudicated between the two Governments.

The progress of the Panama Railway is satisfactory, and the completion of the work promises to attract increased attention to the Panama route, as the great highway of nations between the two oceans. and the readiest means of reaching Australia from London, as well as the United States. By this arrival we have accounts from Melbourne down to the 13th January, besides later dates from Valparaiso and Lima.

Our Special Correspondent affords the latest advices from the Revolution, under the lead of the Mexican Chief ALVAREZ, at Acapulco.

☞ The members of the State Legislature having closed their visit to our City, will probably return to the Capital to-day. They came down at the invitation of the Ten Governors, who accordingly escorted them on Saturday to the various benevolent institutions of the City. It is unquestionably desirable that the members of our Legislature should be more or less familiar with the condition and wants of all parts of the State for which it is their duty to make laws; but, as a general thing, it is to be presumed that they are qualified for their places before taking their seats. We should be glad to know that their present visit had convinced them of the propriety of leaving our City authorities to attend mainly to our City affairs. We cannot help thinking that our own officers, elected by our own citizens, and familiar, from daily observation, with the condition and wants of the City, are better qualified to regulate our local concerns than members from distant parts of the State can possibly be. And it seems, therefore, highly desirable that, after giving us a Charter, and thus presoribing the limits and general principles of City legislation, the City Councils should be left free to regulate and control our local concerns. The Legislatnre ought not to interfere in those matters except under the pressure of some stringent necessity;—and of the existence of such a necessity some better evidence should be required than the persuasions of a few individuals, aiming to promote their own advantage, under pretences of regard for the public good.

☞ The *Evening Post*, by its silence on that point, confirms our intimation that its pretended Boston correspondence concerning the authorship of the Hulsemann letter was merely an editorial embodiment of certain gossip which had been afloat for months in political circles, and had finally reached the office of the *Post*. The Boston *Advertiser* gives the facts of the case in the following paragraph:

"It has *been long known* to some of the friends of both these gentlemen, that Mr. EVERETT, at Mr. WEBSTER'S request, while he was quite ill, wrote the draft of a letter, which Mr. WEBSTER adopted with additions, as his reply to Mr. HULSEMANN; and that Mr WEBSTER, *some time before his death, declared his intention of announcing this fact*, but was induced by certain considerations to postpone it, leaving the papers, however, in a state for future publication. If the facts stated in the *Evening Post* in regard to securing the original draft from Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER, are correct, they must have occurred many months ago, and the story of the object of Mr. EVERETT'S recent visit, and the publication of a thousand conjectures, falls to the ground. The facts stated as the authorship of the letter are historical doubtless, proper to be published at a proper time, and which neither party could have any disposition to conceal."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Douglas' Reply to the Clergy Resolutions—Movements of Senators, &c.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 9.

Senators JONES of Tennessee, and BUTLER of South Carolina, have gone to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Charlestou.

The Government is believed to have received news showing that the shedding of blood in Europe, on a large scale, is inevitable.

Col. GEORGE WALTON of Alabama, a son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, is seriously ill at this place.

Senator DOUGLAS has written a paper in answer to the resolutions of the clergy of Chicago, which his friends say will be known as STEPHEN'S Epistle to Chicago.

Seniors JAMES, SMITH, FISH, and SEWARD, have returned. Senator COOPER is expected to-morrow. QUI VIVE.

Letter from Senator Douglas in Reply to Twenty-five Clergymen at Chicago on the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, Snnday, April 9.

Judge DOUGLAS has written a long letter of eight columns of the *Sentinel*, in reply to the resolutions of a meeting of twenty-five clergymen at Chicago, and in defence of his conrse in debate in the Senate on the protest of the New-England Clergymen against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. DOUGLAS retraverses the ground pursued by him in debate at the time the protest was presented in the Senate, and renews the charge that the protest was an outrage upon the privileges of a large body of citizens. He quotes a portion of his remarks made in opposition to the protest, and contends that the principle in the Nebraska bill is identical with the resolutions of the meeting at Chicago, and involves only the right of the people in the States to frame their own government. He also contends that the transfer of slaves from Kentucky to Nebraska, would be a benefit to the slaves, and not alter the political complexion,—that it would be simply reducing it in one State, where the land is exhausted, and increasing it in others where it is rich. He denies that clergymen, as such, have a right to interfere in all matters embracing moral and religious truth, and intimates that a recognition of such a power would prove subversive of the principles of free government, and de trucilve of all the guranties of civil and religious liberty. The sovsreign right of the people to manage their own affairs in conformity with the Constitution of their own making, recedes and disappears, he says, when placed in subordination to the authority of a body of men claiming, by virtue of their office as ministars, to be a divinely-appointed institution for the declaration and enforcement of God's will on earth.

The Judge further argues, that it is necessary to annul the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise as inimical to free government, and denies that the proposal to do so is a breach of faith. The principle of the Nebraska bill he says, is purely a question of self-government, involving the right and capacity of the people to manage their own local and domestic concerns. This is the only controverted principle involved in the bill. I am unwilling to believe that upon mature reflection, and with all the advantages which your Christian character and experience may enable you to summon to your assistance, you will sanction the declaration that a proposition to carry this principle into effect is a great moral wrong, exposing me to the righteous judgments of the Almighty.

The letter is argumentative rather than denunciatory, and is milder than might have been expected from its source; but still, upon some points, it is tart and sarcastic. The letter is clearly designed as a full vindication of his character, and covers all of his positions in regard to his opposition to the protest of the New-England clergymen. It shows much care in its preparation, and when published, as it will be, on Tuesday, in the *Sentinel*, it will be read with much interest by the foes as well as by the friends of Judge DOUGLAS and his Nebraska bill.

Arrival of the City of Manchester—Destructive Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 9.

The steamship *City of Manchester* passed the Breakwater last night. In coming up this afternoon she grounded on the flats below Reedy Island, but will probably be got off at next high tide.

Early this morning the omnibus stable of Mooney & Co., near Fa rmount, was destroyed by fire, together with fourteen omnibuses, two sleighs and other stock. Thirty-two horses also perished in the flames. Loss $10,000.

While going to the fire a fireman, named NEIL O'CONNER, was run over by an engine and killed instantly.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 8.

The ice displays symptoms of breaking up, and there is a prospect of the opening of navigation somewhat earlier than was supposed. The weather is quite warm.

The propeller *New-England* leaves to-morrow for up the Lake, via Chippewa and Welland Canal. It is believed she will have no difficulty in getting through. There is a good deal of ice in the Lake near Point Albion.

The Germans had a large torch-light procession last night, in honor of Governor SEYMOUR'S veto. Several thousand were out.

By Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 9, 1854.

New-Orleans papers of Monday were received here to-day. They contain Texan advices to March 31, confirming the report that Fort Belknap was surrounded by Indians. The papers, however, do not apprehend any danger of the garrison. Indians were still committing depredations along the Rio Grande.

News from El Paso to the 18th ult. is received. It contains nothing important.

Arrival of the Crescent City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 8.

The steamship *Crescent City*, from Havana, arrived here to-day. Affairs at Havana were quiet. The frigate *Columbia* arrived on the 1st inst. Freights were declining, owing to the large number of vessels arriving.

Rumored Resignation of Senator James.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, April 9.

A rumor is current in this city that General JAMES, one of the United States Senators from this State, is about to resign his seat.

Ex-President Fillmore at Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 8.

Ex-President FILLMORE received an enthusiastic welcome at Mobile yesterday.

THE LEGISLATIVE TOUR.

Visit of the Legislature to Randall's and Blackwell's Islands.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the Legislators set out to see the "Institutions," by invitation of the Board of Ten Governors. The party numbered some two hundred persons. The guests were conveyed from the Astor House to Bellevue Hospital, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, in company with the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, who had also appointed Committees of Reception.

The wards of Bellevue Hospital were first visited, and then, at 10½ o'clock, the company embarked on board of the little steamer *Princess*, which moved up the East River toward Blackwalt's and Randall's Islands. On board was a considerable number of ladies. Among the State Senators present, we noticed Messrs. DICKINSON, HOPKINS, BARNARD, DANFORTH, BARD, BROOKS, SPENCER, CROSBY, HALSEY, BUTTS, WALKER, WATSON, and FIELDS. DODWORTH'S Band discoursed some of its finest music, as the steamer moved towards Randall's Island, which was the first place that it was decided to visit.

At Eighty-sixth-street, several gentlemen, Legislators, members of the Common Council, and invited guests, who had been belated, were received on board. As the boat approached Randall's Island, several hundred of the boys were observed marching down to the landing, with banners flying. They were led by a martial band, made up of about a dozen lads, whose performances were brisk and pleasant. After the party had passed through the different apartments of the Asylum, the boys were drawn up in front of one of the buildings, where Governor DRAPER announced to them that the members of the Legislature had done them the honor to pay them a visit. A boy of about ten years of age, Master JOHN HUGHES, replied in a short address, which was well spoken, and, at its close, was loudly applauded. It was substantially a welcome to the members, and an encomium pronounced upon the character of the institutions on the Island.

The company next visited the new building erected as an Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents. It is not completed, and is unoccupied. They were then conveyed on the steamer to Blackwell's Island, and the different Institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors were visited and inspected. At 4 o'clock the company were invited into a spacious hall in one of the buildings, where an excellent repast had been prepared for them. Three tables were laid, at which upwards of four hundred persons were seated. The ladies and the members of the Legislature were seated at the centre table. Governor DRAPER presided. The occasion were duly improved by —after which Governor DRAPER made some introductory remarks laudatory of the benevolence of the citizens of New-York. At the close, he proposed a sentiment:

The Legislature of the State of New-York.

The toast was responded to by ROBERT H. PRUYN, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly. Following his remarks, Senators DICKINSON and DANFORTH addressed the company. In each of these gentlemen's remarks they expressed themselves highly gratified at the perfection observable in the arrangements of the different Institutions they had visited, and to know that the City had so well provided for the orphan, the lunatic, and the indigent, and for the protection of her citizens against the encroachments of criminals.

Alderman ELY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Recorder TILLOU, Mr. MALLONY, of Ontario County, and Councilman MATHER also spoke. Mr. GRINNELL said that the tax-payers desired an abstement of their taxes, provided that the moneys were paid out for the benefit of the interests of the people, as they certainly were in support of the institutions they had visited this day.

Councilman MATHER extended an invitation to the Legislature to protract their stay during to-day, that they might be able to visit the institutions under the charge of the City on Manhattan Island, and also the different public works likely to be subject of legislation at Albany.

After the speaking had concluded, the company returned to the host, and reached Bellevue at 7 o'clock P. M.

Amusements.

After a season of non-productiveness comes one of plenty. For several weeks our managers have been falling back to take a spring, and this week they take it. Revivals and new pieces are announced at the principal Theatres, and a contest, in which excellence is the prize, begins to-day. The Theatres have had it all to themselves this Winter—no opera—no concertizing—to interfere with them. Notwithstanding, they have taken but little advantage of their opportunity; for truly competition is the life and soul not only of business, but of art. Without it everything languishes, and crowds on efforts less. During the approaching Summer, there certainly will be competition, and doubtless a corresponding improvement. There will be, it is more than probable, two Italian Operas, and at Castle Garden, Monsieur JULLIEN will again take up his quarters, prior to his departure. The spirit of enterprise which will be diffused through the musical season will seriously effect dramatic interests, unless there is a corresponding diffusion of dramatic enterprise at the same time. All our managers are becoming *millionaires*, and a little depletion during the hot weather will make them wonderfully active and enterprising. They have had a long sleep during the Winter, and will doubtless wake up with both eyes open. They wake to-night.

At Mr. WALLACK'S theatre, during the week, we have had a tedious round of old plays, interspersed with an occasional Anglo-Gallic importation. The latest production in the way of antiquities was an old "Man and Wife." We spoke of it on its production last Thursday. It has since been repeated and appears to give satisfaction. The Russian drama, "Prison and Palace," has also been repeated, and will be given to-morrow.

To-night we are to have a novelty—a farce, which rumor says is *not* written by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. It has the fanciful title of "Penelope's Web." Messrs. BROUGHAM, WALCOT and THOMPSON take parts in it.

On Friday there is to be another revival, Mrs. COWLEY'S "Bold Stroke for a Husband." It is produced on the occasion of Mrs. CONWAY'S benefit; and both circumstances combined will doubtless attract an overflowing audience.

At BURTON'S Theatre there is novelty also. To-night a new farce is to be produced, called "The Antiomaston Man." It was announced for last Wednesday, but in consequence of Mr. JORDAN'S indisposition it had to be postponed. Rumor speaks favorably of its merits.

To-morrow Mr. BURTON makes a revival which is worthy of the name. SHAKSPEARE'S "Tempest"—strictly SHAKSPEARE'S—will be played. It has been in preparation some weeks; everything about it is new, and by the book. It will we hope bear comparison with the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and be a second triumph for Mr. BURTON, such as has never before been achieved. The unlimited praise we bestowed on the first Shakspearian revival, but feintly expressed its merits, or our estimate of them. If the same judgment, discretion, and poetry, be brought to bear on this masterpiece of Imagination, there can be but little doubt of a long and prosperous Tempest of applause.

At the BROADWAY we have had nothing but FORREST for the past few weeks. He has gone through his time-honored round of characters. The play selected for to-night is that punctual novelty, "The Lady of Lyons." We regret exceedingly that Miss JULIA DEAN'S brilliant talents should be frittered away on a few hackneyed dramas with which the public have been too much nauseated. The eternal repetition of the same plays is the worst feature of the star system. But even this feature ought to be modified at a metropolitan theatre like the Broadway. From the promise held out by "The Lady of Lyons," our worst apprehension are aroused. There will, we fear, be a new edition of Miss DEAN'S playbills issued until her engagement terminates.

Apart from the consideration of the vehicle Miss DEAN selects for her genius, we join with her admirers in welcoming her back to the City.

At BARNUM'S MUSEUM we have SHAKSPEARE—actually SHAKSPEARE! The atrocity is attributable to Mr. C. W. CLARKE, who, with the audacity of an artist, prefers "Romeo and Juliet" to the "Old Brewery." It is but justice to Mr. BARNUM to say that he will return to the latter on the earliest opportunity. The afternoon and evening being appropriated to Mr. CLARKE'S benefit, that gentleman was of course at liberty to make his own selection, and he has done so. "Romeo and Juliet," "Pauline," and "How to Make Home Happy."

In the musical way, WOOD'S, BUCKLEY'S and CAMPBELL'S Minstrels, afford essential entertainments. They are each distinctive. The life and soul of WOOD'S is GEORGE CHRISTY, who is the incarnation of all that is droll, and has more ways of making people merry than ever single JOE MILLER dreamt of. The BUCKLEY'S are more musical, and devote more attention to polite ballad singing and solo playing, than any company in New-York. BUCKLEY'S is an excellent establishment for hearing good glees. The CAMPBELL'S having announced that they were "coming," now announce that they are going, and that to-night is positively their last appearance. Such a melancholy announcement will surely provoke a proper amount of consolation.

FUNERAL OF DR. JOHN GOLDSMITH.—Rev. Dr. JOHN GOLDSMITH, of whose death we made notice on Friday, was buried under the shadow of his own church at Newtown, L. I., yesterday afternoon. A very large concourse of people were in attendance, including most of the clergymen of the surrounding villages and from the Presbytery (O. S.) of New-York, with which he was connected. Rev. Dr. SPRING preached the funeral sermon. Rev. Dr. KNEBS read a biographical sketch of the deceased. Rev. Drs. STRONG, FERRIS and PRIME also took part in the services.

Dr. GOLDSMITH was born in 1794. Had he lived he would have been 60 years old to-day. He first preached in the church where he was settled for 35 years. This church is a very old one. Its first pastor died more than 200 years ago. Fifteen clergymen have been settled as preacher over it, nine of whom have died there. Rev. Mr. PRIME (acting editor of the New-York *Observer*) has been occupying the pulpit during the long sickness of the pastor. The large audience could not by any means be accommodated within the church during the services yesterday. Great sorrow was evident on the faces of the multitude, and all spoke as if they had lost a friend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILK SHAWLS AND LINEN GOODS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open, THIS DAY, 500 pieces rich Silks, in plaids and stripes, of the newest patterns; 100 pieces plain colored poult de soie and glace silks, received per steamer *Franklin*; also, French Jaconet and printed Lawns, in stripes and figures, of beautiful designs. Canton Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered; 500 recently imported and bought by them to close out a consignment, 33 per cent. less than importing cost. Broche and Cashmere Shawls of the latest patterns and rich coloring, at low prices. Linen Damasks, Table Cloths and Napkins, of every description; Marseilles and Toilet Quilts, of all sizes and kinds; Barnsley Sheeting and Pillow Linens, of superior manufacture, from 8-4 to 12-4 wids. Also Muslin Sheeting and Shirting, bought before the advance in price, and will be disposed of at the former rates. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

J. H. WATSON, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, will remove from No. 8 Bible House to No. 763 Broadway, fifth door above 8th-st., on Monday, April 10.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to JOHN J. GREENOUGH, Esq., in 1842. That Patent has been assigned to us—it covers the peculiar Needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the U. S. Circuit Court, for infringement of said Patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing in various ways on our Patent rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our Patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. We own the right to the new and admirable Single-Thread Machines sold by me there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS AND LIVER COMPLAINT.—There is no part of the system so liable to become deranged as the liver—that performing, as it does, the most important office in the human system, by serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper separation and secretion to the bile. Liver complaint is attended with chills, succeeded by fever, severe pain in the region of the liver, vomiting, bitter taste, yellow furred tongue, pulse full and bounding. The pain in the side is increased by pressure. Should the left lobe be affected, the pain is generally in the left shoulder, attended with a short dry cough. This disease can be cured by the use of HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS, which must be taken in such doses as will at first produce a brisk operation upon the bowels, and by this discharge all the morbid humors from the system. HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS, from the peculiar manner in which they are compounded, render them the best family medicine ever offered to the consideration of the public. In fact, their intrinsic virtues are so well appreciated by those who have used them, that they are pronounced superior to all other Pills invented, in curing all diseases arising from a morbid condition of the liver and stomach, impurity of the blood, &c. So if you suffer and wish to regain your health, purchase one box of the only genuine LIVER PILLS. Read the following certificate:

WILMINGTON, Del., June 1, 1850.

Mr. J. N HOBENSACK: You will please send me one gross of your Liver Pills. I have sold the three dozen you left with me on agency. They have performed the most astonishing cures. They cured one man of the ague in three days, and a Mrs. Haines, of this place, who had been ailing for the last five years, and after trying all the most able physicians, thought there was no use of try ag any longer. I gave her two boxes of your Pills and told her if they did her no good, she should not pay for them. In two weeks, and before taking the two boxes, she began to improve. It is now about six weeks since she commenced taking them, and she is almost entirely restored to health.

Respectfully yours, B. PORTER.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia.

For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, Agents for the Eastern States.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW-JERSEY, IN favor of HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS: MENDHAM, Morris Co., N. J., June 7, 1851.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: With much pleasure I testify to the extraordinary virtue of your GERMAN BITTERS. Two years ago I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and Nervous Debility; was reduced so low that the physicians and my friends despaired of my ever getting well. I was in this condition for about one year; my hopes of a cure were gone; my attention was called to your advertisement in *Scott's Weekly* paper; I read it, and believed the Bitters would cure me. I sent for it, took eight bottles and my belief was verified. I continue well. Since then I have sold many dozen to various persons afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and nervous debility, and in almost every case it has effected a cure. It necessary, I could procure a great number of certificates from persons who have been cured by the Bitters I have sold. Any one wishing information from me relative to this medicine, I will freely communicate with them. I am personally known to all the leading men of this county. I remain, dear Sir, yours &c.

JOHN J. BALLENTINE.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in Medicine everywhere.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—DR CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Ganbert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhalar and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remond,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Steven,	John R. Hitchins,	J. Sand,
N. D Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Runhardt,	F. A Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillerd, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred W Read,	

C. W. FABER, President.

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BRACE THE SYSTEM FOR the Summer campaign; and MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL is the only safe, certain, and immediate renovator. It infuses strength into every organ, purifies the fluids, regulates the secretions, gives elasticity to the spirits, calms the nerves, replaces lassitude with activity, relieves hysteria and every species of difficulty, restores the procreative powers, brings back to the pale cheek the glow of health, clears the brain, and in short in one sentence, secures the greatest of all temporal blessings, "a sound mind in a sound body." It is prepared from an Arabian herb, discovered by the famous oriental traveler, Dr. Morse, and known among the Bedouins by a name signifying, in their language the "lengthener of life." The Cordial is put up highly concentrated in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5 six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor. No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

HO, FOR SPRING!—MR. JOHN GREAS

NEW-YORK CHAMBR.

Closing Services in the Mariners' Church, in Roosevelt-street.

The Mariners' Church, Roosevelt-street, which has been established for thirty-five years, was yesterday occupied for the last time as a place of worship. The occasion was an interesting one, and the attendance at morning service was numerous. Children of the "Bethel Sunday School" occupied seats on the left, and their pretty blue silk banner, with the representation of a ship, and the text, "The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto Thee," was suspended in front of the pulpit.

After the usual exercises, Rev. J. M. MATHEWS, D. D., who preached the dedication sermon 34 years ago, delivered an address. He could not, he said, look around on these walls, on this occasion, without feelings of the greatest tenderness. It was now 34 years since he had the privilege of dedicating it to the preaching of God's Word, and now the Gospel was to be announced in it for the last time. Since that time the pulpit had been filled with men of God, who had preached to the mariner—Christ, the anchor of the Christian's hope; and when abroad he had thought of this chapel, as a place dear to him; when in distant lands, or perhaps, when wrecked, and sinking to his watery grave—he had thought of this Mariners' Church as the place where he had first been brought to believe in the Savior.

This Church had been instrumental in erecting a new era in the history of Christian effort against sin. People had been always accustomed to admire the manly, hardy qualities of the Sailor, but they had regarded him as though his calling shut him out from the privileges of Christianity. When he came upon shore, he found none who cared for his soul; and hardly to be wondered at, was it, if seeing this he scarcely saw the necessity of caring for it himself. But, with the erection of this church, a new era was established, and as stone after stone went up, a new feeling of sympathy arose. An this feeling increased the success of our Foreign Missions was singularly improved—a coincidence which should not be overlooked, as showing us that we should first remove that great stumbling-block to the progress of Christianity in foreign lands—a profligate crew of seamen. In laboring to regenerate our generous sons of the ocean, we were doing much to prepare the way of the Lord among the heathen. By bringing the spark of Heavenly truth to this electric wire, it would be felt through all the earth.

When his respected cotemporaries had commenced this work, many considered the prospect an unpromising one; but see how glorious had been the result, not only here, but in the establishment of similar churches, and a wide spread care for the eternal welfare of seamen through the land. This consideration should cheer them in leaving the scene of their many years of labor; that in doing so they were not leaving the service of God, not the good work which He had appointed them.

The reverend speaker concluded with an affectionate appeal to the Seamen before him, to second the efforts of their ministers in bringing others to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.

The congregation joined in singing the hymn—

"Sing, Seamen sing, to God on high."

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY preached from the 72d Psalm of David, verses 16 to 20:

"There shall be a handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains; the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon, and they of the city shall flourish like grass of the earth. His name shall endure forever; his name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed. Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be his glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen and amen. The prayers of David the son of Jesse are ended."

It was a memorable day in the history of the Christian Church, and especially in the history of the long-neglected seamen, when, thirty-four years since, this church was first dedicated. Since then, 10 millions of people had passed from the earth; the majority of those concerned in the exercises of that day had gone to their final rest; on 1,770 Sabbaths had the Gospel been preached here, and now, for the last time, they were assembled to hear God's gracious promises within these walls.

The reverend speaker considered the word of his text under four heads; First, the progressive nature of Christianity; second, the wonders which the Almighty God had done for us—especially seamen; third, the everlasting holiness of God's name; and, finally, the prayer of the doxology. There was great pleasure in a retrospect of the past when the result was one to be proud of, which the speaker illustrated by allusion to some of those things which, as nations and individuals, we looked upon with thankful pride. Such, and far beyond any of these was the good man's pleasure in contemplating the progress of Christianity. "Only a handful of corn," and yet behold "the fruit shook like Lebanon." It was only a "handful of corn" which Peter sowed on the day of Pentecost, and yet three thousand were converted; only a "handful of corn" that LUTHER sowed in Germany, that KNOX sowed—in Scotland, that WESLEY and WHITFIELD sowed, but oh! how the fruit has "shook like Lebanon." So of all our mission enterprises at home and abroad, our Bible Societies, Sunday Schools—the commencement of all had been as a "handful of corn." Such particularly, was the history of the "Port Society," under which this Church was organized. Its beginnings were small, its progress was most cheering. On the 17th of June, 1819, the ground for this Church was purchased; and on June 4, 1820, it was dedicated. Among those whose services had been engaged since then, were Rev. GEORGE STAFFORD, Rev. Mr. WALKER and Rev. HENRY CHASE—a man most popular and most useful, whose memory was deservedly honored and cherished. But of those who had met here—How many were converted to God, and had passed from "death unto life," within these walls! Of those whom God would reckon up as His at the last day, of how many would it be said, they were born here?

The Rev. gentleman enumerated the several Societies and Institutions for Seamen in this City and elsewhere, the missions established, &c., since this house had been erected, and asked, "Has not the handful of corn indeed shaken as Lebanon?" "Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord!" and so it was that to God alone all the glory should be attributed; the everlasting honor should be to His name. They had not met here to-day to mourn or lament, for this Society was going to occupy a more eligible station, having performed its work here, and done good service, through the assistance of God. The great work would progress until "knowledge covered the earth as the waters covered the sea,"—until the kingdome of this world had become the kingdoms of God and his Christ. There was something peculiarly impressive in the "last time,"—no matter what it was—and this was an affecting occasion, which reminded them that they had no continued abiding-place here. He concluded by hoping that when their work was done they might all join in the glorious doxology of the Psalmist, "Blessed be his glorious name forever; and let the whole earth be filled with his glory."

Mr. JOHN A. REED, Secretary of the "Port Society," made a brief statement of the circumstances under which the Board had determined upon erecting this church,—discouraging enough at first, but quickly becoming more cheering as they proceeded. A report had gone abroad that the Port Society were about giving up the Mariners' Church. This was not the case, for the intention was only to remove to a more eligible locality. In changing the ship, they did not intend to give up the flag, but would continue to fight the good fight. Until the new church was built, they would hold service in the "Church of the Good Shepherd," corner of Monroe and Market-streets.

The congregation was then dismissed with a benediction.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

At 2 o'clock the children of the Sebbath School attended, accompanied by their teachers. Several brief addresses were made by past Superintendents of the School. There was a large attendence of persons, who had been previously connected with the School, as teachers or scholars.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Marine Temperance Society of the Port of New-York, a branch of the Mariners' Church, was celebrated in the evening—the exercises commencing at 7½ o'clock. The attendance was quite large, and during the evening quite a number of persons signed the pledge, and became members of the Society. Rev. Mr. DIKEMAN, Pastor of the Church, commenced the exercises of the evening with a prayer, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. ADAMS, of the Five Points (Ladies') Mission; by Captain HART, of the Sailors' Retreat, and by Mr. ORELL. The following Annual Report was read by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. L. P. HUBBARD:

REPORT.

The Marine Temperance Society of the Port of New-York has passed through the several stages of infancy and youth, and has reached the age of manhood; and we have assembled this evening to celebrate its 21st Anniversary.

Soon after our last annual meeting it pleased Divine Providence to remove by death our esteemed brother and co-laborer, Rev. HENRY CHASE. He was elected Corresponding Secretary at the organization of the Society in this Church, Feb. 21, 1833, and held the office at his death. His countenance beaming with benevolence no longer cheers us, but the, influence of his counsel and prayers we still feel.

During the year meetings have been held here every Tuesday evening, and on the 21st of September we commenced holding a weekly meeting at the Sailors' Home, which is still continued on Thursday evenings. These meetings have been conducted mostly by shipmasters, officers and seamen, and many of them have been seasons of great interest.

Our meetings are opened with prayer and reading of the Scriptures, thus recognizing the great principles of our holy religion, while we know nothing of sectarian bigotry and intolerance. The platform of Total Abstinence is broad enough for all to stand upon, and the masses of seamen, not only of every Christian nation, but those of Chinese, Malaye, and other pagans, may be found enrolled as members of this Society.

We occupy an important position in the commercial metropolis of the Western World. The number of seamen that annually visit our port is over 100,000, and, if we had the pecuniary means, we could greatly extend our usefulness, by circulating among them standard temperance documents, and other publications; but we have done what we could, and the Marine Temperance Society now numbers over 26,000 members, probably the largest organization of the kind in the world.

We had hoped that the star which rose in the East not long since with such a blaze of light, would ere this have shone upon the Empire State, but her rays have been intercepted for a time merely, that they may ere long break forth with greater brilliancy and power.

Thankful we are that we have no warfare against any man or any class of men. We covet the friendship of all, but fear the hostility of none. The weapons of our warfare are light and love, and to all who throw around them-selves the protective shield of total abstinence, we extend the right hand of fellowship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARMLY & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing sturdy, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association**—Has been formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, convenient to this City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-ordered combination, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the commutation upon which will be only $20 per annum, and the cars are to run every half hour throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the property is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for communications lot, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75, payable in small weekly instalments. The Association already numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 193 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DIVIS, Secretary.
MARK A. WILKES, Business Agent, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., room No. 18.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 10. This Association have purchased 465 tamutiful building lots, situated upon the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, three miles from the ferries. Since the organization of this Association the value of this property has increased full 50 per cent., and many valuable and important improvements are now in a fair way of advancement. The property has all been handsomely graded, and the streets opened in the best manner. Four dwelling houses, worth $4,000, will be the property of such of the members as obtain the lots upon which they stand, without any additional cost. A few shares may be obtained by making application at this meeting. The apportionment of the property among the members will take place on Wednesday evening next, April 12.

E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Association**—Will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 10. This Association has purchased a beautiful tract of land situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Cooper and Myrtle-ave., 3 miles from the Williamsburg, and 91 miles from the Brooklyn ferries. Two lines of stages pass the property every few minutes throughout the day. The entire cost for a commodious and eligible lot, including an equal interest in $5,000 worth of improvements, will be only $95 dollars, payable in small weekly installments. Every information may be obtained at the meeting, by application to

JOHN WILSON, No. 227 South 3d-st., Williamsburg.
CHARLES YOUNG, No. 114 Fulton-st., N. Y.
HENRY S. SMITH, No. 1 Murray-st., N. Y.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association**—Office, No. 16 Deane-st., Chatham Bank Building. The Twenty-fourth Meeting (closing second year) will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, 13th April, at No. 163 Bowery, "Union Buildings." Members are requested to be present, and pay the dues in full; and also to take notice that all shares on which six months' dues remain unpaid on that day, will become forfeited without further notice, as provided in section 4 of the act entitled "An an act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851.

WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.
The office will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M., to receive payment of dues.

☞ **Theological Discussion.**—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the final Salvation of all Men?* Affirmative, Rev. T. J. SAWYER, D. D., Pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. Negative, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, Pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. This discussion will be resumed in the Broadway Tabernacle, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, the 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, and continued the three succeeding evenings. Tickets for the four evenings, 50c.; for a single admission, 25c. For sale at the door.

☞ **Birthday of Henry Clay.**—Ninth Annual Festival of the CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION, at the Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854. Members can obtain Tickets of W. R. LOUDON, the Agent, or of the undersigned, at his office, corner Bowery and Broome-sts., under the Bowery Bank.

JAMES L. BERRIEN, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees.**—WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send their new catalogues, with reduced prices, comprising extra large-sized Trees, for immediate bearing or ornament, to post-paid applicants; and they may also be obtained at No 113 Chambers-st. All trees delivered at New-York, or forwarded as directed.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Persons who desire to inspect the property of this Association, are hereby informed that the Vice-President will accompany them to the ground and furnish every information relating thereto, on THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, April 10. Stages will leave Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, at 1½ o'clock.

☞ **New-York Printers' Cooperative Union.**—A Special Meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 68 East Broadway, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the National Typographical Convention. By order of the President

CHAS. W. COLTON, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church** on 22d-st. between the 6th and 7th-ave.—A Committee will be in attendance at the Church on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY of this week, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. each day, for the purpose of letting Pews. Rent payable for six months in advance.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards**, engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every description; of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Dinner Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

☞ **Christian Mutual Benefit Society, No. 3.**—Quarterly meeting THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the church No. 151 Sullivan-st. All the members are requested to be present. Business of importance requires their attention. J. P. OLMSTEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Carpenters, Attention.**—There will be a meeting of the Journeymen House-Carpenters' Association at Merritt's Hall, No. 159 Spring-st., on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order,

B. T. MORRELL.
W. T. MAGTEASON, Secretary.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of domestic hardware at manufacturer's prices, for cash, or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The mails for Havana, per United States steamer *Black Warrior*, will close at this office on MONDAY, April 10, at 11 o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If JAMES BARRIE, formerly grocer in Edinburg, and son of the late James Berrie, Wright, at Bemerside, will communicate with JOHN DUMBRECK, writer to the *Signet*, Dalkeith, by Edinburg, he will hear of something to his advantage.

I Agree.—F. H.

IF I HAD WHISKERS what wouldn't grow, I'd use my ONGUENT, which will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain nor injure the skin. This it will do. I can say no more. $1 a bottle; $4 50 half-dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 12 Ann-st., New-York; Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston; ZEIHER, No 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st., Pittsburg.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring and Summer Lectures for 1854 will commence in this Institution on MONDAY, the 10th of April. R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., on Medical Chemistry; M. MELVILLE, M. D., on Medical Botany; I. GLUCK, M. D., on Diseases of the Eye; D. S. CORANT, M. D., on Surgical Anatomy. R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

BUILDING LOTS AT CLARENCEVILLE, LONG ISLAND.—A public meeting for the admission of subscribers to these beautiful and desirable Building Lots, (with a chance to get a house and lot worth $1,200 for $94,) will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

JACOB PECARE Office, No. 163 Hester-st.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN., Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ¼ and ½ lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Five second hand Pianos, in the best order, for $35, $70, $90, $100 and $120. One 7-octave rosewood Piano, warranted in every respect, for $200. Higher & Nerlich's Pianos, D. B. Newhall's in Boston, D. Van Winkle's Pianos, for sale lower than anywhere else. HENRY BENARY, No. 823 Broadway.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Just received from London fine mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Rye Grass, White Clover, Orchard Grass Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOYT, No. 234 Water-st.

FINE ARTS—EXCITEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—3,000 persons visited the gallery of Fine Arts, at No. 356 Broadway, up stairs, on Saturday last. There are still a few more splendid engravings with and without frames, which will be sold at cost. Sale commences at 6 A. M. and closes at 1 P. M. Rush and secure the prizes.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Meehine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all ports of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No 66 Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 240 West 26th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

WINDOW CORNICES.—Largest assortment in the City at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st.

$9,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—Upon improved City property at 7 per cent. Inquire of W. B. KLINE, Nos. 43 and 45 Barclay-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—New and second-hand Piano-Fortes for sale or to let. By GEIB & JACKSON, No. 429 Broadway.

PAPER WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.—BULKLEY & BROTHER have removed to No. 248 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John-sts.

GOLD WATCH FOUND—Which the owner can have by applying at No. 61 South-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a quiet, willing girl, as chamber maid, waiter, or seamstress, and to do the washing and ironing for a small family. She understands her business, and would be willing to make herself useful in a respectable family. Can be seen at No. 197 Elizabeth-st., in the rear, first room.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable Welsh girl wishes a place as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse, with a family going to Europe. She understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 10 Union Court, corner of 12th-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant German girl, as seamstress, or to take care of children, and make herself generally useful. In a Protestant American family preference will be given. Call at Mrs. PARKER'S, No. 294 Wooster, corner of Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or of one or two small children, in the City of New-York. Can refer to her present employers in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 2,135, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as Chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, for two days, at No 245 Bleecker-st. Good references from her present employer.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go to the country; one capable of doing washing and ironing, plain cooking, milking—clean and neat in her habits, and willing to make herself generally useful. Such a one may find a good home by calling at No. 168 Sackett-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—To do chamberwork and take care of children. A neat, careful, industrious and good tempered person, who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 13th-st., before 12 o'clock.

A AMERICAN GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTED—To assist in taking care of a child, and to make herself generally useful in a small family. Good wages will be given to one that suits. Call at No. 29 East 25th-st., after 9 o'clock in the morning.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—An experienced Protestant dressmaker; she must do up muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY—With considerable experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school as assistant, to instruct in the higher English branches, or in French, or in both. Prepared to furnish the best references. Address NEWBURG, Post-Office, Box No. 484.

FOUR SALESMEN WANTED—Those well acquainted with the retail dry goods business. Apply to HENRY NICHOLS, No. 137 8th-av.

CHASERS WANTED.—One or two good chasers, accustomed to chasing silver, or other hard metals. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, who is conversant with the English and German languages, may be secured for a responsible situation, by addressing J. M. Z., care of Y. B. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, stating nature of business. City references and security given. No objection to traveling.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant German girl, as seamstress, or to take care of children, and make herself generally useful. In a Protestant American family preference will be given. Call at Mrs. PARKER'S, No. 294 Wooster, corner of Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or of one or two small children, in the City of New-York. Can refer to her present employers in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 2,135, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young women, as Chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, for two days, at No 245 Bleecker-st. Good references from her present employer.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go to the country; one capable of doing washing and ironing, plain cooking, milking—clean and neat in her habits, and willing to make herself generally useful. Such a one may find a good home by calling at No. 168 Sackett-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—To do chamberwork and take care of children. A neat, careful, industrious and good tempered person, who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 13th-st., before 12 o'clock.

A AMERICAN GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTED—To assist in taking care of a child, and to make herself generally useful in a small family. Good wages will be given to one that suits. Call at No. 29 East 25th-st., after 9 o'clock in the morning.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—An experienced Protestant dressmaker; she must do up muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

A YOUNG LADY—With considerable experience in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a school as assistant, to instruct in the higher English branches, or in French, or in both. Prepared to furnish the best references. Address NEWBURG, Post-Office, Box No. 484.

FOUR SALESMEN WANTED—Those well acquainted with the retail dry goods business. Apply to HENRY NICHOLS, No. 137 8th-av.

CHASERS WANTED.—One or two good chasers, accustomed to chasing silver, or other hard metals. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane.

THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, who is conversant with the English and German languages, may be secured for a responsible situation, by addressing J. M. Z., care of Y. B. PALMER'S Advertising Agency, stating nature of business. City references and security given. No objection to traveling.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family having taken a house in Washington-place, near the Parade Ground, would be happy to accommodate a few gentlemen with handsomely furnished apartments. None but those of the highest respectability need apply. Address Mrs. B. W., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location. No. 259 Green-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms with bedrooms communicating to let with board to gentleman and wife where there are but few taken, or the second-story would be let through, at No. 154 Madison-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location. Terms moderate, and free use of bath. Apply at No. 550 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board, very pleasantly situated on second and third floors, at No. 251 4th-av., corner 20th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARDING.—Front and back room, with bedrooms attached—suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Mrs. SILLECK, No. 28 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms at No. 550 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate, and free use of bath.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Families can obtain board and fine suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished; also a pleasant large furnished room for a single gentleman, by applying at No. 129 Columbia-st., within twenty minutes' walk of the Montague or Fulton Ferries. The location for the Summer is very desirable. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—Permenently by a gentleman, wife, and a single gentleman, in the vicinity of Broadway and Houston-st. Two rooms, unfurnished, will answer by the 20th or 25th inst. Address, postpaid, T. P. D., No. 79 E. Hammond-st., stating particulars and reference. Terms moderate and pay sure.

BOARD WANTED.—Lodgings with or without partial board wanted by a single gentleman, with a quiet genteel family residing in the vicinity of Washington-parade ground, Brooklyn, or Jersey city, near the ferries. Address WILLIAM, at Mr. Mellar's bookstore, corner of Broadway and Bleeker-st., or the TIMES office.

BOARD WANTED—In a pleasant neighborhood, with good rooms, in a private family, not below 4th-st., for a gentleman and grown daughter, and where another daughter can be accommodated when in town. Address H, at the office of this paper, stating locality and terms.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Near Fulton Ferry, by a gentlemen and lady; in a private family preferred. Price not much of an object if pleasant and agreeable accommodations. Address B. C., at this office.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished room and bedroom, by a gentleman and wife in a private family. Terms to be reasonable. House furnished with gas and water in the rooms, and in communicate neighborhood. Address E. F., *Times* Office. To receive notice, state terms.

ROOMS WANTED.—A large room, or room and bedroom, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, with few or no other boarders. Persons without unexceptionable reference need not apply, as we are desirous of securing a pleasant and permanent home. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, E. A. S., *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentlemen and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom on the second floor, and also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 130 Henry-st., near Montague Ferry, Brooklyn.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Patrons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stages at Hoboken. For circulars, apply to N. W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No. 2; or, address the Principal.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—For two or three gentlemen, in an airy situation on Staten Island, and easily accessible from any of the ferries communicating with New-York. Apply to A. W., Box No. 2,960 Post-Office, N. Y.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 72, 73, 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit:
500 tons common English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
1,000 tons refined English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
300 tons Swedes square and flat Bar Iron.
200 tons refined and common Rod and Spike Iron.
200 Bend and Scroll, assorted sizes.
300 tons Trunk-Makers' and Coopers' Hoops, assorted sizes.
200 tons oval, half-oval, and half-round Iron.
100 tons Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.
Also Angle and Rivet Iron, Boiler and Fine Iron.
Spring Cast, German, Blister and Machinery Steel.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late STEPEHEN CHITTENDEN, of the City of New-York, are hereby notified to pay the same to me within three months of this date, at my residence, corner of 3d-av. and 45-st., and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them as above to me, being duly authorized to settle all matters appertaining to said Estate.

SALINA CHITTENDEN.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1854.

TRIP TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.—The fine clipper bark ORGON, Thos. A. HIGGINS, Commander, 400 tons register, will be dispatched from this port during the month of May, her route to be Madeira, Cadiz, Malaga, Marseilles, Malta, and Constantinople; remaining at each of the ports en route sufficient time to give passengers an opportunity to see the places. For further particulars apply to

R. W. CAMERON, No. 116 Wall-st.

TO PRINTERS.—New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, (established in 1823,) No. 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st. Presses, Chases, Composing-sticks, Stands, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c. Metal and Wood Types, from other foundries, and every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

F. C. CORTELYOU. W. H. GIFFING.
This Paper is printed on Type cast at the above Foundry

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is now on hand, and constantly receiving, at the One Price Store of the subscriber, a large and valuable assortment of Boots and Shoes for family use. The stock comprises ladies', gents' and children's Boots, Gaiters, &c., all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. N. B.—Prices invariably fixed. J. A. LONG, No. 294 Greenwich-st., northwest corner of Barclay-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The entire stock, materials for the sale of THE NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, established by Pearson, Fletcher & Co., London, and now on hand the finest qualities of Wood and Cut Colored Type.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLAKE, AMOUNS & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., have in press the following new books and new editions:
PICTURES AND SKETCHES OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT.
HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS IN THE GREEK OF THE RECEIVED TEXT. By JAMES STRONG, A. M.
PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLY ST. JOHN, (per arrangement with Messrs. Harper & Brothers.)
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE.
MAYO'S "KALOOLAH."
MAYO'S "THE BARBER."
JEFFERSON'S COMPLETE WRITINGS, 9 vols., 8vo., (by authority of Congress.)
MRS. KIRKLAND'S GARDEN WALKS WITH THE POETS.
MRS. KIRKLAND'S SPENSER AND THE FAIRY QUEEN.
WEBBER'S WILD SCENES AND WILD BIRDS.
MRS. OSGOOD'S ILLUSTRATED POEMS, 8vo.
CHAUCER'S POEMS.
OLMSTED'S WALKS AND TALKS OF AN AMERICAN FARMER IN ENGLAND.
SIR FRANCIS HEAD'S FAGGOT OF FRENCH STICKS.
ROMANCE OF CALIFORNIA.
PRAIRIE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIFE.
PFEIFFER'S ICELAND, translated by Miss COOPER.
RAMBLES OF A NATURALIST.

CHRONO-THERMALISM VERSUS ALLOPATHY.—DESTRUCTIVE ART OF HEALING: OR FACTS FOR FAMILIES. By S. DICKSON, M. D. 25 cents.
"It pitches into the 'regulars' awfully."—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*
"A perusal is well worth the time of every person who can read. And if a person can't read, it will pay to hire it read to them, in order to know something of the murders going on around them."—*Ellsworth (Me.) Herald.*

S. FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY, (Old Physic); AND THE CHRONO-THERMAL (Young Physic) PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. 1 vol., $1, in paper covers, for mailing.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. DR. BALDWIN—Of New-Brunswick, N. J., by order of the executors.
VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY—We are now having prepared the catalogue of a valuable library of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, to be sold by order of Executors. The sale of the above valuable library will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 10, 11 and 12, to commence at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and the books on view the day before the sale. Catalogues are also preparing for the sale of TWO VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES, ONE VERY FINE MEDICAL, AND ONE LARGE PRIVATE AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY. Due notice of the sales will be given.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KELLOGG & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, publish
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, at $1 a year.
THE WATER-CURE JOUNAL, at $1 a year.
HYDROPATHIC QUARTERLY REVIEW, at $2 a year.
F. & W. have all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Phonography, Magnetism, and Hydropathy.
Professional Examinations, with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given when desired.

THE YOUNG AMERICA'S ELOCUTIONIST. By Lewis B. HADCASTLE. Just Published and for sale by C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st. Price 30 cents, or $3 per dozen.

NEW MUSIC.—"Eliza Schottische," by F. W. HAUTECH. "Morning Star Schottische," by GEO. HOFFMAN. Published by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 429 Broadway.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another edition, which has been fitted up in style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wish

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences—while the lots are well supplied. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of H. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and many be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. For cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTEENTH-STREET, Stuyvesant-square.—A first-class brown-stone front House, south side 15th-st., on Stuyvesant-square. Lot 26x103 feet 3 inches; House 22x76 feet, with every imaginable convenience known to modern style of building. It is in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Tyng's Church, and in beauty of prospect cannot be surpassed by anything on Manhattan Island. Apply to WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st., 1st floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, cast piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 40 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Stages from all the Ferries to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises, or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st., New-York

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large three story and basement building, together with the stables, sheds, &c., located in Morrisania village, near the depôt. This building is well calculated for Summer boarders, and is one of the best and most convenient places for business in the vicinity of New-York. For particulars, apply to M. M. GREEN, No. 455 Broadway, or of G. R. THOMPSON, at the depôt, Morrisania village.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Beatly, Staten Island, a neat 2-story House, with kitchen in the rear—lot 60 by 250 feet. The location is pleasant and healthy, commanding a fine view of the water. In the neighborhood are churches and schools, &c. Distant about 300 yards from the landing at Tottensville. Price, $1,200. Terms easy.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The very convenient brown stone house and lot No. 74 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in excellent order, and having all the modern improvements. Lower floor 21 feet 5 inches by 62 feet deep; lot 21 feet 5 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Price, $10 000; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to FREDE. A. OUION, No. 129 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—Five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 69 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POSTMIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large 3-story brick house in 11th-st., near 3d-av. Lot is 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet deep. There is an alley-way through the basement, 6 feet wide, making it a very desirable location for a shop in the rear. The premises will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—2 houses and lots on 11th-av., 2 lots on 5th-av., 2 lots on 125th-st., house on 22d-st., house and lot on 1st-st., 2 lots on 49th-st., and 4 lots on 3d-av., for sale low, and terms accommodating. Inquire at M. P. LABARTE, No. 58 Bowery, and or Citizens' Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage-house, containing ten rooms, with a plot of ground, 206 feet front by 84 and 51 deep, which is well fenced in with fruit-trees, and shrubbery. The house is pleasantly situated in 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A new three-story, class, double house, with all the modern improvements; ground ornamented with shade and fruit trees. Lot 75 by 236, situated on Warburton-av., near Lamartine-av. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, or G. A. ROBERSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 3 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brown stone front House, No. 153 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-av., in perfect order, with gas, water, &c., &c. Apply at the house, or of S. LAWRENCE, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first-class brown-stone front Houses, just finished, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Smith-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, or to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new story high basement brick house in 15th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 269 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., adjoining Chelsea Cottages. Terms easy. Apply to F. STEVENS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 150 West 14th-st. Inquire of GEORGE WEBB, No. 184 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depôt, and a half mile from the village on the Mamaroneck leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by days' work, and is well arranged throughout; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings. The Bronx River partially Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the line of the Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, within a mile and a half of the White-house station, and about 50 miles from New-York. Said farm contains about 186 acres of land, now in the highest state of cultivation—formerly known as the Sanderson farm. The buildings consist of a dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements, a good farm-house, and all the necessary outbuildings in a good state of repair; also, a good ice-house, now full. The dwelling-house is situated in a grove containing about 8 acres, and commanding one of the finest and most extensive views in the State. The garden contains a good assortment of fruit trees, and about 300 bushy grape vines, in bearing condition. For further particulars, apply to E. R. BIDDLE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 8, or to the subscriber on the premises. EDW. BIDDLE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 47 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile south west from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence at Leesville, near Rahway, N. J. The house is in very fine one, two stories and high basement, with wings also two stories; convenient out-buildings and boat-house, all in perfect order. There are about 20 acres of meadow land, having a river front of about 150 feet. It has a great abundance of choice fruit, and a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and is a very desirable place; less than ½ of a mile from the Railroad Depôt, with a flag walk to the door. It will be sold at a bargain to a desirable family, if applied for immediately. Apply to H. R. STOWELL, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Is situated near the beautiful village of White Plains, fronting on the Harlem Railroad, and but a ½ of a mile from the depôt; 18 trains of cars stopping daily, and 1 hour and 20 minutes from Wall-st. The property consists of 18 acres most beautiful land, on which is a large new two-story and attic double House, with wings, new carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The Spring crops are now being planted, and garden made. Possession will be given immediately if desired. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage; for further particulars inquire of W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely laid out, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Basking-ridge, N. J., a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 200, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 13 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BEEES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Basking-ridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and stone steps; size of lots, 25 feet by 100 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOLLOWAY, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also one lot for sale.

COTTAGES AT VICTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three new and convenient two-story and basement cottage houses, with all the modern improvements, for sale, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of building plots for parties wishing to build. Terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellings. Apply at the office of the BRO'KLYN AND NEWTOWN R. R. Co., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN STORE AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The frame store and the 3 three-story frame houses on and adjoining the northeast corner of Bedford-av. and Van Buren-st. Finished in the best manner. Price and terms low. Terms cash. Present tenant in the bakery or other business. Apply to ADAM EDWARDS, on the premises, or EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 25 horse-power Steam engine, with boiler and shafting, all complete, in first-rate order; has been about 1 year in operation. Apply to C. M. CHAPMAN, No. 219 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

OIL AND LAND FOR SALE.—Two hundred and fifty acres of land, situated in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., about 1½ miles from the village of Ellicottville, and 30 miles from the Erie Railroad, at Salamanca. Said land contains about 100 acres of timber, with a large amount of pine. The balance is cleared and under cultivation, with a large and commodious dwelling-house, barn, and other buildings. The Spring crops are now being planted, and garden made. Possession will be given immediately if desired. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage; for further particulars inquire of W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely laid out, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Basking-ridge, N. J., a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 200, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 13 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BEEES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Basking-ridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS; also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and stone steps; size of lots, 25 feet by 100 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOLLOWAY, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also one lot for sale.

COTTAGES AT VICTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three new and convenient two-story and basement cottage houses, with all the modern improvements, for sale, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of building plots for parties wishing to build. Terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellings. Apply at the office of the BRO'KLYN AND NEWTOWN R. R. Co., No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN STORE AND HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The frame store and the 3 three-story frame houses on and adjoining the northeast corner of Bedford-av. and Van Buren-st. Finished in the best manner. Prices and terms low. Terms cash. Present tenant in the bakery or other business. Apply to ADAM EDWARDS, on the premises, or EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 25 horse-power Steam engine, with boiler and shafting, all complete, in first-rate order; has been about 1 year in operation. Apply to C. M. CHAPMAN, No. 219 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., south side. The elegant three-story, basement and attic brick dwelling-house No. 46 West 29th-st.; two years old, well built and in good order. Has all the modern improvements. Lot 20 by 98.9. House three rooms deep to second story. Price $11,000. Possession 1st May. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 14 Wall-st.

150 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS.—In the city of Brooklyn, IXth Ward.—COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, will sell, on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 150 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, situated on Dekalb, Lewis, and Yates-avs., and Kosciusko, Lafayette, Pulaski, and Hart-avs. Title indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Dekalb-av. is graded, and now being paved. Assessment to be paid by owner. Maps at auction room.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The valuable residence of John C. Sanford, delightfully situated on Hillhouse-av. The house is substantially built of brick and stuccoed, commodious as a tasteful in its appointments; the extensive grounds are shaded by stately elms, and beautified with shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees. For information apply to ROLLIN SANFORD, No. 149 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to HENRY HUGGINS, (Broker,) New-Haven.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 32 John-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET—A very desirable residence, with marble mantels, grate, sliding-doors, five acres of land, barn, &c.—Inquire of H. F. PELLON, New Rochelle, or W. C. HOLMES, No. 32 Forsyth-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each Lot 25x100 feet. That Lot on 42d-st. runs through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to B. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Five lots on 53d-st., north side, commencing 285 feet west from 5th-av., each 25 by 100 feet, 5 inches. Price $2,000 each. Will exchange for good improved property. Apply to E. H. BROWN,
No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 20 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly instalments of $6, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

SLOOP FOR SALE—Cheap for cash; is in good order and suitable for oystering or fishing. She is ten tons, 33 feet long, 11½ beam. Also a fly net, nearly new. Address W. H. GILES, Westport, Conn., or D. H. PURDY, No. 48 Jackson-st., New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR SELL IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The brown stone front house, No. 372 Pacific-st., third house east of Bond-st., 15 minutes from the Wall-st. and South Ferries, with all the modern improvements. Furnace, hot and cold water baths, gas, stained glass, and statuary marble mantels. Terms of sale very easy. Apply to JAMES O'BRIEN, No. 150 Broadway, at the Island City Bank.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 28 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—In the country, at Southport, Conn., near the beach, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine two-story house, very pleasantly located, in nice order, and surrounded by a verandah, good garden and fruit trees, would be let for the Summer. Also at same place, a house for a small family. Inquire of WAKEMAN, DIMON & CO., No. 74 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story modern brick House No. 220 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., with modern improvements, in good condition. Size 21x44 feet. Rent $750. Also, one-half of the brick House No. 219 West 23d-st., consisting of 2 rooms 4 bedrooms, and front basement: Rent, $230. B. F. SMITH, No. 224 West 22 1-st., or corner of 10th-av. and 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURO.—A modern built three story and basement brick house, in one of the most desirable locations in Williamsburg. Rent $350 The furniture would be sold at a liberal discount, if desired Apply at WM. MORGAN, office under the Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the new of new three-story houses on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $250. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 16th-st., bet ween 4th and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two two-story framed dwellings filled in with brick to peak, with high brick basements, on Van Buren-st., 50 feet west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of W. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two good sized houses, at Factoryville, Staten Island, 5 minutes' walk from the landing. Rent $300. Inquire of BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., New-York, or of N. BARBETT, at the Factoryville landing.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Four new 3-story brick houses, with basements, sub-cellars, and all modern conveniences. Rent, $350. Situated in Cumberland-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 40 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A new first class three-story brick House, elegantly finished, on the northeast corner of Dean and Nevins-sts. Possession can be had immediately. Rent, $350. Apply to F. A. HUNTINGTON, No. 362 Pacific-st., near Bond.

COTTAGE AND SIX LOTS OF GROUND TO RENT—For $125, at East Williamsburg, 3 miles from Grand-street Ferry; the house contains 7 rooms, with closets, and good cellar and cistern; stable and carriage-house; stages run every hour during the day. Fare 6¼ cents. Apply to J. B. KIERSTED, on the premises, or JOHN J. BROWN, No. 101 Fulton-st.

COTTAGE TO LET OR LEASE.—Furnished or unfurnished, in Williamsburg, a very small handsome cottage handsomely furnished, three minutes' walk from the ferries—with furniture, $40 a month. References and security required. Apply to WM. HUGHES, Agent, corner of Grand and 5th-sts., Williamsburg.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Five very beautiful Cottages to—three lots to each—at Harlem. Each House has front and back kitchen, two parlors, and five bedrooms—at the very low rent of $200 each, to a good family. Also, one very pretty place on 125th-st.—8 lots and a stable—$350. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A neat cottage house containing 9 rooms, situated on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Commutation fare 20 cents per day. Rent $160 per year.
MEAD & WHITE, No. 298 9th-av.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—That eligible store, basement, second and third lofts, corner of Broadway and Canal-st. The store and dwelling No. 418½ Broadway; also the store and dwelling Nos. 42 and 43 Canal-st., each 20 by 75 feet. The two large rooms 40 and 25 feet, fronting on Broadway. The store, dwelling and basement, No. 150 Chambers-st.; also the first, second, third, and fourth lofts in house No. 144 Chambers-st. Apply to P. DICKIE, at No. 144 Chambers-st., between 10 and 11 A. M., or at No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 A. M., and after 5 P. M.

STORES AND OFFICES TO RENT.—To Architects, Artists, Engineers, Commission Merchants, Daguerreotypists, Dentists, Engravers, Piano-Forte and Music Men, Booksellers and Stationers, Tailors, Insurance Companies, Jewelers, Importers of Fancy Goods and Importers of Lace and Embroideries, in Appleton's Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, the most desirable, central and convenient location in the City. The rooms are heated by steam, and are suited for all branches of business, not of a manufacturing nature.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., or first floor and basement, will be let separate, from the 1st of May next, being a desirable location for business. Rent moderate. Also to let, No. 10 Moore-st., corner of Water-st. It will be altered into a store, and possession 1st May. For particulars inquire of DAVID MACIE, No. 94 Liberty-st., or of BENNETT & BROKAW, No. 110 Broad-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited for any description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—Desirable Stores and Offices in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway. The stores to be fitted up with iron fronts, plate glass, etc. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY SHOPS TO LET—For light manufacturing purposes. Rent per month, $11 each story. Also a small shop in Christopher-st., one door from Greenwich-st., rent $4 50 per month, suitable for a tin smith, shoemaker, or any safe business. F. M. LANE, No. 672 Greenwich-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large Warehouse, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, well adapted for Jewellers, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises to THOMPSON & ROESLER.

SPACIOUS SHOPS TO LET, No. 23 West 13th-st.—Two new five-story and basement buildings, will be let, together or in separate apartments. Inquire of S. S. DAY, No. 589 Broadway, in the lock store of DAY & NEWELL.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 433 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 25 by 60 feet; basement will be 25 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 412 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The house No. 732 Broadway, can be had in connection with the house adjoining, Nos. 734 and 736, making 75 feet front by 135 feet in depth, facing Waverley-place, and opposite the New-York Hotel. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 711 Warren-st., 3d-story front room.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired term of a Lease of the store No. 519 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, for three years from May, 1854, together with the fixtures and stock in trade, consisting of Chandeliers, Bronzes, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. Apply to the assignees on the premises.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—In a modern house on St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., the first floor and basements, with range, hot and cold water. Also, two front rooms on the third, and two rooms on fourth floor; privilege of bath. Rent, $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—300 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be fitted in small apartments or a whole story, as desired. Rent very low. Will be fitted, making a first rate situation, for 3 twisted pursers, or three 4 doing brass makers, gilders, varnish, printers, and all other trades suitable for the purpose. Inquire of J. A. COELLES, on the premises.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Two new and second-hand, in every variety of style, at prices, from $400 to $1,000. The splendid Premium Grand Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., so much admired at "Goskel's Farewell Concert," may be seen, at DEBBY & GORDON'S, No. 397 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—4 three-story house on 24th-st., west $450; 8 small brick houses on 20th-st., near 4th-av., rent $400; a three-story and attic house on 21st-st., near 4th-av., rent $400; a three-story house on 12th-st., near Broadway, $750; 3 houses on 4th-av., rent $700, and others. Apply to E. B. KINGHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 9 to 10 or 3 to 7 o'clock.

ARTISTS' STUDIO.—The rooms recently occupied by the Dusseldorf Gallery, (No. 548 Broadway, second floor,) being the most desirable in the City for artists' use, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. P. PETERSON, No. 379 Broadway; or LEMUEL SMITH, No. 100 John-st.

TO LAWYERS.—Desk-room to let in an eligible office in Nassau-st., between John and Fulton-sts. Persons holding the office of Commissioner of Deeds need not apply. Address, with references, A. X., *Times* office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry, to a small family, (without children preferred,) the upper part of the modern-built house No. 74 Woodhull-st., with gas, &c. Situation very desirable. Apply on the premises of D. F. LEE, No. 7 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—To let, large rooms well lighted in the new building No. 499 Water-st., extending to South-st., between Pike and Rutger-sts. Inquire as above.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, TO LET—In a first-rate location, and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & O. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st. Possession given immediately.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Furman-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 20x35, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM-POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings Nos 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 106 Cliff-st

SHOP-ROOM WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—At No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two suits of offices, of two rooms each, in the fine new building No. 82 Broadway; supplied with gas, water, and furnace. Apply to
JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 8 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau-st., near Beekman. Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Several desirable Law Offices, and a large room in the attic, well lighted, and suitable for light mechanical purposes, in the building No. 4 West-st. Apply on the premises, to E. A. DOOLITTLE.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor. No. 7 Broad-st., 3d door from Wall. Inquire there

PART OF A TWO STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 174 Christie-st., consisting of the second floor, 2 rooms and 2 bedrooms. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. A small family, without children, preferred.

LOFTS TO LET—The spacious and well-lighted Loft of store No. 34 Cliff-st. Apply to JAMES EAGER, No. 34 Cliff-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—On a lease, four lofts, in the new brown stone store, No. 106 Chambers-st. Inquire of W. J. DAVIS, on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—Without board, by a private family, to gentlemen; two unfurnished parlors in a 3-story house, in Houston-st., east of Broadway. Gas and bath-room is the house. Apply at No. 58 Lispenard-st.

ROOM TO LET—For religious services on Sunday in a large room, well adapted for the purpose. Apply at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

FOUR LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS AND SHEDS, on 25th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and East River, to Let or Lease for a term of years; or Lease for Sale. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—Rooms 28 by 100 feet, in the new building corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., with from 2 to 4 horse power on each floor, well lighted, heated by steam, and in every way well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. GALE, on the premises.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS.—To let, for one or more years, the extensive and well-known foundry and machine-shops, for the last 12 or 15 years occupied by Birkbeck & Son, in Water-st., near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. The premises cover so acre of five or six lots, and the buildings are of the most substantial kind, erected expressly for the above business. Possession given May 1st. For terms and further particulars, apply to BAGE & SOTHER, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The store No. 50 Broadway. Apply on the premises, to BURT, BROTHERS & CO.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st

SHOP-ROOMS TO LET—With steam power, at Nos. 567, 69, 71 Forsyth-st. Inquire of SANIL J. SEOLER, No. 64.

DRY GOODS.

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—DOREMUS & NIXON are offering for sale an extensive stock of EUROPEAN and AMERICAN DRY GOODS expressly for furnishing purposes, such as PLAIN, FIGURED and PRINTED PLUSH, in bond for exportation.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, of every description. VELVET, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETING, COCOA MATTING, MATTO, OIL CLOTHS, for floor and table, linen and cotton SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASINGS, table damask and disper.
NAPKINS and DOILIES, HUCK, DIAPER and CRASH TOWELING, white and colored QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, in all varieties, elegant French and ENGLISH PRINTS, white and colored FURNITURE DIMITIES; wool, cotton and worsted TABLE and PIANO COVERS, colored linen and cotton stripes, for covering sofas and chairs.
CAR AND COACH-MAKERS' ARTICLES, such as woolen Cloths, enameled Cloths, Silks, Cottelines, Damasks, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Owners of vessels and hotels, housekeepers and coach and car builders, will find every article needed to make the most complete outfit. Merchants doing business in cities and large towns will find it to their interest to examine our stock, No. 21 Park-place, and No. 18 Murray-st., New-York. DOREMUS & NIXON.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & DEVLIN, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and printed bages, plaid and plain poplins and barège delaines, plaid and plain English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS AND CRAPE SHAWLS.—Plaid Silks, 3s 6d per yard; Striped Foulard do., 4s. 6d.; changeable rept Silks, 5s 6d, worth 8s.; Brocade Silks, 6s. 6d., worth 10s.; black Lining Silk, 3s.; black Dress Silks, 6s. 6d. and 6s.; Bishoff's best black Silk, 10s., worth 12s.; plaid Silk Poplins, 3s. 6d. and 4s. 6d per yard; Crape Shawls, embroidered, $4; Solandos, $3 to $4; embroidered Crape Shawls, $5 50 to $65; Spring and Summer Shawls from $1 25 to $5; black Silk Shawls, $6, $8 and $10; Mersailles Quilts, 14s.; Irish Linen, Towels, Drapery Muslin, and all housekeeping goods at corresponding prices.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

GREAT NOVELTIES—NEW SPRING GOODS.—Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to call and see the new
SILKS, FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, BARFOES, CRAPE DE PARIS,
JACONETS, ORGANDIES,
CALICOES, GINGHAMS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, &c.
These goods, now opening, were made for the Paris Market, and are the newest and richest styles imported by us in the last steamers
J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

SPRING GOODS.—LYONS & JONES, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts., are now prepared to offer an entirely new stock of Dry Goods for the Spring season, comprising, in part, Plaid Silks at 5s.; rich colors at 8s.; the best Black Silks imported, cannot bargains together with every variety of the newest Dress Goods for the Spring trade. The new Shawl and Mantille Room is replete with a great variety of

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN A. GRAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 14TH-ST. NEAR 6TH-AV.

By order of the Executors.

On THURSDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold at the Auction Store, No. 374 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Consisting of 4 lots on the south side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av.

On SEVENTH-AVENUE—3 lots on the east side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.

On SEVENTH-STREET—3 lots on the south side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.

On SEVENTH-STREET—7 lots on the south side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.

On SIXTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 13th-st., 100 feet south of 6th-av.

On SIXTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av.

On SIXTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 13th-st., 100 feet south of 6th-av.

On SIXTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 6th-av.

On SEVENTH-AVENUE—7 lots on the south side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.

On SEVENTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.

On EIGHTH-AVENUE—7 lots on the west side of 13th-st., 100 feet south of 8th-av.

On EIGHTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 13th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.

On EIGHTH-AVENUE—4 lots on the west side of 14th-st., 100 feet south of 8th-av.

On EIGHTH-STREET—3 lots on the north side of 14th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av.

Each lot is 20 feet front by 100 feet deep to a 20 feet wide street.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Hotel, and at the Auction Store.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 4 equal annual payments, with interest.

Sale positive, without reserve.

POSITIVE SALE OF 24 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—By order of the Executors.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.

On TUESDAY, April 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 43 and 45 Wall-st., will be sold at Auction, by order of the Executors, the following valuable property:

No. 1. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Smith-st., 20 feet front on Smith-st. by 100 feet deep to Nevins-st.

No. 2. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 3. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 4. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 5. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 6. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 7. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 8. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 9. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 10. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 11. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 12. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 13. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 14. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 15. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 16. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 17. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 18. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 19. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 20. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 21. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 22. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 23. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

No. 24. A lot on the corner of Degraw-st. and Nevins-st., 20 feet front on Nevins-st. by 100 feet deep to Smith-st.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Hotel, and at the Auction Store.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 4 equal annual payments, with interest.

Sale positive, without reserve.

JOHN A. GRAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NOSTRAND AVENUE, NEAR FULTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

By order of the Executors.

On TUESDAY, April 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold at Auction, by order of the Executors, the following valuable property:

No. 1. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 2. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 3. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 4. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 5. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 6. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 7. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

No. 8. A lot on the corner of Nostrand-av. and Fulton-av., 25 feet front on Nostrand-av. by 100 feet deep to Bedford-pl.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Hotel, and at the Auction Store.

Terms—One-fifth cash, balance in 4 equal annual payments, with interest.

Sale positive, without reserve.

JOHN A. GRAY, Auctioneer.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.

By order of the Executors.

On MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, will be sold at Auction, by order of the Executors, the following valuable property:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the middle of the road leading from Flushing to Whitestone, which point is distant 1,000 feet from the house of Mrs. Ann Parsons, and running thence northwardly 1,000 feet to the middle of the road leading from Flushing to Whitestone; thence eastwardly 1,000 feet to the middle of the road leading from Flushing to Whitestone; thence southwardly 1,000 feet to the middle of the road leading from Flushing to Whitestone; thence westwardly 1,000 feet to the middle of the road leading from Flushing to Whitestone, the point or place of beginning, containing 23 acres of land, be the same more or less.

The above premises are in a high state of cultivation, and are well adapted for a country residence, being only 12 miles from the City Hall, and 1 mile from the village of Flushing, and 1 mile from the village of Whitestone, and 1 mile from the Flushing Bay, and 1 mile from the Sound, and 1 mile from the Flushing Railroad, and 1 mile from the Whitestone Railroad

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. HAWES, in reply to the invitation, says: "[illegible] I could help the cause in the way you propose, for I wish the collection to be kept in the country; but I am obliged, on the score of time and health, to decline. I must give myself all the respite from work I can, for I really need it." Not having received the answer until yesterday, the Committee were unsuccessful in their attempt to see Rev. Mr. THOMPSON. All of which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

The report was adopted, when

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON said that when coming he had no idea his name would be mentioned. Having but recently returned from Europe, and changed his residence, he regretted the Committee had been put to trouble in hunting for him. He expressed his willingness to forward the views of the Committee in securing the collection to the City in any way within his power, and suggested that it would be well to call a meeting, at which Dr. ROBINSON, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and other gentlemen might appear, and at which he (Rev. Dr. T.) would be willing to say all he could in an humble way.

Mr. CHATIS moved that Rev. Dr. THOMPSON be requested to deliver a public address on the subject. Having been on the ground himself, and having bestowed some thought on the subject of anti vaults, he was well fitted for the task.

Mr. MCKENAIE, in seconding the motion, hoped that efforts would be made to engage the clergymen of the City generally in the subject. They should be interested, for these an iquities afforded strong proofs of the authenticity of Scripture.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. DAVIS, Secretary, reported the total receipts at $13,605, received in sums of from $100 to $1,000.

The former Committee were instructed to continue their labors, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next.

Arrest of Counterfeiters—Seizure of Base Coin, Dies, Batteries, &c.

An important arrest of a gang extensively engaged in counterfeiting United States coin, was effected in this City yesterday, by Capt. SPRIGHT, of Twenty-sec nd Ward Police, who was aided by a posse of his men. Deputy U. S. Marshals HORTON and DE ANGALIS have been on the scent of the perpetrators of this operation, but were unable to trace them. After n tiring exertions a clue was obtained, and the premises occupied by the parties in Thirty-fifth-street, between the Second and Third-avenues, were searched. The house has been for some time past suspected by the neighbors, as the haunt of a band of counterfeiters. The necessary arrangements were made by the officers, and their efforts resulted successfully. The house was guarded by a number of policemen, while Captain SPRIGHT and others made the descent, and arrested five individuals, who were conveyed to the Station-house and confined in separate cells. The dwelling was then thoroughly searched, and a great quantity of spurious $1 and $5 gold pieces was found secreted in e passage leading to the sub-basement.

The forged pieces were beautifully executed, and but few judges of base coin would be able to detect them. The search was continued, and finally, a cart load of costly dies, galvanic batteries, copper, brass, and various other materials and implements for the business were recovered and taken to the station. The parties taken into custody gave their names as follows: EDWARD C. MORTON, JOHN BROWN, CHAS. WATSON *alias* John Clark, ALMIRA WATSON, AMANDA HAWETT. There is not the least doubt that thousands of dollars of the false issues have been passed in this City and elsewhere, during the last two months. The fortunate arrest of this gang, and seizure of their instruments, were made known to the proper Government officers, and to-day, further proceedings will take place before the United States Commissioner.

An incident took place after the prisoners were placed under arrest; one of the rogues becoming indignant. He was in the hands of Captain SPRIGHT; when looking at the Captain, he said: "If you were alone with me, Sir, bow quick I would drop you, and slip!" "You must be one of the smart men," replied the Captain. The fellow was conducted to the Police station through several obscure streets, but he manifested no particular desire to carry out his threat.

Persons who may have been victimized by taking any of these counterfeit coins, will forther the ends of justice by calling on Captain SPRIGHT at the station-house this morning.

New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society.

The New-York and Brooklyn Foreign Missionary Society, auxiliary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, celebrated their 27th Anniversary yesterday evening, at Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church in Union-square. After prayer had been offered up, Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, Jr., came forward and read the yearly report, from which it appeared that the efforts of the Missionaries in China, India and Eastern Asia had been crowned with success; and it was apparent that ultimately Christianity would triumph in those regions.

The Treasurer then presented the following report:

Cash from the following Churches, from April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854.

Allen-street Presbyterian Church	$186 40
Brick Presbyterian Church	941 67
Broadway Tabernacle	278 03
Central Presbyterian Church	392 66
Church of the Puritans	2,174 73
Eastern Congregational Church	52 94
Eleventh Presbyterian Church	170 08
Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church	1,519 01
Fourth Avenue	935 49
Harlem	81 64
Houston-street	76 75
Mercer-street	6,404 93
Madison-square	1,126 76
Manhattanville	17 00
North Manhattanville	72 27
Presbyterian Church on University-place	500 00
Seventh-street Presbyterian Church	306 98
Sixth-street Presbyterian Church	50 00
Spring-street Presbyterian Church	159 00
Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church	222 70
West-street Presbyterian Church	502 42
West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church	502 42
Sundry donations in N. York and Brooklyn	4,562 38
Churches in Brooklyn	6,060 48
Churches in Williamsburg	63 24
Total	$26,960 58
Expenditures	113 78
Balance paid into the Treasury of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	$26,844 80

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER then preached a sermon from the LI. Psalm, 12th and 13th verses, and the 11th chapter of Isaiah, 9th verse, in which he contended that, from the enormous progress that missionary labors had experienced during the last half century, and from the words about to take place in Europe, the "fullness of time had come," and Christianity would shortly break through the portals of ignorance and barbarism, and reign empreme.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City of New-York, from the 1st to the 8th Instant: Men, 106; women, 86; boys, 157; girls, 159. Total, 508.

DISEASES:

Abuminuria, disease of kidney	1	Debility, infant.	1	Infam. of lungs	28
Aeeurism of the heart	2	Debility, adult.	4	Infam. of stom.	1
Apoplexy	8	Delir. Tremens	3	Infam. of throat	6
Apoplexy, nerv's	1	Diarrhœa	9	Infam. of womb	1
Apoplexy, serious	1	Dropsy	12	Infam. of liver	1
Asphyxia	4	Dropsy in head	21	Infam. of gullet	1
Asthma	2	Dropsy in chest	3	Intemperance	2
Asthma, Thymic	1	Dysentery	4	Jaundice	1
Atrophy	4	Enlargm't of h'rt	1	Liver, disease of	1
Bleeding from the Womb	1	Epilepsy	1	Look-jaw	1
Bleeding, Cord (Trim.)	1	Erysipelas	3	Malformation—of the lungs	1
Bleeding fr'm the bowels	1	Fracture of skull	1	of the anus	1
Bleed'g fr'm lungs	1	Fever, bilious	1	Marasmus, Inf.	21
Burned or scalded	1	Fever, puerperal	1	Marasmus, adult	2
Bronchitis	5	Fever, remittent	1	Measles	8
Cancer of stom'ch	1	Fever, scarlet	12	Mortification	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, typhoid	4	of the lungs	1
Casualties—		Fever, typhus	11	of the throat	1
By railroad	1	Fever, congest.	1	Morbus Brightii	2
By falls	1	Fever, putrid	1	Old age	3
By blasting	1	Fever, ship	1	Partur. difficult	8
Cholera Infant'm	2	Fever, gastric	1	Poison	1
Consumption	69	Fever, yellow	1	Premature birth	12
Convulsions, adult	4	Fistula in ano	1	Pleurisy	4
Conv. Puerperal	1	Hernia (?) disease	1	Rheumatism	2
Croup	2	Heart, disease of	3	Rupture	2
Congest. of brain	15	Hemorrhage of lungs	5	Scrofula	4
Congest. of lungs	5	Hemorrhage of bowels	1	Small-pox	16
Congest. of bowels	1	Hip disease	1	Spina	1
Congest. of the heart	1	Hooping cough	4	Still-born	22
Cyrrhosis of liver	1	Inanition	1	Suicide	1
		Inflammation	1	Scurvy	1
		Inflam. of bladd'r	1	Teething	2
		Inflam. of brain	14	Unknown	1
		Inflam. of bowels	12	Unkn'n to Jury	1
		Inflam. of heart	2	Varioloid	3
Total	508				

Wards		Wards.		Wards.	
I	8	IX	31	XVII	44
II	2	X	14	XVIII	26
III	4	XI	39	XIX	27
IV	17	XII	7	XX	17
V	36	XIII	21	XXI	29
VI	41	XIV	12	XXII	13
VII	36	XV	8		
VIII	36	XVI	34	Total	508

Under 1 year, 159; 1 and 5 years, 111; 5 and 10, 30; 10 and 20, 31; 20 and 30, 57; 30 and 40, 57; 40 and 50, 34; 50 and 60, 23; 60 and 70, 20; 70 and 80, 15; 80 and 90, 7; 90 and 100, 1.

FROM THE RIVER PLATTE AND PARAGUAY.—The Buenos Ayres Packet, of Jan. 21, contains the following:

The insurrection has been completely quelled. LOPEZ and BENITEZ, it is said, had retired with their Commands, and others of minor note, to the Islands in the Uruguay. Colonel FLORES and the partisans of Candomanie, one of his aids de camps, had a pronounced hand to the insurrection, by a military occupation of [illegible] commanding positions on the [illegible] and with the consent and [illegible] authorities.

ASUNCION.—Very recent news, direct from Asuncion, represent the extremely unhealthy and discontented state of the South American continent. The Dictator had returned from her exploration [illegible] reached 400 miles higher than [illegible] in safety notwithstanding rumors of their [illegible] which the Dictator of establishing [illegible] and Bolivia unfavorable to [illegible] number of the country [illegible] to progress in the Capital, [illegible] the Plate.

THE ASHBURTON DEPARTMENT.—The Montreal Pilot says: "We understand that the Hon. Mr. ASHBURTON has been appointed to the Department of Public Works, in the room of the Hon. Mr. CAUCHON, who has been appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the room of the Hon. Mr. CHABOILLEZ, who has been appointed Receiver General, in the room of the Hon. Mr. ROLLAND, who has been appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council, in the room of the Hon. Mr. DROLET, who has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court, in the room of the Hon. Mr. MONDELET, deceased."

HUMAN BONES IN CHAMBERS-STREET.—A crowd of citizens assembled yesterday in the vacant lot of No. 45 Chambers-street, and appeared outraged at the reckless manner in which a quantity of human bones had been left there by workmen. It seems that these grounds were used as the Scotch Presbyterian Burial-ground half a century ago; and, since the Catholic Church was demolished, excavations have been made to the depth of ten or twelve feet, and the remaining portion of those interred there have been dug out. The authorities should immediately look to this matter, and cause the human bones to be removed.

THE PUGILIST SHOOTING CASE.—On Saturday Officer LORD arrested the returned California pugilist named JAMES HUGHES, upon the authority of a warrant issued by Judge BOGART, wherein he stands charged with attempting to take the life of another "shoulder hitter" named STEPHEN WILSON, by shooting at him with a revolver. The affair took place some days ago at the Five-Mile House, when the sporters had been "out on the road" with their fast nags. HUGHES was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JONES' Pantoscope of California should be visited by every one, young and old, before it leaves our City. It is a wonder of art and really beautiful. It will only be exhibited a short time longer before going to Philadelphia. Buy the gift tickets, only $1 each, good for five admissions to the Pantoscope, and one share in many splendid gifts; farm worth $25,000, houses $10,000 each, &c. &c. The office and exhibition is at Apollo Rooms, No. 416 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and gas fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ASCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENT.—For "Uncle Tom's Cabin," go to PUAFF'S National, Chatham-street, near Roosevelt, to-night.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re the petition of Emily Kenouth Zoulowsky and Wm. Ellery Sedgwick, her Trustee.—This is a proceeding by writ of habeas corpus, to obtain possession of a child of the relator, who alleges that her husband is about to leave this country for Turkey, and intends to take the child with him. The Judge ordered the case to lie over until Monday, and the child in the meantime to remain in the custody of the Sheriff.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRES.—About 7 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire broke out in a porter-house, kept by JOHN GRADY, in Navy, near Tillary-street, which was entirely consumed. The upper floor was occupied as a place of residence by MICHAEL BROWN. Mr. GRADY'S loss is about $1,000. Insured for a small amount in the Brooklyn Insurance Company. Mr. BROWN'S loss is $1,000. Insured for $500. From this house the flames spread to the "Meagher Hall," owned and occupied by DANIEL GILLAN. This was destroyed with most of its contents, and a watch and $60 in bills. Loss $3,000. Insured for $1,000 in the New-York City Insurance Company. A third building caught fire, and was considerably damaged. It was owned by WILLIAM DUGAN, and was occupied by himself, WILLIAM GRANGE and EDWARD SCULLY. Mr. DUGAN'S loss is $1,400. Insured for $600 in New-York, and for $300 in the Long Island Insurance Company. The loss to the other occupants, $400. No insurance. These buildings were all frame—two were two stories high, and the other 2½ stories high. During the morning of Saturday there were three other alarms; there was nothing of value destroyed at either. The first was a small stable in Hicks-street near Atlantic; the next, a stable on Navy-street, and the third sught in the basement of a boarding-house in Henry, near Pierrepont-street; but little damage was done.

☞ Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has gone to Washington to attend the installation of Rev. ALEXANDER DUNCANSON. Some hundred clergymen of the Congregational denomination are expected to be present on that occasion. Professor PARK, of Andover, occupied Mr. BEECHER'S pulpit yesterday morning.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in a tenementary stable at the corner of Second and North Tenth-streets, owned by Mr. BERKE, which, together with a blind horse, was burned. Loss about $150; no insurance.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The total amount of money paid out by the city during the past year for the support of the Fire Department amounts to $15,616 24.

JERSEY CITY.

CANDIDATES FOR THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.—On Saturday evening last the final meetings of the members of both the Democratic and Whig City Conventions were held, and their tickets announced. They had held several meetings during the week, and determined upon their tickets; but each Convention waited for the other to commit itself to the public first by announcing its action, so that the latter one could take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself for an alteration of its ticket. After dodging each other for three or four days without success, they finally came out at the same time. The nominations are as here given:

WHIG—*For Mayor*—David S. Manners, renominated. *For Collector*—P. C. Dummer. *For School Superintendent*—Lewis Colby. *For Assessors*—Isaac Van Saun, ira Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC—*For Mayor*—Alexander H. Wallie. *For Collector*—Lorenzo Jaquius. *For School Superintendent*—Lewis Colby. *For Assessors*—Samuel Bridgart, Peter D. Vroom.

The places designated for holding the elections are as follows:

First Ward—The Hook and Ladder-house in Sussex-street.

Second Ward—The Engine-house at the junction of York and Gregory-streets.

Third Ward—ROSEVELT'S building in Grove-street, near Mercer-street.

Fourth Ward—The Engine-house in South Ninth-street, near Newark-avenue.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR COLLECTOR.—The friends of Mr. LORENZO JAQUIAS, ex-Sheriff of the County, have nominated him for the office of Collector. He has resided in Jersey City for about thirty-five years, and in the several positions he has occupied, has discharged his duty faithfully. He is now an Assessor. Although a Whig in politics, the Democrats have acquiesced in this nomination, and he will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority.

MARRIED,

In Buffalo, on Thursday, April 6, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Edward Ingersoll, CORNELIA A. FIELD, of Buffalo, N. Y., to EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, April 9, PETER B. MARKS, Jr. aged 4 years 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 94 7th-av.

They sat and watched his bosom heaving,
And softly bent to list his breathing;
And there were tears, and gloom, and sighing,
For that sweet rose-bud slowly dying.
The ties of earth were almost riven,
And spirit-ones from God in heaven
Were watching, clad in robes of whiteness,
To bear the boy to realms of brightness.
And now the pangs of death all vanished;
From that fair brow its traces were banished;
No more ran pain read that sweet bosom,
For Peter blooms a heavenly blossom.

In this City, on Saturday, April 8, SUSAN S. HART, daughter of Robert H. and Margaret A. Hart, aged 9 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Sixth-st.

In this City, on Sunday, April 9, KATE S., daughter of George W. and Harriet M. Tenney, aged 1 year and 11 months.

In Morrisania, on Saturday, April 8, 1854, WILLIAM LEAYCRAFT, son of David and Susan V. A. Murray, aged 4 years and 7 months.

At Green Point, L. I., on Saturday morning, April 8, 1854, ELIZABETH, wife of David Provost, aged 53 years 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her husband, Franklin-st., Green Point, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On Sunday, April 2, AGNES WILLIAMS, aged 34 years. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, April 10—A. M.

The Foreign accounts by the *Europa* steamer at this port, to March 25, from England, were published on Saturday afternoon, after the close of business hours. They are again unfavorable, though not more so than was generally looked for. The fall of Consols since the previous packet is about 1 ℔ cent. The Bank of England statement, to the 18th March, shows a loss of $2,830,000 in gold to the Continent. The drain continues, but the Bank Directors adjourned on the 23d, without advancing the rate of interest. A heavy failure—MONTEANO & Co.—involving $400,000, is reported on the London Stock Exchange. The stringency of money—5 ℔ cent. being the lowest rate of discount—has extended to nearly all branches of business. It is severely felt in Liverpool, where speculation is discouraged in both Cotton and the Corn trade; the latter, without accumulating stocks, going down rapidly to 33s. ℔ bbl. for Flour, 10s. ℔ bush. for Wheat, and 37s. @ 38s. ℔ qr., for Indian Corn. This is a heavy fall for a single week. The business in Cotton was only from 4,000 to 5,000 bales a day; prices ½d. lower, notwithstanding the advices from this side of short receipts, and a decline in the stock of American cotton in Liverpool to 369,000 bales, against 513,000 same period last year. The condition of trade at Manchester is not good. The Iron trade continues steady, under the adverse state of things, and all Russian produce, such as Hemp and Tallow, held for extreme rates. American stocks are at nominal quotations; some few operations in United States Loans, for transmission to this country. The Turkish Loan, taken by ROTHSCHILD, is for $11,500,000, 15 years to run, at 6 ℔ cent. interest, issued at the rate of 85 ℔ cent. for 100. It commands a small premium, on this figure.

The details of the California news, with $803,000, were received yesterday by the *George Law*, from Aspinwall. The market accounts from San Francisco are as bad for the Atlantic adventurers as they well can be. Four or five commission houses have suspended business, and a general conviction obtains that the overstocked condition of the market and the stringency and dearness of Money will lead to farther disasters. The houses that suspend owe comparatively small sums at home, but an average of $50,000 each to general creditors, mostly in the Atlantic cities. There is a slightly-improved market for Flour, owing to the high quotations that went from this side, almost authorising reshipments. The production of the Mines is not complained of, and labor is doing well in the interior, because cheaply fed and clothed. The Real Estate speculation is fast breaking down at San Francisco, and the high rents no longer promised by new tenants. The failure of the State Agents to pay the January interest on the California Debt in New-York continues to be discussed, with much blame laid to the house of PALMER, COOK & Co., particularly by the *Placer Times*, and two or three journals in the interior, who regard the transaction in the light of a political conspiracy. Mr. COOK, a member of this firm, came passenger in this steamer.

By the *George Law* we have later and favorable accounts from the progress of the Panama Railroad. The enterprise appears to enjoy high favor with the press and people on the Isthmus. The route is also attracting increased attention in London, as the quickest and most reliable to Australia. The *Times*, just received by the Europa, notices that "another illustration has been furnished of the superiority of the Panama route from Australia by later intelligence by three days from New South Wales than by the Sydney steamer direct." The present arrival brings another example of late news from Melbourne, the accounts being down to the 13th January.

The Stock Exchange was dull on Saturday, with less disposition, however, to press sales, and a slight improvement, until the foreign news was made known late in the day, in some of the prices. Erie Road sold at 71½@¾, but was offered down after the adjournment of the afternoon Board. Illinois Central Mortgages declined to 80 ℔ cent., ex-dividend, and Canton Land Company sold as low as 25 ℔ cent., for the first time in several months. Reading closed at the Board at 74, seller 60 days. Hudson River Road steady at 64¼. The March receipts, (erroneously printed to the *Harlem* Road in our last paper,) are $174,240, against $119,803 same month last year. The Michigan Central receipts are $96,528, against $59,469; and the Macon and Western $34,350 against $26,592 same month in 1853. The Railroad earnings, thus far, without a single exception, come in higher than for the corresponding season of last year. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, for the three months of the year, shows;

1854.		1853.	
January	$23,524 29	January	$10,801 25
February	26,192 38	February	8,939 86
March	26,698 61	March	8,143 35
Total	$76,115 23	Total	$27,875 46

The General Merchandise Import of the past week was $1,427,136, which added to the Dry Goods Table, in our last paper, gives a total import of $2,800,333. The entries of Tea for the week amounted to $374,403, and of Watches, $183,661.

We learn that arrangements have been made by the Postmaster-General, for the steamers *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba*, of the New-York and Alabama Steamship Company, to carry the United States Mail to Havana and Mobile, and that these steamers will sail hereafter under the United States Mail Flag.

The Coal Trade of the Schuylkill region last week, and for the season, was as follows:

	Week.	Season.	Last year, to date.
Reading Railroad	77,709	439,396	349,441
Canal	31,135	79,720	47,539
Total, tons		519,116	396,980

The Dauphin Coal Company mined and sent to market during the month of March, 4,900 tons, double the quantity of any previous month, and expected to increase their produce largely the present month. The Company, we are informed by the President, Mr. SANDFORD, are prepared to mine 100,000 tons at once, if the labor could be commanded.

The Engineer-in-Chief and Superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, in reporting the first quarter's receipts of the year, remarks:

"I have thought it proper to say that the Road will be in operation to Madison, about the 1st of June, and that the gross receipts for the year will not fall short of $2,000,000; and that the net earnings, over the expenses of operating, will be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds, without further assistance."

The Mississippi and Atlantic Railroad Company, (known as the Brough Road,) organized at Vandalia, Illinois, on the 28th ult., by the election as Directors of Messrs. Winslow, Palmer, McMartin, Sandford, and Lanier, of New-York; Brough, of Indiana; Archer, Young, Starkweather, Wescliffe, McCurdy, Waite, and Allen, of Illinois; Mr. JOHN BROUGH was made President; T. R. Young, Vice President; W. S. Waite, Treasurer; Edward King, Secretary.

The population of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, has grown from 500 in the year 1825, and 6,071 in the year 1840, to 35,000 in 1854, to which is added 10,982 in Ohio City, on the opposite branch of Cuyahoga River: making altogether 45,982.

PRESENT VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN CLEVELAND.

Real Estate	$18,746,779
Personal property	4,764,000
Total	$18,510,779

OHIO CITY VALUATION.

Real Estate	$2,974,788
Personal property	203,371
Total	$3,178,159
Consolidated	$21,688,938

There are renewed difficulties at Philadelphia in regard to the city subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Road. The Company have applied for $1,000,000 in City Bonds, but four members of the Select Council, believing that two of their absent colleagues would join them in voting down this proposition, have prevented the consummation by withdrawing from the special meeting of the Councils. The *Ledger* of Saturday remarks:

"It is now doubtful whether the subscription will be made at all, and it would certainly be very unwise in the present condition of the money market to bring more city bonds on the stock exchange. Sales were yesterday made at 95, and if another million or two are authorized and issued, and their sale forced, as is manifest from the desire of the Company to get them they would be, the price of not only the new loans would sink, but present loans and the city credit would suffer with them. The delay is therefore altogether proper."

To-day Mr. A. H. NICOLAY holds his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 7—P. M.

COTTON has been in moderate demand to-day, at unchanged rates. Sales 5,500 bales Middling is quoted at 8¼c. The business of the week foots up 41,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts at all the ports is now 575,000 bales. FLOUR is firm at $6 25 for Ohio. CORN in moderate demand, at 55c. for Mixed.

RIO COFFEE is firm with a large business. Sales of the week 19,000 bales at 9¼c. @ 10¼c. The stock on hand is 72,560 bales. SUGAR is at 3½c. for fair. FREIGHTS to Liverpool are quoted ½d. for Cotton. EXCHANGE on New-York is at ¼ prem., and on London, 8¼ prem.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 8.

COTTON is quiet, buyers having withdrawn from the market, awaiting the *Europa's* news.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 7.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 800 bales, at 9½c. for middling. The market is dull. COTTON freights to Liverpool, in American bottoms, are quoted at ½d., and in British, at 7-16d.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, April 8.

COTTON is quiet, with moderate sales. Prices of better grades are unchanged. The market for WOOL continues dull, and rather in favor of the buyer. Sales 62,000 lbs. Printing CLOTHS are quiet, and prices without change. Sales 22,700 pieces.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Law, from Aspinwall—Hon. Delos Lake, Thomas J. Henly, Esq., G. E. Johnson and lady, Mrs. Major Eaton, Miss Eaton, P. Yervorsky, Mrs. Gresu, two children, and servant; Hon. C. Lancaster, lady, and three children; S. Care, S. Diamond, J. Schick, L. Davidson, J. Maria F. Harris, S. Friedman, John Mayer, A. M. Dibble, C. E. Hitchcock, J. E. Young, P. Winston, S. B. Colby, Adams & Co's Express messenger; C. Patterson, Mrs. Stront, John Carrere, P. Carrere, J. Weerth, Mrs. Thurber, Mrs. Brunt, D. Peckham, H. Sparks, Z. W. Sparks, R. R. King, C. O. Root, P. W. Woods, P. R. Riegstoom, W. J. Eastwood, M. Rutti, S. Cuchr, lady and child; P. Canfield, D. Cronin, Mrs. Smith, J. Pfeiffer, N. E. Davis, Mrs. Churchill, J. S. Dunlap, W. P. Blanchard, A. Crane, Saml. Althouse, J. Monteith, J. Althouse, John Grant, J. C. Deyerle, J. F. James, C. Plattman, G. P. Vanderberger and lady, C. S. Ricks, W. F. Hamilton, Lieut. S. Mowry, U. S. N., W. B. Stone, Saml. Bean, Mrs. Stevenson and daughter, J. Drennan and lady, E. W. Hardison, J. H. Bochester, Wells, Farro & Co.'s messenger; J. Baldwin, Isaac Folsom, J. N. Carbonier, L. Parkinson, F. G. Gifford, P. Lehman, M. K. Avery, Lewis Walker, John Font, D. C. Porter, G. B. Ironsides, J. C. Burgoyne, S. C. Biloet, Charles Snider, C. G. Crandall, B. J. Bend, John Keiser, J. W. Beer, Edward Mayhew, P. Cazette, J. Clark, G. W. Sands, P. Hickelhauser, Geo. McKay—D. Thompson, A. H. Eddy, Thos. Kent, J. Libby, Edward Dow, J. B. Freech, A. C. Edwards, Wm. Rippey, E. A. Thorndike, J. Whitmore, J. Melfe, J. W. Newby, John Morris, P. Bean, G. W. Rupert, Chas. Gray, H. Melfe, Jas. Boudeman, G. Hofmann, B. Hoffman, A. Erwin, Nickerson, F. F. Mash, Chas. Kelly, J. Foster, J. Stokes, W. W. Brainard, A. C. Taft, Jas. Taylor, A. E. Hamey, T. Ferris, W. D. Fuller, W. H. Thomas, J. H. Shutts, J. D. Pollard, L. F. Benton, T. G. Tindall, W. H. Hammond, M. Kiefner, S. S. Crowningshield, W. A. Quarles, L. Vincent, G. W. Robinson, N. L. Clark, Esq., and children, W. C. Johnson, H. C. Ballech, Esq., S. Andrews, J. K. Rose, Esq., W. W. Warren, W. G. Bullion, C. B. Swaim and lady, W. Miller, Wm. Robertson, lady and daughter, H. B. Trist, J. W. Coop, S. C. Smith, L. Rosenthal, H. Clinton, Capt. J. S. Barton, B. S. Lawrence, Capt. J. L. Shipman, Sr. J. M. Tirado, (Minister from Peru to the United States, lady, two sisters and son; M. Albertini, lady and son; Mrs. W. H. Fairchild, Mrs. J. Hobson and servant; Mrs. George Hobson, two daughters, two sons and servant; Wm. Foster and lady; J. W. Byrnes, Wm. Steel, S. Boucher, Thos. Smith, John M. Jones, E. A. Drury, Mrs. Mathy, D. N. Seaman, Hiram Hale, A. Wabeck, J. W. Owens, George Summit, J. Tompkins, John Stokes, John Murray, John Morrison, P. H. Birch, James Noble, J. Courville, Geo. Busier, Jas. McGowen, Alexander Travers, Isaac Harmon, J. H. Scott, mail agent—and 297 in steerage.

In steamship Star of the West, from San Juan—L. F. Fuller, M. Wallack, lady and two children; A. B. Mann, W. H. Bussell, Wm. Duer, T. H. Russell, Col. Balliet, Dr. Wharfield, J. B. Harney, M. Elanor and mother, Mrs. J. P. Haven, J. Hamden, Mrs. G. H. Gates and infant, S. Jadkins, J. Baily, R. Bailey, Mrs. M. Talcott, Mrs. A. Marshall, Madame Geolet, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Mary Smith, J. W. McCullagh, James Connor, H. Riley, H. V. Haydock, H. R. Halpen, J. Clarke, G. W. Beckler, Dr. Stokes, C. W. Cook, lady and three children, Mrs. J. Jones, Mrs. T. C. Olmster and child, Dr. G. B. Parks, J. W. Crooks, Master Riley, E. Wentworth, G. W. Vancom, M. Murphy, T. Murphy, J. Lorcam, J. Banks, J. Murphy, E. Murphy, H. D. Cushely, J. S. Keller, A. R. Mason, W. Roe, J. Jonas, T. E. Morrie, D. D. Halliday, E. D. Cleary, C. Bedman, J. Laff, J. Sawyer, L. Pollard, S. Morey, S. B. Hopkins, J. L. Whiting, Mrs. O. Barnard infant, Capt. Hall and lady, Mrs Gallenay and son, S. R. Spean, G. Sharp, S. S. Phillips, S. Gregory, D. K. Moore, J. K. Wynkoop, F. C. Parker, J. Butterfield, J. McNally, W. Worten, M. G. Gray, T. Schooly, B. Bidwell, J. S. Conrad, Capt. A. J. Averill and lady, Mrs. S. H. Meeker, S. W. Rosenstall, S. Rosenbrice, L. Clew, Capt. Fauntleroy, John G. Brown, Mrs. Little and servant, Mrs. Perley and child, Mrs. Fanish and niece Silas Rhoades, Dr. Egerr, Miles Roby, Dr. Brooddin, E. Williams, R. Law, A. Cook, T. H. Estery, W. A. Estery, M. A. Fell, D. Dennison, H. P. Thomas, L. Gans, J. Kerr. 116 in the steerage.

In steamship Europa, from Liverpool—Mr. S. Vertue, lady two children and nurse; Mr. Jongaswie, Master Gonsalve, H. C. Stephenson, Miss Rees, Miss Brownrigg, Mr. Albertis, Mr. H. Simmonds, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. J. Sykes, Mr. J. Boyd, Mr. Rice, Hon. Mr. Killahy, Capt. S. Curling, Mr. G. Lagergen, Mr. Dierick, Mr. Minchin, Mr. R. G. Brown, Mr. R. Hutchinson, Mr. E. Orgill, Mr. Dund, Mr. E. Gaycechia, Mr. L. Cousins, Mr. Rees, Mr. P. C. Glyn, Mr. Leverson, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Carasteza, Mr. G. O. Baker, Mr. S. Larrain, Mr. B. V. Guzman, Mr. Langdon, Mr. J. G. Bainbridge, Mr. H. P. Bainridge, Mr. D. Espeniera, son, and servant; Mr. W. Doherty, Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. H. Manhoor, Mr. I. Rudd, Mr. Millner, Mr. G. M. Farchild, Mr. W. Crawford, Dr. Joseph Hobbens, lady, three children, nurse and three servants—59.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—Mrs. Thomas G. Miller, Mrs. Griffin, H. Young, John Wishart, Mrs. Partridge and daughter; L. H. McIntosh, B. Dockstadu, Dr. A. H. Putnam, J. G. Brown, Mrs. Wellles, Miss M. A. Bogart, A. Lyle, A. A. Bradley J. Banchor, G. Beasley, Miss P. E. Scott,—45 in the steerage.

In bark Venus from Curacoco—J. F. Hoyer, G. Western, J. J. Hoyer, E. Reseo, Gen. Boicend.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Mrs. Catharine Mooney, child and servant; Mrs. W. H. Bates and servant; Miss Footman, Master Woodbridge and two brothers; C. L. Heland, Dr. Billing, Joseph C. Stiles, O. A. Capers, Mrs. Waldron, Mr. Cocnrane and lady; S. C. Fanner, Henry Starr, Wm. Faitoute, Beach Vanderpool, Clifford Smith, Wm. Vanderpool, J. A. Nichols, A. S. Jackson, H. Lippitt, James H. Cogyeshall, Charles A. Vandevar, T. V. Pruatt, James Gray, A. H. Kitchen—and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—J. M. Daniels, C. Faud, Jr., S. L. Turay, A. H. Miven, J. Mulland, M. R. Abbott, W. H. Parkhurst, G. Wennell, E. S. Foster, J. H. Yarborough, O. D. Telfari, J. R. Yarborough, B. T. Ballard, C. G. Meyers, H. J. Collins and lady; Mrs. Horatio W. Squire, Miss Josephine L. Squire, J. Rothschild, R. C. Walker, C. A. Wilhur, F. Shafer, E. O. Hotchkiss, Capt. N. P. Lost lady and child; C. C. Hartwell, Mrs. Patterson, nurse and four children; R. W. Maswood, S. S. Greer, J. Johnson, W. H. C. Lovett, C. Jones, D. A. Clarke, Miss N. Cunnington, H. King, J. M. Jacks, Lieuts.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—39 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper is no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 12½ cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Clause in the Gadsden Treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

An Avalanche of Anti-Nebraska Sentiment.

Inquiry Concerning American Citizens in Prison in other Lands.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE EASTERN WAR.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 10.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

The nomination of Dr. G. C. HEBBE was sent in to the Senate to-day for Consul to Aix-le-Chapelle, France.

The GADSDEN Treaty was further debated. Its enemies, and some of its friends, united to-day, and inserted a clause fixing the boundary north of the lake, so that it does not strike the Gulf at all. This movement will induce some of its former friends to oppose the treaty altogether, especially if the contemplated project to strike out all provision for claims of American citizens against Mexico is successful.

The principles enumerated in Mr. DEAN'S resolutions to-day have been subject of negotiation between Mr. BUCHANAN and the British Government some months past, and the latter has assented thereto, as the correspondence will show. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 10.

A large number of Mail Contractors and Agents are here, awaiting the Mail lettings for the Southern and Western States. The lettings are the largest ever held, and much interest is attached from that fact.

The Military Commission here for some time past, for settling certain claims growing out of Col. FREMONT'S expedition to California, has adjourned *sine die*, after allowing only $135,000 out of claims presented to the amount of $600,000.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 10.

Mr. EVERETT presented remonstrances from Massachusetts against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. FOOT also presented remonstrances from Vermont.

Mr. SMITH also presented remonstrances from Connecticut.

THE GERMANS ON NEBRASKA.

Mr. SEWARD presented a memorial in German, from New-York, that the word Slavery, where it occurs in the Nebraska bill, be stricken out. Also, that of one hundred citizens of Washington County, N. Y., praying for the prohibition of Slavery in all Territories, especially Nebraska; the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; the prohibition of inter-State Slave-trade, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Colombia. Also, the following remonstrances from New-York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise: from the citizens of Haverstraw; forty-five ministers of the Gospel of Rochester; of the Church and congregation of the Congregational Church of Lebanon; of the citizens of Charleston; of 350 citizens at Niagara County. Also, of 1,672 citizens of Detroit; and of 60 citizens of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Also, of 208 men and women of Northern New-Hampshire. He also presented two petitions from New-York in favor of HANSEN'S proposed line of steamers between Brooklyn and Europe; three petitions in favor of the Homestead bill; two petitions in favor of religious freedom to American citizens in Europe; and others in favor of the reduction of ocean postage.

IMPRISONED AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. FISH submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence of Mr. BARNARD, late Minister of the United States in Prussia, with the United States Consul at Bremen, relative to the case of CONRAD SCHMIDT, a naturalized citizen of the United States, arrested at Bremen and detained there upon the requisition from the Government of Hanover, claiming SCHMIDT as a subject of that Kingdom. Also, a copy of the letter addressed by BARNARD, while Minister at Berlin, to his Majesty the King of Prussia, in October, 1852, on the subject of religious toleration, and of a dispatch addressed by BARNARD to the State Department in reference thereto. Also, copies of correspondence of the United States Legation at Berlin with the Minister of the Grand Duchy of Baden at Berlin in regard to the arrest and mistreatment of E. G. DANA, W. B. DWIGHT, and Dr. RAMSEY, citizens of the United States at Heidleberg in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Mr. WALLER—Let the resolution lay over till to-morrow.

Mr. CASS offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of constructing a Custom-House and Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

Also, as to the expediency of increasing the mail facilities of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported adversely on the proposition to give the Ohio Falls Company three hundred thousand dollars to aid in constructing a Marine Railway around the Ohio Falls.

Mr. MASON gave notice of a bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to the Potomac River at or near the City of Washington.

Mr. BADGER introdnced a hill extending to the District of Columbia provisions of the act authorizing notaries public to take and certify oaths and acknowledgments in certain cases.

Mr. BADGER enid to-morrow he would ask the Senate to take op the bill giving credit on duties on railroad iron.

The bill providing for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific was theo tnken np.

Mr. GWIN spoke nntil 2 o'clock. [This speech will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.]

The bill postponed. Executive Session till 4 o'clock. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 10.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE EASTERN WAR.

Mr. DEAN desired to lay before the House—and asked nnanimous consent for that purpose—a matter which at this time is of great importance to the Commerce of the country. He had been instructed to offer he following hy the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That in tha war which now seems impending in Europe, it is the dnty as well as the maulfest interest of the Government nf the United States to observe and maintain a strict neutrality between all the belligerents, and in the event of a war the rights of our citizens and the security of our commerce demend the maintenance of the principle heretofore asserted and strenuously contended for by this Government, bnt not hitherto admitted or established as the law of nations—that free ahips make free goods, except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war—and that the neutral flag protects from unreasonable search and seizure the ahips bearing it; and also that neutral property on board a vessel of any of the billigerents is not subject to seizure and confiscation.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to this House, whether any, and if any, what arrangements have been made, and what correspondences has taken place between this Government and any of the Governments of Europe, to establish the foregoing principles as international law, and to protect the neutral commerce of the United States, in the event af a war between any of the Powers of Europe.

Objections were made to the reception of the resolutions.

Mr. DEAN moved a suspension of the rules. Agreed to—Yeas, 103; Nays, 41.

Mr. DEAN said he did not intend to detain the House further than briefly to explain the object of the resolutions.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., inquired whether they were now before the House, and whether, if a debate should arise, they would not go over?

The Speaker replied, the rules which required them to go over had been suspended, and they were now open to debate.

Mr. DEAN said, when the gentleman from Illinois interrupted him, he was saying he did not desire to debate these resolutions, but to state to the House their contents, and the principles they are intended to enunciate. The first resolution is a plain and distinct statement of our duty to maintain neutrality in the war between the different powers of Europe. It then reasserts the doctrine that has been so often asserted by the people and the Executive department of this Government, but which the Judiciary has failed to sustain. The Executive branch of the Government has, from its foundation, beginning with the Congress of the confederation, and from that time to the present, constantly, in its action and diplomacy, contended that free ships make free goods, and that the goods of neutrals on board the ships of belligerents are not liable to seizure and confiscation. The importance of this subject at the present crisis cannot be estimated or expressed. It has been recently discussed in the British Parliament. The Ministry have been asked upon tn state what would be the action of that Government, and they have not fully met or answered the question, though they intimate that a liberal policy will be pursued. The second resolution calls for any arrangement or correspondence between our Government and foreign Powers upon this subject; and I will state here, as important to be known, what I think will prove correct—that our Government has for some months been engaged in endeavoring to secure the admission and establishment of this principle as international law, and that our representative at the Court of St. James, in particular, has ably and, I believe, successfully accomplished it, so far as its recognition depends upon that Government. And it is universally admitted that if Great Britain, which is the Power that has at all times prevented its adoption, agrees to it, not by treaty, but by proclamation and action, doring this war, it will forever be placed on the firm basis of precedent, as well as national right and justice. I am informed that, as the action of our Government is unknown, merchants and others interested feel much anxiety. It is due to them that they should have all the information in our possession, and also to know whether Congress is determined to carry out this doctrine at all hazards. I think that the Executive and Congress ought now to take their stand, and say to the world that this is our principle, that we will not be driven from it, that we will legislate to assert it, that we will negotiate to secure it, and, if need be, we will fight to maintain it. And, Sir, the day that we establish this principle will be one of the proudest in American history, and, in my judgment, the time of action has now arrived.

Mr. BOCOCK—This is an exceedingly important proposition, as it undertakes to define the position this Government occupies in the pending war. If it means to do anything, it means to fix the position of this Government in the controversy. If this is the design, it ought to have the sanction of deliberate action. It is in deed to produce an effect on our own merchants, and on the actions of other countries, but this cannot be done simply by a resolution not requiring the joint action of the two Houses. He moved it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that careful consideration be given to the subject. Motion agreed to.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. MCDONALD spoke on the Nebraska question. He considered the resolutions of the Maine Legislature as not indicative of public opinion in that State, and pronounced their modest request to oppose the bill as arrogant and impudent. The supporters of the bill are national men, upholders of the Constitution, while its natural opponents are Abolitionists, under the lead of the New-York *Tribune*—a paper tainted with heresy and isms of every kind. The principal editor of that journal does not believe in future rewards and punishments. The hangman's whip, the fear of hell, which keeps the wretch in order, has no terrors for him. The natural tendency of their principles is that the people are not to be trusted and govern themselves, but must be governed. He spoke of Abolitionists in the strongest terms of denunciation, including Mrs. STOWE; and, in conclusion, advocated the Nebraska bill because it asserted the great right of the people to govern themselves.

Mr. FAULKNER complimented the gentlemen on his speech, and for his independence of character and soundness of intellect. He then argued at length in favor of the Senate's Nebraska bill.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 10.

No quorum being present in either House this evening, they adjourned till to-morrow.

The French Demands on the Emperor Soulouque—Boston Money Market.

BOSTON, Monday, April 10.

A letter received here states the result of the late demand by the French Admiral upon the Emperor SOULOUQUE, somewhat differently to the report published last week. The demand was for payment of back indemnity money—about $160,000—with a threat of bombardment if not paid. The writer states that the money was paid, and that then the French Admiral eslnted the Haytien flag. The foreign Consuls did not side with the Emperor in the matter.

There was almost a panic in Boston Stock Market today. 2,100 shares of the Vermont Central Railroad were sold, closing at 10½. Ogdensborg, sold as low as 10. At the Second Board 1,300 Central were sold at about the same price.

The ship *Russell Sturgis* was 1,000 tons burden, built in 1852, and valued at $50,000. She was insured here for $12,500, at the Equitable Safety Company, and like amounts at the Neptune, Alliance, and Triton Companies. Her freight money is also insured here for $2,500. Her cargo, valued at $200,000, is insured here and in Europe. She had 50 passengers on board.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 10.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received.

The City Council of Savenneh has extended an invitation to Ex-President FILLMORE to visit that city.

Delegates to the Charleston Convention were already arriving in that city, preparatory to the meeting on the 10th inst. It was in contemplation to hold the Convention throughout the whole week.

The ship *Alliance*, at Charleston, loaded with cotton for Liverpool, took fire on Friday, but it was extinguished with bnt slight damage.

From Puerto Cabello.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 10.

By the bark *Poez* we have dates from Puerto Cebello to the 25th ultimo.

Congress was in session, and considering the subject of the emancipation of the slaves at no early day. This project was a favorite measure of the President, who hoped by it to gain greater influence with the masses, so as to enable him to retain power, or confer it upon his brother, who was a candidate for the Presidency.

Produce was coming in abundantly. Coffee quoted at 11½@12c. Hides 15c.

The bark *Kate* was to sail in four days, for Baltimore, and the schooner *Delphine* for ditto, next day.

The Disaster to the Steamer America.

BUFFALO, Monday, April 10.

The steamer *America*, reported ashore last week, on Point-au-Pelee, is a complete wreck. She was an old boat, and has been used for several seasons for cattle. Lost covered by insurance.

Loss of the Ship Russell Sturgis.

BOSTON, Monday, April 10.

The packet-ship *Russell Sturgis*, from Liverpool Feb. 21, for Boston, was abandoned at sea. The captain and crew were taken off by the bark *Rainbow*, which arrived at Newport to-day. The *R. S.* was insured in Boston for $50,000.

Hartford Municipal Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 10.

At our City Election to-day, HENRY C. DEMING, Whig, was elected Mayor by 23 plurality. Last year, HAMMERSLY'S (Democrat) plurality was 151. The Whigs have a majority of 8 in the Common Council—last year only 2.

Killed by Lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, April 10.

An Irishwoman, (name unknown,) was killed by lightning yesterday, while walking upon the railroad near this place.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 8.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, arrived here from New-York, this (Saturday) morning.

The Steamship City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 10.

The steamship *City of Manchester* has floated off, and passed Newcastle on her way up to this city.

From Santa Fe.

We have received dates from Santa Fé to the 25th of February. The Navajos have declared war against the seven villages of Moquis, and are now waging a war of extermination against them. The Navajos declare their intention of wiping them out. The Moquis say that they cannot fight them, being so much reduced in numbers by the small-pox that recently devastated the Pueblos. They lately sent a delegation of Zuniana to this post, to inform the commanding officer of the situation they were in, and begging for relief. They reported that the Moquis could not send out their *caballada*, and were burning corn cobs as fuel to prevent themselves from freezing.

The Rev. Chaplain at Fort Defiance in the Navajo country, and Rev. Mr. READ, chaplain at Albuquerque, arrived in town on Thursday evening, the 23d inst. Mr. SHAW reports that the difficulty between the Navajos and Moquis would be settled without further bloodshed; and that it was caused by mutual aggressions.

The surveying party, under Capt. POPE, was still at Doña Ana, at the latest dates from that place, and did not expect to be able to leave before the 15th inst. This detention was caused by two or three unavoidable difficulties. In the first place, the only theodolite of the party was injured so as to be unserviceable, which rendered it necessary to send into one of the mining districts of Mexico, a distance of some four hundred miles, to procure some new instrument. In the second place, there has been some difficulty in obtaining the necessary transportation for the expedition; but it was expected all things would be ready for the party to commence operations by the middle of the month.

THE LEGISLATIVE TOUR.

Visit to the Institutions on Manhattan Island.

At 9½ o'clock, yesterday morning, in accordance with an invitation extended on Saturday last, the members of the Legislature, together with others, including a goodly number of ladies, left the Astor House in conveyances engaged for the purpose, to visit some of the different Charitable Institutions of this City, under the escortage of the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council. A numerous delegation of both Boards also accompanied them.

They were first conveyed to the Free Academy on Lexington-avenue, and were conducted through the different apartments of that excellent collegiate institution. All seemed impressed with a sense of the good order, superior discipline and advanced progress observable among the pupils.

The House of Refuge, on the corner of Twenty-third-street was next visited. The different departments of mechanism were successively passed through, and they, as well as the domestic arrangements of the Institution were examined. The visitors expressed a gratification to know that the youthful delinquents of the City were so well provided for.

The company then proceeded to Ward School No. 30, where, after passing through the various school and recitation rooms, they were entertained by some songs and calisthenic exercises given by the pupils. As the carriages approached the Blind Asylum on the Ninth-avenue, they were greeted by the swelling music of a well trained reed and brass band, made up of inmates of the Institution. Though all its members are deprived of vision, yet in the execution of the different pieces of music they evinced an enlivention and executive ability which one would only expect from those who possessed all of their senses unimpaired. The different departments and workshops were visited, and the skill observable in the employés commanded the admiration of all. The company assembled in the Chapel of the Institution to listen to some exercises of the pupils.

Miss FRANCES CROSBY recited an original poem, extending a welcome to the members of the Legislature. The ideas and the diction showed in the author more than ordinary natural and acquired abilities.

The following letter from ISAAC WOOD, Esq., the President of the Institution was read by the Superintendent:

To the Governor and Members of the Legislature:

GENTLEMEN: I regret that sickness prevents my welcoming you in person at our Institution for the Blind. I therefore take this method of presenting to you my warmest greetings and hope that your visit may result satisfactorily to yourselves, and in usefulness to the Institution.

It affords pleasure to be able to state, that many who have been under the fostering care of the Institution, are now obtaining a comfortable living by their own exertion as organists in churches, teachers of music, &c.

The operatives labor under great disadvantages, in competing with seeing laborers, and many of them are obliged to depend on their friends, churches and benevolents individuals, to make up the deficiency of means caused by such disadvantages. I sincerely trust the public, and its agents may never grow weary nor turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of those who in the providence of the Almighty are unable to help themselves.

Very respectfully youre, ISAAC WOOD,
No. 68 East Seventeenth-street.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1854.

The 91st Psalm and 28th chapter of Matthew were next read to the audience, from a Bible printed with raised letters, by two pupils of the Institution. Both were chapters selected at the suggestion of the company present. They were next favored by the singing of one of MOZART'S finest compositions, which was executed by about fifty inmates of the Institution, composed of both sexes. The manner in which the piece was executed was highly creditable both to the Institution and the pupils, and it elicited the warmest marks of approbation on the part of all present.

Mr. COOPER, the Superintendent, addressed the company as follows:

"As a short statement of the present condition of this Institution may interest the goests, who to-day honor us with their presence, I will detain them for a few moments longer. The number of pupils now on our lists is 124. These we instruct in all the branches of a plain English education, in music, and in some mechanical employment. After a course of seven years of instruction, they leave us. Some return to their homes, there to support themselves by the trades we have taught them; others dwell close by the Institute, and, by the work and encouragements furnished by our workshops, live in independence and respectability. The number of these is 56, making together with the pupils, 180 blind persons in all connected with the Institution. Besides this, those of our inmates having any natural talent for music, by the thorough drilling they obtain in this department, are certain to earn a comfortable living as teachers, piano-tuners, or choristers. Some there are whose incomes are over $1,000 yearly. Thus the public is partly relieved of its burdens, and its beneficiaries saved from entire dependance, and taught to develope those resources which afterwards in great part sustain them.

These blind children come to us weak, helpless, spoiled by indulgence, or fretted by capricious sympathy—they leave us educated men and women, habituated to labor, and looking mainly to themselves for the comforts or necessaries of life.

More than this, there can nowhere be found a happier set of people than in this little community of educated blind persons. Contented, cheerful, lacking the turbulent energy that seeing men have, but with minds and bodies strengthened by work and study, their intercourse with each other is unmingled and affectionate, while with their officers their docility and thoughtfulness is unexampled. These are the *educated* blind. The gulf between these and the blind Bartimeus needs no description.

And now with the establishment in full and successful action, with our buildings and workshops enlarged, and able to receive every blind man that knocks at our door, with its directors and officers enthusiastically set to their work, this Institution has a present and future to which all men's minds must turn with satisfaction."

Senator CROSBY being called upon, spoke as follows:

Mr. SUPERINTENDENT: I confess I rise with the most conflicting feelings; and, indeed, I can say truly, that I never was more unprepared to speak than at the present moment. I have first, the feeling of sympathy—a deep and abiding sympathy with those who know not what it is to understand the words of that good book, that "it is pleasant to look upon the light of the sun;" and I have also feelings of great joy, that they are not among those hapless ones for whom there is no relief, and for whom there is darkness, not only for the present, but for the future. I am delighted—more than delighted—I am astonished, that though they are deprived of light, they show by the music and the sentiments to which we have listened, that they have hearts to feel and hearts to rejoice, even in their condition. I am happy to see that this noble experiment of charity in such a side of ameeess; and I know that it will always be one of those charities that will always meet with aid, and with the sympathy of those who have control of the Treasury of this State. [Applause.]

I shall not detain you longar; hot, to the pupils I would say, I congratulate you upon the position you occupy before the community. I would congratulate you, that though God, in his inscrutable providence, has seen fit to deprive you of some of the blessings which we enjoy, yet he has reserved for you many things which can make you happy in this life, and which will fit you for happiness in the life to come; and I trust when you go from this scene of trouble and toil, and sorrow, and mingle with the joys of the upper world, you will see Him in all his glory, before whom you will sing a louder song, with sweeter praise than we have had the pleasure of listening to this day.

I now bid you farewell, and I can only promise for myself and my associate councilors of this State, that we will never forget you—your kind and kindred institutions shall always receive our first great attention. [Applause.]

Senator BENEDICT being called upon, said:

Allusion has been made by the Senator who preceded me that the ways of Providence were inscrutable. It flashed upon my mind how many there were who were less worthy, and who experienced the pleasure of looking upon the green valleys and enjoying the blessings flowing from the sense of sight. We must remember that while Providence allows the gentle showers and evening dews to fall upon the just and the unjust, yet he will finally gather to himself all his people.

New-York City has become almost a proverb for its benefioent institutions. I may say the same of the State, for it is the model State, in this respect, of the entire world; and while we are on this flying visit to the metropolis, I have no doubt that it will result not only in our own gratification, but to the benefit of these institutions. We are happy that we are the guardians of the people of this State—of its Institutions, of its Treasury—that the money over which we have control belongs to them and not to us. And while the money is placed in the Treasury by the operation of law, it belongs to us that it find its way back to the people in its proper channel; and we are to remember that there are many within the borders of this State who devote their time and attention, without reward, for the benefit of this unfortunate class—who, for the discharge of their duties in this world, will find a much richer reward in the world to come. [Applause.] It will ever be the happy pleasure, I trust, of the Legislature to act in a liberal spirit with respect to her charities. [Applause.]

The company next visited the Crystal Palace, and devoted nearly an hour in looking at the various and numerous articles on exhibition in that edifice.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Fifth-avenue was the next place visited. After being seated in the Chapel the pupils came in in order and seated themselves on either side of the audience. They numbered over 250. The entire number in the Institution is 278, of whom 200 are supported by the State of New-York, 20 by the City, and 5 by the State of New-Jersey, and the balance by their friends.

Dr. PART, the President of the Institution, spoke as follows:

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND FRIENDS: In behalf of the Institution with which I have the honor to be connected, I tender to the members of the Legislature, and to our other friends, a sincere and cordial welcome to our establishment. I do not purpose on this occasion to go into a detailed statement with regard to the domestic affairs of our Institution. I will merely state that we have here assembled 278 pupils, divided into 15 classes, each of which is under the care of a teacher who devotes his whole time and attention to their supervision and instruction. I purpose to show you the extremes of advancement in the progress of the pupils—the little children who entered the Institution last September and those who are in the highest state of instruction. Of the nature of the difficulties that the instructor of the deaf and dumb has to encounter I do not purpose to speak, but shall content myself with showing the results of our system of training. The room in which we are assembled is our Chapel, where our pupils assemble morning and evening for prayer and worship on the Sabbath. The method of religious instruction is to write on these large slates a text of Scripture, which is explained in the natural language of pantomime, and which is highly intelligible to the pupils. A prayer is offered in the same language by a teacher occupying the post. At a given signal the pupils rise and remain standing in their seats while the prayer is offered. In illustrating, in explaining the sermon, it is divided up into its appropriate heads, so that our pupils have the same opportunities of becoming acquainted with their religious obligations that other persons have who are in full possession of their hearing. We have no sectarianism. We have no denominational distinctions. It is perfectly easy to explain everything pertaining to the moral and religious duties of men without reference to sectarian peculiarities. We take the Bible to illustrate religious truth, and endeavor to enforce its precepts in the training of our pupils, so that they shall become good citizens. We have, as an incidental feature of the system of our education, the method of teaching trades. We have five or six different trades, any of which they can choose. They are cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, bookbinding, gardening in its season; and, in addition to this, drawing is taught to all of our pupils, and to a select few, mechanical drawing and wood engraving—specimens of which will be furnished during the exhibition.

I will now introduce to your notice a class of pupils who have been in the Institution since last September. They are under the instruction of Mr. CONKLIN, who is himself a deaf mute.

Some eight members of the class appeared on the platform, and, in reply to various questions put to them through the medium of pantomimes and the deaf mute alphabet, they wrote intelligible answers on the slates, all of which were written in a clear and beautiful hand.

A lad, of about fifteen years of age, next favored the company with some pantomimic representations of hunting, fishing, &c., a gentleman shaving and arranging his toilet, which excited their mirth in no small degree.

The high class of the Institution, numbering 13 young ladies and gentlemen, under the charge of Mr. LEWIS PEET, was next introduced to the audience. More intelligent and expressive faces we have seldom seen in any educational institution that we have ever visited, which, combined with an attractive exterior, excited in them an additional interest. Among the number we might mention particularly two young ladies—Misses MARY TOLES and LUCINDA E. HILLS, and THOMAS J. TRIST, son of N. P. TRIST, Esq., and a great-grandson of THOMAS JEFFERSON, though, perhaps, it would be invidious to make comparisons. Mr. PEET here announced to the class, by signs, that they were honored by a visit from the members of the Legislature of the State and Common Council of the City. In response to the announcement, some well-written and faultless answers of welcome were made upon the slates. They were read to the audience, and we might remark in addition, that they were all impromptu efforts. We have only space for the following, written by Miss TOLES, which our reporter copied:

"But a little more than one moon has waned since a few of us were summoned hence as representatives of this Institution, which cherished us during those years through which we struggled in the dark pools of ignorance; and we were called tremblingly to stand within the same halls where the Legislature of the Empire State are wont to convene. We did not wish to be judged by the same criterion with Mrs. STOWE, Mrs. ROSE, and other distinguished orat reases and kindred spirits; and we felt gratified and relieved, when, silently tracing our thoughts, we saw the sympathetic looks that beamed upon us from so many strange eyes; and we could not help adopting the language of MOORE:

"Oh, there are looks and tones which dart
An instant sunshine through the heart

"To-day, we are honored from that body of noble-hearted ones whom the people of this State have called from their homes to form those lews which make ours one of the first in the Union. It is with pride we welcome them, and we assure them that, having perfected our cherished *Almo Mater*, they will ever call forth feelings of deep gratitude from us, her humble sons and daughters.

A gentleman in the audience asked, through the teachers, their opinions upon the subject of the Maine Law. They were briefly and pertinently expressed upon the slates, and were read to the audience.

Gen. WETMORE, Vice President of the Institution, then spoke as follows:

The class which you see before you is the last, which we term the High Class, and which we were empowered to form by an Act of the Legislature passed two years since. The purport of that Act was briefly this—to enable us to select from the graduates a certain number of pupils, whom the Board of Directors should think competent to enter upon a higher branch of studies. We selected these persons, and we hope annually to be enabled to select at least six of our graduates of a character worthy to be entered upon this class.

The bill now before the Legislature, which has passed the Senate of the State after having been very carefully considered and voted upon, by which we are permitted to retain this class, is now before the House of Assembly. But it is proposed in the lower House to restrict that class to 10. We have been offered the privilege of receiving 12 if we consent to that amendment. Now, gentlemen, we do think that such an amendment is injurious to the cause of the deaf-mute Institution, and we sincerely hope it will address itself to your judgments in such a manner to induce you to act in accordance with the request which has been made of you, to allow us annually to select such a number of pupils for the high class as may be deemed expedient; and that number will always be small. We never expect to form but one class. We could not take in that class but 20, and we never expect to reach more than 18. We ask, if it is consistent, that you will permit us to retain this class as high as which no deaf persons upon the surface of this globe have ever been educated. [Applause.]

Some fine specimens of drawing executed by the pupils, were next exhibited.

The company then adjourned to a spacious hall in the building, where a very excellent collation had been prepared for them by Mrs. STONAR, the ever agreeable matron of the Institution, after which they visited the different workshops, and observed the perfection which had been reached in the various departments of labor.

A brief visit was next paid to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. Subsequently they were driven to the High Bridge, where for a short period that massive structure was surveyed. In returning the company stopped at the grounds purchased for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and on which the foundation of the future edifice is already in the course of construction. After duly surveying the premises, an informal organization of the members of the Legislature was made near the Hudson River Railroad track, by the nomination of ERASTUS BROOKS as Chairmen. Messrs. DICKINSON and other members expressed, in the warmest terms, the gratification they felt in witnessing the exercises at the Institution. It was finally put to vote to ascertain the feeling of the members upon the question as to whether the high class should be continued or not, and the response was an unanimous Aye.

The 5 o'clock train of cars from the City stopped for the members at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street, after which the balance of the company returned to the City.

THE EMIGRATION HEAD-QUARTERS.

Establishment of an Office in Franklin-street—The Citizens of the Fifth Ward Enraged—Enthusiastic Meeting—Speeches, Resolutions, &c.

It having been correctly ascertained that the head-quarters of the Emigrant Commissioners were soon to be removed from the Park to No. 105 Franklin-street, near West Broadway, the citizens of the Fifth Ward became greatly incensed, and declared their determination to prevent them from taking possession. In pursuance of the regular call, a large public meeting was held last evening at LAIRD & VAN LIEW'S Fifth Ward Hotel. It was intended to hold the meeting in the open air, at the liberty-pole in the square, but, owing to the inclemency of the weather, it took place in the hotel.

The meeting was opened by the choice of GILBERT S. NIXON, Esq., as Chairman, and the following gentlemen as Vice Chairmen and Secretaries:

VICE-CHAIRMEN.

Alderman HOFFMIRE, JOEL PURDY,
Gen. WM. HALL, JOHN D. DIXON,
Ex-Alderman ADAMS, GEO. F. RONMAN,
P. M. SCHENCK.

SECRETARIES.

GEORGE W. MORTON, J. L. WAUGH,
JOHN HEWITT, GEORGE J. KNIGHT.

Mr. NIXON spoke very pointedly in regard to the object of the meeting, and his remarks were received with repeated applause.

Cries were made for the eminent physician, Dr. HOSACK, who came forward and spoke in substance as follows: He had heard with regret that the Emigrant Office was to be established in Franklin-street. He was once surgeon of the Emigrant institution, and he then did all in his power to have the paupers taken out of the heart of the City. The officers are constantly sick with disease, which the emigrants bring here, and why transport these complaints into the Fifth Ward? They will argue by saying, "Oh, it's only an office!" but we know it will disseminate disease. It is impossible for the office to exist in this Ward without the poor creature laying about the streets, among the private residences. I learn that our Alderman is adverse to this movement, and wants the emigrants brought here. We should stir lively in the matter, and by some means prevent their coming. The Doctor objected to it, both as a citizen and as a professional man. It will eventually be the means of driving many of our citizens from the Ward; and as for my part, I shall have to leave, if that office is brought to the locality designated, which is next door to me. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANKMAN moved the appointment of a Special Committee, to draft resolutions expressing their views in regard to the attempted outrage. In making the motion, the gentlemen made a brief speech, in which he scorned the Fifth Ward Aldermen and a certain Councilmen, for their active exertions in bringing this nuisance among them. He hoped the Committee would not flinch from expressing, in strong terms, the views of the Fifth Ward citizens concerning the outrage about to be perpetrated upon us.

At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks, the following gentlemen were chosen as the Committee to prepare a series of resolutions:

Dr. HOSACK, E. BLANKMAN,
Capt. J. L. WAGOH, GEORGE W. MORTON,
FLETCHER PARK.

On motion, the Chairman was added to said Committee.

GEORGE W. MORTON, of the City Inspector's office, made a few remarks, and urged the appointment of a Vigilance Committee to take this matter in hand.

Here Dr. HOSACK again arose, and made a correction in regard to Alderman HOFFMIRE, who, (he had formerly said,) was in favor of the Emigrant Lodging-House to be located in Franklin-street. The doctor intended to say it was one of the Councilmen of this Ward.

The Committee here retired to draft resolutions, and CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., was called upon for a speech. He said he sympathized deeply with the good people of the Fifth Ward about this dangerous affair. He alluded to the deathly diseases brought to our shores by the suffering emigrants, who are to be sent among the citizens of the Fifth Ward. The speaker continued: The small-pox and ship fever is landed; they come here subject to all those diseases, and the first thing is to find the Commissioners of Emigration. Now, then, if they are to have their "head-quarters" in Franklin-street, disease of necessity *must* be brought in your midst. The question is, what is to be done? Why, they should locate their office at or near the Quarantine Ground, (applause;) but it is objected that there is not room there. I beg to ask them where is there room, if not down there? [A voice, there is.] It is on their way, and if there is not enough room down there, why let us buy a tract of land of the Jersey men and then establish the Emigrants Head-Quarters in that locality. He could not say a word against the Councilmen, but give him one "Yellow Jack," (laughter,) and he would soon change his mind in this matter. He assured the audience that it was an imperative duty devolved upon them to arrest the evil. We do our duty when we give the emigrants a good office out of the City. He contended there was no place for them south of Thirty-fifth-street. Mr. SCHAFFER closed his speech with urging immediate action on the subject of building an Emigrant Office on Staten Island.

The Committee here returned and submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of Emigration for the City and County of New-York have leased, and are about appropriating a building situated in the centre of the Fifth Ward, for the use of an Emigrant office.

Whereas, In the view of this meeting, such appropriation and occupancy of said building would be greatly injurious to the health of the inhabitants, not only of the immediate locality, but of the whole Ward and its surrounding places; therefore,

Resolved, That we, its citizens, do most earnestly and honestly protest against such action taken by such Commissioners, first, because it would be injurious to the public health; second, because it will greatly depreciate the property of individuals without consulting them, or giving them an opportunity to take measures to protect themselves against this wrong; and thirdly, because it will be subversive of the public morals, by throwing in our midst the refuse and dregs of foreign pauperism.

Resolved, In view of these facts and circumstances, we pledge ourselves to use every honorable means to prevent said Commissioners consummating their unholy purpose; and failing in that, we will then appeal to some other tribonal for power to annul their acts.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be respectfully requested to desist from their intended measure above mentioned; and that all lawful measures, in case of their refusal to desisted and pursued to prevent their accomplishing the same.

The meeting unanimously adopted the above.

Dr. HOSACK hoped that immediate action would be taken to apply for an injunction from the Supreme Court, to arrest the progress of the Commissioners of Emigration in this matter. E. BLANKMAN and Mr. PARKS were appointed as a Committee to take this matter in charge.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Broadway, desired to know what the Emigrant Commissioners are about to do. The Chairman replied it was to be an office similar to the one in Canal-street.

Mr. FRANCIS—I can state that JOHN A. KENNEDY said it was to be the same kind of an office as now in the Park.

Mr. NIXON desired to inform the meeting what the Councilman in question boldly remarked in this house last Saturday night. It is this: "Why, the Fifth Ward is made up of hoss and negroes, and the Emigrant Office shall come here, and stay here.

A VOICE—Who is it? Let his name come out.

ANOTHER VOICE—Why, don't you know? It is that JOHN A. KENNEDY. [Cries from all parts of the room, "We will drive him out of the Ward the next time he comes before the people." "Yes," "Yes," by a dozen voices.]

On motion of GEORGE W. MORTON, Esq., the following residents of the Ward were appointed as an

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Joseph Meeks,	Wm. Hall,	Wm. Adams,
Thos. Riley,	F. R. Tillou,	Dr. A. D. Wilson,
Dr. Hosack,	Joel B. Purdy,	Jns. L. Waugh,
Geo. Sherman,	W. B. Whitemsn,	Wm. Richards,
Thos. Little,	Saml. S. Bell,	Thos. Fleuder,
D. D. Herrigan,	John T. Henry,	John H. Steele,
Jas. Law

the expense of transporting equipments to the other side of the continent. These considerations so fully justify the proposed increase in the quantity of land as to render argument or comment almost unnecessary. It seems in fact indispensable, in a relative point of view, if we intend to place California on equal terms with her sister land States, who have been so liberally dealt with by Congress.

In thus leaving the State of California to construct the extension of the Pacific Railway through her limits, we avoid infringement of State sovereignty or any Constitutional difficulties. The diversity and essential difference of views held on this subject by distinguished statesmen had not escaped attention, but were deliberately considered in framing the bill before you.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWER.

We find the opinion has been advanced with great ability and eminent judicial learning, that the clause in the Constitution respecting "post roads" gave Congress an *express*, not implied, power; and that the non-exercise of this power, in its full extent, in regard to the construction of "post roads," but merely designating existing State roads as post routes, was not a surrender of the power, and did not exhaust it; but that, under the Constitution, it still exists as a full right, and may be exercised whenever, in the judgment of Congress, it may be necessary. This construction, however, falls within the reasoning and principles that assert a still larger exercise of Congressional interposition in works of internal improvement. Mr. JEFFERSON, in his annual message of December, 1806, and his successor, Mr. MADISON, in his message of December, 1816, denied any such general power in Congress. President ADAMS, on the other hand, in his inaugural of the 4th March, 1825, took a contrary view, which sanctioned the principle, and favored expenditures from the National Treasury for such purposes. In 1827, the House of Representatives, by a large majority, voted an appropriation for the continuation of surveys of routes and roads. In 1830, the House of Representatives took an opposite position, and rejected by a decided majority a bill to construct a road from Buffalo to New-Orleans; and in the same year President JACKSON held that Congress possessed no power, under the Constitution, to construct roads or vote money for internal improvements of a *local character*, but admitted that the right to make appropriations or works of a *national character* had so generally obtained as to warrant its exercise.

In his message of May, 1822, President MONROE examined with eminent ability the constitutional provision delegating authority to Congress respecting "post roads." He analyzed the subject by an almost irrasistible process of reasoning, and by his construction confined and restricted the power in such a manner as to avoid the slightest trespass upon the rights and jurisdiction of the sovereign States. The power, as thus defined, is held to be the true constitutional doctrine, and in accordance with it we propose that California shall make her own portion of the Pacific road, from its junction on her eastern boundary to the ocean; and make to her a grant of land in strict and exact obedience to legislative precedents, to aid her in the construction of the same.

"Suppose," said a distinguished jurist who once adorned the Supreme Bench, that "State roads do not furnish (as in point of fact they did not at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and as hereafter, for many exigencies of the Government in time of war as otherwise, they may not) suitable routes for the mails, what is then to be done? Is the power of the General Government to be paralyzed?" Such considerations doubtless had their weight with Congress, for in 1805, during the Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON, a law was passed by which the President was authorized "to cause to be opened a road from the frontier of Georgia, on the route from Athens to New-Orleans, till the same intersects the 31st° of north latitude," and "to cause to be opened a road or roads through the territory, lately ceded by the Indians to the United States, from the river Mississippi to the Ohio, and to the former Indian boundary line which was established by the treaty of Grenville;" and to cause to be "opened a road from Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, to Natchez, in the Mississippi Territory." Here, and in other examples which could be cited, we find Congress expressly requiring the Executive of the General Government to have a road opened even through the limits of a sovereign State; but waiving these precedents, and adhering to the sounder constitutional doctrine, which forbids the exercise of such powers by Congress within the boundaries of a State, the provisions of the bill are so drawn that the strictest constructionist can take no exception to them in this respect.

That there must be an ocean outlet from that immense territory, extending from the Mississippi valley on the East to the Pacific on the West, must be conceded by every member of the Senate. Is it to be supposed that the active, restless, and enterprising race of men already finding their way for settlement in that direction, and soon to fill it up by millions, with their high capacities of civilization, can be confined in their treds and business of life to expansive prairies and plains, or walled in between the rocks of the Sierra Madre and Sierra Nevada mountains? Does any one imagine that this state of things will be permitted by a race whose history resembles in its progress the restless people who came from the regions of the north of Germany, rushing over the Roman empire, yet with this grand and distinctive difference, that instead of carrying ruin and desolation, they scatter everywhere the seeds of civilization and prosperity, and are sowing them broadcast upon the bosom of the American continent?

In this career of civilization the forest has fallen beneath the axe of the pioneer, and been succeeded first by cabins, then villages, and then cities, with their palaces. The water-powers of nature that fell in sullen solitude have been trained and directed so as to labor for man as his slave; and; plucking life from fire, and breathing it into a grosser element—the solid earth, whether in valley, hill, or mountain—rivers, inland seas, and oceans, are traversed with lightning-speed by this new creation of motive power.

Desolation and silence have been waked up from the slumber of centuries, and the busy hum of life, to all its social and political forms, is everywhere heard. Can a race of men with such energies, such capacities, be held in check, or remain indifferent to delay? And why should we not, as legislators, at once meet the exigencies of the age in which we live?

In the discharge of our public duty we can, as a rule of direction, ever look with confidence to the policy and wisdom of the illustrious founders of the Republic. Let us consult their history when foreign interference attempted to obstruct their natural commercial right of outlet, and see the value they placed upon that right, and be kindred one of unrestricted communication.

Mr. JEFFERSON, when Secretary of State under WASHINGTON, saw the blight to our prosperity that would result from permitting the Spanish Government to intercept our right of way to the Gulf of Mexico, from our Southern boundary, the 31st° of north latitude, as established under the definitive treaty of 1783.

The instructions he prepared in 1792 for the United States Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Court of Spain, respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, demonstrate the comprehensive policy of that great statesman. He not only insisted on this as a right under the treaty of 1763, by which it was yielded to the subjects of England, and passed to us when the political sovereignty changed, but that it was a right based upon broader and more unquestionable grounds, and that is on the law of nature and of nations.

If we appeal, said Mr. JEFFERSON, to the law of nature and of nations, "as we feel it written in the heart of man, what sentiment is written in deeper characters than that the ocean is free to all men, and the rivers to all their inhabitants? Is there a man, savage or civilized, unbiased by habit, who does not feel and attest this truth? Accordingly, in all tracts of country united under the same political society, we find this natural right invariably acknowledged and protected, by laying the navigable rivers open to all their inhabitants. When they enter the limits of another society, if the right of the upper inhabitants to descend the stream is in any case obstructed, it is an act of force by a stronger society against a weaker, condemned by the judgment of mankind."

The difficulties growing out of our controverted right to navigate the Mississippi and Gulf seem satisfied our statesmen that the question could be more effectually put to rest by acquiring the sovereignty of New-Orleans and other dependencies. The agitations and conflicts in Europe had changed the relations which Spain bore to that Territory, as she had become supplanted in its sovereignty in virtue of the cession of it by a secret treaty in 1800 to the French Republic.

During the exile of CARNOT, he referred, in an answer addressed by him to BAILLEUL, to a project on foot in the French Directory to obtain a cession of Louisiana from the Spanish Government. Hints of the progress of this affair had reached our Minister at the Court of St. James. In June, 1801, Mr. MADISON, as Secretary of State, drew the attention of our Minister at Madrid, Mr. PINCKNEY, to the subject, as one that would "deserve and engage" his "early and vigilant inquiries, and may require a delicate and circumspect management." In September of that year our Government dispatched instructions to our Minister to France, Mr. LIVINGSTON, requiring him, if "the cession from Spain to France" had "irrevocably taken place, or certainly" would "take place, that nothing should be said or done which would unnecessarily irritate our future neighbors, or check the liberality which they may be disposed to exercise in relation to the trade and navigation through the mouth of the Mississippi;" and, in the next place, that efforts should be made to induce France "to make over to the United States the Floridas, if included in the cession to her from Spain, or, at least, West Florida, through which several of our rivers, particularly the Mobile river, empty themselves into the sea."

Among the most remarkable incidents of that day, and in striking contrast with our diplomacy of the present time, is the fact that while our Government at the centre, and its diplomatic agents in Europe, were tracking out the devious involutions of the negotiating Powers respecting the splendid province of Louisiana, and endeavoring to secure the prize, the British Government, as late as May, 1802, had received no intimation whatever, as Lord HAWKESBURY stated to our Minister, from the Governments of France or Spain, relative to any convention or treaty for the cession of Louisiana or the Floridas. In the meantime our negotiations had been steadily going on with the French Government, and Congress passed an act, approved the 26th February, 1803, making a provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." On the 17th October, 1803, Mr. JEFFERSON, at a called session of both Houses, adverted to this appropriation, and announced to Congress that "the enlightened Government of France" had "seen with just discernment the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, interest and friendship of both; and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them," had "on certain conditions been transferred to the United States, by instruments bearing date 30th April last;" and that "while the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters became an independent outlet for the produce of the Western States, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other Powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate, and extent, promise in due season important aids to our Treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws."

While the great measure was in progress to acquire Louisiana for an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, and before its consummation, Mr. JEFFERSON had devised a plan for a minute and scientific exploration of the territory of the West, extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific. On the 18th January, 1803, in a communication to Congress, he recommended that an "intelligent officer be dispatched with a few men to "explore the whole line, even to the Western Ocean; have conferences with the natives on the subject of commercial intercourse; get admission among them for our traders as others are admitted; agree on convenient deposits for our intercourse of articles, and return with the information required in the course of two Summers;" that our nation owed it to their interests to "explore this, the only line of easy communication across the Continent, and so directly traversing our own part of it," that "the interests of commerce placed the principal object within the constitutional powers and care of Congress; and that it should incidentally advance the geographical knowledge of our own Continent cannot but be an additional gratification."

Congress voted the necessary appropriation, which resulted in the expedition of LEWIS and CLARKE, who ascended the Missouri to the falls, passed the Rocky Mountains, descended by different streams until they struck the Columbia River, and followed it until they reached the Pacific Ocean. All further legislative action was suspended until the 3d March, 1853, when Congress passed a law authorizing the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President, "to employ such portion of the corps of topographical engineers, and such other persons as he may deem necessary, to make such "explorations and surveys as he may deem advisable, to ascertain the most practicable and economical routes for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean." Thus, after the lapse of half a century since that illustrious patriot originated the project of a Pacific road, Congress waked up to its importance, yet only by ordering a more thorough and scientific exploration. It is well known to the Senate and the country that I opposed explorations, believing we had information enough of the practicability of several routes, and that I then earnestly urged the passage of a railway bill. Had it been done, it is not doubted that at this time the execution of the great work itself would be under way.

Let us for a moment glance at our condition, when, under Mr. JEFFERSON'S Administration, the expedition to the Western Ocean was undertaken, and contrast it with the present, as an evidence of the wisdom and extraordinary foresight and energy of the statesmen of that day. We were then in political infancy, just entering into the family of nations, having a population of 4,000,000, a defenceless frontier, and unsettled western limits; but not for a moment neglecting the popular interest, they directed the Pacific overland route to be traversed, and that, too, when grappling hand to hand with adroit and practised diplomacy in the convulsions of Europe, and when every step they took was at the hazard of war. Now, we have a population of 25,000,000, and are at peace with the world; an open question of boundary, nothing to disturb domestic tranquillity, with science, talent, wealth, every means at command. If sound policy dictated its consideration then, does it not command its consummation now? Then our interests were in the beginning of their development; now they are expanded by the growth of fifty years. These interests have grown and multiplied with the increase of our territory. Then we may have an idea of their present and probable prospective magnitude, I will briefly review our territorial growth from the period of the acknowledgment by Great Britain of our nationality.

By the definitive treaty at Paris, in 1783, recognizing our independence, we had the Atlantic on the east; the highlands, great lakes, and 49th parallel on the north; the channel of the Mississippi on the west; and the 31st° of latitude as our southern boundary.

The territorial purchase effected during the Administration of Mr. JEFFERSON gave us the sovereignty of Louisiana, extending our boundaries from the Perdido, embracing the island of New-Orleans, and including the whole country dependent on that river and its tributaries within the limits of its coast, taking at the same time our boundary on the southwest to the Rio Grande, or Rio Bravo del Norte, embracing the territory within the present State of Texas.

By the treaty of 1819 with Spain we acquired East and West Florida, and Texas ceased to be an integral part of the territory of the United States by our taking Sabine for a boundary; which, extending to Red River, with the 100th° of longitude, along the Arkansas to its source, and thence with the forty-second parallel line of latitude to the Pacific, fixed the boundary line between the United States and Spanish dominions. Texas, which had passed from the sovereignty of Spain by revolution to Mexico, having no political affinities with the form of government established in Mexico, detached herself by successful revolution, gallantly maintained her independence, and, as a Sovereign State, entered the Confederacy in 1845 under the resolutions of annexation. By the treaty concluded at Washington in 1846 between the United States and Great Britain, the disputed sovereignty of Oregon, which had been held in joint occupation under the conventions of 1818 and 1827, the dividing line between the two nations was established at the 49th parallel of latitude, running to the Straits of Fuca, and thence to the Pacific. By the treaty of 1848 at Guadalupe Hidalgo, between the United States and the Mexican Republic, California and New Mexico were acquired, establishing as our boundary line the Rio Grande on the southwest, the Gila to its junction with the Colorado, and thence near the 32d° of latitude to the ocean.

The Atlantic on the east; the Pacific on the west; the Gulf of Mexico on the south; on the north the Sea, or Straits of Fuca, the 49th parallel of latitude, the great Lakes the dividing line under the Ashburton Treaty of 1842 to the Atlantic, constitute the outline of our present huge dimensions, containing three millions two hundred and sixty thousand square miles—nearly equal to all Europe—with a seacoast of five thousand one hundred and twenty-eight miles, one-fifth the circumference of the globe. I have thus examined this question as a *postal* measure. Yet other considerations of State more important, because immediate and indispensable, appeal to us in favor of the early completion of the work.

AS A MILITARY ROAD,

it should engage our attention as a means of protection to our citizens between the Mississippi and the Pacific. This portion of the Confederacy embraces nearly two millions of square miles—more than three-fifths of our territorial extent. The number of Indians within our limits is estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his last annual report, at four hundred thousand, of which eighteen thousand six hundred are located east of the Mississippi; in Minnesota, and along the frontier of the Western States to Texas, comprising mostly the emigrated tribes, one hundred and ten thousand; on the plains and Rocky Mountains, and not within any of our organized Territories, sixty-three thousand; in Texas, twenty-nine thousand; New-Mexico, forty-five thousand; Utah, twelve thousand; Oregon and Washington, twenty-three thousand; and in California, one hundred thousand.

The contemplated railway would enable the Government to wield its military power with extraordinary rapidity and economy, and keep in check the dangerous and warlike tribes that roam along the foot of the Rocky and Nevada Mountains; would reduce the public expenditures for the transportation of troops and military supplies, diminish the number and cost of Indian and other agencies, and dispense with a host of officers which it is to be apprehended, when so far beyond the immediate supervillance of authority, would result in speculation, if not peculation and corruption.

Not only is it important in keeping the Indians in check, and preventing tragic scenes like GRISWOLD'S and others, and affording that protection which, as a Government, we are bound to extend to the settlers who are seeking their way for homes in this great interior region, but, in case of foreign war, the subject is presented to us in such a form as, it seems to me, can leave no doubt or excuse for delay.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted by the people "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare," and its perpetuity is provided for in its own declared intention of securing the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Here is the indefeasible estate, and the distinct path of duty marked out to us. The measure before us is one emphatically required at your hands by those significant terms. By accomplishing it, foreign fleets and armies will in vain assail us upon the Pacific or Atlantic. From ocean to ocean this new means of communication will carry our troops and munitions of war, and enable us, by rapidity of overland communication, to use this military power with such celerity as to defy successful invasion from any quarter. The Commander-in-Chief at Washington could issue his orders, and move his armies with as much dispatch, from this to the other side of the Continent, as did the Great Emperor in the field of his extensive operations during the wars of the French Revolution. Indeed it would do more to preserve peace with nations, more to protect us from European interference or aggression, than our army, navy, and fortifications combined, useful and necessary though they be. For these you have already expended upwards of $50,000,000 since the Government was founded, and are increasing your expenditure upon them every year, although they consume, instead of increase, your wealth and products. But this railway, while it would secure you against war, or render you impregnable in the event of a collision with foreign nations, would augment your means and resources every year. In case of war, how are you without it to defend California and Oregon? Where is your navy by which to accomplish such a purpose? Where are your transports, or how would they reach their destination? How would you carry troops, munitions, or supplies, over the mountains and desert that separate the Pacific from the Mississippi?

One of the great objects, most prominent among the powers conferred on the General Government, is the defence of our territory. This was not only a power conferred, but a duty imposed, which you cannot execute, so far as your Pacific possessions are concerned, without this railway. We are separated from you in peace, and in war you have us at the mercy of any great naval or military power.

In the event of hostilities with Great Britain, France, or Russia, with our immense ocean frontier, and hostile savages in our midst, from which our policy has relieved every other State but California and Texas, and without naval or coast defence, what would be our fate? Who could estimate the ruin and desolation which would mark a road as the bill contemplates, and such as increase in the army as would be proper for a war footing, and the cooperation of that standing army of two millions of freemen—the militia of the Union—which costs the Government nothing, we will stand prepared, at the shortest warning, to defend our soil and repel any aggressor. But without it, even if an oceanic communication should be effected, pursuant to the explorations now going on by American, British, and French officers, the guns of a powerful naval antagonist would command that point and intercept our passage.

The Island of Cuba, which controls both outlets of the Gulf of Mexico, unless it becomes a part of our territory, as appears to be its natural destiny, would, in the hands of an enemy, intercept our transit to the Pacific, and be a point from which could be inflicted upon the whole country the deepest wounds.

Let us consider the diversified and growing interests of our constituents, who threw every avenue of human industry, and then judge of this measure in a

COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

The earth, in its fertility, in every variety of soil and climate, yields its treasures under the steady and thrifty management of our agriculturists, pouring forth hundreds of millions of its annual surplus over our wants. Our manufactories, filled with the products of all the useful and elegant arts, are ever improving under the inventive genius and taste of our people, to which there is no precedent in any age.

Look at Europe in her high state of refinement and wonderful advance in the arts of life, and see the efforts she has made to secure the best markets of the world. Let it be remembered that Commerce is always an enriching, civilizing element, and that it led the nations of Europe to the establishment of colonies in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, by which they at once secured an immense monopoly of trade.

"Agriculture, manufactures, commerce and navigation," said Mr. JEFFERSON, "are the four pillars of our prosperity."

The framers of the Constitution saw the insufficiency of the Articles of Confederation in this respect, and that undoubtedly was one of the primary causes that led to the adoption of our present form of government, which confers upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." No delegation of authority was more indispensable to our prosperity and greatness. From a monetary paralysis in which we were left at the close of the Revolutionary War, the nation rose in vigor and wealth, and the whole face of our relations, internal and foreign, underwent an extraordinary change.

A forcible and elegant writer upon public law has said, "the end of the law of nations is the happiness and perfection of mankind;" that "they ought to cultivate a free intercourse for commercial purposes, in order to supply each other's wants, and promote each other's prosperity;" that "the variety of climates and productions on the surface of the globe, and the facility of communicating by means of rivers, lakes, and the ocean, invite to a liberal commerce, as agreeable to the law of nature, and extremely conducive to national amity, industry, and happiness;" and that "the numerous wants of civilized life can only be supplied by mutual exchange between nations of the productions of each."

In the infancy of our national existence we struggled against every infringement of our right to traverse the ocean unobstructed, as the common property of man, and resisted any interference with the lawful pursuits of commerce. The wars of the French Revolution brought us into conflict with the principal belligerents. In vindicating our dignity we suspended commercial intercourse with the European Powers, and closed the ports of the Union by the embargo law, in 1807. For continued aggressions, we engaged in war a second time with England, and rallied the whole energies of this Government in defence of the honor of our flag and its absolute immunity. The great statesmen who have been successively charged with the management of our foreign relations, have ever fearlessly maintained and defended our maritime rights. As candidates for a full share of the trade of the world, we have demanded participation, and we have participated, in settling the principles of public laws, which, according to our construction, look to an enlargement and unfranchisement of commercial intercourse, and the freest competition.

The claim set up by the Portuguese at the zenith of their power in the East ladies, to exclude all Europe from participation in the trade of Asia, of which for a century they once held the entire monopoly, is pronounced by VATTEL "as in violation of the laws of nations, and just cause for war." Our own Government met end rebuked, in 1822, the pretensions of Russia, in setting up a claim to the 51st° of north latitude on the northwest coast of America, and with it a correlative pretension to "prohibit foreign vessels from approaching the northwest coast of America belonging to Russia, within the distance of at least one hundred Italian miles." This claim was further coupled with the pretension, that as the Russian possessions on the Pacific ocean also embraced the opposite side of Asia, and the islands adjacent from Behring's Straits, to the 45th° of latitude, that Government might feel authorized "to exercise upon this sea the right of sovereignty, and especially that of entirely interdicting the entrance of foreigners." Mr. JOHN Q. ADAMS, then Secretary of State, in his answer of the 30th March, 1822, informed the Russian Envoy that "from the period of the existence of the United States as an independent nation, their vessels have freely navigated those seas," and that "the right to navigate them is a part of that independence;" and not only so, but, advancing beyond that position, Mr. ADAMS informed him that "the rights of the citizens of the United States to hold commerce with the aboriginal natives of the northwest coast of America, without the territorial jurisdiction of other nations, *even in arms and munitions* of war, is as clear and indisputable as that of navigating the seas."

The diplomacy of our Government from the beginning has steadily asserted and maintained our claim to that high position which we now hold as a maritime power. The right of search, with all its odious correlatives, is virtually ended, so far as the United States are concerned. Great Britain has received decisive notice of the fixed determination of our Government on this point. Mr. WEBSTER, when Secretary of State, in his correspondence with Lord ASHBURTON, in 1842, denounced it as a practice "founded on principles which we did not recognize, and is invariably attended by consequences so unjust, so injurious, of such formidable magnitude, as cannot be submitted to;" that "the distinguished person to whose hands were first entrusted the seals of" our State Department, declared that "the simplest rule will be that the vessel, being American, shall be the evidence that the seamen on board are such;" that fifty years' experience, and other considerations, had "fully convinced this Government that it is not only the simplest end best, but the only rule which can be adopted and observed consistently with the rights and honor of the United States, and the safety of their citizens; that rule, therefore, what will hereafter be the principle maintained by this Government." "In every regularly documented American merchant vessel the crew who navigate it will find their protection in the flag which is over them."

Such is the proud position we now hold as a commercial people, seeking markets throughout the world, and attaining supremacy in this respect, from the abundance and value of our commodities, and the cheapness with which we are willing to supply them by our shorter and more direct means of communication.

During the wars of NAPOLEON, England exerted all the powers of her empire to strike the most formidable blows against that system of the French Emperor which shut her out from the markets of the Continent. We have no such enemy in the field to intercept our pathway to commercial greatness and power. We want the Pacific Railway as a great inland communication, essential to our prosperity. Individual enterprise, fostered by the State legislation, has already constructed more than 15,000 miles of railroad all over the Atlantic coast and Mississippi Valley, at a cost of more than $500,000,000. These run in almost every imaginable direction, radiating from every considerable point in the Union, and bending in such diversified directions as to make them susceptible of a junction with the great continental track contemplated in this bill, at whatever point it may be commenced. The importance and value of our home trade is estimated at over $500,000,000 annually, and its prospective increase is beyond estimate. The population of the Union is now twenty-five millions. It will be fifty millions in a quarter of a century, by the natural law of increase and the steady flow of immigration. Within the limits of this immense region of public domain, lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific, if this bill becomes a law, the greater portion of this increase of population, in the twenty-five years that are to come, will, in all probability, establish their homes. It will form a great base line of connection which, in time, will be intersected in every direction by individual enterprise and capital, resembling the railway web that now stretches far and wide over the Atlantic States. Citizens in remote parts of the Republic will no longer be aliens by reason of distance and natural obstacles separating and dividing them, and which we now seek to overcome.

The laws of contact and association, like those which give to man, as an individual, the full play of his sympathies, his attachments and moral powers, will bind society together in all its parts. They will widen in their effects from the family circle to cities, counties and States, and will be coextensive with the boundaries which embrace the American family. They will unite and bind the whole together as one great moral being, whose purposes and energies will be directed in the noble cause of progress and civilization.

The object of COLUMBUS in his exploration over the then Western Ocean was to seek a direct route to India. On his last voyage he arrived at the Isthmus. His successors went beyond it, reaching the Pacific Ocean; and CORTEZ, ever alive to the importance of carrying out the expansive commercial policy of his nation, by seeking a more direct route to Asia, sought and obtained from MONTEZUMA, and dispatched to his sovereign, CHARLES V., a chart of that part of the Mexican coast embracing the River Coatzacoalcos, the natural and political boundary between the present departments of Vera Cruz and Tabasco, and watering that region now known as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The sagacity of that great but bloodthirsty conqueror saw the accessity of an interoceanic communication, and that the interests of European trade, overcoming all obstacles, would in time open a passage from ocean to ocean. And now, after the lapse of 334 years since he declared this measure as essential to trade, we find a Railroad nearly completed across the Isthmus of Panama, whilst the three great Maritime Powers—the United States, England and France—are engaged in an exploration in that region, as preliminary to a consummation of the project of a ship canal, which had been entertained at a period almost coeval with the discovery of our continent.

The trade of India, centuries before the Christian era, had attracted the attention of the nations of the earth; and in every age, from the opening of traffic between the East and the West, it imparted its enriching and civilizing influence to those nations which enjoyed it. Then ancients who dwelt on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, on the northern coast of Africa, and on the Red Sea, at the dawn of social organization, showed their appreciation of the purpose for which nature had provided her rivers and arms of the sea and the ocean.

The earliest commercial intercourse commenced in the Mediterranean and in the Arabian Gulf, which laid open the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Phœnicians and Egyptians found means to navigate those waters, and soon a commercial spirit exteading from the West reached the Indies, that land bearing its name from the supposed indefiniteness of its extent, and in every age rich in spices, tropical commodities, in pearls, diamonds, and silks, and all that can add to the luxury and refinement of the human family. The Phœnicians, inhabiting a small strip on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, embracing the cities of Tyre and Sidon, have left a record in the sacred Book of what commerce did for them, in which they are mentioned as the "merchants of Tyre, princes, and her traffickers the honorable of the earth." They trade extended from the Mediterranean to harbors at the extremity of the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, where it debouches into the Arabian Sea, and from thence they worked their way until they reached the shores of India. From their harbors, near the present straits of Babelmandel, they also traded with the coast of Africa. Their commodities from the East were brought up the Arabian Gulf, and thence by overland carriage transported to the nearest port on the Mediterranean, from which, by water, they were taken to Tyre and distributed over the ancient world. It is the province of the historian, and not the political economist, to trace the expeditions of DANTUE and ALEXANDER, who reached the Indus, and sent back such glowing accounts of the riches and fertility of the East. Yet it will not escape the notice of the most casual inquirer what importance the great Macedonian conqueror attached to the trade of the East, from the efforts he made to conquer Egypt, he established at one of the mouths of the Nile, as a preferable site to that of the merchants of Tyre, the city of Alexandria, which became the entrepôt of commerce with India for eighteen hundred years. He examined the course of the Euphrates and Tigris, directed the cataracts that obstructed them to be removed, in order that the commodities of the East might be carried through the Persian Gulf, and up those rivers, for distribution in the interior of his Asiatic dominions, while a portion of the Eastern trade would pass through the Arabian Gulf as the other channel by which it would reach Alexandria, and thence find its way to the remainder of the known world.

In the rise and fall of kingdoms, and until the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the Eastern trade had been regarded as an unfailing source of wealth and power. The extension of Mohammedanism over Western Asia broke off all direct commercial intercourse between Europe and India, and the products of the East then reached the shores of the Mediterranean only by means of caravans. At the close of the fifteenth century Europe began to arouse from the commercial lethargy of the middle ages; and quickened into life by the intercharge of social elements in the wars of the crusaders, a gradual and progressive change came over the Governments of the continent, and the spirit of inquiry and exploration was renewed. Yet the smallest kingdom in Europe led the way in that maritime career, which changed the relations of nations and began a new era in civilization. At the dawn of the fifteenth century, the Portuguese, thirsty adventuring along the northwestern shores of Africa, were driven out by a tempest to a small island adjacent to Madeira, and thence continuing their explorations by bolder enterprises, they discovered that the African continent bent toward the east. The reigning monarch of Portugal, six years before COLUMBUS left Spain, dispatched DIAZ on a further exploration, with the object steadily in view of discovering a route to India. The Portuguese navigator reached the high promontory which forms the southern boundary of Africa, and there terminated his voyage.

The success of the discoveries in the West by the Spaniards, had electrified Europe; and EMANUEL, who had succeeded to the crown of Portugal, eagerly pursued the great purpose of effecting a passage by the Cape of Good Hope to the Indies, which was finally realized by the expedition of VASCO DE GAMA. He doubled the Cape, reached the City of Melinda, on the eastern coast of Africa, near the equator, in whose harbor he found vessels trading from India, and thence pursuing his course arrived at the Malabar coast, on the Indian peninsula, where the barbarism of Africa disappeared, and the active elements of commerce were in operation. At this period the commercial prosperity of Portugal was founded, and for a century it was at the summit of its grandeur. From Malacca, which they had seized midway between the western and eastern confines of Asia, they opened trade as the west with the merchants of Malabar, Ceylon, Coromandel and Bengal, and on the east with China, Japan, the Indian Archipelago, and other portions of the Asiatic continent.

The Italian States of Genoa and Venice had risen in the middle ages to commercial wealth and power. Their maritime importance had been increased by the transit of troops and supplies in the wars of the crusaders and the intercourse that took place. Their trade, extending to the shores of the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf, brought back to Western Europe the products of the East. The Venetians, seeing at once the ruin of their commercial prosperity by the new route, sought an alliance with the Sultan of the Mamelukes, who threatened the King of Portugal and the Sovereign Pontiff with the death of all Christians in his dominions unless the new route was abandoned. He fitted out a squadron in the Red Sea, and, with the cooperation of the Venetians, attempted to intercept and destroy the Portuguese. This union of the discordant elements of Christianity and Mohammedanism, to avert the fatal consequence to their prosperity in trade, resulted in ruin to them. The accurse had departed. The Soldan's fleet perished in the conflict, and the Portuguese remained masters of the India seas. The facilities of the new route enabled them to undersell all competitors; and the full tide of commerce, flowing to the cheapest market, carried with it all the elements of prosperity.

The Dutch, as an energetic, trading people, sought India products in the great commercial market of Lisbon; but the harbor of the Portuguese capital was closed against them. They then unsuccessfully sought a new route by the northern seas to avoid collision; but finally, towards the close of the sixteenth century, they entered the India seas and laid the foundation of their commercial power in the east by settlement at Java, and on the Islands of Nangasaki, which they hold to this day, having driven the Portuguese from the Moluccas, Japan, Malacca, and Ceylon. France and England also became competitors for this trade; the latter arousing from the domestic discord and lassitude in which the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster had left her, began a commercial career at the commencement of the seventeenth century, when Queen ELIZABETH conferred, for a limited period, upon an association of merchants in London the exclusive right of the commerce of India. With the usual energy of that extraordinary nation, new our great commercial rival, we see her, upon her entrance into this new field of trade and wealth, founding settlements upon the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, forming establishments at the mouth of the Persian gulf, and obtaining the control of the commerce in gold stuffs, carpets, and silks. Great Britain pursued her conquests down to modern times, when political tempests shook to its foundation the colonial system of Europe, and soon brought back within her capacious sweep nearly the whole of the commercial establishments of the East. There she stands now, in all the plentitude of her power, ruling directly or indirectly, in the East, one hundred and twenty-seven millions of people. The wealth which she has poured in upon the British Isles from the East is beyond estimate. It has made the seat of her power a city of palaces, and adorned its inhabitants with a profusion of wealth and luxury to which there is no parallel in the history of the world. It has covered the ocean with her fleets—consolidated the national power, so that, while she defied the continent of Europe in arms, it has given that strength by which she has hitherto been able to keep unbroken the chain that binds her numerous colonies, dotted around the great circle of the earth, and on which the sun never sets. It has given her means by which representatives of her strength are placed upon every sea to assert her power and defend her interests. Not only so, but she has done all that a nation could do to bring herself in the most direct communication with the great bulk of her Asiatic possessions. As shown by me in discussing this subject during the last session of Congress—and its importance justifies repetition—she has established no less than three overland routes to India, one from Southampton down the English channel, across the Bay of Biscay, along the coast of Portugal and Spain to Gibralter, thence through the Mediterranean, along the northern coast of Africa to Algiers, Malta, and Alexandria, Cairo, and across the Isthmus of Suez, from which, descending the Red Sea and through its straits at the southern extremity, the route lies across the Indian Ocean to Point de Galle in Ceylon, and from thence branching across the Bay of Bengal down the Straits of Malacca to Singapore, and up the China Sea to Hong-Kong. From the same point in Ceylon there are steam communications on the western side of Hindostan, and along the Malabar coast to Bombay, while on the eastern side there is no like communication to Madras and Calcutta.

There is then another route connecting with this, from London, by the way of Folkstone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, and Malta, to Alexandria. Then there is a German overland route connecting with the first by way of the Elbe, Leipsic, Dresden, Vienna, Trieste, and down the Adriatic, by the Ionian Islands, to Alexandria. There is another and still shorter route, which has engaged attention, and is proposed, being the same by which the troops of ALEXANDER THE GREAT returned from the Indies, by the Persian Gulf and river Euphrates, to Bassorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, upon which the passage from Bombay to the Mediterranean can be made in twelve days. She also proposes to connect the British East India possessions by steam navigation from Ceylon or Singapore to the Australina settlements.

But, as if not content with all these facilities, another stupendous scheme for a more direct and speedy communication with the East by railway has been contemplated, by which London and Calcutta, the capitals of the Western and Eastern Worlds, will be brought within a week's journey of each other. The proposed route is from Calais to Ostend, thence to Cologne, through Augsburg, Lombardy, to Trieste on the Adriatic, thence along the valleys of European Turkey to Bassorah on the Persian Gulf, passing along the northern shores of that gulf through Persia and Beloochistan to the Indus, and thence to Calcutta, on the eastern coast of Hindostan. This route from London to the Capital of the Bengal Presidency would be about five thousand six hundred miles in length, and, it is supposed, can be coastructed in fourteen years.

Look at the measure before the Senate in contrast with what England has done to further her commercial interests, and will any one say that our Government is not as capable of extending equal benefits to our people as Great Britain is to hers? The beauty and perfection of our institutions consist in their eminent capacity for good and its general diffusion; and, under enlightened popular control, this Government cannot long be misdirected, nor remain quiescent or inactive when the public interest demands its interposition. No Senator can say that the measure is not one of the highest concern to our present interests and our future prosperity, if indeed it is not indispensable to prevent territorial dismemberment. Have the people of the United States no claims upon their Government? Shall we sit here listlessly with arms folded, virtually denying them? Or shall sectional jealousy, that destructive canker of National happiness, be suffered to paralyze and destroy our energies and usefulness, or wire-drawn political theories of power defeat this important object?

There is a point of time in the dealings of men with each other, when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." So with the public mind aroused on a question of momentous importance, when every public man is held to a just responsibility. Recognising that responsibility, how will we stand justified before our constituents, if, by failure now in the discharge of duty, we permit a continuance of the trade of the world through foreign channels, when it is in our power to bring it under the control of our own people, whose industry and enterprise have set afloat upon our waters not upon the ocean more than eighteen thousand vessels, with nearly half a million of tonnage?

We ask in the name of our trade, domestic and foreign, that a direct means of communication be given through our own territory. The geographical centre of the Republic is almost unoccupied and uncultivated for want of the road we now seek. Intersect it as speedily as you please by an indefinite number of highways when the public interest and business of its country require them, but give us now one railroad as a practical measure to begin with, and the settlement of the country will speedily be accomplished, the foundation laid for the building of many roads connecting this with all parts of the Union. For all postal, military and commercial purposes, this intervening territory between the Mississippi and Pacific now presents an impassible barrier, forcing all our intercourse through foreign territory, and placing California at a distance of seven thousand miles from New-York—the time occupied in making the transit being more than double that required for European communication; whilst Egypt and Turkey may be reached sooner than our Pacific possessions. There, too, we can go by an uninterrupted voyage under our own national flag. But in going to, or returning from the Pacific, we are indebted to the courtesy of foreign Powers for the privilege of a passage, unless we undertake the voyage by Cape Horn, which we might be fortunate enough to accomplish in between two and three months by steam, or from four to six months in the ordinary sail navigation. That such a state of things can long continue, either in peace or war, is impossible.

California now points you the way to the commerce of Asia, and to secure it she asks a continental railroad, not only for her own use, but for the benefit of all, yet appealing to you in virtue of the high claims she has upon you. Already she has more than doubled your maritime capital, in pouring her golden treasures into the lap of the Union. Hold back for a single quarter of a year her returns to the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and another commercial panic will involve you in speedy bankruptcy. Your stocks will fall;

NEW-YORK CITY.

AN AUSTRIAN AGENT UNDER ARREST.—On Saturday Officer FARLEY, of the detective force at the Crystal Palace, arrested FRANCIS RAFELSPERGER, an agent of several Austrian exhibitors, whose property on exhibition was under his supervision. Some six weeks ago this agent complained that articles had been stolen from the stands, and made out a bill, amounting to several hundred dollars, the sum claimed by him from the Company for the missing property. The police were notified, and Capt. BOWYER deputed one of his special men for the service of detecting the rogue. Almost every day RAFELSPERGER visited the stands with pencil and paper, apparently very busy in taking down the list of articles to ascertain their number. About the 1st of April Officer FARLEY met a Mr. COLEMAN in the Palace, who exhibited to him a medallion in a case, and asked for Mr. RAFELSPERGER, remarking that he would like to procure another one of the same kind. The circumstance at once convinced Mr. FARLEY that RAFELSPERGER was the rogue, and measures were instituted which resulted in his arrest. These medallions are worth $3 apiece, independent of 90 cents duty; they still being in bond, are only privileged to remain at the Palace, and when sold the duties to be paid. The accused resided at No. 202 Fulton-street, where the officers found, on searching his room, five of the stolen medallions, secreted in an old boot. The first lot stolen were eleven medallions, valued at $33; the second lot eight, valued at $24,—worth, in all, $57. Three out of this last number had been purchased of RAFELSPERGER, at $3 each, and the money paid by Mr. FARLEY, under the representation that they were purchased for Mr. COLEMAN. The accused was taken before Justice STUART, who committed him to prison on the charge, to await a further examination. RAFELSPERGER is a native of Austria, and 60 years of age.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday morning a servant girl, named CATHERINE KEAAN, died at No. 349 East Tenth-street, from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a can containing a quart of camphene on the 6th instant. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a suitable verdict.....Coroner O'DONNALL held an inquest upon the body of WILLIAM CONNOLL, on board the schooner *Samuel Gilman*, lying at Pier No. 9, Coenties-slip, E. R. The deceased was a sailor, and was found drowned in the dock on Saturday morning. From the evidence of the captain and mate, it appears that deceased had leave to go ashore on Friday. He was not seen to come on board again, and the supposition is that in attempting to dn so he missed his footing and fell overboard. The Jury returned a verdict of death by drowning. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 25 years of age, and intemperate.....Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of WILLIAM DONALDSON, nt the New-York Hospital. Deceased was a sailor on board the ship *Edwin Forrest*, lying at Pier No. 10, East River, and, on Wednesday last he went aloft, about 5 o'clock, on the main yard, to reef the signal halyards, when he missed his hold and fell into the river. He was seen to fall, and an alarm was given, and when relensed from the water, was taken to his boarding house No. 94 Roosevelt-street. He was then almost immediately removed to the Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a severe fracture of the leg, and was internally injured. He lingered until Friday, when he died. A post-mortem examination disclosed a rupture of the liver, which was the cause of his death. Verdict accordingly. Deceased was a native of Scotland, 17 years of age.... Coroner GAMBLE also held an inquest at the same place, upon the body of CHARLES BOYLE, who was a workman in the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of Ninth-street, East River. On the 28th of March, deceased was engaged at the boring mill in taking out an air pump. In his effort to hoist up a part of the machinery, he was caught betwe·n the spur wheels, and his leg was severed close to the ankle. He was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where it was amputated. Inflammation supervened, of which he died on Friday last. The Jury returned a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received by being caught between two spur wheels in the Morgan Iron Works.

.....About 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, SARAH ROYAL, one of the scholars in Primary School No. 43, at the foot of Rivington-street, was standing near the stove drying her clothes, when they suddenly ignited, and she became enveloped in flames. An alarm was immediately visible among the assembled children, many of whom had left their seats and were making a rush for the door, but were stopped by the principal, Mrs. FOWLER, who, by her coolness and presence of mind, allayed the alarm af the children. In her efforts she was materially aided by the assistants of the school. Before the flames could be extinguished, the unfortunate child was considerably burned....A little lad named FRANCIS STRICKLAND, 11 years of age, was, on Friday afternoon, amusing himself by flying a kite at the foot of Broome-st., N. R. While watching the toy, he stepped upon a log which was lying on the sidewalk, when it suddenly turned over and threw him beneath it. One of his legs was crushed in a fearful manner. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 578 Grand-street.... At or near 1 o'clock Sunday morning, a deck hand of the schooner *Samuel Gilman*, named WM. COAWILL, fell from the plank into the river and was drowned, at Pier No. 9, East River. The body was shortly after grappled up, and an inquest held by the Coroner.

UNKNOWN FEMALE FOUND DROWNED—MYSTERIOUS MARKS OF VIOLENCE.—On Sunday morning Coroner O'DONNALL held an inquisition on the body of an unknown female found drowned near the Broome-street slip, East River. The deceased was apparently about 28 or 30 years of age, and had been in the water for such a length of time that recognition was utterly impossible. The deceased had evidently received violence at the hands of some person, as her head was bandaged. Anuexed is the medical evidence of the Coroner's physician:

Philip O'Henlon, sworn, says: I am a physician; I have examined the body of a woman now lying dead at the foot of Broome-street, East River; the flesh is entirely decomposed, and the bones of the hands, arms, and legs are laid bare; I find a bandage passed tightly around the head, covering the eyes; there is no fracture of the skull, and the rest of her body is too much decomposed to discover traces of violence; there is little black hair on the back of her head.

The mystery was not solved, and the Jury rendered the following VERDICT.

"We find that the unknown woman found in the East River, came to her death by drowning, and we are further of the opinion that violence was used in causing the death of deceased."

FORGERIES OF LAND DEEDS.—On Saturday afternoon, a venerable gentleman named CHARLES WHITEHEAD, appeared before Judge OSBORNE, at the Halls of Justice, and preferred a charge of forging the deed of some land against a man named ABEL CHANNLEE. In the sworn affidavit now on file, the complainant alleges that the deed for a tract of land in the State of Illinois was recently forged and conveyed to a third party, when it actually belonged to Mr. ALEXANDER M. BEHAN, (who is now in Europe) for whom he is the authorised agent. He further states in detail that Mr. BEHAN owned a quantity of land in KNOX County, Ill., and describes the exact locality of said property. On or about the 18th ult., Mr. WHITEHEAD ascertained the fact of a sort of quit claim; for the land in question had been executed in favor of one GEORGE WOODMAN—an acknowledgment taken before GILBERT S. NIXON, in presence of an individual called GEORGE BLAKE, and recorded in the clerk's office of KNOX & Co, on the 4th of April, 1854. It is stated that some two or three hondred forgeries of land deeds in that State have recently been perpetrated, and every exertion will now be made to bring the guilty parties to justice. The Magistrate issued a warraot for the accused, and he was accordingly arrested at the Pacific Hotel in Greenwich-atreet, by Sergeant MANSFIELD and Officer WAAN. The defendant gave bonds in the sum of $3,000 to answer at the Sessions, should the Grand Jury find a bill of indictment.

DISTURBANCE AT THE LAFAYETTE HALL.—A sporting gent from Long Island kicked up a "muss" at Lafayette Hall, late on Friday night, and by request of the proprietor, the disorderly individual was arrested and committed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. The influence of the prisoner's friends was speedily brought to bear, and between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Justice BOGART went to the Station-house and again displayed his humanity by discharging the accused. The matter was then arranged satisfactorily to all parties, and the charge withdrawn.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Before Judges Oakley, Duer and Sedgwick.

Kennedy against *the Harlem Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought to recover the value of the contents of a trunk lost on the Harlem Railroad. The case was referred to Judge Vanderpool, who reported for the plaintiff $138 61. Judgment was rendered by the Special Term in accordance with this report, and an appeal was taken to the General Term by the defendants, to set aside the report as against evidence. The decision of the General Term was, that the report be set aside on paymant of costs. The defendants now move for a modification of the order so as to make the costs abide the event.

OAKLEY, C. J.—A new trial has already been granted on payment of costs, and the question is whether the order ee to costs shall stand. A distinction has been taken between new trials granted on want of sufficient evidence, and new trials granted on mistakes of law. In the latter case the costs have abided the event of the new trial; in the former case they have been paid upon the granting of a new trial. I never could see the reasonableness of this distinction. This action was brought to recover the value of the contents of a trunk. The contents of the trunk were testified to by a single witness, (the brother of the plaintiff,) and the new trial was granted because his testimony was wholly unworthy of belief. When the order was granted no particular attention was paid to the question of costs. Under the rule hitherto practiced, the appellant would pay the costs of the appeal. But I do not think the rule a wise one, and hereafter it will be so modified that as a general rule, the appellant shall pay the costs of the suit, but the costs of the appeal and subsequent proceedings shall abide the event. I do not see why the defendants should pay the costs of a motion in which they are successful. Costs of the reference allowed, but the costs of the appeal and other proceedings left to abide the event.

For the plaintiff, Mr. A. P. Paddock. For the defendant, Mr. C. W. Sandford and Mr. B. L. Billings.

Reed against *Hunt.*—It seems that in May, 1853, the plaintiff took possession of the premises No. 82 Sixth-street, the property of Mr. Hunt, and at the same time made a parole agreement, shortly afterwards reduced to writing, whereby he agreed to purchase the premises by assuming a certain mortgage thereon, and paying $1,500 in cash before the following September. And it was further agreed that if he neglected to complete the purchase, still he might remain until May 1, 1854, as a tenant, paying $560 per year rent. He did not complete the purchase, and upon his neglecting thereafter to pay his rent, Mr. Hunt commenced proceedings against him for summary possession before Judge Green. Mr. Reed thereupon made application for an injunction to stay proceedings, which was temporarily granted, and the question now is whether this injunction shall be made perpetual.

OAKLEY, C.J.—The original proceedings commenced by Hunt against Reed to obtain possession, were tried by a Justice without a jury, nothing having been said about a jury at the time. One question before us is whether the Justice had the power to try the cause without a jury, it being contended that the provision in the statute for the trial by the Justice (2 R. S. 757, sec. 34, 4th ed.) referred only to Justices of the Peace in the county, and not to Justices of the City of New-York. But we are all of opinion that this provision applies equally to both. Another grave question which arose was whether the Justice had jurisdiction to declare whether the instrument, which passed between Hunt and Reed, was in effect a lease which made Reed a tenant, and gave to Hunt the powers of a landlord. This is a question about which there has been some difference of opinion between us, and one upon which we are not required to pass. The statute provides that such summary proceedings shall not be stayed by any other Court. (2 R. S., 759, 647.) The Courts have, however, interfered to stay proceedings in case of accident, surprise or fraud. Mr. Reed cannot, on the face of his complaint, obtain his motion or enforce a specific performance of the agreement between himself and Hunt, because he has not performed his own part of the contract. We come to this decision without deciding at all upon the regularity of the proceedings before the Justice. Motion denied and temporary injunction dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Monday.

Before Judge Clerke.

Still against *Farrish.*—Injunction retained until further order, provided the plaintiff give additional security in the sum of $2,000. Reference to JONATHAN NATHAN to take account and report damage, and on the coming in of the report the defendant has liberty to renew his motion.

Murray against *Sherrill.*—Motion to change place of trial denied.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending and including April 6, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Bbls.	Value.	Bbls.	Value.
Liverpool	9,881	$44,942	5,745	$42,065
Loudon	4,325	21,475	1,209	9,000
Glasgow	1,926	9,285	3,548	27,209
Havre	—	—	50	393
Hamburg	—	—	10	98
Bremen	—	—	82	699
British N. America	1,892	6,417	231	2,181
British West Indies	1,288	6,566	98	807
Swedish West Indies	—	—	600	4,800
Danish W. Indies	—	—	358	2,250
Cuba	10	59	200	1,500
Hayti	1,200	6,444	1,000	8,398
Venezuela	100	563	—	—
New Grenada	30	142	516	4,808
Brazil	1,496	10,500	1,213	11,208
Chili	218	1,750	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	322	2,470
Total for the week	22,356	$110,068	15,203	$117,919
Total in March	149,471	813,890	94,229	647,926
Total in Feb	143,806	849,540	129,305	1,035,958
Total in Jan	96,689	570,246	187,893	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	$411,324	$2,343,881	416,330	$3,285,111
	WHEAT. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	21,266	$70,353	27,991	$91,514
Veeezuela	80	87	—	—
Total for the week	61,346	$70,440	27,991	$91,514
Total in March	182,565	209,518	238,431	417,598
Total in Feb	145,240	237,368	280,489	573 641
Total in Jan	224,461	286,382	317 483	899,123
Since Jan. 1	653,620	$823,706	1,064,394	$1,972,176
	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,774	$263,912	5,320	$245,168
Glasgow	322	20,888	150	11,817
Havre	2,891	149,705	406	19,476
Antwerp	85	4,570	—	—
Cresstadt	1,174	57,916	—	—
Hamburg	—	—	332	14,933
Other ports	—	—	1,051	52,523
Total for the week	8,246	$436,881	7,259	$343,417
Total in March	26,174	1,218,502	23,036	1,342,001
Total in February	16,939	856,022	30,923	1,426,584
Total in January	10,229	518,563	20,471	1,061,399
Since 1st January	61,648	3,029,968	86,744	$4,167,401
	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	17,116	$10,730	90,263	$82,108
Glasgow	—	—	11,643	10,676
British North America	—	—	200	162
British West Indies	909	589	100	90
Swedish West Indies	—	—	100	94
Cuba	—	—	140	116
Australia	88	62	—	—
Total for the week	18,104	$11 585	102,346	$93 266
Previously	333.729	227,727	1,439.015	1,350.073
Since 1st January	351,833	$239,112	1,542,361	$1,443,345
	CORN MEAL. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Glasgow	—	—	450	$1,850
British N. America	500	$1,570	250	873
British West Indies	414	1,280	16	66
Swedish West Indies	—	—	350	1,386
Danish West Indies	—	—	100	402
Hayti	—	—	15	98
Cuba	—	—	25	94
Porto Rico	—	—	90	370
Australia	600	3,256	—	—
Total for the week	1,714	$6,106	1,226	$5,101
Previously	13 862	55 386	21 667	82,125
Since Jan. 1	15,576	$61,492	22,893	$87,226
	BEAF. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	2 407	$8,484	100	$2,000
Liverpool	115	1,267	—	—
Glasgow	—	—	142	2,200
Bremen	—	—	50	580
British N. America	143	1,141	57	586
British West Indies	104	616	—	—
Swedish West Indies	—	—	60	570
Danish West Indies	—	—	50	470
Cuba	26	274	—	—
Hayti	43	415	95	791
New Granada	55	693	—	—
Brazil	30	203	—	—
Chili	58	347	—	—
Australia	20	280	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	33	413
Total for the week	1,900	$13,930	587	$8,745
Previously	18 237	316.274	19.930	351,106
Since January 1	20,237	$330.194	20,517	$359,853
	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	319	$3.850	128	$1,850
London	79	1,100	100	1,650
Antwerp	40	493	—	—
Bremen	—	—	20	250
British North America	421	5.674	—	—
British West Indies	477	6,558	—	—
Swedish West Indies	—	—	40	547
Danish West Indies	—	—	25	328
Cuba	36	552	—	—
Hayti	625	9,402	389	6,946
New-Grenada	75	1,050	—	—
Chili	25	358	—	—
Australia	119	1,733	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	75	1,175
Total for the week	2,196	$30,781	769	$12,136
Previously	15.943	366.464	19.200	244,956
Since January 1	18,139	$397,245	19,969	$259,111
	RECAPITULATION.			
Flour, bbls	22.356	$110,068	15,203	$117,919
Wheat, bushels	61.346	70,440	27,991	91,514
Cotton, bales	8.246	436.881	7.259	343,417
Corn, bushels	18,104	11,585	102,346	93,266
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	1,714	6,106	1,226	5,101
Beef, bbls and tcs	1,900	13,930	587	8,745
Pork, bbls	2,196	30,781	769	12,136
Total Produce for the week		$679.596		$632,124
Total Miscellaneous		540,689		506,072
Total exports for the week		$1,220,285		$1,130,196
Total previously		12,992,320		17,978,459
Total exports since Jan. 1		$14,212,605		$19,116,655

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 10.

$4,500 Illinois Int. Stock...62 | 250 Erie Railroad.....s10 70
7,000 Erie Income Bds.b3 95 | 300 do.....c 70½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds 79 | 200 do.....78½
350 Canton Company...s3 24½ | 200 do.....b3 70½
50 do.....b60 24½ | 200 do.....s60 70½
100 do.....b60 24½ | 550 do.....78½
50 do.....b60 24½ | 100 do.....b3 70½
50 do.....s30 24 | 250 do.....s30 70½
250 New-Jersey Zinc...s3 74 | 100 do.....s30 70½
400 do.....b3 74 | 100 do.....s30 70½
500 Flo. & Key. Jt. Stk.s3 1½ | 350 do.....b60 71
156 do.....s3 1½ | 300 do.....b30 70½
1550 do.....1½ | 250 do.....s60 70½
100 Nicara. Tran. Co...s60 26 | 50 do.....b45 70½
400 do.....s3 26½ | 50 do.....b10 70½
600 do.....26½ | 50 do.....s10 70½
500 do.....b60 26½ | 250 Harlem Railroad.b60 51
200 do.....26½ | 300 do.....b10 50
200 Cumberland Coal...c 27 | 300 do.....s3 50
250 do.....s60 26½ | 50 do.....50
100 do.....b3 27 | 100 do.....s3 49½
100 do.....c 26½ | 100 do.....47½
300 do.....c 26½ | 100 do.....47
600 do.....26½ | 150 Long Island R. R.....s3 23
200 do.....b30 27 | 110 Stonington R. R.....b3 63½
100 do.....b3 26½ | 30 do.....68½
200 do.....s60 26½ | 10 do.....72
100 do.....b60 27½ | 50 Nor. and Wor. R. R.....c 51
100 N. Y. Central R. R...c 107½ | 25 do.....51½
65 do.....b3 107½ | 40 Reading Railroad.....73½
100 do.....s60 107 | 400 do.....72½
165 do.....107 | 500 do.....c 72½
1,100 Parker Vein Co...b3 6½ | 250 do.....s30 72½
500 do.....b38 7 | 250 do.....s60 71½
500 do.....b60 7½ | 100 do.....c 71½
400 do.....s3 8 | 100 do.....b3 72½
100 do.....8 | 2600 do.....b30 73½
200 Crystal Palace...s3 45 | 200 do.....b60 74
50 Allen Mfg. Co...s4m 16½ | 100 do.....s30 73
200 Gold Hill Mine...s60 3½ | 600 do.....s60 73
200 McCulloch Gold.....6½ | 300 Hudson River R.R...c 63½
10 N. Hav. & N. London 40 | 150 do.....63½
10 N. Ind. Construct'n..105½ | 200 do.....c 63
50 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.R60.115 | 600 do.....63
50 Little Miami R. R.....108 | 100 do.....s60 63
29 Cleve. & Pittsburg R.R. 83½ | 50 Michigan Cen. RR.s30.104½
150 Cleve. & Toledo R.R. 90 | 250 Panama Railroad.b30.106½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$8,000 City of Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, of 1869.... 90
2,000 City of Sacramento 8 per cent. Bonds, of 1853..... 68
7,000 Northern Indiana Railroad Bonds..... 85
10,000 Penn and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s.. 80½
12,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st Mort 7s. 70
40 shares Ohio and Indiana Railroad..... 76@75½
50 shares Paterson and Ramapo Railroad.....70½, 69½@69½
24 shares Danbury and Norwalk Railroad..... 86
15 shares Third-avenue Railroad..... 60
10 shares Empire Fire Brick Company, of States Island 30
50 shares New-York and New-England Face Brick Company..... 60
200 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Isl'd 32½
20 shares East River Bank..... 91½
30 shares Mechanics' Bank, of Williamsburg..... 80
50 shares Bank of the Union, (Hypothecated).....50½@45½
50 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 90
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth..... 91½
20 shares Empire City Bank..... 90
10 shares Bank of North America..... 99½
40 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company..... 90½
60 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company..... 69
30 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company..... 68
40 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company..... 53
660 shares Gardner's Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Company.....31@21
300 shares Union Coal Company, of Maryland..... 50
250 shares Cabarrus Copper and Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina..... 15

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill. Int. Stock.... 61½ | 400 N. J Frank. Scrip...s3 3
1,000 Ill C. R. R. Bds.... 78½ | 200 do.....b60 3
1,000 Erie Bonds of '65 s3 90 | 42 N. Y. Central R.R.... 107½
1,000 Erie Income Bds 58 | 10 do.....106
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.b3 94 | 19 Michigan Cent'l R. R. 105
100 Flor. & K. Joint Stk 1½ | 100 Reading Railroad..b30 73½
20 Canton Company.....s3 24½ | 200 do.....76½
50 do.....48 | 100 do.....73
200 Parker V. Coal Co.b2 6½ | 200 do.....s60 73
300 do.....b15 7 | 300 do.....s60 73½
100 Pennsyl Coal Co.....102½ | 200 do.....c 73½
100 McCulloch Gold.....6½ | 100 Cleve. & Toledo R.R. 90
200 do.....s45 7 | 150 Erie Railroad.....s3 50
110 Cumb. Coal Co.....s10 26½ | 100 do.....s5 70
100 do.....26½ | 50 do.....s60 69½
100 do.....26½ | 200 do.....s10 69½
100 do.....26½ | 100 do.....s5 70
100 do.....26½ | 100 do.....s60 69½
100 do.....b60 27½ | 50 Nor. and Wor. R. R...c 51
100 N. Y Central R.R...c 107½ | 25 do.....51½
65 do.....b3 107½ | 40 Reading Railroad.....73½
100 do.....s60 107 | 400 do.....72½
165 do.....107 | 500 do.....c 72½
1,100 Parker Vein Co...b3 6½ | 250 do.....s30 72½
500 do.....b38 7 | 250 do.....s60 71½
500 do.....b60 7½ | 100 do.....c 71½
400 do.....s3 8 | 100 do.....b3 72½
100 do.....8 | 2600 do.....b30 73½
200 Crystal Palace...s3 45 | 200 do.....b60 74
50 Allen Mfg. Co...s4m 16½ | 100 do.....s30 73
200 Gold Hill Mine...s60 3½ | 600 do.....s60 73
200 McCulloch Gold.....6½ | 300 Hudson River R.R...c 63½
10 N. Hav. & N. London 40 | 150 do.....63½
10 N. Ind. Construct'n..105½ | 200 do.....c 63
50 Cleve. C. & Cin. R.R60.115 | 600 do.....63
50 Little Miami R. R.....108 | 100 do.....s60 63
29 Cleve. & Pittsburg R.R. 83½ | 50 Michigan Cen. RR.s30.104½
150 Cleve. & Toledo R.R. 90 | 250 Panama Railroad.b30.106½

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The well-built three-story Philadelphia-front brick House, situated at No. 65 Court-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Said House is 22 feet front by 56 feet deep; lot 101 feet deep. The premises are furnished with a Bessemer Furnace, Bath-room, with reservoir and all the necessary appurtenances; also, a Green-House. Gas fixtures throughout the House. The parlors have arches through the centre, with a large extension room. The parlors and hall are beautifully papered in panels; also the library. Price $7,500—of which $4,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen after 12 o'clock M. Apply to C. H. BAXTER, No. 143 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Possession given on the 1st of May next.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three new and modern built three-story brick Houses, with freestone basements. One on the north side of Dean-st. between Bond nud Nevins-ste., with courtyard. Lot 21x100 feet; House 21x42 feet. Also, two on the north side of 3d-place. Lots 133 feet deep; courtyards in front 33 feet. All the houses on both sides of 3d-place are required by law to have courtyards of 33 feet in front, and which cannot be used for any other purpose, making a residence on 3d-place very desirable. These houses have the modern improvements, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to L. J. LANSING, No. 48 Trinity Building, Broadway, New-York, between 11 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE FOR $4,500—A splendid double Dwelling-house, with carriage-house and all the modern improvements. Lot 100 ft. front, by 250 ft. deep, near the City Hall, two dwellings for $1,200 each; one for $1,400; a fine lot 100 ft. square, in Belmont village; 7½ acres of land in the village of New-Rochelle, one farm of 38 acres, one do. of 40 acres, in Westchester County; two lots in Glenville, 21 do. in Fordham, nine in Middle Morrisania, one lot on 86th-st., Yorkville. Also, a number of houses near the City to let. Inquire of J. L. BURNETT, No. 344 Broome-st., from 9 A. M., until 5 P. M., 3d floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences which taste and skill could suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTEENTH-STREET, Stuyvesant-square—A first-class brown-stone front House, south side 15th-st., on Stuyvesant-square. Lot 26x103 feet 3 inches; House 26x76 feet, with every imaginable convenience known in modern style of building. It is in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Tyng's Church, and in beauty of prospect cannot be surpassed by anything on Manhattan Island. Apply to WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st., 1st floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses, on 41st-st., between 10th and 11th-ave., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 40 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Stages from all the Ferries to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st., New-York

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The large three story and basement building, together with the stables, sheds &c. located in Morrisania village, near the depôt. This building is well calculated for Summer boarders, and is one of the best and most convenient places for business in the vicinity of New-York. For particulars, apply to N. M. GREEN, No. 455 Broadway, or of G. R. THOMPSON, at the depôt, Morrisania village.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 60 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., the elegant three-story, basement and attic brick dwelling-house No. 48 West 29th-st.; two years old, well built and in good order. Has all the modern improvements. Lot 20 by 96.9. House three rooms deep to second story. Price $11,000. Possession 1st May. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 14 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large 3-story brick house in 11th-st., near 3d-av. Lot is 25 feet 8 inches by 100 feet deep. There is an alley-way through the basement, of about 3 feet, making it a very desirable location for a shop in that part. The premises will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH-STREET—2 houses and lots on 11th-av., 2 lots on 5th-av., 2 lots on 125th-st., house on 22d-st., house and lot on 1st-st., 2 lots on 49th-st., and 4 lots on 3d-av., for sale low, and terms accommodating. Inquire of N. P. LABARTE, No. 58 Bowery, under Citizens' Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage-house, containing ten rooms, with a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep, which is well stocked with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. The house is pleasantly situated on 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 2 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brown stone front House, No. 153 Lawrence-st, near Fulton-av., in perfect order, with gas, water, &c., &c. Apply at the house, or of S. LAWRENCE, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first-class brown-stone front Houses, just finished, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Smith-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, or to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-ave., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of R. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 260 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., adjoining Chelsea Cottages. Terms easy. Apply to E. STEVENS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 150 West 14th-st. Inquire of GEORGE WEBB, No. 184 Wooster-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE, or exchange for City property.—A comfortable two-and-a-half story Cottage, 67 feet by 36 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence at Leesville, near Rahway, N. J. The house is a very fine one, two stories and high basement, with wings also two stories; convenient out-buildings and boat-house, all in perfect order. There are about nine acres of excellent land, having a river front of about 150 feet. It has a great abundance of choice fruit, and a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and is a very desirable place; less than ½ of a mile from the Railroad Depôt, with a flag walk to the door. It will be sold at a bargain to a desirable family, if applied for immediately. Apply to H. R. SHOTWELL, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Is situated near the beautiful village of White Plains, fronting on the Harlem Railroad, and only one mile from the depôt; 18 trains of cars stopping daily, and hour and 20 minutes from Wall-st. The property consists of 19 acres most beautiful land, on which is a large new two-story and attic double house, with wings, new carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and other outbuildings. The Spring crops now in are included, and garden made. Possession will be given immediately if desired. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage; for further particulars inquire of W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the present owner, for his own use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 15 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FISHKILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 12 rooms and good out-buildings, (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 2-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Baskingridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 250, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For privately, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 33 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Baskingridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A beautiful Country Residence on the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, nine miles from the City Hall—a very high and healthy location—overlooking the country for miles; views neeexpressed; two cottages, 1½ acres of ground, good fruit, and excellent water. For particulars inquire of W. S. TOOL, No. 120 Pearl-st., or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Binghamton, Broome County, N

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES in Raritan, N. J., can have it served at their houses by application to S. S. GASTON.

The Great Road to the Pacific.

Senator GWIN, of California, yesterday opened the discussion on the report and bill of the Select Committee, of which he is the Chairman, for the establishment of the PACIFIC RAILWAY. A full report of his speech, which is a comprehensive and truly national one, will be found on another page of this paper. We commend it to a careful reading, as much for the review which it affords of the history of our territorial and commercial progress, as a Nation, as for the intrinsic claims and profound interest of the subject. The very magnitude of the undertaking we know is calculated to produce doubt, if not discouragement, touching its practical feasibility, while the vast wilderness which it is designed to traverse, and the consequent absence, for very many years to come, of that most important element of Railway profit, a local or way traffic, has induced, in some quarters, direct opposition to present Government aid. But it is quite certain that if the Atlantic and Pacific are ever to be connected by Railway through our own exclusive territory, a commencement cannot very well be made too soon. However small the beginnings—however inadequate the initial aid from the General Government—the earlier they are practically manifested, the better for the final consummation of this gigantic enterprise. In determining the preliminary question, Is the work essential to our consolidation as a people at home, and our commercial supremacy abroad? we virtually settle the point of its immediate commencement. And so, if Government aid is determined to be right and constitutional, whether in the form proposed by the bill of the Select Committee, or in any other form, there ought to be, in this day of the Nation's wealth and overflowing treasury, no disagreement in regard to applying this aid at once. It may require fifteen years, or even the lapse of a whole generation, to complete the work after it shall be initiated, but the youngest of the present generation may not live to see the consummation, if from year to year, or session to session, the measure is procrastinated because of the magnitude of the line, or the supposed unprofitableness of its local or way business, for want of population between the waters of the Mississippi and the eastern boundary of California.

It is to this preliminary question that Mr. GWIN's speech is chiefly devoted. After adverting to the powers of the General Government, under the Constitution, to build Post and Military Roads, to the expedition of the mails, and the fact that they may be transmitted over the Pacific Road, daily, from New-York to California in six days, at a cost little exceeding the expenses now incurred in sending them semi-monthly in twenty-five or thirty days, Mr. G. passes to the importance of the work, as a National undertaking. Internally treated, he dwells, with emphasis, on our duty to the hardy and enterprising population of California; to what they have contributed to the common wealth of the country since the Gold discovery and settlement in 1848, and to the obligations imposed by the Constitution to make perfect our union and promote the general welfare. All this, he regards as belonging to that branch of the subject which looks to the social, political and commercial consolidation, through a common band, linking together a widely diversified territory, of the States of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The contest for supremacy in the trade of the East, now going on between the United States and Great Britain, with all the disadvantages to us of the foothold of nearly a century's standing of the latter in British India, is now to be determined, according to Mr. GWIN's view, by Railway competition. The race is to be between London and New-York; between Calcutta and San Francisco. The latter is undoubtedly the key to the commerce of China and the Islands of the Pacific, but if we of the Atlantic States are permitted to reach this key only by our steamers or clipper ships around Cape Horn, or by the courtesy of a foreign Government, which cannot always be relied upon, across the Isthmus of Panama, or Nicaragua, or Tehuantepec, we cannot hope to make it omnipotent as against the overland schemes of the rival power for bringing London within a few days of Calcutta.

Congressional.

Senator GWIN made a lengthy and an able speech in the Senate yesterday, on the Pacific Railroad bill, on which there is comment in another article. Remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were presented in unusual numbers, and of more than usual interest. A resolution requesting the President to communicate such information as may be in his possession, relative to the cases of certain American citizens imprisoned in foreign countries, was submitted by Senator FISH, and laid over till to-day. A most important resolution was laid before the House by Mr. DEAN, relative to the policy of our Government, in view of the impending war in Europe. The resolution holds it to be the duty and interest of our Government to observe and maintain strict neutrality between all the belligerents, and demands the maintenance of the principle heretofore asserted and strenuously contended for by our Government, but not hitherto admitted or established as the law of nations—that free ships make free goods, except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war—and that the neutral flag protects from unreasonable search and seizure the ships bearing it; and also that neutral property on board a vessel of any of the belligerents is not subject to seizure and confiscation. The resolution, after some pertinent remarks from Mr. DEAN, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. MCDONALD made a speech against the Abolitionists, for which he was complimented by Mr. FAULKNER, just previous to adjournment.

Emigration Office in the Fifth Ward.

The burning of the New City Hall has been productive of evil in more ways than one. That event not only drove the public officers from their quarters, but it has occasioned a serious disturbance in the Fifth Ward. Among the offices which suffered by the destruction of the Corporation buildings was that of the Commissioners of Emigration. The necessity of providing other accommodations for this establishment led to the selection of a new site in Franklin-street, in the heart of the Fifth Ward, and near Broadway. The house selected by the Commissioners was No. 105 Franklin-street, being premises which were formerly occupied by a Boys' School, and immediately adjoining the old church of Dr. HARDENSERGH's congregation, now demolished to give place to new buildings erected by the Messrs. APPLETON. Among the prominent movers in this matter is Mr. Councilman KENNDENY, of the Ninth Council District, Fifth Ward.

The apprehended danger to the citizens, from infection arising from the presence of diseased emigrants at this place, has led to a series of energetic movements, which first took form last evening by a mass meeting of citizens of the Ward, held at the Fifth Ward Hotel. Had not the storm prevented, there would have been an out-door gathering of striking dimensions. As it was, the demonstration possessed several very significant features. The resolutions adopted savor of a strength of purpose which the Commissioners will hardly be able to struggle against. A Committee of Vigilance was appointed to take measures for preventing the consummation of the undertaking. We are likewise assured that speedy measures will be taken to obtain an injunction of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of nipping the enterprise in its present state. In this position of the case, the enterprise of the Commissioners is of sorry promise. A proposition made by one of the speakers at this meeting seems to be a sensible suggestion. It was argued, with much show of reason, that the true location of the Commissioners' Office is, not in the crowded portion of the City, *but on Staten Island*, where there is abundance of pure air, and means of convenient access to the ships, as they arrive, and to the Hospital at Quarantine. It is beyond doubt that the repulsive character of the masses of emigrants who lie listlessly around the steps of the Emigration Office, is good reason for opposing the transfer of that Office to any portion of the City so thickly settled as the Fifth Ward. It was bad enough in the Park. In Franklin-street it would be infinitely worse.

Street-Cleaning.

Our City officials have been in the habit of excusing their own neglect of duty by saying that it was *impossible* to keep the streets of so busy a City as New-York free from dirt. ARCULARIUS, of unhappy memory, urged this plea with tears in his eyes, and finally resigned his situation because he could get nobody to believe it.

If any one would test for himself its utter absurdity, let him look at the experiment which has been tried in Broadway during the past week. That is unquestionably the busiest street in the City; and if *that* can be kept clean, the others certainly can. Mr. GENIN undertook a few days since to keep Broadway clean, partly for the sake of the experiment and partly to preserve his goods from destruction by dust and his business from decay on account of filthy streets. About one hundred and fifty of the principal occupants of Broadway agreed to defray the expense of cleaning Broadway *daily* for a month; and Mr. GENIN undertook the supervision of the job. He has had Broadway swept through its whole extent, from Bowling-green to Union-square, *daily* for the last week, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the morning—the dirt being entirely removed before the hour last named. He has employed fifty men at a dollar each, and two foremen at two dollars each, to do the work—half taking the part below Canal-street, and the other half that above. The expense has thus been $54 a day for sweeping nearly *three miles* of the most crowded street in the City *every day*. There is not the slightest difficulty in having *the whole City* swept in the same way—though a large part of it would not need sweeping half as often. The only thing requisite is to *put the matter into the hands of a man of energy*, who will *do the work* as well as pocket his salary. If the authorities had made Mr. GENIN Superintendent of Streets, they would have been kept clean without any difficulty. But so long as it is thought far more important to get a man whose political *shell* is hard or soft, than one who will do his duty and serve the public faithfully, there is but little chance of our having any efficient and servicable City Government.

Mr. GENIN's experiment, however, must convince all who live on Broadway, as well as all who walk through it, (as almost everybody does,) of the utility of *keeping that great thoroughfare free from dust and mud.* They can well afford to do this by private subscription, if the City authorities will not do it for them. We hope, however, that the work now done will shame our officials into a more energetic and efficient performance of their duty.

The "Yellow Fever Case."

The City was a good deal shocked last Thursday morning, on discovering in the papers that a fatal case of yellow fever had occurred in the City, The Coroner's Jury pronounced it yellow fever; the return to the City Inspector made it yellow fever; and so strong was the conviction of the Jury, that a verdict of censure passed it upon the Officer at Quarantine who allowed the *Empire City* steamer to come up with one on board already fatally sick with such a disease. The Officers at Quarantine explained that the steamer was permitted to come up on the word of the steamer's surgeon, "that the vessel had been entirely free from sickness on her voyage." This statement, if the law were strictly enforced, would not at all relieve them from responsibility. But we suppose the laws never are so strictly enforced but that the word of responsible men is permitted, during a time like the present, to excuse those ocean and coastwise steamers, to whom an hour's delay is often a very serious inconvenience. In several of the papers, cards signed by Dr. DOBSON, Surgeon of the steamer, and Lieut. M'KINSTRY, Captain, have been published, "in justice to Dr. MORRIS." Dr. DOBSON has practiced medicine at New-Orleans more than ten years, been through many yellow fever epidemics, and is doubtless entirely competent to say whether or not the case was one of yellow fever. The deceased was received on board at Havana, on the 29th of March, in health. Three days afterward he complained slightly and was prescribed for. At the next visit he had dysenteric symptoms, but was not once deemed seriously ill,—indeed "even just before his arrival at Quarantine," the doctor "saw him walking upon the deck of the steamship." The Captain saw him too, just before leaving the ship, and he "made no specific complaints of dangerous illness." Both Surgeon and Captain are sure that he possessed at no time any yellow fever symptoms. The ship arrived on the 4th, and on the next day the patient died. The testimony before the Jury showed that when taken from the ship, he had fever on him, and was taken home in a coach sick.

Now, the Jury may have been hasty, excited, ignorant and all that. They may have had no *post-mortem* examination; may have jumped at a diagnosis, and launched their censure in the dark. We are not posted in this matter;—we do not know the jurymen's names. But we should be loth to believe that a Coroner who had practiced physic thirteen years in this City—an intelligent medical assistant, and a dozen men of common sense, would be guilty of any such indiscreet and unjust verdict. It is much easier for us to conceive that the master of a vessel with an hundred passengers on board, and a surgeon who confesses that he had not regarded a case as serious, might have been mistaken. Especially when we remember how obnoxious that passenger would become who should be the means of detaining an hundred passengers, a full cargo, and a steamer, at Quarantine, it is easily believed that a patient might be induced to look as bright as possible,—even to walk the deck just before landing, and make "no *specific* complaints of dangerous illness." We take it that while it is not customary here, as on entering some foreign ports, for the sick to scrape their tongues and go on to tonics to pass the Health Office, yet even a sick man, naturally preferring the comforts of his home to the accommodations of Quarantine hospital, might brace himself up to as great an effort as would be required to "walk the deck" and "make no specific complaints," though he should need a coach to get to his home in, and die the next day. It would be far pleasanter to blame no one;—to hold the Health Officer excused on the ground of courtesy toward a gentleman who gives the assurance that he is well;—to believe that the surgeon was deceived in the danger of the case, and the Coroner's Jury a little hasty. But if Quarantine is worth anything, it must be strictly enough maintained to prevent the landing of such very suspicious cases in our midst. It may be, and probably is, safe enough just now. But when the powder is dry, and our atmosphere, as may be next Summer, in just the state to need but a spark to light the plague, it would be a most serious and deadly dereliction of duty.

Even Doctors Disagree.

Poets are said to be an irritable tribe. Theologians enjoy pitched battles; when the battle rages hottest, their enjoyment is the keenest. They do not scruple to use poisoned bomb-shells—we are not sure but they would approve of spiritual vitriol even. Lawyers very much delight in cutting not themselves or each other so much, as "like the blades of shears, whatever is between." Editors are happiest when in a row, and never so happy as when the row is with their rivals of the press. To this general fondness for a fight perhaps no profession is an exception, but the medical. But who ever knew doctors to quarrel? Who ever heard of their disagreeing? Who can name a case where one has pursued his "honorable *confrere*" with the slightest degree of rancor, allowed any malice to influence him in speaking behind his back, or been blinded by envy in discussing his merits?

We have heard lately of one such case, and hasten to lay before our readers the curiosity. We know it is a delicate matter. We are aware that no tribe, party, profession or class guard more sacredly than does the medical, the threshold of its temple from the feet of the profane. We know that a secular journal is supposed to have no business with the subjects of their disputes, and they say that secular praise damns its object with his brethren. That, however, is not our lookout. Everything pertaining to humanity was interesting to the old philosopher. Everything interesting humanity, whether in politics, science, or even bad manners, is the business of the modern editor. If the doctors, the clergy, or any other dignified class, does not like to be discussed, they must even stop their quarrelling and be sure to do nothing that is of any mortal interest,—otherwise they are in danger of being published.

But we wander. In the April number of the *American Medical Monthly* we find an essay, by Dr. HORACE GREEN, on the subject of *Priority in the Medication of the Larynx and Trachea.* We thought at first that this was entirely a work of supererogation. We had very vivid remembrances of a discussion of the same matter that took place many years ago, to which many pages of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* were surrendered, when in language not the most gentle, one of the combatants repeatedly asserted that the thing itself was impossible. The claim of priority was readily enough yielded then, for the claimant was denounced in unmeasured terms as professing to practice the topical medication of the trachea, which was held to be alike impossible, and, if possible, dangerous. This claim set up in behalf of MM. TROUSSEAU and BELLOC, of France, had been abandoned on the word of M. TROUSSEAU himself, who never professed to have carried his medication lower than the larynx, and has, on the other hand, confessed his difficulty even with the American instruments, and following Dr. GREEN's suggestions to penetrate the vocal cords. As the practice grew into favor prior claims to it were set up for Sir CHARLES BELL and Mr. VANCE, of London. The English journals, however, quietly and effectually disposed of these. By common consent, as we supposed, the question of priority was deemed a settled one. Abroad, and though more tardily yet as truly at home, Dr. GREEN was left in undisturbed possession of the credit of this treatment, as he had been of the obloquy which even at this age is quite sure to fall to the lot of any one who introduces a new mode of practice and succeeds in it.

But a farther reading into the article exposes the reasons that called for this defence. In one of the January numbers of the *Gazette Hebdomadaire*, a widely-circulated Parisian Medical Journal, is a letter signed by "JNO. ADAMS, M. D., *Ancien Secretaire de l'Academie de Medicine de New-York*," which alludes to a surgical instrument such as is used here for the topical medication of the air-passages, and which the writer ascribes to another American physician as its inventor. He, moreover, alludes to the claims of Dr. GREEN, as if they were first made in 1841, and passes over everything practicable in the operations claimed to MM. TROUSSEAU and BELLOC. Now as to the date of the claim we have nothing farther to say,—Dr. GREEN sufficiently settles it by publishing the records of a society, written by Dr. ADAMS himself, in which numerous cases treated by Dr. GREEN, with his peculiar practice, are reported as early as 1839. As to the practicability or impracticability of the operation spoken of it is a matter not much interesting us, and one on which all doubters are invited to doubt on until they are satisfied. But the attempt of one American physician in a foreign Capital to give the laurels of another American to foreigners is one in which we are interested. Even if it were not unjust, it would lack that liberality which we the public had supposed mutually due between members of a liberal profession. But when foreigners had disclaimed them, to have the laurels forced back upon their unwilling brows, seems to us worthy to be characterized by a term more definite and stronger than "illiberal." Perhaps we are not warranted in guessing, whether or not it is unprofessional—we are, at least, privileged to say that to outsiders it has not the odor of courtesy about it. Englishmen, professional or lay, would not let an envious English traveler, in New-York, give over the glory of Sir CHARLES BELL or of MARSHALL HALL to any Yankee, nor would the French see the honors of LAVOISIER passed maliciously by any Frenchman in Boston to the credit of our chemists. Neither will Yankees out of the profession or in it consent to see Yankee laurels stuck in the hair of Briton or Gaul. Under the circumstances, if Dr. GREEN had not taken the case in hand and "given fits" to his traducer, he would have been unpardonable. Nor, we perceive, are the absent doctor's friends who are left at home consenting to his uncourteous acts. We notice in the New-York *Medical Times* for April the following sentence in Dr. ADAMS' letter to that journal: "I am sorry that you should have thought proper to *omit my remarks* on the subject of throat probangs, and of the extirpation of the tonsils." This sentence, however, shows that the doctor was not attempting to prejudice a professional brother abroad, while he would not venture to do it with equal publicity at home. *That* was honorable.

Our Consolation.

"Remember," said Poor Richard, "that for six pounds you can have the use of an hundred pounds for a year." It was a wise saying of the garrulous old man, and should greatly console us in our poverty. The rich man takes his hundred pounds and with much fear and trembling lest his treasure should never come back again, lends it for a year to a poor one in consideration of six pounds, to be received at the year's end. The poor man goes with his six pounds to his rich neighbor, and in reward takes the use of the hundred pounds. The creditor is in spasms lest his debtor should go to Melbourne and forget the little debt. The debtor don't care a copper where the creditor goes—he may go to Boston, Bengal or up the Baltic to the seat they are fitting for the War—it is not a matter that troubles him a whit.

Folks worry, fret, perhaps shave their customers, wound their consciences and endanger their standing in community to raise funds to put up a handsome house, keep a carriage and make an appearance. Suppose they get into a ten thousand dollar house and drive a five hundred dollar establishment. They have their taxes to pay, repairs to make, thieving coachmen to support, and chambermaids, who seem conspiring to outdo each other in the amount of their confiscations. It takes ten pounds to do in the way of house-hiring what Poor Richard did with six. But for six hundred dollars we can take as nice a house as our neighbor with his six thousand buys, pay no taxes, make no repairs, and, if we get disgusted, clear out without giving any notice. We need keep no coachman, and if his five hundred dollar establishment does not shine enough for us to take our drive in, we, for a hundredth part of the cost to him, order and pay for a better one, and never trouble whether the panels are muddied or the horses over-driven, and have not a farthing to pay for their feed and grooming. It is a great bore in a great city, where bad neighbors and nuisances are continually settling along side of one, to be fixed by real estate to this or that particular block. For *thousands* we can have our anchors dropped and so fast that we are in danger of losing them when we heave hard at the capstan to break them up. For *hundreds* we can live, like (small) princes, be as independent of the rise and fall of property as we please, and abate all nuisances by moving out of their vicinity peacefully as Quakers. Let us pity the rich in their possession. We know what doleful prospects are ahead for their children. We know how they fear fires, and how such matters as the encroachments upon our harbor and the grading of our streets torment them. We—if we can raise the interest for their principal, can have the use of the whole of it. Happy we!

Corporation Doings.

The two Boards met last evening. There is nothing of particular importance to record. The Comptroller reported that the March receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads were respectively $18,000 and $22,000, and some hundreds. The Sixth-avenue has fallen off a little, but will revive again when Mr. BARNUM gets the Crystal Palace completely organized and in good working order, as he is very likely to do, if present appearances hold.

The public of New-York will do well to heed the suggestions of the Croton Aqueduct Department, in regard to the economical use of the Croton, as set forth in a communication transmitted to the Aldermen last evening from the President of the Department. The supply now is about 27,000,000 gallons in each twenty-four hours. The capacity of the Reservoir is 30,000,000 of gallons; but the supply is reduced by the accretions of rust in the iron pipes.

The offal contract of Mr. REYNOLDS was slightly debated in the Board of Councilmen, but it was postponed till the next meeting of the Board, when it will be made the special order.

Colonel Fremont's Party.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 10, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing an account in the papers, reporting that Col. FREMONT had lost seven of his men by cold and starvation, and learning by a letter received this day from one of the party, dated Parawan, Little Salt Lake, (a Mormon settlement,) that Col. FREMONT and party had arrived there safe the day before, with the loss of *one man*,—as the account in the newspapers may cause a great deal of anxiety to those who have friends in the expedition, will you please correct the mistake?

D. H. S.

With great pleasure we insert our Correspondent's note, though whether or why it is a correction, we are not sure. Col. BASSITT left Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 2. On the 9th he overtook Col. FREMONT'S party, and found that seven of them had perished from starvation and exposure. Just where FREMONT was, when overtaken, we are not informed. If our Correspondent had given the date of his advices from Parawan, it would have been more satisfactory.

Theatrical.

Two new pieces were produced last night—one at Mr. BURTON'S, the other at Mr. WALLACK'S. Both were successful, and both were by modest men who declined favoring the public with their names. Probably the result will induce them to forego their heroic self-denial.

The "Automaton Man," at Mr. BURTON'S, is technically a "screamer," one of those thoroughly absurd productions which must inevitably bring down the house every time it is performed. Four or five times last night there were yells of laughter—explosions in which all were more or less concerned, and which were the more forcible that they were unexpected. The name is in itself provocative of fun, and somehow or other implicates Mr. BURTON as *the* individual. We imagine the farce was written with a view to that gentleman's co-operation in its performance, and his absence from the cast might be regretted, were not his place ably filled by Mr. JOHNSTON.

The main idea of the farce is simple and thoroughly ludicrous. Mr. *Bogus*, (JORDAN,) the proprietor of a Museum of natural and artificial curiosities is in want of a novelty. He thinks an Automaton man would be the thing for him, so he advertises for some one of desperate fortune to officiate as monster—not in those precise words, but in a treacherous matrimonial way, announcing himself as a widow and appointing a place for meeting his anticipated accessory. He assigns a sufficient reason for this course, men who answer matrimonial advertisements, he argues, are generally seedy swells, and seedy swells are ready for any desperate enterprise. At the appointed hour Mr. *Blower* (JOHNSTON) makes his appearance, seedy to an orthodox extent and desperate also. After a proper amount of confabulation, a bargain is struck, and *Blower* goes home with the successful *Bogus* to impersonate the automaton man. In the next scene we have him in the exhibition room, and the fun that his performance creates can easily be imagined but not so easily described. He goes through a performance in a severely mechanical way, terminating a wonderful display of human ingenuity with the Grecian Statues. The whole of this scene is of the most farcical description, and convulsed the audience. There is some by-play introduced of a sufficiently comic character, such for instance as a spectator who pulls out his snuff-box and by scattering the dust causes the automaton to sneeze. Good as Mr. JOHNSTON was in the character of *Blower*, we regret that Mr. BURTON did not sustain it. Surely, nothing could be more absurd than Mr. BURTON going through the Grecian Statues, winding up with a dog-chain and the attitude of POWERS' Greek Slave.

There is an underplot to the "Automaton Man," but it is scarcely necessary to refer to it, as it only tends to bind together the elements of the one idea.

The piece will have a little excision, and what is better, will bear repetition. It was a success, and will, doubtless, be on the bills for some weeks.

At Mr. WALLACK'S THEATRE, the novelty is called "Penelope's Web." A handsome widow, (Mrs. BROUGHAM,) the proprietress of the "Green Dragon," is beset by two suitors, who seek her not so much as a matter of love as a matter of business. To rid herself of their importunities, she promises each that when she has finished a certain portion of a crotchet pattern, she will enter the state matrimonial. Hence the name. Her two admirers now enter—*Mr. Augustus Twill*, a commercial gentleman, (BROUGHAM,) and *Mr. Gallen Popps*, the village apothecary, (WALCOT.) They are not overcome with joyousness on seeing each other. A dialogue of the sharpest is indulged in, and there is some probability of hostilities, when the widow, who cares not a button for either, but prefers her faithful ostler, (tender very!) devises a way by which she may rid herself of both. She induces both parties to assume disguises, and while in them to expose their intentions. The result is, of course, a dismissal, and virtue in the shape of the ostler is rewarded. The latter character, by the way, was excellently rendered by Mr. L. THOMPSON.

There is plenty of fun in this farce. The dialogue is sprightly and good, but very English in its tone. Indeed, were it not for the explicit flourish that this is "an entirely new and original farce, never acted, and written expressly for" Wallack's Theatre, we should have concluded that it was an importation from the other side. However, the subject is English, and the treatment properly in keeping.

The farce is a good one, and deserves to be successful.

Whether we have made the greater effort in reporting two new plays in one night, or the managers in producing them, remains for a disinterested public to decide. Certainly, however, we shall be glad to make such another effort if a similar opportunity is afforded us.

It must not be forgotten that to-night the *Tempest* is to be produced at Mr. BURTON'S.

The Present Chief of Police Renominated for Life—The Appointment kept Secret.

To the astonishment of many persons, a secret was divulged yesterday respecting the recent action of the Board of Police Commissioners in regard to the present Chief of the Police Department. It appears the Chief's term of office does not expire until the 1st of January next, and yet he has been renominated and confirmed by the Commissioners, *nine* months in advance. The proceedings in the matter were conducted quite privately, and there is some doubt existing whether this special action was sanctioned by all the Commissioners. Why such an important official act should have been so long kept in the dark, is rather a mystery. If this reappointment of the Chief is valid, then he is a "life officer" of the Police Department; but its legality is questioned on the following grounds, which give a fair explanation of the subject:

Extracts from the act in relation to the Police Department of this City, passed by the Legislature, April, 1853.

ARTICLE 1.—SEC. 1. The Police Department of the City of New-York shall consist of the following-named officers: Chief of Police, Captains of Police, Lieutenants of Police, Policemen, and Doormen. * * *

This section makes the Chief of Police an *officer* of the Department, and the 3d article of the same law, here annexed, takes away *all* power of the Police Commissioners to reappoint *any* member of the Department who resigns before his term of office expires:

ARTICLE 3—SEC. 1. The Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge shall constitute a Board of Commissioners for the trial of officers, policemen, and doormen of the Police Department, and all officers, policemen and doormen shall be appointed by the same Board in the manner herein provided, but *no member* of the Police Department shall be reappointed, who shall have *resigned* before the expiration of his term of office.

In view of these provisions, it seems conclusive that no reappointment of the present Chief of the Police Department could be made by the Board of Police Commissioners until his term of office *had expired.* As before mentioned, his term runs to the same period as that of his Honor the Mayor.

Subjoined is the section of article second, providing for the appointment of the Chief of Police:

"The Chief of Police shall be nominated and appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, first named in article third of this bill."

MARINE SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Marine Society of the Port of New-York, was held in the United States Hotel, at 6 o'clock last evening. Capt. FERRIEN presided. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, the Secretary, Capt. RUSSELL, read his quarterly report, showing that during the past quarter the sum of $2,770 has been paid into the Treasury of the Society. This amount includes the legacy of $2,400 left by the late Capt. M. THOMPSON. The expenditures during the same time amounted, in the aggregate, to $898 50. The number of widows on the pension list of the Society remains as per last report, viz.: 58. The funds of the Society, amounting to $51,150, are considered in a safe condition, and are all laid out in compliance with the law, on bond and mortgage in this City and in the City of Brooklyn, excepting $940, which is reserved to answer demands. The report was accepted and ordered on file.

The Committee to whom was referred, at the quarterly meeting of the Society, held in October, a set of resolutions presented by the President in behalf of a friend of the mercantile marine of the United States, relative to a thorough organization of the Navy of the United States, reported that inasmuch as the Secretary of the Navy has strongly recommended to the present Congress some changes in the Navy, calculated to equalize the many competent ship-masters attached to the mercantile marine, as compared with the officers belonging to the Navy, they deemed any further action on the part of the City at the present time unnecessary, and desired to be discharged. The Committee, however, suggested that some stringent action should be had by the Marine Society relative to an application to Congress to pass a law compelling merchants ships to take one or more apprentices or boys, according to their tonnage. The report was accepted, ordered on file, and the Committee discharged.

On motion, a Committee was then appointed to draw up a petition to Congress, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the above report, and the Society then adjourned.

FIRE AT STATEN ISLAND.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the planing mill of GEORGE OSGOOD, at Vanderbilt Landing, entirely consuming the mill, together with a quantity of lumber in the yard. Loss, about $3,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as the citizens in their endeavors to extinguish it were set upon by a parcel of rowdies, who pelted them with stones, thereby injuring one man. Mr. JOHN THOMPSON barely escaped severe injury, as a large stone that was hurled at him grazed his head and cut a hole in his hat.

COLLECTOR OF CANAL TOLLS.—At a meeting of the Canal Board, on Saturday, on motion of Mr. HOFFMAN, RICHARD H. WOODS was appointed Collector of Canal Tolls in New-York City.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—An extensive and superior variety, at low prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renaud,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Seely,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. G. Hilliard, Jr.,	W. A. Pateshall,	Wm. B. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE RESIDENTS OF CITIES, FROM THEIR HABITS, occupations, and the masses in which they are grouped, are peculiarly liable to dyspepsia, indigestion, and the myriad of ailments proceeding from a diseased stomach. Their nervous system, too, are generally in a state of alternate excitement and relaxation, and they require a regulator which will keep their nerves at the true pitch and their stomachs in order to tone. For these purposes Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELEXIR AND CORDIAL is the best remedial agent known to man. The faculty admit it; daily experience proves it; no man who has tried it or seen it tried can deny it. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle; two for $5; six for $12. C. M. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE U. S. Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to JOHN J. GREENOUGH, Esq., in 1842. That Patent has been assigned to us—it covers the peculiar Needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the U. S. Circuit Court, for infringement of said Patent. The whole combination of Hows's Licenses are infringing in various ways on our Patent rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our Patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my Licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE EXECUTORS OF SAMUEL S. HOWLAND will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the DELMONICO HOTEL PROPERTY, corner of Broadway and Morris-st.; Nos. 3 and 5 Morris-st., Nos. 54 and 55 South-st., with the WATER-FRONT WAREHOUSE No. 15 on Atlantic Dock; and five Lots on Jane-st., near West-st. Sale peremptory. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's Office.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

THE SUPERB SALE OF C. A. BAUDOUINE'S stock of cabinet furniture, bronzes, clocks and mantel ornaments, continues THIS DAY, and will continue every day until Thursday next, at his store, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st. This being the final sale, our readers are reminded that no other opportunity of purchasing Mr. Baudouine's furniture will offer.

A. H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at $1s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10s. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. The have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rose wood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway,
opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 106 Fulton-st.

NOTICE.—THOSE IN PURSUIT OF WELL-MADE Clothing will find at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S one price establishment, No. 441 Broadway, not only well made goods, but fashionably cut garments, made up with the best of trimmings. One price only is asked, every garment being marked in plain figures. Boys' clothing and furnishing goods in great variety.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO KNOX.—WE BOUGHT ONE of KNOX'S splendid beavers on Monday last, and the same day lost it overboard from a Hoboken ferry-boat. He has a few more left, though, of the same sort, that won't go overboard. Both his silk and fur hats, for Spring and Summer, are about the lightest, neatest, and most elegant articles in the market. His stores are No. 533 Broadway, and No. 128 Fulton-st.

AUBUSSON CARPETS! AUBUSSON CARPETS!! LOOK AT THEM!!!—A splendid new and beautiful Carpet, magnificent colors, of the most elaborate French and English drawings, warranted fast colors, which make them the most desirable style of carpeting ever offered; to be found at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Only 7s., 8s., and 9s. per yard.

PERHAPS SO, AND THEN AGAIN PERHAPS NOT.—Perhaps you have a cough;—then buy a box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. But perhaps you have not;—then buy a box. You may need them when you least expect it. Only 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT SHRINES UP ITS TENder foliage when the rude hand's touch is felt, and the hair falls imperceptibly before a thousand enemies. As balmy sleep invigorates the mind, so BARKER'S GREASELESS TONIQUE does the hair. Price 25 cents. Head-quarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still

SPORTING.

THE GREAT STATE POST STAKE.

KENTUCKY VICTORIOUS.

Ex-President Fillmore on the Judge's Stand.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE RACE.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 2.

Rarely has a lovelier Spring day opened on more brilliant hopes and expectations than that which yesterday dawned upon the thousands who, to a greater or less degree, were rushing forward to the great event of the day, with the most pleasurable expectations. The race! the great struggle of States for superiority in thet contest which had for months enlisted so much feeling, so much State pride, so much individual competition, had been the ruling idea in all circles, and scarcely any other topic had been discussed or thought of. Myriads of strangers, as the eventful day approached, had thronged our city, and almost nothing else was talked of hnt the probable or possible result of this great sporting affair. Opinions of every kiod and shade were freely expressed. Each one of the gallant States that had so chivalrously come into the arrangement, had its host of representatives on the ground, and each indulged in earnest and eloquent eulogies upon his favorite. Banters were offered, bets were made, speculations were indulged in, predictions were ventured, hopes and fears were expressed, and the town had a tnple that lasted up to the very moment when the tap of the drum gave signal for the start. Even the ladies caught the lufectione excitement and made up their pretty purses. Tha fair Mobilians were strong on *Highlander*, and the Kentucky belles wondered how any reasonable person could donbt that *Lexington* would assuredly swin. Mississippi relied confidently on *Lecomte*, without making much ado, while Louisiana deported herself modestly, and hoped her *Arrow* would go straight to the mark. Ths contest had been a worth provoking, had it been alone for the pleasure arising from the sparkling of so many bright eyes, and the mingling of so many joyous laughs as sprang from its discussion.

From an early hour all the roads, avennes, and means of approach, hy every possible kind of conveyence, were put in requisition. The city was comparetively deserted. Business seemed (we, who were not among the couldn't-get-eweye, were told) to be suspended; everybody who were anybody, or wented to be deemed anybody, had gone to the race. Dinner hours were postponed, engagements were forgotten, and we should not at all wonder if bank notifications, in some few instances, slipped some memories. The race for everybody, and everybody for the rece!

On entering the enclosure, we were struck with the excellence of the arrangements that had been made by the proprietor for the admission of the proper persons at the proper places. There was no annecessary jostling or crowding, to the inconvenience of those who came in good time, and who had provided themselves with the means of ingress announced as necessary by the management. The next thing we saw that gratified us especially was the evident disposition of the occnpants of all parts of the Course appropriated to spectators to regard the rules and regulations promulgated by the proprietor; and this remark will fairly apply to the entire day.

The liberal attendance of ladies was a delightful feature of the day. There were brilliant representatives of the beauty and taste of our own fair State, and of many of her sister States. There were, besides Louisiana belles and beauties, belle and beantles from Alabama, Mississippi and Kentncky, who all took a most praiseworthy interest in the incidents of the occesion. The presence of ladies has always a benign influence, hut we have never seen it more pleasingly exerted than in this instance.

There were a great many of our most distinguished citizens from all parts of the southern conotry present, including Governors, Judges, Mayors, and other officials, not to name all of whom, if any, would seem invidious, and we cannot remember half of them. Ex-President Fillmore and ex-Secreteries Kennedy and Conrad attracted and received a great deal of attention, and were politely invited by the judges of the race to view it from the judges' stand. They seemed to take much interest in the sport, and, in the intervals, in the society of the distinguished company assembled in the members' and ladies' stands.

There must have been fully twenty thousand persons within the enclosure of the Metairie Course upon this great and interesting occasion. Yet we never have seen more perfect order preserved among a large body of men than that which prevailed throughont the day. We were not cognizant of a single dereliction of the duty that one man owes to enother in any single respect; no drunkenness, no disputes, no quarrels, no unseemly or even boisterous remarks.

The incidents and result of this race we aobjoin. Bnt in closing our necessarily very hasty and cursory general remarks, we cannot forbear noting the fact that *Old Kentucky* had, and fully availed herself of a glorione opportunity of manifesting her characteristic State pride upon this occasion. It was inspiring to see the bright eyes of her daughters sparkling with joy, and to hear their ringing laughs and exultant shouts as the champion of their State was going on "conquering and to conquer," and adding another to the already many trophies thet heve been gallantly won by Old Kentnck.

INCIDENTS OF THE RACE.

The Judges' stand was occupied hy ex-President Fillmore, and several other distinguished strangers, besides the Judges of the race. The Judges selected by the subscribere to the stake were as follows: Col. Wade Hampton was the Judge chosen to represent Alabama; Col. J. J. Hughes, for Lonisiana; Mr. Robert Evans, for Kentncky; Judge Pinckney Smith, for Mississippi; and Judge J. G. Cocks, the President of the Metairie Jockey Club, presiding.

The betting for several daye previous to the race and yesterday moruing in the city was brisk and heavy, *Highlander* being generally the first favorite and *Lexington* the second favorite. The field was frequently backed against *Highlander*, at odds of two to one. On arriving at the course the crowd for a time appeared to feel impatient, fearing that they could not have a chance to lay ont all their money. Pocketbooks flew open and for an hour the betting was very lively, but not much changed from what it had been. We heard many beta made as follow: Even between *Highlander* and *Lexington*, $50 to $100 that *Highlander* would take the firet heat. There was, of conrse, a variety of bets concerning many minor points and the particniar placing of the horses.

The courne was very heavy from the previous rains; and the strong wind which prevailed hed eo hardened the mud that it was very stiff and unyielding, clinging to the hoof with great tenacity.

First Heat—The horses came proudly np to the stand and moved off with diffienlty, well together, and passed around the first turn in the following order: *Lexington* leading, *Arrow* second, *Lecomte* third, with *Highlander* trailing. In this position the first mile was run, all being within a fair distance of each other. On entering the second mile *Lecomte* went np, and lapped *Lexington* for a short distance, but they all soon resumed their original position for the remainder of the second, and the whole of the third mile, at about the same rate of speed. On making the first turn of the fourth mile, *Arrow* began to feel the effects of the heavy mud, and slackened his speed, *Highlander* passing him, taking the third position, gradually making up the gap between himself and his two competitors. *Lecomte*, on coming home, pushed for the lead, but *Lexington* held his course steadily, and won the heat under a strong pull, by abont three lengths, in 8:08½, distancing *Arrow*. The Kuinckians, who are a famous people for shouting, gave a loud cheer for their favorite, and the betting people began to make new arrangements.

Second Heat.—After much discussion on minor points, the betting now appeared to settle down to about two to one on *Lexington* against the field, *Lecomte* generally being considered as the chief reliance of the fielders. *Highlander's* friends were in bed spirits, but some of them contended that he had not yet exerted himself, that he had ran nearly all the first heat far from the pole, and they therefore took np the odds offered against him. On starting for the second heat, *Highlander* took the lead on the first turn, with *Lexington* second, bnt all well together. On the back stretch, *Lecomte* made a brush and took the lead of the party, entering the second mile in advance, and *Lexington* second. In this position they ran the mile. At the entrance of the third mile, *Highlander* made his first and only brush; he went up to *Lexington*, and nearly passed him for a short distance, but *Lexington* soon shook him off round the turn, *Lecomte* leading throughont the mile by nearly eight lengths.

On the first quarter of the fourth mile, *Highlander* began to exhibit distress, and gave np his stride near the same spot and in the same manner as *Arrow* had done in the first heat. *Lexington*, on the back stretch, now went to work in earnest, gradnally closing up the gap on *Lecomte*, both striving hard for the supremacy, and the pace increasing. On the third quarter, *Lexington* locked *Lecomte*, and they swung into the home stretch side by side, the excitement running high among the anxious thousands, and sheers rending the air. Down they came home, rushing forward like a torrent, each at the top of his speed, and as if life depended npon every jnmp; but the speed of *Lexington* was superior, and he shot past the Judges' stand about four lengths in advance, winning the heat and race, amid the cheers of the ladies and the deafening shonts of the men, in 8:04—the last mile being run in quicker time than any other in the race.

Our readers, who were not present at the race, would sadly misjudge the merits of this great contest did they only make up their opinion of the sevarity of the struggle by glancing at the time, which, we acknowledge, would appear slow if the track had been in good condition. Under all the circumstances of the case, the race was an excellent one; its varying chances, its uncertain termination up to the last moment, tha severity of tha contest, the amount of money at stake, and immense number of persons in attendance, will render it a brilliant event in the racing annals of this country.

SUMMARY.

Metairie Course—Great Post State Stake.—*Fourth Day*—Saturday, April 1, 1854.—Great Post State Stake for $20,000, p. p. For all ages. Four mile heats. $5,000 subscription, p. p. Each horse starting in the race to receive $1,000 out of the stakes, provided he is not distanced, and the wlnner to receiva the remaindar. Each State subscribing to ba represented by the signatures of three responsible gentlemen, residents of said State, a majority of whom shall name the horse to start. The stakes to be deposited with the President of the New-Orleans Metairie Jockay Clnb, two days previous to the race.

Subscribers for the State of Louisiana.—T. J. Wells, D. F. Kenner, J. Hiddlesten.

Subscribers for Alabama.—L. E. Smith, S. M. Hill, S. J. Hunter.

Subscribers for Kentucky.—Willa Villay, Jas. K. Duke, James D. Clay.

Subscribers for Mississippi.—P. B. Starke, John C. Inge, John Linton.

Kentucky represented by h. c. *Lexington*, by Boston, out of Alice Carneal—3 y. o.—(Henry Meichon)..... 1 1

Mississippi represented hy ch. c. *Lecomte*, by Boston, out of Reel—3 y. o.—(Johu)..... 2 2

Alabama represented by ch. h. *Highlander*, by Glencoe, out of Castinet—4 y. o.—(Gilpatrick)..... 3 dis.

Louisiana represented by ch. g. *Arrow*, hy Boston, out of Jeannetean—4 y. o.—(Abe)..... sdie.

TIME.

First Heat.—2:01; 2:02; 2:01½; 2:04½; Total 8:08½.

Second Heat.—2:02; 2:03½; 1:59½; 1:59; Total 8:04.

5th. Metairie Course—Spring Meeting.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 4.

Fifth Day.—The weather was again delightful on Sunday, and a very large assemblage was in attendance at the Metairie Course to witness the contest for a purse of $400—mile heats, best three in five—between *Jim Barton*, *Conrad the Corsair*, and *White Eagle*. Ou no day since the commencement of the meeting has the crowd of visitors been as large or the betting so brisk or heavy, with the exception of the Great Stake Day, on yesterday. The track was in much better condition, too, than it had been on the previous days; the wind and rain having, in most places, dried and baked the mud; still, it was hard and inelastic in front of the stands, while on the back stretch there were portions of it which were yet quite heavy. The betting, as usual, after the decision of any great event whereon large sums are staked, was much heavier than the intrinsic merits of the race would seem to warrant. *Jim Barton* was the favorite, at even money, against the field, his previous performances heving given his friends confidence that he could easily "sley" his opponents, even after losing one or two heats. Quiet people, who did not pretend to much horse knowledge, thinking that two strings to a bow was more than one, gathered up the tempting banters.

On starting for the first heat, *Conrad* led the way, *Jim Barton* second; on the heck stretch *White Eagle* brushed past *Jim*, but *Conrad* held his course undisputed and won the heat by three lengths, in 1:55½.

The backers of *Jim Barton* were not in the least disconcerted by his losing the first heat, as they declared that their favorite could last all day. They therefore backed him as before, to win the race against the field. In the second heat *Conrad* again led off, bnt all well up, the pace improving; hut *Conrad* won the heat after a very hard struggle, in which each dene his best, in 1:52, *Jim Borton* being second.

The chance of winning hy the favorite now began to look rather dubious, but his friends stuck to him menfully, and with eo much spirit, that the betting was not much changed, elthough a few heavy betters hedged. *White Eagle* in the third heat jumped off the lead, hut *Conrad* collared and passed him on going around the first turn, keeping the lead, and winning the heat after a most exciting and severe struggle hetween the three, by about a length, in the fast time of 1.50½, *White Eagle* being second. The fielders were very vociferous at this unexpected resnlt, but the losers bore their defeat with much good humor, and all came back to town well satisfied with the sport.

SUMMARY.

Fifth Day.—April 2.—Proprietor's Purse $400, mile heats, best three in five.

John M. Reed's (E. Slevin's) ch. g. *Conrad the Corsair*, hy *Voucher*, ent of *Lady Jane*, by imp. *Leviathan*—3 y. o.....	1	1	
A. Lecomte & Co.'s gr. h. *White Eagle*, hy *Grey Eagle*, dam *Sorch Miller*—4 y. o.....	2	3	2
A. L. Bingemen's h. c. *Jim Barton*, hy *Grey Eogle*, out of *Ann Ellis*, hy *Eclipse*—3 y. o..	3	2	3

Time, 1.55½—1.52—1.50½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association**—Hasbeen formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, convenient to this City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-ordered combination, save to themselves the profits which usually accrne to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg Ferry, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the commutation upon which will be only $20 per annum, and the cars are to run every half hour throughont the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the propsrty is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for a commodious lot, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75, payable in small weekly installments. The Association already numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 195 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.

E. V Davis, Secretary.
MARK A. WILKES, Business Agent, No. 212 Broadway corner Fulton-st., room No. 18.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—A CARD.—The Mercantile public, and others interested, are hereby informed that the following name gentlemen have consented to the Board of Directors, to examine and solicit and obtain subscriptions to the new stock of the Clinton Hall Association:

Charles Rolfe,	Henry A. Oakley,	W. A. Kissam,
Isaac H. Railay,	Reuben Burkhelter	W. L. Falt,
Corn. L. Everitt,	Charles Welford,	David C. Halstead,
Thos. J. Feyarot,	Chas. F. Appleton,	Hart G. Lee,
George Peckham,	Theodors Stout,	Jackson S. Schultz,
T. W. McCulloch, jr.	J. Terry Bates,	Ezra Ludlow Jr.
John H. Gonrlie,	George A. Raker,	

D. REYNOLDS BUDD, President.
Wm. H. Gilder, Recordiog Secretary.

☞ **Theological Discnsalon.**—Question—*Do the Holy Scriptures teach the final Salvation of all Men?* Affirmative, Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Pastor of the Orchard-st. Universalist Church. Negative, Rev. Isaac Wescott, Pastor of the Laight-st. Baptist Church. This discussion will be resnmed in the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock, and continued the three succeeding evenings. Tickets for the four evenings, 50c.; for a single admission, 25c. For sale at the door.

☞ **Birthday of Henry Clay.**—Ninth Annual Festival of the CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION, at the Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854. Members can obtain Tickets of W. R. LOUDON, the Agent, or of the nndersigned, at his office, corner Bowery and Broome-sts., under the Bowery Bank.

JAMES L. BERRIEN, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Fruit und Ornamental Trees.**—WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., will send their new catnlogue, with reduced prices, comprising extra large-sized Trees, for immediate bearing or ornament, to post-paid applicants; and they may also be obtained at No. 113 Chambers-st. All trees delivered in New-York, or forwarded as directed.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, in the lecture-room of the "Church of the Pilgrims," at 7½ o'clock. Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Professor Whedon's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island, (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session on the 2d day of May. References—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. REEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassan-st.

☞ **The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**, on 23d-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.—A Committee will be in attendance at the Church on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY of this week, from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M. each day, for the purpose of letting Pews. Rent payable for six months in advance.

☞ **Piano-forte Makers' Union.**—The adjourned meeting of the Journaymen Piano-forte Makers of the City of New-York will be held at Hildebrand's, No. 160 Hester-st., TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. Let all attend.

E. L. TAYLOR, President.
Robert Thomson, Secretary.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and** Visiting Cards, engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every descriptioo, of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duaoe-st.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of domestic hardware at manufacturer's prices, for cash, or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth and Hair Sieves.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Notice.**—The Library will be closed after the 15th instant. Members are particularly requested to return their books on or before that date. The Reading Room will continue open until farther notice.

By order, WM. H. GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **The Monthly Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society** will be held on TUESDAY, April 11, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., New-York University. An interesting paper on Natal, (South Africa) by an American Missionary, will be read.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If JAMES BARRIE, formerly grocer in Edinburg, and son of the late James Barrie, Wright, at Bemersyde, will communicate with JOHN DUMBRECK writer to the *Signet*, Dalkeith, by Edinburg, he will hear of something to his advantsae.

X. X.—Do not think of it. I will see you this afternoon.
LEON.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—Nos. 20 and 22 Canal-st., one large store, with 2d and 3d stories, 50 feet front; will be let separate or together. Also, one large manufacturing workshop to let. Nos. 7 and 9 Howard-st. Also 3 lofts well lighted, at No. 96 Crosby-st. Apply to AARON HURDMAN, No. 142 Mnlberry-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—The stores, with the dwelling part of houses, Nos. 470 and 472 Broadway. Inqnire of C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

BASEMENT TO LET—No. 52 John-st., a desirable location for almost any business, having an excellent rear and front light. Apply to S. H DOUGHTY, Manufacturer of Leather Bolts, Clocks and fancy goods, No. 28 John-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A modern furnished three story house 25x70 feet. A part of the rent will be taken in board. Also, a house in 34th-st. Apply to JOHN W. LATSON, No. 179 Broadway, or No. 71 Hammond-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—With modern improvements, near 5th-av. and Washington-square, for 5 or 6 months. Address T. M. T., Box 3,280, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November. Is well situated, above 14th-st., and will be let for $100 per month. Address Box No. 454 Post-office.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boilers and fornace being ontside the building. The proprietors of this well known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Mnse Royala, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles even shorter notice. Also, morocco, imitation or mnsiin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

YOUR STUPID PREJUDICE—Won't let you use my ONGUENT, although a trial will show that it will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in 42 days, and won't stain or injure the skin. It will do it, and I've no more to say. $1 a bottle; $4 50 half-dozen. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPAULDING No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—77 a respectable female wishes a place to go to California, as chamber maid, plain cutter, or as chambermaid or laundress, or plain cook. The best of City reference given. Call, or address C. L., No. 228 9th-st., top floor. Can be seen for two days from 12 to 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Welsh girl wishes a place as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse, with a family going to Europe. She understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 10 Union Court, corner of 13th-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a steady Woman, as cook and to wash and iron, or as housekeeper. She has an interesting little daughter, thirteen months old, whom she would like to have domiciled with her. Terms will be reasonable. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as chembermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl, with excellent City references; and as waiter or nnrse, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl of 15. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook in a Hotel or respectable boarding-house, by a woman of great experience; and as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable yonng Woman, as Chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, for two days, at No 245 Bleecker-st. Good references from her present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced yonng Woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as laundress, in a private family; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 197 19th-st., a few doors from 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 95 12th-st., east of 6th-av., in the candy store, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, and would assist at the washing and ironing, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 12th-st., east of 6th-av., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober French Swiss, (from Geneva,) as waiter in a respectable family, where his services would be equitably paid. Address JEAN, No. 99 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Has years of reference from the best of families. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., a few doors from 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lad about 16 years old, living with his parents, wants a situation in a wholesale store. Address J. M. R., this office.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go in the country; one capable of doing washing and ironing, plain cooking, milking—clean and neat in her habits, and willing to make herself generally useful. Such an one may find a good home by calling at No. 168 Sackett-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—To do chamberwork and take care of children, a neat, careful, industrious and good tempered person who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 13th-st., before 12 o'clock.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED.—An amiable and highly educated French lady is wanted to come into a quiet and American family, for the purpose of imparting a thorough knowledge of French and drawing. To a lady of polished and gentle manners, the family would wish to make for her an agreeable home. Address LANGUAGE, Box No. 1,112 Post-Office.

COOK AND WAITER WANTED—Who thoroughly understand their business, and can give good references. None but Protestants need apply. Address Box No. 841, Post-Office.

AMERICAN GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTED—To assist in taking care of a child, and to make herself generally useful in a small family. Good wages will be given to one that suits. Call at No. 29 East 25th-st., after 9 o'clock in the morning.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—An experienced Protestant dressmaker; she must do np muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable yonng Woman, as Chambermaid; can do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, for two days, at No 245 Bleecker-st. Good references from her present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced yonng Woman, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or as laundress, in a private family; can give the best of references. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 197 19th-st., a few doors from 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 95 12th-st., east of 6th-av., in the candy store, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, and would assist at the washing and ironing, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 12th-st., east of 6th-av., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober French Swiss, (from Geneva,) as waiter in a respectable family, where his services would be equitably paid. Address JEAN, No. 99 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable yonng Woman, as cook, washer and ironer. Has years of reference from the best of families. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., a few doors from 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lad about 16 years old, living with his parents, wants a situation in a wholesale store. Address J. M. R., this office.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go in the country; one capable of doing washing and ironing, plain cooking, milking—clean and neat in her habits, and willing to make herself generally useful. Such an one may find a good home by calling at No. 168 Sackett-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—To do chamberwork and take care of children, a neat, careful, industrious and good tempered person who can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 110 West 13th-st., before 12 o'clock.

FRENCH GOVERNESS WANTED.—An amiable and highly educated French lady is wanted to come into a quiet and American family, for the purpose of imparting a thorough knowledge of French and drawing. To a lady of polished and gentle manners, the family would wish to make for her an agreeable home. Address LANGUAGE, Box No. 1,112 Post-Office.

COOK AND WAITER WANTED—Who thoroughly understand their business, and can give good references. None but Protestants need apply. Address Box No. 841, Post-Office.

AMERICAN GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTED—To assist in taking care of a child, and to make herself generally useful in a small family. Good wages will be given to one that suits. Call at No. 29 East 25th-st., after 9 o'clock in the morning.

DRESSMAKER WANTED—An experienced Protestant dressmaker; she must do np muslins and dress hair. The best of references wanted. Call from 9 to 12, and 7 in the evening, at No. 110 5th-av.

DOMESTIC WANTED—A respectable and intelligent Protestant woman of good education, to take charge of a child four years of age. The most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TRUNK MAKERS WANTED.—Two good sole leather Trunk makers can find constant employment by applying to JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

BUSINESS MANAGER—As cashier, secretary, confidential clerk, correspooding clerk superintendent, or in other responsible station—by an intelligent middle-aged man of active business habits and experience, extensive and influential acquaintance, and undoubted integrity, with satisfactory references, and, if requisite, security to any reasonable amount. The advertiser would furnish a small capital now, and more a year hence, if it would be advantageous. All communications will be treated confidentially. Address RESPONSIBILITY, office New-York *Times*.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful and most interesting business, adapted to either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which the reader can make $15 to $20 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening will find this a very pleasant genteel and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As assistant salesman in a paper warehouse. Address Box No. 980, Post-Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—One fully competent may call at No. 138 6th-av.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—Several well-finished and convenient dwellings, centrally located in the city of Brooklyn, for which good tenants will be furnished. Apply to J. KEARNY, No. 337 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

HOUSE WANTED—In the upper part of the City, at a rent about $1,000, for a small private family; a new one preferred. Address Box No. 1,591, P. O., or J. W. SAVAGE, No. 106 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen with their Families, also Single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with Pleasant Rooms and Board in a first-class house, elighly located in Sand-st., Brooklyn. Application can be made by letter addressed to Mrs. HOWARD, *Times* office, or personally at No. 32 Nassan-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—To let, the second floor of House No 23 Vandam-st., furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Gas, bath, Hot and Cold Water, &c. Reference given and required. Possession 1st of May. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of D. BISHOP, No. 394 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—A private family having taken a house in Washington-place, near the Parade Ground, would be happy to accommodate a few gentlemen with handsomely furnished apartments. None but those of the highest respectability need apply. Address Mrs. B. W., Broadway Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his Wife can be accommodated with two excellent unfurnished Rooms, situated in Brooklyn, eight minutes distant from ferries, together with good Board, in a strictly private family, and where the comforts of a home can be obtained. Terms moderate. Address V. V., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms to let to gentlemen for gentlemen and their wives, with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements. Pleasant location, No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board, very pleasantly situated on second and third floors, at No 231 4th-av., corner 20th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARDING.—Front and back room, with bedrooms attached—suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Mrs. FILLECK, No. 28 2d-av.

BOARDING.—Board may be had at No. 49 Greenwich-av., with rooms furnished or nnfurnished, and use of bath, gas, &c. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Near Fulton Ferry, by a gentleman and lady; in a private family preferred. Price not much of an object if pleasant and agreeable accommodations. Address B. C., at this office.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN.—A private family having rooms to spare, can accommodate one or two single gentlemen with partial board (breakfast and tea) in a pleasant location, within four minutes' walk of the Ferry. Address TERRACE, Box No. 1,251 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In the neighborhood of 10th-st., east of Broadway, by a small family, who will require a room upon the second floor, with bedroom attached, both unfurnished. A private family having accommodations may hear of an agreeable party, by sending an answer to K. & J., at the *Times* office.

ROOMS WANTED.—A large room, or room and bedroom, with board, for a gentleman and wife, in a quiet family, with few or no other boarders. Persons without unquestionable reference need not apply, as we are desirous of securing a pleasant and permanent home. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, E. A. S., *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—A gentleman desires a room above 14th-st., in a private family, where there are no boarders. References exchanged. Address A., Box No. 2,885 Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—Parlor and Bedroom, in the vicinity of Union-square, with or without partial Board, for two Gentlemen. Private family preferred. Address T., Box No. 3,295, Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—Wanted, not over 25 miles from the City, board for a gentleman and two ladies. Must be easy of access to the City, and a situation near the water preferred. Address, this week, stating terms, to IONE, at this office.

PERMANENT BOARD.—A gentleman and wife, or one or two gentlemen, can obtain a suit of unfurnished rooms, or one furnished room (with full board for the lady, and partial for gentleman,) in a private family, in a desirable location on West Thirteenth-st., with every comfort of home. Best of references given and required. Address H. D., Post-Office.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED FOR THE SUMMER.—For two or three gentlemen, in an airy situation on Staten Island, and easily accessible from any of the ferries communicating with New-York. Apply to A. W., Box No. 2,960 Post-Office, N. Y.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

YOUNG AMERICA DINING SALOON—No. 102 Nassan-st., corner of Ann.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has refitted the above establishment in a very neat manner, and will reopen it on WEDNESDAY, April 12. Grateful for past favors, he would still solicit a continuance of their patronage. JOHN BROAD.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, etc. Kiln dried for sale in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JENKINS & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal.

RICH FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS—At wholesale and retail.
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAMPLIGHTER—UNCLE TRUE AND AUNT ROSE—Two of the most delightful characters in American fiction, and a book which will live and be read long after the thousand and one trashy productions of the day shall pass into destruction. Rarely has a work appeared in America which has received such universal and hearty commendations from the newspaper press. We subjoin a few extracts:

The Authoress of the Lamplighter has aimed to produce an agreeable and impressive work of fiction. It is high praise to say that she has succeeded in the attempt.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the Lamplighter one of the most original, interesting, graphic, and affecting tales that has lately appeared.—*Traveller, Boston.*

No one can study its instructive and fascinating pages without being made better by its kindly influence.—*Atlas, Boston.*

The Lamplighter would do credit to any writer.—*Daily Advertiser, Boston.*

One of the most affecting and interesting tales ever issued from the American press.—*Daily Tribune, Prov dence.*

For delicate and forcible delineation of character, this work is hardly excelled.—*Journal, Boston.*

This book develops a variety of characters—some of them as deeply affecting as the best sketches of Dickens.—*Transcript, Boston.*

It is a book which is destined to become a great favorite with the reading public.—*Daily Herald, Newburyport.*

It cannot fail to suit the most fastidious taste.—*Olive Branch, Boston.*

Here is a book destined to have a sale unequaled by any other, unless we except Uncle Tom.—*Mass. Life Boat.*

The aged and young will rise from its perusal with an increased love for the kindlier feelings of our nature.—*Hingham Journal.*

The Lamplighter is a book which is destined to great popularity.—*Daily Bee, Boston.*

An intensely interesting work, and as a piece of composition admirable.—*Clergy's Eve. Gazette, Boston.*

A book rich in thought, hsanty, pathos and tenderness.—*Albany Spectator.*

It is a great book, the work of an original mind of extraordinary power.—*International Journal.*

Five hundred pages of just such reading as enchains the interest, the curiosity, yea the whole soul, until the last line of the last page is finished.—*South Boston Gazette.*

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 1,600 SPLENDID LOTS ON NOSTRAND, NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, HUDSON AND ALBANY-AVS., AND ON SCHUYLER, PACIFIC, DEAN, BERGEN, WYCKOFF, WARREN, BALTIC, BUTLER AND DOUGLASS-STS.—In the level, beautiful, and most desirable part of the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn.—ORLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 13, 14, and 15, at 12 o'clock M. each day, at the salesroom, No. 363 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall and Montague-st., Brooklyn, the above-mentioned property, minutely described in the following subdivisions, which will be sold on and after April 14. This, without exception, is the best located property ever offered at auction anywhere in the vicinity of New-York—in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Many elegant and costly dwellings have been already erected upon the adjoining property. The surrounding scene is beautiful in the extreme, and the whole being nearly level—about on the established grade of the IXth Ward, and is *de facto* the garden of Brooklyn; near Fulton-av. route of omnibuses, which run constantly during the day and evening; and railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this route at the nominal fare of four cents; a fare, paid, will carry a passenger to Fulton Ferry. The Long Island Railroad Depot, at Bedford, at which trains stop each trip, is within three minutes' walk of this property—making this property more desirable, convenient, and easy of access than property that is located in the upper part of New-York, the same distance from the Metropolitan Exchange. This very desirable property will be sold in sections, containing from a ght to sixteen lots. This will be an opportunity seldom met with to purchase handsome building lots or sections for genteel suburban residences or for a safe and profitable investment, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant part of the city of Brooklyn. Each lot or section will be sold to the highest person offering, without reserve. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on board and mortgage for five years, at seven per cent. For maps, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 2 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Messrs. Willis, No. 1 Wall-st., BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., corner of Broadway and Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Full printed abstract of the title will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY-ONE SPLENDID LOTS OF LAND—Situated on the 10th and 11th-avs., and on 69th and 70th-sts., in the City of New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, viz.:

ON TENTH-AVENUE—4 lots of land, including the northwest corner of 69th-st. and the 10th-av.

ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—24 handsome lots of land on the north side of 69th-st., all lying in one body, and forming the entire front on 69th-st., between the 10th and 11th-avs.

ON THE WEST SIDE of the 11th-av.—Comprising the two entire fronts on 11th-av., between 69th and 70th-sts., viz.: 8 lots on the west side of the 11th-av., and 3 lots on the east side: on the 4 lots on the northeast corner of 11th av. and 69th-st., there is a handsome house, &c.; the house with the 4 lots, will be sold in one parcel. These lots all have very beautiful, and command a fine view of the Hudson River.

ON SIXTY-NINTH-STREET—5 lots on the north side of 69th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.

ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—5 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 100 feet west of the 11th-av.

ON SEVENTIETH-STREET—7 lots on the south side of 70th-st., 175 feet east of the 10th-av.

All the above lots of land lay very handsomely, and are well situated for immediate improvement. Two new lines of stages have been placed on the Bloomingdale-road, this Spring, one running to Manhattanville, the other from Fulton-ferry to 70th-st.

This is a questionable. Full warrantee deeds will be given, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, being the entire collection of J. P. Peanmont, Esq.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th of April, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of J. P. Beanmont, Esq., No. 89 Chambers-st., near the Irving House. The above gentleman has been well known here for upwards of 20 years past, for his judgment and taste in matters of art. His collection consists of over 200 original pictures of various schools, ancient and modern, selected as opportunity occurred, from well established galleries and studios abroad. Among the ancient paintings of European reputation will be found Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl, by Francesechini; a superb Madonna, by Phillip de Champagne: Dana and attendants hunting, by Van Dyck; a Magdalen, by Cignani, with other fine paintings by Schidone, Murgiano, Verchio, Guercino, Swanevelt and Hamkerken, &c. Among the modern are paintings selected for their beauty of subjects and execution, by artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, Munich and other schools, and in particular a grand gallery picture from Chateaubriand's story of "Atala," which has received the first prize of the exposition in Rome. The paintings are all in fine order, and the many of which were recently purchased, have been examined at a cost of several thousand dollars, and no expense has been spared to make the collection equally worthy the attention of the connoisseur and the gentleman of taste. The sale will be without reserve. The paintings to be removed within three days from time of sale in consequence of preparations for taking down the building. They may be viewed two days before the sale. Catalogues at our store.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE AND FOURTH-STREET, KNOWN AS THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following valuable lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, viz.:

ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER of the 6th-av. and 4th-st., known as and occupied by, the "Greenwich Savings Bank." The house is 25 feet in width by 50 feet in depth, with a two-story brick extension on the rear, and is well adapted for an insurance company, bank, or any retail business. The iron safes and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. Lot 25 feet one-half an inch in width by 85 feet 9 inches in depth on 4th st., and 76 feet 3 inches on the north side. Eighty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises, for a term of years, at 6 per cent. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, AXMINSTER CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 163 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park, the entire beautiful furniture of the family. It will embrace in part, of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description, such as rich sofas, and tete-a-tete to match of rosewood and mahogany, with white marble-tops, Voltaire end easy do in rich covering, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes, large French plate mirrors, Axminster carpets, three-ply and ingrain carpets oil cloths, dining and extension tables, dress and plain bureaus, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, beautiful feather beds and hair mattresses, solar and hall lamps, grandpiano, mantel ornaments, mahogany and other chairs, rosewood pianos, and best most furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—All the above named furniture has been made to order, and is in first-rate condition. Catalogues early on Tuesday morning.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

BY BILLING & TUCKER (Office, No. 43 Walker-st.).—Sale of valuable and substantial Household Furniture at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at house No. 4 Carroll-place (Bloecker-st.), all the furniture, carpets, mirrors, &c., in said house. This sale offers unusual inducements to purchasers, as the assortment is large, comprising mahogany parlor furniture in suites, marble-top tables, chairs, plain, easy and rockers; gilt framed mirrors, lace and damask curtains, Brussels tapestry, carpets, &c., chamber furniture in mahogany and black walnut, bedsteads, chairs, wash-stands and bureaus with mirrors, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mattresses, beds, bedding, &c., for some 10 or 12 rooms, dining-room tables, chairs, crockery and cutlery, kitchen furniture, oil-cloths, stair carpets, rods, &c., &c. All in good order, and will be sold as above, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Full particulars to-morrow morning. Catalogues on morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SLEIGH-RODES, BELLS &c., &c., at Auction, by order of Executors.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., at the stable in the rear of No. 11 Madison-square, on 25th-st., by order of the executor, a complete establishment, consisting in part of horses, family and light carriages, wagons, harness, sleighs, buffalo-robes, sleigh-bells, &c., &c. For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jay-sts., being 25 feet front and rear, by 58 feet deep—known as No. 332 Greenwich-st. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lucius Robinson, Esq., Referee. For maps and particulars apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in house No. 54 Bond-st. Very full particulars to-morrow and next day. Also, on THURSDAY, at No. 47 Barclay-st.; particulars in time.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Nessau-st., a large assortment of hardy standard, dwarf, moss climbing and running roses, peonies, westerias, &c., from the nursery of D. Boll, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 P. M., at Tattersall's, 6th av., corner of 30th-st., carriage and saddle horses, caleche, phaeton, close carriage, trotting wagon, pony chaise, donbin sleigh, several set of double, single and tandem harness, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, blankets, fly nets, robes, bells, &c.; to be sold without reserve, the property of a gentlemann going abroad. The horses, &c., can be seen on and after Wednesday, 12th.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Will be sold at public auction at Norwalk, Conn., on the premises, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 11th day of April, one of the most desirable building places in Connecticut, known as the old St. John Homestead, containing ten acres, more or less, being situated at the South end of the Public Green, and is within three minutes' walk of the churches, and has upon it and in front of it a variety of fruit and beautiful forest trees. Sale positive, to close an estate. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. HUBBELL, Norwalk, Conn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—F. COLTON informs all those who anticipate selling out during the present month, that he will attend to their sales as usual, either at the rooms or at his room, No. 59 Beekman-st., and would remind those desirous of his services of the necessity of making early application, as it is impossible to accommodate all who apply during the last week in April. He will also buy when preferred.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 11 and 12, at the store, No. 8 Wall-st., bagnor B. G. Pandolini's second great Spring sale of Marbis and Alabaster Statuary, fancy goods, &c., comprising one of the finest collections ever offered to the public, consisting of marble goods, real Carara statuary, comprising Psyche after Tenerani, Venus at the Bath, Dancing Girl, &c. Also, splendid Etrusc, Roman, Gothic, Bardiglio, Naples and Hcha Vases, carved marble card receivers, Roman inazas, marble pedestals, bouquet vases, &c. Alabaster statuettes of Venus at the Bath, Cleopatra, Dancing Girls, Apollo Belvidere, Venus di Medici, and others equally fine. Also, marble mosaic centre tables.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—A large invoice of superior silver plated ware, comprising castors of every size and pattern, richly engraved tea sets, coffee and tea urns, cake baskets, liquor stands, salvers, candlesticks, vegetable dishes, salt cellars, &c.

PARIAN GOODS—Elegant Parian statuettes—Agriculture, Indigenat Cupid, Peace, War, Music, Commerce, Cupid and Bird's Nest, and various others of exquisite workmanship.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—Pearl inlaid parlor and sewing chairs, work tables and portfolios.

FANCY ARTICLES—Alabaster, agate and marble candlesticks ladies' reticules, richly gilt china and porcelain bonquet and mantel vases, elegant bronzes mosaic and other watch cases, bronze and ormolu clocks of every size and kind, Bohemian glassware, &c., &c. Also, about 100 dozen silver plated table and dessert forks, threaded, beaded and Brunswick table, dessert and tea spoons. The above are all the best of double plate on German silver, and are the stock of a well-known importer almost retiring from business. Signor Pandolini takes great pleasure in announcing the above sale to the American public, hoping that they will not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity to provide themselves with really superior articles at a small cost. All goods to be sent from the City will be packed with greatest care and at a small expense. The above articles will be on exhibition one day previous to the sale, when our friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—to close a concern, of 200 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY April 12, 1854, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and, for business or manufacturing purposes, are unsurpassed, and they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st than 14th-st., where lots are selling at from $10,000 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxation, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. The entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on the side of the bay, thus offering great advantages for the large steamers and ships at the Ward's housing depôt. The salubrity of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an entire view of the harbor of New-York. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention. A large map, showing the relative position of the property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 10 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, April 12, the sale will not take place until Friday, April 21, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 69th and 70th sts., near 11th av., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable property, viz.:

ON THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.—Nine valuable building lots situated on the south side of 69th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., and commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av. The lot next to 2d-av. is 25 feet front, 27 feet 6 inches in the rear, 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the west side, and 98 feet 4½ inches in depth on the east side; the adjoining lot is 25 feet front, 27 feet 4½ inches on the rear, by 100 feet 11½ inches in depth on the east side, and 98 feet 4½ inches in depth on the west side; the remaining 7 lots are each 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

ON THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Also, a fine plot of ground, (with a small frame building on the front of the same,) comprising one tull lot and two gore lots, situated on the north side of 38th-st., in rear of the above described lots, commencing 200 feet from 2d-av. This plot of ground is 25 feet front, 75 feet on the rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on the easterly line, 64 feet 4 inches in depth on westerly line; thence running northwesterly 55 feet 6 inches; thence northerly 11 feet 2 inches to the centre line of the block. The above lots are all on smooth ground, and being on the elevated grade of the fine section of the 2d av., so near the 2d av. railroad, is a rapidly improving neighborhood, make them favorably situated for money to meet immediate improvement.

70 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Hammond st., near 4th-st.—Genteel household Furniture, viz.: In parlors, Royal Wilton carpets, suits of carved rosewood, with hair cloth covers, rosewood reception chairs, rosewood centre-tables, Egyptian marble-top, do. stand, harp pattern do., inlaid light stands, rich crimson worsted and silk and worsted brocatelle window curtains, silk cornices and fixtures, French plate pier-glasses, slabs and brackets, agate vases and pedestals, bronze and marble clocks, bronze candelabras, rosewood pianos, 7½ octaves, made by Gilbert of Boston, piano stools, elegant ottoman and gold de cord vases, Turkish oil-cloth, hat-stand, Brussels at the carpet. Bedrooms—Mahogany French bedsteads, do. dressing bureaus with stands, chairs, black walnut chairs, book-case, wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, Wilton, Brussels, and 3-ply carpets, French cottage suit, Basement—Mahogany extension tables, set of dining tables and pine tables, with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 8 Wall-st., one full-blooded superior Setter Dog.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THREE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS ON 40TH-ST., NEAR THE 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 13th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of the undersigned assignees the following valuable real estate, viz.:

ON FORTIETH-STREET.—The three four-story dwelling houses (just finished) and lots of ground situated on the southerly side of East 40th-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs., and commencing 165 feet west of 2d-av., the lots are each 16 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches deep; the houses are each 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet in depth, built of the best material and finished in the most substantial manner, with Croton water on each floor, &c. Title perfect. For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st.

MILLER & CRANE, Assignees.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, &c., TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock at No. 25 Nassau-st., door from Fulton.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a fine assortment of richly set diamonds, valuable gold watches, silver and silver plated ware, clocks, rich china vases, fancy articles, &c., to be sold on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., without reserve, by order of the assignee, viz.: richly set diamond pins and rings, crosses, &c.; single stone diamond rings and pins, some of which are very large and beautiful; fine gold patent lever watches, full jeweled; ladies' fine gold watches, some richly set with diamonds and warranted; gold vest and fob chains, several very splendid fine gold English patent lever watches of high cost; silver and silver plated ware, very handsome pieces; rich china vases and ornaments, many of which are well worthy of the notice of the trade and purchasers generally. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., the entire Furniture of a house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, large assortment of crockery, cut glass ware, copper ware, cooking stoves, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, rosewood sofas and chairs, pier tables, wood centre and pier tables, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany sofas, chairs and mem chairs in haircloth; a large number of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier tables with plate glass backs, mahogany French and carved highpost bedsteads, maple and black walnut cottage bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre tables, maple cane-seat mem-chairs, matting, shower baths, hall lamps, hall stands, cane marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, four rolls of ingrain carpet. Also, a number of mahogany plate-glass show-cases, counters, shelves, &c.; mahogany dining tables, do. tea tables, three dozen linen tablecloths Also, an extra large heavily ornamented mantel mirror.

JOS. LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 338 Broadway (between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

LIBRARY OF THE LATE REV. DR. BALDWIN—Of New-Brunswick, N. J., by order of the executors.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY.—We are now having prepared the catalogue of a valuable library of Theological and Miscellaneous Works, to be sold by order of Executors. The sale of the above valuable library will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 10, 11 and 12, to commence at 7 o'clock each night. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and the books on view the day before the sale. Catalogues are also preparing for the sale of TWO VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES, ONE VERY FINE MEDICAL, AND ONE LARGE PRIVATE MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY. Due notice of the sales will be given.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, No. 54 Bond-st., the entire Household furniture of the family. It will comprise, in part, of several suits of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle, sofas and tête-à-tête, mahogany French bedsteads and wardrobes dress bureaus with marble tops, mahogany and rosewood spring-seat chairs, book-cases, marble-top centre, card and sofa tables; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, feather beds and plain mattresses, bedroom and basement furniture, French plate mirrors, window curtains and shades, &c., &c. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

On THURSDAY, April 13, all the furniture in house No. 47 Barclay-st.

JOSEPH HEDEMAN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—TUESDAY, April 11, at 11½ o'clock, P. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl, the stock of a merchant Tailor, comprising a general assortment of goods in the trade, custom made coats, &c. Catalogues ready and the goods on exhibition on morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, April 12—At 9½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, at No. 152 Lawrence, between Willoughby-st. and Fulton-av., a general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

SAME DAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M., immediately after the above, at No. 262 Hicks, between Atlantic and Joralemon-sts., a large and general assortment of household furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Tuesday.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

PIANO-FORTES AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell, without reserve, seven 6½ and 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, from New-York and Boston makers of good reputation, and fully warranted, well worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of a good instrument.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—At No. 225 Spring-st., THIS DAY, April 11, (commencing at 11 o'clock,) the owner giving up house occupying. The furniture is nearly new, and consists of good carpets, sofa, chairs mantel ornaments, live feather bed, bedsteads, be room sets, tables, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Terms cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway, modern and antique furniture, piano-fortes, silver plated ware, mirrors, mattress, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. For particulars see *Courier & Enquirer*.

AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, in the village of Wakefield, Westchester County, near William's Bridge depot, two large frame dwellings, with an acre of ground belonging to each, at public auction, April 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Sale positive. Title indisputable. Terms 20 per cent. cash on day of sale; balance in three months, or as soon thereafter as the deed can be delivered. By order of Industrial Home Association, No. 3.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

W. W. SCHIELDS, Auctioneer.

500 LOTS OF CHINA & CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, WEDNESDAY, April 12, at No. 33 John-st., a large, choice, and general assortment, worthy the notice of retailers, grocers, and country merchants wanting bargains. Sale positive. Goods will packed for shipping.

GEO. G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

Room No. 211 Bowery, near Rivington-st.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE—Cabinet furniture, dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, household furniture, &c., punctually attended to. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Sales solicited.

INSTRUCTION.

CARLISLE SEMINARY, MALE AND FEMALE.—Rev. JAS N. CROCKER, Principal. This institution located at Carlisle, Schoharie County, offers every advantage for gaining a complete education. The course of study is extensive, and embraces all the branches, solid and ornamental taught in the best seminaries. Successful and experienced teachers are employed. In addition to this, peculiar inducements are presented to City students wishing to spend the Summer in the country profitably and pleasantly. There are ten acres of play ground, seven of which are covered with a maple grove. The building stands in the centre. Being on elevated ground, it possesses a healthy climate and an extended prospect. The valley of the Mohawk gives full view, and the Sacandaga, Catskill and portions of the Green Mountains, and the Blue Hills east of Albany are all visible to the naked eye. Besides the natural advantages for health, bathrooms are provided for each apartment, free. The discipline is parental. Students board at the same table with the Faculty, and are constantly under their care. Board, with room furnished with every necessary convenience, lights, (already trimmed,) washing, &c. &c., $1 75 per week, and no incidentals. Servants are employed to carry water to and from the halls. Tuition firm $3 to $6 per quarter. Ornamental branches at the usual rates. Students are conveyed to and from Albany free. Next term begins April 27, and continues 14 weeks. Applicat on may be made by letter to the Principal. Circulars may be obtained of Fisk & Little

S. P. SHIRLEY, President.

S R. PORCOE, Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL—English and Classical Boarding School for Boys, at Wilton, Conn. Number limited to 14. This school, for several years under the care of the late J. G. Rowland, M. A., will commence its Summer Session May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Mr. A. MERWIN, Bible House, Astor-place, and at No. 22 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. An interview may be had with the Principal at the Foreign Missionary Rooms, Nassau-st., on the 10th, 11th and 12th April, between the hours of 11 and 12, or he will call on any who may leave their address with Mr. Merwin. An interview may be had with Mrs. J. G. ROWLAND, at No 22 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, from 9 o'clock till 11, on the 17th and 18th of April. Letters may be addressed to the Principals, Wilton, Ct. D. TEMPLE, B. A., } Principals.
Mrs. J. G. ROWLAND, }

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of May, and continue 22 weeks. Pupils are received into the family of the Principal, who devotes his personal attention to their education and comfort. Terms, $30 to $120 per annum. The Institute is situated near the New-York and Erie Railroad. Passengers from New-York visiting the School and Nature the same day, can do so conveniently by taking one of the morning trains from the City. Circulars containing special information may be had at Ivison & Phinney's bookstore, No. 128 Fulton-st., or by application to the Principal, JOHN BOX. Pupils may be made to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President of the Institute.

SINGSING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this school will commence May 1. The present and commodious school room, with the dormitory overhead, now nearly completed, will render this one of the most desirable select boarding-schools on the banks of the Hudson, which it overlooks, at about 3 minutes walk from the railroad depôt. No extra charge for ancient or modern languages. References in New-York: Dr. MOORE, No. 11 Bond-st.; Mr. FLEMING, No. 74 Madison-av. Applications to be made to the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing. Circulars can be obtained from Mr. MOORE, at the Messrs. Appletons', Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known Institution will commence the 1st of May. The course of instruction comprises a thorough preparation for college or commercial life. The situation is very eligible. Circulars, containing all necessary information, may be obtained at the office of the Beekman Fire Insurance Company, 67 FULTON-ST., PHILADA., and RICHARD, No. 492 Broadway, at the Newsstand, BAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; at WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, or by addressing DAVID S. ROWE, Principal, or CHARLES L. DAVIS, Associate Principal.

LADIES' INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—RESUMES 3d MAY.—Mrs. WM. JONES receives into her family twelve pupils, to whose advancement, as well in English studies as in Music, French, and Drawing, several resident teachers of the highest qualifications are devoted. The premises, in the grove on the height of Ravenswood, L. I. Sound, are eminently beautiful and healthy, and afford good sea-bathing. Circulars may be had at the store of TRACY, IRVIN & CO., No. 235 Broadway.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—But one mile from Hoboken Ferry. The young ladies' department will be opened on MONDAY, May 8, under charge of the most efficient and experienced teachers. The boys' department will be continued as usual, but as a general rule, only boys under 13 years will be received, and only those of approved deportment. For further particulars, circulars, &c., inquire on the premises, or of H. M. BRADLEY, Esq., Suffolk Bank, N. Y. J. & H. M. SMITH.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM is the largest and best ventilated in the United States. The attention of dyspeptics and all who lead sedentary lives is directed to the necessity of exercise to the prolongation and enjoyment of life. Convenient bathing and dressing rooms are attached. For terms, &c., apply at the Gymnasium, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st., near Bleecker.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—By Rev. E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y. Terms, $25 per year for boys under 14 years. Circulars to be had of M. W. DODD, cor Park-row and Spruce-st. REFERENCES—Drs. James W. Alexander, N. Murray, and D. D. Demarest, Hudson.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home under 10 years of age, into his family, to educate at home with his own children. Terms, $250 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. D. B. VAN KLEEK, Principal. The next Session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. Terms $200 per year for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. The communication with New-York is by half hourly stages from Fulton Ferry.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, N. Y. Summer term will commence May 4. Terms, $150 per annum. References in New-York: Thos. Small, No. 3 Ferry-st.; D. P. Bacon, No. 228 4th-st. Apply to Miss FOSTER, Principal, Sing Sing.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady, who has been accustomed to the education of young ladies, desires to form an engagement either in a school or family. Is competent to instruct in English, French and Music. Address Box No. 1,119, Post-Office.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES—Are wanted for business and conversation, may be thoroughly learned, in private lessons at No. 481 Broadway, near Broome-st., where pupils will be instructed by Dr. E. TELLERING, No. 483 Broadway.

COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BROOKLYN—Next door west of the Athenæum. For Catalogue or persons' interview apply at the rooms, or No. 38 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS, of 4, 4½ and 5 octaves, with 2 and 4 stops, the largest and best assortment in the City, at $30, $40, $45, $55, $75, $100, and $150. Also, one Church Organ, with 6 stops, for $175.

NEW MUSIC.—"Sing Anna Simpson." "Gently down the Stream." "He Cheery, Boys." "Ne'er fear, Boys, Cheer," sung with great applause by Wood's Minstrels, Damsel and Love Schottisches, and Plumb Polka, with splendid vignettes, just published and selling rapidly.

PIANO-FORTES—New and second-hand, in every variety of style, for sale, rent, or exchange, with Special Premium Grand Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., so much admired at "Gockel's Farewell Concert," may be secn at DERRY & GORDON'S, No. 257 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known ware-rooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

G. F. ERISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $43 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other maker, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodieon.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S—No. 22 Chapel-st., in consequence of the increased demand and universal popularity of their Piano-fortes, have extended their business, and are now prepared to offer to their friends and those wishing a superior instrument, an extensive assortment in plain and ornamented cases, of modern style, from 6½ to 7½ octave. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Broadway Warerooms, No. 423.

W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANOS, with a new grand action, with a good assortment of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, superior instruments.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents.

Also, a full supply of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Æolian Pianos, with a large assortment of second-hand instruments, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, having taken a new building, for manufacturing purposes, and enlarged their warerooms at the old stand, are now prepared to furnish PIANO-FORTES, wholesale and retail, at prices that defy competition. Warerooms southwest corner 3d-av. and 14th-st.

PIANO-FORTE CARVED LEGS.—Patterns of various styles made by the N. E. CARVING COMPANY. Glue of all grades; "Excelsior" sand and emery papers, emery cloths, pumice stone, ground and in lump; rotten stone, &c. WM. B. PARSONS & CO., No. 290 Pearl-st., Agents for the N. E. CARVING Co.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—GEO. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., near Chatham, is prepared to show an extensive assortment of English and American carpets, of the newest and beautiful designs from a rich velvet to the cheap ingrains, as well as a superior stock of oil cloths and every other article in the line. Buyers are recommended to give him a call.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.—Carhart & Nye's power-loom three-ply and ingrain carpets, which are in quality, style and colors, equal to any goods made, for sale for approved paper, by GEO. E. HYATT, Agent for the manufacturers, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., opposite William-st.

PIANO-FORTES.—New and second-hand

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4 802 273 18
Average amount of Specie	328,326 23
Average amount of Circulation	395,200 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,766,480 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$523,863 00
Average amount of Specie	58,521 00
Average amount of Circulation	101,191 00
Average amount of Deposits (Individual)	338,191 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,373,074 63
Average amount of Specie	799,893 20
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America,)	149,311 00
Average amount of Deposits	2 235,338 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,612,962 33
Average amount of Specie	620,513 05
Average amount of Circulation	8,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	3,253,378 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,271,376 44
Average amount of Specie	85,145 82
Average amount of Circulation	99,894 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,238,694 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,812,887 59
Average amount of Specie	542,231 93
Average amount of Circulation	326,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,494,261 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,634,396 75
Average amount of Specie	119,787 77
Average amount of Circulation	87,069 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,293,021 66

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,356,863 68
Average amount of Specie	266,692 39
Average amount of Circulation	139,782 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,047,104 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,812,716 07
Average amount of Specie	314,375 33
Average amount of Circulation	567,429 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,676,860 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$289,915 68
Average amount of Specie	19,384 88
Average amount of Circulation	08,016 00
Average amount of Deposits	52,663 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,234,514 98
Average amount of Specie	72,211 98
Average amount of Circulation	342,383 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,067,586 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
BENJ. I. FERTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,334,926 68
Average amount of Specie	62,363 48
Average amount of Circulation	221,575 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,074,438 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,529,967 35
Average amount of Specie	76,098 33
Average amount of Circulation	17,134 00
Average amount of Deposits	873,423 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$418,060 06
Average amount of Specie	28,516 44
Average amount of Circulation	90,238 00
Average amount of Deposits	260,810 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$633,592 32
Average amount of Specie	38,439 20
Average amount of Circulation	144,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	361,114 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,341,855 00
Average amount of Specie	340,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	307,778 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,027,835 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$745,380 75
Average amount of Specie	44,477 76
Average amount of Circulation	166,114 00
Average amount of Deposits	571,624 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,749,170 09
Average amount of Specie	135,517 85
Average amount of Circulation	138,674 41
Average amount of Deposits	1,179,968 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,811 47
Average amount of Specie	117,476 48
Average amount of Circulation	94,340 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,170,477 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,072,726 49
Average amount of Specie	45,643 02
Average amount of Circulation	99,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	983,606 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$576,588 00
Average amount of Specie	49,219 00
Average amount of Circulation	115,920 00
Average amount of Deposits	460,612 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$121,960 20
Average amount of Specie	10 324 96
Average amount of Circulation	100,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	89,334 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$603,462 97
Average amount of Specie	29,308 23
Average amount of Circulation	113,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	413,863 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly swere, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,737,697 52
Average amount of Specie	179,080 56
Average amount of Circulation	199,957 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,650,642 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$605,675 56
Average amount of Specie	88,114 23
Average amount of Circulation	195,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	397,435 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$643,257 66
Average amount of Specie	46,775 05
Average amount of Circulation	95,092 00
Average amount of Deposits (Individual)	492,989 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,280,561 86
Average amount of Specie	58,990 71
Average amount of Circulation	149,208 00
Average amount of Deposits	663,877 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$348,291 00
Average amount of Specie	30,018 00
Average amount of Circulation	111,012 01
Average amount of Deposits	147,399 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$615,525 59
Average amount of Specie	30,286 16
Average amount of Circulation	121,518 00
Average amount of Deposits	512,656 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of April, 1854.
JNO. HUKEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$354,365 29
Average amount of Specie	24,970 50
Average amount of Circulation	89,655 00
Average amount of Deposits	341,203 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
WM. DARNOW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,865,300 41
Average amount of Specie	199,096 94
Average amount of Circulation	276,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	926,440 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,220,576 69
Average amount of Specie	598,992 47
Average amount of Circulation	482,570 02
Average amount of Deposits	2,540,798 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$772,616 14
Average amount of Specie	59,003 50
Average amount of Circulation	99,959 00
Average amount of Deposits	639,240 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of April, 1854.
WM. DOUGA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,161,987 38
Average amount of Specie	75,419 85
Average amount of Circulation	109,953 00
Average amount of Deposits	779,649 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDUCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDUCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,767,873 34
Average amount of Specie	731,518 15
Average amount of Circulation	361,936 10
Average amount of Deposits	2,339,675 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,286,122 38
Average amount of Specie	65,781 50
Average amount of Circulation	250,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	940,738 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK FENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. FENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$665,310 57
Average amount of Specie	57,153 78
Average amount of Circulation	139,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	462,961 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,422,387 00
Average amount of Specie	209,541 00
Average amount of Circulation	194,956 00
Average amount of Deposits	980,178 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3 839,950 12
Average amount of Specie	1,092,465 96
Average amount of Circulation	278,294 10
Average amount of Individual Deposits	2,947,694 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,774,546 68
Average amount of Specie	143,902 34
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	238,906 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,672,356 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GEORGE F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,895,771 73
Average amount of Specie	452,342 83
Average amount of Circulation	97,465 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	1,766,620 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,039 113 00
Average amount of Specie	41,133 08
Average amount of Circulation	113,943 00
Average amount of Deposits	875,707 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly swore, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,537,226 34
Average amount of Specie	361,373 33
Average amount of Circulation	149,257 00
Average amount of Deposits	991,429 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$457,057 17
Average amount of Specie	27,597 33
Average amount of Circulation	129,717 00
Average amount of Deposits	123,313 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCISCO T. HAVEMEYER, of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JOHN ANGERON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$238,982 97
Average amount of Specie	10,369 64
Average amount of Circulation	119,537 00
Average amount of Deposits	115,920 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,170,324 75
Average amount of Specie	76,463 23
Average amount of Circulation	$49,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	614,349 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of April, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,443,979 01
Average amount of Specie	71,243 33
Average amount of Circulation	141,750 00
Average amount of Deposits	729,997 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$483,891 83
Average amount of Specie	43,836 62
Average amount of Circulation	98,956 33
Average amount of Deposits	283,743 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly swore, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 10th day of April, 1854.
H. K. FOOST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$881,696 22
Average amount of Specie	46,863 04
Average amount of Circulation	113,662 00
Average amount of Deposits	592,736 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
WM. LOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$797,321 53
Average amount of Specie	74,498 27
Average amount of Circulation	144,867 00
Average amount of Deposits	585,422 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,301,873 27
Average amount of Specie	356,589 81
Average amount of Circulation	207,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,555,848 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$648,194 00
Average amount of Specie	26,157 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,367 00
Average amount of Deposits	380,571 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of April, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.

Sixth Anniversary Dinner—Interesting Speeches.

A numerous and joyous company assembled in the Astor House, last evening, to celebrate the Sixth Anniversary of the Dramatic Fund Association. Dinner was set out in the ladies' ordinary for over one hundred persons, the viands and wines being of a character to satisfy the guests and sustain the reputation of "mine host." The tables were decorated with several handsome pieces of ornamental pastry, representing the birth-place of Avon's immortal bard, the jolly Falstaff, tragic Macbeth, and other of his characters.

H. G. STEBBINS, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the Chair. Among the guests were Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Capt. LEVY, U. S. N.; Hon. Judge DALY, Mr. BLAKE, Mr. BERNARD and Mr. LYSTER, from WALLACK'S Theatre; Messrs. POPE and ANDREWS, from the Broadway, and Mr. WEMYSS, from the Bowery Theatre.

At the removal of the cloth, "Non nobis Domine" was sung by four voices, with a piano accompaniment, the company standing. The President then gave the first regular toast:

The President of the United States. Air—"Hail Columbia."

The State and City Governments of New-York—Things done well and with a care, exempt themselves from fear."

Drank with applause. A glee—"Mynheer Von Dunck," by four voices.

The Army and Navy of the United States.—[Drank with three cheers.]

Captain LEVY responded briefly, and gave "the health of T. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy; by his energy and justice he has infused new life and power into our little Navy. Neptune will bear his name in triumph from pole to pole."

THE PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, the fourth regular toast is the toast of the evening:

Prosperity to the American Dramatic Fund.—[Loud cheers.]

I feel it to be my duty to offer a few introductory remarks. I am free to confess that I do not feel that I have the ability to offer anything that will add to the interest of this occasion, or in the slightest degree to the enthusiam with which you have already been in the habit for the last six years of receiving that toast; but this is an interesting occasion for me—one of the greatest that I can name in the career of my career—interesting because I have it in my power to announce that this institution is established upon a basis of the greatest prosperity, and that it must necessarily have a tendency to advance the interests and the honor of the profession, to elevate the standard of its morality, and enable actors to enjoy a latitude before this community that perhaps nothing else in the history of the stage or drama could possibly effect. [Cheers.] This is not to be regarded in the light of a charitable association, but it is An annuity Company—an Insurance Company—organized and incorporated by the State of New-York. The President then reviewed the affairs of the Society from its small commencement, and announced with great gratification to the audience that its members numbered at the present time 224 members, and that the sum in the hands of the Treasurer amounted to $23,000, without a single pensioner. (Cheers.) In conclusion he gave the following sentiment:

The American Drama Fund Association—The past and the present. The history of the institution is known. The future promises a record brilliant alike with the memorials and the things of fame, that do renown to this City. [Loud cheers.] Glee—"Hail Smiling Morn"—by the Club. [Loud applause.]

THE PRESIDENT—I beg now to propose the health of Mr. VAN BUREN. [Drank with three cheers.]

Mr. VAN BUREN rose, and when the cheers which greeted him had subsided, said:

GENTLEMEN: I have been called upon quite unexpectedly to address you. I was speaking with a friend of mine here in reference to this society and its prosperity, never dreeming that you were about to propose the sentiment that you have just drank. Still, I dislike to skulk. [Laughter.] I said I dislike to skulk, [renewed laughter,] I was thinking when the President was speaking of the times when I was first present here at the initimion of the Dramatic Fund Association. Your worthy predecessor, Mr. COLDEN, was then President of the Society—a gentleman whose amiable character, large intelligence, and high social position, gave him a high standing in this City. Yet, notwithstanding this, he believed himself to be ennobled by filling the office of President of this Society. [Loud cheers.] He thought that there was no Association which, from its objects, and from its purposes, was more calculated to do good than the Dramatic Fund Association. [Applause.] Some years ago, NOAH was also present—a gentlemen whose infinite fund of humor, whose acquaintence with the stage, whose contributions to dramatic literature, and whose extreme wit made him a attractive guest at our meeting; and Mr. HAMBLIN, whose humor and manly energy enabled him to contribute so much to the support of those who relied upon dramatic excitement for their amusement. But our duty is with those who are now living, and the objects of this association. I am delighted to hear of the prosperous condition of this Society. Whatever may be said about the morality or immorality of the stage I care not, but there is one thing that stands out prominently, and that is that whether for good or evil, theatrical representations have existed fifteen hundred and perhaps I may say for two thousand years, substantially as they now are. This is a great practical refutation of whatever people may be disposed to say in regard to its evil effects or unwise purposes. I am satisfied that the objects of this Society are humane and laudable, and I am delighted to know that it has prospered. (Loud applause.)

The glee, "Hail, smiling morn," was sung by the Club.

Mr. WEMYSS, the Treasurer, stated that the Fund had increased $5.811 within the year. The present capital was $22,956, and the income $3,600. It was at the last meeting that, on the encouncement that $1,300 were wanted, the sum was subscribed instantly by thirteen persons, and from that moment, to esc the word of Gen. NOAHS on the occasion, the "American Dramatic Fund became a fixed fact." Already the fruits of their benevolence was felt, and one poor actor had been enabled to close his eyes in peace through the ministry of the Society. It might be pleasing to them to know what estimation the Association was held in by their friends in England, and for that purpose he would read a letter from Mr. BUXTON, President of the "General Theatrical Fund," which was this evening holding its anniversary in London. He was assured that in the emulation of charity, they would prove to their friends in England that the race with Americans would be a hard one.

Miss HIFFERT was lead to the piano, and sang "The Zingara," with good taste. She was loudly applauded, and three cheers were given for the ladies, who enlivened the occasion by their vocal talent.

The President gave the next toast:

Shakspeare and the Drama. Glee—"Flow on thou shining river."

Mr. PARSON CONWIN was called upon to respond, and said:

I am remiaded, by many faces before me, that our worthy President, in his line of the play, in his programme of the evening's entertainments, has quite reversed some of our usual positions. It has been my lot in the days that are past—those days, as OSSIAN says, both pleasant and mournful to the soul, to visit theatres,—not as one of the delighted and applauding spectators, but as the judicious and frowning critic,—judicious critics, by the way, always being of the frowning sort; for, unless they condemn, how is the world to know that they are critics? And in the discharge of my duties—critics are the veriest slaves you know of their awful consciousness of moral responsibility—it has been necessary for me to determine your merits. But *now* the scene is changed; I am called upon to perform, and my ancient victims are constituted the judges!

But this ordeal, dreadful as it is, is better than those proposed in the same relation in former times, and shows a vast social emelioration, for, when CHURCHILL, you remember, published that terrible diatribe upon the actors, his *Rosciad*, *Yates*, who was one of the wounded, met him at a coffee-house, and proposed to settle the matter at the fashionable Dutch game called Snick-a-Snee,—a game in which each party had his pastaloons nailed to a beach, took a case-knife in his hand and went at it, he that came out alive being in the right. But you are better than YATES; for it is a great deal easier to speak than to play a game of Snick-a-Snee!

Yet, in bringing me thus before the foot-lights, you have taken me at a special disadvantage. When you appear on the boards, you have your parts all written out beforehand, and have only to recite what is prepared. Mind, I do not say that you always *know* what is written, but that you ought to, and have an opportunity. It is your own fault if you don't; besides, when your memory fails, there is the prompter at hand, to say nothing of the suggestive and convenient cue. Alas, I enter upon my *rôle* without book, prompter, or cue!

No! not without a cure; for the best of us have a trick of thinking over beforehand what we are supposed to think upon our legs; and as STERNE said, that when he was at a loss for the subject for a sermon, he could always take a fling at the Catholics, I have always observed that dinner-table orators, in the absence of other topics, could fall comfortably back on one of the toasts.

The Drama, then—appropriate, is it not?—shall be the theme of my improvisation. I will begin, too, at the beginning of it, like that profound and philosophical German, a member of the Frankfort Parliament, who, when the question of a German fleet was under discussion, began in this wise: "*Meinheer Herran*, what is a ship?" and proceed to construct metaphysically and elaborately, as a German only could, the abstract idea of a ship. I say, like him, I shall begin with, "What is the Drama?" But I shall not give you a *definition* of it, definitions being most unsatisfactory and troublesome, as BAZOLPH found when he undertook to define the word "accomodation." "Accommodation," said he, "that is—when a man is—as they say—accommodated, or when a man is being—whereby—he may be thought to be accommodated,—which is an excellent thing." Nor shall I attempt a philosophy of the drama, because the philosophy of any thing I have found about the most difficult of human enterprise. It is like cracking a very hard nut in the mouth; you break your teeth, and get only a dry and withered kernel for your pains. But I shall give a sort of comparative description of my meaning. You all know what poetry is; you know what architecture is; you know what painting is; you know what music is, and you know what elocution is; you know what fine carriage and graceful action is,—and. Knowing all this, you may understand the true conception of the drama, when it is said, that the drama is a concrete embodiment of all these! Selecting out of every fine art its varied miscellanies, it combines, may it transfigures the whole into a living and glorious unity. The stately and impressive forms of architecture, the beautiful illusions of painting, the sweet strains of music, the profound and touching pathos of poetry, delivered by that more exquisite music still, the human voice, trained to its most sympathetic expression, and supported by an action as seductive as young Apollo's—are made to conspire in the drama—as the separate colors are fused in the one beam of light. It is the concentration of all the arts, the flowering of the most versatile and gifted genius, the richest gem among the intellectual treasures of mankind, as the very halo of history. Appealing to all passions, of the child as well as of the mature man, the delight of every epoch from the earliest barbarism to the meridian glow of civilization, provoking smiles and tears, and arousing the deepest, the noblest, nay, I will add, the most religious emotions, the drama is the crowning achievement of litterature, and the lasting depository of whatever is greatest in the mind, whatever is teaderest in the heart, whatever is original or comic, or worthy, in social life. If you would instruct one, in the sinewy strength of our good mother tongue, where do you go but to the old dramatists? If you would express any sentiment from the most grotesque to the most plaintive or sublime, you find the fitting phrase in the dramatist; if you would revel in the capricious flights of fancy, or be moved by the most exalted sweep of imagination, you find both in the dramatists; if you would laugh to split your sides, you laugh with the dramatists; if you would pierce the depths of human character, the infinite windings and convolutions of the human heart, you take as your guide some one of the dramatists; and, finally, if you would subject your refractory spirit to the most devout religious feeling, you will find few better teachers than some of the dramatists. In this last respect, indeed, a different opinion prevails,—the drama is supposed to be licentious, and, in the minds of many, seem to be the direct antagonist of religion. I have no time to discuss that question, nor is this the place. But one thing I will say, that the deepest view of human life, the most subduing presentments of the dark problem of human destiny, I have gathered out of SHAKSPEARE, not from single plays, not from the special morals he inculcates, but from the keen, penetrating, sublime, yet awful realities which lie as the back-ground of his mimic shows—a reality so solemn that the very thoughts "lie too deep for tears." We may say of the Drame, then, as one has said of Poetry itself, that "She is a true preacher of the word; from her breast flows the strong milk that nortures heroes and martyrs; she blunts the sharp tooth of the fire, makes the axe edgeless, and digoifies the pillory or the gallows."

Mrs. HAVES sang, with exquisite taste, "The Will," a ballad, which was loudly encored.

The President gave:

The Press—The guide, to guard, enlighten, and reform—consistent, fearless and free. In all things temperate. "Not as it hath power."—*Lear*, t:2. Band—"Waltz." JULLIEN.

Colonel H. FULLER responded: "To be forewarned was," as they all knew, "to be forearmed;" but as he had not been forewarned, they could not expect him to be the latter. He was, however, proud to respond as an humble member of the press, and to say a few words also on behalf of the Dramatic Fund Association, for which he had great respect. After some remarks on the humanizing and educational influences of the drama, he suggested that the Society should change its anniversary from the 10th to the 23d of April, when they could celebrate also the anniversary of the nativity and decease of WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE. [Applause.] He had heard they were about to found a library. If so, he offered them a bound copy of the *Evening Mirror*. Mr. F. concluded his speech by handing to the Chair a sentiment, which proved to be the very practical one of a check for $25 in aid of the Fund.

Mr. VAN BUREN proposed the health of Mr. BLAKE—one who had contributed more than any other to the formation of the Society.

Mr. BLAKE returned thanks for the honor done him. There had been several things said regarding the Fund, which were gratifying to all who belonged to it, particularly to one who was among the first that put down their subscription of $1 each. [Applause.] At that time they hardly expected to make their project general through the States; but now, behold,

"No peat up Utica confines our powers,
But a vast Continent is ours."

[Applause.]

The President had said this was no charity, and he was willing to agree with him in thinking that they gave them value for all they had done. But still it was a high and noble charity. Formerly, actors had been regarded merely as things to please the fancy, to fume and fret their hour upon the stage, and then sink into forgetfulness. Now, Society had set upon the profession the broad seal of liberality. He referred in feeling terms to the death and burial of THOMAS S. HAMBLIN and ANONAW JACKSON ALLEN, and closed his address by reading a note from Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, stating that whatever differences might exist between them as regarded the moral effects of the drama upon the community, there could be none upon one object of the Association, namely: a provision for the unfortunate. In this the Society had set the community a good example. Mr. B. gave as a sentiment the health of the President, Col. H. G. STEBBINS, on whom he passed a glowing eulogy.

Col. STEBBINS returned thanks, and gave the next regular toast:

The Stage—Its enemies will acknowledge its beneficial influences when they cease to oppose them. Air, "Life let us cherish."

Mr. FIELD responded in a few eloquent remarks, and gave

The Actor—On the stage he improves and delights, and off the stage our friend and fellow citizen.

The President gave the next regular toast:

Literature, Science, and Art—May their advantages be realized, their beauties made apparent, and their worth exalted, in the lives and characters of their possessors. Glee—"Spring Delights."

Mr. LUTHER R. MARSH was loudly called for and said—Mr. President: We have met for the benefit of those of the dramatic profession on whom an adverse fortune has fallen. Amidst the strife of commerce and the importunate demands of our daily life, this Society pauses to solicit and gather the offerings of benevolence, and husband them for those whom calamity has overtaken, who have not been able successfully to buffet the storm-winds which at some time or other assail every one, and for those families whom accident, misfortune or death have left bereaved and unprovided. I should be glad to see the principle upon which this Association is formed extended, and similar societies embracing other avocations. There is no department of human effort in which every individual is successful. While a few, favored by nature, or impelled by strong ambition, grasp the rarest rewards, and many are content with moderate achievement, there are always some who fail or falter, through inherent weakness, or beneath the weight of hostile circumstances. To smooth the rough journey of such should ever be a pleasure to those who have received more profusely the bounties of Fortune, and hasked in the sunlight of her smiles.

The drama has great capacities for good. What gift, or art, or privilege that may not be perverted to evil? Liberty may ran riot, the press may sometimes descend from its high office to tarnish private character, the bar may distort the law, and law itself visit its heavy penalties upon the unoffending, poesy may ensbrine unworthy thoughts, eloquence rally for the wrong, and history perpetuate a lie. Shall we therefore discard these great sources of education, protection and happiness, or rather distil the "soul of goodness" that is in them all?

The Drama lends new forces and beauty to the divinest sentiments. It awakens the intellect through two senses at once. By this double avenue it finds its way to the heart. By the magic of voice and action it often stamps as: emnobling thought on memories which had else been only traced with lowest images. It throws its fingers over callous chords that had not vibrated since the days of childhood, and summons the tear into eyes that had forgotten how to weep. It relieves the furrowed brow—veils the perpicacities of business, and calls a merry laugh to the compressed lips of care. It portrays the salient follies of the day, depicts virtue rewarded and vice punished,—chases a crime through all its mazes till it holds it by the locks to public execration, and shews "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." It has come down to us from the earliest time, and its sacred sparkles with brilliant names. It has strung the harps of the sweetest minstrels, and inspired some of the sublimest passages of song.

The Dramatic Art diversifies and multiplies our years. It calls up from the numberous past its most pleasing records. It repeats the speech and customs of former generations. We may hear the shouts that greeted the march of CÆSAR through the streets of imperial Rome, or, amidst the Ides of March, witness the progress of the great conspiracy. At a yet earlier day, we may enter the walls of devoted Ilium, amidst the councils of Priem, Hector and Æneas, or walk the calm of the besiegers, unweatied by years of unavailing conflict, and, under Agamemnon's tent, liat the discourse of sage Ulysses or saintly Nestor. We may watch the dreamy Hamlet, confront Shylock on the Rialto, and Macbeth on the heath; float with the dainty Ariel as he belts the globe; roam Miranda's enchanted isle, and lift our dazzled eyes to Juliet's moonlit bower.

There is a name, which, for two hundred and fifty years, has, undisputed, held the loftiest place amongst dramatic authors. He is the central figure in that list of play-wrights that adorned the ELIZABETHAN age, whose every line is solid gold. A recent picture of much merit has grouped these distinguished men around their favorite, and BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, and rare BEN JONNSON, hang with delight upon the delineations of SHAKSPEARE'S fancy. Innumerable critics, in various languages, have devoted their pens to the appreciation of his works. Scholars and biographers have given their years to researches that might illustrate his history. The greatest actors have esteemed it the summit of their art felicitously to represent the beautiful creations of his genius. For two centuries and a half the stage has resounded with his melodious periods. Our books are gemmed with apposite quotations, drawn from that exhaustless magazine, where one can scarcely search in vain for happy illustration of almost every thought to which these after times have given birth. No man has so interwoven himself into the web and woof of English and American mind, and forever impressed his signet upon the literature of the world.

We are all actors. Each performs his part more or less worthily. Each is one of the *dramatis personæ* in his drama of life. Some enact the parts assigned them in unconspicuous but useful fields; some in the full face of the audience of the world. None are supernumerary in the changeful acts of existence. To some extent we may select the character we will enact; but, what is of more importance, whether the performance shall be faithful or faulty, is quite within our choice. The scenery of our stage, continually shifted by an Omnipotent hand, is the fertile field, the rolling billow, rock, mountain, forest, the drifting cloud, and this bending dome with its pendant lights. Some of these actors are stars of greater or less magnitude. Of each was he already spoken of—that gifted son of genius—who breathed his grand thoughts through dramatic forms into perpetual life. Of such was he who was so lately with us, but now sleeps quietly in the "margent of the sea." With such is the galaxy that spans this planet's history, studded and brightened. The majority of our race, in characters of varied prominence, supply the deficiencies of the great stock company, and help to carry on the complex and tremendous plot.

But what thought can any one evoke which has not been already appropriated by the immortal master, and condensed and crystalized into beauty?

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."

The Chairman then peoposed the ninth toast:

Women.

No response. [Mr. BROUGHAM was not present.]

The Treasurer announced the evening's contributions amounted to $500. [Applause.]

The health of Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON was then drank with hand applause.

Mr. MCKENSIE spoke on behalf of the Sunday Press, and Messrs. GAYNERO and REED sang two admirable songs; after which the company dispersed.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE—Monday.

"Arrest of Counterfeiters—Seizure of Base Coin, Dies, Batteries, &c."—Under this caption the TIMES of yesterday reported an important arrest by Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward Police. Mr. Hillyer, the United States Marshal, requests us to state that a slight addition and explanation is necessary, inasmuch as he has, with the aid of his Deputies, Thompson, Herton and De Angelis, been engaged in this affair, which has been off hend for several weeks; and he was compelled to call in the aid of the Police of the Twenty-second Ward in consequence of "something turning up" unexpectedly on Saturday afternoon. That something was the arrest of one James Bower, on board one of the Jersey City ferry boats, going, as is supposed, into Pennsylvania, with a handkerchief containing 250 fifty-cent pieces—counterfeits, of course. Bower, finding he was watched, threw the bogus overboard on nearing the Ferry House. Deputy Marshal Horton then seized him and offered $10 reward for the recovery of the coin, and succeeded in obtaining it. He then took his prisoner to the Eldridge-street Tombs, where, on pretence of sending to a lawyer, Bower dispatched the following missive to his confederates:

33D-ST., BELOW 2D-AVE., No. 128.

Jo had better keep out of way for they are watch for him to go for thet stuff he had better leve the City. P.

The interception of this letter compelled the Marshal to proceed more summerily than he intended to do, as, by waiting a few days longer, it is considered probable thet e much larger amount of *bogus* might have been obtained, as it is known that Mey, the man employed to do the gilding, by the electro process, for the prisoners, had an order on hend to gild 40,000 dollar pieces for this same party, which is the identical one that Mex Roscoe, recently sent to the State Prison, was the head of. Bower and the other prisoners, male and female, were yesterday transferred to the Kinge County Jail for greater security. Deputy Marshal Horton wishes it to be understood that he brought all the implements for coining to the office of the U. S. Marshal, in a grocer's wegou, and thet these articles were not conveyed to the police station, and that he himself alone has been on the trail of Bower for several days past, and could have arrested him at an earlier period if desireble, but thet it was necessary for the ends of justice to clutch tee forger with evidence upon him that would convict him before a jury. As the Grand Jury of the United States Courts meets this morning, it is probable this case will be immediately taken up.

[Communicated.]

PARTHENON CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—The best circulating library in the City is the one bearing the above name, formerly in the store of FRANCIS & Co., No. 252 Broadway, but now at DAVIS' bookstore, No. 1,090 Broadway, corner of Thirty-second-street. A catalogue, embracing about 4,000 volumes of well-selected works, and all the best Megazines and Reviews, is now before us. Our up-town friends, who wish to read the best and newest works in leisure and comfort at home, cannot do better then subscribe to it.

[Advertisement.]

HOT CORN AND THE OLD BREWERY.—These two morel productions, dramatized from two different books on the same subject, will both be performed to-day at Bernum's Museum. The "Old Brewery" is propered from the book published by the Ladies' Five Points Mission, and is now in the zenith of its popularity. It is to be performed this evening. "Hot Corn" was dramatized from SOLON ROBINSON'S great book, and produced here with great success. It is to be plaed this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An overall d stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and gas fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WAGNER & Co. No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the National Theatre to-night.

COURT CALENDAR—THESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 40, 13, 36, 28 to 33, 25.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1174, 117, 430, 329, 346, 282 to 287, 433 to 436.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—None posted up.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 403, 368, 346, 466, 467, 469 to 477, 484. *Part II.*—Nos. 357, 442, 462 to 465, 478 to 483, 485 to 487.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 221, 197, 227, 237, 246, 250, 26, 114, 205, 258 to 262, 265, 266, 274 to 280, 283 to 292, 4, 296 to 299, 301 to 309.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TRIAL POSTPONED.—Dennis O'Conor, Hugh O'Conor, and John O'Conor, were put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Michael Conroy. The District Attorney stated that, owing to the absence of a witness from Philadelphia, the trial could not proceed until Thursday.

DIED.

At Greenfield Hill, Conn., April 6, Mrs. MARGARET NEIL, aged 69 years, long a resident of the City of New-York, and for many years in the family of the late Mrs. Sarah F. Williams. ☞ Dublin papers please copy.

On Sunday, April 9, JAMES HOPSON, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 24 Vandewater-st, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

On Sunday, April 9, of consumption, ELIZABETH M. PYE, beloved wife of Richard B. Burchell, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relations of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 285 Delancy-st., this day, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. The members of Howard Lodge, No. 60 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

On Monday evening, April 10, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 110 Canal-st., BENJAMIN BELL.

Notice of the funeral will appear to-morrow morning.

In this City, on Sunday night, April 9, ADELINE TAYLOR, wife of William G. King, and daughter of the late William Carlton McKee, of Virginia.

The funeral will take place at Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, Monday, April 10, JAMES FOSTER, aged 54 years.

Funeral on Wednesday. Notice of the funeral will be given in the morning papers.

March 31, JOSEPH H. REYNOLDS, aged 18 years 4 months. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday, April 9, 1854, MONTCULLINO, aged 26 years.

The friends of his brothers, and brother-in-law, Michael Walsh, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 19 City Hall-place, on Tuesday, the 11th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, April 9, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH MARGARETTA, widow of the late William L. Degrauw, in her 56th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Hudson and DeKalb-avs., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Sales of Stocks see Third Page.

MONDAY, April 10—6 P. M.

The Stock Market severely felt the influence of the budget of bad news from Europe and California to-day, and over 28,000 shares of the various speculatives were sold at lower prices than most of them had before touched since 20th October last. The only support to the Railroad market were the buyers of Reading, who took 6,500 shares at prices ranging from 72½ in the forenoon to 73¼ at the close of the Second Board. Among the premium Roads, Michigan Central was sustained under some small orders from the country. Nearly all the remainder were dealt in at lower prices, Erie sinking below 70 ℔ cent., Harlem below 50, and New-York Central selling at 106 seller 60 days, and 106⅛@¾ cash. The best bid for New-York and New-Haven was 94 ℔ cent. Panama, from which the accounts by the last packet are decidedly cheering, was done as low as 106½, buyer 30 days. Among the Coal and Land fancies, Cumberland fell to 26¼ ℔ cent., and Canton to 24¼. There was little done on the Bond list at the Board. Illinois Central Mortgagee fell off 1½ ℔ cent. By private sale some small orders from the other side, received by the *Europa*, were executed. The new Cleveland City Loan, 7 ℔ cents, is commanding 102½ ℔ cent. The redemption of the United States Loans at the Treasury Department for the last week amounted to $291,000. It is probable that further considerable amounts may come out from England on the temptation of 121 ℔ cent., and interest offered by the Secretary until 1st June next. To hold the stock above this rate would pay the holder less than 4 ℔ cent. on the money now tendered by the Government.

The number of Bulls on the Stock Exchange is rapidly declining since the late untoward news from Europe; so much so that it has become the interest of nearly the whole Board to have prices go down lower, before any attempt is made to turn the market. The disposition for speculative selling manifested to-day, went ahead of the influence which the additional accounts from abroad would have had if the parties in the market were anything like equally divided. The news, to be sure, is ill looking for the future of Europe, but the private letters, so far as we have been able to know their purport, say nothing particularly adverse to American credits. They return no [illegible] save only such as our Government has [illegible] home, and no bills of exchange under protest. [illegible] may come as the disasters of war multiply on [illegible] other side, but if actually present to-day, with [illegible] formal declaration of war by the Great Powers [illegible] effect could not have been much more decided on the Stock Exchange.

The sales of Stocks and Bonds by auction, to-day, exhibit the same general depreciation that marked the transactions of the regular Board, and even as reported, we have no means of judging how far the different parcels passed into third hands, instead of being closed *pro forma* in settlement of advances made upon them. Of the Patterson, New-Jersey, Road, 200 Shares sold at 68¾@70¼. This work is under perpetual lease to the Erie Company at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest on the Stock, and the Shares commanded some months ago about 90 @95 ℔ cent. To-morrow Mr. DRAPER holds his regular weekly sale at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Board of Brokers made a removal this morning to the upper floor of the new Corn Exchange building, at the corner of William and Beever-streets, which had been rented and elegantly furnished for their accommodation; but the change proved unfortunate. The first experiment of the room was a hopeless failure. The reverberation of sound produced such confusion that it was next to impossible to transact the business of the morning understandingly. A Chinese gong, we are told, could not have been more deafening. An adjournment was had to the old quarters in the Merchants' Exchange, the lease of which is, fortunately, not out for a year to come, and from which, it is probable, the majority of the Board will be in no haste to remove again. It was a singular affair, at best, the change to a building off Wall-street, and only to be accounted for as one of the vagaries of speculation in Rents and Real Estate, which characterize the day.

There was increased firmness in Foreign Bills to-day. The regular Bankers were drawing at 109 on London, and first-class transient bills were sought for at 108¾ to 109. We heard of Southern bank bills at the outside rate. On France the figures are 5.13¾@5.12½. The advices in regard to Grain and Cotton are calculated to increase the caution with which Produce Exchange is bought by the Bankers, and to strengthen their own terms to the importers. The whole semi-monthly shipment of Gold from California was delivered to-day. The *Star of the West* brought $641,000 by the Nicaragua route. The packets together are under $1,500,000. The Gold will go to Europe as rapidly as it can be prepared for shipment; about $300,000 from Boston on Wednesday, and probably over half a million by the Collins steamer on Ssturday. The remainder by the next Cunarder. In regard to Money rates, the chengee to-day were not important. The tendeney is to higher rates of interest, outside of Bank, on mercantile and other business paper. At call, the rate on approved Stock Collaterals is 7 ℔ cent.

The General markets to-day were much less influenced by the news than Stocks. The supplies of Flour and Grain are not extravagant, and the figures of last week, notwithstanding the serious decline in Liverpool, were substantially sustained. State brands of Flour sold at $7 to $7 25, and Western and Southern select brands, $7 50 to $7 75. Canadian was lower, selling at $7. Indian Corn, 73 to 76 cents. Wheat at last week's rates. The quotations for Cotton, as compared by the Brokers at their weekly conference this forenoon, are as follows:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	8	8	8	8
Middling, ℔ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middleg Fair, ℔ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair, ℔ lb	10¾	11¼	11¼	12¼

The total transactions of last week amounted to 7,670 bales, of which 1,655 were taken for export.

The State Canal Board have designated as the depositories of the Canal Tolls, for the present year, the Butchers' and Drovers', Empire City, Broadway, Knickerbocker, and Central Banks—all new concerns except the first, and that distinguished more for its stubborn refusal to recognize its old Safety Fund Circulation, in its weekly reports, than for anything else. We are not apprised of the proportion of Canal tolls deposited in this City, but, whatever it may be, there is evidently not much regard paid to the claims of age or capital in its distribution. The same course was pursued in the selection at Albany, where the old Banks, with perhaps a single exception, are left off the list. The depositories there are the Merchants', the Exchange, the Union, and Bank of the Capitol.

From A Merman Williamson's Dispatch.

CITY VALUATIONS.

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1853.	1854.	Pr. Ct. Inc.
1	$31,918,133	$40,440,200	23
2	18,844,750	16,751,500	41
3	18,702,600	20,993,150	12
4	8,825,320	8,967,070	1
5	12,884,350	13,607,50)	5
6	9,257,150	9,480,600	2
7	11,963,085	12,271,034	2
8	14,705,200	15,963,200	8
9	12,519,150	13,350,00)	6
10	7,791,850	7,971,700	2
11	7,228,300	7,395,800	2
12	5,609,372	8,789,788	56
13	4,838,700	5,076,700	4
14	9,194,600	9,654,9)0	5
15	20,257,600	24,786,530	22
16	12,558,550	14,035,450	8
17	14,505,030	15,121,154	4
18 and 21	44,720,255	50,661,195	13
19 and 22	16,970,000	21,342,276	25
20	11,066,000	13,344,600	20
Total	$294,652,795	$340,024,317	
		294,652,795	
Increase in real estate		$45,371,522	15.3

PERSONAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1853.	1854.	Per Cent. Inc.
1	$49,008,060 35	$64,789,030 78	32
2	4,759,207 19	5,996,076 73	26
3	10,504,646 54	11,978,680 55	14
4	1,766,794 80	1,725,672 00	2
5	2,669,303 00	2,206,250 00	20
6	1,964,314 12	1,423,394 97	38
7	3,123,790 00	4,115,984 62	31
8	2,492,615 00	2,423,150 00	1
9	1,961,393 00	2,454,199 38	25
10	1,140,300 00	1,228,150 00	7
11	555,551 83	426,764 00	30
12	837,500 00	1,032,000 00	24
13	624,158 23	721,858 23	1
14	2,290,554 97	2,545,834 38	11
15	17,621,229 65	18,690,060 68	6
16	1,899,568 96	3,494,852 84	84
17	3,056,250 00	3,034,176 00	0
18 and 21	11,987,600 00	22,427,100 00	87
19 and 22	448,000 00	2,188,000 00	388
20	283,400 00	540,100 00	90
Total	$119,034,137 94	$133,461,529 62	
		119,134,137 94	
Increase in personal estate		$34,427,391 68	28.9

REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Wards.	1853.	1854.	Pr. Ct. Inc.
1	$80,927,193 35	$105,229,230 78	30
2	23,603,957 19	32,747,576 73	38
3	29,207,246 54	32,981,830 55	12
4	10,592,114 80	10,692,942 00	0
5	15,538,653 00	15,813,750 00	1
6	11,221,404 12	10,963,994 97	2
7	15,086,875 00	16,387,018 62	8
8	17,197,818 00	18,406,350 00	7
9	14,430,543 00	15,804,199 38	9
10	8,932,150 00	9,199,850 00	2
11	7,783,851 83	7,802,564 00	0
12	6,446,772 00	9,821,788 00	52
13	5,462,858 23	6,798,558 23	6
14	11,485,154 97	12,200,734 84	6
15	37,878,829 65	43,476,560 68	14
16	14,758,118 86	17,530,302 84	18
17	17,561,280 00	18,175,325 00	3
18 and 21	56,707,855 00	73,068,295 00	28
19 and 22	17,418,000 00	23,530,296 00	35
20	11,349,400 00	13,884,700 00	22
Total	$413,666,932 94	$493,485,846 64	19.2
		413,666,932 94	
Total increase in valuation		$79,798,913 70	

The Wabash and Erie Canal, of Indiana, is now entirely completed, and open for navigation through the entire length, from Toledo, on Lake Erie, to Evansville, on the Ohio River.

We understand that DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. received to-day about $45,000 on account of their advances for the State of California on the 1st January. The deposit was made by Mr. COOK, of the house of PALMER, COOK & Co., of San Francisco.

In regard to the progress of the Panama Railroad, we are favored with the following letter from one of the officers in charge of the work, to the Company in this City, dated

ASPINWALL, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

I am enabled to report favorably upon the progress of the work. The fine weather continues, and good health prevails. The first bridge over the Obispo is up, and the track-laying will continue to the summit, interrupted only by a short delay at the second bridge. An efficient force of at least 1,500 men is at work at the summit. No rock has yet been found, and we have strong hopes that none may occur. The track is in good order. The *Golden Gate* arrived at Panama at midnight, night before last, and her passengers commenced arriving at Obispo [illegible] the rapid transit of passengers during the rainy season, and until we reach Panama. The road connecting Obispo with the C

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

EVERY MORNING DAILY NEWSPAPER—containing the latest intelligence, Editorial Papers, Commercial and Money Articles, and giving a full report of Proceedings in Congress—and every other Daily Newspaper in great variety—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—50 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

is published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) ONE EDITION, will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; three copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, must be paid one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 801. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

NO DESIGNS ON MEXICO OR CUBA.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Railroad Iron.

Senator Douglas Proposes to Suspend the Duty for three Years.

Mr. Cullom's Speech against the Nebraska Bill.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11.

The British Government has declared that the Anglo-French Alliance was not designed with any reference to Cuba or Mexican affairs, or any other on this hemisphere, except La Plette. S.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 10, 1854.

The deliberations upon the GADSDEN Treaty were resumed in secret session of the Senate this morning. Some of the friends of the measure are doing all in their power to save it, but I fear their efforts will prove fruitless, though as yet, there have been no developments in regard to the subject, of which I have heard, which induce me to change the view I have before expressed in its favor. Absent Senators have returned who are friendly to the Treaty, and still others who are opposed to it; and as their voten about balance each other, the result will not be affected by their presence. The vote to-day, fixing the boundary so as to run north of the Lake Gosman; and the head of the Gulf, will turn some of the former friends of the Treaty directly against it.

I am somewhat enprised that many Senators among those who oponly oppose the Treaty, and those who dodge the vote upon it, should be influenced, as they are, by the idee that the Government of SANTA ANNA is about to be overthrown by the Revolution in Guerrero under the lead of ALVAREZ. There would seem to be but little probability of euch a consummation. In his mountain fastnesses and surrounded by his faithful and devoted Indian followers, ALVAREZ is undoubtedly secure against the attacks of the Mexican forces; but should he descend to the plains his destruction is almost certain. He certainly will not be able to penetrate to the capital and consummate his Revolution;—that can only be done by fellow Revolutionists outside the State of Guerrero.

I have to-day received a letter from a gentleman in Acapulco who is in a position to enable him to form a correct judgment in regard to this matter, who informs me that the movement of ALVAREZ must fail, unless other States immediately proclaim Revolution and carry forward the revolutionary operations commenced in the mountains of Guerrero, in other parts of the country.

Acapulco was in the possession of ALVAREZ, who was using his power discreetly, and respecting the rights and guarding the interests of American citizens. On the 12th ult. the Collector of the Port, under direction of ALVAREZ, issued an order giving to passengers by the steamships, liberty to land at Acapulco, by day or night, and exempting their luggage from search, unless their trunks or cases shall appear to contain articles of merchandise. The passengers are also permitted to bring goods on shore and to dispose of them upon the payment of moderate duties. They are also permitted to purchase and take on shipboard such articles as they may require. Their persons and property are guaranteed protection, and they are requested to come on shore unarmed.

It was the daily expectation of the residents at Acapulco that the port would be blockaded by Mexican vessels. In order to defend himself against an attack by sea, ALVAREZ had placed batteries at all commanding points on the shore, and had erected a water battery of nine guns at the entrance of the port. It was the prevalent opinion that the struggle between the Revolutionists and the Government would be protracted, but would be confined to the vicinity of Acapulco. This does not look much like a successful Revolution, that is to overthrow the wily chief who now rules the Mexican Republic.

It is rumored that the parties in the Senate who to-day carried the amendment establishing a new boundary line between the United States and Mexico, design also to strike from the Treaty all arrangement for the settlement of claims of American citizens against the Government of Mexico. Surely, there can be no good reason for such a step. Honest claims of American citizens, surely, should be provided for in some wey; and unless we withhold from Mexico, for this purpose, some portion of the consideration we are to pay her under the Treaty, we shall never be able to get a settlement of these claims, however just. But even if it is deemed proper to throw out all other claims, money should at least be reserved for the payment of damages sustained by American citizens in consequence of illegal and oppressive action of the Mexican Government or its agents, and for the loss of property forcibly and wrongfully seized by them, and thus lost to its American owners.

The resolutions introduced in the House this morning by Mr. DEAN, of N. Y., declaring the neutral policy of this Government in the impending European war, and asserting the importance of maintaining a respect for the rights of neutrals upon the ocean, may be regarded as expressing the views of the Administration upon this subject. Mr. DEAN has been regarded as having authority to speak for the Secretary of State in the House; but I have better reason than this to believe that a Cabinet consultation has been held upon the subject embraced in these resolutions, and that the Administration will do all in its power to promote the recognition by all nations of the principles of international law which are declared therein. As I telegraphed you this evening, the subject long since engaged the attention of Mr. BUCHANAN, who has been in correspondence with the British thereupon, and has at last *obtained its assent to the doctrine of Mr. Dean's resolutions*. The French Government can hardly fail to follow suit with England on this subject; and Russia probably will not be willing to risk the consequences of interfering with us in any shape in this connection.

It is certainly important that there should be some authoritative declaration that this Government expects that, on the coming European contest, these principles should be strictly observed. If such a declaration is made at this time, it will doubtless have the effect of inducing all the European Powers to adopt all these just principles in their treatment of neutrals, before the commencement of active hostilities. If there shall be no such declaration, it is most likely that our commerce will be subjected to the outrages which have before been perpetrated upon it in time of war; and in resenting these outrages, we may he unwillingly, but inevitably, drawn into the general contest. The safety and security of our commerce demend that there should be some understanding upon this subject at an early day.

JULLIEN gave ue one of his brilliant musical *fêtes* to-night. The last hut one we are to he privileged with here, ére hie return to Europe. As usual, the house to-night was a perfect jam; and the enthusiasm as unbounded as on former occasions.

Senetor GWIN'S speech in the Senate to-dey, in behalf of the Pecific Railroad hill, is regarded as an able exposition of the entire subject. The constitutionality, propriety, and mercantile and political necessity of building this work, were all most sptly set forth by the Senator from Californie. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11.

A few private petitions were preeeuted.

The House bill for the relief of the legal representatives of ISAAC P. SIMONTON was taken up and passed.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the Postmaster Geueral to inform the Senate whether the contract for carrying certain mails in Florida has been discontinued, and if so, for what reasons. Adopted.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill nthorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to the Potomae, nt or near Washington City.

Mr. MASON moved an Execntive Session.

Mr. BADGER said he had natified the Senate that he would necessarily be absent from the Seaate for some time, and that he would move to take up the bill giving credit on datles on railroad iron imported into the United States. He would like that bill to be now taken np.

Mr. MASON said, that if the Senators desired to be heard on that hill he would withdraw his motion, bnt if it was to be taken np and a general debate take piece on it he could not agree.

Mr. BRIGHT hoped that the bill would be takeo np. It was important and had been reported unanimously by the Finance Committee. It could certainly meet with u serious objection.

The debate was continued, when Mr. MASON'S motion was rejected, and the bill taken up.

Mr. STUART said he would heve no objection to taking op the bill for the pnrpose of allowing the Senator to be heard on it.

Mr. BADGER—I don't want to be heard on it. I went the bill taken up and passed.

Mr. STUART—Well, I have no idea that any anch bill will pass.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Let us try. We might try whether we can pass it as well as to talk abont taking it np.

Mr. SEWARD said he had na desire to embarrass the bill; but it was one in whieh Pennsylvania was most deeply interested, and as neither of the Senators from that State were present, he would, for that reason, if for no other, oppose the considermtion of the bill at this time.

Mr. BADGER—Pennsylvania ought to have her Senators here.

Mr. MASON said, that as the bill would lead to debate, he would persist in his motion.

Mr. BADGER said that he rerely ever was absent from the Senate; he was obliged, however, now to be absent, and as an act of courtesy to himself he had asked the Senate to take up the bill; bot as there was no disposition to extend to him that courtesy, he would withdraw his request.

The question was then taken, and Mr. MASON'S motion was rejected—Yeas 17, Nays 23.

Mr. RUSK gave notice of a bill to regulate the transportation of mails on railroads.

SUSPENSION OF THE DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

The bill giving credit, for a limited time, for duties on railroad iron was taken np.

Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend the bill, by striking out all efter the enncting clause, and inserting—

That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury that any railroad iron imported since the 1st day of July, 1853, and prior to the passage of this act, for the purposes of being applied in the construction or repair of any railroad, has been actually laid down on any railroad, he shall allow a drawback of the duties on such railroad iron so laid down, or if the duties shall have been actually paid, he shall refund the same to the company or party thus laying down said iron.

SEC. 2. That so much of any law now in force as imposes a duty on imported railroad iron be suspended from and after the passage of this act, until the 1st day of July, 1857, and no duties or revenue shall be collected on railroad iron from foreign countries prior to said 1st of July, 1857—*provided, however*, that, at the time of such importation, the importers shall execute to the United States a bond, with such sureties and such penalities as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, to be approved by said Secretary, conditioned that said iron is *bona fide* imported for the purpose of being used as and for reils for railroads, and for no other purpose, and to be laid down and actually used by the person or company so importing the same, within two years from the time of their importation; and upon the proof furnished to the Secretary that the said iron has been so laid down and used, the said bonds shall be given up and cancelled; and provided, forther, that no iron shall be considered as railroad iron, within the meening of this act, except such as is prepared to be laid down as rails upon railroads, without further manufacture.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, that the bill as it now stands presented no enbatantial advantage to the railroad interests. It left them to go on with their works with n heavy debt hanging over them, and for payment of which they were always to be preparing. The treasury was now full and no prospect that the Government would be in need of funds for ibe next three years. He was not aware of any other artiele, the duty on which could be taken off with greater benefit and advantage to the great interests of the people, than railroad iron. This amendment required no further legislation. In 1857, the suspension of duties would expire, and then collection be resumed.

Mr. BADGER said he preferred the substitute offered by the Senator to the bill reported by the Committee. It could produce no inconvenience to Government. It confined the suspension of dnties to railroad iron, prepared to be laid down, requiring no further manufacture. It suspended the eet imposing dnties for three years only. The revenue of the Government would now more than was required. To give a credit for the duties and exacting a bond for their amount, was nothing more than a delay of payment. Bnt this amendment gave the railroads a real beneficial encouragement. There was no probability that Government would, during the three years of this suspension, have any present need for these duties on railroad iron—the time was so short that no injury could possibly occur to the Government in consequence of the suspension. With an overflowing treasury, this was the smallest advantage that Congress could extend to these great works, which were so well calculated to bind the people of different sections together, to promote and extend social intercourse and relations, and draw together closely all parts of the widely extended nation. He hoped the Chairman of the Finance Committee would not object to the amandment.

Mr. HUNTER said he voted under instructions. The amendment came nearer to the instructions than the originai bill; as a financial expedient he did not know but what it was as good as the bill.

Mr. SEWARD asked if the Senator could tell him how much the duties of railroad iron amounted to during last year.

Mr. HUNTER said the duty on iron for rolling and other purposes exceeded four millions. He did not know what proportion of that amount was for railroad iron.

Mr. SEWARD—If the Senator from North Carolina will introdnce a bill giving credit for, or even suspending the dnties upon railroad iron imported for the completion of the railroad in that State, which he has especially under his care, I will vote for it with the greatest pleasure. I will do so, because I think that a very necessary, very needful and very great work, and I think that the region of country where it is to be made, requires and ought to receive such a favor at the heads of Congress. I am free to say that I would vote for that as an exception to the general law which is now in force, but I cannot agree with the general policy now proposed. The proposition is the substitute is to remit the duties on railroad iron for three years. I think that worse, in one respect, than to remit them indefinitely, because it will for the future render everything in regard to the manufacture of railroad iron in this country, nocertain and unreliable. It will, so far as it goes, discourage the establishment of manufactories for making railroad iron, and in all probability will have the same effect now as if the measure were the abolition of the duties on railroad iron altogether. Then, soon after we shall have got into the period of three years, those who are interested in the construction of railroads, and those who are interested in the manufacture of railroad iron in this country, will be brought to the consideration of the question of what will probably be the action of Congress, whether they will at the expiration of the time remove the duties altogether, or whether they will suffer them to be restored. Here will be a field of perplexing and dangerous speculation, amounting almost to gambling, on the policy of the country. I think, therefore, the proposition is objectionable on the gronad that it introduces uncertainty in the financial system of the Government, so far as it operates upon the importation and on the manufactnre of railroad iron, two great and extensive interests in this country. Again, I do not see that, because there is at this moment a surplus in the Treasury of the United States, we are able to say with confidence that it would be safe to reduce our revenues at this particular juncture. This is a moment of great interest and of feverish anxiety throughout the commercial world. We cannot contemplate the aspect without seeing that there is to be, in all human probability, a general war pervading the continent of Europe, and reaching even into Asia. We see that a vast amount of capital in Europe has already been withdrawn from its accustomed investments, and converted into loans for the support of the armies and navies of belligerent nations. We see that loans have been made by France, Turkey and Austria, and that loans are attempted to be made by Russia. We know also, that England is to be made a party to that war—a leading party—and that funds to a large amount will be immediately required to carry out its operations. The very shadow of these events has produced a panic in all the commercial circles on the Continent. Stocks have already fallen on the Bourse in Paris, and on the Exchange in England. Our own stocks, also, have depreciated and are quoted at nominal prices, and they are returning upon us. Whatever may be the final result and its bearing upon the interests of this country, we see that the country feels already the approach of a crisis. Good well-established stocks have fallen within the last week, in expectation of the commencement of war in Europe, from five to seven per cent., and the fall, it is thought by many, has only just begun. Not only is this seen, but there are also the indications of the commencement of a commercial revulsion. We have been sending from the Eastern States to California large quantities of flour and of implements of agriculture, and of those for mining; and I have observed, within a few days past, that vessels have returned from thence freighted with their own out-going freights instead of gold, and that this is produeing derangement in our Pacific region. The effect of this will be a similar derangement elsewhere to a greater or less extent. Although we have a surplus revenue, and have had for a few years past, no one can say that the imports of the next three years will exceed the wants of the Treasury. On the contrary, those who will take the pains to examine will find that the imports have already sensibly diminished since the shadow of this European war fell upon us. We are, then, to have, in all probability, for a time, a reduction of the imports and duties. This, therefore, seems to me just the worst time in which to depart from the system we have been pursuing in regard to the revenue. In the next place, if it were true that it were perfectly safe to reduce our resources, I have heard no argument to satisfy me that the Iron interest is that interest which ought to bear the entire reduction. It seems to me to be an entire departure from every principle of equity, to make the reduction bear on this single interest alone. Bnt again, if this reduction of revenue is conceived to be safe, upon what basis can we reckon that during the next three years we shall not have occasion, at home, for all the revenue which we can collect? If we are to construct a railroad, or aid in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, we shall need, after the liberal grantnies of the Public Lands which have been given to other roads to fortify the treasnry, to replenish and keep it full, instead of reducing its stores. Thus, if this proposition proceeds upon the ground that we are to remain at peace, it seems to me very objectionable. Bnt who knows how long we are to be able to keep, as a party, ont of the convulsion which is coming on the nations of Europe? I think no one can say that our neutral rights are so sure to be respected by the belligerents in Europe, that we shall not become, if not an active party, at least a party so far as to render it necessary to use our military and naval power for the protection of our citizens and their commerce. In every point of view, therefore, which I can take of this subject, it seems to be unwise. I have bnt one more remark to make now. I see here a proposition for the aid and support of all the railroads in the United States. I believe that in regard to the one which has caused this measure to be brought before us, it is reasonable and just in a limited degree. But I do not know why, because a railroad in North Carolina is in need of this aid, the capitalists of Boston, of New-York and Philadelphia, who are engaged, with adequate means, in the construction of railroads as largely and as extremely as is consistent with the general interests of society, so as to avoid a derangement of the whole interests of the country, ought also to receive this boon nt one hnnds nnd at the cost of the other interests of the country. On these grounds I am not willing to vote for this bill.

Mr. STUART said the bill was too important to be passed to-day. He moved for its postponement until to-morrow.

Mr. HUNTER said he had n letter from the Senator from Pennsylvania, who would be here to-night or to-morrow. He hoped the bill would be postponed.

Mr. WALKER hoped this bill would not be acted upon without due considerstion. He did not wish to vote on it until he could be informed what its effect would be on the American iron manufacturers. He desired to hear the Senator from Pennsylvania speak on the matter before any action took place.

Mr. BADGER said he had no objection to the bill being postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. RUSK said he hoped the postponement would be for a longer time. He desired to have time to prepare a bill which would cover the whole subject of railroads in the United States. It was important that something should be done relative to the transportation of the mails on railroads. In some parts of the country they take mails or not, as the company think proper. They exercise power over which the Post-Office Department has no control. He intended to propose that all railronds which shall carry the United States mails free of charge, under such restrictions and conditions as Congress and the Postmaster General shall prescribe, should be allowed to import, free of all duty, all iron they should require for their roads, both for laying down tracks and repairs. He would go further; and to all railroads which should lay down double tracks in any part of the United States, he would give a portion of the public lands of the United States. It was time Congress should do something to rescue the transportation of the mails from those companies who refused to carry the mails on the terms proposed by Government, or who would not be governed in their transportation by any rate but of their own adoption.

Mr. BADGER had no doubt that the Senator was right, but his measure was a large one. This was of small consequence, and ought not to be embarrassed by such a measure as that. If the railroad is which his State had most interest was to be benefited, it was important that the bill should pass at once, if at all.

Mr. PRATT said, it would not make any difference whether the bill passed now or a month hence. It remitted all duties paid since July last, and consequently would benefit the North Carolina Road if it passed a year hence as much as, if it passed now. He was opposed to the bill, and was opposed to any action on it now. The State of Pennsylvania, which had a greater interest in this measure than any other, happened at this time not to be represented in the Senate. Both of her Senators were absent. Maryland, also, was interested in the measure, and his colleague was not present. This bill ought not to be disposed of in their absence; and he hoped it would be postponed till Monday week at least. The remarks of the Senator from New-York should be well considered by the Senate before any action was taken on this bill. In an official document before him, he found tables showing the amount of our indebtedness held in foreign countries, and it appeared that the amount was over twenty-two millions dollars. In the convulsions of Europe, this vast amonnt may be forced back npon us. We are on the eve of a great commercial crisis, and if these stocks be sent back there will necessarily be produced a fearful revulsion—these things ought to be well weighed and considered. He saw no cause why this Government should give to the great capitalists who have invested their money in railroads for the purpose of making money, the duties on railroad iron which amounted to nearly four millions annually. If, however, railroads were to be thus aided, why limit its retroactive operation to the 1st of July, 1853. Those companies that imported their iron and paid their duties prior to that day, were as much entitled to this boon as those who were now about to construct roads.

Mr. WALKER said this proposed to give to the railroad companies of the United States about four millions annually, and this the Senator from North Carolina seemed to regard as a very little measure, which he hoped would not be embarrassed by any other. At the first blush it struck him as an act of gross injustice to all the other roads which had paid their duties on their imported iron. But, be that as it may, he could never consent to any action on this measure until he could ascertain how the iron interests of the American manufacturers were to be affected by it. If it proved injurious to them, he would not vote for it. At all events, he desired to wait until the two Senators from Pennsylvania should return, and had an opportunity of expressing how this matter would affect the interests of that State.

Mr. BELL referred to a memorial presented by him some time since, from the railroad companies in his State, asking for a credit on duties on railroad iron; also, to an argument accompanying it, in which he thought it was clearly shown that the best course to adopt would be to give a credit for the duties on railroad iron until three years after the road shall be completed. If the duties be repealed altogether, the American manufactories would be closed and forever annihilated, and the English manufacturer, having then the monopoly of the article, would advance his prices to an amount equal, if not above, the present rate of duties. If war should take place in Europe, the demand for the article on the Continent would continue. He urged such a course as would tend to foster American manufactures, and prove beneficial to the railroad companies.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that the argument mentioned by the Senators from New-York and Maryland, as to a crisis in the money market and the fall in the price of stocks, was rather in favor of the proposition than against it. The railroad iron was mainly paid for in stocks; and if these stocks had been reduced in value, the greater the necessity for taking off the duty on the iron when imported. The price of railroad iron was now very high, and there was no prospect of its being soon reduced. If the war goes on in Europe the price will not be reduced. If peace should be preserved, the same reasons which caused its present high prices would continue those prices. The reason he had selected July, 1853, for the commencement of this suspension was, that it was necessary to fix some time, and he had observed that the prices had reached their maximum about that time.

Mr. BADGER said that he had no objection to the postponement, but he did object to the reason given by the Senator from California for that postponement. The Senator desired the bill to be postponed until both the Senators from Pennsylvania should be present. Did that Senator ever know the time when both the Senators from that State were present, or could he say they ever would be both present in the Senate at one time? To postpone the bill until they were both present, would amount to an indefinite postponement.

Mr. PRATT said that one of the Senators from Pennsylvania would be here to-morrow. He had been detained for a long time in Philadelphia, by illness. The other had been as attentive as any other member, bnt was now detained in Harrisburg by illness.

Mr. BADGER and Mr. PRATT continued the debate for some time, on the merits of the bill.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the bill.

Mr. STUART withdrew his motion to postpone until to-morrow.

Mr. PRATT moved that it be postponed until Monday week. Agreed to—Yeas 33, Nays 9.

At 2½ o'clock Mr. MASON moved to go into Executive session.

Mr. BRIGHT moved for an adjournment. The last motion agreed to—Yeas 24, Nays 17. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting additional documents relative to the *Crescent City* affair.

On motion of Mr. HEISTER, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior communicate to the House such information concerning frands on the Pension Office as were mentioned in his annual Report, and also any other similar frands since discovered, with the nature and extent thereof.

Mr. BENNETT'S Land bill came up in order, when Mr. BENNETT moved to postpone its further consideration for several weeks.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill., moved to postpone it until after the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The Speaker said such a motion was not in order, as the gentleman from Illinois must be aware.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—Yeas 65, Nays 76.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

MR. CULLOM ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. COLLOM said, when he left Tennessee, he had not dreamed that he should be called on to participate in a vexed sectional question. He had come hither to contribute his mite to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to the improvement of Western rivers, and to the distribution of the public domain, swelling up to 1,500,000,000 of acres, part of which has been given away, in partial fragments, to favored States. He had hoped to attend to thousands of claimants, including those under the French Spoliation bill; bnt it appears all these questions are ruled out of court. The streams of legislation are dammed up by this nefarious project—the Nebraska-Kansas hill—which he denounced as the work of politicians, to strangle the legislation of the country, for personal aggrandizement. He believed, in the face of God, that he would be a coward if he did not denounce it. He would not be a Tennesseean if he did not cry ont against this nefarious plot against the peace and quiet of the country. Yes, Nebraska and Kansas is the hue and cry with which these halls are made vocal. Amid the sound of these cant phrases, we are told these Territories must have Governments given to them forthwith; and the Compromise of 1820—the work of our fathers, who pledged their honor to its support—must be trodden under foot. Gentlemen might talk to him about bad faith and outraged Southern honor, but he would tell all sections that this is a naked question of repudiation or no repudiation. He had no personal unkindness toward any one, but he would rather tread on the verge of parliamentary rules, than on the crumbling verge of the Union in defence of the schemes of demagogues. This question was aprnng on him, startling him like a fire bell at midnight. Whence came it? Where are the public meetings of citizens, North or South—or the petitions asking Congress to bring these sections by the ears, reopen the fountains of bitter waters, and to revive the controverey which well nigh severed this Union? Did the appeal come from the South? No. The responsibility devolves on a presidential aspirant, a defeated presidential aspirant of 1850. This is the starting point, and the country should know it. Where have been the South? Have they been sleeping on the watch tower for 24 years, that it was necessary to wake them np to their interests by your big or little giants? [Laughter.] Mr. DOUGLAS is the great sanhedrim of the State of Illinois, [renewed laughter,] overshadowing everything. He (CULLOM) had never read the bill, nor did he expect ever to read it. He demanded in response to the question, How came this bill to be introduced by the Senntor from Illinois, who has out-Heroded Herod, and out-Southerned the South. He said he had once looked into a law book, and there found that in construing a law, it was necessary to look at the surrounding circumstances of its passage. Now he wanted to know the intent and leading power which prompted this great question, and he would look at the surrounding circumstances. The Senator, in 1849 and 1850, proposed to reenact or extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, pending the contraversy growing out of the Mexican acquisition. At the commencement of this Session the Little Giant put out his Nebraska hill as a feeler. There was no earthly idea up to that time he would assail the Missouri Compromise, but he did consent to the insertion of a clause that the principles of the Compromise of 1850 render the Missouri Compromise inoperative—slightly inoperative. [Laughter.] The Administration Journal advocated the hill as introduced originally, and the Washington *Union* came out on Senator DIXON who advocated a direct repeal of the Missouri compact. Mr. NICHOLSON, the editor, said: "Oh, look! there is a Whig from Kentnoky, and an Abolitionist (Mr. SUMNER) attempting to break down the act of 1820, the time-honored Compromise. When he mentioned the name of DOUGLAS, he felt as though he ought to ask pardon of the Committee. [Laughter.] What was the next movement? The insertion of the repealing clause. The tender came from a suspicious source—from one of our ancient enemies. He thought he could show there was a big tom cat under the meal-tub. [Laughter.] The Administration, to recover its lost strength, at once seized on this as a means of nationalizing itself, and came back on the Little Giant. Let us go a little deeper, it said, and the Little Giant gives the screw one more turn and exclaims, "I was always for the repeal, conceiving the Missouri Compromise a damnable evil." [Laughter.] Mr. DOUGLAS, when he first proposed his Nebraska bill, said this Missouri Compromise was too sacred for the Committee on Territories to touch, bnt it is not so now—oh, no! Mr. CULLOM denied the North ever repudiated the compact. Although they have always had a majority they have never proposed to repeal the line of 36° 30' as applicable to Missouri. It could not be shown as to the bill it was not non-intervention in its character. He defended those who advocated and passed the Missouri Compromise, and in speaking of Mr. CLAY in connection with this measure, replied to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, quoting from that gentleman's eulogy on the death of Mr. CLAY, the following sentence: "Who does not remember the three periods when the American system of government was exposed to its severest trials—and who does not know that when history shall relate the struggles which preceded, and the disasters which were averted by the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff Compromise of 1832, and the adjustment of 1850, the same pages will record the genius, the eloquence and the heroism of HENRY CLAY." While Mr. CULLOM was reading the above, the members greeted the name of CLAY with clapping of hands. Mr. CULLOM next turned his attention to Mr. CLINGMAN, who he said had defended the Administration and the author of the bill. The gentleman while doing so had declared himself outside the pale of a healthful organization.

Mr. CLINGMAN, interrupting—I did not say healthful.

Mr. CULLOM—I think it takes some outsider to defend this Administration. The preachers have sent lots of petitions here against this bill, but if there are preachers in the galleries, I would tell them their remonstrances will do no good—they must send lots of prayers. [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman's hour has expired.

Mr. CULLOM replied with such apparent grave surprise as to occasion general laughter. Before he resumed his seat Mr. BENTON and others approached him and extended their hearty congratulation. The handshaking continued for some minutes.

The Committee took up the Land Graduation bill, but as there was evidently an indisposition to consider it now, the Committee rose without making progress.

After which various Senate bills were referred to appropriate Committees, and at an early hour the House adjourned.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 11.

The propeller *New-England* left here last night, being the first boat ont; and the propellers *Spaulding* and *Allegany* left this morning. It is supposed they have got through without trouble, as there is no ice in sight except a strip at the mouth of the herbor. In the event of difficulty they would put into Gravelly Bay.

The forwarders and commission men of this city gave a public supper to ISRAEL T. HATCH last night, and presented him with a silver vase, in token of their appreciation of his course in the Legislature in 1852. The same was at that time denounced HATCH'S position, and defeated him when up for reelection.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, April 11.

The propeller *Paugasset*, which left here on Saturday, arrived at Cleveland, all safe. The *Owego* has left for Toledo, and the *Fintry* for Detroit. The *Californio*, which arrived here on Saturday, leaves today for Cleveland and Toledo.

Anti-Slavery Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 11.

The annual Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at the Mechanics' Institute this morning. There was a large attendance of delegates from abroad, including FRED. DOUGLAS, LUCY STONE, SARAH C. PELLETT, &c. After the election of officers, a committee was appointed on resolutions, who brought in a lengthy report, which was laid on the table for discussion. Fred. DOUGLAS and LUCY STONE spoke this afternoon; the former entertained the United States Constitution, and the latter condemned it. The discussion was resumed this evening. The Convention holds three sessions daily.

Loss of the Ship Russell Sturgee.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 11.

Captain SNOW, and the officers of the packet ship *Russell Sturges*, which was abandoned at sea on the voyage from Liverpool to Boston, arrived here this forenoon. The *R. S.* sprung a leak on the 1st of March, and was abandoned on the 15th, with 7 feet of water in her hold. The passengers, 50 in nnmber, were taken on board the ship *Isaac Webb*, from New-York for Liverpool.

Strike of Iron-Moulders at Peekskill.

PEEKSKILL, Tuesday, April 11.

The Journeymen Iron-Moulders in this town are on a strike for an advance of 10 per cent. on the present prices.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 11.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday are received. They contain Tampico dates of the 22d March, but there is no news of interest.

[Communicated.]

Trinity Churchyard—Letter to Mr. Cutler.

FLOYD, Oneida Co., Monday, April 3, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Last evening I received your communication of March 30, directed to my late father, SALMON MOULTON, who died on the 23d of June, 1852. He was a prisoner of the Revolution, first in that filthy ship, and subsequently in the old Sugar-House. When in the ship, no water was allowed him except bilge water; his provisions were stinking meat and sea-biscuit filled with living worms. He said that "from eight to fifteen were found every morning dead in the Sugar-House, and their remains were interred in the yard of Trinity Church." But although this knowledge is traditionary, no intelligent man can doubt that the remains of many true patriots are now in the yard of Trinity Church. To move their ashes would be a national disgrace. Respectfully yours,

STEPHEN MOULTON 2d.

P. V. CUTLER, Esq.

FROM ALBANY.

No Quorum present Last Evening—Bill to prohibit Horse-Racing—Third Reading of Bills in the House—Leaning Town Credit to Railroads—The Governor at Home—The time of Adjournment.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
ALBANY, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

No quorum of either House could be found in Albany last evening, so that notwithstanding the Speaker and I were present, there was no legislative action—or, at best, none that would be considered official. This morning, the regular order of business was gone through with.

On motion of Mr. SAVAGE, the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to examine the Harbor of New-York, was made the special order for this evening. A number of bills were moved forward, but very little new matter was introduced.

Mr. CLINTON introduced a bill to punish, as a misdemeanor, cruelty to domestic animals. It provides that all cruel, unnecessary use or abuse of any horse or mule, oxen or neat cattle, of any kind, either for sports, gaming or under pretence of applying their work or labor in any way calculated to strain, injure or maim them; all cruel or unusual beating, starving, or otherwise injuring any domestic animals, shall be punished as a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment in any court, and any offender found guilty by a jury, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment. All racing, trotting, pacing, or other cruel and brutal trial of speed or power of endurance of any horse or other domestic animal, by urging them to unnatural efforts; all cruel beating or otherwise urging them to such unnatural and excessive exertion of their powers, shall be deemed to be comprehended within the meaning of this enactment, as well as other acts not more specifically enumerated, but comprehended within the general terms of the bill.

The general order being called, three private claims bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole. In every case the Committee refused the claims asked, striking from the bills all following the enacting clause.

When the House was again organized, Mr. PETERS called the attention of the Speaker to the rule which had been adopted some time since, requiring that when tweaty bills were engrossed for a third reading, the House should proceed to that order of business, and continue therein until all were read. The Speaker had omitted to enforce the rule until members had enjoyed a full opportunity to introduce such propositions as they might desire, but his attention being thus called to it, he should deem it his duty to direct the third reading of bills to be commenced forthwith, as the Clerk had informed him that there were about eighty bills awaiting the final action of the House. So the House proceeded with the order of business prescribed, which cuts off all other business, special orders included, unless eighty-six members shall assent to a change of the programme.

In the Senate, about the entire morning session was occupied in discussing a proposition to permit towns through which certain railroads might pass, to subscribe to the capital stock of the said roads, when two-thirds of the tax payers of the towns shall give their written assent to such subscription. There are several different bills before the Senate looking to similer privileges, and the results are, one will be indicative of the fate of all. The Committee of the Whole agreed to report the bills to the Senate. The Senate laid said report upon the table, mainly because there were few Senators present, when the Committee rose to report the result of its deliberations.

The bill to make the new county of *Schuyler* was also considered in Committee of the Whole, and passed through without serious amendment. The reception of the report of the committee is being discussed as I write. I think the bill will pass.

The bill to authorize the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise $75,000 by tax to defray the expenses incurred by the Board of Health in its late endeavor to clean your streets.

I notice in some of the New-York papers a statement that Governor SEYMOUR accompanied the members of the Legislature on their trip to your City. Such was not the case. While they were on their tour, the Governor was diligently engaged in reading and considering the file of bills which the two Houses had left behind for his examination. When they came back he had almost caught up with the Legislature, and this morning was ready for the next customer that might turn up.

No day for the final adjournment has yet been fixed I think the final adjournment will not be until Saturday at the earliest, and probably not until Monday evening. J. B. S.

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION—[Telegraphic.]

The debate on the Sehnyler County bill was resumed. The question was taken on agreeing to the report, when it was laid on the table.

The Brooklyn Consolidation bill was taken up.

Mr. WHITNEY proposed to change the boundaries of several wards, the political effect of the present bill being adverse to the Whigs. The amendment was lost.

Mr. BROOKS proposed an amendment, designed to prevent any interference with the rights of New-York; and especially the navigable waters of the East River. Adopted.

The bill was reported to the Senate, when

Mr. HOPKINS moved to strike out Mr. BROOKS' amendment. Lost.

The report was then laid on the table. Recess.

ASSEMBLY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the powers of the Committees of the Senate and Assembly to punish for contempt. The bill gives them power to fine and imprison as now possessed by each House.

Relative to Criminal Courts in New-York.

Relative to the Court of Common Pleas in New-York.

The bill appointing Commissioners to locate another Lunatic Asylum, was recommitted, on a direct vote as to the necessity therefor.

The House refused to take up the Hobart and Hamilton College bill.

The bill incorporating the Teachers' Association of New-York and Brooklyn, was passed. Recess.

The Commissioners of Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I much regret the tone of your editoriel in relation to the Commissioners of Emigration, when alluding

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The African Race in the United States.

NUMBER TWO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

SIR: My hope is entirely in and from the South. I respect the supposed rights of the Planter in his slave, however I may differ from him in opinion in regard to the legitimacy of those rights, and have even proposed the mode in which I believe the planter may, in the self-emancipation of his slave, be himself reimbursed. I trust, nay, I feel persuaded, that he will generously aid in the self-emancipation of his slave by fixing a generous price or value upon him. Beyond this, I do not call on the planters and gentlemen of the South to make sacrifices. Will not the Americans of the North heartily join in the good work? Will not England?—she who is *particeps criminis*—nobly lend a helping hand?

The plan I propose may be designated—self—but aided—emancipation. I apply the term self-emancipation not to the slave alone, but to the owner of slaves, who is little less in thraldom to Slavery than the slave, and still more to that of its sin and crime and ourse. The Southerners are proverbially generous and chivalrous. I *know* that many in their hearts abhor the slavery by which they are surrounded and entangled. *They* will effect their own self-emancipation from its thraldom, while they permit and promote their slaves.

It must be by the aid of the Southern gentleman that the slave is taught; that his task-work and over-work are arranged; that his self-emancipation is gradually achieved; that being self-emancipated, he ie placed in the rank of a laborer for wages; duly and legally married; endowed with a parent's rights; made possessor of his acre of land, the result of earnings, savings, thrift in a word; or of personal property rightfully invested and secured.

If the Sontherner accomplishes all this, who will not say that he is noble and will be blessed in the deed? He will remove from the land that which many believe to be a wrong, a sin and a shame. He will give to the African race that which many believe to be their just right, he will make him the happy husband of his wife, the happy father of his children; he will take him from his present condition of ignorance, degradation, adulterous alliance, and give him a parent's and a citizen's rights. Yes; he will do all this. And he will not withhold instruction, and holy religion. It is only necessary to place plainly before him the effectnal and practicable mods.

I have intently studied the African character. I I am pursuded that it is capable of great things. I do not think it will ever approach that of the Anglo-Saxon in enterprise or achievement. But it is especially capable of attachment, of gratitude and fidelity towards a master, of love and loyalty towards his country. He is less intellectfal, but more emotional than the white man. He possesses the faculty of music and of eloquence. I appeal to those who have lived like myself, month after month in hotels, whether the services rendered by the African waiter are not more genial and kindly, and less selfish than those of either Anglo-Saxon or Celt.

I have seen the African who has excelled in business and in thrift, and who has made himself respectable for his property, not to say wsalth. I am not quite sure that he may not, when his rights are restored, cause the proud Anglo-Saxon to exchange his present prejndices into jealousy and envy. The attainment of riches does not imply the highest order of talent. It is even prnverbial that the inventor often remains poor, whilst he who receives the invention becomes rich. Did the Hebrew nation ever produce an invention? There is snme similarity between their character and that of the African. They, too, are musical, snd they sre thrifty *par excellence*.

In studying mental character and capability, ws must pay particnlar attention to edncation. Education prodnces greater differences than *race* even. There is a greater difference between ths English gentleman of edncation and a Yorkshire boor, and between the well-bred and the low Irishman, than between the African and the Anglo-Saxon or the Celt.

The *facts* do not exist which would enable us to judge of all the capabilities of the African race. Bnt I am persnaded that they are great.

I am persuaded that tha African race, self-emancipated, would till the soil doubly well compared with the same persons as slaves, and thus the planter would find his profit, and an ample profit too, in permitting his slave to achieve his self-emancipation, and labor for just wages.

The slave then may become self-emancipated; not less so, the planter; and not less so, or with less advantage, the nation. Character, morals, religion, all will be improved. In M. DE TOCQUEVILLE* or, more recently, Dr. CHICKERING† correct in thinking that there ie danger in the rapidly increasing nnmber of the African race in tha United States? The former observes—"Tels qne soient, du reste, les efforts des Américains dn Sud pour conserver l'esclavage, ils n'y rénssirout pas toujours." "Il cessera par la fait de s'esclave ou par celui du maître. Dans les deux cas, il fant l'attendre à ds grands malheurs." The latter observes—"The time must come, when in some slave States, the slaves will outnumber and overpower the white population, and become formidable and dangerous to the peace of society, and it may be to a degree beyond the control of the local authorities."

This danger will be entirely averted by granting to the African his just rights. He is more prone to patriotism than rebellion, only let all cause for the latter be removed.

We must remember that in spite of all *checks*, knowledge on the part of the African must increase, however slowly, and that in one century there will be 50,000,000 of his race, more than double the number of the whole present population in the United States.

But there is another danger, and one of greater and earlier probability. It is a danger to the Union. It is a danger, admitting the Union to continue, of disunion of heart and soul and interests between North and South. Hence the changes rung of late on the words Missouri, compromise, Nebraska, *ad nauseam*.

Is it, Sir, that a stranger is struck with these *signs* more than he to whom they are indeed as household words?

Do not believe that in the view I have taken of this matter, I have consulted more the good interests of the slave than of his master, or of this great nation. It is certain to me that all will be benefited by self-emancipation on the part of all; for the bondage is upon all.

But I especially picture to myself the hanighted African freed from his slavery—the overseer—the lash—the abhorred slave-dealer—adulterous sexual relations—unrightful children—the liability to loss of wife, or loss of child, by sale—taken into the far and most slave South—ignorance—ignominy—irreligion;—and hired for just wages—working with alacrity, doubly well—acquiring a little property, or sending his child to school—reading the Holy Bible—dressed on the Sunday in comely clothing—a respectable person, devoted to his master, and faithful! Oh! look on that picture and on this!

Of all this the African is capable. And if we believe that God is righteous, all this will bring blessing and honor on the land, and union, *the* Union in the hearts of the people.

I think I have sufficiently intimated, in this paper, that it is to the planter's pecuniary advantage to change his slave labor into free. But this is a topic which I propose to treat more at length on a future occasion.

I have only touched on the difference of character between the Castesian, for example, and the African race. I have no doubt that philosophers pursue this study *bona fide, bono animo*. Bnt the idea has an injurious and sinister effect on the unlearned. However different the races may be in the minds of philosophers, of this thing I am sure—that Caucasian and African are *the same* before God.

There is another light in which Slavery may be viewed. The African's genial nsture little disposes him to crime under all his inflictions. But does not the planter pass his days in fear? Let me ask him, then, which do yon prefer—a fear-impelled slave or an attached and faithful servant?—a slave without ties of religion, of wifs and child, or a servant whose bonde are exchanged for these?

When I left England I resolved to obssrve the United States, as it wss my habit to do, very patiently, and if possible, to analyse its malsdy—that malady, Slavery—and to search for its remedy. This I have now done, and I firmly believe that if my proposition be well weighed and enforced, I shall have mede some return for much kindness and hospitality.

THE AFRICAN'S FRIEND.

NEW-YORE, Sstnrday, April 8, 1854.

* De la Democratie en Amérique, Chap. XVIII, 12.

† De Bow's *Review*, August, 1854.

FRANCE.

Political Gossip—The New Map of Europe—Works of Arago.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 23, 1854.

The sensation produced by the publication of the Anglo-Russian private correspondence is extraordinary, and the indignation lively, though largely mixed with smnsed stupefaction at the vast projects of the Czar. The Editors of all shades have characterized them in a similsr spirit of amazed hilarity, and half-comical wonderment. The *Moniteur* of this morning, devoting to them half a column of semi-official comment, speaks of the Czar's "doing up the map of Europe," after a new plan, without pronouneing the name of Prussia, without in any way heeding the existence of Austria, and with certain convenient reservstious about Greece and the Byzantine Empire. It goes on to intimate thst LOUIS NAPOLEON received, somewhat later, almost identieal propositions from the Czar, for a reconstruetion of the map of Europe. These developments came in time to rouse the people, and nstionalize the war, if indeed it wanted any such character of universal recognition and sproval. They cannot render wsr any more imminent, as the shipping of soldiers has begun at Marseilles.

This first dispatch of troops will inelnde about fifty thousand men, and ships are sailing from day to day. Gen. CANROBERT has gone in the *Christophe Colomb*, but Admiral BRAAT is still in the harbor, on the *Montebello*. The vessels of the Baltic fleet have also, a portion of them, left Brest for the North; the Admiral, DESCHENES, is waiting final orders. ST. ARNAUD'S horsce have passed through Lyons; the dsparture of the commander himself would seem to bs fixed for the 5th of April, and that of NAPOLEON for three days later, on the *Roland*. The troops are conveyed from Peris to Marseilles by the ordinary passenger route—by rail to Chalons, in steamboats down the Saone to Lyons, dnwn the Rhone to Avignus, and thence by rail to Marseilles. Tbis is tbe first time, on the Continent, of the transportation of such numbers of soldiers by steam. The Parisians are expecting to aee ths English artillery and cavalry pass through their city, on their wsy to Marseilles, under ths command of Lord RAGLAN. The Sultan, says a confidential psper, has placed all his palaces at the disposal of NAPOLEON, Jr., the commander of the army of reserve, and is to send 1,200 horses and 1,600 mules, for the expeditionary army, to ths spot it may choose for its disembsrkation—Gallipoli, probably.

The homs news is interesting; the persecution of editors, of which I gave you several instances in my last, continues unabated. The *Union* has received a first warning for an article, rather anti-Englisb, and strongly Legitimist; a country paper has been warned by its Prefect for publishing detaile of the naval and military movements. The Prefect dors not complain that the details are untrue, but that "they are of a nature that ought to remain secret." This Prefect must have been hard pressed for a pretext for fulmination. A third warning, in Paris, is more serious. The *Presse* is in danger of suppression, under the following circumstancea:

It published s letter from MANIN, ex-President of the Republic of Venice, upon someremarks made by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, nn the subject of Italian independence. A dangerous subject certainly, and one it was impossible to handle gingerly enough to avoid offence. Perhaps the letter itself might have escaped, had not GIRARDIN prefaced it by eaying that MANIN would have been the WASHINGTON of the United States of Italy, *had not* 1848 *miscorried*. The paper wss warned for "a publication which is in direct opposition with the pplicy of the Government, and whose object is to sow distrust between the powers which are united in a great csuse." These continued examples of severity, induce the belief that the Government may attain the end it had in view, in the late projcct of suppressing the dissffected journals at one blow, by the more gradual process of warning and then suspending. The *Presse* may now be annihilated at any moment.

The publisher of "The Revision of the Map of Europe" was very much astonished at the invasion of his premises by the police, commissioned to seize and suppress the pamphlet. He did not suppose he was engaged in a dangerous enterprise, and was so open in his transactions, that he sent copies to the newspapers for review. The fact of the suppression has given to tbe affair a notoriety beyond its dcaerts. The publication was a mere private matter of business, and has no official eignificance whatever.

Ae I mentioned in my last, the *Independence Belge* is allowed to enter the French dominions, notwithstanding the decree of exclusion which had been determined on in Cabinet Council. The editor afforded satisfactory proof that the inscrtion of the letter of MONTALEMBERT,—the offending circumstance,—was accidental. He was himself sick, and waa given to understand that the letter had already appeared in a Paris paper. The deputies are going to pasa some sentence upon MONTALEMBERT, for writing the letter in question, though he has solemly denied having assisted in its publication and distribntion in France.

Unfavorable rumora of all sorts are denied from day to day by the *Potrie* and the *Moniteur*. The former asya it is not true that there is to be a levy of 400,000 men; that there is to be a forced tax of a thousand millions; and that the conscripts are to be sent to Turkey, without the nscessary and nsual instructions and drills. The *Moniteur* deniss the rumor that the Government means to keep all the money it receives over the 250 millions called for. Neither of the two has yet denied the statement of the *Presse* that trade has rarely been worse, and that many important houses are not doing ona quarter of ths bnsiness transacted at the same period last year.

The Government is preparing a modification in the postage law, by which the advantage enjoyed by prepaid letters in Paris will be extended to the whole of France. Single letters, prepaid, will be charged 4 sous from one part of the country to another; unpeid letters will bs charged six sous. The uniform rate is now 5 sous. The greatest improvement that could be made in the Freneh system would he the fixing of ths weight of a aingle letter at a half ounce, instead of a quarter ounce. A postal treaty with the United States would then become possible; as matters ars, such a treaty is impossible.

M. SAINTE BEUNE, in his last "Monday's Conversation" in the *Moniteur*, took occasion to review the first volume of the collected works of ARAGO. This publication suggested naturally to the official feuilletonist, the propriety of rebuking the savant, who was at the same time a republican; for, of course, M. BEUNE, in eapousing the *Moniteur's* interests, espoused also its enmities, and was inoculated with its malignity. He has found an ingenious mode of venting a little spite—the coming eleven volumes will present successive opportunities for a little more. He advised the erection of two statues to ARAGO's memory; the one, "young, ardent, given up to pure science, to the measurement of the globe, to celestial discoveries—as ARAGO might have been while spending his nights in starry contemplations on the desert of Pulsario;" the other, "which ought to be placed upon a *shoal*, should be a figure advanced in life, sad, but still imposing, the head bent over, and half confounded as by a flash of lightning, and warning men of science by an impressive gestnre not to rush blindly upon the popular breakers." ARAGO was a member of ths Provisional Governmsnt, and had been in the Chamber of Deputies for eighteen years; the *coup d'état* put an end to his political career—and thus ARAGO may be said "to have rushed blindly upon the popular breakers." This is dignified language for any journal to hold, not to say an official journal, six months after a man'e dcath. M. BEUNE'S idea is, that in the second statue, ARAGO should be mede to disavow his past life, to disown his principles, repndiats his republicanism, and express his cnntrition that he did not take the oath, hy significant gestnre, intended ospecially for astronomers. After this suggestion, perhaps, the Government may refuse to allow the erection of any other statue than the one thus idealized by the official critic. I have no donht that there is a Committee of Sculpture-Censnrs slready appointed to attend to the exection nf the idea. M. FRANKLIN BACHE is empowered to receive subscriptions in Amsrica for the ARAGO Monument; bnt I trust no one will maks any offers of funds till he is sure that ths *Moniteur's* suggestion will not be hewn in marble. ARAGO confounded hf e flash of lightning, and wsrning savans away from the popular breakers! I cannot ses how such a block would be typieal of success in astronomy, nor how it could be expected to convey the idea that the figurs represented was that of the profoundest natural philosopher of ths epoch. Ths *Moniteur* would so srect a monument to a republican, as to make it servs ths imperial cause, and thns, in its way, extract a sermon from a stone. It is well known that ARAGO died as firm a republican as hs had lived, so the proposed attitude of renunciation in the marble wonld not be true to nature—but historical accuracy, wss never a prominent feature in the *Moniteur*. The *Charivari* is very merry at M. SAINTE BEUNE'S expense, and wonders how a sculptor would contrive to hew a *shool* in merbls, and thinks hs would have to put a lsbel on it, as thns: "This is a Shoal." It rather reminds one of the old stage direction—"The scene represents Chaos, with e tree in the middle of it."

Perhsps it is not tn be wondered st that the Government should make an effort to drsm in the great men after their death, as it wasted its seductions upon them during their lifetime. As, from time to time, a man whose studies and achievements have honored his country, drops into the grave, it is found that hs had lived in isolation from the Government, and held no communion with the minions of powsr; he is buried, therefore, under a ban, and police snd Chasaeurs de Vincennes are grouped about, to make a show of strength, and cast a reproach upon the coffin. ARAGO was huried in the midst of an arrsy that bristled with bayoneta and smelt strong of cartridges; the corpse of MICHEL NE BOUROES was under the range of cannon from the church to the cemetery; LAMENNAIS was dogged to the graveyard before sunrise, by more spies and *sergents de ville* than spectators. The greet men who die under LOUIS NAPOLEON are buried under protest. Such corpses as are conducted home with pomp are those of men who have sworn fealty, but of whose names few have heard, and all have forgotten. It is, perhaps, natural in the *Moniteur* to seek to enlist a great corpse in the imperisl columns; and it may, after all, be excused for its proposition to make the consistent, unwavering academician a marble renegade, and to erect the statue of an apostate to the memory of him who died firm in his political faith.

The narrative in the *Constitutionnel*, of the Emperor's having taken a trowel from a stone-cutter's hand, and having chipped awsy at a corner-piece for the Louvre, and then having given the trowel back with several gold coins, is considered rather absurd even by Bonapartists. Said a gentlemsn, quite imbedded in the oaths of obedicnce he has sworn, *Mo parole d'honneur, c'est attendrissont!* By which he meant to say that it was snivelling.

The Municipal Council is engaged in discussing two measures of reform. One is the erasure of the old numbering from houses, whicb have been numbered anew, and the other is a project according to which housea in which great men have been born, or may be born, will be adorned with a bust and tablet upon the façade. The busts of Republicans, it is thought, will signify by their expression of fsce or by geatures of the features, that they repent of their political faith, and that people would do well to keep clear of the popular breskers.

The Government has ordered a atstue of ANOLPHE BLANQUI, the Economist, for the Conservatory of Arts and Tradee.

The manager of the Hippodrome has been endeavoring to get up a repreaentstion of a fox and stag hunt, to be produced at his arena in the month of May. The animals—foxes, stags and dogs—have been for some tims in training, and skillful instructors have bent all their efforts to instill into the dogs the idea that the catching is in sport, and into the foxes the idea that the running away is in joke. At the very first general rehearssl, however, all coacerned took it in terrible earnest, and the dogs made such havoc that the management was compelled to renounce the experiment and pocket the loss—some thousands of francs.

DUMAS'S representantion for the monuments of SOULIE, and BALZAC yielded $985, exclusive of a thouaand franc bill sent by the Emperor.

From the studio of an artist, whose rooms I often visit, I see every fine day, M. THIERS, at work in his garden. The retired statesman grubs away at the reviving perennials, and does mighty execution with a wheelbarrow and spada. Were bis grounds extensive enough, I do not doubt that he would appear as the modern Cincinnatna, with a plow and a yoke of Durham oxen.

To-day ie Mi-Careme, or Mid Lent. The Cernival breaks out again for twenty-four hours, and the streets look very much as they did in Mardi-gras. That very immodest establiehment for ready-made clothing, *Le Prophete*, sends about a cavalcade consisting of two gaily adorned chariots, filled with individuals dressed as the various characters in the opera of "The Prophet." A band of forty psrformers executes the whole of the music during the route. The cortege has a certain air of freshness and cleanliness about it that one would hardly have expected. But the weather is very cold, and the ballet girls in tights will be frost-bitten before night.

It ie now said, in regard to the rumor from Madrid that M. SOULE'S recall had been askad for, that tha Cebinet applied to the Queen for her sanction for such a step, but that her Majesty, with whom M. SOULE is personally on agreeable terms, refused to give it.

DICK TINTO.

PANAMA.

Passengers for California—Crossing the Isthmus—Steamboat Controversy—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PANAMA, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

The influx of passengers from the United States the first part of this month, consequent upon the extension of the railway towards the Pacific, the excellent state of the Cruces road, and especially upon the placing an opposition line upon this route, has changed materially for the better the business of the city. It is altogether a mistaken idea of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that they must drive off all competition in their business from tha Isthmne, as the result of the late passage of the *North Star* has proved. Previous to this trip, our average nnmber of passengers from New-York and New-Orleens has not exceeded six hundred. The competition of the *North Star* drew the attention of travelers again to this route, and the result was that the last half-monthly steamers, the *George Law, Eldorado* and *North Star*, brought us sixteen hundred passengers! Indeed, so unexpected was the rush, that the fine steamer of the Mail Company, the *California*, and the fast and beautiful steamship *Uncle Sam*, connecting with the *North Star*, were unable to take the whole of them away, and about two hundred are left of the *California's* passengers for the *John L. Stephens*. This latter fact of lack of steamers is to be regretted, but was consequent upon the nonlaing to the *Golden Gate*, by which the *California*, of not half her capacity, was obliged to be substituted, and the fact that the United States Government had called the Company's spare steamer, the *Columbus*, into requisition to look after "President" WALKER and his band. Such a train of misfortunes can scarcely occur again, and there will in future be no delay on this side. Let the Pacific Mail Steamship Company harvest its strength to work against the Nicaragua Company, and throw no obstacles in the way of a healthful competion on this Isthmus, and tho route will become again the most popular, as it is the most safe, sure and agreeable one.

I see that your paper edvertises that passengers have only seventeen miles of mule travel from the terminus of the road to Panama, which is rather pulling the wool over the eyes of the people. Ths facts are these: The road is *really* completed to within seventeen miles of Panama, hnt as its terminus is a great way off from any mule track, the depôt from whence passengers take mules has been fixed at tho River Obispo, five miles further off from Panama; so that the mule travel is actually about the same as from Cruses to Panama—say not more than twenty-two miles. The company have cut an excellent road from Obispo to the Cruces track, and ths latter road has been put in such fine traveling order that, with a good animal, the whole distance may be accomplished in three or four hours. Indeed, WM. C. RALSTON, of ths house of GARRISON, FRETZ & Co., brought over the express-bag of the *North Star*, on the 2d instant, in just five honrs and five minutes from Aspinwall. At Obispo there are plenty of hotels, with passable beds, fresh meats, salted provisions from the United States, ice from Panama, and obliging landlords—so that if ooe wishes to pass the night there in the transit, and take en early start in the morning, he may do so with a considerable degree of comfnrt. The cars, however, leave Aspinwall generally at 9 o'clock in the morning, arriving at Obispo (31 miles) in two hours; and at 12 o'clock, you may be on the mule track, and, traveling along slowly, be in Panama before sunset. I will give you the ordinary charges for the transit, as they will nndoubtedly be of use to California travelers. The railroad demands $12 50 to Obispo. The price of baggage from Aspinwall through to Panama (for which you can take checks, the same as on our railroads) is $15 per hundred weight. The average price of e riding mule is $10, although in a rush like the last it may be somewhat more. Allowing for expenses of a night in Aspinwall, and some little expense on ths road, ($3 more,) and you have $40 50—counting one hundred pounds of baggage. But passengers may, if they choose, get through for less than half of the money, if they only have a little baggage, say a carpet-bag of twenty-five pounds, and walk, as twn-thirds of them do, over the Cruces end of the route.

It is generally conceded here that the Darien ship-canal project is n failure. The latest surveys made by the *Cyane* and the French find that Mr. GISBORN and Dr. CULLEN drew too mnch upon their imagination for favorable facts towards such a consummation. The mountains are found to be higher than supposed, the depression less, the lowest pass being 910 feet above the sea, and the Indiana numerous and hostile. Indeed, you have already heard of the loss of part of the English surveying party and of the probable murder or starvation of Lieut. STRAIN'S perty of twenty-two from the *Cyane*. Lieut. STRAIN has now been absent nearly fifty days, and, notwithstanding several parties, including Indiens, have been sent in search, nothing has been heard from him. H. B. M.'s vessel-of-war the *Virago* arrived here on March 5, and sailed on the 6th for the Gulf of San Miguel, to gain information of Lieut. STRAIN, but returned on the 11th with no tidings. Opinions here seem to be equally divided as to whether he has been cut off by the Indians, or whether, by following some imaginary lines on the meps he used, he has got entangled in a labyrinth of rivers, and carried so far out of his way as to be unable to reach his dépôt of provisions on the coast, before he perished from starvation;—but almost every hope has been abandoned of his safety. Capt. HOLLINS, however, who has been here for a few days on business, advertises for volunteers in Panama to form a strong party to go down to San Miguel, and from thence cross the Isthmus in search of him. The *Virago*, we having no vessel-of-war at hand, as usual when important service is required, has organized a boat-party to ascend the river from the Gulf of San Miguel to make a thorough search, and sailed from here yesterday afternoon. *En passant*, is it not a little disgraceful and humiliating that such a powerful nation as the United Stetes should have such a contemptible navy, in point of numbers, that we are always receiving the charities of Great Britain and France in the protection of our people abroad? My opinion is, that if Lieut. STRAIN and his party are lost, it is due to the treachery nf the Indians. It is hardly possible that twenty-two men, with arms, ammnnition and fishing apparatus, in a country abounding in rivers and all kinds of gams, to say nothing of wild fruits and vegetables, could perish from starvation.

Last Sunday an Indinn came into town from Chepo, about fifty miles in the interior, who reported that eleven Americans had lost their way in the mountaine and been destroyed by wild animals. He said the Indians, fearing their loss would be laid to them, had sent him in to make this representation. Before anything more could be got out of the native, and while the Lieutenant was endeavoring to get the Governor of Panama to promise all the Indians who had not been concerned in the massacre protection, he, fearing he would be arrested and punished, mounted his mule and fled. The Lieutenant, in company with Don CARLOS ZACHRISSON, Swedish Conenl, immediately left for Chepo to make further inquiries. But little doubt seems now to exist that after eleven of the twenty-two had been cut off in encounters with the savages, the other eleven were massacred in a body.

Considerable excitement exists here at present in relation to the refueal of the steamship companies to pay the contribution levied upon the profits of the passenger trade. It has been the custom here to collect two dollars head-money on all persons embarking for California, natives as well as foreigners. This tax was assessed not by Congress, but by the Province, and has always been paid here under protest. The Provincial Legislature, thinking it no more than fair that these charges should be divided between the Pacific and the Atlantic companies, changed the law, so thet in future ons dollar should be collected at Colon or Aspinwall, and one dollar here. But, the authorities at Colon having no force to execute the law, the ships refused to pay; and the United States Conaul, contrary to the custom here, granted them their papers, notwithstanding their non-compliance with it. By the Bidlack Treaty with New-Grenada, the ports of Navy Bay and Chagres, as also Panama, were made free to onr vessels, and no charges were to be placed upon transit, except such as New-Grenada then placed, or might hereafter place, upon her own citizens. New-Grenada, or rather the Province of Panama, does place the same charges npon her own citizens; and it would thus seem that the dollar tax is legal. But, say the companies, the Province of Panama has no right to tax national vessels, which would also seem to be a reasonable proposition. On the other hand, the officials contend that, by the law of Bogota abolishing custom-houses and custom and tonnage dues, the right was granted to the Provinces to assess such taxes on commerce as would enable them to make up for such Provincial expenses as had been previously drawn hy them from the national or customs fnnd. Four or five days since, Capt. HOLLINS, of the *Cyane*, and snite, accompanied hy Col. TOTTEN, Chief of the Railroad Company, Mr. FAIRCHILD, agent of ths Law Steamship Company, Mr. CENTER, and others, came to Panama, and, in company with Col. WARD, U. S. Consul, made an official visit npon Gov. ANINO in regard to the difficulties. The matter was discussed with considerable spirit on both sides, until Capt. HOLLINS declared that while his vessel lay in the harbor of Colon, not one dollar should be collected from the companies, and that he would use his utmost influence to prevent any further collections on this side. The Governor temperately expressed his opinion that the matter was one for negotiation between the United States and New Grenada, that by the Constitution of New Grenada if any provisions should seek laws in contravention of the Constitution, such laws should be enforced until the question had been decided upon by the Supreme Court—and that he should use all the efforts in his power to collect the tax. And thus the matter stands. I do nor pretend to give any opinion upon the merits of the cass, save that it would seem to me, as all American citizens doing business on the Isthmus pay rather onerous taxes, it is no more than fair that these passenger steamers, which are doing such a smashing business with the Repnblic without any tonnage or other dues, save very light port charges, should be willing to contribute something towards the expenses which they help to make. At any rate, their passengers cannot have adequate protection on either side or in the transit of the Isthmus without money to pay for it, and the popnlation of the Isthmus is altogether too poor and not sufficiently numerous to assess upon itself all the mnney necessary for this and other purposes of government.

We might get np qnite a theatrical and opera company here now, if we only had the means to purchsse the services of the *artistes* at their own valuation. Among the constellations waiting the next steamer to California are KATE HAYES, who has been gathering laurels and doubloons at Valparaiso, Santiago and Lima, Madame CAILLY, the Lims French Prima Donna, Herr MENOIS, the pianist, the BATEMAN Children, Miss HOWAAN and Mrs. THOMAN, from the Boston Museum. The charming KATE, however, is rather unpopular here, from the fact that she declined to sing for the benefit of the American Hospital two years ago, when the cholera was prevalent, without very high remuneration. Besides these, we have had Mrs. LORINI, formerly the beautiful VIRGINIA WHITING of Boston, and Signor LORINI, her husband, from the Lima Opera, who go to New-York by this steamer.

Rents have declined very materially in Panama during the past year, and many fine houses are nntenanted. Nevertheless, tbe improvements in the city are very great. Everybody is repairing and embellishing his house, and in a few years, with a hoped-for increase of business and prosperity, Panama will present a comfortable and even elegant appearance.

The railroad company are energetically pushing their road on both ends, the dépot ground having been seleeted here and the rails laid for a short distanee from it. In about three months five miles more will be opened from Obispo, leaving only twelve miles to Panama; four or five of which will simnltsneously be completed on this end. In eight months the whole road, from ocean to ocean, will probably be in running order.

I have been in the habit of reading in the TIMES, for a year or two past, its severe but just strictures upon the municipal authorities of New-York; but a late visit to your City convinced me that the half had not been told. My private opinion was, that the whole length and breadth of Gotham would average about as dirty as an illy-kept hogstye—that hackmen and porters had it all their own way—and that if rascality, in many branches of *trade*, went on increasing in virulence, Nebraska and Kansas Territories will have to have a Chinea wall built sronnd them and be made a penal settlement or tender to New-York. It was pitiful to see poor passengers come into the VANDERBILT office with sham tickets to California, for which they had expended almost their last dollar, purchased in offices in Broadway and Wall-street in open day, and to hear the agent exclaim, "Dnn't bring me any more of those sham tickets—they are not worth a curse!" I thonght they *were* worth a curse, or at any rate a curse would follow the sellers of them, and of a Police who could ao easily, but would not, interfere with the atrocious swindle.

You will do the *poor* California-bound emigrants from Boston and New-England a great good if you will demand that the police break up the hundreds of thieving boarding-houses in the vicinity of the eastern steamers on the North River. On the *State of Maine*, in which I came to New-York, and arrived on Sunday afternoon to embark for Panama, were at least one hundred poor Irish, Germans and colored persons bound to California. This class were met on the dock by sharpers, who agreed to keep them for 75 cents per day. A party of forty of them went to one house, No. 4 Greenwich-street, I believe, on these terms. They had tea Sunday evening, lodging, and breakfast on Monday, and that was all. When they were ready to go on board the *North Star*, and when it was too late to help themselves, they were each assessed four dollars, and were not allowed to take away their baggage until it was paid.

It is difficult to get any reliable news here from Peru, that Government suppressing all newspaper articles bearing npon the subject of the revolution. The prevalent opinion amoog the best informed here, however, is that it will not succeed, notwithstanding the acknowledged unpopularity of President ECHENIQUE. By the next steamer I shall probably go to Lima, and from thence will keep your readers well informed of passing events.

Your correspondents will undoubtedly post you up in regard to the movements of Gen. ALVAREZ at Acapulco. In the meantime, from rather an intimate knowledge of the man and his means, gained from a long residenee in his "dominions," I predict that if he goes earnestly at work against His Serene Highness, SANTA ANNA will find it cheaper to buy him than to fight him. The fact that he has levied forced contributions upon the Americans at Acapulco, among whom is Capt. TYLER, Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is another evidence in favor of Senator GWIN'S demand that we should have a competent naval force on the Weat Pacific.

F. W. R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—The Commercial Convention, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tnesday, April 4, 1854.

I errived in this "Queen City" of the South this morning at 7 o'clock, having left Savannah, Geo., at 8 P. M. the previous evening, in the staunch steamer *Calhoun*, which veseels carries the emblem of the State arms of South Carolina, a Palmetto encircled by a serpent, and a Lone Star, all of which is significant, telling its own story.

The approach to Charleston Harbor is grand and beautiful as seen at sunrise from the deck of the steamer. The first object discovered was the Light-house on Morris' Island, then the breakers on the bar; Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie; Fort Sumter and Fort Pinckney.

These objects, together with the beeutiful harbor and city in the distance, altogether combined to make the picture complete. On the left is seen the mouth of Ashley river, while on tha right enters Cooper's River, between which two points lie the shipping, now numbering some 70 or 80 sail. Ths whole scene may be called a New-York in miniature,—Charleston being graced with a handsome Battery or promenade facing the water, and two rivers, somewhat aimilar to the Hudson and East rivers of the larger rival.

Charleston can boast of a College, a Library Association, Bar Association, Medical Society, Mercantile Library, Apprentices' Library, United Statee Cnstom-House, now building, and the Military Academy and Citadel of South Carolina, with its professors and about 130 stndents in uniform; also, a park of artillery and abundant munitions of war, which are dnly arranged on the grounds surrounding the Citadel. The guard-houses also present a formidable appearance, some of them being castellated edifices, with loop-holes for musketry.

The South Carolina Railroad Dépôt and its grounde for freight and storage are very extensive. This work, one of the oldest in the United States, extends from Charleston to Augusta, (Geo.,) 137 miles, with branches to Columbia and Camden, (S. C.,) uniting with the Manchester and Wilmington Railroad, which now forms a main link in the great line of railroad travel between New-York, Washington and Charleston: also, South from Branchville, (S. C.,) to Augusta, Mobile and New-Orleans.

Steamers run to Savannah, 110 miles, and different ports in Florida, on the South, and to Baltimore and New-York on the North, forming a most speedy and desirable mode of conveyance at all seasons of the year.

The coming Commercial Convention, which is to meet in Charleston on the 10th of this month, is now the all-absorbing topic of this Southern metropolis, now numbering about forty-four thousand inhabitants. Ex-President FILLMORE, Hon. J. P. KENNEDY, of Maryland; Hon. J. M. SUTHERLAND, of Georgia; Hon. LINCOLN CLARKE, of Kentucky; Hon. HERSEY A. WISE, of Virginia; Hon. JOHN GILDER, of South Carolina, and many other eminent Southerners are expected to be present.

A NEW-YORKER.

FROM ALABAMA.

The Great Horse Race at New-Orleans—The Nebraska Bill at the South—Duel, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

MOBILE, Monday, April 3, 1854.

New-Orleans and Mobile, and the whole Southern country have been deeply excited with the great Horse Race which came off in New-Orleans the 1st inst.

Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama had each entered their favorite, and Kentucky, gallant Kentucky, rich in great men, noble women and fleet, beautiful and enduring horses, with *Lexington*, of Boston stock, has gained the prize, a purse of $20,000. People at the North have been troubling themselves about the Nebraska bill in Congress—it hardly elicits a remark here, or it has been swallowed up in the more attractive theme of horse-racing; for the last three months the qualities nf the different horses have been canvassed, bets have been piled on bets, Alabama has lost $100,000, and Louisiana $200,000 on the result.

The Alabama horse, *Highlander*, was the favorite everywhere with sporting men, except with those who remembered that Kentucky never was beat, where the fight was fair, and the odds not two to one against her. Mobile was almost deserted of men, and all the South "I reckon" was represented. But now it is all over, and many have staked and lost their all, and *some* have won;—we may turn a little of our attention to Congress and politics.

Mr. DOUGLAS was very much mistaken when he brought forward that measure, if he supposed the South wished it, or would esteem him more for throwing a firebrand into Cong ess and kindling up and agitating a snbject they never wish publicly to talk about, and had hoped they had buried deep and forever.

The annexation of Texas cost Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia ten millions of money each, in emigration of people, slaves, and the carrying off of property of every description, and in the depreciation of real estate; and crowd after crowd are still hurrying there, and give us one more such annexation, and these States will be almost depopulated.

In my humble opinion, the public agitation of Slavery or Abolition, in or out of Congress, does no good. It cannot be reached in that way. It only causes jealousy, misapprehension, bitter feelings, and mistrust, and never was of any practicable benefit to anybody. The South have tried this long enough to become satisfied of it. They are better satisfied with quietness and peace; at least, they want no Northern demagogue to fight their battles for them. They have not commenced this unnatural and uncalled-for quarrel. Let Northern voters see to it, and we shall have no more of it. I do not say the South would not prefer *now* to have this bill become a law, but they would very much have preferred that the matter had never been brought up. I never believed in the honesty af Abolitionists.

Violent bnrsts of passion, angry acensations, threats, and calling hard names, never convinced any one, nor even frightened, especially when thrown at such a distance; they were exhausted before they reached the objects of their wrath. There are not one hundred men in the whole South who cannot be talked to privately and reasonably on this subject, and who will not acknowledge that, politically, all Governments are better without Slavery. Slaves, in most cases, at the South, are looked upon and treated as parents do their children, except with the mistaken idea, born in the whites, that "a nigger can't be nothing, no how." The living, the daily bread of one half of the white population is dependent on the labor of slaves. To talk of taking these forcibly away from them, is like advising them of immediate death; and standing in New-York and Boston, accusing them o robbery and murder, hurling denunciatory epithets at them, and passing blasphemous resolutions, has no more effect than England would have, in a war with America, by firing grape-shot across the Atlantic Ocean. Then why not stop this brawling agitation, since every Southern man is easily accessible in a spirit of inquiry, of missionary enterprise, of quiet conversation, and brotherly love.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is progressing gradually, and by the first of May seventy-five miles of rails will be laid, and one hundred and forty-five by the first of January next. They have received a loan from the State of Alebama of $400,000, and the sale of lands in Mississippi ceded to that State by Government, and appropriated to that purpose, will probably yield to them soon $100,000 more. The road is being graded through its whole length, mostly by planters along the line, who work their hands there, when they have nothing else for them to do, and who take their pay or a part of it in the stock of the road. So notwithstanding a tight money market, wars and rumors of wars, with one iron secured, we look forward to an early completion of the Road. I have been very busy lately, and have not written you often. The telegraph has almost superseded the necessity and even utility of letters and even newspapers, from a distance, by mail;—what would otherwise be interesting and useful, seems when received, stale and unprofitable.

There has been a great excitement in town to-day, about an affair of honor, that came off among some French gentlemen, who arrived here this morning from New-Orleens, on the mailboat, and immediately took carriages and went about half a mile below the city, where they fonght a

TALFOURD.*

From the London Punch.

Ere the war-clouds, darkly closing,
Shudder to the sending flash,
Ere a world holds breath to listen
To the opening thunder-crash;
Hear, from yonder seat of judgment,
Words of peace—the true—the best—
Ah!—the noble words are stifled,
And a noble heart hath rest!

Dead! He should have died hereafter,
Time had come for such a word,
When the day of fight was over,
And the triumph bells were heard.
Statesman—Minister of Justice—
Friend of all who needed friend,
Poet—might he not have tarried,
Seen our conflict to an end?

Had the Statesman marked his nation
Check and crush invading might;
Had the upright Judge, rejoicing,
Watched the victory of the Right;
Had the oppress'd one's Friend beheld na
Raise the weak—dash down the strong,
Then, perchance, the Poet's utterance
Had awaked in glowing song.

Other was the dread decretal,
Life and Death obey their Lord;
And the golden bowl is broken,
And unloosed the silver cord.
In the very hour when Duty
To her dearest task was wed,
Pleading for the poor and needy,
TALFOURD'S gentle spirit fled.

What is left to those who mourn him?
When the last sad rite is paid,
When—but not with hopeless sorrow—
Earth in earth is humbly laid.
Call his image from the marble,
Let the rich memorial tell
How he earned the love we bore him,
That we loved him long and well.

Let it speak of kindliest nature,
Of the large, yet subtle mind,
Of a heart all overflowing
With affection for his kind.
Speak of honor—trust—and frankness,
Of a hand preventing need,
And of whisper from the giver
Making bounty rich indeed.

Then record how he, undaunted,
Fought through faction's wild turmoil,
To uphold the Thinker's title
To the earnings of his toil.
How low cant and selfish cunning
Barred his onward course in vain,
Till he felled and chained the plunderers
Of the Labor of the Brain.

Speak of eloquence, beguiling
Foes themselves to own its sway,
Rich with many an ancient jewel
Touched with Art's all-kindling ray.
Then inscribe his Poet-honors—
Nay—that record be his own—
Little recks true bard of memory
Passing with a sculptured stone.

Ire licet. Battle's signal
Sullen booms o'er sea and plain.
Wake ye at that fatal summons,
Fabled Choosers of the Slain!
Who, beside our red-cross banner,
Falls, its foremost champion there—
Flinging down a life, and winning
Name that time himself shall spare!

Gallant heart! But happier, nobler,
Hold the doom 'twas his to meet,
Who—declaring Heaven's own message—
Died upon the judgment seat.
On his lip that holy lesson
All his life had taught, he cried,
"Help the humble—help the needy—
HELP WITH LOVE." So TALFOURD died!

Justice TALFOURD died in the performance of his duties. He had been reviewing the Calendar and was directing attention to the causes of crime in the manufacturing districts. His remarks are given at length in the DAILY TIMES, of March 30. He closed as follows: "I am afraid we all of us keep too much aloof from those beneath us, and whom we thus encourage to look upon us with suspicion and dislike. Even to our servants we think, perhaps, we fulfill our duty when we perform our contract with them—when we pay them their wages, and treat them with the civility consistent with our habits and feeling—when we curb our temper and use no violent expressions towards them. But how painful is the thought that there are men and women growing up around us, ministering to our comforts and necessities, continually inmates of our dwellings, with whose affections and nature we are as much unacquainted as if they were the inhabitants of some other sphere. This feeling, arising from that kind of reserve peculiar to the English character, does, I think, greatly tend to prevent that mingling of class with class, that reciprocation of kind words and gentle affections, gracious admonitions and kind inquiries, which often, more than any book education, tend to the culture of the affections of the heart, refinement, and elevation of the character of those to whom they are addressed. And if I were to be asked what is the great want of English society—to mingle class with class—I would say, in one word, the want is the want of sympathy."

It was while giving utterance to these noble sentiments that his auditory became greatly alarmed by the changed aspect of the venerable speaker. His head fell on one side—he was removed, and died soon after.

The Late Mr. Justice Talfourd.

From Dickens' Household Words.

On Monday, the 13th of March, this upright judge and good man died suddenly at Stafford in the discharge of his duties. Mercifully spared protracted pain and mental decay, he passed away in a moment, with words of Christian eloquence, of brotherly tenderness and kindness towards all men, yet unfinished on his lips.

As he died, he had always lived. So amiable a man, so gentle, so sweet-tempered, of such a noble simplicity, so perfectly unspoiled by his labors and their rewards, is very rare indeed upon this earth. These lines are traced by the faltering hand of a friend; but none can so fully how true they are as those who knew him under all circumstances, and found him ever the same.

In his public aspects, in his poems, in his speeches, on the bench, at the bar, in Parliament, he was widely appreciated, honored, and beloved. Inseparable as his great and varied abilities were from himself in life, it is yet to himself and not to them, that affection in its first grief naturally turns. They remain, but he is lost.

The chief delight of his life was to give delight to others. His nature was so exquisitely kind, that to be kind was its highest happiness. Those who had the privilege of seeing him in his own home when his public successes were greatest—so modest, so contented with little things, so interested in humble persons and humble efforts, so surrounded by children and young people, so adored in remembrance of a domestic generosity and greatness of heart too sacred to be unveiled here—can never forget the pleasure of that sight.

If ever there was a house in England justly celebrated for the reverse of the picture, where every art was honored for its own sake, and where every visitor was received for his own claims and merits, that house was his. It was in this respect a great example, as sorely needed as it will be sorely missed. Rendering all legitimate deference to rank and riches, there never was a man more composedly, unaffectedly, quietly immovable by such considerations than the subject of this sorrowing remembrance. On the other hand, nothing would have astonished him so much as the suggestion that he was anybody's patron or protector. His dignity was one of that highest and purest sort which has no occasion to proclaim itself, and which is not in the least afraid of losing itself.

In the first joy of his appointment to the judicial bench, he made a Summer-visit to the seashore, "to share his exultation in the gratification of his long-cherished ambition, with the friend"—now among the many friends who mourn his death and lovingly recall his virtues. Lingering in the bright moonlight at the close of a happy day, he spoke of his new functions, of his sense of the great responsibility he undertook, and of his placid belief that the habits of his professional life rendered him equal to their efficient discharge: but, above all, he spoke, with an earnestness never more to be separated in his friend's mind from the murmur of the sea upon a moonlight night, of his reliance on the strength of his desire to do right before God and man. He spoke with his own singleness of heart, and his solitary hearer knew how deep and true his purpose was. They paused, before parting for the night, into a playful dispute at what age he should retire, and what he would do at the succeeding years end ten. And ah! within five short years it is all ended like a dream!

But by the strength of his desire to do right, he was animated to the last moment of his existence. Who, knowing England at this time, would wish to utter with his last breath a more righteous warning than that its curse is ignorance, or a miscalled education, which is as bad or worse, and a want of the exchange of innumerable graces and sympathies among the various orders of society, each hardened unto each and holding itself aloof? Well will it be for us and for ourselves if these dying words be never henceforth forgotten on the Judgment Seat.

An example in his social intercourse to those who are born to station, an example equally to those who win it for themselves, teaching the one class to abate its stupid pride, the other to stand upon its eminence, not forgetting the road by which it got there, and fawning upon no one; the conscientious judge, the charming writer and accomplished speaker, the gentle-hearted, guileless, affectionate man, has entered on a brighter world. Very, very many have lost a friend; nothing in creation has lost an enemy.

The hand that lays this poor flower on his grave was a mere boy's when he first clasped it—newly come from the work in which he himself began life—little used to the plow it has followed since—obscure enough, with much to correct and learn. Each of its successive tasks through many intervening years has been cheered by his warmest interest, and the friendship then begun has ripened to maturity in the passage of time; but there was no more self-assertion or condescension in his winning goodness at first than at last. The success of other men made as little change in him as his own.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—RUM'S DOINGS.—A shocking accident occurred in this town yesterday afternoon. Two men, named AMOS WHEELOCK and HENRY CARR, were engaged blowing rocks; by some carelessness on their part, their powder ignited, and they were blown, burnt and mangled, in a shocking manner. WHEELOCK'S face was literally blown to pieces, his arm broken, and his body burnt badly. He died about seven o'clock last evening. He leaves no family. CARR is yet alive, but in a precarious situation, and with proper treatment may survive. Rum was the probable cause of the accident; the men were partly intoxicated at the time. JUSTIN WRIGHT, Esq., was near them not more than three minutes before the accident, and told them "that they would get blown up—they were so careless." But they were intoxicated and reckless, and have paid the penalty. A few days since WHEELOCK went to Boston for a gallon of rum.—*Weymouth Correspondence of Boston Traveller.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of Journeymen Tailors.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society was held in the Mechanics' Hall, corner of Madison and Catharine-streets, Monday evening, ult. Mr. THOMAS SPRINGSBURY President of the Society, occupied the Chair. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, the Committees appointed at the previous meeting to wait on those journeymen who had not become members of the Society, reported that they had performed the duties assigned them, and that they were very generally successful in inducing men to come forward and join the Society.

The President announced the next business in order to be the discussion of a regular scale of prices for the Trade.

Mr. JAMES GIBSON thought some advance ought to be made in the present scale of prices. That which might be adequate compensation in 1851 is not living pay in 1854. He hoped the subject would be referred to a competent Committee to determine and report.

On motion of Mr. FARRELL, it was resolved that each of the shop meetings be requested to send two delegates to a central committee, for the purpose of drawing up a bill of prices to govern the pay of the journeymen tailors of New-York.

Mr. LEONARD thought some measures ought to be taken for mutual protection. He wanted to see a feeling of union of principle and of action, and he hoped that, should any member of the Union be sacrificed for adherence to principle, he would be supported by his brother members.

Mr. JOHN WARD asked for some information in reference to the objects of the Society. He had but just joined the Society, and desired to be enlightened in reference thereto.

Mr. MCCOY, in answer, said the objects of the Society were—first, to induce every journeyman tailor in the City to join the Society; second, to become well organized; third, to draw up and demand an increased bill of prices; and fourth, to obtain the increased bill of prices by a "strike," if necessary. Many others of the meeting also spoke in reference to the condition of the trade, when, at a late hour, it adjourned to Monday next.

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

The American Institute Farmers' Club held its regular weekly meeting in the Repository, Broadway, Monday noon. Judge LIVINGSTON occupied the Chair. The Secretary, HENRY MEIGS, Esq., read a number of interesting papers collected from various sources. Among them one stating that the estimated value of one year's manure in England amounts to three hundred millions of dollars—worth more than the entire foreign commerce of the Kingdom. The total value of a year's crop, including every animal and vegetable, has been reported to Parliament some time ago, as being about three thousand millions of dollars; and that (in 1848) the turnips of England, taken in the whole of their utility, were valued at one-half of that great sum, viz.: fifteen hundred millions of dollars.

It is said that planting tomatoes among cucumbers is a successful remedy against the encroachment of fleas on the first named vegetable.

Successful grafters recommend the following process for making wax for grafting: Two parts of resin, one part beeswax; work the mixture with your hands, adding small quantities of tallow or lard, working the whole to about the consistency of glaziers' putty.

This composition will not melt and run in hot weather, nor crack in dry windy weather.

The Secretary read a long paper from Mr. PELL, on the manner of growing Indian corn. Mr. P. believes it to be utterly impossible to raise that important cereal advantageously or profitably without understanding the constitution of the earthy part of the soil. That knowledge, he says, can be acquired by any agriculturist, without the aid of a chemist. Soils, he continues, may be thus classified:

First—Pure clay consists generally of 60 per cent. of silica and 40 of alumine and oxide of iron, chemically combined; when passed through water no silicious sand subsides.

Second—Strong clay soil consists of pure, unctuous clay, mixed with from 8 to 16 per cent. of sand, which can be readily separated from it by boiling and pouring off gently.

Third—Clay loam differs from a clay soil in permitting from 15 to 30 per cent. of sand to be separated by boiling and decanting as above.

Fourth—A loamy soil allows from 35 to 65 per cent. of sand to deposit by washing.

Fifth—A sandy loam deposits from 65 to 95 per cent. of sand.

Sixth—A sandy soil contains very little more than 9 per cent of clay.

Remarks were made by Prof. MAPES, Rev. Mr. CARTEE, Mr. GREELEY, Judge VAN WYCK, and others. A Committee was appointed to visit the farm of Prof. MAPES, in Newark, N. J., to inspect a new digging machine there in operation, and report at the next meeting.

On motion, the subject of "Feoces" was postponed for discussion at the next meeting.

The Club then adjourned to Tuesday next.

German Meetings.

On Monday afternoon, a meeting was held at the Shakspeare Hotel, upon invitation of the Committee appointed for that purpose at a former meeting, in order to adopt the best ways and means to make a grand demonstration in honor of Governor SEYMOUR, who was expected to be present in this City.

Dr. SCHIEBEL presided, and Mr. MICHEL acted as Secretary. The President announced to those assembled the especial object of their meeting, but also informed them that Governor SEYMOUR was not in the City, and had not been expected to arrive here at this time.

Mr. WELLENKAMP then suggested the presentation of some handsome testimonial to the Governor, in lieu of the proposed demonstration, which could not now take place, and proposed that a meeting should be called for the purpose of making the requisite arrangements.

Mr. LINDENMULLER maintained that the original idea was the best, and that a splendid demonstration could be organized by pursuing a proper course beforehand. A procession would appear in the streets with 1,000 torches.

Mr. FŒASCH thought that a present and the collection of money for one would be unworthy of a Democrat. What the Germans wished, on this occasion, was to express their feelings in relation to the Maine Law. Mr. F. then proposed the formation of a Committee, to consist of three, whose duty should be to make arrangements for a grand turn-out after the adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. KOPF thought the present an excellent opportunity to have the demonstration, whether the Governor were here or not; the spirit and meaning of the affair would still be the same. Mr. K. was quite opposed to any idea of a present testimonial.

Finally, after considerable discussion, a Committee was chosen, consisting of Messrs. CATOIR, WELLENKAMP and LINDENMULLER, to arrange all matters preliminary to a great public expression of regard for Gov. SEYMOUR, and admiration for his independent course in quashing the Liquor bill by his veto.

The time and place of this manifestation will be duly announced through the public prints.

The SUNDAY UNION did not meet at the house of Mr. LUTZ, in Fifth-street, as had been expected. It was deemed more opportune to defer the intended action until next week, when further proceedings will take place, at a locality to be hereafter fixed.

General Meeting of the Workingmen's Union.

The American Workingmen's Union held a general meeting on Monday evening, at the house of EHRARD RICHTER, in Forsyth-street. A number of members, both American and German, were present. The first business brought before the house was the election of two members to complete the Executive Committee, and this was followed by the proposal and discussion of various by-laws and regulations, of no general interest beyond the limits of the Association itself.

After the adjournment of the above meeting, the members present belonging to the Society for the Relief of the Sick, organized and went through an examination of the account books of the latter benevolent Society. The result was favorable, and there was every indication that these leagues are spreading, and increasing their sphere of usefulness.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder TILLOU.

PLEA OF GUILTY.

Edwin Frazer pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, and put in affidavits in extenuation. Remanded for sentence.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Orville Gardiner, an emigrant runner, was tried and acquitted on a charge of assault upon Truman Smith, Esq., ex-Police Justice in Greenwich-street.

Mr. Smith stated that while coming up Greenwich-street, at the corner of Rector, the defendant jostled against and struck him, and afterwards again squared his fists as if about to renew the attack, when he (Mr. S.) raised his cane, and gave him into the custody of a police officer.

On the part of the defence, four witnesses deposed that the collision was accidental—the defendant in stepping out of the way of some passengers, accidentally struck Mr. Smith with his arm, when the latter became incensed and raised his cane.

FRAUDS UPON IMMIGRANTS.

Isaiah Selover was placed on trial upon a joint indictment found against him and one Henry D. Smithers, for selling railroad tickets to Chicago, purporting to be issued by the "American Inland Passage Company," which proved to be counterfeit.

Geo. W. Keyser sworn and examined by Mr. Hall.—I reside in Hickory Grove, Ohio; I am a farmer; I came from California to New-York on the 24th of January last, in the steamship *Northern Light*; there were several persons in this company—Mr. Fisher, two men we wanted to go to Chicago by railroad; in the office I saw Mr. Selover, the defendant; one of the men who brought them there said to Selover? "Here are some men who want railroad tickets; there was a sign on the side of the door; and in the office was a map of the Great Western Railroad; left the office in company with the men who brought them there, got breakfast, and then went to a clothing store; about 4 o'clock P. M. returned to the office, in company with Mr. Read, another gentleman, and one of the men who took us to the office in the first place; Mr. H. D. Smithers and Mr. Selover were both in the office—both standing behind the counter; Mr. Read asked Mr. Selover if any of the company who had been there before got tickets; Mr. Selover said there was, and he called their names from the book; we asked Mr. Selover, the defendant, what was the fare by railroad to Chicago; I said I wanted to go by express cars and get home as soon as possible; he said the fare was $20; I asked how long it would take the cars to run to Chicago; Mr. Selover said it would take from 36 to 40 hours, and asked me if we wanted tickets; we said we did; Mr. Read gave his name, and the other gentleman with us gave his name; Mr. Selover asked if there was any more; I said I wanted one; I gave him my name and told him how to spell it; he received my money, and filled out the order, and handed over all our orders at once; he told us they were not tickets, but we should come back and have them changed for tickets before leaving; afterwards returned the order to Mr. Selover; it mentioned that I had paid the emigrant passage of one person; on the corner of the order was marked $16 instead of $20; I saw that the order was wrong in speaking of emigrant passage instead of express cars; at that time the company who were with me started out of the door, and the man who came with me started out also; I called for them to stop, but they did not hear me; at that moment two men came in and presented a paper to Mr. Selover; he handed one of them some money; they stepped out in the street; I followed them and asked if they had got bad tickets. [What they said not allowed.] I then went to my boarding-house, and about 8 o'clock the next morning we went to the office to get our order changed for tickets; Mr. Selover and Mr. Smithurst were there; we asked Mr. Selover for the tickets; he said we could not get them, as the cars had left at 7½ o'clock; he said the next train would leave at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon, and when he was satisfied we were going he would give us the slips; he told us to come at 1 o'clock; we went directly after dinner, about 12 o'clock; Mr. Selover then said the cars were taking freight and would not leave until 4 in the afternoon; we told him our tickets were not such as we had agreed for; he said they were; I said the order called for emigrant passage; Mr. Selover said I could not read, and asked me if was not an immigrant; I said I was not; "Who are you, then?" said he; I said, "I was an American citizen;" I left my carpet bag in the office and went down to pier No. 1 to see when the boat would start; this was about 2 o'clock; the boat had then gone; I came back to the office, where the company who came with me were waiting; they presented their orders for the tickets, and I saw that the tickets, like the order called for "emigrant passage;" I then demanded my money from Mr. Selover; he said I could not get it; I told him I would take $15 and give him back the order; he said he would not give me $3, and said I should take the tickets or nothing, whichever I pleased; I then took the ticket and handed him the order. (Witness identified the tickets given him—one giving him an emigrant passage to Cleveland, the other an order enclosed in an envelope; it was an order headed, "American Inland Passage Company—Licensed by the Mayor of the City of New-York," directed to Mr. Cozzens, No. 42 Spruce-street, Cleveland, certifying that I had paid the fare, and signed Henry D. Smithurst, Licensed Forwarder; I put the ticket in my pocket and went to Pier No. 1; in consequence of what was said there, I went to the Mayor's Office, and from there, in company with police officer Bell, to the ticket office; officer Bell asked Selover how it was about the tickets; Selover told him the order would be redeemed by Mr. Cozzens at Cleveland; the officer and he had then a conversation; next day I went to Cleveland, and there made inquiries for Cozzens, but could not find any such man, house or street as that named in the order; I gave the order to Mr. Warren, connected with the Erie Railroad, and proceeded on to Chicago.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Smith, counsel for the defence, when the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

MARRIED WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Mary A. C. Rusher and her Husband against *Peter Morris and others*.—The defendants insist, by demorrer, that although Mrs. Rusher has a right, Mr. Rusher has none, to sue, on a bond and mortgage given to her alone—since the act of 1848; that husbands have no longer any interest in the "actions" of their wives, and that wives for the future, in respect to their own property, are to be treated precisely as if, in the language of the day, they were "single females."

Married women's property, including, of course, her bonds and mortgages, is now, it is true, her "sole and separate estate," and not "subject (any longer) to the disposal of her husband, nor liable for his debts." The new law, dispensing with the usual special conveyancing in each particular case, has made a general marriage settlement for all. But it has gone so far as in effect—in matters of property—to establish an entire separation between man and wife, and has it made it unlawful to join him with her when she is suing to recover her property; and must she in all such cases, whether she desires it or not, choose some person to be her "next friend," in his stead?

The new Code of procedure, and the new Married Woman's Rights Act, were both in course of preparation at the same time and in the same Legislature; but by different and independent hands, and acting in concert. And, therefore, although necessary, as it certainly is, it may be difficult to harmonize their provisions. For the mere fact that the date of the final passage of the Code—April 12, 1848—is five days later than that of the other statute, can furnish no ground, under the circumstances, for inferring an intention to repeal any of the provisions of the latter.

Now, the code, treating of civil actions, lays down this broad general rule, that "when a married woman is a party, her husband *must* be joined with her"—thus recognizing both his duties and his rights. Certain exceptions, however, of obvious necessity or propriety, are annexed to the rule; namely, divorce and actions "concerning her separate property." In the former, from the nature of things, she *must*, in the latter she "*may* sue alone." In the former, as her husband, he being against her, "cannot be joined with her," she must sue by her "next friend"—in the latter, he not only may, but "must be joined," unless she elects, as she may, "to sue alone." Code, section 114.

There is nothing illegal, therefore, in the husband's becoming a co-plaintiff in this suit. But as the wife had an undoubted right—which at times may be of great importance to the better protection of her interests—to sue without him, it is the duty of the Court to guard her in its exercise. And the question is, how is that to be done? How is she to be guarded against the possible consequences of suits brought, perhaps without her knowledge or consent, in the joint names of both, but really under the separate control of the husband alone?

When a wife joins with her husband in a conveyance of real estate, the law provides as the proof of exemption from undue marital control, that she shall make an acknowledgment, before the proper officer, that she does the act freely; and his certificate to that effect is made legal evidence of the validity of the deed. I see no difficulty, in the absence of positive rule, in introducing a similar practice in these cases. Indeed, it is but following a well established course, never abolished, of the late Court of Chancery. And the principle is also in effect recognized by the amendment made in 1849 to the married woman's act, which places even trust property under the direct control of the wife, and unrules the trustees, in all cases of a certificate, duly obtained, of a Justice of the Supreme Court, that he has examined and made due inquiry into the situation, capacity, &c., of the married woman, and is satisfied with the result.

The sole ground on which the defendants place their demurrer, is the alleged "*defect of parties*;" whereas, according to the argument presented at the hearing, the real objection to the complaint is a supposed *excess of parties*, one of them, the husband, having, as is contended, no interest in the cause of action. The oral argument, it will then be seen, overrules the written demurrer. But there is in fact neither excess nor defect. Husbands, notwithstanding the act of 1848, have an interest as against strangers in enforcing the rights of their wives. Although deprived of the power of "disposal," they are not exonerated or deprived of the duty and the right at their wives' instance, of protecting their wives' property. The complaint in the present case, prays, it is true, that the mortgage money when received may be paid to both. But the Court is authorized to adopt its relief, not to that merely which is asked for, but to that which is just; and, should the wife not make the required acknowledgement of her wishes on the subject, the Court can decree the payment to be to her separately, or to her sole and separate use.

At all events, I am not disposed to adopt either, as a consequence of the code or of the act, for the better protection of their rights, the harsh proposition, that married women must be turned out of Court, merely because they come in arm-in-arm with their husbands! Whether the married woman is under restraint or not, may be inquired into. She may be examined as to her wishes, separate and apart from her husband. She may be so examined at her own instance, or at the instance of the defendants, or on the mere motion of the Court itself. And if, upon inquiry, it should appear that the suit was instituted against her wishes, a discontinuance could be compelled. But if she chooses, as in most instances she well may, to associate her husband with her in the prosecution of her rights, she does but exercise a right, which, if not possessed before, the law of 1848 and the code itself have given her.

The demurrer, therefore, must be overruled, and judgment of foreclosure and sale entered, with costs, and an allowance of three per cent., and with directions to pay the mortgage money, when raised, direct to the wife, unless she shall give a written consent, duly acknowledged before, and certified by, one of the Justices of this Court, to pay the same to her husband or some other person, in her behalf.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Jessop, &c., against Boyd.—The action is against the endorser of a note, dated Feb. 7, 1851, for $1,500, payable on demand with interest. The maker failed in Nov., 1851, and a month before that was known by the plaintiffs to be in failing circumstances; and between two and four months before, they had spoken to him about his paying the note, and he told them he *could not* pay it *then*, but it was perfectly good, and that they should not be uneasy about it. Their agent, who acted for them, said on his testimony, "I had no uneasiness about the note at all, *because* I was satisfied the *endorser was good*, and therefore it was not a matter of much importance, and it lay; we could not get the money from Davis."

After the note was six months old, and the holders were satisfied that they could not collect it from the maker, they were guilty of neglect in not making a formal demand of payment, and notifying the endorser of non-payment. They had no right, after that, to delay, "because they were satisfied the endorser was good." This was not good faith to the endorser, and the plaintiff must bear the consequences of it. They delayed making a demand until Jan. 15, 1852. That was too late, and the endorser is discharged. The reason of this rule applies as much to a note payable on demand *with interest*, and on which the endorser puts his name for the accommodation of the maker, as to an ordinary note payable on demand. It cannot be inferred in either case that a delay is intended to be allowed under such circumstances as are stated above. Judgment for the defendant.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 11.

$1,000 Erie Income Bonds	63½	100 Harlem R.R.	s60 16½
2,500 do.	s4m 64	75 do.	16¾
5,000 Panama 6s '77	102	100 do.	16¾
16,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	79	50 do.	s60 16¾
10,000 do.	b60 79	50 Panama Railroad	82
10,000 do.	b60 79	50 Ill. Cent. Construction	18½
16,500 N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s	97	100 Harlem Railroad	17
1,000 Chi. & Mis. R.R. 7s	85	200 do.	17
10 Bank of Commerce	163	10 N. H. & Hart. R.R.	120
12 Metropolitan Bank	112	14 do.	119
83 Continental Bank	98½	50 Norwich & Wor. R.R.	54
50 D. and Hud. C. Co.	s90 107	1822 Erie Railroad	70
200 do.	b3 107	100 do.	70½
200 Canton Co.	s3 24½	50 do.	b15 70¾
100 do.	s3 24¾	300 do.	b60 71
100 do.	s60 24¾	200 do.	b5 70
50 N. J. Zinc Co.	s30 7	200 do.	b60 71
250 do.	s15 7¾	200 do.	s2 69½
150 do.	s3 7¾	100 do.	s60 69½
1700 Flor. & K. J. St'k.	s5 1	100 do.	s60 69½
100 do.	1	200 do.	s60 69½
100 do.	1	100 do.	b60 70
450 Nicar. Transit Co.	s3 26	100 do.	s60 70
100 do.	s30 26	100 do.	b60 70
100 do.	b60 26	100 Reading Railroad	73½
117 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	102	50 do.	b60 74
150 do.	b60 103	400 do.	73¾
200 Cumberland Coal	s3 26	100 do.	s10 73¾
200 do.	s3 26	100 do.	73¾
200 do.	s3 26	100 do.	s10 73¾
100 do.	s3 26	100 do.	s30 73¾
100 do.	s3 26	1000 Vicksburg First R.R.	60½
300 do.	s3 26	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.R.	25
300 do.	s3 26	100 do.	b30 25
100 do.	s3 26	100 do.	25
100 Parker Vein Coal Co.	7	200 do.	b30 25
525 do.	7	100 do.	s60 25
50 do.	7	50 do.	s30 25

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$3,000 State Wisconsin 12s	98
2,000 Chicago Union Railroad 7s	85
50 shares Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company Stk.	99
120 shares Third-avenue Railroad	60
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Company	75

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. York 5s, '61, c.	106	200 Hudson R. Railroad	s60 63
5,000 New-York 6s, '55	102	200 do.	b60 64
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	79	50 Michigan Centr'l R. R.	104
10 Metropolitan Bank	102	50 do.	b60 105
200 Canton Company	s3 24½	100 Panama Railroad	b30 105
150 do.	s3 24¾	300 Erie Railroad	stwk 67½
150 do.	24¾	400 do.	b3 69
150 do.	s60 24¾	275 do.	s3 69½
100 do.	s60 24¾	200 do.	s18 69½
50 do.	b60 25	800 do.	b18 69½
100 Nicara. Transit Co.	s3 26½	500 do.	s60 69½
100 do.	b60 26½	50 do.	b3 70
250 do.	s60 26½	200 do.	s10 70
100 do.	b60 26½	100 do.	s60 70
700 Flor. & K. Joint Stk.	1	100 do.	70½
100 do.	1	100 do.	s30 70¾
100 New-Jer. Zinc Co.	s3 7½	200 do.	b10 70¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s4 26½	100 do.	70¾
100 do.	b10 26½	100 do.	b55 71
100 do.	26½	400 Reading Railroad	73½
200 do.	s30 26½	75 N. Y. Central R.R.	106
100 Parker V. Coal Co.	b10 7	150 Harlem Railroad	16½
200 Nor. Car. Copper	b30 5½	100 do.	b60 16½
100 McCulloch Gold	s10 6	50 do.	16½
30 Sixth-avenue R. R.	s3 86		

Markets.—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are sparingly offered and bought at $6 62½ for Pearls, and $5 93¾@6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, having depreciated ½c. ₱ lb. from the range of quotations published yesterday. The day's sales embrace only 918 bales,—125 to shippers, 476 to spinners, 245 to speculators, and 72 in transitu. With a simple reference to the decline mentioned above, we repeat the official list of current rates:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8	8	8	8
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are pretty active and buoyant in price. The home inquiry for the medium and better grades is tolerably brisk, and enshiee holders of these, (which are not in large stock) to procure rather higher rates. Shippers neglect most kinds, especially the very low qualities of State, which remain depressed and languid. The day's transactions comprise 7,800 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, (inspected) ₱ bbl	$6 87½@$7 00
Common State	7 00 @ 7 12½
Good State	7 18¾ @ 7 31½
Favorite State	7 43¾@7 50
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 87½
Good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½ @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 00 @ 8 12½
Common to good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 9 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 75 @10 00

Canadian is not freely dealt in, but appears firm; some 250 bbls. superfine, in bond, realized $7 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is without essential variation. The operations amount to 1,400 bbls. at $7 62½@8 for mixed to good straight; and $8@8 75 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE records thus, the Wheat Flour

Clearances from New-York, from April 3 to 8, inclusive.

	Two previous Bbls.	One week.		Two previous Bbls.	One week.
To London	——	3,346	To Havana	——	216
To Liverpool	14,513	17,928	To Panama	300	——
To Glasgow	——	3,548	To West Ind	1,289	4,614
To Bristol	1,906	——	To South Am.	519	5,109
To Havre	150	2,390	To British Pr.	183	381

Rye Flour has remained quiet and unchanged. About 1,000 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal were reported as having been disposed of at $3 25@$3 31½ ₱ bbl., indicating a rather easier market.

FRUIT—There were 600 boxes Bunch Raisins recently sold, at $2 85@$3 10.

GRAIN—Wheat is without change, its scarcity and enhanced value precluding heavy movements. The day's business includes 7,000 bushels Illinois red, at $1 70, with a few lots Jersey do., at $1 65; Southern do., $1 69; and common do. white, at $1 70. Rye is held at 96c.@98c., but not needed at such figures, ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are dull and heavy at yesterday's reduced quotations. Corn is still tending downwards. The day's transactions add up 57,000 bushels, at 72c.@73c. for mixed Southern; 73c.@75c. for white do. and round yellow; and 75c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE states thus the Corn:

Clearances from New-York, from April 3 to 8, inclusive.

	Two previous Bush.	One week.		Two previous Bush.	One week.
To Liverpool	116,943	259,113	To Hamburg	——	3,356
To Glasgow	——	11,643	To W. Indies	——	684
To Havre	——	504	To S. America	201	——

GROCERIES—Are without any great animation, or general change in value. The day's sales consist of 1,512 bags Rio Coffee, mostly common quality, (by auction,) at 9½c.@11¼c., indicating a decline from previous current rates of ¼@¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 St. Domingo do. at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses at 24c.; 60 hhds. clayed Cuba do. at 20c. ₱ gal; 600 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 4c.@4¼c.; 350 New-Orleans do., at 3¾c.@4¼c.; 200 Porto Rico do., at 4¼c.; and 150 hhds. brown Havana do., at 5c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales were made of 1,000 bales River, for shipment, at 60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

METALS—Copper remains about the same. Scotch Pig Iron is in moderate request, at $41¼@42½ ₱ ton, usual terms. A parcel of Spanish Lead was said to have been sold, at $6 56¼ ₱ 100 lbs. Other articles have not varied much.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive, are inanimate, owing chiefly to the scanty supplies on hand and the high pretensions of owners. About 12,500 gallons Linseed brought the previous full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is again depreciating. Sales of 600 bbls. transpired to-day at $14 50 for Mess, and $12 12½@$12 50 for prime, chiefly the latter quotation, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue as before reported. Lard is active and dearer. There were sales reported of 2,100 bbls. (last evening and to-day) at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately abundant and sought after at old figures. We heard that 300 bbls. were taken at $6 50@$7 25 for Country prime; $7 50@$8 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14 for repacked Chicago do., and $15@$16 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese remain as last noticed.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet steady. There were sold 50 hhds. Kentucky at 9c., and 60 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 6½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Exhibits returning activity and firmness. About 700 bbls. Prison were purchased to-day at 25½c.@26½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIG

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APR. 12, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to make [illegible] must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be [illegible] publication.

Letters containing important notice from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The War and Money.

For War, the first thing needful is money; the second,—money;—the third,—MONEY; and victory remains with him who has the last dollar in his pocket. In Europe we have seen thousands and thousands of cannon dragged out, a million of bayonets set in motion, for the pending war. Now, let us pass in review the *money* with which all these preparations are to be sustained. The greatest contrast in money power exists between England and Russia. While England makes the most tremendous and most costly armaments, without any remarkable effort or strain upon her financial resources, Russia is driven, at the very beginning of the campaign, to the most unusual and violent means of raising money. This is a brilliant triumph of a free, laborious, civilized, and commercial people, over the rude brute force of an impoverished, degraded, and enslaved nation of serfs. Russia has had recourse to a heavy emission of paper money, in a country where, owing to a lack of industrial activity, the people are in no condition to sustain a large increase of the circulating medium. Hence, too, the consequences have immediately followed. The new paper money has rapidly fallen below par, and the ring of a coin is rapidly dying away across the frontiers of the Empire. The German papers are amazed at the quantity of ready money, in gold, silver and copper, that has been flowing in during the last few weeks from Russia. If the latter Power be really bent upon prosecuting the war, no resources remains for her but the one we have described, and bankruptcy stares her in the face. The more Russia is compelled to carry on this war within her own territory, or in a still less civilized country, as, for instance, along the banks of the Danube, the more speedy and complete must the predicted bankruptcy become. It is for this reason that she is so eager to transfer the arena of conflict to Germany, a change of scene which she will undoubtedly make every exertion to accomplish.

Turkey has developed material resources for the struggle in a surprising degree, and, by her alliance with the Western Powers, has, at length, made the last step towards taking her place among the civilized nations of the world. She *creates State debts*, and concludes a loan with the ROTHSCHILDS,—for all the world like the most Christian and most Catholic Monarchs of Europe! Until now, the Koran has forbidden the faithful followers of MAHOMET to incur debts and to receive or pay interest on money; and it is characteristic enough that this theocracy, which has ever been armed, and has sustained itself by the sword, can, at this time, purchase the prolongation of its existence only by the surrender of its principles. Perhaps it thus excuses itself in the eyes of the English middle classes, who could hardly forgive it for its retreat from the former loan. The *London Times* thundered its anathemas upon that occasion against Turkey, as a barbarous, uncivilized Power, that ought to be, and must be, driven out of Europe; and now we learn, as a remarkable coincidence, that precisely at the period in question the famous secret negotiations were going on between Russia and England, in relation to the partition of Turkey.

Austria, which is always in a condition to make a loan, is now trying, after the failure of all other means, to raise by lottery operations the sum of fifty millions of *gulden*, or about twenty-five millions of dollars. Should she join the Western Powers, she may succeed in awakening the cupidity of speculators. By the depreciation of her paper-money, this twenty-five millions of paper will, at the farthest, be worth no more than from eixteen to scventeen millions in hard money, and will, therefore, be insnfficient to meet the usnal and customary deficit. Unless she procures Engliah snbsidies, in case of war, a complete, confessed and open bankruptcy is also inevitable for her.

Even Prussia demands from her people some thirty millions of thalers. Notwithstanding her well-arranged domestic system, which generally gives her paper more currency in the money market than that of her more powerful or wealthier neighbors, the credit of Prussia is very weak in time of war. Her existence ie threatened by every hostile collision around her, and the present combination, united to the blindness of her Government, keeps alive an anxiety lest, in case of an unfortunate turn of events, she may be stricken from the map of Europe altogether.

France resorts to the same plan pursued by Austria, and strives, thongh in a different way, to evade the mighty influence of the money market, by turning directly to the small speculaters. This *democratizes* the Bourse, as the expression devised to represent this change happily runs. The consistent and cunning policy of its present Government, the security of its trade made certain by the alliance with England, and the remoteness of the present theatre of war, all combine to render the present loan a sure thing. However, should the war be protracted—should commerce be disturbed for any length of time, so as to make the money market unable to withstand a new emission of paper by the Bank—or should the scene of conflict draw nearer to her confines, the extremely complicated money operations of the last year will rapidly bring on a violent crisis.

From all these considerstions we conelude that whatever may be the result of the war, however the map of Europe may be revised and remodeled on the conclusion of peace, one thing is beyond a doubt, viz.: that Russia and Austria will again reach avowed bankruptcy, as they did at the beginning of the present century, while all the remaining States, should they escape with existence itself, must heap an additional burden of debt upon their shoulders, which will be pregnant with fresh and perhaps vastly increased danger to that existence.

The Hulseemann Letter.

The Washington *Union* rushes to the defence of Mr. WEBSTER. It is very fearful that his reputation may suffer on account of the disclosure, that Mr. EVERETT aided him in preparing his celebrated reply to the Austrian Envoy. It does not doubt that Mr. WEBSTER made "very material amendments to the original draft of Mr. EVERETT." But, however this may have been, it "cannot shrink" from condemning Mr. EVERETT in the severest manner, for publicly setting up a claim to its authorship. The *Union* seems to be singularly blinded by its anxiety to assail Mr. EVERETT, as to the *facts* of the case. Mr. E. has set up no such claim;—he has made no publication on the subject;—he has not written a line which can justify any such allegation. The story has been given to the world by a party newspaper, and with all the exaggerations and distortions which party rancor could invent. Yet even the *Post* does not charge Mr. EVERETT with having *published* any thing on the subject,—nor with having intended any thing further than the preparation of the facts of the case, for the information of friends. What ground, then, has the *Union* for its bitter attack upon him in connection with this matter?

As we have already stated, the affair took place nearly a year ago,—and Mr. EVERETT'e only object in the action he took was to establish authentically the facts of the case, in reference to a matter of both historical and literary interest. The Boston *Daily Advertiser* states that this was done in conformity with an expressed intention of Mr. WEBSTER himself:—and certainly without any intention to contravene in any way the wishes of his friends. Nor is there any reason to believe that either Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER or any of Mr. W.'s other snrviving relatives and friends, regarded it as in any sense or to any extent an unfriendly act.

The *Union* closes its *defence* of Mr. WEBSTER by qnoting from his speech at the KOSSUTH banqnet, Jan. 7, 1852, the following:

"May I be so egotistical as to say that I have nothing new to say upon the subject of Hungary? Gentlemen, in the Autumn of the year before last, out of health, and retired to my paternal home among the mountains of New-Hampshire, I was, hy reason of my physical condition, confined to my house; but I was among the monntains, whose native air I was bound to inspire. Nothing saluted my senses, nothing saluted my mind or my sentiments, but freedom, full and entire, [applause;] and there, gentlemen, near the graves of my ancestors, *I wrote a letter*, which most of you have seen, addressed to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires. I can say nothing of the ability displsyed in that letter, but as to its principles, while the sun and moon endure, I stand by them."

This is cited with the evident pnrpose of bringing the averment of Mr. WEBSTER or Mr. EVERETT into dispute. Nothing conld be more absurd. Mr. WEBSTER was not preferring a "claim to the letter as a literary performance: he referred to it simply as embodying certain *principles*,—as containing what *he* felt, and believed, in regard to Hnngary and Austria;—and in that sense it was certainly quite proper for him to say that he "wrote" it. Besides language in all sneh cases mnst be candidly construed,—according to the nature of the case. Probably half of the letters which emanate from the Department of State are written not by the Secretary in person, but by the gentlemen employed and under his direction. That this was true in Mr. WEBSTER'S case we know from his own statement. In the dedication of the Fourth Volume of his works to his son, he says:

"Among the diplomatic papers there are several *written by yourself wholly or mainly*, at the time when official and confidential relations subsisted between us in the Department of State."

Thsse letters are not discriminated from Mr. WEBSTER'S own. They were pnblished under his authority in a separate volume in this City, with the series of his diplomatic papers,—in the preparation of which, he tells his son in the same dedication, "You have taken no unimportant part." Surely, if Mr. WEBSTER had had occasion to allnde to one of these papers which he had himself in part carefully prepared, he would have es little hesitated to say he "wrote it," as he did to include it without any mark of discrimination in his printed works.

These considerations are so obvious that they ought to save Mr. WEBSTER'S reputation from any such malicious defence as the *Union* volnnteers:—while the assaults upon Mr. EVERETT, in connection with the matter, are perfectly groundless and ridiculous.

We find the following in reference to this matter in the Boston *Courier*:

"We understand that the whole of his statement in regard to Mr. EVERETT'S correspondenee with Mr. F. WEBSTER dnring Mr. EVERETT'S *late visit* to Boston, Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER'S reply, the excitement of friends, &c., so circumstantially set forth, is wholly without foundation. No such correspondence took place—no such original draft was given by Mr. FLETCHER WEBSTER to Mr. EVERETT—nor did any communication of any sort take place between them on the subject."

Unless the *Courier's* denial hinges on the specific *time* referred to, it is a good deal broader then truth will warrant. During Mr. EVERETT'e "*late* visit" to Boston, probably nothing of the sort did take place:—but the *Courier's* denial would not apply to tho Summer of 1853.

A Neglected Duty.

The Secretary of State by the divorce of the dnties of the Snperintendent of Schools from his office, is relieved of an immense amonnt of business. Now that he is a man of leisnre, could he not give a little attention to one department of his duties, as set down in the State Laws, to which late Secretaries have given very little heed? By virtue of an act of several years' standing, he is, thongh without the name, in effect Registrar-General of the State. Births, marriages, and deaths, in every portion of the Commonwealth, are ordered by appointed officers to be registered and returned through School District, Town, and County Clerks to him. His business it is to put them into shape for publication, to abstract them, express their lessons and report to the Legislature. But he does not do it, urging that the returns made are not worth the collation. This doubtless is true, but we have alwaye thought that one great reason why it is true ie because the head of the system never cared a fig whether the thing were done or not. If he had cared, he would not have failed to apply the remedy. He might at least send out the blanks, and a gentle hint from him to the County Clerks, would have been transmitted to the Town Clerks, as a decided punch, through them to the District Clerks as an ukase on no condition to be violated; and their intelligent anxiety would have stirred up the clergymen and physicians, midwives, sextons, and so forth, whom the act commands to supply the facts, with so thorough an agitation that this dead law would have its resurrection in a month. But when the head is asleep the extremities generally take things easy. Pity that the heads of departments generally could not be blessed with more brains, and the brains that are suffer less of the symptoms of compression. An excellent opportunity is furnished our Secretary by this sudden relief of pressing business upon his hands to make himself highly serviceable to statistical and sanitary science, without asking any new power from the Legislature. Shall we hope in vain for this good work from our Secretary of State?

Congressional.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill giving credit for a limited time on dnties on railroad iron imported into the United States, was taken up, after a strenuous effort to secure an Executive session. Before any debate had been had, Mr. DOUGLAS moved to amend it by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insorting the following:

That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury that any railroad iron, imported since the 1st dsy of July, 1853, and prior to the passage of this act, for the purposes of being applied in the construction or repair of any railroad, has been actually leid down on any railroad, he shall allow a drawback of the duties on such railroad iron so laid down, or if the duties shall have been actually paid, he shall refund the same to the company or party thus laying down said iron.

SEC. 2. That so much of any law now in force as imposes a duty on imported railroad iron he suspended from and after the passage of this act, nntil the 1st day of July, 1857, and no duties or revenue shall be collected on railroad iron from foreign countries prior to said 1st of Jnly, 1857—*provided, however*, that, at the time of such importation, the importers shall execnte to the United States a bond, with such sureties and such penalties as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, to be approved by said Secretary, conditioned that said iron is *bona fide* imported for the purpose of being used as and for rails for railroads, and for no other purpose, and to be laid down and actually used by the person or company so importing the same, within two years from the time of their importation; and upon the proof furnished to the Secretary that the said iron has been so laid down and used, the said bonds shall be given up and cancelled; and provided, further, that no iron shall be considered as railroad iron, within the meaning of this act, except such as is prepared to be laid down as rails upon railroads, without further manufacture.

Mr. DOUGLAS gave as his reasons for making the amendment, that the original bill presented no substantial advantage to the Railroad interest. It only left them to go on with a heavy debt hanging over them. And as the Treasnry was now fnll and no prospect that the Government would be in need of funds for the next three years, he believed the duty had better be suspended for that length of time. He thought there was no other article, the duty on which could be taken off with greater benefit and advantage. Messrs. BADGER and HUNTER favored the amendment. The latter, in answer to a question, stated that the duty on iron for rolling and other purposes, dnring the last year, exceeded $4,000,000, but he could not say what proportion was for railroad iron. Mr. SEWARD opposed the amendment, but assured the Senator from North Carolina that if he would introdnce a bill suspending the duties on iron for the completion of the railroad in that State, he would vote for it, because he believed it to be a necessary work, and one that, from the region of country throngh which it was to be made, required and ought to receive such a favor at the hands of Congress. He objected to the general policy proposed by the amendment, from a belief that it would render everything, in regard to the manufacture of railroad iron in this conntry, uncertain and nnreliable. Its tendency was to discourage the establishment of mannfactories for making railroad iron, and the effect would be the same as if tho dnty were abolished altogether. In view of the present condition of things in Europe, he doubted the propriety of reducing onr revenues at this particular jnnctnre. The amendment was debated at great length, and finally postponed until Monday next. In the Honse, the speech of Mr. CULLOM of Tennessee, against the Nebraska bill, was the most interesting feature. He denounced the bill in strong terms, and regretted that the necessary business of Congress should have been delayed by a bill which he declared only the work of politicians, for personal aggrandizement. He defended those who advocated and passed the Missouri Compromise, and in speaking of Mr. CLAY in connection with this measure, replied to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, quoting from that gentleman's eulogy on the death of Mr. CLAY, the following sentenoe: "Who does not remember the three periods when the American system of government was exposed to its severest trials—and who does not know that when history shall relate the struggles which preceded, and the disasters which were averted by the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff Compromise of 1832, and the adjnstment of 1850, the same pages will record the genius, the eloquence and the heroism of HENRY CLAY."

Rights of Neutrals.

The remarks of Mr. DEAN which were published in the TIMES of yesterday, in connection with the resolutions offered by him in regard to the rights of Neutrals, are highly important to the Commerce of the United States. The resolutione declared in the first place that it is the duty and the interest of the United States to observe and maintain a striot nentrality between the parties to the war now pending in Europe; and secondly, that the United States onght to insist on the maintenance of the principle that "free ships make free goods," except as to articles clearly known as contraband of war, and that the nentral flag protects from unreasonable search and seizure the ship bearing it; and also that neutral property on board a vessel of any of the belligerents is not subject to seizure and confiscation.

And in regard to thie matter Mr. DEAN made the following statement, for which he undoubtedly had official authority:

"I may be permitted to state here, what I think will prove to be correct, that our Government has been for the last nine months engaged in endeavoring to get this principle established and admitted as the law of nations, and that *our representative near the Court of St. James, in particular, has ably, and I believe successfully, accomplished it, so far as its recognition depends upon that Government.* And it is admitted on all hands that if Great Britain, which is the Power that has at all times prevented its being established, will unite with us in saying that it shall hereafter be the law of nations—*not by a treaty, but by a proclamation*, and by action during this war—it will hereafter be placed upon the firm basis of precedent, as well as of natural right and justice. I am informed that from the fact of its being unknown to the mercantile community what our Government intends to do, and what will be the action of the Government of Great Britain, insurances in all our large ports have increased, and that much anxiety is felt in reference to it. It is due to our merchants at this time to let them know what the action of the Government has been, and what Congress intends to do; whether it is our determination to carry out this doctrine at all hazards, or whether our merchant vessels must protect themselves in the event of the war which seems threatening and inevitable."

From this statement it is highly probable that the British Government is prepared to concede this very important point, and that the commerce of the United States, so far as she is concerned, will thus be exempt from the interruptions and embarrassments which usually attend a state of war. Whether Russia will also admit the principle, is doubtful:—but the American trade with the Baltic will be greatly benefited by the arrangement with Great Britain.

The *Herald*, in order to make a startling display of information on the subject, gives the substance of Mr. DEAN'S statement in the form of private information which it pretends to have received by the *Europa* last week, and to have kept secret ever since. It makes an awkward blunder, however, in adding that this stipulation has been secured *by treaty*, and that the consideration given by us is the assurance that the United States will remain *neutral* in the pending war. This is not only absurb in itself, but in direct contradiction to Mr. DEAN'e statement, that the principle ie to be asserted *not* by treaty, but by proclamation from the British Government and by its action during the pending war.

City Legislation.

Our Board of Councilmen has not yet succeeded in adopting any code of Rules for the regulation of its business. At its last session they completed the task, with one important exception: the *last* of the forty-seven rules reported, prescribing the maner in which the whole code might be altered or suspended, was not acted npon—there not being present, at the late hour when it was reached, members enongh to take action upon it. It will come np for renewed discussion to-night; and as it seems to us decidedly the most important of them all—the one, indeed, on which the validity and utility of all the rest will mainly depend, we venture to call to it the attention of those concerned.

The object of adopting rules for the guidance of any Legislative body is to secure order and method in its proceedings; partly for the sake of progress, and partly to prevent hasty and injudicious action. To render rules of any use, therefore, they mnst be *fixed*; the limitations they impose must be strictly observed, and must be placed beyond the impulse or the trickery of temporary majorities. In accordance with this prineiple, the Committee to which the subject was referred, reported the following as the rule on this point:

"47. No standing rule or order of this Board shall be suspended, changed, or rescinded *without one day's previous notice* being given of the motion therefor, nor then, except by a vote of *two-thirds* of all the men bers elected to the Board."

At the last meeting this rule was strennously resisted, and the attempt was made to give to a *majority* the power of suspending, chenging, or rescinding any or all of the rules of the Board at pleasure—thie one included. Under such an arrangement it is not easy to see the ntility of having *any* rules, as they wonld all be subject to the will or whim of the temporary majority. The very earnestness with which the effort to seenre it is made, throws suspicion on the motives of those who make it; for it will open the door to legislative corrnption quite as gross as that which cursed the City under the old Board. It seems desirable that those rules which merely prescribe the order of business should be excepted from the operation of this rule, as cases may frequently arise in which it will be important to take up special matters out of the order prescribed; but these exceptions being provided for, it is quite necessary to the proper transaction of public business that the suspension of the rules should not be in the power of a bare majority. We trust that those members who are interested in securing proper action in the Board will be present to-night, and take dne care that so important a rule as this is not lost by default.

Negligence of Packet Ships.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of a young child, yesterday, when the testimony of the mother elicited the following facts: That she arrived here on Monday last in the ship *Amelia*, from Havre, with 350 passengers; thet there was no doctor on boerd of the vessel, and consequently that no medical aid was afforded for the relief of the child.

The Jury rendered a verdict as follows: "That the child came to her death by convulsions, from dentition; and further, we censure the owners of the ship *Amelia*, for not having a physician on board of said ship."

A very just verdict, too, and one which shonld not be allowed to fall fruitless upon the public. Existing laws for the protection of emigrants on shipboerd are exceedingly few and feeble. But that no ship should go to sea without a eurgeon, and with such a crowd of passengers on board, is among the few. Let us, for the aake of humanity, enforce it. In good time we trust to hear something from the Senate Committee, whieh, with a most tedious incubation, has been sitting on the subject ever since the early part of the session. We trust something definite, effeetive and satisfactory will be the result of their deliberations—something which will prevent a repetition of the horrors which made all the sea sorrowful during the last Autumn. But until a better eystem of protection is devised, let us avail ourselves of every one now possible. Unless the ship *Amelia* has a better acconnt of herself to give than yet appears, npon her owners must be the responsibility of this death. Such things should not be glazed over because the misohief resulting is emall, since the same heedlessness repeated at another season might lead to the loss of scores of human lives.

☞ The *Evening Post* reprints the Paris pamphlet, entitled "*The Map of Europe*," suppressed lately by the Government,—and gives credit to the silly rumor which attributes its authorship to the Emperor. The *Post* says that, notwithstanding its prohibition, "*we* are enabled to present a copy of this precious pamphlet in this day's paper." Probably the *Post* would think it highly presumptuous in us to mention that it was published in the DAILY TIMES some days since.

☞ The next news from Europe will probably reach us by way of Halifax, where the *Amerioa* is now fully due, with dates from Liverpool of the 1st inst. We understand that the wires were hot in working order, last evening, beyond Portland.

The Revolution in Mexico—Progress of Gen. Alvarez.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, MEXICO, Thursday, March 23, 1854.

re in the midst of a political revolution, the result of which remains for the sequel to provc. All mail communication with the interior being stopped, we are feeding on rumors merely.

The preparations for the past month in this port have indeed reminded me of the "pomp and circumstance of war." Batteries are being erected to command all the accessible points—particularly a water battery of nine guns, which completely commands the entrance to the harbor, which it is daily snpposed will be blockaded. In the event of Gen. ALVAREZ, with his mountain men, being forced to fall back, the struggle may be long and desperate.

As for myself, I have little hope of the movement being attended with success, nnless other States—and that immediately—proclaim. Even in this State, a formidable party remains nentral. The revolution was prematurely brought on by SANTA ANNA'S ordering a force of 1,000 men to garrison this port, under the pretext of its being represented to him that the American fillibusters were coming down to take the port and rescue JONAH. I have no doubt that the author of that statement was LIMANTOUR—particularly inasmuch as I have been informed, hy one who is perfectly familiar with the LIMANTOUR case, that SANTA ANNA is pecuniarily interested in that claim, which is for seme millions of dollars, and covers one half of the city of San Francisco. Let the reasons be what they may, ALVAREZ knew that if he permitted the troops to pass, his power, wealth, and influence were forever lost.

The Government troops are in position at Chilpancingo, waiting reinforcements to carry into effect their orders—to snbdne the State of Gnerrero, at the point of the bayonet. They have had a skirmish at the Mescala River, in which ALVAREZ forced the troops to fall back. In the Government troops there are several deserters from our army, whom we left in the country. CORDOVA.

Theatrical.

At Mr. BURTON'S last night we had that long-promised revival—"The Tempest," according to the text of SHAKSPEARE. The excellent judgment displayed by Mr. BURTON in his previous Shakspearian effort, justified us in expecting mnch from this, particularly as "The Tempest" affords a wider scope for the exercise of imagination, and with less demand on the dramatic resources of the establishment. On the other hand there are serione obstacles to the production of a drama so magnificent in its conception, at a theatre so small and inconvenient as the Chambers-afreet establishment. The mechinery essential for its dne effect can scarsely be erected in its limited space. Mr. BURTON has done the best he could without doubt. The characters are cast strongly in the three essentials—*Prospero* (FISHER), *Calibon* (BURTON), and *Ariel* (Mrs. C. B. HILL). The supernatnral effects are well intended, if not always snccessful. But as a whole, the "Tempest" bears no comparison with the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is neither so carefully nor so judiciously placed on the stage. It is tricky and mechanical; more of the pantomime order than of the poetic. The scenery is painfully glaring, and wearies with its constant brightness—a brightness eked ont with miserable Dotch metal. The dresses may or may not be new—they are common; that worn by *Iris* (Mrs. HOUGH) being constructed of the dismalest gingham it has ever been our fate to gaze on.

The dramatic success of the "Tempest" depends on the three persons we have named. Mr. BURTON' *Caliban* was a forcible piece of repulsive acting, and nothing more. It was unrelieved by any touch of quaintness. He conceives (and his conception is undoubtedly correct) *Caliban* to be a sensnal, vindictive brute, and renders the monster successfully. Mr. BURTON'S makenp was a perfect triumph. *Prospero*, by Mr. FISHER, did not atrike us favorably. In the second scene, where he recounts to *Miranda* the wrongs he has suffered, he mistook the mood entirely, and was petulant where he should have been passionate.

Mrs. C. B. HILL, who enetained the character of the delicate *Ariel*, is new to BORTON'S company, and on this, the occasion of her *début*, created a most favorable impresoioo. Not only did she eing PORELL and ARNE'S music sweetly and well, but in the dialogue displayed dne emphasie and discretion. Mrs. HILL possesses a beautiful voice, and is a valuable acquisition to the metropolitan stage. *Ariel*, who, besides coming in and ont, has to go np and down, performed her multitudinous dnties most acceptably.

We have no wish to underrate thie revival. It is good—as an ordinary revivel—but nothing more. It cannot be mentioned in the eame breath with the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The best scenic and mechanical effect is the destruction of the ship in the first sceoe.

☞ The price of Beef has fallen perceptibly. The Cattle market shows a decline of $2 per hnndred on Live Cattle. Good newe thie for the honsekeepera.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FRENCH BONNETS.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 11, 1854.—The eubcriber begs to inform the Ladies of New-York that having made extensive alterations in his establishment, and also taken in the whole of the npper part of the adjoining building, thus increasing the facilties for conducting his business on a more extensive scale than heretofore, added to arrangements in Europe for the receipt by every steamer of the lateet stylee of HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, is now prepared to offer the same in a large and varied assortment, and according to the present Paris Fashions. On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, his new and spacioce showrooms will be opened to visitors, having postponed the same on account of being desirous to have his goods per Steamer *Europa* ready for examination with those of other recent arrivals. Those who will favor him with a call, whether as purchasers or visitors, will, he trusts, be amply repaid for their trouble.

Very respectfully, R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., up stairs, entrance No. 20.

SILKS, SHAWLS, LACE CURTAINS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will this day offer 600 piecee rich striped and plaid Poult-de-Loie and glace eilks, new styles and choice colore, received per steamer *Baltic*. Also, 200 pieces India and Foulard silks, bought at auction much less than the cost of importation.

CANTON SHAWLS.—500 plain and embroidered Canton crape shawls at great bargains, comprising several lots, bought to close out consignments, at less rates than original cost, and 300 rich printed Cashmere and Thibet shawls, varying in price from 12s. to $6, new designs.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.—600 pair magnificent curtaice, lace and muslin, of the newest patterns, from $4 upwards, bought at auction, and can be sold 20 percent. less than invoice rates; also, a complete assortment of lace and muslin draperies. COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Mannfacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—An extensive and superior variety, at low prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nihlo's Garden.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW-YORK IN favor of Dr. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. N. JACKSON, Philadelphia, fully proving them to be superior to every other medicine for disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Nervous System, and diseases arising therefrom.

Dr. J. L. COLMAN, Ellicottville, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1851, said: "Your medicine sells well. I have witnessed its good effects in many cases, and would use it in my practice if I knew its composition."

W. GLASGOW, Carmell, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1851, said: "We have used your Bitters in our family, and have derived considerable benefit from it."

E. B. MOASE, Rhinebeck, N. Y., April 1, 1852, said: "It is with pleasure I inform you of the good effect produced by the use of two bottles of your Hoofland Bitters upon myself. There are a number of dyspeptics in this town who wish to use it."

W. H SISSONS, Lyons, N. Y., May 14, 1851, said: "My customers are last learning the value of your Hoofland Bitters. As a medicine it is in high repute with those who have tried it."

S. A. MERRIAM & CO., Adams, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1852, said: "We are entirely out of your truly valuable Bitters. It has earned for itself a reputation not equalled by any other medicine we sell."

Rev. T. P. PFISTER, New-Brooklin, N. Y., April 7, 1853, said: "I am pleased to say that your German Bitters has been of more benefit to the person who has used it, than any other med cine given by the physicians who have been in attendance, their prescriptions having failed in producing any beneficial effect."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st, corner of William, and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY, APRIL 3, 1854.—Mr. C. H. RING—*Dear Sir*: I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in the County of Delaware, State of New-York, for forty years or more, until one year ago last fall, I moved to this place, in hopes to benefit my health by change of climate. For four or five years past I have been troubled to attend to my calls in my profession. My sufferings from general debility and prostration of the physical and mental powers, were almost insupportable, and at times rendered life a burden. A few days since, being in the City, I called at your office and procured a bottle of *Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial*, and have been taking it according to directions. I feel a decided improvement in my health, and confidently believe by that a few more bottles will restore me to comfortable health. I send you this statement as a token of my gratitude to the author of this invaluable medicine, and you are at liberty to make such use of it as you please. Respectfully yours,
DAVID DEWEY, M. D.

Let those who suffer from neuralgia, dyspepsia, headache, vertigo, hysteria, debility, emaciation of the system, or any complaint proceeding from the stomach, or affecting the nervous or muscular organs, rely upon this preparation as a sure remedy. Many persons in good health, but of a delicate constitution, by using a bottle or two per week, are kept free from sickness. Sold by C. H. RING, Druggist, No. 120 Nassau-st., corner of John-st., and by druggists throughout the United States, Canadas, and West Indies.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.—The attention of [illegible] is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY, by A. H. NICOLAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of 5 dwellings, consisting of: Orchard-st.—the superb three-story brick mansion, and 4 lots, with stable attached, adjoining on Oxford-st., running through to Portland-av., commanding all the modern improvements, and was built expressly for the owner's residence by day's work, without regard to cost. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Also, Carlton-av.—The desirable and neat two-story brick houses and lots on Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., well finished and built in the very best manner, with a garden tastefully laid out, with shrubbery, fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years. Also, the three-story house and lot No. 94 Sackett-st.; the frame house and lot No. 141 High-st., and very eligible and desirable vacant lots situated on Lafayette, Myrtle, Gates, Kent, Franklin and Putnam-avs. Also, on Quincy, De Kalb, Sackett, Wyckoff, Orford and Fellows-sts. Also, eight beautiful lots in the pleasant village of Jamaica, favorably located for immediate improvement, within three minutes walk of the Railroad Depot. Terms of all the above property liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Gaubert, Postmaster, Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana has done me more good here, in half the time, than all I have taken for years. She was very much afflicted with a cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She was so low that she could not take the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a *Wonderful discovery*." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $300,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES,

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	F. A. H. Ronnefi[illegible],
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Tileston,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Stard[illegible],
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sa[illegible],
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schroeder[illegible],
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lanman,	Wm. Sturgis,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Chs. K. Smith,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thomson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Plateau,	Wm. B. Wilson,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. PARKER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE CLIPPER NORTHERN LIGHT.—This beautiful skimmer of the dark blue ocean having made the quickest passage from California to Cronch, has filled the world with wonder, and immortalized the names of her builders, Messrs. Briggs, of South Boston. The hundred packages, each containing 1 dozen, or 144 full pounds of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS for coughs, colds, &c., destined for the California and Sandwich Island markets, must be shipped by the clipper *Northern Light*, she being the fastest ship, and the order says, ship by the quickest ship, without regard to price. 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st. General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, for grain and produce; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licences in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

IS THERE A MAN IN THE COMMUNITY IGNORANT of the fact that KNOX, of No. 333 Broadway, makes the neatest, most graceful, and best looking hat to be found anywhere in the City? If there is, let him at once call and be convinced by having a "crowning piece" fitted to his head. The new Spring style of hats which KNOX has introduced are "the rage" throughout the City. At either the Broadway store above mentioned, or No. 128 Fulton-st., the public can be supplied with these necessary auxiliaries to a position in respectable society.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE EXECUTORS OF G. O. & S. HOWLAND will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the DELMONICO HOTEL PROPERTY, corner of Broadway and Morris-st.; Nos. 3 and 5 Morris-st., Nos. 54 and 56 South-st., with the WATER-FRONT WAREHOUSE No. 15 on Atlantic Dock; and five Lots on Jane-st., near West-st. Sale peremptory. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's Office.

SEWING MACHINES—PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.—The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing a full account of the suit commenced against Wilson Howe, Jr., The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Grover, Baker & Co., The American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in M. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains; French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

261 GREENWICH-STREET.—GREASON, OF THE above number, has always in store a varied and elegant stock of transparent Window Shades, which

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Valentine's Meat and Tonic Pills are the most wonderful remedy for Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Weakness, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels. Prepared only by Dr. VALENTINE, Chemist, 199 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Hair of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.
PETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

S. J. Sedgwick's Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, Nos. 33 and 35 6th-av., near Washington-square and 8th-st.—The fourth term of the academical year of this well-known Institution is now commencing.

What will have been doing during the past ten years, and what we still propose to do in the first place, in the Academy to teach intelligently all the branches taught in the higher schools of this country. Secondly, to conduct, as an indispensable element of this training, a systematic course of Gymnastic Exercises, for the true development of the bodily powers, that in the place of listless, restless, timid pupils, with cheerful and ingenuous bodies, stooping forms, and sallow skins, depressed and vacant minds, naïve intelligent, lustreless eyes, their very constitutions possessing tendencies which are strengthening day by day, and will ultimately lead to consumption or the equally terrible disease, dyspepsia; we may have pupils just the reverse—ready in form and bearing erect, deep-chested, straight-limbed bodies, keen eyes, fair-colored skin, and in movement agile as the leopard. Such boys have no difficulty in studying and acquiring languages, mathematics, or anything else to which they are directed. They feel they have the power to accomplish. One visit to the Institution will more than a dozen pages of explanation. To see the results, carries conviction. One gentleman said, (and we could fill pages with similar expressions,) that "the money paid here by him, was but a slight percentage on what he had heretofore paid for medicines and physicians' fees; and the happiness and sprightliness now reigning in his home made it an Eden, as contrasted with its former hospital-like appearance."

TERMS.—In the ACADEMY (all pupils of which have the Gymnasium free,) according to the studies pursued. In GYMNASIUM proper—Gentlemen, $2 per month: Boys $1 per month. ENTRANCE—$12 for the first course, $10 for each succeeding one. FENCING—$20 for the first course, $16 for each succeeding one.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASSES—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 P. M.

LADIES' CLASSES—Monday and Wednesday, at 3 P. M.; Saturday, at 10 A. M.

BOYS' CLASSES—Tuesday and Thursday, at 3 P. M.; Saturday at 12 M.

JOHN FIGUEROA, Gentlemen's Gymnast and Fencer.
Ladies' Calisthenics under the direction of Madam R. HAWLEY. S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M., Proprietor.

Charles' Celebrated London Cordial Gin has been but eighteen months before the American public, and in that short space of time has become universally used. The certificates of over five thousand Physicians in England and the United States, proclaim its transcendent merits. It is upon the sideboard of the family and the bar of every well-regulated hotel; by the bedside of the sick, as well as the companion of the healthy. Free from intoxicating qualities, it is harmless in its adoption. The inebriate, by its use, finds a slight stimulus, which, while it allays the appetite, gradually wean him from the horrors of delirium, and restores a shattered constitution. Its great reputation is derived from its absolute purity, its delicious flavor, (differing entirely from every other Gin,) its great utility as a medicine, in cases of dyspepsia, gout, gravel, diseases of the kidneys, and innumerable other maladies. To travelers it is indispensably necessary, dispensing, as it does, with the annoyances frequently encountered by change of water, dispelling ague, fever, and malaria of every description.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN is put up in square bottles, stamped with the proprietor's name, a fac simile signature upon the label, and packed in cases of two dozen.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—The genuine Charles' London Cordial Gin can be had retail of all respectable druggists and grocers, and wholesale of the sole importer and proprietor, EDMUND C. CHARLES, No. 7 Park-place.

St. Nicholas Building Association—Office, No. 16 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building. The Twenty-fourth Regular Meeting (closing second year) will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, 13th April, at No. 163 Bowery, "Union Buildings." Members are requested to be present, and pay the dues in full; and also to take notice that all shares on which six months' dues are not paid on that day, will become forfeited without further notice, as provided in section 4 of the act entitled "An act for the incorporation of Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Associations," passed April 10, 1851.
WM. L. CONKLIN, President.
ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

The office will be open on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 6 to 7 o'clock, P. M., to receive payment of dues.

Mercantile Library Association—A CARD.—The Mercantile public, and others interested, are hereby informed that the following name gentlemen have been constituted by the Board of Directors, a Committee to solicit and obtain subscriptions to the new stock of the Clinton Hall Association:

Charles Rolfe,	Henry A. Oakley,	W. A. Kissam,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Reuben Burkhalter	W. L. Felt,
Corn. L. Everitt,	Charles Welford,	David C. Halstead,
Thos. H. Bayard,	Daniel P. Appleton,	Albert L. Ely,
George Peckham,	Theodore Stout,	Jackson S. Schultz,
J. W. McCulloch, jr.	J. Terry Bates,	Ezra Ludlow Jr.
John H. Gourlie,	George A. Baker.	

D. REYNOLDS BUDD, President.
WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

A Special Meeting of the Newtown Village Association, for the reception of new members, will be held at Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 13. The Association have purchased a beautiful tract of land, situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. All persons who desire to obtain an eligible building site, in a beautiful and healthy locality, convenient to the City, will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting, and learn further particulars.
E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the great passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No 113 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

Notice.—On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock, a meeting will be held at No. 22 Whitest., for the purpose of forming an association, for the object extensively, the benefit of Ireland and the Irish. All those who are favorable to such an institution are, by the Committee of Arrangement, respectfully invited to attend.

The Last of Bayard and his Paintings.—The Gennans closes positively the 10th, as the hall is engaged for the great California Tree. Those who have not seen the NILE AND HOLY LAND must hasten. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. Next Saturday is the last day.

Birthday of Henry Clay.—Ninth Annual Festival of the CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION, at the Metropolitan Hall, WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854. Members can obtain Tickets of WILLIAM H. WILSON, the Agent, or of the undersigned, at his office, corner Bowery and Broome-sts., under the Bowery Bank.
JAMES L. BERRIEN, Secretary.

The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, on 23d-st., between the 6th and 7th-ave. A Committee will be in attendance at the Church on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY of this week, from 4 to 9 o'clock P. M. each day, for the purpose of letting Pews. Rent payable for six months in advance.

Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards, engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every description, of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

American Hardware.—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 342 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of domestic hardware at manufacturer's prices, for cash, or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

Mercantile Library—Notice.—The Library will be closed after the 15th instant. Members are particularly requested to return their books on or before that date. The Reading Room will continue open until further notice.
By order, WM. H. OLDER, Rec. Secretary.

Lectures to Ladies.—DRS. VAN DOREN & WHITNEY will give two Free Lectures in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st., corner Morton, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 13 and 14, at 3 P. M. Subject—*Origin, Nature, and Treatment of Chronic Diseases, and Female Maladies.*

Notice.—The semi-annual session of the New-York and N. Am. G. Union, D. of T., will be held THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the new Hall, No. 195 Bowery. A general and punctual attendance is requested.
H. E. DIKEMAN, G. S. S.

SEWING MACHINES.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Forbearance sometimes ceases to be a virtue. Especially is this maxim true in reference to Elias Howe, Jr., and his Boston confederates, who are attempting to make the industrious public pay a tribute to Howe for an invention which notoriously belongs to Walter Hunt, of New-York, and for which Mr. Hunt now has an application pending for a patent. The giving to Walter Hunt what is justly his due will extinguish the pretensions of Howe. In the meantime, while the controversy at the Patent Office is in progress, Howe and his associates, all the while, are living on, abusing and villifying I. M. SINGER & CO., and what is of more consequence, unscrupulously appropriate our inventions to their own use, without leave or license. We are, therefore, compelled to vindicate our legal rights in the legitimate way. No Sewing Machine of any value can be made without infringing directly on our patented rights. We own the original Greenough patent granted in 1842, four years before Howe's, which covers the peculiar sewing machine needle. We own the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849, concerning the loop-stitch. We own the patents granted to I. M. SINGER in 1851 and 1852 for improvements, without which no machine can be made which the public will patronize. Howe says: "It is immaterial whether machines use one or two needles with the eye near the point; without a license they are infringements." He does not say on what patent they infringe. We can inform the public on this point. They infringe the Greenough patent, that we have purchased and claimed the needle. The following correspondence will assure the public how this matter stands:
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1854.

JOHN J. GREENOUGH—*Dear Sir:* Elias Howe, Jr., is by public advertisements in newspapers claiming to be "patentee of the original Sewing Machine." Will you oblige us by telling us what knowledge you have as to the truth and justice of this claim? Yours, respectfully,
I. M. SINGER & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1854.

Messrs. I. M. SINGER & Co.—*Gentlemen:* In reply to your note inquiring about the origin of Sewing Machines, I can say that on the 21st day of February, 1843, I obtained a patent for "a machine for sewing or stitching all kinds of straight seams," which had been invented by me several years before that time. The next patentee of a sewing machine was George R. Corliss, his patent bearing date December 27, 1843. The patent of Elias Howe, Jr., was next in order, and was issued on the 10th day of September, 1846. In these respects, I have no doubt, all sewing machines now in use infringe upon my original invention.
Yours respectfully, J. J. GREENOUGH.

We have commenced asserting our legal and equitable rights in regard to sewing machines, not by attacking any persons at a distance, having a small interest, who could be induced to submit to a license rather than maintain a controversy, but we have prosecuted the principal manufacturers in the nearest appropriate tribunal, as follows:

We have commenced an action for damages in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York against Elias Howe, Jr., for having infringed the Greenough patent.

We have commenced a suit for damages in the same Court against Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for infringing the Greenough patent.

We have filed a bill in equity in the same Court against Elias Howe, Jr., & Co., for infringing the Morey & Johnson patent.

We have filed a bill in equity against the American Sewing Machine Company, in the same Court, for infringing the Greenough patent.

We have filed a bill in equity in the same Court against Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for infringing Morey & Johnson's patent.

We have commenced an action in the Supreme Court of New-York against Elias Howe, Jr., for having infringed the Greenough patent.

We have commenced an action in the Supreme Court of New-York against Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for infringing the Greenough

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two new and modern three-story brick Dwelling Houses, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order, situated in Hicks-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., Brooklyn, containing each 12 rooms, with gas fixtures complete, and fine yard in the rear. Each house is 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, and will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to J. J. LANSING, No. 48 Trinity Building, Broadway, New-York, between 11 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three of the three-story brown stone buildings, with cellars, situated in Hudson-st., near Sixth. They are the most pleasant, healthy, and convenient of any either perhaps in or about the City, being only five minutes walk from the ferry. They command a most delightful view of both City and country, and are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with water throughout the buildings. They will be finished about May 1st. For particulars inquire of WM. WHITE, No. 10 Irving-place, Hoboken, or J. M. BOARD, No. 27 Hudson-st., N. Y. Houses from 1 to 2½ P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story tenement Dwelling-House, and Stable in the rear, No. 50 West 15th-st. The lot is 31x100 feet, the house spacious, and the stable built expressly for a livery stable, now occupied as such, and a most desirable stand, and well adapted for a club stable, and would be rented as such separate from the house. For terms apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 264 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 18 months, in the most superior manner and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, having been made to order. For cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Six new and neat two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at five cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in every good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences of which taste and skill could suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN FIFTEENTH-STREET, Stuyvesant-square—A first-class brown-stone front House, south side 15th-st., on Stuyvesant-square. Lot 23x 100 feet 3 inches; House 22x76 feet, with every imaginable convenience known to modern style of building. It is in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Tyng's Church, and in beauty of prospect cannot be surpassed by anything on Manhattan Island. Apply to WM. J. BURRITT, No. 15 Wall-st., 1st floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 41th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 60 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Stages from all the Ferries to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises, or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 23th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the Depot. The lot is 69 feet front and 168 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 183 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Bentiy, Staten Island, a neat 2-story House, with kitchen in the rear—lot 60 by 238 feet. The location is pleasant and healthy, commanding a fine view of the water, and in the neighborhood are churches and schools, &c. Distant about 300 yards from the landing at Tottensville. Price, $1,200. Terms easy.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage-house, containing ten rooms, with a plot of ground, 200 feet front by 84 and 51 deep, which is well stocked with fruit-trees, grape-vines and shrubbery. The above is pleasantly situated on 84th-st., between Avenues A and B, near the East River. Inquire on the premises after 4 P. M., or at any hour on Saturday.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 2 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price, $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brown stone front House, No. 153 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-av., in perfect order, with gas, water, &c., &c. Apply at the house, or of S. LAWRENCE, No. 89 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three first-class brown-stone front Houses, just finished, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Apply to SAMUEL SMITH, Smith-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton, or to L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 260 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., adjoining Chelsea Cottages. Terms easy. Apply to F. STEVENS, on the premises.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of fine Coach Horses. Inquire at No 180 Pearl-st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The country seat of George Wells, long known as one of the most desirable in the State, comprising some 56 acres of choice land in high cultivation. An elegant house (80 feet in front) in the centre of the farm, is surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and grape vines in great abundance; outhouses of every desirable kind, well arranged and convenient. The farm is almost level, with stage and railroad, and large mill stream running through it; water excellent, and the location one of the most healthful that can be found; half cash, half bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Price $9,000, half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3, Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depot, and a half mile from the village on the main road leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner; by days' work, and is well arranged throughout; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other buildings. The land is rolling, and the Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well-built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the hill through block tin pipe to the house and barn. Also a household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats and a steam-ferry connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage 42 feet by 30 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depot at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence at Leesville, near Rahway, N. J. The house is a very fine one, two stories and high basement, with wings also two stories; convenient out-buildings and boat-house, all in perfect order. There are about nine acres of excellent land, having a river front of about 150 feet. It has a great abundance of choice fruit, and a great variety of fruit and shrubbery, and is a very desirable place; less than ½ of a mile from the Railroad Depot, with a flag station at the door. It will be sold at a bargain to a desirable family, if applied for immediately. Apply to H. R. SHOTWELL, adjoining the premises, or to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY TWO STORY COTTAGE FOR SALE—Containing twenty rooms, in the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., three hours from the City, by Harlem Railroad, with a barn, carriage and ice-houses; large, rich garden, with peach, plumb and cherry-trees, currants and grapes: where a boarding-house is much needed. Three churches, select and free schools near. Rent $150, furnished $200. Also, 10 acres of choice land for sale on 5 years' time, at 6 per cent. Inquire of D. GOELD, or of HOMER MORGAN. The above property will be exchanged for real estate in this City.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes' ride from the City of New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely surveyed, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-4 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Bankbridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling House, with ten rooms; Lot 36 feet by 220, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD LITTLE, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Bankbridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A beautiful Country Residence on the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, nine miles from the City Hall—a very high and healthy location—overlooking the country for miles; views unsurpassed; two cottages, 5 acres of ground, with shade trees, and excellent water. For particulars inquire of C. E. TOOL, No. 120 Pearl-st., or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A convenient and comfortable country residence in the village of Greenwich, Connecticut, within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt. The house is two stories high, basement and attic, in good order, with half an acre of land attached, fruit trees, excellent garden and well of pure water. For terms and further particulars inquire of W. S. JARVIS, No. 208 Elm-st., near Spring.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Pleasantly situated in the village of Norwalk, Conn. For particulars inquire of Mrs. WATLINGTON, on the premises, or of THOMAS WATLINGTON, at the Office of the Citizens' Insurance Co., No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story cottage houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, with [illegible] feet, [illegible] fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. For sale [illegible] W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or to Wood Engraver, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—[illegible] and Cottage houses, [illegible] to $4,500. Also a [illegible] will be made very easy, and [illegible] of dwellings [illegible] on the building plots. Apply to M. L. HYDE, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Fort Washington, two miles and a half from the City Hall, about 35 acres of land, with a large and commodious house, and all necessary out-buildings, in complete order. The land is of excellent quality, and within about 1,000 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the south, the residence of Monsignor Ward, Esq., and on the north by the land recently purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and the scenery most beautiful. It will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. This place contains about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn and fine vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to four depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, (the nearest one being within 10 minutes' drive,) and about an hour's ride by carriage from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and goods schools near by. Inquire at No. 124 Warren-st., New-York. Rent $550 per year. Possession immediately.

COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On Canton-st. between Fulton and DeKalb-avs., near Washington-park. The house is a new 2-story and attic with basement and under-cellar, piazza front, and finished in the best modern style, with sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, cornices, gas pipes, pumps, &c., and has nine finished rooms and large open garret. House 20 by 32; lot 20 by 100, with additional adjoining lot if desired. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and only a small amount of money required. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPEB, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., comprising six acres, on the southern slope of Mount Prospect, and commanding an extensive view of Susquehanna Valley. For particulars, apply, by letter, or upon the premises, to EDWARD Z. LEWIS: also, of ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 9 Park-place.

GREAT BARGAIN.—To be sold without reserve, to close the estate, at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on MONDAY, April 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the FARM OF THE LATE STEPHEN CONGER, containing about 165 acres situated in the townships of Randolph and Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., in a beautiful valley bounding on the cross-roads leading from Morristown and Rockaway to Dover. Distance from this latter place one mile. The buildings are good, the fences in fine order, the land is conveniently divided into lots for tillage, pasturage and meadow, all well watered by continual-running brooks; the wood-land is of very superior order, and abundant for all the purposes of fuel and building. The Morris Canal and the Morris and Essex Railroad pass within half a mile of the dwelling-house, and afford the best facilities for travel and transportation to the City of New-York. Few farms can be found better calculated for comfortable or profitable occupation than this—a ready market for all its surplus productions of every kind being found at home, at the numerous flourishing manufactories and mining establishments in its neighborhood. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
SAMUEL R. HALSEY, } Executors.
L. A. CHANDLER, }

N. B.—Morris and Essex cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 6½ A. M., which will afford time to attend the sale and return same day.

14,597 ACRES OF WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER, south half of Riversdale, St. Lawrence County, 13 miles above Parishville and Colton, and 20 miles above Potsdam Mills Railroad, &c.; an unbroken forest, adjoining the old settlements, ample water power, and convenient for running logs down the Racquett River. Albert Town, of Pierpont, and H. W. Brown, of Wick, have maps, and have counted the timber on each section, but not yet reported. I am determined to sell the entire tract only for the best offer, if not half its value, to one or to divide. Terms liberal and title perfect; no refusal will be given. Time is said to be abundant for some sections. JOHN R. PETERS, No. 56 [illegible], or
Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN ACRES, SOUTH HALF OF RIVERSDALE, to be offered and sold at private sale, will be positively sold at public auction, in Potsdam Village, St. Lawrence County, near the land, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854, to the highest bidder, without limit, reservation, or division.

TERMS—Five per cent. to be paid down; 10 per cent. within 15 days; 15 per cent. satisfactorily secured and payable in 1 year, with interest, and the remainder in 2 equal payments, with interest, or secured on the lands. A liberal deduction for all cash down, if the purchaser prefers it. Title, very full warranty deeds, and clear of all incumbrances.

Maps and estimates of pine and spruce timber may be had from H. W. BROWN, on the border of the track, ALBERT TOWN & T. CLARK'S store, in Potsdam, or at the office of JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN R. PETERS.

$4.000 ONLY FOR A FARM—Containing about 22 acres of most excellent land, situated in Westchester County, 21 miles from New-York, and one mile from Tuckahoe Depôt, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and about 3 miles from Hastings, North River. For a summer residence, this location is unsurpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consists of a comfortable farm house, barn, sheds, a good well of water, an apple orchard of 100 trees, besides 40 trees, such as peach, plumb, cherry, &c. The Farm all fenced with good stone fence.
E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$4.600—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Situate on Hicks-st., first house from the corner of Degraw-st.; the house new, three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement and sub-cellar, containing improvements, such as cooking stove, range, sporking tubes, bells, range in basement, &c. Distance but five minutes walk from the South and Hamilton Ferries.
E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$2.500—AND ONLY $50) IN CASH required down—The last one of the three, to purchase a well-built, three stories and basement brick house, situated on Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Court-yard in front, with large shade-trees, in a Neighborhood good. E. DE MOTT No. 17 Spruce-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 82 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—2 to 6 acres, $600 to $10,000. E. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—Five and a half miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, and fronting New-York Bay, commanding a fine view of the Ocean, Highlands, &c., and near Cedar Grove, containing 23 acres, part meadow. There is a new Gothic house, barn, &c., on the premises. Good bathing, &c. Terms easy. Apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, No. 177 37th-st., corner of 8th-av.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Plank road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the Episcopal Theological Seminary. The house is new; three rooms deep—all the modern improvements; 25 by 54 feet; lot 25 by half the block. The key is next door. Also, house and lot No. 55 Stanton-st. Inquire at No. 55 Stanton-st., old number 53.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on the east side of Bronx-av., between 37th and 38th-sts., 25 by 125 feet each, for $12,500.

Four lots on northeast corner of 4th-av. and 51st-st., 100 by 12 by 90 feet. $7,500.

Eight lots on east side 4th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts., $13,000.

Four lots on northeast corner 4th av. and 53d-st., $6,000.

One lot on south side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $1,700.

Four lots on east side 10th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts., $1,000 each.

Four lots on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 47th-st., $6,000.

Three lots on south side 55th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., 25 by 100 feet, each—$700 each.

One lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 65th-st., $700.

One half cash, or good mortgages on other property.
THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

150 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—In the city of Brooklyn, IXth Ward.—COLE & CHILTON Auct eneers, will sell, on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 150 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, situated on Dekalb, Lewis and Yates-avs., and Kosciusko, Lafayette, Pulaski, and Hart-avs. Title indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Dekalb-av. is graded and now being paved. Assessment to be paid by owner. Maps at auction room.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The valuable residence of John C. Sanford, delightfully situated on Hill-house-av. The house is substantially built of brick and stuccoed, commodious and useful in its apartments; the extensive grounds are shaded by stately elms and beautified with shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees. For information, apply to ROLLIN SANFORD, No. 120 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to HENRY HUGGINS, (Broker,) New-Haven.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the east side bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 42 John-st., New-York

BUILDINGS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—About nine lots of ground, with building thereon suitable for a saw-mill, distillery, oil factory, foundry and machine shop, or any business requiring a good water front. For particulars apply at No. 126 Maiden-lane.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired term of a Lease of the store No. 519 Broadway, under the 8th Nicholas Hotel, for three years from May, 1854. Together with the fixtures and stock in trade, consisting of Chandeliers, Bronzes, Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass China, &c. Apply to the assignees on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE—30 choice building lots at Fordham, N. Y., about 5 minutes' walk from depôt, located on Valentine's-av., near Clark's-st. Also, 4 lots in the village of Olinville, about 3 minutes' walk from depôt. For particulars, inquire of B. K. PEEBLES, at the show-case warerooms, No. 124 Grand-st.

LOT FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—One lot of Ground, 25x100 feet, lying on south side of Columbia-st., between Orange and Pineapple-sts. For terms, apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 43d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 162 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 20 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, two blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly instalments of $5, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PEGARE, No. 189 Water-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is now on hand, and constantly receiving, at the One Price Store of the subscriber, a large and valuable assortment of Boots and Shoes for family use. The stock comprises ladies', gents' and children's Boots, Gaiters, &c., all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. N. B. Prices invariably fixed. J. J. LONG, No. 224 Greenwich-st., northwest corner of Barclay-st.

DOORS!! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes and Blinds. The best for sale in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JERRIS & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In Forty-first-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., a three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Rent $350. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In Fifty-first-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., a three-story brick house, with all the modern improvements, and in complete order. Rent $350. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In a first-class Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from South Ferry; a modern-built brown stone front, three-story and basement house. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of JOHN G. PARKER, No. 180 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 226 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two two-story framed dwellings, filled in with brick to peak, with high brick basements, on Van Buren-st., 50 feet west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of W. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 36th-st. north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 36th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable residence known as No. 40 Laight-st., St. John's-square, between Hudson and Varick-sts. Apply at the Merchants' Insurance Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton-sts.

HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story house No. 61 President-st., near Columbia. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 28 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Five very beautiful Cottages—three lots to each—at Harlem. Each House has front and back kitchen, two parlors, and five bedrooms—at the very low rent of $200 each, to a good family. Also, one very pretty cottage for sale, with a good stable—$350. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st.

COTTAGE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A neat cottage house containing 9 rooms, situated on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Commutation fare 20 cents per day. Rent $160 per year.
MEAD & WHITE, No. 298 9th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—At the foot of 80th-st., with about eight or nine acres of land, a barn, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and from its vicinity to the City would be a convenient residence throughout the year. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilsou-place, next to corner of Waverley-piece.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Upper part of a two-story brick house, pleasantly situated in Bedford-st., and near the 6th and 8th-av. railroads, consisting of two rooms, three bedrooms, and back basement. Will be let only to a small family without children. Rent $250. Apply at the Hardware Store, No. 76 6th-av., cor. Waverley-place.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The store No. 61 Cortlandt-st., or first floor and basement, will be let separate, from the 1st of May next, being a desirable location for business. Rent moderate. Also to let, No. 10 Moore-st., corner of Water-st. It will be altered into a store, and possession 1st May. For particulars inquire of DAVID MAGIE, No. 24 Liberty-st., or of BENNETT & BROKAW, No. 110 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—Nos. 20 and 21 Canal-st.; one large store, with 2d and 3d stories, 50 feet front. Will be let separate or together. Also, one large manufacturing workshop to let. Nos. 7 and 9 Howard-st. Also 3 lofts well lighted, at No. 96 Crosby-st. Apply to AARON HURDMAN, No. 142 Mulberry-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY SHOPS TO LET—For light manufacturing purposes. Rent per month, $11 each story. Also a small shop in Christopher-st., one door from Greenwich-st., rent $4 50 per month, suitable for tin smith, shoemaker, or any safe business. F. M. LANE, No. 672 Greenwich-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET,—Desirable Stores and Offices in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway. The stores to be fitted up with iron fronts, plate glass, etc. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, well adapted for Jewellers, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises to THOMPSON & BOESLER.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A small three-story house, situated in 22d-st., near 6th-av., having all the usual conveniences. Will be rented for one year, at a reasonable rent. Address
DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway.

FOURTEEN LOTS TO LET OR LEASE—On 24th-st. and 11th-av., suitable for lumber, stone, or coal business. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, office of Edwards & Man, No. 64 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry; to a small family, (without children preferred,) the upper part of the modern-built house, No. 74 Woodhull-st., with gas, &c. Situation very desirable. Apply on the premises of D. F. LEE, No. 7 Benver-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the house (except back basement and tea room) with attic room if required, No. 94 Greene-st. 2d block west of Broadway, to a small American family of adults. To be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. Rent from $300 to $350.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 36 Vandewater-st., consisting of front and back room on second floor, one attic room, with hack basement. For particulars apply at SMITH'S Agency, No. 59 Rose-st.

PART OF A TWO STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 174 Christie-st., consisting of the second floor, 2 rooms and 2 bedrooms. Can be seen between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M. A small family, without children, preferred.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family, the upper part of a two-story frame house in 129th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Harlem. Rent $8 a month.

UPPER PART OF A NEAT TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—Consisting of four rooms. Inquire at No. 96 Eldridge-st. Rent $180, to a small family.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

ROOM TO LET—For religious services on Sunday a large room, well adapted for the purpose. Apply at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET, AND OFFICE ON THE SECOND STORY—In a good location, suitable for a jobbing or a light manufacturing business. Steam power can be had if required. Apply at No. 56 Vesey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 418 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The house No. 732 Broadway, can be had in connection with the houses adjoining, Nos. 734 and 736, making 75 feet front by 135 feet in depth, facing Waverley-place, and opposite the New-York Hotel. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 71½ Warren-st., 3d-story front room.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—200 feet west of Broadway, is Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply from 3 to 5 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., corner Fletcher-st.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, TO LET—In a first-rate location, and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st. Possession given immediately.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Furman-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 20x55, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM-POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

SHOP-ROOM WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—At No. 85 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

STABLE TO LET.—A new and first-class stable, for four horses, between Washington-square and Clinton-place. Address T. M. T., Box No. 3,239 Post-Office.

OFFICE TO LET.—A very desirable Office for a jeweller, watch dealer, or agency of any kind. Location very central; desirable in every respect. Possession May 1; perhaps earlier. Apply to S. P. WILLIAMS, No. 15 John-st., Room No. 3, 2d floor.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau-st., near Beekman. Apply to R. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Several desirable Law Offices, and a large room in the attic, well lighted, and suitable for light manufacturing purposes, in the building No. 4 West-st. Apply on the premises, to E. A. DOOLITTLE.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 7 Broad-st., at door from Wall. Inquire there

TO LET.

AUCTION STORE TO LET—Or to a responsible party to occupy it rent free, the store No. 59 Broadway, recently occupied by the late firm of Leonard, Bliss & Co. The store is large

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CEDAR FREEHOLD FOR SALE—To close a consignment, two very valuable, nice, compact lots of Cedar land, situate on the easterly side of Hempstead-lane, 1,500 feet south of Jamaica, and 1,500 feet north of the Village of Jamaica, L. I. the auction—TUESDAY April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Water-sts. Maps of the property can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 11 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CEDAR FREEHOLD FOR SALE—Also, a very valuable building lot, 25 feet front on Fulton-st, Jamaica, by 100 feet deep, adjoining the above-described lots. Title perfect. For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply at the auctioneer's, No. 11 Wall-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CEDAR FREEHOLD FOR SALE—To close a consignment, about 300 very valuable building lots, known as the Bergholtz Dock Property, situate on the south side of Newtown creek, about 300 yards from the village of Bergholtz, Bushwick, Long Island, about 2 miles from the Ferry at Grand-st, Williamsburgh, and 4 miles from the Battery, by the Bergholtz Dock Railroad. These lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement, and must increase in value in a short time. The Railroad Depot, Ferry-house, Steam Saw-mill, Dock, &c. are now in full operation, and the lots must be sold. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

The Plasterers.

"The United Operative Plasterers' Trade Society of New-York" met last night at Spring-street Hall. The officers of the Society are: President, DANIEL WALFORD; Vice President, JAMES TANNER; Secretary, THOMAS HENNESY; Assistant Secretary, MICHAEL O'NEIL; Treasurer, GEORGE HARRIOTT. There is also an Executive Committee of seven members, viz.: George Burke, Patrick Allen, John Hogan, George Turner, James Murphy, John Muldoon, Thomas O'Neil. The initiation fee is fifty cents, and the monthly dues twenty-five cents.

JAMES TANNER, the Vice-President, was called to the Chair, in consequence of the President having been chosen to deliver an address before the Society, on the necessity and advantages of Trade Societies.

Mr. TANNER, on taking the Chair, said that the working men could only find protection in Union. The capitalist was, as it were, a society in himself, he and his money combined, and between them there was no division; for money makes money, and obeys the will of its possessor. In societies there was no such obedient subjector, and even some kicked against their best friends. It was a fact that the men who performed the greatest amount of labor, enjoyed the least pleasure, while those who lived on the labor of others, enjoyed sunshine in Summer and Winter, and in cold and heat—in fact all the year round. He would then advise, most strennously, the working men to combine, as only by combination could they succeed.

¶ The Secretary then read the rules of the Society, which were to protect the trade, and to raise a fund in order to be prepared for any emergency which might arise, in order to benefit the trade; and that all members should pay such assessments as would be agreed on for the benefit of the Society. None to be admitted but a regular plasterer, and one in receipt of full wages. It was agreed on that there should be a book of call, in order to give the employers an opportunity of coming to their rooms and stating when and how many hands they wanted, and to save the men the necessity of going around to look for work. No man to be allowed to strike on his own account: but if he had any complaint to make, he should lay it before the Society, who would decide whether a strike was proper or not; and if any member took the place of another, who had been discharged with respect to wages, &c., and should remain in such employment for twe days after being duly and officially notified, he should be expelled, and fined five dollars if readmitted, which he should not be, unless after making an apology, and giving ample satisfaction to the Society. And, also, that any member who refused to turn out on a regular strike, be fined five dollars.

Another rule of the Society was that there should be no political or religious discussion in the rooms of the Society. The Secretary said he hoped that this rule would meet with the approval of the Society, as such discussions had heretofore tended to engender bitter feelings amongst the men.

Mr. WALFORD was then introduced to the meeting, and said that he yielded with pleasure to the call made on him by the Society, to deliver a lecture on the necessity and advantages to be derived from the establishment of Trade Societies. He had divided his subject into three heads:

First—Trade societies as a means of uniting in one body the men of one trade, without distinction of politics or religion, creed or country.

Second—To facilitate the means of procuring employment for the members by means of such societies.

Third—To protect trade, by means of these societies, from the encroachment of capital and other influences.

The lecturer proceeded to inculcate these three propositions in a very plain, strong common sense way. He dwelt much on the injury to trade from men quarreling on account of religion, country, or politics, when the only subject of dissension among them should be the good of their trade, and that ought to be a friendly one. He knew men to quarrel on the scaffold, while engaged in the same job, on these subjects, while the employer listened chucklingly, and said to himself, "I can give these men any wages I like, for they never can agree in society." In the old country he knew the employers to act upon it as a rule, and had hear them say, that as long as they could keep the men at starvation point, they were sure to have their labor for anything they would offer. The laboring man was more appreciated in this country than in the old, but still there was enough of tyranny here to require combination—and in fact all capitalists affected to treat the workingmen as inferior beings. A bootmaker, an acquaintance of his in the old country, went to "a noble Lord that lived hard by" with a pair of boots. The nobleman said that they were the most beautiful piece of mechanism he had ever beheld. "Don't you think, my Lord," said the tradesman, "after performing such a piece of work that I am entitled to a vote. "Oh no, my dear fellow," said the Lord, "that does not follow: you were formed to make the boots—that's your natural calling—and ours to do the voting and make the laws for you."

The lecture was well received, and at the conclusion the crowd in the body of the room rushed up to the desk to become members of the Society, and they were being enrolled when our reporter left.

Protective Piano-Forte Makers' Society.

This Society met last night at HELNAARANN'S, in Hester-street. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution and By-Laws to govern this newly organized Society, reported to the meeting. The report was in part adopted, and the Committee got leave to amend what was not passed, and requested to present the part to be amended at the next meeting. The strike in BACON & RAVEN'S shop has been settled; and there are now but twelve men of this trade unemployed, but these, it is hoped, will get work in a few days. Several new members joined, and their names were being enrolled when our reporter left.

☞ The blacksmiths employed at the machine-shop of the Hudson River Railroad Company, in Thirty-first-street, refuse to work until their rate of compensation is increased 15 per cent.

The Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism.

The above Association held a meeting last evening, at No. 226 Broadway, the usual officers presiding.

After some preliminary discussion, Col. FORBES presented to the Society the following protest against the Nebraska bill, sent to both Houses of Congress:

The Society of Universal Democratic Republicanism—which numbers among its members both native-born Americans, adopted citizens and political refugees, who, expecting to find in the New World and under a Republican Government, that liberty which is denied them under the royal despotisms of the Old World, have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States—respectfully but firmly protests against the clause introduced by Senator CLAYTON into the KANSAS-NEBRASKA bill, and which was by the U. S. Senate, passed on the 4th of the month:

Because, The freedom of this Republic was in part paid for in the red gold of the battle-field, gushing from the veins of LA FAYETTE, PULASKI, MONTGOMERY, STEUBEN, DE KALB and other distinguished leaders, as well as from the unnumbered thousands of the rank and file who bled unnoticed and unknown: and an equal social and political position for all settlers in the Territories was sanctioned by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and their associates.

And because, In an unpeopled territory, where all comers are equally unacquainted with the woods and wilds, it is not necessary, as it is in older communities and in cities, that persons coming from afar should, previous to their exercising the right of voting, be for a considerable time resident in that place, for the purpose of becoming familiar with the local politics and candidates, which, for the reason specified above, is the practice in this State, (New-York,) wherein a citizen from another State of this Union is required to be a resident for one year prior to his being entitled to use his vote.

And because, By prohibiting the free settlers from voting, and from having in the Territory a voice in deciding upon the future institutions under which he and his posterity are to live; while, on the other hand, the slave-owner is allowed that right, the Territory is, *de facto*, condemned to become a Slave State, in which the labor of those men who have come from Europe to enjoy freedom, and to settle in this country, would be depreciated, and would even be regarded as a degradation.

And because, Every extension of Slavery is perilous to Republican Liberty—which danger to the community, the free settler, if deprived of his vote, is unable to avert.

The discussion and general adoption of the above protest was followed by business relating to the increase and extension of the Society, and its sphere of activity and usefulness.

Col. FORBES presented the following report:

The undersigned, Corresponding Secretary of this Society, respectfully reports that he received an invitation addressed to this Society, inviting it to send a delegation to a Conference to be held by several liberal American-German Societies, with a view to their uniting their joint efforts in favor of reform. In consequence of this Society not having met in time to send an answer, the Secretaries considered it best for me to attend, and to report to the next meeting the nature of the proceedings.

The Conference met on last Thursday evening, when there were upward of twenty delegates present, from various America-German Associations.

After some short discussion, and the expression of a determination to keep aloof from any party, it was resolved to nominate three members to draw up a project for the formation of a permanent Committee from the several bodies there represented, with a view to enable them to concentrate into a focus all their united force, whenever any great measures of public utility and of general reform should be brought before the public. Also, to oppose, with their united strength, corrupt and illiberal public measures.

The chief object which this Society (Universal Democratic Republican) had in view was to compare the platforms and candidates of all parties, without being the slave of any: it was therefore highly gratifying to find this already in a fair way to be carried out.

The several Societies represented in this Conference unite under distinct organizations and have special objects in view; but without any interfer nce with their particular organizations and objects, a perfect unity of action can perfectly well be brought into operation. These America-German Associations, also, it must be remembered, are very powerful; they have ramifications from Maine to Texas, and are every day becoming stronger, so that the amount of good which such a union may effect is immense. When it becomes clear that there is so solid a foundation to rely upon, thousands of the liberal-minded citizens who do not now use their vote will put their shoulders to the wheel and help the good cause.

The Arrest of Counterfeiters—Card from Capt. Speight.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, April 11, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your edition of yesterday, under the head of United States Marshal's Office, you state that Mr. HORTON, one of the Deputy Marshals, made the arrests of the counterfeiters alluded to in the TIMES the day previous. This is not so. The arrests were made by myself and the men under my command, from information that I received from Mr. HORTON, the Deputy Marshal. The intercepted note spoken of, was intercepted by me; no one connected with the Marshal's office having been present at the time the arrests were made. They did not know of the arrest of any of the party until Mr. HORTON, the Deputy Marshal, sent a boy up on Sunday morning, at 7½ o'clock A. M., to see if I had made any arrests. Respectfully,

FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT, Captain 21st Patrol Dist.

American Geographical Society.

The monthly meeting of the Geographical Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Society, in the New-York University.

GEORGE BANCROFT presided. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Society proceeded to elect several new members.

Mr. RUSSELL, one of the Trustees of the Institution, announced that an act of incorporation had passed to a third reading.

A copy of the proceedings of the Geographical Society of Georgia was received. On motion, a copy of the proceedings of this Society was directed to be sent to Georgia.

The attention of the Society was called to a large map of the Southwestern States, now being prepared, and which is designed to show their physical geography and demonstrating the best route for a railway to the Pacific.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, agreeably to announcement, read an interesting paper to the Society upon the subject of the Colony of Natal, Africa. The author of the paper is Mr. H. A. WILDER, Missionary in Southern Africa.

On motion of Dr. HAWKS, the thanks of the Society were presented to Mr. WILNAA, and asked of him that he furnish any additional information to the Society that he might judge to be interesting. The motion was carried.

Mr. BLOODGOOD stated that he had recently had an interview with a Mr. WATTS, the son of a British Consul at Carthagena, and who had been 15 years a resident there. This gentleman had very kindly furnished him a very valuable paper relating to the topography of the Isthmus, and containing some valuable information in relation to an inter-oceanic communication. Mr. WATTS desired also, through him, (Mr. BLOODGOOD,) to present to the Society a map of New-Grenada and a part of the Isthmus, and which was arranged from the Spanish authorities and engraved in Paris in 1847. This map he regarded as a valuable one.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Mr. WATTS for his maps.

It being understood that Mr. WATTS would be willing to read a paper upon the subject to the Society, the matter was referred to the Trustees, with power to call an extra meeting, if necessary, to hear the paper read.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

DR. MELVILLE'S LECTURES ON BOTANY—INTRODUCTORY.—Dr. MELVILLE delivered his introductory to a course of lectures on Botany, at the New-York Medical College yesterday. After stating that hitherto Botany had been much overlooked in this country, and stating that in the European colleges it was imperative upon the medical students, the lecturer discussed the objections subsisting between Botany and the other elementary studies, in a scientific medical education, and the value of its knowledge to the practitioner. "Can a study," said he, "be called dry and uninteresting, in the pursuit of which we are called upon to regard attentively the most varied and prodigal gifts of the Creator? In the life of every practitioner of medicine, particularly of him whose lot it is to minister to the sick of rural districts, there are abundant occasions in which he learns to rejoice in the botanical knowledge gathered in the days of his pupilage. In his daily walk or ride, every little herb and moss patch may become a source of unfailing pleasure and fruit-bearing examination. A book is opened in which he reads indelibly stamped in lines of brightest beauty, the unity and harmony of those laws by which the universe is sustained, in obedience to which he is himself working out a given porpose, for the consummation of his own happiness, when the darkness of the glass shall be wiped away, and all will be bright and clear in the light of Omniscience."

This course is intended for medicel students only. The subject is one, however, of general interest. We should suppose that if the Doctor would popularize his course, and fit them for the hearing of the masses, both he and the public would be the gainers.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—A considerable degree of excitement is existing among the Alumni of Columbia College, arising from difficulties which first made their appearance publicly on Saturday last, during a meeting of the Alumni for the purpose of concerting measures to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the College in October. The meeting was called by President KING. It was organized by the appointment of JOHN MOLLIGAN, Esq., of the class of 1791—the oldest living graduate—as Chairman. Mr. S. W. ROOSAVELT took occasion to state, soon after the organization was effected, that the Alumni considered it due to themselves to demand an explanation. The Trustees, he claimed, had slighted a petition, presented by two hundred graduates, in regard to the vacant Professorship. A resolution, offered by Mr. WORTHINGTON ROMEYN, providing for the appointment of a Committee of the Alumni to cooperate with the Board of Trustees in making preparations for the celebration in October, was, in this state of affairs, laid upon the table. The Alumni, it should be added, were in favor of the appointment of Dr. O. W. GIBBS; but the Trustees elected Prof. RICHARD MCCULLOCH. This choice has created great confusion among the friends of the College. A pamphlet, published by SAML. B. RUGGLES, Esq., takes up the cause of Dr. GIBBS and the Alumni, and rebukes the action of the Trustees. The rejection of Dr. GIBBS, it is understood, took place upon religious grounds; that gentleman being of the Unitarian persuasion. On motion of GEORGE J. CORNELL, Esq., the whole subject was left undecided until a future meeting, to be held on Saturday, 22d inst.

PUBLIC DINNER TO JUDGE EDMONDS'—In January a number of members of the bar addressed a letter to Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS, on his retirement from the bench, tendering him a public dinner as a testimonial of their high esteem. The invitation was signed by CHAS. O'CONOR, J. W. GERARD, JOHN COCHRANE, PETER Y. CUTLER, LORENZO B. SHEPARD, HENRY H. MORANDE, CHARLES W. SANDFORD, JOHN VAN BUREN, and others. The following is the reply of Judge EDMONDS, declining the compliment:

No. 85 CHAMBERS-STREET, Friday, April 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Owing to my absence from town, your note of January last, tendering me a public dinner, has only just reached me.

I fear that, in declining the compliment which you proffer me, I may seem to be ungrateful for it, but I beg to assure you that I fully appreciate your kindness.

I shall ever look upon this testimonial of the regard of my brethren of the profession as an ample reward for my efforts on the bench, and cherish, as of inexpressive value, your cordial welcome back to the pursuits of the bar. My health being restored, my purpose now is to return to its quiet and unobstrusive occupations, and devote my time uninterruptedly to the performance of its duties. The acceptance of your kind invitation would not import with this purpose, and would add nothing to the force of your approbation or my appreciation of it.

Allow me, then, respectfully to decline it, and to repeat to you the assurance that I am deeply impressed with your kindness, and shall ever be cheered on in the labors that are before me by the remembrance of it.

I am, as ever, yours, most affectionately,

J. W. EDMONDS.

THE NOTED CHARLEY QUINN.—For nearly twenty years there has resided in this City (except when in State Prison) a shrewd colored man, known to the police as "Charley Quinn" *alias* JOHNSON, who has given the police much trouble. His profession has been that of keeping houses in various parts for the commission of robberies by the "panel system." Once, the rogue was caught in a daring robbery, for which he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Sing Sing State Prison for the long term of 10 years. Since then he has been frequently arrested for the same offence, but always managed to escape by getting the witnesses out of the way. Within a few weeks, he rented a shanty in Thirty-ninth-street, which he kept as a rendezvous for all sexes, colors, shapes and conditions. Yesterday, information of the den was given to Captain SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-first Ward, and the whole gang were immediately arrested and sent before Judge STUART, at the Jefferson Police Court, where the hearing will take place to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On Monday evening, about 7½ o'clock, an unknown man was run over at the corner of Seventieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, by an up emigrant train of cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and instantly killed, his body being cut, bruised and mutilated in the most shocking manner. His remains were gathered up by the conductor and engineer of the train, who placed the same in a box, after which they gave them in charge of officers BOWLEY and SEBASTIAN, of the Twenty-second Ward Police. The circumstances under which the occurrence took place could not be ascertained, but it is supposed the deceased was at fault in attempting to cross the track in advance of the train. The deceased is supposed to have been a peddler, as he had a quantity of window shades in his possession. Seventy-eight cents in change was found lying on the ground near the body, and is supposed to have belonged to the deceased. Annexed we give a description of the deceased: He had light brown hair, short whiskers, a little gray, and was dressed in blue cloth pantaloons, gray satinet coat, with velvet collar. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest to-day at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

THE RECENT MURDER AT THE FIVE POINTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN REDDEN, who was stabbed with a knife by PHILIP REILLY in an affray which took place at No. 189 Anthony-street, on the Five Points, on Friday last. From the testimony taken before the Coroner, it appeared that REILLY had a quarrel with his wife, when the unnatural brute stabbed her with a knife which he held in his left breast. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died from the effects of the wound. It was also shown that the parties were very intemperate. The Jury rendered a verdict that "he came to his death by a stab with a knife in the hands of PHILIP REILLY." The Coroner, on the rendition of the verdict, committed REILLY to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE FAST STEAMER.—The sale, by order of the United States Marshal, of the steamship *Wm. Norris*, announced to take place at noon yesterday, has been postpooed till April 25. This is the vessel, which, when completed, is intended to make a trip to Europe in six days. There is a rumor that the postponement takes place for the purpose of allowing the settlement of a mooted question of authority, the vessel having been under attachment by the Sheriff of the County, at the same time she was seized by the Marshal of the United States.

THE EMIGRATION DISEASES AND DEATH.—A young man of most excellent character, named MIRT CLINNY, only 26 years of age, died on Monday, of the loathsome disease known as ship fever. It appears Mr. CLANEY was employed as clerk in the Park Emigrant Office, and is supposed to have contracted the fatal disease while in the discharge of his duty.

SALES OF DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The Comptroller reports that the receipts from the auction sales of the leases of Corporation Docks and Slips, amount, for the present year, to $131,855. Last year, they were $69,064 76; increase in 1854, $65,790 24. The increase, it will be observed, is nearly equal to last year's aggregate. A good showing.

LIBERALITY.—The Fourth Congregational Church, in this City, have made their pastor, Rev. HENRY O. SCHEMERHORN, a testimonial present of $500, as a token of their regard for his successful labors in their midst.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—At a regular meeting of the representatives of the New-York Fire Department, held last evening at Firemen's Hall, in Mercer-street, the following gentlemen were elected Fire Wardens: JOHN CROSSIN, MICHAEL EICHELL, WILLIAM WESSELLS, (reëlected,) DAVID THEALL, (reëlected.)

THE HARD COAL TRADE SWINDLE.—The notorious individual who practiced a vast number of swindles upon families and coal dealers last Winter was yesterday arrested and committed by Judge STUART. All who were victimized will further the ends of justice by calling on the Magistrate this morning.

☞ The Policemen recently chosen for the Twenty-first Ward, assembled together last evening and presented First Lieutenant FLANDREAU with a magnificent silver star, having a heavy gold chain attached. The testimonial was received in a very feeling manner by the worthy recipient.

[Advertisement.]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GENTLEMEN: Reports having been published in several of the City papers, alleging that ABEL CHANDLEE, Esq., of this City, had been charged with forging a deed, I beg leave to assure you, and through your widely circulated journal, the friends of Mr. CHANDLEA, that the reports themselves are distorted accounts of the charge, and that the charge itself is untrue, and will so appear upon a hearing. Very respectfully your obedient servant, GEORGE BARSTOW, counsel for said CHANDLAN.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JONES' Pantoscope of California should be visited by every one, young and old, before it leaves our City. It is a wonder of art and really beautiful. It will only be exhibited a short time longer before going to Philadelphia. Buy the gift tickets, only $1 each, good for five admissions to the Pantoscope, and one share in many splendid gifts; farms worth $25,000, houses $10,000 each, &c. &c. The office and exhibition is at Apollo Rooms, No. 416 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. T. BARNUM, Esq., had nothing to do with ordering LILLIE'S Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks into the New-York Custom-House, the other day; but Uncle Sam did, just as any sensible man would who wanted to keep his dimes safe—stepped down to World's Safe Company depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, MORRIS & BEADLEY, Agents, and ordered enough to hold $12,000,000 of the "yellow boys."

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—Don't forget that this wonderful drama, with the new improvements and additions, is to be performed at the National Theatre this afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

OLD BREWERY TWICE TO-DAY.—To-day being Wednesday, the interests of the "little folks" are especially consulted at BARNUM'S Museum, and the great moral drama of "The Old Brewery" is played in the afternoon, as well as in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and gas fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCADA, WARNER & CO. No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 35, 37, 61, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1174, 117, 430, 329, 346, 282 to 287, 434, 436 to 439, 441 to 443.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 3, 8, 57.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 205, 237, 246, 250, 117, 274, 125, 134, 130, 310 to 313, 628, 314 to 317, 319, 320, 323 to 329, 330 to 333, 336, 337, 338, 340, 341, 48, 49, 46.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 403, 368, 483, 489, 492 to 495, 498 to 502. *Part II.*—Nos. 464, 485, 313, 504 to 508, 510 to 515, 518.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Tuesday.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TRIAL FOR ARSON IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

John Dorringer the elder, otherwise John Teringer, and John Dorringer the younger, *alias* John Teringer, were put to the bar charged with arson in the first degree, in setting fire to a dwelling-house in the Fourteenth Ward of this City, on the 23d of February, 1854. The prisoners are quite young men, Germens, and although of the same name are not in any way related to each other. The particulars of this charge have been before reported in this paper, and a brief resumé will put our readers in possession of the facts of the case as they appeared in evidence. About the 20th of February, the elder prisoner applied to an agent of the St. Mark's Insurance Company for an insurance against fire for the premises No. 40 Prince-street, occupied as a lager-bier saloon. The Surveyor of the Company went to the place, and on his report a policy of insurance for $500 was granted for one year, from the 23d of February, at a premium of $5. On the morning of the 24th, between 5 and 6 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given in the neighborhood, and on the police and Engine Company No. 40 proceeding to the place, they found the bar-room and a room in the rear on fire, and on the second-story a front and back bedroom on fire in different places. When the door was burst open by the police, the two prisoners came out both dressed, and one had a clock and two overcoats with him. The other appeared to be suffering from the smoke. In reply to the questions of the police, they said they were the only persons in the house. The fire was speedily extinguished, and the prisoners have been in custody ever since. On the part of the defence it was shown that the younger prisoner had nothing to do with the insurance, and he was acquitted. The case was then adjourned, and the evidence of the younger prisoner will be taken this morning in favor of the other.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Tuesday.

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were empaneled to serve on the Grand Jury:

Jas. F. De Peyster,	Sylvanus Gedney,	Jas. Hutchinson,
Edwin Bergh,	Thos. H. Gilbody,	Jas. Marriner,
Sam'l Bradhurst,	Jno. G. Hadden,	Jas. H. Bodman,
Sam'l Baker, Jr.,	Wm. H. Hooper,	Jno. Cook,
Mark Cornell,	Jas. Marsh,	Francis Dayton,
Rich'd B. Fosdick,	David Ramsay,	Wm. S. Wood,
George Greer,	Thos. B. Stillman,	Abraham Maze,
	Oliver Hoolert,	

Mr. J. F. De Peyster was appointed by the Court to act as Foreman.

The Court then proceeded to charge them. The main point in his charge was in reference to the recent extensive detection of counterfeiters, to which their attention was to be especially directed.

The argument was then continued in the case of John Van Orden, the fugitive apprentice, on the question of the power of the Court to issue a *certiorari*. Mr. Morton argued against the power.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Tuesday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Charles T. Wetmore vs. *Cornelius S. Bogardus.*—This was an action of assault and battery in which the damages were laid at $50,000. The plaintiff was a member of the bar, and the defendant has held several important public offices. On the 16th July, 1852, they met at a place of public resort in Chambers-street, called the "Log Room," when several other gentlemen were present. The plaintiff asked the defendant to take a drink, and the latter replied that he would not; hard words passed, and then Bogardus knocked Wetmore down with his fist. The defence set up a justification in the bad language used on the occasion by the plaintiff. The Court in the charge to the Jury, said that the plaintiff was an Attorney of this Court, and that defendant had also been a high official, and therefore exemplary conduct might have been expected from both. Words in no degree justified an assault, but they ought not to be disregarded, for a plaintiff who uses outrageous language ought not to be looked upon as an innocent person. But an assault is not merely a blow. The question for the Jury to determine, was, who gave the first blow, who made the assault, and did the defendant use more violence than was necessary. If the defendant was in the wrong the plaintiff must recover, so far as the former exceeded what was absolutely required in order to protect himself. The Jury retired, and in a few minutes found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages $25, which carries the same amount of costs.

Before Judge Daly.

Thomas May vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—In this case the jury had not agreed at the rising of the Court.

Patrick Codin and wife vs. *Matthew Flynn.*—This was an action of assault and battery, in which the damages were laid at $1,000. On the part of the plaintiff it was alleged, that in the month of April of last year the defendant laid hold of the person of Mrs. Codin, and thrust her out of one of the rooms of a house he claimed to be the owner of. The defence was a general denial, but it appeared that some ill feeling existed between the parties, which resulted in a general "muss." The jury awarded the plaintiffs $20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Henry Verplank against *The Steamboat Indiana.*—This case was tried yesterday. It is a suit brought by the libellant to recover wages as pilot of the steamboat during the last season. He alleges that the boat had no master, which threw an increase of duty and responsibility upon him as first pilot; that a pilot would be entitled to $60 a month, and he claims to recover $75 a month for his services.

The claimant alleges that he agreed to go for $60 a month, and that all which was due him at that rate was tendered to him. Decision reserved.

For libellant—Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict. For claimant—Mr. C. Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Oakley.

Mechanics' Banking Association against *Kiersted.*—This is an action on a promissory note made by one Kiersted and endorsed by Everts. The defence is that Kiersted gave the note without consideration; that he had subscribed to the Morrisania Bank, and having paid ten per cent. he gave this note as a collateral security for the balance. This note it is alleged was taken feloniously from the Morrisania Bank and passed to Everts, who paid no consideration for it, but took it with full notice of the felony and passed it to the bank for collection.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Mount; for the defendant, Mr. Willard. Verdict for the defendant.

Before Judge Hall.

Palmer against *Noble.*—Motion to open judgment granted, on payment of $15 costs.

Williams against *The North American Soap Company.*—Injunction granted.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIFTH WARD.—An election has been ordered in the Fifth Ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Aldermen MORRIS—a member of the Common Council. The election takes place on the 25th of April.

☞ The engine of Engine Company No. 3 was a few weeks since taken from them for disobedience of orders emanating from one of the Assistant Engineers. The members who were not present on that occasion, and those who were present and did not hear the order alleged to have been disobeyed, have made affidavit to such fact, and the engine is returned to them.

JERSEY CITY.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—The Charter election in Jersey City took place yesterday. The vote was light, and we are only able to announce the probable result. Mayor MANNERS, Whig, is reëlected by 300 majority; LORENZO JAQUINS, Whig, who ran as an Independent candidate, and was nominated on the Democratic ticket, is elected by about 400 majority; IRA CLARK and ISAAC VAN SAUN, are probably elected Assessors. LEWIS COLBY is elected School Superintendent without opposition. The Aldermen elect are believed to be J. W. Davenport and J. R. Thompson, Whigs, in the First Ward; J. H. Lyon, J. G. Edge, Whigs, Second Ward; Seleh Hill, Democrat, and H. A. Green, Whig, Third Werd; and R. Rappelyea, Democrat, and S. Keeney, Whig, in the Fourth Ward.

PILOTS' LINES.—The Supreme Judicial Coort of Massachusetts has lately decided an important question relative to this subject in the case of HONT *vs.* CAELISLE. The defendant was master of the brig *Hunter*, and in bringing his ship into Boston Herbor had crossed the Pilot's *line*, on the boundary, upon the outside of which the Pilot is authorized to demand employment from incoming vessels. After havin crossed the Pilot's line, upon the next tack the *Hunter* recrossed the line, and was spoken by the plaintiff. A dialogue of the following porport then ensued between the parties: Plaintiff—Will you take a pilot? Defendant—Am I not inside of the line? Plaintiff—No. Defendant—Will you take me to a wharf above one bridge? Plaintiff—No. The offer of the pilot's services was then declined, and the present suit was brought to recover the amount allowed by law to pilots under the circumstances abovementioned. The Court decided that the true construction of the law is that the pilot may claim to be employed at any time before a vessel has absolutely crossed the line. Beating in on one tack, and then recrossing the line, do not exempt a ship-master from his liability. And further, the duties of a pilot do not extend beyond a bridge.

MARRIED.

In Troy, on Monday, April 10, by Rev. E. Hally, D.D., Mr. JOHN MCELROY, of New-York City, to Miss MARY ANN CLARKSON, of Troy.

At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, April 10, by Rev. B. Goodsell, JOSEPH HAIGHT to Miss ADELINE RICH, all of New-Rochelle.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, April 8, of disease of the heart, Mrs. MARY ANN REIN, aged 66 years.

Her remains were taken to Orange County for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 10, very suddenly, JAMES FOSTER, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence in Bridge-st., near Willoughby.

On Tuesday morning, April 11, JANE, wife of Samuel P. Williams, and daughter of the late Jesse Van Auken, Esq., of this City.

Due notice will be given of the funeral services.

On Monday evening, April 10, after a short illness, BENJAMIN BELL, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, April 7, of consumption, Mr. THOS. WILLIAMS, late of the firm of Roberts, Williams & Bessel, in the 29th year of his age.

His remains were taken to Remsen, Oneida Co., for interment.

In this City, suddenly, on Monday, April 10, WILLIAM ROBINSON, aged 40 years.

In Washington, Penn., April 3, CHARLES MASON, son of Rev. E. C. and Emma S. Wines, in the 15th year of his age.

The deceased, at the time of his death, was a member of the Preparatory Department of Washington College. The disease of which he died was inflammation of the brain, brought on, as it is believed, by a too close and severe application to his studies. His died in Christian hope.

On Saturday, April 8, at 12 M., after a nervous fever, borne with uncomplaining submission, THOMASINA OWEN, aged 50 years—the beloved wife of Owen Evan Owen, late of Limerick, Ireland. "Both living and dying, she was the Lord's."

Her remains were interred on Monday evening in Greenwood Cemetery.

At Mott Haven, on Monday, April 10, ANNA DE GRAW, infant daughter of Rev. Wm. Theodore and Jane A. Van Doren, aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of this family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Mott Haven, Westchester Co., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock, P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mott Haven, on the arrival of the 12½ train from the City Hall, New-York.

On Friday, April 7, CHARLES SMITH, aged 9 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, Monday, April 10, JAMES FOSTER, aged 54 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

THURSDAY, March 11—6 P. M.

The depression in the Stock Market continues. The transactions to-day were again large—amounting to 18,500 shares. The only remarkable fluctuation in prices was in Erie Railroad, which opened with cash sales at 70 ₩ cent. over 1,000 shares, then declined to 69½ at the morning Board, 68¾@68½ in the Street, and finally recovered to 70¼ at the Second Board. New-Haven Railroad sold at 95—an advance of 1 ₩ cent. on the bids of yesterday; and New-York Central at 106—same as yesterday. The March receipts of this work are reported as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854.....	$196,279 33	$220,568 48	$446,647 81
1853.....	168,189 01	150,322 69	324,511 70
increase...	$18,090 32	$64,245 79	$92,336 11

There was a steady demand on the Bond list for New-York Central 6 ₩ cents. at 94, and some considerable operations in Illinois Central Mortgages, on buyers' option, at 80½@80 ₩ cent., and for cash at 79.

The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer were again advanced on London this forenoon, the market having been cleared yesterday of all first class Bank and Bankers' names at 109. The highest sales we are advised of were at 109½, but one or two of the Banking houses, at the close, were indisposed to draw at less than 109½. This advance caused the outside Stock operators to offer lower bargains on the fancies, between the Boards. It is regarded as a premonitory of larger shipments of Specie, which may include American Gold Coin, after the supply of bars and ingots from the last California receipts is exhausted. The supply and demand for Money, at call, undergo very little alteration. There is considerable shifting of loans from one lender to another. Discounts, outside of Bank, on business paper, are steady at 10@12 ₩ cent.

The Receipts of the City Railroads, for March, 1854, are: Third-avenue Railroad, $24,971 77; Eighth-avenue Railroad, $22,414 26; Sixth-avenue Railroad, $18,478 84.

We understand that Mr. OLIVER H. LEE, former Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, has been appointed Vice-President, in place of Mr. NELSON J. BEACH, who, in addition to his former duties of Superintendent of Construction, has been appointed Purchasing Agent of Materials and Supplies.

The Cotton movement for the week and season is thus reported by Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the Boston steamer. The large deficit in the receipts at the ports is going down. It is this week 591,000 bales. The market here is very dull.

	Season.		This week.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports..2,225,000		2,816,000	96,000	51,000
Exports to Gt. Britain.	896,000	1,141,000	57,000	41,000
Exports to France.....	233,000	263,000	4,000	8,000
Exp. to other For. p'ts.	196,000	218,000	9,000	12,000
Total Exports.....1,315,000		1,620,000	70,000	61,000
Stock on hand.....	620,000	757,000		

The March receipts of the Stonington Railroad are $23,183, against $20,034 same month last year. The Company, we understand, will be able to declare another 3½ ₩ cent. half-yearly dividend in May, after the usual reservation for the Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the debt of the road, the whole of which, now amounting to only 25 ₩ cent. of the capital, will thus be paid off in a few years.

The Western Railroad, of North Carolina, to bring the Coal Field of the State on Deep River within reach of tide water, has been reorganized at Fayetteville, and the contract for building the road awarded to SEYMOUR, RISELY & Co., of this City. DUNCAN G. MCREA, of Fayetteville, is made President of the Company.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $160,335; disbursed $52,836, and held at the close of business a balance of $8,358,520.

The rates of Exchange at New-Orleans have appreciated to 108¾@109 on London, 5.15 on Paris, 98½ at 60 days on New-York, and 100¼ at sight. Cotton freights, 13-16

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A ... Daily Newspaper—each number containing ... Forty-eight columns, and giving ... Daily Newspaper in ... published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered ... in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier: Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mailed at FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

England and France will issue no Letters of Marque.

Important Alterations of the Gadsden Treaty

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Resignation of Hon. Truman Smith.

Repeal of the Duty on Diamonds and other Precious Stones.

RAILROAD IRON AND THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12.

I learn from good authority that England and France have agreed that they will issue no letters of marque to privateers during the pending war. The *Herald's* story that a treaty had been concluded by Mr. BUCHANAN with the British Government providing for the rights of neutrals, is untrue. A proclamation definiug those rights was all that was asked. France will undoubtedly make the same stipulations in a general treaty now in process of negotiation.

The Senate had a long Executive sitting to-day over the GADSDEN Treaty. They again struck out the boundary, substituting a line starting from the eastern terminus of the GADSDEN line and striking considerably North of the head of the Gulf, thus cutting down the acquisition of territory to an amount just about sufficient to get a railroad route. The present disposition of the Senate appears to be to settle the boundary question thus, get an abrogation of the eleventh article of the Treaty of Guadalupe, and strike out all other propositions. To-day reduced the sum to be paid to Mexico to ten millions. It is probable, however, that a successful effort will be made at the next Executive sitting to increase the sum to ten millions. There will also be an effort to carry Senator BELL's amendment, recognizing the $100 grant. The understanding is that a supplemental treaty will be negotiated immediately, giving us valuable privileges in the Gulf, on consideration of our assumption of the just claims of our citizens against Mexico. It is considered questionable whether SANTA ANNA will accept these modifications. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning publishes TRUMAN SMITH's announcement of his intended resignation as Senator from Connecticut. It is addressed to the people of Connecticut, and the resignation is to take effect on 24th May next.

The *Intelligencer* also publishes a letter from Col. FREMONT to Col. BENTON. He makes mention of the loss of but one man. Says he has had reasonable success in the object of his expedition, and that it has decided the question of the practicability of the Central route.

The Senate made considerable progress on the GADSDEN Treaty to-day. The document has been so curtailed and amended that its framers will scarcely recognize it when published.

TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, DANIEL WOODWORTH, of New-York, and GEORGE E. PUGH, of Ohio, have been admitted as Attornies in the Supreme Court.

I am authorized to say that Senator JAMES of R. I., has no intention of resigning, and has given no cause for the rumor that he intended to do so.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12.

The Chair presented a letter from the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, resigning his seat in the Senate, to take effect on the 24th of May next.

Mr. FOOT submitted a resolution directing an inquiry, by the Committee on Commerce, into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a Custom House at Burlington, Vt. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. PETIT presented petitions, praying that steps may be taken to colonize and civilize the Indians at Puget's Sound, in Washington Territory.

Mr. FISH's resolution, offered on Monday, calling for the correspondence of Mr. BARNARD, while Minister of the United Sates at Berlin, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. HUNTER reported back the Indian Appropriation Bill with amendments.

The bill for the relief of JOHN MCAVOY, was taken up and passed.

Mr. PRATT presented a memorial from the merchants of Baltimore and others, praying for the repeal of all duties on diamonds and other precious stones.

Mr. RUSK introduced a bill providing for the transportation of the United States Mails on railroads, and at 12 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

Mr. RUSK's bill provides that all Railroad Companies or individuals owning Railroads now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, who shall contract with the United States to carry the United States mails, troops, and munitions of war, free of charge, and allowing the Postmaster General to regulate the manner and times for transportation of said mails, shall be allowed to import, free of duty, all iron required for the use and repair of such roads. And to all Railroad Companies who may now have or who shall construct a good substantial double-track road, and who shall contract as aforesaid, there shall be granted by the United States six sections of public land for each mile of such double-track road.

The bill was referred.

Mr. HAMLIN presented several documents in favor of the adoption of a decimal metrical system, to form a part of a uniform system of weights and measures.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and the doors were not opened till near 5 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. COLUMBIA LANCASTER, delegate from Washington Territory, was introduced, and took the oath to support the Constitution.

The bill empowering the Postmaster-General to contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco according to time, was taken up.

Mr. HAMILTON said this bill was in effect merely to grant additional mail facilities between those points at an enormous expense to the Post-Office Department—thus imposing greater burdens.

Mr. PHELPS took similar ground, urging that if the bill should pass it would increase the Post-Office deficiency to three-and-a-half millions of dollars annually.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said neither of the gentlemen had touched the merits of the bill, but had merely animadverted on the details. He cared nothing for the schedule of prices, his main object being to hold out inducements for carrying the mails in the shortest time.

On the motion of Mr. KERR, the bill was tabled—Yeas, 89; Nays, 89.

The House went into Committee on the bill reducing and graduating the prices of public lands according to the time they have been in market.

The general debate had terminated in accordance with a resolution heretofore adopted, and a discussion now opened under the five-minute rule, by Messrs. DUNHAM, RUSSELL, PHILLIPS, HARRIS, of Miss., and COBB, in favor of the principle of the bill, and Mr. DISNEY in opposition.

Some Senate bills were referred to the appropriate Committees. The House adjourned.

The Southern Convention.

FIRST DAY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 10.

The Southern Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning. The Mayor was appointed temporary Chairman. It was decided that the Convention was entitled to fifty-one delegates from Memphis, and

Hon. WM. G. DAWSON was invited to take the Chair as permanent President.

The Committee subsequently nominated Mr. DAWSON for President, with 13 Vice Presidents and 13 Secretaries—one from each State represented.

A Committee of three from each State was appointed to prepare business, and the Convention adjourned to Tuesday.

There are 15 Delegates in the city from Maryland, 130 from Virginia, 300 from Tennessee, 40 from Georgia, 5 from Louisiana, 22 from North Carolina—South Carolina is largely represented—7 from Mississippi, LESLIE COMBS from Kentucky, 17 from Alabama.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 11.

The Convention was occupied with resolutions as to the Pacific Railroad and direct trade with Europe.

Messrs. JONAS, of Tennessee, and ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, spoke. The latter denounced reliance on Congress for building the Pacific Railroad. The resolution was referred to the General Committee to report to-morrow. Adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 12.

There was a very large audience to-day to hear the report of the Committee on Business. It recommends the Pacific Railroad by a southern route—encouraging southern mining and manufactures, and the establishment of Amazonian Commerce. Speeches were made by Messrs JONES, LESLIE COMBS, and ALBERT PIKE. The proceedings excite great interest.

Catholic Indignation Meeting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 12.

An indignation meeting was held at the Museum to-night, composed of French and German Roman Catholics, to express condemnation of the course of Judge WOONWAAN, of the Supreme Court, in a recent decision of the suit of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, against the Trustees of the Holy Trinity Church, to obtain possession of property. The German and French Catholics say that the Judge favored the Jesuit party, and appointed a majority of Arbiters on that side.

The Anti-Bishop party of Trustees refused to give up the Church, and the Judge committed them to prison for contempt, when the members of the congregation and their friends called a meeting, inviting American Catholics, and all opposed to the iron rule of the Jesuits and foreign priesthood, to meet with them.

Strong resolutions were passed, and speeches made in German, French and English.

Considerable excitement prevailed.

The "Natives" have nominated Mr. CONRAD as their candidate for Mayor, and will act with the Whigs in the coming election.

Late and Interesting from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 11.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and the City of Mexico to the 4th instant.

SANTA ANNA's progress against ALVAREZ was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Several skirmishes had taken place with the troops of ALVAREZ, in which the latter were generally worsted. Prisoners were taken on both sides, and several of them were shot.

Reinforcements for the Government troops were constantly drawing towards the scene of revolt.

The papers say that ALVAREZ's followers were desertion him, but the revolt is evidently more formidable than is represented.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 12.

Private letters from Mexico are very contradictory as to the ALVAREZ insurrection. It is stated that a telegraphic dispatch was received at Vera Cruz, just before the *Texas* sailed, announcing the cessation of hostilities between SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ, in consequence of concessions by the former. On the other hand, some letters say that ALVAREZ was strongly fortified on a hill at Persgrina, with every preparation made for a determined resistance. The general opinion is, that SANTA ANNA will be defeated, and finally overthrown.

Later from Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 11.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port from Havana and Key West. She brings no political news of importance. In Havana vessels were abundant, and freight had declined 20 per cent. Exchange on London was quoted at 8@9 premium.

The bark *California*, from New-Orleans for New-York, had been assisted off Cooch Reef by wreckers, and arrived at Key West on the 28th ultimo. Salvage, $3,413.

The ship *Glance*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Key West, on the 6th inst., with loss of rudder-head.

Senator MALLORY and Captain J. M. SCUNNILL came passengers in the *Isabel*.

The Southern Convention.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 9.

A great crowd has arrived in this city to attend the Southern Convention, which commences its session to-morrow. Among those present are Messrs. DAWSON, of Georgia, LESLIE COMBS, of Kentucky, THOMSDALE, and JONAS, of Tennessee. It is presumed that either of the last two named will be chosen President of the Convention. CHARLESTON, Monday Morning, April 10.

Up to Saturday night, 300 delegates to the Convention had arrived, and 200 more are known to be on the way. About 100 editors are present from all parts of the State. Lieutenants MAURY and HENNOON have arrived.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 12.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received.

Captain HUGHES, of the ship *Vicksburg*, arrived at New-Orleans from New-York, reports seeing two ships ashore, on 28th ultimo, on Berry Island—apparently not recently gone on. Wreckers were around them.

Nine hundred bags of coffee from the bark *Francis Watts*, sunk at the mouth of the Mississippi, had been saved. The remainder of the cargo would be badly damaged.

General TWIGGS had left New-Orleans, to establish his head-quarters at St. Louis.

Lake Navigation.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

The Ontario steamers commenced running regularly to-day. Since the opening of the lake there have been 78 clearances and 29 arrivals—propellers and schooners. By them we have received 37,000 barrels of flour, nearly one million feet of lumber, and 7,000 bushels of wheat. We have shipped 10,000 bushels of salt, 5,000 tons of merchandise, and large quantities of iron, plaster, &c. The arrivals by railroad and lake are heavy.

Philadelphia Mayoralty, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 12.

At our Whig primary elections last night, delegates were chosen favorable to the choice of ROBERT T. CONRAD as candidate for Mayor of the city.

The paper on which the Philadelphia *Ledger* is now printed, is made principally of straw, manufactured by FEINOUR & NIXON, of Manayunk, on MELLIER's new process.

Another Great Race at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 10.

A great three mile race took place yesterday, in three heats, between the Louisiana horse *Arrow* and *Little Flea*. *Arrow* was the winner of the last two heats. The time was as follows: First heat, 5m. 33½s.; second, 5m. 36s.; third, 5m. 43½s.; being the fastest race ever run.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 11.

The steamship *Augusta*, Captain LYON, has arrived at this port from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 11.

The mail steamship *Union*, Captain R. ADAMS, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Murder at West Troy.

TROY, Wednesday, April 12.

JOHN PHELPS, of West Troy, murdered his wife last night by stabbing her with a dirk knife, killing her instantly. PHELPS is said to have been under the influence of liquor at the time. They had not lived agreeably together for some time.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 12.

The ship *Sachem*, from Boston for New-Orleans, lodged on the northern edge of Bellama Banks, on the 27th March. Also, another ship, bound from Boston for New-Orleans, name unknown. The crews were taken to Nassau.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. MARSHALL ROOD, the Depot Master, was killed at Biddeford, this afternoon, by being crushed between two cars, while coupling them. He leaves a wife and family.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 12.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* sailed at noon today, with 28 passengers for Halifax, and 93 for Liverpool. She also took out $371,600 in specie.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, April 12.

The propellers *New-England* and *Spaulding* arrived here yesterday from Buffalo, having experienced no difficulty from ice.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, April 12—11:30 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *America*, now in her twelfth day out.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 12.

We have no mail to-night south of Wilmington.

FROM ALBANY.

Repeal of Jones' Wood Park—Statistics of the Poor—The Canals Bills in the Senate—State Paper Law—New Commissary General—Gathering of the Hard-Shells.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

In the House last evening a resolution was adopted to adjourn at 10 o'clock on Friday evening. The resolution requires the concurrence of the Senate before it becomes effective. The events of the past twelve hours make it possible for the Senate to concur, and to order an adjournment on the day proposed. The work in the upper branch is much behind, but probably all that is essential can be finished up in the intervening two days.

The third reading of bills is still the order in the Assembly, with a prospect of its continuance for two days yet—up to Friday noon. Among the bills read a third time this morning, and passed, was that for the repeal of the act to establish Jones' Wood Park. The final vote for the repeal was—Ayes 73, Noes 31. It was a Senate bill, and went immediately to the Governor, who, I understand, will sign it without delay. It certainly must gratify members to be relieved from the examination and consideration of this question, for it has been kept before them incessantly for the entire session, and the battle has been more hotly contested than any that has been carried on this Winter. The final triumph of a measure which will save to the City more than two millions of dollars, at the same time does justice both to individuals and the public, cannot but be satisfactory and cheering to your already overburdened tax-payers.

The Supply bill has not yet been introduced. I hear that it will probably be reported this evening or to-morrow morning, and that it provides for the expenditure of about $130,000. The Appropriation bill called for the expenditure of about $225,000 more than there is in the general fund, so that extra ways and means will have to be provided for supplying the $355,000 deficit.

The House this morning devoted much time to the consideration of the bill to give the Stockbridge Indians the authority to sue for the recovery of certain lands in Columbia County, for which they claim the present occupants have no valid title. It is in reality a bill to secure the lands occupied by the Anti-Reuters of that County, as the bill makes it obligatory upon the Indians, should they recover possession, to sell to the present occupants, (not owners,) at fifty cents per acre.

The Secretary of State yesterday made a report of the results of the information obtained from the Superintendents of the Poor in the various Counties, except Albany and Tompkins. From the table it appears that

The whole number of paupers reported as having been relieved or supported during the year preceding December 1, 1853	130,027
County paupers	112,058
Town paupers	10,452
Paupers temporarily relieved	04,209
Foreigners	58,022
Lunatics	2,875
Idiots	378
Mutes	72
Number received during the year	98,129
Number born in Poor houses	715
Number died in Poor houses	2,351
Number bound out	953
Number discharged	12,443
Number absconded	10,131
Number in Poor houses, Dec. 1, last	11,113

Of these there were:

Males	5,768	Lunatics	1,522
Females	5,345	Idiots	415
Foreigners	5,493	Mutes	55

Under 16 years of age:

Males	1,671	Females	1,142

Whole number of children over 5 and under 16 years of age, taught in the Poor houses 3,219

NATIVITIES.

United States	40,329	Switzerland	140
Ireland	40,993	Prussia	116
England	4,384	Hungary	81
Scotland	1,128	Poland	70
Germany	9,422	Other countries	115
France	774	Unknown	280
Canada	1,795		

CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.

Intemperance direct (excluding Now-York)	10,199
Children having intemperate parents	3,923
Wives having intemperate husbands	1,495
Debauchery	987
Debauchery of parents	838
Idleness	1,409
Vagrancy	2,403
Idiocy and lunacy	2,391
Blindness and lameness	1,619
Sickness and decrepitude	11,389
Old age	1,668
Deaf and dumb	56
Indigent sod destitute	53,364
Children having destitute parents	6,602
Children having sick parents	2,142
Females having sick husbands	406
Orphans and illegitimate children	1,061
All other causes known	63
Not specified	74

EXPENSES OF POOR HOUSES.

Paid Superintendents for services	$22,553 16
Paid Keepers and other Poor-House officers	50,288 29
Paid Constables	1,791 74
Paid for supplies	434,031 16
Paid transportation of paupers	10,377 10
Paid to physicians	14,297 95
Paid for other miscellaneous expenses	108,616 11
In all	$641,955 57

EXPENSES OF TEMPORARY RELIEF

Paid Overseers for services	$25,386 48
Paid Justices of the Peace	1,606 12
Paid for relieving indigent persons, temporarily, not included in the two last items	330,599 48
Total temporary relief	$367,792 09
Total Poor-House expenses above	641,955 57
Total Poor-House expenses	$1,009,747 65
Value of labor of peppers	$65,230 76
Value of labor saved in consequence of their labor	33,615,06
Expenses of each pauper per week more than they earn	72½
Per year	37 86

The first cost of the land (5,758¼ acres,) and the buildings thereon, was $290,863 14. The present estimated value of the same property is $799,856 21.

The Senate has been almost all day considering the Canal bills, in Committee of the Whole. No essential amendments have yet been made.

I learn that the Governor has signed the bill to provide for the appointment of a paper to do the official advertising required to be done in the city of Albany; so that it is now a law. This puts an end to the present system, by which the State obtains the services of a paper without making any remuneration therefor.

Col. WILLIAM W. TOMPKINS was nominated by the Governor to the office of Commissary General, in place of Gen. DANIEL LEE, the present incumbent. The nomination was confirmed, but afterwards reconsidered and laid upon the table.

The State Central Committee of the Hard-Shells met here this morning, and ordered a State Convention for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, etc., to be held at Syracuse, on the 14th day of July next. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of Mr. CUTTING. Flints were quite in demand during the session of the Committee, and there was considerable attendance of the Adamantines. J. B. S.

[Telegraphic.]

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate on the Canal bill was resumed.

Mr. CROSBY offered an amendment that the members of the Legislature should not be prohibited from taking contracts under the bill.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and PUTNAM—the latter earnestly and at length—opposed the amendment.

Messrs. DICKINSON, CROSBY, and HOPKINS, supported it. It was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of widening the Cayuga and Seneca Canals 70 feet.

A motion to thus amend was lost, and the appropriation reduced to $75,000.

It was then moved to add the sums thus saved to the Champlain and Genesee Valley Canals.

The debate is going on.

ASSEMBLY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

To amend the Commissions' Map of Brooklyn. Passed.

For the protection of holders of negotiable paper. Lost.

For the incorporation of Free Churches. Passed.

To incorporate the Merchants' and Clerks' Library, of New-York. Passed.

Amending the laws relative to assessments and commutation of taxes on corporations. Passed.

Incorporating the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Passed. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow Brooklyn to issue additional stock.

For the extension of the [illegible]

Still in session.

CLAY FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.

NINTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

SPLENDID BANQUET AT METROPOLITAN HOTEL

Speeches of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and N. B. Blunt, Esq.

The anniversary of HENRY CLAY's birthday was celebrated by the "Clay Festival Association" last evening, on a scale every way befitting the memory of the honored patriot and statesman. Over two hundred guests sat down to a sumptuous banquet in Niblo's Saloon, which was decorated handsomely. At the head of the room was the banner of the Association, and underneath an oil painting of HENRY CLAY, tastefully draped with the national flag. Suspended on either side of the saloon were two banners—one of blue velvet, bearing the following sentiment of the Kentucky orator, in gold: "I have wished the good opinion of the world, but I defy the most malignant of my enemies to show that I have attempted to gain it by any low or grovelling acts, by any mean or unworthy sacrifice, by the violation of any of the obligations of honor, or by a breach of any of the duties which I owe to my country." The other was the banner of the Tenth Ward Democratic Clay Club, having a representation of Liberty throwing the national flag over CLAY, and underneath, the words: "Justice to HARRY, the Star of the West."

The tables were spread with a taste and profusion that more than sustained the reputation of the Messrs. LELAND. No delicacy which the season afforded was forgotten. Messrs. L. BREVOAN, JOSEPH M. PRICE, and JOSIAH P. KNAPP, Committee of Arrangements, were most assiduous in attention to their guests. MONKS' excellent band discoursed several lively airs during the entertainment.

M. R. BREWER, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the Chair. To his right and left were seated Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Hon. T. BUTLER KING, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Esq., District Attorney; Major SPRAGUE, U. S. A.; JAS. N. REYNOLDS, Esq.; Hon. JAS. BROOKS, ex-Sheriff CANNLEY, &c.

Grace was said by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, when the Company attacked the viands; nor is it strange that with so many good things to be disposed of, 10 o'clock had arrived before the cloth was removed.

The PRESIDENT said that, with so many orators around him, he would not detain the company with any remarks, but would at once proceed with the regular toasts:

The 12th of April, 1777.—Let it ever be celebrated with joy and gladness, for it commemorates the birth of one of the illustrious men of the world, who

"Let all the ends he aim'd at
Be his Country's, his God's, and Truth's."

MUSIC—"Here's to you, Harry Clay."

The President called upon Mr. WM. G. MICKALL to sing the "The Natal-Day Song," of his own composition, but that gentleman excused himself on account of a severe cold. The following sonnet, written by Mr. ROBERT BANKS, Yorkshire, England, for the "Clay Festival Association," was printed:

"Friends of the loved lamented patriot CLAY,
Virginia's second star—Kentucky's boast,
Columbia's pride, from first to farest coast—
I greet you well that keep his Natal Day.
On to unnumbered ages point the way
He walked to glory.—Let desponding youth
Take courage, as they treasure the great truth,
From his high deeds—who dares be glorious may!
He whose sole heritage" "was indigence
And lofancy,"† (to use his own strong phrase)
Bounds from seclusion; horn for eminence;
His country calls, the youthful sage obeys;
Fame, wisdom, majesty, were his from thence,
And powers that did the admiring world amaze.

The President gave the next regular toast, which was drunk with applause:

The political Principles, Maxims and Actions of the Man whose birth makes this day memorable—We will cherish and follow them, ever remembering that their truthfulness and sincerity have been amply illustrated in his noble declaration:

"I would rather be right than be President."

MUSIC—"The fine Kentucky Gentleman."

Mr. N. B. BLUNT was introduced, and responded as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT and Gentlemen of the Clay Festival Association: Most cheerfully do I respond to your request. Here, at least, I feel myself to be at home. [Long cheers.] Here I breathe freely, and here I mean to speak freely [Applause] There have been, Sir, and there are now three days in the political calendar, days especially deserving of commemoration. They are, Sir, the Twenty-second of February, the Fourth day of July, and the Twelfth of April—the one the birth-day of the Father of our Country, the second the birth-day of our country itself, and the third, which we meet to-night to celebrate—the birth-day of the political savior of our country. [Tremendous cheers.] I am asked to respond to a toast speaking of the political principles, actions and maxims of him who has made this day memorable in history. [Cheers.] I am admonished also that at this hour of the evening, in justice to those who are to follow, I must be comparatively brief, and brief I mean to be. I shall allude, then, in reference to his political principles, to those particular actions of his life which have set the stamp of his name and fame upon his country's annals, and which are part and parcel of the records of his country's glory; and here again there are three—that mystic number—appertaining also to the political history of him whose birthday we celebrate. First, Sir, that eventful period of our country's history when, himself a Speaker of our House of Congress, presiding over that deliberative body, when from one end of the Union to the other the war of passions was raised, and was raging between contending factions, he alone, calm, self-reliant, and self-confident, at last succeeded in quieting the angry tumults, and won the proud title by unanimous consent of the Great Pacificator. [Long cheers.] I allude to his first effort as the great Compromiser on the Missouri question. [Applause.] And the second, Sir, when the country again was convulsed—when in the years 1831 and 1832 nullification had reared its hideous head, he again stepped forth, and with the olive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, he again calmed the tumult and stepped forward as the Great Pacificator of that day. [Loud cheers.] The third and last, but not least, was when in 1850 the passions of different sections were again arrayed against each other, he laid down his life in defence of the Constitution of our country, and in concert with the glorious spirits, some of whom have survived, and one of whom is present here to-night and graces your board, (DANIEL S. DICKINSON,) [loud cheers,] he stood forth then again, that Old Man Eloquent, in defence of the Constitution to advocate the union of fraternity and harmony against its opponents and factionists of every description. [Cheers.] Sir, the era of statesmen and of patriots, although not altogether departed, is fast departing, and the day of demagogues and political hucksters is approaching—nay, Sir, it is already at hand; and we are called upon now to contrast the principles, maxims and actions of HENRY CLAY with those who, at this day, comparatively control, if they do not entirely wield, the destinies of our Republic. I shall not make comparisons between him and those who, at this day, fill your Legislative halls. I will institute no comparison between him, and between his compeers and associates, and those who at this day undertake to control the legislation in Congress; but I may, at least, commend to their sober thought and reflection the maxims which guided him through his political life. [Cheers.] I may at least call their attention to that glorious maxim on his part, "that he would rather be right than be President." [Tremendous cheers.] There have been, also, three periods in our country's history when the element of discord traveled over our land. There are in this country but two elements that are dangerous to our Constitution and to our Republic. They are on the one side, fanatical Abolitionism, and on the other, Slavery propagandism; and it was a part of the political principles of Mr. CLAY, from the earliest period of his political career—from the period when in the councils of the State at Kentucky, he advocated their gradual emancipation—but looking to the Constitution of his country as the fundamental object, whatever might have been his private feelings, or his private wishes, he felt himself bound, as an honest man, to carry out that Constitution and to enforce its provisions to the very letter; and while upon the one hand he threw aside all political factions, addressing himself to the enforcement of the principles of that Constitution, on the other he was equally frank in protesting against any introduction of that question into the councils of the nation. It was this that led to the Missouri Compromise. It is this Compromise which is now sought to be broken by him who is termed the Little Giant of Illinois, and little indeed he must be, and small indeed in his estimate of the opinion of his fellow-countrymen, if he supposes there is a genuine CLAY man living that for one instant would permit that Missouri Compromise to be trampled upon by him or any other man living. [Tremendous cheers.] But I feel, gentlemen, knowing who is to follow me, that I ought not longer to trespass upon your attention. I shall conclude, therefore, the brief remarks that I have made, by simply asking, at your hands, that, in the language of your toast, you should be faithful to the principles HENRY CLAY inculcated; that you will remember his deeds, and that you will pledge yourselves here to-night that the sacrifices which he made shall not be in vain. I conclude here with a toast:

Henry Clay—His deeds are fresh in our memories, and his sacrifices shall not be in vain. [Vociferous cheers.]

Our Country—Bright are the pages of her history;—her highest honors are within the reach of all. May our rising youth emulate the example of the once poor Mill Boy of the Slashes: "Do right and trust to Providence for results."

MUSIC—"Yankee Doodle."

Rev. Mr. OSGOOD made a brilliant response to the above sentiment, but, owing to an unfortunate accident, we are unable to publish his speech this morning.

The Constitution of the United States—The great Charter of National Liberty and Human Rights, adopted by our Patriot Fathers,—their children will maintain and defend it.—Music—"Hail Columbia."

Washington.—(Drank in silence.)—Music—"Dirge."

The Memory of Henry Clay—

"Patriot, Christian, Husband, Father, Friend,
Thy work of life achieved a glorious end."

Music—"Auld Lang Syne."

The President announced that Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON would respond to the toast. The announcement was received with loud manifestations of applause.

As Mr. DICKINSON arose three cheers were called for and loudly responded to.

Mr. DICKINSON said:

Mr. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN: I am happy to make my acknowledgements to this festival association for the great civility it has extended to me. I chanced to be at this hotel, having just arrived, charged with a professional errand when this committee waited upon and invited me to be a guest on this occasion. I embraced the invitation with alacrity for I wished to witness the high moral example of seeing so many assembled when an occasion intended to do gratitude to the memory of a great and good man, where there was no expectation that the doings and sentiments and opinions that might be expressed, would be taken to the political exchange, and honors and offices and emolument returned. [Applause.] I was further happy to associate upon this occasion and to accept an invitation as a guest, for I felt assured that, with a large opportunity of knowing the character of HENRY CLAY, the qualities of his head and heart, you would find none among his admirers that were warmer than myself. [Loud cheers.] From the time this great man entered upon the eventful career of his public life, until the time when his great spirit departed, his history has been one of stirring incidents; and although his has been subjected, like the lives of most great men, to severe criticisms at times, yet I believe the masses of the people and all parties have generally, if not always, accorded to him high motives for sincere patriotism. [Loud cheers.] The learned gentleman on my right has been pleased to speak of an occasion that I had the honor of being associated with this great man and others. [Renewed It was the proudest moment of my life. [Continued cheers.] Its recollections are among the most pleasing of any in this earth's pilgrimage; and in my whole political career, if I can look upon it as only a great desert, I should regard that period as a beautiful and green oasis to lighten it up. [Applause.] I cannot be thankful enough that I was permitted to associate with this great man—to divest myself of all those narrow prejudices, which it is a besetting sin of most political men to entertain against their opponents, to learn his great qualities—his true patriotism—to learn the solicitude he entertained for his country—to see him in the morning and in the evening stand, and in season and out of season, at all times wishing to render her his best services to rescue her from peril. [Loud cheers.] When the storms lowered most darkly and descended in their ewful might, when the thunders roared, the winds howled and the lightnings shot athwart the sky, who stood the firmest? It was HENRY CLAY. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] When he saw the ship of State was tossed upon the angry waves of excitement, when he saw the sectional ocean dash and foam, it was then, calm and unmoved, he held the helm and ontrode the storm. [Great applause.] It was not enough for him that others faltered and fled; he inquired not who would go with him, or who would go against him; he inquired not where the political currents were to run, or who should be stranded in the great gulf-stream of passion;—he inquired what was right, and that right he pursued, regardless of consequences to himself. [Applause.] Trace his whole political course, and you will see when he adopted an opinion he did not change it because others changed, he did not change it because public opinion was not at that time with him, he did not forsake it because others were convinced it was wrong; he adhered to it through good and evil report, until he himself should be satisfied that it was impracticable—showing that he entertained motives upon whatever doctrines he adopted, that he was ce; able of staking his life, as he did standing on the hazard of the die. [Loud applause.] as an orator, he had the greatest elements of any man I ever beheld. He did not wait until the power of language should have moved his audience; the very first word he uttered, reached the heart. The audience applauded on seeing his well-poised arm. He stirred and swayed the masses at his pleasure, for the reason that he understood the human character, and knew the secret springs of the heart of his audience, and expressed himself there. It was not by mere declamation, nor declamation in any sense, for he addressed himself to the feelings and hearts, and he struck the popular chord that brought his audience at one single moment to their feet. [Renewed applause.] He died where he had lived, where the great and useful portions of his life had been spent, upon the theatre of his fame—the political metropolis of this country. His death-bed was surrounded by those who loved and honored him. The last words that trembled upon his aged lip breathed solicitude for his country and his country's Constitution. [Applause.] And now that he is gone, all parties agree in doing his memory reverence; and when that great spirit became too strong and mighty for earth, and its frail tenement had become too weak to retain it longer, it ascended to its reward in Heaven, those who stood around his death bed might with propriety have cried out in the language of the prophet, "My Father the chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof." I will close my remarks, Mr. President, with this sentiment:

The American Union, at which the departed Clay so long worshipped with more than Eastern devotion; may the remembrance of his patriotism animate those who survive him. [Loud Cheers.]

The Great Pacificator—HENRY CLAY,

"Conflicting principles—internal life—
Tariff and Slavery—disunion rife;—
All are compromised by his great hand,
And beams of joy illuminate the land."

MUSIC—"Star Spangled Banner."

Hon. JAMES BROOKS responded. One of the most trying situations, he said, was that in which a man like himself, not accustomed to public speaking, was called upon to follow speakers of eloquence. But the occasion inspired him to say something. He was with HENRY CLAY in every phase of his political career—when men crowded to do him honor, in his defeats, and he had stood in his sick chamber, and, with broken spirits, over his grave. But the most honorable tribute that could be paid to his course was that paid by them this evening. He passed a glowing encomium upon HENRY CLAY, as the "great pacificator." It was his humble fortune, in 1850, to follow with unequal steps the leadership of that great man. He would still, and ever, continue to sustain the Compromise Measures advocated by him. It could be easily told where his terrific denunciations and powerful eloquence would be directed, if he were alive to hear the proposition now made for unsettling that Compromise. He hoped the old CLAY men would come back to the principles which guided him in 1850. Principles—the principles of CLAY—now and forever. [Applause.]

Millard Fillmore—Like his great exemplar and friend, he has been the "architect of his own fortune." His administration of the Government has been characterized by "unyielding firmness, patriotism and signal ability, in maintaining the principles of the Constitution." We sincerely rejoice that, in every section of the Union, he is justly appreciated and deservedly honored.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford,
Is SPOTLESS REPUTATION."

MUSIC—"Hail to the Chief."

The Army and Navy. Air—"The B

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE CLERGY.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Vindicating his character and his position on the Nebraska Bill against the assaults contained in the proceedings of a public meeting, composed of twenty-five Clergymen, in the City of Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1854.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge your kind consideration, in sending me the proceedings of the public meeting composed of twenty-five clergymen of the city of Chicago opposed to the Nebraska bill. These proceedings consist of a protest "in the name of Almighty God" against the passage of the Nebraska bill, and signed by yourselves "as citizens and as ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ;" and also of four resolutions, which are stated to have been adopted with but one dissenting voice. The last of these resolutions is as follows:

4. That in this debate recently held in the Senate of the United States upon the presentation of the memorial of the clergy of New-England, we greatly deplore the apparent want of courtesy and reverence towards man and God, manifest especially in the speeches of the Senators from Illinois and Indiana; and that we regard the whole tone and spirit of that debate, on the part of the opponents of said memorial, as an outrage upon the privileges of a large and respectable body of citizens, upon the dignity of the Senate, and upon the claims of the divine name, word, and institutions, to which we own profoundest honor and revarence.

Here I am distinctly and "especially" charged with "the apparent want uf courtesy and reverence towards man and God," in the performances of my public duties in the Senate. This is a grave charge, whether preferred against a private individual or a public man, and one which should not have been made recklessly and without sufficient authority. If unsupported by evidence and contradicted by the records, its anormity is greatly aggravated by the startling fact that it emanates from "ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ," professing to speak "in the name of Almighty God," and by his authority. When you shall read that debate carefully, you will be surprised at the injustice you have done me by attributing to me the language which I found it necessary to quote, for the purpose of comment, from the protest signed by the three thousand and fifty clergymen of New-England. I agree that the language quoted was "wanting in courtesy and reverence to man and God," and it was for that reason that I called the attention of the Senate and the country to the astonnding fact that any body of men, calling themselves clergymen, or by any other name, in this age and in this country, would presume to claim that they were authorized by the Almighty, and in his name, to prononnce an authoritative judgment upon a political qneation pending before the Congress of the United States. If yon had attributed this language to its true authors and directed your censnre against them, instead of me, who bnt quoted to expose it, I should have united with you in saying that it did manifest an "apparent want of sourtesy" to the Senate and "reverence to God."

In the latter clanse of the eame resolution, you also say:

"That we regard the whole tone and spirit of that debate on the part of the opponents of said mamorial, as an outrage upon the privileges of a large and respectable body of citizens," &c.

And in the third resolution, you say:

"That, in our office as ministers, we have lost some of our prerogatives, nor escaped our responsibilities as citizens," &c.

It is your obvious intention in these two resolutions to convey the impression to the world and induce the public to believe that I, and those Senators who participated with me in the debate referred to, denied to the signers of that protest their right "as citizens," in consequence of their profession as "clergymen."

Unwilling as I am to believe that you, as the professed ministers of Jesus Christ, assembled in His holy name, could deliberately put forth a charge so unjust and unfounded, yet I am unable to put any other construction upon your language, or to conceive of any other object you could have had in passing these resolutions.

In vindication of my own character against the aspersions which yan have so unjnstly cast upon it, you must permit me to say to you, with the most profound respect for your "office as ministers," that, if you had read the debate yourselves before you pronounced judgment upon it, instead of following the lead of an unscrupulous partisan press, you would have known that the charge in any of its forms, and in all its length and breadth, was wilfully and wantonly untrue. So far from denying to the clergy of New-England, or of any other portion of this connlry, any of their rights "as citizens," and so far from questioning their undoubted right to petition, protest or remonstrate, in respect to any measure coming or pending before Congress in the same manner, and by the same authority as other citizens nnder the Constitution, the debate shows that each and every Senator against whom you have preferred this grave charge, distinctly and expresaly recognized and affirmed such right. In orderto render my vindication complete, and to disabuse yon of the error into which you have fallen—for, in your case, it must be error merely—I proceed to establish this position by extracts from the debate, as it appears in the *Congressional Globe*, and republished in pamphlet form at the Abolition establishment in this city. At page 11 of that pamphlet, you will find that Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"The Senator from Texas says the people have a right to petition. *I do not question it. I do not wish to deprive ministers of the Gospel of that right.* I do not acknowledge that there is any member of this body who has a higher respect and veneration either for a minister of the Gospel, or for his holy calling than I have; hot my respect is for him in *his calling*. I will not cootrovert what the Senator from Massachusetts has said, as to their being, perhaps, eo body of men in this coenty, three thousand in number, who combina more respectability than these clergymen."

Permit me to inquire of yon, reverend gentlemen whether you had read my speech, and especially this portion of it, when you charged me with committing, in that debate, "an outrage upon the privileges of a large and respectable body of citizens," (referring to the clergymen who had signed that protest,) and when, in another resolution, you charged me and others, by implication, with the design of depriving yon of your "prerogatives as citizens," on account of your "office as ministers?"

I now call on you, "as ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ;" "as citizens," and as honest men, who are under a high moral and religious obligation to speak the truth and to do jnstice to all men, to withdraw this charge, and make as open and public confession of the injustice you have done me.

Again, in your resolntions, yon do not confine your censure to myself, but yon extend it to Senators MASON, BUTLER, PETTIT, ADAMS, and BADGER, including all who participated in that debate in opposition to the propriety of the protest. Your language is, that you regard "the whole tone and spirit of that debate, on the part of the opponents of said memorial, as an outrage upon the privileges of a large and respectable body of citizens," &c.

Now, let us see whether your charge against Mr. MASON, that he committed an "outrage" on the rights of the memorialists "as citizens," be sustained by the record:

"Mr. MASON—That it is the right of the citizens of the United States to petition Congress, or either House of it, upon any subject that may be presented to them, is never denied, never should be denied; and such petition, upon any subject of public interest, should ha received and treated with the respect which is due to citizens. I trust I shall never see the day when the Senate of the United States will treat the aothors of such petitions, upon any subject proper for legislation pending *before* the body, coming from the people of the United States, with aught but respect.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. MASON expressly affirmed the right of every citizen, whatever his profession or occupation in life, to petition Congress upon any anbject pending before either House. In another portion of his speech in favor of the right of every class of our citizens to petition, he said:

"It is a respect due to them; hnt when they come here, not as citizens, but declaring that they coma as ministers of the Gospel, and, as the honorable Senator from Texas declared them to be, vicegerents of the Almighty—so I understood him to declare, possibly he meant viceregents, to supervise and control the legislation of the country—I say, when they come here as a class unknown to the Government, a class that the Government does not mean to know in any form or shape, aot to recommend or remonstrate, hot to denounce our action as a great moral wrong, because they claim to be the "vicergeons" of the Almighty, we are bound, not from disrespect to them as citizens, aot from disrespect to the cloth which they do not grace, hnt from respect to the Government, from respect to that sacred public trust which has been committed to us—to carry out the policy of the Government and refese to recognize them."

Mr. MASON expressly recognized and vindicated the full and eqnal rights of clergymen, in common with all other citizens, to petition Government for the redreas of grievances. His complaint was, that the protestants have not approached the Senate in their capacity as citizens; that they did not claim the right under the Constitution, or as being derived from any human authority or earthly tribunal; but, casting aside all human authority and constitutional right, they claim the divine prerogative as the "vice regents" of the Almighty on earth to pronounce judgment in his name, and by his authority, upon a legislative question, which had been confided by the people, in obedience to the Constitntion, to the decision of the Congress of the United States.

Senator BUTLER'S speech comes next. Let us see if your charge be well founded against him:

"Mr. BUTLER—I have great respect, Mr. President, for the pulpit. I have such a respect for it, that I would almost submit to a rebuke from a minister of the Gospel, even in my official capacity; but they lose a portion of my respect, when I see an organization, for, I believe, the first time in the history of this Government, of clergyman, within a local precinct, within the limits of New-England, assuming to be, as the Senator from Texas said, the vicegerents of heaven, coming to the Senate of the United States, not as citizens, as my friend from Virginia has said, bnt as the organs of God; for they do not come here petitioning, or presenting their views under the sanction of the obligations and responsibilities of citizens under the Constitution of the United States, but they have dared to quit the pulpit, and step into the political arena, and speak as the organs of Almighty God. Sir, they assume to be the foremen of the Jury which is to pronounce the verdict and judgment of God npon earth. They do not present themselves as ordinary citizens do; hat they mingle in their protest, what they would have us believe is the judgment of the Almighty. When the clergy quit the province which is assigned to them, in which they can dispease the Gospel—that Gospel which is represented as the lamb, not as the tiger or the lion—when they would convert the lamb into the lion, going about in the form of agitators, seeking whom they may devour, instead of meek and lowly representatives of Christ, they divest themselves of all respect which I can give them."

Here again you find that there was no disposition to deprive ministers of the Gospel of any of their rights as citizens—no unwillingness to receive their petitions, memorials, or remonstrances, and to treat them with entire respect when presented in that capacity, and claiming no other or higher prerogatives than those secured to their fellow-citizens by the Constintion. Bnt their divine right, emanating from a power higher than the Constitution, and above the sovereignty of the people and of the States of this Union, to decide a legislative measure, and have command to the Senate in the name of the Deity, was seriously, but respectfully called in question.

The speech of Senator ADAMS comes next in order. Let us see if your charge against him be sustained by the record. Did he commit "an outrage upon the privileges of a large and respectable body of citizens?" Did he propose to deprive you or any other body of clergymen of your "prerogatives as citizens?"

Mr. ADAMS said:

"I concur with my friend from South Carolina in regard to the petition which has been presented and ordered to lie on the table. It is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives by a body of individuals as citizens of the Gospel. I trust I have as high a regard for their vocation, as any other individual, and as much respect for the ministers of peace and good will on earth as any other individual; but when they depart from their high vocation, and come down to mingle in the turbid pools of politics, I would treat them just as I would all other citizens. I would treat their [illegible] respectfully as I would the Apostles and [illegible] Christ were he now to appear in the body. [illegible] ministers of the Gospel [illegible] the early ministers of [illegible] to do to [illegible] to petition, [illegible] institution for the declaration and enforcement of [illegible] will." I do not wish to be understood as intimating that it is your present purpose, through the agency of this "divinely-appointed institution," to declare and enforce God's will in all matters affecting our foreign policy and domestic concerns, nor that you intend to direct the movements of the political parties, and control the local and general elections throughout the country. It is enough to fill with alarm the mind of every patriot, and to bring sorrow and grief to the heart of every Christian, that you have asserted the right to do this in all cases, and have in one case attempted the exercise of this divine prerogative "in the name of Almighty God." It is true that while you assert the right, in the broadest terms, and propose now to establish a principle which will justify its exercise in all futnre time, la your second resolution you "disclaim all desire" to do certain things from which it might be inferred, on first view, that you do not intend to meddle with party politics, nor attempt to control the political movements of the day. This, however, turns ont to be illusory, on e closer examination.

"*Resolved*, 2. That while we disclaim all desire to interfere in questions of war end policy, or to mingle in the conflicts of political parties, it is our doty to recognize the moral bearing of such questions and conflicts, and to proclaim, in reference thereunto, no less than to other departments of human interest, the principle of inspired truth and obligation."

You do sot "desire to interfere in questions of war and policy." Thss far I heartily approve. I rejoice to see that you are willing to leave the question of war where the Constitution has placed it—in the hands of Congress, as the representetives of the people and the States of the Union.

You "disclaim all desire," also, "to mingle in the conflicts of political parties." This sentiment is admirable. It will meet the cordial approbation of every patriot and Christian. But you immediately follow it with the declaration that "it is onr dnty to recognize the moral bearing of snch questions and conflicts!" You do not desire to engage in war, nor to fight the battles of your country, bnt you do claim that it is your right, and, if you please, your dnty, by virtne of your office as ministers, through the agency of this divinely-appointed institution, to declare, in the name of Almighty God, a war, in which your country is engaged with a foreign power, to be immoral and nnrighteous, although the representatives of the people and of the States, in pursuance of the Constitntion, have declared it to be just and necessary. And this, not in the course of your ordinary pastoral duties to your several congregations, hnt as an organized body speaking to the constituted authorities of the nation. I cannot recognize the principle that, while you are protected in the enjoymeat of all your rights as citizens, of all your just rights as ministers, you are yet released, by virtue of your office as ministers, from your allegiance to the country dnring war, and from your obligatioe of obedience to the Constitution and laws and constituted authorities at all times.

You also say that you consider it your dnty to take cognizance of the "morsl hearing of the conflicts of the different political parties." Tho moral hearing of the Democratic party, and of the Whig party, and of the Abolition party are each to be recognized by your divinely-appointed institution; and you then add that it is your duty "to proclaim in reference thereanto the principle of inspired truth and obligation." You propose, through your divinely-appointed institution, to apply the test of "inspired truth" to each of the political organizations, and to their respective conflicts, and "to reprove, rebuke, and exhort with all the authority and doctrine," is the name of the great Jehoveh. With all due respect for you, an ministers of the Gospel, I cannot recognize in your divinely-appointed institution the pawer either of prophesy or of revelation. I have never recognized the existence of that power in any man on earth during my day. Only a few days since, and within the period of your own vivid recollection, the priesthood of a religious sect, calling themselves Latter-day Saints, claimed for themselves the same right, by virtue of their divinely-sprointed institntion, to declare and enforce God's will on earth in reject to "all points of moral and religious truth." They also declared that it was their duty to recognize "the moral bearing of the conflicts of the political parties, and to "proclaim in reference thereunto the principle of inspired truth and obligation." When the Mormon prophet proclaimed the principle of Inspired truth, "in the name of the Almighty God," and through the agency of his divinely-appointed institution, that it was the decree of heaven that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS should be beaten, and his opponent elected to Congress in the Quincy District, the people of that portion of Illinois did not acknowledge the authority of the prophet, nor did the result of the election strengthen my opinion in the validity of his claims.

I have wandered over distant and extensive portions of the globe, during the past year, where the successor of MAHOMET proclaimed and enforced God's will on earth, according to the principles of inspired truth and obligation, as recorded in the Koran; and, by the potency of his divinely-appointed institution, held, in the hollow of the hand, and suspended upon his breath, the lives, the liberties, and the property of millions of men, women, and children. When within his dominions and surrounded by his bayonets, I had neither the time nor the disposition to argue the question of his right to "reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with all authority and doctrine," in the name of the Almighty! But, when I set foot on the shores of my native land, under the broad folds of our national flag, and, surrounded by the protecting genius of our American institutions, I did not feel like recognizing any such rightful authority of that divinely-appointed institntion, in temporal affairs, here or elsewhere.

Your assima for the supremacy of this divisely-appointed institution ara subversive of the fundamental principles upon which our whole republican system rests. What the necessity of a Congress, if you can supervise and direct its conduct! Why should the people try to subject themselves to the trouble and expense of electing legislatnres for the purpose of enacting human laws, if their validity depends upon the sanction of your divine authority? Why sustain a vast and complex judicial system in order to expound the laws, administer justice, and determine all disputes in respect to human rights, if your divinely-appointed institution is invested with all authority to prescrii e the rule of decision in the name of the Deity! If your pretensions be just and valid, why not dispense with all the machinery of human Government and subject ourselves freely and unreservedly, together with all our temporal and spiritual interests and hopes, to the justice and mercy of this divinely-appointed institution.

Our fathers held that the people were the only true source of all political power; but what avails this position, if the constituted authorities established by the people are to be controlled and directed—not by their own judgment, not by the will of their constituents, hnt by the divinely-constituted power of the clergy? Does it not follow that this great principle, recognized and affirmed in the Constitution of the United States, and of every State of this Union, is thus virtually annulled, and the representatives of the people converted into mealaves in the hands of an all-controlling priesthood?

The will of the people, expressed in obedience to the forms and provisions of the Constitution, is the supreme law of this land. But your "office as ministers" is not provided for in the Constitntion. Your divinely-appointed institution is not recognized in that instrument. Nowhere in the Constitution, or laws of any of the States, or of the United States, is there to be found a provision constituting or recognizing you and your brethren "the divinely-appointed institution for the declaration and enforcement of God's will;" and, therefore, in your character as a body of ministers, you cannot claim any political power under our system of government.

The persecutions of our ancestors were too fresh in the memories of our revolutionary fathers for them to create, recognize, or even tolerate, a church establishment in this country, clothed with temporal authority. So apprehensive were they of the usurpations of this, the most fearful and corrupting of all despotisms, whether viewed with reference to the purity of the church or the happiness of the people, that they provided in the Constitution that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Still, fearful that, in the process of time, a spirit of religious fanaticism, or a spirit of ecclesiastical domination, (yet more to be dreaded, because cool and calculating,) might seize upon some exciting political topic, and in an evil hour anrprise or entrap the people into a dangerous concession of political power to the clergy, the first Congress under the Constitution proposed, and the people adopted, an amendment to guard against such a calamity in the following words:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The doctrine of our fathers was, and the principle of the Constitution is, that every human being has an inalienable, divinely-conferred right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and that no earthly institution, nor any "institntion" on earth, can rightfully deprive him of that sacred and inestimable privilege.

However, it is no part of my purpose to inquire into the extent of your authority in spiritual affairs. That is n question between you and your respective congregations, with which I have neither right nor wish to interfere.

All that I have said, and all that I propose to say, has direct reference to the vindication of my character and position against the anjustifiable assaults which you have made in regard to my official action in the Senate. I repeat that your assumption of power from the Almighty, to direct and control the civil authoritics of this country, is in darogation of the Constitution, anhversiva of the principles of free government, and destructive of all the guarantees of civil and religious liberty. The sovereign right of the people to manage their own affairs in conformity with the Constitution of their own making, recedes and disappears, when placed in anbordination to the authority of a body of men, claiming, by virtne of their offices as ministers, to be a divinely appointed institntion for the declaration and enforcement of God's will on earth.

If your objection to tha Nebraska bill consists in the fact that it asserts the great principla of self-government, and declares the right of the people to regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, and thus, by implication, denies your right of supremacy, you are acting consistently with your own principles in opposing it.

Upon a careful examination of your protest, it is certain that you have acted nnder a total misapprehension of the principles and provisions of the bill, nuless you object to it solely upon the ground that it recognizes the propriety of leaving to the people of these territories what is the undoubted right of the States to govern themselves in respect to their local and domestic concerns. On the anppositiun that you may have formed your opinions from unreliable sources of information, in the absence of the opportunity of reading the bill itself, I have copied the only provision to which your protest can possibly be construed to refer:

SEC. 14. That the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: *Provided* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing Slavery.

If the Nebraska bill shall become the law of the land, those of our fellow-citizens who may emigrate to that country, will find it, in respect to its jurisprudence, in precisely the same condition as our ancestors found Plymouth rock—with no code of laws, no system of political, civil, social and domestic institutions, but with full power and authority to enact and establish for themselves such laws and institutions as they shall deem [illegible] and necessary, subject only to such limitations as is imposed by the Constitution. Do you wish to have the people of this country to understand that you claim the Divine authority for saying that it is "a great moral wrong," a violation "of God's will," and an infringement of His holy law, for Congress to allow the people of the Territories to enact and establish for themselves their own laws and institutions, in obedience to the Constitution their fathers have made, and to remove all legal obstructions in the way of the exercise of such right? This is all that the Nebraska bill proposes to do. If, therefore, you continue to oppose it, you must confine your opposition directly and exclusively to this great principle of self-government, for you have neither pointed out nor intimated in your protest the existence of any other objections than those which stand as obstacles in the way of carrying this principle into complete effect.

Perhaps you will tell me that you are in favor of that principle which allows the people to enact such laws as they may choose, and that you oppose the bill only because it abrogates the eighth section of the act of 1820, sometimes called the Missouri Compromise. Before you assume that position, I must be permitted to remind you that it is necessary—yes, absolutely indispensable—to render the eighth section of the Missouri act inoperative and void, in order to enable the people to legislate for themselves freely upon all subjects touching their local interests and domestic concerns. You must, therefore, abandon your objection to the sunsilment of that section, or persevere in your opposition to the principle upon which the bill is founded.

In your protest, (alluding, I presume, to the sunulment of the Missouri restriction,) you denounce the Nebraska bill, "as a great moral wrong—as a breach of faith imminently injurious to the moral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements," and "exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty!"

I am rejoiced to learn that the "clergymen of different denominations," in the city of Chicago, have come to the firm conclusion that "a breach of faith," that the nonfulfillment of "national engagements" is "a great moral wrong," exposing the offenders "to the righteous judgments of the Almighty!"

I remember well my feelings upon this subject, in October, 1850. I should then have rejoiced with exceeding great joy to have heard from your lips, to have known that you were ready to proclaim in your pulpits and in public places, the sanctity of "national engagements," and the "great moral wrong" of their non-fulfillmest; and especially when contained in the Constitntion our fathers made for us, and upon which all patriots now look as the ark of our safety. I have no recollection that when the Common Council of the city of Chicago, by resolutions, refused to carry into effect the "national engagements" contained in the Constitution of the United States, for the return of fugitives from service, when the Council nullified an act of Congress passed for the purpose of carrying those national engagements into faithful execution; when the Council called upon the Police to refrain from rendering any assistance in executing the law; when public meetings were held, and speeches made proposing to defy death and the duugeon in resistance to the fulfillments of these "national engagements?" I say I have no recollection that, on the solemn and fearful occasion referred to, any one of your "divinely-appointed institution" appeared on the stand, or in the pulpit, or elsewhere to proclaim, "in the name of Almighty God," that the non-fulfillment of "national engagements was a great moral wrong, exposing as to the righteous judgments of the Almighty!" The particulars of that wild and terrific scene remain vividly impressed upon my memory; but I repeat, that I have not the slightest recollection that any one of you was ever suspected of a desire to see the law enforced, much less to contribute even moral aid to its execution.

There is, however, this difference in the two cases: the national engngement for the return of fugitives from service was incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and therefore forms a part of the supreme law of the land; while the national engagements, to which you refer, as constituting what has been called an irrevocable compact, under the name of the Missouri Compromise, have no existence in fact, are unsustained by the terms of the law and contradicted by the record of the transaction. You have, doubtless, been misled by the positive statements which have been solemnly put forth that the act of Congress of the 6th of March, 1820, constituted a sacred and irrevocable compact between the North and the South, whereby, in consideration of the admission of Missouri on an equal footing with the original States, it was stipulated that Slavery should be forever excluded from all the residue of the country acquired from France north of latitude 36° 30', and that the North has always been faithful in the performance of its part of the obligations, and that the South, having secured all its advantages, now seeks to be released from its incumbrances. I have the charity to believe that you have been misled by this erroneous and unfounded statement, which, in an imposing form, has been spread broadcast throughout the Free States, and is now everywhere being circulated and repeated for partisan purposes; and, relying on the truth of the statement, and acting under that fatal delusion, you have had the misfortune to pronounce judgment "in the name of the Almighty God."

If you will condescend to listen to human authority, to legislative enactments, and Congressional journals, in derogation of your divine testimony, you will find that Missouri was never admitted into the Union under the act of the 6th of March, 1820, called the Missouri Compromise; that the said act was an irrevocable compact, it was dissolved and repudiated by the Union when eleven months from its date; that Missouri, having formed a Constitution conformable in all respects to said Act, was decided admission into the Union in February, 1821, by Northern votes; that the North, by a vote of 91 to 33, on motion of Mr. MALLORY, of Vermont, refused to admit Missouri into the Union, with a Constitution corresponding with the precise terms of the alleged compact, unless, "in addition" thereto, she would "*further provide, in and by said Constitution, that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever be allowed in said State of Missouri;*" that, in consequence of the refusal of the representatives from the Northern States to carry into effect what is known as the Compromise of 1820, Missouri was compelled to submit to a new one, in the form of an irrevocable compact between that State and the United States, by the terms of which she was to be admitted into the Union as a new "condition," unlike anything contained in the Act of 1820; that this compact was entered into and approved on the 2d of March, 1821; that Missouri complied with the condition in the month of June thereafter; and that, on the 10th of August, 1821, the President of the United States issued his proclamation declaring the fulfillment of the "condition" on the part of Missouri, and the admission of such State into the Union "in pursuance of the joint resolution" or "irrevocable compact" of March 2, 1821 *and not in conformity with the act of* 1820. If there is any reliance upon human testimony, if there is any faith to be attached to historical and official records, these facts are true. Being true, there is no provision in the "national engagement," contained in the joint resolution of 1821, under which Missouri was admitted into the Union, whereby slavery was prohibited north of 36° 30', or elsewhere in the Territories of the United States; nor does the Nebraska bill propose to repeal, impair, or in any manner affect that "irrevocable compact." Is it not manifest, therefore, according to all the evidences accessible to the human understanding, that you have labored under a lamentable delusion in supposing that the Nebraska bill involved a "breach of faith eminently injurious to the morals of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements?"

When you shall have withdrawa the anfounded allegation that the bill involves "a breach of faith," and shall have made public confession of the injustice you have done the Senate in this particular, perhaps you will conceive it to be your duty to persevere in your opposition to its passage, upon the ground that it renders inoperative and void the eighth section of the act of 1820, in which Congress assumed the right to prohibit Slavery in that country, not only while it should remain a Territory, but in all time to come, after it shall have been subdivided and admitted into the Union as sovereign and independent States. Reminding you again that it was necessary to render that section inoperative and void in order to recognize the great principle of self-government and State equality, and to leave the people free to regulate their local concerns and domestic institutions in their own way, you will discover that your opposition is confined exclusively to the principle of popular sovereignty. It does not vary the question in any degree, that human slavery is, in your opinion, a great moral wrong. If so, it is not the only wrong upon which the people of each of the States and Territories of this Union are called upon to act and decide for themselves. In the opinion of a large and respectable portion of our people, the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits and intoxicating drinks is a monstrous wrong, eminently injurious to the morals of the community. While these opinions are honestly entertained, and vigorous efforts are being made to induce the Legislatures of the different States and Territories to pass laws for their enforcement, I have witnessed no attempt to induce Congress to declare the "Maine Law" to be in force in all the Territories of the United States, and to remain in force forever in the States to be formed therefrom, regardless of the rights and wishes of the people to be affected thereby.

A very large and exemplary portion of our Christian community firmly believe that the practice of carrying the malle, of running stage-coaches for the convayance of passengers, and of keeping open public hooses and bar-rooms for gain, on Sunday, is a great moral wrong; yet, if Congress should propose to declare, by a fundamental and irrevocable act, that, in all time to come, such practices should never be tolerated in any of the territory which we now possess or may hereafter acquire, nor in any new State to be formed from such territory, it is possible that another portion of the Christian community, equally exemplary and sincere, might rise up and say that it is our firm conviction, after a thorough examination of the Holy Scriptures, that the seventh day, instead of the first day of the week, is the Sabbath which God has commanded us to keep holy; and that, if this law passes, you exclude us and our brethren and descendants forever from settling in those Territories and States, or compel us to conform to an article of religious faith repugnant to our conscientious belief. Although you may be of the opinion, and doubtless are, that the practice of performing secular duties and attending to worldly affairs on Sunday, is not in accordance with the divine law as recorded in the Holy Scriptures, it does not appear that you desire the interference of Congress in this particular to deprive the people of the Territories and new States of the privilege of regulating these matters in conformity with their sense of propriety and duty. I trust that the great body of the American people look upon the manufacture, sale, and use of instruments and implements of gaming as a wrong eminently injurious to the public morals; yet I have heard no objection to leaving the people of each State and Territory free to determine that question according to their sense of right and propriety.

I will not trouble you further with this class of cases, having cited enough to illustrate the principle. The entire Criminal Code of each State and Territory of the Union, and each section and provision thereof, is supposed to relate to some great moral wrong, which the people in their sovereign capacity have deemed it their duty to prohibit, and, if possible, prevent by penalties and punishments. Inasmuch as you are willing to leave these questions, and all others which are supposed to be injurious to the morals of the community and prejudicial to the best interests of society, in the hands of the people of the respective States and Territories, would it not be better and wiser to entrust the Slavery question to the arbitrament of the same authority, rather than to violate the great principle of self-government which lies at the foundation of all our free institutions? If I correctly understand your position, you do not object to permitting the people of the Territories, in the same manner as in the States, to exercise all rightful power and authority in all matters affecting the rights, interests and happiness of white men. If the people are capable of self-government, [illegible] may higher [illegible] or civilization to [illegible] will [illegible] Territory, [illegible] gave any freemen, black or white, of all liberty, except

for crime; nor will it be insisted that Congress has the power to confer any such authority. There is there in no possibility of any freemen being reduced to slavery, or of the number of slaves in the United States being increased by the passage of the Nebraska bill. The only effect it could possibly have in respect to the slave is that, in a certain contingency, he might be permitted to enter the country, and remain there as such, and in a certain other contingency he could not. If a slave should be removed from Kentucky to Nebraska, the effect would be to reduce the number on the east side of the Mississippi to the same extent that it was increased on the west, without enlarging the political power of the master, or producing any injurious consequences to the slave; while, by the mere fact of his removal from an old country to a new one, from poor lands to rich ones, from a scarcity to an abundance of provisions, his temporal condition would be improved, and his physical comforts increased. His presence in the new Territory could not, in any mode or degree, affect or injure any human being in any other Territory or State. If his presence should be offensive or injurious to anybody, it would be to the people of the Territory or State where he was located. Then, why not leave it to the people of such Territory or State to decide for themselves whether he shall be permitted to come or not? Nobody else has any interest in it; no other State or Territory would be affected by it. It is purely a question of domestic concern, which, for weal or for woe, affects the people of such Territory or State, and nobody else. You think that you are abundantly competent to decide this question now and forever. If you should remove to Nebraska, with the view of making it your permanant home, would you be any less competent to decide it when you should have arrived in the country?

Thus, you see that the principle of the Nebraska bill is purely a question of self-government, involving the right and capacity of the people to make their own laws and manage their own local and domestic concerns. This is the only controverted principle involved in the bill. I am unwilling to believe that, upon mature reflection, and with all the advantages which your Christian character and experience may enable you to summon to your assistance, you will sanction the declaration that a proposition to carry this principle into effect is "a great moral wrong, exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty."

It is the principle upon which the Thirteen Colonies separated from the Imperial Government. It is the principle in defence of which the battles of the Revolution were fought. It is the principle to which all our free institutions owe their existence, and upon which our entire republican system rests. This great principle is recognized and affirmed in the Constitution and bill of rights of every State in this Union as the cornerstone in the temple of our liberties. It was under the operation of this principle that Slavery retired from the New-England States. It was in obedience to its potential influence that Slavery disappeared from New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It was by virtue of this principle that California came into the Union with her free Constitution. It is in obedience to this principle that Slavery is excluded from all the free States of this Union; and I trust that, whenever, in God's providence, it shall cease in the States where it now exists, it may cease nader the operation of this principle, and NONE OTHER!

In conclusion, reverend gentlemen, permit me to say to you, in all kindness and sincerity, that it is with extreme reluctance that I enbmit this vindication of my character and position against the assaults which, I conceive, you have so unjnstly made upon them. My respect for your holy calling would induce me to submit, in silence, even to an unmerited rebnke, in preference to engaging in a controversy with ministers of the Gospel, in any case where duty did not compel me to speak. The acts for which you have arraigned me were a part of my official duty, in the performance of a high public trust, for which I am responsible to my State, to the Constitution, and to my God. The principles which it has been my aim to carry into effect, and for the support of which I have incurred your displeasure, is the one to which all the institutions of my State, and of each other State of this Confederacy, owe their existence, and for the protection and preservation of which the Constitution of the United States was formed. With my consciections convictions of the nature of the trust confided to my hands, I cannot doubt that fidelity to that principle, and fidelity to that Constitution, will carry with it the blessings of Heaven.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Reverend Messrs. A. M. Stewart, Henry Kinmer, A. Keogne, James E. Wilson, C. Wenz, Geo. L. Mullinger Timpson Guyer, B. H. Richardson, S. Bolles, T. V. Wnison, W. A. Nichols, Josspb H. Leonard, J. McNamara, J. M. Weed, J. Sinclair, E. M. Gammon, Jobe C. Hollbrook, A. H. Eggleston, Paul Anderson, Harvey Curtiss, John Clark, R. F. Shinn, Luther Stone, A. W. Hcederson, and — Fitch.

Brooklyn Tract and Mission Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Your exemplary courtesy, in admitting to your columns objects of this nature, among the *poor*, induces me to send a few words on the Tract Meeting held last evening in the Presbyterian Church (Jay-street) of this city. Permit me to premise a word, to say that this privilege of your paper demands a deep appreciation on our part, and lifts itself high as a bright omen of the future. I abhor hollow praise, but really, Sir, there is bound up in this simple fact agencies and issues of wide impulse and import, because the power and glory of it radiates not from sect or from office, or from interest or from party, but from the great law of truth.

The several agents and missionaries of this noble Society—DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq., presidieg—read reports of visits and distribuitons, and labors, among the ruins and wrecks of our poor humanity. While on the one hand it was frightful to hear the details of want and disease, and wratched poverty, so close to the abodes of riches and luxury, and elegance of life—for in one case it was stated the missionnry found a pale fragment of humanity, a woman sunk by sickness, lying upon a hard chest with a few rags for her bed—on the other it was as a sweet odor to the soul, to follow these heralds of hope and Heaven through these sick chambers of the destitute and dying—to know that such oracles of a bounteous inspiration are to be found, who walk these charnel-houses of moral and physical plague and death, to heal and revive the fallen and stay the pestilence. The gloomy light of this half buried want and woe gleams through pages of their reports, and gives the glare of an electrical and startling illumination to their descriptive desolations. It is no figure of speech to say so.

It is also most grateful to observe the influence from the reports of these labors among them. None are found so low or so hard but may be reached by kindness. The vilest have some avenue of approach;—some spring, if touched, gives back a sound that tells you they can be reached;—there are chords that have beautiful music yet in their broken harps. The secret—the *law*—is, *being* what you preach,—if you teach goodness, being the goodness; this is the glory and greatness of the Mission. This brings resistless force. We have the brilliant words—we want the brilliant examples of the thing taught. Then, as sure as the law of light, there will be the law of power for good among men; not till then.

All hail the hour when all our clergy shall feel this truth! The *working* clergy listen with deep interest to these reports, and are in their places; but it is deplorable, and a portentous sign, to see so few of the other class ever present where the fittest objects of sympathy are brought out—where most of human nature may be learned in its analogies, forms, and phases; and what is most, where it comes home to the soul with the power of life, and begets moral emotions of more value than gold and costly pulpits could buy. The artist, the anatomist, the sculptor, know where to go for their learning. And this is the place—where these reports are read—to school the moral nature and to convoke the noblest energies of all ministers of religion. For the world's weal may the time soon come! There the actual laborers in this work are obscure men, comparatively, but we trust of pure and lofty purpose of good—gifted with the grace of a consecrated heroism to go down to the level of the lowest, to lift him up from his fall,—to go to the pestilential chamber and soothe the sufferar with words and deeds of solace—to shine on natures almost frozen by a cold world, with the sweet smiles of comfort and hope, and make pale faces shine back again with gratitude of purpose—to rescue or relieve the orphan, the widow, the prisoner in his solitary cell, the infidel in his gloomy sickness, all classes, all degrees of men and maladies, and radiate the black cloud of their seeming or deserved destiny with the beautiful beams of a better world, if not of this. This is their noble work, and not unworthy the most gifted genius that ever adorned the life of man. Obscure they may be, but some of the most powerful elements are in lights—above the surface. We see in its season vast varieties of beauty—wonderful works; but who sees the secret act going on below, far out of sight; and to this obscure but beautiful chemistry, unseen by us, we owe the magic grandeur of results that will soon appear. Let us therefore learn from obscurity, if such he obscure. May God in mercy to our land multiply such men and such measures a thousandfold. Then shall the charge of a false philosophy, and an ignorant infidelity, that Christianity has lost its power, be as the wrath of a wave against the rock of ages. W.

Attempt of a Maniac to Murder a Family—A Story of Horror.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, April 6.

A horrible tragedy was enacted at Rootstown, Ohio, on the 22d nit. Notice of it has already been given in the city papers. A private letter from a witness of the scene furnishes the following details:

It seems that Mr. HORACE L. ENSIGN, of Rootstown, had risen on the morning of the 22d, and without dressing was in the act of putting a stick of wood in the kitchen stove when he was felled by a blow on his head. Mr. E. was standing at the time near a door that opened into the wood-shed. The door was ajar, and the blow was given from some person in the shed.

The correspondent says Mr. ENSIGN saw no one, but placing his hands on each side of his head, he hastened through into his dining-room where his wife was, and exclaimed, "I am killed; some one has split my head open with an axe." He then ran out to the door and cried murder. His wife seeing him bleeding, and a gash on his head just above and also back of the temple, shouted for help. Meantime the children were awakened, and came running in. The eldest, a son of six

...ARRON CASE.

...TRIAL OF JOHN DORRINGER.

CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

VERDICT--NOT GUILTY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday.
Before Judge Roosevelt.

The further hearing of this interesting case was continued yesterday morning at the sitting of the Court. John Dorringer the younger, who was acquitted by the Jury yesterday, was called for the defence and testified as follows:

Question—Are you any relation to the prisoner now on trial? *Answer*—No.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a Tailor.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I am twenty-five years old.

Q.—At the time the fire occurred were you boarding in the prisoner's house? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long previous to thet time had you been boarding there? A.—Abont five weeks before.

Q.—What room did you sleep in? A.—In a big room that fronts Prince-street, over the bar-room.

Q.—What room did the prisoner sleep in? A.—In the bedroom, near to my room, over the hall.

Q.—What furniture was in the garret? A.—In that room there was a bed, and a washstand; there was a carpet in one room.

Q.—Do you know what was in the basement? A.—The cellar was partitioned off; on one side there was a stove, kitchen furniture, and beer and wine; in the other partition there was a bed and some boards.

Q.—What was in the bar-room? A.—Oil cloth, stove bar-counter, liquors, consisting of Madeira wine, Port wine, gin, and whisky; sometimes there were ten chairs in it; there were tumblers and decanters there, and demijohns.

Q.—Was there a beer-pump there? A.—Ne.

Q.—What was the value of the entire propert/ in that house? A.—I think it was worth about $650.

Q.—Had the prisoner a good stock of clothing? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you go to bed on the night of the fire? A.—About 15 or 20 minutes past 10.

Q.—What was in the bath-room, adjoining the bar? A.—A carpet, a sofa, sometimes six and sometimes more chairs, a table, and a looking-glass.

Q.—During the five weeks thet yon were there had anything been removed from the house? A.—No. On the day before the fire a meo came to look a: a room and I went with him to show him the rooms. We went into all the rooms but the garret.

Q.—At what hour did the prisoner go to bed on thet night? A.—I heard the prisoner go and loek the bar-room and then come up immediately after me to bed.

Q.—What time did you fall seleep? A.—About half or three-quarters of an hour after I laid down.

Q.—How were you dressed that eveniog? A.—In the same clothes that I have now on.

Q.—When yon undressed where did you ent your clothes? A.—I laid my clothes on a large box close to my bed.

Q.—Did you leave a light burning whee you went to bed? A.—No.

Q.—What sort of light did you take with you to bed? A.—A candle.

Q.—Where did you place it? A.—On the mantelpiece; it was in a candlestick.

Q.—How did you extinguish it? A.—I wet my fingers and put it out.

Q.—At what time were you awakened, and what woke you? A.—At about 5 o'clock I felt a sensation as if some person had me by the throet; thet woke me; upon awakening I found the room to be foll of smoke, but I could not see any fire; I went to the window and opened it; I raised the sash, and pushed the shutter open; and I saw smoke issuing from the bar-room.

Q.—Did you see anything of the prisoner then? A.—Yes; I heard the prisoner calling ont fire from his room; I did not go into the prisoner's room, bnt he came into my room; he was undressed and dressed himself in my room; I dressed at the same time; I covered myself with a feather bed; it is common for Germans to cover themselves in that manner; the hox near the bed belonging to me; that chest contained my clothes and my feather bed; I crammed it in, but the box was so full that I could not shut it; I endsavored to remove the box down stairs, and I got it to the platform, bnt the smoke was so thick that I could not get it any further; the prisoner was behind me; how the prisonar got down I do not know; when we got into the street a policeman "grabbed" me and took me next door to a porter-house, and gave me some water; e polica officer got hold of the prisoner and brought him in there; there is a large yard in the rear of the house; there is a kind of woodee fence separating it.

Q.—Could anybody get over that feoce from the adjoining yard? A.—Yes; I can nnderstand e great deal of English, but can only speak a little.

Q.—Do you recollect e short time before the fire when an attack was made on the house? A.—Yes; it occnrred about five or seven days before, both in the day time and the evening; some loafers who were in the habit of being around the corner, made the attack.

Q.—Did you hear them make use of any threats when the attacks were made? A.—I was in there one evening when they threw large stones into the window, and I heard one of the men say, "G— d— all the Dutchmen; in about eight days we will get them ont of this;" I do not remember the day when this took pisce, bet I remember that the prisoner had one of the meo sent to the office; as well as I recollect it was the Thursday week before the fire.

Q.—Had you any unmade work in your tsunk? A.—Two coats.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt.—Q.—For whom did you work at that time? A.—For Mr. Viederfeldt, in Broadway.

Q.—In which room in the house did you do your work? A.—Sometimes up staire and sometimes down.

Q.—Did any person live in the house when you were there excepting yourself and the prisoner? A.—Yes; up stairs there lived two parties.

Q.—How long before the fire had they left? A.—One left about fourteen days before the fire, and tha other party eleven or twelve days.

Q.—Who attended bar when the prisoner was away? A.—I did.

Q.—When you awoke on the morning of the fire was the room full of smoke? A.—In my room there was no fire, but it was full of smoke.

Q.—Was there any door leading directly from yonr room occupied by the prisoner? A.—No.

Q.—How many windows were there in yaar room? A.—Two.

Q.—How high from the ground were they? A.—About four feet high.

Q.—How far were the windows from the street? A.—I do not know.

Q.—From the window where you slept was it more than twelve feet from the ground outside? A.—About the height of that pipe, (pointing to the stove-pipe in the Court, which appeared to be about 14 or 15 feet high.)

Q.—When you ewoke in the morning and foeed the room full of smoke, was it perfectly dark? A.—When I got up it was dark, until I had raised the window and opened the shutter.

Q.—Was it not a very dark morning? A.—There was so mech smoke in the bedroom that I know nothing about it.

Q.—Did yon light any light before going ont of the house? A.—No; I tried, but tha matches would not burn.

Q.—Did the prisoner light eny? A.—No.

Q.—Could yon see across that room? A.—No.

Q.—How, then, could you see what kind of dress the prisoner had on in that room? A.—I saw his clothes in the morning; I saw him dress himself.

Q.—How could you see him dress himself? A.—I could see him when I opened the shutters.

Q.—Was there any lamp near the door in the street? A.—Not far from the house is a lamp; there was no lamp-post in front of that house.

Q.—Did yon wear boots at that time? A.—Yes, the same I have on now.

Q.—Did the prisoner wear boots or shoes? A.—In the morning I do net know what he wore; when he was in the Police Court, I saw that he had shoes on.

Q.—Did you not go down stairs about five minutes before the prisoner came down? A.—I do not recollect; I was dragging my box down.

Q.—Did you not so state on your examination before the Police magistrate? A.—They asked me how long the prisoner came down after me; to this question I made no answer, and they put it down at five minutes.

Q.—Were yen examioed by a German? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not tell him that Dellinger No. 1 ceme down stairs five minutes after you? A.—They asked me if the prisoner went down with me, and then they asked me whether it was five minutes after that the prisoner went down, to both of which questions I made no reply.

Q.—After you were examined was it not read over to you in German? A.—No.

Q.—On the day before the fire did not Dellinger No. 1 (the prisoner) promise to pay you the money that he was indebted to you next month? A.—Yes; that he would shortly get some money, either on Monday or Tuesday, and that he would then pay me.

Q.—Was that the day before the fire? A.—I think so.

Q.—How mech did the prisoner owe you? A.—$56.

Q.—How long before that time had you lent him the money? A.—I think about a week before I went to board with him.

Q.—Did you lend the money to the prisoner six weeks before the fire? A.—Yes, about that time.

Q.—Do you know where the prisoner bought his liquors? A.—No.

Q.—Were those liquors brought there in demijohns? A.—Yes, but I did not count the number. I think, however, that there were five or six.

Q.—Were they small gallon demijohns? A.—Some of them were large and some small.

Q.—Do you know what the liquor cost per gallon? A.—No.

Q.—How did you make an estimate as to the value of the furniture? A.—I put down everything when he bought it, and make a calculation of what it was worth.

Q.—Were you by the prisoner when he bought it. A.—No.

Q.—Do you know the value of the articles, except from what the prisoner told you? A.—The prisoner told me so, and several other persons saw them, and put that value upon them.

Q.—What kind of a bed did you sleep on? A.—On a straw mattress; I slept on a bedstead, and not on the floor; on the morning of the fire, the first thing that I did was to strike a match and open the window; I then dressed myself; I left the straw bed upon my bed; my bed was on the right hand side as you entered, against the wall; one of the boxes in the room belonged to me, and one to the prisoner.

Q.—How was the bar-room warmed? A.—By a stove.

Q.—Did the stove-pipe go into the flue of the room? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there any fire in your room? A.—No.

Q.—Was there any fire-place at all in the middle room, in the first story? A.—I never noticed any.

Q.—What kind of a light did they use in the bar-room? A.—A camphene lamp.

Q.—Was there any gas in the hou e? A.—No.

Q.—During the whole time that you were there, did you ever see a fire up stairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—In which room? A.—Up stairs in the back room, where the people lived there.

Q.—After those people left, was there fire in any of those rooms up stairs? A.—Sometimes I made a fire in my own bedroom.

Q.—How many persons were in the habit of coming

Q.—Do you know the young Germans? A.—Yes, the two young men.

Q.—Were they there on Thursday evening? A.—Yes, the Hartmans were.

Q.—Were they there from 7 until 10 o'clock? A.—I cannot tell for certain.

Q.—If Peter Hartman was there on that evening from 7 until 10 o'clock, could he not have seen the loafers as well as yourself? A.—I cannot answer that question, "yes" or "no."

Q.—Did you not first go to bed, and did you see the prisoner from the time you first went up stairs until next morning? A.—When I went to bed, I heard the prisoner follow me, and I did not see him again until next morning.

Q.—Were you there almost every night you boarded there? A.—Sometimes I was out, and sometimes in.

Q.—How much per day were the receipts? A.—I do not recollect; it was not my business.

Re-examined by Mr. Phillips—Q.—Was there any fastening to the back door of the basement? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Were the windows of the basemeots fastened? A.—There were no fastenings to them.

Q.—Were some of the panes broken? A.—Yes.

A Juror—Had you any music there on Sundey? A.—No; several of these loafers had been there and not paid for their liquor.

Mr. Blunt—When yon came down steirs, was the front door locked? A.—It was locked.

Q.—Was there any wey of getting into that house except through that front door? A.—There was through the basement.

Q.—Was the basement locked? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were there shutters in the basement front or rear? A.—There were shutters to the front basement, but we never conld shut them; I think there were no shutters to the back basement windows.

The Judge—Was there an alley-way along from this house to the rear yard? A.—I think there was.

Mr. Blunt—Could yon get over this feuce from that alley-way? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does not the fence in front shnt ont that alley way? A.—The fence is higher then I am.

Q.—Did the prisoners go ent of the house into the yard that evening after Hartman had left? A.—No.

Q.—Did the prisoner tell yon where he expected to get the money to pay yon? A.—No.

Mr. McVeagh examined by Mr. Blunt.—Q.—At the time you heard the alarm of fire, in company with your fellow-officers, did you see any persons around those premises? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know whether or not the front gate was locked on the inside? A.—It was, and I had hard work to break it open.

Q.—Did yon notice, in regard to the front basement of that house at that time, whether ths windows, the sashes, were closed or not? A.—The one next to Mott-street was closed, bnt the other was not; I tried to raise it, and could not, and kicked it in; I tried the basement door, and thet was fast; I examined the yard next day; there was snow upon the gronod in the rear yard, but there were no footmarks upon it.

Q.—How recently had it snowed? A.—Two or three days previous to the fire; the snow was such as would leave footmarks.

Crossex-amined.—Within three days it had frozen intensely; I did not notice the shutters of the back basement; I did not examine them; a persoe could easily have got ever that fence.

This closing the evidence, Mr. Jonas B. Phillips summed up the evidence on the part of the prisoner.

The District Attorney followed in en able speech, and urged upon the Jury the guilt of the prisoner.

The Learned Judge then delivered the following charge:

It has been truly said, to you gentlemen, thet this being a charge which under our laws involves the punishment of death; although it is conceded that the law—if we may be allowed to criticize it as harsh—nnder this charge, I say, involving a consequence of that kind, and under a law of that kind necesearily demands et your hands a most careful, and a most cheritable consideration of the evidence that has been brought before you to sostain it. Two young men, bearing as we see fair characters nntil the time of this transaction, heve been brought in under the indictment laid before yon, charged with the commission of a crime which the lew regards as second to none in the list of criminal offences. They have both been charged with the offence, both setors in the deed, hot yon by your verdict have prononnced one of them not guilty of the charge. It is now for you to say whether the remaining prisoner, although his comrade has escaped, is to be consigned to the gallows in cass the first count of this indictment is well fonnded, or to the State prison for ten years or nnder, in case he is found guilty upon the third count. The history of tha case, gentlemen, mey be stated in a very few words. It is proper that I should state that I have felt myself exceedingly pezzled in reconciling the evidence, to either draw the theory of innocence or the theory of guilt. On whichever side we inrn there are difficulties. There are difficulties in assuming innocence, and there are almost if not greater difficulties in assoming guilt. This young man appeere abont five weeks before the date of ths fire, which is the subject of investigation, to have gone to these premises in Prince-street, and there opened a species of lodging-house with e bar. The heilding eppeare to heve had beds in every room from tha basement to the attic. It contained also simple furniture of no luxurious character, and of such a description—unless there mey be oee or two slight exceptions—not sesceptible of being obstructed without observation—all coming ender the eye of the observer, whether he be a spectator or the Serveyor of the insurance Company. The heilding hed eccess to it on three sides, front, rear, and side, all exposed to observation, with windowe in the basement, and part of them at all events, not secured by shutters. Now, Gentlemen, while this yonng mee was there, he had with him in appears during I think, the whole of the time, a lodger hearing the seme name with himself. Thet lodger occnpied the principal room in the second story front, and the prisoner at the ber occupied a small room adjoining. On the morning of the 24th of February, the defendent, who has been since acquitted, says—and there does not eeem to be enything to contradict his testimony—that he was suddenly seized with a sense of suffocetion, or as if seme pereon were eezing him by the throat, and he raised himself up, went to the window, pushed opee ene of the sashes, and at the same time he heard the cry of fire—that cry proceeding from the prisonar, who is now on trial, in the adjoining room; there was a rnsh into his room by the prisoner, who bed his clothing in his arms; they immediately dreseed in that room, while the smoke was there, and with, I anppose, the window raised; he eeya that he immediately took the box that wse near him, and pnt in it, as I nederstand him, the bed, het which you will perceive he means not what we generally nnderstand by the bed, but what the German's nsually put npon the top of the body to keep them warm; be then takes this box and attempts to get it down stairs; bis companion, the prisoner, following him; he then gets part of the way to the firet landing of the stairs, and is so overpowered with the smoke that he drops the box on thet landing, where it was found efterwerds obstructing the passage of the fire upwards; yon will bear in mied thet there had been an alerm of fire from the building; the acqoitted prisoner ewore to thet, and one of the officers awore that he heard it outside; the alarm of fire in all probability was from the window of the small room; they hoih rush to the door and find it locked; they do not seek to get ont into the rear; they do not retreet npwards agein; they make no effort in that direction, but they wait and bear, as they must have heard, the knocking npon the outer gate, because the officer seye it took great force to break it through, and when it was brokee through the prisoners rushed into the gates of death, as it were, together. In that part of the case it is proper to look and see whether this rushing was the result of conscious guilt, or whether it was the resolt of conscious danger in the rear. Now, they rnsh ont in the very direction where the officers of course must of necessity be in a position to arrest them. Now, it is proper to look and see whet these defendents were to gain. This furniture, in order to make it ee object with a party to fire to the building, should have been removed before the fire took place, either the whole or part, het it appears that with the exception of a few empty bottles nothing was removed from the premises. Everything wee the seme on the premises up to 10 o'clock that evening. That the bonse was set on fire in various places is indisputable, but it will be for yon to say whether it was done by design or not. It seems to me that it mnst heve heen fired by design, for how could this fire have happened in the basement, in the ber-room, and in the room in the second story, all eimnlteneously, nnless the hend of an incendiary had been at work. Now, what could have been the motive to indnce this prisoner to endanger the life of his companion and hie own? Whet was he to get? He was to get from the insnrance company at the utmost $500, and if he was successful every article which the snrveyor of the company the day before had valned at $500, was to be destroyed. How then did this building come to be fired if he did not fire it? It is pretended thet seme young men did it. Why then did they fire it, and how did they fire it? It is alleged here, and the proof is snfficient upon that point that some persons in the neighborhood had a grudge against this house—that some le afere who bed been hovering abont there bad, a few days before this fire took place, mede an attack npon the house. These men could have got into the hoose, but how could they get into the rooms occupied by the prisoner or his companions? How were these rooms ignited?—or are yon to assume that they were not ignited until after the prisonera had left those rooms, and then were ignited accidentally by sparks or flames raging from other parts? Now, gentlemen, it is for yon to consider the gravity of this charga in every one of its espects, and to weigh the whole of this evidence carefully; and while, on the one hand, yon do justice to the people, yon must of course be equally cantious to do no injestice to the prisonar. If there are grave donbts, as the District Attorney has very candidly told you, the prisoner is entitled to them.

Now, then, in reference to the law of the case: The law, in defining arson in the first degree, declares that any prisoner who shall be guilty of wilfully setting fire to, or burning, in the night time, a dwelling-house in which there shall be at the time some human being, shall suffer death. To constitute crime, the setting fire must be first wilful, intentional, and on purpose, with a design of injuring some person. Secondly, the building ignited, you must bear in mind, must be a dwelling-house—that is, a house nsually occupied by persons lodging therein at night. Thirdly, it must at that time have actually within it—not a place where parties nsually lodge—some human being, which, of eonrse, in my view, means some person other than the perpetrators themselves. The whole policy shows that that must be the meaning. Fourthly, the deed must be done at night—that is, dnring the nsual hours of slumber, when the lodgers, if any, may fairly be presumed not only to be in, but in bed. Those, gentlemen, are the rules applicable to areon in the first degree; you will see the policy of the law, obviously, from that deliberate statement of it, is to guard inhabited dwelling-houses from the torch of the incendiary, which invariebly involves the hazard of human life; it is put, therefore, upon the same footing as a man who deliberately takes the life of another. It is put upon the same footing as murder. The law of arson, however, has various branches. It goes from arson in the first degree to arson in the fourth degree; gradneting the crime according to the circumstances attending it, and graduating the punishment according to the crime—from the punishment of hanging to a comparatively moderate number of years in the State-Prison. If the act done correspond in all respects with the definition of arson in the first degree, as I have explained it to you, except in the time of its perpetration; that is, if it be committed in the day instead of the night time, or if

Q.—Was he there from 7 until 10 o'clock? A.—I cannot tell for certain.

Q.—If Peter Hartman was there on that evening from 7 until 10 o'clock, could he not have seen the loafers as well as yourself? A.—I cannot answer that question, "yes" or "no."

Q.—Did you not first go to bed, and did you see the prisoner from the time you first went up stairs until next morning? A.—When I went to bed, I heard the prisoner follow me, and I did not see him again until next morning.

Q.—Were you there almost every night you boarded there? A.—Sometimes I was out, and sometimes in.

Q.—How much per day were the receipts? A.—I do not recollect; it was not my business.

Re-examined by Mr. Phillips—Q.—Was there any fastening to the back door of the basement? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Were the windows of the basemeots fastened? A.—There were no fastenings to them.

Q.—Were some of the panes broken? A.—Yes.

A Juror—Had you any music there on Sunday? A.—No; several of these loafers had been there and not paid for their liquor.

Mr. Blunt—When yon came down steirs, was the front door locked? A.—It was locked.

Q.—Was there any wey of getting into that house except through that front door? A.—There was through the basement.

Q.—Was the basement locked? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Were there shutters in the basement front or rear? A.—There were shutters to the front basement, but we never conld shut them; I think there were no shutters to the back basement windows.

The Judge—Was there an alley-way along from this house to the rear yard? A.—I think there was.

Mr. Blunt—Could yon get over this feuce from that alley-way? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does not the fence in front shnt ont that alley way? A.—The fence is higher then I am.

Q.—Did the prisoners go ent of the house into the yard that evening after Hartman had left? A.—No.

Q.—Did the prisoner tell yon where he expected to get the money to pay yon? A.—No.

Mr. McVeagh examined by Mr. Blunt.—Q.—At the time you heard the alarm of fire, in company with your fellow-officers, did you see any persons around those premises? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know whether or not the front gate was locked on the inside? A.—It was, and I had hard work to break it open.

Q.—Did yon notice, in regard to the front basement of that house at that time, whether ths windows, the sashes, were closed or not? A.—The one next to Mott-street was closed, bnt the other was not; I tried to raise it, and could not, and kicked it in; I tried the basement door, and thet was fast; I examined the yard next day; there was snow upon the gronod in the rear yard, but there were no footmarks upon it.

Q.—How recently had it snowed? A.—Two or three days previous to the fire; the snow was such as would leave footmarks.

Crossex-amined.—Within three days it had frozen intensely; I did not notice the shutters of the back basement; I did not examine them; a persoe could easily have got ever that fence.

This closing the evidence, Mr. Jonas B. Phillips summed up the evidence on the part of the prisoner.

The District Attorney followed in en able speech, and urged upon the Jury the guilt of the prisoner.

The Learned Judge then delivered the following charge:

It has been truly said, to you gentlemen, thet this being a charge which under our laws involves the punishment of death; although it is conceded that the law—if we may be allowed to criticize it as harsh—nnder this charge, I say, involving a consequence of that kind, and under a law of that kind necesearily demands et your hands a most careful, and a most cheritable consideration of the evidence that has been brought before you to sostain it. Two young men, bearing as we see fair characters nntil the time of this transaction, heve been brought in under the indictment laid before yon, charged with the commission of a crime which the lew regards as second to none in the list of criminal offences. They have both been charged with the offence, both setors in the deed, hot yon by your verdict have prononnced one of them not guilty of the charge. It is now for you to say whether the remaining prisoner, although his comrade has escaped, is to be consigned to the gallows in cass the first count of this indictment is well fonnded, or to the State prison for ten years or nnder, in case he is found guilty upon the third count. The history of tha case, gentlemen, mey be stated in a very few words. It is proper that I should state that I have felt myself exceedingly pezzled in reconciling the evidence, to either draw the theory of innocence or the theory of guilt. On whichever side we inrn there are difficulties. There are difficulties in assuming innocence, and there are almost if not greater difficulties in assoming guilt. This young man appeere abont five weeks before the date of ths fire, which is the subject of investigation, to have gone to these premises in Prince-street, and there opened a species of lodging-house with e bar. The heilding eppeare to heve had beds in every room from tha basement to the attic. It contained also simple furniture of no luxurious character, and of such a description—unless there mey be oee or two slight exceptions—not sesceptible of being obstructed without observation—all coming ender the eye of the observer, whether he be a spectator or the Serveyor of the insurance Company. The heilding hed eccess to it on three sides, front, rear, and side, all exposed to observation, with windowe in the basement, and part of them at all events, not secured by shutters. Now, Gentlemen, while this yonng mee was there, he had with him in appears during I think, the whole of the time, a lodger hearing the seme name with himself. Thet lodger occnpied the principal room in the second story front, and the prisoner at the ber occupied a small room adjoining. On the morning of the 24th of February, the defendent, who has been since acquitted, says—and there does not eeem to be enything to contradict his testimony—that he was suddenly seized with a sense of suffocetion, or as if seme pereon were eezing him by the throat, and he raised himself up, went to the window, pushed opee ene of the sashes, and at the same time he heard the cry of fire—that cry proceeding from the prisonar, who is now on trial, in the adjoining room; there was a rnsh into his room by the prisoner, who bed his clothing in his arms; they immediately dreseed in that room, while the smoke was there, and with, I anppose, the window raised; he eeya that he immediately took the box that wse near him, and pnt in it, as I nederstand him, the bed, het which you will perceive he means not what we generally nnderstand by the bed, but what the German's nsually put npon the top of the body to keep them warm; be then takes this box and attempts to get it down stairs; bis companion, the prisoner, following him; he then gets part of the way to the firet landing of the stairs, and is so overpowered with the smoke that he drops the box on thet landing, where it was found efterwerds obstructing the passage of the fire upwards; yon will bear in mied thet there had been an alerm of fire from the building; the acqoitted prisoner ewore to thet, and one of the officers awore that he heard it outside; the alarm of fire in all probability was from the window of the small room; they hoih rush to the door and find it locked; they do not seek to get ont into the rear; they do not retreet npwards agein; they make no effort in that direction, but they wait and bear, as they must have heard, the knocking npon the outer gate, because the officer seye it took great force to break it through, and when it was brokee through the prisoners rushed into the gates of death, as it were, together. In that part of the case it is proper to look and see whether this rushing was the result of conscious guilt, or whether it was the resolt of conscious danger in the rear. Now, they rnsh ont in the very direction where the officers of course must of necessity be in a position to arrest them. Now, it is proper to look and see whet these defendents were to gain. This furniture, in order to make it ee object with a party to fire to the building, should have been removed before the fire took place, either the whole or part, het it appears that with the exception of a few empty bottles nothing was removed from the premises. Everything wee the seme on the premises up to 10 o'clock that evening. That the bonse was set on fire in various places is indisputable, but it will be for yon to say whether it was done by design or not. It seems to me that it mnst heve heen fired by design, for how could this fire have happened in the basement, in the ber-room, and in the room in the second story, all eimnlteneously, nnless the hend of an incendiary had been at work. Now, what could have been the motive to indnce this prisoner to endanger the life of his companion and hie own? Whet was he to get? He was to get from the insnrance company at the utmost $500, and if he was successful every article which the snrveyor of the company the day before had valned at $500, was to be destroyed. How then did this building come to be fired if he did not fire it? It is pretended thet seme young men did it. Why then did they fire it, and how did they fire it? It is alleged here, and the proof is snfficient upon that point that some persons in the neighborhood had a grudge against this house—that some le afere who bed been hovering abont there bad, a few days before this fire took place, mede an attack npon the house. These men could have got into the hoose, but how could they get into the rooms occupied by the prisoner or his companions? How were these rooms ignited?—or are yon to assume that they were not ignited until after the prisonera had left those rooms, and then were ignited accidentally by sparks or flames raging from other parts? Now, gentlemen, it is for yon to consider the gravity of this charga in every one of its espects, and to weigh the whole of this evidence carefully; and while, on the one hand, yon do justice to the people, yon must of course be equally cantious to do no injestice to the prisonar. If there are grave donbts, as the District Attorney has very candidly told you, the prisoner is entitled to them.

Now, then, in reference to the law of the case: The law, in defining arson in the first degree, declares that any prisoner who shall be guilty of wilfully setting fire to, or burning, in the night time, a dwelling-house in which there shall be at the time some human being, shall suffer death. To constitute crime, the setting fire must be first wilful, intentional, and on purpose, with a design of injuring some person. Secondly, the building ignited, you must bear in mind, must be a dwelling-house—that is, a house nsually occupied by persons lodging therein at night. Thirdly, it must at that time have actually within it—not a place where parties nsually lodge—some human being, which, of eonrse, in my view, means some person other than the perpetrators themselves. The whole policy shows that that must be the meaning. Fourthly, the deed must be done at night—that is, dnring the nsual hours of slumber, when the lodgers, if any, may fairly be presumed not only to be in, but in bed. Those, gentlemen, are the rules applicable to areon in the first degree; you will see the policy of the law, obviously, from that deliberate statement of it, is to guard inhabited dwelling-houses from the torch of the incendiary, which invariebly involves the hazard of human life; it is put, therefore, upon the same footing as a man who deliberately takes the life of another. It is put upon the same footing as murder. The law of arson, however, has various branches. It goes from arson in the first degree to arson in the fourth degree; gradneting the crime according to the circumstances attending it, and graduating the punishment according to the crime—from the punishment of hanging to a comparatively moderate number of years in the State-Prison. If the act done correspond in all respects with the definition of arson in the first degree, as I have explained it to you, except in the time of its perpetration; that is, if it be committed in the day instead of the night time, or if

...ing to the ...ing ...ing ...ing

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Communications pertaining to state facts, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Extraordinary correspondence containing important newest from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Mr. Douglas and the Clergy.

On another page of this morning's TIMES will be found the letter which Senator DOUGLAS has seen fit to write, in rebuke of sundry persons, for having protested against the passage of the Nebraska bill, "as citizens and ministers of the Gospel." The letter is long and declamatory: but it relates to an important topic and is of interest to a very large class of our readers. We publish it, therefore, *in extenso*.

More than two-thirds of this ponderous epistle is devoted to heaping odium on the Clergy, for having "solemnly protested, in the presence and the name of Almighty God," against the passage of this bill. Senator DOUGLAS professes to detect in this professional phrase, the assertion on the part of the Clergy, of a divine right to overrule the civil authorities:—he dwells upon this assumption with the most intense emphasis, and exercises an incredible amount of ingenuity in fastening upon his clerical opponents the assertion of so odious a power. It is but just to say that his man of straw is constructed with conspicuous skill,—and is afterwards demolished with blows heavy enough, to have had very considerable effect on materials of a more substantial character. But Mr. DOUGLAS will not impose any such issue on the public,—as he certainly is not imposed on by it himself. He knows well enough that the protesting Clergymen intended no such meaning to be drawn from the language employed;—and he knows, moreover, that the Clergy of this country neither make themselves, nor would tolerate in others, any such assumption of a divine authority to dictate to the civil power. Nobody in the Union, not even Mr. DOUGLAS himself, would repudiate any such assumption more promptly, or denounce it more severely, than the very Clergymen against whom his tirade is directed.

It is quite customary, as Mr. DOUGLAS is doubtless aware, for petitioners to sign their occupation, as well as their names, to the memorials they send to Congress; especially if they happen on any special occasion to belong to the same profession. We believe that persons have frequently petitioned that body as lawyers, as mechanics, as manufacturers, and as farmers; and we never before heard any objection brought against the custom. Mr. DOUGLAS in words concedes to ministers of the Gospel, the same right to petition Congress as citizens in general enjoy;—how, then, can he deny their right to append their occupation to their names? They are not recognized, he says, as a distinct class, by the Constitution. Neither are farmers, nor mechanics, nor lawyers;—and the argument is worth just as much in the one case, as in the other. It is quite likely that the petitioners, in protesting as clergymen against the bill, designed to give their protest additional weight; and they undoubtedly succeeded. But this is done, not to any divine *authority* they profess to wield, but simply to the higher tone of character and of culture which their profession implies.

The assault of Mr. DOUGLAS and his Senatorial confederates upon the Clergy, for having dared to exercise their right as citizens, upon a question of general importance, and in a perfectly decorous manner, was one of the grossest and most undignified outbreaks of party passion which the floor of the Senate has ever witnessed. Nor can Mr. DOUGLAS, with all his skill in special pleading, give it any other character in the view of the public at large. When the Clergy of the country are to be lectured on their rights and duties, as citizens of a free Republic, and the limits within which they may exercise them, it is not to him that they will go for their instruction.

In the remaining third of his letter, Senator DOUGLAS devotes himself to the enlightenment of the clergy, as to the real character of the Nebraska bill. He tells them, in the first place, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so far as it prohibits Slavery north of 36° 30', does not involve any breach of faith,—because Missouri was not admitted to the Union under *that* act, but under one passed a year later. Mr. DOUGLAS has urged this plea several times before on the floor of the Senate:—yet it is a very poor *evasion* of the point in issue. Mr. DOUGLAS will undoubtedly concede that, growing out of the claim of Missouri to admission, but not necessarily included in it, arose a violent contest between the North and South concerning Slavery in the territory acquired from France:—the North insisting that Slavery should be excluded from *the whole* of it, and the South demanding that Slavery should be *permitted* in the whole of it. This was the issue. Upon this the contest turned. And *this* was compromised by the agreement that Slavery should be excluded North of the line 36° 30', and *not* excluded South of it. A majority of Southern votes was in favor of this agreement. The South has acted upon it, and planted Slavery where this Compromise allowed them so to do. And now, after 30 years of acquiescence, the South, using Mr. DOUGLAS as its attorney, demands the liberty to plant it also where the Compromise declared *it should not go*. Is it strange that the Clergy of the country should see in such a proposition a flagrant breach of faith,—a *moral* wrong, deserving their emphatic and solemn reprobation?

But, asks Mr. DOUGLAS, why do they meddle with *this* particular moral wrong? Why do they not call on Congress to exclude alcohol, gambling tools, &c.—as well as Slavery—from new territories? One reason may be that the character and propensities of leading members are too well known to leave any hope of success in such an effort. But a much better one is that these moral evils are not directly represented in Congress. They have no distinct political power conferred upon them by the Constitution. They do not swell the number of members sent to Congress, and thus enjoy a direct and tremendous advantage over the rest of the country. Slavery does. If *that* goes into Nebraska, it will send members to Congress, and form, henceforth, a proper subject for the consideration and action of the legislative power.

Mr. DOUGLAS caps the climax of his argument with the standing, clap-trap plea, that the bill only gives the people of the Territory the free and unrestricted liberty to make such laws as they see fit.

"If the Nebraska bill shall become the law of the land, those of our fellow citizens who may emigrate to that country, will find it, in respect to its jurisprudence, in *precisely the same condition as our ancestors found Plymouth Rock*—with no code of laws, no system of political, civil, social and domestic institutions, but with full power and authority to enact and establish for themselves such laws and institutions as they shall deem wise, just, and necessary; subject only to such limitation as is imposed by the Constitution. * * Thus, you see that the principle of the Nebraska bill is purely a question of self-government, involving the right and capacity of the people to make their own laws and manage their own local and domestic concerns. This is the only controverted principle involved in the bill."

Senator DOUGLAS overlooks several points of difference between the case of Nebraska and that of Plymouth Rock. In the first place, the Constitution of the United States, which covers the case of Nebraska, explicitly declares that *Congress shall make all needful rules and regulations* concerning the territories. Our "ancestors on Plymouth Rock" found no such constitutional provision in force, according to the best of our recollection.

In the next place, our ancestors *did* make just such laws as they desired. They had nobody to fetter their action, or to mock them with the semblance of self-government, while its essence was withheld. They chose their own governors, made their own laws, established their own courts, and paid their own expenses. Senator DOUGLAS presents to the people of Nebraska a "Mayflower charter,"—and exultingly assures them that it places them "in precisely the same condition with our ancestors on Plymouth Rock," and clothes them with all the attributes of self-government. They open it and proceed to act upon it. The first thing to be done is to elect a Governor:—but on closer examination, they find that he has already been appointed by the President, and is on hand with a military force to back him.—They proceed to elect members of their Legislature: but suddenly discover that only *a part* of them are to be allowed this privilege. Instead of enjoying the right of self-government *inherently* and as inhabitants, they must have become qualified for it by five years' residence and other forms in the United States. *Men who can vote for State officers in Illinois, would be disfranchised in the Territory of Nebraska.* Some of Mr. DOUGLAS' own constituents would thus be excluded from the right of self-government, which he has graciously bestowed on Nebraska. But the select few proceed to elect a Legislature; and that Legislature enacts a law making it *criminal* to bring a slave into the Territory,—or to come without one, as the case may be. *The Governor vetoes it*, and is reappointed by the President. They proceed to establish judicial tribunals for the redress of grievances;—and find that the President and Senate have saved them the trouble. By this time they will probably conclude that the fiction imposed upon them under the name of self-government, will take high rank among the broadest farces of modern times. And the only redeeming feature in the whole case is, that the Federal Government *pays the bill*.

Senator DOUGLAS must have counted largely on the credulity of his clerical correspondents, when he hoped to persuade them that his bill simply put the Territory of Nebraska "in *precisely* the same condition as our ancestors found Plymouth Rock."

The Colleges and the Legislature.

Of all the Colleges in our State, there is not one so firmly fixed but it is willing to receive aid from the State Treasury,—none but has asked aid within three years. Their number is so great that they jostle each other. Like men in the Black Hole, or pigeons under a glass jar, the air that one breathes is so much less for the other, of its essential element. Each one's circle embraces a section of each other one's. Like trees planted too thickly together, or like too many onions in a bed, there is not room for any to grow to the largest size. The old friends of Colleges are disappointed. They wanted to see a great University flourishing here,—such as we read of and such as are supposed to flourish abroad. Others of less ambitious hopes wanted to see, at least, such an institution in the Empire State as the venerable one at Yale. Their policy was plausible at least. They thought it a waste of talent for the best chemist in the land to lecture and experiment before a class of a dozen, or the profoundest Greek scholar to be expounding the varying shades of a Greek particle's meaning to a score, when the numbers in the State who thirst for that fashion of knowledge, are counted by hundreds and thousands. Then, too, the economy of buildings and apparatus favored their fancy of one grand University for the State. It was lamentable, they thought, and we cannot but think so too, to see diverted to a score of libraries the money which would, if concentrated, furnish so glorious a thesaurus for scholars.

But a different theory prevailed. Wherever a good Academy had flourished, Trustees aspired to make a College of it. There were chemists and linguists enough who could teach their sciences as well as though they knew them better. Large classes are never kept together, but are cut up for different tutors to govern in divisions; then why not give the tutors the titles of Professors, and the aggregated divisions the cheap advantage of a College's name, and bring it influence and power by putting in its hands the privilege of conferring degrees? If there were no such things as railroads facilitating the passage of students from their homes to the remotest parts of the State, so that it is not a matter of half a day's difference in time, or five dollars' difference in money, whether the young man from Suffolk attends College in Schenectady, Rochester, or Buffalo, the argument which formerly did much service might be urged now, that each section needs a College to educate its young. But now there are no sections. Cayuga bridge is no longer a separation between Eastern and Western New-York, and many Northern New-Yorkers get to the metropolis easier than to the shire town of the adjoining county.

There are too many colleges,—there can be no question of it. But while we earnestly hope that no more will be planted, except where a good Academy has flourished, and the people are willing to endow the same, giving bonds that they shall not come upon the State as paupers, we cannot consent to see any of the number that still thrive plucked up. The State will grow yet. Fifty years hence, if our Manifest Destiny does not close-haul and steer far wide of her present course, the State will have students enough to fill all our existing colleges, and improve the facilities that now offer, but are unaccepted. If any must be pulled up, surely they should not be the thrifty and promising.

Every year for several years past, early in the Session, our Legislature has had pressed upon it the claims of this or that college, generally the weakest being the most importunate. The promise of its success calls up those which, from vicinity or other cause, are its natural rivals, and then the older, remoter and well-established insert their claim, pointing to what they have already done as the witness of their worth and of the propriety of their demand. If now the Presidents and zealous friends of the Colleges were blessed with superhuman wisdom or discretion, it would be the easiest thing in the world for legislators to leave the claimants to adjust among themselves their rights, and then grant them their petitions. But venerable presidents and learned professors quarrel with a zeal proportioned to their learning. Unlearned legislators get disgusted, and for several years back have compromised by refusing a dollar to any.

This process has already begun. On Wednesday a Committee of the Senate reported adversely to a proposition giving money to Hobart Free (late Geneva) College, and the same evening the Assembly passed bills, giving to it $3,000, and to Hamilton $1,500. On the motion to reconsider, a long debate arose, of which we doubt if end has yet been. They cannot give Rochester University a donation, but Madison very properly asks as much; and what sense is there in ponring into the lap of Hamilton, while they withhold from Geneva. The New-York University has made a noble effort this year, and a successful one, to help herself, that would seem good reason why the State should help her. But try it, and the Alumni of Columbia are up in an instant. Now, natural as it is, it is not wise for the Legislature to settle their demands by shutting the door against all. Nor is it any more equitable to divide a given sum, such as the Regents or any other party may set aside for the purpose, equally among the Colleges, without reference to their services, their promise, their number of students, list of graduates, or their history. That they should receive aid is to us as evident as that the Common Schools should be supported. It is the only way to save the Colleges from being too expensive for any but the wealthy or the favored to enjoy them. We had hoped that the Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, in either Senate or Assembly, would report a plan by which they might be aided:—a plan which would equitably distribute the fund among them all, giving to the most modest as liberally as to the pertest, who never are unrepresented in the lobby; and, moreover, so giving as to hold out a premium to those who the soonest will support themselves. It is too late in the Session for us to expect the novel proposal of a just and equitable distribution; still, we shall watch with interest the movements at Albany in these matters, and hope to the last that the miserable policy of past years—cutting off the Colleges without a crust or a copper—will not be this year repeated.

City Absenteeism.

No wonder rents are high. We have thousands to contest with us the "desirable houses in good neighborhoods, where none but small genteel families, without children, are admitted," who profess to live otherwheres, and do their voting, and are voted for, in other election districts. There are—who can number them?—the hosts who write letters from far and near to the New-York press, and yet pay rents in New-York. We recognize them by their greater familiarity with the local news of New-York than of the places their correspondence dates from,—by their unfailing punctuality, though railroads are obstructed and steamers behind time,—by their anachronisms, and their marvellous adaptation to the demands of the immediate occasion.

One hails from Boston—tells all about some piece of scandal of which Boston should be the hunting ground—metes it out in paragraphs, and varies the shape of it to meet the criticisms of our papers, but leaves the Gotham ear-marks so distinctly legible that we can almost tell the price he pays for rent on one of the avenues! Another, dating from Santa Fé, thrusts his quill under the surface of a telegraphic dispatch, and blowing in words, swells it out to the length of a full mail letter, as butchers blow up their lean mutton, putting a quill into the cellular tissue, and make it as round and handsome as if it were fat, and not mere wind, that gave it rotundity;—but in his haste to beat all rival papers, outruns the expresses, gets into type a few hours in advance, and shows that he, too, pays rent in New-York. There must be a legion of this tribe, who eat bread and meat between East and North Rivers, yet are in the spirit abroad. They scruple not to reside in any quarters, however plague-smitten or politically perilous. Where the yellow fever or the cholera is thickest there they most abound. Dangers are no detention to them. Like those vulgar Spirits that rap out their revelations, they never reveal what is not already known. They are the word-mongers merely. What the telegraph, or a whispered rumor, feebly suggests, they enlarge upon, clothe with verbiage, and announce with flourish of trumpets. The cost of their ubiquity and traveling expenses added, is just equal to the rent paid for a dingy room in chambers. They are a scaly tribe, and the papers that encourage them are either those of too small a circulation to justify the expense of *bona fide* correspondence, too unscrupulous to worry about the possibility of detection, or too cowardly edited willingly to father the scandal they desire to propagate.

Then there is the goodly company that pay rent here, but keep house or a farm in the country; live here by daylight, help wear out our pavements, and get the benefit of City improvements and pay only country taxes for the purpose; but pushing their shoulders under none of our burdens. They are not ahead of us when we look up a residence, but they want so many houses for stores that we have to hunt all over town for places to live in. They do the best they can for themselves; we only wonder that citizens consent to let them off without taking a higher per centage of their profits to keep the wheels of City Government greased. Nine of their interests are here; the tenth is in the country, and our good country friends seem to prefer such, above all others, to represent them in Legislature and in Congress. If they are satisfied with such a representation, surely we of the City ought not to grumble.

Congressional.

The resignation of Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut, was received in the Senate yesterday, to take effect on the 24th of May next. There was but little business done ont of Executive Session. A bill introduced by Mr. RUSK, providing for the transportation of the United States mails, was considered a short time and referred. It provides that all Railroad Companies, or individuals owning Railroads, constructed or to be constructed, contracting with the United States to carry the mails, troops, and munitions of war free of charge, and allowing the Postmaster General to regulate the manner and times for the transportation of the mails, shall be allowed to import, free of duty, iron required for the use of such roads. And to all Railroad Companies building a good substantial double-track, and who shall make a contract similar to the other, shall be granted six sections of public land for each mile of double-track. The bill in the House, empowering the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and San Francisco, was debated, and finally tabled.

☞ TRUMAN SMITH resigns his seat in the United States Senate, his resignation to take effect from the 24th of May. His letter, which we publish elsewhere, is frank and manly in its tone, and expresses those feelings of an honest and a noble heart. It will be long before Connecticut will have a truer, more upright or more faithful representative in the councils of the nation. More brilliant and ambitious men have frequently figured in public affairs:—but the long list of our statesmen will do vainly scrutinized in search of greater integrity or more sterling common sense than he has brought to the discharge of public duties.

☞ The letter from Col. FREMONT to Col. BENTON, which we publish this morning, corrects the rumors which reached this country a few days since. It was reported that he had lost *seven* of his party by cold and starvation, after having eaten seventeen of their mules; and that when found they were living on the remains of a dog. Col. F. says they have lost but one man, and makes no mention of any very extraordinary suffering by the way. He speaks very emphatically of the success of his exploration, and encourages the belief that he will establish the feasibility of a central route for a Pacific Railroad. This will be a highly important and gratifying result.

☞ Mr. WILSON, the Land Commissioner, has sent into Congress a statement that the whole surface of the United States embraces only 1,391,480,320 acres, which is less by 220,704,599 than was reported in the annual statement from the Land Office. The error was committed in over estimating the extent of Oregon, Nebraska, and the Indian territories. It is not necessary to feel humiliated by the discovery, as we are still large enough for all practical purposes.

The City of Glasgow.

There is, very naturally, an increasing anxiety in reference to the non-arrival of the steamship *City of Glasgow*. Opinions concerning her safety appear almost daily in the newspapers of Philadelphia, which is her port. In the *Bulletin* of last evening we find that men experienced in nautical affairs are very far from giving her up. Such confidence is felt in her stout, substantial build, and in the experience, skill and prudence of her commander, Capt. MORRISON, that there are none who are acquainted with either the ship or the captain who doubt her safety. The *City of Glasgow* sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March, 42 days ago. At the time of the disaster to the steamship *Atlantic* in 1851, we were forty-nine days without tidings of her, she having sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of December, broken her shaft on the 6th of January, turned back towards England on the 10th, and reached Cork on the 22d. The news of her safely reached New-York by the steamship *Africa*, on Saturday night, February 15th—just forty-nine days after she sailed from Liverpool. Now, as the *Glasgow*, without steam, could not sail as fast as the *Atlantic* under the same circumstances, she ought to be allowed a still longer time to report herself—sixty days at the very least—supposing that she had met with a similar accident, and it now wants eighteen days of that time! It is the opinion of Capt. WYLIE, of the *City of Manchester*, which arrived here on Saturday, that the *Glasgow* is safe; that she has been hemmed in and detained by the ice fields that have filled up the Atlantic; that in endeavoring to back out of the ice she has broken her propeller, and that she is now making her way to this port or back to Liverpool, under sail, or has put into the Azores, or one of the West India Islands. The last dates from Fayal are to March 21, which was too early for her to have reached that port. The supplies of provisions on the *Glasgow* were sufficient for a much longer period than she has now been absent, so that no anxiety need be felt on that account. In every aspect we see ground of encouragement for the belief that the ship and her passengers are safe, and will soon be heard from.

Confidence Men Arrested—Coal Merchants and others Swindled.

Yesterday forenoon the Jefferson Police Court-room was visited by a number of coal merchants and other business men, desirous of identifying another of the "confidence men," whose arrest we have noticed. It is proved that this fellow called at the house of Mr. JOSEPH W. GRIFFETH, No. 104 Jane-street, represented himself to be an extensive coal dealer, and desired to sell to Mr. GRIFFETH some fuel at the reduced price of $3 50 per ton. The rogue was of genteel appearance, and succeeded in obtaining the confidence of his customer, who bargained for the coal and advanced the assumed dealer a small sum of money. Subsequently the fellow was captured by Officer HARRISON, of the Ninth Ward Police. He was taken before Judge STUART at the Second District Court. The magistrate recognized him as the identical person who defrauded many dealers in coal during last Fall, and other merchants, by practicing his "confidence" game. His system was to procure blank bill-heads from the office of Messrs. THOMPSON & NEPHEW, in Pearl-street, and other heavy dealers in coal. The next plan was to make out the bills, purporting that A, B, or C, was indebted to this or that firm for various tons of coal. The "operator" would then go up town among the coal-yards to commence his nefarious business. His dress was of the finest cloth; and, by his easy manner, he was well calculated to pass muster. After watching an office for an opportunity, he would enter, with a bundle of papers and spurious $100 bank bills in his hand, and politely ask the clerk if the proprietor was present, taking good care that the ends of the notes and names of the firms were exhibited. It was no matter whether the reply was "Yes" or "No," for he would immediately request the loan of $2, $3, or $5, to make change for the collection of a bill around the corner. In order still further to strengthen confidence, he [illegible] This opportune plan worked to a charm, and the rascal got no time in visiting the coal yards on the [illegible] side of the City, and dealing many of the proprietors out of considerable sums of money. In the course of forty-eight hours he is supposed to have realized a handsome amount. One of the victims, who identified the prisoner, was Mr. ALLISON, of Christopher-street. He appeared at Court, and made the following affidavit:

Thomas Allison, residing at No. 9 Christopher-street, being sworn, says: About the 1st instant, the man present calling himself Franklin Westervelt, came into my father's place of business, (a coal-yard office) and asked, "Is your father within?" I told him he was not, and he said he was a clerk for Messrs. Thompson & Nephew, and that he had been collecting a bill around the corner, and was a little short; he said he wished to loan $2, and exhibited a number of bills in the name of Thompson & Nephew; I handed him the money on the account of the firm, and have since ascertained that he was not their clerk.

The following coal merchants also came before the Judge and clearly recognized the individual as having victimized them of funds in the same manner:

Edward K. Harper, residing at No. 35 Christopher-street; Wm. Aitkins, residence No. 519 Hudson-street and No. 754 Greenwich-street; Henry Reeves, residing corner of Canal and Centre-streets; S. E. Clark, residing in Amity-street, near Fourth-street; C. W. Woodhull, residence No. 140 East Twenty-third-street; Michael McDonald, No. 212 First-avenue.

The rogue gives the name of FRANKLIN WESTERVELT, and has but recently returned to the City; having left here last October to make a raise and increase his cash account, which had become impaired.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE MAN AND HIS ADVENTURES.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of the 11th, gives the following account of another scamp of the "confidence" kind: On Monday forenoon, a gentleman, who gave his name as JOHN MASSTIN, stopped at Mr. NELSON BEARDSLEY'S hotel, and figured about the bar-room as though he would take permanent quarters. After he had paid proper attention to his toilet and wardrobe, he called at the bar and regaled himself with brandy and water and a segar. He satisfied the demands of the bar-keeper, not by depositing a shilling on the counter, but by exhibiting a hat full of papers, among which was what, at a distance, appeared to the bar-keeper as a $10 bank note, and pompously asserting that he carried no bills of a smaller denomination.

While enjoying his cigar he opened the subject of trade and business with the landlord. Advising that gentleman that he expected to be that evening in the receipt of 17 blood horses from the West, he very unconcernedly inquired if quarters and feed could be had for them, to which polite inquiry Mr. B.'s ample accommodations enabled him to give an affirmative answer. It may be well enough here to remark that Mr. MASSTIN stated that one of the cheapest pair of horses he desired to sell upon their arrival, to provide for his immediate wants, and that if Mr. B. desired to speculate in that line, he would sell that pair for $400.

When dinner time came, the appetite of our guest came also, and he betook himself to the best the table afforded. Matters had now assumed a shape that led Mr. B. to suspect his guest of being not all that he pretended. Therefore was he induced to demand pay as soon as his guest had concluded his meal. The demand was met by no abruptness of language and an exhibition of indignation that was intended to represent the offended dignity of a gentleman, but only served to confirm the belief that he was a swindler. Pressing the matter home, MASSTIN had to admit he had no money about him, but assured the host that if he would wait till the arrival of his horses, or till he could draw upon his banker in New-York, his bill would be honorably met. This specious of currency did not suit, and Officer FINNEGAN, No. 4, was thereupon called to accompany the gentleman "of large expectations" to the Police Court.

Arrived there, Mr. MASSTIN announced to Justice PARSONS that he resided at Rattlesnake Bend, State of Missouri; that by profession he was a medical gentleman, but now, by way of divertisement and speculation, he was dealing in horses, patent right paint brushes, hair ointment, and several other things of great value to the world. He earnestly assured the magistrate that he was a gentleman, and that if he or Mr. BEARDSLEY would only wait till he received a remittance of $200, which he momentarily expected, he would satisfy all legal demands. The magistrate, speaking as well for himself as the complainant, expressed his entire willingness to wait the said remittance, but at the same time advised Mr. MASSTIN that he would be under the necessity of detaining him till the remittance arrived, and with a view to ensure his perfect security, he would execute a commitment, which was done, and Mr. M. escorted to jail.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. COWLEY'S Comedy of "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" is announced for to-morrow. The *caste* is very strong, including nearly all the principal artists of the establishment. New scenery has been prepared for the occasion, and the comedy will, without doubt, be presented to a New-York audience in a superior manner.

To-night, the comedy of "Men and Wife," and the farce of a "Pretty Piece of Business."

PAUL JULIEN, we observe, announces a concert for the 18th instant, at NIBLO'S Saloon. It will be a real blessing in the present dearth of musical excitement. A novelty for the occasion is a solo for the fourth string, by MAYSEDER. Misses BEHRENS and JONES assist in the vocal department, and other artists whose names will be found in the advertisement.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—A complaint was made yesterday before Justice BOGART, by Mr. HENRY E. LEGRAIN, of No. 128 Broadway, against one of his clerks, for embezzling $600 worth of silks. A warrant was issued by the magistrate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FRENCH BONNETS.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 11, 1854.—The subscriber begs to inform the Ladies of New-York that having made extensive alterations in his establishment, and also taken in the whole of the upper part of the adjoining building, thus increasing the facilities for conducting his business on a more extensive scale than heretofore, added to arrangements in Europe for the receipt by every steamer of the latest styles of HATS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, is now prepared to offer the same in a large and varied assortment, and according to the present Paris Fashions. On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, his new and spacious showrooms will be opened to visitors, having postponed the same on account of being desirous to have his goods per Steamer *Europa* ready for examination with those of other recent arrivals. Those who will favor him with a call, whether as purchasers or visitors, will, he trusts, be amply repaid for their trouble.

Very respectfully, R. T. WILDE,
Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., up stairs, entrance No. 20.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS—THE BEST GOODS—THE LOWEST PRICES.—Attention is invited to the extensive assortment of the above goods offered at THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY, which for cheapness, excellence and variety, will be found unrivalled.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery,
Importers and Manufacturers.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—An extensive and superior variety, at low prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Nihlo's Garden.

EXTENSIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 377 HARLEM BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 377 eligible building lots, and parts of lots, all lying in one body, and forming nearly five blocks of ground, situated on the 7th, 8th, and 9th-avs., and on 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, and 116th-sts., between said avenues. The above lots are nearly all full size, beautifully situated for immediate improvement, as the ground is free from rocks, dry, level, and graded by nature, and admirably adapted for building purposes, situated in the most desirable part of Harlem, extremely healthy, and free from nuisances, commanding views unsurpassed for beauty, located on and near the 8th-av., the grading of which is nearly completed for the 8th-av. Railroad, and will, in the coming Summer, be ready to have the rails laid to McComb's Dam, running through the centre of this desirable property, and when completed, will no doubt increase the value of these lots 100 per cent., as they will then be very easy of access to and from the City at fares of only five cents, and much less by commutation. This is the largest and handsomest tract of land, as well as the most desirable for private residences of any now for sale on the island, and every lot put up will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear of all incumbrances, and 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 6 per cent. Also, will be sold at the same time and place, by order of assignees and referee, three four-story brick houses and lots on 40th-st., near the 2d-av., and the house and lot No 332 Greenwich-st. corner of Jay-st. For maps describing the whole of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

PLAINFIELD, NEW-JERSEY, APRIL 3, 1854.—Mr. C. H. RING—*Dear Sir*: I have been engaged in the practice of medicine in the County of Delaware, State of New-York, for forty years or more, until one year ago last fall, I moved to this place, in hopes to benefit my health by change of climate. For four or five years past I have been incapacitated to attend to my calls in my profession. My sufferings from general debility and prostration of the physical and mental powers, were almost insupportable, and at times rendered life a burden. A few days since, being in the City, I called at your office and procured a bottle of Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial, and have been taking it according to directions. I feel a decided improvement in my health, and confidently believe that a few more bottles will restore me to comfortable health. I send you this statement as a token of my gratitude to the author of this invaluable medicine, and you are at liberty to make such use of it as you please. Respectfully yours,

DAVID DEWEY, M. D.

Let those who suffer from neuralgia, dyspepsia, headache, vertigo, hysteria, debility, relaxation of the system, or any complaint proceeding from the stomach, or affecting the nervous or muscular organization, rely upon this preparation as a certain means of cure. The cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price, $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 194 Broadway. Sold by druggists throughout the United States, Canadas, and West Indies.

THE NEW PIANO.—HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, manufactured expressly for him, having great power of tone and elasticity of touch. Amateurs and others wishing to examine a superior instrument, are invited to call. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, with front fluted and circular scales; Hallet & Cumston's Pianos (of the old firm of Hallet & Co.); Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos. All of these makes to be had wholesale or retail, at prices which defy competition.

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—DR CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Gaubert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $200,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsen,
John Anchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Ripney,
James Brown,	John B. Kissling,	C. A. Stetson,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—A PROVIDENCE paper remarks, that anthracite coal lately found in Rhode Island looks like coal, feels like coal, and smells like coal; all the difference is, that coal burns but that will not. Were every one to use the Rhode Island coal, they of course would be cold in the Winter; but if every one used BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, they would soon be free from colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc. Only 25 cents a box. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE EXECUTORS OF G. G. & S. HOWLAND will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, the LEXINGTON HOTEL PROPERTY, corner of Broadway and Morris-st.; Nos. 3 and 5 Morris-st., and 56 South-st., with the WATER-FRONT WAREHOUSE No. 15 on Atlantic Dock; and five Lots on Jane-st., near West-st. Sale peremptory. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's Office.

SPLENDID NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.—500 cases new Spring Goods, direct from auction, are now ready for exhibition at G. M. RODNEY'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where ladies will find the most complete assortment of plaid, brocade, plain and striped Silks, Broche Cashmere and Crape Shawls, that can be found in this City. Also, the greatest assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, French Ginghams, De Bage, Poplins, Chalies, Foulard Silks, De Laines, &c.—all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

SEWING MACHINES—PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.—The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing a full account of the suits commenced against Elias Howe, Jr., The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Grover, Baker & Co., The American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 1$s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10s. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. The base equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE STYLE OF HATS THAT SOARS, A LA YOUNG America, ahead of all rivals and competitors, we saw this week at BANTA'S, No. 106 Canal, corner of Wooster. We honestly believe that his new Spring style deserves the reputation it is enjoying, of being the best, the handsomest and the cheapest Hat that has been introduced this season. Our readers will do well to go and see.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, IN GOOD ORDER, AT LOW PRICES.—5½-octave for only $30; 6-octave, $48; 6 octave,

Letter from Col. Fremont—Interesting Intelligence.

From the National Intelligencer.

It gives us great pleasure to insert the subjoined letter from Col. FREMONT, not only because it contradicts the unwarranted reports of deaths sustained by his party, and announces us of the intrepid explorer's own safety, after the two months' bold journey through the mountains of snow in mid-Winter, but because his success seems fully to have established the favorable nature of the natural route for a railroad in Winter as well as Summer:

PARAWAN, Iron County,
Utah Territory, Feb. 9, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I have had the good fortune to meet here our friend, Mr. BARRITT, the Secretary of the Territory, who is on his way to Washington, in charge of the mail and other interesting dispatches, the importance of which in urging him forward with extreme rapidity. He passes directly on this morning, and I have barely a few moments to give you intelligence of our safe arrival, and of our general good health and reasonable success in the object of our expedition.

This Winter has happened to be one of extreme and unusual cold. Here, the citizens inform me, it has been altogether the severest since the settlement of this valley. Consequently, so far as the snows are concerned, the main condition of our exploration has been fulfilled. We entered the mountain regions on the Huerfano River on the 2d of December, and issued from it here on the 7th of this month, arriving here yesterday afternoon. We went through the Cochatope Pass on the 14th December, with four inches—not feet, take notice, but inches—of snow on the level, among the pines and in the shade on the summit of the Pass. This decides what you consider the great question, and *fulfils the leading condition of my explorations;* and therefore I go no further into details in this letter.

I congratulate you on this verification of your judgment, and the good prospect it *holds out of final success in carrying the road by this central line.* Nature has been bountiful to this region in accumulating here, within a few miles of where I am writing, vast deposits of iron, and coal, and timber, all of the most excellent quality; and a great and powerful interior State will spring up immediately in the steps of the Congressional action which should decide to carry the road through this region. In making my expedition to this point, I save nearly a parallel of latitude, shortening the usual distance from Green River to this point by over a hundred miles. In crossing to the Sierra Nevada, I shall go direct by an unexplored route, aiming to strike directly the Tejon Passes, at the head of the San Joaquin Valley, through which, in 1850, I drove from two to three thousand head of cattle that I delivered to the Indian Commissioners. I shall make what speed I possibly can—going light, and abandoning the more elaborated survey of *my previous line,* to gain speed.

Until within about a hundred miles of this place, we had daguerreotyped the country over which we passed, but were forced to abandon all our heavy baggage to save the men, and I shall not stop to send back for it. The Delawares all came in sound, but the whites of my party were all exhausted and broken up, and more or less frost-bitten. I lost one, Mr. FULLER, of St. Louis, Missouri, who died on entering this valley. He died like a man, on horseback, in his saddle, and will be buried like a soldier, on the spot where he fell.

I hope soon to see you in Washington. Mr. BARRITT expects to see you before the end of March. Among other documents which he carries with him are the Maps and Report of Capt. GUNNISON's party.

Sincerely and affectionately, JOHN C. FREMONT.
Col. BENTON, Washington.

P. S.—This is the Little Salt Lake settlement, and was commenced three years since. Population now four hundred, and one death by sickness since the settlement was made. We have been most hospitably received. Mr. BARRITT has been particularly kind, and has rendered me very valuable assistance.

* Valley of the *Perswan,* about 60 miles east of the meadows of Santa Clara, between 37 and 38 degrees of north latitude, and between 113 and 114 degrees of west longitude; elevation above the sea about 5,000 feet.

Resignation of Senator Smith, of Connecticut.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT: I respectfully announce to you that I have resigned my seat as your Representative in the Senate of the United States, to take effect from and after Monday, the 24th day of May next. I am impelled to take this step by the urgency of my private affairs, which have been too long neglected by reason of my engagements here. I find myself under the necessity of being absent several weeks during the present session of Congress, and it does not consist with my sense of right to hold a place of so much responsibility when I am am unable to discharge its duties; but I am willing it should be understood that I do not dissolve a relation the honor of which I shall cherish to my dying breath without a pang. I am, however, not anticipating, as every man, however exalted his station may be, must sooner or later, sink into the constituent body. I therefore cheerfully embrace now the inevitable lot of all, and returning into the midst of the people, I shall continue to sympathize with them in resisting what wise and good men regard as evil, and in promoting all that is best adapted to insure the success of our free institutions and the prosperity and happiness of the American people.

I cannot take leave of you without profering to you, one and all, without distinction of name or party, my profound acknowledgements for the many distinguished expressions of confidence which I have received at your hands. Few public men have been treated with more indulgence than I have been by you, my generous constituents, and few have been so long and so uniformly sustained. I deeply lament that my ability to serve you has been so inconsiderable, though not conscious of being wanting in anxiety for the public welfare, or in a desire to uphold the honor of our ancient Commonwealth. I therefore hand over the trust which you have confided to me to some one of the many highly qualified citizens of our State whom the General Assembly may be pleased to designate as my successor, and bid you adieu with emotions of gratitude such as my pen is inadequate to record. TRUMAN SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday April 11, 1854.

☞ The Police of the Seventeenth Ward have succeeded in arresting one of the rowdies recently engaged in the assault upon Justice CLARK of the upper Police Court. Officer BOYLE of the Fourteenth Ward, testified to the prisoner being without the visible means of support, and the Judge sentenced him to Blackwell's Island, under the vagrant act, for six months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—A CARD.—The Mercantile public, and others interested, are hereby informed that the following named gentlemen have been constituted by the Board of Directors, a Committee to solicit and obtain subscriptions to the new stock of the Clinton Hall Association:

Charles Rolfe,	Henry A. Oakley,	W. A. Kissam,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Reuben Barkhalter	W. L. Pitt,
Corn. L. Everitt,	Charles Welford,	David C. Halstead,
Thos. J. Bayard,	Danl. F. Appleton,	Albert G. Lee,
George Peckham,	Theodore Stout,	Jackson S. Schultz,
J. W. McCulloch, jr.	J. Terry Bates,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.
John H. Geurkie,	George A. Baker,	

REYNOLDS BUDD, President.
WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **A Special Meeting of the Newtown Village Association,** for the reception of new members, will be held at Bleecker Buildings, corner Bleecker and Mortonsts., on THURSDAY EVENING, April 13th. The Association have purchased a beautiful tract of land, situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. All persons who desire to obtain an eligible building site, in a beautiful and healthy locality, convenient to the City, will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this meeting, and learn further particulars.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extensive and well-assorted Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No 113 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **Young Men's Literary Association.**—The second Lecture before this Association will be delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, THIS EVENING, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in South 5th, one door from the corner of Fifth-st., Williamsburg. The subject will be—*The Beau Ideal of a Merchant.*

☞ **Professor Whedon's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island, (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session the 2d day of May. REFERENCES—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. BEEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards,** engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every description, of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

☞ **Having Built up a Vast Business by Perfect** fits and invariable punctuality, and extended that business still further by advertising facts and not fiction, GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, now claims to make the most elegant shirts in the Union, and challenges competition and comparison.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of domestic hardware at manufacturer's prices, for cash, or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Notice.**—The Library will be closed after the 15th instant. Members are particularly requested to return their books on or before that date. The Reading Room will continue open until further notice.

By order, WM. H. GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the New-York Female Bible Society** will be held at the Bible House, in Astor-place, TO-DAY (Thursday) at 12 o'clock. Several addresses will be delivered.

PERSONAL.

LIZZIE DEAR.—You will find two notes for you at H's House, in Astor-place, TO-DAY (Thursday) at 12 o'clock. Several addresses will be delivered.

Please reply. I am anxious about it. LIZZIE.

FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SETS, richly gilt and decorated on the premises by superior workmen; also a large assortment of Cut Glass ware, together with other goods, suitable for private families, hotels, and steamboats, which are offered for sale at low rates, and warranted. JAS. M. SHAW, No. 76 Chatham-st. private by

CENTRAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES, at No. 385 Broadway, E. CHANDLER, Manufacturer, and for sale by

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch Woman, to go to California, as child's nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid or laundress, or plain cook. Is best of City reference given. Call, or address J. C., No. 208 7th-st., between Avenues B and C, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable Welsh girl wishes a place as lady's maid or nurse-tender, or nurse, with a family going to Europe. She understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 10 Union Court, corner of 12th-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable English girls—one as first-rate cook—understands all kinds of pastry; the other as first-rate laundress. Have the best references from their last places. Call at No. 97 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., and more if not suited. No objections to City or country.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young, respectable Woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objections to City or country. Can be seen for two days, or more if not suited. Call at No. 91 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress in a private family by a respectable girl, with excellent City reference, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by another. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Girl, as Chambermaid, or fine washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small family. The best reference given as to capacity and character. Apply at No. 97 12th-st., near 6th-av., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a sober French Swiss, (from Geneva,) as waiter in a respectable family, where his services would be equitably paid. Address JEAN, No. 99 9th-st. Can come well recommended.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER WANTED.—An American, Scotch or English lady, who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to make herself useful, may find a pleasant home in a country village, by addressing A. B., at this office, stating where an interview can be had.

COOK AND WAITER WANTED—Who thoroughly understand their business, and can give good references. None but Protestants need apply. Address Box No. 841. Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady competent to teach the common and higher branches of English, also the rudiments of French, wishes a situation in a family. The highest testimonials of capacity and character can be given. Apply during the present week, or call on GOVERNESS, No. 44 West 23d-st.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $300 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

DOMESTICS WANTED.—A cook, chambermaid and waiter, for the family of F. T. Barnum, of Bridgeport, Conn. None need apply except persons of long experience, who have a thorough knowledge of their business, and can produce the most unexceptionable City references. A colored cook preferred. Apply THIS DAY, (Thursday,) from 11 to 2 o'clock only, at the American Museum.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful and very interesting business, adapted to either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as English Teacher in a Female Seminary, or as daily governess, or would take a charge of a select school, a short distance from the City. References given as to qualifications, &c. Address personally, if possible, Miss E. S. T., No. 179 Broome-st., New-York.

A GOOD TENOR SINGER—For a liberal compensation, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a choir in any Evangelical Church in this City or Brooklyn. Also, an elto singer would engage to sing as above. A note addressed to A. B., *Times* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND SAVINGS BANK, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway.—A perpetual Introducer—registering and negotiating all orders for Cheekboarders at one per cent. Correspondence throughout the Union. Open for meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first call. Sell your Check every day, and have another at half price—$5, $10, $15, $20, &c. No charge to pupils.

CARRIERS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.—To solicit and serve subscribers in the City for the FIVE POINTS MONTHLY RECORD, an elegant Monthly Pamphlet, devoted to the Interests of Charity and the "Annuals of the Poor." Price 6d.; and a liberal profit allowed the seller. Apply at the Five Points House of Industry, (Rev. L. M. PEASE, Superintendent,) No. 2 Little Water-st.

LAD WANTED—In an office in Wall-st. He must reside in this City, with his parents, and furnish good recommendations. Address Box No. 245, Post-Office.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED—With all the modern improvements, on the west side of the City, at a rent not $500 to $700—will be carefully send by the occupants. Apply to JOHN LEVISON, No. 341 Broadway.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN WANTED—In exchange for good manufacturing stock, paying 10 per cent. dividend. Apply to MILES & BETTS, real estate brokers, No. 27 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and bedroom, and use of bath, unfurnished, on second floor, situated on 6th-av., near 30th-st., together with good board, in a private family, and where the comforts of a home can be obtained. Terms moderate. Address J. C. G., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A private family occupying a first-class house in 18th-st., near 5th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife a parlor, unfurnished, on the third floor, either in front or rear, with bedroom and pantries attached, or two suites of rooms together. The house is replete with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address HOME, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A unfurnished front parlor with bedroom and pantry attached, in a first-class house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, bath, &c. The family is small and of the highest respectability. Location between Houston and 4th-sts., a few doors east of Broadway. P. J., office of the *Times.*

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen with their wives, or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 31 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let with or without board, very pleasantly situated on second and third floors, at No. 251 4th-av., corner 20th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 46 West Washington-place. References given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms in suites or separately, can be had at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts. The rooms are well furnished and the locality as pleasant as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD IN TOWN.—Wanted by a single gentleman a partial board, with dinner on Sundays, in a respectable private family, or private boarding house, the best reference given and required. Address R. T. this office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—By a gentleman, his wife and maid servant, in a genteel, quiet family. Location must be pleasant, healthy and convenient to the City. For such accommodations as desired a good price will be punctually paid. Address, with full particulars, HAMILTON, Box No. 2,723 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in the most pleasant part of the city, five minutes' walk from Peck-slip ferry. Inquire at No. 117 South 8th-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, or where there are but few boarders, by a gentleman, his wife and child. Would require two rooms, full board for the lady and child. Location below 4th-st. Terms reasonable. For particulars address to FOX, Post-Office, Box No. 925.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family would let a suite of Rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City. Convenient to the cars and stages. No. 73 West 14th-st., first house West of 6th-av.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—Parlor and Bedroom, in the vicinity of Union-square, with or without partial Board, for two Gentlemen. Private family preferred. Address T., Box No. 3,235, Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Elegant and comfortable parlors and bedrooms in the newly furnished house, No. 89 Prince-st. Gentlemen wishing rooms in that central location will please make early application, as they can have the choice of rooms. Breakfast if desired. The house is lighted with gas.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—For two or three gentlemen, in an airy situation on Staten Island, and easily accessible from any of the ferries communicating with New-York. Apply to A. W., Box No. 2,960 Post-Office, N. Y.

AS NATURAL AS LIFE.—"There is one thing I have forgotten," said a young lady, turning suddenly, as she was leaving a store in Broadway, the other day, having purchased an assortment of music. "What is that!" inquired the clerk. "One kiss before we part." Upon which he vaulted over the counter, and saluted the fair creature with a "buss;" thus showing the power of GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP AND LILY WHITE, the use of which had given her the entrancing beauty of a divinely clear complexion and transparent skin, that must ever enrapture the beaux. The Dr.'s store is No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—The new Steamship ORIZABA, 1,600 tons burden, Capt. JAMES LAWLESS, will leave on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. She has excellent State-rooms on Deck and in the Saloon. Freight, 30 cents per cubic foot; Cabin passage, $50; Steerage passage, $25. All bills of lading to be signed on board. For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, N. SHANNON Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 3d May.

INSTRUCTION IN MODERN LANGUAGES.—A gentleman who has had much experience in educational matters, and for some years Professor of Modern Languages in one of the leading colleges in this country, desires a situation in some Institution in this City or vicinity, or would give private instruction. References of the highest respectability. Address B. G., *Tribune* office.

HOME SCHOOL AT NORTH HAVEN, CONN.—Five miles from New-Haven, for eight boys under twelve years of age. No day scholars. French by a French-man, a resident, refined, elegant, healthy. Term begins May 1. For terms and references, address Rev. A. G. SHEARS.

THIS IS TO FORBID ALL PERSONS from constructing any dam, or causing any responsibilities, or trusting any one upon my account, without my written order.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1854. J. W. CRANE.

HOT CROSS BUNS.—On GOOD FRIDAY, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M., at THOMSON & SON'S Bakery, No. 240 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS IN PRESS.—Orders solicited, which will receive prompt attention.

MELBOURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS, with sketches of Lima, &c. By G. W. PECK. 1 vol. 12mo. APRIL 22.

LIFE OF ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D. By Rev. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D.D. 1 vol. 8vo., with portrait.

CHEVELLAINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON. 1 vol. 12mo., with illustrations by BELLINGS. APRIL 29.

MYRTLE WREATH; OR, STRAY LEAVES CALLED HOME. By MIRRIN MYRLE. 1 vol. 12mo.

CONSOLATION. By Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D. A new edition, in 1 vol. 12mo. Price reduced to $1 25.

THE CAPTAINS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By H. W. HERBERT. 1 vol. 12mo. Uniform with "Captains of the Old World."

THE WHIMSICAL WOMEN. By Mrs. E. F. CARTER. Translated by ELBERT PIERCE. 1 vol. 12mo.

AS SOON AS READY.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. Embracing personal and critical notices of authors, with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, with portraits, autographs and other illustrations. Royal 8vo.

A CYCLOPEDIA OF MISSIONS. By Rev. HARVEY NEWCOMB. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated with maps, &c.

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. By Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE and Rev. J. S. HOWSON. 2 vols. 8vo., with maps and engravings.

LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES. By G. VAN SANTVOORD, author of "Life of Algernon Sidney." 1 vol., with portraits.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO. Will publish THIS DAY—MAJOR GIDDING'S SKETCHES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN MEXICO. In 1846-7. With Map. 12mo., cloth, $1 50.

ON THE 8TH INST.

MR. KENNEDY'S WORKS—Revised edition, completed.

ROB OF THE BOWL. A Legend of St. Inigoes. By J. P. KENNEDY, author of "Swallow Barn," "Horse Shoe Robinson," &c. Revised edition, uniform with the above work. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

ON THE 15TH INST.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ADDISON. Including the whole contents of Bishop Hurd's edition, with Letters and Notes not found in any previous collection; and Macaulay's Essays on his Life and Works. Edited by GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE. Volumes 4. 12mo., cloth, $1 50.

"The writings of Addison have generally been inaccessible to readers, unless picked out with much labor from the *Spectator* and other magazines to which he was a contributor. The notes of Prof. Greene are valuable. The type, paper, &c., leave nothing to be desired in this edition.—*New-York Advertiser.*

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

I. JOMINI'S ART OF WAR. Translated from the French, by Major WINSHIP and Lieut. MCLEAN. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

II. THE POTIPHAR PAPERS. With new designs. 5th edition, 12mo., cloth, $1.

III. VALENTINE'S HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. With illustrations. 8vo., cloth, $2.

IV. ROELKER'S MANUAL FOR NOTARIES PUBLIC. 8vo., cloth, $1.

CALIFORNIA AND EGYPT.—THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—In press, two books of great value. Will be ready May 1, A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, from its discovery to the present time, including a full description of the country, its surface, soil, productions, society, &c., being by far the most thorough and reliable work ever published on this interesting portion of the world. It will contain a new and elegant map of its new divisions. This work was written by one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the State of New-York, who was employed by several of the most wealthy mercantile houses of the City of New-York to explore the country, during the year 1853. From its extremely interesting and faithfully descriptive pages, the reader will see that his mission was performed in a most satisfactory manner to his employers, the results of which are here given to the public. But very few men have been qualified for a complete and accurate survey of the Land of Gold.

Also, EGYPT PAST AND PRESENT. By Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and one of the Editors of the *Independent.* Those who are acquainted with Mr. Thompson's graphic and elegant style of composition will readily believe that this will be a most attractive work. In this mode of traveling was such as to give him the facility for the most thorough and successful observation, and this charming volume is but the expression in words of those investigations. It will be emphatically a book for the people; for although we shall issue it in splendid style, with twenty elegant illustrations, yet we intend to sell it for $1, in brief it within the means of those who have less than a dollar to spare, and the most beautifully illustrated works on Egypt, on account of their expensiveness. We shall trust to a large sale, and not a high price, for remuneration for our investment. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. Will be for sale by all Booksellers.

THE LATEST AND BEST WORK ON RUSSIA.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA—With a voyage down the Volga, and a tour through the country of the Don Cossacks. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT, author of "A Journey to Nepaul." From the third London revised and enlarged edition. 12mo., cloth, two maps and eighteen cuts. 75 cents.

Six hundred copies of this work are advertised by one English Circulating Library.

☞ No person who would keep himself well posted up in those portions of Russian Territory which are likely to grow into importance in the coming struggle, can afford to dispense with Mr. Oliphant's book. To all such persons it is indispensable.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"Mr. Oliphant is an acute observer, a shrewd and intelligent man, a clear, vigorous and succinct writer, and his book embodies the best account of Southern Russia that has ever appeared. His account of Sebastopol will find many interested readers."—*Boston Atlas.*

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 15,

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS; OR, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN. By WARRINGTON W. SMYTHE, M. A. With a colored Ethnological Map of Turkey. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents. J. S. REDFIELD.
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York. PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS: CHARACTER AND MANNERS IN THE NEW EMPIRE. By BAYLE ST. JOHN, author of "Two Years' Residence in Levantine Family," "Village Life in Egypt," "Purple Tints of Paris," &c., being by far the most thorough and reliable work ever published on this interesting portion of the world. It will contain a new and elegant map of its new divisions. This work was written by one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the State of New-York, who was employed by several of the most wealthy mercantile houses of the City of New-York to explore the country, during the year 1853. From its extremely interesting and faithfully descriptive pages, the reader will see that his mission was performed in a most satisfactory manner to his employers, the results of which are here given to the public. But very few men have been qualified for a complete and accurate survey of the Land of Gold.

Also, EGYPT PAST AND PRESENT. By Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and one of the Editors of the *Independent.* Those who are acquainted with Mr. Thompson's graphic and elegant style of composition will readily believe that this will be a most attractive work. In this mode of traveling was such as to give him the facility for the most thorough and successful observation, and this charming volume is but the expression in words of those investigations. It will be emphatically a book for the people; for although we shall issue it in splendid style, with twenty elegant illustrations, yet we intend to sell it for $1, in brief it within the means of those who have less than a dollar to spare, and the most beautifully illustrated works on Egypt, on account of their expensiveness. We shall trust to a large sale, and not a high price, for remuneration for our investment. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. Will be for sale by all Booksellers.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW FOR THIS WEEK is now issued, and contains four pages of excellent new music, and the usual variety of interesting reading matter. It also has a thorough and critical review of R. STORRS WILLIS'S "Church Chorals and Choir Studies;" in which Mr. WILLIS'S claims as an author and composer are searchingly investigated, and the results presented in a highly interesting and readable manner. Musical Libraries and Periodical Stores, and MASON BROTHERS', No. 23 Park-row, at 6¼ cents a copy. The MUSICAL REVIEW is a large journal of 16 pages; it is published on every other THURSDAY; it contains from four to six pieces of choice new music in each number, making over 25 words annually. It also gives large amount of valuable musical literature, news, criticisms, &c., and the price is only $1 a year, or five copies for $5. Delivered to New-York and Brooklyn subscribers for $1 25 a year. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a new series begins with the present number. Address

MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

NOW READY.—THE NEW-YORK QUARTERLY—For April. Vol. III, No. 1.

CONTENTS.

I. OUR NATIONAL POST-OFFICE.
II. THE POLITICS OF RUSSIA.
III. THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
IV. POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.
V. THE GREAT WANT OF NEW-YORK CITY, A GOVERNMENT.
VI. THE QUARTERLY CONVERSATION IN POLITICS.
VII. GROTE'S GREECE.
VIII. PRIESTS—THEIR VARIOUS ORDERS.
IX. UPON THE ORIGIN OF ECCLESIASTICAL TRIBUNALS.
X. CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

TERMS—$3 per annum; 75 cents per number. Published by CHARLES B. NORTON.

SELF-INSTRUCTING DRAWING BOOK.—Now ready, THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Price IX. To be completed in thirteen parts, at 37½ cents each.

"A work of lasting interest and value. To the mechanic, the engineer, and the artist it must be very valuable, and neither can well complete his mechanical or professional education without it; while he who is master of its invaluable text possesses an immeasurable superiority over all his tracks or who have not made themselves acquainted with its contents."—*N. Y. Express.*

Circulars will be furnished gratuitously to agents giving it their direct attention.

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 88 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

READY THIS DAY.—A NEW STORY BY DICKENS.—FORTUNE WELDRED, THE FOUNDLING. To which are added LIZZIE LEIGH, and THE MINER'S DAUGHTER. By CHARLES DICKENS. Price 25 cents.

These touching, life-like stories of DICKENS, depicting the "short but simple annals of the poor," should be read by all who have hearts to feel, and who having read, will rise up refreshed, and better disposed to do their duty towards those poor dependents whom heavun may throw in their way. DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

A SATIRICAL POEM AND SHARPONE—Entitled NEBRASKA, POLITICAL AND PERSONAL. In which several of the prominent men at Washington, Douglas & Co., are shown up by an Artist. To be published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, about the 15th of April.

A CHARMING STORY.—ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway, publish this morning: VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo., $1. An original tale of great beauty and interest.

THE YOUNG AMERICA'S ELOCUTIONIST. By LEWIS B. HARDCASTLE. Just Published and for sale by C. SHEPARD & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st. Price 30 cents, or $3 per dozen.

NEW MUSIC.—"Eliza Schottische," by F. W. HAUTSCH. "Morning Star Schottische," by GEO. HOFFMAN. Published by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 499 Broadway.

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot of ground 100 feet square, or four City lots, for $75, payable in small sums. The location, one-half hour's ride from 32d-st., in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 262 6th-av., or No. 250 9th-av.

DELAPIERRE, BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Duy-st., offer for sale:

METALS,	NAILS,	HORSE SHOES,
OILS,	EMERY,	FILES,
ANVILS,	WIRE,	STEEL,

in part of a large assortment of Tools and Materials requisite for manufacturers, machinists, smiths, contractors, builders, railroads, &c.

TRUNK LOST OR MISLAID—A yellow leather trunk, with the initials E. L. H. marked with brass nails on one end, owned by a lady who was passenger on the steamer *Florida,* which left Savannah on Saturday, the 25th of March, and arrived in New-York on Tuesday. A suitable reward will be paid on the delivery of the trunk, at No. 3 St. Clement's-place, McDougal-st., near Washington-square.

BLACKSMITHS—Will find it materially to their advantage to purchase LABARRE'S Patent Vise from 5,000 of these are being used in the City. For sale at the Scale Factory, No. 48 Beekman-st.

WINDOW CORNICES—The largest assortment in the City at wholesale and retail, at CHARLES BAUER, No. 449 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage, with 12 acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts of the north side of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from the ferry. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, most of them in the most vigorous growth, more than 200 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN E. YALE.

COLLINS' HOTEL—Corner Canal and West-sts., will let to families suites parlors, with bed-rooms and single rooms, to permanent boarders for the Summer months, on most reasonable terms. The house fronts on the North River, and in all it is the most pleasantly located Hotel in the City. TAILMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE DINING ROOMS—No. 69 Barclay-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st. Meals served up at all hours, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. BATTERSBY & POTTER, Proprietors

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 345 and 347 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York. Permanent Boarders

FOR SALE.

HOUSE IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE, or Exchange for property on the west side of York-square, owned and occupied by Mr. Timothy Dwight, is offered for sale on favorable terms. The house is 51 X feet 7 by 56 feet, with two wings each 20 feet by 40 feet, and contains thirteen convenient rooms, besides bathing-room, pantries, &c., and is built of the best materials and in the most thorough manner. The lot is 100 feet front and 200 deep, and is laid out in ornamental and vegetable and flower garden, and is abundantly supplied with fruit trees, foreign and native grapes and shrubbery. The house is five minutes' walk from the College. For further particulars inquire of ARTHUR DIMON, Insurance-court, New-York, or GEORGE E. BLAKESLEE, New-Haven, Conn.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three new and modern built three-story brick Houses, with French roofs, finished. One on the north side of Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins-sts., with courtyard. Lot 21x100 feet; House 21x22 feet. Also, two on the north side of Macon-place. Lots 133 feet deep; courtyards in front 33 feet. All buildings on both sides of 3d-place are required by law to have courtyards of 33 feet in front, and which cannot be used for any other purpose, making a residence on 3d-place very desirable. These houses have the modern improvements, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to L. J. LANSING, No. 42 Trinity Building, Broadway, New-York, between 11 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown stone front House No. 98 Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th-sts., finished with every modern improvement, built about 4 years, and brought by its present owner 2 years since; was at that time completely refitted with new water-pipes of the heaviest kind, new furnace, bath-tubs and extra iron service pipe to sewer. The walls of every room, including closets and kitchen, have been either repainted or papered. Neighborhood unexceptionable, and free from nuisances of every kind. Can be seen any time. The lowest price $11,000, of which $6,000 can remain. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. BREWSTER, No. 396 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three of the three-story brown stone buildings, with under cellars, situated in Hudson-st., near Sixth. They are the most pleasant, healthy, and convenient of any other perhaps in or about the City, being only five minutes walk from the ferry. They command a most delightful view of both City and country, and are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with water through both the buildings. They will be finished about May 1. For particulars inquire of WM. WHITE, No. 10 Irving-place, Hoboken, or J. M. BOARD, No. 27 Hudson-st., N. Y. Hours from 1 to 3½ P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences which taste and skill could suggest. Also, two good and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 40 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Stages from all the Ferries to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises, or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., pleasantly situated on a fine knoll. The lot is 63 feet front and 160 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or of No. 128 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—2 small 2 story frame houses for sale cheap, in the village of Woodville, L. I., 8½ miles by railroad from Brooklyn Ferry. Commutation 5 cents per ride. Also, lots from $25 to $50, payable in monthly installments. Pumps and excellent water for the use of purchasers. For particulars, apply to PHILIP SPENCER, No. 161 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—On 143d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., a small house with four lots of ground, being 100 feet square, pleasantly situated near the river. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or to WALLING & HEDGES, No. 232 9th-av. N. B.—Wanted as above a good Journeyman Cabinetmaker.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large 3-story brick house in 11th-st., near 3d-av. Lot is 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet deep. There is an alley-way through the basement, of about 3 feet, making it a very desirable location for a shop in the rear. The premises will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 2 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new 3-story high basement brick house in 25th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Four lots on 120th-st., near 4th-av., beautifully graded, and in the midst of improvements. Abstract of title furnished. Parties can purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. O. SHEE, No. 39 Borling-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 4-story brown stone front House, with pier and mantel glasses. Apply on the premises, No. 259 West 21st-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house, No. 260 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., adjoining Chelsea Cottages. Terms easy. Apply to F. STEVENS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class brown stone front house, No. 150 West 14th-st. Inquire of GEORGE WEBB, No. 184 Wooster-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The country seat of George Walls, long known as one of the most desirable in the State, comprising some 56 acres of choice land in high cultivation. An elegant house (80 feet in front) in the centre of the farm, is surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and grape vines in great abundance; outhouses of every desirable kind, well arranged and convenient. The farm is almost level, with stage and railroad, and large mill stream running through it; water excellent, and the location one of the most healthful that can be found; half cash, half bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Price $15,000, half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3, Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YORKVILLE FOR SALE.—A beautiful Country Seat at Yorkville, consisting of a very commodious and pleasant House and outbuildings, with about 20 lots of ground, admirably situated, and filled with superb forest trees. The whole forming a most attractive residence for a gentleman's family through the entire year. It would make a capital hotel or boarding school establishment, or be a most desirable locality for any of our benevolent institutions or asylums, being situated as to afford space for healthful recreation, whilst the land is becoming ripe for the rapid growth of the City. The terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser. The furniture, which is extensive and in fine order, can be purchased cheap, if applied for immediately. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage 47 feet by 30, finished with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold separately), situated one mile south of the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Parklace and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Near Tarrytown, and about 30 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' ride from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, containing a large variety of fruit trees of all kinds, never failing water, a comfortable dwelling house and good outbuildings. The whole commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, from Piermont to the Highlands. Said land may be divided into four country residences. For further information inquire of JOHN ROMER, No. 171 West-st., New-York, or of A. R. CLARK, near the depôt at Tarrytown.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely surveyed, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 12-3 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Basking-ridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 80 feet by 220, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 32 Pulton-st., or BAILEY BEEBE, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. B. S. DOTY, Basking-ridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A beautiful Country Residence on the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, nine miles from the City Hall; very high and healthy location—overlooking the country for miles; views unsurpassed; two cottages, 1½ acres of ground, good fruit, and excellent water. For particulars inquire of W. R. TOOL, No. 120 Pearl-st., or J. W. DEVOE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT FISHKILL FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 57 acres, with large mansion of 12 rooms and good out-buildings, (all buildings nearly new,) about two miles from Fishkill Landing Depôt, with fine view of river, and with best of water that could be conveyed throughout the house. Plenty of fruit, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Pleasantly situated in the village of Norwalk, Conn. For particulars inquire of Mrs. WATLINGTON, on the premises, or of THOMAS WATLINGTON, at the office of the Citizens' Insurance Co., No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story cottage houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 3 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots 50x125 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $2,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellinghouses (to rent at least $3,000 on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 128 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c. FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—30 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $300; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $2,500 and $11,000; 73 acres, $3,650; 75 acres, $4,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $1,000; 200 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,500; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,000, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 6 acres, $400 to $12,000. D. LAWS, No. 26 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Plank-road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired term of a Lease of the story No. 319 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, for three years from May, 1854, together with the fixtures and stock in trade, consisting of Cutlery, Silver and Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. Apply on the premises on the premises.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Port Washington, ten miles north of Hempstead Harbor, 25 acres of land, together with an excellent dwelling-house. The land extends from the Shore Road to the Hudson River, and commands a most delightful view of it for several miles, and is of the highest quality and well watered. There are 200 feet of the Port Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north, the residence of Washington Ward, Esq., and on the south by the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and is very much beautiful. It will either be sold entire or in lots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 63 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. This place contains about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn and fine vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to Fordham depôt, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad; (the nearest one being within 10 minutes' drive,) and about an hour's ride by carriage from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and goods schools near by. Inquire at No. 124 Warren-st., New-York. Rent $350 per year. Possession immediately.

COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On Canton-st. between Fulton and DeKalb-avs., near Washington-park. The house is a new 2-story and attic with basement and under-cellar, piazza front, and finished in the best modern style, with sliding doors, marble mantles, cornices, gas pipes, plumb, &c., and has nine finished rooms and large open garret. House 20 by 32; lot 20 by 100, with additional adjoining lot if desired. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and only a small amount of money required. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Throg's Neck, a neat cottage house, with carriage house, stable, shade and fruit trees. Two to ten acres of ground. Will be sold or let low to a good party.
BILLING & TUCKER, Auctioneers,
No. 43 Walker-st.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS LEFT—Neglect it, and you will never have another chance to get one of the CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS. There being only about 100 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of this favorable chance, (of not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,200 for $294,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 4th day of May, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. This village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Depôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid out; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to the Lots. Every such Lot is fixed at $94, payable in installments of $4 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. An excursion to Clarenceville will be made every THURSDAY at 12 M., and persons wishing to view it can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the advancement of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery. JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,
Office No. 163 Hester-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—To be sold without reserve, to close the estate, at public auction, at the dwelling-house on the premises, on MONDAY, April 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the FARM OF THE LATE STEPHEN CONGER, containing about 165 acres situated in the townships of Randolph and Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., in a beautiful valley bounding on the cross-roads leading from Morristown and Rockaway to Dover. Distance from the latter place one mile. The buildings are good, the fences in fine order, the land is conveniently divided into lots for tillage, pasturage and meadow, all well watered by constantly-running brooks; the wood-land is of very superior order, and abundant for all the purposes of fuel and building. The Morris Canal and the Morris and Essex Railroad pass within half a mile of the dwelling-house, and afford the best facilities for travel and transportation to the City of New-York. Few farms can be found better calculated for comfortable or profitable occupation than this—a ready market for all its surplus productions of every kind being found at home, at the numerous flourishing manufacturing and mining establishments in its neighborhood. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
SAMUEL B. HALSEY,
L. A. CHANDLER, } Executors.
N. B.—Morris and Essex cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st at 8½ A. M., which will afford time to attend the sale and return same day.

$4,600—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Situate on Hicks-st., first house from the corner of Degraw-st.; the house new, three stories, brick, with brown-stone basement and sub-cellar, containing all the improvements, such as gas on every floor, speaking tubes, bells, range in basement, &c. Distance but five minutes walk from the South and Hamilton Ferries.
E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$2,500—AND ONLY $500 IN CASH REQUIRED DOWN—The last one of the three, to purchase a well-built, three stories and basement brick house, situated on Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Court-yard in front, with large shade-trees, &c. Neighborhood good. E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two lots on the east side of Broadway, between 37th and 38th-sts., 25 by 125 feet each, together $12,500.
Four lots on northeast corner of 4th-av. and 51st-st., 100 by 90 feet. $7,500.
Eight lots on east side 4th-av., between 52d and 53d-sts., $13,000.
Four lots on northeast corner 4th av and 53d-st., $6,000.
One lot on south side 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., $1,700.
Two lots on east side 10th-av., between 67th and 68th-sts., $1,000 each.
Four lots on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 47th-st., $6,000.
Three lots on south side 55th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs., 25 by 140 feet, each—$700 each.
One lot southeast corner 11th-av. and 65th-st., $700.
One half cash, or good mortgages on other property.
THEODORE MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st.

150 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—In the city of Brooklyn, 13th Ward.—COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, will sell, on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 150 lots in the Ward of Brooklyn, situated on Dekalb, Lewis, and Yates-avs., Keap-st., Kosciusko, Lafayette, Palmetto, and Hunt-avs. Title indisputable. 60 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Dekalb-av. is graded, and now being paved. Assessment to be paid by owner. Maps at auction room.

ONLY $4,500.—A beautiful farm of 80 acres, in Piscatawny, N. J., 2½ miles this side of Morristown, under a high state of cultivation, well watered, and a good variety of all kinds of fruit, house and outbuildings all in good repair, and actually worth one-third more than is asked, will be sold if applied for immediately.
MEAD & WHITE, No. 298 9th-av.

RESIDENCE IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, FOR SALE.—W. H. STARR offers his newly built and delightfully located dwelling, house and lot for sale. The house is just completed, very conveniently arranged for a genteel family, handsomely finished with modern conveniences, marble mantels, hard finished walls, &c., &c. It has a good cistern, well, pumps, &c., an excellent cellar, and a large garden attached, and contains ten finished rooms, with pantries, presses, halls, all on one floor, and two attics. It is situated but three minutes' walk from the principal railroad depôt, and for a business or professional gentleman, affords one of the most desirable residences in the village. To a purchaser the property will be sold low. Apply to J. L. BLAKE, Jr., or GEORGE LINDSLEY, Orange, New-Jersey.

KINGSBRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE—A beautifully situated few yards from the Bridge, commanding a fine view of Harlem River and High Bridge, containing near six acres, with plenty of fruit. The house is large, and built in the latest fashion. Carriage-house and stables. Healthy situation, and good fishing. Inquire of A. C. VARIAN, Kingsbridge Hotel.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The valuable residence of John C. Sanford, delightfully situated on Hillhouse-av. The house is substantially built of brick and stuccoed, commodious and useful in its apartments; the extensive grounds are adorned by stately elms, and beautified with shrubbery, fruit and ornamental trees. For information, apply to ROLLIN SANFORD, No. 159 Maiden-lane, New-York, or to HENRY HUGGINS, (Broker,) New-Haven.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two large, handsome three-story Houses on 20th-st. Lots 25 feet 4 inches by 98 feet 9 inches. Houses with baths, gas, handsome grates, &c.; will rent for 10 per cent. Also, two Houses on 28th-st., between 4th and Madison-avs. Will be sold together or separate. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 and 3 to 7.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

LOT FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One lot of Ground, 25x100 feet, lying on south side of Columbia-st., between Orange and Pineapple-sts. For terms apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Also, 10 Lots on 19th-st. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to H. K. MeHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 26 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly installments of $6, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

POST-OFFICE BOX FOR SALE.—Apply at No. 18 William-st. or No. 59 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A first-class Saloon, located on a corner of two thoroughfares, with private entrance for ladies, beautifully fitted up, in prime order; a good stand. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two Horses, well broken for City use. Also, one Grocery Cart. Apply to CLUFF & TUNIS, No. 270 Washington-st., corner of Myrtle-av.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

S. EMBERSON—No. 285 8th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York—Having added largely to his already extensive stock, by recent arrivals from auction and importers, he is now prepared to offer to his customers and the public, one of the most extensive and bountiful assortments of Rich Goods ever offered for sale in the upper part of this City, consisting of Laces, Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Needlework Bands, Collars, Cuffs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Skirts, Edgings, Insertings, Chemisettes, and every variety of fancy goods. Galoons and Trimmings of every description, to be found in this market. It being impossible to give a full description of his stock in an advertisement, he takes the pleasure of inviting his customers and the public to an inspection of the same, feeling satisfied that even if they should not feel inclined to purchase, they will not regret the time lost in looking over his stock. SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 285 8th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.
Boston, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for citizens of the world indispensable to travelers, issued by
NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 87 Nassau-st., N. Y.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—On Broadway, near Union-square, a handsome, whole family house in the country, three-story house, very desirably situated, which he will rent to a respectable family at a very moderate rate. He wishes to retain for himself two or three unfurnished rooms for his office, to which he desires to have access at all hours. Also, a few rooms with the board or other services from the occupant. There will be ample room for a large family. Apply to T. SPINK, Basement Office, No. 532 Broadway, between 12 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—In the country, at Southport, Conn., near the beach, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. A fine two-story house, very pleasantly located, in nice order, and surrounded by a verandah, good garden and fruit trees, would be let for the Summer. Also at same place, house for a small family. Inquire of WAKEMAN, DIMON & CO., No. 71 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET—One of the row of brick houses on 173d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. The building is of modern style, two stories, attic and observatory, a good basement, and complete with all the modern improvements. A fine lot of ground adjoining, suitable for a flower or vegetable garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of McSPEDON & BAKER, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A 3-story and basement dwelling house, with extension room, gas, &c., in Woodhull-st., north side, fifth house from Hamilton Ferry. Rent to a private family, $500. Inquire of J. R. KENNADAY, No. 217 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In First-place, Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from South Ferry; a modern-built brown stone front, three-story and basement house. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of JOHN G. PARKER, No. 180 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 226 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished—situated in a good location, near Broadway. Gas and water through the house. Has 15 rooms, and is now filled with first-class boarders. Address C. B. A., Broadway Post-Office.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two two-story framed dwellings, filled in with brick to peak, with high brick basements, on Van Buren-st., 50 feet west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of W. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLECK & SON, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Wavserley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable residence known as No. 40 Laight-st., St. John's-square, between Hudson and Varick-sts. Apply at the Merchants' Insurance Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton-sts.

HOUSE TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story house No. 61 President-st., near Columbia. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Inquire of
WM. A. HARDENBROOK, No. 61 Wall-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 29 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 33 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A fine three-story frame House and four lots of Land to let, for one or more years, in Central Morrisania, on Fordham-av., 25 feet from corner of 11th-st., one of the healthiest and most delightful situations in the village, and a short distance from the railroad depôt. Rent, $225. Apply to A. R. DYETT, No. 3 Tyron-row, rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Five very beautiful Cottages to let, three to each—at Harlem. Each House has front and back kitchen, two parlors, and five bedrooms—at the very low rent of $200 each, to a good family. Also, one very pretty place on 125th-st.—8 lots and a stable—$550. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT—From 1st May next, the second cottage from the water on Simonson-av., Staten Island, about three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For particulars inquire on the premises of GEORGE M. ROOT.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—At the foot of 83th-st., with about eight or nine acres of land, a barn, ice-house, &c. The house is large, and from its vicinity to the City would be a convenient residence throughout the year. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

PARLORS TO LET—In Carroll-st., Brooklyn.—Two spacious parlors on second floor, three bedrooms, basement floor and offices. About five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. An English or American family preferred. For further particulars apply at Mr. BLAKE'S office, No. 5 Union-st., Brooklyn.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—Nos. 20 and 22 Canal-st.; one large store, with 2d and 3d stories, 50 feet front; will be let separate or together. Also, one large manufacturing workshop to let, Nos. 7 and 9 Howard-st. Also 3 lofts well lighted, at No. 96 Crosby-st. Apply to AARON HURDMAN, No. 142 Mulberry-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY SHOPS TO LET—For light manufacturing purposes. Rent per month, $11 each story. Also a small shop in Christopher-st., one door from Greenwich-st., rent $4 50 per month, suitable for a tin smith, shoemaker, or any safe business. F. M. LANE, No. 672 Greenwich-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to O'RYAN W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam-power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store and premises No. 61 Cortlandt-st. Apply to A. CORNWALL, No. 195 Broadway.

SEVERAL OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, well adapted for Jewellers, Fancy Goods Dealers, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises to THOMPSON & BOESLER.

SPACIOUS SHOPS TO LET, No. 23 West 13th-st.—Two new five-story and basement buildings, will be let, together or in separate apartments. Inquire of S. S. DAY, No. 389 Broadway, in the lock store of DAY & NEWELL.

FOURTEEN LOTS TO LET OR LEASE—On 24th-st. and 11th-av., suitable for lumber, stone, or coal business. Apply to THURBER BAILEY, office of Edwards & Men, No. 64 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn, near Harrison-st., a pleasant, large room, or room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast if required, for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 48 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

ROOM TO LET—For religious services on Sunday a large room, well adapted for the purpose. Apply at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET, AND OFFICE ON THE SECOND STORY—In a good location, suitable for a jobbing or a light manufacturing business. Steam power can be had if required. Apply at No. 56 Vasey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. The Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 22 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co. No. 418 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The house No. 732 Broadway, can be had in connection with the houses adjoining, Nos. 734 and 736, making 75 feet front by 135 feet in depth, facing Waverley-place, and opposite the New-York Hotel. Apply to L. C. JONES, No. 714 Warren-st., 3d-story front room.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—200 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

BASEMENT TO LET.—The large, airy, and well-lighted basement of the marble building No 33 Cortlandt-st., Brooklyn, 20 by 75 feet deep. A first rate location for an oyster or dining saloon. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, auctioneers and real-estate brokers, No. 343 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET—The stores, with the dwellings part of houses, Nos. 470 and 472 Broadway. Inquire of C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The store No. 50 Broadway. Apply on the premises, to BURT, BROTHERS & CO.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

LODGE ROOM TO LET—On Monday and Wednesday evenings. Location, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. For particulars, inquire of E. A. PAVIE, No. 39 Avenue D. JOHN R. MACGOWAN.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A STEADY, ENTERPRISING MAN with a small capital; none other need apply. A new Bakery to let corner of Lafayette and Navy-sts., Brooklyn; fixtures all complete. Inquire on the premises, within three days.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—Rooms 28 by 100 feet, in the new building corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., with from 2 to 4 horse power on each floor, well lighted, heated by steam, and in every way well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. GALE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, TO LET—In a first-rate location, and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st. Possession given immediately.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With the entire third floor, (125 feet long,) No. 33 Gold-st. Or it would be divided into two or three rooms, it being well lighted on both sides, and well adapted to light manufacturing purposes. Apply to ABM. BARTHOLF, No. 33 Gold-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 56 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Furman-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 20x55, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM-POWER—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings Nos. 7 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 1,600 CHOICE LOTS ON NOSTRAND, NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN, FULTON AND ALBANY-AVS., AND ON DEAN, PACIFIC, BERGEN, WYCKOFF, WARREN, BALTIC, BUTLER AND DOUGLASS-STS.—This level, beautiful, and most desirable part of the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 13, 14, and 15, at 11 o'clock M. each day, at the salesroom, No. 363 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall and Montague-st., Brooklyn, the above-mentioned property, minutely described on the lithographic maps, which will be ready on and after April 4. This, without exception, is the best located property ever offered at auction anywhere in the vicinity of New-York—in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Many elegant and costly dwellings have been already erected upon the adjoining property. The surrounding scenery is highly attractive and beautiful, the whole being nearly level—about on the established grade of the IXth Ward, and is *de facto* the garden of Brooklyn; near Fulton-av. route of omnibuses, which run constantly during the day and evening; and railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this route at the nominal fare of four cents to the ferries, about the 1st of July, 1854. The Long Island Railroad Depôt, at Bedford, at which trains stop each trip, is within three minutes' walk of this property—making this property more desirable, convenient, and easy of access than property that is located in the upper part of New-York, the same distance from the Merchants' Exchange. This very desirable property will be sold in sections, containing from eight to sixteen lots. This will be an opportunity seldom met with to purchase handsome building lots or sections for genteel suburban residences or for a safe and profitable investment, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant part of the city of Brooklyn. Each section will be sold peremptorily without reserve. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at seven per cent. For maps, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or to BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., corner of Broadway and Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Full printed abstract of the title will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—To close a concern, of 209 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and, for business or manufactering purposes, are unsurpassed, and they are opposite and in sight of the city of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st. than 34th-st., where lots are selling at from $10,000 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, for which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as the annoyance of City fixation, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. This entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bay, thus offering great advantages as a dépôt for our large steamers, or as a warehousing dépôt. The salebrity of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the whole bay of New-York. Then, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention. A large map, showing the relative position of this property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 1 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, April 18, the sale will not take place until Friday, April 21, at the same hour and place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, being the entire collection of J. P. Beanmont, Esq.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 12th and 13th of April, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., No. 88 Chambers-st., near the Irving House. The above gentleman has been well known here for upwards of 20 years past, for his judgment and taste in matters of art. His collection consists of over 200 original pictures of various schools, ancient and modern, selected as opportunity occurred, from well established galleries and studios abroad. In the collection of paintings of European reputation will be found Cleopatra dissolving the Pearl, by Fraucesehini; a superb Madeana, by Phillip de Champagna; Diana and attendants hunting, by Van Dyck; a Magdalea, by Cignani, with other fine paintings by Schidone, Magnasco, Mignard, Rubeas, Swaseveldt, Teniers, Hemskerck, &c. Among the moderns, are pictures selected for their beauty of subject and artistic finish, by artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, Munich and other schools, and in particular a grand gallery picture from Chateaubriand's story of "Atala," which has received the first prize of the exposition at Rome. The paintings are all in fine order, and the frames, many of which are wood carvings, having been modernized at a cost of several thousand dollars, and no expense has been spared to make the collection equally worthy the attention of the connoisseur and the gentleman of taste. The sale will be without reserve. The paintings to be removed within three days from time of sale in consequence of preparations for taking down the building. They may be viewed two days before the sale. Catalogues at our store.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 377 BEAUTIFUL HARLEM BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, 377 eligible Building Lots and parts of Lots, all lying in one body, and forming nearly five blocks of ground, situated between the 7th, 8th and 9th-avs., and on 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, and 116th-sts., between said avenues. The above lots are nearly all full size, beautifully situated for immediate improvement, as the ground is free from rocks, dry, level, and graded by nature, and admirably adapted for building purposes, situated in the healthiest part of the island, extremely healthy, and free from nuisance, commanding views unsurpassed for beauty, located on the 8th-av., the grading of which is nearly completed for the 8th-av. Railroad, and will in the coming Summer be ready to have the rails laid to McComb's Dam, running through the centre of this delightful property; completed will very much increase the value of these lots 100 per cent., as they will thee be very easy of access to and from the City at fares of only five cents, and much less by commutation. This is the largest and handsomest tract of land, as well as the most desirable for private residences, of any now for sale on the Island, and every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, without any limit. The title is free and clear of all incumbrances, and 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. For maps, giving dimensions of each lot, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTH-AVENUE AND FOURTH-STREET, KNOWN AS THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of ground, together with the three-story building thereon, situated on the north west corner of the 6th-av. and 4th-st., known as, and occupied by, the "Greenwich Savings Bank." The house is 25 feet in width by 50 feet in depth, with a two-story brick extension on the rear, and is well adapted for an insurance company, bank, or nay retail business. The iron safes and gas fixtures will be sold with the premises. Lot 25 feet one-half an inch in width by 85 feet 9 inches in depth on 4th st., and 78 feet 3 inches on the north side. One-third part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage on the premises, for a term of years, at 6 per cent. For further particulars and maps, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF THREE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS ON 40TH-ST., NEAR THE 2D-AV., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on THURSDAY the 13th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of the undersigned assignees the following valeable real estate, viz.:

ON FORTIETH-STREET.—The three four-story dwelling houses (just finished) and lots of ground situated on the southerly side of East 40th-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs. and commencing 165 feet west of 2d-av., the lots are each 16 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth; the houses are each 16 feet 8 inches by 50 feet in depth, built of the best material had finished in the most substantial manner, with Croton water on each floor, &c. Title perfect. For maps, terms, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st.

MILLER & CRANE, Assignees.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 144 5th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., the entire furniture coetained in said house. Consisting in part of one rosewood piano, two large pier-glasses, rosewood tête à têtes, and chairs in silk brocatelle, mahogany extension dining tables, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, dressing-tables, &c., tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., China and glass-ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock on the premises boonded by 1st-av. and 36th-st., (in consequence of removel,) Messrs. PHELAN & SON will dispose of their entire stock, being the most extensive, valuable and beautiful collectioo of flowers, plants, shrubs, trees, together with a splendid assortment of hot house plants, in endless variety, being without exception the finest lot ever offered in this City of public sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT FURNITURE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 76 Broadway, the furniture and fixtures of the eating house known as the Republic, consisting of large range with copper boiler, copper kitchen utensils, oil cloths, chairs, tables, plated castors, crockery and glass ware, ivory cutlery and plated forks, table linen, bar and oyster counters, gas fixtures, large and small signs, &c. Terms cash, and deposits reqnired.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Jay-sts., being 25 feet front and rear, by 58 feet deep—known as No. 332 Greenwich-st. Will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on THURSDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Lucius Robinson, Esq., Referee. For maps and particulars apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., the three-story brown stone front house and lot, No. 153 Lawrence-st., near Fulton-av., and oeor the City Hall. It is in perfect order, with gas, water, bathing-room, &c. Three lines of omnibuses run within from one to three minutes' walk of the house.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. VANDEWATER & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st., will sell on FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, a superior and choice selection of Roses, comprising the finest and newest varieties, best suited for our climate, from the Nursery of D. BALL, Broadway and 36th-st.

BELL & BUSH, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THOS. BELL & H. N. BUSH, Auctioneers.—Sale of genteel furniture, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 186 Mulberry-st., near Brooms. SATURDAY—Sale in the Auction-rooms, No. 27 Centre-st. TUESDAY—Executor's sale of furniture, No. 27 Vandewater-st. WEDNESDAY—Elegant furniture, No. 125 Greenwich-st.

GEO. G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

Room No. 311 Bowery, near Rivington-st.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, Cabinet furniture, dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, household furniture, &c., punctually attended to. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Sales solicited.

JOEL LEAD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 351 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—Sales of books, bookcases, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, in the village of Wakefield, Westchester County, near Gardner's House depot, two large frame dwellings, with acre of ground to each, on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock, M. Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. Sale positive, whether the weather be fair or foul. Apply to the premises, or to the undersigned, at 49 Wall-st. Deeds will be delivered.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Great sale of 832 Building Lots in Jersey City, being the entire of block No. 176, situated between Jersey-av. and Erie-st., and between South 5th and South 7th-sts. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell the above property at public auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. This property is surrounded with handsome improvements, and is, without exception, the most desirable block for residence in the City. The deeds will contain restrictions and nuisance clause so as to protect the purchaser against nuisances or inferior improvements. Impurchaser against nuisances or inferior improvements. Immediately after the above sale there will be sold 2 lots on South 7th-st.; 1 lot on Henderson-st.; 6 lots situated on Grand-st., north side; 9 lots on do., south side, between Van Vorst and Henderson-sts.; also, 7 lots south side York-st., corner Henderson-st.; also, house and lot No. 58 York, between Washington and Warren-sts.; 3 houses and lot No. 52 Essex-st., between Washington and Warren-sts. For maps of property and other information, loquire at DAVID SCOTT'S Real Estate Exchange; or Messrs. CLERK & BAUT, Architects, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 29th-st., near the 9th-av., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Trustees, the following real estate, viz.:

ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight desirable lots of ground, all lying together, situated on the south side of 28th-st., between the 9th and 10th-avs., commencing 100 feet west of the 9th-av., and adjoining the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said lots being each in size 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and desirably situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, with the Auctioneer's fees; 15 per cent. on or before the 1st of June next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money, 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

PRESERVES, FRUITS, PICKLED VEGETABLES, WINES, CIGARS, SAUCES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 8 Pine-st., by order of assignees, preserved blackberries, preserved strawberries, apricot jam, preserved limes, preserved raspberries, Worcestershire sauce, currant jelly, preserved piee apples, walnut catsup, currant syrup, sessece and extracts, French and English mustard, dry carrie powder, walnut and tomato catsup, pickled oysters, soused salmoe and herrings, fine and whole boxes sardines, Covio & Martin Maraschino, soused herring, sogar, spices, peppers, teas, &c. Also, a large and choice assortmeat of fine old Madeira, port sherries, clarets, champagne, hock wine, sparkling Burgundy, pale and dark Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy, Heeeessy and Cognac brandy, whisky, gin, rum, &c. Also, about 80,000 choice Havana cigars, of various brands. Also, coasters, show cases, safes, coffee mills, rice, tea caddies, oil cans shelves, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture contained in house No. 1 Abingdon-square, near Bank-st., consisting of elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, splendid French pier-glass, 26x94, suit rosewood parlor furniture made by Hutchings, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, Egyptian teps, rosswood stagere, plate glass doors and back, tapestry and other carpets, mirrors, Parisian clock and rich mantel ornaments, mahogany tête-à-têtes, arm-chairs and parlor chairs to match, Parisian tables, Secretary bookcase, sofas, divans, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble-top bereaus and washstands, oval mirrors, with a variety of chamber furniture. Also, basement furniture, extension dining table, rich chios tea and dinner set, silver ware, ivory cutlery, cut glass-ware, &c., with a number of choice paintings and eogravings. Catalogues at house.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, at 11 o'clock, at Fairmonot, Morrisania, the former residence of Wm. T. B. Millikea Esq., adjoining the residence of David Millikes, Esq. Trains leave City Hall at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carved mahogaey suits, consisting of tete-à-tete, arm, sewing and parlor chairs, workstands, carved marble-top centre tables, curtain mantel and parlor ornaments, Brussels tapestry carpetiag, library and secretary bookcase, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Consisting of mahogaey and walnut scroll and cottage bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, toilet sets, wardrobes, ingrain carpetiag, bedding, mattresses, Venetian blinds, &c. &c.

HALL AND BASEMENT FURNITURE.—Hat stands, oil cloths, stair carpet, refrigerator, &c. Also, a generni assortmeat of Kitchea Fernlture, with which the sale will commeace. Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale. Deposits will be required from every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Thursday, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 47 Barclay-st., the entire furniture of the three-story brown stone house, consisting of mahogany sofas, mahogany chairs, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre, card, and sofa tables, extension and dining do., Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, solar and hall lamps, mantel ornaments, China and glass-ware, table cutlery, bedroom and basement furniture, large cad small mirrors, French plate do., &c., &c. Sale will be peremtory, rain or shine.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 29th-st., nea. 2d-av., the furniture of the family, consisting of the usual assortment—such as sofas, mahogaey chairs, bureaus, and bedsteads; mahogaey dining and extension tables; carpets and oil cloths; feather beds and hair mattresses; washstands and work tables; parlor and hall lamps; solar and hall lamps; mantel do.; China and glass-ware; table cutlery, refrigerator, large quantity of matting, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be positive, without regard to the weather.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 322 40th-st., between 8th and 9th-sts., R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, all the furniture contained in the boese, viz.: Piano-forte, rosewood sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; mahogany chairs and sofes; Brussels and other carpets; oil paintings, mantel ornaments, China, glass, and crockery-ware; bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, and all the useal assortment of household furniture. Sale positive, and no postponement required from avery purchaser. Goods must be removed on the day of sale. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 280½ Eowsry, A Fisher's entire stock of mirrors, frames, paintings and engravings, consisting in part of saberb French plate pier and mantel mirrors, with plain and ornamental sides and top, varying in size from 99x26, 76x26, 65x26, 58x34, 70x26, 46x20, and a large number of other sizes, both large and small. Also, a large number of oval mirrors, 44x24, 44x22, 40x20, eahegany frams mirrors. Also, a fine collection of ancient and modern oil paintings and engravings, in rich gold gilt frames, rosewood and mahogany frames. Also, a large nember of mirrors, paintings and eegravings left to be framed and uncalled for.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, at the warerooms of the late James Thompson, deceased, No. 358 Broadway, near Franklin-st., a large number of first-class rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, in plain, moulded and carved is mahogany, rosewood and caraccas-wood cases, manufactured only for private sale, and in the most fashionable and approved style, consisting of chest, office chairs, cane seat stools, stove, &c. The above are well worthy of inspection, and must be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 St. Mark's-place, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets, pier glasses, carved parlor furniture covered in hair cloth, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, one splendid rosewood piano-forte, made by Hunt, with the serpentine attachment, cost $500; broozes, mentel urns, clocks, brocotelle and loce curtains, bedroom furniture of mahogaay, French bedsteads, dressing glasses, mattresses, three-ply carpets, stair carpeting, oil cloths, china, glass and kitchen ware, and other articles not enumerated. Sale positive.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY, near Grend-st., to close an estate, on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 12 o'clock, the two-story and attic brick front house, with brick addition, and lot in fee, known as No. 141 Rowery, east side, a few doors above Gread-st. Size of the lot, 25 by 104 feet. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive, to close the estate of the late Nathaniel Very. For terms and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN H. DAY, Guardian, No. 48 Beekman-st.

J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON FRIDAY, April 14, at No. 101 West 20th-st., at 10 o'clock, consisting of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Harper & Brothers; suite of carved rosewood furniture in brocatelle, two large French plate looking glasses, Brussels carpets, rosewood etageres, centre table, oil paintings, china ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bareaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, extension table. Also the kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 349 Atlantic-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, divans, bookcases, hooks, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, large-size cooking stove, oil cloths, &c. Deposits will be required from avery perchaser.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, April 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 Nassau-st., a general assortment of standard, and dwarf, moss, climbing and running Roses; Pear and Apple Trees, &c., &c., in every variety, from the Nursery of G. MARC, Astoria, L. I.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public oocticc on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 20th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HANNAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of lead situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 52½ acres, intely owned and occupied by Ferris Carpenter, deceased, hounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Regent-st. (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL, ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIAS BETH MERRETT and NEHEMIAH SHOWN. Sale peremptory Terms made known on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.

STEPHEN ROBBINS, Special Goardiea.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 9 A. M., at Tarrytown, N. Y., corner of 20th-st. carriage and saddle horses, calechs, phaton, close carriage, wotting wagon, pony chaise, double sleigh, several sets of douhle, singie and tandem harness, ladies' and gentlemeu's saddles, blaskets, fly nets, robes, bells, &c., &c, to be sold without reserve, tha property of a gentleman going ahread. The horses, &c., eau be seen on and after Wedoesday, 12th.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, at the warerooms of the late James Thompson, deceased, No. 358 Broadway, near Franklin-st., a large number of first-class rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, in plain, moulded and carved is mahogany, rosewood and caraccas-wood cases, manufactured only for private sale, and in the most fashionable and approved style, consisting of chest, office chairs, cane seat stools, stove, &c. The above are well worthy of inspection, and must be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 St. Mark's-place, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets, pier glasses, carved parlor furniture covered in hair cloth, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, one splendid rosewood piano-forte, made by Hunt, with the serpentine attachment, cost $500; broozes, mentel urns, clocks, brocotelle and loce curtains, bedroom furniture of mahogaay, French bedsteads, dressing glasses, mattresses, three-ply carpets, stair carpeting, oil cloths, china, glass and kitchen ware, and other articles not enumerated. Sale positive.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY, near Grend-st., to close an estate, on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 12 o'clock, the two-story and attic brick front house, with brick addition, and lot in fee, known as No. 141 Rowery, east side, a few doors above Gread-st. Size of the lot, 25 by 104 feet. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive, to close the estate of the late Nathaniel Very. For terms and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN H. DAY, Guardian, No. 48 Beekman-st.

J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON FRIDAY, April 14, at No. 101 West 20th-st., at 10 o'clock, consisting of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Harper & Brothers; suite of carved rosewood furniture in brocatelle, two large French plate looking glasses, Brussels carpets, rosewood etageres, centre table, oil paintings, china ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bareaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, extension table. Also the kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 349 Atlantic-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, divans, bookcases, hooks, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, large-size cooking stove, oil cloths, &c. Deposits will be required from avery perchaser.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, April 13, at 11 o'clock, at No. 16 Nassau-st., a general assortment of standard, and dwarf, moss, climbing and running Roses; Pear and Apple Trees, &c., &c, in every variety, from the Nursery of G. MARC, Astoria, L. I.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public oocticc on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 20th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HANNAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of lead situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 52½ acres, intely owned and occupied by Ferris Carpenter, deceased, hounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Regent-st. (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL, ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIAS BETH MERRETT and NEHEMIAH SHOWN. Sale peremptory Terms made known on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.

STEPHEN ROBBINS, Special Goardiea.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 9 A. M., at Tarrytown, N. Y., corner of 20th-st. carriage and saddle horses, calechs, phaton, close carriage, wotting wagon, pony chaise, double sleigh, several sets of douhle, singie and tandem harness, ladies' and gentlemeu's saddles, blaskets, fly nets, robes, bells, &c., &c, to be sold without reserve, tha property of a gentleman going ahread. The horses, &c., eau be seen on and after Wedoesday, 12th.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEAVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st.—New-York, March 15, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 5th of April next. Certificates of stock in either of the late Companies, (Junction, or Toledo, Norwalk and Cleaveland,) will be required to be exchanged for certificates of this Company before dividends are paid. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th instant, to the 5th of April. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND. A Dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 71, 73, 75, 76 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit:

200 tons Cumberland English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
1,000 tons refined English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
200 tons Swedish square and flat Bar Iron.
100 tons Swedish Horse Shoe Iron and Spike Iron.
100 tons Sheet Iron, assorted sizes.
200 tons Trunk Sheathing and Composition Spikes, assorted sizes.
100 tons Norway Hoop Iron and Hoop Poles.
100 tons Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.
Also Angle and Tee Iron, Boiler and Plate Iron.
Spring, Cast, Common, Blister and Machinery Steel.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the Improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increese of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doobt a still larger business will be done the preseot year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per ceot. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days there after, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per ceet., however, of this first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the Improvements, and to be collected on the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May oext, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Soethern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued as part to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, and shall be sech on the morniag of the 1st day of May oext, —poyment to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of Jone, and the balance oe the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or to full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installment; het the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordiagly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all installments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends of the Companies. By order of the Boards of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do eot signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing faller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had oe application at the office of the Companies. By oidar of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
ERWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY heve for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are a first lien upon the entire property of the Company, as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Roads have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on the Bonds is provided for by the State as a pledge in manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the oas case as the other with protecting the faith of the State Nothing is receivable eader the Free Banking Law of Tenaessee as a basis for bankiag, except Bonds of the United Sistes, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above, from the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Roads will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market Persoos wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the Agent designed at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE, HAWS & DUBOIS, No. 178 Canal-st.,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

The Firemen and Coal-Passers.

A meeting of the Firemen and Coal-passers on steamships and steamboats lying in and from the port was held last night at KERREGEN'S Head-quarters, White-street. Considering that most of the persons engaged in this occupation must necessarily have been absent from the City, the meeting was a large one, there being nearly four hundred persons present.

The meeting was organized at 8 o'clock, and JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, a fireman, and lately an assistant engineer, was called to the Chair. He explained the nature of the call of the meeting. He said that there was no use in looking for an increase of wages if the men were not unanimous. It was useless to come to him as some did, and say I will give you five dollars if you will manage so as to get us an increase of wages. That is not the way to talk—you should do this yourselves individually—every one for himself, and all put their shoulders to the wheel. Almost all the trades in New-York, as well as the laborers, have got an increase of wages, and they have succeeded only by their union, and by union we too will be enabled to succeed. Our demands are $40 for steamship firemen, and steamboat firemen $30 per month. For the steamship coal-passers $30, and for steamboat coal-passers $25 per month.

The following persons were appointed to make arrangements to carry out the objects the meeting had in view:

JAMES MCGONNIGELL,	HENRY MADDOX,
JAMES REILLY,	EDWARD WOODS,
SAMUEL BRIDGEWOOD,	JOHN FARRELL,
JOHN KING,	THOMAS TUEACY,
THOMAS DAWSON,	PATRICK MAHON.

The Chairman then read over a list of steamships, the men of which had contributed money to the amount of $45, for the purpose of getting up the meeting.

MR. DAWSON proposed that a Committee be appointed to go round to the different steamships and boats now lying in the waters round the City, and that the strike should take place on Friday—for there were no men who earned their wages harder, were worse treated, and got worse diet.

The Chairman said that there was very great danger in rashness, for if other perons were put in their place, what would they do then! If they were put out of employment, they would have nobody to blame but themselves, and after the evil was done there would be no use in backbiting when the misfortuns had come to pass. He would recommend a Union, and that this should be a benevolent one and a Society. A Society should be formed in order to have a unity of purpose. At present, if one of their body was sick, it was sometimes difficult to get money for his support, when in sickness and distress, and he considered that before the strike was resolved on, the men should be consulted and a Society established.

SAMUEL BRINGWOOD, from the steamship *Atalonta*, said that they would support their brother firemen; but he said he feared that the men of the *Atalanta* could not join in the strike, as they had to sign articles to-morrow (this day.)

THOMAS DAWSON said that no one would go in the place of the men of the *Atalanta*, if they went on a strike. All the lines were inclined to give the wages, with the exception of the George Law and Parker Vein lines. He heard also that two men who signed the articles for the strike were dismissed from the *Wyoming*, and niggers put in their place. A man of the name of PARKER, said that he was one of the men dismissed from that ship. After siguing the articles, the engineer asked what articles he signed, and he told him they were, for an increase of wages, and he then told him that he could have no more work on that ship. He took in niggers and they are there still.

SAMUEL WANOWOOD said that the *Atalanta* men would turn out on Thursday (this day) and the *Wyoming* men would turn out with them. This resolution was passed, and the time appointed for meeting at 7½ o'clock, at Pier No. 4 North River. The Chairman said that the dress should be a blue shirt, a belt and cap as nearly alike as possible, and from the Battery visit every ship; that they should go peaceably and give no molestation to any one, and no abusive language, for there were many men watching them who would be glad to take advantage of them if they could. When a quick passage was made and the engineer says to the firemen "My boys, work her up!" who then gets the honor? Not the workingman, whose sweat and labor made the passage, but the rich man who sits by the fire, warming his feet and sipping his wine.

The meeting then gave three cheers for the strike, and after some financial business, adjourned.

The German Saengerrunde.

We have passed no pleasanter couple of hours, for a long time, than on Monday evening last, at the Broadway Tabernacle, where the far-famed "German Saengerrunde," of this City, gave a Grand Concert, under the direction of Mr. J. SCHEELEU, and before a most numerous and respectable audience. The popularity of that distinguished musical corps was triumphantly sustained by their performance of the choice pieces selected for this agreeable occasion, while the appearance of the house, the arrangement of the stage and the grouping of the performers recalled some pleasant reminiscences of the musical evenings in Cologne, Dresden and Munich. The promise, too, was cheering for the approaching Grand Musical Festival, to be held at Baltimore, within a few weeks from the present time.

Mr. J. SCHEELER deserves much credit for his skillful acquittal of the nice duties develving upon him. This fact was as conspicuous as the management of details, the selection of music and, the *ensemble* of their effect, were strikingly excellent.

A grand Chorus, expressly composed for and dedicated to the Saengerrunds by Prof. LIEBE of Strasburgh, opened the entertainment in a characteristic manner. *Das Deutsche Wort* was the title of this piece, which ensured the success of the evening by the fine combination of the thirty voices woven into it, and the impress it made upon the national humor of the audience.

A "fantasia" for the piano, from THALBERG'S graceful hand, was well executed by Mr. WIESE; and followed by KUECKEN'S solo, *In die Ferne*, for baritone, in which Mr. KLAB'S did himself great credit.

We were hardly prepared for the melody of Mr. SIEDLER'S finte, at least for so much smoothness and liquidity of tone as flowed through it, in BRICCIALDI'S arrangement of "Reminiscences" from "The Hugenots." Mr. SIEDLER, with a slight modulation of touch, in one or two of the more hurried notes, would have left nothing to criticise.

Mr. SIEDLER again made one in a delicious quartette of stringed instruments, which rendered the first movement in G from BEETHOVEN, with a truth and sweetness we have rarely heard equaled by infinitely more pretentious and noisy performers. Messrs. THOMAE, UNGEU and BERGNAN, have our praise.

A grand chorus and solo concluded the first part of the evening programme. This was FRUDRAICK ABT'S well-known "Fünfmal-hundert-tausend Teufel," and it was rendered with a precision, an *élan*, and force of voice that, of itself, was the wildest gayety of the poet and the composer, combined with the talent of the musical amateur and artist. Enthusiastic and repeated encores rewarded this fine effort, and the brief intermission, until the second part, was impatiently borne.

At length, the notes of the sweet chorus, "Die Welt ist so schoen," by FISCHAR, of Mayence, more than gratified the expectations awakened by the last-heard stirring chorus. And, here, the crowning success of this altogether happy occasion began. All the final pieces were given with unusual spirit; the instrumentation, the combination of voices, the tone, manner and style of adaptation were strikingly good. We might lavish every resource of the musical dialect, and we could say no more.

La Potichinelle, a *caprice burlesque*, for the piano, by AUGUSTE GOCKEL, was brilliantly interpreted by Mr. WOELTGE, and twice encored. The "Ave Maria" solo of ROBERT FRANZ was sung by Mr. RUECKEL, in a full, rich baritone, as clear and as sweet as the evening bell, heard at a distance over the Campagna. A concertino, for the French horn, and a quartetto of variations, for string instruments, from HADYN, were well performed and applauded. But the Grand Final Chorus, the "Ade," from the "Saengerfag," by ABT, swept every pleasant thought into one concluding triumph, and the excellence of the music, the spirit of the melody and words, and the command of voice displayed, set the seal and stamped it on a success which belonged to more than one favorite muse among the nine.

A German musical garland always contains flowers plucked from the hill-sides and from the storied river banks of fatherland; these are interwoven with the vine and linden leaves that have waved about the old homes beside the Neckar and the Rhine, in which so many poets, composers, painters and sculptors ripened and grew up to grace the records of Literature and the Fine Arts; and over all is shed the warm and kindly glow of the German heart—its truthfulness, its deep sentiment, its brotherly faith and honesty. Such was the tone of the SAENGERRUNDA, and such the wreath it hung up in a sunshine corner of our memory.

"Ade! *Reicht mir die bruderhand!*"

ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN WILL BE AS THEY ARE.—A ridiculous farce was performed in the Council Board last evening. The immediate occasion was a resolution offered by Mr. Councilman WILD, providing for public conveniences in various parts of the City—a resolution drafted, as we understand, by a reporter, and handed to the Councilman, who, being independent, forthwith presented it. Councilman SEELY, of the Fifteenth, rebuked the gentlemen of the Seventeenth for bringing such things to the notice of the Board. A few words passed, the President pounding and calling to order, and the mischievous members declaring their mutual inclination "to have it out." A story of a challenge, a la CUTTING and BRECKENRIDGE, was rife after the adjournment of the Board. It was very ridiculous. If there is blood, much sweetness will be wasted, Mr. WILD being celebrated for his amiability, and Mr. FIELD-TATOR SEELY for his eloquence.

THE NEW-YORK SKETCH CLUB.—The regular meeting of this Club took place on Saturday night, at the rooms of Messrs. BLONDELL & CAFFERTY, corner of Broadway and Houston-street. Mr. THOM, son of the eminent sculptor, was the host of the evening. The subject designated by him at the previous meeting was the "Seven Ages of Man," from SHAKSPEARE'S "As You Like It." Sketches were contributed by Messrs. KYLE, CAFFERTY, DALLAS, BLONDELL, RANSOM, ISAACS, HITCHCOCK, and others whose names we forget. Miss KYLE sent a very pleasing sketch. Mr. THOM, in the sketches he exhibited, showed that, though exercised in another vocation, his father's talents had descended to himself.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—At an election held in the office of the United States Life Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-street, yesterday, the following named gentlemen were chosen Governors of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of this City:

Wm. F. Mott	J. S. Underhill,	T. B. Stillman,
A. E. Hosack,	Wm. Birdsall,	B. R. Winthrop,
Benj. F. Butler,	Geo. T. Trimbls,	Stewart Brown,
Theo. Sedgwick,	A. R. Wetmore,	J. B. Collins,
	R. B. Minturn.	

Board of Supervisors.

Hie Honor the Recorder in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Commissioner of Jurors, in reply to a resolution of inquiry of the Board—That in consequence of a question as to the legality of his appointment, he has not collected fines imposed upon delinquent jurors during his term of office. From fines previously imposed and remaining unpaid at the time he assumed the duties of the office, he had received $1,435, but no fees whatever were collected from any person. From that sum, $773 60 was paid for services rendered by assistants, &c.

From the Superintendent of Common Schools—Selecting a pupil for the Institution of the Blind.

From the Committee on the Assessors of Taxes—Advancing the salaries of the Assessors $50 each, for each Ward, with the exception of the Twelfth Ward, it having been divided into two Wards.

The Board then adjourned to Monday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock.

BANK FORGERY.—A forged check, bearing the names of STILLMAN, ALLEN & Co., of the Novelty Works, was presented and paid at the City Bank on Tuesday. The fraud was not discovered till yesterday morning. An attempt, we learn, was also made to pass a forged check yesterday, signed by the same gentleman, at the Chatham Bank. The cashier, however, refused to accept the check.....Yesterday afternoon two old offenders were arrested by officers RADFORD and CLARK, on suspicion of forging or robbing. One of the prisoners was observed to get a $500 note changed at the American Exchange Bank, and when coming out, met a confederate, and handed him a roll of the bills. The parties were then taken into custody on suspicion of stealing the bill, and committed by the Chief.

ALLEGED LAND SWINDLE.—Officer RUE, of the Tombs' Police, arrested a man named STOKES upon the authority of a warrant issued by Judge OSBORNE, wherein he stands charged with defrauding WILLIAM W. JENNINGS to the amount of $500 in cash. It appears the complaint in this case was made on the 15th of December, 1851, alleging that STOKES fraudoleutly sold Mr. JENNINGS a farm, purporting to be located in Pickaway County, Ohio, and received $500 in cash. The complainant swears that there is no such land in Ohio as described by STOKES who gave a deed. The accused fled at this time, but at last he ventured to again visit the metropolis and was caught by the above officers. The defendant was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT SEVENTIETH-STREET.—The man who was killed on the Hudson River Railroad, near Seventieth-street, was recognised yesterday as a peddler named PHILIP MACKEY. Coroner GAMBLE held the inquest, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

We find that the deceased, PHILLIP MARKEY, came to his death by being accidentally run over by a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad, on the 10th of April, 1854, conducted by Ellis Noe as engineer. The Jury would recommend the engineers on said road to be more careful in future, especially between Thirty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in regard to foot passengers on said road.

FIRES.—On Tuesday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a fire occurred at No. 416 Tenth-street, in a dwelling-house. The fire originated in a bed-room, and destroyed about $100 worth of clothing....Wednesday morning, about 6½ o'clock, a fire was discovered in a tinner's shop in Second-street, near the North River. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

At 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered in the porter-house of CHARLES BRITTON, near the Fifth Ward Station-house. The fire was supposed to have originated from sparks from the foundry adjoining. Damage trifling.

[Advertisement.]

☞ UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with the new Panorama of the Mississippi, painted by ROMAS, and the new Allegory by the same artist, can be witnessed at PUBLY'S National this evening. It must be remembered that the company of this Theatre and the friends tender Manager PURDY a Complimentary Benefit on the afternoon and evening of Saturday next. We hope the admirers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will give him a good one.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Drs. ROBERTS, Surgeon Dentists, have removed from No. 88 West Eleventh-street, to No. 55 Bond-street, where they are prepared to execute, in the most approved style, at medium prices, all work pertaining to their profession. Persons wishing dental operations performed, would do well to give them a call, as their work is warranted to give satisfaction, or no charge made.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New arrangement at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. Pictures can now be obtained at this gallery for fifty cents and one dollar, and better pictures than are met with elsewhere for these prices. BRADY'S Galleries at Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway offer greater facilities for the production of fine daguerreotypes than any similar establishments in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. T. BARNUM, Esq., had nothing to do with ordering LILLIE'S Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks into the New-York Custom-House, the other day; but Uncle Sam did, just as any sensible man would who wanted to keep his dimes safe—stepped down to World's Safe Company depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents, and ordered enough to hold $12,000,000 of the "yellow boys."

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LOVERS OF AQUATIC SPORTS.—INGERSOLL, the celebrated Life, Race and Fancy Boat-builder, will exhibit at his Boat and Oar Bazaar, No. 250 South-street, this day, a splendid Boat, built to order, with others. The curious, sporting, and others, are invited to call and examine.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and gas fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNAU & Co. No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

DO YOU LIKE TO HEAR SECRETS?—We have such a great secret! Such a curious, such a comical, such a mysterious, and such a profound secret! But, if we reveal, will you promise, honestly and fearlessly, never to repeat it,—never,—never,—never? Then lend us your ear. Let us whisper it gently. Hark! Is nobody listening? Well, it is a positive fact that they repeat that great Moral Drama, the "Old Brewery," to-night, at Barnum's Museum! The Nicolo Family, and other rare entertainments besides, this afternoon.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, April 12.

APRIL SESSION.

The Board met at 5 P. M., and with the President, Alderman ELY, in the Chair, immediately proceeded to business.

PETITIONS REFERRED AND WITHDRAWN.

Among the petitions received was one from T. M. Armstrong, a policeman, who, it seems, was three years ago placed on special duty at one of the Hoboken ferries, in consequence of which he claimed that in accordance with the law he should have received $600 per annum, when in fact he had only received $500. The Board expressed condolence, but could do nothing for him, as to accord with his desire involved an appropriation of money. Another petition against the opening of Albany-street through Trinity churchyard was received and referred to the Committee on Streets. A petition from H. T. Livingston, for the exclusive use of pier No. 37 North River, for the steamships of the Southampton, Bremen and Mobile lines, was referred to Wharves, Piers, &c.

REPORTS CONCURRING WITH BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

There being no resolutions before the Board reports of Committees were declared in order.

A report, concurring with the Board of Councilmen concerning levying an assessment for grading and paving the Second-avenue, was presented, on which there was a long debate, during which it appeared that a Mr. Pettigrew, one of the contractors, had completed his portion of the contract; and it was desirous that that should be made the basis for assessing the whole work.

Alderman MOTT believed that a contract had been made for the whole line of the avenue, and that subsequently it had been divided into four sections, of which Mr. Pettigrew received one, which he had finished, and the assessment for it had been laid before the Commissioners. The objection had been made that the assessment should not be laid until the whole work was finished. There was also some doubt as to the correctness of one of the surveys, which subsequently proved to have been well founded. The whole subject had previously been carefully examined by a former Committee, and the expression of opinion given, that Mr. Pettigrew had been allowed too much. Alderman MOTT was of the opinion that when Surveyors could not make an exact estimate as to filling or excavating streets, the Board should have some person present to take an account of every load laid down or taken away. After some further debate the report, with a resolution concurring, was adopted. Alderman MOTT having been excused from voting, on the ground that he was a party interested.

THE EIGHTH AVENUE-RAILROAD.

A majority Report from the Committee on Railroads was next presented, on the subject of taking up the eastern track of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, in College-place, between Chambers and Barclay-streets. In the opinion of the Committee, as the whole subject was now before the Courts, and as the track was not used, the rails should not be taken up until after the Courts had taken action on the case. A minority report was also presented, expressing the opinion that the track had been laid down contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants of the vicinity, and that the Company should be required to take it up within ten days. While there were motions before the Board for the adoption of both reports, the whole subject was, on motion of Alderman MOTT, laid on the table.

PUBLIC MARKETS—ARE THEY BENEFICIAL?

The Committee on Markets reported that they had examined the matter of providing public markets at the foot of Fourteenth-street, on the North and East Rivers, and that they would not recommend the taking of lands for a market on the East River termination of Fourteenth-street, as it might interfere with the gas works now building near there. But they were favorable to taking lands on the North River, between Gansevoort and Sixteenth-streets, as might be decided by the Board; and with a view to testing the matter, a resolution was appended to the report, empowering the Corporation counsel to draw up a bill, and memorialize the Legislature for the privilege of taking lands for a market between the streets designated.

Alderman HERRICK thought there was already a sufficient number of public markets. He could buy better beef at a private market than he could at the public ones, and he hoped the day would soon arrive when that business would be left entirely to private enterprise, and be placed on the same level with shoemaking and other branches of business. At the conclusion of his remarks, the report was laid on the table.

A report from the same Committee, recommending that the roof of the Clinton Market be repaired, was adopted.

SHALL THE STREETS BE REPAIRED BY CONTRACT?—INTERESTING DEBATE.

The subject of repairing the streets by contract was taken up with considerable warmth, on the appearance of a report from the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, non-concurring with the Board of Aldermen in the matter of the proposals of JOHN C. HAYS to repair the pavements.

Alderman HERRICK was of the opinion that the work must be done, and although to do it well would probably cost in the vicinity of $1,000,000, he hoped the Board would meet the case with decision, and satisfy the just demands of the public.

Alderman WILLIAMSON thought the question was, whether through the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies the public should continue to be robbed.

For this opinion Aldermen HERRICK and VOORHIS took Alderman WILLIAMSON to task, and declared that they did not believe the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was a common robber.

Alderman VOORHIS thought the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies had better be let go on with the works. He had the power to make any repairs the cost of which did not exceed $250, and if he (the Alderman) were the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, he would continue to get the work done, whether the Board or Comptroller Flagg liked it or not. If the streets were not repaired he was sure that soon the City would have to pay a large amount of damages to cartmen, &c., for breakage of carts, caused by the bad condition of the streets.

Alderman CHARNLEY had understood that the principal objection to the contract was, that it was too cheap, which he considered a very poor objection.

Alderman WAKEMAN favored adhering to former action, but believed there was no use talking about it, as all the members who could be convinced were already sure of its propriety.

Alderman HOWARD hoped the Board would not adhere to its former action. The fact, in his opinion, was, that there never was any care (in giving contracts,) about the poor man who labored. You can no more, said he, save lobsters for the benefit of the poorman—and we all know what a crowd of them has always been here when this matter was likely to come up—poking about and asking members to vote for it. They came on behalf of the contractors who never favor the poor man. Who ever knew a contractor to employ a sick man, or a lame man, or a little man? Nobody! They only employ great blustering strong men, and we are left to provide for the others in the Almshouse. Consequently there was no need for any especial sympaty for contractors. They would look out for themselves.

Alderman WILLIAMSON now rose for the purpose of correcting an impression which some of the members had concerning his remark about robbing. He did not desire to be put in the position of charging the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies with being a common robber.

Alderman HOWARD—You can withdraw it if you choose.

Alderman WILLIAMSON continued: He had said that such contracts were robberies, and only used the name of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies because they passed through him.

Alderman VOORHIS happened to know all 'round a stone. He could see as far into a stone as any member of the Board. He had broken and pecked stones all his life, and that was more than any other member could say; therefore, he could not be learned anything on stones. Some members thought they could tell whether a curb-stone was five or seven inches wide, after it was down; but he'd like to see them tell whether it was twenty inches deep. In his opinion, the price paid for good work was not half enough, and that paid for bad work was twice too much; and he also opined that when an exact estimate could not be made, the Board had no business to give out contracts.

Alderman MOTT had forseen the whole difficulty, and had proposed to ask the Legislature to repeal such portions of the Charter as were objectionable. It was no longer an open question. The case came under the 12th Section of the Charter.

Alderman VOORHIS wanted it pointed out.

Alderman MOTT wouldn't do it, as Alderman VOORHIS had already spoken several times. He cared nothing at all about the matter, but notwithstanding that, the question was as he had stated, until they should decide whether to repudiate the Charter or not.

After some further debate the Board adhered to its former action, and appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee of the Councilmen on the subject.

A report from the same Committee was presented and adopted, in favor of paving Wall-street with granite blocks.

A report in favor of flagging about the fountain in Stuyvesant-square, was also adopted.

SCARCITY OF CROTON WATER.

A report and resolutions were presented, (the same as have already been published,) to the effect that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to limit the supply of water to steam and other boats, and river craft to the amount actually necessary for filling boilers and culinary purposes: and to prohibit its use in testing the capacity of vessels in regard to leakage; and to discontinue granting permits for private fountains during the present seasons. The report and resolutions were referred to the Aqueduct Committee.

A report and resolution confirming the late sale of leases of piers and slips were presented and adopted; after which the Board adjourned until Friday evening.

Board of Councilmen...WEDNESDAY, April 12.

The following resolutions were offered:

By Councilman EAUL:

Whereas, A resolution was heretofore passed by this Board, calling upon the Street Commissioner to report to this Board, the number of contracts for grading streets, curb and guttering, &c., the name of the contractor, the amount of the contract, the name of the inspector for each, and whether said contracts, or any of them, have been finished since the first day of January last; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be requested to report to this Board, why said communication has not been answered and returned to this Board, in accordance with said resolution.

Adopted.

REMOVAL OF CITY MARKETS.

By Councilman CONNOVER:

Whereas, Numerously signed petitions have been received, to have Washington Market removed from its present site, to the vicinity of Fourteenth-street, and the same is deemed by many of our eminent citizens to be extremely desirable; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets to inquire and report, at an early date, as to the expediency and propriety of removing Washington Market to the vicinity of Fourteenth-street.

Adopted.

By same:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Markets, to inquire into the expediency of removing Catherine Market from its present location to Market-slip.

Adopted.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

By Councilman PEARSON, Fifty-eighth District:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and is hereby directed to report to this Board, what bills, if any, have been paid by him, that were not signed by the respective heads of departments, and by what authority he so paid said bills.

Adopted.

THANKS TO OMNIBUS MEN.

By Councilman MATHER:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the Broadway lines of omnibuses, for the generous and liberal manner in which they placed their horses and carriages gratuitously at the disposal of the Committee appointed to receive and welcome the members of the Legislature in their late visit to this City.

Objected to by Councilman CLANCY. Five being required to object, the resolution was adopted.

HAMILTON-SQUARE.

By Councilman PEARSON—That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to grade Hamilton-square to its permanent and established grade.

To Committee on Lands and Places.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

By Councilman FRYE—That the Committee on the Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen, be requested to *proceed to Cincinnati* and witness the performance of the Steam Fire Engines now in use by the citizens of that city, and also to confer with the Chief Engineer, Mr. Greenwood, on the subject, and to report to this Common Council the expediency of their adoption in our City, together with such other information as they may derive from said visit on the expediency and propriety of introducing steam fire-engines, to take the place of those now in use and worked by the hand-power of our firemen.

That the Comptroller is hereby authorized to pay the expenses incurred by said Committee, upon the certificate of a majority of said Committees, provided the same does not exceed the sum of $1,100, which sum is hereby appropriated for said object.

Councilman BELDEN opposed any further expenses for the benefit of absentees from the City, who are already protected by our Fire Department, and yet do not bear any proportion of the expenses attendant upon such protection.

Councilman KENNEDY thought that an engine could be obtained from Cincinnati, *for* trial, and be returned, for a much less sum than $1,000.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

TEMPORARY CITY BUILDINGS.

By Councilman W. H. SMITH:

Resolved, That the Commissioner on Repairs and Supplies be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for erecting a *temporary building*, one story high and 125 by 33 feet—to be built of the old materials in the building known as the New City Hall, lately destroyed by fire.

Laid on the table.

FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Papers from the Board of Aldermen were received.

The communication from the Board of Alms[illegible]

Governors in relation to a fire engine for Randall's Island, referred to the Council for speedy action, was referred to Fire Department Committee.

The report of Aldermen in relation to carriage-hire for members of the Common Council, was referred to Committee of the Whole.

The report of Committee on Railroads regarding the Eighth-avenue Road, was referred to same Committee of this Board.

All other papers from the Aldermen were referred.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

By Councilman WILD, 17th Dist.—That a Committee inquire into the expediency of erecting public urinals in the City. To Committee on Public Health.

THE REYNOLDS OFFAL CONTRACT.

The special order of the evening was taken up, being the report in favor of paying Wm. B. Reynolds for his offal contract.

Councilman BELDAN moved that the report lie over till Friday.

Councilman FRYE opposed this. The District Attorney's opinion was given in July, 1853, and he supposed that Councilmen had had time enough to consider the subject.

Councilman KENNEDY moved to recommit the report to the Committee on Public Health, that it may be so amended as to strike out all reference to legal proceedings against Mr. Reynolds, and providing simply for payment.

This motion prevailed.

Councilman MATHER moved, as an amendment, that such action shall be taken by Mr. Reynolds as a waiver of any of his claims as to the legality of the contract.

Councilman FRYE hoped the report would not go back to the Committee with any amendments or suggestions to amend. The question of legality should still be left open.

Councilman KENNEDY hoped that it would be left open.

Councilman MATHER called on Councilman FRYE to produce a single instance in which the Comptroller had paid money on this contract after the alleged "frauds" were discovered. The Comptroller's first refusal to pay was made on the 1st of April, 1853. The second refusal took place in May, 1853. And in June came the communication now under consideration. The Councilman reviewed the resolutions presented in the Common Council in 1853, directing the Comptroller to disburse the money, and the City Inspector to see that the contract was performed. He showed the importance of this Board doing nothing to invalidate the proceedings of either party in this case. He referred to the Court proceedings.

The debate was continued by Councilman FRYE and others.

The report of the Committee was finally *read a third time and adopted* by a vote of 36 to 20.

The Board then adjourned until Friday.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11, 29, 61, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 3, 8, 57, 6.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1174, 430, 346, 434, 436, 439, 444, 308, 317, 423, 426, 445 to 447.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 125, 316, 317, 323, 327 to 330, 337, 338, 340, 341, 48, 49, 209, 147, 342 to 345, 351 to 358, 182, 278, 113.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 403, 368, 519 to 523, 525, 526, 528 to 532, 534. *Part II.*—Nos. 374, 505, 506, 508, 510, 512, 513, 518, 535, 536, 537, 539 to 543.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Wednesday.

Before Judge Daly.

In the case of Thos. May vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, the Jury could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged at a late hour on Tuesday night.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Wednesday.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

Murphy against *Joncs*.—Order to show cause dismissed, without costs, on Mr. Shepard'e depositing with the Clerk this two agreements mentioned in his affidavit.

HORRIBLE MURDER—A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, a man named JOHN PHELPS, an engineer, who has been in the employ of CHOLER, SAGE & DUNHAM, and also that of JAMES ROY & Co., at West Troy, assaulted his wife, in that village, with a large carving-knife and inflicted two fatal wounds in her breast. She survived but about five minutes. PHELPS, it is said, was somewhat intoxicated when he committed the bloody deed, and it is also said he was impelled to it by jealousy. He was arrested, brought to this city and confined in the jail. The above are briefly the facts in the case, and they are sufficient to show it to be one of the most cold-blooded tragedies on record.—*Albany Evening Atlas, April 12.*

MARRIED.

At Poughkeepsie, April 12, by Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, CHARLES J. HOWELL, Jr., to MARY M., daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, Esq.

At Rumspo Worke, Wednesday, April 12, by Rev. Mr. Hornbluwer, FERDINAND F. DU FAIS, of Ludwigshalle, Germany, to LOUISE SHERRY, daughter of the late J. H. Pierson, Jr.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, April 12, WILLIAM J. B. PELHAM, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, J. C. Pelham, No. 401 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

On Tuesday, April 11, of congestion of the brain, JANE, wife of Samuel P. Williams, and daughter of the late Jesse Van Auken, Esq., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, (to-morrow,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 17 East 15th-st.

At Southford, Conn., on the 6, Mrs. CLARISSA THOMPSON, widow of Geo. W. Thompson, aged 78. Mrs. Thompson was the daughter of Deacon Adin Wheeler, formerly of that place, and leaves surviving her four sisters, whose aggregate ages already exceed 312 years.

April 8, JAMES HENRY, in the 21st year of his age. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreene.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

WEDNESDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

There is no improvement in the general appearance of Stock and Money affairs in Wall-street. We have to repeat that the Bear interest greatly preponderates on the Stock Exchange, and the disposition to sell for a further decline, on the calculation that we are to have worse news from abroad, and a tighter Money market at home, is stronger now than when prices were 3 to 5 ℘ cent. dearer. The contract operations exceed the cash sales, and in some of the more active speculative the stocks are becoming scarce for daily delivery, and are loaned from broker to broker, at a nominal interest on the money advanced upon them. At the same time, the parcels of the higher-priced, or investment shares thrown on the market, sensibly feel the scarcity of Money among outside buyers, and several favorite Securities, like New-York Central, Cleveland and Columbus, Delaware and Hudson, Panama, &c., have fallen 4 to 5 ℘ cent. within the fortnight, and Bonds of equal standing 2 to 3 ℘ cent. A single exception is the Six ℘ Cents of the New-York Central Road, which are in fair request at steady rates.

The transactions at the Board to-day were about 18,000 shares, largely over one-half on contract. The rates for the active railroads, like Erie, Harlem, Reading, and New-York Central, varied but slightly, compared with the wide fluctuations on Monday and Tuesday. For Central, there were considerable orders from the interior of the State. Illinois Central Mortgages sold at 78¾ ℘ cent. An order was made by the Brokers' Board to-day that the assignments upon these Bonds must have a notarial witness to make them a good delivery. The Transit stock yielded ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. There were considerable transactions in Gold Hill, McCulloch and New-Jersey Mining shares. The latter have fallen to $7½, although we believe the amount of Zinc Paint which the Company are disposing of suffers no diminution. The par of the stock, upon which the dividends are made, is $12½. The Erie Income Bonds were sold at 95 cash, and 94½ sellers' option 4 months. These Bonds are due in 1855. The 5 ℘ cents of the City of New-York, due in 1870, sold ex-dividend at 100¾.

We heard of higher rates of interest on prime and good paper to-day than previous quotations. The best 60 day acceptances sent forward from the South are done at 10 ℘ cent., and there is little 3 or 4 months' paper that will go at less than 12 ℘ cent., while fair single names are done at from 12 to 15 ℘ cent. Some Bankers' drafts drawn from distant points, acceptance waived, suffer even higher than the outside rate of discount. The offerings at Bank are largely in advance of the income from maturing discounts. In times like the present, however, the regular customers of the Banks frequently offer double the amount of their actual or immediate wants. Foreign Bills for Saturday's packet are still to be had at 109½ ℘ cent. prime names, and Francs at 5.13¾@5.12½. The Gold spoken of for this packet amounts to $400,000, and will probably be increased.

The Mechanics' and the Fulton Banks have each made semi-annual dividends of 5 ℘ cent., and the New-York Gas Company a half yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent. The Trustees of the Syracuse and Utica Road—now part of the Consolidated Central—advertise to pay $1 a share dividend on the 1st July.

A rumor derived from the private advices by the *Europa*, that a large Continental Banking concern, in Paris, LE ROY, DE CHABORD & Co., have suspended payment, was credited, to some extent in the Street to-day. The relations of the House to the business of this country are not important—most of the American bills running on them being for account of the Neapolitan Government.

One or two small forgeries were made known to-day in the shape of Bank Checks purporting to be drawn by the Novelty Iron Works. We also hear that a small bill drawn by a shipping concern, who make bills on Liverpool for the conveniences of emigrants and travelers, was paid in that city on a forged endorsement, and that the drawers plead a clause in their printed circular against indemnifying the real holder, either here or at Liverpool; but this we hope, for the credit of all concerned, will not be persisted in.

The fancy gentlemen, dating from No. 67 Beaver-street, who attempted some months since to get up a Bank of the Metropolis, by the unauthorized use of prominent mercantile names, with the initial letters transposed, tried their hand on the Superintendent of Banking at Albany. A man signing himself "W. EARL ARNOLD, President," ordered Mr. ST. JOHN to have a set of Bank Note plates engraved for him, which of course was declined, for want of the proper vouchers; and thereupon Mr. "W. EARL ARNOLD" threatens the Superintendent with the vengeance of the Whig party, to which—upon the same principle, we suppose, that he reversed the initials of his pretended Directors—he affects to belong.

The demand for Flour and Grain is steadily maintained, and State brands and Western selections of Flour are selling quite as high as before the last European news. Indian Corn 74 to 76 cents, and Genesee Wheat $2 12½. The Cotton market continues dull, and prices easier.

To-morrow, (Thursday,) at 12 1-2 o'clock, Mr. NICOLAY holds his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds.

The Ohio Legislature is engaged in dealing with the charters and regulations of the Banks and Railroads of the State, and a series of bills have been moved upon the avowed principle that no irrepealable right is vested by charter, and that the Legislature is authorized to alter and amend *past*, and to adopt other and *prospective* regulations. The general bill from Mr. LEE, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Railroads and Turnpikes, covers eighteen printed pages, and embraces no less than thirty sections. It is pronounced by the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a mere hill to destroy Railroad enterprises and outlaw Railroad Directors—a sort of Draco Code applied to this great interest and to the men engaged in it—ostensibly for the public safety, but really, as a whole, as "had as bad can be, and will

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A very large Daily Newspaper—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6¼ cents per copy.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 803. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rights of Neutrals—Railroad Iron—Our Minister to Turkey, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

There is no doubt that the resolution of Mr. DEAN, calling for the correspondence with the Government of Great Britain relative to the rights of neutrals, will be reported upon promptly and favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom it was referred, and the correspondence will shortly be sent in. The fact will be disclosed by the correspondence, not only that the British Government have fully assented to the doctrine "that free bottoms make free goods," and that the property of neutrals on board of belligerent vessels should be reapected, bnt also that the British Minister compliments this Government upon its consistenteat maintenance of thia doctrine. The same doctrine has been assented to in substance by France; so that in the coming European contest we need fear no injury to our commerce; but on the contrary, expect to do the principal carrying trade of the world. We shall probably have the proclamation of Qucen VICTORIA, declaring the policy of her Government in regard to neutrals, before long. Mr. BUCHANAN'S effort to procure the recognition of these principles of international lsw on the part of the British Government, cannot be too highly appreciated.

Senator BAUGER'S attempt to-day to procure the passage of his bill concerning the duties on railroad iron, encounters considerable opposition. The substitute of Mr. DOUGLAS, which proposes an entire suspension of these duties until July 1, 1857—the anspension to take effect from July 1, 1853—was readily accepted by Mr. BADGER, and by Mr. HUNTER, the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Senator SEWARD opposed this proposition as opening the way for an entire abolition of these duties. Its adoption wonld be considered to be an act of great injnstice to the manufacturers who had invested their capital in the manufacture of this iron, and whose business must be utterly prostrated and destroyed by the bill if it should pass. Nor could we afford to lose the duties from this source. The condition of affairs in Europe must have a serious effect on the finances of this country, and it was by no means safe to assume that during the next three years we should not need all the revenue we can derive from every available source. Other Senators urged similar objections to the measure, and the subject was postponed for further consideration.

Although this hill may pass the Senate, I am inclined to think that it will be defeated in the House. The friends of a revision of the tariff must see that there is no hope of procuring such a revision if the railroad interest is thus provided for by special legislation. If the motive which the railroad men have to lend their influence in order to procure the revision is taken away by granting them all they want, the other interests which desire a modification of the present rate of dutiea will hardly be able to effect their object. Western members are desirous to obtain a repeal of the duties on sugar, and they will see that if the proposition in regard to the duties on railroad iron is adopted, there is very little chance of their obtaining any opportunity to secure a modification of the tariff in the particular they deem most essential; other interests, influenced hy the same considerations, will combine with the Western interest in the House to defeat this special bill. As I have heretofore indicated, I very much doubt whether, after all, a general revision of the tariff can be obtained this session.

Mr. CULLOM'S speech against the Nebraska bill, delivered in the House to-day, will have a good effect at the South. Mr. C. has carefully considered this subject, and his severe denunciations of the measure proceed from clearest conviction of its dangerous character. His speech will be extensively read, and will make its mark.

I perceive that the *Herald*, a day or two ago, in one of its harangues against the GADSDEN Treaty states that the Ames Company, of Springfield, Mass., have contracted to supply SANTA ANNA with a large number of cannon, of six and twelve pounds calibre. The same paper also repeats the statement that the bark *Grape Shot* left New-York for Vera Cruz, on the 26th ult., with 1,300 "bundles of muskets." As muskets are always packed in "cases," the statement discredits itself. Stories have been published in the same paper, at different times, to the effect that GEORGE LAW had disposed of an immense number of muskets to the Mexican Government, the Cuban Fillibusters, the Hungarians, and others. I learn from a most reliable source that 30,000 muskets *were* taken out in the *Grape Shot*, and am assured that they went to Constantinople. GEORGE LAW'S purchase from the Government consisted of 130,000 muskets, of which he had not taken 30,000 up to the 25th ult., the balance still remaining in possesaion of the Government. I am informed, also, that the Ames Company has received no order for brass guns or any other arms from SANTA ANNA. An order for other articles to a small extent—in value less than $4,000—is all they have received from that source. I understand, also, that the muskets and field pieces used by SANTA ANNA are of different calibre from those used in the United States. Instead of six and twelve pound guns, he uses eight and fourteen pounders. The calibre of the Mexican muskets is the same as that of the English muskets, carrying only fourteen balls to the pound—while the American musket carries eighteen, if I remember aright. It is said that SANTA ANNA adopted a larger bore than those used in the American Army, in order that, in case of the seizure of any of them in time of war, they might be useless to our soldiers, without recasting. This calibre having been adopted by Mexico during the war with this country, is not likely to be changed.

It is stated, with some positiveness, that the speech made by Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, on his presentation to the Turkish Court, was written by Secretary MARCY, and taken out by the Minister with him when he went to Constantinople. This speech has been the subject of severe criticism, and Mr. SPENCE has been rebuked in various quarters for using expressions which some have regarded as committing his Government to the Turkish side of the European question. Bnt it appears to me that there is no occasion for any such strictures. It is very adroitly worded; and, while it encouraged the Turks to persevere in their contest with the Czar, by announcing that the sympathy of the *people* of the United States are with them in the struggle, it does not assume to express the sentiments of our *Government* upon that subject. S.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

The opinion I have frequently expressed in relation to the importance of settling the open questions between this country and Mexico, upon some such terms as those proposed in the GADSDEN Treaty, seems now likely to be sustained by the action of the Senate. Of course it was not to be expected that the Treaty would be regarded as altogether unexceptionable, and, under existing circumstances, it is not surprising that some of its provisions should be regarded as covering up some *improper* scheme of speculation and plunder, of which the GARAY claim was but a feeble foreshadowing. The Nebraska excitement, too, was well calculated to render Northern Senators excessively jealous of any further territorial extension in the direction of Mexico.

But the principles of the GADSDEN Treaty seemed to be decidedly the best that could be applied to the settlement of the open questions with Mexico, and the importance of effecting such a settlement was generally admitted. It seemed, therefore, to be impossible to doubt that the wisdom and patriotism of the Senate would induce that body to avail themselves of the opportunity of settlement here presented, and that they might be able to come to some agreement in regard to the details of the Treaty, and so amend it as to retain its essential advantages, while they secured such modifications of its features as would render it acceptable to all. It is now evident that such is the disposition of the Senate, and several Senators who have opposed the Treaty, have recently expressed a strong desire to procure the settlement of the Mesilla question, and to get released from the Eleventh Article of the Guadalupe Treaty. Among others, Mr. CLAYTON, who has strenuously opposed the Treaty, is now exerting himself to bring about some arrangement which shall secure these valuable advantages.

The objections to territorial acquisition which have been urged against this measure, are substantially removed by the boundary line agreed upon hy the Senate to-day, as it retains only enough of the territory originally embraced in the treaty to secure a route for a Pacific Railroad. There would seem to be no doubt that the original treaty amply protects the United States Government from the operations of the GARAY grant. But if any apprehensions exist on this score, it is an easy matter for the Senate to make such particular provisions in regard to this claim, as to leave no room for any doubt upon the question. Whether, in order to settle the GARAY matter definitely, there is necessity for excluding all provision for the settlement of the claims of American citizens, is very questionable. But if there be such a necessity, it is better to make the exclusion rather than to lose the settlement of the Mesilla question, and the securing of a release from our obligations under the eleventh article of the Gaudalupe Treaty.

Should the treaty be ratified, as it has now been amended, it is the general understanding that a supplemental treaty will be negotiated immediately, which will provide for the settlement of all honest claims against Mexico, by the assumption of these claims by the United States Government, upon condition that Mexico will grant us certain commercial advantages, more particularly in her ports on the Gulf of California. Why there should be two separate treaties, when all the objects sought to be attained might as well be embraced in one, it is difficult to perceive. The Senate will, it is to be hoped, embody all these arrangements in one treaty. The proposition to increase the amount to be paid to SANTA ANNA, from seven to ten millions dollars, will doubtless be accepted at the next secret session of the Senate.

I perceive that the *Herald* is endeavoring to back out of its absurd story about the Convention with the British Government, in which the rights of neutrals were recognized by that Power. The *Herald's* last statement is that such a Convention was really entered into, but our Government preferred to have the result announced by a proclamation from the Throne. The truth is, that Mr. BUCHANAN had no instructions to negotiate such a Convention, and *he has never even attempted such a negotiation.* Our Government would certainly place itself in a ridiculous attitude if, after having gained its object by a treaty, it should conclude that, after all, it would prefer to have a proclamation.

A general Convention with France—such as was recommended by the President in his last Annual gotiation. It is probable that the treaty will contain a declaration of the intention of the French Govera-Message—is, I am informed, now in process of nement to respect the rights of neutrals in the coming European conteat. From the same reliable source is derived the statement that the British and French Governments have agreed not to issue letters of marque and reprisal in future. I am not informed whether this agreement was induced by a reciprocal agreement on the part of our Government though, and I am inclined to think it was not. England and France can afford to adopt such a course. But were we to become involved in war, the protection of our commerce demands that our inadequate naval force should be aided by privateers. Objectionable as the privateering system may be, it is only one of the objectionable features of war. If it is justifiable for us to employ our militia in time of war to aid our regular and forces, it is also justifiable, on the same principle, for us to employ the "militia of the seas," to make up for the deficiency of our regular naval force.

The vote by which Mr. CHURCHWELL'S California Mail Contract bill was laid on the table in the House to-day, was a very close one. The powerful influence of the monopolies which control the California Mail routes was exerted against this measure. The Postmaster General was opposed to the hill, for the avowed reason that the Ramsey route *via* Vera Cruz and Acapulco is impracticable; and this notwithstanding such a very practical and far seeing business man as CORNELIUS VANDERBILT declares himself willing to pledge his reputation and fortune upon the practicability of the route.

The principle of Mr. CHURCHWELL'S hill—that of paying for the carriage of the Mails a compensation to be increased in proportion to the rapidity of the transportsion—will hardly be suffered to lie dormant. It will doubtless be brought up again during the aession, and if it eerves no other purpose, it will he made to defeat the project entertained of giving a long monopoly contract to the Nicaragua route—a project which had much to do with the defeat of the measure in question.

Several Indian Treaties were ratified by the Senate to-day, which are nnimportant except as establishing the principle of paying Indian annuities in agricultural implements and other articles of utility, instead of money. S.

An Evil Demanding Attention.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I wish you would call the attention of those whose business it is to see to such matters, to the miserable accommodations—or, rather, want of accommodations—provided for witnesses in some of our Courts of Justice. A gentleman informed me that, having been called on as a witness in a case brought before the Grand Jury, he was obliged to wait four days—going there at 11 and staying till 4 o'clock—in the large hall of the new building lately erected in the Park—not a very enviable stand during such cool weather as we have had for the last few days. It is certainly bad enough for a man to be obliged to lose his time, without being forced to stand in a cold entry. Yours, &c. A SUBSCRIBER.

Letter from Senator Houston, in reply to an Invitation to Visit New-York.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind favor, but find it out of my power to comply with your request and that of other friends. In a few days I hope to be on my way to see my family. Recently I learn that Mrs. HOUSTON'S health is quite feeble. Every hour of my time, until I can depart, will necessarily be employed in business, to enable me to get off. And, moreover, were I to visit New-York at this time, it might be thought, (and with some plausibility of appearance,) that I had gone there to receive or accept commendation, as my course seems to have met the approbation of many persons in the North. Now I feel that all I have done, has been for the South quite as much as the North, and I trust, for the whole country; because it was intended to cherish the feeling of compromise, and maintain the good feeling of the North inviolate. What I have done, I have done. My actions are subject to the scrutiny of the present, and I will await with quiet indifference the verdict of the future. The commendation of my friends is gratifying to me, but the assaults and taunts of my enemies cannot disturb the repose of my spirit. The desire of my friends to see me in New-York must gratify me, but I cannot go, and I might not if I could.

Truly your Friend, SAM HOUSTON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Trouble between the Post-Master General and the Post-Office Committee.

A BILL MODIFYING POSTAGE.

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 13.

General JOSE VILLAMIL, Chargé from Ecuador, to-day took leave of the Secretary of State, preparatory to returning home.

The President recognizes E. C. GOMEZ, Consul of the Republic of Nicaragua at New-Orleans, and Don ANTONIO MARIA SEDOVIA, Consul of Spain at New-Orleans.

Dr. PIATT, of Ohio, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to France; and HOWLAND H. BRINGHAM, Collector of Customs at Penobscot, Me.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 13.

Mr. STUART reported back the House hill, establishing a new land district in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. CASS offered a resolution, directing inquiry, by the Committee on Public Lands, as to the expediency of granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Iron Bay, in Michigan, to Little Bay de Loqaette. The resolution was adopted.

At 12½ o'clock, on motion of Mr. MASON, the Senate went into Executive Session.

The Senate remained in Executive session until 4 o'clock, and then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 13.

The House ordered to be printed 20,000 additional copies of Lieutenants HERNDON and GIBBON'S report on the survey of the Amazon and its tributaries, making 30,000 copies in all.

WHAT'S THE MATTER!

Mr. GRAY asked leave to introduce a resolution, calling upon the Postmaster General to furnish to the House copies of all rules and regulations adopted by him, denying members from the Post-Office Committee the right of going into the rooms during office hours for the purpose of examining the public records; and further, that the Postmaster General attach all such regulations. He stated that the report of the Postmaster General in reply to the resolution calling for information relative to carrying the mails between Montgomery and Mobile, being contradictory, he went thither to look into all the facts, but was denied the privilege. It was impossible for him to discharge his duty, without such facilities, and he therefore asked to be discharged as a member of the Committee on Post-roads. Agreed to.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

MODIFYING POSTAGE.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill modifying the rates of postage. He said, two weeks ago, when he introduced a bill increasing the compensation of deputy-postmasters, he avowed himself willing to vote for the increase of postage. He asked the House now to consider and mature this bill, and either to pass or reject it. We must do one of two things: either abandon the idea of making the Post-Office Department a self-sustaining machine, and throw it for support on the Treasury of the United States—or raise the postage to sustain the Department. As long as we have neither one thing nor the other, the system operates injuriously on the mail districts—not in Northern cities, where postage arrangements are perfect. We have an annual deficit of more than two millions. And what is the consequence? A gentleman goes from a Western or Southern State to the Postmaster General, and asks for increased facilities, or a new Post-Office, and the answer is that there are no funds—the Post-Office Department is cramped for means; but if you throw the Department on the Treasury, as you do the Army and the Navy, or raise the postages, you can be accommodated. He would appeal to the Southern and Western members to support this bill. He expected opposition from New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and other large cities, because the cheap postage system results beneficially to the commercial classes. His friend from Pennsylvania said he was in favor of the principle of the bill, but could not vote for it, because it would be against his constituente. He hoped, however, the gentleman would be convinced of the propriety of its passage.

Mr. RITCHIE said he wished the gentleman to designate the member from Pennsylvania.

Mr. OLDS replied, it was not the gentleman who had just taken his seat.

Mr. FLORENCE said he certainly wanted to be convinced as to whether a reduction or increase of postage would be beneficial. He feared that the gentleman from Ohio would fail to convince him that this bill is right. However, if the gentleman should convince him this measure is just and right and proper, and that his constituente would be benefited by it, he knew very well that he would vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. OLDS—It is an old adage, "Convince a man against his will and he's of the same opinion still." I suppose it would be so with my friend from Pennsylvania. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMILTON asked that the hill be postponed till a certain day. It was a measure of too much importance to be considered at this time.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Ill., said he was tired of postponing bills to days uncertain. He preferred certain days hereafter.

Mr. OLDS resumed, arguing that five per cent. postage is the reverse point, and that will sustain the Post-office Department, and add two and a half millions annually to its revennes. The bill reduces the rates of postcents on single letters for any distance under three thousand miles, and over that distance and not exceeding 3000 miles, all cases to be pre-paid with postage stamps. This mode of pre-payment will establish a system between the Department and the Postmasters which does not now exist. The act to go into effect next January, to enable the stamps to be printed, in the meantime, and supplied to Postmasters. The next is to alter the ocean postage. He could see no reason for charging twenty cents on a letter that goes by water and only three cents when carried not exceeding three thousand miles by land. The bill proposes the same rate when it goes wholly or in part by sea as when it goes by land, namely, five cents for not exceeding three thousand miles, except in cases where we have postal treaties with foreign countries. As to newspapers and periodicals, the bill proposes to repeal so much of the former law as makes a reduction of fifty per cent. on the prepayment of postage.

Mr. CHANDLER stated his intention to reply to the gentleman, but gave way to Mr. SAGE, on whose motion the further consideration of the bill was postponed for four weeks.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill modifying the judicial system of the United States.

THE LAND GRADUATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Land Graduation bill.

Mr. HAVEN said it was of no use for the members to spend their time on this bill. Was it to benefit the poor and laboring man? No; they had already passed the Homestead bill giving him as much land as he can occupy without paying a cent for it, nor could a rich man get more than three hundred and eighty acres under that bill. He, therefore, moved that the Committee rise and report the bill before them, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. COBB was sorry his worthy and learned friend opposed this bill. He could excuse him, though, knowing his goodness of heart. This bill did not interfere with the Homestead bill, as he proceeded to show.

Mr. BISSELL looked on the Graduation bill as a sequel to the Homestead bill.

The amendments were debated, and several of verbal character adopted, when the Committee rose, and reported the bill to the House. It provides for the sale of lands which have been in the market for ten years, at one dollar an acre; fifteen years, seventy-five cents; twenty years, fifty cents; twenty-five years, twenty-five cents; thirty years or more, twelve and a half cents—provided nothing shall be construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States in acts granting lands to States for railroads or other internal improvements, or mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, nor so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may occur by virtue of any act granting preemption to actual settlers on the public lands.

Mr. BRINGER moved the hill be laid on the table. Lost—Yeas 66; Nays 69.

Pending the question ordering the hill to be engrossed for a third reading, the House adjourned.

Destructive Freshet in New-Brunswick—The Government of Newfoundland.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 12.

New-Brunswick papers speak of destructive freshets in that province, in consequence of heavy rains. Several bridges had been carried away, together with mills, fences, &c., and one man had thirteen head of cattle, one horse and thirty sheep drowned in his barn by the flood.

The Spring business had commenced in St. John, with considerable activity.

Her Majesty's Government have signified their intention to concede to Newfoundland the same system of Civil Administration, as is enjoyed by the other North American Colonies.

Violent Storm at Chicago—Disasters on Lake Michigan.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 13.

A violent storm prevailed during Monday and Tuesday last at Chicago. The brig *Carolina*, laden with Corn for Buffalo, put back in distress, with her cargo damaged. The brig *Minnesota*, with provisions for Buffalo, also put back. She grounded on the Breakwater, but was got off by a steam-tug. She was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and had four feet of water in her hold.

A schooner is reported ashore near Algomac.

Further from Havana, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 13.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received.

The Charleston *Courier* says that in addition to the fine of $6,000, the consignees of the steamship *Black Warrior* had paid $5,000 as back dues.

It was rumored that Commodore NEWTON had refused to salute the Spanish flag until the difficulty in relation to the *Black Warrior* was settled.

The bark *Mopsy*, from Matanzas for New-York, put into Savannah in distress, leaking very badly.

Telegraph Dividends, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 13.

The Magnetic Telegraph Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 20th instant.

Our City Council had a stormy session to-night, and were still sitting at 10 o'clock. The subject under discussion is a subscription to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 13.

The ship *Richard Alsop*, of New-York, is ashore near Wolf Trap, Chesapeake Bay. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

The Maine Law in Michigan.

DETROIT, Thursday, April 13—P. M.

The Maine Law men are now firing 100 guns in honor of Judges DOUGLAS, WING, PRATT, and COPELAND'S decision.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Trenton.

TRENTON, Thursday, April 13.

An Anti-Nebraska meeting is to be held here on Friday evening. The call for it is signed by 500 citizens.

The State Paper.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 13.

Report says that the hill appointing the State Paper has been signed by the Governor.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Thursday, April 13—11½ P. M.

We are having a storm of snow and rain to-night. The weather is thick, and it is improbable that the *America* would come into port before daylight.

Non-Arrival of the Hermann.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, April 13—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the *Hermann*. A ship is off the Hook. Nothing else in sight. Wind fresh from N. N. E. Weather clear.

FROM ALBANY.

A Veto from the Governor—Bills Passed—Prospect of Adjournment—Recorder Tillon's Investigations—Interest among the Lobby Men.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
ALBANY, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

The Governor has returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill regulating the manner of filling vacancies in office. It was passed in order to retain the present incumbent of the office of Bank Superintendent. The Governor mainly objects upon the ground that the proposed enactment is but a reiteration of existing statutes, and intimates also, that it was dictated by a desire to deprive the Executive of a right which belongs to his office. The bill and the message were laid upon the table.

The Canal bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole Senate last evening, and were reported to the Senate for a third reading. The Sackett's Harbor Railroad bill, the several bills authorizing towns to subscribe to the stock of railroads passing through them, and the bill for the formation of the County of Schuyler, were all ordered to a third reading. Almost the entire sessions of the Senate for the past three days, have been taken up with the consideration of these subjects.

The Assembly still continues its third reading of bills. Among those passed, are Mr. SPENCER'S Senate bills for the formation of Free Churches, and the bill amending the Revised Statutes in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes. It will be recollected that it provides for the assessment of taxes upon the capital employed by non-residents of the State in the cities or towns where the capital is employed. The Assembly also passed the bill to incorporate companies to navigate rivers and lakes, and that to protect the rights of married women, which was reported by the Special Committee to whom the petitions of the strong-minded women were referred.

The prospect for an adjournment to-morrow night grows dim—so much time has been taken up by Senators in discussing various bills in Committee of the Whole. There is a small monotain of hills on the desk of the Clerk of the Senate, and they come up from the Assembly in a steady stream. If an adjournment should take place at the hour fixed in his resolve of the Assembly, at least two hundred bills must be lost. However, the Senate has not yet concurred with the Assembly, and probably will not consider the subject until to-morrow. In the meantime, members of the House are leaving for home, and those that remain are beginning to grumble at the dull work and no pay. As a principle of the Constitution, I has not been a very profitable Winter's job to take in but $2 a day, and pay out $ 6 per week for board alone, without counting the sundries necessary to the existence of a legislator.

It will be recollected that some months since an investigation was commenced by Recorder TILLOU, into the truth of certain charges of malpractice in office, brought against some of the New-York officials. The Recorder was assisted in the discharge of the duty by Mr. JAMES R. WHITING and Hon. ODDEN HOFFMAN, Col. WARNER acting as Clerk of the Commission. There was about a half year occupied in the investigation, and an immense amount of testimony taken, which I believe was submitted to the Grand Jury, but that body only found sufficient evidence to warrant them in indicting one person—ISAAC EDWARDS, a Collector of arrears of taxes. I believe no trial has yet been had upon this one indictment. It is another fact, not so generally known, that the investigation was carried through by the suggestion of the Governor, and when the Grand Jury had gone through the testimony, it was sent up to his Excellency, at Albany. Here it is, now, and the occurring question is—what shall he done with it? The Governor cannot well report it to the Legislature, as it does not in any manner relate to State or County officers. Still another question is, how is the money to be obtained to pay the salaries of those who have performed the labor of accumulating the testimony? The most promising way of solving these two problems, was to obtain a Legislative call upon the Governor to hand over the documents, which would secure their being printed and published, and there would be a constructive claim upon the State Treasury for the money to pay the bills of the Commissioners and their Clerks. A resolution to this effect was last evening introduced in the Senate by Mr. BADGER, which was objected to by Mr. BARR, who stated as his reason for so doing, that he was suspicious of the source from which it emanated, alluding to Mr. HENRY EAGEN, upon whose suggestion it was introduced. This morning Mr. BARR withdrew his objection, and urged the consideration of the resolution; but the objection was renewed, and so the resolve lies upon the table, where it will probably remain, for there can hardly be obtained a majority to pass it—the country members entertaining the impression that the Governor had no right to authorize an investigation into the conduct of officials whom he could not remove, even should the evidence of their guilt be ever so conclusive.

The lobby grows exciting, and the interest becomes intense as the Legislative period draws to a close. The hotels, the halls, even the sacred precincts of "the House. In vain the presiding officer call upon the officers to exclude the crowd—to keep back the importunate—they stand not back for slight remonstrants, and over all obstructions crowd resolutely up to within button-reach of the rotera. Bills that all through the session have been deemed of the slightest interest, have (if we may believe the representations of the Capitol besiegers) an importance of the greatest magnitude, and on their success or defeat hangs the fate of thousands. How many of them are doomed to disappointment, it is almost impossible to conjecture—but the sum total of all their regrets and lamentations must be enormous.

J. B. S.

Veto of the Bill in Relation to Filling Vacancies in Office.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April, 12, 1854.

HON. SANFORD E. CHURCH, *President of the Senate:*

I return to the Senate the hill entitled "An act to amend section 42, title 6, chapter 5, part 1, of the Revised Statutes."

The hill makes no actual change in the 42d section, as it has been judicially determined in this State that the Governor does not now possess the power of filling any office because the term has expired for which the incumbent was appointed. By the laws of this State, all officers appointed by the Governor, or by the Governor and Senate, hold their places until their successors are appointed. Although their commissions may expire during the recess of the Senate, this does not create the vacancy contemplated by the statute. The amendment proposed by the bill, by inserting the word "actual" before the word "vacancy," in the 42d section, adds nothing to the force of the present law. The change in the phraseology of the section is useless and nugatory. (See 9th, Paige's Rep., 509.)

The second section of the bill is wrong. It takes from the Governor of this State a power which he ought to have—that of removing certain officers, if they are guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty. This section assures to a few officials the enjoyment of their places, although their neglect of duty may expose the public interests to disastrous consequences. The power to remove incompetent and unfaithful public officers, in certain cases, has been vested in the Governor of this State for many years, and the public interests demand that the laws should not be changed in this respect.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

[Telegraphic.]

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Canal Management hill was reported to the Senate.—also the hill repealing the Canal law of 1851.

The General Appropriation hill was taken up.

Mr. SPENCER moved to increase the appropriation for the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary to $10,000. Lost.

Mr. CLARK moved to strike out the appropriation. Lost.

To the Rutgers Institute, $3,000 was given; and to the St. John's College, Fordham, $5,000.

A series of propositions for aid to other institutions were made and rejected.

An appropriation for a house for the Governor was moved and lost.

The bill was ordered to a third reading. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The hill submitting the question of a prohibitory Liquor law to the people was ordered to a third reading.

A hill to change the name of CAMPBELL P. WHITE to CAMPBELL WHITE PINKNEY, was reported.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

The more effectually to prevent trafficking in Lottery Policies, &c.

To provide for the repair of the Canals by contract.

To fix the salary of the Secretary of State.

ASSEMBLY.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The following passed, unless otherwise noted:

To amend and consolidate the several acts relative to the village of Greenbush.

Amending the General Banking law. [Prevents individuals doing business in Wall-street while their Banks are located at a distance; allows Superintendent to summon witnesses, and provides a penalty for refusal; he may withhold notes when business is being done unlawfully; allows publication of reports in cases of inquiry; makes associates liable, and prohibits the use of fictitious or irresponsible names; no notes to be paid by attorneys; prohibits the transfer of Banks, and holds the original banker liable until all notes are returned and securities delivered. makes the 2d and 3d sections of chapter 261 of Laws of 1844 applicable to every individual banker now or hereafter doing business under the General law.]

Amending the Charter of the village of Greene, Chenango County.

To amend the law relative to bridges over the Flushing and Newtown Creek.

To authorize the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Companies.

To provide for the peyment of labor done, and materials furnished for the Canals in this State.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the disposal of the property of idiots.

To amend the Charter of the village of Saratoga Springs.

To amend the act for the collection and assessment of taxes; so that persons residing out of the State, and doing business in any town or city in the State, shall be taxed the same as the residents of such town or city.

To incorporate Companies to navigate the Lakes and Rivers of this State.

To amend the General Manufacturing Incorporation law.

Relative to the rights of married women. [Gives wives, neglected by their husbands, control over their own earnings, and the general guardianship of their children.]

Relative to the Taghkanic and Deming Plank-road Company.

To amend the law for the redemption of non-resident lands sold for taxes.

Extending the redemption of lands sold for taxes in December, 1853.

Providing for payment of Commissioners for consolidating Brooklyn and Williamsburg.

The resolution providing for furnishing members with five copies each of the Documentary History.

Mr. SESSIONS reported the Annual Supply bill. [Special order immediately after the third reading of bills be finished.]

For the relief of MARY ANN WALKER.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Regulating the speed of locomotives through cities. Passed.

Incorporating the New-York Juvenile Asylum. Passed.

Authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica and Binghamton Railroad. Lost.

The hill to incorporate the American Canal Company was debated, on a motion to recommit, until the recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

For the better protection of emigrants. Passed.

The bill to sid Hobart and Hamilton Colleges, was taken up from the table and debated.

New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,
Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

The New-Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began its annual session at 9 o'clock this morning, in the Liberty-street Church. Bishop WAOOH in the Chair. After devotional exercises, at the call of the roll, it was ascertained that during the year three of the ministers had died—Rev. CHARLES PITMAN, D. D., Rev. WM. SMITH, and Rev. JOHN P. MCCORMICK. Rev. JAFFERSON LEWIS, of Gloucester City, who has faithfully served the Conference, as Secretary for a number of years, was reelected to that office. Before commencing the business of the Conference, Bishop WAOOH delivered an impressive address to the ministers, in which he remarked that in all probability this would be the last time he would preside over this Conference, as before his turn for presiding should again come he expected to be called home. He alluded to the rapid increase of the work at home, and in the foreign field, and to the great scarcity of laborers, and trusted that God would raise up men to supply the need. He closed by exhorting the ministers to personal holiness. The Bishop shows the marks of age and of toil, but appears to enjoy good health.

The Conference fixed the hours of session from 8 A. M. to 12 M. Committees were appointed on Public Worship, Memoirs of Deceased Ministers, Education, Tracts, Temperance, Bible Cause, Sunday Schools, and Publication of Minutes. A communication was read from Rev. Dr. COLLINS, President of Dickinson College—(which is under the patronage of this Conference in connection with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conferences)—giving a statement of the affairs of the College during the past year. The cases of the young men who were received on ministerial probation a year ago were called up, and they were represented by their Presiding Elders, and the Committees appointed to examine them. The session was closed with singing and prayer by the venerable Rev. THOMAS NEAL.

This Conference numbers more than two hundred ministers—most of them young and middle aged men. They are hospitably entertained by the worthy citizens of New-Brunswick; not only the Methodists, but members of other denominations, giving them a cordial welcome. This is as it should be. The Conference will probably remain in session eight or nine days.

OBSERVER.

The Board of Councilmen and the Corporation Attorney.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

What has become of the zeal for reform which our Councilmen exhibited in the first stages of its existence? We hope it has not already moderated down to the point of indifference to public shucess. Some three months ago, many were the invectives of that Board against high salaries, then lately increased by the memorable Common Council of 1853, and various were the resolutions to inquire into the expediency of reducing them. But we hear of no reports of Committees, or further action of any kind on this subject. One of these resolutions related to the *Attorney of the Corporation*—an officer who is the mere head of a Bureau, and receives the snug salary of $5,000 per year, out of the City Treasury, besides other official perquisites. This salary of the mere head of a Bureau is vastly more, than that paid to any head of a Department; and yet not reform Common Council quietly beholds this strange incongruity without moving to correct it. The resolution relating to the salary of this office was, we think, referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Why have not that Committee reported on the subject? In the meantime we would ask whether the subject does not more appropriately belong to the Committee on Salaries?

It is not our purpose, as yet, to condemn either branch of the Common Council. But we sometimes fear some of its members fancy that that portion of our citizens, who, in respect to our City interests, have cut loose from *party*, are asleep. We can assure our City Fathers, on the contrary, that this association which was so potential for good during the last year, was never more active than now. Its meetings are frequent, and its organization is daily being strengthened and extended. It will surely spot every member of either branch of our City Government who shall practically prove himself the enemy of a pure and economical City Government; and, if the Reformers shall not be always able to elect one of their own candidates, there is scarcely a Ward or District in the City in which they will not be able to prevent the reflection of a present member whom they shall not deem trustworthy. P. P.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.

FORMATION OF A NEW SOCIETY.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Last evening a meeting, consisting of a number of Irishmen, was held at Captain KERRIGAN'S, No. 22 White-street, for the purpose of forming an Association having for its object ostensibly the benefit of Ireland and the Irish. Mr. P. G. CONKLAN was nominated Chairman, *pro tem.*, and Dr. P. O'HANLON acted as Secretary.

The President having called the meeting to order, the following preamble was read and adopted:

We, the founders of the "Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union," having read and studied carefully and attentively the history of Ireland, both ancient and modern, and examined closely and minutely her affairs as they now stand, have come to the painful conclusion that at no former period was her condition, or that of her people, so deplorable as at the present. We find her population daily decreasing with the rapidity of the tempest, and their foreign and domestic enemies as quickly obtaining possession of their homesteads, and the remnant of her noble-hearted and affectionate sons who still cling to her soil, fettered and spirit-broken, and so bent down with an intolerable load of oppression and despair, that they ardently wish for the approach of death, that they may sink into her bosom in rest. And we find those who have left her shores scattered to the four winds of heaven, and because they are refugees from a conquered, or rather a betrayed, nation, are made objects of the scorn and contempt of even the most ignorant and degraded nations of every clime in which they dwell. And, in fine, it is our firm conviction that the whole Irish race must soon become totally extinct, if measures calculated to prevent it be not immediately adopted. A deliberate and careful consideration of these great national evils, and a sincere and ardent desire to remove all, or as many of them as

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER SEVEN.

The German Emigration—New-Braunfels.

A few days after reaching San Antonio, we had occasion to return to Neu-Braunfels, and to obtain certain information were advised to call on the Superintendent of the Orphan Asylum, at New-Weit, a hamlet four miles from the town.

The Orphan Asylum, as we approached it, had the appearance of being a small American farm-house, with a Germanic rear erection of brick laid up in a timber frame work. A large live oak sheltered the stoop, but the whole establishment was very rough, with a common rail fence abont it, and not the least indication of fashionable, æsthetic philanthropy. As we entered a large, dark unpainted hall, a man came forward from an inner room, who, from his dress, might have been taken for a day-laborer. It was the gentleman, however, whom we wished to see—a courteous and learned professar.

It was a holiday, and he had been engaged in preparing some botanical specimens, bnt immediately left them, and finding it necessary that we should see another distinguished naturalist who was then sojourning at no great distance from him, he proposed to go with us to call an him.

Leaving the house, we passed through a garden in the rear, where he showed us little plots of wheat from Egypt, Algiers, Arabia and St. Helena, which he was growing to ascertain which was best adapted to the climate. Wheat-growing of any eort is a novelty here, but the Germans are not satisfied with corn, nor are they willing to pay for the transportation of flour from Ohio, like the Anglo-Americans. There has been, therefore, considerable wheat grown among them, and that with satisfactory success.

From the garden, we passed into a grove, where, in a circular opening of the trees, a rude theatre had been formed, which was used by musical parties from Neu-Braunfels, and as a school or lecture-room by the Professor, in Summer.

On our return, we were invited to dine at the Asylum, and while at dinner, the Professor, in answer to my inquiries, gave me a little history of the origin of the Institution, which, as it involved some account of his own experience as an emigrant, and some interesting particulars of the German settlements in Texas, I shall be excused if I repeat, so far as I can recollect it, for the information of the readers of the TIMES.

He came to New-York from Bremen about 1839. In the steerage of the ship there were about forty Norwegians, (or perhaps forty families.) They suffered much hardship, and he assisted and comforted them as much as was in his power. They were very grateful, and before reaching New-York they unanimously requested him to continue with them as their pastor, and assist them in forming their settlement at the West. While the ship was detained at Quarantine he went to the City with the Captain to make arrangements for their necessary stay in the City. Returning to Staten Island, he found the ship had gone up, and the ferry-boat had discontinned running for the night. It was not till late the next day that he succeeded in finding the ship at her wharf in New-York, and then all the Norwegians had departed. He spent several days searching for them, hut saw none of them until nearly two years afterwards. He was then in a crowd at Milwankee, when his arm was suddenly seized with both hands by a little boy, who sprung up to kise him, crying "Oh! papa E.! oh, papa E.!" It was one of the children of the steerage.

He went with the boy to his father's house, who told him that some persons came on board the ship while they were still at Quarantine, and repreasented that they had been engaged by some of their countrymen to advise and assist the emigrants. They were accordingly taken to a boarding-house as soon as the ship reached New-York, and during the evening they were induced to purchase a considerable tract of land by the counsel of their disinterested friends, who also furnished them with cheap tickets to carry them through to Milwaukee by a steamboat that was to start the next morning. They had thus been led to leave the City almost immediately; but the lands they had purchased, and in part paid for, they never found. The deeds they had received were forgeries.

In 1844 he came to Texas. This year the first regular German colonists, to the number of 1,000, with the Prince SOHNS BRAUNFELS at their head, arrived direct in Texas, and commenced the settlement at Neu-Braunfels. The Professor became their pastor. The same year Texas was annexed to the United States, and the war with Mexico was commenced. The following year 3,000 Germans were landed on the coast in Winter. Owing to mismanagement, or to the inability of the Emigration Company to provide properly for them, they suffered frightful hardships. They were furnished neither with shelter nor wholesome food. They had prepared themselves with clothing suitable only to a purely tropical climate, and were actually sometimes frozen in the Northers. They were unacquainted with the country, and had no means of supporting themselves, or of getting to the settlements in the interior. Thus they remained exposed, first, in an unusually rainy Spring, and afterwards in a tropical Summer, without shelter. Of course, they soon became the subjects of pestilence. The emigrants were of the lowest class, many of them being taken from penitentiaries and poor-houses. Each was to be given lands and a home, and the most absurd anticipations of the free, well-supplied and happy new life before them in the mild climate and luxuriant soil of Texas, had been excited by the Emigration agents.

Dreadfully disappointed, bewildered, starving and fever-stricken, the poor wretches lost all conscience, all natural feeling, and when, not until tha following August, six months after they were landed, they began to arrive at Neu-Braunfels, "it was hell!" Said the pastor, "Your child is dying." "I don't care," a mother would answer. He found children whose parents were dead, or who had been lost or forsaken by their parents, herding together on the banke of the river. He must do something for them. He collected sixty orphans. He obtained land, and built a house for them, and went to farming. He and his wife and the children all toiled together in the field. There they had lived ever since. Most of the orphans had either been taken by their friends or had been put to trades or to service. Several of the girls had been married. There were now eighteen children in the establishment. He had built and improved the farm all with his own hands and those of the children, and made it self-snpporting. He had obtained an act of incorporation for a University to be established here. Bnt he had no funds. He wished he could make it a real University, for there were among them some of the most excellent and talented men of learning and science of Europe, with no suitable occupations.

I have repeated only a few of the more important facts of the narrative; but they will serve to show under what unfavorable circumstances the Germnn settlement here was commenced. The colonization, under the patronage of the Prince SOHNS and the German Company, continued during three years only. The pastoral record of births and deaths at Neu-Brunfels in these three years and the following year, is as follows:

	Deaths.	Births.		Deaths.	Births.
1845	27	9	1847	71	35
1846	304	34	1848	19	75

The whole narrative was, indeed, exceedingly interesting, as we heard it at our simple farm-house dinner—the Professor, with his horny hands, and with his much patched coat, telling us of his own noble conduct in the simplest manner, hut sometimes glowing and flushing with the anperb eloquence of a feeling heart.

What is to ha hoped of the German people in Texas, in the future, may perhaps best be judged by looking at the present condition of the population of Neu-Braunfels, bearing in mind the unfavorable auspices under which the settlement of the town, only two years ago, was made.

In *Neu-Braunfels* and its vicinity, there are now living not far from three thousand Germans. The Anglo-American population living among them does not exceed twenty souls. One of these is a planter, who has about one hundred negroes on his plantation. Another American, living in the town, owns a negro girl, and a single negro girl is hired as a comestic by one of the Germans. There are no other negroes in the town.

The general style of the dwellings of the Germans, I have described in a previous letter. They are small and humble in appearance, but weather-tight, and generally provided with galleries or verandahs, and with glazed casement windows. In the latter respect they have the advantage over most houses we have seen in Texas, and I have no doubt the average comforts of life of the population are much greater then among the Anglo-Americans generally in the State.

The citizens are, however, nearly all men of very small capital. Of the original settlers scarcely any now remain, and their houses and lands are occupied hy more recent emigrants. Those who have left have generally made enough money during their residence to enable them to buy farms or cattle-ranges in the mountains, to which they have removed.

Half the men now residing in Neu-Braunfels and its vicinity, are probably agricultural laborers, or farmers who themselves follow the plow. The majority of the latter do not, I think, awn more than ten acres of land each. Within the town itself there are of master mechanics at least the following numbers, nearly all of whom employ several workmen:

Carpenters and Builders	20	Shoemakers	6
Wagon makers	7	Tanners	2
Blacksmiths	8	Tailors	5
Gun and Lock smiths	2	Button and frlage makers	1
Coopersmiths	1	Tanners	3
Tinsmiths	2	Butchers	3
Machinist	1	Bakers	4
Saddlers	3		

There are four grist-mills, and a couple of New-England men are building a sash and blind factory, and propose erecting a cotton factory.

There is a printing office and a weekly newspaper is published—the Neu-Brauafu's *Zeitung*. It is a paper of much higher character than most of the German American papers, and frequently contains articles indicating much ability in its editorship.

There are ten or twelve stores and small tradesmen's shops, two or three apothecaries, and as many physicians, lawyers and clergymen. I do not think there is another town in the Slave States in which the proportion to the whole popu'ation of mechanics, or of persons employed in the exercise of their own discretion in productive occupations, is one-quarter as large as in Neu-Braunfels, unless it he some other in which the Germans are the predominating race.

There are several organizations among the people, which indicate an excellent spirit of social improvement: an Agricultural Society, a Mechanics' Institute, a Harmonic Society, a Society for Political Debates, and a "Turners'" Society.

In these associations you see evidence of an active, intellectual life, and desire for knowledge and improvement among the masses of the people, like that which distinguishes the New-Englanders, and which is unknown wherever Slavery degrades labor. Will this spirit resist the progress of Slavery westward, or will it he gradually lost as the community in which it now exists, becomes familiar with Slavery?

In Neu-Braunfels and the surrounding German hamlets, there are five *Free Schools* for elementary education, one exclusive Romen Catholic School, a town Free School of higher grade, and a private Classical School. In *all* of these schools English is taught with German. The teacher of the higher department of the central town school is paid four hundred dollars a year; that of the primary department, (a female,) two hundred dollars. I have been several times told by Americans that the only reason there were no negroes owned by the Germans in the town was, that none were rich enough to buy one. This may be the case; but if so, the provisions they have made for the education of their children are certainly liberal, and promise much for the future intelligence and industry of the white community. That such a community—generally industrious, active-minded, and progressively intelligent—can never exist in intimate connection with enslaved labor, I am well convinced.

Master-mechanics, with whom I conversed, informed me that they had no lack of work, but that it was difficult to get payment in money. Money here, I may remark, as well as everywhere else in Western Texas, is very scarce, and may be readily loaned on perfectly trustworthy securities, at fifteen per cent. and upwards. The law of Texas makes all above twelve per cent usurious.

Journeymen (late emigrants and rough hands) informed me that they were paid wages, $15 a month and upward, and *found*. Farm laborers $8 to $15, and found. Domestics, females, $5 to $8. It is very difficult to obtain the latter, and still more difficult to keep them, as but few girls emigrate in proportion to the men, and they generally obtain situations for life within a few weeks after their arrival. This state of things is likely to continue for a long time, and as the Germans grow wealthy and luxurious, will undoubtedly lead to their occasionally purchasing slaves to relieve themselves from the annoyance of constant changes in their household. They will generally find in a short time, that they have made a bad bargain. The negroes in the vicinity have already learned to converse in the German language.

The following were the prices current at the time of my visit:

Maize, 35 cts. a bushel; Meal, 45 cts.; Wheat, none in market; Flour, extra sup. *St. Louis*, $12; Soda Crackers, 20c.; Beef, fresh, retail for households, 3 cts. per lb.! Pork, 7 cts.; Bacon, sides 15 cts.: Hams, sugar cured, 20 cts.: Fowls, 25 cts. each; Turkeys, 50 cts.; do. wild, 25 cts.; Ducks, 20 cts.; Venison, a whole deer $1, 20 cts. a quarter, or about one cent a pound! Mutton, 7 cts.; Sweet Potatoes, 50 cts. per bushel.

There are two items in the above which New-York farmers will hardly credit when they are placed in connection. *Maize*, 35 cts. a bushel, *Pork*, 7 cts. a pound; and, still more remarkable, Hams 20 cts.! In New-York I suppose Maize is fully double that price, and pork no higher. Maize is about 5 cts. a bushel lower in price this year than usual.

Pine boards, 50 cts. a foot; Cedar, 40 cts.; Bar Iron, 8 to 9 cts. per lb.; Nails, $8 per keg. These articles are brought in wagons from the coast, about 150 miles. Transportation by the teams (owned and driven altogether by Germans,) usually one cent. a pound per mile. Stone and brick clay, lime, sand and water-power can be conveniently and cheaply obtained.

The health of the town is good, nor has there been for several years any epidemic illness. I found a greater number of persons who, in answer to my inquiries, assured me that their health had improved during their residence here, than I did of those whose health was worse here then in Germany. Particulars of the climate of this part of Texas I shall give in another letter. I will only now not omit to remark that it is favorable for the perfect development of cotton, and yet permits white laborers to cultivate and pick it without particular inconvenience. *It is said* that this is not the case anywhere else at the South.

The Lutheran clergyman informed me that there had been hut *seven* deaths in that division of the community more particularly under his official cognizance during the year. There were about three hundred persons attending his church on Sunday. Probably a very much larger number would consider him their pastor. Sunday was observed as a day of rest from labor more than I have seen it in any town before in Texas. The larger stores, except one kept by a New-Englander, were closed during the day. The people who appeared in the streets were well dressed, quiet and orderly. I saw no drunkenness. There was a ball in the evening, which was expected to be attended by the Lutheran pastor himself.

YEOMAN.

Medical.

There have been about one thousand cases of cholera in Paris since its last return, of which one-half have died. GENNRIN commends bleeding, even in the state of collapse.

The Tremont Medical School, (Boston,) founded in 1836, and of which the instructers are, with one exception, Professors in the Medical Department of Harvard College, has 52 students.

The Mayor of Camden, N. J., is Dr. L. F. FISHER. Within an area of four hundred miles six physicians have been made Mayors since New Year's.

Dr. J. THORP, of Baltimore, communicates to the Boston *Medical Journal* a case of *retroversio uteri*, caused by an enlarged spleen.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

General Statement of its Objects and Probable Proceedings.

Members Expected—The Southern Press, &c. —Letter from Prof. De Bow.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 9, 1854.

You are familiar, as are no doubt many readers of your valuable journal, with the circumstances that originated the Convention which will assemble to-morrow in this city. Snch Conventions have been frequent, or rather have occurred with some regularity, at intervals throughout the last sixteen years, and they have undoubtedly accomplished much, although not as potent as they are supposed by some who over-estimate the mere force and energy of numbers as compared with individual efforts. Some, indeed, have been disposed to regard a *Conventional monomania* as a characteristic of the Southern mind, and especially of the Carolina mind; but there are many reasons that naturally and readily explain the interest attaching to these great assemblages in the South. They meet existing evils that are sensibly felt—they counteract in some degree the tendency to excessive individualism, which the planter life of the South is apt to produce—they diffuse and generate harmony of feelings and unity of purpose—they allay prejudices and soften down the asperities often produced by accidental or even imagined rivalry—they develop and direct to important topics, practical and gifted minds that would not seek or find other media of communication, and they add to individual or corporate exertions and means, that stimulus which in your region is furnished with a highly developed commerce, with its keener competitors, and its larger accumulations of active and available capital. Without endorsing, therefore, all that is urged in favor of Conventions by their most sanguine advocates, we may still claim for them great benefits, and commend their use as a necessary means for the full development of the resources of a people situated as the South. Southern Conventions have at least elicited and developed almost all the reliable information we now have concerning the resources, capabilities and possible expansiveness of Southern interests and institutions.

That these bodies have sometimes indicated a mere opposition to the North rather than a pardonable devotion to the South, may be candidly admitted, and under all the circumstances, is not very surprising. It is believed, however, that this feeling is happily passing off and giving place to more correct views concerning the duties, sphere and functions of these primary assemblages for intercourse and consultation, which are beginning to wield a marked influence. It is certainly a matter of congratulation on which every American citizen can pride himself, for in the Convention expected here, for instence, will be presented a spectacle which no other country can parallel.

A large, voluntary gathering of distinguished citizens, meeting at considerable sacrifice of time and convenience, impelled not by gross oppression, meditating or threatening no attack of revolutionary violence on existing interests or institutions, but actuated by a laudable desire to improve the "goodly heritage" which God has given them, and to adorn and beautify a land on which nature has lavished her best efforts in many respects.

For a convenient and accessible history of the Conventions heretofore held in various parts of the South, it is scarcely necessary to refer your readers to the files of that well-known and generally reliable work, Prof. DEBOW'S *Review*, and especially to his selections from it, entitled "Industrial Resources of the South and West." The acts and doings of the Convention now on the *tapis* will be furnished you daily, if permitted by the mail, for it must be admitted that we have bitterly, at intervals, experienced such an utter isolation in this regard as was never contemplated by the most ultra Southerner.

The general objects of this Convention are so well known that comment is not demanded. The Baltimore meeting of December, 1852, and the Memphis meeting of June, 1853, the inducing causes of the Charleston Convention, looked consistently to the same objects, which can only be unfolded in a general way.

These motives, varying in their degrees of intensity, and deriving *onimus* from different sources, all look, in some form or other, to an extension of Southern resources and means of self-reliance. Of the main topics we may briefly note direct intercourse between Southern ports and the great foreign markets which Southern staples ultimately tend—improvement in communication between the Southern ports and their back country interior—improvements and removal of obstructions caused by laws now ascertained with some accuracy, which affect more or less seriously the rivers, bays and harbors of the South. These are all material sources and topics of a peculiarly Southern character, in addition to which topics of more general, as well as a moral and social class, will no doubt engage attention and elicit at least a "resolution"—that favorite development of the American mind, which sometimes considers the word "resolved" as nearly equivalent to the primal *fiat lux* which hushed in beauty the rude and previously unfurnished world emerging from chaos.

It is difficult, of course, to keep large bodies within short limits, or to confine discussion closely to a programme which can only embrace generalities. It may, therefore, occur that propositions "not in the bills" may be urged during the session of the Charleston Convention. It will be recollected that at Memphis Mr. THRASHER, of Cahan fame, introdnced certain resolutions touching that Island. These resolutions were laid on the table, not on a test vote as to their purport, but in conformity with a tacit understanding to keep within certain limits if possible. In other words, many think it the best advice under all emergencies to do *the duty nighest at hand*, and accordingly it was concluded at Memphis not to take Cuba *just now*. It is impossible, as yet, to estimate the amount or extent of Filibuster influences and purposes—the term is used merely for descriptive convenience—that will underlie the current of discussion, or even appear on its surface. The subject, however, has been broached in knots and groups, and in connection with discussions as to the next place to be chosen as a *Southern rendezvous*. It need not be disguised that the *Black Warrior* affair has touched many who were previously disposed to keep quiet and let Spain hold on—if she could—and this feeling has even been increased by the settlement, which rather implies a backing out by the Captain-General without the redeeming trait of a candid confession, which is no "good for the soul."

It is scarcely possible, however, that the Charleston Convention will undertake to bridge over just yet that little strip of sea that divides our southern peninsula from the "ever faithful isle." We hardly think, either, that a railroad will be built right away, to the distant Pacific, where was now rest our progress of annexation westward, from the simple fact that the land gives out there. Possibly the Convention may give the Senate some wholesome advice concerning the GADSDEN Treaty; and it really seems as if that body was in a quandary, and would be thankful for any sensible suggestions. A large majority of General GADSDEN'S personal friends and acquaintances in this, his native State, are believed to be decidedly in favor of the Treaty. Those who have not comprehended its details, are, in some cases, willing to go it blind, relying on the character of the negotiator for honorable sagacity.

A great many individuals will, no doubt, have axes to grind during the Convention, and many amusing exhibitions may be expected of that kind of equestrian exercises denominated hobby-riding. Riders and horses will often be flung under the table, whence we shall evoke them for reappearance in your columns. It is useless, however, to speculate yet on what will be done. What is done, or said, or thought, shall be furnished you as fully as possible, as to all important points.

"Who will attend?" is a question of some interest—to which we may reply, generally, everybody, with his wife and family—his daughter especially, for the ladies—dear delightful and delighted delegates—are all agog with expectation of the Convention Ball, which is expected to be "something very fine for one new country," as was patronizingly admitted of Niagara, by a contemplative Cockney.

At the present time there are already in town, snugly stowed away at the fine hotels which the city affords, a large concourse of visitors, representing the larger cities and many smaller towns of the Southern States. The writer has at least seen evidences of the fact, that every Southern State, excepting Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, was already represented, and it is believed this deficiency will be supplied, and the delegation already arrived be largely increased by the arrivals of the next two days. Among those already in town are some names not unknown to fame as writers,—the following: Gen. W. F. GORDON, Virginia; Lt. Gov. SHELDON F. LEAKE, Virginia; EDMUND RUFFIN, Virginia; LESLIE COMBS, Kentucky; W. C. DAWSON, Senator and ex-Governor, Georgia; and JAMES C. JONES, *the* JONES who stands out among the Joneses as Alexander rises overall the clan of Smiths. Ex-Gov. TROUSDALE, of Tennessee, who runs the risk, perhaps, of being President of the Convention—of course he may catch some day the *Presidency*, for no man is now secure against a nomination—is also among the notables. Editors are here in any quantity, and the Convention will be sharply looked after. What a godsend, indeed, is the Convention now to the conductors of the press, wearied and jaded as they ought to be, and their readers are, of that everlasting Nebraska, immortalized as *Nebraska Bill*, whose name stares at you from every paragraph. We congratulate you as the possibility of a paragraph on a topic comparatively new. Speaking of editors, reminds us also that there exists a Press Association of South Carolina, now in its second year, which meets during the Convention, and will be an interesting occasion for all the members of that profession.

It is chiefly a social organization, based on the consideration which occurred to some one not immortalized as he deserves, that men might have different colors of hair without necessarily tearing it out of each other's heads, and that editors might differ on important points, and even avow the differences stoutly, without ceasing to be gentlemen. This is a valuable discovery, indeed, of these latter days, and it would do your heart good to see how *Whig* and *Democrat*, Bank and anti-Bank, secessionist and unionist, all unite around the broad platform of the *mahogany*, or unite on the *shibboleths* "dinner," supper, &c. If the Convention fails in all else, some editors will have occasion at least to credit with one good dinner,—a rare entry with some, perhaps, if the devil, who is said to furnish cooks—keeping, we presume, a subterranean intelligence office—is any relative of the namesake frequenting the "print shop."

The ladies also will be here in abundance, and add much to the charms of the occasion. We, "down South" here, are somewhat vain of our women, and they are noble specimens and representatives, whom any man might proudly hail as sisters. We do not suppose the Convention will undertake to reform matrimony, and they certainly will not abolish it. Its session, however, will do much indirectly to facilitate matrimonial projects; and some delegates seat with special instructions to look after a railroad from John Smith's to Tom Brown's, or to have a snug token out of Persimmon Creek by that universal dentist, Congress, who has so many mouths both to clear out and fill, will be found, no doubt, looking after some pretty girl in the gallery, while your correspondent will look after him.

The ball will be a magnificent affair, an eclectic exhibition of beauty, which regales us even now in anticipation.

We hope, of course to find there some fair representatives of your section to compare with our Southern belles; and this will no doubt be the case, for many visitors from the Northern States are now in the city.

Among the notables enumerated above, two names are omitted as we perceive. Lieut. M. F. MAURY, of the Federal Observatory, who has done more, perhaps, for navigation and the marine interests of the country, than any man living, is in attendance, and is expected to furnish much interesting information. Lieut. HEADON, the explorer of the Amazon, is also here, and will no doubt give the Convention a salutary dose of Peruvian Bark, commercially speaking. Did we not know his personal reputation, and the general reputation of the officers of our gallant little Navy, we would be tempted to think some of his revelations fabulous, so bright and glorious are the anticipations suggested by his recent work. It may be that when Uncle Sam next puts on his annexation boots, he will, after a few intermediate steps on a few islands, affording temporary rest, slide over to that part of the "Moral Vineyard," and show our South American neighbors how to manage matters; or do you think it more likely that he will take the "overland route" and go down through the Isthmus, Gadsdenizing the intervening country, or blandly absorbing it by diplomatic touches, varied with a few episodes of sharp practice, *a la* SCOTT and TAYLOR, if needed. Of coarse SANTA ANNA, magnificent in manifestoes, and other obscure individuals would urge slight objections; but Young America is not to be frightened at trifles. Its ceaseless cry is like that of ACHIMENES, *Dos Pou Sto*, "A little elbow room, and a place to work the machine."

The Convention in short, if you allow that expression, after a rather long letter, will be a most interesting event, but not wanting in practical results of good to the South particularly, and by necessary consequence to the whole country. We cannot improve our own condition here without benefiting the North, and *vice versa*, although these conventions apparently indicate the contrary result. Certain persons in their over zeal may indeed imagine it possible by "resolutions" to blot out your metropolis and substitute for it a great Southern mart, but they are not the majority, and the calmer sense of the country is fast ignoring merely sectional and exclusive opposition as a motive to action.

The *modus operandi* of organizing is of course understood by your readers. The voting it is understood will be by States, if called for on important points. The State delegations for this purpose hold preliminary meetings on the day of meeting, to designate and agree on a definite basis of action. Each delegation will also select three members to act on a general committee on permanent organization, &c. Some sparring will, perhaps, occur as to the next meeting, for it is designed to keep up Southern convention annually, at least until the "good time a-coming," when every man will be suited and satisfied. You will be advised fully, as before promised, of all proceedings, and if some readers should be bored they will have at least one consolation—they will not be compelled to read accounts of proceedings, which your correspondent will be compelled to attend, *nolens volens*.

ASHLEY.

Letter from Prof. De Bow in Reply to an Invitation to attend.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1854.

H. W. CONNER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I cannot but regret that the pressing requirements of a public office will prevent my attendance at the approaching Convention in Charleston, to which, in the name of the Committee, you have so kindly invited me. This regret is heightened by the reflection that I must be debarred the satisfaction of revisiting my native city under circumstances the most auspicious, and of mingling in agreeable and instructive intercourse with intelligent citizens from every section of the South and West. who, I see by the papers, are expected to be present, and with whom I have had the honor of serving in several of the great Conventions that have been held, beginning with that of Memphis, in 1845, memorable from the presence and action of Mr. CALHOUN.

It is difficult to resist the evidence that these Conventions, originating from the interference of other sections in the policy and institutions of the South, though convening afterwards upon purely industrial grounds, have contributed largely to that great development which this has been exhibited everywhere in the last eight years throughout the South—extending her railroads, enlarging and diversifying her commerce and manufactures, stimulating her agriculture, inviting and concentrating population, leading to new combinations and to still higher power, and fixing upon all minds the conviction, growing each day stronger, that in these great, yet long neglected elements of power, more than in political agitation and party platforms, is the South to vindicate, if vindicate she does again, her right to an equal rank and position in the Union.

Nor have these been their only influences. They have torn the veil from the eyes of the South, and brought her to see and to feel in the humiliation which such knowledge must bring, that with all of the population and wealth she has been, even in matters not of a material character, the willing vassal of other sections, reading and learning and admiring only what may be found in their books, periodicals, and newspapers; in their schools and colleges; on the routes of their railroads; in their thriving cities; at their crowded watering-places, which, to the exclusion of everything of the kind at home, she has fostered and supported. This, too, without reciprocity, and in the face of the fact that the power she was thus bolstering up, growing wanton and arrogant, has been pressing upon her rights and institutions, and offering, through its "provisos," in exchange for inalienable birthrights, the merest mess of pottage.

In all of the modes in which the South has been paying tribute—in her commerce and manufactures—in her carrying trade—in her education and her travels, it would be fair to assume that $100,000,000 annually have been abstracted from the capital which otherwise would have accumulated in her midst. What a country would she have been with this money retained at home. What ships and navies possessed! What dense metropolitan and magnificent cities! What manufacturing establishments, making every hill and valley vocal with the whirl of machinery! What railroads, radiating to every village and town, like the arteries from the human heart! What watering places, crowded with wealth, fashion, and health! What schools and colleges, in which her sons were reared in fidelity to their native hearths. What dense population! What wealth and what power!

I have not referred, though I ought to have done so, to those earlier conventions of 1838–9, convening at Charleston and Augusta and Macon, rendered illustrious by the presence and cooperating action of the HAYNES, HAYNES, McDUFFIE and ELMORES, over whose ashes the best tears of the South have been shed. When were documents ever put forth to the world more masterly than the reports of those Conventions; when was the true policy of the South so vindicated, or the great principles of political science established and confirmed, which lie at the foundation of all national honor and development? Could those noble patriots return from their graves and visit us to-day, how would their hearts swell with pride at the spectacle which is exhibited. Well in these particulars could their precepts be altogether followed and their bright example imitated.

I will not attempt, in the brief space allotted in this letter, to indicate any of the important subjects which have occurred to me from time to time as proper for the action of the Convention. There are two or three matters, however, to which I will barely allude, as of vital interest in the present condition of the South and West, and upon which I had prepared and intended some remarks had it been possible for me to be present. I refer to the *opening of the passes of the mouth of the Mississippi, by the reduction for a period of time, or the entire abolition of duties upon railroad iron, and the adoption of some policy by the Federal Government (by the cession of alternate sections, advocated at one time by Mr. Calhoun,) of returning to Railroad Companies of a portion of the whole of the additional value imparted by them to the public domain which they intersect*, upon the same principle that private land-holders voluntarily tax themselves.

Time nor space admit of an argument upon either of these propositions, though I have upon the table before me, collected with some pains, material upon each sufficient I think to establish incontrovertibly its justice, expedience and constitutionality.

The Railroad system of the country is increasing at the rate of 2,000 miles per annum, and at the present rate of duty will pay yearly into the National Treasury $6,000,000, without conferring any national benefit upon the iron interests for whose sake duty was intended, who are confessedly unable to supply but a small portion of the demand, and who, if they were able, the facts satisfactorily prove, have in this particular little or nothing to fear from foreign competition. Under a repeal of the duties in 1833, heavy imports of iron were made for the benefit of railroad companies in the old States, and now it would seem but fair that the new States, in the infancy of their population, and in the poverty of their capital, should enjoy a like advantage, an advantage which will eventually be felt by every section of the Union.

The opening of the Mississippi and adoption of the land system, above referred to, are interesting to most of the States represented in the Convention, and more particularly to my own State of Louisiana.

I cannot but believe that a memorial to Congress, setting out and defending these measures, emanating from a Convention every way so respectable, must have great and decided and perhaps controlling influence, and I trust that such a memorial will be determined upon.

In conclusion, let me express the earnest desire that the sittings of the Convention will be regularly provided for, at such places and seasons in the future as shall seem most convenient. It was proposed in New-Orleans, in 1851, that the Southern Convention thus in session should resolve itself into an Association, for the promotion of the interests of the Southern and Western States, meeting alternately, at Charleston, Memphis, Mobile, St. Louis, Richmond, &c. Would not Richmond be an admirable selection for the next meeting, a short time previous to the opening of Congress?

If the gentlemen who attend at Charleston will resolve that it shall be done, and resolve to be present themselves, and to influence their several communities to be represented, the work will already be accomplished. Calmly, yet boldly, let us advance in this great work of regeneration at the South, without the spirit of recrimination, without sectional bitterness or enmities, but acting towards others upon the broad platform of duty to ourselves. Your obed't serv't,

J. D. B. DEBOW.

Imprisonment of an American Citizen in Mexico.

Protest of the American Consul at Acapulco—C. A. Denman, Esq.

Strange and High Handed Proceedings of the Mexican Authorities.

From the Times and Tronscript, San Francisco.

It will be seen from the document which we publish this morning, that C. A. DENMAN, United States Consul at Acapulco, has promptly responded to the call made upon him by Mr. A. JOUAN, who has been imprisoned at Tixtla, in the State of Guerrero, Mexico, at the suit of Mr. JOSE Y. LIMANTOUR.

It will be remembered that Mr. JOUAN sometime since published a card in San Francisco, tending to strengthen the suspicion that the title of Mr. LIMANTOUR to lands in this county, might possibly have been made in the city of Mexico at a period some years subsequent to the date which it bore.

That Mr. JOUAN threatened to expose Mr. LIMANTOUR, and that he offered to make certain developments, of a nature not calculated to insure the confirmation of the LIMANTOUR claim, and was promised a compensation for his services by Mr. LIMANTOUR, rather than be subjected to the annoyance of legal proceedings, were then currently rumored in this city. The departure of Mr. LIMANTOUR from this place, while interests of such magnitude were pending—his prosecution of Mr. JOUAN in an insignificant and out-of-the-way town, in the interior of Mexico, where the inhabitants are mostly ignorant Indians and negroes—the seizure of his papers—and his imprisonment—are circumstances that may require a new expose of the merits of the LIMANTOUR claim.

We shall wait with anxiety the full denouement of this mysterious proceeding, which we may expect by the next mail steamer; meanwhile we are confident that every effort will be made by our able and energetic Consul, Mr. DENMAN, to bring about the speedy release of Mr. JOUAN, whose unlawful and outrageous imprisonment calls for prompt measures on the part of the United States Government to secure the protection of the rights of American citizens in that country.

To very many of our readers the account of this affair, to its present stage, is of no ordinary personal and pecuniary interest. The release of JOUAN, it can scarcely be doubted, followed speedily the firm action of the Consul, and his presence here, and testimony concerning the claim which LIMANTOUR has instituted to property worth many millions of dollars, and situated in the city and County of San Francisco, will be looked for with much concern.

[No. I.]

PRISON OF GUERRERO, TIXTLA, January 12, 1854.

CHAS. L. DENMAN, Esq., U. S. Consul, Acapulco:

Was handed to himself. According to LEVERAGE'S, I was

DEAR SIR: Your protest to the Judge of the District to receive by the same mail a letter from you. I have been frustrated of it. I wish you to please send me a copy. None but LIMANTOUR was interested. My express, which arrived but too late at the Post-office, told me that LIMANTOUR had been there. I wrote to the postmaster about it, and hope it will not happen another time. May be it has been done before. I am in doubt if all my letters have arrived at their destination.

There is no change in my situation since my last, although I have received from Mexico a letter from Mr. MACKINTOSH, of which I will transmit a copy to you.

They have not attended with the due respect to the Consul of the United States; *yet I am convinced that it is to your energetic protection that I owe my not being of present reduced to starvation!*

LIMANTOUR'S new petition, presented to the effect of seizing all valuable articles in my possession, including the cash, was not attempted. I think the Judge would not dare to attempt it, any how, being informed in time; I have saved two drafts to my order for $200 on London, and one on France. In his petition even these drafts are mentioned, and about $1,000, in cash and precious stones, which I kept in my baggage. They may come and seize—LIMANTOUR is worth $2,000,000 in Mexico! Will they dare commit themselves any more? You will remark, the copy translated to me by Mr. MACKINTOSH, was not returned to him; the meaning of that is, I believe, that Mr. MACKINTOSH transferred the original of my letter, and its contents are of great importance to the Mexican Government, relative to a certain sum of $170,000, claimed and recovered by LIMANTOUR from the Mexican nation, on the most impudent and fraudulent documents. I have been very cautious, and state no more than I can if required on oath. Some information, very interesting to the Government about this transaction, in which the Government was swindled out of that sum, and I have already indicated certain measures that will prove fraud. I knew all these transactions more than a year ago, but for delicacy, I kept secret, but the rascal does not deserve any further scruples.

Any information, direct or indirect, to the public of San Francisco, with the particulars of this occurrence between LIMANTOUR and myself, would be of great satisfaction to many, and moreover knowing that I am as strong as ever by documents against the validity of LIMANTOUR'S intended title in California, if you think proper, in behalf of the United States and justice, you are authorized by me to publish in any shape what I have committed to you, to this day, about what I know of LIMANTOUR'S claim. I have been offered by most respectable bankers and merchants living in San Francisco, fifty thousand dollars, twenty thousand cash and thirty thousand which would be deposited and paid to me, so soon as the Commissioners of Land Claims would have rejected the said title of LIMANTOUR on the town of San Francisco. I could comply with all the conditions, and nothing against my honor would surge of it, and yet I have declined the offer that was made six weeks ago. LIMANTOUR is aware of it, and this is the recompense which he gives me!

This minute I am credibly informed that the assessor has given his opinion in favor of LIMANTOUA'S petition to seize on any property of mine; and that the Judge has gone to Bravos, to summon Mr. RAFAEL GRAZA to deliver what he has in his power belonging to me—cash, drafts, &c., and a gold-washer, which I deposited there two years ago. About the drafts, they lose their time; and about the gold-washer, if they touch it, they will have to deal with Mr. MCINTOSH, because I have, longer than two years ago, transferred it to him.

Very anxious to hear from the Legation and from you. You will please direct by next mail to Tixtla; it is likely I will yet be here, though I expect very soon to be at liberty.

NOTE.—This makes 24 days of imprisonment!

Respectfully, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. JOUAN.

[Nn. 2.]

PRISON GUENAAAO, Jaanary 15, 1854.

CHARLES L. DENMAN, Esq., U. S. Consul, Acapulco,

DEAR SIR: What I was foreseeing, according to my letter of this day, is just now realized. All valuables things on me and with me—gold specimens, one weighing 16 nuances pure gold; a diamond bracelet, $300; my gold patent lever watch, cash, &c., &c.—have been seized by the Judge, on demand of LIMANTOUR.

My situation is growing worse every day. Though I return you my sincere thanks, you cannot do any more in my behalf.

Respectfully,

(Signed,) A. JOUAN.

A true copy.—CHAS. D. DENMAN, U. S. Consul.

[Copy Translated.]

To His E. S. Don Thomas Moreno, Governor, and Commandant of the Department of Guerrero:

E. S.—On the 21st December last I was arrested, registered, and denied any communication—almost all my papers taken from me. On the 31st, at 6 o'clock in the evening, I appeared before the Judge of First Instance, and after several questions, the Judge presented me the bundle of my papers to be identified. I did so, and declared they were in the same state as when sealed, and recognized its contents. A few moments after wards his Secretary said it was getting dark, and then the Judge declared that on Monday, the 2d, the Inventory would be made at 10 o'clock in the morning. I protested against the act, and informed the Judge that some of these documents were very valuable to me, and that they might be lost. The Judge answered that nothing should be lost, and that positively on Monday the inventory should be made. We are on the 11th of January, and the inventory is not yet made. It is unjust, and may be of great responsibility.

I was arrested on the 21st Dec., and I have been without communication till the 3d January, without knowing the motives of my detention. It was on the 3d. for the first time, the accusation was read to me. These circumstances are inf actions to the law. That the same day I petitioned for a copy of the accusation. We are on the 10th of January, and I have not obtained it. I was compelled, without knowing the motive, to deliver to the Judge eighteen thousand dollars of drafts, which I legally received from LIMANTOUR. This act is arbit

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ANATOMY OF THE INVERTEBRATA. By C. Th. V. SIEBOLD. Translated from the German and edited with Notes and Additions, recording the Recent Progress of the Science. By WALDO I. BURNETT, M. D. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

Works on Comparative Anatomy, at best, are but works of reference for the initiated. The outside world, unskilled in the mysteries of animal existence, have little interest in developments which owe more of their value to the minuteness of the investigations than to the popular lessons derived therefrom. Zoology abounds in hard names which the scientific ear alone is capable of comprehending rightly. The peculiarities of the Mollusk, the Mammal, the Vertebrate and the Invertebrate, are quite unknown to, and, when explained, quite unrelished by the great mass of the people. It is only when popular analyzers, like AGASSIZ, and HITCHCOCK, and SILLIMAN, turn their attention to the instruction of the masses, and to the diffusion of useful information in plain English, that the public interest is at all awakened by such topics. Hence all books which are purely technical in their nature can have but a limited circulation. So long as the science is prosecuted, its text-books will be in demand among students and explorers. But it is equally true that the enrichment of our stores of learning, in these departments, is to be derived from foreign sources, rather than from home production. For, however much we may be tempted to congratulate the country upon the presence here of the most skillful and industrious investigators, it is equally true that their labors have not yet fairly taken the form of standards—except in a few instances. Comparatively few works, emanating solely from American authors, are published. Americans are people for *work*; not for *talk*. The microscopist, the osteologist, and their scientific brethren, much prefer to look up new objects and to pass their days in jotting down privately the results of their works. The reading of an occasional essay before the "Associations," at their monthly or yearly meetings, is considered a sufficient public announcement. The publication of this paper in a scientific magazine takes the place of an elaborate work,—unless, indeed, the Government pays for the publication and the author obtains the *éclat* of an official explorer.

In this paucity of scientific standards of home production, the next best course is to translate from other languages the results of foreign labor. By this means, researches are rendered convenient of access to the American student. The translation of the volume now before us is an excellent commencement of a useful task; for the accomplishment of which the translator is peculiarly fitted by sympathy and education. A fluent German scholar and a skillful anatomist, he brings to the works of SIEBOLD and STANNIUS the vigor of an industrious New-England student, and the result of his labors sets upon our shelves the first of a capital series of works on Comperative Anatomy.

The Invertebrata, it is perhaps unnecessary to premise, indicate that class of animals in which there is an abscence of the brain, spinal cord, and vertabral column. It is one of the lowest grades in the scala of animal life. Its investigation must be microscopic. Its details must be very minute, because the subject is small in all its parts. The subdivisions of the Infusoria, the Polypi, the Acalephæ, the Echinodermata, and so on, up to the Crustacea and the Insecta, are followed out by SIEBOLD in the text, and traced by Dr. BURNETT in a series of valuable foot-notes. To all professional microscopists, the work will be an essential. It is published in handsome octavo form, and is dedicated by the translator to Prof. AGASSIZ.

A THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS, so classified and arranged as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in literary composition. By PETER MARK ROGET, late Secretary of the Royal Society, Author of the *Bridgewater Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Physiology*. Revised and edited, with a list of Foreign words, defined in English, and other additions. By BARNES SEARS, D.D., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education. pp. 468. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN; New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

The reputation of this work had reached us long before the announcement of the American reprint. It had gone through two expensive editions in England, and had been much talked of in literary circles.

It is undoubtedly a work of great utility, when the compiler's plan is once understood. That plan is somewhat complex, but it is the best, probably, that could be adopted, and really will grow perspicuous with a little resolute application. Tyros in literary composition will derive much benefit from the book, though they will be apt to misapply words, unless they fully understand the different shades of meaning. As a help to a writer's memory, it is most useful. It will give him the word he wants, when that word is "on the tip of his tongue," but altogether beyond his reach. The object of the work is best explained in the compiler's language. "The purpose of an ordinary dictionary," he says, "is simply to explain the meaning of words; and the problem of which it professes to furnish the solution, may be stated thus,—the word being given, to find its signification, or the idea it is intended to convey. The object aimed at in the present undertaking is exactly the converse of this; namely, the idea being given, to find the word or words by which that idea may be most fitly and aptly expressed. For this purpose the words and phrases of the language are here classed, not according to their sound or orthography, but strictly according to their *signification*."

The work of the American editor has been, on the whole, judiciously done. He has omitted "objectionable words and phrases," the design of this reprint not being to aid "professed authors, who have occasion to represent the language of low life." An index is added to assist in the search for words, and a table of foreign words and phrases often used in literary composition, with a literal translation, is also given. The work will undoubtedly be of great service to students of our language, and will not be found unserviceable even to practiced writers.

OUTLINES OF A MECHANICAL THEORY OF STORMS; Containing the True Law of Linear Influence, &c. By T. BASSNETT. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Mr. BASSNETT has a theory which throws a bombshell among the wind-watchers. His meteorological speculations have at least the merit of novelty There is that in his small volume which will attract attention. Whether he will succeed in finding followers is problematical.

The author's theory differs from REDFIELD's and ESPY's alike. He rejects the circular theory of storms; claims that space is filled with an elastic finid, rotating in a vortex with a direct motion; that there are secondary vortices in which the planets are placed; that storm-clouds in the northern hemisphere rotate from left to right, and not from right to left; that the direction and force of the wind in a storm are due to ascending columns of air, supplied from the upper portion of the atmospheric stratum beneath the clouds; and that the theory of Col. REID, that a storm continues in existence for weeks together, is inconclusive. Mr. BASSNETT sets forth that the storm-winds do not blow from all sides toward the centre; and traces the whole phenomena of storms to the agency of electrical or magnetic currents. The explanations and elaborations which occupy the volume will interest the scientific reader. The concluding chapter presents a novel idea regarding the Polar ice, Arctic navigation, and the probable fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The author declares his belief that a sufficient subsistence may be derived from the country itself; holds that explorers will yet penetrate the Northern Sea; and argues that the higher the passage into these waters, the less will they be encumbered by ice,—hence, that Sir JOHN *may have escaped* into the comparatively open waters inside the pack of perennial ice; and that it is possible that his party still exists.

The book is readable, if for nothing else than its bold positions.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 19. Edited by EDMUND H. BENNETT and CHAUNCEY SMITH, Esq. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Publishers, Boston.

This series of reports has reached this its nineteenth volume, in the period of three years, and now contains about 2,800 cases, of which only about 500 have ever been published elsewhere in this country. None of the cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Chancery, and the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, which amount to 1,634, have been published in any other series. The marginal notes and indexes in each volume are full—a great addition to any reports—and a list of cases approved, or doubted, is contained in each index. This nineteenth volume contains 207 cases, all in the Courts of Chancery. We notice a case of an injunction upon a railroad company, which had got up an excursion to a sheet of water, over parts of which different landowners had rights of fishing, &c. On a previous excursion the concourse of persons and their conduct proved a nuisance to one of the owners, and a second one being projected, was prevented by the injunction of the Court.

The railway cases are numerous and important, as well as the cases which we are accustomed to consider as the especial delights of Chancery,—those of wills and trusts.

Two cases will be valuable here, though brief. One is as to the proper form of the execution of a power of attorney in this State, under which money is to be drawn from the Court of Chancery in England, and the other decides upon the proper manner of attesting affidavits here to be used in England. In this case an authority on the point was sought in vain, and the court said: "As there seems to be no authority, I think we had better make this one."

Several cases in reference to trade-marks and patents, will also be read with interest, and lawyers will be apt to notice several decisions as to security for costs, and suits brought by solicitors against clients for their services.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.—NOVELS AND TALES. By GOETHE. Translated chiefly by R. D. BOYLAN, Esq. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & BROTHERS.

This volume of BOHN's valuable Standard Library contains five tales by GOETHE. Elective Affinities—The Sorrows of Werter—German Emigrants—The Good Woman, and a Nouvellette, the same which CARLYLE translated for *Fraser's Magazine* several years ago, and which may be found in his Miscellanies. "Elective Affinities," the principal tale in the volume, is one of GOETHE's most remarkable works. But, bearing, as it does, the full impress of his remarkable genius, we are constrained to say, that it leaves a painful impression on the reader's mind, and is not calculated to improve his morals. A transcendental view of the subject may doubtless be taken; but plain people, with such words as *duty* and *obligation* in their dictionaries, are not prepared for a system of ethics which seems from the height of intellect to transcend the morals of the heart.

"The Sorrows of Werter" are now translated for the first time direct from the German. The old translation, so widely known to sentimental readers, was made from the French, and a feeble version it is. "The German Werther," says CARLYLE, "is a very different person from his English namesake. His sorrows in the original are recorded in a tone of strength and sarcastic emphasis, of which the translation offers no vestige." We may add that the best portions of the work—touches of philosophy characteristic of GOETHE and occupying about one-third of the whole, were omitted altogether by the French, and therefore by the English translator.

☞ The new series of *Norton's Literary Gazette*, fulfills its promise of a well-conducted Circular for publishers and readers. It is a quarto, neatly printed, devoted to literary information, the publication of book-lists, proceedings of Societies, &c., and published semi-monthly at the rate of $2 a year. Its success is merited. C. B. NORTON, No. 71 Chambers-street.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

"Do the Holy Scriptures Teach the Final Salvation of all Men?"
SIXTH NIGHT.

This discussion was continued on Wednesday evening at the Tabernacle, before a large audience.

Rev. Dr. SAWYER, in opening in the affirmative, said he was afraid his learned friend was not quite orthodox on the important doctrine of depravity. Without giving it a positive character, he considers it a want of goodness, while the "confessions of faith" lay it down as implying an averseness to all that is good and an inclination to all that is evil. His opponent hesitated to call it total. Christ said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He did not say they were totally depraved. He said to his disciples, "except ye be converted and become as little children, ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven;" he thought the doctrine of the Bible was not clear on total depravity, or depravity in any form in which it might be presented. They were told that Judas had a very severe sentence pronounced against him: "Good were it for that man, had he never been born"—that was a proverbial expression in those times, and it was often applied when no reference was made to the future. Christ spoke of the misery and the gnawings of conscience which he experienced up to the moment of his death, as a consequence of his sin. Dr. SAWYER criticised the position assumed by his opponent.

Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT said, that his opponent had endeavored to evade the argument which he had adduced, with reference to the consistency of the attributes of God with endless misery. Sin and misery do exist; therefore, the existence of sin and misery, under the Government of God, are not inconsistent with the attributes of Jehovah—that cannot be evaded. In regard to depravity, that "we are conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity," is the language of Jehovah. If we are born with sinful moral natures, he asks, "how then are infants to be saved?" The Bible he thought clear on that point. By Adam's transgression, moral turpitude has entered the nature of the human family, so that all that are born into the world, are born with sinful moral elements in their constitution; and if left without Christ, it would be impossible for them to be saved, either young or old. But the atonement of Christ has entirely removed the effect of Adam's transgression beyond the grave; hence, infants dying before they come to years of understanding, Adam's transgression does not affect; but when man comes to years of understanding, then he sins, repents, or believes for himself or is damned for himself. Depravity, he said, he had explained to be a destitution of love to God and of holiness in the human heart—not that our physical powers or intellectual faculties are destroyed, but that the heart is destitute of the great principle of love. This he had said was a part of our constitution, that meaning the groundwork or ruling principle of a thing. When the Bible says we are conceived in iniquity, and that the carnal mind is in enmity to God—when this is described as the natural state of man, who will say that the natural state of man is one of innocency? How then shall man be just with God if wicked by nature? Does breaking off from sin atone for past sin? "They that believe are justified from all things." Christ accomplished this by offering himself a sacrifice to the offended majesty of that just will which we had broken.

Dr. SAWYER again took the affirmative. He said the remark he had made last evening with reference to the relative criminality of Universalists and others, was called forth by the repeated insinuations that unreturned Universalists to be relieved from all conscience and apprehension with regard to sin. Prisoners have been examined repeatedly in our State prisons with regard to their religious faith, and he spoke from good authority when he said there were more Orthodox ministers to be found there than of Universalists of any class whatever. He said the argument with reference to saving infamia would equally apply to men. He did not understand how it comported with the attributes of Deity to sacrifice the innocent, and offer up His son to satisfy offended majesty.

Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT replied that passages in Scripture proved that it was right for God to punish an innocent person for the guilty. "Awake, O sword, against my shepherd, to him that is my fellow, saith the Lord," &c. Man has transgressed the law, that in a measure is inflexible; now how can he be saved from that law? Christ offers himself an offering for sin, and suffers to that extent that would satisfy the "intelligences throughout the Universe of God," and without which the transgressors could not be forgiven, and man could not endure the penalty.

THE VAN AERNUM EXTRADITION CASE.

Opinion of U. S. Commissioner Morton.

GEORGE W. MORTON, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, yesterday rendered the following decision in the matter of the application for a Commissioner's certificate, in the case of DANIEL W. VAN AERNUM, charged with uttering forged papers in Canada. It will be seen that the Commissioner grants the certificate:

This case comes before me under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, accepted and ratified August, 1842, on an application made to me as United States Commissioner, on behalf of the British Government, for the arrest of Daniel W. Van Aernum, found within the State of New-York, and his extradition as a fugitive from justice.

The charge upon which the arrest of the fugitive is claimed, is that he had committed the crime of forgery against the laws of Great Britain by uttering forged paper within the British dominions in Canada, (a crime against their laws.)

The paper admitted and proved to have been uttered by the prisoner, purports to be a bill of exchange or draft, in imitation of one of the printed drafts of the Hemilton Exchange Bank, Madison County, State of New-York, falsely, knowingly, and with intent to defraud, filled up as to date, amount, address and signature, as follows:

[C.279] HAMILTON EXCHANGE BANK,
Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.
($5,060.) Oct. 1, 1853.
Pay to the order of D. W. Van Aernum, Esq.,
Five Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. ABELL, Cashier.
(N.3140)

To S. K. Stow, Esq., Cas.
Troy City Bank, Troy, N. Y.

John W. Abell, who signed his own name to the draft over the printed word cashier, was not the cashier, nor did the cashier bear that name. The prisoner was privy to the signing by John W. Abell, and to the whole transaction, and uttered the paper in Canada as true.

The question broadly presented for determination is, whether, supposing this paper to have been uttered by Van Aernum, in the State of New-York, he would be liable to commitment, under our laws, for a felony.

The language of the treaty is: "It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their ministers, officers or authorities, respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, or piracy, or robbery, or forgery, *or the utterance of forged paper*, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other, provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if this crime or offence had there been committed."

That the paper in question is an evidence of debt; that it purported to have been issued by an incorporation having power for that purpose; that it was falsely made, forged or counterfeited, and signed by John W. Abell, as cashier, and knowingly uttered or put forth by the prisoner, are conclusions, some of which are placed beyond dispute by concessions, and others so strongly sustained by proof, argument and authority, that if this case all that was required, the duty or obligation to commit for trial would not admit of hesitation or doubt.

The only real difficulty presented is, whether the stamp of forgery became impressed upon this paper by John W. Abell affixing his *own name* thereto, as an agent or officer, that is cashier.

The reverse or negative of this proposition ought to be very clear, to justify a magistrate in refusing at least to commit the prisoner for trial.

As is well known, the whole case has been discussed before Justice Stuart, without limitation as to time and number of counsel on behalf of the prisoner and his accusers, and followed by an elaborate and able opinion, prepared by the Justice, which has been thoroughly criticised on this hearing by the counsel on both sides.

Justice Stuart, whose printed opinion is before me, regarded the paper as a forgery, and committed all the parties for trial here, and it seems that an indictment now exists against them under that committal.

The whole case has again been argued with force and ingenuity by Joseph Neilson and Theodora Romeyn, Esqs., for the prisoner, and by Charles Edwards, Esq., on behalf of the British Government, and after a most careful examination of all that has been urged and cited, although not fully coinciding with all the views of Justice Stuart, I do not materially differ from him, and my remarks may properly be limited to a brief consideration of the meaning of the 47th section of the Revised Statutes of New-York, which is recognized by the Justice, and which I regard this only State Statute embracing the case, and determining the character of such execution of a paper as was made in this case.

By section 47, art. 3, chap. 1, part 4, Revised Statutes, N. Y., (2d vol. R. S., p. 702, marginal page 676,)—"The false making, forging or counterfeiting of any evidence of debt, issued, or purporting to have been issued by any corporation having authority for that purpose, to which shall be affixed the pretended signature of any person as an agent or officer of such corporation, shall be deemed forgery, in the same degree and in the same manner as if such person was at the time an officer or agent of such corporation, notwithstanding such person may never have been an officer or agent of such corporation, or notwithstanding there never was any such person in existence."

To my judgment it seems clear, that to limit and restrict the word "pretended" to the word signature, and disconnect the words "agent or officer" therefrom, would be at variance with the plain intention of the law, and would fail to meet the mischief intended to be prevented.

The false paper contemplated by the Legislature would require a further act than a mere subscription of a name, to make it ready for the fraudulent and dangerous use provided against.

Affixing a name, whether the name was real, pretended, assumed or fictitious, would be of no moment; but the union of the official character or agency therewith would bring into existence the deceptive personation—the doing of which this is declared to be forgery.

Pretending to this official position, no matter by what name, is the statutory offence of forgery; pretending that John W. Abell was cashier, (which was here done) is declared by the law to be forgery, as though such person was, at the time, cashier; *id est*, by fiction of law, another John W. Abell, cashier, the statute declares shall be presumed to have existed at the time, and that his name and office, or agency, was the subject of the forgery.

It is observable, that the topics of argument before the Commissioner have been very much extended beyond those discussed under previous aspects of the case; and it is freely admitted, that some of these are of public and leading importance, legitimately growing out of the subject, and require a more full and authoritative decision, which it will be within the power of the parties to obtain elsewhere.

The present is an entirely new case under the treaty, and may well awaken public attention, and demands for general satisfaction, that higher judicial authority should settle that construction of the treaty which the present demand for extradition requires and apparently sustains.

Under my views of the case, I feel it my duty to give the required certificate, and certify the papers to the President of the United States.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday.

Two communications were received from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward, one asking for an appropriation to purchase a site for a new school house—referred to Committee on Sites and School House—and one nominating three additional Trustees for said Ward, viz.: James M. Post, Samuel J. Goodenough and William R. Stewart. The nominations were confirmed.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward, inviting the Board to attend the public examination of the male department of school in said Ward. The invitation was accepted.

Commissioner West offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Normal Schools be requested to consider the propriety of having the Day Normal School so arranged as to receive one-half of the teachers attending such school upon alternate days.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy made a report, recommending the following amendments in the By-Laws of the Board, viz.: 1st, That the classes in the Free Academy be hereafter called the Introductory, the Freshman, the Sophomore, the Junior, and the Senior Classes, respectively; 2d, That the 36th By-Law be amended, by striking out "eighteen," and inserting "twelve," where it is said "that no student shall be admitted to the Academy, unless at the commencement of the next term he shall be thirteen years of age, and have attended the common schools for eight consecutive months," &c.; 3d, That in By-Law 39, after the words, "that the examination of candidates for admission shall take place immediately after the general examination in July"—the following be inserted: "and at such other time or times as shall be fixed by the Executive Committee;" 4th, That in By-Law 63, which directs, among other things, "that the second examination of students in the year shall commence on the fourth Monday before Commencement, and shall continue eight days, from 8½ A. M. to 12 M., and from 2½ to 5 P. M., each day—the following be added thereto—"the Introductory Class to be then examined for advancement to the Freshman Class; but no one shall be admitted to the Freshman Class who shall not be fourteen years of age at the commencement of the then next term, and is not in other respects qualified, according to the By-Laws. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Finance made a report recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That thirty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the erection of a school-house on the site of No. 4, in Rivington-street, according to the plans and specifications on file with the Clerk of the Board, and proper contracts made with the lowest bidder; but no portion of said money shall be paid until the School officers of the Thirteenth Ward shall have filed with the Clerk of this Board the said contracts so made, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the Finance Committee for the faithful performance of the contracts, and against the lien law, and the contracts approved by said Committee as to the amount and time of payment of installments, and as to the form of the contracts.

The report was adopted—32 Ayes, 9 Noes.

The Committee on Sites and School houses submitted a report recommending an appropriation of $150 for extra work on, and $2,000 for putting up the new Primary School house in Thirty-seventh-street, Twentieth Ward. The report was adopted.

The same Committee made a report recommending the adoption of plans and specifications for erecting a School house in Fifty-first-street, near Lexington-avenue; the building to be 41 feet wide by 86 feet deep, three stories in height, estimated cost $23,000. This report was also adopted.

The Finance Committee made a report, recommending appropriations of $8,792 39 for annual apportionment to Corporation Schools, and $1,855 25 for rent of premises occupied for school purposes. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Sites and School Houses recommended an appropriation of $13,000 for the purchase of four lots of ground for a site for a school house in Twentieth-street, Eighteenth Ward, and the recommendation was concurred in by the Board.

The Finance Committee submitted an estimate of the amounts required for paymeats of the Board on the 1st of May next, and recommeaded the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller of the City be requested to authorize the City Chamberlain to place in the City Treasury the sum of $38,073 75, subject to the drafts of the Board of Education on and after the 1st day of May next.

The Board, at 8½ P. M., adjourned to Wednesday next

The Police Burglary Case.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

The investigation of the Police Burglary case still occupies attention. The case was up again at the Tombs on Wednesday. The cross-examination of Wm. Kenaedy was continued by Henry L. Clinton, Esq. Counsel for Kemp, as follows:

Wm. Kennedy sworn and cross-examined.

Question—After meeting Kemp in West Broadway, near Franklin-street, on this morning of 12th January, 1853, as you have testified, what direction did you then take? *Answer*—I crossed directly to the southeast corner of Franklin-street and West Broadway.

Q.—Where did you then go? A.—I went up Franklin-street on the south side to my own house.

Q.—Did you see McCord at or about that time; if so state where? A.—He stood on the southeast corner when I crossed.

Q.—Was he walking on that corner or standing still? A.—Standing still when I saw him.

Q.—Where were you when you first saw McCord? A.—About half way across the street.

Q.—Was McCord facing Franklin-street or West Broadway? A.—He was facing West Broadway.

Q.—What was he doing on the corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street? A.—That was his post, and he was on that night; he was doing nothing more there, than standing there.

Q.—After meeting Kemp, and up to the time you turned to cross West Broadway, did you look across on the opposite side of that street? A.—Not until I started to go across, which I did immediately after meeting Kemp.

Q.—Do you mean that, as soon as you met Kemp, without walking further up West Broadway on the left hand side, you at once crossed that street? A.—I crossed the street the moment I left Kemp.

Q.—Did you not walk somewhat further up West Broadway before crossing that street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you pass McCord? A.—Not without stopping; I stopped and spoke to him.

Q.—How long did you stop? A.—Not to exceed half a minute.

Q.—What conversation had you with him? A.—I informed him there were some persons down on the next corner who might require his attention, or something to that purport.

Q.—Did you state to him what characters they were? A.—No, Sir; no more than what I have said.

Q.—Did you state to him that you had seen any noisy characters on that corner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you state to him anything about your coming up the west instead of the east side of West Broadway? A.—I don't recollect telling him anything of the kind.

Q.—Are you positive whether you did or not? A.—Well, I'm not positive, but I don't think I did.

Q.—Did you tell him you had been over on the corner where those characters were for the purpose of quieting them, or anything of that purport. A.—I don't recollect anything of the kind.

Q.—Are you positive? A.—It is so long ago I won't be positive: I think I did not.

Q.—Did McCord ask you if you had been into the station-house? A.—I think not.

Q.—State all that McCord said to you at that time? A.—McCord said he would go down to the next corner, as he was going in that direction.

Q.—Was that all he said? A.—I think it was.

Q.—When you met Kemp as you have stated, did you and he take hold of each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what way? A.—I laid my hand on his shoulder and he put his on mine.

Q.—After leaving McCord what direction did you take? A.—Up Franklin-street, on south side, towards Broadway.

Q.—After you left the station-house on the morning in question, did you meet any one on your route before you came in contact with Kemp? A.—Only the persons I have mentioned; the noisy characters on the corner of Leonard and West Broadway, as I have already described.

Q.—Between the time you met Kemp and the time you met McCord did you meet or come in contact with any one else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did McCord say anything when you met him about his having seen you and Kemp meet? A.—I don't recollect anything of the kind; he did not, to my knowledge.

Q.—When did McCord first inform you that he saw you and Kemp meet in West Broadway, near Franklin-street, on the morning in question? A.—He never informed me of the fact at all.

Q.—Did he never inform you of the fact in any way, directly or indirectly? A.—I don't recollect hearing him make the statement, except on my trial in the Court of Sessions.

Q.—Did he testify upon your trial that he saw you and Kemp meet, as you have stated you did meet, at the place in question? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you met McCord that morning had you no conversation with him previous to your trial? A.—Yes, Sir, on different occasions.

Q.—State when those occasions were? A.—I can't particularize any time.

Q.—During that morning, or that day, had you any conversations with him, after you met him, as you have stated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the subject of the charge against you the topic of conversation between you? A.—At the time I had the conversation with McCord, there was no charge against me.

Q.—After a charge of burglary was made against you, and previous to your trial, had you any conversation with McCord? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State when and where? A.—The conversation generally took place in the street, and at different times: I can't particularize.

Q.—Had you frequent conversations with him. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the subject of the charge against you frequently the topic of conversation between you and McCord? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did he, in none of those conversations, even so much as allude to the fact that he had observed you and Kemp when you met on that morning at the place you have stated? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you, in any of those conversations, mention the fact that you met Kemp just before you met him, McCord? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When and to whom did you first mention the fact that you met Kemp in West Broadway that morning? A.—I don't recollect mentioning the fact to any one.

Q.—Did you not mention that fact to any one before your conviction on the charge of burglary? A.—I don't recollect of any one except my counsel.

Q.—What did you state to your counsel on that subject? A.—I decline answering that question in the absence of my counsel.

Q.—Did your counsel, upon your trial ask McCord, when he was a witness upon the stand, whether he observed you and Kemp meet? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe he did.

Q.—What was McCord's answer? A.—His answer was that he did see us meet in West Broadway, near Franklin.

Q.—In your conversations with McCord and others, in reference to the charge of burglary made against you, why did you conceal the fact that Kemp met you on the morning in question, at the place you have stated? A.—Well, I never concealed the fact from any one; the conversation never came up in reference to that particular point.

Q.—You have stated that you mentioned the fact to no one except your counsel, although the subject of the charge against you was a topic of frequent conversation. Had you any particular reason for not mentioning this fact to any one except your counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—On your trial was any question asked McCord as to whether the testimony of Kemp was in any particular untrue or inaccurate? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was any point made upon your trial as to the inaccuracy or falsity of Kemp's evidence, or any portion of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that point raised on the summing up? A.—I don't know.

Q.—In what way was any point of this kind made? A.—By the evidence sworn to by McCord.

Q.—Did you not hear McCord testify in this case now pending against Kemp, that all he recollected having testified to on your trial upon this point was, that he observed you crossing over West Broadway to where he stood on the southeast corner of West Broadway and Franklin-street, going towards your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him state in his evidence in this case that he did not know why it was that he did not state upon your trial that he observed Kemp in West Broadway when he met you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In your statement made before Justice Osborne, after your arrest upon the charge of burglary, did you mention the fact that you met McCord on that morning just after meeting Kemp? A.—I don't recollect what statement I made, it is so long ago.

Q.—After meeting McCord, did you go directly home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go into your house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I did not go anywhere for five or ten minutes; I stood on the stoop.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went down Franklin-street, towards the river.

Q.—Did you go directly to Hopkins' store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I went down Franklin until I came to Hudson-street; I then made a stop; I then continued down Franklin till I came to Greenwich and I stopped there; I then continued down Franklin until I came to Washington; I stopped there, and then went down to West-street.

Q.—When you arrived at West-street, was Smith with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After arriving at West-street, where did you go? A.—We remained on the northeast corner of West and Franklin some five minutes, and then crossed to the opposite corner, where Hopkins' store is; we there found the store open.

Q.—Did you then go into the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—After you got into the store, did you then strike a light? A.—I struck a light with a match.

Q.—Where did you procure the match? A.—From my pocket.

Q.—I did you carry a box of matches with you? A.—I did; it was a general thing; I had a box with me on that occasion.

Q.—Was it a sperm or tallow candle which you lighted in the store? A.—I lighted nothing but a match in the store, nor did I see or know of any candle being lighted there.

Q.—How long did the match which you ignited burn? A.—The usual length of time; it was a common wooden match; the time would not exceed a quarter of a minute.

Q.—After that match went out did you light another? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Did you have any other light while in that store than a single match? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Do you know that a sperm candle, partly burned, was found in the store that morning on one of the barrels? A.—I don't know that there was.

Q.—I did you not use a sperm candle that morning while you were in Hopkins' store? A.—No, Sir; nothing but a match.

Q.—Had you a sperm candle with you when you went in? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear Wm. Taylor give his evidence upon your trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him testify that, being secreted in the adjoining building, and separated from the store by a single partition, through which a hole had been made; he, Taylor, when the man entered the store, heard a key put to the door, and heard the lock shoot back? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that statement true or false? A.—I know nothing about his statement, whether it was true or false.

Q.—Do you know whether any portion of Taylor's evidence on your trial was untrue? A.—Yes, Sir, some portion of it was untrue.

Q.—State what portion of it was untrue? A.—I decline going into that part; I know some parts of his evidence were untrue, but I decline answering as to what parts; some of his evidence was true.

Q.—How long were you in Hopkins' store that morning? A.—About two minutes altogether.

Q.—Were you in there long enough for Taylor to have observed what he testified an your trial he did observe from the position he occupied at that time, and leave that position, and come around in front of the store before you got out of the store? A.—No, Sir; I was not in the store more than half a minute before Smith was shot, and about a minute and a half afterwards.

Q.—How long would it have taken Taylor to come from the position in the adjoining building he testified that he occupied around in front of the store? A.—Well, I should judge it would take him from two to three minutes.

Q.—Could he have seen a person in that store, and that person escape, and you go into the store as you have stated you did, before he could have had time to leave the position he occupied, and come around in front of the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you and Smith in the vicinity of Franklin and West-streets that morning before you entered that store? A.—About five minutes.

Q.—On the corner of Franklin and West-streets during the whole of that time? A.—No, Sir; we were at the northeast corner of Franklin and West-streets, about ten feet above West-street, for about five minutes; that is the opposite corner from Hopkins' store.

Q.—During that time, from the position you occupied, could you see Hopkins' store? A.—Yes, Sir, but not the entrance on West-street.

Q.—Was there not an entrance on Franklin-street? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—After you went into the store did you close the store door? A.—I pushed it shut, but did not fasten it.

Q.—Was not Smith standing outside at this time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the door shut when you first observed it before you entered? A.—No, Sir; the door was open when I crossed the street; it was partly open.

Q.—State how much the door was open? A.—Well, about a foot, as near as I can judge.

Q.—For what purpose was Smith standing outside? A.—Well, it is the usual way for policemen to act when finding places open.

Q.—Was he standing there to aid you in arresting whoever you might find in the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he stand close by the door when you entered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you close the door before you lit a match? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of the store were you standing when you struck a light? A.—About four feet from the door; I lit the match by rubbing it on a barrel.

Q.—Was the barrel in nearly a straight line from the door? A.—No, Sir; it was to the left of the door.

Q.—After lighting a match what did you then do? A.—I held the match up, and looked around the store until it burned out, without moving from where I stood.

Q.—Did you look behind the counters, for the purpose of seeing whether any person was concealed there? A.—No, Sir; I didn't have time.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I didn't move from there until Smith was shot; then I went towards the door.

Q.—You stated, a moment ago, that when you went in you did not fasten the door. Was it at this time shut so that it required the nob to be turned to open it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you shut it as closely as that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who did? A.—Mr. Hopkins himself had pulled it shut.

Q.—Before you went into the store did you take off your star? A.—It was off when I got there, and as I entered the store I put it on again.

Q.—Did you ask to be let out of the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you first asked did you hear Hopkins' voice outside? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Hopkins? A.—Yes, Sir, a number of years.

Q.—When you first asked to be let out of the store, did you make known the fact that you were a police officer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear Hopkins' evidence upon your trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose was Smith standing outside? A.—Well, it is the usual way for policemen to act when finding places open.

Q.—Was he standing there to aid you in arresting whoever you might find in the store? A.—Well, about a foot, as near as I can judge.

Q.—For what purpose was Smith standing outside? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he standing there to aid you in arresting whoever you might find in the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he stand close by the door when you entered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you close the door before you lit a match? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of the store were you standing when you struck a light? A.—About four feet from the door; I lit the match by rubbing it on a barrel.

Q.—Was the barrel in nearly a straight line from the door? A.—No, Sir; it was to the left of the door.

Q.—After lighting a match what did you then do? A.—I held the match up, and looked around the store until it burned out, without moving from where I stood.

Q.—Did you look behind the counters, for the purpose of seeing whether any person was concealed there? A.—No, Sir; I didn't have time.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I didn't move from there until Smith was shot; then I went towards the door.

Q.—You stated, a moment ago, that when you went in you did not fasten the door. Was it at this time shut so that it required the nob to be turned to open it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you shut it as closely as that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who did? A.—Mr. Hopkins himself had pulled it shut.

Q.—Before you went into the store did you take off your star? A.—It was off when I got there, and as I entered the store I put it on again.

Q.—Did you ask to be let out of the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you first asked did you hear Hopkins' voice outside? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Hopkins? A.—Yes, Sir, a number of years.

Q.—When you first asked to be let out of the store, did you make known the fact that you were a police officer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear Hopkins' evidence upon your trial? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For what purpose was Smith standing outside? A.—Well, it is the usual way for policemen to act when finding places open.

Q.—Was he standing there to aid you in arresting whoever you might find in the store? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he stand close by the door when you entered? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you close the door before you lit a match? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what part of the store were you standing when you struck a light? A.—About four feet from the door; I lit the match by rubbing it on a barrel.

Q.—Was the barrel in nearly a straight line from the door? A.—No, Sir; it was to the left of the door.

Q.—After lighting a match what did you then do? A.—I held the match up, and looked around the store until it burned out, without moving from where I stood.

Q.—Did you look behind the counters, for the purpose of seeing whether any person was concealed there? A.—No, Sir; I didn't have time.

Q.—What did you next do? A.—I didn't move from there until Smith was shot; then I went towards the door.

Q.—You stated, a moment ago

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Privateering.

Our Correspondent at Washington states that England and France have signified their determination not to issue any letters-of-marque during the pending war with Russia. Whether Russia will be equally considerate we are not informed. Bnt it is not at all likely that the Czar will neglect to avail himself of a weapon so peculiarly adapted to his necessities, and the use of which is sanctioned by universal and immemorial usage.

Privateers could render but little service to England and France in the pending war; for their enemy has very little commerce afloat upon which their hostile blows wonld fall. The magnitude of their naval armaments, moreover, gives them all the advantage they could desire in ocean conflicts with their foe. But with Russia the case is entirely different. She oannot reaoh the exposed commerce of her gigantio opponents in any other way than by letters-of-marque; for she has no Navy powerful enough to venture into the field of open conflict with the Western Powers. We msy rest assured, therefore, that she will avail herself to the utmost of this auxiliary in warfare, by which alone she oan attack her combined enemies in their most assailable points.

We take it for granted that our Government has not made the United States a party in any way to the purpose said to have been formed by England and France. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the morality of privateering, it has always been regarded as a lawful means of war,—and is especially serviceable to powers which do not maintain a lsrge permanent navsl force. It constitutes in fact a kind of naval militia; and althongh England and France, on account of the immense preponderance of their navies, wonld nnquestionably be glad to secure its entire abolition, any such step would put the United States at a tremendons dissdvantage in case of war. Onr Government therefore, we presume, is not likely to have entered into any stipulations on this subject which would restrict our action hereafter,—especially as we are not called npon at present to negotiate concerning it at all.

The Gadsden Treaty and Our Relations with Mexico.

It appears that the treaty made by our Minister, Gen. GADSDEN, with the Government of Mexico, is not likely to receive the sanction of the Senate, at least without some important amendments,—bnt is destined to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors. The making of treaties under the practical operation of our Government, as a general thing, has been virtually in the hsnds of the Executive. Whatever has received the sanction of the President has received the sanction also of the Senate, except on very rare occasions. But with regard to Mexico, a different rule and practice have been substituted, and the Senate assumes its fnll share of the labors and responsibilities of the treaty-making power. Our representatives in that country have also courted responsibility, by making treaties without instructions, and sending them home to perplex the authorities at Washington, and to astonish the American people. Indeed, our foreign ministers abroad, as a general rule, seem to look more to the astonishment which their labors may creste than to the good they may produce. Thus, we had the famous TRIST Treaty, which brought the Mexican War to a close, made without authority, then amended by the Executive, and submitted to the Senate for its finishiug touches. Next followed a treaty desired by Mexico, for the extradition of criminals, which was concnrred in by the President only to be rejected by the Senate. The famous CONCKLING Trssty came next in order, negotiated without instructions from the Executive, and which never received his sanction, but of which a copy has recently been sent to the Senate for information upon a call for that purpose. The original treaty was wisely retained in the State Department, for it was apprehended that if the Senators shonld get possession of the document they might remodel that instrument and confirm it as a treaty. Last and best of all comes the GADSDEN Treaty; but whether this was passed without written instructions as to its provisions, or in direct violation of snch instructions, is a question still in dispute between the Minister, the Executive and the Senate.

It is remarkable that, while Mexico is geographically so closc to our borders that her affairs are discussed with as mnch interest as though the whole Republic was one of our own States, yet the public information respecting her Government, domestic institutions and other characteristics, is as limited as our knowledge of the interior of China. The interest in the destiny of that conntry is out of all proportion to the information possessed of its interior resources. The desire for the absorption of the whole territory is fsr greater than the willingness to explore its history, government, laws, manners and cnstoms. Our pnblic men seem to have fnlly made np their minds that we have a "very sick man on our hands,"—that the Government of Mexico is crumbling to pieces, and that it is our duty to appropriate the fragments to our own aggrandizement, and they cannot see the necessity of becoming interested in that which is destined to destruction, or familiar with a people who are soon to be supplanted by a more vigorous and enterprising race. If we were to substitute *Mexico* for *Turkey* throughout the recently pnblished correspondence between England and Russia, we shonld find it an acenrate statement of the manner in which our statesmen and people are talking, thinking and acting on this subject,—with this difference, that we will not permit England or any other Power to share in the spoliation. It is true that in Europe the want of vitality in the Turkish Government is denied by many well versed in Eastern affairs; and in the same manner we find many putting in a similar plea in regard to Mexico. Another difference in the two cases so nearly parallel is, that while the Emperor NICHOLAS is perfectly familiar with all the affairs external and internal of the Turkish Empire, the American people have resolved themselves into one large party of "Know-Nothings" respecting our Mexican neighbors.

One of the faults and vicious prinoiples of our diplomacy with Mexico is the haste in which our treaties have been drawn up, and the consequent repentanoe that has fallen upon us at our leisure. Thns TRIST excused his treaty and urged its adoption, on the plea that haste was requisite; that the Government could not exist for twenty-four hours; that his good fortune alone enabled him to "come up to time," and conclude a treaty while the Government lasted. The same rigmarole was gone over in the CONKLING negotiation;—and the same tune, without any variation, has been ground out over the last treaty. Yet a Government existed in Mexico before the first treaty, and one survives tho last. The very plea of haste has naturally created distrust in the diplomatic feats accomplished, which has ultimately led to careful investigation, ending in important modifications, or in the rejection of the whole. Now, there has been no evidence that the time was limited in which to mako the GADSDEN Treaty. The impression that the Government of SANTA ANNA would soon be overthrown, has proved to be erroneous. And if it were at an end, is it certain that we could not make a better, more durablo and comprohonsive arrsngement with the liberal Government that might succeed him? What was the necessity for haste in agreeing to pay Mexico for Indian depredations under the TRIST Tresty? Is there any apprehension that Mexico, with a bankrupt treasury, would ever refuse the money? Why settle the Mesilla boundary in hot haste, when we had troops on the borders to overrun the Valley at a moment's notice? Was there ever a time that Mexico refused to arrange for the payment of the just claims of our citizens? Her only excuse has always been that she had not the funds wherewith to pay. Wss it that SANTA ANNA was so well disposed to the American people that from him alone we could obtnin favorable terms? On the contrary, every declaration made by him since he was notified of his recall from exile, has been marked with hatred towsrds our Government. His necessities, not his inclinations, compelled him to make this treaty; and his asperity will not be diminished in reflecting upon his hard lot in having to appeal to those whom he detests, for money, in his need.

Our impression is, that the authority of SANTA ANNA in Mexico is nearly closed, and that the news of the rejection of the treaty will hasten his downfall. His *prestige* is nearly gone, and this very negotiation has contributed in no small degree to effect this state of things. The avowed and only principle which he proclaimed, upon his return, was the integrity of the whole Mexican territory, and that those were traitors who had consented to its dismemberment. His battle cry has now been turned against him. His forces sre true to the sound which once called them around him, but it comes now from the hostilo ranks. He has lost caste by the abandonment of what seemed to be a noble sentiment, and he has received nothing in return, for the money is not forthcoming. The revolution of Geueral ALVAREZ in the South has arisen, as have all others which have been successful, from dissatisfaction with the head of the Government, from want of funds to pay tho troops that have revolted, and from want of funds to incur the additional expense of forces to be sent into the rebellious district. ALVAREZ had the command of the Southern Army, snd for its payment he drew the moderate sum of $10,000 per month. The wants of SANTA ANNA were too pressing to supply this pittance, and the consequenco might have been foreseen. It is impossible to quell the outbreak, for ALVAREZ is at home, among a people attached to him, in a conntry where cavalry cannot act, and whero batteries of artillery cannot penetrate. In a hot climate, rugged country, with unexplored defiles and scanty supplies, without the aid of artillery or horses, the army of SANTA ANNA, from the table lands of Mexico, even if properly officered, with enthusiastic ardor, and well paid, would find the chances of success preponderating in favor of ALVAREZ. Bnt we do not apprehend that many victories will be achieved on oither side, for the revolutions of Mexico have, for tho most part, been bloodless. This is the present state of parties, and the next struggle will not be unlike its predecessors: Some talking, much boasting, and but little fighting; then revolutions elsewhere; then desertion of troops; then abdication of SANTA ANNA; and *exeunt omnes* to a cock-fight.

With the rejection of the GADSDEN Treaty it is very evident that no new one can be made with Mexico under the imperial dynasty of SANTA ANNA. His mind will be too much engrossed with other subjects, and his term of office would be too limited to reap tho fruits of any successful negotiation. We hope that the project mentioned by our Washington correspondent of *increasing* the bribe from seven to ten millions, in order to receive his assent, will not be adopted. Let us wait for a more auspicious period. The whole country will expect that any future document will possess olaims for the approbation of all classes of our citizens. Our interests with Mexico are various, distinct, and each of them of vast importanco. They extend far beyond the right of way for a canal or railroad, or settlement of some private claim. There mnst be no playing npon a single string, which always gives rise to the degrading imputation that the performance is paid for. A dozen qnestions, each as important as any of those introduced into the present treaty, demand attention. Our Ministers hereafter would find it useful to give some attention to those subjects in which the great mass of our people are concerned. Onr *Commerce* with Mexico might be immensely extended by the adoption of proper measnres and the negotiation of proper treaties. At present we are almost as completely excluded from the interior of that country as from the heart of Japan.

☞ Our Correspondent "YEOMAN," in his letter from the Sonthwest which we pnblish this morning, gives a very interesting account of the early settlement and present condition of the German Colony in Texas. It will be found well worthy of a perusal.

Open Sessions for the Commissioners of Emigration.

In old times—that is, as far back as the beginning of the present half-century—the Ten Governors who are rulers of *our* Almshouses and Kings of *our* Paupers, held secret sessions, olosed their doors when they met, and in darkness determined after what fashion "to grind the poor," as the world said, or, as we told the Legislators when they visited us, planned and plotted for the relief of suffering Humanity. But the pnblio ears itched to know what the Governors did in the dark. They turned the light of the press that way, and the bolts melted. From that time on, the Governors had open sessions. There is no longer any mystery about their meetings. The reporters have their tables in the very Presence, and the dailies announce next day not the results only, but the debates that transpire—the propositions that are voted down as well as those which are adopted, and so far as may be, the motives for all their actions.

This frankness has done wonders for the Governors with the people. No suspicion attaches to their proceedings. They are esteemed as honorable and philanthropic men, who give their time, which is worth to most of them a good deal of money, to abate the sufferings of the poor and make their lot somewhat pleasanter. It has, doubtless, promoted the ends of philanthropy too.

Tho same reasons which persuaded them to unbolt their doors, now urge the Commissioners of Emigration to let the public see what they do at their sessions, and how they do it. *We* have no doubt that everything is ss it should be bchind their closely-guarded screen. *We* have no doubt that they act always with strict reference to the moral law—the good of the Emigrant—the economy of the funds, and the honor of the Commonwealth. But we could assure the public of our convictions with a much better face, if we knew a thing abont it. We do not doubt that publicity would exhibit them in a light most creditable to themselves, snd most comforting to us. In insisting upon secrecy, they make themselves responsible for all the suspicions that the evil and crooked-minded choose to propagate. Wo cannot conceive what object they can gain by secrecy, while the spirit of all our institutions calls for public action, open sessions, and uncovered accounts. Wo are glsd to hear that lately it has been proposed to throw open thoir doors to the public, by members of the Commission themselves, and that tho principal objection made to the movement comes from one of those who has been the shortest time connected with it. It gives us assurance that the time will soon come when we shall know of the projects of tho Commissioners—often of the most serious importance to the community—before they begin to go into effect. Their proceedings are as much our business ss the acts of either Board or the resolutions of the Governors of the Almshouse. Let us see how you do it, gentlemen.

The Prize for Curing the Cholera.

Americsn physicians hsve been duly excited by the announcement circnlsted in the papers, that a bequest of a hundred thousand francs hss been made to the French Institute, ss a premium for the discovery of means of curing the Asiatic Cholera, or of the csuse of the pestilence; and until the cure be found, the interest of the money to be given each year to him who does most in combating the disease. Our Minister in Paris, Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, has done good service to his conntrymen, by hunting up the facts as to tho case, and transmitting them to the State Department, by which they are officinlly published. Mr. MASON called to his aid the services of Mr. ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE, and from his letter we extract enough fully to set forth tho idea of Mr. BREANT, tho gentleman who makes the legacy. The following is an extract from Mr. B.'s will:

"In the present state of science, I think that there are yet many things to be found in the composition of the air and in the fluids it contains. In fact, nothing has to this time been discovered concerning the action of the electric, magnctic, and othar fluids upon animal economy. Nothing, likewisc, has been, as yet, discovered concerning the incalculable number of animalcules existing in the atmosphere, and which are perhaps the cause, or one of the causes, of this frightful disease. I do not know of any kind of apparatus adapted, as is the case with liquids, for ascertaining the existence in the air of aninalcules so small as those perceivable in water, by nsing the microscopic instruments provided by science for those who give themselves up to that study."

But the heirs of the testator are striving to break the will, and until the Courts have decided their claims, the Institute is not at liberty even to prescribe rogulations for the presentation of Essays. So that competitors here are advised not to send in their Essays until the progrsmme has been published. To send them in prematurely might prevent their coming into the lists when they are opened. So our savans who have an opinion to offer on the subject, will do well to digest it carefully and keep it well posted with the developments of every day until further announcement is made. When the time comes, the *world* is invited.

But who is Mr. BREANT? Mr. VATTEMARE thus briefly writes his biography:

Mr. BREANT (JOHN ROBERT) was born at Ajare, Department of Eure, the 26th of October, 1774. He was assayer in the Bureau of Guarantee, at Rouen, from 1798 to 1803; controller at the mint of Toulouse to 1810; inspector of the temporary commission of assay at La Rochelle from 1811 to 1814; assayer in the laboratory of the administrator of the mints to 1819; examiner to 1846; finally, director of the assays. He filled for a short time the office of commissioner general of coins and medals. Mr. BREANT died at Paris on the 6th of February, 1852; the date of his will is August 28, 1849.

The Southern Convention.

We give in another column a preliminary letter from a Special Correspondent of the TIMES, concerning the Sonthern Convention now in session at Charleston. The Telegraph has advised us very briefly of the general proceedings of the Convention thus far. The project of a Railroad to the Pacifio has been taken up with a good doal of earnestness as a *Southern* scheme, and special efforts are made to secure its completion as a sectional work. We doubt whether the interest of the work is to be advanced by an advocacy of it on such grounds. The Convention calls upon the Sonthern States to build the road, for their own advantage and by the use of their own capital. To this, of course, there can be no objection, though the possibility of thus accomplishing it may well be doubted. If the Sonth can build the road from their own resources, they have a perfect right to select for it such a route, and to build it in such a way, that its advantages shall be mainly confined to themselves. In that case another road would probably be built by the North; for it is not to be supposed that the vast commercial interests involved in the work would be content with a location for it adapted to any other object than their own convenience. But certainly Congress cannot be asked or expected to build the road as a sectional work or for sectional ends.

Congressional.

The Senate were engaged in Executive Session during the greater portion of yesterday. From the early proceedings in the House it would appear that there is a coolness existing between the Postmaster General and the Post-Offioe Committee. He wss ordered, by a resolution whioh was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices, to abolish rules adopted by him, denying the Committee the right of entering the rooms dnring bnsiness hours, for the purpose of examining public records. A bill was reported by Mr. OLDS, (and postponed for four weeks,) modifying tho rates of postsge. In reporting it he gave as his decided opinion that if the Post-Office Department wss to be msde a self-sustaining machine, the rates of postage must be raised; and if not, the idea should be abandoned, and the Department thrown for support upon the Treasury of the United Stsles. As long as it is neither one nor the other, the system, in his judgment, operates injuriously. The Land Graduation bill was again considered, snd some verbal amendments adopted; after which, and while the question ordering the bill to be engrossed was pending, the House adjourned.

Respectfully to our Landlords.

We have no psrticular attachment to landlords, though we certainly are much obliged to them for letting us live in their houses while we are too poor to have houses of our own to live in. We always mean to speak respectfully of them, for as the thoughtful boy said of the "play-actor mnn," we often think that we know not the hour nor the day when we may come to be landlords ourselves. And two would like to have them, for their own sake and ours, go out into the suburbs of the City, occasionally, and see how much land there is outside of New-York. Not simply to get a whiff of fresh, unpolluted air, and expand their chests, so that their dried-up souls may have opportunity to grow, though that would be a very profitable resnlt, and well worth tho time and ferriage laid out; but that they msy see how many glorious building spots there are lying within a half-hour's distance of Nassau snd Fulton-streets. Take the South Ferry boats, and in five minutes they can walk out of the settled parts of Brooklyn to spots which a few months' rent would buy, and the savings of a year or two put up a cottage on; or a Williamsburg Ferry, or the boat to Green Point, and see how narrow a strip of dwellings and stores separates the river from the country, where the land has not even been staked off into building-lots; or, crossing to New-Jersey, thoy can find, without growing wesry of the walk, land that is worth no more than the potatoes raised on it would be a profitable interest for. Naturo did for the landlords a good job by sinking all the lots south of the Battery, and putting wide rivers along two sides of the City. But it is doubtful, after all, if that last was not one of her shrewd tricks for giving mechanics a breath of fresh air in crossing them, and keeping the fashion of using legs for locomotion from passing entirely away. We wish landlords would take an early day, before the first of May, if the thing is practicable, to ride down on Long Island and see what acres of flat prairie and untamed woodland lie ready to be purchased for a song by oppressed tenants, so soon as they get their eyes open; and notice how many already have set down their stakes, built their houses, fenced their garden spots, put up barns and hen-coops, and are independent enough of employers only to work when the best wages are given, or to retire to the most "honorable business in creation," so soon as wages go down or jobs grow scarce. It is not pleasant, indeed, to be detained by railroad accidents, thick fogs, heavy storms, or the ice; but a disappointment from such causes half a dozen times during tho year is no offset to the disgust of paying over to landlords one-third of all their earnings for the privilege of a place to crowd thoir furniture into, and be turned out of on the 1st of May. Gentlemanly landlords, honest men will not be fools all thoir days. If you raise too constantly and outrageously upon them it may happen that the honest ones will desert your premises. As to the others,—scamps do not object to high rents. They have no more conscience about slipping out with a high than a low arrearage unsettled. If the ride we have advised you to take do not soften your hearts at all, then be sure of your "roferences," and, if possible, get security. As to advance-payments, that is hardly practicable. So look sharp to your security, and may Heaven have mercy on you at last.

Another Outrage.

We publish, in another column, from a San Francisco paper, an account of the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen in Mexico, whioh will be read with interest. The prompt and efficient action in the premises, of CHAS. L. DENMAN, Esq., the United States Consul at Acapulco, is deserving of high commendation. It is to be hoped he will not receive the same reward as was meted ont to one of his predecessors, Mr. RICE, who for attempting honestly to secure and preserve American intercsts from Mexican rapacity, was arrested and thrown in a felon's prison, loaded with insult and robbed of his property—all without even an effort to obtain redress on the part of the late Administration.

The Eastern War—What the Russian Officers are Doing Here.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis of April 13.

When, abont two months ago, we pointed out a secret and dsngerous object which lay concealed under the oatensible mission of certain Mnscovite officers recently arrived in the United States, some of our cotemporaries almost treated us as visionaries, while others accnsed us of calumniating the American people in admitting the possibility of armaments being fitted out in the ports of this country for the use of Russia.

At the risk of again incurring the same consequences, we would once more call the attention of the public, and the vigilance of the Federal authorities, to what we have just heard.

According to information which comes to us sustained by undoubted authority, the Russian officers now in New-York are actively pursuing negotiations and preparing plans, whose evident object is to create for Russia maritime resources beyond what she possesses in the Black Sea and the Baltic, which are now in blockade.

Among the combinations attempted with this view, there is ons in relation to which we have certain precise details, of whose importance our readers may readily judge.

These Russian agents are said to hsve conferred with one of the lsrge steamship companies who hsve the contracts for the United States Mails, *in relation to the purchase of four steamers.* It is, moreover, alleged that the partiss have concinded a bargain, both as regards the choice of vessels and the price, (stated at two millions of dollars;) but the Company, somewhat disquieted in relation to the responsibility they are incurring, which may lead to the forfeiture of their steamers, dependent, as the latter are, in a measnre, npon the Federal Government, have desired, in addition to the stipulated price, to be guaranteed against all the possible consequences of their agreement. This, it is alleged, has been the stumbling-block in the way of a final bargain.

We repeat that, even more than upon the former occasion, we have reason to consider ourselves well and correctly informed—or, rather, the intelligence now in our possession is but a first development of what we had at that former period. As we then said, we say sgain: "Once warned is twice armed!"

The Wild and Seely Duel—The City Excited.

We mentioned in yesterday's TIMES the important fact that Messrs. HORATIO N. WILD, Councilman of the Seventeenth Council District, and JOHN G. SEELY, Councilman of the Fifteenth District, had determined to avenge their mutnal grievances by a resort to the "code of honor." The resnlts of the troubls are still foggy. The origin of the difficnlty exhibits some peculiar characteristics.

Mr. WILD is somewhat well-known as the proprietor of a candy mannfactory on Broadway. He is a man of 38 or 40 years, whose speeches, since he has been a member of the Board of Councilman, have been marked by peculiarities which have rarely failed to entertain the members of the Board and the "ontsidars" who are favored by the permission to be present during the long-drawn-out details of that body. Perfectly independent in manner, and remarkable for a pointed style of expression, Mr. WILD has been, since January last, a prominent member of the Common Council; and, we believe, a useful member. He was elected from the Seventeenth Council District (Eighth Ward,) both as a Reformer and a Whig. His conrse, though eccentric at times, has brought him prominently before the Board and the public on several occasions; and as a private citizen and a public character he has obtained esteem.

Mr. SEELY is a Democrat; perhaps a Soft-Shell. His occnpation is that of keeper of a porter-house in Division-street. He represents the Fifteenth Council District, (Seventh Ward,) bnt has rarely made any important movement in the Council since his election. His age is 30.

The public judgment will probably pronounce a verdict against Mr. Councilman SEELY in this matter of the "duel." The provocation was quite unealled-for, so far as Mr. WILD'S course was concerned, and any blame which attaches to that gentleman will rest npon the fact that he sent the "challenge" to SEELY—if challenge it can be called, in seriousness.

The way the challenge came about was this: Mr. WILD offered a preamble and resolntion in the Board on Wednesday evening, declaring that it was due to public health and decency that public water-closets be erected in different parts of the City. This was a plain way of announcing an important need of New-York. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Health. The fact that it was offered stirred the ire of Mr. Councilman SEELY, who declared that he did not know which was the worst, the resolution or the gentleman who offered it. Mr. WILD here became excited—declared that he would hold the gentleman accountable for his words, and flung back his insinuations. SEELY repeated his opprobious epithets, and gave defiance to the "gentleman from the Seventeenth." The President of the Board strove to maintain order, and finally succeeded in quieting both the combatants, and amidst great merriment on the part of the other members, the Board resumed its regular business. Not so the pugnacious gentlemen, however. Mr. WILD immediately left the Council Chamber, and Mr. SEELY also rose from his seat. SEELY, however, was observed to refresh himself with a glass of water, and then returned to his place. Mr. WILD did not appear again for some time. Meantime, the following missives were interchanged. They are remarkable specimens of the power of imitation,—Congress having set the example:

Mr. Wild to Mr. Seely.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1854—8 o'clock P. M.

JOHN G. SEELY, Esq.—*Dear. Sir:* The personal assault made by you upon my motives in debate this evening is of so gross a character, that the reputation I owe to myself renders it incumbent upon me to hold you accountable for the same.

I invite the code of honor, and shall obey with alacrity any summons from you.

Councilman J. A. JACKSON will treat with you or yours as my friend. (Signed.) H. N. WILD.

Mr. Seely to Mr. Wild.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1851—15 minutes past 8 P. M.

H. N. WILD, Esq.—*Sir:* Your note has been received, and in reply I would state that I retract nothing that I have said, and I gladly accept your proposal to refer it to the "code of honor."

Any communications on the subject can be referred to my friend, Councilman JOHN CLANCY.

(Signed.) JOHN G. SEELY.

The "seconds" to this fight are respectively a pawnbroker, (JACKSON,) and a coal-dealer, (CLANCY.) Their correspondence has not transpired. Mr. CLANCY, the friend of SEELY, is of the Eleventh Council District. (Sixth Ward.) Mr. JACKSON represents the Eighth District, (Fifth Ward.)

A considerable degree of excitement was manifested in and about the City Hall yesterday, in regard to the resnlt of the difficulty. Curiosity to know the particulars prevailed generally throughont the City. Rumors were current that the parties had gone over to Long Island to settle their troubles; but both were seen at the City Hall in the morning. WILD, it was confidently asserted, had his will drawn up by a prominent lawyer. The Police began to wake up to the emergency of the case; kept watch upon Mr. WILD'S house in Broome-street, and looked after the ferry boats; but with no result.

In the evening, many contradictory rumors were afloat. One of the reports was to the effect that a hostile meeting had taken place between the parties, near High Bridge, thot Mr. WILD was dangerously wounded, and had been conveyed in a covered wagon to his residence. Mr. WILD, however, was not at his residence at 10 o'clock in the evening, and had not been since an early hour in the morning.

Mr. JACKSON, the "friend" of Mr. WILD, was in the City at abont 7 o'clock P. M., making inquiries for his principal, whom he said he had not seen during the day; and Mr. SEELEY was seen in Broadway at a late hour in the afternoon.

Up to 12 o'clock last night, our Reporters were nable to ascertain anything definite in regard to the result.

The general opinion appeared to ha that no shots would be exchanged between the belligerents; bnt tha affair would be amicably adjnated through the intercession of mntual friends.

At any rate, the mattar may reault aeriously to the parties engaged—the offering or accepting of a challenge to a duel being, by the law of this State, a State Prison offence.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 15.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—The War and Money. The Colleges and the Legislatnre. The Halsemann Letter. A Neglected Duty. Rights of Neutrals. The Hungarians—Napoleon III. and Count Batthyani. The Position of Prnssia. Tha Cnting Controveray. The Great Road to the Pacific. American Slavery. Utah News and Col. Fremont. California and the Filibusters. Our Common Schools. Our Consolation. Who Get Better Wages? The Yonth's Aid. The Isthmus Acconnts.

CORRESPONDENCE.—American Slavery—Tha African Race in the United States—Nos. 1 and 2. France—Political Gossip—Tha New Map of Europe—Works of Arago. Panama—Passengers for California—Crossing tha Isthmns—Steamboat Controversy—Miscellaneons. Jamaica—General Intelligence—Proceedings of the Assembly—Marketa, &c. Cnban Politics—The African Slava Trade—Slavery in Cuba. From Washington—The Anglo-French Alliance—No Designs on Mexico or Cnba, &c. From Albany—Giving School Money to Asylnms—Submiaalon of the Temperance Qneation to the People, &c.

SPORTING—The Great State Post Staka at New-Orleana.

News from all parts of Europe, the West Indies, California, and Sonth America.

Congresional Proceedings.

THE TRADES—Strikes—Meetings of Associations.

REPORTS—City Matters—Public Meetings, &c.

A carefully made-np summary of events in all parts of the world.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—A complete Summary of the News of the Week, prepared expressly for this paper, and containing the latest intelligence, to the hour of going to press.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

The Murder of Col. Stenm.

From the Washington Union.

We are indebted to S. C. HUMES, Esq., now in this city, for an extract of a letter received here last night by Mr. HUMES from Capt. J. H. STRAIN, sutler at Fort Arbuckle, which is as follows:

FORT ARBUCKLE, C. N., March 18, 1854.

DEAR SIR: This date finds us all well. Nothing new, except that Lieut. TREE, of the Dragoons, arrived here a few days since with a detachment of soldiers, in search of the murderers of Col. STENM, Indian Agent, and another gentleman, who were recently murdered in the vicinity of Fort Belknap. The murder was committed by two Kickapoos.

On yesterday, the Kickapoos took one of the murderers about eight miles from this place, and as they were bringing him in he made an attempt to try and kill one of the chiefs and make his escape, but failed. The chief shot him dead. The other murderer is still at large, but I trust will be caught in a day or so. All the Kickapoos are out after him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 193 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—An extensive and superior variety, at low prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 391 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

SURROUNDED BY THE ELEMENTS OF DISEASE, and subject to as many maladies as there are hairs on our heads, it behoves us to ascertain and hold fast to the real remedies which science unfolds and reason endorses. Foremost among these is Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR and CORDIAL. Guaranteed by the record of its own cures, it has secured the confidance not only of the public, but of the medical world. If the sufferers from nervous headache, neuralgia, tic doulourenx, indigestion, chronic melancholy, general weakness, hysterics, disordered secretions, lassitude, sinking at the stomach, back ache, or an overabnndance, vitiation, or obstruction of any of the fluids or humors of the physical system, continue to suffer, it is their own fault. In this invaluable vegetable preparation, the means of certain, immediate, and lasting relief are tendered to them. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle; two for $5; six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Harris,	P. A. H. Remsen,
John Anchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottonet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dinkl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Suttoa,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gnillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenins,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read.	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854

KNOX, THE CELEBRATED HATTER.—WE SAY celebrated, because no man can ontdo him in elegant and fashionable Hats. One of his stores is at the Prescott House, in Broadway, and the other at No. 128 Fulton-st. Any one that once buys a Hat at KNOX'S establishment will never buy at any other place. This fact we have learned from experience, and we promulgate it to the world. There is a style and fashion, as well as good wear, in every Hat made under the supervision of this gentleman. Remember Prescott House and No. 128 Fulton-st.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing on my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

GREENWICH-STREET.—THIS STREET IS ONE of the liveliest and briskest in the City. Mr. JOHN GREASON, at No. 761, keeps one of the finest assortments of window shades that can be found in the City. He keeps both English and French manufactures, and supplies cords, bands, tassels, cornices, lace and muslin curtains, and all the etceteras. He also keeps table and floor oil cloths of beautiful patterns and of all styles. All in need of any of these articles should give him a call, as he only asks small profits.

LINEN GOODS.—WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION of hotel and housekeepers to our stock of Linen Goods, which contains an extensive assortment of Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheetings, Towelings, Shirtings. Also, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings. The above goods have all been purchased for cash, and are now being sold at prices lower than ever before offered.

LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

P. S.—We have now our full stock of Fenton's celebrated Shirting Linens.

SEWING MACHINES—PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.—The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing a full account of the suits commenced against Elias Howe, Jr. Howe's Machine and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Grover, Baker & Co., The American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham.) Importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 14s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10s. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR CARPETS CHEAP.—J. HYATT, No. 94 Bowery, is offering his stock of carpeting at astonishingly low prices, consisting of Royal velvet carpets, Brussels and three ply carpeting; also, splendid ingrain, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. to 6s. per yard; oil cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. to 8s. per yard; table and piano covers, hearthrugs, door mats, stair carpeting, window shades; druggets from six-quarter to four yards wide; table oil cloths, &c., &c.

THE NEW AMERICAN ROMANCE OF RICH AND POOR; OR PHASES IN AMERICAN LIFE.—Seven columns of this powerfully written romance, (containing the opening chapters,) will be published in the *Sunday Courier*, of April 16. Buy the paper, for the story is one of the most exciting ever issued from the periodical press of this country. The *Courier* is sold at three cents per copy, by all the news agents throughout the City. Office of publication, No. 15 Spruce-st., second floor.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. The have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rose wood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

REMOVAL.—BOYD & PAUL, WHOLESALE DRUGgists, have removed from No. 40 Cortlandt-st. to No. 149 Chambers-st., (nearly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Depot,) where they are prepared, with their increased facilities, to supply old customers and those wishing any goods in the Drug line, at the shortest notice, and on the most favorable terms.

FICKLE APRIL.—LADIES WHO PATRONIZE MILLER & CO., in Canal-st., are not like the fickle month of April; they never change, for at no other store in New-York can such beautiful Gaiter Boots, such Slippers, Ties, and Toilet Slippers, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, be obtained as at MILLER & CO.'S, at No. 134 Canal-st.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 106 Fulton-st.

A SINGULAR FACT.—TAKE A SINGLE WAFER, put it upon your tongue, allow it to melt gradually, and your

THE TURF.

Hunaic Jockey Club Meeting.
SECOND DAY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 7.

There was a very fair attendance yesterday, at this course, to witness two good races. The weather was delightful, and the track was in excellent condition for fast time.

The first stake was a sweepstake for two year olds, mile heats, to carry three year old weights. There were originally eight nominations, but only three of them came to the post, viz.: *Rupert, D. I Ricardo*, and *Terwiller*. *Ricardo* was the favorite against the field. In the first heat, *Ricardo* took the lead and kept it, winning the heat by less than a length, in 1:49. In the second heat, *Ricardo* led from end to end, winning handily by six lengths, in 1:47½.

The second race was for a club purse of $800, mile heats, best three in five. The following horses were entered: *Wade Hampton, Conrad the Corsair, Maid of Orleans, Teallie, Argent*, and *Compromise*. It would be impossible to state the betting, as *Wade Hampton* was in the race, and it being so well known that he was very swift, and at the same time so sulky, that the majority of persons thought it unsafe to back him, or dreaded to bet against him. There was no particular favorite at the start. The race, in respect to time, number of heats and being closely contested, was a most remarkable and exciting one, well repaying the trouble and expense of witnessing it.

First Heat.—*Conrad* led, with *Maid of Orleans* second, but they both came home so near together that it was declared a dead heat between them. Time, 1:47½.

Second Heat.—*Compromise* led for a time, but *Teallie*, after a hard brush on the last quarter, won by a length in 1:48.

Third Heat.—*Wade* and *Teallie* alternately led, but *Conrad* won the heat by a length, in 1:46½.

Fourth Heat.—*Maid of Orleans* led throughout the mil , and won hy ten open lengths, *Wade* being second, in 1:46½.

Fifth Heat—The *Maid* and *Compromise* each led for a short time, but *Wade* passed them both, and won by six lengths in 1:48.

Sixth Heat—*Argent* and *Compromise* not having won a heat, both were ruled out, and but four started. *Teallie* led throughout the mile, and won by two lengths in 1:46½—distancing *Conrad*.

Seventh Heat—The *Maid* led off, but *Wade* passed her on the back stretch and was ahead near his stable, when he sulked and stopped ; *Teallie* shot past him and won the heat and race by three lengths, in 1:50 ; *Wade*, however, soon went to work and came in second.

It was nearly dark when the race was over, still it was most agreeable sport, but few persons who were present having rarely seen a better contested or a more doubtful race.

ORNMASS.

SECOND DAY—April 6, 1854.—Trial, similar stake, for two year olds, to carry three year old weights, mile heats, $300 subscription, $100 forfeit, $250 added by the Club.

W. J. Miner's ch. c. *D. I. Ricardo*, by *Voucher*, out of *Norma* 1
P. Blakely's h. c. *Terrifier*, by *Sovereign*, out of *Jane Mitchell* 3 2
A. L. Bingaman and R. Ten Broeck's ch. g. *Rupert*, by *Glencoe*, out of *Sallie Ward* 2 3
Five other nominations paid forfeit.
Time, 1:49—1:47½.

SECOND RACE—*Same Day*—Club purse, $800—mile heats, best three in five.

A. Lecomte & Co.'s gr. f. *Teallie*, by *Dutchman*, dam *Miss Riddell* —3 y. o.	3	1	2	4	1	1
A. L. Bingaman's ch. g. *Wade Hampton*, by *Boston*, out of *Margaret Woods*—5 y. o.	4	4	4	2	1	2
S. M. Read's br. f. *Maid of Orleans*, by *Bertune*, out of *Alice Carneal* —4 y. o.	0	5	5	1	3	3
Chas. M. Watermau's (E. Slevin's) ch. g. *Conrad the Corsair*, by *Voucher*, out of *Lady Jane*—4 y. o.	0	5	1	3	6	dis.
T. S. Molse's (W. T. Cheatham's) ch. g. *Compromise*, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Stockholder*—5 y. o.	6	2	6	6	2	r. o.
D. F. Kenuer's ch. c. *Argent*, by imp. *Glencoe*, ont of *Picayune*— 3 y. o.	5	6	3	5	5	r. e.

Time—1:47½, 1:48, 1:46½, 1:46½, 1:48, 1:46½, 1:50.

Letter from Southern Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

ACAPULCO, Wednesday, March 15, 1854.

DEAR PIC.—Having stopped here a few days on my way to San Francisco, I have had a good opportunity to see the chiefs and ascertain the designs of the revolutionists, who are headed by Generals ALVAREZ and COMANFORT, and as you will no doubt receive all kinds of false reports through the Mexican press, which is under influences adverse to this movement, I think it worth while to send you what I deem a correct view of it.

The *plan politico* of Acapulco was signed on the 11th inst., by Gen. COMANFORT, and all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the garrison and of the national militia ; and Gen. C. wes elected Governor of the town and fortress. The *plan* comprises ten articles, which, in substance, are as follows :

1. Gen. SANTA ANNA, having forfeited the confidence of the nation, is dismissed, with all the employés whom he has placed in power.

2. When the majority of the nation shall have adopted the present *plan*, a President *ad interim* shall be elected by a Congress of one representative for each State and Territory, convoked by the Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary forces as such place as he shall deem proper ; this Congress to serve as an Council of State during the short term of the *ad interim* President.

3. The President elect shall have power to reform al the branches of public administration ; to provide for the security and independence of the nation, and to promote its prosperity, without other restriction than that of an inviolable respect of individual rights.

4. The Departments and Territories adopting this *plan* shall be governed by a provisional code, to be promulgated by the chief of the forces and a council of five persons of good standing, within one month after their meeting, the basis of which code shall be the integrity, individibility and independence of the nation.

5. The President *ad interim* shall, within fifteen days, convoke Congress, on the basis of the law of the 10th December, 1841, which shall meet within four months, and shall exclusively attend to the reorganization of the nation under the republican, popular representative form of government, and to the revision of the power conferred upon the President by the second article of this plan.

6. The army, being the defender of independence and the support of public order, the Provisional Government shall preserve and care for it.

7. Commerce demands the immediate care of the Government, and the Provisional Government shall immediately attend to the granting to it of all possible liberty and privileges, forming a new tariff ; and in the meantime the new tariff promulgated by President CABELLOS shall rule ; the new tariff to be, under no circumstances, less liberal in its provisions.

8. The existing laws of conscription, passports, capitation tax, excise duties, and all others which are repugnant to a republican system, are abolished.

9. The opposers of the principles of this plan to be held as enemies of the national independence, and Gens. BRAVO, ALVAREZ and MORENO are invited to lead the liberating forces.

10. The majority of the nation to have full authority to alter or modify this plan.

The foregoing plan is, in effect, the same as that promulgated by Col. VILLARAAL, the commandante of Costa Chica, in Ayertla, a short time since, with a few modifications, which were suggested by Gen. COMANFORT, on accepting the command tendered him by the garrison.

On assuming the Government, Gen. C. immediately issued a proclamation to the citizens and to the troops, in which he declares that in doing so his only motive is to secure the property and social rights of the citizens from the attacks of a barbarous system of Government, under the will of one man, and to reinstate a free system of Government, and that the three Generals named in the ninth article of the plan will undoubtedly embrace the command offered them.

The people here are very unanimously in favor of the movement, and the leaders whom I have met seem to be brave and very intelligent men. I had heard much about Gen. ALVAREZ being an Indian, (a Pinto,) and an ignorant man ; but he has displayed great acumen and energy of character here, and his intelligence certainly compares favorably with that of SANTA ANNA, in the fact that the first measure of the latter was to suppress the press, while that of the former was to establish complete freedom therein.

He has now about 5,000 men fairly equipped, and a portion of them well drilled, and is strongly posted in the mountain passes between here and the city of Mexico, where he awaits SANTA ANNA.

Among the recent visitors here was Col. WHEAT, of your city, so well known on the Texan frontier in connection with CARAVAJAL. He had several interviews with Gen. COMANFORT, who tendered him a command in the Revolutionary army. What arrangements were made I know not, but WHEAT has gone on to San Francisco in the steamer, and it is openly said here that he will soon return, with some "boya" to back him.

Youra, truly, MEXICAN.

A DISTINGUISHED STRANGER.—A seal was seen by Captain SMALLEY, of the city dredge, in the river, near the Naif WORKS, on Sunday morning. It is a rare occurrence that one of those amphibious animals is seen in our river, and we are not aware that any have before been discovered as far north as this point. Some twelve years ago, Capt. S. caught one in the river opposite Coxsackie. Their own "country" is about the coast of Newfoundland.—*Troy Times, 12th inst.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Collections will, as usual, be taken up on Easter Sunday in all the Catholic Churches of this City, in aid of the Orphan Asylums. At no previous time have the necessities of the institutions claimed, more earnestly, sectarian sympathy and support. In consequence of the unusually large number of orphans who have been maintained, the extraordinary prices of provisions and other necessaries, and diminished resources, the treasury is not only empty, but obligations have been incurred in anticipation of these collections, and which are to be satisfied from the proceeds. The generous response which every appeal from the same source has hitherto called forth, inspires the confidence that the mere intimation of the needful, not to say embarrassed condition of the institutions, will be quite sufficient, without any formal appeal, to evoke similar aid on the present occasion.

M. J. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Notice.**—The Library will be closed after the 15th instant. Members are particularly requested to return their books on or before that date. The Reading Room will continue open until further notice.

By order, WM. H. GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **The Members of the Palse Farm Association** are requested to attend a special meeting of the Society THIS EVENING. Very important business will be brought before them. By order. G. VALE.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Welsh girl wishes a place as nurse and seamstress, or nurse; with a family going to Europe. She understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 10 Union Court, corner of 18th-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As waiter or as chamber-maid and waiter, in a private family, by one, and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a very experienced nurse and plain sewer, by a girl of steady habits, with ten years' City reference, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by another. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 21st-st., second floor front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a fine healthy young woman, with fresh a breast of milk. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

CANVASSER WANTED—A smart, gentlemanly, business man (American), who may be temporarily out of employment, to canvass Wall-st. and other principal business parts of New-York. The business will be pleasant, and engage the attention of those called upon. A man answering to the above, with good references, will be liberally treated with, and the engagement may continue several weeks. Address (paid), Box No. 183, Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address Box No. 317 Bowery.

DOMESTIC WANTED—In Brooklyn, a respectable woman, that is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and irouer, and who is willing to make herself generally useful. None other need apply. Wages $6 per month. Call at No. 8 Clarke-st., Brooklyn.

MEN WANTED—To assist in preparing THOW'n NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1854-5. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, with reference to last employer, H. WILSON, No. 51 Ann-st. N. B.—Personal application will not be attended to.

MILLER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to
JOHN ROMER & CO., No. 171 West-st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Several first-class dry goods salesmen. Apply to MEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as English Teacher in a Female Seminary, or as daily governess, or would take charge of a select school, a short distance from the City. References given as to qualifications, &c. Address personally, if possible, Miss E. S. T, No. 179 Broome-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN WANTED—In exchange for good manufacturing stock, paying 10 per cent. dividends. Apply to MILES & BETTS, real estate brokers, No. 27 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small family, occupying a genteel house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, a short distance from Hamilton-av. Ferry, offer board to a gentleman and his wife, with the front room and adjoining bedroom in the second story, unfurnished. No other boarders will be taken, and this is addressed only to those of respectability, and willing to pay a liberal price for home comforts. If required, an additional room will be given. Address M., Box No. 2,111, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A private family occupying a first-class house in 18th-st., near 5th-av., would let to a gentleman and wife a parlor, unfurnished, on the third floor, either in front or rear, with bedroom and pantries attached, or two suites of rooms together. The house is replete with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Address HOME, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A private family having more room than they want, would let the 2d-story front room, with bed-room attached, handsomely furnished, on a fair price. Good living ; house new, with all the modern improvements, situated in 27th-st., near 8th-av. Address ELLIS, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms pleasantly situated, about thirty minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg ; together with breakfast and tea, in a private family. Address H. M., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location. Terms moderate, and free use of bath. Apply at No. 550 Greenwich-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Desirable rooms furnished (or not) can be obtained in a first-class house pleasantly situated on Brooklyn Heights, (with board) three minutes' walk from Montague Ferry. Please address, with real name and place of interview, W. S., *Times* office. The best of refereeces required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms in suites or separately, can be had at No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Hoernm and Smith-sts The rooms are well furnished and the locality as pleasant as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—By a gentlemen, his wife and maid servant, in a genteel, quiet family. Location must be pleasant, healthy and convenient to the City. For such accommodations as desired a good price will be punctually paid. Address, with full particulars, HAMILTON, Box No. 2,723 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in the most pleasant part of the city, five minutes' walk from Peck-slip ferry. Inquire at No. 117 South 8th-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, or where there are but few boarders, by a gentleman, his wife and child. Would require two rooms, full board for the lady and child. Location below 4th-st. Terms reasonable. For particulars address to FOX, Post-Office, Box No. 925.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, three children and servant, within one and two hours of New-York, on the Hudson River, Harlem, Newhaven or Erie Railroads. The accommodations must be good, with plenty of good milk—a good table, and fruits in their season. A farmer's house preferred. Address, with particulars, R J. C., Box No. 2,951, New-York Post-Office.

AN UNFURNISHED ROOM—Without board, with modern improvements, situated, in the upper part of the City, below 30th-st. between 4th and 8th-avs., in a respectable private family. Possession immediately. Terms not above $6 50 per month. Address CLERICUS, *Times* office.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plenk-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Persons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stage at Hoboken. For circulars, apply to N. W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No. 2 ; or, address the Principal.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Elegant and comfortable parlors and bedrooms in the newly furnished house, No. 89 Prince-st Gentlemen wishing rooms in that central location will please make early application, as they can have the choice of rooms. Breakfast if desired. The house is lighted with gas.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—For two or three gentlemen, in an airy situation on Staten Island, and easily accessible from any of the ferries or communicating with New-York. Apply to A. W., Box No. 2,960 Post-Office, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD WANTED By a lady, in a private family. Location to be east of the Bowery and below Houston-st. Address by note, A. L S., No. 192 East Broadway, drug-store.

COOKING STOVES, RANGES.

COOKING RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED.—The American (flat top) Range, with hot air attachment, takes less fuel than any other, and heat is retained more lost is collected and carried wherever required.
A. MCPHERSON, No. 283½ Water-st.

MATRIMONIAL.
What fool for his folly was ever called wise?
So one dollar, Sir RONDOUT, for your good advice,
Since all single women and married must
Shall bless your sage counsel again and again.

Professor RONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Swedeu, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address, on receipt of one dollar, post-paid, such directions as to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance, or position ; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost ease and delicacy. Address Professor RONDOUT, New-York City, post-paid. N.B.—This is no humbug, but one of the greatest sciences the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New-York can attest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

POPULAR TRADE.—Dry Goods, cheaper than ever before offered in this City.—LEADBEATER & LEE have now one of the largest and best selected stocks in the City, having purchased their goods at the late auction sales for cash, and are selling them at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the cost of importation. Among their new Press Goods will be found Silks, Lawns, Barages, De Laines, Printed Muslins, Ginghams, and Chalies. They have also a large stock of Shirting and Sheeting Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Quilts, Blankets, Cotton Shirtiugs and Sheetings, Lace and Swiss Curtains, Flannels, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Under Garments, and Cravats ; also, Mourning Goods of every description. Also, an invoice of Hucchanck Toweling and Damask Towels, damaged on board the ship by water, and will be sold cheap.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot of ground 100 feet square, or four City lots, for $75, payable in small sums. The location is only half hour's ride from 32d-st, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 362 6th-av., an No. 230 9th-av.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to contract and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail.
RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

BUILDERS, CABINETMAKERS AND OTHERS are invited to inspect a large assortment at very superior MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS, TABLE-TOPS, &c., at the manufactory of THE SALAMANDER MARBLE COMPANY, Hudson-st., corner of 13th-st., New-York.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Just received from London and mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Ray Grass, White Clover, Orange Grass Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. B. HOYT, No. 234 Water-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

HOT CROSS BUNS—On GOOD FRIDAY, from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., at THOMPSON & SON'S Saloon, No. 349 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECRET DOCUMENTS NOW READY.—RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. DE GUROWSKI. One neat vol., 12mo., pp. 300, well printed. Price $1, cloth.

CONTENTS.—Preface ; Introduction ; Genesis—its Historical Origin ; The Czar Autocrat ; The Organization of the Government ; The Army and Navy ; The Nobility ; The Clergy ; The Bourgeoisie ; The Cossacks ; The Real Disorder, the Peasantry ; Serfdom ; The Rights of Aliens and Strangers ; The Commoner ; Emancipation ; Manifest Destiny. Appendix : The Amazons ; The Fourteen Classes of the Russian Public Service, or the Tschins ; The Political Testament of Peter the Great ; Extract from an Old Chronicle.

Extract from the Tribune.

"The design of this work is not only to describe the actual state of Russia, but to give a philosophical analysis of the causes which have determined her historical development. Count De Gurowski is a disciple of the modern school which recognizes a providential combination, or the operation of general laws in the course of events. He takes no superficial, empirical view of his subject, but collecting a rich variety of facts, brings the lights of a profound philosophy to their explanation. His work, indeed, neglects no essential detail ; it is minute and accurate, in its statistics ; it abounds in lively pictures of society, manners and character. Whoever wishes to obtain an accurate notion of the internal condition of Russia, the nature and extent of her resources, and the practical influence of her institutions, will here find better meterials for his purpose than in any single volume now extant. In point of style, the author has accomplished his task with extraordinary success, even without taking into account the embarrassment of writing in a foreign language. His mode of expression is always forcible, appropriate and effective, abounding in impressive illustrations, and often rising to a masculine and dignified eloqeence. * * With the prevailing interest in everything that relates to the Russian Empire, Count Gurowski will be sure of finding almost all intelligent inquirers among his readers ; and certainly no one can follow his comprehensive details and acute generalizations without a large accession of knowledge and a grateful sense of intellectual obligation."

Just published by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS IN PRESS.—CHARLES SCRIBNER will publish :

APRIL 22.
MELBOURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. with sketches of Lima, &c. By G.W. PECK. I vol. 12mo.

APRIL 26.
LIFE OF ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D. By Rev. JAS W. ALEXANDER, D.D. t vol. 8vo., with portrait.
CHRYSTALLINE ; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON. I vol. 12mo., with illustrations by BILLINGS.

APRIL 29.
MYRTLE WREATH ; OR, STRAY LEAVES CALLED HOME. By MINNIE MYTLE. t vol. 12mo.
CONSOLATION By Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D.D. A new edition, in 1 vol. 12mo. Price reduced to $1 25.
THE CARPETS OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC. By H. W. HERBERT. t vol. 12mo. Uniform with "Captains of the Old World."
THE WHIMSICAL WOMEN. By MRS. E. F. CARLEN. Translated by ELBERT PERCE. t vol. 12mo.

AS SOON AS READY.
A CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE. Embracing personal and critical notices of authors, with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, with portraits, entographs and other illustrations. Royal 8vo.
A CYCLOPEDIA OF MISSIONS. By Rev. HARVEY NEWCOME. 1 vol. 8vo. Illustrated with maps, &c.
THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. By Rev. W. J. CONYBEARE and Rev. J. S. HOWSON. 2 vols. 8vo., with maps and engravings.
LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES. By G. VAN STANTVOORN, author of "Life of Algernon Sidney." t vol., with portraits.

CALIFORNIA AND EGYPT.—THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—In press, two books of great value. Will be ready May 1. A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, from its discovery to the present time, including a full description of the country, its surface, soil, productions, society, &c., &c., being the most thorough and reliable work ever published on this interesting portion of the world. It will contain a new and elegant map of its new divisions This work was written by one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the State of New-York, who was employed by several of the large mercantile houses of the City of New-York to explore the country, during the year 1850. From its extremely interesting and faithful descriptive pages, the reader will see that his mission was performed in a most satisfactory manner to his employers, the results of which are here given to the public. But very few more have had such facilities for a complete and accurate survey of the Land of Gold.

Also, EGYPT PAST AND PRESENT. By Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and one of the Editors of the *Independent*. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Thompson's graphic and elegant style of composition will readily believe that this will be a most attractive work. His mode of traveling was such as to give him every facility for the most thorough and successful observation, and this charming volume is but the expression in words of those investigations. It will be emphatically a book for the people ; for although the price is low it is splendid style, with twenty elegant illustrations, yet we intend to sell it for $1, to bring it within the means of those who have been unable to purchase the previously issued illustrated works on Egypt, on account of their expensiveness. We shall not sell to a large sale, and not a high price, for remuneration for our investment. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. Will be for sale by all Booksellers.

A NEW MAP FOR THE MILLION.—Just published by A. RANNEY, Publisher and Dealer in Maps and Books, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, exteading through to the Pacific coast, exhibiting all the new territorial boundaries, Kansas, Nebraska, &c. ; the principal completed and projected Railroad routes, including the various routes to the Pacific, population, wealth, number of Representatives, &c. &c. This is the best map of the United States ever published to sell in sheet form, and the latest and most accurate one now extant.

AGENTS WANTED—to travel in all parts of the Union to sell this map in sheet form, to whom a large discount will be made. Size 23 by 31 inches, printed in three colors and colored in States, having a splendid border. Apply, or address, (post-paid,) as above. A specimen copy (in sheet form) will be sent by mail (free of postage) upon receipt of 25 cents, or a copy in pocket form, morocco cover, entitled RANNEY'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, upon receipt of 50 cents in postage stamps or otherwise.

N B—Editors of papers in any part of the United States copying the above, including the notice, one or more times, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall receive by mail, free of postage, a copy of RANNEY'S NEW MAP OF THE UNITED STATES in pocket form.
A. R.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire—The whole of the business carried on in this large building is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boilers and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Musee Royale, Lossieg's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on short est notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentlemen having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW FOR THIS WEEK IS NOW READY.—It contains four pages of excellent new music, and the usual variety of interesting matter. It has a thorough and practical review of R. STORRS WILLIS'S "Church Chorals and Choir Studies ;" in which Mr WILLIS'S claims as an author and composer are searchingly investigated, and the results presented in a highly interesting and readable manner. For sale at Musical and Periodical Stores, and MASON BROTHERS', No. 23 Park-row, at 6¼ cents per copy. The MUSICAL REVIEW is a large journal of 16 pages ; it is published on every other THURSDAY ; it contains from four to six pieces of choice new music in each number, making over $5 worth annually. It also gives a large amount of valuable musical literature, news, criticisms, &c., and the price is only $1 a year, or five copies for $4. Delivered to New-York and Brooklyn subscribers for $1 25 a year. Now is a good time to subscribe, as a new series begins with the present number. Address
MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—RIKER, THORNE & CO No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York. PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS : CHARACTER AND MANNERS IN THE NEW EMPIRE. By BAYLE ST. JOHN, author of "Two Years' Residence in a Levantine Family." "Village Life in Egypt," "The Turks in Europe," &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

NOTICES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS :

"It is a long time since we have had the gratification of reading any work which so thoroughly and so ably sets forth the manners and character of the French. The style of the volume is lively and sparkling, and of so playful a nature as to please while giving instruction to the mind."
{Bell's Messenger.

"Readers who delight in that peculiar gossip—gossip always vergiug into scandal—which reigns supreme in the cafés and the salon of Paris—or who are in fond of strongly drawn and delicately tinted pictures of life and manners of a type unknown except from books in England—will turn to these volumes with pleasure."—*Athenæum.*

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 88 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

PICKERING'S ENGLISH EDITION OF THE BRITISH POETS.—PRICE REDUCED.—Having on hand the above edition of the British Poets, we are prepared to sell them at 75 cents a volume, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from the price at which they were sold previously to the appearance of Little & Brown's edition now in course of publication in this country.
EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

STRICTURES ON GOV. SEYMOUR'S VETO OF THE TEMPERANCE BILL.—"And the King and Haman sat down to drink, but the city of Shushan was perplexed." 8vo., 16 pp. Just published and for sale at the office of the American Temperance Union, No. 149 Nassau-st., at $2 a hundred ; 40 copies, post-paid, $1. Just the thing now needed.

DOES THE DAUPHIN STILL LIVE ?—A NEW BOOK.—THE TWO ERAS OF FRANCE ; OR, TRUE STORIES FROM HISTORY. With steel portraits of Eleazer Williams and Marie Antoinette. By HUGH MCNAIR. One 12mo. vol. cloth case, printed. Copies ready for sale. Price $1.
Just published by ALDEN & BEARDSLEY & CO., and for sale in New-York, to the trade, by
J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

A CHARMING STORY.—ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway, publish this morning : VARA ; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo., $1. An original tale of great beauty and interest.

NEW MUSIC.—"Eliza Schottische," by F. W. HAUTSCH. "Morning Star Schottische," by GEO. HOFFMAN. Published by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 499 Broadway.

MARBLE FOR BUILDING FRONTS.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish and erect fronts of white marble from several quarries at Rutland, Vt., for about the price of Connecticut brownstone. As his facilities for furnishing large quantities are unrivalled, he invites the attention of those about making their Spring contracts, being prepared to furnish, if necessary, fifty fronts within the next six months. Parties about to build, residing either South or West, by forwarding plans, have their work sent and boxed, ready for setting, and guaranteed to fit. The following are among those he has erected during the past year : No. 122 Fulton-st. ; No. 16 Dey-st. ; Nos. 72 and 74, and Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Beakman-st., and corner of Cliff-st., New-York ; ten stores on Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall, &c., &c. Call or send word to office, No. 12 Beekman-st. THOMAS J. MCCARTHY.

COVER YOUR NAKED JAWS WITH BEARD.—If you have art any, my Ongueut will force it to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle, $4 50 per half dozen, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st. ; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston ; HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore-st., Baltimore ; Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn ; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia ; CUTHBERT, No. 140 2d-st., Pittsburg.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN., Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and ¼ lb. packages, 100 skein hanks and on spools. Also, all kinds of sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

AUCTION SALES.

JAS. LEES, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LOCKE & CO.—No. 288 Broadway, Between Franklin and Leonard-sts.—Sale of rosewood, mahogany furniture, &c., Wednesday morning.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18. VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY, belonging to ROMEO ELTON, D. D., lately gone abroad. The catalogue of this valuable library is now ready, and the books arranged for examination. It will be found to include many rare and valuable editions of the works of the old fathers in theology, besides a very full assortment of the usual theological works of the day.
The collection of classical works is also very fine, and the whole sale well worthy attention.

SCHEDULE OF SALES NOW PREPARING.
VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. For FRIDAY, April 21.
VERY VALUABLE MEDICAL LIBRARY. TUESDAY, April 25.
MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY. THURSDAY, April 27.
SPRING LOT SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE. On MAY 10, and FOLLOWING DAYS.
VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY. Early in May.
VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS. Early in May.
Address the Auctioneers, or
C. B. NORTON, Irving House, New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS—On SATURDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 436 Grand-st., near Attorney st., the entire furniture of the family, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, such as sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, centre and card-tables, marble-top do. and stands, mirrors, feather-beds, hair and other mattresses, dining and tea-tables, carpets and oil-cloths, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, at No. 68 Hudson-st., the entire furniture of the house. It will embrace a very fine assortment of parlor, bedroom and basement goods, consisting of two or three sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut chairs, carved rockers, plate mirrors, marble-top centre, card and sofa-tables, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-curtains, hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, one very fine model ship, in fine order. Sale peremptory, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

C. L. TUCK

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two new three-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements, situated on the north side of 42d-st., between 3d and 4th-aves., in the most desirable part of the city. Apply to JOHN SMITH, No. 1 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The neat and very desirable three story and basement brick house No. 44 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. Finished last Fall with all the modern improvements. Marble Mantels, Hot and Cold Water, Plumbing work complete, consisting of Wash Basins and Marble Slabs in four Bedrooms, Bath, Brass Force and Lift Pump, Cylinder Copper Boiler, &c., No. 2 Jenny Lind range, with hot air pipes and registers attached, heating back parlor and bedroom. House slightly settled, within ten minutes of Smith or Hamilton-sts. Perfect. Price $4,250. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply immediately to HAZZARD & OSBORN, Carpenters, Degraw-st., near Clinton-st., or OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Fulton-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown stone front house No. 96 Lexington-av., between 27th and 28th-sts., finished with every modern improvement, built about 4 years, and bought by the subscriber 3 years since; was at that time completely refitted with new water-pipes of the heaviest kind, new furnace, bath-tubs and extra iron service pipe to sewer. The walls of every room, including closets and kitchen, have been either painted or papered. Neighborhood unexceptionable, and free from nuisances of every kind. Can be seen at any time. The lowest price $11,000, of which $6,000 can remain. Inquire on the premises, or of J. B. BREWSTER, No. 396 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three of the three story brown stone buildings with under cellars, situated in Hudson-st., near Sixth. They are the most pleasant, healthy, and convenient of any other perhaps in or about the City, being only five minutes walk from the ferry. They command a most delightful view of both City and country, and are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with water throughout the buildings. They will be finished about May 1. For particulars inquire of WM. WHITE, No. 10 Irving-place, Hoboken, or J. M. BOARD, No. 27 Hudson-st., N. Y. Hours from 1 to 3½ P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences which taste and skill could devise. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story tenement Dwelling-House, and Stable in the rear, No. 30 West 15th-st. The lot is 31x106 feet, the house spacious, and the stable built expressly for a livery stable, now occupied as such, and a most desirable stand, and well adapted for a club stable, and would be rented as such separate from the house. For terms apply to J. CREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 264 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story and modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and with the latest improvements. Immediate possession given. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story tenement Dwelling-House, and Stable in the rear, No. 30 West 15th-st. The lot is 31x106 feet, the house spacious, and the stable built expressly for a livery stable, now occupied as such, and a most desirable stand, and well adapted for a club stable, and would be rented as such separate from the house. For terms apply to J. CREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 264 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story and modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and with the latest improvements. Immediate possession given. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, mast pinazas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental coroices, gas fixtures complete, each side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be ranomg, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 56 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Enquire on all the premises to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises, or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 28th-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 69 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 22 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,000—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. DOLPHIN, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On Hudson River, nearly nine miles from Cortlandt, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a two-story brick dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—2 small 2 story frame houses for sale cheap, in the village of Woodvila, L. I., 8½ miles by railroad from South Ferry. Commutation 5½ cents per trip. Also, lots from $25 to $50, payable in monthly installments. Pumps and excellent water for the use of purchasers. For particulars, apply to PHILIP SPENCER, No. 161 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—At Bently, Staten Island, a handsome 2-story House, with kitchen in the rear—60 by 30 feet. The location is pleasant and healthy, commanding a fine view of the water. In the neighborhood are churches and schools, &c. Distant about 300 yards from the landing at Tottensville. Price, $1,200. Terms easy.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 2 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A new 2-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story tenement Dwelling-House, and Stable in the rear, No. 30 West 15th-st. The lot is 31x106 feet, the house spacious, and the stable built expressly for a livery stable, now occupied as such, and a most desirable stand, and well adapted for a club stable, and would be rented as such separate from the house. For terms apply to J. CREEN PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 264 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone front 4-story and modern house, on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months, in the most superior manner and with the latest improvements. Immediate possession given. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very prominent situations. For particulars inquire of M. M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, mast pinzz

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN E. OAKLEY Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 1,000 SPLENDID LOTS ON NOSTRAND, NEW YORK AND FLATBUSH AVENUES, ALBANY AVE., AND ON CUYLER, PACIFIC, DEAN, BERGEN, WYCKOFF, WARREN, BALTIC, BUTLER AND DOUGLASS-STS.—In the level, beautiful, and most desirable part of the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, April 13, 14, and 15, at 12 o'clock M. each day, at the salesroom, No. 342 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall and Montague-st., Brooklyn, the above-mentioned property, minutely described on the lithographic maps, which will be ready on and after April 4. This, without exception, is the best located property ever offered at auction anywhere in the vicinity of New-York—in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. Many elegant and costly dwellings have been already erected upon the adjoining property. The surrounding scenery is highly attractive and beautiful, the whole being nearly level—about on the established grade of the IXth Ward, and is *de facto* the garden of Brooklyn; near Fulton-av. route of omnibuses, which run constantly during the day and evening; and railroad communications will be in full operation on this route at the nominal fares of four cents to the ferries, about the 1st of July, 1854. The Long Island Railroad Depôt, at Bedford, at which trains stop each trip, is within three minutes' walk of this property—making this property more desirable, convenient, and easy of access than property that is located on the upper part of New-York, the same distance from the Merchants' Exchange. This very desirable property will be sold in sections, containing from eight to sixteen lots. This will be an opportunity seldom met with to purchase handsome building lots or sections for genteel suburban residences or for a safe and pleasant investment, in a remarkably healthy and pleasant part of the city of Brooklyn. Each lot or section will be sold peremptorily without reserve. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. Seventy per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at seven per cent. For maps, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; No. 90 Wall-st., and of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., corner of Broadway and Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Full printed abstract of the title will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—To close a concern, of 200 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, and directly opposite to New-York. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY April 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and, for business or manufacturing purposes, and dwellings, they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is nearly a quarter of a mile nearer to 14th-st., where rents are selling at from $10,000 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxation, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. This entire property contains a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bay, these offering great advantages as a depôt for our large steamers, or as a ware-housing depôt. The salubrity of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in the immediate vicinity, and be free from the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the whole bay of New-York. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention. The annexed map, showing the relative position of the property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 75 per cent of the purchase money can remain onbond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, April 18, the sale will not take place until Friday, April 21, at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIX HUNDRED VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, to the 8th Ward of the city of Brooklyn, and on Wiedsor Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 18, 258 Lots and parts of Lots in the 8th Ward of the city of Brooklyn, situated on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th-avs., and 16th and 11th-svs., comprising the whole tract lying between 17th and 20th-sts., and 10th-av. and the Flatbush line; also, the easterly half of the blocks lying between 18th and 20th-sts., 9th and 10th-svs. 18th-st. is opened through into Flatbush, and is under contract to be graded and paved throughout its entire length, on or before the 1st of June next; the lots fronting on 18th-st. are under contract to be graded—those requiring excavation to the grade of the street, and those requiring filling to within three feet of the grade of the street—of both of which contracts purchasers will have the benefit free of expense; also, the whole of the valuable property known as Windsor Terrace, in the town of Flatbush, adjoining the Brooklyn lots above described, fronting on the Caney Island Plank-road, and comprising the property on both sides of Seely and Vanderbilt-sts., now opened and graded, and also that on both sides of the continuation of 18th-st. This very desirable property will be sold in sections containing six to twelve lots each. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. The most elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are to be found on this estate—those on the hill-side between Seely-st. and the Brooklyn line—overlooking the whole richly cultivated agricultural plains of Flatbush, with Sandy Hook and Rockaway, the waters of the lower bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free from city taxes and assessments, and within two and a half miles from Hamilton-av. Ferry, of easy access by omnibus from Fulton Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive and ornamental improvements. Sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Title indisputable. Maps may be had at the Auctioneer's on and after the 6th of April.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—FRIDAY, April 14 and SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 29 Broadway, 2d floor, 2 and 4 Morris-st.—The furniture is all of the best quality, and has been manufactured by Messrs. Hutchins, Meeks, Ellan, DeForest and Baudouin, and in fine order, consisting of:

CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR FURNITURE—Sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, quartettes, fancy-carved work and centre tables; étageres, encorners, book-cases, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, clocks, vases, candelabras, oil paintings, 2 rosewood piano-fortes, 1 cabinet with glass door, Brussels tapestry carpeting, Axminster, Brussels, Royal Wilton and tapestry carpeting, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Extension dining tables, morocco and cane seat chairs, marble-top and plain sideboards, glass and China ware, table cutlery, silver plated and Britannia ware, oil cloth.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—In rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak; consisting of French Gothic scroll and cottage bedsteads, marble-top and plain dressing bureaus and washstands, armoir a glaces, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, fancy cottage chairs, toilet sets, mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, counterpanes, toilet mirrors, window shades and curtains, three-ply and superfine Ingrain carpeting, &c.

HALL FURNITURE; STAIR CARPETS, &c.—Consisting of mahogany and cast-iron hat stands, hall chairs, English oil cloths; velvet tapestry, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, &c. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. In order to insure the prompt delivery of the goods, deposits will be required from every purchaser. Also, all the gas fixtures throughout the house; also, all the furnaces, registers, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, April 15, at Fairmount, Morrisania, the former residence of Wm. T. B. Milliken Esq., adjoining the residence of David Milliken, Esq. Trains leave City Hall at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carved mahogany suits, consisting of tête-à-têtes, arm, sewing and parlor chairs, work-stands, carved marble-top centre tables, curtains, mantel and pier ornaments, Brussels tapestry carpeting, library and secretary bookcase, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Consisting of mahogany and walnut scroll and cottage bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, toilet sets, wardrobes, ingrain carpeting, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

HALL AND BASEMENT FURNITURE.—Hat stands, oil cloths, stair carpet, refrigerator, &c. Also, a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale. Deposite will be required from every purchaser.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CENTENNIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 14, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 206 Washington-st., (near Concord, Brooklyn,) the whole of the furniture of the family residence, nearly new, and all of the best manufacture, including mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble top washstands, bureaus, dressing tables, chairs, ingrain, three-ply and Brussels carpet, feather beds, hair mattresses, toilet sets, and the usual articles of bedroom furniture. The parlor furniture includes elegant suites of furniture in brocatelle, 7-octave piano-forte, mantel and pier mirrors, marble top centre table, French time-pieces, groups, bronzes, etageres with plate-glass back, music stand, handsome lace curtains, tapestry, Brussels carpets, bookcase, extension table, &c. Also, handsome cut glass, china tea and dinner service, elegant silver plated ware, &c. Also the usual kitchen articles, with which the sale will commence.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. WILSON will sell by catalogue, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, all the elegant and costly furniture in house No. 37 Hammood-st., embracing rosewood and mahogany suites, splendid rosewood piano-forte, Brussels carpets, brocatelle and lace window curtains, marble top bureaus, washstands, sofa, pier and centre tables, costly china vases and marble ornaments, valuable oil paintings, dining and ex pensive tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best carried hair mattresses, splendid china, dinner and tea sets, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, large oval and pier glasses, crockery, silver, glassware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 9th-st., near 2d-av., the furniture of the family, consisting of the usual assortment—such as sofas, mahogany chairs, hnreaus, and bedsteads; mahogany dining and extension tables; carpets and oil cloths; feather beds and hair mattresses; washstands and vases; tables; parlor and hall lamps; solar and hall lamps; mantel do.; China and glassware; table cutlery, refrigerator, large quantity of matting, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be positive, without regard to the weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. FRIDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 St. Mark's-place, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets, pier glasses, carved parlor furniture covered in hair cloth, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, one splendid rosewood piano-forte, made by Gilbert, with the action attachment, cost $300; bronzes, mantel ornaments, crockery and lace curtains, bedroom furniture of mahogany and French bedsteads, dressing glasses, mattresses, three-ply carpets, stair carpeting, oil cloths, china, glass and kitchen ware, and other articles not enumerated. Sale positive.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY, near Grand-st., to close an estate, on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 12 o'clock, the two-story and attic brick front house, with brick addition, and lot in fee, known as No. 141 Bowery, east side, a few doors above Grand-st. Size of the lot, 25 by 194 feet. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive, to close the estate of the late Nathaniel Very. For terms and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN H. DAY, Guardian, No. 48 Beekman-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CAMELLIAS, ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, New-Brighton, Staten Island, the whole of the splendid collection of camellias, japonicas, roses, verbenas, geraniums, and other valuable green-house plants of the late C. G. Carlton, Esq., to be sold without reserve. These plants include many most beautiful and valuable varieties, and offer an opportunity for enriching stock seldom offered. Boats leave the ferry every half hour per Quarantine ferry, near which the premises are situate. If it should storm on Saturday, the sale will take place on the first fair day.

J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ON FRIDAY, April 14, at No. 161 West 23d-st., at 10 o'clock precisely. One 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Hazen & Co.; suits of carved rosewood furniture in terretable, two fine large French plate looking glasses, elegant marble, rosewood etageres, centre table, oil paintings, china dinner and tea sets, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, large oval and pier glasses, crockery, silver, glassware, cutlery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also fine Blanket furniture.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring and Esser-sts. Also, 323 lots and parts of lots on 10th and 11th-svs., and on 124th and 125th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Rogardus, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 201 Broadway; lot being 29 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—The property No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 87 feet 6 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 4 lots on south-west corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 3 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; 3 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 3 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 183d and 186th-ste.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extendier from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 184th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately ie the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north eide of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots Maps mey be obtained at the office of the Auctioeeers, No 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Anctioeeers.

WILLIAM SIMPSON'S ENTIRE WELL-KNOWN STOCK OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the warerooms, No. 581 Broadway, William Simpson's entire stock of elegant cabinet furniture, consisting of

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Most eleborately carved centre and pier tables of rosewood, oak, black walnet, buhl, &c., with statuary marble, Egyptian and yellow of Sienne tops, card, sofa and tête-à-tête tables, of most beautiful designs, ladies escutories and secretaries, lined with satin wood, encoineures of rosewood, hoie de rose and black walnut, richly carved etageree, bois de rose cabinets and tables, eleqeres of every design, with hcevy plate glass doors and backs, with marble and rosewood tops, superb seites of rosewood parlor furniture, ee suite, of exquisite carving of every style, eetiqne, Elizabethan, Louis XIV., and the latest Parisien styles.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Complete euites of carved oak, black weleut and rosewood io the antiqne and modere cerving, dining tables, side tables, buffet, etageres, sofis, chairs, &c., oak, black walcut and rosewood library furniture, elegeries, carved bookcases of various designs, erm-chairs, library tables, &c., elegant suits of earved rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cebiects, wardrobes, amoires a glace, plate glass doors; looeges, chairs, &c., secretaries of rosewood and mahogany, suits of enemelled furoiture hall chairs, and tables. Terms made keown at time of sale. Catalogoes now ready at the wareooms, or at the sales-rooms of WILLIAM IRVING & CO., No 8 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON FRIDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at the gallery rear of store No. 8 Wall-st.—Great sale of original pastelege, on oval, convex copper, and flat, attached to glass, just received from Perie, and comprising some of the most costly and beautiful geme of ert ever exhibited to the American public, being in fact the finest invoice ever received by us from that quarter. Among the subjects will be found "Le Bel Chamyectre" in the Gardee of Versailles, a most spleedid and exquisitely finished picture, coutaoing not less than 65 personages; together with numerous others, viz.: Chriet blessiog the Childree, by Van Moller; Semui-et Prayer, by Middy; the Crown of Thorns, by Curdini; Holy Femiley, by Riheut, etc. Also, superb leedscapes, meriece and the ieteriors, by the renowned artists, Diedrich, Dewee, Couturier, Le Dieu, Bowrnes, Farensky, Esbrat, Paris, Wouvermens, Van Bowrnes, Von Scheider, H. Dunert, Decamps, eed others. Also, a lot of fine modern oil peiotings, comprising the Mid-day Rest, a very fine picture, eed most exquisitely fieished, by Von Willis; fee leedscapes by Etty, Cleter, Woolmer, loeis, &c., together wer some very aecerior old pertees, in rich gilt frames. We can confidently recommeed this collection to the atteetion of coenoisseure eed the public, as being inferior to none ever before offered at pnblic auction. Sale positively without reserve.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Great sale of 332 Building Lots in Jersey City, being the entire of block No. 175, situated between Jersey-av. and Erie-st., and between South 5th and South 6th-sts. DAVID SCOTT, auctioneer, will sell the above property at public auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. M., oe the premises. This property is surrounded with handsome improvemeets, and is, without exeeption, the most desirable block for resideace is the City. The deeds will coutain restrictions and nuisance clause so es to protect the purchaser against nusances or inferior improvements. Immediately after the above sale there will be sold 4 lots on South 7th-st.; 1 lot on Henderson-st.; 8 lots situated on Grand-st., north side; 9 lots on do., south side, between Van Vorst and Henderson-st.; also, 7 lots south side York-st., corner Henderson-st.; also, house and lot No. 58 York, betwee Washington and Warren-sts.; 2 houses and lot No. 52 Essex-st., between Washington and Warren-sts. For maps of property and other information inquire at DAVID SCOTT'S Real Estate Exchange; or Messrs. CLERK & BAUT, Architects, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 23d-st., near the 9th-av., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Trustees, the following real estate, viz:

ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight desirable lots of ground, all lying together, situated on the south side of 28th-st., between the 9th and 10th-avs., commencing 100 feet west of the 9th-av., and adjoining the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said lots being each in size 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and eligibly situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, with the Auctioneer's fees; 15 per cent. on or before the 1st of June next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money, 75 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auct oneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on FRIDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Barclay-st.—HANDSOME FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in the above six-story house, consisting of mahogany hair-sest parlor chairs, sofas, divans, centre tables, mantle lops, square dining tables, black walnut cane-bottom chairs, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain parlor, bedroom and stair carpets; hall oil cloths, a great number of double and three-quarter bedsteads, 50 fine mattresses, 25 mahogany headed dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, paillasses, blankets, counterpanes, pillows and bolsters, &c.; also, 1 set solid mahogany dining tables, 19 feet long and 4 feet 3 inches wide, made to order; one rosewood piano. Catalogues ready on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms, cash—bankable money. Deposits required from each buyer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES AT AUCTION.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 4 Chambers-st., the pony and cart used by Mr. Noe's children's phaeton, harness, &c. The ponies are beautiful little animals, perfectly sound and kind, and having been used by children are very docile, and every way desirable. Sale positive. Also, a white pony, 8 years old, 11½ hands high, kind and gentle. Suitable for a lady's saddle horse, or to drive in single or double harness. Sold for want of further use.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises bounded by 1st-av. and 56th-st., (in consequence of removal,) Messrs. PINKLAN & SON will dispose of their entire stock, being the most extensive, valuable and beautiful collection of flowers, plants, shrubs, trees, together with a splendid assortment of hot house plants, in endless variety, being without exception the finest lot ever offered in this City at public sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—FRIDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 349 Atlantic-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-a-têtes, divans, bookcases, beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, large-size cooking stove, oil clothe, &c. Deposits will be required from every purchaser.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 Broadway, the furniture and fixtures of the eating house known as the Republic, consisting of large range with copper boiler, copper kitchen utensils, oil cloths, chairs, tables, plated castors, crockery and glass ware, ivory cutlery and plated forks, table linen, bar and oyster counters, gas fixtures, large and small signs, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., the three-story brown stone front house and lot, No. 153 Lawreuce-st., near Fulton-av., and near the City Hall. It is in perfect order, with gas, water, bathing-room, &c. Three lines of omnibuses run within from one to three minutes' walk of the house.

GEO. O. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.—Cabinet furniture, dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, houshold furniture, &c., punctually attended to. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Sales solicited.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

FINE CIGARS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will include in the sale at No. 78 Broadway, THIS DAY, about 23,000 fine cigars, a lot of champagne wine, liquors, &c. Also, the furniture, gas fixtures, signs, large gauge, copper boiler, &c.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 20th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HANNAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of land situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 52½ acres, lately owned and occupied by Ferris Carpenter, deceased, bounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Regent-st., (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIZABETH MERRETT and NEHEMIAH BROWN. Sale peremptory Terms made known on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.

STEPHEN ROBBINS, Special Guardian.

AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, in the village of Wakefield, Westchester County, near William's Bridge depôt, two large frame dwellings, with an acre of ground belonging to each, at public auction, April 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Sale positive. Title indisputable. Terms 20 per cent. cash on day of sale; balance in three months, or as soon thereafter as the deed can all be delivered. By order of Industrial Home Association, No. 1.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new School Building, to be built on the site of the School-house now in 17th-st., near the 8th-av., in the XVIth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may for a bid tion, propose for the whole. Thn plans can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., where specifications can be obtained; and they can also be obtained at the office of the Clark of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., and from any of the school officers. The bids are to be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for XVIth Ward School," and left with the Architect. The school officers reserve the right of rejecting any or all of the bids.

By order of the Board of School Officers.

(Signed) JOHN [illegible]

A. C. WANDELL, [illegible]

New-York, April 8, 1854.

[illegible] between Fulton and York-sts.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1872, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be thn first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage, for the exchange of all the outstanding Scrip and Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residne, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expeuditures necessary for the full completion of tha improvemeets now in progress upoe the road. The capital of the Compaey paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,500,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,478, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in paymeut for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid oe acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thers after, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first instalmee's being required by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 52 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854. TO HOLDERS OF STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in coerse of construction, to thn amoeet of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock will be issued as follows, viz:

Holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next, —payment to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 18th day of May, 25 per cent. oe the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with fifteen per cent. per annum interest on all full previous said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere than in the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installment; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed ee all instalmeets from the day of payment to the last day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, eqeal to any existing stock of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractioes of a share, will be allowed to make the same foll shares by adding to or selling to sufficiently their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and they be had oe application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON FRIDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at the gallery rear of store No. 8 Wall-st.—Great sale of original pastelege, on oval, convex copper, and flat, attached to glass, just received from Perie, and comprising some of the most costly and beautiful geme of ert ever exhibited to the American public, being in fact the finest invoice ever received by us from that quarter. Among the subjects will be found "Le Bel Chamyectre" in the Gardee of Versailles, a most spleedid and exquisitely finished picture, coutaoing not less than 65 personages; together with numerous others, viz.: Chriet blessiog the Childree, by Van Moller; Semui-et Prayer, by Middy; the Crown of Thorns, by Curdini; Holy Femiley, by Riheut, etc. Also, superb leedscapes, meriece and the ieteriors, by the renowned artists, Diedrich, Dewee, Couturier, Le Dieu, Bowrnes, Farensky, Esbrat, Paris, Wouvermens, Van Bowrnes, Von Scheider, H. Dunert, Decamps, eed others. Also, a lot of fine modern oil peiotings, comprising the Mid-day Rest, a very fine picture, eed most exquisitely fieished, by Von Willis; fee leedscapes by Etty, Cleter, Woolmer, loeis, &c., together wer some very aecerior old pertees, in rich gilt frames. We can confidently recommeed this collection to the atteetion of coenoisseure eed the public, as being inferior to none ever before offered at pnblic auction. Sale positively without reserve.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Great sale of 332 Building Lots in Jersey City, being the entire of block No. 175, situated between Jersey-av. and Erie-st., and between South 5th and South 6th-sts. DAVID SCOTT, auctioneer, will sell the above property at public auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 4 o'clock, P. M., oe the premises. This property is surrounded with handsome improvemeets, and is, without exeeption, the most desirable block for residence is the City. The deeds will coutain restrictions and nuisance clause so es to protect the purchaser against nusances or inferior improvements. Immediately after the above sale there will be sold 4 lots on South 7th-st.; 1 lot on Henderson-st.; 8 lots situated on Grand-st., north side; 9 lots on do., south side, between Van Vorst and Henderson-st.; also, 7 lots south side York-st., corner Henderson-st.; also, house and lot No. 58 York, betwee Washington and Warren-sts.; 2 houses and lot No. 52 Essex-st., between Washington and Warren-sts. For maps of property and other information inquire at DAVID SCOTT'S Real Estate Exchange; or Messrs. CLERK & BAUT, Architects, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 23d-st., near the 9th-av., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Trustees, the following real estate, viz:

ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight desirable lots of ground, all lying together, situated on the south side of 28th-st., between the 9th and 10th-avs., commencing 100 feet west of the 9th-av., and adjoining the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said lots being each in size 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and eligibly situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, with the Auctioneer's fees; 15 per cent. on or before the 1st of June next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money, 75 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auct oneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on FRIDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 Barclay-st.—HANDSOME FURNITURE—The entire furniture contained in the above six-story house, consisting of mahogany hair-sest parlor chairs, sofas, divans, centre tables, mantle lops, square dining tables, black walnut cane-bottom chairs, velvet tapestry, Brussels and ingrain parlor, bedroom and stair carpets; hall oil cloths, a great number of double and three-quarter bedsteads, 50 fine mattresses, 25 mahogany headed dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, paillasses, blankets, counterpanes, pillows and bolsters, &c.; also, 1 set solid mahogany dining tables, 19 feet long and 4 feet 3 inches wide, made to order; one rosewood piano. Catalogues ready on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms, cash—bankable money. Deposits required from each buyer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SHETLAND AND WELSH PONIES AT AUCTION.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 4 Chambers-st., the pony and cart used by Mr. Noe's children's phaeton, harness, &c. The ponies are beautiful little animals, perfectly sound and kind, and having been used by children are very docile, and every way desirable. Sale positive. Also, a white pony, 8 years old, 11½ hands high, kind and gentle. Suitable for a lady's saddle horse, or to drive in single or double harness. Sold for want of further use.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises bounded by 1st-av. and 56th-st., (in consequence of removal,) Messrs. PINKLAN & SON will dispose of their entire stock, being the most extensive, valuable and beautiful collection of flowers, plants, shrubs, trees, together with a splendid assortment of hot house plants, in endless variety, being without exception the finest lot ever offered in this City at public sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—FRIDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 349 Atlantic-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of sofas, tête-a-têtes, divans, bookcases, beds, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, large-size cooking stove, oil clothe, &c. De

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Antony and Cleopatra.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Bold Stroke for a Husband—Love and Murder.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Old Brewery—Pauline—How to Make Home Happy.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, No. 495 Broadway.—White's Serenaders.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND MUSEUM, No. 337 Broadway—Collection of Living Wild Animals.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

"Do the Holy Scriptures Teach the Final Salvation of all Men?"

SEVENTH EVENING.

The discussion of this question was continued, last evening, in the Broadway Tabernacle, which was filled to overflowing. Rev. Mr. BABCOCK offered up a prayer, when

Rev. Dr. SAWYER took the platform in the affirmative. There was, he said, one thing which must have struck all their minds as remarkable; that while his opponent and he agreed in their view of God's attributes, they arrived at their conclusions from very different points. There was, he thought, one method by which they might be brought to view God's design with respect to the human race. They differed widely on many doctrines, but not on moral principles or duties. He proposed to look at these moral duties. In the first place, God commanded us to do and not to do certain things. Many passages of Scripture were very explicit on these points. We were desired to put off the old man; not to recompense evil for evil; not to avenge ourselves; to love one another; to cease to do evil and learn to do well; to put away all bitterness and malice. What a happy world would this become if men would conform to the negative commands alone! But how much more, if we would adhere to the affirmative commands also! Say what we might about it, we were Christians only in so much as we conformed to these commands. Our orthodoxy or heterodoxy would avail us nothing, unless we were Christ-like, had his temper and disposition—not in the same measure, perhaps, because that might be beyond our power, but in a degree. A Godly man was one who was God-like, who followed and imitated him. Paul says, "Be ye, therefore, followers of God, as dear children." The more nearly we become like Him, the happier we would be. We were required to love God because in doing so we would imitate Him. How infinitely important, then, was it that we should have a just conception of God, because we were to imitate Him! If we took a wrong conception of His nature, it would warp our life—any false views of God would affect our spiritual being. Let him (Rev. Dr. S.) know what conceptions we had of God, and he would tell them what kind of men they were. God told us to put away all wrath and malice—consequently God did not himself cherish wrath or malice. Yet his opponent would teach us to believe that God exercises wrath, while he commanded us to love our enemies, to be meek and forgiving. Did God love *his* enemies? If not, how could we imitate Him and obey the injunction of Christ? We were required to bless our enemies. Did God bless his enemies? or would he, as his opponent taught, bless them eternally? To send a human being to hell, there to burn in never-ending fire—was that "to do good to those who hated him?" The very great difficulty in the way of believing the orthodox doctrine of eternal punishment was, that it presented to our minds a God whom we could not love. But when we looked at God in the light of universal love, how different was it? We felt that a new life had entered the world—we felt that God was kind and benevolent, and altogether lovely and loving—that he was a God who would do good to all, even to those who were estranged from him. But, it would be said, the Scriptures spoke of God as a God of wrath. True! the language of Scripture spoke of God after the fashion of men, to bring him within our comprehension: but the wrath and chastening would pass away before the atonement of Christ, and would not continue.

Rev. Mr. WASCOTT replied. It seemed, then, from his brother's argument, that if we could have a God to suit us, we would recognize him; if not, we would dethrone him if we could. This was the amount of it. He followed the texts cited by his opponent with pleasure; but strange that he did not stumble more when he came to that which told as to "avenge not ourselves." Why? Because "vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord." Did his opponent imagine that what would be wrong in short-sighted, finite men, would be wrong in the Great and All-wise Jehovah? It would, perhaps, be the best argument against the doctrine of universal salvation he could bring forward, if he would lay the position of his opponent side by side with their common sense, and both beside the Bible. Well was it said, "Thou hast thought me even such an one as thyself." Never had he heard anyone of those who believe in punishment hereafter, accuse God of malice: but the Bible did say, and he put the words of that book in opposition to his brother's declaration, God was wroth with sinners. The Bible was his authority alone, and it taught him reverence for God; it taught him that there were things right with Him which would not be right in us. It was, indeed, a wide difference between the just wrath of God and the unregulated anger of man. Look at the 11th of Romans, what said the Apostle?—that he labored "if by any means he could save *some* of them. There would then, appear danger of some being lost. Why pick out texts here and there? Every passage abounded in promises to those who received Christ, and threatenings against those who rejected him. "If the righteous scarcely are saved," what shall be the end of those who know not God! Again we were told that there "was danger of eternal damnation." Where could be the danger of that which did not exist? In Luke xii. v. 44, we were told by Christ not to fear him who could only kill the body, but to fear "who after he hath killed the body, can send the soul into hell!" His opponent might say he did not think so badly of his God: but these were the words of inspiration, and though they spoke of wrath, they came in tones of warning: nor should we allow any syren voice to divert us from their solemn tones.

Rev. Dr. SAWYER said his learned opponent labored under two difficulties. He had so long nourished the doctrine of eternal damnation that he saw wrath and threatenings in every passage. He quoted these texts as though for the first time he brought them before Universalists. This was a mistake, for Universalists were even more conversant with these passages, and believed them too; but they did not believe them to mean eternal punishment. He challenged his brother to show any passage which on examination proved *endless* punishment. Could not his brother see that God might be just, and yet be merciful? If God were indeed such as his brother would represent him, what would be the character of his children? Would they not persecute their fellows in every way? Oh! how joyfully did he acknowledge that the Universalist's God was different from his opponent's—that the Universalist's God joined mercy and truth together. Yes, there was a difference! His God was infinitely better than he was: he honored his brother was better than the God whom he professed. His brother knew that the word rendered "eternal" and "everlasting," was one of doubtful meaning, and did not mean endless.

Rev. Mr. WASCOTT again replied. In all the passages of Scripture he quoted, he gave the chapter and verse; and he only requested that those who heard him would examine them for themselves. His opponent professed to know all the texts which spoke of threatening, better than he could. Then was he greatly astonished to hear him contend that God could not be "wrathful with sinners," and could not "execute vengeance." His opponent quoted from the Psalms the passage, "His mercy endureth forever," and asked if God's mercy could ever forsake the sinner! He answered that it could. It was so expressly declared by God himself. Not only was the system of Universalism diametrically opposed to Scripture, but it was contrary to all common sense. The majority of the Universalists disbelieved in *any* future punishment, and contended that men were punished by mental anguish. Then men should suffer mental anguish in proportion to the frequency and character of their crimes. Did experience teach us that this was so? By no means, but the very contrary; for sin the more frequently committed, became more easy; and the conscience was less and less troubled on each repetition.

In closing Rev. Mr. WESCOTT said, his brother had given him a challenge to meet at some future time, and prove the doctrine of "endless" punishment. He never himself gave a challenge, but he never refused one, and he would therefore meet him. The announcement was received with loud demonstrations of applause.

To-night will be the last named for the present discussion. Whether they will continue it longer is not mentioned. We believe, so far, the result with all has been pretty much the same as with a gentleman who replied to the question of "Which has the best of the argument?" by saying, "He that agrees with me."

THE STRIKES.

The Steamship Firemen and the Coal-Passers

A large number of the men who follow the occupations of Firemen and Coal-passers on board of the steamships and steamboats of the port, met on the Battery, yesterday morning, as early as 8 o'clock, pursuant to a resolution passed at their meeting on the previous night. When Mr MACK, the Marshal for the day, had arrived, there when not more than about one hundred and fifty men assembled. With this small number he did not seem satisfied to go round in procession to visit the vessels lying in the docks around the City. Committees were then sent to bring up the men from their different boarding-houses, as well as to visit the vessels for the purpose of endeavoring to induce the men who were at work there to come and join the procession. The men not at work began by this time, 8½ o'clock, to crowd in, and word was brought from the ships that the hands would join as the procession moved along. The first vessel visited was the *Empire State* steamboat. The answer was, that if other engineers gave the wages, that it would be given on board that vessel. The men were not satisfied with this answer, and turned out, when a promise was made that the wages would be given, and the men returned, but again some misunderstanding occurred between the hands and the engineer, when the hands went back to the ranks of the procession, and were received with loud cheers. The *Star of the West* on being visited, stated, by the Chief Engineer, that the wages would be given on board that ship, but the first class steamers should be first visited, and all others should and would go by them. The *Knoxville* steamship was then visited, and a committee of six was appointed to go on board that vessel and ask the men to join. One of the Committee on getting on the deck of the vessel hallooed for the crew, when Captain LUDLOW, accompanied by five or six other persons, who seemed to be the petty officers of the ship, came upon deck and ordered the committeemen off, in a very high-toned manner, which indicated pretty clearly—"If you don't go we'll make you." The Committee, at the command of Mr. MACK, retired at once down the gangway to the wharf, landing on which, the hair of some of them as they found themselves from off the territory of Czar of the *Knoxville*, bristled and stood up like the feathers of a game-cock. The following dialogue then occurred:

Mr. MACK—I do not think, Captain LUDLOW, that you need have been so hasty as to order us off. We merely desired to see your men, and you know, I suppose, our business.

Captain LUDLOW—What is your business, Sir—I do not know! and my men's business is to be at their work.

Mr. MACK—We are looking, Captain, for an increase of wages.

Captain LUDLOW—Have my men told you they were dissatisfied with their wages, or asked you to interfere?

Mr. MACK—Yes, I think so. Some of them were at our meeting on last night, and agreed to turn out for an increase of wages.

Captain LUDLOW—When my men tell me that they are dissatisfied with their pay, I will then listen to them, and they and I can settle our own business without any outside influence.

Mr. MACK—Ours is no outside influence. We are of the same business, and we want an increase of wages, so as to benefit them and ourselves, as well as our families.

Captain LUDLOW—I do not consider they would be much benefited by your interference, and, besides, I want no mob law, nor will I submit to it.

Mr. KAYS, (one of the Committee)—Captain LUDLOW, we did not come here either to ill-treat, mob or threaten. We only want to speak to the men, if you will let us do so.

Captain LUDLOW—No, Sir; you cannot speak to my men while in the vessel; when you get them outside you can talk to them as much as you choose.

Mr. KAYS—We might not chance to meet them then, and neither you nor your men need be afraid of six men of a committee doing you or them any injury; we only desire to speak to them for one moment on deck, if you permit us.

Captain LUDLOW—The first man that puts his foot on the deck of my vessel, contrary to my wishes, I will put a bullet through. I have a shooting iron that can discharge six balls in as many seconds, and I will shoot any man who will attempt to come on board my vessel.

At this period of the conversation, Mr. SMITH, the Chief Engineer of the vessel came up, and to him the men addressed themselves, but he frankly answered that he had no power over the wages of the men, as they lay entirely with the owners of the vessel, but stated that he did not consider it at all a proper way to come and ask for an increase of wages in such numbers—so highly excited—and making a show of violence.

Mr. KAYS—We want no violence; all we say is, "Don't work;" that's our violence.

Captain LUDLOW—I gave my men the last increase of wages, and after that they insisted on having a boy to attend them in the cooking. I gave them the boy, and I suppose, at the present prospect of affairs, the next thing they will ask me to do is to spoon-feed them.

Mr. KAYS—Well, Captain, will you let even one of us go on deck to speak to the men.

Captain LUDLOW—The first man that attempts to come on board this vessel, I tell you again, I will shoot him.

Mr. KAYS—We do not want to fight, Captain, with you or your men.

Captain LUDLOW—Oh, I'll do the fighting for them and myself, too; but you cannot come on board. At this moment the Captain looked behind him at the nudge of Engineer SMITH, and there he saw all his hands mustered on deck in line and preparing to descend to the wharf to join the procession. The foremost had gone nearly to the wharf, when Mr. SMITH called the men back and told them to go to work, and that they would get their wages. The men forming the procession then moved on, called at the vessels as they went along and cheered and called out the men, a great number of whom joined from the boats. The Parker Vein Line would not agree to pay the wages, and the men struck. When the procession arrived at the dock of the United States Mail Steamship Company, West-street, (*George Law,*) there were none of the officers present, and there could be no answer given; but the men turned ont and joined the procession, which proceeded up to the Collins dock, at the foot of Canal-street, where they were met by Mr. BARNARD and Captain WEST, and told that they might have saved themselves the trouble coming there, as the wages were given to the men before they had started to ask it. Three cheers were given for these gentlemen, when the procession proceeded up Canal-street to White-street, and went into the large room of Captain KERRIGAN, to rest for a time, and to consult on their future operations. Mr. THORNE was called to the chair, and he addressed the meeting, stating that the body should be unanimous—for, if not, they could not succeed in the project before them.

Mr. MACK also addressed the meeting.

Mr. BOYLE said none deserved an increase of wages more than the firemen and coal-passers, as none went through so much labor—none were treated worse. They were never sure when they put their foot once on board a vessel if they would come back alive. They were kicked and cuffed by the captains, and if they happened to faint from over-exertion, they were forced into the engine-room, where they often dropped dead. He knew a captain to break a man's jaw, who was not able to work, by giving him a stroke of a screw-wrench, of which blow the man died in a few days, and though the captain was arrested, he was purchased off by the influence of two rich ship-owners.

The meeting was then dissolved; the men again formed in line and proceeded up White-street, across Broadway, through Walker and Division-streets, to Avenue C, to the Novelty Yard, where they visited the *Baltic*, and were told that when the Collins line gave the wages to one ship, they gave it to all. The engineer of the *Marion*, Mr. FRENCH, stated that that vessel had no firemen on board, though some men in the procession said they knew men then working on board in that capacity for one dollar a day. The procession next called on the *Orizaba*. Engineer WENSHIP stated that the men had got the wages since the 14th of April. Three cheers were given for the Morgan Line and for Mr. WENSHIP. The procession then visited the ship *Florida* and other vessels, but as a favorable answer was not given, the hands turned out, and after going round the East River to the Battery, the procession was dismissed to meet in the evening at KERRIGAN'S Head-quarters.

EVENING MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the steamship firemen met at KERRIGAN'S, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and after passing resolutions that none of the body should take the situations of those men left vacant by the strike, and that none should work for less than the wages demanded, they adjourned to meet at the same place at 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Conclusion of the Investigation.

The further examination of witnesses in the case of MORTON, BROWN and others, who stand charged with counterfeiting, was held yesterday before Mr. U. S. Commissioner NELSON.

The following evidence was adduced:

Levi R. Barnard sworn, deposed and said: I am a house and land agent; I have seen defendant Brown twice, though not personally acquainted with him; he told me that he had hired apartments of McFarland & Merritt in Thirty-fifth-street; he did not say anything about what his business was; I have since had charge of the premises in Thirty-fifth-street; Brown told me he had hired the second floor for Watson; that he was responsible for the rent.

Thomas McFarlen sworn, said: I am a Police-officer of the Twenty-first Ward; I arrested defendant Brown on Saturday evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock; it was at No. 197 East Thirty-fifth-street in the entry on the first floor; Mr. Morton was arrested and also Watson and his wife and little girl at the same place; I arrested Mrs. Watson and her sister on the stoop, as they were going in; Morton was first arrested; Brown was very much agitated when I arrested him; we had some conversation going to the station-house; he asked me what he was arrested for; I told him I guessed he knew well enough; he said he had expected it, and was about to make a complaint himself.

Cross-examined—When Brown was searched, I think he had a key in his pocket, which he said belonged to his apartment.

Peter Comb sworn, says—I have examined the apparatus in the room below; I have seen such apparatus before; the apparatus is such as is used in counterfeiting money.

Cross-examined—There is a press to cut the coin for milling, &c.; I have never been in the Mint; good money could be made by this apparatus; this milling machine here shown could not mill silver or gold, as they are too hard; when I was in the Marshal's I frequently saw apparatus of this kind; it was found in the possession of counterfeiters; in the manufacture of good coin, gilding apparatus is not generally required.

Lorenzo De Angelis, sworn, says: I am Deputy United States Marshal; when I learned that a bundle had been thrown overboard, near Cortlandt-street ferry, I went down, and saw officer Huestis; I told him I wanted a man to grapple a bundle up; he found a man; I told the man I would show him where the bundle had been thrown overboard, and offered him $10 to recover it; I showed him the place, as near as I could ascertain, and I left officer Huestis with him; I went over to Jersey City, and on my return, learned that the bundle was found; it was afterwards ascertained to be counterfeit half dollars.

[The prosecuting Attorney here exhibited the memorandum book found upon Brown, and read some receipts and memorandums, confirmatory of evidence previously adduced. Two works on Electrotyping, found in Brown's possession, were also exhibited.]

At the conclusion, his Honor Commissioner Nelson discharged Mrs. Clark and her sister, but committed the case of the others to an investigation by the Grand Jury.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER PRINCETON.—The United States steamship *Princeton*, Capt. HENRY EAGLE, commanding, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in six days from Havana. The *Princeton*, it is reported, brings important dispatches for the Government. Her sudden departure from this port a few weeks since, created some discussion. The reports that she was destined for Cuba, have proved true. The results of her mission have yet to transpire. They will probably not be very important.

The following is a list of the *Princeton's* officers:

Captain—Henry Eagle.
Lieutenants—Wm. S. Young, H. N. Harrison, Thos. G. Carhin, Henry K. Davenport.
Surgeon—Robert T. Barry.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—P. T. Hewlett.
Purser—John C. Hunter.
Master—Wm. W. Low.
Lieut. of Marines—Chas. G. McCawley.
Captain's Clerk—Joseph P. Smith.
Chief Engineer, Wm. H. Shock; 1st Asst. Engineer, Benj. F. Garvin; 1st Asst. Engineer, Harman Newell; 2d Asst. Engineer, S. B. Knox; 3d Asst. Engineer, C. H. Loriog; 3d Asst. Engineer, George R. Johnson; 3d Asst. Engineer, Horace E. Winsor; 3d Asst. Engineer, F. A. Canfield; 3d Asst. Engineer, Henry A. Ramsay.
Boatswain—Jas. Walker.
Gunner—Leonard K. Ellis.
Carpenter—Robt. M. Bain.
Sailmaker—Wm. B. Fugitt.

The *Princeton* left the following vessels in port at Havana: The United States frigate *Columbia*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore NEWTON; sloop-of-war *Albany*, Capt. JAMES T. GERRY, and the United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. commanding JAMES M. WATSON. All well, including the *Princeton's* crew.

ROBBERY OF A CITY DISPATCH POST-BOX—ATTEMPTED FORGERY OF A BANK CHECK.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named JOHN GILLIS, was taken into custody by Officer UNDERSTILLER, charged with stealing a letter from a Dispatch Post-Box. The letter contained a check for $50, on the Nassau Bank. The accused also stands charged with the crime of forgery, in connection with the same matter. Mr. HENRY H. CLARK, residing at No. 54 Greene-street, wrote a business letter—enclosed the check, payable to order, and deposited it in the Dispatch Post at a grocery store, corner of Greene and String-streets, to be forwarded, by mail, to Messrs. J. B. SANDERS & Co., at Albany. The following is a copy of this letter:

NEW-YORK, April 11, 1854.

Messrs. J. B. Sanders & Co., Albany, N. Y.:

GENTS.—Please find enclosed a check for $50, for which you will please send the amount in Broome Corn at your lowest cash price, and a fair sample. If the corn is good and the price fair, perhaps you can sell me a good lot of it. Respectfully yours,

H. H. CLARK.

This letter was found in the pocket of GILLIS when he was arrested. It seems that after obtaining possession of the check, he presented it at the bank; but, there being no endorsement upon it, the paying teller refused to pay the money. GILLIS went away, and presently returned, presenting the check with the name of "J. B. SANDERS & Co." endorsed upon it. It was apparent that the endorsement was a forgery, and GILLIS was arrested and committed in default of $2,000 bail.

PUBLIC URINALS.—Those "places of accommodation," which Councilman WILD proposed initiatory measures for erecting, at convenient distances throughout the City, would be indeed of capital service to citizens and strangers. They would cost very little, and be of very great use. It is strange that Yankees have so long neglected provisions for such necessities. They manage these things better in Paris. The wants of men are provided there at frequent intervals, and no one who has rambled through that city for a day, but bears willing testimony of thankfulness to the excellence of these peculiar institutions. They promote health, comfort and convenience. It is curious that our people have never stopped long enough to recognize their necessity. We trust the subject, now that it has been introduced, will be attended to,—and without the excitement of a long agitation. We hope Councilmen will not let the question go over to disturb and distract the parties at the next election. We trust that it will not be at all delayed, because the code of honor has been invoked to decide a collateral, but irrelevant and more delicate issue. Let health, comfort, convenience, and the necessities of Nature be argument enough with the Council, and let the City be properly provided with—Public Urinals.

☞ This is GOOD FRIDAY—a great Church day. Hot cross-buns will be in demand. The good old Bishop HONNER tells us that "the copying of holy bread is to put us in remembrance of amities;" and the annalists tell us likewise that the word "hun," which will be so freely used to-day, is likely to be a corruption of the name *Joun*, originally applied to the sacrificial cakes whereof we are kept in mind by the confectioners on each succeeding Good Friday. In respect to the day the Courts will do no work; criminals will enjoy a respite from the errors of justice. The Justices will relish a day of rest. Others will venerate the occasion, and cogitate inwardly. For the hurrying crowd of business alone is there no respite. "Holy Week" is nearly ended; and, with it, the strict observances that are usually enjoined upon the devout.

DELMONICO'S HOTEL SOLD.—The fine range of buildings on Broadway, at the corner of and below Morris-street, were sold at auction by SIMEON DRAPER for the sum of $111,600. With the houses and lots in the rear, and adjoining this property, (Nos. 3 and 5 Morris-street,) which sold for $15,550, the aggregate amount for the DELMONICO site may be stated at the very considerable figure of *one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars.* Contiguity to the Bowling-green and a busy section probably served to help the price.

IDOL WORSHIP IN NEW-YORK.—A gentleman in this City (says the *Evangelist*) while visiting in Cherry-street, for an Industrial School, went into a room where were a little company of Chinese offering sacrifice to an idol. A Chinaman was kneeling in front of the idol, burning some sweet-smelling substance in a little cup floating in water. The gentleman apologized for the intrusion, but they did not seem much troubled by it.

RAILROAD PICKPOCKETS.—A man and his wife were brought before Judge STUART yesterday, to answer a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. O'MARA while coming from Fishkill in the Hudson River Railroad. The lady said she had a purse containing $10 when she first sat down by the defendants, and when she rose it was gone. The defendants were committed.

THE LYING-IN ASYLUM.—The Thirty-first Anniversary of the New-York Lying-In Asylum was held at the Institution, No. 85 Mill-street, yesterday noon. The report for the year shows the Institution to be in a flourishing condition. The officers prefer that their statistics be reserved.

THE CONFLUENCE MAN.—During yesterday several coal dealers came to the Jefferson Police Court and identified the Confidence Man, calling himself FRANKLIN WESTERVELT, whose arrest we noticed yesterday. The prisoner will probably be arraigned to-day.

☞ The Greenwich Savings Bank Institution, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fourth-street, was sold at auction yesterday for the sum of $14,000.

☞ A water-right, in front of a store in South-street, was sold at auction yesterday for the sum of $10,000.

NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The grantees have begun the construction of this road, on the upper part of the line, near Fifty-first-street.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' EXPECTED HOME.—The *Freeman's Journal* makes the following announcement:

Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES may be expected home now in a few days. He preached in Charleston on Thursday of the past week at the consecration of the new Cathedral of that city. He is probably on his way North by this time.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two extremes in nature, and both at the extreme end of their engagements. The Lilliputian King and the Russian Giant, each in his way a perfect living wonder. The manager of the Broadway Menagerie begs to assure the public that these living wonders can be seen this week, for the last time in New-York previous to their Summer tour. The lions, tigers, and leopards, and their caged companion, Herr DRIESBACH can also be seen. Remember, last day but one; will close positively, to-morrow, Saturday evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New arrangement at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. Pictures can now be obtained at this gallery for fifty cents and one dollar, and better pictures than are met with elsewhere for these prices. BRADY'S Galleries at Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway offer greater facilities for the production of fine daguerreotypes than any similar establishments in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS, &C.—JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, well known as Gas Fitters and Plumbers, for the past ten years, respectfully call attention of those requiring work in either branch, that they can rely upon being promptly and efficiently served by us. At our factory, No. 111 East 16th-st., we have a varied assortment of Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., &c. 1,000 reliable references.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great fall at INGLEY'S Gallery, but "nobody hurt." The price of his inimitable Daguerreotypes has been reduced down to fifty cents, which makes them the cheapest (and they have always been considered the best) in the country. Daguerrian Bazaar, No. 311 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and gas fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co. No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 23, 29, 31, 39, 47, 48, 50 to 53, 69.

This being Good Friday, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Marine Court, will not be in attendance as on other days.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 735, 1429, 430, 431, 436, 439, 444, 405, 446, 447, 338, 402, 448, 449.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 514, 562, 563, 566, 569, 579. *Part II.*—Nos. 521, 63, 526, 525, 549, 551, 552, 551 to 557, 559 to 561.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Thurs day.

Before Hon. Recorder TILLOU.

FRAUDS UPON EMIGRANTS—VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The trial of Isaiah Selover, indicted for false pretence, in selling fraudulent tickets on the Western Railroads, to emigrants, was resumed yesterday morning.

Francis Spicer, an officer attached to the Court, was examined by the defence, to show that when the defendant was arrested, the complainants were not certain of his identity.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hall—I had the bench-warrant for his arrest; held it for twelve days before effecting his arrest, which I did in a back room, in the *fourth* story of a house in Philadelphia; a lady opened the door, and I said I wanted a person named Selover; she denied that he was in the house; Selover was sitting on a sofa at the time; I said to him that I thought he was the man, and told him to come along with me; I then brought him to the Station-house; I am certain it was on the fourth story, back room.

Caroline Seobold examined for the defence—I lived in the house in which Mr. Selover was arrested; he occupied a back room on the *second* floor.

Mrs. Lozier corroborated this statement.

To Mr. Hall—The defendant sometimes boarded there, when in Philadelphia; he was known to all the family.

George Cornell, called for the defence: I was present when Mr. Keyster purchased his ticket; there was nothing then said about first or second-class tickets.

To Mr. Hall—I am an emigrant runner; I took Keyster to the office; I receive a commission for any passengers I bring.

Question—Why did you not bring Mr. Keyster to a regular railroad office? *Answer*—That was a regular railroad office.

Mr. Hall—No Sir, you know it was not.

Witness—It was at that time for any except first-class tickets; for that matter they are all regular.

Mr. Hall—The Jury will judge of that; you may go down, Sir.

Mr. J. M. Smith addressed the Jury for the defence. He entreated them to free their minds from all prejudices in the case, and to consider purely upon the evidence as before them, and the law as it would be laid down by the Court. To establish the indictment, it was necessary to prove, first, that false representations were made; second, that in consequence of such representations, made at the time, the party named was lead to part with his money, and third, that the representations were of such a character that common prudence could not guard against them. They should be satisfied, for the purposes of this case, that the false representations were made *at the time* the prosecutor bought the tickets, and that these representations were of such a nature as to deceive a man of common prudence—in other words, themselves, under such circumstances. Counsel reviewed the evidence at length, and contended that it failed to prove either of these necessary points.

Mr. Oakley Hall summed up for the prosecution in a very able address, dwelling at length upon the extensive frauds perpetrated upon emigrants.

His Honor then charged the Jury. The offence for which the prisoner was brought to trial was one, in a community like this, of grave importance. The clause of the Statute under which the charge was made, related to false pretence or false tokens. They should consider first, were the tokens specified in the indictment used; second, if used, were they false; third, were they made at the time of, or previous to, and not after the consummation of the transaction; fourth, were they of such a nature as to deceive a person of ordinary prudence; and, lastly, and most important, were they such as were made by pre-design. His Honor reviewed and commented on the evidence. Did the testimony prove that the tickets were purchased under the impression that they were good? Were they false and worthless in fact? Was there falsehood in words and action used to induce Mr. Keyster to purchase? Was there evidence of pre-design or mental intent to deceive? All these were questions for them. In looking at the testimony they should be careful to let nothing influence their minds outside of the case, and if they had any reasonable doubts they should give them in favor of the accused.

Mr. Smith asked his Honor to charge that every man was presumed by law to know of any incorporated companies, and that if no such company as that set forth on the ticket existed, it could not be a false token, with several other points.

His Honor refused to charge more specifically than he had done.

The Jury retired, and after a few minutes deliberation, rendered a verdict of GUILTY.

The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

Austin Marks, a colored man, pleaded guilty to stealing a chronometer, valued at $150, from Jeremiah Sullivan, and was sentenced to two years in the State prison.

Robert Williams, a carpenter, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing $60 from Andrew Smith. Sentenced to two years in the State prison.

John Haywood, a seafaring man, pleaded guilty to stealing sixty-seven pounds of hydriate of potash, value $6 per pound, from John H. Dustan. Sentenced to two years in the State prison.

The Court then adjourned.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ATLANTIC BASIN.—There were 655 canal boats quartered in the Atlantic Basin during the past Winter. 75 of these have been removed for service on the canals, and others are being got ready to follow. The Russian ship *Aina* still remains in the Basin, and will probably never return to Finland, on the Baltic, to which place she belongs. The crew are very inquisitive about the "war news."

JERSEY CITY.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.—A desperate affray occurred Wednesday night, in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, which was caused by an animosity of feeling between Natives and Irishmen, and resulted in the representatives of the latter party being roughly treated. It appears that there were several persons in a party traveling about the Fourth Ward on an election spree. They were invited into the residence of Mr. HARRISON, in Jersey-avenue, who is a defeated candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, and while there drank wine, and were considerably intoxicated. While drinking, one of them, named WM. BARR, proposed a toast to the "Native Americana." This caused some murmuring, and the party soon after went out. Mr. HARRISON gave them a couple of bottles of Champaigne to take with them. Immediately after they got outside, MATTHAW BRADLEY seized one of the bottles of wine out of BARR'S hand and struck him a heavy blow which upon the forehead, knocking him down and breaking the bottle. BARR and BRADLEY then engaged in a fight, although BRADLEY is much the largest man of the two. The others of the party mixed into the affray, and the result was that those hostile to the American sentiment were beaten. BRADLEY was found to be severely injured. One of his eyes was cut out, a part of his teeth were kicked out, and he was otherwise severely injured. One of the number, named ELWOON, made an affidavit before Justice BENFORN yesterday, on which a warrant for the arrest of BARR was issued; and he was examined and held to bail in the sum of $300, for trial. BRADLEY was so badly injured that he was taken care of by watchers during Wednesday night.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.—The prominent candidate for the position of President of the Board of Aldermen, is Alderman LYON. He is a good presiding officer, and will make a useful member of the Board of Water Commissioners.

THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Newark *Advertiser*, of last evening, states that the Committee appointed by the Common Council to report a plan for organizing a paid Fire Department, are engaged in performing that duty, and some of their members have visited places where paid Departments exist. The cost of such an organization is variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000 per annum. A medium between these two sums will probably approximate to the amount. The Common Council ordered, in the last Tax ordinance, the sum of $10,175 to be raised for the Department, as now organized, and it is thought by some that a paid Department would not require more than double this amount. The number of men in the Department is now about 600. If one-half this number should be sufficient in a paid Department, their salaries, at $50 each, would be $15,000—exclusive of the cost of any new engines that might be required, their repair and that of the houses, provision of new hose, &c.

The department is now quite fully equipped, so that new engines or houses will not it is estimated be needed for some years. Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 have new engines, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Hose Company No. 1, new trucks. Most of the houses are also new, or can be kept in a good condition. The average total annual expense cannot fall below the sum named, and probably would go several thousand dollars beyond it, unless the salaries of members should be fixed at a lower sum. Those who prefer the volunteer system, however, contend, with some reason, that the evils incident to it could all be eradicated and prevented in future, by forbidding the admission of any persons as members except they are over 21 years old, and are citizens and legal voters in the city, besides adopting some other regulation. The whole subject is one which needs calm and thorough investigation and discussion.

Reception of Ex-President Fillmore.

From the Mobile Advertiser, April 8.

Yesterday, at an early hour in the morning, the streets were filled with gentlemen and ladies on their way to the boats detailed for the Bay excursion. Punctual to the hour appointed, the *Eliza Battle*, having on board a band of music, the Committee of Invitation, and a very large number of ladies and gentlemen, left her wharf for the Bay, and she was soon followed by the steamers *Cuba* and *Monarch*, both densely crowded with people.

The boats floated along and came in sight of the *Florida*, a few miles below the city, and from thence escorted her to her wharf. Here Mr. FILLMORE was received by the Committee of Invitation, and was escorted by them to the steamer *Eliza Battle*, where he was introduced to a large number of persons. The three boats then proceeded a short distance above the city, and on returning, landed at the St. Louis-street wharf. Their arrival thither was signalized by a federal salute of thirty-one guns, fired by the State Artillery, stationed on the public Square. The scene at the landing was very imposing. The first Volunteer Regiment was arranged on either side of the passage to the carriages. The neighboring wharves and all available space in the vicinity, were densely thronged with people.

On landing at the wharf, GEORGE N. STEWART, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, gracefully resigned Mr. FILLMORE to his Honor, the Mayor, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, who were in waiting to receive him. Our honored guests were then accompanied to the carriages in waiting for them, and under the escort of the Regiment, passed over the route announced in the programme of arrangements, to the Public Square, where a platform had been erected and arrangements made for the public ceremonies of reception. When the audience were fully assembled, the Mayor tendered Mr. FILLMORE the hospitalities of the city.

Mr. FILLMORE then proceeded to respond. He said he was taken by surprise at the unexpected and brilliant reception tendered him, and at the eloquent remarks of the Mayor welcoming him to the city, and he hardly knew how to reply. He spoke of having just sailed, for the first time, upon the Gulf of Mexico, and the eagerness with which he looked for a glimpse of the shores of Alabama. The dense fog, however, of the morning prevented this for a long time, and he began to despair of obtaining even a view of the city before entering it, when, as if the blessing of Heaven, for some reason he knew not rested upon him in his visit here, the thick curtain that environed them was suddenly lifted, revealing to his admiring gaze the gallant steamers, crowded with manliness and beauty, coming to welcome him—the shipping in the harbor, with banners streaming in the wind, and soon the city itself in all its loveliness. He referred very happily to the ancestors of DE SOTO in this State, particularly to his second wife, a descendant of the aborigines, whom he pronounced the bravest and most hospitable of men, and the women of the tribe of Mobile the most beautiful of their sex; and said that from what he had heard and witnessed of his white brethren and their wives and daughters, their successors, he thought the mantles of the aborigines had, in these respects, fallen upon them. He then referred to the remarks of the Mayor respecting his public services and stated that he claimed little credit for the good that was accomplished. When called by a mysterious dispensation of Providence to assume responsibilities from which he would gladly have shrunk, he formed the resolution to take the Constitution for his guide and no matter with what prejudices or friendships it might conflict, or what it might personally cost him, to do his duty fearlessly to the whole country. He dwelt sometime with much feeling and eloquence upon the crisis to which the Mayor referred, and his remarks were received with undisguised favor by the entire assembly.

At the conclusion of his address three hearty cheers were given him by the multitude, when Mr. KENNEDY, in response to a complimentary allusion to him in the Mayor's address, gratified the audience by a short speech very happily conceived and effectively delivered, after which they were escorted to the Battle House, where apartments had been provided for them. During the day many ladies and gentlemen called to pay their respects to Mr FILLMORE, all of whom were great

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Five Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 804. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America at Halifax and the Hermann at New-York.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Russians Crossing the Danube.

Further Battles—The Turks Victorious.

3,000 Russians Killed.

POSITION OF THE GERMAN POWERS.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

Popular Excitement in the Italian States.

LATER FROM CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Commercial, Financial and Miscellaneous.

[BY MORSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH—OFFICE 21 WALL-ST.]

HALIFAX, Friday, April 14.

The R. M. steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool, on Saturday, April 1, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The Collins steamship *Arctic*, from New-York on the 16th March, arrived ont at 1 A. M. on Thursday, the 9th ult.

The War intelligence is of interest. The Cunard screw steamer *Tenerife* sailed from Liverpool on the 18th for Malta, and the *Cambria*, from Kingston, sailed on the same day, both with troops.

The Convention between Turkey, England, and France, has been published. It was signed on the night of March 12, and embraces five articles, in substance as follows:

1. England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

2. The Porte shall not conclude peace without the consent of her allies.

3. The allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

4. This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of other Powers of Europe.

5. Turkey guarantees to all the subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

Several protocols are attached, regulating the details.

Meanwhile the campaign has begun in earnest.

It is confirmed that *the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, the object being to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French force.* On the 23d of March, the Russian detachment, under Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, forced the passage of the Danube above Tulkea, and captured eleven guns, 200 prisoners and occupied Tulkea, together with several forts on the right bank.

General LUDERS crossed with the main body of the army from Galatz, without much loss. Not less than 50,000 Russians are now on the Turkish side of the Danube.

On the 24th, General LUDERS began preparations for the siege of Matschin. On the 23d, the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Oltenitza, when a *desperate battle ensued, and the Russians were repulsed, with dreadful carnage.* The Russians lost 3,000 men, and the Turks themselves were so badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments.

It will be seen, however, that the Russians have effected the passage at three points. On the very day, the 23d, when the Russians commenced to cross the Danube, OMAR had intended to attack the Russian headquarters at Pojana. A plan of the battle was drawn up, and the entire force put under command of the French Colonel DARW, but the Russian movement disconcerted the plan.

A dispatch from OMAR PACHA, dated the 5th, says:

"The Russians have lost all desire of attacking Kalafat, and purpose crossing the Danube at three points. If they should really do so, they would render me a great service, by enabling me to give a sound chastisement to those barbarians who have broken into our house like robbers. But if the Russians do not resume the offensive, I shall undertake nothing important until the arrival of our reserves and cavalry from above."

It seems that OMAR is prepared. He has 40,000 men in the right wing, with a line of works connecting with Sistrick and Shamla.

The British steamer *Samson* reports by telegraph that the Russians were abandoning their ports on the east coast of the Black Sea. Soochum-Kale was in flames, and the Circassians plundering it.

The steamer *Furious* was sent to gather further information. This is later than the explanation given in the British Parliament.

The allied fleets remained at Beycos.

There were rumors (not credited however) of Turkish preparations to attack Sebastopol.

The British frigate *Retribution* found the Sulina month of the Danube impassable.

NAPIER'S fleet, at last accounts—the 29th March—was again under way; the supposed destination being to seize the island of Aland. Kloge Bay is named as a rendezvous.

Lord BLOOMFIELD, the British Minister at Berlin, telegraphed to Sir CHARLES NAPIER the declaration of war, with instructions to commence hostilities.

The Russians were making stern preparations for hostilities in the Baltic.

It was supposed that the first collision would occur at Veal Island.

All the lighthouses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gun-boats are collected in shallow waters at the principal points. *Masses of rock are dragged along the ice to intricate parts of the channel, to block it when the ice shall melt.*

All the houses in Cronstadt not capable of defence, are pulled down.

New batteries were erecting everywhere, and 200 additional gun-boats had been ordered forthwith. The Czar and his sons were personally superintending the preparations.

Discontent prevailed in Finland against the Russians, and some arrests had been made.

The accounts from Greece are unfavorable. *The Turkish Minister had demanded his passports and left Athens.*

The Greek insurrection was reviving, but the Turks held the fortress and have 8,000 troops in Epirus. They have as yet had only one or two unimportant rencontres with the insurgents. *An Anglo-French occupation of the country was not improbable.* Envoys were daily expected at Athens with the final commands of the English and French Governments.

It was given out that several nobles had joined the insurgents.

Fifteen thousand French troops had already embarked, and the remainder of the army, 50,000, will be in Turkey by the 1st of May. 4,000 were landed at Gallipoli on the 25th.

It was reported that the British land force was to be increased 30,000 more.

The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

The English Cavalry Regiments were to go to Marseilles, and thence by steam to Gallipoli.

The Sultan has betrothed his daughter, the Princess MUNIRCH, to ILHAMI, eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Debates in Parliament—Miscellaneous.

It was rumored that Lord ABERDEEN would resign, but the *Globe* (Government paper) contradicts the report.

The London papers are full of proclamations, &c., regulating the details of the war.

Some further official documents of the Russian series are published, but show little additional news.

Parliament had moved an address to the Queen, in answer to the declaration of war, assuring her of the Nation's firm determination to coöperate in a vigorous resistance to the projects of Russia, whose further aggrandizement would be dangerous to the peace of Europe.

The Earl of MALMESBURY asked if it was true that a Russian fleet had left Sebastopol to operate on the coast of Circassia.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied that Government was not so informed. Ten Russian ships from Sebastopol were reported near Perekop, north of the Black Sea. The combined fleets were at Beycoe Bay, Admiral LYONS having just returned from a cruise.

In the House of Commons the Attorney-General gave his opinion that the sale of Russian ships to neutral parties, if *bona fide*, would be protected in law. The Attorney-General further stated that *Great Britain cannot, and does not forego the right of search of neutral vessels for articles contraband of war.*

The bill to double the Income Tax had passed the House of Commons.

A banquet was to be given to the Earl of ELGIN by persons connected with Canada. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will preside.

At the Queen's Drawing-Room there were presented by the Countess of CLARENDON, Mrs. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Madame PAOCELLI, Mrs. UPHAM, Mrs. CAROLINE and AMELIA DENNY. Messrs. SICKLES, UPHAM, N. L. UPHAM and WELCH attended.

The ship *Isaac Webb* had arrived at Liverpool, with 65 passengers rescued from the lost ship *Russell Sturgis*, previously reported.

The ship *Regatta*, from Newport, at Plymouth, had on board the master and six of the crew of the wrecked Swedish ship *Julie*, lost on her passage from Newcastle for New-York.

The French Government makes a similar announcement with the British respecting the commerce of neutrals. It also at present will not issue letters of marque.

The French Minister of Finance reports that 90,000 persons have subscribed to the loan, the subscriptions amounting to 467,000,000 of francs,—twice as much as wanted.

The Minister of Marine has addressed a circular to the Chamber of Commerce, highly applauding the United States for refusing letters of marque.

The greatest activity prevailed in fitting out the Expeditionary Army.

The following is telegraphed from Madrid of date 25th March: "*The Queen has amnestied all the prisoners implicated in the Lopez invasion of Cuba.*"

The Sardinian Government measure for a loan of seven million of dollars is sanctioned by the Legislature.

The Austrian Consul at Smyrna during the KOSZTA affair, is appointed Austrian Consul at Genoa, but the Sardinian Government refuses his exequatur.

The Duke of PARMA having died from the wound of the assassin, the Duchess is Regent during the minority of her son ROBERT. The Ministry is dissolved, and Baron WARN ordered to quit the country forever. His expulsion pleases the people. M. SALATI is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. PALAVICINI of the Interior.

Switzerland continues perfectly quiet as to foreign politics.

Austria and Prussia have not yet committed themselves by any overt acts.

The King of Denmark has made no change in the Ministry.

The space round the Tower of London, formerly used as a moat, is now used as a piece of exercise for the military quartered in the fortress. The 19th regiment, at present stationed there, previously to departing for the East, are daily drilled and instructed in this place.

A letter from Jerusalem mentions that the new Pasha, who arrived there on the 21st ult., had been ordered to give the fullest satisfaction to the Latin Patriarch, and to the French Consul.

At Geneva and Basle, and in the mountains of Neufchatel, the watch manufacturers and others are beginning to complain of the interruption to their industry caused by the complications of the Eastern question.

The hotel-keepers of Switzerland are beginning to fear that the war will cause a great diminution of the usual number of English travelers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL.

PARIS, Friday.

It is reported that Austria is more inclined to approach the policy of the Western Powers. This report, coupled with a rise in Consols, caused a rally at the Bourse. The Three per Cents. closed at 62.50, and, after the regular hours, were done at 62.80. The Four-and-a-half per Cents closed at 88.90. The failure of LEROY, DE CHARBOL & Co., Bankers in Paris, is reported. It was a Joint Stock Association, and its liabilities are considerable.

VIENNA, Friday.

A Greek mercantile house has just received a dispatch announcing that on the 29th, the Russians attacked Kalafat, and took three redoubts.

The rupture between the Porte and Greece is complete.

The Austrian Bank yesterday declined the proposition of the Government to advance hard cash on the security of the State domains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, March 20.

The *Retribution* and *Caton* had returned to Beycos Bay, without having freed the mouth of the Danube. It is supposed that a stronger expedition than was at first thought necessary, would be required for that purpose.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

The Parliamentary debate on the address of the Queen occupied twenty-nine columns of the papers. War was formally proclaimed at London, in the Royal Exchange, on Friday, in the presence of the civic authorities.

[By Telegraph.]

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 1—11½ A. M.

The Turkukai victory is considered dubious.

Nothing important by telegraph has been received this morning.

The report that Sir CHARLES NAPIER had taken a Russian frigate is contradicted.

A report is current that a Russian ship from the Black Sea, with produce, has been seized at Waterford, and the crew sent to jail as prisoners of war. This is considered doubtful.

The *America* sailed at 11 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 9 o'clock on Saturday night.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here at 9½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again shortly after for Liverpool.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The depression continued, with a very limited demand, and prices irregular, the sales being generally at fully ½d. lower. As yet there has been no great pressure to realize, but a large amount of COTTON is daily on offer at market rates. The future tone of the market turns entirely on the prospect of a speedy or lengthy termination of the war. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co., and others quote as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾d., Middling do. 5¾d.; Fair Mobiles 6¼d., Middling do. 5 5-16d.; Fair Uplands 6¼d., Middling do. 5 5-16d. The week's sales amounted to 30,470 bales, including 1,120 on Speculation, and 3,440 for Export. Stock on hand 682,-160, of which 564,600 were American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co's. Circular says: The market has been much excited, and rallied from the extreme depression of the previous week, to the extent of 1s. 6d. on WHEAT, 2s. 6d. on FLOUR, and 4s. on CORN. WESTERN CANAL FLOUR is quoted at 38s.@38s. 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Ohio and Canada, 38s. 6d.@39s.; Sour, 34s @35s.; WHITE INDIAN CORN, 43s.@44s.; Yellow, 43s.@43s 6d.; Mixed, 42s 6d. WHITE WHEAT, 10s. 9d @11s. 9d.; Red, 9s. 9d.@10s WHEAT and FLOUR closed in good demand, and CORN quiet at the above quoted. The weather was extremely fine, and the arrivals were large. Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS quote fine WHITE WHEAT at 12s; fine Canadian held for 12s.; Red up to 11s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

GEORGE BABENACH'S Circular reports a large business in BEEF on the spot at slightly advancing rates; sales of 1,000 tierces Dominicks at 112s. to arrive. RICHARDSON BROTHERS quote new Cleveland brands at 106s. No demand for old. PORK quiet, with trifling sales; prices rather easier. BACON sold at a reduction of 2s., the demand being slack. Good sold at 42s. Fair, 42s. SHOULDERS were in good request. CHEESE—The market nearly cleared. In LARD, a fair business doing at advanced rates and holders firm; quotations, 53s @57s.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. report ASHES in good request, chiefly on speculation. 2,000 bbls. sold at 31s @33s. 6d. for Pots, and 28s 6d @30s. for Pearls. Sales of common American RESIN, 5,000 bbls. at 5s. 5d. Nothing doing in TURPENTINE or TAR. CLOVERSEED inactive. TALLOW again dearer but sales rather limited. N. C. had advanced to 71s., a few casks of North American brought 70s. RICE—Large sales of East Indian at an advance. Nothing doing in Carolina. Quotations unchanged. OILS—A good business doing in Palm at £48 10s.@£51. Seal, unchanged. Rape, in fair request at 47s. A moderate business in DYEWOODS. But little change in TEA.

State of Trade in Manchester.

Trade in Manchester was quite inactive.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHER'S Report.—The Colonial and Foreign produce markets affected by the declaration of war. SUGAR, COFFEE, COTTON and TEA dull. In RICE, INDIGO, RICE, and SALTPETRE a large business had been done at advancing rates. Russian produce was also dearer. White American WHEAT sold at 10s. 6d.; Red 7s.@8s. American FLOUR 32s.@42s. SALTPETRE for arrival sold as high as 27s., being guaranteed six per cent. refraction. Parcels of good, landed, sold at 25s.@26s. Per NITRATE SODA 19s. for ashes.

METALS.—Messrs. RABINO & BROTHERS quote a moderate business in Copper at previous quotations. Welsh Iron quiet. Rails sold at £7 15s., free in Wales. Common bars £8 5s. Staffordshire active and firm. Scotch pig 74s. 6d. for mixed on the Clyde; market firm. Common pig £35.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Wednesday, March 29.

COTTON—Since during the week 4,500 bales. Stock on hand 110,053. The market was comparatively steady—New-Orleans ranging from 66f.@72f. No improvement in the accounts from the interior. ASHES languid. SUGAR flat. RICE neglected.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report MONEY rather easier. CONSOLS had again declined, and left off at 85¾@86. DOLLARS were scarce, and quoted at 5s. 4d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 11d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report business almost totally suspended, and quotations in most cases little more than nominal. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report that Government Stocks continued to sell for remittance, but there was no demand for other Securities, which were offered at lower prices.

FREIGHTS—Rates were well supported, but without much change. Steerage passengers continued to offer freely.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—March 28, Empire. 29th, Gen. Washington, George Phillips; Rorcius, Andrionach, at Liverpool: London, at Gravesend, John Harmann, at Belfast. 24th, W. Cushing; Lion, at Cadiz. 30th, Benjapora, Jacob A. Westervelt, Isaac Wright, Southampton, Edmund, Continent and Isaac Webb, at Liverpool; Pride of the Ocean, at Gravesend; Black Warrior, Dinah, in the Channel: Regatta, at Plymouth. 29th, North America, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—30th, Watsga, at Deal, with steamer, her decks swept; 27th, Creole, at Londonderry; 30th, Savannah, Saperp, Buenos Ayres, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Norfolk—30th, Esther, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston—30th, Haidee, G. A. Hopley, Auguilla, Helios, Manchester, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—30th, David Brown, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Mobile—30th, Spartan, Washington, David Cannon; 31st, Sisters, Conran, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—26th, J. Everland, off the Isle of Wight; 28th, Ann Washburn, at Antwerp; Cornelia, Heloise 29th, Tri-Mountain; 30th, Mary Adeline Lee, Glenmara, W. Sewall, Meridian, Ariel, Pell, Benton; 31st, Milen, Silas Greenman, Clara Wheeler, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—29th, Blossom, from Seville; 25th, Fancy, Londonderry; 27th, Damera Poloy; 28th, Medora Shield; Yorktown, from Plymouth; 29th, West Point; 31st, Orient, Constantine, Liverpool.

Sailed for Eastport—31st, Trident, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—28th, Hamlet, Philadelphia; 25th, Superior, from Londonderry.

Sailed for Portland—28th, Arcadia, Cardiff.

Sailed for Mobile—31st, Ward, Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Mary Ward, Liverpool.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton—Mr. Friedlam and family, Miss M. Rapal, C. M. Fabec, Mrs. G. M. Meske, R. Venker, C. E. Schneidor, D. S. Jung, L. Drondl, C. Hierooimns, F. R. Bellingrath, H. H. Cord, F. L. Brambs and family, C. H. Foster, J. D. Kremelberg, Miss J. Dresser, F. Lahnsen, H. Apfalv, G. Bremar, Mrs. A. Meier, S. S. Serck, L. Grabhorn, Miss M. Claes, Miss M. Vogel, Miss J. Kaiser, Mrs. Garbarete, Miss Garbarete, A. Heisel, T. L. Klap, J. Jendering, D. Backnans, E. H. Thlei, Miss O. Rohde, G. Koeffler, A. Arher, B. Knubbe, T. Kruger, W. Huttenna and family, T. P. Meyer, Mrs. C. Seelig, Miss Seelig, J. Nutzel, Miss A. Foster, E. Knoglaun, Goodking, Miss Mahelmer, R. Mannheimer, H. Goodking, F. Eisne, F. Nebrick, W. Marwudel, A. Meyer, W. Neidestedt, B. Schonecheck, L. Haimes, N. Volderauer, A. Peck, Miss A. Stulzback, J. Meyer, A. G. Verges, Mrs. H. Verges and family: O. Heimburger, F. Weber, T. Jacobs and family, A. Rohme, Miss F. Omasing, T. Haupmann, T. H. Brettmun, Miss Brettmas, D. Hargess, D. Honfeld, S. Kimker, Dolmers, C. Kincke, Miss A. Meyer, Miss Weiman, H. Mullet, H. Middlesiepe, Mrs. H. Gutman, Mr. G. E. Schmidt, Mr. F. Heldmeana, E. Norste, E. Redelhe mer, T. H. Meyer, R. Auschietz, R. Steinman, P. Bole, T. Newman, Von Rochaw, G. Schmidt, J. Gates, F. Pagenstecher, C. H. Muller, E. Dietrick, E. Feitz, Paul Lohman, J. Saunder, L. Schell, J. Mitsay, Miss D. Lohmann, S. Wortz, Mr. Mahlgin, Augusta Thomas, Miss Peacock, G. Berchand, C. Pfender, Mr. Way, H. Garbenete, J. Jennent, Mrs. Garbenete, J. Sumbner, Miss Swift, Mrs. Ebden, Maria Ebden, Mr. Harrison, Mrs Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Roper and family, Mr. Hammond, Mrs Hammond, Miss Hammond, Susan Sullivan, Mrs. Nunn, Mr. Porter, Richard M. Hobbs, A. Lagard, Mrs. Lescene, Chas. Lescene, Levantine Pets, Mr. Lotz, Mrs. Peserve, Don Hausemanne, Total—163.

By the America—Mr. Hillingstons, Rev. P. Kent, Messrs. Alsop, Wm. Thompson, Kenoy, Bell, Dwyer, Doul, Younge, Inch, Dent, Herbert, Horner, Bullock, Rear Admiral Fanshawe, Messrs. Nasson, Cairn, James Scott, Mrs. Scott and five children, Lieut. A. Young, Lieut. Jones; Messrs Brown, Bell, Walker Leg, Toour, Francis, Davies, Tomkine, Woolett, May, Oliver, Inches and servant, Mrs. Scott and infant, Joseph Ialis, Captain James Ford.

For Boston—Messrs. Evans, Allen, Laing, Misses Everson, Everett, Wm. Parker, Ambustus, Mrs. Pomfret and child, Booth, Dazano, Mrs. Dazano, nurse and child, Captain Seton, Mrs. Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Hague and infant, J. Howlins, Camero, Campero, Jr.; Powell, Handy, Mitchero, Flows, Dongherty, Wilson, Esqu. Agrada, Dugless, Rones, Watson, Coy, Greig, Silver, Coombs, Taplin, Sherston, Espin, Trelo, Lestin, Pope, Wire, Billings, Mrs. Bullings, Kerey, White, O'Neill and lady, Peter, Christie, Edmiston, McAuliffe, Dressmakers, Mason, Tickup, Whitney, Anderson, Andrew Masson, Perry, Lumley, Hobson, Payzant, Chapelor, Harper, Parker, Morgan, Agnar, Leattie, Shaw, Muir, Hodgkinson, Woolhouse, Miss Chesterfield, Cook, Thomas Hall, Rev. W. H. Ditch, Pettit, Harris, Kemp, Wm. Kemp, Holcroft and son, J. Fleming, Mrs. Fleming, G. Fleming, C. Dullye, J. Dean, Wm. Stephenson, J. R. Stephenson, Newman, Capt. Dooman, Thomas Surie.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

Details of the Foreign News.

The U. S. Mail Steamer *Hermann*, Capt. E. HINCKELS, arrived yesterday morning at 11 o'clock,—bringing our usual files of journals and correspondence, conveying news of four days later date than we received by the last Liverpool steamer.

The *Hermann* left Bremen on the 26th and Southampton on the 29th ultimo. She brings a large number of passengers, and a very valuable cargo of Continental merchandise, including 450 tons from Germany, 200 tons from Havre, and a quantity of British goods.

The American bark *Kanawha*, Capt. MARSHALL, from Buenos Ayres, was discharging her cargo at Southampton, and had been chartered, through Messrs. GOSSEY & Co., of Southampton, for a voyage to Cadiz and the Plate. She would sail about the 8th April.

The *Hermann* was detained at Bremerhaven two days in consequence of a heavy gale of wind. Her coaling at Southampton had, in consequence, to be effected with extraordinary dispatch.

This steamer brings the news, so long expected, of the preliminaries to a formal declaration of war by England and France against Russia. Hon. Captain BLACKWOOD, the British Cabinet courier who was charged to deliver the British ultimatum to the Czar, returned to London at 10 o'clock P. M., on the 25th ult. He arrived at St. Petersburg on the 13th March, and delivered his message. The Emperor himself had left the Capital for Helsinfors, in Finland, after he became acquainted with the nature of the summons and before the actual arrival of the courier who was the bearer of it. Count NESSELRODE, however, was instructed to inform the Consuls of England and France as to the summons to evacuate the Principalities that no answer would be returned. In consequence of this, the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, brought down a message on the 27th ult. from the Queen, announcing the failure of negotiations carried on by Her Majesty, in concert with her allies, with the Emperor of Russia, and the consequent necessity of adopting other measures to repress the unprovoked aggression on the dominions of a friendly power. Some further papers, the Queen announced, should be laid before the House, and Her Majesty expressed her assurance that, no endeavors having been spared to maintain peace, she relied upon the loyalty of her subjects and the bravery of her army and navy under the emergency which the non-fulfillment of her just expectations had now occasioned.

The Message in both Houses was listened to with the most breathless attention, and Friday, the 31st ult., fixed for taking into consideration and framing a reply. The Earl of LERBY expressed a hope that on that day the Ministry would give full information respecting the past negotiations, the future objects of the war, and the alleged protectorate which England and France were said to have united in establishing over Turkey. Earl GREY hoped the reply to the address would be so framed as to secure unanimity.

The London *Gazette*, of Wednesday the 29th, published according to precedent, a declaration of the motives and objects of the war. No intimation of the declaration of war, says the London *Times*, is sent or conveyed to the enemy, according to modern practice.

Proceedings of a similar nature to the above had taken place in the French Legislature, almost at the same moment,—the Minister of State having read to the Corps Legislatif in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that the final resolve of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had placed Russia in a state of war with France. The Emperor also declared that the whole responsibility of the rupture rested with the Russian Government. The message was received with every expression of adhesion by the whole body. The President then went on to say, that the Emperor relied on the support of the Legislative body, as well as on that of all France, under the grave aspects of affairs. This intimation was also received with loud cheers, and the Assembly broke up, with shouts of Vive l'Empereur. Another communication to the same effect, was also made to the Senate, where it was received with the same enthusiasm.

The French Minister of Commerce has informed the various Chambers of Commerce throughout France that letters of marque will not be granted to American vessels, and that the Federal Government had declared to the French Ministers that acts so contrary to the rights of nations would not be tolerated in the Union.

War having now been as good as declared, both by Great Britain and France, the preparations for hostilities were being actively pushed by the British Government. It has been finally decided to send the entire English cavalry force, destined for the East, through France, embarking at or the Mediterranean at Marseilles. No other portion of the British contingent proceeds by that route. Eighty transports were to be attached to the British land force in the East—divided into three squadrons—each of which is to be under a senior naval officer.

A division of the British fleet—23 strong—passed the Great Belt on the morning of the 25th ult. They arrived off Kiel the next day. The *Miranda* was employed in taking soundings. The weather was very fine.

A dispatch of the 5th March, from Odessa, states that a division of the Russian fleet had just left Sebastopol with the object of provisioning and reinforcing the Russian forts on the Circassian coast.

Advices from Constantinople of the 16th March state, that the Mufti refuse to grant the fetwah for the emancipation of the Christians. The Sultan went himself to request it, but without success. MEHEMET PACHA was intriguing against the Mufti and aided with the military.

The Treaty of the Triple Alliance between France, England and Turkey, was signed on the 12th March at Constantinople. The Sultan recognizes the right of property to the Rayahs and grants other concessions to them. The Treaty will be published at Constantinople after arrival of the Allied Troops.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Ibralia, March 23, at noon, declares that 16,000 Russians had crossed the Danube near Gedschid. The Turks retreated before them. About 30,000 would have crossed by nightfall. Another dispatch from Vienna, of the 28th March, affirms positively that 35,000 Russians passed the Danube on the 23d, without meeting any resistance. General LUDERS was supporting these movements from Galatz.

The Overland Indian Mail reached London on the 29th ult., with dates from Burmah to Feb. 2; Calcutta, Feb. 19; Madras, Feb. 24; Bombay, 28; Shanghai, 4; Hong Kong, 11; Singapore, 18. Bassein in Burmah was in a disturbed state. Trade at Calcutta was fair. Indigo had fallen. Exchange declining. Shanghai was still in possession of the patriots, and the rebel army was wintering at Fech Lin, 100 miles from Pekin. Exchange at Shanghai, 5s, and at Canton 4.11—falling.

The Overland Mail also brought late and important news from Australia—the dates from Sydney being to January 25, Melbourne January 30, Adelaide February 4. The returns from the gold-fields in New South Wales were increasing, and rich mines had been found at Tamborowa. Trade in Australia was improving, with a brisk demand for goods at Sydney. Gold was quoted £3 17s. per ounce at Sydney, and £3 16s. at Melbourne.

A telegraphic dispatch from Turin states that on the 26th ult., at 4½ o'clock in the evening, the Duke of PARMA was stabbed with a dagger. The Duke died the following day. The assassin escaped.

The threatened strike of seamen at Shields had taken place. The shipping office was deserted, and some hundreds of men were in the market place refusing to work. A serious interruption to business was the result, and several ships were detained for want of hands.

The death of the Duke of POATLAND is recorded by this steamer.

The Crystal Palace at Sydenham was to be opened on the 24th May, by Queen VICTORIA in person.

The *Nashville* touched off Cowes on her way to Havre, on the 27th, after a passage from New-York of 13 days.

The Declaration of War.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, March 28.

DECLARATION.

It is with deep regret that Her Majesty announces the failure of her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve for her people and for Europe the blessings of peace.

The unprovoked aggression of the Emperor of Russia against the Sublime Porte has been persisted in with such disregard of consequences, that after the rejection by the Emperor of Russia of terms which the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia, as well as Her Majesty, considered just and equitable, Her Majesty is compelled by a sense of what is due to the honor of her Crown, to the interests of her people, and to the independence of the States of Europe, to come forward in defence of an ally whose territory is invaded, and whose dignity and independence are assailed.

Her Majesty, in justification of the course she is about to pursue, refers to the transactions in which her Majesty has been engaged.

The Emperor of Russia had some cause of complaint against the Sultan with reference to the settlement, which his Highness had sanctioned, of the conflicting claims of the Greek and Latin Churches to a portion of the Holy Places of Jerusalem and its neighborhood. To the complaint of the Emperor of Russia on this head justice was done, and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople had the satisfaction of promoting an arrangement to which no exception was taken by the Russian Government.

But while the Russian Government repeatedly assured the Government of Her Majesty that the mission of Prince MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople was exclusively directed to the settlement of the question of the Holy Places at Jerusalem, Prince MENSCHIKOFF himself pressed upon the Porte other demands of a far more serious and important character, the nature of which he in the first instance endeavored, as far as possible, to conceal from Her Majesty's Ambassador. And these demands, thus studiously concealed, affected, not the privileges of the Greek Church at Jerusalem, but the position of many millions of Turkish subjects in their relations to their Sovereign the Sultan.

These demands were rejected by the spontaneous decision of the Sublime Porte.

Two assurances had been given to Her Majesty—one, that the mission of Prince MANSCHIKOFF only regarded the Holy Places; the other, that his mission would be of a conciliatory character.

In both respects Her Majesty's just expectations were disappointed.

Demands were made which, in the opinion of the Sultan, extended to the substitution of the Emperor of Russia's authority for his own over a large portion of his subjects, and those demands were enforced by a threat; and when Her Majesty learnt that, on announcing the termination of his mission, Prince MENSCHIKOFF declared that the refusal of his demands would impose upon the Imperial Government the necessity of seeking a guarantee by its own power, Her Majesty thought proper that her fleet should leave Malta, and, in cooperation with that of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, take up its station in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles.

So long as the negotiation bore an amicable character Her Majesty refrained from any demonstration of force. But when, in addition to the ossemblage of large military forces on the frontier of Turkey, the Ambassador of Russia intimated that serious consequences would ensue from the refusal of the Sultan to comply with unwarrantable demands, Her Majesty deemed it right, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, to give an unquestionable proof of her determination to support the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The Russian Government has maintained that the determination of the Emperor to occupy the Principalities was taken in consequence of the advance of the fleets of England and France. But the menace of invasion of the Turkish territory was conveyed in Count NESSELRODE'S note to RANSCHID PASHA of the 19th (31st) of May, and restated in his dispatch to Baron BRUNOW of the 24th of May (1st of June,) which announced the determination of the Emperor of Russia to order his troops to occupy the Principalities. If the Porte did not within a week comply with the demands of Russia.

The dispatch to her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, authorizing him to certain specified contingencies to send for the British fleet, was dated the 31st of May, and the order sent direct from England to her Majesty's Admiral to proceed to the neighborhood of the Dardanelles was dated the 3d of June.

The determination to occupy the Principalities was therefore taken before the orders for the advance of the combined squadrons were given.

The Sultan's Minister was informed that unless he signed within a week, and without the change of a word, the Note proposed to the Porte by Prince MANSCHIKOFF on the eve of his departure from Constantinople, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia would be occupied by Russian troops. The Sultan could not accede to so insulting a demand; but, when the actual occupation of the Principalities took place, the Sultan did not, as he might have done in the exercise of his undoubted right, declare war, but addressed a protest to his allies.

Her Majesty, in conjunction with the Sovereigns of Austria, France and Prussia, has made various attempts to meet any just demands of the Emperor of Russia, without affecting the dignity and independence of the Sultan; and had it been the sole object of Russia to obtain security for the enjoyment by the Christian subjects of the Porte of their privileges and immunities, she would have found it in the offers that have been made by the Sultan. But, as that security was not offered in the share of a special and separate stipulation with Russia, it was rejected. Twice has this offer been made by the Sultan, and recommended by the Four Powers, once by a note originally prepared at Vienna, and subsequently modified by the Porte, once by the proposal of bases of negotiation agreed upon at Constantinople on the 13th of December, and approved at Vienna on the 13th of January, as offering to the two parties the means of arriving at an understanding in a becoming and honorable manner.

It is thus manifest that a right for Russia to interfere in the ordinary relations of Turkish subjects to their Sovereign, and not to the happiness of Christian communities in Turkey, was the object sought for by the Russian Government; to such a demand the Sultan would not submit, and His Highness, in self-defence, declared war upon Russia, but Her Majesty, nevertheless, in conjunction with her allies, has not ceased her endeavors to restore peace between the contending parties.

The time has, however, now arrived when the advice and remonstrances of the Four Powers having proved wholly ineffectual, and the military preparations of Russia becoming daily more extended, it is but too obvious that the Emperor of Russia has entered upon a course of policy, which, if unchecked, must lead to the destruction of the Ottoman Empire.

In this conjuncture Her Majesty finds herself called upon, by regard for an ally, the integrity and independence of whose empire have been recognized as essential to the peace of Europe by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, by a desire to avert from her subjects those disastrous consequences which must ensue to Europe from the preponderance of a Power which has violated the most solemn stipulations, and finally by the opinion of the civilized world, to take up arms, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, for the defence of the Sultan.

Her Majesty is persuaded that in so acting, she will have the cordial support of her people; and that the pretext of zeal for the Christian religion, will be used in vain to cover an aggression undertaken in disregard of its holy precepts, and of its pure and beneficent spirit.

Her Majesty humbly trusts that her efforts may be successful, and that, by the blessing of Providence, peace may be reëstablished on safe and solid foundations.

WESTMINSTER, March 28, 1854.

Policy of England and France on the Rights of Neutrals.

DECLARATION.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the Powers with whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contra

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, April 15, 1854.

There are about 7,000 British subjects in St. Petersburg alone, besides a very large number of our countrymen residing in other parts of the Russian empire. In this country, where the only access to the Russian capital is by almost impassable roads, it is extremely possible for them to withdraw, and most of them must leave with great inconvenience a city in which they have long been domiciliated. At the same time, many of these persons, such as engineers and others, are engaged in occupations tending to assist the enemy in war, and therefore inconsistent with the duty they owe to their Sovereign and their country. Should such persons continue in the active service of Russia after the declaration of war, they will of course incur the penalties of treason. With regard to persons leaving Russia, the prohibition of the export of gold by the Imperial Government already operates in a very disadvantageous manner, for they are obliged to remove their property in the shape of paper or bills, which are already subject to a large depreciation in other parts of Europe.

While these preparations establish the fact of our total rupture with the Russian Empire, and give rise to all the legal consequences of war, the Russian forces are preparing, as it seems, to take advantage of the earliest moment at which it is possible for them to renew hostilities on the Lower Danube. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, confirming some other reports to the same effect, informs us, as a positive fact, that a large body of Russian troops, stated to be 35,000 men, crossed the Danube on the 23d from Brailow to Matschin. We have at present no means for vouching for the accuracy of this statement, and we must observe that it has reached us with almost incredible rapidity; for, if this occurrence took place on the 23d, it could hardly be known on the following day at Bucharest, or in three days at Vienna, as we have not yet heard that the electric telegraph has been laid down in the Austrian frontier, and Brailow is distant two or three hundred miles from the nearest telegraph station. We cannot, however, discredit positive assertion on such a ground alone, and it is highly probable that if the Russians intended to cross the Danube at all, they would operate as soon as possible on the extreme right of the Turkish position, having relinquished, as it seems for the present, all hope of making a successful attack on Kalafat. According to a communication recently received in this country from OMAR PASHA, the Turkish General was fully prepared for an attack on the Dobrudscha, as that tract of land lying between the Danube and the Black Sea, near the mouth of the river, is called. Matschin itself is an inconsiderable fortress, but considerable fieldworks have been thrown up by the Turkish engineers—an ambuscade had been prepared; and, if it were possible to force the entrance of the river at any of its mouths, this contracted theatre of operations is not inaccessible to our own naval forces. This circumstance renders the line of operations by the Dobrudscha much less favorable to the Russians than it was in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, for the motive to follow the coast, when they had the support of their own ships, now operates against them, since the sea is occupied by the allied fleets. At any rate, if the fact of this movement be confirmed, it establishes the great importance of forwarding the French and English forces to the theatre of war with all possible dispatch; for, if the Russians have collected a sufficient force to enter at once on the campaign, they will doubtless use the greatest exertions to overpower the Turkish army before their European reinforcements can reach the scene of action.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Debate on the Motion Concerning the Nunneries.

In the House of Commons on the 28th, upon Mr. T. CHAMBERS moving the nomination of the Committee on Conventual and Monastic Institutions,

Mr. BOWYER moved that the order for its appointment be discharged. He suggested the impolicy of bringing forward on the eve of a war, any measure that would sow dissention in the nation, or produce discontent in any class. This committee was calculated, he said, to exasperate the feelings of Catholics, who considered it as a bitter insult. He characterized the object of the committee as incompatible with the principles of the law, and, in respect to convents, as repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen. He again implored the House not to embark on an inquiry which would light the torch of religious discord throughout the country.

This motion was seconded by Mr. EDMONDS.

Lord LOVAINE protested against such a plea as that there was more danger in meddling with Roman Catholics than any other class of her Majesty's subjects. This was not more a Roman Catholic than a Protestant question. The Constitution laid it down that no person should be confined in any place whatever, except by due course of law. All he asked was that the regulations to which Roman Catholics were subject abroad should be adopted in England.

Lord J. ROSSELL said there seemed to be an uncertainty as to the real object of the inquiry. If it were desired to assimilate the law of England in respect to Catholics to the law of foreign countries, this might be done without a committee. If there was to be an inquiry respecting monasteries, the existence of which, it was said, was contrary to the letter of the law, the House must be prepared to come to some conclusion with regard to these establishments. Either it must take further means to suppress them, and, if they were found to be maintained in opposition to the law, drive the inmates out, or it must pass a law repealing the existing statutes and legalizing monasteries. The first would be a measure harsh and violent, and not, he thought, called for on grounds of public policy. When he believed that an attempt was made to trench upon the prerogative of the Crown he had deemed it to be his duty to interfere; but he did not think that the question at all affected the religion of the country or the rights of the Crown. Then take the other alternative, and supposing that, monasteries having been tacitly connived at, they should be now sanctioned by the law, would Mr. WALPOLE take the responsibility of bringing in a bill for that purpose? He (Lord JOHN) could not see that any benefit could arise from meddling with this subject at all. If he were convinced that any lady in this country was debarred from her liberty in a convent, he should call for a searching inquiry; but, not believing the stories in circulation, which were of a kind generally denominated cock-and-bull stories, thinking that no benefit could arise from this inquiry, and that the House would act wisely in leaving the matter alone, he should vote for the amendment.

Colonel NORTH related the details of a case at Banbury, affecting a young lady named FITZALLAN.

Mr. DRUMMOND opposed the amendment, believing that there was a determination on the part of the Pope to bring England under the domination of Rome.

Captain BELLEW, regarding the appointment of the Committee as a direct inroad upon the liberty of British subjects, should oppose the inquiry at every stage.

Mr. CROSSLEY and Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the amendment.

Mr. FORTESCUE hoped the House would rescind its former resolution. He put it to Protestant members whether, admitting the public advantages (which he did not believe to exist) anticipated by Mr. CHAMBERS, and leaving the mischievous consequences he expected from the inquiry out of the question, the amount of admitted evil would not counterbalance those advantages.

Mr. SPOONER said the House had voted that there should be an inquiry by a very large majority, and it would neglect its duty, if it now retraced its steps.

Colonel BLAIR observed, that the feeling in Scotland was, that the opposition to this inquiry showed that there was something to conceal.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS contended that this amendment, without special circumstances, was unprecedented. The position in which he had placed this question, he said, was that his country stood alone in Europe in relation to monastic institutions; he believed this to be the fact, and it was dangerous to remain in such a position. He maintained that history and all experience justified such a position as his; that no instance could be pointed out in which, when these institutions existed in England, they were not guarded against abuse by the authority of the law. He insisted, in opposition to Lord J. RUSSELL, that the inquiry was reasonable as well as necessary: that there was going forward in this country a secret influence unfriendly to constitutional principles and to the great mass of the people. This was a question which must, he said, be dealt with at some time, and his advice was to touch it when it was capable of being handled tranquilly and calmly.

Mr. OSBORNE granted that, at first sight, nothing could appear more harmless than the motion for an inquiry; but the House was bound to consider whether it was to end in an investigation into the practice of convents, or whether it was not an attack upon the Roman Catholic religion. It was because he believed that the principle of religious liberty was compromised by this inquiry that he supported the amendment; and he understook, he said, to prove that there was a sort of crusade against the Roman Catholic religion. In bringing forward his proofs, Mr. OSBORNE relieved the heaviness of the debate by some diverting details. He disputed the accuracy of the inference drawn from the practice of foreign countries in respect to monasteries; he insisted upon the folly of promoting what he termed the nefarious projects of a Scottish Conference; and called upon the House to pause before it took an ill-omened step, and, in the name of expediency and justice, to support the amendment.

Mr. WHITESIDE, after an ironical compliment to the industry of Mr. OSBORNE, asked whether he meant to contend that it was beyond the province of the House of Commons to inquire how property was transferred in convents? It could not be denied that abuses existed in respect to such transfers, and, if so, inquiry was justifiable, and was not trenching upon religious liberty.

Mr. P. O'BRIEN supported the amendment.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL appealed to the generous feeling and the common sense of the House, not at this particular moment to inflict upon Catholics a wanton injury.

Mr. DUNLOP made a few remarks in explanation of the resolution of the Scottish Conference referred to by Mr. OSBORNE, and was replied to by

Mr. J. FITZGERALD, who declared the inquiry to be an insult and aggression upon the Catholics of England. In other countries, he remarked, where monasteries and conventual establishments were subject to inspection, they were supported and protected by the law.

Mr. HEARD and Mr. GOOLDEN (both Protestants) supported the amendment.

Mr. COGAN moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. BENTINCK took an exception to a sentiment expressed by Mr. OSBORNE as to the effect of the inquiry upon Catholics in the army and navy, which called forth an explanation from that honorable member.

The House then divided upon the question of adjourning the debate, which was negatived by 233 against 91.

Mr. G. H. MOORE immediately moved the adjournment of the House, with the avowed object of affording further opportunity of discussing the main question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported a suggestion by Mr. F. SCULLY, that this motion should be withdrawn, that a division should be taken upon the amendment moved by Mr. BOWYER, and that the nomination of the committee should be deferred until another night.

After much desultory discussion, Mr. MOORE persisting in his motion, another division took place upon the question that the House do adjourn, which was negatived by 223 to 59.

The House then divided upon the main question, when the amendment moved by Mr. BOWYER was negatived by 177 to 136; the original motion was then agreed to, the nomination of the members of the Committee being deferred until Thursday.

A Roman Catholic Demonstration—The Nunneries Bill.

The following declaration has been issued on behalf of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain:

TO OUR PROTESTANT FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

The undersigned desire it to be known that they regard the measure of the motion of Mr. CHAMBERS in the House of Commons as a direct attack upon the Catholic religion, and as an insult to those who profess it, no less than as an infraction of the religious toleration of which they are said to be assured by the Constitution.

They do not propose to argue a point which they believe to be clear to all intelligent and fair minds, and therefore content themselves with the declaration that they view the proposal of Mr. CHAMBERS, however it may himself represent it, simply as a proof of hatred and fear of the Catholic religion, and of an ardent desire to impose its legitimate influences by persecution.

The charges against the convents of women have long since been satisfactorily refuted, and if they were true the undersigned would be, of all persons, those most interested in procuring redress. To suppose them indifferent on such a subject would, in itself, be a grave imputation.

The proposal to examine by a Parliamentary Committee into the condition of monasteries, amounting, as it does, to the institution of a tribunal of inquiry with a view to the criminal prosecution of individual Englishmen, they can hardly believe to be serious. In any case there are sufficient constitutional and legal reasons for the rejection of this proposal, without calling upon Catholics to deal with it as a religious question.

This statement is made in order that no misconception should exist representing the sentiments of the Catholic body on a matter in which their rights of common citizenship are involved.

ARUNDEL AND SURREY,	CHARLES H. CLIFFORD,
SHREWSBURY,	F. STONOR,
EDW. FITZALAN HOWARD,	CHARLES LANGDALE,
SOUTHWELL,	PHILIP STOURTON,
C MEDEN,	ROBERT GERARD, Bart.,
CHARLES THYNNE,	JAMES FRANCIS DOUGHTY
CAMOYS,	TICHBORNE, Bart.,
STOURTON.	EDWARD SMYTHE. Bart.,
VAUX OF HARROWDEN,	THOMAS ROKEWOOD GAGE,
PETRE,	Bart.,
ARUNDELL OF WARDOUR,	W. R. COBBINGTON, Bart.,
DORMER,	VERE E. P. DEVERE, Bart.,
STAFFORD,	JOHN SIMEON, Bart.,
LOVAT,	CLIFFORD CONSTABLE, Bart
THOMAS EDWARD STONOR,	HUMPHREYDE TRAFFORD,
ALFRED STOURTON,	Bart.,
GREGOR MOSTYN,	WILLIAM LAWSON, Bart.,
J. F. ARUNDELL,	EDWARD BLOUNT, Bart.

And upwards of 300 of the Catholic gentry, whose names will be published without loss of time.

The Inquiry into the Nunneries.

From the London Times, March 29.

All good Roman Catholics must be immensely obliged to such men as Mr. CHAMBERS. The chief strength of their religion is the idea of mystery, and that is just what this gentleman is laboring to get up for them. He would have us believe that there are strange, dreadful, indescribable scenes of daily occurrence in the pretty new toy-shop convents decorating the entekirts of our towns; that behind those parapeted walls, and under those neat gables, enthusiasm, passion, violence, and fear hold dreadful revelry; and that we have only to draw the curtain and we shall see what is usually seen in the colored frontispiece of catchpenny publications in the windows of the lowest dealers in literature for the million. It is true enough that the English hate oppression, and like nothing so much as fair play. What they most abhor is that petty personal spite, which will wear away body and soul in protracted torture, and give a thousand times more pain than the slowest and most horrible murder. But, nevertheless, there are people who will swallow a little tyranny for the sake of a grand secret. Everything is too public for them, and they don't like a religion which is preached from the house-tops, promulgated in thirty million tracts, trumpeted at Exeter-hall, and posted in juxtaposition with quack medicines and dramatic performances. So there must be mystery. Hence there rise up buildings the purpose of which no man can tell, and of which nothing is certain except that they are too large for any visible use. Hence dresses and other arrangements, the only reason for which is that no reason can be given for them. Now, when Mr. CHAMBERS and gentlemen of his school go about darkly hinting at unspeakable things done in these structures, things that shun the light, and that it would burn our eyes to look upon, they are simply playing into the hands of their antagonists. Mr. CHAMBERS, with his motion now before the House, is as good as a furlong of lofty wall a thousand yards of curtain, a labyrinth of crypts and side-chapels, and a corresponding quantity of the most opaque glass, and the thickest evening gloom. This is just what the people we have spoken of want above all things. They wish the world to believe that they dwell in a sphere of their own, which the rest of mankind are incapable of understanding.

Now, with all due deference to these gentlemen, we really cannot think the inquiry will pay for the trouble. Peep into all the nunneries and monasteries in England, and, if we have only moderate success, we shall find something disagreeable, but of no general interest whatever. There is hardly anything, indeed, that will bear investigation. There used to be proverbs, which are still current in Roman Catholic countries, to the effect that you must not look under a monk's cowl or into a hermit's cell. In fact, as no man is a hero to his valet, and a patriot is generally a very sour fellow in the family circle, so the saint turns out anything but a saint, if we examine him too closely. Then these little coteries of not very strong-minded ladies, shut up in their cells, and engaged in their homely acts of devotion,—what can they present for the sublime consideration of Parliament? They will be found, sure enough, to have their little hickerings, and heartburnings, and jealousies, like other middle-aged women warming themselves up round the teatable. Every village has its scandals and feuds; every College has its sins and its squabbles; and every Common-room its follies, its jealousies, and its sores. Listeners never hear good of themselves, and eavesdroppers seldom hear much good of anybody else. So, when it is said that charity covereth a multitude of offences, it is clear there is a multitude of offences to cover, no numerous and so obtrusive that the strongest moral effort is necessary to their concealment. What, then, can we expect from these monasteries? We shall find very little indeed of any kind, for those imposing ecclesiastical structures often hide not tyranny, or vice, or proselytism, or any display of moral force, or anything, in fact, but simply nothing, a mere void—no monks or nuns, no abbots or mother superiors, or anything whatever, except some wretched janitor and his fellow menials. Yet the country at large will hardly think a Government inquiry justified by the discovery that there is nothing to discover, and it will be a very poor consolation for so blank a result, if the State is after all obliged to recognize and allow monasteries, through the very means taken to scrutinize, to harass, and to suppress them.

FRANCE.

The War Question in the Legislative Corps.

PARIS, Monday, March 27, 1854.

The Legislative Corps met to-day at 2 o'clock. After some preliminary and comparatively unimportant business was gone through, the Minister of State made his appearance in the House, when, after the usual forms, he read, in the name of the Emperor, a message announcing that "*The last resolutions of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have placed Russia in a state of war with respect to France; a war, the responsibility of which belonged wholly and entirely to the Russian Government.*" [Acclamations of the most energetic kind from the entire Chamber.] The President of the Chamber replied: "The Emperor can count upon the unanimous support of the Legislative Corps, as also on that of France." [Renewed acclamations.] The House then rose amid repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" A similar message, I understand, has been made to the Senate. It is said here that a communication of the same kind has been made this day to the English Parliament.

The text of the Convention of Alliance between Turkey, France, and England was received this morning at the Foreign office, and very probably by this has reached London. It is believed that a communication to that effect will, without much delay, be published in the *Moniteur*.

It is stated that Prince DEMIDOFF, who for several years past has resided in Florence, has written to the Emperor NICHOLAS, placing at His Majesty's disposal, "his fortune and his sword." The Prince is the husband of the Princess MATHILDE, daughter of the ex-King JEROME, and consequently first cousin to the Emperor of the French.

The bands of several regiments of the garrison of Paris have been for some time practicing the air, "God save the Queen," in order to play it on the arrival of the auxiliaries, whose hands will, no doubt, return the compliment by playing the now appropriate air of "Partant pour la Syrie."

It was reported to-day, that the English cavalry intended for the East would arrive to-morrow, or the day after, in Paris. The *Patrie* states that the English staff only will pass through Paris in the course of the present week, and that the troops will not probably land in France before the beginning of next week.

The Affair of M. de Montalembert.

The affair of M. de MONTALEMBERT is acquiring proportions far beyond what any one supposed in the commencement; it seems to occupy the attention of political persons very nearly as much as the Eastern question itself. Among the members of the Legislative Corps it is discussed with more than animation—I should say even with a feeling approaching to anger; and it is right to add that not a few whose devotedness to the actual *régime* has been more than once proved, and is not doubted, appear inclined to resist the demand of an authorization to proceed against the author of the letter, which, if left unnoticed, would perhaps have by this time been forgotten. Of the commission named to report on that demand, five to seven are against it; and though it is not always safe to anticipate the divisions of the whole House from that of the Committee, it is nevertheless believed that, unless some external pressure be applied, such as that hinted at yesterday, the authorization will be refused. It will be remembered that M. de MONTALEMBERT declared in his place in the Chamber that he had no part, direct or indirect, in the publication of his letter in the papers, and that he had given no encouragement to its circulation by any other channel. It appears, however, that what M. de MONTALEMBERT has not done, (for there can be no doubt of his word,) his friends, or the opponents of the Government, have done for him, as we learn that numerous copies, even in manuscript, are now actively put into circulation. I am informed that the President of the Commission has been sent for by the Emperor, who informed him that it is a mistake to suppose that it was at the instigation of the Ministers, separately or collectively, that the permission for legal proceedings was demanded; that it was at his (the Emperor's) wish that the demand was made, because it was at him especially that the strongest passages in the letter were directed; and that he still cherished the hope, notwithstanding the adverse majority in the Commission, that the Chamber would mark their sense of the manner the Chief of the State was spoken of, as well as of the insult offered to the Legislative Corps itself. The President of the Commission received the communication without making any remark, and retired.

I mentioned yesterday that there was some talk of a dissolution of the Legislative Corps, in the event of the demand being rejected. The same rumors are in circulation to-day, and it is added that the question has been already mooted in the Council of Ministers. As a dissolution, under present circumstances, limited as are the powers of the Chambers, would in many respects be injurious to the public service, I should not be surprised if it produced an effect on the ultimate decision of the deputies. By many, even friends and supporters of the Government, it is regretted that any such demand should have been made. Whatever be the result of the prosecution, whether acquittal or condemnation, M. DE MONTALEMBERT can only gain. He will be regarded in the former case as having triumphed over the Government; if the latter, he will be looked upon as a victim, and honored accordingly; and, as the supporters of the Government say, M. DE MONTALEMBERT is already eminent enough not to require a pedestal. On the whole, the affair is an unlucky one, and there are few impartial persons who do not regret its having occurred.

Commercial Affairs in Paris—Rumored Failures.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, March 27, 1854.

There is little or no change in the commercial situation of Paris since last week. Articles of first necessity are alone in demand, and the orders for those even are limited. The establishments specially frequented by the rich classes sadly complain of the stagnation of business. The manufacturers of cotton goods at Rouen and Mulhouse have recovered some activity. Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Tarare have been visited of late by numerous commission agents. Tarare in particular has received large orders from Germany, which will insure work to its numerous operatives for several months. At Lyons the silk trade is at a complete stand. The fall in the price of grain, which last week made such rapid progress in the Paris market, has been succeeded by a contrary movement. The news from Havre contributed to arrest the fall. The situation of that market inspired last week the greatest uneasiness. The finest American flour, which scarcely fetched 38f. per barrel, now sells for 41f. 25c., a price still considerably inferior to the original cost. The advices from the departments almost invariably mention a tendency in prices to decline. At Marseilles the corn market was firm, and the purchases effected by the War Department and the orders received from Italy, had even caused an advance in the prices. The last Customs returns for January and February exhibit an important increase in the importation of cattle. This circumstance, however, has had no influence in Paris, where the price of meat is continually augmenting. At Barey wines and spirits still maintain themselves, but throughout the south of France the fall is general.

We read in the *Patrie*:

"Some malevolent persons have for some days past been spreading the most *alarming reports relative to certain respectable banking-houses in Paris. These rumors tend to nothing less than to effect public credit.* Under existing circumstances more particularly they are inexcusable, and those who propagate them are as guilty as those who invent them. We think it our duty, therefore, to recommend great reserve to the public; neither may it be useless to call to mind that the propagators of these false reports expose themselves to be prosecuted, and punished with all the rigor of the law."

The Emperor of Russia and Austria.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

Amongst the things which, in the language of the Emperor of Russia, has struck the public with most astonishment, must be placed in the first rank the magnificently disdainful tone with which the Czar answered for the cooperation of Austria. He disposed of her so completely as a thing of his own, that the first reflection of the English ambassador was that he had purchased that cooperation by a secret participation in the spoils of Turkey. That belief was exceedingly natural, for human reason refused to believe that a power of the first order, like Austria, should consent to be, without some serious advantage, the servile instrument of a sovereign, however great an interest he might be supposed. Events have since proved that the idea of the English ambassador was erroneous, and that there was in reality no secret treaty between Austria and Russia for the partition of the Sultan's States. First of all, it results from the language of the Czar that he intended to keep all for himself. With the exception of Egypt and Candia, which he gave to England, with the proviso of again taking possession of them some day or other, the rest composed the lion's share. Constantinople he took *provisionally*. Servia, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, he made petty independent States *under his protection*. Relative to all the other provinces of the Sultan, the Czar guarded the most significant silence. Besides Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia, Wallachia, all the limitrophe provinces of Austria, being formally and nominally reserved, what did there remain to give to the Government of Vienna? Absolutely nothing. The publication of the documents proves consequently that there could not have been any secret arrangement for the partition. On the other hand, the honorable and straightforward conduct of Austria has placed this truth in a still clearer light. Her language at the Conference of Vienna, her signature to the protocol which guarantees the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, her refusal to accept the last overtures of Russia in presence of the ultimatum addressed to the Czar by the Western Powers—all proves the Czar had associated Austria, without consulting her, in projects, the providential revelation of which has excited the surprise and indignation of the whole of Europe.

The Occupation of New-Caledonia by the French.

From the Paris Moniteur.

The taking possession of New-Caledonia has had for object to secure to France in the Pacific Ocean, that position which is called for by the interests of her military and commercial marine, and the views of the Government on the peninsular *régime*, a position which is not given to her by the occupation of the small Archipelago of the Marquisas, or the protectorate of the Society Islands. The Marquisas, which were fixed on by the law of June 8, 1850, as a place for political transportation, have neither the extent nor the fertility, nor the geographical situation which constitute the indispensable conditions for the serious creation of a great maritime and colonial establishment. At Tahiti, these conditions are but very incompletely met with, notwithstanding the incontestable advantages of the port and the climate; and it is known, besides, that France does not exercise the rights of sovereignty over that island. Now that New-Caledonia belongs to France, and that we have thus acquired an excellent position, and a wide basin for operations in seas already become a very frequented route for the flags of all nations, prudence suggests that no precipitation shall be shown in the adoption of the measures which will be successively the consequence of the annexation of this country to the colonial domain of the Empire. The first reports which reached the Minister of the Marine since the taking possession do not yet enable him to submit to the Emperor any effective propositions either for taking advantage of the agricultural and mineral resources of our new establishment, or for establishing the first foundations of a penitentiary. The only urgent point is to regulate the command of our present possessions in Oceania, in order to constitute at the outset a strong and simple direction, and an effectual action under the central impulse of the Government, which for such distant interests can only interfere by means of general instructions. These possessions are composed of three groups very distant from each other. New-Caledonia is 800 leagues from Tahiti and the Marquisas. Tahiti and the Marquisas are separated by a distance of 200 leagues. The Pomotou Islands, to which the protectorate of Tahiti is extended, are 100 leagues from the latter island. These distances, however, in the immense regions of the Pacific Ocean do not constitute such an space as they would form in other seas. The extensive introduction of steam navigation has changed all the old terms of comparison. In order to comprehend this it is only necessary to call to mind that two lines of communication across the Pacific Ocean are now in course of organization, one from California to the great Archipelago of Asia and to the Chinese seas, and the other from Panama to Australia, and that each of these lines will embrace a run of more than 2,560 nautical leagues. The space of our possessions in these seas does not, therefore, prevent the government of these three establishments being organized with the unity called for by the similitude of their position and the analogy of the interests which we have to develope there. It is only necessary, in order to realize seriously the concentration of authority and action in the hands of one chief, that he shall not, as at present, have his residence fixed in any one of the three groups; that he shall be represented in each of them by a secondary chief, and that he shall have, as superior commandant, authority by land, and also the disposal of the naval force destined for the protection of these establishments. His Majesty the Emperor has therefore just decided on the report of the Minister of the Marine, that *New-Caledonia, Tahiti and its dependencies, and the Marquisas, shall be placed under the authority of a governor commanding the station, and having under his orders subordinate commanders-in each of these establishments.* The station of Oceania will form a naval subdivision separate, except in case of war from the station of the South Seas and the western coast of America. These commands will be confided to officers of the navy, who will receive with their ordinary pay an allowance, which will be equivalent to what they would be in receipt of if they were in the command of ships. The establishment of the Marquisas, which is appropriated as a special penitentiary establishment, will have a kind of nominal occupation. A small vessel will be stationed there as guard ship, with a small military post, and our flag will continue to cover and protect the Catholic mission founded some years since at Nouka Hiva. The troops which will be withdrawn from the Marquisas will serve at first for the occupation of New Caledonia. At Tahiti, the local commandant will be, as commissioner of the Protectorate, the habitual delegate of the governor, who will himself fill these functions when the different phases of his duties shall call on him to reside at Papeiti. These arrangements unite to the advantage of a good hierarchical organization, that of not causing at present any increase of expense. The Minister, until fresh orders, will provide for all the wants caused by the taking possession of New Caledonia, with the credits hitherto devoted to the expenses of Tahiti and Marquisas."

Russian Intrigues.

From the Cologne Gazette.

No doubt now exists that Russia is making every effort to bring about an insurrectional movement in Bulgaria. Since the representations of Austria, these intrigues have been enveloped in the greatest mystery. The proclamations addressed to the Bulgarians and the Servians, and which are printed at the State Printing-office at Bucharest, are kept so secret that up to this time it has been impossible to procure a single copy. What cannot, however, be concealed, is the large quantity of arms that the Russians are preparing for the frontier districts of Bulgaria. It is said that 18,000 muskets will be sent to different points beyond the Danube.

THE GERMAN POWERS.

Position and Proceedings of Prussia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, March 24, 1854.

The important news which I forwarded you yesterday, both by telegraph and letter, containing the Emperor's no-answer to the joint summons of the Western Powers, is to be found to-day only in the *National Zeitung*, which is on almost all occasions the journal the best provided with foreign news. The refusing any answer at all is a contingency provided for in the *ultima tum*, and now that the treaty is signed between Turkey and the Western Powers, it is to be hoped there will be no further delay with the declaration of war, and then "Fighting Charley" will be able to go ahead, and occupy a position at a somewhat less respectful distance from the Russian coasts than Gothenberg is.

The Commission appointed by the Second Chamber to examine the Ministerial proposal of a loan of 30,000,000 thalers, together with the ways and means suggested for covering the annual interest accruing thereon, is constituted in a very satisfactory manner. The total number of members is 21—of these six belong to the Left side and five to the Right, two to the Bethman-Hollweg party, four to the Catholic fraction, the Hohenlohe fraction (Ministerial) two, the Poles one, and GRAF ZORTHAN, who prides himself on belonging nowhere. If the Left members make a compromise with the Catholics and the Bethman-Hollweg party, they will have it in their power to present a report to the Chamber, recommending the rejection of the proposal. This, however, is by no means desirable, and would not necessarily be decisive of its fate. Of the extreme Right or Tory party there are only two members among the five mentioned above. This is particularly satisfactory, as hitherto the Right side has had a preponderance in the instruction of the Commissions. HERR VON ALTENSTEIN, who was Minister in 1848, has been chosen by the members of the Committee to act as their chairman. At all the sittings that have hitherto been held, the Minister-President has been present, for the purpose of giving information and explanations as to the policy hitherto pursued by the Government. Nothing has been withheld from the knowledge of the Committee that already exists in a tangible form, such as the protocols of the Vienna Conference, the diplomatic correspondence on the subject of the Oriental question, &c.; but, if I am rightly informed, *Baron von Manteuffel has refused to accede to the requirements of the Committee, that he shall pledge himself as to the future policy of the Prussian Cabinet.* The fears and apprehensions of these gentlemen lead them to seek for security that Prussia shall not be involved in a Russian alliance, for (as there is no need for your correspondent's mincing the matter, when men in all ranks and from all localities express the conviction) *an alliance with Russia at the present time would be the signal for disturbances all over the kingdom, the extent and issue of which it is impossible to foresee. Alliance with Russia is civil war, more or less remotely.* On the other hand, an alliance with the Western Powers *is foreign war, more or less remotely*, for even if Prussia does not bind herself by treaty to take an active part in the conflict, Russia would immediately compel her to take one side, and that, too, the part of self-defence. Between these two horns of the political dilemma there is nothing *left but neutrality, frank, firm and ready at every moment to repel every attempt at its violation*; here seems now to be a fair chance of such a neutrality coming to pass, with the assistance of Austria and the rest of the Bund. The united military force that Germany, including the non-federal territories of Austria and Prussia, can set on foot, (I prefer this expression to "bring into the field,") amounts to little short of 900,000. Of course, before this whole force could be developed, some considerable time would elapse, and considerable deductions would, in the course of its process, have been made in reducing those estimates to reality. The result of the negotiations now being carried on at Vienna by Lieutenant-Colonel VON MANTEUFFEL will be of considerable weight in settling the decision of the Committee. For the Minister-President to give any pledge for the future policy of Prussia in this matter, for the purpose of procuring the suffrages of the Committee in favor of the Ministerial plan of a loan, would be a species of political dishonesty which none who knew him will expect him to condescend to. It is at all times impolitic for any statesman to bind himself to any future course, when the elements for deciding on that course are not yet before him, and it becomes something worse than impolitic when he does so knowing himself not to be in possession of means adequate for the prosecution of the course he may choose. Baron VON MANTEUFFEL is not possessed of sufficient power to carry his measures at all times through his own Ministry; he is still less capable of inducing the acceptance of his measures by his Royal master. He is not a constitutional Minister, in the fullest sense of the word—he is not responsible for his acts or his policy to the Chamber, but only to the King; nor has he the remedy in his hands so frequently resorted to in constitutional politics, that of resigning with the rest of his Ministry, and leaving it to his Sovereign to form another Cabinet. For there is still so much left of the feeling of an absolute Monarchy, that the phrase, "the King's commands," has much more significance here in this respect than with us. The remedy of resignation has been tried by him very often, but amounts to little more than an expression of dissatisfaction, for if the king does not choose to accept such resignation, I believe it would never be conceived that a Prussian Minister should insist on its being accepted. The labors of the committee are likely to be prolonged far into next week; and, as far as I can judge at present, I should say they will result in voting the loan "on certain conditions." The method of raising the ways and means to meet the interest will, however, be found objectionable to a fresh array of objections.

Now that the nature of the Royal missions to the four Courts is known, and that the Minister-President has made his declaration to the Chambers, I may safely say there is nothing that justifies any suspicion or apprehension of Prussia siding with Russia. Neither in the Royal letters, nor in the Ministerial declaration, nor in the prohibition of the transit and export of weapons, nor in the permission to the pilots of Swinemunde, nor in the Circular Note or *coup d'œil* of the Prussian policy pursued in the Oriental question, lately forwarded to all the diplomatic agents of Prussia, is there anything to favor such a view. Nor is an unconditional neutrality so probable now as lately; if the two German Powers are at one with each other and with the rest of the Bund they are strong enough to choose what course they will take, and to follow it; and both countries know very well in what their interests consist. *The first great interest is to avoid war altogether; the second is, to choose the fittest moment for bringing their forces into action, so as to obtain for themselves the greatest amount of advantage derivable from the war which the Western Powers have commenced with Russia.* Such I conceive to be a fair statement of German policy in this matter; as an Englishman, I can only hope that the combined Powers will both commence and finish the war in their own satisfaction, before the German Powers have concluded their deliberations on the course they shall pursue.

Opinion in Austria—The English in the Baltic.

VIENNA, Friday, March 24, 1854.

There is news of some little interest to be communicated, but before this is done, it is necessary to say a word or two respecting the secret correspondence which took place between the British and Russian Governments in the early part of last year. The number of the *Moniteur* which contains Count NESSELRODE'S Memorandum of June, 1844, and Sir H. SEYMOUR'S report of his first confidential conversation with the Emperor of Russia, arrived here yesterday, and was naturally read with the greatest avidity. Some warm discussions as to whether the Earl of Aberdeen, as an experienced statesman, ought not to have seen through the plans of the Emperor NICHOLAS, have taken place; but all parties agree in thinking that the object of the Emperor was to deceive by affecting a candid and straightforward policy. The impression produced may be best given by quoting the words uttered by a gentleman who had just finished reading Sir H. SEYMOUR'S first dispatch: "The Emperor NICHOLAS is free from many of the vices which stained the characters of some of his predecessors, he is certainly unrivalled in dissimulation and duplicity." No proofs of his having tempered with the Austrian Government have ever come into my hands, but certain hints which were given me about two years since led to a letter, in which you were informed that the Russians "did intend to take possession of Constantinople, but for the moment would be content with the Principalities." Certain parties in Austria are well informed of the hopes and fears of Russia, and this enables me to state that it is hoped Sir C. NAPIER will be hot-headed enough to commence operations before he receives reinforcements. It is not doubted that the English fleet in an open sea would prove superior to that of Russia; but the Russians speculate on the gallant Admiral's getting into narrow channels and shallow water, where the so-called Sebastopol fleet would render good service. The flotilla in question, which may be about 600 strong, is composed of galleys, gunboats and yawls, all of which are propelled by means of oars. It is believed that many of the British vessels are short of hands, and attempts will be made by the crews of the above-mentioned vessels to board them. British seamen, fearless as they are, may laugh this idea to scorn, but Russian soldiers and sailors have a kind of dogged contempt of life drilled into them, which would render them particularly dangerous as boarders. One other remark must be made at once, lest it should escape my memory. When first the Russians crossed the Pruth, it was arranged that 30,000 "fuhren" (wagon-loads) of provisions should be conveyed into the Principalities. Since the Allies have become masters of the Black Sea, an order has been issued that 90,000 fuhren are to be forwarded. This intelligence is perfectly authentic, and it may also be added that the person from whom the information proceeded is of opinion that, sooner or later, hunger will come to the assistance of the allies. In such a country as Bessarabia, the conveyance of provisions on the axle or by sledge must be limited to eight or nine months in the year, and it cannot now begin before May.

The Revolutions in the Turkish Provinces.

From the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, March 24, 1854.

Yesterday news was taken from the *Oest. Correspondenz* relative to the insurrection in the western Turkish provinces was dispatched by telegraph, although it inspired me with little confidence. No choice, however, was left, as intelligence on the same subject, which the semi-official organ had contained on the preceding day, was only forwarded by letter. My private opinion still is, *that the Greek revolution will have a miserable end*, but if accounts favorable to the movements were not prejudice might with justice be brought against me. As usual the Times and Augsburg *Gazettes* contain several letters from Greece, and a summary will now be given of the probable news they contain. Some of the Greek papers, which speak in high terms of the chivalrous courage of the Queen of Greece, inform us that the insurgents have taken four guns, but an Athens correspondent substitutes the word "bought" for "taken." The truth of the matter is that a Genoese merchantman, with four small guns, not long since cast anchor in the port of Patras, and some friends to the Epirotes purchased and sent them to the insurgent army. According to the Greeks, *the insurrection in Epirus and Thessaly is spreading with "unexampled" rapidity*, notwithstanding the intense severity of the weather, but we cannot discover where the numberless volunteers are posted. General ZAVELLAS, a native of Suli, who crossed the frontiers with 170 of his countrymen, has been proclaimed commander of this insurgent "army" before Arta, which is 3,000 strong. ZAVELLAS, who is a Greek general, has deserted his flag, and the Government has issued a warrant for his arrest. As he had been entrusted with the command of all the Greek troops on the frontiers, he sailed on board an Austrian vessel to Missolonghi, and went to Vrachori, where were his headquarters, but one stormy night he disappeared, and when it was next heard of it was as the leader of the insurgents. It appears that the greatest feat hitherto performed is that the corps under GRIVAS has maintained possession of the pass of the "Five Wells" against the Turks. A certain General ZERVA—the insurgent army seems to abound in general officers—who commands 1,000 men, occupies a strong position at San Dimitri, about six English miles from Janina. "The Turks are shut up in the fortress of Janina, and ZERVA, GRIVAS, and the brothers ZAPOIOT are encamped in the neighborhood, but Janina cannot be taken by any means which the insurgents at present possess. There can be no question of a siege without cannon, but it is not improbable that the garrison will soon surrender for want of provisions." This is mere nonsense, because the Turks at Janina

JOHN MITCHEL AT THE SOUTH.

Complimentary from the Legislature of Louisiana.

From the Citizen, April 15.

Although it is our general practice in the *Citizen* to decline the publication of complimentary addresses to the Editor, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of giving the following correspondence to our readers. We believe it will give satisfaction to our friends, as it has been a source of pride to us.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA, March 30, 1854.

SIR: The undersigned have been appointed a joint Committee, on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions, unanimously adopted by both branches of the General Assembly.

In the performance of this agreeable duty, and in conveying to you the sentiments which originated and led to their adoption with such entire unanimity, we beg leave to say, that while we cherish the warmest sympathy for all who have made patriotic sacrifices for the emancipation of a nation from political tyranny and oppression, and are ever ready to receive them to our homes and hearts, the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in adopting these resolutions, have been actuated mainly by a high sense of your enlightened and just political principles, as specially indicated by your able defence in the midst of a fanatical opposition, of those great constitutional rights, and those national and fraternal sentiments which are calculated to unite and harmonize the diversified interests of the country, and to cement the union of these States, on the perpetuity of which repose the highest hopes and dearest interests of mankind.

With these views and feelings, in the discharge of the duties assigned to us, in the name of the people of the State of Louisiana, we invite you to the freedom and hospitalities of our capital, and avail of the occasion to add the expression of our individual consideration and respect.

M. RYAN, } Committee on the part
J. G. DEBUSSY, } of the Senate.
F. H. HATCH, } Committee on the part
GEO. C. MCWHORTER, } of the House of
D. CORCORAN, } Representatives.

To Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, Editor of the *Citizen*, New-York.

RESOLUTION INVITING JOHN MITCHEL TO THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the distinguished patriot and exile JOHN MITCHEL, in consideration of his exalted character, his preëminent ability, and just and expanded national sentiments, as particularly exemplified in his late letter on the subject of Southern institutions, be, and is hereby, invited to the Seat of Government of this State.

Be it further *Resolved*, etc., that a committee of two members on the part of the Senate, and three members on the part of the House, be, and they are hereby appointed, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to JOHN MITCHEL.

JNO. M. SANDIDGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

Approved, March 16, 1854.

P. O. HERBERT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

MR. MITCHEL'S REPLY.

To the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Louisiana:

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and courteous letter has just been received, enclosing a resolution of the Legislature, which extends to me the distinguished honor of an invitation to the hospitalities of your State capital. It is indeed a distinction wholly unexpected, and I fear hardly merited; but it were affectation to deny that it has given me the keenest pleasure, and will always be remembered with pride.

My warmest thanks are especially due for this high and authoritative recognition of the cause of Irish nationality, for which cause I, as well as many better men, have for years endured the most odious refinements of malignant vengeance at the hands of our country's enemies. And now that the corrupt Parliament, Press and Administration of England are eagerly heaping deadly insults and calumnies upon the names of their intended victims, it is, to me at least, much more than a compensation that I am addressed with fraternal respect, and my hand is grasped in friendship by a higher and prouder race of freeman than Europe has known for two thousand years.

The course which I have taken as a journalist, on some questions of vital public interest, and which has had the good fortune to meet with the marked approval of the Legislature of Louisiana, was dictated solely by my own long-settled opinions and feelings. The ungenerous imputation which has been made—that I took that course in order to court and flatter the South at the expense of the North—the North where I have made my own home—must, to Southerners, appear irrational enough. And even those who make such a charge must themselves believe it, for obvious reasons. In truth I took no thought of South or of North at all,—of sectional interests or geographical parallels of latitude; but, on a great question of social polity arising for discussion, I felt myself entitled, and indeed bound (having undertaken to conduct a journal at all) to deal with the same plainly and independently. If my conclusions differ from those of several politicians, orators and philosophers of these parts, perhaps it is because I have drawn mine from some considerable study of history and politics in ancient and modern times, and not exclusively from the newspapers of Old England—the lecturers of New-England, and the Gospel according to the apostles of "Progress." Once for all, I refuse to believe that human wisdom and virtue were born about the beginning of the nineteenth century—were cradled in Exeter Hall—were suckled, like the twins of Rhea Silvia, by a she-wolf (or strong-minded female)—and have reached their highest development and bright consummate bloseoming in a "Garrisonian" of Boston, howling against the Union, as a dog bays the moon.

You will not condemn nor wonder at the zeal of a stranger and a refugee, for that Union. In my case it is not unnatural. To me, from my childhood, the United States has been a sacred Unity,—one and indivisible,—the completest, grandest achievement and monument of the wit and courage of Man in modern times. The admiration became a passion; and the passion led me far, and cost me dear: but the dearer it has cost me, the more jealously and proudly I cherish now my old faith and hope; now when the banner I gazed on so long from hopeless distance, with "the desire of the moth for the star," gleams and waves above me at last. May the colors of God's bow be torn asunder ere the Stripes of that majestic banner!

I beg, gentlemen, that you will convey to both Houses of the Legislature my warmest acknowledgments of their goodness: and assure them that I shall endeavor, at an early day, to avail myself of their invitation, and visit Baton Rouge.

With sentiments of high consideration, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Police Burglary Case.

This case was continued at the Tombs yesterday. The cross-examination of WM. KENNEDY was continued by HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., counsel for KEMP.

KENNEDY testified as follows:

Q.—How many did you observe of noisy characters on the northwest corner of Leonard-street and West Broadway, at the time spoken of by you in your last examination? A.—About half a dozen.

Q.—Did they remain on that corner when you crossed West Broadway? A.—They remained till I got there, on that corner.

Q.—Where did they go then? A.—Down Leonard, towards Hudson-street.

Q.—Did you speak to any of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was said by you? A.—I advised them to go home, as it was getting late; they said they would, and passed down towards Hudson-street.

Q.—Did you know where any of them belonged? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did they pass down towards Hudson-street quietly after they promised you to go home? A.—As they turned to go down, I turned and went up West Broadway; I left them going; they were going down quietly.

Q.—Did they make any noise or disturbance after you reached the corner where they stood? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you stop to speak with them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long? A.—It wouldn't exceed half a minute.

Q.—How many males were among them? A.—I think two; they were men.

Q.—What disturbance, if any, were they making when you first saw them? A.—The men appeared to be about quarrelling, and the females trying to prevent it.

Q.—If you crossed over West Broadway at the time, and for the purpose you have stated, why did you omit mentioning that fact in your statement made before Justice Osborne, when arraigned before him on the charge of burglary? A.—I never was asked the question, was the reason I omitted it.

Q.—When asked by Justice Osborne the following question: "Have you anything to say, and if so what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?"—did you not go on and make a long statement as to the facts of the case which you alleged to be true? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you asked as to any of the facts in the case otherwise than by the question just specified? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you intend the statement then made by you to be a full disclosure of all the facts of the case? A.—I did at that time.

Q.—Did you omit to state any of the facts which were then within your knowledge? A.—I omitted to state nothing which I thought appertaining to the case at that time.

Q.—When you went around to your residence in Franklin-street on the morning in question, why did you not go into your house when you arrived there? A.—Well, I object to answering the question, because I am not on trial, and as I have previously made the statement to Judge Osborne pending the charge against myself, and then gave the reasons why I did not enter the house.

(Question on the objection to answer reserved.)

Q.—When you arrived at your residence at the time last specified, did you meet or see any one in the street? A.—I didn't meet any one; I saw several men in the street.

Q.—How many men? A.—Three men.

Q.—Where were you when you first saw these three men? A.—On the stoop at my house.

Q.—Was your face towards the street? A.—I was standing with my face directly east, looking up Franklin-street.

Q.—Had you commenced opening your door? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you taken your night-key out of your pocket, when you first saw these three men? A.—Yes, Sir, and had it in the key-hole.

Q.—On which side of the street were these men, when you first observed them? A.—North side.

Q.—How near to where you were standing? A.—About one hundred and fifty feet, I should judge.

Q.—Near Broadway? A.—No, Sir; about one hundred and fifty feet below Church-street, as near as I can tell.

Q.—Were these men talking? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Or making any noise? A.—I didn't hear anything of the kind.

Q.—Then what first drew your attention to them? A.—I had arrested a party of persons, one of whom resembled the head man of the three.

Q.—State that man's name, and for what you arrested him? A.—His name was Frederick Knoll; I arrested him previously, for larceny.

Q.—What was done with him after you arrested him for larceny? A.—He was committed by Judge Osborne, on the charge.

Q.—When did this occur? A.—About two months previous to this night; it may have been three.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that the leader of these three resembled Knoll, or that it was Knoll himself? A.—I mean that he resembled Knoll, and to the best of my belief it was Knoll himself.

Q.—How soon after you saw these three men did you see Smith? A.—From 10 to 15 minutes.

Q.—Where? A.—In Franklin, between Hudson and Greenwich-streets.

Q.—Did you follow these three men? A.—*Yes, Sir.*

Q.—For what purpose? A.—Because they were going in the direction in which I had arrested Knoll previously.

Q.—Where was that? A.—Foot of Franklin-street.

Q.—Did you follow these men down Franklin-street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you on the same side of the street with them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How far behind them were you? A.—Well, I was about from 150 to 200 feet behind them.

Q.—When and where did you lose sight of these men? A.—Corner of Washington and Franklin-streets.

Q.—Were they in your sight from the time you first saw them until you lost sight of them on the corner of Washington and Franklin-streets? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From what direction did Smith come when you first saw him? A.—He came up Franklin-street.

Q.—Had you called him or made any signal for him? A.—I called by whistling for the man on that post, but did not know Smith was the man until he came up Franklin-street.

Q.—Did Smith, in coming to you, pass these men? A.—I don't know.

Q.—On which side of the street did Smith come up Franklin-street? A.—He was crossing from the north side when I first saw him.

Q.—Where were you standing when you first saw him? A.—I was walking down Franklin towards Greenwich, below Hudson.

Q.—How near was Smith to you when you first saw him? A.—About fifty feet from me when I first recognized him.

Q.—Did you say anything to him about these men? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—I told him I was following three men down; that I thought one of them was the man I had arrested; he answered that they had passed him as he stood on the lower corner of Greenwich and Franklin, and requested me to go with him and follow the men.

Q.—Did you both then proceed to follow them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How far? A.—We went as far as West-street.

Q.—Following these men? A.—We lost eight of them about Washington-street, but we continued on down as far as West-street.

Q.—Did they turn into Washington-street? A.—They were in Franklin-street, a little below Washington; they stood there talking.

Q.—How long did they stand there talking? A.—Well, two or three minutes, when two of them left the party, leaving one standing there alone.

Q.—Which direction did the two take? A.—They went down Franklin towards the river; but it was so dark I could not see more than a few feet below the corner of Washington-street from where I stood, which was on the corner of Greenwich and Franklin-streets.

Q.—How long did you and Smith stop on the corner of Greenwich and Franklin-streets? A.—About 10 or 12 minutes.

Q.—Did Knoll remain standing there? A.—There was one of the three remained there; but I couldn't tell which of them.

Q.—How long did that one remain there? A.—From five to eight minutes, I should judge.

Q.—What then became of him? A.—He then went down Franklin-street towards the river—the same direction the others took.

Q.—Where did you and Smith then go? A.—We went down Franklin-street to West-street, within 10 or 15 feet of the northeast corner; we then stopped.

Q.—Was it on the northeast corner that these three men stopped before they parted? A.—No Sir, it was on the northeast corner of Washington and Franklin-streets; we did not see them after that, at that time.

Q.—When you got as you stated within 10 or 15 feet of West-street, where did you and Smith then go? A.—We stayed there some five or six minutes.

Q.—What were you doing during that time? A.—We were trying to see if we could come across these three men.

Q.—After remaining there that length of time what did you then do? A.—Hearing a noise in the direction of Mr. Hopkins' store, we crossed immediately over there, and discovered his door open.

Q.—What sort of a noise did you hear? A.—It sounded like the opening or shutting of a door.

Q.—When you heard this noise were you standing on the northeast corner of Franklin and West-streets? A.—We were standing on the north side of Franklin, within 10 or 15 feet from the northeast corner of Franklin and West-streets.

Q.—Did you hear this noise clearly and distinctly from that position. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it very loud? A.—It was a noise such as might be made by a door being blown open or shut by the wind; that being a very windy and stormy morning.

The case was here adjourned to the 19th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—Thursday.

Before Judge Campbell.

Daw et. al. against *Smith et. al.*—The plaintiffs are partners in the business of quarrying stone, and in the Summer of 1852 they made an agreement with the defendant, who is master of a vessel, to carry the stone to New-York from Cold Spring, which agreement, it is complained, they did not carry out, but have neglected to deliver the stone at the place agreed upon. The defence is, that the property was kept as security for the freight, which has not been paid. Damages laid at $500. Complaint dismissed. For the plaintiffs, Willard, Sweeny, and Anderson; for the defendants, Mr. A. D. Russell.

INQUESTS.—*Comte* against *Poplin*.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $83 90.

Young against *Van Wyck*.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $1,776 15.

EJECTMENT FOR DOWER.

Before Chief Justice Oakley and a Jury.

Ownes against *Woodbury*.—This is an act of ejectment for dower. In July 15, 1836, one James Ownes sold a lot of land, situated in Hendrick-street, to one Burden, who afterwards conveyed it to the defendant, Woodbury. Mary Ownes, the plaintiff, is the widow of James Ownes, deceased, and brings this action to recover the right of dower to the property in question. She was married to James Ownes in 1845, publicly, but now sets up a previous marriage in 1834. The whole case turns upon the question whether there was any such secret marriage as alleged.

Mr. Van Deusen, father of the plaintiff, a resident of New-Jersey, testified that in 1833 or 1834, his daughter came to New-York. The year following he saw Mr. Ownes in New-Jersey, and asked him if he had seen anything of his daughter, in reply to which Mr. Ownes stated that they were married and living in New-York. In the Fall of the same year, the witness lost a son, and Mary, (the plaintiff,) and Mr. Ownes came to the funeral. Mary came again to Spottswood, the residence of her father, either that same Fall or the following Spring, and brought a child with her, whom Mr. Ownes called his child, and who called Mr. Ownes father. At the time Mr. Ownes told the witness of their marriage, he said he did not want him to say anything about it, for he was afraid of Jacob Ownes, who was a son of his by a former wife, and who had been very much opposed to his remarrying.

John Colvin testified that Ownes and the plaintiff lived as man and wife, in Orange-street, New-York, and that Ownes assured him that they were married, but that he did not wish anything said about it, for he was afraid of his son Jacob.

There were several other witnesses, most of them some connection of the plaintiff, who testified that James Ownes acknowledged the marriage between himself and the plaintiff, and that he treated her as his wife, and the children which he had by her, previous to their marriage in 1845, as legitimate children. There was no doubt that the two cohabited together from 1834 to 1845, and after, and that they had four children previous to their marriage in 1845. The plaintiff offered evidence to prove acknowledgments of the marriage, made after the sale in 1836, but they were excluded.

In defence, the marriage in 1845 was given in evidence, as raising a presumption that no valid marriage had taken place before that time; and the defendant also endeavored to show that there had been illicit intercourse between the parties previous to their supposed secret marriage, and that in 1837-8, James Ownes paid addresses to another lady, notwithstanding his alleged marriage. Several witnesses were also called, who testified to the fact that James Ownes was generally reputed to be a single man.

Mr. Schaffer, for the defendant, urged that there was no sufficient evidence of a legal marriage previous to July 15, 1836, the time of the sale by James Ownes to Burden; that the evidence of Ownes' admission was defective, because made principally to the friends of the plaintiff only; that he did not hold himself out to the world at large as married to her; for the plaintiff, Mr. Burrill, insisted that the great length of time during which the parties cohabited was presumptive evidence of a marriage, strengthened as it was very much by his admissions to those most interested to know and inquire about the alleged marriage, and that the only reason why they were re-married in 1845, was because of the representations made to the plaintiff by a friend, (given in evidence on the trial,) that she could have no legal rights as a married woman, unless she were publicly married before some minister or public officer.

Chief Justice OAKLEY—The plaintiff brings this action to recover her rights of dower to land in the possession of the defendant. The law concerning dower, is that a woman has a right to dower in all estate which has at any time been the property of her husband while they have been married. In July 15, 1836, James Ownes conveyed the land in dispute to one Henry Borden, who afterwards conveyed it to this defendant. The question is whether the plaintiff was the wife of James Ownes on the 15th of July, 1836, at the time of the sale. A contract of marriage may arise in this State in three ways. A man and woman may make a written contract of marriage, and if they afterwards live as man and wife, the marriage is sufficient; or the parties may go before a minister or civil officer, and enter into a contract of marriage before witnesses, and with an appropriate ceremony. The Jury must be satisfied that there was a contract of marriage between the parties previous to the sale in 1836. There are many cases, however, where two persons living together as man and wife, cannot prove their marriage by written contract, or by witnesses. In such cases, the mode of proof usually adopted, is to prove that they lived as man and wife, and so held themselves out to the world, and the Jury may then conclude from their mode of living and their representations, that they have entered into a contract of marriage. Such is the course adopted by the plaintiff in the present case.

The subsequent marriage in 1845 would be a very strong circumstance when standing alone, from which to presume that there had been no previous marriage; for if the parties had been already regularly married, it is not probable that they would reënter into the marriage contract. The representations made to the plaintiff concerning the necessity of a public marriage must be taken as somewhat explanatory of this subsequent marriage however, and you must consider how far this explanation will neutralize the effect of the subsequent marriage.

You are not to take into consideration any statements made by Ownes after the sale in 1836, for he cannot injure the right of the purchaser of the land by allegations made subsequent to his sale to him.

If you think from the proof that an illicit intercourse was commenced in New-Jersey, then it will require stronger proof to show that such illicit intercourse terminated in marriage, than it would require to prove a marriage from the cohabitation of two previously innocent parties. But it is not necessary that there should be an actual public marriage to contradict the presumption against a contract of marriage, arising from a previous illicit intercourse.

No particular degree of publicity is required. The Jury are to say whether the representations of marriage were sufficiently public to raise a presumption of a marriage contract.

An actual marriage before a minister or civil officer, is not necessary to support an action for dower. The point which you have to determine is this: are we satisfied that a contract of marriage existed between the parties previous to the sale to Burden, on the 15th of July, 1836; if you think such a contract did exist, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff. If you are not satisfied that such a contract existed, you will find a verdict for the defendant.

For the plaintiff, E. G. Pike and J. T. Burrill. For the defendant, Niles and Schaffer.

Verdict Saturday morning, the Courts having adjourned over Good Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Thursday.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Fring et. al against *Calebs et. al.*—The defendants in this action constitute the American Transportation Company, and the action is brought against them as common carriers to recover $100—the value of a quarter pipe of Brandy, which was lost out of the cask while being transported by the Company from New-York to Detroit. The defence is, that it leaked out through an imperfection in the cask, and not through the careless ness of the defendants.

For the plaintiffs, G. G. Eckel. For the defendants, Mr. Sandford.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, $111 11.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

Ritz against *Andrews*.—Order to show cause dismissed without costs.

Moore against *Sullivan*.—Motion granted only so far as to require William Thompson to redeliver the horse mentioned in the order to show cause.

Wald against *Wald*.—Motion to strike out parts of amended answer. Granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Thursday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Froncia T. Sargent vs. *Alfred G. Benson*.—This was an action for work and labor done as a clerk, from the latter part of 1848 until the Spring of 1851, for which service the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant $1,500, as a balance due. On the part of the defence, it was not denied that work had been done, but it was set up that the defendant took the plaintiff as a clerk out of "pure charity;" but, notwithstanding the "charity," the defendant had paid to the clerk the sum of $1,508 49. The only question before the Court and Jury received itself into the value of the plaintiff's services, on which point the evidence was conflicting. The case stands adjourned to Saturday.

Before Judge Daly.

John Washing ond wife vs. *George Good*.—This was an action for words spoken in Dutch. It appeared that the defendant had a "mnse" with the wife of the plaintiff, and applied some very ungentlemanly language to her, and the lady retorted in equally undignified terms. The Jury, without leaving their seats, found for the defendant.

William Johnson vs. *Robt. Dillon*.—This was an action of assault and battery. It appeared that the defendant was a cotton merchant in South-street, and that having several bales of cotton lying in front of his store, the plaintiff lighted a fire near the bales, in order to use pitch. The owner of the cotton procured a bucket of water, and put out the fire, and the owner of the pitch, conceiving this to be an infringement of the largest liberty of the citizen, resisted the extinguisher, and an assault was the result. The only question in the case was, who was the aggressor. The case went to the Jury, under the charge of the Court, and a sealed verdict was ordered for Saturday.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Joseph Mercequer against *J. E. Saretos*.—The defendant in this case was arrested by the Sheriff under the third subdivision of section 179 of the code. The action was for the recovery of personal property. Upon the arrest the defendant gave bail to the Sheriff, and was discharged by him; but on the failure of the bail to justify, the Sheriff rearrested the defendant. He now moves to be discharged from arrest, or for an order discharging him from arrest, on giving bail in the liberties of the jail.

Under the former practice the Sheriff was liable if the sureties did not justify, in the same manner as in cases of arrest in personal actions, (2 R. S., p. 526,) and his remedy was upon the bond taken by him. He had no power to arrest the defendant, except by becoming bail, and then arresting him for the purpose of a surrender.

By the 201st section of the code this liability of the Sheriff is altered, and the Sheriff is now made liable as bail: and by the next section a recovery against him, on such liability as bail, may be collected by proceedings in his official bonds. His liability then is the same as if he was one of the bail of the defendant, and I think he is entitled to the same rights and powers. As bail, he may arrest the defendant, and surrender him in the action, and for that purpose no process is necessary. Other provisions are incorporated in the 201st section, for the discharge of the Sheriff's liability, by putting in other bail: but until that is done he remains liable as the defendant's bail, and has the same rights and powers. The other question is, whether the defendant is entitled to the liberties of the jail after his arrest by the Sheriff. Whether he is so or not cannot be of much moment in this motion, because it is not within the province of the Court to order the Sheriff to take bail for the jail liberties. If he unjustly refuses to take such bail, the Sheriff is responsible to the injured party; or he can seek relief it must be in another mode than by motion in the cause. The Sheriff has a right to demand satisfactory security, and if at any time he thinks the security to be insufficient, he has a right to rearrest the defendant, and require other security. The Court cannot pass upon the sufficiency of the bail for the jail liberties, nor in any way order the Sheriff to accept the bond of any sureties for such a purpose. Not having the power to decide as to the sufficiency of the sureties, it follows that we have no right to order the Sheriff in such a case to admit the defendant to the liberties of the jail.

This motion must be denied, as the questions are now without costs.

The Fire Department against *Henry Cast*.—Action for a violation of the fire laws. Judgment for plaintiff, $1,000 and costs.

MARINE COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Thompson.

John Rikker and wife vs. *Moses C. Backer*.—This was an action to recover damages laid at $500, for kicking the person of Mrs. Rikker, a Dutch lady, residing in the same house as the defendant in the Third-avenue, on the 11th March last. A Dutch lady and an American lady were examined for the plaintiffs, and it appeared that the ladies Rikker and Backer had a disagreement as to their rights and privileges, and a boarding-house squabble ensued. Moses C. Backer interferred, and an assault on Mrs. Rikker was the result. The Judge awarded the plaintiff $100.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Friday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION—LOOKOUT.

The following decision was delivered at the opening of Court this morning:

N. L. McCready et al. vs. The steamer Brother Jonathan.—This suit was brought to recover damages for the loss of the schooner *Charles D. Ellis* and her cargo, which was sunk by a collision with the steamer, in October, 1851.

The schooner sailed October 27, from New-York, bound for Wilmington. Her cargo was owned by different persons, and parts of it were insured in the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.

About 1 o'clock that night the schooner was not far from Egg Harbor light, heading S. S. W., on her starboard tack, and going about four or five knots an hour. The wind was moderate from a westerly direction. The sea was smooth and the night comparatively clear, and with a moon somewhat obscured by clouds. Vessels could be seen five miles off, and the shore was visible distant about eight miles.

The steamer was bound from St. Thomas to New York, and was going at her usual speed, ten or twelve miles an hour. The schooner was seen ten or fifteen minutes before the collision, but the two vessels came together, the steamer striking the schooner head on nearly at right angles, about ten feet aft the main rigging on her starboard side, so that she sunk in a few minutes.

It was the second mate's watch on board the steamer, in which watch there were four men, besides the quartermaster at the wheel. Of these only the second mate was examined as a witness in the case, and no reason given for not examining the others. The third assistant engineer was examined, and testified that two of them were below passing coal, and that he was on deck and did not see any one on the lookout.

On board the schooner, the second mate was at the wheel, and one man on the lookout. They say that the schooner held her course until the steamer was two or three lengths off, and then the wheel was hove hard-a-starboard. Testimony was given to show that the schooner suddenly changed her course, and came under the steamer's bows.

Held upon this evidence that there was no sufficient and proper lookout properly stationed on board the steamer, within the doctrine of the *Genesee Chief* against *Fitzhugh*, in 10 Howard's Reports; that the schooner did not change her course unless in the imminent danger of collision, and that there is no evidence to contradict the "*prima facie* evidence" of the steamer being in the wrong, arising from her defective lookout.

I decree, therefore, for libellants, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain the damages, and to report what the damage to the schooner was; what the loss of freight was; who were the owners of the cargo, and the amount of cargo owned by each individual, and what the amount of insurance was, which the insurance companies are respectively liable to pay,

For libellants, Mr. Lord. For claimants, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Betts.

Edward Mills vs. *N. L. McCready*.—This was a cross action brought by the owner of the *Brother Jonathan*, to recover the damages sustained by the steamer, in the same collision. The two cases were tried together, and in this case a decree was made dismissing the libel with costs.

COLLISION.

Anson J. Stone against *The Steamboat New-York*.—This case was then called on for trial. The suit is brought by the libellant to recover damages for the sinking of the ice barge, *California*, with 2,000 tons of ice on board, while in tow of the *New-York*, in the month of August, 1853.

The libellant alleges that while coming round the Battery the *California* was, by the carelessness of those in charge of the *New-York*, dragged against a vessel at anchor, and afterwards against another one, injuring her so that she was sunk, and claims damages to the amount of $5,000.

The claimants of the *New-York* deny any negligence on their part, aver that if any such collision occurred, it was caused by the carelessness of those in charge of the *California*, and that the barge was towed at the risk of her owners, and that they are not liable for any damages.

For libellants, Mr. Evarts; for claimants, Mr. Backley.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on Thursday. R. C. BRAINARD, Esq., the President, tendered his resignation, stating as a reason, that since his election a number of new members had taken their seats in the Board who had no votes.

On motion of Supervisor BERGEN, the resignation was accepted, and Mr. BRAINARD was immediately re-elected by a unanimous vote.

A communication was received from the State Superintendent of Public Schools, announcing that JOHN M. NOYES had been selected from Kings County as a pupil for admission to the New-York Institution for the Blind, and asking that the Supervisors provide for the usual clothing, $20 per year. Accepted and placed on file.

The Almshouse Committee, through the Chairman, Supervisor RALPH, reported and offered a resolution recommending that they be authorized to enter into contract with MITCHELL & CAMPBELL, for masons' work on the work house at the county farm, at $1,200; and with LITCHFIELD & KELLUM, for the carpenters' work, at $975. Adopted.

Supervisor GRAHAM called up from the table his resolution in favor of entering into contract for the new County Court House, but at the suggestion of Supervisor BERGEN, he withdrew his motion, as there was but a thin attendance of members. The subject was made the special order for the next meeting.

CRYSTAL BUCKET COMPANY, No. 1.—The Fire Bucket Company, No. 1, has been recently reorganized under the above name, and now occupy the house lately occupied by Engine Company No. 14, in Love-lane. A carriage is building for their use which will have something the appearance of a "piano" engine, and will be capable of carrying 100 buckets, short hooks and ladders, axes, &c. The company have changed the color of their cap from red to black, to correspond with the balance of the Fire Department.

JERSEY CITY.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—New teachers for the public schools have been appointed as follows: Miss WHITLEY, First Assistant of the Primary Department of Public School No. 1; Miss DUNCAN, Monitress in the same department; and Miss HONGAS, Monitress of the Primary Department of Public School No. 2. The amount of the teachers' salaries for the quarter ending May 1, will be $1,718, for which sum a requisition has been ordered by the Board of Education upon the Common Council.

SCHOOL CENSUS.—A Census will be taken forthwith, by order of the Board of Education, to ascertain what number of children there are, between 5 and 18 years of age, in Jersey City.

INSURANCE LOSSES.—Within the last ten or twelve days, the losses to the Boston Insurance Offices have reached to a very large amount, viz.: the ship *Charles Hammatt*, lost on the coast of Ireland; the ship *Pantheon*, lost off Holyhead; ship *Emma Watts*, of Hallowell, Me., abandoned at sea; bark *Lucie Fields*, put back to Callao with guano; ship *Sachem*, ashore on Gingerbread Shoals; the ship *Russell Sturgis*, from Liverpool to Boston, abandoned at sea, and the brig *Frances Watts*, of Kennebunk, with a valuable cargo of coffee, from Rio de Janeiro to New-Orleans, lost at the mouth of the Miselsaippi River; the ship *Orlando*, from New-Orleans, put into Nassau, and salvage claimed for $50,000. The above losses on ships and cargoes will amount to about a million of dollars. On looking at the insurance office returns for 1854, we find the whole amount of losses paid by the Boston offices fall short of six hundred thousand dollars. It is true, business has increased since then but not in the ratio of the losses. Premiums must be raised, or many of the offices which are doing a large business, must draw on their capital to pay their losses, if they have not already done so to a considerable extent. The public are well aware of the immense marine losses which have been sustained the past Winter. But it will be seen by the above report, that the losses ascertained within the past two weeks, exceed by the sum of $400,000, the entire amount paid on marine losses by the Boston offices during the whole year in 1854.—*Boston Transcript.*

LOSS OF A SCHOONER AND CREW ON LAKE ONTARIO.—We learn from Capt. P. B. WILDER, of the Canada Express, that on Sunday afternoon last, a topsail schooner was seen to be sinking between Long Point and Oswego. Her condition being discovered by the master of another schooner, he immediately made for her, but before reaching the sinking vessel, it had entirely disappeared. Two men were seen struggling in the water, and a rope was hastily thrown to one of them but he appeared entirely benumbed and almost immediately went down. The other was caught by his jacket with a boat hook but it tore out, and he too went down. Thus all on board must have perished, as no other persons were discovered above the water. It is not yet known where the vessel was from, but it is supposed she was from Oswego. The number of persons on board will probably be known at the port from whence the unfortunate vessel sailed.—*Rochester Democrat.*

THE EXECUTION OF CRIMINALS.—A bill, regulating the execution of criminals, passed the State Senate, on Friday, by an almost unanimous vote. A supplement to this act provides that the number of persons present at any execution, including the Sheriff's or Coroner's Deputies, shall in no case exceed twenty-five; but any Sheriff or Coroner allowing a greater number to be present, shall, on conviction, be fined $500, one-half to go to the informer and one-half to the county; that during the hours specified by the death-warrant, the enclosure where the execution is to take place shall be under the exclusive control of the Sheriff or Coroner, and that it shall be the duty of these officers, or the general deputy of either, to inflict the punishment of death in cases provided by law, and in no case shall such punishment be inflicted by a professional hangman, or one employed wholly for that purpose.—*Pennsylvanian, 7th.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 14.

$2,000 Ohio 6s, '60	106	30 Crystal Palace	46
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	86	10 do	47
8,000 Had. Riv. 1st M	101	25 do	b6 42
21,000 do	100	10 do	7 43½
4,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	87	10 do	b7 43
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Pr.	85	100 N. Y. Central R. R.	b15 103½
5m N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	93	100 do	104
135 Del. & Hud. C. C.	s3 104	140 do	104½
5 Bank of Commerce	102½	100 do	s9 104½
10 Metropolitan Bank	102½	10 Y. Y. & N. H. R. R.	92
25 do	102	10 do	93
15 Continental Bank	99	20 do	93½
10 Bk. of North America	98½	600 Erie Railroad	68
300 Morris Canal	b60 14	125 do	68½
50 New-York Gas Co	137	75 do	68½
175 Canton Co	24½	300 do	b60 70
200 do	24½	50 do	b30 69½
350 do	24	200 do	b60 70½
150 do	b3 24	200 do	69½
100 do	b60 25	50 Harlem Railroad	48½
250 New Jersey Zinc Co.	71	40 do	49
20 Gardiner Gold Mine	2½	29 Harlem Preferred	99
200 McCulloch Gold	6	80 do	99½
1000 Nic. Trans. Co	b60 26	25 Stonington Railroad	67
1050 do	25	100 Reading Railroad	71
450 do	s3 25	100 do	71½
100 do	b60 25½	400 do	72
300 do	s42 25	900 do	72½
200 do	b30 25½	900 do	b60 73½
200 do	s30 25	200 do	b10 72
1200 Cumberland Coal Co	25½	55 Michigan Cen. R. R.	103½
250 do	s60 25½	25 Mich. So. Constrac.	105
100 do	b30 25½	40 Nor. Indiana R. R.	116
50 Parker Vein Coal Co.	6	30 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	14½
200 do	6½	20 Sixth-avenue R. R.	85½
100 do	b30 6½	30 Cleve. & Pittsburg R.	80
4150 do	6	35 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	88½
400 Flor. & K. Jt. Stock	1½	25 do	68

SECOND BOARD

$5,000 Indiana State 5s	98	50 N. Y. Central R.	b30 105½
2,000 Hud R. 1st M Bds	100	50 do	s10 105½
5,000 Ill Cen R. R. Bds.	87½	50 do	b30 105½
25 Det. & Hud. Canal	s3 104½	20 N. Y. & N. Haven R	93
30 U. S. Trust Co	99	25 Stonington Railroad	67½
20 do	100	200 Hudson River R. R.	b60 61
100 N. J. Frank. script	s3 3½	100 do	63
200 do	b60 3½	50 Erie Railroad	7 0
100 do	s3 3½	100 do	s3 69½
50 Nicaragua Transit Co	23½	300 do	s10 67½
100 do	23½	150 do	s30 67½
300 Flor. & K. Joint Stk.	1½	100 do	b60 70
200 do	2	50 do	b5 70
200 McCulloch Gold	6	100 do	s3 69½
100 do	6½	350 do	b60 71
100 do	b60 6½	100 do	b20 70½
50 Crystal Palace	50	150 do	b30 70½
10 do	b7 51	150 do	b30 70½
100 N. Carolina Copper	s3 3½	100 do	70½
200 N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s60 72	200 do	s60 69½
100 Cumberland Coal Co.	25½	200 do	s4 69½
200 do	26	100 Long Island R. R.	s60 27½
200 do	s60 26	200 Reading Railroad	s60 72½
100 do	s30 26	200 do	b60 72

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1854.

☞ We are compelled, by the pressure of Foreign News upon our columns, to omit our report of the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, as well as a variety of other matter prepared for this morning's paper.

Rights of Neutrals.

The *Hermann's* advices confirm the statement published in the TIMES of Thursday, that England and France had jointly declared, that they do not intend to issue letters of marque against Russian commerce during the pending war. The Queen's declaration, however, is carefully guarded—saying simply that it is not her "*present* intention" to issue such commissions to privateers, leaving it to be clearly inferred that the purpose of the English Government may be changed by subsequent events. The official announcement of the French Government, as given in the *Moniteur*, is still more restricted:—as it simply states that such letters will not be granted to *vessels of the United States:* and the statement is added that assurances have been received from the American Government, that "acts so contrary to the rights of nations will not be tolerated in the territory of the Union." This declaration was made by our Government to the French Minister at Washington, and is probably due to the action of a portion of the Press in calling public attention to the subject some weeks since. Neither England nor France, it will be observed, commit themselves to any *general* policy in regard to privateering,—as their declared intentions relate solely to the pending war and to the present time. Of course *our* Government has entered into no arrangements which will embarrass its action in the event of hostilities hereafter.

The British declaration does not quite sustain Mr. DEAN'S statement in the House of Representatives, that England would recognise the principle for which the United States have always contended, that "free ships make free goods;"—it simply states that during the present war she will "*waive the right*" of seizing enemy's property on board neutrals unless it be contraband of war;—and that she "does not intend *to claim* the confiscation of neutral property on board the enemy's ships." Thus the old right, claimed by England and denied by the United States, is *reasserted* while the purpose of *waiving* it is announced. This fact offers a curious comment on the assurances of some of our journalists, that American diplomacy had achieved a remarkable triumph, and secured the acknowledgement from England of the American principle on this subject. It will be observed, moreover, that the Attorney General has expressly declared that the English Government does *not* abandon *the right of search* in time of war.

So far as appears, American diplomacy has had but very little to do with the matter, though we have no doubt that our Government has urged the propriety of the course adopted. But it is very clear that the British Government has made no concession on the point *of principle* in regard to this question, but that she has simply waived rights which it would do her no good, under present circumstances, to put in force. The commerce of Russia is comparatively so small that the enforcement of belligerent rights against it is a matter of small importance; and her seaports are so few in number that they can easily be blockaded, so as to exclude both Russian goods and Russian ships. England doubtless hopes, moreover, to constrain the Czar to a similar policy; but in this we predict she will not succeed. Russia will doubtless issue letters of marque against both French and English commerce, and avail herself to the fullest extent of the rights of war.

The British and French Governments have also granted permission to Russian subjects to continue to reside in their respective countries, and have made considerable concessions to Russian ships in their ports. The London *Times* indicates the hope under which these steps have been taken, by wondering whether the Russian Emperor will *imitate* this magnanimity. We presume not. There are some thousands of Englishmen residing in Russia, while there are probably not as many hundreds of Russians in England.

The War Declared—Prospects of Europe.

Although the event has long been foreseen, and takes no one, therefore, by surprise, the formal Declaration of War by the Western Powers against Russia is, nevertheless, the most important news brought by the *Hermann*. The form of the national manifestoes in the two countries, and the manner in which they were received by the legislative bodies of each respectively, are characteristic. England, which enters on the war with strong reluctance and with misgivings she takes no pains to conceal, proclaims her purpose in a long, argumentative, apologetic document—subdued in its tone, and specially framed so as not to embarrass the return of friendly relations with the Czar when the war shall close. The declaration of NAPOLEON, short and decisive, betrays the warlike purpose which, from the outset, has lurked under all his professions of peace. The Queen's address is heard in solemn silence by the Lords and Commons of the British realm, while the French Emperor's proclamation is received with cheers by the Chamber of Deputies, which breaks up with the cry of *Vive l'Empereur*. In England public sentiment has made the war; in France the will of the Emperor has been supreme. England has everything to lose by a general European convulsion; while it is by no means certain that anything but such a movement would enable NAPOLEON to retain what he already has.

In spite of the alliance between France and England, the war on which they have jointly entered will be of a two-fold nature. Any war to which France is a party must sooner or later become revolutionary in its character; an English war on the contrary, will always tend towards the preservation of the existing state of Europe. Russia is the enemy of both—not only in the present crisis and from existing exigencies, but naturally and of necessity. Her ambition, in its schemes of territorial aggrandizement, finds England an obstacle in its path—and she hates France because she fears her revolutionary character and tendencies. Russia will probably be defeated in the end,—provided nothing occurs to interrupt the alliance between England and France; but she has the means of making it a protracted and expensive contest to her foes. That the want of gold is not an insurmountable obstacle to the Czar, is sufficiently shown by the example of Austria, which has existed for years on a financial fiction. The Russian Government will readily supply the lack of gold by copious issues of paper, which necessity will make current among its subjects.

Nor is the Czar likely to be so entirely isolated in his position as the Western Powers have fondly hoped. We have steadily maintained that Austria *must* eventually espouse the Russian side in this contest; and a week ago we predicted that the next steamer would show a change of tone concerning Austria on the part of the English press. The extracts we publish to-day confirm our expectations. The truth is, the HAPSBURGS know that it is only upon Russia that they can rely for aid in any future revolutions;—and that consideration alone would decide them to go with the Czar in his present emergency.

The crossing of the Dannbe by the Russians between Brailow and Galatz is probably a movement taken in concert with the Austrians, who would undoubtedly occupy for security Servia and the other provinces, which would fall to their share in the final partition of Turkey, upon the outbreak of insurrections which would follow OMAR PACHA'S advance towards the Lower Danube. It may be, however, that the Russian advance is something more than this,—that it is a bold attempt to engage the main Turkish army in a decisive battle, before it shall be reinforced by the arrival of the French and English troops. The movement may prove disastrous, as the Russian General would have the allies on his left and the Turks on his right: but he probably anticipates that the presence of an Austrian army of 50,000 men on the Turkish frontiers would be sufficient to prevent OMER PACHA from leaving his rear thus unprotected. Austria will ere long be compelled to abandon her neutrality: and her first step will undoubtedly be the occupation of Bosnia, Servia and Herzogowina. Prussia can remain neutral much longer: but she will be quite likely to declare for the West as soon as Austria shall have declared for the North. Then will come the moment for the outbreak of insurrections:—and if the Western Powers do not grant "letters of marque" to the privateers of Revolution, the Czar will most certainly enlist them on his behalf.

Meantime the Russians are blockading the months of the Danube by sinking immense stones in the river, which will probably render its navigation impracticable for a long time. This indicates how little the Czar cares for the interests of commerce. This single act does an immense injury, not only to the belligerent Powers, but to all the commerce of the world. It reminds us of an incident in one of the earliest encounters between the Russians and the Turks, in the time of SELIM II. That Sultan undertook to establish a communication between Central Asia and Western Europe, by opening a canal from the Don to the Volga;—but the laborers whom he sent thither, says the historian, "were surprised and killed by a body of men of uncouth figures, strange features and barbarous language," who proved to be the subjects of his Muscovite Majesty, IVAN the Terrible. NICHOLAS is evidently determined to borrow his precedents from the most savage of his predecessors.

Congressional.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands was taken up again in the House yesterday, and passed. It provides for the sale of lands which have been in the market for ten years, at one dollar an acre; fifteen years, seventy-five cents; twenty years, fifty cents; twenty-five years, twenty-five cents; thirty years or more, twelve and a half cents—provided nothing shall be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States in acts granting lands to States for railroads or other internal improvements, or mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, nor so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may occur by virtue of any act granting preëmption to actual settlers on the public lands. In response to a call, the President sent in, among other additional correspondence relative to the release of KOSZTA, a letter from Captain INGRAHAM, and also the reply of the Secretary of the Navy. Both documents will, even at this day, be read with interest. That of Captain INGRAHAM evinces a profound appreciation of the responsibility taken by him, and a commendable solicitude about the light in which his conduct is viewed by the Department and by the people. The reply of the Secretary assures him of a most favorable decision. The Senate's amendments to the West Point Academy bill were considered for a time, but before taking action on them the House adjourned. The Senate was not in session yesterday.

Country Postmasters.

Of all men who work hard and get nearest to no pay at all, who get very few coppers and abundant curses for their labor, Country Postmasters deserve to be first named. The fees allowed by law would not pay a woman for her trouble of making up the quarterly transcripts. They are shamefully small. The money consideration would never induce any one to take the office, but that anything which will convert the leisure moments of the day into three-cent pieces or even copper coin, is welcomed by persons who are bound to get something ahead, at whatever honorable cost.

It carries precious little honor with it. The fact of rendering a gratuity to Government, or rather of slaving without any consideration in behalf of the Government, and being, willing or unwilling, the tool of a party whom half the neighborhood believes corrupt, and liable too to the mortification of an ejectment, without shadow of offence, at the will of the Postmaster General, does not confer great honor upon the incumbent in any part of the country with which we are familiar.

Nor has it privileges worth buying at their cost. The Postmaster is supposed to receive and send his letters *free*. But it is only those on Post-Office business that are so transmitted, unless, indeed, he puts blindness on his conscience, and being his own judge, construes any which concerns his own interests to be of that nature. This is a curious perversion of our Legislative wisdom. Members of Congress may send home copies of the "Census," bushels of bound "Messages" and "Patent Office Reports," dirty linen for the laundress and boxes of fresh fruit from the Southern markets, and no questions asked. But the poor unpaid postmaster, if he sends his love, which weighs nothing, to his wife at the next Post-Office, must write on the envelope "on Post-Official business," and make himself meaner in his own eyes, or lose his precious franking privilege.

But let us see what his labor is and what his pay. Suppose him to live in some quiet farming town, where the quiet would be Sunday-like on all days but for the daily appearance of the railroad cars. He receives and sends a daily mail each way. It is not often that the right man can be found who lives directly on the line of the road and next to the dépôt. But whatever his distance, he can receive no extra pay for mail carriage. That would construe him into a mail carrier—a thing which a postmaster is under strict penalties forbidden to be. However distant or near, he must be on hand at the moment that the cars arrive. The leathern bag must not be entrusted for one moment to an unsworn officer. If the engine breaks down he must wait till she is mended and the arrival made. If she runs ahead of time, he is not excusable for tardiness—'tis his business to take the mail when it comes. He must not stop to shoe his horse or buy a spool of cotton on his way home. When the mail arrives in town the people have a right to their mail matter. The law now is very strict. He must open the bag in a private room, with no one at hand but a sworn deputy—he must do it himself—not his wife, nor his grown up daughter. If anybody's weekly is lacking, there is a row. The subscriber must have seen through the lattice-work every bundle that was taken out, and noticed that his was not in the company, or our postmaster is suspected. Is he a business-man, he loves to get the earliest news, and see first of all how wheat and potatoes sell now. Is the missing paper a literary one, our Postmaster's daughter loves to read love-stories, and it is known that she has read the first part of "The Last Kiss," or "The Miser's Daughter," which was "to be continued" in this number. If a letter does not come, "why doesn't it come?" is the question which our Postmaster must explain. If it is not postpaid, "that is very queer, for the writer is very particular and never neglects prepayment." Alas, poor Postmaster! on him falls the blame of correspondents' negligence, of the law's rates, of blundering clerks in news offices, of everything for which his ingenuity cannot devise a most plausible and excellent excuse.

But nine out of ten of the letters that come are not called for. He is an accommodating man, and when he rides out takes along the package of them. Unlucky fellow, while he is out, one calls for his letter, and the post-mistress cannot find it. Now is there a row, and sore affliction in the house. The baby has been to the box and torn it, or the wrong man has taken it. The benevolent postman goes on, however, distributing the treasures. The Captain is thankful, but has not the half-dime to pay him with. He charges it. The widow can't make change,—but she doesn't want him to charge it,—and she forgets it. The Squire's is a dunning letter, and after reading it, "refuses to take it out." There is a muss that will disturb the harmony of the families. Miss takes hers with indignant eyes and rates him on finding that the sealing-wax is crushed—his girls have broken it and peeped into her secrets. The young folks will never speak together again. His charges are at his own risk, and it takes a day to collect three shillings' worth of them.

But it is time to make up the mail. He has a dozen or twenty letters to send, three of them to write enclosing money to city newspapers, for which he is held responsible to the subscribers. These three he franks. If other postmasters are careless in handling, carriers in delivering, boys in conveying, clerks in entering, cashiers in crediting, and mail-men in dispatching the papers in return, he is the dishonest villain who did it, and deserves condign punishment. This bundle of three he can put together, and, perhaps, add two or three more which go to the same city as "distributing office." The others go each to different quarters. Each must be entered, its date, rate, and postage, whether paid, prepaid, stamped or free on a way-bill, each way-bill copied into the account current, then wrapped around the letter, and both wrapped in brown paper, tied, and directed. If he makes too free requisitions for paper and twine, the Postmaster General writes him back that he must use the old wrappers till they have four directions on them, and save the pieces of twine that come to his office. He grows excellently economical under the reproof.

Once a quarter there comes a job as is a job. From his accounts of mails received and sent with separate accounts of papers received, he must make clean transcripts; it takes many an imperial folio of close writing, for it must tell the history of every letter that has been through his hands. He must make out his accounts with the Department,—and errors are not permitted in that count. These all must be wrapped in separate bundles, and the post-bills that wrapped the letters received for the quarter in another, and all transmitted to Washington. But the original accounts he must keep in his own office safely—his sole vouchers for official honesty forever.

What does this slave of the petty princes at Washington get for his trouble? A sum so small that our readers would not calculate it with the law before them for the weekly amount. For such an office as we have described, it would not be over $7 a month! If ever there was a just demand for increased rates in any department of the public service there is in this. There is an act now pending Congressional action which does something for their relief. Let it be passed by all means, or also pass a resolution honestly confessing that the policy of Government is to get all it can from its faithful servants and give as little in payment as they will possibly consent to work for.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-Office Department—The Gadsden Treaty—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

The proposition to abolish the cheap postage system, which was made in the House to-day, is one the policy of which may well be questioned. The Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads have assumed that the present system has not realized the expectations which were entertained in in regard to its operation, and they accordingly report a bill to increase the rates of postage, in order to render this department of the public service more profitable than it is at present.

It has been heretofore satisfactorily demonstrated that a cheap postage system is, upon the whole, the best system for securing a revenue to the Government, inasmuch as the multiplication of letters and the general increase of mail matter and cheap postage will induce and largely increase the business of the Post-Office Department. If, therefore, the present system fails to pay its way, there is no good reason for supposing that the proposed advance of the rates of postage would remedy the evil. But the fact that the Post-Office Department is not a source of revenue to the Government, is not to be attributed to the cheap postage system so much as to other causes. In the first place, the postal service is not what it ought to be. The mails are not transported with that celerity and certainty which the interests of the business community demand, and, consequently, other conveyances are employed for the transportation of large numbers of letters, thereby depriving the Government of a large amount of postal revenue.

The exorbitant prices paid to mail contractors in many instances are also a source of the diminution of the postal revenue. There is certainly no reason why some railroad or steamboat lines should be paid at the rate of $330 per mile per annum, when others are willing to perform the service for $57 per mile. The Postmaster General recently made a contract with the Great Western Railroad of Canada to carry the same mails for the latter sum, for the carrying of which he had before been paying $300 per mile. If the present rates of compensation for mail carriage were reduced, as they should be, the deficit in the Post-Office revenue would be very nearly made up.

The extent to which the franking privilege is granted is also a source of expense and loss to the Post-Office Department. This privilege is extended to all the Departments of Government, though there would seem to be no good reason for thus making one Department bear a portion of the expenses of the others. The members of Congress use this privilege very freely, and the franked mail matter in bulk, at all events, forms a large portion of the mails.

It is not after all so important an object to render the mail service a source of profit to the Government, as it is to have that service speedily and certainly performed, and to extend its benefits to all portions of the country. The Government could not better employ a portion of its revenue than in promoting constant intercourse between different sections of the country, and in providing for the rapid transmission of intelligence from one point to another throughout the land. The project of the Post-Office Committee it seems to me cannot be sustained, though it has undoubtedly the sanction of the head of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. STANTON'S bill "to modify the Judicial system of the United States," I understand contemplates the judiciary reform suggested recently by Attorney-General CUSHING, whose plan was published at length in your columns. The obvious necessity for such a reform will doubtless insure the success of the measure.

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet decided where the six steam frigates are to be built. As soon as this point shall be decided, the work will be pressed forward. The Committee on Naval Affairs have, in the meantime, prepared a bill for the reform of the Navy, which will be shortly reported. This bill will provide against the system of shirking sea-service, which is so common among officers that some of them do not average two years' sea-service out of ten. The bill will also probably create two new grades of officers, commodores, or commanders of squadrons, and lieutenants commanding—15 of the former and 30 of the latter. It will also establish the relative rank of surgeons and pursers as settled in the orders of Secretaries BANCROFT and MASON. The promotion of officers by merit will also constitute a feature of this bill.

The Gadsden Treaty was advanced very little to-day by the Senate. It is said that if the Senate materially change the Treaty, the President will regard their actions as equivalent to a rejection of the measure. This intimation can hardly be correct, for the President, in sending a treaty to the Senate for their "advice and consent," cannot complain if they choose to advise him as to the particulars of the measure which they would wish to see changed. It is certainly their province to do this. The chances of the Treaty are, however, brightening, and I am inclined to think that in a few days it will be accepted substantially as originally reported. S.

Corporation Doings.

The Aldermen took up the REYNOLD'S Offal Contract business last evening. The report of the Committee on Public Health of the Board of Councilmen was taken up and discussed by Aldermen MOTT, HERRICK, LORD, BOARDMAN and President ELY. No decision was arrived at. The report (which has passed the other Board) was referred.

The Annual Report of the Fire Wardens was received by the Aldermen. The Wardens report that the number of violations of the Fire-Laws during the year ending April 1, 1854, was 564. There were twenty-four violations of the ordinances relative to hoistways. The number of buildings examined and reported to be in a dangerous condition, was 42. The quantity of gunpowder seized and deposited in the State Arsenal was 21,200 pounds. Attention is called to the number of dilapidated and dangerous buildings in the City.

The remaining proceedings of the Aldermen were not important.

In the Council the "dnel" came up; Councilman BELDEN offered resolutions of censure which were withdrawn at the suggestion of Councilman KENNEDY.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in response to a call of the Council for all the laws relating to the Liquor Traffic in New-York. The Counsel declares that the laws are ineffective. The documents were ordered to be printed.

A report was received from the Committee on Lands and Places in favor of appropriating Hamilton-square for the approaching State Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society. The report was adopted unanimously.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

"Do the Holy Scriptures Teach the Final Salvation of all Men?"

The discussion of this question between Rev. Messrs. SAWYER and WESCOTT, brought to a conclusion last evening, had at least one merit—that of being conducted in a spirit of gentlemanly forbearance creditable to both parties—an instance which would have satisfied POPE that parties may widely differ on "points of faith," and yet not "like graceless zealots fight." The temper of the audience, too, although occasionally manifested by applause, was on the whole kept under excellent control. The large attendance throughout, which not even the storm of last evening diminished, showed a wide-spread interest in the subject—not that we believe the views of any one on either side were materially changed by the arguments adduced.

Rev. Mr. HONGES, who sat at Mr. WESCOTT'S right hand throughout the discussion, announced that the doctrine of "endless punishment, as proved by Scriptures," would be argued by the reverend gentleman on some future occasion. It could not now be continued, as the Tabernacle was engaged.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. MOORE, of Newark,

Rev. Dr. SAWYER resumed in the affirmative. His discourse, as well as that of Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT, who followed, consisted in a recapitulation and more strong enforcement of previously expressed arguments—both contending that they had, to the satisfaction of all intelligent and impartial men, proved their positions. The first looked upon "endless" punishment as inconsistent with the merciful and loving attributes of God, and therefore gave such a limited interpretation to all those passages which spoke of threatening and wrath, as he considered in keeping with God's original purpose in creating man; while the latter took the words of invitation and of warning both in their literal and most extended sense, contending that we had no right to judge Jehovah by our finite standard of right or justice, but meekly submit ourselves to Him, will as revealed to us. Both retired, we doubt not, well satisfied that they had proved their case.

The Duel of the Councilmen—All Spoiled.

The City rejoiceth! The belligerent Councilmen, WILD and SEELY, both appeared in their seats in the Council Board last evening, unhurt; improved in pocket by their attempt at notoriety, and subject to manifold sharp hits from all their friends and enemies, who thought, alike, that they had made themselves ridiculous. Soon after the Board commenced business, resolutions of censure were offered by Councilman BELDEN, of the Thirty-fifth District, as follows:

Whereas, The public prints of the day represent this Board as the scene of gross personalities between two of its members, on the evening of the 12th instant; and,

Whereas, At the time referred to, it was a scene of indecorum, though not of so gross a character as represented; and,

Whereas, Rumor, with her thousand tongues, has greatly distorted and exaggerated the facts of the case, so far as they occurred before this Board, and manifests a desire to fasten the odium of the matter upon the Board collectively, and thus seems to call for an expression of the views of its members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen disapprove, and ever have disapproved and discountenanced, the use of personalities, and all other unparliamentary and improper words and conduct on the part of its members.

Resolved, That the Board unqualifiedly disapprove and condemn the words and acts of Councilmen WILD and SEELY at its session on the 12th instant.

Resolved, That in like manner it disapproves and condemns the participation of Councilmen JACKSON and CLANCY in the difficulty between said WILD and SEELY on the same occasion.

Resolved, That in our opinion this Board is in no degree or manner responsible or answerable for the conduct of its members when not convened, but that for such conduct they are only accountable to their constituents, their fellow-citizens, and the tribunals established by law.

Councilman CONOVER moved to lay the resolutions on the table, but withdrew the motion. Mr. BELDEN moved to refer to the Law Committee. Other motions were made to refer to the Committees on "Arts and Sciences," to "Public Health," to "Repairs and Supplies," &c., &c. Mr. KENNEDY, on reflection, regretted that any thing of this kind had been introduced into the Board. He had at first supposed that the resolutions were intended to carry out the joke—for a joke he considered the whole affair to be. No words uttered by the gentleman of the Fifteenth, (SEELY,) on the evening of the 12th, were really out of order,—but a good deal of passion was exhibited by the gentleman of the Seventeenth (WILD.) There was no idea that this was a serious *émeute*. It was only a bit of frivolity, which might as well have been omitted; but any degree of importance which had attached to it was owing to the coloring and exaggerated statements which emanated from the Press of the City. Mr. KENNEDY having given utterance to this sentiment, further expressed the hope that the mover would withdraw the resolutions. Mr. BELDEN was obedient, and withdrew the offensive document. There was some difficulty in obtaining a copy.

Some degree of disappointment was manifested because the resolutions were not put to the vote. The belligerents, we are informed, concerted the plan comfortably between themselves, passed nearly the whole of Thursday night in a jollification in Hoboken, and found it convenient, in order to carry on the "fun," to employ the same legal gentlemen to draw up their "wills." It has been a capital advertisement of the gentlemen's wares, and the end is gained. So farewell to the satire on Congressional decorum and upon the dignity of the Council. We wish the parties joy at the notoriety they have achieved.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The most successful—probably the most deserving revival of the season, was made here last night. Mrs. COWLEY'S Comedy, "The Bold Stroke for a Husband," is, perhaps, as good a working piece as any of the period, and open to less objection on the score of morality than the majority of them. There is, of course, no elevation of tone or purpose in it. Spanish intrigue and Spanish infidelity, are the bases on which the five act superstructure is raised; but it is a graceful work, and pleasant enough, although it does not tower to the skies. It possesses rapidity of action; there are no dragging scenes, but a succession of lively ones; the dialogue is brilliant and natural. Add to these recommendations, the certain advantages of pretty women and very pretty dresses, and the whole placed before us in the best possible manner, there will then be little difficulty in accounting for the success of Mrs. COWLEY'S production.

The manner in which Mr. WALLACK has placed this Comedy on the stage, would furnish an admirable lesson for the other managers of New-York. The dresses are of the most gorgeous description, and made with a perfection that would have been acceptable to the fashion of the age, as it is now in recalling it. Small matters receive elaborate attention; the glasses, mirrors, crockery, and furniture, are unique and admirable. The carved oak furniture is really superb. Mr. WALLACK must, we should think, do a large export trade in the costly furniture way. He disposes of a handsome suite every week: or at all events, he gets a fresh one for the stage.

Mrs. CONWAY, for whose benefit this comedy was produced, sustained the principal character, *Donna Olivia*, with much ability. It is somewhat difficult to realize—the alternations from grave to gay, from lively to severe, being of the briefest. These assumed paroxysms were well contrasted by Mrs. CONWAY—the severe being the most severely natural.

Mrs. STEPHENS, as *Minette*, was—as she always is—thoroughly genial and good. Mrs. HOEY, as the long-suffering *Donna Victoria*, had a character after her own heart. In the last act she was more than ordinarily animated.

Of the gentlemen, it is sufficient to say that they were good; perfect in words and artistic in rendering. *Don Carlos* suits Mr. DYOTT better than any character in his repertoire; and the same might be said of Mr. LESTER, as *Don Julio*, if we had not already remarked the same thing a score of times.

The Comedy was perfectly successful, and will doubtless enjoy considerable popularity. It is one of the best acted and best costumed pieces we have seen at Mr. WALLACK'S. There is some good scenery in it, also.

Mr. ARTOMMAS, the Welsh Harpist, will give a Concert Friday evening, (21st,) at DONWORTH'S Saloon. The following artistes will assist: Miss BRAINARD, Mr. CAMORE, Mr. TIMM, and Miss PHELPS—her first appearance.

New-Jersey Conference—SECOND DAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Thursday, April 13.

The Conference convened at 8 A. M., Bishop WAUGH presiding. Reading and prayer by Rev. E. PAGE. After appointing a committee to publish the reports of the Missionary Collection, the Conference proceeded to consider the claims of the superannuated preachers, which occupied the whole of the session. This business, though important, is very dry, and of no general interest to your readers. The business of the Conference is conducted with the utmost order.

OBSERVER.

☞ The steamship firemen and coal-passers met again last evening, at KAGIGIAN'S head-quarters Whitehall-street. It was reported that the Savannah line, the Fall River line and the Vanderbilt line had agreed to give the wages, and that the only important line which had not as yet signified assent to the increase of wages was the "Georges Law line." The meeting adjourned, to be called together again by special notice.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire sounded about 10 o'clock, last evening, was occasioned by the burning of a shed in the rear of a factory in Fifth-street, between First and Second-avenues. The flames were promptly extinguished, and but little damage was done.

☞ The Fourteenth of April and a Snow-storm are subjects upon which we have no wish to say anything. They both happened yesterday.

☞ The newsboy at the corner of the street nearly hit it last night,—crying the "Extry," with "Declaration of War between France and Russia," and the "Great Speech of Queen VICTORIA."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW BOOKS.

RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. DE GOBBOWSKI. $1.

RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA. 12mo. 75c.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. $1.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. $1.

THE FORESTERS. By ALEX. DUMAS. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 50c.

MARGARET; OR, PREJUDICE AT HOME. 12mo. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 50c.

MONTGOMERY'S SACRED HYMNS AND POEMS. 12mo. 75c.

MINNIE HERMON. $1 25.

WEISS' FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES. 2 vols. $2 50.

J. H. WATSON, No. 763 Broadway.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 198 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—An extensive and superior variety, at low prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

BUY YOUR HATS AT THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st., where you get four dollar Hats for three.

HYGEIANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Goodhart, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeiana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must effect an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeiana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.

INVALIDS ARE OVER-DOCTORED IN OUR DAY.—If in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, it is equally certain that in a multitude of medicines there is not safety. Dr. MORSE has spent many years in making one specific to perfection—his INVIGORATING ELIXIR and CORDIAL. It covers a large field of suffering. There is not a single head of the hydra nervous disease, which does not succumb to its potent power; nor is there any form of indigestion which it will not cure. If long life be desirable, this preparation affords the best means of securing it. It not only purifies and regulates the flow of the fluids which sustain life, but it braces and fortifies the various organs and the whole nervous system. If you wish to guard yourself against sudden changes of temperature, and unhealthy atmospheric influences, resort to this great vegetable tonic. Females will find it the best safeguard against the complaints to which their delicate structure exposes them. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, or the full C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Coasting Risks. Assets, $200,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsdell,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John R. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. F. Cutler,	C. Henry Kopp,	A. F. Schermerhorn,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	P. A. Schermerhorn,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Suydam,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	W. A. Pinkerton,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Reed,	

C. W. FABER, President

ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, of improved and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills; iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 83 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machine column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.—The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing a full account of the suits commenced against Elias Howe, Jr., The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Grover, Baker & Co., The American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Beads, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

THE SPRING HAT.—KNOX, SO THE PUBLIC pronounce, is the manufacturer of the Spring hat—the "real genuine Original Jacobs" itself; and if beauty of appearance, superiority of material, excellence of manufacture, and durability, warrant the expression of this opinion, we think that the public is about right, for his fabrics are neat, elegant, durable, fashionable and cheap. His establishments are at No. 513 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-street.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $300 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 1s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10c. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company have removed their office and warerooms to No. 343 Broadway, where manufacturers and all others interested in this "time and labor-saving" Sewing Machine, are respectfully invited to call, and, by a careful examination, satisfy themselves of the fact that a greater variety of work can be done, and well done, on this Machine than any heretofore offered to the public.

TRUSSES.—THE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR Trusses awarded to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace for their radical cure Truss. The peculiar character of this Truss has been set forth in a complete and comprehensive pamphlet description of every variety of Rupture. Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and every variety of bandages.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GET A PICK THIS MORNING EARLY.—It contains a caricature likeness of General Webb, and Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston;

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Fifth-av. Church.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fifth-av. now one and a half miles from Grand-st. Ferry, will be dedicated to Divine Worship, SUNDAY, April 16. The order of exercises will be—Dr. Jesse T. Peck, 10 A. M.; Rev. J. B. Wentz, 3 P. M., Rev. C. H. Whitecar, 7 P. M. As this church edifice is erected in a new and growing village on Long Island, only four miles from the ferries, we especially invite the friends of church extension in these cities, as well as those in the vicinity, to attend the above dedication. DAN'L DE VINNE.

Stages will be in readiness at the Williamsburg Ferries.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The members are confidently requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of much importance to the Association will demand consideration. Mr. Robert McCartee, Jr., will read the essay for the evening. Subject—*The Influence of Christianity on Temporal condition.* Young men generally are invited to attend.

RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Vegetarian Society.**—The 18th monthly meeting will be held TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock, at the Lecture Room of No. 15 Light-st. Address by Rev. Wm. Metcalf, of Philadelphia. Discussion free to all. Strangers specially welcome.

C. H. Le Baron, Secretary. R. T. Trall, President.

☞ **Universalism, or Endless Punishment.**—Rev. H. E. Nye will commence TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Universalist Church, Brooklyn, a series of four lectures upon those passages of the Bible commonly alleged in favor of eternal punishment. The first lecture will be on the translation of terms addduced as proving that there can be no moral change after death.

☞ **The Time has Come.**—The great day having arrived in which God will pour out his wrath upon the wicked nations, and deliver his true people, he hath founded the Church of Mount Zion, which worships at No. 163 Bowery. Pure Bible truth will be proclaimed to-morrow, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the Restorer. Seats free.

☞ **Advent Chapel, 7th-av. near 11th-st., SUNDAY, April 16**—Preaching at 3 P. M. by Elder J. V. Himes, of Boston; also MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours, by Elder J. P. Farrar, of Lawrence, Mass. morning—*The Parable of the Leaven*—Matt. xiii., 33. Evening—*The Parable of the Mustard Seed*—Matt. xiii., 31, 32.

☞ **Madison-st. M. E. Church.**—Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of Christ.* At 3 P. M., subject—*The Work of the Holy Ghost*, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening. Subject—*The Spirit of Adoption.* Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Professor Wheden, D. D.,** will preach in the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, (between Nassau and William-sts.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. H. Mattison, the Pastor, at 7½ P. M. Seats free, and strangers in the City cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Five Points Mission Church, No. 42 Orange-street.**—There will be formed a Sabbath School in this place TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock. We want teachers, male and female. We invite our brethers and sisters to come and help. In the evening there will be a Temperance meeting. Mr. Greely, the roving sailor, will address the meeting.

☞ **Rev. Thomas Gallaudet**—Rector of St. Anne's Church, for Deaf-Mutes, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16. Service to Commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **First Wesleyan Chapel, Vestry-street.**—Rev. J. T. Peck, Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society M. E. Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, April 16, and present the claims of the Tract Cause. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Fourth of the Series of Discourses on Popular Sins in the Nineteenth Century** will be delivered by Rev. M. L. Scudder TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*Sabbath-breaking.*

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Seats free. No service in the forenoon. Rev. N. H. Bishop intends to preach in the Park at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Orchard-street Universalist Church.**—Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject in the morning—*Christ the Saviour of all Men.* In the evening, by request, he will deliver a discourse on *The Atonement.*

☞ **Notice.**—Twentieth-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and (near) 7th-avs.—Theodore Bourne will preach in the above Church (Providence permiting) TO-MORROW, April 16. Service in the morning at 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Geo. Sterry,** Editor of *Bible Examiner*, will continue his review of Prof. Mattison's late discourse on immortality, at Mechanics'-Hall, at 7½ P. M., TO-MORROW, (Lord's day.) Office of *Examiner*, No. 130 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Eld. J. V. Himes, of Boston,** will preach at the Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Eld. N. N. Whiting will preach at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th-av., corner 21st-st.—On SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr Macaulay, by request, will repeat his discourse on *The Influence of Fashion on the Female Character.*

☞ **Laight-street Church,** corner Laight and Varick-sts. Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Wescott. Subject—*The salvation of all that die in infancy.* Text Rom. v. 18.

☞ **Rev. E. T. Robinson, D. D.,** (late of Cincinnati,) Professor in Rochester Theological Seminery will preach in the Olivar-st. Church TO-MORROW. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. E. A. Park, D. D., Professor in Andover** Theological Seminary, will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle, SABBATH MORNING, April 16, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—The 35th-av. Church corner of 19th-st., Dr. Alexander, pastor, will be closed TO-MORROW April 16, on account of repairs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as on this occasion the monthly reports of the officers will be read, affording an opportunity for all to put themselves in possession of the full statistics of its progress and success. The property purchased by this Association is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which will be in operation, and upon which the fare has been fixed at $20 per annum. It is in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood. The whole cost to members for a commodious and eligible lot, including an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75. All who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, may learn further particulars by attending the meeting or making application to any of the gentlemen named below:

E. W. KETCHAM, No. 4 Liberty-place; W. E. MACDONOUGH, No. 18 Nassau-st., *Organ* office; JOHN HA[illegible]RD, No. 276 Grand-st.; N. F. & E. W. WILSON, No. 14 Beekman-st.; M. A. WILKES, Business Agent of the Association, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton, room No. 18.

☞ **Special Notice.**—Collections will, as usual, be taken up on Easter Sunday in all the Catholic Churches of this City, in aid of the Orphan Asylums. At no previous time have the necessities of the institutions claimed more earnestly, substantial sympathy and succor. In consequence of the unusually large number of orphans who have been maintained, the extraordinary prices of provisions and other necessaries, and diminished resources, the treasury is not only empty, but obligations have been incurred in anticipation of these collections, and which are to be satisfied from the proceeds. The generous response which every appeal from this munificence has hitherto called forth, inspires the confidence that the mere intimation of the needful, not to say embarrassed condition of the institutions, will be quite sufficient, without any formal appeal, to evoke similar aid on the present occasion.

M. J. O'DONNELL, Secretary.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at their rooms, No. 185 Bowery. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., three miles from the ferries. Two excellent lines of stages pass the property every few minutes throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and is in close proximity to the cities of Brooklyn and New-York. The Association was formed upon principles of the most perfect equity, and securing a mutual and equal benefit to all its members, must, we think, commend itself to the favorable consideration of every man who desires to own and occupy his own house. Every information may be obtained at the meeting, or of the President, John Wilson, No. 267 South 3d-st., (Williamsburg,) or the Secretary, CHARLES YOUNG, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—A CARD.—The Mercantile public, and others interested, are hereby informed that the following names gentlemens have been constituted by the Board of Directors, a Committee to solicit and obtain subscriptions to the new stock of the Clinton Hall Association:

Charles Ellis,	Henry A. Oakley,	W. A. Kissam,
Isaac H. Bailey,	Reuben Burkhalter	W. L. Felt,
Cor. L. Everitt,	Charles Welford,	David C. Halstead,
Thos. J. Bayard,	Dani. F. Appleton,	Albert G. Len,
George Peabody,	Theodore Stout,	Jackson S. Schultz,
J. W. McCulloch, jr.	J. Terry Bates,	Ezra Lndlow. Jr.
John H. Gourlie,	George A. Baker,	

EDMUND BUDD, President.

Wm. H. Gilder, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Scenes of Thrilling Interest**—Are depicted on JONES' PANTOSCOPE OF CALIFORNIA, NEBRASKA AND SALT LAKE—the sufferings of the amigrants who annually pour over the Plains by thousands, and are swept away by the mountain torrents, or die of thirst in the burning deserts. No one can see this brilliant work of art without wishing to see it again. Go at once to Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway, and buy a 25 cent ticket, or, what is better, get five admissions, a splendid present, &c., for one dollar.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 117 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **Freedmens Columbian Literary Club.**—The third Anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club will be held at the Chapel of the New-York University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock.

E. C. Cooper, Secretary. Geo. W. Boyd, President.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, on SATURDAY, the 15th of April, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to adopt Further measures for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Collection. All persons who are desirous of retaining it in this country are requested to attend. J. W. Francis, President of the Committee.

☞ **Rev. Harvey Newcomb's Seminary** for Young Ladies, No. 32 Orange-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn. The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on the 26th inst. A few more boarding pupils will be received. The system of instruction will be faithful and thorough.

☞ **Notice.**—An adjourned quarterly meeting of the Ship Joiners of this City will be held at the Empire Rooms on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock.

Jas. B. Thayer, Chairman.
A. B. Mortimer, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Very Ancient Connecticut Family Medicine.**—A large lot recently received, of the genuine Quaker Bitters, in the original bottles, as made and sold by the proprietor at Albany, for the last forty years, and by the deceased at Troy, and to the generation of discerning gentlemen, ladies and children at the Tabernacle, having thrown additional light upon the motives of the authors of those schemes of go-ahead improvement," and having evinced an increased desire for improvement, and having evinced an increased desire for improvement, a strong desire among many of our citizens still further to manifest their opposition to these and other kindred projects—the undersigned, citizens of the City of New York, therefore, respectfully invite all who are opposed to the violation of our Ancient Cemeteries, to the unnecessary disturbance of the mortal rest of the dead, and, above all, to the insult now offered to the remains and the memory of the patriots of the War of Independence, to attend a meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

ANTHONY LAMB, MANGLE M. QUACKENBOSS,
DAVID HADDEN, SCHULER LIVINGSTON
SAMUEL GILFORD, BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP,
WILLIAM P. LEE, GERARD STUYVESANT,
JOS. T. MATHEWS, THOMAS F. STANFORD.

☞ **Mercantile Library—Notice.**—The Library will be closed after the 15th instant. Members are particularly requested to return their books on or before that date. The Reading Room will continue open until further notice.

By order, WM. H. GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg Village Association.**—A public meeting will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

E. H. KIMBARK, Pres. pro tem.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st. offers for sale a complete assortment of domestic hardware at manufacturer's prices, for cash, or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire, Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **To Grocers.**—A supply of Beth Brick now on hand and for sale by HALL, RUCKEL & CO., No. 220 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Welsh girl wishes a place as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse, with a family going to Europn. She understands doing up ladies' fine muslins, and can come well recommended from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call at No. 10 Union Court, corner of 12th-st, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

DOMESTIC WANTED—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, to go to Staten Island. Apply at No. 49 Clinton-place between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful and most interesting business, adapted to either sex, travelling or at home. On receipt of $1 post paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $5 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

DRUG CLERK WITH $1,000 WANTED.—To a young man of business habits and a knowledge of chemistry, a liberal salary will be given, and security for the money. Address DRUGGIST, Hudson-st. Post-Office, with real name, &c.

APOTHECARY WANTED—Capable of taking charge of a first class retail drug store in this City. Salary $400 to $500. Best references required. Apply at No. 127 Maiden-lane.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—One who is well acquainted with the gun and pistol business, and a good salesman. Address A. B., at this office, giving name and references.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

MILLER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to JOHN ROMER & CO., No. 171 West-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, Devoted to the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

TO SILK MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a situation as Foreman, by a gentleman from France, who has been in the business for this last fifteen years, five of which he has been in business for himself. With 800 looms for the manufacture of silk goods of every description, plain and fancy. He cuts the cards for Tagnard machine, and analyzes tha samples perfectly. Call or address BOWYER & NONTEY, No. 422 Broadway, N. Y. City. N. B.—Speaks pretty good English.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—The subscribers having been engaged in the Furniture and Upholstery business for the last three years, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman or overseer in a wholesale or retail establishment. Is competent to take the entire charge, if required. The best of City references given. Address R. W. C., this office.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady, who has had some experience in teaching, desires a situation as English Teacher in a Female Seminary, or as daily governess, or would take charge of a select school, a short distance from the City. References given as to qualifications, &c. Address personally, if possible, Miss E. S. T., No. 170 Broome-st., New-York.

PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND PUPILS—Seeking the best schools in City or Country, will find catalogues and circulars and other information (without expense) by applying to E. H. WILCOX, United States School Agency, No. 293 Broadway. Devoted to all educational orders.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen with their Families, also Double or Single Men, can be accommodated with Pleasant Rooms and Board in a first-class house, eligibly located in Sands-st., Brooklyn. Application can be made by letter addressed to Mrs. HOWARD, *Times* office, or personally at No. 32 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A small family, occupying a genteel house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, a short distance from Hamilton-av. Ferry, offer board to a gentleman and his wife, with the front room and adjoining bedroom in the second story, unfurnished. No other boarders will be taken, and this is addressed only to those of respectability, and willing to pay a liberal price for home comforts. If desired, an additional room will be given. Address M., Box No. 2,111, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A private family having more room than they want, would let the 2d-story front room, with bed-room attached, handsomely furnished, at a low price. Good living; house new, with all the modern improvements, situated in 24th-st., near 8th-av. Address ELLIS, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—An enfornished front parlor with bedroom and pantry attached, in a first-class house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with gas, bath, &c. The family is small and of the highest respectability. Location between Houston and 4th-sts., a few doors east of Broadway. P. J., office of this *Times.*

BOARDING.—As the most desirable and respectable persons taking Boarders decline exposing their houses as such in public, and our medium of advertising becoming universal, Boarders can receive every information and be politely directed to such, free of charge, by applying at the office, No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms pleasantly situated, about thirty minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, together with breakfast and tea, in a private family. Address H. M., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 46 West Washington-place. References given and required.

BOARDING—May be had with a private family at No. 156 West 39th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway

BOARD WANTED—From about the first of May, A gentleman and wife wish an unfurnished room, or room and bedroom, with board, in a private Christian family (Presbyterian or Episcopalian preferred,) in the vicinity of Wall, South, or Hamilton Ferries, Brooklyn, or above 4th-st., New-York. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. The best reference will be given and required, *and looked after.* Address, with full particulars and terms, S. B. D., office of the *Daily Times.*

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—By a gentleman, his wife and maid servant, in a genteel, quiet family. Location must be pleasant, healthy and convenient to the City. For such accommodations as desired a good price will be punctually paid. Address, with full particulars, HAMILTON, Box No. 2,723 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A gentleman and wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in the most pleasant part of the city, five minutes' walk from Peck-slip ferry. Inquire at No. 117 South 6th-st.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, or where there are but few boarders, by a gentleman, his wife and child. Would require two rooms, full board for the lady and child. Location below 4th-st. Terms reasonable. For particulars address to FOX, Post-Office, Box No. 825.

ROOM WANTED.—Two young gentlemen, brothers of quiet habits and satisfactory references, wish to obtain one large room, or a small sitting room and bedroom, with or without partial board, at a reasonable price, and in a good location. A small private family having more room than it requires, would be preferred. Address K. Y. 2., stating terms, situation, &c., at the office of this paper.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, three children and servant, within one or two hours of New-York, on the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven or Erie Railroads. The accommodations must be good, with plenty of good milk—a good table, and fruits in their season. A farmer's house preferred. Address, with particulars, R. J. C., Box No. 2,651, New-York Post-Office.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—DANBURY, CONN., by Rev. E. S. HUNTINGTON.—This is for young ladies particularly, but a limited number of boys, under the age of thirteen, can be admitted. Circulars can be found at Messrs. Leary & Co.'s, No. 4 Astor-house; Messrs. Grannis & Co.'s, No. 96 Maiden-lane and Messrs. Wilson & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, or by applying to the Principal. Next term will commence TUESDAY, May 2.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

AIR—"I WAS THE BOY FOR BEWITCHING 'EM."
LYON'S thin boy for bewitching 'em—
Insects he quickly destroys
With his Powder Magnetical, pitching 'em
Where nothing thereafter annoys.
One touch of the Powder, they're done for—
Onn Pill, and the rats lie stone dead.
One asks what such things were begone for,
So soon they are knocked on the head.

Depôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for the destruction of insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway; RIKER & BERRIAN, No. 353 6th-av., and Mrs. HAYS', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City.

PRINTERS ARE SUPPOSED TO KNOW EVERYTHING—At least the public think they should, and that same public being a pretty good judge, has long since come to the conclusion, that when you want Job, Card, or Store-bill printing well done, you should call at SUTTON'S Printing-Office, No. 143 Fulton-st.

ROUTE FOR SALE—On the *Daily Times* in Brooklyn, consisting of eight hundred papers. Reasons for selling, the present Carrier is going into other business. Inquire at the *Times* office, or of E. HENDERSON, No. 276 Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Terms Cash.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMARKABLE AND INTERESTING WORK.—JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW AND CHEAP EDITION OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE HISTORY OF THE HUGUENOTS DURING THE REIGN OF LOUIS XIV. AND AFTER THE REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES. By CHARLES WEISS. Translated from the French, with the permission of the author, by MARY HOWITT. With an American Appendix. In two volumes, 12mo. Price $2 50. The enthusiastic manner in which this rare work is being greeted by the reading public in this country, warrants the belief that its able author will hereafter be stationed with our most favored historians. D'Aubigne and Macaulay. No work has appeared for a long time, that at once has taken such a decided hold of the popular mind. The publishers are receiving the most emphatic commendations from distinguished scholars and eminent divines of every denomination, from all sections of the country. And the American press, in heralding its great fame, are predicting for it a popular celebrity, as lasting as that given to "The History of the Reformation," to which "in spirit and treatment, it bears a strong resemblance."

From the New-York Quarterly Review.

"In this elaborate monograph, the fortunes of the persecuted Huguenots, subsequent to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, are treated with a fullness of historical research, and a graceful facility of composition, which make it a production of equal interest and value to the student of history, and to the general reader. There is no work in our language which presents such a lucid, succinct, and complete view of the remarkable people, whose character, sufferings and influence it so eloquently describes. This work, brought before the American public by the able and accomplished translator, cannot fail to meet with a cordial reception among all the friends of Protestant freedom. It not only fills an important place in the Colonial history of this country, but presents an impressive spectacle of overwhelming trials, nobly borne, in the cause of conscience and humanity."

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

"The work is written in a very graphic style, and the translation has been made with peculiar felicity. The publishers have spared no pains to give it every attraction. The frontispiece is a fac-simile of the medal struck at Rome by order of Gregory XIII. in commemoration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day. Several rare and very valuable documents are given in the appendix of this American edition, which do not appear in the original, though they are of very great service in illustrating the body of the History.

"We do not wonder at the emphatic commendations which this work has elicited from the leading Protestant divines of the country, for it is singularly adapted to take a strong hold upon the popular mind. As a story, it abounds with all that is weird and wonderful, and with that pathos and affecting: and as a history it teaches in the most impressive mode the inestimable value of liberty of conscience, and the solemn duty of men to maintain it at every sacrifice."

From the New-York Evening Post.

"A marked deficiency in the annals of the brave and our own country has been supplied in the history of the noble sufferers in the cause of religious freedom. It will, no doubt, take its place beside the successful history of D'Aubigne, in which in spirit and treatment, it bears some resemblance. In the words of Lord Macaulay, we pre-some from the pen of Alison, has already said of it—'It is a valuable addition to the political and religious history of an important period, and as such it will be prized by future historians.'

"A scarcely fully prepared account is given of the colonies established by the Huguenots, after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in the several countries of England, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Russia and America: of their services in promoting the material and moral interest of the communities in which they settled, together with sketches of their leading men and their descendants. No American needs to be more than reminded of the names of John Jay, the two Laurens, John Bayard, Elias Boudinot and General Marion, to conjecture the value of such a record."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

"The acclaim pronounced upon the original of this work by *Blackwood's Magazine*, and other critical reviews in Europe, has been echoed in the warm commendations bestowed upon the translation by scholars and clergymen of every Protestant denomination in America. The sanction of such men as Dr. Alexander, Dr. D'Aubigne on one side of the Atlantic, and of Revs. Doctors De Witt, Spring, Bacon and Johns on the other, stamps the work with a value that cannot be impeached, and we shendoe ourselves to the pleasure of reading its intensely interesting pages without fear of being deluded by an artful array of details into the formation of erroneous opinions. We are delighted by reading one of those rare books which are equally fascinating and useful. The translation has been performed with evident fidelity. The work reeds as smoothly as though originally written in our vernacular. The American appendix adds many interesting particulars to the text. The number of the authentic documents appended by Professor Weiss, and the care which he has observed in reference to authorities on nearly every page of the text, give the work a sterling historical value. We can earnestly recommend these volumes as being equally attractive to those who read for entertainment and those who read for instruction."

Published by ST. RIKER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, N. Y., and for sale by all the principal Booksellers.

N. B.—Agents wanted to circulate this great work in every section of the country. Attractive circulars will be furnished.

AN EXTRA NUMBER.—Contents of the SUNDAY DISPATCH for April 16, 1854. Sixty columns of choice readieg matter for 4 cents. THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR. A Satire on the Times:

"Come bow before his throne and sing;
Let skeptics scoff and caper;
All-Mighty Dollar's God and King—
And made of good bank paper."

JIM RAVELIN AND HIS WIFE; or Scenes from Life among the Lowly. By the author of "Violetta Gonalla." "Kate and Fanny Remsdall," &c.

A NEW ERA IN LIFE; or, THE OYSTERMAN. In which our old friend, "Ike Biller, the Isterman," relates the most wonderful incidents of his life among the new Lights of Progress.

REVELATIONS FROM UTAH. Embracing a variety of Curious Items and Incidents in the Great Mormon Empire.

WANDERINGS OF A TYPO OVER THE WORLD; or, the Interesting Adventures of a Journeyman Printer before he was thirty years old.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEMSELVES. By the author of "Peerings from Trinity Steeple." A capital sketch.

REFORMERS IN COACHES AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE.

THE "CASE OF HONOR" REVIVED. Cutting ex. Bleckimidge, in Washington, and Wild ex. Seeley, in New-York. Exciting times among dealists.

CLEANINGS OF GOSSIP. By a new contributor. Jan Stein, the Jovial German Philosopher; Giovenni Sbogarro, the Italian Bigand; Henry IV. of France, and Madame de Nemours; What is Beauty? "The oolde ordre of making the kynges bedd," a description of the Bed of State of Mary, Queen of Scots; Morals of Queen Elizabeth; French Description; Tobacco; the Paradise of Spain," and its lovely women; Contrast between John Bull and Johnny Crapeau; Naval Force and Commerce of different Nations; the Russ and Turk on the Danube, and the Ancient Wars of the East; Wonders of Alchemy, and the impositions practiced in its name; Spring Fashions and Ragamuffins; the Fine Arts in the Metropolis; Opera and the French, interesting historical facts; Opinions on Diplomatic Costume, and National Ideas of Court Dress, &c.

AN OLD RAILROAD STORY; or, THE ADVENTURES OF A NEW-YORK LAD. Illustrated from the hero, in person, who is yet alive, to verify the revelation.

THE ORPHAN'S TRIALS. An exciting sketch By "Aogela." Reverses of fortune great city; changes from the mansion parlor to the hovel garret; true friends never desert the unfortunate.

THE CABIN BOY'S STORY. An exciting narrative, from life. By the author of the "Pirate Doctor," "Revelations of Deeds of Crime on Land and Sea," "Dead Men and Drowned Women tell no tales."

ITEMS FOR LADY READERS. Kate Krittenden in Search of a Husband; Bloomers and Short Skirts; Lacing for Hoopers; the Latest Fashion; What a Lady Reason why Women can never be Type-Setters; Ladies, take care of your Private Letters; Egyptian Ideas of French Beauty; Woman's Rights—Surrender of the Masculines.

THOMAS D. JONES, THE SCULPTOR.

The above is a sketch of the life and fortunes of a man of genius, and what he has already accomplished.

YOUNG AMERICA DAGUERREOTYPED. By an Old Fogy. As found in society at balls and parties, in standing shirt-collars and pinafores.

WHAT SQUILLS AND I SAW IN RROADWAY. A pen-and-ink sketch of the manners and morals of Gotham.

BEN PARKER, THE BOY WHALEMAN. The French and English scribblers of the age in which he lived, as compared with what is now said of him.

ON FIGHTS AND FITS; Or, Sports of the Ring and the Pulpit. Struggles for the Championship; The combatants and their backers.

A FRIGHT IN THE ORCHARD. By Frank Fortunatus. A rich story, from life.

A WEEK'S GLEANINGS OF CRIME.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIGHT READING, ORIGINAL AND SELECT.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

DOINGS IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT. Embracing a variety of items of especial interest just at this time.

NOTES AND QUERIES. In which are answered over fifty queries from correspondents in all parts of the Union, on every variety of subjects of public interest.

EDITORIALS: On Public Officers; Free Goods and Ships; The European War, &c., &c., with a great variety of original paragraphs on the topics of the times.

OUR PORTFOLIO FOR THIS WEEK'S READING. Spiritual Manifestations; What Constitutes a Native; Red Hair; Beauty; A Born Digger; Singular Discovery; The author of "Home Sweet Home;" Singular incident at the Death of a Hunmen Monster; New York vs. Pennsylvania; Wonderful Coal Mine, Santa Anna's Last Dodge; An Earthquake Once a Week; Industry and Gold; Austrian Statistics; Religious Tea Parties; An American Abroad; Lucy Long's Opposition; Ink; Corn in Montgomery; A Key-hole View of the Harem; The Half-honsekeeper; About Newspapers; Yankee Ingenuity; The Milwaukee Negro Case; Lady Doctors; Ambitious Failures; Wonders of Ship building, or the Monster Steamer; Important Invention; Difference between Friendship and Love; Bonded Merchandise; A Narrow Escape; Christianity Among the Turks; Cream Cheese; Specialties; Ink; Corn in Indelible Marking Fluid; Gold in Chunks; Keeping Cool; Courtship of Parsons; Searching for a Lost Wife; Colt in the Baltic; Quick Work; Know-Nothings; Another Gambler; Sea Serpent; Found Dead Man; Those Who Can't Walk; Free Lands; How to Manage Children; Moral Drama; A good Metallic Basis; Curious Meeting; A Significant Title; Enterprise of the Mormon Governor; Bens Note Paper; Literature and Law; Labor "Conspiracies" Reform; Over 147 Years Ago; Americans in Greece; A Steamer for Africa.

THE CITY SURURB. In which is given a carefully prepared abstract of the events of the week, with a number of matters that have not appeared in any other journal.

The Office of the SUNDAY DISPATCH is at No. 32 Beekman st. Price four cents a copy. It is sold by all News Agents, Periodical Dealers, Newsboys, and is served by Carriers in all parts of the City and adjacent towns, at an early hour every Sunday morning.

TO CARRIERS, NEWSPAPER AGENTS, AND DEALERS IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.—STATIONERY, &c.—Messrs. ELLSWORTH & STREET having entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the above business, and supplying all the Daily, Weekly and Sunday Papers to Wholesale and Retail Dealers, together with Books of every description, including Cheap Publications, &c. For this purpose they have established their business at No. 32 Beekman-st., for the office of the SUNDAY DISPATCH, where they would invite those in the trade to call on them, as their peculiar facilities for supplying at the lowest office prices, all the Newspapers and Monthlies, are unequalled. Having been in the business for many years, ELLSWORTH & STREET flatter themselves that they are so thoroughly conversant with all its branches that they can supply all orders sent them on the most satisfactory terms, and with the utmost dispatch. In connection with the above business, they will attend to the packing and forwarding of Daily and other papers, having made arrangements with the Express Trains, where such conveyance is possible, or by any other route indicated in the letters of their correspondents. In the course of a few weeks an entire new stock of Books and Stationery will be in their store, which will enable them to meet at once any and every order which they may receive.

ELLSWORTH & STREET, *Sunday Dispatch* Office, No. 32 Beekman-st.

JOHN L. ELLSWORTH. FRANCIS S. STREET.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.—LATEST AND BEST WORKS ON TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS; or, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN. By WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, M. A.; with a colored ethnological map of the Turkish Empire. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Smyth has had rare opportunities. Few men have crossed and recrossed the empire in so many directions; and many are the errors, the false reports, the misconceptions as to fact or motive, which are here corrected by an able and impartial witness."—*London Athenæum, February 25, 1854.*

Also the second edition of THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA, with a voyage down the Volga, and a tour through the country of the Cossacks. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT, author of "A Journey to Nepaul." From the third London revised and enlarged edition. 12mo., cloth, two maps, and eighteen cuts. 75 cents. Seven hundred copies of this work are advertised by one English circulating library.

"Mr. Oliphant is an acute observer, a shrewd and intelligent man, a clear, vigorous and succinct writer, and his book embodies the best account of Southern Russia that has ever appeared. His account of Sebastopol will find many interested readers."—*Boston Atlas.*

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 15,

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS; or, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN. By WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, M. A. With a colored Ethnological Map of Turkey. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.

J. S. REDFIELD,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

A NEW MAP FOR THE MILLION.—Just published by A. RANNEY, Publisher and Dealer in Maps and Books, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

A NE

FOR SALE.

HOUSE IN [illegible] FOR SALE.—[illegible] scription [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—to close a consignment of 20 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, at auction. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, April 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and, for business or manufacturing purposes, are unsurpassed, and they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st. than 14th-st., where lots are selling at from $10 000 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy fee for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxations, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. The entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The wholesomeness of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in an atmosphere contagion, tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the whole bay of New-York. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention. A large map, showing the relative position of the property with the States Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 75 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at a discount of 7 per cent. for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Tuesday, April 18, the sale will not take place until Friday, April 21, at the same hour and place.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT —Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring, and Essex-sts. Also, 324 lots and parts of lots on 10th and 11th-avs., and on 184th and 185th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Bogaudus, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 301 Broadway; lot being 29 feet 7 inch se on Broadwey, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st.; 25 feet front and 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—The property No 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 87 feet 6 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 4 lots on south west corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 2 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 8 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.; 8 lots on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the north west corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; 3 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 8 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 184th and 185th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 184th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., extending in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

JOS. LOAD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY, belonging to ROMEO ELTON, D D., lately gone abroad. The catalogue of this valuable library is now ready, and the books arranged for examination. It will be found to include many rare and valuable editions of the works of the old fathers in theology, besides a very full assortment of the usual theological works of the day.

The collection of classical works is also very fine, and the whole sale well worthy attention.

SCHEDULE OF SALES NOW PREPARING.

VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. For FRIDAY, April 21.

VERY VALUABLE MEDICAL LIBRARY, TUESDAY, April 25.

MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY. THURSDAY, April 27.

SPRING LOT SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE. On MAY 10, and FOLLOWING DAYS.

VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY. Early in May.

VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS. Early in May.

Address the Auctioneers, or

C. B. NORTON, Irving House, New-York.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—Great sale of 132 Building Lots in Jersey City, being the entire of block No. 175, situated between Jersey-av. and Erie-st., between 2d and 3d Streets South of the Railroad. DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell the above property at public auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. This property is surrounded with handsome improvements, and is, without exception, the most desirable block for residence in the City. The deeds will contain restrictions and nuisance clause so as to protect the purchaser against nuisances, or inferior improvements. Immediately after the above sale there will be sold 2 lots on South 7th-st.; 1 lot on Henderson-st.; 8 lots situated on Grand-st., north side; 9 lots on do., south side, between Van Vorst and Henderson-st.; also, 7 lots south side York-st., corner Henderson-st.; also, those on lot No. 58 York, between Washington and Warren-sts.; 2 houses and lot No. 38 Essex-st., between Washington and Warren-sts. For maps of property and other information inquire at DAVID SCOTT'S Real Estate Exchange; or Messrs. CLERK & BAUT, Architects, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 28th-st, near the 9th-av., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Trustees, the following real estate, viz.:

ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight desirable lots of ground, all lying together, situated on the south side of 28th-st., between the 9th and 10th-avs., commencing 100 feet from the 9th-av., and adjoining the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said lots being each in size 25 feet front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and desirably situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 18 per cent. on the day of sale, with the Auctioneer's fees; 15 per cent. on or before the 1st of June next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money, 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF A HOUSE.—Magnificent 7 octave rosewood Piano-forte, rich Carpets, &c.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely, all the handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, 2 splendid rosewood parlor suites, medallion beds, 4 fine mirrors, rich cornices and ottomans to match; 2 large pier glasses, French rosewood etageres, rich and costly mantel ornaments, ormulu clock, valuable paintings, &c.; also all the rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, with a large quantity of basement furniture, dining table, rich silver ware, balance-handle cutlery, elegant china dinner and tea sets, meat safe, refrigerator, &c., embracing everything requisite for an elegantly-furnished house. A deposit will be required of every purchaser, as all the contents of the house will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.—TAIS DAY, April 15, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Canal-st., near Attorney-st., the entire furniture of the family, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor and bedroom furniture, such as sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, centre and card-tables, marble-top do. and stands, mirrors, feather-beds, hair and other mattresses, dining and tea-tables, carpets and oil-cloths, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, at No. 68 Hudson-st., the entire furniture of the house. It will embrace a very fine assortment of parlor, bedroom and basement goods, consisting of two or three sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut chairs, carved rockers, plate mirrors, marble-top centre, card and side tables, tete-a-tete and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, window-curtains, hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Also, one very fine model ship, in fine order. Sale peremptory, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOWERY PROPERTY, near Grand-st., to close an estate, on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 12 o'clock, the two-story and attic brick front house, with brick addition, and lot in fee, known as No. 141 Bowery, east side, a few doors above Grand-st. Size of the lot, 25 by 104 feet. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. The sale will be positive, to close the estate of the late Nathaniel Very. For terms and particulars, apply to BENJAMIN H. DAY, Guardian, No. 48 Beekman-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, ROSES, &c., AT AUCTION.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, New-Brighton, Staten Island.—The whole of the splendid collection of camelias, japonicas, roses, verbenas, geraniums, and other valuable green-house plants of the late C. G. Carleton, Esq., to be sold without reserve. These plants include many most beautiful and valuable varieties, and offer an opportunity for enriching stock seldom offered. Boats leave the Battery every half hour per Quarantine ferry, near which the premises are situate. If it should storm on Saturday, the sale will take place on the first fair day.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, April 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Wall-st., Household Furniture.—A large assortment of carpets, curtains, rosewood parlor suites, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, book-cases, tables, wash-stands with marble tops, pianofortes, superb instruments, horizontal and upright; chairs, beds, mattresses, hat racks, lamps, gas fixtures, chins, glass and a large assortment of other furniture, removed for the convenience of sale.

At 12 o'clock, immediately after the furniture, Stuffed Birds, comprising some of the rarest and finest birds in America, viz.: quail, snipe, grouse, birds of paradise, English pheasants, &c., prepared in the best manner by Wm. Galbraith, Esq.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SHETLAND PONIES AT AUCTION.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 4 Broad-st., one Shetland pony, and one Welsh pony, children's phaeton, harness, &c. The ponies are beautiful little animals, perfectly sound and kind, and having been used by children are very docile, and every way desirable. Sale positive. Also, a white pony, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, kind and gentle. Suitable for a lady's saddle horse, or to drive in single or double harness. Sold for want of further use.

GEO. G. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

Room No. 211 Bowery, near Rivington-st.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE—Cabinet furniture, dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, household furniture, &c., punctually attended to. Terms moderate and returns prompt. Sales solicited.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 20th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the right, title and interest of the late JAMES CARPENTER to all that certain farm of land situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 30 acres, lately owned and occupied by Perris Carpenter, deceased, bounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Rogers-st., (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIJAH RILEY, MCKIVER and BENJAMIN BROWN. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.

STEPHEN ROBBINS, Special Guardian.

A [illegible] to be sold on the premises, in [illegible] Westchester County, near [illegible] with an [illegible] Rye, on the [illegible] Boston Turnpike, [illegible] Rogers-st., [illegible] Captain [illegible] Riley, McKiver and Benjamin Brown. Sale peremptory to the highest bidder on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.

[illegible], Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of Interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Lndlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,000,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 61 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 15 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854. —NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next, —payment to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 16th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installment; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all installments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will no entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 8 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and 1st July. The payment of the 1st July coupon on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for issues except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF $5,725,000 to be reimbursed with $16,588,510, or £2,400,000 sterling.—This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent banking house of Messrs. M. A. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital must be obtained, viz.: 10 of $40,000 of 22 of $36,000; 24 of $32,000; 60 of $8,000; 60 of $6,000; 60 of $4,000; 60 of $2,000; 120 of $1,500, and 180 of $1,000. The smallest is $55. The next drawing will take place in JUNE, 1854. The prizes of the shares is as follows: 1 share for £2 sterling; 3 shares for £5; 13 shares for £10; 3 shares for £20; 63 shares for £40, and 137 shares for £60. Remittances can be made in American notes of $5, or £1 bank notes, bills, or drafts on Europe, &c. Each shareholder will receive the prospectus, with full particulars; and, after the drawing, the list of the successful numbers, which will also be published in the leading journals. The dividends will be paid, in cash, at Frankfort on-the-Main, Paris, London, New-York, or any city in the world. Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARTZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs. J. SCHWARTZSCHILD & CO., No. 25 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he desires it, shares in the next distribution will be forwarded. Banking business in England and Europe transacted. Also, all orders for merchandise carefully attended to.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st. —Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—E. DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the Peoples' Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Third-av., corner Astor-place and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of ALL CLASSES of persons. Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President. TRUSTEES.

J. A. Westervelt.	Francis M. Abbot.	Samuel B. Ashley.
A. J. Underhill,	Edward Bridge.	James W. Elwell.
Russell Dart.	Isaac T. Smith.	Wm. H. Hazard.
Philip W. Engs.	C. W. Thomas.	Nath'l L. MoCready.
Hugh Munro,	Francis B. O'Connor.	Nath'l F. James.
Samuel Leeds.	James D. Fish.	Chas. M. Livingston.
Charles Miles.	Joseph Jamison.	E. S. Brooks.
Charles L. Voss.	G. W. Quintard.	Morgan Iron Works.

Deposits of any sums from $1 to $1,000 received. Interest allowed on all sums under $500, at the rate of 6 per cent.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF OSWEGO.—NOTICE TO BILL HOLDERS.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 13, 1854.—ISRAEL SMITH, an Individual Banker, having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to him according to law, notice is hereby given that the securities held in trust for the redemption of the circulating notes of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Oswego have been sold and converted into cash, according to the act in such case made and provided, and that a dividend of seventy-seven (77) per cent. has been made and will be paid to the bill-holders on presenting their notes at this Department.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK —ALBANY, April 13, 1854.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of E. J. W. GREGORY, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of GREGORY, RAYMOND & CO., as such agents agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.—Open daily from 8 to 2 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Deposits made in this institution on or before the 15th day of April will be entitled to interest from the 1st day of April, payable in July; 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, }

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEAVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable in cash, at the office of the Company, on and after the 5th of April next. Certificates of stock in either of the late Companies, (Junction, or Toledo, Norwalk and Cleaveland,) will be required to be exchanged for certificates of this Company before dividends are paid. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th instant, to the 5th of April. By order of the Board of Directors. E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND. —A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, Brokers, and all classes of the mercantile community that require perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE and BANK LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have them, and a still larger proportion of the specie and paper circulation of this City are nightly deposited in these Safes. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protectors, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of all the Safes sold for use in this City are furnished by this Company, while the Salamander and other sheet iron Safes find their market in less favored localities. We have challenged the world to a fire and burglar test of Safes, at the Crystal Palace, with the size of Safes and method of testing defined, which, with our descriptive circular and references, we enclose to communications enquiry. An assortment always on hand at the Company's depot, No. 119 Pearl-st.

MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames, made to order on the same principle.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES received a Medal at the World's Fair. The subscriber would inform the public that he continues to manufacture the above safes, as well as Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, and has now on hand the largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-proof Safes in the United States. Has also on hand, and makes to order, Bank Vaults and Vault Doors, Money Chests and Boxes, Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, (that received the Medal at the World's Fair,) and Jones's Patent Permutation and Combination Bank Locks. After the almost daily proofs of the efficiency of Herring's Safes, it seems incredible that any merchants or business men of ordinary prudence should be without one. The trifling cost bears no comparison with the security afforded. E. C. HERRING, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, between Depeyster and Pine-sts., New-York.

MOTT'S INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE.—Persons in want of a good range are referred to Mott's new and much DOUBLE FLUE INVINCIBLE. The ovens are very large, and constructed upon a peculiarly novel principle, (recently patented,) by which the heat is so distributed and accumulated in all its parts, that its baking cannot be excelled. By the arrangements it makes a compact of the whole. It is believed that few ovens can be made that have not rule for broiling in the short space of 20 minutes. The range is very economical in the consumption of fuel, and the castings very heavy and not liable to burn out. The saving of fuel in this range will pay for the cost in a few years. By the various other ways they are used they will soon pay for themselves. For sale by the manufacturers, J. MOTT & SON, No. 376 West-st., New-York, between Spring and Houston-sts.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND.—Established A.D. 1836; Incorporated and empowered under Royal Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 112. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Wetts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALFE, M. D. and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 30th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,200,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Renben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Werren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel W. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Dornan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 128 Canal-st., People's Bank building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Tarbell,	James S. Brouwer,	Charles T. Pierson,
Freeman Campbell,	Wm. H. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lowis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
John P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terhell,	Solomon Banta,	Thomas Williams,
Devid D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edward P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Geyer,	William Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	William J. Buck,	P. J. Ronsteel,
Simon Shindler,	John Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gaylord B. Hubbell,	George D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire,
Gideon DeAngelis,	Edward D. Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John Kennedy,	Alex. Van Nostrand,	Isaac N. Phillips,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greanwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LAGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 A Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Dnryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Moseman,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Peck,	John Ten Eyck,	Thos. W. Lane, Jr.,
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Sendder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Fraeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year. New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture. Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Leo,	Abr'm B. Embury,	Philander Hanford,
John R. Moore,	E. B. Robson,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Davisoe,	James J. Craig,
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 5th, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Cerman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Sorrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chedsworne,	Hoil Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. M. Fellows,	Richard Leland,	John C. Weeks,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Ball,	Irad Hewley,	Elisha Riggs,

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC C. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
NICHOLAS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stock holders at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after Monday, the 1st day of May proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th April to 1st May, inclusive.

THOS. L. CHESTER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metalic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA ZINC AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

PASSAGE OF THE LAND GRADUATION BILL.

Letter from Capt. Ingraham.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of 72 to 66.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—69 against 80.

The bill was then passed by yeas 83, to nays 64.

LETTER FROM CAPT. INGRAHAM.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President in reply to the resolution calling for additional correspondence in the KOSTZA case. He transmits a letter from Capt. INGRAHAM, dated Smyrna, July 3, 1853, in which the Captain says to Secretary DOBBIN, 'I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me, by this act, but after Mr. BROWN had informed me that KOSTZA had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and forsworn all allegiance to Austria, that he was an American citizen, and had been under the protection of the Legation at Cousta tinople, I could not hesitate to believe he was fully entitled to protection. It was a case of life and death, for if KOSTZA had been taken to Trieste, his fate was sealed; and could I have looked the American people in the face again if I had allowed a citizen to be executed and not used the power in my hands to protect him, for fear of doing too much. The manner also in which he was given up, and the convention that he should be held by a third party until his nationality could be established, is evidence, that they were not sure of their ground. Should my conduct be approved, it will be one of the proudest moments of my life, that I have saved this gallant man from a cruel and ignominious death. On the other hand, should my course be disapproved, I must bow to the decision; but whatever may be the consequences to me, I shall feel I have done my best to support the honor of the flag and not allowed a citizen to be openly assed who claimed, at my hands, the protection of the flag."

The Secretary of the Navy, under date of August 19, 1853, replies: "This Department does not feel called upon to enlarge on the various questions of international law involved in the proceedings adopted by the officers of the different Governments concerned.

"These questions may hereafter become a subject of discussion between the respective Governments interested. I am in proper at present to consent myself by asserting [illegible] which will be [illegible] the examination is approved [illegible] the manner of congratulation that [illegible] without a resort to collision and bloodshed.

"The President desires that upon all occasions, and in all places of the globe visited by the American Navy, the rights and property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance and protected with energy. But he with no less earnestness enjoins it upon the officers of the Navy to exercise due caution to avoid the slightest infraction of the laws of nations, and scrupulously regard the rights of others. Respect the flags of other nations, and with more pride you can demand respect for your own."

The Message and documents were ordered to be printed.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The House went into Committee on the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANDLER commenced a speech in favor of a bill, when he yielded the floor to Mr. CLINGMAN, who, after saying this was Good Friday, and it was therefore time for the Committee to rise, made a motion accordingly. One private bill was passed.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY BILL.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the Senate's amendments to the West Point Academy bill

Mr. HAVEN explained the character of the amendments. One of them appropriating twenty thousand dollars for a cavalry exercise ball.

Mr. BISSELL advocated the amendment.

Mr. BENTON opposed it, ridiculing the idea of soldiers being educated to ride under cover; and said, among other things, they might as well carry parasols to keep the sun from their heads. Why, Sir, the five-year old boys of the Utah Indians, would be ashamed to be put in a house to learn to ride. [Laughter.] These five-year old boys, Mr. Chairman, drive away stock from outside the forts, and within sight of the guns; but the young gentlemen, Sir, are to perform equitation in the house. [Laughter.] The race of men is not extinct, Sir.

Mr. BISSELL replied that he had expressly stated that this appropriation was not asked for on the ground that it was necessary to protect the cadets from the weather, but on account of the horses, which—for a few months only, comparatively, can be trained out-doors, on account of frozen snow, and when the ground is covered with ice, or when it is rendered muddy by rains. By telling us that cadets must have umbrellas and be warmly clothed when they go out, and that they must be inured to inclement weather, like the New-England girls, and that they must have mattresses set up on the floor, to protect them when they fall, was not a fair argument. Why tell the Committee that the five-year old Utah boys drive off the stock, and all that sort of thing! It was not legitimate argument.

Mr. HAVEN moved the Committee rise, with a view of closing the debate by resolution.

Mr. CHARTAIN appealed to him to give way, as he intended to leave the city, and wished to make a speech on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. HAVEN said he was willing to accommodate the gentleman, but as the House had gone into Committee on his motion to dispose of the West Point bill, he felt that he would, by yielding to the gentleman for the purpose indicated, be abusing the grace accorded by the House. The Committee rose.

Mr. HAVEN submitted the resolution to close the debate, pending which, their being no quorum in attendance, the House adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 14.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Relative to the collection of Croton Water rents. Passed.

Authorizing the more speedy trial of suits against Trinity Church. Passed.

Relative to Jurors in New-York. Passed.

To erect Schuyler County. Passed.

Authorizing $75,000 to be raised for health purposes in New-York. Passed.

A veto was received from the Governor on the bill relative to the collection of water rents in New-York, on the ground that the bill contained matters not expressed in the title. The veto was sustained, and the objectionable matter stricken out, when the bill was passed.

A veto on the bill allowing banks to discount on surpluses was received, the reasons being similar to the above. The veto was sustained.

BILLS READ.

To provide for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, &c. The completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canal, and the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates. Passed.

For the Management of the Canals. Passed.

Repealing the Canal Law of 1851. Passed.

The Canal Deficiency bill. Passed.

Making appropriations to pay the Canal Debts. Passed

To prevent the sale of impure milk. Passed.

To raise $40,000 for a wing to Blackwell's Island Workhouse. Passed.

To raise $600,000 to build the City Hall in New-York. Passed.

To amend the Charter of the New-York Sixpenny Savings Bank. Passed.

To open and complete Division-avenue, Brooklyn. Passed.

To amend the Charter of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, as to the division of surpluses. Recommitted.

A resolution was adopted for a Select Committee to sit during the recess, to inquire whether Columbia College has violated any provision of law by making religious qualifications a test of candidacy to professorships.

Also, the Select Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Adjourned at 1 o'clock Friday morning.

ASSEMBLY... ALBANY, Friday, April 14.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

The vote on the Hobart Free College bill was reconsidered.

A motion was made to add appropriations to the New-York University and Genesee College.

This was cut off by the previous question, and the bill was rejected.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

For the protection of Emigrants.

Mr. GRAHAM moved an amendment, prohibitory of granting permits. Lost, and the bill was passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the three cent Schuyler County.

The bill for the better security of Bank Depositors was lost. Adjourned.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 14.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

To amend the charter of the New-York City Insurance Company. Passed.

To authorize the building of a new Reservoir in New-York. Passed.

In relation to the Sealer of Weights and Measures in New-York. Passed.

To except the Arsenal grounds from the public Park in New-York. Passed.

To empower the electors of New-York to decide on the question for or against a prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. BARR wanted this made a special election to be held on 1st August. Lost—Ayes, 16; Nays, 17.

The bill passed—Ayes, 18; Nays, 9.

The Senate then went into Executive Session with closed doors.

Mr. CHESEBRO called up the concurrent resolution relative to the raising of tolls on certain articles on the canals. The resolution was agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American Political and Statistical Society.

To change the name of CAMPBELL PUBLISHING WHITE to CAMPBELL WHITE PUBLISHING.

Respecting executions in New-York. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To permit the Saratoga and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company to change their route.

To authorize town subscriptions to the Buffalo and Pittsburg Railroad.

Also to the Sodus Railway.

Also to the Utica and Binghamton Railway.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, April 14.

The Canal bills, with amendments, were received from the Senate, and referred to the Canal Committee.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

For the more effectual suppression of fires in Brooklyn. Passed.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Brooklyn Consolidation bill.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to make the Harbor Encroachment bill the special order.

The bill to amend the New-York Central Park bill, was taken up, and after a debate, lost.

The bill to amend the New-York Central Park bill was read a third time.

Mr. WARD moved to add a portion of the Jones Wood to the Central Park.

Mr. LEIGH opposed the amendment, and the bill generally.

Mr. CUMMINGS was in favor of the bill—it greatly curtailed the orginal Park, saving from the original plan over $2,000,000—and as yesterday, over $1,500,000 was saved by the repeal of the Jones Wood Park bill, he thought the House had done a good day's work.

Mr. CONKLING spoke against the bill and the amendment also.

Mr. D. WILLIS advocated the amendment.

Mr. CLINTON opposed it. It was a scheme got up by speculators.

Mr. AITKIN spoke of it as a trick to evade the repeal of the Jones Wood Park law.

Mr. GRAHAM insisted that the proposition was for the benefit of the poor, and would secure to them the only place of recreation available.

Mr. BARROW advocated the amendment, but in the event of its defeat, he would sustain the bill as the best that could be done.

Mr. MCGAW opposed both bill and amendment. He believed the real sentiment of the people was hostile to a park of more than 300 acres.

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was then rejected—Ayes 39, Noes 47.

Mr. COLLINS moved to reconsider the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Consolidation bill.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN reported complete the Canal bills as amended in the Senate, and the House concurred in the amendments. Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Supply bill was made the special order for this evening.

The Seals bill referring the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law to the people, was referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs.

The House refused to take up the New-York Harbor Encroachment bill.

The bill incorporating the German Protestant Sunday School Union was passed. Recess.

Opposition Telegraph Line at the East.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, April 14.

In the Legislature, to-day, at Augusta, the application of Messrs. HUNSON and TITCOMB for an opposition telegraph line, through this State, including the Minority bill enacting a general telegraph law, came up to-day, and was deliberately discussed in the House, and rejected unanimously. The Senate also concurred unanimously.

The Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 14—8.20 P. M.

A sudden change has taken place in the weather here. A sharp snow-storm is prevailing. Nothing has come in from up the Lake. The propellers *Iowa*, *Sandusky* and *Sciota* have returned to port—the two latter having the former in tow. The *Iowa* broke her machinery when about 5 miles out, and was completely disabled.

Navigation on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 14.

There is now no obstruction to navigation. The steamer *Ohio*, and several propellers and sail vessels, left here to-day. There has been no arrival from up the Lake to noon.

Loss of the Schooner Sarah Jane.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 14.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received. The schooner *Sarah Jane*, of Bristol, R. I., from Boston for Jacksonville, drifted ashore south of St. John's Light, and proved a total loss.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 14.

The city Councils have passed a resolution subscribing one million dollars to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN BROADWAY.

A Man Stabbed in Open Day—The Assailant Arrested.

Cases of violent assault are becoming alarmingly frequent in the City. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the hour when Broadway is most densely thronged, a terrible affray occurred near the corner of that street and Canal, between a cab-driver named JAMES LYMAN and a young man residing in the Eighth Ward named GEORGE HILL.

The difficulty originated in an old grudge entertained by LYMAN against young HILL, growing out of a dispute at a ball at the Apollo Rooms. The trouble has been brewing for some time past, and a brother of LYMAN is said to have been engaged in it, and to have received a severe beating from HILL in consequence. LYMAN was formerly employed as a hack-driver, at the livery-stable of BARNEY DUFFY, in the First Ward. He usually occupied a stand at the southeast corner of Broadway and Canal-street. He is a stout-built fellow, fully 6 feet in height, while HILL is much inferior to him in size. When the affray began, HILL was walking up Broadway alone, on the east side, and when directly opposite MEALIO's hat-store, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, he was met by LYMAN, when blows were immediately interchanged. A great crowd gathered about the combatants. LYMAN finally leaped upon a cart, seized one of the rungs and renewed the fight. HILL then pulled from his pocket a two-edged dagger, which he thrust into the neck of LYMAN three times successively, nearly severing the jugular vein. This wounded man changed his position, when HILL again plunged the dagger into his thigh. The stabs in the neck were inflicted near together, and it is believed that at the third blow the blade penetrated the lung. Blood flowed copiously. LYMAN fell upon the sidewalk, he was raised and taken into the drug-store of Dr. GAZEN, where his wounds were examined, and pronounced to be of the most serious nature. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lay last evening in a very precarious condition.

In the meantime, the assailant fled from the crowd, and was hastily making his way into the livery stable of Mr. VAN RANST, opposite the New-Haven Railroad Depot, when Officer GALLAGHER, of the Sixth District, arrived, and secured the culprit, but did not find the weapon upon him. HILL was taken before Judge OSBORNE, at the Tombs, where he declared that the act had been committed in self-defence. The magistrate committed him to the City Prison, to await the result of LYMAN's injuries. The culprit is of respectable parentage, but bears the name of an ugly-tempered and desperate character. He is said to belong to that gang of rowdies known as the "Short-Boys."

A search was subsequently made for the dagger, and a lad finally found it lying within the iron railings of the old French church, in Canal-street, where it had been thrown by HILL in his endeavor to escape.

Last evening, Justice BOGART visited LYMAN, with a view of taking his dying deposition, but the surgeon informed the Justice that the patient was too feeble to be disturbed, and it was doubtful if he could survive till morning.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of Journeymen Plumbers.

A meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, was held in the Union Shades, Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, last evening. Mr. H. MCSORLEY occupied the Chair, and WILLIAM GRAY acted as Secretary. Some few remarks were made by the President, explanatory of the present movement among the Journeymen Plumbers. He had no doubt but that, by proper action, the Journeymen Plumbers would succeed in their effort for an increase from eighteen to twenty shillings per day. The Committee appointed to wait on the bosses, and present them the resolutions adopted in relation to an advance, adopted at a previous meeting, submitted the following letter.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

SIRS: Your petition and resolutions, as passed at your meeting of the 8th inst., were received and referred to a Special Committee. Yours, &c.,

ALFRED B. SAND, Recording Secretary,
Master Plumbers' Benevolent Society.

Mr. C. B. MCSORLEY, Chairman, &c., Journeymen Plumbers.

The Chairman announced that the bosses had expressed a wish to consult with the Journeymen's Society, in reference to the matter at issue, on Tuesday next, and it would we well to take some action in reference thereto; whereupon it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to meet and negotiate with the bosses on Tuesday next.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. John Norris, Wm. Clark, Wm. Bennett, John Flanagan, and C. W. McSorley were appointed as such Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THE WORK BEGUN.—On and after this evening the Crystal Palace will be temporarily closed, until such arrangements can be made for its reopening as shall secure the object aimed at in its reorganization. The subscriptions to the $100,000 fund have now reached the sum of $87,270. The following are new subscribers:

Christy & Wood's Minstrels	$1,000	John Taylor, International Hotel	$300
Chas. Underhill	200	Commercial Hotel, Cortlandt-street	300
G. M. Penny & Son	200	Gilford House	200
Northern Hotel	500	City Hotel	250
D. Appleton	100	Astor-place Hotel	100
Range Brothers	100	J. H. & F. F. Farwell	100
Horace Waters	100	Jersey Hotel	50
Samuel Booth	100	Benedict, Hall & Co.	25
New-Haven Hotel	100	And various sums, from $5 to $10	635
J. B. Whitman	50	Amount previously announced	82,000
Ward, Babcock & Rigg	20		
Wm. Wilson	20		
E. M. Voorhies	20		
		Total	$87,270

[Communicated.]

☞ In the list of passengers by the *Atlantic* to-day, is the name of Dr. WM. H. SMITH, of this City, the inventor of several important improvements in the manufacturing of iron. We understand that Dr. S. visits Europe as the Agent of the American and Foreign Lava Company of New-York, in compliance with an invitation exteeded to him by distinguished scientific gentlemen, who are anxious to introduce into Europe his process for utilizing the slags of iron furnaces into *Lava Ware*, an article now on Exhibition at the New-York Crystal Palace, and for which a silver medal was awarded.

[Advertisement.]

TESTIMONIAL TO A. H. PURDY.—This afternoon and to-night will be given as a complimentary benefit to the Manager of the National Theatre, tendered him by his company and friends, for being the first to produce "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on the stage, which has had the greatest run of any piece in the known world. We hope the admirers of this wonderful drama will give him a good substantial token of their appreciation. This afternoon the ladies will of course attend, and in the evening both ladies and gentlemen will turn out *en masse*. Uncle Tom will be the performance.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We notice that EDWIN WATERBURY, Esq., so favorably known to the commercial portion of the community, has recently rented the Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, and produced with wonderful effect a series of grand National Tableaux of the exciting scenes and thrilling incidents in American history. From the straightforward and business-like reputation he sustains, it is but just to say that he will perform all he promises. His exhibition is well worth the price of admission.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. T. BARNUM, Esq., had nothing to do with ordering LILLIE's Impenetrable Safes and Empire Bank Locks into the New-York Custom-House, the other day, but Uncle Sam did, just as any sensible man would who wanted to keep his dimes safe—stepped down to World's Safe Company depôt, No. 110 Pearl-street. MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents, and ordered enough to hold $12,000,000 of the "yellow boys."

[Advertisement.]

CAPE VINCENT AND CANADA.—The Watertown Rome and Cape Vincent Railroad Company have connected their splendid steamers *Champion* and *Highlander*, with the steamer Interests of Captain SUTHERLAND. Mr. HERON and Mr. HAMILTON, on Lake Ontario, forming a daily line of five splendid passage steamers daily from Cape Vincent to Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, and intermediate Canada ports the present season.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 168 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivall'd stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 168 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEA! TEA! TEA!—To DEALERS IN TEA.—Souchong, Young Hyson, and Oolong: the former from 20 and the latter from 30 cents upward, per pound. Other varieties less costly, but with standing the advanced prices. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and gas fixtures of modern and entire designs, will be found at the great manufactoring depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Agents for KIDDER's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

NO MORE BY DAYLIGHT!—Daylight has witnessed the last of that glorious moral drama, "The Old Brewery," at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon the last day's performance of that brilliant piece will take place, so that families who may have postponed their boys must not omit this final opportunity. This evening, the "Old Brewery," as usual. Next week it will be withdrawn for something still more new.

Movements of Troops—Interesting to the Army.

General SCOTT has just issued the following general orders, viz.:

General Orders, No. 3.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.

The following movements of Troops are ordered by the Secretary of War, and will be carried into effect in the manner hereinafter directed:

1. Two of the four companies of the 6th Infantry now at Fort Riley, to proceed to Fort Atkinson, at the crossing of the Arkansas, and establish a temporary camp in the vicinity, where they will remain until some time in October, and then return and take post at Fort Leavenworth.

2. The two companies of the 2d Infantry at Jefferson Barracks, to relieve the two companies of the 6th Infantry, ordered from Fort Riley.

3. The company of the 7th Infantry at Fort Smith to take post at Fort Gibson; that at Fort Towson, to join the garrison of Fort Arbuckle; that Towson to be abandoned and turned over to the Department of the Interior for Indian purposes.

Assistant-Surgeon EDWARDS, now at Fort Towson, to report in person to the Surgeon General.

4. The two companies of the 1st Dragoons at Forts Leavenworth and Snelling—filled up, as far as practicable, to the maximum standard, (74 privates,) with recruits from Jefferson Barracks—to proceed from Fort Leavenworth by the 1st of July next, to New-Mexico, where they will be disposed of by the commander of that Department.

5. The four companies of the 2d Dragoons in New-Mexico, to be transferred to the Department of the West, and to take the post—two at Fort Riley, and two at Fort Ridgely. The movement to commence before the season shall be too far advanced to prevent the troops from reaching their new stations.

6. One hundred Dragoon recruits at Jefferson Barracks, intended for the companies of the 1st Regiment in the Department of the Pacific, to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, to join the command of Brevet Lieut. Col. EDWARD J. STEPTOE, 3d Artillery, under orders for that Department. A list of horses and mules will be sent with this command, in charge of Captain INGALLS, who is to receive his orders from the Adjutant General's Office.

The General commanding the Departments of the West, is charged with giving the necessary orders for the movements of troops within and from his Department. The company of Dragoons at Fort Snelling to be ordered to Fort Leavenworth, and the two companies to be sent to New-Mexico under the command of the Colonel with the regimental Head-Quarters, band, &c., &c. The companies to encamp on the Arkansas, to be sent out as soon as the season will admit.

The General commanding the Department of New-Mexico will give the necessary orders for the movement of the companies of the 2d Dragoons under his command, which he will place under the Lieut. Colonel of the regiment, and send to Fort Riley, where two of them will receive the further orders of the General commanding the Department of the West, who will also assign the Field Officers to stations.

By command of Major General SCOTT:

L. THOMAS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 13, ISABELLA JENKINS, aged 66 years and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at No. 114 Chambers-st., this day, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. (☞ Albion (Ill.) papers please copy.

In this City, suddenly, on Friday, April 14, from the blasting of a rock, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, son of R. Bert and Catherine A. Pettigrew, aged 16 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, the Professors and students of the Free Academy, the members of Covenant Lodge No. 35, and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, April 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from 46th-st. and 3d-av. His remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, April 14, DAVID STANFORN, aged 82 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 168 Henry-st., without further invitation.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on fifth day, April 13, MARTHA GREENE, widow of Jabez Greene, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Thomas Greene, No. 398 Grand-st., Williamsburg, this morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rhode Island for interment.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 13, after a long and severe illness, HARRIET ELIZABETH, wife of Van Brugh Livingston.

In this City, on Thursday, April 13, while on a visit to his friends, MILO BARBER, of Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y., aged 68 years.

April 12, MARY JANE DUNNE, aged 27 years. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

FRIDAY, April 15—6 P. M.

The Foreign advices to-day, by the *Hermann* at this port, to March 29, from Southampton, and the *America* at Halifax to April 1, from Liverpool, created unusual interest in Wall-street, and on the Corn Exchange. The formal declaration of war by England and France against Russia, though not unexpected, is accompanied by a further heavy fall in the Funds, and a large rise in Breadstuffs. The former are down to 85¾ in London, and the latter 4s. to 5s. higher on Flour, 10d. to 12d. on Wheat, and 4s. the quarter on Indian Corn, in Liverpool for the week succeeding the sailing of the *Europa*, March 25. Cotton is quoted ½d. to ¾d. lower, with sales of 30,000 bales for the week, and a depressed feeling in the trade at Manchester. In Paris, the French Funds are down 2@3 ₱ cent. from previous quotations, but the rumors of heavy failures received here by the packet of last week are not confirmed. No further allusion is made to the house referred to a few days since. There has been a partial recovery in the French markets for Flour, and the Cotton manufacturers are doing better at Ronen and in one or two other districts. In the English trade districts the effect of the war panic and the closeness in money were being severely felt at Manchester and Nottingham, while the Iron business at Birmingham and the Linen trade in Ireland were not so much troubled. The later accounts from China and Australia were deemed satisfactory at London. At Canton, Exchange had suddenly turned in favor of England, which will probably arrest the further export of silver to the East. Two arrivals from Sydney and Melbourne are reported at London with $1,500,000 gold, and three others, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, the *Blackwall* and the *Harbinger*, have left Port Phillip with an aggregate amount of 120,000 ounces of gold, equal to about $2,400,000.

On the opening of the Stock Board this forenoon, there was a renewed disposition to press sales at lower prices, under the opinion that the steamers just announced would bring very bad news. The sales of Erie Road shares, which usually give more tone to the market than any other single stock, were made as low as 68½ ₱ cent.; New-York Central 101½, and Reading at 71; while among the lighter Coal and Transit fancies, 9,000 or 10,000 shares were closed out at the lowest figures of the week. A lot of $30,000 Hudson River First Mortgage Bonds was realized on at par, the lowest terms which have been accepted for a year or two. After the particulars of the news were made known, the Railroads noticed above recovered about 1 ₱ cent. each, and a fair business was done at the Second Board at this advance, the market closing steady. Politically, the Foreign accounts are not less threatening than the worst apprehensions in regard to the war had led the public to expect; and the fall in the Funds is regarded as a serious one; but the effect on our Stock Market, owing to the previous heavy sales for a decline, was the reverse of the news. As the much talked-of Declaration of War had actually come, breaking down the London Stock Market, and threatening further financial disasters on the other side, nearly all the operators expected to buy cheap bargains at onee, and were to a considerable extent disappointed, as the list had been heavily oversold before the news. Another cause contributed to the partial reaction. The rise of Breadstuffs in England, leading to the calculation of a continued large draft upon the surplus supplies of the United States, and the non-confirmation of the rumors of failures in Paris, gave better confidence to the Foreign Banking firms, several of whom manifested no little uneasiness yesterday by their refusal to draw bills, except at very extreme rates. The supply of Exchange to-day was in fair amounts at 109½ on London, with occasional sales at an eighth ₱ cent. less, and a few transactions early in the day at 109¾. Prime French bills could be had at 5.12½, which was hardly the case yesterday. The specie engagements for the packet to-morrow were $610,000 at 3 o'clock. The Money market was very quiet; no large sums wanted by the Stock Houses at call, and the usual business done on business paper within the range, 12 to 15 ₱ cent. on 90 days to 6 months, and 10@12 on short acceptances. The effect of the news on the General market was to put Flour up 50 to 62½ cents, Wheat 10 cents, and Indian Corn 8@10 cents.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week amounts to $1,610,900, of which $191,322 passed into Public Store. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. WAREHOUSE'D.				WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	1,563	$447,827	281	$92,851	112	$41,768
Man. of Cotton	2,554	293,403	224	47,048	184	32,788
Man. of Silk...	750	402,820	215	67,728	143	42,045
Man. of Flax..	729	169,224	102	15,402	61	12,895
Miscellaneous.	433	106,233	40	9,097	26	14,843
Total	4,661	$1,419,578	892	$191,322	522	$154,339
		191,322				1,419,578
Total entered..		$1,610,900	Total marketed..			$1,573,917

There was a business of 2,147 bales in Cotton to-day. The prices are down ¼ to ⅜ cent from the quotations adopted by the Cotton Brokers on Monday. In his circular for the steamer sailing to-morrow, Mr. STEWART says of the crop receipts:

The receipts are now coming in at the rate of 30,000 bales over those of the corresponding week of last year, and the excess of that crop has been reduced to 580,000 bales. It is not probable that the deliveries will continue as heavy after the ensuing fortnight, but during that period do not look for a cessation, as a great deal of cotton has been placed on the river bank for shipment, and the waters had only recently been in a stage to permit the employment of the usual freight boats. The decline has been so rapid and withal so entirely unexpected, that it is not likely that it will be submitted to generally by planters, without great efforts to counteract it, by retaining their crops from market until the wants of the trade compel some improvement if not a return to former rates.

We recapitulate the comparative March earnings of the Railroads, adding to the list two or three returns received since our previous notices:

	1854.	1853.
New-York and Erie Railroad	$496,816	$371,499
Cleveland and Toledo	70,782	44,855
N. Indiana and South. Michigan	149,395	87,144
New-York and New-Haven	65,130	60,555
Hudson River	174,240	119.803
Macon and Western	34,356	26,592
Milwaukee and Mississippi	20,698	8,143
New-York and Central	416,846	324,511
Ohio and Pennsylvania	61,150	38,743
Cleveland and Pittsburg	37,790	31,670
Pennsylvania Railroad	486,184	310,955
Baltimore and Ohio	356,880	277,267
Michigan Central	96,528	59,469
Norwich and Worcester	26,400	25,436
Delaware and Lackawanna	17,042	10,153
Stonington	23,183	20,034

Elevated Railroad for Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Some time since the *Courrier des Etats Unis* contained an article aimed at my plans for an Elevated Terrace and Railroad in Broadway. As the *Courrier* is a journal of repute with capitalists and business men, I take the liberty of requesting you to publish this reply to its remarks:

As to the objection that the proposed road would interfere with the circulation of Broadway, I do not think that things, in this respect, could be any worse than they are, and that at all events, any change could scarcely fail to be an improvement. In your walks through Broadway, you must have perceived that high winds and dust, rain and snow in Winter, and the hot, sultry ennui, in Summer, together with the frequent rattling showers, need some remedy to protect the pedestrians from all of these inconveniences. We already have plenty of awnings, against which no objection has been raised—although they frequently, instead of being a protection, add to the nuisances they are intended to prevent. Now, the Elevated Terrace is only an iron awning, more efficient, for the ground floor of the street, through its whole extent. Its advantages of this protection to the lower sidewalk, will suggest themselves without further comment. You can readily conceive which you would prefer, the upper or lower Broadway, in a severe storm or burning sun. This covered sidewalk, instead of impeding the circulation of the air in Broadway, would rather facilitate it, as the stores are always cooler on the inside than the pavement outside, and the sidewalk would only be an extension of the atmosphere of the stores—thus making the ground floor of the sidewalk more agreeable than at present.

Another advantage of the Elevated Terrace would be, that it would always furnish a complete protection to ladies alighting from carriages on to the lower sidewalk, the Terrace projecting 3 feet over the walk, and thus entirely covering and protecting the occupants in their transit from the carriage. The lower sidewalk would be entirely protected, and its advantages infinitely increased from what they are at present. Everybody would choose rather to walk below than above, and the elevated Terrace would serve as an additional accommodation to the daily more and more crowded thoroughfare.

As to the upper sidewalk becoming a complete morass, I do not comprehend your meaning. Opposite or over each of the hollow iron columns supporting the road will be a grating communicating directly with the sewer, in to which all dirt and ordure will be swept. The Terrace, not being contiguous to the street, would not accumulate so much dirt as the lower walk, which is now sometimes a real slough of despond. The only horses on the Terrace would be those used for the cars. But even these will very probably be dispensed with by means of suction and atmospheric pressure. I cannot see, therefore, why the lesser quantity of *clean dirt* on the upper walk should be objected to in view of the immense amount of compost and pulverized ordure on the lower walk, which we have at present the pleasure of inhaling in such unlimited quantities.

In regard to the stairways to the Terrace, those that are already in the buildings would be used, so that each house or store would afford access to the upper walk, and not the *cross streets*. The solidity of the buildings would not be impaired by the structure of the Terrace, which could be supported either on pillars, or on projecting sills, so that the jar of the cars would not affect the buildings in the slightest degree, as the rails are to be laid on India rubber, and the stones imbedded in tar, or some other substance which is a non-conductor of sound. Besides, the main support of the tracks and cars is the outside line of posts which are planted directly under them, and receive their entire weight.

I myself have carefully weighed every objection that can be brought against this plan of relieving Broadway, and I am confident that the advantages are so many and so great, that they by far overbalance the disadvantages, and leave a wide margin in favor of its adoption.

One of the most serious objections with me, has been the appearance of the Terrace when in process of erection, churches, hotels or public buildings. The beauty of the whole would be to carry out in the construction of the Terrace the same style of architecture as presented by the building itself. For instance, in rear of STUART'S, it could be built with Corinthian pillars and painted white. At Trinity it could be made to represent a Gothic entrance to the church, and painted and sanded in imitation of the free stone.

Another objection has been the falling of the walls, in case of fire, and the crushings of the road. But, if you will think a moment, you will see that walls, in falling, fall from the *base*, which would be, in the case of the Terrace, the level of the Terrace itself. The base whence walls now fall is the level of the sidewalk; but do we not all know that in Broadway there is another story of vaults beneath it, and that they are never crushed, and never fall in? The Terrace would be a support to the buildings, while the upper stories would fall, as they now do, in the street.

Another objection is in respect to moving stores and buildings. But this could be done without removing the Terrace, and thus act as a much-needed relief for the sidewalk below, by affording a smooth and unincumbered passage over the Terrace above, while the lower one is impassable.

This Terrace would augment the facilities for extinguishing fires, as you would have a shelter above and an additional footway—as there would be fire-plugs both below and above.

In passing Union-square and other public parks, the Terrace will be supported on pillars, outside and inside, with an iron railing, likewise on both sides. At Union-square both sides would join on the west side, and follow the curbing of the square to Broadway, where the tracks would again diverge to the opposite sides of the street.

Thus, I trust you will plainly see that this plan is perfectly practicable, and would add largely to the value of Broadway, and greatly enhance the business of the City, by attracting thousands upon thousands of strangers to the City, to view and admire this magnificent streetare, and to enjoy the pleasure of a walk or a ride away from the dust and confusion of the lower street.

Hoping you will be induced to lend the project a helping hand, I remain yours, very obediently,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, No. 312 Broadway.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 14.

OUR FLOUR market was much excited to-day, under the influence of the foreign news, and sales were made at an advance of $1 ₱ bbl.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet-ship Northumberland, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. Patterson, lady and 3 children, Mrs. Pierce and child, S. Brier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 22 | Sun sets..... 6 39 | Moon rises.... 9 37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 29 | Gov. Island. 10 19 | Hell Gate.....12 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Cleared.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships John Rutledge, Sands, Liverpool, Jas. Foster, Jr.; St. Patrick, Whitmore, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Merathon, Tyler, New-Orleans, Tagle & Hazard; Megunticook, Vinal Dobler, New-Orleans, C. R. Green; President Fillmore, Nelson, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; S. F. Austen, Clark, Galvestoe, J. H. Brower.

Bark Lunetta Fish Close, Cienfoegos, Elwell & Co.

Brig Crawford, Small, Jacksonville, Maybew, Talbot & Co.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] Newspaper, [illegible] Sunday, and Publication Office, No. 113 Nassau-street, and 9 Spruce-street, New-York. Price of the New-York Daily Newspaper is [illegible] PER ANNUM. Single Copies, Two Cents. Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, &c. TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. [illegible] DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; [illegible] in advance required on all contracts with [illegible].

Subscribers of THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered [illegible] cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER, OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM ALBANY.

James' Wood Park again—Harbor Encroachments—Third Reading of Bills—Investigation of the affairs of Columbia College—Looking after the Commissioners of Emigration—Rejection of Thomas Dunlap.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Friday April 14, 1854.

Since yesterday afternoon both Houses have been almost constantly engaged in the third reading of bills. Among those passed, there were few of general interest to your city, in fact, the only one was the act for the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick. It was passed in the Senate with amendments, at 10 o'clock this morning, and was sent down to the Assembly for concurrence in the Amendments, which concurrence was obtained; and then on a motion to reconsider, the question of encroachments upon the Harbor of New-York was discussed at much length, but as it was postponed, in case a reconsideration should be carried, to make an attempt to engraft upon the bill something akin to the bill for a commission to examine the harbor. The motion to reconsider failed,—Ayes, 48; Nays, 52. It required 65 affirmative votes to reconsider.

The bill to cut off the lower end of Central Park, making Seventy-second-street the south boundary, was brought up in the Assembly, and a motion made to re-establish Jones' Wood Park, by engrafting upon the bill a section to that effect. The amendment was lost, after a full discussion of the Park question, as was also the bill reducing the size of the Central Park.

The third reading of bills will be steadily continued in the Senate and Assembly, until all on the clerk's desks have been disposed of.

The Senate has again been seized with the mania for legislative inquiry. At 12 o'clock, last night, Mr. BARNES introduced the resolution, of which I send you a copy. The prompting for this investigation is found in the charge that the Trustees have lately been guilty of requiring that a candidate for a Professorship should subscribe to a particular religious creed. It was asserted by several Senators that these charges had been freely made to them on the occasion of their late visit to New-York. Upon the impression made by these assertions the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of the Legislature, and at as early a day as practicable, to inquire whether Columbia College or any of its Trustees have violated any provision of law or of its charter, and particularly whether said College or any of its Trustees have in any way required any, and if any, what religious qualifications or test from any candidate, as a condition of appointment to any Professorship in said College. And further, to inquire into the means and resources of said College and the administration of its affairs at large—and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. SPENCER made an attempt to induce Senators not to vote for the resolution, alleging that he was satisfied the charges made were groundless. Failing in this, he endeavored to engraft upon the original resolve an amendment providing for an inquiry into the condition of all the Colleges in the State. This was refused, and the resolution adopted. The Committee has not yet been appointed.

Apparently the success of this movement suggested to Senator BARR the introduction of the following resolve, providing for an inquiry into the manner in which the Commissioners of Emigration have been conducting themselves:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to investigate the affairs and management of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the charges made against them; and that they report to the next Legislature the results of their investigation, and what measures, if any, can or may be necessary to be adopted to remedy the evils complained of; and that said Committee have leave to sit during the recess.

The local jealousy which I supposed had been "crushed out" along the Western portion of the State, manifested itself in the Senate yesterday, in the introduction of the following resolve:

Resolved, That (if the Assembly concur) the Canal Board be requested so to regulate the tolls that property passing upon the Canals between Oswego and any point east of Higgings shall be charged the same toll whether it passes over through the Oswego Canal or through the Oneida Lake and Canals connected therewith.

This resolve was feathered by Mr. PUTNAM of Buffalo, and may be construed as an attempt to cripple the commerce of Oswego, by the imposition of a tax in the shape of canal tolls upon property passing through one of the small lakes which is on the direct line to New-York. The spirit that dictates such attempts to restrict trade, and force it from a natural to an artificial channel, is certainly narrow in its scope, and one to which I regret exceedingly that the Senator from Buffalo has been induced to yield. As well might a toll be levied upon goods going up the Hudson River in canal boats, or in vessels coasting from port to port upon the Atlantic coast. A half century since the ignorance upon the subject of trade and commerce might have afforded an excuse for a resolve of the above intent, but in these days of telegraphs, of railroads, of steamships and clippers, it seems a relic of antiquity—easily out of place. That the sound practical men that gather around the Senate circle will give their sanction to such a resolve, I have not the slightest, but since its introduction by a gentlemen of so much intelligence as Mr. PUTNAM it is to be regretted.

The Senate has not yet acted upon the House resolution of adjournment, and apparently there is no intention to do so. Nevertheless, I should not be surprised to have an adjournment of both Houses announced within the next twenty-four hours. I find that generally the outsiders are in favor of an immediate adjournment, which indicates that there is little left undone in which *the dear people* have much interest. To be sure, the Appropriation bill has not yet been read a third time in the Senate, nor has the Supply bill been acted upon by either House, —yet, when the right time comes, there is, I believe, little trouble in obtaining their prompt consideration and speedy passage of both these measures.

In Executive Session to-day, the nomination of THOMAS DUNLOP, as Commissioner of Emigration, was rejected. J. S. S.

Closing up—Dissolving Views.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

In the Assembly last evening, the consideration of the Supply Bill was the special order in Committee of the Whole. Under the provisions of this bill, about $100,000 are paid out of the State Treasury, for almost every conceivable purpose. Whatever cannot be passed upon its own merits, is incorporated in it, and by the time it is reported to the House, it is a regular omnibus, while in which nine of every ten of the members have a parcel for a fund, and of course a direct interest in pushing it through. In making this years' bill there had been much economy displayed in the way of giving aims to public institutions, and an enlarged liberality in the way of extras to officers and others. For instance, to each of the managers of the MATHER trial on the part of the House, was appropriated something over a $1,000—the time engaged being about thirty days. The House disagreed to this proposition, and cut this item down about one-half, which the Senate still further reduced to $3 per day and mileage. The Committee also reported an extra $100 to each of their officers, which was endorsed by the House, with one or two exceptions. To this the Senate also demurred, putting them all down to $3 per day and mileage. The Senate also put in an amendment giving $25,000 to the Home of Refuge in New-York, to which the House disagreed. At the present time it is impossible what are the items finally settled upon, as the bill to be engrossed is in very few of its items the bill originally reported.

Pending the discussion of the Supplies, a message from the Governor was announced—known in advance to be a veto of the bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to examine into the condition of the State Prisons. The principal objections urged by the Governor were, that all such investigations were generally abortions, productive of little good, and very expensive; and further, that if any examination was demanded, the power to cause such examination was in the Executive. Mr. LEFFERTS moved the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, and the question was taken upon the motion, and it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 64 to 58, and the bill was sent to the Senate, and the objections being made, the resulting vote was, Ayes 22, Nays 7. So the bill is a law, notwithstanding the objections of His Excellency.

The resolution of the Senate passed on Friday night, to appoint a Committee to investigate the affairs of Columbia College, was reconsidered, and so amended as to make it concurrent, and invite the House to unite in the inquiry. In this shape it was sent to the Assembly, which body declined to concur, and so sent a message to the Senate. The back track was then taken up stairs and the original resolve adopted. Messrs. BADGER, HOPKINS, and DANFORTH, were appointed the Committee to conduct the investigation. Mr. SPENCER moved to instruct the Committee to extend their inquiries to all the Colleges in the State and ascertain if any of them are under religious or sectarian government—whether any religious creed is taught or test recognized—whether in any College more of one denomination are employed as teachers or professors than another, and if so, how many—and that they inquire generally into the affairs and condition of such institutions. The Senate declined to adopt the suggestion.

Messrs. YOST, CROSBY and BARR were appointed a Committee to inquire into the management of the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, in accordance with the resolve adopted on Friday.

The Senate, on Friday night, adopted a resolution instructing the Attorney General, if in his opinion there is cause of action, to commence an action forthwith against GEORGE WASHINGTON NEWALL, late Auditor of the Canal Department, to recover to the State any moneys advanced by him to certain Canal Superintendents without authority of law, as reported to the Senate on the 2d day of March last, by the present Auditor. The House promptly concurred in the resolve—so that the late Auditor is likely to have employment for a time in defending himself. Ars "the ingredients of the poisoned chalice" turning to his own lips? It would seem so. The amount involved is, I believe, about $50,000, which was advanced by him to his own political friends, without proper authority for so doing, during the time when he was endeavoring to put through Canal Commissioner MATHAW. By the way, it is said that Mr. NEWALL is a candidate for the office of Consul to London in place of Young America SANDERS.

The Chairman of the Bank Committee reported the result of their efforts to investigate the condition of the Farmers' Bank of Onandagus, from which it would appear that the Committee were not very successful in finding witnesses—whether because there were none, or because they were not looked for in the right place, the Chairman of the Committee does not inform us. In connection with this report, Mr. STERLING introduced a resolution calling upon the Metropolitan Bank and the American Exchange Bank, of your City, to report forthwith in answer to a resolution passed by the House about the 1st of March. The resolution was adopted, but, at this stage of the session, it will not produce the effect desired by the mover, which is to be regretted. About the passage of the first resolves and the manner in which they have been treated, there are some circumstances that would not reflect much to the credit of any of the parties engaged, were they made public.

Both the Houses have been almost entirely engaged the past two days in reading bills a third time. In the Assembly, the monotony of this order of business has been relieved by the efforts of the friends of the Harbor Encroachment bill to bring that measure up in such a way as to obtain thereon an expression of the House, and the prompt passage of the bill. Not less than ten such efforts have been made, and each has been unsuccessful—but still the enthusiastic friends of the bill do not despair of triumph—a hope in which I cannot indulge, as at this late period of the session its opponents, who are exceedingly active, can work its defeat by the mere enforcement of the rules of the House. "True, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Both Houses will adjourn about 12 o'clock on Monday, and they have my hearty thanks therefor. J. B. S.

SENATE—ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

Friday's Proceedings Concluded.

The Judiciary Committee reported against the bill introduced by Mr. BARR, in relation to stage routes in New-York. Laid on the table.

The Appropriation bill was taken up.

A motion to strike out the appropriation to the Eye and Ear Infirmary was lost.

The bill to examine into the affairs of the State Prisons was passed over the Governor's veto.

Mr. WALKER was placed on the Committee to examine into the Treasurer's Accounts.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

In relation to the Common Schools in New-York. Passed.

Authorizing town subscriptions to the Sodus Railroad. Passed.

Authorizing towns in Chemung to subscribe to the Utica and Binghamton Railroad. Passed.

Authorizing towns to subscribe to the Oswego and Troy Railroad. Lost.

The General Appropriation bill was passed.

Mr. CROSBY introduced a concurrent resolution that the Attorney General proceed against the late Canal Auditor, if there be a cause of action, for moneys advanced by him to certain Canal Superintendents. Adopted. Adjourned.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Inebriate Asylum.

Relative to the manufacture of coarse salt by evaporation.

For the relief of the Erie and New-York City Railroad.

For the relief of Williamsburg Dispensary.

The Senate refused to reconsider the vote on the bill allowing town subscriptions to the Troy and Oswego Railroad.

To amend the charter of the New-York Dry Dock Company. Passed.

For the relief of Brooklyn Female Academy. Passed.

The Troy and Oswego Railroad subscription bill was reconsidered and passed.

To take the Census of 1855. Passed.

For the publication of Meteorological Observations. Passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

Friday's proceedings concluded.

The Supply bill was taken up in Committee, pending which the Veto of the Governor on the State Prison bill was announced; and the bill was passed over the Veto by 74 to 27.

The consideration of the Supply bill was resumed. No amendments of moment were made, except reducing the compensation of the managers of the impeachment case.

The bill was reported to the House, and the report agreed to.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock this morning.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

A resolution from the Senate, relative to Canal-Auditor NEWALL, was laid on the table.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the New-York School Law.

Relative to the salary of the Secretary of State.

Relative to the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

A resolution to examine into the affairs of Columbia College was introduced and rejected.

The amendments to the Supply bill were passed.

The State Fair in New-York.

The New-York State Agricultural Society has appointed this City as the place for its next Annual Exhibition. The Fair will open early in September next. By a resolution of the Common Council, the Society is to be offered the free use of Hamilton-square for the purposes of its Exhibition, and for as long a period as may be desired.

It is a pleasant indication of the growing spirit of enterprise in the City Council that the free employment of one of the public Squares is to be granted to a Society which will this year make its first visit to New-York. It is matter of surprise that the Directors of that Society have never before pitched upon the City as the scene of a festival which is always so pleasant, and so well calculated to draw visitors from all parts. The true explanation is probably to be found in the fact that the Society has endeavored to adopt a central locality, convenient to the agricultural population of all sections of the State, whose interests are more intimately connected with the Exhibition than those of any other class. This reason, however, will scarcely need to operate hereafter. The cheap and direct means of access to the City, by the New-York and Erie, Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, on none of which are the rates of fare exorbitant, render New-York the next-door neighbor of any County in the State.

Hitherto we have been accustomed early to the meager cattle shows which take place in connection with the Fairs of the American Institute. The Fairs themselves are held at Castle Garden, while the show of animals takes place at a point four or five miles removed. To bring the whole display together is a very desirable object. Until the American Institute contrives to effect this, the State Fair will far excel it.

The attractions of the City in the coming Fall will give an unwonted air of bustle and enterprise to our mercantile population, who will easily look for large gains and good interest on the heavy investments they are making. It is their policy to improve the opportunities that are now opening.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 805. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE RUSSIANS CROSSING THE DANUBE.

The Great War Debate.

Speeches of the Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Aberdeen—Lord Palmerston, Mr. Layard, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, &c.

The Cuban Slave Trade and the United States

THE CASE OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Position of the German Powers.

The French Government and Rights of Neutrals.

RISE IN THE FUNDS.

FURTHER RISE IN GRAIN AND FLOUR.

More Steadiness in Cotton.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Arctic*, from Liverpool about 1 P. M. on Wednesday, the 5th inst., arrived at this port early on Sunday morning.

The *Aeia* arrived out at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 3d instant.

On Tuesday, the 4th, the *Niagora* sailed for Liverpool, with the 88th Regiment of infantry for the East.

The *Golden Age* reached King George's Sound, Australia, in sixty-one days, including fourteen days' detention at St. Vincent and the Cape. Her actual running time was, therefore, only forty-seven days. It may be remembered that the British Government refused to send a mail by the *Golden Age*, preferring to pay £1,000 to the sailing ship *Matilda Wattenback*, whose arrival out we may look for for some weeks to come.

Fifteen packet-ships, amounting to 16,000 tons, are at the present moment fitting up at Liverpool to convey troops to the East. These are—for infantry: The *Courier*, 1,090 tons; *Star of the South*, 1,235; *Timander*, 1,117. For cavalry: The *Echunga*, 1,018; *Medora*, 642; *Mary Ann*, 957; *Poramatta*, 661; all ready for sea. The following will soon be ready: *Shooting Star*, 1,362; *Wilson Kennard*, 1,129; *Gertrude*, 1,361; *Glendalough*, 1,058; *Wor Cloud*, 800; *Tyrone*, 1,197; *Asia*, 771; steamer *Albatross*, 600 tons.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Greenock at 2 o'clock on Saturday, 1st inst.

Capt. DUBAYE, of the packet-ship *Constantine*, fell overboard and was drowned on the morning of the 1st, while the ship was off Port Lynas, outward bound. In consequence of this unfortunate accident the ship put back to Liverpool.

By the arrival of the *Pride of the Ocean* at London, April 1, we have intelligence of the loss of the emigrant ship *Sea Nymph*, from Liverpool Feb. 21, for New-York. When a week out, the *Sea Nymph* experienced a heavy gale and became unmanageable, leaking badly, topmasts, yards, &c., carried away, and for 24 hours lay in the trough of the sea. At this juncture the *Pride of the Ocean* hove in sight, and bore down to her assistance. Two of the boats were lowered, and with difficulty all were taken on board the *Pride of the Ocean*, and brought to London. When last seen the *Sea Nymph* was fast settling down. The loss of the *Russel Sturgee* and rescue of the passengers by the *Isaac Webb* and *Rainbow*, has been already reported by the *America*, *vid* Halifax.

The influx of emigrants into Liverpool at present surpasses anything of the sort ever before known. The mejority are from Ireland, and are bound either for the United States or Canada. The price of steerage passages now ranges as high as £5 10s., owing to the scarcity of shipping and number of passengers offering.

At Liverpool Breadstuffs had again slightly advanced, and Cotton was rather better in tone, but without leading to much business.

The Great Debate in both Houses of Parliament, on the Eastern War, is of more interest than any other feature of the news by this arrival. In the House of Lords the Earls of CLARENDON and ABERDEEN defended the Government against the Earl of DERBY, and in the House of Commons Opposition speeches were made by Mr. LAYARD, Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. BRIGHT, which were answered by Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL. As this debate goes over the whole ground, and throws great light on the origin, causes, and probable results of the pending war, we give very full reports of it in this morning's DAILY TIMES. It will be read with interest.

On Monday, April 3, both Houses of Parliament assembled for the purpose of presenting to the Queen the address in reply to her message acotifying the state of War with Russia, and expressing her confidence in the coöperation of the people. Two processions were formed—one of the Lords, and the other of the Commons—and both proceeded to Buckingham Palace, to assure the Crown of the cordial support of all Departments of Government. The vote was unanimous in both Houses.

The following is the Queen's reply:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. It is highly gratifying to me to receive the assurance of your cooperation in giving effect to the measures which I consider necessary for the honor of the Crown, and for the welfare of my people.

In answer to Captain SCOBELL, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that the report which asserted that the movements of the allied fleets in the Black Sea were *crippled for want of coals was incorrect*. Since January 1, 10,000 tons had been sent to Constantinople, and 6,000 tons are at Malta. It was expected that the whole fleet would, in a few days, again commence cruising in the Black Sea. Since morning, accounts had indeed been received that the fleet was near Varna. [Cheers.]

The following notice of motion stands on the order-book:

Mr. HUTCHINS to ask Lord JOHN RUSSELL whether the Government have authorized Mr. CRAMPTON, British Minister at Washington, to act in behalf of the Spanish Government in the affair of the seizure of the steamer *Black Warrior* by the Cuban authorities?

In reply to Mr. HUTCHINS, who detailed the circumstances connected with the seizure of the *Black Warrior* by the Cuban authorities, Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that *a communication had been sent to the United States on the subject, but no information had yet been received from Mr. Crampton.*

Col. COLT has received an order from the British Government for 4,000 revolvers for use in the fleet.

Prince CZARTORYSKI has addressed to Lord DUDLEY STUART, an interesting letter on the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, which will be found below.

On the 31st ult., Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his expedition were struck off the books of the British Navy, and are given up for dead.

The debate in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of limited liability in partnership, terminated on 1st inst., after three days anxious discussion. The Council of the Chamber, to whom the question was referred by the general body, at their recent annual meeting, had adopted a resolution recommending a change in the present law, so as to enable limited liability partnerships to be formed in Liverpool, as at present, the adoption of the Council's proposition, by a majority of 27 to 18, but the question is deemed so important that a poll is to be taken after publication of the speeches on both sides.

It was estimated that the quarterly returns of the national revenue, to April 5, would show an increase of about half a million sterling over the corresponding quarter of last year.

The excited state of public feeling at Constantinople is greatly disquieting to the Government.

Diplomatic relations have ceased between Greece and Turkey. Gen. METAXA, Greek Minister, has demanded his passports. NESSET BEY, the Turkish Minister, had quitted Athens, and returned to Constantinople.

A new levy of 80,000 men is about to be made in France.

The ship *Flavio Giovia*, from Antwerp, ostensibly for Montreal, has been captured and brought to the Downs, with arms on board for the Greek insurgents.

A council of Austrian Generals is summoned to meet at Vienna. Among others invited are the Baron JELLALICH and Count GIULAI.

It is positively asserted that the 4,000 Russians from Sebastopol (see summary) have been landed, and taken possession of the Island of Dunaves, below Tultscha.

Progress of the War.

The news from the Seat of War is highly interesting. The Russians are still continuing their movements in advance, and have established themselves on the Turkish side of the Danube. Their troops had been crossing the various points for several days. The movement commenced on the 22d in three columns, by means of four raft bridges. The principal column, under the orders of General LUDERS, started from Galetz; Prince GORTSCHAKOFF crossed the river with the troops between Isaktcha and Toltacha, protected and accompanied by the division of General ANREP; and the third column effected its movement below Brailow, at a place called Geschit, on the right bank, but which is not mentioned in the maps. These forces amount together to 50,000 men, including 41 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 of Cossacks, and 140 pieces of cannon.

On the 29th March Hirsova was taken by the Russians, who also made themselves masters of the strong position of Babadagh, and *are consequently in entire possession of the Upper Dobrudscha*. The Cossacks patrol as far as Kostendje. And, according to the *Tremden Blott*, the fort of Isaktcha was taken by the Russians on the 27th. Imperfect accounts that are at hand, say Hirsova was taken after three days' assault. It will be some days ere reliable statements can be received.

The circumstances under which the passage of the Danube appear to have been effected were these: On or about the 15th of March, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF received orders from St. Petersburg to secure, within ten days, a position on the right bank of the Danube, opposite to Brailow, similar to that which the Turks maintain at the other extremity of the line of operations, (Kalefat.) GORTSCHAKOFF immediately left for Brailow, where he completed all his preparations, and, on the 23d, commenced to cross the river at three different points. The left wing of the corps of 35,000 men, under General OUSCHAKOFF, forced a passage at Tultsche, opposite Ismail; the centre, under General LUDERS, crossed without meeting opposition from Galatz; while the right wing, under the immediate direction of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was forcing a passage from Brailow.

By the *Soldaten Freund*, we have accounts of the way in which matters were managed. Early on the morning of the 23d, the Russians, under cover of twenty-four 12, and six 18-pounders, began to form a pontoon bridge from a spot near Brailow, across the island to Gedschid, on the right bank of the Danube. As the Turks offered no serious opposition, the bridge was completed by 9 o'clock, and at that hour the Russian column began their march, which continued without interruption until late at night, when the men lighted their watchfires and bivouacked between Gedschid and Matschin. At the same time, Gen. LUDERS constructed a second bridge between Galatz and the opposite bank, which, there is free from morasses, and in the course of the day, two regiments of chasseurs and two of the line, with cavalry and artillery, crossed the river without loss. On the same day, the left wing, under Gen. OUSCHAKOFF, forced a passage above Tultscha, and in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the Turks, got possession of the redoubts which had been constructed on the right bank. Eleven guns and 150 prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians. Concerning the additional news that has since come by telegraph, to the effect that Hirsova and Matschin had been captured, no details are yet to hand. As soon as the intelligence of the passage by the Russians reached OMER PACHA, he sent reinforcements to the troops posted at Trajan's Wall, between Chernavoda and Kostendje. When MOSTAPHA PASHA, the Turkish commander, found the Russians were in too great force, he retreated first upon Matschin, and subsequently upon Babadagh. His force in the field is not more then 20,000 men, exclusive of garrisons. *Success in the present operations would give the Russians complete command of the mouths of the Danube.* They have already drawn chains across the Sulina Channel.

As soon as GORTSCHAKOFF had established himself in the Dobrudscha he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants similar to that which was published in Moldavia and Wallachia. In connection with GORTSCHAKOFF's movements, it is mentioned that five steamers towing barges containing 4,000 men has left Sebastopol for the western (Turkish) coast of the Black Sea. If this be true *they run a chance of meeting with the ships of the allied fleet now cruising along that shore.* Prince PASKIEWITCH was to set out about 15th inst. from Warsaw, for the seat of war. The Emperor will not himself go to the Principalities.

The British steam frigate *Inflexible* was employed in conveying troops from Constantinople to Varna. A portion of the British fleet was also near Varna, with the intention of watching the new and unexpected movements of the Russians.

LATEST FROM THE DANUBE.

By Telegraph to the London Times.

"VIENNA, Monday Evening.

In the Dobrudscha *all the fortified places*, with the exception, perhaps, of Tultscha, *are in the hands of the Russians*, who are razing them to the ground. There are rumors of treachery on the part of the Turkish commandera of the different fortresses.

The Turks have been repelled from every part of the left bank of the Danube, except Kalafat.

By advices from Odessa of the 25th ult. it is stated from an excellent source that there is not a ship of war in Sebastopol, and that it is believed *something is meditated by the Russians against Varno.*

The excited state of public feeling at Constantinople is extremely disquieting to the Government.

It was said at Odessa that the fleet could not venture to leave the Bosphorus until the arrival of the auxiliary army.

Since the dismissal of the Sheik-ul-Islam the old Turkish party have been intriguing for the advancement of Russian interests.

Austria has demanded from Russia that her subjects in the Principalities shall not be compelled to take the Russian paper money."

The Movements of the Russian Troops.

From the Paris Pays.

This movement in advance of the Russian has produced some uneasiness, but strategically speaking, there is no cause for it. The Russian army, which is now on the right bank of the Danube, does not occupy one of those threatening positions by which events are ruled. It has arrived, not in Bulgaria, or on the road to Constantinople, but in the Dobradja—that is to say, on an immense plain intersected with marshes, without resources and without communications. It has behind it, between Toltscha and Mntschin, a Turkish *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men with 60 pieces, under HALIM PACHA, and before it a barrier of fortified places, Irsowa, Silistria, Custendje, Varna, and Shumla, which bar the road to the Balkans. It is thus difficult to explain the reason why Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has chosen this place for crossing the Danube. It is true that in 1828 the Russians entered the Dobradja by Irsowa, in order to attack Varna and Silistria, but at that time they had possession of the Black Sea.

The battle of Navarino had destroyed the Turkish navy, and the Russians were therefore free in all their communications. Irsowa, besides, is only half way between Brailow and Bulgurin, and the Russians were not the less obliged to pass a month in forming an embankment in order to cross the marshes. As they are now deprived of the Black Sea, *it is difficult to comprehend the movement which they have adopted.* OMAR PACHA, who ought to know the effect of it, regards this passage of the river as the greatest piece of service the Russians could have rendered him. The Turkish army on the frontier, including the inhabitants who are performing permanent military duty, is not less than from 120,000 to 150,000 men although the contrary has been stated, and supplies are being collected on a very extensive scale."

Probable Object of the Russians in Crossing.

From the London Times.

PARIS, Friday, March 31—6 P. M.

It is evidently the desire now to attach no great importance to the passage of the Danube by the Russian army. On the contrary, the movement is pronounced by some military men as unfortunate for the Russians, and quite in conformity in the expressed wishes of OMER PACHA, as already noticed. The position in which these 50,000 men, or whatever be the number, who have effected, as it would appear, a scarcely disputed passage of the stream, must, they say, be bad. The ground which they occupy is unhealthy and unsafe. They are in the midst of marshes, and have no alternative but to retrace their steps, which would be tantamount to a defeat; or move on in a very narrow space between the river and the sea through a country which is cut up by pools and marshes, and which produces nothing. Their route is different from what it was on former occasions, and it is considered doubtful that the intention is to penetrate far into the country, as the attempt would be attended with peril. *As, however, they must have some object in making the movement, it is not improbable that they were desirous of drawing the Turkish troops into an engagement and striking a blow before the auxiliary troops could come up.* The news about Austria is still favorable, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL is informed that this Government has received news of the same encouraging kind noticed in my letter of yesterday; and, in fact, that there is little room for doubt of that Power being eventually with France. The passage of the Danube must be considered an act of the same nature which drew her to abandon her neutrality; and it is not probable that she will change it. Russia, on the other hand, has not yet declared war with the Western Powers, and, if she is prudent, the adoption of the Colonel's proposition, by a majority of 27 to 18, but the question is deemed so important that a poll is to be taken after publication of the speeches on both sides.

It was estimated that the quarterly returns of the national revenue, to April 5, would show an increase of about half a million sterling over the corresponding quarter of last year.

The excited state of public feeling at Constantinople is greatly disquieting to the Government.

Diplomatic relations have ceased between Greece and Turkey. Gen. METAXA, Greek Minister, has demanded his passports. NESSET BEY, the Turkish Minister, had quitted Athens, and returned to Constantinople.

A new levy of 80,000 men is about to be made in France.

The ship *Flavio Giovia*, from Antwerp, ostensibly for Montreal, has been captured and brought to the Downs, with arms on board for the Greek insurgents.

A council of Austrian Generals is summoned to meet at Vienna. Among others invited are the Baron JELLALICH and Count GIULAI.

It is positively asserted that the 4,000 Russians from Sebastopol (see summary) have been landed, and taken possession of the Island of Dunaves, below Tultscha.

Progress of the War.

The news from the Seat of War is highly interesting. The Russians are still continuing their movements in advance, and have established themselves on the Turkish side of the Danube. Their troops had been crossing the various points for several days. The movement commenced on the 22d in three columns, by means of four raft bridges. The principal column, under the orders of General LUDERS, started from Galetz; Prince GORTSCHAKOFF crossed the river with the troops between Isaktcha and Toltacha, protected and accompanied by the division of General ANREP; and the third column effected its movement below Brailow, at a place called Geschit, on the right bank, but which is not mentioned in the maps. These forces amount together to 50,000 men, including 41 battalions of infantry, 3 regiments of cavalry, 1 of Cossacks, and 140 pieces of cannon.

On the 29th March Hirsova was taken by the Russians, who also made themselves masters of the strong position of Babadagh, and *are consequently in entire possession of the Upper Dobrudscha*. The Cossacks patrol as far as Kostendje. And, according to the *Tremden Blott*, the fort of Isaktcha was taken by the Russians on the 27th. Imperfect accounts that are at hand, say Hirsova was taken after three days' assault. It will be some days ere reliable statements can be received.

The circumstances under which the passage of the Danube appear to have been effected were these: On or about the 15th of March, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF received orders from St. Petersburg to secure, within ten days, a position on the right bank of the Danube, opposite to Brailow, similar to that which the Turks maintain at the other extremity of the line of operations, (Kalefat.) GORTSCHAKOFF immediately left for Brailow, where he completed all his preparations, and, on the 23d, commenced to cross the river at three different points. The left wing of the corps of 35,000 men, under General OUSCHAKOFF, forced a passage at Tultsche, opposite Ismail; the centre, under General LUDERS, crossed without meeting opposition from Galatz; while the right wing, under the immediate direction of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was forcing a passage from Brailow.

By the *Soldaten Freund*, we have accounts of the way in which matters were managed. Early on the morning of the 23d, the Russians, under cover of twenty-four 12, and six 18-pounders, began to form a pontoon bridge from a spot near Brailow, across the island to Gedschid, on the right bank of the Danube. As the Turks offered no serious opposition, the bridge was completed by 9 o'clock, and at that hour the Russian column began their march, which continued without interruption until late at night, when the men lighted their watchfires and bivouacked between Gedschid and Matschin. At the same time, Gen. LUDERS constructed a second bridge between Galatz and the opposite bank, which, there is free from morasses, and in the course of the day, two regiments of chasseurs and two of the line, with cavalry and artillery, crossed the river without loss. On the same day, the left wing, under Gen. OUSCHAKOFF, forced a passage above Tultscha, and in spite of a vigorous resistance on the part of the Turks, got possession of the redoubts which had been constructed on the right bank. Eleven guns and 150 prisoners fell into the hands of the Russians. Concerning the additional news that has since come by telegraph, to the effect that Hirsova and Matschin had been captured, no details are yet to hand. As soon as the intelligence of the passage by the Russians reached OMER PACHA, he sent reinforcements to the troops posted at Trajan's Wall, between Chernavoda and Kostendje. When MOSTAPHA PASHA, the Turkish commander, found the Russians were in too great force, he retreated first upon Matschin, and subsequently upon Babadagh. His force in the field is not more then 20,000 men, exclusive of garrisons. *Success in the present operations would give the Russians complete command of the mouths of the Danube.* They have already drawn chains across the Sulina Channel.

As soon as GORTSCHAKOFF had established himself in the Dobrudscha he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants similar to that which was published in Moldavia and Wallachia. In connection with GORTSCHAKOFF's movements, it is mentioned that five steamers towing barges containing 4,000 men has left Sebastopol for the western (Turkish) coast of the Black Sea. If this be true *they run a chance of meeting with the ships of the allied fleet now cruising along that shore.* Prince PASKIEWITCH was to set out about 15th inst. from Warsaw, for the seat of war. The Emperor will not himself go to the Principalities.

The British steam frigate *Inflexible* was employed in conveying troops from Constantinople to Varna. A portion of the British fleet was also near Varna, with the intention of watching the new and unexpected movements of the Russians.

LATEST FROM THE DANUBE.

By Telegraph to the London Times.

"VIENNA, Monday Evening.

In the Dobrudscha *all the fortified places*, with the exception, perhaps, of Tultscha, *are in the hands of the Russians*, who are razing them to the ground. There are rumors of treachery on the part of the Turkish commandera of the different fortresses.

The Turks have been repelled from every part of the left bank of the Danube, except Kalafat.

By advices from Odessa of the 25th ult. it is stated from an excellent source that there is not a ship of war in Sebastopol, and that it is believed *something is meditated by the Russians against Varno.*

The excited state of public feeling at Constantinople is extremely disquieting to the Government.

It was said at Odessa that the fleet could not venture to leave the Bosphorus until the arrival of the auxiliary army.

Since the dismissal of the Sheik-ul-Islam the old Turkish party have been intriguing for the advancement of Russian interests.

Austria has demanded from Russia that her subjects in the Principalities shall not be compelled to take the Russian paper money."

The Movements of the Russian Troops.

From the Paris Pays.

This movement in advance of the Russian has produced some uneasiness, but strategically speaking, there is no cause for it. The Russian army, which is now on the right bank of the Danube, does not occupy one of those threatening positions by which events are ruled. It has arrived, not in Bulgaria, or on the road to Constantinople, but in the Dobradja—that is to say, on an immense plain intersected with marshes, without resources and without communications. It has behind it, between Toltscha and Mntschin, a Turkish *corps d'armée* of 30,000 men with 60 pieces, under HALIM PACHA, and before it a barrier of fortified places, Irsowa, Silistria, Custendje, Varna, and Shumla, which bar the road to the Balkans. It is thus difficult to explain the reason why Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has chosen this place for crossing the Danube. It is true that in 1828 the Russians entered the Dobradja by Irsowa, in order to attack Varna and Silistria, but at that time they had possession of the Black Sea.

The battle of Navarino had destroyed the Turkish navy, and the Russians were therefore free in all their communications. Irsowa, besides, is only half way between Brailow and Bulgurin, and the Russians were not the less obliged to pass a month in forming an embankment in order to cross the marshes. As they are now deprived of the Black Sea, *it is difficult to comprehend the movement which they have adopted.* OMAR PACHA, who ought to know the effect of it, regards this passage of the river as the greatest piece of service the Russians could have rendered him. The Turkish army on the frontier, including the inhabitants who are performing permanent military duty, is not less than from 120,000 to 150,000 men although the contrary has been stated, and supplies are being collected on a very extensive scale

[illegible] which this country is now engaged. [illegible] which will secure [illegible] to the [illegible] of the war, [illegible] as [illegible] shall [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-Book Going cheap, Monday, April 17, 1854.

Just Published, (Gratis and Post-free,)

A Catalogue of Second-hand Books, in Various Languages, Ancient and Modern, Including the Libraries of Several Deceased Clergymen, Gentlemen, and Others, Recently Purchased by

MR. THOMAS KERSLAKE,

Bookseller, 7, Bristol-street, Edgware-road.

Mr. K. has just purchased the Libraries of the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton College; the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Professor of Hebrew, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Lambeth; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Hartwell, Bucks; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Wimpole, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Stanhope, Durham; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Hanwell, Middlesex; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Bishop Middleham, Durham; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Bishop Auckland, Durham; the Rev. Dr. Lee, Rector of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1854.

The Correspondence Arrangement.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proceeding to some future number must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important News, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Eastern War—Its Results to Russia and to Europe.

A careful perusal of the great debate in Parliament on the Eastern War, of which a report is given in another part of this morning's TIMES, will make it evident that the transcendent importance of the struggle by which Europe is about to be convulsed, is thoroughly felt by the statesmen of England. It is scarcely exaggeration, indeed, to say that the fate of the civilization of the Old World is involved in the issue of the war now begun. For the Western Powers there can be no medium between entire success and absolute defeat. It will be a virtual triumph for Russia, if peace shall be concluded upon the principle of leaving things as they were before the war. There has never before been a moment in which so powerful a confederacy could have been formed against her; and such an opportunity may never again be presented. If Russia be not now thoroughly crippled, she will need but to bide her time, renew her attack upon Turkey at a more favorable moment, and success will be inevitable.

The pretence of the Czar, that he and his successors have abandoned the hereditary policy of his predecessors in relation to Turkey, is the most transparent falsehood that even diplomacy ever invented. CATHARINE'S famous inscription by the highway at Cherson—"*To Constantinople*"—points out the only direction in which Russian policy can possibly proceed. In sixty years Russia has absorbed more than half of European Turkey, but all her acquisitions are comparatively valueless without the possession of the narrow seas which form the only highway to her dominions. She has stolen the chest of treasure, but it is fast locked, and the key is in the feeble hands of the Sultan. The Czar affirms that he has territories and subjects enough to satisfy the wildest ambition. This is true; but he could well afford to barter a score of his best provinces, and twenty millions of subjects, for the possession of Constantinople and the Golden Horn.

A half hour's inspection of a good physical map of Europe is worth a score of volumes, in demonstrating, that it is absolutely essential for the development of the power of Russia that the hereditary policy should be carried out. Southern and Central Russia occupies the great inland river basin of Europe, the waters of which are discharged into the Caspian and Black Seas. The extent of this basin, exclusive of the plain of the Danube, may be stated in round numbers at a thousand miles from east to west, and twelve hundred from north to south—so that its area is about equal to that drained by the Mississippi and its affluents. Although the Volga actually empties into the Caspian, yet in a commercial and economical point of view it must be considered as having its month in the Black Sea. The Volga and the Don, in one portion of their respective courses, approach within forty miles of each other, and communicate already by means of railway, and there exists no obstacle in the way of joining them by a canal. Practically, then, the Black Sea receives all the waters of this great inland plain, embracing, including the plain of the Danube, an area of more than a million and a half of square miles, the capacity of which for sustaining a dense population is far beyond that of the average of the remainder of Europe. It embraces in particular the great wheat producing region of the Old World.

A few comparisons drawn from the map will set in a clearer light the commercial and political importance of this river basin. If we divide the area of Europe into 100 parts, 11 of these are politically and commercially connected by their river systems with the Baltic; 12 with the Mediterranean; 21 with the Atlantic; and 40 with the Black Sea. The comparison as to single navigable rivers exhibits still more strikingly the paramount importance of the Black Sea. Of the powerful tributaries to the Atlantic, the Elbe drains 43,000 square miles, the Weser 13,000, the Rhine 73,000, the Seine 22,000, the Loire 48,000, the Humber 10,000, the Thames 6,000. Of the Baltic Rivers, the Oder drains 49,000, the Douna 43,000; of the Mediterranean Rivers, the Rhone drains 28,000 square miles, and the Ebro 25,000; while of the Baltic Rivers, the Volga drains 550,000 square miles, the Don 205,000, the Dneiper 200,000, the Dneister 240,000, the Danube 310,000. The prospective commercial importance of the Black Sea, therefore, leaving out of the account its Asiatic shores, is fully *two-fifths* of the whole of Europe. Of this the whole, except the plain of the Danube, belongs to the Russian dominions. And to the whole of this, Constantinople and the Golden Horn form the key. Not a vessel can enter or leave the Black Sea without the permission of the master of Constantinople.

Great as is the absolute importance of the Black Sea, its relative importance to Russia is still greater. The Empire touches water at only three points: the White Sea on the North, accessible only by passing far within the Arctic circle, and unapproachable for the greater portion of the year; the Baltic on the West, commanded by the Danish castles on the Sound, the ports of which are likewise closed by ice for some months every year; and the Black Sea. This last constitutes the only outlet by which Russia, as a commercial or naval power, can take part in the affairs of the world; and this is of little value without the command of the narrow waters that lead into it. Its shores furnish abundant materials for the building of a navy; but it does not contain a single first-rate harbor. Odessa, by far the best, is inaccessible to vessels of the first class, and is but indifferently sheltered. Sevastopol is valuable only as a depôt for vessels of war. Hence, though Russia has large fleets both in the Baltic and the Black Seas, she is of no importance as a naval power. Her enormous three-deckers can only cruize in the confined waters during pleasant weather. For the greater part of the year they are ice-bound at Cronstadt, or lie rotting at the docks of Sevastopol, where the ignorant people consider them utterly worthless in five years, or eight at the very utmost. The hulks of generation after generation of vessels-of-war lie at the long quays of the great naval depôt in the Crimea, not one of which has ever felt the ocean breeze. They have been built and kept up in the anticipation that some favorable juncture of affairs would summon them into the Golden Horn, but a few hours' sail from their resting place.

Meanwhile the swift years have sped on. NICHOLAS was a young man when he ascended the throne eight-and-twenty years ago. He is now far advanced in years; his reign has been peaceful and prosperous. Yet he is the first Czar since PETER who has not advanced the southern frontiers of the Empire. It is no wonder that he seized what seemed so favorable an opportunity to depart from the cautious policy which had hitherto characterized him, and determined to force upon Turkey a quarrel which should enable him to accomplish the designs which had so long been cherished. Should he succeed in acquiring Constantinople and the Bosphorus, his fame would eclipse that of PETER in the annals of Russia. Their possession will give to the Empire the only thing of which it stands in absolute need to render it not merely a first-class power, but the only first-class power in Europe. These are secure harbors and unobstructed access to the open sea. In twenty years Russia would be able to equip in the building yards and arsenals of Nicolaiff, Taganrog, Sevastapol, and others, a naval force sufficient to sweep from the seas all the combined fleets of Europe, while her inland position would effectually shelter her from all attacks by land. If her ambition should lead her to see conquests in India, the road is effectually open, and the possession of the Dardanelles would prevent the European powers from following on the track of her armies and interposing between them and their supplies.

The contest is simply one for universal dominion. If Russia succeeds in accomplishing this one crowning point of her policy, all Europe becomes Cossack within a quarter of a century, without the possibility of another issue. Never has civilization stood in so great peril since the day when CHARLES MARTEL, with the forlorn hope of Christendom, encountered the Saracens at Chalons. The entire force of Western Europe cannot fail to be expended in preventing the accomplishment of this design. If France and England succeed in averting the present danger, nothing but the most stupid short-sightedness can prevent them from taking measures which shall effectually prevent the recurrence of a similar peril at some future day. Russia is pledged by every consideration of interest, safety, and policy, never to abandon her designs upon the Golden Horn. Western Europe is no less deeply pledged to prevent the accomplishment of these designs. It is a struggle for life and death, which cannot fail to result, sooner or later, in the reconstruction of the map of Europe.

Freedom of the European Press.

The freedom of the Press begins to be troublesome in England; and in that country as well as in France, though of course in a different fashion, measures are attempted for its restriction. This is scarcely to be wondered at;—for perfect freedom to canvass all public matters cannot fail to prove embarrassing in all countries where *the people* do not in fact constitute the Government. An aristocratic ministry, as well as an unrestrained despot, can always carry forward its designs better in secret than when they are discussed every day before the public. And in all the Governments of Europe, moreover, there is so much of corruption and chicanery,—so general a disregard of the public good in devotion to class and personal interests, that free discussion is scarcely safe for the ruling powers in any one of them. The Press, wherever it is allowed, must constantly increase in influence and importance;—and as it depends upon the great mass of the People for support, it will inevitably espouse the popular cause, and make itself the champion of popular rights. Despotism may bribe individuals to write and print in its defence,—but it can never enlist a Free Press on its behalf. The existence and freedom of political journalism are incompatible with tyranny. Absolutism, therefore, only obeys the instinct of self-preservation when, in its critical emergencies, its strikes its first blow at the Freedom of the Press.

Just now a general effort to restrict the Press seems to be made in Europe. The Vienna *Lloyd* was suspended for eight days because, in commenting on a letter of the Russian Czar, it had spoken "in an unbecoming and insulting tone of the letter of a Sovereign." The Paris *Presse* received an ominous second "warning" for having published a letter from M. MANIN, the defender of Venice, arguing against the policy of an Austrian alliance; and at the same time the *Union* was "warned" for having spoken ill of England in connection with the secret correspondence with Russia.

In England, of course, no such steps of open hostility can be taken:—but indications are not wanting of a rooted dislike, on the part of the Aristocratic party in Great Britain, towards the bold tone and prodigious power of the London Press. Lord DERBY has frequently taken occasion to express his deep hatred of a Press from which he has suffered so much, and very recently, in his place in the House of Peers, declared that, in his opinion, Parliament ought to take some steps to curtail its power. We have already copied from the London *Times* the powerful and dignified rebuke with which that great journal repelled the attempted censorship of the Peers. The House of Commons is engaged in a contest of a different sort with the same paper,—but with no better prospects of success than attended the efforts of Lord DERBY and his noble friends. Some weeks since, commenting on sundry facts which had recently been brought to public notice, the *Times*, stated that, whatever might be the working of the representative system as a whole, so far as regarded the Irish division of the empire they had not succeeded in obtaining a body of representatives which an Irishman could look upon with satisfaction, or an Englishman without dismay; that the whole Irish constituency but represented the embodied wish of some hundred needy men to obtain place, salary, and position; and that Irish members must all be paid, and would all vote for their pay,—with sundry other expressions equally unpalatable and not more complimentary to the parties concerned. A Committee of the House of Commons took up the matter as a question of invaded *privilege*,—and summoned before them Mr. MOWBRAY MORRIS, the manager or outside Editor of the *Times*. After answering a great variety of questions concerning the facts on which its opinions were based, the general management of the paper, &c., in all which he declined to give any definite information, and objected to being drawn into any statement which would expose the secrets of the *Times*, Mr. MORRIS cut short the examination with the following statement:

"With all respect to the Committee, I submit that the question here involved is the independence of the Press. I think that the Press of this country—there being no censorship established by law—*is amenable to no authority whatever, except that of the courts of law*, and that not even a Committee of the House of Commons has a right to question the conductors of the paper as regards the opinions they have expressed, and that there is no tribunal, except the courts of justice, which can compel them to do so; I think I should sacrifice the interest of the *Times*, and do a grievous injury to the Press of this country, if I answered the question."

The following cross-examination on this point then ensued:

Mr. BUTT—Would you extend your idea of the privileges of the Press to facts as well as to opinions?

Mr. MORRIS—To everything whatever.

Mr. BUTT—Then if a specific and a positive fact was stated in the *Times*, with reference to the inquiry we are now entered on, you mean that we could not ask you for the information on which it was founded?

Mr. MORRIS—*It would be a matter entirely for the consideration of the conductors of the paper whether they should answer it.* If they thought the question could be answered without involving the interests of the Press, they would probably answer it.

Col. BENTINCK—In your capacity of manager you are not prepared to offer any explanations or justification of the charges brought in the *Times* against the Irish members?

Mr. MORRIS—I am not.

Col. BENTINCK—Then is this an exceptional case, or is it the practice at the *Times* office to publish grave charges without being prepared to bring forward any proofs in support of them?

Mr. MORRIS—I am not prepared to answer that question.

Col. BENTINCK—Then I suppose I may assume that you are unable to deny that it is so?

Mr. MORRIS—That is an inference which you, as an individual, may draw, but I presume the Committee is too just to draw it.

Mr. BUTT—I understand you do not admit the right of the Committee to question you as to the article of September?

Mr. MORRIS—No; nor as to that of February.

Mr. BUTT—That is a grave public question.

Mr. MORRIS—I wish simply to record my protest on that question.

The *Daily News*, *Chronicle*, *Advertiser*, and nearly all the leading London journals, except a few of the ultra tools of the Tory party, joined in hearty commendation of the position thus taken by their representative and rival. And there can be no doubt that public sentiment in England is so thoroughly and so strongly in favor of the Freedom of the Press, that any attempt to curtail it, or to subject it to unjust and illegal restraints, would arouse a storm of intense indignation against any class or body of men by whom it should be made.

On the Continent the result will doubtless be different. The French newspapers will probably disappear, and in Austria freedom of the Press even now has no existence. If Austria should finally join the Western Powers, moreover, it is not at all improbable that she will urge upon England the necessity of more stringent measures concerning the Press, and of a stricter *surveillance* over the political exiles who have found a refuge from oppression upon her shores. Rumors, indeed, are already afloat that the propriety of a new *alien* bill has been discussed in Cabinet Council; and the progress of the war will undoubtedly create occasions and pretexts for various measures of this kind. The Press will have a war to wage in defence of principles in such a case, in which all its power and all its courage will be required.

The *Arctic* brings the return of newspaper stamps issued in Great Britain during each of the last three years, by which some very interesting facts are stated concerning the relative circulation of the different London journals. Every newspaper printed in Great Britain must bear a *stamp*, purchased from the Government at a penny each. The number of stamps, therefore, issued to any paper during the year is an accurate test of its circulation. The aggregate circulation of the *Daily* Journals is given as follows:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Daily News	1,265,950	1,228,525	1,165,168
Express	755,918	679,725	655,883
Globe	585,000	582,000	635,000
Advertiser	1,920,596	2,222,902	2,292,818
Chronicle	875,000	712,500	624,500
Herald	1,217,000	1,283,000	1,263,538
Post	818,000	834,950	829,125
Standard	471,130	407,000	421,000
Sun	570,000	634,000	672,000
The TIMES	12,505,189	13,225,000	13,909,670

This official statement shows the immense preponderance of the *Times* over all the rest of the London Press, and proves also that it is *steadily increasing* in circulation, while that of all the other papers, except the *Globe* and the *Morning Advertiser*, is falling off. The average circulation of the several London dailies during the last year was as follows:

Daily News	3,734	Herald	4,049
Express	2,102	Post	2,657
Globe	2,035	Standard	1,318
Advertiser	7,348	Sun	2,153
Chronicle	2,000	Total	27,396
The TIMES			45,220
Aggregate circulation of London journals			72,616

The *Times* thus circulates more than *three-fifths* of all the daily newspapers published in Great Britain. The following statement of the aggregate number of the several leading *Weekly* journals will not be without interest:

	1851.	1852.	1853.
Athenæum	128,000	140,000	147,000
Bell's Life	1,402,500	1,334,000	1,360,000
Critic	126,400	138,700	135,050
Christian Times	66,500	69,500	69,575
Economist	196,500	188,500	213,500
Examiner	235,675	255,050	241,525
Illustrated News	7,574,214	5,649,905	4,116,598
John Bull	110,000	110,000	95,000
Literary Gazette	43,500	31,250	25,900
Leader	115,000	98,000	120,700
News of the World	3,042,648	3,112,550	3,464,800
Notes and Queries	16,000	16,775	19,000
Punch	368,500	395,500	393,500
Record	397,500	389,500	378,500
Reynolds' Weekly	926,800	1,294,525	1,501,750
Spectator	156,000	149,000	146,500
Sunday Times	640,000	535,500	425,000
Weekly Dispatch	1,950,000	2,000,000	1,771,025
Weekly Times	3,045,528	2,963,500	3,221,000

From this statement it will be seen that the circulation of these papers is as follows:

Athenæum	2,940	Literary Gazette	518
Bell's Life	27,200	News of the World	69,296
Critic	2,700	*Punch*	7,870
Christian Times	1,300	Record	7,570
Economist	4,270	Reynolds' Weekly	30,035
Examiner	4,830	Spectator	2,930
Illustrated News	82,331	Sunday Times	8,500
John Bull	1,900	Weekly Dispatch	35,420
Leader	2,414	Weekly Times	64,420

The *Illustrated News* had a much larger circulation in 1851,—owing doubtless to the Great Exhibition in London. *Punch* has held its own very well, although its circulation is less than has generally been supposed. The *Athenæum*, *Examiner* and *Leader* have increased, while the *Spectator* has fallen off and the *Literary Gazette* is nearly extinct. The Sunday papers, and those of the weeklies which are of a sporting character, it will be observed, are those which have much the largest circulation.

European Diplomacy—Popular Rights Ignored.

The whole course of current politics in Europe shows how little the Progress of the age has made itself felt upon the governing classes. In every other department of action and of thought, advancement marks the age. Art and Science are spreading, rendering fruitful the industry of nations, and daily elevating to the light of culture and civilization classes and races of men which had hitherto remained sunk in ignorance and barbarism. Everything has partaken of this progressive spirit except the statesmen of Europe, who alone seem to have held themselves aloof from its influence. The new principles which have penetrated the life of the people by the enlightenment of the last few centuries, appear not to have found access to the saloons of the Ministers and Dignitaries of Monarchio Courts. The confidential correspondence between Russia and England touching the partition of Turkey, the offers of the former Power and the refusal of the latter, alike make no mention of, and have no reference to, the rights of the populations, but treat only of the territory to be shared. This is the same policy precisely that reigned in Europe two centuries ago, and which might reasonably have been supposed to have undergone a change from the influence of American Independence and the new Powers brought to light by the French Revolution. Even if this policy be compelled to defend itself, at the present day, in the presence of Parliaments and popular assemblies, and wraps itself in a mantle of phraseology borrowed from modern culture, it inwardly remains the same. In drawing its conclusions and forming its resolves, it is guided only by the number of square miles that may be lost or gained. But the Russian diplomacy and the shamelessness of its propositions and suggestions have caused the English and French diplomatists to burst forth into a hypocritical display of indignation, after they had been obliged, perforce, to make the whole business public, much against their will. Yet their political principles are rooted in the same soil with those of the Czar. The latter wishes to change the map of Europe and to divide the square miles anew, without regard to the nationalities and the wishes of the population. England and France desire to maintain the existing division and distribution, which was, likewise, made with a total disregard to the nations and their rights. The great difficulty of English statesmen has been the solution of the Eastern Question, *without* bringing into consideration the despotic enslavement of Italy, Hungary and Poland, and the suppression of liberty in Germany. The Emperor NAPOLEON solemnly declares that the despotism now weighing upon Italy shall be sacred to him there and everywhere, if despotism will only come to an understanding with him. We may yet see both sides, during the impending struggle, turn to the people with hypocritical words and promises of sympathy. Russia, even now, appeals to the sympathy of the Christian population of Turkey, and will speak, perhaps, to-morrow, of the restoration and independence of Hungary. According to the side which Austria may finally take, will the Western Powers modulate the tone of their language to the Poles, Hungarians, Italians, Germans, &c., and that, assuredly, with views as perfidious as the worst they can ascribe to the Emperor of Russia. The *people* have nothing to hope from either of the contending parties. They must continue to expiate the offences of their rulers, by whom they will be regarded as merely the booty for whose division they are quarreling.

The whole State system of Europe is incompatible with the freedom of the people, and hence all representatives of that system look upon the freedom of the people as their most dangerous enemy. There only remains the hope that the final downfall of these rotten fabrics that form the European system may be accelerated, and give place to the appearance of free and vigorous States. The new Era, and this our Republic which is its child, can have no sympathy, or community of principle and of sentiment, with these despotic powers, which ignore the rights and liberties of the people and wage an eternal war with the fundamental doctrines on which our Government is based. So far as they are concerned, we cannot feel any special interest in the results of their present struggle. It is for our Statesmen to maintain a thorough and complete neutrality between them all,—securing the recognition of our rights as neutrals,—avoiding any entangling alliances with any of them, and reserving our political sympathies for the day when the PEOPLE of Europe shall claim them against the tyrants by whom they have been so long enslaved.

European Affairs—The News by the Arctic.

We surrender a very large portion of our space this morning to the *Arctic's* advices, especially to the profoundly interesting debate in Parliament on the Declaration of War, and the revelations of the secret correspondence with Russia. The speeches in both Houses will be read with eagerness, and are full of importance, as showing the light in which the different statesmen of England view this great contest, of which no man living can foretell the issue.

From the Danube we have fresh reports of the continued advance of the Russians. The whole Dobrudscha,—the region enclosed between the Black Sea and the great bend which the Danube forms from Rassova,—with all its fortresses, is in their hands. The object of this movement is not clearly discerned. It seems, however, to have cut off a Turkish corps of 30,000 men. The simultaneous disappearance of the Russian fleet from Sebastopol has caused suspicions that they were moving against Varna, but the Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* says the ships merely landed troops on the Turkish coast.

The position of the German Powers is still in doubt,—though rumor again reports that Austria is inclining to the West. It has hitherto been announced semi-officially that whenever the Russians should cross the Danube, Austria would openly join the Western Powers. Russia has now 50,000 men on the right bank of the Danube, and we shall soon see whether Austria will march her armies against them, or take possession of the remaining Danubian provinces which have been left open for her armies. The allied armies may find themselves encamped between Austria, Russia, and a formidable Sclavonic-Grecian insurrection, if they build too firmly on the hope of Austrian aid. The Turkish Ambassador has left Athens, and this proceeding will tend to throw the Greek Government into the scale of insurrection. Austria, at the last advices, had 150,000 men on the frontiers of Bosnia, Servia, Herzegovina, and Montenegro—forming thus the connecting link between the Russian armies and the Greek insurgents. This combination would form a crescent chain against the Turk,—not easily broken through by the 80,000 troops of the French and English armies, at a point where their fleets could be of no avail. The position of Russia will become very strong, as soon as she is sure of Austria. With her aid, Wallachia, otherwise untenable by the Czar, becomes a stronghold for his troops. The concentration of the Russian troops at the left of their own long line of operation, with the strong fortresses of Shumla and Varna in their front, and the Allied fleets at their left, sufficiently proves the confidence of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, that he has nothing to fear from Austria and her 150,000 men,—who, in fact, command the whole northern side of the long and comparatively narrow triangle, thrown in between the Dannbe on the Sonth and the Carpathians on the North and West, with its base resting on the Pruth and the Sereth, which is called Wallachia. A glance at the map will convince every one that to cross the Dannbe at any point, but especially at its extreme points, the Russian Commander-in-Chief must have been a madman, unless he relied on the *neutral* or active aid of Austria. Events will soon spare us any further conjectures.

It is announced that Field-Marshal RADETZKY has sent to Vienna a memorandum upon the present condition and distribution of the Austrian forces in Italy, intended to enforce his repeated but disregarded applications for reinforcements. People who delude the Western Powers with the hope of the ultimate coöperation of Austria, will certainly not omit to explain this refusal to increase the army in Italy, as a sign that she will side with France, and consequently does not fear either invasion or insurrection. But this conclusion is not warranted. The increase of the army would be entirely useless for Austria. As long as she can contrive to remain neutral, she is safe from invasion and comparatively so from insurrection. But should she be obliged to take sides and to join with Russia, the simple declaration of war by France, which has an army of occupation in Rome, and an appeal to the *national* elements in Lombardy, would be more than sufficient to cause all the Austrian troops to evacuate Italy, save some fortresses, and so fall back on the more ungenial and defensible ground of Tyrol and Austria proper. And, besides this, Austria needs the greatest possible number of her troops in inflammable Hungary and Transylvania, where executions are the order of the day,—and in the immediate neighborhood of the Provinces, which were to fall to her allotted share in the dismemberment of Turkey. This must be evident to all who have paid any attention to the position of Austria in Italy.

Trade with the West.

The Canal Board at Albany have announced that the Erie Canal will be opened for business on the first day of May. The prospects of a large trade with the West have seldom promised, on the opening of navigation, larger results to the revennes of the Canal. During the approaching season, the work of enlargement and improvement will go on with energy, under the supervision of the Canal Commissioners. We hear that it is expected that the first of the new locks, for this object, under the recent amendment of the Constitution, will be brought on the market by the first of June. They will be made to bear 6 per cent. per annum; the premiums on such a stock being deemed an object of importance in view of the revised estimates made by the State Engineer for the completion of the Enlargement. We understand, too, that a six per cent. Stock will prove more acceptable to the country Bankers, than five per cents., at the corresponding price, as a basis for Bank Note Circulation; the latter being available for only 83 cents in the dollar, while the former are lodged with the Department at par.

In regard to the trade of the Canal with the Great West, there is little reason to doubt that the season will afford an extraordinary tonnage. Every mile of new Railway opened beyond Lake Erie contributes to the business of the work, and since the close of navigation last season, the new Roads completed in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, count by hundreds of miles in each State. The effect upon the progress of the system in that direction is telling sensibly upon the great lines leading immediately to the Atlantic cities, as may be seen by a single glance at the March receipts on Freight and Passenger traffic. These compared with last year are:

	New-York. Erie and Central R.	Philad'a. Central R.	Baltimore. B. and Ohio R.
March, 1854	$913,000	480,000	356,000
March, 1853	706,000	310,000	277,000

☞ The injunction granted against the Crystal Palace Association, at suit of Mr. MUNN, was dissolved by the Court on Saturday. As we have already announced, the Palace has been closed temporarily, with a view to making improvements, and finally reopening it in May. Mr. BARNUM has become a purchaser of the stock to a large amount.

PRESENTATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 1.—The male pupils of Public School No. 1 have presented to Mr. W. S. MACLAURIN, their writing-master, an elegantly prepared testimonial of their gratitude and respect for his unwearied attention in their behalf. It may not be generally known that during the last few months an important reform has been effected in the method of teaching the art of writing in our City Schools. Mr. MACLAURIN has just completed his course at this school, of which Mr. W. W. SMITH is Principal. The boys testimonial was neatly engrossed on parchment, and enclosed in a handsome morocco case. The exchanges of complimente which took place on the occasion were very pleasent. Our schoolboys always do up these things handsomely.

☞ The Charleston Telegraph Line was still out of order at the time of going to press. No direct communication with Charleston has been had since the 13th.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. WAY, No. 166 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiassed opinion.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—An extensive and superior variety, at low prices, will be found at UNION ADAMS', No. 351 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

SHAWLS! SILKS! AND LINENS!—S. & M. H. TOUFEE & CO. have completed their importations of Fishing goods, Paisley shawls, Plain and printed cloths, Fishing Canton crapes, plain and embroidered, roman cashmeres, &c., before the late advance. Printed Cashmere and Thibet Shawls from $1 50 upwards.

SILKS—Received by steamer Baltic, in stripes and checks of the choicest patterns, Fashion and India silk, lately bought at auction, finished bargains; Pekin de Soie and Glace silks for mantillas, and dresses of newest finish 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

LINEN DAMASKS AND SERVIETTES of all widths, Irish-fluid Barnsley pillow linens, napkins and toweling of every description. The stock of lace and muslin draperies, Printed toilet and Marseilles quilts, is worthy the attention of hotel and house-keepers. A liberal discount allowed to hotel and steamboat owners.

COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 261 Grand-st.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of confirmed Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Gaubert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 140 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE GREAT EFFICACY of Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia.

D. E. SYKES, Esq., editor of the *Courier*, Norwich, Conn., said: "I have been using your German Bitters for some time, for Dispepsia, and have found so much relief from them, that I have made up my mind to give them a first-rate editorial endorsement."

The Editor of the Boston *Bee* said, Dec. 22: "Dr. HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of the Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor, a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant to taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums

Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H Remsen.
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutilh,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K Stetson,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos Guillard, Jr.	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred W. Read.	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb 27, 1854.

DE SOTO, THE SPANISH ADVENTURER, SOUGHT for the Elixir of Life in the everglades of Florda. Cornelius Agrippa, the Astrologer, tried to distill it from balm. But Dr. MORSE, the enlightened traveler, found it in the juices of a wild herb, growing among the rocks of stony Arabia. His INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL contains the quintessence of that herb, and its effect in arresting decay, replacing feebleness with strength, relieving nervous diseases, regulating the circulation of the fluids, curing complaints, exhilarating the spirits, removing disabilities, dissipating mental illusions, and lengthening the span of human life, are attested by the highest medical authority and avouched by the experience of thousands of witnesses. The CORDIAL is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No 192 Broadway, New-York. Agent for Brooklyn, G. P. MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

SUBJECT—WORMS, THE DESTROYER OF THE HUMAN RACE.—The discovery of Dr. J. N. HOHENSACK, of Philadelphia, a distinguished physician, who spent 15 years of hard study and upward of $20,000 in money before he discovered the cause of diseases to which we are all subject, is one of the utmost importance to the community. The Doctor assures the people that nine-tenths of the diseases are caused by Worms, and that in 21 cases of post-mortem examination after death, 20 of them were literally alive with them; and if they had been drove out of the system in time by HOHENSACK'S WORM SYRUP, before causing other diseases, two-thirds of them would still have been alive.

GREENWICH-ST. IN COMMOTION.—THE immense attraction that Mr JOHN GREASON, of No 261 in this street, has presented to the ladies this Spring, has produced a great tide of custom to his store. The splendid paper hangings, window shades, cornices, lace and muslin cortains, oil cloths, which he has on hand, to supply those who desire to redecorate their rooms, is not surpassed by any establishment in the City. Let all who would find a neat and splendid assortment, where the prices are reasonable, call upon him. He has all the usual articles kept at such stores.—*Sunday Times.*

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden to infringe my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.—The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing a full account of the suits commenced against Elias Howe, Jr., Thos. H. Webster and Wilson Mfg. Co. by the above Company. Grover, Baker & Co., The American Manufacturing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. PETERSON & CO.'S, No. 70 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 12s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 9s. (not painted); also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

HARMONICUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $775. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late of 349 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 14s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10s. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

A CARD.—SPRING CLOTHING—NOW READY.—An extensive assortment of entirely new and well made clothing, adapted to the season, cut and trimmed in the best styles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 196 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—BOYD & PAUL, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, have removed from No. 40 Cortlandt-st. to No. 140 Chambers-st., (nearly opposite the Hudson River Railroad Dep

Van Amburgh Supposed Murderer Given Up.

The Governor of New-Jersey, under the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain, has been requested by the U. S. Marshal of this District, Mr. THOMAS MCGRATH is authorized to receive VAN ARSDALE into custody, and the prisoner will be immediately removed to Canada to answer the charge of forgery:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1854.

To all to whom the presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, hath made requisition in conformity with the provisions of the 10th Article of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals, concluded at Washington the 9th day of August, 1842, for the delivery up of DANIEL W. VAN ARSDALE, charged with the crime of forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of Great Britain: and,

Whereas, Said DANIEL W. VAN ARSDALE has been found in the State of New-York, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and has, by proper warrant, and in due form of law, been brought before GEORGE W. MORTON, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, for examination of said charge of forgery; and,

Whereas, Said Commissioner hath deemed the evidence sufficient to authorize the commitment of said DANIEL W. VAN ARSDALE, and has accordingly committed him, all of which appears by a copy of the proceedings transmitted by said Commissioner:

Now these presents are to require of the United States Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, or any other public officer or persons having charge or custody of the aforesaid DANIEL W. VAN ARSDALE, to surrender and deliver him up to THOMAS MCGRATH, who has been duly authorized to receive said DANIEL W. VAN ARSDALE into custody, or to any other person duly authorized by the aforesaid Plenipotentiary to receive him into custody.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Seal of the Department to be affixed at Washington, this thirteenth day of [L. s.] April, A. D. 1854, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

(Signed,) W. L. MARCY.

FIRE WARDEN'S REPORT.—On Friday evening, the Board of Fire Wardens sent in their Annual Report to the Board of Aldermen, under the act "for more effectual prevention of fires." It appears that there were 546 violations of the fire laws for the year ending April 1, 1854. Of this number, 469 were removed upon a notification by Wardens; 50 violations were not removed, and copies of the notices relative thereto were transferred to the Trustees of the Fire Department. There were 24 violations of ordinance relative to hatchways. Ordinance not complied with, 3. Number of buildings examined and reported to be in a dangerous condition, 42. Quantity of gunpowder seized and deposited in State Arsenal, 21,500 pounds. The report states that the question of the constitutionality of the law is now before the Court, with every prospect of its being decided in favor of the Department. The report again asks the attention of the Common Council to the number of dilapidated and dangerously situated buildings, many of which are filled with combustible matter. The report, in conclusion, calls the attention of the Department to the following buildings as being dangerous in case of a fire: Rear No. 75 John-street; No. 23 Rose-street; No. 223 Canal-street; Nos. 129 and 131 West-street; Nos. 92, 94, 96 and 102 Centre-street; No. 45 Ann-street; Nos. 48, 50 and 52 Nassau-street; Nos. 372 and 374 Hudson-street.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—A HAND-CAR AND SEVERAL PERSONS THROWN INTO THE RIVER.—The 3 o'clock Express train from Albany and a hand-car containing several persons, came into collision on the Hudson River Railroad, last evening, when a few miles from Ponghkeepsie. The hand-car and all it contained were thrown into the river, but fortunately the persons in it received no serious injury. They were soon rescued from the water, and as the engine had not been damaged, the train proceeded immediately to this City, where it arrived at about 11 o'clock. The men in the hand-car are supposed to have been taking a free ride—one which, however, had the road not been straight for a long distance, must have been their last—as it was, although both the engineer and these in charge of the hand-car did all they could to stop their respective conveyances, they came together with sufficient force to throw the car several feet into the river.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Express Train which left New-York at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, met with a severe accident near Cochocton. The engine ran off the track, on the steep bank of the Delaware River, and was arrested with its force wheels impending over the high embankment. The train partially doubled up; the tender was utterly demolished, and the baggage car badly broken. The passenger cars sustained no injury. The engineer, an unmarried man by the name of GEORGE CAFFE, and a fireman on the Eastern division of the road, who happened to be on board, were found crushed under the wreck of the tender. It is supposed they jumped from the Train, and were overwhelmed with the broken and overturned car.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, when the 2 o'clock train from New Brunswick was about three miles this side of Newark, the coupling of the middle cars gave way, leaving the hindmost portion of the cars in the lurch. The engineer backed his engine, and the momentum of the truant cars shoved them against the train with great force, injuring the cars, throwing the passengers in all directions, but seriously injuring no one.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as on this occasion the monthly reports of the officers will be read, affording an opportunity for all to put themselves in possession of the full statistics of its progress and success. The property purchased by this Association is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which will shortly be in operation, and upon which the fare has been fixed at $20 per annum. It is in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood. The whole cost to members for a commodious and eligible lot, including an interest in the several works of improvements, will be only $75. All who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, may learn further particulars by attending the meeting or making application to any of the gentlemen named below:

E. W. KETCHAM, No. 4 Liberty-place; W. E. MACDONOUGH, No. 10 Nassau-st., *Organ* office; JOHN HAYWARD, No. 276 Grand-st., N. F. & B. W. WILSON, No. 176 South-st.; M. A. WILKES, Business Agent of the Association, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton, room No. 18.

☞ **Our Ancient Cemeteries—Public Meeting.**—A late large and respectable meeting of citizens opposed to the opening of Asbury-st. through Trinity Church-yard, and to the desecration of cemeteries generally, which was held at the Tabernacle, having thrown additional light upon the motives of the authors of these schemes of so-called "improvement," and having excited an increased interest, and a strong desire among many of our citizens and strangers to manifest their opposition to these and other kindred projects—the undersigned, citizens of the City of New York, therefore, respectfully invite all who are opposed to the violation of our Ancient Cemeteries, to the unnecessary disturbance of the sacred rest of the dead, and, above all, to the indecent use offered to the remains and the memory of the patriots of the War of Independence, to attend a meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle on Monday evening, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

ANTHONY LAMB, MANUEL M. QUACKENBOSS,
DAVID HADDEN, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON,
SAMUEL GILFORD, BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP,
WILLIAM P. LEE, GERARD STUYVESANT,
JOS. T. MATHEWS, THOMAS N. STANFORD.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will hold a public meeting on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., three miles from the ferries. Two excellent lines of stages pass the property every few minutes throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and is in close proximity to the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. This Society being formed upon principles of the most perfect equity, and securing a mutual and equal benefit to its members, we think, become and itself to the favorable consideration of every man who desires to own and occupy his own house. Every information may be obtained at the meeting, or of the President, JOHN WILSON, No. 287 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, or the Secretary, CHARLES YOUNG, No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Eighth Ward Citizens' Rally.**—The citizens of the VIIIth Ward, opposed to the outrage perpetrated by the present Police Commissioners, by nominating to themselves, and attempting to illegally reappoint the present inefficient Chief of Police nine months previous to the expiration of his term, are requested to meet at Spring-st Hall, No. 125 Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. at 7½ P. M., to express their opinion of such action by the present officials. Speakers will address the meeting.

WM. FORBES, WM. BOGERT,
PERRY GOODALL, JAS. WEBB,
DAVID COLEMAN, THOS. F PEENY,
HENRY F. JOHNSON, HEMAN HALL,
and many others.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. The members are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of much importance to the Association will demand consideration. Mr. ROBERT MCCARTER, Jr., will read the essay for the evening. Subject—*The Influence of Christianity as a Man's Temporal condition.* Young men generally are invited to attend.

RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Harvey Newcomb's Seminary for Young Ladies**, No. 29 Orange-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights. The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on the 26th inst. A few more boarding pupils will be received. The system of instruction will be faithful and thorough.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small family, occupying a genteel house, pleasantly located in Brooklyn, a short distance from Hamilton-av. Ferry, offer board to a gentleman and his wife, with the front room and adjoining bedroom in the second story, unfurnished. No other boarders will be taken, and this is addressed only to those of respectability, and willing to pay a liberal price for home comforts. If required, an additional room will be given. Address M., Box No. 2,111, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—As the most desirable and respectable persons taking Boarders decline exposing their houses as such in public, and our medium of advertising becomes universal, Boarders can receive every information and be politely directed to such, free of charge, by applying at the office, No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—Two or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms pleasantly situated, about thirty minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, together with breakfast and tea, in a private family. Address H. M., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms, with board, for Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained in a pleasant location. Terms moderate, and free use of bath. Apply at No. 550 Greenwich-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained by applying at No. 46 West Washington-place. References given and required.

BOARDING.—May be had with a private family at No. 156 West 39th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By two single gentlemen, in a pleasant and healthy location, within five or ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Room to be well furnished, and lighted with gas. Breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday. Terms reasonable. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 967, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, or where there are but few boarders, by a gentleman, his wife and child. Would require two rooms, full board for the lady and child. Location below 4th-st. Terms reasonable. For particulars address to FOX, Post-Office, Box No. 925.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Not far from Fulton ferry, by a gentleman and wife, in a plain private family with few or no other boarders. References exchanged. Address N. R. C., *Times* office, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished room, for an elderly widow lady—terms $5 per week. The upper part of the City preferred. Address S. D. V., *Times* office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extra sleeping room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just refurnished, at No. 34 East 22d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife, three children and servant, within one or two hours of New-York, on the Hudson River, Harlem, New-Haven or Erie Railroads. The accommodations must be good, with plenty of good milk—a good table, and fruits in their season. A farmer's house preferred. Address, with particulars, R. J. C., Box No. 2,051, New-York Post-Office.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young ladies under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Patrons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stage at Hoboken. For circulars apply to N. W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No. 2: or, address the Principal.

W. H. BROWNE—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Georgia, Louisiana, California, &c. &c. Pass ports issued. No. 37 Chambers-st., New-York.

MESSRS. DEMURE, MAURITZ & CO., Nos. 63 and 65 Center-st., are prepared to supply their customers and the trade with their superior patented Spring Bed Bottoms, at the most reduced prices. Also, Iron Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Right, having 13 years to run.

SUMMER STOVES.—COOKING STOVES AND KITCHEN RANGES, of the best patterns, with a large assortment of house-furnishing articles, for sale low, at the stores of WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., Nos. 9 Carmine-st., 200 8th-av., and 370 8th-av.

THIS IS TO FORBID ALL PERSONS from contracting any debts, assuming any responsibilities, or trusting any one upon my account without my written order.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1854. J. W. CRANE.

J. F. WILLIAMS, (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Notice.—Plumbers' Attention.—A meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey Cities, will be held at Stephen's Union Shades, 4th-av., near 14th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 7½ o'clock precisely, for to hear the report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the employers. By order of PETER SCOTT, Chairman.
WILLIAM CRAIG, Secretary.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large and stout Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 113 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The regular Conversational Meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Suburban Gardening.* Drawings by experienced Landscape Gardeners will be presented in illustration of the subject. These meetings are open to all.

☞ **Prœstemus Columbian Literary Club.**—The third Anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club will be held at the Chapel of the New-York University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock.

OEO. W. BOYD, President.
E. C. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The regular Quarterly Meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock. Persons proposed will please present their discharge certificates to the Secretary. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The members will please assemble at No. 24 Elizabeth-st., (Chief Engineer's Office,) at 3½ o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Mr. A. PELETIER. G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

☞ **South Williamsburg Village Association.**—A public meeting will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **J. V. Huntington's Lecture**—*Authority and the Revolution*—At the Tabernacle, MONDAY, April 21, 1854. Tickets 25 cents. Lecture begins at 8 o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good fair cook, and who will assist in washing and ironing. Understands the duties of a dairy, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country with a private family. Can give good City reference and be seen for two days at No. 63 7th-av. near West 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—To do fine washing and ironing, or as waiter, by a respectable woman, who has lived in the City seven or eight years. Best City reference. Can be seen at her last place—No. 31 2d-st., London Terrace.

SERVANTS.—The best servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, girls for housework, German and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help can be found at MORRIS & COHNER'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Beade-st., under the Irving House.

SERVANT WANTED.—A single gentleman wants a reliable young man, who has a good education and has no incumbrances, as a body servant. Address Mr. WATKINSON, at this office, with references.

DRUG CLERK WITH $1,000 WANTED.—To a young man of business habits and knowledge of chemistry, a liberal salary will be given, and security for the money. Address DRUGGIST, Hudson-st Post-Office, with real name, &c.

APOTHECARY WANTED—Capable of taking charge of a first class retail drug store in this City. Salary $400 to $500. Best references required. Apply at No. 127 Maiden-lane.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

JOB PRINTERS WANTED.—Three good Job Compositors may obtain steady situations, and good pay, on application to OLIVER & BROTHERS, No. 89 Nassau-st.

MILLER WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. Apply to JOHN ROMER & CO., No. 171 West-st.

INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—Accustomed to lawcopying, to read copy with proof-reader. Apply this morning at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, 3rd Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTED—The man well accustomed to the care of cows, tending of calves and milking, which would be his principal employments, but at the same time willing to do other farm work when not so engaged; the wife competent to the charge of a small dairy. Apply to No. 59 Bleecker-st., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful, and most interesting business adapted to either sex, travelling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

TO FURNITURE DEALERS.—The subscribers having been engaged in the Furniture and Upholstery business for the last three years, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman or overseer in a wholesale or retail establishment. Is competent to take the entire charge, if required. The best of City references given. Address R. W. O., this office.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—One who is well acquainted with the gun and pistol business, and a good salesman. Address C. B., at this office, giving name and references.

TO SILK MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a situation as Foreman, by a gentleman from France, who has been in the business for the last fifteen years, five of which he has been in business for himself, with 600 looms, for the manufacture of silk goods of every description, plain and fancy. He cuts the cards for Jaquard machine, and analyzes the samples perfectly. Call or address BOUYER & RONTEY, No. 422½ Broadway, N. Y. City. N. B.—Speaks pretty good English.

HOUSE PAINTERS WANTED.—Two or three first-rate hands wanted at Yonkers—first-rate wages. None but first-rate workmen need apply. JOHN STEVENS.

CHURCH PEWS WANTED—Or Lecture-room Seats that have been used. Any persons having them for sale, may find a purchaser, by addressing A. M., at this office, stating price, and where they can be seen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 OR 25,000 WANTED—By two young men, who can give the most satisfactory reference in every particular, to open a general Dry Goods Jobbing House in a flourishing Western city. Should this meet the eye of any one who may wish to make a safe and profitable investment, please make it known by addressing B. L., Box No. 150 Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A young gentleman, having a few hundred dollars capital, is desirous to invest the same in connection with some person who is already established in a respectable profitable business or agency. Any person so situated, and willing to form such a connection, will address, post-paid, J. BURDELL, No. 97 Avenue R, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A first class Saloon, located on a corner of two thoroughfares, with private entrance for ladies, beautifully fitted up, in prime order; a good stand. Apply to O. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED.—Any person with not less than $15,000 can be admitted to a partnership in the Hardware business. Address M., at this office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South end Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

GRAMERCY HOUSE—Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.—The additions to this House are now complete, and the proprietress begs leave to inform her friends and the public that she has now vacant rooms, which are very desirable either for families or single gentlemen; also state that no pains or expense will be spared to make it one of the best of family hotels. Board per day, $1 50. Mrs. L. DONADI.

COLLINS' HOTEL—Corner Canal and West-sts., will list to families suites parlors, with bed-rooms and single rooms, to permanent boarders for the Summer months, on most reasonable terms. The house fronts on the North River, and in all it is the most pleasantly located Hotel in the City. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

NEW HOTEL—Has just opened on the European plan, on the corner of Broadway and 8th-st. The house is well arranged, and the rooms are all neatly furnished. They are obtainable in suits for families, or singly for individuals. Single rooms from $2 to $3 per week; suits, from $5 to $50.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York. Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1853, the Trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. through Way Trains 12 M. and 3 P. M. Express Trains 5 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 P. M. For Tarrytown at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Peekskill—Way Passenger Train at 7.10 A. M. and 4 P. M. from Chambers-st.; and Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. from Chambers-st. For Peekskill at 10 A. M. and 5½ P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Ponghkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers take the Cars at Hoboken, Canal, Chambers, and 23d-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3.40 P. M. from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in Elizabethport, N. J., on MONDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 2 o'clock, P. M. The supplement to the charter passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, will be laid before the stockholders for their consideration at the same time and place. The transfer books of the Company will be closed ten days previous to the day of election. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. PEGRAM, Secretary.
ELIZABETHTOWN, April 8, 1854.

ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—Office No. 59 Broadway.—Our next Express for California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, &c., by the Panama route, will be dispatched per U. S. Mail steamer GEORGE LAW, on THURSDAY, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Also, SAM'L HOPKINS, per steamer STAR OF THE WEST, at 3 o'clock P. M., we shall dispatch our next regular Express by the Nicaragua route. Both Expresses in charge of Special Messengers to destination as usual. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels until an hour before steamer's departure. No packages should exceed 5½ cubic feet measurement, or weigh more than 125 lbs.
ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all laxitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, removed to No. 92 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

LATTING OBSERVATORY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at the Observatory on MONDAY, May 1, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 24 until May 2. By order.
J. A. STARR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE—NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.—TO MASONS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the Governors of the Almshouse, at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 24th inst., for building a brick wall at Bellevue Hospital, in length on 1st-av. and 26th-st. about 500 feet. For further particulars apply at the above office, where specifications for the work may be seen.

REPLATING.—Old ware replated equal to new, and R.R. warranted, viz.: spoons, forks, castors, cake baskets, trays, brass stair rods, and all metal articles. Send orders to the silver plating factory, No. 213 Centre-st., near Grand-st.

BOOKS.

"The Crimea."—"Russia and the Russians."—"The Greeks of the Present Day."—"The Life of Adam and Simpson."—"The Commercial Emancipation."—Manifest Destiny—Appendix.—The Americans—The Fourteen Classes of the Russian Public Service, or the Tschins.—The Political Testament of Peter the Great—Extract from an old Chronicle.

"The author takes no superficial, empirical view of his subject, but, collecting a rich variety of facts, brings the lights of a profound philosophy to their explanation. His work, indeed, neglects no essential detail—it is minute and accurate in its statistics—it abounds in lively pictures of society, manners, and character. * * * Whoever wishes to obtain an accurate notion of the internal condition of Russia, the nature and extent of her resources, and the practical influence of her institutions, will here find better materials for his purpose than in any single volume now extant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"This is a powerful written book, and will prove of vast service to every one who desires to comprehend the real extent and bearings of the great contest in which Russia is now engaged.—*N. Y. Courier.*

"It is original in its conclusions; it is striking in its revelations. Numerous as are the volumes that have been written about Russia, we really hitherto have known little of that immense territory—of that numerous people. Count Ourowski's work sheds a light which at this time is most welcome and satisfactory.—*N. Y. Times.*

"The book is well written, and as might be expected in a work by a writer so unusually conversant with all sides of Russian affairs, it contains much important information respecting the Russian people their government and religion."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"This is a valuable work, explaining in a very satisfactory manner the internal conditions of the Russian people, and the construction of their political society. The institutions of Russia are presented as they exist in reality, and as they are determined by existing and obligatory laws."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A hasty glance over this handsome volume has satisfied us that it is one worthy of general perusal. * * * It is full of valuable historical information; with very interesting accounts of the various classes among the Russian people, their condition and aspirations."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"This is one of the best of all the books caused by the present excitement in relation to Russia. It is a very able publication—one that will do much to destroy the general belief in the infallibility of Russia. The writer shows himself master of his subject, and treats of the internal condition of Russia, her institutions and customs, society, laws, &c., in an enlightened and scholarly manner."—*City Item.*

Published and for sale by
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

THREE NOVELS OF UNCOMMON INTEREST.—Just Published: MARGARET; or, PREJUDICE AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS. An Autobiography. Elegantly illustrated, and beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly bound in paper, 50 cents. Vol. VI., Standard Library.

From the Albany Argus.

"This is a tale of uncommon power, and of manifold attractions. The characters are drawn with great skill, the style is of uncommon beauty, and there is a depth of feeling, a simplicity and naturalness of description, a keenness of satire, and a purity and elevation of moral sentiment pervading the whole work, that render it quite irresistible. The London press has been particularly loud in its praise."

From the London Spectator.

"It must rank with the ablest of modern productions. Scenes from actual contemporary life are here portrayed with truth and vividness; two great vices of the age, formal religion and the prejudices of society in favor of wealth are assailed with telling effect. The story is written with force and with depth of thought."

THE LOVER UPON TRIAL. A Novel. By Miss STUART. Author of "Olivia," &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

"In this charming novel is embodied the same brilliancy of style, the same capacity to analyze, and inspect the intensest emotions that the author has exhibited in her previous works.

"The author has a quick and delicate perception of the external indications of emotion, and happy talent for expressing the thoughts and passions."

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Price 25 cents.

"This is one of the most brilliant historical romances that has been given to the world by the most fertile of modern fiction, Dumas, whose profound genius has exhausted the resources of every epoch upon which his genius has shone, was never more thoroughly himself than in 'Masaniello.' The external grandeur of character of this champion of the people—his tenderness and virtuous affection—and the whole picture of his character—are here delineated with startling power and truth."—*N. Y. Times.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

CALIFORNIA AND EGYPT.—THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—In press, two books of great value. Will be ready May 1. A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, from its discovery to the present time, including a full description of the country, its surface, soil, productions, society, &c., &c., being by far the most thorough and reliable work ever published on this interesting portion of the world. It will contain a new and elegant map of its new divisions. This work was written by one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the State of New-York, who has employed much time in the large mercantile houses of the City of New-York to explore the country, during the year 1853. From its extremely interesting and faithfully descriptive pages, the reader will see that his mission was performed in a most satisfactory manner to his employers, the results of which are here given to the public. But very few men have the ability for a complete and accurate survey of the Land of Gold.

Also, EGYPT PAST AND PRESENT. By Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and one of the Editors of the *Independent.* Those who are acquainted with Mr. Thompson's graphic and elegant style of composition will readily believe that this will be a most attractive work. His mode of traveling was such as to give him every facility for the most thorough and successful observation, and this charming volume is but the expression in words of those investigations. It will be emphatically a book for the people; for although we shall issue it in splendid style, with beautiful illustrations, yet we intend to sell it for $1, to bring it within the means of those who have been unable to purchase the previously issued illustrated works on Egypt, on account of their expensiveness. We shall trust to a large sale, and not a high price, for remuneration for our investment. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. Will be for sale by all Booksellers.

HOOD'S POETICAL WORKS.—EVANS & DICKERSON publish on TUESDAY next, the 18th, THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS HOOD. Complete in 2 vols 12mo. Cloth gilt, 75 cents each. Uniform with, and being 2 new volumes of the complete edition of THE BRITISH POETS, now publishing.

VOLUMES NOW READY.

BUTLER, 2 vols. COLLINS, 1 vol. COWPER, 3 vols.
GOLDSMITH, 1 vol. GRAY, 1 vol. CHURCHILL, 3 vo.
THOMPSON, 2 vols. SWIFT, 3 vols MILTON, 3 vols.
PRIOR, 2 vols. YOUNG, 2 vols. POPE, 3 vols.
DRYDEN, 3 vols.

Each work sold separately. This edition of the English Poets has been pronounced by the press, and all who are competent to judge, to be, without exception, the best ever yet published. This *Daily Times*, of this City, whose editors are not often guessed to on matters of literature, close a review of this edition in the following language:

"We are informed that the Boston enterprise—Boston—and last not and. New-York—for Messrs. EVANS & DICKERSON, of this City, are co-publishers of this work. In a liberal age, the publication is characterized by liberality—the price of each volume being within reach of all who can buy a book. There is no book-shelf in the country that can afford to have this edition of the British Poets wanting to its shelves, without degrading its owner beneath his proper dignity as an intellectual man."

We will send either or all of the above to any part of the United States, free of expense, upon the receipt of their price—75 cents per volume. EVANS & DICKERSON,
No. 697 Broadway, New-York.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.—LATEST AND BEST WORKS ON TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS; or, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN. By WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, M. A.; with a colored ethnological map of the Turkish Empire. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.

"Mr. Smyth has had rare opportunities. Few men have crossed and recrossed the countries so many directions; and many are the errors, the false reports, the misconceptions as to fact or motive, which are here corrected by an able and impartial witness."—*London Athenæum, February 25, 1854.*

Also the second edition of THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA, with a voyage down the Volga, and a tour through the country of the Cossacks. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT, author of "A Journey to Nepaul." From the third London revised and enlarged edition. 12mo., cloth, two maps, and eighteen cuts. 75 cents. Seven hundred copies of this work are advertised by one English circulating library.

"Mr. Oliphant is an acute observer, a shrewd and intelligent man, a clear, vigorous, and succinct writer and his book embodies the best account of Southern Russia that has ever appeared. His account of Sebastopol will find many interested readers."—*Boston Atlas.*

J. S. REDFIELD Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOK-BINDER, established twenty years.—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boilers and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, to every city and town in the United States, with the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Bowdler's Shakespeare, Hogarth House, Boyle's, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for Library purposes. Being admirably terms, librarians, and gentlemen having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 89 John-st., New-York, beg leave to warn Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods

...Post, Ist Nov'ember Course, Thursday, April 6, 1854.

...Day.—The weather, accordingly, and the ... was in good condition; while the race, without ... very hearty one, was well contested and interesting. The race was for a Club purse of $750—two mile heats, with *Katinka*, *Wild Irishman*, and *Mary Taylor* as the contestants. *Katinka* had not before run this Spring, but the others had both run and won ... The betting was generally, before the start, in favor of *Wild Irishman*, he being the favorite in some ... against the field.

On starting for the first heat, *Katinka* led off, *Irishman* second, but *Irishman* passed her on the third quarter and kept ahead, winning the heat, after having a hard brush home with *Mary Taylor*, by three lengths, in ...

The betting men were now more sanguine than before, in regard to the success of *Irishman*, and he was backed at two to one against the field; *Mary Taylor* being the chief reliance of the fielders.

Katinka led off in the second heat, but *Irishman* soon after took the lead of the party. On the last quarter of the second mile, *Mary Taylor* lapped *Irishman*, and they had a very severe struggle home; but *Irishman* had the best of her, and passed the judges' stand five lengths in advance, in 3:39.

SUMMARY.

Thursday—April 7, 1854.—Club Purse $750—two mile heats.

A. L. Bingaman's (R. Field's) br. c. *Wild Irishman*, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Medoc*—3 y. o.....1 1

W. J. Minor's b. f. *Mary Taylor*, by *Sovereign*, dam *Ciara Howard*—4 y. o.....2 2

John Turnbull's b. f. *Katinka*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Sarpedon*—3 y. o.....3 3

Time, 3:44—3:39.

THE RACES TO-DAY.—Again we are to have an immensely exciting race—the two great champions of the great "State Stake" coming together, and *Kate* joining them in the contest for the "big prize" of $2,000, which has been raked down by the successful horse. What a field for speculation! *Kate*, *Lexington*, and *Lecomte*, on the same day, with the track in splendid order, and the weather delightful. Every person who witnessed the runs of last Saturday, and who is now in the city, will be sure to go now; while those who by carelessness or accident missed that great occasion will be bound to see this exciting performance. Everybody who can manage to get off to the course will be there of course; but the accommodations for conveyance are horrible, and there is room at the course for the crowd, no matter how immense. We look to-day for a race which, for fire and a close contest, can be matched against any ever run.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LAC QUI PARLE MISSION.—The Mission House at Lac qui Parle, was consumed by fire, on Friday, the 24th ult. The fire originated in the cellar, where some children had gone with a candle and accidentally ignited a quantity of straw. There being no water at hand, it was impossible to quench the flames, and in a short time the Mission House, together with an adjoining building, was consumed. The Mission was occupied by Rev. S. R. Riggs and family, who lost nearly all their effects, clothing and provisions included. Mr. Riggs has been a devoted missionary among the Dakota Indians for a long number of years, and is well known as the author of the *Dakota Lexicon*, an elaborate work published by the Smithsonian Institution a few years since, by which the Dakota language, with all its peculiarities, is systemized and explained.—*Minnesota Democrat.*

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.—The London *Times* announces the almost simultaneous discovery of another Planet, between Mars and Jupiter, by astronomers at BISHOP'S and RADCLIFFE observatories. This is, we believe, the twenty-eighth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, eight (or nine?) of which were discovered by Mr. HIND, Mr. BISHOP'S principal astronomer, and now another by an assistant there.—*Boston Traveller.*

THREE MEN KILLED.—A fearful explosion took place on Monday morning, at the distillery of Messrs. ... & W. BOSELMAN, a short distance from Allenhain, Pa., by which three men, CHARLES MCINNES, PETER UHARGER, and JOHN LEPLY, employed therein, were terribly mangled, and died in a few hours.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three of the three-story brown stone buildings, with cellars, situated in ... They are most pleasant, healthy, and convenient of any either perhaps in or about the City, being only ... from the ferry. They command a most delightful view of both City and country, and are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with water throughout the buildings. They will be finished about May 1. For further particulars inquire of WM. WHITLOCK, No. 141 Erving place, Hoboken, or J. M. BOARD, No. 47 Hudson-st., N. Y. Hours from 1 to 3½ P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Two valuable Houses and Lots, situated on Water-st. The houses are large, and in very good condition—the largest having been recently fitted up with all the conveniences which taste and skill could suggest. A new kitchen and other improvements have been made in the same. Said places are in a good neighborhood and very convenient to schools. For particulars inquire of M. WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 60 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Stages from all the Ferries to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises, or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 22th-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Brown Stone House on 21st-st., near Broadway.
Brick House No. 90 West 27th-st. Price $7,500.
Brick House on 31st-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.
Brown Stone House on 17th st., near Irving-place.
Brown Stone House on 26th-st., noar 6th-av.
Marble House on 35th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.
A block of Lots on 7th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, nest piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas fixtures and grates complete, on east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at three cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story tenement Dwelling-House, and Stable in the rear, No. 50 West 15th-st. The lot is 31x105 feet, the house spacious, and the stable built expressly for a livery stable, now occupied as such, and a most desirable stand, and well adapted for a club stable, and would be rented as such seperate from the house. For terms apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, No. 6 Wall-st., or to DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., No. 264 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 60 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—2 small 2 story frame houses for sale cheap, in the village of Woodville, L. I., 31 miles by railroad from South Ferry. Communication 3½ times per day. Also, lots from $25 to $50, payable in monthly installments. Pumps and excellent water for the use of purchasers. For particulars, apply to PHILIP SPENCER, No. 161 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, in the evening.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With carriage house and stable, situated on the hill at Dobbs' Ferry, 2 miles from Chambers-st., by Hudson River Railroad, suitable for a hotel or private residence. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Inquire of M. M. CALEB, No. 109 Broad-st., New-York, or to S. TAYLOR, on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT AT YONKERS FOR SALE—A cottage house, modern built, lot 50 feet front by 270 deep, situated on Broadway near Launertine-av. Also, two lots fronting the rear of said lot. Part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to WM. F. GRASHON, Esq., Flagg's Hall, Yonkers.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new 4-story high basement brick house in 35th-st. between 8th and 9th-avs., complete with all the modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Price reasonable. Terms easy. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 167 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 4-story brown stone front house, with pier and mantel glasses. Apply on the premises, No 259 West 21st-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—In the county seat of George Wells, long known as one of the most desirable in the State, comprising some 56 acres of choice land in high cultivation. An elegant house (80 feet in front) in the centre of the farm, is surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and grape vines in great abundance; outhouses of every desirable kind, well arranged and convenient. The farm is almost level, with stage and railroad, and large mill stream running through it; water excellent, and the location one of the most healthful that can be found; half cash, half bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Price $25,000, half cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pino-st., No. 2, Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an excellent and productive orchard. A variety with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Sommer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find within so easy access of the City a more rurally beautiful and so healthy one than it will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depôt, and a half mile from the village on the main road leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by days' work, and is well arranged throughout; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other buildings. The Bronx River and Harlem Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent Schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well-built house with 14 rooms, an expellent cistern, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the hill through block tin pipes to the house and barn. Also the household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats; and a steam-ferry connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. BIRLEY, No. 30 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated ... on the East side of the Hudson River, about 20 minutes ... Tarrytown. There is a well-built ... stone cottage, with ... and other ... and ... all in good order. The ground is handsomely laid out, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage 17 feet by 36 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 90 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with from five to ten acres attached, that might be sold seperately). Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 40 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Near Tarrytown, of about 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' ride from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, containing a large variety of fruit trees of all kinds, never failing water, a comfortable dwelling house and good outbuildings. The whole commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, from Piermont to the Highlands. Said farm may be divided into four country residences. For further information inquire of JOHN HOMER, No. 171 West-st., New-York, or of A. R. CLARK, near the depôt at Tarrytown.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about six miles from the City of New-York, commanding a fine view of the River and surrounding country. The house is new, built in the most substantial manner, and with modern improvements, Croton water, stationary basins, bathing rooms, water-closets, dumb waiters, ferusce, gas pipes, &c., and is in all respects a most delightful suburban residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Baskingridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 330, with stable and carriage-room, variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 28 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Basking Ridge, N. J.

CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—Two 2-story convenient houses, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each containing 7 rooms, 5 pantries and closets, cellar and garret; size of lots, 50x110 feet. For sale low and terms easy. Inquire of GEORGE W. COOPER, Mount Vernon, or W. HOWLAND, Wood Engraver, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y. Also, a choice lot for sale.

COTTAGE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On Canton-st. between Fulton and DeKalb-avs., near Washington-park. The house is a new 2-story and attic with basement and under-cellar, piazza front, and finished in the best modern style, with sliding doors, marble mantels, grates, cornices, gas pipes, pump, &c., and has nine finished rooms and large open garret. House 20 by 32; lot 20 by 100, with a small adjoining lot if desired. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon, and only a small amount of money required. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, Real Estate Agents, No 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

MILLS, LUMBER, FARMS, AND TIMBERED LANDS.—The undersigned offers for sale Thirty Thousand Acres of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine Timbered Lands, lying on and near the Black River Canal in the County of Lewis, bounded south by Oneida County, and extending north sixteen miles. The Black, Moose, Otter, Pine and Independence rivers pass through the tract; with sites for mills and tenoneries unsurpassed by any in the State. Also, two new double Saw-mills, capable of cutting two million feet of boards each, per annum. Also, one and a half million feet of Pine and Spruce Lumber, now being delivered on the canal, thirty-one miles from Rome. Said Mills, if not sold, will be let on shares to active business men, and a part of the capital furnished, if desired, to carry on the business. Also, Ten Thousand Acres of good Agricultural Lands, with small improved Farms. Will receive Black River Canal and three Railroads—the Utica and Black River, Rome and Ogdensburgh, and Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga—all now being constructed, in the vicinity of these lands, the undersigned believes this heretofore isolated and sequestered region now presents inducements to the lumberman, tanner and farmer, equal, if not superior, to any in the Union. Communications, post paid, will receive immediate attention. L. R. LYON,
LYON'S FALLS, Lewis County, March, 1854.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

ONLY $4,500.—A beautiful farm of 90 acres, in Pleasantville, N. J., 2½ miles this side of Morristown, under a high state of cultivation, well watered, and a good variety of all kinds of fruit, house and outbuildings all in good repair, and actually worth one-third more than is asked, will be sold if applied for immediately.
MEAD & WHITE, No. 298 9th-av.

ELIZABETHTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One large and splendid, and several smaller residences near the depôt for sale. Terms reasonable. Also, several fine dairy farms and country seats from one to five miles of the depôt; unequalled advantages of climate, schools, society, and frequency and speedy communication; 13 trains per day each way; average time 40 minutes. Call on the subscriber at Elizabethtown, Real Estate Office, opposite the depôt, or A. G. RANSOM, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York.
ALEX'R. GIBBS.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 38 John-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 87 acres, in the village of Hentington, Suffolk County, L. I., with a handsome Cottage, containing 17 rooms on the premises, and barns, and the usual outbuildings, in good order. This is considered the best Farm in Huntington, is nearly all under tillage, and will be sold cheap. It is 1½ miles from the steamboat landing, and 9 miles from Long Island Railroad. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. The above would be exchanged for desirable property in Brooklyn. Apply to E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 53 South-st.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—5 acres, $2,500; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $2,000; two acres, $2,500; 60 acres, $1,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 5 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderhilt's Landing, on the Plank road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

LOT FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One lot of Ground, 25x100 feet, lying on south side of Columbia-st., between Orange and Pineapple-sts. For terms apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway, New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 42d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 60 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. MCHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 20 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly installments of $6, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE.—The Laundry situated on the corner of 8th-st. and Avenue D, together with all the fixtures, and one year's lease from the 1st of May. The Laundry is complete in every respect, and capable of washing 400 dozen shirts a week. To a responsible party the washing of 200 dozen shirts a week will be secured. Immediate possession will be given. Apply at No. 43 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ROUTE FOR SALE—On the *Daily Times* in Brooklyn consisting of eight hundred papers. Reasons for selling, the present Carrier is going into other business. Inquire at the *Times* office, or of S. HENDERSON, No. 276 Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Terms Cash.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND FOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

MATRIMONIAL.
What tool for his folly was ever called wise?
So one dollar, Sir RONDOUT, for your good advice,
Since all single women and unmarried men
Shall bless your sage counsel again and again.
Professor RONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Sweden, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address, on receipt of one dollar, post-paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the coveted affections of as many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance, or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost ease and delicacy. Address Professor RONDOUT, New-York City, post-paid. N.B.—This is no humbug, but one of the greatest sciences of the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New-York can attest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot of ground 100 feet square, or four City lots for $75, payable in small sums. The location, one-half hour's ride from 22d-st., in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 3 Hanover-st., No. 363 6th-av., or No. 230 9th-av.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

TO PRINTERS.—Theenbeethers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and kept on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 87 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Window Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPE.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 260 West 26th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

RICH FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—At wholesale and retail.
CHILDS & SMITH, No. 449 Pearl-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of brick houses on 73d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. The building is of modern style, two stories, attic and observatory, a good basement, and replete with all the modern improvements. A fine lot of ground adjoining, suitable for a flower or vegetable garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of McSPEDON & BAKER, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 28 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-ave. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BUILKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In first-place, Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from South Ferry; a modern-built brown stone front, three-story and basement house. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of JOHN G. PARKER, No. 190 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 226 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—In a first-rate, Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from South Ferry; a modern-built brown stone front, three-story and basement house. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Possession can be given immediately. Inquire of JOHN G. PARKER, No. 190 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 226 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 36th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to BLOCK & BEDON, 36th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story brick house in Hudson-place, (West 34th-st.,) with Croton water, &c., between 9th and 10th-avs. Apply to J. W. LATSON, No. 179 Broadway, or No. 71 Hammond-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In South Brooklyn. The brown front house, No. 272 Pacific-st., third house east of Court-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to JAS. O'BRIEN, No. 150 Broadway, at Island City Bank.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,300. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A large well furnished cottage at Clifton, Staten Island, with stable and large garden, and ground well stocked with various kinds of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. F. PIERCE, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

COTTAGE TO RENT—From 1st May next, the second cottage from the water on Simonson-av., Staten Island, about three minutes' walk from Vanderbilt's Landing. For particulars inquire on the premises of GEORGE M. ROOT.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a new, modern style, 3-story house, situated in the pleasantest part of Williamsburg; about 5 minutes' walk from Peck-slip ferry. The part to rent consists of 2 beautifully finished parlors on first floor, the whole of third floor, and one basement. Location, 10 Clymer-st., second door East of Bedford-av. Rent, $275. Apply to E. M. WILING, Mechanics' Bank, New-York, or to Dr. C. W. CHURCHILL, No. 173 Clinton-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The most desirable part of the house No. 95 St. Marks-place, just to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET—To a small, respectable family, without children, the second floor of a small three-story brick house, with folding doors, and gas fixtures, situated in a pleasant part of Hoboken, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Apply to Mr. FORD, No. 58 Broadway.

TO GROCERS.—To let, the Store and Dwelling-house on the corner of Bedford and Commerce-sts. Possession given in a short time. Rent $200. Apply to FRANCIS TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FIRST LOT TO LET—Of store No. 196 Fulton-st., in a well-lighted and handsome room. Apply to E. N. KELLOGG, No. 196 Fulton-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO RENT.—To Architects, Artists, Engineers, Commission Merchants, Daguerreotypists, Dentists, Engravers, Piano-Forte and Music Men, Booksellers and Stationers, Tailors, Insurance Companies, Jewelers, Importers of Fancy Goods and Importers of Laces and Embroideries, in Appleton's Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, the most desirable, central and convenient location in the City. The rooms are heated by steam, and are seited for all branches of business, and of a superior cast.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—A very desirable store, suitable for a shoe, thread and needle, or other small fancy business, to let, under the Everett House, on the 4th-av. Terms very reasonable, to a desirable tenant. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LEASE.—That spacious and elegant store, No. 26 Beekman-st., 185 feet deep, and fronting on Spruce-st., with basement, vaults and three lofts, now finishing to the best manner, and will be ready for occupation before May. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—Desirable Stores and Offices in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway. The stores to be fitted up with iron fronts, plate glass, etc. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to C. FRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET—Also, the first and second floors, about 24 by 60 feet each, lighted on three sides, with steam power. Inquire on the premises, No. 47 Ann-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to RIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

ROOM TO LET—For religious services on Sunday a large room, well adapted for the purpose. Apply at Dodworth's Academy, No 806 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—No. 135 Amos-st., rear, near Hudson-st. Apply in office of A. M. HILLS, No. 16 Maiden-lane. JAMES BOWMAN.

LOFT TO LET, AND OFFICE ON THE SECOND STORY—In a good location, suitable for a jobbing or a light manufacturing business. Steam power can be had if required. Apply at No. 56 Vesey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with Broadway entrance and arranged for very large rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 414 Broadway.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—200 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

LODGE ROOM TO LET—On Monday and Wednesday evenings. Location, corner of Avenue D and 4th-st. For particulars, inquire of E. A. PAVIE, No. 39 Avenue D. JOHN R. MACGOWAN.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—Rooms 23 by 100 feet, in the new building corner of Broome and Mercer-sts., with a 4 horse power on each floor, well lighted, heated by steam, and in every way well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to WM. GALE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, TO RENT—In a first-rate location, and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st. Possession given immediately.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 85 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Fermon-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 20x35, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM-POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new heiklings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITILE, on the premises.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and Insurance Agencies. Apply to N. R. COBB & CO., No 29 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau-st., near Beekman. Apply to M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 7 Broad-st., 3d door from Wall. Inquire there

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—At Fort Hamilton, L. I., situated on the Heights, having a commanding view of the upper and lower bay, Staten Island, &c. There are plenty of shrubbery attached to the grounds; also, a large garden, stabling for four horses, sheds for carriages, &c. Summer house located on the banks, having a fine view of all the vessels that pass out and in our harbor, making the view a perfect moving panorama. There are five acres of land attached to the said property, which will be let with house or not, as parties may desire. The above property is situated within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and omnibuses pass the door for Brooklyn. For further particulars, inquire of HIRAM GREEN, Fort Hamilton, L. I., or of HAWLEY D. CLAPP, Everett House, Union-square, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November. Is well situated, above 14th-st., and will be let for $100 per month. Address Box No. 454 Post-office.

ARTISTS' STUDIO.—The rooms recently occupied by the Dusseldorf Gallery, (No. 548 Broadway, second floor,) being the most desirable in the City for artists' use, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to GEO. P. PETERSON, No. 579 Broadway; or LEMUEL SMITH, No. 100 John-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Four elegant lofts in the new brown front store, 25 by 100, No. 60 Barcley-st., fitted up in the best modern style, with all the latest improvements. Location suitable for the Jobbing trade. Inquire in the store of WM. H. LIVINGSTON & CO.

FOUR LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS AND SHEDS, on 25th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and East River, to Let or Lease for a term of years; or Lease for Sale. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—The upper part of house No. 102 East 32d-st., 4 rooms on 2d floor, 1 on 3d, and basement. Rent $225. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

DWELLING TO LET—Over the new store at Ravenswood, L. I. Ten rooms; beautiful view; vegetable garden attached. Inquire in the store.

SHOP-ROOMS TO LET—With steam power, at Nos. 67, 69, 71 Forsyth-st. Inquire of SAMUEL J. SEGLER, No. 64.

STABLE TO LET—No. 73 Bank-st., stalls for three Horses, and room for two carriages. Rent $125 per annum. Also, the premises above, consisting of three rooms and pantries. Rent $100 per annum. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

TO PRINTERS.—New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, (established in 1833,) No. 39 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st. Printers, Dealers, Founders, Stocks, Blanks, Cases, Furniture, Inks, &c. Great variety of Type from other foundries, and every article required in a printing office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING.
P. S. CORTELYOU. W. E. WOFFIN.
This Paper is printed on Type cast at the above Foundry

HOUSE TO LET—In 42d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. The building is of modern style, two stories, attic and observatory, a good basement, and replete with all the modern improvements. A fine lot of ground adjoining, suitable for a flower or vegetable garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises of McSPEDON & BAKER, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 28 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-ave. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BUILKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In first-place, Brooklyn,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Trustees, &c., unless it may previously:

$5,000 Selma and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in New-York, March 1 and Sept. 1.....$1,000 each.

$30,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1870, interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each.

$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, at the Mechanics' Bank, 10th January and 10th July, at the Mechanics' Bank.....$1,000 each.

$3,000 City of Sacramento 10 per cent. Bonds, interest attached, payable semi-annually, in New-York, 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

20 shares Suffolk Bank.....$250 each.

20 shares East River Bank.....$50 each.

26 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.....$100 each.

27 shares Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.....$50 each.

46 shares Third-Avenue Railroad.....$100 each.

30 shares Niagara Falls Hydraulic Co.....$100 each.

1,600 shares Excelsior White Zinc Co.....$5 each.

1,701 shares American White Zinc Co.....$5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at 12th Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

D. S. HUGH, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Auction Sale of magnificent and costly household furniture, oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte, oval and French mirrors, &c., postponed from Saturday, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 150 21st-st. D. S. HUGH will sell all the contents, consisting of different elegant black walnut and mahogany suites, in French satin brocatelle and brocade, rosewood etagere, superb (warranted) rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegant ladies' inlaid Paris escritoire, several very excellent paintings in oil, by artists of repute, in rich gold frames, 250 yards tapestry velvet, Brussels and Axbusson carpets, velvet and Wilton mats and rugs, handsomely covered easy and reception chairs in gold brocade, rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands and do. mahogany, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, counterpanes, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c., sofas, lounges, chairs, &c., extension tables of rosewood, mahogany and oak, ivory cutlery, China tea sets, silver service, decorated China dinner sets, silver spoons and forks, castors, and cake baskets, together with the whole furniture of the house. Carts to remove goods will be ready.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE ELEGANT FURNITURE OF A HOUSE.—Magnificent 7 octave rosewood Piano-forte, rich Carpets, &c.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY MORNING, April 17, 1854, at 10½ o'clock precisely, all the handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, contained in house No. 72, 9th-av., near 14th-st., two splendid rosewood parlor suites, medallion backs in rich brocatelle, with reception chairs and ottomans to match; 2 large pier glasses, French rosewood etageres, rich and costly mantel ornaments, ormulu clocks, table lamps, &c.; also all that is rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, with a large quantity of basement arrangements, extension dining table, rich silver ware, balance-handle cutlery, elegant china dinner and tea sets, meat safe, refrigerator, &c., embracing everything requisite for an elegantly-furnished house. A deposit will be required of every purchaser, as all the contents of the house will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at 11 o'clock, at Fairmount, Morrisania, the former residence of Wm. T. H. Millikin, Esq., adjoining the residence of David Milliken, Esq. Trains leave City Hall at 8, 9 and 10 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Carved mahogany suits, consisting of tête-à-tête, arm, sewing and parlor chairs, workstands, carved marble-top centre tables, curtains, mantel and parlor ornaments, Brussels tapestry carpeting, library and secretary bureaus, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Consisting of mahogany and walnut scroll and cottage bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, toilet sets, wardrobes, ingrain carpeting, bedding, mattresses, paillasses, &c., &c.

HALL AND BASEMENT FURNITURE.—Hat stands, oil cloths, stair carpet, refrigerator, &c. Also, a general assortment of Kitchen Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues will be ready two days before the sale. Deposits will be required from every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, April 17 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Bleecker-st., the entire furniture of the large double house. It will comprise, in part, mahogany furniture of every conceivable kind—such as tete-a-tete mahogany chairs, mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, marble top dressing bureaus, marble top centre, card, and other tables; sideboards, extension, and dining tables; large French plate mirrors; window curtains and shades; marble top washstands; Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets; oil cloths; China and glassware; solar and hall lamps; mantel ornaments; cottage furniture; feather beds and hair dressers, in any quantity; safes, refrigerators, crockery and glassware, table cutlery, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c. &c. The sale will be without reserve, and without regard to weather. Catalogues early on Monday morning.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE of the balance of the 1,600 lots, on the level, beautiful and most desirable part of the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn. OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the remainder of the 1,600 splendid building lots on Nostrand, New-York, Brooklyn, Hudson and Albany-ave., and on Schuyler, Pacific, Dean, Bergen, Wyckoff, Warren, Baltic, Butler and Douglass-sts., Brooklyn. The avenues and streets to be graded at the expense of the present owner. 10 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 5 years. Title indisputable.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—TUESDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 106 Willow-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., including 2 carved rosewood suites, in French satin brocatelle, French plate pier-glass, rosewood cottage piano-forte, centre tables, etageres, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, washstands, royal Wilton and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, china and glass ware, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom of Wm. Irving & Co., No. 8 Pine-st., by order of A. T. HILLYER, U. S. Marshal, 15 trunks and packages, containing perfumery, leather pocket-books, shoes, lace, silk net lace, corsets, printed cards, and other articles.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—TUESDAY, April 18, at No. 9 Hammond-st., bonnebold furniture, consisting in part of carved mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, marble top centre tables, mirrors; Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets; French, scroll and cottage bedsteads; mattresses, bedding, bureaus, washstands, oil-cloth, kitchen and basement furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Nassau-st., standard dwarf, standard moss, climbing and running Chinese tree peonies, weeping, boney-suckles, pot-plants, pear and apple trees, &c., in every variety, from the nursery of G. Mare, Astoria, L. I.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 20th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HANNAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of land situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 52½ acres, lately owned and occupied by Ferris Carpenter, deceased, bounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road; at the corner of Regent-st., (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL, ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIZABETH MERRETT and NEHEMIAH BROWN. Sale peremptory Terms made known on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.

STEPHEN BOBBINS, Special Guardian.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—The Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of May, and continue 22 weeks. Pupils are received into the family of the Principal, who devotes his personal attention to their education and comfort. Terms, $130 to $120 per annum. The Institute is situated near the New-York and Erie Railroad. Parents from New-York, wishing to visit the School and return the same day, can do so conveniently by taking one of the morning trains from the City. Circulars containing such information may be had at Frison & Phinney's bookstore, No. 178 Fulton-st., or by application to the Principal, JOHN W. ROUND. Reference may be made to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President of the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known Institution will commence the 1st of May. The course of instruction comprises a thorough preparation for college or commercial life. The situation is very eligible. Circulars, containing all necessary information, may be obtained at the office of the Reekman Fire Insurance Company, or of JUDSON & PHINNEY, No. 178, and SHEPARD, No. 132 Fulton-st.; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; at WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 293 Broadway, or by addressing DAVID S. ROWE, Principal, or CHARLES L. DAVIS, Associate Principal.

LADIES' INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., RESUMES 3d MAY.—Mrs. WM. JONES receives into her family twelve pupils, to whose advancement, as well in English studies as in Music, French and Drawing, several resident teachers of the highest qualifications are devoted. The premises, about two acres on the heights opposite Blackwell's Island, are eminently beautiful and healthy, and afford good sea-bathing. Circulars may be had at the store of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., No. 325 Broadway.

BERGEN HEIGHTS INSTITUTE—But one mile from Hoboken Ferry. The young ladies' department will be opened on MONDAY, May 8, under charge of the most efficient and experienced teachers. The boys' department will be continued as usual, but on a general rule, only boys under 13 years will be received, and only those of approved department. For further particulars, circulars, testimonials, &c., inquire on the premises, or of M. M. BRADLEY, Esq., Suffolk Bank, N. Y. J. & H. M. SMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, commences the last term of its eleventh school year on Monday, April 17, 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age charged from the day of entering. Catalogues of particulars had at the Institute.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal. The next Session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. Terms $200 per year for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. The communication with New-York is by half hourly stages from Fulton Ferry.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS, under 11 years of age, into his family, to educate in connection with his own. Terms, $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

JULIUS A. FAY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—Pupils are prepared for any standing in College, or for business pursuits. The French is taught by a native, and made a spoken language in the family. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES—As wanted for business and conversation, may be thoroughly learned, in private lessons, at No. 488 Broadway, near Broome-st., where pupils will be instructed by PROF. E. YELLERING'S, No. 488 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, N. Y. Summer term will commence May 4. Terms, $120 per annum. References in New-York: Thos. Smull, No. 3 Parry-st.; D. P. Bacon, No. 238 4th-st. Apply to Miss FOSTER, Principal, Sing Sing.

COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BROOKLYN—Next door west of the Athenæum. For Catalogues or personal interview apply at the rooms, or No. 86 State-st.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING, &c.—THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY—Warehouse No. 19 Maiden-st.—Manufactures under Goodyear's patent of Clothing, Carriage Cloths, Plain Cloths, Hose, Druggists' Articles, &c.; offer for sale a full assortment of all kinds of rubber goods. Rubber Coats from $6 to $8 each.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LORETT, SOUTHWICK & CO. is dissolved by the death of Otis C. Loretz. The subscribers will continue the business under the name of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS. NATHAN SOUTHWICK, OTIS PHELPS.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Capital $500,000 [illegible] the Charter Privileges of Assurance, Annuities and [illegible] securities in accordance with the laws [illegible] of the State of New-York. New-York Office, [illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq.....Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq.....Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq.....President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq.....Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.....Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq.....Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq.....Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to the 25th May, and dividends will be declared in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, John A. C. Gray, D. B. Fearing, Wm. H. Russell, A. C. Downing, Gaza way B. Lamar, George W. Riggs, Wm. B. Duncan, Charles H. Russell, Isaac Townsead, Peleg Hall,
Reuben Withers, J. P. G. Foster, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. W. Hamilton, John Stuart, Jr, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Ed. C. Center, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone.
Robert B. Minturn, J. M. Waterbury, George Cuttis, George T. Adee, Samuel V. Hoffman, John J. Astor, Jr., Fred. A. Delano, James C. Bell, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster,

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st. People's Bank Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell, Freeman Campbell, John W. Lewis, John F. Yelverton, Henry S. Terbell, David D. Crane, Richard Varick, W. D. Washburn, Con. Stephens, Simon Shindler, Gaylord B. Hubbell, Gideon DeAngelis,
James S. Brouwer, Wm. M. Foster, Jonathan Lawrence, Lyman Chapin, Solomen Banta, Charles Crans, George Warner, Christo. Gwyer, Charles Hallenbeck, John Moneypenny, George D. Cragin, Edward D. Nelson,
Charles T. Pierson, Wm. M. Wilson, Thomas Congrest, Matthias Clark, Thomas Williams, Edward P. Clark, Mortimer Brown, William Moir, P. Bonstead, Alfred Barmore, C. H. McIntire,

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Pell, John A. Kennedy, William Lyon, Theodore Martin, John R. Briggs, N. P. Fitzgerald, N. P. Freeman, Solomon Kipp, Andre Fromont, J. M. Greenwood, William F. Legget, Phineas T. Barnum, Charles A. Jarvis, Isaac H. Fowler, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Samuel F. Whitney, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney, John A. Bunting, Elias C. Benny, Peter D. Collins, Daniel T. Willetts, Elijeb Hongston, Wm. L. Conklin, Peter H. Titus, Andrew Brady, William Ferrell,
Joseph C. Appleby, Wm. C. Arthur, W. W. Gentry, Elisha Brooks, John Leveridge, John B. Dunham, Eben'r H. Brown, Geo. B. Whitfield, Egbert Scudder, John A. Freeborn,
Benjamin Merriam, John B. Moreau, Abram Dayton, Nash Moseman, Wm. A. Brown, Thos. Williams, Jr., Geo. H. Franklin, Benj. W. Clapp, William Close, Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time, every loss in full, continue to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Taylor, Thos. T. Woodruff, Thomson Price, John H. Lee, John P. Moore, James E. Holmes, Thomas Morrell,
Sam'l Milbank, Jr., Josiah Richards, John A. Gray, Abr'm B. Embury, B. B. Robson, John R. Davison, Joseph Allen,
Joseph Drake, William K. Thorn, George Lane, Philander Hanford, James Gillespie, James J. Craig.

MOSES TAYLOR, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 3th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Fogg, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell,
C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Richard Field, Th. W. Pearsall, Irad Hawley,
Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clark, Wm. Hall, Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC D. BARKER, President.

JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.

DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, upon the capital stock, payable to the stock holders at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., on and after Monday, the 1st day of May proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th April to 1st May, inclusive.

THOS. L. CHESTER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Rowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their Paints, of Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metalic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is an agreeable color for painting outhouses, out buildings, fences, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of "White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of Foreign. Dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always procuring any required supply of the paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—At the splendid warerooms, No. 707 Broadway, a very large and splendid assortment of cabinet furniture of the best quality for City and country trade, consisting of rosewood, oak, walnut, mahogany libraries, wardrobes, secretary, bookcases, etageres, parlor furniture in suites, covered with French satin, brocatelle or velvet; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, marble-top centre and pier tables, fancy iron tables, cribs, hat-stands, sewing chairs, rocking chairs, corner etageres, iron bedsteads, patent rocking cradles and others; elegant ball stands, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; oak, walnut, mahogany extension dining tables, dining-room chairs to match; horse-hair mattresses, and all other kinds; paillasses, feathers and feather-beds, bolsters, pillows; also a general assortment of household furniture, well worthy of attention. A. B. MCKINNEY, No. 707 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, late partner of PHELPS & KINGMAN respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of warranted made CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDS and MATTRESSES, which he offers at wholesale and unexceptionably low prices. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. HENRY W. KINGMAN, No. 234 Pearl-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Rosewood, mahogany and oak furniture, of the newest and most approved patterns.—SOLOMON FANNING, No. 30 Catharine-st., near East Broadway.—The inquiry is often made for the best place to buy furniture of a good quality and cheap; we invite attention of purchasers to this old stand, where may be found a large assortment of the best made parlor and chamber furniture.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book-Baskets attached for infant schoolers, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 94 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. B. PATON.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PETERSON, 18 Grand-st. 3 doors East of Broadway.

FAMILIES IN FURNITURE.—Having the most complete assortment of any establishment in the City of the richest and most splendid patterns, we would ask a few of the cheapest ever offered in this market, at wholesale and retail. WARREN WARD, No. 146 Grand-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—[illegible] of the richest and most splendid patterns [illegible] the cheapest ever offered in this market [illegible]

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—[illegible] 16; U. P. R. [illegible] take the train of Chicago and Rock Island Railroad [illegible] by which through [illegible] Chicago at 4 P. M. [illegible] Chicago at 10 A. M. next day. [illegible] Mississippi Railroad, (Illinois Central Railroad) [illegible] thence to St. Louis, they will make the trip, including all needful stops for meals, &c., between Cleveland and St. Louis in 36 hours. Also connecting at Chicago with Galena, Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central Roads. *Second*—4 P. M. Express, (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky, stopping at Olmsted Falls, Elyria, Amherst, Vermilliam and Huron. This train connects at Sandusky, with Mad River and Lake Erie and Mansfield and Sandusky Railroads, by which passengers will reach Mansfield 1:40 P. M. Mount Vernon, 4:18 P. M.; Newark, 5:15 P. M.; Cincinnati, 7 P. M.; Bellefontaine, 8:06 P. M.; Springfield, 8:36 P. M.; Dayton, 4:25 P. M.; Indianapolis, 10:30 P. M. Fare, Cleveland to Indianapolis, $5. To all stations on Mad River and Lake Erie and Mansfield Roads, as low as any other routes. *Third*—2:35 P. M. Express, from station of C. C. C. & I. R. R., for Toledo, connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train of C. & T. R. R. reaching Chicago at 7½ next morning, connecting as above, with 8 A. M. train on Rock Island Railroad, for St. Louis, running through in 36 hours. *Fourth*—3 P. M. Mail train, (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky, stopping at all stations between those places. This train connects at Sandusky with trains of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, arriving at Findley same evening, and stopping at all intermediate stations. *Fifth*—7:45 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. and C. R. R., for Toledo. By this train passengers reach Chicago at 8 P. M. of following day.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent C. and T. R. R.

For through tickets, prices of freight, bills of lading, or further information, apply to the General Railroad Office, No. 199 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.

TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—After SATURDAY, April 15, 1854, Trains will run as follows, until June 15:

TRAINS GOING EAST.—Leave Brooklyn at 10 o'clock A. M., for Greenport; Freight Train, 7:30, 12 M., & P. M., for Hempstead; 3 & 5 P. M., for Farmingdale; Saturday to Yaphank; and returning Monday at 6:30 A. M.; 7 P. M., for Jamaica. Wednesday and Saturday to Farmingdale, returning Monday and Thursday at 4:25, AM.

TRAINS GOING WEST.—Leave Greenport at 10 o'clock A. M., for Brooklyn, Freight Train, 7 A. M.; 7 Farmingdale at 7:30 o'clock A. M.; Freight Train at 5:30 o'clock P. M., for Hempstead, at 6:20 o'clock A. M.; Hempstead, at 4:35 o'clock P. M.; Jamaica at 5:42, 7:08 and 8:45 o'clock A. M.; Jamaica at 2:15 and 5:43 o'clock P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Thursday, 15th June—The 12 o'clock Train will run on to the Cold Spring Branch, and return to Brooklyn, leaving Syosset (the present termination) at 2 P. M.

In place of one train East at 8:45 A. M., there will be Two Trains—one at 8:30 to Yaphank, omitting all stops west of Jerusalem Station, except Bedford and Jamaica; and one train at 9 A. M. to Syosset, making the regular stops; and return from Syosset at 6:50 A. M. Freight Train leaves Brooklyn at 8:45 A. M.; and the train at 7 P. M., from Brooklyn, will change to 7½ P. M.; and the 8:30 A. M. train from Hempstead will leave Hempstead at 8 A. M. The 3:30 Yaphank train will be extended to Greenport on Saturdays, and leave there for Brooklyn on Monday mornings at 4:45. The other trains will run the same as per Spring Arrangement, and a separate time table will be made out about 1st June.

WM. E. MORRIS, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—New Winter Arrangement, commencing Jan. 9, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11.30 A. M.; and at 4.10 P. M. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford and Bridgeport. For Port Chester and Bridgeport—Special accommodation trains at 9.15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M. for Port Chester, and 4 P. M. for Bridgeport. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and Sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads, and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11 A. M. For Canal Railroad—At 11 A. M. For New-Haven and New-London Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 3 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 A. M. and Express at 3 P. M.

TRAINS FROM NEW-HAVEN.

From New-Haven—Accommodation at 5.30, 8.45, and 4 P. M. Express at 1.10 and 9.25 P. M. From Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation trains from Norwalk at 6 A. M.; from Port Chester at 8.30 A. M. and 3.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President's and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., N. Y.; Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—The Railroad is now open to the Mississippi River. Running time to St. Louis, 36½ hours. Passengers can leave New-York by the New-York and Erie or Hudson River Railroads, at 7 o'clock A. M.; and 5 o'clock P. M., arriving the same evening in Dunkirk or Buffalo; and connecting with Lightning Express Trains on the LAKE-SHORE RAILROAD, and reach CHICAGO next evening at 9½ o'clock, where a comfortable night's rest may be obtained; and proceed at 8 o'clock the next morning by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for La Salle, Bloomington, Springfield, Alton, and St. Louis—all the way by Railroad. Also, connecting at Chicago with trains on the Chicago and Galena Railroad for Rockford, Freeport, Galena, and Dubuque. Passengers by this line have the privilege of stopping at any point and resuming seats at pleasure. And they will not be subjected to the inconvenience and exactions of any association of hotels by other routes. For through tickets, or any further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River, make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., *via* Hudson River Railroad, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight conveyed and shipped with promptness to all points of East and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Office of Central Railroad Line, No. 173 Broadway, New-York. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIRECT NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—United States Mail and Express Line, through in four hours. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Dec. 15, 1853.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 9, and 11 A. M.; and 4 and 5½ P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 1.30, 8 and 9 A. M., and 4½ and 5½ P. M. Fare from New York $2 75 in 7 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. $2 50 for Second Class, in 11 A. M. from New-York, and 4 from Philadelphia; $3 in 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M., and $2, with reduced way prices, in New-Jersey Accommodation Line, which leaves 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st. Through in six hours. Through tickets sold for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Weldon, Wilmington, and Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail Steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander. This fine new Steamship will sail for the above Islands on TUESDAY.....March 7, 1854.
FRIDAY.....April 7, 1854.
MONDAY.....May 7, 1854.
Passage money to Bermuda, $35; St. Thomas, $50. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—The new Steamship ORIZABA, 1,600 tons burden, Capt. JAMES LAWLESS, will leave on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. She has excellent State-rooms on Deck and in the Saloon. Freight, 30 cents per cubic foot; Cabin passage, $50; Steerage passage, $25. All bills of lading to be signed on board. For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The new, double engine Steamship STAR OF THE WEST (2,000 tons burden) will leave her pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Fuenta Alenas, on THURSDAY, April 20, connecting with the favorite Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land. A portion by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For further information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

F

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from New-Mexico—The Southern Convention, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 15.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain news from El Paso to the 30th ultimo.

A fight had occurred between a party from El Paso and a party of men under DONA ANA. The El Paso party was composed of 17 Americans, an Englishman, and a number of Mexicans. They were well armed and had 2 six-pounders. The fight lasted 26 minutes, when DONA ANA's party fled, leaving 3 dead on the field. The victors captured a large number of cattle.

The American Consul had been arraigned before the Alcalde of El Paso, on a charge of having said SANTA ANNA had sold a part of Mexico, and would pocket $50,000,000 thereby. The Consul refused to say anything to the charge, but held himself responsible only to our Government. He was suffered to leave the court.

Wednesday's proceedings in the Charleston Convention, as detailed by the papers, show that nothing definite was done. The whole day was consumed in discussing the Pacific Railroad question.

A ball took place at night, and was a grand affair.

The Reporters of the New-York *Tribune*, *Herald* and *Express*, had been elected honorary members of the Convention, which had caused some excitement, and was denounced in the *News* and *Standard*.

From Washington—The Senate Printer vs. the House Printer—the Weather, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

Some time ago the Senate ordered to be printed the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report. This fell to BEVERLY TUCKER, the Senate printer. Subsequently the agricultural portion of that report was sent to the House, who ordered one hundred thousand copies to be printed by the printer to the House, Mr. NICHOLSON. According to law, the printer to either House that orders extra numbers of documents supplies the other, thus saving the expence of type setting. TUCKER claims that the agricultural part belongs to him, that and the mechanical constituting one document. The Committee on Printing could not decide the matter. TUCKER, therefore, resorted to the Circuit Court, praying it to issue a mandamus on the Superintendent of Public Printing to give him the work. The case came up this morning, REV. HERT JOHNSON and Mr. CARLISLE appearing for Mr. TUCKER, and PHILLIP B. KEY for Mr. NICHOLSON. The argument was not finished, and the last named was allowed until next Saturday to reply. There is much interest felt in the case.

The weather has been extremely cold and stormy during the two past days.

Arrival of the America at Boston—The Suspension of the Cochituate Bank.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 15.

The *America* is below, but it is so dark that we do not expect her up before morning. The mails will not leave for New-York until Sunday afternoon, by the regular train.

The reported failure of the Cochituate Bank, to-day, led to a great run upon it. Specie and current bills were paid out up to 1 o'clock, when the officers declined making further payments. The securities are considered good, and it is thought that bill-holders will be paid in full. The suspension of the bank is attributed to the failure of one of its officers, who is largely interested in iron manufacturing. He is said to owe the bank $100,000. Report says the bank will resume business on Monday.

An injunction was laid on the Cochituate Bank, this afternoon, and business will not be resumed until the Commissioners report, about the middle of next week.

Arrival of the America at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 16.

The Royal Mail steamer *America* reached her wharf in East Boston at 12 o'clock last Saturday night. Her mails were dispatched by the 8 o'clock train this morning.

Departure from the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15.

The screw steamship *City of Manchester* sailed to-day for Liverpool, with 60 passengers.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at Trenton—Judge Douglas Denounced and Hung in Effigy.

TRENTON, (N. J.,) Saturday, April 15.

The Anti-Nebraska meeting here last evening was large and enthusiastic. D. LOUAN was appointed Chairman, R. C. BALLEVILLA, Secretary, and ten Vice-Presidents.

Resolutions were adopted, strong and emphatic in their tone, against the Nebraska bill, denouncing Senator DOUGLAS, and applauding CHARLES SKELTON, the representative from this district.

Judge RANDOLPH, Rev. ISAAC V. BROWN, and LEWIS R. PARKER, were the speakers.

The meeting was without distinction of party, and was made up of about half of each of the great parties.

This morning an effigy of Senator DOUGLAS was found suspended from the telegraph wires, and ordered to be cut down by the Mayor.

From Nova Scotia.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

Both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature, previous to its recent adjournment, adopted addresses to the Queen, expressive of their regret that the peace of Europe is likely to be disturbed by the unwarrantable aggression of Russia, and of their unwavering attachment to the British Crown.

In case the regular troops should be withdrawn during the impending struggle, they pledge the Provincial militia to defend their Province, and to guard and protect Her Majesty's forts and arsenals from foreign aggression.

They have authorized the Lieutenant Governor to call out the militia, and, in case they may be required to serve, no doubt not that the people of Nova Scotia will obey with alacrity, and give convincing proofs of their loyalty and devotion to the parent country.

Arrangements for Expediting the Southern Mail.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 14.

A meeting was held to-day of the Presidents of the Montgomery and West Point, Muscogee, South-western Central, Waynesboro', South Carolina, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, to arrange for running a double service between Washington and New-Orleans, and expediting the mails twelve hours. The arrangement is to take effect as soon as practicable; probably on the 1st of June.

Sale of the Wilmington and Charleston Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 13.

The sale of the Wilmington and Charleston steamers took place to-day, according to advertisement, and resulted as follows: The steamer *Gladiator* sold for $18,800, to P. K. DICKINSON, of Wilmington; the *Governor Dudley* for $15,600, to the Commercial Insurance Company of Charleston; the *Wilmington* for $12,000, to F. C. MATTHIESON, of Charleston, and the *C. Vanderbilt* for $10,000, to P. K. DICKINSON, of Wilmington. The wharf was bid in at $30,000.

Disasters on the Lakes—Vessels Ashore—Terrific Storm, Etc.

BUFFALO, Saturday April 15.

We learn from private advices that the schooner Buckeye State, put back to St. Clair river from Lake Huron to-day, reports that the schooner *Fortune*, bark *Badger State*, schooner *Luther Wright*, and propeller *Forest Queen*, were all ashore between Presque Island and Thunder Bay Islands, all loaded with railroad iron, lumber and merchandise.

There had been a severe storm for four days past, and the coast was very rocky. The propeller would probably prove a total loss. The loss is heavy.

Storm at the South—Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 16.

The Southern mail to-day brought New-Orleans papers of Monday last. Mr. FILLMORE was at Mobile at last dates. A severe storm of wind and snow has prevailed here all day, and the weather is very cold.

At Washington a severe storm of sleet and snow has prevailed all day, and will doubtless prove destructive to early vegetation.

The Weather at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 15.

A heavy snow-storm prevailed here during last night. No boats have yet arrived, and the express train from New-York is not up yet.

Snow-storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

About four inches of snow have fallen here since 9 o'clock this morning. The weather now indicates a change to rain.

Snow-Storm.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15.

A furious snow-storm commenced here this morning, and was still raging at sundown.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, April 15.

An Irishman, named ROBERT DOER, fell from the top of a freight car, yesterday, in this city, and the main parallel rode him, killing him instantly.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 14.

The Anti-Slavery Convention, in session here during the past week, adjourned *sine die* last night.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A VESSEL CAPSIZED IN THE HARBOR.

The Captain and Crew Drowned—Particulars of the Disaster—Loss of Three Lives.

A melancholy accident, resulting in the loss of three lives, occurred in our harbor yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Castle William, situated in the Upper Bay, nearly opposite the Atlantic Docks. The wind was blowing very heavily from the northwest, frequently changing, and came off in squalls, which rendered it dangerous for sailing crafts to be out, unless managed by experienced mariners. While the gale continued, a large merchants' lighter came beating around the easterly point of Castle William, with a stiff breeze, when she was suddenly struck by a violent squall. The man at the helm acted (say the spectators) as if he was entirely ignorant of the proper method of sailing a vessel. It seems he kept the helm hard up, instead of pushing it to the larboard side, in order to bring the lighter "up in the wind." We learn that the vessel was laden with a full cargo of Russia iron, brought from some ship lying in the Lower Bay, and as she capsized, the hold instantly filled with water, and all on board went to the bottom. It was about 1 o'clock when the calamity occurred, and for a few seconds the vessel lay on her side.

During this time the Captain and his two men clung to her, and motioned for assistance. The steamer *Wyandank*, belonging to the South Ferry Company, had just got under way, and moved from the slip at Whitehall, when the sudden flaw upset the vessel. The pilot of the steamer, Mr. JAMES BENNAN, observed the distress of the boatmen, and immediately put towards them, but was unable to reach there in time to rescue any of the sufferers from their perilous condition. They all appeared to be large sized men, and were attired in heavy seamen's clothing, which soaked up the water, and probably was the cause of keeping them under the surface when going down the last time. The sight is described as having been peculiarly distressing.

Every exertion, we learn, was made by the pilot of the *Wyandank*, to get his steamer to the wreck in due time to save their lives, but all efforts proved of no avail. Our Reporter made diligent search to trace the particulars of this terrible accident, and learned last night that the lighter was owned by a Company engaged in the towing business, who have an office in South-street. They were bringing the iron to the City for a large iron warehouse in the upper part of the City. The wind blew a perfect gale during the remainder of the afternoon, consequently no attempt was made by the proprietors to search for the dead bodies. It is believed and asserted by several veterans in river navigation, that the remains of the lost crew will all be found by the side of the lighter when she is raised by a steam derrick. They must have all become chilled to the heart. Several small boats put off to the Castle, but no additional particulars of the crew were obtained.

THE SYLPH AND EAGLE COLLISION.

Report of the Local Inspectors to the Collector

The Local Inspectors of Steamers for the port of New-York have made the following report on the subject of the collision between the Sylph and Eagle on the 17th December, 1853:

OFFICE OF LOCAL INSPECTORS,
PORT OF NEW-YORK, April 11, 1854.

SIR: In relation to the collision between the *Sylph* and *Eagle*, which occurred on the 17th day of December, 1853, we have the honor to report that witnesses were examined on the 4th day of February, and on account of the great discrepancy of the testimony in relation to the speed of the *Sylph*, other witnesses were called and examined upon the 7th day of April, 1854.

From the testimony it appears that the collision occurred during a thick fog, while the *Eagle* was coming up and the *Sylph* going down the bay of New-York, that both boats had proper lookouts, and that their respective captains, pilots, and engineers were at their posts, and attentive; also, that fog signals by taps of the large bell, were made upon both boats, and that these signals were heard each by the other boat, and answered. It also appears that the *Eagle* had been running slowly, and was, further, slowed, stopped, and backed in due season.

It does not appear so certainly that the *Sylph* was running at as low a rate of speed as was prudent, but it is proved that her bells to stop and back were promptly attended to by her engineer. The testimony of those on board of the *Sylph* who formed her crew, is that she was backing at the time she struck the *Eagle*, and that the *Sylph's* way was then measurably stopped. The testimony of the crew of the *Eagle* tends to show that the *Sylph*, when she struck, was at a high rate of speed. Several of them also swear distinctly and positively to having observed the water rising up her stem just before the collision, and the testimony of three passengers on board of the *Eagle* corroborates fully the testimony of her crew. The amount of damage incurred by the *Eagle* affords further evidence as to the speed of the *Sylph*, concurring with the testimony given by the crew and some passengers of the *Eagle*. The balance of testimony, both oral and circumstantial, is in favor of the opinion that the *Sylph* was not slowed or stopped as soon as was necessary.

We therefore decide that the *Sylph* was run at too great a rate of speed, and was not stopped and backed in due season, and that greater promptness in these respects would have lessened the damage done to the *Eagle*, and would probably have prevented the collision altogether.

We decide further, that JAMES SEELY, a licensed pilot of the *Eagle*, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, licensed engineer, were careful and skillful in the discharge of their duty; and that the officers generally of that boat acted with promptness in saving the lives of passengers, by means of the life-boat and otherwise.

The *Eagle* is a duly inspected passenger boat, plying between New-York and Shoal Harbor, New-Jersey.

The *Sylph* is one of a line claiming exemption from inspection, and, consequently, from fitting as a passenger boat, under the act of Congress, approved August 30, 1832, on the ground that she is a ferry-boat. We have, therefore, no powers either in censuring or approving the course of her pilot or engineer, or of preventing them, if blameable, from acting on board of her in such capacity.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
JOHN M. WEEKS,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
Local Inspectors of Steamers for Port of N. York.
To HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Esq., Collector, &c., Port of New-York.

The Offal Nuisance—Public Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward.

A meeting of persons residing in the vicinity of Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, was held on Saturday evening at "Turtle Bay Brewery," in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second-avenues, for the purpose of protesting against the measures recently adopted by the Common Council for making the East River dock at the foot of Forty-fifth-street a dumping place for the dirt and offal of the City. The meeting was called to order by Mr. D. GALLAGHER. The following officers were appointed by the meeting: JAMES MCDONNALD, Chairman; JACOB J. ROSENSTEIN, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions: D. GALLAGHER, JACOB J. ROSENSTEIN, and HENRY E. WOLF. The Committee, after some time, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States, freeholders and residents of the Nineteenth Ward, do hereby solemnly protest against the resolution lately passed by the Board of Aldermen, to have the offal dock brought to Forty-fifth-street, East River, and earnestly request the Board of Councilmen not to concur therein.

Resolved, That we consider the said Resolution an infringement of our just and legal rights, as it not only depreciates the value of our property, but also endangers our health.

Resolved, That in case of its passage, we pledge ourselves to use all legal means to secure our just rights and protect our property.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Board of Councilmen, and to his Honor, Mayor WESTERVELT.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Tuesday evening at the same place, at 7½ o'clock.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday.

THE SNOW.—It is understood that the present spell of weather is owing to the fact that Winter has recently conspired with some hundreds of the Icebergs of which the ship-masters bring us such doleful tidings, for the purpose of cooling off our atmosphere and freezing up the April showers, until they fall upon us congealed into the snow-drops that have rendered the last Friday, Saturday and Sunday so abominably bad. If there is any truth in scientific theories, it is these icebergs which have produced all this trouble. When we ought to have the smiles of a genial Spring, these greedy fellows take it upon themselves to float about in these parts, especially to annoy us. Were the Government to equip a few steamers for the purpose of towing away the big nuisances to a warmer climate, where ice is much more needed, that enterprise would certainly secure "favorable notices" from the Press. Yesterday was a little worse, if anything, than its predecessors. In the morning, dark and cold and dismal, making people shiver in the warmest rooms; in the afternoon, snowy; and in the evening, blowy. Such a temperature as that of last night will do more to retard the growth of vegetation than any quantity of rain or gales. The only thing that flourishes, just now, is Consumption and its numerous family of coughs, colds, influenzas, catarrhs, and the long catalogue of human ailments that hang in the track of these.

The City cars had great difficulty in running after 8 o'clock last evening, and by 10 o'clock were compelled to make their trips less frequently. The Railroads leading into the City were likewise badly blocked.

RECKLESS ROCK-BLASTING—A PUPIL OF THE FREE ACADEMY KILLED.—Yesterday morning Coroner HILTON concluded a highly important investigation up town, concerning the reckless blasting of rocks, by which a scholar of the Free Academy was instantly killed. It seems the fatal affair occurred on Friday afternoon, at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Second-avenue, by the blasting of a rock, the fragments of which were blown in all directions to a considerable distance, a piece of it striking a young man named WILLIAM PETTIGREW on the head, crushing his skull, and causing instant death. It appears the quarry is situated at the corner of Forty-third-street and Second-avenue, belonging to JOHN MCCORMICK, and between 5 and 6 o'clock a powerful blast was set off, when the cessed, who was at the time assisting his father to put on the tire to a wheel, was struck by a fragment, which killed the unfortunate youth to the earth. He died instantly, before the father had scarcely time to think what the matter could be. The police of the Fifteenth Ward were called to the scene, and accordingly arrested MCCORMICK, the proprietor of the quarry, WILLIAM LIFT, the foreman, and CHARLES BURNS, the blaster, who were detained to await the action of the Coroner. After a rigid inquiry, the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

We find that the said W. A. PETTIGREW came to his death from a sand blast in a vacant lot near the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-third-street, in which an unjustifiable quantity of powder was used without the precaution required by law. Further we call attention of the Grand Jury to the unlawful and dangerous manner in which blasting has been conducted at this and other places, to the eminent danger of the inhabitants in that vicinity. (Signed.)
S. D. Monlton, Abraham Skaats, Moses B. Osborn, Henry A. Wolff, Fred. W. Deneck, John Fankherier, John S. Mulford.

The deceased was born in New-York, aged 16 years, and was one of the first scholars in the Free Academy of our City.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee to concert measures for the retention of Dr. ABBOTT'S celebrated collection of Egyptian Antiquities in this City, was held in the Stuyvesant Institute on Saturday evening. Rev. Dr. FRANCIS presided, and G. W. CURTIS, Esq., in the absence of Mr. DAVIS, was chosen Secretary, *pro tem.* The Chairman announced that Rev. Dr. THOMPSON had cheerfully complied with the request to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Egyptian Antiquities," for which no time has yet been determined on. Several other reverend gentlemen will also speak on the occasion. A report was made, stating that the whole sum contributed towards the purchase of the collection amounted to $20,000. Letters were read from private individuals, approving of the exertions of the Committee to secure to the county Dr. ABBOTT'S valuable Antiquities. Resolutions were offered and adopted, thanking PETER COOPER, Esq., for his donations, &c. The Committee then adjourned, to meet again on Monday, the 24th inst.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An unknown man was killed yesterday morning, on the Hudson River Railroad, about a quarter of a mile above Tarrytown. The Express train from Albany was coming down at a rapid rate, when the man was discovered upon the track a short distance ahead, and before the alarm reached him, he was overtaken by the cars, and was killed instantly. The train was stopped, and the body taken upon the platform of the baggage-car, to the Tarrytown Station, where it was left. Our informant did not ascertain the name of the unfortunate man. He appeared by his dress to be a laborer.

A HAUL OF GAMBLERS.—The Police of the Sixth Ward made a descent upon the liquor shop of FIELA SCHILLINO yesterday, and arrested twenty-one men, all of whom were in the act of gambling with cards and dice. They gave their names as follows, and were locked up: Henry Cmiermon, Isadore Bernard, M. Sabah, Isaac Harris, Bernard Lisle, Wolf Cashbone, Samuel Roscner, Hymen Jackson, Jacob Moses, Levi Morris, Julios Goliab, Samuel Ahrens, Isadore Elks, Jacob Heimer, Samuel Socks, Abraham Falkenstone, Jacob Harris, George Jackson, Jacob Brown, Moses Boholest, Abraham Zeick.

CONTRACTS COMPLETED.—The Street Commissioner reports that the contracts finished since January 1, 1854, are:

Regulating Sixty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue. Patrick Masterson, contractor.

Regulating Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway. Peter Masterson, contractor.

Regulating Fifty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway. Geo. Gallagher, contractor.

Regulating Fifty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to Fifth-avenue. Hugh McCabe, contractor.

Paving and flagging Forty-first-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue. G. C. Harsin, contractor.

THE TURF.—The purse and stake of $100, advertised to come off on Friday afternoon, at the Red House Pleasure Ground, Harlem, in harness, between two road-horses—mile heats, best three in five—did not take place, one of the horses having been withdrawn, his owner paying the forfeit.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20, 43, 23 29, 31, 39, 47, 48, 50 to 53, 55.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 190, 201, 202, 393, 408, 262 to 266, 268, 430, 4½ to 454.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 21, 67, 19, 20, 65, 97.

SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 2.—130, 48, 49, 228, 216, 96, 148, 55, 262, 288, 264, 266, 268, 269, 270, 272, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 207, 355, 139, 227, 250, 287, 288, 289, 291, 292, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 291, 293, 295, 297, 401, 403, 404, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 426, 427, 431, 433, 435, 437, 25.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 553, 555, 559, 561, 111, 41, 376, 400, 401, 411, 423, 431 to 433, 470. *Part II.*—Nos. 26, 137, 216, 310, 332, 333½, 358, 381, 438, 439, 353, 402, 13, 510, 542, 274.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REVOLT AT SEA.—On Friday evening the Deputy Marshals HORTON and DE ANGELOS went on board the American ship *Calhoun*, and took into custody JOHN DOHARTY and twenty-one other seamen, forming half the crew of the vessel, who stand charged with making a most dangerous revolt on board, while on the high seas. The matter will be laid before the Grand Jury, now in session.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.—To-night will be produced at this popular Theatre a new moral Drama, which has been played very successfully in London and Paris, called "The Child of Prayer; or, A Thirst for Gold." No expense has been spared in its preparation. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will hereafter be performed on Tuesday and Friday evenings, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Go to-night and see the new piece."

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 106 Bowery.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEA! TEA! TEA!—TO DEALERS IN TEA.—Souchong, Young Hyson, and Colong; the former from 20 and the latter from 30 cents upward, per pound. Other varieties equally low, notwithstanding the advanced prices. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-street

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST WEEK OF THE "OLD BREWERY."—The "Old Brewery," wonderfully successful as it has been, is to be withdrawn after this week, for another novelty. It is played this evening at BARNUM'S Museum. A new local play, by gentlemen of this City, is presented this afternoon.

To the Directors of the Crystal Palace Association.

GENTLEMEN: It gives me pleasure to inform you that, in regard to the sum proposed to be raised by the sale of tickets in advance, the results are flattering. Some of our fellow-citizens have come forward, in this crisis, with a public spirit beyond mere enthusiasm. Others have still the matter under advisement, but will no doubt add a generous quota, in the end, to the contribution. Under these circumstances I may congratulate the Association upon the early realization of this initial movement toward the grand reorganization of the Crystal Palace as a permanent institution.

I have directed, therefore, that the Exhibition, in view of its new character, be temporarily closed on Saturday evening, the 15th inst., to reopen with a popular reinauguration and appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of May next, the details of which will be furnished by the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. HORACE GREELEY, CHARLES BUTLER, JOHN H. WHITE, EDWARD HATOHT, and P. T. BARNUM.

The interval mentioned will afford much needed opportunity for the reception and arrangement of a world of rare and beautiful articles that have recently come consigned to us from Europe, as well as some exceedingly interesting American and Foreign specimens in Machinery, Manufactures and General Art, that have awaited our determination to place the Crystal Palace among the imperishable enterprises of this Age and the Nation.

The Dutch Government has just contributed a large and choice variety of singularly unique articles of luxury and use from Japan. They number about one thousand and cannot but prove wonderfully attractive, as tending to throw much light upon the peculiar habits of a reserved and extraordinary people.

Our Foreign Agent, Mr. CHARLES BUSCHEK, advises us, that in consequence of the unsettled state of the European Continent, the number of costly paintings and valuable *chef d'œuvres* in sculpture ready to be placed at our disposal, is unusually great, and will be forwarded without delay, now that every apprehension that the Exhibition will be a transitory speculation, has been disposed of. His report in relation to the more novel and elegant manufactures of Europe is equally gratifying; and I may add that arrangements are being perfected for the purchase of a collection of admirable copies of all the celebrated statues of the Antique—a collection that, in itself, will present the highest claim to the popular taste and attention.

A perfectly correct and handsome model of Venice, covering about one thousand square feet, and exhibiting every minute detail of that beautiful city, in carved wood, from the reality itself, will also be added.

Several eminent Horticulturists have manifested a desire to embellish the Crystal Palace with a profuse variety of uncommon plants and flowers. A number of Musical Societies and Bands have also intimated a wish to add, in turn, their attractions to the popularity of the Exhibition. With all these, suitable arrangements will be effected.

The Committee, (consisting of Messrs. Mortimer Livingston, Wm. Stebbins, William H. Aspinwall, Dr. Dawson, and James H. Banker,) appointed to select our choice for Fine Arts, have completed their task, and their decisions will be announced in the course of our next fortnight. All parts of the country have taken an interest in its success, and all are desirous for an opportunity to aid us in its popularization. We may confidently depend, therefore, upon a very extensive selection of gems of art from domestic sources, worth in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars, and in point of intrinsic merit, unapproached by no similar exhibition upon this continent.

The amplest facilities will be extended to exhibitors, among which will be the important right to affix the prices to any article of which they may wish to dispose to direct visitors where duplicates may be obtained, and remove their contributions, at any time, by giving only one week's notice in advance.

The machinery department will be much fuller and more effective than hitherto. There will be operating specimens of nearly every great invention, and in some instances the entire process of manufacturing various fabrics will be exhibited.

As steam power and space will be gratuitously furnished for the most interesting processes in art and industry, and as inventors and exhibitors will be permitted under certain judicious regulations, to run the machinery for their own benefit, this branch of the Exhibition is expected to become especially interesting.

Allow me to recommend, in this connection, that the Board of Directors announce, at an early day, its determination to award medals and other marks of merit to those who may be, by competent judges, pronounced worthy of the distinction. The medals and diplomas awarded for 1853, will be ready for delivery in the beginning of May.

Under the new organization, every article will be classified to facilitate inspection. Those of the same kind, as far as practicable, will all be grouped together, no matter from what quarter of the world contributed. The visitor may thus, at a single glance, institute a just comparison between the different developments of taste and skill in different countries. A novel and useful plan of rearrangement has been decided upon that will nearly double the space previously appropriated to exhibitors throughout the entire building. We need not hesitate to publish therefore, our ability to find room for anything pleasing or useful that may be entrusted to us, and to invite every man and woman in the world to originate something for this concentration of the "Industry of All Nations," that may redound their credit and benefit our common humanity.

Among the accommodations arranged for visitors to the Crystal Palace, will be found two telegraph offices, letter boxes for the mails, express boxes, a police station, an office for property lost and found, and two spacious refreshment saloons, where everything will be provided of unexceptionable quality at unexceptionable prices.

Arrangements have been completed with some, and are in progress with other Steamboat and Railroad Companies connecting this City with various portions of the Union, agreeably to which visitors will be conveyed to the Crystal Palace from the remotest spot, at greatly reduced rates of travel. Nothing else shall remain undone on my part to conduct this magnificent enterprise with that liberality which is due to the public, and that energy and economy which are due to the interests of the Association.

To conclude, I cannot help reiterating my firm impression, that the Crystal Palace has before it a brilliant and enviable future. All litigation has ceased. Every suit against either the Directors or the Shareholders, has been withdrawn, as notenable, or as now superfluous. The recent extension of the charter by the Legislature, with power to increase our capital to one million of dollars, has opened to our choice, should it ever be expedient to avail ourselves of it, the most unlimited field of public usefulness. It has given our philanthropic ambition room to work as events may dictate, for the best interests of production at home and abroad. It has inspired us with a solid confidence in the manifold resources of our gigantic enterprise. It has taught us to believe that, when the Crystal Palace shall have been reopened on the 4th of May with a grand coronation of Labor and Art, and as a staple and homogeneous institution for the people, it will present itself in a form that must command the sympathy of skill and industry throughout the world, and deserve, as well as receive, a success at once gratifying to our patriotism, and conducive to our perseverance. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
P. T. BARNUM,
President of the Association for the "Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations."

CIRCULAR TO THE EXHIBITORS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

The undersigned joyfully announce to the Exhibitors and the public, that the formidable obstacles which threatened the complete discomfiture and destruction of the noble enterprise which they have been chosen to serve, are at length removed, in good part through the liberality of a portion of our fellow-citizens who have pledged advances in aid of the Exhibition to the amount of $100,000. These added, we have been enabled to dissolve the injunction which was a source of embarrassment to us, and alarm or apprehension to many of our Exhibitors, to pay off or arrange all the debts pressing upon us, and provide against the possible occurrence of such annoyances in future. We therefore apprise you that the Exhibition will be temporarily closed this evening, in order to be completely renovated and refitted, preparatory to its formal reopening, on Thursday, the 4th day of May next.

The Directors need not, surely, dilate on the value and importance of this Exhibition. Imperfect as it has hitherto been, and as, in view of the total want of experience on our side of the Atlantic in the arrangement of exhibitions of such magnitude and variety, it could not fail to be, it has yet proved immensely beneficial to the inventive genius, artistic development and industrial progress of the country. The opportunity therein afforded for bringing valuable inventions or improvements to the immediate notice of the capable and appreciating, is but one among many benefits conferred on the leaders of industrial enterprise among us. If overwhelming conceit or indomitable self-complacency has been rebuked and chastened by irresistible evidences of European superiority in elaborate and delicate workmanship, or even in educated, ripened taste, the Exhibition of 1853 has fully demonstrated the indebtedness of Europe to America for very important arts, inventions and improvements stretching over the whole domain of agriculture, manufactures and the useful arts. In farming implements, and machines or fitting the rude staples of agriculture for the convenient and economic use of the fabricator, our country need fear no comparison; and a young nation of twenty-five millions, which, while still sedulously employed in the clearing away of its primitive forests, has found time in half a century to bestow on mankind such inventions as those of the Cotton Gin, the steamboat, the Reaper, and the Electric Telegraph, need surely neither repress nor conceal her anxiety to profit by all in the line of discovery, art or invention, which has been or may be effected by others. If the New-York exhibition has shown our people how to improve any implement or process in the light of European achievement, that impulse is a national benefit of signal and ever-increasing value.

If the past has witnessed mistakes in the conduct of the great enterprise now confided to our hands, that circumstance will render our own task easier and our success more probable. If it has evolved many valuable suggestions and illumined for us the path of duty by triumphs as well as defeats, we shall be able to walk surely where our predecessors stepped doubtfully and anxiously. With your cooperation, and that of the coming FULTONS, WHITNEYS and MORSES, whose triumphs are yet unachieved or unacknowledged, we hope to render the Crystal Palace the recognized centre of attraction for the votaries of industry, the devotees of Art and the admirers of Genius, throughout the Western World.

To effect this, we need the hearty and immediate cooperation of the present Exhibitors, both through the continuance of their present contributions, and the introduction of others, as new inventions, new patterns, new successes, shall render such further aid impracticable. While we trust that the Exhibition is henceforth permanently established, and that, before many more years shall have elapsed, specimens or models of every valuable invention, eminent work of Art, improved Fabric, or other Industrial achievement will be exhibited in the Palace, as a matter of course, we shall yet remember with special gratitude, those friends of the enterprise who did not wait for its triumph, but stood by it in the days of experiment, and nobly aided to achieve the conquest which so many are destined to enjoy. We shall be able, and we rejoice in the fact, to accord more desirable positions and ampler space to new articles which shall be sent in between this and the 1st of May, than it is probable that we shall have at our disposal thereafter. The earliest possible transmission of all articles intended for Exhibition, at and after the reopening, is urgently solicited.

Trusting that you will agree with us, that the interests of Inventors, Artists, Manufacturers and Artisans, are all involved in the thorough and undeniable triumph of the first American Exhibition of the trophies of the World's Art and Industry, we remain,

Yours, P. T. BARNUM, President
of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

DIRECTORS.

P. T. Barnum,	Henry Hilton,	Horace Greeley,
Thos. B. Stillman,	Wm. B. Dinsmore,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. O'Brien,	John H. White,	Samuel Nicholson,
Edward Haight,	Dudley Persse,	Wm. Whetten,
John H. Cornell,	Chas. H. Haswell,	Erastus C. Benedict,
Jas. Brewster,	Jas. Lanman,	Charles Bellier,
J. A. Westervelt,	John T. Farish,	Theo. Sedgewick,
Warren Leland,	Chas. W. Foster,	Wm. Chauncey.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—We understand that at a special term of the Supreme Court, held on Saturday, the 15th inst., the following order was made, thus removing the only legal process restraining the action of the Association in the prosecution of this important enterprise of a World's Exhibition:

New-York Supreme Court.—ORSON D. MUNN, plaintiff, against the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, Theodore Sedgwick, William Whetten, Alexander Duncan, and others, defendants.—At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 15th day of April, 1854—Present, Hon. T. W. Clerke, Justice. After hearing Mr. T. C. T. Buckley, of counsel for the defendants, the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, and Mr. S. D. Van Schaick, of counsel for the defendants Alexander Duncan and others, on the application of said defendants for the dissolution of the injunction issued in this action, bearing date the 30th day of March last, Messrs. Dillon and O'Gorman opposing on behalf of the plaintiff; it is ordered that said injunction be and the same is hereby dissolved and vacated, with costs to abide the event.

(A copy.) RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

The Ashes of the Dead—Letter from General Jacob Barnitz, of Pennsylvania, to Peter Y. Cutler, Esq.

YORK, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 7th inst., desiring information as to the place of interment of the Revolutionary patriots who were in captivity in the City of New-York during its occupation by the British, and, in reply, state that I am a son of Ensign JACOB BARNITZ who fell, wounded in both legs, when Fort Washington was lost; and that, among others, he was conveyed to New-York, and there thrown into a sugar-house, and suffered to lay on the damp ground, where he continued, with others, in a suffering state until a kind friend had him removed to more comfortable quarters; and, although he frequently related many circumstances respecting the captivity and sufferings of his comrades, I do not recollect his having mentioned the place of interment of those who died while in captivity.

But fortunately for the good cause you are engaged in, in protecting the ashes of those brave patriots who sacrificed their lives for our liberties, I rejoice that there is still one living amongst us who, (although not one of those belonging to York or Lancaster troops,) gave me, I think, a satisfactory account sufficient to establish the fact, that those who died there while in captivity were interred in Trinity Churchyard.

The name of the old soldier is JOHN PENNAL, (well known to my nephew, J. B. BACON, who, I rejoice to see, has taken an active part in the proceedings with you,) who answered to my questions as follows:

QUESTION.—JOHN, how were you engaged during the Revolutionary War?

ANSWER.—When, in 1776, I was but eleven years old, I was bound by my father, then residing in Philadelphia, to Captain WHITE, of the sloop-of-war *Nancy*, and continued with him until the peace of 1783.

Q.—Did you, at any time, land at New-York while you were in service?

A.—Yes; several times before the British occupied it, and after its evacuation.

Q.—Tell me what you saw after the British left there.

A.—I saw and heard how cruelly they treated our men. They kept them in the damp sugar-house, where many of them sickened and died.

Q.—Do you know where those who died in the sugar-house were buried?

A.—They were buried on the hill. They called it the Holy Ground. I saw where they were buried. The graves were long, and about six feet wide. Five or six were put into one grave.

Q.—What was the name of the church that the ground belonged to?

A.—They called it Trinity Church?

The above were all the questions I thought necessary to ask him, and he answered them readily and without hesitation. Yours, respectfully, JACOB BARNITZ.

Mr. PETER Y. CUTLER.

MARRIED.

In this City, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, HERMAN FLEETMAN to LOUISA HARRIET MEDLICOTT.

DIED.

On Sunday, April 16, of consumption, JANNET ELMENDORF, aged 46 years.

Her friends and relatives are particularly invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 330 Hicks-st., near Degraw, South Brooklyn.

In this City, on Sunday, April 16, in the 45th year of his age, CHARLES SANFORD, son of the late Nathan Sanford.

His friends and the acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. His remains will be taken to

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 806. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER—each number containing Forty-Eight columns, and giving more than any other Daily Newspaper in the World—published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and to be had of Agents in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken, &c. TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per Quarter; Single Copies, Two CENTS. SEVEN DOLLARS a year; six months, Two DOLLARS and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with country Newspapers.

Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered is one cent per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and no paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, mailed to any part of the United States, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, printed expressly for circulation in California, and containing only such matter as is suitable for that section of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejection of the Gadsden Treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS IN THE SENATE.

General Walbridge's Declaration of American Rights and Intentions.

THE CLERKS' SALARY BILL.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17.

The resolutions presented by General WALBRIDGE in the House, to-day, will be popular with the masses. He intends making a speech in due time. Mr. WALBRIDGE will doubtless be patriotic.

The GADSDEN Treaty was defeated to-day, but it may be resuscitated. The vote for ratification was 27 against 18. The SLOO amendment was lost by two votes. If that had carried, the Treaty might have been saved. Senator MASON and the friends of the GARAY Grant voted against the SLOO amendment, which influenced the friends of the SLOO amendment to vote against the whole Treaty.

Senator COOPER is here and much improved in health. QUI VIVE.

Rejection of the Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17.

The GADSDEN Treaty was rejected in Executive Session to-day by a decisive vote—26 to 18 is about the division. The injunction of secrecy not being removed, nothing definite as to details can be known. Much speculation exists as to the effect of the rejection. It was intimated by the President, and certain members of the Cabinet, while the Treaty was under discussion, that the refusal of the Senate to ratify it would be followed by immediate war with Mexico, the President thinking himself called upon to seize upon Mesilla Valley, let what may come. This intimation was considered an attempt to intimidate Senators; and those best informed here think the President will rather appoint another Commissioner to negotiate a treaty, than take a war course under existing circumstances. Developments of the policy in the premises are anxiously awaited.

Ten or twelve inches of snow fell here to-day, melting rapidly as it came, although much still remains on the ground.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17.

Mr. WADE presented petitions from Ohio against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SEWARD presented remonstrances from Berrien County, Ind., and Spark, Mich., against the Nabraska bill.

Mr. SUMNER presented a like remonstrance from Women of Sandersfield, Mass.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a memorial from Northumberland County, Pa., praying that the Homestead bill be amended so as to provide that all persons who have purchased of the United States public land, be refunded the sums paid therefor, with interest. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill carrying out the recommendation of the President for enlarging the judicial system of the United States.

It was made the special order for the first Monday in May.

After some other business the Senate went into Executive Session.

SENATOR SHIELDS ON SPIRITUALISM.

Mr. SHIELDS—I beg leave to present to the Senate a petition, with some fifteen thousand names appended to it, upon a very singular and novel subject. The petitioners represent that certain physical and mental phenomena of mysterious import have become so prevalent in this country and Europe, as to engross a large share of public attention. A partial analysis of these phenomena attest the existence, first, of an occult force, which is exhibited in sliding, raising, arresting, holding, suspending, and otherwise disturbing ponderable bodies, apparently in direct opposition to the acknowledged laws of matter, and transcending the accredited power of the human mind. [Laughter.] Secondly, lights of different degrees of intensity appear in dark rooms, where chemical action or phosphorescent illumination cannot be developed, and where there are no means of generating electricity, or of producing combustion. [Laughter.] Thirdly, a variety of sounds, frequent in occurrence, and diversified in character, and of singular significance and importance, consisting of mysterious rapping, indicating the presence of invisible intelligence. Sounds are often heard like those produced by the prosecution of mechanical operations, like the hoarse murmur of the winds and waves, mingled with the harsh creaking noise of the masts and rigging of a ship laboring in a sea. Concussions also occur resembling distant thunder, producing oscillatory movements of surrounding objects, and a tremulous motion of the premises upon which these phenomena occur. Harmonious sounds, as those of human voices, and other sounds resembling those of the fife, drum, trumpet, &c., have been produced without any visible agency. Fourthly; all the functions of the human body and mind are influenced in what appear to be certain abnormal states of the system, by causes not yet adequately understood or accounted for. The occult force, or invisible power, frequently interrupts the normal operation of the faculties, suspending sensation and voluntary motion of the body to a deathlike coldness and rigidity, and diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been entirely eradicated by this mysterious agency. The petitioners proceed to state that two opinions prevail with respect to the origin of these phenomena. One ascribes them to the power and the intelligences of departed spirits operating upon the elements which pervade all natural forms. The other rejects this conclusion, and contends that all these results may be accounted for in a rational and satisfactory manner. The memorialists, while thus disagreeing as to the cause, concur in opinion as to the occurrence of the the alleged phenomena; and in view of their origin, nature and bearing upon the interests of mankind, demand for them a patient, rigid scientific investigation, and request the appointment of a scientific commission for that purpose. I have now given a faithful synopsis of this petition, which, however unprecedented in itself, has been prepared with singular ability, presenting the subject with great delicacy and moderation. I make it a rule to present any petition to the Senate, which is respectful in its terms; but having discharged this duty, I may be permitted to say that the prevalence of this delusion at this age of the world, among any considerable portion of our citizens, must originate in my opinion in a defective system of education, or in a partial derangement of the mental faculties, produced by a diseased condition of the physical organization. I cannot, therefore, believe that it prevails to the extent indicated in this petition. Different ages of the world have had their peculiar delusions. Alchemy occupied the attention of eminent men for several centuries, but there was something sublime in alchemy. The philosopher's stone, or the transmutation of base metals into gold—the *elixir vitæ* or "water of life," which would preserve youth and beauty, and prevent old age, decay, and death, were blessings which poor humanity ardently desired, and which alchemy sought to discover by perseverance and piety. ROGER BACON, one of the greatest philosophers and greatest men of the thirteenth century, while searching for the philosopher's stone, discovered the telescope, burning glasses, and gunpowder. The prosecution of that delusion led, therefore, to a number of useful discoveries. In the sixteenth century flourished CORNELIUS AGRIPPA, alchemist, astrologer, and magician—one of the greatest professors of hermetic philosophy that ever lived. He had all the spirits of the air and demons of the earth under his command. PAULUS JOVIUS says that the devil in the shape of a large black dog attended AGRIPPA wherever he went. THOMAS WARD says at the request of Lord SURREY, Erasmus, and other learned men, AGRIPPA called up from the grave several of the great philosophers of antiquity; among others, SCILLY, whom he caused, to deliver his celebrated oration for Rosarius, to please the Emperor CHARLES IV. He caused Alexander, David and King Solomon from the tomb, and had conversation with them, one being upon the [illegible]. This was a glorious delusion for [illegible] which the enlightened mind of the present age ought to pause [illegible]. I will pass over the alchemists of the present day, who are said to be in existence, and who are [illegible] in the discovery of the philosopher's stone, or the elixir vitæ, as no one ought to make himself ridiculous. In the sixteenth century, Dr. DEE made such progress in the talismanic mysteries, that he acquired ample power to hold familiar conversation with spirits and angels, and to learn from them all the secrets of the Universe. On one occasion the angel Uriel gave him a black crystal of a convex form, which he had only to gaze upon intently, and by a strong effort of the will he could summon any spirit he wished to reveal to him the secrets of futurity. DEE, in his voracious diary, says that one day while he was sitting with ALBERTUS LASKI, a Polish nobleman, there seemed to come out of the oratory a spiritual creature like a pretty girl of seven or nine years of age, with her hair rolled up before and hanging down behind, with a gown of silk, of changeable red and green, and with a train. She seemed to play up and down, and to go in and out behind the books, and as she seemed to go between them, the books displaced themselves and made way for her. This I call a spiritual manifestation of the most interesting and fascinating kind: even the books felt the fascinating influence of this spiritual creature, for they displaced themselves and made way for her. EDWARD KELLY, an Irishman, who was present, and who witnessed this beautiful apparition, verifies the doctor's statement; therefore it would be unreasonable to doubt a story so well attested, particularly when the witness was an Irishman. [Laughter.] Doctor DEE was the distinguished favorite of Kings and Queens—a proof that spiritual science was held in high repute in the good old age of Queen ELIZABETH. But of all the professors of occult science, hermetic philosophy or spiritualism, the Rosicrucians were the most exalted and refined. With them, the possession of the philosopher's stone was to be the means of health and happiness—an instrument by which man could command the services of superior beings, control the elements, defy the abstractions of time and space, and acquire the most intimate knowledge of all the secrets of the universe. These were objects worth struggling for. The refined Rosicrucians were utterly disgusted with the coarse, gross, sensual spirits who had been in communication with man previous to their day, so they decreed the annihilation of them all, and substituted in their stead a race of mild, beautiful and beneficent beings. The spirits of the olden time were a malignant race, and took especial delight in doing mischief, but the new generation is mild and benignant. These spirits, as this petition attests, indulge in the most innocent amusements and harmless recreations, such as sliding, raising and tipping tables, producing pleasing sounds and variegated sights, and sometimes curing diseases which were previously considered incurable; and for the existence of this simple and benignant race our petitioners are indebted to the brethren of the rosy cross. Among the modern professors of spiritualism, CAGLIOSTRO was the most justly celebrated. In Paris his saloons were thronged with the rich and the noble. To old ladies he sold immortality, and to the young ones he sold beauty that would endure for centuries, and his charming Countess gained immense wealth by granting attending sylphs to such ladies as were rich enough to pay for their services. The *Biographies des Contempores*, a work which our present mediums ought to consult with care, says there was hardly a fine lady in Paris who would not sup with the shade of LUCRETIUS in the apartments of CAGLIOSTRO. There was not a military officer who would not discuss the art of war with ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL OR CÆSAR, or an Advocate or Counsellor who would not argue legal points with the ghost of CICERO. These were spiritual manifestations worth paying for, and all our degenerate medimne would have to bide their diminished heads in the presence of CAGLIOSTRO. It would be a curious inquiry to follow this occult science through all its phases of mineral magnetism, animal mesmerism, &c., until we reach the present, latest and slowest phase of all spiritual manifestation, but I have said enough to show the truth of BURKE'S beautiful aphorism, "the credulity of dupes is as inexhaustible as the invention of knaves."

His speech was listened to with much attention, but frequently interrupted by laughter.

Mr. WALLER—What does the Senator propose to do with the petition?

Mr. PETIT—Let it be referred to the three thousand clergymen. [Laughter.]

Mr. WELLER—I suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHIELDS—I am willing to agree to this reference.

Mr. WALLER—It may be that we may have occasion to enter into foreign relations with these spirits. [Laughter.] If so it is a proper subject for the consideration of that Committee. It may be necessary to ascertain whether or not Americans when they leave this world lose their citizenship. It may be expedient that all these grave questions should be considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I am a humble member. I move its reference to that Committee.

Mr. MASON—I really think it has been made manifest by the honorable Senator who has presented the petition, that he has gone further into the subject than any of us, and that his capacity to elucidate it is greater than that of any other Senator. I would therefore suggest to him that it should either go to a Select Committee on his motion, or be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he is Chairman. Certainly the Committee of Foreign Relations have nothing to do with it. Perhaps it would be better to allow the petition to lie on the table.

Mr. SHIELDS—This is an important subject and should not be sneered away in this manner. [Laughter.] I was willing to agree to the motion of the Senator from California, but I do not wish to send the petition to the Committee on Foreign Relations, unless the Chairman of that Committee is perfectly satisfied that he can do the subject justice. I had thought of proposing to refer the matter to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, because there may be a possibility of establishing a spiritual telegraph between the material and spiritual worlds. [Laughter.]

Mr. MASON—I move that the petition lie upon the table. Agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER's bill provides that after its passage, Judges of the Supreme Court shall not, as heretofore, be required to perform Circuit Court duty, but shall continue to have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers now vested in them, within the Circuits in which they may respectively reside, in allowing writs of *habeas corpus*, writs of error, granting injunctions, and in doing all other acts which may be moved out of term and at Chambers.

SEC. 2. That hereafter there shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held annually at Washington on the first Monday of November and May, respectively.

SEC. 3. District Courts and their Judicial Districts to continue as at present, and they are distributed among several Circuits, as follows: The First Circuit embraces the Districts in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Second Circuit, Districts in New-York, Connecticut and Vermont. The Third, the Districts in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The Fourth, the Districts in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The Fifth the Districts in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The Sixth, the Districts in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The Seventh, the Districts in Arkansas and Texas. The Eighth, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The Ninth, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. The Tenth, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. The Eleventh, California.

SEC. 4. The President immediately to appoint ten Circuit Judges, and another as soon as any other State shall be admitted on the Pacific Coast, said State with California to constitute the Eleventh Circuit.

SEC. 5. Said Judges shall be invested with all powers and jurisdiction now exercised by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and said Circuit Courts shall be held at the same times and places as at present, except in the fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Supreme Court shall fix the times and places for holding said Circuit Courts in said excepted Circuits, provided that not more than two regular terms shall be established in any one district.

SEC. 7. The District Courts shall consist of the District Judge and the Circuit Judge. The Circuit Judge to attend and hold his Court in each District, with the Judge of that district. In case the District Judge by physical disability, interest, or other impediment, shall be unable to attend or sit on the trial of any particular case, then the Circuit Judge shall sit alone. When any Circuit Judge for like reasons shall be unable to attend the Circuit Judge of the adjoining circuit upon due notice, shall attend in his place and stead.

SEC. 8. All actions, suits, process, &c., &c., now pending shall be transferred to the respective courts, and to have all force and effect as if originally commenced in courts as established by this act.

SEC. 9. The Clerks of the present Circuit Courts act as clerks of new Courts until others may be appointed in the manner now provided by law. Clerks, marshals, and attornies of United States, to have all the powers and perform all the duties and receive all the fees, &c., now established by law.

SEC. 10. Prescribes the oath of office of Circuit Judges.

SEC. 11. Each of the Circuit Judges to receive annually four thousand dollars.

SEC. 12. Repeals all inconsistent acts.

The House bill to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands, taken up and read twice.

Mr. ADAMS moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and hoped the Committee would act upon it soon. It was of more importance and would benefit the Treasury and the whole nation better than twenty Homestead bills. Referred.

Mr. SAWANN offered a resolution calling for statistical information relative to dead letters, weight of letters, losses on account of non-prepayment of postage, and on advertising letters not called for. Laid over.

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from Mr. ASPINWALL, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship line, protesting against the annulment of contracts with that Company for carrying mails. Referred.

At 12½ the Senate went into Executive session. In three hours the doors opened.

Mr. GWIN offered resolutions directing inquiry as to the expediency of creating a new Land District and a new Collection District in California. Adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17.

Mr. THOMAS D. ELLIOTT, elected from Massachusetts, in place of ZENO SCUDDER, appeared and was qualified.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Mr. WALLDRON asked leave to submit the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the United States, as a Maritime Power, having neutral rights to maintain, deem it proper, in view of the existing war in Europe, to declare and make known that every American vessel engaged in the lawful pursuits of commerce, is held by this Government to be protected by the flag that covers her, and which shall be the evidence of her neutrality. That we attach to all such vessels a character of sovereignty, considering them clothed with immunities corresponding to those which appertain to our territory. That our rights, as thus declared, rest upon no precarious or temporary basis, nor upon the concessions of any power, but upon public law, as insisted upon, from the early history of the Republic, and that any attempt to enforce an absolute right of impressment, search, detention, or visitation in regard to such American ships, will be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States, and just cause of war.

Be it further resolved, That as the existing conflict in Europe may lead to the change of political sovereignty in some of the European Powers, and the destruction of regional dependency in others, we deem it proper for Congress to make known to them that we adhere to the doctrine that we cannot consider any change of their political condition as affecting their duties of Government to any portion of this Hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety; and from the geographical and commercial position of the Island of Cuba to this Government, we will never consent that her Sovereignty be transferred, except to the United States, to which she seems naturally to belong. Objection was made.

Mr. WALBRIDGE moved a suspension of the rules, saying his object was merely to have the resolutions sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the reception of the resolutions by Yeas 48, Nays not counted.

Mr. WALBRIDGE referred the resolution under the rule to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ROBBINS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the Senate's bill of increasing the salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen and others in the Executive Departments of this city. He said he preferred the original yeas and nays, taken six times on various motions, including two unsuccessful ones to lay the bill on the table before the House voted on and rejected the substitute which merely proposed to raise the salary of first class clerks from nine to eleven hundred dollars per annum. The original bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, when Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved for reconsideration of the vote. He said, if the bill passes in its present form, it would make indefinite and permanent the appropriation for the salaries as long as the act shall remain on the Statute books. Next year the estimates will not be submitted for the salaries of these clerks, but the money will be taken from the Treasury for the next hundred thousand years, if the bill passes with the objectionable provision in it. It removes all the checks of Executive officers with regard to those salaries. He wished to insert a provision that the appropriation shall only apply to the current fiscal year.

Mr. CLINGMAN said: This is an important bill, and will increase the expenditures hundreds of thousands annually. We should not be rushed into its passage without due examination, and it should be examined with that care which all money bills ought to receive. We have lately got into difficulties on the subject of salaries, there being so many applicants for office. I believe the action of Congress has contributed very much to produce the evil. It has become serious; a larger number than ever are importuning for places. In the last Congress, Colonel GENTRY made a handsome speech in favor of the increase of salaries. He told me of a young man who practiced law in Tennessee, and afterwards obtained an office in this city; but it was said his salary was really too small for the decent maintenance of his family. The consequence was, Congress increased the salaries of the clerks, and now it appears there is a greater demand than ever for a further increase of compensation. Take the case of this young man. He is practicing law in Tennessee. He understands that high salaries are given in Washington. He comes hither to the inauguration and gets into office. He is turned out by the succeeding Administration, and thus it is with nineteen-twentieths—they go home insolvent or nearly so, after having contracted bad habits. If the public service required it, I should say, give them the money and let them be sacrificed like men who die in battle or who perish on the frontiers. We have individuals constantly applying to us for work to direct speeches and documents, and asking places as clerks and messengers. At the beginning of this session a widow lady came to me. [Laughter.] She had a husband. [Renewed laughter.] I beg pardon—I am glad I amuse the House by a *lapsus linguæ*, but I can't stand up to the sixteen feet horse story. A distressed lady came to *me*. [Laughter.] The husband was a messenger in one of the Departments, and received thirty dollars a month. He could barely, through his difficulties, discharge his duties. [Laughter.] He could do very little. [Hearty outbursts of merriment.] He was not able to attend to his business at all. [Immoderate laughter.] He had half a dozen children. Here the laughter was so immoderate that the Speaker interposed, requesting gentlemen to come to order, and rapping briskly with his hammer to restore decorum.

Mr. CLINGMAN resumed. I was going on to state that she was anxious to get her son a place. I called at our doorkeeper, a polite gentleman, and he informed me he was not able to oblige me, because several members of Congress had brought boys from remote States to get them places as pages. They were so well paid that individuals could afford to come five or six hundred miles to seek such offices. Our pages receive two dollars per day, without my vote. I happened to be in the minority. The House afterwards gave them at the rate of four to four and a half dollars per day. There are persons in the Departments glad to hold office at a dollar per day, but when you raise the salaries to a thousand dollars a year or over, young men all over the country are ever ready to rush hither for places. Thus the incumbents are ousted by politicians from North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States. A scramble for place is produced as you raise the salaries, and experience has shown this to be the truth. We are mere trustees, and are handling other people's money. Suppose I go to my constituents and ask them to employ additional hands; they tell me they cannot get them for less than fifty or seventy-five cents a day; I say to one of them, you are taxed on the plough, sugar, salt, blanket you buy—are you willing to pay an additional tax in order somebody else to pay four or five dollars per day for help. He says no at once. He pays his share of the taxes for the support of Government, but the very moment you go beyond that line you are unjust towards him. The only rule for Government to adopt is to pay what is necessary,—no more. I admire the higher officers, such as Commissioners of Patents, who ought to have learned and industrious men, and should give salaries to secure the best officers. They gentlemen to bear one thing in mind; there is not a single instance in my time when the emoluments of office have been reduced. Salaries are a sort of advancing tide. It never recedes. You cannot satisfy the wants of these gentlemen. Suppose you raise the salaries of clerks to what the Secretaries receive, eight thousand dollars per annum, you would find ex-Senators and ex-Members of the Cabinet coming here to take clerkships, and after filling the offices ten years they will tell you that house rents are high—that it costs a great deal to keep a carriage and to rent pews in fashionable churches. [Laughter.] No man makes as much money as he wants to. I can very well understand the liberality of the man who can put his hand into his own pocket, but it is different with those who dispense other people's money. I do not feel that I can tax my constituents, many of whom cannot make a dollar a day, to pay high salaries, when we can get the service for less money than we now propose to pay. I know the rates of wages in the United States are higher than in any other country; but this is no reason why we should pay ten times more than is paid elsewhere. It is a thankless duty thus to speak and act. I am not disposed to give away the public money needlessly. This is the most extravagant of Governments. If you put down the pay so as to secure competent men, you will not have so great a pressure for office,—none of these perpetual struggles for place. Why tempt men to get into business that does them more harm than good. He made further remarks on this subject.

Mr. ROBBINS moved to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The question decided negatively. Pending the motion to reconsider, the House adjourned.

The bill proposes to give the first-class clerks, per annum, $1,200; second-class, $1,400; third-class, $1,600. Messengers, watchmen, lamplighters, and all others in subordinate stations in the Executive Departments, 20 per cent. on the salaries they now receive, and gives the Superintendent of the Census, and the Assistant Postmaster General, the same salaries as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, April 17.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Methodist Local Preachers' Association.

To incorporate the Elmira Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Bloomingdale Savings Bank.

Mr. WHITNEY, from the Committee of Conference, reported the Supply bill complete. Agreed to.

A resolution to adjourn at 11½ o'clock was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Merchants' and Clerks' Library Association of New-York, was passed.

To appropriate $22,000 to the Utica Lunatic Asylum—introduced and passed to-day.

The bill to incorporate the Turnverein Society was laid on the table.

The bill authorizing town subscriptions to the Utica and Binghamton Railway was passed.

To furnish New-York with pure and wholesome milk. Passed.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, a vote of thanks to the Lieutenant Governor was passed.

A concurrent resolution to furnish each member and officer with a copy of the Documentary History was lost.

The usual Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor, and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Monday, April 17.

The Committee on Conference reported the Supply bill, and the report was concurred in.

The House concurred in the Senate's resolution to adjourn at 11½ o'clock.

Mr. SEARING moved, and the usual resolution of thanks to the Speaker was adopted.

The bill authorizing New-York to raise $500,000 for a Reservoir was passed.

The usual Committees were appointed to wait on the Governor and Senate.

The Speaker addressed the House, and at 11½ o'clock, the Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

Important Trial for Conspiracy—Fatal Steam Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Monday, April 17.

The small note case against HAZEN, DAVIS, MORRIS and LAWSON—a conspiracy case, for endeavoring to extort $110,000 from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—was concluded to-day. WM. A. STOKES for the prosecution made an eloquent speech to the Jury. Judge MCCLUEN charged the Jury strongly for the prosecution, and after an absence of three hours the Jury returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. STOKES moved for sentence forthwith, when it was found that none of the defendants were present. Their bail was forfeited and warrants issued for their arrest. HAZEN and DAVIS were taken and committed to jail, but MORRIS and LAWSON have not yet been found.

The boiler of a steamboat, the Spread Eagle, exploded this morning in the best ward of the city. The engineer, JACOB HARLEY, was instantly killed, and four others were injured.

The Southern Convention.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 15.

The grand Southern Pacific Railroad project was adopted after a warm debate between all the leading men in the Convention. The clause authorizing the Corporation to negotiate with Mexico was strongly opposed, and the resolutions in favor of the GADSDEN treaty and alternate sections of public land for Railroad purposes also caused bitter opposition. The Virginia delegates were withdrawn.

The Convention adjourned to meet in New-Orleans on the second Monday in January next.

The Storm at Boston—Accident to a Steamer.

BOSTON, Monday, April 17.

A severe snow storm, with a strong northeast gale, commenced here about 2 o'clock this morning, and still continues. Large flakes of snow fill the air, but partially melt on the ground.

The gale off the coast since Saturday morning has been very severe, and it is feared serious marine disasters have occurred.

The steamer *St. Lawrence* from Boston on Saturday evening, for Portland, was disabled off Ipswich Light, by the breaking of both cranks. A schooner from Ipswich went to her assistance, and she was finally anchored in safety.

P. M.—The schooner *Orbit*, from Waldoboro', Maine, was driven ashore this forenoon on Point Alderton. The crew were all saved.

There is a very heavy sea in the Bay, but as yet we have heard of no serious damage to vessels.

The Storm in the South.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 17.

Snow continued to fall here all night, but has now turned to rain. The trains for the West have been detained on account of the snow on the track.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 17—Noon.

The snow-storm still continues here, and has been one of the severest we have experienced this Winter. The snow melts fast, but the weather is very cold.

The Bark Grape-shot and the George Law Muskets.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 17.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. The bark *Grape-shot*, from New-York, with GEORGE LAW'S muskets on board, is lying at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The *Delta* says the Spanish Consul has dispatched intelligence to Havana of her arrival.

The storm still continues here, though with less violence.

Important Murder Trial.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 17.

The trial of the Brothers WARD, charged with the murder of Professor BUTLER, was commenced today at Elizabethtown. About 150 witnesses have been summoned, among whom are Secretary GUTHRIE, who arrived yesterday, and Colonel PRESTON, member of Congress from this District.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Monday, April 17.

The result of the recent State election has been officially announced. The whole number of votes for Governor was 61,275; of which, DUTTON, Whig, received 19,465; INGHAM, Democrat, 28,538; CHAPMAN, Temperance, 10,672; HOOKER, Free-Soil, 2,500. Majority against INGHAM 4,099.

Destructive Fire at Dover, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 15.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Dover, Ky., consuming about one-fourth of the town. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

Death of an Old Citizen of Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, April 17.

Mr. RESOLVED GIVENS, an old and much respected citizen of this place, died very suddenly on Sunday morning, aged 88 years.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 17.

We have no mail this morning south of Washington.

The War in 1854—New Weapons and Agencies to be Used.

Correspondents of the French papers from England give some details, as formidable as they are curious, respecting the implements for waging war, especially by sea, which are now in preparation thoughout the British Arsenals. We translate from these letters some of their most interesting statements

The new means of destruction which the impending war will bring to light, are destined to surpass all that has been hitherto known or foreseen. This is particularly true of England, who has closed all her arsenals to visitors, and even to members of Parliament, dating from the moment when Admiral NAPIER succeeded in procuring a vote of considerable sums, for the armament and fortification of the coasts, the ports of refuge and the navy. "Money is needed; ask for it and we will give you as much as you require, for the fate of the country is at stake!" This is what we have heard said in Parliament.

About the same time there was some talk concerning the floating fuse of Captain WAGNAR, which they still hesitated to purchase. A noble Lord exclaimed: "What! he asks but £300,000, and you hesitate to buy it? Take it at once!" This terrible discovery, of which nothing further has been said, which has even been ridiculed, is nevertheless in reserve at the Woolwich Arsenal with many others that are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to make their appearance in full and destructive application.

The Comte DE LAVALETTE, a captain in the naval service of France, who was acquainted with the construction of this fuse, made vain efforts to have it adopted by the Marine Department under LOUIS PHILIPPE. It consits of nothing but a long rocket on the Congreve style, which darts forward in a straight line, skimming the surface of the water until it reaches the side of the vessel at which it is aimed, when it penetrates the timbers with its sharp iron head, containing a few pounds of fulminate of mercury. When the fire has reached this receptacle it explodes, making an opening in the side as large as a stable door, which it is impossible to plug as you would the orifice produced by a cannon ball.

Even admitting, then, that the Russian fleets should have retired under cover of the impregnable fortresses of Sebastopol and Cronstadt, they still would not be sheltered from this terrible rocket, whose length of range has no limit, but goes far beyond that of any other weapon known. It cannot even be prevented from passing through the entrance of the narrowest ports.

The sub-marine boats, too, have now been brought to such a pitch of perfection that they can be used to fasten a fire-ship to the vessels of the enemy without incurring the slightest risk themselves.

The *asphyxiant ball* will also be brought into operation. It does not kill, but will paralyze a whole crew for several hours—that is to say, long enough to insure their capture.

An immense quantity of explosive bullets are likewise being embarked. These missiles explode wherever they strike, even inside of the bodies of horses; for they take fire at the moment of their issuing from the gun, and continue to burn, like miniature congreves, until the instant of their explosion, which will set fire to powder chests and wagons, as if they were made of mere straw.

The workmen are just now completing two small steamboats of most singular appearance, which carry only two enormous Paixhan guns at their bows. The sides are two feet in thickness, of wood, ranged and set against the grain, and covered with a lining of some fatty substance to the depth of six inches, impenetrable to bullets or balls, and the whole cased in a shell of iron and lead. The bows have the angular form of a cuirass, so constructed as to turn aside a ball; they are covered with a roof of the same kind, which will cause any missile to glance off into the water.

This strange craft, which is very heavy and slow of motion, will be towed to a given point and there left to make its way towards vessels at anchor or in line; these it will board always at the stern or bows, when it can pour in its bombs on a level with the water and deluge the hostile ships with Greek fire, pumped over their decks and sides by steam. It is evident that a fleet surprised in a calm, might be entirely destroyed by *one* only of these *burners*, as they are called, conducted by ten determined men.

You have often read descriptions of *fireships*, stupid machines, much more famed for their invariable failure than for their success, and whose invention was never fathered by genius.

The burners now about to be used are different affairs. The old fashioned ones commenced by *burning* the parties that manned them, before ever reaching the enemy, and often without coming near them at all, as at Sinope.

In the shock now preparing, the reverse will happen; the enemy alone will blow up, at the most opportune moment, and that, too, without your running the slightest risk, and often without losing a single man.

I know not whether I ought to explain this infernal [illegible] which happens in the invasion, without leaving a trace of the means used for setting fire, as it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] out by the [illegible]
latest: "The *Hermann's* [illegible]
Hâve, while a passenger, going by the [illegible]
day, may leave 48 hours afterwards. I [illegible]
thereby, upon the absorbing subject, [illegible]
tainly is a convenient one for relieving [illegible]
hoot of several domestic items not without [illegible]
but which may be better sent by a slow [illegible]
than by a fast one."

I may remark, en passant, that the twelve days set apart for the conversion of the loan of 250,000,000, expired last night; the *Moniteur* of this morning says nothing, however, of the figure attained. The sum proposed has been exceeded, that is certain, and 450,000,000 are mentioned by report; but this is I imagine overrated.

The pamphlet of *The Revision of the Map of Europe*, attributed to the dictation of a very high personage, but all the copies of which have been seized by the police, is to give rise to a legal investigation, says the *Moniteur*. "Its positions are opposed to the views of the Government." Still, it is said that the Emperor was privy to its publication, but Austria got wind of it, when it was too late to do it without publicity.

Dr. Abbadie has returned from Mountauin, much better in health. He has been treated for a different complaint from that under which he has been supposed to labor. His departure, however, has been again put off. Prince NAPOLEON has inaugurated the tent which he is to carry with him to Turkey by a banquet given to his staff. The Commander of the Reserve is, in fact, better fitted for junketings and bacchanalian festivities than for any other purpose to which he might be put.

The telegraph service of Paris is rapidly becoming organized on a scale of great extent and development. At the Ministry of the Interior, all the wires that centre at Paris, nnite in a buildisg called the Telegraph Tnwer. These are to the number of fifty-three, and there is a clerk and a desk for every wire. One of them hifnrcates at the Bnurse and spreads, like ths strands of a cobweb, all over the city, connecting ths principal publie buildings. The messages that arrivs are carried to their destination by cavalry soldiers; and to this end there is a cavalry station in the courtyard of the Ministry, where mounted lancers, dragoons, nr cuirassiers, are always ready and waiting. I have more than once been asked by ons of them to ring the bell for him at a door at which he had arrived, but as which he could not dismount. The bell would bring out the porter, nnd to him the courier would remit his dispatch, with directions (from M. PERSIGNY) to deliver it at nt once. There are half a dozen offices for the reception of outgoing messages in Paris, but all incoming dispatches take the route of the Ministry of the Interior, and are distributed about town from thence.

The English papers have never undergone so strict an examination as at the present moment. For the past fortnight the Channel has been nnusually smooth, and the London mnils have arrived unusually early, yet their contents are distributed unusually late: that is, both morning and evening papers are three and four hours behind their ordinary time. It is known that this delay is owing to the strictness of the investigation to which they are submitted. You will notice that the *Times* is again becoming slightly anti-French, both in its editoriels and its correspondence. Thus far, none of the English papers have been stopped. It would be curious to see such a measure of severity inflicted upon them, now that the two countries are allied, when during the hostility that followed the *coup d'état*, only one paper was retained,—the *Advertiser*,—and of that only one number. The American mails continue to be mutilated and expurgated with unsparing hands.

M. DUPLAN, Deputy from Toulouse, presented a few days ago to the Empress a mammoth bouquet, the gift of the Horticultural Society of his Department. It was composed of 10,000 violets, errnnged in the form of a dome, surrounded by 300 camelias; the violets were varied by ntreaks of orange-flowers, starting from the point and coming down to the circumference. The diameter of the bonquet was two feet and a half, and the artificial stem upon which it was built, a yard high. The stock was enwrapped in blue silk, ornamented with the initials of their Majesties in gold. This huge nosegay was two days on the way from Toulouse here, packed in an octagonal box, and smelling delightfully, all alone by itself, and wasting its sweetness in a railroad van. It was exhibited at Toulouse, and 20,000 visitors went to see it. It amnsed the Empress for just five minutes, when she was called to some other equally arduous dnty,—to a charity hall, to a report from the Committee on Fonndlings, or a consultation with PALMYRE, on the most becoming toilette for the parade at Longchampa,—the annual promenade of the Spring Fashions,—which occurs on the same day with Good Friday, inasmuch as it was once a pious pilgrimage, though now degenerated into a pagan panorama of new gowns and new bonnets, bright carriages, polished harnesses and fresh liveries.

The Emperor has ordered the preparetion nnd presentation to him, at stated intervals, of reports on the condition of letters, the arts and seiences. This is a revival of a practice pursned in the time of the Emperor's uncle—which does not seem to have favored, in any degree, the literary expnnsion of his epoch. If His Majesty really wishes to encourage literature, and especially dramatic literature, let him abolish the Censure; if he wishes to encourage the arts, let artists be at liberty to paint CHANGARNIER at the Review of Sathry, in accordance with history, without undergoing exile in consequence of the coolness that ensues; and a sure way to unfetter the sciences, would be to relieve scientific men from the necessity of taking the oath, when they become directors of the Observatory.

The reports that the Emperor has called for, will represent the state of letters to be unusually brilliant, or if they acknowledge their decline, will attribute it to the calamitous reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, or the unhappy violence of the Republic. They will be made to serve as pegs for mere fndge, and themes for mere frenzy; in fact it is likely that it is in this especial object that they are instituted.

There is one curious fact that they can insert as a basis for development—thet there are 744 dramatic authors in Paris—either retired or flourishing, hig and little, those that write alone, and those that work in collaboration. Their fecundity is astonishing, for they produce 350 plays a year, and support, or at least contribute largely to the support, of all the theatres in Christendom. France is anpplied of course by Paris. Belgium has until lately helped herself, but now she has to ask the author's consent and pay him a stipulated share. St. Peterabnrg not only draws her supplies from Paris, but plays them in the native tongue by native actors. London translates every successful piece produced in Paris—a compliment never by any chance returned; but for a year past England has had to pay. America, who never yet produced a play that will live, does not even take the trouble to translate, but takes ready translated in London. Every play of a sufficiently literary cast to merit it, is rendered into German and goes the rounds of Austria, Prussia and the Principalities. We have heard of *Lady Tartufe* of *Mademoiselle de la Seiglière*, *La Joie fait peur*, as far north as Copenhagen. Some of our authors produce five acts every five years, like M. MAREES; others produce an act a week, scrappled together by half-a-dozen hands, though only, perhaps, acknowledged by one, like M. CLAIRVILLE; others furnish a chef d'œuvre every year, like M. POMARD; another writes four vaudevilles all damned by the Censure, like M. DUMAS; another becomes a millionaire and acquires an immortal reputation while he lives, decides on his epoch, and many edi, packages, all his works but five, like M. SCRIBE; and others write for the very highest stage, and manage to furnish a pendant of comedy the stiffness pett day, like Mme. [illegible]

[illegible] from the east gate nearly to the foreign [illegible]—a distance of more than a mile—was one [illegible] sea of rolling, crackling liquid flame. It was a sad night to see the few sleeps in which the present business of the place was done, and such multitudes of dwellings, thus wantonly destroyed, and thousands of poor Chinese thereby thrown out upon the world, destitute and homeless, in the beginning of Winter. I say wantonly destroyed—for this laying of the suburb in ashes does not, in the least, facilitate their getting possession of the city.

The greater part of the lorchas soon drew off to the other side of the river, beyond the reach of harm; hnt three, more bold than the rest, ran close along shore, in order to throw their fire-balls with greater effect. The Rebels waited until the balls of their assailants were expended, and then commenced throwing balls in return into the lorchas, for the purpose of setting them on fire. The crew of one lorcha had landed in small boats, to spread ths fire and to plunder. Loads of rich goods were seized and transferred to their vessels—the owners being ruthlessly mnrdered. Even children—whom they saw carrying off any artisles, to save them from the general wreck—were knocked lifeless by these demons in human form. In the midst of this harbarous work, an explosion suddenly occurred, so violent as to shake our houses, and we saw the air filled with fragments of every kind. This proved to be one of the three junks, whose crew was on shore. In about five minutes, another explosion occurred, and ere long another;—human limbs and headless bodies being now mingled with the other fragments that shot upwards ebovs ths cloud of smoke; and, ths next moment, nrms, legs, and heads were dropping down, lifeless and inert, among the poor people they had just before been actively at work to destroy—or, falling in ths water, were washed ashore by the strong tide. Life still lingered in some of the less mutilated bodies that were thrown ashore, hnt they met with no sympathy from ths exasperated populace. A foreigner saw ons poor wretch, thrown into the mud at the water's edge, with both his legs torn off, while some of the people were jeering and ridiculing him, derisively asking "What he was lying there for?" &c. As the result of this day's operations, the Tan-tne lost three vessels and abont two hundred men, while all the injury sustained by the Rebel troops was *one man killed!*

No event of importance hes occurred since that date, although skirmishing and fighting continue to be kept up daily, outside nf the aity walls. The houses of some of our missionary associates heve been much damaged harehy. Ths heavy cannon balls have broken four nr five holes through the thick walls of Mr. WIGHT'S house, and Mr. TAYLOR'S house is half ruined. The London Mission is considsrably expoeed to the firing from the north gate; and Dr. LOCKHART ths other day, whsn on ths roof of his house looking et the scenes which were passing in his view from thence, had a narrow escepe, a ball passing just over his head. The wife of n carpenter living a few doors from him, was nursing her habe, when a ball passed through two walls and shot away her fece and half of her head; and two weeks efterwards her husband, whilnt standing in front of his house, was shot dead also. M. D. C.

The Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Several years ago the residents of this City became entitled by the munificence of Mr. Astrea to a large bequest, to be devoted to the fonndation and meintenence ofe Public Library. The use of the property purchased from it and the remaining fund are the property of the people, subject only to such restrictions as are contained in the will, and no person or class has a greeter right or intcrest than another.

It is snid that in the purchases already made, much more care has been taken to eeter to the tastes or necessities of enthors and dilettanti, than to supply the wants of general readers, and thet the department of literary curiosities is much more complete than of that of the current modern publications.

Unfortunetely the myetery which has enveloped the Library from the dny when the lofty walls of its building were commenced, renders us unnble to judge what is the character of the benutifully bound works of which we heve had e distant view.

The public weited loog end with petience for the time when the expected treasures of intellectual wealth would be opened. With the courtesy and consideration usually extended to dehutants, they overlooked many nppereot mistakes, forgave the long delny, forgot their disappointment caused by learning thet no books, even of the most popular character end eesily replaced, could be taksn from the premises, and were disposed to view all the acts of those managing the institution, if not with approhation, nt least with silence and forbearance.

Expectation and hope were raised to the highest point. A large clase, toiling through the dreary course of e city life, nneble to procure books, and sometimes, perhaps, e plsce in which to read them, hed regarded the dey when this library would be opened as an epoch in life, as e time when it would be easy to leeve daily palns and troubles, and wander in the temples of imaginnation, and think in history with the sages of the past, or store the mind in the realme of science.

The Library is now opened, end it would be felss delicecy to withhold an expression of opinion. In what menner has the intention of the testator been carried out?—our just hopes realized?—our rights regarded?

Admitting the selection of the works to hnve been judicious, whet use do the public heve of this Library? The hours of admission are such as virtually to deprive of any nse or particpetion in its benefits ell but professionel writers, end parsons of leisure. If it had heen the object of the mnnagers to exclude ninety-nine persons out of every hundred who wished to use it, they could not have chosen hours of opening and closing more effectual to achieve such a result.

To open the Library but during the hours devoted to lnbor—does not this close the doors against all who labor?

To those who by their industry and genius have made this City great; who have furnished the opportunities and caused the developments in consequence of which the great man who made this bequest gained the fortune of which it is a pnrt; who are laborers in the same field, and have the wants which doubtless he has felt,—to all these, owing to ths present mannsgment, this Library is almost useless, unshle to fulfil its noble mission.

It is difficult to conceive the hallucination nndsr which the managers were lnboring when they decided that persons between the ages of 14 and 16 were not entilled to improve their minds in this Library. Comment upon it is sdperfluous.

It is trne that the large attendance whioh different hours would promote, might distnrb the air of elegant repose end scholastic quiet which now distinguishes that secluded room. The books might, in some cases, he worn hy use, and perhaps injury be donc; hut few would come there excepting lovers of knowledge, and they always respect its receptacles.

It is to be hoped that a more liberal spirit and comprehensive view will guide its affairs; hnt if such should not be the case, it becomes a matter of grave interest to know how far the high protective powers of our Courts can be exercised to guard and secure our rights. LECTOR.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is continnal complaint hy residents of Brooklyn whn cross at the South Ferry, in consequnnse of the delsy of the boats in the slips on both sides in the marning. Those leaving Brooklyn in the morning are not only often nunecessarily delayed in the slip, but on approaching the New-York slip, are kept outside from two to fivs minutes, much to ths annoyanse of those leaving their homes with the expectation of being at their places of business at a seasonable time. We hope those in charge of the matter will give it their attention.

SOUTH BROOKLYN RESIDENTS.

THE DUEL NEAR MOBILE.—The Mobile *Tribune* gives the following account of the late duel near that city: "The parties were CHARLES ROMAN, son of ex-Governor ROMAN, and W. H. BOULIGNY, son of a late Senator from Louisiana of that name. The fight commenced at 1 o'clock, with small swords for weapons. The first pass was made by Mr. B. Whose sword struck upon the suspender button of his antagonist, and broke in two. In the pass of Mr. R. made simultaneously, the sword penetrated the side of Mr. B. inflicting a slight but not dangerous wound. The swords being broken, the parties returned to [illegible] at five paces. At the first fire Mr. B. received the ball in his [illegible] heart of the kn. The [illegible] was [illegible] last night. The [illegible] of [illegible] yesterday. We learn [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

More Important Diplomatic Documents.

The Position of Austria and Prussia.

Additional documents, of a good deal of importance, especially as illustrating the position of Austria in the pending war, have been laid before Parliament. We select from them the following, which will hs eagerly read hy all who have carefully followed the progress ol events thus far:

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received February 4.)

[Telsgraphic.] VIENNA, Feb. 4, 1854.

CONOT BOOL has announced to the French Ambassador and to me that Count ORLOFF'S propoeition to the Emperor of Austria was, that *His Majesty should engage himself to a strict neutrality in the event of the war between Turkey ond Russia*, in which it appeared that England end Franco were about to take a part. The Emperor of Austria replied to ORLOFF, asking if the Emperor of Russia would confirm His Majesty's engagements not to pass the Dannbe; to evecnate the principalitiee efter the war; and not to disturb the general errengement at present existing of the Turkish provinces? Couot ORLOFF replied, that *the Emperor of Russia could take no engagement.*

The Emperor of Austria answered, that in that case hs could take no sogagement, as was proposed to him. Hs should remain faithful to ths principles he had adopted in concert with the other Three Powers, and should be guided in his condnct by the interests and the dignity of his Empire.

Your lordship will not be surprised, after learning this termination of Count ORLOFF'S mission, and after having received the Protocol of the Conference signed yesterday, to hear that ths Austrian Government have decided immediately to increase the eordon they have npon the frontier of Transylvania to 30,000 meo.

Connt BUOL expected that Count ORLOFF would have left Vienna to-morrow; bnt he learns with surprise that he had written that he intends to prolong his stey for some days.

SIR G. H. SEYMOUR TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
(Received Feb. 24.)

[Extract.] ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.

In the Russian *Projet de Protocole* the Rnsaian Pleuipotentiary declares that "if divers acts of the Porte, and especially with regard to ths Holy Places, heving appeared to the Emperor to indicate intentions little favorable to the faith which he professes, had induced His Majesty to require, at the same time with the settlement of the more special question of the Holy Places, a *general guarantee* for the rights, privileges and religious inflnnities accorded to the Orthodox Church," &c. These few words contain a tardy tribute to veracity.

In the early days of Prince MENSCHIKOFF'S mission, it was stated to me repeatedly and most positively that he had no other object in view than to reëstablish and secnre the rights of the Greek Church at Jerusalem.

When the real motives which had carried Prince MANSCHIKOFF to Constantinople became known, I was next informed that I had no right to consider that I had been misled, inasmuch as what was claimed for the Greek church was the necessary confirmation of the Greek rights at the Holy Places; and only now it comes to light that the special arrangement regarding the Holy Places is considered by the Russian Cabinet as a e qnestion quite distinct from that of the guarantee to be demanded of the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Greek church.

I feel grateful to the Imperial Cabinet for having made this admission before my withdrawal from St. Petersburg."

THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—[Received Feb. 13.]

VIENNA, Feb. 8, 1853.

MY LOAD: I have jnet left the Conference to which Count BUOL had this morning invited me, to conjuoetion with my colleagues. Upon our assembling, he stated that he hed no proposal to make to ns; bnt, in consideration of the perfect nnion existing among us npon the Eastern question, he thought he was forwarding our common objeete by communicating the dispatches he had addressed to Count ESTERHAZY for the purpose of being submitted to Count NESSELRODE.

Count BUOL then read to us these dispatches. The first gave an account of the proposal brought forward by Count ORLOFF, that the Emperor of Austria should, in conjunction with Prussia, take an engagement with the Emperor of Russia for the maintenance of a strict nentrality in the war now existing with the Porte, and in which the maritime Powers seemed likely to take part. Count BNOL, in his dispatch, develops, in the clearest and most distinct language, the impossibility of the adoption by the Emperor of any such engagement. He states, with all courtesy to the Emperor NICHOLAS, the obligations by which the Austrian Government is bonod to watch over the strict maintenance of the principle of the independence and integrity of Turkey—a principle proclelmed by the Emperor NICHOLAS himself, bnt *which the passage of the Danube by his troops might, by the encouragement of insurrections in the Turkish provinces, endanger.* Connt BUOL therefore *states that he cannot take the engagement proposed to him.* Ths second dispatch to Coont ESTERHAZY relates to the answer which has been returned to the proposals for negotiations transmitted by Count BOOL, with the sanctiou of the Conference on the 13th nltimo.

In this dispatch Connt BOOL states with sooeiderable force the disappointment felt by the Emperor at the want of soeeess which had attended his recommendation in favor of the Turkieh propositions. He eoters very fully into the snbject, and renews the expression of the Emperor's most anxious desire that the Emperor NICHOLAS may still adopt the proposals which had been submitted to him.

The last dispatch is one in which Connt BUOL replies to the reproach which was addressed to the Imperial Government, that by its present conduct it was ebandoning the principles upon which the three Governments of Russie, Austrie, sod Prnssie, had hitherto acted for the maintenance of the established interests and independence of the States of Enrope, and that, by so doing, it was endangering the established order of things in Enrope, and ths security at present existing.

The answer of Count BUOL to this reproach is very firmly and clearly stated.

It is impossible for me to give your lordship a more detailed account, before the departure of ths messeager, of these dispatches; bnt I must add that they met with the entire approbation of the members of the Conference, that they were looked upon as most ably drawn np, and that, while using every courteous and friendly expression towards the Emperor NICHOLAS, they most clearly pointed ont the present position which the Anstrian Government would maintain with ths view of npholding the principles they had proclelmed end the engagements which they had taken for their enpport.

After these commnnications, Connt BOOL stated that the Emperor, in speaking of the departure of Connt ORLOFF, had inquired whether any enggestion conld be made to him, in a confidential manner, by which the negotiations for peace might still be continned. Count BUOL had consequently given this subject his best consideration. He had gone to Count ORLOFF before his departure, which had taken place this morning, and as a private enggestion of his own, sed only verbally, had stated that if the Emperor NICHOLAS would accept the Turkish proposals, and, npon their geueral import, send in Vienna the form of preliminaries for peace which he wonld agree to, and which might be discussed by the Conference with Baron MAYENDORFF, who should be instructed to that effect, these preliminsries, if approved by the Conference, might be sent to Constantinople with the recommendation of the FOUR POWERS.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO THE EARL OF WESTMORELAND.

FOREION-OFFICA, Feb. 18, 1854.

MY LORN: CONDI COLLORADO has read to me a dispatch from Connt BUOL on the snbject of Count ORLOFF'S mission to Vienna.

Count BUOL says, in this diepetch, that the identity of the objects pursued by Anstria in common with the other three Powers, which was established by the protocol of Dec. 5, imposes upon the Austrian Government the duty of entirs frnnkness towards them with regard to this mission.

He states that Count ORLOFF was instructed to nrge in the strongest menner upon the Emperor of Anstria to enter into an sugagement, simultaneously with the Court of Berlin, to observe the strictest nentrality in the case of the maritime Powers taking an active part in the wer between Turkey and Russia; end as e proof of the entire confidence anbeisting between the Cabinets of Vienna and London, the dispatch to the Austrian Minister et St. Petersbnrg, giving the reasons which have indoced the Emperor of Anetria to decline this proposal of Russia, is communicated to Her Mnjesty's Government.

In this dispatch to Connt ESTERHAZY, Count BOOL observes, with reference to the grave proportions which the war between Rnssia and Turkey appeare to be on the eve of assnming, that the Court of Rnsela proposes to Austria and Prussia to inte an agreement by which the position of the three Courts will be clearly defined, as well in their relations with each other, as towards the Western Powers who are about to engage in the conflict.

The Emperor of Russia proposes the strictest nentrality as the attitude to be assumed by the two principal German Powers and their confederates, nnd an nrmed defence of this neutrality against any who might threaten to infringe it. Russia would *engage to assist them, for this purpose, with all her forces*, to an extent which should hereafter be determined a joint arrangemeut to be concluded by military commissioners. *She would further undertake, in case the events of the war should lead to a modification of the state of things existing in Turkey, not to adopt any resolution on this subject without a previous understanding with the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.*

Snch is, in substance, the plan of condnct traced ont by the Court of St. Petersburg, on which Count BOOL, after mature examination, has arrived at the following conclnsions:

The King of Prussia, as is already known, *has declined the Russian propositions.* Thie fact alone would be sufficient to remove every chance of the practical application of the project, since it is founded on the agreement of the three Powers.

But, setting aside this circumstance, which would, in fact, relieve Austria from any further action, ths frankness which shs has prescribed to herself in her confidsntial commnnications with ths Cabinet of St. Peterebnrg, does not allow her to leave that Cabinet in ignorance of the grave objections which, nnder all circumstances, she would have entertained to this plan.

With reference to eveats the consequences of which cannot be foreseen, the Emperor of Austria could not bind himself by an engagement of this nature, at any rate, *unless the Emperor of Russia would limit the field of his action* (l'étendue de son action). The results of a prolonged war between Rnssia and Turkey would be so nncertain, that Austria, so directly interested in the Eastern question, could not engage on her part to follow out a policy of absolute neutrality.

The success of the Russian arms, joined with the wishes of the populations, subjects of Turkey, might bring on a state of affairs so detrimental to the interests of Austria, that the Emperor of Austria might find himself placed between the necessity of a military intervention, or an inaction incompatible with his dignity and the most vital interests of his Empire.

Originally, the dispute might be considered as an affair between Russia and Turkey alone, and, so long as Russia declared and maintained a defensive attitude, Austria was able on her side to preserve an attitude of expectancy. But this position, unfortunately, has since changed its European character, and has become of such intense importance that Austria could not do otherwise than direct its nnremitting attention to the events which threaten to herself entire freedom of action with respect to it.

If the Emperor NICHOLAS would engage not to extend further his military operations in the Ottoman Turkey, to make no new conquests, to evacuate the Principalities, to withdraw his troops from the Danubian provinces, to confine himself to the occupation of the line of the Pruth, Austria would be able to exercise a powerful influence on the Porte, and to obtain from it concessions which would satisfy Russia, and which would be sufficient to secure the rights not resulting from the ancient treaties between Russia and Turkey—engagements which appear to Count BUOL to be in conformity with the principles Austria would be ready in return to give the assurances that have been demanded of her; but otherwise the Russian Cabinet must perceive the difficulties which Austria would encounter in bringing out, at present, the line of conduct which future circumstances may impose upon her. Moreover, the Russian Government must be aware that the inevitable effect of an engagement so positive as the one proposed would be to cripple Austria in her conciliatory efforts—to cause a pressure adverse to her on the part of some of the contending parties.

The prevailing idea of the plan proposed by Russia consists in maintaining intact during the present crisis the conservative alliance which has so long existed between the three Courts, to the advantage of the party of social order.

But is the question one of preservation, or, on ths contrary, of entering into new combinations, of which it would be impossible to define the nature, or to foresee the consequences?

It is not on this grouud that the question had been placed by the protocols of Vienna, which have made so painful an impreesion at St. Petersburg. The mutual agreemeot of the four Powers, as set forth in these acts, rests on the importance which they attach to the integrity of the Ottomen Empire as an element of the balance of Enrope. In this principle the special interest of Anstria end that of Europe in general are nnited. *Count Buol has therefore learnt, with deep regret, that the Emperor of Russia appears ready to renounce the firm intention he had previously declared, of maintaining a defensive position on this side of the Danube.* The graver the consequeoces which are connected with the passage of the Danube, the more Count BUOL conceives that Austrie fulfils a friendly dnty in conjuring the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in its wisdom, once more to consider them before taking a decisive step.

If Conpt BUOL does not conceal from the Russian Cabinet the painful feelings caused to the Cabinet of Vienna by the differences of opinion existing between them as to the best courss to be pnrsued at the present jnncture, the latter harbors no thought which can be considered hostile to Russia.

Count BOOL has considered it a duty to state, with entire frankness, the attitude which Austria is compelled to reeerve to herself for the eventnality, which she still hopes may be averted, of the conflict assuming greater dimensions; he trusts, however, that these observations, which Count ESTERHAZY is directed to offer to Count NASSALRONE, may contribute to put an end to a state of tension alarming to Europe and detrimental to so many interests. Austria, he declares, has faithfully applied herself to trace ont the path of peace, and her efforts will constantly be directed to the same end.

Count BUOL states that he has nothing to add to this dispatch to Count ESTERHAZY, which clearly defines the attitude of Austria in the present situation of affairs.

The Emperor of Austria will not tie his hands by a convention of absolute neutrality as long as he is not in possession of satisfactory guarantees that the interests of his Empire will not be compromised by a dissolution of European Turkey. These guarantees Count Orloff was not authorized to give; besides, adds Count BUOL, how could Russia reassure Austria as to the incalculable consequences of a rising of the Christian population from the moment that the Emperor of Russia should determine to push the war vigorously beyond the Danube?

While, therefore, renewing its serious representatious against the extension of the war beyond the Danube, the Anstrian Government has not concealed from Rnssia, that in the presence of the dangers with which ehe is threatened by the continuance of the struggle, *Austria must reserve to herself entire liberty of action.*

With this view, a body of troops has been concentrated in the Anstrian provinces which border on the theatre of war, and their numbers will be augmented as the course of events may reqnire.

This measure, on the subject of which tranquillizing assurances have been given to the Porte, is not to be considered as of a hostile nature towards either of the belligerents—ite object is *solely to preserve the Austrian frontiers from insult, and, if necessary, from the contagion of insurrection in the adjoining Turkish provinces*; and even if an armed intervention nn the part of Anstria should become indispensable, it would be with the firm intention of preserving intact in all respects the *status quo* established by treaties—an intention which Count BUOL is confident will be shared by the other Powers who are represented at the Conference of Vienna.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO LORD BLOOMFIELD.

FOREIGN OFFICA, Feb. 27, 1854.

MY LOAN: I transmit to your lordship herewith a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Count NASSALRODA, requiring the evacuation of the Principalities; and I have to instruct your lordship to communicate it immediately to Baron MANTAUFFAL, and to state that Her Majesty's Government, having anxiously, but in vain, labored for many months, in conjunction with the Governments of Austria, France, and Prussia, to effect an amicable settlement of the differences between Russia and the Porte, must now conoider that negotiation is at end; that the inadmissible terms npon which the Emperor of Russia will alone negotiate for peace, and the vast scale on which military and neval preparetione are proceeding in Russia, leave no doubt as to the disastrous policy which His Imperial Majesty is determined to pursue.

The dignity of the Powers soncerned in these recent transactions, and the great interests now suffering from suepense, forbid any further delay, and reqnire that all doobt ee to the future should be removed; and, as the forcible ocenpation of the Principalities was an injury inflicted npon Turkey and an offeuce offered to Europe by Rusela, it has appeared proper to Her Majesty's Government, sod to that of the Emperor of the French, that the final issue should have reference to that act of aggreseion, and that the Government of Russia should be required within a given time to evacuate that portion of the Snlteo's territory.

Both Governmente, however, are animsted by the sincerest desire of coöperating with Prussie. They acknowledge the paramount necesslty of a cordial nnderstanding between the Four Powers at this critical juncture of the affairs of Europe; and they are convinced thet *the all-important questions as to whether the war was to become general or be confined within narrow limits, and whether the contest is to be protracted, or peace speedily restored, must depend on the policy of the Four Powers, being decided, vigorous, and united.*

They have conseqnently determined not to send forward the identic letters they have addressed to Count NESSALRODE without previous commnnication to the Government of Prussia, in the conviction that thet Government will appreciate the friendly confidence implied by this proceeding; and your lordship will earnestly reqnest Baron MANTAUFFEL to join in the reqnisition to Rnssia; or, if he should unfortnnately declias to do so, that the Prussian Government will, at least, make known to the Cabinet of St. Petersbnrg that it has their sanction and snpport. It is impoesible for your lordship to overstate the importance which Her Majesty's Government attach to a decision npon which the best interests of Europe may depend.

Your lordship will piece the messenger BLACKWOON at the diepoeal of Barnn MANTEUFFEL, and may fnr that purpose detain him for e few hours; bnt it is desirable that he should proceed on his journey to St. Petersburg with the least possible delay.

You will read this dispatch to Baron MANTAUFFEL, end yon will give His Excellency n copy of it.

I am, &c., CLARENDON.

LORD BLOOMFIELD TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
(Received Feb. 28.)

[Extract.] BERLIN, Feb. 25, 1854.

Your lordship's telegraphic dispatch of yesterday 8.15 P. M., reached me this day at 1½ o'clock. I immsdistely sooght an interview with Baron MANTAUFFAL, and communicated the substance of it to his Excellency, requesting him to take the King's orders on the snbject. He said that he did not think *His Majesty would, perhaps, object to join in a summons which it is proposed to address to the Russian Government to evacuate the Principalities; but he did not think His Majesty would take n part in active hostility in the event of a refusal.*

I replied that the summons would be of little use if Prussia declined snpporting her demands with an armed force; but that I hoped, *if the Austrian Government, as we had reason to believe, joined with us, that such a resolution might produce some effect on the King*; for Prussia would surely not like to remain behindhand in carrying ont n work of snch great Enropean importance; and that as his Excellency had already mentioned his having written to Vienna, I would not press him further at this moment, relying on the hope that a little reflection might bring about n modification of the opinions which he now entertained.

LORD COWLAY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.—(Received March 3.)

[Extract.] PARIS, March 2, 1854.

M. DROOYN DA LHUYS received a messenger from Berlin last night, bringing advices that *the Prussian Government would support the summons sent to Russia by England and France in the same measure as Austria, but that they declined signing it.*

The Final Summons to the Czar.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO COUNT NASSALRONA.

FORIEON OFFICA, Feb. 27, 1854.

M. LE COMTE: As the ordinary channels of communication between England and Russia have been closed by the recent interruption of diplomatic relations between the two Courts, I am under the necessity of addressing myself directly to your Excellency on a matter of ths deepest importance to our respective Governments and to Enrope.

The British Government has for many months anxiously labored, in conjunction with its allies, to effect a reconeillation of differences between Russia and the Snblime Porte, and it is with the utmost pain that ths British Government has come to the conclnsion that ena last hope alone remains of averting the calamity which has so long impended ovsr Europe.

It rests with the Government of Russia to determine whether the hope shall be realized or extinguished; for the British Government, having exhausted all the efforts of negotiation, is compelled to declare to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, that *if Russia should decline to restrict within purely diplomatic limits the discussion in which she has for some time past been engoged with the Sublime Porte, and does not, by return of the messenger who is the bearer of my present letter, announce her intention of causing the Russian troops under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff to commence their march with a view to recross the Pruth, so that the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia shall be completely evacuated on the 30th of April next, the British Government must consider the refusal or the silence of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as equivalent to a declarntion of war, and will take its measures accordingly.*

This messenger who is the bearer of this letter to your Excellency is directed not to wait more than *six days* at St. Petersburg for your reply; and I earnestly trust that he may convey to me an announcement on the part of the Russian Government that by the 30th of April next the Principalities will cease to be occupied by Russian forces.

I have, &c., CLARENDON.

The Czar's Contemptuous Reply.

CONSUL MICHELE TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.
(Received March 25.)

[Extract.] ST. PETERSBURG, March 19, 1854.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch which your lordship did me ths honor to address to me on the 27th of February ult. This dispatch, together with its enclosure from your lordship to Count NESSELRONE, was delivered to me by the Queen's messenger, Captain BLACKWOOD, at a few minutes after 11 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst.; and I lost not a moment in endeavoring to give effect to your lordship's instructions.

Within an hour after the arrival of the messenger, the dispatch forwarded to me by his Excellency Count CLARENDON, (together with a letter from the French Ambassador, Count CASTELLANE,) was placed, by me in the hands of M. DE CASTILLON; and, before the expiration of another hour, M. DE CASTILLON and myself had presented ourselves at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and solicited the favor of an hour's interview with the Chancellor of the Empire, for the purpose of communicating the terms of the English and French Cabinets. Count NESSELRODE, through the Director of his Chancellerie, expressed his inability to see us at that moment, but appointed 12 o'clock on the following day to receive the communication of which we were respectively the bearers. When I parted from M. DE CASTILLON, about 2 o'clock, it was arranged that I was to call for him the following morning at 11½ o'clock, in order that we might proceed together to the Chancellor.

By 2 o'clock, on the 13th, I had placed in the hands of his Excellency Count VALENTIN ESTERHAZY, the Anstrian Minister at this Court, the packet of dispatches brought me by Capt. BLACKWOOD from his Excellency the Earl of WESTMORELAND at Vienna; and by a little after 2 I had communicated to his Excellency General ROCHOW, the Prussian Minister here, the purport of Lord BLOOMFIELD'S dispatch, dated Berlin, 2d of March inst., viz.: "That no packet had been received by his lordship from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for transmission to St. Petersburg, but that dispatches from the Prussian Government would be forwarded to the Prussian representatives by their own separate courier."

A few minutes before the appointed hour, (12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 14th March inst.,) M. DE CASTILLON and I arrived at the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and, after waiting a few minutes, it was intimated to me by the Director of the Chancellerie "that Count NESSELRONA would receive the English Consul alone," and I was ushered into his room.

Count NESSELRODA received me with his usual courtesy. I handed to his Excellency your lordship's letter, and stated, from a memorandum which I had drawn np, the precise terms of your lordship's instructions with reference to the return to England of the Queen's messenger.

Count NASSALRONA requested permission to peruse this memorandum, and I handed it to him. He then informed me that "the Empero· was not at that moment in St. Petersburg; that on His Majesty's return (which would probably be on Friday, the 5th (17th) inst.) your lordship's communication should be laid before His Majesty, and His Majesty's commands taken thereon; when a reply to your lordship's letter should be forwarded to me."

The Chancellor then remarked npon the length of time thet had elapsed since the date of your lordship's dispatch to me, viz., February 27, and asked me what had detained the messenger so long on the road?

I explained that the Queen's messenger had not come direct from London to St. Petersburg, but had been the bearer of despatches for the British Ministers at Paris, Berlin and Vienna, which latter capital Captain BLACKwoon left only on the 7th inst., and had arrived at St. Petersburg on the morning of the 13th, thus making a rapid journey, considering its very bad state of the roads.

On quitting Count NASSALRONA, I was about to take with me the memorandum I had at his desire handed to his Excellency for his perusal, when he requested "that I would be kind enough to leave it with him." I said that I had merely transcribed your lordship's instructions for my own guidance, and to prevent any misapprehension of your lordship's intentions with reference to the time fixed for the return of the Queen's messenger to England; that I had no instructions to make any written communication in presenting your lordship's note; but since his Excellency desired to retain this paper, (which was only a transcript of your lordship's instructions to me relative to the precise moment for dispatching the messenger to England,) I felt that I should not be acting otherwise than in accordance with your lordship's wishes by rendering any misunderstanding on this head impossible; and accordingly I allowed the Chancellor to retain this memorandum, a copy of which I have the honor to send herewith.

The Emperor returned to St. Petersburg early nn the morning of the 5th (17th) last., from Finland, whither he had proceeded on Sunday evening, the 12th last., in company with three of his sons, the Grand Dukes ALEXANDER, NICHOLAS, and MICHAEL, to inspect the fortifications at Wiborg, Helsingfors, and Sveaborg; the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE having gone to Finland some days previously.

At 10 o'clock last night I received a note from the Chancellor of the Empire, inviting me to call upon him at 1 o'clock, P. M., this dey. I was punctual in my attendence, and, on sending np my name to the Chancellor, I was informed that the French Consul was with his Excellency.

After waiting a short time, I was told Count NASSELRODE would receive me. On entering the room, his Excellency's greeting was of the most friendly description. He said, "*I have taken His Majesty's commands with reference to Lord Clarendon's note, and the Emperor does not think it becoming to make any reply to it.*" I replied, "M. LE COMTE, in a matter of so much importance I am sure I shall be excused for desiring to convey to my Government the exact words employed by your Excellency." The Count at first used the words, "His Majesty does not think it becoming in him to give any reply to Lord CLARENDON'S letter," (nel e croit pas convenable de donner encune réponse à la lettre de Lord CLARENDON.) Upon my repeating this phrase after Count

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 9th day of April to the 15th day of April, 1854: Men, 96; women, 66; boys, 106; girls, 126. Total, 400.

DISEASES!			
Abscess	1	Dropsy	5
of the Kidneys	1	Dropsy in head	25
of the arm	1	Drowned	6
Apoplexy	5	Dysentery	3
Apoplexy, nerv's	1	Erysipelas	6
Asphyxia	2	Excoriation	1
Ascaphia	1	Fever, puerperal	6
Angina	1	Fever, scarlet	4
Bleed'g fr'm lungs	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Burned or scalded	2	Fever, typhus	5
Bronchitis	6	Fever, congest	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, hectic	1
Cancer of breast	1	Fever, nervous	1
Cancer of lungs	1	Fever, declin'g(!)	1
Casualities	1	Heart, disease of	1
by fall	1	Hip disease	1
by railroad	1	Hooping cough	1
Cholera Infant'm	1	Inanition	2
Cebbl. fril'pus	1	Influenza	1
Consumption	63	Inflam. of brain	7
Convulsions, inf.	53	Inflam. of bowels	4
Convuls'ns, adult	2	Inflam. of chest	1
Croup	22	Inflam. of heart	1
Congest. of brain	7	Inflam. of lungs	49
Congest. of lungs	2	Inflam. of stom	1
Comp. of bowels	1	Inflam. of throat	1
Cyanosis	8	Inflam. of liver	2
Debility, infant	8	Insanity, pe'rp'r'l	1
Debility, adult	4	Intemperance	2
Diarrhœa	8	Kidney, disease of	1
Total			460

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	15	IX.	13
II.	3	X.	20
III.	25	XI.	25
IV.	23	XII.	34
V.	14	XIII.	19
VI.	19	XIV.	13
VII.	25	XV.	14
VIII.	23	XVI.	26
		XVII.	33
		XVIII.	24
		XIX.	29
		XX.	27
		XXI.	28
		XXII.	13
		Total	460

Ages—Under 1 year, 160; 1 to 2 years, 56; 2 to 5, 34; 5 to 10, 15; 10 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 55; 30 to 40, 37; 40 to 50, 23; 50 to 60, 13; 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 6; 80 to 90, 7; 90 to 100, 2; unknown, 1. Total, 460.

Places of Nativity—United States, 324; Ireland, 75; England, 11; Scotland, 3; Germany, 23; France, 1; Holland, 2; Switzerland, 2; British Possessions in North America, 1; East Indies, 1; unknown, 6. Total, 460.

Public Institutions—Bellevue Hospital, 14; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-pox do., 7; Lunatic Asylum, do., 2, Bloomingdale Asylum for Insane, 1; Ward's Island, 29; Randall's Island, 2; Home of the Friendless, 1; Roosevelt Orphan Asylum, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 6; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Colored House Hospital, 5; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Colored Persons, 13.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, Saturday, April 15, 1854.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW-YORK.

Communication from the Counsel to the Corporation.

In the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, the following communication in relation to the Liquor Traffic in this City, was received from the Counsel to the Corporation:

Law Department, Office of Counsel to the Corporation, April 12, 1854.

To the Board of Councilmen:

I have received several resolutions of the Board of Councilmen, referring to the Counsel to the Corporation to report the Laws in relation to the liquor traffic, the sale of liquors on Sunday, &c., and have the honor to report:

The indexes to the laws of the State and to the ordinances of this City, particularly the latter, are so imperfect that it is impossible to report to the Board with perfect accuracy and entire confidence all the laws and ordinances referred to by their resolutions. I have carefully examined every source of information within my power, and respectfully refer the Board to the schedule annexed, as containing all the laws and ordinances which, so far as I have been able to discover, relate to the subject of their inquiry.

As the duty of imposing penalties for the violation of ordinances of the City, including those in relation to the sale of liquors, does not fall within the duties of this office, I have had no opportunity of observing or knowing the reasons why they are not enforced, or whether additional laws are necessary.

This duty belongs to the Corporation Attorney, whose letter upon the subject I have the honor to annex.

The results to be deduced from the examination appear to me to be as follows:

First—That the Common Council are authorized, from time to time, to pass such ordinances to *regulate taverns*, as they may deem suitable and necessary to preserve the good order and welfare of the City.

Second—That the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the District, or a majority of them, have the power to grant and revoke licenses.

Third—That the penalty of the bond of $125 upon the license being issued, is recoverable at law.

Fourth—That the penalty of $25 for selling liquor at retail without license, is also recoverable at law.

Fifth—That the penalty of $2 50 imposed by a law of the State, for the sale of liquors on Sunday, is also recoverable at law.

Sixth—That the difficulty on the part of the Corporation Attorney, in enforcing these penalties, arises principally from the want of sufficient proof. The Police Department is required by law to observe and report all violations of the laws of the State or ordinances of the City. And yet its members are prohibited from entering any liquor-store, while en duty. It is very rare that complaints are made by citizens, and yet more rare that they are supported by that degree of proof necessary to obtain conviction. If larger power were given to the Police Department, for the discovery of violations of the Excise laws, and if the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen in each district would promptly hear and determine every complaint, and if the bonds were promptly sent by them to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution, I am not aware that anything more could be done to redress or repress existing evils under existing laws.

Seventh—That the members of the Board of Councilmen have no magisterial powers, and, therefore, have no power, by virtue of their office, to arrest persons for violations of the laws or ordinances. The power to issue or to revoke licenses is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the district, and cannot be exercised without the concurrence of all or a majority of them.

Respectfully submitted. ROBT. J. DILLON.

AN OLD PATENT.

Examination of an Alleged Patent Swindle.

An interesting case of alleged swindling in relation to a patent for the manufacture of a peculiar lubricator, was investigated before Justice Stuart on Saturday. The accused party is Dr. Stephen A. Main. The case has been pending for some time past.

The following testimony was adduced:

John B. Bell, sworn: I reside at No. 32 Penn-street, Pittsburg; I first became acquainted with defendant in November last, at the Crystal Palace; I had an interview with him on the subject of oil and grease on the first Monday after the 13th of February; a few days afterwards I conversed with him relative to the purchase of the right to manufacture and sell the oil and grease in Pennsylvania and some of the other States; on the 6th or 7th of March, Mr. Lee and myself had an interview with defendant; defendant said that he was the inventor of the oil shown me, and the only person who made this particular kind of grease; he said, also, that he was the only person who made that quality of oil; he said he had a factory a few years before, and had manufactured a good deal of oil, and sold it through the City; he showed me his book that he had made charges in, which contained a great many accounts, and showing the prices at which he sold oil and grease; he showed me some figures not connected with any accounts, which he said was the summing up of his sales; the amount was between $7,500 and $8,000; the amount of expenses was about $2,400 or $2,500, which he said was the cost of the making and the materials and labor; he had figured out a net profit, which he said was a net profit of over $5,000; he told me that his building had been burned down, and that stopped the manufacturing; he said the man who had set fire to it was in the State Prison; he said the article which he had exhibited in the Crystal Palace he had manufactured in a smaller establishment than the other; I do not think he told me when he made that on exhibition; he said at first that the grease could be manufactured for less than two cents per pound; on the 6th and 7th of March, at the interview between myself, Lee and defendant, we had a conversation about the character and cost of the oil and grease, and also the patent to protect it; he talked about the propriety of withdrawing the application for the patent and relying upon the secret; he said he had applied for two patents for making the oil and grease; I think he said he had applied in November, 1853; I suggested that it would not be safe to rely upon the secret, after the application had been made, as persons in the office might get at it; he said that it had not yet been examined, and after the papers were withdrawn the secret would not be known; he said he had a secret connected with the manufacture of the oil, and another in the manufacture of the grease, without which they could not be made, even by following the specifications; he did not give me a copy of the specifications; he said that the cost of making the oil depended upon its quality, from ten cents a gallon to as high as 50 cents, according to the amount of labor bestowed upon it in redistilling it; the extra cost was altogether for distillation; he said that two or three distillations were all that were actually necessary; he said one man could make from the oil 20 barrels of grease per day; in one of his letters he said 6 or 7 barrels; he said one gallon of oil, which cost 10 cents, would make nine pounds of grease; I understood him to say that the samples of grease sent were made of oil having a further distillation; the cost of converting the grease he said was comparatively nothing; he took myself and Mr. Lee over to the Bowery and showed us a building which he said was painted with this oil; there was a good deal of lettering on the building, the letters being of different colors; he said that some oils worked well with some colors but not with others, and that the painters had used his oil successfully in all the colors on the building. He said the building had been painted three or four years ago; he said it cost but a small amount to adapt it to painting purposes. Mr. Kenny occupied the building as a paint shop; the building which his office was in he said was painted with zinc white, with his oil; it was painted he said two or three years after the building he showed me; Mr. Lee and myself agreed to give $15,000 to the defendant, with five per cent of the profits, for the secrets and the patent to make and manufacture both the oil and grease in the United States; within two or three days after our first meeting, the subject as to the manner of making the payments was spoken of; the talk was first that the payments would be money; I do not recollect that he said anything to induce me to give drafts instead of money; defendant told me the house in which his office was, No. 20 Broad-street, belonged to him; he said it was worth about $23,000; he said it would rent for $1,800; there was nothing said about any incumbrances on it; he told me that the income of his business was about $12,000 per year; that his office expenses were about $4,800; his family expenses about $4,000—leaving him $4,000 net profits; he spoke of the manner he managed in which he built houses; he said he never commenced to build until he had so much that he could pay as fast as the building proceeded, so that when it was completed he could have it clear; I have the endorser of two drafts made by Mr. Lee, of $3,500 each, one of 10 and the other of 30 days from the 15th of March; they were delivered to him on the 15th of March; this is the contract signed when the drafts were given; [contract was here shown to witness;] the receipt attached to the contract was executed at the same time with the contract.

Q.—What statements were made by the defendant to induce you to endorse and deliver those drafts? A.—His asserting that he could within six hour or a day show us the whole matter of making the oil and grease; his assertion of his having the property in his own hands; his assertion about his business; the conversation about his building also had an influence with me; and the assertion that he would return the drafts if the thing was not made as he represented to me; the amount of money he had before me and the manner I became a weigher with me; he said that if the drafts were not in his hands he was perfectly good, and he only wanted to be secured from any backing out in case he did as he represented he could do; he made me fearful not knowing Mr. Lee, he objected to showing anything till the drafts were placed in his hands; I knew nothing about defendant's circumstances, or about his house being painted with this oil, except what he stated to me.

Cross-examined—I do not know of my own knowledge, that this oil was made by any person except Dr. Main; I had some correspondence with defendant; (witness here identified letters written by him to defendant;) defendant showed me letters from the Patent-Office, relative to his application for a patent; I never went or sent to the Patent-Office, to see about the matter of defendant's application; defendant showed me what he said was a copy of the specifications sent on to Washington; defendant said before the negotiations were concluded, that he had no objections to telling me the secret, and trusting to my honor, but he would not trust Lee; I think he said that if Lee was to be present, he wanted to have something to secure him; after the drafts were given, defendant made experiments with his small apparatus in our presence.

Q.—Did he state to you that he could not make as good oil with the small machine as he could with a machine on a larger scale—the scale called for by the specifications? A.—Before the drafts were given, he said that he could make the oil and grease on a very small machine, but could not give so good results, as there was more waste; he said he would put up a large machine, and if it proved to be good he would pay for it; we could if we got the quality of the article from the small machine, such as the sample, then we could judge of the article as well as from the large machine; he did not say he could not make as good an article on the small machine as on the large, but that he could show us the process, though with not so good results; he offered to put up the large machine, as he said he could then not only show the quality, but the product; the reason why we did not let him put up the large machine, was that we wanted to learn the secret and make the quality; we expected the results would be such as we could judge of the product; in the early part of the negotiation he said he would show me the plans and secrets, and that I might go on to Pittsburg and get the money to pay him if I was satisfied, and if not satisfied, to keep the secret as an honorable man; an entire experiment was not made on the small machine; I weighed out the resin, run it off, weighed the oil and measured it; on the first day the distill was full of something; we made a kind of oil; the third day we went to Troy-street and run off oil from resin without any of the defendant's improved connection; we made a thick substance which was not like the grease shown as a sample; we tried to make grease the third day from something he had in barrels; after a few trials we made a thick substance, but it was not like the sample; after the third day we got notice that the drafts had been passed, one of them in the bank; we said, at the close of the experiments, that we did not consider them satisfactory; the small machine held two gallons, the large machine was to contain over 1,000 gallons; we agreed to be satisfied if the quality was the same.

The examination was here closed for the day. It will be renewed at an early day.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Police met on Saturday, for the purpose of investigating charges of dereliction of duty preferred against members of the Police Department. The following cases were tried:

Theodore G. Clark, Eighth Ward, charged with absenting himself from his post at 9 o'clock, P. M., on the 6th inst., without leave, thereby violating the rules and regulations. The charge was sustained by the evidence of Sergeant Bogart.

Lewis Tammyer, Tenth Ward, charged with carelessly allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody, on Monday, the 7th inst. The charge was sustained by Captain Bradford.

William G. Egbert, Seventeenth Ward, charged with absenting himself from his post on the 3d inst., without leave, in violation of the rules and regulations. The charge was sustained by Lieutenant Crasto.

Charles H. Hallock, Thirteenth Ward, found asleep on his post on the 9th inst. The charge was sustained by Sergeant Busswanger.

James Parish, Thirteenth Ward, charged with neglecting to appear in uniform while on duty on the 4th and 5th of April. Charge sustained by the testimony of Sergeant Post.

John F. L. Dufon, Seventh Ward, charged with inducing Morris Callahan to pay him the sum of $40, to settle an alleged charge made against the said Callahan. The charge was supported by the testimony of Policeman Mohan und Hunuah Mahon. A large number of witnesses were examined for the defence. The evidence was quite conflicting.

Jacob Moore, Twentieth Ward, charged with refusing to arrest a carman for violating a corporation ordinance, and neglecting to have his book of rules and regulations with him. Charge sustained by James Drake and James Owens.

William Odell, Seventh Ward, charged with intoxication while on duty on the 5th inst. Charge sustained by the testimony of Sergeant Lyon.

The decisions in all of these cases were reserved.

Charitable Bequests.—The late John Noble, Esq., a well known merchant of this City, left the following bequests to Charitable Institutions:

New-York Bible and Prayer Book Society	$2,000
Protestant Episcopal Trust Society	2,000
Diocesan Missionary Society	2,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	2,000
Orphan Asylum	2,000
Half-Orphan Asylum	2,000
Total	$12,000

A Begging Impostor.—On Sunday morning Coroner O'Donnall held an inquest at an old rookery No. 5 East Clinton-place, upon the body of a woman named Anna Bogart, aged 60 years. It appears she died of apoplexy, and having no person with her except an idiot son, he kept her secreted from Thursday to Saturday, when her remains were discovered lying beneath about three cart-loads of old rags, picked out of the streets. In searching the apartment, a bag was found containing a bank-book on the Bowery Savings Bank, with a credit of $206 81, and also $10 15 in pennies and three-cent pieces—all of which are no doubt the proceeds of begging from the public. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by apoplexy," and then took measures to send the deceased's son to the Asylum. The money was placed in the hands of the Board of Tea Governors.

The City Carmen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observe from a recent report of the Common Council proceedings, that the Carmen of our City have commenced a movement, whereby their rights shall be secured to them in the prosecution of their business upon the wharves and piers.

There is at present an ordinance upon the City's Statute Book, which limits the amount of property to be unloaded from vessels at any one time, to but four or five cart loads. We would not desire, of course, to have this regulation carried into effect to the latter; but we think that the importance of the interests of this large and respectable class of laborers, demands a restriction to the wholesale encumbrance of docks and wharves on the part of ship owners, agents, and others.

JUSTITIA.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Consolidation.—The *Star* and *Eagle*, the former representing the Whig party and the latter the Democratic party in this city, both propose that a public demonstration be made to celebrate the passage of the act consolidating the cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg and town of Bushwick, under one municipal form of government, passed on Friday last.

The City Railroads.—The part of the road on Flushing-avenue, full length, will be completed in a few days. The laying of the track on Myrtle-avenue will be commenced the present week. The manner in which the work has thus far progressed gives very general satisfaction.

A Man thrown into the River.—A party of men proceeded to the wharf at the foot of Adams-street, on Sunday morning, to settle a difficulty by having a fight, which was entered into with much gusto and wound up by one John Johnson being thrown into the river. He was with difficulty rescued from drowning.

Fatal Accident.—A man named Michael Lacy, of No. 6 Van Brunt-street, on returning home late Saturday, as is supposed intoxicated, fell on the steps of the house next door to his residence, and received such injuries that he died during the night.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The Common Council has authorized a loan of $8,500, for the purpose of completing the two School-houses in course of construction in the First and Third Wards. A resolution has accordingly been adopted by the Board of Education, authorizing the President and Clerk of the Board to contract for the completion of the houses.

Acquitted.—Captain Donovan, of the First Ward Police, who was arraigned before Mayor Wall and the Aldermen of the First Ward, and tried on charges of improper conduct and neglect of duty, has been honorably acquitted. He resumed his office of Captain on Saturday.

Dedication.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Maspeth, was dedicated to Divine Worship on Sunday. A sermon was preached in the morning by Rev. J. T. Peck, and in the afternoon by Rev. J. B. Wakely.

JERSEY CITY.

Sail Boat Upset.—Yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock, a small sloop, in which was William Pool and seven others, was capsized in the North River about midway between this city and New-York. The men clung to the side of the boat until some shad fishermen came up and rescued them. They were landed at the Cunard dock, and returned by the ferry to New-York.

The General Assembly of the (old school) Presbyterian Church in the United States, will hold its next Annual meeting in the Central Presbyterian Church, in the city of Buffalo, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 18th of May next, and will be opened with a sermon by Rev. John C. Young, D. D., the Moderator of the last Assembly. Four Professors are to be elected for Theological Seminaries by the Assembly, one for Princeton, one for Allegheny, and two for Danville.

Clough, the New-Bedford murderer, is to be hung at Taunton, Mass., on the 29th inst.

Reports from the Port of New-York.

Reports of Vessels in Foreign Ports, for the week ending and including April 15, and comparing with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	1854. Bbls.	1854. Value.	1853. Bbls.	1853. Value.
Liverpool	22,982	$124,158	10,886	$139,139
London	11,301	55,069	2,556	39,668
Bristol	3,698	22,098	1,833	14,443
Glasgow	1,100	3,887	—	—
Cork	2,513	12,225	—	—
Antwerp	5	25	—	—
British N. America	2,277	12,357	750	5,277
British West Indies	1,506	7,432	1,159	8,373
Danish W. Indies	4,000	4375	—	—
Australia	849	5,549	—	—
Hayti	1,192	6,413	—	—
New Grenada	381	3,135	—	—
Venezuela	190	1,045	324	4,022
Brazil	9,324	49,312	—	—
Peru	200	1,700	—	—
China	500	3,096	—	—
Cuba	—	—	50	425
Africa	—	—	900	7,000
Total for the week	59,561	$303,362	26,652	$199,898
Total 1st week in Apl.	22,356	110,093	15,203	117,919
Total in March	148,471	813,890	78,329	647,926
Total in Feb	143,808	849,663	129,365	1,124,836
Total in Jan	96,689	570,246	187,453	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	470,885	$2,647,253	436,992	$3,484,969

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	94,478	$111,554	14,593	$27,198
London	3,000	5,125	—	—
Bristol	6,375	7,267	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	3,000	6,400
Total for the week	106,105	$123,946	17,593	$33,598
Total 1st w'k in Ap'l	182,565	229,516	238,431	447,596
Total in March	61,346	79,440	27,991	51,514
Total in Feb	185,246	237,368	280,489	573,641
Total in Jan	224,461	286,382	517,483	899,123
Since Jan. 1	759,725	$947,652	1,081,992	$2,005,474

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	10,722	$492,329	8,162	$363,663
Glasgow	453	23,247	—	—
Havre	850	44,963	575	32,903
Rotterdam	61	2,502	—	—
Bremen	597	26,034	—	—
Hamburg	—	—	131	6,680
Total for the week	12,713	$589,075	8,868	$400,246
Total 1st week in Ap'l	8,249	436,881	7,259	343,417
Total in March	25,176	1,218,562	23,066	1,342,001
Total in February	16,939	856,022	30,928	1,420,564
Total in January	10,289	518,563	20,471	1,081,990
Since 1st January	74,361	3,619,043	95,612	$4,575,647

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Liverpool	42,081	$27,306	156,654	$132,756
British West Indies	1,004	626	430	375
Venezuela	—	—	200	188
Total for the week	43,088	$27,932	157,284	$133,313
Previously	351,833	239,112	1,542,361	1,443,343
Since 1st January	394,921	$267,044	1,699,645	$1,576,656

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tes.	Value.	Bbls. & tes.	Value.
British N. America	862	$2,620	150	$ 516
British West Indies	897	3,547	1,422	4,778
Danish West Indies	100	337	40	478
Porto Rico	10	170	20	400
Venezuela	—	—	142	572
Total for the week	1,869	$6,656	1,774	$6,736
Previously	15,576	61,492	22,893	87,226
Since Jan. 1	17,445	$68,148	24,667	$93,962

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tes.	Value.	Bbls. & tes.	Value.
London	168	$4,146	1,006	$24,530
Liverpool	—	—	339	7,491
Bristol	50	1,000	—	—
British N. America	81	136	64	340
British West Indies	15	56	100	1,190
Danish West Indies	120	1,455	84	454
Hayti	115	1,036	—	—
Peru	75	1,125	—	—
China	23	340	—	—
Porto Rico	—	—	16	218
Africa	—	—	53	799
Total for the week	587	$9,294	1,676	$35,233
Previously	20,237	330,194	20,517	359,855
Since January 1	20,824	$339,488	22,193	$395,108

PORK.

	Bbls. & tes.	Value.	Bbls. & tes.	Value.
Liverpool	160	$2,880	330	$4,750
London	268	7,794	250	4,350
Bristol	50	900	—	—
British North America	222	2,678	300	3,377
British West Indies	318	4,470	249	3,221
Danish West Indies	85	985	20	160
Hayti	360	5,393	—	—
Porto Rico	50	713	12	102
Peru	25	391	—	—
Cuba	—	—	16	248
Venezuela	—	—	10	155
China	100	1,475	—	—
Total for the week	1,636	$27,579	1,187	$16,443
Previously	18,139	337,245	18,769	259,111
Since January 1	19,775	$364,824	20,156	$275,554

RECAPITULATION.

Flour, bbls	59,561	$303,362	$199,898
Wheat, bushels	106,105	123,946	33,598
Cotton, bales	12,713	589,075	408,244
Corn, bushels	43,088	27,932	133,313
Corn Meal, bbls. & tes.	1,869	6,656	6,736
Beef, bbls and tcs	587	9,294	35,233
Pork, bbls and tcs	1,636	37,579	16,443
Total Produce for the week	$1,087,844		$833,467
Total Miscellaneous	575,572		634,689
Total exports for the week	$1,663,416		$1,468,156
Total previously	12,992,320		17,978,439
Total exports since Jan. 1	$13,655,736		$19,446,595

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—April 17.

$1,500 Ohio 6s '60	106	74	N. York Central R. R
8,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	86½	100	do
3,000 Ill Cen. R.R. Bds. pr	86	50	do
500 N. Y. Cen. R.E. Bds	93½	50	do
1,000 do	93½	50	do
10 Del. & Hud. Can'l Co.	108	50	do
100 do	109	200	do
100 Morris Canal	14½	70	do
7 Hanover Bank	92	100	do
8 Metropolitan Bank	102	20	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.
400 Canton Co	25½	100	Hud. River R.R.
100 do	25½	100	do
200 do	25½	100	do
168 do	25½	50	do
100 do	26½	550	Erie Railroad
50 do	26½	100	do
700 do	26½	200	do
500 N. Jersey Zinc Co	74½	200	do
900 do	74½	100	do
100 Flor. and K. Joint St'k	2	250	do
1000 do	1½	400	do
200 do	2	100	do
450 Nicaragua Tr't. Co	26½	350	do
300 do	26½	300	do
500 do	26½	300	do
100 do	26½	100	do
100 do	26½	100	do
100 do	26½	500	do
200 do	26½	100	do
100 Gold Hill Mine	3½	100	do
50 Penn. Coal Co	103½	100	do
100 do	103½	50	do
84 do	103½	200	do
500 Cumb. Coal Co	27	100	do
350 do	27½	300	do
300 do	27½	300	do
300 do	28	100	do
50 do	27½	200	Harlem Railroad
800 do	27½	100	do
100 do	27½	600	do
100 do	27½	600	do
100 do	27½	1,150	Reading R. R.
200 do	27½	100	do
150 do	27½	150	do
200 Park Vein Coal Co	6	100	do
100 do	6	300	do
800 do	6	400	do
300 do	6	200	do
500 Penn. & Leh. Zinc Co	2	500	do
10 Crystal Palace	61	100	Cleve. and Toledo R.
25 do	62	140	do
27 Michigan Cent. R. R.	105½	100	do
25 do	105½		

50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	s30	64
100	do	b60	64½
10	Mich. Central R. R.		105½
10	Panama Railroad		103½
10	Mich. So. Const'n		104
100	Erie Railroad	s30	72
50	do		72½
100	do	s60	72
200	do		72
100	do	s10	71½
100	do	b10	72
200	do	s30	72
450	do	b3	72½
200	do	s60	72½
50	do	b30	72
50	do	s30	71½
100	do	b60	72
100	do		71
100	do	s15	71
200	do	s30	71½
100	do	b3	71½
100	do	b60	73
100	Reading Railroad	s60	73½
100	do	s3	73
600	do	s10	73½
400	do	b30	74
23	N. Y. Central R. R.		107½
100	do	b60	107½
50	do		107

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	80½	50	Hud. Riv. Railroad
7,500 do	80	100	do
800 Del. & Hud. Can.	109½	10	Mich. Central R. R.
100 Canton Company	25½	30	Panama Railroad
100 do	25½	10	Mich. So. Const'n
25 Crystal Palace	53	100	Erie Railroad
100 McCulloch Gold Mine	6¾	50	do
100 do	7	100	do
100 Gold Hill Mine	3	200	do
200 Gardiner Gold Mine	3	50	do
100 Flor. K. Joint Stk	2	200	do
100 Nic. Transit Co	26½	200	do
100 do	26	50	do
100 do	25½	100	do
100 do	25½	100	do
40 Pennsylvania Coal Co	104	5	do
50 Cumb. Coal Co	27½	100	do
100 do	27½	200	do
200 do	27½	100	do
300 do	27½	100	do
500 Park Vein Coal Co	6	100	Reading Railroad
200 N. Jersey Zinc Co	74½	100	do
200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	84½	200	do
100 do	84½	600	do
16 do	84½	400	do
100 Harlem Railroad	51½	23	N. Y. Central R. R.
100 do	52½	100	do
150 do	51½	50	do
50 Hud. Riv. Railroad	64½		

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, April 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are inactive at $6@$6 12½ for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more inquired for at more regular prices. The day's sales comprise 3,615 balee, incinding 1,102 to shippers, 526 to spinners, 1,037 to speculators, and 950 in transitu. We have at length been furnished by the Board of Brokers with an accurate and useful list of current rates. Here it is:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10	10½	10½	10½
Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are in very moderate supply and good demand, entirely for the Eastern trade and for local use, at improved quotations. The *Arctic's* accounts have had a favorable effect upon the market, but the almost Arctic weather has greatly impeded business. The official announcement that the State Canals would be opened on the 1st proximo, has not influenced operators to any considerable extent. We have still to notice an inactivity upon the part of shippers, these being unable to pay the enhanced prices for desirable qualities. The day's transactions consist of 8,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, (inspected) ₱ bbl	$7 25	@	$7 62½
Common State	7 75	@	7 81½
Good State	7 81½	@	7 93¾
Favorite State	8 00	@	8 12½
Mixed Western	8 25	@	8 31½
Good Indiana and Michigan	8 37½	@	8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50	@	8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 25	@	8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50	@	8 68½
Extra Ohio	8 75	@	8 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@	9 25
Extra Genesee	9 25	@	10 00

Canadian is advancing. The day's movements embrace 3,700 bbls. Superfine, in bond, at $7 75@$7 87½ ₱ bbl. Southern, too, favors factors, being actively sought after at rising prices. The day's business amounts to 3,300 bbls., at $8 50@$8 75 for mixed to good, and $8 75@$9 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. There were sold 60 bbls. fine Rye Flour at $4 72½; and 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 68½ ₱ bbl., indicating an improving market.

FRUIT—Some 600 boxes bunch Raisins changed hands at $3 50@$3.

GRAIN—Wheat remains very rare, and, being held above the limits of buyers, is without animation, though it is noted by sellers. The day's operations do not exceed 1,000 bushels Canadian White, (called "Genesee,") at $2 05 a and 2,000 good Illinois Red, at $1 75. Rye is quite scarce and wanted. About 1,000 bushels Rye bolted sell at $1 08@$1 09. Barley has one buyer. The last Western Canal sale to Hudson-river was at 90c. ₱ bushel—an advance. Corn is not very plenty, nor very buoyant in price. The day's sales include 30,000 bushels, a, 62c.@63c. for Southern mixed; 63c.@—c. for Southern

FOR SALE.

HOUSE, LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.—A large cottage house, with two or three acres of land attached—16 miles from City Hall—(at Fleetwood, on the Harlem Railroad.) Fruit in abundance. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Also, several fine building sites at Fleetwood, and several lots near Mount Vernon—in fine locations. Also, 20 acres of land, finely located, within half mile of the depôt at Mount Vernon. Deeds without restriction. Inquire of S. G. MEGIE, No. 61 Ann-st., or of J. STEVENS, or STEPHEN BOGART, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Three of the three-story brown stone buildings, with under cellars, situated in Hudson-st., near Sixth. They are the most pleasant, healthy, and coovenient of any other perhaps in or about the City, being only five minutes walk from the ferry. They command a most delightful view of both City and country, and are built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with water throughout the buildings. They will be finished about May 1. For particulars inquire of WM. WHITE, No. 10 Irving-place, Hoboken, or J. M. BOARD, No. 27 Hudson-st., N. Y. Hours from 1 to 2½ P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

We always carefully exclude from our columns all personal matter. Correspondents sending us such matter, however interesting it may be in other respects, will please consider that we do not want their letters.

The Daily Times employs correspondents in various parts of the country, but we desire to have regular correspondents in every city, town and village in the United States. Correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Rejection of the Gadsden Treaty.

We learn from Washington that the Treaty with Mexico recently negotiated by Mr. GADSDEN was *rejected* in the Senate yesterday, by a very decisive vote, *eighteen to twenty-seven*. Another attempt will doubtless now be made to put our arrangements with the Mexican Government on a better footing than they are at present. We hope that in any future attempt at negotiation, a more extended view of the interests concerned will enter into it. We need a treaty with Mexico not simply to relieve us from temporary inconveniences, but to place *all* our relations with that country upon a more permanent and satisfactory basis. We need especially a liberal commercial arrangement with Mexico, under which the trade of the United States with the interior of that country shall be facilitated; our manufactures introduced and the free business intercourse of our people, with its now prejudiced population, promoted. All this is greatly needed to the end of a better understanding between the two countries, and earnestly to be desired in a practical financial point of view. At present we have only a limited, every way restricted and uncertain commerce with the Gulf ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoros, while, as we remarked on Friday, the trade of the interior of the country is a sealed book to the merchant and manufacturer of the United States, of which they are permitted to know as little as with the heart of the Empire of Japan.

This object alone is worth all the negotiation to which the two Governments have of late been subjected in regard to private claims and mammoth Road and Canal grants. If carried out on the enlarged principles of mutual trade, it would produce more real profit to this country than the acquisition of the Mesilla Valley would bring to our Land revenues for half a century, and would do more to establish a permanent good understanding with Mexico than the most princely offers, from season to season, in the shape of a money indemnity. Not that the latter should now be withheld altogether, but in adjusting the claim to the disputed Valley, or for any other territorial acquisition which may be deemed mutually agreeable, and at the same time afford us increased facilities to or upon the Pacific coast, we should, at the same time, make the settlement of our future trade with Mexico, upon liberal terms, a *sine qua non* to the general treaty.

We cannot believe that this is at all impracticable. It is scarcely to be supposed that it would be denied by Mexico, the Government being approached on the subject in the proper spirit. At all events, it is full time our negotiations with this important neighboring power should amount to something more than mere jobbing in private claims, the number and magnitude of which seem to increase with every new question of territory which is made the pretext of these repeated treaties.

The Southern Convention.

The extraordinary pressure of Foreign news upon our columns, has exoluded the full reports of the proceeding of the Southern Convention, which we have received from our Charleston correspondent. Those reports are to the close of the fourth day's session: and up to that time the action of the Convention had extended to only one or two points of general interest. Lieut. MAURY, as Chairman of the Committee charged with that duty, reported on the third day a series of resolutions setting forth the business to be done. This Committee recommended (1) that steps be taken to establish and build up *Manufactures* in the Southern States:—(2) to urge upon Congress the remission of duties on Railroad Iron,—the improvement of the merchant service by encouraging boys to go to sea,—the sending of one or two small steamers to explore the tributaries of the Amazon,—the extension of aid to steamers from some Southern port to Brazil and to Europe,—and the improvement of harbors and navigable rivers:—(3) denying the right of Brazil to exclude the world from the Amazon:—(4) recommending each Southern State having a seaport to encourage a direct trade with Europe, "either by exempting from taxes, for a limited time, the goods imported, or by allowing the importers an equivalent drawback or bounty, or by such other mode as to the Legislatures of the respective States may seem best:"—(5) the establishment of a line of steamers from some Southern port to Europe, without delay, and that the Southern States pledge themselves to its support: and (6) recommending to the General Government the formation of reciprocal treaties with foreign Governments for the admission of their respective products at reduced and equal rates of duty.

The time of the Convention had been mainly occupied in listening to discussions on these various points, and to speeches of individual members on the subject of a Pacific Railroad. The proposition to memorialize Congress in favor of improving harbors and navigable rivers, encountered some opposition,—founded solely on the argument that it was unconstitutional:—but a motion to strike it ont was negatived by a very decisive vote. The general conviction that the interest of the country, and especially of the South, demands such aid, when once felt, was sufficient to overrule the theoretical hostility by which this policy has hitherto been opposed. Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia were the *four* States that voted for striking it out,—the other *ten* voting against it.

The Speeches on the Pacific Railroad had been voluminous. All agreed that a road *by a Southern route* must be built;—the point of difference is simply whether the Southern States shall ask Congress to build it, or build it themselves. Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky thought that *two* roads would be built, and he desired the South to enter at once upon the construction of theirs, which should run through Texas and over that part of the Mexican territory which we were about to procure by treaty. Mr. ATHERTON, of Pennsylvania, felt quite sure that no Northern man in Congress would vote for the Southern route, because it was unreasonable to suppose that the North would forego *its* interests for the sake of the South; and as there was no probability that Congress would do anything in the matter for many years, and as delay only increased the power of the North to carry its point, he thought the South should put its shoulder to the wheel at once, and build the road. And if the Southern States were not *able* to do this, the Convention had better dissolve at once, and say no more about a Pacific Railroad. He did not think that either the General Government or a private Corporation should own that road; he proposed, therefore, that the fourteen Southern States should form themselves into a body politic for its construction. Gov. JONES, of Tennessee, made a speech, insisting that it was the *duty* of the General Government to construct the road.

No vote has yet been taken indicating the probable action of the Convention on this subject. The debate is interesting, as it proves the universal interest felt in this great work, and the unanimous desire of all sections of the country that it should be built. No project of equal magnitude ever commanded so general assent; and this fact renders it doubly deplorable that it is likely to be defeated by differences as to the route. It has become to a great extent a sectional question; and action upon it is likely to be guided by sectional considerations. We have long foreseen this tendency, and have suggested what still seems to us the best means of avoiding it—namely, that the Federal Government should construct the great trunk road from the extreme western point of the States—leaving each section to make its own connection with it. Unless some such plan be adopted, we do not believe the road will ever be built.

These Southern Conventions are likely to do good, by directing the attention of the Southern people to the necessity of *diversifying their industry*. They have heretofore acted upon the belief that *Slavery* was the only institution they needed to cherish, and have expended all their energies to sustain that, not only against Northern hostility, but against the tendency of events and the laws of political economy. Whatever tends to impress upon them the expediency of establishing Manufactures, of diversifying their agriculture, of creating a domestic and foreign commerce, and giving greater energy, efficiency and economy to their industry, will promote their interests and through that, the welfare of our common country.

Position of Austria—More Diplomatic Documents.

In another part of this morning's TIMES, we publish some further documents, recently laid before Parliament, illustrating the history of the Eastern War. Those given to-day are especially important as throwing new light on the position of the German Powers, and the course which Austria will eventually take in the contest. They are the papers on which the Earl of CLARENDON based his late declaration, in the House of Lords, that "Austria has behaved in an honorable and straightforward manner, throughout the negotiations with Russia." His Lordship admits that, although her course has, from the first, been doubtful, nay, even problematical, "England has every reason to be satisfied" with her conduct, rounding the sentence with an expression which may qualify its force or increase the depth of its hidden meaning. Austria has done this, he says, "in her own way and at her own time"—a phrase which will be differently interpreted by the partisans of different opinions. But, taking for granted the general commendation thus expressed by the noble Earl, in complimenting the course pursued by the Viennese Cabinet, there are one or two facts which seem to prove that his conclusions have been hastily formed and do not weigh with equal force upon other members of the British Ministry. The first of these is the complete reliance of Lord ABERDEEN and his confidential colleague upon the veracity of the secret Imperial correspondent; the second is Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S declaration in the House of Commons, made simultaneously with the strong announcement of Earl CLARENDON, in the Upper Chamber, and positively stating that the Cabinet "had no document, no formal agreement, *nor even an assurance* that the German Powers will take part in the war with Russia, and again, that "even the passage of the Danube by the Russian troops has not brought from Austria an immediate declaration that she will be in arms to oppose the aggression," although she has promised no donbt, that such a step would be the signal for immediate action on her part. These facts and many other evidences that may be gleaned from the political intelligence spread before us, would be, of themselves, sufficient, we repeat, to prevent our too ready acceptance of Earl CLARENDON'S views, but a glance at the document referred to will be a still fairer test of what is meant by Austrian straightforwardness and honesty, according to that Power's "own way and own time."

In the telegraphic dispatch, dated "Vienna, Feb. 4, 1854," from the Earl of WESTMORELAND to the Earl of CLARENDON, the first in this series of documents, it is said that the Emperor of Austria, having been requested "to engage himself to a strict neutrality," replied to Count ORLOFF that "he could make no such engagement unless the Emperor of Russia would confirm the pledges he had given, that he would not pass the Danube, and, on the other hand, would evacuate the Principalities *after the war*." Count ORLOFF rejoined, that his imperial master could enter into "no such engagement." In a conference held on Feb. 8, and referred to by the British Ambassador at Vienna, in a regular dispatch, Count BUOL reasserts, in a still more circumstantial manner, that *he* "cannot take the engagement proposed to him." A last and somewhat lengthy dispatch, sent to the Austrian Minister at St. Petersburg, and communicated to the British Cabinet, states that "Austria must reserve to herself entire liberty of action."

What is the practical import of all this? It is betrayed in the fact that both Austria and Prussia declined signing the summons sent to Russia, although they equivocally promised to support it; and, to crown the farce, designated "the strictest neutrality as the attitude to be assumed by the two principal German Powers and their confederates," while an armed defence of this neutrality, against any who may threaten to infringe it, proposed by NICHOLAS, and declined when Count BUOL *believed* that the King of Prussia had declined the Russian propositions, is not only talked of now, but, in all likelihood, entered into and concluded. Afraid to leave Prussia at the head of Germany, and German aversion to Russia, with the probability of her joining the Western Powers, while Austria accepts an alliance with the Czar, Count BUOL declines any positive engagement to remain neutral; but the moment Prussia openly declares her intention to pursue that course, Austria refuses to sign the summons of the Western Powers, although she has been repeatedly told by Russia that the Muscovite troops will cross the Danube, and that the Czar "could take no engagement at all" not to disturb "the general arrangement, at present existing, of the Turkish Provinces."

This whole correspondence is a diplomatic farce. It was the interest of both Russia and Austria to have, for the time being, an Austrian Minister behaving "honorably" towards the Western Cabinets. The chief part in these protracted negotiations could not have been secured but by friendly assurances and eventual parade of an impossible independence. It may be that Count BUOL has taken himself *au serieux* in thus acting as an anti-Russian agent of his Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH, by the grace of God and the Czar, Emperor of Austria; but he will soon know better, as he is already *neutral*, a state he so lately professed to abhor. Austrian Ministers are nothing—they speak and write to cover what is not said and written. There is at the Austrian Court a secret Cabinet, called by the people the *Camarilla*, consisting of the oldest members of the dynasty, and some civil and military officers, styled Councillors of State. This *Camarilla*, influenced principally by the Archduchess SOPHIA and her husband,—the parents of the present Emperor,—is the real centre of that spider-web which we designate as Austrian policy. From it no dispatches are sent—no assurances written. The Prime Minister himself is most of the time utterly ignorant of the purpose for which he is acting. When Count BUOL learns, with surprise, "that Count ORLOFF prolonged his stay at Vienna, although refused what he desired, and when the Emperor of Austria, in speaking of the departure of Count ORLOFF, inquired whether any suggestions could be made to him, in a confidential manner, by which the negotiations for peace might still be continued," the Austrian Prime Minister was, perhaps, perfectly unaware of the fact that Count ORLOFF'S mission had *not* failed in the *proper* place—in the Camarilla—and that he was only to act Austria's part, in her own way, and at *his* own time." Austria will not go with the Western Powers. Cajoleries, menaces will be of no avail. She cannot, although she hates Russia as much as she fears her. *With* Prussia, she would have ventured to incur Muscovite displeasure; but *without* her powerful neighbor, she dares not face such a responsibility.

To maintain their neutralities is the object and equal exertion of the German Powers, and accordingly we read that the Prussian Envoy, M. DE MANTEUFFEL, one day dined with the Russian Minister, and on the next day with Lord WESTMORELAND, the British Ambassador—thus keeping up the balance even in a gastronomic point of view. But we are afraid this farce will not be manageable for any length of time. It is already said that a joint note has been sent by the Western Powers, and another presented by the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, calling for a precise declaration from Austria on certain important points. The Russian Minister is even reported to have intimated that in case of an unsatisfactory answer, he will ask for his passports. But having indulged in a secret conversation of two hours' length with the youthful Emperor, he has remained,—and so it is fair to conclude that he has not been displeased with the communication. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"It is believed, in certain political circles here, that the intelligence received from Vienna within the last few days is not very satisfactory. There is, perhaps, no single fact, or no series of facts, alleged against that Cabinet, but it is certain that, in the diplomatic correspondence or conversations which have passed between the respective Ministers, there occur observations, comments, demands of explanations, and conditions, which give ground for suspicion as to the sincerity and firmness of Austria, under circumstances like the present, when the only chance of safety lies in the adoption of a marked and unequivocal line of policy. These symptoms have appeared—if not for the first time, certainly more strongly within the last fortnight; and the efforts of this Government to force the Cabinet of Vienna to give a distinct explanation of her intentions with reference to Russia, have not, it would appear, been as successful as was hoped."

The correspondent then adds that "her own Ambassador in Paris is as little satisfied with it as the French Government"—a piece of information which, if it means anything, only amounts to saying that M. HUBNER begins to find himself in a very awkward position, having given reliable assurances of his master's policy. But Austrian Ministers are not over-sensitive. They are even impenetrable, under trying circumstances, and never fail to prosecute any advantage to the uttermost. There is, for example, another Austrian Ambassador, M. DE BRUCK, who, under the mantle of neutrality, has obtained permission for seventeen Russian merchants to prolong their stay at Constantinople.

The State Legislature.

Our State Legislature adjourned yesterday. The Session has been unusually laborious, though the acts passed have been mainly of local or private interest. Provision has been made for carrying into effect the recent amendment of the Constitution, authorizing the speedy completion of the State Canals. A bill for encouraging medical science by providing subjects for dissection, which has been urged at every Session for many years, has at last conquered the hostility of ignorance and prejudice, and become a law. One of the many greatly-needed amendments to the law of libel has been secured, and newspapers may now publish correct reports of proceedings in Courts of justice, without being held responsible for the truth of every statement made therein. These are the leading measures of general interest which have been passed. The bill authorizing a popular vote, for or against a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, failed to become a law. Several bills of local importance in this City have been passed. The law to convert Jones' Wood into a public Park has been repealed, and Central Park retains its original dimensions. The expenses of opening streets have been reduced. And the City has received permission to borrow money for constructing a new reservoir, and for erecting needed public buildings.

The Legislature has been composed of eminently practical men; and much less time than usual has been spent in protracted debates.

Congressional.

In the House yesterday, Mr. WALBRIDGE presented resolutions to the effect that the United States hold that every American vessel engaged in pursuits of commerce, is protected by the flag that covers her; and also, that as the existing conflict in Europe may lead to a change of political sovereignity in some of the European Powers, and its destruction in others, it is deemed proper for Congress to make known to them that we shall consider any attempt on their part to extend their system of Government to any portion of this Hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, and from the geographical and commercial position of the Island of Cuba to this Government, we will never consent that her sovereignty be transferred, except to the United States. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Senate's bill, increasing the salaries of clerks was considered for a time, and while a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading was pending, the House adjourned. The bill proposes to give the first-class clerks per annum, $1,200; second-class, $1,400; third-class, $1,600.

Death of Christopher North—Biographical Sketch.

JOHN WILSON is no more. For some time past he has, in a manner, been dead to the public. Ultra-Tory as he was—for the Toryism of "Christopher North" is as well known as his vast genius—he was generous in his views of gifted men. His was one of the first to acknowledge the great merits of WORDSWORTH, even at the time when, in the *Edinburg Review*, JEFFREY'S criticism on "The Excursion," commenced with the scathing sentence, "This will never do." He was the first of his party to appreciate SHELLEY, and startled the readers of *Blackwood's Magazine* by cordially praising that gifted poet. He it was who did justice to BYRON while he condemned the obscurity of "Don Juan," and the wandering "Childe" acknowledged his gratitude. In one of his letters published by MOORE, we find this sentence from BYRON, "Show this to WILSON, for I like the man, and care little for his Magazine." In WILSON, also, BURNS found an eloquent champion. He had kindly feelings for every one who possessed talent, and even those whom he cut up, (such as ROBERT MONTGOMERY, the verse-maker,) had they really required his sympathy or assistance, might say, "His bark is aye waur (worse) than his bite." To the last, he had his mental faculties unimpaired. Disease had prostrated his mind, not his body. We have a letter now before us dated Edinburg, July 14, 1852, in which is recorded the last public act of his brilliant life. Alluding to the contest at the General Election of 1852, for the parliamentary representation of the Scottish Capital, when MACAULAY, the Historian, Essayist, Orator, and Poet, was brought forward, without any solicitation or personal interference of his own, and placed at the head of the poll, by a large majority, the letter-writer says: "One of the incidents of the election contest was the appearance of Professor WILSON, who is much disabled by palsy of his lower limbs, to vote for MACAULAY. He had come in from his brother's place, eight miles distant, and had not been seen in public since his attack till this occasion brought him out. His sympathies with genius are as strong as ever." MACAULAY'S Liberalism was no obstacle to WILSON'S manifestation in honor of a man of marked ability.

WILSON, born at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1788, (the year which witnessed the birth of BYRON and PEEL,) was the son of a manufacturer, who made a large fortune in business. Educated in Paisley, WILSON was sent to the University of Glasgow, at the age of twelve. In point of fact, then, as now, the Scottish Universities are little more than high-schools. Thus, in Scotland, mere schoolboys enter College, to gather learning, from its very rudiments, while in England, each student usually knows as much of the dead languages and the exact sciences, as would enable him to obtain a degree at a Scotch College.

At Glasgow, it was WILSON'S good fortune, for some years, to be under the especial care of Mr. JARDINE, the Professor of Logic, a man who (to use LOCKHART'S words) "by the singular felicity of his tact in watching and encouraging the developments of youthful minds, had done more good to a whole host of individuals, and gifted individuals too, than their utmost gratitude could ever adequately repay." Five or six years constant residence with and careful instruction from Professor JARDINE, had fully prepared WILSON for entrance at the University of Oxford, which took place when he was in his 18th year. His father's wealth entitling him to the distinction, (which is an expensive one,) he became a Fellow-Commoner of Magdalen (pronounced *Maudlin*) College, Oxford—the beautiful and venerable structure, which owes its tall tower to Cardinal WOLSEY, who had been a "boy-bachelor" within its precincts—which boasts of ADDISON as one of its members, preserving the retired walk in which he was wont to meditate—and which is now governed by a President, Dr. ROUTH, who has been about sixty years in office, was intimate with SAMUEL JOHNSON, and is even now publishing a historical and critical work, at the age of nearly one hundred.

At Oxford, in 1806, WILSON competed for and obtained the prize, founded by a certain Sir RICHARD NEWDIGATE, for the best sixty lines on a given subject. The poetry on such occasions, written by under-graduates who have lately emerged from their teens, is usually of that class which neither gods nor columns do admire. But there have been a few exceptions, including HEBER'S "Palestine." LOCKHART, in later days, himself contemporary at Oxford with WILSON, spoke warmly in praise of his friend's prize poem.

On completing his education at Oxford in 1810, WILSON, rejoined his mother, then a widow, and residing in Edinburg. He very speedily formed literary connections in that Capital, for a poem upon the death of JAMES GRAHAME, author of "The Sabbath," having appeared in print, JOANNA BAILLIE inquired of WALTER SCOTT, whether he knew the writer, and SCOTT wrote back that he was "JOHN WILSON, a young man of very considerable poetical powers," and concluded by describing him as "an excellent, warm-hearted, and enthusiastic young man; something too much, perhaps, of the latter quality, places him among the list of originals." He added that he was then "engaged in a poem called *The Isle of Palms*, something in the style of SOUTHEY."

This was in 1812, and about the same time appeared BYRON'S *Childe Harold*. Shortly before, WILSON had purchased the beautiful and romantic estate on the banks of Windermere, in Westmoreland, where he became a neighbor and friend of WORDSWORTH. Here he completed the *Isle of Palms*, which was published in 1812. That poem placed him, at a bound, among the best living authors. By this time he was well acquainted with SCOTT, and may be allowed the honor of having originated for him the distinctive designation of "The Great Magician." The term occurs in a beautiful poem called *The Magic Mirror*, addressed by WILSON to SCOTT, and published in the Edinburg *Annual Register*, for 1812. Two years after, having determined to apply his mind to some fixed purpose, he was admitted to the Scottish Bar, but made no progress as a lawyer.

Blackwood's Magazine was commenced early in 1817, and WILSON soon became a principal contributor. There was scarcely any subject upon which he did not write. At that period Edinburg was crowded with clever men—most of them young—who considered that the (Tory) party to which they belonged had been too loudly crowed over by the *Edinburg Review*. They dashed into a contest at once, (as Mr. THACKERAY would say,) "with a courage worthy of a better cause;" and whatever else *Blackwood* wanted, it was not deficient in personality—audacious, lively, vehement, unjustified, unscrupulous, and witty. Associated with WILSON were LOCKHART, HOGG, GILLIES, SYME, and MAGINN. In a short time, *Blackwood's Magazine* had become not only a literary organ, but the wielder of great political power. It destroyed the force of the *Edinburg Review*, previously despotic and dreaded, and soon assumed the unity of purpose and conduct which has become its great characteristic.

In 1818, WILSON published another poem, called *The City of the Plague*. Early in 1820 the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, in the University of Edinburg became vacant by the death of Dr. THOMAS BROWNE, and, among others, JOHN WILSON became a candidate. The Edinburg Whigs, who had suffered from his wit in *Blackwood*, used every effort to prevent his success. SCOTT, on the other hand, had much influence on the other side, and exercised it in behalf of his friend. The contest ended in the appointment of WILSON, which even his opponents soon confessed was a credit to the University.

The famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ," (of which RENFIELD is about publishing a new edition, enlarged by Dr. MACKENZIE'S memoirs and annotations,) were commenced in *Blackwood*, in March, 1822. They took their name from an inn kept by Mr. AMBROSE, at which, being a snug, quiet, out-of-the-way place, the chief contributors were accustomed to meet once a fortnight. The interlocutors, in the first number of this brilliant series, were Christopher North and Odoherty—that is, WILSON and MAGINN, though it should be noted that the former was *not* Editor of Maga, the actual duties of that office being executed by BLACKWOOD himself. The first of the "Noctes" bears little mark of WILSON'S mind, but a great deal of MAGINN'S. That "Noctes," in which the scene was at Pisa, and the interlocutors were Byron and Odoherty, was certainly wholly written by MAGINN. At first, a variety of contributors joined in the production of these papers—LOCKHART, HOGG and MAGINN, in particular—but WILSON'S was the pervading spirit, and, when all the rest had fallen off, contributing only fragmentary portions of prose and verse to be worked in, as occasion served, it was WILSON who, year after year, may be said to have been the author. As we write this, we have some of the original "copy" of the "Noctes" before us. It is in WILSON'S flowing and not very legible autograph, and dashed off without a single blot or erasure.

A series of prose sketches which appeared in the Magazine were collected, as "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," and attracted much attention, from their purity of sentiment, poetic expression, and wonderful pathos. These were followed by two lengthened stories, also of lowly life in Scotland, entitled "The Trials of Margaret Lindsay" and "The Foresters." Then followed, in the Magazine, the glorious articles, poetry in prose, which were collected in 1842, and published, in three large octavo volumes, as "The Recreations of Christopher North." His critical and miscellaneous articles were never collected in England, but that good service to literature was done by their appearance, from the Philadelphia press, in 1842. In this country, also, have been republished his Essay on the Genius and Character of BURNS, his articles on Shakspearian Literature, and his vigorous and analytic papers on the earlier British poetry. After the "Noctes" had been discontinued for several years, the old hand and the old mind were recognized in a new series, full of high and thoughtful, but sometimes transcendental, philosophy, entitled "Dies Boreales or, Christopher under Canvas," which was republished here in 1850. With this ceased his labors. In 1850 he was smitten with paralysis of the lower limbs, which prevented the performance of his usual duties as Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy. He retired into the country, from which his latest emergence was, as above stated, to vote for MACAULAY, at Edinburg.

The death of JOHN WILSON is stated to have occurred on the 3d of this present April, at his brother's. It is not generally known that JAMES WILSON, several years younger than JOHN, is eminently distinguished as an author. He has published several valuable works on Natural History, and has also written the very popular book on angling and shooting, called *The Rod and the Gun*.

There can be little difficulty in deciding on the place which Professor WILSON will hold among the authors of his time. In vastness and variety of general knowledge, in the art of popularly throwing his mind into copartnership with the minds of his readers, in a peculiar richness of phraseology which no one else has ever succeeded in giving, in strong and nervous expression, in the wondrous faculty by which he made the best words fall into the best places, in a peculiar species of humor which never broke out into mirth, though it often created a smile by its quaintness, and, above all, in a remarkable power, strengthened, when he used it, by a gentle simplicity of diction, of exciting pathetic feelings in the mind, WILSON stands eminently distinguished as a prose-writer. To his credit, also, be it recorded that, with all this combined power, he was gentle and gracious in the use of it. From the time that he was a recognized writer in *Blackwood*, and therefore responsible, he was chary in personality;—in the cause of humanity, in aid of the oppressed, in battle with evil-doers, he was unsparing as he was strong—but, in all other cases, his eloquence or wit "never carried a heartstain away on its blade."

The person of this man was like his mind. He towered above ordinary mortals in stature as in intellect. He was a man like WEBSTER, who could not appear upon the causeway, in any city in the world, without exciting wonder and admiration. Nature had plainly marked him out as one on whom she had showered an abundance of her richest gifts. His stature was far over the common height. His figure, at the age of 62, when we last saw him, was as erect as it had been in early manhood. Time had changed his yellow hair to gray, but, to the last, it floated wildly over a brow of remarkable expression, beneath which beamed blue eyes, which seemed to measure your mind and body at a glance. For nearly half a century, for his commenced this course when a boy, at college, WILSON spent half his days in the open air. There was not a valley or mountain, lake or town, river or streamlet, in all Scotland, which he had not visited. He also had traversed, on foot, nearly every part of England. He excelled in field sports, and his intimacy with nature, in all her aspects, may account for the beautiful fidelity and freshness of his descriptions. The force of his poetry was probably influenced by, if not mainly derived from, the same source. No one, except him who had often slept in his plaid in a mountain hut, could have written that glorious *Address to a Wild Deer*, which is one of the most magnificent poems in the language.

As to his poetry—we will not say that it has been underrated—we only say that it has been eclipsed by his splendid prose. But in the *Isles of Palms* and *The City of the Plague*, to say nothing of his smaller poems, there is much which "the world will not willingly let die." It is some consolation that a complete edition of WILSON'S works, and a full Memoir of his life, may be fairly anticipated. Professor AYTOUN, himself a poet, a critic, and a humorist, is married to one of WILSON'S daughters, and for some time past, has filled the office of "Christopher North." We believe we are justified in stating that the filial duty of giving the world a correct edition of WILSON, with a true history of his mind and of the events of his life, will be executed by AYTOUN. It could not have fallen into more trusty or able hands. Some time must pass before we shall see the result, but we must "bide our time."

One word more: Those who fancy, as MOORE did, that men of genius are necessarily unfortunate in their domestic relations, would have their theory severely injured by contact with the fact that there seldom has been a man more happy as a father, husband, brother, son, and friend, than Professor WILSON. He was the life, grace, and ornament of general society, but his most felicitous appearance was in the bosom of his family.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest prices for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 561 Broadway, opposite McLoughlin Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown theerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF 600 BROOKLYN BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—We take occasion to remind our readers that the large and peremptory sale of 600 beautiful building lots in the 8th ward of the city of Brooklyn, and on Windsor Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush, takes place THIS DAY, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. The most elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are to be found on this estate, those on the hill side, between Seely-st. and the Brooklyn line, overlooking the whole richly cultivated agricultural plains of Flatbush, with Sandy Hook and Rockaway, the waters of the lower bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free from city taxes and assessments, and within 2½ miles of Hamilton-avenue Ferry; of easy access by omnibus from Fulton Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive and ornamental improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Title indisputable. Also, at the same time and place, three of the elegant and commodious suburban villas now erecting on Seely-st. and two on Vanderbilt-st., (each with six lots of ground,) to be completely finished without expense to the purchasers. Maps describing the above beautiful property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

IF SELF-PRESERVATION IS THE FIRST LAW OF NATURE—Is it not madness in the sick and feeble to neglect the means of health? When the whole country is ringing with the cures wrought by Dr. HORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL, can any human being who suffers from nervous complaints, debility, weak stomach, or the disordered action of any organ upon which general or local vigor and efficiency depend, neglect to use it? It is no nostrum of empiricism. The Medical Colleges of Europe have adopted it, the faculty in this country endorse it; and the juice of the herb which forms it basis, in an unconcentrated form, is now prescribed in nervous cases throughout the civilized world. In this preparation, the sublimated extract of that wonderful Brazilian plant is incorporated with other vegetable and invigorating tonics, and when its use shall have become universal, neuralgia, dyspepsia, sexual incapacity, all nervous affections, and the innumerable diseases exclusively incident to females will rapidly become extinct. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $15. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 122 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada and the West Indies.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsedl,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. B. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo. C. Lambarde,	A. Schuchardt,
Francis Cettenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Ruthil,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.	W. A. Plaisance,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search,—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and be now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine HERRING'S CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Finger machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—These world-renowned delineators of negro character, and performers of negro melodies, are nightly singing a new and beautiful song, by Charley C. Converse, "My Lovely Susey Seul," with immense applause. Price 25 cents. Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Dealers will find Mr. WATERS' catalogue one of the largest and best selected in the City. Music sent by mail, postage free.

SEWING MACHINES—PRESENT STATE OF THE WAR.—The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside, containing a full account of the suits commenced against Elias Howe, Jr., The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, Grover, Baker & Co., The American Magnetic Sewing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, dealers in N. Hunt's Machines, for infringing upon our patents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

HEARD FORTEEN HUNDRED MILES AT SEA!—It is said, as a fact, that the bells of a Convent on the ocean side, were once heard by some sailors 1,400 miles at sea! The power of the human voice is destroyed very easily, and cultivated as easily. Try a box of BRYANT'S Pulmonic Wafers.—25 cents. They cure coughs, sore throats, hoarseness, and colds generally. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Pearl-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. PETERSON & CO.'S, No. 70 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 1s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 3s. (not printed.) Also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $300 to $575. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Moose Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 1s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10d. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company have removed their office and warerooms to No. 343 Broadway, where manufacturers and all others interested in this "time and labor-saving" Sewing Machine, are respectfully invited to call, and, by a careful examination, satisfy themselves of

NEW-YORK CITY.

Removal of Catharine Market.

The Committee on Markets of the Board o Councilmen, consisting of Messrs. CLIFTON, COOPER, YOUNG, REED and WAINWRIGHT, met in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, to hear argument in favor of and opposed to the removal of Catharine Market. Councilman WAINWRIGHT said he believed all the gentlemen present were opposed to the removal of the Market. He had been informed a few moments before that those in favor of the removal were not aware of the present meeting, and desired a post onement.

Mr. VAN DYKE thought those in favor of the removal had the same opportunity of being informed of the meeting as those opposed to the removal. It was advertised in the papers.

Councilman COOPER said it would be well to hear those gentlemen who were present.

Mr. ARNOLD said one great reason why the market should not be removed was, that it was situa ed on one of the principal thoroughfares, and convenient to the ferry. The removal is opposed, too, by the butchers, who believe such removal to Market, or any other street, would prove highly injurious to them. They say that, should it be removed, they would not go with it.

Councilman WAINWRIGHT—Can you name any of the butchers now in the market, who would not go with it?

Mr. ARNOLD—No, Sir, I cannot; but I have heard such remarks guestally made by them.

Mr. BERRIAN was also opposed to the removal of the Catharine Market. He did business in that market, and had for the last twenty years. He believed that the removal of the market would prove injurious to him and to all others who did business there. He knew tha many butchers now there would not remove with it, bu would open provision stores in the vicinity.

Councilman WAINWRIGHT—Should the market be removed, would you go with it?

Mr. BERRIAN—Yes, Sir, I should go with it, but think, nevertheless, that such removal would be injurious to my business.

Mr. VAN DYKE was likewise opposed to it. He was a property-owner in that vicinity. He had purchased his property there, depending for his custom from the market. He was sure that any removal from its present location was opposed by those most interested.

Mr. WARNER was opposed to its removal. He, like all the other butchers in the Catharine Market, was opposed to its removal, for the reasons given by the gentlemen who had preceded him.

Messrs. JOYCE, St. JOHN and others, likewise made remarks in opposition to the removal.

Mr. FOWLAR said he was in favor of the removal of the Catharine Market to Market-street. Public convenience demanded its removal. Market Slip was wider, and afforded greater facilities for fish-stalls. The street was also wider, and he believed it ought to be removed there. He hoped the Committee would adjourn to some other day, as those in favor of the removal were not present. Many of them were not aware of the present meeting, and others had been called away.

The Committee then adjourned to 3 P. M. on Friday next.

The Third Presbytery of New-York—The Slavery Question Discussed.

The New School Presbytery of New-York held an adjourned meeting at Mercer-stree Church, yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock, tho meeting was called to order, and was opened with pra or by the Moderator, Rev. RALSTON SMITH. Rev. J. R. STAVERA read the minutes of the last meeting, which, being amended, were approved. The consideration of the Commissioners' and Contingent Fund, was then entered on, and after some debate, a resolution was passed that the Churches, in connection with the Third Presbytery, be requested to take up a collection in their different Churches, on or before the second Sabbath in May next.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD then read a letter and circular from Mr. TORRY, Chairman of the Winchester Presbytery, dated Sept. 25, 1853, asking the Third Presbytery to remonstrate with the General Assembly against the passage of any resolutions respecting Slavery, at the present time, as the agitation of the question was considered by the South as an infringement of their rights, could be of no service, and would only serve to alienate the brethren of the Church, North and South. The circular asked for no retraction of o, inious already passed, but that there should be no future action, and stated that this agitation impeded the progress of the Home Mission and Bible Societies, and tended to make the condition of the slave worse than it had been before, or would ever be, but for this agitation. After reading the memorial, the Rev. Dr. said that the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey have come to a resolve not to agitate that question at present, and with that decision he was inclined to agree. Some discussion arose as to how far the agreement in such a resolve would bind the meeting not to agitate the subject, or did this resolve descend lower in the ecclesiastical gradation than the General Assembly. It was explained by Dr. HOLFIELD, that the resolution was declaratory,—not imperative,—and that each congregation and every individual could express freely their opinions on the subject. He then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. MILLS:

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion in respect to the statements of the Presbytery of Winchester, Va., in their circular of Sept. 25, that they be referred to the action of the Synod of New-York and New-Jersey, on that subject, at their meeting in October last, as pre-cluding the necessity of further action on the part of the Third Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. SMITH was opposed to the resolution, as he thought if the Presbytery agreed with the Synod in the propriety of the non-agitation of the question, they ought to say so expressly. One of the clergymen, whose name we did not find out, said that the approval of the course of the Synod was implied.

Rev. Dr. HATFIELD—When this resolution was passed by the Senate last September, the question of Slavery was in a different position then from what it now is, and it was only necessary for them to inform the Winchester Presbytery that they agreed for the present, with the resolve of the Senate, as being the higher body, and to show their love of order. He was not, however, sure how long this course would continue to be adopted, and be the rule of action of the Presbyterian body of the North. Then, the Compromise measures, which many swallowed as a bitter pill, were untouched; but when once passed they were looked upon as irrevocable. But an outrage had been committed by the Nebraska bill, and the religious press of the South upheld the faithless politicians on this subject, and they have as yet been unrebuked from a Southern pulpit. He did not know but they would be justified in rebuking this "Runic faith" on the part of their brethren of the South, for their concurrence in and silence respecting such an iniquity. He was, however, satisfied to let this matter rest for the present, until such time as the public mind would have cooled down a little from its present excitement.

Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church (colored) at the corner of Prince and Marion-streets, said he thought he could conscientiously concur in the resolution, as it had no binding effect.

The resolution was then put and carried.

There was other business to come before the meeting, but as the severity of the day prevented many of the clergymen being present, the committees were not ready to report. A resolution was adopted that the next stated meeting of the Presbytery should be held at the Sixth-street Presbyterian Church on the evening of the first Sabbath in July, and opened with a sermon from the Moderator. The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Recorder TILLOU in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Committee on County Officers, relative to diminishing the number of attendants upon the courts of this County, was read. Accompanying the report was a communication signed by four of the Judges, stating that only ten attendants were really required, while there were fifteen—five more than necessary. The communication added the names of ten of the present occupants of the offices, whom they recommended to be retained. The report of the Committee was in accordance with the recommendation of the Judges. After some discussion the report was, on motion, recommitted to the Committee, with a request to report at their earliest convenience.

Supervisor MOTT, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the subject of the bill of the Coroners had been referred to them for investigation. Out of over five hundred inquests held during the past three months by the Coroners, he was satisfied that only about ninety were cases wherein an inquest was required by law. To be enabled to investigate the subject in detail, in order to report, required a large amount of time, and he therefore desired to return the documents to the Board for it to take such action as it desired.

Supervisor ELY stated that in accordance with the statute, the correctness of the bill of the Coroners was certified to, and inasmuch as the Committee did not choose to disprove their correctness, he saw no way but for them to pay the bill. He moved, therefore, that the Comptroller be instructed to pay the bill. Carried.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

THE STORM.—The storm continued through yesterday. Up to a late hour last evening, snow and rain were still falling, forming a dismal sleety atmosphere. The gale, however, sensibly subsided in the course of the afternoon, and the fears of damage off the coast were less entertained. But few serious accidents have occurred since the disaster in the Bay of which we gave an account yesterday. Pedestrians will have much need to be doubly careful for a day or two how they walk the streets, for the heavy masses of snow and ice make sudden tumbles from the slanting roofs and come to the pavement with frequent and startling crashes. We saw several very narrow escapes, from this cause.

TRINITY CHURCHYARD—OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF ALBANY-STREET.—Owing to the severe storm of yesterday, but a few persons attended the meeting called at the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, for another expression of public sentiment in opposition to the proposed extension of Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard. Mr. D. LEFFINGWELL announced that the meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in May.

THE PATENT OIL CASE.—On our third page, to-day, is given a full report of the investigation of an alleged fraud in a patent oil case. The hearing in the case was resumed yesterday, and the cross-examination of the complainant was concluded. No further action will be taken until next week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants**—HARRISON & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing to ornament small formed trees, at moderate prices, to their extensive assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, in any quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price-Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **The Advertisement headed "*Best of All*,"** cannot be published in the *Daily Times*.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance, as on this occasion the monthly reports of the officers will be read, affording an opportunity for all to put themselves in possession of the full statistics of its progress and success. The property purchased by this Association is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which will shortly be in operation, and upon which the fare has been fixed at $20 per annum. It is in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood. The whole cost to members for a commodious and eligible lot, including an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75. All who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, may learn further particulars by attending the meeting or making application to any of the gentlemen named below:

E. W. KETCHAM, No. 4 Liberty-place; W. E. MACDONOUGH, No. 18 Nassau-st., Organ office; JOHN HAYWARD, No. 276 Grand-st.; N. F. & B. W. WILSON, No. 176 South-st.; M. A. WILKES, Business Agent of the Association, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton, room No. 18.

☞ **Eighth Ward Citizens' Rally.**—The citizens of the VIIIth Ward, opposed to the outrage perpetrated by the present Police Commissioners, by nominating to themselves, and attempting to illegally reappoint the present inefficient Chief of Police nine months previous to the expiration of his term, are requested to meet at Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. at 7½ P. M., to express their opinion of such action by the present officials. Speakers will address the meeting.

WM. FORBES, WM. BOGERT,
PERRY GOODALL, JAS. WEBB,
DAVID COLEMAN, THOS. P. PEENY,
HENRY F. JOHNSON, HEMAN HALL,
and many others.

☞ **Minerva Mutual Improvement Society Lecture.**—WM. OLAND BOURNE, A. M., will deliver a lecture on *The Aims and Motives of Life* before the Society in the Lecture room of the Jane-st. Presbyterian Church, (one door west of 8th-av.), on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets gratis, to be had of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway; J. REID, No. 182 6th-av., and at the door.

☞ **Postponement of Sale.**—Notice.—The members and others of the Wakefield Village Association No. 3, are hereby notified that the sale at auction of the two desirable dwelling houses, with one acre attached to each, has been postponed until MONDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Wakefield. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the first fair day.

A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 113 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **Ladies' Lecture**—Knickerbocker Hall, 8th-av., cor. 23d-st.—Drs. VAN DEBEN and WHITNEY give two free medical lectures to ladies, at the above Hall, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 19 and 20, at 3 P. M. Consumption cured by inhalation. Office, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

☞ **Presstemus Columbian Literary Club.**—The third Anniversary of the Columbian Literary Club will be held at the Chapel of the New-York University, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock.

GEO. W. BOYD, President.
E. C. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **The Alumni of Columbia College** will hold an adjourned meeting at the Chapel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock, to consult as to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the College.

CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

☞ **Association of Exempt Firemen.**—The regular Quarterly Meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, April 18, at 8 o'clock. Persons proposed will please present their discharge certificates to the Secretary. G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and fine Laundress, in a private family, by one, and as cook and to wash and iron, and to do all the housework, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and Waiter, in a private family, by a respectable Protestant girl, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by a very competent woman. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANT WANTED.—A single gentleman wants a reliable young man, who has a good education and has no incumbrances, as a body servant. Address Mr. WATKINSON, at this office, with references.

NURSE WANTED—A middle aged woman, to take charge of two children (3 and 6 years old,) who is experienced and can produce the best of references. Call at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMEN WANTED—One as cook and the other as laundress. Inquire at No. 75 East 23d-st. The most satisfactory references required.

APOTHECARY WANTED—Capable of taking charge of a first class retail drug store in this City. Salary $400 to $500. Best references required. Apply at No. 127 Maiden-lane.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragemeet of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

A CARD.—"Female Servant's Home and School for Instruction in Domestic Duties."—This long contemplated addition to the "Protestant Servant's Protective Agency," instituted 1849, the "Model" office and "Reform Pioneer" in this branch of Domestic Economy, comes into operation 1st May next, at No. 149 Grand-st.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTED—The man well accustomed to the care of cows, rearing of calves and milking, which would be his principal employments, but at the same time willing to do other farm work when not so engaged; the wife competent to the charge of a small dairy. Apply to No. 59 Bleecker-st., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED—One who is well acquainted with the gun and pistol business, and a good salesman. Address C. B., at this office, giving name and references.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—A situation as Draughtsman in an Architect's or Builder's office. Good City reference given. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, *Times* office.

HOUSE PAINTERS WANTED.—Two or three first-rate hands wanted at Yonkers—first-rate wages. None but first-rate workmen need apply. JOHN STEVENS.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of July to Oct. 1, within one hour's ride of the City. Fort Hamilton, Staten Island, or on the Hudson River preferred. Address, stating terms, C. G. J., Box No. 1,975, Post-office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—May be had with a private family at No. 156 West 39th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Not far from Felton ferry, by a gentleman and wife, in a plain private family with few or no other boarders. References exchanged. Address N. B. C., *Times* office, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,908 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished room, for an elderly widow lady—terms $5 per week. The upper part of the City preferred. Address S. D. V., *Times* office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOM WANTED—By a young man, a nicely furnished room, in a strictly private family, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, and where can be enjoyed the comforts of a home. Episcopalian family preferred. Location must be near Broadway and below 14th-st. Address COMFORT, *Tribune* office, stating terms, location, &c. Best of reference given and required.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A gentleman, wife, and servant desire unfurnished rooms, with board, in a private family. Address, stating rooms, location, and terms, ECONOMY, *Times* Office.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman, in the upper part of this City, with gas, Croton water and bath, and breakfast. Address H. K., Box No 956 Post-Office.

THE MAGIC OF THE FAMED ALCHEMISTS—Could produce no results equal to those we daily witness with our own eyes. No later than the other day did we see an eminent merchant, one well known upon 'Change, whose majestic features were destroyed by a course head of hair, gray as a badger; to-day he shines forth in a luxuriant crop of black curls. To what power of magic is he indebted for such a metamorphosis? To no other spell than that of Dr. GOURAUD'S Instantaneous Hair Dye, which, together with other marvellous medicaments, can be obtained at his office, No. 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

BEARDS FOR THE BEARDLESS.—If you want whiskers or moustaches, and they won't grow naturally, use my ONGUENT, which will force them to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; $4 50 half-dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; J. R. SPAULDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st., Pittsburg.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Just received from London the mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Ray Grass, White Clover, Orange Grass Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOTT, No. 264 Water-st.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & KELCHER, manufacturers of the new engine-engraved, flashed and vitrified Enamelled Glass, for windows, &c., Nos. 260 and 262 Broadway, New-York.

ROUTE FOR SALE—On this paper, of 650 subscribers. Price $250. Inquire of Messrs. ROSS & JONES, No. 21 Ann-st.

L. F. WILLIAMS, (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ONLY AUTHORIZED AND COMPLETE EDITION—JUST READY—WAYLAND'S MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND LABORS OF REV. ADONIRAM JUDSON, D.D., in two volumes. Copyright secured to the family of Dr. Judson.

The memoir which is publishably expected by one of the most distinguished American divines of the Baptist denomination, to his important contribution to the history of missions, and an instructive illustration of a very extraordinary form of character.—*Westminster Review*.

Dr. Wayland has executed his task with great ability and sound judgment.—*London Patriot*.

It is one of the best biographies of our day.—*London Weekly News*.

It is throughout catholic in its tone, and pervaded by the widest charity, as well as the most enlightened wisdom.

[*North American Review*.

Dr. Wayland seems to us to have executed his task in the most simple yet faithful manner. We have been struck with the temper of impartiality, and the desire of entire fidelity everywhere seen.—*Christian Examiner*.

President Wayland has fulfilled the duties of a biographer in a most satisfactory manner. The biography is not a mere eulogium, yet there is everywhere a just appreciation of the great worth of Dr. Judson. We venture to say that no reader will be disappointed in the work.—*New-Englander*.

The style of its composition, like everything that issues from the pen of the gifted and noted writer, is intensely simple, chaste and beautiful.—*Freewill Baptist Review*.

The work is characterized by great fullness of detail, and is remarkable for the clearness and vigor of its style.

[*Christian Review*.

When Dr. Wayland consented to become the biographer of Dr. Judson, the feeling of satisfaction was universal, and it has not been disappointed. The analysis of Dr. Judson's character which the memoir presents, is admirably executed.—*Missionary Herald*.

Some may object to the large space which is taken up with journals, but this is what to many will be the great charm of the work. The memoir will prove of eminent value to missionaries and missionary societies, from the discussions it contains by the biographer of what is the appropriate work of the missionary.—*Spirit of Missions*.

These two volumes contain a great amount of missionary intelligence, clearly expressed and well arranged.—*Foreign Missionary*.

One of the most intensely interesting biographies, of its class, ever issued, beautifully executed, and with an almost faultless portrait.—*Macedonian*.

The subject was singularly congenial to the feelings of the writer, calling forth his warmest sympathies, inspiring him with a tender and pathetic eloquence, stimulating his most profound religious sensibilities, and he has treated it with a heart-felt section as well as signal ability.—*Harper's Magazine*.

President Wayland has discharged his editorial duties with fidelity, skill, taste, and a warm feeling for his subject.

[*Putnam's Monthly*.

The memoir will be read with deep interest by those of every name.—*New-York Observer*.

Those who have been long acquainted with Dr. Judson's history, as developed from year to year in his missionary labors, will find in these volumes a great deal of which they never knew before. Many a narrative drawn from him in moments of domestic converse, and treasured up as a precious memorial, Mrs. Judson has embodied with equal judgment and grace for these pages. They not only lend an inexpressible charm to the biography, but are essential to it. Of the interest of these volumes we cannot speak in too warm language. In the closing chapter the reader will find a specimen of character-drawing, such as has seldom been equaled.—*New-York Recorder*.

We believe it will be regarded as one of the best missionary histories extant. It is particularly full and complete with reference to the origin of the American Missions.—*New-York Evangelist*.

These volumes will be greeted by all denominations as precious witnesses to the fidelity, zeal and abundant labors of the lamented Judson.—*Christian Intelligencer*.

Dr. Wayland has written largely and powerfully on many other subjects, but for usefulness nothing has proceeded from him of so distinguished a character.—*Christian Chronicle*.

The biographer has added greatly to the value of the work, by the sound and enlarged general views which he has presented on the various topics which were rendered prominent in the life and labors of the apostle of Burmah.

[*Congregationalist*.

We rejoice that the task of compiling this biography has fallen into so able hands—especially into the hands of one who could afford to keep himself out of sight. Dr. Wayland has performed his own part of the work with characteristic skill and better.—*Christian Register*.

The work is indebted to the graceful pen of Dr. Judson's accomplished widow for many interesting reminiscences and sketches which add greatly to its value.—*Baltimore True Union*.

It is perhaps the best and truest uncolumn we can pronounce, to say that the biographer and his subject are each well worthy of the other.—*Boston Atlas*.

These two volumes cannot but make every deep impression on the public mind.—*Boston Transcript*.

It will not want readers and admirers among Christians of every name.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

The work has the interest of a book of travels, combined with that of a religious enterprise.—*Home Journal*.

The biographer has connected and explained the correspondence in such a way, as to permit the subject of the memoir to tell his own story in the most natural manner.

One of the best executed pieces of biographical composition now extant in our language.—*New-York Tribune*.

Published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston, and J. C DERBY, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

THREE NOVELS OF UNCOMMON INTEREST.—Just Published: MARGARET; OR, PREJUDICE AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS. An Autobiography. Elegantly illustrated, and beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly bound in paper, 50 cents. Vol. VI., Standard Library.

From the Albany Argus.

"This is a tale of uncommon power, and of manifold attractions. The characters are drawn with great skill, the style is marked by uncommon beauty, and there is a depth of feeling, a simplicity and naturalness of description, a keenness of satire, and a purity and elevation of moral sentiment pervading the whole work, that render it quite irresistible. The London press has been particularly loud in its praise."

From the London Spectator.

"It must rank with the ablest of modern productions. Scenes from actual contemporary life are here portrayed with truth and vividness; two great vices of the age, formal religion and the prejudices of society in favor of wealth, are assailed with telling effect. The story is written with force and with depth of thought."

THE LOVER UNDER TRIAL. A Novel. By Miss STUART. Author of "OLIVIA," &c., &c. Price 25 cents.

"In this charming novel is embodied the same brilliancy of style, the same capacity to analyze, and depict the tenderest emotions that the author has exhibited in her previous works.

"The author has a quick and delicate perception of the external indications of emotion, and happy talent for expressing the thoughts and passions."

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Price 25 cents.

"This is one of the most brilliant historical romances that has emanated from the pen of the great head of modern fiction, Dumas, whose profound genius has exhausted the resources of every epoch upon which his genius has alighted, was ever more thoroughly himself than in 'Massoiello.' The natural grandeur of character of this champion of the people—his tenderness and virtuous affection—and the whole nobility of his character—are here delineated with startling power and truth."

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

CALIFORNIA AND EGYPT.—THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—In press, two books of great value. Will be ready May 1, A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, from its discovery to the present time, including a full description of the country, its surface, soil, productions, society, &c., &c., being by far the most thorough and reliable work published on this interesting portion of the world. It will contain a new and elegant map of its new divisions. This work was written by one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the State of New-York, who was employed by several of the large mercantile houses of the City of New-York to explore the country, during the year 1853. From its extremely interesting and faithful descriptive pages, the reader will see that his mission was performed in a most satisfactory manner to his employers, the results of which are here given to the public. But very few men have had such facilities for a complete and accurate survey of the Land of Gold.

Also, EGYPT PAST AND PRESENT. By Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and one of the Editors of the *Independent*. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Thompson's graphic and elegant style of composition will readily believe that this will be a most attractive work. His mode of traveling was chosen so as to give him every facility for the most thorough and successful observation, and this charming volume is but the expression in words of those investigations. It will be emphatically a book for the people; for although we shall issue it in splendid style, with twenty elegant illustrations, yet we intend to sell it for $1, to bring it within the means of those who have been unable to purchase the previously issued illustrated works on Egypt, on account of their expensiveness. We shall trust to a large sale, and not a high price, for remuneration for our investment. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. Will be for sale by all Booksellers.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LIFE AND SAYINGS.—FIRST EDITION, 20,000 COPIES—Will be published on Saturday, April 22.

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY—By B. P. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post*.

"I did fynde her a woman of manye wordes, yet of a very pleasante fancie withal, and havynge much good counselle."—*Dr. Digg, his Works; Lib. exl. Art*—"*Mistresse Unit Hyte*."

One elegant 12mo. volume, 384 pages; printed on superfine paper, with 43 fine engravings on wood, including the following full-page illustrations in tints, designed by Coffin & Brown, and engraved by Orr & Aedrews:

1. Mrs Partington, a portrait.
2. Family Ghost.
3. Partingtonian Philosophy.
4. Punch in the Head.
5. Stock of the Revolution.
6. Life in the Country.
7. Partington Mouse Hunt's.
8. A Christmas Story.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing the day of publication of the long-looked for volume, "Mrs. Partington, her Life and Sayings, including those of 'Paul Pike,' and others of the Family." The large number ordered in advance—more than 12,000 copies—is the best evidence of the popularity of the book. With the hope and expectation that the old lady will be kindly received by an appreciating public, "the biographer places his hand on his heart and bows, as the curtain descends to slow music."

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

And for sale by all booksellers throughout the United States and Canadas. Price, $1 25. Single copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Bleckie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muse Royals, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works artistically and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant style on short notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st, will receive prompt attention.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

THE PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS—By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo. Muslin. $1.

Whoever wishes to know how human character appears in Paris, and how men live and act there, especially the poorer classes, will find a copious entertainment in Mr. ST. JOHN's report of observations."—*Evening Mirror*.

"A lively, gossiping, sparkling, and withal instructive description of life and manners under the Imperial Swing."

"It is a long time since we have had the gratification of reading any work which so ably and so thoroughly sets forth the meaning and character of the French."—*Knickerbocker Magazine*. Published by BIRGE, THORNE & CO., No. 120 Fulton-st.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—In the name of a new and beautiful Weekly Newspaper just published. Price, 4 cents. For sale wholesale and retail, together with all the other weekly newspapers, magazines and books, published on the day, by ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 21 Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NORTON'S LITERARY GAZETTE.—The number for April 15 is now published. Contents:

"The International Copy-right" arguments for and against the measure; Geographical Ballads;—specimen of a forgery; Mr. Ruskin on Modern Painters;—second series;—Translated from the French; "The Book-Trade of New-York,"—(Second article;) "Statistics of the German Book-Trade;" "Notes on New Books and Magazines;" "Recent Literary, Library and Educational Intelligence;" Complete and accurate lists of books published in America, England, France and Germany, with their prices and publishers; Extensive Advertisements of prominent Publishers and Booksellers. NORTON'S LITERARY GAZETTE is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, at No. 71 Chambers-st., New-York. The new series commenced Jan. 1, 1854. Terms $2 per annum.

CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Libraries.

THE BEST WORK ON TURKEY.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—

TURKEY AND THE TURKS, AND A CRUISE IN THE BLACK SEA. By ADOLPHUS SLADE, Admiral of the Turkish Fleet. 336 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. Price $1,

THE TURKISH QUESTION. By Comte A. DE GUROWSKI, author of "Russia As It Is."

WM. TAYLOR & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., N. Y.

DR. IVES' NEW WORK.—Price 50 cents.—THE TRIALS OF MIND IN ITS PROGRESS TO CATHOLICISM.—A Letter to His Old Friends. By L. SILLIMAN IVES, late Protestant Bishop of North Carolina. This celebrated and long expected work by Bishop Ives, setting forth his reasons for abjuring Protestantism and expensing the Faith of the Catholic Church, has been just published, and is now for sale at EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHERS', No. 151 Fulton-st.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW & SON, 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

THE CHEAP BOOKS formerly published by WM. BERRY & CO., Boston, are now owned by a New-York firm, and will soon be in print. Mail and trade orders may be addressed as before, to WM. BERRY & CO., No. 190 Nassau-st., (Box No. 2,859, Post-Office,) New-York.

WM. BERRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

S. C. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BAGGING, BALE-ROPE, CORDAGE AND OAKUM MACHINERY, AND 179 DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY MORNING, May 15, at 10 o'clock, we will sell on the premises:

The brick Bagging and Rope Factory, corner Broadway and 16th-st., with a fire-proof Hemp House, and all the Machinery contained therein, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of:

1 Arnold's patent beckling machine.
2 Lappers, with cylinder feed.*
6 Drawing-frames.*
20 Day's patent spinning machines—new flaxs and chains.*
1 Manilla picker.*
1 tow-picker.
5 Spinning frames—12 flaxs each—for hagging yarn.
5 Looms for weaving bagging.
2 Winding-frames for shuttle bobbins.
2 Warp-machine and bobbin-frames.
1 Calender.
1 Card and tar box for making machine-spun oakum.
1 Oakum-press.
2 New four-feet tow cards for hale-rope.†
1 New condenser for bale rope.
7 New bale rope-machines, equal to any 9 in Kentucky.
3 Large jacks for hauling and laying up to largest size shrouds used on vessels.*
2 Rathe jacks.
1 Compound geared press rope machine.
1 Tarring machine for 48 single threads.
1 Reeling machine.
1 Coiler and reels.
1 Spun-yarn reel.
1 Gauge-plate and rules, 1½ to 9 inches.*
1,000 Bobbins.
4 Hand-wheels.
1,000 Feet railroad iron, top-sled, tops, boxes with iron shoes for endless bands, driving-shafting, drums, tighteners, &c., in fact, everything connected with a well-appointed ropewalk.
1 Engine and 2 boilers, 30 feet, 42 inches in diameter,
1 Wilmerth engine, lathe-turns, 8 feet, 21 inches in diameter, with universal chuck and change-gear for cutting screws.
1 wood lathe and tools.
1 lathe to drill iron, with large log drills.
1 set blacksmith's tools, new bellows.
2 sets stocks and dies.
1 chest carpenter's tools.
3 vices, all sorts wrenches, cold chisels, hammers, &c.
The lumber in rope walk and tarring-house to be moved in ten days.
179 building lots, 30 feet front and running from 100 to 200 feet deep, situated on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut, Madison and Walnut, between 18th and 19th-sts.
2 frame houses.

TERMS.—For real estate—one-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest, and a lien retained to secure the deferred payments.

TERMS—For machinery and movable property—Four months' credit, joint note payable in bank.

Messrs. M. B. & E. H. Johnson (my present foremen, whom I can highly recommend as bagging and rope manufacturers,) are open to propositions to take charge; of similar machinery, or would be willing to run the above bagging and rope machinery, and deliver bagging at 11c. a yard, and bale rope at 4c., they paying all expenses.

Parties at a distance can rely upon all the machinery and building being offered and sold without reserve; also, one-third of the real estate.

For further information address

JONA PEARCE, Louisville, Ky.

* Built by and the same as used by Sewall, Day & Co., Boston, to whom I refer.

† Built by Todd, Mackay & Co., Patterson; the balance by first rate mechanics, and all in the best condition.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO MORROW, (Wednesday) April 19, at No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., the entire furniture of the house. It will comprise the usual assortment of mahogany parlor, bedroom and basement furniture, such as mahogany sofas,

New-York daily Tribune, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

AUCTION SALES.

BY FULLMAN & DEY—Sale at No. 345 Pearl-st., cor. Jacob-st., THIS DAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of Messrs. Hicks & Brother, consisting of 1,000 pairs Boston Custom Balmoral Boots, 2,500 pairs Kip Boots, 1,000 pairs Calf Boots, 2,000 pairs Gaiters, 1,000 pairs Slippers, 1,000 pairs Brogans, 1,000 pairs Children's Boots, Gaiters and Slippers, 1,000 pairs Men's Thick Boots, 1,000 pairs Men's Kip Brogans, 1,000 pairs Men's Calf Brogans, 1,000 pairs Men's Thick Boots, 1,000 pairs Men's Calf Boots, 1,000 pairs Men's Gaiters, 1,000 pairs Men's Slippers, 1,000 pairs Men's Kip Boots, 1,000 pairs Men's Calf Boots, 1,000 pairs Men's Gaiters, 1,000 pairs Men's Slippers, 1,000 pairs Men's Brogans, 1,000 pairs Men's Thick

...$4,000,000 00
...$2,000,000 00
...$2,000,000 00
...$2

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

The Ship-Joiners.

The Ship-Joiners held a meeting last night at the [illegible] Rooms, JAMES H THAYER in the Chair.

Mr. JAMES E. RAYMOND, from the Committee appointed to wait on Messrs H. GRINNELL in consequence of some men having been discharged, stated that he had written to Mr. GRINNELL that the trade felt delicate in going to work in that shop in consequence of the men being discharged for demanding $2 50. When he read the letter Mr. GRINNELL grew very angry, and said he would not be dictated to, and that he was always ready and willing to give the proper wages to the men. I told him the note was not written with any intention of dictating. He said it was nothing less, and if the men did not choose to go to work he could get plenty of Ship-Joiners from the East for that matter. There was then great excitement in the office, and not believing I could convince them then, I left, but I have since heard that there was a clerk sent round, and that the shop is now open for men to go to work there, at $2 50 per day.

Mr. RAYMOND then made a motion that the resolutions heretofore passed in reference to this shop, which is known as HARDWICK'S shop, be rescinded, and that the shop be declared in good standing. This resolution was passed, and the men directed to go back to work. A vote of thanks was then passed to the men who stood out for the benefit of their brother-workmen, and that they, on any future occasion, be recommended to the trade and the employers. A resolution was passed, blackballing DEWEY & McDONNELL'S shop, and also the men in that shop.

The men in the employment of JAMAN MCNAB were blackballed because they would not ask for the wages; but the employer was considered good.

The list of those shops paying the wages and those refusing to pay was read over, and it appeared that over two-thirds of the shops agreed to pay the wages demanded. Mr. RAYMOND then said he hoped that the employers who had promised that when the men got the wages from the majority of the shops, they would pay it too, would now fulfil their promise, and also that the men would not be afraid or ashamed to ask the larcenist.

CUTTER & YOUNG'S shop and men were black-balled, as it was reported that the firm had stated they would not give $2 50 per day, after Saturday night last. The Chairman stated that he had gone to that shop, and asked the men there to subscribe towards paying the expenses of the strike. He got one shilling from one man, and the others turned up their nose at him; men who were now getting twenty shillings a day, and who would be compelled to work all the Summer for $2 per day were it not for the strike. He said such men were not worth mentioning, were it not that they did so much harm to the other men who had the misfortune to be yoked in one trade with such mean-spirited wretches. The only way that such men would be compelled to act properly in spite of themselves, was to continue the meetings, and keep up the excitement.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the New-York Press, with the exception of the New-York *Herald*.

Mr. MONTGOMERY said that the *Herald* had been heretofore a Ship-Joiner's paper, but he never would take it again. He got their money, and would not give them any assistance.

This resolution was passed unanimously.

A motion was made that the Consolidation Committee meet at the same place on Friday, May 5, for the purpose of consolidating the Ship-Joiners of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City. After some financial business, the meeting then adjourned.

Journeymen Tailors.

A meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society was held at Mechanics' Hotel, corner of Catherine and Madison-streets, last evening. Mr. THOMAS SULLENBERGER, President, presided. A large number of proposals for membership were received and acted on. A Committee of five was appointed to wait on the German Tailors' Society, for the purpose of devising a plan of co-operation between the two bodies; and a Committee was appointed to wait on the men employed in the shop of P. L. ROGERS & Co., to endeavor to induce them to become members of the Trade Society. Some other business of minor importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

American Tract Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee of the American Tract Society was held at the Tract House yesterday afternoon. Communications of lively interest were read from various foreign countries.

A letter was read from the Secretary of an English Foreign Missionary Society, tendering thanks for appropriation of funds, and stating the fact that the Chief of the Chinese Revolution employs 400 printers, who are now occupied in issuing portions of GOTZLAF'S translation of the Old Testament.

The Paris Tract Society gratefully acknowledged the receipt of $900, and urge further donations on the ground that access to the people with religious instruction is chiefly restricted to the press, their publications all having the sanction of the Government. The Messrs. CERTOIS, bankers of Toulouse, also express thanks for appropriations, and announce the early publication of EDWARDS'S *History of Redemption*, in French, translated by Rev. Mr. ASTIC, late of New-York.

Doctors MARRIOT, CRAIG, and BARTH, of Cermeey, tender thanks for appropriations, announce the publication of the Tract Society's Prize Essay, on *Systematic Beneficence*, by Rev. Dr. COOK, in German, and report the employment of colporteurs at emigrant ports.

Rev. Mr. BENJAMIN, missionary at Constantinople, writes that the field of evangelical labors is opening beyond the strength of the missionaries. A monthly periodical, similar to the *American Messenger*, is under his care.

Rev. Mr. WOON, of Satara, India, states that libraries in English are needed for various important stations, and the Committee granted a set of publications for his station.

Letters were also read from Canton, Fou Chan, Shanghai, and other parts of China, giving intelligence of the progress of the insurgents, and seeking aid in tract operations. They confirm the statement that a single tract was the instrument of awakening the leader of the great revolution in that vast empire.

Rev. Mr. COAN, of the Sandwich Islands, forwards $100 as a donation to the Tract Society from the native Christians of his church, which is the largest in the world.

The receipts of the month were $68,385, and for the year $415,158. The gratuitous issues for the year were 86,372,000 pages; and the appropriations in cash for foreign lands, amounting to $20,000, have been paid.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of this Society met at the Bible-House, on Saturday, and reported the successful prosecution of the objects of the Society, and the list of subscriptions received within the previous ten days, as follows:

James Boorman, $100*; An unknown friend, $100; David Banks, $100; Mortimer De Motte, $100; James T. Tapscott, $100†; Charles T. Cromwell, $100; Joseph Walker, $50; Samuel Thompson, $50; Abraham Bell, $50; Samuel Willets, $50; Williams & Guion, $25†; Augustus Donop, $25†; Jasper E. Corning, $25; M. Plantes, $25; Elwood Walker, $25; Edward Marshall, $25; Elias Underhill, $25. Widdifield & Co., $25; Andreas & Co., $25; George G. Simpson, $25; Newland, Bros. & Co., $25; Ed. Roche, $25†; Walter Vail, $25; Gorham G. Abbott, $10; E. B. Mallam, $5; H. Harrison, $5; B., (Brooklyn,) $10; S., (New-York,) $5.

*To be increased, when efficiently organized, to $250.
†Annually.

MEETING OF THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK, (O. S.)

The Presbytery of New-York met in the Presbyterian Church, Grand-street, (corner of Crosby,) last evening. The meeting was opened with a prayer by Rev. Mr. RANKIN. The opening sermon was preached by the Moderator, Rev. JOHN LITTLE. His text was from Matthew, chapter xxi., 3d verse. The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. RANKIN. The Presbytery was then called to order by the Moderator, Rev. Mr. LITTLE. After the transaction of some preliminary business, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON was unanimously elected Moderator of the Presbytery, and Messrs. DAVINSON and RANKIN were chosen as Clerks. On motion, the Stated Clerk was ordered to enter on his minutes a resolution expressive of the grief of the Presbytery on the decease of Rev. Mr. JONES.—The Presbytery then adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock this morning, in the lecture room of the University-place Church, when the business meeting will be held, and statistical reports presented.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, April 16.

The Board met at 5 o'clock P. M.—Alderman ELY, President, in the Chair. There was but little of extraordinary importance brought to the notice of the Aldermen, notwithstanding which, however, they made almost as many speeches as usual: Alderman BLUNT made 14; WOODWARD, 14; VOORHIES, 7; CHAUNCEY, 10; the President, 15; LORD, 13; HARRICK, 16; MOTT, 17;—all of which, with from one to five each, from a number of others, make an aggregate of over one hundred and twenty speeches delivered by twenty-two Aldermen at a single sitting. The business commenced with the presentation of

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

A petition was received from the messenger of the Board asking that his son be appointed his assistant, and promising that the duties appertaining to the office would be by him fulfilled for one-half the salary usually paid. The petition was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. A remonstrance from the Trustees of Columbia College was presented against the proposed extension of Park-place. The remonstrance claimed that extension was not desired by the people, and that if made, serious injury would be sustained by the College property. Alderman BLUNT thought the remonstrance should have been first presented to the Board of Councilmen, but it was finally referred to the Committee on Streets. The next business in order was

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution, sympathizing with the family and friends of the deceased Amos Jones, late Assistant Messenger of the Board, was read by the President, who, previous to introducing it, pronounced a eulogy upon the life and character of the deceased. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The subject of the erection of a new City Hall was brought up through the following resolution:

Resolved, That if the Board of Councilmen concur, three Commissioners be appointed by the Common Council, to prepare and mould to the Common Council's plans for a new City Hall; that said Commissioners shall have the direction and supervision of the building of the said City Hall, under and in pursuance of such ordinance or ordinances as may from time to time be passed by the Common Council.

The resolution was discussed for a considerable time by Aldermen MOTT and others, and finally laid upon the table. A resolution requesting His Honor the Mayor to return to the Board a resolution relating to the repairing of shades on a pier at Whitehall, in order that the facts [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. HART was according by unanimous.

Mr. BARKLEY, (the only remaining collector,) was reported by the Sergeant-at-Arms as missing. By a vote of the Board, he was accordingly still "held in contempt."

THE BOARD RESUMES BUSINESS.

This preliminance having been finally finished, the President resumed the Chair at 8½ o'clock, and the Board went to work—the lobbies filling up rapidly.

THE RECORDER REFUSES TO GIVE INFORMATION.

In answer to a resolution offered by Councilman KENNANY and adopted by the Board, the Recorder of the City sent in a long communication, from which we make extracts.

It will be seen that the Recorder *declines to furnish information* on the subjects indicated by the Board:

To the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York:

I respectfully acknowledge the receipt of two resolutions, passed by you on the 10th inst. One of them, in effect, requesting me to inform you what disposition I design to make of the testimony taken by me in relation to certain abuses, supposed to have had existence under official sanction; the other, in effect, directing me to furnish to you the names of counsel employed in the investigation carried on under my supervision, and also the amount of money paid, if any, for such services, and by whom or by what authority, said counsel were employed, and said money paid.

These resolutions, I presume, have reference to the investigation made before me, in consequence of the request of a former Grand Jury of this County, connected with their presentation to the Court of General Sessions, of alleged official corruption and malversation on the part of various public officers, the full investigation of which they stated they were prevented from accomplishing, from causes which they mention.

* * * * * * *

After the investigation, as far as it has been had, was concluded, the testimony and papers, on the request of the Governor, were submitted to him. He now has the same under his consideration, for such if any action thereon, on his part, as may be useful and necessary.

* * * * * * *

I have not considered myself justified in making known these preliminary examinations further than as far as lawfully drawn from me. Indeed, *I do not deem it a just exercise of power*, without good cause, *for magistrates to publish, or allow to be published*, prematurely, such examinations. They are *ex parte*, and their publication, in most cases, may tend to produce unjust and irremediable injury.

* * * * * * *

From a sense of courtesy justly due to you, I give you the above information. A proper regard, however, for the office which I hold must excuse me for *respectfully stating that I cannot admit the right of the Board to direct myself, or any other Judicial magistrate, to furnish such information as is desired by the resolution.*

I submit this communication with great respect,

APRIL 17, 1854. F. R. TILLOU,
Recorder of the City of New-York.

WALL-STREET FERRY.

By Councilman MATHEWS:

Resolved, That so much and such part of the Comptroller's Report, made to the Board February 6, 1854, as relates to the lease of the Wall-street Ferry, be and the same is referred to the Committee on the Law Department.

Laid on the table.

It was stated by a member of the Ferry Committee, that that Committee had the subject under consideration.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

By Councilman KENNANY—That the Committee on Finance be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of tendering to the Government of the United States a sufficient area of land at the southerly termination of the Park, on which to erect a Post-Office adapted to the business wants of the Metropolis. Adopted.

POLICEMEN.

By Councilmen JACKSON—That the Mayor be, and he is hereby requested to report to this Board what number of policemen have been detailed by the Chief of Police as a reserve corps, and what are their duties; also from what Wards so detailed, and the number of men left for duty in the Wards from which the same are taken, and how many men are employed in the Chief's office as clerks, and whether they receive extra pay for such services, and if so, how much. Adopted.

A NEW CITY HALL.

By Councilman WILD—That it be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of five members of this Board, to select suitable plans for the erection of a new City Hall and that they be hereby authorized to offer $500 as a bonus to the architect whose plans they may select, and that the same be hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

INSPECTORS.

Councilmen BELDEN'S resolution in favor of abolishing the office of inspectors for grading streets, where no curb and gutter is to be set, was taken from the table and re erred to Committee on Streets and Roads.

PIER TROUBLES.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a letter from the President of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, remonstrating against the use of Pier No. 10, North River, for a dumping ground for street-sweepings, &c., and recommending the use of Twenty-sixth-street. Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

PAVEMENTS.

The resolution of Councilmen JEREMIAH, directing the streets of the City to be repaired where needed, at a cost not to exceed $250, was adopted.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A communication was received from Mr. BARNUM, asking that the pavements around the Crystal Palace be properly repaired before the 3d of May. Referred.

The Board adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 43, 54, 13, 22, 36, 23, 29, 39, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 384½, 430, 368, 377 378, 455 to 463, 465.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 21, 14, 18, 19, 20, 65, 91, 107, 3.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*.—Nos. 555, 111, 41, 60, 476, 764, 290, 369, 544, 545, 592 to 596. *Part II*.—Nos. 428, 542, 274, 564, 563, 581 to 590.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Regular Trial Term*.—Nos. 435, 109, 441, 443 to 467, 468, 475 to 507, 509 to 515, all odd numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Trial Term*.—Nos. 56, 362, 370, 386, 388, 392, 394, 400, 402, 406 to 424, all even numbers, 206, 278.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Monday.

In the matter of the petition for the appointment of Commissioners for the new reservoir, EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM TEARUNA and DANIEL DONOS, are appointed from the persons proposed by the Aqueduct Board and by owners.

No *written* opinion will be given on the question whether an appeal lies from a decision at Special Term in street cases, until the first Monday of May next.

The Calendar made up for the 1st February Term, shall continue to be the Calendar for the next May Term, and will be taken up with the causes next after those already heard.

New notices of argument must be given for the May Term.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Green.

VIOLATION OF CORPORATION ORDINANCES.

There were 78 cases in this Court this morning, brought against various persons for the violation of the Corporation ordinances in encumbering streets, sidewalks, &c., with boxes, barrels, building materials, and other articles; also for neglecting to remove the snow from their sidewalks within four hours after it ceased to fall. The Judge gave judgments in sums varying from $3 to $50 in a large number of them—others were adjourned, and some dismissed for want of evidence. In several cases the defendants contended that they had a right to occupy the sidewalk in taking their goods in and out of their stores. The Judge decided that they could not occupy the sidewalk for any longer time in such cases than was absolutely necessary to convey goods from the cart across the sidewalk—that when the cartman placed the boxes on the sidewalk, it was the duty of the owner to remove them into his store immediately, and for neglect to do so he will be liable to an action for encumbering the sidewalk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Saturday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

In the case of Sergeant vs. *Benson*—The Jury found for the plaintiff; damages, $208 47.

Before Judge Daly.

In the case of Johnson vs. *Dillon*—The Jury could not agree and were discharged.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivalled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—The real and original Drama of "Uncle Tom" will be performed at the National Theatre, to-night.

THE TURF.

Metairie Course—The Greatest Race in the World.

From the New-Orleans True Delta, April 9.

FOURTH DAY.—The people were called together yesterday, to witness the race for the Club purse of two thousand dollars, at four mile heats, for which were entered *Rube*, of Alabama, *Lexington*, of Kentucky, and *Lecompte*, of Louisiana.

Lexington, from his previous performances, was slightly the favorite, while others were willing to put up their money that *Rube* would win, at 2 to 3. The quiet folks, who had seen the first race run for, thought that *Lecompte* was the biggest trump. [We thought so, too.]

The time-markers were various in their desires; some said 7:35 and some 7:40. We thought 7:39 would be most exquisite. But the fallacy of man's judgment was at once apparent.

The day and track were fine and the attendance large, and all things showed for the fastest-footed horse. At the tap all three sprang to the task, and, after a struggle of the most splendid description, *Lecompte* came home a winner of the first heat in the *unprecedented* time of 7:26, beating the celebrated time of *Fashion*, in her race against *Boston*, by six seconds and a half; *Lexington* being second and *Rube* third.

At this point all the betting took a change. *Lecompte* was freely backed against the field at two to one, and but few takers.

At the tap for the second heat, all three horses came to the score, without changing opinion. *Lexington* led, with *Lecompte* close at his haunches, at which place he stayed until he went by amid the shouts of thousands. But the joy was short-lived, for as the horses passed the stand in entering the third mile, *Lecompte* entered the Kentucky sand and cut him down before the second quarter was entered, and from that point held the fate of nations—purses in his stride, until he came home a winner of the second heat and race, in the unprecedented time of 7:39½, leaving old Kentucky outside of the red flag.

Thus ended the four-mile day over the Metairie Course

Letters from Texas.

We have Austin papers of the 29th, and San Antonio of the 30th ult., Galveston to the 8th inst., and some other Texas papers.

The Austin *State Gazette*, noticing the call by the Directors of the New-York Pacific Railroad Company, upon the stockholders, for the payment of a second installment upon the stock taken, remarks:

This company is the only one that has yet put in a bid for the contract under the act of our late Legislature, and as there is now but little over a month to elapse before the time for making bids will expire, they seem likely to obtain it. This movement looks as if they were in earnest in the matter, and is the best reply that could be made to the various charges preferred against them.

The San Antonio *Western Texan*, of the 30th ultimo, says:

A large train of wagons left here on Saturday last, for the coast, there to load merchandise for Chihuahua.

Dr. EDWARDS and party left their camp below town, on Monday last, for California. They drive beef cattle across the plains. Other parties are organizing, for the same purpose, and for the same destination.

The Galveston *News*, of the 4th inst., has another version of the late Indian depredation near Fort Inge, as follows:

We have received the following statement from Lieut. ELLIOTT, M. R., who arrived in San Antonio on Monday last direct from Forte Inge, which will be found materially to conflict with the paragraph that appeared in the *Western Texan* on the 16th. Lieut. E. states that a party of Indians, supposed to be Comanches, came down on the 8th, and stole about 50 head of mules and horses belonging to SKILLMAN'S Mail Company, which were in charge of an Agent on the bank of the river opposite the station. As soon as the robbery was reported to Lieut. ELLIOTT, who was then in command, Lieut. CARR, with Company K, was sent in pursuit, accompanied by SKILLMAN'S agent and several citizens, who soon found the trail, and recovered several of the animals, which were left on the road during the flight of the Indians. When they reached the mountains, owing to the rain which had fallen, and the scattering of the *caballado*, to evade pursuit, the trail was lost. Lieut. CARR then visited the camps of the Tonkawas and Lipans, when the sub-agent informed him that none of either of these bands were missing, thus proving that it must have been the Comanches. Lieut. CARR brought CHAQUITA, the Chief of the Lipans, and one of the chief men of the Tonkawas, back to the post, when the commanding officer and the sub-agent had a conference with them, and were satisfied that both bands were innocent of the robbery.

On application of SAILLMAN'S agent, Lieut. MCRAE, with twelve men, accompanied him to the camps of the Lipans and Tonkawas again, he being still under the impression the animals were there, and made an examination, which resulted in their entire satisfaction; when they returned to the post, CHAQUITA and the Tonkawas being allowed to depart.

Although there are, nominally, at Forte Inge, four companies, they average but twelve men each, most of the command being absent on other duty.

One cause which might have led to the suspicion that the depredation was committed by the Lipans, was, that they moved from their old camping ground at the time it occurred. This was owing to the death of CHAQUITA'S daughter, such removal being an inviolable custom among the Indians when a death occurs. But instead of moving farther from the post, they moved in nearer, which would be strong evidence of their innocence. A more efficient body of troops than the Mounted Rifles, cannot be found in the service, and the slur cast upon them by the *Texan* appears to be most uncalled for. The regiment has been engaged in frontier duty ever since it returned from Mexico, and has earned a reputation of which it has reason to be proud. It is true, the posts on the Rio Grande are all garrisoned by Infantry troops, with the exception of Fort Brown, where there is a mounted battery, and the necessity for mounted troops along this line of posts is much felt, Infantry being altogether unsuited for that service. The exposure of our frontier to the hostile attacks of the Indians, backed by the Mexican authorities on the other side, should surely demand some attention from the General Government.

Later from El Paso.

By the arrival of the mail from El Paso, the San Antonio *Ledger* has accounts from that place to the 9th of March. The *Ledger* says:

We learn from a private letter, received by a gentleman in this city, dated El Paso, March 9, that business is very dull there, and but little prospect of speedy change. Mr. STEVENSON has been successful, beyond anticipation, in his mining operations, and is now preparing to commence operations on an extensive scale. The metal gets richer the deeper he goes down. His success has caused considerable excitement, and a number of companies are forming, to engage in mining.

The people of El Paso feel assured that the Pacific Railroad will be certain to cross the Rio Grande at the dam, as Colonel GRAY and Captain POPE say it is decidedly the best point. The people are in fine spirits, in consequence of this assurance.

From the same letter, we learn that the American Consul at El Paso has been arraigned before the Alcalde, on a charge of having said privately, over a bottle of wine, that SANTA ANNA had secretly sold a part of Mexico for $35,000,000, and publicly for $15,000,000, and that he would pocket $20,000,000. The Consul informed them that he had nothing to say to such a charge, but held himself responsible to his Government for his acts. The authorities then asked him to sign his name to a document they had prepared, which he refused to do, and left the Court. The whole matter was undoubtedly, a conspiracy against the American Consul. Peach trees were in bloom, and Nature was putting on her emerald robe for the approaching season.

From another party we learn the particulars of the fight between the Salt party from Don Ana and the party from El Paso. The latter was composed of twenty-seven men—seventeen Americans, one Englishman, and the rest Mexicans. They were all well armed, and had with them a six-pounder. This party met the Don Ana party at Los Chinos, laden with salt. They were commanded to surrender, which they refused to do, when the fight commenced and lasted twenty minutes. The six pounder was fired three times. The Don Ana party fled, leaving two men killed, one mortally wounded, on the ground. They had three mules, two horses, and about fifteen head of cattle killed. The victors returned and drove off one hundred and seventy-one head of cattle. The only damage they sustained was the loss of one horse, and returned safely, after an absence of twelve days.

The College Building of the Indiana State University in Ruins!

NEWS-LETTER OFFICE, BLOOMINGTON,
Sunday Morning, April 9.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, the University building in this place was discovered to be on fire; and being situated about half a mile from the main part of town, was completely enveloped in flames before any considerable number of our citizens could be collected on the ground.

It having taken fire in the vicinity of the stairway, all chance of regaining the upper stories, was totally excluded. Nothing now remains but the four main walls, and the surmondering timbers and books belonging to the valuable libraries of the University, and of the Athenian and Philomathean Societies, which are ruined, altogether, at about $6,000, comprising nearly 4,700 volumes. Nothing whatever was saved from the flames!

Nothing is known as to how the building took fire. There had been no fire in the stoves since Tuesday night, and no candles lighted in the building since Wednesday night, at which time the session closed.

The laboratory and the old college building were not injured in the least, so that classes, together with the buildings now used as boarding-rooms, will be amply sufficient to accommodate the students at the next session, and no delay whatever will be experienced in the regular course of instruction. The loss is estimated at about $15,000.

There will probably be an official circular issued this week, containing the action of the Faculty.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE STORM—ACCIDENTS.—In one instance, yesterday morning, an awning in front of LOSSEE'S Hotel, on Hamilton-avenue, fell, from the great weight of snow, while several persons were passing under it—three of whom were seriously injured and a fourth slightly. A man named MICHAEL MCMULLEN, of Columbia-street, was one of the sufferers. The awning falling on a large show lamp, and breaking it, a piece of the glass was forced into the shoulder of Mr. MCMULLEN a distance of four inches. He was taken in charge by the Third District Police, and conveyed to the nearest apothecary's shop, where, by the use of instruments, the glass was removed; and the injured man conveyed home. CHARLES HANSON, residing in Huntington-street, and a son-in-law of Mr. SAMUEL LAFARGE were both seriously injured, the former having his left thigh crushed, and the latter, although escaping without having any of his bones broken, received injuries which it is feared will prove fatal. They were both taken in charge by the police, and one conveyed to the Hospital in New-York, and the other to his residence. A fourth person received some slight bruises, and several others had a narrow escape. Nearly every awning in the city, up at the commencement of the storm, both wood and canvas, has been broken down by the snow or blown down by the wind, but fortunately, with the exception of the case referred to, no accident has occurred.

EASTER DAY.—On Sunday the Sunday Schools of the Parish of the Holy Trinity, in this City, gave a public celebration in Trinity Church, which was well attended notwithstanding the unpleasant weather. After the devotional exercises and the general examination, the children by classes in turn presented their Easter offerings, each enclosed in an envelope designating the object to which they wished their several contributions devoted, and each bearing an appropriate motto; by this means $160 was contributed for various charitable purposes. The entire ceremony was of a most interesting nature, and is a new feature in Sunday Schools, and one which must become popular—the design not being so much to raise a large sum of money, as to teach practically the great Christian duties of self-denial and liberality

COUNTERFEIT MEXICAN COIN.—A man was arrested in this city on Saturday for passing a counterfeit Mexican dollar. He was held for examination.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 47 deaths only for the week ending Saturday last. 13 of this number were by consumption. Males, 27; females, 20; adults, 29; children, 18.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, April 15, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, REINHARD BERNDT and ELIZABETH, daughter of Roderick Sedgwick, Esq., both of this City.

In this City, at the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Theodore Hewitt, on Thursday, April 13, by Rev. Mr. Smith, BENJAMIN K. PERSELL to EMMA M., daughter of William N. Smart, all of this City.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS.

Names of Banks.	Average amount of Loans & Discts.	Average amount of Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Average amount of Deposits.	Average amount due to other Banks.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,689,979	$747,853	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	548,616	59,673			
Bk. of America	2,314,190	1,005,268	148,400		
Bk. of Commerce	7,391,974	660,701	2,000		
Bk. Commonwealth	1,234,889	70,367	77,000		
Bk. of New-York	2,772,725	585,000	320,000		
Bk. of N. America	1,672,190	133,983	82,200		
Bk. of the Republic	3,260,882	362,230	136,400		
Bk. St. New-York	3,709,852	411,530	301,200		
Bk. of the Union	279,880	11,943	33,000		
Bowery Bank	1,252,421	12,943	281,600		
Broadway Bank	1,338,230	111,329	200,000	3,000	
Butch. & Drov. Bk	1,502,711	149,497	17,300		
Central Bank	422,867	38,337	80,200		
Chatham Bank	641,051	23,583	141,600		
Chemical Bank	1,388,411	249,164	345,300	9,000	
Citizens' Bank	715,483	51,447	165,000		
City Bank	1,743,478	231,281	138,100	1,500	
Continental Bank	2,474,218	302,367	94,700	1,700	
Corn Exch. Bank	1,026,785	78,189	87,200		
East River Bank	671,894	59,672	115,200		
Eighth-ave. Bank	129,297	19,888	99,547		
Empire City Bank	563,852	22,855	111,670	277	
Fulton Bank	1,841,018	296,190	288,900	1,000	
Greenwich Bank	822,514	36,481	194,300		
Grocers' Bank	659,872	25,984	91,200		
Hanover Bank	1,309,369	54,150	151,200	537	
Inland City Bank	349,348	34,720	97,000		
Irving Bank	585,395	35,532	120,000	697	
Knickerbocker Bk	549,515	39,567	97,891	1,000	
Leather Manuf. Bk	1,864,533	162,363	284,000	1,000	
Manhattan Co	4,156,352	534,635	455,700	2,915,397	
Marine Bank	760,525	54,964	94,000	581,398	
Market Bank	1,144,715	67,889	190,000	777,581	
Mechanics' Bank	3,685,294	701,150	345,000	2,407,000	
Mech. Bank's Ass	1,290,196	67,392	259,612	698,451	
Mech. & Trad. Bk	568,543	63,386	136,730	494,614	
Mercantile Bank	2,141,730	255,215	117,000	1,025,679	
Merchants' Bank	3,649,385	1,221,935	200,000	1,901,572	
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,706,961	106,154	207,000	1,067,000	
Metropolitan Bank	3,856,804	479,315	94,700	1,965,000	
Nassau Bank	997,932	41,219	124,100	611,400	
National Bank	1,556,505	151,112	144,200	988,000	
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	456,388	36,188	130,287	113,793	
N. Y. Exch. Bank	237,949	10,388	113,913	111,449	
North River Bank	1,158,652	58,432	227,600	791,700	
Ocean Bank	1,489,655	91,266	194,125	940,000	
Oriental Bank	561,168	36,677	85,200	282,000	
Pacific Bank	857,586	64,447	207,476	372,900	
People's Bank	822,982	43,398	144,885	548,000	
Phenix Bank	2,234,627	280,153	210,631	1,362,697	
St. Nicholas Bank	850,781	45,515	94,067	402,000	
Seventh Ward Bank	1,187,873	153,286	120,573	696,000	
Shoe & Leather Bk	744,993	33,841	119,456	394,679	
Suffolk Bank	326,065	13,072	90,894	185,779	
Tradesmen's Bk	1,353,687	91,672	268,992	716,705	
Union Bank	2,689,046	400 07	268,212	2,198,899	

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$61 627,5 8	Circulation	$9,525 [illegible]
Specie	t: 8 4 43	Deposits	68,235,697

Passengers and Freight.

From the Chicago Free Press, April 14.

We cannot cease to feel surprise at the immense tide of travel flowing through our City. Every day some new fact is brought to our notice which exhibits the actual state of things, and we have no other means of relief than to chronicle it, and allow the wonder to be shared by the world at large—our readers. We are informed that on Wednesday last, *twenty-six* first class passenger coaches were brought in upon the three trains of the Michigan Southern road, and on yesterday *twenty-nine!* These coaches seat sixty-six persons, which gives us *three thousand six hundred and thirty* passengers in two days by one road alone. We are not furnished with figures of the arrivals by other roads, but a glance at the hotels, a walk through the streets, or a few hours at the depôts, would impress any one with the wonderful centralization of Chicago.

But it is not only a world of life which is defiling through our portals, but also a world of wealth rolling at its side. The fabled Atlas has become a present reality, with wooden shoulders in the shape of car trucks, limbs metamorphosed into patent axles, and feet which are nothing else than ponderous iron wheels, leaving tracks behind them with a rapidity that would have crazed the ancients. We learn from Mr. J. H. KINWARNS, the Superintendent of the freight department of the Michigan Southern road at this place, that from 30 to 40 freight cars arrive here daily upon that road loaded with merchandise for this city, and for distribution to the North, West, and South.

The Rock Island Railroad Office pays over to the Michigan Southern from $1,500 to $2,000 per day, advanced charges on freight destined for the region beyond and lying beyond the line of that road. As the growth of our city has hitherto outstripped the expectations of the most sanguine, so will the business of our widely planned railroads be found to exceed the estimate of the most calculating.

New-York Cattle Market....APRIL 17.

Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue, and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) in 9th Sixth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered to-day, 2,146 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 2,320. We subjoin the returns for the week in detail, together with the section of the country whence the supplies came:

BEEF CATTLE.		By Hudson River boats.	
Hudson River R. R.	800	OTHER STOCK.	
Erie Railroad	800	Harlem Railroad:	
Harlem Railroad	11	Cows and Calves	7
Pennsylvania, on foot	161	Veal Calves	814
Kentucky, on cars	69	Sheep and Lambs	400
Kentucky, on foot	100	Erie Railroad:	
Illinois, on cars	140	Swine	695
Ohio, on cars	452	Hudson-River Railroad:	
Virginia, on foot	—	Sheep	71
N. Y. State, on cars	191		

PRICES, &c.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, there was a fair show of Cattle at the yards. The demand was good and prices pretty stiff. The market in a great degree recovered from the depression of last week, and we revise our quotations accordingly:

Beef Cattle	$8 00 @ $10 00
Cows and Calves	30 00 @ 45 00
Veal Calves	04 @ 06½
Sheep	4 00 @ 6 00
Swine, (gross weight)	05½@ 06½

Some extra quality Beeves sold at 10½c. We heard of several lots of Sheep (extra) that brought as high as $10@$12. Extra Cows and Calves from $50 to $75. About 200 Beeves remained over unsold at the close of the market. Swine (corn fed) are in good demand at quotations.

AT BROWNING'S.—Offered 154 Beeves, 62 Cows and Calves, and 1,194 Sheep and Lambs. The Beeves sold at prices ranging, as in quality, from $8 to $10 ₩ hundred. Cows and Calves, from $32 50 to $45@$50. Some extra Veals sold at from $3 to $6 ₩ hundred, live weight. Sheep sold at from $4 to $6@$6 50.

AT CHAMBERLIN'S.—(HUDSON RIVER BULL'S HEAD.)—On sale, 100 Beef Cattle, 30 Cows and Calves, 100 Veal Calves, and 1,080 Sheep and Lambs. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the supplies were comparatively few, and the market generally dull. Prices on the better qualities of Beef Cattle are lower. We quote the range at from $8 to $10. Cows and Calves sold at from $25 to $50. Veal Sheep, 5c.@6½c. Sheep, $4@$5 to $7.

AT O'BRIEN'S.—(No. 9 Sixth-street.)—Offered, 90 Beef Cattle, and 80 Cows and Calves. Market steady. Sales of Beeves at from $7 to $9. Cows and Calves ranged at from $30@$45 to $50.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Sheep.
Allerton's	2,320	821

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, containing [illegible] or Forty-Eight columns, and giving [illegible] than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States, is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and in defined by subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mailed to subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered to counts per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 807. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconsideration of the Vote respecting the Gadsden Treaty.

Great Efforts to Carry the Nebraska Bill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Homestead Bill.

Religious Rights to American Citizens Abroad.

Passage of the Bill increasing the Salaries of Clerks.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18.

The Senate to-day reconsidered the vote rejecting the Gadsden treaty. Another effort is making for its ratification. Messrs. JONES, DAWSON and TOOMBS arrived in town to-day, making three affirmative votes. As the vote was understood to stand yesterday, a change of two or three negatives will ratify it. The friends of the treaty have strong hopes of accomplishing this.

BENJAMIN F. ANGEL was rejected as Consul to Honolulu to-day, because he was a Free-Soiler in '48, and a PIERCE man in '52.

Great efforts are making to carry the Nebraska bill. The absentees who are opposed to it should return to the Capitol.

Senator DOUGLAS announced the rejection of ANGEL to the Hards of the House, to-day, and added that the Senate are ready to garrote any other Free-Soil nominees. This is an effort to make capital for the Nebraska bill.

Gen. CASS leaves for Detroit to-day, owing to the death of his son-in-law. QUI VIVE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. ANGEL, nominated as Consul to Honolulu, was rejected by the Senate to-day.

Senators CASS and JAMES have left for home—the former in consequence of the death of his son-in-law.

The reported resignation of Mr. DANIELS, Minister at Turin, is premature. He has not signified his intention to resign.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18.

Mr. EVERETT presented the memorial of the American Statistical Association, praying that copies of all documents printed by Congress may be furnished them.

Mr. SUMNER presented remonstrances from Windsor, Vt., against the payment of the Amistad claim.

Mr. COOPER presented eight petitions in favor of the erection of a post-office in Philadelphia; also remonstrances, and the proceedings of two public meetings in Pennsylvania against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. CASS presented a memorial from Jewish citizens asking that an effort may be made to secure religious toleration to Americans in foreign countries. He made the following remarks on the subject.

It affords me much pleasure to present a petition from a number of American citizens of the Hebrew faith, who desire to unite with their Christian fellow-citizens in asking the interposition of Government to secure to all our countrymen abroad the rights of religious worship. This union, in order to promote the accomplishment of this great object, is a happy illustration of the spirit of equality and toleration which marks our institutions. Persecuted for centuries with bitter hostility, subjected to a tyranny both civil and religious, more oppressive than that endured by any other people; driven from the promised land granted to their forefathers, the separate existence to this day of the children of Israel, is a perpetual miracle, establishing the truth of their history, as well as of our religion, foretold as it was, in the earliest period, and seen as it still is in the latest. In their migrations they have at length reached a continent unknown to the patriarchs, by whose rivers they may sit down without weeping, to change the language of their Psalmist, even when remembering Zion, and where the law secures equal rights to all, be they Jew or Gentile. Exposed as the members of this persuasion yet are, in portions of Europe and America—both Catholic and Protestant—to the most illiberal prejudices, and to religious disabilities, the position of our citizens abroad, who belong to it, has peculiar claims to the consideration and interposition of the Government. Besides their legal right to equal protection, there is no portion of our population whose peaceable and law-abiding conduct better proves than their's does, that they are well entitled to all the privileges secured to every American by our own system of Government. I repeat, Sir, I am gratified that they are taking part in this great movement, and I trust that ere long they, as well as all our other citizens, sent by the accidents of life to foreign countries, may receive the benefits of it. The petition was referred.

Mr. EVARTS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the further settlement of Spanish claims under the Florida treaty.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill regulating the pay of pension agents and the settlement of their accounts.

Mr. JONES offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of establishing a Marine Hospital at Dubuque, Iowa. Adopted.

Mr. DODGE reported a bill for the relief of Burlington University, Iowa. Taken up and passed.

Mr. WALKER moved to take up the Homestead bill. Agreed to.

Mr. PETIT said, that his head and heart both united in giving this bill the warmest support. It coupled patriotism with interest. He gave a history of a similar provision by the Egyptians, the Jews, and the Spartans, and its wholesome and beneficial effects while continued. He showed that had Rome given her plebeians an interest in the land, they would have been as everlasting protection to her from ontward enemies. He thought that one million expended in giving the people a permanent interest in the land, was more beneficially expended for national defences than one hundred millions would be in erecting fortifications, or supporting standing armies. The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Military Affairs, into the expediency of allowing the several States to return to the General Government all the flint-lock small arms, and receive in lieu thereof percussion muskets and rifles, manufactured by the United States. Adopted.

The bill allowing the exchange of School Lands, in Alabama, was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for the final settlement of claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army was taken up, debated and postponed.

At 1½ o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and remained until 4 o'clock, when the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 18.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill increasing the salaries of the clerks and other officers in the Executive Departments.

Mr. JONES moved an amendment, that nothing in the bill shall be construed to make the appropriation for any period beyond the fiscal year. As the bill stood, the appropriation was permanent.

Mr. ROBBINS was willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. SAGE said he had received a communication from clerks employed in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, requesting him to use his influence to have their salaries increased. He saw no reason why this should be denied, as prices of living are as high there as here. He should introduce a section accordingly.

Mr. PHILLIPS said, as prices of living have increased everywhere, the whole subject should be considered as applicable to all localities, and he therefore moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Negatived 59 against 87.

Mr. JONES' amendment, and one leaving the promotion of clerks to the discretion of the heads of Departments, were adopted.

Mr. SAGE ineffectually endeavored to add an amendment increasing the salaries of clerks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard 20 per cent.

After some further proceedings the bill was passed by Yeas 76, to Nays 65.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, introduced a bill to enable the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, and provide for the admission of such State into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy bill, as returned from the Senate with amendments.

That appropriating $20,000 for a Cavalry Exercise Hall, was discussed by Messrs. SAGE, BISSELL, PEASLEE, and TAYLOR of Ohio, in favor, and Messrs. HAVEN, BENNETT, BOYCE, LILLY, JONES of Tenn., and SMITH of Va., in opposition to it. The main point involved was whether such a hall was necessary to teach Cavalry exercise.

During the debate, Mr. LETCHER said there was such a great difference between his Democratic friends that he was bothered as to how to vote. Here were military gentlemen on both sides of the House, one entertaining different opinions from another. There were experiments going on at Judiciary-square; and he, therefore, proposed that they all visit FRANCONI's Hippodrome, to see exactly how riding works in a house. (Laughter.) They would then be enabled to vote understandingly.

The question was taken on the Senate's amendment, but no quorum voted, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Southern Convention.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 18.

The Virginia delegation did not withdraw from the Southern Convention, as stated in yesterday's dispatch, but a resolution was withdrawn, on account of Virginia declaring that if the Convention recommended the squandering of lands on railroad projects, that State would never again countenance Southern Commercial Conventions.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 18.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received. They contain the details of the late news from Mexico. The accounts in reference to the condition of ALVAREZ are very conflicting—the most reliable are decidedly in favor of ALVAREZ, and predict the defeat of SANTA ANNA.

The Cochituate Bank.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 18.

Some proceedings took place before Judge SHAW this forenoon relative to the suspension of the Cochituate Bank, which resulted in the appointment of temporary receivers, who will report on Thursday next. It is believed that the Bank will shortly resume business.

The weather has cleared up and turned quite mild. The snow is rapidly disappearing.

Death of Ex-Senator Knight.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, April 18.

NEHEMIAH R. KNIGHT, Governor of Rhode Island from 1817 to 1821, and Senator in Congress from 1821 to 1841, died in this city this morning.

Death of Captain Canfield.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 18.

Captain CANFIELD, of the Topographical Bureau, and son-in-law of General CASS, died at his residence in Detroit this morning.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 18.

The bill emendatory of the Liquor Law was passed to be engrossed in the House to-day, without debate, by a vote of 152 Yeas to 124 Nays. It has yet to pass the Senate.

Philadelphia Mayoralty.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 18.

The primary election of the Democrats has resulted in the nomination of RICHARD VAUX for Mayor of this city, by a large majority.

The storm has subsided here.

Sporting Intelligence.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 13.

A race took place here to-day in three-mile heats, and was won by *Mary Taylor*, who did the distance in 5 minutes and 35 seconds, being the fastest time yet.

Loss of the Schooner Ornament.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 18.

The schooner *Ornament*, from Portland to Boston, went ashore last night at Nantasket, and is a total wreck. The crew were all saved.

The Gale at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Monday, April 17.

A strong northeast gale has been raging here for 36 hours. The steamer *Roanoke* left Hampton Roads this morning. The steamer *Jamestown* has arrived, all well.

FROM ALBANY.

Closing Scenes in the Legislature—Speech of Hon. Robert H. Pruyn.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

ALBANY, Monday, April 17, 1854.

The Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning, and passed an hour in reading the journal, and discussing the question of its correctness. Finally, a motion to correct, and the journal as well, were laid upon the table, to give opportunity for the report of the Conference Committee on the amendments to the Supply bill. The report was adopted, and the bill passed without discussion. This was followed by the passage of the joint resolution to adjourn at 11½ o'clock; it was then 11 o'clock and fifteen minutes. The interval was passed in reading for the third time the bill authorizing the City of New-York to borrow $500,000, for the purpose of building a new reservoir; this having passed, Mr. LOZIER in the Chair, the following resolution was offered by Mr. SABRINO, Adamantine, and adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN is entitled to the thanks of this House for the courtesy with which he has presided over our deliberations, and for his impartial and intelligent administration of the rules.

The Clerks and Officers are similarly complimented, and Committees are appointed to inform the Governor and the Senate that the Assembly were ready to adjourn, and neither his Excellency nor the upper circle having any objections, Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN resumes the Speaker's chair, and thus responds to the resolve, which had been adopted during his absence:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The complimentary resolution which you have unanimously adopted, adds to the already great obligations your kindness has imposed upon me.

When I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this Chair, I solicited your cooperation and support so long as my administration of your rules should be characterized by firmness and impartiality.

During the entire session no appeal has been taken from any decision of the Chair. A fact so unusual, if not unprecedented, by no means proves that the decisions of the Chair have always been correct, but I think I have a right to infer from it, that you have been convinced that I have aimed to be impartial, and have been actuated by honesty of purpose.

A great moral question, which has excited deep feeling throughout this State and country, has been for a long time under your consideration. The known difference of opinion relative to that measure which has existed between the Chair and a large majority of this House, has rendered my position one of unusual difficulty and delicacy. That I have been able to meet your approval in all the phases and excitement of the discussion of that measure, has afforded me the most profound satisfaction.

Many laws of great importance have been passed by this Legislature. You have revised and perfected our great and beneficent system of public instruction. You have remembered the orphan and ministered to the infirm and sick by liberal appropriations. You have applied the axe to the root of abuses which have existed in our prisons, and subjected their officers to a supervision and control which will save a vast amount to the public treasury. In obedience to the popular will, most emphatically expressed, you have caused those great public works to be resumed, which will prove a lasting monument to the patriotism and wisdom, of those who have preceded us, and a source of incalculable wealth to those who shall succeed us.

The judgment of the public has already in some measure been passed upon your official conduct. It has been generally conceded that you have been usually diligent and faithful in the discharge of your public duties, and that an unprecedented harmony has marked all your deliberations. I have been truly fortunate in having for my associates gentlemen who have been so deeply and constantly impressed with the gravity of their responsibilities.

An unusually large number of the members of this House were strangers to each other at the period of our assembling. At the hour of parting, we cannot fully realize the number and the strength of the friendships we have formed. With you, as with myself, I have no doubt it will be hereafter found that we can look back to the period of our brief intercourse, and find no time save the present which has occasioned any emotion of regret or pang of sorrow.

We have had several admonitions that to many of us this may prove a last farewell. One of our number has been unable to meet with us. So critical is his situation as to forbid the hope that any of us will ever see his face. Another, who was with us a brief season, and yet long enough to become endeared to us by the unaffected simplicity and amiability of his character, was removed by death in the midst of his usefulness. Still another has just returned from the performance of the solemn duty of committing to the sepulchre a beloved child—cut down without warning in her innocent beauty. An unusually large number of our associates have been detained from their duties by severe and painful sickness. All these providences admonish us also to be ready for that great assembly where yet again we shall see each other face to face.

Gentlemen: If at any time, by thought, word or deed, I have wounded the feelings of any of you; if at any time I have even appeared to trespass on the rights of any; believe me, it was as far from my purpose, as I hope it is foreign to my nature, to do an intentional wrong.

For each and all of you I entertain sincere regard and respect. I solicit a place in your kind remembrance. For each and all of you, I pray there may be in reserve an useful, honorable and happy life, and a tranquil death.

Bidding each of you an affectionate farewell, I commend you all to the care of that kind and wise Providence which sustains us all; and now, in obedience to your resolution, declare this House adjourned without day.

There is hardly a dry eye in that crowded House, when the sound of the Speaker's voice is heard no more. Pressing up to the seat he has resumed, the members bid farewell to their late presiding officer, and in a few moments the Assembly Chamber is tenanted only by the officers and the reporters looking over the piles of bills yet laying upon the Clerk's desk, seeking what of public interest had been left over unacted upon.

The Senate meets at the usual hour—hears patiently the third reading of a half dozen bills—passes that furnishing the supplies, and resolves with the House to adjourn at 11½ o'clock. Advantage is taken of the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor CHURCH, to pass a resolution thanking him for the courteous, able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the session, which resolve being communicated to that gentlemen, he returns the following communication, which is entered at large upon the journal:

ALBANY, April 17, 1854.

SENATORS: For the expression of approval of the manner in which I have presided over the deliberations of the Senate, contained in the resolution which has been delivered to me, I desire to return my heartfelt thanks, and to express my unfeigned gratitude to Senators, as well as the Clerk and other officers of the Senate, for the courtesy and kindness which have generally been extended to me by them.

Conscious of no intentional injustice toward any Senator, I trust that any errors, which may have been committed in the discharge of my duties, will be remembered no more; and that as our official relations are about to cease, we may part as friends, and hereafter cherish only an agreeable recollection of the intimate social and official intercourse which has existed between us.

In the hope that you may be permitted to return to your respective families and friends in safety, and with my wishes for your future happiness and prosperity, I bid you all farewell. S. E. CHURCH.

To the Clerk and his Assistants are tendered the collective thanks of the Senate, and then comes an Executive session with open doors, and an animated discussion touching the propriety of confirming Mr. SWAN, who has been nominated by the Governor to the office of Brigadier-General. Pending the debate, on motion, the Senate resumes Legislative business, and the committees having announced that the Assembly were ready to adjourn, and the *pleased* to hear that the Senate was about to close its session. The long minute hand of the clock by this time had passed the half-mile station, and was turning up the home stretch to 12—so the President's mallet struck heavily on the desk, and the Senate stood adjourned, without day.

Amid the débris of the two Houses, lost irretrievably for want of time properly to consider them, I find the bill for the organization of a Commission to examine the Harbor of New-York; that providing for the appointment of a Chief of Police; the bill to appoint a permanent board of Commissioners to open and widen streets, lay out Parks, etc.; and the bill to authorize the City to borrow $600,000, with which to erect a new City Hall. The bill to incorporate the Turnverein Society was reported against in the House; but the report being reconsidered, more favorable views prevailed, and the bill passed its third reading, with a decided majority in its favor. In the Senate it received a favorable report from the Standing Committee, and was also ordered to a third reading. Through all the various stages of legislation, it was strongly combated by Senator WHITNEY, who urged that the incorporation of societies of foreigners was pernicious, tending, as it did, to keep up a clannish spirit. By his perseverance, he was finally enabled to defeat the bill.

Of the four different projects for the investigation of the causes of fires, not one has become a law. Every man seemed to have a scheme of his own; and, as I predicted, this multiplicity of plans defeated them all. These were all the New-York bills of importance that failed to reach the Executive Chamber.

Among the bills of a general character that are overboard, the most important were, that providing for submitting to the people at the next election the question of passing a prohibitory liquor law, and the bill introduced in response to the petition of the strong-minded women, who were anxious to obtain a more liberal defining of their rights.

The "undersigned" cannot close his connection with the powers that were at the State Capitol, without taking or making occasion to acknowledge his many obligations to RICHARD U. SHERMAN, Clerk of the Assembly, HUGH J. HASTINGS, Clerk of the Senate, and all and singular their Assistant Clerks, for a constant succession of good deeds and a uniform kindness manifested at all times, affording every facility in their power to "the subscriber" in his pursuit of knowledge. It will be some time before a dozen more efficient, intelligent and courteous officials are again quartered behind the Clerk's desks in Senate and Assembly.

And so "good night to Marmion." J. B. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Exempt Firemen.

The quarterly meeting of the Exempt Firemen of the City was held last evening at Firemen's Hall. P. W. ENGS, Esq., presided. There was a large attendance of members, and a very considerable amount of business was transacted. During the session, a French gentleman, named SAINT LANNAN, desired permission to say a few words relative to the recent decease of an old and brave member of the Fire Department, named H. PELATIAH. The speaker announced that M. PELATIAH was a native of France, and had long been esteemed as a good citizen and an active fireman. At the close of Mr. SAINT LANNAN's remarks he presented the Association with a relic of the great conflagration in New-York during the month of December, 1835. It was a large black bottle, which the deceased took from the burning ruins in Broad-street on the memorable night that was so intensely cold, and his last request was to have the same given to the Exempt Firemen. The President made a few remarks as to the excellent character of Mr. PELATIER, and the present was received with all due respect.

The following firemen, who have served out their times were proposed for membership of the Association:

Robert Fair, of Hose Company No. 4, by Alex. S. Clifton. David Milliken, of Hose Company No. 40, by Wm Wright. Stephen Clark, of Engine Company No. 46, by M. O. Allen. John Aiden, of Engine Company No. 26 by F. C. Foster. Chas. P. Gildersleive, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, by Geo. Kennan. Samuel McCullough, of Engine Company No. 11, by Geo. Kennan. Chas. Aikmer, of Hose Company No. 1. John T. Agnew, of Hose Company No. 36. Edwin Hunter, Jos Meyers, John Myers, Alva Spalding, Geo. Case, Jas. R. Benson, Jacob Reis, of Hose Company No. 44. Geo. H. E. Lynch, of Hose Company No. 52.

The names were duly recorded, and the vote will be given at the next meeting. Mr. ALLEN moved to strike out section 14 of the By-Laws, but after hearing numerous explanations he withdrew it.

After the transaction of some other business, quite unimportant to the public, the meeting adjourned till the 3d Tuesday in July next.

More Fires.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper stories of a large warehouse at No. 97 Pine-street, between Front and South-streets, occupied on the ground floor by G. & H. MEAD, coopers; on the second floor by RICHARD WILLIAMS, blockmaker; and on the third floor by JOHN GRATTAN, ship-joiner. The flames were not finally extinguished until after 8 o'clock, and the building was consequently damaged to the extent of about $1,500. It belongs to Messrs. G. & H. MEAD. Most of their stock was saved. The stock and tools of the other occupants were almost entirely destroyed. Mr. WILLIAMS' loss is about $500, and Mr. GRATTAN's about $400. There was no insurance on the building or contents. The Messrs MEAD are under the impression that the building was wilfully set on fire by some malicious person. Although most of the wood-work in the upper part was burned out, the walls are of that good old-fashioned kind that do not easily fall, and appear to be as strong as ever. The roof of the adjoining building, occupied by J. BORLAND & Co., ship-chandlers, and others, was partly broken by the firemen, for the purpose of saving the edifice, and the contents were considerably damaged by water. This building is also numbered 97—another illustration of the necessity of renumbering Pine-street.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock the previous night, excitement was created in the Eighth Ward by a fire in the gas-fitting establishment of W. EMMONS, No. 72 Mercer-street, in the rear of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The damage sustained was trifling, but the people in the St. Nicholas Hotel were quite alarmed for a while.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, smoke was discovered issuing from the alley-way of No. 86 Reade-street, near Church-street. The fire occurred in a wood-house in the rear, which was speedily extinguished. Very little damage was sustained.

The Trades.

THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.—The Journeymen Plumbers met last evening at the Union Shades in Fourteenth-street. The business of the meeting consisted of an arrangement and the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws to govern the newly-organized "Protective Society." The memorial sent from this body to the employers, asking for an increase of wages, has not as yet been answered. The Plumbers will meet on Tuesday next to take final measures.

JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The Journeymen Carpenters' Protective Association met last evening at Merritt's Hall. After the final adoption of a Constitution and By-laws, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, BENJAMIN J. MORRELL; Vice-President, W. J. MASTERSON; Recording Secretary, ALEXANDER RISK; Financial Secretary, T. HILDRETH; Treasurer, WILLIAM TAYLOR. After the election of the officers, the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A BROADWAY DRUGGIST.—On Monday afternoon the dead body of Mr. C. G. LIMBURNIATE a druggist, No. 1,244 Broadway, was found lying in some bushes on Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, with his throat cut, and a bloody knife lying by his side. The deceased was supposed to have been lying there for several days, as his face was partly eaten off by rats. The discovery was made by a young man on a gunning expedition, who gave information to Captain MAYNARD, of the Nineteenth Ward Police. Officer MARSH carried his remains to the Station-house, and notified the Coroners to hold an inquest. The inquisition was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

On searching the pockets of deceased the Coroner found a policy of insurance, upon which the following lines were written in the German language:

Half-past 11 o'clock.

Dear wife and my friends and acquaintances: You must excuse me for having done this act; you all know that I am innocent,—I am an honest man. We will see each other again.

MARCH 29.

P. S.—Please take care of my wife and children.

THE UNITED STATES THIRD ARTILLERY.—Two companies of this devoted corps—the same that suffered the horrors of shipwreck on the ill-fated *San Francisco*—were dispatched to California *viâ* the Isthmus of Panama, by the steamer of the 5th of April, and four other companies were to have sailed on the *George Law* of the 20th inst. But the owners of the line, by an arrangement with the War Department, caused the order to be transferred to the old steamship *Falcon*, which has recently been in dock for repairs; and she was accordingly made ready as a special transport, for the 18th, and sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with the four companies on board. Some of the officers, we understand, earnestly protested against the employment of this old and second-rate vessel, while the regular packet, a new, commodious, and undoubtedly secure steamer, is about to sail, and as the arrangement appeared to be for the exclusive accommodation of the owners of the line—to enable them to profit by filling the *George Law* with citizen passengers, in addition to their pay at the same time from Government. The objection had some show of justice, though finally overruled by the officers in command at this port. On the Pacific side, the troops by the *Falcon*, and the passengers by the *George Law*, will be thrown upon one steamer together.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW.—The *City of Glasgow* has now been an unprecedentedly long time at sea. Fears are entertained for her safety. She is now forty-eight days out from Glasgow, and was due at Philadelphia some weeks since. We observe that a subscription has been set on foot in Philadelphia to raise funds for chartering the steamship *Granite State* to proceed in search of her. The movement will probably be seconded in this City. The *City of Glasgow*, it is understood, had a large number of passengers on board when she left Glasgow.

SPEEDY ARREST OF A FUGITIVE ROBBER.—A prompt arrest of a fugitive from the authorities of Philadelphia was effected in this City yesterday, by Officer KEESE. An old offender committed a hotel robbery in Philadelphia, the previous day, whereby he realized over $200 in gold coin and bank notes, and then left for New-York by the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The rogue had with him a large russet trunk and carpet-bag filled with choice clothing, of the latest Spring styles. Constable WOOD of that city, got on the track of the criminal, and being assured that he had taken his route eastward, a full description of his person and baggage was telegraphed to the office of Mayor WESTERVELT, and officer KEESE immediately started in pursuit. After searching the hotels, the officer proceeded to pier No. 1, N. R., and was just in time to meet the steamer *John Potter* from South Amboy, with the Philadelphia passengers. Among these was the fugitive for whom the officer was in search, and he at once recognized him by the telegraphic description above alluded to. In the 5 o'clock train officer BROWN left for Philadelphia, having in his custody the prisoner, who goes by the assumed names of JOHNSON, Elmore, &c., &c. The officer making this capture of a man charged with robbery in a distant city, is deserving of great credit.

BARCLAY-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The improvement of property in Barclay-street is not inferior to that of any other thoroughfare in town. Several handsome stores are going up below Church-street while the old "American Hotel" property has been metamorphosed into a range of warehouses that are no disgrace to that section. The first block below Broadway has become very valuable within a year or two. The east corner of that block is now undergoing demolition to make room for a store to run through to Park-place. The little shanty, with its unseemly stove-pipe, which formerly gave shelter to the "Starters" of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads, has gone the way of all poor establishments. The excellent gentlemen whose function it is to "hurry up" conductors and drivers, take an outdoor session while the improvement goes on. Passengers are in a still worse predicament.

THE BEEKMAN-STREET IMPROVEMENT.—The aspect of Beekman-street is totally changed. The iron railing of Dr. SPRING's Church is set back to the new line of the Street, leaving a clear space of fifteen feet to be thrown into the carriage-way uninterruptedly from Park-row to Pearl-street. The fine old button-woods which formerly stood at the corner of the Church-yard, on Beekman-street, have completely disappeared. Workmen were busily engaged yesterday in laying the new sidewalk, removing the gas lamp posts from the old line, and regrading where the improvement has taken place. The vaults at the corner of Nassau and Beekman are going forward as rapidly as weather will permit. The new ranges of stores between Nassau and William are nearly finished. They will probably be ready for occupancy in May.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT—EXCITEMENT IN FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens residing in the vicinity of East Forty-fifth-street was held last evening, at the Brewery, between First and Second-avenues, to express their sentiments relative to the recent action of the Board of Aldermen rejecting the offal and refuse, collected in the City, to be deposited at the foot of East Forty-fifth-street. The meeting was immensely attended, and after its object had been duly explained, and the various facts connected with the probable results of the adoption of that locality as the place of deposit, a Committee was appointed to remonstrate against the passage of the bill by the Board of Councilmen.

WARD SCHOOL No. 45.—The semi-annual examination of the Male Department of Ward School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, took place a few days since, and was very successful. The boys who were examined numbered some two hundred. Superintendent MCKEEN conducted the exercises. Among the visitors present were PETER COOPER, JOSEPH CURTIS, Dr. FELL, Prof. THOMPSON, and others. The proficiency of these pupils was marked. Prizes were presented to the successful competitors. The Principal of this School is Mr. THOMAS FOULKE, who is ably assisted.

LEGAL.—A number of important decisions in our Law Courts will be found on the seventh page of today's TIMES. The trial of JOHN M. FENETY, for the crime of arson in the first degree, is also reported in full in our columns this morning. The case is still on.

☞ It is stated that MOSES H. GRINNELL, of this City, has purchased the watering place of Judge MILLS, at Yellow Springs. The hotel at this spot will be opened under the auspices of a sister of KOSSUTH.

☞ The meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College is to be held at *five* o'clock on Saturday afternoon, instead of *four*, as a misprint in the advertisement announced yesterday.

CORRECTION.—The accidental drowning of a stepson of Mr. George R. Smith, before reported as having occurred in the cellar of No. 193 West Forty-third-street, took place in the house nearly opposite that number.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

PENALTY FOR AFFIXING THE WORD PATENT.

George L. Osborne vs. *William Murphy*.—This case came on to be tried before a jury yesterday morning. The defendant is a seller of envelopes, blotting paper &c., at No. 257 Broadway, and has for some years back, sold an article of blotting-paper, cut into strips for use, and stamped "Murphy's Patent Blotter." By act of Congress, approved Aug. 29, 1842, it is provided that any person who "shall write, paint, print, mould, cast, carve, engrave, stamp, or otherwise make or affix the words "patent," or "letters patent," or "patentee," or any words of like kind, meaning, or import, with the view or intent of imitating or counterfeiting the stamp, mark, or other device of the patentee, *or shall affix the same or any word, stamp, or device of like import, on any unpatented article, for the purpose of deceiving the public*, shall be liable to a penalty of $100, one-half of the penalty to be paid to the Patent Fund, and one-half to the person suing for the same."

This suit was brought under this section of the act to recover $1,100 penalty, for selling eleven strips marked "Murphy's Patent Blotter," in January last.

The certificate of the Commissioner of Patents that no patent was on record in his office, issued to the defendant for blotting paper, was given in evidence by the plaintiff, and evidence of a person who bought the eleven strips of paper, also of Mr. Murphy's bookkeeper that he had been selling the article for two years past.

The defence brought testimony to show that the kind of paper used was known in the trade as patent blotting paper, and had been since 1848.

Counsel having summed up the case, the Judge proceeded to charge the jury.

The main points in his charge were, that the plaintiff must show beyond a reasonable doubt that the article was unpatented, in which case the burden of proof would be on the defendant to show that there was a patent for it; that the certificate of the Commissioner of Patents should have the same effect as if the records were in Court, or as the testimony of any man who had looked through the books, and that after that certificate was offered, it was Murphy's duty to show that he had a patent; that each impression put on by the defendant with intent to deceive, is a complete offence, and renders him liable to the penalty of $100; that the person who buys such an article with the intent to bring a suit upon it cannot recover, his act being against good morals; that using the words, "Murphy's Patent Blotter," gives a stronger inference of intent to deceive the public than the words "Patent Blotter" only; that the plaintiff must show both that the article was unpatented, and that the defendant affixed the words or caused them to be affixed, and that it was done with intent to deceive the public, and that where no evidence of the exact number of offences was given, the Jury were bound to assume the smallest number.

The Jury thereupon found a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $100.

For plaintiff, Mr. Hardenbrook. For defendant, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Lawrence.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Quarterly Report of the Chief of Police.

Owing to the delay of the Captains in making their returns from several of the Districts, the report of the Chief of Police for the quarter ending March 31, has just been made. From this report we make the following abstract:

During the quarter there were 1,342 arrests made by the Police; 1,126 persons accommodated with lodgings at the various Station-houses; 99 lost children restored to their parents; 11 fires extinguished, and 3 persons rescued from drowning. 193 days were lost by Policemen by reason of sickness and disability—being an average loss to the Department of a little more than two men per day. Complaints were preferred against five members of the Department—three of whom were dismissed from office, one suspended for fifteen days, and against one the complaint was dismissed.

Offences.—The 1,342 arrests made are divided among the various grades of offences as follows: Assault and battery, 344; assault and battery on officer, 10; assault and battery with intent to kill, 4; assault, with threats, 8; arson, 15; abandonment, 7; attempt at robbery, 1; bigamy, 3; burglary, 16; bastardy, 1; disorderly conduct, 97; disorderly apprentices, 1; drunk and disorderly, 204; embezzlement, 1; fighting in public streets, 30; false pretences, 314; gross intoxication, 3; grand larceny, 16; highway robbery, 1; habitual drunkards, 11; indecent exposure of person, 4; insulting females in public streets, 5; insanity, 12; keeping disorderly house, 1; malicious mischief, 24; manslaughter, 1; petit larceny, 152; peddling without license, 2; passing counterfeit money, 7; pickpockets, 4; receiving stolen goods, 5; rape, 1; suspicion of grand larceny, 4; suspicious persons, 20; swindling, 1; suspicion of arson, 2; seduction, 5; violation of City ordinances, 104; vagrants, 68.

Of the whole number of arrests, 230 were made in the First District, 129 in the Second District, 579 in the Third District, 339 in the Fourth District, and 65 by officers attached to courts.

There are 17 officers detailed for special duty, viz: 5 in Police Courts; 3 in Chief's office; 6 at the ferries; 1 back inspector; 2 street inspectors.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—MICHAEL LACY, who, it was reported, died from injuries received by a fall while intoxicated, on Saturday night last, is now supposed to have lost his life by some foul means. Coroner HALL is investigating the affair, and has caused the arrest of one person on suspicion of knowing something about the death of LACY.

☞ The laborers and cartmen in the employ of the city have petitioned for an increase of pay.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL ITEMS.—At the meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening, a communication was received from the Mayor, vetoing the grant made to Messrs. HOADLEY & KEITH, to lay a Railroad track through Grand and parts of First, Second and South Eleventh-streets. A resolution was adopted, asking the Board of Finance to fix the pay of the police at $2 per day, and to make a corresponding appropriation. A resolution was also adopted, asking the Board of Finance to appropriate $500 for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

NEW-JERSEY.

REPORTED WRECKS AT BARNEGAT.—Rumors were current yesterday that one or more ships bound hither, were ashore and in imminent peril off Barnegat and Squan Beach. The Sandy Hook Telegraph last evening reported the following in regard to the packet-ship *Undaunter*—the disaster to which vessel has probably given rise to the report of a more serious calamity:

THE HIGHLANDS, Tuesday, April 18—Sundown.

The ship *Undaunter*, Captain SHIPLEY, from Liverpool, went ashore last night, about four miles from Squan inlet. She lays easy, head to sea, on the outer bar, and has furled all her sails. Large quantities of tin and pig-iron have been thrown overboard. The vessel is tight.

The Board of Underwriters has engaged steam-tugs to proceed to the beach to assist such vessels as may be in distress.

Assassination of Charles III.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

PARMA, Italy, Monday, March 27, 1854.

The city is at this moment in the greatest excitement in consequence of the assassination of the Grand Duke, CHARLES III. He was stabbed in the bowels yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, by some unknown hand, while walking unattended through the spacious court-yard of the palace. A piercing cry attracted the guards at the door, who instantly removed him to his chamber, but I cannot learn that the assassin was seen. The Grand Duke lingered in great distress till 5½ o'clock this morning. His wife, a daughter of the late Duke DE BERRY, and, of course, a sister of the Duke DE BORDEAUX (HENRY IV., the Bourbon pretender,) has assumed the regency until the majority of her eldest son, a lad of six years, who succeeds his father.

CHARLES III. was born in 1823, and succe

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Speculations on the War—Things to be thought of by Americans.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday, April 3, 1854.

The attitude of Europe, at the present moment, is not only calculated to strike the mind with awe, in consideration of the events which are likely very soon to occur, but to demand anxious examination from our American people and Government. The preparations for the war are stupendous on both sides. The immense fleets of the Allies, as well in the Euxine as in the Baltic, are propelled by steam and armed with Paixhan guns and all the deadly infernal machines of modern invention. They have the coöperation of armies upon the land, equipped and arrayed as armies never were before.

If we may take the representations of Government documents and the press throughout Southern Europe, public opinion condems the Czar and sustains the allies. The great support of a united moral sentiment, reaching through all classes, from the highest to the lowest, is thus added to the formidable array of fleets and armies.

On the side of Russia, we have disparaging accounts—as that her armies are ill-equipped, her navies inefficient, her people averse to the war, her exchequer exhausted. A glimpse of Russian documents and newspapers, from time to time, would seem to show that many of these statements are wholly untrue, or highly charged with sinister discolorations. The substantial fact would seem to be that the gigantic empire of the Czar is putting on the harness for battle with unshrinking resolution. The design seems to be to fend off, except along the Danube, and there an aggressive system of warfare is to be pursued.

In a few days we shall doubtless have the echo of cannon in our ears, and spectacles of blood and carnage depicted before our eyes. A few battles, it is hoped and expected, will cripple Russia, and bring the haughty Czar to terms. It is even calculated that a solution to the diffioulties may be found in his abdication or his assassination.

Such are the possibilities immediately before us. And one thing further. It is not to be denied that there are multitudes of persons scattered throughout Europe, who are looking on the strife, in the trust that a still more potent element than gunpowder may be brought into action—that of popular insurrection. In Italy, Hungary and parts of Germany, there are exoited minds, to the number of millions, ready and anxious to seize upon any chance that offers to throw off the yoke of despotism. Here, then, is a power of incalculable force, that either of the belligerents, driven to extremity, may lay hands upon and employ. And it must be remembered that men in exile, men at home in chains, material or moral, will accept aid and deliverance from any hand that offers it,—even from that of Russia; for she can hardly be less hateful than Austria—the keystone of tyranny in Central and Southern Europe.

We may naturally expect, then, to see a conflict such as the world has not witnessed before. It may be that Russia will be silenced at a blow, though it is the opinion of many that she will make a powerful, if not an effective, defence, and in the end, carry retaliation, direct or indirect, into the countries which have conspired against her. At all events, though in France and England the masses of the people seem to look upon the war as a game in which they are sure to win, it is clear that certain spasms and paralyses are already visible in both branches of commerce—that great stomach of the body politic, essential alike to digestion, vitality and strength.

But suppose we grant the supposition deemed the most likely,—that the allies will soon be victorious—that Russia will be humbled, and all Europe will be at the feet of England and France. *What then will these two Powers do with their armies and their fleets?*

This question is well worth pondering as well by the Cabinet at Washington, as in the hearts of our entire people.

It is not my vocation to give advice, but I may state facts; and I believe it to be a fact that we are not loved on this side of the Atlantic, by any Government or by the leading ruling classes of any nation in Europe. The Press, almost without exception, from the Sea of Kara to Cape Matapan, manifests towards us a spirit of dislike if not of hatred. In the British Isles, there is not a single newspaper that is in the habit of doing us even common justice. Despite all the mutual-admiration harangues of dinner-out, and unbuttoned diplomats—the British Press, speaking no doubt the ruling sentiments of the leading classes, seizes upon every opportunity to represent or misrepresent us in an odious and degrading light. The recent letter of "General" WEBB, in the London *Times*, was made the occasion of a very insulting and bullying article in the *Britannia*, in which it calls us "the country of bold and bad spirits." The *Times*, though it occasionally bespatters us with praise, mixes so much mud in the article, that when it gets dry, we find ourselves actually sullied by a pretended salutation of *eau de mille fleurs*. The French Press, though it is muzzled and therefore measured, is habitually domiciliary in its notices of us—excepting only the *Siècle*, and perhaps the *Presse*. In Spain we are loathed; in Austria feared and hated.

It is quite true we are good customers to most or all the nations of Europe. We are indeed essential to some of them, and hence their diplomats pat us on the back. Hence the smooth and artful Sir HARRY BULWER exclaims, "*I love the Pilgrims!*" But we are Republicans; we are progressive; we innovate about black coats of court levees; we send a DANIEL to Turin, and a SOULE to Madrid. We want Cuba; we maintain the MONROE doctrine of hands off for Europe, and hands on for ourselves. Our population is increasing; millions of letters from emigrants who have escaped out of the land of bondage, go by every mail to their miserable friends at home, saying, "Come, we have found the land of promise." We are, therefore, a race cut out which the prophets of liberty preach terrible sermons against the Babylons of the Old World. We are a gathering cloud in the West, threatening the other hemisphere, if not now, at least in some not remote future, with a breeze that may blow down thrones and kingdoms, and dynasties built upon blood, and fortified by links of crime and persecution and terror.

And now, suppose that we get Cuba—as we doubtless shall—suppose we maintain our supremacy in the Gulf of Mexico, as we have tried to do. Suppose we go on extending the area of freedom into Mexico; and suppose, all this time, England and France, with fleets such as the world has never seen before, come off victorious, and having aroused the spirit of war and the lust for victory among their people, find it necessary or convenient to put themselves in our path, and say, "Thus far hast thou come; but thou shalt go no further."

Now, are we prepared for this?

It appears to me that this question is well worth asking. The triumph of England and France in the impending struggle, will present a new era in Christendom. *Let our country be forewarned and forearmed!* Especially let our statesmen keep a watch upon LOUIS NAPOLEON. Let them study his character, his position, his power, and the possible details of future necessity or ambition. I know there is, among some people in the United States, a new-born rage for *Napoleonism*. Three American clergymen have recently devoted their quills to eulogies of the GREAT MURDERER, and the blasting current is now setting in favor of his imperial nephew of the Tuilerios. But let us take things as they are;—forgetting, for the moment, the terrible means by which he has reached the throne,—let us look at his character. The proverb bids us beware of a silent dog, which virtually suggests that we beware of LOUIS NAPOLEON. His bosom is the sullen, fathomless gulf of his purposes; but we may regard his acts. He talked of peace; but he has now entered upon a career of military and naval enterprise. His ships have long been in search of territories for colonization, and they have just taken possession of New-Caledonia—designed, as the French papers openly avow—*as the chief station of their Pacific possessions*. The desire of commercial extension, colonial aggrandizement and naval domain, has been artfully stimulated and familiarized to the public mind.

Now, let the Emperor come out of the Russian war with glory, and he may wish for Sonora, or Hayti, or California, or some other slice of transatlantic territory; and if he chooses he can have them all, and that, too, with the coöperation of Great Britain—if our people and politicians drool away time and opportunity in the idiotic fancy that all the world loves us, and that, as we are, we are an overmatch for all creation.

DICK TINTO.

DIPLOMATIC DRESS.

How the Marcy Circular strikes an American in Europe.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

I learn from a gentleman just arrived from England, that Mr. BUCHANAN and the gentlemen of his legation have been twice to the drawing-rooms of the Queen in black coats, but that the innovation was not at all relished, and that the Ambassador himself could not but be aware that his dress was thought out of character and in bad taste. One of these days, Mr. BUCHANAN may be directed by some lord, who does not know him, to step down stairs and order his carriage. Some such degrading blunder will result yet from Mr. MARCY's folly.

The advocates of the black coat have two arguments which they consider unanswerable. They are the strongest that can be urged, but are weak at that. It is said that an American, who presents himself before his President in black, has a right to present himself before any other ruler in the same costume. Therefore Mr. MASON must appear at the Tuileries in the dress which he wears at the White House. The conclusion which ought to be drawn from the premises is that all Americans, whether public officers or private citizens, who visit the President in black, can claim the right to visit the Emperor in black. But this is impossible; every American presented to their Majesties must wear the prescribed costume. The argument, therefore, amounts to nothing. It must be taken in its length and breadth, or not at all.

Another argument is that our diplomacy should be the type of our character, and should seek to be the visible image, in its costume, of our republican simplicity. Republicanism and simplicity are not synonymous; though the form of Government is republican, the character of the people is not simplicity. The Puritans and first settlers, and their descendants for nearly 200 years, were simple, if you like, for they could not well be anything else; but simplicity is not the prominent characteristic of this present era of Fifth-avenue palaces, Hudson River villas, and private steam yachts. No American is republicanly simple, any longer than he can help it. He is luxurious at home, and ostentatious abroad, as soon as he gets the means. As a nation, the French are vastly more simple in their habits of life than the Americans. They are more frugal, more temperate, more contented with little, more able to save, more willing to spare, than the sumptuous people that thinks itself so simple. As an emblem of its manners, American hair is no right to plainly-dressed Ambassadors.

Persons that are of Mr. MARCY's way of thinking at home, change their opinion on this subject after some months' residence abroad. I remember, some years ago, the arrival of a young man from the interior of Massachusetts, who thought it would be a proud thing to see his Ambassador go to Court in a hired cab, engaged at 30 sons an hour. Six months after, his mind had undergone a revolution, for he said one day: "Our Minister does not keep a carriage of his own; he hires his span by the year. It seems to me that does not look well. America does not want to ride behind other people's horses; she is old enough, I should think, to have horses of her own."

If Mr. MARCY does not recall his circular, I trust his successor will. It has done infinite harm already, and the advantage that is to spring from it is not yet evident. Appearances, in this world, have their effect, as well as realities; and the American Minister in Paris ought neither to look like a minister, as he would if dressed in black, nor like an elderly attaché, as he would if habited in a half-and-half way, but like the representative of a first-rate power, wearing the traditional and conventional costume of such an officer accredited to the Tuileries. Why should Mr. MASON so dress as to appear like Lord COWLEY's servant? Should he not endeavor rather to appear on a level with Lord COWLEY himself, in the eyes of a people accustomed to recognise a man's station in his garb?

You cannot pronounce properly upon this matter, in America. You cannot reason from your people, undivided into castes, and undistinguished by costume, to the French people, infinitely se divided, and universally so distinguished. The water-carriers have a uniform peculiar to themselves, which enables a person in search of a water-carrier to recognize him as far as he can see him; the porters are known by their blue velvet pantaloons; the police by their long cloaks and cocked hats; the women that open the box doors at the theatres by their white aprons and caps trimmed with pink; the great masses by a similar uniformity; the Cabinet Ministers by a certain arrangement of gold embroidery; the Senators by some other arrangement, and the members of the Diplomatic corps by still another. Now, when does the American Minister quit by opening the rules to which he belongs, and voluntarily thrusting himself into a position where he is not only out of place, but below his place? Why, we are told that he did so at Washington, and therefore must do so at Paris. To which I might reply, he talked English at Washington, and nevertheless would find it to his advantage to talk French at Paris, if he could. Costume is a necessity at the Courts of Europe, and it is not in the province of America to attempt to break from the custom herself, or to set the fashion for others.

At the time of the Revolution of 1848, very many Americans inhabiting Paris tied a tri-colored cockade into their button-hole. Their object was *to appear what they really were*—Republicans and foreigners. Why should not a Minister seek to appear what he is to those who read his quality in his attire? Why, nature herself has done what she could to distinguish men from one another, and has given each one a private uniform of features and outline; never, from the year one to the present day of grace, has she given the same to two. And now that the necessities of civilization call upon Ambassadors to form a category by themselves, is it not well and convenient that they should consolidate their corporate existence by a uniform of dress and accessories?

Let me suggest a train of reasoning for all future American Ministers at Paris: "I am a member of the French Diplomatic Corps; my colleagues have adopted a dress by which they are known and distinguished, not only from private citizens, but from other officers of an equally elevated grade. America is a great country; so is England. I think I will dress like Lord COWLEY, and if I have to send to California for gold enough to put on my coat and adorn my pantaloons, I'll do it. I would not wear such a garment at home, for it would be out of place; neither will I wear my home garment here, for it would be more out of place still. I will be as gay as the gayest, for I am the representative of a great and a luxurious country. My countrymen at home will say, and even print, that I have 'assumed the livery,' but I shall be content to know they employ the term ignorantly, for the servants wear a full suit of black, with white neckcloths, and to dress like them would be to 'assume the livery' at the Palace. I have avoided the 'livery,' by dressing like my colleagues, the rest of the Ambassadors. I shall have gained favor at the Court, yielded to a custom of the country, and, by a very little matter, given satisfaction to the Emperor, and very certainly conciliated the kind feelings of the Empress. Perhaps, by this ready adoption of a prevailing fashion, I may negotiate a postal treaty with more facility, and find, on all occasions, my official relations more cordial and agreeable. Another thing: suppose I cannot speak French. Were I to appear in black, the Austrian Minister might say to me in a friendly way, 'My dear Sir, do tell me why you have chosen this singular dress? I know you have a reason, but I never exactly understood it. You must know better than anybody else, so go into some detail, my dear Sir, do.' I could not reply, as I speak neither German nor French, and it would appear singular that a man should take a step, at once wanted and savoring of nothing at the ways of other people, for which he could not give a reason. It would be awkward, indeed, to have nothing to say, if the Austrian Minister should, in a non-official, friendly way, put me a very natural question."

Now, I should like to hear one single serious argument in favor of a black suit;—arguments from persons who have never been abroad, remember, I consider futile, as not based upon a proper knowledge of the state of the case. DICK TINTO.

WALKS AMONG THE NEW-YORK POOR.

The "Squatters" of the City.

If a stranger should be suddenly set down anywhere in the quarter between Thirty-seventh-street and Fifty-fifth-street, on the side near the Hudson, he would hardly suspect he was in an American city. One's first thought is that he is in a collection of wigwams. On every hand little bands or mud huts stretch away, with narrow lanes winding about among them. Some face the street, others surround some interior open ground, others are planted as if at random in the midst of the lots. Dogs of every size and breed patrol around among them; goats are browsing on the roofs, and pigs calmly repose on the door-sills. Strong, sunburned women, bundled up in various dirty clothes, come in with little carts of ashes, the children pushing them along. Others are going out with their dogs and rag-carts; others are cooking in the shanties, and still others are planing off little splinters from blocks of pine for the manufacturers of matches.

These are the "squatters" of New-York. They are poor Irish and Germans, not long landed, who have built their own cabins on these vacant lots. They are very poor, and yet they do not seem an idle set—every one is at work. The children are sent off early in the morning to beg cold victuals—to pick rags and scrape up ashes, or get swill for the pigs. They come toiling in every few minutes with their little burden—the dogs barking gaily at their arrival, and the goats coming forward to inspect and smell of the new load. We meet these children all over the City, begging and picking from the streets. They must number now from this one quarter some eight or nine hundred. The parents are out at work, too, on the docks, or clearing the new houses, or bunting over the streets.

Come down with me now into this little colony—looking like an Indian settlement. They are Irish shanties, hardly high enough for a man to stand upright within; the pigs, and goats, and dogs, you see, all living in the same room with the family. These huts beyond are nearer. They are German. You can tell in an instant. Something of the dear old fatherland will appear. The yards are swept; there is a little rose-bush under the window, and a well-tilled garden-bed for lettuce behind. Be careful of the dogs; they belong to the rag-picker's cart.

Knock at the door. Here we are in a true German room, though not so neat as one sees at home. A huge German feather bed for coverlid in the corner; great boxes for seats; prints of Bohemian saints on the wall; and a strong odor of the stewing of the bones picked up in the street filling the room. Two blue-eyed, sun-bloomed little girls, very ragged, and with matted hair, are cooking.

"Die mutter?"

"Have no mether," said the oldest, about twelve years.

"But who takes care of the house?"

"We do;" (and proudly,) "I cook—I washed yesterday."

"Where's your father?"

"At work."

"But what do you do generally? Do you go to school?"

"No, Sir," rather sadly, "I cannot—I must pick ashes—I should like to."

"Where did you get that bread there?" (a pile of bread-fragments.)

"We begged it, Sir,—it's for dinner, for the father."

"But shouldn't you like a school, where you could learn to sew and make [illegible] and learn to read and write English?" We have one in Twenty-eighth-street for just such children as you and you can get your dinner there too.

The sweet, Saxon blue eyes sparkled through all the dirt, at the thought of such a thing. Wouldn't she! She would see the father and be there to-morrow, if she could.

I enter another house, a small cabin with one room, and some villainous-looking dogs at the entrance. A German young man is there—I explain about our school, to be called the "Hudson River Industrial School," in Twenty-eighth-street, near Tenth-avenue. We want to help the poor to take care of themselves. Will he send his two little girls? (They stand looking wistfully on.) He is reluctant. They get swill from the houses; he can not spare them. "But you don't want your children to grow up uneducated and on the streets?"

He is staggered somewhat, when the [illegible] in with a large brown loaf under her arm. [illegible] a very intelligent, but care-worn face. "[illegible] Herr, this is a hard country for the poor. In [illegible] land we could send our children to school, [illegible] pocket of it."

"Well, why can't you here?"

"*We cannot afford it,*" she [illegible] dear here. Everything costs so [illegible] 50 cents, Sir, and my husband can't find work; and we must [illegible] minute of the day to keep [illegible]

So the little ones go all over the streets and get swill and ashes, and I drag the cart, and sometimes we don't get much. I send the children to Sunday School; but every day, I can't, Sir."

I suggested getting the swill early, and then coming to school. She thought now in the longer days it might be done. I told her again about the school; that it was for just such children. The meal would help her, and the clothes which the children would make. And then they would learn English there. Her children ought not to grow up more ignorant than others. After some talk of this kind, she finally agreed to try it; and I hid good bye, and the miller raised his hat, as they all do.

Here is another board and mud shanty. As the door opens at my rap, the goats make an incursion under my legs, from without, at some expected dainty in the room, and two or three dogs come snarling out.

"Children? an' shure we 've hean hlest wid 'em!" said a stout Irishman, in answer to my question. "Look'e here, Sir!" and he showed me five lusty little boys and girls, just about taking a meal of boiled potatoes—all of them with their mother's genuine Irish blue eyes. "No, Sir, I never could—that's the truth—be a schooling them. Them little girls—they's no shoes, and I couldn't be a sendin' of 'em thet way, you know, Sir."

"I know it, Sir—it's larnin' in this country that gets a man, or a woman either, along—but I couldn't. How was I to send 'em so, in them rags, to the school?"

I told him not to mind the shoes or the rags, but to send them. The ladies would not care. The children ought to know something.

In the next row were a number of German families, all busy in making match-sticks—the men cutting them off and rounding them with a little plane-like instrument, and the women tying them in bundles. They received twenty cents for 2,000, as I understood, and could earn about a dollar a day. Very few of the children went to any school.

It is this class of German and Irish squatters whom the ladies wish to benefit by our new Industrial School in Twenty-eighth-street. These poor people on the outskirts of the City number by thousands. They are strangers, it is true, but they are needy and hard-working, and their children are growing up either to form another company in this great class of "dangerous poor," or to be honest and industrious people.

It is from such that come our hordes of thieves and vagabonds and prostitutes. Society overlooks them in their foul and needy childhood. They haunt the crossings; they swarm about our doors; they creep shiveringly through the City, and few care for them. So set are the barriers of society, that one class almost loses consciousness that such children are [illegible] of the same human family with themselves. They seem rather the furniture of the street, like the vehicles and the horses. But a day comes, with every new generation of these children, when society is terribly conscious of them. The ignorance and cunning and sensuality of childhood ripen into the vice and dishonesty and reckless crime of manhood and womanhood.

The desperate prostitute woman, the ignorant ruffian, the filthy and lying beggar, curse thousands who never knew them or saw them. They sow seeds of vice and pestilence, amid their hovels of poverty, which scatter wide a terrible harvest among distant abodes of splendor and of wealth. No one can refuse, in this day, to be his brother's keeper.

The labor which shall rescue these children of the immigrants, whom I have described, is to be performed mainly by ladies. Comforts, ease, delicate associations, are for a time, each week, to be given up to this hard, drudging, self-devoting work. This self-denial is no new one with the women of New-York, and has shown itself no transient effort. Yet the means must come from the men. This enterprise of "Industrial Schools" cannot be carried on without liberal support from the whole community. Who will aid this new School for the "Children of the Squatters?" C. L. B.

The War—Speculations on the Position of Austria.

As everything which tends to throw light on the position likely to be assumed by the German Powers in the pending war, has decided interest, we translate the following from the Paris Republican correspondence of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

PARIS, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

The news which reaches us from Vienna and Berlin is the forerunner of a notable change in the policy of the two great German Courts. The *Lloyd*, which is supposed to receive frequent communications from the Imperial Cabinet, has just published an extra supplement, containing a very lengthy and remarkable article, vigorously sustaining the three following points:

1. That Russia does not seek and cannot have a civilizing mission in the East, as Count FIQUELMONT has pretended in a recent pamphlet.

2. That the smaller German Governments cannot shut themselves up in a permanent neutrality, and that they must, necessarily, follow the course of the two leading Powers.

3, and finally, that the interest of Germany, of Austria especially, is to oppose, by every available means, the renewal of those treaties which have made the Sultan a vassal of the Czar.

On the other hand, the *Havas* agency has received from its Frankfort correspondent a letter, according to which the Cabinet of Vienna is about to issue in a decided manner from the reserve in which it has up to the present moment enveloped its intentions. The Austrian Government has, says this letter, just communicated to the different States of the Confederation an *exposé* of its conduct and its policy in Eastern affairs. The Viennese Cabinet thanks its confederate neighbors for the confidence they have testified in it, in the midst of circumstances which, to so high a degree, interest Germany, say, entire Europe; it recalls, at the same time, the fruitless efforts it has made to maintain peace. So long as negotiation continued, it did not deem it necessary to lay before the Diet propositions which the issue of the Vienna Conferences might have rendered useless; but, so soon as war shall have been actually declared, it will hasten to offer the Confederation a series of efficacious measures intended to secure the safety and independence of the Germanic body. Austria adds,—and it is this which merits particular attention,—that she will know how *to sacrifice her former sympathies and an alliance of which she has but lately reaped the fruits, to the present interests of her populations and her confederates.*

This language is not, indeed, warlike to the last degree, but it nevertheless betrays a resolution taken by the Cabinet of Vienna to range itself on the side of the Western Powers, whenever the decisive moment shall have arrived.

From the origin of the Russo-Turkish difficulty, and long before it had assumed the proportions it now wears, it has been said, in case of a European war,—a contingency but little foreseen,—Austria would side with Russia, bound as she is to the Czar by secret treaties,—treaties whose cause is sufficiently clear in the history of the Hungarian struggle. Such was my opinion up to the day when the Cabinet of St. James, blunderingly provoked by the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, published the secret correspondence exchanged between the two Courts respecting the position of the Ottoman Empire. From it, Austria has seen what account Russia made of her; the contempt affected by the Czar has, assuredly, opened her eyes, and the flagrant disloyalty of her too powerful ally has proven distinctly that her really greatest danger is precisely in having her for an ally. It is now Austria's interest to break off altogether from Russia; she will not, probably, do so at once, because she fears that too bold and sudden a position may give Prussia the pretext for assuming one diametrically opposite, but she will come to it, now that the force of circumstances is pushing her in that direction.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Express train which left Buffalo at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, met with a sad disaster at Bergen, seventeen miles west of Rochester. From the best information we could obtain, it appears that the accident was caused by a cow lying near the rails on the track, which the locomotive passed unmolested, as did also the baggage and and express cars. From the appearances, the first passenger car must have scraped her back, for beneath the platform, after the accident, a large quantity of hair was found clinging to the wood-work under the platform. This must have awakened the cow, who being perhaps, bewildered, run against the train, and was caught under by the last passenger car, which was thrown off the track, and subsequently became detached from the train, and thrown down an embankment, and the car demolished. There were in the car some fourteen or fifteen passengers, including the conductor, Mr. H. STEARNS. His head was badly cut, and his arm considerably injured. All in the car were more or less wounded—two of them severely. They had been on a rapid run, and when the train ran on for a short distance, but the engineer soon discovered the accident, and returned to the scene. They found the car at the bottom of the embankment, and the passengers covering up in the ruins. They were soon [illegible] and all properly cared for, so far as it was within the power of those on the train. Such accidents as this will occur, no matter how vigilant the men in the employ of the Company may be, for it was utterly impossible, in a dark night, to see a cow lying on the track.

[*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Speech of Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, in the Southern Convention.

From the Charleston Courier.

MR. ALBERT PIKE, (of Ark.), next proceeded to address the Convention. He stated that he did so under feelings of embarrassment, and that, as if to add to that embarrassment, two gentlemen had alluded to him in such terms that he was sure if the Convention labored under the slightest expectation that his efforts would be equal to the manifestos made in advance, they would be disappointed. He was conscious that he was the last man that ought to address the Convention. There were a hundred men present who had better claims to be heard than he. He was also conscious that his State did not occupy that attitude which would entitle her to raise her voice among her Southern sisters; and furthermore, he was conscious that he had no such standing as authorized him to be heard in preference to many gentlemen of character, and distinction, and rank in the councils of their country, by whom he was surrounded. He would, therefore, have preferred to be silent. Being, however, called upon, he would endeavor to sustain, in a few words, the resolutions he had introduced on the previous day. After what was said yesterday, by the gentleman from Mississippi, he thought they ought to define their position in one particular. That gentleman had described the distinction which he drew between a practical man and a visionary. He (Mr. P.) was, perhaps, not a practical man, but a mere visionary, in attempting to provide for the welfare of generations that were to come after us. The visionary was one who "saw visions and dreamed dreams;" and when he left this city and the beautiful beings he had seen in it, he should see visions and dream dreams, as of the faces of angels hovering between him and the sky—dreams as of the faces now looking down upon them to bless them, and indeed them to seek the welfare of this beautiful South of ours. (Great applause.) In everything which had been said by the gentleman who had preceeded him he agreed. He agreed that the Southern route to the Pacific was the cheapest, the most practicable, the shortest, and that it ought, therefore, to be adopted. He agreed that the General Government, in fixing upon any route, ought to be influenced by these considerations. A true statesman was one who foresaw and recognized the existence of difficulties, and then prepared himself to meet and overcome them. A true statesman did not act upon the supposition that men were perfect. Recognizing evil points in human character, he would seize upon them, and endeavor to turn them to good account. There was a North, and a South, and there would be a North and a South so long as this Union existed. There was an institution in the South which excited the feelings of the North; but it was foolish to shut our eyes also to the fact that there were other considerations in operation—considerations of money and of commercial prosperity.

Before he proceeded further, he wished to set himself right, in regard to the motives by which he was actuated. The resolutions he had presented had been characterized as *ultra*. It had been objected by some gentlemen, that they were too strong. They were meant and intended to be strong. It was not customary to treat a cataleptic patient, with sweet perfumes, but the cautery was applied at once. There was no hostility to the North—no ill-feeling embodied in these resolutions. He had none and could have none in his mind. He was a Northern man himself. He was born in the good old State of Massachusetts. Years ago he had come to this South and cast his lot with Southern people; he had children, and he had reared and educated them in the South. He loved his country—the whole country; and he would never give up the inestimable privilege of planting his foot as an American upon the battle-ground of Bunker's Hill. But when they had a question of rivalry in regard to business matters, to discuss, it was necessary that they should talk plainly. It was not worth while to deceive themselves or to be deceived, but as the Irishman said the best way to avoid danger was to meet it plump in the face. Now there was a large portion of the United States that never seemed to be taken into consideration by Southern men. There was, it should be remembered, a Western section. We had been apt to think that when we got a railroad as far as St. Louis, that was as far as we could go. There was the Northern portion of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the whole of Iowa and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska, that were forming a new country, which some day would be the greatest country that God's sun had ever shone upon. And now while the South was sitting with her eyes shut, what was the course which was being pursued by the North, in regard to that country, for the purpose of filling it up with a population, and giving it a preponderance over the whole South! How many gentlemen were aware of the fact that with almost every breath we drew, there came a Northern voter into this vast and beautiful section, ready to cast his vote for a member of Congress. They had bid for the foreign emigration, by providing that all foreign emigration settling in some of these territories should have the privileges of citizenship, without even declaring their intentions to become such. That was one bid; and the Homestead bill, giving away millions of acres of land, which had already passed the House of Representatives, was another bid. The Nebraska and Kansas Territory bill was another bid; and all this was being done while the South was lying idle. He thought that there was hardly a Southern man present who would agree to the law allowing the unnaturalized foreigner to vote side by side with him at the polls. [Great applause.] The South did not want foreign emigration on any such terms. [Renewed applause.] And in his deliberate opinion it was a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a gross outrage upon the Southern States, for any State or Territory to give the foreign emigrant the right of voting before becoming a naturalized citizen. [Continued applause.] He thought, that of all the outrages the North had sought to commit upon the South, that was infinitely the greatest of them all. He had traveled over all these western countries, and in all his travels had never seen such a country as that to be found in the States of Iowa and Wisconsin. It was a perfect paradise in many respects, with the exception that it was too cold for Southern constitutions. There could be found hundreds of miles of the most beautiful prairie land, inviting the Northern man to come and merely turn over the sod with the promise of reaping his fifty bushels of grain to the acre. Germans and Irish, and people from every other country, were flocking to Minnesota and Iowa. They get preemption rights now by merely making a little shanty from the bark of trees. Forty emigrants would go to that country for one that would come South. And what was the effect? Why, that they were increasing their political power at our expense. He did not know that it was not fair that they should do so if they could; but the first duty which we owed to those who were to come after us was to ascertain the weight of our adversary if possible, so that we might checkmate him if it were in our power. How many years would it be before twenty members of Congress would represent this foreign vote? And with this continued increase in foreign and Northern influence, was it not obvious that the prospect of the South ever getting the Pacific Railroad was put further and further off every year? Why, even St. Louis was beginning to come down and join in the demand for the Southern route. Only think of five days' uninterrupted steaming above the city of St. Louis, and could not gentlemen see at once that that was the country from which opposition to Southern interest was to come? He was confident that during the discussion of the GADSDEN Treaty in the Senate, it was currently understood that Northern members would not vote for it, and that, too, on the specific ground that it was to get a route to the Pacific on Mexican soil. Look, too, at the character of Northern men? Who ever heard of a Northern man giving another an advantage in a matter of trade? Had anybody ever heard of a Northern man giving up the interest of his own section of country through mere good feeling? No man ever heard of such a thing, and it was both unnatural and unreasonable to expect it; and the men of the North knew full well that wherever the Pacific Railroad went, there, too, would go the power and wealth of the country. The North had discovered that, and they were not going to come down and say to the South that they did not want to control it, or that the South should not have it. Oh, no; that was not their policy. They would be as silent as possible, and as polite and courteous as possible, and thus the South would be cheated out of their rights, and they could never know it until they were lost forever. Who could expect the North to postpone or forego their interests for the sake of ours? Nobody. Suppose we went to Northern men and said to them: "We can demonstrate that our route is five hundred miles shorter than yours; that it is cheaper on the score of grades; that we can get cheaper labor and cheaper building materials, and we want you to go with us for our route, because the result will be that the trade of India and China will come to New-Orleans and Charleston, and Savannah and Richmond, instead of going to Philadelphia and New-York and Boston, and we want you to help us to get it?" Would he not answer: "Do you think I am a fool? Are not these the very reasons why I should not go for it?" Most undoubtedly such would be the answer.

Again it should be remembered that there were a great many ingredients and considerations that entered into the characters of public men. His experience was that there is very little of patriotism, and much of sectional feeling and local prejudice in our public men. How many measures were passed by Congress for which even six men out of the whole number voted from mere considerations of patriotism? Were they not affected generally by considerations of pecuniary and sectional interests? So in regard to a Railroad to the Pacific. It was not purely a patriotic question. Many men would say that they desired it for the sake of protecting our possessions on that shore, but do not Southern people see and feel that the people of that coast would not remain in the Union, if they had to send their representatives to Congress, by routes such as the present. We also had motives of interest. We wanted the trade of India and China, and he (Mr. P.) and the citizens of Arkansas, naturally enough wanted it to come through that State in the hope that it would increase the value of their lands, and extend by other means their commerce. The people of Charleston also wanted it to pass through their city, because it would increase their business and add to their wealth. In all this there was much of self interest, and it was right that it should be so. Who was not aware that the moneyed power of Wall-street governed the Legislature in Albany, and that the same principles prevailed more or less everywhere? Now he would ask if there was any more prospect of this road being built by the General Government than there was six years ago? Not one whit. It was well understood in the city of Washington that there was no chance whatever of getting lands to aid in the construction of this road. The Special Committee in Congress, to whom the subject had been referred had given up the idea, and General RUSK, of Texas, had drafted another bill, in which he had said not a word about lands, but as Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads wanted the Government to give a bid for mail service for several years and to pay in advance. But he (Mr. R.) had not the most remote idea that it would be done.

His resolutions next proceeded to say, that for the South to be inactive in this matter was to give active cooperation to the North in building a Northern railroad. He believed that such was the fact. What, then, did he propose? He proposed that the Convention should say to the South, as Hercules of old said to the wagoner, "put your own shoulders to the wheel." Help yourselves. God helps those only who do so; and he helps none others. If you mean to come together year after year and time after time, in Convention, urging Congress to do this thing. They had been engaged nearly every year for years past, not only by Conventions, but by the Legislatures of Southern States. They had had time upon time and precept upon precept, and now it appeared to him that it was time the South should help themselves. And here he must say that the true way for the North and the South to live peaceably together, was for the South to become independent of the North. [Great applause.] Not independent by tearing the national flag asunder and breaking up this glorious union of the States, but independent as God in his providence intended we should be when he conferred upon the South all her natural advantages she possessed. He believed the South ought to be independent of the North IN THE UNION AND NOT OUT OF IT. [Much applause.] If the South wanted the Southern road built, they might as well begin to build it in that way as to have Congress build it; for if ever Congress did build it, the South would have to pay for the Northern routes. And if the South was not able to do it, the members of the Convention had better go home at once and say no more about a Pacific Railroad; for so far as he was concerned, he was ashamed to ask Congress to build the road with Northern money. [Continued applause.] He would therefore propose that the Southern States should confederate together, not by any unlawful confederation, but in a legal Union, for the purpose of building with their own funds this great Southern highway to the Pacific—[rapturous applause]—dealing as independent States—negotiating, if need be, with Mexico for the land—asking no favors from the Northern States, and telling the General Government, "If you want your mails carried over our road, you will have to pay the price that we charge, or build a road for yourselves." [Long-continued applause.] Now, there were two considerations in regard to this road which always struck him with force. He did not think that either the General Government or any single State should own such an enormous monopoly. He would rather see twenty "Banks of the United States," than such a monopoly in the hands of any Government. It would create a perfect army of office holders if the Government owned it. He was equally disinclined to see the road in the hands of any individual company; for it would be the most enormous monopoly the world ever saw. The East India Company, who had dethroned kings, would hardly be worth the name of a monopoly in comparison to this. No, no, the road ought to be held by the States as partners, and there would then be no danger of its being a monopoly. But in what way was the South to build the road and own it? Imagine the State of Virginia enacting a law to this effect:

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of Virginia, that the States of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and so on through all the fourteen States, be incorporated into a body politic for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad."

When would there, in all the annals of time, be a more glorious confederation? [Cheers.] It would not be a confederation to carry on war, but to turn the commerce of the world across that portion of the country which we inherit. That was the kind of company that he would form. [Applause.] Could the South form it? He saw no difficulty. The bonds of the company being given, and the stock hypothecated, where was the difficulty? None, whatever. Nay, more—he believed that in twenty-five or thirty years, there would not be a State in the Union that would have to be taxed a single dollar, but that the Road would by that time have paid for itself. Neither was he in favor of giving the profits of this Road to the General Government. If, however, they could not get it in any other way, let them be clamorous for the Government to provide it. But his opinion was that if it could not be built in the way he had suggested, they had better fold their arms and turn their attention to some scheme more practicable. Something had been said in these resolutions with regard to Indian tribes on the frontier. This was nonsense. The lands owned by the Indians through which such a road would have to pass, were owned by men who were our natural allies—men who were rich in wealth, and who cultivated arts of peace and had already applied to us to give them a territorial government suited to their own peculiar institutions. He referred to the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and Cherokees. He looked to the country of the Chickasaw for that territory out of which to make another Slave State. Many of these Indians themselves owned slaves. They wished to join us; they were willing to subscribe to our railroads, and it was important that we should secure their coöperation. He had now detained the Convention longer than he had intended. He did not rise to make a set speech. He thought it was enough to suggest the plan to the Convention. He cared not about the details. The idea was that the Southern States should confederate together and build the road themselves. [Applause.]

After a few other remarks, which, at the late hour of the preparation of this report, it was impossible to prepare for our issue, Mr. P. concluded by returning thanks for the indulgence of the Convention. He was loudly applauded throughout.

Veto of the State Prison Commissioners' Bill.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 14, 1854.

Hon. ROBERT H. PRUYN, *Speaker of the Assembly:*

I return to the Assembly, with my objections to its becoming a law, "An act to appoint Commissioners to investigate and examine into the pecuniary affairs and condition of the several State Prisons, and to report thereon, and also such laws as they may deem proper for the better regulation and discipline of said prisons, to the Legislature of this State."

The bill provides that it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to appoint three Commissioners to make the proposed examination, and he is also required to appoint a Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. The Treasurer of the State is directed to pay, from time to time, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, to each of the said Commissioners, the Clerk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms respectively, such sum or sums as the Comptroller shall certify to be a reasonable compensation for their services under this act.

By the Constitution of this State three Inspectors of State Prisons are elected by the people, and are paid from the public treasury for performing the duties which this bill confers upon the commissioners to

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

Auctioneers of Dry Goods.
ROWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 129 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Late & 2nd Jobbing) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....10 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Balmoral, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 104 and 106 William-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
MANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Agents for Foreign Patents.
JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.....5 Wall-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architectore,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.
GOWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....244 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....123 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Banks.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye....333 Broadway, up stairs.

Bullion Dealers and Bankers.
BEEBEE & CO.....47 Wall-st.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bead and Stock Brokers and Bullion Dealers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).40 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied at.....333 Broadway, no stairs.
Blacking ap; Inks—Dunlop's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in all shapes.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....122 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Murchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE...588 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...122 East 27th, and 18 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. (Office 244 Broadway.)

Looks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.
T. RUSSELL..(Manufac. all descrip.).....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st.

Musical Instruments.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.) .8 Maiden-lane.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
R. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
ISAAC H. RATE (Importer and Manuf.)....16 Maiden-lane.

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.
JOSEPH M. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 120 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & CO.'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 397 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TRADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.
J. W HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 123 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make advertising at the same expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—SEWING MACHINES.—Last Wednesday I obtained an injunction from the United States Court in Boston, PROHIBITING THE USE OF THE SINGER MACHINES, and now have a suit pending against him, which soon is to be tried, and without doubt will result in like manner. The old bug-bear of WALTER HUNT was, as heretofore, the defence relied upon, the insufficiency and fallacy of which will be manifest by an examination of the full and clear decision of Judge SPRAGUE in the case, printed copies of which are ready for free distribution at my office. By inclosing a postage stamp a copy will be forwarded to order by mail. It is immaterial whether Machines use one or two needles, with the eye near the point. Without a license they are infringements, and the public will beware of incurring the liabilities of the law by purchasing infringing machines, when they can buy as good or better ones in a manner free from all real such liability, from the following manufacturers, who are duly authorized by licenses under my original patent of Sept. 10, 1846:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
AD. MARTINDALE.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO....New-York.
AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass
W. F. PECK.....Boston, Mass.
N. HURT.....Boston, Mass.
C. A. DURGIN.....Lowell, Mass.
HOOD, RATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KEENE & MOOR....Lynn, Mass.

J. J. GREENOUGH never obtained a patent which in the most remote degree claimed or specified anything like my machine. Those who know whence the reports proceed that he did so, need no denial of them; but those who do not are informed that such reports are entirely false, and without foundation in truth. A certified copy of said patent is at all times open for the inspection of those interested, at my office; and if any person will therein point out any similarity between it and my own, I will forfeit $1,000, or $500 to go to such person, and $500 to some charitable institution in this City, as the Mayor may designate. I entertain too high an estimation of Mr. GREENOUGH'S integrity and talents to believe that he countenances the imposition now attempted upon the public by those persons having control of said patent.

Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston; and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.
FEB. 28, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch, and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to.
THOMAS E. LACEY, President pro tem. Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

SEWING MACHINES.—It is now well understood What is the best Sewing Machines in use for all families, can be found only at GROVER, BAKER & CO.'S, No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets with full description and price sent to all who wish. These machines infringe no other patent, being the true original patent.

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings, have just received per steamers from Europe an extra new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Bordered and one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich velvet and Axminster, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns, never before in this country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design, from the best manufacturers, and well seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.—Carhart & Nye's power-looms three-ply and ingrain carpets, which are in quality, style and colors, equal to any goods made, for sale for approved paper, by GEO. E. HYATT, Agent for the manufacturers, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., opposite William-st.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN., Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' embroidery, and fancy silks, every kind of twist, black, white and colors, in 1, 2 and 4 lb. packages, 24 skeins bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the same. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to anything in market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Six new gauteel two and a half story, basement and underpier houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental mouldings, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, at four cents, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE, OR TO LET—LOW, ON EASY TERMS.—Three very genteel two-story and basement brick houses on 4th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., Brooklyn, containing 13 rooms, pantries, &c.; marble mantels and sliding-doors. Houses very pleasantly situated, 22 by 40 feet; near Hamilton-av. Ferry. Stages from all the Ferries to the premises. Apply to T. J. WALSH, on the premises, or to THOS. MARTINE, No. 199 West 23th-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE—An elegant stone-front house on Brooklyn Heights, No. 43 Willow-st., built within the last 12 months in the most superior manner, and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 69 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built three house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 193 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—2 small 2 story frame houses for sale cheap, in the village of Woodville, L. I., 8½ miles by railroad from South Ferry. Commutation 5½ cents per trip. Also, lots from $25 to $50, payable in monthly installments. Pumps and excellent water for the use of purchasers. For particulars, apply to PHILIP SPENCER, No. 161 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, in the evening.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 4-story brown stone front house, with pier and mantel glasses. Apply on the premises, No. 259 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts of the upper end of the Clove Valley, 3½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat at White Plains, Westchester County, late the residence of Benjamin Disbrow, deceased, situated about a mile from the Harlem Railroad depôt, and a half mile from the village on the main road leading north. The property consists of a fine two-story dwelling, 40 feet front by 36 feet deep, with kitchen on the rear, all built in the best manner, by days' work, and is well arranged throughout; attached to the dwelling are 20 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on which there is a large barn, carriage house, and other outbuildings. The Bronx River and Harlem Railroad run through the lower portion of the property. There are a number of excellent schools in the neighborhood, also churches of different denominations. This property is well worth the attention of any person wishing a pleasant residence near the City, to and from which access can be had nine times daily by railroad. The property can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. For further particulars, inquire of the Executor, BENJAMIN G. DISBROW, on the premises, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, No. 63 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a wall-built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the hill through block tin pipe to the house and barn. Also the household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats and a steam-ferry connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. This place contains about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn and fine vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to the depôt on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, (the nearest one being within 10 minutes' drive,) and about an hour's ride by carriage from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and goods schools near by. Inquire at No. 134 Warren-st., New-York, or of A. B. RAYMOND, West Farms. Rent $350 per year. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Fort Washington, two miles north of Manhattanville, about 35 acres of land, together with an excellent dwelling-house. The land extends from the Kingsbridge Road to the Hudson River, and embraces a valuable water front; is beautifully wooded, of an excellent quality, and within about 1,500 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north, the residence of Montaigne Ward, Esq., and on the south by the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and the scenery most beautiful. It will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A comfortable one-and-a-half story Cottage, 17 feet by 36 feet, with kitchen attached; piazza front and rear; surrounded with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery, flowers and garden. The Farm contains 80 acres, with all necessary out-buildings, and house for workmen. Will be sold together or in parts (there being several desirable building sites, with fine views,) from five to ten acres (about that might be sold separately.) Situated one mile southwest from the Railroad Depôt at Rahway, N. J., and one hour's ride from the City. Apply to C. C. LATHROP, No. 49 Wall-st., or on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Near Tarrytown, of about 45 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and within ten minutes' ride from the Hudson River Railroad depôt, containing a large variety of fruit trees of all kinds, never failing water, a comfortable dwelling house and good outbuildings. The whole commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, from Tarrytown to the Highlands. Said farm may be divided into four country residences. For further information inquire of JOHN ROMER, No. 171 West-st., New-York, or of A. E. CLARK, near the depôt at Tarrytown.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated on the banks of the Hudson River, about six miles from the City of New-York, commanding a fine view of the River and surrounding country. The house is new, built in the most substantial manner, and with modern improvements, Croton water, stationary basins, bathing rooms, water-closets, dumb waiters, furnace, gas pipes, &c., and is in all respects a most delightful suburban residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c., all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Baskingridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 250, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 33 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Baskingridge, N. J.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellings to the amount of at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different Ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

VALUABLE REAL-ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—No. 1—Storn running through from Fulton to Mein-st—about 90 feet. Dwelling-house adjoining. Possession given immediately. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of J. V. ST. LAWRENCE, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York, or of E. A. CRISSEY, on the premises.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUYLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law. No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 67 acres, in the village of Huntington, Suffolk County, L. I., with a handsome Cottage, containing 9 rooms on the premises, and barns, and the usual outbuildings, in good order. This is considered the best Farm in Huntington, in nearly all under tillage, and will be sold cheap. It is 1½ miles from the steamboat landing, and 9 miles from Long Island Railroad. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. The above would be exchanged for desirable property in Brooklyn. Apply to E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP.—35 miles from New-York by railroad—16 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,300 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 5 acres, $800 to $10,000. B. D. LAW, No. 32 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Plank road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE on Staten Island, for sale for 10 lots, for 3 or 5 years, commanding a fine view of the Bay, with stabling, ice house and other out buildings. Garden containing 13 lots filled with choice fruits and flowers. Apply to A. SWINTON, 290 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av.—each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS.—For sale, 20 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly installments of $5, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 180 Hester-st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a second-hand Hydraulic Press, in good order, with wrought iron cylinder 5-inch Ramage platen, 27 by 30. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE.

14,597 ACRES OF WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER, situate half of Riverdale, St. Lawrence County, 13 miles above Parishville and Colton, and 20 miles above Potsdam Mills Railroad, on an unbroken forest, adjoining the old settlements, ample water power, and convenient for running logs down the Raquette River. Albert Town, or Pierpont and H. W. Brown, of Wick, have maps, and have counted the timber on each section, but not yet reported. I am determined to sell the entire tract only for the best offer, if not half its value, to use or to divide. Terms liberal and title perfect; no refusal will be given. Iron ore is said to be abundant on some sections. JOHN R. PETERS, No. 56 7th-av., or Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN ACRES, SOUTH HALF OF RIVERSDALE, heretofore advertised at private sale, will be positively sold at public auction, in Potsdam Village, St. Lawrence County, near the land, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854, to the highest bidder, without limit, reservation, or division.

TERMS—Five per cent. to be paid down; 10 per cent. within 15 days; 15 per cent. satisfactorily secured and payable in 1 year, with interest, and the remainder in 7 equal yearly payments, with interest, or secured on the lands. A liberal deduction for all cash down, if the purchaser prefers it. Title, very full warranty deeds, and clear of all incumbrances.

Maps and estimates of pine and spruce timber may be had from H. W. BROWN, on the border of the track, ALBERT ROWE & T. CLARK'S store, in Potsdam, or at the office of JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN R. PETERS.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Roesie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Roesie Furnace for making iron is believed to be surpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—coal per ton, 100 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Roesie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the Undersigned. G. PARISH.
ODDENSBURG, New-York, April, 1854.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—2 new top Buggies; 1 second-hand open Buggy; 1 Rockaway, two seats, for one or two horses; 1 Rockaway, two seats, for one horse; 1 Sorrel Horse, 7 years old, sound and kind; 1 Bay Horse, 7 years old, fast traveler; 1 set of new Harness; 1 Sorrel Pony and Harness, for a boy; 1 Stage Coach. Apply at P. D. BURBANK'S Union-square Livery Stable, Nos. 60 and 62 East 14th st.

ROUTE FOR SALE—On the *Daily Times* in Brooklyn, consisting of eight hundred papers. Reasons for selling, the present Carrier is going into other business. Inquire at the *Times* office, or at THE HENDERSON, No. 270 Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Terms Cash.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

REMOVAL.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S First Premium World's Fair Piano-Fortes.—The unprecedented demand for our instruments has compelled us to again enlarge our business, and in consequence we shall remove from No. 22 Canal-st. to No. 421 Broome-st., (between Broadway and Elm-st.) on the 15th of May next, where we shall open the most extensive warerooms in the City.

W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANOS, with a new grand action, with a good assortment of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, superior instruments.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents.
Also, a full supply of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Boston Pianos, with a large assortment of second-hand instruments, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, having taken a new building, for manufacturing purposes, and enlarged their warerooms at the old stand, are now prepared to furnish PIANO-FORTES, wholesale and retail, at prices that defy competition. Warerooms southwest corner 3d-av. and 14th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—At No. 179 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey.—J. & C. FISCHER, having a large assortment of 6¾ and 7-octave Pianos on hand, offer the greatest bargain, before removing their warerooms to connect with their manufactory, at Nos. 243, 245, 247, 249 West 29th-st. Call at the corner of Greenwich and Dey-sts., and examine for yourself.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A varied assortment of superior rosewood grand action piano-fortes, all fully warranted, will be sold low, by applying immediately at T. H. CHAMBERS' Ware-rooms, No. 365 Broadway.

PROVOST & PIRSSON'S PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 498 Hudson-st., New-York.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Piano-fortes on hire, and old ones taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—New and second-hand Piano-fortes for sale or to let. By GEO. & JACKSON, No. 490 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 219 Centre-st., near Grand, their improved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamented cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Manufacturer, No. 365 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF OSWEGO.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 13, 1854.—ISRAEL SMITH, an Individual Banker, having failed to redeem the circulating notes issued to him according to law, notice is hereby given that the securities held in trust for the redemption of the circulating notes of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Oswego have been sold and converted into cash, according to the act in such case made and provided, and that a dividend of seventy-seven (77) per cent. has been made and will be paid to the bill-holders on presenting their notes at this Department.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual banker,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
o19/33-law2w D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
—ALBANY, April 13, 1854.—The PUTNAM VALLEY BANK, in Putnam county, a notice of the appointment of S. & J. W. GREGORY, of the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of GREGORY, RAYMOND & CO., as such agents agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
—ALBANY, April 15, 1854.—The LAKE MAHOPAC BANK, Carmel, Putnam Co., has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to Amend the Several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MILLINERY.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WILLIAM SIMMONS announces to her customers, and strangers visiting the City, that she is now prepared to exhibit at her show-rooms, No. 564 Broadway, the largest and most fashionable stock of Paris Spring Millinery and Straw Goods ever offered in this City. Mrs. SIMMONS received the medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery, the only medal which was awarded for split straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WILLIAM SIMMONS announces to her customers, and strangers visiting the City, that she is now prepared to exhibit at her show-rooms, No. 564 Broadway, the largest and most fashionable stock of Paris Spring Millinery and Straw Goods ever offered in this City. Mrs. SIMMONS received the medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery, the only medal which was awarded for split straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway. 29

For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUYLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law. No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 67 acres, in the village of Huntington, Suffolk County, L. I., with a handsome Cottage, containing 9 rooms on the premises, and barns, and the usual outbuildings, in good order. This is considered the best Farm in Huntington, in nearly all under tillage, and will be sold cheap. It is 1½ miles from the steamboat landing, and 9 miles from Long Island Railroad. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. The above would be exchanged for desirable property in Brooklyn. Apply to E. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP.—35 miles from New-York by railroad—16 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APR. 19, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the World, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The Cuban Question and the Political Power of Slavery.

We have frequently indicated our concurrence in the opinions expressed by Mr. EVERETT, in his celebrated letter on the proposed Tripartite Treaty, that the time might arrive when the possession of Cuba would be a matter of the utmost importance to the United States. The progress of events day by day gives added strength to that conviction. We believe that within the next ten years, the United States will need Cuba for *self-defence*. We believe that, under any circumstances, in peace or war, its possession would add strength and wealth to our country, to say nothing of the immense advantages it would confer on the island and its inhabitants.

We observe that there is a divided sentiment on this subject in the Southern States—that while a portion of the Southern press favor the acquisition of Cuba, another portion oppose it. Without exception, however, their course is guided by their views of its bearing on the interests of *Slavery*. They, one and all, throw utterly ont of the account all other considerations, and discnss the matter with exclnsive reference to this single point. The Richmond *Enquirer* is among those papers which are *in favor* of its acquisition, and it thns sets forth its reasons therefor:

"Our view of the policy of this measnre, as of any other, is determined by the paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests. It is because *we regard the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the stability of the system of Slavery, and to the just ascendancy of the South*, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political change, and to advocate a measure of such vast, and in some respects, uncertain consequences."

Again:

"The only way in which the South can indemnify itself for its concessions to Anti-Slavery fanaticism, is *by the acquisition of additional Slave territory.* * * * *We must reinforce the powers of Slavery as an element of political control*, and this can only be done by the annexation of Cuba."

This is an exceedingly plain and frank way of discnssing the subject. Aside from its bearing on the qnestion of acqniring Cuba, it tends to instruct the conservative portion of our people, throughout the Union, as to the real aim and purposes of an active and energetic party at the South—of that party by which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is urged upon Congress—in regard to the *political* power of Slavery. It is no longer the maintenance of the Constitutional guaranties in behalf of Slavery within the States where it now exists, nor even the repression of all utterance of opinion not favorable to the peculiar institution, that will content the South. "The *stability* of the system of Slavery," and the political "*ascendancy* of the South," must be secured; "the powers of Slavery as an element of *political control* must be reinforced," "by the annexation of Cuba," and "by the acqnisition of additional Slave territory" in every possible direction.

On the qnestion of Cuban Annexation in itself we have nothing further now to say. It is the motive of policy avowed by the *Enquirer* that we wish to signalize. It can hardly be expected that we shall regard "Southern interests" as paramonnt to every other consideration in the universe. We do not feel bound to consider Slavery such a blessing and glory to a nation as to rejoice in its extension. We feel no moral and no constitutional obligation to aid in securing "the stability of the system of Slavery;" still less to help give political "ascendancy to the South," by "reinforcing the powers of Slavery as an element of political control." The *Enquirer* calls it the "*just* ascendancy" of the South. We are so dull, (the whole North is ognally so,) as not to see on what ground of jnstice the South can claim "political asoendancy." Does it lie in the code of eternal morals? Is it a Constitutional grant? Is it due to her greater numbers, wealth, wisdom, or any such reason? Or is it simply in the fact that she is a slaveholding country, and deems it essential to Southern interests that she shonld have this ascendancy? We have never yet learned that a wilful determination to have a thing, from any view of self-interest, constitutes a "just" claim to it.

But the policy of a party at the South is very clear, and has been so for a long time, though never, perhaps, so boldly avowed before. It is simply to make the General Government an instrument in extending Slavery and securing the stability of the system. It is to expend the treasure, and where treasure alone will not do, the treasure and blood of the whole nation, in the "acquisition of additional Slave territory," in order that the South may enjoy its "just ascendancy," and that Slavery may become "an element of political control" paramount to every other power in the Union: and then if the Free States should ever come to find this "control," and the necessity it entailed of sacrificing their own moral convictions and their own material interests, too irksome to be longer borne, the South, having used its tool as long as it could, might feel strong enough to proceed to what the *Enquirer* calls "the disruption of the Union;" for, says he, "with Cuba as a member of a great Southern confederacy, Slavery might bid defiance to all its enemies."

Now, cannot the *Enquirer* comprehend that there may possibly be such a thing as *Pro-Slavery* fanaticism, as well as *Anti-Slavery* fanaticism? And that when a choice must be made, even the warmest friends of the Union and the strongest defenders of Southern rights may be tempted to think the latter rather the more respectable of the two, seeing that it proceeds not from sordid self-interest, but from an unwise exaggeration, in the practical sphere, of an idea in itself most noble and sacred?

We are no Abolitionists. We go for no reckless following ont of abstract doctrines on human rights, regardless of consequences,—which we take to be the essence of Abolitionism, in any sense of the word, which is justly obnoxious to the term fanaticism. The question of Slavery is, above all other questions of the age, a practical one. We believe that immediate emancipation would be a curse to the South and no mercy to the slaves. If ever the extinction of Slavery is to be brought abont, it must be in a gradual way, and no movement in that direction will do any good that does not originate at the South or proceed with its concnrrence. Meantime we would leave the South in full possession of the benefits and of the evils of Slavery, until she is willing to have our help in solving the problem of its extinction. We go for maintaining all the guaranties to the South embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

Here onr obligation ends. We go for no Slavery propagandism, either in doctrine or in action. To expect us at the North to belie our convictions, to glorify and uphold the system of Slavery, or even to refrain from all discussion of the snbject, is thoronghly unreasonable and absurd. It is to expect us to do what WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and other Southern men who assisted at the foundation of the Union, never did and never would have done, nnder any force of odious epithets, or any other force. When wo say that in our opinion Slavery is a bad institution—bad in its economical, its social and its moral workings, repngnant to the idea of the most perfect social state, inconsistent with the principles which lie at the foundation of our Republic, and with our eminent pretension to be, above all others on the globe, the land of freedom and equal rights—we say nothing that has not been a thousand fold more fully and impressively said, and left on record for all time, by THOMAS JEFFERSON, of VIRGINIA. And when we say that we go against any measure which has for its sole object the extension, aggrandizement and stability of the system of Slavery, we are as certain as of any historical demonstration, that we go against a policy just as remote from the views and wishes of the great Southern founders of the Union as from our own.

Notwithstanding all the protests that come from the South against agitating the Slavery question, such reckless partisans as the *Enquirer* are forever agitating it, and that in the most offensive way,—a way calculated to alienate the sympathics of all those at the North who are disposed to stand by them, if they wonld be content with their just constitutional rights in the matter. Can they expect us to help them "reinforce the powers of Slavery as an element of political control?" Can they expect us to sit still in silent acquiescence, and let the muse the powers of the General Government, and ponr forth the blood and treasure of the whole nation, in order to secure to the Slave States political "ascendancy" over us? And this under threat of disruption of the Union?

It is high time there should be an end of all this. The South is the great gainer by the Union; she always has been. It has been the buttress of her Slavery system. All the compromises of the Constitution have inured to her exclusive advantage. We give her representation in the National Legislature for her property, and have none for our own, while the equivalent for this concession she has never been called to pay. Meantime, through the Union she has gained a vast accession of slave territory: and having clntched and appropriated her own share of all the legislative compromises, she would seize upon onrs. And finally, not content with this, we are now told that Cuba must be had, the nation must conquer it or buy it,—not because its possession will be of advantage to the whole conntry,—bnt in order to secure to the "power of Slavery" *supreme* "political control."

It needs no prophet to foretell where all this will end. The constant, steady pressure of a fanatical Pro-Slavery party in the Southern States, will inovitably convert the whole North into an Anti-Slavery party, which will *drive* the South to the alternative of submission, or of qnitting the Union:—and *either* step wonld be fatal to its prosperity, if not to its existence, as a political community.

The Amazon and its Branches.

Lient. MAURY has snccceded in directing the attention of the Southern States, as represented in the Charleston Convention, to the *navigation of the Amazon*, as a matter of special interest to that section of the country. The Business Committee has reported it as among the snbjects to which the efforts of the Southern States onght to be directed. The illiberal action of Brazil, in closing that magnificent river to all the world, and in shntting out foreign vessels even from the interior States which have invited commerce thither, is set forth as contrary to right, and as meriting the remonstrance and interference of foreign Powers.

The possession of this great stream, though among the most wonderful of the natural advantages showered by Providence on this greatest of the South American States, has been hitherto of but little service to her. Since PINCON, in the year 1500, first gazed with wonder on its broad expanse, Portuguese enterprise has been able to do little more, in these inviting regions, than achieve a simple exploration of the great rivers that combine their floods to form the lordly Amazon. Although the same incentives to exertion existed here, whioh tempted the arms of Spain so far into the territories of Mexico and Peru, almost immediately after their discovery, the colonists who began to settle along the banks of the Amazon in 1531, and the successors of DE ORELLANA, who first sailed down to it in 1539, do not appear to have sufficiently appreciated the untold facilities and resources of the land, or to have been animated by the spirit which gave such prosperity to the Portuguese colonies in India, and such splendor to Goa and her sister cities of the Asiatio coast.

Maps and journals compiled by the slow progress of three hundred years, and the energy of a few very recent scientific travellers, partioularly developed since a date no more remote than 1832—the era of Brazilian Independence—have, indeed, informed us that some *twenty-five* noble rivers, navigable almost to their sources, and branching in every direction, pour their abundant waters into the great Amazon, whose uninterrupted course sweeps through the continent at least 1,300 leagues, affording, with its tributaries, an inland navigation of 50,000 miles, admitting the regular tides of the Atlantio to the distance of 400 miles above its mouth,—still presenting a width, even so high up as that, of more than an English mile,—and bearing laden vessels on its bosom to its very junction with the Ucayale, in the heart of the interior. These maps and journals have traced the remarkable connection of this matchless river with its scarcely less favored and kindred stream, the Orinoco, and have narrated some of the miracles of wealth that everywhere cover the land,—dense forests of the finest ship-building timber and the rarest woods that are employed in decorating the mansions of the civilized world, or in imparting exquisite hues to the fabrics displayed and worn by its population,—the unequalled diamond mines of Minas Geraes,—the abundant deposit of other precious gems and of all the metals ornamental and practically nsefnl,—the fertility of soil and exhanstless varieties of climate that render facile the production of every staple and fruit known to the temperate latitudes, while they have made indigenous the most highly prized commodities of the tropics.

So much we have learned from the slow revelations of centuries, and the glowing but uncertain nsrratives of two or three bold explorers. But the close examination of details snited to this cautious yet, when once assnred, most liberal and rapid age,—the investigation of ways and means, of routes, channels, natnral facilities and natural obstacles was reserved for the same North American genius, that, from the heights of the Western mountains, scanned the magnificence of the Pacifio shores and knew how to make it her own. That genius, worthily represented by Lieutenant MAURY, has, at at length more intimately acqnainted us with the vast capacities of Brazil and her immense inland rivers. The result of that gentleman's labors has been spread before the world, and has awakened a commercial and colonizing interest in the States of South America entirely unknown before. One of the earliest effects of this interest is visible in the treaties which England, France and the United States have, during the past year, been striving to conclude upon the neighboring Continent. For a time Brazil manifested marked anxiety to open such relations with the Republics adjacent to her dominions as might secure the mutually advantageous navigation of the Amazon along its whole length. For this pnrpose she selected one of her most skillful agents, the Señor LISBOA, to treat with the Government of Ecnador, whose southern bonndary is formed by the Marañon, as the Upper Amazon is called. We published, some time since, the remarks made by Señor LISBOA, on being presented to the President of Ecuador. They were eminently liberal, and indicated a disposition to give such a direction to the relations of the two countries, as should promote their mutnal welfare by bringing them both into closer contact with the commerce of the world.

The reply of the Ecuadorian President was full of compliment to the Brazilian Envoy and his mission, and held out the most flattering prospect of a speedy arrangement by which the interior navigation of the great South American rivers would be effectually opened. However, nothing fixed and positive has been concluded since that time; the threatening course of FLORES almost immediately afterwards inspired the Ecnsdorian Government with alarm, and paralyzed its good intentions, while Peru was thrown into confnsion by a fresh series of revolutionary commotions. Brazil, either intending to monopolize the internal trade of the Amazon and its tributaries to herself, or fearful of the effects likely to succeed the introduction of foreign enterprise and capital into the veins and arteries of the Southern Continent, has given to one of her own citizens an exclusive right to navigate the Amazon by steam, for a term of thirty years,—thus closing the channel by which civilization would have flowed in and spread her vivifying influences over one of the most glorious regions of the world within a few brief years.

Lieutenant MAURY has very properly been led to inquire whether it be compatible with the general rights of commerce and the enlightened spirit of the age, any more than with the independence and best interests of other South American States, who have long been earnestly holding out their hands to receive the boon of a vigorous foreign trade, to permit the assnmption by Brazil of an office which combines the authority of a master disposing of his vassal's rights to his own profit, and a self-constitnted jailor barring out both light and air from his chance captives.

Later from Mexico.

We pnblish elsewhere intelligence of interest concerning the progress of the revolution in Mexico. The *Picayune* states that just previous to the sailing of the *Texas* on the 8th from Vera Cruz, a telegraphic dispatch reached that city, announcing that an arrangement of existing difficulties had been made between SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ, and that the revolution was thus *at an end*. This, however, lacks confirmation, and is in itself so improbable that it should be received with caution. The previous reports concerning the progress of the movement are contradictory. The Mexican papers represent ALVAREZ as being very closely pressed, and state that his followers were rapidly making their snbmission to SANTA ANNA. On the other hand, a letter received from Mexico represents the forces of SANTA ANNA as rapidly falling off, and states that a decisive battle was to be fought very soon, at a position which ALVAREZ had strongly fortified. Amidst these conflioting reports, it is difficult to say with any confidence what is the actual position of affairs. The newspaper accounts are not very likely to give unprejudiced reports, as they are all thoroughly nnder the direction of the Government. Nor does our previous information concerning ALVAREZ ineline us to the belief that he is in so desperate a condition as these reports represent him.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. JOSEPH SAWYER died on Monday at his residence in Massachusetts, Westchester County, in the 94th year of his age. He was the eldest Methodist clergyman in this State, and the first missionary sent by the Methodist Church into Canada.

Senatorial Spirit-rappings.

Some rascal, of a waggish turn, sent to General SHIELDS, a few days since, a memorial purporting to be from fifteen thousand believers in Spiritual Manifestations, and gravely asking the Senate to devote their entire energies to a "patient, rigid, scientific investigation of the phenomena." It was presented by the General on Monday last, and on the first announcement of what he had done, in the First Evening Edition of the DAILY TIMES, we were—and his forgiveness is requested for its unkindness—we were of the opinion that the generally shrewd General had been hoaxed. But a perusal of his elaborate speech on the subject afforded satisfactory evidence that he had only seized the opportuuity presented in the petition, for the purpose of confounding his fellows by a display of extraordinary familiarity with the peculiar delusions of different ages of the world. He was snccessful. He made his speech; Senators did nothing bnt listen to it for an entire day, which must be viewed as an nnusual conrtesy; and he had the pleasure of seeing it in the Association newspapers, with the names of CORNELIUS AGRIPPA and PAULUS JOVIOUS, King David and King Solomon, and a host of others of various reputations, all printed in what the printers call "small caps," to obtain which they are obliged to extend their nimble fingers to the topmost bound of their cases. Surely Senator SHIELDS is satisfied. That was glory enongh for one Senator to obtain in a single day.

A modest display of historical learning is excusable on almost any ocoasion—the above, however, was an exception: and the honest reader will doubtless be at some loss to divine how it happened that while matters of the utmost importance are awaiting the action of Congress, Senators were willing to while away so muoh time in listening to a speech upon a subject on which they had not the least intention of acting, and which, if "the believers" are to be credited, is beyond their control. We are unable to give a favorable explanation. It certainly is not to the credit of the Senate that such a matter could, at sneh a time and place, be foisted upon their attention. It was probably the reputed fondness of gentlemen residing in Washington for spirits, that induced the presentation of tho petition, and perhaps led its author to hope for an investigation; but the subject is too ethereal, and if the believers desire the undivided attention of the powers, they must present spirits with more body in them. The Misses Fox may be able to "call spirits from the vasty deep" by some mysterions agency, but that is of no particular interest to Congressmen, for a majority of them see tumbler after tumbler come forth every night of their session by a simple up-and-down motion of the handle of a beer-pump. They have a reverence for ancient nsages, relating to the manner of obtaining the presence of spirits at their tables, which the most ardent of "the believers" cannót shake. If the bolievers, through their mediums, could only induce them to feel half the reverence for national compacts, some good would follow, and a multitude of citizens would ever after look kindly upon what they now esteem the most ridiculous of all delusions.

Congressional.

There was but little progress made by either House yesterday. Several petitions were presented, in the Senate, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; one against the payment of the *Amistad* claim, and one from Jewish citizens, asking that an effort be made to secure to American citizens religious toleration in foreign countries. The Homestead bill was again considered for a brief period, and a resolntion directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing the several States to return to the Genoral Government all the flint-lock small arms, and receive in lieu thereof percussion muskets and rifles, manufactured by the United States, was adopted. In the House, the bill increasing the salaries of clerks, after the adoption of several amendments, (one of which oonfines the increase to the fiscal year,) was passed. The West Point Academy bill was also considered, but no final action taken.

☞ The Washington Correspondents of the Press have fallen into the habit of qnoting Col. BENTON's remarks on all current topics of general interest. Occasionally, some of them are sharp enough to bear repeating; but, as a general thing, types injure them. Some of them would do no discredit to Mrs. Partington; and it is hardly fair for the Colonel's friends to put him into the same category with that excellent but unsophisticated old lady, by signing his name to their attempts at wit. The Colonel's speeches are generally worth reporting, but his conversation is probably not intended to be overheard by the telegraph.

☞ The Telegraph brings from New-Orleans a rumor from Vera Cruz to the effect that *fifty* Americans had been arrested at San Blas for landing without proper passports, and that they *would be shot*. We venture to predict that they will not be shot, if their lack of proper passports is their only offonce. The rumor is very vague, and not likely to be accurate in its statement of facts.

From the Bahamas.

A correspondent, dating from Nassau, N. P., April 2, says of that port:

"It is supported almost entirely by the wrecking business. There are between 500 and 600 persons who have licenses to follow the business, belonging to the province, most of them sailing small schooners. The ringing of the bell that announces "a wreck ashore," diffuses over the place an atmosphere of hilarity and glee. Suddenly all loafing comes to an end. The dominoes are dropped in the middle of the game, and the dice, though rattled, are not thrown. Everything is bustle, stir and haste. If I had a vessel that must be wrecked near these reefs, I would prefer that she go down in deep water to falling into their avaricious clutch. Woe to the Insurance Company that loses a vessel hereabouts. The wreckers take from 40 to 80 per cent. for their trouble, the Agent for the Underwriters takes 5 per cent. for sales; the Chamber of Commerce, 10 or 20 per cent. more; and if on figuring that np there is any balance, it is like the remnant of cheese which the cats went to law about, and which you will find laid down in the books."

The United States Agent had on his hands some 80 sailors, and the wrecks about the island were not less than eight in number, at our correspondent's writing.

☞ A run on the National Savings Fund Institution, of Philadelphia, took place on Tuesday, but the demands were all promptly met.

☞ A dispatch from the Agent of the Erie Rail road reports the harbor of Dunkirk all clear this (Tuesday) morning, and navigation unobstructed.

The Brick Church Property.

The preliminary measures have been taken by the Common Council for the purchase of the Brick Church property. A report from the Finance Committee of the Board of Councilmen, just printed, exhibits the whole subject in a clearer light than it has yet been favored with. The Committee recommend that arrangements be immediately consummated, whereby the premises may be transferred by the Trustees to the City. The Report is based upon a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, dated April 6, 1853,—more than a year since. That communication was accompanied by certain propositions from the Trustees of the Brick Church. It is quite evident, from the tenor of these documents, that Dr. SPRING's congregation entertains no serious objection to removing from the present location to one better suited for religious purposes. It would be strange if it were otherwise. Prudential reasons alone, it now appears, have influenced the Trustees in delaying for so long a period the settlement of the question. The grant of the property is old and peculiar. The angular piece of ground "on the easterly side of the the Commons, north of Beekman-street, and next adjoining to the Vineyard," was granted to the Brick Presbyterian Church by the Common Council of New-York, as far back as the year 1766. The original indenture bears date Feb. 25, 1766. The Church is recognized by this instrument, as the "English Presbyterian Church of the City of New-York." JOHN CRUGER was Mayor of the City at the time the articles of agreement were signed. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty leased the premises to the Society for "the yearly sum of *forty pounds*, lawful money of New-York," payable on the 1st of May in each year. The grounds were certified to contain eight lots, of 25 by 100 feet each. The Church was peremptorily required to erect thereon an edifice for worship; the grant, on such conditions, being made perpetual. The restriction reads:

"That the said parties shall erect an edifice or church thereon, or a part thereof, for the worship of Almighty God, or use the same or a part thereof, for a Cemetery or churchyard, for the burial or interment of the dead: and shall not appropriate, apply, or convert the same, at any time forever thereafter, *to private secular uses.*"

The leading motive for restricting the Church in this manner, as well as for allowing it to use the land on favorable terms, was obviously to secure a Church edifice in the region now occupied by it. The congregation accordingly erected its Church and Chapel, planted trees, rented stores, occupied the grounds as a place of burial, and thoroughly improved the property. The prices of real estate now ruling high, the Trustees hold to the opinion that the sum realized by the sale of property should be at least a Quarter of a Million of Dollars. It was found, however, that the terms of the Charter positively prohibited the sale to private parties for secular purposes. So this idea was necessarily abandoned. The next resource was the City Government; and to this point the question is finally brought. We trust it will now be settled speedily.

The proposition brought forward by the Councilmen's Committee is as follows:

The Common Council *to remove the restriction* in the grant in regard to the use of the premises for secular purposes, it being understood that the Trustees of the Church are to pay the assessment for widening Beekman-street, and are to receive the sum awarded to them for damages, and are to settle with the owners of vaults, as well those ent off by the opening of the street, as others not affected by it; *and that the Land, remaining after the opening of Beekman-street, shall be sold at public ouction, fixing the minimum for the eight lots at two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars*, and that *one-fourth part* of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the City Treasury for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, or be secured by a mortgage on the premises, on such terms and conditions as shall be satisfactory to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

This arrangement, in case the land should sell for the minimum price, *would give the church one hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the Sinking Fund fifty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.* At present the City realizes from the rent reserved on this lease only the sum of fifty-two dollars fifty cents per annum. If the lots sell for a larger sum, the City will share with the Church in the increase at the rate of twenty-five per cent. for the City, to seventy-five per cent. for the Church.

This proposal remains to be acted upon by the Common Council. It seems very fair.

Amusements.

Last in the week Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated harpist, gives an entertainment. The beautiful instrument on which he performs is not sufficiently known in this country. A few players like Mr. APTOMMAS, or a few more Concerts by that gentleman, would make it the rage—particularly with ladies who have finely-rounded arms.

Brooklyn has arisen in her might. Monday night, at the Athenæum, Herr VOLKMAR BUSCH was to have given the first of three grand Subscription Concerts, but in consequence of the inclement weather, was postponed. They will be more than ordinarily interesting, from the fact that a grand orchestra of thirty performers will assist. Madle. WALLACE BOUCHELLE, the soprano; Madle. ERNESTINA DE VILLIERS, the pianist; and Herr HAHN, the violinist, are the soloists for the first. The final piece in the programme is rather eccentric. In the words of the impresario, it is an "epilogical music-piece, whose name shall be known in the moment it is going to be plnyed."

The multitudinous other amusements for this evening will be found in another column. For mirth and music blended, there are CHRISTY & WOOD'S, BUCKLEY'S and WHITE'S Minstrels. For instruction there are the Grand Tableaux of American History at Hope Chapel; the Model of the Whole World, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway; BANVARD'S Holy Land; Dr. ABBOTT'S Egyptian Antiquities, &c., &c. Finally, for a tall kind of excitement, there is the Giant at No. 337 Broadway. This extensive individual has consented to restrain his ardor for another week, at the end of which time he will draw on his boots and stride into the next State.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Miss JULIA DEAN repeated her excellent rendition of *Juliet* last evening. Our previous remarks need scarcely be repeated here. Miss DEAN *is* without any doubt the only representative of SHAKSPEARE's heroine on the American stage. Her scene last evening—among others—with the Friar (when he proffers her the narcotic) was in mere expression the most powerful piece of acting we have seen on the Broadway stage for many years.

Some excellent scenery has been prepared for this tragedy. When we say this, it is saying a great deal, for the artist of the Broadway Theatre has not many equals in the City. The dresses also are good. Of the acting we may remark briefly that it was bad—unequivocally bad. But two exceptions can be made to this sweeping allegation—Miss JULIA DEAN and the gentleman who sustained the comparatively unimportant part of the *Apothecary*. The other artists were adrift, and neither understood SHAKSPEARE nor acted up to Miss DEAN.

Friday next is appropriated for the benefit of Miss DEAN. There will, we trust, be a crowded audience.

THE STREETS—THE WEATHER.—GENIN is indefatigable. At nightfall yesterday, notwithstanding the severity of the storm during the three previous days, and the great accumulations of snow and rubbish in Broadway, it was quite possible to examine the granite formations with ease and comfort. Gangs of men were set at work on Monday night and Tuesday morning to clear away the obstructions from the gutters, curbs and culverts, so that the deluge, produced by the warm sunshine of yesterday, had ample opportunity to disappear. The water ran down the street in torrents all day, and not being choked or dammed, betook itself to parts unknown, to the great delight of the pedestrians. The storm, we may now hope, is fairly over. The railroad cars run again with single teams. The stages are pulled along with less fatigue. The avalanches that impend from the eaves of steep-roofed houses are the only unsafe or unpleasant things that are now left to annoy us. These still require some watching, if the passer-by regards his personal safety and comfort.

☞ The new steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. LAWLESS, went down the Bay yesterday morning, on a trial trip.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 501 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 166 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A business man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search, "a Safe that is a Safe," HERRING'S RAILROAD SAFES have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine HERRING'S CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF NEURALGIA, NERVOUS tremblings, hysteria, melancholy, tic doloureux, headache, rheumatism, lumbago, twitchings of the limbs, insomnia, debility, spasms, fits, and what is termed in one word, nervousness, the blues? They are all referable to a morbid condition of the nervous system, and one all be relieved with absolute certainty by a simple course of that supreme vegetable specific remedy, Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL. It tranquillizes and tones the nerves of sensation and of motion, and imparts to the brain, their source, renewed action, and sustenance. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle; two for $5; six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 129 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

MORE OHIO TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. From the mass of testimony received, the proof is conclusive that this medicine has no equal for diseases of the liver, stomach, nerves, kidneys, &c. Read and be convinced:

E. E. PERKINS, Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1851, said: "Your bitters are highly prized by those who have used them. One case of liver complaint, of long standing, which had resisted the skill of several physicians, was entirely cured by the use of 5 bottles."

C. L. DRAKE, Freedom, Portage Co., O., April 23, 1853, said: "The German bitters you sent me last have not yet come to hand. I have been out of the article for some time, to the great detriment of invalids. It is a medicine much thought of and sought after in this community."

B. M. HUTCHINSON, M. D., Bedford, Cuyahoga Co., O., Aug 26, 1852, said: "The bitters you shipped me in May last are all gone. I think it is a good medicine, and I am recommending it to my patients and friends. (which I do for no other patent medicine.) You will please forward a large supply."

S. FRENCH, Wooster, O., Nov. 30, 1852, said: "I have used some 3 or 4 bottles of HOOFLAND'S German Bitters for dyspepsia, and have derived great benefit from their use. I believe them to be good for all diseases for which they are recommended."

W. M. ORR, Wooster, O., Oct. 2, 1852, said: "You ask me my opinion of the German Bitters. I have used them for dyspepsia and indigestion, and take pleasure in stating that I think they are the very best remedy extant for the above complaints. They are decidedly in advance of all the proprietary medicines of the day."

MR. ORR is a distinguished lawyer of Wooster. These Bitters are entirely vegetable. They never prostrate the system, but invigorate it. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEIA IN MAINE.—J. H. Gaubert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsdd,
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Delhi,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. E. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—THOSE WHO are in want of Dry Goods would do well to examine the stock of Messrs. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, before buying, as they are selling goods of every description lower than they can be purchased at the manufactories in Europe. They are selling rich striped and plaid Silks at 62½ cents per yard; rich brocade silks at 75 cents, and all other styles equally cheap. Among their new cheap goods will be found printed Muslins, Barages, De Laines, Prints, Ginghams, and a large stock of Staple Dry Goods, such as Linens, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Lace and Swiss Curtains, &c. Remember the number, 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside. Also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without Æolian; Hallet & Camster's Pianos; Horace Waters' Pianos; Gilbert's Bondoir Pianos,—the largest assortment of superior Pianos in the City. Also, Goodman & Baldwin's Melodions, with two banks of keys; S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodions. These two makers excel all others in power, brilliancy, and richness of tone. The above Pianos and Melodions sold wholesale and retail at factory prices. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Fine Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

EASE AND ELEGANCE, BRILLIANCY AND BEAUTY, style and elasticity, are all united in that fashionable ornament for the head—KNOX'S magnificent Spring hat. KNOX is universally known as the great "classic hatter of Gotham," and gentlemen of fastidious taste in the choice of castors, will be delighted with his splendid assortment of articles in all branches of the hat trade. KNOX'S magnificent beavers cost but $4. No. 128 Fulton-st., and the Prescott store, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 25 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

MR. GREASON, No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., HAS displayed great good taste in the varied and picturesque patterns which he has chosen for those elegant Shades of which he sells such an immense quantity. The tassels and other articles appertaining to them are like the Shades, of the best materials and the finest finish. A question if any dealer in our City has been so largely patronized as GREASON; certainly none better deserves success. [*Morning Star.*

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. PET

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Minerva Mutual Improvement Society Lectures.**—WM. OLAND BOURNE, A. M., will deliver a lecture on *The Aims and Motives of Life* before the Society in the Lecture room of the Jane-st. Presbyterian Church, (one door west of 8th-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets gratis, to be had of ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway; J. REID, No. 182 6th-av., and at the door.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 148 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **O. U. A.**—Manhattan Chapter, No. 4.—BROTHERS: You are hereby notified to represent at the next regular session, (THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,) business of importance requiring your united action. By order
AUGUSTUS VAN ARSDALE, Sachem.
G. H. RAYMOND, C. of the C.

☞ **Ladies' Medical Lectures**—Knickerbocker Hall, 8th-av., corner 23d-st. Doctors VAN DOREN and WHITNEY give two free lectures to ladies only, at the above Hall, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 19 and 20, at 3 P. M. Office till May, corner Broadway and 18th-st., after May No. 775 Broadway.

☞ **This is the Last Day of Banvard's Georama,** as the NILE AND HOLY LAND close after this evening. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8, are positively the last of these very interesting exhibitions in New-York. Remember, all.

☞ **The Alumni of Columbia College** will hold an adjourned meeting at the Chapel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., at 5 o'clock, to consult as to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the College.
CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chamberm aid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one as a good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in washing and ironing. Have excellent City references. Can be seen this day at No. 36 State-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as a very experienced nurse; would like to go on a voyage to Europe, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Can take charge of an infant from its birth. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As lady's maid and seamstress, by a very experienced girl; will see to grown children and will not object to go to the country or travel; is a nice hair dresser and has very satisfactory reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a steady woman, to cook, wash, and iron; understands dairy work, and is a good baker, which will appear by her reference. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED AS DRAUGHTSMAN—In an Architect's or Builder's office. Good City reference given. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, *Times* office.

SERVANTS.—Families are furnished with the best servants of every description, for city or country, at FERRE'S Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted.

NURSE WANTED—A middle aged woman, to take charge of two children, (3 and 6 years old,) who is experienced and pious, and can produce the best of references. Call at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

TWO RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMEN WANTED—One as cook and the other as laundress. Inquire at No. 75 East 23d-st. The most satisfactory references required.

APOTHECARY WANTED—Capable of taking charge of a first class retail drug store in this City. Salary $400 to $500. Best references required. Apply at No. 127 Maiden-lane.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $2.6 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, established for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

TO FARMERS.—The guardian of a stout, sensible boy, is years old, wishes to bind him for two years to a party who will treat him well, and for whom he will work to the best of his ability. Call, or address JAMES, at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

TO CHASERS.—Wanted, two Silver Chasers. Highest wages and constant employment. Also wanted, a boy to learn the Silversmith business. Apply to
J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 207 Centre-st.

CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation as above for a girl eighteen years old, who has been in her service during the past year. She can be seen for a few days at the house of her present employer, No. 34 East 31st-st., near Madison-avenue.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—To go South, to a large and flourishing town—a young man, about 30 years of age, who thoroughly understands the Drug business, and the putting up of Physicians' Prescriptions; also, bookkeeping. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with reference as to capacity and integrity, Box No. 2,456 Post-Office.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful and very interesting business, adapted to either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

A CARD.—"Female Servant's Home and School for Instruction in Domestic Duties."—This long contemplated addition to the "Employer's and Servant's Protective Agency," instituted 1840, the "Model" office and "Reform Pioneer" in this branch of Domestic Economy, comes into operation 1st May next, at No. 149 Grand-st.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTED—If the man well accustomed to the care of cows, churning of cream and milking, can would be the principal employments, but at the same time willing to do other farm work when not so engaged; the wife competent to the charge of a small dairy. Apply to No. 59 Bleecker-st., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—From the 1st of July to Oct. 1, within one hour's ride of the City Fort Hamilton, States Island, or on the Hudson River preferred. Address, stating terms, C. G. J., Box No. 1,975, Post-office.

DWELLING HOUSES, STORES, COUNTRY HOUSES, &c.—An architect's assistant having some spare time would be glad to furnish parties (builders and others) with designs and working drawings and specifications for the above, or is willing to assist architects in a present business. Address ARCHITECT, No. 360 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000 WANTED—FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures and business of a Harness maker. It has been established about 20 years, and the lease 4 years yet to run. And the business can be much extended by additional capital. Location good, and within 20 minutes of the City. Term s made known by application to J. HARVEY, New-Rochelle, New-York.

$1,000 OR $1,500.—A young man having the above amount to loan on security, can have a good situation and fair salary, in a very pleasant occupation. Address, with real name, BROADWAY, Broadway Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An honest, sober and industrious young man, who understands the seed and plant business. To such a person well recommended, the subscriber will give a chance to realize a fortune in a few years, as he is obliged from indisposition to relinquish the charge of his business. Apply to
J. DUNLAP, No. 634 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A first-class Saloon, located on a corner of two thoroughfares, with private entrance for ladies, beautifully fitted up, in prime order; a good stand. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 45 Nassau-st., up stairs.

IF YOUR BEARD OR HAIR WON'T GROW NATURALLY, USE MY ONGUENT.—I say, and know positively, that if will force the whiskers and moustaches or hair, to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and it won't stain or injure the skin. If you have courage to buy it you will find it good. $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NOTICE.—GEO. W. HOMAN & CO. will run their line of Omnibuses as follows: Leaving Grand-st. Ferry at 3½ o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., every six minutes during the day, to the Crystal Palace. A cross-town route, touching all the Railroad Depot routes, Grand, Canal, and 2d-sts., Avenue C, 14th-st., 3d-av., 26th-st., and Broadway, to the Palace.

SUTTON, THE PRINTER.—Being permanently located at his old stand, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway, invites those who wish their Job, Card or Steam-bill Printing handsomely done, at low prices, to give him a call, as his facilities enable him to execute orders with dispatch. THOMAS E. SUTTON, Printer.

PIANOS FROM $80 TO $100 BELOW THE RETAIL PRICE.—One 7-octave round corner rosewood, for $195; 6⅞ do. iron frame, only $215, fully warranted; 6-octaves for $85; an assortment of elegant new Pianos.
McDONALD & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
No. 298 Bowery, near Houston-st.

MATTING FOUND.—A roll of White Canton Matting was found about twelve weeks since, in Cedar-st. The owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying the expense of advertising, on application at No. 139 Greenwich-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—To a small family. It is near Wall-st. and South Ferries. Inquire at No. 116 State-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn.

DOOR! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, &c. &c. &c. for sale in any quantity at the extensive establishment of JENKINS & PORTER, Centre-st. and Canal.

MEXICAN ANTELOPE FOR SALE—A very fine specimen and beautiful animal. Inquire of
B. A. HASBROUCK, No. 431 Broome-st.

PIANO FOR SALE—On this piano, of 6⅞ octaves, [illegible] Inquire of Messrs. ROSS & [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. [illegible] New-York.

BOARDING—Rooms with board for gentlemen and wife, and single gentlemen may be had at 5 Barclay-st., one block east from Broadway stages and cars. Address Box No. 2,506.

BOARDING.—Two large rooms, with board in a private family, in the lower part of the VIIth Ward, can be had by addressing L. L. L., at this office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with or without a bedroom adjoining, to rent, in a family who take but few boarders. Also, a smaller room. The situation is good, and near the cars and stages. Inquire at No. 415 4th-st.

BOARDING—May be had with a private family at No. 156 West 39th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,968 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED—Within three minutes walk of Pineapple-st., by a middle-aged lady, in a private (religious preferred) family. Apply at the DAGUERREAN ROOMS, corner Fulton and Pineapple-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts., a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Rooms can be had in suites or separately. The house is well furnished, and as handsomely located as any house in Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife desire to obtain permanent board, with a furnished front room, on a second or third floor, in a private family, or with a few boarders. A quiet, plain, respectable house is required. Location must be within five minutes' walk of No. 10 Rowery. The best of reference given and required. Address J. W. R. (J. W. LESTER'S Hat Store,) No. 10 Bowery, for three days. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man, in a private American family, where there are but few or no boarders, in the Xth Ward or vicinity of Chatham-square Post-Office. Best of reference given. Address WILLIAM, with name and number, Box No. 381 Chatham-square Post-Office, for three days.

BOARD IN ABINGDON-SQUARE, HUDSON-ST.—A gentleman and his wife may find pleasant rooms and good board at No. 4 Abingdon-square, next to the corner of Bank-st. The best of reference required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—With unfurnished parlor and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house near Montague or Atlantic Ferries. Address Box No. 3,648 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—With unfurnished room, for an elderly widow lady—terms $5 per week. The upper part of the City preferred. Address S. D. V., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman of a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address JOHNSTON, *Times* office. Private family preferred. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET—From the 1st of May next, at No. 25 Murray-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st., one or two rooms to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 White-st., near West Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—In the upper part of the City, for a single gentleman, a German pianist, where he can play the piano any time he chooses, and teach part of his time at his room. Terms not to exceed $3 a week. If united will be permanent. Address G. P., box No. 3390, Union-square Post-Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—From 1st May good comfortable board for a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, and three children under 10 years of age, and servant. A farm house preferred, a healthy location, free from fever and ague, and within an hour's travel of New-York by railway or steamboat. Two good sized rooms on second floor are required, communicating with each other. Address Box No 1,596, Post-Office, New-York, stating full description of accommodations and terms.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, from the 1st of May, in a private family or a boarding house. Meals to be furnished in the rooms. Address A. J., office of the *Times*.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman, in the upper part of the City, with gas, Croton water and bath, and breakfast. Address H. K., Box No 956 Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.—I. HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By M. FREELON, M. D.; a new edition just issued. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50; octavo, $3. The best work of the kind now published for domestic use.

II. ELEMENTS OF THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGENE OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. By Prof JUSTIN R. LOOMIS, late of Winterville College. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents. This book needs only to be examined to be approved and introduced as a text-book in all our Schools and Academies.

III. A new edition of the NAPOLEON DYNASTY; OR, HISTORY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY. By the BERKLY Family. 1 vol., 8vo. Price, $2 50. This book is rendered invaluable by the present condition of European affairs. It universally acknowledged to be the most complete historical work upon the subjects of which it treats that has ever appeared. No library can be complete without it.

IV. MY SCHOOL AND SCHOOLMASTERS; OR, THE STORY OF MY EDUCATION. By HUGH MILLER. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

V. THE TWO RECORDS—THE MOSAIC AND THE GEOLOGICAL. A Lecture, By HUGH MILLER. Muslin; price, 25 cents.

VI. THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS. By PETER MARK ROGET. Revised and edited by BARNAS SEARS, D.D. 12mo. Price $1 25.

VII. THE LAMP-LIGHTER. The Great American Romance. 12mo. Price $1.

VIII. RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. By RICHARD COBDEN, Esq. Paper, 25 cents.

IX. FRIESLAND THE HUGUENOT; OR, PERSECUTIONS IN THE AGE OF LOUIS XV. 2 vols., 12mo. Price $2 25.

X. WORKS BY REV. JOHN CUMMINGS, D. D.
THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE DAY. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE NIGHT. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE DEAD. 12mo. 75c.
THE BENEDICTION; OR, THE BLESSED LIFE. Price, 75c.

XI. UNCLE JERRY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG MOTHERS. Compiled by ANN E. PORTER. Price, 38c.

XII. FIRST LESSONS IN GENTLENESS AND TRUTH. By Aont ALICE. Price, 38c.

IN PRESS:
CHRISTIAN GREATNESS. A Discourse on the death of Hon. Friend Humphrey, of Albany. By WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D.
OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.
SHELDON, LAMPORT, & BLAKEMAN,
(Late Lamport, Blakeman & Law,) No. 8 Park-place.
N. B.—Will remove in May to the new store, No. 115 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts.

CALIFORNIA AND EGYPT.—THEOLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—In press, two books of great value. Will be ready May 1, A COMPLETE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA, from its discovery to the present time, including a full description of the country, its scenery, its productions, society, &c., &c., being by far the most thorough and reliable work ever published on this interesting portion of the world. It will contain a new and elegant map of its new divisions. This work was written by one of the most distinguished and able lawyers of the State of New-York, and is employed by several of the large mercantile houses of the City of New-York to explore the country during the year 1853. From its extremely interesting and faithfully descriptive pages, the reader will see that his mission was performed in a most satisfactory manner to his employers, the results of which are here given to the public. But very little has been known with confidence for a complete and accurate survey of the Land of Gold.

Also, EGYPT PAST AND PRESENT. By Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, and one of the Editors of the *Independent*. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Thompson's graphic and elegant style of composition will readily believe that this will be a most attractive work. His mode of traveling was such as to give him every facility for the most thorough and successful observation, and this charming volume is but the expression in words of those investigations. It will be emphatically a book for the people; for although we shall issue it in splendid style, with twenty elegant illustrations, yet we intend to sell it for $1, to bring it within the means of those who have been unable to purchase the previously issued illustrated works on Egypt, on account of their expensiveness. We shall trust to a large sale, and not a high price, for remuneration for our investment. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers, Boston. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. Will be for sale by all Booksellers.

TO CARRIERS, NEWSPAPER AGENTS, AND DEALERS, IN CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, STATIONERY, &c.—Messrs. ELLSWORTH & STREET having entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the above business, and supplying all the Daily, Weekly and Sunday Papers to Wholesale and Retail Dealers, together with Books of every description, including Cheap Publications, &c. For this purpose they have established their business at the store No. 22 Beekman-st., in the office of the SUNDAY DISPATCH, where they would invite those in the trade to call on them, as their peculiar facilities for supplying at the lowest office prices, all the Newspapers and Monthlies, are unequalled. Having been in the business for many years, ELLSWORTH & STREET flatter themselves that they are so thoroughly conversant with all its branches that they can supply all orders sent them on the most satisfactory terms, and with the utmost dispatch. In connection with the above business, they will attend to the packing and forwarding of Daily and other papers, having made arrangements with the Express Trains, where such conveyance is possible, or by any other route indicated in the letters of their correspondents. In the course of a few weeks an entire new stock of Books and Stationery will be in their store, which will enable them to meet at once any and every order which they may receive.
ELLSWORTH & STREET, *Sunday Dispatch* Office, No. 22 Beekman-st.
JOHN L. ELLSWORTH. FRANCIS S. STREET.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, to every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Bogdell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Moxon, Royale, Loesing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds, and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to the establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

NORTON'S LITERARY GAZETTE.—The number for April 15 is THIS DAY published.
CONTENTS:
"The International Copy-right" arguments for and against the measure; "Geographical Science."—need of a bureau at Washington; "Roorback's Bibliotheca Americana."—translated from the French; "The Book-Trade of New-York."—(Second article;) "Statistics of the German Book-Trade;" "Notices of New Books and Magazines;" "Recent Literary, Library and Educational Intelligence;" Complete and accurate lists of books published in America, England, France and Germany, with their prices and publishers; Extensive Advertisements of prominent Publishers and Booksellers. NORTON'S LITERARY GAZETTE is published on the 1st and 15th of each month, at No. 71 Chambers-st., New-York. The new series commenced Jan. 1, 1854. Terms $3 per annum.
CHARLES B. NORTON, Agent for Literature.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, &c., for [illegible] Perfumers, Confectioners, Distillers, Jewellers, Artists, &c. Dealers and Druggists [illegible] for cash, at No. 6 Vesey-st. LEMUEL RICHARDSON.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & KELLEY, manufacturers of the new engine-engraved, flashed and variously figured Stained Glass, for windows, &c., Nos. 280 and 282 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF [illegible] LAY, will, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers, [illegible] three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany chairs, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, card, dining and extension tables, wardrobes, mirrors, enamelled sitting-room furniture, basement do., &c. The sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 196 Willow-st., Brooklyn, Elegant household furniture, Piano-fortes, &c. Consisting of two carved rosewood suites in green and gold maroon brocatelle, French plate pier glass, marble top centre tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, oil paintings, French gothic and scroll bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Warren-place, (Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.—Household Furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., including two rosewood suites in maroon and green plush, sofas, chairs, centre-tables, mirrors, royal Wilton carpet, French gothic and scroll bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, enamelled suites, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Barmore maker, and but little used.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at Summit-st., 2d house from Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, household furniture, singing and fancy birds, green-house plants, &c., including rosewood parlor suit sofas, chairs, centre-tables, mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpet, 12 iron bedsteads, with musquito-bar fixtures, 12 feather-beds, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, three-ply and ingrain carpet, oil cloths, &c. Also 6 Canaries, 1 crested cardinal, 1 mocking bird and 1 green parrot. Also, an assortment of green-house plants.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 4 Harrison, near Court-st., South Brooklyn, rich HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, piano-forte, Brussels carpet, mirrors, damask window curtains, carved rosewood and mahogany parlor suit in satin brocatelle, 7-octave piano-forte, sofas, music rack, French, gothic, and scroll bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mattresses, wardrobes, feather beds, ingrain carpet, oil cloths, &c., &c.

BELL & BUSH, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THOS. BELL AND H. N. BUSH.—The sale, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 725 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., near Charles, will be found attractive. The furniture, carpets, and all the wares of the entire house, from attic to basement, are first-rate; also, a splendid rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Barmores, makers. Deposits required. Sales settled same day.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Warren-place, (Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.—Household Furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c., including two rosewood suites in maroon and green plush, sofas, chairs, centre-tables, mirrors, royal Wilton carpet, French gothic and scroll bedsteads, marble top bureaus, washstands, enamelled suites, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.; also, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Barmore maker, and but little used.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
BY VANDEWATER & TURNER—WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at Summit-st., 2d house from Columbia-st., South Brooklyn, household furniture, singing and fancy birds, green-house plants, &c., including rosewood parlor suit sofas, chairs, centre-tables, mirrors, Brussels and three-ply carpet, 12 iron bedsteads, with musquito-bar fixtures, 12 feather-beds, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, three-ply and ingrain carpet, oil cloths, &c. Also 6 Canaries, 1 crested cardinal, 1 mocking bird and 1 green parrot. Also, an assortment of green-house plants.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 9th-st., near 6th-av.—THE SPLENDID FURNITURE contained in said house, being the furniture of Mr. Edward Bill, and sold in consequence of his family now being in Europe, viz.:

IN PARLORS.—Elegant and richly-carved rosewood furniture, covered in crimson and maroon satin damask; mahogany sofas, tête-à-tête, arm and parlor chairs, rich window curtains of crimson and gold silk brocatelle; rich lace window curtains and cornices; splendid gold decorated and painted mantel vases; very rich suite rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes; arm, parlor and ladies' chairs, covered in blue and gold brocatelle; rosewood marble-top, centre, and sofa tables; rosewood work tables; splendid pier glasses, with marble and gilt bases; rosewood reception chairs, covered in straw-colored satin; one splendid 7-octave piano-forte; rosewood piano stool; embroidered piano cover; rich carved mahogany hall and parlor chairs, covered in green velvet; rosewood and iron-arm spring chairs, in maroon plush; splendid rosewood cabinet and mosaic stand, with embroidered door; rich blue and gold window curtains and cornices; oil cloths, rugs, parlor door rugs, &c. Splendid assortment of beautiful oil paintings, by ancient and modern artists, worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, paillasses, hair mattresses, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus; notwood, arm, and bedroom chairs; splendid oval cheval glass, blue and silver brocatelle window curtains and cornices; lounges, arm and bedroom chairs, in blue and silk brocatelle; shaving stand, rosewood work table.

BASEMENT—Mahogany extension table, mahogany sofa, arm chair, dining-room chairs, covered in hair cloth; ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Auction sale of costly and magnificent household furniture, oil paintings, rosewood piano-forte, oval and French mirrors, &c., postponed from Saturday to THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 154 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., D. S. HOUGH will sell all the costents, consisting of several valuable oil paintings by well-known modern artists, and marble and Perian urns and statues of various sizes and descriptions: one rosewood finely-finished 7-octave piano-forte, of exquisite tone and touch; two parlor suits in rosewood, silver and green French brocatelle; one do. in crimson and maroon, in satin damask; one do. in Gothic rosewood étagere, with marble and plated, rosewood corner-stands and corner-cupboards; handsomely-carved easy and reception chairs; sewing-chairs, in silk embroidery, with zotels; heavy and costly brocatells and lace-embroidered curtains; tapestry, velvet, and other carpets; velvet rugs and mats; rich and elegant china, glass, and china vases, for mantel and étagere decorations; jewel cases; elabaster and other clocks; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture, as follows: bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, corner do; rich gilt toilet sets, hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., ingrain carpeting, mahogany sofas, chairs, lounges, dining tables, mahogany, oak and walnut extension tables, cut glass and silver ware, viz.: tea services, cake baskets, spoons, castors, forks, &c., elegantly-decorated French porcelain dinner sets, do. tea crockery, ivory carvery, &c. Careful attention to attendance to remove the goods.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, PIANO, SILVER WARE, &c., &c., at house No. 71 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) April 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., C. L. TUCKER will sell at auction, the furniture of a private family declining housekeeping, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture, made to order by Baudouine; velvet carpets to parlors, good as new; rosewood piano in good order, elegant gilt frame pier glass, silver tea set and cake basket, silver side chandeliers, some few rare and valuable oil paintings, well worth the attention of artists and connoisseurs, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, Brussels tapestry carpets, hair mattresses, bedding, elegant lace curtains and cornices, stair carpets, rods, crockery, mahogany extension dining table, mahogany piano in basement, elegant French mantel clocks, marble ornaments, hall oil clothes, rugs, &c., &c. Terms cash City funds. Deposits required from every purchaser. Goods to be removed immediately. Catalogues ready to-day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 279 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, all the rich furniture of the house, viz.: will embrace rosewood parlor furniture in rich brocatelle, one rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte, damask and lace window curtains, velvet, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; mahogany French bedsteads and bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and rosewood dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, card, sofa and side tables, mahogany sofas of various patterns, dining and tea-tables, work do., French plate mirrors, chandeliers, mantel ornaments, cottage and enamelled furniture, China and glass ware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, &c., &c. Also, all the bedroom furniture of about 40 rooms, complete. Catalogues on the morning of sale, and so postponement on any account.

VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 176 East 23d-st., the entire superb furniture of a genteel family declining housekeeping, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, viz.: tête a-tête, parlor and arm-chairs, rosewood tables and bureaus with marble-tops, rich oil paintings and framed engravings, marble centre-table, inlaid French plate, Brussels and three-ply carpets, and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mahogany divans and chairs, vases, black walnut French bedsteads, mattresses, feather-beds and bedding, washstands, toilet-sets, &c., &c. Also one elegant, rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte. N. B.—The above was all made to order, and has been but little used. The sale will commence with a neat assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready at the auction-room, No 169 Pearl-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 21.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 191 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of Royal Wilton carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture, do. satin wood, covered in plush; elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, by Wooster, superior finish and tone; mahogany parlor organ, 4 stops, a superior instrument, by Erben; centre-tables, corner étagere, clock, vases and ornaments, bedroom furniture, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, couches, &c.; silk window curtains, lace do., cornices, rich and complete suite of enameled cottage, bed-room and sitting-room furniture, covered in blue and gold brocatelle and very richly decorated, with marble tops; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, oil cloths, original pictures in oil and pastel, bronzes and other fancy ornaments. Also, glass and China ware, looking-glasses and plated ware, but little used and in fine order. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and Waverley-place, consisting of Brussels and Turkey carpets, druggets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs covered with hair cloth and mahogany centre and other tables, couches covered in chintz, pier glasses, pier tables with marble tops and mirror backs, mahogany dining tables, white figured window curtains, mahogany sideboards, mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, Turkey carpets, rugs, Venetian stair carpets, brass stair rods, hureaus, bookcases, book shelves, toilet tables, sofa do., rosewood centre tables, mahogany French chairs, arm chairs in morocco, ingrain carpets, oilcloths, door mats, mahogany hatstand, &c.; also, an assortment of copper kitchen utensils, glass and china ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, April 20, at ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 256 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, the elegant furniture of a family about leaving for Europe, consisting of royal Axminster carpets, crimson satin damask window curtains, lace curtains, lace and dog, pier glasses, carved rosewood parlor suits covered in silk plush, sewing chairs carved in rosewood, centre-tables, extension do., rosewood piano-forte, bronzes, clocks, vases, oil paintings, some very fine; chandeliers for gas. Also, a large assortment of bedroom furniture, brussels and three-ply carpets, French bedsteads, dressing-glasses, bureaus, wardrobes, cabinets, chairs, mattresses, china, glass, and other household furniture, all made to order, and of the best quality.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.
BY BILLING & TUCKER.—SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 43 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Boarding house furniture as above, consisting in part of one velvet carpet, ingrain do, and elegant carved rosewood parlor suite, in crimson and maroon brocatelle; rosewood marble-top centre table, pier glass, oil paintings, mahogany sofas, chairs, and tables; mahogany sideboard, window curtains, one French mahogany bedstead, painted and maple do., some first rate hair mattresses, in good order; feather and straw beds, pillows and bed clothes, stoves, crockery, oil cloths, &c &c. Catalogues at house. Terms cash, City funds. Deposits required.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.
Store No. 110 Centre-st., cor. of Franklin.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On THURSDAY, April 20, at No. 50 Franklin-st., at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the above house, consisting of rosewood suits, centre and side tables, Brussels carpets, &c., in parlors; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair m

...ING, ...

...ers, with cylinder feed.* 6 Drawing-frames.*
...ing machines—new fliers and delains.*
...ckle picker.* 1 tow-picker.
...ining frames—12 fliers each—for bagging yarn.
...looms for weaving bagging.
...Whiting-frames for shuttle bobbins.
...Yarn-machine and bobbin-frames.
...Calander.
...Card and tar box for making machine-spun oakum.
...Oakum-press.
...New four-feet tow cards for bale-rope.†
...New condenser for bale rope.
...New bale rope-machines, equal to any 9 in Kentucky.
...Large jacks for hauling and laying up to largest size cables used on vessels.*
...Rattling jacks.
...Compound geared press rope machine.
...Tarring machine for 48 single threads.
...Reeling machine.
...Coiler and reels.
...Rope-yarn reels.
...Gauge-plate and tubes, 1¼ to 9 inches.*
...,000 Bobbins.
...Head-wheels.
...,000 Feet railroad iron, top-sled, tops, boxes with iron bearings for endless bands, driving-shafting, drums, tightening, &c., in fact, everything connected with a well-appointed rope walk.
...Engine and 2 boilers, 30 feet, 42 inches in diameter.
...Whitworth engine, lathe-turns, 8 feet, 24 inches in diameter, with universal chuck and change-gear for cutting screws.
...wood lathe and tools.
...lathe to drill iron, with large lot drills.
...set blacksmith's tools, new bellows.
...sets stocks and dies.
...chest carpenter's tools.
...vices, all sorts wrenches, cold chisels, hammers, &c.
...The lumber in rope walk and tarring-house to be moved in ten days.
...building lots, 30 feet front and running from 100 to 200 feet deep, situated on Broadway, Marketine, Chestnut, Madison and Walnut, between 18th and 19th-sts.
...frame houses.
...Terms.—For real estate—one-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest, and a lien retained to secure the deferred payments.
...Terms.—For machinery and movable property—Four months' credit, joint note payable in bank.
...Messrs. M. H. & M. H. Johnson (my present foremen, whom I can highly recommend as bagging and rope manufacturers) are open to proposition to take charge of running machinery, or would be willing to run the above bagging and rope machinery, and deliver bagging at 1½c. a yard, and bale rope at 4c., they paying all expenses.
...Parties at a distance can rely upon all the machinery and buildings being offered and sold without reserve; also, one-third of the real estate.
...For further information address
JONA PEARCE, Louisville, Ky.

* Built by and the same as used by Sewall, Day & Co., Boston, to whom I refer.
† Built by Todd, Mackay & Co., Patterson; the balance by first rate mechanics, and all in the best condition.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring, and Essex-sts. Also, 328 lots and parts of lots on 17th and 18th-ave., and on 184th and 185th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Bogardus, deceased.—W. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
...BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 301 Broadway; lot having 20 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.
...SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.
...ESSEX-STREET.—The property No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 87 feet 6 inches in depth.
...TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 18th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 4 lots on south west corner of 18th-av. and 184th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 19th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th sts.; 4 lots on the west side of 19th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 19th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 19th-av. and 185th-st.
...ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 18th-av. and 184th-st.; also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; 3 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 4 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.
...KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 183d and 184th-sts.
...ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 184th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.
...ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.
STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, of about 550 Building Lots at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 25 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, by order of the Supreme Court, about 550 lots of land on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th-avs., and on 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d-sts., viz.:
...72 lots of ground, forming the entire block bounded by 72d and 64th-sts. and by 4th and 5th-avs.
...72 building lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 64th and 65th-sts. and by 4th and 5th-avs.
...72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 65th and 66th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.
...72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 66th and 67th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.
...72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 67th and 68th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 71st and 72d-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 67th and 68th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 66th and 67th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 65th and 66th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 64th and 65th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...61 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 72d and 73d-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...72 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 71st and 72d-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.
...64 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 72d and 73d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.
...Also, 27 valuable building lots, situated on Broadway, 9th, 8th, 7th, and 6th-avs., and on 45th, 46th, 53d, 55th, 66th, 67th, 71st, 75th, and 81st-sts., including a number of Broadway, 6th, 7th, and 8th-av. lots. 50 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. For maps, describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 20 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) April 19, at No. 387 West 34th-st., between 9th and 8th-avs., the entire furniture of the house. It will comprise the usual assortment of mahogany parlor, bedroom and basement furnitnre, such as mahogany sofas, mahogany chairs, French bedsteads, cottage do., marble-top centre, card, dining and extension tables; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oilcloths, beds and mattresses, enamelled cottage furniture, blankets, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory whatever the state of the weather.
...On THURSDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 797 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, the entire valuable furniture of the 4-story house. It will comprise, in part, one rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave; beautiful rosewood parlor suits, in French brocatelle; large French plate mirrors, damask and lace window curtains, mahogany and marble-top furniture in any quantity. Also, all the furnitnre of about 40 parlors and bedrooms. Also, table cutlery, china and glassware, kitchen furnitnre, &c. &c. More full particulars to-morrow and next day. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO HORSES, SPLENDID TOP WAGON, ROCKAWAY, &c.—R. WESTCOTT will sell on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 179 West 15th-st., household furniture, consisting of carpets, mahogany chairs, sofa, marble-top tables, gilt and mahogany mirrors, splendid oak wardrobe, (cost $150,) secretary, bookcase, rockers, arm and Voltnire chairs, girandoles, four handsome oil paintings clocks, rich china, cut glass, table cutlery, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, feather beds, extension dining table, two sets rich china, balance handle cutlery, crockery, cooking stove and fixtures, with a quantity of kitchen arrangements. Also, 2 good horses, one top wagon, new, two weeks old, cost $225; one rockaway, two sets harness, saddles, bridles, &c., which can be seen on the premises from 9 until 12 o'clock on the day of sale, at which hour the horses and carriages will be sold. Furniture at 10½ o'clock, precisely. Sale positive, without regard to weather. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 49 Hanover-st., genteel household furniture, embracing all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, mahogany oval and card tables, mantel ornaments, pier glassees, lace window curtains, outwood seraphine, divans, ottomans, library chairs in morocco, black walnut sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, maple chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bedding, mahogany dining and tea tables, arm chairs, china dinner and teasets, glass ware, plated ware, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 Hudson-st., mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rocking chairs, arm chairs, pier glasses, gilt frames, French plate, mahogany divans and ottomans, mahogany 6½ octaves, lace window curtains, ornaments, Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, bedsteads, wash tables, center and pier tables, marble top, mahogany dining and tea tables, cane seat chairs, china dinner and tea sets, glass ware, &c. Mahogany French bedsteads, wardrobes, dressing bureaus with marble tops, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed linen, &c. Oil cloth, ingrain carpets, lounges, toilet sets, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE SALE.—J. FISHBLATT having recovered from his late indisposition, respectfully reminds his friends and the public that he is ready to undertake, and give his personal attention to sales of household furniture at dwellings, or at his store, No. 127 Broadway; and real estate at the Merchants' Exchange, stocks, merchandise, &c. All orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch, and charges most reasonable.
JOHN FISHBLATT, General Auctioneer, at present No. 127 Broadway. Storage of all kinds taken, and the best of care bestowed.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—TO-MORROW, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Walker-st., near Church—M. WRAY will sell at auction the entire general and extensive assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of one richly toned rosewood piano, nearly new; sofas, centre and side tables, one extension do., chairs, lounges, carpets, bureaus, wash-stands; one rich enameled suit of chamber furniture, bedsteads, crockery, glassware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 19, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the four-story house No. 121 45th-st., near Broadway, comprising a fine assortment of rich and elegant furniture and house-furnishing articles; the whole of which will be sold by catalogue without reserve. For full particulars see Tribune and Herald. Broadway stages come to the door.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 70 Greene-st., all the elegant and useful household furniture in the above house. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale. Also, on THURSDAY, 20th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 132 Canal-st. and No. 12 Leight-st., the furniture of the house. Also, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 127 Canal-st., a large assortment of genteel household furniture.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of W. H. TILESTON, deceased. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1854, at No. 30 Seventh-st., near the 3d-av., Honsehold Furnitnre, comprising rich tapestry and Brussels carpets, marbled oil cloths, carved mahogany sofas and tables, fringed lace curtains, blue damask do., divans, chairs, Chinese tea poys, vases, &c; blue, white and gold china breakfast, dinner and tea sets; terra cotta, silver plated ware, richly cut glassware, cutlery, French plate, pier glassee, waiters, &c.; solid mahogany extension dining and breakfast tables, elegant rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark, etageres, books, music, pictures, &c.; Brussels stair carpets, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, patent spring and hair mattresses, mahogany secritoire, large do. wardrobe, walnut bureaus, &c., together with a variety of excellent dining room, basement and kitchen furniture, all nearly new and most y made to order. Catalogues can be had at the auctioneeer's office, No. 18 Nassau-st., or on the morning of sale, (Wednesday,) at the house, No. 30 Seventh-st. The sale will commence with the parlor furnitnre, at 10½ o'clock precisely.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF GOLD AND FRANKFORT-STS., NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following real estate, viz.:
...ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight desirable lots of ground, all lying together, situated on the south side of 28th-st., between the 9th and 10th-avs., commencing 100 feet west of the 9th-av., and adjoining the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said lots being 25 feet 5 inches in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and desirably situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, with the Auctioneer's fees; 15 per cent. on or before the 1st of June next, when the deede will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money, 75 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PARIS MADE PIANO, BROCATELLE HANGINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large house, No. 762 Broadway, all the superior furniture contained therein, consisting of six large and fine French plate mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets; brocatelle and lace window hangings, rosewood parlor suite in green and gold brocatelle; tapestry, Brussels and other carpets and oil cloths; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds, bedding, china and glass ware, marble clocks and girandoles, extension and centre tables, mahogany sofas and chairs, enameled cottage suites, stair carpeting, rods, Canton matting, rosewood workstand, &c. Also, one imported rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish, and cost $760. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON BOERUM-STREET, BROOKLYN.—JOHN K. OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the two-story and basement frame house, with extension, furnished in plain style, with lot 26 feet 4 inches by 92 feet, court-yard in front, pleasantly situated on the east side of Boerum-st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn-sts., in the 7th Ward, Brooklyn, one block from City Hall, short distance from South, Montague and Fulton Ferries, between two omnibus rnntes to either Ferry. Terms easy. Also, the 2-story, basement and attic frame house No. 86 Prince-st., near Willoughby. House 20 by 28 feet; lot 20 by 60 feet. Finished neat and convenient. Terms easy.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Lispenard-st., GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above, without reserve, elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; English oil cloths, marble top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, painted enameled suites, wardrobes, bookcases; rosewood etageres, mirror doors, oil paintings, 2 elegant gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slab and brackets; also, one superior-toned 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, with the usual assortment found in a first-class dwelling house. Catalogues will be issued early on morning of sale. Deposits required from every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Warren-st., the entire general furniture of the three-story house. It will comprise in part of sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, marble top dressing bureaus, marble top centre, card and extension tables, two large French plate mirrors, curtains, &c., corsices, feather beds and hair mattresses, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, chamber and glassware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, bedroom and basement furnitnre, &c. &c. N. B.—All the furniture in this sale is in good condition, and will be peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues early on Tuesday morning.

WM. IRVINA & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Irving-place, Hoboken, between 5th and 6th-avs., genteel Household Furnitnre. All the furniture contained in the above house: Brussels carpets, suites, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth; sofas, chairs and arm chairs, mahogany centre and side tables, with marble tops, mantel clocks and ornaments, pier mirrors, mahogany bookcase, and secretary, lace window curtains, mahogany extension dining tables, tea tables, dinner and tea sets, cut glassware, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, oil cloth, hat stands, hall chairs, together with a complete assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11½ o'clock, at house No. 229 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, all the Furniture contained in the house as above, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood sofas and chairs, in hair cloth, mahogany sofas and chairs, mirrors, oil paintings, china and glasswnre carpets, and all the nsual assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalognes on the morning of sale.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. H. BARTLETT will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 82 Johnst. Sale positive, previous to removal. 50 crates of crockery, all kinds of common and best ware, now landing; 200 packages New-England and other manufactures; 1,200 doz. cutlery, knives and forks, carvers, &c.; 100 lots plated and Britannia ware, a choice lot. The whole in lots to suit retailers, grocers and merchants.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) April 18, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 71 Warren-st., the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise the usual assortment of mahogany furniture of all descriptions. Also carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, sofas and sofa-bedsteads, china and glass ware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, &c., &c. Don't forget the hour, 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HANDSOME FURNITURE. J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 88 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping—consisting of the usual variety, including 1 valuable piano-forte, and 1 superior barometer. Catalogues the day previous.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—Will sell THIS DAY, at No. 295 Hudson-st., the entire stock of Cabinet Furniture of Messrs. Pottington Brothers, on credit of two and four months. Sale peremptory, on account of removal. Goods now on exhibition, with catalogue, well worthy the attention of the trade.

JOS. LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 29th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HANNAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of land situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 32½ acres, lately owned and occupied by Ferris Carpenter, deceased, bounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Esopus-st., (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIZABETH MERRITT and NEHEMIAH BROWN. Sale peremptory Terms made known on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.
STEPHEN ROBBINS, Special Guardian.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1854.—Grand closing sale of elegant Cabinet Furniture, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. G. P. Weil, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway. The owner retires from business, and therefore will dispose of his entire valuable stock to the highest bidder, comprising every description of cabinet furniture, in rosewood, oak, black walnut, mahogany and rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, dressing do., chairs, rich carved centre tables, bookcases, secretaries, bedsteads. Dining-room furniture—valuable extension tables, and a general assortment of ballroom furniture, all of the modern styles, and warranted in every respect. Retailers, hotel proprietors, and private families, are respectfully invited to examine the stock, as it will afford an opportunity to obtain good furniture. Sale without reserve, as the premises are let and must be given up. Call before even at any time before sale.
...Also, at a future day, of which due notice will be given, all the valuable rosewood, mahogany, oak, satin wood, black walnut and pine planks, boards and veneers. Also, curled hair, glue, work-benches, tools, &c.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

FRYE'S HOTEL.—The Half-way House)—On the Coney Island Plankroad, Long Island, four miles from the Brooklyn City Hall. This celebrated Road House will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., by JAMES COLE & SON. This place is replete with every convenience for a hotel. It contains 40 rooms, conservatory, large hall room, bowling alleys, wine cellars, shower bath, filled with ice, spacious stables, sheds, &c. The ground is beautifully laid out, well worked, with flowers, trees, &c.; contains 35 lots, (one entire block) and is too well known to need further description. The furniture, bar-room fixtures, &c., can be purchased at private sale on very reasonable terms, the whole being sold on account of the owner retiring from business. Terms, 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the hotel, or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY TRUSTEES' SALE OF EIGHT VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 28th-st., near the 9th-av., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Trustees, the following real estate, viz.:
...ON TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Eight desirable lots of ground, all lying together, situated on the south side of 28th-st., between the 9th and 10th-avs., commencing 100 feet west of the 9th-av., and adjoining the Scotch Presbyterian Church, said lots being 25 feet 5 inches in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth, and desirably situated for immediate improvement. Terms, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, with the Auctioneer's fees; 15 per cent. on or before the 1st of June next, when the deede will be ready for delivery; the balance of the purchase money, 75 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PARIS MADE PIANO, BROCATELLE HANGINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the large house, No. 762 Broadway, all the superior furniture contained therein, consisting of six large and fine French plate mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets; brocatelle and lace window hangings, rosewood parlor suite in green and gold brocatelle; tapestry, Brussels and other carpets and oil cloths; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds, bedding, china and glass ware, marble clocks and girandoles, extension and centre tables, mahogany sofas and chairs, enameled cottage suites, stair carpeting, rods, Canton matting, rosewood workstand, &c. Also, one imported rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish, and cost $760. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON BOERUM-STREET, BROOKLYN.—JOHN K. OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 20, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the two-story and basement frame house, with extension, furnished in plain style, with lot 26 feet 4 inches by 92 feet, court-yard in front, pleasantly situated on the east side of Boerum-st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn-sts., in the 7th Ward, Brooklyn, one block from City Hall, short distance from South, Montague and Fulton Ferries, between two omnibus rnntes to either Ferry. Terms easy. Also, the 2-story, basement and attic frame house No. 86 Prince-st., near Willoughby. House 20 by 28 feet; lot 20 by 60 feet. Finished neat and convenient. Terms easy.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Lispenard-st., GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above, without reserve, elegant household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; English oil cloths, marble top chamber furniture, hair mattresses, painted enameled suites, wardrobes, bookcases; rosewood etageres, mirror doors, oil paintings, 2 elegant gilt frame pier glasses, with marble slab and brackets; also, one superior-toned 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, with the usual assortment found in a first-class dwelling house. Catalogues will be issued early on morning of sale. Deposits required from every purchaser.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Tuesday, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Warren-st., the entire general furniture of the three-story house. It will comprise in part of sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, marble top dressing bureaus, marble top centre, card and extension tables, two large French plate mirrors, curtains, &c., corsices, feather beds and hair mattresses, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, chamber and glassware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, bedroom and basement furnitnre, &c. &c. N. B.—All the furniture in this sale is in good condition, and will be peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues early on Tuesday morning.

WM. IRVINA & CO., Auctioneers.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Irving-place, Hoboken, between 5th and 6th-avs., genteel Household Furnitnre. All the furniture contained in the above house: Brussels carpets, suites, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth; sofas, chairs and arm chairs, mahogany centre and side tables, with marble tops, mantel clocks and ornaments, pier mirrors, mahogany bookcase, and secretary, lace window curtains, mahogany extension dining tables, tea tables, dinner and tea sets, cut glassware, mahogany French bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, oil cloth, hat stands, hall chairs, together with a complete assortment of kitchen furniture with which the sale will commence.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11½ o'clock, at house No. 229 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, all the Furniture contained in the house as above, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, rosewood sofas and chairs, in hair cloth, mahogany sofas and chairs, mirrors, oil paintings, china and glasswnre carpets, and all the nsual assortment of chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalognes on the morning of sale.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. H. BARTLETT will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 82 Johnst. Sale positive, previous to removal. 50 crates of crockery, all kinds of common and best ware, now landing; 200 packages New-England and other manufactures; 1,200 doz. cutlery, knives and forks, carvers, &c.; 100 lots plated and Britannia ware, a choice lot. The whole in lots to suit retailers, grocers and merchants.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

F. COLTON WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) April 18, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 71 Warren-st., the entire furniture of the house; it will comprise the usual assortment of mahogany furniture of all descriptions. Also carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, sofas and sofa-bedsteads, china and glass ware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, &c., &c. Don't forget the hour, 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HANDSOME FURNITURE. J. E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 88 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping—consisting of the usual variety, including 1 valuable piano-forte, and 1 superior barometer. Catalogues the day previous.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—Will sell THIS DAY, at No. 295 Hudson-st., the entire stock of Cabinet Furniture of Messrs. Pottington Brothers, on credit of two and four months. Sale peremptory, on account of removal. Goods now on exhibition, with catalogue, well worthy the attention of the trade.

JOS. LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway between Franklin and Leonard-sts. Sales of books, paintings, furniture, &c., held on satisfactory terms.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 29th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HANNAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of land situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 32½ acres, lately owned and occupied by Ferris Carpenter, deceased, bounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Esopus-st., (so called) also bounded by land of Captain RUSSELL ALLEN, CARPENTER, ELIZABETH MERRITT and NEHEMIAH BROWN. Sale peremptory Terms made known on the day of sale.—April 10, 1854.
STEPHEN ROBBINS, Special Guardian.

[illegible] of the State of New-York.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq.....Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq.....Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq.....President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq.....Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.....Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq.....Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq.....Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M.D., and JOHN O. STONE, M.D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the meeting to Tolado with 9 P. M. train of M. R. R. reaching Chicago at 7½ next morning, connecting as above, with 8 A. M. train on Rock Island Railroad, for St. Louis, running through in 36 hours. *Fourth*—3 P. M. Mail train, (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky, stopping at all stations between those places. This train connects at Sandusky with train of M. River and Lake Erie Railroad, arriving at Findley same evening, and stopping at all intermediate stations. *Fifth*—7:45 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. and C. R. R., for Toledo. By this train passengers reach Chicago at 3 P. M. of following day.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent; C. and T. R. R.

For through tickets, prices of freight, bills of lading, or further information, apply to the General Railroad Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st.
TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent,
or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—After SATURDAY, April 15, 1854, Trains will run as follows, until June 15:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Leave Brooklyn at 10 o'clock A. M., and 12 M. for Greenport; 6 P. M., for Hempstead: 3:45 P. M., for Farmingdale; Saturday to Yaphank; and returning Monday at 6:20, A. M.; 7 P. M., for Jamaica, Wednesday and Saturday to Farmingdale, returning Monday and Thursday at 4:25, A. M.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Leave Greenport at 10 o'clock A. M., for Brooklyn, Freight Train, 7 A. M.; 7 Farmingdale at 7:30 o'clock A. M. Farmingdale at 12:56 o'clock P. M.; Hempstead, at 5:20 o'clock P. M.; Jamaica at 5:42, 7:08 and 8:45 o'clock A. M.; and at 2:15 and 5:42 o'clock P. M.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Thursday, 15th June—The 12 o'clock Train will run on to the Cold Spring Branch, and return to Brooklyn, leaving Syosset (the present termination) at 1:50 P. M.
In place of one train East at 3:45 P. M., there will be Two Trains—one at 3:30 to Yaphank, omitting all stops west of Jerusalem Station, except Bedford and Jamaica; and one train at 4 P. M. to Syosset, making the regular stops; and return from Syosset at 6:50 A. M., reaching Brooklyn at 8:45 A. M.; and the train at 7 P. M., from Brooklyn, will change to 7½ P. M.; and the 6:20 A. M. train from H

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

$1,000	Buffalo, Co.	71. 86½	10	Cleva. C. & C. R. R.	116
2,000	do.	b30 87	35	N. Y. Central R. R.	107
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	94	50	do	s30 106½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	90	100	Reading Railroad	s60 74½
50	Bank of the Republic	106½	200	do	s10 74¾
10	Crystal Palace	5½	100	do	s60 74½
200	Canton Company	25½	30	do	74½
200	do	25	1100	do	b30 75
50	do	25½	200	do	s30 74½
200	do	s60 25	200	Erie Railroad	71¾
100	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104	100	do	s30 71¾
200	Nor. Car. Copper	b10 3	100	do	b30 71½
500	do	3	20	do	71½
200	Gardiner Gold Mine	2½	100	do	b10 71½
200	Gold Hill Mine	b30 2½	100	do	b4 71¾
200	Mis. Transit Co.	b60 2½	50	do	b3 71¾
1000	do.	s3 2½	150	Harlem Railroad	s3 51
200	Flor. & K. Joint Stk.	s3 1½	90	Clev. & Toledo R.	83½
500	do	b30 2			

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, April 18—6 P. M

ASHES—Were in moderate demand at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs., with sales of 200 bbls. of the former.

COFFEE—Sales were made of 1,700 pkgs. Java at 14c. @14½c., an advance of ½c. ₱ lb., and 500 bags Rio at 10½c. @11½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The day's sales reach 2,382 bales as follows: Export, 548; home use, 436; speculation, 377; in transitu, 1,221. Market firmer.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market was less firm for ordinary qualities of Flour, but pretty active and steady for the finer kinds, these being needed by home dealers, while the former only attracted the attention of speculators. The day's business embraced 9,200 bbls. very common to choice State at $7 50@$8; mixed to fancy Western at $7 87½@$8 37½, and other kinds at proportionate figures. There were sold 4,100 bbls. superfine Canadian in bond, chiefly at $7 68½@$7 87½, delivered, and 1,600 bbls. Southern at former full quotations, with 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour at $4 75, and 300 Jersey Corn Meal at $3 62½, ₱ bbl. Wheat moved to the extent of 4,700 bush. Michigan White at $2, and 8,600 bush. Southern White at $1 89; Rye, to that of 1,700 bush. at $1, and Barley, to that of 7,000 bush. good Mixed at $1 10, ₱ bush. No change occurred in Oats. Corn was less valuable. The day's operations embraced 37,000 bush. at 80c.@83c. for all kinds, ₱ bush.

FRUIT—The day's sales included 1,950 boxes Bunch Raisins part at $2 90@$3, and 20 cases Sardines at 67½c. @70c.

GUNNY BAGS—There were 150 bales sold at 12½c.

HAY—We heard that 1,900 bales River were taken for shipment at 60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A limited demand prevailed for last year's crop at 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland was scarce and quoted at $1 20 for common, and $1 40@$1 45 for lump, ₱ bbl.; but large lots could not be sold at such high rates.

MOLASSES—Sales were reported of 200 bbls. New-Orleans at 22c., and 130 hhds. Cuba at 21c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine was inactive at $5@$5 37½ for Crude, per 280 lbs., and 64c.@65c. for Spirits, in small lots, ₱ gallon, though sales were reported of 1,200 bbls. of the latter at 62c.@63c. Good kind of Tar were salable at $3 75@$4 ₱ bbl. About 600 bbls. Wilmington Common Resin fetched $1 80@$1 85, chiefly the lowest price.

OILS—Crude continued in meagre stock at 58c.@60c. for Whale, and $1 50 for Sperm ₱ gallon, the asking rates. Sales transpired of 150 baskets Olive at $3 87½@$4 each; and small parcels Linseed, from store, at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon. Other kinds were unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork was less active. About 500 bbls. were sold, at $14 50 for Mess, and $12 75@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats ruled quiet. The sales did not exceed 190 pkgs. at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Salen were made of 400 bbls. Lard, at 10¾c.@10½c., chiefly at 10¾c. ₱ lb., and of 430 bbls. Beef, at previous quotations. Ohio and State Butter was in better request, and worth 12c.@15c., and 17c.@22c. ₱ lb. Cheese commanded 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—There have been 300 boxes Castile sold at 11c. @11¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Among the day's transactions were 300 bags pepper, in bond, at a price equal to 11¼c. free; and 100 bags do., free, at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The day's sales reach 520 hhds. Cuba at 4c. @ 5¾; 135 do. Porto Rico at 4¼c.@5¾c.; and 25 do. New-Orleans at 4¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 14,000 lbs. Prime brought 12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison, at 26½c., 27c., and 27½c., with 140 hhds. Drudge, at 27c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were again light. For Liverpool 400 bales of Cotton were engaged at 5-16d.; Flour was pretty firm at 4s., and Corn at 12d.; and a small lot of Lard was engaged at 37s. 6d. To London 90 tons Saltpetre were engaged at £2. To Havre rates were nominal at 80c. for Flour; 24c. for Wheat, and $8 and $10 for Rice and Ashes, with very little offering. To California, rates varied from 50c.@62c. ₱ foot measurement.

Edward Bill's Flour and Grain Circular.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain from Sept. 1, '53.

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
N. York,	April 14, '54.	722,393	15,960	4,213,434	1,929,253
N Orl'ns,	March 31, '54.	127,410		36,118	791,795
Philadel.,	April 7, 1854..	295,143	19,709	591,255	571,699
Baltimore,	April 7, 1854..	343,972	3,197	357,035	355,219
Boston,	April 7, 1854..	37 603	186	18,056	156,492
Other P's,	April 1, 1854..	16.183	—	19,606	19,060
Total		1,598,704	38,962	5,235,524	3,817,518
Sept. 1, '52, to Sept. 1, '53.		1,600,449	100	4,823,319	1,423,278
Sept. 1, '51, to Sept. 1, '52.		1,427,442	1,630	2,723,442	1,487,398
Sept. 1, '50, to Sept. 1, '51.		1,559,584	5,203	1,496,255	2,205,601

Exports of Breadstuffs to France from Sept. 1, 1853.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
New-York	472,402	1,092,133
New-Orleans	167,856	68,913
Baltimore	13,703	4,666
Boston	10,853	7,508
Total	664,813	1,173,220

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

From the date of my circular of 4th inst., to the arrival of the advices per steamers *Hermann*, *America* and *Arctic*, with the Liverpool dates to 5th inst., our market for Flour was without particular excitement. The home trade were ready buyers of the fancy, and better grades of Michigan, Ohio and Southern, at improving prices, these descriptions being in light stock, and with no immediate prospect of additional supplies for a month or more to come. The ordinary shipping quality of State, in the absence of an export demand, was more neglected, and prices remained unchanged. The stock in our Eastern ports, and also on the seaboard generally, is lighter than usual at this season of the year, and a large portion of the late sales have been to supply that demand. Since the announcement of the news per *America* and *Arctic* with so important an improvement in price in England and on the Continent, there has been a corresponding advance realized here to an extent of about 50c.@75c. ₱ bbl. on the lower and medium grades, and 75c.@$1 ₱ bbl. on Southern Flour. 10c.@15c. ₱ bushel is asked on Wheat, and 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel on Indian Corn. At the advance the transactions are quite limited, but few orders having come out, and those at limits that do not admit of their execution. The stock of Wheat is exceedingly light and present appearances indicate that it cannot be largely increased before the next harvest, as the balance of the crop remaining in this State and Michigan (two of the largest Wheat growing districts) is comparatively small, and the larger portion will necessarily be absorbed by the country millers, who can afford to pay (with the high price of good Flour) a higher rate than the export buyers. This will leave us the Canadian in bond, and a portion of the red and mixed Western Wheat for shipment. The Erie Canal is announced to be opened on the 1st May, but we ought not to look for receipts from the West before the end of the month to any extent. Yellow Corn is plenty in crop, and can be supplied to a large extent should prices remain sufficiently high to warrant its being brought from the extreme West, but it must be borne in mind that there is quite a limited margin to operate upon at the present time, which must restrict any extensive operations in the article except at high rates of freight.

FLOUR.	
Ordinary to favorite State	$7 50 @$8 00
Ordinary Indiana and Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Canadian in Bond	7 50 @ 8 00
Ordinary to extra State and Ohio	$ 62½@ 9 75
Baltimore, Alexandria and Georgetown	8 37½@ 8 25
Fancy and extra Southern	8 62½@ 9 75
Fancy State	4 75 @ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	3 75 @ 4 00
Corn Meal	
GRAIN.	
White, Canawas, ₱ 60 lbs	$2 10@$2 20
White Southern White, (nominal)	1 85@ 1 90
Southern and other Red	1 65@ 1 75
Canadian, (nominal)	1 75@ 2 00
Rye	1 00@ 1 05
Barley	82@ 85
Corn, yellow	82@ 85
Corn, mixed, white and yellow	82@ 83

Freights to the ports of Liverpool and London, ₱ the late advices, were as low as 5-16d. ₱ bushel on Grain. Since the arrival of the steamer *Hermann* the market for Flour has been somewhat unsettled by speculators, and the transactions, which were quite limited, were at 10c.@12½c. ₱ bbl. advance on the rates of Saturday, including 2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bbls. Corn Meal, 3,400 bush. Wheat, 11,643 bush. Corn, to Glasgow at $1,863 bbls. Flour to Bristol; 15,678 bush. Rye to Antwerp; 50 bbls. Flour to Havre.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Tuesday, April 18.

There has been a slight advance in prices the last few days, partly owing to the prevailing storm. Eggs sell now at eight for a shilling. We annex the retail prices of commodities for the domestic table:

BEEF, &c.—Porterhouse Steaks, 18c. ₱ lb.; Sirloin Steaks, 12c.@15c. do.; roasting pieces of Beef, 12c.@18c. do.; Lamb, 12½c. do.; Mutton, 10c.@14c. do.; Veal; 10c. @18c.; Corned Beef, 10c.@14c. do.

FRESH PORK, &c.—Fresh Pork, 11c. ₱ lb.; Pork Sausages, 11c. do.; Smoked Hams, 12½c. do.; do. Shoulders, 11c. do.; do. Tongues, 14c. do.; Salt Pork, 10c. do.; Pickled Hams, 10c. do.; Lard, 12c. do.; Bacon, 12½c.; Smoked Beef, 12½c. do.

VEGETABLES—Mercer potatoes, 25c. ₱ half peck; Russia turnips, 18c. ₱ do.; white turnips, 18c. ₱ do.; red onions, 25c. ₱ do; white onions, 31½c. ₱ do.; Winter pippin apples, 25c. ₱ do.; spinnach, 37½c. ₱ do.; beets, $1 ₱ basket; parsnips, 75c. ₱ basket; carrots, $1 ₱ basket; white cabbage, 25c. ₱ head; red cabbage, 22c.@25c. ₱ do.; Savoy cabbage, 10c. ₱ do.; celery, 37½c. ₱ bunch. Sweet potatoes were selling at 37½c. ₱ half-peck; Cranberries are sold at 75c. ₱ do.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys and chickens, 16c.@18c. ₱ lb.; ducks, 18c. ₱ lb.; partridges, $1 ₱ pair; Guinea fowls, 75c. ₱ do.; English snipe, $3 ₱ dozen; pigeons, $1 ₱ do.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Orange County butter, 18c.@31½c. ₱ lb.; pine-apple cheese, $1 12½ each; sap sago, 25c. ₱ lb.; imitation English cheese, 21c. ₱ lb.

FISH—Codfish, 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.; pike fish, 12½c. ₱ lb.; pickerel, 12½c. do.; striped bass, 15c. do.; flounders, 6c. do.; frost fish, 6c. do.; smelts, 12c.; perch 8c.@10c. do.; beddock, 6c. do.; trout, 75c. ₱ lb.; halibut, 12½c. do. Eels, 10c.@12c. ₱ lb. Fresh shad, 31½c.@50c. each. Lobsters, 8c. ₱ lb. Salt mackerel, 9c. ₱ lb.; smoked do., 12½c. do.; pickled salmon, 12½c. do.; smoked do., 13c. do.; codfish, (pickled and dried) 4c. do.; sounds and tongues, 6c. do.; pickled shad, 10c. do.; white fish and cisco, (fresh water fish) 6c. do.; salted herring, 12½c. ₱ dozen.

SHELL FISH—Oysters opened, from 62½c. to $2 ₱ hundred; round clams, 37½c.@$1 do.; soft clams, 25c. do.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Ownes against *Wooding*.—In this case, an action of ejectment for dower, reported at length in the TIMES of Saturday, April 15, a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. The case was tried once before, but the Jury could not agree.

Before Judge Campbell.

SLANDER.—*Kenney* agst. *Serrel*.—This is an action for slander, founded on a statement alleged to have been made by the defendant, that "the only recommend that she could give the plaintiff was, that she stole two shirts and $3 50 in money," and other statements to the same effect. The defence is a general denial. Damages laid at $5,000. The Jury were unable to agree and were discharged.

For the plaintiff, R. H. Sammond; for the defendant, G. G. Sickles.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

EVICTION.—*McNulty* agst. *Weisbe*.—The plaintiff brings this action to recover $500 damages for being evicted from a stable or out-house, which he claims to have hired from the defendant, and to have used for the purpose of keeping coal. The defence is a general denial. Verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages.

For the plaintiff, D. Evart; for the defendant, S. Brown.

Before Judge Bosworth.

FRAUD.—*Potter* agst. *Neufelder*.—There are two actions between these parties, brought to recover damages in the one case for fraud, and in the other for breach of warranty in the sale of Heidsick champagne and cigers. In the former case a verdict for the plaintiff for $900, in the letter for $355 93.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Schaffer; for the defendant, Woodbury and Churchill.

Ostrom agst. *Covert, et al.*—This action is brought to recover damages occasioned by the loss of the plaintiff's son, who fell through a hatchway in the store of the defendant, and was then and there killed. Damages laid at $2,000.

For the plaintiff, Backe and McAdam; for the defendante, J. S. Jennesa.

GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Before Judges Oakley, Duer, Bosworth, Slosson and Campbell.

BANKING BUSINESS.

Clark against *the Metropolitan Bank*.—Clark, the plaintiff in this action, is a broker in Wall-street. In this case the facts sufficiently appear in the decision.

Chief Justice OAKLEY—Mr. Clark, the plaintiff, is a broker, doing business in Wall-street, and is connected with a Bank in Michigan, of the kind known as "Wild-cat Bank." The bank-notes purported to be issued in Michigan, but were redeemed in Wall-street, in great numbers, by the plaintiffs and others at a large discount. With a view to break up this practice, the Metropolitan Bank bought up the notes issued by the Michigan Stock Bank, at a small discount, and transmitted them to Michigan to present them for payment. Mr. Clerk, and some others interested in the Michigan Bank, formed a plan to break down the Metropolitan Bank, under a statute of this State. It is provided by the laws of this State, (2 R. S. 1157, sec. 212 and 215, 4th Ed.,) that no bank or private banker shall receive, pay out, offer in payment, or attempt to circulate any bill, note, or other evidence of debt issued by a bank or individual banker, out of the State, and redeemable at any place within the State, under a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence, to be recovered by any one who shall sue and obtain judgment for the same. In order to accomplish their object, and bring the Metropolitan Bank within the penalties of this Statute, Clark and his companions deposited notes in the Metropolitan Bank for collection, and when they fell due they were taken up by some one employed by the plaintiff and his companions, who made up a parcel of bills for the purpose, putting in the parcel a draft of which a number had been issued by the Bank of Charleston, S. C., on the Bank of the State of New-York, payable at either bank, which drafts were made in size and appearance to resemble an ordinary bank bill. This act they repeated sixty different times. The note-teller received the drafts along with the bills in payment of the notes, and afterwards sent them to the Bank of the State of New-York, where they were redeemed. The plaintiff now brings this action, together with sixty-other similar ones now pending, to recover the penalty, as provided by statute.

There is no doubt that strictly this draft was a paper which came within the statute. Is the Bank liable for the penalty? There are two questions to be considered. Was this paper, on a fair and reasonable construction, within the meaning of the statute? Upon this point, my own mind is entirely made up, but the Court has not deemed it necessary to decide this question.

The second question is, whether the teller of the Bank by so taking the notes, could make the bank liable for the penalty. Is the note-teller so far the agent of the bank as that his acts are the acts of the bank, so that it is chargeable therewith? As a general principle the teller is the agent of the bank; but he cannot by violating the statute render the bank liable to its penalties. He is authorized to receive the payment of notes in cash, not in drafts. He had no authority from the bank to receive the paper in question. He is appointed to receive the payment of notes in specie or in bank bills. His act cannot commit the bank, who will not be presumed to have given him authority to receive drafts for the notes in violation of the law. Judgment for the defendant.

SALE OF GOODS.—*Zabriskie* against *Smith*.—This case came up on an appeal from the trial term, where it was tried before a Jory, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff. It seems that Zabriskie had sold certain goods to one W. A. Smith, on the representations of the defendant, D. B. Smith, as to his solvency. Shortly after the sales, W. A. Smith failed, and made large assignments to the defendant, to pay debts alleged to be due to him. The plaintiff then brought this action against D. B. Smith to recover damages for his false representations.

Chief Justice OAKLEY—The representations made by the defendant, were in a message which he sent to the plaintiff, to the effect that he had examined the circumstances of W. A. Smith and had found them to be in good condition, purporting to bottom his representations upon a personal examination of his affairs. It is in evidence that these representations were false and made at a time when W. A. Smith was in fact insolvent. The main questions in issue were questions of fact. Some exceptions, however, were taken to the ruling of the Judge. The plaintiff trusted W. A. Smith on several occasions, and besides the sales made at the time of the representations, he made other sales to him several months subsequent. The defendant requested the Judge to instruct the Jury that the representations made could only effect the immediate sales, and that it had no continuing effect as to the subsequent sales. This request the Judge refused to comply with. We think that he was right. If the representations are confined to particular sale, subsequent sales cannot be brought under them, so as to charge the party making the representations. This, however, was not the case here. This was not a request to let W. A. Smith have particular goods, but it was a general recommendation of his good credit, founded upon an alleged personal examination of his affairs, and the plaintiffs had a right to depend upon those representations unless they were afterwards contradicted or rendered doubtful.

The judgment must be affirmed.

REFEREE CASE.—*Otis* against *Wright*.—This case came up on an appeal from the judgment of the Special Term on the report of a referee.

The judgment was affirmed, with costs.

SERVICE OF SUBPŒNA IN STATE PRISON.—*Davis* against *Erhart*.—CAMPBELL, J.—The plaintiff, while confined in State Prison for a term of years, was served with a subpœna issuing out of the Court of Chancery in a suit commenced for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon the property of the plaintiff, a part of which property is now sought to be recovered in this action.

The question in this case is whether such a service was legal and sufficient, and whether the plaintiff was, by the foreclosure, divested of his equity of redemption in the property in question. By the express provision of the statute (2 R. S. p. 585, § 19 and 20, Ed. of 1836,) the civil rights of the plaintiff were suspended at the time the subpœna was served on him. The mode of proceeding in such cases is especially pointed out. When any person is imprisoned in State Prison for any term less than his natural life, any creditor may apply to the proper officers for the appointment of trustees of his estate, real or personal. The officer to whom application is made, may at once appoint trustees in whom the estate of the convicted party shall rest, as in the case of absconding debtors. The remedy of the mortgagee is there expressly pointed out by statute, and should have been followed in order effectually to have divested the plaintiff of his equity of redemption.

The civil rights of the plaintiff having been suspended at the time the subpœna was served on him, the proceeding was void. The question was recently decided in *O'Brien vs. Heyer*, 1 Duer, 644.

Judgment for the plaintiff.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.—*Murphy* against *Zerega*.—This case was originally tried before a Jury, and a verdict was found for the plaintiff. The defendant thereupon, on a case made, moved at the Special Term for a new trial, which motion was denied; and upon appeal to the Gene-

ral Term, the decision was affirmed. The plaintiff now moved for judgment upon the verdict, and the defendant moved to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, and filed a bill of exceptions with the Clerk.

BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.—*Reynolds, Receiver, &c., vs. Jonas Smith et al.*—This case was tried at the Circuit on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1852, the predecessor R. W. *Steers*, owned by the respondents, arrived in this port from Washington, N. C., having on board a cargo of resin and turpentine, &c. Sixty-nine barrels of resin were consigned to the libellants who had advanced upon them. In accordance with the custom in this port, the vessel hauled over to Brooklyn, to the wharf indicated by the consignee of the largest portion of her cargo, which was one owned by Samuel G. Mitchell. The owner of the wharf refused to allow the libellants resin to be landed upon the wharf. Notice was given to the libellants that their resin was there and that they must send lighters to take it away, which they refused to do. The vessel then came over to Pier No. 28 on this side of the river, and notice was again sent to the libellants that the resin would be landed upon that Pier and stored for account of whom it might concern. If they did not take charge of it. They did not take charge of it, and it was then lightered back to Brooklyn by the shipowners, who then refused to deliver it unless the lighterage was paid by the libellants. This the libellants refused to pay, and brought this suit upon the bill of lading against the owners of the schooner to recover the resin, claiming that no delivery or sufficient tender of the resin had been made to them.

The testimony was closed and the Court adjourned till Tuesday morning.

For libellants—Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict. For respondents—Mr. Burrill.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of opening such parts of Sixty-second-street, as are not yet opened or ceded to the Corporation, the Court appointed John Alwise, Wm. B. Ripley, and Weare B. Parsons, Commissioners of Assessments.

In the matter of opening the parts of Sixtieth-street, not yet opened or ceded to the Corporation, the Court appointed John Alwise, Andrew Clarke, and Wm. S. Milledoler, Commissioners of Assessments.

In the matter of opening and extending Park-place, the Court appointed Henry Nicoll, Geo. B. Smith, and Chas. D. Mead, Commissioners.

SPECIAL TERM—Monday.

Before Judge Clerke.

Miller against *The Illinois Central Railroad Company*.—Order modified.

Holabird against *McCollom*.—Motion to make the answer more definite and certain, granted.

Wells against *Fowler*.—Motion granted.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Bailey against *The Western Vermont Railroad Company*.—Bill of exceptions settled.

TRIAL OF JOHN M. FENETY FOR ARSON.

THE HAYS CASE POSTPONED.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL REFUSED.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The Court met on Monday morning at 10½ o'clock. The District Attorney stated that he should not be able to take up the case of William and Clara Hays, in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Lntener, wife of the deceased, and Mr. Shallow, who was just recovering from the typhoid fever.

Mr. Busteed, counsel for Mrs. Hays, was willing to consent that the testimony given by Mrs. Lntener, before the Coroner's Jory, should be read. He was informed that Mr. Shallow had recovered, and would attend. Mrs. Hays was laboring under severe indisposition, and if she were not speedily released, death might ensue.

Mr. Binnt refused to comply with the request of Mr. Busteed, as he believed the ends of justice would be frustrated, unless the witnesses were produced in Court, and orally examined.

Mr. Busteed then renewed his motion, that his client might be admitted to bail.

The learned Judge refused to accede to such a proposition, on the ground that in capital cases the Court had no power to admit the accused party to bail.

The Court then ordered the case to be set down for next Monday week.

In reply to a question from Mr. McKeon, counsel for the three O'Connors, indicted for murder, the District Attorney said that he would be in a condition to try that case on Tuesday of next week.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.

John M. Fenety was then placed at the bar to take his trial for Arson in the first degree; and, when a Jury had been empanneled, the District Attorney opened the case as follows:

If your Honor please, gentlemen of the Jury: The charge against the prisoner at the bar is that of arson in the first degree. This offence consists in wilfully setting fire to a dwelling-house in the night time, there being at the time some human being therein. It will be shown in evidence before you, in this case, that, on the 25th February, 1853, the prisoner, John M. Fenety, procured a policy of insurance to be effected in the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of this City, upon the merchandise contained in store No. 383 Eighth-avenue, the amount of that policy being $2,000, and that on the 25th day of March, he procured another policy to be effected upon the merchandise in the same store to the amount of $2,000 in the Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, making a total of $4,000 insured upon the stock of merchandise contained in that store, consisting mainly of coffees, teas, dry groceries, and I believe some few liquors. It will be shown to you that these premises were occupied in the upper part by a family who were there at the time of the breaking out of the fire; that on the morning of the 2d August, about 4 o'clock, the inmates of the house were aroused by the smell of smoke in the upper apertments, and having their suspicions excited from certain matters that had occurred during the day previous, and the female of the house having several times in the course of the night from these suspicions, anticipating some fire, arisen from her bed, went into the entry and found it full of smoke, and the fire had progressed so far that while the female was put on the roof, the male endeavoring to effect his escape, was obliged to go into the back room and close the door, and there he remained until the fire was extinguished. It will be shown before you by the clerk of the prisoner, that on the evening of the first of August, or in the course of the afternoon of that day, a deliberate proposition was made to him by the prisoner to fire the premises, upon the allegation that he had some notes coming due, and an offer of $500 was made to him to carry out that object, and that after some remonstrance, it would seem from the subsequent acts of the parties, as if there had been a concert of action, or an agreement, or yielding upon the part of this clerk to the wishes of his employer. There was in that store a porter and another clerk, and on the afternoon of the 1st of August these three men—the prisoner, this clerk and the porter—were busily engaged in removing bags from one part of the cellar to another, which bags were supposed to contain coffee; that on that same day a quantity of sawdust was brought into the premises and portions of it being taken in, was strewed along the entry, and it was this circumstance in connection with the tearing down of some wooden fixtures, shelves and other articles, that aroused the suspicion of the inmates above, one of them prophesying that there would be a fire that night. The store was usually closed by the porter and the other clerk, but on this particular evening, the prisoner stated that he and O'Rourke would close the store. The store was lighted with gas. In the course of that evening, the prisoner sent out the other clerk for the purpose of buying a candle. He went and purchased a candle, and about 10 o'clock he and the porter closed the shutters and left the store, there being no one in the store at the time, except the prisoner and O'Rourke. It will then be shown by the testimony of O'Rourke, that after the others had left the store, this candle, about four inches long, was lighted and placed in a position calculated most conveniently to burn these premises, and he (O'Rourke) and the prisoner left the candle burning in that condition. In the course of the morning, O'Rourke having gone to his home, heard the alarm of fire and proceeded to this store, and on reaching it found the flames coming out precisely as he had anticipated. So, gentlemen, in other words, if the testimony of O'Rourke is to be credited, then this case is plain, for the evidence is positive. If he is to be believed, then there is no doubt whatever of the prisoner's guilt. Now, I am free to say, in advance, that the evidence of O'Rourke is to be looked upon with some suspicion, for, to a certain extent, he stands in the position of a party who willingly lent himself to the perpetration of a felony, and in accordance with the principles of the law which I have always thought proper myself to adopt, and which our Courts have always recommended, I would not ask the conviction of a man, particularly when charged with a capital offence, upon the uncorroborated testimony of a person standing in the light of an accomplice. The Jury have the power to convict, according to law, upon the uncorroborated statement of an accomplice; but, in my judgment, they have not the moral right so to do; but if the testimony of the accomplice is corroborated, he stands precisely in the position of any other witness, and then he is entitled to that credibility arising from the corroborating circumstances, which would inure in the case of any other witness, to the prosecution. Upon examining the premises next morning, it was discovered that these bags, which purported to contain coffee, were filled with sawdust, and from the various preparations made and what was subsequently found in that store, there was every reason to suppose that those premises were wilfully fired, and by a party having an interest to defraud the Insurance Company. If this corroborating testimony should demonstrate that O'Rourke tells the truth, then painful as it may be, this is a case for conviction. It is, however, for you to exercise your candid judgment upon his statement, and determine how far, in accordance with what I consider the sound policy of the law, O'Rourke is to be fully credited in a case of this magnitude.

The following evidence was produced for the prosecution:

Amos F. Hatfield deposed—I am connected as Secretary with the Pacific Fire Insurance Company; an insurance was effected in that on the merchandise in the store No. 383 Eighth-avenue; I cannot say when that was effected; I have no copy of the policy with me; the policy that I hold in my hand is correct as to date and the character of the insurance. (Policy of the 25th Feb., 1853, for $2,000 in the Pacific Company, read by Mr. Blunt.) I heard of the fire the next morning after it occurred; I went to the place the next morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock; I examined the premises, and found the police in charge of the store; about 14 or 15 boxes were out on the walk; one of them had been broken open and found to contain sawdust; I went into the store and asked for the prisoner, who stepped forward; I asked him how the fire originated, to which he replied that he did not know; I examined them as to what part of the house the fire occurred in, and found that it originated about the centre of the store; there was a candle on one side and tea boxes on the other; the tea boxes formed a circle, and the boxes were burnt, and a hole through the floor and the ceiling above; I then asked the prisoner what amount of stock he had, and his reply was that he had considerable stock in; I asked him how much, to which he replied, from $1,500 to $2,000, but he thought not less than $2,000; I then asked him to show me where the stock was, and I point-

ed to the counter. I saw the fire-marks inside; it was made a short time previous to the fire.

Mr. McKeon—Of course, counsel can make such statements as he pleases.

Mr. McKeon said that before the examination of the witness was proceeded with, he wished to ask the District Attorney whether he had not in his communications charge of forgery against O'Rourke.

Mr. Blunt thought that that was rather a strange question to put to the District Attorney.

Mr. McKeon objected to the testimony of the witness on the ground that he was in connection in firing the house, and was charged with forgery.

Mr. Blunt said that he did not admit the witness to be accomplice; and as to the charge of forgery, it came from the prisoner, and, therefore, amounted to nothing.

The Judge—It seems to me to be perfectly unnecessary to argue this question. The witness, so far as I understand it, appears here like any other witness, so far as this case is concerned in the present stage of the evidence. He is neither admitted nor proved to be an accomplice; and if he were, it would still be discretionary with the Court to allow his being examined, provided that he had not already been tried and convicted on the charge which is admitted in this case. Then, as to his being charged with forgery: Can it be that a man is to be presumed guilty merely because he is charged upon the oath of the very party on trial? What sort of practice would that be, if the Court should exclude witnesses upon such a ground as that? The proper way is in these cases, as in all others, is, as far as can be done consistently with law and justice, to obtain light upon the subject under examination from all quarters, and for the Jury and the Court to give to the testimony what evidence it may appear to be entitled to, and no more, viewing, of course, the testimony of an accomplice, if he should turn out to be one, with that jealousy which common sense and common justice dictate should be applied to such a case.

Mr. McKeon took an exception to the ruling of His Honor. The witness then proceeded to give the following testimony: I am twenty-three years of age; I have been in this country for the last twelve months; I am a native of Ireland; prior to my arriving in this country, I had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and latterly I was serving in the British army; I served in the British army for five years; I became acquainted with the prisoner early in the month of June, last year.

Question—How and where did your acquaintance with the prisoner commence? *Answer*—I had engaged in business in the Bowery and I heard that he wanted and I went up and engaged with him; no stipulated salary was paid to me when I first engaged with him; I engaged with him conditionally, that if I should advance his business he would pay me in proportion; I was a month there before any stipulated amount was agreed upon; I was about to leave at the expiration of the month, and then he agreed to pay me $10 a week for that month, and $12 a week for whatever time I might remain; I believe the prisoner made the purchases for the store; there were very few purchases while I was there.

Mr. McKeon—Don't volunteer an answer, Sir.

The Witness—I do not volunteer answers, and I ask answer whatever questions may be put to me without your sneers.

The Judge thought that the witness was entitled to respect. Any attempt to throw him off his balance was unfair and improper.

Mr. McKeon—Certainly, such a course would be improper with an honest witness.

The Witness—I want no man's insinuations, Sir. It is not your province to come to any conclusions about my honesty.

Examination resumed.—I remember the fire in the Eighth-avenue.

Q.—Will you state what occurred the day before that fire between yourself and the prisoner? A.—The day preceding the fire he came to me sometime in the afternoon when I was behind the counter; he told me that in consequence of some bills that were coming due, he would be glad if the remainder of the stock were burned; I told him then that it was a dangerous speculation, that I did not wish to have any knowledge of; he said no more about the fire until the store had been closed that evening; previous to closing the store he directed me to close some accounts, and to make out the bills upon those parties for the amount that was due; I did so, but had not got through at the time of the closing of the store; immediately upon the store being closed, the boy and the porter left, and the door was shut on the inside, and the prisoner commenced removing the boxes and packages from the windows; some of the packages were tin-foil and some in wooden boxes; there might have been forty to fifty tin-foil packages in each window; he removed them from the windows to the space between the counter and the boxes which were arranged upon the north wall of the store; when he had arranged them in a sort of circle, he went behind the counter, took some papers in his arms, and put them in the centre of the circle; he then lighted a piece of candle some four or five inches in length, and put it among those papers which were inside of the circle.

Q.—How was the candle set down. A.—It was set down, I believe, against one of those tin-foil boxes; I did not take any particular notice, but the candle was placed on the end, and there was no candle-stick used.

Q.—Was it lighted? A.—Yes, it had been lighted before placing it there. The gas lights had been extinguished, except the one over the desk; he directed me to turn off the gas, and he left the store immediately.

Q.—Who locked the door? A.—I did; there was a door going from the store into the hall, and by that door we entered the hall and thence into the street.

Q.—Where was the prisoner at the time you locked the store? A.—He left the store five minutes before I did.

Q.—Did you see him after looking the door that night? A.—Yes; after leaving the store I went to an oyster saloon on the other side of the avenue; I there saw him sitting at the table with some other gentlemen, and he beckoned me over, and I sat down and took a stew and a drink with him.

Q.—Where did you go with him after leaving the oyster saloon? A.—We went from there to the corner of Twenty-ninth-street, and then separated; the prisoner went towards his own place and I went to my boarding-house.

Q.—Where did you board at that time? A.—In the second house from the prisoner's store on the avenue, over a dry goods store.

Q.—Were you in Twenty-ninth-street after you parted with the prisoner that night until you heard of the alarm of fire in the morning? A.—I was not.

Q.—Where were you when you heard the alarm? A.—I was in bed when I heard the alarm of fire.

Q.—On hearing the alarm what did you do? A.—I jumped out of bed, put on my pants, took the keys off the chimney-piece and ran down stairs.

Q.—On going into the street where did you first go to? A.—I first went direct to the store; I opened the side door to see to what extent the flames might have got up, and as soon as I did so the smoke issued out, and I could not go into the store; I tried to get back, but some man stood behind me and I could not, and I was obliged to go forward to the steps leading up on to the addition in the rear; I could not, however, stand there, for the smoke was coming out from the door, and choked up this passage; a man then came and broke open the door.

Q.—Did you remain there until the fire was extinguished? A.—Yes.

Q.—On the evening of the day anterior to the fire, were any articles removed from the store into the basement? A.—There were a number of bags containing sawdust removed into the basement; nothing else was removed into the basement, I believe.

Q.—Who removed those bags? A.—The prisoner, myself and the porter.

Q.—Having reference to that evening, when did you first ascertain that those bags contained sawdust? A.—

...ing to the county clerk's office, the prisoner left five ... [illegible] ... the prisoner had left the ... [illegible] ... the candle.]

Mr. Stone—That is a proper question, but the witness may, if he pleases, refuse to answer.

The witness—I have no intention of refusing to answer, and the reason is very plain and simple; I imagined from the substances that surrounded the candle (the full boxes and saw-dust,) that it would be impossible to smoke, and that the candle would have burnt down and extinguished itself.

Q.—Was not your arrangement with him to fire the premises? A.—It was not.

Q.—Was not that his intention? A.—I do not know what his intention was.

Q.—Did you not understand that he was in the act of setting fire to the premises; do you not know that that was the object? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will sawdust or tin-foil burn easily? A.—No; I cannot say how near the paper was to the candle; I know a Mr. Halpin; I may probably have told him that the prisoner knew nothing of the fire. (The witness here said that he might have so stated to a Mr. Hornbeck, Mr. Darnaby, and others, that the prisoner knew nothing of the fire, and that he did so for the reason that he did not wish the prisoner to get into trouble.) I thought, continued the witness, at the time of this occurrence, that the prisoner was prompted by poverty to fire the building, and that no other motive could have induced him to take the step he did; I always believed, up to that time, and for a long time afterwards, that he was a very honorable man, but from subsequent events, I have every reason to believe that he is a most unprincipled one; I have heard more of his character since that time; it was said after the fire, by some, that the prisoner was seen running out of the store after the door was broken open. Now there can be no truth in that, for the store was so full of smoke that no one could have lived there; it was also said that the prisoner was seen there in the night time, but that I thought improbable, for he had not "pluck" enough to go there himself; I knew that the parties who circulated the reports were either laboring under a mistake, or telling willful lies, and I have said repeatedly that such was not the case; I had a conversation with Mrs. Clarke, two or three days after the fire; I never said to Mrs. Clarke, "For God's sake, don't tell Fenety that I lighted you out of the store with a piece of paper;" she was not in the store, nor did I light her out; I never said to her that the fire might have occurred by my dropping the end of my segar; I did not help to put the boxes in the circle; I knew the house was inhabited.

Re-examined by Mr. Blunt—Q.—Without reference to any particular parties, have you to several persons intimated your opinion or belief that the prisoner had nothing to do with the fire? A.—I believe I have.

Mr. Kearney, recalled—On the night of the fire I met the prisoner; I met him about ten minutes past 10, at the front door of the hall, coming out; I was standing talking with a man next door, and he came up and spoke to me; he had a key to the door, and I came to the understanding with him that he would fasten the door.

Cross-examined—Did you ask him who was going to lock the door? A.—Yes, and he said that when the clerk went out he would lock the door.

Thomas Jackson deposed—In August last I was one of the assistant engineers of the Fire Department of this City; I was in bed when I heard the alarm of fire, and immediately proceeded to the prisoner's store; when I arrived there I found the smoke issuing from the house and I broke the door in; after we got into the store, in front of the counter, there were a number of tea boxes piled up, from which the fire appeared to originate; I ordered the boxes to be taken out; I broke two of the boxes open, and found them filled with saw dust; the wood of the floor was burnt through; the boxes were piled against the north wall; to save which, no goods in the north window, but I cannot say as to the south.

Cross-examined—I did not see any books on the counter.

To the Judge—It was near morning when we got there, and rather light.

James Lynch deposed—I was porter to the prisoner; I think I was sent for a candle the day before the fire; I cannot say whether the clerk or the prisoner sent me; I went to buy this between 6 and 7; I had never been out to purchase a candle previous to that; I had never seen a candle used there before that; I used usually to leave work at 8, 9 or 10; I assisted to remove some bags to the front basement; they contained sawdust and nothing else; when we got them to the basement we ripped them open and dumped the sawdust on the floor; the clerk and the prisoner assisted me in doing this; when I left the store, Fenety and O'Rourke were there; there were samples of tea in the window; when I heard of the fire I got up; till that morning, I always understood that the boxes contained tea and the bags to contain coffee; the bags that contained coffee, numbering probably six, were close to the door; when I left the place that evening there were no boxes piled up where the fire originated.

Cross-examined—I had charge of a horse; there was feed in the basement; I might have fed the horse at 9 o'clock at night, but very rarely.

The Court then adjourned until to-day, at 10 A. M.

OPENING AND WIDENING OF THE BOWERY.

Address of Mr. G. H. Stryker, Jr.

The Committee on Streets met on Friday afternoon in the room of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of hearing parties interested in the opening and extending of the Bowery through Chatham and Pearl-streets to Franklin-square. Alderman Drake and Alderman Blunt were the only members of the Committee present. Alderman Drake having intimated that the Committee were prepared to hear objections to the measure—

Mr. Stryker rose and said he should detain the Committee but a short time in giving his views in regard to the matter. This was an application to repeal the ordinance passed by the last Common Council, continuing the Bowery through to Franklin-square. He supposed that the only question to be considered was: Are a majority of the owners of the land on the line of the proposed improvement in favor or not? If they are, it should be adopted; if not, it should be dismissed from further consideration.

I will now state to the Committee that the considerations in favor suggested and urged to the last Committee of gentlemen who formed the project, were: *First*—That unless something is done to retrive and resuscitate Pearl-street, it will become valueless. *Second*—That some great and main communication from Harlem to the Battery, is absolutely necessary for business men, and the convenience of citizens generally. *Third*—That private interests should always yield to the public good.

The answer to the first of these propositions is, that the statement is untrue. There are no stores unoccupied in Pearl-street. The people did not leave Pearl-street because there was no business done there, but because there were not sufficient accommodations for them. Up to the time that business men first commenced to leave Pearl-street, an erroneous idea prevailed in the business community of New-York, to the extent that business could only be done and transacted in and about Pearl-street. Then it was quite adequate for the business done; but now it is different.

The geographical position of the City of New-York is such, Sir, that business cannot be confined to one section of it; it must be dispensed indiscriminately over the island, and Pearl-street has its share.

Our City is destined to be the great commercial city of the world, and to confine business to any particular section is utterly impossible. You cannot confine business to any particular section by legislation, Sir. I say, Sir, that property in Pearl-street has not depreciated: it is worth as much now as it ever was, intrinsically, although at one time it may have had a speculative and inflated value.

It is said that this is a great City improvement! Well, then, let the City pay for it. It is not right that individual property should be appropriated for public use, without just and adequate consideration and compensation; but when they take private property for a public use, as they often do, without fair compensation, they invade the Constitution, which proclaims that no private property shall be taken for public use without just and adequate consideration. Sir, they talk about public improvement; but, Sir, that is only another name for public plunder! Now, Sir, how can that be called an improvement, which destroys all the dwellings and stores on the line of the proposed improvement, and on the lateral streets? Sir, the grade of every street will have to be changed; the new street will have to be filled up in many places, which will cause the water to inundate every cellar in the vicinity.

It is said, Sir, that private rights must yield. Oh, yes, they always yield! They are forced to yield; and the history of the Corporation, with which our fair City for years previous to the present time has been afflicted, can prove it. The last Common Council I do not want to attack: though slandered, it may be pure and virtuous. Sir, Corporations cannot feel! They never see *so small and honest a thing as an individual right*. It is laid beneath their power and consequence, and they crush it down whenever and wherever it has the virtue to manifest itself.

Sir, there is another reason worthy of consideration, which should be stated for your reflection. Most of the property which will be assessed for this street opening, belongs to small trust estates, and widows and orphans, who depend on the revenue of this property for their support. An assessment, Sir, on such property, would amount to a confiscation. It could not pay the assessment, and if it did, it must beggar, if not starve, the unfortunate owners.

These things appeal to your feelings, and cannot be disregarded. Sir, you have sworn to be the protector and guardian of their property, and your oath should not be violated.

Now, Sir, one word in regard to this assessment system. It is destructive to the interests of the City. This assessment law is an abuse. It was founded in error and lives by plunder.

Now, Sir, this project, together with one for widening the Sixth-avenue and extending it to the Battery, was before the last Legislature. That bill contemplated levying one-half of the expenses on the City, and the other half was to be assessed on the property benefited.

That might be done, because it would relieve the owners from a part of the taxation; but still in my judgment the assessment would be too heavy to be borne,—it would amount to many millions of dollars.

But the only question, we think, to be considered by this Committee, is this: Are a majority of the owners in favor of, or are they opposed to the project? If they are in favor, it should be sustained; if not, the ordinance should be repealed. Mr. Stryker here handed in a map, which, he contended, showed conclusively that a large majority of the owners were opposed to the measure, and that many persons had signed the petition who were not owners at all. [Cries of "Name, name."]

Mr. Stryker—I have not the names here, but I can furnish them. [Cries of "Name, name."] I have not the names here, but I can furnish them. I think the assessment would be unjust and unequal. The owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement would be assessed only for the land taken, and not for the buildings thereon, which would be destroyed. The owners would thus be deprived of their property without compensation. The property would be taken for the benefit of the City at large, and the City should pay for it. The property-holders on the line of the proposed improvement are not responsible for the present condition of the property, and it is unjust that they should be assessed for the improvement. The property-holders on the line of the proposed improvement have been assessed for the improvement of Pearl-street, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Broadway, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Chatham-street, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Division-street, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Franklin-square, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Madison-square, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Union-square, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Lexington-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Tenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eleventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twelfth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fourteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventeenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Nineteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twentieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Twenty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Thirty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fortieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Forty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fiftieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Fifty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Sixty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Seventy-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eightieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Eighty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninetieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Ninety-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundredth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-tenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eleventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twelfth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fourteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventeenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-nineteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twentieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fortieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fiftieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eightieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninetieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of One-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundredth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-tenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eleventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twelfth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fourteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventeenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-nineteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twentieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fortieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-forty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fiftieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eightieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninetieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Two-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundredth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-tenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eleventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twelfth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fourteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventeenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-nineteenth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twentieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fortieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-forty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fiftieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixtieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eightieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninetieth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-second-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-third-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Three-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Four-hundredth-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improvement of Four-hundred-and-first-avenue, and they have been assessed for the improv

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A ... Newspaper—each number containing ... News, Editorial Matter, and giving ... Price of other Daily Newspapers in ... published every Morning (Sundays excepted), at No. 113 Nassau-street, and is delivered ... Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. ... Dollars a year; six months Two Dollars; three months One Dollar and a Half; ... Payment in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

Postage on the DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Is published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
A very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars, Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 808. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECKS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Emigrant Ship Cast Away on Absecom Beach.

Supposed to be the Humboldt of Hamburg.

LOSS OF THE POWHATTAN OF BALTIMORE.

58 Bodies Washed Ashore.

Probable Loss of from 300 to 400 Lives.

Packet Ship Underwriter Aground in the Bay.

Six Hundred and Forty Passengers Rescued.

STEAM TUGS DISPATCHED FROM THE CITY.

Prompt Action of Owners and Underwriters.

Safety of the Packets Constitution, Manhattan, John Black, and American Congress.

Intense excitement has prevailed during the past forty-eight hours, among the shipping merchants of the City, with reference to the reports of terrible shipwrecks off the coast, attended by a lamentable loss of life.

In consequence of the severe gales which prevailed here from Friday to Monday last, just apprehensions were entertained that serious disasters to the inward-bound vessels would ensue. These apprehensions appear to have been sadly verified. During yesterday, reports reached us from Absecom Beach, Long Beach, and other points on the New-Jersey coast, to the effect that two or more packet-ships, bound for this port, had been driven ashore at those points.

These vessels are supposed to be the emigrant packets *Humboldt*, from Hamburg, and the *Powhattan*, of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

Up to yesterday afternoon, *fifty-eight bodies had been washed ashore* at Absecom, from the wreck, as is supposed, of the *Humboldt*.

Absecom Beach is in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, 95 miles south of Trenton. Long Beach is 33 miles south of this City. Absecom is not far distant from Little Egg Harbor Inlet, and at this point the bodies were washed ashore all day yesterday. Reports of wrecks at Squan Beach, Barnegat, and other dangerous points on the coast, were also current.

The following dispatches, received last evening, give the particulars of the disaster, so far as yet known:

First Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

A dispatch received from Absecom, says that up to last night about forty dead bodies,—men, women and children,—had been washed ashore on that beach and Brigantine beach, about a quarter of a mile across the channel. Those seen by our informant appear to be Germans,—they are all much disfigured, however.

Bodies were washing ashore all the time at Absecom.

A bed was also found further up the beach,—but nothing has yet been discovered to indicate the name of the lost vessel.

Second Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, April 19.

A letter received at the *Ledger* Office, from Long Beach, dated Monday, states that "the ship *Powhattan* came ashore about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, seven miles north of Egg Harbor Light. She had about 300 emigrants on board, and not a soul was saved, and not a vestige of the wreck remains. Thirty-three bodies have been picked up here."

The schooner *Manhatten*, of Bangor, Me., was also wrecked in the same neighborhood, and all hands perished, save one of the crew, who is in such a condition as to be unable to give any particulars.

This is probably the ship *Powhattan*, of Baltimore, which left Havre with emigrants about the 1st of March. She was an old vessel of about 600 tons, and is not likely to have had much cargo.

Third Dispatch.] PHILADELPHIA, April 19—9 P. M.

We have just received a dispatch from Absecom, which says: "A portion of the beeding of a vessel has been washed ashore. It has cut or stamped upon it, 'Packet-ship *Spafford*, Liverpool, bound to Dock, 185— East River.' The surf still brings dead bodies on the shore, and the total number thus far is 58."

Fourth Dispatch.] WEDNESDAY, April 19—10 P. M.

The Hamburg ship *Humboldt*, Capt. PAULSON, from Hamburg February 26, and Cuxhaven March 7, with merchandise and passengers for New-York, is now due, and she most likely is the ship now ashore. She is consigned to W. F. SCHMIDT & Co., of Wall-street.

A report was received in the City yesterday afternoon that some thirty or forty of the bodies came ashore at Absecom beach, but they did not probably come from the *Humboldt*, as Absecom is some thirty miles below Barnegat, and it is not likely the bodies would drift that distance without washing ashore, particularly where they pass by Great and Little Egg Harbor inlets.

A vessel on shore on Brigantine Shoals would go to pieces in a short time, and *those bodies probably came from a third vessel wrecked* on that dangerous place.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The *Humboldt* had between four and five hundred emigrants on board, consigned to the firm of W. F. SCHMIDT & Co., No. 105 Wall-street. When the sad intelligence reached the Board of Underwriters, prompt action was taken, and several steam-tugs were immediately chartered. Among them was the steamboat *Underwriter*, Capt. MARSHALL, which was ordered to start for the scene of disaster at 11 o'clock, last night. At 10 o'clock, however, the order was countermanded. A tug will probably be dispatched this morning.

We were informed last night, that a New-York Pilot is supposed to have been on board of the *Humboldt* when the shipwreck took place, and nothing has since been heard of him.

Further particulars will transpire to-day.

THE PACKET SHIP UNDERWRITER AGROUND IN THE BAY.

In regard to the packet ship *Underwriter*, belonging to the Liverpool line of packets, of Messrs. KERMIT & CAREW, No. 76 South-street, a vast number of rumors were afloat yesterday, in all sections of the City. One story was that she had gone to pieces, and all on board had perished.

The relatives and friends of the passengers, hastened down to the shipping-houses in South-street, to glean some information respecting those reports. We noticed at the office of Messrs. KERMIT & CAREW, an intelligent young man approach the latter partner, with his eyes sparkling, and exclaimed, "Have you any news of the *Underwriter*?" Mr. CAREW replied, "We have; and most of the passengers will be here this evening." The stranger, we learned, had his mother and sister on board of the ship.

At an early hour Dr. MCCOULEY, the surgeon of the vessel, arrived in town accompanied by two of the passengers, all of whom came from the wreck by an overland route. Dr. MCCOULEY reported the *Underwriter's* condition to be favorable, and assured her owners that no lives would be lost, providing the wind did not increase.

At noon, WALTER R. JONES, Esq., of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, received a telegraphic dispatch from Sandy Hook, respecting the *Underwriter*, which was substantially as follows: "The ship head out, and the sea runs high. JOHN PUNNAN is here, and doing all he can. The *Chancey Jerolet* has aboard the steam tug. The passengers are at work throwing the ties and iron overboard. The ship will no doubt be got off safe, and we have sent for boats. The wind is not heavy now, but the sea continues heavy."

The *Underwriter* left Liverpool on the 17th of March last, with *six hundred and forty* cabin and steerage passengers and a cargo of block tin, in boxes, and English iron. The voyage was exceedingly rough until Friday, the 14th instant, when the weather became more moderate, and, in the language of a Scotch passenger, "the passengers had time then to clean up, below decks." As the vessel advanced towards this port they were met by numerous pilot boats, but no pilot was taken on board, and she continued on until meeting with the sad accident.

It was within a few minutes of 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, when the *Underwriter* suddenly struck on a sand-bar near Long Beash. Many of the passengers were pitched out of their berths by the force of the concussion. Soundings were made, and the commander became fully satisfied that the ship was fast in the bed of sand, from which it was utterly impossible to get loose until a steamer came to her assistance. The signal of distress was raised, but remained unnoticed until the steam propeller *Deleware*, bound to Philadelphia, hove in sight, from Sandy Hook, where she had been lying at anchor, since Saturday, in consequence of the storm. The wind was blowing a perfect gale, yet the humane commander of the *Deleware* was determined to board the ship, if such a thing was possible. The long-boat was therefore lowered, and manned with a Pilot and four of the crew, who endeavored to reach the scene, but were unsuccessful.

Having gone a short distance towards the ship, there came a rapid succession of heavy swells, and the small boat was instantly swamped. The men went down and were out of sight for some moments. Upon rising above the surface, four of the sufferers were rescued by the steamer *Kennebec*, which was passing at the time. The helmsman of the *Delaware*, named BRANAAN O'BRYAN, residing in Elm-street, New-York, was lost, and his body was picked up yesterday by the steam-tug *Huntress*, and brought to the City last night. A messenger was dispatched by Mr. PHILLIPS to the house of the Mayor for a permit to remove the body to the Seventh Ward Station-house, but he refused, saying he had not the power to act in the matter, which is a great error. The remains were placed on the wharf to await the Coroner's action to-day.

The owners immediately chartered at PHILLIP'S steam towing office, in South-street, the following steamers: *Huntress, Titan, Leviathan, Achilles.*

These tugs all started on Tuesday afternoon in search of the wreck, and encountered a severe gale. The *Leviathan* arrived there an hour or two ahead, but was unable to go alongside of the vessel, and finally had to cast anchor. Next came the *Huntress*. It was now about daybreak, and owing to the surf running high, the tug was compelled to make a land at the bow of the *Underwriter*. This arrival gladdened the hearts of the sufferers on board, but it was with the greatest difficulty that the officers of the ship could keep the passengers quiet long enough to transfer them. The steamer was pitching about on the waves, and the only way the passengers could be got on board of the *Huntress* was in large tubs, rigged with massive tackle, to hoist them and swing off to the steamer's deck.

In this manner some 400 of the emigrants were placed on board of the *Huntress*, and the remainder on the *Titan*. Both of these crafts safely arrived at their wharves, head of Water-street, last evening, with the entire lot of passengers thus fortunately saved from the wreck. The *Titan* also brought up all of the *Underwriter's* crew, who looked haggard and wanted rest. The passengers consisted of German, Irish, Welsh, English and Scotch. The males were nearly prostrated from laboring at the iron and tin cargo to lighten the vessel.

A most excellent system was adopted by Mr. CANAW for landing the passengers. When receiving word that the *Huntress* had passed the Highlands, he immediately sent a small boat below, with orders for the steamers *not* to land the passengers on the North River side, as is usual with their lins. This was done to avoid the annoyance of the runners, and all of them were quietly set ashore near the Grand-street Ferry, East River.

The latest news from the *Underwriter* informs us that there are hopes entertained of hauling her off safe in the course of a few days. At present, the water is blown off to the ocean by continued westerly winds, so as to leave the tides very low. The old boatmen term it "The annual low ebbe;" and as it was ebb-tide when the ship struck, there is no probability of her getting off until the usual high water returns.

When the steamers left the *Underwriter*, she was still tossing about, and thus far had proved herself a seaworthy packet.

Captain BIAN reports the ship as having two feet water in her hold. The vessel is standing up straight, with royal yards across, and has received thus far no damage except the loss of her rudder. She will have to discharge before being got off, as she is bedded in the sand about 5 feet aft and about 3 feet forward.

The *Underwriter* is a first-class ship of 1,150 tons register, and was launched from the yard of Messrs. WESTERVELT & MACRAY, on the 14th of December, 1850. She is valued at between $80,000 and $90,000, and is covered to the extent $72,000 in Wall-street, where the cargo is also insured for $150,000.

This is the second disaster Messrs. KERMIT & CAREW'S packet ships have met with this Winter, they being the owners of the *Waterloo*, which sailed hence on the 22d December last, for Liverpool, and has never since been heard of.

PACKETS SAFE.

The ship reported by the steamship *Roanoke*, Tuesday morning, standing in for the beach, was no doubt the packet-ship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool for New-York, (since arrived,) and it is supposed saw the position of the *Underwriter* in time to haul her off; they had been in company previously.

The packet-ship *Manhattan*, PEABODY, from Liverpool, March 21, came into port yesterday morning with 750 passengers. She has had five deaths.

On the 6th inst., when in lat. 40° 34', lon. 43° 06' fell in with large quantites of ice, and saw it for 60 hours, with an easterly wind at the time. Was off Sandy Hook Sunday last, and was obliged to haul off shore in consequence of the gale, and was blown to the southward 80 miles.

The Bremen bark *Juris*, arrived yesterday morning from Bremen, experienced rough weather during the passage of forty-two days across the Atlantic. On the 28th March, in lat. 50° 18', lon. 34° 34', she encountered a hurricane from south-southeast, around the whole compass, in which she lost her foretopsail. From the 4th to the 8th of April, she was in lat. 44° and 45° and lon. 45° to 50°.

The ship *Wm. H. Harbeck*, arrived yesterday forenoon from Liverpool, was also in rough weather on the voyage. In latitude 48° 20', longitude 47°, she fell in with large quantities of ice, which compelled Captain MARSHALL to tack to south and east. She experienced heavy westerly gales from longitude 38°, but sustained no damage. On Monday morning, April 17, she was near Sandy Hook, and was obliged to haul off shore in consequence of the severity of the gale, which drove the ship back 40 miles to the southward. There were two deaths on the passage.

ADDITIONAL MARINE DISASTERS.

A dispatch from Charleston says that the schooner *Nebraska*, from Port Lavacca, has been burnt at sea. Vessel and cargo valued at about $20,000, and insured in Wall-street.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 19—P. M.

A letter from Lewes states that the schooner reported ashore there with Corn proves to be the *Octavia*. All the crew were rescued. She was a complete wreck, and her cargo was floating along the beach.

The schooner *Lenity* (erroneously reported the *Bailey*) is also a complete wreck—her keel being out, and the mainmast through her bottom. The other vessels ashore will be got off,—their names are: Schooners *Francis, Fashion, Minerva;* Sloops *Eliza Jane, David Vanneman*. No lives were lost.

The Packet Ship Underwriter.

A telegraphic dispatch received in the City this morning, reports the ship as lying the same as during the day previous. She went ashore on Squam Beach at 4½ o'clock Tuesday morning.

The ship *Surgeon* came up to the City this morning by way of Keyport. She reports the ship as laying head off shore, on the outer bar, with 18 feet of water under her bow, and 14 feet aft;—about 30 tons of cargo had been thrown overboard, and all hands were still engaged in throwing over boxes of tin, &c., to lighten her. Still has been kept on her, and with the assistance of a steam tug, it was expected she would be got off at high water, which would be at 11 A. M. The ship does not leak at any consequence.

The steamer *Delaware*, hence for Philadelphia, who had been laying at anchor inside the Hook from Saturday until Monday morning in endeavoring to render assistance, lost her yawl, and two of her men were drowned.

Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS' steamtugs *Titan* and *Achilles*, with schooners in tow, have been sent down to her. The tug *Montrose* has gone down for her passengers. There is also a Philadelphia boat there, (probably the *Delaware*.)

The *Titan* will afterwards proceed down the beach to the assistance of the ship or passengers at Long Beach, eight miles below Barnegat, which went ashore on Saturday night.

The ship seen by the steamship *Roanoke*, Tuesday morning, standing in for the beach, was no doubt the packet-ship *Manhattan*, from Liverpool for New-York, (since arrived,) and it is supposed saw the position of the *Underwriter*, in time to haul off;—they had been in company previously.

The steamtug *Leviathan* has been down to the *Underwriter* during the night, but did not render any assistance

PASSENGERS' STATEMENTS.

As soon as the steamtugs *Huntress* and *Titan* arrived at Jackson-slip, last evening, with the people from the wreck of the *Underwriter*, another detachment of reporters from the office of the TIMES boarded them, for the purpose of gaining additional information of the condition of the passengers and incidents of the wreck from those who had suffered. Several, at the request of our reporters, sat down in the hotel near the landing, and attempted to make written statements. Three of them succeeded, but the other was too much confused and abandoned his paper. The statements of the three gentlemen bear strong marks of an excited condition of the mind, and consequently we have deemed it prudent to condense from them the following, which does not differ materially from the account given above by our regular reporter.

The *Underwriter* left Liverpool on the 17th of March last, with 640 passengers on board. All were comfortable as could be expected; and as agreeable and happy as is usual where so many, formerly strangers to each other, come so closely together, and know that they must remain so for many days. The weather was fine for more than a week after sailing—after that, however, a storm commenced, and continued almost without intermission, until they were wrecked. All was gloomy and sad below soon after the storm began, and day after day many became sick. From this to the time of landing here, the scene on board was anything but agreeable. Those who were well and able to move about the ship had more than they could well perform in taking care of their friends and acquaintances who were less fortunate.

Among the sufferers the great majority were females, whose cries for water, whose moanings and appeals for help, says one of our informants, who has spent some time in European hospitals, were heart-rending, and the scene exceeded the worst that even his position among sick and wounded had ever afforded. But all this was as nothing when compared with what transpired when the vessel struck. Those who were out of their berths ran about wildly, some striving to reach the deck and grasping at anything which they imagined would aid them in the water. Those who were in their berths, although before she struck they could not have been induced to move to help themselves, now sprung from their beds, almost naked, shrieking, tearing their hair, and calling frantically for those most dear to them.

All were impressed with the belief that the vessel was about to sink, and they would be lost. Prayers, as fervent and as heartfelt as ever, addressed to the Throne of Grace, were now offered up by a portion of those who deemed all attempts to save themselves useless. Others were frantic, and amid their cries for help used expressions terrible in view of the danger that surrounded them. But the vessel did not go down, and after a time they became exhausted by their excitement, and comparative calm and quietness was the consequence. The Captain and other officers did all they could to keep them in order, for which, as it was done with kindness, the passengers express their thanks and admiration.

When the steamer arrived to their assistance their joy knew no bounds; and although for a considerable time it was doubtful whether they could be taken off before the vessel would go in pieces, they seemed satisfied that many days were still in store for them.

We here omit, in the main, our informant's description of the manner in which they were taken off, as our reporter has given a very full and interesting account of it—suffice it, that by the use of large tubs and strong tackling they were removed to the steamtugs, and are now safe in this City, and as comfortable as circumstances will admit of. Although all were saved, which overwhelms every other consideration, not a single article of clothing or other baggage has yet been taken from the wreck. It is, however, believed that all will be removed to-day, and that possibly the vessel may yet be got off without much damage.

☞ General CASS left for his home yesterday morning in consequence of the death of his son-in-law, Capt. AUG. CANFIELD, of the Topographical Engineers.

JERSEY CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a regular meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday evening, the principal proceedings were: The Finance Committee reported that the sum of $10,000 for the use of the city had been borrowed of the Hudson County Bank, at 6 per cent. interest. A requisition from the Board of Education for $2,063 59—of which sum $1,718 is to pay teachers' salaries—was directed to be paid. The Board adopted a resolution authorizing the purchase of four lots in South Fourth-street—being Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30, of block No. 200, as laid down in COLE'S map—for a site for a Public School building for the Fourth Ward. The price fixed for the lots is $850 each. A resolution authorizing Hamilton-square, in the Fourth Ward, to be enclosed with a neat wooden fence, at a cost not exceeding $1,200, was debated at some length, and finally lost. D. E. GAVIT was appointed to take the census of the city, at an expense of $40. The Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next, which will probably be its final meeting.

Letter from Ex-Senator Talmadge.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of April 19.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: My attention has been attracted to the proceedings of the Senate, published in the *Intelligencer* of this morning, on the presentation of a memorial by General SHIELDS, signed by myself and thirteen thousand citizens of the United States, on the subject of "spiritual manifestations." The memorialists ask Congress to appoint a scientific commission to investigate these extraordinary phenomena. General SHIELDS has given a very good synopsis of the memorial, and had he stopped there, I should not have felt myself called upon for any remarks. But, contrary to my expectations, the General has attempted to ridicule a subject which appealed to his better judgment, and which, according to my understanding, was to receive very different treatment at his hands.

When I first spoke to Gen. SHIELDS about presenting this memorial to the Senate he treated it with great courtesy, and expressed his willingness to move its reference to a Select Committee. Without expressing any opinion in favor of the spiritual theory, he agreed with me that, whether spiritual or philosophical, it was worthy of investigation. After this understanding, I confess my surprise that he should have treated it as he did; that instead of an investigation by a Select Committee, of which, by parliamentary usage, he would have been Chairman, and where those who have investigated the subject could have been heard, he should have given in advance a *rehash* of what has so often been said before by the opponents of spiritualism! My habitual respect for the honorable body of which he is a member will cause me to forego any remarks upon the attempted criticisms of himself and others on this occasion.

The General is pleased to characterise these manifestations as a "delusion." Now, I do not pretend to any extraordinary power to understand a subject more than other men whose position in life would indicate a talent equal, if not superior, to my own. Still I do pretend that when I have investigated a subject which they have not, I am better capable than they of judging whether there is any "delusion" involved in the conclusion to which I have arrived, and I cannot consent to surrender my reason and the evidence of my own senses to their instincts. I have made it a rule of my life never to write or speak on a subject about which I knew nothing. That rule has saved me from much awkwardness and embarrassment, as it would also save others, were it adopted by them.

But if it be a "delusion," then the greater necessity of investigating it and showing it to be such. I have as great an interest in ascertaining that fact as any other man. If it be "spiritual," there is much less necessity for its investigation, because its march will be onward, and no human power can resist it. Do away with the "delusion," if it be one, and you do away the insanity which it is sometimes alleged is consequent upon it; and although the honorable gentleman's bill granting lands for insane asylums would still be necessary for the vast numbers rendered such by religious excitement, still they would have fewer inmates by reason of the humane principle adopted by this investigation, namely, of *preventing* instead of *curing* or *palliating* the disease.

I hope, therefore, that the "lame and impotent conclusion" to which the Senate arrived of laying the memorial on the table may be reconsidered, and that it may receive that consideration which its importance demands.

Respectfully, yours, N. P. TALLMADGE.
WASHINGTON, April 18, 1854.

THE BLACK WARRIOR DOCUMENT.—The Message of the President, transmitting to the House of Representatives all the correspondence deemed necessary for a full understanding of the *Black Warrior* difficulty, will be furnished to members to-day. This document makes a book of nearly 600 pages. It has been finished and delivered within one week from the time it was placed in the hands of our compositors. As this document furnishes a full view of the various violations of the rights of American citizens by Spanish authorities, in regard to which the public mind is at this time deeply interested, it will be read with great avidity.—*Washington Union, 18th.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Treaty with Mexico to Come—Colonel Forney's Condition—The Administration about Cuba.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.

There will be a treaty with Mexico, rely upon it. Senator JAMES has moved the reconsideration of the GADSDEN Treaty.

Colonel FORNEY is not yet impeached, but his congressional enemies declare that he will be. His enemies are the President's enemies.

There is nothing new about Cuba, but the Administration will yet give the Captain General and others to understand that our rights and interests are not to be trampled upon. McR.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.

Our Consul at the Bahamas informs the State Department of the consolidation of duties at the Islands. The duty on flour is reduced to 50 cents, and on beef and pork to $1 per bbl. Corn, peas, beets, poultry, game, fresh meat and fish, turtle, raw hides, &c., are admitted free. The reduction on provisions will be met by an increase in the duties on dry goods from 5 to 15 per cent. This increase will afford all the revenue for the Islands, there being no tax on real estate. Provisions are mostly supplied from the United States, and dry goods from France and England.

The Senate has confirmed EDWIN DE LEON of S. C., as Consul General to Alexandria, Egypt. FREDERICK A. BEECHER, as Secretary of Legation to Central America; JOHN N. JONES, of Ind., Register of Land at Vincennes; and JOHN C. CLAIBORNE, of Ark., Receiver of public moneys at Batesville.

It is confidently asserted that Mr. BELL'S amendment to the Gadsden Treaty, recognizing the Sloo Grant, will be carried, and the treaty saved.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 19.

Mr. WADE presented remonstrances against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to prevent unnecessary delay in discharging cargoes of vessels arriving from foreign ports. It was taken up and passed.

Mr. COOPER presented twelve remonstrances against the Nebraska bill.

Also, remonstrances against any change of duty on iron.

The Senate bill increasing the pay of Clerks in the Departments was received from the House with two amendments.

The bill was taken up, and the amendments concurred in.

THE DISCOVERERS OF ANASTHESIA.

Mr. EVERETT moved to take up the bill to recompense the discoverer of anasthesia.

Mr. EVANS opposed, but the motion was agreed to.

The bill recites that the discovery has been most beneficial to mankind, and has been used in the Naval and Military service of the United States without any compensation to the discoverer. It further recites that Drs. JACKSON and MORTON, of Boston, and WELLS, of Hartford, claim to be said discoverers. It appropriates $100,000 to be held by the Secretary of the Treasury until the fact as to who is the real discoverer be decided by a suit in equity.

Mr. DAWSON said he had reason to believe that Dr. LONG, of Athens, Ga., claimed this discovery.

Mr. PETIT said that had be the papers before him, he could satisfy the Senate that this discovery was made as early as 1831, by Dr. SAMUEL GUTHRIE of New-York. Mr. GUTHRIE was now dead, but his heirs were living.

Mr. RUSK mentioned the name of another claimant—Dr. DICKSON.

The bill amended to include these names, and to allow the test of claims of all other persons.

Mr. MASON opposed the bill.

Mr. BROWN supported it.

THE BILL PASSED.

The bill passed. Yeas—23; Nays 13—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bright, Brown, Chase, Cooper, Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Greer, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., Wade, Walker, Weller, Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Brodhead, Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Wis., Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Mason, Rusk, Slidell, Stuart—13.

HOMESTEAD BILL—SENATOR WADE'S AMENDMENT.

The Homestead bill was then taken up.

Mr. WADE moved to amend the bill by striking out that part which limits the benefits of it to those who at the time of its passage are residents of the United States or Territories.

SENATOR ADAMS *vs.* FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

Mr. ADAMS said he was opposed to the amendment and also to the bill. He was for granting an asylum and protection to all foreigners who sought the United States. But he was for taxing the American people to give homes to foreigners who are not now in the United States. He called attention to the fact of foreigners sending their remonstrances as foreigners to the Senate, rebuking it for its action; also to the fact of their having held public meetings and denounced the action of the Senate, and to their assembling in mobs to hang in effigy an honorable and honored Senator for having discharged his duty to the country. These things shadowed forth that foreigners now here were forming combinations to interfere in public affairs, and he thought it time Congress should cease offering further inducements for their immigration. He advocated the principle of graduating the price of public lands, and he believed that ninety-nine hundredths of the people of the United States would rather pay a low but fair price for land, with power and control over it, than have it given to them as a set of paupers for nothing, without the right of alienation, and under the obligation right to remain upon it and cultivate it. They did not ask for land with a condition to it which would bind them to it as to a prison.

THE FATHER OF THE BILL.

He said that many persons had been named as entitled to the honor of being styled the father of this Homestead bill, but the real and true father of it was the late General FELIX MCCONNELL of Alabama, who when in the House, on every occasion and out of place and time, always moved to amend every proposition by giving one hundred and sixty acres of land to the head of every family, whether man, maid, or widow.

MR. THOMPSON OPPOSES THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. THOMPSON of Ky. said the amendment was intended to extend the grant made by this bill not only to all Americans and foreigners now in the United States, but also to all foreigners who may come here, upon their filing a declaration of intention to become citizens. To the bill, and especially to this amendment, he was entirely opposed. In the other end of the Capitol it had lately been declared that a proposition to give lands for the support of these unfortunate people, the Indians, who by visitation of God were unable to provide for themselves, was unconstitutional; but the Senator from Ohio finds no such difficulty in the proposition to give homes and lands to all the vagabonds, paupers and criminals which the arm of public justice or political events compel to come to our shores, and to the idle and lazy loafers of our own country. He had thought of moving to recommit this bill, with a view of making it more equal in its bounties. If it be right and just to give lands to the landless and homes to the homeless; why not give money to the moneyless? If anything like justice or equality be intended, why overlook the mechanics, the professional men, and all others who know nothing of agricultural pursuits? Why shower all this bounty upon those who can follow agriculture? He had always understood that the public lands were solemnly pledged for the payment of the public debts. If this were so, he would like to know how they could be legally taken while under mortgage, and given away to persons who were aliens in language and blood—to loafers at home. He wished to know any good cause for offering this bonus to all those foreigners who seek American shores—to all those who leave their country, perhaps for that country's good, or who leave it because they are somewhat liberal, yet not liberal enough to fight for liberal principles and institutions. Why offer this bonus to all the lazy, idle, good-for-nothing loafers at home, who never had two hundred dollars to buy a farm because they were too idle and lazy to work it? What good effect could be accomplished by selling the public lands to such people? To get them to go there and settle upon the lands, you must say to them, here is a nice little farm or you, go and take it. We know you are too lazy and worthless ever to be able to buy one, or keep one when it is given to you. For that reason we will cover it with a sort of bankruptcy to continue forever. You need not be afraid to take it; neither the sheriff nor the constable shall ever lay his hands upon it. It is forever to be bankrupt to your creditors. [Laughter.] And it is men to whom such inducements have to be held out that are to fill up, occupy and become communities of new States. What nice communities they will be, the vagabonds and criminals from Europe and the loafers of our own country. [Laughter and applause.] This bill was unjust for another reason. It was a discrimination in favor of paupers and idlers against the hard-working and industrious pioneers who have cut down the forests, paid for their lands, and settled the Western States. The industrious American pioneers have been made to pay for their lands, and it is given away to the criminals, ragamuffins and paupers of the world, who are now flying and will fly to this country like buzzards to a carcass, which they will stick to till they eat it up. [Laughter and applause.] No President of any party under any circumstances or vicissitudes, in any extremity or emergency, from WASHINGTON to PIERCE, has ever brought himself down to recommend any such measure as this. He objected to it as a financial measure. All Europe was to be engaged in a contest such as the world never saw, and the United States would have need of all its resources and means, to prevent becoming involved in it or being in it to maintain their rights. Was this a time to squander the public lands as bounties to the outcasts of creation? The action of the House with respect to public lands might appear strange. First they passed this bill giving away all the public lands, and then passed another bill graduating the price of what they had already given away. It was evident that they did not mean this bill should become a law. It was a popular measure to be talked about, very well designed to secure the reelection of some whose chances were otherwise doubtful. It was a measure calculated to please the cross-roads, bar-rooms and whisky boys, and its passage there would do no harm, for the House expected that the good sense and propriety of the Senate would check it. [Laughter.] He said from newspapers there were propositions pending to buy whole regions of territory. What for? Was it to pay for it and then give it away? Another war might follow, and it was better to keep all this land, and vote it away, as was done before, in bounties to old soldiers. In these days there was a universal desire to acquire territories; there was hardly an old fashioned Whig left who did not want to annex all Canada, or swallow one or more whole States of Mexico. If they could not get them one way they wanted a fight. Now-a-days, the American people had become so bellicose that they much resembled a certain kind of men who seemed to think they would spoil about the head and shoulders unless they had a fight on hand. [Laughter.] This land, when acquired, had to be paid for either in purchase money or in the War expenditures. Why was it to be given away? How did this proposition affect the old States—the old thirteen? How did it affect Massachusetts and all New-England? Though many things had occurred causing differences between New-England and the old Southern States, still the recollection of Lexington, and Concord and Bunker Hill were unextinguished. Though the old Puritan notions about Slavery and other matters had not kept up with the progress down South, yet the Revolutionary reminiscences were not forgotten. Obstinate and perverse, (addressing Mr. EVERETT,) as you are, we love you still. You were obstinate and perverse to England before you came here, you were obstinate and perverse towards her after you got here, and you have been pretty much opposed to your own Government ever since. [Loud and continued laughter.] How does this bill affect the descendants of those Puritan fathers whose blood secured the independence of this nation? Under its policy they are told they shall have none of the public lands for railroads, for churches, for their deaf, dumb, blind, insane; for schools or school-houses. They are to have none of the proceeds of its sale; they are to derive no benefit of any kind from it; but they are further told that while none of yen shall have any of it, we will give it to some Hessian whose ancestors butchered yours for hire in the days of the Revolution. [Applause.] We will not give it to your people for schools or school-houses, but we will give it to some Dutchman with such a high back and feet so broad that it will take three generations to lick him into the shape of an American gentleman. [Loud continued laughter and applause.] The old States, by the policy of this bill, will be entirely excluded from the public lands. The people of one half of them will be told, when they desire to go there, "You can't come in—you're tainted with negroes." Was this just? and if not just, why this radical change in the system of administering the public lands? These proposed changes were somewhat periodical—devised by some person or another for political purposes, to build up for an approaching Presidential election a new party, a German party,—it may be with its centre at Cincinnati or Louisville, and they are to control and govern the American people, and require the public lands to be given away to their countrymen. It was the boast that this was an Anglo-Saxon people; but, like another Anglo-Saxon people who had for a long time been ruled by a half crazy breed of German kings and queens, was there not danger that this German party would rule this nation? DE TOCQUEVILLE said that the United States would never have a great man for President again; that the understrappers would prevent any great man whom they could not rule from becoming President. These understrappers had prevented, and would prevent such men as CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN from becoming Presidents. They sought some fool whom they could manage and control. It was this aspiration after the Presidency that led to all such measures as this. If the Constitution had contained a provision that no man who once reached Congress should ever hereafter turn his eyes to the other end of the Avenue, this Homestead bill would never have been heard of. Like prudent men they would husband their hack lands, and as their own sons and daughters grew up they would divide it off among them, to be held by them and their descendants forever; but when men once think of the Presidency—when once they see the people and look towards the White House, they cease to be sane men. [Laughter.] Their heads go round and round as if afflicted with a vertigo, and in their disordered imaginations originate all kinds of extravagant propositions. At such a time, one of them, whose boast formerly would have been that he was an American, would be going about declaring his father was an Irishman and his mother a Dutchman. [Loud laughter.] Though a man knowing but little and caring less about religion in any form, he may be seen going around the country making the sign of the cross and muttering most unintelligible jargon to catch the Catholic vote. [Laughter.] If not doing this, he will be seen talking to the foreign population, cajoling them for their votes, promising them land for nothing, like the old fellow who promised our Saviour all the kingdoms of the world if he would fall down and worship him, when in truth the old rascal had not a single foot of his own to give away. [Loud applause and laughter.]

A SENATOR—Who do you allude to?

Mr. THOMPSON—Of course, I don't mean any one here. [Laughter.] If you think my remarks applicable to any one, name him, and I will except whoever you may name. [Laughter.] Supposing a Territory—Nebraska, for instance—to be settled by a population only indoced to go there by such a bill as this—what a confusion of tongues will be there! Men of all the nations of the world, perhaps combining within their number an amount of degradation, idleness, and crime and villainy, which, if centred in any metropolis, would destroy a nation—however pure and powerful. Suppose a member of the Senate should go there to settle—they would meet him with astonishment. They would naturally exclaim: "You are an American? How did you get here?" [Laughter.] "What made you come here?" [Laughter.] "Who did you murder in Kentucky, that you had to come to this place?" [Laughter.] "What did you rob or steal in New-York, that forced you to leave there?" [Applause and laughter.] Was this the way to raise up and people the new States of this Union? He was no Native American. He was not hostile to foreigners. He was willing they should come here and enjoy all the rights and privileges the Constitution and the laws afforded them. He had no objection to any man because he was of foreign birth. He rejoiced to see the gallant patriot and honored statesman from Illinois in the Senate of the United States, and approved of that law which allowed him to hold that office though of foreign birth. He rejoiced also to see in the Senate that able man from Louisiana, a member of the tribe of Benjamin, and of a race so long bitterly persecuted. But he was opposed to holding out a bonus to worthless criminals from all parts of the world to come and take our lands. He would suggest to Presidential aspirants a word of caution—great men were not now selected, generally, for that office. There was Mr. POLK—he was chosen, to say the least, accidentally. He was dead, and of him he would say nothing. Then came General TAYLOR, a gallant old soldier and good citizen, and tolerable President, though not ever much of a President. [Laughter.] The next was Mr. PIERCE. Perhaps it would not be fair to strike him at this time, as the Senate well knew he was busy in determining whether a man who was now right on one platform, but formerly not right on the Buffalo platform, was entitled to any equality in the division of the spoils. [Laughter.] The greatest religio-politico question he ever heard of was that which now engaged the attention of the President and his

THE EASTERN WAR.

Interesting Developments Concerning the Policy of the German Powers.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

What was inevitable, and has been looked for so long, has come at last. France and England have declared war against Russia. Although no really very important change of situation is thereby produced, since a state of war has actually existed for some time past, still, the announcement has made an intense sensation, as there yet remained people enough in the various countries of Europe who seemed to expect some *Deus ex machina* to bring them the boon of peace upon a golden platter. These foolish hopes have at length departed, and, what is still more, the events that betoken an active, serious and advancing war, follow each other with winged speed. The Russians have succeeded in forcing their way across the Danube after a bloody conflict, and the English fleet are in the Baltic. The Greeks, excited to fanatical rebellion by Russian agents, are rising in every direction, and masses of insurgents flock around the banner of rebellion. English and French troops, to the number of 12,000 men, have already been embarked for the East, and fresh regiments are hurrying to Toulon and Marseilles, from which ports fresh convoys are incessantly departing for Constantinople, where 50,000 troops of the French contingent alone are to be assembled.

When things have reached such a pass, any one would deem it high time for Prussia and Austria to form some decided resolution, yet nothing of the kind seems to have come from them up to the present moment. There are, as you may know, sources of information within my reach which are not accessible to everybody, and I can, therefore, give you some particulars respecting the attitude of France to Austria and Prussia, whose strict accuracy an early future will sufficiently demonstrate. France does not feel strong enough to enter the lists against both Prussia and Austria, and if we reflect that LOUIS NAPOLEON will appeal to the liberal element in Europe only when reduced to the last extremity, this fear of meeting the combined power of the Russian and Austrian Empires is readily explained. From this view of the Government very naturally arise the efforts which France is making to win Austria at any price; and hence, too, springs the renewed private negotiation now going on at Vienna. *France is ready to grant Austria every guarantee, aid and protection she may require in Italy and Hungary, if that power will but side with her against Russia.* Now that the Czar's troops have effected their passage over the Danube, an autograph letter has been sent (no longer ago, indeed, than day before yesterday) to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, reminding the latter of his promise to break with Russia, should the latter push her troops across the river in question. At that time FRANCIS JOSEPH said that he would play neither the dupe nor the traitor; and he must surely be one or the other, if he do not now confront the Russians. NAPOLEON III. recalls this expression to the Austrian Emperor's mind—with what effect we shall soon learn. Prussia and Belgium are, also, industriously sounded, but rather in the sense that they will be left in the lurch by Austria.

Prussia, notwithstanding the most unmistakable expressions of public opinion, is *inclined towards Russia*. Austria pretends that her frame of sentiment is one more satisfactory to the West, but does not mislead our Government any longer by these professions; for, notwithstanding the efforts France still makes to win Austria over, she is not so blind as to anticipate success, and hence *has begun preparations for an army of the Alps and the Rhine*, whose head-quarters will be Lyons, Strasburgh and Metz.

The development of this Oriental quarrel will lead to a general European war, by degrees, just as it has led to the outbreak of war in the first place. The necessary and inevitable deduction is a universal conflict. The Emperor and his confidantial advisers are convinced of this, in spite of all their exertions to win over Austria and Prussia, and, along with the feeling of anxiety lest they should not be sufficiently prepared to meet so tremeadous an enemy, desire to have it in their power to say that they have resorted to every other means possible in order to avoid an appeal to the revolutionary element. That the former reliance upon Austria as a basis no longer, is evident from the circumstance that the Emperor has forbidden and disclaimed an article lately issuing from his own Cabinet, entitled *A Revision of the Map of Europe*, and promising the Crimea, Moldavia and Bessarabia to Austria. It was put under ban after it had been prepared for the *Moniteur*. I have even been assured that the proof-sheets were corrected by MACQUART, the Emperor's Secretary. You will find the pamphlet alluded enclosed to with this letter, and may communicate it to your readers as quite a late view of the French Government. [This pamphlet was published in the DAILY TIMES some days since.]

We shall now see what will be Austria's reply. We can, however, entertain no doubt on that score, for we have certain and accurate information that *Austria and Prussia are in open negotiation regarding the measures to be taken in case of untoward events in Hungary and Italy*. The understanding has not yet been concluded, but every point has been closely discussed and the documents are ready for signature. Prussia pledges to Austria her aid should an insurrection occur in Hungary or Italy. Prussia would not, indeed, make violent war upon the insurgent subjects of Austria, but she would furnish the latter with garrisons, so that she could employ all her own armed force against the revolted regions. You will admit that this does not look like approximating an alliance with the West!

Since the Russians have crossed the Danube, the armaments are prosecuted with redoubled vigor, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French force, Marshal ST. ARNAUD, has positively fixed upon the 10th of next month (April) as the day of his departure. ST. ARNAUD went, yesterday, with Marshal VAILLANT, his successor in the Ministry of War, to the Emperor, for the purpose of defending the Report that had been handed in by VAILLANT against his administration of that Department. ST. ARNAUD reminded the Emperor that he it was who had always urged military preparation, while His Majesty had constantly recommended patience and delay. "If I am not yet ready the fault is not mine, for such measures require time for their execution." The Marshal's health is better than it was; his physician encourages him in the most sanguine hopes of recovery. Yet, CANROBERT has in his hands a kind of blank commission, which empowers him, in case ST. ARNAUD should have a relapse or meet with any graver event, to assume the chief command. It is well known that VAILLANT himself held a similar authorization when he was with OUDINOT.

Prince NAPOLEON will leave as early as the 3d, not because his presence seems to be so absolutely necessary in the East, but that he may escape the constantly recurring inquiry as to when he expects to set out.

A deputation of commercial men and manufacturers waited on the Emperor to-day, to ask whether the great Exhibition, appointed for 1855, would take place, notwithstanding the war. LOUIS NAPOLEON replied most decidedly in the affirmative. He also promised to have the Exhibition Palace made half as large again as was originally intended, and intimated that the war could not, in any case, be of great duration. The declaration in to-day's *Moniteur*, touching the question of neutrals, has given much satisfaction in commercial circles. It is pleasant to observe that even in moments of supreme crisis like this, the leading interests of modern society, so far as it goes, are respected. It is, also, cheering to know that the Western Powers will grant no letters of marque, but still more gratifying, in my opinion, to learn that up to the present instant, not one such letter has been asked for, while as late as 1840, eighteen were taken out.

MANIN's letter, which you may have read ere this, in the English and French papers, has both here and in London awakened great astonishment, and *met with universal reprobation*. A misprint in the *Morning Advertiser* makes this letter a communication from MAZZINI, instead of MANIN, whose sentiments are, at the same time, applauded by that journal. It is really a pity that English statesmen and the English nation have still to be told what Italy desires, and that the Ministers of the British people are allowed to make black appear white in their statements and dispatches. It would be less bold to predict that the Austrian Government will, of its own accord, become liberal, than to say that any satisfaction will be granted by it to the Italian people. Yours, &c., BUDA.

FRANCE.

Political, Financial, Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Thursday, March 30, 1854.

The Emperor's innovation as regards a loan has succeeded brilliantly. 250,000,000 were called for, and 467,000,000 have been offered, and the books are now closed. 98,000 names have been inscribed upon the Grand Livre, and a very large portion of these names are new,—those of persons who were never before in the funds. The Departments have taken a little more than half, and Paris somewhat less than a half. Nothing is said in the report of offers from abroad. Of the 98,000 lenders, three-quarters inhabit the Departments, whose subscriptions, though collectively larger than those of Paris, are individually smaller. Those offers yielding 50 francs, or less, annual interest, are not to be reduced, but are accepted entire. These amount to 64,000,000, leaving 186,000,000 to be divided among offers amounting to 392,000,000. This deduction will reduce the sum borrowed to 250,000,000—the sum asked for. The reduction, therefore, is about 50 per cent., as the offers are nearly double the proposals. Thus, the system of contracting a loan, by an appeal to the nation, may be said to be fairly inaugurated in France. That it may always succeed, however, it is undoubtedly necessary that the people, besides feeling conscious that they are making a profitable investment, approve also the manner in which it is to be spent. The Minister of Finance thinks that the element of patriotism enters largely into the calculations that have determined this offer of so large a sum. Still, no patriotism would have induced the small money-holders to lend on poor conditions. The subscription is composed of four parts Main Chance to one part Traditional Animosity.

While England is considering the practicability of establishing electric telegraphs in the more important districts of the seat of war, France is making experiments with *portable signal or wing* telegraphs, in a similar object. A trial has been made at the University of the Interior. All that is required to establish a communication between two points, is two of these apparatus, two telescopes, and two hills. There is nothing new in the contrivance, except the element of portability, which renders it in countries like Turkey, the Danubian Provinces and the borders of the Baltic, but partially civilized, of the greatest possible utility.

The Government has, since the *coup d'état*, admitted the London journals freely into France, though it excludes the Belgian, perhaps twice a week. The former are printed in English, and are therefore unintelligible to nine-tenths of Parisians, while the Belgian, being in French, are as easily read as the *Patrie*. But the Government ought to be aware that a vast number of people are studying English for the express purpose of posting themselves up from the Paris correspondence of the *Times* and *Chronicle*. If Mr. DAOUYN DE LHUYS would come to my reading-room, I would show him large numbers of individuals spelling over the columns of "Latest from France," and I regret to say it, occasionelly referring to a pocket dictionary for enlightenment. Whenever I desire to see the *Times* myself, to read the news from America by the *Baltic* or *Nashville*, I know that I must wait for some amateur of English to complete his lesson for the day. I sometimes think it would be well to put up a notice: "Gentlemen learning foreign languages are requested to take yesterday's paper." A similar card was, I believe, posted somewhere, years ago, intended for gentlemen learning to spell.

It is thought that the Lyons Railroad will be opened on the 20th of April, in honor of the Forty-sixth birth day of His Majesty. A locomotive has already run over the road, a part of the way over a single track. But the double track will have been laid before business is commenced.

A French gentleman, M. ALLYRE BUREAU, who is well known among Americans as a professor of French, bought some time ago, upon the quay, a work upon life in the Rocky Mountains, by Captain MAYNE REID. He paid *six sous* for it. He read it, admired it, translated it, offered it to the *Presse*, who paid him fifteen hundred francs for it, and is now publishing it in its feuilleton. It is entitled *Les Chasseurs de Chevelures*. The Scalp-Hunters.

Dr. VERON, having most unconscionably delayed the publication of the third volume of his Memoirs, the gentlemen of the *Charivari*, who had written the third volume of their parody, *Les Memoires de Bilboquet*, were naturally very much incensed. They used every method of intercession likely to produce an effect upon the mind of the pompous doctor, but finding their efforts useless, published the caricature before the original.

A small vehicle, drawn by lamas, has made its appearance in the *Champs Elysées*, followed by an enormous concourse of promenaders and carriages. The experiment was the more interesting from the fact that the lama lives and multiplies easily in France, and that it is the only animal whose flesh is good to eat, whose skin is useful in manufactures, whose wool can be woven into cloth, whose milk may be made into butter and cheese, and whose nerves may be utilized in bearing burdens and drawing vehicles.

Messrs. GOUPIL & Co. exhibit in their window a large oil painting of the battle of Oltenitza. The crowd in front of it is eight deep from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. Illustrated handkerchiefs have appeared, representing the seat of war, with delineations of English, French, Turkish and Russian general officers, in the corners and along the borders. By "borders" you will understand hems, and not frontiers.

Capt. COMSTOCK, of the *Baltic*, is in Paris, taking a slight vacation from his long-continued labor. He gives graphic descriptions of his four days in the ice, and his 400 icebergs.

I see in the American papers long extracts from the London weeklies, to the effect that public gambling is to be revived in Paris, by authorization of the Government. The details of the regulations given, and the prices fixed upon for admission, &c., and the mention of the name of the director, give to the intelligence a seeming air of reality. It is untrue, nevertheless, and is a revival, in all points, of a rumor two years old, and denied, some months later, by the *Moniteur*. The Government has no idea of re-establishing gambling, and all that has been printed on the subject is imaginary.

Provincial theatricals having deplorably degenerated, the shire towns are offering new inducements to managers. The municipality of Strasburg has published a circular, which is posted in Paris, and is to the following effect: A candidate for the management must engage to keep the theatre open eight months out of the year, and furnish a complete troupe of grand opera, ballad opera, ballet, vaudeville, drama, and comedy artists. In return, the city will give him the use of the theatre and scenery *gratis*; the whole to be refitted and repainted by the city before the 1st of September, at an expense of 140,000 francs; an annual subvention of 70,000 francs; 5,000 francs additional, intended for the purchase of new scenery, music, and accessories; the salary of the leader of the orchestra; the rent of the café attached to the theatre, and 2,000 francs as the price of the two boxes belonging to the city. The manager may then make what he can, but must conform to the list of prices of admission fixed by the city. These conditions seem flattering; but I have no doubt that, at the end of the season, the manager will have found them disastrous.

In a train from Brussels, the other day, were LABLACHE and DUMAS; the latter returning from Belgium, with the arrangements for a representation for BALZAC's monument fund, and the former from St. Petersburg, bearing a diamond ring from NICHOLAS to M. SCRIBE, as an acknowledgment for his Russian libretto in MEYERBEER's opera of "L'Etoile du Nord."

The editors of Paris are just now taking an extraordinary interest in American affairs. For two days before the *Nashville* arrived, with six days' later news, the *Débats*, *Patrie*, *Constitutionel*, the *Presse*, and even *Galignani*, sent frequently to LIVINGSTON & WELLE' to obtain New-York papers, immediately on their delivery. Files were promised to them as soon as possible. This unusual interest, it seemed, was excited by the expectation that the American papers would contain details upon the interviews between the French Minister and Secretary MARCY, upon privateering. *Galignani*, who has always charged for the insertion of the arrival of the Havre steamers, *as an advertisement*, backed its request for late papers by an offer to announce the *Nashville*, editorially, *free of expense*. And it did.

I spoke of LABLACHE just now. I might have gone on to say that he left Russia the day before the publication of the ukase prohibiting the exportation of gold, and consequently brought his roubles with him. Other French and Italian *artistes* at St. Petersburg are not so fortunate, for Madame PLESSY, who had the value of 60,000 francs in gold roubles, was obliged to charge it against paper, and this, at Paris, yielded but 45,000 francs.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Siege of Shanghai—More Blood than Rain—Conspiracy in the City of Shanghai The Mutineers Massacred.

SHANGHAI, Monday, Jan. 16, 1854.

Although it is but a fortnight since my last was forwarded, I send you another letter by the "bi-monthly" mail to-day, knowing you will now be anxious to hear from here as frequently as possible. The state of affairs since my last, instead of becoming better, is constantly growing worse. Now, whilst I am writing this, there is a continual roar of cannon from the imperialist battery opposite the city, which shakes the house, and dies away in a prolonged echo, like heavy thunder at a distance. The rebels within the city it is supposed are in such a state of confusion and destitution that the city must fall in a few days into the hands of the Tau-tae; and if we were only sure he would spare the defenceless people, we would rejoice to see its gates thrown open, and a stop put to that ceaseless carnage which is now going on. We have here at present far *more* BLOOD *than rain*, and as the combatants become more familiar with their work, human life seems to be held more and more cheap. On New Year's day, as we were crossing the ferry between our present residence and the foreign community, on our way to church, we were startled by cries and lamentations a few yards from us. Looking up, we saw a poor countryman in the hands of four or five of the Tau-tae's Canton men, who were beating him cruelly, and trying to drag him by force into a boat. Our boat had not yet pushed off, and Messrs. C. and W. asked them what they were doing, and told them to let the man go. In justification of their conduct, they held up the countryman's pail with a few "sing" of rice in it, which they asserted he was taking into the city to the rebels. Finding they continued their violence, I begged the gentlemen to go to them and take the man out of their hands. But, looking out of my sedan again, I saw the sun gleaming on their "long knives," a kind of thick, sharp, two-edged sword, a savage-looking weapon, with which each man was armed, and which they appeared not in the least disinclined to use; and I was glad to have the gentlemen keep out of their way. The man, uttering many cries, was dragged into their boat and carried off to the Tau-tae's vessel, where, there is no doubt, he was at once beheaded.

The next day, Jan. 2, while some gentlemen were calling at our residence, they observed a fire was burning in the city, near the east gate. The morning after, some foreigners got into the city, and looking at the remains of the fire, were shocked to count nine human bodies partly consumed among the smouldering embers—some being burnt to a cinder, others without their cloths entirely consumed, and with their hands tied behind them—their appearance showing they had died in the greatest torture. Going onwards to the Temple of Confucius, they found the pavement in front of that edifice soaked in blood, which was also spattered upon the contiguous tents as well as upon the clothes of the soldiers. On inquiry, they found that a conspiracy to give up the city into the hands of the Tau-tae had been discovered; but this discovery was kept concealed until the plot was upon the very eve of its accomplishment. The plan of the mutineers was to set the city on fire, and, in the confusion that would ensue, open the gates to the enemy. The authorities waited until the fire was made; whereupon they seized and threw into it those by whom it had been kindled, and beheaded the others—one hundred and seventy-nine in number—burying their heads and bodies in a couple of heaps outside the south gate, near Mr. WIGHT's house. Upon each of the two nights succeeding this massacre, about two hundred escaped from the city and joined the Tau-tae—making nearly six hundred that the rebels have lost of their original number in three days. We hear that they are getting discouraged and tired of the part they are acting; and it is probable that many would gladly leave them, if they could do so with safety.

Mr. YATES stays at his house to keep the Imperialists from taking possession of it, but his position is becoming so unsafe that we think he will be obliged to desert it unless the prospect brightens. They are now fighting around his house almost daily, taking shelter behind it, so that, if he stirs out of his rooms, his life is in danger from the balls that are constantly whizzing past. He says he sits with his Chinese teacher, studying, while the commotion around him can only be compared to an earthquake combined with a fearful storm of thunder and lightning,—the firing keeping up one continual blaze of light, and the roar of the cannon deafening him by its noise and shaking the house like some mighty convulsion of nature. After staying about a week or two until he looks pale and worn out, he ventures out, and comes to our residence to see his wife and only child, staying with us over night; and, on going home next day, he perhaps finds they have been burning his neighbors' houses in his absence, and that his own would soon have been in flames; while the poor people crowd around him, half wild with joy that he has come back, looking upon him as their protector from the savage wolves by whom they are surrounded. The Imperialists have erected a new battery in front of our late residence, which will just rake Mr. Y.'s house, so that his danger is now greatly increased. A day or two since, he walked into his back veranda, when a couple of balls passed him, one only a few feet from him and taking off the roof of his kitchen.

Two Sabbaths since, Mr. C. went into the city to preach, but he thinks it better not to venture there again. A number of the rebels came in to hear him, or rather to watch what he was doing. They were dressed in satin and fine garments—spoils which they take as their right—and every one held in his hand a "long knife," such as I have above described. He saw the stone balustrade in front of the Temple of Confucius still stained with the blood of the multitude of heads which had been laid upon it to be chopped off six days before, and at the entrance of the city, hanging against the wall, suspended by their tails, were a couple of heads, grinning and ghastly—a fitting sign of the bloodshed and anarchy that reigns around us.

We hear nothing reliable from the North. Report says the Emperor has fled from Pekin, but we know not whether this is true. All is quiet at the different seaports, except Amoy, where, as here, the passions of the heathen are let loose, and the people have blood given them to drink without measure. We hear also of several trials among the missionaries. Mr. DOTY's house was blown down by a "typhoon." Dr. YOUNG, of the London Missionary Society, who had been married but a couple of years, has lost his wife. And, most trying of all, Mr. TALLMADGE (who, with his wife, was from New-Jersey) have just had their youngest and, I believe, their only child, become totally blind, the disease causing one of its eyes to protrude entirely from its socket, producing a most shocking deformity.

M. D. C.

WRECK OFF OYSTER POND, L. I.—Schooner *Hudson*, COOK, of Waldoboro', Me., from DIX ISLAND, Me., bound for New-York City, and laden with granite, went ashore on the morning of the 16th at Oyster Pond Point, L. I., in Gardiner's Bay. The vessel lies in about ten feet of water, and will probably be saved. Officers and crew saved, losing everything.

Effect of the European War on the Interests of the United States.

The following letter on this subject, written by Gen. DUFF GREEN in reply to the inquiries of a friend, has been handed to us for publication:

NEWARK, (N. J.,) Saturday, April 15, 1854.

SIR: You ask whether, in my opinion, the war will create such a demand for money as to cause American securities now held in Europe to be remitted to this country and forced upon our market.

That under the pressure of temporary panic this may be done to some considerable extent, is possible, but I do not think probable. That the war must disturb the financial position of the world, and more or less effect public and private credit—that prudent men in view of the uncertainties of the future will husband their resources, and that the value of money will be enhanced, is certain. But it seems to me that while the war must, of necessity, affect injuriously the credit and resources of European nations, it will tend greatly to augment our commerce, and greatly increase our resources, adding to, rather than diminishing, the value of our credit.

The qualified recognition, by the Governments of England and France, of the principle that free ships shall make free goods, and that our flag shall protect person and property on the ocean, must tend greatly to increase our commerce, and multiply the profits of our merchants; while the increased demand for hemp, flax, tallow, corn, and other articles heretofore obtained from Russia, and which must now be furnished chiefly by us, will so much increase their price, and so stimulate our industry, as to make hemp and flax staple articles, adding greatly to our exports, and creating a balance so as to regulate the exchanges in our favor.

It is true that the war will create an extraordinary demand for money; but the money expended in the war will go into circulation. It will give greater activity to certain branches of industry, the profits on which, and the accumulating interest on the new debt thus created, will add to instead of diminish the fund for investment. The question, therefore, is not whether there will be funds to invest, but where and how they will be invested.

I am aware that extraordinary efforts will be made by those who are interested in sustaining the credit of European Governments, and believe that the depreciation will not be so great as many fear it will be; but to me it would seem that the tendency of the war and of current events will be to induce persons wishing to provide against the contingencies of the future, to prefer investments in our railroads, our real estate, our mines or manufactories, to any European security. And I am confident that many of the largest capitalists, as well as of those of small income, will remit part of their funds to be thus invested; for as their confidence in the stability of European Governments may be weakened, will they be more disposed to provide the means of subsistence by investments here.

So much as to the effect of public opinion in Europe. I come now to speak of ourselves. It is now well understood that money well invested in a well-located Railroad, adds ten times the sum thus expended to the value of property. I had occasion some years since to estimate the saving on the transportation of flour on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as compared with the previous cost of transporting it in wagons, and was surprised to find that the saving on that single article was more than twice the sum required to pay the interest on the entire cost of construction. We have now some 17,000 miles of Railroads in operation, and will soon have some 13,000 more. The sum expended in their construction and equipment, with the exception of that paid for imported iron, is paid for labor, and remains in the country, stimulates our industry and multiplies our resources. This is a source of wealth and prosperity which few can estimate.

Again, the Russian movement on Hungary demonstrates the value of railroads for military as well as commercial purposes. No one can believe that England would take the part of Turkey against Russia, were it not that she desires to interpose a weak Power between "The King of the North" and her East India possessions. Her statesmen know well the value of railroads as a means of protecting India and developing its resources, and hence they have commenced a system which, together with the railroads in the United States and elsewhere, will create a demand for more iron than it is possible for England to supply. This will so increase the price as to compel us to manufacture for ourselves, and thus our inexhaustible mines of iron and coal will be brought into use, and large sums will be remitted from Europe to be thus employed, which with the rapid accumulation of capital at home will, in my opinion, not only maintain but greatly increase the present value of American securities.

I therefore am of opinion that, although under the pressure of the panic a part of American securities now in Europe may be remitted to this country, the fact that it is known that we intend to preserve our neutrality—that we are paying off our debt long before it is due, at a premium of more than 20 per cent.—that our debt represents railroads and improvements adding ten-fold to the value of our property, and that the product of our commerce, mines, agriculture and manufactures, are multiplying our resources and increasing our prosperity, will so strengthen public confidence in Europe, that much more European capital will come here for investment than has heretofore done. But if I am mistaken in this, there is yet no sufficient cause of alarm; for the time is passed when we are compelled to go abroad for resources. Our progress may not be so rapid, but, look on the future as we may, there is enough to convince every rational mind that it is no longer in the power of any combination of foreign capital to affect our credit as heretofore, and I need go no further than the daily operations in Wall-street to show that we are rapidly reaching the period when New-York instead of London is to be the financial centre of the world.

Such are my opinions, which are respectfully submitted by your friend, DUFF GREEN.

Foreign Privateers under the Russian Flag.

From the Journal du Hâvre.

There has lately been a great deal, nay, far too much talk, respecting the anticipated and alarming appearance of those letters of marque which, under assumed Russian colors, are to make good and lawful prizes of the French and English ships which they would unexpectedly capture on the seas that are now traversed by us with feelings of complete security.

But, by taking the pains to reflect upon the conditions which would render this species of enterprise practicable and inviting, we would speedily feel quite at ease against this terrible eventuality which had, perhaps, already begun to make our insurers speculate in their own minds upon the amount of premium they would have to charge for the risk incurred, in facing the swarm of American privateering clippers that would presently skim both oceans, with the Russian flag at their masthead!

In order to carry on the acts of a privateer as they have been understood and tolerated by civilized nations, two essential conditions are rigorously necessary. *Firstly*—The ships captured and entirely manned by subjects of the country in whose name they have been taken, must be sure of finding friendly, or at least neutral ports, in which they can obtain a secure shelter. And, in fact, without such certainty, what object would there be for privateering, and for whose interest would cruisers of this kind be insured, at great expense, at the risk of being cast away or sunk in their attempt to capture vessels of which they would not know how to dispose, when they had them, and which would inevitably fall, a few hours later, into the hands of the vigilant cruisers of their own nation! No! be assured that the dangerous profession of privateering, whatever may be the attraction it holds out to adventurous spirits, will not find many votaries when it offers to those who might embrace it, nothing but a prospect very deficient in both honor and emolument.

In the second place, in order to make this pursuit materially possible, even with points of rest and debarcation sufficiently numerous and safe secured to it, it would have to be carried on by vessels of superior speed, fit to pursue with advantage the craft marked for capture, and to escape from national cruisers, or from those chance encounters which it would be prudent to avoid. In all the wars that have hitherto taken place between maritime nations, many small vessels, as we are well aware, have dared the perils of the ocean without having supplied beforehand the requirements necessary to a full authorization of their trade, and without being provided against the most imperious dangers they would have to encounter.

We need not go very far back in the maritime history of France to discover instances of privateers, by any means much sailers, and but poorly manned and equipped, which, thanks to some lucky chances of fine sea and a chain of favorable circumstances entirely unusual, succeeded in enriching their owners much more rapidly than picked vessels of the first class, manned by the best crews on the finest and fitted out at the greatest expense, could have done! But, now, when steamships, as was once emphatically said, grasp the trident of Neptune, which has become the sceptre of the world, what species of privateers other than such as would be propelled by steam are possible? Could, for instance, the very swiftest vessels that it is possible to construct, now when we have succeeded in providing the mercantile marine with so many splendid specimens of beauty and speed, answer the purpose? What could even they do, we ask, in the frequency of calms and light breezes, against the ever direct, continuous and inflexible action of steam cruisers? What space of time, we ask, would be required by the latter, having, as they might, 800 or 1,000 horse power, to traverse, examine and thoroughly cleanse of all suspicious intruders the waters placed under their vigilance and protection?

But, we shall be told, why might not these foreign privateers, armed with the seal of all the bureaux in America, fraudulently obtained, also be steam vessels, and thus be ready either to meet resistance with equal resources of strength, or to insure a safe escape from the pursuit of a superior force? Yes, but reflect upon the expense of fitting out a steamer, the multiplicity of details involved and the diversity, the peculiar nature of the resources demanded for her usefulness at sea, the frequent necessity for fresh fuel, the almost constant repairs of her machinery, and, under even the ordinary circumstances of navigation, the unavoidable need of ports where she could touch and lie by at times—ports, too, provided with all those thousand things of art, without which it could not sally forth again, nor navigate, nor reënter, after having gone forth? Moreover, is it to be supposed that our allies, the English, in establishing themselves at every point on the globe where they have found it possible to make provisions of coal to the best advantage, have not, for a second time, acquired the military preponderance of the seas?

Hence, we conclude that unrecognized privateers, without ports of refuge on three-fourths of the coasts of the world, are an impossibility, or even something more. On the other hand, privateers of any description but such as are propelled by steam, would appear to us, in the existing and entirely novel condition of navigation, an attempt far behind the age and almost as ridiculous as the idea of huntsmen, at the present day, pursuing the stag with arrows or spears for their only weapons.

To conclude with the final expression of our thoughts, we look upon the fancy of privateer steamers being fitted out in neutral ports, to decimate with impunity, under the guns of our cruisers, the merchant navies of France and England, as the dullest and most foolish nightmare inflicted upon our capitalists of the interior by their fear of the supernatural! This must remain our conviction until irresistible proof is offered to the contrary.

Whether our treaties with neutral powers do or do not forbid the entry or the sale, in their ports, of vessels captured by the Russian flag, is a question of law which we are as little disposed to touch as we are able to solve. We are satisfied with reflecting, for our entire security, that the impossibility of committing an act always controls the right to do it, and that Russian privateers becoming *impossible*, even were the full right to arm them logically proven and admitted, it would matter very little to the repose of the allied nations, whether the enemy should or should not wish to exercise that right.

British Emigrant Ships.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which JOHN O'CONNELL is Chairman, is engaged in making inquiries into the existing laws regulating emigrants and emigrant vessels. Among the witnesses examined on the first day was Mr. MARNOCK, one of the Liverpool Commissioners of Emigration, who, after giving a variety of details concerning Australian Government-ships, went on to give from Government returns some interesting statements concerning the mortality on board of emigrant vessels. In the course of last year there sailed from Liverpool upwards of 200,000 emigrants, of whom 159,000 went to the United States, 158,126 by American vessels, and 16,650 by British vessels. In 1848 the number of emigrants to Canada was 27,939, and the deaths were only 1 per cent.; In 1849 the number was 39,516, and the deaths 2¼ per cent.; this increase arising from the mortality on board a particular ship from Greenock, and the prevalence of cholera. In 1850, the number was 32,352, and the deaths 0.67; in 1851, the number was 41,076, and the deaths 0.64; in 1852, emigrants 39,176, deaths 0.46; and in 1853, emigrants 36,300, deaths 0.50. The average length of the voyage is forty days; but the provisions and water are regulated for the maximum time, which had been raised to eighty days in the Winter, at the special recommendation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, it having happened in the Winter of 1851-2, that several vessels had been as long as ninety days on the voyage.

Capt O'DOHERTY was next examined. He said he had been nine or ten voyages to America, New-York and Quebec, from Liverpool; he sailed as doctor in the ship *Ashburton* about 14 years ago; she had 500 passengers; there were no births on the voyage; had a good many English farming persons on board; made two voyages to Quebec in the year 1849 in the ship *Abbeylands*, with 300 or 400 passengers; thinks there were fifteen deaths on board that ship—children, all but one: there was typhus fever; bad general disease, measles and dysentery, on board: that was the cause of the children's death; his next voyage was to New-York from Liverpool the same year; two infants died; next voyage was in the *Manhattan*; next in the *Orient* in 1853; had nearly 900 passengers, and two deaths; that was an American vessel: came home in the *City of Glasgow* steamer, with 55 passengers; sailed in the *Chatham* with 400 or 500 passengers, and had 2 or 3 deaths; the general voyage to New-York was about 5 weeks; was 8 weeks going to Quebec, but was always fortunate in not having a great mortality on board; the captains were cautious, and it was his business to caution the captains not to do things that would expose them, and therefore he induced captains to do things they would otherwise not have done; the passengers to Quebec had no more provisions than the law required; the provisions in American and British ships were cooked according to the act; the captain had a surplus of provisions, but that they kept to the profit of themselves and the owners; but don't know if the surplus was left on board for another voyage; but, of course provision would get destroyed by leaving it on board, and he had seen it so; wrote to the Commissioners of Emigration about it, and on the subject generally; in the *Chatham* they were all but starved, living on biscuit and poor tea for a fortnight; there was a general short allowance of food; there was more food on board, but they could not get it, as captains don't give it to the passengers; in the *Chatham* the food was not there, for they were eight weeks at sea; don't think the scale large enough for passengers; the quality nor quantity was not at all sufficient; a great number of the passengers had their own provisions, and if they had not, they would have starved; many of them had occasion to use the ship's provisions; the water-casks were all rotten; it was the duty of the emigration officer to see to that, and to the provisions, also, but don't know if he did so; the passengers did not get a sufficient allowance of water, and that was the case in all ships. What would you suggest in that case? That each passenger should get at least five quarts of water daily, instead of three, which is the present allowance—at least in Summer—but, perhaps, in Winter the present allowance would be near enough; saw rice, and flour, and tea on board ships for passengers' use that was not at all fit for food; there was a difference in solid food; the passengers all complained, and the captain was punished for it; in the last trip they had a house on deck for a hospital; *there was a great difference between American and British ships in carrying out the discipline of the vessels, and would say, from what he saw, that passengers were treated much better in American ships*; in American ships they had sometimes fresh provisions, with soups and pies; thinks the scale of provisions not at all sufficient; never saw potatoes at all in any of the ships he was in; considers potatoes wholesome on board ships, because the poor are more used to them; biscuit was bad, and not fit to be eaten; this refers to all ships; the American captains are better off than the English, because the former have larger salaries or are part owners of the ship; the latter are paid by the owners or charterers of vessels. Would suggest that surgeons be paid by the Government or emigration commissioners, instead of the owners or charterers of vessels; would have a proper inspector of medical officers on board ships, and also of all provisions by the government officers, and report any that was bad.

Library for the Eldridge-street Jail.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The public attention having been called of late to this place of confinement, some have desired to know what kind of reception we met with from the inmates, at our weekly meetings, and what interest they feel in the establishment of a Library.

I will answer briefly. Never have I been welcomed with more cordial feelings than were manifested by the inmates of this establishment; and never have I preached to a more attentive or respectful audience. All appear to understand and enter with spirit into the exercises, especially the singing. Many who, by some misfortune, find their way here, are intelligent, well educated, and gentlemanly in their demeanor. Many will rejoice to know that some of the good fruits of this effort are already apparent. At the close of our last meeting, six or eight men came forward at their own instance and signed the Temperance Pledge—affirming that rum was the chief cause of their confinement. They now have something to think and talk about of a character fitted to improve and elevate the mind and heart. Their time, especially the Sabbath, is now very differently spent, and their general conduct is highly commendable. Still, they greatly need and desire a library of *bound volumes*. As they are without books and without employment, their time and thoughts must be occupied somehow; and if not engaged in that which is good and useful, they will be in that which is bad and hurtful.

The duty, then, of providing facilities by which they may get and do good, falls somewhere.

It will not do to throw it back upon them; for it is out of their power to procure such, at least, as are of the proper kind. We must not leave it with the public. No, it must fall upon the humane, the Howards, the friends of the prisoner and the distressed. I imagine myself confined for months, or it may be for years, without anything to employ my mind or body—nothing to do but to brood over the dark past. How deplorable! In such a case, I can easily imagine what unutterable gratitude I should feel towards those whose cause I plead. We want useful books of all kinds—historical, scientific, moral, and religious. To show the importance of this matter, I will state a case: Two of the number who signed the pledge, mentioned above, are seamen. When I named to them my efforts to raise a library for the inmates of the house, one of the young men exclaimed, "Oh, Sir, I wish we had known you nine months ago. We have been here nine months, and have had nothing to do or to read during all this time. If I could have had a book on navigation, I might have improved myself in my profession. But, as it is, those nine months have been lost."

We desire to obtain *bound volumes*, which may be read and studied for years to come, or the means to procure them.

Any person desiring more particular information may obtain it by communicating with me, calling upon the Missionary of the Tenth Ward, No. 181 Elizabeth-street, or on Mr. DAVIS, the Keeper of the Jail, in Eldridge-street, near Division.

F. F. L.

Hudson River Industrial School.

This School is designed to improve and educate the poor children, now living in destitute and wretched circumstances, in the neighborhood of the Hudson River. It is found, that during the last few years, an immense population of poor Irish and Germans have settled on the vacant lots between Thirty-seventh and Fiftieth-streets. They have built their own cabins, and live there, the dogs, goats and pigs often all in the same room with the family. Their business is the poorest street or house labor—picking rags, selling gents' milk, gathering cinders from the ashes to sell to the other poor, cleaning the new houses, working on the docks, and, among the Germans, making the wooden splinters for the match-manufacturers.

The children are sent out all over the City to help the parents make a living. They are found in the most distant quarters, begging, rag-gathering, picking cinders and selling matches. They are ragged, exposed to the cold and hunger, and growing up ignorant and vagrant. The parents, if remonstrated with, say that they cannot afford to send their children to school. They need the child's earnings to get the very bread which feeds her. This School is designed to meet this difficulty, by offering the parents the inducement of a meal to their children at noon, and the clothes which the scholars shall make with their own needles. *A means of support*—poor as it is—is promised to be taught them, so that the little girls may not start in life without some safeguard against want. Sewing, and it is hoped, after a while, straw-braiding, will be the industrial branches taught. The common English lessons, and instruction in music will be given in the morning, under a salaried teacher. The main part of the labor of the school is to be done by volunteers—ladies who have offered to devote a day or two and three days in the week to raising up these wretched outcast children of the poor. It is hoped by this attending to the bodily wants of these poor little girls, a moral and religious influence shall be gained over them which shall affect their whole lives.

It is believed that this bringing of the extremes of society together, not as donors and receivers of charity, but as Christian teachers and taught, is especially fitted to meet the dangers of our City, where these sad contrasts of condition are each day on the increase. The Association earnestly ask for aid from all who feel for these immense evils among the poor female population of the City. The object is to *prevent* what afterwards can only be punished. They wish to preach the love of Christ to the poor, through the children of the poor, and by means adapted to reach them. They hope to educate, to refine, and to give an honest means of livelihood to the idle or vagrant street girls of this quarter. To accomplish all this they need liberal aid from the public.

The expenses of the school with a hundred scholars, will be between $900 and $1,000

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The African Race in the United States.

NUMBER THREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

My hope is entirely in the chivalrous South. I address myself to its candor and generosity. When I address the North, it will be to conjure it to cease from its violence, its vituperative epithets, its interference, its emissaries, &c., to lend its generous pecuniary aid in the legitimate scheme of self-emancipation, and to emancipate itself from its own insensate prejudices and oppression in regard to the African race—to pluck out the beam in its own eye. On the North and on England I would urge the formation of *Societies in Aid of Self-Emancipation*, as the special service they can render to the cause of the enslaved African. This aid may be of a pecuniary and educational character, and it must be fraught with a pure morality and a peaceful, quiet and conciliatory spirit.

Our object must be not to attack the slave-owner, but to assist him. He, too, may have his kindly and benevolent feelings; but he is surrounded by the difficulties of the case.

I repeat that it is to the South, aided by the North, by England, and by the philanthropists throughout the world, that I look for good to the poor African. But I proceed to the proper subject of this paper.

I have been told by a British officer in one of England's first regiments, that after the men have been daily provided with rations and clothing and accoutrements for a certain period, they become like children in regard to the most ordinary wants. Such is the influence of habit or education. No wonder that the slave continued in barbarism and ignorance, should appear incapable of anything higher than barbarism. Compare the same individual before and after he becomes a soldier, if you would form a just idea of his capabilities and the power of habit. Imagine the slaves on any plantation drilled as a soldier would drill them; taught as an artisan in iron or wood would teach them; or as a well informed farmer or gardener would teach them,—am I wrong in affirming that from the state of *cattle*, they would become the *finest* artisans and peasantry in the world? Let us then raise them in education. GEORGE III. expressed a wish that every subject in his dominions should possess and be able to read his Bible. It was a right good and royal wish, worthy of the consideration of all Americans. Imagine every slave in this land possessed of his Bible, and of the power of reading it! Would they be as "the brutes that perish," as they now are? Would not their very *race* appear to be changed? Would not the philosopher begin to think that they were of a different *species* from their former selves? Look at the bozal in Cuba,—not him whose face is tattooed, and who was therefore a chief or prince in his own country, but the untattooed, newly arrived from Africa, and compare him with the ladinos, who speaks Spanish well, having long been in the Western world,—and it will be obvious at a glance how capable and susceptible this same barbarian race is of improvement!

There is no one thing of more powerful influence on the feelings of the individual than the kind and condition of his clothes. Every one feels the difference in his very being, as it were, of being well or ill dressed. No mortals are more susceptible of this influence than the African. Let it be used then, as a means of his improvement. Let his dress cease to be as the dress of the Penitentiary system. Let him be well and decently dressed. Especially let *Sunday* be so distinguished; it will then be not so much a holiday as it will be a *holy* day, marked by every elevated and religious feeling.

The African race are particularly sensible of each religious sentiment. In this they surpass the Anglo-Saxon. None but the Anglo-Saxon will deny that this is a superiority. I have heard the African preach and pray, I am not ashamed to say, in a style that touched my heart.

The African is æsthetic in his character. Attachment, gratitude, fidelity, loyalty, are his characteristics. I have rarely read anything so truly affecting, as certain writings of "the black man eloquent."

I have observed the African teacher in a school, the African waiter at hotels. I have conversed with them and tried them, and I regard their faculties and disposition as admirable. And I especially observe that the free African is superior in these things to the Slave.

If any man possesses "the milk of human kindness" in a superior degree, it is the African. An African, though a Slave, has, at the risk of his own life, saved his master's from the rebel and the assassin. I once saw a poor slave flogged by the paddle; each stroke produced a yell, and such quivering of the muscles, as I, though a physiologist, never beheld before, and trust in my God never to behold in living man again; the skin was raised by each stroke into blisters. Yet this man rose from his position of being tied hands and feet to a door-like board and laid prone on the ground, drew on his clothes, went to the water-pipe to quench his urgent thirst, and followed his master, the instigator and witness of his punishment, without the least expression of an angry feeling. He had been charged, as he averred wrongfully, with theft, had been sent supperless to bed, and had run away. For this latter offence he was flogged.

I do not think the boasted Anglo-Saxon race would bear such treatment with so little revengeful and dangerous feeling. My readers know how rare are the instances of retaliation on the part of the colored people.

Did my reader ever watch the playful attentions of the African slave towards his young master; or of the nurse to her little charge? Has he observed how fond and mutual the attachment between them becomes? Did he ever observe this, in the same degree, in the case of the Anglo-Saxon or the Celt? Where is the *prejudice* against the African found? In the South, where the intercourse between the Anglo-Saxon and that race is most intimate? No! But in the North, the insensate North, where the character of the African race has little chance of being perfectly known.

Perhaps I have dwelt too long on this subject. I wished to do the oppressed race of mankind an act of justice. I wished to give the fair impression left by careful observation. But I had another motive. I wished to show of how much higher and more influential a motive to labor we may avail ourselves, in the case of the African, than the odious and degrading lash. If we want to double the African's labor, let us treat him kindly and reward him fairly. He, of all men, is more susceptible of improved efforts from kindness than from brutality. Such is his nature.

But it will be said by those who are so fond of the "*et tu quoque*" argument,—and this is universal,—that the soldiers are flogged in the British army. They *were* so flogged. But every day this system of flogging disappears, and the conduct of the soldiers, *pari passu*, improves. Time was, too, when it was the doctrine among the English aristocracy to keep the people ignorant. Every day their intelligence and knowledge are augmented, notwithstanding, and their character and conduct in the same manner and degree elevated; and the prejudice against education has, I am thankful to say, become extinct—the aristocracy now taking the lead in the noble movement of the education of the poor. The African race is highly improveable. His features and cranium, his gait and manner and form, all obviously improve in the Western hemisphere. Compare the bozal and the ladinos—one would almost say that his "species" is changed.

I have no objection to the philosopher's entertaining the view of the distinctness of race or species of the Anglo-Saxon and African, only I do not think that the former is justified, under the circumstances, in concluding forthwith, as he does, of course, that *his* is the higher. I believe, indeed, that the Anglo-Saxon is the African's superior in head, in intellect, and in enterprise; but may not the educated and disciplined African be the superior in *heart* or in the affections?—may he not be more "kindly and affectionate," more grateful and more loyal? This gentle hint I threw out for the benefit of those who "go in" *for difference of race.*

Let us never forget that the first convert to Christianity was an African, and that, according to prophecy, "the Ethiopian shall raise his hands to God." It is also said that "the first shall be last and the last shall be first." Let us be warned.

I am convinced that in due time the South will extend to my project a fostering hand. I shall demonstrate that, viewed in the light of a "Social and Industrial Economy," my project has immense advantages; and that the planter will eventually be the *richer* by its adoption, his plantation improved, its produce augmented. But still I must urge that the religious and conscientious view of the question, is the higher and the more noble, the more worthy of a great people.

I repeat, that all my hopes are in and from the South. I have shown how the planter may be reimbursed the cost of his slaves, in a manner both legitimate and beneficial; legitimate toward himself, beneficial toward his slave; and I have shown how his estate and its cultivation and its proceeds may be improved. I have shown how the plan will raise the character of the slave, from one of ignorance, degradation, ignominy, and listlessness, to one of elevation and energy; from that of the brute, in a word, to that of a man; from that of a slave to that of—*the finest peasantry in the world.*

On the ladies of the South I would venture to urge the purification of the domestic hearth. This will be accomplished when the slave is no longer a slave, and when he is no longer ignorant of morality and religion; when he is a husband; when he has the care and protection of his own rightful children. When this is accomplished, America may contend *pro aris et focis*; that is, when her altars and her hearths are *pure*, and no longer surrounded by the fruits of adultery and fornication.

How the ministers of the so-called religion of Christ can so long have sanctioned in the slightest degree this adulterous "domestic institution," I cannot imagine.

I rejoice to think that we have at length, in self-emancipation, a remedy—a wise and efficient remedy—for all the evils and the wrongs of Slavery.

THE AFRICAN'S FRIEND.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

SKETCHES IN WASHINGTON.

NUMBER TWO.

The House looks a little more lively today than it did on our last visit, and we are just in time to witness the close of that dreariest of periods in the Legislative day, known as "the morning hour," which is devoted to the calling of Committees for reports. There is seldom anything to interest or amuse the mere lookers-on, like you and I, during this same morning hour. The Speaker drowsily calls over the list of Committees, and member after member rises and presents a bill, which is hurriedly read twice by its title from the clerk's desk, and consigned to the Committee of the Whole, there to be duly considered and digested, or more probably, unless it involves very great interests, to sleep calmly upon the calender, until the 4th of March next; for Congress, as everybody knows, has long ago ceased to be a working body, and seldom now-a-days does much more than pass the necessary money bills—the balance of the time being consumed in idle discussion of unpractical questions.

There is a full attendance of members this morning, and the galleries are well filled. That large space above the Speaker's chair is set apart for ladies and their attendant squires, and there the fair sex of Washington love to congregate, to exhibit their showy costumes, and chatter to one another, and to such stray legislators as they can lure from the more solid attractions of the floor. The indefatigable Committee on Public Lands are making reports to-day, and the very tall, gaunt individual, now upon his legs, with up-reared hair "like quills upon a fretful porcupine," is COBB, of Alabama—a rough specimen of Southwestern produce.

Let him once obtain the floor, and there is no getting him to sit down again. He talks on and on, in order and out of order, till the patience of the House is sorely tried. Ah! now even the forbearance of the courteous and long-suffering Speaker is exhausted, and the long Alabamian is ruled out of order, and peremptorily desired to take his seat, which he does, as you see, with a very bad grace. The very corpulent, red-faced gentleman who follows him, with the vast expanse of smooth bald head, unruffled by phrenological development, is another *great* Alabamian, being no less a personage than GEORGE S. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and *ex officio* leader of the House; and of a surety, no duller mortal ever undertook to lead 235 of his species. How he came to be selected for so high a post is a mystery known only to himself and Speaker BOYD. He always addresses the House in a whining, discontented, injured tone, and is withal a most vigilant economist about small matters, although large demands upon the treasury meet with but little opposition from him. Perhaps his parsimoniousness may have been his recommendation; but then, the crowded ranks of the Democracy could have furnished many brighter and more popular specimens of the "penny wise and pound foolish" class. There is one of them over there, standing in front of the clerk's desk—the short, grizzly man, with spectacles.

That is GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, a most faithful and honest guardian of the public treasure, and one who understands the rules of the House perhaps as well as any of his compeers. He is, by the way, by no means niggard of his knowledge of those same rules, for he is eternally raising questions of order, and arguing them with the utmost pertinacity, to the dire waste of the time of the House, and the no small perplexity of the Speaker, whose learning, good easy man, in regard to such matters is rather scanty, and who always "doubts" in reference to them. Nature designed Mr. JONES for a caddler, and oratory is not his *forte*, although he is apparently fond of speaking. He takes particular care of all the small words in his sentences—the "to's" and "of's" and "but's,"—emphasizing them forcibly, and leaving the larger and more pretending ones to take care of themselves. Take him for all in all, however, he is a useful and painstaking working member, and one who could ill be spared by the House, although, perhaps, disposed to hold the national purse-strings a little too tightly for these days of surpluses in the treasury. Another diligent student of the rules, and frequent propounder of puzzling questions of order, is that fussy-looking young man standing in the centre aisle, and dressed in faded evening costume. That is CLINGMAN, of N. C. He was never known to remain in one seat for ten consecutive minutes during the ten long years he has been in Congress. Nor is it in reference to his seat alone that Mr. C. lacks stability. He has, I believe, boxed the political compass in his time, and has at last turned up a fair specimen of that nondescript animal, "an Independent Democrat."

The House has now gone into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and for the next three hours—that is till dinner time, when the Congressional day ceases, it not being deemed *safe* to reassemble the people's representatives after that sociable meal—there will be a general debate upon any and every subject except the one nominally under consideration, to wit, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. You may be sure no one will have the bad taste so far to transgress the practice of the House as to allude to that. Probably Nebraska will be the theme of all the speakers, as nobody here thinks of anything else just now. All the great and vital interests of the country are neglected and put in abeyance for that one exciting, all-absorbing topic of the hour. It would be quite safe to predict that 190 of the 235 gentlemen who assemble in this hall will deliver themselves of speeches on the Nebraska question before the close of this session. Nay, more, could the desks below us be made at this moment to disgorge their contents, I doubt not that some fifty carefully written efforts for Buncombe would be vomited forth.

At this period of the session there is but little variety in the proceedings of the House. It meets daily at 12 o'clock, and till 1 is occupied in receiving reports from committees, as we have seen; from 1 till 2½ or 4, "set speeches" are delivered, to which, as a general rule, nobody listens, except half a dozen personal friends or colleagues of the speaker, and, perchance, one or two others who aspire to mingle in the debate, and are thirsting after arguments to combat.

After 1 o'clock, unless indeed some great gun is upon the floor, the members gradually but steadily disappear. Some hie to the Senate Chamber, to learn what is going on there, and others to the Committee-rooms to write; some—and not a few, either—stroll across the way to a certain "Congress Hall," or to CASPARIS's, to take a "drink," and others retire languidly to the Post-Office of the House, to smoke cigars or pipes, and talk with friend JOHNSON, the agreeable Postmaster. Those who linger in the Hall, for the most part gather together in small knots, and chat and chew tobacco, spit and laugh, and squirt large wafers at each other or at the Chairman, or doze uneasily on the sofas round the chamber, outside the bar.

Meanwhile, some prosy mortal reads, in monotonous voice, and with gestures more or less grotesque, a dreary essay, until when he is perhaps half through his cherished manuscript, the sharp bang of the Chairman's hammer admonishes him that he has already "strutted his brief hour upon the stage," and uttering the words "print the balance," he gives place to another member, who goes through the same melancholy performance, and perhaps reads a great many of the same things, and to fewer listeners.

This wearying proceeding of speech-reading continues, with but little variation, until (generally about 3½ o'clock) the few members who have not gone away become frantic with hunger and insist on an adjournment, that they may rush to their boarding-houses and hotels for dinner. And there let us leave them. I have given you a fair picture of an ordinary day in the House. Our next visit—if indeed you can be tempted to come again—shall be on a field-day, when some "big hug" like Old Bullion is to speak. *Au revoir.* S. W.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TRIAL OF JOHN M. FENETY FOR ARSON.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The Court met this morning, at 10 A. M.

The District Attorney, in reply to the Court, said, that with the exception of a single witness, the appraiser or surveyor of the Insurance Company, he rested the case for the prosecution.

Mr. McKeon called upon the public prosecutor either at once to call his witness or close his case. There had been a great deal of outside influence brought to bear against the prisoner, and he wished to have all the testimony in before he opened the defence.

The District Attorney denied that any unfair influence had been used against the prisoner. He would for the present waive the right to call the witness unless as rebutting testimony.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. McKeon said: The counts of this indictment charge the crime of arson in the first degree, which carries with it the punishment of death, and the crime of arson in the third degree, which carries with it the punishment of imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than seven or more than ten years. I wish now to inquire of the District Attorney under which count of this indictment he intends to ask the Jury to convict. He will say that under this indictment the Jury have the right to take the whole matter into consideration, and that he has the right, under this indictment, to ask a conviction of the superior or inferior crime. That will be his answer. In reply to that, I take the liberty of inquiring of him—suppose the Jury find a verdict upon the entire indictment, what would be the intention of the Court. They could sentence to death, or they could sentence to the State Prison. It is an improper joinder, and I believe that, after conviction, the whole of the proceedings might be set aside, upon the ground of an improper joinder of counts, which require different punishments. (9 Wendell, p. 193.) I ask the Court to request the District Attorney to inform us upon which count he will go. In 12 Serjeant and Rolfe, the Court, in giving their opinion, say that at best the public prosecutor shall be compelled to elect upon which count he will go. Now, I ask him in fairness, so that we may direct our proof according to the road he may point out, to tell us upon which count we ought to answer before we proceed to our defence.

His Honor thought that any lesser degree of the same crime might be found under the higher charge.

Mr. McKeon contended that if there were but a single count in the indictment, and that count were for arson in the first degree, the prisoner might be found guilty of the inferior crime, but that could not be done in this case, for the indictment was put in two distinct forms.

The Judge.—It appears to me that the District Attorney has the right, if he insists upon it, to state his case in a different form so as to adapt it to the proof, whatever that proof might turn out to be. It is rather for the benefit of the prisoner than against him.

William Vonderburgh deposed: I know Mr. Fenety, and did so in the Summer of 1853; I saw him in the latter part of July in his store, in the Eighth-avenue; I went to him with a view to go into partnership with him; this was before the fire: I was to put into the concern about $2,000; I visited the store a second time, according to agreement, and found the store burned down; I advised him not to sell his horse; I do not recollect his telling me what amount of stock he had; O'Rourke told me Fenety was doing a good business when I visited the store.

John McCloren examined—I am a carpenter; I worked in the prisoner's store the day before the fire; we took down the shelves on the south side, and removed boxes and canisters to the opposite side of the store; I noticed the next morning that the fire was near the skylight; I got up there a little after 7 o'clock; I saw several boxes laying outside and some inside the store; some of them were broken; all the boxes were removed from the shelves at my request, in order to take the shelves down; when I first came there the boxes were piled up on the north side against the wall; there were no Chinese paintings on the wall; they were to have been put up the next day; it was a very handsome store; some of the boxes were taken from the windows to allow us room to work; several matches were scattered about; I saw sawdust in bags at the rear end of the store; we put up some boarding over the fireplace, and I think boarded up the fireplace; I agreed with Fenety to go the next day to Hastings to buy a horse; I saw O'Rourke there; I think the next morning I asked him how the fire took place, and he said he knew nothing about it; I made the diagram produced; the store is 66 feet 9 inches in depth;—(Witness described the store from the diagram;)—height of ceiling 9 feet 6 inches; the boxes, on the day before the fire, were moved from place to place, to give us room to work.

Cross-examined—I think the prisoner said that he had had an offer to sell his house; but I do not know whether he had advertised it for sale; on the morning after the fire I saw a larger quantity of sawdust than I did the day before; we were ordered to take the shelving from behind the counter to put up elsewhere; I noticed the pile of boxes was within three or four feet of the ceiling; the boxes we took from the shelves were small boxes.

James McKenner—I am a grocer; I know Matthew O'Rourke; he was in my employment; he came to me on September 23, 1853; he remained with me nine or ten days.

Q.—Did he leave you voluntarily?

Objected to—not pressed.

Examination resumed—I had some conversation with O'Rourke in relation to the fire; I asked him how the fire occurred, and that it was very strange to have sawdust in boxes; and he replied that the people talked about the sawdust in boxes, but that it was customary in tea stores, and that Fenety knew no more about the fire than I did; he made use of the same expression to my wife.

James Halpin examined—I live at No. 377 Eighth-avenue; I am in the wholesale liquor business; I have known Fenety since April; I know O'Rourke, and had conversation with him about the fire the day after it occurred; he told me that he knew nothing about the fire or the light left there; that he locked the door as usual, and went to bed.

Sam. D. Vanderheyden—I am Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, and I know Fenety; I have seen O'Rourke; a few days after the fire I met them both in the Park, and I asked O'Rourke how it occurred, and he stated he supposed it occurred from some litters that the carpenters had left the day before; I drew the claim for Fenety's creditors on the Insurance Company; O'Rourke was frequently with me while I was drawing the papers; he spoke to me about bringing a slander suit, which Fenety intended to bring against some one who accused him of firing the premises; O'Rourke said that he (Fenety) could sustain the action; I made a thorough investigation of the value of the stock, and was referred by Fenety to O'Rourke; I was in the store with a creditor before the fire, and Fenety told me that he had $2,400 of stock in the store; Waldron was the Notary in the matter.

Cross-examined—I was retained by a creditor of Fenety's, in July, and that is how I became acquainted with him; we took judgment by consent on the 15th of July, on the agreement that $15 should be paid, at stated periods, until the debt was liquidated; two payments were made before the fire.

Mr. Waldron, Notary Public—He was employed for Fenety to get up the preliminary proof against the Insurance Company; I examined Fenety as to the fire, and I asked him if he had a clerk, and that I should want to see him: he said that he was up stairs, and that he would call him down; he did so, and I told Fenety that I wished to see his clerk in private; Fenety then left; I asked O'Rourke whether he was clerk to Fenety, to which he replied in the affirmative; I asked him what time he left the store that night, but I do not recollect his answer: I asked him who locked up the store; he said he did, and that he carried the keys away with him; I asked him if he put the light out, and he said he did; I then asked him if he knew anything about the origin of the fire, and he said no; he stated that his theory was that some young man had been in the store smoking that night; I asked him when he first heard of the fire, and he replied that the first he knew of it was that some person came knocking at his bedroom door for the key of the store.

Henry Boosie—I know the prisoner; he came to see me, to do some ornamental work for his store, previous to the fire; he wanted eight or ten large Chinese paintings to be put on the wall; he said he was in a hurry with the work; I commenced the work, but did not finish it; I brought him a specimen some days before the fire; Fenety wanted some ornamental glasswork to be done, and I made an arrangement for a man to go up and do it on the Monday night, but, somehow or other, he did not know; Fenety said that he was going to enlarge his establishment.

Cross-examined—These paintings were to have been on canvas, and they would have cost $100; I stipulated that when the work was finished it should be paid for.

William Newman deposed: I am a decorative paperhanger; I knew Fenety; I remember the fire, and became acquainted with him before that occurred; he wanted me to paper his store with fancy paper before the 4th July; I was to have began about the latter end of June, but in consequence of having work in Brooklyn I could not go; I received a message to go when the carpenters had finished; I was to have called on the Saturday evening before the fire with some patterns, but did not go.

Cross-examined—It would have cost $80; Fenety was to have paid for the paper when it was brought into the store, and the manual labor when completed.

James Wares deposed: I am a gas-fitter; I arranged the store for gas-fixtures on the 24th July; the store was handsomely fitted up; Fenety paid me $10 on the Saturday before the fire; he wanted me to make some further improvements in the gas-fittings in the window.

Cross-examined—The whole of my bill was $20; I have not been paid the balance.

R. S. Emmett deposed: I know Fenety; he has been in my office with O'Donoghue; O'Donoghue is a merchant; they were in my office in April, 1853, and called in relation to a chattel mortgage from Fenety to O'Donoghue; such mortgage was executed in April, and the purport of it was that O'Donoghue should be secured for any goods, to the amount of $800, that he might sell to Fenety for the next two years; I advised that insurances should be effected on the property and placed in O'Donoghue's hands for better security.

John Montgomery examined—I am a clerk; I know Fenety; I have been in his employ as clerk, first-clerk and out-door agent; I was in the habit of using candles in his store; I was in his employ on the 18th of April; I used candles then; I have been employed in tea stores in Europe and New-York; we have dummies in the trade, which may contain sawdust, nothing, or tea; I have repeatedly seen dummy bags of coffee filled with sawdust, and also tea chests; when I was there in April I saw sawdust dummies; some of the boxes which were placed outside the store contained tea and some sawdust; the dummies when taken in at night were placed near the door, and the boxes containing tea were placed nearer inside.

Cross-examined—I quitted prisoner's employment in June; the gas fixtures were completed in April, when I went there; candles were used for putting up shutters in the evening; I have been in the business since 1841; in Fenety's store there were 20 or 30 dummies; end 30 or 40 altogether; dummies are generally used in stores, and are prepared in stores.

Re-examined—$10,000 of real teas and coffees could be put into such a store; I have had no conversation with O'Rourke since the fire.

Sergeant O'Connor.—I keep an oyster saloon; I have been on the Police; I know Matthew O'Rourke; I have had a good deal of conversation with O'Rourke about this fire, in my porterhouse; O'Rourke told me that Fenety ought to sue for slander, for that he (O'Rourke) could prove his innocence; I have heard O'Rourke say that he was ignorant as to the cause of the fire, and that it probably occurred from lighted cigars; this occurred about a week or ten days after the fire, and before I took charge.

Cross-examined.—I resigned on the Police in August; I commenced keeping my porter house after resigning on the Police.

John Wheeler, Jr.—Was a carpenter and worked on the prisoner's store, and spoke generally as to completion of the store; he saw O'Rourke the day after the fire and O'Rourke said he knew nothing about it.

Peter Holenbeck—Testified that the practice of using dummies were usual in tea stores; he saw O'Rourke after the fire and believed that O'Rourke told him that Fenety left the store half an hour before he did, and that the fire could not be accounted for; Fenety was doing a large business; I judge so from the fact of roasting coffee for him.

Cross-examined—I roasted 36 bags of coffee for Mr. Fenety I think in the month of June; I was not paid for all my roasting; I have a balance against him of $12 from the last settlement; the last settlement was come to just before the fire.

Joseph O'Donoghue deposed: I am a salesman in my father's store, No. 239 Front-street, New-York; he is a grocer; I remember Fenety purchasing articles of us, for I sold them; he commenced to purchase in April, '53.

Q.—How much did he then purchase? A.—Goods to the amount of $508 61; I continued to sell him goods from that time until the fire; he paid us at different times by installments; he made a mortgage to my father; Fenety handed two policies of insurence to my father when the mortgage was executed, and told him that if he liked, he would assign them to him; the policies have been in the possession of my father since April 14.

Mr. Bint here read a clause in the policies which showed that they could not be assigned.

Examination continued—I know O'Rourke and have done so since July last; on the 2d August Fenety came down to us and told us that his store had taken fire, and wanted me to come up; I did so, and met O'Rourke, and he asked me if they could do anything to him about the fire; he said that Fenety left before him, that there were matches on the counter; he seemed agitated, and said that some persons had said that the place had been set fire to, and that he had felt like thrashing them; he said he put out all the lights when he left the store; he said it was a pity, for Fenety would have made a fortune that Fall; he gave me no idea how the fire occurred; I asked Fenety if tee were in all his boxes, and he said no, that there was sawdust in some of them, and I said it was a good plan; if the stock had been all genuine it would have been worth $4,000 to $6,000: subsequent I asked O'Rourke about the fire, and he said he would take his oath that Fenety knew nothing of the fire.

Cross-examined.—My brother is named in the assignment as the assignee; the books of Fenety are in our possession, and can be produced; $2,100 was the claim made on the Insurance Companies; the claim was made after the assignment in the name of my brother.

John Newton, Tea-dealer at No. 190 Bowery, spoke as to the general practice of tea-dealers to use dummies.

Cross-examined.—Coffee bags are never used as dummies, as far as my experience goes.

The Court then adjourned until to-day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Wednesday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES—BOTTOMRY-OWNER.

William C. Pickersgill et al. vs. *John G. Williams.*—In the month of March, 1850, the respondent was the owner of the brig *Selma*, then lying in this port, and bound to San Francisco. Wishing to provide her captain with funds, in case he should need them on the voyage, he wrote to the libellents the following letter:

NEW-YORK, March 5, 1850.

Messrs. W. C. Pickersgill & Co.

GENTLEMEN: You will please give me letters to your friends in Rio and Valparaiso for Captain John J. Dean, of the brig *Selma*, to enable him to draw drafts on me at one day's sight, if necessary, on account said brig, which drafts will meet with due honor on presentation, and much oblige, Your obedient servant, J. G. WILLIAMS.

Upon this request the libellants furnished to Capt. Dean a letter of credit upon Messrs. Rostron, Dutton & Co., at Rio, and the brig soon after sailed. Early in May she arrived at Rio in a damaged condition. Capt. Dean presented his letter of credit, and requested that the necessary supplies and repairs should be furnished, which was done. After the repairs were commenced, Capt. Dean died, never having drawn the drafts. The vessel was for a time under the charge of the mate, and afterwards a new master, Capt. Story, was appointed by the American Consul, and approved by Rostron, Dutton & Co. The repairs were prosecuted, meanwhile, and, when completed, drafts were drawn by Capt. Story on the respondent for the amount, being between seven and eight thousand dollars, which he refused to pay, whereupon this suit was brought.

The vessel sailed from Rio in August. She afterwards put into Valparaiso, in need of further repairs, where she was sold with her cargo by her master, and the avails of such sale, or a portion of them, were sent by him to the respondent, who received them.

The respondent claims that his letter was merely a special application to authorize Captain Dean, and no one else, to draw drafts. He also claims, that on hearing that the brig had gone into Rio damaged, he made an abandonment of her to the underwriters on the 19th of July, which abandonment took effect from the time the cause of abandonment existed, and that he was not, therefore, the owner of the brig when the repairs and supplies were furnished, and was not, therefore, liable for them. He did not, however, pay over or tender to the insurance company the avails of the sale of the brig received by him.

He also claims that he is not liable to pay the claim, because, on the 30th of August, the then master executed a bottomry obligation for them, by which the original demand was merged. It was not, however, under seal, and was expressly stated to be a collateral security. He also claims, that this security was recognized by the parties as a valid bottomry obligation by a subsequent agreement dated December 27, 1850, entered into between the libellants and the owners of the cargo of the brig, the respondent being one of them. This agreement provided, that nothing in it should effect the bottomry obligation, or any rights which the libellants might otherwise have against the owners of the vessel, and the respondent promised, that if the bottomry obligation should not be a full security to the libellants, he would pay them the balance that might be due.

Held by the Court, That the promise in the letter of March 5, to accept drafts, was only secondary—the object of the letter being to secure funds for the necessities of the vessel, and that whatever repairs and supplies were furnished at Rio to the brig, were to be paid for by the respondent—such payment not depending upon Capt. Dean's drawing drafts, as a condition precedent.

That the supplies were not furnished upon the implied authority of the master to bind the owner, whoever he may be, when in a foreign port, but upon the personal responsibility of him at the special request of the respondent; that it is not, therefore, to inquire whether, by his abandonment, he ceased to be the owner of the brig, although his retaining the avails of the sale of the brig would render that seriously questionable.

That the supplies being furnished on the personal responsibility of the respondent, without any agreement for a bottomry security, that security, executed after they were furnished, was without authority and void, binding neither the ship nor the respondent; and no prior valid demand could be merged in or discharged by it; that, being not voidable but void, it could not be made valid by any recognition of it as valid; that moreover, the master of the brig, not being a party to the agreement of December 27, could not ratify the bottomry security which he executed; while the respondent in that agreement says, that he was not the owner of the brig, and his ratification would not bind the brig if that was so.

Decree, therefore, for libellants, for the amount of the repairs and supplies furnished to the brig at Rio, with reference to a commissioner to ascertain that amount.

For libellants, Messrs. Leroome and Barlow; for respondent, Messrs. Owen and Betts.

COLLISION.

Anson J. Stone vs. *the Steamboat New-York.*—This suit was brought by the libellant to recover damages for the sinking of the ice barge *California*, with 200 tons of ice on board, while in tow of the *New-York*, in the month of August, 1853.

The libellant alleges that while coming round the Battery the *California* was, by the carelessness of those in charge of the *New-York*, dragged against a vessel at anchor, and afterwards against another one, injuring her so that she was sunk, and claims damages to the amount of $5,000.

The claimants of the *New-York* deny any negligence on their part, aver that if any such collision occurred it was caused by the carelessness of those in charge of the *California*, and that the barge was towed at the risk of her owners, and that they are not liable for any damages.

Held by the Court—That upon the evidence the steamboat was not proven to be in fault, but that the collision was caused by carelessness on the part of the *California* and those in charge of her, and that the steamboat is not liable therefor.

Libel dismissed, with costs.

For libellant, Mr. Evarts; for claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley.

Important to Insurance Companies—The Right of the Insurers to Subrogation to a Remedy against a Common Carrier.

SUPREME COURT—Wednesday.

Before Judge Mitchell.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company against *Caleb.*—In this case, the trial of which was reported in the TIMES, on the 5th instant, his Honor Judge Mitchell has rendered a decision which will be of interest to commercial men.

The plaintiffs had granted insurance upon certain goods which were sent by the owners on the canal boat of the defendants. The defendants were a Transportation Company and acted as common carriers. It was agreed between the owners and the Transportation Company that the insurance should be for the benefit of the Transportation Company. The goods having been seriously injured while in course of transportation by the defendants, they were abandoned to the Insurance Company, who paid the insurance and then brought this action to recover from the carriers for the loss of the goods insured; they claimed that they were entitled to the rights against the carriers which had been enjoyed by the owners of the goods previous to the abandonment. The defendants relied on the agreement by which the insurance was to be for their benefit, which contract it appeared was never known to the insurers.

MITCHELL, J.—The defendants are common carriers by the Hudson River and Erie Canal. They received goods of several merchants to carry on that route, and the goods were so damaged by a collision and by the sinking of the boat in which they were, that the goods were necessarily brought back to New-York, when they were abandoned by the various owners to the insurers, the plaintiffs, and were sold at auction for the sum of $2,403 79, and the proceeds with the consent of the defendants, were paid over to the plaintiffs. Those proceeds were $2,403 79. The plaintiffs paid the value of the goods to the owners, amounting to $4,777 51, and now claim $2,273 72, the difference between what they paid and what they received from the defendants.

If this were the whole of the case, there could be no reasonable doubt in this State of the plaintiffs' right to recover. It was decided by the Vice-Chancellor of this Circuit, and the decision affirmed by the Chancellor, in The Atlantic Insurance Company *vs.* Storrow, (5 Paige, 285,) that where there is a loss of goods in the course of transportation, so that the carrier is liable for the loss to the owner, and the insurers are also liable to the owners for the same loss, and the goods are abandoned to the insurers, the latter, on paying the loss, are entitled to be subrogated to the rights of the assured, and to recover what they have paid from the carrier. The rule, with its implied limitations, is thus stated by the Chancellor: "Upon an abandonment and payment, or upon a recovery as for a total loss, the underwriters are entitled to subrogation, at least in equity, to all the rights and remedies which the assured has to the property which is not actually destroyed, including the *spes recuperandi* from any other source; unless the underwriters have relinquished that right by a stipulation in the policy. The same rule is stated with equal certainty by Judge Cowen. Quoting Judge Story, in Rogers *vs.* Hosack's Ex'rs, (18 Wend., 331.) "The law gives to the act of abandonment, when accepted, all the effects which the most accurately drawn assignment could accomplish." (See also Ætna Insurance Company *vs.* Tyler, 16 Wend., 385; by the Chancellor.)

In Massachusetts, in King *vs.* The State Fire Mutual Insurance Company, (7 Cushing, I,) it was denied that this rule could be applied to a case between the insurers and *mortgagor* and *mortgagee* of lands; it was said that Chancellor Walworth had in the above cases said what was not called for by the cases before him; but it was admitted that he had stated the rule correctly as to marine policies—and the distinction taken was between those policies and insurances of houses. The distinction made by that case, it was admitted, was not called for by the case as it then appeared before the Court—so that it was subject to the objection made to the opinion of Chancellor Walworth. As this is not a case between mortgagor and mortgagee and insurers, but between merchant and carriers and insurer, the same rule would be adopted in Massachusetts which is certainly adopted here; and it follows that if by a valid agreement the carrier has so limited his liability or connected with it an incident right which the merchant had, then the insurers (the assignees) must take the assignment only as the assignor can make it, with that incidental right in favor of the carrier. The insurer takes the assignment of the merchant's rights against the carrier, precisely as the merchant had those rights against the carrier, and subject to such defences as the carrier could make against the merchant; by the assignment the insurer steps into the place of the merchant with no less and no better rights than the merchant had.

In this case it was expressly agreed in the bills of lading between the merchant and the carriers, that in case of any loss to the goods the carriers should have the benefit of any insurance that might be effected on the goods. The abandonment has the effect of an assignment of this bill of lading, of the whole of it, including this right against the insurers, and accordingly the plaintiffs cannot recover against these defendants.

Carriers may insure against the risks which they incur in transporting the goods of others, and although they are liable to the owner, may recover from the insurer.

Every one will feel that this special agreement does injustice to the plaintiffs, and that they should have some remedy,—the only question is against whom should they have it.

No fraud, deception or concealment is imputed to the defendants, although the plaintiffs never knew of this agreement between the defendants and the merchants,—these defendants were not the persons who were bound to communicate it—they made a lawful agreement, and had a right to presume that the merchants with whom they made it would communicate it to the insurers, when they effected the insurance, and therefore that it was known to the insurers. If it was not communicated by the merchants to the insurers, and it would have effected the amount of the premium of insurance, (as in all probability it would have,) its concealment was a material concealment, and made void the policy. And if that concealment were continued down to a time subsequent to the payment of the loss by the plaintiffs, they still have their remedy against the owners of the goods.

The plaintiffs had a right to assume that no special agreement was made with the carriers, and if such an agreement was made, and concealed from them, the persons bargaining with them, and concealing so important and material a fact, should suffer the loss.

Judgment for the defendant, with costs.

The Extradition Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wednesday.

Before Judge Betts.

In the matter of Donl. W. Van Aernum.—The writ of habeas corpus heretofore issued by his Honor, Judge Betts, in this case was returnable this morning. The Marshal of the United States made return that he held the prisoner by virtue of a warrant issued by Commissioner Morton, and his commitment dated April 13, also, by virtue of a warrant of extradition from the Department of State, which came into his hands on the 14th inst., the habeas corpus being served on him on the 17th.

Mr. Romeyn, Van Aernum's counsel, then applied to the Court for a *certiorari* to compel the Commissioner to certify the proceedings and evidence before him, to the Court, and read an affidavit of Van Aernum, setting forth the proceedings before the Commissioner, and alleging that the Commissioner recommended to the President, that there was ground for his commitment; but as he was informed, wrote also that there was doubt about the case, and that it deserved further consideration; that the Commissioner's decision was sent on to Washington on the 12th inst; that it was not common rated to the counsel of accused till next day; that they immediately telegraphed to their correspondent at Washington, Hon. Gilbert

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proffering to obtain place, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be send for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Terrible Wrecks at Sea.

Our columns this morning record a series of terrible disasters on the coast and at sea, in consequence of the severe gales which prevailed during Saturday and Sunday.

Reports were rife in the City yesterday, of a lamentable loss of life by the wreck of two emigrant packets, bound from Hamburg and Havre to this port. The scene of the disasters was variously laid at Absecom Beach, near Philadelphia, and at Long Beach, a point not more than thirty or forty miles from this City. The accounts which have reached us are still incomplete; but the certainty that *fifty-eight bodies* had been washed ashore at Absecom up to yesterday afternoon, leads to the supposition that all on board the *Humboldt* must have perished. The vessel wrecked at Long Beach is supposed to be the *Powhattan*, of Baltimore, a ship of 600 tons burden.

The fine New-York packet *Underwriter* went ashore on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, twenty miles below Sandy Hook. Her passengers, six hundred and forty in number, were all rescued, and arrived safely in the City yesterday.

We fear that the whole extent of the disasters by the gale of last week is not yet known.

The Emperor Napoleon,

What triumphs and what defeats History will have to relate of the European conflict now begun, is reserved for future record; but, the creation of the existing political entanglement and the actual commencement of the war, is a triumph for NAPOLEON III. Only one year ago, a *parvenu* among the crowned heads of Europe, and as such, detested by them as well as by the people; ridiculed and tannted upon the occasion of his fruitless attempts to win the hand of a daughter of the pettiest legitimate prince noted in the catalogue; covered from head to foot with obloquy at the hustings, by those same English ministers, who now vie with each other in heaping the most obsequious praise and adulation on his every act;—he has succeeded in breaking the ominous alliance formed against him by banded Europe, and has placed himself at the pinnacle of the civilized resistance the Continent offers to the designs of Russia. He is the great man among the rival statesmen of the Eastern Hemisphere;—not made so, indeed, by his actions, but by the skilful use he has made of the faults and weaknesses of his opponents. Ever keeping himself, comparatively, in the background, and throwing the initiative of this whole affair on England, he has pushed forward the latter Power, step by step, until she has at length reached a point from which it is scarcely possible to recede. England clearly enongh perceives that she can hardly hope to bear out of this conflict any booty worth the name; but that all the profit of a twenty years' war, in which she has burdened herself to the verge of suffocation with debt, may be carried off with ease by her cunning ally.

The internal policy by which LOUIS NAPOLEON has succeeded in elevating himself to the Imperial throne, was calculated to strengthen this feeling of distrust; but, if he has not completely overcome that distrust, he has, at least, reduced it to silence and impotence, and, by his concurrence and coöperation in England's unsuccessful efforts to maintain a peace, and the perhaps equally unsuccessful endeavors to win over the alliance of Prussia and Austria, he has quieted any apprehensions that may be entertained by the Cabinet of St. James, in respect to his lust of conquest; while, for himself, he has conquered much the most respectable position before the public opinion of Europe. England finds herself forced to discharge the first hostile cannon that announces to the CZAR the final determination of the West; and this she must do without knowing whether she has any ally but France. Should this war become a Continental one, it will rest with France to carry it on, by her appointed armies; and should they prove victorious, the virtual possession of the regions in dispute, will, likewise, remain with her. The 40,000 men that NAPOLEON is now sending to the Danube can be easily spared by a military Power like France.

Thus, the present Emperor stands to-day in the attitude his uncle held at the beginning of this century, but with the vast additional *prestige* of England's friendship. *What will he do?* It is certain that he is upon the most intimate footing of good will with the Courts of Southwestern Germany, especially with Wurtemberg, whose king is the brother-in-law of the ex-king JEROME, and hence an uncle to the heir-presumptive of the Imperial throne, who was reared and educated at his Court. The visit of the Duke of COBURG, a brother of ALBERT, the Prince-Consort of England, appears, as we intimated a few days since, to have a bearing upon certain projected alterations of the map of Germany, with the assent of England. As early as 1848 Prince ALBERT had set on foot an intrigue for the aggrandizement of the House of COBURG, and a *Kingdom of Thuringia* was marked out in the plan. In Italy, a French *corps d'armée* holds Rome, where it could be easily reinforced by way of the Mediterranean, and the intrigues of the MURAT family are pursued with the consent of the Emperor, for, in such a case, connivance is consent. The pamphlet entitled *A Revision of the Map of Europe*, which lately excited so much interest at Paris, and which has even been ascribed to the Emperor himself, sets out upon the foregone conclusion that Austria and Prussia will side with the Western Powers, but comes round at last to the characteristic result that both those States must be pressed back toward the East—Prussia to be entirely removed from Germany, in order to give place to a reconstituted Kingdom of Poland, with a German dependency; and Austria to relinquish Italy, in return for some new Eastern provinces. Thus, Germany and Italy would be destined to division, even on the conclusion of a peace, if all Europe should have united in the war against Russia. A war against the German Powers, or any one of them, would bring about this combination still more surely.

The once President of the French Republic made it the principle of his internal policy, to let his opponents exhaust each other in their dissensions; and by a prudent forbearance, lull them into unconsciousness or forgetfulness of their common danger. The most solemn assurances were given, the most sacred oaths were pledged, in order to involve them deeper and deeper in their suicidal quarrels. Weakened, demoralized, worn out, they fell at the appointed moment, an easy prey to the victor and usurper of Dec. 2, 1851, who, with phlegmatic indifference, shook off the feeble restraints his promises and oaths had laid upon him. Will his policy prove to be a matter of chance, impulse and event,—or will the course he meditates pursuing, with foreign States, furnish a repetition and continuation of his course at home? This is a question of momentous interest,—not only to the parties directly concerned, but to the world at large. In answering it, conjecture is useless:—the Future alone can give the response.

Affairs in China.

We have referred from time to time, to the strange course pursued by the American Consul at Shanghai, sustained by the United States Commissioner, in regard to the collection of duties levied upon American vessels by the Chinese authorities, after the fall of Shanghai. That event put an end to the imperial authority in that city. The Custom-House establishment was broken up, the Collector driven out, and the city remained in possession of the rebels. Under these circumstances the British Consul, in reply to a demand from the Collector for the continued payment of duties, stated that payment would be resumed as soon as the imperial authority should be reëstablished. The American Consul, on the contrary, declared that the duties must be paid to him—in other words, that he would undertake the discharge of the duty which the imperial authorities had become unable to perform. The American merchants naturally complained of a decision so hostile to their interests; and a warm controversy ensued, which has been hitherto published in our columns, and of which a full summary is presented in the extract from the *North China Herald* which we give elsewhere. The British Government sustained the action of its Consul, which was imitated by the Consuls of all the other European powers.

Under these circumstances we perceive that the American Consul and Minister finally *receded entirely* from the ground they had taken, and a notification was issued declaring that American merchants would hereafter be entitled to the same privileges as those of other nations. We have so repeatedly and earnestly urged the justice and propriety of adopting this course, in opposition to the views of other City journals, that we now express our satisfaction at this result.

We have files of the *North China Herald* to the 4th of February. The Imperialists were still besieging the city, but with little hopes of success. There was some danger of a division of opinion among the rebels within the city. No intelligence had been received of any advance of the insurgents towards Peking.

The Ten Governors on their Weak Point.

There is a thing for citizens to be ashamed of, and in which our Almshouse Governors are particularly guilty. It is, that when "distinguished strangers" visit our Institutions, they—the Ten Governors—should set out brandy and water for them at Bellevue, and champagne so profusely at Blackwell's Island, that it is not uncommon for one in ten of all the "distinguished strangers" making such visit to come back to the City "disguised." It is not kind in the Governors to urge upon them drinks which expel their guests' wisdom and show up their weaknesses. It is not quite honest to take the money which is wrung out of the rich in the form of taxes and out of the poor by exorbitant house-rents, to make fools of their visitors. It is not decent to make these exhibitions of drunkenness in hospitals or prisons where the crime punished was begotten of drink, and the punishment inflicted is really the penalty of drunkenness. The prisoners on Blackwell's Island tell with bitter irony of the good times they have heard the echoes of, when legislators have been down to inspect their premises, and query of their Governors how getting drunk at the State or City's expense should be more honorable than getting drunk at one's own; and add that of the crimes they are charged with, all that their consciences accuse them of is the one of making themselves drunk,—all that followed being the work of the fiend, for which they feel no responsibility.

The last time the Ten Governors furnished the funds for one of their accustomed sprees was when the Legislature visited them, within the current fortnight. The brandy and the champagne were as abundant as usual;—it is not necessary for us to know whether they produced the effects which have been known to follow their imbibition, by many weary with hard traveling and a pretty tough day's work. But when members got back to Albany, Mr. C. C. LEIGH, of this City, introduced into the Assembly a series of resolutions, which, we need not say, were not adopted. Whether the majority approved them or not, we have not a doubt that the people would have said "Aye" to them. The resolutions thanked the Governors for their hospitable entertainment, but expressed disapprobation of the offering of strong drinks repeatedly, at Bellevue Hospital, Randall's Island, and the Penitentiary, and denounced the custom of turning any portion of our prison buildings into halls for revelry, as having a tendency to neutralize the reformative part of our prison discipline—as setting pestiferous examples before youth, burdening the tax-payers, and worthy the frown of every friend of virtue and morality. The intention of the resolutions was good. Had they passed, the rebuke would have been a wholesome one. Possibly the people would like to have added another, pinching the Governors for taking money contributed by them to relieve the necessities of the poor, and expending it on objects so entirely foreign.

Death of John Davis.

The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of Hon. JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts. He died at Worcester yesterday, after a very brief illness. Mr. DAVIS was U. S. Senator from Massachusetts during the administration of Mr. VAN BUREN, and took a leading part in the exciting discussions of the Tariff and Sub-Treasury. He was subsequently reëlected and was prominent in the debates on the Mexican War. Judge DAVIS was a man of sound judgment, of large acquaintance with public affairs and the resources of the country, and of proverbial integrity of purpose and character.

Mr. DAVIS was a gentleman of superior business talents, which were applied with eminent usefulness outside his strictly public duties. His good judgment and well-known integrity led to his appointment, some years since, as Commissioner on behalf of the European creditors of the State of Illinois, to which trust he devoted a thorough personal examination of the debt and resources of that State, and to the capacity and prospects of the then unfinished Illinois and Michigan Canal, to which the Illinois creditors advanced $1,600,000 in order to make the previous large outlay available. Mr. DAVIS visited Europe on this business, and won the personal respect, as he had previously enjoyed the confidence, of his constituents. We know that his influence on the other side of the Atlantic, and his acquaintance with the resources of Illinois, were availed of by the friends and projectors of the Illinois Central Railway, in making known the character of their lands and the securities based upon them. Mr. DAVIS, at the time of his death, was the Trustee, with Mr. JAMES BROWN, of this City, for the last mortgage of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company.

The Newspaper Press.

The London *Times* defends itself against the charge of publishing *too much news*. The attention of Parliament has been directed to that subject, Lord DERBY intimating that something ought to be done about it, and Mr. LAYARD making a very elaborate argument to prove that the British Ministry *must* have furnished that journal with important information. All seem to agree that the *Times* conducts itself very improperly, in publishing so much more important information than any well regulated journal ought to contain; and especially in knowing so much more about public affairs than members of Parliament. The same complaint against American papers is occasionally heard in Congress;—though it is so generally received with laughter and ridicule by the public, that it is now mainly confined to secret sessions of the Senate.

The *Times* defends itself from the accusation, in the first place, by saying that it is perfectly justified in receiving all the intelligence it can get, (honestly of course,) and if important secrets come into its possession, the fault lies with those who betray them. It is indeed its avowed and recognized profession to acquire information. "To accuse a newspaper of procuring intelligence," says the *Times*, "is like accusing a fisherman of catching fish. It is our place and province to procure it, nor can it involve any charge against us to assert that it ought to have been inaccessible. If the possessor of a secret chooses to reveal it, that is a point on which he alone is accountable, nor can his responsibility be extended to those to whom it is revealed. To accuse the listener in such a case would be little less unreasonable than to accuse the reader afterward."

The *Times* declines, of course, to say *how* such important information is acquired; but it says:

"But how, it may be asked, is all this information procurable? That is a question on which we are certainly not called upon to speak. It is quite sufficient to observe that intelligence *is* to be obtained, and that the fact is, and always has been, so notorious, unchangeable, and universal, as to deprive the result of any great importance. It used to be a maxim of diplomacy that no State secret, however momentous or terrible, could ever be maintained against proper research for forty-eight hours. One of the most remarkable verifications of this doctrine was that furnished at the famous Treaty of Tilsit, where conditions of the utmost secrecy, exchanged personally between two autocratic monarchs, nevertheless found their way to the light. A few years later, the French plan for the Moscow campaign was obtained, it is said, by the Emperor ALEXANDER, and very recently a document of the greatest importance, communicated only to the highest Ministers of a German Court, was brought to the hands of the Emperor NICHOLAS. To all State secrets there must necessarily be two parties. Each of these parties represents a Government, and every Government represents an aggregate of functionaries, of whom a certain number must needs be in possession of the mystery. If the various weaknesses of individuals are multiplied by the figure arising out of all these combinations, the result will show the chances against a secret being successfully preserved.

Congressional.

Congress takes matters easily. It gets over its business by easy stages, and doubtless has a good time of it. Yesterday, the Senate passed the bill, by a vote of 23 to 13, appropriating $100,000 to the discoverer of the popular anæsthetic agents. But inasmuch as the wisest have not been able to agree who said discoverer is, the bill puts the money into the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be retained until the point is determined, naming as the claimants for the honor the following persons: Drs. JACKSON and MORTON, of Boston, Dr. JACKSON, of Hartford, Dr. LONG, of Georgia, Dr. GUTHRIE, of New-York, and Dr. DICKSON.

That done, the Homestead bill came up. Mr. WADE moved an amendment, striking out that part which limits its benefit to residents of the United States or Territories. This was opposed by Mr. ADAMS, who pitched whole length into "the foreigners," and by Mr. THOMPSON, of Kentucky, who made a very spirited speech of the same drift, which was greeted with uproarous laughter and abundant applause.

The House passed the bill providing for the relief of the indigent insane, and then adjourned. This bill, so long argued about and around, divides among the States 10,000,000 acres of land, the proceeds of the sales of which are to be invested, and the interest applied to the relief and support of the class named. Our only marvel is that so good a bill, and one which bears so little spoils, should have had so rapid a delivery from the perils of committees.

☞ In another column we publish a report of an interesting debate in the Charleston Convention, on the confirmation of the Gadsden Treaty. The general opinion prevailed that if this Treaty secured a route for a Southern Railroad to the Pacific, it ought to be confirmed, without reference to any other part of its stipulations:—and as Gen. GADSDEN, being a member of the Convention assured that body that it had been framed *for that very purpose*, the vote was very decided in its favor. Gen. G. made some rather extraordinary statements for a gentleman in his position. He said among other things that Commissioner BARTLETT had run the line so as to give the Mesilla Valley to Mexico in accordance with "instructions from Gov. SEWARD," and with the design of preventing the South from procuring a route for a Railroad to the Pacific. Gen. GADSDEN probably conducted his negotiations under this very sensible impression.

Corporation Doings.

If the Board of Councilmen had been organized as a Debating Club, there would be an excuse for the manner in which certain members waste the hours that should be devoted to the public interests. On Monday, and again at last evening's session of the Board, ostensibly upon a question of the enforcement of the Rules, sundry members were held to answer to a charge of contempt, and the form of causing them to appear at the Bar to offer their excuses was duly gone through with. On Monday the Board occupied nearly three hours in receiving apologies and rebuking the refractory. Last evening, Mr. Councilman BEAKLEY, of the Fortieth District, (Fifteenth Ward,) was the immediate and quite innocent occasion of a sheer waste of two or three more hours. Mr. BEARLEY was absent from the Board on the evening of Friday, having been away from the City on that occasion; while on Monday he refused to return, to answer with his colleagues "in contempt." Having presumed to offer a resolution last evening, while still suffering under the charge, he was required to hold his peace; was marched up the centre aisle, made the subject of a cross-fire of amendments from gentlemen around the Board, and finally received a dignified reprimand from President BROWN. So ends the "contempt." The whole affair might have been adjusted in twenty minutes. As it was, it has occupied a full quarter of a day,—counting a day at 24 hours, and not by the amount of labor performed by the Board. A motion to exclude spectators and reporters during these proceedings last evening was strongly debated, and lost by a close vote.

This important matter having been finally settled, to the satisfaction of all parties, the Board proceeded to business at 8½ o'clock. The only action of interest was upon the Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of erecting a new City Hall in the Park, on the site of the building destroyed by fire. The sum of $600,000 is appropriated for the purpose. (The Legislature, however, has adjourned without taking final action on the memorial presented by the Common Council for permission to raise this sum; and the subject is now necessarily postponed, mainly through a want of prompt action on the part of the Corporation.) Propositions to build the new Hall in Madison-square were seriously debated, but were finally voted down. The Report of the Committee was adopted.

The Aldermen received a communication from Comptroller FLAGG, in which that officer gives his reasons for declining to pay the final contract of WM. B. REYNOLDS, about which there has been so much debate, and no little excitement in and out of the Common Council. The Comptroller, after reviewing the whole ground, recommended an investigation of the case by the Common Council, and that ex-City Inspector WHITE be examined in relation to the nature of the contract. No action was taken by the Board.

Not to be without its share of fun, the Board of Aldermen received a missive from "Crazy Kate," the lady who objects to the desecration of graveyards, who presented in person a remonstrance tied with black, and decked with a bunch of yew and a white rose.

WHITTLINGS OF THE WAR.—Under the title of *Jonathan's Whittlings of the War*, Mr. T. W. STRONG publishes to-day the first number of a new weekly. It contains twenty-eight engravings and a large and well-executed map of the Seat of War in Turkey, with notes and directions, indicating the chief points of interest. A History of the Origin and Progress of the War is also given. A spirited engraving represents the destruction of the bridge at Matchin, where 2,000 Russians were drowned.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.—The Trustees of Jefferson College respectfully decline the proposed connection of the College with the Synod of Pittsburg. They do so for very good and excellent reasons, expressing at the same time their sense of the value of the Synod's care and patronage.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education met last evening. E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., presiding. A communication was received from the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, asking for transfer of Ward School No. 4 during erection of the school edifice on Rivington-street. The transfer was ordered.

A communication was received from School Officers of Twelfth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $3,158, for furnishing Ward School No 37, in Eighty-seventh-street. The communication was referred to the Committee on Sites and School-Houses.

A communication was also received from the School Officers of the Sixteenth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $26,700, to build a new school-house on the site of No. 11, in Seventeenth-street. Referred to Committee on Sites and School-Houses.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the 13th section of the act relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York, as amended 31st March, 1854, as relates to a uniform system of instruction, be referred to the Committee on the Course of Studies, to report as early as practicable a plan for carrying the same into effect.

Resolved, That so much of the 13th section of the act relative to Common Schools, as amended 31st March, 1854, as relates to uniform rates of salaries, be referred to Committee on Salaries, to report as early as possible a plan for carrying the same into effect.

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be, and they are hereby authorized to apply for and receive the distributive share of the Literature Fund for 1853, apportioned to the Free Academy.

Commissioner West, of the Fourteenth Ward, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the salary of R. S. Hart, Assistant Clerk of this Board, be $1,200 per year, from the first day of April, 1854:

The resolution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Commissioner Wheeler, of the Second Ward, offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That it be respectfully referred to the Committee on Salaries, to fix the compensation of the City Superintendent and his Assistants, and also all other officers whose salaries this Board is authorized by the new law to regulate; also to ascertain whether the salaries of the Clerk, his Assistants and Deputies, or either of them, should be either increased or diminished, and report to this Board, in order that the same may be entered in the manual.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Stillman of the Eighth Ward, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be requested to provide a map of the City of New-York, with the cities of all school-houses under the care of the Board of Education, the same to be hung up in this Hall.

Commissioner Waterbery of the Twentieth Ward, offered the following resolution, which was likewise adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk request the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the several Wards to furnish him with a list of the school officers of the Ward, and of the teachers employed in the schools therein; with the places of their residence subsequently to the 1st day of May next, on or before the 5th of that month; and that the Clerk immediately after that day cause the manual for the present year to be printed.

The Committee appointed to apply to the Legislature for amendments in the School Acts, presented the act passed at the last session, entitled "An act relative to Common Schools in the City of New-York." The new law is the widest departure that every school-officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, be a resident of the Ward for which he was elected or appointed, and that Board of School-officers of any Ward shall have power to declare vacant the office of any Commissioner, Inspector, or Trustee, whether elected by the people, or appointed by the Board of Education, who shall have removed from the Ward, and its action be the duty of such Board of School officers to consider the subject and determine whether or not the seat of the officer who shall have removed from the Ward shall be declared vacant; and the Board, upon the recommendation of the Faculty of the Free Academy, may grant the usual degrees and diplomas in the arts to such persons as shall have completed a full course of study in the said Free Academy. It is also provided that all the trusts and estates held by or vested in the Public School Society of the City of New-York, or organized and existing previous to its several acts in compliance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York," passed June 1, 1853, which have not been conveyed by the said Society, and all the rights, powers and duties of the said Society which yet remain therein, shall continue to be vested in the Board of Education, which Board is, and shall be held to be, the lawful successors of the said Society in the execution of every trust, and the corporate existence of the School Society is merged in the Board of Education. The persons appointed by the School-Society as Commissioners and Trustees of Common Schools shall, during the term for which they were respectively appointed, have all the rights and powers, and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the offices to which they were so appointed, as fully and completely as they would or could if the said Society had fully complied with the provisions of the act entitled "An Act relative to the Common Schools in the City of New-York," passed the 4th day of June, 1853. The last section of the amended act is as follows:

The Commissioners referred to in the 17th section of the act entitled "An act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed the 22th day of April, 1853, shall approve of and report to the Board of Supervisors all appropriations submitted to the said Commissioners by the Board of Education, within 30 days after such submission is made, by the delivery of a statement of the appropriations required by the Board of Education to the Comptroller, who [illegible] in the said 30 days return and file the same with their objections, in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education; and the provisions of the said act shall cease to operate upon or affect, from and after the expiration of the said 30 days, any appropriation in regard to which the said Commissioners shall have omitted to take such action, or any appropriation to which the Board of Education upon a reconsideration pursuant to said act shall have adhered by the requisite vote of two-thirds, which the said Commissioners shall omit to report within ten days after the return thereof by them to the Board of Supervisors. And the provisions of the said act shall apply to such only of the appropriations required by the Board of Education as are required by law to be acted upon by the Board of Supervisors.

The report was adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy recommend, 1. That the degree of Bachelor of Arts be conferred on the graduating class of the Free Academy of last July. 2. That the Executive Committee on the Free Academy be authorized to cause to be engraved suitable dies for striking the medals which are or may be founded, to be awarded to the students of the Free Academy, and that the same be done at the expense of the public funds, unless the founders of such medals shall prefer to pay the expenses of such dies. The first recommendation was recommitted, with instructions, and the second recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Elections and Qualifications, to whom was referred the disputation in relation to the office of William Monteith as Commissioner from the Twentieth Ward, submitted a long report, to which was attached the following resolution:

Resolved, That William Monteith is a Commissioner of Common Schools for the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York.

The report and resolution were, after some debate, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Several other reports, but none of general interest, were received and appropriately disposed of.

Recent Deaths.

Hon. NEHEMIAH R. KNIGHT, formerly an esteemed Senator in Congress from the State of Rhode Island, died on Tuesday, April 18, at Providence. Mr. KNIGHT first entered the Senate in 1821, to fill a vacancy, and was subsequently reëlected for three successive terms—making the entire term of his service in that body twenty years.

On Friday, April 7, Dr. ROBERT C. RANDOLPH died at his residence, Oakleigh, near Greensborough, Alabama, aged 61 years. Of the distinguished RANDOLPH family of Virginia, Dr. RANDOLPH served creditably in the navy during the last war with Great Britain, became afterwards eminent as a physician at New-Orleans, and, on establishing his plantation in Alebama, his residence became extensively known for its liberal hospitality, refinement, elegance, and comfort.

PRESBYTERY OF BROOKLYN.—This body met last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-street. There was a very slim attendance. Rev. D. P. NOYES, A. M., Moderator, delivered the sermon. He took for his text, Isaiah xl., 1, 2: "Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins." He commenced his remarks by saying that the Church in all ages had been compelled to walk by faith alone, and that promises were left in the Bible for her encouragement. He showed how God always works by natural means, and, therefore, all His plans take time for their development. An outline of the progress of the Church through the world is found in the Bible, commencing at the creation and ending with a description of the New-Jerusalem. Everything that tends to enlighten and improve mankind brings us nearer to God; they are links in the chain that binds us to Heaven. "Even the wrath of man shall praise him." How much more, then, his industry! Although good men have lived in every age, there are now a larger proportion who can serve God effectually than there ever have been before. It was once natural to send the Gospel to the Heathen; it is now necessary that it be purchased at home. Let us redeem the children, and thus secure the future for the Church. Let us have one Christian nation, one country thoroughly devoted to Christianity. If every member will do their duty this nation will be so. Who will offer themselves for this work? Let them stand ready. If you are doubtful, remember the words of the text—"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith the Lord."

ARREST FOR ATTEMPTED THEFT ON BOARD OF THE EUROPA.—Just as the *Europa* was about to leave her wharf yesterday, a man was caught in the stateroom of a Hungarian, who was one of the passengers, in the act of opening his trunk. The Hungarian, a few minutes previous, placed his trunk in his stateroom, and having locked the door, went on deck with a friend, who was seeing him off, to converse until the steamer started. Soon after he stepped down to his room, and found the door unlocked, and a stranger working at his trunk to open it. The rogue claimed the room and baggage, and told the Hungarian to go out. He seized him, however, and conducted him to the deck, and the Captain sent for officer JOHN AYRES, who took him in charge and showed him the way to the Recorder's Office. In his possession were found a burglar's instrument known as a "jimmy," and several skeleton keys. The Recorder appointed 2 o'clock this day as the time for his examination on the charge. He refused to give his name, and was committed to the City Prison.

☞ The Pennsylvania Legislature has finally passed the bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works (Pennsylvania Railroad) for $10,000,000, and it has been sent to the Governor for his signature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH, THE EAST TO the west, sounds of praise go forth in favor of HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS. The great efficacy of these medicines has been so well established, that with them there is no such thing as fail. Read the following testimony from a Minister of the Gospel:

DR J. N. HOBENSACK—Dear Sir: My child, from infancy, has been afflicted with worms—at times almost frantic. We used several preparations without any good effect, until we used your Syrup. Astonishing, yet delightful to parental feelings! she, frantic with pain, emaciated with disease, in a few days was relieved from pain, restored to health, and is now doing well, after passing a great many worms full six inches long, and scores from one to four inches. C. H. PLUMER, Minister of the Gospel, Marshall-st., Phil.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia.
For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, agents for the Eastern States.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Remsdl,
John Aschincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Rapuet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samual Thompson,
Fred. O. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and the new challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large number, over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 225, 227 and 229 Water-st. Great Fire here, for the genuine HERRING'S CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all pulmonary diseases. Asthma are daily relieved, Bronchitis cured, and Consumptives, pronounced hopeless from laboratory practice, are restored to health. One of the highest responsibility. Sales have been immense over the packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Gaubert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 152 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.

THE STOMACH, THE BRAIN, AND THE NERVES have a hard time of it between our own indiscretions and the ordinary causes of disease. Fortunately we have in Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING ELIXIR AND CORDIAL a remedy for all affections of these organs which are not in their nature mortal, that has never been known to fail. It is guaranteed to remove and eradicate dyspepsia, hypochondria, nervous headache, neuralgia, lassitude, nausea, want of appetite, pain in the back, spasms, St. Vitus' dance, tremors, diseases of sight, morbid anxiety, female complaints, barrenness, nervous twitchings of the face or eyelids, and is the best antidote for that class of ailments ever introduced in medical practice. The Cordial is now supplied highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, or six for $10. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 152 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to JOHN J. GREENOUGH, Esq., in 1842. That patent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar needle used in all sewing machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Circuit Court, for infringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing in various ways, on our patent rights, and no good sewing machine can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there can be no question. [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

OUR HOTELS ARE ALREADY BEGINNING TO BE thronged with visitors to the City; and trade-ers in Broadway and out of it are putting (some by three cuttings) over head and ears in business. Speaking of trade reminds us of KNOX'S elegant Spring style of hats, which are pronounced by the beau monde to be gems of beauty and artistic elegance. His splendid store, in the Prescott House corner of Broadway and Spring-st., is now daily crowded with purchasers; while his old and favorite quarters, No. 128 Fulton-st., were last night nicely thronged by his numerous patrons.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licensees in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without Æolian; Hallet & Cumston's Pianos; Horace Waters' Pianos; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos,—the largest assortment of superior Pianos in the City. Also, Goodman & Baldwin's Melodeons, with the banks of keys: S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. These two makers excel all others in power, brilliancy and richness of tone. The above Pianos and Melodeons sold wholesale and retail at factory prices. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Fine Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

GRAND SQUARE AND ÆOLIAN PIANOS IN every variety of style, of very superior tone, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory,—such as have received the first premium in Boston, Philadelphia, &c., and are not surpassed by any in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale wholesale and retail at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000. BERRY & GORTON,
Sole Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, Buff and White Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-st. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. PETERSON & CO.'S, No. 70 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 15s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 9s. (not printed.) Also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club Meeting.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 13th inst.

SECOND DAY.—Another of those quick and closely contested races which have of late taken the sporting world by surprise, was run yesterday over the Metairie Course. The rain which was falling in town prevented the attendance from being good, but at the course it only sprinkled enough to lay the dust.

The race was for a purse of $500, at three-mile heats, and the following good horses started. *Maid of Orleans, Rube, Mary Taylor* and *White Eagle*. *Rube* was the favorite at even money against the field before the start, but there was considerable money staked by pitting one horse against another. The race, although very exciting, is soon described.

On starting for the first heat the *Maid* led the party, closely followed by *Mary Taylor*, while *Rube* trailed a long distance behind. In that position two miles and a half were run, when *Mary Taylor* made a brush and passed in front, maintaining the position and winning by ten lengths, in almost a gallop, in the astonishing time of 5:23; *Rube* barely saving his distance.

The betting was changed about and *Mary Taylor* was freely backed even against the field; she not only having won the first heat in such extraordinary time, but having done it so willingly and with such apparent ease. On starting for the second heat *Mary Taylor* took the lead and was never even lapped; *White Eagle* being the contending horse through the heat, and pushing hard to overtake her, but *Mary Taylor* won the heat and race by four lengths, in the once more remarkable time of 5:23¾.

If we except two three-mile heats which have been run within about a week past over the same course, either of the heats in this race would be faster than any other on record; but no horse has ever won two heats in such quick time as these. They beat *Blonde*'s two heats, run on the 5th inst., by three-fourths of a second, but they are not as fast, by half a second, as the two quickest heats made by *Little Flea* and *Arrow* on the 9th inst. It must be recollected that *Little Flea* won the quickest heat, although *Arrow* won the next heat, and afterwards the race. Before the last few days, the quickest three-mile heat on record, that we can recollect, was run in New-Orleans, March 22, 1844, by *Ratlin*, in 5:26. To sum up our statement, this race shows the two quickest three-mile heats on record, which were run and won by the same horse, while in any way either heat can be viewed, but twice in the world has either of them been beaten.

SUMMARY.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB—Wednesday, April 12, 1854. Purse $600—Three-mile heats.

W. J. Minor's b. f. *Mary Taylor*, by *Sovereign*, dam *Clara Howard*—4 y. o.	1	1
A Lecomte & Co.'s gr. h. *White Eagle*, by *Grey Eagle*, dam *Sarah Miller*—4 y. o.	2	2
John Clark's br. f. *Maid of Orleans*, by *Berthune*, dam *Alice Carneal*—4 y. o.	3	3
Hiram King's ch. g. *Rube*, by imp. *Trustee*, dam *Minstrel*, by *Medoc*	4	4

TIME—5:35—5:34½.

The Regatta.

From the Charleston Mercury, April 17.

The Regatta in honor of the Commercial Convention, took place on Saturday afternoon, in presence of a large concourse of persons. The scene on East Battery was most animated, although the wind, blowing almost a gale, prevented the sport being so excellent as it would otherwise have been. The Committee would have wished, under the circumstances, to have postponed the Regatta until some more favorable day, but fearing that the members of the Convention could not then be present, they resolved to proceed, and the day's racing came off in the following order:

FIRST RACE.

Sail boats (not exceeding 8 tone.) Prize—Silver cup, valued at $50.

Undine, 27 feet long, 8 tone, W. E. SNOWDEN.
Sluggard, 25 feet long, 6½ tons, H. E. VINCENT.
Ida, 25 feet long, 7½ tons, J. R. LACHICOTTE.

The *Spray* and *Louisa* were entered, but being light weight, had to be withdrawn in consequence of the rough weather.

Undine started at 4h. 33m., and first round came in at 4h. 53½m.....20½m.
Second round came in at 5h. 12m.....18½m.
Total.....39 m.

Sluggard started 4h. 27½m., and first round came in at 4h. 48½m.....21 m.
Second round came in at 5h. 8m.....19½m.
Total.....40½m.

Ida started at 4h. 41½m., and first round came in at 5h. 9m.....27½m.
Second round came in at 5h. 29½m.....20½m.
Total.....47½m.

Distance of the two rounds about six miles, blowing almost a gale, and the boats under double-reefed sail the first round. During the second round the *Ida* shook out the reef and made better time.

SECOND RACE.

Row boats, (not exceeding six oars.) Prize, $50.

Unexpected, ("The South State,") 40 feet long, 6 oars, plank, G. H. DAVENPORT.
Joaquin, 35 feet long, 6 oars, plank, S. N. BAILEY.
Chicora, 35 feet long, 4 oars, plank, R. B. CHAPMAN.
Biela, 26 feet long, 4 oars, canoe, N. BISCHOFF.

The *Unexpected* came in first, the *Joaquin* second; *Chicora* and *Biela* distanced. Race not timed.

The Pilot Boat Skiff Race did not come off.

James Brewster, of New-Haven, offers to build an orphan asylum, provided the town will furnish a site.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Paris Mantillas.**—LYONS & JONES will exhibit their new styles of Paris Mantillas on Monday, April 24, and the following days. Lace and Drapery Muslins very cheap. No. 377 Hudson-st., above Canal.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Freshman Class of the New-York Free Academy**, held on Tuesday, April 18, in reference to the death of their classmate WILLIAM A. PETTIGREW, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the Providence of God, our friend and classmate, WILLIAM A. PETTIGREW, has been removed by death, in so sudden and painful a manner, be it

Resolved, That we, his classmates, while we mourn the loss of our friend, will also endeavor to study, and deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents and family in their loss of so estimable a son and brother.

Resolved, That we wear the customary badge of mourning, as a token of regard for the deceased, for thirty days, commencing April 18, 1854.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his parents.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the principal City papers.

☞ **Postponement of Sale.**—Notice.—The members and others of the Wakefield Village Association No. 3, are hereby notified that the sale at auction of the two desirable dwelling houses, with one acre of land each, has been postponed until MONDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Wakefield. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the first fair day.

A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 112 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **Professor Wheden's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island, (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session the 2d day of May. REFERENCES—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. BEEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **American Institute Nominations.**—An adjourned meeting of the members of this institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate a ticket to be supported at the annual election. JOHN A. BUNNING,
HENRY MEIGS, Secretary. Chairman.

☞ **Plumbers, Attention.**—You are requested to attend a meeting of the Journeymen Plumbers at Merphey's Union Shades, corner of 14th-av. and 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Chairman.

PETER SCOTT, Chairman.
WM. CRAIG, Secretary.

☞ **Ladies' Medical Lectures.**—Knickerbocker Hall, 8th-av.—Last Free Lecture to ladies only, by Drs. VAN DOREN and WHITNEY, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Office corner Broadway and 18th-st. After May 1, No. 775 Broadway.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The mails for California, &c., per U. S. Steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **John Calvin.**—A Lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. B. FINLEY, D. D. Admission, 25c. Proceeds devoted to a benevolent object.

PERSONAL.

HENRY V——R.—Within the lining the treasure lies. Open it. Write as previously, when received, and say if all is right—your friends are anxious about you. XX.

IF YOUR BEARD OR HAIR WONT GROW NATURALLY USE MY ONGUENT.—I say, and know positively, that it will force the whiskers and moustaches, or hair, to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and it won't stain or injure the skin. If you have courage to buy it you will find it good. $1 per bottle, and $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

10,000,000 PICKLES FOR GROCERS.—Of medium, large and extra large sizes, together with an extensive assortment of Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, hermetically sealed articles Fancy Shelf Goods, for sale by WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Front-st.

LAWN GRASS SEED—Just received from London some mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Hay Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOYT, No. 124 Water-st.

NOYES, POWERS & TALMADGE.—JOHN NOYES HARBOUR.—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THOMAS J. POWERS,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE.

AN INCLOSED LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY WANTED.—Address R., at the office of this paper, with No., situation and lowest cash price.

L. WILLIAMS, (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable colored girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress, in a genteel family; would not object going into the country; is capable of, and would be willing to, take the charge of one or two children; would be willing to travel with a lady. Good city references given. Can be seen from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., at No. 126 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer; and to do plain cooking in a genteel family; is of very obliging disposition. Best of City references can be given from her last place. Please call at No. 97 East 12th-st., 3d floor front rooms. Can be seen from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—To do plain cooking, washing and ironing, and the general work of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at Nos. 30 and 34 12th-st., near 7th-av., the residence of her late employer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two industrious girls, sisters; one as a good cook in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook in a private family by a respectable woman, and as chamber-maid and laundress, or as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter or as waiter in a private family by ones and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as fine washer. Good City reference can be given from her last place where she now is. Call at No. 97 12th-st., in the caedy store, near the 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—In the City or country by a trustworthy and capable young woman, to do general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker, and willing to make herself generally useful. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable young woman wishes a situation in a private family, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer, has good references from her last place. Please call at 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family as dressmaker and seamstress; understands shirt-making and boys' clothes, and doing ladies' fine washing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 31 Prince-st., 1st-floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. No objection to go with a family to the country. Can be seen until Saturday at No. 208 East 19th-st., 3d floor back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a professed cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French dishes, pickles, preserves, jellies and blanc mange. Can be seen for two days at No. 616 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, industrious girls, aged 14 and 15, one to do waiting or chamber-work, the other as nurse and make herself otherwise useful. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as nurse, used to do plain sewing. Can be seen and recommended at the place where she has been living for nearly two years, No. 16 3d-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as thorough waitress, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 27 Prince-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS DRAUGHTSMAN—In an Architect's or Builder's office. Good City reference given. Address DRAUGHTSMAN, *Times* office.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, lecedresses, waiters, girls for housework, Germee and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help—to be found at MORRIS & COMMERS' establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

SERVANTS.—Families are furnished with the best Servants of every description, for city or country, at FERRE'S Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted.

TWENTY-FIVE PRINT COLORERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To go to Philadelphia, to engage in the best class of work, for which the highest wages, and to such as are competent, permanent employment will be given. The opportunity now presented, is one more favorable to good colorers than any ever before offered, as an immense and very profitable coloring can be secured, for several years; which, together with the low rates of living in Philadelphia, will enable the parties engaging, to live comfortably, and lay up something for a rainy day. Apply on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of next week, 25th, 26th and 27th inst., from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the office of HATCH & SEVERANCE, No. 140 Fulton-st.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—In a Select School, near the City, thoroughly qualified as resident teacher of the English branches, who may avail herself, if desired, of the aid of the teachers of Music and French. Apply to J. WHITLOCK, Esq., No. 218 Fulton-st.

LADY WANTED—To teach Music and French in a Seminary for young ladies, situated in a pleasant village within a few hours of New-York. Address Mrs. ANDERSON, Box No. 2,172, Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED—In a genteel family, a girl as nurse and seamstress; also two colored girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 34 West 12th-st. None but Protestants, and those who understand their business, need apply.

NURSE WANTED—A middle aged woman, to take charge of two children, (3 and 6 years old,) who is experienced and pious, and can produce the best of references. Call at Nos. 33 and 34 Felton-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active, intelligent American boy, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, to Box No. 2,537 New-York Post-Office.

COOK WANTED.—A first-rate cook, washer and ironer, to go to Staten Island. Apply at No. 59 Clinton-place, between 11 and 2 o'clock, Thursday.

APOTHECARY WANTED—Capable of taking charge of a first class retail drug store in this City. Salary $400 to $500. Best references required. Apply at No. 127 Maiden-lane.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man, lately admitted to the bar, who has had some practice in the law, wishes to enter a law office in the City, where he can perfect himself in his profession. Address Box No. 3,348 Post-Office.

TO CHASERS.—Wanted, two Silver Chasers. Highest wages and constant employment. Also wanted, a boy to learn the Silversmith business. Apply to J. C. MOORE & SON, No. 207 Centre-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—To go South, to a large and flourishing town—a young man, about 20 years of age, who thoroughly understands the Drug business, and the best manner of Physicians' Prescriptions; also, book-keeping. To such a one a liberal salary will be paid. Address, with reference as to capacity and integrity, Box No. 2,490 Post-Office. EDWIN R. YALE.

A PROTESTANT MAN AND HIS WIFE WANTED—The man well accustomed to the care of cows, rearing of calves and milking, which would be his principal employments, but at the same time willing to do other farm work when not so engaged; the wife competent to the charge of a small dairy. Apply to No. 59 Bleecker-st., at 8 o'clock, A. M.

BYRONIC BEAUTIES.

Round her she made an atmosphere of life;
The very air seem'd lighter from her eyes,
They were so soft, and beautiful, and rife
With all we can imagine of the skies.
As pure as Psyche ere she grew a wife,—
Too pure even for the purest human ties;
Her overpowering presence made you feel
It would not be idolatry to kneel.

In this description of a truly beautiful woman, it would seem almost as if the noble poet had even surpassed himself. The overpowering presence" of such a one would be naturally calculated to make a man "kneel," without incurring the charge of "idolatry." Unassisted Nature very rarely produces beauties answering the above description; but thanks to the science of DR. FELIX GOURAUD, these sort of "angels visits" are by no means "few and far between." The properties of his ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP are so wonderful that the darkest and roughest skin may be made smooth, white and transparent. This soap is calculated to cure all cutaneous diseases, while it exerts a power over tan, freckles, sallowness, morphew, ringworm and redness, spots, &c., almost magical. It is, in addition, a delightful shaving compound, and can be used in either hard or salt water. To ladies or gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a beautiful skin, the PURIFIER, DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ora of equal importance, as they will immediately and completely eradicate the nuisance. GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE has the astonishing chemical property of converting the harshest red, light or gray hair into rich glossy black or brown instantly. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROSE BLOOM imparts the most delightful rosy tiege imaginable to pale cheeks and lips, and the color has the further advantage of being permanent. Many base imitations of Dr. Gonrand's preparations are in the market; to avoid imposition therefore, be very careful to purchase only at the Doctor's Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

MOTORPATHIC CARD.—Dr. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted Hall, Rochester, N. Y., well known as the author of the system of Motorpathy, and by his great success in the cure of Chronic and female diseases, has recently purchased and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL WATER CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass., where, with improved facilities, he will continue the practice of his peculiar system, in connection with the Hydropathic Treatment. Dr. H. was one of the earliest advocates, and has long been, and still is, one of the most successful practitioners of the Water Cure System. Nowhere less, in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and especially those incident to Women, experience has taught him that MORTOPATHY, combined with the Water Cure Treatment, is in all cases much more effectual, and will restore many patients who are hereof the reach of Hydropathy alone. This has been made apparent in the cure of very many nervous and spinal affections, heretofore unreached, and of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numerous and complicated diseases of the Liver and Kidneys. Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many long standing diseases, MOTORPATHY is the only available remedy. More than seven thousand persons have been successfully treated at his former Institution; and with the improved facilities of Round Hill, Dr. H. looks forward to increased success. Physicians are respectfully invited to call and test for themselves the merits of his system. As a Summer retreat for the friends of patients or others seeking relaxation and pleasure, Round Hill stands alone and unrivalled. Its mountain air limpid water, and delightful scenery, have given it a world-wide reputation. His former Institution at Rochester is for sale. His work on Motorpathy can be obtained by remitting ten postage stamps. Address H. HALSTED, M. D.,
Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.

THE NEW FAMILY MEDICINES.—A wide sensation has been created by the official retirement of Professor McCLINTOCK from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, for the purpose of introducing into public use his celebrated prescriptions for the prevailing diseases of our climate. It is well known that the wisest and best men in the country have been patients of Dr. McClintock; some of our greatest physicians have been his pupils, and gleaned their skill from the overflowings of his giant intellect, and almost unequalled experience. His remedies are the fruits of positive experience, and every day adds a new proof of their efficacy in the immense popularity they are attaining. At this season we would call special attention to his TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP, for purifying the blood, as an article which should be used in every family. It is delightfully palatable, and at the same time the most powerful vegetable purifier known to the medical profession. It arouses the liver to action, frees the skin from all eruptions and the blood from all unhealthy humors, and gives renewed vigor and tone to the whole system. It is sold by the principal Druggists everywhere. KUSHTON, CLARK & CO., BELLUC & CO., JOHN B. DODD, &c., &c., and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 124 Fulton-st., up stairs. Price $1 in large bottles; six bottles for $5. Ask for Dr. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Wanted to rent, in a private family with the greatest Episcopal family, of decidedly quiet and retired habits, for the occupancy of nearly the whole of a modern three-story house, having all the new improvements, and located in the IXth Ward. Nearly all the rent will be taken in the board of a gentleman and wife. A note, with name and particulars of family, as to number, &c., addressed to "P," and left with STANFORD & CO., Broadway, will be attended to for two days.

BOARDING.—Wanted, a few children to board and to teach the first rudiments of education, in a fine, healthy location, near the North River. Female children, from 5 years of age to 8, will be taken. The utmost attention paid to their morals and health. Apply for terms, which will be moderate, to Mrs. DAYTON, No. 1 Clinton-place, corner Clinton-place and Broadway.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a delightfully situated house, which affords a fine water view, will take two or three gentlemen of first respectability to board for the Summer. For terms address W. P., Box No. 2,964, Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with desirable rooms, and board in a private family. Also two or three gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without partial board. Inquire No. 32 King-st.

BOARDING.—A widow lady having taken a house replete with all the modern improvements, will let a suite of rooms on the third floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen. Apply No. 367 12th-st., first house from 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife desire a furnished Broom, with full board for both. Location west side of Broadway, near Bleecker or 4th-sts. Address L. Z., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board, with front room and bed room on the second floor, at No. 124 Henry-st. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen may be had in a desirable location, one block east from Broadway stages and cars. Address Box No. 2,905.

BOARDING.—Two large rooms, with board in a private family, in the lower part of the VIIth Ward, can be had by addressing L. L. L., at this office. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room, with or without a bedroom adjoining, to rent, in a family who take but few boarders. Also, a smaller room. The situation is good, and near the cars and stages. Inquire at No. 415 4th-st.

BOARDING—May be had with a private family at No. 256 West 39th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of May.—A suit of rooms on 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also, furnished rooms, to accommodate either gentleman and lady or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. House pleasantly located, on Washington-st. For particulars, call at present residence, No. 34 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,908 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts., a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Rooms can be had in suites or separately on second floor; is well furnished, and as handsomely located as any house in Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife desire to obtain permanent board, with a furnished front room, on second or third floor, in a private family, with a few boarders. A quiet, plain, respectable house is required. Location must be within five minutes' walk of No. 10 Bowery. The best of reference given and required. Address J. W. B (J. W. LESTER'S Het Store,) No. 10 Bowery, for three days. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man, in a private family, where there are but few or no boarders, in the Xth Ward or vicinity of Chetham-square Post-Office. Best of references given. Address WILLIAM, with name and number, Box No. 381 Chatham-square Post-Office, for three days.

BOARD WANTED—Two gentlemen wish a comfortable room, with breakfast and tea, in a respectable family. Must be on the west side of the town, below Bleecker-st. Use of bath and gas desired. References exchanged. Address M. H. at this office.

BOARD WANTED—By two young men, in a private family, in the neighborhood of Hudson and Beach-sts. Will furnish their own room and pay together $6 per week. Address Box No. 2,922 Lower Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—With unfurnished parlor and bedroom, for a gentlemen and wife, in a first-class house near Montague or Atlantic Ferries. Addres Box No. 2,548 New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET.—A furnished parlor and bedroom, with pantries and other conveniences, to one or more single gentlemen. Also one or two sleeping rooms, in a small private family. Gas in the rooms. No. 81 Franklin-st., west side, near Broadway. References required.

ROOMS TO LET—From the 1st of May next, at No. 185 Murray-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st., one or two rooms to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 White-st., near West Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For two ladies and child, 6 years old, in private family or farm-house. No objection to fifty miles from the City, if in a pleasant, healthy location. Terms not to exceed $6 per week. Address CLOVERBNOOK, *Times* office, New-York.

SUITES OR SINGLE ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained with board, at No. 2 Bond-st., by applying at No. 150 Waverley-place. The basement to be let for an office. References given and required.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman, in the upper part of this City, with gas, Croton water and bath, and breakfast. Address H. K., Box No 956 Post-Office.

HOTELS.

BACHELOR'S HALL.—A German gentleman, tired of paying in New-York boarding houses high prices for comparatively poor accommodations, has bought a fine modern-built house in Clinton-st., Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, which he intends to furnish comfortably, and to open on the 29th April, as a Bachelor's Hall, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday. It will be conducted in first-rate style, and in a strictly genteel and quiet manner. Those who wish to enjoy with him the advantages of a genteel, clean, agreeable and comfortable home, are invited to apply without delay. Washing done at the house. Boating and sea-bathing convenient. City references given and required. For particulars address BACHELOR'S HALL, *Times* Office.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

YOUNG AMERICA DINING SALOON.—Corner of Ann and Nassau-sts.—J. BROAD would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken his old stand, on the southwest corner of Ann and Nassau-sts., and has refitted it in a very neat and comfortable manner. It is the determination of the Proprietor to make this one of the best and most desirable saloons in the City. Give us a call, and then you can judge for yourselves. I have adopted the modern and generally-approved plan of employing female waiters. The public can rely on being promptly served.

GRAMERCY HOUSE—Corner 21st-st. and Broadway.—The additions to this House are now complete, and the proprietress begs leave to inform her friends and the public that she has now vacant rooms, which are very desirable either for families or single gentlemen. She would also state that no pains or expense will be spared to make it one of the best of family hotels. Board per day, $1 50. Mrs. L. DONADI.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE DINING ROOMS—No. 69 Barcley-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st. Meals served up at all hours, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. BATTERSBY & POTTER, Proprietors.

FARMERS' HOTEL.—Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robieson and Murray-sts., New-York.—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS.—We want a partner to purchase an interest in, or the whole of the right of WABREN'S PATENT ANTI-FREEZING PREMIUM FORCE-PUMP, for the State of Massachusetts. There is no business that will pay better with the same investment. The Pump is so simple that it can be sold 50 per cent. less than any other, and be kept in repair by an ordinary mechanic; and yet so strong, durable, and powerful, as to commend it to all who see it. For particulars, and to see the pump, call at No. 128 Maiden-lane. A. W. GAY & CO.

$1.000 OR $1,500.—A young men having the good situation and fair salary, in a very pleasent occupation. Address, with real name, BROADWAY, Broadway Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An honest, sober and industrious young man, who understands the seed and plant business. To such a person well recommended, the subscriber will give a chance to realize a fortune in a few years, as he is obliged from indisposition to relinquish the charge of his business. Apply to J. DUNLAP, No. 634 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Bed-bugs now their hroods are hatching;
Soon the public will be scratching.
Tyson's Powder is by not,
When they're bitten let them nigh not;
Nor of rats and mice complain,
If his PILLS they don't obtain.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS—Free from poison, will clear a house of bedbugs and roaches in one day, and his PILLS in one night will destroy the largest colony of rats. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVALS.

PINNEO & CO. have removed to their new store, No. 76 Chambers-st., first door west from Broadway, where they are prepared to exhibit a large and splendid stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, FLOWERS, &c., embracing many new and choice styles of the most seasonable goods adapted to their trade.

Our old customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

THE NATIONAL BANK.—Has removed to the Merchants' Exchange Building, Room No. 49, second story, on William-st., where the business of the institution will be transacted during the rebuilding of their banking house.

REPLATING.

REPLATING.—Old ware replated equal to new, and warranted, viz.: spoons, forks, cake baskets, waiters, trays, brass stair rods, and all metal articles, made by putting on the silver plating factory, No. 218 Centre-st. near Grand-st.

MATTING FOUND.—A roll of White Quilting was found lying near the Battery, which the owner can have by paying the expenses of advertising, &c., by applying at No. 2 Greenbush-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LIFE AND SAYINGS. NOW READY. 20,000 COPIES—Will be published on Saturday, April 22.

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY.—By B. P. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post*.

"I did fymdo her a wrapper of mowye wordes, yet of a very pleasante fimde withal, and hayrpge much good occasyelle."—*Dr. Dogg, his Works; Lib. cel. Ant.*—"*Mistress Vnite Eyles.*"

One elegant 12mo. volume, 396 pages; printed on superfine paper, with 43 fine engravings on wood, including the following full-page illustrations in tints, designed by Coffin & Brown, and engraved by Orr & Andrews:

1. Ruth Partington, a portrait.
2. Paul's Ghost.
3. Partingtonian Philosophy.
4. Punch in the Hand.
5. Sleet of the Revolution.
6. Ira in the Country.
7. Partington Mouse Hunting.
8. A Christmas Story.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing the day of publication of the long-looked for volume, "Mrs. Partington, her Life and Sayings, including those of 'Paul,' 'Ike,' and others of the Family." The large number ordered in advance—more than 12,000 copies—is the best evidence of the popularity of the book. With the hope and expectation that the old lady will be kindly received by an appreciating public, "the biographer places his hand on his heart and bows, as the curtain descends to slow music."

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 8 Park-place, New York.

And for sale by all booksellers throughout the United States and Canadas. Price, $1 25. Single copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

THE GREAT ENGLISH CLASSIC.—G. P. PUTNAM & CO., have recently published THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ADDISON, including the whole contents of Bishop Hurd's edition, with Letters and Notes not found in any previous collection; and Macaulay's Essay on his Life and Writings. Edited by GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE. Volume 4, 12mo. cloth. $1 50.

Vol. V. completing the series, in a few days.

The writings of Addison have generally been inaccessible to readers, unless picked out with much labor from the *Spectator*, and other magazines to which he was a contributor. The notes of Prof. Greene are valuable. The type, paper, &c., leave nothing to be desired in this edition.—*Newark Advertiser* RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

MAJOR GIDDING'S SKETCHES OF THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTHERN MEXICO, in 1846-7. With map, 12mo. cloth. $1 50.

ROB OF THE BOWL: A LEGEND OF ST. INIGOES. By J. P. KENNEDY. Author of "Swallow Barn," "Horse Shoe Robinson," &c. Revised edition. Uniform with the above works. 12mo. cloth. $1 25.

THE POTIPHAR PAPERS. Fifth edition. With new designs. 12mo. cloth. $1.

JOMINI ON THE ART OF WAR. 12mo. cloth. $1 25.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Ready from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, to every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all other illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muse Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st, will receive prompt attention.

POPULAR WORKS ON RUSSIA, TURKEY, ITALY, HUNGARY AND GERMANY.—THE CZAR, HIS COURT AND PEOPLE, including a Tour in Norway and Swedan. By JNO S. MAXWELL. 1 vol., 12mo. Fourth Thousand.

CHRISTIANITY IN TURKEY. By Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT. 1 vol., 12mo. Second Thousand.

VENICE, THE CITY OF THE SE

Letter of Advice from John Randolph of Roanoke.

The following letter, which we copy from the Washington *Sentinel*, was written by RANDOLPH to J. R. BRYAN, Esq., from London:

LONDON, December 29, 1830.

MY DEAR GOSSAN: Although I have so lately written to my dear better half, and at such tedious length, too, yet I cannot refrain from the attempt to engraft an old head upon young shoulders, notwithstanding my belief that the time was over the wisest for another's experience. There are too many who are unable to profit by their own; witness the gamester, and the spendthrift; not to mention the ancient claims of victims of licentious representation matured into habitual indulgence. Each of those unnatural votaries of his darling vice is more sensible of the ruinous effects of his folly, than any preacher who exhorts him against the consequences. He that wears the cloth best knows how and where the latter galls. They declaim against the fixed and rooted ill-habits of their neighbors, under the expectation of reforming him, only show that they themselves are coxcombs. Rather commiserate and flat this, you will say, and you will tell the truth.

Having established yourself in Gloucester, let me remind you "not to put off until to-morrow what may be done to-day," and "*a fortiori*," not to leave till next year what could be done this, (1830.) Plant all sorts of trees. Man and boy I knew JOHN LEWIS for some forty years or so, although I never was in his house. It is probable he may have saved you the trouble of rearing orchards. But, be that as it may, fail not to have a good apple orchard, especially, and banish ardent spirits as a beverage from your table. I have serious fears on this head for a certain young * * *. If at the beginning you are obliged to resort to spirits, let your wife make the punch or toddy by measure, of a certain strength never to be increased, according to the good old Virginia fashion.

2. Have no dealing, that can possibly be avoided with your neighbors. The disregard of this caution will certainly lead to squabbles and strife.

3. Take no receipts on loose pieces of paper. Carry a receipt book in your pocket, and take all receipts in it; if you are afraid of losing it, keep it in your desk. Always have the receipts witnessed, where practicable.

4. Copy or have copied all your bills in a book, so that you may at a glance see the cost of any article or branch of expense. Without accurate accounts you must fall behind-hand. What voyage would a ship make without observation or reckoning! You are now embarked on the voyage of life, without a good look out you must be cast away.

5. Form no intimacies with your neighbors under a seven years acquaintance—"*qui vult decipiatur.*" The rigid observance of my own maxims did not prevent ill blood between some of my neighbors and myself. My maxims preserved me from strife, and from loss by these. With the rest I was on the best of terms.

6. Economy: the adapting your supplies judiciously to their intended end. This is a gift of God. It cannot be taught; at least I have tried to learn it all my life, without success. My mother had it in perfection.

7. Frugality: "*Non intelligunt homines quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia.*" It is in the power of every honest man, who means to retain his honesty, to refrain from indulging in expenses which he cannot afford. A disregard of this maxim, the result of their indolent ignorance of their own affairs, has ruined all my name and race; they did not know what they could afford, and some, I fear did not care.

I shall send you some acorns of an oak from Turkey, and also a few English. Plant them in beds, keep clean, and transplant at 18 inches or two feet high. I hope you will not forget broad-nuts, English walnuts, (and black walnuts too,) filberts, hazle-nuts, and chestnuts. I will bring or send you. I saw trees of this sort planted about a century ago at Houghton Hall, by the great Sir R. WALPOLE, from two or three feet in diameter. This was in August, 1826. They afford a noble shade as well as valuable fruit.

Get COBBETT'S *American Gardener*. It can be had at PINNEY THOMPSON'S, in Washington. Spare no expense or labor for good enclosures and a tight, warm house. The parsimony I preach up does not extend to the exclusion of comforts. I hope never to see a fire-place in your house without shovel and tongs and fender, nor with broken windows. When I was on a visit to poor B., he had eight or ten sponging visitors and their horses, and it was with difficulty that I could get a basin or towel; even the most necessary article in a bed-chamber was missing. I do not mean the bed, for there was one, although most uncomfortable. No; furnish your rooms well, however plainly. It is a first expense for your whole life. Plate and china, and glass, you will have no occasion to buy.

I shall probably never see how you and my darling niece succeed as housekeepers. Daily and every day I find that I am sinking. To be laid by the side of my honored parents at old Matoax, is now the only wish that I have personally to myself. No tombstone, no monument for me. Let "Spring, with dewy fingers cold," dress the turf that shall cover my no longer feverish head or throbbing heart. If there be any memorial of me, let it be a plain head-stone, with this inscription: "JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, son of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, the elder, and FRANCES BLAND, his wife, and stepson of VIRGINIA, born June 2d, 1773, died ——, 1831." Beyond this last period I feel that it is impossible, short of a miracle, for my existence to be prolonged. "Thy will be done."

I am now closely confined to my apartment, with faithful JOHN's aid. I have all the comforts that I am now capable of enjoying; my life hangs upon his.

I had liked to have omitted one special caution against going to the watering-places in Autumn in search of health. It is an idle, dissipated, and expensive practice. If you are to live in the lower country, you must accustom yourself to the climate, which I have no hesitation in saying is le every way more healthy than that of the upper country short of the Alleghany. When I was a boy, ague and fevers were hardly known twenty miles west of the falls of the great rivers.

The inhabitants of the lower country were always joured by the trans-montaie people, capecially on account of their sickly climate. But now the valley is, perhaps, the sickliest in the State. Whoever heard of the breaking up of old William and Mary by an indigeous plague! In case you should go far enough west (to Montgomery or Wythe) to avoid autumnal disease, you must count upon dying the first time that circumstances oblige you to spend that season at home. There never was complaint of sickness at Warner Hall until the last Warner introduced the rum fever. The notion of ill health has been a pretext to cover the love of gadding and gossiping; and for e Winter climate, and Spring especially (not to mention roads) there is no comparison.

Pray mention Mrs. V. Bibber's lowest price for her estate, and John Tabb's also, if practicable.

Adieu, my children. J. R., of Roanoke.'

To JOHN RANDOLPH BRYAN, Esq.

DECEMBER 29, 1830.—The weather has been very cold (15° of Fahrenheit), but it has moderated. I see that the New-York packet of the 1st of this month has arrived. Papers of that date are in town. I received a letter from W. LEIGH, of the 21st of November, which must have come by it. I have been more and more unwell the last three days.

LONDON, December 29, 1830.

IRON WORKS FOR BUILDINGS.—Those who contemplate building will do well to call at our Iron Works and examine our stock of WINDOW LINTEL AND SILL PATTERNS, &c. We are prepared to execute orders from 14 different patterns of window lintels, elaborately finished, and varying in style, at a cost of about one-third the price of Brown stone, in the same manner. Specimens of our lintels and sills may also be seen in the following buildings, New-York:

Mr. W. B. Astor's building, No. 167 Greenwich-st.
Mr. Peter Cooper's building, Lexington-av. and 23d-st.
Grocers' Bank building, College-place and Barclay-st.
Messrs. Goelet's' building, 25th-st. and 4th-av.
Mr. I. Platt's building, No. 72 Murray and No. 18 Greenwich-st.
Mr. O. Blunt's buildings, No. 50 Murray and No. 52 Leonard-st.
Mr. J. Boorman's building, No. 125 Chambers-st.
Messrs. J. & J. W. Meeks's building, Nos. 24, 26 and 28 Vesey-st.
New-York City Flour mills, corner of Broome and Lewis-sts.
Mr. G. Bridge's white marble front building, No. 14 Dey-st.
Mr. R. L. Stevens's 18 buildings, corner River and 4th-sts., Hoboken.
Odd Fellows' Hall building, Washington-st., between 4th and 5th-sts.
Messrs. Kamp's building, the Odeon, South 4th and 5th-sts., Williamsburg, &c.

Also, Corinthian and Ionic capitals, square and round columns, lintels and cornices, vault and truss girders, windlass pawcheses, ballast ports, &c. Full information, together with drawings, can be had at the office, or on application by letter to the subscribers.

L. JACKSON, BROTHER & CO.,
Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61, 63 and 65 Goerck-st., near Delancey-st.
New-York.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 466 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot of ground 18 feet square, in Fort Hamilton City, payable in small sums. The location, one-half hour's ride from 23d-st., in the beautiful town of New-Brooklyn, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 363 6th-av., an No. 25 9th-av.

TO PRINTERS.—New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, (established in 1813,) No. 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st. Presses, Chases, Composing-sticks, Stands, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c. Metal and Wood Type, from other foundries, and every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING,
Successors to CORTELYOU, THOMAS & CO. W. H. GIFFING.

This Paper is printed on Type cast at the above Foundry.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE, BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 21 and 23 Dey-st., offer for sale:

METALS,	NAILS,	HORSE SHOES,
OILS,	EMERY,	FILES,
RIVETS,	WIRE,	STEEL,

as part of a large assortment of Tools and Materials required by manufacturers, mechanists, smiths, contractors, builders, railroads, &c.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, received from these in weekly, with choice and extra cuts of the animals selected by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of RUTHERFORD'S PRINTING INKS, as manufactured by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., Boston, and have on hand the latest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, &c. &c. Cheap for cash in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JENKINS & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 340 West 30th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & HEWITT have in store a choice assortment of the new engine-engraved, and other ornamental Enamelled Glass, for windows, [illegible] New-York.

WOOD'S DOVE'S PATENT—Largest assortment in the City. Dealers and others will find it to their interest to call at CHILDS & SMITH, No. 448 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR TO RENT—LOW, OR HEAT—Two-story [illegible] with marble mantels, [illegible] Furniture very reasonably attended, 22 feet wide, 40 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 22 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 192 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 66 feet front by 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 192 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. This place contains about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn and fine vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to four depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, (the nearest one being within 10 minutes' drive,) and about an hour's ride by carriage from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and goods schools near by. Inquire at No. 124 Warren-st., New-York, or of A. B. RAYMOND, West Farms. Rent $550 per year. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Fort Washington, two miles north of Manhattanville, about 25 acres of land, together with an excellent dwelling-house. The land extends from the Kingsbridge Road to the Hudson River, and embraces a valuable water front; it is beautifully wooded, of an excellent quality, and within about 1,500 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north, the residence of Montaigne Ward, Esq., and on the south the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and the scenery most beautiful. It will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in a handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and out kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH SPREAD JR., No. 13 Coenties-slip, or JAMES M. HATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Harlem Railroad. The house is a well built, 2-story wood dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Bankingridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 250, with stabling, carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 33 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Bankingridge, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET NEAR ASTORIA, L. I.—A house, barn and garden, well stocked with fruit. Communication by stages and steamboat. Apply to JAMES WELLING, No. 93 Pine-st., New-York.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AT ASTORIA TO LET.—To let or lease, a new large first class gothic cottage, in the best part of the village, and within three or four minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. It was built by day's work, and contains all the modern conveniences. For particulars apply at No. 195 Water-st., or at Mr. MILLS' store, steamboat landing, at Astoria.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Stapleton, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

VALUABLE REAL-ESTATE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Store running through from Fulton to Main-st.—about 90 feet. Dwelling-house adjoining. Possession given immediately. One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of J. V. ST. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Pearl-st., New-York, or of E. A. CRISSEY, on the premises.

$4,500 ONLY—For that handsome new three-story brown stone basemen: and sub-cellar brick house situated on Hicks-st., one door from De Graw, Brooklyn. The house contains all the improvements, such as gas on every floor, marble mantels, bells, speaking tubes, hot water range, &c. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Distance but five minutes' walk from the South end Hamilton-av. ferries.
E. DE MOTTE, No. 71 Spruce-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallaboot. For terms, &c., apply to
DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to
CHRISTIAN M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c. FOR SALE.—Within 25 miles from New-York, by railroad—10 acres $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 91 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 6 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Plank road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 22x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS—For sale, 20 lots in the 12th Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly installments of $6, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a second-hand Hydraulic Press, in good order, with wrought iron cylinder 8-inch Ramage platen, 27 by 36. Apply to R. HOE & CO.,
Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

ONLY A FEW MORE DAYS LEFT—Neglect it, and you will never have another chance to get one of the CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS. There being only about 100 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of this favorable chance, (of not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,200 for $94,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 4th day of May, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Depôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid out; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determioed not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to Lots. The price of each Lot is fixed at $94, payable in installments of $4 monthly. This perfect, abstract of which will be furnished gratuitously. An excursion to Clarenceville will be made every THURSDAY at 12 M., and persons wishing to view it can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the admission of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at UNION HALL, No. 163 Bowery. JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,
Office No. 163 Hester-st.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF THREE HUNDRED LOTS AND PARTS OF LOTS OF LAND READY AND SUITABLE FOR RESIDENCES AND MANUFACTORIES, IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, L. I.—On Avenues J, 4, 5 and 9, and Streets E, F, 24 and 25, a large portion of which avenues and streets have been opened, graded, paved, curb and gutters set, and the sidewalks graded, leveled and graveled. The location of these lots is exceedingly picturesque and every way agreeable. Many valuable improvements are now being made on this property. A railroad is now being made which is to pass through these grounds, on the 3d-av., to Fort Hamilton, from Catharine, Fulton, Montague, Atlantic and Hamilton-av. Ferries, every few minutes. Various lines of excellent omnibuses from several parts of Brooklyn, also pass to and from the ferries every few minutes. Some fine parcels of water lots will be included in the sale. Those wishing to examine the map of survey of said property, or to inquire concerning the same, may apply between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of W. VENVILLE, Esq., Counsellor at law, No. 142 Broadway, New-York, up stairs. AARON CLARK,
for CLARK & ANDERSON.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.
Boston, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—A few dwelling-houses and about 3 acres of land, in the pleasant village of Westport, Connecticut, about half an hour's ride from the City of New-York, and 2 hours' ride from Albany, on the New-Haven Railroad. There are on the premises good barns, carriage-house, out-house, &c., good water, and everything requisite, and in good repair. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and gardens, the vegetable garden in the highest state of cultivation. There is an abundance of fruit of the finest quality and almost every variety, and an extensive variety of shrubs and flowers. For further particulars, apply to EDW. N. JAUNCEY, No. 66 Front-st., or on the premises, Westport, Conn.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story brick dwelling-house No. 203 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., containing nine rooms, Croton water, closets, range, bath, &c., suitable for a small family. Rent $450. Possession 1st May. Apply to F. W. TOMPKINS, No. 199 East 23d-st., or at No. 142 Nassau-st., office of the New-York Observer.

HOTEL TO RENT.—A new three-story brick building, 42 by 72 feet; 28 rooms besides basement. Situated in a healthy and flourishing village of over three thousand inhabitants, about twenty-five miles from New-York, close to a railroad depôt, and well-situated for country resort. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET.—One or two of those beautiful 4-story English basement Houses on 39th-st. between Lexington and 3d-av., Murray Hill. They are the centre two of a row of ten, possessing all the modern improvements. Will be let for $800. Inquire on the premises, or of R. GIBBINS, No. 177 West 25th-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To a private family, the three-story brick house, No. 236 12th-st., one door east of 4th-av., in good order, with gas, Croton water, bath, &c. Rent $1,000 and Croton water tax; possession immediately. Also, store and cellar No. 668 Broadway, rent $800. Apply to WM. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 13th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN TWENTY-THIRD ST.—A first-class brown stone house in complete order, newly painted throughout, with gas fixtures and hall oil-cloths included; three years to run. A small first-rate family, who take no boarders, may address, with name and references, R. M. D., Union-square Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two two-story framed dwellings, filled in with brick to peak, with high brick basements, on Van Buren-st., 50 feet west of Nostrand-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of W. J. MUNN, Mechanics' Bank, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—Part of a large, genteel, first-class House to let to a very small family—the family of the owner being small—in a good neighborhood, below 29th-st. Apply to THEODORE MARTIN, No. 199 West 28th-st., from 8 to 11, and from 5 to 9 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house No. 27 Sullivan-st.; rent, $456. Also, the house No. 101 West 22d-st.; rent, $700. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 20 Chambers-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The House No. 43 Marion-st., near Spring. Rent $575. Apply to Mrs. MORRIS, No. 222 Centre-st., or to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN—At low rent, two of a row of six first-class modern-built 3-story brick houses. Inquire at the upper house on Bloomfield-st., above 6th-st., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET—Rent $300.—Three-story and basement brick house, in 51st-st., north side, 1st house west of 9th-av. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 432 Houston-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A fine three story and attic house in First-place, Brooklyn. Call on GEO. TAYLOR, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A fine three-story House and four Lots of Land to let, for one or more years, in Central Morrisania, on Fordham av., 25 feet northerly from 11th-st.—one of the healthiest and most delightful situations in the village, and a short distance from the railroad depôt. Rent $225, only to a good tenant. Apply to A. R. DYETT, No. 5 Tryon-row, Rooms 19 and 20.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A large well furnished cottage at Clifton, Staten Island, with stable and large garden, and ground well stocked with various kinds of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. F. PIERCE, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

SEVERAL STORES TO LET.—And a large number of dwellings, finished with grates, in the well known warehouse corner of Fleshing and Division-ave., Brooklyn. The Fleshing-av. Railroad cars, from the Brooklyn ferries, and stages from the Williamsburg ferries, pass the houses every few minutes. Rents from $125 to $300. Apply to H. SYLVESTER, corner of Flushing and Division-avs., Brooklyn, from 1 to 7 P. M.

STORE TO LET LOW—To a good tenant for a term, from 1st May, the first and second stories and basement of the store No. 76 Cedar-st., near Nassau, 25x97 feet; is a good store, and will be altered to suit. Also, superior sales-rooms, offices, and lofts for manufactoring purposes, in the new marble building, No. 405 Broadway. Inquire on latter premises, of GROVER, BAKER & CO.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—No. 197 Canal-st., together or seprate; second floor, &c., of No. 56 Watts-st.; brick workshop, suitable for carpenters or cabinet-makers. Also, three or four apartments suitable for small respectable white families. Apply to
JAMES PRICE, No. 280 Hudson-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—A very desirable store, suitable for a shoe, thread and needle, or other small fancy business, to let, under the Everett House, on the 4th-av. Terms very reasonable, to a desirable tenant. Inquire as the premises.

STORE AND APARTMENTS TO LET.—The store is suitable for any business. Two suites of apartments, each consisting of Room, Bedroom, Pantries and Kitchen, with Croton water. Apply on the premises, No. 118 Wooster-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 152 William-st., between Fulton and Ann. A good store for any fancy business. Also, for sale, a fine lot of fixteres, glass cases, counters, &c., together or separately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 A. M.

STORE TO LET.—The spacious four-story brick store No. 261 Pearl-st., near Beekman. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to
CARSON & HARD, No. 281 Pearl-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable store and building, No. 813 Broadway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st. Possession can be had immediately.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 56 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET.—The large new store No. 108 Chambers-st. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The spacious store No. 50 Broadway, consisting of four stories with basement and sub-cellar. Possession given 1st of May. Apply on the premises, to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BROADWAY.—To let, the premises No. 618 Broadway, now occupied as a furniture showroom by Mr. Ponsot, for which it is well adapted, having 3 large rooms, each 28x60, besides basement and 4th story. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 280 Hudson-st.

ROOMS TO LET—In the modern built house No. 91 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., the two basements with range, hot and cold water, two parlors, two front rooms on third floor, and three rooms on fourth floor, with privilege of bathroom. Wood work inside will be painted and gas introduced if desired. Can be seen from 8 to 4 P. M. Rent $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 399½ Hoeston-st., 7 to 9 A. M., at 12 M., or 6 to 8 P. M., or No. 71 Wall-st., 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A small 3-story house, having the modern conveniences, situated in 22d-st., near 6th-av., will be rented for one year from May 1. Inquire of DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 447 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET.—A pleasant front room, handsomely furnished, for one or two single gentlemen, in a very respectable house, with a balcony, and all modern improvements. Inquire Nos. 109 and 111 Canal-st. French and Garmen spoken in the house.

ROOM TO LET.—A very desirable room, 50 by 20 feet, on Chestont-st., opposite the Custom-House, Philadelphia. Rent $400. Apply to A. McMAKIN on the premises, No. 141.

HALL TO LET—On the second story of the Demilt Dispensary, corner 3d-av., and 23d-sts., suitable for public meetings or as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. Apply to the Apothecary on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—No. 135 Amos-st., rear, near Hudson-st. Apply in office of A. M. HILLS, No. 16 Maiden-lane. JAMES BOWMAN.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, No. 76 Lafayette-av., second block east of Fulton-av. The house has been built only one year, and the situation desirable. Apply on the premises, or to N. T. DAWLEY, No. 24 Liberty-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Williamsburg. The upper or lower story and front basement of a neat two-story brick house, No. 302 South 3d-st. Rent moderate to a small respectable family. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 36 by 90 feet; basement will be 36 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 413 Broadway.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—In Mercer-st., near Canal-st., in good order and suitable for Gentlemen's lodgings, would be rented for manufacturing purposes.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—300 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high, and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

LODGE ROOM TO LET—On Monday and Wednesday evenings. Location, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. For particulars, inquire of E. A. PAVIE, No. 20 Avenue D. JOHN E. MACGOWAN.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—For religious purposes, Societies, &c. Inquire of J. HOLDEN, No. 57 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—An unfurnished front parlor on the second floor, with bedroom and pantry attached, from the 1st of May, with or without board, in a pleasant neighborhood, in a small private family. None but respectable persons who regard the Sabbath, and can give good references need apply. Inquire at No. 6 Charles-st.

SECOND-STORY TO LET—Of house No. 66 Greenwich-av., consisting of two rooms and two bedrooms, with cellar privilege. Suitable for a small family. Rent, $200. Inquire on the premises, of WM. L. STEPHENS.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, TO LET—In a first-rate location, and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 120 and 122 Centre, corner Hester-st. Possession given immediately.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building, No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

**

Auctioneer.

GRE... SALE.—To close a con... lots, comprising some 1,500 feet ... the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, ... of auction, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, ... WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 464 Broadway; lot being 29 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

HOUSTON-STREET.—The property on the south side of Houston-st., lot 25 feet front and rear, and 87 feet 6 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 20th-av. and 134th-st. Also, 4 lots on south west corner of 20th-av. and 134th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 135th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 135th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 134th-st. Also, 3 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 134th-st.; 2 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 135th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 135th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 183d and 186th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, at the Merchants' Exchange Building Lots at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, by order of the Supreme Court, about 350 lots of land on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-avs., and on 62d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d-sts., viz.:

72 lots of ground, forming the entire block bounded by 63d and 64th-sts. and by 4th and 5th-avs.

72 building lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 64th and 65th-sts. and by 4th and 5th avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 65th and 66th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 66th and 67th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

73 lots forming the entire block of ground bounded by 67th and 68th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and the 5th and 6th-avs.

58 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 58th and 69th-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

56 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and 7th-av., and 6th-av.

61 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and by the 6th and 7th avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 71st and 72d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

64 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 72d and 73d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

Also, 27 valuable building lots, situated on Broadway, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th-avs., and on 45th, 46th, 53d, 55th, 66th, 67th, 71st, 75th, and 21st-sts., including a number of Broadway, 6th, 7th, and 8th-av. corner lots. 60 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. For maps, describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 20 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTE. FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 797 Broadway, opposite Grace Church, all the rich furniture of the house. It will embrace rosewood parlor furniture in rich brocatelle, rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte, damask and lace window curtains, velvet, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets; mahogany French bedsteads and bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany and rosewood dressing and plain bureaus, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, card and other tables, fine plate-glass and sofas of various patterns, dining and tea-tables, work do., French plate mirrors, chandeliers, mantel ornaments, cottage and enamelled furniture, China and glass ware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, &c., &c. Also, all the bedroom furniture of about 40 rooms, complete. Catalogues on the morning of sale, and no postponement on any account.

VAN ANTWERP & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 285 4th-st., near the Bowery, the entire furniture of a genteel family declining housekeeping, consisting in part of rosewood suits, viz.: tête-à-tête, parlor and arm-chairs, rosewood tables and bureaus with marble-tops, rich oil paintings and framed engravings, marble centre-table, inlaid French plate looking-glasses, tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rugs, mahogany Elegant Divans and chairs, vases, black walnut French bedsteads, mattress, feather-beds and bedding, washstands, toilet-sets, &c., &c. Also one elegant, rosewood 6½ octavo piano-forte. N. B.—The above was all made to order, and has been but little used. The sale will commence with a neat assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues now ready at the auction-room, No. 169 Pearl-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, April 21.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 191 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of Royal Wilton carpets, tapestry and rosewood parlor furniture, do. satin wood, covered in plush; elegant rosewood 7-octavo piano, by Wooster, superior finish and tone; mahogany parlor organ, 4 stops, a superior instrument, by Erben; contre-table, corner etagares, clock, vases and mantel ornaments, bedroom furniture, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, silk window curtains, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO MORROW, Tuesday, 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Warren-st., the entire genteel furniture of the three-story house. It will comprise in part of sofas, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, marble top dressing bureaus, marble top centre, card and extension tables, two large French plate mirrors, curtains, &c., cornices, feather beds and hair mattresses, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, china and glassware, table cutlery, stoves, refrigerators, kitchen and basement furniture, &c. &c. N. B.—All the furnitnre in this sale is in good condition, and will be peremptory, without regard to weather. Catalogues early on Tuesday morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, April 20, 1854.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and Sixth-av., a general assortment of Brussels and Turkey carpets, drugget, matting, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, covered with hair cloth, mahogany centre and card tables, couches, covered in chintz, pier glasses, pier tables with marble tops and mirror backs, mahogany dining tables, white figured window curtains, mahogany sideboards, mahogany French bedsteads, palliasses, mattresses, Turkey carpets, rugs, Venetian stair carpets, brass stair rods, bureaus, bookcases, book shelves, toilet tables, side do., rosewood centre tables, mahogany French chairs, arm chairs in morocco, ingrain carpets, oilcloths, door mats, mahogany hatstand, &c.; also, an assortment of copper kitchen utensils, glass and china ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, April 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 236 4th-st., opposite Washington-square, the elegant furniture of a family about leaving for Europe, consisting of royal Axminster carpets, crimson satin damask window curtains, lace under do., large pier glasses, carved rosewood parlor suits covered in silk plush, sewing chairs carved in rosewood, centre-tables, extension do., rosewood piano-forte, bronzes, clocks, vases, oil paintings, soma very fine; chandeliers for gas. Also, a large assortment of bedroom furniture, Brussels and three-ply carpets, French bedsteads, dressing-glasses, bureaus, wardrobes, cabinets, chairs, mattresses, china, glass, and other household furniture, all made to order, and of the best quality.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

Store No. 110 Centre-st., cor. of Franklin.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On THURSDAY, April 20, at No. 50 Franklin-st., at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the above house, consisting of rosewood suits, centre and side tables, Brussels carpets, &c., in parlors; mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, feather beds, enclosed washstands, toilet sets and ingrain carpets in bedrooms; also, dining-room tables, chairs, round tables, &c.; also, a large quantity of crockery, glassware and kitchen furniture, all in good condition.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 21, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 East 26th-st., near Lexington-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of parlor furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, covered in plush, Brussels carpets, centre tables, marble tops, window curtains and cornices, lace do., pictures and engravings, mantel clocks and ornaments in bronze, gas fixtures, bedroom furniture, French and other bedsteads, in mahogany and black walnut; ingrain carpets, mahogany bureaus and washstands, oil-cloth dining-room furniture, crockery and glassware. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

W. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. H. BARTLETT will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 83 Johnst. Sale positive, previous to removal. 50 crates of crockery, all kinds of common and best ware, now landing; 200 packages New-England and other glassware; 1,200 doz. cutlery, knives and forks, carvers, &c.; 100 lots plated and Britannia ware, a choice lot. The whole in lots to suit retailers, grocers and merchants.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction on the premises, in the town of Rye, in the county of Westchester, on the 24th day of April, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, all the right, title and interest of HARMAH C. CARPENTER to all that certain farm of land situate near Portchester, in the said town of Rye, containing about 30 acres, fully fenced and occupied by Peter Carpenter, deceased, bounded in front by the Boston Turnpike Road, at the corner of Sheldrake-st., (or mill lane) formerly of Daniel Carpenter, deceased, and running thence [illegible] Northerly Parcel of land [illegible] Sheldrake-st. aforesaid,

New-York Daily Times.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA.

Important Notification—Shanghai Declared a Free Port.

REVIEW OF THE CONTROVERSEY.

From the North China Herald, Jan. 28.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Shanghai, Jan. 20, 1854.

The undersigned has to communicate to the American citizens resident at Shanghai, that he has received instructions from H. E. the Commissioner of the United States to China, to deliver up the papers of American vessels on their leaving port, *without requiring the production of the Chinese Custom-House clearance*, as long as vessels under other flags are allowed by the Chinese to enter and leave port without reporting and paying duties at the Custom House, as is at present the case.

The moment the Custom-House regulations are enforced upon all foreign vessels, a return to them will be required upon the part of those under the American flag.

This step is founded upon the right to claim every advantage enjoyed by the most favored nations, secured to United States' citizens by Article II of the American Treaty with China.

(Signed) EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
Vice-Consul, U. S. A.

To American Merchants resident at Shanghai.

The important "Notification" which issued from the United States Consulate, on the 20th instant, makes Shanghai,—for the present,—a free port to American vessels, and of course, to all vessels under "other foreign flags," if they choose to avail themselves of such a precedent.

We will now give a review of the history of this much vexed question of the duties. It has reached the point at last, which our merchants urged should have been established in the first instance,—when their arguments were all thrust asido, as emanating from parties too deeply interested.

When the insurrection took place, on the 7th September last, and the power of the Government in this district was scattered to the four winds, and when our merchants were about to take advantage of the occasion to indulge themselves in "a naturnalia of smuggling," (as the Hong Kong *Register* expressed it,) the British and American Consuls stepped forward and demanded the full payment of the duties, "either in silver or promissory notes," as the only condition upon which the vessels should leave the port—the former, justifying his course chiefly on the proposition "that the insbility of the one Government to enforce its rights owing to calamities which beset it, so far from being a reason why the other should take advantage of the circumstances to ignore its rights, forms in truth, the strongest argument for their honest recognition"—while the latter Consul, in straightforward and unadorned language, informed his countrymen that the treaty obligation to pay was "without reservation or proviso of any kind," and, "was in force as long as the treaty exists, andor any circumstances."

No doubt both the Consuls were actusted hy what they conceived to be their duty, but both of them were wrong. The generous sentiments of the British Consul were misapplied; for the weakness of a Government is, in fact, *its fault*. If a Government becomes so weak as to be unable to exercise its own functions, "its rights" vanish with its power; and H. M.'s Consul, in his subsequent course towards the Chinese Government, appears to havo acted entirely upon the trnth of this proposition. The orgument of the United States Consul was fully as untenable; for the treaty obligation to pay the duties, instead of being "without reservation or proviso of any kind," depends entirely upon the fulfillment of counter obligations on the part of the Chinese, and is in force *only* according to circumstances. Bnt the merchants of both countries had to submit to the order of their authorities, and when the Americans remonstrated with their Commissioner against the edict of the Consul, they only received a severe lecture upon *moral* as well as treaty obligations.

So, in the first instance, the British and American authorities pursued a common corrse; hut when the Taoutse—backed by an Imperial fleet and ormy—appeared in the place to resume his old fnnctions, they went opposite ways.

Those our readers abroad may understnnd more clearly the subject, we will here state, that when SAMQUA returned to Shanghai, his intentioo was to reestablish himself at the Custom-House on the Bnnd, in the midst of the foreign community, but as he could not do this without a military force, sufficiently larga to protect him from the insurgents, ho was prevanted, on the grennd that the foreign settlement might then become a theatro of bloody conflict, in which tho lives and property of foreigners would be jeopardized. This is one of the most important hinges of the qnestion, and many arguments may be addnced both for and against the right of the foreigner thns to thwart the Taoutse in his object. We will not discuss that qnestion now, hot simply remark that foreigners justified themselves in this affair on the ground of *self-defence*. They felt coofident that neither of the belligerent parties had the power, however much they had the will, to protect, and therefore it was decided to exclnde *all* armed Chinese from the foreign settlement.

SAMQUA being thus driven from the land, took to the water, and endeavored to establinh his Custom-Honse on board the *Antelope* which was anchored among the foreign shipping; bnt the same argumente which were brought against an armed force abont the Custom-Honse on shore, were bronght with equal force against an armed Custom-House afloat, and the *Antelope* was driven away from among tha foreign shipping, as a dangerous neighbor. The unfortunate Taontae, thns drivsn from pillar to post, was at his wit's end to know what to do. Meantime, considerable correspondence took place between him and the foreign onthorities.

Wa refer first to the correspondence with Her Majesty's Consul from the 10th to 16th of October, (pnblished in full in the North Chinn *Herald* No. 169, October 22.) SAMQUA here announces thnt he had retorned to this port by order of his snperiors, to attend to the collection of the Customs according to tho old regulations, and asks of the Consul "to empower him to act." He is informed, that until the city of Shanghai is retaken by the Imperialists, and the Custom-Hoose reestablished, the question of the Dnties would not be considered.

SAMQUA then wrote to request that the arrears of duties should be paid to him, and to be plainly informed whether the Consul himself would collect the new dnties on his behalf, or whether the Chioese authorities would have to collect them from "the native merchants" through the Custom-Houses of Pih-sin and Hse-ase? He is then informed of the "provisional arrangement" which had been made, and again told that when the city was retaken, and the Custom-House fairly reëstablished, the Consul would be ready to confer with him upon the subject of collecting the duties.

The Taoutae then makes a more peremptory demand for the arrears, and for compliance with the old regulations, and intimates that if this is not complied with, the Imperial Commissioner will doubtless take steps to recover the whole amount of duties from the "*native merchants*" without the least defalcation! The Consul's rejoinder to this is summed tp in the remark that such a proceeding on the part of the Chinese authorities, "would be instantly regarded as an act of hostility and aggression," the consequences of which could hardly fall of being "disastrous to the Imperial interest?" This intimation had the effect of putting the matter at rest for a while.

The correspondence with the American authorities was of a character much more satisfactory to SAMQUA. It appears that the Imperial Commissioner, E-LIANG, communicated to the U. S. Commissioner (who was then at Shanghai) that SAMQUA was authorized and commanded to resume his old functions. He was recognized at once in his official capacity, and although he was informed that the payment of the arrears of dnties would depend npon certain contingencies, they advised him that they were ready to do business with him whenever he would appoint a place where his officers would attend to the collection of the Customs. After a delay of two or three weeks, the U. S. Consul, on the 24th Oct., sent an important nota to the Taoutae, requesting to know where his place of business was, and at the same time informing him that "the provisional arrangement" which had been established, "was only to covor a sudden emergency; that it never contemplated thereby to sanction an admission that the U. S. authorities would at any time undertake the care of the revenue accruing on American vessels; whenever the Imperial officers were nnable to defend it—that this emergency (the now passed) the Taoutae was here, and with a military force large enough to give him security, and therefore the provisional arrangement would cease in three days from that date—before that time elapsed, he must indicate the place where the business was to be transacted.

Being thus pressed, SAMQUA at length announced that the officers for the collection of the Customs would be found on board two Chinese men-of-war boats anchored off the point of the foreign settlement.

The American merchants were duly notified of this, and that the provisional regulations ceased on the morning of the 25th October. Immediately after this, the U. S. Commissioner left for Hong Kong. (November 1.)

Under date of 26th October, the Taou-tae wrote again to H. M.'s Consul, that this floating Custom-House has been established by order of the Imperial Commissioner, and requesting, as usual, to be "empowered to act." He was told (Nov. 2) that the matter should be referred to H. M.'s Plenipotentiary at Hong Kong. In due time the answer appeared, (see *North China Herald*, No. 175, Dec. 3,) the substance of which was, that the subject had been referred to the Home Government "for information and orders;" and, says His Excellency, you will inform the Taou-tae that until these orders appear, or until a *bona fide* Custom-House be formed with a proper establishment for carrying on the business of the port, &c., "I do not myself consider him entitled to demand any duties!" This settled the question of the floating Custom-House, so far as the British authorities were concerned.

Previous to this, the French Consul (see M. ENAN'S letter in the *North China Herald*, No. 172, November 19) had declined to recognize the floating Custom-House, and at the same time had informed "the noble Taou-tae" that until a regular authority was established at Shanghai, capable of guaranteeing the observance of the articles of the Treaty, the ships of his nation were, at liberty to enter and depart "free from the payment of all control and duties."

Meanwhile other foreign Consuls recognized them, and therefore these revenue boats remained as collectors of customs upon American ships *exclusively*, and it would have been the cause of no little astonishment and surprise to report, if this state of things had been permitted to continue. Those who knew best the character of the United States Commissioner felt confident that some decisive move would be made before long, and that this step would be made before long, and that this move would not be a backward one; that they were not mistaken is shown by the production of the memorable "Notification" which has made Shanghai a free port to American ships as long as the Chinese Government fails to enforce its regulations upon *all other* foreign vessels.

This order has been announced and acted upon. It was issued on the 20th instant, and on the 21st the *Gaudin*, which had just completed her lading of a cargo of teas for New-York, received her papers from the United States Consulate, upon the simple payment of the usual Consular fees.

There will, no doubt, be a good deal of discussion and difference of opinion upon the merits of this whole affair. The course of the American authorities towards the Chinese Government appears from the first to have been in full accordance with the obligations of a treaty of amity—*indeed*, they have been generally charged with having gone too far in this respect. They befriended the Taou-tae when in danger, and they promptly reinstated him in his official capacity when he returned; and the Commissioner made known his desire "that the public authorities of the United States in China should afford him and his officials redoubtinese all proper facilities in the transaction of business." But the Taou-tae sadly misunderstood his American friends, if he supposed that they would continue to stand alone in supporting the insufferable weakness of his Government. He was distinctly notified, on the 24th October, that the "provisional arrangement" would cease on the 28th of that month, and that he must prepare to attend to the business himself; and he was also given to understand that this "arrangement" had been only an act of friendship in a sudden emergency, and not one of treaty obligation.

Having thus given up any further care hf the Customs for account of the Chinese, it was not to be expected that they would go back—they had done all that could possibly have been asked, and they had recognized the new Custom-House regulations. They now stood simply and strictly on the Treaty, and it remained for the Taou-tae to enforce his regulations upon *all* foreign vessels aliko, or tako the consequonces. After allowing ample time, seeing that nothing was done, the American Commissioner, with just decision, orders tho "Notification" to be issued. The Chinese Govornment must therefore reap the consequences of its own imbecility. When a government becomes so deficient in the essential element of strength, as to be unable to fulfill its own obligations, *to do equal justice to all*, or to "enforce its own rights,"—those "rights" necessarily vanish into thin air.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Close of the Session—Interesting Debate on the Gadsden Treaty.

The Southern Convention adjourned on Saturday of last week. The Charleston *Mercury* gives the following summary statement of its proceedings:

The Commercial Convention closed its session on Saturday. There was a good share of spirited and interesting debate, and a number of propositions of much practical interest were adopted. Among these were recommendations for a reduction of the dnty on railroad iron; for the establishment of one or more mail rontes from Southern ports to Europe; for negotiating with Brazil for the opening of the navigation of the Amazon. A Committee of one from each State represented was ordered, whose business it will be to examine into the mail service throughont the South, and devise means of improving it. Finally, a resolntion was adopted, nearly unanimously, recommending that the Southern States take stock in a railroad to the Pacific. The general agreement on this proposition was caused in no small degree by the reported action of the Senate on the Gadsden Treaty. The attempt to close the Southern route was felt to be a movement of political spite, as in a commercial point of view there could be no question of the great superiority of this route in shortness, cheapness of construction and facility of use. This is the only act of the Convention having a political cast, and it is in answer to a political movement of the North—and a very appropriate answer.

PACIFIC RAILROAD—GADSDEN TREATY—STATE SECRETS.

The Convention on Friday, proceeded to the consideration of the third report of the Committee, which consisted of eight resolutions. The two first were passed without amendment. They are as follows:

Resolved, That it is vitally important to the progress and prosperity of the United States, to have one or more railroads connecting the States on the Atlantic with those on the Pacific Ocean.

Resolved, That the Southern route ought to commence at suitable points on the Mississippi River, between New-Orleans and St. Louis, thus connecting itself with the various similar improvements made and contemplated in the Atlantic States, and concentrating at some point in Texas, on or about the thirty-second parallel of north latitude—thence to the Rio Grande, on the western border of Texas, by the rents designated by that State at the last session of her Legislature, chartering the Mississippi, El Paso and Pacific Railroad, and thence to the Pacific Ocean or Gulf of California.

The third resolotion was then read as follows:

3. *Resolved*, That in the deliberate judgment of this Convent.on, the Gadsden treaty with the Government of Mexico, as published in the newspapers, ought to be ratified by the Senate of the United States, so far, at any rate, as to secure the best route for the proposed Southern Railroad from the western limits of Texas to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. RUFFIN complained that this resolution was disrespectful to the Convention, inasmnch as it was not the resolotion which was originally referred to the Committee by this body.

Mr. COMBS, of Kentncky—The gentleman is right in one respect. This third resolntion was not referred. The gentleman's difficulties, however, will be obvinted when he is informed that the two first resolntians of the three referred to the Committee on the first dny of this assemblage, are the sama, and thnt the third resolotion merely expressed the sease of this Convention—thet the President of the United States should hs respectfully requested to negotiato o treaty for anch o lins as is secured by this treaty. The Committee have thonght proper to sobstitute this third resolntion in the piace of thst recommendation.

Saveral delegates demanded the reading of the resolntion as originally referred.

It was ren: accordingly. The snbstsnce of it is contained in the remarks of Mr. COMBS, given above.

Mr. RUFFIN—I go for acgotiation; but I have no idea of going for the ratification of a thing I know nothing about, and which, for onything I know, moy involve some mole GRANINER cases.

The PRESIDENT—The resolntion, as referred, has no connection with anything before us here. The Committee, if it thought proper, could origisate anything without regard to anything thnt may have been referred to it.

Mr. POLK—I move that the resolntion should be so amended as to recommend the ratification of the treaty as originally proposed. Gentlemen from Washingtou here know all the facts in regard to thio mnttor. You, Sir, as a Senator, know them, but we cnnnot ask you to divulgo what yon know. But you know, Sir, and I know the fact, and here openly declare it, that avery Northern Senator is opposing the Gadsden treaty, for the very reason thnt it fornishes the only practicable route to the Pacific. I know it, and yon know it; hnt your Senatorial obligation forbids you to declare it. Then, according to a dispatch received from Washington this morning, the Gadsden treaty is so modified as to leave no practicable ronte from a Southern port to the Pacific. I am for the Gadsden treaty as originally proposed; hnt I am not for it with any Northern modifications. [Applause.]

Mr. MARSHALL—The resolution proposes that it shall preserve the route.

Mr. POLK—I contend that we should have the original treaty, and nothing less.

Mr. COMAS asked for the reading of the original proposition and the snbstitnte.

They were read as given above.

Mr. POLK—I move so to alter the resolntions as to request the Senate to ratify the treaty originally recommended by Gen. GADSDEN.

A DELEGATE—So far as to secure the best route.

Mr. POLK—So far as nothing, Sir. If it contains it, I am satisfied. If it does not contain it, then all the newspapers speak falsely. I have faith in Gen. GADSDEN, and am willing to swear by him. I am opposed to memorializing Congress for anything, but if I have to memorialize on this subject, I want the thing as it was, without being caved and crippled by Northern selfishness, so as to be worthless to the South. We have consulted and memorialized Congress long onough.

Mr. CHAPMAN of Ala.—I move to strike out the words "as pnblished in the newspapers." Tha Gadsden Treaty is the Gadsden Treaty. We have nothing to do with the question of newspapers.

Mr. POLK—My motion is to insert after the words "Gadsden Treaty," the words "as originally contracted."

Mr. TIFT, of Ga.—I move to lay the resolntion upon the table. What are we doing here? Why we are talking and sweating about those things which are sntrusted exclusively to the Senate and the Executive, without knowing anything about them; and recommending the ratification of a thing as a treaty which we have merely seen advertised in the newspapers, when we well know that it had no bnsiness there, and may be a copy of tha original, or a mere hoax. That thing cannot receive the sanction of the President of the United States or of the Government. Yoo nre striking in the dark for no purpose—no object. What force will yonr recommendation have with the Senate or the President? Don't they know well enough that you know nothing about it? I hope this subject will be laid upon the table. We have already done enough to indicate to the Government at Washington what we desire. We have spoken of the importance of the Pacific Railroad, and of tha interest the Sonth feels in it, and surely that is sufficient without interfering with that about which we are not supposed to know anything whatever.

Mr. MCFARLANE, of Vn., hoped the preposition, as originally referred, would be adopted, rathar thnn that reported by the Committee. He was not acquainted with the Gadsden Treaty, and would be voting in the dark. He therefore concurred in the motion to lny the resolntion on the table.

Gen. GADSDEN—I do not understand this proposition as recommending to the Senate the rotification of the Gadsden Treaty as originally presented, for it may contain many provisions in regard to which you are in the dark, and which, when brought to light, you might not approve. Besides, it would seem dictating to thnt body what they ought to ratify. But I wish to explain how thin resolntion comes to be intredneed in a different form. The gentleman from Kentucky (Gen. COMBS) snbmitted to ma a resolution for a right of way, and as a Minister, he asked me what would be tha prospect, from my knowledge of the disposition of the Mexican Government? My reply was, "Yon nppeal to the President to do that which has been already done. It is no secret to tell you that the boundaries of the lines were fixed, and with tho view to thnt object. My first inst.uctionn were to settle all tho difficulties existing between the two Governments, including those which had arisen out of the treaty of Guadalnpe Hidalgo, and the Boundary Commissioners under Commissioner BARTLET, *who was instructed by Gov. Seward so to run it, if possible, as to exclude us from this route secured under the treaty.* Now, one of the issues to be settled was this issue on the boundary question, so as to secure this ronte so desirable to the South. The President therefore did all that the gentleman from Kentucky desired to ask him to do, and I am happy to say that everything was done. As the gentleman from Tennessee has alluded to a telegraphic dispatch received this morning, I would simply say, gentlemen, that there are no secrets. Your treaty has been published. The very messnge of the President that sent that treaty to the Senate has been published, and who denies that it is not authoritative? Now the dispatch that has reached us is, that the sole objection to the treaty is, that it covers the proper ground for a railroad, and that it secures also ground for more Southern territory. The question, therefore, having come up, whether the CONVENTION would recommend the ratification of the treaty, so far as it secures this route, or whether you are to be forced to do what the other resolutions have explained, is for you to consider.

Mr. COLEMAN, of Miss.—If it is known that it sustains the Southern route, that is sufficient cause for me to sustain it. The two resolutions before read, express the importance of a Southern route, and that is the route through which I should desire to go.

Mr. CHAPMAN—After the remarks which have been made by Gen. GADSDEN, I withdraw my motion to strike out the words, "as published in the newspapers."

After some words of explanation from Mr. COLEMAN, of Mississippi, and Mr. COMBS, of Kentncky,

Mr. JONES, of Tenn. said: I know that every member of this Convention is intending to reach the same point, and I submit to this Convention, and to you, Sir, whether we are not treading upon hazardous and dangerous ground? We are attempting to know that which we have no right to know; we are carrying upon a subject we have no right to understand. If newspapers have published this treaty, how can we tell whether they have published it correctly? I have seen three or four publications which profess to be the treaty, and all of them are of a different character. The words of the gentleman from Georgia have weight in them. We had better not attempt to legislate upon this subject as a Convention. Whatever may be left, will be communicated to the Southern people by Southern members in good time. We are asked here to recommend the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty. Is there a man who will undertake to say what the Gadsden Treaty is? Will you take the report of the New-York *Herald*? Will you take the report of the Washington *Union*, or the *Tribune*, or of forty other newspapers in the United States, and come here and ask the Senate of the United States to ratify that which by every principle of honor is a secret? I do not believe that anybody will suspect me of wanting in interest for the success of the Pacific Railroad. It is the only thing which brought me here; but I am not prepared to vote for that resolntion, and I warn gentlemen how they attempt to meddle with that of which they cannot have any certain knowledge. I hope my friend from Tennessee will withdraw his amendment, and I will move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. POLK—It is fair to state that the information which I gave to the Convention is true in itself; it is perfectly correct. I make the statement with a full feeling of its responsibility. I know it to be so. Where the blame rests that imparted it to the pnblic is not a question for me to state; but as my friend asks me to withdraw my amendment, I will withdraw it, and allow the resolution to go to the table.

The President, Mr. DAWSON—There is a delicacy about this whole matter which ont to be strictly observed. It is not necessary for me to say to this Convention, that with me Southern rights and Southern interests are safe; nor is it necessary to say that those with whom is placed the powor of the ratification or rejection of a treaty, with all the facts before them, may be supposed better able to decide than yon can be, and that, under all the circumstances, nothing can be gained by your recommendation. On this question I see no necessity for agitation or excitement. All will come ont in proper time. In the meantime, permit me to say that your representatives in Congress, and your Senators, I have no doubt, will faithfully discharge their dnties, and meet with your approbation. And under the sanction of this Convention, and I presume that as a Senator, you have some confidence in me, and in my friend from Tennessee—(Mr. JONAS)—permit me to say, that I feel there is no necessity for saying that you have anything to fear in regard to anything growing ont of the Gadsden Treaty. I therefore beg yon, in the language of my friend from Georgia, (Mr. TIFT,) not to make this matter a snbject of yonr action, for it would be acting upon o subject about which yon have no right to know anything. These are my views. I hope you will pardon me for having expressed them, for I think you all believe there is no man whose heart is sounder according to his knowledge on all questions of Southern interests.

The gentlemnn from Tennessee having withdrawn his smeadment, the question is on the adoption or rejection of the resolntion.

Loud cries of "Withdraw, withdraw," or "Reject, reject."

The PRESIDENT—I am informed by the Chairman of the Committee that the Committee unanimously ask leave to withdraw the resolntion.

Cries of "Leave, leave, leave."

Leave was granted, and hy unanimous consent the resolntion was withdrawn.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ANOTHER NEST OF COUNTERFEITERS DISCOVERED.—In consequence of the arrest of BREWER and his accomplices, Dapnty Marshals DE ANGELES and HORTON have been on the lookout for others of the same gang; and yesterday, at a house visited by the parties arrested last week, the officers discovered a valise which contained several counterfeit plates for printing bank notes, which they took possession of. On the same premises the officers also found a quantity of counterfeit coin—in the rough—many hundreds of dollars in notes, on banks of the States of New-York and Virginia, and on the banks of Canada. This discovery will donbtless save many thonsands of dollars to the citizens and the hnnking institutions of this State. One of the most ingenious of the counterfeit notes discovered, is on the "Farmers' and Drovers' Bank" of Somers, Westchester County, in this State. We have seen a specimen of a counterfeit $5 note on this Bank. Its appearance is as follows: 'Vignette—a cattle piece, with church spires and men reaping in the distance; signatures of WM. THACKER as Cashier, and CHARLES WRIGHT, President, in two hands. Head of WASHINGTON at the left, badly executed and blurred. The vignette is also poorly done. This general appearance of the note, however, would deceive the inexperienced eye. Date, April 18, 1853. The hills seized are entirely new. Dealers will do well to be careful in taking any that have already been altered.

SEAMEN AND SEAMEN'S WAGES.—The *Shipping List* says: The demand for seamen is more limited than for some time past, and all the men required have been obtained on the terms offered, viz.: with only one month's advance. Sailors are leaving the port, however, for the Eastwnrd and the lakes, and it is feared that a scarcity will again exist in a short time.

GAS.—The gas burned very poorly in the lower section of the City last evening. What is the matter?

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, April 19.
N. C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Among the petitions referred were: one from John Vandawater, asking for the appointment of Assistant Messenger to the Board; of Ernest Frainan and another, for the same "important" office.

Of residents of Brooklyn, doing business in New-York, to compel the Union Ferry Company to run their boats at a later hour, for the convenience of those obliged to cross at Hamilton-avenue. The petitioners express a hope that the Board will not harber the idea thnt to withhold ample ferry accomodations would keep persons within the limits of New-York City.

Of ladies, having friends and relatives interred in the burying-ground corner of First and Second-avenues, and in Trioity Chnrehyard, "not begging bnt asking politely" that no person be allowed to distnrb the dead without their consent.

"We ask (say the fair petitioners,) you also to protect our friends in Trinity Chnrehyard:

'In yonth they sheltered us—
Call we protect them now!'

Aye, and we will—in despite of—*some* of the *women*—we wont speak for all. We never give our dead families to the Trustees, not even to the *good men* of Trinity—we hury them under the protection of the Church.

"P. S.—Poor, dear, quiet things, I am sorry they cause you so much trouble."

The petition, which was numerously signed, was tied with black ribbon to a bunch of yew and a white rose, and was presented by "Crazy Kate" in person.

Petition of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, asking that they be provided with suitable rooms for their Clerk, and in which to hold their Coort.

Of property owners, against n removal of Washington Market.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer sent in a communication, in reference to the vote taken on ordinances under consideration for reorganization of the Fire Department, stating that the usual conrse was to take the vote of Foremen if the Board insisted on an expression from the members generally (a course he would not recommend) instead of acting in accordance with the recommendntion of the Engineers and Foreman, an ordinance should be passed to call for such a general vote.

Alderman HOWARD spoke in favor of having a general expression of feeling from the firemen.

On motion, the communication was laid on the table.

NOMINATION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

The nomination of Elisha Kingsland as Assistant Engineer, in place of John C. Oliver, resigned, was confirmed.

A resolntion for changing the name of West-street to Tenth-nvenno was referred.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Sewers, for pnttiag n sewer in Grand-street, between Greene and Wooster-streets; of same, for a sewer in Eldridge-street; of same, for sower in Jane-street; of same for sewor in Monroe-street, between Jefferson and Rutgers-streets; of same, for sewer in Forty-ninth-street, between Thirdand Lexington-avenues; of same for sewer in Barrow-street.

THE REYNOLDS' OFFAL CONTRACT.

The Committee on Health reported in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in paying William B. Reynolds the full amount claimed on his offal contract, rehearsing the reasons given by the other Committee.

On motion, the reading was suspended and the report ordered to be printed.

Alderman MOTT said he understood there was a commonication from the Comptroller on the same subject, which he wished to have brought before the Board and printed, in connection with the report, that both might come up together for consideration.

Alderman WOONWARD moved to adjourn, which was lost.

The communication was taken np, and ordered to be printed. The following is an abstract of its contents:

Comptroller Flagg gives his reasons for not paying the bill of W. B. Beynolds, for removal of offal, &c., from the City, enters into a history of the contract, and calls for a rigid investigation of the subject by this Common Council. He considers it invalid in many respects, and that Mr. Reynolds has failed to comply with some of its stipulations. The contract provides for the faithful performance of the following work:

For removing dead horses, cows, &c., from all parts of the City, and carrying the same in boats to Barren Island, per head, $2 50.

For removing butcher's blood and offal from the slnughter-houses, &c., to boats, per month, $1,500.

For removing soap boilers' nuisances, fish, offal, &c., from all parts of the City, per month, $600.

For removing garbage from hotels and public buildings, vacant lots, &c., per month, $400.

Collecting and removing bones, &c., from the streets of oil parts of the City, per month, $600.

Collecting and removing dead dogs, cats, &c., $100.

For lime for disinfecting, &c., per month, $30.

And for removing or carrying all the above nuisances, &c., away from and beyond the limits of the City to Barren Island or elsewhere, $19 per day for each side of the City—one boat from each river, as aforesaid, making $38 per day.

Mr. Reynolds, by the contract, was to receive for the above items, $3,190 per month, equal to $37,440 per annum. This sum is fixed, and is not dependent on the nnmber of loads removed, or in any respect on the amount of service rendered. It might be supposed that the payment of $16,870 for both rivers during the year should be dependent npon the contractor's carrying away the offal from both rivers; but the Common Council of 1852 thought otherwise. The item for removing dead horses and cows from all parts of the City to the boats, makes the amount dependent upon the number of animals removed. In March, 1853, the number was reported to be 628, which, at $2 50 each, is equal in one month to $1,570, and for one year $12,840. A summary of these fixed and fleating items gives the following aggregate:

Garbage, bones and dead dogs and cats	$37,440
Dead horses and cows	12,840
Removing the above, including scaphellers' expenses, to Barren Island	15,600
Total for one year	$65,880

It will be seen by Resolution of the Common Council of April 16, 1852, that the contract was to be made on terms "not to exceed in expense the sums of the present rates of charge for removal and terms of contract, for transportation of the same beyond the limits of the City." It is important that the Common Council should ascertain at what rate the services of removing animals was performed at the time the above resolution was adopted. The contract with Coles was made in the Fall of 1850, and soon thereafter assigned to W. B. Reynolds and his associates. He therefore can produce this contract, and show whether its terms were followed in the resolution of the Common Council, of April 16, 1852. The contract with Coles was for one year, and the payment from the Treasury, under that in 1851, and under the Reynolds contract, in 1852, differ nearly fifty thousand dollars; the payments under the Coles contract, in 1851, show an expenditure of $35,536, which expenditure, under Reynolds contract, required by the resolution to be modeled on the same terms, was, in 1852, increased to $65,352, being an increase, although it was not to exceed in expense "the cost of the rates of the previous contract of $39,756. How and where was this extraordinary increase made? With the exception of the $2 50 per head for horses and cows—the payment of a round sum per month, and the increase of the articles removed, if the terms of the five years' contract corresponded with the one to Coles for one year, would only add at the rate of twenty shillings a-piece for the increase of cows and horses, which increase, instead of hardening the contractor would add largely to his profits."

The Comptroller recommended that the Common Council have an investigation, and examine Dr. White, ex-City Inspector, in regard to the nature of Coles' contract, as that document cannot be found. It is wanted for comparison with the Reynolds' contract.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LAMPS AND GAS, &C.

The report of Finance Committee, concurring with Board of Counsilmen in appropriating $65,305 for lamps and gas, and $15,000 for rent of Public Offices, was adopted.

Report of Finance Committee, concurring in donation of $1,000 annually to the Northwestern Dispensary, was laid on the table.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Alderman HOWARD moved that each and every member of the Board be allowed the same nomber of appointments of Commissioners of Deeds ont of the 75 recently erested by the Legislature of the State. Laid on the table.

The Board thon adjourned.

Board of Councilmen—WEDNESDAY, April 19.
ENWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair

Councilman CUREY moved thst so much of the minutes as referred to the action of the Board on Monday upon the snbject of the contempt of ths members in leaving the Board, on Friday evening last, be struck from the record.

A half an honr was occupied in discussing the motion, after which the Board, on motion, oppreved the minntes.

PETITIONS.

Of Charles Denison, Jr., and others, for a sewer in Franklin-street, from Hodson-street to Hudson River. Referred. Of James Kennedy and others for payment of hills, as physician in 1849, with the opinion of New-York Court of Common Pleasc. Referred. Of James Baylis, for relief of personal tax. Referred. Of F. A. Ridabock, and others, for a sewor in Rivington-stree', from the sewer in Forsyth to sewer in Sheriff-street. Referred.

Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11 for appropriation for room hire. Referred.

Of Thomas Hassett for a sewer in Mott-street, from Grand-street to Houston-street. Referred.

Of Addison Alger and others for the exteosion of Sixth-nvenne to Broadway. Referred.

Of Lambert Suydam and others for the same purposes as above. Referred.

Of C. Newbeidt for the remission of taxes.

REMONSTRANCES.

Of D. Hoppey and 250 others; of Muirhead & Clark and 175 others; of James Van Ostrand and 350 others; of Alfred B. Lagrova and 100 others; of Vanderbilt and 14 others; of Andraw Hall and 126 others, against the removal of Washington Market. Referred.

Of James J. Jones to prevent the encroachments of the Wall-street Ferry Company. Referred.

Of sundry persons against the opening of the sewer on One Hnadred and Tenth-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Referred.

Of sundry persons against the alteration of the grade of Tenth-avenuo. Referred.

Of sondry persons against the removal of Catherine Market. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman CRAWFOND—That Broome-street, between Varick and Lnnrens-streets, be repaired. Referred.

Counsilman SARLY—That the halls and entries of the City Hall be repainted without delay. Referred.

Councilmnn BICAFORD—That the street in front of Eogine Company No. 13, in Dnane-street, between Rose and William-streets, be repaired forthwith. Referred.

Councilman GANNON—That the encumbrances on the northwest corner of Pine and Nassan-streets be so removed as to allow n passage of four feet in width for pedestrians. Referred.

Councilman JACKSON—That the rubbish obstrncting the south side of Canal-street, near Broadway, be removed. Referred.

Councilman CLEARY—That the sidewalks in Pearl-street, from Hague to Rose-street, be repaired. Referred.

Councilman SCHENCK—That tho Sixth and Eighth-avenues cars be not allowed to have their Broadway cars stand within 100 feet of Brondway. Referred.

THE CONTEMPT AGAIN.

Councilman BEAKLY arose to offer n resolntion.

A member snggested that Councilman BEAKLEY wos under arrest, and therefore was incompetent to offer n resolntion.

Much discuesion followed the introduction of this subject, and after an hour and a qnarter had been exhausted in debates and votes, Councilmnn BEAKLEY assigned as his excose for his absence on Monday, that he was oot of the City.

It was next contended by several members, that Mr. BEAKLEY was in contempt for having left the Board on Monday evening.

The President decided that it wonld require a vote of the Board to hold Councilman BEAKLEY in contempt on Monday night, on ho ground that he was not arraigned for anch contempt.

The decision of the Chair being appealed from, the Board did not sustain the Chair.

It wns moved that the Chair reprimand Councilman BEAKLEY.

The Chnir proceeded to reprimnnd the gentleman briefly and in sppropriate language.

NEW CITY HALL.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Snpplies, in favor of constructing a new building on the site of the old Almshonse in the Park, the cost of the same to be $600,000, was taken np in the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman HODGKINSON moved to amend by inserting Madison-square in ths plnce of the Park. The motion to amend was lost.

On motion the report was amended, by striking out the words, "on the site of the old Almshouse," which was carried.

The raport as nmended was adopted, and ordered to a third reading.

On motion the Board adjonrned to Friday evening.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRACT FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER OF 18TH INST.—Bian's Hat Establishment, which for 17 years was upon the corner of Pine and Nassnn-streets, has been displaced to make room for the Bnnk of the Commonwealth. Mr. Bian's numerous enstomers will be glad to find him at his new stand, No. 19 Nassau-street, in a more commodious building, where, however, with his nsual good taste he has avoided all display. He has for nearly twenty years commanded the steady support of a highly respectable and most deairable class of enstomers by dependiog not upon pretence or self insdation, hot on the tastefulness and thorough workmanship of his manufacturee. He has succeeded solely by meriting snccess.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By a recont arrangemont at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 205 Broadwny, Dnguerreotypes are now made for fifty cents and ona dollar. This gallery contains portraits of the most distinguished men of this country. Prize medals were awarded BRADY'S Daguerreotypes at the World's Fair in London, and at the Crystal Palace in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Crayon Daguerrootypes, Crystalotyes and Stereoscopes, are taken at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, in the highest otylo of the art. BRADY'S Gallerica offer greater facilities for the production of first-class pictnres, than any similar establishments in this country.

[Advertisement.]

"The Child of Prayor," the new moral drama, will be performed at PENNY'S National Theatre to-night. It is a pleasing and instructivo drama, and well placed npon the stage. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is played to-morrow night.

CALVARY CHURCH.—The following gentlemon have been elected Wardens and Trustees of Calvary Church, of which Rev. Dr. Hawks is Rector: *Wardens*—Charles Taylor, Phillip R. Kearny. *Vestrymen*—Walton H. Peckham, John W. Smyth, Francis H. Upton, Robert Gracie, Isaac Gibson, Henry K. Bogert, N. Hayden, William Minor.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Tuesday.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENTS—WHEN A GOOD PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

Bernard against *Andrews*—This is an action on a promissory note for $5,000. The defendant by his answer sets up a writ of attachment issued in a suit pending in Connecticut for the same claim, and the plaintiff now moves to set aside the answer as frivolous, and for judgment.

Justice HOFFMAN—The authorities in our State, commencing with 1 John. Ca. 340, are uniform, that a plea of the pendency of a suit in a foreign tribunal is no bar to an action in our courts. In general the *exceptio rei judicata* applies only to final definitive sentences upon the merits. (Bourne *vs.* Joy, 9 John. R., 221; Walsh *vs.* Durkin, 12 *ibid.* 99; Burrowes *vs.* Miller, 5 Howard, 1 Pr. R., 51.) There are cases, however, in which a foreign attachment may be plead to a suit in our courts. (Embree *vs.* Hanna, 5 John. R., 101; Wheeler *vs.* Raymond, 8 Cowen, 311; Prescott *vs.* Hull, 17 John. R., 284; Burrowes *vs.* Miller, *ut supra*.)

In these cases the question arises between a third person, an attaching creditor, on one State, pursuing the property or the debt, which is the subject of action, by another creditor in another State. Thus in Embree *vs.* Hanna, the plaintiff was indebted to Bank & Ruffer, in Baltimore, and they attached the debt owing him by Hanna, to satisfy their claim. A plea in abatement was held good. Wheeler *vs.* Raymond was similar. (See also, Wheeler *vs.* Rucker, 1 Broc

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 509. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

[illegible] Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Cents per copy, or [illegible] Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars, [illegible] Five Dollars, and will be sent to one address; [illegible] to the end of the time for [illegible] Postage on the Weekly Times, [illegible] year, is as follows:

[illegible] County.....Free.
[illegible] State.....13 cents.
[illegible] United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

[illegible] Pictorial of Every Page, or Forty-eight [illegible] especially for circulation in California, [illegible] Islands, and containing only news [illegible] in those sections of the country, is [illegible] on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, [illegible] cents.

[illegible] will be sent to any address in advance.

RAYMOND, [illegible] & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE WRECKS AT ABSECOM.

Total Loss of the Powhattan.

ALL ON BOARD PERISHED.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

THE HUMBOLDT SAFE.

Additional Disasters.

Further accounts were received in the City yesterday from the wrecks on the Absecom coast. Much doubt and confusion prevailed during the three previous days, in regard to the names and destination of the wrecked vessels. It now appears that the packet-ship *Humboldt is safe*. She arrived in port yesterday, having sustained no material damage from the gale. The reports that the emigrant ship *Powhattan* of Baltimore, from Havre to this port, was ashore, proves, however, to be correct, and there is every reason to fear that the vessel and all on board are totally lost. If this melancholy rumor proves true, the loss of life will undoubtedly be in the close vicinity of *Two Hundred persons*—that number of emigrants being known to have sailed with the *Powhattan*. Bodies are constantly washed ashore along the coast of New-Jersey, from Long Beach down to Absecom, and it is as yet impossible to ascertain with accuracy the number of the lost, or the circumstances of the wreck.

The *Powhattan* was owned in Baltimore, by WILLIAM GRAHAM, Esq., one of the heaviest shipping merchants of that city. She was built in 1837, was near 600 tons register, and valued at about $20,000. Her cargo consisted of French and German goods, and left Havre about the 1st of March, bound to New-York.

The following dispatch from Tom's River, (New-Jersey,) was received in this City yesterday, by ELLWOOD WALTON, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Tuesday, April 18.

I arrived at Long Beach at 8 A. M., to-day, and found the wreck to be the ship *Powhattan*, of Baltimore, Capt. MYERS, from Havre for New-York.

She is a total loss, and every soul that was on board perished. She went on on Saturday night, and broke up at 5 P. M., on Sunday.

About 75 or 80 packages of passengers' baggage are in charge of Mr. JENNINGS, wreckmaster.

The bodies of twenty-seven passengers and two seamen have come ashore; and from the fragments of passengers' baggage, I estimate there were *two hundred and fifty* on board.

About forty feet of the starboard side, amidships, and thirty feet of the larboard side, amidships, and thirty feet of the larboard side, aft, are high and dry, fifty feet apart. *Not a vestige of anything indicating what her cargo consisted of.*

The schooner *Washington*, of Bangor, from Philadelphia for Bangor, is a total wreck one and a half miles below the *Powhattan*, and fifteen miles south of Barnegat. All hands lost except one seaman, named GEORGE GAUSSMAN.

J. D. BOWNE.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday received us at 11 o'clock, with fuller details of the wreck at Absecom. We copy the dispatch from the *Bulletin*, from which it appears that upwards of *one hundred and twenty bodies* have already been cast upon the beach. The tide will probably continue to bring in the remains of the victims for several days to come.

First Dispatch.] ABSECOM, N. J., April 20—4½ A.M.

We reached this place at 1½ o'clock this morning, and have at 6 o'clock for Absecom Beach, which is 7 miles distant.

We have examined the clothing of one of the drowned persons washed ashore at the Beach. The stockings, apparently of Holland manufacture, seemed to have belonged to a boy of 11 or 12 years old. His linen was marked in bold red letters, "O. J." Judging from the clothing of the victims, they were either Scotch or Germans, and they appear to have belonged to the more respectable class of emigrants. Between fifty and sixty bodies have been washed ashore. The impression is that they are from the ship *Stafford* from Liverpool, bound to New-York.

Mr. COLLINS, of Leeds Point, which is on Little Egg Harbor Bay, west of Tucker's Beach and Long Beach, says that a German floated ashore at that place last evening, alive, but insensible. Hopes were entertained, however, of his recovery. He is supposed to have been from the *Powhattan*.

We shall send news from the Beach as soon as possible after our arrival there, to be telegraphed from this place.

Second Dispatch.] ABSECOM, April 20—1 P. M.

From the best information that we can gather from persons on the beach, about thirty bodies have been washed ashore on Absecom, fifty or sixty on Brigantine, and forty on Long Beach—in all about *one hundred and thirty*. Four were washed ashore this morning on Brigantine Beach.

All the bodies appear to be those of the better class of German emigrants. The younger persons were in their night clothes.

BENJAMIN TURNER, a resident of Brigantine Beach, generously attended to the requirements of the dead bodies. One man was found, who, from his dress, was Captain ——.

No vestige of the ship has yet been washed ashore, and all is yet conjecture. Some suppose she is the *Powhattan*; but the following inscription on a mattress may afford a clue:

"Amerikanische Line fuer packet Schiffahrt—Valentine, Tastrams, Meyer, Hamburg 2 Steinhoft; Liverpool, Regent Road, facing Seasleymoor Dock; New-York, 99 West-street."

About fifty bodies have been taken to Smithville for interment. MISS HAAS, of Absecom, prepared a number of bodies for burial. The people generally were afraid to touch them.

It is reported that several bodies have been robbed by some villains on the Beach. The Government have no provision here to prevent such depredations.

There are no other important items worth telegraphing.

THE HUMBOLDT.

The *Humboldt*, for whose safety such a degree of anxiety has been entertained, has between 300 and 400 passengers aboard. Her consignees, Messrs. W. F. SWENEY & Co., of Wall-street, yesterday received the following dispatch from their Special Agent, Mr. STEPHEN WILLET:

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 20.

The ship on shore at or near Long Beach is *not the Humboldt*, she was all broken to pieces, and *all* on board have perished. Her name is the *Powhattan*. This is reliable.

INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of BRYAN NEELANDS, who was drowned by the swamping of the small boat of the steamer *Delaware*, while attempting to board the *Undercliff*, was held in this City yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by accidental drowning." The deceased was 23 year of age, and had been employed for a long time on board the Delaware. An aged mother and two sisters were dependent upon him.

THE UNDERWRITER.

The Sandy Hook Telegraph, giving the latest intelligence from the *Underwriter*, at sundown yesterday, reports that she stood in the same position that she did on Wednesday.

ADDITIONAL MARINE DISASTERS.

Reports of additional disasters at sea continue to reach us.

The new packet-ship *Robert L. Lane*, Capt. CORNELL, from New-York for New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo, went ashore on Harbor Key, Berry Islands, (near Bahama,) [illegible] A. M., on the 2d inst. [illegible] passengers were placed alongside to get off [illegible] ship. The *Lane* was built in this City in 1853. She is owned by [illegible]

[illegible] ship *Ocean Monarch*, from Liverpool for [illegible] was totally destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. [illegible] of the ship was saved. The *Monarch* was [illegible] tons burthen, and was owned by [illegible]

[illegible] ship *Sea Nymph*, from Liverpool for [illegible] was totally destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. [illegible] of the ship was saved. The *Nymph* was [illegible] tons burthen, and was owned by [illegible]

The ship *Macedonia*, from Liverpool for [illegible] was totally destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. [illegible] of the ship was saved. The *Macedonia* was [illegible] tons burthen, and was owned by [illegible]

The ship *Stafford*, from Liverpool for [illegible] was totally destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. [illegible] of the ship was saved. The *Stafford* was [illegible] tons burthen, and was owned by [illegible]

The ship *Powhattan*, from Havre for [illegible] was totally destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. [illegible] of the ship was saved. The *Powhattan* was [illegible] tons burthen, and was owned by [illegible]

The ship *Humboldt*, from Liverpool for [illegible] was totally destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. [illegible] of the ship was saved. The *Humboldt* was [illegible] tons burthen, and was owned by [illegible]

about 100 barrels of sugar were saved from her up to last accounts.

A bark in ballast, a brig with provisions, and another with shooks, were also reported ashore on the Berry Islands on the 20th of March.

Capt. SALVER, of the packet-ship *Albert Gallatin*, arrived yesterday from Havre, states that on the 24th of March, in lat. 40°, lon. 37°, he fell in with the wreck of the ship *Sea Nymph*, before reported lost.

The bark *A. E. Sturgus*, from Guayama, was in a heavy gale on the 15th and 16th inst. Her sails were split, 30 casks of molasses were lost overboard, and she received other damage.

The ship *Macedonia* lost her foreyard in heavy weather on the passage. Capt. PREBLE saw large quantities of ice in the Atlantic.

The ship *North Star*, from Liverpool *via* St. Thomas, arrived at this port yesterday. She has had a very long and disastrous passage, having sailed from Liverpool on the 11th of January last, Cork harbor on the 1st of February, and last from St. Thomas, where she had been driven in distress. When six days out from Liverpool, about 50 miles west of Cape Clear, while lying to in a southwesterly gale, she had her mainstopsail split and cargo shifted. She bore up for Cork harbor to repair damages. In lat. 36° lon. 40°, when twenty days out from Cork, and while lying to in a heavy gale from S. S. W., she was struck by a sea with such violence that it split the rudder and carried away the rudder-head. In the same gale she had her main and maintopsail yards carried away, and RICHARD NEWMAN, a seaman, of Liverpool, fell overboard and was drowned. She has been in continual southerly gales for ten days, with heavy seas. As the weather moderated, the *North Star* repaired her rudder and bore away for St. Thomas, where she arrived on the 19th of March. After getting in sailing order once more, she left St. Thomas on the 4th instant, for New-York. She has been north of Cape Hatteras for the past 10 days. On the 13th inst. she was off Barnegat, and was driven off by northeasterly gales. A new maintopsail was blown completely out of the bolt ropes, and other sails were damaged by the force of the wind. On the 17th inst. she took a pilot ten miles south of Cape Henlopen, from pilot boat No. 8.

We continue to receive accounts of large quantities of floating ice and icebergs seen by vessels crossing the Atlantic Ocean to this port. Captain SALTAS, of the *Albert Gallatin*, saw a large number of these ice monotains in lat. 41° 30', lon. 50°, on the 6th inst. He also observed the new comet on the 3d, bearing north by west.

Captain BUNCA, of the bark *Jenny Lind*, from Antwerp, saw a large number of icebergs and field ice, in lat. 43° 40', lon. 47°. He had to steer his vessel 160 miles south, to avoid a collision.

The bark *Brothers*, Captain TORCH, boond to New-Haven, went ashore on Tuesday night, April 17, on the north side of Long Island.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Cuban Affairs—Departure of United States Vessels—Captain Watson—The Apprentice System—Markets, &c.

The steamship *Crescent City*, H. WINDLE, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 11th inst., and Havana on the 14th inst., reached this port yesterday morning. She brings one hundred and nine passengers, and a cargo of molasses, tobacco, wheat, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

On the morning of the 10th, the three United States representatives left this port in the following order: the sloop-of-war *Albany*, towed out by a tug-boat of the Regla Ferry Company, the wind being unfavorable, in the lead, at 6½ o'clock; the steamer *Fulton*, following at 7 o'clock, "at quarters;" and a few moments subsequently, the frigate *Columbia*. The steamer *Fulton*, obnoxious to these authorities, from the gallantry of its Commander, WATSON, after having made offing on her apparent course, some two or three miles, suddenly returned to the entrance of the harbor, and, placing herself under the water battery, passed across the mouth of the harbor, under the battery of the "Castillo del Punto," giving a fair view and sweep of her decks to the guns with which she had been threatened. The story of calling Captain WATSON to account, although idle, even with Spanish presumption, the determination to do so yet comes with evidence that it had been the subject of discussion in Cabinet council, but it was concluded wise to forbear action in the premises.

The following extract from the Havana *Gazette*, the official organ of the Cuban Government, shows how much reliance is to be placed on the recent denials that the *apprentice* system was about to be established in the Island:

Report of the persons to whom there are conferred in apprenticeship for the term of one year, the "bozal" negroes apprehended in the jurisdiction of Trinidad the past month.

His Excellency, the Governor and Captain-General, (one) of seven years; Don Francisco Maestu Eraso, 25; His Excellency the Condé O'Riley, 45; His Excellency Condé de la Fernandina, 35; Don Raimuoda Garrieu, 12; Policarpo Urbezos, 6; Carlos Benitez, 30; Felipe Aranzo, 8; Felipe Alam, 10; Evaristo Lamar, 6; Luis Leiras, 2; His Excellency Gregorio Piquero, 20; José Bruzon, 12; Brigadier Santiago Fortun, 4; Mrs. Rita Lamar, 2; His Excellency José Cadavel, 12; N. Gaston, 10; Joaquin Palma, 12; Felix Cabello, 4; Manuel Quesredo, 4; Mrs. Encarnacion Palomino, 2; Candido Pequeño. 6; Tomar de la Pena, 6; Miguel de Castro Palomino, 2; Manuel Anselmo Chaple, 7; José Lauriano Guitar; 5; Guillemo Gozalez, 20; San Pelayo Pardo & Co., 60; Domingo Martinez, 2; His Excellency Antoulo Juan Parejo. 55; Eustaquio Estanulio, 2; Manuel Santos La Madrid, 5; Ramon Montalvo, 15; Miguel Patino, 6; Mrs. Clara Abril, 3; Hospital of Manzanilla, 2; Mrs. Benigua Aparicio, 2; Mrs. Maria Jesus Lamar, 3; Mrs. Carmen Poutisis, 1; Mrs. Camila Montaño, 2; Mrs. Maria del Carmen Noriega, 2; Mrs. Antonia Armeniero, 2; the Marquis Du Quesne, 30; Juan Augustin de Ferroty, 20; Mrs. Rosario Montere Espinosa, 2; Francisco de Paula Michelena, 2; Mrs. Merced Avsoz, 2; Isidro Hernandez y Jimenes, 1; José Ramon Cabello, 4; Mrs. Magdalena Herrera, 1; Mrs. Maria Antonio Valdez, 1; Manuel Acevedo, 5; His Excellency Joaquin Roca de Zogores, 1; Eduardo Fepper, 25; Mrs. Antonio Valdez Mendoza, 2; Mrs. Mariani Contina, 2. Which, by order of His Excellency the Governor and Captain General, will be inserted in the *Official Gazette* for the advice of the parties interested. Dated Havana, April 10, 1854, and signed JOSA ESTEVAN.

Making total 574 Bozal Negroes, opening the experiment of apprenticeship from the coast of Africa, to meet the labor wants of the Island of Cuba,—the initiative of British policy to make the Island of Cuba worthless to Spain, and a nuisance to the United States.

Havana Markets.

Our last printed report was dated 27th ult. Since then we have had numerous arrivals of vessels, principally from the United States, and business has been active, although interrupted by boisterous weather.

No business will be transacted for five days to come, on account of the Easter holidays.

In spite of unfavorable news from Europe and the United States, the demand for SUGARS has been steady, chiefly for Cucuruchos. Browns and Yellows at our last quotations. The stock in the City and the Regla Warehouses is now about 250,000 boxes, against 160,000 boxes in 1853, same period. As supplies will arrive freely during the holidays, it is supposed that prices will be in favor of buyers next week. We continue our last quotations:

Whites	7¼@9 rs.	Browns	5½@5¾ rs.
Florete yellows	6¼@7 rs.	Cucuruchos	4¼@5 rs.
Good to prime do	5¼@6¼ rs.	Moscovadoes	4 @5 rs.

MOLASSES—The tendency towards a decline was checked by the sudden and unusual arrival of shipping, and, while small lots for immediate delivery in the harbor have, of late, been sold at 2¼@2½ rls. ₱ kag, prices at outports are firmer and the article finds buyers at 2 rls. ₱ kog.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at former prices, say $9¼@$10¼ ₱ qtl. for Seconds and thirds.

CIGARS—The demand for superior brands continues uninterruptedly, while inferior descriptions are neglected. Exported: 7,566 mills to the United States, 3,638 to Great Britain, 2,372 France, 970 Hamburg, 747 Spain, 665 Bremen, 570 Trieste, 270 Antwerp and 162 Buenos Ayres; in all 17,461 Mille.

TOBACCO—Of prima quality is in demand at even higher prices. Some lots of Partido have changed hands at $70@$80 for firsts and seconds; $50@$60 for thirds, $20@$40 for fourths; $30@$25 for fifths; and $13@$17 for sixths. Exported: 71,640 pds. Spain, 49,451 Hamburg, 37,280 United States, 23,192 Great Britain, 18,851 Bremen and 12,026 Antwerp, in all 302,490 pds.

EXCHANGE—Has declined, consequent upon the large amount of bills offered for sale. We quote to-day London 9¼@9⅝ ₱ cent. prem.; New-York and Boston 2 ₱ cent. discount; New-Orleans short par; Paris 1¼ ₱ cent. discount.

FROM THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The Nova Scotia papers report a heavy rain storm as having occurred in the vicinity of Pictou, producing a freshet which washed away many bridges and destroyed a large amount of property. One man by the name of STEELE, a resident of Entamagouche, lost thirteen head of horned cattle, one horse and thirty sheep, which were drowned in his barn in a single night, by the rising flood. A St. John paper states that the ice in the rivers of New Brunswick is still three feet thick, and as strong apparently as it has been during the Winter. It is supposed that the St. John river will not be open for steamers before the 5th of May. The St. John *Courier*, in alluding to the lately established line of packets between that place and Liverpool, says that the vessels continue to arrive with great regularity, bringing valuable cargoes and numerous passengers. The ship *John Barbour*, which arrived there on the 15th instant, had a cargo valued at $100,000. Others are now on the way, also full of goods and passengers; some of the vessels are expected to bring as many as four or five hundred passengers, many of whom are from Germany, Norway and Sweden.

PHILLIPS' FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—A fire broke out on the 17th inst. in [illegible] at Brooklyn, but before it had made much headway the [illegible] Phillips' Fire Annihilator, and [illegible] prevented its further progress. [illegible] Phillips' Annihilator [illegible] Brooklyn Fire Department [illegible] Chief Engineer [illegible] on the City Hall [illegible] of the Annihilator [illegible] Brooklyn [illegible]

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.

Details of the Late Russian Victories.

Fresh Propositions of the Czar.

THE POSITION OF THE GERMAN POWERS.

Reopening of Negotiations through Austria.

INCREASE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Splendid Banquet to Lord Elgin.

Speeches of Lord John Russell and Mr. Buchanan

DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.

IMPORTANT REFORM IN TURKEY.

Commercial and Financial News.

Flour and Grain Dull—Rise in Cotton and the Funds.

The British Mail steamer *Asia* arrived at this port yesterday morning at 12 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on Saturday the 8th. The *Arabia* reached Liverpool at 8½ that morning. The *Washington* arrived on Friday. The steamship *Ottawa*, from Portland, arrived also on Friday, taking advices later than had been received.

The principal intelligence of importance by this arrival, relates to the renewal of an attempt by the Czar of Russia to reopen negotiations, and of its *failure*. Prince GEORGE, of Mecklinburg-Strelita, reached Berlin with fresh proposals which were forwarded to Paris, where the Prussian Minister had an interview with the Emperor in regard to them. The substance of the proposal was a promise of the Czar to evacuate the principalities, whenever the Turkish Government would guarantee the enfranchisement and protection of the Christian population. The proposals were *rejected* by the French and English Governments. Letters from Paris in the London *Times*, which we copy below, give the fullest details concerning this attempted negotiation.

There has been no battle yet in the Baltic. The Russians are dismantling their fortresses on the island of Aland. NAPIER'S fleet is still at Fiore Bay. April 5.—The navigation is open from Revel to St. Petersburg. Sir CHARLES NAPIER has issued the following address to the fleet:

"Lads! War is declared! We are to meet a bold and numerous enemy! Should they offer us battle you know how to dispose of them! Should they remain in port we must try to get at them!

"Success depends upon the quickness and precision of your fire! Lads! sharpen your cutlasses and the day is your own!"

A private dispatch says that the allied fleets have entered the Black Sea to effect a movement in conjunction with OMAR PACHA. The fleets have steered for Varna.

As soon as hostilities commence in the Baltic, the Empress and Russian Court are to be removed to Moscow.

A very important step has been taken in the domestic policy of Turkey. *The possession of the Mosques have been declared the property of the State.* Strong popular opposition to this measure is anticipated, and military precaution, have been taken. The *Times*, in an article copied below, signalizes this step as the most important measure of reform since the destruction of the Janissaries,—and as tending to do far more for the emancipation of the Christians than the Emperor of Russia has ever asked.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, gives very interesting details of the advantages recently gained by the Russian troops on the Danube, which are represented as being so important, that the Turkish army, if not speedily reinforced, is likely to become completely demoralized. Several engagements have taken place in which the loss of the Russians is said to have been severe, although the victory remained with them.

The inactivity of the Allied Fleet in the Black Sea excites a good deal of unfriendly remark. The Earl of CLARENDON has denied in Parliament the report that Russian vessels were allowed to land supplies and reinforcements for their army at Varna and in Circassia. Lord C. says that the Government has not only received no such information, but that facts within their knowledge led to the belief that no such circumstances had occurred.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to inquiries, says that the recent Greek insurrection was evidently fomented by the Greek Government, which must be held responsible for the consequences.

Two war steamers, in process of construction for the Russians, have been seized by the British Government, with their engines.

The Turkish loan in London has been withdrawn. It is said that Turkey has obtained a loan of £400,000 from the French Government.

A splendid banquet was given to Lord ELGIN, on the 6th, at which Lord JOHN RUSSELL presided and made an interesting speech on the Colonial policy of the British Government—in the course of which he said that the old error of governing the Colonies too much had been abandoned, and that hereafter they would be in the main left to themselves. Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister, made a speech affirming the identity of interest and of sympathy between England and the United States, and saying that the declaration of England in favor of neutral rights, would be received in this country with the greatest satisfaction.

A bill has been submitted to the French Legislative corps to increase the army to 140,000 men, instead of 80,000,—an increase of 60,000 over the service of 1853.

Letters from Paris mention a rumor that Spain has proposed to England and France to join the Western Alliance against Russia, *if they will guarantee to her the possession of Cuba.*

A turner in steel, named BOCCHI, has been arrested at Parma, on charge of having been the assassin of the Duke. Public sentiment was strongly against the Duke's Government, and it will be difficult to convict any one of the murder. The Duchess has chosen an entirely new Ministry, composed of better men. Baron WARN has gone to England.

In Sardinia, the King has quarreled with Baron BRENNA, for advising concessions with regard to political offenders.

THE EASTERN WAR.

Fresh Proposals from the Czar—The Position and Purposes of Austria.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 6—6 P. M.

It is stated in Paris that a communication, forwarded from the King of Prussia, and embodying the terms of the propositions brought by Prince GEORGE of Mecklenburg-Strelitz from St. Petersburg, *has been made to the British Government and rejected.* It is not quite certain whether a similar communication has been made here, but if it should be made, no doubt is entertained that it will meet with the same fate. Even supposing these propositions to be founded on a sincere desire for peace, which there is every reason to doubt, it is felt that the time at which they could have been accepted has long since passed by.

The *Moniteur* contains, as you will have learned before this, the following paragraph:

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, April 5.

The Emperor received this day, in private audience, M. HUBNER, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of Austria, who had the honor of delivering to His Imperial Majesty a letter from his Sovereign.

It will be easily supposed that such an announcement in the official organ at a moment when the attention of Europe is fixed on Austria excited a great deal of interest and curiosity in the public. All were busy in making conjectures as to what it meant; the general opinion being that it was a communication of an important kind touching the great question of the day.

The result of inquiries in more than one quarter, generally well-informed, is in accord with that hypothesis, and also with the intelligence contained in my yesterday's letter, and derived from a person who I have little doubt was cognizant of the letter alluded to in the *Moniteur*. I have heard several versions of it, and, though varying in some points, the substance is the same. At the same time I must add that the points touched on are believed to be more developed in the conversation which followed the presenting of the Imperial missive than in the document itself. But whether in the letter or in conversation with the Austrian Ambassador, the following are said to be the leading points: *the approbation by Austria of the policy and measures adopted by the French and English Governments up to the latest period*; a detailed explanation of the reasons, founded on the diversity of German interests, which have hitherto prevented Austria from entering on a more decided action; hopes held out, if not a promise given, that *action on a period not far distant Austria will assume a more decided attitude.* The "period," and "far distant?" must have reference to some contingency, and that contingency is presumed to be the further advance of the Russian army into the Turkish territory. Indeed, it is stated that the Austrian Government, in the communication, declares that it will not permit the Russian army to pass the Balkan, and that, should it do so, Austria will consider it as a declaration of war. Should the Russians, however, succeed in passing the Balkan, Austria would send an army of observation on the frontier of Servia and Bosnia; and that, *if they passed the Balkans, then, instead, Austria would remain no longer in observation, but would cooperate with England and France.* You will perceive that this account corroborates in every important point that part of my letter of yesterday which relates to the same subject, and which, as I have already said, was derived from a person of the best authority. Whether Austria has deceived him or not, I am unable to say. Nor are all hopes of Prussia given up, and there are indications that that Power will before long assume an attitude befitting a great and independent nation. I have heard it stated this day, on the authority of a letter from Berlin, proceeding from a distinguished personage, that when matters come to the point—to which, by the way, they have very nearly reached—Prussia will not go against France and England. For some days past matters were a gloomy aspect—to-day all appears *couleur de rose*, and confidence in the union of the great Powers against the common offender is high indeed. We have intelligence that the fleets have again entered the Black Sea. If they fall in with the Russian squadron there can be no doubt entertained of a collision, and a collision with the defeat of the enemy will seriously interfere with the semi-pacific intentions attributed very recently to the Czar.

PARIS, Wednesday, April 5.

I have not learned that the French Government have as yet received any official intelligence of the propositions of the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, as communicated in the letter of which Prince GEORGE of Mecklenburg-Strelitz is stated to have been the bearer; but in any case, I have reason to believe that, however the allied Governments may be disposed to receive those or any other proposals of the kind when made in good faith, they will not relax in the remotest degree in the energetic measures they have taken for carrying on the war. *No propositions whatever will stop the preparations which are being made*, and however plausible the arguments that may be used, they will be powerless to turn them aside from their great object of protecting Turkey, and with Turkey the whole of civilized Europe, from the encroachments of an unprincipled and barbarous Power. But even in the event of such propositions having been made, the Emperor of Russia has so clearly shown how little he is entitled to be believed that no attention will be paid to them. The belief is firmly rooted that *every act of his is but for deception when it is not for outrage, and if he hopes to succeed in duping the world again, he is sadly mistaken.*

But the fact itself is very serious, and generally doubted. It is not believed that the Emperor NICHOLAS would have waited for an open rupture with the Western Powers to propose to them what he had peremptorily and disdainfully rejected in the very commencement. It is not forgotten that, during the whole course of the negotiations, France and England had the reforms in favor of the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire constantly in view; that the Sultan has himself taken the initiative in these reforms; that he has repeatedly and spontaneously declared his desire to regulate, in a definitive and satisfactory manner, the condition of the rayahs; and that the negotiations going on at this moment in Constantinople testify in favor of the loyalty of his intentions, and of the humane interference of his allies. The negotiation now spoken of could have been opened long since if the Emperor NICHOLAS had permitted, and it only depended on himself to take part in them. The Conference of Vienna would have been most desirous to have the opinion of his accredited agent, and to discuss with him the basis of the new system of reform for Turkey, and the best mode, in coöperation with the Sultan, for introducing them. The question, instead of being, as it now is, exposed to the chance of arms, would then have received a diplomatic solution: but it is precisely because the Emperor NICHOLAS obstinately refused to accede to such a mode of settlement that a different solution has become necessary. What the Emperor desired from the beginning was that which I announced now nearly a year ago—*the imposition of his sole protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Porte*, and not the joint interference of the other Christian Powers in the obtaining the equitable concessions which the Porte was not unwilling to grant. Under these circumstances, people find it difficult to believe that the Czar would now be satisfied if France and England obtained by a convention, to the negotiation and conclusion of which he would be a stranger, improvements in the condition of the rayahs, if he finds the position he has made for himself a dangerous or a desperate one, it is true such a course might secure him a means of retreat from it, inasmuch as he has professed that his only object was to secure advantages to the Greeks. But that means of retreat was open to him a very short time since, and he nevertheless persisted in his demands. It is not thought probable, after the vast military preparations he has made, involving as they must have done, enormous expenses, that at the present moment the Emperor of Russia would propose fresh negotiations and abandon his projects.

The Czar's New Proposal—Deceptive Policy of Russia.

From the London Times, April 7.

We are told that the last message received at Berlin from the Emperor of Russia, and conveyed to that Court by Prince GEORGE of Mecklenburg, is to the effect that *the Emperor will evacuate the Principalities whenever the Western Powers have obtained from the Turks, by treaty, the emancipation of the Christian population.* The Western Powers have sought as little as possible to bind the Porte by treaty to any such conditions, and it is not necessary for their object that the concessions made to the Christians should be the result of any compact with a foreign Government; but, as a matter of fact, the Porte has already conceded infinitely more to its Christian subjects, on the friendly representation of the Allied Powers, than it could ever have granted to the menaces of Russia; and, if the Emperor NICHOLAS is disposed to make the emancipation of the Christians the test of peace or war, he may at once withdraw from the Principalities he has invaded, since we have gained more for the Christians of the East by defending the rights of Turkey than he claimed by attacking them. We cannot, however, regard the proposals lately forwarded to Berlin by the Prince of MECKLENBURG, as a serious or honest overture; and we fear they are intended to serve a very different purpose. The object of the Court of Russia is, if possible, to detach Prussia and Austria altogether from the alliance of the Western Powers, and even to induce them to repudiate the principles to which they have given their assent by the Protocols of Vienna. To accomplish this purpose, the most obvious course is to put forward a proposition of peace, sufficiently plausible to enable the German Powers to make it a pretext for them to desert the interests of Europe, though not sufficiently real and important to arrest the operations of the Western Powers. Such a proposition has, accordingly, been sent to Berlin, where, as we have strong reason to believe, both *the King of Prussia and his Minister, are watching for an opportunity to evade the assurances given by them, only last week*, to the Chambers, and to betray the confidence which has been unduly placed in those assurances by the representatives of the people. It is, however, in Berlin only, and not in Vienna, that these scandalous intrigues of the Russian party are carried on with activity and success; for the language and attitude of the Court of Austria towards Russia and towards the Western Powers continue to be totally different from that of Prussia, and the very existence of Germany as an independent nation depends on the triumph of the principles to which Austria adheres over the base and shortsighted views of the Court of Charlotteburg. No language which we could with propriety employ would adequately describe the policy of the King of Prussia, and we regret to add that Baron MANTEUFFEL, in whom we were for some time disposed to place confidence, has incurred strong suspicion of duplicity and bad faith, which are the more disgraceful as they are directly opposed to the course he professed at no distant period his firm resolution to pursue. We had hoped he might be the HARDENBURG of Prussia, but we fear he will prove another HANGWITZ, and lose in mean subjection to foreign intrigue the credit he once enjoyed as the Minister of an independent Crown.

Russia and Austria.

BERLIN, Monday, April 3, 1854.

It will contribute to a clearer apprehension of the probability of Austria's taking an energetic active part just now, if I draw your attention to a communication I have just received from a source I can depend on, viz.: that in the assurances that have been given of late by Russia to the Austrian Cabinet there was none that Russia would not pass the Dannbe; but, on the contrary, that Russia would doubtless find it necessary to cross that frontier river, but that, in order not to disquiet Austria, she would cross the Lower, and not the Upper Danube. It will immediately occur to many a reader that if the Russians chose to cross at a variety of points on the Lower Dannbe and occupy the Dobrudscha, on the right wing of the Turks, it was because they did not find themselves strong enough to storm Kalafat, cross to Widdin, and so turn the left flank of the Turks; on the other hand, it must be borne in mind that in giving up the latter plan the Russians sacrifice all the benefit likely to accrue to their cause by a rise of the disaffected Servian population, which they have been so carefully working up for a long time past, and also all the efficiency (assistance) of the Stavrofori, that have been organized with such great care for the disorganization of Bulgaria, and, incidentally, of the Slavonian provinces of Austria. Further, the position of the Russians on the west coast of the Black Sea will hardly be tenable, as soon as the combined fleets have any amount of land troops on board ready to impinge on their flank or take them in their rear. From what I can pick up here the Russians are well aware of this, and of the consequent necessity of finishing their work before the arrival of the combined military forces of the allies.

War Steamers for Russia Seized in the Thames.

From the Civil Service Gazette.

The *Globe* of Wednesday, contained a statement of the seizure, by the Customs officers in London, of two large war steamers which were being built for the Russian Government by Mr. PITCHER, the extensive shipbuilder at Northfleet. The true state of the case is this:—Mr. PITCHER, upwards of 12 months ago, received orders from the Russian Consul-General to build, under the inspection of the Russian surveyors, two steam-vessels of extraordinary strength, of 1,200 tons each, and measuring, when complete, 26 or 30 guns. The construction in this country of ships of war for a foreign nation is, strictly speaking, illegal; but under sanction first obtained from our own Government it is sometimes permitted. In the present instance no such sanction was asked for, and the whole proceeding was thereby done improper, and Mr. PITCHER received notice some time since that the vessels would not be allowed to depart. Both, as was but too true, finished, no doubt were taken for their destination; they were however, carefully watched by the Customs, and [illegible] of [illegible] hand [illegible] the [illegible] Mr. PITCHER [illegible] the [illegible] Russian [illegible] Mr. PITCHER [illegible] the [illegible] Russian [illegible] Mr. PITCHER [illegible] the [illegible] Russian

The Times

Fair Dealing Rewarded

Lord Palmerston's Address to the French Army

Turkey and Greece

Mr. Milnes Replies to Lord John Russell

The War in Asia—The German Powers

State of the War—The Russians Hard Pressed

Affairs of Italy

Particulars of the Assassination of the Duke of Parma

Foreign Commercial Intelligence

London Markets

FROM HAVANA.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

Havana, Friday, April 7, 1854.

As "Leonor" has given you some idea of the judicial organization of our Government, I propose to furnish in the following pages some history of action under it in the process of pleadings and investigation. The cases taken are the veritable secret proceedings of certain causes which have been before the august tribunal called the Royal Audiencia, embracing several introductions of cargoes of Africans, including the remarkable affairs of the American bark *Jasper* and the nine seamen which made part of her crew, so long unjustly held in prison, while Justice was sporting with their misery and affecting to be in earnest in the pursuit of truth. I give the narrative as I find it, with the assurance that it may be entirely relied upon, and in conformity with documents that may have already been furnished your State Department; and I presume the proper bureau of the Foreign-Office of the British Government may be supplied from the same source from whence my information is derived, while I claim to be independent of either office for my data. FIRST EXPEDITION.

In the month of September, 1852, 100 Bozal negroes, belonging to two Spanish merchants, were landed at the anchorage of Colonia de Colon, Punta de Cartas, district of Piñar del Rio. The Spanish merchants bought them at "Bahia Honda," from Don Joan Maria Cagigal, nephew of Don Joquin Gomez, reporting them as "Ledinos," (negroes long resident upon the island,) from one of his estates. The sale of these negroes having been opened in the stores of the old Steam-Packet Company, the cholera appeared amongst them, and so great was the alarm which spread in the neighborhood, that the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Don Pantelreon Lopez de Aylon, could not avoid calling together the Board of Health and dispatching two of the faculty, Fustien and Martinez, to attend to the sick, of whom many died. They reported daily all occurrences for one month, all the expenses being defrayed by the company. Colonel Aylon, who at that time was on bad terms with the merchant proprietors of the Africans, reported to General Cangno that some "Bozales" (the term applied to fresh importations,) had been attacked with cholera. His Excellency, on this information, ordered that a formal inquiry should be instituted, naming as Judge the *Oider*, Don Leon Hergues, who with the Notary, (Exribano,) Don Juan de Dios Partoriza, came to that place on the South Coast. The measures which were put in practice by those interested made it appear that these negroes were Ledinos brought from the property of Don Jsaqnin Gomez, with licenses from the authorities of Bahia Honda. To perfect this purpose it was essential to get rid of or annul the qualification of Bozales applied to them by Aylon in his report to the Captain-General, for which the reconrse was bribery, and agreement was made with Aylon himself, for the snm of one hundred ounces in gold, to retract, which he did in another official letter, saying, "that being ignorant of the provincialisms of the country, he had used the word Bozal under the belief that it was applied to all Africans, hut having been better informed he had to notice that the negroes landed and sold, or had died, were 'Ledinos,' or of those who had been long upon the island." The 100 ounces were delivered to him by Don Rafael Paloma, who is employed in the Royal revenue service in the district of Consolation, by order of Don Maria Cagigal. Aylon demanded two hnndred onnces, hnt the agreement had to be abided by, the witness of which was paid six ounces—the Lieutenant of the district of Pinar de Rio, Don Vicente Cabrola, who was in the secret, having signed a report by order of Aylon, which served as a foundation of his own for the Government at Havana. Sneh was the preparation to meet the commission of the "Oidor," which, altogether, was a ridiculous affair, as he was accompanied from the Havana by a certain Santillana, clerk of Don Jose Canela, one of the merchants interested. He was an appropriate mentor for the Justice or "Oidor," or his representative, in which capacity he acted most of the time while occupied with the very searching examination—and at the same time giving premonitory notice to ride the Bozales as they approached, and to have at hand the needful quantity of Ledinos, prepared with their answers to the questions with which they were provided. Thus it was that all the Africans examined spoke the Spanish language, as was shown in the proceedings.

It ought to be remarked in this case that the Royal Audiencia of Havana acted with gross carelessness in this business, as it sanctioned or authorized a scandalous farce to the prejndice of the Royal Revenoe, in not obliging the clandestine vendors to pay the 5 per cent. dnty of "Alcavala," which is due upon each slave every time sold, nor the penalty of fonr times this dnty, to which those who transfer their rights without previous execution of a bill of sale before a notary public, for the better security of the tax or Royal commission, are liable. These penalties were incurred the instant of declaration that the Bozales were Ledinos. As the latter, they could not be sold or transferred without this payment. So that the Revenue has been defranded, and the Audieneia party to and covering the wrong, of $2,500, hy the sale to the two merchants, and the same npon *their* subseqnent sales, to which the fine attaches under the law, of $20,000—and in like proportion for the seqnence of sales of the same property, in contravention of the forms and authority of law. The motives that may have influenced the Superior Tribunal, we do not know, for neglecting to protect, as its first duty would dictate, the lawful ingresses of the State.

SECOND LANDING.

"This cause has not been concluded," (terminated with the recent release of the nine American seamen.) In April, 1854, an American hark (*Jasper*) appeared in the anchorage at Bailen, District of Sumes, on the south coast, and after having made signals, she made for the Enseñada de Cortes, and landed 296 Africans, who were conducted to the hilly estate called the "Vallé," belonging to Don Pio Diaz, to whom they were consigned hy the owners of the expedition, Don Manuel Calvo and Don Nicolas Pla, who were not long in arriving at the same point, and opening the sale publicly, for which purpose Don Pio had already had an understanding with the Governor, Don Pantelreon Lopez Aylon, who exacted $17 per head upon the 500 which had been expected by this vessel, and the same rate to be paid for others which might be brought by other vessels; and he would make no abatement of price when he was informed that only 296 had arrived in the bark, so they were compelled to pay that for which they had excited expectation—500 ounces, or $8,500, in gold coin—which Don Pio carried to him at Pinar de Rio on the 7th of May, 1853, taking from the Governor Aylon, for his protection, a letter of order, which was addressed to the acting Captain of Guanes, Don Jose Mendez, desiring him not to capture the negroes nor to interfere with or molest the owners of the expedition. This letter was in fact useful, for on return of Don Pio Diaz from payment of the money, the negroes were found already under detention of the Lieutenant of the District, Don Luis Moreno, aided by his attendants, who, having reported to Captain Mendez, remained firm in possession until he arrived with a numerous escort. On seeing his approach, Don Pio went to meet him, and imperiously ordered him to retire from his house. He gave him the order of the Lieutenant Governor, Don Pantelreon Aylon, to read, and then took it from his hands and tore it up—upon which all the parties of escort retired, and the coast remained clear of all judicial obstruction.

The principal sales were made by lots—40 to Don Jose Hernandez Alvarez; 20 to Don Jose Maria Hernendez; 10 to Don Lorenso Garcia; 10 to Don Andres Acosta; 20 females to Don Juan Pequero; 10 to Don Gregorio Diaz; 10 to Rev. Don Pio; 10 to [Don Rafael Jose Diaz, and the rest to various persons who paid part cash, and for whom gave their promissory notes to favor and to order of Cagigal and Pla; the [illegible] at the [illegible]. As soon as the [illegible] was effected, [illegible] was freed [illegible] Cortes Key, and [illegible] upon the [illegible] to the water's edge, and [illegible] in view from a long distance. She had no [illegible] and both anchors with good chains, all of which [illegible] subsequently stolen by the subdelegate of Marine, Don Cristobal Barguero; and some fishermen who lived upon the same key. The waves of the sea, with strong southerly winds, have not yet been sufficient to break the vessel from her bed, where she is still to be found, and where she is visited by the curious, so celebrated has the history of her enterprise became in the neighborhood.

In the confusion produced by the burning and landing, three sailors belonging to the American bark got possession of the boat of Don Luie Pirneceutas, owner of the "Grifa" estate, and fled towards Cape San Antonio, but on arrival at Ceynelo they were detained by Don George Garcia and Don Francisco Petalnoa, who delivered them to the Spanish war schooner *Habanera*, there stationed, by which they were sent to Havana, where they were placed in jail as prisoners, subjecting tham as accused to the proceedings ordered to be carried ont for investigation of the landing made. The Spanish captain and mate went np to Batalanso from Bailen, on board of the steamer *Cubano*, and from thence to Havana—"their traveling licenses, of course, in dne formality of law." The other sailors, also, Americans, six in number, were taken and placed npon the Key of San Philip, where food was sent to them—and at certain distance from the shore, it was thrown to them, in order that they should not take possession of the boat or eanoe. Afterwards they were conveyed to the Key of Cortez, and finally to the woods of the "Grifa" estate, persuading them that they would be taken to the Havana by a vessel to be expressly employed for that porpoee. During their stay at la "Grifa," the plan was proposed for their assasinatioa, for which porpose they were sent to the district Mantua, to a colored person called Acanaa. But, whether it was owing to the constant vigilance of the sailors, who never separated themselves for a momeat from each other, or the opposition of some of the Clnh of Don Pio Diaz, the anthor of the plan, it was not realised as proposed.

They then decided upon sending the victims to the estate of San Francisco, the owner of which is Don Julian Linares, and it is situated on the North Coast jnrisdiction of Mantua, with instructions that he shonld take charge of them to send them to Key West, ("this sending to Key West! is the term nsed in that country for *death!*") for the sum of one hundred ounces, which Don Pio assarts he paid to Linares, and for which he was reimhursed by the outfitter of the expedition, Calvo. It is rather uncertain the actual payment of the one hundred ounces by Pio to Linares, as the receipts and vonchers of this amonnt, which were transmitted to Calvo, were all forgeries hy Don Pio, and written st Hsvana hy a lad, son of a Mantua woman called Nicasia. In this manner Don Pio stole one hundred onnces, and it is presumable thst he has frequently practiced the same in other cases of like character, considering his relaxed moral character. It is to be borne in mind, that at Guanes and Mantua, when they say of any one that he has gone to "Key West," it is understood that the party spoken of is dead; and for that reason, and Linares heing a notorious assassin, and receiver of pirates and evil doers at his estate of San Francisco, which forms the Enseñada of San Francisco and Guadiana, it cannot be doubted that the asilors were consigned to death—strengthened hy the fact, that between that place and Key West, there has never been, nor is there communicatioa of any sort. Lt. Nares received this consignment with douht and apprehension upon his mind, ("the one hundred ounces were not in hand;") the number was considerable to deal with, by one striker, and to keep them any length of time for taking in detail, would be expeneive, wherefore he shipped them in a miserable canoe,—sent them to sea, that they might be swept awsy hy the currents, perish hy the vigor of the elements, or by hunger. Divine Providence had determined otherwise, and these unfortunates were found hy the war schooner *Habanero* and delivered to the skipper of the coaster *Torefa* to convey to the Havana, which was duly accomplished. Having heen delivered to the supreme authority, they were placed in the Tacon Jail, with their comrades, to await their trial for landing of the negroes from the American bark *Jasper*. By management, before delivery at the prison, as placed at the tender disposition of the authorities, they were taken to the house of the outfitters of the expedition, where money was given to them; and they were instructed what to say when called upon for their declarations, with the offer of certain protection in the oae case, and threatening destruction if they deviated. With these explanations of the august preparations of Spanish justice, which are episodes of interest with respect to the principal action of the drama, we will proceed to the trial, which made so mnch noise, and hrought forth a moose, as Horace says. The news having spread to all places of the landing and sals of Bazal negroes, as wall as the hnrning of the American bark, the Lieutenant Governor, Aylon, eet about covering himself and his tracks, for which purpose he dispatched an order, accompanied hy a confidential note from his clerk, Don Ramon Cruz, ("a great many holy names occur in the MSS.,") to the acting Captain of Guanez, Don Jose Mendez, that he shonld form a summary for investigation as to the truth of what was announced by the public voice. This summary for information was derived from suborned witnesses, and resolved that there was no foundation whatever for the rumor. Subsequently Col. Aylon received an official letter from the Captain General, which recited another from the Intendente of the Revenue, inserting the report made hy the Administrador of the Royal Duties of Mantua, Don Joaqnin Herrera, denouncing the landing of those Bazal negroes from the American bark. The place designated by Herrera, in mistake, was Bsilen, in place of the Keys of Cortez, and served admirably in the investigation to save clesn the honor of Aylon, hy constructive testimony. The Captain General desired the Lieut. Governor to investigate the matter, capture the Bozales, and arrest all the parties interested or participating in the expedition, holding him reeponsible for any omisaion. This order rather disgusted the sensibilities of the distinguished Aylon, who had supposed the affair already disposed of, and forever—bnt he feigned compliance and put himself en roote for Guanez, taking apartments in the Valla, house of Don Pio Diaz. There he commenced the summary, with the witnesses prepared to his hand by his gentle host, and passed his time most agreeably in the pleasures of the table. From thence he proceeded to the tobacco plantation of Don Pio's brother, Don Gregorio Diaz, where a repetition of the same scenes occurred with astertainment of equal hospitality. He visited the residences of Don Antonio Rubio and Don Mariano Vidal, brothers-in-law to Don Pio, and finally, surrounded and escorted always hy the Diaz clan and friends, he proceeded to Mantua, directly from the scene of the incidents requiring his investigation, and at seven leagues distance, perhaps, for better view of the *locale*. During this digression of duty a messenger, commaadant of the staff, Golfin, arrived at Gnanez, in urgent haste for Col. Aylon, with orders or reports, and horses and guides were provided him to find his way to Mantua. The dispatch received at this time ordered the arrest of Captain Jose Mendez and to confine him to the town of Gnanez. The two chiefs, Aylon and Golfin, went to Bailen, from whence Golfin embarked to return to the Havana, and the Colonel remained to continne his summary of false and suhorned witnesses. The report of Herrera and public rumor having declared that the vessel had been burned, it was necessary to disprove the allegation. The error in the report served, as on searching at the point designated, nothing of the kind could be found at or near Bailen, and all those occupied with the investigation became convinced that there did not exist there the fragments or hull of any burned vessel, which was made to appear with dne solemnity in the process, which was thus closed—" resulting triumphantly in the vindication of Aylon, and the determination of the complaints made by the British Consul General." It was not likely that the remains of the bark *Jasper*, burned at the Keys and Enseñado of Cortes, could be found many leagues off at Bailen. The gallant Colonel, Lieut. Governor Aylon, was not, nor were any of his party deceived as to the actual location of the remaining hull of the bark *Jasper*, which was intended by the report of the Administrador Herrera; but it was much more convenient for them to proceed to the greater distance designated in order to give precise compliance to instructions. So was the report, through all the subordinates to the superior, conceived and constructed in fraud, making the basis for subsequent declaration on the part of this Government—after trial and condemnation of nine American seamen to four years' presidio for the offence of having been part of the crew of said vessel, which order, proceeding and determination of justice, were summarily revoked on the sudden arrive of the Captain General, by positive instructions to the Regency of the country on receipt of information to the British Consul General, by which the [illegible] of this [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Cuba, was [illegible] of the nine [illegible] [illegible] advised. But this [illegible] did not close the business of the bark *Jasper* and her African cargo, for the Captain General sent as messenger, commissioner and spy, his confidential friend Lieut. Espada, who was attached to his Secretary Department, and to whose wife he was devoted. This gentleman, followed close upon the path of Aylon, but eight days subsequent to his examination. His price was forty ounces, which was paid him by Don Pio, and his investigations were closed, except with the sumptuous living that he found at his command, and the debauchery of all varieties and colors with which the table feasts were closed. This Commissioner passed a week in the midst of orgies that would have shamed the licentiousness depicted in the various "mysteries" of civilized life which have been published, stating that he was in no hnrry to return; as his wife was sufficiently well entertained by his Chief General, Canedo, who visited her every evening. This is the seme worthy individual formerly alluded to by your correspoadent as having heen appointed to an important district, and having punished with the lssh white man, in his drunken jnstice, for having presumed to play an innocent game of cards at a public hall. But to proceed with the veritable history of the jndicial proceedings in the case of the *Jasper* and the connivance of the authorities. Abont eight days after the return of the Commissioner Espada, a deputation from the "Royal Audiencia" appeared npon the tapis, consisting of "Oidor," Don Leon Hargues, and the Notary Public, Don Juan de Diaz Pastoriza, commissioned to proceed against the Lieutenant Governor of the District of the Piaar del Rio, and other persons who might be implicated in the landing and introduction of Bazal negioes hy the hark *Jasper*, and in firing said vessel for the pnrpose of destroying the testimony agsinst the accomplices in the crime. At the ssme time srrived Colonel Francisco Martinas de Unna to relieve the Lieutensnt Governor Aylon of his commsnd duriag the trial. This august commission, with all the parade and circumstance of a strict exsmination, found none to examine hut those who had been previously enlightened by Harques as to the course he should pnrsue, and had made full explanatioa of the communications of the British Consul, which cansed the proceeding; the plantations he shonld examiae in search of the Bozales, and the time when he might be looked for.

The resnlt, of course, was confirmatory of all the precedent findings of the several commissions. The Lieutenant Governor, to be assnred of escape, not confident of the friendship of Harques, humiliated himself to all his snbservient subjects that would be called up for examinatioa, begging like a dog for their favor, "as all that he had done had been solely for the promotion of their necessities, by aiding in the procurement of labor material." As this commission arrived at Coloma, on their way back to Havana, Harones received an official dispatch from the Captain General, covering a communication from the British Consul, advising of the place where the American seamen were concealed, with instructions to ascertain if such were the fact, &c. On his return he paseed the shanty in which the men were, who rose and bowed to him, doffing their caps—he well knowing they were the men intended in his instructions; hnt he passed on to make his examination more sure at ths "Grifa" estate, where they were not, as he very soon ascertained by ample teetimony.

Another dispatch to search for the six sailors was sent to the acting Lieutenant Governor, at the time that the temporarily deposed Aylon was giving his own declsratione at Güines, where he had been duly advised of the progress of his friends and the commission—under which instruction a Lieut. Anolf wes ordered to the field of investigation, who did not succeed in finding them, as they were at that time well concealed in the woods of the "Grifa" estate; hut he encountered a party of twenty armed men, and discovered another vessel recently hnrnt, and near to the bark *Jasper*, of which the armed party were the officers and crew—the negroes having been landed from it—the *Nueva Empresa*—while Haronee was in active examination of the causs of the vessel which lay close by in fraternity of fate. The course of this history was to exonerate the Col. Don Panteleon Aylon, and to defeat the British Consul; hut from examinatioas of other parties, and the declsrstions of the American sailors, the canse was kept opea, not for the punishment of the high functionary, but for the exemplary punishment of the poor, humble sailors, who had been involved in eo much difficulty, though the fraud and violence of Spsniards.

As this letter has grown to an unreasonable length, I shall give some of the experiences of Lieut. Carlos Adolf in a future number; although, perhaps, your readers may feel, with this, that they comprehend the initiative steps of Spanish justice. The *Black Warrior* may help also in giving light upon the subject, to see the facility with which the dignity of justice can condescend to alter dates and to reverse facts, for the purpose of effecting a given case of offence, or to cover gross violation of law, in aggression upon the nnoffendiag. Occator.

England, India, and the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

From the earliest ages, the most exaggerated and erroneous ideas have prevailed, in Europe and her Colonies, concerning the wealth of India, and the extent of her influence on the destinies of the civilized world. Bnt never, perhaps, have those ideas been more forcibly expressed than hy the eloquent Senator from California, during the course of that very interesting and instructive speech, which he recently delivered in the Senate of the United States, in support of the Pacific Railroad.

This honorable gentleman did not hesitate to assert, on that occasion, that the wealth, the power, and the greatness of England had arisen from her Eastern Empire.

"There she stands now," esys he, "in all the plenitude of her power, ruling directly or indirectly, in the East, one hundred and twenty-seven millions of people. The wealth which she has poured in upon the British Isles from the East, is beyond estimate. It has made the seat of her power a City of Palaces, and adorned its inhabitants with a profusion of wealth and luxury, to which there is no parallel in the history of the world. It has covered the ocean with her fleets, consolidated the national power so that, while she defied the continent of Europe in arms, it has given that streagth by which she has hitherto been able to keep unbroken the chain that binds her numerous colonies, dotted sround the great circle of the earth, and on which the sun never sets. It has given her means by which representatives of her strength are placed npon every sea, to essert her power and defend her interests."

We have seldom seen an extract, so short as that, so heavily freighted with error and exaggeration. Senator Gwin douhtlese supposes that if England did not possess India, London, the ssat of her power, would be another Lacedæmon, whose coin would be of iron, and the only luxury of whose inhabitants would be the black broth in which the Spartan palate so much delighted. He fancies that, were it not for India, England would not cover the ocean with her fleets—could not keep unbroken that chain which hinds together her numerous colonies—could not maintain, on every sea and in every zone, those proud representatives of her strength that protect in all lands the person and the property of her citizens, nor send forth those magnificent armaments that astonish Enrope and confonnd tyrants. He imagines, in fact, that England, without India, would be neither rich nor powerful, nor great;—that England, if bereft of India, would quickly become weak, paralyzed, and impotent. Such is the high estimate that the Senator from California has formed concerning the valne of that Empire that England has acquired in the East.

Bdt what gronnd had he, commercial or financial, for the formation of that estimate? Senator Gwin is a statesman, and must be aware that ao nation can cover the ocean with her fleets, or maintain her authority over distant and scattered colonisa, or protect the lives and rights of her citizens in remote and barbarous countries, or fit out mighty armaments to humble the pride of the oppressor, without having at command an abundant and ever-flowing revenue. It is the possession of this all-powerful instrument that has enabled England to do great things. But does the honorabls gentleman really suppose that she has drawn the greater portion of that revenne, or even any considerable portion of it, from her Indian empire? If he does, no supposition can be more erroneous. India is indeed a fine country—a very fine country for *aristocratic adventurers* to repair their fortunes in, but to the *State* she has been oftener a source of burden than of benefit. A glance at the statistical tables published annually, by order of the British House of Commons, will convince any unprejudiced person that India has never been a liberal and regular contributor to the Imperial treasury; that she has been more frequently under the necessity of being a debtor than in a position to become a creditor to Britain; and that even rocky, mountainous Scotland, and poor, prostrate Ireland, have furnished the Government with a larger amount of revenue for the maintenance of its fleets and armies, than that immense and much-extolled country. The average income of the British Government may be set down at about $50,000,000 annually, the "average" revenue yearly derived from India [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Communications will receive our attention. All letters relating to state facts, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Correspondents sending communications containing important news, particularly abstracts of the world, to collected. If used, it will be thankfully paid for.

The Result of the War.

The London *Morning Chronicle*, a few days since, commenting on the fact that the secret correspondence with Russia had not been made the theme of any very extended Parliamentary debate, said:

"It would be useless and inconvenient to express publicly, and in a deliberate form, the feelings of reprobation with which the conduct of the aggressor is universally regarded. Whatever may be thought of the policy of the Emperor, *we are not about to enter on a perpetual war with Russia*; and, as we have sufficient reason for all the exertions which we can put forth, there would be no advantage in making Parliament a vent for the public indignation.

This language harmonizes well with the cautious tameness of the British declaration of war, and with the predominant tone of the British Ministry. Although the declaration speaks of the "*unprovoked* aggression" of the Czar, it proceeds very soon after to admit that "the Emperor of Russia *had some cause of complaint* against the Sultan." We have indeed rarely seen a State paper announcing a fact of such transcendent importance as a declaration of war, so subdued and spiritless in its language and so inconclusive in its argument. The Government is evidently acting on its ruling maxim, to "treat its friends as persons who may become enemies, and its enemies as persons who may become friends." The misfortune is, as recent English history shows, that the *first* part of the maxim is usually applied to its *liberal* friends,—the last is reserved for its foes among the absolute monarchs of Europe. The English Government is particularly fond of boasting of its sympathy for the liberal cause on the Continent, and has had great adroitness in ostentatiously displaying its encouragement of the constitutional struggles in other countries. The practical results, however, afford but a sorry comment on these pretensions. Spain, whioh England "delivered," and Sicily, which she "encouraged," are not very satisfactory specimens of British sympathy with liberalism. The Constitutionalists of Italy, Spain, and all other European countries, can say of the English, as the Vizier at the siege of Candia said of the Frenoh,—"Certainly they are our friends:—but we usually find them with our enemies."

A recurrence to these historical incidents will prevent disinterested spectators from entertaining any illusions as to the motives and objects of the Western Powers in the present war. We must not fall into the error of supposing that the British Government enters upon this contest from any desire to sustain popular rights and free Governments from invasion. The English *people* undoubtedly cherish such expectations. They see in the war a chivalrous crusade on behalf of Freedom against Despotism, and this it is which makes the war popular in England. But we do not need to be told that governments rarely represent the true sentiments and feelings of the people. We have often enough had it illustrated in our own country, in spite of our more direct, universal, and controlling participation in the administration of public affairs. And how much more surely is it likely to be true of countries whose Governments are not *of*, but *over* the people.

It will be impossible in the coming struggle of the European nations that our sympathies should be with Russia,—the principal and the mightiest enemy of civilization. We can have no sympathies with her. She is the supporter and main defence of barbarism,—our hope is in the largest civilization. She is the chosen vessel of Despotism,—our pantings are for the largest liberty. We must divest ourselves, in choosing our policy, of narrow prejudices, of considerations of personal loss or gain, of unworthy jealousies or private sympathies. We must critically study the probable results of the present complioation of European affairs, and consider their bearing upon the interests of our race and the condition of our kind. And in such view we do not hesitate to affirm that the humiliation of the Czar would be an immense benefit to Europe and the world.

Not that the results of the war that has been declared would necessarily lighten the burdens of the suffering and oppressed nations of Europe. Bitter disappointment, we fear, is the doom of those who calculate upon such. Yet, looking upon all the probabilities that are now promised, in spite of our disgust with the policy of the English Cabinet, we confess that we have no sympathies with Russia or hopes of her success. Yet, certainly, they are not with the crooked policy of her crowned antagonists. If Providence uses them as instruments, willing or reluctant, to further the irresistible progress and development of civilization, we shall rejoice in the end, without, by any means, consenting to the glorification of the instruments employed. The aristocratic Cabinet of England and the absolute Emperor of France, though they league together to break the rod of an oppressor, may do it for motives that find no responsive echo in our breast. But the sympathies of this Republic are for that formidable element—Revolution—which, though slumbering now in the catacombs of European popular rights,—called or uncalled,—certainly will come forth at no distant day, and in the midst of battle. We see in every quarter we hear in the thousand-voiced utterances of the Press,—in the proceedings of the late Southern Convention—in the resolutions of public bodies, and in all the modes in which public sentiment is accustomed to express itself,—increasing evidences that the American Opinion shapes itself in favor of an active intervention in behalf of the people of Europe. So long as the European war remains simply a contest between conflicting despotisms, the American heart contents itself with indifference. But when it gathers within its sweep the *people*, and becomes a revolutionary struggle, the American heart will beat strong with the rehearsal of each new point. Public opinion, hovering over the barriers of selfish calculation and the feeble reasoning of blind prejudice, will demand the active intervention of our sympathy. Whether our Government will lean with the leanings of the People, or incline with a most imposing show of conservatism to balance and neutralize it, must yet remain a problem.

The News by the Asia.

No event of extraordinary importance has taken place in Europe since our last advices. The great question of war is still overhung with a cloud of doubt, and we may best characterize the general tenor of the *Asia's* news by saying that it resembles a point of interrogation. Statesmen and politioians of every class and standing, seem once more to feel uncertain whether war be *possible*, and whether there may not yet remain some thread of diplomacy or negotiation to keep afloat a particle of hope for an ultimate peaceful issue. The overtures for a pacific arrangement appear to have emanated upon this occasion from the Czar. The latter did indeed consider it beneath his dignity to return any answer whatever to the final summons of the Western Powers, but he now deems it his interest to send word, through Prince GEORGE of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to the King of Prussia, for the purpose of assuring that Monarch of his good intentions, and of empowering him, at the same time, to let others know that the Emperor of Russia is perfectly willing and ready to evacuate the Principalities and recross the Pruth so soon as the concessions made to the Christians by the Sultan of Turkey shall have become realities, and the Anglo-Frenoh fleets shall have withdrawn from the Black Sea and the Dardanelles. This is a handsome proposal, calculated, too, to prove the Emperor's magnanimity and gratify the allied Powers! The fact is that NICHOLAS would like to have another month of unmolested preparation,—the Baltic is still encumbered with ice, and he cannot move his fleets as he would wish;—a few weeks more may obviate that difficulty and enable him to deploy all his gigantio forces to advantage. Again, an additional month spent in negotiation by the Western allies, would be most agreeable to the Czar, if we are to judge by the results of ABERDEEN'S temporizing policy, which, with its professed anxiety for peace, has created an absolute division in the Turkish ranks, and has alienated from the Sultan the most energetio and devoted party of his Mahometan subjects, without even being of sufficient use to facilitate a loan, which, notwithstanding NAMIK PACHA'S utmost efforts, has been withdrawn, thus practically disclosing in how slight a degree the prospects of Turkey are considered favorable by the capitalists of England, her powerful ally and friend. "We shall not declare war," were NESSELRODE'S concluding words to the British Consul who received the Czar's *refusal* to make any answer; and, accordingly, the diplomats of Europe are still at peace; and should Admiral NAPIER, who has just issued a characteristic order of the day to his "lads," view things in the same light, there is still a lingering prospect for fresh notes and ultimatums.

It is said that the Russian proposal to which we refer has been rejected by both England and France; but, as we have remarked, uncertainty is the prevailing character of all the news by the *Asia*. However, they bring additional proofs of Austria's friendly, honorable, and energetio coöperation with the Western allies. The Emperor NAPOLEON, says the *Moniteur*, has received a letter from the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH. The organ tells us nothing more; and such reserve in so important a point is ominous—for were this autograph communication favorable, there would have been no time lost in surrendering it to the thousand voices of rumor. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, however, gives nearly all the important part of the Imperial reply—the substance of which is that "within a period not far distant, Austria will assume a more decided attitude."

This she certainly must do, but on which side is still the unsettled question. The Austrian Emperor, indeed, affirms that he approves of the policy adopted by the French and English Governments "up to the latest period," but as to his promises to declare against Russia, should that Power send her troops across the Danube, he says that he meant the Upper and not the Lower Danube. This is written after the passage has actually taken place! He now promises that, should the Russians cross the Balkans, then Austria will no longer remain merely an observer. Even if compelled to occupy Servia—this, however, reaches us through a Berlin correspondent—she will not consider herself as having departed from her attitude of strict neutrality, the bases of which are or have been settled between her and Prussia. If this be not making a jest of the Western Powers, we scarcely know by what name to designate it. The truth is, that all parties are so exceedingly afraid of the insurrections to come, that unmistakable falsehood is accepted as support rather than let it be regarded as hostile. This new promise of Austria is, at all events, an easy one, for it seems that the Russians are not yet so near the Balkans as to call forth a third promise of Austrian coöperation with the West, which will probably be made conditional upon the seizure of Constantinople by GORTSCHAKOFF.

It seems that the late Russian bulletins announcing fresh victories were of the old stamp, and the fortresses of Matschin and Isaktcha have been taken only upon paper—a Christian and harmless method of warfare. There is not much danger, we think, for Constantinople in that direction. Its greatest peril, now, lies in the excitement consequent upon the demission of RIFAAT PACHA and the High Priest of Turkey, who have been compelled to retire before the proposed "reforms" of the Sultan. It even seems that a revolutionary outbreak is apprehended—at least the offer of the French Ambassador to place a garrison in the Capital of the Sultan authorizes such a supposition! But we cannot help wondering when all these troops which are offered and promised, will arrive. Delay follows delay, and as yet we have only intelligence which does not foretell their speedy termination.

Congressional.

Congress did yesterday hardly enough to make any note of whatever. The Senate passed the bill establishing the New-Mexican land-system, went into Executive Session, remained therein for three hours and rested from their labors—taking an adjournment to Monday next.

The House passed the bill authorizing the maintenance of the mail-carrying contract between Mobile and Montgomery, and amended the West Point Academy bill. They agreed to the item of a $20,000 appropriation for a Cavalry Exercise Hall.

Mr. HASTINGS did an excellent thing, and worthy of all commendation. He was going to leave, had a speech against the Nebraska bill, could not stay to deliver it, and asked leave to have it printed. The House consented, and the country approvingly hopes that scores will follow Mr. HASTINGS' example.

The Wrecks.

Although the reports of the wrecks on the New-Jersey coast are somewhat modified by later advices received yesterday, the fact of the loss of the packet *Powhattan*, bound from Havre to this port, seems to be established. Telegraphic dispatches to the latest moment report that 120 bodies have been cast ashore, and succeeding tides bring in the sad remains of the wreck and its victims. The *Powhattan* was built and owned in Baltimore. She is supposed to have had about 200 emigrants on board, all of whom it is feared are lost.

Accounts of other serious disasters by the recent gales have reached us from various quarters. The reports are noted elsewhere in this morning's TIMES. The packet *Humboldt*, before reported as lost, fortunately rode out the storm without material damage, and arrived safely in port yesterday.

☞ Our Board of Councilmen has fallen into the habit of wasting a large portion of each session in disciplining its members for *contempt*. We must say that, as business is now conducted, their offence is not only venial, but very natural. It will be very difficult for the Board to preserve itself from falling into *universal* contempt, unless its business is attended to with more intelligence and a more becoming sense of the responsibilities of legislation.

The Crystal Palace.

Active preparations are going on for the reinauguration of the Crystal Palace on the 4th of May. Judging from the alacrity displayed by the President and Directors of the Association, the Exhibition bids fair to be placed on an entirely improved basis. In order, however, that the arrangements for the opening may be properly completed, it is very necessary that exhibitors be prompt in sending in their goods and such works of art as may be placed on the Catelogue. Attention in this particular will save the management from serious embarrassment.

We notice that two prizes are offered for the best two "Odes," to be sung at the reopening by the New-York Harmonic Society. Competitors are desired to send in their productions by the 25th inst. The prizes are $100 each.

On the day and evening of the opening, the price of admission to the Palace will be but *twenty-five cents*. The future rate, except on Saturdays and Mondays, will be fifty cents; the Palace opening at 8 o'clock in the morning.

PENNSYLVANIA.

New-York and Ohio Interests at Stake—The Franklin Canal Company—Resolves of the Germans of Erie.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 18—P. M.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has been engaged yesterday and to-day in the consideration of an important bill, so far as the interests of New-York and Ohio are concerned. Much discussion has taken place, and many hard things said by various Senators. The "unfortunate Franklin Canal Company," as it was termed, came in for an ample share of abuse, as did also the citizens of New-York and Ohio. The names of the Senators who participated in the debate were Messrs. PRICE of Philadelphia; BOCKALEW, of Columbia; E. W. HAMLIN, of Wayne: B. D. HAMLIN, of McKean; DANIEL and McCLINTOCK, of Alleghany; HIESTER, of Berks; SLIFER, of Union; CRABB and HAMILTON, of Philadelphia; and EVANS, of Chester. Mr. PRICE fought against the bill from first to last.

The bill in question was first introduced by Mr. QUIGLEY, the able Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and was yesterday materially amended in Committee of the Whole, and again called up this morning, having been reprinted. It is entitled "An Act to extend the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company into the State of Pennsylvania."

Finally, in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a vote was taken on transcribing the bill for a third reading, and agreed to, by Yeas, 18; Nays, 10. The bill was then postponed, a correct copy of which, with all the amendments, I send you.

Another important bill, entitled "An Act transferring the late Franklin Canal Railroad to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company," was next called up, on second reading, and, upon a vote on the first section of the bill, it fell to the ground. Yeas, 12; Nays, 17.

Mr. SAINNER, the Senator from Erie, presented to-day four petitions, purporting to come from citizens of Erie city and county, of a most singular character. The one read,—and they are all similar,—was signed by *forty-three Germans*, the handwriting of each name resembling each other in character as near as possible. The petition represents that the depôt of the Erie and Northeast Railroad, in its present location, is a source of great annoyance, inconvenience and danger to the traveling public; that its location, in its present site, is without authority of law, and in violation of the letter and spirit of its charter; that it was placed there in disregard of the interests of Erie and Pennsylvania, and the almost unanimous wishes of the whole community, and is in itself a part of a grand system, the design of which is to accomplish an unbroken gauge through Erie County, to the detriment of the great interests of Pennsylvania, and destruction of the property of the Harbor of Erie, to build up Cleveland and Buffalo upon the ruin of their hopes. They therefore remonstrate against the longer continuance of the said depôt in its present location, as an intolerable nuisance, which the people of Erie city and county cannot safely permit, and which they will be compelled to abate in pursuance of law, if the Legislature does not act for their relief. The petitioners, in conclusion, ask the Legislature to pass a law requiring all roads to go to the Harbor of Erie, in order to the protection of Pennsylvania's true and most cherished interests, and the proper vindication of her rights and sovereignty.

The bill authorizing the sale of the main line of the Public Works of Pennsylvania was fixed upon to-day, the price being ten millions of dollars. The Governor's signature is only wanting to make the bill a law. It is generally believed that he will sanction it.

To-morrow the General Appropriation bill will come up as the order of the day in the House.

The 2d of May is fixed upon as the day of adjournment of the Legislature.

Nothing has been done by the Committee of Conference relative to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, neither is it likely there will be. L. S. B.

Recent Death.

The St. John *Courier* mentions the death in that city of Dr. ALEXANDER BOYLE, a veteran physician who entered the service of Her Majesty in 1798, and was actively employed in Ireland, at the time of the rebellion. He was subsequently employed as surgeon in Sicily, and in Egypt, and was with the army of the Peninsula in 1812, '13, and '14. He had charge of the hospitals at Alicant, Castello and Valencia. Subsequently he was sent to Genoa, Corsica and Bermuda, and finally, retiring from the army, was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in Edinburg, in 1826, and then recreasing the Atlantic, engaged in private practice in St. John, where he remained until his death. He was then 77 years of age.

The Brooklyn Ferries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The complaint of "South Brooklyn Residents," under this head in your issue of the 18th, has not yet produced its proper fruits. It is to be regretted that a Company having the wealth and advantages enjoyed by the South Ferry Company, should, for the lack of the ordinary energy exhibited by most of mankind in these parts, be willing to put their customers to so much inconvenience. Not content with the delay produced at their own ferry, they have put them in the hands of another, by requiring them to change boats, and by resolving that they would not receive them on board of their boats at their own dock, unless they would consent to be done at their own. SOUTHSIDER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gadsden Treaty—The Insane Land Bill to be Vetoed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

In Executive Session, to-day, the Gadsden Treaty was long under discussion. Nothing was decided. Adjourned to Monday.

The President is understood to entertain constitutional scruples upon Miss DIX'S Insane Land bill. You must not be surprised if he vetoes it. Many of his friends confidently expect that he will do so. e.

From Washington—The Insane Land Bill—Death of an Editor.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

The grant of ten millions of acres of public land, to be distributed among the States to ameliorate the condition of the indigent Insane, passed by the House yesterday, and known as Miss DIX'S bill, will fail to become a law,—the President's signature being denied.

J. G. MOORE, formerly Associate Editor of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, died here last evening, from pneumonia. His remains are to be taken to Philadelphia.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented petitions from Pennsylvania, praying for an amendment of the Homestead bill, so as to require the Treasury of the United States to pay back to all persons the amounts paid by them for public lands.

Mr. PETIT presented twelve petitions from various States, praying for the abolition of the unconstitutional office of Chaplain.

Mr. WADE presented memorials from Ohio, against the extension of Slavery.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions from towns in Massachusetts against repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. DAWSON presented resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, sustaining the Nebraska bill.

Also petitions for erecting a post-office at Savannah.

The bill for the relief of SMITH and JEFFREYS, the Texas mail contractors, was passed.

A joint resolution authorizing the settlement of the accounts of mail contractors, where the contracts were suspended in 1838 and '39, was reported, taken up, and passed.

The bill establishing a land system for the Territory of New-Mexico, was taken up and passed.

The Senate at a quarter before 1 o'clock, went into Executive Session.

At 4 o'clock the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 20.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, authorizing the Postmaster General to continue the contract for carrying the mails between Mobile and Montgomery.

Mr. GREY spoke against, and Mr. HARRIS, of Ala., in favor of the bill, which, after two hours devoted to its consideration, was passed.

The House went into Committee on the Senate's amendments to the West Point Academy bill, and by a vote of 65 against 55, agreed to that appropriating $20,000 for a Cavalry Exercise Hall.

The Senate's amendments increasing the salaries of the Professors of French and Drawing from 1,500 to $2,000, were disagreed to; and that increasing the salary of the Master of the Sword to $1,200 was retained.

Mr. DEAN having called for separate votes, the Senate's amendment appropriating $5,000 for officers' quarters was disagreed to.

After further uninteresting proceedings the Committee rose, when the House concurred in the above-named amendments—that relative to the Cavalry Exercise Hall, by 3 majority.

Mr. HASTINGS said, that as he was on the eve of leaving the city, he would not have an opportunity, as he intended, of addressing the House against the Nebraska bill, and therefore asked leave to print his speech.

Consent was granted.

Adjourned.

The Cochituate Bank.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 20.

In the matter of the Cochituate Bank, this morning, Judge SHAW decided that the temporary injunction continue until June 5, when the report of the special receivers appointed will determine whether the injunction shall be perpetual, or the Bank resume business.

Rumored Failure of the Bank of Castleton, Vt.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 20.

It is currently reported that the Bank of Castleton, Vt., has stopped payment. There is no positive information, except that its bills are refused at the Suffolk Bank here.

The Maryland Coal Mines.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 20.

Mining is now actively progressing in the Maryland Coal regions. 16,000 tons were forwarded last week.

No mail this morning south of Mobile.

Lake Navigation, &c.

DETROIT, Thursday, April 20.

The steamer *Michigan* reports no vessels ashore at Presque Isle.

The propeller *Clifton* was ashore off Point Aubarques. The Straits are full of ice.

Breaking up of the Ice in the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 20.

The ice is broken up in front of this city, but has not yet moved down. The river must now be crossed in boats.

Trial of the Brothers Ward.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 20.

Judge KINCHELOE has prohibited the publication of the evidence in the case of the Brothers WARD until after the trials are over.

By Sandy Hook Telegraph.

THE HIGHLANDS, Thursday, April 20—Sundown.

The steamers *George Law*, *Star of the West*, and *Kennebec*, are south of the Highlands, outward bound.

Five brigs and one bark bound in.

Wind light from W. N. W. Weather hazy.

Musical.

PAUL JULIEN'S Concert last evening was by no means so well attended as it should have been. Probably the weather had something to do with it, or there may have been too many seats reserved.

The vocalists for the occasion were Mrs. OSCAR COMETTANT and Mlle. HENRIETTE BEHRENN. The former indy sang a cavatina from *Semiramide*, and a couple of characteristic ballads. We do not often hear a more delightful voice, or a more finished method than that possessed by Mrs. COMETTANT. In ROSSINI'S Cavatina it was perfectly charming, and thoroughly delighted the audience. Mrs. COMETTANT is a new addition to our concert *corps*, and valuable one. We hope to hear her often. Miss BEHRENN, as usual, commenced with an ambitious work, (the finale to "Sonnambula") in which she failed, and finished with a ballad by KUCHEN, in which she was successful.

Little PAUL, (who by the way looks fatter and better than ever,) played two compositions familiar to the public, (one of which is called the "Carnival of Venice,") MAYERBER'S variat ons on the fourth string; and with RICHARD HOFFMAN a flashy duetto from "William Tell." It is scarcely possible to say too much for any one of these performances. The variations on the single string displayed marvellous closeness of fingering, and were executed with a firm and strong tone.

In the last part RICHARD HOFFMAN performed WALLACE'S "Polka de Concert," very brilliantly. This gentleman possesses a wonderfully even touch, and sits and plays at the piano more elegantly than ordinary artists. The Polka seemed to us to be rattled off a little too fast; but it was in every other respect a masterly performance and deserved the *encore* it received.

We direct attention to Mr. APTOMMAS' Concert at DONWORTH'S Saloon this evening. The programme is before us, and we anticipate a great treat. There is no better performer on the Harp in this country than Mr. APTOMMAS, and that part alone should attract a large attendance.

DINNER TO THE DELEGATES.—The Charleston citizens gave a brilliant banquet to the Delegates to the Convention, on Thursday night. Mayor HUTCHINSON presided. Hon. WM. C. DAWSON responded to the toast of "The Commercial Independence of the Cotton-growing States." Hon. SHELBY F. LEAKE responded for Virginia; Gov. JAS. C. JONES for Tennessee; Col. DENT and Gen. TILGHMAN for Maryland; Mr. COLEMAN for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; Gov. CHAPMAN for Alabama; Judge NESBITT and Col. TIFT for Georgia; Col. JOHN S. PRESTON for South Carolina; Col. CAHLEY for Louisiana; Col. J. K. WALKER for Tennessee; Mr. GIBBON for North Carolina. Dr. DICKSON gave, "A Commercial Marine." The Nashville *True Whig* Editor gave "ALBERT PIKE," and on another part of the evening Mr. PIKE made a good speech. The banquet went off in excellent style;—it was scarcely possible that it could go otherwise in Charleston.

GREEN POINT FERRY.—The public will learn from an advertisement in the TIMES of to-day, that this Ferry is now fully completed, and the boats running regularly; and that on and after Monday next, they will run from 6 o'clock, A. M., until 11 o'clock, P. M. This Ferry, we are informed, is the only one in the city of Brooklyn, which is provided with a Ladies' Cabin, and is in every respect, one of the best conducted Ferries in the vicinity of New-York.

Proposed Widening of Cliff and Pearl-streets.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met at the street Commissioner's Office yesterday afternoon, to hear parties interested in the following improvements of streets: 1. Widening Cliff-street, between Beekman and Ferry. 2. Extending Cross-by, from Howard to Canal. 3. Extending Elm through to Chambers. 4. Widening Pearl-street, between Whitehall and State. FREDERICK FEYE, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, presided. Several persons appeared in answer to the summons.

The Committee first heard arguments in favor of the widening of Cliff-street. Remonstrants were called for, but none appeared. Mr. HOOPLE spoke warmly in favor of the project. It has been petitioned for, during three years past, by owners of property on that street, and is believed to be a necessary improvement. The removal of the old wall around St. George's Church has become a matter of great importance, in consequence of the precarious and unsafe condition of the work. It now hangs some twenty-four inches out of the perpendicular, and a large tree, two feet in diameter, is still growing behind it, tending to push it still further outward. Should this wall fall,—capped with stone, and fourteen feet in height,—lives would probably be sacrificed, as the street at that point is much traveled. Another reason for the improvement is found in the fact that PHELPS, DODGE & Co. have built on the line of the property which they have purchased from the Church, so that a jog of seven feet is left. This imperfection would be remedied by the widening of the street. Cliff-street having become a great thoroughfare, the property owners are anxious for it to be widened as proposed. The HARPERS, PHELPS, DODGE & Co., and Mr. HOOPLE, with one or two others, representing fully one-half of the property to be assessed, are known to favor the improvement.

The Committee accordingly expressed themselves satisfied that no objection exists against the widening of Cliff-street between the points named.

The proposed *opening of Crosby-street*, from Howard to Canal, was next considered. Mr. HENRY C. RADINBAO appeared in behalf of A. T. STEWART, to remonstrate. Mr. STEWART, however, had but just received information of this movement, and desired time to state his objections.

Mr. FEYE desired that this statement be presented in writing. The proposal, he added, had been advertised for ten days consecutively by the Street Commissioner, and ample notice of the meeting of this Committee had also been given. The Committee, however, were disposed to accommodate, and one week was allowed for the preparation of the remonstrance. The Committee, it is understood, intend to report at the May Session of the Board.

The proposed *widening of Pearl-street*, between Whitehall and State-streets, called forth an earnest remonstrance from Mr. JOHN J. BOYD, an old gentleman of seventy, who had likewise put in a petition in writing, wherein his reasons for opposing the project are succinctly summed up as follows:

1. For that, in the sixty years that I have been an inhabitant of such street, it has been held to be of sufficient width for all purposes to which it can be applied.

2. For that, in the changes that have been recently made by the construction of stores on Bridge-street, Pearl-street has become one of delivery from such stores, and not one of reception, and for such purpose it has ample width.

3. For that, in being terminated by the Battery fence, the widening is not required as a means of communication.

4. For that, even if such communication was required, Bridge-street forms a more direct one from Broad-street to State-street.

Petitions in favor of this improvement were presented by STEPHEN WHITNEY, J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, RALPH MEAD, and others describing themselves as owners and occupants of property in that vicinity.

In consequence of a stupid error in the announcement of the Corporation organ, the subject of the extension of Elm-street was not reached; the call for the meeting having read "Reade-street," which is quite another matter.

The Committee will sit again in about a week, to hear further representations of interested parties. Meanwhile, the Cliff-street improvement appears to be settled; no remonstrances being offered.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, held at Utica, April 11th, Rev. JOHN HUMPHREY, of Binghamton, was elected to the recently-endowed professorship of moral philosophy, &c. Mr. HUMPHREY is a son of the excellent and venerable President HUMPHREY, of Amherst College; and Hamilton College may be congratulated in securing one who is so well fitted by his talents, acquirements, and amiable character for the responsible position which he will fill. Arrangements were also made for the immediate erection of an observatory of the first class. The telescope will cost $10,000; and it is intended that it shall not be surpassed by more than one in this country. A permanent provision was also made for the regular and considerable increase of the College Library. Central New-York has now a college which is not likely to fail to supply its educational wants.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 22.

EDITORIALS—Wrecks at Sea. Cuban Question, and the Political Power of Slavery. Mr. Douglas and the Clergy. Death of John Davis. Later from Mexico. Rejection of the Gadsden Treaty. Death of Christopher North—Biographical Sketch. The Eastern War, its Results to Russia and to Europe. Trade with the West. News by the *Arctic*. Freedom of this European Press. The Legislature. Privateering. The Gadsden Treaty and our Mexican Relations. War Declared. Rights of Neutrals. Country Postmasters. The Southern Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE—German Emigration to Texas—Yeoman's Tour in the Southwest, No. 7. From China—Progress of the Revolution. Dick Tinto on Diplomatic Dress, the European War, Parisien Gossip, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL—Debates and proceedings of the week.

LEGISLATIVE—Closing Scenes at Albany—Statistics of the Poor—Commissioners of Emigration and Columbia College Investigating Committees, &c.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK—Loss of the *Powhattan* and 300 or 400 lives lost—The *Underwriter's* escape.

HARD TIMES—Chepter III. By Charles Dickens.

WAR—Documents and progress.

SPORTING—The Great State Post Stake at New-Orleans.

News from all parts of Europe, the West Indies, California, and South America.

THE TRADE—Strikes—Meetings of Associations.

REPORTS—City Matters—Public Meetings, &c.

A carefully made-up summary of events in all parts of the world.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—A complete Summary of the News of the Week, prepared expressly for this paper, and containing the latest intelligence, to the hour of going to press.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 5½ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—We claim the following points as being settled beyond controversy: 1st. That we have the largest and most beautiful store in our line in the world. Our buildings in Broadway comprise seven floors, each 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, all well stocked with the newest and most desirable goods. 2d. That we are without peer in what we deem our specialities, to wit, Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every needful article, from the cheapest to the most costly. We confidently assert that there is now here to be found an assortment of these articles equaling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns, but, on the contrary, have Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., from the leading manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortment to select from. Gilding and Painting China.—We are constantly producing Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputably better than can be made by any other house in New-York, for the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown, to any but ourselves. We particularly request customers to inspect our work in this department of art manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of painting, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day. We have also a most complete assortment of White China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherché shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models, just introduced. Our assortment of Glass Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Please bear in mind that the price of every article in our store is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices always select the largest house you can find.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Hayen,	P. A. H. Renauld,
John Anchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John R. Kiteking,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kynhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Deutal,	C. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Stetson,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guilliard, Jr.,	W. A. Plateniue,	Wm. B. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

ALFRED QUEEN, Vice President.

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

MANTILLAS AND SPRING.—THE CROWNING OF the May Queen with flowers has been discontinued, and in lieu of it the ceremony has been performed by some dozen of ladies purchasing Mantillas and Spring Dresses at the Mantilla Emporium of LEARY & CO., No. 81 Canal-st., corner of Orange. Their stock is now complete in every department, and the prices are as low as the lowest. Their Mantillas are the most elegant and fashionable ever offered in the country of New-York.

WHY WEAR UNDERCLOTHING WHEN YOU CAN obtain a Shirt, equally as good, for 50 cents? Why pay 75 cents for a Collar when you will get a better one for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Cravat when you will get a better one for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Gloves when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Suspenders when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Drawers when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Hose when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Garters when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Braces when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Slippers when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Shoes when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Boots when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Hats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Caps when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Coats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Vests when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Pants when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Overcoats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Dressing Gowns when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Smoking Caps when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Slippers when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Shoes when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Boots when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Hats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Caps when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Coats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Vests when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Pants when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Overcoats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Dressing Gowns when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Smoking Caps when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Slippers when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Shoes when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Boots when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Hats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Caps when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Coats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Vests when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Pants when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Overcoats when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a Pair of Dressing Gowns when you will get a better pair for 25? Why pay 50 cents for a

Washington, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

Gentlemen: You will, I doubt not, remember the 4th resolution offered on the Loan bill in the House of Representatives in the Winter of 1846.

The conduct of neutral rights with belligerent inflexibility it has been presented the great public topics, has not been characterized with testimony of our modern statesmen more distinctly with doctrines then universally discussed.

Those days the weakest, the United States is now to be the champion of neutral nations; with as much commercial relief to vindicate as the greatest of the great maritime belligerents, and more than all the rest put together.

Our national position, therefore, is as important as that of any of the belligerents; and the Government which takes this country safe and honorably through the crisis will deserve the gratitude of all who love peace, freedom, and independence.

With you permit an old one of those levers to call to mind the speech in that debate forty years ago, delivered in February, and published in the *National Intelligencer* of Saturday, May 7, 1814, in which the law of nations, for such it certainly is, that free ships make free goods, was proved to have been English doctrine formerly, as it seems to be probable that it is now to become again; and, if it does, all the Peace Societies in the world will have done nothing at all comparable with that principle established for preventing, mitigating and humanizing war.

The man I have heard John Marshall call a model for American statesmen, James Madison, as you, gentlemen, and I cordially considered him. was earnestly exhorted to that doctrine, as he often said and wrote to me.

Pardon my name from retirement to this letter will cost, I trust, be imputed to any vanity of publication. It cost, I trust, be imputed to any vanity to remind the present generation, through your respectable journal, of an engrossing topic of the past, now nearly forgotten, but to be vitally topic of the present, not only for this country of its aboriginal and constant assertion, but all the world.

Forty years ago, gentlemen, you and I wrote, spoke, and were serious for it, as the *National Intelligencer* of the 7th of May, 1814, attests by the speech you then published of your ancient and sincere well-wisher,

C. J. INGERSOLL.

Spiritualism in Congress.

Washington, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

Gentlemen: Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, in his letter in your paper of to-day, does me injustice, which I presume is unintentional. When he requested me to present his petition, I assured him in a few words, that I was no believer in "the Spiritural Theory," and, in addition, that I could not see upon what principle it could be either referred to or considered by a Select Committee. His earnestness on the subject was such as might easily have led him to misunderstand me on this point. I promised to present his petition, and I did so, and then took the liberty of giving my own views upon the subject generally.

Respectfully, yours, JAS. SHIELDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Trees and Plants.**—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles, from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Paris Mantillas.**—LYONS & JONES will exhibit their new styles of Paris Mantillas on Monday, April 24, and the following days. Lace and Drapery Muslins very cheap. No. 377 Hudson-st, above Canal.

☞ **Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extra large sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the railroad passing through their Nurseries. New priced catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 115 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ **The Popish Confessional and Secret Operations with Females, &c., &c.**—In a Private Lecture to gentlemen, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Marritt's Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., near Thompson-st By a Clergyman, A. P. A., at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Youths not admitted.

☞ **The Alumni of Columbia College** will hold an adjourned meeting at the Chapel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, to consult as to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the College

CHARLES KING, President Columbia College.

PERSONAL.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO SMITH?"—Any information of the "lost child" will be thankfully received by the Committee at No 21 —— street. R. E. G.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with excellent City references. Can cut and fit children's and ladies' clothing, in the neatest manner. Would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situations Wanted—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situations Wanted—As good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as waiter, or as chambermaid and waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call as No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situations Wanted—As a nurse and seamstress, in a private family, by a respectable English girl; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a steady woman. Both come well recommended. Would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable English woman, as cook in a respectable family, one who understands her business in all its brances. Has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 25th-st., between 3d and 3d-avs.

Situation Wanted—A Protestant girl wishes to go in the country with a lady; is capable of taking care of children and making their clothes; understands dressmaking also Address H. M., No. 39 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, 2d door from Van Brunt-st.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman, as waitress in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly—has good references from her last place. Please call at No. 97, 25th-st. between 2d and 3d-av.

Situation Wanted—By a middle-aged woman, as housekeeper. Would prefer a family with children. The best of City reference. Address A. B., Union-square Post-Office, post-paid.

Situation Wanted—By a respectable young woman as thorough washerss, and has no objection to assist in chamberwork. Call at No. 27 Prince-st.

United States School Agency and Savings Bank, (1847,) by E. H. Wilcox, No. 223 Broadway. A perpetual introducer—negotiating all orders for Cheap Teachers. One per Cent. Correspondence through-out the Union. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first call. Sell your Check every day, and have another at half-price—$5, $10, $15, $20, &c. No charge to pupils.

Twenty-five Print Colorers Wanted Immediately—To go to Philadelphia, to engage in the best class of work, for which the highest wages, and to such as are competent, permanent employment will be given. The opportunity now presented, is one more favorable to good colorers than any ever before offered, as an immense amount of very profitable coloring can be secured, by several hands working together, while the low rates of living in Philadelphia, will enable the parties engaging, to live comfortably, and lay up something for a rainy day. Apply on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of next week, 25th, 26th and 27th inst., from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the office of HATCH & SEVERANCE, No. 140 Fulton-st.

Housekeeper Wanted.—A middle-aged lady, of good appearance, education, and manners, to act as housekeeper. One accustomed to preside at her own table, and competent to take charge of children 10 or 12 years of age, and who can furnish the best of references, with best of a desirable position by applying, by letter, to POND, at the office of the *New-York Times*.

To Silk Manufacturers—Wanted, a situation as Foreman, by a gentleman from France, who has been in the business for the last 15 years, 5 of which he has been in business for himself, with 500 looms, for the manufacture of silk goods of every description, plain and fancy. He suits the cards for Jaquard machine, and analyzes the samples perfectly. Call or address BOUVER & RONTEY, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City. N.B.—Speaks pretty good English.

To Woolen Men—Wanted, an experienced hand in the understanding the making of negro cloths, kerseys and coatings. The advertiser is desirous of obtaining the services of one who would be willing to take the entire charge of manufacturing, and to take a share of the profits, with a guarantee of a stipulated sum per day. Address with name and references to MANUFACTURER, *Tribune* Office.

Persons Wanted—To engage in a pure, beautiful and most interesting business, adapted to either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $3 to $30 per week. Persons writing one or two letters hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel, and lucrative business. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

A M. D. of New-York—Who has held responsible situations, wishes the care or general practice of a drug store or office. The most undoubted references given if required—has no objection to go in the country. Address SILICA, *Times* office.

Salesmen Wanted—Three first-class silk salesmen, well acquainted with the City retail trade. Apply from 6 to 7 o'clock this evening, or 8 to 9 to-morrow, at No. 46 Canal-st. BEEKMAN & CO.

Smart, active boy wanted—In a clothing store. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. E. H. WEYMAN & CO.

A widow lady—Wishes to wait upon a family going to California. Would be willing there to take charge of a family or boarding-house. Best of City reference. Address, post-paid, R. M., Union-square Post-office.

Young lady wanted—In a Select School, near the City, thoroughly qualified as resident teacher of the English branches, who may avail herself, if desired, of the assistance of Music and French. Apply to J. WHITLOCK, Esq., No. 218 Fulton-st.

Nurse wanted—In a plain family, a girl as nurse and seamstress; also two colored girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 8 West 20th-st. None but Protestants, and those who understand their business, need apply.

Boy wanted—An active, intelligent American boy, who writes a good hand and can come with recommendations. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, to box No. 2,387 New-York Post-Office.

Assistant Book-keeper wanted—In a [illegible] Post-Office.

A [illegible]

WANTED.

Bookkeeper Wanted—A young man of [illegible] and [illegible] habits, and [illegible] reference. [illegible] Address MOTEL, Union-square Post-Office, until Monday noon.

Drug Clerk—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the drug business. Salary not less than $400. Apply immediately to W. M. SOMERVELD, No. 288 Bleecker-st.

Ten Agents Wanted—For each State, with $1 to $500 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $20 to $30 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

Protestant Society's Office, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

To Lawyers.—A young man, lately admitted to the bar, who has had some practice in the law, wishes to enter a law office in the City, where he can perfect himself in his profession. Address Box No. 3,348 Post-Office.

Experienced Salesman Wanted—In the dry goods business. C. C. MERCHANT & CO., No. 267 Broadway.

Plumber Wanted.—A first-rate workman may apply to ALFRED A. ARMENT, No. 57 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.

Boarding.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with desirable rooms, and board in a private family. Also two or three gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without partial board. Inquire No. 32 King-st.

Boarding.—A gentleman and wife desire a furnished room, with fell board for both. Location west side of Broadway, near Bleecker or 4th-sts. Address L. Z., *Times* Office.

Boarding.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. This house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

Boarding—May be obtained, in a private family, for a gentleman and his wife, with a second story front room—or three single gentlemen. Inquire, with reference, at No 63 2d-st.

Boarding.—A gentlemee and his wife can obtain board, with front room and bed room on the second floor, at No. 124 Henry-st. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

Boarding.—Three or four very pleasant Rooms may be obtained at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The house is first-class, airy, and altogether desirable as a Summer residence.

Boarding.—Rooms with board for gentlemee and their wives and single gentlemen may be had in a desirable location, one block east from Broadway stages and cars. Address Box No. 2,965.

Boarding—Good rooms with Board, may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green-st.

Boarding—May be had with a private family at No. 156 West 39th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway

Board in the Country.—Two or three families, who are desirous of a country retreat during Summer, can be accommodated by the 1st of May, with board, in the healthy and pleasant village of New Canaan, Ct., 21 hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and stage from Stamford. Communication with the City 2 or 3 times a day. Address Mrs. C. F. AYRES New-Canaan, Ct. References as to locality and conveniences—A. F. CARTER, R. S. BENEDICT, No. 21 Park-row.

Board in Brooklyn.—From the 1st of May.—A best of rooms on 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also, furnished rooms, to accommodate either gentleman and lady or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Houses pleasantly located, on Washington-st. For particulars, call at present residence, No. 24 Clinton-st.

Board in North Brooklyn.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,908 Post-Office New-York.

Board in Brooklyn.—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., between Boerum and Smith-sts., a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Rooms can be had in suites or separately. The house is well furnished, and as handsomely located as any house in Brooklyn.

Board in Brooklyn Wanted—Within three minutes walk of Pineapple-st., by a middle-aged lady, in a private (religious preferred) family. Apply at the DAGUERREAN ROOMS, corner Fulton and Pineapple-sts.

Board in Abingdon-square, Hudson-st—A gentleman and his wife may find pleasant rooms and good board at No 4 Abingdon-square next to the corner of Bank-st. The best of reference required.

Board in Brooklyn.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted.—A gentleman and wife desire to obtain permanent board, with a furnished front room, on second or third floor, in a private family, or with a few boarders. A quiet, plain, respectable house is required. Location must be within five minutes' walk of No. 16 Broadway. The best of reference given and required. Address J. W. B (J. W. Lester's Hat Store,) No 10 Bowery, for three days. Terms must be moderate.

Board Wanted—By two young men, in a private family, in the neighborhood of Hudson and Beach-sts. Will furnish their own room and pay together $6 per week. Address Box No. 2,922 Lower Post-Office.

Board Wanted in Brooklyn—With unfurnished parlor and bedroom, for a gentleman and wife, in a first-class house near Montague or Atlantic Ferries. Addres Box No. 2,648 New-York Post-Office.

Rooms with Board.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

Rooms to Let.—A furnished parlor and bedroom, with pantries and other conveniences, to one or more single gentlemen. Also one or two sleeping rooms, in a small private family. Gas in the rooms. No. 81 Franklin-st., west side, near Broadway. References required.

Rooms to Let—From the 1st of May next, at No. 85 Murray-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st., one or two rooms to single gentlemee. Apply at No. 12 White-st., near West Broadway.

Country Board Wanted.—From 1st May, a good comfortable board for a family consisting of a gentleman, wife and three children under 5 years of age, and servant. A farm house preferred, a healthy location, free from fever and ague, and within an hour's travel of New-York by railway or steamboat. Two good sized rooms on second floor are required, communicating with each other. Address Box No 1,596, Post-Office, New-York, stating full description of accommodations and terms.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted—By a single gentleman, in the upper part of the City, consisting of one or two parlors, two bedrooms and servants room, near Broadway preferred. Excellent references given. Address FERNANDO, Union-square Post-Office.

Well furnished Room Wanted—By a single gentleman, in the upper part of this City, with gas, Croton water and bath, and breakfast. Address H. K., Box No 956 Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

Side Pocket Paper-Holder Lost—With 12 promissory notes, comieg dee on and after August next; also, a certificate of $500 Knickerbocker Life Insurance Stock, $500 of Lasting Observatory Stock, $700 of Crystal Palace Stock, and a number of other papers, all of which are of no to any person but the owner. The notes and stock will be stopped from being made negotiable. Any person findieg the same, by returning it to JEROME FINCH, will be satisfactorily rewarded.

$2 Reward.—Lost, on the morning of April 20, a Wallet, containing a small amount of money and a pocket ledger. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 166 South-st.

$600 Lost—April 19, in Grand-st., supposed between Forsyth and Suffolk-sts., a $600 bankable bill. The bill was dropped in the street, or in a dry goods store. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 166 South-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Business.—We want a partner to purchase an interest in, or the whole of the right of WARNER'S PATENT ANTI-FREEZING PREMIUM FORCE-PUMP, for the State of Massachusetts. There is no business that will pay better with the same investment. The Pump is so simple that it can be sold 50 per cent. less than any other, and be kept in repair by an ordinary mechanic; and yet so strong, durable, and powerful, as to command the trade wherever introduced. For particulars, and to see the pump, call at No. 119 Maiden-lane. A. W. GAY & CO.

Partner wanted immediately.—An honest, sober and industrious young man, who understands the seed and plant business. To such a person well recommended, the subscriber will give a chance to realize a fortune in a few years, as he is obliged from indisposition to relinquish the charge of his business. Apply to

J. DUNLAP, No. 634 Broadway.

Notice.—An instalment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.,) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer, at No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

New-York, April 20, 1854.

Notice.—An installment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.,) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer at No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

To Housekeepers and Others.—For sale cheap, if applied for immediately, two parlor and one hall chandelier, for gas, two pier glasses, one rich toned piano; also, a large kitchee range, one copper boiler, and one mangle. Can be seen at G. A. BRADBROOK'S, No. 297 Broadway.

Parents, Guardians and Pupils—Seeking the best schools in City or Country, will find catalogues and circulars and other information (without expense) by applying to E. H. WILCOX, United States School Agency, No. 223 Broadway, executing all other orders at one per. cent. in advance.

Lawn Grass Seed—Just received from London 1 ton mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. Also, Ray Grass, White Clover, Osage Orange Seed, &c. Super Phosphate of Lime of the most approved kinds, for sale in any quantity, by L. S. HOYT, No. 324 Water-st.

Messrs. Demure, Mauritz & Co., Nos. 63 and 65 Center-st., are prepared to supply their customers and the trade with their superior patented Spring Bed Bottoms, at the most reduced prices. Also, Iron Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Right, having 13 years to run.

Sewing Machines.—It is now well understood that the best sewing Machines in use, of all varieties, can be found only at GROVER, BAKER & CO.'S, No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets with full descriptions and price sent to all who wish. These machines infringe no other patent, being the true original patent.

Thompson & Boerler—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, in the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Jourdan, Jr., & Co.

Novelties.—Just received, an invoice of Paris Embroidered Richelieu Collars, from $0.50 to $6. They will be ready for sale by Friday the 21st inst. As they are quite new and in great demand, we would invite an early call. MILLER & GRANT, No. 391 Broadway.

Brooklyn Lambert Fair—For the benefit of the Church of the Redeemer, (Episcopal) held at Montague Hall, THIS DAY and EVENING. Tickets 25 cents.

Two Rooms to Let on third pair—Of 25 feet each. Apply at the office of this paper.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Valkay on the Spirit of Modern Politics—Just published, a new edition of this valuable work. We may have [illegible] to say for it. All that we have to say [illegible] to the subject to attract the attention of [illegible] to the present crisis. We commend only to the urgent instance of the publisher. Knowing the merits of the book and believing a beautiful child parting at its fairy features in the pellucid waters of an island in the tropical Pacific. The scenery of the sketch is painted with a few masterly strokes, indicating a familiarity with such scenes. We are soon informed that the sweet 'Vara' is the daughter of American missionaries, who are instructing us while deliberating upon the immediate sending away of their beloved child to the United States for the purpose of education. The child is to be adopted by a family, by description, near Albany. The voyage is passed over in silence, and after the painful parting, the next scene pictures the astonishment of the child first introduced to the strange wonders of a great city. This portion is given with the mine teness and vividness of an autobiography, so much so as to lead the reader to wonder if it be not so in reality. As the life of the sweet 'Vara' is narrated, traits of character are developed which show that she is not an angel in earthly guise, but this insight into her character only the more endears her to us, for we recognize in her no profaneless creature, but one with whom we can sympathize. She is a type of as entire goodness as we can expect or hope to see living and breathing with us. 'Vara's' life in the country and the persons with whom she associates, are all made interesting to us; for each character that is presented is drawn by a forcible and masterly pen which in a few words distinctly characterize each person we recognize in her as a positive and moral beauty and grace, endures many trials, is finally married, and returns to the Pacific a missionary of the Cross of Christ.

"The incidents of the volume, as may be seen, are not remarkable: and yet, with all its simplicity, and with the almost invisible medium through which the reader is led on to the clore without any flagging of the excitement. Vara in the Fiedd or the Eva, whose purity and goodness charms and bewitches, and the interest is healthy, for it arises from the contemplation of a lovely character

"As a work of art we place it high—far above 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' or the 'Wide, Wide World.' Independantly of any scene of plot, the language is both chaste and orate, frequently pathetic, often demorous. The characters are drawn with great skill, and we can find originals in our mind who seem to be here carefully pictured. Here are men of the world thinking like them worldly men and aptly speaking their language; Yankees with their nasality; young ladies discussing fashions and follies; bucks strutting and boasting; no daguerreotype has portrayed the features more strongly.

"The book we think a remarkable one. It is, indeed, written with an aim—the intent to show the self-abnegation of the missionary, to correct some wide-spread calumnies against his saintly character, to interest all in the cause of missions; but, although this is the thread which runs through the whole, it is invisible to the careless, while its influence is felt.

"We trust that the writer will not fail to continue a work for which he is so eminently fitted. We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors."

Just published by
ROBT CARTER & BROS., No. 285 Broadway.

New Books.—I. Homœopathic Practice of Medicine. By M. Frellon, M. D.; a new edition just issued. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25; octavo, $2. The best work of the kind now published for domestic use.

II. Elements of the Anatomy, Physiology and Hygene of the Human System. By Prof. Justin R. Loomis, late of Waterville College. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents. This book needs only to be examined to be approved and introduced as a text-book in all our Schools and Academies.

III. A Work of the Napoleon Dynasty; or, History of the Bonaparte Family. By the Brokley Family. 1 vol., 8vo. Price, $2 50. This book is reedered invaluable by the present condition of European affairs. It is universally acknowledged to be the most complete historical work epon the subjects of which it treats that has ever appeared. No library can be complete without it.

IV. My School and School Masters; or, The Story of My Education. By Hugh Miller. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

V. The Two Records—The Mosaic and the Geological. A Lecture, By Hugh Miller. Muslin; price, 25 cents.

VI. Thesaurus of English Words. By Peter Mark Roget. Revised and edited by Barnas Sears, D.D. 12mo. Price, $1 50.

VII. The Lamp-Lighter. The Great American Romance. 12mo. Price, $1.

VIII. Russia and the Eastern Question. By Richard Cobden, Esq. Paper, 25 cents.

IX. The Priest and the Huguenot; or, Persecutions in the Age of Louis XV. 2 vols., 12mo. Price, $2 25.

X. Work by Rev. John Cummings, D. D.
The Church before the Flood. 12mo. 75c.
Voices of the Day. 12mo. 75c.
Voices of the Night. 12mo. 75c.
Voices of the Dead. 12mo. 75c.
The Benediction; or, The Blessed Life. 12mo. 75c.

XI. Uncle Jerry's Letters to Young Mothers. Compiled by Ann E. Porter. Price, 38c.

XII. First Lessons in Gentleness and Truth. By Aunt Alice. Price, 38c.

Christian Greatness. A Discourse on the death of Hon Friesd Humphrey, of Albany. By William Hague, D. D.

Olshausen's Commentaries on the New Testament.

SHELDON, LAMPORT, & BLAKEMAN,
(Late Lamport, Blakeman & Law,) No 8 Park-place.

N. B.—Will remove in May to the new store, No 115 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts.

The following testimonial in favor of Mrs. Whittelsey's Magazine for Mothers and Daughters, is from the pen of Rev. Hollis Read, author of "God's Hand in History," an invaluable work, designed to animate and encourage the Christian pilgrim, showieg him that there are still heights ie Zion of which he has, as yet, but faint conceptions, bidding the weary traveler to "Le of good cheer," by the premises and providences of God as his support and guidance in the darkest night of adversity, more numerous and lustrous than the stars which bespangle earth's caeopy. Orange, N. J., April 16, 1854.

Mrs. A. G. Whittelsey—*Madam*: I have heard with regret and deep sympathy of your losses and hindrances by the recent conflagration in Spruce-st, and that by some you are urged, from repeated difficulties, to relinquish the work. Let let me assure you that I have read the members of your excellent Magazine for the present year with great interest, and I can say most confidently that parents and children have only to gain by the work being essentially benefited. It will render parents a very important aid in the work of government and instruction, and children in the duty of obedience, and the right improvement of parental teaching. All parents, at the present day, probably feel a difficulty in suitably controlling the reading of their children. Many publications, under the guise and similitude of the sanctuary, bet insidiously full of deadly poison to the deathless spirit, come, like the frogs of Egypt, into the wiedows of our palaces, and infest the bovels of the poor alike, infusing into the tendnr mind a virus which years of wholesome mental diet will not be able to purge out. I am engaged to children in this moral poison; and at the same time to supply a healthful aliment by which the mental and moral part of the mee and women of the forthcoming geeeration may grow and thrive in all the domestic, social, civil, and religious relations. It is a good work, and I most heartily wish you the greatest measure of success. Most emphatically would I say of a magazine which has liberally administered aid to so many parents, and the best of teaching to so many children: "Destroy it not for there is a blessieg in it." Be of good courage, then, my dear Madam. Be strong in your work, and, as the Lord shall be your guide and your strength, you shall prosper; and so you have, so shall you yet more abundantly reap, if you faint not. Yours truly, H. READ.

Mrs. Partington's Life and Sayings.—First Edition, 20,000 copies—Will be published on Saturday, April 22.

The Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington and Others of the Family—By B. P. Shillaber, of the *Boston Post*.

"I dislike her—a woman of many words, yet of a very pleasaete fancie withal, and having much good conselle."—*Dr. Digg, his Works; Lib. exl. Art*—"*Mistresse Unit Hyte.*"

One elegant 12mo. volume, 384 pages; printed on superfine paper, with 43 fine ingravings on wood, including the following fell-page illustrations in tints, designed by Coffin & Brown, and ingravnd by Orr & Andrews:

1. Ruth Partington, a portrait
2. Paul's Ghost.
3. Partingtonean Philosophy.
4. Punch in the Hedse.
5. Stock of the Revolution.
6. Ike in the Country.
7. Partington Mouse Hunt's.
8. A Christmas Story.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing the day of publication of the long-looked for volume, "Mrs. Partington, her Life and Sayings, including those of 'Paul,' 'Ike,' and others of the Family." The large number ordered in advance—more than 12,000 copies—is the best evidence of the popularity of the book. With the hope and expectation that the old lady will be kindly received by an appreciating public, the biographer places his hand on his heart and bows, as the curtain descends to slow music."

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No 8 Park-place, New York.

And for sale by all booksellers throogbout the United States and Canadas. Price, $1 25. Single copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

Tempest and Sunshine—A Domestic Tale of Western Life.—D. Appleton & Co., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway, will publish on Saturday—Tempest and Sunshine; or, Life in Kentucky. By Mary J. Holmes. One vol., handsomely printed, 12mo. Price 75 cents paper cover; $1 cloth.

Tempest and Sunshine were the names given by a Kentucky planter to his daughters, and in the development of their striking characters, in the lively and spirited scenes in that jovial State, the entertainment and interest of the story is seldom surpassed.

D. A. & Co. have just published:

Russia as it is. By Count Gurowski. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1.

Sacred Poems and Hymns for Public and Private Use. By James Montgomery. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Foresters. By Alex. Dumas. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Sunshine of Gray Stone. By E. J. May. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.

Purple Tints of Paris—By Baylé St. John. 12mo. Muslin. $1.

"We think that this volume is quite as readable as any of his former prodections, and is some respects more instructive. It has a definite purpose, which is well followed up by the author. * * * He glides over the most perilous topics with great dexterity, and generally contrives to escape from their discussion, without fatal damage to himself or his readers. * * * But he does not tell the truth is a way to tempt the imagination, so much as to awaken reflection."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Whoever wishes to know how human character appears in Paris, and how men livn and act there, especially the poorer classes, will find a copious entertainment in Mr. St. John's report of observations."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

"No intelligent person, in these stirrieg times, can well dispense with such a book."—*Mercantile Guide.*

Biker, Thorne & Co., No. 129 Fulton-st.

To Country Bookbinders and Booksellers—The New-York Periodical Bookbindery, established twenty years—E. Walker & Sons, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muss Royle, Loesing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on short-est notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians and gentlemen having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books and Stationery as cheap as the cheapest.—Higgins & Kellogg, wholesale Booksellers and Stationery, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 81 John-st., New-York, beg leave to inform Merchants and Country Merchants, who buy in large quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above lines and at lower prices than at their store. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of their books of every description sold by them, they are enabled to sell them at the lowest prices. Blank Books and Stationery constantly on hand.

The American Agriculturist and Publisher—[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] and the Turks, and a Cruise in the Black Sea. By Admiral Slade, Admiral of the Turkish Fleet. 300 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. Price $1, Also in press,

The Turkish Question. By Count A. De Gurowski, author of "Russia as it is."

WM. TAYLOR & CO., No. 16 Ann-st., N. Y.

Notice to the Book Trade.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, by a special arrangement, they are enabled to supply the trade throughout the country with all the publications of Messrs. Gould & Lincoln and John P Jewett & Co., of Boston, at publishers' prices. They will keep constantly on hand a complete stock from the lists of the above publishers, and solicit orders.

SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
(Late Lamport, Blakeman & Law,)
No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

N. B.—Will remove in May to No. 115 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts.

Household Words for May.—Will be published TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) April 22, containing the first six chapters of Dickens' new story—HARD TIMES—which has been received two weeks in advance, by special arrangement with the London publishers. Booksellers supplied at 8 o'clock, Saturday A. M.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, monthly magazine, $3 a year.
McELRATH & BARKER, No. 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

The Star-Spangled Banner—Of this week, contains the initial chapter of a beautiful romance of New-York, detailing the secret operations of a society in that City, entitled "Regnadi; or, The League of the Mystic Ring." Also, the thrilling story of the "Clam-digger!" which the New-York writers will probably be able to dramatize; and "Money for the Heathen."

Dr. Hickok's Moral Science.—Now ready, the second thousand of L. P. HICKOK'S, (D. D.,) System of Moral Science. Orders promptly attended to. G. Y. VAN DE BOGERT, Publisher, Schenectady, N. Y.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Foundry for Sale or to Rent—Situated a short distance from Hoosadile, Pa., at the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is in order for immediate use, with water power and over-shot wheel; capacity of cupola about three tons; large bed patterns, &c., together with machine shop to operate with same power; two new engine lathes, and three small do. A contract can be had for manufacturing Avery's Sewing Machines in part payment. Is a good location for a quarry business. Anthracite coal on the spot at $2 per ton. Apply to IRA SMITH, Jr. & CO., No. 19 Dey-st.; JAMES MANNING, Esq., Bethany, Wayne County, Pa., or to RAGE & SOTHER, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

House for Sale.—The 3-story, high basement brick house and lot No. 90 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Size of house, 21 by 40 feet; lot, 21 by 99 feet 8 inches. It contains a fine bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, heater, cellar, and large yard. The house is newly painted throughout, and in perfect order for occupancy. Will be sold cheap, as I am about leaving the City. Apply on the premises, to JOHN DUNLAP.

House for Sale or to Let—A first-class brick house, with brown stone basement and stoop, on Dean-st., between Bedford and Nostrand-aves, near the Fort of Bond-st. It is finished in the best manner throughout, with marble mantels of thn best workmanship; carved statuary mantels in the parlors, and plumbing range and baths. It will be sold cheap, or rented to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Price $5,500—rent, $550. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 4 years, at 6 per cent. Inquire of JOHN KENNEDY, marble yard, No. 147 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

Houses to Let or for Sale.—Several stores and brick-front houses in very desirable locations in South Brooklyn, or parts of the City, very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to JAS. R. ROBBINS, No. 255 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 14 Wall-st., room No. 6.

Furnished House to Rent—At Fort Hamilton, L. I., situated on the heights, having a commanding view of the upper and lower bay, Staten Island, &c. There is plenty of shrubbery attached to the grounds; also a large garden, stabling for four horses, sheds for carriages, &c., Summer-house located on the banks, having a fine view of all the vessels that pass out and in our harbor, making the very finest of prospects. There are five acres of land attached to the said property, which will be let with house or not, as parties may desire. The above property is situated within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and omnibuses pass the door for Brooklyn. For further particulars inquire of HIRAM GREEN, Fort Hamilton, L. I., or of HAWLEY D. CLAPP, Everett House, Union-square, New-York.

Chance for a poor man to get a city lot on easy terms.—For sale, at the low price of $400, payable in monthly instalments of $10 each, a lot on 8th-st., adjoining the 8th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass this property, when it will more than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

To Let.—The desirable store under the Irving House, opposite Stewart's, now in our occupation. One of the best stands for business in Broadway.

WARNOCKS, Hatters,
No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

Convenient House to Let at Portchester—In a pleasant and healthy situation, near the Railroad Depot, with good garden, a variety of choice fruit. A small barn. Carriage house and stable. Rent low. Apply to J. R. BURDSALL, No. 63 Barcley-st.

Offices to Let—In the building No. 16 Nassau-st., cor. Pine. Also the fourth floor, well adapted for a printing office or bookbindery. Apply on the premises, to VANDEWATER & TURNER.

Rooms to Let.—Front and back room and front bedroom on 3d-floor, to a small genteel family, without children or servants. Rent, $175. Inquire of A. G. COLBY, No. 37 3d-av.

Lots for Sale—A bargain, 250 lots in Harlem, extending from the 8th

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ohio 6s, '60	50	Pennsyl. Coal Co	105
1,000	do	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	107
2,000	New-York 6s, '65	113	500 Hudson River R. R.	s60 64
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	s3 79¼	200 Harlem R. R.	b30 52
1,000	do	73	100 do	51
2,000	do	b60 79½	100 Erie Railroad	71
50	Continental Bank	100	100 do	h10 71
100	N. Y. Exch. Co.	b60	100 do	s60 71
50	Market Co.	b30	100 do	b30 72
50	do	54	100 do	b30 72
50	Crystal Palace	b60	50	100 do	71
25	do	57	100 do	s60 71
100	Gardiner Gold Mine	3	100 do	s10 71
100	N. Jersey Zinc Co.	94	20	do	71
100	Pitts. & K. Joint Stk.	s3	318	Cleve. & Toledo R.	89
100	Am. White Zinc	1	150	do	89
200	do	b30	100	do	89
100	N. J. Franklin Scrip	4	100	do	s10 89
100	Min. Transit Co.	s3	16	Michigan So. R. R.	116
100	do	b60	100	Reading Railroad	s60 75
100	do	0	150	do	75
200	do	b60	37	300	do	s3 75
100	Cumb'd Coal Co.	b5	27	100	do	b30 76
200	do	s60	27	100	do	s30 75
200	do	b60	28½	300	do	s60 75
100	do	h10	28			

Wall-Street—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, April 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Appear quiet, yet are stiffly held at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—is in moderate demand for home use and investment at prices 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb. higher than those current on Monday last. The day's sales reach 1,392 bales, including 423 to spinners, and 969 to speculators.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands were not very active, but commanded full prices, chiefly by the home dealers, before the *Asia's* news transpired. Since this was published, there has been very little done of any kind, and consequently its effect upon the market is not perceptible at present. The day's movements embrace 8,000 bbls., within our range:

State, ₩ bbl.	$6 87½@$7 12½
Superfine, No. 2	7 12½@ 7 37½
State, common brands	7 37½@ 7 56¼
State, straight brands	7 56¼@ 7 75
Favorite State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Western, Mixed do.	7 75 @ 7 87½
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to good Ohio	7 87½@ 8 25
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 87½@ 8 —
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 9 62½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Genesee	9 25 @10 25

Canadian has not varied much. There were 2,500 bbls. Superfine sold for delivery early in May, at $7 75, in bond, ₩ bbl. Southern is still in fair request and steady. There has been 2,000 bbls. bought to-day at $8 12½@8 75 for mixed to very good straight brands, and $8 87½@9 50 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is retailing at $4 75 for fine, and $5 for superfine, ₩ bbl. Some 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal found buyers at $3 62½ ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made of 250 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 90@$3; 15 cases Sardines at 67½c.; and 5 cases Citron at 20½c., ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat remains scarce and quiet. Only 600 bushels fair Canadian White, in bond, was disposed of, and this lot ere the *Asia's* accounts reached the public, at $2 80. Rye and Barley are very rare and held above the views of purchasers. State and Western Oats seem more active, owing partly to the reduced stock on hand, and partly to the inclement weather. Prices, however, are unaltered. Corn is without animation, yet not so freely offered and is very firm in price. The day's operations consist of 24,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for mixed Southern, 81c.@82c. for do. Western; 81 @83c. for round Yellow and White Southern, and 82c.@84c. for Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Continue in lively request at buoyant rates. The day's sales comprise 300 bags Rio Coffee at $11 50@$11 75; a catalogue of 6,000 bags do. do., half by auction, chiefly ordinary kinds, at $10@$11 50—average, $10 86; the other half, having been withdrawn from the public sale, was subsequently disposed of, and, being of a finer quality, it realized rather better prices; 26 bags St. Domingo Coffee at $9 50 ₩ 100 lbs.; 50 hhds. N. O. Molasses at 25c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 24c.; 400 clayed Cuba do. at 20c. ₩ gal.; 210 hhds. N. O. Sugar at 4½c.@4½c.; 850 Cuba do. at 4½c.@4½c., and 50 bxs. Brown Havana do. at 6½c. ₩ lb.; also, (by auction,) 400 chests, 43 half chests Hyson at 33c.@39½c.; 1,842 half chests, 640 boxes, and 174 cases Young Hyson at 40c.@43c.; 302 half chests Hyson skin at 23c.@26c.; 507 half chests Twankay at 23c.@31c.; 42 half chests Imperial Twankay at 23½c.; 64 do. Hyson Twankay at 37½c.; 685 do., and 137 cases Gunpowder at 38½c.@49c.; 681 half chests, and 29 cases Imperial at 36c.@62½c.; 512 chests Canton at 21½c.; and 420 chests Souchong at 22c.@24½c. ₩ lb., on 9 months' credit. These teas were imported in the bark *Huntington*, and sold to-day by HAGGERTY, JAMES & Co.

HAY—About 1,000 bales River were bought at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 70c.@75c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs., showing a steady market.

HIDES—There were 1,300 Buenos Ayres, averaging 23 lbs., taken at 22c., usual terms, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is needed at $1 20 for common, and $1 40 for lump, ₩ bbl., but, being in poor supply, is held rather higher.

METALS—We have no change to notice in Copper. A sale of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron was reported at $41, 6 months, ₩ ton—indicating a heavy market. Lead is quiet, though held at $6 50 for Spanish, and $7 for Galena, ₩ 100 lbs. Tin sells slowly at 29c. for Straits, and 30c. for Banca, ₩ lb.

OILS—Owing to the scanty stock of Whale and Sperm here, these remain extremely inanimate and are altogether nominal in price. Olive exhibits no new feature. Some 200 baskets were procured at $4 each, usual terms. Linseed is without activity or change in value. The *Asia's* advices are considered favorable. The day's sales from store include 8,000 gallons at 86c.@91 ₩ gallon. Whale parcels are held above the limits of buyers. Lard was last sold at 88c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and advancing. The day's transactions amount to 600 bbls., here, at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, and $13 for Prime; with 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in May, June and July, at $14 25 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are improving. Some 230 pkgs. brought 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, and 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, ₩ lb. Lard tends downwards. The export inquiry has fallen off, and consumers do not buy so freely. The European advices are discouraging. The day's business consists of 250 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb., closing dull and heavy. Beef is active and buoyant, prices being quite on the advance. The day's sales include 500 bbls., at $7@$7 50 for country prime; $7 75@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for country mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14@$14 50 for repacked Chicago mess; $15 50@$16 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. No further important variation can be noticed in Beef Hams, Butter or Cheese.

RICE—Is moderately inquired for. About 100 tcs. inferior to very good brought $2@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and heavy, at 8½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Calcutta Linseed is wanted at $1 90, but is scarce, and held at $2, some parties asking even as much as $2 10 ₩ bushel. Hence the article is quiet. Timothy has not varied.

SOAP—Sales of 170 boxes Castile were effected at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 10,000 lbs. prime disposed of at 9½c. ₩ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in pretty fair request at 36c. for Polar; 34c. for Northwest Coast; and 33c.@33½c. for South Sea, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Remains inanimate. There were sold a very small lots of Prison at 27c.@27½c., and 50 hhds. Drudge at 27c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Rates were nominal, with little offering. To London, 200@300 boxes Bacon were engaged at 40s., and about 750 gallons Oil at 45s. Grain to Liverpool was nominal; 500@600 hhds. Flour were engaged at 3s. 9d. Rates to Havre were quiet at previous quotations. There was no alteration to notice in rates for Californ[illegible]

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of [illegible] leaving carriage across the "suspension bridge" [illegible] Detroit. The splendid "Lake Shore Propellers," having largely increased their freight room and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all points and destinations north, at very low rates. Mark goods "via Lake Shore," and send to Buffalo River Railroad Office, corner of Ohio and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

N. B.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, rates and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels used by farmers, sugar boilers, dyers and bleachers, chemists, distillers, oil and tallow refiners, oil-cloth, gas works, sugar refiners, paper and meal mills, and all other manufacturing establishments. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by ramming, for hotels, colleges, asylums, and private residences; also, vessels of capacity from 200 to 20,000 gallons; the above vessels being made of cedar, which is superior to any other kind of timber, on account of its durability. Having [illegible] and power into every department of my establishment, I am prepared to fill orders to any extent with promptness, at the lowest rates. GEORGE J. BURKHOLDER, northeast corner of Broad and Buttonwood-sts., Philadelphia.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, to be delivered to the Secretary of the Committee, at No. 52 Wall-st., on or before the 1st day of May next, after which time no specimens will be received. The paper must be of such a character as to render it impossible to [illegible] without easy detection, and must be suitable for the printing of Bank Notes. The Committee reserve the right to withhold the premium, if no specimen shall be deemed worthy of it. By order of the Committee. M. GORDON, Secretary.

OPERA GLASSES.—Just received, a large assortment of the above, of the most approved construction, and of superior quality, for sale at the lowest prices, by [illegible] Nassau-st.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & [illegible] Nos. 116 and 118 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The superior three-story and basement brick house, No. 308 Broadway, at the junction of Grand-st. Built in the most substantial manner, and in perfect order; has the Gas and Croton water. Price $11,000. Also for sale, the desirable brick house, No. 308 Henry-st., having the Gas and Croton water, and in thorough repair. Price $7,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegant stone-front house on Brooklyn Heights, No. 43 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months in the most superior manner, and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from the depot. The lot is 69 feet front and 100 feet deep, situated on a corner. The house is a modern-built frame house, 32 feet front and 25 feet deep, 2-story, with high basement, and has 13 finished rooms. Price, $3,500—part of which can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. D. POINIER, Esq., Newark, N. J., or at No. 198 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Hudson River, half a mile below Dearman, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a very valuable dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts of the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 70 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrube, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. This place contains about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn and fine vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to four depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, (the nearest one being within 10 minutes' drive,) and about half an hour by the cars from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and goods schools near by. Inquire at No. 124 Warren-st., New-York, or of A. B. RAYMOND, West Farms. Rent $550 per year. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—At Fort Washington, two miles north of Menhettanville, about 35 acres of land, together with an excellent dwelling-house. The land extends from the Kingsbridge Road to the Hudson River, and embraces a valuable water front; it is beautifully wooded, of an excellent quality, and within about 1,500 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north, the residence of Montaigne Ward, Esq., and on the south by the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. This place is perfectly healthy and the scenery most beautiful. It will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—About 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the villages of Nyack and Hookertown, late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well-built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water conducted from the hill into the house. Also a good cistern and well. Also the household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats and a steam-ferry connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Terrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, beside carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Pleasantly situated in the village of Baskingridge, N. J.; a two-story Dwelling-House with ten rooms; Lot 88 feet by 250, with stable and carriage-room, a variety of good fruit, good well and cistern. Terms made easy. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of EDWARD C. LITTLE, No. 33 Fulton-st., or BAILEY BREES, No. 71 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; or Dr. S. S. DOTY, Baskingridge, N. J.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellings-houses (if desired) to the extent of $2,700 on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COTTAGES TO LET.—Two on Seely-st., and one on Vanderbilt-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, Long Island Plank-road, each with stable and six lots of ground. Rent, $350. Also, the store and dwelling corner of Vanderbilt-st. and the plank-road, with stable and eight lots of ground.' Rent, $500.* Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

COTTAGE AT ASTORIA TO LET.—To let or lease, a new large first class gothic cottage, in the best part of the village, and within three or four minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. It was built by day's work, and contains all the modern conveniences. For particulars apply at No. 193 Water-st., or at Mr. MILLS' store, steamboat landing, at Astoria.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

VALUABLE REAL-ESTATE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Store running through from Fulton-st. to Main-st.—about 90 feet. Dwelling-house adjoining. Possession immediately. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of J. V. ST. LAWRENCE, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York, or of E. A. CRISSEY, on the premises.

$4,500 ONLY—For that handsome new three-story brown stone basement and sub-cellar brick house situated on Hicks-st., one door from De Graw, Brooklyn. The house contains all the improvements, such as gas on every floor, marble mantels, bells, speaking tubes, range, &c. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Distance but five minutes' walk from the South and Hamilton-av. ferries. E. DE MOTTE, No. 71 Spruce-st.

THE PROPERTY NOS. 53 AND 55 LEWIS-STREET FOR SALE.—On the premises is a large four story brick building, fit for any kind of manufacturing business, and stabling and buildings in the rear. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to DANIEL J. JOHNSON, Nos. 53 and 55 Lewis-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the easterly bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck. Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counsellor at Law, No. 32 John-st., New-York

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,400; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—2 to 6 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAWS, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 70 acres on Staten Island, three miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, on the Plank road. A fine view of the Lower Bay and Ocean. Apply to S. S. GILPIN, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 22 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a home in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN ON VERY EASY TERMS.—For sale, 30 lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, three blocks from Fulton-av. These lots are very desirable, and will be sold payable in monthly installments of $6, if applied for immediately, to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a second-hand Hydraulic Press, in good order, with wrought iron cylinder 8-inch Ramage platen, 37 by 36. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is now on hand, and constantly receiving, at the One Price Store of the subscriber, a large and valuable assortment of Boots and Shoes for family use. The stock comprises ladies', gents' and children's Boots, Gaiters, &c., all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. N. B.—Prices invariably fixed. J. A. LONG, No. 294 Greenwich-st., northwest corner of Barclay-st.

O. A. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing soddlers' and bookbinders', and fringe silks, every kind of twist and silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and ¼ lb. packages 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also made to order, and warranted equal to anygoods in market.

NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE.—JOHN M. BARBOUR.—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THOMAS J. POWERS, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world—indispensable to travellers, issued by J. P. NORTH, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 49 Broadway, N. Y. Naturalizing of [illegible] must [illegible]

WE [illegible] Basement apartment in this [illegible] Wall-st.

TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET—Possession given on the 1st May, the three-story brick house, No. 38 Canal-st., north side, 125 feet east from Broadway, size 25x97 feet; is a good store, and will be altered to suit. Also, superior sales-rooms, offices, and lofts for manufacturing purposes, in the new marble building, No. 405 Broadway. Inquire on latter premises, of GROVER, BAKER & CO.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—No. 197 Canal-st., together or separate: second floor, &c., of No. 56 Watts-st.; brick workshop, suitable for carpenters or cabinet-makers. Also, three or four apartments suitable for small respectable white families. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET,—The three-story brick House, No. 130 East 13th-st., between 3d and 3d-aves., with gas fixtures, furnace, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET—To a private family, the three-story brick house, No. 226 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av., in good order, with gas, Croton water, bath, &c. Rent $1,000 and Croton water tax; possession immediately. Also, store and cellar No. 688 Broadway, rent $800. Apply to WM. VALENTINE, No. 69 East 13th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 36th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 36th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to E. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET—The house No 27 Sullivan-st.; rent, $450. Also, the house No. 161 West 22d-st.; rent, $700. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 30 Chambers-st., from 12 till 3 o'clock,

HOUSE TO LET.—The House No. 43 Mercer-st., near Spring. Rent $375. Apply to Mrs MORRIS, No. 222 Centre-st., or to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—Rent $300.—Three-story and basement brick house, in 51st-st., north side, 1st house west of 9th-av. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 433 Houston-st., from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—In Mercer-st., near Canal-st., in good order and suitable for gentlemen's lodgings, would be rented for manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEORGE PECKHAM, No. 107 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A fine three-story House and four Lots of Land to let, for one or more years, in Central Morrisania, on Fordham-av., 25 feet north of 177th-st.—one of the healthiest and most delightful situations in the village, and a short distance from the railroad depôt. Rent $225 only to a good tenant. Apply to A. R. DYETT, No. 5 Tryon-row, Rooms 19 and 20.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A large well furnished cottage at Clifton, Staten Island, with stable and large garden, and ground well stocked with various kinds of fruit and shade trees. Apply to J. F. PIERCE, No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

STORE TO LET LOW—To a good tenant for a term, from 1st May, the first and second stories and basement of the store No. 38 Canal-st., north side, 125 feet east from Broadway, size 25x97 feet; is a good store, and will be altered to suit. Also, superior sales-rooms, offices, and lofts for manufacturing purposes, in the new marble building, No. 405 Broadway. Inquire on latter premises, of GROVER, BAKER & CO.

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET—No. 197 Canal-st., together or separate: second floor, &c., of No. 56 Watts-st.; brick workshop, suitable for carpenters or cabinet-makers. Also, three or four apartments suitable for small respectable white families. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 152 William-st., between Fulton and Ann. A good store for any fancy business. Also, for sale, a fine lot of fixtures, glass cases, counters, &c., together or separately. Apply on the premises, from 10 to 12 A. M.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—Desirable Stores and Offices in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway. The stores to be fitted up with iron fronts, plate glass, etc. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable store and building, No. 813 Broadway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st. Possession can be had immediately.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large warehouse, No. 56 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET.—The large new store No. 108 Chambers-st. Apply at No. 193 Water-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The spacious Store No. 50 Broadway, consisting of four stories with basement and sub-cellar. Possession given 1st of May. Apply on the premises, to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BROADWAY.—To let, the premises No. 618 Broadway, now occupied as a furniture showroom by Mr. Ponsot, for which it is well adapted, having 3 large rooms, each 28x60, besides basement and 4th story. Rent moderate. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—In the modern built house No. 91 St. Marks-place, 8th-st., the two basements with range, hot and cold water, two parlors, two front rooms on third floor, and three rooms on fourth floor, with privilege of bathroom. Wood work inside will be painted and gas introduced if desired. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Rent $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 399½ Houston-st., 7 to 9 A. M., at 12 M., or 6 to 8 P. M., or No. 71 Wall-st., 1 to 2 P. M.

ROOMS TO LET.—A widow lady having taken a new brown stone front house, with gas, furnace, &c., located in Henry-st., within 10 minutes' walk of South Ferry, would let permanently a large room with small one adjoining, on second floor, (front,) to a gentleman and wife. Also, 2 or 3 small rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 122 Henry-st.

ROOM TO LET.—A pleasant front room, handsomely furnished, for one or two single gentlemen, in a very respectable house, with a balcony, and all modern improvements. Inquire Nos. 109 and 111 Canal-st. French and German spoken in the house.

ROOM TO LET.—A very desirable room, 50 by 20 feet, on Chestnut-st., opposite the Custom-House, Philadelphia. Rent $400. Apply to A. McMAKIN on the premises, No. 141.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET.—The third floor (two rooms and two bedrooms) of house No. 1 Commerce-st., corner Bleecker-st. If necessary, one or two attic bedrooms added. None unprepared with good references need apply. Rent moderate.

HALL TO LET—On the second story of the Demilt Dispensary, corner 2d-av., and 23d-st., suitable for public meetings or as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. Apply to the Apothecary on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—50 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to RIDIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—No. 135 Amos-st., rear, near Hudson-st. Apply in office of A. M. HILLS, No. 16 Maiden-lane. JAMES BOWMAN.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, No. 76 Lafayette-av., second block east of Fulton-av. The house has been built only one year, and the situation desirable. Apply on the premises, or to N. T. DAWLEY, No. 24 Liberty-st., N. Y.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small genteel family. The upper part of a first-class three-story house, No. 211 East Broadway, consisting of two large rooms, three bed-rooms, and four pantries, with a kitchen privilege. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. Y., corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 418 Broadway.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—300 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be hired in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mechanical purposes. Inquire of J. B. CORLIES, on the premises.

LODGE ROOM TO LET—On Monday and Wednesday evenings. Location, corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. For particulars, inquire of E. A. PAVIE, No. 39 Avenue D. JOHN R. MACGOWAN.

LARGE ROOM TO LET—For religious purposes, Societies, &c. Inquire of J. HOLDEN, No. 57 Bond-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—An unfurnished front parlor on the second floor, with bedroom and pantry attached from the 1st of May, with or without board, in a pleasant neighborhood, in a small private family. None but respectable parsons who regard the Sabbath, and can give good references need apply. Inquire at No. 8 Charles-st.

STEAM POWER, WITH WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, TO LET—In a first-rate location, and well adapted for mechanical purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 188 and 183 Centre, corner Hester-st. Possession given immediately.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 58 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 213 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Furman-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 30x75, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM-POWER—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And 4 lofts, with very good light, at No. 5 Canal-st. Inquire of JOHN ROUE, No. 3 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and Insurance Agencies. Apply to N. E. COBB & CO., No. 20 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau-st., near Fulton. Apply to M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 1 Broad-st., in the Tontine Building, there

FOUR LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS AND STABLE, on 30th-st., north side, between 1st-av. and East River, to Let or Lease for a term of years or for sale. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 62 Wall-st.

DWELLING TO LET—One side new three-story House, No. 11 Bond-st., beautiful view, with double garden attached. Inquire in the store.

FARM TO LEASE—A Dairy Farm of about fifteen acres of cultivated land, with a new house and barn, immediate vicinity of Flushing, Long Island, and convenient to the City, where all the milk and the produce of the farm can be delivered at the highest City rates. On the place is a comfortable dwelling, large barn, filled with stalls for dairy cows, stables for horses, &c., grain room, poultry house, &c. Also fruit trees, of a choice variety, in full bearing, and in the greatest abundance. To an enterprising man, with small capital, this affords unusual advantages for carrying on the dairy business. For more particular information, Apply to R. E. STILWELL, U. S. Circuit Court, corner of College

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—To close a concern.—On the very valuable lots, comprising some 1,000 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the premises, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 300 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and, for business or manufacturing purposes, are unsurpassed, and they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in the winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st. than 30th-st., where lots are selling at from $10,000 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxation, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. This entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bay, thus offering great advantages as a depôt for our large steamers, or as a warehousing depôt. The salubrity of the situation is unequalled, and the business man may walk to and fro with advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered to the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the whole bay of New-York. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and it merits the attention of all. A large map, showing the relative position of the property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Title indisputable. For inspection of maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Wednesday, April 26, the sale will not take place until Saturday, April 29, at the same hour and place.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring, and Essex-sts. Also, 328 lots and parts of lots on 10th and 11th-avs., and on 134th and 135th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Rogerdus, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 561 Broadway; lot being 29 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—The property No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 87 feet 6 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 134th-av. and 134th-st. Also, 4 lots on south-west corner of 135th-av. and 134th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 135th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 135th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 134th-st.; also, 6 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 134th-st.; 3 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 135th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 135th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 183d and 186th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 63 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, of about 550 Building Lots at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, by order of the Supreme Court, about 550 lots of land on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-avs., and on 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d-sts., viz.:

72 lots of ground, forming the entire block bounded by 63d and 64th-sts., and by 4th and 5th-avs.

72 building lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 64th and 65th-sts. and by 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 65th and 66th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 66th and 67th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots forming the entire block of ground bounded by 67th and 68th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

58 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

58 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

61 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 71st and 72d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

64 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 72d and 73d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

Also, 27 valuable building lots, situated on Broadway, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th-avs., and 46th, 47th, 53d, 55th, 56th, 67th, 71st, 74th, and 81st-avs., including a number of Broadway, 6th, 7th, and 8th-av. corner lots. 60 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. For maps, describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 20 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

POSTPONEMENT—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PARIS MADE PIANO, BROCATELLE HANGINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on SATURDAY, April 22, (postponed from Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the large house, No. 762 Broadway, all the superior furniture contained therein, consisting of six large size Pyramid plate mirrors, with marble slabs and bronze gilt frames; brocade and damask hangings, rosewood parlor suits in green and gold brocatelle; tapestry, Brussels and other carpets and oil cloths; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds, bedding, china and glass ware, marble clock and girandoles, fine centre and card tables, mahogany and cane chairs, small cottage suites, stair carpeting, rods, Canton matting, rosewood workstand, &c. Also, one imported rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish, and cost $700. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready. Deposits required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, April 21.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 191 Heery-st., near Jefferson-st., handsome household furniture, consisting of Royal Wilton carpets, carved rosewood parlor furniture, do. satin wood, covered in plush; elegant rosewood piano, by Wooster, superior finish and tone; mahogany parlor organ, 4 stops, a superior instrument, by Erbee; centre-table, corner etagares, clock, vases and mantel ornaments, bedroom furniture, mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, couches, &c.; silk window curtains, lace do., cornices, very rich and complete suite of enamelled cottage bed-room and sitting-room furniture, covered in blue and gold brocatella and very richly decorated, with marble tops; Brussels carpets, rugs and oil cloths, several fine original pictures in oil and pastel, bronzes and other fancy ornaments, also, plate, glass ware, looking-glasses and plated ware, hot little used and in fine order. Also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., 2 doors from Fulton-st., R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, all the furniture of a large four story house, removed for convenience of sale, to be sold by order of the mortgagee, and consists of one superior rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, a very superior and rich suite of rosewood parlor furniture en suite, rich oval mirrors, pier glasses, beautiful French china vases and ornaments, tea and coffee-sets ivory balanced handle tables, cutlery, rich tapestry and other carpets, marble-top centre and pier-tables, extension dining-tables, bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top and plain bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, rich painted and chamber furniture, en suite, mahogany sofas and chairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, cane-seat chairs, and all the usual assortment of household furniture, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale. Also a valuable rifle. The above sale comprises the best assortment offered at auction this season.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CORNER OF GOLD AND FRANKFORT-STS. IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 21, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following most desirable property, known at present as No. 99 Gold-st., and Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Frankfort-st., with a front of 77 feet 6 inches on Gold-st., and 59 feet 3 inches on Frankfort-st. The lot will be sold in order to close the suit in the Supreme Court, and the direction of Doice W Beadle, Esq., Referee. The property will be sold in three lots, facing Gold-st. The corner lot is 27 feet 6 inches in front, 27 feet 9 inches in the rear, 59 feet 3 inches on one side, and 65 feet 9 inches on the other. The second lot is 25 feet in front, 26 feet 9 inches in the rear, 65 feet 9 inches on one side, and 73 feet 3 inches on the other. The third lot fronts on Gold-st., 25 feet, has 53 feet in the rear, 72 feet 2 inches on one side, 45 feet 10 inches along an alley-way, and 36 feet 8 inches along property now late of Thomas Osborn. For further particulars and maps, inquire of DELOS W. BEADLE, No. 44 Wall-st.; JOSEPH S YORK, No. 74 Broadway; CHARLES A. GRIFFIN, No. 21 Wall-st., or the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 194 Henry-st., near State-st., Brooklyn.—Household furniture, &c., consisting of rosewood, mahogany, parlor furniture, en suite; French plate pier glasses, centre tables, mantel ornaments, damask and lace window curtains, rosewood piano-forte, royal Wilton and Brussels carpets, French, Gothic and scroll bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands, &c., &c. Deposits will be required from every purchaser.

Also, at 12½ o'clock, immediately after the sale, 1 light wagon, 1 gig, and 1 carriage, all in fine order, and can be examined in front of the door, on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 198 Willow-st., Brooklyn, Elegant household furniture, Piano-forte, &c. Consisting of two carved rosewood suites in green and gold maroon brocatella, French plate pier glass, marble top centre tables, sofas, chairs, extension dining tables, oil paintings, French gothic and scroll bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash stands, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER, FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, bounded by Lewis, and 4th and 5th-sts., in consequence of removal, Messrs. Phelan & Son will dispose of their entire stock, being the most extensive, valuable and beautiful collection of flowers, plants, shrubs, ornamental trees, &c., together with the choicest assortment of hot-house plants, ever before offered in this City at public sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—FRIDAY, April 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No 9 Hammond-st., near Greenwich-st., Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany parlor suites, French plate pier glass, marble top centre tables, sofas, chairs, Brussels carpet, Gothic and scroll bedsteads, oil cloth, kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits will be required.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—A large assortment of the patent leather and calf stitched [illegible] will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY, April [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at the store of H. L. Gloyn, No. 339 Pearl-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—On SATURDAY, April [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Wall-st., a part [illegible] Household Furniture, consisting of [illegible] Wardrobe high, 6 years old, [illegible] Mahogany Sofa, Hair Mattresses, [illegible] Bedsteads, Bedding, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, [illegible] Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c. Also

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Paris—The The Love Chase.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Game of Life—Immediate Satisfaction.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Singing-bird and Flower Show.

CHR. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

CHARLES ASHBURY ROGERS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

APOLLO ROOMS.—Jones' Panbscope of California.

MONTAGUE HALL.—Brooklyn Ladies' Fair.

The Arson Case—Judge's Charge.

The following is the charge of Judge ROOSEVELT, in the case of JOHN FENETY, accused of arson. The conclusion of the testimony will be found on the third page:

The crime of arson, gentlemen, when perpetrated in the night time, and in an inhabited dwelling-house, is an offence both morally and legally of the highest grade. Being an act, in its nature "imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual," the law regards it in the same light, and places it on the same footing in respect of its penalty as the crime of deliberate murder. With this crime the prisoner at the bar stands charged before you, and upon you, gentlemen, devolves the painful duty of determining whether he is guilty or innocent. The fire, it appears, took place—or more properly speaking, was first discovered—between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 2d of August, being, at that season of the year from one to two hours before sunrise.

Whether under the evidence it was in the night time or not—or rather whether the act of "setting fire to the premises," admitting it to have been intentional, was before daylight or after, in the first inquiry. If after—or if, on the evidence, doubtful—the charge of arson is the first degree, whatever else may be the character of the crime, is not sustained.

The next inquiry is, was the fire the result of accident or of design; and if of design, was the prisoner its author. To show a motive on his part—a very important element in the consideration of such questions—the prosecution has given in evidence two policies of insurance, effected by the prisoner on his stock and fixtures for $2,000 each, making together $4,000—whereas the whole value of the stock and fixtures, at the time of the fire, as settled by the duly selected appraisers was little more than $500—some forty or fifty dollars, apparently containing tea, and about as many bags, apparently containing coffee, being in fact, as is clearly proved, only so many packages of sawdust. Was this sawdust, then, introduced *bona fide* (if such an expression be allowable) to make a show of a large business on a small capital, merely to late customers, or was it procured as a basis of false evidence to defraud the underwriters?

The strongest circumstance on this point against the prisoner is the claim at first set up by him, only a few hours after the fire, against the Pacific Company for $2,000, when it would seem—with so small a stock, consisting almost entirely of two simple items of tea and coffee—he must have known, at least with an approximation to a certainty, that the whole amount was little more than one-fourth of that sum. And why was saw-dust introduced at all, especially in such quantities? How came it to be introduced at that particular time—the very evening before the fire took place? What was there peculiar requiring its introduction at that particular moment? The circumstance, it must be conceded, was a suspicious one, and, as might be supposed, and as the evidence shows, actually excited suspicion. Was it merely the contrivance of a venial device of deceiving custom by delusive appearances? Or was it the result of a wicked scheme, at the hazard of the lives of all the families in the house, to obtain, by false simulation, for worthless sawdust, the price of so much real tea and coffee? If you find that the fire was the work of design and that the prisoner was the agent in the ignition, he is guilty of the crime of arson in the first degree, or in the second, according as the act was done in the night time or after the dawn of day. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I leave the case with you.

The weighing of testimony, especially on criminal trials, is the province of the Jury; and I have no doubt, gentlemen, that you will discharge that duty faithfully, fairly and impartially, between the people and the prisoner, leaning, if at all on all doubtful points, in favor of innocence, but not shrinking, should the evidence, in your judgment, clearly not only warrant but demand it, to find a verdict, however painful, against the accused. The punishment affixed to the crime of arson, when committed in an inhabited dwelling in the night time, may strike you as unduly severe. That, however, you will remember is a consideration exclusively for the legislative department of the Government. It may, perhaps, in some degree properly influence the action of the Executive. In his hands is placed the pardoning power; and, in capital cases, express provision is made by law for the exercise by him of that power, conditionally as well as absolutely. He may thus, in effect—whatever may be the verdict of the Jury or the sentence of the Court—commute the punishment of death into imprisonment for life, or less; and with him, should it be necessary, we may safely leave the performance of that duty.

The Trades.

THE BRICKLAYERS.—There was a large meeting of the Bricklayers last night at Merrett's Hall, Spring-street. Mr. EDWAN COLLINS was called to the Chair, and JOHN COLLINS chosen as Secretary. The object of this meeting was to form a Benevolent Society in connection with the trade.

The Secretary stated that many persons had declined joing the Society, lest the money which they gave would be misapplied; but that under the arrangements adopted in their Society, nothing of this description could happen. He then read for the meeting the bonds of Mr. RODGERS, who had been elected before as their Secretary, giving security for $5,000. The security was accepted, with a cheer for Mr. RODGERS and his sureties.

THE FIREMEN AND COAL PASSERS.—The Steamship Firemen and Coal-Passers met last evening at KERRIGAN'S, in White-street. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, read to the meeting the list of ships which had arrived in this port from the period of the strike, the hands on most of them having contributed to support the strike; but in doing so he made a request that the reporters present would not publish the names of the vessels or the men, as if such was done capital would in detail sacrifice labor. He also announced that "The George Law Line" had agreed to give the demanded wages. After some financial business, the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS.—An adjourned meeting of the American Institute members was held last evening, to nominate officers for election in May, Mr. JOHN A. BUNTING in the Chair. The Report of Committee was read, and several others nominated. A motion to decide on each name by *viva voce* was carried, reconsidered, and after several motions it was resolved to vote by ballot. This was tried for two games, but appeared so tedious that the meeting suspended the ballot, and nominated the greater number by *viva voce*. The following is a list of the gentlemen put in nomination:

For President—R. L. PELL.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Lovett. D. Meredith Reese, Livingston Livingston.

Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs.

Corresponding Secretary.—Peter B. Mead.

Treasurer—Edward T. Backhouse.

Finance Committee—John A. Bunting, Jas. R. Smith, George Bacon, N. G. Bradford, George Dicky.

Managers—John A. Banting, Joseph Forney, James R. Smith, Isaac V. Brower, William Ehbitt, F. W. Geissenhaimer, Jr., Benedict Lewis, Jr., William Hall, Edwin Smith, Jacob C. Parsons, Richard M. Hoe, Jas. N. Wells, Jr., Joseph Cswdin, Clarkson Crolins, George C. Mane, John Gray, Wm. A. Whitbeck, Lewis G. Morris, John V. Fargee, Wm. C. Arthur, John N. Genin, John Heeker, Henry R. Dnnham George F. Nesbitt.

On motion a Committee was appointed to wail upon the gentlemen nominated, and inquire if their business would allow them to attend. If not, the Committee to have power to fill the vacancy.

The meeting then adjourned.

INQUEST.—Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of a little girl named SARAH FISCHER, who died of injuries received by a pistol shot some few weeks since. It appears the fatal occurrence took place at No. 17 Washington-street, and the pistol was accidentally discharged by deceased's father. Verdict accordingly....A melancholy case of death was investigated yesterday, at No. 288 Water-street, by Coroner O'DONNELL. It appears a woman in moderate circumstances, named CATHERINE GUHANE, was recently confined and subsequently treated in a shocking manner by an ignorant midwife, who was called in place of a physician, because it was *cheaper*. The jury rendered a verdict of severe censure against the female attendant, and the Coroner reprimanded her for such reckless conduct.

THE ENGLISH ROBBERY.—TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE STUART.—Police Justice SIDNAY H. STUART yesterday received a large and elegant silver salver, which had been sent to him by Mr. ENWARN JONAS, a merchant of London, England, as a present for his successful exertions in recovering £8,000 sterling from the butler of Mr. JONES, who robbed him of that amount about a year ago, and fled with it to this country. Upon the salver is the following inscription: "Presented by Mr. ENWARN JONAS, of London, merchant, to SIDNAY H. STUART, Esq., Police Justice, New-York, as a token of his gratitude, April 4, 1854."

OBSTRUCTION BY CITY CARS.—During the past few weeks, numerous complaints have been made in relation to the terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, at the lower end of the Park. The cars are run towards the Museum, just far enough to obstruct the cross-walk, from the corner of Ann-street and Park-row to Vesey-street. It is a serious inconvenience to pedestrians crossing in that vicinity.

ROBBERY BY THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—A few nights ago, the dwelling-house of Mr. ROOSEVELT, in Brooklyn, was entered by a thief, with false keys. The latter went into the bedroom of Mr. ROOSEVELT, and threw the sprinkled chloroform about the bed, with a view of making the occupant sleep soundly, while he rifled his pockets. The carpet was saturated with chloroform.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Trinity Church has elected the following officers:

Wardens—William E. Dodge, 2d, William E. Wickham. Vestrymen—Robert Ely, 2d, William Moore, William H. Hobart, Henry Yates, Alexander L. McDonald, Gulian C. Verplanck, Philip Henry, Anthony J. Bleecker, John R. Livingston, George Templeton Strong, Samuel T. Skidmore, William H. Falls, John A. Dix, Richard H. Ogden, Cyrus Curtiss, George P. Cammann, Abel T. Anderson, Frederick Peats, Gouverneur M. Ogden, James I. Jones.

CHARITABLE FAIR.—The "Ladies' Sinking Fund Society" of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. M. WILSON, pastor, will continue their Fair at the corner of Hancock and Bleecker-streets, for several days longer.

[Advertisement.]

THE CASTLETON BANK.—The public are respectfully informed that the bills of this Bank now in circulation are perfectly secured, agreeably to the provisions of the General Banking Law of the State of Vermont, and that arrangements will be made within a few days for the redemption of the bills as heretofore.

WM. C. KITTREDGE, President.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1854.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ANDREW, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, agent for Widder's Gas Regulator. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—To-night this wonderful Drama is to be performed at the National Theatre for the 295th time. The new Panorama of the Mississippi, and the new Allegory, painted by Mr. CHARLES ROGERS, are great additions to the piece. Go see it.

DR. DUFF.—Rev. Dr. Duff has been requested by the British and Foreign Bible Society to represent them at the Anniversary of the American Bible Society in New-York in May. Dr. Duff had intended returning to Scotland in time to attend the General Assembly of the Free Church, but we understand that efforts are making which it is hoped may lead him to prolong his visit to this country. His late tour in the West was attended with great interest in the various cities which he visited. At the last accounts he was in Canada.—*Presbyterian.*

ARRIVAL OF A MISSIONARY.—Rev. Augustus H. Seeley, with four motherless children, from the Presbyterian Mission in Northern India, arrived at this port on Monday last, in the ship *Parogon* from Calcutta.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 59, 23, 13, 29, 18, 34, 24, 25, 44, 33, 39, 27, 35, 42.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 735, 294, 368, 377, 378, 199, 363, 364½, 343, 382, 471, 62, 337, 452, 462, 327.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Jury discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Regular Term.*—Nos. 579, 379, 435, 649, 655, 661, 675, 666, 406, 243, 439, 681, 682, 683, 657, 653, 695, 699, 701, 713, 715, 721, 725, 727, 729, 731 to 747—all odd numbers—751, 753, 347.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 130, 418, 460, 412, 484 to 510, 514, 518, 519.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

CONTRACT FOR APPLES.

Ettridge M. Fish vs. *Lawrence McCarthy.*—This was an action for the recovery of $100, alleged to be due the complainant for a breach of a contract for the purchase of ninety barrels of apples, at $3 12 per barrel. The purchaser was to take the apples and pay for them in two days. He took twenty barrels and paid for them but refused to receive the residue, saying that many of them were unfit for use. A witness proved that he saw the apples that were sold and delivered to the defendant, on his stand in the market; that about four or five barrels of them were rotten, but they were all of different kinds, and taking the average of the quality they were worth more than the price agreed to be given by the defendant, as apples had risen in the market.

His Honor dismissed the complaint, with costs to the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiff had suffered no injury from the breach of contract, but rather had gained an advantage, as the apples were, according to the evidence of his own witness, worth more after the alleged breach of the contract than they were at the time of the sale.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Betts.

Comstock vs. *Carnley and Cushman.*—The Court was occupied with this case during the day. The testimony for the plaintiff being closed yesterday, the counsel for the defence requested the Judge to charge the Jury that upon the plaintiff's own testimony, no evidence of ownership in Comstock is sufficient to support the action. This question having been fully argued on both sides, His Honor said that in the United States Courts there was, as is well known, no power to order or non-suit; that the Court would, undoubtedly, in a perfectly clear case, direct the Jury to find a verdict in a particular way, but where there was any question of fact, the Court would not take it from the Jury; that the questions in this case were various and complicated, as to the ownership of the plaintiff, whether he was a mortgagee, or pledgee, or equitable, or actual owner of the goods, which were worthy of a full consideration; that the defence had better therefore put in their evidence, and then the verdict of the Jury being taken, the questions of law could be brought before the full bench for examination and decision.

The defence then put in their testimony, which being concluded, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE—SEVEN HORSES BURNED.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the stable owned by PATRICK MCINTEE, on Bergen-street, between Smith and Boerum. The flames spread rapidly owing to the combustible nature of the materials where the fire caught, and soon reached a two-story wooden dwelling-house adjoining, which, together with the stable where the fire originated and another stable occupied by JOHN DOYLE, was entirely consumed. A three-story dwelling-house adjoining the first, was also materially damaged before the progress of the flames could be stayed.

The stable where the fire originated was occupied by PATRICK MCINTEE, and was occupied by him and PATRICK MANNING. Mr. MCINTEE, besides the stables, lost four horses, two coaches, harness, &c., in all to the value of about $5,000. Insured for $3,600 in the Ætna Insurance office of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. MANNING lost three horses, two coaches, harness, &c., in all valued at about $1,500; upon which there is no insurance.

The next building destroyed was a small stable occupied by JOHN DOYLE. Mr. DOYLE was fortunate enough to save the most of his property. The stable was of little value. Loss $200. No insurance.

Next, the dwelling-house, wood, two stories high, owned by Dr. HUNTAR, of Church-street, New-York, and occupied as a place of residence by Messrs. MCINTEE and MANNING. The contents of this house were mostly saved. Dr. HUNTAR'S loss is about $900, and was understand in insured for $500.

The next and last building, which was only partially destroyed, is owned by GEO. SATTLAR; damaged about $900: partially insured, but in what office is not ascertained. This house was occupied by a dozen poor families, who succeeded, through the aid of the police, in removing their furniture before the fire reached the building.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Fire Department and Police, for their prompt and efficient services at this fire.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN.—JAMES WALTERS, Esq., died at his residence on Henry-street, on Wednesday evening, at the age of 61 years. His disease was consumption. Deceased was one of the oldest residents, and aided perhaps as much as any other man in the establishing of literary and scientific institutions in this city. He was one of the founders of the Apprentices' Library Association, and the Brooklyn Institute is indebted much to him for its present enviable position. He was emphatically a *working* member of every enterprise in which he engaged, and these were numerous. He for two successive terms represented the Third Ward in our City Councils, and was frequently placed in positions by his fellow-citizens, wherein they could avail themselves of his experience and clear judgment in matters of great import. His loss will be deeply felt throughout the city.

JERSEY CITY.

THE ROBBERY ON THE EUROPA.—This person who was caught on Wednesday in the state-room of one of the passengers going out in the *Europa*, in the act of opening his trunk, has given his name as WM. MOORE. He was examined yesterday at 2 o'clock before Recorder CUTTER, and held for trial, if indicted by the Grand Jury. I. W. SCUDDER appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and WM. H. JALLIFF for the defence. The substance of the testimony elicited on the examination is here given:

Pierre Dufton testified that he saw the prisoner on the *Europa* on Wednesday; first saw him in state-rooms Nos. 3 and 4; when I first went in he seized me by my coat; I caught him by the cravat; the state-rooms had been engaged for Mr Lucin Maillard and Victor Thelrice; I went to the ship to bid my friends good-bye; the door of the state-room was closed and the prisoner endeavored to prevent me from opening it, by holding it shut; he claimed the state-room as his and said that he wanted to change his shirt; he said that he was a gentlemen; the trunk had been pulled from under the berth, was on its side, and the canvas cover had been removed so that the lock was exposed to view; the trunk was not opened; I took the prisoner to the deck and gave him into the officer's charge; three skeleton keys and a knife were taken from his person; my friends sailed in the ship; the door was not locked; I did not notice that the trunk had been disturbed until five or ten minutes after his arrest, when I returned to the state-room.

John C. Loch testified that he is engaged in the office of the Cunard Steamship Company, and usually lets the berths in the steamers; I have no recollection of this person having taken a berth; occasionally a person goes on board of the steamers with his trunks on the day of sailing and engages a berth; those who get a state-room, have a receipt upon the payment of their money; I have

spending money. The Stockholders show a little more business in American Stocks, chiefly in United States Loans for remittance to this side, and in Maryland and Pennsylvania State Stocks. We notice that the last loan of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, being the original mortgage on the New-Goshen branch, has been offered in London. Silver bullion was again firm and in request for China at 61¼d. the ounce; Mexican dollars, 60½d. A rumor obtained that the English Government had forbid the exportation of brimstone and saltpetre to any port in Europe. From St. Petersburg the London papers learn that $5,000,000 in Gold had been drawn from the Government fortress for war purposes. The Russian authorities caused the report to be given out at the same time that about $95,000,000 or $100,000,000 remained.

We copy from the London *Times* money writer of 7th April a paragraph on the funded indebtedness of the United States abroad. The correctness of the Treasury returns is impeached, as it was at the time on this side, as being far below the real mark of the foreign debt of the country; and the occasion is availed of by the writer to refer afresh to the repudiation of Mississippi and Florida, and the semi-repudiation of Arkansas and Michigan, which we have to confess, on this side, are somewhat indefensible. But justice is scarcely done to the State of Illinois in the accusation that her authorities purposely withhold the particulars as to where the holders of her debt are chiefly to be found. It is not doubted here that a very large portion of the Bonds of the State are held in Europe, but as no separate record is kept, as a correct one is out of the question—the Bonds being payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery—the Executive officers at Springfield applied to by the Secretary of the United States Treasury were unable to answer to a point, and probably feel unauthorized to risk a mere estimate of the sum owned abroad. Some surprise is expressed by this writer, that American Railway *Bonds* should have attracted large attention in Europe to the exclusion of Railway *Shares*; conveying the intimation that the latter are the safer of the two, as being more identified with the American interests in the Roads. No one on this side, we presume, would object to see the division of European investment in our railway system more equally divided, and there are a number of trunk lines in which the buyers on the other side would find their profit in giving preference to the shares, but in view of the dangers ahead of mismanagement or reckless legislation and taxation, such as we have recently seen threatened in one of the Western States, or nequestration, as in a recent case nearer the seaboard, we apprehend that the English and Continental money lenders who are content with 6 or 7 ₱ cent. on Mortgage Bonds, are quite as well off as they now stand. The doctrine of repealability of charters, and the reserved and arbitrary right of regulating freights and fares, fall first upon the shareholders. The limes will have to be wretchedly out of joint and public faith at the lowest ebb, when this sort of interference is carried to the extent of repudiating mortgages made for the security of bondholders. We do not believe that State legislation will attempt, though there is a possibility it may be so directed as to permit it, if the Railway Companies themselves are so unprincipled as to resort to such shifts. These questions are momentous ones, when considered in reference to a condition of affairs in this country, which a general revulsion in business may some day bring about; and we would only hope, in this contingency, to see the credit and doings of the Railway Corporations separated from the public faith of the States which have created them, and of the country which is to suffer in its good name abroad from their bankruptcy.

The business at the Stock Board was nearly brought to a stand this forenoon by the announcement that the steamer *Asia* was telegraphed. The prices of yesterday were barely supported. After the adjournment of the early session, the news was made known, and the Street sales were made at an advance of about 1 ₱ cent, on the leading Railroads. At the Second Board a fair amount of sales were made at this rise, the market closing steady. The Cash transactions in Reading were as high as 75¼, and in Philadelphia at 76, but lower terms were offered and accepted at the options of the seller, to deliver within 60 days. Erie 71¾ cash, against 70¾ at the close of business yesterday afternoon. There was a fall of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in Illinois Central mortgages, which come upon the market with much freedom. New-York Central sixes, 93 per cent. and steady. Cleveland and Toledo shares were done as high as 90¼, buyer 60 days, and Michigan Southern 116¾ cash. Pennsylvania Coal, and Delaware and Hudson Stocks both firm, sympathizing with the good prospects of the Anthracite Coal trade for the new season, which have carried up Reading.

There was no change in Money rates, or the supply at call. The offerings at Bank continue heavy, and we learn that the amount of Country Bank Note redemptions at the Metropolitan and American Exchange Banks this week is unusually heavy. The notes of the Bank of Castleton, Vermont, were thrown out to-day. We have the following note from Mr. JOHN THOMPSON on the subject. The Bank, we believe, is under the General Law of Vermont, and the circulation secured by State Stocks:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: The Suffolk Bank of Boston, and the Metropolitan Bank of this City, have discredited the Notes of the Bank of Castleton, Vermont.

Believing this Bank to be good, and knowing its circulation to be amply secured, I shall redeem its notes at *one half of one per cent.* discount until further notice.

Respectfully yours, J. THOMPSON.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed, to-day, $342,341, against $103,455 received; reducing the balance to $8,384,609. The next shipment of gold, by the *Hermann*, on Saturday, will be in American double eagles, ordered by the agent of ROTHSCHILD, the amount about $300,000 as at present advised. Little or no business was done in Exchange, to-day, for this packet. The rates are steady on London, and firm on the Continent.

The Foreign letters were not delivered in season for the export business in Flour or Cotton. The sales of the latter were 1,392 bales—chiefly on speculation—at an advance of ⅛@¼ cent. on the brokers' quotations of Monday.

Ohio Railroad Shares.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 17.

At a recent sale in New-York and Cincinnati, the following are the quotations of prices of a few Western Railroad Stocks in New-York and Cincinnati:

30 Northern Indiana Construction	105½
50 Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.	560.115
50 Little Miami Railroad	110½
29 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	83½
150 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	99
44 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad	102

These are extraordinary quotations, particularly in comparing the price of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Road, being that from Columbus to Cleveland, with that of the Little Miami or the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road. We should suppose that either of the two latter named should command as high if not higher prices. Their business is as good—their connections are as good—their chance of competition not so great—than road in better condition, and running through a better country. There is considerable humbug in these New-York quotations and operations, and this is exemplified in the above.

The two roads above spoken of, connecting here, are not excelled in any of the elements going to constitute the value of a road, and excel in connection and prospective advantages this road. In many particulars the stock quoted the highest above, is in fact inferior.

Indiana Road Stocks.

From the Indianapolis Journal, April 18.

The prices at which the stock of Western Railroads sold at auction at Cincinnati are not a true indication of their intrinsic value. When business men are forced to pay from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. ₱ month for the use of money, Stocks of Railroads, although earning reasonable dividends, cannot be expected to sell as high as they would do in the ordinary state of the money affairs of the country. The Stocks which are now thrown into the market are such as have been deposited as collateral security for the loan of money, and must be sold. Those who are able to hold on to their Stocks, should not be so much alarmed by these forced sales as to sacrifice them.

Our Railroads are all doing a good business, (many of them could do more if better prepared with cars to do it,) and there is no probability of their doing less. It is not in the nature of things that it should be so. Every year will increase the business of the preceeding years so long as the country continues to advance as it has done for a few years past. That it will do so there can be no mistake.

American Debt Abroad.

From the London Times, April 7.

On the 22d ult., it was mentioned that the return moved for in the United States Senate last Spring of the total estimated amount of the various American securities held at home and abroad had been partially completed, and that it was believed about £3,000,000 out of the entire United State debt of £21,000,000, and about £30,000,000 out of the various State debts, amounting to £51,000,000, was in European hands. The figures in relation to the several railroad, canal, city and other stocks remained to be ascertained, and these, it was thought, would greatly augment the total of American securities held on this side to about £40,000,000. The full statements have now been furnished, and the estimates under each specific head appear as follows:

	Total.	Held by Foreigners.
United States Stock	£11,650,000	£5,400,000
State Stocks	38,150,000	14,565,000
Town and City Bonds	15,870,000	3,200,000
County Bonds	2,780,000	1,000,000
983 Bank Stocks	53,340,000	1,340,000
75 Insurance Stocks	2,566,000	75,000
244 Railroad Co. Stocks	61,980,000	1,650,000
244 Railroad Co. Bonds	34,020,000	8,780,000
16 Canal Co. Stocks	7,180,000	130,000
16 Canal Co. Bonds	4,420,000	395,000
15 Miscellaneous Stocks	3,475,000	[160,000
15 Miscellaneous Bonds	470,000	60,000
Total	£235,900,000	£36,665,000

This list brings the total held on this side to £36,865,000 only, instead of £40,000,000; but some circumstances require to be taken into account, which will increase it to a point beyond the latter sum. Thus, in the returns given by the four repudiating States of Mississippi, Michigan, Florida and Arkansas, the amounts held by foreigners are either suppressed or falsified. Mississippi and Arkansas, for instance, give no information. Michigan reports only that portion of her debt which she has not repudiated, and treats the remainder as having no existence; and Florida acknowledges no liability of any kind. Illinois likewise, which, although not a repudiating State, is a defaulting one, withholds the particulars as to where the sufferers from her course are chiefly to be found. Reckoning these with other omissions, the impression is that, instead of the State Stocks held out of the country being put as above, at £14,585,000, the sum should be at least £22,585,000, even without making full allowance for arrears of interest, &c. The total of all kinds of United States' securities abroad may therefore be assumed to be little short of £45,000,000, or about a fifth of the entire total of £235,900,000. Next to the stocks of individual States, the chief things which have found their way to Europe, have been the bonds of railroad companies—while railroad *stocks*, which, when bought at market prices, are intrinsically more profitable and safe, inasmuch as the interests of American holders are identified with them, have been comparatively neglected.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 7, 1854.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is slow, at the the quotations. Beef is in demand, at previous rates. Pork is quiet. The whole of the recent advance in Lard has been lost, and the market ends dull. In TALLOW the business reported is moderate. The season for CLOVERSEED is passing away, and holders are anxious sellers.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour has receded 3s. ₱ bbl. from highest point of last week. In WHEAT transactions are unimportant, and value irregular. INDIAN CORN is salable at 41s.@ 42s. for all sorts. White WHEAT, 11s.@11s. 4d., Red, 11s.@ 11s. 2d. for 70 lbs. FLOUR, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 36s. 6d. @ 37s., Ohio 37s. @ 38s. "Sonora" 34s. @ 36s. ₱ bbl.

COTTON—There is scarcely any change to notice in the market since the sailing of the *Arctic*. The trade still confine their purchases to small lots for immediate wants, while Speculators and Exporters are generally very idle. Prices are still a little irregular, although decidedly steadier than last week. In Manchester a determination to force sales of cloth, has led to more business, but at much lower prices. Stock, this day, 733,145 bags, of which 407,130 are American. Stock, last year, 817,894 bags, of which 552,197 are American. Sales this week 34,480 bags, including 27,360 Americans—2,010 bags being on Speculation, and 2,060 for Export. JAMES M'HENRY.

Another Circular.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1854.

After the large consuming demand we experienced last week, and which was very general through the country its continuance on the same extended scale could hardly be expected at the advanced rates, until dealers again become partially relieved of the stock; the markets of the country have, consequently, somewhat resected, upon comparatively light transactions; the business here also, unsupported by speculation, has been of a restricted character during the past two days, and though most holders have appeared indifferent about realizing sales of either WHEAT or FLOUR at rates anything below our last, purchases have been exceptionable on terms rather easier for the former, and fully 1s. ₱ barrel lower for the letter article. INDIAN CORN further improved in value, and some additional parcels of OATMEAL were taken for shipment coastwise. Our fresh arrivals are of limited extent generally, as will be seen by the subjoined list. With continuous fine weather, Spring sowing is going on satisfactorily; yet, to promote a more rapid progression, genial rains would be very acceptable. Though we had a good attendance at our Corn Exchange to-day, only a limited business has been transacted in WHEAT; fine qualities of foreign are scarce, and command nearly as much as on Tuesday, but the general runs softer a decline of 1d @ 2d. ₱ bushel. Of English little or none appeared for sale. FLOUR may be noted 2s. ₱ barrel lower; the transactions are moderate in amount, but there is more disposition to buy, and more steadiness at the close. The sale of BARLEY and BEANS is quite retail at previous rates. OATS are scarce and rather dearer, and OATMEAL is in tolerable request for the interior at the prices of Tuesday. INDIAN CORN continues to meet a fair demand for Ireland, but sellers cannot today obtain any advance upon our last quotations.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

HAVRE MARKET, TO 5TH.—Market closed after receipt of Asia's news, with a good demand and well-supported rates. Sales of week—in thousand bags: Stock, 113,560 bales, deducting parcels forwarded into the interior ex-ship. From the manufacturing districts, the same complaints continue of COTTON PRINTS find buyers, but CALICOES and YARNS are quite neglected, and have experienced a further depreciation.

ASHES—quiet. COFFEE—Very languid. RICE—Neglected. Small sales Carolina, 23 to 29 francs; stock of Carolina, 4,500. SUGAR—Rather lower. Nothing in TALLOW and LARD. Nothing whatever doing in METALS.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, April 19.

Our COTTON market opened heavy this morning, but improved towards the close, and prices were firm. The day's sales were 10,000 bales; Middling is quoted 7¼c. WHEAT is a trifle higher, selling at $1 35c. FLOUR is at $7. LARD is firm and tending upward; sales at 9½c. Rio COFFEE, sales of 3,000 bags at 9c.@ 10¼c. MESS PORK is at $13, and prime $11. Sales of RICE at 4¼c. TOBACCO is dull owing to high freights to Europe. EXCHANGE on New-York is quoted at 1½ premium. FREIGHTS are firm.

The weather is frosty and nor easonable.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,600 City 6s, 95; $4,000 West Philadelphia 6s, 74, 91; 50 Lehigh 6s, 70, 96; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 93; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47; 100 Chester Valley Railroad, 7¼; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 156; 5 Lehigh Navigation, 62½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; 100 Girard Bank, 13¾; 10 Bank of Kentucky, 106½; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 32½; 3 Planters' Bank of Tennessee, 88½; 8 Commercial Bank, 63.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 122½@122¾; United States 6s, '67, 122½@122¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@87½; Reading Railroad, 37½@38; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 77½@78; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 86½@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47½@47½; Morris Canal, 14½@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 77@78½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 24½@25; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 21½@23; Long Island Railroad, 14¼@14½; Vicksburg Railroad, 11½@11½; Girard Bank, 13½@13½; Lehigh Zinc, 2½@3; Union Canal, 13¼@13¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia, from Liverpool—Dr. Douglas, Mr. Wm. Westgarth, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Miss Chittenden, Miss Cowie, Mrs. Wellsman nurse, Major Hills, child and nurse, Major Hills, lady and two children, Mr. Redpath and lady, Mrs. Barnard, Miss Barnard, Mr. F. Keefer and lady, Messrs. Ritchie, Cunningham, Sharples, John Sharples, N. G. Greene, Rousset, C. W. Cradock, Cocker, Beattie, Goodman, G. H. Drummond, Rosain, Napier, J. M. Royson, Mr. Wilson, J. H. Harrison and lady, Messrs. Thomas Philip Spynr, Spyer, Henry Grayson, Martel, L. A. Truefit and lady, Julius Mnycr, Cosgrave, Thos. Orr, J. Crittenden, Rontledge and friend, Commeysaret Clark Drews, John Bellenden, Emile Biclarch, O'Neill, Miller, Bredt, J. Hoacck, Whiteford, W. J. Wiswell, Edward Ryan, A. Cavillier, R. D. Collis, Chief Justice Lofontaine and lady, Mrs. Wellsman, two children and nurse, Messrs. S. B. Ulm, J. C. Cropper, Jones, Edward Jones, Allan Cameron, Berger, Brodie, Laurances, Drey, Mrs. Emily Ford, Mr. Colbson, Misses Walkes, Pilgrim, Wrigley, Wrigley, Mr. Gilbert and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Sopples, infant and two children; Capt. Rost, Wilson, Mr. John Muller, Major Hills, servant maa, Mr. Peter, Hey, Mr. Flaume and lady, Mrs. Johnston, Messrs. John Paton, Wm. Forrington, Schwartz, Long, Miss Long, Messrs. Edward Long, Stephen Long, Arehd. Long, Mack Long, Wilkins, Coffin, Lefisrty, Mies Lefinrty.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—Mrs. Ludwig, Mrs. Remalho and 2 children, Mrs. Welsh and 2 children, Mrs. C. Harrison, C. Ln Peguerin, J. A. Thompson, Mrs. B. Churchart and child, Capt. C. L. Wright, James Aikman, and 38 in the steerage. From Havana—T. Johnson, A. P. Garcia, J. F. Garcia, Miss F. M. Garcia, Mrs. C. G. Lambert and two servants, J. M. Pecabia, C. Gardeacaba, A. Poresse, lady and child, V. Ferrer and lady, D. H. Feaelove, V. E. Gonpil, M. Torres, M. Pizaro, A. D. G. Bologoe and lady, E. Morrell, B. H. Bartol and lady, Gomban y Lopez, G. Lieviolett, Mrs. D. de Aguero y Gnero, six children and servant, Mrs. Juano Aguero and four children, F. Strybas, E. Cassey, Capt. Andrew Scott Eaglebrecht, Mm. R. Whitmore, Richard Leavitt, and 12 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—I. Mayer, W. F. Downs, T. Johnson, A. G. Dobb and lady, Wm. Park, J. J. O'Brien, Miss Delia Robertson, Miss P. Bernard, Mrs. Bernard, John Bernard, Miss Denman, P. Berryer, J. C. Newton, and 30 in the steerage.

In packet-ship America, Cropper, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. C. Walker, G. W. Chenall, W. Snow, R. Townsend, Mrs. M. Riff, Miss M. L. Lnckia, Mrs. M. Parkhurst, Miss Anne S. Parkhurst, Miss Emma Louisa Parkhurst.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 13 | Sun sets..... 6 45 | Moon rises.... 2 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 35 | Gov. Island.. 3 25 | Hell Gate..... 5 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

Cleared.

Steamships George Law, Fox, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Star of the West, Tinkispaugh, San Juan, C. Morgan; Keanebec, Ropes, Philadelphia, Sanford & Co.

Ship

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A Daily Paper, DAILY EVERY AFTERNOON—and another com-
[illegible] Daily Newspaper in
[illegible] published EVERY MORNING—(Sun-
[illegible]) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, and in de-
[illegible] to New-York, Brooklyn, Williams-
[illegible] and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a
[illegible] to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS.
[illegible] Dollars a year; six months Two
[illegible] a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half;
[illegible] in advance required in all exchanges with
[illegible].
Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the
[illegible] paid in advance at the office where delivered
[illegible] cents per quarter, or $1 25 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
[illegible] EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One
edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M.
It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the
DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is pub-
lished every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two
DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS;
Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address;
and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for
which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES,
sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight
Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California*,
[illegible] and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news
of interest to residents in those sections of the country, is
published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price,
25 cents per copy.
Payments to all cases must be made in advance.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE LOSS OF THE POWHATTAN.

Scenes at Absecom Beach.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

We have later intelligence from Absecom in relation to the wreck of the *Powhattan*.

The bodies of the following persons have been recognized:

CREW.	Native Place.	Age.	Stature.
Capt. James Meyers	Baltimore,	25	5 8
A. R. Rogers, mate	New-York,	25	5 9
Wm. Herron, second mate	Maryland,	24	5 9
Benjamin Hinnes, steward	New-York,	30	5 7
John Powell, seaman	Maryland,	38	5 8
Francis Powell,	do	45	5 8
Martin Ellin,	do New-York,	28	5 7
Wm. Walters,	do do	25	5 7
Melchior Morris,	do do	30	5 7
Wash. Seville,	do do	20	5 8
Foster Brenton,	do —	24	5 7
John Tocdell,	do —	23	5 7
Wm James,	do do	25	5 8
A. Johnson,	do Pennsylvania,	30	5 8
John Johnson,	do do	24	5 7

Captain JENNINGS, wreck-master, gives the following interesting statement:

On Saturday the wind blew with great violance from the northeast. The sea ran very high all day, and I supposed that there would be many a wreck along the coast from Barnegat to Egg Harbor. On Sunday morning I observed a ship of about 900 tons thumping on the bar about one hundred yards from the shore. I immediately sent those men who were with me to the government station-house, distant about six miles, for the life car, mortar, and other wrecking apparatus. During the day the ship's deck was crowded with passengers, and when the surf ran out I could get within seventy-five yards of the vessel, which I found out to be the ship *Powhattan*, of Baltimore, Capt. MYERS, on her voyage from Havre to New-York. The surf ran mountains high; indeed I never saw such a sea in my life. Several persons now began to be swept overboard, when

Capt. Meyers hailed me through his speaking trumpet, and asked me for God's sake to try and save some of those who might happen to wash ashore.

I told him I had went down the beach to where the bodies came on shore, but found them all dead, and it was of no use trying to save them, as they were all drowned before they got half way to the beach.

Capt. Meyers asked me just before this if any aid would soon reach them.

I said I hoped so, as four men had been sent down to the Government station for that purpose.

Captain Meyers again called out to me to save any of those who might be washed ashore alive.

I replied that I would see to it, and went down about two hundred yards on the beach where the bodies were being washed on shore. Women and children came on shore first.

The vessel then lay E. S. E., and had shifted from the N. E. Her foremast was gone at this time. I suppose she lost it before she struck on the bar. About 5 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the ship keeled over to windward from the shore. The sea then, of course, made a clean breach over her, and passengers began to be washed off in great numbers. The sea running mountain high, and completely hiding the vessel from my view, I could no longer hold any communication with the captain. I never saw him since.

The main and mizen masts soon went by the board, and bodies appeared floating in the surf in great numbers. Some twenty-five dead bodies, mostly women, came on shore about a mile south of the wreck.

About dark, the sea rose to a great height, and one large wave, fully a hundred feet high, struck the unfortunate vessel, and in one moment the hull was scattered into fragments which tossed wildly through the surf. The attacks of the drowning creatures were melancholy indeed, but I could render them no aid, as the sea ran so high I could not get near the unfortunate people. In a few moments all disappeared beneath the surface of the water, except a few fragments of the wreck. Never did I see such a sight in my life. Never do I remember witnessing such a dreadful gale or such a high-running sea. In many places it made complete breaches over the island, and carried, no doubt, many a poor fellow into the bay behind it.

The men got back the next morning from the Government station-house with a life boat, mortar, and the usual wrecking apparatus, but it was too late, as *all on board the all-fated Powhattan had perished—not one remained to tell the fearful tale.*

None of the crew or officers of the vessel came ashore, which is rather a curious fact, but I think they will be found some ten or fifteen miles farther down the beach.

The luggage and portions of the wreck lay scattered along the beach. I have collected all the valuables I could, and have found some money, ($80) in a money belt, belonging to some of the passengers. The friends and relatives of the deceased can have all the necessary information regarding the effects of those drowned, by inquiring for me at Manahawkin New-Jersey.

Capt. EDWARD JENNINGS, Wreck Master,
Long Beach, Ocean County, N. J.

About thirty bodies in all have come ashore on Absecom Beach. Mrs. BURR took charge of the bodies of the females and children, and after washing them had them respectably interred. She has preserved such portions of their clothing as were marked, in the hope that it may some time lead to the recognition of the bodies of the unfortunate victims.

Not a vestige of the vessel has come ashore. A chest-tress was found on the Beach; it was stuffed with what is called seagrass and marked as follows:

Schroder.
No. 155.
Passenger for
NEW-YORK
via HULL.

Four or five bodies came ashore on Brigantine Beach, yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. HORNER are reported to have picked up thirty bodies on Absecom Beach. Mr. BENJAMIN THOMAS, a resident of Brigantine Beach, thinks that altogether, between fifty and sixty bodies have been found there. He deserves much praise for the generous manner in which he attended to the remains of the dead.

One of the women found was about 18 years of age, of handsome features, and apparently an American.

The clothing of another of the victims, about 20 years of age, showed her to belong to the wealthy class of Germans. She was a beautiful looking creature, even as she lay in death. On her fingers she wore two rings—one plain and the other having a heart attached to it. They were marked "P. S." and "B. S.," 1851.

Among the bodies is a man who was apparently one of the officers of the vessel.

It is reported that there have been about forty bodies washed ashore on Long Beach.

This will make the total number of bodies washed ashore about *one hundred and thirty*.

About fifty bodies have been taken to Smithville for interment. Most of the people here, says an eye-witness, are afraid to touch them, which leaves the whole work for a few to perform. A number of the women and children washed ashore had nothing on but their night clothes, showing that the ship must have gone down in the night. The bodies of nearly all are badly bruised, and some of them could not have been recognized by their most intimate friends. One interesting little girl, about 11 years of age, was in her bare feet; her right eye was knocked out, and the right side of her face was black and blue.

A little boy, about eight years of age, came alongside of her. His face was swollen up to twice its natural size. A man, apparently a sailor, who came ashore about the same time, had his skull broken. The bodies had the appearance of having been dashed against the wreck.

The general impression here is that the bodies were all from the wreck of the ship *Powhattan*, which went ashore in the dreadful gale of the 15th, on Long Beach.

A report from Little Egg Harbor states that a German was picked up there alive. He has been delirious ever since, and of course we cannot get any information from him.

The late storm has done considerable damage to the railroad across the Meadows. The road is now completed to within five miles of this place, though the passenger-cars do not run further than Winslow.

The roads in that section of the country are in the worst imaginable condition.

We have a report that the Captain and Mate of the *Powhattan* have been saved on Long Beach.

Several of the dead bodies on Brigantine Beach are reported to have been robbed.

The Coroner has found some few trinkets, &c., and will, no doubt, send you a description of them. I have not been able to see him to-day.

Some dead bodies have been picked up twelve miles below here.

There is again a rumor that the bodies of Capt. MEYERS, the mate, and three men of the *Powhattan* have been picked up near the wreck.

The Captain's brother-in-law, who arrived at the Beach on Wednesday night, has gone to the beach to ascertain the facts of the case.

FURTHER DISASTERS AT SEA.

Captain DAY, of the schooner *Lucretia*, arrived at this port yesterday, in twenty-eight days from Attakapas, reports, that on the 15th and 16th instant his vessel experienced the late severe gales, in which she lost her foresail and part of deck load of molasses, and stove the boat. On the 24th of March, in lat. 28° 11', lon. 90° 58' W., Captain DAY fell in with the schooner *Francena*, of Brookline, Maine, in a sinking condition, and took three seamen from her. She was bound from Attakapas to New-York. Captain HOPPER and the mate of the *Francena* were taken off by the schooner *Mohawk*, from Attakapas for New-York. She sunk a few minutes after the captain abandoned her.

The schooner *Frederick Reed*, arrived yesterday from Lubec, Maine, was on Monday last twenty miles west of Montauk, in the northeasterly gale, and sustained considerable damage. During the violence of the wind, while lying-to, she shipped a sea which stove in the cabin windows, and washed overboard a part of her deck load.

Capt. FRENCH, of the packet ship *Cornelia*, at this port yesterday from Liverpool, says of the incidents of the voyage:

March 24, lat. 40° 11', long. 28° 02', passed close to a vessel abandoned, her fore and main head gone, but bowsprit, mizen topsail and topgallant mast standing. Her mizen topsail was adrift, and larboard quarter-boat hanging to the davits. She appeared to be 900 tons burden; had painted ports, half-poop deck, white quarter-rail and billet-head. The wind was blowing strong from the southwest at the time.

April 8, lat. 42°, lon. 51° 03', saw two very large icebergs. April 9, lat. 40° 54', lon. 51° 20', passed a large ship steering east, letter Y in foretopsail. April 19, Sandy Hook distant 90 miles, the *Cornelia* took a pilot from boat *Jacob A. Westervelt*. She has had one birth and four deaths on the passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cuban Affairs—Arrival of Commodore Newton at the Capital—His Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21.

Commodore NEWTON arrived here to-day. He confirms the report of his refusal to salute the authorities of Cuba, and the Spanish flag. He remained in Havana ten days. He waited to-day on the President and the Secretary of the Navy, who received him cordially, and highly complimented his conduct.

Captain-General PEZUELA has in his possession the royal decree emancipating the slaves in Cuba, but refrains from publishing it, in consequence of the state of European affairs. The Cubans, the Creoles especially, are ripe for revolution.

Consul ROBERTSON bears himself nobly. The island is healthy. The Commodore leaves for New-York to-morrow morning, by the early train.

QUI VIVE.

Railroad Accident.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

PITTSBURG, Friday, April 21.

The mail train from the West last night struck a rock on the track, one mile east of Florence, precipitating the locomotive, express mail and one passenger car 20 feet down an embankment. The fireman was thrown into the Conemaugh River, but swam ashore. No one was seriously injured.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21.

The President recognizes REYNOLD WESTFELDT, as Vice Consul for Sweden and Norway at Mobile.

The case of the Ohio Life and Trust Company against HANAY DUNDLY, the Treasurer, commenced to-day in the Supreme Court.

Governor POWELL of Kentucky, who has been spending several days here, returned home this evening.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 21.

THE ANESTHESIA BILL.

The Senate bill to recompense the discovers of practical Anæsthesia, was taken up.

Mr. HAMILTON moved its reference to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LETCHER hoped it would not be sent there, considering it no claim at all.

Mr. ENGROSS said the subject had never been considered by that Committee. They knew nothing about it, nor wished to know. It should be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs, who heretofore had it under consideration.

Mr. LETCHER proposed that it be sent to a Select Committee composed of the dozen Doctors who are members of the House.

Mr. BISSELL advocated sending the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, as the discoverer of the anæsthetic agent claimed that it was intended to be used in the army.

Mr. HAMILTON insisted that it should be sent to the Committee on Claims. This bill appropriates $100,000, which is to be contested by the parties claiming to be the discoverers in the Circuit Court for the Western District of New-York, and awarded without costs. If the discovers have rights they should be maintained under the Patent laws.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the bill be laid on the table. Carried—Yeas 86, Nays 46.

MAILS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. MCDOUGAL from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the United States Mails from New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and from New-Orleans, to San Francisco and back, by the most expeditious and practicable route. *Secondly*—The service to be semi-monthly, under such directions as may be prescribed by the Post-master-General; or a weekly mail each way, provided the entire cost shall not exceed $250,000 per annum. *Thirdly*—No contract under this act shall be for more than four years, and the Postmaster General is authorized to make a new one whenever greater expedition can be secured. *Fourthly*—All laws now in force, inflicting fines and penalties for dereliction in carrying mails, to be applicable to any contract which may be entered into under this act.

Mr. MCDOUGAL said necessity demanded that there should be a weekly mail service, and the bill was prepared with much care. In order to give a fair opportunity for its consideration, he moved that the bill be postponed until the first Monday in June. Agreed to.

CLAIMS OF R. W. MEADE.

The House went into Committee on the bill for settling the claims of RICHARD W. MEADE, deceased.

The claim involves three or four hundred thousand dollars for losses in Spain, in mercantile transactions, thirty years ago.

Mr. CHANDLER argued, for the purpose of showing that our Government, because of treaties with Spain, is under obligations to pay.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., took the opposite ground.

Mr. GARRIT SMITH briefly advocated the bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS regretted coming in conflict with his excellent friend who immediately preceded him, but he was compelled, by a sense of justice, to contend that this Government does not owe Mr. MEADE one cent.

The Committee rose without coming to a decision, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From Pernambuco—U. S. Sloop-of-War Jamestown.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 21.

A private dispatch received here states that Pernambuco dates to March 21 are to hand by an arrival at Baltimore.

The Markets were unchanged, and there had been no arrivals from the United States.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, bound home, passed Pernambuco, March 10, and when a short distance from Chinca, ran over a reef, and was in deep water; but on the following day she had not found the channel, and it was thought that it would be necessary to lighten her.

Execution of James Quinn.

WILKESBARRE, Friday, April 21.

JAMES QUINN, the murderer of MAHALA WIGGINS, by cleaving her skull with an axe, last Fall, on a canal boat, was executed here to-day. He was brought out of his cell at 11 o'clock, when, running eagerly up the steps of the scaffold, he looked around with apparent unconcern and composure, and smiled and bowed to his acquaintances during prayer. A few minutes before 2 o'clock the Sheriff bid him farewell, the drop fell, and he died after but few struggles, and without having made any confession.

From Honduras—Cholera in West Baton Rouge.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 21.

New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday last are received:

They contain dates from Belize, British Honduras to the 28th ultimo. The new British Superintendent had arrived out. Cholera was still prevailing there.

Several cases of Cholera have occurred at West Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Ship Saxony Ashore on the Coast of Florida.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 20.

The ship *Saxony*, from Boston, bound to Matanzas and Liverpool, went ashore on the 8th inst. on the coast of Florida, to the southward of Jupiter Inlet. The mate of the Saxony arrived here this morning in the steamer *Carolina*, from St. Augustine, having left the ship on the 11th, with 12 feet of water in her hold.

Several small vessels were ashore on Florida Coast.

Loss of the Propeller Princeton.

DUNKIRK, Friday, April 21.

The propeller *Princeton*, hence for Detroit, loaded with merchandise, sank in the ice off Barcelona. Some of the crew were on the ice endeavoring to get ashore, and it is not yet known if any lives were lost.

Fire at Amicus, Georgia—Steam-Boiler Explosion.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 21.

A fire occurred at Amicus, Georgia, on Tuesday last, destroying twelve houses. The loss is about $12,000; insurance only $2,000.

The three boilers attached to the engine in the large foundry establishment of CAMERON, MOSTARD & Co., in this city, exploded this afternoon, but fortunately no personal injury was sustained.

Explosion of two Powder Mills.

ROCHESTER, Friday, April 21.

At 9 o'clock last evening, the two Powder Mills of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CONNALLY, situated about five miles from this city, exploded, causing a loss of $5,000 The shock was distinctly felt above this city, and created great excitement. No lives were lost.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 21.

The Committees of Conference of the two Houses, relative to the Liquor Law, have agreed upon a plan for submitting the question to a vote by the people

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 21.

The State Senate this afternoon rejected the bill transferring the Lake Shore Railroad to the Cincinnati and Ashtabula Railroad Company.

General Cass.

DETROIT, Friday, April 21

General CASS arrived in this city to-day from Washington.

EXCITEMENT AT HARRISBURG.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad—The Lake Shore Road.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

This has been a day of excitement in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and much business of interest has transpired that deeply affects the people of New-York. In the first place, the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company presents itself to the Senate, in a long memorial, in which they say "that they believe it was the intention of the Legislature, in their action on the subject of the railroad constructed by the Franklin Canal Company, so to dispose of the said road, and the right of way between Erie and the Ohio State line, as to promote the best interest of the State of Pennsylvania, and to satisfy the just expectations of the inhabitants of the city of Erie, and thus effectually quiet a dissatisfaction and agitation that threatened serious consequences to the tranquility of the Commonwealth.

"That the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is now in course of active construction, and the liberal subscriptions recently made to the stock insure the speedy completion of this great highway. This important work, which is to connect the harbor of Erie, the best on the Lake, with our Commercial Metropolis, is an enterprise eminently Pennsylvanian in all its features, and as such strongly commends itself to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. A large proportion of the country through which it is located, is now almost a wilderness, without access to any market for the immense agricultural, lumbering and mineral wealth which it is capable of producing, and consequently but very sparsely populated. The construction of this road will immediately develop these resources, and fill this long-neglected region with a thrifty and industrious population—adding immensely to the value of the property along the line of the road and at the city of Erie, and thus increasing the resources of the State by furnishing new sources of taxation and revenue.

"The ownership of the line of road leading from Erie to the Ohio State line will in a great measure control the destination of the trade and travel passing over it by means that are perfectly familiar to every one acquainted with the practical operations of railroading. If the same therefore is owned by parties foreign or hostile to the interests of our State, almost the whole of the trade and travel coming from the West *may receive a direction towards the New-York roads*, and thus deprive the Sunbury and Erie Railroad and the city of Philadelphia of a large portion of the advantages expected from the construction of this long and expensive line of road.

"It is therefore deemed of the utmost importance that this link in the line of travel between the East and West, being wholly within the State, should be under the influence and control of Pennsylvania interests and Pennsylvania capital, and thus be prevented from ever becoming injurious to the Commonwealth, under the protection of whose laws it must exist.

"The city of Philadelphia having, with the liberality becoming the importance of her position, lent her efficient aid in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the city of Erie having also made a liberal subscription to the said road, and contributed the most valuable wharf property within her limits in aid of the same enterprise, and the county of Erie, with most of the other counties along the line of the road, having also signified their intention to contribute liberally to the same object, this work becomes identified with a large part of our Commonwealth and its success must be viewed with great interest by the inhabitants of all these respective municipalities, and they will naturally expect their representatives to take care that no legislation is permitted to be consummated adverse to their interests.

"The undersigned therefore, in behalf of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, respectfully pray your honorable bodies to pass an act *authorizing the said company to extend their road from the Western terminus of the same, at the harbor of Erie, to the line of the State of Ohio, with power to take possession of, hold, use and enjoy, the road now in operation between the said points, lately declared forfeited to the Commonwealth.*

"For these privileges they propose to pay the Commonwealth such bonus as may be deemed just and equitable, no less than any sum now offered in any of the bills pending before the Legislature by foreign companies, or others, for this right of way, and to make such compensation to the parties interested in the late Franklin Canal Company, as the Legislature, in its wisdom, may deem right and proper."

This memorial is almost immediately followed by a bill, having for its object the extension of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to the Ohio State line, with promises of an honest and honorable character. For the right of way between the City of Erie and the Ohio State line, the Company promise to pay a bonus of $350,000 to the State. They also promise to reimburse to the late Franklin Canal Company, the cost of the road between the points designated an amount of money by at least *one hundred thousand dollars* more than any similar application before the Legislature. What the fate of this bill—which is the most important one—will prove, it is difficult to tell.

The bill extending the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company into the State of Pennsylvania, (to which I alluded in my last,) was again up today, in the Senate, and caused no little excitement. The lobbies were filled with borers, composed of all classes of politicians, a majority of whom, however, were those who fatten at the Democratic crib. Pending the consideration of the bill, numerous additional amendments were offered by Messrs. BUCKALEW of Columbia, DARSIE of Allegheny, and B. D. HAMLIN of McKean. Mr. BUCKALEW spoke at length, opposing any break of gauge on the road in question, believing the one at Dunkirk amply sufficient for all necessary purposes desired. Mr. DARSIE opposed the bill in a most strenuous manner, and contended that the only proper place for the break of gauge was at Erie. He offered an additional section to the bill establishing the gauge at Erie, but it was defeated by a vote of 10 to 22.

The question then recurred on the final passage of the bill, when Mr. PRICE, of Philadelphia, rose, and made a powerful speech in opposition to its passage He said there had been an audacious usurpation upon the Northern section of the Commonwealth; and that all was not right in the present movement. He was mystified in such legislation, and believed there was something wrong in the fact that the Grand Junction Railroad had been suffered to fail, although in its passage through the Senate, a few days since, there was a majority constantly in its favor! He was for doing full justice to the Franklin Canal Company—it seems to have rights, yet it has no right—it seems to be one thing, yet it is nothing—but he was for doing a big one to extend all they had expected. Pass the bill, said Mr. P., and you give this Company, which is foreign to our soil, the right of passing through Erie without a break of gauge, and thus you create the same cause of serious difficulty which the strong arm of the law was so recently called upon to check.

While Mr. PRICE was speaking, the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

B.

Cleaning Broadway—The Authorities Aroused—Mr. Genin's Address to His Constituents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The purification of Broadway from filth and dust which, with the assistance of my fellow-sufferers, the business men of that thoroughfare, I have been enabled to accomplish, has attracted attention from an unexpected quarter—the Street Department. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has taken the job off my hands, pledging himself at the same time to have Broadway cleaned every night, and to keep the lateral streets and the City generally in a clean condition. Presuming that the pledge will be redeemed, I have surrendered the task into his hands, and will, as soon as I have leisure to do so, render an account of my three weeks' stewardship. Mr. GLAZIER'S letter, and my reply thereto, will be found below. I congratulate my fellow-citizens on this substantial triumph. The first energetic effort of private enterprise in the broad field of Municipal Reform, has produced a most acceptable result. We are promised clean streets, and if the Department breaks faith with us, we must resume our private labors and *shome outhority* again. Some thing can be done as well as others, said SAM PATCH, and I feel considerable satisfaction in having demonstrated that the cleansing of Broadway is one of the things that can be done by private enterprise, when the servants of the people are disinclined or incompetent to perform the duties for which they are paid. I do not here intend to cast any reflection on Mr. GLAZIER, who came into office, in some measure, with his hands tied—who, we doubt not, will carry out the street reform which has been initiated in Broadway. He has voluntarily come forward and assumed the responsibility, and I trust his works will avouch the sincerity of his words.

No private citizen is likely to assume the performance of any duty legitimately belonging to a public officer, unless that officer is faithless, corrupt or incapable; but as it has been shown that the people can and will have clean streets, whether the authorities perform their duties or not, I think it very probable that the experiment of a private Bureau for streets may be followed up by similar "provisional" arrangement for the public service, unless the present incumbents bestir themselves, and make some show of earning their salaries. Private organizations like that which has rendered Broadway accessible to ladies in all weathers, might succeed in galvanizing into some semblance a good many dead-alive loungers, who fatten on the public pay, and render no *quid pro quo* therefor.

It will be seen by his letter, that Mr. GLAZIER commences his task on Monday night; I shall therefore give my farewell broomieg to Broadway to-night, for the accommodation of the church-goers to-morrow.

JOHN N. GENIN.

Mr. Glazier to Mr. Genin.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF STREETS AND LAMPS,
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1854.

JOHN N. GENIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just completed my arrangements for carrying out the duties of my department, and to be brief, can only say that I regret there ever has been an occasion for the citizens of Broadway to organize and place in your hands the duty of keeping your great thoroughfare clean. Although I cannot be responsible for the acts of others, yet I know *my duty is to do in my official capacity what you are now doing in your private capacity.* I will cheerfully take it off your hands, and assure you and the public that all my endeavors shall be given to keep not only that great thoroughfare, but all the intersecting streets, as well as the entire City, in something like proper cleanliness On and after Monday I will clean Broadway every night, and very many of the business streets in the lower Wards, which can only be cleaned properly at that time.

Yours truly,
GEO. B. GLAZIER,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Mr. Genin's Abdication.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1854.

GEO. B. GLAZIER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this day's date, I have only to say, that as I assumed the labors at the request of my fellow tradesmen on Broadway for our common protection and for the purpose of showing what could be accomplished by a little energy and elbow grease, so I now willingly resign it to legitimate hands, under a pledge that it will be effectively wielded. If you cover yourself as thickly with glory in carrying out the good work, as Broadway was covered with dust when I commenced operations, your utmost ambition ought to be satisfied.

Yours, truly,
J. N. GENIN.

Albany-street—Where's the Difference?

The London *Times*, in commenting on the religious establishment of Turkey, says: "The Mosques and *religious foundations* of the Ottoman Empire form important spiritual corporations—The Ulemas (*Priests*) or masters of the Law and the Koran, are the sole possessors of the wealth belonging to these foundations, and at the same time as expounders of the faith and fundamental Laws of Islam, they enjoy an authority to which *the highest powers in the State have been compelled to bow.*" This is a feature of a richly endowed *Hierarchy in* CONSTANTINOPLE—How is it in NEW-YORK?

For forty years the civil Government have been endeavoring to retrieve an important part of the City from its retrogressive position, but a "richly endowed Hierarchy" has interposed and exercised its influence to keep it—as to necessary means of communication with other parts of the City—in the same situation as it was a century ago. They have hitherto succeeded, and are at this moment paralyzing the authority of the City Government on the same subject.

The ULEMAS of Turkey govern by the abuse of their spiritual authority and of the dogmas of their faith with the masses. Some of the CLERGY of a particular denomination in New-York are found in the same manner abusing the principles of common sense and philosophy, by exciting the prejudices and inflaming the passions of the masses, on a superstitious dogma of their own, which has long been abandoned by all enlightened minds. Even the provisional Head of this Hierarchy has recently been found in the Halls of City Legislation, supported by his "Ulemas," to overawe the action of the Civil Government; and denunciations are hurled from the pulpits, the press, and in private, against all who venture to controvert their authority. It is time for us to know whether CHURCH or STATE rules in New-York, and it is hoped the Board of Aldermen will soon relieve the question.

A certain lay member of the hierarchy, whom accidental circumstances made a member of the Reform Committee—who acts as a pander to the prejudices of the body—who is constantly found lobbying for the votes of the Aldermen, and who serves as Grand Marshal of their *mass* meetings, may shortly receive a notice which may now gratify his pragmatic vanity. Among other matters he may be asked whether he has or has not, threatened "political d——n" to any member of the Board who votes in opposition to Episcopal views in respect to the extension of Albany-street. The proceedings of other lay members of the Church may also be canvassed. Enough for the present. Where's the difference?

ALPHA.

Paul Julien's Concert—Letter from Miss Behrend.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I trust your invariable and strong sense of justice will induce the insertion of the following:

In your criticism on PAUL JULIAN'S Concert in your journal of Friday, you say: "Miss BEHREND commenced with an ambitious work—the "Finale to Sonnambula"—in which she failed, and finished with a ballad, by KUCHAN, in which she was successful."

Thanking you for the notice you have given concerning the successful portion, allow me to give you the following explanation of the *ambitious work* in which you say failed. Having rehearsed and sung the *Ah non credea* in two flats, and *rehearsed* the Allegro movement (*Ah non giunge*) in F., but the accompanyist by some unaccountable mistake, played it in E flat, which had the effect of completely throwing it out of the register of my voice. In justice to myself I should have stopped the accompanyist, but unwilling to do anything which might be construed into an uncourteous act, I did not; hence I suffered not only personal inconvenience, but sustained upon myself the censure of your journal.

I remain, your very obedient servant,
HENRIETTE BEHREND.

Musical.

THE CONCERT OF MR. APTOMMAS.—Mr. APTOMMAS was greeted last night by about as many fashionable women and music-loving men as could be comfortably festooned in DONWORTH'S Saloon. The great Harpist was in his best mood, and his success complete. Everything he did was applauded, and everything deserved it, particularly the capricious "Dance of the Fairies." Miss BRAIRARD, though not in just her best voice, sang her part very effectively, and greatly contributed to the pleasure of the evening. Miss PHELPS' *début* was all that her friends could desire.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.—The United States frigate *Columbia*, Commodore NEWTON, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday, from Havana, and the Commodore proceeded to Washington.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Commencement of the Spring Races—Trotting for Purse and Stake.

The programme of Spring races at the Union Course was commenced yesterday, under the most favorable auspices. The day was fine, and the attendance was far more numerous than is usual so early in the season. The spectators were principally New-Yorkers and Brooklynites of that stamp who take the greatest pride in encouraging the breed of good-blooded horses. There were also present two or three carriage-loads of Southerners, and a number of Western gentlemen, who raise stock equal to any in the United States. The ball was opened by the announcement of the following match:

Purse and stake $250, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. H. Woodruff entered r. m. *Lady Franklin*; A. Conklin entered br. g. *Stranger*; James Whelpley entered br. g. *Poney*.

At an early hour in the morning the track was in very bad condition, being muddy and sloppy. However, the sun made its appearance before noon, and with a warm easterly wind, the Course soon became quite dry, but yet it was left very heavy, and while in this condition no steed could exhibit his best speed. The time of starting was postponed from 3 to 4 o'clock, P. M., and when the latter hour arrived, the track was in tolerably good order. The vehicles had by this time arrived at the course in large numbers, with many old patrons of the Turf on the island. Everything looked cheerful, and the rush at the box-office to purchase season tickets, was a fair indication that the approaching Spring would be a brilliant campaign in the turf sports at the "Union" and "Centreville." The judges being selected, the competitors drew for choice of position on the track, and *Poney* won the inside, *Stranger* the middle, and *Lady Franklin* the outside. The drivers were weighed, and the animals were called up to start for the

FIRST HEAT.

They all looked exceedingly well, and it was supposed by a few that *time* equal to the recent record on the Metairie Course at New-Orleans would be made, and bets were made on "2:40," but ultimately lost, as the quickest heat was performed in 2:42½. The beautiful little rose mare, under the management of that old veteran of the turf, HIRAM WOODRUFF, was the favorite at the start, and the betting averaged about $60 to $10. The next horse received with favor by the crowd was the handsome brown gelding called *Poney*, which (for one a few days) had been under the tuition of the experienced rememan, JAMES WHELPLEY, Esq. The betting on these competitors was rather brisk, but in regard to *Stranger* no offers were made. All being ready, the trio came nearly side by side to the stand, and the word "go!" was given the first time. HIRAM was on the lead, with Mr. WHELPLEY'S horse close to him until approaching the first "quarter"—time, 41¼.—when he increased the mare's speed, and rapidly left both horses a long distance in the rear. The roan passed the "second quarter" in 1:24, and it was the general opinion that *Stranger* would be distanced and thrown out of the race. *Poney* was urged all he could stand under the circumstances and when coming down the home stretch he trotted in magnificent style, but apparently could not keep his gait for the mile. *Lady Franklin* came to the stand some three or four lengths ahead, and was duly declared winner of the heat. Time, 2:42½.

SECOND HEAT.

During the interval for washing and rubbing down the horses, there was almost any odds offered on HIRAM, and was noticed a few takers of $30 to $5 on the roan. They came up looking fresh for the second contest, but did not get the word until they had three trials of heating together, when passing the judges' stand. When approaching the first quarter pole, considerable excitement prevailed among the backers of *Franklin*, owing to her making a bad break, thus permitting *Poney* to take the lead. Time, first quarter, 40 seconds. The mare was, however, quickly down to her work again, and before going an eighth of a mile further she lapped *Poney* and easily passed him, making the half mile in 1m. 19s. The feeling was now pretty much all one way, and $100 to $10 was offered on *Lady Franklin* after she had been proclaimed winner. The time in which the roan performed this heat was 2m. 47s. and it was whispered around that the "jig was up."

THIRD HEAT.

While going the second heat it became evident to the driver of *Poney*, that he was not in fit condition to trot against his character, and by advice of the owner the animal was withdrawn from the contest. It seems this spirited steed is of most excellent breed, and, no doubt, will eventually make one of the fastest trotters in the ring. He is of rapid step, and after a thorough training on the track and road, there is no doubt his speed will increase. For a week prior to this race, he had stood in the stable without work or exercise. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, his trainer could only drive him four different times, and these are the causes assigned for *Poney* making so poor a show in the race. The Judges calling the horses to time, there only appeared *Lady Franklin* and *Stranger*, and the word was given at the first start. There was little or no excitement at this period, and *Lady Franklin* won the heat with perfect ease. The Judges announced the result as subjoined:

"The roan mare *Lady Franklin* wins the race. Time, 2m. 47½s."

The matches already made to come off in May and June on the Union Course, as well as purses and sweepstakes, varying from $100 to $2,000.

The following trotting match is announced for Monday, at the Centreville Course:

Sweepstake $150; mile heats, best three in five, in harness, the owners to drive. A. Duryee names ch. g. *General Pierce*; C. Watts names b. m. *Saratoga Maid*; J. Vanderbilt names b. g. *Hardware*; Wm. Dunland names g. g. *Bill Durland*; J. Conklin names b. g. *Charley*; J. Oliver names a brown gelding (name unknown.)

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Democratic National Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held last evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, E. COURTNEY GUYTHER, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and a number of persons were proposed for membership, and elected.

The following resolutions were then offered by Judge MORTON:

Resolved, That the action of the State Committee of the Democracy, which recently held its session at Albany, meets with the hearty endorsement of this organization; that we, with them, resolve on a deliberate review of the past; that we fully approve of the action taken at the last Fall election by the National Democracy of this State, and that with a full reliance on the justice of our cause and the intelligence of the people, we shall all continue to maintain and vindicate our organization, in spite of the proscription we have received from the Administration we have aided in placing in power, and in the full belief that complete success will ultimately reward our labors.

Resolved, Further, that our opposition to the Administration arises from "*its recreancy to Democratic expediency*," and from its constant disregard of the best wishes and interests of the party; that we combat with all the strength of this organization so shameless a violation of Democratic faith, satisfied that whatever may be our present prospects, the people will finally come to the rescue.

Resolved, That the recommendation for the assemblage of a State Convention of the Democracy, on the 12th July, meets with our unanimous concurrence, that we will take the proper steps to be represented in that Convention by efficient and trusty men, and feel assured that it will present to us able and worthy candidates, whom with cheerfulness we can devote our exertions to elevate to place.

Resolved, That we urge upon our brethren, young Democrats throughout the State, to thoroughly organize for the campaign before us, and that we hail

FRANCE.

Political, Financial, Commercial and Miscellaneous Second Gleanings.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 6, 1854.

We are just now in full enjoyment of the pomp and circumstance of war, without any of its concomitant horrors. We are expecting the English cavalry, and two days of festivities, reviews, bivouacs, in consequence. There is no hurry necessary in sending the forces to the East, so there can be no harm in spending a portion of their time in preliminary banquetings. The bands are practicing God Save the Queen, and it is fair to suppose the British bands are rehearsing Queen HORTENSE's *Partant pour la Syrie*. To play la MARSEILLAISE would be merely national, whereas *La Syrie* is strictly and individually Imperial. Architects are preparing the circus for a dinner, the Champ de Mars for a review, and the Tuileries for a grand reception of the two army staffs, fused into one. The Chasseurs are abandoning their barracks to the trans-channel cavalry, and are preparing their tents for a bivouac in the Champs Elysées. Citizens are dreadfully anxious to learn the line of march, in order to let their windows at a premium, if they command a view of the route. If we may credit an authority whose statements deserve no credence at all—the *Charivari* I mean—a public scribe has just now his hands full, in drawing up for the ladies of Mobille and Breda-streets, answers, in English, to the billet-doux which they cannot fail to receive from the officers of the expected cavalry. In short, as there is no manner of haste, and as it makes but little difference whether the allies arrive at Constantinople before the city is taken or not, we are going to spend three or four days in junketing and conviviality.

As for the troops that left Marseilles three weeks ago, we learn by telegraph that General CANROBERT and two steamers out of coal arrived at Athens on the 31st of March. The mail steamers between Marseilles and Constantinople do not stop for fuel on the way, and the Government is known to be vexed at this delay. The *Moniteur* of the 27th had said that the detachment was doubtless already at Gallipoli, while it seems that it arrived at Athens only four days afterwards. The Legislature is called upon to-day to augment the class of 1853 by 60,000 men, in view of the possibility that they may be needed.

You must make what you can of the dispatches from Berlin upon the message brought by Mr. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ to the King of Prussia; we have nothing but bare telegraphic information, very categoric however, but no confirmatory details yet by mail. Three weeks ago, I alluded, at some length, to the concessions made by Turkey to England and France, in the matter of protection to the Christians, and mentioned that the CZAR had no longer a motive for war, inasmuch as he waged war ostensibly to attain guarantees for the granting of privileges to the Greeks—privileges which the allies have since attained. That NICHOLAS should now offer to treat on this new basis is very natural and comprehensible; whether it be that he was sincere in fighting for the Christians, or whether it be that this was a pretext for conquest, and that he is now convinced he cannot succeed in his designs of extension. The dispatch from Berlin was sent to London one day, and to Paris the next, somewhat amplified, but to the same purpose. It has set everybody to thinking, and very many to doubting. Those that will not trust the Czar on oath, consider the proposal to Prussia either as a ruse to gain time, or as a means of flattering Prussia, by seeming to accept her mediation, and thus detaching her from the Western Alliance. At any rate, the incident is the great event of the week.

The Government has been obliged to menace the Legislative Body, in order to force it to withdraw the inviolability of a member from M. DE MONTALEMBERT, that he might be prosecuted for his late letter to M. DUPIN. This the Chamber was very unwilling to do, and would have preferred to let the matter drop. As it was, the Committee reported against the prosecution, and the Chamber, though obliged to consent to it, threw fifty votes against it. M. DE MONTALEMBERT will be tried for "an insult to the Emperor, and want of respect to the laws." This means that in the letter in question, he condemned the confiscation of the ORLEANS estate.

I told you lately that a gentleman had translated a work of MAYNE REID's upon life in the Rocky Mountains. Encouraged by his success, he is engaged upon a somewhat similar book, treating of the Mexican War. I received a note from him the other day, couched in this wise:

"DEAR SIR: I am puzzled by a passage in my *Mexico*. Why do American audiences, readered impatient by the length of the interval between the acts, cry fifty-four, fifty-four forty? If I translate this by *cinquanti-quatre, quarante*, no one will know what I mean, no more than your obedient servant, &c., &c."

I had to hunt among my souvenirs in order to return a reply. I wrote him about the Oregon boundary dispute, and the probability that the figures in question were the North latitude claimed by the war party. I did not know that they had ever become an appeal to the curtain. A foot-note, explanatory of the circumstance, will be incorporated into the French edition.

A poor old man who tends a telescope in the Place Carrousal, on bright nights, has discovered a comet, the merit of which will of course be taken from him, as he has no friends. Indeed, we already learn that the same luminary has also been observed by that inveterate Mr. HIND, whose specialty in this world would seem to be to get glimpses of other worlds before any one else. The name of HIND, for a man so invariably in advance, would appear to be a misnomer. The old gentleman of the Place Carrousal can neither read nor write, but he can draw; so he traces upon the sidewalk representations in chalk, of the comet he discovered. He calls it *his* comet, which is a great piece of assumption, as all comets belong to HIND.

Miss HENSLEE, the American *prima donna*, has been engaged by the manager of La Scala for fifteen months, at the rate of $170 a month. For a beginner, not eighteen years old, these are flattering and extraordinary terms. It is considered enough for unfledged performers to have the privilege of appearing at La Scala, without further pecuniary indemnity. Generally, too, on the Continent, an artist would make three *débuts* before aspiring to an engagement, in three different characters, and the manager is guided in his offer of terms by the effect produced. The Boston girl was engaged after having sung to the manager in a private room, and before half a dozen persons at the most, ROSSINI's *Bel Raggio*, in "Semiramide." It will be curious to see, some years hence, a *furore* created in the American cities by a native artist, a home-made *prima donna*.

For the present, however, German ladies with Italian names—for Mdlls. CRUVELLI is nothing more than Mdlle. KRUVELL—seem to have the especial privilege of mulcting managers. The damsel in question has engaged to spend her approaching leave of absence in London, and to sing eight nights at Covent Garden, for $10,000 dollars.

The Hippodrome, despairing of its fox-hunt, is preparing a falcon-chase. It has procured a dozen birds, as many gazelles and ostriches, and is to give exhibitions of the way in which falcons swoop down upon them and put their eyes out. Of course this is not to be genuine blinding, as the Censure would not authorise so cruel a sport. The gazelles and the ostriches are in the secret, and understand that it is a mere pretence, for the diversion of the Parisians.

The *Charivari* has a picture of the banner ordered at Lyons for the Czar. A superior officer is in the act of presenting it to the troops. It is a full length representation of Sir Robert Macaire, and the superior officer mentions him as St. Macairskoff, the patron of Russia. The Cossacks grovel profoundly before the new tutelary, and the whole camp commits genuflexions untold to do him honor.

The circulation of the *Presse* has increased 7,000 copies in two months, from 25,000 to 32,000. It is now the most widely read journal in France, and leads the *Siècle* by some six thousand numbers. This augmentation is wholly attributable to the war, which is a godsend for the evening papers.

We are to have laid before us soon, a specimen of Russian dramatic literature. It is by NICOLAS GOGOL, who has been proscribed by his country, which of course, under present circumstances, renders him a Frenchman. His play is a satiric Comedy, entitled "Le Journaliste; or, A Mystery of Russia."

RACHEL has arrived at Paris, having returned sooner than her physicians, on account of the sickness of her eldest son, a black-eyed little half-Jew of ten years. Some American boys who go to school with him, cannot understand how he can be the son of *Mdlle.* RACHEL; and one of them one day asked him who was his mother. "*Madame* RACHEL, pardieu!" was the immediate and highly satisfactory reply. This is something like the question that was once addressed to one of the sons of Mrs. HOWARD—"Who is your father, young man?" "LOUIS NAPOLEON, of course; I thought everybody knew that!"

The tragedienne says nothing of a tour in the United States. She appears on the stage in May, but refuses to *create* any new characters, for the present; at which the author of "Medea" is exceeding wroth, and very justly too. He means to go to law if he can not obtain redress without.

M. BRINDEAU, who quits the Comedie Française on account of the admission of BESSANT, has applied to the Minister of State for the *regularization of his position*. M. FOULD having taken into consideration his age—38 years—and the length and value of his services, has fixed his annual pension for life, at $760, with a right to a benefit when he likes, and the privilege of playing at one of the minor theatres for eight years.

A young men by the name of ADOLPHE NOURRIT,—the name of a celebrated tenor, twenty years ago,—supposed himself, by this circumstance, to be destined to similar successes, and so undertook to prepare himself for the lyric stage. He had but a very poor voice, but studied and practicad with untiring zeal. No efforts, however, could take the place of natural endowments, and a rough manager bluffly told him that his hopes were vain. Whereupon the young man went home, and hanged himself, by four pocket handkerchiefs, to a hook in the ceiling. What a pity that nature had not joined to such a desire to excel, the necessary mechanical means; another time, she will probably give splendid natural faculties to a fellow incapable of using them, and thus miss two tenors, who might have made worthy successors of MARIO and RUBINI.

Whose memoirs do you suppose have been published now? The memoirs of Mdlle. CELESTE MAGADOR, if you please. MAGADOR,—once a famous lorette, and a dashing danseuse at Mobille, a great beauty till she was damaged by the small-pox, has lately married a gentleman of title, but whose fortuna he had squandered, and who has just been made Consul by LOUIS NAPOLEON to some South Sea island,—publishes her memoirs, in twe volumes, and yellow covers. This is pandering to a depraved taste with a vengeance.

MEYERBEER's opera, "L'Etoile du Nord," has been parodied, at the Delassements Comiques. It offered an admirable field for burlesque, as, being highly favorable to the Russians, there was every propriety in turning it upside down, and abusing the Cossacks to music. SCRIBE and MEYERBEER were both in the house, and if they did not feel insulted, were probably highly amused. The second orchestra, performing behind the scenes, was composed of penny whistles, and combs and paper.

There is a famous Artists' Album in Paris, whose pages contain many things worth transcribing. Here is GEIST's contribution, in the original Italian:

L'amore è l'armonia dell'anima col cuore.
GIULIA GAISI.

ALAONI wrote five bars of music containing her lowest and her highest note, and underneath, "The compass of my voice. MARIETTA ALAONI." One of the best is this: "I make my début to-morrow night at the Comedie Française, and am very much afraid. DELPHINE MARQUET." One or two authors have also added to the collection, and Mr. FOUCHE was profane enough to compare birth to a box-office, as thus: "If people paid on entering life, wouldn't everybody ask his money back on leaving it?"

The first number of *Figaro*, the revival of an old literary and artistic sheet of the same name, has appeared. It is edited by the late proprietors of *Paris* and *L'Ecloir*, suppressed for an unintentional political allusion, and seems to be a mere continuation of their peculiarities. The best thing in it is a settlement of the quarrel between Mme. DOCHE and Mdlle. PAGE, as to their respective ages. It gives their united years as sixty-seven, and calls upon each to claim her share. It says it has no fear that either will take more than her just proportion.

Another sheet of a similar character is preparing to enter upon a similar career, under the name of *Polichinelle*. But the *Charivari*, or Paris *Punch*, occupies the field so bravely that I doubt whether there is any space left for Punchinello.

DICK TINTO.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Political, Commercial, and Miscellaneous Movements.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

The statements which I have made in former communications in regard to the rapid growth of this Province, and the increased activity observable in every branch of trade and commerce, are amply borne out by a comparison of the imports and exports for 1853, the sum totals of which have just been ascertained, with those of previous years. The increase on a single year is quite extraordinary, and proves conclusively that Canada, so far from lagging behind her Republican neighbors, as some in the States are too prone to assert, is in fact pushing ahead with an almost unexampled rapidity. The imports of 1852 amounted to £5,071,623. In 1853 they had reached £7,995,359—an increase in one year of no less than 60 per cent. And the exports show a still greater increase. In 1852 they were £3,251,393. In 1853 they were £5,502,725—an advance of 70 per cent! Of the imports, about four and a half million pounds were from Great Britain, and about three millions from the United States. Of the exports, near three millions were to Great Britain, and two millions and a quarter to the United States. The details of the import and export tables have not yet been published; but when they do appear, an analysis of them cannot fail to bring out some interesting results. Equally satisfactory evidence of our progress may be derived from an examination of the revenue tables. The moneys coming into the hands of the Receiver General of the Province, as the revenue derived from customs in the year 1852, amounted to £704,495. In 1853 they had increased to £969,784; and the revenue from Public Works, which in 1852 was £108,000, had increased in 1853 to £120,000. Our public revenue is now considerably greater than is necessary to serve the ends of good government, and although we have little reason to complain of the amount of our public burdens, yet the feeling is gaining ground that there must shortly be a revision of our system of taxation. Ministers of the Crown, in this country at least, are found to be men of like passions with ordinary mortals, and experience has shown that, however advantageous it may be to themselves, it is unsafe for the people, that our rulers should have more money in their hands than they absolutely require for the exigencies of the State. We have seen a poor man getting £800 a year for exercising a control over the revenues of the Province, and anddenly, in the course of two or three years, he is known to be immensely rich, and adding estates to estates, worth several thousand pounds. Where does the money come from? is an inquiry that naturally arises, but receives no satisfactory answer. It is possible that the members of our Government are becoming rich by dabbling in private speculations, but tax-payers would feel more confidence on the subject, if they were sure that no more money went into the public Exchequer than is absolutely required to be paid out for public purposes. Canada has one want very generally felt, to provide for which a portion of this surplus revenue might with advantage be devoted—the want of a cheap letter postage. If, instead of a threepenny we had a penny postage, the change would be a beneficial one to every class of the community, and the ultimate loss to the revenue itself would not be very great. The present Postmaster General has conferred a great boon on the public generally, and on newspaper proprietors in particular, by his recent reduction of newspaper postage. The postage formerly was a copper on each paper. Now, when paid for a term in advance, it amounts to little more than a farthing. A similar reform in the letter postage department would be hailed with equal satisfaction by the public.

The navigation of Lake Ontario is now fairly opened, and already Toronto is connected with the other ports on the Lakes, by upwards of a dozen first class passenger steamers besides a number of propellers, freight boats, schooners, &c. An uninterrupted communication is thus kept up between this city and the Niagara, Hamilton, Cobourg, Kingston, &c., on the north side of the Lake, and Lewiston, Rochester, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg, on the south. In a very short time the navigation of the St. Lawrence will be opened, and a communication will be formed with Montreal, by a daily through freight and passago line of nine first class steamers. There is also a promise of something being done here this season in the way of ship-building. One of our merchants has a ship commenced, to be of 600 tons burden, and to be followed by others on a similarly large scale.

The weather last week was rough and boisterous, and the shipping on the Lake suffered to some extent. One schooner was seen to go down near Oswego, and all on board perished; but during the last two days we have had balmy, vernal weather, and are beginning to hope that we have seen the last of stern old Boreas and his chill blasts for the season.

The *fracas* in the Montreal Court of Queen's Bench, to which I alluded in my last, between the Judges on the one hand, and the public prosecutor on the other, has since had a further development. It may be remembered that two or three weeks ago, in consequence of some slight, real or supposed, on the part Mr. DRISCOLL, the counsel representing the Crown, Mr. Justice ROLLAND, the presiding Judge, left the Bench, and on the following day his brother Judge, Mr. Justice AYLWIN, instead of sentencing the prisoner, intimated that another course had been rendered necessary by the "marked misbehavior of the person" representing the Crown, and accordingly adjourned the Court for a fortnight, that another public prosecutor might be appointed to move for judgment. The fortnight having elapsed, the Court again met, and again Mr. DRISCOLL appeared in his official dress at the Queen's counsel table. The Court had thus by its own procedure brought its dignity still further into question, by exposing itself to a slight, not only at the hands of Mr. DRISCOLL, but of the chief law officers of the Crown, who persisted in sending him as their representative. This additional insult, which the Justices really merited for their childishness, they passed over as smoothly as they possibly could, but the full brunt of their indignation they let fall on the head of Mr. DRISCOLL, whom they ordered to appear on the first day of the ensuing term to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue against him. Mr. DRISCOLL having tendered an official communication authorizing him to conduct the business of the Court, which was snappishly refused, he disrobed, and left the Judges to pronounce sentence on the convicts without the formality of judgment being moved for. The affair has been made the theme of much animadversion in the Lower Provinces for several weeks past.

The only two recent events in Toronto out of the ordinary course have been the visit, last week, of the celebrated Indian Missionary, Dr. DUFF, and the laying the foundation-stone, yesterday, with Masonic honors, of what will be a splendid building in connection with the Mechanics' Institute. Dr. DUFF received a hearty welcome from Christians of all Evangelical denominations, and a meeting which he addressed last Tuesday evening was one of the largest ever held in Toronto. On the following morning he was entertained at a public breakfast, and immediately afterwards went off by the steamer, *en route* for Kingston, Montreal, &c. The Mechanics' Institute, the corner-stone of which was laid yesterday, in the presence of many thousands, will, when completed, be one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city, and is intended to afford a suitable accommodation for public meetings, lectures, concerts, &c., in addition to providing the rooms required by the Institute itself.

E.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES, from the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to our own days. By M. CHARLES WEISS, Professor of History in the Lycée Bonsparte. Translated from the French by HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, with an American Appendix, by a descendant of the Huguenots. 2 vols. pp. 362, 410. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

This work is worthy the fame it has acquired in France and England. We are not aware that it has been translated in the latter country, but two articles in *Blackwood*, understood to be written by Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, have sent all readers of French, who could procure the work, to study and commend it. It is such an important addition to historical literature that we are surprised that it has so long awaited the historian.

The sufferings of the French Protestants are immoral. They endured more, they were more cruelly persecuted than their brethren in England, Germany, and Holland. Even the fires of Smithfield are incomparable compared with the Massacre of St. Bartholemew, and no persecution suffered by the Protestants at any time, in Great Britain or elsewhere, was more oppressive than that which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. By the terms of that edict, for eighty-seven years they had enjoyed uncontrolled liberty of conscience, and, with some few and comparatively unimportant restrictions, the right of worshipping God after their own ritual. In 1685, they were deprived of these immunities,—their churches and schools were closed, and they were commanded to embrace the Catholic faith, on pain of the forfeiture of all their property. Permission to emigrate from France was refused them, and they had to fly from their native land by stealth. And, in spite of every obstacle that ingenuity and barbarity could oppose to their escape, they did fly by thousands—by hundreds of thousands. In Holland, Germany, Switzerland and England they found refuge, engaged in trade, cultivated literature and the fine arts, and everywhere won the esteem of the people among whom they dwelt. By its stupid, wicked policy, France had lost hundreds of its best men.

They fled to America also. In New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina, they formed settlements. They were good seed scattered over the world, and the men of the present day are reaping their fruits and are indebted to their civilizing influences.

The volumes before us recount their history from its commencement to its close. Professor WEISS, as a writer of history, will henceforth rank with the highest names. He has been assisted in his labors by GUIZOT, MIGNET, VILLEMAIN, and other eminent men, whose cooperation was invaluable. He has visited England, Switzerland, and Holland, and consulted the public archives for materials. He has applied himself to his work with solemn earnestness of purpose, and the result is a standard history without which every library will be incomplete.

As for the efficiency of the translation, it should be enough to say of it, that Mr. H. W. HERBERT is the translator. Of all English translators of the French language that we are acquainted with, he is the best. In every respect, the work of which we now take our leave with hearty commendation, is one of the most important added to our literature for many years past. It is a work that will ever be dear to the inmost heart of Protestantism.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.—PICTORIAL CALENDAR OF THE SEASONS—Exhibiting the Pleasures, Pursuits, and Characteristics of Country Life for every month in the year, and embodying the whole of AIKIN's Calendar of Nature. Edited by MARY HOWITT. With 100 engravings on wood. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & BROTHERS.

This is an English book—a book of English rural life. It is English in its spirit,—in its joyful, flower-loving, tree-loving, bird-loving revels, in its passion for the country, and in its adoration of Nature. "The English," says Mrs. HOWITT, in her preface, "are not only the first landscape painters in the world, but their literature abounds preeminently in descriptions of the joys and amenities of the country. As a people we love Nature; our poets have ever luxuriated in portraying her beauty, and our noblest intellects have been refreshed and invigorated by her intimate acquaintance." This is true of the poets and the 'noblest intellects.' Whether it is also true of the landscape painters—though GAINSBOROUGH is among them—we will not undertake to decide.

But Mrs. HOWITT's book should be American as well as English—in its tendencies at least. If we loved nature more, we might not love dollars less, but we should be less selfish in pursuit of them. All works of this class are religious in their influence and should be our constant manuals, and for that reason we say if this work is not American, let it be immediately naturalised and adopted. Translated into American country life by the help of Miss COOPER's *Rural Hours*, it is a book which we cannot keep out of our libraries.

It is even more than anything we have hinted. It is a garden of flowers and fruits—by turns an orchard, a forest or a wilderness of trees; a cabinet of Natural History—from birds and butterflies to shells and seaweed. It is a collection of choice prose extracts and a temple of the muses—it is, in brief, a book to keep with you through the year for daily consultation on weather changes and the prospects and philosophy of the seasons. It is, with its one hundred illustrations, a gallery of pictures also.

Can we say more? That it is all we have said of it; that MARY HOWITT is its Editor, and has added over two hundred original pages, and that BOHN, of London, is its publisher, is praise enough. We shall think less of our friends henceforth if we do not find it in their bookcases, or on their tables.

THE WORKS OF BEN JONSON, with a Biographical Memoir. By WILLIAM GIFFORD. pp. 944. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & SAMPSON are doing an excellent service to literature by the publication of the handsome series of British Dramatists, of which the present volume, containing the complete works of BEN JONSON, forms a part. They could not produce anything more acceptable to the educated class of our reading community, since all this early English literature belongs as much to America as to England. Our forefathers were subjects of good Queen Bess and bad Scotch JAMES when rare BEN JONSON and his cotemporaries flourished, and the works of these noble spirits, SHAKSPEARE included, are their legacy to us, their descendants.

The edition of the Dramatists undertaken by these eminent Boston publishers, is a fac simile of MOXON's London edition of the dramatic writers. But MOXON's is very incomplete. Will Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. add also PICKERING's series, comprising the works of KYD, PEELE, GREENE, WEBSTER, MARLOWE, and SHIRLEY? DEKKER has also been recently published in London by one of the Literary Societies. Let our Boston friends worthily produce the works of these giants of English literature, and we will never, with CAMPBELL, propose the health of NAPOLEON because he once shot a publisher.

HISTORY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, from the earliest period to the present time. By FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, A.M., M.D. Albany: MUNSELL. Waterton: STERLING & RIDNALL.

Mr. HOUGH, whose volume on St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties is well known to readers of local history, has produced a work which merits a reputation by no means confined to the boundary-lines of Jefferson County, but which should be at least as extensive as the State which it concerns. He has used original sources of information when such could be reached, and reproduced, in quite an attractive manner, statements and documents already published. In the course of his inquiries, he has consulted the records of the county and the several towns, of religious and other societies, the files of local papers, and the correspondence of prominent public citizens, the documents of land offices, and the archives of the State of Albany. He has also visited every town and village, and obtained personal interviews with prominent citizens and pioneers. His volume forms a monument of industry creditable to his zeal and talent. Portraits of individuals, distinguished in the history of the country, add to the value of his very useful work.

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS; OR, SKETCHES OF TRAVEL IN THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN. By WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, M. A., pp. 251. New-York: REDFIELD.

The European War is likely to inundate us with works on Russia and Turkey. Nearly all of them are, like the present, reprints of English publications. But little at present is known about Turkey, and for a while descriptions of that country, its seaports and its people, will be welcome. Mr. SMYTH's book, as it is one of the earliest on the subject, is likely to be among the best, for it is graphically written, and takes particular note of the localities which are already, or are likely soon to become, renowned in the chronicles of the struggle.

As Mr. SMITH traveled in Turkey in the Fall of last year, his information is more recent than any we can obtain elsewhere. For this reason, as well as for its very readable style, his work is likely to obtain quite a wide circulation. Its value is still further increased by a colored map, defining the different races under the government of the Sultan.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; OR, YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1854. Edited by DAVID A. WELLS, A.M. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

Mr. WELLS is a young gentleman of considerable scientific acquirements and great industry. His series of Scientific Annuals has now been published for several years consecutively. The richness of the material that is gathered during a twelvemonth, and afterward compressed into these snug volumes, has made them a desirable addition to our libraries. Without laying claim to any especial excellence in any one department of scientific research, the Editor possesses a faculty of condensation and facility of classification which render his remarks in the Introductory Essay useful as a summary of the year's progress in Science and Art.

The present volume is enriched with a speaking portrait of Prof. ENWARD HITCHCOCK.

DISCOURSES AND SAYINGS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, illustrated in a Series of Expositions. By JOHN BROWN, D. D. 2 vols., p. p. 646-599. New-York: CARTER & BROTHERS.

The author of this work, let us observe at once, to prevent mistakes, is not the celebrated Dr. JOHN BROWN, of Haddington, whose Commentary on the Bible is lauded in the Churches. On the contrary he is the living professor of exegetical Theology to the united Presbyterian Church at Edinburg, and is favorably known by several religious works, among which his *Discourses on the Sufferings and Glories of the Messiah*, have acquired a wide reputation.

The present work in two large octavo volumes, is not unknown to the American public, imported English copies having been freely circuleted in the States. The edition which the Messrs. CARTERS have now produced in this City is in no respect inferior to the London original.

LECTURES ON FEMALE SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS. By WILLIAM JAY. p. p. 351. New-York: CARTER & BROTHERS.

It is unnecessary for us to recommend any work which bears the honored name of WILLIAM JAY, of Bath, whose decease at almost a patriarchal age we had, no long time ago, to record. His writings, which are numerous, have long since taken their deserved place in standard theological literature. Less eloquent than CHALMERS and HALL, he nevertheless is esteemed equally with those divines, as one of the shining lights of the Christian Church in the present century.

Medical.

The "Societe Medico-Pratique de Paris" offers a prize, in the form of a gold medal, worth three hundred francs, for the best dissertation on the mode of action of the principal purgatives used in medicine, with the special indications for their use. The memoirs to be written in French or Latin, and sent before the 31st of December, 1854, to "M. MARTIN, de la Societe, a la Hotel de Ville."

The curious effects attributed to the extract and various other preparations of the Canabis Indicne, as used in Egypt, has induced the above Society to offer a prize of one thousand francs for the best analysis of the *cannabis*. The applicants for the prize are expected to send specimens of the principles obtained, with a written memoir, descriptive of the processes, &c., which must be written either in the French or Italian languages, and addressed to "M. SOUBEIRAN, Secretaire General de la Societe de Pharmacia de Paris, rue de l'Arbalete, 21," before the first of July, 1854.

Dr. RICORD, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Venereal Hospital in Paris, wears the following insignia of orders conferred upon him by different sovereigns: 1. The Order of Christ of Portugal; 2. The Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, of Sardinia; 3. The Order of Isabella, the Catholic, of Spain; 4. The order of Nichani-Iftikar, of Turkey.

The Boston *Medical Journal* gives Dr. C. G. PAGE, of Washington, D. C., the credit of exposing by a series of experiments, the fallacy of table tippings, before FARADAY, and more conclusively, too.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Baptist Church in Lambertville, N. J., has been reopened, after having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, at an expense of $2,000. A new Baptist Church has been dedicated in Westfield, N. Y.; another in Baltimore, and one in Mill Creek, Delaware County, Ohio. Rev. GEO. HOOD has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Southport, N. Y. Rev. A. G. DUNCAN has closed his labors with the Congregational Church, Hanover, Mass. The Seventh Presbyterian Church, (O. S.) in Baltimore, has been dedicated, Rev. CHAS. B. MCKEE, Pastor. A new Baptist Church is to be formed in East Abington, Mass.; Rev. J. C. DRAKE, late of Churchville, has become Pastor of the Baptist Church in Panama, N. Y. Rev. P. R. RUSSELL has accepted the charge of the Baptist Church in South Canton, Mass. Rev. J. M. WARE has resigned the Pastorship of the Baptist Church in Vienna, N. Y.—Rev. R. CHERRYMAN that of the Baptist Church in Richburgh, N. Y. Rev. S. S. SMITH, of Northampton, has become Pastor of the Congregational Society, Warren, Mass. Rev. A. B. MUZZEY, late of Cambridgeport, Mass., has been installed Pastor of the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Church, Concord, N. H. Rev. CHARLES PACKARD has become Pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Cambridgeport, Mass. A new house of worship, erected in North Brooklyn, for the congregation recently gathered under the ministry of Rev. WM. W. HALLOWAY, has been dedicated. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, has addressed a lengthy pastoral letter to his diocese, urging the importance of a reinforcement of the ministry, and an increase of their compensation. The sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts is to commence at Trinity Church, Boston, on the 17th of May next. Rev. E. F. PUTNAM has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt. Messrs. ANNIS EMMITT BISHOP and BENJ. HOBART BRENNAN have been recommended by the Standing Committee of the Western New-York Diocese, as candidates for holy orders; and Messrs. JAMES B. BAEL and ROBERT HARWOOD, formerly Methodists, for Deacon's orders. Rev JOHN WOART has resigned the rectorship of St. James' Church, Great Barrington, Mass. Rev. ALEXANDER BROOKS has resigned the charge of St. Mark's Church, Augusta, Me., and accepted that of St. Luke's, Portland, Me. The Convocation of the Episcopal clergy of Vermont was held in Poultney, on the 15th and 16th ultimo. The fourteenth session of the Providence Methodist Episcopal Conference was held on the 5th instant, Bishop BAKER presiding. The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference closed its session on the 26th, representing a membership of 56,700. An effort is being made to form a Methodist Church and build a house of worship for the Germans in Williamsburg, L. I. The Northern Convocation of the Diocese of Delaware held its last quarterly meeting in Newark, on the 30th ultimo. The New-England Methodist Episcopal Conference commenced its annual session at Westfield, Mass., on the 19th instant.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

The *Life and Epistles of St. Paul*, by the Rev. Messrs. CONYBEARE and HOWSON, London, has met with a rapid sale on both sides of the Atlantic. The comments on the great Apostle's labors and teachings are very perspicuous, as well as plausible and interesting. For example, concerning the gift of tongues, it is said: *First*, that it was not a knowledge of foreign languages, as is often supposed; we never read of its being exercised for the conversion of foreign nations, nor, (except on the day of Pentecost alone,) for that of individual foreigners; and even on that occasion the foreigners present were all Jewish proselytes, and most of them understood the Hellenistic dialect. *Secondly*, we learn that this gift was the result of a sudden influx of supernatural inspiration, which came upon the new believer immediately after his baptism, and recurred afterwards at uncertain intervals. *Thirdly*, we find that under its influence the exercise of the understanding was suspended, while the *spirit* was rapt into a state of ecstasy by the immediate communication of the spirit of God. In this ecstatic trance the believer was constrained by an irresistible power, to pour forth his feelings of thanksgiving and raptare in words; yet, the words which issued from his mouth were not his own; he was even (usually) ignorant of their meaning; they were the words of some foreign language, and not intelligible to the bystanders, unless some of these chanced to be natives of the country where the language was spoken. The *Gospel by Moses, in the Book of Genesis; or, The Old Testament Unveiled*, is the title of a work from the pen of C. H. PUTNAM, a lady of taste and talent. The matter is presented in parallel columns, under the heads of The Letter and The Spirit, and will repay a thorough examination by the biblical student. The late issues of the religious monthlies and quarterlies are full of the best productions of the various denominational critics. The *Mercersburg Quarterly*—Dr. NEVIN's great gun—has a ponderous examination of WILBERFORCE on the Encharist, and some rather Brownsonian "Questions concerning the Church." The *New-Englander* devotes a considerable share of its pages to the Lives of WESLEY and OLIN—the critique on the latter being a catholic and gentlemanly article from the pen of Rev. Mr. DUTTON, of New-Haven, who expresses great admiration of Dr. OLIN, but differs from the biographer on the point of Dr. O.'s attainment of "entire sanctification" as claimed for him in his Memoir. Mr. D. presents extracts from letters written by the distinguished deceased, and published in his Life, in which he mourns over his infidelity and neglect of God. The same periodical has a brief review of BEECHER's *Conflict of Ages*, from the pregnant positions of which it dissents, but very forcibly and justly remarks that "the sweet and heavenly charity of that dedication—To My Honored and Beloved Brethren in Christ, of Every Name,"—would deter, we might well suppose, the arrows of ungodly wit, with whose foully feathered shafts it is fashionable to assail a new or strange doctrine. Yet it is, perhaps, too much to hope that so fair a mark should be shunned; and, doubtless, already droll conceits and ridiculous images are fashioning in witty brains, to pelt this target for the amusement of a gaping crowd. The *Free-will Baptist Quarterly* also reviews Dr. BEECHER's volume in the same spirit of candor and good sense which usually characterizes that magazine. It also contains papers of marked ability on JUNSON's Memoirs, Sacred Poetry, &c. In the *Bibliotheca Sacra* is a masterly examination of the character of the Apocryphal Books of the Old Testament, and the reasons for their exclusion from the canons of Scripture. The leading contribution to this number is entitled, "God's Positive Moral Government over Moral Agents, additional to that which is merely Natural." This principal organizations for publishing religious works in this country, and which are circulated broadcast in almost every civilized quarter of the globe, are the Bible Society, American Tract Society, Methodist Book Concern, American Sunday School Union, Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational Boards of Publication; Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, Baptist Bible Society. The *Sower*, a Campbellite paper, published at Pittsburg, says that a revised version of the Living Oracles in the English language is soon to appear—one that will make memorable the year 1854." Rev. MOSES BALLOU and Rev. SYLVANUS COBA have each published elaborate and very able reviews, in volume form, of Dr. BEECHER's book. They speak from the Universalist stand-point. Rev. E. S. PORTER, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, has published his excellent and felicitous discourse preached at the reopening of the Reformed Dutch Church of Williamsburg—subject: *The Causes of Gladness in going to the House of the Lord*. Rev. Mr. PRIME, who has just returned from a tour of observation in the East will, it is said, embody the incidents and notabilities of his journeyings in volume form. The first case on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, for the Spring term, is an appeal from the decision of the Ohio Circuit Court, against the claim of the Methodist Church South to its alleged proportion of the Cincinnati Book Concern, the value of the property in dispute being about $200,000. "The Ground and Substance of Justification" is the topic of a published sermon by Rev. Dr. LORD to the students of Dartmouth College. The Doctor takes ground in opposition to the doctrine of Natural Ability, and the forcibleness of his reasoning will doubtless commend his discourse, in a large degree, to those who entertain that theological doctrine. The *Christian Observer* states that during the last three months the colporteurs in Pennsylvania have visited more than a thousand families whom they found destitute of the Bible. The *Presbyterian Quarterly* has quite a readable sketch of the late Rev. Dr. EASKINE MASON. A notice of Dr. BUSHNELL, also, forms no uninteresting page. "His mind," says the *Review*, is one of no common force or compass. Original, imaginative, shrewd, cultivated, naturally at least ambitious, it is not strange that he should make an impression upon the American Church. His is one of those active, versatile, outlooking natures, which the atmosphere of an age, especially such an atmosphere as that of ours, would reach soonest."

MISSIONS, REVIVALS, &c.

During the last twelve months, six missionaries of have died in Africa, and their families have been obliged to return to America. The Lutherans are soon to have a missionary station in San Francisco; two or three individuals have already tendered their services as missionaries, ready to avail themselves of the first opening to that field. Revivals are reported in the Presbyterian Churches in Cuba, Haverstraw, and Rochester, N. Y.; the Baptist Churches in New-Haven and New-London, Conn.; Newark, Bellvilla, Woodstown, and Mount Holley, N. J.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Pennsylvania; Petersburg, Ia.; Wood County, Va.; Cambridge, Ohio; Columbus, Wis., and Union Village, N. Y.—one hundred persons, in the latter place, having been converted; at the Baptist Church in Louisville, Ky., one hundred and fifty have been added. Rev. Dr. KING, Missionary at Canton, writes: "I have this moment received the news that I am no longer under sentence of banishment; through the grace of the King, it is pronounced that I am no longer to be considered an exile from Greece." This will be welcome news to the many friends of that eminent Missionary. In Belgium, the Evangelical Society employs sixteen ministers, who preach the gospel in forty-five different stations. Rev. Mr. RAMBO announces the safe arrival out of the missionaries who sailed from Baltimore for Africa in November. At no previous time has the subject of city missions so actively engaged the attention of the Christian community as at the present; and such is the amount of religious destitution, they certainly afford as good fields for missionary alms and effort as the world affords. There are missionaries at Sierra Leone of the

THE FINE ARTS AND THE CATHOLIC LITURGY.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Manahan.

A numerous audience assembled on Thursday evening at St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth-street, to listen to the lecture of Rev. Dr. MANAHAN upon the subject of the connection between the Fine Arts and the Catholic Liturgy. The reverend lecturer said that the subject presented a vast field for the religious man as well as the man of letters. The inclination of the public mind within the past one or two hundred years, had been turned towards this branch of study. We had had in all the countries of Europe very elaborate works showing what learning and the arts had derived from Christianity. The Fine Arts had no necessary connection with Christianity. There was a promise that these things would be added thereunto. MONTESQUIEU had asserted as an admirable and wonderful thing, that Christianity, whilst it promised only life to come, succeeded in making men happy here. It was still more wonderful that mankind owed all they possessed in the Fine Arts to the Christian religion. It was singular also when we looked to the Anti-Christians, and see how the Fine Arts, whilst they flourished, had become degraded.

All their edifices, statuary, and painting told us of the vices that existed. We were not occupied with the question how far the doctrines of our holy religion contained in them the germ that must unfold in the ranks of art. The question was, the connection between the outward form—the liturgy—and the fine arts, and we found that in the mercy of God they went together. It would naturally be expected that the necessary enlightenment and religion would go together, but it went still further, for the higher enlightenment went coexistent with the Christian religion. This ennobled us in our contemplation of the mercies of God. They could make the fine arts a handmaid to the service and worship of God. We could call upon all the beautiful arts to praise God, and they did so continually. In this view it was a beautiful illustration of the wonderful goodness of the Almighty in our redemption. We were apt to examine this part with the eye of the present, and smile at the beckwardness of our ancestors. We should not thus judge. Were we to say that that religion which most tended to advance civilization was the true religion, we should be wrong, for it was true religion that decided what was civilization, and not civilization that decided what was true religion. It was on account of a false state of public mind that such arguments as these were used successfully, for a time, by GIBBON and HUME.

Our ideas in this semi-Catholic world of the civilization of the past, if not false, are very falot. We have not learned to recognize it. We are not told by historians that the Arabs and Greeks (to whom they attribute the origin of the fine arts) had derived them from the early Christians. The caravan, which had borne the treasures of fine arts of the East had been waylaid. The Reformation, too, had blasted the hopes of man in a human sense, to say nothing of a religious sense. A late writer, in his life of Sir JOSHUA REYNOLDS, says that it was owing to the non-recognition of Catholicity in England that stopped the progress of the fine arts from the time of HENRY VII. to GEORGE I.

History had informed us that as soon as had Catholicity freed itself from bondage, than it began to surround itself with artistic beauty. We could scarcely believe the richness of ancient churches, even as far back as the third and fourth centuries. If we looked at this period in the East, we found at Alexandria the same evidences of advancement. At Antioch, Ephesus, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we saw the same scenes to excite our astonishment. We were apt to look at those times as behind us, but if we went back to history we found how wrong our conceptions were. All that was beautiful in Greek and Roman eloquence was heard in the Churches of that age. Reports of the great men of that age were taken by reporters, and many were preserved. The copy of the catechism of St. CYRIL of Jerusalem, had been secured by being reported, for he always extemporized.

[The reverend lecturer here made copious allusions to the writings of ancient historians, to show the extent to which the fine arts had been cultivated under the patronage of the Church prior to the invasion of the Goths and Vandals.]

Age after age was fonod the fathers aiding and fostering this connection between the fine arts and Catholicity, even amid the confusion that followed the inroads of the barbarians. Before then every town had its cathedral, a bishop and learned men, and every priest had connected with his church a hospital and places for the reception of the stranger. The Church had given to the fine arts a grace they could not have obtained elsewhere. But the arts and sciences had been submerged, though not destroyed forever. The Goths and Vandals upturned the glorious garden of the Church. Why had they not made it complete? Who had preserved the codes of laws, the learning and the arts amid the destruction of all else? The Catholic Liturgy. Was it divine inspiration or deep foresight that induced the fathers of those times to cause the manuscript to be copied not only by monks and men, but even by the nuns? Schools were already everywhere instituted. In the convents in the mountains, was gathered together all that remained of civilization. To again let it spread over the face of the world. GREGORY had ordained that the clergy should not at least be barbarians, and that they should cultivate a knowledge of the fine arts. Free schools, too, amid all this desolation, were ordained by the Popes; universities sprung up everywhere from Paris to Naples. The monk GUIDO in the eleventh century had invented the gamut to represent music. In the thirteenth century we found splendidly illuminated manuscripts. PAULINUS invented the church bell almost as soon as the Church was free. The Christian organ, too, was soon brought forth. Republics—Christian republics—had been formed in Europe, America had been discovered, commerce had been extended all over the world, the fine arts had once again been cultivated, all the modern systems of banking had been perfected, the golden age was about approaching, when arose St. Peter's immortal dome. But it would seem that the human mind only reached its zenith of perfection to decline.

The happiness of this connection between the Arts and the Liturgy was the conservative character of the latter. Wherever the Liturgy of the Catholic was free, barbarism and darkness disappeared. All other rituals had been formed after the ancient rituals of the Catholic Church.

In our country the sacred arts could never have a patron, but its ancient patron, the Catholic Church, and he trusted that the works of great American masters would adorn the altars of Catholic Churches of this country. He hoped that he should not die until he should see Catholic schools of sacred art in this his native City, and that splendid works of art placed in a cathedral of splendor and grandeur, would show the connection between the Fine Arts and the Catholic Liturgy.

EMIGRATION.—There arrived at this port on Thursday, April 20, 5,491 passengers, as follows:

From Liverpool.

Ie ship Constitutioe	670	In ship John Bright	750
In steamer Asia	109		

From London.

In ship Amer. Congress	307	In ship Florida	470

From Bremen.

In ship A. Gallatin	466	Ie ship Howard	246
Io ship Macedonia	265	In ship Webash	249
In ship S. G. Hyde	553	Ie ship Joseph Holmes	235

From Antwerp.

In ship Jenny Lind	362	In ship Clementine (Bre.)	170
In ship Cesar (Prussian)	134		

From Hamburg.

In ship Humboldt (Hann.)	350	In ship Elize (Hamburg)	173

From New-Orleans and Havana.

Ie steamer Crescent City	57	Total	5,491

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday.

Before Hon. Recorder TILLOU.

ACQUITTAL OF JOSEPH RICHARDS.

At the sitting of the Court, yesterday, Mr. Hall, Assistant District Attorney, said that after reviewing the testimony given in the case of Joseph Richards, it was evident there was a variance between the proof and the indictment, and he, therefore, asked the Court to direct the Jury to return a verdict of Not Guilty, on that ground. The indictment was for "receiving," and the testimony of the boy, if at all to be believed, went to show the defendant an accessory before the fact.

His Honor so directed the Jury, who rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty, on account of variance between the proof and the indictment."

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and delivered the following presentment, when they were dismissed:

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, having brought to a close the business submitted to them, would respectfully state that the charge of His Honor, the Recorder, has had their attention, and they desire to make the following presentment:

No complaint for violation of the Lottery Laws has been brought before them. They regret, in common with all well disposed citizens, the manner in which these laws are supposed to be violated. In the early part of our session a majority of our body, in an individual capacity, signed a petition, praying the Legislature to pass an act for the more effectual repression of this great evil, as well as that of dealing in policies, and the newly-invented gift lotteries.

No complaint of any violation of the law prohibiting public officers recovering more than legal fees has been laid before them.

They desire to call the attention of the Court, and through it that of the public authorities, to the great nuisance, long tolerated in our City—the driving of cattle through the public streets—and trust that measures may be taken at an early day to regulate the same by ordinance, and prevent the recurrence of those fearful accidents which have from time to time taken place.

The condition of Washington, Catharine and other public Markets of the City, calls loudly for some interference. Washington Market, with its sheds, filthy and unpaved passages, &c., almost sufficient in itself to breed infection, has long demanded some definite action, and, in the opinion of this Grand Jury, the City, receiving a large income for the special use of the Market, should, in justice to buyer and seller, improve the accommodations therein, and cause some more decent and cleanly arrangements to be made.

That part of the charge calling the attention of the Grand Jury to a possible want of care on the part of a magistrate, has received some of our attention, but being advised that it was questionable if the magistrate could enforce any more restraint on the witness under examination than he did in this case, we have not deemed it necessary to enter into any investigation; we cannot but regret that the right is not clear and unquestioned for an examining magistrate to commit to close custody a witness of the character of the one in question, and thus prevent the possibility of the ends of justice being defeated, by the removal or abduction of a witness by parties charged with crime.

The Sunday liquor traffic is an evil which calls for the interference of those whose duty it is to see the laws on this subject enforced—the open manner in which this traffic is carried on, in all parts of our City, in violation of law, and the conditions on which licenses are granted, are greatly to be deplored; and tracing the cause of much of the crime we have been called to investigate to the free use of intoxicating drinks, we desire to see all existing laws on this subject properly enforced.

The Grand Jury in conclusion would again represent to the Court the inconvenience they have been subjected to during their session, from the insufficient accommodations for their use and that of the witnesses in attendance, particularly the latter, who have been compelled, during the late inclement weather, to remain standing in the damp passages of the hall, to the serious risk of health, an exposure to which they ought not to be required to submit. GEO. M. CLERMAN, Foreman.

CHAS. S. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Thos. J. Scallan et al. vs. The Steamboat George M. Dallas.—This was a suit brought by a fireman to recover wages due on a voyage.

The defence was, that the vessel sailed on shares, and that the libellant was been guilty of fraud, in not bringing his suit until the vessel had been sold bona fide to a third parties.

Part of the testimony was taken yesterday. The case was closed this morning and the Court reserved its decision:

For libellant—Mr. Haskett. For claimants—Mr. McMahon.

George W. Christopher et al. vs. The Steamboat Transit.—This case was then taken up. The suit is brought by the owners of the pilot-boat *Washington*, to recover $36 50, alleged damages occasioned to the pilot-boat by a collision with the *Transit*.

The libellants allege that the *Washington* having met with slight injuries, was being towed up by the steamboat *Achilles* in the night, and while so being towed, the *Transit*, one of the South Ferry boats, was run against her, breaking the bow-lines and injuring her so that she sank.

The claimants allege that the *Washington* had been ashore and was very seriously injured, leaking so that she could hardly be kept afloat; that she was improperly towed by the *Achilles*, and that no fault was committed on the part of the *Transit*, and that the *Washington* was not injured by the collision, nor did she sink by reason of it, but by reason of her previous injuries.

For libellants, Mr. Donohue; for claimants, Mr. Sillimen.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Addison J. Comstock vs. *Thos. Cornley and Don Alonzo Cushman.*—In this case a verdict was this morning taken for the plaintiff for $3,000, subject to the opinion of the Court, and subject to adjustment as to amount.

The case of *The United States* vs. *Collier* was postponed till Monday next.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 21.

$4,000	Ohio 6's 1860	107	25	Parker Vein Coal Co.	6¼
5,000	California 7's '70	b3 85	48	Crystal Palace	55
2,000	Ia. Canal Loan	93	100	Potomac Copper Co.	s3 3
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	95½	770	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	90
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	s3 86¼	150	do	b60 94
9,000	Erie Con. Bds. '82	c 87	5	N. Y. Central R. R.	107
2,000	H. R. 1st Mt. Bds.	b3 101	525	Erie Railroad	c 72
2,000	Hud. Con. Bonds	88	100	do	s8 72
5,000	Pan. Bds. 2d issue.	104½	100	do	b60 72½
1,000	N. J. Central Bds.	97	200	do	b60 72½
34,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	78½	100	do	s3 71½
11,000	do	b60 79½	100	do	b3 72
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. pr. c	86	100	do	s15 71½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 93½	100	do	s10 71½
8,000	do	s3 93½	100	do	s20 71½
500	do	94	100	do	s10 72
20	Hanover Bank	91½	100	do	b30 71½
100	Del. & Hud. C. C.	b90 111	100	do	b3 71½
200	do	109½	100	do	b3 71½
50	do	b60 110	200	do	b30 72
100	Canton Co.	b30 25½	50	do	s30 71½
50	do	25½	50	do	s30 71½
200	do	b60 25½	100	Reading Railroad	b60 76
200	Flor. & K. Joint Stk	s3 1½	100	do	s60 75½
100	do	1½	100	do	b3 75½
100	do	b30 1½	100	do	b30 75½
5	Cumberland Coal Co.	28	15	do	75½
1610	do	s3 28½	200	do	75½
300	do	s30 28½	45	N. Y. & N. Haven R. R.	95
700	do	s3 28½	53	Mich. Central R. R.	104½
500	do	s10 28½	25	Panama Railroad	101
150	do	b30 28½	48	Harlem, preferred	20½
100	do	b60 28½	12	Rome Watertown & R. R.	93
100	do	b60 28½	5	Sixth-avenue R. R.	85
200	do	s30 28½	40	Third-avenue R. R.	57
100	do	s60 28½	100	N. Jersey Zinc Co.	b3 8½
200	do	b60 28½	100	McCulloch Gold	5½
200	do	b30 28½	100	Nic. Transit Co.	b60 26
200	do	b30 28½	500	do	b30 26
200	do	s3 27½	400	do	s3 25½
500	do	s60 27½	500	do	b90 27
200	Penn. Coal Co.	b30 105½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Income Bonds	95½	50	Canton Company	25½
1,000	New-Jer. Cen. Bds	97½	50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	95
1,000	Michigan So. Bds.	100	195	Cleve & Toledo R. R.	89
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	110	500	Reading Railroad	74½
200	Morris Canal	b60 14½	100	Hudson River R. R.	b60 64½
100	do	b30 14½	100	do	s3 64
50	Crystal Palace	55	100	Erie Railroad	s60 71½
1,000	Cumb'd Coal Co.	s60 27½	100	do	s30 71½
200	do	s30 27½	50	do	71½
50	do	27½	100	do	b30 72
200	Flor. & K. Joint Stk.	1½	100	do	b15 72
200	Gardiner Gold Mine.	2½	50	do	b10 72
300	Parker V. Coal Co.	6½	50	do	71½
500	do	b30 6½	150	do	b30 72½
210	Nic. Transit Co.	b60 26½	100	do	b30 72½
100	McCulloch Gold	b10 9	100	do	s60 71½
400	do	b60 6½	100	do	s30 71½
110	North Carolina Cop.	2½	40	Stenington Railroad	68½
50	North. Ind. R. R.	b3 .116	15	Nor. Indiana Constr.	104
75	do	s3 .116	12	N. Y. Central R. R.	107

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, April 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain scarce and quiet at $5 87½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in improved demand at ½c. ₱ lb. advance on Monday's quotations, which we annex. The day's sales embrace 1,746 bales. To shippers, 469; spinners, 715; speculators, 396; in transit, 166:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	8½	8½	8½	9
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10	10½	10½	10½
Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11½

FISH—Dry Cod are in slack request at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel sell slowly at $16@$16 25 ₱ bbl. The stock is increasing. We heard of no sales of pickled Herring. About 1,000 boxes smoked Herring found buyers at 50c.@52½c. for scaled, and 32c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The medium and better grades of State and Western Flour are in livelier demand, chiefly for the Eastern and local trade, and being less freely offered, command higher prices. Common descriptions, especially of State, are neglected in the absence of export orders. Hence, these kinds are very dull and rather less valuable. The day's business consists of 6,400 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 87½@$7 12½		
Superfine, No. 2	7 — @ 7 25		
State, common brands	7 12½@ 7 50		
State, straight brands	7 56½@ 7 75		
Favorite State	7 75 @ 7 87½		
Western, Mixed do	7 81½@ 7 87½		
Michigan and Indiana, straight do	8 — @ 8 25		
Fancy Michigan	8 — @ 8 37½		
Common to good Ohio	7 87½@ 8 25		
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 87½@ 8 12½		
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 50		
Extra Ohio	8 50 @ 9 75		
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50		
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 —		
Extra Genesee	9 25 @10 25		

Canadian is quoted at $7 75, in bond, ₱ bbl., but nothing has been done in it to-day. Southern is in fair demand and tending upwards. The day's operations comprise 2,000 bbls., at $8 37½@$8 75 for mixed to good straight; $8 75@$8 87½ for favorite; and $8 87½@ $9 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The day's movements add up 1,500 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 90@$3; 20 cases Sardines, at 72½c.; and 2,000 lbs. French Plums, at 7c.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty brisk request, at uniform prices; yet the scantiness of the stock here is a serious obstruction to business. The day's transactions amount to 4,000 bushels choice Genesee White, (deliverable at Troy on the opening of Erie Canal,) at $2 25; 2,000 good Southern do., at $1 00; 3,200 do., mixed, at $1 80; and 14,000 very common Canadian, from store, at $1 56, in bond; but this price cannot be considered a fair criterion of the market. Rye is advancing. There is not enough of it here to meet the current wants of buyers, who are now purchasing for future delivery, in order to secure a supply shortly. The day's sales embrace 7,000 bushels North River, to arrive from Albany, at $1 03½; and 1,500 Jersey at $1 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats continue as prev ously reported. Corn is more sought after, at rather better prices. The stock is very moderate, while local and Eastern dealers need a good deal to meet their immediate necessities. The day's operations add up 50,000 bushels, at 81c.@82c. for unmerchantable; 83c for Jersey Yellow; 82c.@84c. for Southern White; and 84c.@85c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are still in fair request and improving in price, especially Sugars, which have advanced within a day or two, ½c.@1c. ₱ lb. The day's sales consist of 100 bags Java Coffee, at 14½c.; 50 Lagoayra do. and 100 Rio do., 9½c.@9¾c.; 100 Jamaica do., 11½c.; 220 St. Domingo do., 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; 300 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses, 24c @25c.; 70 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do., 24c.; 30 Trinidad do., 22c.; 60 Cienfuegos Cuba do., 20c. ₱ gallon; 318 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, 4½c.@4¾c.; 470 do. do., (by auction) 3¾c.@4 15-16c., average 4¼c.; 575 Cuba do., 4¼c.@4½c.; 50 do. do., in bond for export, 3½c.@3¾c.; and 400 Porto Rico do., 4c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Teas are without change. The forenoon's sale was tolerably well attended, and greene found ready buyers at full rates. The blacks, however, were not in much demand, and were rather languid in price.

HAY—Sales of 1,200 bales River were effected at 60c.@62½c. for shipment, and 70c.@75c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—American has advanced—the whole amount here having been purchased at $225 for Undressed, and $260@$280 for Dressed, ₱ ton. The first receipts of the new crop will probably reach us soon. Owners of lots to arrive are asking very high rates for them. Jute is dearer—exporters having bought a good deal in bond, say 2,000 bales, at prices ranging from $99@$110, chiefly the latter quotation. Manila is unchanged. A cargo of 618 bales Sisal was offering at 14c. ₱ lb., but not sold.

HIDES—The market is still ill-supplied, while the leading kinds are in good demand, and firm. Among the day's sales were 6,000 Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., in Philadelphia, for this City, at 23c., delivered here; and 3,500 Savamilla, 22½@23 lbs., at 16½c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Last year's crop is selling slowly at 30c.@33c. ₱ lb. The quantity of it remaining here is not very large.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has not varied. A retail business is being transacted in Spirits do. at 62c. ₱ gal. Tar is doing better; 400 bbls. were bought, today, at $4 25. Common Resin slightly favors purchasers; sales transpired of 2,000 bbls. Wilmington, at $1 75; and 500 bbls do., (medium size,) at $1 80 ₱ bbl.

NUTMEGS—We heard that 250 lbs. prime were sold at 91 17½ ₱ lb.

OILS—Crude Whale is plentier and brisker. The recent arrivals at the Eastward have added considerably to the smount in the country. The sales of the last three days (mostly effected at the East) consist of near 12,000 bbls. at from 55c.@58c., as according to quality—now held at 58c.@60c., ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is almost out of market, and is quite nominal in price. No change has occured in Olive. Linseed is more sought after at full rates. Some orders from the western part of this State and from Ohio, for an immediate supply to be forwarded by the Erie Railroad, were executed to-day. These circumstances would indicate a scarcity of the article in the interior. Believing this to be the case, owners are quite confident and decline making concessions, even on large lots. The day's transactions embrace 14,000 gallons City-made, from store, at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon. We have been informed the English Linseed is out of first hands and not plenty anywhere. Some 6,500 gallons City Red were bought on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active and a shade easier. There were 500 bbls. taken at $14 50 for Mess; $14 12½ for old do.; and $12 87½@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Lard is still depreciating. About 280 bbls. good to prime sold at 9½@10c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. The day's fetched 9½@10c. ₱ lb. Beef has not varied. The day's transactions comprise 350 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for country prime; $7 75@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for country mess; $13 50@$14 for City do.; $14@14 50 for repacked mess; $13 50@$14 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Chicago mess; $13 50@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams remain about the same. Butter is actively inquired for at 13c.@16c. for Ohio, 20c.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 113 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp'r. and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....41 and 43 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers).....46 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

I. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 104 and 106 William-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....22 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....40 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Agents for Foreign Patents.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.....4 Wall-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....20 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER, (City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....244 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....121 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Bullion Dealers and Bankers.

SEEBEE & CO.....67 Wall-st.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....62 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers and Bullion Dealers.

WETMORE ROBERTS & CO. (St'k Brok's.) 40 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Tin, &c.

I. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 681 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wars, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable Blacking Factory Reopened.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

I. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnakirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & WOLFE (Importers).....279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign).....36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

I. N. GIMBREDE...568 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impl's and Man's).....30 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 13 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufactering Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSEL...(Manufac. all descrip.)....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....126 William-st.

Musical Instruments.

CARGILL & CO. (Imp's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.

CHARLES BRUNO (Imp'r and Manuf.)..2 Maiden-lane.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN M. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Chff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN MARKET SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 397 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....393 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 23 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 121 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT—THIRD MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Office No. 61 Chambers-st. The following is a summary of the condition of the Association:

Number of shares as per last report	2282
Number of shares withdrawn	65
Number of shares forfeited and cancelled	4—69
	2213
Number of shares redeemed	524
Number of shares unredeemed	1271
Number of shares now in force	1513

Statement of Accounts from March, 1853, to March, 1854.

	DR.		CR.
To entrance fees received	$646 50	By expenses	$2,721 50
Dues received	14,635 25	Entrance fees returned	12 00
Dues in advance	441 00	Dues forfeited	351 00
Dues in arrears	290 25	Amount advanced on redeemed shares	10,231 00
Transfer fees rec'd	24 00	Cash in bank	63 97
Interest received	1,191 00	Interest	30 62
Interest in arrears	187 00	Dues in arrears	290 25
Fines received	966 69	Interest in arrears	187 00
Fines in arrears	21 69	Fines in arrears	21 69
Interest on cash in bank	47 65	Transfer fees rec'd	24 00
Balance of mortg'ge	600-00	Prem. on 524 shares	2,749 00
	$19,039 53		$16,822 03

Profit and Loss Account.

By expense account	$2,721 50	By entrance fees	$646 50
Balance, being net gain	8,100 53	Interest	1,191 00
		Interest on bank deposit	47 65
		Interest on arrears	187 00
		Fines received	966 69
		Fines in arrears	21 69
		Transfer fees rec'd	24 00
		Prem. on 524 shares	2,749 00
	$10,822 03		$16,822 03

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES Y. WATKINS, President.

J. W. WESTON, Secretary.

C. B. GOODRICH, JOHN L. MARSHALL, ALBERT MILLER, } Finance Committee.

A list of mortgages and a description of the mortgaged premises are filed at the Secretary's Office, and are open to the perusal of the members. All the money loaned is fully secured by bond and mortgage.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On the 19th day of April, A.D. 1854, before me came James Y. Watkins, President, and James W. Weston, Secretary, known to me to be the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing account as President and Secretary of the Third Manhattan Building Association, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the said Association at the date thereof.

WILLIAM M. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE.—JOHN M. BARBOUR.—Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, THOMAS J. POWERS, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & BELCHER, manufacturers of the new method engraved, flocked and vitrified Enamelled Glass, for windows, &c., Nos. 289 and 291 Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW CORNICES.—Largest assortment in the City at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, 342 Canal-st.

T. WILLIAMS, (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Correspondents sending us communications containing important news, from all parts of the world, are solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The DAILY TIMES Establishment will be removed on the 1st of May, to the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets.

Subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May, will oblige the Carriers by giving notice at the TIMES office.

England and Cuba.

Private advices from Paris, state that on the 6th of April, a special bearer of dispatches from our Government to Mr. SOULE our Minister in Spain, left that city for Madrid. It is added that the dispatches relate to the *Black Warrior* affair, and that they are very peremptory in their tone. But the opinion is expressed that the Spanish Government will be governed in its action on this case, entirely by the advice of England and France,—as its chief anxiety now is to secure their active support and alliance, for which it is ready to sacrifice every consideration of interest, as well as of honor. The fact stated by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in Parliament, that dispatches had been forwarded to the British Minister at Washington, in regard to the *Black Warrior* affair, shows conclusively that its adjustment rests with England a good deal more truly than with Spain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter dated April 5, which we published yesterday, reports that the Spanish Government has declared its intention to remain strictly *neutral* in the present war, but that, in the opinion of many persons of authority, it might declare its sympathy, and perhaps give its cooperation to the Western Powers, under the condition that "*France and England should guarantee the security of Cuba against the attacks of American adventurers.*" The writer, with a prompt estimate of the value of such a proposition, adds, that such a condition "would not fail to add other and serious complications to those which already exist;" and he proceeds to give certain facts in regard to the domestic policy of Queen ISABELLA, which are of a character not to encourage the Madrid Cabinet in its expectations that such a condition would be accepted. A single American privateer on the Atlantic, would probably injure the Western Powers more than the cooperation of Spain could aid them, under existing circumstances.

The extent to which British influence now prevails in Spain may be inferred from the fact, that the system of negro *apprenticeship* has been fully adopted in Cuba, and assignments of newly-arrived cargoes of negroes have been made among the inhabitants; a list of one of these assignments was published in our columns yesterday. The language still held in Parliament on the subject of Cuba, indicates a strong determination on the part of the Government to force Spain to a fulfilment of her treaties on the Slave-Trade, by withholding from her that support on which she evidently counts. Mr. COBDEN, in a speech we have already published, expressed the wish that all these assurances might be *withdrawn*,—and that the Spanish Cabinet be informed that unless the Slave-Trade was stopped it should no longer reckon on help from England to retain Cuba, if seized by the United States; and he added that he "thought *it would be greatly for the interests of humanity if the United States, or any other Power that would altogether discountenance the Slave-Trade, should possess it.*" And this very explicit declaration was received with cheers, and found more than one echo in the House of Commons.

In this connection, the remark of Mr. BUCHANAN at the ELGIN banquet—that he "wished *all* the European colonies in the neighborhood of the United States had *such* Governors" as the Governor of Canada—is worthy of attention. The fact that Cuba is the only other European colony in the vicinity of the United States, shows that our Minister intended something more than a compliment to Lord ELGIN:—and the applause with which it was received shows that the point of his reference was felt.

Under these circumstances it is clear that a firm and decided policy on the part of our Government, marked at once by a determination to ask nothing that is not *right*, and to submit no longer to any wrong, will place our relations with Spain on a more just and satisfactory footing. We hope the negotiations which our Government is understood to have set on foot will have some more substantial result than the empty interchange of wordy equivocations, which is all that our diplomacy with Spain has hitherto secured.

Congressional.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, the Senate bill to recompense the discoverers of the Anæsthetic agent was, after a brief and somewhat sneering debate, laid on the table, by a vote of 82 to 46.

There is a prospect of a more frequent interchange of letters and news between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest bidder for the transportation of the United States mails from New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans to San Francisco and back every week, was postponed, in good faith, for consideration. No other business was done, if we except a brief debate on the bill for settling the claims of RICHARD W. MEADE, for over $300,000, for losses in Spain, in mercantile transactions, thirty years ago.

Street Reforms.

GENIN has fairly conquered the imbecility of our City authorities. The spectacle of Broadway *cleaned* every-day, without difficulty or delay, by private enterprise, has shamed the public officer whose duty was thus discharged without his help, into public repentance and a promise of amendment. He has written to Mr. GENIN, assuring him that if he will leave the matter in his hands, Broadway shall be properly cleaned at the public expense. Mr. GENIN consents, and issues an address to his constituents, which, with the correspondence, will be found in another column. We suggest the propriety of similar volunteer movements in regard to other departments of our City Government.

The Future of Turkey.

No one, we presume, seriously imagines that France and England is entering into the present war, have been actuated by any chivalric sentiments of friendship for their "ancient ally," the Sublime Porte, or by any Quixotic expectation of preserving the "integrity of the Ottoman Empire." Friendship for their ally did not prevent them from annihilating his naval power at Navarino. No regard for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire stood in the way of their dismembering it by establishing the Kingdom of Greece, and securing the virtual independence of Egypt. And we may be sure that these considerations will have no more weight in the deliberations, when the Eastern Question comes up for final settlement. They have undertaken the war solely for self-preservation, and if successful, they will conduct it in the manner best adapted to secure their own safety, irrespective of the interests of the Ottoman power. Indemnity for the past and security for the future can only be obtained by some effectual guarantee, that they will not be called upon to repeat their intervention. No possible treaty with Russia can afford any such guarantee. That can be secured only by the establishment of a power capable of maintaining itself against the encroachments of Russia; a power capable of combining all the elements of national strength which the country now possesses, and of developing them to their utmost extent. The country must ultimately depend upon itself; and no Government can endure, or ought to endure, which has not the power to maintain its ground.

European Turkey, notwithstanding its territorial losses upon every frontier, still makes an imposing figure upon the maps. Its extent considerably exceeds that of France, while its position and natural resources in a commercial, productive, or military point of view, are not exceeded, probably not equaled, by any other portion of Europe. The population at the present time, is put down by the most reliable authorities, at 15,500,000. But very large deductions must be made from this in estimating the actual strength of the Ottoman Empire. North of the Danube lie the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, with a population of 4,000,000. For the last five-and-twenty years these Principalities have been virtually detached from the Ottoman Empire. The Sultan cannot maintain within them the smallest military force, and the Turks are by treaty expressly excluded from settling within their boundaries. He merely receives annual tribute, which of course fails now that they are occupied by the Russian forces. He nominates the Hospodars, or Princes, but the nomination is valid only when ratified by Russia. They therefore do not in the slightest degree add to the available power of the Empire.

Westward from the Principalities, upon the opposite side of the Danube, is Servia, with a population of 1,000,000. This province has succeeded in detaching itself still more completely from the Porte, with the further advantage of having won its independence by its own arms, instead of receiving it as a boon from Russia. The Servian war of independence lasted for more than thirty years, with varying success. But the whole power of the Sultan was insufficient to reduce this small province to subjection. Its internal administration is wholly independent of the Sublime Porte; and if it remains neutral in the war, this is the utmost that can be expected.

Still farther westward, towards the Adriatic, are the mountainous districts of Bosnia, Hertzegovina, and Montenegro, which have never been actually in the possession of the Turks. Among their native rocks and fastnesses the inhabitants have for centuries kept up a desultory warfare against their Mussulman invaders, with varying success. Often defeated, they have never been conquered, and were never farther from submission than at the present moment. The population amounts to not far from 1,500,000.

As sources of power to the Sublime Porte there remain in Europe only Bulgaria on the lower Danube, extending from the river to the Balkans; Roumelia, from those mountains to the Mediterranean Archipelago; and Albania, lying along the Adriatic. These comprise at most a population of eight or nine millions.

But the actual force of the Empire is far less than would be indicated by the amount of population. By the fundamental Mohammedan law, the true believers only have the right to bear arms. They only constitute, in the widest acceptation, the State. All others are merely tolerated. The late reforms, while bestowing upon them many privileges and immunities, have failed to recognize them as integral portions of the State, in any such sense as to render them at all available for its defence. And it may even be doubted whether they have not weakened the present power of the Sultan, by arousing the jealousy of the favored class, who see in them an invasion of their prerogatives. The number of Mohammedans in all European Turkey does not exceed 3,800,000, while the adherents of the Greek Church—their enemies alike by race and faith, number about 11,500,000. Of the Mohammedans, furthermore, only 1,100,000 belong to the conquering Ottoman race—the remainder being made up of Albanians, and converts from the various branches of the Slavonic family.

A nation composed of such heterogeneous elements as to nationality and religion, must derive its strength solely from a vigorous and skillful central organization, and great administrative power on the part of the governing class. But the Turks have proved themselves less capable of ruling wisely, than any people who ever found themselves placed in the position of a governing race. They entered Europe, four centuries ago, as a military colony, and such they have remained ever since. They have never assimilated themselves to the other races, nor assimilated these to themselves. They have merely taken possession of a few strong points, from which to harass and spoil the surrounding inhabitants, but have struck root nowhere. Should every Ottoman to-morrow march out of the country, their loss would be no more felt than if a regiment of troops had only changed their quarters. They have built no cities, constructed no roads, erected no works of public utility. Their only memorials are populous cities reduced to decaying towns, fertile fields turned into pestilential morasses, deserted villages, and ruined temples. They have not even been able to make good their own numbers, but are slowly decaying from the land. The traveler everywhere encounters cemeteries, whose turbaned headstones denote that those who lie beneath belonged while living to the Faithful; but the cities of the living which furnished the population of these cities of the dead are without an inhabitant.

SMYTH'S *Year with the Turks*, just published by REDFIELD, contains an ethnographical map of the Empire, worth a dozen volumes of speculation upon the future prospects of Turkey. Through the centre of the map a broad tract of yellow indicates the locality of the Slavonic race, covering fully one-half of its surface. North of the Danube a purple tract denotes the residence of the Moldo-Wallachians, the degenerate descendants of the ancient Dacians and the Roman colonists. Along the Adriatic and Mediterranean a narrow strip of brown defines the limits of the mountains of Albania. Around the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, and the Sea of Marmora, a blue shading denotes that the population is mainly composed of the sea-loving Greeks. A few patches of red, here and there, mark the quarters of the Ottomans. They are scattered among the strong passes, where the military genius of the former inhabitants had planted great cities. Their posts are simply forts to overawe and rule the country which they command.

If European Turkey is to be preserved from falling into the hands of the Russians, it must be by its coming into possession of those who shall be able to unite the great masses of the population in its defence. This the Turks can never do; and the Powers of Western Europe cannot afford to expend their energies in upholding a dynasty too feeble to support itself. Left to itself, all present appearances indicate that the Ottoman power would fall to pieces in a score of years. Within a period scarcely exceeding this, she has lost Greece, Servia, and the Principalities. During this time, there has not been a moment when some portion of the country has not been in open revolt, a revolt that under any other government would be considered a revolution. Insurrections have taken place within the last half-dozen years, which shook the Empire to its foundation. In Bosnia, the insurgents were pacified, rather than subdued, by the policy as well as the bravery of the gallant Croat, OMER PASHA, who now so well sustains the fortunes of his master, upon the Danube. The little State of Montenegro, numbering not more than a hundred thousand souls, has within the same time, successfully withstood the whole disposable force of the Sultan. Even the potent Bulgarians, a purely agricultural people, with no natural defences, scarcely ten years ago, broke out into revolt, which was with difficulty suppressed, and then only through the influence of the Greek clergy. Were, in fact, a general peace to be proclaimed to-morrow, there is not a province of Turkey in Europe, where a revolt might not be looked for. One insurgent province would peril the Empire; two insurrections happening together, would overthrow the power of the Sultan.

Destitute alike of men and money, surrounded by a population far outnumbering them, bound by no ties of race or religion, just growing into a consciousness of their power, there can be no reasonable doubt that the days of the Ottoman rule in Europe are numbered. The only question as to the future of Turkey is, what race or combination of races shall then take their place? What religion, what form of government is to replace that which is now visibly dying out before our eyes? This, we apprehend will be the great problem to be solved, before a permanent peace can be secured in Europe.

The Sloo Grant.

Just about a year since, an attempt was made in the United States Senate, to give Government Sanction to the grant obtained from Mexico by Col. SLOO, for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, by engrafting it on the Conkling Treaty. The accomplishment of the same object is now sought by engrafting it on the Gadsden Treaty,—which is to be reconsidered for the purpose of effecting such an arrangement.

The scheme does not promise much success,—though it is not easy to say what a combination of the various interests concerned may, or may not, effect. The recent history of the Sloo Contract certainly does not strengthen its claims to the favorable consideration of our Government. The Mexican Government, it seems, was to receive $600,000 as the consideration for the contract. This sum was paid by the agent of Col. SLOO, who negotiated drafts upon him through some banking houses in Mexico, sanguine enough to expect that they would be paid. These drafts were regularly accepted on presentation in the United States, and as regularly *protested for non-payment* on maturity. Hereupon the holders of the paper attached the grants and other interests of Col. SLOO in New-Orleans and in this City, while the other persons in Mexico whose names are mentioned in connection with that of Col. SLOO in the grant, published a protest against any alienation of their privileges without their consent.

An incorporated company was formed during the last Summer in New-Orleans, to push forward this enterprise to completion.

Col. SLOO was elected President and stock of the Company was created to the amount of several millions of dollars; but as yet we are not aware that any money has been paid into the treasury of this enterprising Corporation. An arrangement was soon after made between the holders of the protested drafts and the Sloo Company, with certain English parties, whereby the debt was to be paid, and the road constructed. It was announced in all the papers that the house of SYKES & Co. had agreed to undertake the contract for this great interoceanic communication—stipulating to lay a plank-road within one year, to grade the track afterwards, and finally, to lay the rails upon the road. This service was to be paid for in bonds of the Company, bearing interest annually, and redeemable in twenty years. We have never learned whether these bonds were convertible into stock. However, they were to be secured by a mortgage on the road, and as we have understood, by possession of the road also, till duly paid. The house of SYKES & Co. was also to take up the protested drafts held by the Mexican bankers, which had been of their number to this City, as a ratification of the payment. In pursuance of this arrangement, drafts were duly drawn in this City upon the proper parties in England. But as a ratification of the understanding, as well as payment of the drafts, depended upon the decision of some houses in England, the success of the plan could not be definitely known until the bills matured. As these were drawn at several months, it was only recently they have been returned *unpaid*. Consequently, the payment to the Mexican bankers, and the construction of the road, have been indefinitely postponed.

Now, between the Mexican parties mentioned in the grant,—Col. SLOO and his friends, the Mexican bankers, and the representatives of the Garay Grant,—it will not be easy for the Senate to determine to whom the right of way at the Tehuantepec Isthmus properly belongs.

The Coming Trouble.

The ninth day hence will be a hard time for the carriers of the TIMES. Several thousands of our readers will grumble that their paper is left at the wrong basement door, and "wonder at the stupidity of those who took the number of their new residence a fortnight before, yet cannot remember to leave their paper at the right houses." It will be a day of terrible confusion and considerable distress. Ties that have been growing for years, or a year at least, will be suddenly snapped, and before night hundreds of families will sit down to extemporized meals in strange rooms, soiled by other than their folks.

Unhappy must they be who have not yet determined where they are to be quartered during the coming year. Yet there must be many in that plight, if we may judge from the abundance of bills still pasted on the fronts "of houses and parts of houses to rent." If any have postponed it to this time, let them be advised not to go into a fret, or sorrowfully conclude that they must go homeless in the "Merrie month of May." The good bargains with the landlords are yet to be made. We are mistaken if some who have been very tight will not relax a little in the stringency of their terms. Some who have been death on "children" and "noisy folks," will possibly consent to admit one or two that are not grown, and vouchsafe that their tenants may treat their house as their home. And as for those who are going in with other families, they will find it less necessary to insist that they are the stillest people in creation, and to deny the existence of some of their sisters. At least, do not at this hour get frightened at the prospect. Experience shows that there are about as many houses and parts of houses to let as there are people who want them. While you are worrying lest you find no roof to shelter your duds in, there are plenty who are worrying as much lest they will have left upon their hands rooms and houses for the rent of which they are responsible. You must needs keep your eye open of course, nor neglect any promising opportunies; but even yet it will be the best policy to confess to the whole number of your household, and stand for the right of a hearty laugh when you have got possession, and a chance for the young ones to frolic in the yard, though your landlady may "have a headache," and "thinks the world of her flowers."

Liberal with Other People's Money.

Republics are *not* ungrateful. States are *not* indisposed to pay all their debts of honor, and even to bring into their debt their good children. A late evidence of the truth of our position we have in the noble conduct of the present Massachusetts Legislature. We see by the record that when any of its members are sick and detained at their homes, it is its custom to vote them not only their *per diem* allowance, but also their expenses, doctors' bills, nurses' fees, apothecaries' charges, and so forth. This is amiable and pleasant to contemplate. We would advise it for the Empire State. Then let us be careful to select for our Representatives sickly men, who, by their absence, will be sure to do no harm; and if they have been exemplary men, have large families, and lack "the wherewithal," we shall enjoy the consciousness of rewarding our broken-down statesmen in the most substantial manner.

But, though States are grateful, all their sons are not equally thankful for favors tendered. For instance, Hon. THOMAS WRIGHT, Senator for Essex County, Mass., has lately somewhat indignantly declined his portion of the plunder, voted by amiable friends for him during a detention by sickness at home. And it is presumed that there are a few others left, who, like Senator WRIGHT, would prefer to earn their money before pocketing it, and object to paying their sick bills by taxing the property of the rich or the scant wages of the poor.

☞ The members of the Legislature who voted for the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, have issued an *Address* to the People of the State in reply to the Governor's Veto, which will be found on another page of this morning's TIMES. It is earnestly and forcibly written, controverting the Governor's objections and urging the friends of Prohibition to a renewed effort on its behalf.

Corporation Doings—The Brick Church and Trinity.

The Board of Councilmen took preliminary measures last evening for *purchasing the Brick Church Property*. A resolution was offered by Councilman KENNEDY to provide for the repeal of the restriction imposed upon the Trustees of the Church, so that they may proceed to sell the property for secular purposes. The interests both of the Church and of the City seem to indicate a necessity for an improvement in that property, and no time is so favorable as the present. The resolution was referred to a Committee which will probably make an early report.

Another important measure was acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. The Committee on the *Extension of Albany-street* through Trinity Churchyard, reported in favor of the *repeal* of the ordinance providing for that work, as passed by the Common Council of 1853. The Committee put in two reports; one, briefly stating the result of the Committee's deliberations, signed by Aldermen BLUNT and BROWN; the second, more voluminous, entering greatly into details, signed by Alderman BROWN only. The reports were identical in character; both discouraging the idea of extending Albany-street through the churchyard of Trinity, on the ground that the act would be an improper disturbance of the sanctity of the grave; that a majority of the persons whose property is affected by the proposed improvement are opposed to it; that, if carried through the Common Council, and the work begun, the project would probably be defeated by [illegible] should be dispensed with, although the Committee acknowledge that it is a good project for improving that section of the City. One remaining member of the Committee on this subject, Alderman DRAKE, gave notice that, at the next meeting of the Board, he also intended to put in a report.

REMOVAL OF MARKETS.—The Committee on Markets of the Board of Councilmen met at No. 4 Hall of Records yesterday, at 3 o'clock, GIDEON CLIFTON in the Chair, for the purpose of hearing arguments for and against the removal of Washington and Catharine Markets. There was a long and stormy debate in regard to the manner in which the offal of the City should be disposed of, and also if it would not be for the better health of the City to remove Washington Market to the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River. The Committee adjourned without coming at a decision.

☞ Capt. SOKALOFF, of the Topographical Engineers of Russia, was a guest of the Board of Councilmen last evening.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 22.

EDITORIALS—Wrecks at Sea. Cuban Question, and the Political Power of Slavery. Mr. Douglas and the Clergy. Death of John Davis. Later from Mexico. Rejection of the Gadsden Treaty. Death of Christopher North—Biographical Sketch. The Eastern War, its Results to Russia and to Europe. Trade with the West. News by the *Arctic*. Freedom of the European Press. The Legislature. Privateering. The Gadsden Treaty and our Mexican Relations. War Declared. Rights of Neutrals. Country Postmasters. The Southern Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE—German Emigration to Texas—Yeoman's Tour in the Southwest, No. 7. From China—Progress of the Revolution. Dick Tinto on Diplomatic Dress, the European War, Parisian Gossip, &c.

CONGRESSIONAL—Debates and proceedings of the week.

LEGISLATIVE—Closing Scenes at Albany—Statistics of the Poor—Commissioners of Emigration and Columbia College Investigating Committees, &c.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK—Loss of the *Powhatan* and 300 or 400 lives lost—The *Underwriter's* escape.

HARD TIMES—Chapter III. By Charles Dickens.

WAR—Documents and progress.

SPORTING—The Great Slate Post Stake at New-Orleans.

News from all parts of Europe, the West Indies, California, and South America.

THE TRADES—Strikes—Meetings of Associations.

REPORTS—City Matters—Public Meetings, &c.

A carefully made-up summary of events in all parts of the world.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—A complete Summary of the News of the Week, prepared expressly for this paper, and containing the latest intelligence, to the hour of going to press.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PERHAM, WHOSE GIFT ENTERPRISES HAVE created such a tremendous sensation throughout the Union, is out with another, as will be seen by reference to our amusement column. This last presents many attractive features, and is likely to be even more popular than those which have preceded it. Many of the difficulties which attended his former efforts will be entirely obviated in the consummation of this, and from the well-known energy and character of Mr. PERHAM, we may reasonably expect a speedy and satisfactory termination of this, his third monster Gift Enterprise.

WHY TROUBLE YE THE DEAD?—All who wish the mystery solved, in a calm, clear, philosophical manner, of the so called Spiritual Manifestations, should read Dr. Dene' book on the subject. He has made the human mind his study for over twenty-five years, and by an analyzation of the brain, has made the whole thing manifest to any unprejudiced mind. DEWITT & DAVENPORT are the publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st. The price is 75 cents.

UNDAR GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods.
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

THE LAROKET HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—DR CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 300 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE—J. H. Ganbert, Postmaster of Richmond Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing for years. She wore the inhaler and took the cherry syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

"Lo! mighty nature bounds as from her birth,
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth,
Flowers in the valley, splendor in the beam,
Health on the gale, and freshness in the stream."

And yet how many thousands are there that cannot enjoy these glories of the season. Stretched on sick beds; reclining, pale and enervated, in easy chairs, or tottering feebly from room to room, multitudes are enduring the pains and penalties of disease. Let them be of good cheer; there is balm in Gilead. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, charged with the elements of health, strength, and vitality, is sufficient under Providence for their cure in all cases. If the nervous system is over excited or relaxed, or wrung with any of the agonies comprehended under the head of nervous disorders, this medicine, if there be truth in testimony or proof in experience, will infallibly, sure, and rapidly too, remove the difficulty. In neuralgia, it is declared to spasms, flatulency, indigestion, general debility, despondency, headache, sinking at the stomach, and sleeplessness, it has never failed, and such is its specific action upon the nerves, the digestive organs, and the whole vital system, that it never can fail in any case involving functional irregularity. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, or for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $200,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renauld
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John R. Kitching,	C. A. Saad,
N. D. Coster,	Henry Koop,	E. P. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schmaltzer
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gnillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read.	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search,—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 1,000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine HERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $200,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renauld
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John R. Kitching,	C. A. Saad,
N. D. Coster,	Henry Koop,	E. P. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schmaltzer
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gnillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read.	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search,—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 1,000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine HERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $200,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renauld
John Auchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John R. Kitching,	C. A. Saad,
N. D. Coster,	Henry Koop,	E. P. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schmaltzer
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lamson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson
Fred. G. Foster,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Gnillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read.	

C. W. FABER, President
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

"Lo! mighty nature bounds as from her birth,
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth,
Flowers in the valley, splendor in the beam,
Health on the gale, and freshness in the stream."

And yet how many thousands are there that cannot enjoy these glories of the season. Stretched on sick beds; reclining, pale and enervated, in easy chairs, or tottering feebly from room to room, multitudes are enduring the pains and penalties of disease. Let them be of good cheer; there is balm in Gilead. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, charged with the elements of health, strength, and vitality, is sufficient under Providence for their cure in all cases. If the nervous system is over excited or relaxed, or wrung with any of the agonies comprehended under the head of nervous disorders, this medicine, if there be truth in testimony or proof in experience, will infallibly, sure, and rapidly too, remove the difficulty. In neuralgia, it is declared to spasms, flatulency, indigestion, general debility, despondency, headache, sinking at the stomach, and sleeplessness, it has never failed, and such is its specific action upon the nerves, the digestive organs, and the whole vital system, that it never can fail in any case involving functional irregularity. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, or for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

UNDAR GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods.
J. W. KELLOGG

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ [illegible]'s Christian Association.—The members of this Association will meet [illegible] Vice Presidents to represent [illegible] for the ensuing year, at [illegible] Institute, No. 120 [illegible] order: [illegible] on MONDAY EVENING, [illegible] inst., at 7½ o'clock; [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock; and on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, precisely. [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Recording Sec'ty.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, April 20 1854.

☞ Methodism.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Morrisania, a mile from Grand-st. Ferry, will be dedicated to the worship of God, on SUNDAY, April 23. The order of service will be as follows: Rev. E. S. JAMES, 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, 2 P. M.; Rev. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 P. M. The Dedication did not take place last Sabbath, in consequence of the late storm. As this church edifice is erected in a new and growing village near New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, we especially invite the friends of church extension in the city, as well as those in the vicinity, to attend the above Dedication.
DANIEL DE VINNE.
Stages will be in readiness at the Williamsburg Ferries.

☞ Sunday Gatherings at the Park.—As the Bishop of Israel's children at the park seem to persist in coming and exercising what they may consider "the right of speech" at our Park manifestations—thus keeping a reserved body of Police away from their families—we propose, therefore, on the Sabbath, after the afternoon service, between the hours of 4 and 6, a peaceful conversation at the above place, and would suggest "Heaven" as a proper subject for mutual consideration.
J. ALLEN.
S. P. MOSES.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—As adjourned regular meeting will be held at the rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, business of great importance to the Association will require attention, and it is especially requested that every member will be present. Young men generally are invited to attend
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

☞ Duane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church—Between Greenwich and Hudson-sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach SABBATH MORNING, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, before the Youths' Missionary Society. At 3 o'clock, P. M., Missionary Anniversary, several interesting addresses will be delivered. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, a special discourse on *The dangers and temptations of the Young.*

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—A meeting of the Presbyterian members of the Association, for the nomination of a Vice-President of that denomination, in accordance with Article 4 of the Constitution, will be held at the Rooms, No. 659 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock.
F. E. BUTLER, Presbyterian Vice President.

☞ The Fourth of the Series of Sermons on Popular Sins, (deferred from last Sabbath evening on account of the storm,) will be delivered by Rev. M. L. SCUDDER, in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*Sabbath Breaking.*

☞ Twentieth-street Congregational Church—Between 6th and 7th-avs. Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D., will preach, (Providence permitting,) at the above Church TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. All who are interested in the success of this new Church, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ City Tract Mission.—A Sermon will be preached by Rev. GEORGE THACHER, in Mercer-st. Church, on SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Destruction of the Poor is their Poverty.* The friends of the City Tract Society, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, are particularly invited to attend.

☞ Madison-st. M. E. Church.—The Rev. Z. N. LEWIS, of this City, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, at 3 o'clock P. M.—subject, *Justification by Faith;* and at 7½ o'clock in the evening—subject, the *Signs of the Times.* Seats free. Public invited to attend.

☞ George Storrs, Editor of *Bible Examiner*, New-York, will continue his review of Prof. Mattison's late Discourse on Immortality, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Lord's Day) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Office of *Bible Examiner*, No. 140 Fulton-st.

☞ John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and Williams-sts. Rev. H. MATTISON the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN M. GILDER, of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Seats free, and strangers in the City cordially invited to attend.

☞ N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, on 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH's.) Divine service in this Church TO-MORROW, April 23, 1854, in the morning and evening, by the Pastor, commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ The Sacredness of the Grave.—Rev G. T. BEDELL, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will deliver a sermon on this subject by particular request in Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 23.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Margaret L. Bishop intends to preach TOMORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 178 1st-st. Seats free. N. B.—L. BISHOP intends to preach in the Park at 2 o'clock, P. M., TO-MORROW.

☞ Advent Mission Church, No. 39 Forsyth-street.—The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the morning service at 10½ A. M. Prof. WHITING will preach at 3 P. M., and the Pastor of the Church at 7½ P. M. Free Seats.

☞ Rev. Dr. Neville, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 139 Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 23. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. J. M. Macaulay will deliver a discourse on *The Influence of the Gospel on the Female Character* in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Laight-street Baptist Church.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Isaac WESCOTT, SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Future State—Is there any Misery Beyond the Grave?*

☞ The Rev. Nathaniel West, Jr., of Pittsburg, will preach in the 15th-st. Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW, 23d inst. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Trees and Plants.—PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of those wishing thrifty, well-formed trees, at moderate prices, to their large assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Apple Trees, by the quantity, at reduced prices. Priced Catalogues mailed to applicants. Trees delivered in New-York free of charge for freight.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive Price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES, from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents

☞ Paris Mantillas.—LYONS & JONES will exhibit their new styles of Paris Mantillas on Monday, April 24, and the following days Lace and Drapery Muslins very cheap. No. 377 Hudson-st., above Canal.

☞ The Newtown Village Association—Has been formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, convenient to this City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-ordered combination, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the communication upon which will be only $20 per annum, and the cars are to run every half hour throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the property is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for a commodious lot, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75, payable in small weekly instalments. The Association is limited in numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 195 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.
E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V DAVIS, Secretary.
MARK A. WILKES, Business Agent, No. 212 Broadway corner Fulton-st., room No. 18.

☞ The Second South Williamsburg Village Association—Have purchased Five Hundred beautiful building lots, situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., only three miles from the ferries. The property is beautifully situated, easy of access, and in the midst of improvements. More than one-half of the lots are already subscribed for. Persons desiring an eligible site for a suburban residence, may, by joining this Association, save to themselves the profits which necessarily occur to the speculator, and realize for themselves the increased value of the property, which a concentration of numbers is sure to give. Public meetings of the Association are held EVERY MONDAY EVENING at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, where full and accurate information may be obtained
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG Secretary.

☞ South Williamsburg.—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 137 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, April 24, at 7½ o'clock. It is particularly requested that every member will endeavor to be present. The 3d of May, 1854, is the time assigned for the association to terminate. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that every member should pay the full amount of their subscription on or before that date. A few shares may be obtained by making application at this meeting, which is positively the last opportunity which will be afforded for persons to avail themselves of the full benefit of membership. The property is situated on the Williamsburg and Cypress Hill plank road, three miles from the ferries, easy of access, and in the midst of improvements. The entire cost for a commodious lot will be $97. Persons joining at this time will come into full possession of their property in a few weeks. Further particulars may be obtained by application at the meeting.
E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ Postponement of Sale.—Notice.—The members and others of the Wakefield Village Association No. 3, are hereby notified that the sale at auction of the two desirable dwelling houses, with one acre attached to each, has been postponed until MONDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Wakefield. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the first fair day.
A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Superior Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.—WM. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, offer their extensive sized Fruit and Ornamental Trees at reduced prices, in consequence of the failure of the demand through their Nurseries. Descriptive catalogues are mailed to applicants, and may be had at No. 113 Chambers-st. Trees delivered in New-York or forwarded as ordered.

☞ No More Votes against Temperance.—The City Temperance Alliance will hold a public meeting in Brooklyn, Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, May 2, to welcome home the Maine Law Members of the Legislature. Addresses are expected from Rev. E. H. CHAPIN and Hon. E. D. CULVER, of this city, Hon. Geo. W. STERLING and Hon. BENJAMIN JOY, Members of the Legislature.

☞ Bleecker Buildings.—By special request, Doctors will be found and treated with equal skill from the lecture room to the couch; consultations daily at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. at 24 Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer. Dispensing and 3d-st., office No. 4, Bleecker Buildings, No. 24.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, by one; and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamber work. Satisfactory references will be given. Can be seen by applying at No. 15 5th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class laundress or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family by one, and as a professed cook by another, a respectable middle aged woman. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter or as waiter in a private family by one, and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

TWENTY-FIVE PRINT COLORERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To go to Philadelphia, to engage in the best class of work, for which the highest wages and to such as are competent, permanent employment will be given. The opportunity now presented, is one more favorable to good colorers than any ever before offered, as an immense amount of very profitable coloring can be secured, for several years; which together with the low rates of living in Philadelphia, will enable the parties engaging, to live comfortably, and lay up something for a rainy day. Apply on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, of next week, 25th, 26th and 27th inst., from 12 to 3 o'clock, at the office of HATCH & SEVERANCE, No. 140 Fulton-st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A middle-aged lady, of good appearance, education, and manners, to act as housekeeper. One accustomed to preside at her own table, and competent to take charge of children not 12 years of age, and who can furnish the best of references, will hear of a desirable position by applying, by letter, to POND, at the office of the *New-York Times.*

TO SILK MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a situation as Foreman, by a gentleman from France, who has been in the business for the last 15 years, 5 of which he has been in business for himself, with 600 looms, for the manufacture of silk goods of every description, plain and fancy. He is a first class Jacquard machine, and can draw the samples perfectly. Call or address BOUYER & RONTEY, No. 42½ Broadway, N. Y. City. N.B.—Speaks pretty good English.

ALTO SINGER WANTED—For a select choir, in a promisent up-town church. Application by note to ORGANIST, *Times* office, stating terms, reference, time for interview, &c., will have prompt attention.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, girls for housework, German and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help always to be found at MORRIS & OGHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

WET NURSE WANTED—A healthy woman to nurse a child. Apply at No 116 West 11th-st, to-day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M.

STAMPER WANTED—One used to gilt work. Apply at HARPER & BROTHERS' Bindary, No. 82 Beekman-st.

SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—In a clothing store. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at No. 25 Maiden-lane.
E. H. WEYMAN & CO.

BOY WANTED.—As active, intelligent American boy, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address, in the handwriting of the applicant, to Box No. 2,537 New-York Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—By an Insurance office in Wall-st., a lad about 17 years of age; one who writes a fair hand, may apply by real name and address, giving reference, through Box No. 2,576, Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPERS—Situation wanted, by an American lady, who is accustomed to the charge of a genteel and family. Satisfactory information will be given at No. 72 State-st., Brooklyn.

LADY WANTED—To teach Music and French in a Seminary for young ladies, situated in a pleasant village within a few hours of New-York. Address Mrs ANDERSON, Box No. 2,172, Post-Office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—A young man of respectable connections, as bookkeeper in a first-class hotel. A complete knowledge of bookkeeping, and unexceptionable references, will be required. Address HOTEL, Union-square Post-Office, until Monday next.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND SAVINGS BANK, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway. A permanent Introducer—negotiations of all orders for School at One per Cent. Correspondence throughout the Union. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first call. Sell your Check every day, and have another at half-price—$5, $10, $15, $20, &c. No charge to pupils.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN with their FAMILIES, also SINGLE GENTLEMEN, can be accommodated with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD in a first-class house, pleasantly located in SANDS-ST., BROOKLYN. Application can be made by letter addressed to Mrs HOWARD, *Times* office, or personally at No. 52 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Mrs BLACK, having removed from No 1 Union-square to No 31 West 25th-st, (a new house between Broadway and the 6th-av,) is prepared to make arrangements (permanent preferred) with families without children and gentlemen, for suits of apartments or single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family, pleasantly located in Brooklyn within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wallabout Ferries, offer permanent Board and second-story rooms to a gentleman and wife who can appreciate a quiet home, where there are no other boarders. Address BROOKLYN, Box No 2,311 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—To let permanently, with board, two rooms on the second floor of a genteel house furnished with modern improvements. Location, near the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Apply to R. THOMPSON, No. 643 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with desirable rooms, and board in a private family. Also two or three gentlemen with furnished rooms, with or without partial board. Inquire No. 32 King-st.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen desiring a choice room, or suite of rooms with partial board, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, and are willing to pay a fair price, will please address E. D., Brooklyn Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms and partial board in a private family, who take two gentlemen only. Location below Union-square, and a few doors from Broadway. Address U. S., Box No. 1,443 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two front rooms on the second and third floors to let, with full or partial board, to three or four single gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives. Apply at No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING—May be obtained, in a private family, for a gentleman and his wife, with a second story front room, or three single gentlemen. Inquire, with reference, at No 63 2d-st.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen can be furnished with pleasant rooms and good board, by applying at No. 43, 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING—Good rooms with Board, may be had at No. 36 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Two or three families, who are desirous of a country retreat during Summer, can be furnished by the 1st of May, with board, in the healthy and pleasant village of New Canaan, Ct., 41 hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, and stage from Stamford. Communication with the City 2 or 3 times a day. Address Mrs. C. F. AYRES New-Canaan, Ct. References as to locality and conveniences—A. F CARTER, R. S. BENEDICT, No. 21 Park-row.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—From the 1st of May.—A suit of rooms on 2d floor, furnished or unfurnished. Also, furnished rooms, to accommodate either gentlemen and lady or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. House pleasantly located, on Washington-st. For particulars, call at present residence, No 24 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address B B., Box No. 2,908 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD, WEST OF AND NEAR BROADWAY.—A finely furnished and most desirable suite of rooms, in a first-class residence, furnished with the modern conveniences can be obtained at No. 91 Prince-st. Permanent boarders desired.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Airy and pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, to let for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Only a few boarders, and the terms strictly reasonable. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, in a small private family, at No. 20 Willow-place, convenient to Wall-st., and South Ferries.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a single gentlemen, in the upper part of the City, consisting of one or two parlors, two bedrooms and servant's room; near Broadway preferred. Excellent references given. Address FERNANDO, Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extra on room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 94 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOM TO LET—Furnished or otherwise—very reasonable.—A large front Room, on second story, adapted as a sleeping apartment for a couple of gentlemen, or as an artist's study. Apply at No. 5 Oliver-st., near Chatham-square.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman, in the upper part of the City, with gas, Croton water and bath, and breakfast. Address H. K., Box No. 258 Post-Office.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL—Before purchasing, to examine LORD & TAYLOR'S extensive and well-selected stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., comprising in part of Royal Velvets, Mohair, Axminster, Aubusson, English Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain Carpeting, &c., &c., which will be sold at least fifty per cent. less than the price sold for in any other house in the City.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner of Grand and Chrystie-sts.

GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SCREENS, &c.—Manufactured to order at very short notice, and elegantly painted with any fancy design, flowers, or any thing else, to suit the taste of purchasers, and warranted to be of the best quality, and to stand the climate of this or any other country. They have taken the highest premium wherever exhibited, and are now in use in the principal cities of the United States. Orders promptly executed and forwarded to any part of the country.
E. VAN DE BOGERT, Patentee,
Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.—HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By M. FINKEL, M. D.; a new edition, from the last London, Paris, Vienna, &c., source. 12. The whole forming a complete Manual of Homœopathy. Also, ELEMENTS OF THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. By Prof. JUSTIN R. LOOMIS, late of Waterville College. 1 vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents. This book needs only to be examined to be approved and introduced as a text-book in all our Schools and Academies.

III. A new edition of the NAPOLEON DYNASTY; OR, HISTORY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY. By the BERKLEY FAMILY. 1 vol., 8vo. Price, $2 50. This book is rendered invaluable by the present condition of European affairs. It is universally acknowledged to be the most complete historical work upon the subjects of which it treats that has ever appeared. No library can be complete without it.

IV. MY SCHOOL AND SCHOOLMASTERS; OR, THE STORY OF MY EDUCATION. By HUGH MILLER. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

V. THE TWO RECORDS—THE MOSAIC AND THE GEOLOGICAL. A Lecture, By HUGH MILLER. Muslin; price, 25 cents.

VI. THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS. By PETER MARK ROGET. Revised and edited by BARNAS SEARS, D.D. 12mo. Price, $1 50.

VII. THE LAMP-LIGHTER. The Great American Romance. 12mo. Price, $1

VIII. RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION. By RICHARD COBDEN, Esq. Paper, 25 cents.

IX. THE PRIEST AND THE HUGUENOT; OR, PERSECUTIONS IN THE AGE OF LOUIS XV. 2 vols., 12mo. Price, $2 25.

X. WORKS BY REV. JOHN CUMMINGS, D. D.
THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE DAY. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE NIGHT. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE DEAD. 12mo. 75c.
THE BENEDICTION; OR, THE BLESSED LIFE. Price, 75c.

XI. UNCLE TEBBY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG BROTHERS. Compiled by ANN E. PORTER. Price, 38c.

XII. FIRST LESSONS IN GENTLENESS AND TRUTH. By Aunt ALICE. Price, 38c.

IN PRESS:

CHRISTIAN GREATNESS. A Discourse on the death of Hon Friend Humphrey, of Albany. By WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D.

OLSHAUSEN'S COMMENTARIES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT.

SHELDON, LAMPORT, & BLAKEMAN,
(Late Lamport, Blakeman & Law,) No 8 Park-place.
N. B.—Will remove in May to the new store, No 115 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts.

ADDISON'S WORKS—BY BISHOP HURD AND PROF. GREENE.—Mr. Bohn's English Edition of ADDISON, undertaken since ours had been commenced, being announced as "the cheapest and best," we think it but justice to ourselves to say that it is not "the best," inasmuch as a large portion of Addison's works, given in our edition, are not contained in any English edition of the collected works. The value and importance of the *variorum* notes in Prof. Greene's Edition have been universally recognized by the critics, as rendering his edition greatly superior to any other in existence, as it is also in other particulars, which will be specified shortly when the fifth and last volume is issued. A new impression of Prof. Greene's Edition will be published in a short time, in a form and at a price which will make it preferable to those who can not afford "the best" as well as the "cheapest." We have arranged with the new proprietors of the book to issue it as heretofore, uniform with *Irving* and *Goldsmith*, in an improved form.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., No. 10 Park-place.

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY OF IT:

"It is gratifying to know that so important an undertaking as the editing of a new and superior edition of so great an author as Addison is in the hands of one so admirably qualified for it as Mr. Greene, both by mental sympathy with, and scholarly appreciation of, his subject—qualities which are everywhere apparent in his copious and judicious notes."—*Portland Eclectic.*

"Here we find his writings collected together by a master-hand."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

"In the material of this edition, there can be no doubt that it will be by far the best ever issued."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

"We have examined this edition of *Addison* with the close attention that one bestows upon a favorite, and have to say, that it is not only the best extant, but that, in the completeness of its contents, in the care and judgment with which it is edited, and in the beauty of its mechanical execution, it is worthy of the author, and would have satisfied the exacting taste of Addison himself."—*Burlington Sentinel.*

"Prof. Greene is one of our first scholars in English literature, and his notes are interesting and judicious, often furnishing explanations of the text, and throwing light upon passages that are thus rendered more attractive."—*Providence Journal.*

"The best edition ever published."—*Pittsburg Post.*

"The notes to this edition are of such a character as to add much to its value."—*Puritan Recorder.*

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LIFE AND SAYINGS.—FIRST EDITION, 20,000 COPIES—Will be published on Saturday, April 22.

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY—By B. P. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post.*

"I did fynde her a woman of manye wordes, yet of a very pleasante fancie withal, and havynge much good consaelle."—*Dr. Digg, his Works; Lib. ext. Art*—*Mistresse Urie Hyde*

One elegant 12mo. volume, 384 pages; printed on superfine paper, with 43 fine engravings on wood, including the following full-page illustrations in tints, designed by Coffin & Brown and engraved by Orr & Andrews:

1. Ruth Portington, a portrait
2. Pam's Ghost.
3. Partingtonian Philosophy.
4. Pam in the Head.
5. Stock of the Revolution.
6. Ike in the Country.
7. Partington Mouse Hunt'g.
8. Ike in Christmas Story.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing the day of publication of the long-looked for volume, "Mrs. Partington, her Life and Sayings, including those of 'Paul,' 'Ike,' and others of the Family." The large number in advance of orders more than 5,000 copies, is the best evidence of the popularity of the book. With the hope and expectation that the old lady will be kindly received by an appreciating public, the biographer places his hand on his heart and bows, as the curtain descends to slow music."
J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No 8 Park-place, New-York.

And for sale by all booksellers throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 25. Single copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE—A DOMESTIC TALE OF WESTERN LIFE.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, will publish on SATURDAY—TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE; OR, LIFE IN KENTUCKY. By MARY J. HOLMES. One vol handsomely printed, 12mo. Price 75 cents paper cover; $1 cloth.

Tempest and Sunshine is a story of a Kentucky planter's home and children, and in the development of their striking characters, in the lively and spirited scenes in that joyful State, the entertainment and interest of the story is seldom surpassed.

D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count GUROWSKI. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1.
SACRED POEMS AND HYMNS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE USE. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. 1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, 75 cts.
THE FORESTERS. By ALEX. DUMAS. 1 vol. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
SUNSHINE OF GRAY STONE. By E. J. MAY. 16mo. Illustrated. 75 cents.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—NEW-YORK PUTNAM'S BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite to the attention of their trade, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and ornamental tools specially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Mackin's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muses Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Libraries, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR MAY; Containing the first six chapters of DICKENS' new story "Hard Times," received in advance by special arrangement.

CONTENTS.—Hard Times: Birth of Plants; Founded on Fact; The Freezer; Holland House, (in two Chapters—Chapter the first;) The Albatross at Home, (Chips;) A Dish of Fish: History in Wax; The Longest Night in Life: Modern Greek Songs; Jack and Union Jack. Died in India: A Lift in a Car; Moire Antique: Holland House, (in two Chapters—Chapter the Second:) For the Benefit of the Cocks; The Secret of the Tea: Breakfast with the Black Prince; The Blind Man's Wreath; Prowlers in the Shades; The Turk at Home; Several Heeds of Hair; My Dream; The Bottle of Hay; An Old Book of Geography; Education in Turkey—The Roving Englishman; The Voice of the Wind; Miriam the Shadow; Splitting Straws; Mr. Spatter in the Chair.

A new volume of DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS begins with this number. By mail, $2 a year, payable in advance. Two volumes yearly of more than 1,200 pages. The eighth volume nearly bound in cloth, now ready.
McELRATH & BARKER, Publishers,
No. 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

POPULAR WORKS ON RUSSIA, TURKEY, ITALY HUNGARY AND GERMANY.—THE CZAR, HIS COURT AND PEOPLE. Including a Tour in Norway and Sweden. By JNO S. MAXWELL. 1 vol., 12mo. Fourth Thousand.
CHRISTIANITY IN TURKEY. By Rev. H. G. O. DWIGHT. 1 vol., 12mo. Second Thousand.
VENICE, THE CITY OF THE SEA. By EDMUND FLAGG, late Consul at Venice. 2 vols., 12mo. Third Thousand.
HUNGARY IN 1851. With an experience of the Austrian Police. By C. L. BRACE. 1 vol., 12mo. Third Thousand.
HOME LIFE IN GERMANY. By C. L. BRACE. 1 vol., 12mo. Fourth Thousand
LETTERS FROM ITALY, ALPS AND THE RHINE. By J. T. HEADLEY. 1 vol., 12mo. Tenth Thousand.
CHARLES SCRIBNER No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in this above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of blank books of every desirable kind they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK TRADE.—The subscribers have the pleasure to announce that, by a special arrangement, they are enabled to supply the trade throughout the country with the publications of Messrs. Gould & Lincoln and John P. Jewett & Co., of Boston, at publishers' prices. They will keep constantly on hand a complete stock from the lists of the above publishers, and solicit orders.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
(Late Lamport, Blakeman & Law,)
No. 8 Park-place, New-York.
N. B.—Will remove in May to No. 115 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts.

40,000 COPIES IN EIGHT WEEKS.—THE LAMPLIGHTER, UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE CERTY. We have published in eight weeks Forty Thousand copies of this great American romance, one of the most fascinating and elegantly written volumes ever issued from the American Press. This is the universal testimony of readers and reviewers, East, West, North and South. The immense demand continues without abatement.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
For sale by all Booksellers. Cornhill, Boston.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

LYRICS BY THE LETTER H.—One 12mo. vol., 75 cents. Published THIS DAY by
J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.
IN PRESS
THE BALLADS OF BABE CHRISTABEL, and other Poems. By GERALD MASSEY.

MRS. PARTINGTON IS IN TOWN—And being of a literary turn of mind, can be seen with that benignant smile upon her face, at any time during the day or evening, at all the Bookstores in New-York and Brooklyn. HER LIFE AND SAYINGS published THIS DAY, by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

DR. RICKOK'S MORAL SCIENCE.—New Edition, the second thousand. J. P. RICKOK, D. D.'s SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE. Orders promptly attended to. G. V. VAN DE BOGERT, Publisher,
Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW FRENCH TEXT BOOKS.—IVISON & PHINNEY, New-York, publish April 22, AIDS TO FRENCH COMPOSITION; or, Progressive and Instructive Exercises for the practical application of Grammatical Rules to writing French; with a Guide to Familiar and Commercial Correspondence, Business Forms, copious Notes and References, and a Vocabulary of Commercial Terms. By W. W. HOWARD, late Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Western Military Institute, Kentucky. $1. This is intended as a companion to Fasquelle's "French Course."

EARLY PUBLISHED:
TALBOT'S FRENCH PRONUNCIATION. PHILOSOPHY OF FRENCH PRONUNCIATION; or, Pronunciation in Twenty-four Rules, with Systematic Explanations and Practice in Prose and Poetry, and Extracts for Translation. By GUILLAUME H. TALBOT. 275 pages, duodecimo. 75 cents.

"Contains all that is necessary to perfect the student in pronouncing the French Language—by far the best system ever published."—*Christian Freeman.*

NEW EDITIONS OF FASQUELLE'S FRENCH BOOKS.
FASQUELLE'S "FRENCH COURSE" is on the plan of "Woodbury's Method with German." It pursues the same practical course, and comprehends the same wide scope of instruction.

Five distinguished Professors of French in Boston "heartily and unanimously testify that 'Fasquelle's French Course' is held in high esteem and approbation among them, as the very best hitherto published." Signed by Messrs. Pellettier, Talbot, Vian, Sent and De Montrichy.

The work, in short, presents (says the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*) "every facility the learner can ever reasonably hope for."

FASQUELLE'S FRENCH COURSE; or, A New Method for Learning to Read, Write and Speak the French Language. By LOUIS FASQUELLE, LL. D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan. $1 25.

A KEY TO THE EXERCISES IN FASQUELLE'S FRENCH COURSE. 25 cents

The New-York *Evangelist* says 'Fasquelle's French Course' combines all the best peculiarities of the Ollendorff system, with the old system of

FOR SALE.

HOUSE in NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and LOT, situated on Church-st., in the city of New-Haven, Conn., a few rods from the Public Square. The house is a large three-story brick building, with basement, and contains 12 rooms, besides bath-room, closets, &c. The lot contains about 6,000 feet of land, and is well supplied with fruit trees, &c. The house is in good repair, and will be sold cheap. For terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises. JOHN C. ATWATER.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 7 Broad-st. 3d floor front room. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO.'S AMOS. Also, a new and approved Hydraulic Elevator, for the transportation of goods, &c., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

OFFICES TO LET.—The first floor of house No. 144 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered to suit tenant. Also, two stores in the Basement under the Exchange Gallery. If not sooner rented, will be opened for a respectable business on the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises, or at the Broadway Insurance Co.'s office, No. 128 Broadway.

STORES AND WAREROOMS TO LET.—Nos. 197 and 199 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., and recently occupied by them. Also, the store No. 201 Pearl-st., adjoining the above. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET AND DWELLING TO LET—No. 197 Pearl-st., (adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co.) and the dwelling No. 2 Cedar-st., in the rear. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 189 Pearl-st., adjoining the corner of Maiden-lane, is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 187 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 185 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 183 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 181 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 179 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 177 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 175 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 173 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 171 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 169 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 167 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 165 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 163 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 161 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 159 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 157 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 155 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 153 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 151 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 149 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 147 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 145 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 143 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 141 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 139 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 137 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 135 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 133 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 131 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 129 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 127 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 125 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 123 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 121 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 119 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 117 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 115 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 113 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 111 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 109 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 107 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 105 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 103 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 101 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 99 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 97 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 95 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 93 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 91 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 89 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 87 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 85 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 83 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 81 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 79 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 77 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 75 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 73 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 71 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 69 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 67 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 65 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 63 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 61 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 59 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 57 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 55 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 53 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 51 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 49 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 47 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 45 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 43 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 41 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 39 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 37 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 35 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 33 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 31 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 29 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 27 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 25 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 23 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 21 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 19 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 17 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 15 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 13 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 11 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 9 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 7 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 5 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 3 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 1 Pearl-st., adjoining the store of Leonard, Tilton & Co., is to let. Apply to H. & W. LADD & CO., No. 25 Broad-st., cor. Liberty.

DRY GOODS.

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.—DOUGLAS & SANFORD, No. 345 Broadway, have now in store a full assortment of Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Crinolines, Hoop Skirts, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Head Dresses, Veils, Silk Mitts, Gauntlets, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Buttons, Threads, Needles, Pins, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c., at the lowest cash prices.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL for Young Ladies.—Terms reduced to $200 per annum. Pupils received at any time. Circulars at 343 Broadway, or address the Principal, Rev. J. H. RAYMOND, D. D.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.—Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD will open their Academy for Dancing, No. 806 Broadway, on Monday, May 1st. Private lessons given at all hours. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

DANCING.—Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD will open their Academy for Dancing, No. 806 Broadway, on Monday, May 1st. Private lessons given at all hours. Circulars may be had at the Academy.

FINANCIAL.

$1,100,000 LOAN on UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY, in sums to suit, at 5 per cent. Apply to CHARLES H. RUSSELL & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

$1,700,000 LOAN on UNINCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY, in sums to suit, at 5 per cent. Apply to CHARLES H. RUSSELL & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST CORNWALL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 44 NORTH WILLIAM-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, April 29, for the purchase of $70,000 of the First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds of the above Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each. Said Bonds are secured by a deed of trust, executed to Edward Whittemore, Esq., of Boston, and Wm. Colt, of Hartford, upon all the property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the Company, including the Furnace, Coal and Iron Lands, Mines, Engines, Machinery, Stock, Tools, Implements, Boats, Barges, Scows, Teams, Wagons, Railroad, Locomotive and other Engines, Cars, Furnaces, dwelling, Store and Boarding Houses, and all other property of the Company. Said deed of trust is recorded in the Clerk's office of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia. A copy of said deed of trust, and of the Charter of the Company, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Mason County, Virginia, may be seen at the office of the Company, No. 44 North William-st., New-York. Bids will be opened on the day and hour above named, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders are requested to state the amount of Bonds they desire, and the price per cent. they will pay for the same. Payments to be made in installments of 10 per cent. every 30 days, commencing May 1st, 1854. Certificates of Bonds will be delivered on the 1st day of June next, on which day interest will commence. Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each. They are to be dated May 1st, 1854, and payable in 20 years from that date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum—payable semi-annually on the 1st days of March and September, at the rate of 7 per cent. coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, No. 44 North William-st., New-York. The whole amount of bonds issued is not to exceed $70,000. The principal property is New-York City. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 44 North William-st., New-York, for the purchase of the Bonds at par, and the Bonds will be delivered on the 1st day of June next, on payment of the amount subscribed, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of May next. Subscriptions will be received for any amount of Bonds, from $1,000 upwards. Certificates of Bonds will be delivered in New-York City. Payments to be made in New-York City. Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each. They are to be dated May 1st, 1854, and payable in 20 years from that date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum—payable semi-annually on the 1st days of March and September, at the rate of 7 per cent. coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, No. 44 North William-st., New-York. The whole amount of Bonds issued is not to exceed Seventy Thousand Dollars at any one time

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—To close a consignment, 1,000 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 separate parcels of the remainder of the magnificent stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, recently the property of the estate of ROBERT BOGARTUS, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 501 Broadway; lot being 39 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 39 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—The property No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 87 feet 6 inches in depth.

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 105th-av. and 134th-st. Also, 4 lots on south west corner of 106th-av. and 134th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 107th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 108th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 8 lots on the northeast corner of 108th-av. and 135th-st.; 8 lots on the northwest corner of 108th-av. and 135th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 111th-av. and 134th-st.; also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of 111th-av. and 134th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 111th-av., being the entire front between 134th and 135th-sts.; 8 lots on the northeast corner of 111th-av. and 135th-st.; 8 lots on the northwest corner of 111th-av. and 135th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 183d and 186th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the north side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 186th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE IN PARTITION, by order of the Supreme Court, of about 550 Building Lots at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, by order of the Supreme Court, about 550 lots of land on the 67th, 68th and 70th-avs., and on 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d and 73d-sts., viz.:

72 lots of ground, forming the entire block bounded by 63d and 64th-sts. and by 4th and 5th-avs.

72 building lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 64th and 65th-sts. and by 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 65th and 66th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 66th and 67th-sts., and by the 4th and 5th-avs.

72 lots forming the entire block of ground bounded by 65th and 66th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 66th and 67th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 67th and 68th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 5th and 6th-avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and the 5th and 6th-avs.

58 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 68th and 69th-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

58 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 69th and 70th-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

61 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 70th and 71st-sts., and by the 6th and 7th avs.

72 lots, forming the entire block of ground bounded by 71st and 72d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

64 lots, forming nearly the entire block of ground bounded by 72d and 73d-sts., and by the 6th and 7th-avs.

Also, 27 valuable building lots, situated on Broadway, 54th, 55th, 71th, and 8th-avs., and on 45th, 46th, 53d, 55th, 65th, 67th, 71st, 75th, and 81st-sts., including a number of Broadway 54th, 7th, and 8th-avs. corner lots. 20 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. For maps, describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No 7 Broad-st., or to PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 20 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No 171 East 14th-st.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting in parlors, velvet carpets, elegant suits of rosewood covered in crimson and maroon silk brocatelle, sofas arm chairs, parlor do., rich carved rose wood etageres, mirror back, very rich carved rosewood suit in purple plush, viz.: sofa, arm chair, ladies' do., parlor do., rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables, quartettes, elegant rosewood reception chairs covered in crimson silk brocatelle; rosewood sofa in blue striped satin, rich gilt frame pier glasses, cornices and fixtures, marble slab and brackets, splendid gold decorated and painted vases, elegant lace curtains, rosewood card tables elegant rosewood pianoforte, 6½ octave, made by Stoddard, Worcester & Dunham; parlor, tapestry and Brussels carpets throughout, silver plated hair rods, rich oil cloths, hat stands, &c.

BEDROOM.—Mahogany bedsteads, rosewood dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, rockers, pier tables with marble tops, pier glasses, oil paintings, mahogany and rosewood washstands, tables, window curtains, &c.; mantel clocks, mahogany marble-top centre table, 3 ingrain and silver worsted window curtains, cornices, shades, &c.; mahogany divans, ottomans, girandoles, French bedsteads, oil cloths.

BASEMENT.—Oil cloths, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dining tables, tea do., embroidered muslin curtains, pier glasses, oil paintings, druggets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON MONDAY, April 24, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 172 East 13th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Wilton and Brussels carpets in parlors; splendid suite of richly carved rose wood, covered with flowered satin brocade; rose wood tête-à-têtes, arm and parlor chairs in purple velvet, rosewood gothic and embroidered chairs; rosewood reception do., with cushions; rich Japanese, pearl inlaid cabinets and tea boys; rich ormolu girandoles with centre pieces, splendid rosewood centre tables with marble tops, inlaid elegant work tables fitted, real gilt frame pier glasses. Also, one of Chickering's elegant carved rosewood Pianos, highly finished and fine toned.

BEDROOM.—Rich Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, rocking and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth; elegant framed engravings, ottomans covered in brocatelle, one elegant rosewood piano, 7½-octave, made by Bottikoffer, cost $450, one elegant piano cover, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Splendid rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, pier-a-glace, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, toilet sets, palliasses, matt resses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, very rich velvet stair carpets, thread door mats, mirrors, tables, chairs, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, &c. Mahogany hat stands, splendid oil cloths, &c., rich china glassware. The whole of the above being one of the richest assortments of household furniture offered at auction this season, and all in the best condition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On MONDAY, April 24, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 4 Wall-st.—ELEGANT MARBLEIZED IRON GOODS—Comprising a large assortment of office, bedroom and parlor marble mantels, consisting of Sienna, Arabic, Rosso Claro, Irish, bloodstone, Tarde, and other brecatelle marbles; also, Jasper mantels, with looking-glasses above, a very superior article, and manufactured expressly for the World's Exhibition. Likewise, a lot of cottage mantels. Builders and those erecting country seats will find this a favorable opportunity to supply themselves.

At 12 o'clock, in the gallery, rear of salesroom, No. 2 Wall-st., immediately after the sale of Mantels.—SALE OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—The masterpieces of Italian art, a part of them framed, and the balance in artists' rolls, ready for framing, the property of a gentleman going abroad, and selected by him with much care at Rome. Many of these engravings are light letter-proof, all of them admirable impressions, valuable in themselves, and infinitely more satisfactory representations of the famous originals than the indifferent specimens frequently brought here from abroad. They will be appreciated by all gentlemen of correct taste for their intrinsic excellence, and are memorials of the beautiful creations of Southern European art.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

POSTPONEMENT—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, LOUIS MADE PIANO, BROCATELLE HANGINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman going to Europe.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on SATURDAY, April 22, (postponed from Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the large house, No. 762 Broadway, all the superior furniture contained therein, consisting of six large size French plate mirrors, with marble slabs and brackets; brocatelle and lace window hangings, rose wood parlor suits in green and gold brocatelle; tapestry, Brussels and other carpets and oil cloths; rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses and feather beds, bedding, china and glass ware, marble clock and girandoles, extension and centre tables, mahogany sofas and chairs, one elegant rosewood piano, made by Nunns & Clark, Boston, cost $700, rosewood workstands, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish, and cost $700. Also, kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues now ready. Deposits required from all purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 34 lots of land in the City of New-York, 10 of which are on the 107th-av., east side, between 62th and 66th-sts., (3 corners included,) and are within 300 or 400 feet of Broadway, on which a line of stages runs every 15 minutes from City Hall to 79th-st. (fare 6¼ cents;) 23 lots on 8d, 6th and 7th-avs., and 45th, 47th, 54th, 62d and 66th-sts. The above lots are nearly all of even grade, and on graded avenues and streets, and suitable for immediate improvement. Terms very liberal. For maps and further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STEAM ENGINES—Boilers, planing and drill-machines, turning lathes, boiler and pattern-makers' tools of all kinds, shafting, pulleys, &c., horses, carts, harness, &c., contained in the City Foundry, Nos. 256 and 261 West-st., and Nos. 378 and 379 Washington-st., New-York—to be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, April 25, commencing at 11 o'clock, on the premises. Sale peremptory. Terms cash, by order of THOMAS C. DURANT and H. C. CRANE, Assignees of George F. Redman. Catalogues can now be had of the Auctioneers, No. 18 Nassau-st.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—A large assortment of fine patent leather and calf sewed work, comprising a general assortment for Spring trade, to close up the entire stock, on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at, A. M., at the store of H. L. Ayers, No. 283 Pearl-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 4 Wall-st., by order of a gentleman going to Europe, to be sold without reserve, a variety of

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, April 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No 179 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany furniture, chairs, sofas in hair cloth, do. centre tables, looking glasses, bedsteads, bedding, &c.; stove, &c., and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash, City fueds, &c.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LOTS IN JERSEY CITY.—The great sale of 32 lots in Jersey-av., Erie-st., &c., advertised for the 17th ult., to be sold on the ground, was postponed on account of the severe storm, will positively be sold rain or shine, on MONDAY, 24th April, at 1 o'clock P. M., to the large Commercial Hall, Montgomery-st., near the ferry. For maps &c., inquire at D. SCOTT'S Real Estate Exchange, or of CLERK & BACOT, architects, No. 13 Montgomery-st.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

THE SALE ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE on Thursday, 20th, at No 71 West 23d-st., was postponed on account of the rain, to MONDAY next, when it will positively take place, rain or shine, blow high or low. Parties will bear in mind that this is the furnishre of a private family—the rosewood furniture made by Boodoume; rosewood piano, velvet carpet, very rare old Italian oil paintings, &c. Particulars on Monday morning.

BILLING & TUCKER, No. 43 Walker-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY—At No. 43 East 30th-st., elegant rosewood furniture, velvet carpets, real brocze candelabras and clock, rosewood piano-forte, large mirrors, gas chandeliers, &c., the property of a gentleman going to France. A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, at the above house, all the elegant furniture contained therein, the whole of which is of the best quality, and only been in use a few months. Full particulars on MONDAY, when catalogues will be ready.

BELL & BUSH, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THOMAS BELL & H. N. BUSH.—Large sale THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the auction rooms, No. 27 Centre-st., (removed from Ludlow-st. by virtue of a mortgage,) of elegant and valuable furniture, carpets, extension tables, looking glasses, &c. MONDAY, stock of groceries, wines, liquors, fixtures, furniture, cigars, teas, &c., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d-ave.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

BOOK SALE THIS EVENING—Messrs LYMAN & CO. (successors to Cooley & Keese) No. 377 Broadway, will sell THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock every general assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, including Law, and also a superb copy of the Natural History of the State of New York—colored plates—published by authority.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

ELIAS COMBS will sell on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., the following articles: tables, chairs, crockery, beds, bedding, sofas, lamps, bedsteads, oil cloths, carpets, mirrors, dining tables, bureaus, chamber furniture, looking-glasses, washstands, rocking chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where, in additioe to extensive salesrooms, they will have a picture gallery upwards of 90 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

TUESDAY.—The ELEGANT AND VALUABLE FURNITURE contained in the house No. 25 Lispenard-st., at 10½ o'clock. All of the first-class. Particulars on Monday.

WEDNESDAY.—Corner of Cathnrine and Madison-sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—At the splendid warerooms, No. 707 Broadway, a very large and splendid assortment of cabinet furniture of the best quality, City and country trade, consisting of rosewood, oak, walnut, mahogany libraries, wardrobes, secretary, bookcases, etageres, parlor furniture in suites, covered with French satin, brocatelle or velvet; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, marble-top centre and pier tables, fancy iron tables, cribs, hat-stands, sewing chairs, rocking chairs, corner etageres, iron bedsteads, patent rocking cradles and other articles; elegant hall stands, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; oak, walnut, mahogany extension dining tables, dining-room chairs to match; horse-hair mattresses, and all other kinds; palliasses, feathers and feather-beds, bolsters, pillows; also a general assortment of household furniture, well worthy of attention. A. B. McKINNEY, No. 707 Broadway.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND FANCY DECORATIONS.—D. S. HOUGH calls the particular attention of purchasers to his new and extensive warerooms in the marble building No. 76 Beekman-st., four doors below Gold, where may always be found the largest, choicest, rarest, richest and most complete assortment of everything pertaining to housekeeping, as Furniture of every description, style and price; Carpets of all kinds and grades; Oil Cloths, Seds, Blankets, Bedding of Mattresses; Oil Paintings, Pier and Oval Glasses, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, Silverware, elegant mantel decorations, Clocks, &c.; and, in addition, a multitude of articles both ornamental and needful, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. N. B.—All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 314 BROADWAY, GOTHIC HALL.—TUNIS MORRELL invites the public to give him a call when in want of furniture. His stock and facilities are very extensive for good furniture, and that made to great advantage by old established manufacturers. Elegant rosewood suites parlor furniture, beautiful enamelled furniture, desirable dining-room furniture, with every article needed in furnishing complete in my line. Satisfaction always given to every purchaser. N. B.—Brooklyn or any other reasonable distance delivered free of charge.

CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, late partner of PHELPS & KINGMAN respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally, that he has now on hand a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of warranted made CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDS and MATTRESSES, which he offers at wholesale and retail, at unexceptionally low prices. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. HENRY W. KINGMAN, No. 434 Pearl-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE—Rosewood, mahogany and walnut, of the newest and most approved patterns. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway.—The inquiry is often made for the best place to buy furniture of a good quality and cheap; we invite attention of purchasers to this old stand, where may be found a large assortment of the best made parlor and chamber furniture.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book-Baskets attached for similar schools, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. B. PATON.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHER, No. 16 North William-st., near Chatham, manufacturers of Show Cases in metal, brass, rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and silver. A good assortment kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Old Show Cases taken in exchange.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 124 Grand-st. 2 doors East of Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture, are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., 3 doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES—We invite the attention of the heedless world to the superiority of these Scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound Platform Balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, planed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, prepared and levelled that the knife-edge bearings may work easily through their whole length; and in every point, skill and ability have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and Canada, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 10 Water-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, April 4, 1853, and to be located in the City of New-York, with a Capital of $100,000, fully paid in, and a Reserve Fund, invested in the securities of the United States of America, equivalent and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of May proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th April to 1st May, inclusive,

APRIL 12, 1854. THO. L. CHESTER, Sec'y.

This Company has a cash capital of $250,000, and a surplus, all invested in bonds and mortgages and United States stocks, and will insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

Joseph Walker,	Moses Taylor,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Francis Skiddy,	Robert Smith,	P. W. Edmonds,
George Bulkley,	J. H. Harris,	George R. Jagues,
Joel Seymour,	John P. March,	Jno. S. Van Woert,
John J. Crane,	Wm. R. Kirkland,	Hugh Maxwell,
John Milhau,	D. A. Bokee,	Cornelius Grinnell,
B. M. Whitlock,	Silas Davis,	Jno. Van Boskerck,
Samuel L. Mitchill,	Theodore Victor,	Reub. Burkhalter,
John J. Herrick,	Uriah P. Levy,	Henry Stokes,
William J. Todd,	Dudley B. Fuller,	Joseph Stuart,
	George S. Robbins.	

THOMAS L. CHESTER, Secretary.

A. H. DEVOHTY, Surveyor.

STEVENS & HOLLY, Counselors.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to take risks against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $175,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Kingsley,	W. M. Hamilton,	Samuel W. Hoffman,
Gazsway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Bires,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Sipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fronant,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Doane-st.—At an electoo held on the 12th inst., the followieg-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Elias D. Bunting,	F. W. Gaynor,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mossman,
Dan el T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John R. Ducham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.,
Wm. L. Conklin,	Ebee'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. R. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Foley,	Ephraim Brown,	William Cheese,
William Everdell,	Jas F. Freeborn.	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full, continue to insure only by Fire, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Taylor,	Sem'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Roberts,	William K. Thorn,
Thompson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Abr'm B. Embury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Bobson.	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Davison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 3d, 1852.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $110,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Wm. H. Falls,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
John D. Wright,	Ralph Mend,	Wm. C. White,
Abraham Bell,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
	Irad Hawley,	Elisha Riggs.

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PEBRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 (Wall-st. and 58 Rowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryoo-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK—Third-av., corner Astor-place and 9th-st.—SAVINGS BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, and for the benefit of ALL CLASSES of persons. Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President. PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President. TRUSTEES.

J. A. Westervelt.	Francis H. Abbot.	Samuel B. Ashley.
A. J. Underhill.	Edward Burridge.	James W. Elwell.
Russell Dart.	Isaac T. Smith.	Wm. H. Hazard.
Philip W. Engs.	C. W. Thomas.	Nath'l L. McCreadnor.	Nath'l E. James.
Hugh Munro,	Francis B. O'Conor.	dy,
Samuel Leede.	James B. O. Fish.	Chas M. Livingston.
Charles Miles.	Joseph Jamison.	
F. S. Brooks.	G. W. Quintard,	Morgan Iron Works.
Charles L. Vose.		

Deposits of any sums from $1 to $1,000 received. Interest allowed on all sums under $500, at the rate of 6 per cent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, April 15, 1854.—The LAKE MAHOPAC BANK, Carmel, Putnam Co., has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An Act to Amend the Several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co. No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is the general one every inch almost of which all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

SEWING MACHINES.—It is now well understood that the best Sewing Machines in use, of all varieties, can be found only at GROVER, BAKER & CO.'S, No. 495 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlets with full description and price sent to all who wish. These machines infringe no other patent, being the true original patent

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—For chapped hands, the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

Read CHILTON'S certificate:—"Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same uses. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot, or ground 100 feet square, or four City lots, for $75, payable in small instalments. The locality, one half hour's ride from 23d-st. in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 362 6th-av., or No. 138 6th-av.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INK manufactured by Parsons, Black & Co., which they keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks, at the lowest prices. BOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, Steam, New-York and Liverpool.—Calls (Cabin Passengers only) at Halifax, from Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $100. Cabin Passage, $65. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannahan;
ASIA, Capt. W. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These are the only steamers carry a clear white light at mast-head; Owners not responsible for any other light.

AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York.....Wednesday, Apr. 5
CANADA, Stone, from Boston.....Wednesday, Apr. 12
EUROPA, Shannon, from New-York.....Wednesday, Apr. 19
ASIA, Lott, from Boston.....Wednesday, Apr. 26
ARABIA, Judkins, from New-York.....Wednesday, May 3
PERSIA, Ryrie, from Boston.....Wednesday, May 10
AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York.....Wednesday, May 17
CANADA, Stone, from Boston.....Wednesday, May 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight and Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR HAVRE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

New-York Daily Times.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Alexander, JANE E., daughter of the late C. G. Smedberg, to JOHN WILKES, Jr., U. S. N.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 20, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, REV. THOMAS C. SEELY to Miss SUSAN J. STRONG, all of this City. ☞ Louisville and San Francisco papers please copy.

In Exeter, on Tuesday, April 18, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate, ALBERT G. VAN ZANDT, to Miss ELLEN LOUISA PARKER, daughter of Peter Parker, Esq.

DIED.

In Jersey City, on Friday, April 21, HARRIET, wife of Samuel W. Demarest.

The friends of the family will please attend her funeral, at the York-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation. From thence her remains will be taken to West Bloomfield for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, April 20, Mrs. MARY FOWLER, aged 49 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her son-in law, Wm. A. Taylor, No. 15 Allen-st. Her remains will be taken to East Chester, for interment.

In this City, on Friday, April 21 HANNAH JACKSON, wife of John Jackson, aged 41 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Kemp, No. 84 Varick-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Havana, Island of Cuba, on Thursday, April 13, at 6 o'clock A. M., WILLIAM B. WILLIAMS, of the firm of McDonald & Williams, of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday, April 20, Mrs PHEBE PRICE, widow, late of England, in the 83d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 151 West Fifteenth-st., on Sunday, April 22, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

On Tuesday, April 18, JOHN BROOKS, infant child of R. Parker and Emily Smith, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 122 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, April 20, JULIET LAWRENCE HUNT, adopted daughter of the late Rev. Christopher Hunt.

The friends and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 583 Broome-st., on Saturday, April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Pleasant Valley on Tuesday, April 18, CALVERT M. CANFIELD, late of Owego, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, April 23, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from the residence of his father, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County.

In this City, on Friday morning, April 21, Miss CLARA WESTERVELT.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 6 — -st., on Sunday morning, April 23, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Fort Lee, for interment.

In Newark N. J., on Friday morning, April 21, of consumption, ROBERT J. HARVEY, aged about 38 years.

At Kewburg, on Friday morning, April 21, JOHN FORSYTH, Esq., aged 71 years.

The funeral services will be held at the First Associate Reformed Church, in that place, to-morrow afternoon, April 23, at 2 o'clock.

At his late residence New-Scone Scotland, on Monday, March 27, DUNCAN MCNAB, aged 82 years, formerly of this City.

At Fort Lee, N. J., on Friday morning, April 21, SUSAN C. TAYLOR, wife of Peter Taylor in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, April 23, at 2 o'clock. The steamboat *Flora* leaves the foot of Spring-st. at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning.

April 12, HENRY V. NEWBERT aged 13 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

FRIDAY, April 21—6 P. M.

There was a moderately steady condition of affairs in Wall-street to-day. The Stock prices varied but slightly from the operations of yesterday; a little dearer on Erie Railroad, ½ ₩ cent. lower on Reading, and very active for Cumberland Coal, in which the movement was about 6,000 shares, at 27¾ @28 cash. The sales of Cleveland and Toledo were comparatively large, at a further advance of ½@¾ ₩ cent. New-York Central advanced to 107, and Cleveland and Columbus in request at 116 ₩ cent. Crystal Palace receded to 55 ₩ cent. after selling at 58 yesterday. A continued good demand is noticed in Delaware and Hudson and Penosylvenie Coal stocks. Both companies, we hear, are tendered larger offers for their coal, to be delivered at the mouth of the canal on the Hudson River, than they anticipated when making up their circulars for the ensuing season. There was more animation in the Pond list at the Board; about $100,000 disposed of, chiefly Illinois Central 7 percents, at 78½ cash, and 79¾ ₩ cent., buyer 60 days, and New-York Central Sixes at 93¼@93½. The Erie Convertibles of 1862 brought 87 ₩ cent., and California State Sevens 85. The foreign orders received by the *Asia*, are inconsiderable. Some few sales are advised on American account, from London, but not in sufficient amounts to afford much encouragement. At the close of the Second Board there were bids for 1,000 shares Reading at 75; 1,500 Hudson River at 64½, and large amounts of Cumberland Coal on buyers' option, as high as 30 ₩ cent. 12 months.

The refusal by the Suffolk Bank at Boston to redeem the circulation of the Central Bank of Middletown, Connecticut, and of the Deep River Bank of the same State, was reported by telegraph, and some of the Bankers here refused to buy the notes to-day; but to the close of business they were taken by the Metropolitan Bank as other New-England money, and we learn that the corresponding Bankers of the two concerns in this City had no unfavorable advices as to their standing. The account of the Middletown Central is with the Empire City Bank, and that of the Deep River Bank with the Marine Bank. The circulation of nearly all the New-England Banks which has been employed in the West is now returning rapidly for redemption, owing to the scarcity of Exchange in Ohio, Indiana, &c., and unfavorable rumors are apt to originate at such a time. In connection with these rumors an effort was made to-day to throw discredit upon the notes of the Pequonnock Bank of Bridgeport, Connecticut, of which Mr. BARNUM is the President. The following card from that gentleman, tendering his ample private fortune for the redemption of the obligations of the Bank, ought to satisfy the public on this score. The Bank has never been discredited at the redeeming agencies here or in Boston.

The Pequonnock Bank.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, BROADWAY.

Having seen a slip purporting to come from the office of JOHN THOMPSON, Wall-street, stating that the notes of the Pequonnock Bank, Bridgeport, Ct., of which I am President, are not received at that office, and intended to cast discredit upon the notes of said Bank, although I have no interest in the Bank except as a stockholder, I hereby publicly pledge my entire private fortune for the space of twelve months from this date, for the full payment of the notes and deposits of the Pequonnock Bank. No bank in the Union is conducted on more strict business principles than the Pequonnock. Its Board of Directors, at the head of whom is the Mayor of the city, includes gentlemen of the first standing in the State of Connecticut. The stock is owned by several hundred shareholders, and stands 14 ₩ cent. above par. The annual dividends are 8 ₩ cent., with a large surplus. Under its charter no Director can be a borrower for more than $5,000, and no other individual or firm for more than $10,000. Its notes have never been discredited by the Suffolk Bank, of Boston, the Metropolitan, of New-York, nor any of the brokers in Wall-street, except JOHN THOMPSON. In fine, the author of this attack will immediately be prosecuted for a libel. P. T. BARNUM.

APRIL 21, 1854.

There was no particular alteration in Mining affairs to-day. The Exchanges on New-York at the West and South are higher, and collections made difficult by the general scarcity of Money. As far as Gold can be commanded by the Bankers, it will soon have to move freely to this point in lieu of other Exchange. Sight bills at New-Orleans are worth 1@1¼ ₩ cent. premium, which rates would justify the transfer of Gold. The supply of the precious metals at New-Orleans is at present large; nearly equal in Bank to that of New-York.

The steamer *Hermann*, to-morrow, will take a moderate mail. Fills on the Continent are easier, and firm in rates: Paris, 5.11¼@5.12½. We hear that the bills made in this country on the suspended Banking House in Paris will be generally paid out of proceeds of the property against which they were drawn. This property was bought for other parties on the Continent, the credits on Paris being used for the convenience of the agents on this side. The bills drawn from Mobile were against Cotton bought for manufacturers at Lyons. The steamer takes about $100,000 in Gold and Silver.

There was a large business done in Flour to-day, and at firm rates, and the sales of Cotton were 1,746 bales, of which 469 bales were taken for export. The telegraph reports a business of 7,000 bales Cotton at New-Orleans, where the stock on sale is rapidly accumulating. The *Asia's* account have strengthened the market.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods this week amounts to $1,790,649, of which $357,300, passed into Public Store. The following is the weekly summary:

	ENTERED AT THE PORT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.	Pkgs.	Values.
Man. of Wool..	1,667	$363,636	486	$121,864	393	$89,150
Man. of Cotton.	1,231	346,564	467	77,103	146	26,808
Man. of Silk...	725	414,451	370	113,8..	97	59,929
Man. of Flax..	607	169,212	149	27,277	23	5,189
Miscellaneous.	563	95,494	96	9,123	12	4,332
Total.....	4,835	$1,432,353	1,468	$357,300	673	$191,822
		357,300				1,432,288
Total entered..		$1,789,649	Total marketed..			$1,624,311

The comparative business at New-Orleans, in the way of receipts of Produce from the interior from the 1st September last, the commencement of the commercial year, to the 15th inst., as against last season, is as follows:

	1853-4. Sept. 1, to Apr. 15.	1852-3. Sept. to Apr. 15.
Cotton, bales	1,115,000	1,478,000
Flour, bbls	677,000	629,000
Corn, sacks	1,050,000	845,000
Wheat, sacks	129,000	35,000
Pork, bbls	153,000	229,000
Pork in bulk, lbs	9,642,000	10,913,000
Beef, in bbls	33,300	65,000
Sugar, hhds	211,000	153,000
Molasses, bbls	152,000	220,000
Tobacco, hhds	18,000	36,800
Bacon Hams, hhds	24,400	32,900
Lard, bbls	106,600	103,100
Lard, kegs	80,300	131,500
Rio Coffee, bags	203,000	239,000

Breckenridge Coal Company.

We gave, some weeks since, a brief account of the origin of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, and of the character and properties of the coal which they propose to mine, and which their large estate yields in great abundance. The concern was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, with strict care to the situation and value of the mines, and as much with reference to the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth as to the convenience of individual speculation. To this end, the Governor was directed to appoint a Board of Commissioners to survey the estate, ascertain its cost, assess its prospective value, and report generally upon the character of the enterprise. This Board was made by Governor POWELL to consist of Professor SILLIMAN, Jr., of New-Haven; Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, and BAYAN R. YOUNG, Esq., a prominent citizen of Kentucky, long resident near the mines, which are situated in Breckenridge County, on the Ohio River, below Louisville. By request, and for the information of all who may feel interested in this enterprise, we copy the official report, and also the programme for the division of shares:

To His Excellency Lazarus W. Powell, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: We, the undraigned, have been appointed and instructed by you, over the seal of the State, to act as Commissioners for the appraisement of certain mineral lands situate in Breckenridge and Hancock Counties, in the State of Kentucky. These lands form the estate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Association, and are about to be transferred by sale and purchase to the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, agreeable to the terms of an act of incorporation for that purpose, passed February 9, 1854. Before this act can become a law the Governor is required to procure an appraisement of the property, according to the terms of the act, by "three discreet and disinterested persons, citizens of this Commonwealth, provided that, in fixing the valuation thereof by said appraisers, it shall be at such sum as in their opinion will yield to the stockholders under proper management, when all the works are completed and the produce of said mine are marketed, not less than twelve per centum per annum upon said appraised valuation."

In accordance with the terms of this provision and of our oaths, taken upon your commission, we have visited and examined the property in question and have the honor herewith to tender you our

REPORT.

SITUATION OF THE PROPERTY.—The lands embraced in the title of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Association comprise about 7,000 acres. Of this about 6,400 acres are within the southern coalfield of Kentucky, and about 560 acres just upon its margin, and known as the Tar and White Sulphur Springs. In addition, the Association hold 34 acres upon the bank of the Ohio, just below and immediately adjacent to the town of Cloverport. The distance from the Ohio River at Cloverport to the coal openings on this property is about nine miles by the course of the railroad which is now in progress of construction by the Association, but by the usually travelled road it is somewhat less. The Tar Springs property is situated about midway between Cloverport and the coal openings. The course of the railway is over the property of the Association for the whole distance, save about three miles, where the right of way has been purchased. The loading at Cloverport is esteemed one of the most favorable on the river Ohio.

TIMBER AND TIMBER.—The timber over the whole of this region is remarkably fine. This abundance of the finest timber, taken in connection with the saw-mill which the Company have erected, and the railroad which they are building, is an item of much importance in the prospective value of this property. The oak found upon this land is esteemed of the first quality. It is hardly necessary to add that the drainings of this property is peculiarly good through the Keg Fork and Tar Fork of Clover Creek, while the southern slopes of the estate find drainage by the Panther Creek of Green River. The back waters of the Ohio never reach the Coal Measures.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.—The dip over the whole of this region is very gently to the southwest. The amount of this dip, as measured in the line of the coal openings, is about twenty feet in the mile. This estimate has been confirmed by the level action points more than a mile distant from each other. The importance of this fact, in reference to the drainage of the mines, will be apparent to any person familiar with coal mining, when it is added that the level of all the coal is above the little valleys, and into which the coal entries will open. Pumps will never be required to drain any portion of this estate. Three beds of coal were well made out. Two of these are worthy of notice, viz.: the upper, or cannel coal, and the lower, or bituminous coal. These two beds are separated by at least one hundred feet of stratified deposits.

CANNEL COAL.—This bed constitutes the peculiar value of this coal property—it demands, therefore, careful attention. It is now opened at fifteen places by coal entries, driven from convenient points in the vallseys of the several minor water courses. Your Commissioners satisfied themselves, by tracing its outcrop, that this bed extends under a very large part of the entire territory of the Company. We feel that it is entirely within bounds to say that this coal measure underlies at least four thousand acres of the land owned by the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Association. Its thickness may be set down as three feet, for the whole territory, as estimated from all points now open. In some places it was considerably over three feet. We do not include, in the thickness of this coal, about eight or ten inches of bituminous shale under the coal. This shale is full of impressions of coal plants, and burns freely; it is easily mined by the pick, and its removal enables the miner to bring down large bodies of the cannel coal. The character of the cannel coal bed is remarkably uniform at all points; and we observed it in about twenty places in a circuit of eight or ten miles. It is covered by a well disposed cover of sandstone, which forms a solid level roof, highly favorable to safe and economical mining. The character of this cannel coal is entirely peculiar and unlike any other coal with which your Commissioners are acquainted. We agree in calling it cannel coal, although it is in some important respects unlike the other known varieties of that coal. Its peculiarities are 1st, The ease with which it ignites. 2d, The power, volume and endurance of its combustion, and its freedom from snapping explosions. 3d, Its wonderful strength in resisting blows, and the consequent entire absence of loss from transportation and repeated handling. 4th, The small quantity of coke which it leaves, and the consequent absence of cinders or half-burned coal in its ashes. 5th, Its resistance to atmospheric influences, frosts, rains, etc., by which all danger of slacking or falling to powder is avoided. Some of these peculiarities demand further notice. Its easy combustion enables it to burn on the hearth of a common open fireplace. A single small lump, once ignited, will continue to burn until it is all consumed; no shavings or paper are required to ignite it, a thin splinter of it burning easily from the touch of a match or candle flame. Its perfect combustion demands a full supply of air, and is attended with intense heat, and a most brilliant, voluminous flame, like that from resin, and its endurance far exceeds any other bituminous coal which we have ever seen. The chemical analysis of this coal (below) gives the explanation of this remarkable peculiarity in the presence of not less than sixty per centum of volatile matter (gas) from the decomposition of the bituminous portion of the coal. Very few coals have been observed which approach this richness in gas, and still fewer which excel it. We give below, for comparison, the volatile matter, ash and carbon in several coals which are well known.

ANALYSIS OF THE BRECKINRIDGE CANNEL COAL.

Gas (volatile matter)	43.52
Carbon in Coke	27.16
Ash	8 47
Water (Hygroscopic moisture)	77
Total	99.72

The amount of ash was separately determined by us on another sample of about twelve pounds weight, by combustion in a furnace prepared for this purpose, the object being to obtain some approach to actual practice in the large way. The amount yielded by this trial was 7 per cent.

Comparison of various coals in respect to their relative amount of carbon, (in the coke,) volatile matter, (gas,) and ash in combustible residue. The results are quoted from the well-known work of CLEGG on coal gas:

ANALYSIS OF 100 PARTS.

CANNEL OR BITUMINOUS COAL.	Carbon.	Volatile matter or gas.	Ash.
Canael	39.43	56.57	4.00
Pittsburg Coal	64.72	32.95	2.33
Shipconville, Penna	49.80	43.20	7.00
Midlothian coal, Richmond, Va	53.01	33.25	10.47
Kanawhe (Judge Bank)	55.55	41.85	2.60
Pictou, Nova Scotia	60.73	26.76	12.51
Boghead, Albert coal	36.04	61.74	2.22
Asphaltum of Cuba. (Chappapote)	34.97	63.00	2.03
Breckinridge coal (given above)	26.16	63.52	8.17

The Hillsboro' coal has been examined particularly by one of us; it resembles the Breckenridge coal in chemical composition, but is exceedingly unlike it in physical character, and in general appearance, both. It will be seen, also, by approaching the tubs of asphaltum in composition, but the latter is by unlike the two former as they are unlike each other, if regarded in view of their physical character. It is in this peculiarity (i. e., its remarkable amount of bituminous matter) of the Breckenridge cannel coal that fits it, above all others in the Valley of the Mississippi, for raising steam on our steamboats, for boiling sugar, for making illuminating gas, and for private use. Its strength and compactness make it a singularly clean coal to handle. It does not soil the fingers in the least, and may be used in the parlor without any inconvenience arising from dust or small particles, while the light of its combustion in the open grate is such as to render candles or other artificial light superfluous. Its ashes amount to about eight per cent., but being without clinker, and very dense, they will occasion no inconvenience. It is entirely free from slate enclosed in the mass of the coal, and abounds in immense beds of coal parts. The gross of properties which we have described is certainly very remarkable, and it might be asked whether there was nothing to be said against it. With a wish to discharge our duties faithfully, and to be entirely candid and truthful in our statements, we would reply: That this cannel coal is certainly not fitted for the purpose of the blacksmith, as it will not make a hollow fire; nor is it adapted for iron smelting, as it makes very little coke. There are, however, other manufacturing purposes for which it is specially adapted—such as glass-making and reverberatory furnaces, in which a voluminous flame is desirable. In several places where we uncovered for the first time, at the distance of a few inches under the surface, and even on the surface, we had the opportunity of observing that there was not the least decay or disintegration in it, but the angles stood out sharp and clean, without any visible change beyond a rusty discoloration of the outside. No better evidence could be desired of its capacity to resist atmospheric influences. The heaps of coal which have been exposed all Winter, from the pits, present the same unchanged appearance. This coal is more like the material called jet than it is like common cannel coal; indeed, the term "jet coal" would describe it more accurately than the name it bears. Like jet it can be wrought into various delicate ornamental articles which take a high polish. The bituminous coal, which occurs at a depth of nearly one hundred feet below the cannel coal is a bed of four or five feet in thickness. We venture the opinion that this bed of coal is the same as that at Hawesville, on the Ohio, thirteen miles from the Breckenridge coal. This bed underlies the whole of the Company's lands, but as they do not propose at present to work it, and as it does not offer any characteristic peculiarities over other bituminous coals, we shall pass it without any further notice.

IMPROVEMENTS UPON THE PROPERTY.—We have already alluded to the openings into the cannel coal, amounting at present to fifteen places, for the most part in such situations as to offer the utmost facility for communication by tram roads with the schutes which will discharge the coal into the cars. These openings have been made on a wide prospective plan. One of them, at the head of Keg Fork, has been begun of sufficient size, twelve feet wide by six feet high, to admit a double-track tram road, and, when carried through due south, will open on the valley of Panther Creek, about three miles distant, through a hill over three hundred and fifty feet high, and the same sized opening continued due north, from the head of the same ravine, will come out on the head waters of Nowton's Fork, of Tar Fork, of Clover Creek, making in all a tunnel of over four miles, all on the floor of the cannel coal. This first and great necessity for bringing this property into market was a railroad, for the cheap and rapid transportation of coal at all times in the year; every effort has, therefore, been made, to carry out this work. The railroad is graded for a single track of four feet ten inches; about five miles of the whole distance is already graded, and contracts have been entered into and men are now on the ground for the completion of the whole. Most of the grading, if not the whole, will be ready for the superstructure by May 1.

The saw-mill (80 feet long, by 36 wide, and three stories high,) is situated at the upper end of the railway, and at the point where the coal begins. It is driven by a steam engine, is fremed in a very firm and substantial way, and can saw timber 40 feet long. An ample supply of the finest white oak logs is now at the mill, and several miles of the cross-ties, allsend sub-sills have been sawed, and are piled ready for distribution along the road. The iron for laying on the sills is on the ground and has been distributed. It was purchased on favorable terms from one of the Ohio roads; it is a flat bar, three inches wide by seven-eighths thick. A large amount of timber for trussle-work has also been sawed and framed, besides all the planks and small timber required in the construction of the boarding-houses, cabins, stables, smith-shops, &c., &c. It is easy to see that when the railroad is finished, ample employment will be found for a saw-mill by a company who have many miles of underground tram-roads to build, besides coal-sears and cabins for hundreds of miners, without looking in the general demands of the neighborhood or the preparation of ship timber. We may add with respect to the railroad, that all the work upon it appears to us to have been performed with fidelity and skill; all its grades, with one slight exception, are towards the river with the coal. The up grades being with empty cars, the time required to Cloverport cannot exceed thirty minutes. The road may be easily completed by August of this year and in good operation.

COST OF MINING AND DELIVERY OF COAL.—We have made diligent inquiry on this point, and have taken the testimony of intelligent miners and others acquainted with the business. We believe the following estimate to be beyond the truth, but have preferred to state an extreme limit:

Cost of Coal delivered at Cloverport, per ton.

Mining	$1,00 Royalty 20
Transportation	30 Total amount per ton $1,50

It will be understood that from the time the coal is placed in the coal cars by the miner, it is not handled again before the final delivery from the barges or boats into which it falls by gravity. We have consulted numerous persons, and find but one opinion as to the universally high estimate set on this coal, and an expression of willingness to pay for it a much higher price than is now paid for ordinary bituminous coal. The Company feel satisfied that the coal will net them $3 ₩ ton, or that they can obtain for it at Cloverport $1,50 gross. From the testimony of several steamboat captains and owners, it appears that this coal can be delivered by the Company in New-Orleans, by their own steam barges, at a cost within $1,20 ₩ ton, and some estimates make it much less.

CONCLUSION.—Your Commissioners have experienced no small difficulty in arriving at a decision satisfactory to their own minds with regard to the value which, by the terms of their appointment, they are required to fix upon their property. The terms require that the value shall be fixed at such a sum as in their opinion will yield to the stockholders, under proper management, when the works are complete and the products of said mines are marketed, not less than twelve per cent. per annum upon said appraised valuation. Any estimate upon the probable net avails of sale for a long term of years is open to many weighty objections, which it is needless to recapitulate. Every acre of the Breckenridge Cannel Association's lands under this variety of coal, we estimate to contain 5,000 tons of coal. This estimate is certainly within the truth: taking our determination of its density, (viz. 1, 150,) and assuming the vein to average only three feet, we estimate 4,000 acres at least as being cannel coal. 200,000 tons of coal, sold at a profit of $3 ₩ ton, will yield a net profit of $600,000 ₩ annum. As it is generally agreed that 300,000 tons is a quantity much more likely to be sold, we will reduce our estimate of profit to $2 ₩ ton, and the net avails will still be the same, viz. $600,000.

We do doubt, therefore, hesitate to return four millions of dollars as the estimate value of our appraisement (under your Commissioner) of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Association property. We may well congratulate the Company, that they have been able to enlist in their services rare combination of talent, and men every way entitled to their confidence. All which we have the honor to submit to your Excellency, while we remain, with sentiments of high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.,
GEO. D. PRENTICE,
BRYAN R. YOUNG,
Commissioners.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21, 1854.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Association, it was ordered that the stock be divided into 40,000 shares, of $100 each.

At an election held on the 25th day of March, 1854, at the office of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., No. 2 Wall-street, New-York, due notice having been given, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: John Thompson, James W. Johnson, Charles T. Pierson, Samuel F. Hendley, Joseph M. Brown, George W. Hite, and Abel Bennett, Jr.

At a meeting of the Directors held on the evening of the 25th of March, 1854, James W. Johnson was elected President; Charles T. Pierson, Vice-President; John Thompson, Treasurer; Samuel F. Headley, Secretary; and Luther W. Badger, Assistant Secretary. Abel Bennett, Jr., was appointed Agent for the prosecution of the various interests of the Company.

The transfer books are kept at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Wall-street and Broadway, where all correspondence in relation to the stock should be directed.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Panchita, from Cardenas—Capt. Wm. Thompson (late of brig Dirigo, lost on Cruz del Padre,) J. Gauchard and Dewitt Miller, seamen of do., Quincy Phillips.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5 11 | Sun sets..... 6 46 | Moon rises.... 3 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 50 | Gov. Island.. 4 00 | Hell Gate..... 5 51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Hermes, Higgins, Bremen, C. H. Sands.
Ship Abby Frost, Brown, Sagua la Grande, J. W. Elwell & Co; Ed. Forrest, Crocker, London, Cook & Smith; Saratoga, Trask, Liverpool, Slate & Co.
Bark Zidon, Thurslow, St. Marys, Brett, Son & Co.; Tuson, (Br.,) Lagos, Manzanilla, Punderson & Schumaker.
Brig F. Richburg, Ellis, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Wagar, Hancock, Segovia Grande, R. P. Buck & Co.
Schrs. Oregon, Rummell, Jacksonville, Wadleigh & Co.; T. A. Ward, Huff, Wilmington, D. C. Freeman & Co.; F. G. Hawkins, Cobb, Philadelphia, master; J. H. Miner, McNeil, Baltimore, Mc Cready, Mott & Co.; M. L. Rogers, Rogers, Boston; Actor, English, Wash ington, J. H. Mathews; Pocahontas, Bulkley, Mobile Eagle & Hazard; Catherine Thomas, Seely, Macham & Co.; Mary A. Rowland, Kench, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.
Sloop Planter, Chester, Providence, J. H. Havens; R. W. Green, Hawkins, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Pilot, (Br.,) Leavitt, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with coal to Barclay & Livingston.
Ship Columbia, Proal, Shields March 5, with coal to R. Nichols for the Brooklyn Gas company, lay at anchor in the Downs, with a large fleet of English men-of-war, chiefly 3 and 2 deckers and all propellors or side wheel steam ers; was in the Downs 1st of April; fell in with the first part of it in lat. 47, lon. 44 26, running with the wind at W. S. W.; were never daring that time with less than from 40 to 50 large icebergs in sight, and frequently surrounded by them. Much drift ice; 8th inst., lat. 46 50, lon. 46 30, saw as in mere island of ice bearing from about S. W to N. N. E. six miles off; 9th inst., lat. 47 40, lon. 45 30, encountered a large field of ice, and for 4 miles distance, and extending as far as the eye could trace from side between floes two points; judged it to be about 40 feet high. The last we saw was in lat. 43 30 and lon. 50. The weather was generally clear white in the ice.
Ship Coraelie, (packet,) French, Liverpool March 13, with 2 dse. and 148 passengers to Merritt & Trimble. April 8, lat. 42 lon. 51 03, saw two very large icebergs, 9th inst., lat. 40 54, lon. 50 20, passed a large ship steering East, with her cr T. in foresp nail. 19th. Sandy Houk distant 93 miles took a pilot from the boat Jacob A. Westervelt. This C. had 1 birth and 4 deaths.
Ship Forest King, Allen, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Brower & Co., and 386 passengers to W. & J. T. Tapscott & Co. Experienced very heavy weather—made a southern passage, and saw but little ice.
Ship Stark of the Ocean, (clipper, of Waldoboro,) Connery, Havre 27 ds., ballast and 566 passengers to Nesmith & Sons. Experienced heavy weather and split sails, &c.
Bark Jacob Prentiss, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Loring, New-Orleans March 30, with mdse. to master. Experienced heavy weather—took the late gale off Barnegat, in 20 fathoms water, and received no damage.
Bark Ithena, (of Poston,) Scokio, Antwerp Jan. 20, Flushing Feb., and Portsmouth 10th. with mdse. to master. Put into Fayal in distress—since then has experienced very heavy weather.
Bark Kosmos, (Brem.,) Wessells, Bremen 31 ds., with mdse. and 243 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. From the 8th to the 16th inst., lat. 46, lon. 44, to Grand Banks of Newfoundland, (lat. 43,) was in ice, and saw a large number of icebergs.
Bark Leo, Malaga March 10, and Gibraltar March 17th, in ballast and 4 passengers to Aguire & Galway. Sailed in co. with brig Rose Angevine, Llanelly, for New-York. The Leo has been 93 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. E. gales.
Bark Nord America, Peters, Hamburg 41 ds., with mdse. and 229 passengers to H. Beck & Kuchardt. Has experienced very heavy weather.
Bark Pachuta, Mosier, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rennald & Francois, vessel to R. C. Reed.
Bark Henry Warren, (of Bath,) Reardon, New-Orleans 26 ds., with mdse. to master.
Brig Sara, Morgan, Fleu March 8, with India-rubbered hides to E. K. Cornell & Co. Left Mr. Lyons, Pilote, for New-York, and the only Am. vessel. 16th inst., in the late gale, split mainsail, stove bulwarks, &c.
Brig Harp, (of Baltimore,) S. F. Quackenbush, U. S. N., commander, 66 days from Genoa, with palm oil, canvas, hides and pepper to Atwell & Appleton, of Baltimore. The bark Buckeye, Burtwistle, hence, arrived at Mourovia in 30 ds. The late Capt. Shankland, of the H., was suspended from duty by Lieut. commanding R. M. Page, of the U. S. brig Perry, for disorderly conduct.
Brig W. F. Safford, (of Orrisetan,) Nickerson, Rochalle 60 ds., mdse. to R. P. Buck. March 28, lat. 39 54, lon. 46 33, saw the wreck of schr. H. M. Johnson—mainmast gone, full of water, and abandoned.
Brig Gleaner, (Br.) Foster, Matanzas, 12 ds., mdse. to Lyman & Co. Experienced heavy weather, lost deck-load of 40 casks molasses.
Brig Ohio, (of Salem,) Hatch, Attakapas 26 ds., mdse. to Sturges & Co.
Brig F. Nelson, (of St. George, Me.,) Ogier, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Canter & Co.
Brig Stephen G. Bass, (of Eastport,) Crosby, Trinidad de Cuba 16 ds., with sugar to Smith & Royaton. Sld. in company with bark Archimides, Mitchell, for Cowes, and brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, for New-York. 16th inst., lat. 37, lon. 73, experienced a gale from N. E., and lost part of deck load.
Brig Maria, (Br.,) Boudrot, Arichat 12 ds., with plaster to J. H Brett.
Brig Edwin, (of Boston,) Morton, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Storer & Stevens. Experienced heavy weather.
Brig Nancy Plaisted, (of Gardiner,) Ballard, Guayama, P. R., April 6, with sugar and molasses to master.
Brig Philura Grafem, Savannah 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon. Experienced heavy weather.
Brig Oliver Frost, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with shingles and laths to Kelly & Smithers.
Brig R. S. Lamson, Daniels, Darien 10 ds., with 190,000 feet shipt imber to S. H Rokenbaech.
Brig Rainbow, (of Thomaston,) Buncker, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to master.
Brig Mincos, Watkins, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton to Dimon & Co.
Brig Stephen Young, (of Pittston,) Lanpher, Attakapas 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman.
Brig Industry, Kerr Mystic, Conn., bound to Darlee Ga.
Brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, Trinidad de Cuba March 20, with sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman.
Brig Industry, Kerr Mystic, Conn., bound to Darlee Ga.
Brig Queen Esther, Pendleton, Trinidad de Cuba March 20, with sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman.
Brig Nile, (Br.) Long, Guayama, P. R., 20 ds., sugar to C. P. De Forrest & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the coast, lost sea is started bowsprit, &c. Had a pilot on board to Cape Cod, and was blown off to lat. 33.
Schr. Ann Hyman, (of Newbern, N. C.,) Powers, Antigua 16 ds., mdse. and 5 passengers to H. Knox. Left schrs. Eliza, for Cuba, to load for New-York; Prospect, do., do.
Brig E. Wright, Merritt, Darien 11 ds., with lumber to J. Holmes.
Brig Enoch Pratt, (of Fall River,) Brightman, Havana 14 ds., mdse. to P. N. King & Co. Had heavy weather, lost bulwarks, split sails, &c.
Schr. Franklin Bell, Robinson, Santa Cruz 20 ds., sugar, &c., to T. Owen & Son.
Schr. Emma, (of Boston,) Haffards, Matanzas April 8, mdse. to Lane & West.
Schr Charles Havens, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.
Schr Plandeme, Brown, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton to S. I. Mitchell.
Schr. Caroline, (of Baltimore,) Johnston, Kingston, Jam., 14 ds., with coffee and 8 passengers, to master. 9th inst., off St. Domingo, saw bark Mary, bound to Cape.
Schr. North State, Hortoo, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.
Schr. Frederick Reed, Deusman, Lubec, 8 ds., with plaster to Smith & Carnation. On Monday, 20 miles from Montauk, in the late N. E. gale, while lying to, shipped a sea which stove in the cabin windows—lost part of deck-load of lath, &c.
Schr. Wake, Briggs, Washington 5 ds., with stone to E. S. Pen cil.
Schr Lucretia, (of Pittston,) Day, Attakapas 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peck & Lyman. 15th and 16th inst., experienced the late gale, lost foresail, stove boat, and lost part of the deck-load of molasses.
Schr. Agnes, Lord, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., navel stores to C. & E. J. Peters.
Schr. Lawrence, (Br.,) Whitmore, Canso, N. S., 13 ds., with fish to master.
Schr. Castilina, (of Ellsworth.) Morgan, New-Orleans, 21 ds., with mdse. to E. D. Peters.
Schr. Maria L. Davis, (of Brooklyn,) Davis, Cedar Key 24 ds., with cotton to master.
Schr. Archibald Pharo, Faulkenburg, Charleston 12 ds., with lumber to master. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.
Schr. Daniel Parker, ——, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Boston.
Schr J. Lovell, Foster, Virginia 3 ds., with pine wood to master.
Schr. James, Stuart, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Norwich.
Schr. Effort, (Br.,) Curry, Mayagnez, P. R., 17 ds., with hides and sugar to J. N. Ontavia & Co., vessel to J.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 811. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF TWENTY PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, $2 a single copy.

Postmasters and all news agents will be liable to advertise.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Interesting in Relation to the Nebraska Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23.

Mr. BENTON hopes to get the floor on Tuesday, for the purpose of giving the Senate Nebraska bill a broadside. His great speech will be against the appropriation in the Mexican Treaty, should it be ratified by the Senate.

It is rumored that the new Nebraska bill will come up to-morrow, and the previous question moved. I do not think the rumor is well founded.

Mr. JOHNS, of Tennessee, and Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, will move to substitute a New-Mexico bill.

The Finance Committee of the Senate will report in favor of paying that portion of the Texas debt known as the "dnties" debt.

The President will undoubtedly veto Miss DIX's bill. The rumor that the President told Miss DIX that he was in favor of the bill, and earnestly desired its passage, is denied by him.

Messrs. GOODRICH and HALE are here.

QUI VIVE.

The Nebraska Bill—Government Printing.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23.

An effort will be made to-morrow to introduce into the House another Nebraska bill. When the States are called for resolutions, the friends of the move will present the bill as a new measure, but it will be the old acquaintance with merely a new face, and essentially the same as the proposition of Mr. DOUGLAS. It is thought that the number of members absent will render the scheme successful. At least, the most strenuous efforts will be made to render it so, and the opponents of the Nebraska bill are apprehensive as to the result. Mr. BENTON has prepared a long and stinging speech in opposition, and will try to get the floor early. The speech will make about seven columns of the *Globe*.

The arguments in the mandamus case in the Circuit Court, between BEVERLY TUCKER and the Superintendent of Printing, were closed yesterday. Decision reserved. The question argued was, as to whether the two parts of the Commissioners' Annual Report formed one whole, or whether each part formed a separate document.

Fatal Riot at Saginaw—Sheriff Killed by the Mob.

BUFFALO, Saturday, April 22.

The Michigan papers contain accounts of a dreadful riot at Saginaw on the 17th inst. It originated in an attempt of some 300 armed men to burn the jail at that place and rescue the prisoners. The Sheriff and others interfered to put down the riot, and the Sheriff was killed. A large number of the rioters have been arrested and bound over to await an examination.

THE LATE MOB AT SAGINAW.

EAST SAGINAW, Wednesday, April 12.

EDITORS OF THE ENQUIRER—*Dear Sirs:* Mr. BLACKMAN, Deputy Sheriff, has since died from the effect of the blows inflicted by the mob at Saginaw City in rescuing the five Dutchmen from the jail.

One of the Dutchmen has just been recovered, while a large swamp near Lower Saginaw contains the others, who are surrounded by a body of about 250 armed men, who will no doubt bring the culprits, dead or alive. Twenty-five men have been arrested, and implicated in the riot, who are now confined in irons, and well secured in the jail.

An attempt was made, last evening, to burn the jail, and a Dutchman caught in the act. He, too, will get his deserts.

Since writing the above we learn that Sheriff GATES, while returning home last evening, was fired at, and a ball lodged in the crown of his hat, only about 1½ inches above the top of his head. What are we coming to?

Yours, in truth, J. F.

[*Detroit Enquirer.*

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 22.

The steamer *State of Georgia* arrived at this port from Savannah, reports, on Friday passed steamer *Southerner*, from New-York for Charleston; same day passed a vessel apparently of about 180 tons, bottom upwards. The only letters to be discerned on her stern were Ca, being the commencement of her name.

BOSTON, Sunday, April 23.

Brig *Orizaba*, from Portland for Matanzas, when off Cape Cod this morning, came in contact with an unknown schooner bound to Bath, in which she suffered considerable damage and lost overboard three seamen, viz.: CHARLES CAMPBELL, PETER WELCH and CHAS. WATERHOUSE. Put in here to repair.

NORFOLK, Sunday, April 23.

The ship *Beatrice*, arrived here from Callao, on the passage fell in with British brig *Midas*, from Callao bound to Cork, dismasted and in a sinking condition. Took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port.

Cholera on Shipboard—The Liquor Law in New-Brunswick—Executive Pardon.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 22.

The packet ship *Blanche*, which arrived at St. John, N. B., on 20th, from Liverpool, had thirty-five deaths on board from cholera, during the passage. She had about 300 passengers.

The Maine law bill has been defeated in the New-Brunswick Legislature, and a bill passed very little different to the old license law. The wholesale and retail dealers are to pay the same amount, and all are to be licensed.

CHARLES H. BREWER, who, eighteen months since, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years, for embezzling the funds of the Suffolk Bank, has been pardoned by Governor WASHBURN.

News by the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 23.

The Southern mail has arrived, bringing New-Orleans papers of Monday. They contain Galveston dates of the 15th. A young man named GWIN, nephew of the Senator from California, was shot in the streets of Austin by a Capt. GRUMBLES, with whom he had had a previous quarrel.

Ex-President FILLMORE left Macon on Friday for Savannah.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Davis.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 22.

Ex-Governor DAVIS was buried to-day at Worcester. Numerous distinguished gentlemen were present, but the rain prevented any extensive out door ceremonies.

The Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 22.

The United States mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

HEAD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Mr. VICTOR M. RICE has been fully installed into his office as Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, with SAMUEL S. RANDALL, Esq., as Deputy, and Mr. CHAMBERS of Peekskill, as Clerk.

☞ The Benevolent Societies centering in in New-York have received contributions during the year of more than a million and a half of dollars. The receipts of some of them, as compared with those of the last year, have been as follows:

	1853-4.	1852-3.
American Tract Society	$364,697	$414,158
American Bible Society	346,542	305,000
American Board of For. Missions	185,483	189,266
American Home Miss. Society	171,734	191,209
American For. and Christ. Union	60,603	75,000
American and For. Bible Society	44,611	44,000
New-York Colonization Society	16,082	27,148
American Seamen's Friend Society	34,264	36,500
Female Guardian Society	12,772	23,000
Society for Ameliorating the Condition of Jews	13,900	14,000
Total	$1,272,206	$1,299,221
		1,272,206
Increase		$126,015

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the North Star.

No Connection with California Steamers.

THE STRAIN PARTY.

The steamship *North Star*, Captain MINER, (VANDERBILT's Line,) arrived at this port yesterday. There being no ship of the Independent Line at Panama, she comes without passengers or later news from California. The Purser's politeness puts us in possession of Aspinwall papers.

The *North Star* left Aspinwall 14th inst., at 8 P. M., with passengers, &c., to C. VANDERBILT. Experienced heavy weather and strong head winds on the passage home. No date, lat. 18° 40', long. 74° 30' W., passed whaling bark *Lady Suffolk*; 23d Nov., died of dysentery, ALFRED THORNE, son of Colonel THORNE, of Paris. Left in port U. S. sloop *Cyane*, HOLLINS, Commander, returned from the Darien Surveying Expedition, and mail steamship *United States* from New-Orleans. Isthmus very dry and healthy, roads in good order. The U. S. ship *Cyane*, G. N. HOLLINS, Commander, arrived from Carthagenia the 14th inst., at 4 A. M., after a passage of 29 hours.

From that port the *Cyane* has arrived at Aspinwall after the command of the gallant STRAIN and party, who are hourly expected from Panama. The latest intelligence from them is that Captain MARSHALL, of Her Majesty's steamer *Virago*, has sent boats up the River Chiguanagua in search of them. When intelligence of the safety of STRAIN reached Captain HOLLINS, in Caledonia Bay, on the 29th ult., he sent runners to recall the searching parties which he had in the field looking after the gallant but unfortunate fellows, and has now come to render them in person the aid and comfort which their situation will require. The *Cyane* will leave for New-York immediately on their arrival. The *Cyane* left in Carthagenia, a French squadron of six sail, consisting of three steam sloops, frigate *Iphigenia*, and two 20-gun brigs, who are there for the purpose of enforcing a claim of $60,000, made by a French subject for flour destroyed by order of President HERRANA, at Panama, a few years ago. The officers and crew of the *Cyane* are all well. The following is a list:

G. N. Hollins, Commander; Lieuts. Pickering, Read, Feuterleoy and Edwards; Purser, C. C. Upham; Surgeon, J. J. Brownell; Assistant Surgeon, G. Peck; Master, W. H. Wilcox; Passed Midshipmen, W. R. Mayo, S. L. Billas; Captain's Clerk, C. M. Gillerson: Purser's Clerk, F. T. Borrell; Boatswain, Hewlett; Gunner, Lilliston; Carpenter, Williams; Sailmaker, Denis.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College.

An adjourned meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College was held Saturday, at the Chapel of the College. The object of the meeting was to obtain the sense of the Alumni upon the subject of uniting in the Centennial Celebration of the founding of the Institution, in accordance with an invitation extended to them by its Trustees.

The meeting was very numerously attended, more than one hundred and thirty Alumni being present, among whom we noticed James A. Hamilton, of the class of 1805; the venerable John W. Mulligan, of the class of 1791; Professor James Renwick, Hon. John L. Meson, 1815; Robert Gracie, 1818; Horatio Allen, 1823; James H. Titus, do.; Chas. J. Smith, do.; Rev. A. S. Leonard, 1825; Oliver S. Strong, do.; Robert Kelly, 1826; John W. Hunersly, William H. Crosby and Jonathan Nathan, 1827; Richard H. Ogden, Theodore Sedgewick, Jr., Charles R. Swords, 1829; George Ireland, Jr., Judge Inglis, 1830; W. Templeton Johnson, W. C. Russell, 1832; Edward Sicesson, 1833; Prof. Gillespie, Wm. Dodge, and R. E. Mount, 1834; John Jay, 1836; John McMullan, 1837; John Mason Knox, and Isaac V. Fowler, 1838: George J. Cornell, Richard S. Emmet and Prof. Drisler, 1839; J. J. Townsend, Robert LeRoy, Jr., 1841; S. W. Roosevelt, Livingston K. Miller, 1842; Albert Gallatin, of 1843, and many others of our most respectable citizens.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. A. S. LEONARD, and in the absence of the President of the previous meeting, Prof. RENWICK, the first Vice President, presided. Judge MASON and ROBERT GRACIE, Esq., on motion, were appointed Vice Presidents. On motion, Mr. FREDERICK S. TALMADGE was appointed an additional Secretary to take a record of the different classes represented in the meeting.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

S. W. ROOSEVELT, Esq., rose and said: At our last meeting, it will be remembered by those present, it was proposed that we consult upon the proposition made by the Trustees to us as Alumni, to join in a celebration of a Centennial Anniversary of Columbia College. The business was transacted, except that one of the Trustees got slightly out of order, but for which I forgive him. Trustees are seldom dragged from the secrecy of the Star Chamber, and they may be excused for an occasional bewilderment. We adjourned to procure a fuller attendance, in order to get the assent of the Alumni of this City on the subjects we mean to present to them.

I understand that several members of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College have been endeavoring and have done their best to revive ancient associations, and to make this in all respects an anniversary of the times of GEORGE I. In 1754 the Charter of this College was accepted, and one of the clauses of that Charter is a *test*, or declaration excluding men of a certain religious faith from any participation in the benefits of the offices of the College. In 1854, a few weeks ago, certain of those Trustees, I learn, attempted to revive that ancient clause, and establish anew the religious test. The old clause bears date 1754. Nearly a century has passed. The old clause affected Roman Catholics. The new movement affects Unitarians.

The question now before us is—shall we cooperate with the Board of Trustees in celebrating, and in that way endorsing to some extent this action, or shall we celebrate the anniversary as an independent body of our own.

It is known that an Alumnis of this College, a man of undoubted qualifications, recommended by more than 200 of the Alumni, presented himself as a candidate for the recent Professorship of Chemistry, Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He had recommendations of scientific men, but his own reputation might have sufficed. He had one blemish in the eyes of the Board of Trustees, and that was his religious faith. Some of the members of that Board—among the laity—men who do not by profession pretend to any particular consciences—used the fact as merely an electioneering tool. It was the vilest, but it was the only available one within their reach. Other members who, by vocation, have consciences, declared that they could not conscientiously vote for a Unitarian. Be it remembered once for all, that this is not a sectarian College. It belongs to none. The colony of New-York contributed to its endowment. All sects since have contributed to maintain it. The Charter of 1754 was liberal, but in the one exception I have named. When in 1787 the old Charter was revived, it was positively declared that no religious tests should be introduced in this College. And has the College lived a hundred years in vain? In 1823, Chancellor KENT delivered lectures on Law and Equity in these buildings, and is there no echo of his voice to remind the Trustees of their legal duties?

Three sects are represented in the Board of Trustees, and on this occasion was presented a singular spectacle. The representatives of three discordant sects we see united in one Christian union, united on the noble platform of religious proscription. They can agree in nothing else. They put their consciences in common stock, out of it to proscribe the conscience for another man. [Applause.] There is the Episcopalian, the Presbyterian, the Reformed Dotch. "No Church without a Bishop," is the war-cry of one order, and, on the other hand, the Presbyterian shrinks from the Bishop's robe, and thinks it but another form of the scarlet mantle, worn by him of the "Seven Hills." They cannot unite in passing any tests. Well, Sir, the candidate was rejected. It is a strange spectacle in the year 1854 to see a religious proscription introduced into a seminary of learning. I can believe such a fact of 1754, but since then we have had the Revolution, the Constitution, the Steamboat, the Daily Press. And, since these, by the aid of this very physical science, we have had the Electric Telegraph. What have we not learned since then in the way of logic, to teach us more in the way of duty? What can the consciences of those men be which permit them to conscientiously violate a charter under which they hold office. Since then these words were written:

And, whereas, We are required by the benevolent principles of rational liberty, not only to expel civil tyranny, but also to guard against that spiritual oppression and intolerance wherewith the bigotry of weak and wicked priests and principles have scourged mankind. The Convention doth further ordain, determine and declare, that the free enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference, shall forever hereafter be allowed within this State to all mankind.

These Trustees have a public duty to discharge. They disperse not only the honors but the offices of the College. Is Trinitarianism afraid of science—is it afraid to meet it in the face? Is there to be no country where religious liberty shall shine forth, where a man may escape from the doom of proscription? It is a melancholy fact, but it is evidence of another fact with respect to this College, which is that the College has become a mere petrifaction of old times. It does not maintain the lofty place it held. Its learning is the learning of past generations. I ask that it should have a vision for new knowledge, and let it dispense that liberal learning and scientific knowledge which the people and the age require, and let it not become a mere obstinate eddy; and as the Alumni of this College let us demand, in the words of the Constitution, "for all mankind religious liberty," and for our beloved College reform.

Mr. ROOSEVELT introduced a series of resolutions, which were subsequently modified by the substitution of two resolutions offered by JOHN JAY, Esq., in place of the last two of Mr. ROOSEVELT's. Thus modified, they stand as follows:

Whereas, The Alumni of Columbia College have met together at the call of the Trustees, "to consult as to the celebration of a centennial anniversary of the College in October next." And whereas, the same Board of Trustees have recently denied the application of a large number of the Alumni to appoint to the vacant Professorship of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, an alumnus of the College, of unquestioned ability, supported in his claims by the testimony of the most distinguished men of science in our country, and have appointed a gentleman whose qualifications are not superior to those of Dr. GIBBS, who is not an alumnus of the College, and who had not the recommendation of the Alumni. And whereas, the appointment of Dr. GIBBS was objected to in the Board on the ground of his particular religious tenets; and the Trustees, on the 9th of January last, refused to agree to a resolution offered by one of their body, to the effect that, in filling the vacancy they were bound "to select the person best fitted for the place without regard to his opinions in matters of religion."

Resolved, That in our opinion the Trustees, in the appointment of a Professor, should select an alumnus of the College if possessing qualifications equal to those of any other candidate, and that the recommendation of the Alumni of the College should have great weight with the Trustees in making such appointment.

Resolved, That the spirit which would make a particular religious belief a test of fitness for a Professorship of Physical Science, deserves our severest condemnation.

Resolved, That in our opinion the action of the Trustees in rejecting Dr. GIBBS, is unjust to him, to the Alumni and to the community, and evinces a spirit of intolerance opposed to the liberal intentions of the charter, inconsistent with the character of a public institution, and in the highest degree injurious to the best interests of the College.

Resolved, That those members of the Board of Trustees who voted against or resisted the appointment of Dr. GIBBS for the reason that they could not conscientiously assist in the election of a Unitarian to a professorship, be and they are hereby requested, by the Alumni to examine and decide whether they can conscientiously hold office in an institution which, by its charter, is prevented from excluding "any person of any religious denomination whatever from any of the degrees, privileges and immunities of the College, on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion," and which, by the laws of this State, is prohibited from making "the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College."

Resolved, That the thanks of the Alumni are due to the Trustees—Messrs CHARLES KING, CLEMENT C. MOORE, ROBERT RAY, OGDEN HOFFMAN, EDWARD JONES, WILLIAM HOBART, HENRY J. ANDERSON, SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, and GEORGE T. STRONG, for their constant resistance to the illiberal policy of imposing a religious test upon candidates for office.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Trustees, so far as they relate to the public duties of the College as a seminary of learning, are legitimate subjects of public scrutiny, and no secret or confidential character should be claimed for them.

Resolved, That the people and the age demand the widest diffusion of knowledge; that education, such as our College has at its disposal, can neither be too liberal nor too practical in its character, nor too freely bestowed upon the public, by whose generosity the College was endowed, and that for these ends the management of the College needs new energy and reform.

Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Alumni to join in the proposed celebration of the centennial anniversary of the College until an understanding is had with the Trustees as to the spirit of the proposed celebration, and of the future governance of the College.

Resolved, That a Committee, from the classes here present, be appointed to confer with the Trustees in regard to the proposed celebration, and report to the Alumni at an early day, upon the expediency of their uniting in such celebration, and that the said Committee further report whether, and what steps are proper to be taken on the part of the Alumni, to increase the prosperity, strengthen the influence, and extend the usefulness of their Alma Mater.

Rev. Mr. COFFEY (Episcopalian) moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, which, upon being put to vote, was lost.

Mr. WORTHINGTON ROMAINE said: Mr. Chairman, the difficulty that strikes my mind in relation to this mode of reviewing any past acts of the Trustees of Columbia College, is covered by the ground of the resolution which I had the honor to offer at the last meeting of the Alumni. Being somewhat used, from my habits of life, to pay some respect to law and order, it struck me, upon deep reflection, that my best course now was to submit my previous corresponding action. I find that the Trustees of this College have a right to appoint a Professor. It may be possible that they have appointed a Professor under circumstances by which their conduct could be brought under the supervision of the authorities which are over them, and they be made to give an account of that conduct. But when the appeal came to me, and to all who have been fostered and educated, and had their minds disciplined in and through the action of these Trustees, it seemed to me a matter of duty to respond to these feelings. The agitation of this question is most disagreeable, as there should be total harmony between the Trustees and Alumni. It is to deprecate any course in which I might have occasion hereafter to convict myself of regret, that I have come to the conclusion to submerge minor considerations in what I deem to be the major proposition before my mind. That proposition was to celebrate, and cordially celebrate the centennial anniversary. The question arose whether I should come in to do that which will amount to a celebration, and whether I should altogether discountenance the idea. The bod of Trustees wield a power which the Alumni can never wield. The Alumni are not even an association of individuals. And for one, Sir, I have been led to the deliberate conclusion, that it is better for us to settle our minor difficulties in some other way, and say that we all feel alike on this one subject.

Mr. WM. CHANNING RUSSELL spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions. He was severe in his remarks relative to the action of the Board of Trustees in rejecting Dr. GIBBS, because their only ground of rejection which had been announced in their meeting was the fact of his being a Unitarian. Of those who voted against him were five clergymen and six laymen. The clergymen of course must have looked upon him as an arch heretic, and therefore it was not to be expected that they could conscientiously use their influence and votes to place him in the occupancy of the Chair of the vacant Professorship. He had no fault to find with them on that account, but he did not see how they could consistently hold their positions as Trustees of the Institution when their charter positively ignored the idea of the Institution being made the vehicle for disseminating the tenets of any particular faith. Mr. RUSSELL, in conclusion, stated that with the immense receipts of the institution, and which receipts were now augmenting each year, there would soon be a large surplus fund created. That fund must be disposed of. New Professorships would have to be created. New candidates would be presented, and among the most distinguished in the departments of science would be Unitarians. If this question of religious qualifications was again to be brought up, every one of these parties would be likely to be rejected. To prevent the recurrence of such a thing should be the aim of the Alumni of this College, and he trusted that the beginning would be made this day to protest against such conduct.

Rev. A. S. LEONARD opposed the adoption of the resolutions. He thought that the Alumni should unite with the Trustees, in the celebration of the anniversary. He thought they could not employ themselves less usefully than in striking unavailing blows. Suppose they were to pass resolutions ten thousand fold stronger, what would they effect? They would effect absolutely nothing. Would they put Professor GIBBS in the chair of Chemistry? Not by any means. The thing done was irremediable. They had a perfect right to pass these resolutions as Alumni, but it would do no good. The point to be determined was whether they should unite in the celebration. Suppose the Trustees had done a heinous wrong. Suppose this act was unjustifiable and illegal, as he deemed it under the Charter, would it be cured if they refused to unite with the Trustees? The questions before us are not to be determined by the wrong-doing of the Trustees—not by anything in the past, but simply in view of their obligations and duties as Alumni, and children of this their Alma Mater. He hoped that the question of uniting in the celebration would be carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN MCMULLEN thought that the action proposed by the Alumni was of but little use, if it did not go farther. Why should not the Alumni take the matter into their own hands? Let the Trustees manage the general business under the Charter; but in matters relating to appointing professors, why should not the power rest with the Alumni? In their ranks, they had at one end wisdom—wisdom of the old—and at the other end, the energy of the young. By the combination only, this could be done.

Mr. JOHN H. ANTHON made a few remarks favoring the passage of the resolutions.

The resolutions as given above, (the last two being offered by JOHN JAY, Esq., as substitutes for the last two reported in Mr. ROOSEVELT's series of resolutions, and accepted by the latter gentleman,) were passed by a vote of 90 to 20.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to confer with the Board of Trustees, in accordance with the resolutions:

Messrs. Mulligan, of the class of 1791; Hamilton, of 1805; Renwick, of 1807; Mason, of 1815; Gracie, of 1818; Allen, of 1823; Strong, of 1825; Kelly, of 1826; Crosby, of 1827; Sedgwick, of 1829; Russell, of 1832; Nicol, of 1830; Slosson, of 1833; Gillespie, of 1834; Jay, of 1836; McMullen, of 1837; Cornell, of 1839; Mason, of 1840; Le Roy, of 1841; Hewitt, of 1842; Gallatin, of 1843; Foster, of 1844; Drake, of 1845; Thompson, of 1846; Sare, of 1847; Farran, of 1848; Skidmore, of 1849; Seymour, of 1850; Anthon, of 1851; Trenor, of 1852; Smith, of 1853.

The meeting then adjourned.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER CAHAWBA.—The steamship *Cahawba*, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, built by WILLIAM COLLYER, for LAWRENCTON, CROCKERON & Co., made her trial trip on Saturday, having on board a number of invited guests, besides those immediately interested in the ship. The engine, which was built at the Allaire Works, proved to be in perfect working order, and the trip realized the most sanguine expectations of owners and builders. Her first performance proved her to be a valuable addition to our already large merchant marine. The *Cahawba* was about ten months in construction, and would have been constructed earlier but for delays occasioned by frequent "strikes" among the several trades connected with ship building, last Summer.

During her trial trip the ship had 900 tons of coal stowed "aft," which, without a corresponding quantity of freight or ballast in the forward part of the ship, impeded her progress and must be allowed for in computing the time she made. The vessel left her dock, foot of Corlears-st., at 5 P. M., and after two short detentions made the light-ship at 7 P. M. At 8 o'clock the invited guests sat down to an excellent supper, the sharp cooling breezes of the Hook giving quite a zest to the very temperate entertainment. She continued her onward course until 12 o'clock, when she was 120 miles beyond the light-ship, and far enough to test the engine, when she steered her course for the City, reaching the dock foot of Harrison-street at 8 o'clock A. M. on Sunday.

When the ship was made fast, the company was led to the breakfast table by the gallant Commander, when again they were the recipients of ship-board hospitality. After which, the company separated much pleased with the excursion.

The following are the dimensions of the ship: Length in keel, 245 feet; length over all, 255 feet; 37 feet beam; and 25 feet hold. With an average pressure of 16 pounds, she made 11½ revolutions. The engine, a single beam, is of the following dimensions:

Steam cylinder 75 inches in diameter by 11 feet stroke; one air-pump, 40 inches in diameter by 4 feet 8 inches stroke; one feed pumps, 7 inches in diameter inside; side pipes 21½ inches in diameter; two waste water pipes, 7 inches inside; injection valves 5½ inches in diameter; conducting steam pipes, wrought iron, 21½ inches, inside diameter; wheels, diameter outside of buckets 31 feet, iron arms; buckets, (26,) 8 feet 6 inches long, 16 inches wide, and 3 inches thick; two boilers, return flues, front 12 feet 6 inches wide, 11 feet 6 inches high; shell, 11 feet diameter, extreme length 31 feet 9 inches; steam chimney 8 feet 6 inches high; three furnaces in each boiler, 10 feet 10 inches wide by 8 feet long in each boiler; one smoke pipe, 7½ inches in diameter, height, above grates, 59 feet 9 inches; one safety valve in each boiler, 7 inches in diameter.

The *Cahawba* will run in concert with the *Black Warrior* to Mobile, *vid* Havana—will sail April 25. Both these vessels will carry the United States mail.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th day of April to the 22d day of April, 1854: Men, 86; Women, 79; Boys, 137; Girls, 126. Total, 428:

DISEASES:

Abscess of neck	1	Dropsy	2
of the brain	1	Dropsy in head	34
of the gullet	1	Disease, Cong'l	1
Aneurism	1	Drowned	4
of the aorta	1	Dysentery	7
Apoplexy	2	Enlarg't of heart	4
Apoplexy, serous	2	Enlargement of liver	1
Apoplexy, spinal	1	Extrav'n of urine	1
Asphyxia	1	Epilepsy	1
Asthma	1	Erysipelas	3
Atrophia	3	Eruption	1
Fever, complaint	1	Fracture of skull	1
Bleed'g fr'm womb	1	Fever, bilious	1
Bleed'g fr'm lungs	1	Fever, intermit.	2
Bronchitis	6	Fever, puerperal	2
Cancer of stm'ch	1	Fever, remittent	2
Cancer of tongue	1	Fever, scarlet	7
Casualties	2	Fever, typhoid	3
Cholera Infantum	6	Fever, typhus	6
Colic, infantm	1	Fever, nervous	1
Consumption	63	Fever, Panama	1
Convulsions, inf.	33	Fever, Chagres	1
Croup	13	Heart, disease of	6
Congest. of brain	1	Hooping cough	3
Congest. of lungs	1	Inflam. of brain	3
Cyanosis	1	Inflam. of bowels	2
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Inflam. of chest	1
Debility, adult	3	Inflam. of lungs	28
Debility, infant	3	Inflam. of stom	4
Delirium tremens	2	Inflam. of throat	1
Diarrhœa	19	Intemperance	1

Wards		Wards	
I	19	IX	17
II	—	X	15
III	9	XI	24
IV	16	XII	22
V	17	XIII	19
VI	23	XIV	11
VII	13	XV	12
VIII	17	XVI	23

Interuns. of Intes.	1	Total	428
Killed or murdered by fra. skull	1	Wards.	
Kidneys, disease of	1	XVII	40
Kidney, disease of	1	XVIII	23
Liver Complaint	1	XIX	24
Liver, disease of	1	XX	30
Malformation of the heart	2	XXI	32
Marasmus, inf.	29	XXII	17
Measles, adult	2		
Measles	11		
Natural Death	1		
Old age	9		
Palsy	2		
Poison by chloro.	1		
Premature birth	13		
Pleurisy	1		
Partur. difficult	2		
Scrofula	4		
Small-pox	19		
Sprue	1		
Still-born	33		
Suicide, cut'g th't	1		
Scurvy	1		
Soft'ning of brain	1		
Teething	3		
Ulceration Spine	1		

AGES—Under 1 year, 157; 1 to 2 years, 43; 2 to 5, 37; 5 to 10, 16; 10 to 20, 13; 20 to 30, 44; 30 to 40, 40; 40 to 50, 32; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 14; 70 to 80, 8; 80 to 90, 7; 90 to 100, 2; Total, 428.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 298; Ireland, 87; England, 11; Scotland, 4; Germany, 23; France, 2; Denmark, 1; Switzerland, 1; West Indies, 1; at sea, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 428.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 14; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 5; Small-pox do., 1; Lunatic Asylum, do., 2, Ward's Island, 21; Randall's Island, 2; Home of the Friendless, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; Roman Catholic Half Orphan Asylum, 1; City Hospital, 7; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 5; Workhouse, do. do., 2; Colored Persons, 8.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, April 22, 1854.

SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The 41th anniversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Association connected with the Broadway Tabernacle was held last evening at the Tabernacle. About 2,000 persons were present on the occasion. A prayer was offered by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, after which the Corresponding Secretary read his annual report.

The report showed a prosperous and encouraging condition of the affairs of the Society. It embodied copious extracts from the letters of agents of the Society.

Following the reading of the report, an original hymn, written by WM. OLAND BOURNE, and set to music by WM. B. BRADBURY, was sung.

Rev. S. B. RUSSELL, agent of the American Sunday School Union, and Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, next delivered addresses, embodying statements of much interest to the Association.

A collection was then taken, and the meeting separated.

THE WALL-STREET ROBBERY—On Saturday the individual known as "Jack Hatfield," who was recently arrested on suspicion of being concerned with two other men in the taking of a package containing $1,500 from the pocket of Mr. CANFIELD, as he was entering the American Exchange Bank in Wall-street, was arraigned before Justice OSBORNE. Mr. CANFIELD could not swear that the package was ever in the possession of HATFIELD, as it was another man who extracted the money from his pocket, and it was subsequently found on the floor. A doubt, therefore, existing as to HATFIELD being a party to the larceny, the District Attorney consented to the accused being admitted to bail, and designated the sum of $1,000. This amount of bail was entered into by Mr. RAPHAEL F. AITKEN, grocer and liquor dealer, of No. 173 South-street, and HATFIELD was thereupon discharged from custody.

ROW AMONG FIREMEN IN BROADWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, subsequent to the Macdougal-street bell sounding an alarm of fire for the Third District, another of those riots which disgrace the Fire Department took place between two up town fire companies. They came in collision in Broadway, near Amity-street, and fought desperately with stones, clubs and brickbats. Missiles were hurled in all directions, to the imminent danger of citizens who chanced to be in the streets. Great excitement prevailed among the people, and in less than twenty minutes over a thousand persons were present. The company on the lower side kept retreating until they had all backed down to the Metropolitan Hotel, where the affray was ended by the interference of the Police. When will the authorities put a stop to these disgraceful scenes in our City on the Sabbath!

MAN RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—Last evening, several Engine Companies were brought into Wall-street by an alarm given of fire that had broken out in the cellar, corner of the Exchange. The street being partially blocked up with building materials, Engine Company No. 13 ran along the sidewalk and suddenly came in contact with the other engines, knocking down a young man named THOMAS RIEN, and breaking his leg. He was brought to the City Hospital. The fire was quickly extinguished.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN WARREN-STREET.—On Saturday afternoon, while a number of men were at work in the basement of a large building erecting at No. 44 Warren-street, a portion of the west wall fell and badly injured several of the workmen. Two of the laborers named THOMAS FENTON and LAWRENCE SLEVIN, were dug out of the ruins and conveyed to the City Hospital in a dying condition. The others only received slight contusions. But faint hopes are entertained for the recovery of FENTON and SLEVIN.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the Eighth Ward Public School-house, Clarke-street. The flames had made but little headway when the members of the Fire Department arrived and speedily checked their progress. The damage sustained was not very heavy. Among the most active persons were Alderman TUCKER, Captain TOENSOLL and officer WEED.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—A fire broke out yesterday in the silver plating establishment, at No. 72 Bleecker-street, and quickly discovered by THOMAS BUTLER, Esq., who hastened to give the alarm at the Fifteenth Ward Station-House. The flames were subdued and only small damage sustained.

FIRE IN THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a wooden cottage in Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, but was speedily extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

THE CASE OF MR. CHANDLER DISMISSED.—The alleged charge of false pretences brought against a gentleman named ABEL CHANDLER, before Judge BOGART, has been thoroughly investigated. At the end of the examination cross-examination, the Justice decided there was not a shadow of guilt, and discharged Mr. CHANDLER.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE MORRIS.—We learn that Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, Judge of the Superior Court, is confined to his rooms by illness of the throat, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

INQUESTS.—Yesterday morning, Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest at No. 226 Fifth-street, on the body of a female named Matilda Dyke, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. It seems the deceased had been laboring under an aberration of mind for a long time, and while in one of these fits she took the poison.... Coroner Gamble held an inquest at No. 142 Norfolk-street, on the body of Patrick Hughes, who was killed by the kick of a horse in the stable.... On Saturday, the Coroner held an inquest at No. 640 Tenth-avenue, on the body of Ellen Kearney, aged fifteen years, a native of Ireland, who came to her death by disease of the heart. A verdict to that effect was rendered.... The Coroner also held an inquest at No. 345 First-avenue, on the body of John Ferguson, aged 28 years, a native of Ireland, who died by hypertrophy of the heart. Verdict accordingly.... The Coroner held an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of Robert Nunn, aged 47 years, a native of England, and a machinist by trade. The deceased was taken to the hospital on Friday morning by several men, who left him there in a state of insensibility, where he died that night at 10 o'clock. Dr. Mandeville attended to him, and during the day the deceased became conscious, and informed the doctor that he was struck a blow as he was working at a vice, but that he thought it had been done accidentally. The same doctor made a *post mortem* examination, and found, on opening the skull, about a pint of effused blood under the dura mater. This was caused evidently from the effects of the blow on his forehead. This injury was the cause of death. The Jury rendered the following verdict: That deceased came to his

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER EIGHT.

The Refugees from European Despotism in Texas.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN ANTONIA DE BEXAR, March, 1854.

Previous to 1848, the European emigration to Texas was largely composed of the least intelligent and poorest class of the German and Germanic-French population. Many were paupers, and some were petty criminals, whom lenient magistrates handed over unpunished to the Emigration Company, satisfied to rid their country of them. There were among them, however, many bold and enterprising young men, some of whom were induced, by special offers, to strengthen and encourage the emigration. There were also a few who accepted the offers of the company merely from love of liberty and discontent with the political and social evils of their native land.

In 1847 the Emigration Company failed. In 1848 the German people burst from the grasp of their masters, but, caught with fair words and perjury, were again held to the ground.

Since then the emigration to Texas has included a remarkable number of high-minded, intellectual and cultivated people. I should judge a considerably larger portion of these than the emigration to the North. A few of them are voluntary emigrants; many have fled to save their lives, having been condemned to death as traitors; many more have been driven to seek a new country from the destruction of their property, or from having all means of obtaining an honest and honorable livelihood obstructed, on account of their acknowledged political opinions, by the management of the police.

Few of this class have been able to bring with them any considerable amount of property, and it is wonderful how they are generally able to sustain their intellectual life and retain their refined taste, and more than all,—with their antecedents,—to be seemingly content and happy, while the necessity of supporting life in the most frugal manner by hard manual labor is imposed upon them.

One evening, at a log house, after the most difficult and beautiful music of the noblest of German operas, and the dearest and most patriotic hymns of the fatherland had been sung, there were gentlemen, some of whom had had the rank of noblemen, waiting to pay music with two ladies, each of distinguished beauty, grace and accomplishments. One of the company observed to me, "I think if some of our German tyrants could look upon us now, they would be a good deal chagrined to see how we are enjoying ourselves, for there is hardly a gentleman in this company whom they have not condemned to death or to imprisonment for life."

I have visited one gentleman, the taxes on whose estate, previous to 1848, were not less than $10,000. He had enjoyed unusual advantages of education, even for a wealthy German, and had resided several years in England, in France and in Italy. He had been led to adopt and to publicly express Democratic political views, and, on the breaking out of the Revolution he was called upon by the people to head the first movement in that part of Germany in which he lived. He obeyed the call, tearing himself from his weeping wife on the very day of a deep family bereavement, separating himself from nearly all his relations and former friends, vainly striving to lose a private grief in the enthusiasm of a momentous public struggle. Three months' fighting, and a popular constitution was yielded by their Duke. But soon came Prussian bayonet and reaction, and he was forced to flee. With the moiety of his fortune which he was able to take with him, he purchased a farm in Texas. He has now a comfortable house, a small library, and an excellent musical instrument, and his wife and children are all with him.

He employs no hired laborers on his farm. His two sons work with him till 11 o'clock in the forenoon in Summer, and till 12 in Winter. In the afternoon they are engaged in study. During the last year they have cultivated sixty acres of land, raising 2,500 bushels of corn, besides some wheat, tobacco and cotton. His sons are as fine pictures of youthful yeomen as can be imagined, tall, erect, well-knit, with intelligent countenances, spirited, ingenuous and gentlemanly. In speaking of his circumstances, he simply regretted that he could not give them all the advantages of education that he had himself had, but he added that he would much rather educate them to be independent and self-reliant, able and willing to live by their own labor, than to have them ever feel themselves dependent on the favor of others. If he could secure them here, minds free from prejudice, which would entirely disregard the conclusions of others in their own study of right and truth, and spirits which would sustain their individual conclusions without a thought of consequences, he should be only thankful to the circumstances which exiled him.

One morning in the mountains, we met two herdsmen, riding in on fiery mustangs, at a dangerous gallop among the rocks, searching for cattle. We halted, and were presented to them. One was a doctor of Philosophy from Berlin, the other a baron of ancient and honored name. The latter invited us to call at his "castle," which was appropriately placed on a prominent rocky elevation in the vicinity. We were there received with the most cheerful hospitality and refined courtesy by his lady, who served us lunch, consisting of jerked beef, corn-bread and tin goblets of hot *bouillon*. The baronial residence was made of logs, and had been built entirely by the hands of its owner. The larger part of it he was obliged yet to use as a barn, and the "family apartments" were separated from this by a partition composed partly of deer-skins and partly of calico. The logs were plastered with mud however, the outside door fitted tightly, and, though all the furniture and upholstery was of household manufacture and of the most rude and rustic description, the only essential comfort wanting was —room. This was now the more noticeable from the presence of a late addition to the family, a fine healthy baby, which the Baroness assured us weighed nearly twice as much as children at its age usually did in Germany. There was not the slightest indication of a repining spirit.

It is a strange thing, the like of which, I think, will occur to one hardly anywhere else than in Texas, to hear teamsters with their cattle staked around them on the prairie, humming airs from "Don Giovanni," or repeating passages from DANTE and SCHILLER as they lay on the ground looking up into the infinite heaven of night, or to engage in discussions of the deepest and most metaphysical subjects of human thought, with men who quote with equal familiarity, HEGEL, SCHLEIERMACHER, PAUL and ARISTOTLE, and who live in holes in the rock, in ledges of the Guadalupe, and earn their daily bread by splitting shingles.

A gentleman, much beloved by the people of his [illegible] for his benevolence and generosity, who [illegible] for the working classes; for several years [illegible] of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1848 [illegible] National Assembly of Prussia, arrived [illegible] time ago. I saw him to-day with a spade [illegible] road-side, a common laborer, earning [illegible] a day. This occupation will be but [illegible] he is under the absolute necessity of pursuing it. He simply prefers it to idly waiting for more satisfactory duties to be offered him.

Another gentleman I have seen to-day, highly accomplished as a scholar, able to converse in six languages, an author; in 1848 the President of one of the Fatherland Assemblies of Germany; since then, imprisoned in prisons, and finally escaping in the night and coming safely to Texas, where he supports by his labor a large family. I never saw a more manly, cheerful, strong in faith, and full of hopefulness and aspirations for the elevation of all mankind, (including Africans.) I have had the no unmingled pleasure of being in his company most of the time for several days; not the slightest evidence of discouragement, depression, or anything of bitterness have I seen in him.

I have many letters to kindly appreciated the virtues of [illegible] friend, as in observing how [illegible] have the most excellent of [illegible] shown, (I have seen them work[illegible] in repairing fences,) [illegible] of the enjoyment of art, and in a [illegible] of literature; removed from their friends, and their most liberal [illegible] presented, "their minds [illegible] which they find [illegible] I have been assured, I [illegible] several of them [illegible] much satisfaction—so much intellectual enjoyment of life as hard. With the opportunity permitted them, and the ability to use it, of living independently by their own labor,—with that social and political freedom for themselves which they wished to gain for all their countrymen, they have within themselves means of happiness that wealth and princely power alone can never purchase or command.

But how much of their cheerfulness, I have thought, may arise from having gained during this otherwise losing struggle to themselves, the certain consciousness of being courageously loyal to their intellectual determinations—their private convictions of right, justice, and truth.

Truly, it has seemed to me, there may be a higher virtue than mere resignation, and our times may breed men as worthy of reverence as the martyrs of past ages.

What have not these men lost—voluntarily resigned—that mean and depraved and wicked souls are most devout to gain. And for what? For the good of their fellow men—they had nothing else to gain by it. For their convictions of truth and justice. Under orders of their conscience. In faithfulness to their intellect. And they have failed in every earthly purpose, but are not cast down—are not unhappy. What shall we think of those from whom life also was taken—who as cheerfully and bravely gave their life also?

I was looking at some portraits of gentlemen and ladies—the gentlemen decorated—in a room here, the other day. "Those are some of my relatives that remain in Germany." "And who are these?" I asked, pointing to a collection on the opposite wall, of lithograph and crayon-sketched heads. "These are some of my friends. That one—and that one—and that one—have been shot; that one—and that one—are in prison for life; that one—poor fellow—is in Siberia, and that one—he has been made to suffer more than all the others, I am afraid."

I once, when in Germany, met an American clergyman, who, I have since seen it said in the papers, has been sent to Asia, to teach the Hindoos Christianity; and he was good enough to inform me that all the German Republicans were mischievous, cut-throat infidels, who well deserved to be shot, hung, and imprisoned for life; and that I very much wronged those who were doing this for them, in my feelings about it. He had dined, only the day before, with several of the higher classes, with a number of Prussian and Austrian officers, and he never met with more gentlemanly and kind-hearted men. When I mentioned the fact that one of these officers had, a few days before, knocked down upon the pavements, with a blow of his fist, an aged laboring man, for coming, guiltlessly, into the street with red stockings on, he presumed that he had thought it his duty to do so; harsh measures had to be used to support the laws when the people were so exceedingly depraved. I believe he did not alter my feelings about it, very much; but I confess that these refugees in Texas have taught me something.

"Hete?"—said one of them—"hate? we do not hate. It was with injustice, imposture, oppression, degradation and falsehood, we struggled. We did and do not hate our enemies; they are the growth and the natural fruit of the system which they sustain, and we are only sorry for them. We have no personal enemies. It is an insane enmity that B—— has, because the police killed his wife, and he has never recovered from it; so he still talks of revenge. A healthy mind can have no hatreds. We fought with men because they stood for ideas; but it was the ideas we fought against, not the men."

YEOMAN.

FROM HAVANA.

The Slave-Trade—Details of the Cuban Traffic.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Monday, April 10, 1854.

In my last, per steamer *Isabel*, I gave you transcript from information which I have reason to suppose has been used by the American Consulate for advice of the Government of the United States, and by the same Consulate placed at the disposition of the British Consul-General for such advice, action or use, as might be deemed expedient; and I wish to reiterate in this connection, to save the sensitiveness of either of those responsible and highly honorable public servants,—of the father and home-land of my heart, as well as their trust-worthy and invaluable subordinates,—that the same sources of information used by them, with due diligence end proper appliances, are open to your correspondent, and he has not been slow to take advantage of them, as he had a right to do, but out of his sincere respect for their positions, and the important public interests committed to their charge, he has declined anticipating their communications to their respective Governments, as he might have done. The American Consulate, under its restrictive regulations, could not have furnished the facts, and of the British, there was no occasion to seek them, as is advance of either, they were already in possession of him who follows the strewer of seed, as was indicated by allusion several numbers since.

I continue with the operations of Lieut. CARLOS ADOLF, who had been commissioned to find the six American seamen that were supposed to be secreted upon the *Key Cortez*, and who had been encountered by the crew of the slaver *Nueva Empresa*, which had landed a cargo of Bozal negroes, under management of the master, DON FRANCISCO DOMINQUEZ,—the vessel having been fitted out and belonging to DON MANUEL CALVO, and by him dispatched for the coast, and the return landing effected on the 17th of July, 1853, of which one advice was furnished you soon after. I shall give the original report of Lieut. ADOLF, as its simple narrative will show that he started upon the duty assigned him with the determination of performing it in good faith, although subsequently for some cause not explained, he permitted his report to be changed by others, altering very materially its truthful character. The true report was as follows: "Secret Commission of the Lieutenant Governor of the Pinar del Rio. As I had the honor of communicating to Your Highness in my letter of the 19th current, I left this anchorage at 1 o'clock the same day for that of Bailan, keeping close to the land, because the heavy sea which rendered the execution of the commission your Highness was pleased to confide to me the evening previous somewhat difficult. At 5½ o'clock the weather became calm and I steered for the Cayo Cortez, where I landed at nightfall, having obliged a boat, in which the Carbinero of Bailen, DON MANUEL PERRAS, was cruising, with two men, to follow me. Jumping ashore with these armed men who accompanied me, and reaching the farm house of Cayo Cortez, inhabited by an old Spaniard, DON JUAN DE LUNA, I observed that there were four men with him who looked like seamen, and asking PERRAS who they were, he informed me as follows: That the hull of the burnt vessel, and sunk on the 18th current, visible at least a mile from thence, is that of the schooner *Nueva Empresa*, which came from Africa with 213 negroes, who were landed at a place on the coast which he did not know, on the north of the island, belonging to the merchant CALVO of Havana; that the crew who ran her on the Key consisted of a boatswain and twenty sailors, who were at that moment hidden amongst the impenetrable bushes. That the inhabitant of Guanes, DON PIO JOSE DIAZ had been there that day and had brought them a calf and a pig, (which animals I saw killed and hanging up ready for food,) and that he, PERRAS, when I met him, had learnt all this, and was going to Bailen to make his report to his superiors. I made him follow me, whilst with my small force I hunted the ambuscades, but I had very soon to give up that determination and appeal to political measures. I called out to the boatswain to present himself, offering him benignity in the name of the Captain General and your Highness, his quality notwithstanding, and in fact he did so, and after he had given in, the fourteen sailors, one by one, came themselves up, as per the enclosed list, the last disappeared the one called SALVADOR N. ANSALDO, having descended in a boat at a solitary and lonesome place.

The moral influence of the boatswain was quite one of by me, to that cause of his subordinates should [illegible] this [illegible] the [illegible] idle [illegible] six [illegible] mailed [illegible] by Spanish [illegible] twenty Spanish pirates [illegible] observation of these [illegible] drama of the poor African. Col. AYLLON was acquitted and promoted to Government of Trinidad, where his immediate admission of several cargoes of Bozales, for which he was largely compensated, caused his removal finally by General PEZUELA. All other parties of these things who had tired in infamy, and had no other profession, were cleared by our Justice, but the innocent Americans we retained as examples, not to intimidate evil doers, but to taunt the Government of the United States, and to hid defiance to the Inaugural doctrines of President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and this was the sole reason, until we began to think the amiable patience of Brother Jonathan might be exhausted.

I am informed upon good authority, that the United States frigate *Columbia* will leave this morning, the sloop-of-war *Albany* and steamer *Fulton* bearing the flag-ship company. In addition to this, some of the mischief wire-workers have given forth the idea that the Captain General has determined that the *Fulton* shall not go to sea without question, and that if she attempts it, the twelve apostles, guardians of the harbor mouth, will wait on her with their metallic compliments.

OCCATOR.

The Costume Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. "Dick Tinto" closes his article in last Wednesday's TIMES with a request for "one single serious argument in favor of n black suit." But he insists that this argument must come from one who has been abroad. Now, although from Paris to New-York is a pretty long distance to carry on a controversy, some of Mr. Tinto's statements are so absolutely erroneous in regard to *Europe*, although they may be true in regard to *France*, that I cannot help correcting them. And first, for Mr. Tinto's satisfaction, I will state that I have not only been in Europe, but have had occasion to know a good deal about court life, although I have never had the "honor" of being presented.

The first great error of Mr. Tinto is his implying that the Diplomatic Corps at any place adopt one uniform to be worn by all its members. Now this is not only not the case, but the facts are just the reverse. Each Government gives directions what its Ministers shall wear at foreign courts. Thus, the French Ambassador has his uniform, the English his, the Austrian his, &c. Now, as this is the case, why shall not our Government be allowed to say, "Black shall be the color of the coats of our ambassadors," just as, for instance, the Austrians have white, or the Russians dark green for theirs?

I will not deny that there probably was a good deal of "Buncombe" about Mr. MARCY'S letter, and its great fault certainly lay in only advising, not directing the change of dress. But how would it look now if "the great Yankee Nation" should be obliged to "hack ont" from its position just because some of the European despots like to see only finery about them? If the United States can direct their diplomatic agents to wear a blue coat trimmed with lace, (as formerly,) why can they not do the same for plain black coats?

Another thing which Mr. T. proposes to some American Minister to do, is to put on the English diplomatic uniform. A pretty idea, forsooth! Why not enter the British service at once? Or, why not dress our American army in the same dress as the English? We might with the same reason.

Mr. Tinto says: "Every American presented to their Majesties must wear the prescribed costume." This is true enough of France and England, (the "Mejesty" of the former of which Mr. T. don't appear to think very much of, to judge by his article just previous,) and probably is of Spain. But of most of the European Courts it is not. And of France it was not, I believe, under LOUIS PHILIPPE. Hear what the great MURRAY says of all the German Courts:

It may be useful to observe, that, should the traveler be present at any fêts or reception given by one of royal blood, and not be prepared to appear in uniform or in full costume, black will be correct dress.

At many courts, the Prussian for instance, there is no regularly prescribed court dress, and while the military appear in their uniform, civilians are always clothed in black, except now and then, when an American is presented in the uniform of the "Independent Buncombe Guard," or other like celebrated corps. Till recently England was the only country eo very stringent in its rules of court dress. And how is it done there? Why, look at any London paper and see how many "court suits," "uniforms both military and naval," &c. are advertised "on hire." And in the same line, "fancy dresses, harlequins, gypsies," and other like characters.

What Mr. T. says about the speaking of foreign languages, or rather the not speaking them, I perfectly agree with him in.

And to conclude, I hope that before long the State department will "request" Mr. MASON, Mr. SOULE, Mr. BELMONT, and the rest of the disobedient ones, either to don the black coat or to favor their own country by their presence.

MASANIELLO.

The Eastern Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to call your attention to that most excellent and ancient charity, the Eastern Dispensary in this City. It is, I believe, the parent institution of the kind, and is wholly supported by voluntary contributions. The objects of this institution are to afford medical and surgical relief gratuitously to the sick poor, without regard to their places of abode, and to *visit at their own habitations* poor persons residing in the eastern section of this City, who may not be able, from the nature of their diseases, to attend at the Dispensary building. The value and beneficial effects of this institution have led to the establishment of many others in various parts of this City and throughout the country, which, like it, are daily and continually administering to the wants of the afflicted poor, who, were it not for the timely assistance thus rendered, would be left to languish in secret helplessness and unattended through the time of sickness, and many of them to sink, through neglect, into a premature grave. During a long period this institution has been steadily pursuing its course. Thousands of patients have been relieved; of these a very large portion have been cured, and the poor, in increased numbers, are continually flocking to it for medical advice and aid. The Trustees have occasion to regret that the annual income of the Dispensary has not increased in proportion to its opportunities of extended usefulness. Its doors have still been open to all applicants, its aid refused to none, and trusting to a liberal appreciation of its merits by the public, has never yet contracted its circle of relief. But, notwithstanding the utmost exertion, care and economy, funds are needed.

To the medical staff of this Institution, consisting of Doctors BAILY, B. ANDREWS, E. BELLOS DAYTON, THOMAS D. ANDREWS and NEWCOMB, too much praise cannot be awarded for their untiring devotion to the sick poor, serving as they do, in very many cases, gratuitously.

Few who have the means will turn away from the appeals of this noble charity. The Dispensary is situated in a densely populated neighborhood, and we are told that the vast amount of good it accomplishes is incredible. I trust its managers will not find it necessary to contract the sphere of its usefulness, or to refuse aid to the distressed supplicant whose sickness has paralyzed his strength. A public injury will be thereby inflicted, the importance of which will only be felt in its full force when a fatal epidemic is decimating the people. If any institution deserves encouragement, I must say that this noble charity is the one, and which has led the way to the establishment of others of a similar character. You will pardon me for thus occupying your time and attention so long. I am, very respectfully, PHILATHROPY.

AN INVENTOR APPRECIATED.—An application has been lately made in England to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by CARPENTER, the inventor of the screw propeller, with which his name is associated, for the prolongation of the patent issued for the same, in June 13, 1840. It would seem that this ingenious man has experienced his full share of that hope deferred which the authors of improvements are usually doomed to undergo. The Directors of the Grand Junction Canal Company tested his improvement, and were so well satisfied with the same as to make him a present of £100. But this was stated to be the chief remuneration he had received. In 1845 CARPENTER'S propeller was applied to many of Her Majesty's ships,—and although there were fifty different kinds of propellers, that form was preferred. It had been alleged that the Government Engineers had adopted CARPENTER'S propeller as a result of their own experiment. But it was urged by the patentee, that ample directions for making them were furnished by his own specification and drawings.

The patent was extended for six years.

DR. BENNETT DOWLER succeeds the late Dr [illegible] as editor of the *New-Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*.

[illegible] PAREDES, who was said to have been dragged to death for [illegible] other offense than that of writing a letter to a soldier, inviting him to desert from URQUIZA'S army. A gentleman, who, according to a correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*, is of the "highest authority and information," sends the following contradiction of the statement. We copy it as requested, though we know nothing whatever of the source from which it comes:

"Now, the writer of this would observe, in the first place, that he was present in Buenos Ayres during the siege, or a large portion of it; and that he has had quite as many opportunities of knowing the truth as it was possible any other man, native or foreign, could have; and especially that he was particularly informed as to the case of this very waif if not very favorably known lady, the 'Donna MARTINA PAREDO.'

"There was a rumor—one of the hundreds daily invented and daily forgotten—that this very interesting lady had been roughly handled for having been caught as a spy in the camp of the besieging party. And it was pretended that General URQUIZA had personally passed judgment on her, and had acted with severity. The very next or the same day, however, it became public in Buenos Ayres that URQUIZA had nothing whatsoever to do with the matter, and had not even heard of it.

"The woman was employed as a means of corrupting a negro officer employed by the inside party, and furnished liberally with funds found upon her person. The negro, "*Capaco*," proving himself an honester man than other officers on both sides, reported her, instead of yielding to the potent seduction of ready money; and as a matter of course, she was punished by order of the commander of the regiment to which he belonged—not by the legal punishment, for that was death, and among those people is always, without any other known exception, enforced—but she was whipped, and went about her business. Whether she was whipped severely the writer does not know, but he has the best authority for saying that she was very well, apparently, some few days afterwards, and was living at the last accounts he had. So that the story is simply a falsehood out of whole cloth, so far as Gen. URQUIZA is concerned. And the very minute and circumstantial details as furnished to the TIMES proves it a deliberate and malicious falsehood. The immediate informant of the TIMES may have been himself imposed on; and, if so, he has only been guilty of the inferior offence of being the careless or reckless propagator of an infamous slander.

"The writer does not propose to enter into a defence of Gen. URQUIZA, nor any accusation of his opponents, but he asserts, what no truthful man in the country referred to will deny, that URQUIZA, from the beginning of the war on Don Manuel Rosas in May, 1852, to its close some six months ago, pursued a course marked and distinguished towards foes and friends, in military and in civil life, by a moderation, humanity and justice altogether without example in the history of South American chiefs."

Origin of the Clerical Protest.

Following is a copy of the printed circular sent to the Clergy of New-England, inviting each to sign the Nebraska protest. It shows that the Committee who took the thing in hand were men of energy,—it needs such on all great emergencies:

TO THE CLERGY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

DEAR BRETHREN: Upon another page you find a Protest which explains itself. It is sent simultaneously to every clergyman of every name in New-England. It is earnestly hoped that every one of you will append your name to it, and thus furnish to this nation and this age the sublime and infinential spectacle of the great Christian body of the North united, as one man, in favor of freedom and of solemn plighted faith. It can hardly be doubted, that if this Protest can go immediately to Washington, carrying upon it the names of the entire clergy of New-England, it will exert there a moral influence of incalculable weight—possibly, in connection with other influences, sufficient in the good Providence of God, to avert the impending evil.

Permit us, then, to commend the following suggestions to your notice, and, so far as they agree with your own convictions, to your immediate action.

1. Please tear-off, sign, fold, seal and return to us the annexed Protest by the next mail to this city, directed to "Rev. JOHN JACKSON, Boston, MASS." He will combine all the answers received, into one great Protest, which will be immediately forwarded to Congress.

If you have already, either as a private citizen or as a clergyman, signed any other similar document, please to sign this also, as it is earnestly desired to embrace in this movement (as far as possible) the unanimous clerical voice of New-England.

2. If deemed judicious, please exert your influence to get up and send immediately on to your representative in the House a similar protest from your own neighborhood. It is believed that a greater number of such protests—even if less than one hundred legal voters should sign each one—will be of great consequence in indicating the general arousal of the slumbering sentiment of the North, on this fearfully-important subject.

3. It is respectfully submitted whether the present is not a crisis of sufficient magnitude and imminence of danger to the liberties and integrity of our nation, to warrant, and even demand, the services of the clergy of all denominations, in arousing the masses of this people to its comprehension, through the Press and even the Pulpit.

4. It is affectionately urged that it find frequent remembrance in all Christian supplications to Him who holds the hearts of all rulers in His hand, and, as the rivers of water, can turn them whithersoever He will."

Affectionately yours,

CHARLES LOWELL, LYMAN BEECHER, BARON STOW, SEBASTIAN STREETER, } Committee of Clergymen of Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 22, 1854.

Large Fire at Charleston—Destruction of Property.

From the Charleston Courier, 19th.

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers at an early hour yesterday morning, by an alarm of fire, which originated in the third-story of the premises owned and occupied by Dr. P. M. COHEN & Co., as a drug and chemical store, situated on Hayne-street, and running through to Market-street. The flames spread with great rapidity, extending east and west, destroying in its progress the store in which it originated, together with its contents, and eight others of that valuable range of buildings. This firm was insured for $29,000, which, we regret to learn, does not cover their loss, viz.: On buildings, $9,000 in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company; and on their stock, $5,000 in the same office; $5,000 in the Savannah Mutual; and $10,000 in the Southern Mutual Company, Athens, Ga. The buildings running east of Dr. COHEN'S, which have been destroyed, were owned and occupied by the following names and firms:

The first owned by E. THAYER, of the firm of DEWIAO, THAYER & Co., of our city, was occupied by Messrs. G. Z. WALDRON & Co., as a wholesale clothing establishment. The former was insured for $5,000 in the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. Messrs. WALDRON & Co., whose stock was almost entirely consumed, were insured for $10,000 in the Fireman's office; $10,000 in the office of the Augusta Insurance end Banking Company; $5,000 in the South Carolina Mutual, and $5,000 in one of the Hartford offices.

The second was the extensive drug establishment of Messrs. HAVILAND, HARRAL & Co. The building was owned by the estate of BOYCE, and was insured in the Ætna office, for $7,000. The stock, which is almost a total loss, was insured for $27,000 in the subjoined offices, viz.: Commercial Insurance, $5,000; Fireman's, $5,000; Howard, New-York, $5,000; Equitable do., $5,000; Columbia, $2,000; and $5,000 in one of the English Agencies.

The third was occupied by T. M. HOASAY & Co., and owned by G. H. KELSEY, formerly of this city, and was insured for $8,000 in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company. This firm, whose stock was much injured, was covered by $30,000, viz., $10,000 in New-York, $10,000 in Newark, (N. J.,) and $10,000 in the Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company of this city.

The flames were here arrested at the store of Messrs. B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co., shoe dealers, which was considerably damaged by water and fire, as was also their stock. The building, which belongs to the firm, is insured for $5,000, in one of the Foreign Agencies, and there was on the goods $10,000, in the Hartford Protection office; $10,000 in the office of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company; $10,000 in the South Carolina, and $10,000 in the office of the Metropolitan, New-York.

To the West, running to Meeting street, commences the store owned by F. D. FANNINO, and occupied by the firm of which he is the head, as a wholesale Hat and Cap establishment. The store was insured for $7,400 in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company. The stock of goods was covered by $30,000 insurance, divided equally among the South Carolina, Charleston Insurance and Trust, and one of the Hartford offices. Loss estimated at about $20,000.

Next comes the dry goods store of Messrs. GILLILAND, HOWELL & Co., who have sustained a heavy loss in the destruction of their property, but which we are pleased to learn is fully covered. The premises were owned by Mr. W. H. GILLILAND and were insured—the front store for $12,000, of which $8,000 were in the Georgia Mutual, and 4,000 in the Graniteville Company of New-York; the building in the rear was also insured, but sustained no injury. This firm were insured on their goods, $16,000 in the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool; $10,000 in the Fireman's office of this city; $10,000 in the Hartford Protection; $10,000 in the Home; $10,000 in the Columbia; $10,000 in the Hartford; $5,000 in the Ætna; and $5,000 in the Connecticut office.

COURTNEY, TENNENT & Co., adjoining the above, are hardware dealers. The loss of this firm is also heavy, but we believe they are fully covered. The buildings were owned by the firm, and together with the fixtures were insured for $10,000 in the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company. This amount takes in the building in the rear, which was not injured. Their stock was covered by $35,000 in our English Agencies, $10,000 in the Augusta office, $10,000 in the South Carolina, and $5,000 in the Commercial office.

Next in rotation is the dry goods establishment of Messrs. HYATT, MCBURNEY & Co., who saved a large portion of their goods. The following is the amount of their insurance, viz.: On store and fixtures, $10,000—$5,000 in English Agency and $5,000 in Ætna; and on stock, $10,000 in Hartford, $10,000 in Home office, New-York; $10,000 Augusta Insurance and Banking Company; $10,000 Commercial Insurance; $10,000 Fireman's; and $10,000 in the Columbia.

Messrs. HARE, CALHOUN & Co., next the above, who are large dealers in saddlery ware, have suffered severely in the loss of stock, which we believe was fully insured. Their property was covered by $53,000, viz.: on stock, $10,000 in the Union Mutual Insurance Company of New-York; $5,000 in the Roger Williams Office, Providence (R. I.); $5,000 in the American do., do.; $5,000 Augusta Insurance and Banking Co.; $5,000 Southern Mutual; and on building on Hayne-street, together with fixtures, $13,000, mostly in New-York and Philadelphia. Here the flames were arrested to the west.

The extensive dry goods establishment adjoining the above to the west, which narrowly escaped destruction, is very much injured, as was also their large stock of goods, which we learn, however, is amply covered by insurance, effected with here and at the North.

The loss by this conflagration is variously estimated from $400,000 to $500,000—very few, however, advocate the latter amount. Our local officers, it is believed, will sustain a loss of about $50,000.

The Charleston Hotel had a narrow escape from being consumed. Its inmates, however, hardly knew the danger.

Affairs in Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Engineers, firemen, post-boys, mail-carriers, are now busily engaged in harnessing a new Nebraska bill. The Committee will be called on Monday next, when every Committee will yield the floor to make room for the new comer. Every private is sent out of the House, has been employed in [illegible] work for a week past, and on Monday next, wind and weather permitting, the launch will take place amid a crowd of anxious spectators. Let every man be at his post. "Nebraska expects every American to do his duty!"

There are quite a number of Northern and Northwestern members ready to support Nebraska, if the homestead is passed by the Senate; but they want payment *in advance*. The compromisers have had such a hard time of it, since the 4th of March, 1853, that they are unwilling to trust anybody. The rejection of Mr. ANDREW, consul to Honduras, was only part payment of an old debt, and does not put the Hards under the slightest obligation to anybody.

The *Black Warrior* affair has completely fizzled out, as I intimated that it would, from the beginning. How wise the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House have acted, by not acting on the subject at all! The House has of late become the conservative branch of the Government.

The Senate is again in Executive Session on the Gadsden Treaty. The Senate may possibly increase the compensation to SANTA ANNA to eight millions of dollars, but not to ten millions. Such a sum would be entirely incommensurate with the views the Senate have taken on the subject, though it would still fall short of the reasonable expectations of SANTA ANNA.

It is represented here that the Senate must choose between peace and war—*bella, bella, horride bella*—and who is there in the Senate bold enough to defy SANTA ANNA? Some kind of treaty will pass. Let us hope that it will be the right one.

I shall no doubt be contradicted when I inform you that there is a schism in the Cabinet; but my authority is, nevertheless, a good one. I hope that, for the benefit of the country, the Conservative, Anti-Filibuster Statesman in the State Department will not think of quitting his post.

Death of Capt. Canfield.

From the Detroit Advertiser of April 19.

We were greatly pained to hear it announced this morning that Captain AUGUSTUS CANFIELD, one of the Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., one of our most esteemed and respected citizens, was no more. He breathed his last at an early hour yesterday morning, at his residence in this city, having been suddenly cut down by a rapid congestion, which set at defiance all medical skill.

We speak of him as a citizen, for although Captain CANFIELD was in the army, and an ornament to the service, which it was his pride to pursue and adorn, he had been so long stationed at this point, and was connected with so many of the cherished associations of our city by family ties, (having married a daughter of our distinguished townsman Gen. CASS) and by intercourse in social life, that we had come to look upon him as one of our own citizens.

Capt. CANFIELD was a native of New-Jersey, where he numbered among his near relatives, the Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON and Hon. PHILEMON DICKERSON. He graduated at West Point with distinction, and was first commissioned in the gallant 42d regiment of artillery, but was soon after transferred to the corps of Topographical Engineers, in which he served till the time of his death. Capt. CANFIELD was ardently devoted to the science of his profession, to which his clear and discriminating mind was peculiarly adapted. His excellent, dispassionate and reliable judgment, in combination with his highly scientific attainments, enabled him to accomplish the most important practical results.

The Waugoshance Light House, built upon a sunken reef in the Strait of Mackinac, the "Eddystone Light" of the lakes, and which has successfully resisted the combined assaults of the tempests and the ice, is at once a triumph and an enduring monument of his professional skill. By the appointment of the Governor and Senate of this State, and with the approbation of the proper department at Washington, he held the important place of engineer of the Sault St. Maris Canal, which great national work was commenced, and has been thus far prosecuted under his professional supervision. The people of this State will long remember with gratitude his public services in connection with this important work, and deeply regret that his valuable life had not been spared to witness its successful completion.

Captain CANFIELD was a gentleman of high honor, rigid probity, and strict integrity. His many social and domestic virtues not only endeared him to those who were wont to be grouped in the family circle around his hearthstone, but also bound to him by the strong attachments of friendship, a large circle of warm friends, who loved him while living, and will weep bitter tears over his untimely grave.

SHIP BUILDING.—This business has been carried on to an unusual extent during the past winter, and is still prosecuted with unabated vigor. In East Boston there are now in process of construction, in the various yards, twelve ships, of a total tonnage of 16,000 tons, besides a number of smaller vessels. A ship of 1,700 and one of 750 tons have also been launched within a week. At South Boston the Messrs. BIGGS are constructing three ships, averaging about 1,000 tons each. At Chelsea there are five ships on the stocks, whose total tonnage will be about 5,200 tons. At Charlestown there are on the stocks about 1,200 tons of shipping. At Medford there are four ships and one bark now building, of a total tonnage of 5,500 tons. This business has somewhat fallen off in this town, owing to the removal of some of its most extensive builders to Chelsea and East Boston—Messrs. JAMES O. CURTIS, SAMUEL LAPHAM, CUNWORTH & HAYDEN, and I. T. FOSTER still continue their yards at this place, and the ships of their construction enjoy a deserved and enviable reputation among our mercantile marine. From the above it will be seen that there are 27 ships, of 32,900 tons, now on the stocks in the various yards—all within half an hour's ride of Boston.

The Newburyport *Herald* says: "Mr. GEORGE E. YOUNG, of this city, has purchased a lot of land in East Boston, just north of MCKAY'S shipyard, and intends to enter largely in the mast and spar-making business. He has carried on the same business here for several years; but the larger field offered to him in Boston has caused him to remove there. Mr. YOUNG is a perfect master of his trade, and has furnished the spars of some of the largest ships ever built in this country, among which are the *Great Republic, Sovereign of the Seas, &c.*"—*Boston Transcript.*

A VERY IMPORTANT LAND QUESTION SETTLED.—Subsequent to the passage of the law of Sept. 28, 1850, granting donations of the public lands to settlers in Oregon, various speculators pounced on the different town-sites in that Territory, in which they were all settled. They were in all cases the first settlers on the different tracts, and claimed, on the passage of the law above mentioned, the right to locate their 640 acre warrants so as to cover not only the portions of the various towns occupied by themselves, but by others. The Surveyor General of Oregon decided in favor of their various claims—thus ousting all other persons who had also settled in the different towns of the Territory, and improved the respective lots they occupied. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, on appeals from these decisions of the Surveyor General, has reversed his decision, on the ground that the donations law did not authorize the selection of the sites of settled towns under it; and that under the law of May 23, 1844, the corporate authorities only are authorized to enter such lands in trust for all the occupants of such lands or sites at the time such entries may be made. An appeal was taken from this decision, and the Secretary of the Interior has confirmed it, we understand. It is said that the property involved in this decision is worth millions of dollars.—*Washington Star, 20th.*

A SENSIBLE PRAYER.—The Chaplain of the Indiana Legislature recently opened the session with a general prayer, which closed with the following eloquent and sensible invocation. Parts of this invocation, it strikes us, are well suited to other meridians besides that of Indiana: "And, O Lord, have mercy upon our legislators. Be with them and bless them, even if they know thee not. Spare their lives, and teach them to glorify thy name. Hasten them to their homes, where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation. Save the good people of this State from the disgrace which must follow if the same crowd should again come here to make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer—amen."

PROF. FELTON.—A correspondent of the Boston *Commonwealth*, writing from Athens, Greece, says: "We have lost Professor FELTON, who left here about ten days since for Rome. He had stayed so long that we looked on him as an old Philhellen, and parted with him with great regret. Of course, you will not find him entertain quite such melancholy views as I do concerning Greece. He never expected as much as I did, and has no disappointment to contend with, nor hopes destroyed to brood over."

THE SMUGGLING STORY.—The Nantucket *Inquirer* says: "The rumor which gained currency a few days since, that goods to a considerable value had been smuggled from a whaler, at New Bedford, and conveyed to Nantucket in the steamer last Thursday, we are glad to say, upon the very best authority, is entirely without foundation. The story was originated by a sailor, and an investigation has proved it to be utterly false."

A CENTENARIAN.—The Keene (N. H.) *Sentinel* says: "We have an old lady in this town who has just entered her 100th year, the widow of the late Capt. JOHN LEONARD. Two or three years ago she acc

NEW-YORK CITY.

Appointment to the Penitentiary—Dwellinghouse Robbery—Abduction by the Employees and Superior Court—Rights of Married Women.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Hoffman.

Smith against *Kearney.*—This was an action brought by Edward Smith, to recover from the defendant certain property alleged to belong to his wife, Cynthia Smith, and to be her sole and separate property. The husband brings the suit, not as husband, but under the title of *next friend.* The question raised in the case was, whether a husband can sue for his wife, as her next friend. It was very recently decided in the Supreme Court, by his Honor Judge Roosevelt, (reported in the TIMES, 12th April, 1854,) that the wife might sue in such a case, by her husband, as next friend; that there was nothing in the code, (Section 114,) or in the new married woman's rights act, to forbid such a joinder of the husband and wife. Judge Hoffman, of the Superior Court, takes a different view, as will be seen from his opinion, which we give in full. These decisions are of course subject to review upon appeal; but, meanwhile, the diversity of the rules thus far followed by the two Courts is worthy of notice.

HOFFMAN Judge—This suit is brought to recover certain property seized by the defendant, Stanicle4, upon an execution issued on a judgment in favor of Kearney, the other defendant, against Edward Smith, the next friend in the complaint. The plaintiff, Cynthia, his wife, claims the property; and having taken it upon claim and delivery, the undertaking to the Sheriff has been given and perfected. It is now objected that the husband cannot be a next friend; that no order appointing him as such has ever been entered, and that he is wholly irresponsible. Some uncertainty prevails as to the practice on this subject; and in the late case of Rusher and her husband against Morris, (Supreme Court, April 10, 1854,) Justice Roosevelt sustained a bill of foreclosure, brought by husband and wife, of a mortgage given to the wife, (with bond,) since the act of 1848, therefore her sole and separate property. The learned Judge, in order to protect the wife, adopted, as an applicable rule, the practice of obtaining her written consent, upon a private examination, to a disposition of the fund to her husband, or any other person, otherwise to be paid to herself. The learned Judge refers to the practice formerly known in Chancery of taking such an examination before friends of a married woman were taken out of court. The practice of the Court of Chancery on this point was not fully settled so far as reported cases proved it, until at a late period, Lord Hardwicke stated the general rule to be, that a bill by the husband and wife was a bill of the husband, and the suit was under his control; that where it related to the separate property of the wife, it ought to be brought by her *prochein amy.* However, there have been cases of such a bill by husband and wife, and the Court has taken care of the wife, and ordered payment to some person for her. (Griffith *vs.* Hood, 2 Ves. Sen., 450.) It may, however, be stated that the fixed rule of the Court of Chancery in England and in this State has, for many years, been, that where the separate estate of the wife is concerned, the suit must be by a next friend. If there is a joint interest with the husband he must be a party, or the suit would be defective. He is, to use the words of the Court, in the result, taking care of his interest in the first fund. But if the estate was equitably her own, a next friend other than the husband was essential. (Reeves *vs.* Dulby, 2 Sand St. 464; Legett *vs.* Phelps, 7 Simons 239; Simons *vs.* Harwood, 1 Keene 7; England *vs.* Davis, 1 Beavan 96; Wake *vs.* Taylor, 2 Keene 59; Bowen *vs.* Smith, 10 Paige 201; Alsunn *vs.* Jones, 3 Barb. C. R. 397; Grant *vs.* Ven Schoonhoven, 9 Paige 257; Shorman *vs.* Buckeims, 6 Barbour 414; Hugh *vs.* Evans, 1 Sand S. 185,) point to the distinction between a suit for a joint interest and one for a separate estate of the wife. It should be carefully noticed that, if a suit is directly against a husband, of necessity the wife must sue by a next friend. The exception in divorce cases was by statute, Cort *vs.* Cort, 4 Howard 232, and 6 Howard 53, is an instance of this character since the code. Now, the very idea of a separate estate is an estate held by the wife in opposition to a marital right. Therefore her position is antagonistic to his as to each property, whatever may be actual union of view, and acts between them. At any rate, no point was more entirely settled before the code. The 114th section, as originally passed, gave rise to several questions, and in 1851 a amendment was adopted presumptively to remove them. It is now provided that when a married woman is a party, her husband must be joined with her; except that where the action concerns her separate property she may sue alone; and that when the action is between herself and her husband she may sue or be sued alone. But where the husband cannot be joined with her, as herein provided, she shall prosecute or defend by her next friend. It must be observed that the last clause is unmeaning, unless the words "may sue alone" in the above preceding clauses mean simply she is to sue without her husband. Under the grammatical construction of these clauses there is no case provided where the husband cannot be joined with the wife. The phraseology is simply permissive to sue alone, not prohibitory of uniting with the husband. There is, then, no sensible construction of the whole to be found except in reading the provision thus: When a married woman is a party, the husband must be joined in the action, except that if the action concern her separate property, the husband cannot be joined with her, but she must sue by a next friend. And when the action is between herself and her husband, she shall prosecute or defend by her next friend. My conclusion is, that upon clear authority before the code, and upon a true interpretation of the code, a complaint which relates to the separate property of the wife cannot be filed by her and her husband as plaintiffs, that she must sue by her next friend, and that her husband cannot be such. This result renders it unnecessary to pass upon the other questions. The order will be that the plaintiff, Cynthia Smith, have liberty to amend her complaint, within ten days, by striking out the name of Edward Smith as her next friend, by adding the name of some other person as such, after being duly appointed by order of the Court, with liberty, if advised, to make the husband a party plaintiff or defendant. The plaintiffs to pay $10 costs or such amendment not to be allowed. In case no amendment is made within the time limited, or no order obtained extending such time, or the $10 costs are not paid, the complaint to be dismissed with costs.

TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Bosworth.

O'Hare against *Chancey.*—This is an action to recover $1,000 damages for injuries done to plaintiff, who is a street-paver and who was run over by one of the carts of the defendants, who are coal merchants, on the corner of Twelfth-street and University-place. In defence it is alleged that the accident was the result of the plaintiff's own carelessness. Verdict for the plaintiff for $100 and costs.

For the plaintiff—D. Evans. For the defendants—Genet & Purdy and B. Bailey.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Chapin against *Lewis.*—This was an action of assumpsit to recover $128 34, and interest from 1st May 1853, for labor performed by the plaintiff in the construction of a fence. In defence it was alleged that the labor was done for one McGregor, and was paid for by him.

Verdict for the plaintiff, $136 34.

For the plaintiff D. B. Taylor; for the defendant Edward Sandford.

Before Judge Slosson.

King against *Orser.*—This was an action against the defendant for a seizure of his goods, which were taken in an action pending between one Bernhard and one Schesinger and Rothschild.

Verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $388 59, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term on a case to be made.

For the plaintiff E. L. Fencher; for the defendants Edward Sandford and A. Vanderpoel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday.
Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

THE JOURNEYMAN AND MASTER SHOEMAKERS—CHARGE OF LIBEL.

Thomas Lomax, member of the Journeymen Cordwainers' Society, was put on trial under an indictment for libel on Simeon O. Bixby, in publishing the following handbill:

To the Public and Citizens of New-York: We, the Journeymen Ladies' Boot and Shoe Makers, are compelled to resort to this alternative as the only effective means left us to repel the wholesale sacroachments at present threatening our wages, already insufficient to meet our wants. One of our employers, taking advantage of this season of the year, is trying to force us to work for less wages than the pledged his word to give last year, thereby rendering our condition tenfold more miserable. These dishonorable proceedings have been commenced by Mr. Bixby, boss Ladies' Boot and Shoemaker, East Broadway, discharging those who refuse to give their labor at his reduced terms. Believing that a justice-loving public will take into consideration whether such a man is worthy of their patronage, who has forfeited his word to his employees, we hope that a thinking public will bear in mind that the employees of Mr. Bixby, who were first-class workmen, have now refused to work at his reduced terms. He, therefore, compelled to employ inferior workmen. By doing so he cannot do justice to the public, as he formerly did. We therefore respectfully solicit attention of our sympathizing fellow-citizens of all denominations, that they may read and judge of this and our acts. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JAMES ARCHIBALD, President.

Simeon B. Bixby examined—I am ladies' boot and shoemaker in East Broadway; the defendant never worked for me; I saw the handbill produced; it was handed to me at my place of business, in January last, by the defendant, together with a letter; the defendnnt waited while it was read; and he said a Committee of Workmen were waiting for me in Catharine-street; he said that unless I complied with their demands, they would publish the handbill, and gave me two hours to consider; the society has annoyed me for some time, and the defendant has come to me as its representative, frequently annoying me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I know such a society as the "Journeymen Cordwainer's Society;" I signed a list of prices made out by that society for journeymens' wages; there were three persons in the shop when the handbill was given to me by the defendant; had journeymen in my employment who left because I refused to give the price demanded; Mr. Bixby advised me to settle the affair; the man who was with him talked a good deal, and threatened; I believe Mr. Lomax said he was sent to me with the letter and the bill.

By Mr. Hall.—The bill is false in stating that my superior workmen had left, and that I had none but inferior workmen; I did not try to force them to work for less than I had offered last year; I did not discharge the men; they left of their own accord; I signed the scale of charges on the list.

Mr. Hall then said that so much of the case as related to the lesser wages than he had agreed to give fell on this.

William F. Bush sworn—I remember Lomax and a person coming with him to the store; Mr. Bixby was absent; he had with him the letter and the handbill; I read the letter and handbill; Lomax then turned to the other man and asked whether they should leave the letter and bill; it was suggested they should; he then said Mr. Bixby had better settle this matter; after some more conversation he went away, taking with him the handbill.

Cross-examined—The letter and handbill were given to Mr. Bixby, on his return, by Lomax; on the presentment of the bill, Mr. Bixby said, "Post it;" Hale who accompanied Lomax, said, "We will." Mr. Bixby said in a passion, "I will give $5 to any one to post the bill;" Hale said "Give it to me;" it was refused.

The case for the prosecution here rested.

Mr. Busteed, for the defence, said he considered it unnecessary to examine witnesses or take up the time of the Court, but would leave the case to the Jury.

His Honor charged, and after a brief deliberation the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

James Lilly was tried and convicted on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Hollister Bank of Rochester, upon a shopkeeper in Catherine-st. Mr. James B. Phillips defended the accused.

SENTENCED.

Samuel Cole, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money, was brought up for sentence, and on his being asked if he had anything to say, replied, and in his being asked if he had anything to say, additional that Comp. Superintendent, while acutely declaring his innocence, and weeping over his persecuted fortunes. "Those who know me," he said, "know that I am incapable of such an act. Nor is this the first time I have been in such a position. It is true that I was convicted of robbing the Patent-office, but I was innocent then as I am now. Misfortune pursues me, and I have been convicted through perjury. (Here he succeeded in weeping.) Baker, too, is innocent, and had time been given to us we could have cleared ourselves. I do not complain for myself, but on account of others. I can suffer and can endure. I never flinch from any responsibility I incur in life. But if the young man Baker gets into the Penitentiary he is lost forever. Since I left the State Prison I have lead a most industrious life, and when arrested the policeman found me in my little workshop."

When the prisoner had got through, his Honor commented strongly upon the character and number of his crimes, and sentenced him to *ten* years in the State Prison.

Geo. Baker, confederate of Shuster, was then brought up, and sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for eight years.

FRAUDS ON EMIGRANTS.

Isaiah Selover, convicted of passing counterfeit railroad tickets on emigrants, was brought up for sentence,

Mr. Smith applied for a stay of judgment, on the ground that he was preparing a bill of exceptions.

His Honor refused—not being satisfied that the exceptions would warrant any delay. He commented in strong terms upon the crime of defrauding emigrants, and sentenced the prisoner to three years in the State Prison.

Henry Smithurst, partner of Selover, who pleaded uilty, was sentenced to 6 months in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $100. In his case the Court saw several mitigating circumstances. The Court then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Friday.
Before Judge Mitchell.

LIFE INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION OF AN INSURANCE POLICY—CREDITOR'S RIGHT TO INSURE HIS DEBTOR'S LIFE.

Mutual Life Insurance Company against *Wager.*—This action is brought to recover the sum of $2,500 with interest, which was paid to the defendant on a policy of life insurance, void, as the plaintiffs allege, on the ground of fraud. It seems that on the 18th of December, 1852, the plaintiffs insured the life of one Woodward Frisbee, on the application of the defendant, in the sum of $2,500 for the period of the natural life of Frisbee. At that time the defendant signed a declaration in these words: "That Mr. (Frisbee) has not been afflicted with rupture, fits, asthma or *spitting of blood*, and that he is not now afflicted with any disorder which tends to the shortening of life, to my knowledge, and I have an interest in the life of the said Woodward Frisbee to the full amount of the said sum of $2,500; and I hereby agree that this declaration shall be the basis of the contract between myself and the said Company." The certificate accompanying this declaration stated that Frisbee had slight chronic bronchitis.

Frisbee died on the 30th of September, 1851, and, as stated in the proofs presented to the Company, of diarrhœa, accompanied with an affection of the lungs. The Company, on the defendant's application, paid him in October following, the insurance, $2,500 and interest.

Afterwards they suspected that some fraud had been practiced on them, and they now sue the defendants to recover back the money, alleging that the defendants had falsely and fraudulently represented that Frisbee had never been afflicted with spitting of blood, and it was not true that the defendant was interested in the life of Frisbee to the amount of $2,500.

His Honor Judge Mitchell instructed the Jury as follows: So far as diseases of Frisbee are concerned, the Jury are, under the pleadings and under the peculiar facts of the case, to inquire whether Frisbee had at any time on or before the date of the policy, "spitting of blood," within the meaning of the policy, or had, at that time, any disease which tended to shorten life. If he had either, and the defendant knew it when the policy was effected, then the plaintiffs are entitled to recover all the money paid by them, together with interest. If Frisbee had none of the diseases, or if he had either of them and the defendant did not know of it, the plaintiffs cannot recover.

So far as a "slight chronic bronchitis" included any of the symptoms proved in the case, the plaintiffs cannot recover on account of those symptoms, as that disease was made known to them.

The spitting of blood intended by the policy, is not every spitting of blood. That which is intended may be ascertained from the other diseases mentioned in connection with it, and the use of the word "afflicted." That representation is that Frisbee has not been afflicted with rupture, fits, dropsy, asthma, or spitting of blood. Rupture, dropsy, and asthma are diseases, and are spoken of in the singular—spitting of blood is spoken of also in the singular—but fits in the plural. If Frisbee, therefore, had had rupture, dropsy, or asthma but once before the policy was effected, the Company meant to be informed of and protected against the effects of that single occurrence of the disease—and so, if spitting of blood had occurred but once, the Company meant to be informed of it. The spitting of blood intended, is any spitting of blood, whether from the lungs or not, occurring at any time et or before the date of the policy, provided it be of such a character as might tend to shorten life, as either rupture, dropsy, or asthma would be if once occuring, or as fits would be if frequently occurring, or such as if known to the insurers would have entitled them to demand an increased rate of premium.

The plaintiffs also would be entitled to recover, if the defendant fraudently represented that he was interested in the life of Frisbee to the full amount of $2,500, and he was not so interested. But if he obtained the insurance in secure himself for the amount that Frisbee then owed him, and for advances to be made by him, not to exceed $2,500, and he so notified the officer of the Company, the insurance is a protection to him for all that was due to him by Frisbee at his death, and for the premiums paid by him together with interest on those sums. The insurance can be made only "for the security or indemnity of the party insured." (1. R. S., 662, § 10.) If the policy were a mere wager policy, then the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the whole amount paid by them, with interest.

If the defendant knew the amount of his advances to Frisbee when he applied to the Company for payment after Frisbee's death, (and the Jury would probably infer that he must have known this,) and if he then claimed the whole $2,500; and if his advances and the premiums paid by him on both, did not amount to that sum, the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the difference between the sum of such advances and premiums, together with interest thereon, and the amount paid by the Company, with interest on this difference.

In a suit by the insured against the Company, the burden of proof would fall upon the insured, but as the company sues on a charge of fraud and misrepresentation after paying the insurance as for a fair loss, the burden of proof is changed and thrown upon them.

Although in a suit by the defendant against the Company, Frisbee might be considered the agent of the defendant, so that whatever Frisbee knew of himself, would be deemed as known by the defendant, that rule would not apply under the pleadings in this case, and in the nature of this action. The defendant is not affected by Frisbee's knowledge of any fact, if the defendant had no knowledge of the same fact. If, however, you should agree that Frisbee knew any material fact, which the defendant did not know, you will state that matter especially in your finding.

Verdict was rendered for the defendant.

For the plaintiffs, Joseph Blunt; for the defendant, Fullerton and O'Conor.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Heidenheimer vs. *Lyon.*—DALY, J.—The act of 1853, Laws of 1853, p. 1,166, allows a party against whom a judgment is entered upon the direction of a single Justice of the Marine Court, to review it by an appeal to the Justices of that Court at a general term. He may do this or not, as he thinks proper, but if he wishes to appeal to this Court he must bring his appeal from the judgment entered by the single Justice, and serve notice of appeal within twenty days from the day upon which that judgment was rendered. This is the only judgment for which any provision is made by law, and it must be entered by the Justice before whom the cause was tried within four days after trial. (2 Rev. Laws 386, p. 122.) There is nothing in the act of 1853 that makes it obligatory upon the party who wishes to review the judgment to go in the first instance to the general term of the Marine Court. He has the right, undoubtedly, to do so, but if by doing so he suffers the twenty days to expire, his right to appeal to this Court is gone.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Simon Stienfelder vs. *Moses Rosenberger.*—This was an action to recover damages for an assault and battery laid at $5000. The plaintiff is an infant of ten years old, and the proceedings were in the name of his guardian. It appeared that in December last Master Simon was indulging in the practice of snow-balling a smaller boy, who was the grandson of the defendant, and that a window was somehow broken. This aroused the ire of the elderly gentleman, and he caught hold of Master Simon by the hair, took him into a room and inflicted some summary chastisement on the seat of honor. The only question in the case was how far the old gentleman was justified in his efforts towards the reformation of the juvenile, or how far the latter was an offender, and what was his character. On this point the testimony was, as Mrs. Partington would say, *various*; three witnesses gave the juvenile a very unpleasant character; one said he was of a very mischievous, quarrelsome disposition; another, that he was a wild boy and a bad boy, and another, that he was the most mischievous boy in the whole neighborhood, and a very bad boy. To counteract this, four witnesses gave him a good character, and said he was a quiet, peaceable boy.

His Honor in his charge to the Jury was decidedly in favor of a little wholesome physical correction, if judiciously administered, but if the assault was unprovoked or unnecessarily severe, then suitable damages should be awarded. The Jury retired and found for the plaintiff damages $29.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Friday.

After the assignment of the Collyer case to Monday, no other business being before the Court, argument was commenced upon the *habeas corpus* in the Extradition case of Daniel W. Van Aerman. Mr. Romeyn commenced his argument for the prisoner, the main point being whether the making of the false draft was technically forgery.

The Court adjourned before the conclusion of his remarks.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday.
Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came in on Saturday morning and brought in the six following indictments:

The United States vs. *John Cephus and Samuel Chadlock.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the American brig *Mary*, in New-York harbor, on April 3, 1854.

The United States vs. *John Doherty and nineteen others.*—An indictment for the same offence on board the ship *Calhoun*, March 16, 1854, on the high seas.

The United States vs. *Henry Clifford, James Carter and William Lubkeman.*—An indictment for the same offence, committed on board the ship *Plymouth Rock*, in the harbor of St. Thomas, March 18, 1854.

The United States vs. *James Kelly and Jeremiah Murray*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon, committed on board the ship *Calhoun*, March 18, 1854, with a belaying pin.

The United States vs. *W. P. R. Bates*—An indictment for the same offence, committed on board the ship *William Tapscott*, April 2, 1854, with an iron crowbar.

The United States vs. *Andrew McKay and John*

BROOKLYN CITY.

INTERESTING DECISION TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND AGENTS—CITY COURT.

Stephen Sutton against *William Hunter, Jr.*—This action was brought by plaintiff to recover commission for selling a house and two lots owned by defendant. The evidence went to show that the plaintiff was actually employed by defendant to sell the property, and said that it must net him $9,000, and that defendant must get $9,100, so as to cover his commissions. While Mr. SUTTON was endeavoring to sell the property, Mr. HUNTER obtained a purchaser at $9,050.

The Court charged the Jury:

First—What were the terms of the employment? Was plaintiff to have compensation only in the event of selling the property for $9,100, or was he to sell it so that defendant should net $9,000, and plaintiff to have the surplus, although not amounting to $9,100?

Second—No time having been fixed, plaintiff had a reasonable time to effect the sale. Two months would not have been an unreasonable time, especially in the absence of any complaint or countermand.

Third—If within the time, plaintiff was in the course of fulfilling the terms of the employment, and would have been able to do so, defendant could not cut him off by closing a sale.

Fourth—Did the plaintiff effect a sale within the terms of the agreement, or could and would he have done so, and was he prevented from doing it by acts of the defendant?

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $50.

The Fire Department against James J. Tapscott.—This suit was brought under the act of 1852, "to establish fire limits, and for the more effectual prevention and extinguishment of fires in the city of Brooklyn." On motion of defendant, a non-suit was granted on the ground that the section under which the complaint was drawn applied only to buildings to be erected after the passage of the act. The proof going to show that the building of defendant was erected before the act, and that the violation complained of was only a repair.

Same against *Peter Bagley.*—This suit was brought under sec. 3 of the act of 1853. It was proved that defendant was erecting a house in Smith-street, with eight inch walls, where the law requires twelve inches. A verdict of $500 was rendered against the defendant.

FIFTH WARD.—The Democrats in this Ward have nominated JOHN WHITE, late foreman of Engine Company No. 5, as a candidate for the vacancy in the Board of Aldermen, occasioned by the death of Dr. MORAIS. There are several independent Democratic candidates in the field.

UNION FERRY COMPANY.—All persons who cross the Ferries of this Company after the 1st of May must pay cash down or deliver a ticket; no more commuting will be allowed.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar for Monday, April 24, Nos. 56 to 70, inclusive.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

LAST MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF FINANCE.—This Board held its final meeting on Thursday evening. In Committee of the Whole, the Board passed a resolution appropriating $36,637 59 for the support of the Schools during the remainder of the year, up to the 31st day of December next. The money is to be applied as follows:

For the First Ward Schools	$15,009 60
Second Wards Schools	9,000 00
Third Ward Schools	9,715 99
Colored Schools	1,212 00
Evening Schools	1,400 00
Incidental expenses of the Board	300 00
Total	$36,637 59

KILLED BY MACHINERY.—A German about thirty years of age, named EBERHARDTH HORNEMAN, was accidentally killed by being caught by a belt connected with machinery, which he was adjusting, in VEIT's sawmanufactory, Ainslie-street, near Union-avenue. He was taken around by the shaft fifteen or twenty times before the revolution of the shaft could be stopped. He was badly mangled, and died immediately afterwards. The accident happened on Thursday afternoon. The deceased leaves a wife and two children in Germany.

☞ The City Clerk has paid into the City Treasury the sum of $3,000 excise money, received for liquor licenses granted in Williamsburg.

JERSEY CITY.

METHODIST PREACHERS.—The appointments of Methodist Preachers for the coming year, made at the New-Jersey Annual Conference, which closed its session at New-Brunswick, are as follows for Hudson County, which is in the Paterson District:

JERSEY CITY—*Trinity Church*—Rev. John Ayres; *St. Paul's Church*—Rev. Michael E. Ellison.

COMMUNIPAW AND SOUTH BERGEN—Rev. Thomas C. Carman.

BERGEN—Rev. Edwnrd W. Ademe.

HOBOKEN—Rev. Cheries S. Colt.

CARENVILLE—Rev. Benjamin F. Woolston, and Waters Burrows, Supernumerary.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION—NOMINATIONS.—The delegates of the different Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies met on Friday evening, to the number of 24, and made their nominations for the Firemen's Election on the first Tuesday evening in May. They met in the house of Liberty Engine Company, No. 1 Their nominations are as follows:

For Chief Engineer—S. A. FRENCH—Unanimously renominated. *For First Assistant*—ROBERT H. MCCLEARY—Now the Second Assistant Engineer. *For Second Assistant*—JAMES GOPSILL.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Justice BEDFORD on Friday held an inquest upon the body of a little girl two years of age, who died in consequence of burns received by her clothes taking fire at a stove in the room where she was left alone for a short time. Her mother, CATHARINE MURRAY, resides near the glass-house.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending and including April 20, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	15,495	$76,245	6,855	$40,250
London	4,676	23,404	7,650	51,822
Glasgow			1 359	10,315
Bristol			178	1,278
Belfast	2,500	11,603		
Hamburg	110	581		
British N. America	6,714	33,191		
British Guiana	550	2,750		
British West Indies	1,167	6,010		
Dutch West Indies	498	2,551		
Danish West Indies	1,095	5,903		
Central America	262	1,407		
Porto Rico	100	508		
Argentine Republic	1,107	5,760		
Australia	1,300	6,425		
Hayti	250	1,915	170	1,339
Brazil	2,400	21,256	300	2,538
New-Granada			100	788
Africa			10	88
Sandwich Islands	607	3,173		
Total for the week	39,941	$2,2,626	16,660	$115,687
Total 2d week in Apr.	59,561	303,363	26,662	199,898
Total 1st week in Apl.	22,356	110,098	15,203	117,919
Total in March	148,471	$13,890	78,329	647,926
Total in Feb	143,898	849,662	129,305	1,124,856
Total in Jan	96,689	570,346	187,493	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	510,886	$2,849,879	453,612	$3,400,596

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	46,078	$54,923		
Bristol			3,624	7,051
Gloucester			18,347	36,694
Glasgow			2,235	3,768
Total for the week	46,078	$54,923	24,206	$47,513
Total 2d week in Apl.	106,105	123,946	17,598	33,598
Total 1st week in Apl.	61,346	70,449	27,991	51,514
Total in March	256,565	296,431	239,431	447,299
Total in February	185,248	237,368	280,489	573,641
Total in January	224,461	286,382	517,483	893,123
Since Jan. 1	805,803	$1,002,574	1,106,198	$2,052,987

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	5,733	$303,070	5,860	$302,030
Glasgow			592	37,947
Antwerp	301	14,691	651	29,983
Bremen	33	1,979		
Hamburg	900	39,143		
Total for the week	6,967	$358,783	7,103	$369,960
Total 2d week in Apl.	12,713	589,051	8,962	408,246
Total 1st week in Apl.	8,249	436,891	7,259	343,417
Total in March	26,174	1,218,502	23,066	1,342,001
Total in February	16,599	856,022	30,928	1,430,584
Total in January	10,289	516,563	20,471	1,061,399
Since 1st January	81,331	3,977,826	102,695	$4,945,607

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Liverpool	16,805	$10,858	82 234	$44,765
Glasgow			4,524	3,750
Belfast	10,175	6,749		
British Guiana	100	70		
British N. America	5,082	3,850		
British West Indies	554	388		
Danish West Indies	200	175		
Central America	177	130		
Cuba	636	489	500	450
Total for the week	33,729	$22,709	86,258	$48,965
Total Previously	394,921	267,044	1,699,645	1,576,658
Since Jan. 1	428,650	$289,753	1,785,903	$1,645,623

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
London	100	$325		
Glasgow			68	$240
British N. America	50	169	1,000	3,335
British West Indies	17	52		
Danish West Indies	200	3,200		
Dutch West Indies	32	97		
Porto Rico	459	1,450		
Cuba			10	43
Sandwich Islands	50	150		
Total for the week	899	$5,443	1,078	$3,646
Previously	17,445	58,140	24,328	93,262
Since Jan. 1	18,344	$73,591	25,406	$96,870

BEEF.

	Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
London	100	$2,000	328	$22,133
Liverpool			305	6,500
Bremen	100	1,325	100	750
Antwerp			100	1,400
Africa			4	36
Sandwich Islands	755	10,279		
British N. America	75	765	95	960
British West Indies	63	840	22	420
Danish West Indies	9	63		
Dutch West Indies	185	1,220		
Chili	250	1,750		
Hayti			10	150
Cuba	13	197	32	250
Central America	24	288		
New Granada	135	1,139	130	976
Total for the week	1,709	$26,866	1,226	$33,525
Previously	29,884	230,489	23,288	175,564
Since January 1	31,593	$257,355	24,514	$209,089

The day's movement comprises 276 pkgs, as former list.

London	200	$5,000	1,720
Glasgow			50
Bremen	100	1,000	100
Hamburg	555	2,200	100
British North America	1,216	17,751	275
British Guiana	450	4,950	
British West Indies	67	201	
Danish West Indies	100	1,200	
New-Granada	200	2,700	
Central America	94	705	
Chili	125	1,150	
Sandwich Islands	650	9,997	
Australia	100	1,600	
Porto Rico	30	415	20
Hayti	150	2,312	60
Cuba	90	1,577	10
Africa			4
Total for the week	4,300	$80,740	1,612
Previously	19,775	394,824	30,158
Since January 1	24,084	$475,564	31,780

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	39,941	$202,626	16,660	$115,687
Wheat, bushels	46,078	54,923	24,206	47,513
Cotton, bales	6,967	358,783	7,103	369,960
Corn, bushels	33,729	22,709	86,258	48,965
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs	899	3,443	1,078	3,646
Beef, bbls and tcs	1,739	20,965	1,565	23,534
Pork, bbls and tcs	4,909	60,740	1,612	26,137
Total Produce for the week		$726,188		$655,394
Total Miscellaneous				562,814
Total exports for the week				$1,228,208
Total previously				19,446,833
Total exports since Jan. 1				$20,674,843

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... APRIL 22.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '56	s3..107½	100 Reading Railroad	b60 75½
1,000 California 7s, '79	85	150 do	b3 75
3,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bs	b3 93½	100 do	s3 74½
3,000 do	93	450 do	s3 75
3,000 Hud. Riv. Ist M. Bs	101	600 do	b60 75½
1,000 Mich. So. Bs. (2dis.)	81	600 do	b30 75¼
11,000 Panama Bs. (8d is.)	104½	50 Hudson Riv. R. R	s3 64
4,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	78½	10 do	64½
10,000 do	78½	200 do	b60 65
20,000 do	b60 79½	50 do	s60 65
2,500 do	b5 78½	50 do	s3 65
5 Metropolitan Bank	103	300 do	b3 65½
10 Del. & Hud Canal	109½	7 Michigan Cen. R. R	104
5 Bank of N. America	99	5 do	104½
20 Ohio Life and Trust	92	50 Mich. Southern R. R	116½
200 New-Jer. Zinc Co	84	5 Erie Railroad	72½
200 Flor. & Keyp. Co	6¼	400 do	b30 72½
50 do	7⅛	300 do	b5 72½
400 Gardiner Gold Mine	2½	100 do	s5 72½
300 Flor. & K. Jt. Stk	2⅜	250 do	b15 72
100 do	b3 1⅜	300 do	s30 72
350 Cumberland Coal	28	300 do	b60 73
100 do	c 28¼	200 do	s60 72
100 do	s60 28	50 do	s60 71½
200 Canton Co	b60 26½	50 do	s60 71¼
400 Nicar. Transit Co	s3 26½	100 do	c 72
200 do	b3 26½	50 de	c10 72
300 do	b60 26½	100 do	b60 72½
100 do	s60 26½	250 do	b3 71½
110 Pennsylv. Coal Co	b5.105	250 do	c 72
566 do	105	50 do	c10 72
100 Parker Vein Coal Co	6¼	100 do	s30 72
100 do	b15 6¼	100 do	b30 72½
300 do	b30 6¼	50 do	s30 71½
100 do	s30 6¼	150 Harlem Railroad	c 31
30 Crystal Palace	52½	100 do	b30 52
5 do	53	100 do	51½
75 N. Y. Cent. R. R	s3.106½	100 do	c 51
38 do	s60 106½	100 do	b60 52
45 Little Miami R. R	109	40 Harlem Preferred	b3 99
10 Third-avenue R. R	57	20 Cleve C. & Cin. R. R	116½
45 Cleve. & Pittsburg R. R	81	30 do	116½
22 N. Indiana R. R	116½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	78½	200 Reading Railroad	75
4,000 N. Ind '63. (new is.)	50	200 do	s30 74½
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	b90.110	100 do	s30 74¾
5 Bank of Commerce	103	100 do	74¾
100 Morris Canal	14½	100 do	b30 75
100 do	b60 15	100 do	b3 75
100 Cumb'd Coal Co	s10 27	150 Cleve & Toledo R. R	b60 91½
200 do	27½	50 do	90½

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1854.

The Correspondence Question.

All anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return communications that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondents containing important news from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The DAILY TIMES Establishment will be removed on the 1st of May, to the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets.

Subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May, will oblige the Carriers by giving notice at the TIMES office.

The Ward Case in Kentucky.

The trial of the young WARDS, of Louisville, for the murder of the school-teacher BUTLER, last Summer, excites much interest throughout the country. MATHEW F. WARD, the principal in the bloody affair, is now before the Court at Elizabethtown, Hardin County; but the Judge having forbidden the publication of the evidence before the conclusion of the trial, the reporters afford only the general facts of its progress. The father and other family relatives of the prisoners are wealthy and highly influential people in Kentucky, and have not, of course, failed to employ their utmost efforts to secure their acquittal, if possible, by the employment of the ablest counsel the State affords. The volunteer aid of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDAN has also been given to the cause, and this movement was made the occasion of some little excitement among the newspaper press of Kentucky. In announcing the fact, it seems that the Elizabethtown *Register*, published at the scene of the approaching trial, assumed that "all who knew the high moral worth of Mr. CRITTENDAN, and his great purity of character will at once concur with *us* in the opinion that Mr. C. would never volunteer to defend *a bad man*, much less a murderer." This untimely and improper declaration was severely animadverted upon by two of the papers at Louisville, the *Courier*, and *Democrat*, which have treated the affair, from the beginning as a cold blooded murder, and also by one or more of the country papers; and the discussion elicited a lengthy reply from the Louisville *Journal*, the principal editor of which has stood the friend of the WARD family from old and intimate personal associations.

The Jury to try the principal to the murder was made up out of a panel of 64 citizens of Hardin County. Four witnesses, all young lads, pupils of BUTLER, who were present at his assassination, were successively put on the stand, and according to all reports subjected to the severest cross-examination. They stood the ordeal bravely, however, no effort of the prisoner's counsel, prominent among whom was Mr. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, availing to swerve their testimony from a plain, straight-forward and consistent story. In the case of one of these lads, Mr. MARSHALL made an experiment at impeaching his memory or veracity, but without any other result than to put himself in something of a passion with the prosecuting Attorney, who addressed the Court in the boy's vindication. We publish elsewhere all of the proceedings that have yet been reported.

The New Postage Bill.

Mr. OLDS of the House of Representatives, is a "Representative man." He stands out as the index of a class of "olds," who believe that the gilded pipes of an organ make all the music, and that the cause of any effect is the event that immediately precedes or accompanies it. The postage on newspapers that formerly was a cent, is reduced to half a cent, and letters that paid five cents or more, now pay but three cents postage; at the same time the revenue of the Post-Office Department falls behind its expenses, and Mr. OLDS concludes at once that the reduction of the rates of postage are the cause of the falling off in the revenue. A class believe yon, Mr. OLDS, bnt the people hold a different doctrine. They are slow to believe that the lowest revenue rates are above the present fixed ones,—they are satisfied that they could carry note-paper and news-sheets as cheaply, as securely and as punctually as they carry other freight and ef freight they will take as much as you will bring, from a pound avoirdupois to to half a solid continent at the rate of three cents a half ounce, or five mills the sheet, which mail matter is legally charged. We have not a doubt yet that the cheap postage system will work. The people are not at all satisfied that it is a failure. But they never have supposed that three cents postage on a pound of letters would suffice to carry hundreds weight of "Congressional Documents" and a ton of the Census too.

No, Mr. OLDS,—look a little behind the subject whose face your Committee has been scanning. Please to let us see the statistics. Tell us how many tons of "documents" go free from Washington in a session. Tell us how much matter is "franked" the country over during a year. Let us see how much it would cost to convey it to its destination, at the rates now established. Then we shall be happy if the amount does not balance the deficit in the Post Office Department, to discuss the necessity of rolling back the wheel of Progress and going in for the old fashioned rates which practically discouraged letter-writing, and made it a matter of economy for a man not to take a paper. This trying to increase the revenue by so taxing mailable matter as to lessen its amount is like Mr. Squeers' giving a growing child brimstone and molasses to disgust it, and so lessen its demand for food. If the child is your own, better stop its hunger by heaping up its plate again. Better increase the profitable matter of the mails by abolishing the franking privilege, —at least so far as to let full postage be paid by the Government to the Department for all matter now sent free. If there is anything so pleasant in having the expenses of each department just equal and never exceed the revenues, we doubt if this would not do it. Cast overboard this great weight and the system, we opine, would right up like a ship that lays floundering in the trough of the sea when the ballast is cast off.

But to be very plain about this affair of Postage and Post-Office support, every common sense argument is against a retrograde movement. The people are against it. Their just claims upon the Government are adverse to it. The mail system is almost the only wheel in the financial machinery of the Federal Government that tends to the universal convenience. The Treasury is the prey of Congressional jobbers, and the Land Office the victim of cunning speculators. The Navy expenditures are confined to a few favored yards and docks on the Atlantic Coast, and the Army disbursements to the score or more of military posts on the Western frontiers. They are perpetual sources of expense, against which there is no offset. The Army figures in the annual Bndget for $12,000,000, and the Navy for as much more, and there is nothing on the opposite side of the balance sheet to give these respectable sums the character of balances. There is no complaint at this. The grumbling is rather the other way, that we spend too little on the Navy, if not on the Army, for a first-class power. But here comes a pitiful balance of $2,000,000 against the Post-Office, and the people are forthwith called upon to forego cheap postages, until the amount can be made good —until the Department, in order to acquit the Postmaster General of all reproach for extravaganee, is made to support itself! The proposition is absurd; not to say insulting. We cannot believe there is any serious purpose in the House of Representatives to pass it.

Columbia College—The Election of a Professor of Chemistry.

This venerable institution completes the century of its active existence during the coming Summer:—and several meetings of the Alumni have been held to make arrangements for celebrating the occasion. As will be seen by the proceedings of one of these meetings, fully reported in another column, a new element has been introduced, which threatens to place the Alumni in open hostility to the Board of Trustees which happens just at present to be the governing power of the institution. (The facts in the case can be very briefly stated.

The Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy became vacant, not long since, by the resignation of Prof. RANWICK. When the time for electing his successor came round, the only name presented was that of Prof. WOLCOTT GIBBS, an *alumnus* of the College, a gentleman of high personal character, thoroughly acquainted with that department of science, and preëminently qualified for the place. A majority of the Trustees voted against him,—or rather refused to vote for him, as they were not able to agree upon any other candidate. No reason was *publicly* assigned for this refusal, so far as we are aware, by any of the Board:—but it was understood that individual members had declared that Mr. GIBBS, in religious faith, was a Unitarian,—and that, for *that* reason, they would not consent to his election. After several fruitless attempts at an election, and after even advertising for candidates against Mr. GIBBS, the majority finally succeeded in excluding him from the Chair of Chemistry, and placed another person, who is *not* a Unitarian, in that place. There can be no doubt, therefore,—nor is the fact denied,—that Prof. GIBBS was excluded from office in Columbia College because of his religious belief. In thus acting, it is contended, the Trustees have been guilty of a violation of the charter of the College and of the law of the State,—as well as of an intolerant bigotry, utterly at war with the claims of Science, and fatal to the dignity and welfare of Colnmbia College as an institution of Learning.

The case, on behalf of the minority of the Board, is most ably and admirably presented in a published letter from Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, to one of his colleagues, in which we find full documentary evidence as to the *right* of the Trustees to act as they have done. Columbia College was chartered in 1754 by GEORGE the Second:—and the charter itself declares that no ordinance, order or by-law of tho College "shall exclude any person from any of the degrees, privileges and immunities of the College, *on account of his particular tenets in matters of religion.*" Trinity Church had agreed to furnish lands for the College worth £3,000 and upwards, in consideration of which the *President* of the College was to be an Episcopalian, and morning and evening prayers were to be read by some one of the officers, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England. In 1810, the State Legislature incorporated it afresh, and enacted that no ordinance should "make the religious tenets of any person a condition of admission to any privilege or *office* in the said College." And afterwards a general law was passed by which it was declared that "*no religious qualification or test* shall be required from any Trustee, President, Principal or *other officer* of an incorporated college or academy, or as a condition of admission to any privilege in the same."

These provisions are very explicit. They are intended to forbid, and they *do* forbid, the exclusion of any person from office in Columbia College on account of his religious belief. They forbid precisely what a majority of the Trustees have done. They can escape the legal responsibility for this violation of law, only by pleading that the law has been *evaded*, not violated:—that they have excluded Prof. GIBBS from the Chair of Chemistry on account of his religious belief, not "by any ordinance or by-law of the College,"—but merely by their vote. Such a plea would be morally worse than a frank confession: for it adds a dishonest intent to an illegal act. Whatever they may suffer others to do for them, we presume the Trustees themselves will not seek shelter under snch an excuse. This point in the case will probably be made matter of inquiry by the special Committee of the State Senate just appointed to investigate the affairs of Columbia College.

But aside from its illegality, a very large portion of the community feel that the action of the Trustees is unworthy of their position and of the age in which they live. Far from being confined to Unitarians, this sentiment is strongest with those who differ most widely from them in religious faith. It is justly felt to be far more disgraceful to persecute, than to be persecuted, for religious opinion:—an intolerant bigot is universally recognized as more detestable than his victim:—and none, therefore, feel more keenly the wrong done to freedom of opinion in this case, than many of those who have least sympathy with the creed proscribed. And men of science and of learning everywhere feel humiliated and degraded at this subordination of these high interests, by one of the oldest institutions of learning in the land, to the attention of a narrow and intolerant sectarianism.

The affair derives increased importance from its bearing on the future fortunes of the College,—which by the rise of its real estate, has become one of the richest institutions of learning on the Continent. With the means at its command, Columbia College ought now to be made the foremost University in the United States,—the largest in its scope, and the most perfect in its appointments. It ought to gather into its various departments the most learned and distinguished men in every branch of science and of letters. High hopes of its career in this direction have been cherished by its graduates and friends; but it is felt now that little that is liberal or large,—little that involves any adequate conception of the true dignity of science and the welfare of learning,—can be expected from a Board of Trustees, which excludes a person of preëminent qualifications, from the Chair of Chemistry, because he is a Unitarian.

How He Did It.

We stopped, one night last week, to see how it was that some things could be done as well as others. It was the town talk that Mr. GENIN had swept Broadway every night. The fact was so well affirmed that we could not doubt it; bnt the *quo mode*, the "how on earth of its accomplishment," was the more problematical because we had so often, in the days of ARCULARIUS the Dirty, wondered as we passed the gang of loafers that sometimes went through the form of rubbing down Broadway with their whip brooms, and heaped the dirt into pyramids, to be dispersed again next day—who always seemed to be loafing in the same place—how it was that their loafing was so utterly destitnte of any good results. It was with much interest, then, that we overtook on midnight of Friday, just above Grand-street, the cleaners at their work. Ahead of the gang went two sprinklers, wetting the pavement enough to lay the dust, yet not enough to make mud of its dirt. Then two sweepers marched directly through the centre of the street, sweeping the dirt from the centre towards the sidewalk. One behind each of these gave it another brush on its course, and so they were disposed—fourteen of them—until with the last two it was driven entirely to the gutters. Their brooms were common house brooms. Each faced the end of his journey, sweeping with a bold, vigorous hand, exactly as if he were to be paid for it. Another, with a shovel, followed in each gutter, and two others into large farm wagons, drawn by mules, shoveled the dirt, and carted it at once to the dépôts on the river side. A lively Superintendent followed up the company, watching the whole, quickening the laggards, and giving the labor its right direction. This gang, commencing at Canal-street every night, marches up to Union-square, and leaves a perfectly clean street in its wake. Another gang, commencing at the Bowling-green, come up to Canal-street. There is no time for loafing with either of them. The labor demanded is not one properly adapted to the faculties of paralytics, the halt, or the lame. It takes men to do the job—men with a dollar a day. The upper section has averaged during the week, thirty ash-cart loads of dirt in a night—the lower section twenty-five. Where it all comes from is a question for philosophers. It cannot work up through the pavement, of course. Much of it is scattered by the gravel-carts that make Broadway their thoroughfare through the day. The heaps of sand that are deposited before lots on which buildings are in process of erection, and the rubbish piled up from buildings being torn down, contribute by every passing wheel to the amount. The very filthy intersecting streets, which "the City cleans," send in by every omnibus, cart, carriage, and wheelbarrow, something to swell the mass. But think of it! Fifty-five cart-loads of dirt carted out from a single street every night! Friends of the commerce of New-York will shudder lest dumping so much into the rivers may make serious encroachments on our harbor. But before the days of GENIN those fifty-five cartloads daily were drifting into our eyes, filling up the dimples on our faces, encroaching upon the whiteness of our linen, borne in vast clonds into our stores, laid in thick lamina on our parlor tables, swept into the gutters, and detained there until a shower, that was meant to be a blessing, moistened it into mud, and so initiated another chapter of metropolitan miseries. To-day, the City undertakes the task which private enterprise has proved feasible. The eyes of the world are upon Mr. GLAZIAR. We hope he will acquit himself like a private citizen, and convince mankind that rich corporations can succeed as well in a good object as the energy and elbow-grease of a shrewd hatter.

The National Medical Association.

The next meeting of this body is to be held in May, at St. Louis. The sessions will be held in the ample building known as Verandah Hall, and the grand hall of the Mercantile Library is engaged for the supper. The City and State Societies are busy in making arrangements for it, and from the subscriptions towards defraying it—to wit: $20 and $30 from a few, $100 and thereabouts from many, and $500 from one, at least—delegates will do perfectly right to whet their appetites for the occasion—nibble pickles at starting and chew olives on the route.

The papers read at the Association are generally of a creditable character, and the constitution of the Committees is such that none can doubt that most of them will be so this year. Bnt we trust the Printing Committee will keep its eye open—a little more so than heretofore—lest some stale, flat and unprofitable essays be found lumbering the "Transactions," and bringing undeserved contempt upon their company. We trust the Association will have a thought to the fitness of things—not appoint a Yankee to write on the Yellow Fever at New-Orleans, nor a Hoosier to dilate on the diseases bred on Long Island by spreading shad on their grass land and growing corn. And if any thing of the sort is voluntecred to consume the time of the Association, we hope that it will not be at the expense of publishing or illustrating it. Great good has been promised by the Association, and much is has already paid. We are expecting another handsome instalment in May.

Female Education.

Sam. Slick, in his new-issued *Sayings and Doings*, tells a story of an old Indian coming into a country store for some liquor. "Why, Big-elk-skin," said the storekeeper, "seems to me you have had too much already." "Too much of anything, my son," said the Indian, "is not good; but too much rum is just enough." A good many of our Female Schools, in these days, seem to apply the Indian's principle to education. Too much of anything, they think, is not good; but too much study is exactly enough.

We are firm believers in a high standard of female education. We have no sympathy with the common cant expressions, about the sum-total of woman's education being to make them good housekeepers and good nurses. We do not believe that roasting chickens, tending babies, and dosing out calomel, are the great end of female existence. But we like to see moderation in all things. Women have a social and physical, as well as a mental nature, and we like to see the fact recognized, that school-girls have souls and bodies as well as minds.

Our American colleges for young men have been ridiculed by foreigners, for the immense range of studies they specify on their catalogues. But the most turgid and corpulent schedule we ever saw in a college catalogue, is a trifle to those of some of our female schools. It is perfectly appalling occasionally to take up the circular of a seminary for young ladies conducted by Professor Drivemhard or Madame Pntemthrough. "The regular course of education in this seminary embraces three years. It is designed to give the pnpils a thorough knowledge of the Latin and French langnages; the sciences of algebra, geometry and the calculus; astronomy, natural philosophy, chemistry, and geology; together with anatomy and physiology. A complete and systematic course of lectures on moral and mental philosophy will be delivered by the principal, and the pupils will be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of English grammar, geography, and ancient and modern history. Terms: Day scholars, $50, and boarders, $150, per session of 21 weeks." Cheap enough for it, we should think. The acquirements of FRANKLIN, HUMBOLDT, LIEBIG, BACON, NEWTON, RITTER, GIBBON and GROTE, all in three years, and for three hundred dollars. Talk of telegraphs and ocean steamers! The world is going ahead in other things besides electricity and steam.

If the evil of these manifestoes were simply confined to their absurdity, it would be a small matter. But the worst of it is, that where so much is promised, it is felt that some appreciable part of it must be performed. There is so much competition that school teaching has become like steamboat racing. Everything for speed. If the boiler bursts, or the boat strikes a snag, and kills a few passengers, of course no blame is to be attached to the captain or engineer. Lessons in school and lessons ont of school; lessons on week days, and too often lessons for Sundays; lessons by day, lessons at night, and lessons to be got before breakfast in the morning; lessons to be learned by heart and lessons to answer questions on; exercises to write, maps to draw, and problems to solve!

We have not the slightest objection to children of either sex having to study hard, nor anything to say against a variety of studies, if too much is not attempted in each. But we dislike this continued driving. It is bad enough in the case of boys, but is still worse with girls. We have no doubt that the seeds of neuralgia, spinal disease, dyspepsia, and consumption, are too often sown with the "first-rate education" given to many of our young ladies.

Independent of considerations of health, it is more than doubtful whether anything is really gained to the intellect by this continued pushing. Girls have characteristically a ready verbal memory, and natural tact for telling all they know, and generally a little more. They will *recite* the same lesson better than boys, with half the knowledge of it. The principal difficulty in teaching them properly is to prevent their going too fast. We have seen young ladies of seventeen who have been through *Euclid*, *Butler's Analogy* and *Stewart's Mental Philosophy*, besides a half dozen other things equally abstruse, and *said* they understood them all, and seemed rather to wonder that any one should find any difficulty in them.

The climax of absurdities, however, is the way in which all this accumulation of learning is to be disposed of. At eighteen years of age a young lady, after being driven at this rate, at the risk of life and health, for six or seven years, is suddenly "fetched up," in her education, like a man-of-war coming to anchor in a gale of wind—top-sails furled, yards squared, and generally a salute fired in the shape of a large party, in which she formally "comes ont;" after which operation she too frequently enters npon a career equally unnatural, equally injurious to health, and far more expensive and less intellectual than before.

We should like to see the diaries of some of our fashionable young ladies for the year preceding and the year following this operation of "coming out." We fancy they would run thus:

Dec. 2, 1851.—Rose at 6, wrote composition, learned French lesson, and studied 6 pages of chemistry, breakfast at 8; school from 9 to 2, missed French lesson and got a mark for whispering; 3 to 5 practised music; 5 to 6 dinner; 6 to 10½ studied Euclid, Virgil, and natural philosophy, and went over for to-morrow the French lesson I missed to-day; 11 P. M., went to bed with a headache. *Dec.* 2, 1852.—Rose at 9 rather unwell from being out late evening before; breakfast at 9½; 10 to 11, finished *Shirley* and commenced the *The Initials*; 11 to 1, dressed for calls; 1 to 5, made calls; 5 to 6, dinner; 6 to 9½, dressed; 10 to 3, attended to Mrs. Keepemlate's party; 4 A. M., went to bed rather fatigued.

Thus society is called upon to finish what schools have begun. The intellect is first overtasked and then allowed to rust. The physical system is in turn worn out by study and dissipation, and those social and moral qualities which give the principal charm to woman's presence and power to her usefulness, are first neglected and then perverted.

We do not present this as an exact picture of the general state of female education in New-York; but we appeal to our readers, whether there are not a great many cases like it. Parents should give more time and attention to these things, and exercise their own judgment more. A young lady should never, in ordinary circumstances, be kept over books more than six or seven hours a day, school hours included. What she cannot learn in that time she will not be likely to learn at all. Our hardest students among professional men of fully-developed constitutions seldom exceed this. In the mean time she should have some higher object placed before her than shining two or three years as a belle, and then sinking down into the oblivion of a worn-out coquette, or what is hardly better, to be transformed by marriage into the showy, half-sick, useless appendage to the establishment of some rich merchant.

☞ The old hen of the *Herald* has laid an egg at last; and her cackling gives clamorous evidence of the unwonted performance. After having been regularly beaten, day after day, for the last six months, by the DAILY TIMES, in important news from every quarter, it got hold by some lucky accident of a letter from one of the New-Jersey wreck-masters about the shipwreck on the coast, over which it exults with the most immoderate and boisterous clamor. Under the excitement of the novel achievement, it becomes distressed about the rest of the New-York Press, and is especially puzzled to conjecture what *will* become of the TIMES. If our neighbor lives a little longer, his curiosity will be gratified. But these windy spasms are very bad for a damaged constitution. The *Herald* would do well to husband its resources. This catching at so very small a straw, gives an impression that its case is getting desperate.

☞ The DAILY TIMES was the first to expose to the American public the scheme which the Spanish authorities of Cuba had projected of *Africanizing* that Island, by importing, negroes and binding them out as apprentices instead of selling them as slaves. The *Herald*, among other papers, tried to excuse its ignorance of the whole affair by denying its truth. Recent developments, however, have forced it to acknowledge the accuracy of our information. It publishes a very penitent article, confessing that it "derided the idea" for a long time, and adding: "We are beginning, nevertheless, to suspect that after all there may be something in these rumors." In due time the *Herald* will know as much about the matter as its neighbors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-STREET.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., will open THIS DAY, in addition to their present stock, cases of solid Plaid Ginghams, large block Plaids. Also Barages plain, of choice colors, plaid and figured Grenadines of new designs.

STRIPED AND SOLID COLORED SILKS—Of the newest tints for dresses and mantillas. Also, cases plaid and striped Silks of magnificent designs and coloring. India and French Foulard Silks of the best quality, at less than the original cost of importation.

CASHMERE AND CANTON SHAWLS—Plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, the balance of an importer's stock, bought at less than present value, and can be sold lower than can be found in the City.

PERHAM COMMENCES THE SALE OF TICKETS in his third monster Gift Enterprise this morning, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, Howe's Cough Candy Dépôt, No. 166 Chatham-st., Lovejoy's, Howard, and the Merchants' Hotels, in this City. An examination of the list of gifts, and comparison with others of like nature, will convince the public of the superior advantages offered by Mr. Perham. The exhibitions of his magnificent Mirror of North and South America commence on Monday evening next, May 1.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Gardeu.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

MERE TESTIMONY OF THE STRONGEST KIND in favor of DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The following account of the cure of Rev. J. W. Parker, is extracted from the *Christian Chronicle*:

"MONTROSE, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 7, 1853.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I believe your German Bitters are what they are represented to be. More than one year I have been troubled with Chronic Diarrhœa, perhaps seven-eighths of the time, until about the middle of last September, when I became enfeebled and finally prostrated by it. My stomach, and the mucous membranes of my bowels became dreadfully diseased and inactive. In that condition I called upon a physician, who understood my case, and checked the disease, and in a few days restored action to my bowels. But still my stomach and bowels were not right, my tongue continued to be much coated; the relax frequently checked by powders; the digestive organs but partially performing their regular functions; together with extreme nervous debility. Being an agent for the *Christian Chronicle*, I noticed Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS advertised, and several certificates annexed, recommending your Bitters in cases similar to mine. I sent to your agent, Mr. A. Turrel, at Montrose, and procured two bottles, and commenced according to direction strictly. Before I had used up the first bottle I found the coating was being fast removed from my tongue, and the bowels and stomach becoming natural and regular. I have used five bottles; my nerves have been materially helped, and I have reason to hope that I am being perfectly cured; whereas the disease had been working so long, and I was brought so low, that in November last my restoration was despaired of, as was stated in a letter of Elder G. M. Spratt, and published in the *Christian Chronicle* of Dec. 3.

Now, Sir, I am aware that bnt few, at least in this section, know anything about your Bitters, I wish they did; for I believe there are hundreds in this region who might be cured by the use of those Bitters. Yours, respectfully,

J. W. PARKER."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—We claim the following points as being settled beyond controversy: 1st. That we have the largest and most beautiful store in our line in the world. Our buildings in Broadway comprise seven floors, each 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, all well stocked with the newest and most desirable goods. 2d. That we are without peer in what we deem our specialties, to wit, Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every needful article, from the cheapest to the most costly. We confidently assert that there is now here to be found an assortment of these articles equaling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns, but, on the contrary, have Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., from the leading manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortment to select from. Gilding and Painting China.—We are constantly producing Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputably better than can be made by any other house in New-York, for the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown to any but ourselves. We particularly request connoisseurs to inspect our work in this department of art manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of painting, which is carried on in our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day. We have also a most complete assortment of White China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherché shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models, just introduced. Our assortment of Glass Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Please bear in mind that the price of every article in our store is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices always select the largest house you can find.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Whereas, DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been extensively pirated by that base class who live by counterfeiting, in name and outside appearance, various articles, the intrinsic value of which has given them a world-wide sale; and whereas, the health of thousands may, without due precaution, be injured by the fraud; the undersigned deems it necessary to call attention to the marks by which the Genuine Cordial may be distinguished. Each bottle, besides having his name on the cork, the label, and embossed on the glass, is enclosed in a cover bearing his promissory note for "five mills," over his own written signature, to counterfeit which is a Forgery. As has been proved to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, by the highest medical testimony here and in Europe, DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL is a specific for all Nervous Complaints, an unfailing remedy for Dyspepsia, General Debility, and all functional disorders in both sexes. It does not merely prop the failing constitution temporarily, bnt imparts to it a self-sustaining strength, vitality never before derived from any tonic or restorative preparation; and if long life, and vigor and vivacity to enjoy the boon, are objects worth caring for, its celebrity must be lasting as it is now universal. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 122 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

HOSENSACK'S WORM SYRUP AND LIVER PILLS are daily performing the most astonishing cures; there is not a day passes by but what we receive some testimony in favor of their superior virtues. The following letter received from a lady, speaks volumes in favor of these celebrated medicines:—

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1854.

DR. M. HOSENSACK—*Dear Sir*: I am personally find words to express the grateful feeling I experience for the great benefit your medicine has done for my child. For several years back she has been subject to disorder in the head; swelling of the stomach and sweating of the head. I have tried every thing in the line, all to no purpose, and she was at the mercy of her disease, and pronounced her incurable. As a last resort I purchased a bottle of your Worm Syrup, and after having given her three doses, she discharged over six worms, since which time she has been like a different child. With

SAMUEL GAYAMA.

DR. J. N. HOSENSACK, Philadelphia. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., New-York, Agents for New-York and vicinity.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to Jesse J. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That patent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar needle used in all sewing machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Circuit Court, for infringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing in various ways, on our patent rights, and no good sewing machine can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, CELEBRATED for their power, brilliancy and purity of tone. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian. Hallett & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallett & Co.) Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, an excellent instrument for ladies' boudoirs. Also Goodman & Baldwin's Double Bank of Organ Melodeons. S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodeons. All the above instruments sold wholesale or retail, lower than any other house in this City, and as low as at the factories. Every instrument warranted. Fine Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, those licensed from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my Licensees in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the use thread, or lock stitch machines, and all such are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

BOYS' FASHIONS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—THE great diversity of styles in Boys' Clothing with which the Spring season opened at GENIN'S BAZAAR, was deemed extraordinary, but the additions recently made to the stock in this department, have rendered it more attractive than ever. Every fashion which has become popular abroad for boys of every age, will be found at the Bazaar. And parents who wish to clothe their sons elegantly, fashionably, and at a moderate charge, will do well to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this establishment.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ERROR CORRECTED—SUPERB PAINTING.—WE stated that Mr. JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st., sold vases. It appears that we were in error. Passing his store, we imagined that we saw vases within. We now find that they were only painted upon his Window Shades. We own the corn; the painter deceived us, for one must get very near them before he can perceive that they are not real vases. His other goods are in the same style of elegance. His Lace and Muslin Curtains are a superb article.

[*Sunday Dispatch.*

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham), importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

ÆOLIAN, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, IN every variety of style and finish, of very superior tone, with entire iron frames, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory such as have received the first premium in Boston and Philadelphia, and are not surpassed by any in fullness and sweetness of tone, at prices from $250 to $1,000, are for sale, wholesale and retail, at factory prices, by BERRY & GORDON, Sole Agents, No. 297 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!—SPLENDID NEW SILKS HAVE just been opened, embracing every variety that can be found in the market—Plaid, Striped, Plain and Brocade; also, a large lot of Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, have just been received, which will be sold very cheap; also 500 cases Ladies' Dress Goods, of all the latest styles and kinds imported, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Ladies give us a call. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st, corner of Orchard.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. PETERSON & CO.'S, No. 76 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 1s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 3s. (not printed.) Also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $200 to $275. The have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, from No. 448 Pearl-st. to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Messaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sale a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 1s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10c. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 230½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 30 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

CARPETING AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, cor. White-st., have just received from auction a large lot of velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpeting, which they offer at the following prices: rich velvet carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard; rich tapestry carpet, 8s. to 10s. per yard; rich Brussels carpet, 6s. per yard; and all other goods at equally low rates.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store No. 74 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where, in addition to extensive salesrooms, they will have a picture gallery upwards of 90 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

J. H. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 701 GREENWICH-st., offer a large and beautiful stock of Tapestry Velvet, Brussels, Axminster, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, both English and American; Oil Cloths, from 4 to 24 feet wide; Window Shades, Mats, Lace curtains, Cornices, &c. Carpets made and fitted in the best manner.

LOSS OF THE CLIPPER!—THE GOLDEN LIGHT is gone, but BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS are yet pronounced the best article in the world for a sore throat, cold, hoarseness, &c. Only 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

CARPETINGS AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.—J. M. GILLISPIE, No. 111 Bowery, first store from Grand-st., has 50,000 of splendid Velvet Tapestry, 12s. worth 1s. Tapestry Brussels, 8s. to 10s.; Axminsters, 7s. to 10s.; Ingrain 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s.; Three-ply, cheap and good.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS, AT FOURTEEN shillings per yard; Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, and Floor Oil Cloths, at equally low prices, at W. & C. T. ROWE'S Carpet and Floor Oil Cloth Warerooms, No. 279 Hudson-st., near Canal.

NOW READY.—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF well made and superior Spring Clothing, of the best materials, and most fashionable styles, at extremely low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emporium, No. 166 Fulton-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY HOLDS HIS REGULAR semi-weekly sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF commissioners of Emigration will receive proposals until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 30th inst., for the erection of a Hospital building on Ward's Island, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Commissioners, No. 8 Battery-place, New-York. Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons, that if the contract be awarded to the bidder he will enter into a bond with sufficient sureties in the penalty of $50,000 for the faithful performance of the work. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.
CHARLES G. WENDELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, No. 146 Broadway, April 21, 1854.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was unanimously Resolved, That the Capital Stock of this Company be increased from $100,000 to $200,000, and that the Books of Subscription be opened on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and closed on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
ALEX. M. WHITE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK Orphan Asylum.—The Orphans of this Institution are now in the Country, at Mount Washington, where they will remain during the Summer months. Donations of Vegetables, Fruit, Milk, &c., will be thankfully received at the Asylum, Fifth-ave., between 50th and 51st-sts., or at the Store, No. 5 Beekman-st.
JOHN D. WARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK FREE Circulating Library, No. 124 Grand-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., is open every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms, $5 per annum, or 50 cents per month. Subscriptions received at the Library, or by
WILLIAM J. FOWLER, Librarian.

NEW-YORK FREE Circulating Library, No. 124 Grand-st., between Broadway and Mercer-st., is open every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Terms, $5 per annum, or 50 cents per month. Subscriptions received at the Library, or by
WILLIAM J. FOWLER, Librarian.

$10,000 REWARD.—On receipt of 25 cents (post paid,) I will send 15 methods of making $10,000 honestly, with a cash capital of $2,000 or $5,000. No agents in a row. Important and most beautiful improvement in daguerreotypes. Any person can learn it. Circular (free) explains all. Address, post paid,
A. S. BARNES, Rochester, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—Of good address, with a cash capital of $2,000 or $3,000, to engage in a new, important and lucrative business. Any person desirous of investing his capital in a safe and profitable business will find this a splendid opportunity. Apply or address, with real name, to JAMES BROWN, No. 335 Broadway.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser would dispose of an interest or the whole of his Book and Publishing business, with a cash capital of $2,000 to $5,000, to a person of good address, who would be desirous of becoming a partner. He is desirous of retiring from business, and will be found a liberal man to deal with. Apply to or address
C. E. BLISS, Broadway, Agents.

THE PRESS REMOVED—LYONS & JONES will remove their Press to No. 79 Nassau-st., on Monday, April 24. Steam and Hydraulic Power. Engraving, Printing, and Stereotyping done.
FREDERICK & CO., Nassau-st.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted a Pressman and Stereotyper. Apply at 82 Ann

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 69 Concord-st., between Jay and Bridge sts., having 20 feet front, is conveniently arranged for a small family, and is in complete order. Rent $250. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, or of JOHN H. HATFIELD, corner of Myrtle and Franklin-avs.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—These are the five English style brown stone basement Houses, with Philadelphia fronts, in State-st., near Powers-st.; being four stories above ground, well finished and located, with a fine view of the Bay, and nearly three of the city railroads to Fulton Ferry; having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, baths, stationary wash-tubs, cisterns in fourth story, gas, marble mantels, and ventilators through the centre of the house. Inquire of CHAS. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Bond-st., or WM. A. KEELER, No. 169 Front-st., New-York. Price $5,500

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A first-class brick house, with brown stone basement and stoop, on Pine-st., Brooklyn—the eighth house from the corner of Henry-st. It is finished in the best manner throughout, with marble mantels of the best workmanship; carved statuary mantels in the parlors, and plumbing range and baths. It will be sold cheap, or rented to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Price $4,500—rent, $550. $1,000 can remain on good mortgage for 5 years, at 6 per cent. Inquire of JOHN KENNEDY, marble yard, No. 147 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Six new genteel two and a half story, basement and undercellar houses, filled in with brick, neat piazzas, French windows, sliding doors, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, gas pipes and fixtures complete, east side Skillman-st., half a block south of Myrtle-av., on which cars will be running, after their route, by July. Title perfect. Price, $3,100. Half can remain five years. Possession immediately. Apply to H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A elegant stone-front house on Bergen Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months in the most superior manner, and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 9 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—A small two-story frame House and 3 Lots for sale cheap, in the village of Woodville, L. I., 8½ miles by railroad from South Ferry; terms reduced 5% cents per trip. Also, Lots from $25 to $50, payable in monthly installments. Pumps and excellent water for the use of purchasers. For particulars apply to PHILIP SPENCER, No. 161 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, in the evening.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A never-failing spring of water, of the purest quality, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it will be difficult to find, within so easy access of the city, a place so rurally beautiful, so healthy, or so fine. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Of 14½ acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well-built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the hill through block pipe to the house and barn. Also the household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats and a steam-ferry connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—At Fort Washington, two miles north of Manhattanville, about 35 acres of land, together with an excellent dwelling-house. The land extends from the Kingsbridge Road to the Hudson River, and under cultivation, or tastefully ornamented, or wooded, of an excellent quality, and within about 1,500 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north, the residence of Montaigne Ward, Esq., and on the south by the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and the property must be sold, it will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing nine rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in a handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and ent kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD Jr., No. 13 Coenties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated on the city of Paterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, consisting of a large, well-finished, modern dwelling house, and sixteen lots, 25 by 100 feet each. On said lots are fruit trees of various kinds and best quality, an abundance of grapes, good water, &c., and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery. For further particulars, apply to HENRY HIFIELD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, boards carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely surveyed, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 2-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Times Office.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 156 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE AT ASTORIA TO LET.—To let or lease, a new large first class gothic cottage, in the best part of the village, and within three or four minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. It was built by day's work, and contains all the modern conveniences. For particulars apply at No. 195 Water-st., or at Mr. MILLS' store, steamboat landing, at Astoria.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Beade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The country seat of George Wells, long known as one of the most desirable in the State, containing some 30 acres of land, tastefully wooded, of an excellent quality, and within about 1,500 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north, the residence of Montaigne Ward, Esq., and on the south by the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and the property must be sold. It will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing nine rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in a handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and ent kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD Jr., No. 13 Coenties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

BEAUTIFUL VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—About 100 lots of land, situated on the Bloomingdale road, 11th-av., 187th and 188th-sts., covered with a growth of large forest trees, being a very desirable property for gentlemen desirous of erecting Manhattan residences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No 2 Pine-st., (Metropolitan Bank Building.)

$4,500 ONLY.—For that handsome new three-story brown stone basement and one-half cellar brick house situated on Hicks-st., west of Henry, from 1st-pl., Brooklyn. The house contains all the improvements, such as gas on every floor, marble mantels, bells, speaking tubes, range, &c. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Distance but five minutes' walk from the South and Hamilton-av. ferries. E. DE MOTTE, No. 71 Spruce-st.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Situated a short distance from Honesdale, Pa., at the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. It is in order for immediate use, with water power and over-shot wheel; capacity of cupola about three tons; large bed patterns, &c., together with machine shop to operate with same power; two new engine lathes and three small do. A contract can be had for manufacturing Avery's Sewing Machines in part payment. Is a good location for a quarry business. Anthracite coal on the spot at $2 per ton. Apply to IRA SMITH, Jr. & CO., No. 10 Dey-st.; JAMES MANNING, Esq., Bethany, Wayne County, Pa., or to BAGE & SOTHER, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN TO GET A CITY LOT ON EASY TERMS.—For sale, at the low price of $225, payable in monthly installments of $10, 50 lots in 114th-st., joining the 8th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass the property, when it will more than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

THE PROPERTY NOS. 53 AND 55 LEWIS-STREET FOR SALE.—On the premises is a large four story brick building, fit for any kind of manufacturing business, and stables and buildings in the rear. Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, to DANIEL J. JOHNSON, Nos. 53 and 55 Lewis-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to DANIEL D. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the east bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill mountains. Also, several cottages to let for the first time. Apply to

LUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law. No. 36 John-st., New-York.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP.—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $300; 40 acres, $1,600; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,000; 75 acres, $4,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,500; 140 acres, $4,000; 150 acres, $10,500; 190 acres, $9,500, with many others. Also, over 20 houses—4 to 20 acres, $300 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 36 John-st., New-York; or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small sized beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Eye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt, situated at Eye Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood is one from a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages nearly of equal moment to those usually sought after in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Messrs. BROWN & Byer to S. S. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 44th-st., 20 feet west of 10th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots are all even and ready to build on. Also, 5 Lots on 42d-st., 20 feet west of 10th-av. Terms very favorable. Apply to E. E. BOERUM, No. 197 Broadway, 2d story.

FOR SALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.—To sell without reserve, to close the [illegible] at 114 Chatham-st., corner of Division-st. [illegible] Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Flowers, Feathers, Needlework Bands, Corsets, Skirts, Edgings, Insertings, Chemisettes, and every variety of fancy goods. Galoons and Trimmings of every description, to be found in this market. It being impossible to give a full description of his stock in an advertisement, he takes the liberty of inviting the customers and the public to an inspection of the same, feeling satisfied that even if they should not feel inclined to purchase, they will not regret the time lost in looking over his stock. SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 285 4th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS, SILKS, BAREGES AND LAWNS.—Striped and plaid Silks only 3s. 6d. per yard; heavy corded and rept Silks 5s. 6d., worth from 8s. to 10s.; wide Silks for Mantillas, green, lavender, purple, tan and blue, very cheap; black Silks, high lustre and not boiled, from 6s. 6d. to 12s.; wide black watered Silks only 11s., cheap at $2; rich brocade Silks 6s. and 8s. per yard; plain and embroidered Crape Shawls from $5 up to $65; printed Cashmere Shawls 10s.; figured Barege only 1s. 6d.; Lawns, 1s. per yard; striped French Jaconets only 1s. 6d. —N B. The above goods having been purchased under very peculiar circumstances, are now offered for sale at the same immense sacrifice. Ladies, call and satisfy yourselves that you can save money.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 148 Canal-st.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and barages, in handles, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain bareges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins bareges de laines, fine Chaill clothe, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of handkerchiefs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—HOLMES & CO., No. 711 Broadway, have just received, of their own importation and from auction, a full stock of staple and Dress Goods, which they are offering at the lowest possible market prices. Linens and Housekeeping Goods—They have purchased the balance of S. & L. Holmes' Stock of Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Table Damask, Diapers, &c., &c., which they will offer at greatly reduced prices.
N. B.—Just received, a large lot of Cantou Mattings, white, plaid and fancy, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, of the very best make, and warranted perfect.

GREAT NOVELTIES—NEW SPRING GOODS.—Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to call and see the new
SILKS, FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, BAREGES, CRAPE DE PARIS,
JACONETS, ORGANDIES,
CALICOES, GINGHAMS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, &c.
These goods, now opening, were made for the Paris Market, and are the newest and richest styles imported by us in the last steamers.
J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—E. S. MILLS has removed to 80 and 82 Chambers-st., (up stairs, near Broadway,) and is now prepared to exhibit a large and beautiful assortment of Spring Mantillas, comprising all the latest novelties of the season; with a fresh assortment of Spring Shawls of every description, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, DIAPERS, CRASH, &c.—Dealers supplied. Damaged gingham lawns, muslins, silks, cloths, cassimeres, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

NOVELTIES.—Just received, an invoice of Paris Embroidered Richelieu Collars, from $3 50 to $6. They will be ready for sale by Friday the 21st inst. As they are quite new and in great demand, we would invite an early call.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DAMAGED GINGHAMS—Printed Lawns, black Broadcloths, black Doeskin, Cassimeres, plaid Muslins, black Silks, Linens, Table cloths, Diaper, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

PARIS MANTILLAS.—The subscriber's importations and manufactures for City retail trade are now ready for inspection, to which the attention of ladies is respectfully invited. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH BAREGES FROM AUCTION—At 25 cents per yard; nearly half the cost of importation.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. M. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.
WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

REMOVAL.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S First Premium World's Fair Piano-Fortes.—The unprecedented demand for our instruments has compelled us to again enlarge our business, and in consequence we shall remove from No. 22 Canal-st. to No. 421 Broome-st., (between Broadway and Elm-st.) on the 15th of May next, where we shall open the most extensive wareroom in the City.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANOS, with a new grand action, with a good assortment of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, always on hand.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents.
Also, a full supply of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Æolian Pianos, with a large assortment of second-hand instruments, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms.
LINCOLN & THOMPSON No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A very superior tone $300 7-octave rosewood Piano-forte for sale for $235—latest style of case, with all the improvements. Perfect every way, made by celebrated makers, with their full warrant. Been used but 10 weeks. Can be seen at No. 71 Warren-st., from 9 till 12, and from 2 till 4 o'clock for two days.

PIANOS.—Great bargains and no humbug. Three second-hand rosewood Pianos as low as $150, $170 to $220, fully warranted, at 365 Broadway. An assortment of elegant new instruments at manufacturer's prices. McDONALD & BRO., Manufacturer's Warerooms, No. 292 Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES.—HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, having taken a new building, for manufacturing purposes, and enlarged their warerooms at the old stand, are now prepared to furnish PIANO-FORTES, wholesale and retail, at prices that defy competition. Warerooms south west corner 3d-av. and 14th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS—At No. 173 Greenwich-st., Corner of Dey.—J. & C. FISCHER, having a large assortment of 6¾ and 7-octave Pianos on hand, offer the greatest bargain, before removing their wareroom to connect with their manufactory, at Nos. 341, 343, 347, 349 West 28th-st. Call at the corner of Greenwich and Dey-sts., and examine for yourself.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—HAZELTON BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 319 Centre-st., their improved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamented cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

PROVOST & PIRSSON'S PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Piano-fortes on hire, and old ones taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—New and second-hand Piano-fortes for sale or to let. By GEIB & JACKSON, No. 499 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Manufacturer, No. 325 Broadway.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A fine dwelling house, and about 8 acres of land, in the pleasant village of Westport, Connecticut, about 10 minutes' drive from the railroad station, and 2 hours' ride from New-York per New-Haven Railroad. There are on the premises good barns, carriage-house, out-houses, &c.; good water, and everything convenient, and in good repair. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and gardens,—the vegetable garden in the highest state of cultivation. There is an abundant supply of fruit of the finest quality, and almost every variety, and an extensive variety of shrubs and flowers. For further particulars, apply to EDW. N. JAUNCEY, No. 82 Front-st., or on the premises, Westport, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET—TO YOUNG CLERKS.—Four three-story and basement first-class finished houses to let in Brooklyn. Rent, $375 and $325. With gas pipes, ranges and other modern improvements. Apply to A. STUYVESANT, No. 1 Marshfield-place, corner of Division-av. and 3d-st., near Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg, or Messrs. BELL & COE, No. 52 John-st., New-York. The cheapest rent in the city of Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very convenient and well-finished new three-story brick dwelling-house, beautifully situated on the westerly side of Washington av., between Lafayette and De Kalb-avs., Brooklyn. The house is furnished with gas and other conveniences, and is every way a healthy and desirable residence. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of FISHER HOWE, No. 110 Willow-st., or No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—Two three-story modern built brick houses, on south side of Summit-st., South Brooklyn, between Hicks and Summit-sts. Eleven rooms. Houses and location desirable. Rent reasonable. Only five minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry. Inquire of Rev. SILAS HILLINGS, corner of Summit and Hicks-sts., or of MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of brick houses on 73d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. The building is of modern style, two stories, attic and observatory, a good basement, and replete with all the modern improvements. A fine lot of ground adjoining, suitable for a flower or vegetable garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of McSPEDON & BAKER, No. 23 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—At New Rochelle, at a few minutes' walk from the railroad depôt or steamboat landing. A new and commodious house situated on Centre-st., having a splendid view of Long Island Sound. Inquire of H. F. PETTON, near the railroad depôt, or of JOHN G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In Williamsburg, in South 4th-st., between 5th and 6th-sts., a large, entirely new three-story brick house, finished in the best manner, with brown-stone basement, marble mantels, heaters, gas, &c., at every modern convenient. Inquire at No. 43 South 7th-st., Williamsburg, or of L. T. VOIGT, No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two fine, new 3-story and attic Houses, in a good location, at low rents. A 3-story House on 31st-st., rent $650; a small 3-story House on 28th-st., rear 4th-av., rent $400. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of new three-story houses on 86th-st., north side, between 4th and 5th-avs. Location desirable; Croton water, &c. Rent $350. Apply to SILLICK & OSBON, 86th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., or to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Several stores and brick-front houses in very desirable locations in South Brooklyn, to let or for sale, very cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to JAS. E. ROBBINS, No. 155 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, or No. 14 Wall-st., room No. 6.

HOUSE TO LET—The three-story brick House, No. 177 Anthony-st., adjoining Christ Church; may be seen on application at the house. For terms apply to WILLIAM LYELL, No. 27 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—The house No. 27 Sullivan-st.; rent, $250. Also, the house No. 161 West 22d-st.; rent, $700. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 213 Broadway—from 12 till 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house, (containing about twenty rooms, hard finished, &c., throughout, in the best manner, and a large garden,) on the north west corner of 4th-av. and 128th-st.—well calculated for one or even two families, or a genteel boarding-house, being within two blocks of the Railroad Depôt and stages, by which communication can be had with the City at any hour of the day or night. Apply to EDWARD O'WEEKS, corner of Jauncey-court and Well-st.; or to J. N. WATSON, at the Railroad Depôt, Harlem.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Six very beautiful Cottages —three lots to each—at Harlem. Each House has front and back kitchen, two parlors, and five bedrooms—at the very low rent of $200 each for a genteel family. Also, one very pretty place on 125th-st.—8 lots and stable—$250. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st., or Mr. WARD, corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Neat, pleasant cottages on 43d-st., consisting of 6 rooms, fine yard, Croton water, and near Sixth-avenue Railroad. Will be let to one family for $300 per annum, if applied for immediately. Possession immediately. FOWLER & FRANKLYNS,
No. 71 35th-st., near Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—Two minutes's walk from ferry at Port Richmond. Contains ten rooms with basement, garden, fruit, &c., in good condition. Apply to OSBORN TURRELL & CO., No. 6 Bridge-st., or L. C. CLARK, Port Richmond.

TWO HOUSES TO LET.—In Mercer-st., near Canal-st., in good order and suitable for Gentlemen's lodgings, would be rented for manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEORGE PECKHAM, No. 107 Liberty-st.

ELEGANT COTTAGES TO LET.—Two on Seventy-st., and one on Vanderbilt-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush, near Jones's Long Island Plank-road, each with stable and six lots of ground. Rent, $350. Also, the store and dwelling corner of Vanderbilt-st. and the plank-road, with stable and eight lots of ground. Rent, $500. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

STORE TO LET OR LOW—To a good tenant for a term from 1st May, the first and second stories and basement of the store No. 38 Canal-st., north side, 125 feet east from Broadway, size 25x97 feet; is a good store, and will be altered to suit. Also, superior sales-rooms, offices, and lofts for manufacturing purposes, in the new marble building, No. 405 Broadway. Inquire on letter premises, of GROVER, BAKER & CO.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The brown stone front store, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts., being desirable for an insurance company's office, importers, jobbers, or any kind of business. Rent moderate to a good tenant. It will be altered to suit. For particulars, apply to DAVID MAGIE, No. 24 Liberty-st.

STORE TO LET.—The well lighted, spacious, and newly finished basement store of building No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway, containing gas, Croton water, and other conveniences, well adapted to any mercantile purpose, or might be fed for a restaurant. Apply to WM. THORNE, bookseller, No. 129 Fulton-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable store and building, No. 813 Broadway. Inquire of S. C. HERRING, No. 135 Water-st. Possession can be had immediately.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large ware House, No. 58 Cliff-st., near Beekman, 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately if desired. Apply to CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., No. 11 Cliff-st.

STORE TO LET.—The large new store No. 108 Chambers-st. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—The spacious Store No. 50 Broadway, consisting of four stories with basement and sub-cellar. Possession given 1st of May. Apply on the premises, to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

ROOMS TO LET.—A widow lady having taken a new brown stone front house, with gas, furnace, &c., located in Henry-st., within 10 minutes' walk of South Ferry, would let permanently a large room with small one adjoining, on second floor, (front,) to a gentleman and wife. Also, 2 or 3 small rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 322 Henry-st.

ROOMS TO LET—On the first floor of house No. 144 Hammond-st., N. Y., consisting of two parlors, two bed-rooms, and cook kitchen in the rear. Inquire of PETER RELYEA, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY.—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 426 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the whole will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 28 by 68 feet; basement will be 28 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co., No. 416 Broadway.

LARGE BUILDING TO LET—300 feet west of Broadway, in Anthony-st., opposite the Hospital, for manufacturing purposes. Can be fitted in small apartments or a whole. The stories are high and well lighted, making a first rate situation in the vicinity of Broadway for cabinet-makers, gilders, carvers, printers, and all other mercantile purposes. Inquire of C. M. CORLIES, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building, No. 48 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., 40 feet by 100, with steam power, lighting 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and second story, 40 feet by 100, from 2 to 6 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

GENTEEL APARTMENTS TO LET IN second story of house No. 5 Pierpont-st., from and back parlor, 16 by 18 feet, with folding doors, and best fixtures; rent $200 per annum. Inquire of E. G. CLARK, 364 and Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

UNDER ROOMS TO LET.—On Monday and Wednesday evenings, at the corner of Avenue C and 4th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 1 FAVIE, No. 39 Avenue D. JOHN R. MAGOWAN.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Furman-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 20x15, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM-POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And 4 lofts, with very good light, at No. 5 Canal-st. Inquire of JOHN ROUE, No. 3 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 114 Chambers-st., on the 1st, 2d and 3d floors. Inquire in the store.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and Insurance Agencies. Apply to N. B. COBB & CO., No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau-st., near Beekman. Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 7 Broad-st., 2d door from Wall. Inquire there

TWO SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET—In the fine new stone building, No. 82 Broadway, with gas, water and furnace. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 8 Wall-st.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—No. 108 Waverly-place, consisting of 3 rooms on 2d floor, same on 3d floor, together with 3 rooms on 4th floor, will be let in part or together. Gas, hot and cold water throughout the house. Apply on the premises or at No. 49 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET AT HOBOKEN.—New brick Dwellings in first-rate situations. Immediate possession given. Inquire at the Land Office, opposite Ferry landing, Hoboken, of W. W. SHIPPEN, Agent.

DWELLING TO LET—Over the new store at Ravenswood, L. I. Ten rooms; beautiful view; vegetable garden attached. Inquire in the store.

HALL TO LET—On the second story of the Demilt Dispensary, corner 2d-av., and 23d-sts., suitable for public meetings or as a place of public worship on the Sabbath. Apply to the Apothecary on the premises.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—1,150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

ROOM TO LET—Furnished or otherwise—very reasonable.—A large front Room, on second story, adapted as a sleeping apartment for a couple of gentlemen, or as an artist's study. Apply at No. 3 Oliver-st., near Chatham-square.

ROOM TO LET—In a genteel house of one family, a large front room on second floor, with pantry attached, with one attic room. For particulars please call at No. 181½ Orchard-st. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—With Steam Power.—Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

TO AUCTIONEERS, FURNITURE, AND PIANO-FORTE DEALERS.—BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Two large Rooms on the first and second floors of No. 442 Broadway, 28 by 125 feet, from the 1st of May next. Apply to J. MUIR, No. 0 John-st.

CONVENIENT HOUSE TO LET AT PORTCHESTER.—In a pleasant and healthy situation, near the Railroad Depôt, with good garden. A variety of choice fruit. A small barn. Carriage-house and stable. Rent low. Apply to J. R. BURDSALL, No. 63 Barclay-st.

LOFTS TO LET—No. 135 Amos-st., near Hudson-st. Apply in office of A. M. HILLS, No. 16 Maiden-lane. JAMES BOWMAN.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With board, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen, in a house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 220 West 30th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November. Is well situated, above 14th-st., and will be let for $100 per month. Address Box No. 454 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, in a first-class boarding house. Address P. R., at this office.

INSTRUCTION.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under instruction of Rev. J. L. THOMPSON, formerly of Cyprus and Palestine. The Nineteenth Quarter commences May 1. Besides usual Classical and English studies, lads may there pursue Hebrew, Modern Greek, French and German; cultivate a plat in the garden, and be taught swimming. Total expense of board and tuition $50 per academic quarter. "Beautiful for situation" is this school, on the bank of the East River, visible from New-York, accessible by several routes, and parents welcome. They are invited to call. second landing-place, first house on the blue—where circulars and references to patrons may be obtained. Inquiries in the City, BENJAMIN PIKE & SONS, Phil. Apparatus, No. 166 Broadway.

LADIES' INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I. RESUMES 3d MAY.—Mrs. WM. JONES receives into her family twelve pupils, to whose advancement, as well in English studies as in Music, French, and Drawing, several resident teachers of the highest

$1,000 each.

Bonds; interest semi-annually, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

$1,000 each.

Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest semi-annually, at the Merchants' Bank. $1,000 each.

Rock Island Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest semi-annually, at the Bank of Commerce. $1,000 each.

Erie Railroad Convertible and Redeemable Bonds of 1859; coupons payable semi-annually. $1,000 each.

Bond of the County of Cedar, Iowa; interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of Commonwealth, 1st January and 1st December.

Sacramento City Water Bonds; interest at 10 per cent. payable semi-annually in New-York. $1,000 each.

20 shares Second-av. Railroad.....$100 each.
4 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....100 each.
20 shares Shoe and Leather Bank.....100 each.
100 shares Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad.....100 each.
100 shares Terre Haute and Alton Railroad.....50 each.
100 shares Mansfield Coal Mining Company.....25 each.
500 shares Brooklyn Gas Light Company.....25 each.
50 shares Sprague's Ward Bank.....50 each.
250 shares Hanover Bank.....100 each.
22 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.....25 each.
25 shares City Fire Insurance Company.....70 each.
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Company.....15 each.
20 shares East River Bank.....50 each.
20 shares American Candle Company.....100 each.
40 shares Central Bank of Brooklyn.....50 each.
25 shares Lyons (new) Central Railroad.....100 each.
10 shares Union Iron Company.....100 each.
25 shares New-York Lubricating Oil Manufacturing Company.....100 each.
500 shares H. Gardiner's Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Manufacturing Company.....5 each.
2,000 shares Excelsior White Zinc Company.....5 each.
1,741 shares American White Zinc Company.....5 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

The above are regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to Wall.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—To close a concern, of 200 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, joining the Steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, THIS DAY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY April 26, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and for business or manufacturing purposes are unsurpassed as they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st than Morrisania, and are selling from $500 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxes, while the actual convenience and location for business purposes is greater. This entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bay, thus offering great advantages as a depôt for merchandise, or as a ship building depôt. The salubrity of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding the whole New-York and Harbor view. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention. A large map, showing the relative position of the property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., or discount 5 per cent. for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Wednesday, April 26, the sale will not take place until Saturday, April 29, at the same hour and place.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring, and Essex-sts. Also, 328 lots and parts of lots on 10th and 11th-avs., and on 184th and 185th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Bogardus, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Greene-st., being No. 505 Broadway, 51 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 97 feet 6 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 4 lots on south-east corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; 2 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 163d and 166th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last-named lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No 5 Broad-st

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Apr. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 Prince-st., west of Broadway, Household Furniture of the manufacture of Wm. W. Hinings, Esq., consisting of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, quartetts, fancy carved work and centre-tables, etagères, escorsaura, bookcases, French plate pier and mantel mirror, chandeliers, clocks, vases, candelabras, oil paintings, three rosewood piano-fortes, satin damask and window-curtains; Axminster, Brussels, Royal Wiltoe, and tapestry carpeting.

DINING ROOM—Extensive dining tables, morocco and cane-seat chairs, marble-top and plain sideboards, glass and china ware, table cutlery, silver plated and Britannia ware, and oil cloth.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—In rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak, consisting of French gothic scroll and cottage bedsteads, marble top and plain dressing bureaus and washstands, amour-a-glacee, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, fancy cottage chairs, toilet sets, mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, counterpanes, toilet mirrors, window-shades and curtains, threeply and ingrain carpeting.

HALL FURNITURE, STAIR CARPETS, &c.—Consisting of mahogany and cast iron hat stands, hall chairs, English oil cloths, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, &c. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. In order to insure the prompt delivery of the goods, deposits will be required from every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 171 East 14th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting, in parlors, of velvet carpets, elegant suits of rosewood covered in crimson and crimson silk brocatelle, sofas, arm chairs, parlor do., rich carved rose wood etageres, mirror back, very rich carved rosewood suit in purple plush, viz.: sofa, arm chair, ladies' do., parlor do., rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables, quartettes, elegant rosewood reception chairs covered in crimson silk brocatella, elegant rosewood sofa and nine striped satin, rich gilt frame pier glasses, cornices and fixtures, marble slab and brackets, splendid gold decorated and pointed vases, elegant lace curtains, rosewood card tables elegant rosewood pianoforte, 6½ octave, made by Stoddard, Worcester & Dunham; piano stool, tapestry and Brussels stair carpets throughout, silver plated stair rods, r ch oil cloths, hat stands, &c.

BEDDING, &c.—Mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, rockers, pier tables with marble tops, pier glasses, oil paintings, mahogany and rosewood washstands, tables, window curtains, &c.; mantel clocks, mahogany marble-top centre tables, fine and silver worsted window curtains, coroices, wardrobes, &c.; mahogany divans, ottomans, girandoles, French bedsteads. oil cloths.

BASEMENT.—Oil cloths, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dining tables, tea do., embroidered muslin curtains, pier glasses, oil paintings, druggets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON MONDAY, April 24, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 172 East 18th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Wilton and Brussels carpets in parlors; splendid suite of richly carved rosewood, covered with figured satin brocade; rosewood centre tête-à-tête, arm and parlor chairs in purple velvet, rosewood gothic and embroidered chairs; rosewood reception do., with cushions; very rich Japanese, pearl inlaid cabinets and tea-pays; rich ormolu girandoles with centre pieces, splendid rosewood centre tables with marble tops, inlaid ingrain worsted piano stool, gilt frame pier glasses. Also, one of Chickering's elegant carved rosewood Pianos, highly finished and fine toned.

TEA ROOM—Rich Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, rocking and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth; elegant framed engravings, ottomans covered in brocatelle, rich carved rosewood piano, inlaid, made by Bottikoffer, cost $450, one elegant piano cover, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Splendid rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, amour-a-glace, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, toilet sets, paillasses, matt'asses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, very rich velvet stair carpets, thread door mats, mirrors, tables, chairs, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, &c.

Mahogany hat stands, splendid oil cloths, &c., rich china glassware. The whole of the above being one of the richest assortments of household furniture offered at auction this season, and all in the best condition.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of FORSYTH AND HESTER-STS., in the XIth Ward of the City of New-York, at Auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following real estate, viz.:

On HESTER AND FORSYTH-STREETS.—The large and valuable lot of ground, with the stores and dwellings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Forsyth and Hester-sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Hester-st., and Nos. 58 and 60 Forsyth-st., having a front of 50 feet on each street; the lot being 50 feet square. This property has been occupied for many years as a Grocery and Feed Store, is considered the best stand for either business in the entire Ward, and now rents for $1,625 per year. Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 20th day of May next; when the deed will be delivered; the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 34 lots of land in the City of New-York, 16 of which are on the 10th-av., east side, between 45th and 46th-sts., (2 corners included,) and are within 300 feet west of Broadway, on which a line of stages runs every 15 minutes from City Hall to 76th-st., (fare 6¼ cents;) 21 lots are on 45th and 46th-sts., and on 45th, 47th, 54th, 62d and 63d-sts. The property is very desirable for all sorts of trade, and for general manufactures, and suitable for immediate improvement. Terms very liberal. For maps and further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 3 Park-pl., New-York.

WILLIAM CURTIS, Auctioneer.

LIVERY STABLE—Will sell on MONDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock M. No. 49 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., the following articles: tables, chairs, crockery, beds, bedding, stoves, carpets, oil cloths, carpets, piano, sofas, mirrors, lounges, mattresses, chamber furniture, looking-glasses, wardrobes, looking chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE—To close a concern, of 200 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, joining the Steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY April 26, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and for business or manufacturing purposes are unsurpassed as they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st than Morrisania, and are selling from $500 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxes, while the actual convenience and location for business purposes is greater. This entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bay, thus offering great advantages as a depôt for merchandise, or as a ship building depôt. The salubrity of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding the whole New-York and Harbor view. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention. A large map, showing the relative position of the property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., or discount 5 per cent. for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Wednesday, April 26, the sale will not take place until Saturday, April 29, at the same hour and place.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring, and Essex-sts. Also, 328 lots and parts of lots on 10th and 11th-avs., and on 184th and 185th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Bogardus, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Greene-st., being No. 505 Broadway, 51 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 97 feet 6 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 4 lots on south-east corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; also, 8 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; 2 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 163d and 166th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last-named lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite the last mentioned lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No 5 Broad-st

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Apr. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 Prince-st., west of Broadway, Household Furniture of the manufacture of Wm. W. Hinings, Esq., consisting of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, quartetts, fancy carved work and centre-tables, etageres, escorsaura, bookcases, French plate pier and mantel mirror, chandeliers, clocks, vases, candelabras, oil paintings, three rosewood piano-fortes, satin damask and window-curtains; Axminster, Brussels, Royal Wiltoe, and tapestry carpeting.

DINING ROOM—Extensive dining tables, morocco and cane-seat chairs, marble-top and plain sideboards, glass and china ware, table cutlery, silver plated and Britannia ware, and oil cloth.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—In rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak, consisting of French gothic scroll and cottage bedsteads, marble top and plain dressing boreaus and washstands, amour-a-glacee, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, fancy cottage chairs, toilet sets, mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, counterpanes, toilet mirrors, window-shades and curtains, three-ply and ingrain carpeting.

HALL FURNITURE, STAIR CARPETS, &c.—Consisting of mahogany and cast iron hat stands, hall chairs, English oil cloths, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, &c. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. In order to insure the prompt delivery of the goods, deposits will be required from every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, April 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 171 East 14th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—consisting, in parlors, of velvet carpets, elegant suits of rosewood covered in crimson and crimson silk brocatelle, sofas, arm chairs, parlor do., rich carved rose wood etageres, mirror back, very rich carved rosewood suit in purple plush, viz.: sofa, arm chair, ladies' do., parlor do., rosewood marble-top centre and sofa tables, quartettes, elegant rosewood reception chairs covered in crimson silk brocatella, elegant rosewood sofa and nine striped satin, rich gilt frame pier glasses, cornices and fixtures, marble slab and brackets, splendid gold decorated and pointed vases, elegant lace curtains, rosewood card tables elegant rosewood pianoforte, 6½ octave, made by Stoddard, Worcester & Dunham; piano stool, tapestry and Brussels stair carpets throughout, silver plated stair rods, r ch oil cloths, hat stands, &c.

BEDDING, &c.—Mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, rockers, pier tables with marble tops, pier glasses, oil paintings, mahogany and rosewood washstands, tables, window curtains, &c.; mantel clocks, mahogany marble-top centre tables, fine and silver worsted window curtains, coroices, wardrobes, &c.; mahogany divans, ottomans, girandoles, French bedsteads. oil cloths.

BASEMENT.—Oil cloths, ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, mahogany dining tables, tea do., embroidered muslin curtains, pier glasses, oil paintings, druggets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—ON MONDAY, April 24, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 172 East 18th-st., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Wilton and Brussels carpets in parlors; splendid suite of richly carved rosewood, covered with figured satin brocade; rosewood centre tête-à-tête, arm and parlor chairs in purple velvet, rosewood gothic and embroidered chairs; rosewood reception do., with cushions; very rich Japanese, pearl inlaid cabinets and tea-pays; rich ormolu girandoles with centre pieces, splendid rosewood centre tables with marble tops, inlaid ingrain worsted piano stool, gilt frame pier glasses. Also, one of Chickering's elegant carved rosewood Pianos, highly finished and fine toned.

TEA ROOM—Rich Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, rocking and parlor chairs, covered in hair cloth; elegant framed engravings, ottomans covered in brocatelle, rich carved rosewood piano, inlaid, made by Bottikoffer, cost $450, one elegant piano cover, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Splendid rosewood bedsteads, wardrobes, amour-a-glace, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, toilet sets, paillasses, matt'asses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, very rich velvet stair carpets, thread door mats, mirrors, tables, chairs, &c.; mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, &c.

Mahogany hat stands, splendid oil cloths, &c., rich china glassware. The whole of the above being one of the richest assortments of household furniture offered at auction this season, and all in the best condition.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of FORSYTH AND HESTER-STS., in the XIth Ward of the City of New-York, at Auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following real estate, viz.:

On HESTER AND FORSYTH-STREETS.—The large and valuable lot of ground, with the stores and dwellings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Forsyth and Hester-sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Hester-st., and Nos. 58 and 60 Forsyth-st., having a front of 50 feet on each street; the lot being 50 feet square. This property has been occupied for many years as a Grocery and Feed Store, is considered the best stand for either business in the entire Ward, and now rents for $1,625 per year. Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 20th day of May next; when the deed will be delivered; the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 34 lots of land in the City of New-York, 16 of which are on the 10th-av., east side, between 45th and 46th-sts., (2 corners included,) and are within 300 feet west of Broadway, on which a line of stages runs every 15 minutes from City Hall to 76th-st., (fare 6¼ cents;) 21 lots are on 45th and 46th-sts., and on 45th, 47th, 54th, 62d and 63d-sts. The property is very desirable for all sorts of trade, and for general manufactures, and suitable for immediate improvement. Terms very liberal. For maps and further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 3 Park-pl., New-York.

WILLIAM CURTIS, Auctioneer.

LIVERY STABLE—Will sell on MONDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock M. No. 49 West 18th-st., corner of 6th-av., the following articles: tables, chairs, crockery, beds, bedding, stoves, carpets, oil cloths, carpets, piano, sofas, mirrors, lounges, mattresses, chamber furniture, looking-glasses, wardrobes, looking chairs, gas fixtures, &c.

Numbers. Lots.

Numbers.	Lots.
13 to 15, inclusive	3
18 to 24, inclusive	7
35 & 36, inclusive	2
41 to 55, inclusive	15
59 to 66, inclusive	8
85 to 92, inclusive	8
93 to 95, inclusive	3
97 to 106, inclusive	10
110 to 116, inclusive	7
118 to 122, inclusive	5
126 to 133, inclusive	8
138 to 172, inclusive	35
177 to 180, inclusive	4
185 to 188, inclusive	4
191 to 224, inclusive	34
231 to 250, inclusive	20
252 to 258, inclusive	7
267 to 282, inclusive	16
299 to 302, inclusive	4
303 to 304, inclusive	4
306 to 311, inclusive	6
313 & 314, inclusive	2
317 to 320, inclusive	4
325 to 339, inclusive	5
341 to 346, inclusive	6
349 to 356, inclusive	7
365	1
372	1
379 to 382, inclusive	4
396 to 404, inclusive	9
413 to 422, inclusive	10
433 to 436, inclusive	4
439 to 442, inclusive	4
449 to 452, inclusive	4
465 to 468, inclusive	4
473 to 476, inclusive	4
479	1
489 to 508, inclusive	20
517 to 294, inclusive	8
527 & 528, inclusive	2
533 to 565, inclusive	33
588	1
597 to 606, inclusive	32
613 to 632, inclusive	21
641 to 652, inclusive	12
657 to 674, inclusive	18
677 to 691, inclusive	15
693 to 698, inclusive	6
702 & 704, inclusive	2
707 to 722, inclusive	16
741 to 744, inclusive	4
752	1
754 to 766, inclusive	3
765 to 784, inclusive	20
793 to 811, inclusive	20
817 to 832, inclusive	16
853 to 855, inclusive	3
859 to 863, inclusive	4
881 to 888, inclusive	8
941 to 949, inclusive	9
951 to 959, inclusive	9
251	1
701 & 702, inclusive	2
675 & 676, inclusive	2
480 to 484, inclusive	5
903	1
963, with a house on it	1
733, 734, 735	3
813, 814, 775, 774	4
889 to 891, inclusive	4
906 to 909, inclusive	4
893 to 896, inclusive	4
898 to 905, inclusive	4
Total	500

Also, the whole of the property on the last page of the map.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for 3 years.

For Maps describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to

PHILO T. BUGGLES, Referee,
No. 20 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—About 400 valuable Building Lots in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and on Windsor Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush, being a continuation of the sale of 600 lots, part of which were sold at section on the 18th of April last.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 240 lots and gores of land in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, situated on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th sts., and on 10th and 11th avs., comprising the whole tract lying between 17th and 20th sts., 10th-av. and the Flatbush line; also, the easterly half of 11th-av. lying between 18th and 20th sts., 9th and 10th avs. 18th-st. is opened through into Flatbush, and in order contract to be graded and paved through its entire length, on or before the 1st of June next; the lots fronting on 18th-st. are under contract to be graded—those requiring excavation, the grade of the street, and those requiring filling to within 2 feet of the grade of the street—if both of which contracts purchasers will have the benefit free of expense.

Also, part of the valuable property known as Windsor Terrace, in the town of Flatbush, adjoining the Brooklyn lots above described, fronting on the Coney Island Plank-road, and comprising the property on both sides of Seely and Vanderbilt-sts., now opened, and the lots requiring filling on both sides of the continuation of 18th-st. This very desirable property will be sold in sections, containing from six to twelve lots each. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. The most elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are now offered on this estate—those on the hill-side, between Seely-st. and the Brooklyn line—overlooking the whole richly cultivated agricultural plains of Flatbush, with Sandy Hook and Rockaway, the waters of the Lower Bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free from City taxes and assessments, and within two and a half miles of Hamilton-av. Ferry; of easy access by omnibus from Fulton Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive and ornamental improvements. 40 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Title indisputable. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY—At No. 13 East 30th-st., ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, REAL BRONZE CANDELABRAS AND CLOCK, ROSEWOOD PIANO, LARGE MIRRORS, GAS CHANDELIERS, &c., the property of a gentleman going to France.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture of a family going to Europe, consisting of velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, English oil cloths, two suites rosewood furniture, in French satin brocatelle, centre table, marble top, lace hangings, large pier glasses, real bronze and gilt candelabras for 12 lights, marble and bronze clocks, etagere, elegant rosewood piano, papier mache reception chairs, polastique figures, oil paintings, hall chairs in plush, bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, lounge, papier mache clock, stair carpeting, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood piano, made by Stodart & Dunham. Also, gas chandeliers, &c. Also a neat assortment of basement furniture, extension table, &c. The whole of which is in perfect order, having been in use but a few months. No cash deposit will be required from all purchasers acknowledged by the auctioneer. Catalogues now ready, and may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No 34 Broadway.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 510 Grand-st., all the furniture contained in the above house; mahogany sofas, chairs, jenny and sewing chairs, in hair cloth; sofa bedsteads, window curtains and shades, French plate pier glasses, marble top, centre and pier tables, mantle ornaments, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood upright piano, made by Chickering, mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, cabinet wardrobes, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, linen sheets, bedding, &c. Mahogany extension dining table, mahogany tea tables, china dinner and tea sets, crockery and cut glass ware, maple cane seat chairs, carpets, oil cloth, hat stands, ball chairs, together with a general assortment of household furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 City Hall place, the furniture contained in the house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, ebeirs and arm chairs, in hair cloth; mahogany marble top, centre and pier tables, gilt frame pier glasses, mantel ornaments, mahogany French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, beds and bedding, mahogany dining and tea tables, cano seat hairs, china dinner and tea sets, mantel crockery and glass ware, cottage bedsteads, case seat arm chairs, window curtains and shades, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Grand-st., all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, chairs, arm do. in hair cloth, mantel ornaments, pier glasses, mahogany marble top pier and centre tables, oil cloth, hat stands, stair carpets, ingrain do., mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., marble-top and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, &c., mahogany dining and tea tables, cane seat chairs, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, china dinner and tea sets, glassware, crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TAPESTRY CARPETS.—F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, No. 49 Laight-st., near Hudson-st., the entire genteel furniture of the house—it will compose mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, large French plate mirrors, marble top dressing bureaus, ceotre, dining and extension tables, mahogany tête-à-têtes, French bedsteads, mahogany chairs, tapestry and other carpets, oil cloths, feather beds, hair mattresses, bronze mantle clocks, mantel vases and ornaments, china and glass ware, table cutlery, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be positive without regard to weather, and catalogues early on Tuesday morning.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

STANDARD ROSES.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales rooms, No. 8 Pine-st., a fine collection of Roses and pot plants, from the nursery of J. B. Mantel, Astorin, standard, half standard, dwerf, perpetual moss, Boorboo, noisette, hybrid, perpetual Baltimore belle, prairie queen, Russel's cottage, Lady Banks, and fine varieties of roses, hot plants, fine pinks, pansies, verbenas, and other fine plants comprising the newest and best collections of roses ever offered at public sale, having been selected from the extensive nursery of J. B. Mantel, just taken out of the ground and warranted true to name.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S AND MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The effects of ELIZABETH SANCHEZ, late Mrs. BENCOCHEA, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 90 West 27th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in brocatelle; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bedroom furniture, mattresses, beddiog, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one splendid rosewood piano-forte. See catalogue on day of sale. Terms of sale, cash.

PETER B. SWEENY, Public Administr'r, and
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Att'y for Mort'ges.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, SUPERIOR CARPETS, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at No. 56 East 28th-st., the property of a family giving up house-keeping.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpeting, mahogany sofas, divans, fancy chairs, centre tables, French plate glasses, oil cloths, wardrob

The Evil Still Glows.

THE WARD TRAGEDY.

The Trial of John Scudder Ward in Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, April 21.

The trial of MATTHEW F. WARD and ROBERT J. WARD for the murder of Mr. H. C. BUTLER, is creating considerable excitement in Louisville. The court commenced on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, and a courtroom crowded. MATTHEW F. WARD, first placed on trial. A jury was empanelled, out of a panel of sixty-four. Judge KINCHELOE issued an order forbidding the publication of the testimony until after the conclusion of the trial. The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* gives the following:

The first witness examined was E. W. KNIGHT, a pupil of Mr. BUTLER, and son of H. W. KNIGHT, a stove merchant on Market-street. Very painful efforts were made to embarrass the youth and render his statements contradictory. The second was WM. WORTHINGTON, son of Mr. WORTHINGTON, late of Mississippi. Mr. T. F. MARSHALL interrogated this young man, who was a relative of Mr. BUTLER'S, and an eye-witness of the whole transaction. He was excessively ardent in his endeavor to render purgatory the evidence of young Mr. W., and at last made a bold and avowed attempt to impair the credibility of the witness, by impeaching his memory or veracity—he was not particular which.

During this examination, Mr. MARSHALL spoke some fifteen minutes, and was replied to by Mr. CARPENTER. It was the second passage-at-arms between these gentlemen during to-day, and high words were bandied. Mr. MARSHALL considered himself insulted, and, by way of retaliation, made insinuations against Mr. CARPENTER, which that gentleman indignantly and defiantly hurled back at the Captain from Woodford. Capt. M. then said he had incurable peculiarities of manner, and he would not in future have them criticized. So he played quits, and the Judge admonished the parties, while the Sheriff, at the conclusion of the difficulty and the restoration of peace, cried "order," and requested the gentlemen to keep cool.

The third witness was J. SPEED PIRTLE, son of Chancellor PIRTLE, a bright and intelligent lad of thirteen years. He told a straightforward story, and was in no way disconcerted by the tortuous cross-examination.

The fourth witness was MINOR H. POPE, son of WILLIAM H. POPE, Esq. He had been suffering from an attack of sickness, and was scarcely able to be in attendance. As before the police court, his testimony was explicit and conclusive, despite the battery of cross-questions.

During the examination of some of the boys, Judge KINCHELOE was forced to request that the attorneys for the defence should exercise more leniency toward the youthful witnesses, and when Messrs. CALDWELL and WOLFE had both indulged in cross-examining young KNIGHT, he ordered that afterward the cross-examination should be confined to but one attorney.

Indeed, it was unpleasant this afternoon to witness the hot haste with which the gentlemen for the defence pounced upon the young witnesses, and used their best exertions to confound and perplex them. It certainly gave proof of great tact and ingenuity on the part of the counsellors, but it appeared to be a diminutive ferocity that the honorable gentlemen exhibited.

Mr. MATT WARD looks very ill, and appeared supporting himself on a crutch, and leaning on the arm of a friend. His face is very pale, with a slight flush high up on each cheek. His deportment in court was that of a languid, mentally and physically enfeebled person, throughout whose entire system disease had ruthlessly ravaged. It was but occasionally during to-day that he held any conference with his attorneys. He seems content with their skill in managing the case. The other prisoner, ROBERT J. WARD, Jr., had an air of nonchalance—don't care about him.

The evidence of the pupils of Mr. BUTLER, in spite of a severe cross-examination, is mentioned as positive, and remained unshaken.

We have on hand a full report of the proceedings of the court on Tuesday, but withhold it for the present, in obedience, not out of respect, to the order of the Judge. We intend to place before the readers of the *Courier* a full and accurate report of the evidence taken in the Ward case, and a reliable and satisfactory abstract of the speeches made by the several counsel on both sides. In this determination we should doubtless be thwarted by the Judge, were we at the present stage of the trial to disregard his mandate. We therefore withhold the full report.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Wednesday, April 19, '54.

This case was called yesterday morning, and most of the forenoon spent in empanneling a jury. Of sixty-three men summoned, fifty-one had formed an opinion. Every man that would say he had formed no opinion was accepted, and there was no challenge on either side. A severance was granted, and MATT. F. WARD only is on trial. He is in very feeble health, and looks miserable. One of his legs is all shrunk up with rheumatism; he looks thin, pale, with a hectic flush on his cheek. In addition, he is now suffering from a severe pain in his head, to which he has to apply wet cloths while in the court-room. He has evidently slept on no bed of roses for the past few months. His wife has shared his sorrow with him in the jail, and sticks by his side in the court-room, with unmistakable marks of anguish stamped on every feature of her countenance. Judging from her appearance, she is full as miserable as Mrs. BUTLER, since the melancholy event, which sent the husband of one to the grave, and of the other to the jail.

The entrance of the WARD family into the court room, yesterday morning, was a most touching scene. The sobs of the ladies brought tears into the sternest eyes. All the associations were the most melancholy, whether we consider the cause, the result, or the past and present condition of the parties.

But four witnesses have as yet been examined. They were all boys in the school, and testified to the same general facts—that MATT. F. and ROBERT J. WARD came in and inquired for Mr BUTLER,—that BUTLER came out of his recitation room and advanced toward them,—that MATT. F. made some inquiry of BUTLER, and BUTLER asked him into his room and he would there explain,—that WARD refused to go, and said the matter must be settled there,—that after one or two more questions and answers, WARD called BUTLER a liar,—that then BUTLER raised his arm and made a step towards WARD, at the same time WARD fired, BUTLER fell immediately,—that MAT. WARD drew another pistol, and ROBERT J. WARD a knife, and cried, stand off,—that the WARDS then went out. BUTLER arose, staggered a few steps and was assisted by the boys into a dwelling near.

This reveals the point on which the defence will rest—self-defence. The raising of BUTLER'S arm will be construed into an attack against which WARD had a right to defend himself.

THOS. F. MARSHALL occasionally gets up a rich scene to vary the monotony of the testimony. We shall see many times, should he continue to progress, as Mr. CARPENTER, of Covington, replies with equal spirit.

C.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: The trial of the WARDS made rapid progress yesterday.

That scene which was most moving was the appearance of the lady of the lamented Prof. BUTLER upon the witness stand. Her testimony was necessary to prove the conviction her husband entertained from the moment he was shot that the wound was mortal and death must ensue. Clad in the habiliments of mourning, pale, wan and worn by the great affliction that had deprived her of a companion whose presence rendered life most dear, surely that must have been a callous heart that did not share largely in the agony then rending her mind, as the recollections of the dying scene came back to her with such vivid and terrible reality; but yet there were careless countenances, and impudent stares from individuals within the bar.

The testimony on the part of the Commonwealth was closed at about 3 o'clock P. M., and then quite a number of witnesses for the defence were called to testify as to the general character and demeanor of Mr. WARD prior to the killing of Mr. BUTLER. It is understood that a pretty large number of witnesses, who are expected to testify on various points, will be called for the defence to-day. The impression is, that the speeches of the counsel will commence to-morrow morning. There will be four speeches upon each side, and of course they will extend into next week.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Wednesday, April 19.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: When I closed my letter yesterday, five Jurymen had been obtained in the WARD case. The remaining seven were obtained within half an hour afterwards. So the Jury was very easily made up,—indeed only one man was challenged. It is said to be an admirable Jury, consisting of excellent and substantial citizens. Four of the persons comprising it were taken from the regular pannel of twenty-four of the most reliable men of Hardin County, and the whole twelve are men, to whose honesty and sound judgment the cause of public justice, I doubt not, is safely confided.

A good deal of interest is of course felt here in the pending trial, but the excitement is by no means so great as I expected that it would be. No angry passion is exhibited in this community. Men talk upon the case with calmness and reason, and seem to cherish no other desire than that justice shall be done. The numerous persons from Louisville have evidently a great deal more feeling in the matter than the citizens of Elizabethtown or Hardin County, and probably it is natural that it should be so. A better place than this for the trial could not be—I am confident, have been selected in the State.

Yesterday, soon after the making up of the jury, the case of MATT WARD was taken up for trial. Four witnesses, all pupils in the late Mr. BUTLER'S school, were examined in the course of the day. The first witness was upon the stand an hour and a half, but the examinations of the others were more brief. A great many witnesses on the part of the prosecution remain to be examined, but I think the general opinion is that the testimony of all of them can be got through with today, so that the witnesses for the defence may be called to-morrow. The judge appears to be a model of a fair and efficient officer.

A rather exciting passage is said to have taken place in the Court-house yesterday, in the progress of the trial, between Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, one of the counsel for the accused, and Mr. CARPENTER, of Covington, one of the lawyers employed to aid the prosecution. I was not present and cannot give the particulars. It seems, however, that, at the close of some remarks of Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. CARPENTER said, "You are theatrical, Sir." "Yes," said MARSHALL, fixing his eyes upon CARPENTER, "all the world's a stage, but I should be sorry to act on this occasion the part in which some others have chosen to appear." Things looked a little threatening between the two gentlemen for a moment, but the Judge promptly arrested the matter.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

On motion of the counsel for defence, a severance was granted, and by request of the prosecutor it was decided that MATT. F. WARD, the eldest of the accused, should first be tried. The prisoner is extremely feeble in health, suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism. He is attended in the court-room by his wife, mother, and other relatives. When they entered, the ladies were much affected, and the scene was a most distressing one. It brought tears to the eyes of many of the spectators in the court-room.

Five witnesses for the State—all pupils of Professor BUTLER—were examined during the day. Their testimony was rather contradictory and inconsistent on many points. The first witness on his examination in chief detailed fully the conversation between BUTLER and the accused, when the latter visited the school-house for the purpose of having an explanation with BUTLER on the cross-examination elicited that he (BUTLER) had used two or three profane sentences of it, and had supplied the deficiency from what he had heard since.

Professor BUTLER had punished a little brother of WARD a day or two previous, and the prisoner visited the school house to see him about the matter. High words ensued, and the pistol was fired. WARD is a small, delicately-formed man, and could be unable to cope with any one of ordinary strength. One of the witnesses spoke of the parties being "clinched" before the pistol was fired.

The wife of the accused seems much worn and enfeebled by her constant attention to him, but manifests an agonizing interest in every word the witnesses utter. She is a young lady of prepossessing appearance. His mother also seems deeply anxious. The prisoner is so feeble that it is feared he will break down completely should the trial prove tedious.

The wife of the ill-fated BUTLER is also here, though she has not yet appeared in the Court room.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S VOLUNTEER DEFENCE.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard.

We learn from the last number of the Kentucky *Register*, that the Hardin Circuit Court will hold its Spring term, commencing on Monday, 17th inst. At which time, it is supposed, that the notorious MAT. F. WARD will have his trial for the murder of Mr. BUTLER. The editor, in an article headed "Hardin Circuit Court," indulges in a lengthy article, deprecating any excitement or undue influence against the accused; hoping he may have a fair and impartial trial. To the general tone and scope of the article alluded to, we have certainly no objections to urge; indeed we cordially commend the spirit in which it is written.

But we must say that we were surprised to find, in the very article succeeding, an attempt to forestall public opinion, by an assertion that Mr. CRITTENDEN had volunteered to defend Mr. WARD, and that "all who know the high moral worth of Mr. CRITTENDEN, and his great purity of character, will at once concur with us in the opinion that Mr. CRITTENDEN would never volunteer to defend *a bad man*, much less a murderer."

Everybody knows that Mr. CRITTENDEN would not "defend a bad man, much less a murderer." Mr. CRITTENDEN does defend MAT. F. WARD, therefore MAT. F. WARD is not a bad man, nor is he a murderer. Out upon such reasoning, and shame upon such an attempt to influence public opinion.

But we cannot refrain from expressing our deep and heart-felt regret that Mr. CRITTENDEN should have thought proper to take this step. Since our earliest boyhood we have ever esteemed and venerated the name of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN—we were ever taught to believe him the impersonation of all that is true, noble and great—the mirror in which the youth of the age might class themselves.

Certainly, we are the last person who would be inclined willfully to censure or cast reproach upon Mr. CRITTENDEN for any course he deems proper to pursue. But we do say, unhesitatingly, that in our opinion, Mr. CRITTENDEN should not, without fee or reward, lend the weight of his personal influence, his position, his commanding talent and his matchless eloquence in defence of a man circumstanced as Mr. WARD is. Let us for a moment look at the case.

Mr. WARD, a young man in the prime of life, surrounded by wealth and influential relations, the recipient of every benefit which wealth could bestow, goes forth, with his younger brothers by his side, to the peaceful and quiet halls of the school-room, and, in the open glare of day, in cold blood, and *without* provocation, shoots down an amiable, unoffending and unresisting gentleman. So far as we are informed, the WARDS offered no defence before the examining court, before which they were tried in Louisville.

Mr. WARD has at his command sufficiency of means to procure the ablest counsel in the State; and we understand that he has retained several of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers of which our State can boast. Then we say, that it is entirely gratuitous and uncalled for on the part of Mr. CRITTENDEN to volunteer his service, to lend the weight and influence of his great name—his high position and almost resistless eloquence, circumstanced as is Mr. WARD. Had Mr. WARD been a poor, unknown individual, surrounded by no influential relatives and unrepulsive side of wealth, do you think Mr. CRITTENDEN would have left the comforts of his home, traveled from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles to defend him without fee or reward? No common experience teaches differently.

Notwithstanding the aids brought to bear upon the jury in this case, we hope they will stand firm and true to the law, to the country and to themselves. Let the amplest justice be meted out to all. If the law has been outraged let it be vindicated. And we do hope that a precedent will not be set in this case, which will authorize any one who may happen to be wealthy and well connected, to shoot down his fellow being in cold blood, as he would a wild beast, and still go unwhipt of justice.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

News from Fayal to April 3, without Tidings of her—Icebergs in the Atlantic.

It is now fifty-two days since the steamship *City of Glasgow* sailed from Liverpool for this port, during which time not a word has been heard of her, and the apprehensions for her safety have increased to a painful extent.

It was hoped that news might have by this time been received of her having put into the Azores to repair some slight damage or obtain supplies of coal; but even this hope has been disappointed. The bark *Ithona* from Antwerp arrived at New-York yesterday, having been obliged to put into Fayal in distress. She left Fayal on the 3d of April, and makes no mention of the *City of Glasgow*. This was thirty-three days after the *Glasgow* sailed from Liverpool, and afforded time for her to have reached that port of refuge, unless she was entirely disabled or hemmed-in in the ice much more completely than the other vessels that have encountered it.

The dates from Liverpool are to April 8, late enough for the *Glasgow* to have crossed the ocean twice, at her ordinary rate, and the hope of her having put back to an English port is also thus frustrated.

Every vessel arriving at American ports reports extraordinary quantities of ice and icebergs in the Atlantic, directly in the ordinary track of the steamers. The ship *Columbia*, which sailed from Shields March 5, four days after the Glasgow sailed from Liverpool, reports that she was in the ice from 7th to 11th of April; fell in with the first part of it in lat. 47°, lon. 44° 26', running with the wind at W. S. W.; was never during that time with less than from forty to fifty icebergs in sight, and frequently surrounded by them and much drift ice 6th inst., lat. 46° 50', lon. 46° 30', saw an immense island of ice bearing from about S. W. to N. N. E.; the nearest part of it within three or four miles distant, and extending as far as the eye could trace from aloft, between those two points; judged it to be about forty feet high; the last we saw was in lat 43° 30', lon. 50°; the weather was generally clear while in the ice.

Such reports as these give rise to the worst fears for the safety of the steamship and her precious freight of over four hundred human lives. The time that has elapsed since she sailed now exceeds by four days that during which we were without tidings of the *Atlantic* in 1851. But the *Atlantic* reached Cork in 25 days after she had sailed, and we have news from all the ports of Great Britain 38 days later than the date of the *Glasgow's* sailing from Liverpool.

The excellent qualities of the steamship, and the experience of Captain MORRISON, (who had served long in her as mate, though this was his first voyage as captain) make us still cling to the hope of her safety. But we confess to apprehensions of the worst kind.—*Phil. Bulletin, 22d inst.*

THE TURF.

Louisiana Jockey Club.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, 16th inst.

FOURTH DAY.—After an intermission of one day, on account of the rain, the sport was renewed yesterday. The track was heavy and slippery, the day cold and windy, and the attendance very poor. The race was spirited and well contested, but each horse appeared towards the end to have enough of it, and both were as glad as the spectators when it was over. The race was for a purse of $180—at mile heats—the entries being a gray gelding called *Mosquito* and *Conrod the Corsair*. The betting was about even before the start.

In the first heat, *Conrad* took the track, but on the backstretch *Mosquito* overhauled him and beat him a horse by two lengths in 1:57½, both horses slipping and sliding about badly in the mud.

Before the second heat, *Mosquito* became the favorite, at odds of four to one. *Conrad* again led off, but in the backstretch *Mosquito* dashed at him and lapped, afterwards falling back. They both, however, running into the last quarter together, and had a terrible tussle down the run home, each being ahead at times, but *Conrad* by hard pushing, won the heat by a neck in 1:58.

The betting was now about even again, and *Mosquito* took the lead for the third heat, with *Conrad* at one moment alongside of him; but *Mosquito* shook him off, and although both appeared very tired at the fun, and run shockingly slow, *Mosquito* won the heat and race by four lengths in 2:06.

SUMMARY.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.—Saturday, April 15, 1854.—Purse $180. Mile heats.

D. F. Kenner's gr. g. *Mosquito*, by *Grey Medoc*, dam *Waxlight*—4 years old	1	2 1
John Clark's ch. g. *Conrod the Corsair*, by *Voucher*, dam *Lady Jane*—3 years old	2	1 2

Time, 1:57½—1:58—2:06.

FIRE IN TERRE HAUTE.—A terrible fire occurred in our sister city, Terre Haute, on the night of the 11th inst., which destroyed almost an entire square. The *Express* says that twenty-one business firms were thrown out of shelter. The most of the buildings destroyed were not very valuable; but the loss of property was very great, as the houses were, "like every other building in the city, stuffed full." A very fine building, in which the post-office is kept, was badly defaced. The *Express* says, "circumstances go strongly to prove the fire the work of wicked design."

☞ Somebody says if all mankind would wink at the same moment, the muscular effort exerted would be sufficient to jostle the earth out of its orbit. Let us be careful.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 19, by Rev. Abraham R. VAN NEST, JACOB W. ACKERMAN, of Niagara Co., N. Y., to MARTHA E. DAVENPORT, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 20, by Rev. F. A. Farley, D D., CHARLES B. PATHAM to MARY E. CARY, all of that city.

At Williamsburg, on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. Mr. Bill, RICHARD ARBOSE, of Brooklyn, to Miss SUSANNA M. WALLING, daughter of John T. Welling, Esq., of the former place.

On Saturday, April 22, by Rev. A. B. Hart, ALFRED S. LIVINGSTON to ELIZA BAYARD, daughter of the late Joseph Bleecker.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, April 23, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. GERTRUDE, widow of the late Daniel Westervelt, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 101 Amos-st., without further invitation.

On Sunday, April 23, Mrs. ANNA POILLON, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Cornelius and Richard Poillon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Lane, South 6th-st. near 4th-st., Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Richmond, Staten Island, for interment.

At Staten Island, on Friday, April 21, Miss SARAH MCLEAN, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, at the junction of the Old Town and Richmond plank-road.

At Rye, April 21, Ann M. BULLOCK, aged 8 years. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

At his father's residence New-Scone, Scotland, on Monday, March 21, DUNCAN MCNAB, aged 32 years, formerly of this City.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The past week closed upon a somewhat more Stock market, and with few or no changes for the better in Money affairs. Confidence in the latter continues good, though no amelioration in the supply of capital or the rates of interest for its employment in regular business is yet felt. The Spring obligations of the Jobbers, Importers and Grocers are gradually running down, and without any important failures, but the City Banks hold a large amount of discounted paper, the reduction of which they seem to find it difficult to accomplish. The offerings in the way of renewal and additional help are still reported much in advance of the current income. The loss of specie to Europe for the week was large, and will be the more sensibly felt in the official averages to be rendered to-day, because of the absence of further receipts from California. Foreign bills closed for the Continental packet, which sailed on Saturday, quite firm on Paris and the North of Europe, and most of the Exchange was furnished by the Bankers, who are shipping Coin. On London the demend was moderate. The sales of Cotton for export on Saturday were 1,269 bales, and the telegraph advises that a brisk movement is also going on at New Orleans, and at better prices, since the news by the last Liverpool steamer had reached there. There is continued complaint of closeness in Money in the Western cities. It is felt with severity at Cincinnati and Memphis, and Exchange on the North is scarce at Louisville, St. Louis and New-Orleans. The latter market will probably spare some Gold to New-York.

The Share transactions at the Stock Exchange on Saturday, were to the extent of 16,500 shares; with no prominent feature in the market. Erie Road Stock closed at 71¾ cash, Hudson, 64½, after advancing in the forenoon to 65½, and Reading, 74½. New-York Central dull at 106¾, and the Bonds of the Company, a fraction cheaper. Cumberland Coal, 27½, cash; Cleveland and Toledo 1 ℔ cent. higher than on Friday, and Cleveland and Columbus, ¾ ℔ cent. up, end both in good request. The offerings of the Illinois Central Bonds continue large, and there were buyers on time at 79¾, 60 days, while the cash rate was 78½@⅞. The Bremen steamer carried out very few Railway or other Bonds. Within the week or ten days, the amount of State Stocks returned from Europe, which find resale here at good rates, for Banking purposes in the West, is nearly or quite equal to the lower priced securities going out. The rapid fall in some of the best Railway securities of France and Germany, together with the tempting offers of the various Public Funds on the Continent, have induced the return in some instances, of Ohio and New-York State Stocks; the proceeds going back in cash.

The shipment of Specie by the *Hermann* for Bremen on Saturday amounted to $667,000, of which $385,000 were in American Gold Coin, and $209,000 in bars and ingots. The remainder in Foreign Coin. The total export for the week amounts to $1,409,000, including $80,000 in American Gold Coin to the West Indies.

The March earnings of the Galena and Chicago Road were $75,000, against $28,000 same month last year; and for the quarter, 1st of January to 31st of March, the business is reported at $210,000, against $86,000 for the same quarter in 1853.

The sales of Stocks at Cincinnati last week, a list of which we publish this morning, show considerable depression, owing to the stringency of the Money Market, which will not afford loans upon the hypothecation of Railroad securities at less than 2 ℔ cent. a month.

The regular auction sale of Bonds and Stocks, by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY, will take place this morning, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The catalogue is a large one.

The panic attempted to be raised against the Connecticut Banks, on Friday, had a very brief run. The conduct of the publisher of the *Bank Note Reporter*, himself a prominent dealer in country bank notes, and profiting by their unjust depreciation in credit, is generally condemned, as far as we have heard an expression of opinion. His extra were uncalled for, and the telegraph, said to be from Boston, of dubious authority. The latter was not authorized by the Suffolk Bank, since that establishment advises the Metropolitan Bank here that both the Connecticut Banks in question are good, and promise to continue so. And this is backed by the condition of their accounts in New-York. In regard to the Pequonnock Bank, managed and vouched for by Mr. BARNUM, Mr. THOMPSON himself, on Saturday, put forth the following retraction. We have not been able to discover the slightest apology to justify the original attack upon the credit of the Bank. The Cashier of the Ocean Bank, in this City, writes to us to say that the rumors against the North American Bank at Seymour, Conn., are equally groundless. The notes are redeemed at the Ocean Bank:

Pequonnock Bank.

THOMPSON'S BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL REPORTER OFFICE, No. 66 Duane-st., April 22, 1854.

Mr. BARNUM, the President of the Pequonnock Bank, in a card to the public, and Mr. HUBBELL, the Vice-President, in a personal interview, have satisfied us that there was no occasion for our caution to the public against its notes, leaned from this office yesterday. Mr. BARNUM, in addition, pledges his private fortune for their redemption. We cheerfully replace the Pequonnock Bank in our list of safe institutions.

The *Economist* is wrong in attempting to magnify the Specie means of the City Banks by counting the United States Stocks and premium thereon held for their account by the Bank Department at Albany. The "amount actually at the command of the Banks, at a *moment's notice*," is not $17,000,000. The Stocks are a specific pledge for circulation. They cannot be made available as against the reduction of individual deposits and country bank balances, while a certain amount of circulation is demanded to do the business of the City. This circulation, in the hardest time of 1851, before the Metropolitan system had corrected the vicious country note circulation in the City, amounted to $6,032,000. In 1853, after the repeated attempts of the Wildcat Bankers to foist upon us a Western circulation were defeated, and a fair field thus afforded for the par currency of the City Banks, the amount rose to $9,500,000. It fell in January, 1854, to $8,600,000, and rose, on 8th April, inst., to $9,700,000. There is no probable state of things, short of a general run upon the Banks, which would so reduce the amount as to call for the conversion of the Stocks at Albany. The theory of the *Economist*, therefore, is both incorrect and dangerous. We are far from believing that the Banks, with proper caution, may not manage to get through the Summer with their present actual specie means; but to preach the doctrine that $10,000,000 is all sufficient for all emergencies, because they have Stocks at Albany, is another affair altogether. Disguise the question as we may, the amount for the City of New-York, with its 57 Banks, and immense business relations with Europe, frequently demanding $1,500,000 a week, is disgracefully insignificant, and there is not an old or prudent Banker in the City, whose honest sentiment would not be in favor of twenty or twenty-five instead of ten millions dollars, if he could control the united policy of his 56 neighbors.

The Shares of the Crystal Palace fell at the close of the week to 52 ℔ cent. The considerable purchases, said to be for account of Mr BARNUM, put the rates from 40 to 58 ℔ cent. The order was filled by taking all the small parcels brought on the market by this advance. There appears to be a growing faith in the ability of Mr. B. to make the concern profitable. That he will successfully liquidate its Debt, and thus relieve an important public enterprise of the reproach of entailing a loss upon its creditors, besides sinking its large capital and first year's receipts, there is certainly a good prospect. Beyond this, during the new season about to be inaugurated, much will depend upon the amount of Summer travel to New-York on business and pleasure-seeking. The result in numbers last year was extraordinary, and until the present Spring returns from the railroads manifested themselves in an average increase of nearly 50 ℔ cent., little hope could have been entertained of seeing the same number of visiters in 1854. But it is now evident that there is no real limit to the number of visiters to the Crystal Palace, but we had as well recapitulate the figures to illustrate the progress of Railway traffic:

In March 1853, 13 lines yielded	$1,400,000
In March, 1854, same lines	2,052,000
Increase 42½ ℔ cent	$610,000

The import of Foreign General Merchandise last week was again large, amounting to $2,151,270, including $151,000 in Sugar, $151,000 in Teas, and $624,000 in Metals. With the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the week's total Import amounts to $3,941,919.

The following are the Exports for the week exclusive of Specie:

Flour, bbls	16,620	$115,687
Wheat, bushels	24,206	47,513
Cotton, bales	7,103	369,960
Corn, bushels	87,358	68,935
Corn Meal, bbls. and trcs	1,078	2,698
Beef, bbls. and trcs	1,595	33,724
Pork, bbls	1,612	26,137
Miscellaneous		655,591
Total Exports		$1,228,008

By the steamer *North Star*, at this port from Aspinwall, we learn that the Panama Railroad Company now employ nearly 5,000 laborers, and that by the middle of May the work will be completed to Summit Station, leaving only 11 miles to Panama. The passengers to and from this point will have the advantage of a good mule road to Panama, until the final sections of the Railway are completed, and this will be about September, from present prospects. The *North Star* affords no later advices from California; the corresponding steamer on the Pacific side not having arrived at Panama.

Central Bank of Middletown.

From the Hartford Times, April 22.

The telegraph dispatch of yesterday stating that the Suffolk Bank of Boston had refused the bills of the Central Bank at Middletown, is untrue. We have seen two dispatches from the Suffolk Bank declaring that they have not refused those bills, but receive them. The account of the Central Bank there is good, and its bills are safe. Such reports are calculated to do injury, and it is regretted that hoaxes of this kind should at any time be set afloat.

The telegraph dispatch alluded to above, appeared, originally in the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Evening Post* of Friday, 21st instant, as follows:

More Bank Troubles.

BOSTON, Friday, April 21, 1854.

The bills on the Central Bank at Middletown Conn., also, the Deep River Bank, of the same state, were refused by the Suffolk Bank this morning.

Our evening cotemporaries will do the public a service and themselves no more than justice by tracing the origin of the foregoing false, and to all present appearances, wicked information. The Deep River Bank was equally wronged with the Central of Middletown. The President was in town on Saturday, and found his account with the Merine Bank in this City, good for about $20,000, besides being all right with the redeeming agency in Boston.

The American Exchange Bank of this City has made its usual 5 ℔ cent. half-yearly dividend, payable 1st of May.

The Treasury Department has recently purchased through their Agent, Mr. JOHN D. COLMESNIL, two millions of Mexican and other silver, paying therefor 3 ℔ cent. premium in American gold, for purposes of the silver change coinage under the Act of Congress of 1853. The Agent left $750,000 of this amount with the Branch Mint at New-Orleans, and the remainder has been deposited in the Mint at Philadelphia.

The State of South Carolina has authorized a new State Loan of $250,000, six ℔ cents., the semi-annual interest payable at Charleston, which is in the course of sale in this market at 104 ℔ cent. The loan is for the improvement of the State Capitol at Columbia.

The County Commissioners of St. Louis have been called on by the stockholders in the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, to assess, by taxation, $1,500,000 in annual instalments not to exceed 30 ℔ cent. for the completion of the work to Jefferson City. At a public meeting on the subject, it was intimated that without the aid the Jefferson line must stop work.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions, for the past week and the season, is thus reported:

	Week.	Season.	Last year.
Reading Railroad	36,155	520,237	406,937
Schuylkill Canal	17,274	119,831	87,524
Lehigh	20,458	35,334	39,239
Total Tonnage	675,402		533,700

The Pottsville *Journal* says that the demand for Coal continues as brisk as ever, and all the markets at the East have a short supply. Freights from Philadelphia to Boston rule $2 75@$3 the ton. The Cumberland Coal Trade shows for the year a tonnage of only 35,741, against 97,046 same period last season, owing to the strike among the operatives. The bituminous Coal sent out of the Monongahela River at Pittsburg to 1st April, amounts to 6,015,000 bushels.

The legal points made before the Supreme Court of Illinois against the construction of the Brough Road, have not been sustained. The decision of the Court was in favor of the legal rights of the Company to build their line. It was given upon a test case made before the Bench at Ottowa.

A regular Stock and Exchange Board has been constituted at Cincinnati, and Mr. T. S. GOODMAN, Banker, made the first President.

The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Road has been opened for travel and freight traffic to Lancaster, Fairfield county. We notice that continued and persevering efforts are still making though to what public end, in a time like the present, we are unable to gather, by Hon. THOMAS CORWIN and others, to push through the Cleveland and Cincinnati direct or short line Road. They hope to put the work under contract in sixty days.

Phenix Gold Company.

Report of the President of the Phenix Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1854.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Having just returned from a visit to your property in Cabarras County, N. C., I am induced, from a sense of duty, to make a brief report on the condition and prospects of the mines as I left them. My stay there being short—about six weeks—it was of course impossible for me to make a thorough exploration of more than a small portion of our valuable estate. So far as time and circumstances permitted I made a general and careful examination of the Company's property, and I have the pleasure to state, that all the anticipations which I had previously formed, have been realized to the fullest extent. In all, our property consists of about 700 acres, nearly every acre of which is, strictly speaking, mineral land. On a portion of the property, known as the Conner and Simonton Tract, comprising about 200 acres, are located the Sulphur, the Orchard and the Elwood Mines, which have been successfully worked, though with limited means, for a long period of time, one of them for a quarter of a century at least; the character of these mines is so well established that comment from me would be superfluous. Besides these, numerous other veins of gold and copper ores are known to exist on this tract, and from personal observation, I feel assured that many, if not all of them, will prove to be workable and prodnotive veins. Among the number I beg leave to call your attention the "Old Field Vein," designated as such on the map on file in the Company's Office, as also, to another, equally as rich in gold, known and designated on the same map as the "Black Oak Shaft." Both of these veins are exceedingly rich in the precious metals, and have yielded gold, equivalent to three dollars per bushel, by the rudest process known. The remaining 500 acres consist of several distinct tracts, one of which is the Barrier tract, being 90 acres, more or less, and on which the celebrated Barrier Mine is located. This mine was opened many years ago, but was worked very little until our Company got possession of it; the prospects here are very flattering, and it is the opinion of many experts in mining that this vein will prove to be one of the very richest in the State of North Carolina. Such, too, is the opinion of our Mining Captain, WM. H. OACHARD, who has had much experience in the mines in Cornwall, in England, and in various localities in this country. Several shafts have been sunk on the mine, two of them to the depth of 100 feet, or more, and tunnels driven N. E. and S. W. on the vein, affording extensive stoping grounds. The ore is exceedingly rich, the vein full two and a half feet wide, and promises to increase, both in quality and size. Several other veins running parallel, have been discovered adjacent thereto, the appearances of which are precisely similar, and these I have no doubt will prove to be equally as valuable. Other portions of the property, known as the Hagler tract, the Simon Bost tract, and the Daniel Paggot tract, have likewise been ascertained to be exceedingly rich in minerals, many veins having been discovered and opened to no very inconsiderable extent. On the Hagler tract, there exists a copper vein, which, although proven to the depth of no more than twelve or fifteen feet, justifies the expectation of something very rich. The ores of the species known as the yellow sulphuret, and yields 30 to 32 ℔ cent. of metal. Other veins of copper ore were pointed out to me on this tract, but time did not permit me to thoroughly investigate them.

The works of the Company, including mill-house and machinery for grinding the ores, are situated on the first-mentioned tract, within a few yards of the manager's house. There is a small, delicately-formed man, and could be unable to cope with any one of ordinary strength. One of the witnesses spoken of the parties being "clinched" before the pistol was fired.

The wife of the accused seems much worn and enfeebled by her constant attention to him, but manifests an agonizing interest in every word the witnesses utter. She is a young lady of prepossessing appearance. His mother also seems deeply anxious. The prisoner is so feeble that it is feared he will break down completely should the trial prove tedious.

The wife of the ill-fated BUTLER is also here, though she has not yet appeared in the Court room.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S VOLUNTEER DEFENCE.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Standard.

We learn from the last number of the Kentucky *Register*, that the Hardin Circuit Court will hold its Spring term, commencing on Monday, 17th inst. At which time, it is supposed, that the notorious MAT. F. WARD will have his trial for the murder of Mr. BUTLER. The editor, in an article headed "Hardin Circuit Court," indulges in a lengthy article, deprecating any excitement or undue influence against the accused; hoping he may have a fair and impartial trial. To the general tone and scope of the article alluded to, we have certainly no objections to urge; indeed we cordially commend the spirit in which it is written.

But we must say that we were surprised to find, in the very article succeeding, an attempt to forestall public opinion, by an assertion that Mr. CRITTENDEN had volunteered to defend Mr. WARD, and that "all who know the high moral worth of Mr. CRITTENDEN, and his great purity of character, will at once concur with us in the opinion that Mr. CRITTENDEN would never volunteer to defend *a bad man*, much less a murderer."

Everybody knows that Mr. CRITTENDEN would not "defend a bad man, much less a murderer." Mr. CRITTENDEN does defend MAT. F. WARD, therefore MAT. F. WARD is not a bad man, nor is he a murderer. Out upon such reasoning, and shame upon such an attempt to influence public opinion.

But we cannot refrain from expressing our deep and heart-felt regret that Mr. CRITTENDEN should have thought proper to take this step. Since our earliest boyhood we have ever esteemed and venerated the name of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN—we were ever taught to believe him the impersonation of all that is true, noble and great—the mirror in which the youth of the age might class themselves.

Certainly, we are the last person who would be inclined willfully to censure or cast reproach upon Mr. CRITTENDEN for any course he deems proper to pursue. But we do say, unhesitatingly, that in our opinion, Mr. CRITTENDEN should not, without fee or reward, lend the weight of his personal influence, his position, his commanding talent and his matchless eloquence in defence of a man circumstanced as Mr. WARD is. Let us for a moment look at the case.

Mr. WARD, a young man in the prime of life, surrounded by wealth and influential relations, the recipient of every benefit which wealth could bestow, goes forth, with his younger brothers by his side, to the peaceful and qu

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 812. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

Is published EVERY MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Four copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers

New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nebraska Movement—Gadsden Treaty—Land Grant to Iowans—Cuban Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23, 1854.

I resume my pen once more, after a brief but rather severe trial of sickness, which has interrupted my communications during the past week.

That a plot to spring the Nebraska bill in the House of Representatives to-morrow, in the absence of at least fifty of known opponents, has been agitated, there can be scarce a doubt; but it is by no means so sure that a sufficient number of the faithful can be whipped into participation in the scaly trick to warrant Judge RICHARDSON in attempting to carry out the scheme. If the project should be abandoned, we shall have authoritative asseverations from official quarters that nothing of the sort was ever intended. If, on the contrary, the effort be made to force the vote on the Nebraska bill forthwith, under operation of the previous question, it will fail, unless I am greatly mistaken in relation to the firmness of some fifty or sixty determined men, who, by extra parliamentary means, will prevent a snap judgment in the absence of so many of their colleagues.

I am not of those who believe the bill destined to defeat under any and all circumstances. The present House of Representatives is composed of men not elected in view of any such question as this, and who do not represent the sentiment of their constituents in relation thereto. Many of them are so much under the control of Executive influence, too, that they will vote for the bill, utterly regardless of the sentiment at home. Under these circumstances, I am perfectly well satisfied that, whenever the vote is taken upon the direct question of the passage of the Senate's Nebraska bill, with some slight emendment, *it will pass the House.* As I said long ago, it is scotched only—not killed. The only method of defeating it is to postpone the vote until so late in the session that it cannot be reached. It is by no means *certain* that this can be done, although it seems probable.

It is thought the Senate will definitely dispose of the Gadsden Treaty on Tuesday. I still believe the body will not let the opportunity slip to make a treaty that will either be acceptable to SANTA ANNA or serve as the basis of a new negotiation. There is scarce a man among the most determined opponents of the Treaty as negotiated, who is willing to take the responsibility of rejecting it altogether. I take it for granted that the rumors of remarkable and disgraceful disclosures in the correspondence connected with the Treaty,—showing that high officials have been improperly mixed up in the matter, and exposing corruption in high places,—are sheer humbug. My own efforts to get hold of any specific fact in these disclosures have signally failed; and my own experience satisfies me that the Senate is not so hermetically sealed that facts of the character indicated can be kept for weeks a profound secret from outsiders. If the President or anybody else in high place had been guilty of improper conduct, depend upon it, the world would have known it "confidentially" long ere this.

From what I can gather, I am inclined to think some arrangement will be made by which the friends of the Sloo Grant will recede from their demand for its distinct recognition in terms that the boundary line will be established just north of Lake Guzman, and that the sum of money to be paid for the cession of territory and the abrogation of the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe will be increased to ten millions. Thus modified, I incline to believe the treaty will be ratified. This arrangement of course includes none for the payment of claims of American citizens against Mexico, which is unfortunate; still, better abandon even that than fail to settle the boundary question, and get rid of the 11th article. In the commercial treaty which will doubtless follow, it will be a comparatively easy matter to get a port upon the Gulf of California for a naval and mercantile dépôt.

We have no message from the President vetoing the bill granting lands for the relief of the Indigent Insane, but it is confidently anticipated. The President will doubtless base his veto upon the ground that the Public Lands proposes a system of distribution of the Public Lands among the States for charitable purposes—purposes not provided for by the Constitution. He will argue that the Public Lands can only be disposed of by sale, in order that the proceeds may be put in the Treasury and devoted to the general good, or for the common defence, or for purposes of settlement. Anything beyond this is certainly in violation of the Baltimore Platform, in behalf of which the Administration has already suffered so much. It is a pity that so beneficent a measure as that of founding asylums all through the land for the Indigent Insane should be defeated by the one man power.

I learn that Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, late U. S. Minister at Madrid, was to leave Liverpool for New-York, by the steamer *Africa*, on the 17th inst., and may therefore be expected to arrive here within a few days. Some time ago, arrangements were made by some of the friends of Cuba to give him a public reception on his return to the United States, in compliment for his successful efforts in behalf of the unfortunate prisoners of the Lopez Expedition. It is to be hoped those having this matter in charge will not let it go by default.

The scheme of Cuban Africanization, for foreshadowing which your correspondent, some months ago, was so lavishly treated to ridicule and abuse, seems to have become a fixed fact, believed by everybody who reads the Cuban news. Many readers, doubtless, will be a little mystified by the official statement in the Havana Press, that a large number of slaves have been apprenticed for one year only. Upon making inquiry in a quarter likely to be well informed, I am assured that these single-year apprenticeships do not constitute the whole service to be exacted. They are the ear-marks of a new system, by which it is understood that the Government is to capture all the slaves that are brought to the Island, apprentice them for one year, and paying the price received for the service to the trader, who will thus make quite as much on his speculation, and avoid its chief risks. At the end of the year, the Government will apprentice the negroes again, and so secure a revenue by no means small in amount from their labor. The object is three-fold,—to procure more labor for the planters, by introducing increased supplies of negroes, to appear to be working in good faith to extinguish the slave-trade, and to cover up, by this apparently humanitarian work, the ultimate scheme of Africanization.

S.

☞ The United States ship *Jamestown* sailed on the 10th from Montevideo for Philadelphia. The United States ship *Germantown* sailed on the same day for the Falkland Islands. The frigate *Savannah* and brig *Bainbridge* were at Montevideo at the same date, with those vessels all well.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The steamship *Roanoke*, having been newly equipped, will resume her place in the Norfolk and Richmond line, leaving here to-morrow afternoon and calculate upon a quick passage.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Numerous Petitions in Favor of Securing Religious Liberty to American Citizens Abroad.

THE MECHANICS ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Medals to the Saviors of those who were Perishing in the Wreck of the San Francisco.

$50,000 APPROPRIATED.

Progress of the Deficiency and Nebraska Bills.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

The Gadsden Treaty will in all probability be disposed of to-morrow, and secrecy removed.

The Spanish Government having heretofore, in its correspondence with our Minister at Madrid broadly asserted the right of search, whenever circumstances may in the opinion of that Government justify it, or when mere suspicions of fillibuster designs arise, it appears from dispatches recently received from Mr. SOULE, dated at Madrid, March 3, that he plainly told the Spanish Minister of State, Sr. DE LA BANCA, that simple suspicion only, that a vessel under the flag of the United States has been forcibly detained and searched by one of Her Majesty's armed cruisers in time of peace, will always be sufficient to excite the very serious attention of the United States Government, and must, necessarily, in every case lead to a rigid investigation of the circumstances which may have condnced to the taking of such a step.

The new Nebraska scheme has been abandoned, after creating much excitement.

The *Globe* learns that the chain-bridge, in course of erection, over the Potomac, at Little Falls, fell this morning, killing several men,—among them Mr. RYNER, the contractor.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

Mr. FOOTE presented remonstrances against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. HAMLIN similar remonstrances from Maine.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the Jews of Rochester, praying that religious freedom be secured to all American citizens in European countries.

Also the remonstrance of GEORGE CORNELL and others, of New-York, against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. FISH presented memorials in favor of schools for the education of boys as seamen.

Also petitions from Jews, in favor of religious freedom.

Mr. SUMNER presented numerous memorials in favor of cheap Ocean postage.

Mr. FITZPATRICK introduced a bill granting land to Alabama for railroads.

A bill for the relief of GRAFTON BAKER was reported and passed.

The House joint resolution, directing the settlement of certain expenses incurred by the Legislature of Oregon, in preparing and printing a code of laws, was reported and passed.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was returned from the House with amendments to the Senate's amendments. The House rejected the Senate's amendment increasing the salaries of the Professors of French and Drawing.

Mr. HUNTER hoped the Senate would concur with the House.

Mr. SHIELDS hoped not, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendment. Agreed to.

A Committee of Conference was asked.

Mr. HUNTER presented a petition from a number of mechanics, praying that the Homestead bill be amended so as to allow them to receive two hundred dollars each in lieu of land.

Mr. BUTLER presented a petition from two citizens of Washington, praying that the Corporation of that city be instructed to repeal that law which requires taverns and eating-houses to close at midnight.

Mr. EVERETT presented a petition from the American Scientific Association, asking for an appropriation to enable Professor MITCHELL, of Cincinnati, to construct a machine for observing right ascensions and declinations, by the aid of magnetism, which was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. FISH presented a petition from the Jews of New-York in favor of religious freedom.

MEDALS TO THE CAPTAINS WHO SAVED SO MANY LIVES FROM THE WRECK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. SHIELDS moved to take up the bill appropriating $100,000 to procure suitable gold medals for the Captains of the *Three Bells*, the *Kilby*, and the *Antarctic*, and the balance to be divided among said Captains and their crews, for their gallant conduct in rescuing the survivors of the wreck of the steamer *San Francisco*.

Mr. HUNTER said he hoped the Senate would take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD said this was the day fixed for the consideration of the bill to suspend all duties on railroad iron. There were many persons about to engage in the manufacture of that article, and it was important that they and the country should know what course Government intended to pursue. He would, however, give way to the bill mentioned by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. GWIN moved a substitute, proposing to give the Captains of the *Three Bells*, *Kilby*, *Antarctic*, and *Lucy Thompson*, a gold medal each, and all others engaged in the rescue suitable silver and bronze medals, and appropriating $20,000 for that object. He said that citizens of the United States had already subscribed nearly $50,000, which had been paid to the officers and crews of those vessels. The Government, too, had promptly paid the sums demanded by their owners, for damages and losses sustained by them in consequence of the rescue. The owners of the *Three Bells* had demanded $25,000, and the owners of the *Kilby* $15,000, and they were paid these amounts. At the time he investigated these matters, the *Antarctic* had not returned from Liverpool, and he did not know how much her owners had asked or received of this Government. The Senate would see that the Government and citizens of the United States had already paid to the owners and the crews of the three vessels over $100,000. His substitute proposed the proper course. The gold, silver and bronze medals, with suitable devices, would be more highly prized by these brave men than any gift in money. He thought the commander of the *Lucy Thompson* ought to have a medal.

Mr. SHIELDS said the statement of the amount subscribed by the citizens, and paid to these heroic men, and of what was paid by the Government to the owners of vessels was entirely correct, but that matter had nothing whatever to do with the national acknowledgements of this noble deed of humanity and dauntless heroism. He repeated the details of the disaster, and the gallant conduct displayed by these commanders during those perilous days and nights. He said that while the medals would be treasured by the officers, the poor tar would not deem a bronze medal any munificent reward for his hardship and gallantry. The money to them would be something truly bountiful and rewarding.

Mr. GWIN said the Senator had distinguished himself greatly in the Mexican war, and had received thanks and medals. Had that Senator received a sword for his gallantry, would he not have prized it ten times more highly than all the money in the Treasury? He knew of bronze medals, which were of but little value in themselves, but no amount of money could purchase them from those on whom they had been bestowed.

Messrs. HAMLIN and MALLORY followed, in favor of the original resolution.

Mr. SLIDELL advocated the amendment.

Mr. GWIN's substitute rejected—Yeas 16; Nays 21.

YEAS—Messrs Butler, Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Norris, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Bright, Brown, Cooper, Everett, Fish, Foote, Geyer, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pettit, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Wright.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend by striking out hundred thousand and inserting fifty thousand.

Mr. SEWARD—I hope the amendment will not be agreed to. After we have seen the expressions and manifestations of gratitude which have been given by the citizens of the United States to these meritorious men, it does seem to me that it would be much more satisfactory to the people that we should award nothing at all then that we should differ upon the sum, and cut it down from one hundred thousand to fifty thousand dollars. These men are entitled to some reward, to some acknowledgment from the country, or they are not. They are entitled to some reward from Government or they are not. There is no one here or elsewhere who will maintain that a higher act of heroism in civil life has ever occurred or can ever occur. Such an act then deserves an acknowledgment. The very nature of the transaction itself is an evidence of its merit. All civilized nations regard services of this kind as magnanimous, heroic and worthy of reward. It is a principle of maritime law that he who shall venture his life, or even his property, at sea, in tempests and storms, to protect the property of another, and much more, to protect the life of one or of many, is entitled to what, under other circumstances, would be called an extravagant reward. The law divides, by way of salvage, the whole value of the property saved, between the original owner and those who save it from destruction. If the Government of the United States is to make a special acknowledgment, as it is agreed on all hands it should, of this great act, the sum which that acknowledgment shall cost is to be fixed with reference to our position and character, not less than with reference to the greatness and heroism of the transaction itself. In regard to the first, I need not say to Senators that we have to sustain a character which we are perhaps too proud in claiming as not inferior to any other commercial or political power on earth. Then the next consideration is the greatness and heroism of the transaction itself as compared with others of a similar nature; and on this subject I am sure that there is an unanimous agreement that the history of naval and maritime affairs presents no transaction in which more devoted, self-denying, self-sacrificing hardships were undergone, more sacrifice of mere convenience and humanity, than in the case before us. Then, with reference to the effects of this proceeding, as an example, by way of encouragement to similar deeds of heroism—if the amount is to be restricted, it must be wholly through fear that some evil will come from the legislation, as a precedent. Now is any man afraid, by appropriating $100,000 to signalize the public appreciation of conduct such as that which elicits this reward, that we shall encourage to bold, too heroic, too disinterested conduct in cases of peril and shipwreck on the part of American seamen, or of seamen throughout the world. Certainly not! There is no danger of that. I repeat, if we are, by a special act of this kind, to show our appreciation of such conduct, it should be commensurate with the greatness of the transaction itself. I am sure that if such a proposition had been made when the intelligence of the disaster and the partial salvage first reached the capital, there is no man who would have been for cutting down the appropriation to $20,000. We have no claim of property now to settle, we owe, practically, no debts; we have a large surplus in our Treasury; we are rich, we are strong. A government which has no use for its surplus funds except to buy up its own perfectly safe bonds at an advance of 15 cents on the dollar, ought to make a liberal reward for benefits conferred by others at the peril of the property and lives of those who confer them, or it ought not to make a mockery of the virtue of gratitude at all. Let us then sustain our own character, and encourage our own seamen and those of all nations, to emulate the conduct of the saviors of those who were perishing in the wreck of the *San Francisco*.

The question was taken and the amendment agreed to. Yeas, 21; Nays, 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bright, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Tenn., Norris, Pratt, Pearce, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Brown, Cooper, Everett, Fish, Foote, Hamlin, Mallory, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Wright.

The question taken on the engrossment of the bill. Yeas, 21; Nays, 16—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Chase, Cooper, Everett, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hamlin, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Wade, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bright, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dawson, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Williams.

The bill then passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up, and some twenty amendments, reported by the Finance Committee, adopted in a body. One appropriating eighty thousand dollars for negotiations with the Indians in Washington Territory, debated and adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

Mr. GREY asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for certain information relative to mail contracts for carrying the mails on the Ohio river, and for copies of the rules and regulations which deny to members of Congress the privilege of going to the rooms in the Department and examining the public records under the charge of the Clerk.

The House refused a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the resolution, by 64 against 81.

Mr. FAULKNER, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States, if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the House the instructions referred to in President MONROE's Annual Message, December, 1823, and transmitted to our Diplomatic Agents abroad, on the subject of issuing commissions to privats armed vessels; together with the responses, if any, received from said Governments. Also any other instructions given, or correspondence held with foreign Governments, on the same subject, since the date of said Message, and not heretofore communicated to Congress.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. PHELPS said the bill as it passed the House, appropriated one and a half million of dollars. The Senate had added amendments to the extent of two millions; half a million of these, the Committee of Ways and Means had agreed to recommend to the House, leaving one million and a half involved in the disagreeing votes of the two Houses. The Senate appropriated $500,000 for continuing the works for bringing water into Georgetown and Washington. As the aqueduct will cost $2,400,000, and as another plan has been offered for accomplishing this object for $1,000,000, and was before the Committee, they left it for the House to decide whether they will carry out the original design. The Committee likewise declined recommending a concurrence in the Senate's amendment for various Custom-Houses, not considering the appropriations to be deficiencies. He said much of the money is needed at this moment for defraying the ordinary expenses of the Government, and therefore appealed to the House to dispose of the subject as soon as practicable.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. PHILIPS spoke of the necessity of passing the Nebraska bill. It had been assailed by many who, while admitting the correctness of the principles on which it is founded, object to it because it repeals the Missouri act of 1820; but if this act has no further claim to consideration than its owe inherents merits, it would be surely illogical to say the wrong of our predecessors is a bar to righteous action on our part. It had been said this was something more than a Legislative act—that it was a Compromise, and of binding force. If this were true, whatever might be the merits of the Nebraska bill, it could receive the concurrence of no honorable man. He had looked at the journals of both Houses for 1820 and 1821; the faithful chronicles of the past and the unerring guides of the future. There was nothing uncertain in them, and so far from the journals showing there was any such contract and agreement between the Representatives of the Slaveholding States, there was not a page of the journals but disproved the assertion. This he proceeded to show, and in conclusion argued why the bill is entitled to the favor of Southern Representatives.

Mr. BENTON obtained the floor, but gave way with the understanding he will speak to-morrow on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., said he was among those who refused to recognize the Compromise Measures of 1850, as measures of justice between the North and the South. He had been the enemy of all Compromise. He was, however, free to acknowledge he had yielded to them as an act of submission because he was told they were to be the end of all agitation, but now they are made the pretext of a fresh quarrel. He spoke from recollection when he said the Missouri act of 1820 was regarded as a Compromise for many long years. If he was at fault he was the blindest man that ever lived. Under eight presidential terms it remained untouched as a Compromise. He had infinitely more respect for that, if he should go into the motives which induced its passage, than he had for the Compromise Measures of 1850: but from the speeches of gentlemen, he began to doubt whether it was ever a Compromise, and he almost doubted whether it was ever passed by Congress at all. [Laughter.] But it is idle to expend our time with the investigation of facts connected with those who have passed away. We have taken up the cross of progress, and must say "Let the dead bury the dead." It is in the power of ingenious and talented gentlemen to take up the facts of history and make them like the glass in the kaleidescope, to reflect to any shape which caprice or whim may suggest. He had sought the floor to state his objections to the Nebraska bill, although he at first did not wish to connect himself with the subject. He had not been disposed to interfere and embarrass the author and the friends of the measure, but hoped that they might yet control and amend the bill. His wish was that they might dispose of it one way or the other speedily. Its author pushed forward the bill in the Senate, where it had a good time. Whether the author should win or lose the bill, he would never lose his (HARRIS') respect. He did not care if Mr. DOUGLAS was a candidate for the Presidency, and he did not see why a man should be shused like a pickpocket because he aspired to the highest place in the country. [Laughter.] If ambition is worth anything, let it be directed to the highest point. The bill passed that enlightened and worthy body, and he well recollected the day it was received in the House. The bill was brought here by the messenger, and the messenger came in company with the bill. [Laughter.] The doorkeeper announced the communication from the Senate, and the gentleman who brought it bowed, and after stating the Senate had passed the bill, made another polite bow and retreated. The bill was then gently laid on the table, but after a while it was taken up, and, like a shot, dropped into the water, down into the deep bosom of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, leaving gentlemen wondering at the descent; but he was at any moment ready to bring the matter up for repair. It should not be left to harden in a chrysalis state. That would be worse than leaving a girl half courted or half married. [Laughter.] Without concluding, he gave way to a motion for the Committee to rise, which prevailed. Adjourned.

Arrival of the United States at New-Orleans—A Fortnight Later from California.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, April 23.

The steamship *United States*, from Aspinwall, 17th inst., has arrived at this port, bringing California advices to the 1st April.

She reports that the mail steamship *Illinois* sailed from Aspinwall, for New-York, on the 17th, with seven hundred and fifty passengers, and about one million dollars in treasure—brought down to Panama by the steamship *Oregon*.

The news from California is very meagre. A duel had taken place between Mr. WASHINGTON, one of the editors of the San Francisco *Times*, and Mr. WASHBURN, of the *Alta California*, in which the latter was severely wounded.

The trial of Col. WATKINS—one of the WALKER Expedition—had resulted in a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation for mercy.

The British ship *Challenge* had been seized for a violation of the revenue laws.

The markets continued excessively depressed.

The following arrivals from Atlantic ports had taken place during the fortnight at San Francisco:

March 16, clipper ship Water Witch, from Boston; 22, clipper-ships Romance of the Sea, &c.; David Brown, from New-York; 25, clipper-ship Lightfoot, Pilgrim, from New-York, Dec. 1; 28, clipper-ship Don Quixote, Nute, from Boston, Nov. 28; Dashing Wave, Tisk, Philadelphia, Nov. 2; 30, steamer Adams, Wilmot, Philadelphia; Oct. 12; bark E. Wright, Jr., Burgess, New-York, July 22, via Valparaiso; 30, ship Sarah, Allen, New-York, Nov. 20.

From Venezuela—Abolition of Slavery there.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 24.

The bark *Venezuela*, DAVIS, from Puerto Cabello on the 9th inst., has arrived at this port, and reports that the Venezuelan Congress, on the 24th ult., abolished Slavery throughout the Republic, the bill receiving the President's signature and becoming a law the day it was passed. Indemnity to the planters is specified, but the funds for the purpose had not been created.

The elections are to come off in August, when it is supposed General MONAGAS will be chosen President.

Business was brisk, and Coffee arriving freely. The quotations were—ordinary, 10c.@10¼c.; superior, 12c.@13c. Hides, 14c. Cocoa, 21c.; inferior, 15c.@18c.

Ex-President Fillmore at Savannah—Emigration to Liberia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, April 24.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received, but contain no news of interest.

Ex-President FILLMORE arrived at Savannah on Friday evening, and was received with a salute of thirty-one guns, and escorted by a military and civic procession to the Pulaski House. He leaves Savannah to-day for Charleston.

The ship *Sophia Walker*, chartered by the American Colonization Society, for Liberia, sails from here or Saturday next, with near 300 emigrants, from different States.

Railroad Subscriptions by the City of New-Orleans—Steamship Empire City Aground.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 22.

A vote was taken throughout this city, yesterday, on a proposition for the city to subscribe to the stock of the Great Northern and Western Railroads, and resulted in favor of the measure by a majority of about 5 to 1.

The steamship *Empire City* from Havana has arrived below, and is aground at Pass Loutre.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, Monday, April 24.

A fire in this city last evening consumed the shoe store of Mr. PACKARD, CONNELL's tailor and candy shop, MOONEY's paint shop and an adjoining stable. During the progress of the flames a large number of people congregated on the roof of a shed near by, and a portion of the roof gave way, injuring several persons underneath.

The Steamship James Adger.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 23.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, did not leave here for New-York until 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, April 23.

The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, arrived here from New-York yesterday.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Monday, April 24—11 o'clock P. M.

The weather to-night is clear, with the wind from the northeast. The *Arabia* has not yet arrived.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Anniversary Celebration at the Astor House.

The Sixty-eighth Anniversary of St. George's Society of the City of New-York was celebrated last evening at the Astor House, with ceremonies of unusual interest. The peculiar position which England occupies at the present time with reference to the liberties of Europe, had the effect to bring together a more numerous body of the English residents of this City than usual on such occasions, and to attach to the celebration of the day a more than ordinary interest.

At 6 o'clock, the spacious dining-hall was opened, and around the well-laid tables, arranged with a taste for which the Astor House has at all times been famed, the company seated themselves.

Above the President's chair was a full-length portrait of Britain's Queen, on the right of which hung the colors of the country over which she reigns, and on the left the Stars and Stripes formed a rich drapery. At the opposite end of the hall, the Turkish flag occupied the centre. At the right was the tri-color of France, and on the left the flag of Britain. On the table, among the ornamental pastry, we noticed a representation of Queen VICTORIA in full Court dress, St. George destroying the Dragon, a Gothic tower, an English cottage, the Graces supporting flowers, and a Venetian cottage.

At the head of the table, Mr. YOUNG, editor of the *Albion*, and President of St. George's Society, presided. The following were the invited guests: SAMI EFFENDI and FONTLET EFFENDI, the Turkish Commissioners; Capt. EAGLE, U. S. steamer *Princeton*; GEO. SCHANN, British Vice Consul; Sir WM. BOYN; Mr. NOBLE, of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. DA PEYSTER, President of the St. Nicholas Society; Mr. STEWART, of St. Patrick's Society; Mr. PEABODY, of the New-England Society; Mr. MILES, of St. David's Society; Mr. JAMES WALLACK.

To render the scene, if possible, still more enlivening, DONWORTH's Band was in attendance, and throughout the evening they discoursed their sweetest music.

The sumptuous dinner, made up of all the luxuries of the season, and in a great variety, was duly partaken of, and, after the cloth was removed, *Non nobis Domine* was executed in a highly creditable manner by gentlemen present. At the conclusion, the President rose and said:

BROTHERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE: Before I enter upon the business laid out for me this evening, I beg leave to thank you for the honor you have conferred on me in placing me in this Chair. I am well aware that you might have selected an individual more capable, but I am sure you could not have found a person better disposed to the best of his abilities to uphold the honor of the Old Country and the welfare of its people. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, while I thank you for this, I cannot but congratulate you on our having met together to celebrate another anniversary, not only without the occurrence of anything which would dim the lustre of the star of England, but under certain circumstances which give a peculiar lustre to that star. [Cheers.] But we must not forget that ours is a charitable institution. Bear with me for a few moments, if I also congratulate you on the exceedingly prosperous state in which the Society now is, and the amount of good which it has the prospect of doing. [Cheers.] During the past year the Society has given pecuniary assistance to 854 persons. Out of these, 34 have been supplied with funds to return home. Poor fellows!—whose adventure in the New World was an unmistakable failure—we have done the kindest thing to send them home to lay their bones in the soil of their mother country. Of this 854, seventy-five have been furnished with situations, and over one hundred have received regular monthly allowances—some of whom (and it speaks well for our institution) have been in receipt of assistance from this Society for upwards of twenty years. [Applause.] But, gentlemen, these numbers are small compared with what I shall state to you; for upwards of 4,000 poor emigrants—countrymen of ours—have been helped on their way, and have received practical advice; and no fewer than 1,124, apart from those who received pecuniary assistance, have been furnished with situations. These are simply the statistics of our Society. I would to God that our charities were on a larger scale, but it is some satisfaction to know that amid the abundance of this country—that here, so prolific are the means of support, our charities at least are very fairly proportioned to the demand that is made upon them.

And now, gentlemen, we give 364 days in the year to benefit our countrymen, and I think we are fairly entitled to devote one day to Saint George's Day, which, according to our Constitution, we are to devote to social intercourse. [Cheers.] I see, Sirs, you understand what I mean by that. And now, gentlemen, I can ask you with some safety whether there have not occurred, during the past twelve months, certain circumstances that will give flavor to this meeting such as they rarely have had. My predecessors in this Chair have occasionally sketched the prominent events that have occurred during the twelve months previous, and there are a few points for which I will be pardoned for adverting to, for in them we see indications that our dear and beloved country has gained new honors among the nations of the earth. [Applause.] Let me remind you that since we last met at this table, under the flag which overhangs me on the right, that problem which has puzzled seamen for two hundred years has been solved. [Applause.] I allude to the discovery of a Northwest Passage. That is, of itself, a sufficient theme for a speaker, but I only mentioned it as one of the little incidents to which Englishmen may look with pride. Another event which has occurred is intimately connected with this country. I allude to the fact that our Government sent, nearly twelve months ago, gentlemen of distinction in the various walks of life, as Royal Commissioners, who came for the express purpose of doing honor to the industrial exhibition, which was itself an honor to this City and to this country. There is another event of which I must speak, and which is also connected with this country. I allude to the circumstance of the wreck of the *San Francisco*, in which a good Providence enabled a British man to signally do his duty in saving the lives of a large number of American citizens. [Cheers.] After the services rendered it would ill become me to lay claim to any particular merit, for my pleasure has been that of witnessing the gratitude and kindly feelings which this circumstance has developed. [Applause.] I might allude to the calumnious reports which were spread about regarding the character and political feelings of the subjects of the British realm. But you remember how they were buried back and how they disappeared before the truth. I might allude, too, of the Cabul war to all of which I have referred, as evidencing the presence of a great and benevolent Providence, which we delight to recognize as the God of battles and of peace. I might allude to the fact that all minor topics of interests are absorbed in the one great fact that since we met last, Great Britain has passed from a 30 years' peace into a state of warfare. [Loud and continued cheers.] Gentlemen, it is hardly possible to describe the change that has taken place, and it is only because we look steadily in the face, and gradually looking the event in the face that we are not overwhelmed by its magnitude. You remember how evening after evening we have in this room dealt with peaceful topics, and congratulated ourselves upon the trade and flourishing commence of our country and literature; but now you know that after every steamer arrives, when you take the newspaper in your hands the first thing you look for is the progress of the war. [Cheers.] It seems to me that this change can never be better described than in the words of our immortal SHAKSPEARE:

"Now all the youth of England are on fire,
And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies.
Now thrive the armorers; and honor's thought
Reigns solely in the heart of every man."

That is true. I am sure you have no manner of doubt that these are our feelings upon this subject. But, gentlemen, if we have passed to a state of war, it is a war, not only in its origin but in its character, different from any one in which Great Britain has hitherto been engaged. This is a war for humanity. [Loud cheers.] When we take into consideration these facts, I think we have many reasons to be proud of the day we commemorate. Gentlemen, I propose to you the first regular toast—

The day, and all who honor it.—Music by the Band.

The Queen—God bless her.

The toast was followed by "God Save the Queen," sung by Mr. W. BROWN—the company joining in the chorus.

The President of the United States.—Music—"Hail Columbia."

Her Majesty's Ministers and Representatives on this Continent.—Music—"Hail Smiling Morn."

GEORGE SCHANN, in response to the toast, said:

I rise with feelings of pleasure to respond to the toast which has been proposed. The President has alluded to the war. It is true that the Union Jack and the tri-color of France wave side by side on the field of battle, showing to the world a great lesson to the councils of nations, that might has ceased to be right. [Loud cheers.] I have seen some persons shake their heads at this, but it is true. If you will permit me to make a comparison, I shall be better able to explain my meaning. Let us imagine two branches of one family living for many generations in two distinct countries, and knowing nothing of each other save what they learn from stories they hear and which serve only to nourish the jealousies they entertain, so that they never meet but in disputs. Let us suppose that these should meet in the course of time, when the debatable questions are at rest, and they learn to know each other's good qualities and look with indulgence upon each other's foibles—what would be more natural than that they should finish by becoming perfect friends? [Applause.] And that, gentlemen, is the relation in which England and France stand at the present time. Their origin is the same. Britons and Gauls are of the same blood. The Saxons and Danes were first cousins to the Franks and Burgundians; and lastly, we find in both countries the descendants of the Normans who waged war with WILLIAM. [Applause.] They are now with each other—they know each other now—they are friends. [Renewed applause.] I will mention, in conclusion, a very curious fact, which elucidates and proves to a certain extent what I have said. The French Vice Consul of New-York was born under the British flag, [applause,] and the British Vice Consul was born under the French flag. [Loud applause.] Are we not justified, then, in anticipating in all the events which are coming around, the dawn of a new era, an era in which civilization and humanity will establish in the future a brotherhood of nations? [Continued applause.]

The Army and Navy of Great Britain. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] Song—"The Battle of the Baltic."

Major HANCOCK, of the New-York *Herald*, briefly returned thanks, and concluded with—

To the Memory of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. [Drank in silence.] Music—"The Soldier's Tear."

The next regular toast was as follows:

The Army and Navy of the United States. [Drank standing, with nine times nine.]

Capt. EAGLE, U. S. N., responded. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am a sailor, and not in the habit of making long speeches. I return sincere thanks in behalf of my brother officers, and also for the Army, as I perceive no Army officers present, and more fully reply by offering as a sentiment:

St. George's Society of New-York and the Royal Navy of Great Britain—The one distinguished for its generous deeds; the other for its formidable efficiency.

The President gave the next toast:

Our Allies—France and Turkey—The Crescent and the Cross united in a righteous cause.

It is a matter of rumor, said he, that the "sick man" has thrown away his crutches. He has grasped his sword in piece of them. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, if we may judge of Kalafat and Oltenitza, somebody elsewhere will be likely to want crutches before this war is over. [Loud cheers.]

SAMI EFFENDI responded in French.

The next regular toast was:

The Sister Societies—Their honored representatives our welcome guests. Music—"Life's a Bumper."

Mr. NOBLE, President of the Saint Andrew's Society, responded.

Allow me, gentlemen, on behalf of the Society which I represent, to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by the last toast. I assure you we are grateful to you; and allow me to hope that I may be thought sincere, when I present to you the warmest regards of myself and the Society which I represent. How changed is the aspect of affairs since we last met to celebrate this day. Then it was peace—now it is war; but now Britain is advancing in the van for freedom. [Cheers.] But we have this consolation, that she is fighting upon the side of right, and upon the side of justice. [Loud cheers.] She is upon the side of the weak against the strong. She is driving the robber and the oppressor from his prey. [Loud cheers.] Let us hope, therefore, that success will speedily attend her noble efforts; and on the next St. George's Day let us congratulate each other upon the return of an honorable and permanent peace. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOSEPH STUART, President of the St. Patrick's Society, next spoke. He thanked them for the enthusiasm with which they received his name. They had heard a great deal about the war, but he was glad to say that the attention of the Sons of St. George was not turned entirely to that. They were a Society of Charity, and they had laid its foundations broad and deep; and he was happy to say that their charity was not confined to their own countrymen, but also to his, and to others. He concluded with the following sentiment:

The British Lion of 1854—Raised from a long and peaceful repose, will still prove himself to be king of the forest. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAM MILLS, President of the St. David's Society, was next introduced. He said that if there was to be war, the Welsh were English, and would go, heart and soul, with France and England in the contest. [Applause.] He gave, in conclusion, the following toast:

The Rose of England and the Lily of France united in Amity—May they ever remain so, and for aish garlands of glory to deck the brows of the brave and victorious of those who have fought and bled for the cause of humanity, civilization, and justice.

Then followed OGDEN DE PEYSTER, Esq., President of the St. Nicholas Society. He spoke at some length, and was

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The African Race in the United States.

NUMBER FOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

It would be extremely interesting to sketch the African character, as it is originally, in a state of Slavery, and in a state of acquired freedom. While the Anglo-Saxon excels in intellect, in invention, in enterprise, the African is marked by emotion and impulse, affection, gratitude, loyalty. I am firmly persuaded that the Anglo-Saxon does the African injustice, universally; because the latter is possessed of less energy, he becomes despised by the former; his qualities of heart are overlooked.

If I wanted a devoted servant, I would choose an African. If I wanted a person to whom I would trust my affairs, I would choose this African. If a mother wants a nurse to whom she may safely confide the care of her children, before Anglo-Saxon or Celt, she would choose an African.

The African has strong attachments. As a husband, as a father, he stands unrivalled. In his attachment to his country—I mean *this* country—however spurned and ill-treated, he is loyal and sincere. In its defence, he was, on the testimony of General JACKSON, brave and enthusiastic beyond expectation.

In Slavery he is submissive to oppression, forgiving of injuries, without animosity, without revenge. Incendiarism in unheard of, assassination unknown, however great the provocation. I have seen the African rise from the infliction of the lash with a placid countenance.

In the field I have seen the African slave cheerful, docile, addressing his owner with "Yes, massa," and "No, massa," in a soft voice, and with a beaming countenance.

In his religion he is still full of emotion, and hence he is peculiarly disposed to join the Methodists. Many, however, are Baptists. In cities his religious meeting and its exercises are a great solace to him. In the distant country district he feels the want of these severely.

What would such a disposition prove if the slave became self-emancipated? Taught, disciplined, and elevated, he would enjoy his evenings and his Sunday's reading and devotions more than any man. He would fulfil that prophesy—"*The Ethiopian shall stretch forth his hands unto God.*"

His would be a home of beaming cheerfulness—his wife and his children around him in the bonds of an African affection. His cottage would be tidy, his garden well cultivated, stored, and adorned.

One day in the week I see him neatly, not to say smartly dressed, with his tidy wife and children, strolling in the fields, perhaps to or from some devotional meeting, free as the air he breathes; or sitting down to or rising up from his wholesome meal, with thankfulness of heart towards the Giver of every good gift.

His wife has become his own wife; his children his own children. No in slave-dealer can separate them. They are united forever, without fear and trembling lest they should be torn and sold asunder forever.

Reader, look on this picture, and on that. Which do you prefer? Which do you wish to be the true picture of the United States, the land of your birth and affections? Think of the negroes of Georgia, of Alabama, of Louisiana, of Mississippi, and of Arkansas, as thus alive, or free, and tell me which thought makes you the happier. Think of those distant plantations as dismal jails, or as freedom's eases, and tell me which freezes and which thought warms your heart.

I leave a thousand thoughts to your own meditation; only I beg of you *to think* of the present condition of the enslaved African, and of what might be his condition, if taught and elevated, and free, with the rights of a man, a husband, a parent, a citizen,—the degradation of the cow-hide, the whip, and the paddle, forgotten,—every noble motive which leads a man to perform his duties, cultivated.

Think of all these things and choose—between a set of slaves and a noble peasantry. Think, too, that the eyes of all nations, and what is far more, the eye of God is upon you.

I have said that the Anglo-Saxon does the African injustice in his thoughts and expressions in regard to him. He has invented sundry *hypotheses* to bolster up his insensate prejudices. In the first place, like Satan himself, he quotes Scripture, and pretends, forsooth, that the African is the descendant of Hem, the father of Canaan, and under the curse—"a servant of servants shall he be to his brethren."

Now, who can, at this distance of time, determine *who* are the descendants of Ham, and who the descendants of Shem and Japheth? Who can say *what* it is to be "a servant of servants?" Shem, Ham and Japheth were the sons of Noah and (sometimes it is said) of his wife. How should one *race* be *white* and the other *black?*

The very same individual will next contend that the white and black races are distinct creations and species—not perceiving the contradiction. The philosopher, as he is entitled to do, takes his own view of this subject. To this I do not object. Religion and science never can be at variance. But I greatly contemn the sinister use which is made of the ignorant slave-owner, with whom the wish is but father to the thought. In the next place, men, and ministers too, have been found to contend that Slavery, and by implication American Slavery, is sanctioned by Scripture. I have already given my opinion on *this* hypothesis. How, indeed, should holy Scripture sanction a *system*, a "domestic institution, involving adultery and fornication, the separation of the so-called husband and wife, and of parent and child, the unholy mixture of the races?" &c.

Such hypotheses contradict and confute themselves. Do these authors blush with shame, confessing their errors? I have witnessed no such display of candor.

The African *may* be the descendant of Ham; but then he is of the *same* species with his "brethren," the Anglo-Saxon, and he *may* be of a *different* species; but then he cannot be the descendant of Ham and doomed to be the "servant of servants to his brethren." But whatever he may be, he cannot in any case live in adultery and be the parent of children not his own.

I own that this discussion disgusts and sickens me from its injustice. I dismiss it with this feeling; and I appeal to the gentler, juster and purer sex in the United States to view it with just abhorrence.

One writer, speaking of the African race as "these humanities," adding "we are not prepared to call them brethren," appears to me to live in a labyrinth of paradox and perplexity. "Humanities," and *not* our "brethren!" What can the writer mean? Nevertheless what saith the Scripture? God hath indeed "made of *one* blood *all* the nations of men," and "*He* is *not* ashamed to call them *brethren!*"

I have thus hurriedly and briefly traced the character of the African and noticed the hypotheses of his traducers. I appeal to all candid men whether great injustice has not been done to him, physically and morally.

In concluding this paper, I wish to make one remark. The Society of Friends have uniformly advocated the cause of the slave. But have they cordially invited him to form a part of their own community? On the other hand, the Catholics have not been conspicuous as Abolitionists; but they have not refused to kneel before the same altar with him.

I leave these facts to the contemplation of my reader. In New-York an African *clergyman* may not ride in the same omnibus with the white. Yet even in Cuba the high born and sumptuously attired lady is not deterred from kneeling with the lowly negress.

But assuredly God is no respecter of persons.

APRIL, 1854. THE AFRICAN'S FRIEND.

TAKING TOO MUCH EASE IN AN INN.—At the Liverpool Nisi Prius a case has lately been tried before Justice PLATT, worthy of being noticed by travelers. The plaintiff left his box containing money in the commercial room of a Liverpool hotel at which he was staying. On the occasion the owner of the box took money out of it, while in the room above-mentioned. It was finally stolen from the commercial room by a certain stranger-looking guest, amounting £30. The jury found for defendants on the ground that plaintiff's negligence was great.

TEXAS.

Agriculture—Progress of the Country—Rain.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAVACA, (Texas,) Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

This is the main sea port on Matagorda Bay, or, rather, on Lavaca Bay, an arm of the former. It is yet in its infancy, still a city of no little magnitude, as being the main shipping point for nearly the entire western part of this great and growing State. It numbers yet but a few thousands of inhabitants, but amongst them are some of the most staunch and successful merchants in our country. Its site for a town is hardly surpassed on the whole coast, it being on a high bluff, or rather on an elevated prairie, commanding an entire comprehensive view of the beautiful bey bearing its name, together with that of Matagorda, and their adjacent land. It is accessible by shipping from the Gulf of Mexico, 35 miles distant into the interior, where the merchandise hitherward is transferred to the heevy Texas wagon, with its slow but faithful locomotive power of fine yoke of oxen, with sometimes double that strength, the more rapid and expeusive mule team, or the Mexican ox-cart with two wheels and one or two pairs of tall, six feet high oxen, the latter with the yoke lashed to the horns on the top of, and resting on the head of the animal, and no bow about the neck. The Mexican teamsters stick to their old customs. Not a particle of iron or leather is used about any part of their equipment—wood and raw hide being the only materials and fastenings. This was brought about in the first place more than a century ago, when there were no blacksmiths or mechanics of any kind on their long, tedious routes. Hence, necessity made them familier with what in these modern times are called wants. Tis but a few years when the wheels used by these primitives were made of solid blocks of wood, cut from the large cottou-wood, with a hole made in the centre for the axle. (DE COADOVA, better known in this country as the "Wanderer," has one of these trees at a ferm of his, near Seguine, measuring nine feet in diameter. The Texas team makes in good weather about 12 miles per day—the Mexican 15—the mule 20; all of them usually camping "two hours by sun," before sunset, unfastening their cattle to graze, building their camp fire, baking their corn dodger, broiling their bacon, and boiling their coffee. They start the following morning at about 8 or 9 o'clock. Sometimes they are three months on the road, suffering all kinds of exposure to rains, sleet, boggy traveling, and sickness and death of their animals; still they are fond of the pastime. So dreadful was the weather in the latter part of February and first of March, that over one hundred handsome framed oxen were bogged and otherwise left to perish on the plain, extending but thirty miles in the country from the coast. It was painful and disgusting to encounter the putrid remains of these fine animals by the road side, half devoured by the myriads of Mexican buzzards, still with gorged stomachs and bills floating about the carcass. It is only after heavy rains that these disasters occur, and then only in the short depth of Winter, when there is little food to be gathered from the usually well covered prairies.

To give your readers an idea of the extent of this land transportation, I will remark that there are at times from one hundred to two hundred teams within the first twenty-five miles from Lavaca to the country, at about which point they branch off for different sections. Nearly, or quite all the merchandise destined for El Paso, the upper region of the Rio Grande, San Antonio, the beautiful and productive valleye of the Guadalupe, Comal, St. Marks, a portion of the El Dorado, the Navidad and Leveca, besides other small streems, arrives and departs from the city of Lavaca. Hitherto, and as is often the case in new countries, there has been a great struggle for *the* important town on the Bay; hence, the receiving and forwarding has in a measure been divided, although the permanent trade in its natural course has been done at Lavaca. Indianola, a town that from its efforts deserves a better fate, which rose with a sort of Dutch-Anglo fierceness for a few years, has now fallen as rapidly, and I fear as irretrievably as the mercury lodged to remain in the Notch of the White Mountains. There is doubtless no one thing that has contributed a tenth part as much to this evanescent prosperity of Indianola as the witty, talented and accomplished editor of the *Bulletin*. He has certainly performed herculean tasks, which, rendered in a reasonable cause, would have made him world-known. I hope you "Ex." with him—if not, do so, and my word for it, you will not make a bad bargain. But he is peppery. Indianola is now literally "in a horn," it having been united with Powder Horn, a sharp shipping point three miles distant.

La Salle is about being taken in by Alligator Head—the cormorant. Well, like the eel that had become accustomed to skinning, it is used to it, and so with its quondam proprietors. Sabina, near Pass Cavallo, is getting on tolerably well; has a fine wharf, good anchorage and barbor, and were it accessible by wagons from the interior, might be a place of considerable importance. So, in a measure, of Dechrose Point, on the opposite side. Laveca being from ten to thirty miles nearer the planters, must, of necessity, do all the trade that is naturally dependent upon that class; and so of teamsters. The only drawback has been, that there are often from one to three feet less water on the bars from Pass Cavallo (the entrance from the Gulf) to the city, than at the Pass; so that vessels have been compelled to lighter. Now, however, under the superintendence of the veteran FULTON—more in deeds than in age—whose energies were not surpassed by his famed ancestor, a channel is being cut by a Troy dredging machine, twelve feet deep, intended for first-class ships that can enter the bay. Less than six weeks, it is hoped, will complete the work, and, with a trifling expense, always keep it clear. This, with the terminus of the Railroad for the West—which is permanently fixed here—when completed, I think, is admitted by all parties, settles the question of the city. The plains, prairies, gardens and front yards are already covered with flowers, and vegetation is as in June in the North.

L. L. H.

The Letters on American Slavery—Reply by a Southern Slaveholder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a subscriber to your paper and a slaveholder of Virginia, I desire to briefly notice two passages upon the subject of Slavery in your paper of the 15th April, and signed "The African's Friend." You represent the author as an English gentleman of distinction. Had he confined himself to his regular profession, his claim to distinction would, perhaps, have been better established. He informs your readers that during the fourteen months spent in the United States, "I have devoted all my attention—it was a secret and sacred purpose—to one momentous question, that of the condition of the African race." Under these circumstances, he gravely undertakes to enlighten your readers as to the true character of Southern Slavery, and to recommend "self-emancipation" as the only appropriate remedy, in his opinion, for the enormous iniquity which engrosses his philanthropy. I have rarely read a more perfect caricature of Southern Slavery, than is exhibited in the two letters of this English writer. Among other flagrant errors, he states that there is "no marriage among the slaves;" that the slave lives "in adultery or fornication;" that "there are also *slave-breeding States*, in which every indecency, among those even of the tenderest age, is permitted, not to say promoted, for the sake of offspring." That there is "no marriage among the slaves," is an utter misrepresentation, as is well known to every Southern man, and one so glaring as to prove how little reliance ought to be placed in the statements of one whom you have extolled as "a man of science, and the foremost living member of his profession." From his inattention to facts, I presume that his profession is that of a *writer of fiction*. Never did any writer spend fourteen months in the United States with less instruction to himself, or benefit to your readers. Among other discoveries, he learned that there are "slave-breeding States." By this language, he obviously means that there are States in which slaves are kept essentially to breed and raise slaves, in the same manner as horses and hogs are raised for sale in some of the Western States. The assertion is not original with him, but has often been made before. An unspoken, mean, gratuitous, a libel more thorough, was never [illegible] slaves, like all other human beings, form family connections, marry and have children. The masters of these slaves find it to be their duty to maintain these marriages, and to clothe, feed and provide for all the slaves, whether infant or adult. "The African's Friend" is welcome to denounce this conduct as much as he pleases. The writer has not spent "14 months" only in the United States, but nearly 46 years. Being born in Virginia, and extensively acquainted with other slaveholders and with the institution of Slavery in the South, the writer has often felt astonished and indignant to find what reckless and unfounded statements are often made by Northern as well as English writers upon the subject of Southern Slavery. He has neither the leisure nor the inclination to attempt a refutation of the numerous errors afloat upon this subject. It is bad enough for the Southern people to be assailed and misrepresented by their own countrymen of the North—aye, *usque ad nauseam*. But your distinguished English correspondent thought that you needed more light at the North, and after spending 14 months in Canada, Cuba and the United States, his philanthropy prompts him to appear before the public as "The African's Friend," and as such to hazard statements which evince his gross ignorance, or his intentional misrepresentation. For one, I have but little respect for that philanthropy which disregards and ignores vice, suffering and wretchedness at home, and is ostentatiously proclaimed through the public prints of a distant Republic, in behalf of a class of society with whose condition and wants the professed philanthropist has exhibited the most deplorable ignorance. There is something ludicrous as well as Quixotic in the idea, that an Englishman who pays a brief visit to the United States, should undertake to enlighten the Northern portion of the Union as to the moral and social condition of the Southern people. All this is very disinterested and benevolent. The sensibilities of "The African's Friend" have been greatly shocked to find so little virtue among the slavee of the South. If he will refer to the best statistical writers of England, I venture to affirm that he will find that in London, *alone*, there are now more *white women who live by prostitution*, than there are unchaste female slaves in the whole American Union. Parliamentary documents and authentic reports will show to him, that in the manufacturing districts end among the coal-pits of England, he can find an amount of ignorance, destitution, crime, poverty and profligacy, want and wretchedness, unequalled in any portion of the United States, and large enough to absorb all of his stores of benevolence and philanthropy. If not, he could transfer his benevolent efforts to Ireland, and then to the East Indies. When he shall have accomplished the social and moral regeneration of his native land—of Ireland and the East Indies—then "The African's Friend" will be more excusable for offering his suggestions as to the best remedies which should be adopted to destroy Slavery in the United States. A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

VIRGINIA, April 20, 1854.

"American Ladies."

Under this title there was a long article in a recent number of *Putnam's Magazine*, more condemnatory and disparaging than anything we have seen in a long time concerning *women*—not the women who are usually denounced as aspirers for the place and power, and honor and employments of men, as a disgrace to their sex and unworthy of respect. Oh, no!—it relates entirely to ladies—those who are considered and lauded as "adorning their sphere," and "maintaining the dignity of their sex."

It begins with the common complaint against the dullness of our ordinary society; the intolerable stupidity of all social gatherings; the utter inability of ladies to engage in any profitable or interesting conversation, or even to sing so that there is any real pleasure in listening to them, after having devoted years to practice and spent hundreds of dollers in acquiring the art.

The author then goes on to enumerate the accomplishments of a modern young lady, which are, in addition to music, French, dancing, drawing, and painting, and executing each so badly that they are no accomplishments at all.

Then he laments that ladies of fortune should not attend to domestic duties, instead of leaving them all to hirelings, and finishes with "great lamentation" concerning the unruly households in which America abounds—saying that "so many utterly uncared children are not to be found anywhere as in the United States;—perfect nuisances to everybody who is unhappy enough to come in contact with them."

Now can all this be true, and if true why is it? Why is it, that when authors like this, and editors and drawing-room gentlemen are so eloquent upon the theme, and continually representing the duties of wife and mother and housekeeper as the highest and holiest God most ennobling and delightful of all which she can be called to perform, not one women in ten thousand is inspired to prepare herself for them, or is willing to devote herself to them, or has any proper understanding of how they should be performed.

There is not a young lady in all the "thousand dollar boarding schools," who is not fully impressed with the importance of being married as any gentleman could wish, nor one who has a doubt about succeeding to her perfect satisfaction in getting a husband.

That they are to occupy this honorable position, is a thought with which their minds are abundantly occupied; they do not need any editors or authors to picture it in glowing colors, or influence them to prefer it to all others!

I doubt very much whether, if "all men, everywhere," were to grant unto women all the privileges which they themselves enjoy, and do all in their power to excite in them an ambition to preach and "plead," and vote and rule in the councils of the nation, that they would meet with any degree of "gratifying success." Woman would be woman still. But why is it that whilst so universally and emphatically preferring woman's sphere, they should be so averse performing to woman's duties?

A part of what the author whom I have quoted asserts, is undeniably true. Too many women in the rich and cultivated circles leave the comfort of their homes and the training of their children to servants; but I think there would be little risk in *guessing* that he is a bachelor of not the most amiable temper to indulge in such sweeping denunciations concerning all the children who are to be met on Summer tours or in Summer rambles. Those who journey most are those, of course, who are best able to journey—those who have wealth; and those who have lived with children know that they are *human*, and will take advantage of circumstances—that they will not be so quiet and obedient under the excitement of change and irregular habits as at home. But we have seen very good specimens of children in cars, on steamboats, and at Summer watering places—children trained by American mothers.

It is not quite a year, if we remember right, since there was a labored article in the same magazine, upon "Women and the Woman Movement," in which the author endeavored to prove that the complaints of the "Woman's Rights" party were groundless—that those who were advocating a change in the habits and occupations of women were chimerical, and that the few women who had come out to petition and remonstrate, were only worthy of contempt.

I do not suppose that the same person wrote both articles, but I could not help being impressed with the not very pleasant conclusion to a woman, that by these two writers the whole sex was pronounced utterly contemptible, as all are included in these two classes.

I have read very little of the discussions which have been going on in various journals relating to the rights or wrongs of women, and have not yet attended a "Woman's Rights Convention," and only once heard a woman lecture. But as I carelessly take up magazines, or incidentally listen to conversation, the conclusion is forced upon me that those who remain in their sphere are not less censured than those who step out of it, and are not any more respected.

In a late number of *Fraser's Magazine* there is a review of a French work by ALPHONSE KARR, entitled *Les Femmes*—"The Women"—which as [illegible] reviewer could find nothing good to [illegible] portion of the animal creation, and he certainly has contrived to fill a book with insolences and proofs of their inferiority and folly.

He quotes MONTAIGNE, who said "good women were not to be counted by dozens," and SWIFT, who thought them only a little higher than the monkeys; and finishes with a quotation from a distinguished authoress, who wrote, "Do you wish to spread an opinion, address yourself to women; they will easily accept it, because they are ignorant; they will spread it quickly abroad, because they love to talk; they will long uphold it, because they are obstinate."

We were amused ourselves not long since in listening to a conversation between two elderly gentlemen, one of whom was bewailing the hard times, and the other as zealously bewailing "the women," who were the cause, he said, of all the disasters on land and sea by their extravagance and idleness. One of his instances was that a young man of his acquaintance who married a fashionable women, and, on the decampment of the servants, was obliged to cook his own dinner. I was tempted to exclaim "There are always two sides to a story," but being a woman, I held my peace. A gentlemen ventured to remark that, for aught he could see, the young men were as extravagant, ill educated and idle as the young ladies: and to this I cordially assented.

Not long ago I was talking with an eminent philanthropist, who had been engaged in various countries in benevolent operations, and in such a way as to bring him in contact with the best class of women—those who are emphatically walking in their "own peculiar sphere"—engaged in forming societies for the relief of the poor and afflicted, and "going about doing good in a quiet way," with no ambition to win fame or be crowned with honor—and he said that it required more wisdom than he was possessed of, to get along peaceably with anything in which women were concerned! He expected a quarrel every little while, when he worked with them in any cause. If he should again visit our City, and learn the details of a "quarrel" in which the ladies—some of the best specimens of ladies we should have to present, too—had made themselves humiliatingly conspicuous, we fear he would be tempted to reject their cooperation in any future good enterprise.

There is no limit to the accusations which are brought against them for "gossiping," "slandering" and indulging in all manner of envy, jealousy and spite. And all this is said of *women*"—not of ignorant women; not of a certain class, but of *women* universally, from the highest to the lowest; and it is said not by one author or editor, or a few gentlemen in society, but by the majority. When the subject comes up of emancipating them from many of the customs and trammels by which they are bound, then we hear such protestations of "respect and deference for *woman* in her *sphere*—such praises of her loveliness, her amiability, and all the adorable perfections which adorn her character as wife and mother, and sister. How very appropriate for her are errands of mercy; how admirably fitted is she for all missions of benevolence!"

A friend at my elbow, on reading my title, says, 'Do pray let the woman alone—we are tired to death of reading and listening to homilies upon women." So we are tired to death hearing about this and many other subjects, concerning which there is much need yet of saying something.

It is usually allowed by all reasonable people that the middle path between two extremes is the one more sure to be right. Those who most studiously endeavor to find it do not always succeed. Yet to most questions of sufficient importance to excite discussion, there must be a right.

Women are indeed very important personages, and we do not think they are so utterly lost that it is best to give them up; and we think there are really a few deserving of something better than contempt, which we will try to prove.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

TYPES OF MANKIND; or, ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical, Philosophical and Biblical History: illustrated by selections from the inedited papers of SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D., and by additional contributions from Prof. L. AGASSIZ, W. USHER, M. D., and Prof. H. S. PATTERSON, M. D. By J. C. NOTT, M. D., and GEO. R. GLIDDON. Philadelphia: 1854.

Within the last twenty years only, can Ethnology, or the science which treats of the varieties of the human race, be said to have taken its place among the recognized branches of human knowledge; but already it excites deep interest among scientific men, as it must do, ere long, in the community at large.

The work before us is an important contribution to the discussion of the various questions raised by Ethnology, especially that most interesting one known as that of the UNITY of the Human Race, or the question whether the varieties of the *genus homo* are all descended from a single pair, once for all created in a single spot, or from many pairs originally planted at different points of our planet's surface. To the establishment of the latter hypothesis, a mass of learning and erudition is brought to bear in NOTT and GLIDDON'S *Types of Mankind*, such as we venture to say have never been exceeded in any work published on this side of the Atlantic. It reminds the reader rather of the vast range of reading displayed in the works of JEREMY TAYLOR, ROBERT BURTON, and the other intellectual illustrations of JAMES the First's reign, or in those of the profound German scholars of our own day, than anything we are accustomed to see in American books.

Prefixed to the main body of the work is a "Notice of the Life and Scientific Labors of the late SAMUEL GEORGE MORTON, M. D.," President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, by Professor HENRY S. PATTERSON. As a mere piece of biography, drawn up with exquisite taste, this sketch is worthy of the gentle and noble spirit thus commemorated. But to the student of Ethnology it will be interesting, as showing how Professor MORTON'S mind was gradually led by his researches, and especially by the study of Indian, Egyptian, and other skulls, to the adoption of those views with which his name will be identified, as the founder of a distinct school of doctrine on Ethnological subjects.

Next in order in the contents comes a sketch "of the Natural Provincee of the Animal World and their Relations to the Different Types of Man," contributed by Professor AGASSIZ. The object of this paper is to show that *the boundaries within which the different natural combinations of* animals *are known to be circumscribed upon the surface of our earth, coincide with the natural range of distinct types of* man. This coincidence, as the writer observes, is one of the most important and unexpected features in the natural history of mankind, since it shows that man's physical nature is modified by the same laws as that of animals, and that any general results obtained from the animal kingdom, regarding the organic differences of its various types, must also apply to man. Illustrating this article are a colored lithographic tableau, exhibiting the heads of various races of men, together with the animals characteristic of the region which each race inhabits, and a colored map of the world, showing the various realms of fauna and flora, coinciding with those of the varieties of mankind.

Among the most interesting portions of the volume are the chapters in which various types of mankind—*e. g.* the Caucasian, the Jewish, the Egyptian and the Negro and the American—are taken up by Messrs. NOTT and GLIDDON, as they exist to-day, and traced back historically step by step as far as written or monumental evidence will carry them, with the view of showing that *races never change*. To sustain this assertion, among other proofs the monuments of Egypt are appealed to, in proof for example, that the negroes thereon depicted are as black, have as woolly hair, as thick lips and as retreating foreheads as we see them at present. Twenty-four hundred years before the Christian era, the Negro, the Egyptian, the Asiatic, and the Caucasian varieties of mankind were figured on the walls of Egyptian tombs, side by side; and the argument is, if they have not changed in the last 4,000 years, why should they be supposed to have changed previously?

It is impossible, within our limits, to do more than glance at a few of the prominent points in this interesting volume, and how [illegible] notice the startling speculations in chronology, with which our authors fright us from our propriety in various parts of the book. Vast [illegible] human remains were found in digging the foundations of the New-Orleans gas-works, beneath the roots of a cypress tree, belonging to the fourth forest level below the surface. After making certain calculations, Dr. USHER coolly tells us that, "From these data it appears that the human race existed in the delta of the Mississippi, more than 57,000 years ago!" (p. 338.) In the chapter in which this interesting information ("important, if true") appears, the various notices of human fossil remains to be found in scientific works, are summed up, and it must be confessed that a pretty strong case is made out, but one which should by no means be too hastily admitted.

In Chapter XII, on "Hybridity in Animals viewed in Connection with the Natural History of Mankind," Dr. NOTT maintains that mulattoes partake, to some extent, of the nature of hybrids or mules, especially when one of the parents is an Anglo-Saxon, that race being further removed in its affinities from the negro, than the Celtic or Iberian stock. He asserts:

"1. That mulattoes are the shortest lived of any class of the human race.

"2. That mulattoes are intermediate in intelligence between the blacks and the whites.

"3. That they are less capable of undergoing fatigue and hardship than either the blacks or whites.

"4. That the *mulatto women* are peculiarly delicate, and subject to a variety of chronic diseases. That they are bad breeders, bad nurses, liable to abortions, and that their children generally die young.

"5. That when mulattoes intermarry, they are less prolific than when crossed on the parent stocks."

Also, that when mulattoes intermarry, there is a tendency in the offspring to revert to one or the other of the original stocks—some of the children, for example, being whiter and some blacker than either of their parents.

A chapter by Dr. NOTT, on the Comparative Anatomy of Races, in which the marked diversity in the shape and size of the brain and skull of different races of men is more especially brought out, closes the first part of "Types of Mankind." This essay would have been still more conclusive, had the authors embodied the masterly analysis of the entire anatomy of the negro, as compared with that of the Caucasian, to be found in CALDWELL'S Essay on the "Unity of the Human Race," (Cincinnati, 1852.)

As the object of this article is rather to indicate the contents of the work before us than to express an opinion as to the manner in which the authors' case is made out, we insert the conclusions which, in their opinion, are proved in the first 465 pages of the book:

1. That the surface of our globe is naturally divided into several zoological provinces, each of which is a distinct centre of creation, possessing a peculiar fauna and flora; and that every species of animal and plant was originally assigned to its appropriate province.

2. That the human family offers no exception to this general law, but fully conforms to it; mankind being divided into several groups of Races, each of which constitutes a primitive element in the fauna of its peculiar province.

3. That history affords no evidence of the transformation of one Type into another, nor of the originations of a new and *Permanent* Type.

4. That certain Types have been *Permanent* through all recorded time, and despite the most opposite moral and physical influences.

5. That *Permanence* of Type is accepted by science as the surest test of *specific* character.

6. That certain Types have existed (the same as now) in and around the valley of the Nile, from ages anterior to 3,500 years B. C., and consequently long prior to any alphabetic chronicles, sacred or profane.

7. That the ancient Egyptians had already classified mankind, as known to them, into *Four Races*, previously to any date assignable to Moses.

8. That high antiquity for distinct races is amply sustained by linguistic researches, by psychological history, and by anatomical characteristics.

9. That the primeval existence of man, in widely separate portions of the globe, is proven by the discovery of his osseous and industrial remains, in alluvial deposits and in diluvial drifts; and more especially, of his fossil bones, imbedded in various rocky strata, along with the vestiges of extinct species of animals.

10. That *Prolificacy* of distinct species, intense, is now proved to be no test of *common origin*.

11. That those races of men most seperated in physical organization—such as the *blacks* and the *whites*—do not amalgamate perfectly, but obey the laws Hybridity. Hence,

12. It follows, as a corollary, that there exists a *Genus Homo*, embracing many primordial types or "species."

Part II. of the work is devoted mainly to an analysis by Mr. GLIDDON, of the Biblical part of the question, and especially of the Xth Chapter of Genesis, or, "The Generations of the Children of Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth." Contrary to the general opinion, Mr. GLIDDON maintains that Shem, Ham and Japheth are not individuals, but personifications of the different races known to the writer of Xth Genesis: Shem standing for the yellow or Asiatic races; Ham for the swarthy or Arabian and Egyptian (not negro) races, and Japheth, for the white or European races. He contends that "negroes are excluded from mention in the Old Testament, together with Finns, Uralians, Mongols, Tartars, Malays, Polynesians, Esquimaux, American Indians, &c. &c. The map of Xth Genesis, under the heads of "Shem, Ham and Japheth," merely covers those families of mankind classified by the Egyptians in the days of Sethei—Meneptha, 15—"sixteen" centuries B. C., into the yellow, the red and the white human types." The labor, research and learning expended on this analysis commend it to the consideration of Biblical students, conversant with Oriental tongues.

The writer has gone somewhat, perhaps, out of his way (in Chapter XV.) to express his views on other Biblical questions, and instead of endeavoring to conciliate theological prejudice, he has been betrayed into remarks calculated to arouse the *odium theologicum* in the minds of his readers. We would suggest to him that there is such a thing as bigotry among *savans* as well as among *divines*, and that in a question of pure science, the introduction of the religious element is calculated to prevent that impartial consideration of the subject which tends to elicit truth.

It is not to be denied that the views put forth in this volume are calculated to arouse opposition, not only from a portion of the clergy, but also from the Abolitionists, while on the other hand it will doubtless be received with favor at the South.

Types of Mankind is very handsomely brought out by the publishers, and is profusely illustrated with engravings, woodcuts and maps.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN GERMANY.

A Discourse—By Rev. J. G. Oncken.

Rev. J. G. ONCKEN, founder of the Baptist Church in Germany, delivered a discourse in Dr. CONE'S Church, corner of Brooms and Elizabeth-streets, at 10½ o'clock on Sunday morning. It being his first public appearance in New-York, the Church was filled with persons eager to hear the celebrated missionary.

The exercises commenced by singing the 761st hymn: "How precious is the book divine, by inspiration given." B. M. HILL, D. D., then read the 40th Psalm—"God is our refuge and our strength;" after which a prayer was made by JAMES LIANAE, D. D., of Montreal. Rev. C. A. BOCKNER, who presided in the absence of the pastor, made a few remarks explanatory of the mission of Mr. ONCKEN to this country. The specific object of his visit is to procure means to build chapels for the Baptists of Germany. To supply this want, $40,000 are needed. He trusted there would be no difficulty in raising that amount. Dr. CONE had pledged his brother, Mr. ONCKEN, that a collection for that purpose should be taken up in his Church, and he believed that the sum so raised would amount to at least $500. Two thousand dollars were wanted within a few days, to aid in the publication of 5,000 copies of the Scriptures in German, and the collection at the close of the discourse would be to aid in such publication. Mr. B. adverted to the conversion and baptism of Mr. ONCKEN more than twenty years since, and read the following resolutions passed by the Board of the American Bible Union, at its last meeting:

Resolved, That so far as it can be done without jeopardizing, or in any degree retarding, the revision of the sacred Scriptures in the various languages in which the Bible Union is engaged, the Board agree to aid Bro. ONCKEN and the brethren in Germany, in circulating that version of the Bible now existing which most faithfully represents to the ordinary German reader the mind of the Holy Spirit as revealed in the divine originals.

Resolved, That our agents be authorized to solicit contributions for the circulation of the German Scriptures.

Resolved, That we appropriate $2,000 for the object, to be paid as rapidly as special contributions for the purpose are received, and that we agree to increase the amount to $10,000 if the Bible operations in Germany require it, as fast as we have the means specially contributed for them.

Rev. J. G. ONCKEN was then introduced. The lessons of wisdom (he said) contained in the Sacred Volume—the lessons of enjoyment which Christ in His mercy disclosed, and has left on record in this Book—precious, incomparably precious, as they are to the believing, do not satisfy; because we are not made for believing merely. Belief is only a transient state. We long for eternal happiness. A large amount of happiness to the soul of the believer, in the contemplation of the glory of being like Christ, and that most precious consummation, to be the promises of that glory. During my visit in Germany he had received many letters from all parts, cheering him in the hour of persecution, inviting him to continued efforts in the work in which he was engaged. There was only one thing that distressed them—the absence of the beloved and aged pastor of the congregation. What was more natural than that on such an occasion, he should propose all that he could bring—a grateful heart. It is only a little, but the best and all we can offer to God, is a grateful heart. He had been charged since leaving Switzerland, to assure the brethren in America, how highly the Christian Churches in Europe were indebted to them for their support, spiritual and temporal.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to narrate the history of the Baptist Church in Germany. He said in the year 1822, at the age of 22 years, in the free city of Hamburg he established the first Baptist Mission ever founded in Germany. No mission was ever so feeble. The first meeting was held in a private house, and but seven persons were present. These meetings increased, and in less than a week the house was crowded with seekers after Divine Truth. When these facts became known to the ecclesiastics of the State Church, application for their suppression was at once made to the higher powers, and from that moment the troubles of the little mission increased. In Hamburg the clergy acted more wisely than ecclesiastics of the State Church are wont to do. They remained in the back ground. The police acted as their tools in persecuting. He was constantly cited before the magistrates, and he was, by the threats of the commissioners, and by the vigilance of the police, finally compelled to give up the candles, or, as they are called in Germany, "corner meetings." The converts, however, continued to increase, and assisted powerfully in spreading the Christian doctrine. These converts freely opened their houses for divine worship, and in a few years there were more than forty places of meeting. The police continued vigilant in their persecution; but by continually changing about, he managed to elude them and escape arrest. When they sought him in the North, he was in the South; and when they looked for him in the East, he had fled to the West. He felt, at first, like grumbling with God for these trials; but that, which to his sinful heart seemed evil, resulted in good; for by being thus compelled to go about, he was enabled to diffuse the Gospel more extensively. When he established the Sunday School on the American or English plan, the clergy with one exception opposed the movement. They said it was an English plant, and could not flourish in Germany. But it has flourished most gloriously, and there are now eighteen Sabbath Schools in the city of Hamburg. The one established by him in connection with the Lutheran Church has four thousand scholars; the superintendent of the School connected with his own Chapel was a poor boy whose name he put down twenty-seven years ago. Among his other labors in Hamburg, he was in the habit of preaching in the morning to the English and American sailors; but even this labor he was not allowed to perform in quiet, for the flag which waved over the Bethel in which he preached was confiscated to the Government. The establishment of the first Baptist Church in Germany seemed as contemptible to its enemies as did the first Mission. In a two-story building, a shoemaker's shop, might be seen a few men assembled with the Testament in their hands; they did not go to NEANDER or others, to find out Church history; they looked at the only infallible Church history—the Acts of the Apostles. They needed no commentators of any kind. No one believed the Baptist movement would succeed. Seven of his dear companions had become imbued with his sentiments in reference to immersion, and were ready to follow the Lord, but they had no one to baptize them. He had heard of ROBERT HOLDEN, of the Edinburg Bible Society, and to him he applied by letter, in reference to the matter. Mr. HOLDEN, to his great surprise, replied, that, under the circumstances, he could not see why he might not baptize himself. He read the Scriptures, and could not find anything there more decidedly authorizing such a procedure as self-baptism, than children-sprinkling, and was therefore obliged to decline the advice offered him by his good friend. He then wrote to a Baptist clergyman in London on the matter. This gentleman was unable to visit Germany, but generously offered to defray his (Mr. ONCKEN'S) expenses to London, that he might be baptised. It was not then an age of steam, and a journey from Hamburg to London occupied sometimes many weeks. People were continually flocking to him for books and tracts. He could not spare time to leave his mission so long, and was therefore compelled to decline the offer of his kind brother in London. He next became acquainted with an American sea captain, his late beloved brother CALVIN TUFTS. He was a Baptist of the old school, but he had a young heart and possessed the faith of a child. To him he made known his position and desires, and when he returned to America, by his advice Brother SEARS visited Hamburg. He was then about to visit Poland in connection with the Edinburg Bible Society, and concluded to defer his immersion until his return, as he feared that if his baptism became known the little Church would be subjected to persecutions during his absence.

The reverend gentleman here gave an account of his visit to Poland. He found it to be a country so filled with policemen, officers and spies of every kind, that he was obliged to leave it without having effected the object of his visit, thankful that he escaped from it

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of John Wilson for the Murder of Henry Digkmeyer.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. John Wilson was placed at the bar to take his trial for the murder of Henry Digkmeyer. N. B. Blunt, Esq., District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by ex-Attorney General Chatfield, Gen. Nye and D. J. Baker, Esq.

After a jury had been empanneled, the District Attorney opened the case as follows:

IF THE COURT PLEASE, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The statute law of this State declares that the killing of a human being, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being, shall be murder, and with that offence the prisoner at the bar stands charged. The circumstances of the case lie in a very narrow compass, and I will proceed briefly to detail to you the facts as I expect to prove them by evidence. The deceased, a German by the name of Henry Digkmeyer, was interested in a small establishment at No. 101 Reade-street, in this City, and it was, I believe, a kind of drinking shop. The prisoner is a cooper. On the morning of the 28th Feb. last, at about 9½ o'clock, the prisoner went to the premises in Reade-street, it being his third visit that morning. He had been twice before, and on each occasion had taken something to drink. On tha third occasion, on going into the premises in company with a friend, he met the deceased, and laid his hand upon his (the deceased's) shoulder, and commenced wrestling. In the course of the wrestling both fell, the prisoner being undermost, and the deceased on the top of him. They separated, then rose, and the deceased walked towards the back part of the store. The prisoner appeared to be very angry, and some words ensued between them. The prisoner thereupon seized from the meat-stand a large meat-knife, and went to the back part of the store. His friend interfered and told him not to go, but he went to the back part—a distance of some ten or twelve feet—and there plunged a knife into the body of the deceased, penetrating the heart. The deceased exclaimed, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," and fell, and in two or three minutes was a corpse.

These facts will be proved before you plainly and clearly, and without any shadow of peradventure; and it will then be for the defence to show how far this evidence is to be alleviated from the crime of murder into any of the lesser degrees of homicide.

John Blake deposed: I lived at tha time of this occurrence at No. 101 Reade-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; I am a cooper; I know the prisoner, and have done so for four years; I knew the deceased; I have known him for about one year; I remember the day when he met with his death; I first saw the prisoner on that day about 9½ o'clock in the morning; I found him at No. 99 Reade-street, which is the shop at which I work; I accompanied him to No. 101 Reade-street; I do not know whether on the first visit we saw the deceased or his partner; we had either a glass of beer or brandy; we remained on the first visit about five minutes; no difficulty occurred, and whoever it was behind the bar the prisoner treated; we returned to the shop, and in ten or fifteen minutes again left it; the prisoner asked me to go and have a game of dice, to which I assented, and we went in the deceased's store; we then found the deceased or his partner, but I cannot say which; prisoner and myself threw twice for drinks, and we had two drinks each, either beer or brandy; no difficulty occurred on this visit; we then returned to the shop, and left it a third time; the prisoner asked me not again; I told him I did not wish to drink any more, but at length he prevailed upon me to go, and we went to the same place; when we arrived there, we found the deceased standing near the door; Wilson laid his hands on the deceased's shoulders in a playful manner, in this way, (illustrating it;) nothing was said; the deceased then took hold of the prisoner, and they got to wrestling; the deceased appeared to be in a good humor; they wrestled towards the back part of the store about eight or ten feet, and both fell; during the time they were wrestling, and before they fell, no angry words passed between them; Wilson fell undermost; at length they separated, and got up; on their getting up, they separated a few feet, and both of them appeared to be a little angry; they both used pretty hard language, but I cannot recollect exactly what; I heard Wilson call the other a "Dutch son of a hitch;" when they were using these words, the deceased was standing at the back part of the store, near the stove; the stove was opposite the liquor counter; the prisoner was standing towards the front door; he stood there for about a half a minute, and I was between the two; the prisoner turned towards the door, took a knife off from the meat bench, which was standing within two feet of the front door, against the wall, opposite the counter; I told the prisoner not to do it, for it was all in fun; I do not remember whether he said anything at that time or not; I laid my hands on his shoulders when I spoke to him; I then stepped on one side, for I thought my situation dangerous; the deceased was immediately behind me, and I went towards the door; I then turned round, and saw the stove upset on the floor; I saw the deceased lying by the stove; I saw blood on his body; when I went to the back part of the store the prisoner walked out; Aldermau Hoffmire came, and the deceased's partner handed the knife to him; after the prisoner left, at the request of the deceased's partner I went for a doctor, and when I got to Stewart's sugar house; I knew the deceased; I was in the store at the time he was killed; I saw the wrestling between prisoner and deceased; I saw them get up; the prisoner left deceased standing in the back part of the store and went to the front; prisoner said, "You damned Dutch son of a bitch," to which deceased replied, "If you call me that again I will break your neck;" prisoner then waited a little while, and then sprang at and stabbed him; he went ten or twelve feet from the front to the back of the store with the knife in his hand.

Cross-examined—They did not quarrel much after they got up from the floor; when they rose from the floor Wilson said to the deceased, "You Dutch son of a hitch;" I had not seen the prisoner drink there that morning.

Charles Henry Bicker—Digkmeyer was my partner; I know the prisoner, and have done so probably two or three months before this occurrence; he was in our store the night before and had a drink, and then left; he left about 10 o'clock; he was not then drunk; I was in the store when he played dice; I empplied him and Blake with liquor twice; the deceased was then in the back room eating his breakfast; when the affair commenced I was eating my breakfast, and while I was so engaged I heard no noise; when I came into the store I saw deceased and prisoner abusing each other; I heard the deceased say to the prisoner, "If you do that again I will kill you," or "break your neck;" I do not remember what the prisoner said; I then went behind the grocery counter; Wilsoo then said "You will?" and stepped back to the meat bench; Blake attempted to stop him, and said it was all a joke; the prisonar passed by him, rushed to the stove, and before I could prevent it it was too late; the deceased never lifted his haod to strike the prisoner; the deceased then said "You ought to ha ashamed of yonrself," and fell over the stove; I found the knife lying either on tho counter or the head of a barrel. (Witoese identified the koife as his property, and as the one he found in the store covered with blood.)

Q.—What sort of temper had he? (Objected to.)

Witness—I cennot speak as to his temper; the deceased lived about twe minntes after receiviog the woond.

Cross-examined—I did not see the blow given, but I saw the prisoner take np the knife; I could see him all the time; we kept no fresh meat for sale at that time; I do not know who laid tha knife npon the barrel; I had sold the prisoner liqnor at different times; he left our store the night previous about 10 o'clock; he had been in our store at that time about 10 minntes; he only drank once, but what description of liquor I do not remember; as far as I know, Wilson and the deceased were good friends.

To a Juror—This occurred on a Tuesday.

Examination resumed—They had risen from the floor of the store when I got in; on the Monday night he was under tha influence of liqnor.

Dr. S. Smith deposed: I am a physician; made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; the wound was about an inch end a half below the left nipple; it severed the fifth rib, entered the heart, and laid both the cavities on that side of the heart into one; the wound was six or seven inches in depth; it would reqnire considerable force to eot through the rib; such a wonnd would have beeo produced by the knife now in Court.

The District Attorney here read the statement of the prisoner, as follows:

"The deceased threatened my life; we scuffled and wrestled; a knife lay on the meat-bench; I picked the knife up, having no harm in it; he then called me a ——; we both met then in the store, and I did not believe that I had stabbed him; I have nothing further to say."

This closing the case for the prosecution, the following testimony was adduced for the prisoner:

Catherine Aring—I live at No. 243 Second-street; I know the prisoner; I have known him about eight or nine years; he is the husband of my sister; he has been married for about six years; I saw him the night before the affair at the door of my father's house, at about 9 o'clock; I said to him, "Jack, what is the matter," and he looked at me wild and crazy ont of his eyes for about five minntes; he did not know or speak to me; he went up the street as fast as he conld walk; I never saw him in that way before; I never saw him look as he did then; his wife was there when I saw him; he did not speak to her; his wife followed him as he ran off; he lived more than a mile from Second-street; I have frequently seen him before; he seemed to be crazy-looking that night.

Cross-examined—It was about 9 o'clock in the evening; it was a dark, cold n ght; there is a gas lamp at one house from our door; he was standing on the sidewalk; I heard him talking londly with my father; John had jost come out of a liquor store; his wife was there; it was about 9 o'clock.

Peter Enrick, examined—I live in Second-street; I have known John Wilson, the prisoner, for ovar six years; so far as I know of him, he was a good man; I have been in the habit of seeing him often; I saw him about 9 o'clock on the night previous to the occurrence, in his father-in-law's room; he ran into the room and spoke nothing; he looked strangely and stared, without speaking; his wife came in after him, about five minntes, and ran behind him; she had no hat or shawl on, and she said to him, "John, come home with me;" she took hold of his heods to bring him away; he shoved her aside, but said nothing; he went to the door, and his wife followed him ont.

By Mr. Blunt—I never saw him drunk before, that I know of.

Gen. Nye—But can you say he was drunk then?

Witness—I could not say; he looked strange, and stared before him unnleasingly.

Gabriel Brunner, examined—I am father-in-law to the prisoner; I have known him 7 years, about which time he is married to my daughter; he was always a quiet and civil man; I liked him much; I saw him on the night before this transaction; he appeared different from what I ever saw him before; he looked very wild in the face; he pnshed the door in, stood alongside of me and said nothing; his wife followed him in without shawl or hat; the distence from his house to mine is about 18 or 19 blocks; she followed him to persuade him to go home.

By Mr. Blunt—I had never seen him under the influence of liquor.

Margoret Clarke, examined by Gen. Nye—I am sister to the prisoner; I saw him on the night before the affray, between Spring and Broome-streets; I asked, "John, what's the matter?" he said "Nothing, but I am going away, Margaret;" he said no more hnt went off; his wife followed him, and I asked her what was the matter; she replied that she thought John was crazy, and she was following him; I said, "For Heaven's sake come in and get a hat and shawl;" she said, "No, I'll go with him;" this was about 5 o'clock in the evening; he acted differently from what he ever acted before; he walked backward and forward, and in a moment rushed off.

Grier Wilson, examined—I have known the prisoner eighteen years; I always found him to be a decent, upright, industrious, hardworking man, bearing a good general character; I saw him on the day before the affrey; he had the appearance of a man with some burden or trouble on his mind; he was walking backward and forward before his own door, and then snddenly started off.

By Mr. Blunt—I did not see him drunk; did not know that he was a habitual drunkard; did not hear of his having quarrels with his wife, because of coming home drunk.

Charles McGroth deposed: I reside in Thirty-fourth-street; I know the prisoner, and have done so about six years; he worked for me, about six years ago; his character was very good indeed.

Cross-examined—He has worked for me at different times; he did so about o year ago; I have always supposed him to be a remarkably temperate man.

Michael Taggert, examined: Wilson has been fourteen months in my employ; I saw him on the morning of this occurrence, when I gave him money for medicine, for I believed him sick; he looked different that morning; I saw the medicine when he had purchased it, and I read the prescription, and found that it was cholera medicine, and I told him that I thought it was oot fit for him; he then left, and I did not see him nntil after the murder; he looked as if he had been np all night.

To a Juror—He lost, probably, three or four days during the fonrteen months he was in my employ.

Examination resumed—I considered him to be a man of very harmless character.

Cross-examined—I thought the medicine improper because he had not the cholera; I did not know what was the matter with him; he looked as if he had been np all night drinking.

David Shields had known the prisoner from a boy, and hore testimony as to his general good character.

This closed the testimony for the defence, and the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Saturday.

PLEADING—DEFENDANT CANNOT AMEND, AS OF COURSE, AN ANSWER WHICH SETS UP NO NEW MATTER.

Before all the Justices.

Forrand against *Herbison*.—This was a motion to set aside a judgment for irregularity. It appeared that the judgment was entered npon an inquest taken in diregard of an amended answer, served within the twenty days, but treated by tha plaintiff as a nullity. The question was whether he had a right to treat it so.

OAKLEY, CHIEF JUSTICE.—In this case an answer denying some allegations of the complaint, hut setting np no new matter, was attempted to be amended. No time is given for an answer to such a pleading, for there is nothing to answer. It cannot be demarred to, for it sets up no new counter claim. (Quin *vs.* Chambers, I Liner, (S. C.,) R. 673.)

The amendment in question was merely colorable. The amended answer was the same in its legal effect as the original one, and the two ware nearly identical in form. If it properly denied every allegation of the complaint, it would, in effect, be the old plea of the general issue. Such a plea is not amendable, as a matter of course. The amendment, therefore, being wholly nnauthorized by the code, it would seem to follow that the plaintiff might treat it as a nullity. (Cowles *vs.* Costee, 6 Hill, 550.) If the defendant had a right to amend, and the only question was whether tha amendment was made merely for the purpose of delay and to throw the plaintiff over the term, then it may be conceded that the plaintiff should not be permitted to decide this preliminarily himself, and drive the other party to test the accuracy of his judgment, on a motion to avoid a proceeding taken on the assumption that the motive was to delay. Bnt, when there is no law or practice authorizing a party to amend such a pleading at all, as a matter of course, and the amendment is not merely irregular, but is unwarranted by preëxisting practice, or any provision of the Code, tha plaintiff may treat it—as it is—as a nullity. Motion denied, with costs.

Crawford against *The Mutual Life Insurance Company*.—New trial granted, with costs to abida the event.

Croden against *Drew*.—Motion to set aside tha judgment for irregularity granted, on the stipulation that the defendant will not bring an action for the seizure of the goods.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Dodworth against *Jones*.—This is an action to recover eighty stereotyped plates manufactured by the defendants for Billings & Taylor, who are music printers, and who were employed by the plaintiff to prepare a work entitled "School for Brass Band." The plaintiff obtained an order from Billings & Taylor on the defendants for the plates in question, and, upon their refusal to comply with the order, took the goods under the provisions of the code (section 206 and sequitur.) This action is now brought to determine to whom the property belongs, and recover $250 damages, claimed for the detention of the property by the defendants after the plaintiff's demand.

The defence sets up a lien for work, labor, and materials. The plaintiff alleges tender of the amount of the lien.

Verdict for the plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to carry the case to the General Term in the first instance.

For the plaintiff, Hall and Vanderpool; for the defendant, Gilen and Harrington.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Monday.

Before Judge Barnard.

Prince against *Overton*.—This is an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage by the defendants. Overton, Jr., was joined as defendant in order to bar a subsequent claim of his upon the property.

In defence it was alleged that the mortgage was void, because given in security for a usurious loan. As evidence of the usury, a single witness was adduced in behalf of Overton and his wife, and Overton himself, in behalf of Overton, Jr.

The Jury found the mortgage valid as against Overton and his wife, but void as against Overton, Jr. Judgment accordingly.

For the plaintiff, Joseph H. Patten. For the defendants, Chas. H. Tracy.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 24.

$1,000	United States 6s, '86	107⅞	
2,000	Erie Income Bds..c	96	
1,000	do.....b3	97	
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '71..s3	86½	
8,000	Hnd. Riv. 1st M. Bs.	101	
1,000	Hnd. Con. Bonds..	88	
2,000	Ill Cso. R. R. Bds.	78½	
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	93⅝	
4,000	do.	93⅜	
25	Phenix Bank	104	
70	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	105¼	
200	do.....b90.	111	
10	Hanover Bank	91	
10	Metropolitan Bank	103⅜	
10	do.	103½	
5	Continental Bank	100	
100	Morris Canal	14⅜	
350	Canton Co.....s3.	25¼	
200	do.....b60.	26	
100	Portsmouth D. Dock	1½	
100	Flor'ce & Keyp't Co s3.	7	
100	Fl. & Key. Jt Stk.	1⅝	
300	Nic. Transit Co.....s3	26½	
50	Penn. Coal Co..b'w.	165	
50	do.....s3	165	
25	Brecken. Coal Co.	100	
225	Cumber. Coal Co.....s3	27½	
300	do.....b30	27½	
50	do.....b60	28	
100	do.....b60	27½	
600	Parker Vein Co.....b3	6	
100	do.....b60	6	
100	do.....b30	6	
100	N. Crack Coal Co.....s3	2½	
100	Gard Gold Mine.....s3	2½	
200	do.....s30	2½	
10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	80	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s.. 50
5,000	Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s.. 50½
5,000	Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s.. 45
6,000	Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s.. 46
6,000	Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s.. 47½
10,000	Toledo, Wabash and Cleveland 1st Mort. 7s. s3@88
1,000	Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mort. 7s.. 89
3,000	Buffalo, Corning and New-York 1st Mort. 7s..71@70½
1,000	County of Cedar, Iowa, 6s	86½
5,000	New-York and Erie Railroad Convertible 7s .90@89⅞
20	shares Second-avenue Railroad	74
100	shares Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad	68
100	shares Terre Haute and Alton Railroad	60
166	shares Brooklyn Gas Light Company	120
50	shares Seventh Ward Bank	122
50	shares Hanover Bank	92
20	shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I.	81
20	shares East River Bank	90
40	shares Central Bank of Brooklyn	96⅜
5	shares St. Nicholas Bank	93½
30	shares Shoe and Leather Bank	95½
25	shares City Fire Insurance Company	150
50	shares East River Fire Insurance Company	85
100	shares Wyoming Coal Mining Company	12
18	shares Union Iron Co mpany	37½@37
20	shares American Candle Company	20
35	shares New-York Lubricating Oil Manufacturing Company	10@6
500	shares H. Gardiner's Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Manufacturing Company	3½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs..	75½	
5,000	do.	75⅜	
5,000	N. Y. Cen R.R. Bs	53⅝	
6	Bank of Commerce	103	
100	Nic. Transit Co.	26½	
200	do.....b5	26½	
200	Flor. & Key. Jt. Stk.	1½	
100	Gardner Gold M..s3.	2½	
200	do.....s10	2½	
100	do.....s30	2½	
200	do.....b30	2½	
300	Cumb'd Coal Co.....b2	27½	
100	do.....s60	27½	
200	Gold Hill Mine.....s30	3½	
300	Long Island R. R. b60	29	
200	Gold Hill Mine.....s3	3½	
10	Crystal Palace	50	
16	N. Y. Cen. Railroad	106¾	
120	do.	106⅝	
210	do.	106⅞	
19	Mich. Cen. Railr'd.s3	104	
20	North. Ind. Railroad	116⅜	
35	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.R..	117	
100	Erie Railroad...btwk	71⅛	
250	do.....o	71⅛	
300	do.....btwk	71⅜	
50	do.....b30	71⅜	
100	do.....b60	71⅜	
200	do.....o	71⅜	
75	do.	71⅜	
50	do.....s3	71⅜	
200	do.....s60	71⅜	
50	do.....b10	71⅜	
50	Harlem Railroad....s3	51	
300	do.....b60	51⅜	
25	Stonington Railroad..	68	
50	do.	68	
30	Norw. & Wor. R. R...	54	
400	Reading Railroad..s60	74	
300	do.....b3	74	
200	do.....o	74	
250	do.	74	
100	do.....s30	74	
500	do.....b60	75	
100	do.....s60	74	
200	do.....e	74	
50	Hud. R. Railroad...s3	64½	
100	do.....b60	65	
100	do.....s60	64⅜	
20	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	95	
140	Cleve. & Tol. Railroad	91	

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, April 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderete request. The day's transactions embrace small lots of Pearls at $6, and 50 bbls. Pots at $5 93¢@$5, ₱ 100 lbs. The latter rates indicate a firmer market.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and steady in price. The day's eales reach 1,751 bales, including 911 to shippers, 444 to spinners, 158 to speculatore, and 238 in transitu. We append the official list of current rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8	8	8	8
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11½	11½	12½

FISH—Dry Cod are inactive, at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. Nothing new has occurred in Mackerel, which are worth $16@$16 25 for No. 1, and $9@$9 25 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring retail at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bbl. Sales of 600 boxes Smoked Herring were made, at 52½c.@55c. for Scaled, and 35c. for No. 1, ₱ box. It is expected that this branch of trade will become much livelier as soon as the Canals are in thorough working order.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands remain in very limited stock and good request, chiefly for the local and Eastern trade, at nniform rates. The medium and finer qualities are still the kinds most sought after. The poorer grades are partially neglected, as shippers are indisposed to operate. The day's movements comprise 6,600 bbls., within our range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.	$7 00 @$7 12½
Superfine, No. 2	7 00 @ 7 25
Superfine, No. 1, inferior	7 12½@ 7 37½
State, common brands	7 62½@ 7 75
State, straight brands	7 81½@ 7 93¾
Favorite State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Western, Mixed do.	8 00 @ 8 12½
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.	8 12½@ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 9 62½
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @10 25

Canadian is quiet, yet stiffly held, at $7 75, in bond, ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty actively sought after at full figuree. The supply is not large, and the prospects of an immediate increase in the receipts are very poor. Hence, owners are quite confident. The day's operatioos add up 1,800 bbls., at $8 50@$8 87½ for mixed to good straight; $8 87½@$9 for favorite, and $9@$9 75 for fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is sparingly offered, and bought at $4 87½ for fine, and $6 25 for superfine ₱ bbl. There were 600 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal taken at $3 62½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been made of 700 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 80@$3, and 25 cases Sardines, at 70c.@72½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is still very rare and almost nominal in price, though there exists a fair milling demand. A lot of 700 bushels Prime Staten Island Red brought $1 87½ ₱ bush. Rye is unsettled. A party bought for a distiller, on Saturday evening, 500 bushels at $1 15, but we are reliably informed thet no purchaser (whose wants are not unusually urgent) can be found to-day for anything of a parcel at higher prices than $1 03@$1 04, ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and nominal, at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel. Oats are actively inqnired for, at previous quotations. Corn attracts considerable attention, hnt, being plentier, is cheaper. The day's business consists of 52,000 bushels, at 80c.@81c. for poor Mixed Southern; 81c.@82c. for White do. and roond Yellow; 82c. for Mixed Western, and 82c.@84c. for Southern Yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee is inactive, yet firm. The auction sale of 3,754 hags Rio, announced for next Wednesday, obstructs transactions. Molasses and Sugare are in fair demand, at nnaltered prices. The day's eales reach 100 bags Java Coffee at 14c.; 425 St. Domingo do. at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; 350 hbds. Porto Rico Molasses at 28c. @31c.; 150 Cuba do. at 29c.; 450 bbls. New-Orleans do. at 24c.@27c. ₱ gallon; 825 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c. @4½c., and 200 New-Orleans do. at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb. There were sold by auction a few lots of inferior Java and Rio Coffee at irregular prices; 74 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 16½c.@18c., ₱ gallon; and 61 hhds. do. Sugar at $4 06@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—River is less abnndant and held higher. The agriculturists are at present too actively engaged npon their farms to come to market with anpplies. Hence, the decreased amount of the article in market, which induces owners to ask 70c.@75c. for shipping parcels, and 80c.@90c. for lots adapted to the local trade, ₱ 100 lbs. We have heard of no important sales at these enhanced figures.

LATHS—Eastern are not freely offered, nor largely dealt in at $2 25 ₱ thousand, yet this now is the current price.

LIME—A cargo of Rockland changed hands to-day at $1 22 for Common and $1 45 for Lamp, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Nothing new hes occurred in Copper. There have been 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron disposed of at $40, nsual credit, ₱ ton. Other articles are unaltered.

OILS—We have no further important transactions to report in Whale or Sperm. Olive is moderately inquired for. About 200 baskets ware taken at $4 for quart, and $5 for two dozen pints, packages. Linseed is in lively request. Western dealers are buying more freely, in anticipation of the opening of the Erie Canal. Consumers, too, are more inclined to purchase supplies, as they think the article is apt to rise in value. The day's sales (from store) reach 16,000 gallons American and (city made) English at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon. Lard is retailing at 88c. @90c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less activa and rather lower, though it is not plentier. The day's transactions include 500 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are improving in demand and value. The day's operations comprise 255 pkgs. at 5½c. @5¾c. for dry salted Shoulders; 5¾c.@6½c. for Pickled do.; 7½c.@8c. or dry salted Hams; and 8c.@8½c. for pickled do., the highest prices having been paid for prime sugar cured, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and somewhat nominal. A large quantity has recently been forwarded from first hands to English. Lard is dull and heavy. The day's movements do not exceed 250 barrels ordinary to prime at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in light supply and good request, in part for export. The day's business amounts to 420 bbls., in lots, at $7@$7 50 for Country Prime; $7 75@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City do.; $14@$14 50 for repacked Chicago Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce and wanted at $17 for prime, ₱ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at the advanced rates last reforred to. Cheese is quiet and languid at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—This article is in rather better request at former prices. About 150 tierces fair, ordinary to good brought $5 62½@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—There is an ample stock of most kinds here, but it is held at rates above the limits of buyers, and on this account is not freely purchased. A small sale of 600 bushels of Turk's Island was reported at 46c. ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Prices are nominal at 10c., but held higher; hence it is inactive.

WHISKEY—Still favors purchasers. The day's sales add up 1,500 bbls. at 26c. for Jersey; 26½c.@27c. for Prison; and 27c. for strip (R. & D., brand) Ohio, ₱ gallon.

WINES—There were 25 quarter casks of Port disposed of at $1 37½@$1 75 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were moderate, embracing 1,100 bales Cotton at 9d.@11-32d. ₱ lb, for compressed, and 7d. for uncompressed; with 12,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ₱ bushel in ship's bags. For Flour 2s. 6d. was offered, and 3s. ₱ bbl. nsked. None of it was engaged, so far as we could ascertain. For London, there were taken 500 bales Manilla Hemp at 37s. 6d., measurement; 1,000 bbls. Turpentine at 5s.; 20 tons Oil Cake at 37s. 6d.; and 250 pkgs. Bacon at 37s. 6d. For Glasgow, there were engaged 1,000 bbls. Tar at 5s. 3d. The ship *Star of the Ocean* was chartered to load with deals at St. Stephen's, New-Brunswick, for London, at £6 10s. sterling. A small amount of freights was secured for Havre at former rates. We heard of nothing additional for California or Oregon.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A large three story and attic house, having 18 rooms, and in complete order, beautifully situated in Franklin-av., a few doors from Myrtle-av. It is finished in modern style, parlors on second floor, marble mantels, and sliding doors of solid mahogany. It is in every respect suitable for a genteel family, being situated in a very respectable neighborhood. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 106 feet deep, having grapevines, fruit trees and shrubbery. It will either be sold at a fair price, or rented to a good tenant, at a reasonable rent, for the ensuing year. For further particulars, inquire of F. D. HATFIELD, corner of Myrtle and Franklin-avs.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Three of the five English style brown stone basement houses, with Philadelphia fronts, in State-st., near Powers-st.; being four stories above ground, well finished and located, with a fine view of the East, and near three of the city railroads to Fulton Ferry; having all the conveniences, baths, stationary wash-tubs, cisterns in fourth story, gas, marble mantels, and ventilation through the centre of the house. Inquire of CHAS. WILLIAMS, No. 6 Bond-st., or WM. A. KEELER, No. 109 Front-st., New-York. Price $5,500.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A first-class brick house, with brown stone basement and stoop, on Dean-st., Brooklyn—the eighth house from the corner of Bond-st. It is finished in the best manner throughout, with marble mantels of the best workmanship; carved stationary mantels in the parlors, and plumbing range and baths. It will be sold cheap, or rented to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Price $5,500—rent, $550. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 4 years, at 6 per cent. Inquire of JOHN KENNEDY, marble yard, No. 147 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.—A small two-story frame House and 3 Lots for sale cheap, in the village of Woodville, L. I., 8½ miles by railroad from South Ferry; commutation 5½ cents per trip. Also, Lots from $25 to $50 payable in monthly instalments. Pumps and excellent water for the use of purchasers. For particulars apply to PHILIP SPENCER, No. 181 South 2d-st., Williamsburg, in the evening.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two 3-story houses, built in the most substantial manner by the present owner about a year ago, situated on Avenue A, between 16th and 17th-sts., Nos. 242, 244, and 246. Said property is in a good business location and will rent for first-class tenants. If applied for immediately it will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars inquire at No. 202 16th-st., first house east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The fine large New Dwelling-house No. 62 Warren-st., suitable for a boarding-house, or may be converted into a store, with offices above. Lot 25 feet by 100. Possession given immediately. Apply to HOWLAND & CHASE, No. 9 Nassau-st., until 29th inst.; afterwards to No. 111 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Hudson River, half a mile below Dearman, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a very valuable dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Gates-av., near Washington-av., Brooklyn; a handsome and convenient house: 12 rooms, and location heautiful. Rent moderate. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of cultivation, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground is thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence, made so by the use of the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. The land is divided and part well fenced. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—At Fort Washington, two miles north of Mt. Saharttanville, about 35 acres of land, together with an excellent dwelling-house. The land extends from the Kingsbridge Road to the Hudson River, and embraces a valuable water front; it is beautifully wooded, of an excellent quality, and within about 1,500 feet of the Fort Washington Depôt. The land adjoins on the north the residence of Montaigne Ward, Esq., and on the south by the land lately purchased of Col. Monroe by the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The place is perfectly healthy and the scenery most beautiful. It will either be sold entire or in plots of from two to five acres. The house, with from two to five acres of land, is offered for sale or to rent. Apply to C. C. SLOANE, No. 68 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in a handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and nut kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD JR., No. 13 Counties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The DAILY TIMES Establishment will be removed on the 1st of May, to the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets.

Subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May, will oblige the Carriers by giving notice at the TIMES office.

Pacific Road—Southern Plan.

The only practical proposition made to the late Southern Commercial Convention, in regard to the Pacific Railroad, was moved by Mr. ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas, and supported in quite a spirited, not to say able speech by the mover. And this plan is entitled to the designation, *practical*, only so far as the ways and means suggested are concerned. Mr. PIKE is for building the Road through Indian and Mexican territory, under an organization of the Southern States—fourteen in number—each to contribute at least $2,000,000 actual money aid. The right of way to be acquired by the Company—not by Federal negotiation—from the Indian tribes and the Government of Mexico. He would even make these parties members of the Company to the extent their people might desire to subscribe, in addition to the indirect benefits which the work would bring to the territory through which it is to pass. He apprehends no difficulty in obtaining the right of way. The building of such a work would be esteemed by Mexico as an especial blessing conferred on her States bordering on the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. PIKE discards Federal aid from his programme; not that it would not be desirable in the right form, but because it is not to be had in such form. Southern scruples and Northern prejudices he thinks stand in the way. He also rejects Land Grants, whether from the Federal or State Governments. They are at best, deceptive and uncertain in value, and on the line of the proposed Road would be well nigh worthless. The Texas Grant, which has been relied upon by another Company, he says, to a large measure, is not worth a farthing an acre—two-thirds of it at least. He has been through the State, and also through New-Mexico. The grants of the Government in the latter territory would be worthless. Off the valley of the Del Norte, there is scarcely a foot of land worth the taking. The head waters of the Red River in his own State are equally unpromising, and so the desert through which you pass after entering the borders of California. Mr. PIKE professes to speak from personal observation in every case. His graphic description of the arid regions through which he traveled, leaves little room to doubt the correctness of his estimate.

Of the two points which he makes in favor of Southern State aid, neither sounds very conclusive, though one may be plausible. He is right, however, in demanding money aid. If he can get it from the fourteen Southern States, well. But if not, it would be just to understand the reason, as we go along, why it cannot be and is not had from the General Government. He says, to be sure, to the Convention, composed for the most part of Southern State Rights politicians, your own scruples are in the way; but with all his candor, he had not the manliness to add, *these really constitute the only impediment.* He must needs qualify the truth by referring to what, on this subject of the Pacific Road, has no earthly existence—Northern prejudice. The only plea for this charge is the probable rejection of the Gadsden Treaty, as he *supposed*, by Northern votes, because the purchase of the Mesilla Valley would afford a Southern route to the Pacific Road. Of course, this assumption is wholly gratuitous; Mr. GADSDEN'S ridiculous speech to the contrary notwithstanding. There are known to be grave objections to the Treaty, which bear no relation to this question; objections common to both Southern and Northern Senators, and which may not be overlooked even for the Mesilla Valley, or a Southern outlet to the Pacific Railroad. Both these may be had for Railway purposes, according to Mr. PIKE'S own showing, on other and certainly cheaper terms. He says the right of way can be had by an incorporated Company, and if by a Company, surely by the Government for the same object. Under the Treaty, we are to pay fifty cents an acre for the Mesilla strip of 39,000,000 acres. Mr. PIKE has traversed the country all over, and pronounces two-thirds the lands in New-Mexico worthless. The bargain is not an advisable one, even disconnected from the other objections to which we have alluded. Besides, it would have been well for Mr. PIKE to have waived his charge against the North, until the votes were counted on the Treaty, and the injunction of secrecy removed from the character of the Senatorial discussions.

The second point is, that Southern State Subscriptions are preferable to Federal Land Grants. This may be true. As a financial argument we do not doubt its force. Congress is too much disposed to cheapen the Public Domain, both to actual settlers and to speculators, to make their Railroad Grants, even when on good lands, of any transcendent value. The only Grant of the sort availed of to any large extent by Railroad corporations, is the one used with some success in financiering by the Illinois Central, and the question of actual realization in money is yet an untried one with this Company and its creditors. But to return to State subscriptions. If they are proper and feasible at the South, why confine the plan to that section? Why raise the sectional issue? The "scruples" of Virginia and South Carolina may not be so far overcome as to join the North and West in demanding a great Military and Post Road to the Pacific, of the General Government, and yet they might find their profit in consenting to a more general or national organization of States to effect the same object than the one suggested by Mr. PIKE. He concedes that Mississippi and Arkansas are not prepared to give their $2,000,000 each. Perhaps their places might be filled by Massachusetts and Ohio, who have just now more available credit. We claim nothing for New-York and Pennsylvania, as a right; we would not thrust these two States into the company of Virginia and South Carolina unsolicited, but we had as well remind Mr. PIKE that $28,000,000 will not build his Road, nor this sum twice told, and if other and outside means must be had, we humbly submit that he would be as apt to find money in New-York and Philadelphia as among the Camanches of the Indian Territory, or the rancheros of Sonora—all of whom, if we understand him right, he proposes to incorporate into his scheme.

The Insane and Idiotic.

The bill now in the hands of the President, donating public lands for the support of the Indigent Insane, and whose fate at his hands has been much speculated about, concerns more people of these States than is generally supposed. According to the late Census there were in the United States 15,768 insane and 15,706 idiotic, total 31,474. How many of these are indigent we cannot guess—doubtless a large portion of them, however. New-York had 2,580 insane and 1,739 idiotic; Massachusetts, 1,647 insane and 1,791 idiotic; Pennsylvania, 1,891 insane and 1,448 idiotic; Ohio, 1,352 insane and 1,399 idiotic; Virginia, 1,026 insane and 1,285 idiotic; Indiana, 579 insane and 919 idiotic. The looseness with which these terms are used, however, being held convertible in many quarters, renders the comparative numbers returned as "crazed" and "idiots" entirely untrustworthy. And the unwillingness of fond friends to admit to the Census-taker any member of their family or household under either class, would very greatly diminish the number as returned by the Marshals, from the actual number.

And yet faulty as the tables doubtless are, the insane and idiotic in our country, as returned by the Census, is little short of the whole population of the City of Lowell, only a third less than the population of Washington, a half more than that of New-Haven, more than that of Williamsburg, and nearly as great as that of Columbus and Cleveland united. Multiply their number by three, and you have more than the population of California.

As to their distribution among the States, though the populations of Maine and Maryland are nearly alike, in the former the number of insane and idiotic is ten per cent. more than in the latter. The population of Massachusetts in 1850 was 994,000, of Georgia 906,000; but the insane and idiotic of Massachusetts numbered 2,438, of Georgia only 883! Who will expound the reason? One, however, is patent enough. In Massachusetts great pains are taken to gather such into asylums for their relief, and in these asylums none are omitted by the recording Marshals. In another State where most of this unfortunate class are scattered among their friends—not even so generally gathered into poor-houses—many must be overlooked in the registration.

Whatever shall be the fate of the bill before alluded to, and which now for five years that indefatigable friend of these unfortunates, Miss DIX, has most faithfully labored with Congress to make a law, their large number and evident wants forbid us to leave them uncared for. Almost every State,—thanks to the philanthropy which she more than any score of others has directed and developed,—has its asylum for their relief. It is barbarously cruel to treat them as they *were* treated, like felons, chained in dungeons and confined in jails;—it deprives them of all expectation of care, gathering them into poor-houses—the feeble-minded, the imbecile, the raving, the broken-down debauchee, and the honestly, soberly poor, in common rooms on a common fare, and treated, sick and sound, able and weak, alike. The Insane need asylums apart from all others, where they may be classified as the nature of their malady demands. The idiotic need to be gathered into refuges where faithful instruction may shed such light as is possible over their dull paths. What humanity demands for their relief, the comfort and safety of the sane and the sound are equally clamorous for.

City Railroads.

We publish in another column an act passed by the Legislature at its recent session which governs the construction of Railroads in the City. It prohibits the Corporation from granting to any individual or corporation the right to construct a Railroad through the public streets, except with the consent of the holders of the majority in interest of the property to be affected by it,—the valuation being determined by the assessment roll, and the wish of the owners being ascertained by formal application. At the same time it expressly sanctions and confirms the grants already made, and authorizes the completion of roads already commenced under such grants.

This act has a good deal of importance to our City,—in both branches of its provisions. It puts an end to the schemes for a Broadway Railroad, and at the same time to the various attempts that have been made to disturb the charters of the Avenue Roads already built. We presume the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Roads can now be completed without further apprehension of injunctions from parties who object to having them pass their doors.

We cannot forbear again calling public attention to the imperative *necessity* of carrying these roads to the extreme lower end of the City for the convenience of the public, and especially for the relief of Broadway. The policy of such an extension is so evident on the slightest reflection as to require no argument. An immense proportion of the travel through the City seeks the South Ferry; and if these roads could reach that point, they would accommodate thousands more than they do at present. If West Broadway could be cut through into Greenwich-street, and the roads by that route extended to the Battery, they would contribute very largely to the public convenience. Broadway, below the Park, is blocked up constantly by the throng of omnibuses, carts and other vehicles that seek a passage through it. Much of this comes from the interruption caused by the cross current up and down Fulton-street:—and that will be partly remedied when the widening of Beekman shall be finished, and would be *wholly* remedied if Beekman-street could be carried across the Park to Broadway. We are confident that before many years this will be done;—and it will do more for the relief of Broadway and for the general accommodation of City traffic, than any other single measure that could be adopted. An immense amount of business that now seeks the Fulton Ferry through Broadway and Fulton-street, would then turn out of Broadway into Beekman.

This would leave, moreover, the lower angle of the Park free for a *Post-Office Building*;—and it is infinitely the best spot for that object to be found in the City. Our Common Council ought to direct its attention to these matters;—for the lower portion of the City is becoming so densely crowded that further business accommodations are absolutely needed.

Washington Gossip.

The Nebraska demonstration did not take place in the House of Representatives yesterday. The trained leaders of Mr. DOUGLAS were not quite sure of their men. The new bill—said to be in preparation as a substitute for that of the Senate, now buried in Committee of the Whole—is not yet permitted to see the light; from which we argue that its friends, including the Executive, find it difficult to count a majority for the measure in any shape. Our Washington correspondent, however, concludes from the best lights before him, that the bill can be forced through the House, and will be if, in due course of business, or by any parliamentary dodge, it is reached in season. Mr. BENTON has the floor to-day on one of the appropriation bills, in Committee, and, it is understood, will wield his giant's battle-axe against the Nebraska scheme, with a side blow at the Gadsden Treaty. He will, no doubt, do the work with a will. His temper is none of the best toward the Administration—*e. g.*, his correspondence with the Post-Office Department, copied on another page—and for Mr. DOUGLAS, the Nebraska champion, he has not the elevated respect, and we doubt whether he will show the courtesy, due from one knight to another.

The Land Grant to the Insane is still with the Executive. He will probably return it with his veto. The Gadsden Treaty comes up in the Senate to-day. The impression is that the Claim feature will be stricken out, and the Territorial indemnity fixed at Ten Millions. If these amendments should not be acceptable to SANTA ANNA, so much of the Treaty will at least be preserved, as to make it the basis of a new negotiation.

Congressional.

Numerous petitions in favor of securing religious liberty to American citizens abroad, and of cheap ocean postage, were presented in the Senate, yesterday, together with many remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was returned from the House with amendments to those made by the Senate—among them that increasing the salaries of the Professors of French and Drawing was rejected. The Senate, however, agreed to insist on its amendment. An interesting petition, from a number of mechanics, was presented by Mr. HUNTER, praying that the Homestead bill be so amended as to allow them to receive $200 each in lieu of land. The bill appropriating $100,000 to procure suitable medals for the captains of the *Three Bells*, the *Kilby*, and the *Antarctic*, was considered, and a substitute, proposing to appropriate only $20,000 and add the name of the commander of the *Lucy Thompson*, was moved and rejected. An amendment was then proposed to substitute $50,000 instead of $100,000. Mr. SEWARD opposed the amendment, and favored the largest appropriation. It was, however, adopted, and the bill engrossed. The Indian bill was then taken up, and some twenty amendments, reported by the Finance Committee, debated and adopted.

In the House, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate the instructions referred to in President MONROE'S Annual Message, December, 1823, and transmitted to our diplomatic agents abroad, on the subject of issuing commissions to private armed vessels, together with the responses. Also, any other instructions given, or correspondence held with foreign Governments, on the same subject, since the date of the Message named, and not heretofore communicated. In Committee of the Whole, the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were considered briefly by Mr. PHELPS, who urged an early disposition of the subject. Messrs. PHELPS and HARRIS followed in favor of the Nebraska bill—after which, the House adjourned.

The California News.

We are afforded, by the telegraph from New-Orleans, a very brief summary of the California accounts to 1st of April, received *via* Aspinwall, from which port the United States Mail steamer *Illinois* is now on the way to New-York with a million dollars in gold and a large number of passengers.

Beyond an account of a personal affair of honor between two of the San Francisco Editors; a general notice of the continued depression in the markets, and the shipping list, the summary this morning is barren of news.

Another Project of Philanthropy.

Among the institutions of our City which have generally received and always deserved the patronage of the State, stands the New-York Eye Infirmary. It is the oldest of the institutions hereabouts which specially treats the diseases of the Eye and the Ear, and has been now 32 years before the public. Readers will not confound it with the Ophthalmic Hospital in Stuyvesant-street, a younger co-laborer, and having much the same objects in view. The one we speak of is situated in Mercer-street, between Spring and Prince-streets, was established by the late Dr. KEARNEY RODGERS and Dr. DELAFIELD, and for its services to humanity has received the blessing of thousands upon thousands. It is a City Infirmary, yet during each year among the patients that experience its gratuitous bounties, almost every county in the State is represented, and two to one of them all are foreigners. Since its establishment, some 46,000 patients have been treated.

Everybody can see that diseases of the eye must not be tampered with by ignorant meddlers. The relief must be prompt and punctual, or generally it fails to be effectual. Operations upon it are too delicate for the general practitioner to fancy. The Infirmary or Hospital is among the necessities of the age. The good it does in a year is immense. Without it, hundreds more reduced permanently blind by neglect must be forced into our Hospitals and Almshouses.

But such charities cost money, and who furnishes it? The Legislature was long accustomed to give $1,000 a year, and the Common Council to add $200 more. But in 1853 the Legislature suddenly withheld its hand, and the Common Council was too busy; so the Infirmary which had been treating its thousands *per annum*, (this year it was 3,036,) at the average expense of only 42 cents, found nothing furnished for its support. Nobody complained of any extravagance. The only salaries paid were $175 for the services of the apothecary, and $50 for those of the cupper and leecher.

But the confidence of the people is undiminished in it. The petition to the Legislature of this year, asking $20,000, on condition of furnishing a like sum by private subscription, to put up a decent building, that their usefulness might be correspondingly increased, was a popular one. The claims of other institutions were not supposed to conflict with it at all,—the intelligent knew there was room enough for both, and a call for even more than existed. But it was not granted. They did, however, appropriate $10,000 to their use, on condition that $20,000 be raised by private contribution, for the purpose of erecting a permanent building. This they greatly need. The present quarters are entirely unfitted for their use,—they are contracted, illy-ventilated, and constantly demanding repairs. The Directors accept the terms of the appropriation. They have appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions, and two, who have been long in its direction, have testified to their attachment by subscribing each $2,000. The Committee for receiving subscriptions are Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, CORNELIUS SMITH, JOHN OATHURST and WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN, Esqrs. Whoever contributes, first, relieves suffering humanity; second, saves himself a tax hereafter for the support of those relieved; third, lays an unctuous balm up to his irritated conscience. It will prove a good investment.

At Work Before Some Folks Were Up.

It is a great truth which some people will do well to learn, that the world was full of workers before they were born. None so much need to discover this truth as professed reformers. Marching with their great burdens on their shoulders, they imagine, because the path they tread is new to them, that they are breaking new paths, and that none ever preceded them. Tell them that others have been the same way, and they doubt it, finding when they seek them no well-defined footsteps and the measure of no man's shoe in the mud. Yet it is only because so many have been that way before, that the path is trampled hard, and tracks of one or a dozen are made equally indistinguishable. True reformers, wise, good men, are modest. They are like the first personals in Suabian Dutch, always written with small letters, unless circumstances drive them to the head of the sentence. But your quack reformer is like the first personal pronoun in English, written with a capital when and whenever it can get so much as an insignificant neuter verb to follow it. At the beginning or the end, in the middle or elsewhere in the sentence, it is great I; you, he, and they, wilt down to half the size under its shadow.

There are men laboring earnestly for the Temperance reformation to-day—laboring with a zeal fully proportioned to their ability and head and head with their knowledge,—who doubtless imagine that if they had not taken hold of the reform, it would have made no more progress than a railroad train does into a snowbank. If under their auspices, and in spite of their loud hallooing, the train works through, they hold themselves entitled to all the glory, want the engine named after them, and fancy themselves the makers of the road. They forget that before they were born there were men who run the lines, took the levels, filled in the embankments, cut down the hills, laid the track, built the cars, and got up the steam. Before their names were recognized among the friends of Temperance, or had even been lisped by their profoundest admirers as the names of growing babes, or afterwards as of promising children, such men as DELAVAN—who isn't half fast enough now—and LYMAN BEECHER—probably he would pass for an old fogy among them—and Dr. HUMPHREY, were battling with the front ranks of an army then never conquered; and, years afterwards, in good repute and in bad, were coaxing and cudgeling public opinion up to its present standing. They were modest men, however, and when it became a glory to be a leader, and leaders became more plenty than followers, they were content to take up their position in the ranks. These modern reformers who feel that the pioneers are not fast enough, and do not go far enough in their reforms to meet their radical notions, are like the gourd that springs up in a day, despises the box-tree which has been growing for years in the next bed, withers, dies, is plucked up, and forgotten before the depths of its contempt are fairly fathomed.

There are many men in the City who are laboring with honorable zeal for the relief of the condition of the poor. The object being broad as the City is large, and there being room enough for every man who wills, to work, we bid them God speed. But when they flatter themselves that theirs is the first of the sort that has ever been attempted, they only publish their own ignorance, and furnish new illustrations of the weakness of poor human nature. Fearless women were striving to solve these same problems which they fancy themselves the first to work out, a dozen years ago,—when the very name of Moral Reform became a by-word, a hissing and a reproach. The early steps in the great problem which so long awaited proof, now that they are proven, are taken as self-evident truths. Each process required its long and tedious examination. The results attained are reckoned as axioms, and none stop to credit those who placed them in that category. Honor to whom honor is due. We wish the highest success to every organization which, with a good object, employs honorable means and an intelligent agency for its attainment. While we wish success to the dozen that manage to keep themselves perpetually before the public, we would be jealous of the honor of those, keeping a little in the background, who work just as hard, and have laboring in their ranks men who have grown wrinkled, and women who have grown gray in the same good work. But the shameless men and papers live and circulate, and shout "*reform*" with a louder and clearer voice than all the rest, who, a dozen years ago, were heaping reproach upon reformers, and pouring all the contempt upon them that they could muster. A good time and a fine breeze for every honest and worthy reform. Honor to the modest and hearty reformer. And an early season of repentance for the rascals who have stolen the cloak of religion, and imagine they are atoning for their sins, by reviling the nakedness of those whom they have stripped.

The Rum-Selling Grocery.

Parents would do well to look in occasionally at the grocery to which they send their children for a pound of soap or candles, a dried codfish, or a pound of cheese. There are a great many clean, well-ordered shops of the sort, kept by persons of small means but good intentions, which are a prize to the neighborhood in which they are located, and a very great convenience. But if in the farther end there is a bar, behind which stand ominous bottles of brandy, soattered in with the pots of small-beer and soda-water, the children sent on errands thither cannot but become accustomed soon to the atmosphere tainted with tobacco and rum. They cannot fail to hear much profanity, coarseness and ribaldry. Into such the fast youths of the vicinity are apt to congregate. Little fellows, not old enough to be trusted an hour away from their nurses, walk up with the air they so much admire in the bogus men they meet, slap their three cents upon the counter in payment for their dram, and, when in funds, offer to treat your children,—"with soda, if they can't stand liquor." Yielding to a few such offers starts the lad upon a track of easy grade that is constantly descending. Parents cannot be too careful in inspecting the quarters to which the multifarious errands of the household lead their children. It would be a bad bargain to get butter two-pence cheaper by the pound, and initiate your boy into dubious courses and evil habits;—bad economy to save five minutes of time daily, and a deal of inconvenience, and gain for him an acquaintance with vice, which will very possibly ripen into intimacy. Patronizing Temperance groceries, which, ten years ago, was held almost a test of a good Temperance man, is sadly out of fashion now-a-days. Seeing it is a matter of such immediate concern to the future of young and growing families, would it not be well for parents to look again into the policy of the doctrine and study its bearings on their interests?

HOW TO GET TO THE NATIONAL MEDICAL MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.—The Committee of Arrangements for the National Medical Association assure us that they have made such arrangements with the proper authorities that delegates and others who may attend the approaching meeting of the Association will be transported in the Northern or Lake route *via* Buffalo or Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, &c., &c., or to St. Louis, at half-price: That is to say, full price will be charged out, but by presenting a ticket endorsed by the Secretary of the Association they will be permitted to return free of cost. It is more than probable that a similar arrangement will also be made with the line from Baltimore, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and then on by boat to Cincinnati, Louisville and that place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DAMASK, BARNSLEY SHEETING, LACE CURTAINS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have recently received large invoices of Linen Goods adapted to Hotel and family use. Irish and Scotch Linen Damasks, heavy goods, and warranted equal to any imported, from 37½ cents to $1 50 per yard; 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting of the best manufacture, which can be sold less than the original invoice prices, as these goods were bought at peremptory auction sales.

LACE CURTAINS, MUSLIN AND LACE DRAPERY.—In every width of application, floss and tamboured work of the latest patterns, recently landed per steamers *Hermann* and *Asia*, from $5 upward, some of which are very high cost and beautiful designs, which will be disposed of at low prices. The attention of housekeepers and hotel proprietors is invited to the above goods, which will be found worthy of examination. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

ARE YOU A BELIEVER IN SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS?—Read Dr. DODS' Book, who reasons clearly and philosophically on the subject, to show you that all these table-turnings, tippings, rappings, &c., for which you claim a Divine origin, are all the results of natural causes. Do you doubt, but yet are staggered by what appears to you the evidence of your senses, in seeing that tables do move—that rappings are heard? Read Dr. DODS' Book, and you will be able to account for all these things, without summoning the spirits. Are you a confirmed unbeliever? Read Dr. DODS' Book, and you will be able to answer all the posers brought against you by the believers in spirits.

DEWITT & DAVENPORT are the publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st., and the price is only 75 cents.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

If warriors, when they spoil and slay,
Are sung in many a lofty lay,
And Glory gilds the reeking blade
That hath a thousand widows made,
Surely his name a verse may crave,
Who robs, not fills, the yawning grave.
The warrior's voucher is a corse,
But life preserved the boon of MORSE.

The war waged by science against disease is the noblest of all contests, and one of its most efficient instruments is DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL. At this season, when neuralgia, rheumatism, intermittents, and all complaints originating in the stomach and the nerves are peculiarly prevalent, the demand for this trustworthy and speedy remedy is immense. As a means of bracing up the physical system, and enabling it to resist the enervating heats of Summer, it has no equal. It not only creates a healthy appetite and a good digestion, but perpetuates them; for it is one of the invaluable peculiarities of the Cordial that its effects are not evanescent, but permanent. Debilitated and broken-down invalids of both sexes, from whatever cause the prostration of the physical powers may arise, and whether that prostration be general or local, will find that a single course of the preparation will give them new strength, new sensations, a new flow of spirits, and make them feel like new beings. This cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle; two for $5, and six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 193 Broadway, New-York. Agent for Brooklyn, G. P. MILNE, No. 217 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas, and West Indies.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportation and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Renauld,
John A. Stevenson,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Rand,
N. D. Carille,	G. Henry Koop,	E. F. Sanderson,
George Christ,	Geo E. Kunhardt,	F. A. Schumacher,
Francis Cottenet,	Charles Lanson,	Watts Sherman,
Eugene Dutihl,	A. M. Lawrence,	Cor. K. Sutton,
Robert Emmet, Jr.,	Arthur Leary,	Samuel Thompson,
Fred. O. Porter,	M. Livingston,	John S. Williams,
Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	W. A. Platenius,	Wm. S. Wilson.
Moses H. Grinnell,	Fred. W. Read,	

C. W. FABER, President.
ALFRED OSDEN, Vice President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1854.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 650 LOTS OF Ground at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, being the largest sale of the season.—We invite the attention of capitalists, real estate dealers, and others, to the large sale of Building Lots by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, to take place THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, (or until the whole is disposed of,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The property comprises about 650 desirable lots of ground, situated on Broadway and on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 8th-ave., and on 46th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, and 81st-sts., in the City of New-York, and are to be sold by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Philip T. Dowling, Referee, on four out of the purchase money cash, remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Maps, describing the above property, can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or of the Referee, No. 15 Nassau-st. Also, will be sold at the same time and place, the valuable property No. 7 Broadway, opposite Bowling-Green.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—[illegible] A Merchant may, who has occasion to [illegible] to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to [illegible] a Safe? And if he is not sure without a [illegible] can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to [illegible] questions may be found in the [illegible] who have found the [illegible] that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDER [illegible] fully tried, tested and found true [illegible] and he now challenges the [illegible] These genuine celebrated Fire and [illegible] being said in large numbers, over [illegible] been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at No. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st. Ground floor, for the genuine HERRING'S CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John J. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That patent has been assigned to me. It covers the peculiar needle used in all sewing machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Circuit Court, for infringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing in various ways, on our patent rights, and no good sewing machine can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

THE IMPROVED PIANO.—HORACE WATERS' Pianos, celebrated for their power, brilliancy, and purity of tone, have the great modern improvements, diagonal scales and gold strings, the former increasing the power and volume of the instruments, and the latter having the advantage of never rusting. T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallet & Co.,) Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, wholesale or retail, at factory prices. All Pianos warranted. Fine Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $30 to $150. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.—THE SERIOUS ASPECT of the war in Europe and Asia—the Gadsden Treaty—and the various other interesting national and local matters, occupy but a secondary consideration in the minds of the public, which is now almost wholly engaged in expressing its admiration of KNOX'S new Spring Style of Hats. Gentlemen can obtain one of these treasures, which not only improve the personal appearance, but stamp the wearer as a man of taste and refinement, by making application at either of Mr. KNOX'S depôts—under the Prescott House, No. 333 Broadway, or at No. 128 Fulton-street.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the sale of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Frames, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

SILKS! SILKS!—SPLENDID NEW SILKS HAVE just been opened, embracing every variety that can be found in the market—Plaid, Striped, Plain and Brocade; also, a large lot of Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, have just been received, which will be sold very cheap; also 500 cases Ladies' Dress Goods of all the latest styles and kinds imported, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Ladies give us a call. G. M. BODINE, No. 388 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—"MY LOVELY Susey Saul," song, by CHARLIE C. CONVERSE. Sung by the Christy Minstrels, with immense success. Price 25 cents. "Angel Whispers," song, by AUGUST GOCKLE. Sung by Mrs. Gillingham Bostwick, with great effect. Price 25 cents. "We Meet Again," song, by J. R. THOMAS. Sung by the Buckleys. Price 25 cents. Just published (and selling rapidly) by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

PERHAM LEADS THE VAN.—Although his Third Great Gift Enterprise has been advertised but two days, yet the tickets are selling beyond precedent in the history of gift enterprises. We suppose that it can be accounted for from the fact that the people have confidence in his integrity, and have had the most substantial evidences of his indomitable perseverance. But come, friends, there are pleuty of tickets for you all.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. PETERSON & CO.'S, No. 70 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 1s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 9s. (not printed.) Also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

EASILY CAUGHT, BUT NOT GOT RID OF EASY.—Colds are the most really dangerous of ordinary ills, and we advise those suffering from a cold, sore throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, &c., to try a few of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. They are very pleasant, efficacious, and cheap—25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

HARMONIUMS FOR CHURCHES, LECTURE-ROOMS, &c.—These Instruments have from 8 to 15 stops, and vary in price from $300 to $275. They have equal power and variety of an organ costing $1,500; are in beautiful rosewood cases, occupying much less room than an organ, and are very ornamental in appearance.
WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange valuable property on Ann, Cliff, Broome, 17th, 43d, 27th, 124th, 125th-sts. and 11th-av., New-York City; on 2d-place, 13th and 14th-sts., Brooklyn; on Ainslie-st., Williamsburg, and on Fordham and Washington-avs., Morrisania. For lithographic maps and fuller particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

THE MOST BRILLIANT AND MAGNIFICENT ENTERPRISE EVER ATTEMPTED.—WATERBURY'S Mammoth Gift Enterprise at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, in connection with his Great National Tableaux in American History; $500,000 worth of unencumbered property given away. Certificates beautifully engraved. Only 50 cents. Office open daily from 9 to 4, and every evening at 7 o'clock.

CARPETING AT GREAT BARGAINS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received from the late large auction sales a large lot of Velvet and Tapestry Carpeting, which they offer at the following low prices: Velvet Carpeting at 14s. per yard; Tapestry do. in great variety, 10s. per yard, and all other goods equally low for cash. PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 428 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, wall and fashionably made, to which they invite attention. N. B.—Sofa beds, with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. HOWE.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec., 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.
ELIAS HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, comprising Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Cap Pins, Chatelains, Studs, &c.; also, gold mounted Jet Crosses, Brooches and Earrings may be found at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar sts., where, in addition to extensive salesrooms, they will have a picture gallery upwards of 80 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

SEWING MACHINES CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best.—We are ready to exhibit and sell Sewing Machines of various patents, at prices varying from $15 to $160, according to quality and perfection

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rhode and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston;
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ **Paris Mantillas.**—LYONS & JONES will exhibit their new styles of Paris Mantillas on Monday, April 24, and the following days. Lace and Drapery Muslins very cheap. No. 277 Hudson-st., above Canal.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association**—Has been formed for the purpose of enabling its members to procure eligible building sites, convenient to this City, at first cost, and through the agency of a well-ordered combination, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator. The property that has been selected is situated in the village of Newtown, 4½ miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, the commutation upon which will be only $30 per annum, and the cars are to run every half hour throughout the day. The locality is proverbial for its beauty and healthfulness, and the whole of the property is perfectly available for building purposes. The whole cost for the commutation fare, with an equal interest in $15,000 worth of improvements, will be only $75, payable in small weekly installments. The Association already numbers over 400 members, and all who desire to avail themselves of its advantages should make early application. Public meetings are held every TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 195 Bowery, where every information may be obtained.
E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.
MARK A. WILKES, Business Agent, No. 212 Broadway corner Fulton-st., room No. 18.

☞ **Workingmen's Building Association**—Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.—At a regular Annual Election, held on the 17th April, the following persons were elected officers for the year:
For President—ROBERT McCLELLAN.
For Vice President—ANDREW SIMPSON.
For Secretary—G. W. ANDERSON.
For Treasurer—JOHN MORRISON.
For Trustees—JOHN AITKEN, D. W. BAILEY, ANDREW SIMPSON.
For Directors—JOHN BISCO, E. N. SHIELDS, JAMES MILLER, JAMES GIBSON, HENRY MALERY, WILLIAM FORBES, THEODORE PINE.
For Surveyor—JOHN BISCO.
For Attorneys and Counsellors—POMEROY & JENKS.

☞ **New York Young Men's Christian Association**—The Active Members of this Association will meet for the purpose of nominating Vice Presidents to represent their respective denominations, for the ensuing year, at the rooms of the Association, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, in the following order: Baptist, on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Congregational, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Dutch Reformed, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Episcopal, on THURSDAY EVENING, 27 inst., at 7½ o'clock; Methodist, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Presbyterian, on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, Jr., Recording Sec'ty.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, April 20 1854.

☞ **Office of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company**, No 146 Broadway, April 21, 1854.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the office of the Company this day, the resignation of A. ALVORD, Esq., as President of the Company, in consequence of his continued illness, was duly accepted, and on the report of the Committee to whom was referred the letter of resignation and the matter of selecting a suitable person for the Presidency, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., late Actuary of the Company, was unanimously elected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—An adjourned regular meeting will be held at the rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Business of great importance to the Association will require attention, and it is especially requested that every member will be present. Young men generally are invited to attend.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Rec. Secretary.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, TODAY, at noon. Subject—*Weeding and the Cultivation of Spring and Summer Crops in the best manner, and the best Tools to do it with.* Members are requested to bring for mutual exchange some of their best grafts, cuttings, seeds &c. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—The owners of property in Mount Vernon are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, in Gould's Hotel at that place.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ **Ladies' Medical Lectures.**—Drs. VAN DOREN and WHITNEY will repeat (by special request,) their Free Lectures to Ladies, in the Bleecker Buildings, Bleecker-st, corner of Morton, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 26 and 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Office No. 672 Broadway. After May 1, No. 775 Broadway.

☞ **Professor Wheaton's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island, (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session the 2d day of May. REFERENCES—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. REEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **The Attendance of all Owners of Liffert's Park Lots**, is requested at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, room No. 3, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 4 o'clock, to consult with the Trustees on matters of vital importance.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of Domestic Hardware at manufacturers' prices, for cash or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **The Annual Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society** will be held at the Sunday School rooms of St. John's Chapel, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order.
THOMAS F. COCK, Secretary.

☞ **Fleetwood Village Association.**—Members are admonished to attend the regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., as important interests are at stake, which may be voted away by a small minority. An early attendance of all the members is desirable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK BUSINESS AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.—The advertiser would dispose of an interest or the whole of his Book and Publishing business, which is one of the oldest and best retail establishments in this City. To a person wishing to commence the book business, an opportunity to buy out so good and safe a business seldom offers. For further particulars address PHILOM, Post-Office.

MILLINERY.—For sale, the business and good will of a Millinery, in the city of Baltimore. The establishment is first-class, with a good set of customers, profitable, and in one of the best locations. To a person having some means, and the requisite capacity, this is an excellent opportunity, the present proprietor relinquishing business only from ill health. Apply to
MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 24 John-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—An established house, in this City, doing a profitable cash business, wishes to take an additional partner, capable of superintending the books, business, &c., of the concern. A young man of good character and business qualifications, with fifteen thousand dollars to invest in the concern, will be treated with. Address WALL-ST, *Daily Times* office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The stock, tools, fixtures, and goodwill of a manufacturing establishment now in successful operation, will be disposed of on very favorable terms by immediate application. Letters addressed to M. B., and left at the office of this paper, stating when and where an interview may be had, will meet with prompt attention.

$10,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE—An exclusive wholesale cash business, which will be guaranteed to pay the interest of 30 per cent. on the investment. Address E. L. B., Box No. 1,256 New-York City Post-Office.

BARBER-SHOP AND BATHING SALOON FOR SALE.—An excellent chance seldom to be met—An old-established Barber shop and Bathing Saloon, with fixtures and lease, or lease without the fixtures. Inquire at No. 215 Bowery.

STOCK FIXTURES AND LEASE FOR SALE of a fancy Dry Goods and Toy Store cheap for cash.—Store has entrance from two streets. Rent low. Inquire No. 335 Houston-st., or of A. THOMAS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

FIXTURES FOR SALE—A lot of shelving, counter, desk and lift awning for sale low—Apply immediately at No. 63 Centre-st., as they are to be removed by the 1st of May.

NOTICE.—BEAUTY RESTORED.—The undersigned will send to any address, on receipt of $1, post-paid, plain directions to enable any person to produce a most brilliant complexion and a good color. The application is perfectly harmless and can be prepared without much trouble and with but little expense. Address
Prof. E. Z. PINTAUX, N. Y. Post-Office.
This is no humbug, and no one will regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret.

I AM THE COLUMBUS OF BEARDS.—For 1 I caused to be discovered my ONGUENT, which will force the whiskers or the mustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. So you must try it. If you've not been let you without one. $1 a bottle; $5 half-dozen—sent to any part of the country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st., Pittsburg.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—TITTLE, FOX & MITCHELL, No 311 Broadway, (successors to H. A. Parker, formerly Warren Saxton,) invite the attention of their friends and the public to their large and choice assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, of recent importation, adapted to the present and ensuing season, viz.: Cravats, scarfs, gloves, hosiery, shirts, under do., dressers, suspenders, handkerchiefs, collars, &c. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of fine linen and muslin shirts to order, at the shortest notice.

FOR SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, FREEHOLD, KEYPORT and MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE, Captain MORGAN, leaves foot of Murray-st. DAILY, except Monday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock for Port Monmouth and Union. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and Union at 4 P. M. Stages will run from the Boat on all the usual routes. Freights, horses, &c., carried at low rates.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.—The Spring term of the Misses FIELDS' Institute for Young Ladies will commence at the residence of their father, Rev. Julius Field, No. 49 South 8th-st., corner of 3d, Williamsburg. The location is every way eligible. Board and tuition $150 per annum. Pupils if desired can spend their Saturdays and Sabbaths at home, and a suitable reduction made. Circulars containing all particulars obtained at this office, or at the Institute.

PIANOS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—Seven second-hand pianos, at $60, $70 $75, $100, $150, $165 and $175; and five new and very fine pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers, for sale very low. Also, watches, chains, spectacles, cigars, fire-proof safes, &c. Cash advances on merchandise and personal property generally. I. F. JONES, No. 61 Ann-st., 2d floor.

BLACK AND WHITE WADDINGS—Cotton Batting, of the first quality; Cotton Yarn; Colored do.; Carpet Warp; Colored do. Wick Cotton, Twine, &c. Also, Mosquito Nettings, for sale at the lowest prices. City and country merchants are respectfully invited to call on THOS. GWYNNE, No. 26 Cedar-st.

FINE ARTS.—NO HUMBUG.—GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at No. 338 Broadway, third floor, up-stairs. No reserve of the splendid stock now on hand. The public will be well repaid to visit the above place and make a selection.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MRS. CARTER & CO. beg respectfully to call the attention of ladies to their large and elegant assortment of Paris Millinery, and Straw, Fancy and Lace Bonnets, No. 371 Broadway, third door from Prince-st., to which especial attention is invited.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by one, and as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter by a young man of steady habits, who can be well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by one, and as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, or to take charge of a house during the Summer absence of the family, by a woman of unexceptionable character and ability. She is permitted to refer to her last employer, with whom she has lived nine years. Apply at No. 29 West 24th-st. To be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—To do cooking, baking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework, in the City or country, by a smart, tidy, and well recommended young woman. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and will make herself useful. Will take moderate salary. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamber work. Satisfactory references will be given. Can be seen by applying at No. 15 5th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two experienced girls, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waitor, or as chambermaid and laundress—both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as waiter or as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as waiter or nurse, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl of 16. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant book-keeper, night porter, or messenger and collector, by a young man who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Satisfactory reference and security if required. Address M. N., office of this paper

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as a cook in a private family. She is a good cook, and can give satisfactory reference from her last place. The advertiser can be seen for two days, at No. 412 Bank-st., second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls (Protestants)—one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 324 31st-st., near 6th-av. Wish to go together.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or to do the housework of a private family, by a tidy, active girl, who is not afraid to work. Call at No. 90 16th-st., west of 6th-av., second floor.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, girls for housework, German and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardaners, coachmen—none but respectable help—always to be found at MORRIS & CONNERT'S establishment, No. 367 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

SERVANTS.—Families are furnished with the best Servants of every description, for city or country, at FERRIS'S Agency, No. 97 Duane-st, near Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted.

CLERK WANTED.—In a Family Grocery, a young man who writes a fair hand, and has some knowledge of the business. None need apply who cannot furnish unexceptionable references; and a preference given to one who has been of the third in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to J. B WARD, corner of Columbia and Sackett-sts., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual Introducer—negotiating all orders for Checkholders at One per Cent. Correspondence threughont the Union. Teachers' meeting daily, suiting hundreds at first call. Sell your Check every day, and have another at half-price—$5, $10, $15, $20, &c. No charge to pupils.

NURSE WANTED—An American, English or Scotch woman; one who is neat, active and intelligent. To one who has had experience and is competent to take the entire charge of a young child, liberal wages will be paid. Protestant preferred. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 134 West 13th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS WANTED.—A few respectable young men of good ordinary education, and having some knowledge of mechanical science, can find employment as above, with opportunity for necessary instruction, by applying at the City Telegraph Office, No. 6 Chatham-square.

MUSICAL.—Wanted by a young lady, with a fine soprano voice and experience, a situation to sing in the choir of an Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. A line addressed to J. S. C., office of this paper, will meet with immediate attention.

GARDENER WANTED, on a small place a few miles from the City.—One who understands his business; must have some knowledge of horses, and be prepared to make himself generally useful.—A single man preferred.—Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 94 Front-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—Situation wanted, by an American lady, who is accustomed to the charge of a gentleman's family. Satisfactory information will be given at No. 78 State-st., Brooklyn.

LADY WANTED—To teach Music and French in a Seminary for young ladies, situated in a pleasant village within a few hours of New-York. Address Mrs. ANDERSON, Box No. 2,172, Post-Office.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.—A young man, who has been two years at the business, wishes to apprentice himself to some person to finish his time. Address MERWIN, at this office.

TWELVE DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—Apply at No. 767 Broadway, before 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TO ENGRAVERS ON WOOD.—Wanted, an assistant to go into the country. Apply at No. 80 Nassau-st., (Office No. 24.)

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family having more room than they require, would let to a gentleman and his wife a large room and pantry on second floor, unfurnished. Also, two or three single gentlemen may obtain very desirable rooms, neatly furnished, with board. House pleasantly located and complete with gas, baths, &c. Inquire at No. 165 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A private family, having more room than they wish to occupy, would take a gentleman and his wife or three single gentlemen to board. The rooms consist of front and back-room on the 2d floor, with bedrooms communicating. For further particular apply at No. 32 King-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK, having removed from No. 1 Union-square to No. 34 West 25th-st. (a new house) between Broadway and the 6th-av. is prepared to make arrangements (permanent preferred) with families without children and gentlemen, for suits of apartments or single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family having more room than they want, are desirous of taking a few boarders. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen will find good airy rooms and the comforts of home by inquiring at No. 72 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen desiring a choice room, or suite of rooms with partial board, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, and are willing to pay a fair price, will please address E. D., Brooklyn Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, also a few single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board, in a desirable location, one block from Broadway. Address Box No. 2,905, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Wanted, two young men of steady habits, to board in a respectable private family, where they can have the comforts of home. Warren-st., 3d house east of Smith, South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A large unfurnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 27 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 17 High-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Rooms and partial board in a private family, who take two gentlemen only. Location, below Union-square, and a few doors from Broadway. Address U. S., Box No. 1,443 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant second story front room, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 30 King-st. Also, apartments for two young men.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant front room, (unfurnished,) with board in a private family, at No. 238 West 20th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and two or three single gentleman, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Location pleasant, and near railroad and stage rentes. Apply at No. 171 Barrow-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small private family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARD—At No. 49 Greenwich-av., may be had, with pleasant rooms, and use of bath, gas, &c. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a room (furnished or unfurnished,) with breakfast and tea, with respectable family, in the upper part of the City. References exchanged. People who advertise need not address, A. C. D., *Times* office. State terms, locality, &c.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,906 Post-Office New-York.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes walk of the Fulton Ferry. Airy and pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, to let for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. Only a few boarders, and the terms strictly reasonable. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 73 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOM TO LET.—With or without board, in a genteel house of one family, a large front room on second floor, with pantry attached, with one attic room. For particulars, please call at No. 121½ Orchard-st. Best of references given and required.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED.—By a lady and two boys, ages five and seven. The lady is absent during the day and the children attend school. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, B. A., office of this paper.

GENTEEL APARTMENTS.—In a first-class house, for gentlemen, with full or partial board, three minutes' walk from the Fulton ferry—ready on the 1st of May—No. 17 Concord, corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. References required.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SUPERB NEW WORK OF ART AND UTILITY.—G. P. PUTNAM & CO., TUESDAY THIS DAY, THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, ART, AND INDUSTRY, Illustrated with 500 Drawings from the New-York Exhibition. Edited by Prof. R. HILLDRAN, Jun., and C. R. GOODRICH, Esq. Complete in one splendid volume, 4to $4 50; bevelled, gilt edges, $5. The whole cost of producing this splendid work exceeds $40,000. Of the 594 Illustrations contained in the volume,
64 are devoted to Sculpture, Bas-Reliefs, &c.
120 are devoted to Manufactures in Metals, Bronzes and Silverware.
17 are devoted to Textile Fabrics.
90 are devoted to Ornamental Furniture.
20 are devoted to Porcelain, Terra-Cotta, and Glassware.
40 are devoted to Machinery, Models, &c.
98 are devoted to Miscellaneous Articles, Interior Views, &c.
The letter press includes a series of valuable papers on subjects of Scientific and Practical interest, by some of our most competent original investigators.
The whole volume furnishes information and examples which may be practically useful to a great variety of theoretical and practical men—to
SCULPTORS, DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS,
TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS,
SILVERSMITHS AND METAL FOUNDERS,
TO SHIP-BUILDERS AND CABINET-MAKERS;
and many others engaged in the various mechanical and artistic pursuits; while as a drawing room table book, it may also prove attractive and useful to families.

"An exceedingly handsome work."—*London Art Jour.*

"Truly a magnificent work—a work we are proud to look upon and call American, and one which should be in the possession of every lover of the beautiful in art."—*Newark Advertiser*

"Our readers may form some estimate of the expense of getting up such a work as this Record, from the fact that the mere engraving of one of the blocks cost $165."—*Courier.*

"Every family in the City should possess it, as a means of interesting its members in its practical information, of highest value. In no other form can engravings so numerous and well executed be purchased so cheaply, apart from the valuable literary description which they are designed to illustrate."—*Journal of Commerce*

"The paper, impression, and illustrations are most admirable and excellent. Who is there, able to spare $5, that will not take this splendid, and if we may so call it, national publication?"—*Norfolk News.*

"A work thet for neatness, elegance, and artistic beauty may boldly challenge comparison with anything that has issued from the press in this country. It contains a number of elaborate papers descriptive of various scientific processes, that render the work of permanent value as well as beauty."—*Troy Budget.*

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. $1. "Unfortunately we do not know the writer of this volume. All that we can say is that he (?) has never before written a book, and that, with becoming modesty, he consented to allow this amusement of his leisure hours to be printed only at the urgent instance of the publisher. Knowing this much we open the book and behold a beautiful child gazing at its fairy features in the pellucid waters of an island in the tropical Pacific. The scenery of the sketch is painted with a few masterly strokes, indicating a familiarity with such scenes. We are soon informed that the sweet Vara is the daughter of American missionaries, who are intrusted to us while absent visiting certain islands, leaving away of their beloved child to the United States for the purpose of education. The child is to be adopted by a family, by description, near Albany. The voyage is passed over in silence, and after the painful parting the next scene pictures the astonishment of the child first introduced to the strange wonders of a great city. The picture is given well in the minutiæ and vividness of an autobiography, so much so as to lead the reader to wonder if it be not so in reality. As the life of the sweet Vara is narrated, traits of character are developed which show that she is not an angel in earthly guise; but this insight into her character only fits us more to dear her to us, for we recognize in her no impossible creature, but ons with whom we can sympathize. She is a type of as entire goodness as we can expect or hope to see living and breathing with us. Vara's life in the country, and the persons with whom she associates, are all made interesting to us; for each character that is presented is drawn with a forcible and masterly pen, which in a few words distinctly characterizes the person. Vara grows in personal and moral beauty and grace, endures many trials, is finally married, and returns to the Pacific a missionary of the Cross of Christ."—*Newark Daily.*

IN PRESS.

GRATITUDE—An Exposition of the 103d Psalm. By Rev. JOHN STEVENSON, Author of "Christ on the Cross," &c. 12mo. BOBT CARTER & BROS.,
No. 285 Broadway.

MELBOURNE AND CHINCHA ISLANDS.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY, MELBURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS, with Sketches of Lima, and a Voyage Around the World. By Gbo. W. PECK. 1 vol., 12mo., with illustrations. Price $1.
This work embraces, in a comprehensive and fascinating manner, much necessary information concerning Melbourne—the principal city of Australia—with a full account of the Chincha Islands, guano, &c., &c. It also gives lively sketches of Lima, &c., &c.

"His description of Melbourne is very picturesque and interesting. The account of the Chincha Islands, with their strange scenery, and their population of guano-diggers and sea lions, is also extremely well done. As a book of travels, we have not lately met with one which is throughout so entertaining, and unencumbered with so small a proportion of duller matter."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

JUST ISSUED.

SECOND WAR WITH ENGLAND. By J. T. HEADLEY. 2 vols., 12mo., with illustrations.
WILLIS'S (N. P.) HEALTH TRIP TO THE TROPICS. 1 vol., 12mo.
SHELTON'S (F. W.) UP THE RIVER. 1 vol., 12mo.
MACLEOD'S (DONALD) BLOODSTONE. 1 vol., 12mo.
ARTHUR'S HOME LIGHTS AND SHADOWS. 1 vol., 12mo.
PERILS OF GREATNESS. By NIEBITZ. 1 vol., 18mo. 50c.
Mrs. CARLEN'S new story, GUSTAVUS LINDORM. Translated by ELBERT PERCE. 1 vol. Cloth, 75c.; paper, 50c.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N.Y.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the best and finest work being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding as they are turning attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Roydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Moses Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS—By BAYLE ST. JOHN. —12mo., muslin, $1.
This admirable work has received the most merited compliments from the press. It is pronounced "a work abounding in the most elaborate view of the new French Empire;" "a copious entertainment;" "a thorough description of the scenes, the customs, the manners, morals, institutions—the everything ie and pertaining to that magnificent centre of science, fashion and folly;" "lively and sparkling, and of so playful a nature as to please while giving instruction to the mind;" "strongly drawn and delicately tinted pictures of life and manners." RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
No. 129 Fulton-st.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—CHARLES KELLOG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 88 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above lines, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

40,000 COPIES IN EIGHT WEEKS.—The LAMPLIGHTER, UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GERTY. We have published in eight weeks Forty Thousand copies of this great American romance, one of the most fascinating and elegantly written volumes ever issued from the American press. This is the universal testimony of readers and reviewers, East, West, North and South. The immense demand continues without abatement.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
For sale by all Booksellers. Cornhill, Boston.

JUST PUBLISHED—Price 25 cents—THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST.—A new map of the frontier provinces of Turkey, Russia, and Austria, the Black Sea, &c., with a detailed map of the river Danube, showing the fortified towns, &c., along its course. New-York, published by WILLMER & ROGERS, Importers of Foreign Newspapers and Books, Nos. 42 and 44 Nassau-st.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, PUNCH, HERALD, DISPATCH, LONDON WEEKLY TIMES, LONDON DAILY TIMES, latest dates, EUROPEAN TIMES, supplied promptly by the Agents for the United States, WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

DR. HICKOK'S MORAL SCIENCE.—Now READY, the second thousand of L. P. HICKOK'S, (D. D.,) SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE. Orders promptly attended to. G. Y. VAN DE BOGERT, Publisher,
Schenectady, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—YESTERDAY (Monday) AFTERNOON, in going from 1st-st. to the corner of Bowery and Broome-st., a pocket-book containing about $110, a Note in favor of James P. Finch, and an order for amount of Note to James Miller; also, some other papers of no value to any one except the owner. Any person finding the above will be liberally rewarded by calling at HUBBARD & CO.'S, No. 259 Front-st.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—A red morocco Pocket Book, brass binding, with double catch inside; contained a gold ring, a lot of papers of no value except to the owner, and 75 cents in silver. The finder will confer a great favor to the owner by returning it to No 65 Broadway, or addressing a note to Box No. 854, stating where it can be had.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., in the vicinity of Wall-st. and the Post-office, $306 in bank bills, comprising three $100 bills, and the remainder in small bills. The finder will be rewarded $50 on leaving the above with the Note Teller at the American Exchange Bank, Wall-st.

ROLL OF BANK BILLS FOUND—On Saturday afternoon. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying for the advertisements. Address, under seal, describing the same, to S. L. H. *Times* Office.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

AIR—"ALL IN THE DOWNS," &c.
All in our beds we lay and snored,
When something roused us—not the wind—
We found our flesh by bed-bugs scored;
With them the very sheets were lined;
And rats and mice their gambols played
Around and sometimes on the bed.
Of LYON them we thought, and prayed
For vengeance on the rascals' heads.
Next day his Powder and his Pills
Swept off, like chaff, these plaguing ills.

Dépôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No 694 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY to buy curtain materials of every description, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Shades and Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, &c., with every article in the upholstery line, 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the city.
A. M. & R. DAVIS, Upholsterers, No. 196 Bowery.

HOUSE WANTED—Suitable for a respectable boarding house in some desirable location, in this City or Brooklyn. Good references given. Address through Post-Office, or call on E. M. H., No. 44 Greenwich-st. Rent paid in board, if desired.

55 CENTS ON A DOLLAR—Paid (in specie) for Dollar bills of the COCHITUATE BANK, Boston, Mass., at J. P. FROST'S Exchange Office, No. 3 Broadway Bank building.

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialties, at No. 8 Wall-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangements, sold by him only. Price $5.

AUCTION SALES.

SUNDRY ARTICLES WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, at the Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern:
10 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad Co...$50 each.
15 shares Harlem Railroad Co.....Rockland Co.....100 each.
1 share Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.....100 each.
2500 shares Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Co. 5 each.
BY ORDER OF AN EXECUTOR.
$1,000 six per cent. Internal Improvement Stock State of Kentucky, due May 5, 1871; interest payable 1st Monday in January and July; interest and principal payable in New-York.
$1,000 six per cent. Internal Improvement Stock State of Kentucky, due 1st Monday in January, 1870.
$3,000 six per cent. Internal Improvement Stock State of Kentucky, due January 1, 1874.....$1,000 each.
$300 five per cent. Water Stock of City of New-York, due 1st November, 1870; interest payable quarterly in New-York.
$3,000 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company; Coupons due January 1 and July 1, in New-York...$1,000 each.
$4,000 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie R. R. Co. $1,000 each.
$16,000 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad Company, Coupons due May 1 and November 1.....$1,000

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 Prince-st., near Broadway, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête à-têtes chairs, quartettes, fancy carved work and centre tables, book-cases, French plate, pier and mantal mirrors, chandeliers, clocks, oil paintings, three rosewood piano-fortes, Brussels and tapestry carpeting.
DINING ROOM.—Extension dining tables, Kenrocco and cane-seat chairs, marble-top and plain sideboards, glass and China ware, table cutlary; silver-plated and Britannia ware, and oil cloth.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak, consisting of bedsteads, marble-top and plain dressing bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, fancy cottage chairs, toilet sets, mattresses, feather beds, pillasses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, counterpanes, three-ply and superfine ingrain carpeting.
HALL FURNITURE, STAIR CARPETS, &c.—Consisting of hall chairs, English oil cloths, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, &c. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. In order to insure the prompt delivery of goods, deposits will be required from

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, on Aan, Cliff, 16th, 18th, 19th, and 125th-sts., and 11th-av., New-York; 20th and 21st wards, Brooklyn; and on Ainslie-st., Williamsburg, L. I.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

ANN-STREET.—The five years' unexpired lease of the four story and attic brick building No. 17 Ann-st., north side, between Nassau-st. and Broadway. The property is rented to responsible parties during the term of the lease, for $1,200, and the rent under the lease including taxes, insurance and amount due on purchase of lease for the five years, is $7,825, leaving a margin of $3,925. The building is in good order, with Croton throughout, and a sewer under the center leading to the street as war. Terms cash.

CLIFF-STREET.—The three story brick house and lot No. 108 Cliff-st. Lot 21 feet 10 inches front, 21 feet 2 inches rear by 61 feet 4 inches deep; house 21 feet 10 inches by 43 feet, and contains 10 rooms. $6,100 can remain on bond and mortgage.

BROOME-STREET.—The two story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 26 Broome-st. Lot 25 by 75; house 22 by 37, with an alley way 3 feet wide.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—One lot south side of 17th-st. near Avenue A, 25 by 92.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—Two lots north side 43d-st., near 10th-av., 25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—One lot north side 124th-st. near 5th-av., 25 by 100.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—One lot south side 125th-st. near 5th-av., 25 by 100.

WEST-TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The three story basement brick house No. 54 West 27th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th-avs. Lot 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches; house about 20 by 43, is in perfect order, and contains all the modern improvements. The premises can be seen at any time, and possession will be given immediately. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—Two four-story brick houses and lots, east side of 11th-av. near 46th-st. Lots 25 by 100; houses 25 by 42. 00 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

BROOKLYN.

SECOND-PLACE.—Five choice building sites on the north and south sides of 2d-place, near Clinton-st., size 25 feet by 123 feet 5½ inches each. $1,000 of the purchase money on each lot may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

HUNTINGTON-STREET.—A neat frame cottage, (filled in with brick,) and lot on south side of 13th-st., 322 feet 10 inches west of 8th-av. Lot 25 by 100; house 20 by 24.

ALSO—Six lots adjoining the above; five are 25 by 100, and one 25 feet 10 inches by 100 feet, extending each to within 175 feet of 9th-av.

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots north side of 14th st., commencing 175 feet west of 8th-av., 25 by 100, each.

WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.

AINSLIE-STREET.—The nearly new frame buildings on the corner of 10th and Ainslie-sts., with about 14 lots of land attached. Lot 23 by 100. The property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, there being on the premises a copious supply of soft water. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

CENTRAL MORRISTANIA.—Administrator's sale of a large and handsome 2-story Gothic cottage and lot, on Washington-av. between 12th and 123th-sts.; house 22 by 32, with wing 16 feet square, containing 10 rooms, and furnished in the best manner; a well of pure water on the premises. Fifty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Titles of all the above property indisputable. For lithographic maps and fuller particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE, IN PARTITION.—By order of the Supreme Court, of about 550 LOTS OF LAND, situated on Broadway, and on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th-ave., and on 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, and 81st-sts., New-York, at auction, by J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, under the direction of PHILO T. BUGGLES, Referee, by order of the Supreme Court, about 550 Lots of Land on Broadway, and on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th-aves., and on 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, and 73d and 81st-sts., of which the following is a list, showing the number of each Lot to be sold, as per maps to be used at the time and place of sale:

Numbers.	Lots.	Numbers.	Lots.
13 to 15, inclusive	3	517 to 524, inclusive	2
18 to 24, inclusive	7	527 & 528, inclusive	2
25 & 26, inclusive	2	533 to 565, inclusive	33
41 to 55, inclusive	15	568	1
58 to 66, inclusive	8	587 to 608, inclusive	22
25 to 28, inclusive	4	613 to 622, inclusive	22
83 to 85, inclusive	3	641 to 652, inclusive	12
97 to 104, inclusive	10	657 to 674, inclusive	18
110 to 116, inclusive	7	677 to 691, inclusive	15
118 to 122, inclusive	5	693 to 698, inclusive	6
126 to 132, inclusive	7	703 & 704, inclusive	3
138 to 172, inclusive	35	707 to 723, inclusive	12
177 to 186, inclusive	4	741 to 744, inclusive	4
125 to 128, inclusive	4	750	1
211 to 224, inclusive	14	762 to 766, inclusive	5
231 to 250, inclusive	20	765 to 784, inclusive	20
252 to 258, inclusive	7	793 to 812, inclusive	20
267 to 282, inclusive	16	817 to 832, inclusive	16
289 to 292, inclusive	4	853 to 855, inclusive	3
301 to 304, inclusive	4	859 to 863, inclusive	4
306 to 311, inclusive	9	881 to 888, inclusive	8
313 & 314, inclusive	2	890 to 898, inclusive	9
317 to 326, inclusive	4	551 to 559, inclusive	9
325 to 339, inclusive	15	251	1
341 to 346, inclusive	6	77 to 84, inclusive	3
349 to 356, inclusive	7	701 & 702, inclusive	3
365	1	676 to 676, inclusive	2
372	1	480 to 484, inclusive	5
379 to 382, inclusive	4	962	1
386 to 404, inclusive	9	963, with u house on it	1
413 to 422, inclusive	10	733, 734, 735	3
433 to 436, inclusive	4	813, 894, 773, 774	4
439 to 442, inclusive	4	889 to 892, inclusive	4
445 to 452, inclusive	8	906 to 909, inclusive	4
465 to 468, inclusive	4	893 to 896, inclusive	4
473 to 476, inclusive	4	962 to 965, inclusive	4
479	1		
499 to 508, inclusive	20	Total	560

Also, the whole of the property on the last page of the map.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for 3 years.

For Maps describing the above property, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, No. 29 Nassau-st., N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE.—To close a concern, of 200 very valuable LOTS, consisting of some 5,000 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY April 26, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, to close a concern, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the North Shore, and have been laid out expressly for business or manufacturing purposes, are unsurpassed, and they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton. Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st. than 36th-st., where lots are selling at from $10,000 to $15,000. With the advantage of superior drainage, water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for 'Croton water,' to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as other enormous City taxation, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. This entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf the whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bay, thus offering great advantages as a depôt for our large steamers, or as a warehouse depôt. The healthiness of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work in a great advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the whole bay of New-York. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and a variety of selection. A large map, showing the relative position of the property with the Staten Island shore, can be seen at the office of the auctioneer. 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and fuller particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. B.—Should it storm on Wednesday, April 26, the sale will not take place until Saturday, April 29, at the same hour and place.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT—Of Valuable Property on Broadway, Mercer, Spring and Essex-sts. Also, 328 lots and parts of lots on 10th and 11th-avs., and on 184th and 185th-sts., belonging to the estate of Robert Bogardus, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

BROADWAY AND MERCER-STREET.—That very valuable property located on the west side of Broadway, and running through to Mercer-st., and known as No. 501 Broadway; lot being 29 feet 7 inches on Broadway, 30 feet 1 inch on Mercer-st., and 200 feet 5 inches in depth.

SPRING-STREET.—The property on the north side of Spring-st., 75 feet west of Mercer-st., and known as No. 113 Spring-st., 25 feet front and rear, 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

ESSEX-STREET.—The property No. 37 Essex-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, and 87 feet 9 inches in depth.

TENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st. Also, 4 lots on south west corner of 10th-av. and 184th-st.; 8 lots on the east side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th sts.; 8 lots on the west side of 10th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 3 lots on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 10th-av. and 185th-st.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—3 lots on the southeast corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; also, 6 lots on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 184th-st.; 3 lots on the east side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 3 lots on the west side of 11th-av., being the entire front between 184th and 185th-sts.; 2 lots on the northeast corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.; 2 lots on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 185th-st.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.—13 lots on the east side of King's Bridge Road, lying between 183d and 186th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—63 lots on the south side of 184th-st., extending from King's Bridge Road to the Harlem River; also, 65 lots on the north side of 184th-st., opposite the last-mentioned lots.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—67 lots on the south side of 185th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots; also, 67 lots on the north side of 185th-st., opposite to the last mentioned 100 lots. Maps may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 5 Broad-st.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG, Referee.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of FORSYTH AND HESTER-STS., in the Xth Ward of the City of New-York, at Auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following real estate, viz.:

ON HESTER AND FORSYTH-STREETS.—The large and valuable lot of ground, with the stores and dwellings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Forsyth and Hester-sts., and known as Nos. 109 and 110 Hester-st., and Nos. 58 and 60 Forsyth-st., having a front of 50 feet on each street, by the lot being 75 feet square. The property has been occupied for many years as a Grocery and Feed Store, is considered the best stand for either business in the entire Ward, and now rents for $1,825 per year. Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 30th day of May next, when the deed will be delivered; the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 34 lots of land in the City of New-York, 16 of which are on the 10th-av., east side, between 60th and 62d-sts., (3 corners included,) and are within 200 of 60th (not 2 blocks from Broadway), on which stages run every 15 minutes from City Hall to 70th-st., (fare 6 cents;) 21 lots on 2d, 4th and 6th-avs., and on 45th, 47th, 54th, 62d and 63d-sts. The above lots are nearly all of even grade, and on graded avenues and streets, and suitable for immediate improvement. Terms very liberal. For maps and further particulars, apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood chairs and couches in brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs, marble top pier and sofa tables; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, mantel glasses, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WM. W. SHIRLEY.—Large and peremptory cash sale of rich fancy goods.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 158 William-st. near Fulton, rich cutlery, plated and Britannia ware, elegant china vases, lamps, girandoles, cut and other glass ware and house-furnishing articles. Housekeepers wanting now or after 1st of May, will do well to attend. Also, all the fixtures, gas-fixtures, &c., of the store. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all. Goods to be removed immediately.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S AND MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The effects of ELIZABETH SANCHEZ, into Mrs. BENGOUGH.—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at No 90 West 27th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in brocatelle; Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, bedrcom furniture, mattresses, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one splendid rosewood piano-forte. See catalogue on dey of sale. Terms of sale, cash.

PETER B. SWEENY, Public Administr'r, and JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Att'y for Mort'gee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at No. 56 East 28th-st., the property of a family giving up housekeeping.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpeting, mahogany sofas, divans, fancy chairs, centre tables, French plate glasses, oil cloths, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding; china, glass, and plated ware; ivory cutlery, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.; the whole in fine order. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Deposites required from all purchasers.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF STEAM ENGINES—Boilers, planing and drill-machines, turning lathes, boiler and pattern-makers' tools of all kinds, shafting, pulleys, &c., horses, carts, buggies, &c., contained in the City Foundry, Nos. 230 and 231 West-st., and Nos. 370 and 371 Washington-st., New-York—to be sold at auction by COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, April 25, commencing at 11 o'clock, on the premises. Sale peremptory. Terms cash, by order of THOMAS C. DURANT and H. C. CRANE, Assignees of George F. Rodman. Catalogues can now be had of the Auctioneers, No. 18 Nassau-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

141 LOTS—On DeKalb, LaFayette, Yates and Lewis-avs., and on Kosciusko and Pulaski-sts., Brooklyn.—JAMES COLE & SON, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property. The sale of this property will be positive, to the highest bidder, and the title is perfect. This is some of the finest property in the 9th Ward. There are 3 City Railroads from the Fulton Ferry, and 1 from Peck-slip, (all to be completed by July next,) which pass within 3 blocks. Terms very liberal. Maps are ready at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 129 Chrystie-st., near Broome. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction on THIS DAY, as above, all the Furniture contained in the house, as above, being in very full and handsome assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen Furniture; mirrors, carpets, &c.: all of which is in excellent order and well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD BOOKS.—J. L. VANDEWATER & CO. No. 16 Nassau-st., will sell, on TUESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, a superior and choice selection of Books, (perpetual remainder,) from the stock in the agency of D. Smith, Broadway and 49th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, Real Estate Salesmen, and Commission Merchants, have removed to No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall Station-House.—Every week, sale of 25 valuable Building Lots on Troy, Lenox and Utica-ave., and Prospect, Warren and Bergen-sts., in the IXth Ward of the City of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements; within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on their great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.,) at the nominal fare of four cents to either Ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as are laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY OAKLEY & WRIGHT.—Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, two-story and basement frame house, No. 30 Boerum-st.; lot 25 feet 5 inches front, by 92 feet deep; house 25 by 32 feet, with an extension in the rear 20 feet square. Also, two-story, attic and basement frame house 20 by 28, with lot 20 by 63 feet, No. 86 Prince st., near Willoughby-st., containing 14 rooms, $1,000 on bond and mortgage.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—A large and beautiful collection of Paintings in the spacious rooms over the church, No. 584 Broadway, long known as the Dusseldorf Gallery. This magnificent collection, now in charge of L. A. Tolman will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, affording to purchasers a rare chance to obtain pictures considered to be as fine as any ever offered at auction competition in this City. Catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—TUESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 300 Broadway, by catalogue, containing upwards of 3,500 scarce and valuable foreign plants, fruit trees, and seeds, imported expressly from Paris by Mons. Bellet, consisting of japonicas, camelias, magnolias lliecs, rhododendrnm perpotuals, remontams, bebrides, asphodelle roots, rose Gallicia, orenge, lemon and olive trees, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of fruit trees and bods.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 913 Broadway, the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, pier, centre and card tables; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

H. BLEECKMAN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF THE STOCK OF AMERCHANT TAILOR.—T HARDY & CO., (Office No. 118 Centre-st.,) will sell on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 122 Grand-st, by order of the Assignee, the entire stock in trade of a merchant tailor, comprising a fashionable and general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, gentlemen's furnishing goods and custom made clothing, of the latest style.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No 150 West 24th-st., the entire furniture, contained in said house, consisting of mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, sofas, sofa and pier tables, Brussels and Ingrain carpeting, oil cloths, bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

ELIAS COMBS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at No. 7 Greene-st., at 10½ o'clock, parlor and other furniture, consisting of Ingrain carpets and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and walnut sofas, bureaus, workstands, chairs and tables; also, marble top tables and stands, marble slabs and brackets, lace curtains, chandeliers, books, pictures and stoves, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 244 Cluton-st., Brooklyn, Household Furniture, Piano-forte, &c., consisting of walnut parlor suite in maroon plush, sofas, chairs, mattresses, centre and pier tables, French plate pier glass, falling-leaf and extension tables, enameled chamber furniture, Gothic and scroll bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, wash-stands, china and glass ware, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, &c.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at house No 160 Chambers-st. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, TO-MORROW, as above, all the Furniture of a large and well-furnished boarding-house, consisting of all the usual assortment, which is well worthy of the notice of housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 442 Broadway.—The stock of Mr. SAMUEL GRUNDY, now on the removal of his business, viz.: Rosewood parlor suits, in satin brocatelle; etageres, wardrobes, rosewood chamber furniture, sofas, arm chairs, parlor chairs, hall stands, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where, in addition to extensive salesrooms, they will have a picture gallery upwards of 90 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

DRY GOODS.

S. EMBERSON—No. 235 8th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York—Having added largely to his already extensive stock, by recent arrivals from auction and importers, he is now prepared to offer to his customers and the public, one of the most extensive and beautiful assortments of Rich Goods ever offered for sale in the upper part of this City, consisting of Laces, Lace Goods, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Needlework Bands, Collars, Cuffs, Embroidered Headkerchiefs, Embroidered Skirts, Edgings, Insertings, Chemisettes, and every variety of fancy goods, Galoons and Trimmings of every description, to be found in the market. It being impossible to give a full description of his stock in an advertisement, he takes the pleasure of inviting his customers and the public to an inspection of the same, feeling satisfied that even if they should not feel inclined to purchase, they will not regret the time lost in looking over his stock. SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 235 8th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now upon a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, silks and plaid de barèges, plaid and plain poplins barège de laines, fine Challi cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—HOLMES & CO., No. 711 Broadway, have just received, of their own importation and from auction, a full stock of staple and Dress Goods, which they are offering at the lowest possible market rates. Linens and House-keeping Goods. They have purchased the balance of S. L. Jones' Stock of Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Damask Cloths, Napkins, Table Damask, Diapers, &c., which they will offer at greatly reduced prices

N. B.—Just received, a large lot of Canton Mattings, white, plaid and fancy, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, of the very best make, and warranted perfect.

GREAT NOVELTIES—NEW SPRING GOODS.—Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to call and see the new

SILKS, FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, BARGES, CRAPE DE PARIS,
JACONETS, ORGANDIES,
CALICOES, GINGHAMS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, &c.

These goods, now opening, were made for the Paris Market, and are the newest and richest styles imported by us in the last steamers

J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—E. S. MILLS has removed to No 86 and 62 Chambers-st., (up stairs, near Broadway,) and is now prepared to exhibit a large and beautiful assortment of Spring Mantillas, comprising all the latest novelties of the season; with a fresh assortment of Spring Shawls of every description, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, DIAPERS, CRASH, &c.—Dealers supplied. Damaged ginghams, lawns, muslins silks, cloths, cassimeres, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

DAMAGED GINGHAMS—Printed Lawns, black Broadcloths, black Docskin, Cassimeres, plaid Muslins, black Silks, Linens, Table cloths, Diaper, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

PARIS MANTILLAS.—The subscriber's importations and manufactures for City retail trade are now ready for inspection, to which the attention of ladies is respectfully invited. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FRENCH BAREGES FROM AUCTION—At 25 cents per yard; nearly half the cost of importation. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

MILLINERY.

TO CASH BUYERS OF STRAW GOODS.—100 cases Straw and Lace Bonnets.
20 cases Imported Fresh Bunnets.
50 cases English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets.
10 cases Superfine Leghorn Bonnets.
20 cases Misses' Straw and Lace Bonnets.
50 cases Men's and Boys' Hats.
Will be sold low for cash, by HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st, cor. William, New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WILLIAM SIMMONS announces to her customers, and strangers visiting the City, that she is now prepared to exhibit at her show-rooms, No. 564 Broadway, the largest and most fashionable stock of Paris Spring Millinery and Straw Goods ever offered in this City. Mrs. SIMMONS received the medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery, and the only medal which was awarded for split straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business, (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Journay, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

LADIES' STRAW HATS.—An entirely new and very extensive assortment of ladies' and misses' straw, Leghorn, Dunstable, and Florentine bonnets may now be obtained at the Paris Mantilla Emporium, GEO. BULPIN, Proprietor, No. 361 Broadway.

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings, have just received per steamers from Europe an entire new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Bouraise, in one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich velvet and Axminster, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns, never before in this country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design, from the best manufactories, and well seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL.—Before purchasing, to examine LORD & TAYLOR'S extensive and well-selected stock of Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., comprising in part of Royal Velvets, Mohair, Axminster, Aubusson, English Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain Carpeting, &c., &c., which will be sold at least fifty per cent. less than the price sold for in any other house in the City.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner of Grand and Chrystie-sts.

DELAFIERRE, BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 Dey-st., offer for sale, viz.:

METALS,	NAILS,	HORSE SHOES,
OILS,	VISEY,	FILES,
ANVILS,	WIRE,	STEEL,

in part of a large assortment of Tools and Materials required for the trades of Carvers, Smelters, Smiths, Contractors, Builders, Railroads, &c.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Counsellor at Law and Attorney and Counsellor, No. 13 Wall-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—The Summer session of this School will commence on MONDAY, May 1st. Circulars can be had at the Quarter commencing May 1. Boarding and Classical Circulars can be had at the Quarter commencing May 1. Boarding and Classical School, $50 per quarter. The next term commences on the 1st of May, 1854.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,472,237 81
Average amount of Specie	348,408 00
Average amount of Circulation	336,824 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,329,471 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854. CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$521,727 00
Average amount of Specie	20,922 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,629 00
Average amount of Deposits	320,854 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC OTIS, of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ISAAC OTIS.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,333,231 33
Average amount of Specie	1,215,219 05
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America,)	139,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,538,963 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,187,809 48
Average amount of Specie	758,307 56
Average amount of Circulation	2,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	3,093,674 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,417,162 78
Average amount of Specie	53,849 44
Average amount of Circulation	77,645 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,044,317 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,739,782 43
Average amount of Specie	599,706 88
Average amount of Circulation	300,784 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,456,276 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,290,761 85
Average amount of Specie	67,689 51
Average amount of Circulation	84,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,265,355 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,298,216 54
Average amount of Specie	357,732 92
Average amount of Circulation	127,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,878,681 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,749,827 92
Average amount of Specie	603,831 06
Average amount of Circulation	257,289 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,753,432 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,383 17
Average amount of Specie	10,471 24
Average amount of Circulation	97,205 00
Average amount of Deposits	28,227 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,201,343 29
Average amount of Specie	78,906 26
Average amount of Circulation	203,219 00
Average amount of Deposits	974,115 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,370,853 35
Average amount of Specie	118,356 49
Average amount of Circulation	216,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,140,432 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,487,707 64
Average amount of Specie	187,847 17
Average amount of Circulation	17,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	914,586 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$421,493 87
Average amount of Specie	26,364 72
Average amount of Circulation	96,540 00
Average amount of Deposits	266,954 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$640,959 55
Average amount of Specie	39,815 12
Average amount of Circulation	143,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	375,951 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,286,639 00
Average amount of Specie	274,686 00
Average amount of Circulation	302,689 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,026,753 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$751,031 58
Average amount of Specie	34,112 00
Average amount of Circulation	164,318 00
Average amount of Deposits	563,365 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,771,798 02
Average amount of Specie	231,396 24
Average amount of Circulation	134,814 81
Average amount of Deposits	1,232,701 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,446,336 10
Average amount of Specie	191,341 76
Average amount of Circulation	99,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,549,522 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. ROOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. ROOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,288,887 75
Average amount of Specie	50,782 20
Average amount of Circulation	86,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	952,943 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1854.
JOHN DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$686,749 00
Average amount of Specie	41,322 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,022 00
Average amount of Deposits	429,941 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$119,617 44
Average amount of Specie	17,917 33
Average amount of Circulation	99,130 00
Average amount of Deposits	93,209 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$354,300 56
Average amount of Specie	34,463 66
Average amount of Circulation	113,212 00
Average amount of Deposits	348,815 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARRE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,577,863 56
Average amount of Specie	268,872 17
Average amount of Circulation	190,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,039,149 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$614,112 86
Average amount of Specie	29,907 48
Average amount of Circulation	193,133 00
Average amount of Deposits	412,812 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$651,929 78
Average amount of Specie	40,536 93
Average amount of Circulation	119,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	518,729 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,284,915 68
Average amount of Specie	50,317 45
Average amount of Circulation	151,422 00
Average amount of Deposits	671,323 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$363,970 00
Average amount of Specie	29,634 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,816 00
Average amount of Deposits	148,055 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$579,747 72
Average amount of Specie	23,700 55
Average amount of Circulation	132,369 00
Average amount of Deposits	468,601 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1854.
WM. M. RANDELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$325,447 80
Average amount of Specie	23,974 70
Average amount of Circulation	89,775 00
Average amount of Deposits	315,235 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,829,567 58
Average amount of Specie	166,949 37
Average amount of Circulation	617,015 00
Average amount of Deposits	917,384 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTUBERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,131,327 82
Average amount of Specie	698,678 04
Average amount of Circulation	448,550 18
Average amount of Deposits	2,704,742 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$691,174 84
Average amount of Specie	57,406 80
Average amount of Circulation	98,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	569,613 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,130,871 32
Average amount of Specie	73,413 78
Average amount of Circulation	109,930 00
Average amount of Denosits	775,737 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,785,885 82
Average amount of Specie	580,455 45
Average amount of Circulation	362,085 44
Average amount of Deposits	2,338,944 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,226,523 78
Average amount of Specie	27,310 65
Average amount of Circulation	246,884 00
Average amount of Deposits	831,113 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$680,959 11
Average amount of Specie	68,129 78
Average amount of Circulation	135,381 00
Average amount of Deposits	488,645 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of April, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,113,197 00
Average amount of Specie	219,281 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,335 00
Average amount of Deposits	977,381 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,690,706 72
Average amount of Specie	770,565 39
Average amount of Circulation	332,854 16
Average amount of Individual Deposits	2,826,315 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,627,397 61
Average amount of Specie	194,612 13
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	207,073 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,123,073 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,668,346 52
Average amount of Specie	325,455 21
Average amount of Circulation	88,349 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	1,979,223 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$941,684 00
Average amount of Specie	39,946 00
Average amount of Circulation	112,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	765 525 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,455,054 78
Average amount of Specie	167,957 70
Average amount of Circulation	131,544 00
Average amount of Deposits	876,149 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DOBBS, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. DOBBS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$451,877 42
Average amount of Specie	24,027 19
Average amount of Circulation	139,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,083 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 21th day of April, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$250,220 74
Average amount of Specie	10,206 86
Average amount of Circulation	116,151 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,531 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,155,467 52
Average amount of Specie	64,566 76
Average amount of Circulation	232,283 00
Average amount of Deposits	139,349 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of April, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,501,929 76
Average amount of Specie	59,676 97
Average amount of Circulation	136,913 00
Average amount of Deposits	855,193 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endine Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$494,528 51
Average amount of Specie	32,698 53
Average amount of Circulation	97,391 33
Average amount of Deposits	283 525 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of April, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$865,351 80
Average amount of Specie	61,518 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	589,849 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$807,845 14
Average amount of Specie	42,989 40
Average amount of Circulation	142,069 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,702 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLAGA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,351,218 72
Average amount of Specie	388,106 39
Average amount of Circulation	205,271 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,227,335 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,343,574 74
Average amount of Specie	125,857 41
Average amount of Circulation	271,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	730,394 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier, of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of April, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,638,654 00
Average amount of Specie	416,951 52
Circulation of the late Union Bank	266,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Fazio—Leonor de Guzman—A Pleasant Neighbor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Bold Stroke for a Husband—Number One Round the Corner.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The Old Brewery.

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

APOLLO ROOMS—Jones' Pantoscope of California.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT, at the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn.

The Ferries.

Messrs. Curry, Forbes, Foster and Cleary, of the Committee on Ferries of the Board of Councilmen, held a meeting in the Common Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, to take into consideration the resolution referred to them recommending the restoration of the lease of the Wall-street Ferry to the original rate of $20,000 per annum. The Committee having taken their seats, the Chairman, Councilman CORRY, read the resolution under consideration, and said the Committee were ready to hear remarks on the subject.

C. A. SMITH, Esq., of the Union Ferry Company, said that the original grant for the Wall-street Ferry was made to Mr. SHARP, who disposed of one-half of it to Messrs. CAMPBELL and MOONY, and the whole was afterwards transferred to the Union Company. The resolution reducing the rent of the Ferry from $20,000 to $5,000, was made prior to the sale, and before its purchase by the Union Company. The purchase was made by the Union Company on the 6th of December, 1853. The resolution authorizing a redection was passed by the Common Council the November previous. The Ferry is a poor concern. The loss on it averages $125 per day. The income from it is not sufficient to pay the men employed on the boats. The yearly loss by its running is about $50,000. The Ferry he believed would not pay a rent of $1 per year. Give the boats, fixtures and all to a man for a yearly rent of $1 per year, with a stipulation for the running of the Ferry as now—and in less than ten years the lessee would be a bankrupt. The Ferry will probably pay in 10 years from the present time, perhaps, or when Brooklyn shall contain 250,000 inhabitants. The Union Ferry Company would be glad to get rid of it.

Mr. SMITH read the contract entered into between the Union Company and Mr. SHARP for the transfer of the ferry lease. The Union Company bought the lease in good faith, at a rent of $5,000 per year. They had made no contract with Mr. SHARP or with any other party to pay more than that sum. He could not see how they could be compelled to pay it. The action of the former City Government in reducing the rent might be illegal. Mr. SHARP could not run the boats of the ferry for they were in the hands of the Union Company. And if it were determined to increase the rent to the original rate, the Union Company would withdraw the boats.

No other person spoke on the subject. The Committee appeared to regard the subject as a knotty one, not to be easily unraveled. And so the matter stands at present.

Irish Civil and Military Republican Union.

A meeting of this Association was held last evening at Capt. KERRIGAN'e, No 22 White-street, Coruner O'DONNELL in the Chair. The Chairman said: Gentlemen, although entirely unacquainted with the objects of your Associ tion and the iswn which govern you, still I feel that I am at home in any movement where Ireland is the subject.

The Secretary, Dr. P. O'HANLON, having read the Constitution, Mr. MALLOY, Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Capt. COGHLAN and Mr. HOLLAND addressed the meeting at some length. The Secretary also read the following communication from Mr. ROBERT WARD, of Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 23, 1854.

To Dr. P. O'Hanlon:

SIR: A number of Irishmen being now present, have proposed to form an Association for their country's good —and before doing so, have resolved to commune with your body for some information as to the manner most expedient for the purpose in view. Ireland's present position is the chief consideration, and the restoration of her nationality their dearest object. We will hold ourselves uncommitted until we hear from you. Anxiously waiting your reply,

I am yours, respectfully, ROBERT WARD.

A vote of thanks was passed to the DAILY TIMES for the space afforded in that paper to the proceedings of the previous meeting.

Several persons enrolled their names as members and paid their subscriptions, when the meeting adjourned.

MORE ROBBERIES BY THE SAFE GAME SWINDLE.—During yesterday afternoon, some of the adroit thieves engaged in practicing the patent safe game swindle, made two large hauls of money, and are yet at large to make prey upon the unwary stranger. One old gentleman who had been in town only a few hours, was picked up by the sharpers, and through the agency of several confederates he was led off to an obscure part of the City, with a view of making some grand speculation. The trap being ingeniously set, it was finally sprung, and the venerable looking greenhorn was caught to the tune of $500 in cash, and a check for $1,500 on one of the Wall-street banks, payment of which was stopped last evening.

The countryman made his way to the Chief's office, and while there he related the details of his heavy loss, and gave a full description of the appearance and dress of the expert professors. The City is at present infested with gangs of these scoundrels, who daily fleece strangers, but are rarely captured by the police. The last customer, who also told a pitiful story, (of the same character as the above,) was a backwoodsman from the West, who had suffered to the extent of $105 in bank notes—an amount he had labored long and hard to accumulate. The operations were so shrewdly conducted, the flight of the rogues so successful, and the countryman so excited, that the chances of arresting them are small indeed. It would be well if the people, living at a distance, would read the newspapers more thoroughly, and become acquainted with these swindlers' movements before reaching this large metropolis.

ROBBERY AND CONFESSION.—Yesterday afternoon an important arrest was made in Broadway. Police officer KEARS espied JOHN ENGLISH in the upper part of the City hastening to the eastward with a large package of goods on his shoulder. He at once suspected him of committing a robbery, and proceeded on his trail until he arrested him, near Duane-street. Upon the package being examined it was found to contain five whole pieces of valuable dress goods, which, he said, was sold to him by a peddler named JAMES GILLEN, but on being closely questioned, he confessed that he had stolen the property from the warehouse of Messrs. G. B. WILLIAMS & Co., No. 259 Greenwich-street. Information of the robbery was immediately forwarded to the above firm, and upon the arrival of Mr. WHITE, (one of the partners) he identified the various pieces of goods as their property. The offender was then brought to the Lower Police Court, and Justice BOGART fully committed him for trial at the General Sessions. The criminal in question has long been in the habit of shop-lifting among wholesale stores down town, and has gained a reputation of being the most expert of any in his profession.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—An adjourned meeting with reference to the purchase of this collection was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. The Chairman, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, said the meeting was called to make arrangements for a public lecture, to be delivered by Rev. Jos. M. THOMPSON, on the importance of the collection with relation to Biblical studies. The lecture is to be delivered next Friday evening, in the Lecture-room of the Stuyvesant Institute. Testimonials of the value of the collection were received from Archdeacon HENRY TATTAM, of England, author of the Coptic Dictionary and Grammar, and others. Rev. Mr. PARKER announced the amount of subscriptions to be $22,370.

INJURED BY FALLING FROM A CAR.—A gentleman named VAN ROS, residing corner Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, was seriously injured about 11 o'clock on Sunday night on the Eighth-avenue Railroad, by falling in an attempt to leap off a car while in motion. His left leg was caught under the wheel, and before they could extricate him his limb was very much mangled, and he was taken up insensible. The sufferer was conveyed home in a carriage and medical aid called in.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The Board of Councilmen met last evening, to finish up the business of the session. A debate arose on a resolution offered by Councilman BRADY, on the preparation of an ordinance for the better regulation of spirit licenses, which was referred. Several papers were sent to the appropriate Committees, when the Board adjourned to Monday.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND MR. DARGAN.—Among the arrivals of goods for the Crystal Palace, yesterday, was a Dessert Service, valued at $5,000, manufactured by W. H. KERR & Co., Worcester, England, originally designed for presentation to WM. DARGAN, Esq., the munificent patron of the Dublin Exhibition. The illustrations are from "Midsummer Night's Dream."

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND BOYS.—To-day the boys on Randall's Island will pay a visit, by invitation, to Mr. WEEKS' large collection of animals at Harlem.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire given last night proved to be false. The weather being unusually pleasant, the firemen turned out in strong force, and had a fine run through Broadway and other streets. We noticed Engine Company No. 31 returning to their head-quarters with over one hundred men on the rope.

Board of Councilmen.—MONDAY, April 24.

E. J. BROWN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

PETITIONS.

In favor of flagging Twenty-fifth-street, between Third and Lexington-avenues. Referred.

Of Engine Company No. 31—Complaining of an attack made upon them on Sunday last. Referred.

To have Thirty-second-street, between Second and Third-avenues, sewered. Referred.

In favor of regulating Sixtieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth-avenues. Referred.

Against granting the exclusive use of Pier No. 37 North River. Referred.

Adverse to the removal of Washington Market. Referred.

That the northeast side of Orange-street, between Bayard and Walker-streets, be flagged, &c. Referred.

Of P. T. Robers—To be paid for the loss of a horse. Referred.

To have Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, flagged. Referred.

Of S. G. Dougherty—For permission to pave Nassau-street, between Liberty and Cedar-streets, with Iron pavement, at his own expense. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman CRAWFORD—That the Commissioner of Repairs be directed to cause Canal-street, between Thompson and Hudson-streets, to be repaved forthwith. Referred.

By Councilman HEALY—To have sewer in Elizabeth-street continued from Prince to Grand-street. Referred.

By Councilman RAYMOND—To extend Avenue D, through to Fourteenth-street. Referred.

By Councilman REED—That the release of contract with Russ and Reed, for paving Chatham-street and the Bowery, be accepted by the Common Council, &c. Referred.

By Councilman ROE—Directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to cause Hudson-street, between Canal and Hammersley-streets, to be repaired. Referred.

By Councilman BANKS—That the Council to the Corporation be directed to prepare for the use of the Board of Excise, two distinct forms of licenses; one "to keep tavern," and the other "to retail liquors;" the tavern licenses to state distinctly that it is for the accommodation of travelers only, and that the license does not authorize the sale of liquors to any but travelers, nor to any persons to be carried away; and that in tavern is absolutely necessary for the entertainment of travelers in the particular place where such is proper to be kept, and that the retailer's license state distinctly that it does not authorize the sale of liquors to any persons to be drank on the premises.

After a debate of half an hour, the above resolution was referred to the same Committee.

By Councilman BERRIAN—To light Thirty-first-street, between Second and Third-avenues, with gas. Referred.

By Councilman MCCLAVE—To lay flagging in Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue to Hudson River. Referred.

By Councilman BELDEN—That it is inexpedient for any license to be given for the sale of any intoxicating liquors in the ennie place where groceries or family provisions are kept for sale. Laid over.

By Councilman DUSHAY—To flag both sides of Thirty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues, where the same is not now flagged, and to reflag where necessary. Referred.

By Councilman HEALY—To repair the sidewalks on the north side of Pearl-street, from Franklin-square to Chatham-street. Referred.

By Councilman CLANCY—To light Little Water-street with gas. Referred.

By Councilman GRAY.—To inquire by what authority piles are now being driven in the slip on the easterly side of Catharine-street. Adopted.

By Councilman CLANCY—That ont of the recent additional number of Commissioners of Deeds, erented by the Legislature, no member of the Board be entitled to more than one appointment. Referred to Committee on Salaries.

By Councilman BROWN—(the President)—To have Amity-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, repaired. Referred.

By Councilman GAFFNEY—To have gas lamps placed in Avenue A, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third-streets. Referred.

By Councilman GAFFNEY—To have oil lamps placed in Sixteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River. Referred.

By Councilman GAFFNEY—To have gas lamps placed in Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A. Referred.

By Councilmen PINCKNEY—That the Heads of the various Departments, and the Clerks of each Board of the Common Council, be directed to furnish the Special Committee on Printing, &c., specimens of the various kinds of pamphlets, handbills, &c., &c., required by each Department, and the average number required at a time, the number used or ordered per annum, and the price paid last year, distinctly marked on each kind. Adopted.

By Councilman PINCKNEY—To repair crosswalks at the intersection of Houston and Orchard-streets. Referred.

Reports from Committees were received, and appropriately referred; and several reports from the Board of Aldermen were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Board, at 8½ P. M., adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An enrivaled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. AMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES!—HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., has the Bonnets this Spring. His shapes are the most becoming of shapes, and he to styles he has every description of Straw Bonnets. By-the-bys, he opens 10 or 12 cases of fine French split and English Dunstable, Monday, 24th inst. Call and see him early, for they will soon go.

[*Sunday Dispatch.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the attractice at PUREY'S National to-night. Wednesday evening it will have arrived at its 300th representation, which will be celebrated by a grand display of fireworks, music, &c.

[Communicated.]

LAST TIME THIS SEASON.—To-night is, beyond question, the last time of the performance of the "Old Brewery," at BARNUM'S, as the new piece is waiting for a performance. "The Old Brewery" will make its 88th time this evening—a run of prodigious success. This afternoon two pleasing and pretty pieces, as usual.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ANCHAN, WANAN & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 46, 33, 23, 29, 18, 24, 25, 44, 39, 27.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Nos. 368, 377, 378, 82, 439, 465, 413, 475, 69, 75, 363, 327, 382½, 492, 493, 494.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Regular Term.*—Nos. 747, 347, 431, 755, 763, 767, 771, 773, 785, 787, 795, 575, 411, 417, 797, 799, 801, 803, 807 to 823, 817, 829, 833 to 845—all odd numbers—447, 141, 283. *Special Term.*—Nos. 310, 526, 528, 540, 476, 72, 192, 350, 418, 442, 158, 554, 556, 558, 560, 564, 568, 572, 30, 112.

BROOKLYN CITY.

The James-street Affray—Dying Testimony of William Hughes.

This affray, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday morning, it now appears occurred in a barroom on James-street, kept by ANTON SMITH. WILLIAM HUGHES, the party stabbed, is not expected to recover, and accordingly Judges MOORE and SMITH yesterday proceeded to his residence, No. 51 Adams-street, and took his dying declaration, which is as follows:

William Hughes—I live in this house, No. 51 Adams-street; I am 25 years of age; am a married man; about a quarter to 12, on Saturday night, I went into Mrs. Smith's, in James-street, in this city; Patrick Lahey and John Lockwood were with me; a number of men, apparently Italians, about six or eight of them, were in there when we went in; these two persons here present were in there; they had a drink in there; I did not drink; those who were with me drank with the Italians, I believe; after they drank, I discovered that Lahey was in some difficulty with one of the Italians, and the little one of the prisoners now here, and whose name I do not know, but which I understand from himself is Antonio Modice, advanced towards Lahey, and I pushed Modica back, whereupon Modica stabbed me somewhere in the arm or side, with a knife or dirk; he struck me a number of times with the knife or dirk, in quick succession; I saw the knife or dirk—it looked like a dirk; I think he stabbed me three times, on the arm, shoulder and side, and at the same time stabbed me in the abdomen; I made my escape as soon as I could after he stabbed me; I went out of Smith's alone; I escaped before my companions got out; I met them on the sidewalk; I got up to a tavern on the corner of York and Garrison-streets, and there I got assisted to Dr. Gillfillan's, on the corner of York and Main-streets; I have no doubt that the man who gives his name as Antonio Modica is the person who stabbed me; I am positive of it; I know him by sight; I had frequently seen him in a barber's shop in Prospect-street, just ont of Adams, which is kept by a man named Louis; this man, Modica, worked there as a barber; I am sure the other prisoner here present, who gives his name as Camello Mazzara, was also present when Modice was stabbing me; I think he also had a knife, or some instrument, and struck at me with it, but I am not certain as to that; I should think that six of the Italians were in the fracas; two of them attacked me; the others seemed to be all in a heap, and I can't tell how they were engaged; I had done nothing whatever to Modica, except to push him back, and prevent him attacking Lahey, before he stabbed me; the first I saw of the knife or dirk, it was in the hands of Modica; he got it so quick, that I didn't see where he got it; I think he must have had it on his person; I think Lahey called for the drinks when we went in. I have now given as full a statement of the transaction as I can, and it is correct, as I believe; I was sober at the time the disturbance took places.

The witness being cross-examined by the prisoner Modica, said: I did no more to Modica, before he struck me, than to push him back; I don't know where my hand touched him, whether in the eye, or elsewhere; I saw no one else strike Modica; I am sure that Modica is the man who stabbed me.

Being examined by prisoner Mazzara, he said: I am not sure that Mazzara had a knife; I did not see Mazzara sitting on a sofa, nor did I see him get up; I am not certain I saw Mazzara do anything.

The said William Hughes, the witness, further says: That he has made this deposition and given this testimony under the full and firm belief that he shall die from the effects of the wounds and stabs and injuries received by him, as above related, and that he cannot and will not recover; and that this testimony is given in that belief, and in the full expectation that he will die.

The parties under arrest for participating in this affray, Antonia Modica, Carmilla Mazzara, Salvator Farsel, Michael Provercano, and Anton Smith, were yesterday evening brought before Justice DAVID R. SMITH, when the following testimony was taken:

John Lockwood, sworn: I live at No. 73 Prospect-street, this city; I know William Hughes, of No. 51 Adams-street; I was in his company on the night of April 22, at the time he was stabbed; myself, William Hughes and Patrick Lahey went to a beer shop; by a Mr. Smith; we went in to get a drink; and asked for liquor, and were told by Mrs. Smith that they had no liquor; Patrick Lahey said that they had liquor, and then Mrs. Smith left the room and returned with a decanter, and furnished us with brandy; we had the liquor poured out; I did not drink, but set my glass on the table; Lahey threw his liquor out and set the glass down upon the table; cannot say what Hughes done with his; in a few minutes after, Lahey asked for more drinks, and asked if they would drink again; they had all drank with him before; they all seemed to refuse to drink again; Lahey then began to talk with one of them, and I saw him (Lahey) strike the man; I then got hold of Lahey and pushed him out in the entry; as I got him in the entry, some one—I cannot say who—struck over my shoulder and hit Lahey upon the head; I got him as far as the front door, and then went back, and when at the door entering the room, met Hughes coming out, and the persons inside were all after him; I took hold of him and got him to the front door, and then Hughes said he was stuck in three or four places; then Lahey and myself took Hughes to the corner of Garrison and York-streets, and his coat was taken off; I then saw the blood flowing from his breast and shoulder; I then left and took Lahey home; I then returned to the house of Hughes, and stopped all night with him; at the time that I took Lahey from the room, I think Hughes was sitting down, but I am not sure; I did not see him have any difficulty either by words or otherwise; I recognize five persons now present as having been in the house when we entered and were there at the time we left; I know Anton Smith and the barber, Antonia Modica; the names of the other three I don't know; they give their names as Salvator Farace, Michele Provenzano and Carmello Mazzara; I think there were seven or eight of them at the time; all of the prisoners, as named above, and I think more, were pursuing Hughes when I met him coming from the room; the room is entered by a hall door, and the door to the room is four or six feet from the hall door; when I met Hughes, he was in the room and coming towards the door, and seemed to be pursued by the whole of the party; none of them had hold of Hughes, nor any one struck that I saw; cannot say who was highest him.

Cross-examined by C. J. Jackson, Esq., as Counsel for Accused—Three of us went to the house together; it was near 12 o'clock at night; I had been there before; we walked in; the door was open; Lahey was intoxicated; I had drunk one or two glasses before we went there; it was a year ago or more that I was at this house; Lahey was there with me then; there was no bar, but tumblers sitting there; saw no liquor when we went in; Lahey insisted upon having a drink; Mrs. Smith said she had none; I did not advise her to get some liquor for him for peace's sake; I had seen only Smith and Modica before; had last seen Modica some six or eight weeks ago, at a barber's shop in Prospect-street; cannot say who Lahey struck at; don't know whether he hit the person or not; did not see him take off his coat; saw no one strike Lahey only when I was going out of the door; I saw no tumblers thrown; no one struck me; the door was open when Lahey was struck; can't say whether he was struck with; his hand was cut; the blood flowed as soon as he was struck; I left him in the entry, and returned for Hughes, and met him coming, followed by them; when we were all there going I saw Smith raise his hand as if to strike; I think he was nearest to us; we were going out; saw nothing in his hand; some three or four of them came out in the entry-way; cannot say which they were except Smith; cannot say which one Lahey was in conflict with; I had been with Hughes some 15 minutes before we went to the house; saw no signs of liquor on him at all; when I had Lahey out of the room, I heard a scuffle in the room; there was a light in the room; I think Smith was in the entry-way, by the door, at the time Hughes was leaving the room; Smith did not order us to leave the house.

At the conclusion of this testimony, the accused parties were all committed to jail, to await the result of Hughes' injuries. He cannot recover.

FIRE.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a small stable on Dean-street, near Smith, owned and occupied by WILLIAM DOUGHERTY. The stable was speedily destroyed, and the fire then communicated with the carpenter's shop of THOMAS MATHEWS, which was also destroyed, together with a portion of its contents. Mr. DOUGHERTY sustains a loss of about $300, and Mr. MATHEWS' loss is estimated at $1,100; insured for $400.

.....At 9½ o'clock, another fire broke out in a small stable at the corner of Harrison and Hicks-streets, owned by Mr. ENWARN HILLIKER, which was soon destroyed. Loss $150. No insurance.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 73 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males, 42; Females, 31; Adults, 23; Children, 50. There were 10 deaths by consumption; 8 by convulsions; 7 still-born, and 6 deaths by congestion of the brain.

CIRCUIT COURT—CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY, April 26.—Nos. 60, 61, 62, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72 to 80, inclusive.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

ABDUCTION OF A HUSBAND.—A well-dressed woman, of doubtful character, named LOUISA A. LAWRENCA, was arrested yesterday afternoon by officer VAN DYKE, and taken before Justice BOSWELL, on complaint of Mrs. CATHARINE BOOTH, residing in New-York, who charged her with being a disorderly person, disturbing the peace of the family, and enticing away her husband. Miss LAWRENCA (who was recently baptised from New-York by Justice STUART) was required to give bonds not to have anything further to do with the gentleman in question. An ex-office-holder gave the required bonds, and the prisoner was discharged.

A Case for the Charitable.

We beg to place before those who have the will and the means to be charitable, the following case of distress which has been brought under our notice. There is a lady at present in this City, the wife of a gentleman who was, some short time since, a highly respectable merchant in one of our principal cities. Unforseen circumstances caused him to fail in business. His came on here, and endeavored to reëstablish his fortunes, but disease intervened and he became incapable of work. For many months he and his wife have been suffering the pangs of the most deplorable destitution. He is rapidly dying of consumption, and his critical condition requires almost the entire attention of his wife, who is thus prevented from otherwise employing her spare time in work. Her only child is also lying on a sick bed, and lacks those necessaries for an invalid, which the physician prescribes. Thus, beneath this accumulation of disasters these people are literally without the means of subsistence. From a position of comfort and independence they have been suddenly reduced to the utmost degree of misery, and are unable to pay for either lodging or food. We place these simple facts before the public, trusting that those who can spare a little from their means, will employ it in smoothing the bed of death, and helping the living to bear up for a little while against misfortune.

Subscriptions addressed to the care of the Editor of the DAILY TIMES will be thankfully acknowledged.

Col. Benton and the St. Louis Post-Office.

The recent appointment to the office of Postmaster in St. Louis, of a political opponent of Col. BENTON, in whose personal integrity the Colonel has no confidence, has led to the following correspondence, which we find in the *National Intelligencer:*

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS AND CONSTITUENTS IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

The subjoined correspondence will explain the reason of the notice which I now give; which is, that for some time past I have sent nothing to my friends or constituents in St. Louis through the post-office in that city, and after the day of the publication of this notice in St. Louis, will receive nothing which shall be sent to me through that office. My correspondence will go through the Express line of ADAMS & Co., who generously offer to fetch and carry *gratis* for me within the limits of the Post master General's letter, and their office will be my post-office in that city. THOMAS H. BENTON,

Representative in Congress from the St. Louis District.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1854.

C STREET, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

To Hon. Mr. Campbell, Postmaster-General:

SIR: The recent appointment of postmaster at St. Louis having put it out of my power to communicate through that office with my friends and constituents in that city, and desirous to establish a private conveyance for my mail without infringing the post-office laws, I addressed certain queries to Mr. BERAAT, the postmaster of this city, to obtain his decision, to serve me as a guide in this affair. He has requested me to address my queries to the head of the Department, which I now do. Thus:

1. Can I send under my frank, by private conveyance, and without incurring penalties under the post-office laws, the letters and documents which I have a right to frank? If not—

2. Can I so send the documents which by law are free of postage? If not—

3. Can I send the documents free by law, on my paying the postage by purchasing stamps from the city post-office here, and putting them on the documents?

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1854.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, containing the following interrogatories:

"1. Can I send under my frank, and without incurring penalties on myself or carrier, the letters and documents which I have a right to frank? If not—

"2. Can I so send the documents which are free by law? If not—

"3. Can I so send such documents by paying postage, purchasing the stamps for that purpose?"

To your first and second interrogatories my answer is, that you cannot.

Your third query may be answered thus:

Neither letters or documents, whether franked or not, can lawfully be sent or conveyed outside of the mail, except under the act of 31st of August, 1852, which allows of letters being so transmitted if properly enclosed in *stamped envelopes.*

Such are the general provisions of the law on this subject. There is this further special exception in the act of 3d of March, 1845, which provides that nothing therein "contained shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters, packets, or packages, or other matter, to any part of the United States by private hands, no compensation being tendered or received therefor in any way, or by a special messenger employed only for a single particular occasion."

Please refer to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 15th sections of the act of 3d of March, 1845, "to reduce the rates of postage," &c.; and to the 5th and 8th sections of the act of 31st of August, 1852, "to establish certain post-roads, and for other purposes."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, House of Representatives.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AMERICUS, GA.—We learn from an extra of the *Sumter Republican*, of the 18th inst., that at about 2 o'clock that morning, a fire broke out in the blacksmith-shop on the southeast side of the Public-square, Americus, Ga., owned by Mr. B. W. SMITH, and spread from thence with astonishing rapidity along the entire block of buildings on that side. By the disaster twelve buildings have been consumed—among them the Presbyterian Church, the new building of Messrs. KING & MCLAIN, the law-office of H. K. MCCAY, the doctor-shop of H. P. LIVINGSTON, and the drug store of Messrs. YOUNG & FORD. The Post-Office was kept in the latter building, but the Postmaster fortunately saved everything appertaining to his office. The total loss was about $12,000; insurance, $2,000.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 24, by Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Mr. GEORGE DUMMEN BRADLEY to Mrs. FINETTE ELIZA M. COREY, both of New-Haven, Conn.

In this City, on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Mr. WM. SAYERS to Miss JULIETTA VANDENBAAN, all of this City.

At Flushing, L. I., on Thursday, April 20, by Rev. Mr. Manderville, Mr. ALEXANDER L. MCLELLAN, of West Troy, to Miss MARY JANE ELLIOTT, of Flushing, both formerly of Scotland.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, April 24, ENWARN STRONG, son of Charles J. and the late Mrs. Elizabeth Strong Stedman, aged 1 year, 11 months and 14 days.

The remains have been taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

On Sunday, April 23, MICHAEL FLOY, of Harlem, aged 78 years and 4 months.

His numerous friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at the Episcopal Church, 127th-st., tomorrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Harlem cars leave City Hall at 12½ o'clock.

In this City, on Monday morning, April 24, Mrs. ELEANOR GENTIL, widow of the late Thomas Gentil, aged 70 years, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of Mercantile Lodge No. 47, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Thomas Gentil, No. 153 Lindlow-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 24, SAMUEL, son of Robert and Antoinette Prince, aged 14 years and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to be held at the house of his father, No. 107 Jay-st., corner of Prospect-st., Brooklyn, this day, April 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The remains will be removed out of town on the following day.

At Westchester, on Sunday afternoon, April 23, CHARLES W. BAKER, in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, at West Chester. His remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

At Albany, on Sunday, April 23, AMOS FANNING, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his son, Sidney Fanning, No. 270 Bleecker-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

April 21, ELIZABETH POILLON, aged 63 years. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

On Sunday, April 23, Mrs. ANNA POILLON, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Cornelius and Richard Poillon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Lane, South 5th-st., near 4th-st., Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Richmond, Staten Island, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, April 24—6 P. M.

The City Bank Averages, officially published in this paper, for the past week, exhibit a decreased movement in all departments, the changes from the previous week being a

Reduction of Loans to the amount of	$1,249,936
Loss of Specie	518,064
Decrease of Circulation	221.097
Reduction in Deposits	1,089,181

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, the general movement since 6th August last, when the Loans were at the maximum, compares as follows:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Aug. 6.....	$97,899,617	$9,746,452	$60,994,568	$8,406,000
Nov. 12.....	82,962,409	12,623,575	56,201,207	6,146,900
April 8.....	92,559,915	10,188,138	60,283,835	8,246,655
April 15.....	91,628,568	11,044,043	60,325,087	8,430,050
April 22.....	90,376,632	10,525,979	59,235,906	8,631,095

The California news of the 1st April is announced by telegraph from New-Orleans. The Aspinwall steamer *Illinois* is reported on the way to this port, with about one million dollars in gold on freight. No mention is made of the sum shipped by the Nicaragua steamer. The San Francisco markets are quoted in the summary advices, as still much depressed.

The Specie movement of the past week, though large for export, results upon the whole more favorably than was anticipated by many parties. There were no receipts from California, and according to the Bank Averages and Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, an increase of *more than a million of dollars* must have been realized from the interior. Thus—

Increase to the Sub-Treasury	201,000
The Foreign export of Specie was	$1,409,000
Gross difference	$1,610,000
Lose to the Bank Averages	518,000
Made up from the interior	$1,092,000

This is particularly encouraging at the present time, while some nervousness is felt in regard to the loss of Specie to Europe, and the comparative absence of demand for American Stocks as a medium of remittance. We understand that the Specie movement is both ways in the Exchanges with Ohio and Indiana. The Cincinnati Brokers run the country Banks hard for Gold or the alternative of New-York checks at par. The latter being scarce and worth a premium of 1 to 1½ ℔ cent, some of the Banks order Gold from this City to meet the run, while the Brokers are sending large sums this way.

The Stock Exchange and Money Affairs presented no marked variation from the close of last week. Speculation at the Brokers' Board moves cautiously, and the transactions have fallen off more than one-half since this day week. The active Share list presents very near the same rates. Erie ⅛@1 ℔ cent. lower, and New-York Central 1 ℔ cent. down from the extreme prices of last week. The latter is sold in considerable quantities on country orders; in some cases, we hear, to accommodate the demand for ready money among the neighbors of the holders; in others the stock is loaned, instead of money, and then put on the market by the borrower. The Road, like the other trunk lines to the West, is doing a much larger traffic than when the shares were eagerly sought for at 120@125. The business in Railway Bonds is very restricted at the Board, and not much better at private sale. The Auctioneers close out a good many hypothecated lots of Western and other Bonds; the sales in some cases being *pro forma*, to settle contracts between borrower and lender. The New-England, as well as the Ohio Banks, since the turn in the European market last Fall, have been lenders upon Railway securities; their circulating notes being employed in the West, and as this circulation now returns, we hear of occasional very forced sales, at low rates, where the Bonds are not generally well known in the New-York market.

The Cunard steamer this week sails from Boston, on Wednesday. The business in English Exchange for this packet, to-day, was not heavy—the rates firm with the regular Bankers at 109½ for first-class bills, and the selection of transient names not wide. On the Continent, Exchange scarce and dear, 5.10@5.12½ on Paris. We hear of no American coin going from this City.

The Telegraph advises that the popular vote in New-Orleans on Friday, on the proposition to make the city subscriptions to Mr. ROSE'S Great Northern Railroad available in Bonds, in lieu of the annual taxes, resulted in its adoption, five to one.

The regular Auction Sale of Railroad Bonds and Stocks by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place on Tuesday, (to-morrow,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The amount of redemptions of the Public Debt of the United States at the Treasury Department, last week, is $285,450, of which $132,000 was in the Loan of 1842, due in 1862; $12,200 of the Loan of 1846; $79,350 of 1847; $56,900 of 1848, and $5,000 of Texas Indemnity.

The Union Bank, of this City, has made a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable May 1, and the Trustees of the Bank, under the old charter, a final dividend of 2½ ℔ cent. out of the funds committed to their charge.

The New-Orleans and Great Northern Railroad Company, of which Mr. JAMES ROSE, the Banker, is the President, has expended on their work the sum of $1,736,000, and the means thus far made available amount to $1,794,000, including the bills payable of the Company, $268,000, and $480,000 in short bonds, in anticipation of city taxes. The entire subscriptions to the work amount to $6,120,000, of which $5,149,000 are yet to be availed of, due

In 1854.....	$2,601,000	In 1856..	$375,000
In 1855.....	1,396,000	In 1857.....	577,000

The report of Mr. ROSE speaks in cheerful terms of the progress of the work, though some serious financial obstructions have been encountered since the previous report.

We make the following translated extract from the Continental Money Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., prepared for the Boston steamer of Wednesday:

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 24, 1854.

Our money market, which, for some weeks past, has been unusually influenced by the position of the London and Paris markets, whose movements of rise and fall it has almost exactly reproduced, manifests a disposition to yield more to local and domestic influences. The conviction that the trade of the country is, generally speaking, in a wholesome condition, the regularity with which, in spite of a prolonged scarcity of money, mercantile payments have been made, and the certainty of the favorable position in which the neutrality laws will place this country, should there be a protracted war in Europe, are beginning to awaken a renewed feeling of confidence. Nevertheless, great prudence and transactions restricted to short terms are still the order of the day; hence, money is tending to be a little easier, for short loans, while for long paper the rates of discount are still high, but somewhat less firm. As was the case before, the steamer from Europe has brought to sale a certain amount of United States Bonds and some of the different individual States. The latter have been up to this time absorbed without difficulty by the demand of the Banks, at prices which still generally allow fair profits on the prices paid two or three years since. A portion of the result is frequently replaced in good City Bonds, or in Railroad Bonds yielding hig

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing early news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ratification of the Gadsden Treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Important Resolutions in the House.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Interesting Debate on his Right to the Floor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 25.

The vote on the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty to-day, is understood to heve been thirty-four in favor, to twelve against it. It ie expected now, that the Pacific Railroad bill will be pushed to a vote in the Senate immediately. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session,

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesdny, April 25.

Messrs. WADE and BRODHEAD presented petitions against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a memorial from ROBERT B. FORBES in favor of Schools for young men to be reared as seamen.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania, relntive to the coinage.

Mr. JOHNSON reported a bill, amending the act granting preëmption rights to settlere on the Maison Rouge grant in Louisiana. It was taken np and passed.

Mr. COOPER presented several memorials against the Nebraska bill.

Also remonstrances against any change of dnty on sheet iron.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of erecting a Marine Hospital at Pensacola, Florida. Adopted.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, reported a bill granting lands to Mississippi, in lieu of deficiencies in previous grants, for School purposes.

It was taken up, made to apply to all the States, and then passed.

The bill granting land for the benefit of the indigent insane was signed by the presiding officer.

The Senate, at 12½ o'clock, went into Executive Session.

The message from the President transmitting certain suggestions of the Attorney General as to modifications of the manner of conducting the judicial business of the United States, was considered. The general recommendation is that the Attorney General's office be made a department of Goverament, and all judicial power be vested therein. Referred.

At 3 o'clock the doors opened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 25.

Mr. EWING, by unanimons consent, introduced resolutions requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform this House what steps, if any, have been taken by this Government to secure the permanent acknowledgment, by treaty, of the rights of neutrals by the Governments of Great Britain and France, and what degree of success has attended such efforts, if any have been made.

Resolved further, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public intereste, to inform this House whether, in any particular, the Government of Great Britain has assumed to act for Spain in the negotiations consequent upon the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, what degree of responsibility that Government has assumed in the matter, and if so assuming to act for Spain, upon what pretext, if any, is alleged.

Mr. EWING had but one word to say in regard to this subject. He had drawn up the resolntions and submitted them to members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as to others ont of the House, and they regard them as matter of practical importance. He thought the time had now arrived for practical action.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency bill, when Mr. BENTON proceeded to address the House on the NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. BENTON—If any bill to impair the Missouri Compromise line of 1820 had been hronght into this House by a member from a Slave State, or nnder the administration of a President elected from a Slave State, I should have deemed it my dnty to have met it at the threshold and to have made the motion which the parliamentary law prescribes for the repulse of subjects which are not fit to be considered. I should have moved its rejection, at the first reading. But the bill before us—for the two may be considered as one—does not come from that quarter; it comes from a Free State, and nnder the administration of a President elected from a Free State; and under that aspect of its origin, I deemed it right to wait and hear what the members of the Free States had to say to it. It was a proposition from their own ranks, to give up their half of the Slavery Compromise of 1820; and if they choose to do so, I did not see how the Southern members could refuse to accept it. It was a Free State question, and the members from the Free States were the majority and could do as they pleased; so I stood aloof, waiting to see their lead, but without the slightest intention of becoming governed by it. I had my own convictions of right and duty, and meant to act upon them. I had come into political life upon that Compromise; I had stood upon it above thirty years and intended to stand upon it to the end, solitary and alone, if need be; [Applause and laughter:] but preferring company to solitude, and not doubting for an instant what the result was to be. I have said this bill comes into Congress under the administration of a Free State President, but I do not mean to say or insinnate that the President favors the bill; I know nothing of his disposition towards it, and if I did I should not disclose it here; it would be unparliamentary and a breach of the privilege of this House to do so. The President's opinion can only be made known to us by himself, in a message in writing. In that way it is his right and often his duty, to communicate in that way with us, and in that way there is no room for mistake in citing his opinions; no room for an unenthorized nse of his names, no room for the imputation of contradictory opinions to him, and in that way he becomes responsible for the opinions he may deliver. All other modes of communication are forbid to him, as tending to an undue and unconstitutional interference with the freedom of legislation. It is not bribery alone attempted upon a member which constitutes a breach of the privileges of this House; it is any attempt to operate upon a member's vote by any consideration of hope, fear, favor or affection, prospect of reward, or dread of punishment. This is parliamentary law as old as the English Parliament, constantly maintained by the British House of Commons, and lately declared in a most signal manner. It was during the reign of our old master, GEORGE the Third; and in the famous case of Mr. Fox's East Indie bill, a report was spread in Parliament by one of the lords of the Bed-Chamber, that the King was opposed to the bill, that he wished it defeated, and had said that he would consider any member his enemy who should vote for it. The House of Commons took fire at this report and immediately resolved, "That to report any opinion or pretended opinion upon any bill depending in either House of Parliament, is a high crime of misdemeanor, derogatory to the honor of the Crown, a breach of the fundamental privileges of Parliament, and subversive of the constitution of the country." This resolve was adopted in a full house by a majority of 73 votes, and was only declaratory of the existing parliamentary law such as it had existed from the time that the English counties and boroughs first sent Knights of the Shire and Burgesses to represent them in the Parliament House. It is old English parliamentary law, and is so recorded by HATSELL and all the writers on that law. It is also American law as old as our American Congress, and as such recorded in JEFFERSON'S *Manual*. It is honest law, and as such, existent in every honest man's heart. Sir, the President of the United States can send us no opinions, except written messages, and no one can report his opinion to influence the conduct of members upon a bill without becoming obnoxious to the censure which the British House of Commons pronounced upon the Lord of the bed-chamber in the case of the King and Fox's East India bill. Nor can the President's Secretaries, his head clerks, (as Mr. RANDOLPH used to call them,) send us their opinions on any subject of legislation depending before us. They can only report, and that in writing, on the subjects referred to them by law, or by a vote of the Houses. Non-intervention is their duty in relation to our legislation, and if they attempt to intervene in any of our business, I must be allowed for one to repulse the attempt, and so express for it no higher degree of respect than that which Mr. BURKE expressed for the opinions of a Britis[h] Lord Chancellor delivered to the House of Commons in a case in which he had no concern. Sir, I suppose I can be allowed to repeat on this floor any degree of comparison or figure of speech which Mr. BURKE could use on the floor of the British House of Commons. He was a classic speaker, and besides that, an author of a treatise on the sublime and beautiful. I do not consider the particular figure which I have to repeat, although just and picturesque in itself, to be a perfect illustration of either branch of his admired treatise. It was in reference to Lord THURLOW, who had intervened in some legislative business contrary to the orator's sense of right and decency. Mr. BURKE repulsed the intrinsic opinion, and declared that he did not care three jumps of a louse for it. Sir, I say the same of opinions which may be reported here from our Secretaries on any bill depending before us, and that in any form in which it may come from them—whether as a unit or integers. Still less do I admit the right of intervention in our legislative duties in another class of intermeddlers, and who might not be able to meddle at all with our business, were it not for the ministration of our bounty. I speak of the public printers, who get their daily bread, and that knttered on both sides, by our daily printing, and who require the Democratic members of this House, under the instant penalty of political damnation, to give in their adhesion to every bill which they call Administration, and that in every change it may undergo, although more changeable than the moon. For that class of intermeddlers I have no parliamentary law to administer, nor any quotation from BURKE to apply—nothing but a little fable to read, the value of which, as in all good fables, lies in its moral. It is in French, and entitled "L'ane et son Maitre," which, being done into English, signifies the "Asa and his Master," and runs thus: "An ass took it into his head to scare his master, and put on a lion's skin and went and stood in the path; and when he saw his master coming he commenced roaring, as he thought, but he only brayed, and the master knew it was his ass; so he went up to him with his cudgel and beat him nearly to death." That is the end of the fable, and the moral of it is a caution to all asses to take care how they undertake to scare their masters. [Excessive laughter. Long continued cries of "Not bad;" "Good." "Good," "Ha, ha!"] Mr. Chairman, this House will have fallen far below its constitutional mission if it enffers itself to be governed by authority or dragooned by its own hirelings. I am a member of no bargains, but act openly with any man that acts for the public good, and in this spirit I offer the right hand of political friendship to every member of this body that will stand together to vindicate its privileges, protect its respectability and maintain it in the high place for which it was intended—the master branch of the American Government. The question before us is to get rid of the Missouri Compromise line, and to a lawyer that is an easy question. That Compromise is in the form of a statute, and one statute is repealable by another; that short view is enongh for a lawyer. To a statesman it is something different, and refers the question of its repeal, not to law books, but to reasons of State policy; to the circumstances under which it was enacted, and the consequences which are to flow from its nbrogation. This Compromise of 1820 is not a mere statute, to last for a day, it was intended for perpetuity, and so declared itself. It is an enactment to settle a controversy, and did settle it, and cannot be nbrogated without reviving that controversy. It has given the conntry peace for above thirty years; how many years of disturbance will its nbrogation bring? That is the Statesman's question; and without assuming to be much of a Statesman, I claim to be enough so, to consider the consequences of breaking a settlement which pacified a continent. I remember the Missouri controversy, and how it destroyed all social feeling, and all capacity for beneficial legislation; and merged all political principle in an angry contest about Slavery; dividing the Union into two parts, and drawing up the two halves into opposite and confronting lines, like enemies on the field of battle. I do not wish to see such times again, and therefore I am against reviving them by breaking up the settlement which quieted them. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was the partitioning between the Free and the Slave States of a great Province, taking the character of a perpetual settlement, and classing with the two great compromises which gave us the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, and the Federal Constitution of September 17, or the same year. There are three Slavery Compromises in our history, which connect themselves with the foundation and preservation of this Union. First, its Territorial Partition Ordinance of 1787, with its clause for the recovery of fugitive slaves; secondly, the cotemporaneous Constitutional Recognition of Slavery in the States which chose to have it, with the fugitive slave recovery clause in the same instrument; third, the Missouri partition line of 1820, with the same clause annexed for the recovery of fugitive slaves—all three of these Compromises are part and parcel of the same policy, and neither of them could have been formed without the other, nor either of them without the Fugitive Slave clause added to it. The Constitution could not have been formed without its recognition of Slavery in the States which chose it, and the guarantee of the right to recover Slaves fleeing into the Free States. The Missouri Compromise could not have been settled without a partition of Louisiana between free and slave soil, and that partition could not have been made without the addition of the same clause for the recovery of fugitive slaves—thus all these Compromises are settlements of existing questions and intended to be perpetual. They are all three of equal moral validity. The Constitutional Compromise is guarded by a higher obligation in consequence of its incorporation in that instrument, but in no way differs from the other two in its circumstances which induced it, the policy which guards it, or the consequences which would flow from its abrogation. A proposition to destroy the Slavery Compromise in the Constitution would be an open proposition to break up the Union; the attempt to abrogate the Compromises of 1787 and 1820 would be a virtual attempt to destroy the harmony of the Union, and prepare it for dissolution, by destroying the confidence and affection in which it is founded. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 is a continuation of the ordinance of 1787—its extension to the since acquired territory west of the Mississippi, and on way differing from it either in principle or detail, the ordinance of 1787 divided the then territory of the United States about equally between the Free and the Slave States. The Missouri Compromise did the same by the additional territory of the United States as it stood in 1820, and in both cases it was done by act of Congress, and was the settlement of a difficulty which was to last forever. I consider them both with their Fugitive Slave recovery clause and the similar clause in the Constitution, as part and parcel of the same transaction, different articles in the same general settlement. The Anti-Slavery clause in the ordinance of 1787 could not have been put in, as was proved by its three years' rejection, without the Fugitive Slave recovery clause added to it. The Constitution could not have been formed without the recognition of Slavery in the States which chose it, and the right of recovering slaves fleeing to the Free States. The Missouri controversy could not have been settled except by the prohibition of Slavery in the upper half of the Territory of Louisiana, and that prohibition could not have been obtained without the right to recover the fugitive slaves from the part made free. Thus the three measures are one, and the ordinence of 1787 father to the other two. It led to the adoption of the fugitive slave clause in the Constitution, and we may say to the formation of the Constitution itself, which could not have been adopted without that clause, and the recognition of slave property, in which it was founded. Mr. BENTON said this vital fact resulted of itself from the history of the case, which he proceeded to trace, and then remarked, thus five times in the beginning of this century, five different times, and without any distinction between Northern and Southern members, did Congress refuse to impair the Slavery Compromise of 1787, notwithstanding it was five times asked for by the people of the Territory. "Oh, squatter sovereignty, where were you then?" It was a cause for you to have shown your head, to have arisen in your might and established your supremacy forever. It was a case of a Convention of the sovereigns themselves, and neither this Convention nor the Congress had a dream of their sovereignty. The Convention petitioned Congress, as a ward would its guardian or children under age would petition their father, and Congress answered like a good guardian or a good father that it would not give them an evil, although they begged for it. Benighted times these, and infinitely behind the present age,—the mare's nest had not then been found, in which has been laid the marvellous golden egg, out of which has been hetched the nondescript fowl yclept squatter sovereignty. [Lenghter.] The illustrious principle of non-intervention had not then been invented; the ignorannses of that day had never heard of it, though it is now to be learned in every thorn book, and I believe in nowhere else but in thorn books. [Renewed merriment.] Five times in the begining of this century did Congress refuse to impair the Slavery Compromise of '87, and now in the middle of the century and after thirty years of peace nnder the Missouri Compromise, the offspring and continuation of that of 1787; we are called upon not merely to impair for a season, but to destroy forever a far greater Compromise, extending to far more territory and growing ont of necessities far more pressing,—and how called upon? Not by the inhabitants, not by any one human being living or expecting to live, on the territory to be affected, but upon a motion in Congress, a silent, secret, limping, halting, creeping, squinting, impish motion, conceived in the dark, midwifed in a committee-room, and sprung upon Congress and the country in the style in which GUY FAWKES intended to blow up the Parliament House with his five hundred barrels of gunpowder hid in the cellar under the wood. [Laughter.] My answer to such a motion is to be found in the whole volume of my political life. I have stood upon the Missouri Compromise for above thirty years, and mean to stand upon it to the end of my life, and in doing so shall act not only according to my own cherished convictions of duty, but according to the often declared convictions of the General Assembly of my State. It in said that the measures of 1850 superseded this compromise of 1820; if so why treat it now as still existing, and therefore to be repealed by an exception in order to get rid of it. If it was repealed in 1850, why do it over again in 1854? Why kill the dead? But it was not superseded, but acknowledged and confirmed by every speaker in 1850 that referred to the subject, and by every act that mentioned it. This being a matter of fact, and proven by all sorts of testimony, written and verbal, it had to be given up, though a test of political orthodoxy as long as it stood, and something else put in its place. Thereupon supersision was itself superseded by inconsistency. Out of the frying-pan into the fire! [Lnughter.] Inconsistent signifies inability to stand together two things which cannot stand together, from *con* and *sisto*. Now, what is the fact with respect to the Compromises of 1820 and 1850? Can they not stand together? And if not, why knock the one down that is already down? It is now four years since this inability to stand together took effect, and how do the two sets of measures make out together at the end of this time? Perfectly well. They are both on their feet, standing bolt upright, and will stand so forever, unless Congress knocks one or the other of them down. This is a fact known to everybody, and admitted by the bill itself—for if the first is inconsistent with the second and unable to stand, why all this trouble to put it down? Why trip up the heels of the man already flat on his back on the ground? Then comes another reason that this compromise of 1820 is inoperative and void. If so, those who are against its operation should be content. It is in the very condition they wish it—useless, powerless, inactive, dead; and no bar to the progress of Slavery to the North. Void is vacant, empty, nothing in it. Now, if the line of 36° 30' is inoperative and void, it is in the condition of a fence pulled down, and the rails carried away, and the field left open for the stock to enter; but the fence is not pulled down yet. The line is not yet inoperative and void. It is an existing, substantive line, alive, and operating effectually to bar the progress of Slavery to the North, and will so continue to operate until Congress shall stop its operation. Then comes the final reason that there never was any such line in the world—that it was unconstitutional and void; that it had no existence from the beginning, and that it must not be repealed by a direct act, for that would be to acknowledge its previous existence, and nullify the constitutional argument, and what is more terrible, involve the authors of the doctrine in an inconsistency of their own, and thereby make themselves inoperative and void—and this is the analysis of the reason for the Nebraska bill. That part of it which is to get rid of the Compromise of 1820 is untrue, contradictory, suicidal and preposterous; and why such a farrago of nullities, incongruities and inconsistencies? Purely and simply to throw upon others, upon the Congress of 1850 and the innocent Constitution, the blame of what the bill itself is doing, the blame of destroying the Compromise of 1820, and with it destroying all confidence between the North and the South, and arraying one half of the Union against the other in deadly hostility. It is to be able to throw blame; and what is all this hotch potch for? It is to establish a principle—they say the principle of non-intervention of squatter sovereignty. Sir, there is no such principle. The territories are the children of the States; they are minors under 21 years of age, and it is the business of the States, through their delegations in Congress, to take care of these minors until they are of age, until they are ripe for State Government; then give them that government and admit them to an equality with their fathers. That is the law and the sense of the case and has been so acknowledged since the first ordinance in 1784, by all authorities, Federal and State, Legislative, Judicial and Executive. The States, in Congress, are the guardians of Territories, and are bound to exercise the guardianship, and cannot abdicate it without a breach of trust and a dereliction of duty. Territorial sovereignty is a monstrosity born of timidity and ambition, hetched into existence in the hot incubation of a Presidential canvass, and revolting to the beholders when first presented. After further remarks, he said, I object to this shilly-shally, willy-nonty, donty-canty style of legislation. [Excessive laughter.] It is not legislative, it is not parliamentary, it is not manly—it is not womanly. No woman would talk that way; there is no shilly-shally in a woman. Nothing of the female gender was ever born young enough or lived long enough to get befogged in such a quandary as this. [Renewed laughter.] It is one thing or the other with them, and what they say they stick to—no breaking bargains with them. But the end of this stump speech is the best of the whole. Different from good milk, in which the cream rises to the top, it here settles to the bottom, and is in these words: leave it to the people thereof—that is to say, of the States and of the Territories—to regulate Slavery for themselves as they please, only subject to the Constitution of the United States. Certainly this is a new subjection for the States. Heretofore they have been free to regulate Slavery for themselves, admit it or reject it, and that not by virtue of any grant of power in the Constitution, but by virtue of an unsurrendered part of the old sovereignty—it is also new of the Territories. Heretofore they have been held to be wards of Congress, and entitled to nothing under the Constitution but that which Congress extended to them. But this clause is not accidentally here. It is to keep up the dogma of the Constitution in Territories, but only there in relation to Slavery, and that, for its admission, not rejection. Three dogmas now afflict the land—*videlicet*, squatter sovereignty, non-intervention, and no power in Congress to legislate upon Slavery in Territories—and this bill asserts the whole three, and beautifully illustrates the whole three, by knocking each one on the head with the other, and trampling each under foot in its turn. Sir, the bill does deny squatter sovereignty, and it does intervene, and it does legislate upon Slavery in Territories; and for the proof of that see the bill, and see it, as the lawyers say, "passim"—that is to say, here, and there, and everywhere. It is a bill of assumptions and contradictions—assuming what is unfounded and contradicting what it assumes, and balancing every affirmation by a negation. It is a see-saw bill, but not the innocent see-saw which children play on, which is a plank sinck through a fence, but the up and down game of politicians, played at the expense of the peace and harmony of the Union, and to the sacrifice of all business in Congress. It is an amphibological hill, stuffed with monstrosities, hobbled with contradictions, and Badgered with a proviso. [Lnghter.]

At this point, Mr. BENTON's hour expired, and the Chairman's hammer fell, announcing that fact. There was a brisk contest for the floor.

The Chairman, Mr. CHANDLER, nseigned it to Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois.

Mr. WENTWORTH said—I nnderstand that the gentlemen from Missouri (BENTON) wishes to speak but a few minutes longer, and I am therefore desirous, with the consent of the Committee, to yield him a portion of my time for that purpose.

Mr. SEWARD and others objected.

Mr. BAYLY, (Va.)—If the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. HARRIS.) who is entitled to the floor, does not desire to avail himself of his right, I wish to address the Committee.

CHAIRMAN—The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. WENTWORTH.) as having the floor.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Certainly, Sir, and I repeat that if the gentlemen from Missouri desires to keep the floor until he finishes his speech, I have no objection to allowing him to do so out of my time.

Mr. BAYLY—I have no objection, Mr. Chairman, to the gentleman from Missouri being permitted to finish his speech, but if the gentleman from Illinois does not want the floor, I do.

Mr. HUNT—I hope the gentleman from Missouri will be allowed to proceed.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I believe, Mr. Chairman, that I have the control of the floor.

Mr. CULLOM—I hope that the courtesy of the Committee will be extended to the gentleman from Missouri, and that he will be permitted to occupy such further time as will enable him to conclude his speech—this privilege has been frequently granted heretofore.

Mr. CLINGMAN—It has again and again been decided out of order.

At least a dozen members on their feet were now addressing the Chairman, and great confusion prevailing.

Amid the din Mr. WENTWORTH was heard exclaiming, I wish at the outset of my remarks to know if at any time during this Congress, when any member of this House has obtained the floor and another gentleman has requested a short portion of his time to finish his speech, that request has ever been denied by the House.

MANY MEMBERS—"Never!" "Never!" "Never!"

Mr. WENTWORTH—I suppose, Mr. Chairman, that I have an hour, and I can talk it out if necessary, but, nevertheless, if the gentleman from Missouri has not finished his speech, as this is an important question, as the eye of the whole country is turned to the debate, and to the course which is to be taken in the determination of this question, I want the whole country to understand that the oldest man living in Congress, the man who was here at the time when the Missouri Compromise was adopted, and the only man in the whole Congress, is now refused a courtesy which has been refused to no other living man. Let it so go out to the country.

Mr. COBB—The gentleman's statement is not true in point of fact.

Mr. ORR—He is mistaken.

Mr. KEITT—As the gentleman wants the facts to go to the whole country, it would be well enough for him to state them as they are.

Cries of "Order," "Order," "Order," all over the house.

CHAIRMAN—The gentlemnn from Illinois is upon the floor, and gentlemen will please preserve order.

Mr. CULLOM—I understand that the gentleman from Missouri would desire but a few minutes of time longer, and I do hope in view of the importance of the question, and in view of the great ngs and experience of the gentlemen, he will be allowed to proceed.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I rise to a point of order. The gentlemen cannot make a speech inside of the speech of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CULLOM—I am proceeding by the permission of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. WENTWORTH—And not by the courtesy of the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. CLINGMAN, for I never appeal to his courtesy.

Cries of "Good," "Good," "Good."

Mr. CULLOM—I see here in the face of this Committee, that I have seen this courtesy extended over and over again during my short probation; and I ask if there is anything peculiar in the case of the gentleman from Missouri, why a discrimination should be made against him?

Mr. CLINGMAN—I insist upon my point of order—that the gentleman is not in order.

Mr. CULLOM—I appeal to the Committee to extend to the gentleman a few minutes, and I hope they will do it.

Mr. WENTWORTH—It is evidently within the power of any one member of the Committee to object to the gentleman from Missouri proceeding. I am too well acquainted with the rules of this House to trespass upon its courtesy, if it is the determination even of one individual to object; but if I understand the rules, a majority may allow the gentleman to proceed if it is taken ont of my time.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Not at all.

Mr. PECKHAM—What is the decision of the Chair upon the question?

Mr. WASHBURN (of Me.)—Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me a word?

Cries of "Order," "Order," "Order."

Mr. WASHBURN—I wish to state the question.

Mr. BAYLY (of Va.)—I call the gentleman to order. He is not addressing the Chair.

CHAIRMAN—That is not a point of order.

Mr. WASHBURN—In the last Congress a case precisely similar to this occurred—a gentleman from Kentucky was occupying the floor for a certain time. His time expired, and I obtained the floor. I yielded to him for further remarks, and upon the motion of some gentleman, the Committee gave him an extension of time.

Mr. ORR—That was by unanimous consent, not by a vote of the Committee.

Mr. WASHBURN—It was a vote of the Committee. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. ORR—I ask the gentleman to produce the record. I do not think that such a case has ever occurred.

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor, and cannot yield it but for the purpose of explanation, except by the unanimous consent of the Committee.

Mr. PECKHAM—From that decision I perfectly appeal.

CHAIRMAN—The question will be, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?

Mr. PECKHAM—I understand there is no objection to the gentleman from Missouri proceeding with his remarks in my time. If there is not, I withdraw my appeal.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I hope the objection will be withdraw, if any is made. I understand the gentleman from Missouri would have finished his remarks before this time, if he had been allowed to go on.

Several gentlemen here rose at the same time and addressed the Chair.

Mr. SMITH, of Va.—I rise to a question of order. I want to know who is entitled to the floor?

CHAIRMAN—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. SMITH—Then I hope the gentleman from Illinois will proceed.

CHAIRMAN—The Chair understands that no appeal has been taken from the decision of the Chair—that the gentleman from Missouri cannot proceed in the time of the gentleman from Illinois without the unanimous consent of the Committee.

Mr. OLIVER—Mr. Chairman, being decidedly in favor of the bill under discussion, and feeling that the friends of the measure have nothing to fear from the most thorough investigation, not even from anything that my venerable colleague may say in opposition—on account of my respect for his age and position, I am prompted to beg the Committee to extend to him the courtesy of permitting him to finish his remarks.

Mr. BISSELL—That he may proceed in the time of the gentleman from Illinois

Mr. WENTWORTH—Certainly, within my time.

Mr. SMITH—Now I should be very glad of an opportunity of saying a word, if I can get the attention of the Committee. I am perfectly willing myself—perfectly willing that the gentleman from Missouri should be allowed to finish his remarks, but the Committee will understand that it is desirable to himself, to the Committee, and to the country, that he should proceed in order.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I rise to a question of order; all this discussion is out of order.

Mr. SMITH—I hope the gentleman will allow me to go on and finish the single remark I was making.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Well, Sir, there are other members who desire to make remarks too. This debate is out of order, and I think it had better be stopped.

Mr. SMITH—Have I the floor or not?

CHAIRMAN—The gentlemen from Illinois is entitled to the floor.

Mr. SMITH—Well, Sir, I rise to a privileged question Several members called to order.

Mr. SMITH—I appeal to the Committee to listen to me for a single moment.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I again rise to a question of order. I must object to any discussion. My friend from Virginia will understand that I do not make any personal objection to him. But as this debate is all out of order, I must insist upon the rules being observed.

Mr. SMITH—Just one single word.

Mr. WENTWORTH—I am willing to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, but I first desire to know if there is any objection to the gentleman from Missouri proceeding to occupy a part of my time in concluding his remarks.

Mr. CLINGMAN—Certainly there is. I have objected, and other members have objected.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Then I make the point of order that I have a right to yield the floor to the gentleman, and that he has the right to occupy a portion of my time.

CHAIRMAN—The Chair decides that, according to his understanding of the rules of the House, the gentleman from Missouri may proceed with the unanimous consent of the Committee, and not otherwise.

Mr. CLINGMAN—I object.

Mr. PECKHAM—From that decision I respectfully take an appeal.

CHAIRMAN—The question then, will be, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Committee?

[There was more or less confusion throughout these proceedings.]

The question was taken on sustaining the decision of the Chair, when 96 votes were given in the affirmative, and four in the negative—no quorum.

The roll was called, when decidedly more than a quorum answered to their names. After considerable further discussion on points of order,

Mr. WENTWORTH moved an amendment to the bill, which entitled him to the floor. He yielded his right to it to such an extent as might be necessary to the gentleman from Missouri to conclude his remarks.

The Chairman, in response to an inquiry, said the amendment in the second degree was debateable.

Mr. BENTON—That is all I want. [Lenghter.]

Members again crowded around him.

Mr. SMITH of Va. rose to a question of order, and after this was disposed of,

Mr. BENTON resumed, saying—Amphibology was the point at which I was stopped. Amphibology is a cause for the rejection of bills, not only by Congress, but by the President, when carried to him for his approval. Gen. JACKSON rejected one for that cause, and it was less amphibological than this. It was the last night of the last day of his last Administration, and a quarter before midnight, Congress had sent him a bill to repeal the Specie Circular, and to issue the paper money of the banks as the currency of the Federal Government. It was an object not to be avowed, nor to be done in any direct or palpable manner. Paraphrases, circumlocution, ambi-dexterity and ambiguity, were necessary to cover up the design.

and it was piled on until it was unintelligible. The President read it and could make nothing of it. He sent to his Attorney General, who was equally puzzled. He then returned it with a message to the Senate, refusing to sign the bill for amphibology;—he should reject this bill for the same cause, if for nothing else. Here is the fate of party feelty. It has to keep up with the ever changing measure. Often have these bills changed, and under every phase they had to be received as a test of orthodoxy, and have more changes to undergo yet and continue to be a test under all mutations. In the course of his sarcastic remarks on sovereignty he said its provisions are a burlesque upon sovereignty. It gives to the people, instead of receiving from them an organic act—and what an organic act! One in which they are denied every attribute of sovereignty—denied freedom of elections—denied freedom of voting—denied choice of their own laws—denied the right of fixing the qualifications of voters—subjected to a foreign supervision, and controlable by the Federal Government, which they have no hand in electing, and only allowed to admit and not reject Slavery. Their sovereignty only extends to the subject of Slavery, and only to one side of that, the admitting side, the other half of the power being held to be denied by the Constitution, which is extended over them, and which, according to the reading of the supporters of the bill, forbids any law to be made which will prevent any citizen from going there with his slaves. This is squatter sovereignty, non-intervention, and no power to legislate in the Territories upon Slavery; and this is called a principle—the principle of non-intervention—letting the people alone to settle the question of Slavery themselves. How settle it? That can only be done in an organic act, and they have no such act, nor can they have one until they make a constitution for a State Government. All the rest is legislation which settles nothing, and produces contention at every election.

Sir, this principle of non-intervention is but the principle of contention—a bone given to the people to quarrel and fight over at every election, and at every meeting of their Legislature until they form a State Government. Then, and then only, can they settle the question, What advantage do the Slave States expect from this bill? Certainly they expect the extension of slave power and slave population. That may prove a fallacious expectation. The question of Slavery in these Territories, if thrown open to Territorial action, will be a question of numbers and a question of the majority against Slavery, and what chance would the slaveholders have in such a contest. No chance at all. The slave emigrants will be outnumbered, and compelled to play at a most unequal game, not only in point of numbers but also in point of stakes. The slaveholder stakes his property and has to run it off or loose it if outvoted at the polls. I see nothing which slaveholders are to gain under this bill, nothing but an unequal and vexatious contest in which they are to be losers. I deprecate such a contest, and did my best to keep it out of the State of Missouri when her Constitution was formed. It is now four months since this movement for the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise commenced in this Congress. It began without a memorial, without a petition, without a request from a human being. It has labored long and hard in these halls, and to this hour there is not a petition for it from the citizens of States for whose benefit the movement professes to have been made, not a word in its favor from the smallest public meeting or private assemblage of any Slave State. This is the response of the South tendered to it by Northern members under a Northern President. It is the response of silence more emphatic than words and worthy of especial note in this debate. It argues well for the harmony of the Union, and goes to show what in fact has been often seen, that the troubles of the country come from noisy politicians—its safety from the tranquil masses.

The Committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President communicating the report of the Attorney General, suggestive of modifications for conducting the legal business of the United States. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.—Adjourned.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Second Trotting Match of the Spring Race a Union Course.

Yesterday afternoon the second trotting match of the Spring races at Union Course, Long Island, came off. The atmosphere was balmy and, the roads being good, a fair attendance of turf sportsmen were present. About 3 o'clock, P. M., the Judges were selected, but all the horses entered for the contest did not appear. Annexed is a summary of the entries made for a purse and stake of $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOONROFF named r. m. *Lady Franklin.*

A. CONKLIN named br. g. *Stranger.*

Mr. BULSLEY named br. g. *Pony.*

Owing to the latter horse having at the last trot failed to perform what was expected of him in point of speed and bottom, he was not brought to the course. The roan mare and Mr. CONKLIN's gelding were promptly on the ground, but the speed of HIRAM's nag being far ahead of *Stranger*, it rendered the contest between them much less interesting to the spectators. Consequently betting was entirely ont of question, and many of the crowd exclaimed, "Why, it's all one way." The Judges finally called the horses, and they started off in fine style HIRAM won the three straight heats with perfect ease. He is the victor thus far in the season.

On Friday next, the third of these races takes place at the Union Course. It will probably be a very sharp contest as the fast horse, *Joe Huestin*, is entered for it.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 813. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Mexican Proceedings at San Francisco.

ARREST OF MEXICAN CONSUL.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

LATER FROM PANAMA.

The steamer *Illinois*, arrived at this port last evening, left Aspinwall April 17, at 10 o'clock P. M., and has experienced strong head wind, and a heavy head sea, during the greater part of the voyage. She brings the mails and passengers from the San Francisco packet of 1st of April to Panama.

Notwithstanding the heavy weather experienced by the *Illinois*, she has made the voyage in the short space of seven days and seventeen hours.

Steamship *Northern Light* left New-York on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst., and arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 15th, having called at Kingston for coals.

The steamer *Pacific*, connecting with the United States, left San Francisco on the evening of the 1st inst. with 673 passengers, $1,200,000 in specie, and the independent mails for New-York and New-Orleans, and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the morning of the 14th inst., after touching at Acapulco.

The *Northern Light* left San Juan del Norte on the afternoon of the 17th, at 4 o'clock, and arrived at this port on Tuesday, the 25th, eight days and four hours.

Specie List per Steamship Illinois.

Adams & Co.	$260,829	Unkemath & Schneider	$916
Aocerico Ex. Bank	306,000	Newhonse & Spats	10,530
Chambers & Heiser	12,836	W. Platt & Sons	40,035
John Cunningham	8,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	93,500
Duocan, Shermnn & Co	102,000	O. W. Pallitz	8,200
Wm. Hoge & Co	166,600		
Total			$1,060,716

Specie List per Steamship Northern Light.

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$345,000	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	$21,600
American Ex. Bank	153,000	Jacob Levi	17,508
Adams & Co.	260,000	Spofford, Tileston & Co.	3,000
Drexel & Co.	160,000	John G. Miller	316
Wells, Fargo & Co.	99,754		
Accessory Trans. Co.	30,355	Total	$385,533

From the Panama Star, April 16.

The noble steamship *Yankee Blade*, Capt. RANDALL, arrived in the port of Panama on the 14th instant, having made the passage from New-York in less than *forty-eight* days, running time.

The dates by the *Yankee Blade*, from Valparaiso, are to the 3d inst., being two days later than those anticipated, by the British steamer, expected to arrive on the 19th inst.

The news from Chile, since the selling of the last British steamer, is unimportant. Alluding to foreign war vessels, the Valparaiso *Herald*, of the 31st ult., says:

"Since our last steamer edition, we have had quite a fleet of vessels of war in our harbor; and the exchanging of noisy salutes from the "adamantine lips" of the "dogs of war," with which these vessels are plentifully furnished, have frequently startled the nerves of our peaceful citizens, and caused the "everlasting hills," which surround our beautiful bay, to shudder in the reverberation of "the cannon's awful roar." We have had at one time the flags of four of the greatest Powers in the world flying on the peake of four as fine-looking, well-manned ships, as it might gratify the ambition of any men to command. These four were the British frigate *President*, of 50 guns; the United States frigate *St. Laurence*, of 50 guns; the Russian frigate *Diana*, 52 guns, and the French frigate *Forte*, 60 guns.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, April 25, 1852

Shipping of Persons for the Past Fortnight.

From the California Chronicle.

At the meeting of the Masonic Lodge, of which they were members.

From the Mines.

The intelligence of every description from the mines is cheering. The diggings were never yielding better, and large quantities have been brought to the coast. A fight occurred at Bear Valley, Mariposa County, between the Americans and Mexicans, in which several of the latter were killed.

TRIAL OF WATKINS.

Col. H. P. WATKINS, late Vice-President of the Republic of Texas, was arraigned on Monday, March 29, before the United States District Court, Judge HOPKINS presiding, on a charge of forgery. The indictment charges that on the 7th April, for the murder of PARROTT,) has been unconstitutional in its enactment in the State of Texas, a military expedition against the Mexican nation, consisting of one thousand men, was fitted out and equipped, and commanded by the said WATKINS, which left Los Angeles in October last, and has returned with 500 men. Which he purchased in Sonora. From Sonora to Los Angeles they subsisted by plunder. The people of Sonora are represented as being in a most wretched condition from fear of the Apaches, who continue their depredations and outrages more than ever. In Sonora, March 22d, by Rev. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Hillman to Miss Frances E. White. In Sonora, March 23d, by James Dunn, Justice of the Peace, Mr. Thomas Dunn to Miss Mary Ann Dunn.

In San Francisco, March 25th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kipp, on the 25th instant, by the celebrant, Rev. Father Hardy, Mr. Hammond Hollister, Col. John C. Hays, Major Richard P. Hammond, Collector of the Port of San Francisco, to Mrs. Sallie E. Lee.

The carriage stopped at the Parker House, where Mr. Fillmore is staying. He was shown into a room.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Sonora, has performed the duties of Chaplain to the Senate during the present session.

Mr. Fillmore is staying. He was shown into a room.

Mr. Fillmore is staying. He was shown into a room.

Mr. Fillmore is staying. He was shown into a room

NEW-YORK CITY.

Authority and the Revolution.

Dr. J. V. HUNTINGTON, Editor of the Catholic *Metropolitan Magazine*, of Baltimore, lectured on Monday evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, on "Authority and the Revolution," to an audience which was not very numerous, but seemed fully to agree with the speaker.

Dr. HUNTINGTON commenced by alluding to the desperate conflict now going on between Authority—by which was meant that control exercised by civil and religious institutions over the actions and the passions of human beings. He especially referred to the contest raging in Europe between Governments and portions of the people, and maintained that even this country was by no means exempt from the same struggle. On one side were arrayed all those rights, the recognition and security of which constituted civilized society, and, on the other, all the brutal and infuriate passions of men. He quoted the words of CANNING, to designate the character of this conflict—its vast scope and its tremendous consequences, and insisted that every interest of society was at risk.

The speaker, as his hearers well knew, was a Catholic, and, as such, felt that it was important for him and all who were in the Church, to know which side they were to take in the fight. The day had passed when these conflicting principles were to be allowed to go by without examination, and he would therefore proceed to treat with as much fullness as his time would admit, of the opposing elements in the struggle at which he had glanced.

By authority, he in this case meant not religious, but civil authority—the State and not the Church—for although the Revolution aimed at the destruction of the latter, its deadliest blows were to be struck through the bosom of the former. Even in the United States, the civil authority rested on the authority of the Church. Revolutionists could not overthrow the latter; it was a spiritual thing ruling over the consciences of men, and could not be destroyed; but the State was a human institution and might be overturned by human hands. Wit and talent will not beat down the Church. Who was more witty than VOLTAIRE? Who was more talented than the infidel writers of the last century? The revolution did overthrow the State, in some places, but the Church rode serene and safe through the storm. Pope Pius VII. like a new Noah of the Church, proceded with sublime tranquillity, when the deluge of blood was past, to reëstablish its foundations and repeople its domains. NAPOLEON, with a million of bayonets at his command, the Pope his prisonar and nations crouching at his footstool, married in adulterous union with a daughter of the Church, laughed at the threatened excommunications of the Poutiff. "Will his anathema," said he, "cause the muskets to fall from my soldiers' hands?" It did seem really to make them fall, at last, upon the frozen plains of Russia, and the jailar of the Pope beat out his life against the bars of his own prison, the rock of St. Helena, in the keeping of an Englishman. The son of his adulterous marriage died by the same agency, an early victim, in the land of his mother, and a grandson of JOSEPHINE now rushes to restore the present Pope, Pius IX., to his freedom and his throne! [Great applause.]

The authority of the Roman Catholic Church is in the Pope, from whom it penetrates to the palace of the prince and the cottage of the peasant, and neither art nor science, nor any device can destroy it.

The expulsion of Pius IX. was then alluded to, and his restoration applauded. The Church, said the lecturer, defies the Revolution, and will yet drag it captive. That authority is resistless. The Revolution strikes at it through the authority of State, and does so even in this country, to whose institutions it grants the poor preference Polyphemus reserved for Ulysses, viz.: that of being last devoured. What is social authority? What are its characteristics—whence is it derived? Whe have in view the fight! Let us know what we are fighting for! Social authority is founded upon natural, not supernatural laws. In old heathen times there was a theocracy ruling the people. Its basis was on natural law, but the great conquerors and kings of those days always sought to ally it with supernatural attributes and concentrate the whole in their own persons. Thus did ALEXANDER the Great, and thus, too the Emperors of Rome, seeking to be both God and King.

Divus Augustus, the *God Cæsar*, was their motto, and the people used to burn incense before the statuss of their rulers. Thus, too, in moderu times, the Sultau of the Ottoman Empira is the head of islamism and yat the King of Mussulmans, the representative of MAHOMET the Prophet King; the Czar of Muscovy is the chief of both Church and State in his dominions, and is looked up to almost as a deity by his subjects. The Eighth HARRY of England strove to be Pope and Mounrch at once, and even my reverend Puritan ancestors on their Rock desired to found a State under the sway and guidance of a Church, while, in the Far West, the manywived BRIGHAM YOUNG lords it with the Golden Book of Mormon over a people who recognize in him not only their temporal head, but their High Priest. In all these instances we see the truth confessed in greater or feebiar degree, that even human authority has and should have the sanction of diviuity. They are cases of odious tyranny being separated from tha true and immutable Christiau Church; but tha same principle is acknowledged so far as regards the superior sanction of social authority. The ecclesiastical principalities of Germany in other days were better instances. The old German adage runs: "'Tis well to live under the Cross!" And those Governments were, in a high degree, just, wise and humane, in the times when the Christians were persecuted at Rome, the Cæsars called themselves ordained of God, and thus, even as Pagans, admitted the origin of their authority to be from above. The lecturer here quoted St. AUGUSTINE and St. THOMAS to prove that *legitimate* human authority is sacred. Have we then a right to conspire against authority ordained of God! I need not refer to our own Church; tha Revolution her antagonist, accuses her of upholding divine authority in human laws.

Dr. HUNTINGTON then went on to adduce the gift of speech among others, to prove that man was intended for a social state, and drawing a comparison between savage and civilized life, insisted upon the necessity of authority to restrain human passions and preserve good order. Ha gava copious illustration on the subject of marriage and bigamy, and assured the fair portion of his audience that if man were left to themselves, the wives and daughters there would be no gainers—a declaration that was received with prolonged applause. The Revolution denies all this; it ascribes to the individual capacities for self-government, attacks property, the monopoly of wealth and comfort by a few, while the many are compelled to toil and suffer; whereas, the Bible and the Apostles have assured us that the poor shall always be with us unto the end of the world; it attacks the institution of marriage, which the Church makes sacred, and says that there is injustice in compelling two who are unhappy together and loathe one another, to remain together; it attacks all the institutions we have, in our present civilization—our courts, our records, our penal laws for the punishment of the guilty, our wills, our pious bequests, our legislative bodies, and the whole framework of strong and effective government; in fine, it would bring us back to savage life. It would uproot all authority that looked after the public weal, and leave every man to be guided by his own instincts and his own desire for pleasure. You cannot resist the conclusion. It would bring about a condition of things which even the anti-marriage correspondent of the *Tribune*—a very worthy man—would hardly like to see. We say differently, and our laws impose punishment upon those who would live in this way;—one wife at a time, or a very retired chamber at Sing Sing. [Much applause.]

The lecturer continued to develope the subjection of the weaker sex to the stronger, and the utter destruction of particular property, tha right and opportunity of accumulation that would result from the triumph of the Revolution, entered into a very close analysis of authority as applied to Government, and admitted the justice of revolt against oppressive and cruel alien Governments, the most terrible tyranny that can be inflicted au man. Such men as WALLACE, BRUCE, TELL, WASHINGTON, and DANIEL O'CONNELL, [great applause,] rose against that kind of oppression.

In the Middle, or Dark Ages, as they were called, the people believed all that the Church told them, and, hence, when any prince or ruler disobeyed the just laws of the Church, their subjects stood aloof from them, and they were compelled to make their peace with the Holy See. This was the union of public force and common right, based upon the Church—right clothed in power, and made sovereign by the popular will, civil authority, of which the basis is religion. Whon the sanctity and authority of religion is no touger respected, the State is in decay. Thus, when aven the Sultan of Turkey plunders the mosques, and goes against the Ulemas, it is plain that the Ottoman Empire is crumbling to pieces. [Great applause.]

Dr. HUNTINGTON here quoted from St. THOMAS, and even from the illustrious Pagan CICERO's treatise concerning Laws, to show that, at all times, the civil authority was traced back to authority divine.

Of all this, the Revolution is precisely the opposite. "*La propriété c'est le vol!*" says PROUDHON. Property, exclusive marriage, and all the existing machinery of society is aimed at by the Revolutionists. Had it not been for the sword of CAVAIGNAC and the bayonets of his troops, the Socialists would have triumphed in France in 1848. JOSEPH MAZZINI has said tha Revolution must be a social one, and LEDRU ROLLIN would have carried it ent in France. FERRARI, MAZZINI's friend, has declared the principio of tha Revolution to be "an equal participation in all the enjoyments of life and its possessions"—an atrocious doctrine, only realized in the case of the Chickasaw Indian. This is the system of LOUIS KOSSUTH, BLANC, LAUIN ROLLIN and MAZZINI. [Great applause.] There is nothing abstract in the Revolution—all there, is incarnate. It works by secret means for evil purposes; the dagger is its weapon—the illuminati of Europe, and the Know Nothings of America—the assassins of Rosat, at Rome, and the prowlers who shattered the block of marble offered to a monument of American liberty at Washington! [Long and repeated applause.]

The lecturer then gave a highly colored account of ROSSI's death at Rome, and the proceedings of the Conspiring Junta at London, with some allusions to "their protegé, GEORGE SANDERS, with LOUIS KOSSUTH, MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN for the responsible hierarchs."

Dr. HUNTINGTON then concluded, by pronouncing the futility of all Utopian hopes of the thoroughsocial regeneration on Earth, insisting upon the recompense for the miseries of this life in the joys hereafter, and exhorting his hearers to uphold authority and combat the Revolution without any fear of personal consequences.

After a round of applause, the audience dispersed.

United Order of Americans.

The third anniversary of the Jefferson Chapter No. 49, O. U. A., was held at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, last night. The large room was nearly filled, and a large number of ladies and young persons were present. The exercises were opened at 7½ o'clock, by singing, after which Mr. B. S. FOWLER addressed the meeting. He strongly insisted on the necessity of creating an American feeling in this country, and that all should teach their children to abjure foreign influence. He did not war with the poor, misguided Romanist; he more pitied than hated him; for the truth was, the poor Romanist was led astray by his priests, many of whom were nearly as ignorant as the blinded beings whom they misled. The only objection he had to Romanism—even that it was opposed to Freedom. The Gazette was taught that it was not necessary for him even to read or write; and the priest was interested, for, said they, for grasping and thinking for him, took place entirely with them. The Romish religion was as much opposed to Republicanism as Heaven to Hell; and all good men should, then, war against its principles and practice. The Catholic Church commended that the Pope was infallible. Consequently, it could never change, and what it was in its cruelties centuries ago, it was the same now, and would be to the end. He (Mr. F.) did not war against individuals, but against the system, which was opposed to learning and all knowledge. Yet, so sincere were there Romanists in everything taught them and told them by their priests, that he himself knew of an instance to have happened in his own family of a female domestic having eaten meat on Friday without knowing the day, and she got so agitated that she was not easy in her mind while the prohibited food remained on her stomach. When their religion, or rather no religion, had such influence over these people, it behooved all good Americans to be prepared to resist them, and not to submit to Jesuitism, which he believed to be the right hand of the Devil, [cheers] and that no man who had his country's welfare at heart would join any political party—Whig or Democratic, Abolition or Free-Soil—but only the American party; and he trusted that the Yankees were now sufficiently awake, and in consequence would be prepared for, and would resist all foreign influence and aggression. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. FOWLER's remarks, two young females were placed on the stage, and sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. FARRINGTON, Editor of the *Doily Budget*, was then introduced to the meeting. He, too, deprecated the foreign element in our political circles, and said that he was aware that in the Custom-House of New-York, before tha present Surveyor of the port was placed in office, fifty persons were in situations there, not eight of whom were even adopted citizens of the United States and only one a native-born citizen—and all this was done to pander to Romish foreign influence, and secure their votes, and all by corrupt and scheming politicians; and done to please and succumb to ignorant persons that did not know the meaning of the word liberty, nor could appreciate its blessings. To foreigners tha majority of the situations of the City and State were given. This should not be permitted, nor would it longer be suffered by true Americans. When these ignorant foreigners came here, they scarcely landed on our shores when they preammed to interfere in the political management of the country, and dared to dictate to Americans how they were to govern themselves. Not long since, a man, who was imprisoned, chained and banished, as was thought because of his love of freedom, escaped his jailers, and came here, and this son of the Green Isle was received by Protestant America, hospitable America, glorious America, generous America, with open arms. She entertained him, feasted him and pieced gold in his hand, with which he established a paper, and the first thing we hear of this Irishman doing—who showed that he did not understand the first principles of Freedom—was wishing, and had the hardihood to publish it in his paper, for a plantation of fat niggers in Alabama, and to have a whip in his hand to scourge them.

Mr. FARRINGTON spoke at great length in this strain, and was at the conclusion loudly applauded. A company of Negro Minstrels were introduced on the stage, who performed several airs. Mr. MUNRO then addressed the meeting, and after singing, they adjourned.

Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum.

The forty-eighth anniversary of this Society was held yesterday afternoon at NIBLO's Saloon, in the presence of a large audience, consisting mostly of ladies. The inmates of the Asylum, numbering about two hundred, both boys and girls, and ranging from three to fifteen years of age, were seated on a platform, presenting a very interesting appearance.

The exercises were commanced by the reading of a portion of Scripture and prayer, by Rev. Geo. L. PRENTISS.

After singing by the pupils, Rev. Mr. PRENTISS read the annual report, from which we give some extracts:

It is impossible to take a retrospect of the year now closed, or to glance backward to the very earliest history of the Asylum, without tracing the kind hand of God, "the Father of the fatherless," in all its various concerns, directing its managers in every strait, providing supplies just when needed, and raising up friends to aid and encourage in every emergency.

In taking a review of the year, we find that nothing very noticeable has transpired. The time has passed smoothly along, marked by little change in the family, except the entrance of new members, or the departure of the older ones on being indentured. The health of the children calls for special thankfulness. Few private families, we believe, have been so exempt from sickness. Not a death has occurred among them, (except one by casualty) for almost two years. In the ruddy faces and healthy appearance of some no one could recognize the once emaciated child, or the puny infant, who, when admitted, so painfully excited the compassion of your managers.

In the recent death of JAMES P. VAN HORNE, Esq., this institution has been deprived of a most devoted friend, and the managers of one of their Advisory Committee. On this anniversary we miss his warm greetings, for he was ever the first to welcome the children on these occasions. Nor did his kindness to this institution terminate with his life, for he has bequeathed to its treasury the sum of $15,000.

We would also gratefully acknowledge a legacy of fifteen hundred dollars from the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, Esq. Likewise eleven hundred and three dollars, forty-nine cents, being the balance of the legacy of the late JAMES MURRAY, Esq.

It has been our desire to invest these bequests, received at different periods, so as to form a permanent fund; but again and again has it been necessary to encroach on these resources, in order to meet the current expenses, which have been greatly increased the last year in consequence of the high price of provisions. We will also be compelled to draw still more largely on these investments in the coming year: for it is purposed to commence immediately an extension of the house, as the size of the family, as well as our design never to refuse an orphan, render additional accommodation indispensable.

What a blessing this Asylum has been, none can tell but He whose omniscient eye has watched over, for nearly half a century, the individual history of *more than 1,500 destitute children* here sheltered and trained!

The Superintendent has rendered the following Raport of the Schools:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in the Asylum, April, 1853	112	72	184
Admitted during the year	11	11	22
Total	123	83	206
Indentured or returned to their friends,	6	8	14
Died	0	1	1
Total	6	9	15
Number in the Asylum, April, 1854	117	74	191

After reading the report, Mr. PRENTISS said he had been requested to address the meeting, but he did not know how any words of his could add to the interest or profit of the occasion. It would be preamptuous in him to offer counsel to the respected ladies of the Institution, and they certainly stood in no need of encouragement; and, if they did, those bright, happy faces, and the benignant smiles of Providence, which, from the beginning, have rested upon the Society, would give it to them abundantly. That was their forty-eighth anniversary, and, since the opening of the institution, more than fifteen hundred motherless and fatherless children have found in it a shelter and a home.

It transcends all human computation to know how how much is wrapped up in that simple statement. To know the individual history of those children, and to follow them forth from the protecting influence of the Society, and see them take their various stations of respect, usefulness, and honor, in the world, and to visit them in the domestic circles of which many of them were the happy centres, or the Christian churches of which many of them were worthy members—this would give them but one side of the real picture. To form an adequate conception of what had been done for those 1,500 immortal beings, it would not only be needful to know what, from your kindness, they had become, but also to know the sad and terrific evils from which you have rescued and preserved them. That God only knows. A large portion of them, had you not put forth your friendly hand, would, no doubt, have grown up in vice and misery, or have sunk into an early grave, after a brief, poverty-stricken life.

He congratulated the ladies of the institution upon the pleasant auspices under which they met, and spoke of the beneficent results of the venerable directress, Mrs. BETHUNE, one of the number who first formed the Society. He concinded by addressing in an appropriate manner, the pupils of the institution.

An Anniversary hymn was then sung, after which followed recitations, addreases, and dialogues, by the pupils, and the examination of classes, the whole interspersed with singing. The exercises were all extremely intereeting; the pupils evinced a great amount of skillful training on the part of their teachers, and the whole was in the highest degree creditable to the management of the institution.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *James Collier*.—This case, which has been for some time pending in the United States Circuit Court, came up for trial. The action is brought by the Government, to recover certain moneys alleged to have been received by the defendant, while Collector of the Port of San Francisco, in the years 1849 and 1850; and which moneys, it is alleged, the defendant has retained in his possession, beyond the amount of his legitimate salaries, fees and commissions.

Messrs. Charles O'Conor and B. F. Dunning appeared in behalf of the Governmeut, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and John A. Gollier, Esq., for the defendant.

Mr. O'Conor made a statement of the case for the Government. He stated that the defendant, Mr. Collier, had been appointed the first Collector of the port of San Francisco in November, 1849, which he occupied till January, 1851, it being a period of 14 months. During that time, the receipts of the office had been $2,413,625 98, and making allowance for all his payments and for all that he was entitled to for his own personal services, the amount would be $2,172,496 51, which sum, deducted from the other sum, would leave a balance against the defendant of $241,329 47. The amount which had been received by the defendant for his personal services was $66, 436 58 for the 14 months during which he was Collector of the port. Mr. Collier's accounts, as originally submitted to the Treasury, had been found to be quite defective, and on the first examination a much larger amount was found against him than the amount alleged now. But statements and explanations and further accountings had been needed, and everything that could be allowed the defendant in right and justice had been given him, and a fill the amount alleged in this bill was found to be deficient. In the concluding portion of the statement the learned counsel proceeded to meet the allegation of certain facts which he anticipated would be urged by the defence. He stated that the defendant had, in his capacity as Collector, assumed the authority of forfeiting certain goods which were brought to the port of San Francisco in violation of the Revenue laws of the United States, and had sold the same without a decree of condemnation, as was required by law. By this means, the defendant had materially increased his revenue, as he had sold the forfeited goods, and retained one-half of the proceeds, to which he was entitled, provided they had been sold after a decree of condemnation had been passed. The learned counsel proceeded to show that in all cases where foreign merchandise became liable to forfeiture, it was at the discretion of the District Judges to remit the penalties and forfeitures, and this was done very often in this and other ports; and certain it was, that nobody had any leave to shed for the Collector, when such penalties were remitted. It was true that the consent, either of masters of vessels, consignees or Consuls, had been obtained to the forfeiture of the goods (none of whom had the power to consent to the act,) prior to the sale of the property. As the result of this action on the part of the defendant, the owners of the goods confiscated and forfeited, had made their demands upon the United States Government for compensation for their losses. Some had been paid and others, probably, would be. For the half of the money received for the forfeited cases the defendant claimed $47,000. Ha also claimed 3 per cent. of the collections on the duties received, amounting to $63,250 95. By the law under which the collection district of San Francisco was organized, Mr. Collier, the defendant, was entitled to a compensation not to exceed $3,000. Between the 14th of February and the 27th September he was entitled to fees in accordance with a resolution passed on a former date; but he had kept, in addition to that, the 3 per cent. fees for the residue of his term.

Mr. O'Conor read in evidence documentary evidence from the Treasury Department, after which Mr. J. A. Collier proceeded to make his statement of the case for the defence. He occupied three hours in his statement, and reviewed the entire history of the case in its details. The defence that will be set up will be the legality of the defendant's acts in keeping one-half of the amounts realized from the forfeitures. The learned counsel urged that the Government had recovared its share, and now was endeavoring to take from the Collector that to which he was entitled. The defendant had gone to San Francisco at a time when there were no courts and no United States officers with whom to consult, and with but a digest of the laws of the United States, to advise him in the discharge of his duties. Four months were required to get a reply to a communication from Washington. To have kept the goods forfeited for a violation of the Revanna Laws, such were the amounts to be paid for storage, that the value of the goods would soon be swallowed up. Under these circumstances, that the value of the property might not be lost to the Government, they had been sold. Again, the owners, or those having charge of the property, were well aware that even if a Court was established in San Francisco to try the cases, the decision of the Court must be to condemn the property, and therefore they consented to the forfeiture without dasiring any litigation upon tha point. Tha learned counsel next stated certain facts which they intended to prove in evidence, relative to the defalcation on grounds alleged, which was near $800,000, and the manner in which it had been reduced nearly three-quarters. The expenditure of moneys for rents, storage, the erection of a wharf, and many other absolutely essential expenditures the Government had refused to pay at first. Tha robbery of a deputy collector at Monterey of $14,000, for which neither himself nor the deputy were to blame;—for that robbary the Government had attempted to hold the defendant responsible. The counsel spoke at some length, to show that the 3 per cent. fees of the office were justly due defendant during the whole time he was in office, and also stated certain facts which would be shown in evidence relative to the efforts of the defendants and his sureities to settle the difficulties with Govarument, and the recognition of the late Secretary of Treasury of the justice of defendant's claims, to a greater or less extent—the commencement of suits at different times. In conclusion, the counsel stated that they should prova that so far from the defendant being a defaulter to the Government, the Government was actually indebted to the defendant in a considerable amount. First, $8,100 29, tha amount stolen from the Deputy at Monterey, which had been improperly charged to defendant; and secondly, $14,000, the sum being defendant's proportion of certain penal duties collected.

TUESDAY.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *The Government* vs. *James Collier* was still under examination to-day.

The entire day was consumed in reading documentary evidence offered by the defence. They were for the most part the correspondence between Mr. Collier and the Treasury Department, and documentary statements relating to the alleged defalcation.

Several documents having been read relating to various cases formerly in controversy, but now settled between the Collector and the Government,

The United States District Attorney said that it was well established that in many of these the Collector had maintained his claims—and they were not now at all in issue, and he suggested that it was useless to read the accounts and document relating to them.

Mr. J. A. Collier replied that they would rely upon some of those items as having a bearing on those in dispute, and

Senator Dickinson added they were in issue relatively if not positively.

The Court was disposed to allow everything that had a legitimate bearing on the case.

Mr. O'Conor was not desirous of excluding anything. It was merely a suggestion as to the utility of it.

Defendant's Counsel then proceeded.

Among other accounts offered was one of the sum originally claimed, $791,065 31. This had been endorsed by the Commissioner of Customs, who certified in his opinion about $500,000 ought to be allowed to Mr. Collier, and which amount has since been allowed.

Mr. O'Conor objected. The endorsement was no fact in the case, as the acting Commissioner had no authority to make the deduction. It was of us importance that it was afterwards found correct; and again, it had been afterwards allowed, and was not now in question.

Defendant's counsel wished to put it in as evidence that they had in the first instance claimed a large balance unjustly, which would throw light upon ona aspect of the case that they would present.

The District Attorney replied, and

The Court sustained the objection, and ruled out the document accordingly.

The account now claimed—made up by tha Treasury March 7, 1853, the action having been commenced May 10, 1852—was put in as exhibiting some credits; but the defendant's counsel raised the point that tha plaintiff could not augment it by charging new items, after the parties were before and even at issue. Tha credits they (the defendant) could give in evidence, as if they had been pleaded *puis darien continuance*. But the Treasury act gave the plaintiff no power to set up the new account as the basis of the action. In the case of credit it was different, for there both parties entered into the agreement.

The District Attorney thought there could be no question about it.

Judge Betts thought it was a novel question that was presented.

Mr. O'Conor said it was certa nly quite novel to him; but he was ready to argue it at any time.

Mr. J. A. Collier—There the learned gentlemun has the advantage—he is always ready; but though perhaps not just now, I must be prepared when tha Court requires me to do so.

Point reserved.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Green.

INTERESTING TO SHIP AND CARGO MASTERS.

The Moyor and Commonality vs. *C. Drayton, master of the borge Minnesota*.—This was a proceeding by the civil authorities to recover $ 5, being the penalty incurred by the defendant for the violation of a corporation ordinance, which forbids the encumbering of a pier or bulkhead. It appeared that the barge of which the defendant was the master, lay at the pier in question, and unloaded a quantity of goods, which were placed in West-street, occupying about 25 feet of the carriageway for three days, viz.: the 5th, 6th and 7th of April. On the part of the defence, it was shown that the defendant did not begin to unload until the 6th, and that the goods were carted away from the bulkhead as fast as the consignees could provide means of transit. The Judge held that the defendant was liable for two days penalty and the costs of this proceedure, and, therefore, gave judgment for the plaintiffs for $10 and costs.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

RENT CHARGE DISTINGUISHED FROM AN ESTATE IN DOWER.

Whittemore against *Sloat*.—Samuel Whittemore, the husband of the plaintiff in this action, died in 1838, leaving a widow and ten children. At the time of his death he owned a large real and personal estate. Subsequent to his death, a friendly suit was commenced for the purpose of obtaining a partition of the estate. In that suit a decree was rendered, dividing the property into ten parts, one for each of the ten children, and the widow's dower was provided for, not by giving her one undivided third share, but by a provision in the decree, that the commissioners "should lay off to the said plaintiff, as widow of the said Samuel Whittemore, deceased, some part or portion of each and every one tenth part, which part shall be capable of yielding an annual income of at least $400 per annum," with a further provision that each of the heirs should pay tha expenses accruing for repairs and all the taxes and assessments levied upon each of the widow's one third parts, respectively, so that she might be secure of $400 per annum from each of them; and further, that if the income from any one-third part amounted to more than $400 per annum, she should pay the excess to the heir owning the tenth from which such one-third part had been carved. One question in this suit was whether the widow under this decree, had an estate in dower, or only a right to a yearly rent or charge. In the former case she would have had a life-estate in the premises subject to the heirs claim for any excess over $400 per annum; in the latter case the heir would owe the estate in fee subject to the widow's lieu for $400 per annum.

The partition was made, and under it Bayard Whittemore, one of the heirs, took his tenth part, and his mother as her share of his tenth took a house in Barrow-street. He, however, leased the house and received the rents in his own name, paying over to her her annual income of $400. She subsequently exchanged her right, whatever it was, to the house in Barrow-street, for the same right to one of equal value in Sixth-avaune, har son Bayard continuing to collect the rents and make tha leases in his own name, in doing so, however, tha plaintiff alleges that he acted as her agent.

At Bayard Whittemore's death his father-in-law, Commodora Sloat, the defendant in this action, took tha management of his son-in-law's property and continued to lease the premises in question, and receive the rents thereof, as Bayard Whittemore had done previously. He also foreclosed a mortgage which he had on the estate and bought in the property, subject, of course, to the widow's right to it, whatever that might be; and he further had the premises insured for $2,500, payable, in case of loss, to tha plaintiff, but afterwards cancelled that policy and had another effected, making the insurance payable to himself. This action is now brought to recover the rent of the premises, part of which the complaint alleges that the defendant refuses to deliver, to compel the assignment of the lease and policy of insurance to the plaintiff; and also for an order of the Court to restrain tha plaintiff from collecting or receiving the rents of the premises in question any further.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The Court in this case is called upon (and it is no uncommon occurrence,) to determine the meaning of partiee, whe, it is apparent, had no definite meaning themselves—in other words, to find out by judicial exploration that which in reality never had any actual existence.

The plaintiff, on the one hand, claims that she was tenant in dower, and had possession of the premises allotted to her as her "estate in dower."

On the other hand, she alleges—for that clearly is the effect of the instrument annexed to her complaint—that a yearly rent, or charge, of $400—a fixed sum—was set off to her, and made a specific lien upon the premises.

Dower, as an *estate* of the widow, implies possession in her; a rent charge, on the contrary, implies possession *out of her*. In the latter case she would be the receiver of rent—in the former, herself the occupant.

Two such contradictory attitudes—whatever effort may be made to reconcile them—are inconsistent with each other. The plaintiff herself, convinced possible of the difficulty, has made her election between them.

She allowed her son—which could not have been done if he were merely a revisioner after her death—to make leases in his own name, assigning them to her "as security." She subsequently, also, further ratified the possession of her son, or rather of Commodore Sloat, her son's representative, by accepting from him $100 and giving for it a written receipt as for "one quarter's dower rent of house No. 90 Sixth-avenue, to August 1, 1852."

It is a well settled rule, and a wise one, that where the language of an instrument is dubious, the acts of the parties may be resorted to, especially their contemporaneous acts, to ascertain their meaning.

Applying this rule, we must consider the plaintiff's interest as a lien en, and not an estate in the premises. And as the remedy by distress for all kinds of rent is abolished, a renteharge becomes, in effect, a mere annuity, secured (without a bond) like any other mortgage, payable by instalments, and with tha right, in default of payment, to take possession of tha mortgaged premises.

As the heir stipulated to be at the expense of repairs, he is also bound to insure, and to assign the policy as security; or the widow may do it herself, and charge the premises as part of the installments to be paid.

A decree should therefore be entered, which the counsel will draw and submit for that purpose, declaring the rights of the parties as above explained, and directing an assignment to her of the insurance, and further providing that in case any installment of her annuity shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid, for the space of thirty days, she shall be let into the possession and receipt of the rents and profits of the premises, paying herself thereout, and rendering the surplus, after the satisfaction of taxes, assessments, insurance and repeirs, to the defendant, or his representatives or assignees.

No costs allowed to either party as against the other.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Trial Term—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ruer.

Montogue against *Digritz*.—This is an action to recover a lot of land lying between Fifth and Sixth-avenues and One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Teuth-streets. The case has been on since Thursday. The testimony was very voluminous, besides documentary evidence reaching back to about 1640. It is a case of some importauce, for it virtually settles the title to a large tract of land in Harlem, near the East River.

The plaintiff claims tha property in suit under a grant to his ancestor, Johannes De La Montague, embracing the land in suit, together with a considerable tract besides. The plaintiff shows title in his ancestor, and traces his descent. Tha defendant sets up adversa possessiuu as a defeuce, and on trial showed adverse possession for a period sufficient to give title.

The Jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the defendant.

MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Florence McCarthy, Justice, &c.

A DIRTY BUSINESS.

Henry Klinker vs. *George H. Rippe*.—This was an action for an assault and battery of a dirty kind. The defendant having thrown a lot of mud and garbage into the face of the plaintiff. It appeared that the parties had a family feud, and that they were Germans, grocers and rivals in trade, and they held different opinions with respect to the rights of their several wives. With these objects of difference in their minds they met in their wagons at Washington Market on a day that Arcularius delighted to honor—*i. e.*, a muddy day—Washington Market mud—which hath a flavor—was—but comparisons, as Mrs. Malaprop says, are odorous, and so was the mud. The defendent was wrathy and he stooped down and let the plaintiff have two handsfull of such mud in his face. The defence set up a justification, to wit, that plaintiff had spoken unmentionable words of the defendant's *frau*. The Judge said, "he was of opinion that speaking ugly words, even when applied to the softer part of the species, could not justify so assault, nor the throwing of such mud as was prevalent at Washington Market during the last Winter. As Polonius would say, "you could nose it in the lobby." His Honor, therefore, gave judgment against the defendant in $50 and costs.

PUTTING UP A HOUSE.

William M. Baxter vs. *James Hay*.—This was an action to recover money, alleged to be due one Wm. C. Farley, as the assignee of the plaintiff, under the following state of facts. The latter, who is a carpenter and builder, furnished materials to tha defendant for the erection of a house in Forsyth-street. The defence set up that nothing was due to the assignor, because the work was to be done on a written contract, and the terms of the contract had been interpotated after execution. The subscribing witness to the contract, however, was produced, and he swore that it was not altered or changed after the execution thereof. His Honor the Judge said he was of opinion, that as the contract was in writing, the parties were bound by its terms, and that he must give judgment for the defendant, with liberty, however, to the plaintiff, to pay the costs.

HOW THE HORSES ARE REARED.

Daniel Lane vs. *William Thompson*.—In this case the defendant was the celebrated "Corporal Thompson," and the action was brought to recover against tha Corporal the sum of $130 for horse feed delivered at Yorkville, and payment was resisted on the ground that the goods in question were, in point of fact, for Colonel Alvah Mann & Company, the great American Circus proprietors, and not for Corporal Thompson. In this view of the case it was set up that all the defendants, Colonel and Corporal, should have been included by the pleader, in the declaration or complaint, as the code hath it. It appeared in the evidence that the plaintiff had a separate account with the Corporal Thompson, and also another as against the Colonel Mann and the firm, which account had been balanced and settled. It also appeared that the Corporal had assumed the responeibility of the debt—*old* Andrew Jackson—and said he would pay the bill and charge it to his partners. Under this state of facts, said the learned Judge, I do not see I can avoid giving judgment for the plaintiff for $130 and costs. Verdict accordingly.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 19, 21, 40, 38, 45, 26, 22, 23, 29, 18.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*.—Nos. 368, 377, 378, 439, 69, 75, 363, 369, 476, 479, 495, 496, 497, 499, 500.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*.—Noe. 21, 14, 18, 65, 91, 107, 3, 25, 59, 89, 8, 63, 66, 67, 83, 84, 92.

Superior Court—*Regular Trial Term*.—Nos. 125, 811, 813, 817, 823, 829, 835, 141, 283, 641, 697, 697½, 847, 849, 851, 853, 854, 855, 857, 859, 860, 861 to 869, 873, 875, 881 to 889, 1167, 891, 551½, 211, 389, 727.

Special Term.—Nos. 364, 446, 494, 574 to 582, 588, 590, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 598, 600, 604, 606, 608, 256, 434.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

A BOY KILLED IN A DRAWBRIDGE.—On Sunday evening, Coroner HANFORD held an inquest at Green Point, on the body of FREDERICK, son of JAMES FITZGERALD, four years of age, whose death was caused by being crushed in the drawbridge at the month of Newtown Creek. From the evidence it appears that the lad had got upon the walk of the bridge while the draw was open to allow a schooner to pass through. He was not observed until the draw was nearly closed, and the bridge-man being unable to stop it he was crushed so badly that he died a few moments after being extricated. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A CLERK ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING GOODS.—On Saturday evening, two New-York officers, together with officer MINER, arrested WM. H. COHEN, residing at No. 152 First-street, on a charge of embezzling about $1,000 worth of Panama and other hats, during the past year, from his employers, Messrs. BLOOM, PARMALEE & STREET, of New-York. Goods have been missed from the store at various times, and on Saturday morning the porter of the store detected accused carrying away some hats, which he offered for sale at a store corner of Cntharine and Madison-streets. About $60 worth of hats was found in possession of COHEN, which he admitted having taken from the store. He was accordingly taken to New-York for examination.

YOUNG THIEVES.—A boy named Michael Gallagher, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with having, in company with two other boys, stolen about fifty pounds of lead pipe from the premises of Mr. Jarvis in North Third-street. He was locked up for examination.

GRAND LARCENY.—Mary Ann Jones, (colored) arrested on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at $35, from the store of J. B. Marsh in Grand-street, was examined before Justice Boswell on Saturday and committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.

PITCHING PENNIES.—A young man named John Flynn and a boy named Francis Farll, were arrested on Sunday afternoon for pitching penniss on the dock near the Grand-street Ferry.

☞ A chip-carpenter, named John S. Sprowl, was arrested and brought before Justice Boswell on Saturday, by officer Ward, on a charge of assaulting and attempting to throw James Preissel, a fellow workman, from the scaffolding at the side of the ship. He gave bonds to keep the peace.

☞ A man named Simeon, residing at No. 142 Union-avenue, was arrested and brought before Mayor Wall on Monday morning, by officer Miner, for selling fish in the streets without a license. He was discharged on promising to take out a license.

JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY PROPERTY.—Mr. DAVID SCOTT, auctioneer, sold, on Monday, real estate, in different parcels, to the amount of about $75,000. Of this, the block bounded by South Sixth, Erie, and South Fifth-streets and Jersey-avenue, known as block No. 175 of COLE's Map, and comprising thirty-two lots, 25 by 100 feet in size. Lots on Erie-street sold for $1,100 and $1,190. Those on Jersey-avenue were struck off at an average of $1,400. On South Fifth-street they brought $1,020, and on South Sixth-street $1,100 was the price. The corner lots said from $200 to $400 more than the lots adjoining. Messrs. D. S GRENORY and M. B. BRAMHALL were the largest purchasers. This property was put up for sale by Messrs. CLARK & RACEY. It is the block of ground which the Common Council contemplated purchasing as a site for a new City Hall. It being central in the population of tha Fourth Ward, it is probable that it will soon be improved by the building of residences.

The Saginaw Riot.

An article has been traveling the rounds of the papers giving an account of what purported to be a riot at Saginaw, and reflecting rather severely upon the German citizens there. The following letter to the Detroit *Daily Inquirer* puts a different construction upon the matter:

DEAR SIR: The story about the Saginaw City riot, in one of the numbers of the *Inquirer* of this week, contains some exaggerations. Will you allow me to correct them. My authority is Mr. BLACKMAR, whose attending physician I am. The whole of the matter is this. Last Tuesday evening, OSBORNE and KINNEY, were committed to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APR. 26, 1854.

☞ We have received a large number of donations for the relief of the family in distress, spoken of in the TIMES of yesterda . We shall make more specific acknowledgments to-morrow.

The Gadsden Treaty Ratified.

We learn from Washington that the Gadsden Treaty was *ratified* by the Senate yesterday, after sundry modifioations. It has been amended so that the extent of territory acquired is only about *half* as much as the original document ceded to the United States:—the portion ceded includes a Southern route for the Pacifio Railroad. The sum to be paid to Mexico is fixed at *ten millions* of dollars, and the eleventh article of the Treaty of Guadalupe, by which the United States agrees to protect Mexico against inoursions of the Indians, is abrogated. The treaty also contains a recognition of the Sloo grant for a route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which will answer the purposes of the holders of that grant. The treaty makes no provision for the settlement of American claims against Mexico.

These, we have reason to believe, are the leading provisions of the treaty as it has been modified by the Senate,—though as the injunction of secrecy has not yet been removed from the Senate's proceedings, it is not easy to speak with as much exactness on these points as would be desirable. The treaty must now be submitted to SANTA ANNA, and if the changes made receive his assent, it will become binding. The opinion is generally entertained at Washington that his need of money will induce him to accede to the Senate's amendment.

The Arabia's News.

The War and Political aconnts by this arrival do not amount to much. The old story of further negotiations with or among the German States is continued. The latest opinion is that Austria is for the West, and Prussia inclined to the North. From the Baltic, the items of Naval intelligence are not important, and from the Danube, we have nothing bnt skirmishing between the land forces of Rnssia and Turkey, and a vague rumor of a general battle.

There is, to the United States, an important item from Madrid, to the effect that the Spanish Government are ready to make immediate reparation for the *Black Warrior* outrage at Havana.

Another overland mail is announced from India and China, and a summary of the market and other news is inclnded in our Halifax dispatch. Reference is made in the same connection to the demonstration of Russia in the Empire of Japan, of which we have more ample accounts by way of San Francisco.

From the Pacific Side.

Both California packets arrived last evening; their dates the same from San Francisco April 1. They bring some interesting accounts from the Pacific side, including the particulars of the entrance of the Russians into Japan.

The first point of moment in the California news, is the extraordinary movement of the Mexican Consul at San Francisco, in enlisting and attempting to send off a large body of French and German troops, and his arrest by the United States authorities, and the detention of his principal transport, the British ship *Challenge*. The French Consul is implicated in the affair, and the Governments of both functionaries appear to have acted in concert, though this is attempted to be disclaimed by the Frenchman in a note to the San Francisco *Herald*. Tho secret instructions of SANTA ANNA to his Consul were bronght ont by the arrest. He was to enlist a military force on a service of at least one year, of foreign citizens of California, and at the same time to warn all Mexican citizens to leave the State. French, German, Irish and Italian are named in the instructions—Frenchmen being preferred.

In reply to the French Consul's note, the San Francisco *Herald* reminds that gentleman that he labors under a singular poverty of information from his own Government, if "he is now to learn for the first time that the matter has formed the subject of a correspondence between the Minister of Interior Relations of SANTA ANNA, Mr. DE BONILLA, and M. ALPHONSE DANO, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico; and that a cognate matter has before this time been made the subject of an application from the Mexican Minister at Paris, acting by instructions from his Government, to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON." The movement is not so seriously treated by the *Alta California*; bnt with this exception, the San Francisco Press regard it as an extraordinary demonstration on American soil. Its object is left wholly to conjecture. The suppression of the hostilities of the Apache Indians; the heading off the Alvarez revolntion; the extermination of the Fillibusters, and possibly the invasion of the United States settlements in California, under SANTA ANNA's orders, are all surmsed.

The trial of Captain WATKINS of the Walker Expedition resulted in his conviction for violating the neutrality laws of the country, with a recommendation to mercy. The news from WALKER himself is quite meagre. He was at San Vincente on the 13th March with about 75 men, officers included. With this little band he was to leave on the 14th for the Colorado. MELENDREZ, the Mexican Chief, met with and disarmed four of WALKER's men, and then suffered them to pass. Two others of the Expeditionists had started for San Diego, and had not been heard from—supposed to be murdered by the Indians. Their names are O'NEIL and TIBBETTS.

The accounts from the Mining Districts of California are unusually encouraging. The Branch Mint was about going into operation. The building and machinery are ready, but some of the materials used in the coinage were still wanting.

The startling rumor which we had some days since of the shooting of 50 Americans at San Blas is not confirmed. There has been some daring outrages by the Mexican Alcalde at Cape St. Lucas, on American citizens. The Mexicans, it is stated, nourish a deadly hostility to our people, and swear they shall not land in Guaymas, Altala, or Cape St. Lucas.

From the Isthmus, we have the gratifying news that Lieut. STRAIN had reached Panama. The arrival of the *Yankee Blade*, new steamer, is also announced. She made the trip from New-York around Cape Horn, in 48 days, and carried up to Panama, a few days' later intelligence from Valparaiso.

Steamer Falcon—Third Artillery.

The steamer *Falcon*, sent out from this port with part of the United States Third Artillery, for California, on 18th inst., after being a week at sea, put into Norfolk, disabled. The voyage is understood to be broken up. The troops go into quarters at Fortress Monroe, or Charleston. The result cannot be said to be wholly unexpected. The *Falcon* onght never to have been employed on such a service. We intimated as much, in a paragraph on the 19th inst. The gallant corps of U. S. Artillery, already subjected to extraordinary hardship, and a heavy loss of numbers by death on the wreck of the *San Francisco*, were entitled to at least a seaworthy, if not commodious transport to Panama. Some of their officers said as much to the Government. They even went so far as to hold a preliminary survey on the *Falcon*, and protested against her use while the regular United States Mail steamer *George Law* was in port, to sail in two days, and connect with the same packet as the *Falcon* on the Pacific side. The original engagement with the Steamship Company was for their regular packets. Part of the Regiment had sailed, accordingly, in the steamer of the 5th April. But they had the old *Falcon* in the dock. They could turn her to profit by persuading the Government officers on this post to nse her and suffer them to fill up the *George Law* with citizen passengers; and so, after Major WYSE, in command of the troops destined for Psnama, had remonstrated, surveyed, and again protested in regard to the *Falcon*, a second survey was ordered by the Government, and the *Falcon* dispatched with the troops, but *not* with Major WYSE, who is now under arrest, on Governor's Island, for disobedience of orders. He did nothing more than carry out his own solemn conviction of the imminent hazard of sending the sufferers by the *San Francisco* a second time to sea in such a vessel as the *Falcon*. His commission may be in danger from a Court-martial, but he certainly has the sympathies of the public. The transaction has all the appearance of a sordid speculation on the part of the Steamship Company, and an ill-considered approval of it by the Government.

☞ Colonel BENTON's speech on the Nebraska bill, of which we pnblish an extended telegraphic report this morning, is a most earnest and forcible denunciation of that measure in every point of view from which it can be regarded. He protests against it as a violation of good faith, as doing grievous wrong and injury to the State of Missouri, as likely to injure rather than benefit the slaveholding States, and as renewing needlessly and wantonly a mischievous and dangerous agitation. The speech is well worth reading. Whatever may be its effect on the House of Representatives, it will *tell* on the public sentiment of the country at large.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY!

LARGE FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Falling in of the Wall.

Firemen Buried Under the Ruins.

TEN MEN KILLED!

AND SEVERAL DANGEROUSLY INJURED.

$20,C00 worth of Property Destroyed.

Another large fire, involving a frightful loss of life, and destroying property to the amount of $20,000, occurred in Broadway last evening. It originsted about 8 o'clock, in the clothing and furnishing store of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., No. 231 Broadwsy, a few doors above the Astor House. So rapidly did the fire spread thst, although the slarm was promptly responded to by the Fire Department, the fismes rose high above the roof before any streams could be brought to play, casting a brilliant glare over the Park and lower part of the City. Some thousands of persons gathered in the vicinity; the Hose and Engine Companiee arrived in quick succession, and soon the neighborhood became crowded. Despite the exertions of the firemen, the flames spread to the adjoining building, No. 233, the lower part of which was occupiced by W. A. BATCHLOER's hair-dye and wig establishment. The roof of building No. 229 also caught fire.

It was while the firemen were straining every effort to prevent the flames from spreading to the adjoining buildings, that an accident occurred stended with a lose of life and limb more disastrous than any we have had to record since 1845.

In obedience to an order to "light np the hose" of Engine Company No. 21, a number of firemen entered the celler of building No. 231, and while there, a partition-wall gave way, carrying with it a portion of the first-story flooring, on which was a heavy safe, and burying several men beneath the ruins. A wild cry of horror arose from those ontside, es they saw the dreadful fate of their comrades, and instently every effort was made to rescue them from the ruins. The scene now becsme most hrarowing and exciting.

The Firemen were distracted between efforts to rescue their comrades and subdne the flames; while to the crowd beyond, the calamity appeared even greater from the confusion and uncertainty which surronnded it.

At length the fire was subdued, and undivided exertions were given to removing the ruins.

By 1 o'clock, a total of ten or a dozen persons wore takan from the cellar, four of whom ware dead, and several ao badly injured as to be removed to the Hospital. In rushing in to eave their comradee, several others were injured. From the return given below we take the following figures:

Dead	4	Badly injured	14
Missing	2	Slightly injured	11
Fatally injured	2	Total	33

At the earliest moment practicable, our reporter hastened to the City Hospital, whither the wounded men were conveyed, by detachmente of police and firemen. Making his way through the dense throng that crowded aronnd its gates, eager to hear tidings of missing friends and acqnaintances, by the courtesy of the attendant surgeons, he procured a

LIST OF THE INJURED.

1. MATTHEW KILLIOAN, of Engine Co. No. 21, badly burued.
2. HUGH HART, do. do.
3. CRISTOPHER KRATS, belonging to Hook and Laddsr Company No. 11, slightly bruised and burned, eye severely hnrt.
4. ROBERT BREWSTER, residing at No. 39 Divieion-street, and belonging to Engine Co. No. 6, interually but not seriously hnrt.
5. —— CERIO, attached to Hose Company No. 9,—leg broken. He is in the employ of Mr. TOMPKINS, bookbinder, in Spruce-street. He was taken to his residence in Broome-street.
6. EDWARD GILLESPIE, Engine No. 21, seriously injured and burued.
7. PATRICK FEENY, ditto, very seriously and it is feared mortally injured; breast badly hurt and several ribe broken.
8. GEORGE WATERS, ditto, both legs fractured and person badly burned; back and breast hurt.
9. WILLIAM MORAN, badly bruised and burned about his legs and arms.
10. JOHN NEWMAN, ditto, both hands mashed and burned, and otherwise badly injured.
11. PATRICK GORMAN, Engine No. 15, slightly burned and bruised.
12. JAMES CLARK, Hose Company, 9th. Very badly, perhaps fatally injured. Taken from the ruins about midnight.

A cap belonging to Hose No. 9 was found, among the the ruins, and it is supposed that one of the members of that Company is still buried in the rubbish.

12½ A. M.—We have just received further intelligence from the fire. A member of Hose Company No. 9 has been taken out and conveyed to the Hospital. This is probably the man whose cap was found. He is very badly injured.

ALEXANDER and DANIEL MCKAY are missing. They were seen entering the building during the progress of the fire, and have not been heard of since.

CHARLES PARKS, of Hose Company No. 25, was dng out from among the ruins, about midnight, in a dying condition.

JOSEPH MCNULTY, rosiding in Cedar-street, near Broadway, and belonging to Engine Company No. 20, was conveyed into the drug-store of Messrs. RUARTON, CLARK & Co., corner of Barclay-street, where he soon died in tho arms of a fireman belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 4.

At a late heur we received the following additional list of the injured and killed:

1. JOHN LEWIS, Engine No. 21, badly burned and otherwise injured.
—— FLEMING, Engine No. 21, badly injured. Taken heme.
2. JAMES KAISER, of Hese Company No. 8, taken from the rnins dead. Drsadfully mangled.
3. MICHAEL HUNT, Engine No. 9, badly cut and contnsed ebont the head. Conveyed to his home in Elizabeth-street.
4. —— RYAN, Engine No. 21—dead.
5. WILLIAM MCNEARY, badly injured and burned.
6. JAMES FOX, Hose Company No. 6, badly injured
7. PATRICK BRANNAN, Hoek and Ladder No. 4, slightly hnrt in attempting to extricate his companions.
8. ELMER GILLESPIE, slightly hurt while ondeavoring to eave the ether firemen in the building.
9. A man was taken from the ruins dead, but was not recognized. His hat was marked No. 15, T. S. He was fonnd lying crushed under the safo, and partly covered by the rubbish and broken timbers.
10. THOMAS TENPENNY, of Hose No. 21, slightly injured.
11. GEORGE W. QUACKENBOSE, of Hose No. 21 Assistant Foreman, slightly injured.
12. PATRICK RAYNON, of Engine No. 4, slightly hnrt and hurned.
13. LOUIS LERCHNAR, of Engine No. 21, slightly hnrt.
14. PETER CUSHAN, of Engine No. 40, injured about the breast, taken into the Astor House, and thence removed to his home.
15. WILLIAM CHALLNER, of Engine No. 40, slightly hnrt.
16. TIMOTHY SHANDLEY, of Engine No. 15, badly hurt.
17. PHILLIP MCCULSON, of Engine No. 15, slightly bruised end bnrned.

It will be seen from the above list that several of the firemen reported injured were hurt in endeavoring to rescue their comrades from an awful fate. Undsterred by the dsngers which still surreunded every approach to the ruined building, and unterrified by the ewful catestrope they had just witnessed, these brave fellows dashed in under the tottering walls and the blazing and seething heaps of timbers and masonry which covered their compaulons, with e noble self-devotion thet eotitles them to a worthier fame than could be earned by dering deeds for the destruction and not the preservation of human life and property.

Among the incidents of this memorable disester we may mention that Aldermen HOWARN, Assistant Engineer, was on the upper floor of the burning building when the partition wall fell with such terrible effect. He succeeded in springing from the second story window, apparently without receiving any injury.

ZOPHAN MILLS, ex-Assistant Engineer, had a narrow escape. He also, was compelled to leap from the second story to the ground, but was not injured.

One engine and a large number of firemen from Brooklyn were present, and assisted in subduing the flames.

Loss of Property.

The totul loss by fire and water, as nearly as could be estimated, amounted to abont $20,000. Mr. Betchelder is fully insured. The roof of the large building No. 229 was burned, and the whole interior flooded. This building is owned by J. C. HAMILTON, Esq., of No. 17 West Twentieth-street, and is known as "Hamilton Building." It was used for offices, &c. The first floor was occupied by Dudley & Colerich; J. Burr Hide, Palent Agency; D. P. Baker and T. Proot, Counsellors. The second floor was occupied by Telford & Mann, Magnetic Telegraph office; Fisher & Eager, Connsellors and Attorneys at Law; D. & S. Johnsen, sgents for the sale of mehogany wood; and Charles Frazer, Clark & Reed, and J. R. Whiting, counsellors The third floor was occupied by Messrs. Amagerst, White, Charles Jodson, F. S. Seeley, S. Hoes, Myers, Potter, and Joues, as law offices, and by P. R. Jackson architect. The fourth floor was occupied by W. Ireland and B. Nichols, wood engraverp; Mr. Focht, coal sgency; Mr. Cromwelt, artist; B. Frazee, saw-mill egency W. A. Cromwell, agent of the Cliffside Village Association, and by Mr. Williamson, architect. The building is fully insured. The papers, &c., in the different offices, were completely satnrated, and many of them are rendered worthless.

The fismes also spresd to bnilding No. 235. The roof and the upper-story were considerably damaged; and the interior of the building was also flooded with water. It was occnpied by MEARS & SON, Dsguerreotypists, and others.

SIX MORE DEAD!

Jnst as we are going to press, at 2½ A M., a strong body of firemen are busily at work in removing the ruins. A son of Coroner O'DONNELL, aged 21, end attached to No. 42 Engine, has been spoken to in the ruins He is buried under the rnbbish at a depth of 15 feet. He says that SIX MEN are lying near him *dead!* Ho is as comfortable as the circnmstances would admit, but there is fire very near him, and the rescning party are obliged to turn e stream of water towards him, from time to time.

Additional Fires.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH WARD.—At 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke ont in the large smoking and curing establishment ettached to the provision warehouse of Messrs. MOSES & Co., No. 400 Greenwich-street. The buildings extend to Beach-street, and also some distance towards Washington-street. Before the elarm was given by the Hall Bell, the "smoking" department was completely enveloped in dense black smoke. By the time the firemen were on the ground, the fismes hurst forth from the roof, and raged until the streams began to flow from the hydrants. The Fire Department managed with good judgment, and by persevering efforts the store of Messrs. MOSES & Co. was saved from destruction. Other adjoining buildings esceped with slight damege to ths roofs; and the building where the fire originsted was burned to the ground. In consequence of the premises being filled with hams and other meets for smoking, the fire swept through it with great rapidity, and baffled eil exertions of the firemen and police until it was nearly leid in ruins. The smoke and flames rose to snch a height as to attract the attention of pereone in all parts of the City, and before they were subdned a vast crowd of citizens assembled in the neighborhood. The fat of the meats in the building burned eo rapidly as to render the heat intenso, and all were compelled to stand some distance off. The loss of property by this fire is estimated at some $2,000 or $3,000. We learn the ownors are fully covered by insurance in City Insurance Companies.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Yeaterday morning information was received at the Coronar's office that a man named PATRICK CANNA had lost his life by his clothes taking fire at his own house. It seems the unfortunate man had been in the habit of getting np at night and smoking a cigar or pipe, when he became restless and unable to sleep. He arose on the night of the 21st inst. without disturbing his wife. Shortly after the attention of SARAH LEARY—living in an adjoining room—was attracted by hearing a noise, and by the sudden eppearence of a bright light in the room of the deceased. She awoke the neighbors, and when the door of the room was forced open, CANNA was onnd etanding erect in ths middle of the floor, apparently stupefied with fear and vainly endeavoring to extinguish the flames that enwrapped his body. He was so stupefied by the shock that he could give no account of the manner in which the accident took place. The deceased was not in the habit of drinking to excess unless in company with friends. He retained his senses until a few hours before death, when he became delirious. An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM during the afternoon and the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT.

We find that PATRICK CANNA came to his death by burns accidentally received by setting fire to his clothes while smoking a pipe. The deceased was aged 25 yoars and born in Ireland.

Eldridge-street Jail.

The Jailor has received a packags containing a large number of elegantly-honnd books for the Jail Library, accompanied by a modest note to the following effect: "A donation of books, from some ladies, for the use of the prisonors."

To these ladies he tsnders his thanks for their judiciously-selected and liboral addition to the library, and he avails himself of this occasion to redirect the attention of the benevolent to the great benefits which further doustions of a similar kind would be likely to confer upon many of the prisoners, by reason both of the moral culture and the intellectual pleasure which a well-stocked library would provide for them.

No. 22 ELDRIDGE-STREET, April 22, 1854.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

No Battle Yet.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Advanced—Consols 87 7-8.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, April 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, Capt. JUDKINS, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 15th instant, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Collins steamship *Pacific*, from New-York on Sunday, the 2d instant, arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 14th.

The screw steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow for New-York, got aground in the Clyde on the 11th April, and sprung a leak, compelling her to return and discharge.

The *Arabia* reports having on 16th April, at 5 P. M., passed the steamship *Africa*, bonnd in to Liverpool.

April 17, at 2 P. M., passed ship *Union*, bound East.

April 19, 6 P. M., lat. 49° lon. 32° saw a brig with signals of distress flying. Bore down to her and fonnd her to be the *Hannah*, of Whitehaven, in a sinking condition. Took off her crew, togethor with the erew of the brig *Helena*, of Liverpool—twenty-three persons in all, tan of whom were sick. Tho crew of the *Helena*, (which foundsred in lat. 51° lon. 51°,) had been taken off by the *Hannah*.

The *Arabia* sailed at 11 o'clock A. M. for Boston, where she will be dne at an early heur to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

The War.

The interest this week centres more in negotiations than fighting, although the impertsot annennement is received of a violation of Servian territory by the Rnssians at Raderjevat.

Austria appears to be acting more in nnison with the Western Powers, while Prussia leans more to Rnssia, althengh temporizing with both parties.

On the 9th, the protocol redefining the integrity of the Ottoman Territory was signed at Vionna by the Four Powers, incinding Prussia; bnt simultaneously therewith, Prussia introduced into her mutnal alliance treaty with Austria conditions and limitations which would render the treaty a dead letter, and which Austrie consequently refuses to accept. The military arrangements arising ent of the proposed treaty have been referred to a Commission, presided over by the Prince of Prussia.

It was announced that Chevalier BONSEN, the Prussian Minister at London, had been recalled and no reason assigned, bnt the whole story was anbsequently contradicted.

Hanover sides with the Western Powers. All the minor German States except Bavaria, do likewise, and will snpport Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself, should the subject come before the Fedoral Diet.

The *Independance Belge* announces positively that a treaty of permanent allisnce—offensive and defensive—had jnst been signed between France and England, independently of the treaties of the present war.

The Turkish Gevornment has ordered all Greeks who will not consent to place themselves nnder the exclusive protection of the Porte, to leave the Turkish territory within 15 days from March 30. This expulsion, it is ssid, was determined on by the Porte contrary to the advice of the represen atives of the Four Powers.

THE BALTIC, April 12.—Admiral NAPIER left Kioge Bay for Gothland, it being reported that eome of the Rnssian porte were opened, and that a Rnssian sqnadron was off Faroe. Also reported 3 American ships somewhore in the Baltic, with stores for Russia, and an English steamer was dispatched efter them. There was but little ice in the Gulf of Finland.

A decree of the Senate of Hamburg forbids the export of grain et Lubec and Bremen.

All of the allied fleet, excepting the *Charlemagne* steamer, were at Varna Bay on 26th March. Eight French line of battle ships and six steamers anchored east of Varna,—and further east were ten English line of battle ships end six steamers.

All the marines of the fleet were to land to protect Varna.

Admiral DONNAS had signalized his cruisers to take, burn, end destroy everything. His fleets were in communication with the Turkish land force.

Prince PASKIEWITCH arrived at Bucharest on 5th April.

GORTSCHAKOFF retains command of the army, but subject to the orders of PASKIEWITCH. The letter is invested with the same powers as he had in Poland.

On the 30th March an important sally was made from Kalefet, end a sanguinary eoconter of four hours' duration took place. The Russians were routed, and were pursned for a considereble distence.

From March 30 to April 2 there were engagements of greater or less severity.

It was reported that an important battle was fought near Rassova from the 2d to the 4th of April, but the result was not stated.

The *Cyclops* British war steamer errived at Melta on the 7th with important news. The Turks purposely left a free passage for the Russians to Hirsova, and then attacked them in the rear. After a hard fight one half of the Russians were cut to pieces, end the remainder retired across the Danube. No date is given.

The Turks had evacuated the fortress of Czernevoda, in the Dobrudscha, which was shelled by the Russians.

It was further stated, without date, that 30,000 Russians had crossed at Galatz without opposition. The accounts of these occurrances are very confused.

From Malta, the 7th, it is stated that an English brig from the Danube, and tha steamer *Crescent*, which was towing it, were fired into by the Russians. Another English brig, name unknown, laden with grain, was sunk by Russian batteries on the Danube.

General CANROBERT, with 30,000 French troops, arrived at Constantinople April 3.

The Declaration of War by France and England was known in Turkey, and caused immense enthusiasm.

It was reported that the French Col. DIEU, a meritorious officer of the staff of OMAR PACHA, was killed in a reconnoissance.

St. Petersburg was illuminated and a Te Deum sung in honor of the passage of the Danube.

THE LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

COPENHAGEN, April 13.—Four steam-frigates, under Admiral PLUNKINOA, are detached from Sir CHARLES NAPIAR's fleet and sent to the Gulf of Finland.

The British frigate *Imperieuse* had chased a Russian corvette into Sveaborg.

BERLIN, April 9.—Prince BARCLAY DETOLLY proceeds to London on a special mission.

BUCHAREST, April 9.—Up to the present time, no battle has been fought either at Silistria or et Rassova, in the Dobrutscha.

ODESSA, April 2.—All the French and English vessels have been sent out of port.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—The *Oest. Correspondenz* has accounts from St. Petersburg, stating that the reserve battalion had been called out, and a second reserve battery for each corps formed.

MARSEILLES, April 14.—Admiral BRUAT will replace Admiral HAMELIN in the Bleck See, for the purpoee of giving Admiral DUNDAS the chief command of the combined fleets, while General ST. ARNAUD is to have the command of tho combined land forces.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The *Daily News*, under date, "Copenhagen, Friday evening, April 14," says tha British frigate *Amphion*, 34 gnns, is ashore near Drago, and all attempts to get her off have hitherto proved fruitless.

The *Post*, from Hamburg, 14th, reports that Admiral NAPIER having received a report from Admiral PLUMRINOR, that eixteen Russian shipe of war were anchored at Helsingfors, and wished to gain tha port of Rovel, is making to attack them.

CORFU, April 9.—The English and French vessels of war on the coast of Thessaly have orders to search vessels suspected of having munitions of war on board, and to seize those in which they may be discovered.

Ionian vessels carrying passengers without passports are also to be seized.

PARIS, Saturday Morning.—The Bourse yesterday, Friday, showed considerablo firmness. The 3 Per Cents. closed at 63.20, and the 4½ Per Centa. at 89¼.

POSTSMOOTH, April 14.—Her Majesty's steamer *Stromboli* arrived here to-day, bringing Rio Janeiro datea of 12th March.

The Russian frigats that refitted at Portsmauth and was last heard of at Rio, was for sale there.

The steemer *Amilla* arrived at Rio on 5th March. The Brazilian steamer *Imperador* had foundered. Exchange at Rio was at 28d. Freights to the Channel to £4 12s. 6d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Owing to the Easter holidays everything was dull, and Parliament was not in session.

General Sir RICHARD ARMSTRONG is dead. He served in Canada and India.

Admiral LOWE is also dead.

An important inquiry had been going on for some days in Liverpool, on the subject of town dues on shipping, which are considered oppressive by tha trading community.

Two marine engines for Russia, had been seized at NAPIER's works on the Clyde.

The weather was very dry, and the farmers were complaining.

FRANCE.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, Lord RAGLAN and the English Staff, arrived at Paris on the 11th inst., and were cordially received by the Parisians. The Emperor gave them a grand review of 25,000 men. The Duke carried a friendly autograph letter from Queen VICTORIA to NAPOLEON.

The English had embarked from Marseilles for the East.

A farewell dinner was given on the 10th, at the

SPAIN.

From Madrid it is stated that Mr. SOULE received his instructions to demand reparation for the *Black Warrior* affair on the 5th inst., and on the 6th the Spanish Government made the needful apology and pecuniary recompense, besides blaming the Captain General of Cuba for his conduct.

ITALY.

From Turin, April 10, it is telsgraghed that the Prince OF MONACO and his Aid-de-Camp have been imprisoned in the fort at Villefranch, at Nice.

Several arrests have taken place at Menton, arising out of the recent revolt.

The trial of the assassins of Count Rossi had terminated, and Col GRANDOAT and three others condemned to death.

JENNY LIND gave her third concert at Vienna on the 8th inst.

INDIA.

The Overland Mail, *vid* Marseilles, had been received. Bombay dates were to the 14th inst.

It was reported that DOST MAHOMED had offered an Afghan alliance against the Russians and Persians.

The news from Burmah was unfavorable. An insurrection had broken out at Bassin.

The Electric Telegraphs were progressing rapidly in India.

Owing to the native holidays, the general and money markets were dull.

CHINA.

The dates from Hong-Kong are to the 25th February, and Shanghai, 17th.

The Russian expedition had apparently succeeded in its mission to Japan. The Russian steamer *Vostock* arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 10th February, and returned on the 11th. She reported that the Emperer of Japan had consented to negotiate, had sent Ministers to treat with the Russian Admiral, and had treated the Admiral to a banquet. The Japanese Ambassadors positively announced that they would open their ports, bnt would require time.

The American squadron had not arrived at Nagasaki when the *Vostock* left, on the 3d of February.

The storeship *Supply* had arrived at Woosung from Loo Choo, but nothing further had transpired.

The Chinese insurgents had evaenated Panchau, on the north entrance of the Grand Canal, and the Imperialists occupied it.

The Custom-House is reëstablished at Shanghai. Nothing new from Ningpo to Foochewfoo.

All was qniet at Amoy.

There le no political news from Canton, and trade was going on as nsual, and manufactnres were in a healthy state—Exchange on England 4s. 10d.; on India, 230 rupees.

The discovery of Gold in Ceylon is reported 20 miles from Colombo.

Some insnrrectionary fighting was going on in the Persian territory.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VIOLET: THE CHILD OF THE CITY—A STORY of New-York Life—By ROBT. F. GREELEY.—This Metropolitan Novel, by one of our most popular writers, is destined to create a sensation equal to anything lately published in the same field of literature. "Violet," the heroine, is one of those naturally virtuous and gentle characters which may be so often found hidden beneath the rags of penury, and in places where it has been hitherto supposed that none of the better traits of human nature were discoverable. Her patience nnder severe suffering, and her devotion to her broken father, are among the pleasantest features of the book. One vol, 12mo., 336 pages; in cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. Published THIS DAY by

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at ths importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiassed opinion.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—We claim the following points as being settled beyond controversy: 1st. That we have the largest and most beautiful store in our line in the world. Our buildings in Broadway comprise seven floors, each 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, all well stocked with the newest and most desirable goods. 2d. That we are without peer in what we deem our specialties, to wit, Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every needful article, from the cheapest to the most costly. We confidently assert that there is now here to be found an assortment of these articles equaling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns, but, on the contrary, have Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., from the leading manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortment to select from. Gilding and Painting Chins—We are constantly producing Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputebly better than can be made by any other house in New-York, for the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown to any but ourselves. We particularly request connoisseurs to inspect our work in this department of art manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of painting, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day. We have also a most complete assortment of White Lamps Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherché shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models, just introduced. Our assortment of Glass Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Please bear in mind thet the prices of every article in our store is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices always select the largest house you can find.

W. J. F. BAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufactnrers, New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

STRONG TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

HATCH & BROOMHALL, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps, unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

ABEL TURRELL, Montrose, Pa., Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to very respectable Baptist Clergymen of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters."

C. E. LATHROP, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25, 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section, as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. KAUFMAN, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permaneut relief. A friend, with much persuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and feel encouraged to commence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to square the circle as to have attempted it."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in Medicine everywhere.

NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICATED INHALATION FOR DISEASED LUNGS.—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA is producing an entire revolution in the treatment of all lung complaints. Accounts are daily read of cases of cures of Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption, heretofore considered hopeless, from clergymen, postmasters, and other persons of the highest respectability. Sales here have reached over 200 packages a day, although it is only three months since it was first advertised. It is the most wonderful discovery in medicine ever made by man. It gives immediate relief. Read the following:

HYGEANA IN MAINE.—J. H. Genbert, Postmaster of Richmond, Maine, writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breething for years. She wore the inhaler and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved, and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis' new system of inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of diseases of the lungs. There is no mistake, it is truly a wonderful discovery." Hygeana for sale at BOYD & PAUL'S, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and at No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.

REAL ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—OUR READERS will please notice that the large sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of about 600 building lots on Broadway, and on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th-avs., and on 46th, 49th, 53d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, and 81st-sts., will be continued THIS DAY, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, and under tha direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, the houses and lots Nos. 412, 414, 416 and 418 1st-av., corner of 25th-st.; 4 lots on Lexington-av., corner of 53d-st.; one lot on 4th-av., near 55th-st.; 4 lots on Lexington-av., near 55th-st.; 4 lots on Broadway, corner of 85th-st.; 1 lot corner of 5th-av. and 85th-st.; 9 lots on 84th and 85th-sts.; near 5th-av.; 8 lots on 86th-st., near 11th-av.; 1 lot corner of 8th-av. and 57th-st.; 9 lots on and next the southwest corner of Broadway and 60th-st.; 2 lots on Broadway, near 64th-st; 2 lots on Broadway, corner of 47th-st.; 2 lots on 6th-av., near 44th-st.; 2 lots on 42d-st., near Broadway; and 3 lots on 5th-av. and 34th-st., also the valuable store property known as Nos. 257 Front and No. 159 South-sts., running through from street to street, situated near Dover-st., with which the sale will commence. Maps of the whole of the above property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the 1st of March, 1854, to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, Transportaties and Navigation Risks. Assets, $500,000, in notes in advance of premiums. Office, No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

TRUSTEES.

John L. Aspinwall,	J. W. Haven,	P. A. H. Benaud,
John Anchincloss,	Richard Irvin,	Thomas Rigney,
James Brown,	John B. Kitching,	C. A. Sand,
N. D. Carlile,	G. Henry Koop,	E

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Exotic and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary in the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Special Notice.—Members of the South Williamsburg Village Association are informed that the appointment of the property will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, April 26, at 7½ o'clock, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton-sts. It is particularly desirable that all should attend. Members' wives and representatives will be admitted. B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston;
C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ Paris Mantillas.—LYONS & JONES will exhibit their new styles of Paris Mantillas on Monday, April 24, and the following days. Lace and Drapery Muslins very cheap. No. 377 Hudson-st., above Canal.

☞ New York Young Men's Christian Association—The Active Members of this Association will meet for the purpose of nominating Vice Presidents to represent their respective denominations, for the ensuing year, at the Rooms of the Association, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, in the following order: Baptist, on MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Congregational, on TUESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Dutch Reformed, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Episcopal, on THURSDAY EVENING, 27 inst., at 7½ o'clock; Methodist, on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock; Presbyterian, on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
RICHARD C. M'CORMICK, Jr., Recording Sec'ty.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, April 20 1854.

☞ Kidder's Gas Regulator.—Parties wishing to use this valuable machine can obtain it at the office of the GAS REGULATOR CO., No. 262 Broadway, or of the principal gas-fitters of the City and Brooklyn. Its operation can also be witnessed in the following gas-fitting establishments: W. J. F. Dailey, E. V. Haughwout, Archer, Warner & Co., Broadway; J. & T. Donaldson, Leonard-st; Brown & Hebbe, University-place; S. Phillips, 49 Moffet, Prince-st; Perry & Buckley, 2 Canal; John Johnson & Bro., East 16th-st., and J. O. & R. Butler, Brooklyn. It can be fully examined at No. 262 Broadway, where evidence can be seen that will convince every gas-consumer of its valuable qualities as a regulator, as well as an economizer.

☞ Office of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, No 146 Broadway, April 21, 1854.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the office of the Company this day, the resignation of A. A. ALVORD, Esq., as President of the Company, in consequence of his continued illness, was duly accepted, and on the report of the Committee to whom was referred the letter of resignation and the matter of selecting a suitable person for the Presidency, N. D. MORGAN, Esq., late Actuary of the Company, was unanimously elected President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

☞ National Academy of Design.—The Annual Meeting of Academicians will be held at the new Council Room, No. 663 Broadway, (one door south of Bond-st.,) at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, May 10. A general and punctual attendance is particularly desired. By order of the Council. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Cor. Sec'y N. A.

☞ A Meeting of the Veteran Corps of 1812 will be held at Headquarters, No. 64 Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. By order of
A. W. JONES, Major Commanding.
A. DALLEY, Jr. Adjutant.

☞ Industrial Home Association No. 1.—The owners of property in Monnt Vernon are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, at 8 o'clock, in Gould's Hotel at that place.
JOHN STEVENS, President.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ Subscribers to Clarenceville Lots.—A meeting of the subscribers to hear the report of the Committee, will be held at No. 185 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Persons wishing to subscribe to the Lots, can do so until May 4, next. J. PECARE.

☞ American Hardware.—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of Domestic Hardware at manufacturers' prices, for cash or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ A Ladies' Festival will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the basement of the New Brick Church, Congregational, near the corner of Fulton and Clason-ave., Brooklyn, in aid of said church.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can do fine washing and ironing, in all of which she will be found fully competent. Knows how to take care of children from their infancy. Will be desirous to please in every particular. Apply at No. 371 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., for 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by one, and as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress and fine washer, in a private family. Has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 222 1st-av., corner 21st-st., third floor, front room. Lived four years in her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman as cook in a private family. Is a first rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, ice creams, jellies, blanc mange, and all kinds of fancy cooking. Best of City reference if required. Inquire at No. 40 City Hall-place, on 1st-floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as seamstress; has no objection to assist in chamber work. Satisfactory references if required be given. Can be seen by applying at No. 15 5th-av., between 8th and 9th-sts

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as waiter or as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as waiter or nurse, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl by the other. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two experienced girls, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress—both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant book-keeper, light porter, or messenger and collector, by a young man who is willing to work half or all day, and generally useful. Satisfactory reference and security if required. Address M. N., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, well recommended young woman, to do general housework; is a very good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, and can make herself useful. Can give best of City reference. Call at No. 191½ Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, by a very competent woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No 117 17th-st., west of 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. No objection to the country. Apply, until the 1st of May, at No. 119 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—For an active and faithful Scotch girl, as waiter in a respectable private family. Address H., Box No. 2,069, Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—Families are furnished with the best Servants of every description, for city or country, at FERRE'S Agency, No. 97 Duane-st, near Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To do general housework. She must be tidy and active, and have good recommendations. Wages $5. Apply at No. 22 Morton-st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—A young woman informs the public that she takes in washing and ironing at No 216 East 21st st., 3d floor, back room, between 1st and 2d-avs. The best of laundress references given.

CONFECTIONER WANTED—To go to Texas, who is well acquainted with the business, who has worked in the City, of good moral character, and who can give the best of reference. Wages liberal. Apply to Rev. HIDSTROM, Bethel-ship, Pier No. 11 North River, from 1 to 3 o'clock P M.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS WANTED.—A few respectable young men of good ordinary education, and having some knowledge of mechanical science, can find employment as above, with opportunity for necessary instruction by applying at the City Telegraph Office, No. 6 Chatham-square.

A GENTLEMAN—An accomplished Musician, from considerations of health, would like an organ and a few pupils in some town—not particular as to distance. Gives lessons on the piano-forte, guiter and the voice: also in the French. Address TEACHER, SCHUBERTH'S Music store, Chinese Building, Broadway, for one week.

MUSICAL.—Wanted by a young lady, with a fine soprano voice and experience, a situation to sing in the choir of an Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. A fine addressed to J. S. C., office of this paper, will meet with immediate attention.

GARDENER WANTED, on a small place a few miles from the City.—One who understands his business; must have some knowledge of horses, and be prepared to make himself generally useful.—A single man preferred.—Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 94 Front-st.

RELIABLE AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN WANTED—Who has $200 to $300 to loan. One accustomed to gauging and marking barrels preferred. Good wages and steady employment given. Address Box No. 128, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS—Situation wanted, by an American lady, who is accustomed to the charge of a gentleman's family. Satisfactory information will be given at No. 78 State-st., Brooklyn.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, five or six good journeyman house-painters; also, one or two boys who have some knowledge of the business. Inquire of WILLIAM L. PARET, corner of 3d-st. and 2d-av.

GARDENER WANTED—Who is a practical man, for a place near the City. Address Box No. 113, Post-Office.

SMART ACTIVE BOY WANTED—In a clothing store. Apply to
E. H. WEYMAN & CO., No. 25 Malden-lane.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—The advertiser, having a machine of the most approved manufacture, wishes to obtain work for the same, such as shirt, clothing, corset or gaiter stitching. Address S., No. 495 3d-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—A splendid new 6½-octave piano-forte, rosewood case, iron frame, latest style, and from the best City makers, will be sold at a bargain, for cash. A good chance for any person in want of an instrument, if applied for immediately. Apply at No. 48 Vesey-st., basement office.

ROOM TO LET.—In Broadway, No. 551, between Spring and Prince-sts., a large Room with sky-light, fitted for a Daguerrian; several Rooms suitable for artists' studios or offices; and a large Basement containing four rooms, with cellar adjoining. Inquire on the premises, or of SANDS & CAMP, No. 430 Sth-av.

FOR SALE—A three-story and attic brick House, No. 23 1st-av., between 6th and 7th-sts. If not sold at or before 5 o'clock, it will then be let. Apply to
SAM'L R. R. HORTON, No. 126 1st-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—At the most desirable and responsible persons taking boarders desirous of securing a home as such in public, and our medium of advertising becoming universal, boarders can receive every information, and be politely directed to such, free of charge, by applying at the office, No. 73 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—A private family, having more room than they wish to occupy, would take a gentleman and his wife or three single gentlemen to board. The rooms consist of front and back-room on the 3d floor, with bedrooms communicating. For further particular apply at No. 32 King-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK, having removed from No. 1 Union-square to No. 34 West 28th-st. (a new house) between Broadway and the 6th-av., is prepared to make arrangements (permanent preferred) with families without children and gentlemen, for suits of apartments or single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, also a few single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board, in a desirable location, one block from Broadway. Address Box No. 2,985, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Wanted, two young men of steady habits, to board in a respectable private family, where they can have the comforts of home. Warren-st., 3d house east of Smith, South Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A large unfurnished front room, with pantry, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 27 Dominick-st., near Hudson.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 17 High-st., Brooklyn.—References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommocated with parlor board and beautiful rooms, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Call and inspect rooms and location, No. 65½ Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Three or four very pleasant Rooms may be obtained at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th-ave. The house is first-class, airy, and altogether desirable as a Summer residence.

BOARDING.—Three or four very pleasant rooms may be obtained, with partial or full board, at No. 233 West 14th-st. The location is desirable and convenient to the cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant second story front room, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 30 King-st. Also, apartments for two young men.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family. Location pleasant, and near railroad and stage routes. Apply at No. 171 Barrow-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small private family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 239 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house contains bath, gas, &c.

BOARD—At No. 49 Greenwich-av., may be had, with pleasant rooms, and use of bath, gas, &c. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—An English private family residing in Woodhull-st., near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, would let one or two comfortably furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) or two single gentlemen, with board, &c. Location pleasant and open. Address T. W. F., Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Also, furnished rooms for single gentlemen. For particulars, apply at No. 65 Henry-st.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,908 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED—For a young lady in a respectable private family, or where there are few boarders, in the upper part of the City; the vicinity of the 8th-av. preferred. Terms moderate. References exchanged. A line addressed to H. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be attended to.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and two children, (8 and 10 years of age,) in a respectable private family in this City. Address M., at this office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Near the Ferry by a young man. Private family preferred. Address MERRILL, Box No. 2,542 New-York Post-Office.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS—For single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. from the 1st of May. The rooms will be newly furnished, and provided with all the modern improvements. Breakfast and tea, if required. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing Box No. 1,629, Post-Office. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 73 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 52 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PARTIAL BOARD—In a first-class house, with a small family without children, No. 135 Henry-st., Brooklyn, between Wall and Atlantic-sts. Ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By two gentlemen; a parlor and bedroom, furnished, without board. A location between Hoostok-st. and 14th-st., in a private family, preferred. Address C., Box 94, N. Y. Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated. No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Two front rooms, second story, with closets, to rent with board, at No. 43 16th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References given and required.

ROOM WANTED—For one gentleman, either with or without board, in some street east of Chatham and below Rutgers-st. Terms must be moderate. Address R. G. E., Chatham Post-Office

LOST AND FOUND.

CHECKS LOST.—On the afternoon of the 24th inst., in Philadelphia, or in the evening train from Philadelphia to New-York, two Checks drawn by HAMILTON FISH to the order of JULIA K. FISH, on the Bank of New-York, No. 248 for $300 and No. 251 for $200, each dated April 24, 1854. As payment of the above has been stopped, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same.
APRIL 26, 1854.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.—YESTERDAY (Monday) AFTERNOON, in going from 1st-st. to the corner of Bowery and Broome-st., a pocket-book containing about $110, a Note in favor of James P. Finch, and as order for amount of Note to James Miller also, some other papers of no value to any one except the owner. Any person finding the above will be liberally rewarded by calling at HUBBARD & CO.'S, No. 259 Front-st.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, the 22d inst., in the vicinity of Wall-st and the Post-office, $306 in bank bills, comprising three $100 bills, and the remainder in small bills. The finder will be rewarded $50 on leaving the above with the Note Teller at the American Exchange Bank, Wall-st.

LOST—THREE PACKAGES OF PAPERS, marked "BILLS and REMINGTON." They are of no use to any person but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid at No. 67 Vesey-st.

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply ship-builders, at short notice, with timbers, bent to any moulds for frames of vessels, adapted to the models furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers 16 feet long—White oak—5 inches square, per piece, $2; 6 do. do. per piece, $2 88; 7 do. do. per piece, $3 92; 8 do. do., per piece, $5 12; 9 do. do., $6 48; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $7 20. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $1 84; 6 do. do., per piece, $2 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 8 do. do., per piece, $4 70; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 94; 9 by 10 inches, $6 60. The intermediate sizes, from 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements the requisite amount of moulding size is allowed for bevelling. The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, piano-forte makers, chair makers, joiners, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, bent to any desired curve or shape; also to furnish light and heavy timbers, bent to any shape, for carpenters' and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 18 inches square; class B, for timber 12 inches square; class C, for timber 8 inches square; class D for timber 6 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is the very best shaving compound ever used. It quickly raises a rich, creamy lather, and can be used with equal facility in either hard, soft or salt water. Mr. Wayland, Editor of the Lowell Courier, says it the following terms: "GOURAUD'S SOAP.—We observe that Carlton & Hovey, of this city, advertise Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap. It is long since we have seen the article, and do not refer to it in reference to the purpose to which it is said to be more particularly applied; but we can say, from some experience years back, that it is by far the best article to be used in shaving that was ever manufactored. It costs a little more than even the best shaving soap, but there is nothing in the market that can compare with it in this regard. We can truly recommend it to every man who shaves himself and uses soap for that purpose, instead of any of its substitutes."
Credentials from hundreds of well-known and respectable citizens, in attestation of its exalted merits, could be published in addition, but it is assumed that the day is gone by when it is necessary to sing its praises. The genuine cosmetics and preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD are only to be obtained at his depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from (not in) Broadway.

BANNER PRESENTATION.—Sabbath School No. 48, of the New-York Sabbath School Union, connected with the North Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Christopher-sts., will hold a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, commencing at 7½ o'clock, at which time a Banner will be presented to the Sabbath School with appropriate exercises. The members of the Church and Congregation and friends of the Sunday School are invited to attend.

I AM THE COLUMBUS OF BEARDS—For I caused to be discovered my ONGUENT, which will force the whiskers or the mustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. So you "must" try it. If you've no beards you want one. $1 a bottle; $4 50 half-dozen, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann st.; SPALDING, No. 87 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st., Pittsburg.

PILES! PILES!—If you are troubled with Piles, whether internal or external, you can have them entirely cured, by using Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY. They have never been known to fail, in a single instance. Sold at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, above Broome-st.

LEFFERTS' PARK LOTS.—The attendance of all owners of Lefferts' Park lots, is requested, at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, upon No. 3, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 4 o'clock, to consult with the Trustees on matters of vital importance.

HOUSE WANTED—Suitable for a respectable boarding house in some desirable location, in the City or Brooklyn. Good reference given. Address through Post Office, or call on E. M. B., No. 344 Greenwich-st. Rent paid in board, if desired.

MUSICAL.—A few more pupils will be instructed in music on the piano-forte, at the residence of the advertiser, on very moderate terms. Address C.V.B., Daily Times Office.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS—At the MARKET HOTEL, Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st. opposite Fulton Market, THIS DAY, from 11 o'clock until 4. Families supplied to order.

CHINA MATTING—3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 colored extra super, just received and for sale, at very low prices, at A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION OF THE ENGLISH POETS, IN 8 vols. 12mo. Just published by the BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMPANY. For sale by booksellers generally, and for sale by EVANS & DICKERSON, New York; and LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO., Philadelphia.
A complete edition of the BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, embracing the whole works of the most distinguished authors, with memoirs from the newest sources, accompanied with biographical, historical, and critical notices. Edited by F. J. CHILD, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College.
The size and style of the volumes are of Pickering's Aldine Poets, and such of the works of that edition as fall entirely within the plan of the present collection will embodied in it. Each separate work is sold by itself, and the price of each volume, bound in Aldine style, or in black cloth, gilt lettered, is 75 cents. The following volumes are now ready:

BUTLER, 2 vols.	HOOD, 2 vols.
CHURCHILL, 3 vols.	MILTON, 3 vols.
COLLINS, 1 vol.	POPE, 3 vols.
COWPER, 3 vols.	PRIOR, 2 vols.
DRYDEN, 5 vols.	THOMSON, 2 vols.
GOLDSMITH, 1 vol.	SWIFT, 3 vols.
GRAY, 1 vol.	YOUNG, 2 vols.

The following are now in press and will be ready in a few weeks:

WORDSWORTH, 6 vols.	COLERIDGE, 2 vols.
KEATS, 1 vol.	WATTS, Lyric Poems, 1 vol.
SPENSER, 5 vols.	SURREY, 1 vol.
THOMAS MOORE, 5 vols.	WYATT, 1 vol.
GAY, 2 vols.	AKENSIDE, 1 vol.
PARNELL, 1 vol.	FALCONER, 1 vol.
KIRK WHITE, 1 vol.	BEATTIE, 1 vol.
SHAKSPEARE, 1 vol.	CAMPBELL, 1 vol.

"The publishers of this edition have projected a series of the Classic Poets of Great Britain which is really astonishing, even in this age of enterprise. The magnitude of the plan will at once commend itself to general esteem. * * * In view of the whole sweep of modern literary enterprise, we really know nothing of more importance or more worthy of the cordial support of the American public than this Boston edition of the English Poets. * * * There is no book-shelf in the country that can afford to have the edition wanting to its shelves, without degrading its owner beneath his proper dignity as an intellectual man."—*N Y. Times.*
"A fairer printed, a more tasteful, or a more valuable set of books cannot be placed in any library."—*New-York Courier and Enquirer.*
"We cannot too strongly recommend this beautiful edition of the English Poets."—*Puritan Recorder.*
"It is incomparably the best edition of the British Poets ever offered to the public, and should be overlooked by none calling for a library."—*Southern Post.*
"All persons whose standard of home comfort embraces more than one single book shelf must have the British Poets in some form; and they may be sure that they will never be able to procure them in a more convenient and economical form than that which these volumes wear."—*Christian Examiner.*
"We hope the publishers will find, as they deserve, a large sale for this best edition of the Poets. It is, of all others, the most eligible library edition that can be procured."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*
"They have already issued the Poems of Gray, Goldsmith and Pope, in a style which challenges the attention of every admirer of beautiful editions, no less than the lovers of standard English poetry. The whole series embraces over forty volumes, and in itself will form a rich poetical library."—*New-York Tribune.*
"Such a series of fine books is highly creditable to the enterprise of the well known publishers, and shows a great advance in the art of bookmaking in America; while the cheap rate at which the volumes are offered to the public will enable many to possess the standard poetical works of the English tongue who have heretofore been unable to purchase them."—*Southern Literary Messenger.*
"We can only repeat that which we have so often already had occasion to say of the simplicity, beauty and typographical excellence of this edition. Convenient in size, printed on clear, white paper, with distinct, legible type, these volumes must be a luxury to all who possess a copy of the British Poets. It is by far the best edition of these poets that has ever been issued in this country; fully equal to the English, of which they are an exact reprint, and at just one half the cost."—*Boston Atlas.*
"We cannot too warmly commend the series to our readers."—*Southern Literary Gazette.*
"We regard this as the most beautiful and convenient library edition of the British Poets yet published, and the price at which it is sold places it within reach of every reading man."—*N. O. Bulletin.*
"The typography of those already published is beautiful. Few English books are more charming to the eye. This enterprise is an honor to the American press. * * * We do not know any other edition of the English Poets which combine so many excellencies."—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*
"There are few of the enterprises of publication that deserve to command so large a share of public liberality. It is almost incredible that such a treasure as this can be purchased in the form of the publication now before us. The typography is beautiful, the paper exceedingly good for the price, the engravings admirable, and each poet is represented in the fullness of his writings. All that time has done to perfect a knowledge of their labors will find itself recorded in this edition."—*Louisville Journal.*
"The edition of the British Poets by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., judging from the rapid installments which appear in the market, and the promises of a new prospectus, is likely to prove the most extensive and valuable which has been yet undertaken in this country."—*Churchman.*
"Although the volumes, in respect to size, paper, typography, and binding, are unsurpassed by the most splendid edition, published in London, by Pickering, they are superior in a literary point of view, as the Boston editor (Professor Child, of Harvard College,) has the power of inskring free use of the annotations of all the British commentators and critics while Mr. Pickering's editor was debarred from such privilege by the law of copyright. Indeed, it is safe to say that no edition of the British Poets equal to this has ever been published in England."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
"In term in the copiousness of the collection, and in the mode of the editing, we have no doubt that this will be incomparably the best edition of the British Poets accessible to American readers."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*
"We know not if the public are aware of this most praiseworthy enterprise of Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston. But we are sure that collectors, librarians, students, and general readers will be delighted to know that they can obtain, at so economical a price, this classic and most convenient edition of the English Poets—with its admirable and scholarly notes, prefaces, biographies, critiques, &c., and with all the additions furnished by later resources than were accessible to the Aldine. * * * This is the best, the most permanently valuable, the most convenient and the cheapest edition of the standard poetical literature of Great Britain ever published."—*Home Journal.*
"Without disparaging other similar publications which are in progress in this country and in England, each of which undoubtedly possesses advantages of its own, we may say that this Boston edition, if it is carried out as it has been commenced, will be the most complete, be not only unsurpassed, but unequalled by any other."—*Norton's Literary Gazette.*
"This edition of the English poets is an invaluable contribution to our stock of permanent literature, and will enable American readers to furnish their book-shelves, at no great cost, with a uniform series, equal in appearance to the most costly foreign editions, and far more complete in numerical detail, as well as more accurate in critical investigation, than any which has been issued on the other side of the water."—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*
"This admirable edition of the English poets, we have no hesitation in saying, judging from these as specimens, will be the best that has ever been published in this country."—*Philadelphia Daily News.*
"The advantage of this edition is, besides its mechanical beauty and convenient shape, the judgment and taste manifest in the editorial p."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*
"Under the competent editorial superintendence of Prof CHILD, of Harvard University, this edition cannot fail to be as remarkable for its accuracy and good taste, as it is for the elegance of its typographical execution."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"We regard it as the most beautiful and convenient library edition of the British Poets yet published."—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*
"This edition is printed on fine paper, in clear and excellent type, and is worthy of a place in any library. It is not quite enough to say that these books are fac similes of the celebrated Aldine edition for they rather exceed than fall behind the English copy."—*Boston Post.*
"Every quality that can recommend classical and standard publications is to be found in this edition."—*New-York Day Book.*
"This is, in every respect, to us the handsomest and the most desirable, as well as the most complete edition of the 'British Poets,' we have ever seen."—*Binghamton Republican.*
"We hope the day is not distant when this splendid edition of the British Poets will form a part of every Public School Library in the State."—*New-York Mirror.*
"The edition is all that could be wished in every respect. Beautifully printed on the finest paper, plainly but handsomely bound, the volumes will enrich any shelf that may receive them."—*Worcester Palladium.*

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS—By BAYLE ST. JOHN. —12mo. Muslin, $1.
"We think that this volume is quite as readable as any of his former productions, and in some respects more instructive. It has a definite purpose, which is well followed up by the author. He gives us, in the most luminous topics with great dexterity, and generally contrives to escape from their discussion without fatal damage to himself or his readers. * * * But he does not tell the truth in a way to tempt the imagination, so much as to awaken reflection."—*New-York Tribune.*
"Whoever wishes to know how human character appears in Paris, and how men live and act there, especially the poorer classes, will find a copious entertainment in Mr. St. John's reports of observations."—*N. Y. Mirror.*
"No intelligent person, in these stirring times, can well dispense with such a book."—*Mercantile Guide.*
"A well drawn and elaborate picture of the new French Empire, by an agreeable and popular writer."—*Boston Atlas.*
"It is a long time since we have had the gratification of reading any work which so thoroughly and so ably sets forth the manners and character of the French. The style of the volume is lively and sparkling, and of so playful a nature as to please while giving instruction to the mind."—*Bell's Messenger.*
"Readers who delight in that peculiar gossip—gossip always verging into scandal—which reigns supreme in the cafe and salon of Paris: or who are fond of strongly-drawn and delicately-tinted pictures of life and manners of a type unknown, except from books, in England, will turn to these volumes with pleasure."—*Athenæum.*
"This is a book * * * is almost the only work on the new regime in France that is worth reading. There is not a dull page in it. * * * The faults and the foibles, the vices and the virtues, the evil and the good of the French and their visitors, are here set down in strong colors, and the language and style are full of life and spirit. In the best of Fonblanque's leaders, or the cleverest of Mrs. Gore's novels. There is not an unreadable sentence in the whole book."—*Boston Daily Times.*
"It consists of a very thorough description of the scenes, the customs, the manners, morals, institutions—the everything and pertaining to the magnificent centre of science, fashion and folly. Its delineations are sharp and graphic, and we venture to say no one will grow weary of their perusal. The present is just the time for the appearance of the work. The mechanical execution of the book is of the very best style—the type is clear and distinct, and the paper of superior quality."—*Transcript.*
"The Phenomenon of social life in Paris are discussed in detail and in plain, sensible language, and more information is imparted to the 'stay-at-home traveler' of the Parisian daily and nightly living, in street and palace, hall and theatre, than will suffice to stock a score of ordinary travel-books."—*Boston Post.*
RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of the craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament, especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Goodell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Mnsse Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on short notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

TRUE MANLINESS.—This work, now ready, contains nine lectures by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, on the following subjects: Vice; The Advantages of City Life; The Claims of the Time on Young Men; Christianity, the Perfection of True Manliness; Moral Significance of the Gospel Miracles; The Philosophy of Reform; The True Ground of Christian Union; Intolerance; The Work of Christianity in the Human Soul. Price, 75 cents.
HENRY LYON, Publisher, No. 548 Broadway.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of forms for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

DR. HICKOK'S MORAL SCIENCE.—Now READY, the second thousand of LAP. HICKOK, (D. D.,) SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE. Orders promptly attended to.
G. Y. VAN DE BOGERT, Publisher, Schenectady, N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLENNERHASSETT'S LIFE, AND BURR'S TRIAL. Just published, in 1 vol. 12mo., with Portrait on steel, by Jones, from a painting by Sully, and other illustrations, THE LIFE AND TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR. By WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, Esq. One vol., illustrated. 75 cents.
"A volume on a subject of great interest. The fate of Blennerhassett, tempted from an earthly Paradise, by the wiles of Aaron Burr, and induced to risk his life, fortune and honor on the ill-fated scheme of that brilliant adventurer, has excited sentiments of pity and indignation in all who have heard of it. * * * Mr. Safford has given us at length the interesting narrative."—*Daily Times.*
"A substantial addition to the history of our country."
[*Presbyterian Witness.*
"The materials for this volume have been gathered from the best sources."—*Presbyterian.*
"One of the most interesting books of the times."
[*Western Christian Advocate.*
"Written by a judicious and able hand. * * * The life of the scientific and distinguished Blennerhassett will be sought and read with deep interest."—*Christian Ape.*
"One of the most interesting personal sketches that has lately been given to the press. It delineates in graphic and true colors the rise, progress and disastrous conclusion of the great 'Burr Conspiracy.'"—*Ladies' Repository.*
"A man of cultivated tastes and peaceful disposition, he left his native country because it was rent by political discord, and went in search of a home in the New World—where he might pursue his favorite studies undisturbed. In an island of the Ohio he found the realization of his hopes. * * * But his secluded habits did not contest him; and herein lies an invaluable lesson. Let it be scanned and remembered by such as would exchange a life of active usefulness for unprofitable repose. We were made not to vegetate, but to live and act."—*Home Journal.*
"Will secure the attention of thousands."—*Rural New Yorker.*
Remit the price of the book, and it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, by the publishers.
MOORE, ANDERSON & CO., Cincinnati.
For sale in New-York by IVISON & PHINNEY; STRINGER & TOWNSEND; and EVANS & DICKERSON.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. $1.
"Unfortunately we do not know the writer of the volume. All that we can say is that he (1) has never before written a book, and that, with becoming modesty, he consented to allow this amusement of his leisure hours to be printed only at the urgent instance of the publisher. Knowing thus much we open the

FOR SALE.

14,597 ACRES OF VERY FINE AND
VALUABLE LAND IN MISSOURI.

HENRY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

TWO MILES FROM CLINTON,
THE COUNTY SEAT.

ON THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THIS LAND IS ALL IN A BODY, AND IS ONE OF THE BEST BODIES OF LAND IN THE STATE.

IT IS ALL UNDER GOOD FENCE, AND HAS ON IT A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, TWO GOOD BARNS, AND OTHER NECESSARY OUTBUILDINGS.

IT IS ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, EXCEPT ABOUT 1,000 ACRES OF TIMBER, AND IS ONE OF THE BEST GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS IN THE STATE.

IT IS ALL FOR SALE AT ONE TIME, OR WILL BE SOLD IN TRACTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE TERMS ARE VERY EASY, AND THE PRICE IS LOW.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO
JOHN A. TAYLOR,
Clinton, Henry County, Mo.

FOR SALE.

A FARM OF 160 ACRES, IN THE VILLAGE OF ELMONT, L. I., 2 MILES FROM THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, AND 12 MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY. THE FARM IS IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION, AND HAS ON IT A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS. THE LAND IS WELL DRAINED, AND HAS A GOOD SUPPLY OF WATER. THE FARM IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. INQUIRE OF WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 COLLEGE-PL, New-Brunswick.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A residence and store in Hempstead, L. I.—The store is well situated, and has a good trade. The residence contains 10 rooms, with all modern improvements; cistern and well of water; stable, carriage-house, and other outbuildings; all in good repair. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. E. WOODRUFF, Hempstead, L. I.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A complete and well-established Foundry for sale or rent, situated on the Harlem Canal. It is in first-class condition for the manufacture of Stoves, Machinery, &c., as the head of the Harlem Canal affords unlimited water power. Will be sold cheap. Apply to or address WM. H. ROBERTS, No. 163 Second-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A parsonage, 260 lots in Harlem, ex-tending from 8th to 9th-ave. to 122d-st. Also, 2 lots on 9th-ave., 25 ft. in front, and 100 ft. deep. Apply to J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—The new first class 4 story base-ment house No. 59 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire of WM. H. TAYLOR, No. 533 West 21st-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new first class 4 story base-ment house No. 59 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire of WM. H. TAYLOR, No. 533 West 21st-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the line of 8th-av. from 112th to 116th-sts.; will be sold cheap. Apply to J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Two brown-stone front Houses, with all modern improvements, situated at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately. If required for business purposes, will be altered to suit. Apply to J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

$4,500 ONLY.—For that handsome new three-story and basement brown stone dwelling, with all modern improvements; lot 20 feet wide by 90 feet deep; situated on the north side of 125th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves., London Terrace. Rent $1,500. Apply to J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES TO LET—Two brown-stone front Houses No. 438 Columbus-av., between 81st and 82d-sts. Rent $700. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 11 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A three-story House, with music room in rear, and all modern improvements, situated in Harlem, in the north side of 125th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves. Rent $1,200. Inquire of J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

$2,500—A BARGAIN—That well-built cottage-house, situated between the 3d and 4th-ave., and contains nine finished rooms, parlors, &c., and all modern improvements. Lot 50 feet front by 100 feet deep. Neighborhood good. Apply to J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

$2,500 ONLY AND $500 IN CASH—Buys a new two-story House, with cellar and basement, Brick House, situated on Bellevue-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Court-yard in front, with large shade trees; neighborhood good. Apply to GEO. W. DEWEY, Plumbing Dept. New-Brunswick.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two new Cottages, each containing two rooms, in Mr. Sears' new block with garden to each house. Inquire of CHARLES M. HARRISON, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—In 52d-st., between Broadway and 7th-ave., with all modern improvements. Rent $400. Apply to E. B. KINSMAN, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Several stores and Dwellings to let, with steam power; two also for sale. Apply to J. E. WOODRUFF, Hempstead, L. I.

BUILDING LOTS—Some very fine Building Lots in the city of Williamsburgh. These lots are sell-ing from $250 to $500, and at various prices to suit pur-chasers. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM CONSELYEA, No. 352 North 2d-st., between Ewen-st. and Graham-av., Williamsburgh.

TO AUCTIONEERS, FURNITURE, AND PI-ANO-FORTE DEALERS—BROADWAY PROPER-TY TO LET—Two large Rooms to be let on second floor, with or without power; rent low. Apply to J. S. MOIR, No. 9 John-st.

THE WHOLE UPPER PORTION TO LET—Of a new and elegant store in Broadway, west side. Inquire of E. D. BABCOCK, No. 27 Chambers-st.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE—Several Houses to let, with steam power. A 3-story and basement House in a good location, to sell or rent. Apply to J. E. WOODRUFF, Hempstead, L. I.

HOUSE TO LET—In 72d-st., between Broadway and 7th-ave., with all modern improvements. Rent $1,200. Apply to E. B. KINSMAN, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.

TWO HOUSES TO LET—In 52d-st., between Broadway and 7th-ave., with all modern improvements. Rent $400. Apply to E. B. KINSMAN, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE—First-class and cheap Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each 25x100 feet. These Lots are 12 feet thereon to 43d-st. Also, 2 Lots on 45th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. HARO, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—Two new 3-story and cellar Houses, 21 feet front, 40 feet deep, with all modern improvements, on 125th-st., between 7th and 8th-aves. Rent $1,200 each. Also, 2 Lots on 125th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each 25x100 feet. These Lots are 12 feet thereon to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 45th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. HARO, No. 163 Hester-st., or to JAMES MANNING, Esq., Bedford, L. I.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A 20-horse power Steam Engine, with Boiler complete, for sale or to rent. Apply at the office of this paper.

CLINTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the above advantageously situated building plots, at Clinton, near the Narrows, being the property of the subscriber, who will be pleased to show the premises to any person wishing to purchase. Apply to or address JOHN VANDERBILT, Clinton, Staten Island, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARTS.—For sale, the property of a Forwarder, consisting of 6 horses and carts, 1 pair of horse-scales, and harness complete. Also, 1 horse and cart, suitable for a grocery wagon. The above will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 129 Front-st., near Burling-slip.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER—In good running order, for sale cheap. Apply to J. PECKHAM, No. 163 Hester-st.

HORSES FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two small Horses, suitable for a grocery wagon. Apply at 129 Front-st., near Burling-slip.

HORSES FOR SALE—A splendid gray horse, about 15½ hands high, kind as a child or double harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Apply at No. 221 East 23d-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid bay horse, about 15½ hands high, kind as a child or double harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Apply at No. 221 East 23d-st.

TO LET.—Two genteel three-story brick houses, on the south side of 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. Apply on the premises, No. 71 Hammond-st.

TO LET—Two genteel three-story brick houses, on the south side of 24th-st., between 5th and 6th-aves. Apply on the premises, No. 71 Hammond-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—The spacious store No. 30 Broadway, occupied by Brouwer & Hawkins. Before 10 o'clock A. M. or after 4 P. M. Apply on the premises to BURT BROTHERS & CO.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—No. 1150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—The 2d, 3d and 4th stories in the corner of Chatham and Mott-sts., over the office of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, will be let togeth-er or separate. Apply at the office of the Company.

ROOM OF TWO TO LET—With or without board, in a private house, having every convenience. Inquire at No. 156 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to JAMES BOWMAN.

OFFICES AND OFFICE TO LET—At No. 14 Beekman-place, or 129 Front-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 114 Nassau-st. Inquire on 2d floor.

OFFICES TO LET—Two communicating Offices, suitable for a Broker, Lawyer, or Insurance Agency. Apply at No. 12 Broadway. Office open.

OFFICE TO LET—In the second story of the building No. 52 Nassau-st. Apply to E. B. KINSMAN, No. 319 4th-av.

OFFICE TO LET—No. 40 Wall-st., Room No. 16. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET—In the new building No. 49 Wall-st., between Broad and Nassau-sts. Apply to the janitor.

OFFICE TO LET—Pleasantly situated on Broad-way, N. W. corner of Thames-street. Will be altered to suit a tenant. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, No. 418 Broadway.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and In-surance Agencies. Apply to R. R. COBB & CO., No. 2 Wall-st.

OFFICE TO LET—Apply to D. S. BARNES, No. 161 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A well furnish-ed four story House, between Broadway and College place, near the City Hall, will be leased from 1st of May next. Apply to THOMAS MORTON, No. 218 Pearl-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to JAMES BOWMAN.

STORES TO LET—In the second story of the building No. 65 Elizabeth-st. Inquire of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Tribune Building.

STORE TO LET—In the new building No. 49 Wall-st., between Broad and Nassau-sts. Apply to the janitor.

STORE TO LET—The new brown stone Store, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

FRENCH BARGEE FROM AUCTION—A 35 centre per yard; nearly half the cost of importation.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP—For chapped hands, face, bath, use, and for children. Being made of the choicest vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its effect, it is the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the public, and one of the most extensive and beautiful manufactures of the kind in the City. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Depot, No. 2 Astor House, and 24 Courtlandt-st.

ADIES' STRAW HATS.—A extraordinary sale of very large and fine Hats, just received from Paris, and manufactured by Mr. Reed, especially for Parties attending the Races. Ladies' Straw Hats, and Lawn Bonnets, from Paris, at 75 cents, worth $2 50. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $1 50, worth $3. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $2, worth $4. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $2 50, worth $5. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $3, worth $6. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $3 50, worth $7. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $4, worth $8. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $4 50, worth $9. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $5, worth $10. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $6, worth $12. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $7, worth $14. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $8, worth $16. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $9, worth $18. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $10, worth $20. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $12, worth $24. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $15, worth $30. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $18, worth $36. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $20, worth $40. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $25, worth $50. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $30, worth $60. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $35, worth $70. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $40, worth $80. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $45, worth $90. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $50, worth $100. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $60, worth $120. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $70, worth $140. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $80, worth $160. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $90, worth $180. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $100, worth $200. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $125, worth $250. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $150, worth $300. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $175, worth $350. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $200, worth $400. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $225, worth $450. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $250, worth $500. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $275, worth $550. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $300, worth $600. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $350, worth $700. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $400, worth $800. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $450, worth $900. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $500, worth $1,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $600, worth $1,200. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $700, worth $1,400. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $800, worth $1,600. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $900, worth $1,800. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $1,000, worth $2,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $1,200, worth $2,400. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $1,400, worth $2,800. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $1,600, worth $3,200. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $1,800, worth $3,600. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $2,000, worth $4,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $2,500, worth $5,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $3,000, worth $6,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $3,500, worth $7,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $4,000, worth $8,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $4,500, worth $9,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $5,000, worth $10,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $6,000, worth $12,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $7,000, worth $14,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $8,000, worth $16,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $9,000, worth $18,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $10,000, worth $20,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $12,000, worth $24,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $15,000, worth $30,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $18,000, worth $36,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $20,000, worth $40,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $25,000, worth $50,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $30,000, worth $60,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $35,000, worth $70,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $40,000, worth $80,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $45,000, worth $90,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $50,000, worth $100,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $60,000, worth $120,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $70,000, worth $140,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $80,000, worth $160,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $90,000, worth $180,000. Ladies' Straw Hats, of superior quality, at $100,000, worth $200,000. This Company has the best facilities for the manufacture of Straw Goods, and is prepared to supply Ladies' Straw Hats, of every description, at the lowest prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address, with cash, or reference, to the Manufacturers, CHARLES ADAMS & CO., No. 2 Astor House, New-York.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—CHERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, have just received per steamers from Europe an ex-tensive stock of Carpets of every variety of design and quality. Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpet-ings, &c. for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 23 and 24 Courtlandt-st.

DAMAGED GINGHAMS—Printed Lawns, black Bombazines, black Cassimeres, plaid Muslins, black Silks, Linens, Table Cloths, Diaper, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 23 and 24 Courtlandt-st.

GREEN RIBBONS—Just received per late steam-ers, 100 cartons Green Satin Ribbon, also, from auction, 1,000 cartons Green Ribbons, at 6 cents per yard; cost 12½ cents. For sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 23 and 24 Courtlandt-st.

PARIS MARTILLAS.—The subscriber's impor-tations for May, the first and second steams per the Baltic and Pacific, are now landing, and will be opened by the 15th inst. Also, a full line of Spring Goods, now in store, and to arrive per Europa, Arabia, and Canada. Orders solicited. JAMES MCCREERY, No. 69 Canal-st.

PROPOSAL & PRESCOTT'S PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York.—Pianos supplied on liberal terms and taken in exchange.

PIANO-FORTES.—New and second-hand Piano-fortes for sale or to let. By GEIB & JACKSON, No. 499 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—For sale or to let. H. CHAMBERS, Manufac-turer, No. 385 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—CHANGE OF RATES BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.—THE NEW-YORK & BOSTON TELEGRAPH COMPANY have found it necessary to increase their rates of charges for messages between New-York and Boston, and have instructed their Agents to charge hereafter as follows:

Each message of 10 words or less.....$1 00
Each additional word.....10 cents

This above tariff is to take effect on and after the 1st day of May, next, ensuing. Signed for Joint Companies.
New-York, April 21, 1854. CHARLES SPEAR, JOHN A. LEFFERTS.

T. S. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 73, 74 West 500 feet common English round, square and flat Bar Iron. 1,000 tons Norway Iron, assorted sizes. 100 tons Norwegian Nail Rods and Slab Sheeps. 300 tons Flatt-Bar and Half-round Iron. 300 tons Refined and common Rod and Spike Iron. 100 tons Cast-Steel, assorted sizes. Also on hand a full assortment of Swedes Iron, all of which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

SUMMER RANGES.—COOKING STOVES AND SCIENTIFIC RANGES, of the best patterns, with a large assortment of PARLOR STOVES, for sale low, at the store of WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., Nos. 9 Chatham-st. and 308 Sth-av. and 370 8th-av.

COOKING RANGE AND HEATER COM-PANY.—The American (flat top) Range, which has at-tachment, takes less fuel than any other, requires less attendance, bakes and roasts better, and does more work than any other Range in use. Also, the Troy Parlor Stove, for coal or wood. Depot, No. 376 Pearl-st.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated April, 1851—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 25 Bowery.—Continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

E. R. ELLOWS, Secretary. A. W. KENDALL, Actuary.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid without delay after adjustment.

ISAAC C. KENT, President.
JOHN A. HARPER, Vice-President.
DANIUS FERRY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated April, 1851—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 25 Bowery.—Continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary. D. BURTNETT, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Office, No. 3 Tryon-row, Co. Chatham-st.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BLYDE, Pres.

SUPERIOR PORTABLE COOKING STOVES, with Broiler attached, for sale by the manufacturer, No. 376 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st.

SCIENTIFIC COOKING STOVES AND RANGES, for sale by the manufacturer, No. 376 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites his attention to Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book-Boards attached for Infant Schools, Book-cases, Hall Boards, &c., at his Fac-tory, No. 89 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufac-turing the above articles. C. GARRETSON.

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARNER & CO., No. 89 Beekman-st., have on hand, and are prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet Furniture, of the best material and workmanship, at the lowest prices.

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARNER & CO., No. 89 Beekman-st., have on hand, and are prepared to manufacture to order, every description of Cabinet Furniture, of the best material and workmanship, at the lowest prices.

J. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' existence, with a surplus of over $100,000, presents several facts to the public, which it is hoped will secure a share of their patronage. The Directors have now on hand a large and extensive assort-ment of the most desirable and fashionable FURNI-TURE, CHAIRS, BEDS and MATTRESSES, which are offered at wholesale and retail, at unexceptionably low prices. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. HENRY W. KINGMAN, No. 24 Pearl-st., New-York.

MERRILL, THURSTON & CO., No. 82 Beekman-st., and 49 Ann-st., New-York, manufacturers of Patent Portable Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Sofa Bedsteads, Wire Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Cots, Hammocks, Spring Seats, Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Patent Wire Work for Bank Counters, Office Railings, Wire Screens, Wire Guards, &c. Orders promptly executed. Warerooms open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MERRILL, THURSTON & CO., No. 82 Beekman-st., and 49 Ann-st., New-York, manufacturers of Patent Portable Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Sofa Bedsteads, Wire Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Cots, Hammocks, Spring Seats, Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Patent Wire Work for Bank Counters, Office Railings, Wire Screens, Wire Guards, &c. Orders promptly executed. Warerooms open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**M. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, with Chilled Iron Doors, made to order on the most favorable terms

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE.—To close a consignment of 200 very valuable lots, comprising some 1,500 feet water front, adjoining the steamboat landing, at Stapleton, Staten Island, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY April 26, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the ground, at Stapleton, Staten Island, without reserve, in close a consignment, about 200 very valuable and eligible building lots, known as the Stapleton Dock Property. These lots are situated on the Bay, and for business or manufacturing purposes, are unsurpassed, and they are opposite and in sight of the City of New-York, being immediately contiguous to the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company's landing, at Stapleton Communication with the City during the Summer every half hour, and in Winter every hour, landing at Whitehall, New-York. This property, in point of time, is really nearer to Wall-st than 14th-st, where lots are selling of from $10,000 to $15,000. There is an abundant supply of the finest spring water to be had on the premises, whereby the heavy tax for Croton water, to which the manufacturer or mechanic is subject in the City, is avoided, as well as another enormous City taxation, while the actual convenience of the location for business purposes is greater. This entire property comprises a water front of nearly 1,500 feet, with a substantial wharf this whole distance.

The whole maritime commerce of the port of New-York must, of necessity, pass this point, as the channel and anchorage are on this side of the bar, thus offering great advantages as a dépôt for our large steamers, or as a warehousing dépôt. The salubrity of the situation is unequalled, and the mechanic or laborer may work to great advantage in an atmosphere constantly tempered in the Summer season by the sea breezes; and the location is unsurpassed, commanding an extensive view of the whole bay of New-York. Thus, an opportunity is offered to business men, manufacturers, or capitalists, rarely to be met with, and is worthy of attention A large map, showing the relative position of this property with the Staten Island shore, may be seen at the office of the auctioneer 75 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years, at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. Title indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. L.—Should it storm on Wednesday, April 26, the sale will not take place until Saturday, April 29, at the same hour and place.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1864, commencing at 8 P. M., SIGNOR NICOLINI'S THIRD GREAT SPRING SALE OF MARBLE AND ALABASTER STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c., comprising one of the finest collections ever offered to the public, consisting of marble goods, real Carara statuary, comprising Psyche after Canova, Venus at the Bath, Dancing Girl, &c. Also, splendid marble busts, Roman, Etruscan, Gothic, Belgian, Egyptian, Hebe vases, carved marble card receivers, Roman tazzas, marble pedestals, bonquet vases, &c. Alabaster statuettes of Venus at the Bath, Cleopatra, Dancing Girls, Apollo Belvidere, Venus di Medici, and other equally fine. Also, a rare mosaic centre tables.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—A large purchase of superior silver-plated ware, comprising castors of every size and pattern, richly-engraved tea sets, coffee and tea urns, cake baskets, liquor stands, salvers, candlesticks, vegetable dishes, salt cellars, &c.

PARIAN GOODS.—Elegant Parian statuettes, Agriculture, Indignant Cupid, Peace, War, Music, Commerce, Cupid and Bird's Nest, and various others of exquisite workmanship.

PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.—Pearl inlaid parlor and sewing chairs, work tables and portfolios.

FANCY ARTICLES.—Alabaster, agate and marble candlesticks, ladies' reticules, richly gilt China and porcelain bouquet and mantel vases, elegant bronzes, Mosaic and other watch cases, bronze and ormolu clocks of every size and kind, Bohemian glass ware, &c. &c.

Signor PANDOLFINI takes great pleasure in announcing the above sale to the American public, hoping that they will not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity to provide themselves with really superior articles at a small cost. All goods to be sent from the City will be packed with great care and at a small expense.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of FORSYTH AND HESTER-STS., in the XIth Ward of the City of New-York, at Auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 26, 1864, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following real estate, viz.:

ON HESTER AND FORSYTH-STREETS.—The large and valuable lot of ground, with the stores and dwellings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Forsyth and Hester-sts., and known as Nos. 108 and 110 Hester-st., and Nos. 58 and 60 Forsyth-st., fronting in front of 50 feet on each street, the lot being 50 feet square. This property has been occupied for many years as a Grocery and Feed Store, is considered an best stand for either business in the entire Ward, and now rents for $1,025 per year. Title indisputable.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 20th day of May next, when the deed will be delivered, the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or cash, at the option of the purchaser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, APRIL 26, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 32 and 34 East Broadway, the entire stock of a cabinet manufacturer and dealer who is giving up the business. It will comprise a large assortment and stock of cabinet ware, furniture in every variety, such as mahogany wardrobes, and mahogany bookcases, marble-top dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany French and Gothic bedsteads, mahogany spring-seat chairs, dining and extension tables, rosewood and mahogany centre, card and sofa tables, work tables, mahogany and marble top washstands, cheval toilet glasses, &c. &c. The stock is large, N.B.—The auctioneer affords a good opportunity for all who may require on or before the 1st of May. Catalogues early on the morning of sale, and no postponement.

ON THURSDAY April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 317 Pearl-st., between 1st and 2d-sts., the entire furniture of the house, comprising in part, of one second-hand mahogany piano-forte, sofas, mahogany chairs, centre and card tables, mahogany bedsteads and chairs, dining and extension tables, carpets and oil-cloths, china and glass ware, feather beds and bair mattresses lookier-glasses, table cutlery, he room and bose ent furniture, &c Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1864, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 East 17th-st, near Irving-place, consisting of rosewood sofas, tête-à têtes arm and parlor chairs, covered in velvet plush, marble top centre table rosewood card tables, rosewood etagere, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mahogany book case, couches and pillows, rockers, fancy chairs, quartette tables, brown and oil cloth chamber, liers, crimson Widow curtains, lace under do., mantel ornaments, vases and other articles of variety, bedroom Brussels carpets, rosewood dressing bureau and glass, rosewood bedstead, new hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, chamber chairs, red and white window curtains three-ply carpets, and other useful furniture, painted cottage suit, hair cloth rockers, arcade chairs, engravings, &c. &c. The general assortment of china, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, GLASSES, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 648 Houston-st, a neat assortment of first-class mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, consisting of sofas, couches, chairs, super English tapestry carpets, pier glasses, paper tables, oil cloths, astral and lantern, centre tables, Egyptian marble-tops; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, with marble-tops; mahogany sideboard, Brussels and ingrain carpets, basement furniture, &c., the property of a family removing. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Deposits required from all purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 West 17th-st., near College-place, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, parlor and reception chairs in hair cloth, elegant rosewood centre table with marble top, mahogany pier tables, sofa and quartettes; one very elegant rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte, rich lace curtains and gilt cornices, Venetian blinds, Turkey and 20 feet linoleum, maple cane-seat chairs, dressing bureau, wardrobes, washstands, bookcases, toilet tables, toilet sets, beds, mattresses, &c.; oil cloths, hat stand, Brussels stair carpets, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 King-st., consisting of three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, desks, bookcases, bureaus, one elegant rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte made by Pirsson, a very fine toned and finished instrument; mahogany bedstead, washstand, toilet tables, toilet sets, oil cloths, dining tables, beds, bedding, mattresses, &c., nearly all new and in excellent condition; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WM. W. SHIRLEY.—A large and peremptory cash sale of rich fancy goods.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 158 William-st. near Fulton, rich cutlery, plated and Britannia ware, elegant china vases, lamps, girandoles cut and other glass ware and house-furnishing articles. Housekeepers wanting now or after 1st of May, will do well to attend. Also, all the fixtures, glass casing, &c., of the store. Terms cash, and a deposit required from all. Goods to be removed immediately.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S AND MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The effects of ELIZABETH SANCHEZ, late Mrs. BENCOMEIN—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 96 West 27th-st., consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture in brocatelle; Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb sterling bedroom furniture, mattresses, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, one splendid rosewood piano-forte. See catalogue on day of sale. Terms of sale, cash.

PETER B. SWEENY, Public Administr'r, and
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Att'y for Mort'gee

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS FURNITURE, VELVET CARPETS, &c., on WEDNESDAY, at No. 56 East 28th-st., the property of a family giving up housekeeping.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell as above, at 10½ o'clock, all the fine furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas, divans, fancy chairs, centre tables, French plate glasses, oil cloths, wardrobes, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, beds and bedding; china, glass, and plated ware; ivory cutlery, basement and kitchen furniture, &c.; the whole in fine order Catalogues on the morning of sale. Deposites required from all purchasers.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

141 LOTS—On DeKalb, Lafayette, Yates and Lewis-avs., and on Kosciusko and Pulaski-sts., Brooklyn.—JAMES COLE & SON, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the above valuable property. The sale of this property will be positive, to the highest bidder, and the title is free of. This is some of the finest property in the 9th Ward. There are 3 City Railroads from the Fulton Ferry, and 1 from Peck-slip, (all to be completed by July next,) which pass within 2 blocks Terms very liberal. Maps are ready at the offices of the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 13 Nassau-st., N. Y.

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—A large and beautiful collection of Paintings in the spacious rooms over the church, No. 384 Broadway, (corner known as the Dusseldorf Gallery. This magnificent collection, now in charge of L. A. Tolman will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, affording to purchasers a rare chance to obtain pictures considered to be as fine as any ever offered at auction competition in this City. Catalogues now ready.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WM. W. SHIRLEY.—Peremptory cash sale of all kinds of crockery and glassware, previous to removal to No. 291 Pearl-st., between Fulton and Beekman.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell at No. 32 John-st., a large assortment from the shelves and in packages, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock. Crockery dealers, grocers, and country merchants will do well to attend.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

BY BILLING & TUCKER, Office No. 43 Walker-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at No. 10 Lispenard-st., household furniture, carpets, mirrors, beds, crockery, &c., comprising the usual assortment of a three-story house, such as mahogany sofas, chairs and tables, black walnut dining tables, bedsteads, washstands and bureaus, ingrain and three-ply carpets, good mattresses and bedding, dining room and kitchen furniture. Catalogues on morning of sale.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) April 26, at 10 o'clock, at house No. 169 Chambers-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, TO-DAY, as above, all the Furniture of a large and well-furnished boarding-house, consisting of all the usual assortment, which is well worthy of the notice of housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH LOAD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where, in addition to extensive salesrooms, they will have a picture gallery upwards of 90 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—Of about 400 valuable Building Lots in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and on Woodbine Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush, being a continuation of the sale of 600 lots, part of which were sold at auction on the 18th of April last.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WADNESDAY, May 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr. Lindley Murray Moore, deceased, without any reserve, to close the estate, 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this property. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the rose ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchasing or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent. none 9th of June, when full warrantee deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st, Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on WEDNESDAY April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 Prince-st., near Broadway, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, quartettes, fancy carved work and centre tables, book-cases, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, clocks, oil paintings, three rosewood piano fortes, Brussels and tapestry carpeting.

DINING ROOM.—Extension dining tables, morocco and cane-seat chairs, marble-top and plain sideboards, glass and China ware, table cutlery; silver-plated and Britannia ware, and oil cloth.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak, consisting of bedsteads, marble-top and plain dressing bureaus and washstands, wardrobes, toilet tables, commodes, fancy cottage chairs, toilet sets, mattresses, feather beds, poillasses, pillows, bolsters, blankets, counterpanes, three-ply and superfine ingrain carpets, &c.

HALL FURNITURE, STAIR CARPETS, &c.—Consisting of hall chairs, English oil cloths, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, &c. Also, a large quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. In order to insure the prompt delivery of goods, deposits will be required from every purchaser.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—Peremptory sale of 93 valuable Building Lots on Troy, Schenectady, Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren and Baltic-sts. in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running. And by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.,) at the nominal fare of five cents to either ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as are laid out on the Commissioners' Map of this City of Brooklyn.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgages for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.—The furniture of a family removing—consisting in part of mahogany sofas, parlor, Voltaire and rocking chairs, marble-top centre-tables, brussels and washstands, Brussels ingrain and stair carpets, oil cloths, dining, tea and work tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, window shades and curtains clocks, canseat chairs, hat stand, looking glasses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve for cash, and buyers will be required to remove their purchases on day of sale, as the house must be vacated on that day. Deposits required. No postponement on account of the weather.

A. MCCAFFRAY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Jefferson-st., McCAFFRAY & WALTERS will sell at auction, as above, all the furniture contained in the above house, consisting in part of choice assortment of furniture mostly made to order, all of which will be sold without reserve, consisting of superior piano-forte, rich Wilton, Brussells and three-ply carpets, oil cloth, sofas, spring-seat chairs, marble-top bureaus and washstands, mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads and extension dining tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, marble-top centre tables, pier glasses, gracedales, and rich damask window curtains.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.—BANGS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 13 Park-row, will sell, THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, a large and choice collection of exceedingly rare and valuable Works, including fine old copies of the CLASSICS, said EARLY FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, and many new and expensive publications, forming a collection rarely to be met with. Catalogues may be had at the salerooms, where the books are on exhibition.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY VANDEWATER & TURNER.—On WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 244 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, Household Furniture, Piano-forte, &c., consisting of walnut parlor suite in maroon plush, sofas, chairs, mattresses, centre and pier tables, French plate pier glass, falling-leaf and extension tables, enamelled chamber furniture, Gothic and other bedsteads, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bureaus, wash-stands, china and glass ware, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, &c.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer

HANDSOME FURNITURE, TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 153 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th ave.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above all the handsome furniture contained in the house No. 153 West 22d-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich French brocatelle, carpets, rich mantel ornaments, glasses, rosewood bedsteads and bureaus; and all usual assortment of genteel furnished house. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STORE FIXTURES, &c., at No. 72 Broadway, TO MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, all the furniture contained in the house, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, which is well worthy the attention of housekeepers Also, a lot of store fixtures, such as counters, shelves and show cases.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer, Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at on SATURDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 West 2d-st., minute near 8th-av., the furniture contained in the above numbered house, consisting of royal Wilton carpets, sofas and chairs, of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, bureaus, marble top tables, one very fine marble top etagere, extension table, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hat stands, candelabras, &c. Catalogues at sale. Deposits required.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of 9th-st. and 3d-av., all the genteel furniture of a family declining house-keeping, consisting of the usual assortment of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, found in a well furnished house, all without reserve, and a deposit will be required of every purchaser.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LADIES' SHOE STORE.—By GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 5 Carmine-st, comprising the usual assortment found in a first-class boot and shoe store. Also, store fixtures, carpets, stools, &c., worthy the attention of the trade.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer—Store No. 81 Nassau-st

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, the whole of the furniture contained in the three upper floors of the three-story house No. 319 10th-st., consisting of bedroom furniture, feather beds, mattresses, pillasses, blankets, sheets, &c. Also, a small lot of other furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 913 Broadway, the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, pier, centre and card tables; harness, hair-cloth, drugget, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

H. SLEEPERMAN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF THE STOCK IN TRADE OF MERCHANT TAILOR.—T. HARDY & CO., (Office No. 118 Canal-st.,) will sell on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 122 Grand-st., by order of the Assignee, the entire stock in trade of a merchant tailor, comprising a large and general assortment of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, gentlemen's furnishing goods and custom made clothing, of the latest style.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 150 West 24th-st., the entire furniture, contained in said house, consisting of mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, sofas, sofa and pier tables, Brussels and Ingrain carpeting, oil cloths, bareaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer

ELIAS COMBS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at No. 2½ Greene-st., at 10½ o'clock, parlor and other furniture, consisting of tapestry and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mahogany and walnut sofas, bureaus, workstands, chairs and tables; also, marble top tables and stands, marble slabs and brackets, lace curtains, chandeliers, books, pictures and stoves, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on THURSDAY, April 27, at No. 390 Bleecker-st., the contents of a turning shop, viz.: one six horse double cylinder marine and boiler; also lathes, tools, machinery, heater, &c.; also mahogany and black walnut balusters, newels octagon and turned, rail, plank, joice, &c.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

BY BILLING & TUCKER.—Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at house No. 64 Amity-st., on THURSDAY, April 27. All the furniture of the above house, consisting of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture. Sale rain or shine.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—At No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, April 28, a quantity of Household Furniture, but a short time in use; consisting of sofas, tables, chairs, hat and umbrella stand, bedsteads, feather beds and bedding, house linen, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public here therefore offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first instalment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, April 29, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars, the Bonds of which are to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1874. The Company reserve the right to issue Bonds hereafter to the amount of $70,000, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, for Vistas, Parties to touching at Darien, and St. Mary's, Georgia; and Jacksonville, Middleburg, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida. These boats having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and taking the inland route, offer superior inducements for invalids and others. For freight apply ne board, where Bills of Lading will be signed, and for Passage, to SAMUEL B. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail for Mobile, stopping at Havana. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. R. BUELL, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUPELDT, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail May 25.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. The Norfolk boats connecting at Portsmouth are arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage, to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail Steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander. This fine new Steamship will sail for the above Islands on

TUESDAY.....March 7, 1854.
MONDAY.....April 7, 1854.
MONDAY.....May 7, 1854.

Passage money to Bermuda, $35; St. Thomas, $70. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH STEAM SHIPS.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—Twice a week. These first-class ships will leave New-York for SAVANNAH, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....Wednesday, April 5
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....Saturday, April 8
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Ludlow.....Wednesday, April 12
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....Saturday, April 15
ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....Wednesday, April 19
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....Saturday, April 22
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Ludlow.....Wednesday, April 26
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....Saturday, April 29

And in the same order until further notice.

FOR THE INTERIOR.—Two trains leave DAILY for Macon, &c., Morning and Evening. In case of delay in the arrival of the steamships, an Express Train of Passenger Cars will leave Savannah every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival, at 2½ o'clock, P. M.—Only 28 hours from Savannah to Montgomery—making 12 hours less land travel than by any other route.

FOR FLORIDA.—The new steamer ST. JOHNS, Captain JAMES FRASER; steamer WELAKA, Captain N. KING; and WILLIAM GASTON, Capt. THOMAS E. SHAW, form a regular line, connecting with these steamships, leaving Savannah every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, for Pilatka, Palatka, touching at Darien; and St. Mary's, Georgia; and Jacksonville, Middleburg, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida. These boats having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and taking the inland route, offer superior inducements for invalids and others. For freight apply ne board, where Bills of Lading will be signed, and for Passage, to SAMUEL B. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail for Mobile, stopping at Havana. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. R. BUELL, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUPELDT, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail May 25.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 26, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. The Norfolk boats connecting at Portsmouth are arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage, to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail Steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander. This fine new Steamship will sail for the above Islands on

TUESDAY.....March 7, 1854.
MONDAY.....April 7, 1854.
MONDAY.....May 7, 1854.

Passage money to Bermuda, $35; St. Thomas, $70. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The new, double engine Steamship NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons burden, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Pucata Alenas, on FRIDAY, May 5, 1854 connecting with the new and favorite Steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. These steamers are fitted up with every thing to insure safety and accommodation. For further information or passage, apply to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED.—INDEPENDENT LINE FOR CALIFORNIA—AHEAD OF OTHER LINES.—The celebrated fast-going steamship NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons burden, will leave for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, May 5, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from the foot of Harrisoe-st., North River, to connect with the new and popular steamship UNCLE SAM, Captain MILLS. For tickets, apply to JAS. W. CROSS, No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs. Passengers by these ships came through in February in 22 days 16 hours.

FARE REDUCED—INDEPENDENT LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship NORTH STAR to leave New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th May, to connect with the Steamship UNCLE SAM. A limited number of tickets will be sold at the following rates, if applied for before April 20th: Cabin, $150; Steerage, $75 Apply only to JAMES W. CROSS, No. 9 Battery-place, up-stairs.

N. B.—Passengers came through in these steamers in February, in 22 days 16 hours.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, FREEHOLD, KEYPORT AND MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE, Captain MORFORD, leaves foot of Murray-st DAILY, except Monday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock for Port Monmouth and Union. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and Union at 4 P. M. Stages will run from the Boat on all the usual routes. Freights, low rates, &c., carried at low rates.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT, April 24, 1854.—The BANK OF WESTHAM has this day filed in this office notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK DE

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Gadsden Treaty—The Methodist Episcopal Church Case—Benton's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 25.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, ratified the Gadsden Treaty, by nine close votes.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Circuit Court of Ohio, which recently declared against giving the Methodist Episcopal Church South part of the assets of the Cincinnati Book Publishing Concern, which have been held exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church since the separation of the denomination in 1844. The Supreme Court has remanded the cause for further proceedings in the District Court.

Mr. BENTON's speech in the House to-day has created a great deal of interest among politicians here.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 25.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, arrived here to-day, bringing advices to the 22d inst.

The news from Havana possesses no interest, although it was reported that the Government officers were making domiciliary visits, and searching for arms.

The Sugar market is reported dull.

Freights have declined, and rates range from £3 15 to £5, in Cowes.

The schooner *P wine*, from Atakapas, for Baltimore, was totally lost on Pickles Reef on the night of the 5th inst. The cargo was wholly lost, but the crew were saved.

It is reported that there is no prospect of getting off the ship *Saxony*, previously reported ashore at Hillsborough Inlet.

The ship *Glance* sailed from Key West on the 15th inst., for Liverpool.

The schooner *Mohawk* arrived at Key West on the 17th inst., from New-York, and the bark *R. H. Gamble*, from the same place, arrived at Key West on the 19th. Money at Havana was scarce, and business generally very flat.

Adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 25.

The Legislature of this State will probably adjourn next Friday.

The members of the House of Representatives met in their Chamber this evening and presented to the Speaker, Hon. OTIS P. LORD, a most valuable and elegant service of plate. The presentation address was made by Mr. COOLEY, of Boston. Mr. LORD's reply was exceedingly eloquent and touching.

Arrival of the Pampero at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 21.

The steamship *Pompero*, from San Juan Nicaragua, is below, bringing California passengers and dates of the 1st instant, already received by the *United States*.

The *Pompero* reports that the steamship *Northern Light* sailed from San Juan for New-York, on the 17th inst., with five hundred passengers, and nearly a million and a quarter dollars in treasure.

Disaster to the Steamship Falcon.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 25.

The boat from Norfolk reports that the steamship *Falcon*, from New-York for Aspinwall, with United States troops, put into Norfolk on Sunday, in distress, part of the machinery being broken. We have no further particulars.

The Norfolk papers, of Monday afternoon, are quite silent on the subject.

Foreign Consuls Recognized.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 25.

We have no mail, this morning, south of Washington.

The President has recognized MARK J. MANGE as Consul for Belgium at Philadelphia, and HENRY MALI as Cousni for Belgium at New-York.

Opening of Navigation on the Penobscot.

BANGOR, Tuesday, April 25.

The ice in the river opposite this city, passed quietly down stream this afternoon, and to-morrow we shall unconbtedly have free navigation.

Navigation on Lake Champlain.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 25.

Navigation on Lake Champlain is open. The steamer *America*, which left Rouse's Point yesterday afternoon, arrived at Whitehall this morning.

The Trial of Ward for Murder.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

To-day the examination of witnesses for the Commonwealth was concluded, with three-fold privilege of introducing one or two witnesses who are daily expected. The defence then called their witnesses and the greater part of the afternoon was occupied in receiving the testimony of various gentlemen, concerning the peacefulness, amiability, &c., &c., of MARY. F. WARD. Rev. Dr. SEXON, who had had the prisoner and family under his pastoral charge, and who said he had been led to indulge hopeful thoughts of that person, was made to open the fall. Then followed in a long train a number of distinguished official-, members of Congress from Kentucky and Louisiana, a Cabinet Secretary, a bank Cashier, an assistant United States Treasurer, a Poet and Editor, leading Merchants, Colonels, etc. The array of titled gentlemen was very imposing. Elizabethtown never before contained such an amassment of the land's dignitaries, as are now present in the capacities of attorneys and witnesses. And it was amusing (indeed, if there can be anything, even in a remote degree, ridiculous, connected with so horrible an affair,) to hear Mr. MARSHALL and his colleagues request of each of their witnesses, to announce his particular profession and public station. In the case of Mr. GUTHRIE, this was overlooked, that gentleman being sufficiently famous; and Mr. ALLEN, the Commonwealth's Attorney inadvertantly, and much to his regret, neglected to ask the usual question, by inquiring whether or no Mr. GOTHRIE was the individual who carried on a correspondence sometime ago, with Judge ELLSWORTH, of New-York.

Messrs. CARPENTER and TOM MARSHALL had but one brief bout to-day. Since that they have been exquisitely polite and gracious towards one another, doubtless preparatory to a sudden rekindling of the old flames of hostility that may occasion some excitement, but is to be hoped no harm to either of the gentlemen. Aside from the guerilla warfare of these individuals, conducted on both sides with decided fierceness and great cunning, the intercourse between the opposing counsel has been marked by no open discourtesy. It may be interesting to know that Mr. ALLEN, the Commonwealth's Attorney, is a man of decided ability, great firmness, and very prompt in manner. At his request, Mr. CARPENTER conducts the examination of witnesses. In the defence, the lawyers alternate in their duty, first one and then another examining. This branch of the business has exhibited in no small degree the eminent ability of the various lawyers engaged. The tone of bravado, however, used towards some of the young boys by the defence, was far from commendable, however professional it may have been.

The scene which was most moving to-day was the appearance of the lady of the lamented Prof. BUTLER, on the witness stand. Her testimony was necessary to prove the conviction of her husband entertained from the moment he was shot that the wound was mortal and death must ensue. Clad in the habiliments of mourning, pale, wan and worn by the great affliction that had deprived her of a companion whose presence rendered life most dear, surely that must have been a callous heart that did not share largely in the agony then rending her mind, as the recollection of the dying scene came back to her with such vivid and terrible reality; but yet there were careless countenances and impudent stares from individuals within the bar.

The attempt of the counsel for the defence thus far has been to prove that an altercation took place in the schoolroom between Prof. BUTLER and MATT. WARD—that Prof. B. was a robust, strong man—that he struck W., who was a poor, weakly, infirm person, and might have killed him had not the latter shot down B.

SE DE KAY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ELIZABETHTOWN, April 21.

The trial of M. F. WARD is progressing rapidly. The counsel for the State closed their testimony in chief yesterday, and the defence commenced, and seldom has such an array of names known to fame been called in any case, civil or criminal, as were produced in this case. JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury; WM. PRESTON, member of Congress from the Louisville District; Judge PERKINS, member of Congress from Louisiana; Mr. STURGEON, Assistant United States Treasurer at St. Louis; Gen. D. PRENTICE, and a number of other influential men in this State, appeared and testified to the good character of Mr. WARD. Their united testimony was that he was a mild, peaceable, quiet, urbane, courteous man. How such a man came in such a condition is a wonder. Rev. Mr. SEXON could use no fitter terms to express his high opinion of his natural amiability.

I do not think the State have made out a very strong case for this latitude. That BUTLER was shot, and shot by WARD, there is no doubt. Yet nearly every witness testifies that BUTLER did lay his hand on WARD's shoulder, and some say he pushed him back. The physicians, with BUTLER in his last moments, testify that BUTLER told them that after WARD called him a liar, he struck WARD, before the shot. After such evidence, he will not be convicted of murder—perhaps not of manslaughter.

The Court has prohibited the publication of the testimony, and we shall have a second edition of the *Martha Washington* affair, with this difference: that public sentiment here in the country will sustain the Judge.

A most affecting scene occurred yesterday. In the introduction of Mrs. BUTLER, the wife of the deceased, as a witness for the State. She conducted herself with the greatest propriety, and there was no affectation of grief. Yet the simple story of herself and the lady with her, produced the deepest sensation. There was scarcely a dry eye in the house. Hard-featured old men bowed and wept at the relation of his dying request—that those around him would be kind to his wife and baby." The WARD family were as deeply affected as others.

To-day (Thursday) will probably close the testimony on each side, and the pleading will commence, and the case may yet be finished this week.

The weather here this week has been very cold, and the frosts have been severe. C.

Many persons have been bitten lately in South Boston by dogs supposed to be mad. The authorities are awake.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Extension of the Bowery.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, in order to give a further hearing to those interested in the extension of the Bowery through to Franklin-square. Present the Chairman, Alderman BLUNT and Alderman BROWN. There were a large number of property holders present, a majority of whom appeared to be opposed to the proposed extension.

Mr. LEE, who owns seven lots on different parts of the proposed route, said he was decidedly opposed to the project. He could not conceive who would be benefitted except it be somebody who might want a railroad through.

He was followed by Mr. YOUNG, who was likewise opposed to the extension. He spoke of the property of Mrs. FERRIS, amounting to $12,000 annual rent, which he said would be utterly ruined by it.

Mr. STRIKER thought the matter had been discussed long enough on all sides, and he hoped the report would be submitted at once.

Alderman KELLY spoke in favor of the extension. He said a memorial in favor of the improvement, and signed by a majority of the property owners interested, had been gotten up, and would be presented to the Common Council.

He was followed by others, who represented that the extension would be of great benefit to the whole eastern portion of the City—that in consequence of such improvements, other parts of the city had vastly increased in wealth, and that thus eighty millions of dollars had been added to the assessments in the last year, while the Fourth Ward has contributed less than one thousand to the aggregate amount.

Mr. JOSEPH PHOCOT was decidedly against the extension and he quoted largely from scripture in defence of his position. These men would tear the City into shoe-strings and call it improvement, and they covets [illegible] every man's property as Ahab of old coveted Naboth's vineyard; and he intended to confront them, as did Elijah that wicked king.

The Chairman said that hereafter all statements should be presented in writing. The Committee then adjourned.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—A regular meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was held in the Rotunda at 4 P. M., yesterday. Present, Governors DRAPER, PINCKNEY, SMITH, DUKE, WOOD, HENRY, TOWNSEND, and CONOVER.

Governor DRAPER, President, occupied the Chair.

The requisitions for the week, give the following as the number of inmates remaining in the various institutions for the week ending April 22, 1854:

Bellevue Hospital, 665; Lunatic Asylum, 575; Almshouse, 1,109; Penitentiary, 589; Penitentiary Hospital, 280; Workhouse, 454; Small-pox Hospital, 22; Randall's Island, 840; Randall's Island Hospital, 231; City Prison, 205. Total, 5,250; decrease, 126.

Number remaining April 15, 5,376; admitted from 15th to 22d April, 602. Total, 5,978.

Died, 25; discharged, 630; sent to Penitentiary, 69; sent to State Prison, 4. Total, 728.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Workhouse, informing the Board of the appointment of Miss Beers as Matron of the Workhouse. It was ordered on file.

A communication was received from A. W. Creven, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, explaining the cause of the deficiency in the supply of Croton water on Blackwell's Island, of which much complaint has been made. Mr. C. says he visited the Island, and found that, contrary to his directions, both lines of pipes across the river had been in use during the Winter, and that one of them being broken, the water supplied through the other was running back from the Island, and was "washing" through the damaged line. By cutting off the connection between these two lines, the difficulty was at once remedied. Referred to Committee on Lunatic Asylum.

A communication was received from the Physician of the Penitentiary Hospital, recommending the discharge of certain prisoners from the Penitentiary. Referred to Warden of Penitentiary.

A communication from Mrs. H. M. Parsons, relating to the condition of the Jefferson Market Prison, was referred to the Committee on Prisons.

A communication from May Dunn, asking for compensation for services rendered the Board on board the steamer *King Philip*, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition was received from Theodore Whitlock, asking to be paid for loss on Randall's Island, by the failure of a contractor named Lamb. It was referred to the Committee on Randall's Island.

A learned debate then arose on the relative qualities of horses, mules and horse-flesh in general. Governor DUKE thought the mules were "some."

Governor WEST differed in opinion.

Mr. KING (a self appointed Governor) hoped the Board would "go in" for mules.

The President, Governor DRAPER, thought a good mule was better than a bad horse, and a good horse was better than a bad mule. The wisdom of which proposition was not disputed.

Gov. PINCKNEY didn't know much about the mule, but he liked horses.

Gov. DUKE wanted a horse that could walk a mile in five minutes.

The debate was continued in this style for some time, when the question was put, and the horses carried it.

Gov. DRAPER offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas This board has made its yearly estimate, based upon the receipt of moneys due from various sources, irrespective of the direct drafts upon the City Treasurer; and, whereas, a large item of said receipts rested upon the prompt payment by the Commissioners of Emigration of their indebtedness for the support of lunatics and others under a contract made between them and this Board which indebtedness remains unpaid by said Commissioners, and may be involved in a suit at law, it is

Resolved That the Wards of all the various institutions be and are hereby directed not to receive any new cases which are not a proper and legitimate charge upon this Department; and that notice be given to the Commissioners of Emigrat on of the termination of the contract between them and the Governors of the Almshouse.

The Board adjourned at 6½ P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of the members, held last evening, the following amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, was discussed, and finally adopted:

"The provisions of this Constitution, by which none but members of Evangelical Churches may vote or hold office, may never be annulled; nor shall any amendment be made which, if made, would allow the said provisions to be annulled. With these exceptions, this Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting of the Association, provided such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed at a meeting at least one month previous."

THE JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.—This body met last night at MURPHY'S Union Shades, Fourteenth street and Fourth-avenue. A letter was received from the employers, declining to interfere, as a body, in behalf of a rise of wages, and leaving each member to settle with his respective employer. A Committee of Five was appointed to present the employers with lead medals for their consideration. A resolution was carried that an increase of twenty-five cents on the present pay be demanded. The majority of those present signed their names to a roll for this purpose, when the meeting adjourned.

FIRING AT POLICEMEN.—In consequence of information given at at the Eighteenth Ward Station-house by Mr. JOHN NESBITT, that his horse and wagon had been stolen, a watch was set for the robbers, who were discovered about 3 o'clock in the morning, driving the horse and wagon through the Third-avenue. When followed, they fired three shots with a revolver at the Policemen, and on reaching a stone-yard, corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, they abandoned the property and fled.

DEATH OF JAMES MATTHEWS, ESQ.—JAMES MATTHEWS, Esq., an eminent merchant of this City, and the acting President of the Irish Emigrant Society, died yesterday morning at his residence in St. Luke's Place, after an illness of a week or ten days. He was a native of Ireland, and about sixty years of age at the time of his demise.

SALE OF THE STEAMSHIP "WILLIAM NORRIS."—The new steamship *William Norris*, was sold by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., yesterday, by the U. S. Marshal. JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., was the purchaser, at $27,000. It is said that it would cost over $60,000 to replace this vessel as she now stands.

THE FARMERS' CLUB held its regular meeting at noon, yesterday. Some interesting extracts from communications on the potato and other subjects were read. "Weeding," the subject of the day was discussed, and that of "Noxious Weeds" appointed for the next meeting.

MAN'S NECK BROKEN.—A cartman named JAMES CONELLY, aged 28, residing at No. 95 Perry-street, fell from his cart yesterday, while turning the corner of Amos and Bleecker-streets. His head struck heavily against the curb stone, and when taken up his neck was found to be broken.

SOCIETY OF UNIVERSAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANISM.—This Association held a meeting last evening, when the report of Committee touching the formation of a "General Union," to embrace all the free associations in the United States, was adopted.

ASSAULT.—Mr. LEVI PECK, City Agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company, was attacked by HUGH MAN, who had been discharged from the road Mr. PECK received a severe injury on the head with a club.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Trustees of this Society: Gulian C. Verplanck, William Inglis, Alexander R. Rodgers, Dayton Hobart, Frederic De Peyster, Jas. De Peyster Ogden, Joshua Colt, Joseph Delafield, James H. Titus, Charles M. Leupp, John H. Gourlie, James W. Beekman, Henry J. Anderson, Stephen C. Williams, John Bigelow.

[Advertisement.]

TWO CAPITAL PIECES AT BARNUM'S.—They present two admirable pieces this afternoon, at Barnum's Museum, and repeat them this evening. The one is the choice and piquant comedy of "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady," and the London farce of "How to make Home Happy." The sterling company at Barnum's will do these pieces justice.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD DUESSELDORF GALLERY, AUCTION SALE.—In the large rooms long known as the Dusseldorf Gallery, is a large and truly beautiful collection of paintings, which will be sold, by JOHN KEESE, on Thursday and Friday evenings. It is decidedly one of the choicest collections ever offered for sale in this City. None should fail to visit them.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—This night will make the "Three Hundredth" representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the National theatre; a success far beyond precedent. Manager PURDY celebrates the occasion by a display of flags, music, illumination, and fireworks. The piece will be performed both afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

$1 WRITING CLASSES.—GREAT REDUCTION—To $1 for three lessons, or $3 for ten lessons. Book-keeping reduced to $10. The subscriber commences a new era in teaching Penmanship and Book-keeping this day. Call and see. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 108 BOWERY.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivaled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. AMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

BROOKLYN CITY.

ELECTION FOR ALDERMAN.—An election for the office of Alderman for the Fifth Ward, vacant by the death of Mr. PATRICK H. MORRIS, was held yesterday with the following result:

JOHN J. WHITE, (Hard) Ship-carpenter..... 734
RUFUS R. BELKNAP, (Whig) Assistant Capt. Police 671
J CAMMEYAT, (Dem.) Undertaker..... 123

IRVING LITERARY CLUB.—This Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: POPE C. THAYT, President; Vice-President, BENJ. HASKELL; Secretary, GEO. M. DWIGHT; Treasurer, WM. H. PONFIELD.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—JOHN WOODS was committed on a charge of beating and maiming his wife.

Recent Death.

WILLIAM C. MICOU, of New-Orleans, died on the 16th inst., at his late residence, after a sickness of several weeks. The disease was of the brain, brought on by intense mental application. It made its first appearance in the loss of memory, and thence grew rapidly into total unconsciousness and bodily prostration, ending in death from exhaustion of the powers of nature. The manner of his death suggests the ruling habit of his life. He was a man of indefatigable labor, absorbed in the pursuit of a profession in which his known ability brought him an immense business, and to which he devoted himself day and night, with unflagging zeal and unrelieved toil. His practice at the bar has been very high, and it has been sufficiently rewarded to leave a large family well provided for. He was a native of Georgia, descended from a French family, and removed to New-Orleans from Augusta.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 25, by Rev. L. M. Vincent, Mr. CHAS. A. THARKSTON to Miss EMILIE STORM, adopted daughter of Mr. Charles Storm, merchant, of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, April 25, in Trinity Church, by Right Rev. Bishop WAINWRIGHT, WM. SEWALL to Miss CAROLINE M., daughter of the late Col. D. E. Dunscomb of Washington City, D. C.

At Brooklyn, on Monday, April 24, by Rev. James L. Hodge, D. D., Mr. GEORGE WORTHINGTON to Lottie, daughter of the late Thomas Bloomer, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a short and severe illness, in the 35th year of his age, JAMES MATHEWS, formerly merchant of this City.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his nephew Arthur Finigan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 43 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) on Wednesday morning, 26th inst. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., to proceed thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Peekskill, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, April 25, ELLA, youngest child of Daniel R. and Maria J. Jones, in her 4th year.

The funeral will take place as above, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Philadelphia, on Monday, April 21, MARY S., wife of Charles McAllister, and daughter of Samuel Taylor, of this City.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 50 Parade-st., Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock without further notice.

At Jersey City, on Tuesday morning April 25, of dropsy on the brain, ANN, wife of Lyman R. Bailey, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence No. 80 Jersey-st., near Grand, Wednesday morning, April 26, at o'clock. Funeral services to take place at the Village church, Springfield, N. J.

On Sunday April 23, LUCY, youngest daughter of Thomas and Frances Forster, of Hoboken, N. J., aged 4 years and months.

April 22, FREDERICK SULLIVAN, aged 30 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

On Sunday, April 23, MICHAEL FLOY, of Harlem, aged 73 years and 4 months.

His numerous friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral at the Episcopal Church, 127th-st., tomorrow, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Harlem cars leave City Hall at 12½ o'clock

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page.

TUESDAY, April 25—P. M.

The leading items in the *Arab a's* market accounts, to April 15, were made known at the close of business to-day and are more particularly telegraphed in the Halifax summary, late this evening. They are in all respects favorable to the staples of this country, though no great rise is reported, and also exhibit an improved tone in the London Money market. Cotton is 1-16d. @ ⅛d. higher at Liverpool, and the daily sales averaged 8,000, instead of 1,000 or 5,000 bales, as heretofore. The market continued to be freely supplied by holders. Business is slowly recovering at Manchester. A good consumptive demand for Flour at Liverpool at 1s. advance; Wheat, 3d. @6d. higher, and Indian Corn in request, from 40s. to 43s. Consols 87¼ in London; money quoted easy at 5 ₩ cent. An unimportant reference is made to American securities in the circular of BARING. The War question presents no new feature, except that there appears to be a show of negotiation with the German States, most of which side with the Western Powers.

The California packets, both of which arrived last evening supply $1,994,000 in Gold, besides $200,000 reported by the purser of the *Illinois* as in the hands of passengers. Of the amount brought down by the Nicaragua steamer on the Pacific side, $250,000 was taken to New-Orleans. The accounts from the Minen are represented as "more encouraging than for six months past." The Branch Mint was about going into operation at San Francisco, and the effect of the coinage of Gold dust on the spot, on the future shipments to the Atlantic side will be looked for with some interest. The market for Atlantic Merchandise and Produce had somewhat improved, under a demand more speculative than substantial, but the general trade is still quite overdone.

The Stock Market this forenoon was dull, prices barely sustained, and a general anxiety manifested to hear the news from Europe, which was known to be at Halifax. About 3 o'clock a bogus dispatch, grossly and shamefully imposed on an afternoon paper, announcing the death of the Czar, a rise of 4 ₩ cent. in Consols, and an advance of ⅛d. in Cotton was made public, and although corrected in a few minutes by the real summary, created considerable excitement here, and probably did greater mischief in Philadelphia, to which market some of the Brokers telegraphed. The design in thus tampering with public information of the utmost pecuniary moment to the business community, will probably develop itself in a day or two. If it has mere reference to telegraphic rivalry, we regret to see the malice of the author exercised at so serious a cost to the public, and to the prejudice of the telegraph as a medium of correct information. The same disreputable game was played two years ago, when the assassination of LOUIS NAPOLEON was announced.

The rise on the Share list, after the correct news was known, was about ¼@1 ₩ cent. on the prices of the forenoon; the principal dealing in Erie and Reading Rond Stocks; the former closing 72¼ @¼ ₩ cent. In Railway Bonds, there was a fair business at the early Board in Illinois Central 7s at 78¾, and New-York Central 6s at 94—the last being ¼ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday. The Stock Brokers have again tried their new Room over the Corn Exchange, and find the change works well, since some improvements were made in the ceiling and arrangements of the room.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 25.

The sales of Cotton yesterday foot up 5,000 bales at unchanged prices, say 6c. to 8½c. The Flour market was dull, but there was no fair demand, and firm at 55c.@58c. FREIGHTS to Liverpool 13-16d. for Cotton.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 25.*

The sales of COTTON to-day reached 3,000 bales, at fully ¼c. advance from the highest point.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The report closes on Thursday Evening, April 13, the following day (Good Friday) being a general holiday. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. and others report a continuance of the improved feeling noticed last week, and quote an advance in prices of 1-16d @⅛d. ₩ lb. on the current qualities of American. The market is still freely supplied. The sales during the five days were 46,280 bales, (including 32,280 American,) of which 7,450 were on speculation and 3,430 for export. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 9-16d.
Fair Mobilles, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.
Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.

The stock on hand is 716,121 bales, of which 393,155 are American.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN's Circular says: The market opened quietly this week, but on Tuesday an active consumptive demand sprung up, which continues, and the market closed with great firmness at an advance on last week's prices of 1s ₩ bbl on FLOUR, and 3d @6d. on WHEAT. INDIAN CORN is in fair demand at an advance of 6d @1s. ₩ quarter. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted at 37s @37s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 38s. 6d.; Ohio, 38s.@39s.; Sour, 32s. 6d @33s. 6d. White WHEAT, 11s. 6d.@12s 3d.; red and mixed, 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d. White CORN, 41s.@43s.; yellow and mixed, 40s.@42s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. GARDINER & Co. report—the receipts of BEEF show a falling off of 12,800 tierces. PORK in moderate inquiry, and stocks low. Holders of BACON continue pressing on the market at a further reduction of 1s., without leading to an active trade. SHOULDERS and HAMS in moderate request. LARD, slow of sale, at 53s @54s., as in quality, with less pressure to sell than was expected from such large arrivals. No new features in CHEESE—the stock nearly exhausted. GRNASH BUTTER sold at 86s. TALLOW flat, at 1s. decline. LINSEED CAKE dull. Some sales of BUTTER at 2s further reduction. Messrs. DENNISTOUN report sales of 100 tons American LARD at 54s @55s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

In SEEDS or BARK the transactions were unimportant. DENNISTOUN'S *Circular* quotes a fair inquiry for ASHES at 34s @34s. 6d. for Pots, and 31s.@32s. for Pearls. RESIN—2,500 bbls., chiefly common American, sold at 4s. 11d to 4s. 1d. A moderate business in Spirits of TURPENTINE, at 2s. for American. The sales of RICE were to a very moderate extent, at about previous rates. A limited business in PALM OIL at £48@£49. NEAL OIL—A small business, at £40@£41. ROSIN—Sales at 4s. Very little doing in DYEWOODS—the sales being confined to a few tons Demingo Logwood, at £6.

State of Trade in Manchester.

More business had been doing at Manchester, buyers being attracted by the low prices accepted during the previous week. The employers at Stockport had notified their operatives that the advance of wages given last year must be withdrawn. A strike was feared.

London Markets.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co. in their report but little doing in the Colonial and foreign markets, and with no material alterations. FINE FLOUR in fair demand at 1s. decline. WHEAT quoted at 7s. @8s. for white, and 7s. 4d @7s. 8d for red. RICE flat, and lower prices taken. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE in limited demand at unchanged rates. TEA had rather improved in price, with more desire to operate; common Congou was quoted at 11½d @1s. TALLOW dull, closing at 6s., on the spot.

METALS.—Messrs. BAPINO report: Welsh Iron continued dull. Rails £7 15s @£7 15s; Bars £8@£8 5s., free on board in Wales; Staffordshire firm at previous rates: Scotch Pig, 70s. for mixed and 51s. for Gartsherrie, on the Clyde. A moderate business in Tin at 124s., blocks. Copper not quoted

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, April 12.—The week's sales of COTTON have been 5,000 bales, against very small imports. The stock on hand is 84,000 bales. The *Arabia*'s advices were favorably interpreted. The quotations for COTTON are: Orleans, 68f @68f.; Mobiles, 63f @64f.; Uplands, 69f @69f. The accounts from the interior are still unsatisfactory; but COTTON PRINTS are rather better. ASHES quiet, and prices maintained. COFFEE dull. RICE, Carolina, neglected and declining.

London Money Market.

The panic which ensued on war being declared has passed for the present, and Consols have advanced to 87¼ after considerable fluctuation, closing steady. MONEY easy at ₩ cent.

American Securities.

The transactions were limited, and prices unchanged. Messrs. BARING BROTHERS say:

United States Six ₩ Cent. Bonds, of '68 would bring.....104¾
Maryland Fives offered at.....92
Pennsylvania Fives, Inscriptions, at.....78
Canada Six ₩ Cents.....103¾@109

Liverpool Freight.

Freights to the United States continued to rule high, and tonnage was scarce. Dead weight to New-York, quoted at 22s. 6d.@25s. Passengers, £5 5s @£5 10s.

Passengers Arrived.

For Halifax—Mr. and Mrs. Alhro, Mr Alhro, Jr., D. K. Harris, Miss Harris, Captain Kenny, Mr. Duffers, Jr., English Fest, Major Sharp and servant, Messrs. Gisborne, Scoville, Consin, Grandwater, Soulis, Best, Tarrell, Best, Farquhar, Shipley, and 4 in the steerage.

For Boston—Mr. and Mrs. Panchard, Mr. Patten, Mrs. Seycalt, 3 children and servant, Rev. Mr. Squire and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. Aterby and lady, Mr. Grenshields and lady, 3 children and nurse; Mr. Markham and lady, Mr. Bolton and 2 children, Mr. Bayliss, Messrs. Cunningham, Bering, Burns, Johnstone, Geo. Atkins, James Chines, Messrs. Howard, McLeod, Lamphier, McKay, Ritchie, Brown, Mrs. Roberts and two children, Mr. Gilpen and son, Messrs. Worlow, Thompson, Capt. Burgess and lady, Rains, Pardes, Sharpley, Delmmough, Kelly, Kirkpatrick, Green, Glover, Marklow, Lloyd, Marklow, Rosewell, Hill, Corbett, Tillotson, Gregson, Dawson, Portras, Kay, Doherty, Owen Parks, Bourne, Aikman, McFarlane, Phillips, Parks, Sigmast, Greggon, Fuller, Lawrence, McPherson, Gallon, Campbell, Wilson, Master Ker, Messrs. Santollo, McKenzie Santollo, Stansbury, Bannerman Tatu, Cremore, Phillon Hamilton, Newton Howard, Smith, Henry, Thomas, Crockwell, Wilson, Coffin, Felin Hallin, Anderson, Broome, Glechill, Murray and lady Mrs. Elleo [illegible] and infant; Messrs. Beard, Borcock and wife, Hancock, Chatworth, Davis, Mrs. Davis and child, Johnstone, Burgrave, Allan, Toone, Hardy, Robitville, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Richmond, Master Scrivener, Messrs. Welsh, Gibson, La sing.

In steerage from Aspinwall and California—J. Gibson, J. Kungeismith, D. Bennett, J. H. Meosance, W. Webster, boy and two children, A. M. Harrison, Geo. Stevens, J. Versio and lady, E. F. Stevens, H. Shankland, J. Aller, S. Aller, J. Schroeder, H. Schendell, Dr. Wells, S. G. Merrill, Lieut. Ives, Dr. Kennedy, Lieut. Duncan A. H. Hutton, A. H. Campbell, H. Campbell, Mr. Mullin, C. E. Parks, Capt. McClelland, Mr. Starling, Dr. King and family, Capt. Gillespie, M. S. Austin and lady, Mr. Fitch, Mrs. Hamilton and child, Mrs. Finskney, Mrs. Murrill and child, H. Work, J. Work, M. Work, J. Hewes, E. Maddocks, S. Sparhawk, J. Winzer, L. Buum, N. Cohen, J. Stergur, Mrs. J. G. Jackson and two children, M. Simpson, P. C. Bailey, L. Ludekins, Lieut. Roy, Mrs. Hockey and child, Miss Wheeler, B. Hockley, D. B. Hockley, J. Cunningham, J. Salisbury and lady, C. Gatter, T. Dot Gatter, Brio-mont, Mr. Heald, F. Crocker, S. A. Eaton, J. M. Cory, Mr. Benny, E. Rufus, R. H. Perry, lady and child, R. C. Perry and servant, H. A. Boedic, M. Baker and lady, Mr. Riddle lady, child and servant, Mr. Warder, E. W. Gemin, J. Stead, A. H. Butler, C. Buckman, Capt. Gastels, J. Henriques, D. R. Gowdy, W. Lumpman, W. McKenzie and lady, Major Sheldon, R. Trembly, Mr. Sprague, W. Filco's messenger, M. F. Cordova, G. H. Davis, the Ronsset Family, M. Salander, M. Pompee and lady, Dr. Reverend and family, Dr. Dorance, A. S. Center, H. Sewell and family, J. Fellows, Dr. Bronson and family, D. Maican, J. W. Gregory, J. A. Ward, J. McBrury, A. Conio, J. Salinero, Mr. Gordon, Rev. J. Fletcher and family, J. S. Soderick, John King, C. H. Richardson, M. Grant, J. W. Willard, mail agent, George Bumis, M. Wheeden, Mrs. Rodrigoez, Mrs. Rogers and family, Rev. F. Tyrno and family, A. Phillipson, M. Miller and lady, Dr. J. Dick, and 66 in second Cabin, and 410 in steerage—in all, 647 passengers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Shufeldt, Mobile, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships Fanshee, Wingate, Baltimore, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Ocean Queen, Hill, New-Orleans, J. Atkins & Co.; A. Galvin, Salter, Apalachicola, A. G. Benson; Electric, Gatos, Antwerp, W. F. Smith; Haidee, Tillinghast, Melbourne, Muller & Lord; Stag Hound, Behm San Francisco, John Ogden; David Crockett, Schenck, Liverpool, Evenitt & Brown; New-York, Thompson, Havre.

Arrived.

Steamship Northern Light, Churchill, San Juan del Norte, with $1,110,000 in specie, and 552 passengers to C. Morgan.

Steamship Illinois, Chatfield, Aspinwall 7 da. 17 hours, with gold dust and 615 passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 36 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Steamship James Adger, S. Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Rebecca, (Brem.,) Kasshohn, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 58 passengers to Bruchard & Buck. Has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Ship Allins, (of Baltimore,) Gregory, Callao 108 ds., with guano to A. G. Benson. Has been 7 ds. N. of Cape Hanoy.

Bark Elisfieth, (Old.) Schwe.chel. Antwerp 42 ds., with mdse and 114 passengers to Rushmuiler and Loescher. From 9th to 11th inst., from lat. 45, lon. 46, to lat. 43 50, saw a large number of icebergs and field ice.

BELOW—2 ships, 1 bark, and 1 brig.

WIND—Sunrise, N. N. W.; meridian, S. E.; sunset, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, Shufeldt, for Havana and Mobile; ships Oswego, Williams, for New-Orleans; Catherine Andrews, for Charleston.

By Sandy Hook Printing Telegraph.

THE H

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 814. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...ED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One ... will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. ... sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the ... TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A ... LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published ... SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two ... per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, ... for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; ... paper in no case continued beyond the time for ... payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, ... mail one year, is as follows:

... the County.....Free.
... the State.....13 cents.
... the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

... NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight ..., made up expressly for circulation in *California, ... and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news ... interest to readers in those sections of the country, is ... on the departure of every Mail steamer. ... cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The Kentucky Murder Case.

Trial of Matt. F. Ward for the Murder of Professor Butler.

Full Report of the Testimony.

From the Louisville Courier.

HARDIN COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Kincheloe.

The Commonwealth vs. *Matt. F. Ward and R. J. Ward, Jr.*

The indictment in the first count charges M. F. WARD and R. J. WARD, Jr., with shooting, with malice aforethought, W. H. G. BUTLER, in the city of Louisville, on the 2d of November last, causing his death on the 3d of said month.

The second count charges MATT. F. WARD with the shooting, and R. J. WARD, Jr., with being accessory.

COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION.

ALFRED ALLEN, of Breckinridge, Prosecuting Attorney.
R. B. CARPENTER, Covington.
SYLVESTER HARRIS, of Elizabethtown.
T. W. GIBSON, Louisville.

CONNSEL PRESENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Frankfort.
Hon. JOHN L. HELM, of Hardin Cooety.
Hon. THOS. F. MARSHALL, of Woodford County.
Hon. GEO. A. CALDWELL, Louisville.
N. WOLFE, Louisville.
T. W. RILEY, Louisville.
C. G. WINTERSMITH, Elizabethtown.
J. W. HAYS, Elizabethtown.
R. B. HAYS, Elizabethtown.

FIRST DAY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

The case was called at 8½ o'clock this morning.

The Judge instructed the Sheriff, on account of the smallness of the Court-room and the great crowd, to admit no persons within the bar except those having privilege there. This included the officers of the Court, the members of the bar and the witnesses. All others to be excluded, without exception.

Mr. Allen, Prosecuting Attorney, moved that the Reporters for newspapers present be allowed seats within the bar.

The Judge said he had no notice that Reportere were present, except by seeing the tables.

Mr. Allen said there were several.

Gov. Helm said he had no objection to Reporters taking notes of the evidence and speeches, but he should object to the publication of those notes till the expiration of the trial. If publication was allowed, the proceedings of to-day would appear in the Louisville papers day after to-morrow, and would tend to prevent a fair and impartial trial by inflaming the public mind.

The Judge then said the Reporters would be admitted, on condition that they would not publish their reports till the close of the trial. If they did they should be proceeded against for contempt of Court.

The Reporters were then given seats.

The defendants were then conducted into the Courts, attended by their relations, who were deeply affected, weeping audibly, which produced a corresponding sensation on the prisoners and on the audience. Matt. F. Ward was evidently suffering severely from rheumatism, and walked with a crutch.

Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Carpenter, were presented to the Court, and were qualified by taking the usual oath, that they would support the Constitution, and that since the formation of the new Constitution, they had been engaged in no duel, either as principals or seconds, or in any character whatever.

The counsel on both sides announced their readiness for the trial.

Mr. Helm asked for a severance of the parties in this trial.

The Judge said that it had been the practice on this circuit to allow a severance when asked; and it had also been the practice to allow the Commonwealth's Attorney to select the prisoner first to be tried, and he asked Mr. Allen which prisoner he would select.

Mr. Allen said he should select the principal, Matt. F. Ward.

The counsel for the defence waived the reading of the indictment, and said that the defendant pleaded not guilty.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the Jury. Fifteen jurymen were then called in succession, and promptly answered that they had formed and expressed opinions in the case, and were as promptly set aside.

In calling the remaining nine of the regular paunel, five were found who had expressed no opinion, and they were admitted without a question from the counsel for the defence.

Seven men were then summoned, and one of them admitted. Then six more were summoned, and one of them admitted—one being objected to by the defence. Then five more, and one of them admitted. Then four, and one of them admitted. Then three, and all set aside. Then three more, and all of them set asida also. Then three more again, and they in turn all set aside, and one being objected to by the defence. Then three more, and one of them admitted. Then two more, and both admitted. This filled the pannel. The names of the Jury are as follows:

Green Walker,	R. McIntire,	Asa Buckles,
E. M. Yates,	John Young,	W. Edson,
James Crutcher,	Thos. Thurston,	Abra'm Neighbore,
Geo. Stump,	J. C. Chenowith,	Richard Pierce.

(The counsel for the prosecution asked no question except whether the jurors had formed an opinion, and objected to none who had not. The counsel for the defence objected to no one who would say positively he had formed no opinion. Most of those who had formed an opinion said they had done so from rumor. Two or three said they had read the publication in the *Courier*. One man said he had read it, but did not believe it.)

The indictment was then read to the Jury.

The Judge then addressed them as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The defendant, Matt. F. Ward, has been arraigned, and has entered a plea of not guilty, offering himself upon God and this country for trial. You are to try him according to your oaths upon the indictment. If you find him guilty, you will say so, and no more. If you find him not guilty, you will say so, and no more. In case the killing shall be proved to have been under the influence of passion, you can find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and will say so. Should it be proved that the act was done in self-defence, it is not an act of voluntary manslaughter, and you will find him not guilty.

Mr. Wolfe asked Mr. Allen for a list of witnesses for the prosecution. Mr. Allen asked for a list of witnesses for the defence, in return, or he could not give one for the prosecution.

Mr. Allen said he presumed the object in asking for the list was to have them all excluded but the one on the stand. He thought that he should also have a list of the witnesses for the prosecution, to make a similar motion. It was as fair on one side as the other. He asked Mr. Wolfe if he made that motion.

Mr. Wolfe said he certainly should make a motion to have all the witnesses for the prosecution excluded, but they are testifying.

Mr. Allen said he should then make a motion to have all the witnesses for the defence excluded during the whole examination. A witness for the defence might be prompted as easily by hearing the evidence for the prosecution as by hearing a witness for the defence. All he wanted was a fair and impartial examination, and he expected to get that, from the well known character of the gentlemen engaged in the defence.

Mr. Wolfe said he had heard such a motion as that of Mr. Allen made three times in his practice of 13 years, and it was always promptly ruled out. The motion was founded on the principle of the universal depravity of human nature, that there was no goodness left. He hoped the Court would overrule it.

The Judge said the question mooted was founded in the practice of the Courts. The principle was that each witness should testify from his own personal memory, and not from the promptings of other witnesses. It was not founded in the depravity of human nature. This principle was as applicable to the witnesses on one side as the other. He should therefore rule that the defence must furnish a list of his witnesses, and that they should be excluded. This rule would apply to the principal witnesses on each side, but would not be rigidly applied on witnesses in minor points.

Mr. Wolfe said that it would take some time to make out the list; and

Mr. Crittenden suggested that the Court adjourn till after dinner, which was granted; and the Court adjourned.

(The Jury were committed to the Sheriff with instructions to converse with no one on any subject, and the Sheriff was instructed to procure a room where they could eat and sleep together.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Allen stated that among the list of witnesses furnished by the defence, were the names of Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Ward, the parents of the defendants. There was no wish on the part of the prosecution to exclude them; neither did they wish to exclude witnesses summoned to prove character only. By general consent, the physicians summoned were permitted to remain.

Four male witnesses for the prosecution were then called and sworn, and instructed to remain outside of the Court house till called.

Two male witnesses for the defence were also called, sworn, and similarly instructed.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Edward W. Knight, called—Was present at the school-room of Prof. Butler on the second day of November last; was in Mr. Sturgis' recitation room, and saw Matt. F. Ward, Robert J. Ward, Jr., and Wm. Ward enter the gate from the street into the school-house yard; this was about 10 o'clock; at about 9½ o'clock, a negro of Mr. Ward's had called and left wnrd for the books of the Ward boys to be sent home; had heard some threats from these boys the day previous, which made him expect some trouble the moment he saw the Wards come into the gate; he immediately went to the door opening into the large school room; the other boys followed, but were immediately called back by Mr. Sturgis, assistant teacher.

(A plan of the school-house was here exhibited to the jury and court. The main school-room was entered by a hall, on each side of which was a small recitation room, the doors of which opened into the main school-room, not into the hall or passage between them. Mr. Butler's room was on the right and Mr. Sturgis' on the left of the passage.)

When I got to the recitation room door, the Wards had come in through the passage, and were in the main school-room; Matt. Ward said, I have a little matter to settle with you; which is the most to blame, the little contemptible puppy who begged chestnuts and then lied about it, or the boy who let him have them; Mr. Butler asked Ward to go into his room and he would explain the affair; Mr. Ward said, No, here is the place to answer the question; Mr. Butler refused to answer without an explanation; Mr. Ward then said, why did you call my brother William a liar? Mr. Butler said he was not disposed to answer the question without an explanation; Mr. Ward said, you are a d—d liar and a d—d scoundrel; Mr. Ward then made a motion as if striking at Butler, who called back a little; Butler then raised his arm and moved towards Ward; Ward drew his hand from his pocket, presented a pistol to Butler's left breast and fired; Butler dropped immediately, exclaiming, Oh, my wife and child! My God! I'm dead! Matt. then drew another pistol, and Robert J. Ward drew a knife; Mr. Sturgis came out of his recitation room, and Robert said, come on, I'm ready; Mr. Sturgis retreated to his room, and soon came ont again, and Robert advanced towards him with the knife, and Mr. Sturgis run back into his room and made his absence ont of the window.

During the conversation between Ward and Butler, Ward spoke loud and Butler low; there was no person present except the scholars and Mr. Sturgis; the pistol seemed to atick in the wound, and Mr. Butler knocked it out after he got up; Mr. Butler stepped into Mr. Sturgis' room, and finding nobody there came ont and passed ont of the school-room; I took his arm as he went ont; three or four of the boys went with us; Mr. Butler walked about a square, when he asked to lay down; we took him up and carried him into Col. Harney's; saw no man there till Dr. Thompson came; another gentleman was there just as the Dr. came; have seen him since, once, and should know him if I saw him again.

Cross-examined—Resides in Louisville, on Market-street; was a student in Mr. Butler's school at the time of the affair; don't know whether there was a class in Butler's room or not; did not tell Dr. Caspari that at the time of the shooting I was off looking for a pair of tongs or a poker; told him I wished to have no conversation on the subject; may have answered some simple questions he asked; there were several boys in the algebra class in Mr. Sturgis' room; can remember only one; Robert Trimble had been in the school two months; there were some forty boys in the school; When I first saw Ward his back was towards me; passed along so as to get a side view of the parties; did not hear Mr. Butler ask Ward to come into his room; when Ward asked Butler why he called William a liar, didn't hear the reply distinctly, but heard Butler say, I am not disposed; don't know what the rest of the sentence was; when Ward called Mr. Butler a d—d liar, then Ward's arm came down and Butler started back as if struck; he then sprang towards Ward, and laid his right hand on Ward's shoulder firmly, but didn't crush Ward to the floor, or anything like it; Butler did not strike Ward after he shot, but fell instantly; heard nothing about the whipping of William during the conversation.

To Mr. Wolfe—Don't know the length of the house—it is from 50 to 70 feet.

Mr. Wolfe asked several questions, developing nothing new.

The Court decided that one lawyer was sufficient to cross-examine a young witness, and, hereafter, that must be the rule.

Direct examination resumed—I am 16 years old; never testified before.

Mr. Carpenter asked several questions, going over the same ground as in the first examination.

Mr Marshall—I wish to know if there is any limit at which this examination is to stop. The Court had just decided one good point against our side, for which I am glad—viz.: that there should be but one lawyer in the cross-examination of one witness. I now wish another point decided. No new matter had been developed in the cross-examination, and yet the counsel for the prosecution were re-examining the witness—thus having the last lick at the Jury. The defence would have to cross-examine again, and thus the trial would be interminable. The boy would not live long enough for them all to get thorugh.

Mr. Carpenter—I am aiming for no last lick. I am disposed to conduct this case on high and honorable principle. We wished only to get the evidence fairly before the Jury, and that we intend to do.

Mr. Marshall—I merely wished the old rule applied. I do not suppose that the gentlemen, by his gratuitous boast of honorable principles, means any reflection on the opposing counsel, but he might have saved his self-advertisement till he was impeached.

Mr. Carpenter—I meant no dishonorable reflection. The gentleman had insinuated that we are aiming at the last word, and in disclaiming it, it was not my object to reflect on him.

Mr. Marshall—Then what was your object?

The Judge said he was very sorry to see so much excitement so early in the trial, and hoped there would be no exhibition of it hereafter. As to the point of law raised, the practice was that one direct and one cross-examination should be the limit. But if new matter was elicited, or points confused, a further examination might be had.

The witness then, in reply to Mr. Carpenter, said he thought Ward struck Butler first, because Butler stepped back.

To Mr. Wolfe—If Ward struck Butler, it was with his left hand.

To Mr. Carpenter—When Butler sprang towards Ward, he only stepped forward one step; Butler's right hand was crippled; could not close or open it, the fingers being about half shut; could not write with it; when Ward said he wanted to see Butler, Butler stepped towards his room, as if asking him in.

To Mr. Coldwell—Have had no conversation with Mr. Sturgis on the subject; heard Ward say plainly, "This is the place to settle it."

Wm. W. Worthington, called—Was in the school-room of Prof. Butler on Nov. 2 last; was there when the Wards came; saw Wm. Ward come in and get the seat he formerly occupied; looked to the door; saw Matt. and Robert Ward there; saw Mr. Butler coming out of his room; heard Ward ask Butler which was the most to be despised,—the contemptible puppy who begs chestnuts and then lies about it, or my brother William? Mr. Butler said, "If you will walk into the next room, I can explain the matter satisfactorily;" Matt. Ward said something like this, "I did not come for an explantion;" next I heard Matt. F. Ward say, "If you will not answer that, answer this: why did you call my brother William a liar?" Butler said "I cannot answer that unless I am allowed to explain;" this is all I heard of the conversation; next I heard a light stamping of the feet, and looked round; the pistol fired and Butler was falling; Matt was just in the door, as soon as Butler fell I left the room, and when I returned the elder boys were taking Butler home.

Cross-examination by Mr Marshall—Was 18 last July; live in Louisville; am son of Samuel Worthington; father formerly lived in Mississippi; the school room is 50 feet across; Butler spoke low; heard him say, "If you will walk into this room I will explain;" to Ward's second question he said, "I cannot answer unless you allow me to explain;" had not told his mother he knew nothing about this; had told her he neither saw the stamping or shooting; when he was in the yard there were several boys with him; cannot tell their names; knew Mr. Allen from Mississippi; do not remember seeing him in the yard at the time of this affair.

Mr. Marshall—Did not Mr. Allen shake hands with you, and did not the boys, one and all, shout out and tell Mr. Allen that Butler struck Ward first?

(Objected to by the prosecution.)

Mr. Marshall—I have a right to ask questions in the cross examination to test this boy's veracity and memory. He had testified positively that he heard Mr. Butler say certain things. Now the fact involved in this question can be proved. The witness says he knows nothing about it. I have a right to ask the question to show he was so badly frightened, or was so unreliable that no dependence could be placed in his testimony. He did not wish to use the expressions of these boys as evidence that Butler did strike Ward first. He wished to introduce it merely to test the boy's reliability, and the Court would instruct the Jury to give credence for that purpose only.

Mr. Allen still objected to the question, and the Court ruled it out in that form.

Mr. Marshall—Did not Mr. Allen enter the yard and ask how this happened?

Witness—I have no recollection of it.

Mr. Carpenter—Have you ever attended a Sabbath-school?

Witness—Not much.

Mr. Marshall—Do you wish to prove tha boy an infidel, or that his religious education has been neglected? If so, we admit it.

Mr. Carpenter—This is hardly the place for theatrical performances.

Mr. Marshall—There are many kinds of theatres in the world, and you have acted a part on some not very enviable.

Mr. Carpenter—So have you.

After some farther sparring, the Court directed the case to proceed.

James S. Pirtle called—Am thirteen years old; son of Judge Pirtle; was present in Butler's school-room on 2d November when the Wards came in; Matt Ward wished to see Mr. Butler; he was sent for and came out; could not exactly remember the first of their conversation; it was something about ideas of justice; Mr. Ward asked which was the worst, the contemptible puppy, &c.; Butler said if he wished an explanation, he would give it; did not hear much more till Ward said, "Whoever calls my brother a liar is a liar himself," and immediately heard the shot, and Butler fell; I ran behind some of the black boards; afterwards came out and saw Robert Ward come in and pick up a pistol; did not see Mr. Butler whip William Ward the day before, as that was done in the small room.

Cross-examined—In conversing with Ward, Butler spoke in his ordinary tone; heard Ward ask, which is the worst, the contemptible puppy, &c.; heard Butler say, if you wish to know the circumstances, I will explain; did not hear Ward's reply; saw Butler leaning with his arms stretched out towards Ward; did not tell a boy called Judt that Butler struck Ward; did not tell Mr. Speed that I knew nothing about this; remained in school-yard five or ten minutes after the shooting; saw two gentlemen come in and talk with the boys about it; don't know what questions they asked; don't remember any boy there except John Goddard; did not tell these gentlemen that Butler struck first.

Minor Pope called—Am 17 years old; son of W. H. Pope, of Louisville; was in Butler's school when the Wards called; they inquired for Mr. Butler; I went and told Butler that two gentlemen wished to see him. He came out and said, "Good morning, Mr. Ward." Ward replied, and said, "I have a matter to settle with you." Butler said, "Step into my room." Ward said, "No, Sir, here is the place; answer my question, why did you call my brother a liar?" Do not remember the exact words of Butler's reply; two or three remarks passed between them; I continued writing a German exercise; looked up again, and saw Ward have a pistol, and he fired it; Butler fell, crying, "My poor wife and child!" Robert ran around with a knife, crying, "Stand off!" As the pistol was fired, Butler raised his hand; Ward, when he came in, had his right hand in his pantaloons pocket, and while talking, made gesticulations with his left.

Cross-examined—Sat at the third desk from the aisle; could not see Ward without turning; did not pay particular attention to what they said, as I continued my exercise; Ward was excited, talked in a high tone, made gesticulations with his left hand; do not know where his hat was; his right hand was in his breechee pocket.

To Mr. Crittenden—When Ward said, I want an answer to my question in this place, I do not remember what reply Butler made; do not remember what kind of a coat Ward had on; it might be a sack-coat bottoned clear down; his coat was a little raised as he had his hand in his breeches pocket.

To Mr. Coldwell—Ward made gesticulations only when asking questions; Butler raised his arm just as the pistol fired; do not know whether he got his hand on Ward or not; he did not press Ward back toward the door; a number of boys were in Butler's room when I called him; after the shooting I was at the front gate with a number of boys; don't remember who they were; did not see two gentlemen come up and inquire about the matter; stood at the gate but a few moments, as I went for Dr. Thompson; left several boys at the gate; Butler sprang forward, motioning with one arm; do not think I said at the examining trial that Ward gestured with his right hand; may have said so without intending to; never said that Butler struck Ward first.

George W. Crawford called—Reside in Louisville; am Major Crawford's son; am 17 years old; was present in Butler's school room when the Wards came in; Ward asked which was the worst, the little contemptible puppy who begs chestnuts and than lies about it, or my brother William who gave them to him? Butler said if he would walk into the next room he would give him an explanation; Ward said he wanted an answer there; Butler said that was no place; if he would come into the next room he would answer; Ward then asked, why he called his brother William a liar? Butler said something I did not hear; Ward said something in reply I did not hear; saw Mr. Ward advancing towards Butler; the pistol was fired; Butler with his left hand was catching at Ward's right hand, and laid his right hand on Ward's left shoulder; my back was towards the parties, till I turned and saw Ward advancing towards Butler; did not see the pistol till it was discharged; saw no striking on either side; had a side view of both parties; saw Butler get up and start for Sturgus's room; I think Ward had his hat in his left hand; he was gesticulating with it.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, April 19.

John A. Campbell called—Resides about seventeen miles from Frankfort; boards in Louisville; going to school to Mr. Sturgus; was in Butler's school-room when the Wards came in, and went for Butler; Butler came, and said good morning; Matt. F. Ward said, "Which do you think the worst, the contemptible puppy who begs chestnuts, and then lies, or my brother?" did not hear Butler's reply; he spoke very low; then I heard Matt. Ward say, "Then if you will not answer that, answer this: Why did you call my brother a liar?" just heard Butler say, "Well, Mr. Ward;" then, thinking there would be a scuffle, I turned and looked for the tongs; before I got them, the pistol was fired, and Butler fell, exclaiming, "I'm shot—my wife—my child;" heard Matt. Ward call Butler a d—d liar, just before the pistol fired; before that, saw Ward make a start or motion; think Butler made a motion towards Ward, as Ward made the motion towards him; saw nothing like a blow on either side; Butler's back was towards me; assisted in taking Mr. Butler to Mr. Harney's; five or six boys were with me; no one assisted but boys.

Cross-examined—After Butler fell, it was five minutes before we took him home; we carried him in our arms from the corner of Chestnut and Second; he had walked to that point; carried him ninety or one hondred yards; he had walked about the same distance; do not know whether we met anybody or not; when the pistol was fired, the boys all run ont; I tried to get them back; then returned; was absent a minute; Butler had gone; went out; come back and got my hat; saw Robert coming out with a pistol; when I came back first time do not know where Butler was; I staid there a minute or two; went into Sturgus's room; saw Butler stagger into Sturgus's room a minute after he was shot; Butler was not gone when I returned the first time; when I came for my hat he was; I had just come ont of Butler's room, and ha had called a class, or was preparing to receive another; do not know whether it was called or not; it could have gone in and I not noticed it; did not hear Butler's reply to Ward either time, except just, "Well, Mr. Ward," in a reasoning tone; Mr. Butler was seven feet from me when conversing with Ward; he spoke very low; after Butler's second reply, Ward said, "You are a d—d liar;" then I expected a scuffle, and turned to get the tongs; did not see Ward move, but heard him move his feet; could not tell whether he moved forward or back; saw Butler make a move, twisting his body; saw Bob standing by, and thought if Butler whipped Matt. I would keep Bob off; I thought he would come in with a knife, and I would do the best to keep him off; of course, after Matt. called Butler a liar, I knew he would not stand that; and there would be a scuffle; do not know whether Butler's arm was up or not; I expected he would fight; there was a motion on the part of Butler, as if he was going to resist the insult; he might have whipped Matt.; never saw Matt. before; he looked healthy and vigorous then, not feeble, as he does now.

Direct examination resumed—The pistol was fired just as Butler moved; I formed my expectation of a fight from what I should have done under similar circumstances; I never saw Butler fight.

Mr. Carpenter—Did you ever know Mr. Butler to have any trouble with anybody?

Mr. Marshall—I object to this. Mr. Butler's character is not in controversy. I admit he was a peaceable, amiable man, and nobody regrets his death more than the party on trial.

The Court said, as Mr. Marshall had asked questions drawing out this fact, the prosecution had a right to rebut its effect, but since the admission of Mr. Marshall, there was no occasion to press the question.

Mr. Marshall said the matter was first brought out in the direct examination; he was not responsible for its introduction.

Mr. Carpenter said, as the fact was admitted, the question would not be pressed.

Cross-examined—Was on the right side of the aisle as you go in; the Wards came into the room and inquired for Mr. Butler; did not turn round; there was a boy in the room, or rather there were boys in the room; the reason I didn't hear all the conversation was, there was some noise in the room; did not hear the d—n lie; heard footsteps which sounded as though one person was moving; expected a trouble when Ward advanced; Ward spoke loud, but the wind prevented my hearing; there was no clinching; Butler laid his hand on Ward's shoulder; after the shot I went into the back yard, stood ten minutes, came back, and Butler had gone home; when I was in the back yard some boys were there; do not remember whether any boys were in he front yard or not; did not stay there any time; did not see two gentlemen come up to the yard and inquire what was the matter.

A. B. Zenzinger called—Reside in Louisville; am 17 years old; was present at Butler's school-room when this affair occurred; a servant had previously called for Wm. Ward and his books; was in Sturgus' recitation room, and heard loud talking in the school-room; went to the door and was called back; soon heard the report of a pistol; ran to the door and saw Bob swinging a knife; Butler had been lifted up by the boys; did not see Matt. F. Ward after the shot.

Cross-examined—Did not see Butler in the house after the shot; went into Sturgus' room, and I jumped out of the window; Butler was not brought into Sturgus' room when I was there; after I was on the street saw the boys taking Butler home; can't tell how long it was after the shot; was not in the front yard any time after the shot.

Direct examination resumed—I was in the main school-room three or four minutes after the shooting; did not see Butler, but understood that he was near the door.

Wm. H. Fagon called—Am 18 years old; reside in Louisville; am Thos. Fagan's son; I was present at the school-room; was in Sturgus' room; heard the boys say that the two Wards were in the other room; started to the door, came back, and soon heard the report of the pistol; run in, saw Butler on the floor, and Bob Ward swinging a knife; run back and jumped out of the window; in three minutes saw Butler coming down the steps, assisted by Knight; I took hold and helped him to Mr. Harney's and laid him on the floor; several of the boys assisted.

Cross-examined—Between the steps and Mr. Harney's Butler fell and I caught him; we carried him then all the way; I stayed there till the doctore came; then went back to the school-room; was at Harney's but a short time; do not remember meeting any boys; somebody stepped on the pavement and inquired what was the matter.

Davis M. Buckner called—Am 13 years old; am son of Doctor Buchnar; reside in Louisville in Summer and Mississippi in Winter; was present in Butler's school-room on the 2d of November; Ward came and asked for Butler; I was in Butler's recitation room; Butler went out; heard loud talking; heard no words, but as I went to the door saw Matt. Ward shoot; I was in the Mental Arithmetic class; it had been called in; I jumped out of the window; saw Mr. Butler come down the steps, aided by the boys; waited five minutes before Butler came out.

Cross-examined—Saw Ward shoot and Butler stagger; do not know whether the pistol touched Butler or not; it was a very short pistol; heard no scuffling; staid in the front yard till Butler came out of the house; he went out of the yard before me; I followed and saw Mr. Sturgus going after the doctor; I went for Dr. Smith and then went home; Butler staggered towards Sturgus's room before he fell; do not know whether they had hold of each other or not; did not see him fall; as soon as the pistol fired Butler staggered and I run.

Henry C. Johnson called—Am 15 years old; live in Louisville; was present when this affair occurred; was in Butler's recitation room; Minor Pope came in and said Mr. Ward wanted to see Mr. Butler; Butler went out; heard loud talking; saw Wm. Ward and went to speak to him; could see Mr. Butler and Ward where we stood; saw the pistol fired and Butler fell towards Sturgus's room; I run back through the recitation room and jumped out of the window; in a few minutes Butler came out with one or two boys with him; I took hold of him and four of us carried him to Mr. Harney's; nobody helped us; there were some gentlemen at Mr. Harney's; there was a recess of five minutes every hour.

Cross-examined—Did not see the pistol fired; only heard; was at the examination trial; joined the party taking Butler home in the passage; he walked half way and then we carried him; did not hear a word of the conversation between the parties before the fire; they were talking loud, but I was talking with William; after the pistol fired I saw Mr. Butler on the floor; saw Mr. Sturgus come out of his room, and Bob start towards him with the knife; staid a minute or so after the shot before I run; do not know when Mr. Sturgus want out; never saw him again till I saw him on Second-street.

Direct Examination—Did not hear the conversation between the parties because I had an angry conversation with Wm. Ward.

The defence gave notice that they should call this witness again.

Joseph Benedict called—Am 14 years old; am the son of Capt. D. S. Benedict, of Louisville; was present when this affair occurred; I was standing at my seat; saw Ward come in and ask for Butler; he came out and spoke very politely; heard Matt. F. Ward ask which is the worst, the contemptible puppy who begs chestnuts and lies about it, or my brother who gave them; did not hear Butler's reply, and heard no more of the conversation; saw Butler put his hand on Ward's shoulder, and at the same time the pistol went off; Butler fell towards Sturgus' room; did not see Butler strike Ward; saw his right hand on Ward's shoulder; could not see his left; Ward, while conversing with Butler, had his hand in his pocket.

Cross-examined—Had seen the diagram present of the school-house before; was standing up waiting to speak to Mr. Butler; did not expect any difficulty till I saw Butler's hand on Ward's shoulder; knew he would not do that for nothing; I believe Butler pushed Ward back a little; Ward bent sideways; soon as I saw Bob with his knife out I went into the back yard; when I came back Butler had gone; stood at the front gate a little while; do not remember seeing two gentlemen come up and ask what is the matter; did not ever say that Butler struck Ward first.

Edward Quigley called—Am 17 years old; reside in Louisville; was present when this affair occurred; saw Ward come in and ask for Butler; Butler came out; Ward commenced talking very fast; was 20 feet from them and could not understand anything that was said; looked up and saw Butler's hand on Ward's shoulder, and Ward giving back; he was pressed back against the door; the door was open at all times; did not see Butler strike Ward; the shot was instantaneous on Butler's laying his hand on Ward's shoulder.

Cross-examined—The parties were about 8 feet from the door when Butler laid his hand on Ward's shoulder; he did not crush him down, but only pushed him back; did not see Ward strike Butler; was not looking on all the time; Ward leaned back, not sideways; it was not five minutes after Butler came out before the firing; I immediately went out of the window; I did not remain in the front yard; do not recollect two gentlemen coming there and inquiring about the matter; one man came; did not tell him that Butler struck Ward first; do not know whether that man made any inquiries or not; I was a good deal excited; do not remember hearing any of the boys tell this man that Butler struck Ward first.

Direct examination resumed—Should not know this man if I was to see him again; do not know Mr. Allen.

The Court here adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

William R. Redding called—Am 16 years old; reside in Louisville; was present at Butler's school-room when this affair occurred; was sitting at my seat; saw the Wards come in; they stood near the door and asked for Butler; Butler came out and spoke politely to him; Ward said something I did not hear; then he said, I come to see about this matter; Butler asked him to go into the next room; Ward said, No, here is the place; they then continued talking; I could only hear once in a while a word; heard Ward say liar; looked round and heard the pistol; saw Ward jerk his hand from Butler's breast, and Butler fell; I then went into the back room and soon came back; did not see Butler strike Ward at all; this occurred in Louisville in this State; he showed the same position, on the diagram, of the parties as the others, viz., just through the door in the large school-room; think Butler made a motion towards Ward, as Ward made the motion towards him; saw nothing like a blow on either side; Butler's back was towards me; assisted in taking Mr. Butler to Mr. Harney's; five or six boys were with me; no one assisted but boys.

Cross-examined—After Butler fell, it was five minutes before we took him home; we carried him in our arms from the corner of Chestnut and Second; he had walked to that point; carried him ninety or one hondred yards; he had walked about the same distance; do not know whether we met anybody or not; when the pistol was fired, the boys all run ont; I tried to get them back; then returned; was absent a minute; Butler had gone; went out; come back and got my hat; saw Robert coming out with a pistol; when I came back first time do not know where Butler was; I staid there a minute or two; went into Sturgus's room; saw Butler stagger into Sturgus's room a minute after he was shot; Butler was not gone when I returned the first time; when I came for my hat he was; I had just come ont of Butler's room, and ha had called a class, or was preparing to receive another; do not know whether it was called or not; it could have gone in and I not noticed it; did not hear Butler's reply to Ward either time, except just, "Well, Mr. Ward," in a reasoning tone; Mr. Butler was seven feet from me when conversing with Ward; he spoke very low; after Butler's second reply, Ward said, "You are a d—d liar;" then I expected a scuffle, and turned to get the tongs; did not see Ward move, but heard him move his feet; could not tell whether he moved forward or back; saw Butler make a move, twisting his body; saw Bob standing by, and thought if Butler whipped Matt. I would keep Bob off; I thought he would come in with a knife, and I would do the best to keep him off; of course, after Matt. called Butler a liar, I knew he would not stand that; and there would be a scuffle; do not know whether Butler's arm was up or not; I expected he would fight; there was a motion on the part of Butler, as if he was going to resist the insult; he might have whipped Matt.; never saw Matt. before; he looked healthy and vigorous then, not feeble, as he does now.

Direct examination resumed—The pistol was fired just as Butler moved; I formed my expectation of a fight from what I should have done under similar circumstances; I never saw Butler fight.

Mr. Carpenter—Did you ever know Mr. Butler to have any trouble with anybody?

Mr. Marshall—I object to this. Mr. Butler's character is not in controversy. I admit he was a peaceable, amiable man, and nobody regrets his death more than the party on trial.

The Court said, as Mr. Marshall had asked questions drawing out this fact, the prosecution had a right to rebut its effect, but since the admission of Mr. Marshall, there was no occasion to press the question.

Mr. Marshall said the matter was first brought out in the direct examination; he was not responsible for its introduction.

Mr. Carpenter said, as the fact was admitted, the question would not be pressed.

Cross-examined—Was on the right side of the aisle as you go in; the Wards came into the room and inquired for Mr. Butler; did not turn round; there was a boy in the room, or rather there were boys in the room; the reason I didn't hear all the conversation was, there was some noise in the room; did not hear the d—n lie; heard footsteps which sounded as though one person was moving; expected a trouble when Ward advanced; Ward spoke loud, but the wind prevented my hearing; there was no clinching; Butler laid his hand on Ward's shoulder; after the shot I went into the back yard, stood ten minutes, came back, and Butler had gone home; when I was in the back yard some boys were there; do not remember whether any boys were in he front yard or not; did not stay there any time; did not see two gentlemen come up to the yard and inquire what was the matter.

A. B. Zenzinger called—Reside in Louisville; am 17 years old; was present at Butler's school-room when this affair occurred; a servant had previously called for Wm. Ward and his books; was in Sturgus' recitation room, and heard loud talking in the school-room; went to the door and was called back; soon heard the report of a pistol; ran to the door and saw Bob swinging a knife; Butler had been lifted up by the boys; did not see Matt. F. Ward after the shot.

Cross-examined—Did not see Butler in the house after the shot; went into Sturgus' room, and I jumped out of the window; Butler was not brought into Sturgus' room when I was there; after I was on the street saw the boys taking Butler home; can't tell how long it was after the shot; was not in the front yard any time after the shot.

Direct examination resumed—I was in the main school-room three or four minutes after the shooting; did not see Butler, but understood that he was near the door.

Wm. H. Fagon called—Am 18 years old; reside in Louisville; am Thos. Fagan's son; I was present at the school-room; was in Sturgus' room; heard the boys say that the two Wards were in the other room; started to the door, came back, and soon heard the report of the pistol; run in, saw Butler on the floor, and Bob Ward swinging a knife; run back and jumped out of the window; in three minutes saw Butler coming down the steps, assisted by Knight; I took hold and helped him to Mr. Harney's and laid him on the floor; several of the boys assisted.

Cross-examined—Between the steps and Mr. Harney's Butler fell and I caught him; we carried him then all the way; I stayed there till the doctore came; then went back to the school-room; was at Harney's but a short time; do not remember meeting any boys; somebody stepped on the pavement and inquired what was the matter.

Davis M. Buckner called—Am 13 years old; am son of Doctor Buchnar; reside in Louisville in Summer and Mississippi in Winter; was present in Butler's school-room on the 2d of November; Ward came and asked for Butler; I was in Butler's recitation room; Butler went out; heard loud talking; heard no words, but as I went to the door saw Matt. Ward shoot; I was in the Mental Arithmetic class; it had been called in; I jumped out of the window; saw Mr. Butler come down the steps, aided by the boys; waited five minutes before Butler came out.

Cross-examined—Saw Ward shoot and Butler stagger; do not know whether the pistol touched Butler or not; it was a very short pistol; heard no scuffling; staid in the front yard till Butler came out of the house; he went out of the yard before me; I followed and saw Mr. Sturgus going after the doctor; I went for Dr. Smith and then went home; Butler staggered towards Sturgus's room before he fell; do not know whether they had hold of each other or not; did not see him fall; as soon as the pistol fired Butler staggered and I run.

Henry C. Johnson called—Am 15 years old; live in Louisville; was present when this affair occurred; was in Butler's recitation room; Minor Pope came in and said Mr. Ward wanted to see Mr. Butler; Butler went out; heard loud talking; saw Wm. Ward and went to speak to him; could see Mr. Butler and Ward where we stood; saw the pistol fired and Butler fell towards Sturgus's room; I run back through the recitation room and jumped out of the window; in a few minutes Butler came out with one or two boys with him; I took hold of him and four of us carried him to Mr. Harney's; nobody helped us; there were some gentlemen at Mr. Harney's; there was a recess of five minutes every hour.

Cross-examined—Did not see the pistol fired; only heard; was at the examination trial; joined the party taking Butler home in the passage; he walked half way and then we carried him; did not hear a word of the conversation between the parties before the fire; they were talking loud, but I was talking with William;

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of Coolies—The Gold Mining Business, Miscellaneous, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday April 16, 1854.

About the time of the sailing of the last steamer for New-York, the American clipper *Sea Witch* arrived here from China, with over seven hundred Coolies for the Panama Railroad. Trade in black slaves having met the condemnation of the civilized world, the era of copper-colored traffic has been inaugurated. The Coolie system is highly objectionable in every point of view. The main point, however, is in introducing a servile population into civilized countries, who have no chance to rise, and who are not only totally uneducated, but extremely vicious, for the vices of the Eastern nations are the quintessence of vice, which you might as well hope to eradicate as to eradicate the itch without brimstone and fumigation. To be sure, the argument is used that these men are very poor, very much oppressed and very miserable at home. But they can scarcely be less so here. They leave all that made existence endurable behind them, and must here dedicate their lives to sterile toil. They come on a contract to work eight years at only four dollars a month; they are allowed their food and clothing, and it may be asked "what more can they want?" They don't want *much* more, to be sure,—and long before the eight years shall have expired, they won't want that. Digging ten or twelve hours a day under a burning sun and in deluging rains will soon use poor John China up, and the buzzards are even now congratulating themselves upon the nice morsels to be added to their bill of fare. I believe that the Coolie system has been found generally to be a failure, and have no doubt it will prove so great a moral evil that enlightened nations will soon class it, as they do African slave-hunting, with pirney. Last Sunday great numbers of these Chinese came into town, and in every street might be seen some of them with partially filled bottles of bad liquor, slung by a handkerchief to a pole they carried on their shoulders, gazing at the women who were passing to and from church, or leering at them with their big, half-drunken moose-eyes; while others were buying or piteously begging for opium at the bar-rooms and apothecaries' shops. It is but justice to say, however, that the Superintendent who watched the effect of their Sunday-in-town will decline to allow them to honor us with another Sunday visit.

Gold hunting has assumed another singular phase. A few months since a report was carried to Australia from Callao, that large lumps of gold had been found on the Amazon and its tributaries; that a few, who had gone east of the Andes, had amassed in a few days astonishingly large fortunes, and representing that the mines were easy of access, being but a few days of pleasant travel from Lima, over excellent roads, and that provisions were plenteous and cheap in the new Dorado. The effect was instantaneous. Thousands who were doing well in Australia, began to think they were fools to stay in that country and dig like railroad laborers for fine particles of gold, when in Peru they could load an ass a day each with big nuggets of the root of all evil. The ship-masters, who thought it would be a fine thing to crowd their ships with passengers at $150 each for Callao instead of going to the Chinchas in ballast, fanned the flame, and at the last accounts, half the population of Australia were talking all day about the Amazon, and dreaming about it all night. Thirty ships were at once advertised for the promised land, and were filled almost as soon as advertised. The Americans, of whom there were a great many from our Eastern States in the Australien mines, and who, like all their countrymen, would scorn a lump of gold the size of the Hoosac Mountain if they knew there was one in the world as big as Mount Blanc, were particularly taken with the Munchausen tales they heard. But they really had some excuse for wishing a better field of operations. In Australia, miners are subject to a tax of thirty English shillings a month, and cannot carry on the least trade without a further tax of £50 a year. Besides, they say the laws generally there are so different to those they have lived under at home, that it is hard to get used to them; and above all, there is such an inveterate prejudice against them by the English portion of the people, that it is extremely disagreeable for them to live in the country at all. The ships with these adventurers are now dropping into Callao, and there the scales that blinded the eyes of the poor miner are found to be anything but scales of gold. He learns that there is indeed gold in some distant land, which might as well be the land of shadows, for all the chance he has of getting to it; that to reach the Amazon he must travel thirty or forty days over an almost desert country, wading swamps, climbing steep mountains, and swimming swift running waters, sleeping under Heaven's big blue blanket, and perchance waking in the morning to find his scalp dangling at the belt of some forest savage. He learns also, that he must move far away from any settlement, and even from any human habitation, and that there, gold is not bread, nor fish, nor flesh. He finds that the whole country over which he must pass is convulsed by revolution, and that per consequence, the land is filled with robbers. He foots up the column of evils, and finds a large balance against the poetry of the thing. He then counts the gold pieces in his deer-skin purse, and wends his way to the office of the British Steamship Company, buys his ticket for Panama, and from there for either California or to the Atlantic. The British steamer two weeks since, brought us over one hundred of them, about an equal number going each way, and the steamer which is expected on the 20th will be full.

Lieut. STRAIN, with two of his men, has arrived. When he got back to Yavisa, where he left his main party, he found that they, in despair of his return, had started for the Atlantic. They took a vote to leave on the track all who might get sick, and in this way left six to die. Lieut. STRAIN found them seventeen days on their road and brought them back to the Pacific. His story will be an interesting one.

It is understood that the tax difficulties here are nearly arranged; the railway company in consideration of being put in full possession of Manzanillo, on which Aspinwall is built, agreeing to arrange all difficulties. The railroad is now progressing finely, and will undoubtedly be completed in six months.

The *Yankee Blade*, with 900 passengers, will sail on Monday evening. No new arrival of American vessels.

F. W. R.

Tragedy on Board the Yankee Blade.

Correspondence New-York Daily Times:

STEAMSHIP YANKEE BLADE,
HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 26, 1854.

We arrived in this harbor last evening, about 6 o'clock, after a pleasant passage of twenty-two days. The city is reported to be very healthy at present, there having been but two deaths of yellow fever this season. There are, at present, no American men-of-war in this port, the whole squadron having sailed a few days since for the La Plata, on a cruise. Provisions are very high. Coffee is said to be unusually high. There are but few American vessels in port, and trade seems rather dull. Our ship was the scene of a violent tragedy during the trip, which created for a while among us, considerable excitement, the circumstances of which are as follows: The parties concerned were EDWARD HUNTINGTON AVERY, a young man about 26 years of age, and a young woman, SUSANNA RUESELL, both from Worcester, Mass. It would appear that AVERY became acquainted with the girl about three months before this ship sailed for San Francisco, in a house of ill-fame in Worcester. He was there working in one of the armories, being a gunsmith by trade. He says that, from the time he became acquainted with her, he became extremely attached to her. She requested him to take her to California with him, which request he acceeded to, and they came to New-York as man and wife, under the assumed name of Mr. and Mrs. CHASE. They put up for a while at the St. Louis, under that name, then they went to board in Mrs. FITZGERALD'S, in Oliver-street. In the meantime he engaged passage for her as his sister, agreeing with the Captain to work his own. She, it would appear, began a flirtation with some of the passengers on board, which aroused in his mind a feeling of jealousy, that maddened his brain, and, though he talked sensible enough upon general topics, the wandering of his eye and the apparent gloomy state of his mind indicated a species of monomania. On the day of the murder this state of feeling was more evident, until about 7½ o'clock, when he called her on deck, and after a few words had passed between them, he plunged a bowie-knife in her shoulder, just above the right breast, breaking the clavicle, severing the ephemeral artery, and passing through her back. She died in a few minutes after being stabbed. He, immediately after committing the deed, endeavored to destroy his own life; he snapped a pistol twice at his breast—failing in that, he took a razor from his pocket, and cut a large gash on the side of his own throat, nearly severing the jugular vein. The doctor, however, stitched that up, and he is now recovering. He will be delivered over here to the American Consul, to be sent home for trial. I shall send this letter to-morrow—if anything new should turn up, I will communicate again.

Yours, JULIAN.

FROM JAMAICA.

Political and General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

A memorial was in contemplation to be presented to the Governor for the purpose of suspending the functions of our local Legislature, and suggesting the necessity of imperial intervention for the redress of grievances under which the Island labors from the apathy of the Assembly. In my last correspondence I clearly foresaw the consequences that were likely to have resulted. It would, however, seem that in consequence of this agitation on the part of the merchants and others interested in the welfare of the Island, the attendance of members has greatly improved, in all probability the presentation of the memorial will be abandoned; and the House concludes its labors with credit to themselves and benefit to the public at large.

The Council have, by a majority of one—seven members being present—resolved to pass the "Responsible Government bill," as amended by the House of Assembly. They declared themselves satisfied with the provision agreed to by the popular branch for an Judicial Establishment under the civil list. Sir HENRY BARKLY, with a promptness indicative of his individual satisfaction with the provision, so long the bone of contention between the upper and lower Houses, assented to the bill within half an hour after it had passed the Council. It is, however, doubtful how far this knotty point may be considered as finally settled. The Home Government may possibly reject the provision; but the Governor, in all likelihood, may exercise his influence in that quarter, and deem it expedient to urge the necessity of confirming the bill as it stands, *non constat* the Chief Justice, as one of the members in the minority, may make some effort to induce a contrary result.

The minority of the Council have entered their protest to the bill on fifteen special grounds. The majority assenting to the passing of the bill, have been actuated to confirm it by a desire, as they allege, of relieving the officials and the Island generally, from embarrassments under which they have been suffering in a peculiary point of view for the last twelve months.

The irregularity of the American Mail steamers from New-York *en route* to Navy Bay, in calling into this port, has been seriously complained of. Passengers and commercial men carrying on correspondence with individuals at the Isthmus and New-York, are greatly injured by the uncertainty that now prevails. Passengers by the steamers in question, are subjected to all the anaoyance and inconvenience attendant on a disregard to punctuality. Agents responsible for the faithful performance of the contracts of the mail company should take this matter into consideration. I know from personal experience, that a passage had been engaged on board one of this American mail steamers at New-York for Kingston direct, when at the eleventh hour, he was informed by the commander that a counter order had been advised, and that he intended to proceed to Navy Bay, thence to Kingston; a loss of six days to the party was the result, greatly to his damage, not only in a commercial point of view, but the mortification of laying at that port for three days and nights; such conduct is deserving of the severest reprobation. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the American mail steamers, if not more punctual, may be beaten out of these waters by an opposition line.

Honorable PHILIP LAWRENCE, Mayor of Kingston, tendered his resignation as member of the House of Assembly, it is surmised on account of offensive observations embodied in the memorial alluded to. The Governor issued his writ for the election of another representative, to take place on Thursday, the 13th, current. It is pretty generally understood that JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., of the firm of DAVIDSON, COLTHURST & Co., will be returned without opposition.

A Railway Extension bill, carrying the terminus to Saint Dorothy, (old harbor,) a distance of twelve miles from Kingston, passed the two branches of the Legislature, and was approved by the Governor. It is rumored that the Directors of the Railway Company have it in contemplation to to proceed further up some twenty or thirty miles in the interior. This measure will materially benefit Kingston and the agricultural interest throughout the island. It is the intention of the manager to commence operations with as little delay as possible.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in this city and the country on Saturday, the 1st instant, a few minutes after 5 o'clock P. M.; its duration was not longer than one could count ten, but the undulation was severe.

A comet was visible on Sunday, the 2d instant, for the first time, above the western horizon. It is described as of great magnitude, though sluggish in its movements, and has created some degree of novelty to the thousands of spectators who witnessed the phenomenon.

The weather is close and sultry. Planters are almost desponding, no rains having fallen for some weeks. We have had indications of that blessing; but the clouds have dissipated, almost as soon as they have gathered.

Cholera is on the wane; a few spasmodic cases have occurred, but not fatal in its effects.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Sonora Expedition—Letter from the Consul of France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 23, 1854.

J. NUGENT, *Esq., Editor of the Herald, San Francisco:*

SIR: In the *Herald* of this day, you return on a subject which you had already commented on at length in your issue on Thursday last, viz.: the departure of a few hundred French and German emigrants for Sonora. At the bottom of this expedition you see a culpable connivance of the Government of France with that of Mexico, to form, on the frontier of Sooora, a *cordon*, to resist the incursions of the North Americans, and you call upon General WOOL to arrest its departure.

If I have not rectified sooner, this interpretation of a simple occurrence, it is not from any want of a due regard for the opinion of the *Herald*, or of this community, but merely because of the impropriety there would be in a foreign Consul's embarking in newspaper discussions, or communicating with any other parties than the officers of the Government to which he is accredited. If I deviate from this rule in the present instance, my justification will, I trust, be found in the terms of courtesy with which you speak of me personally, while exercising your right as a publicist, to criticise my acts, and to my anxiety to tranquilize the readers of the *Herald* as to my intentions, personally, and those of my Government. Let me, then, assure you that I have embarked in no scheme to drain this State of its French population by transferring them to the Mexican frontier, with a view to their serving as a barrier against a North American invasion. The French population of California are, I am happy to say, quite contented, as a rule, with their lot. Their interests are identified with the interests of this State as agriculturists, bankers, merchants, artisans, and they are likely to remain, as heretofore, conspicuous for their love of order and their submission to the laws. It is quite true that a few of them, one hundred and forty, are now on board the British ship *Challenge*, which is about to leave for Guaymas; but these are merely exercising a right which they did not abdicate, I presume, on entering California—namely, that of going elsewhere to better their condition, should it so please them. With their going or staying I have nothing whatever to do, nor have I received a line of instructions thereon either from the Government at Paris or from the Legation of France at Mexico. Beyond the fact that the Government of France, as well as I, wish for the prosperity of all French citizens—those who leave this State, as those who remain therein—the matter possesses for us no interest whatever. I therefore beg leave to *contradict*, emphatically, the assertion that this expedition, which, by the way, is to comprise not three thousand French citizens, as you remark, but five hundred only, *has been got up in conformity with the instructions of the French Government, or that it has anything to do with the ulterior object which you have assigned to it.*

Allow me, Sir, in return for that continued good will you evince towards me, and on which I set no ordinary value, to submit, if it would not be more in keeping with the habitual conduct of the *Herald*, to avoid magnifying insignificant facts into matters of grave national import; or lending itself to the disseminating of rumors that betray a jealousy of humor, a littleness of spirit, foreign alike to the generous temperament of the American people and those liberal views which have won for the *Herald* so large a share of public favor. Nor can I refrain from contrasting with your leaders of this day the language of Mr. MASON, now Minister of the United States in Paris, who, on presenting his credentials to the Emperor of the French, thus expressed himself, in a tone honorable alike to himself and to the people in whose name he spoke: "My instructions desire me constantly to give my attention to maintain and to develop the interests and prosperity of both nations. I am happy to fulfil this duty in common with the Government and people of the United States. I can never forget that France was the active ally and friend of my country at the period of its weakness; and it was from France that the United States acquired, by an honorable treaty, the State of Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi."

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
DILLON, Consul de France.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Mr. DILLON, relying, doubtless, on the shockingly incorrect information by which he has been betrayed into this publication, represents that there are but 140 Frenchmen on board the *Challenge*, and that the entire expedition, so far from comprising 3,000 French citizens, consists of but 500. We are absolutely indignant at such a gross deception being put upon this excellent Consul,—a deception, too, so easy of exposure. The truth is, that in accordance with a contract signed on the 4th day of the present month, the *advance of the expedition was to consist of* 1,000 *men*, as will appear from the following translation of the original document, which is in the Spanish language:

[Translation.]

Contract between LUIS M. DEL VALLE, Mexican Consul in San Francisco, duly authorized by his Government, in accordance with the annexed extract of the instructions which he has to this end, on the first part, and EDWARD CAVALLIER and HECTOR CHANVITEAU on the second part, with the object of transporting amigrants to Guaymas, with the following clauses and conditions:

ARTICLE I. LUIS DEL VALLE, Mexican Consul, will obtain, from this to the 20th of the present month, *about one thousand men*, and Messrs. CAVALLIER and CHAUVITEAU will embark them for the port of Guaymas, providing at the same time for their maintenance aboard, which shall consist as follows:

Breakfast at 8 o'clock, to be composed of coffee, hard bread, and a stew of potatoes and meat.

Dinner at 1 o'clock, to be composed of a broth of rice or beans, meat and hard bread.

Supper at 6 o'clock, to be composed of tea, hard bread and beef.

ART. II. The price of passage of each man is ($40) forty-two dollars, which shall be paid to Messrs. Mr. CAVALLIER and HECTOR CHAUVITEAU, in drafts at fifteen days' sight, by the Mexican Consul, upon the Government, payable in Mexico.

ART. III. In case of non-fulfillment, and that the drafts be not accepted upon their presentation, or paid at maturity, they will be accepted by the liability of the Mexican Government, (the 40th of each person,) added to the total of the drafts, shall bear, as the fact, a monthly interest of 3 per cent, until the whole be paid.

ART. IV. If before the 5th of the month the Consul should present all the passengers, Messrs. CAVALLIER and CHAUVITEAU may transport them immediately; if, on the contrary, one of the contracting parties should delay this other party after the 26th of the month, he will be subject himself to pay an indemnity of $100 per day as damages.

The present contract has been made in sextuple, of which triplicates are for the Mexican Consul, and triplicates for Messrs. CAVALLIER and CHANVITEAU. The preceding contract is a copy corrected from the contract which we had concluded on the 4th of this month, and which document has been annulled and replaced by the present one in the Spanish language, it being distinctly understood that this contract, with its copies, is that which has full value, and that the first is annulled.—San Francisco, 4th March, 1854.

(Signed) LUIS DEL VALLE,
ED. CAVALLIER,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

Witness: N. P. LOWELLEN.
Witness: NICHOLAS LARCO.

Seal of the Mexican Consulate.

Paragraph 8 of the note of this Minister of State (Relaciones) of the 13th of February of the present year:

"And if is this port there should not be obtained sufficient capacity of vessels which may be necessary for the end referred to, you will so inform the authorities of some of our ports on the Pacific, in order that they may cause those of our national vessels to be engaged in this, advising by every opportunity this office.

(Signed) DEL VALLE.

What can be said of the misstatements made to the French Consul, and upon which in a spirit of too credulous frankness, in may be, but honorable nevertheless to his candid and confiding nature, he has based his letter? We now repeat, we have most convincing reason to believe that this draft of one thousand men is *but the advance of the expedition, and that the Mexican President has ordered the enlistment of three thousand*; and we venture to assert that if Mr. DEL VALLE'S secret instructions from his Government were made public, they would vindicate the accuracy of our information. So much for the numbers of the Expedition.

As to its object. It is not, as has been asserted, for the suppression of the Apaches—else Americans would not be excluded; nor is it a farming colony, designed to develop the agricultural resources of Sonora. Mr. DILLON does not say so, although he speaks of this expedition as "a few hundred French and German emigrants," and of their departure as a "simple occurrence." We beg to furnish the French Consul with the further information that these men are enrolled on the conditions, that their enlistment shall be for not less than one year; that they are enlisted *as volunteers subject to the laws and military ordinances of the Republic of Mexico*; that the soldiers shall receive the same pay and clothing as Mexican soldiers, and to the officers shall be given the same pay and rank as is given to those of similar grade in the French army; that the cost of their transportation, as is seen by the contract of the Mexican Consul, shall be defrayed by the Treasury of Mexico; and that they shall receive, according to their ranks and terms of service, certain portions of land, *located as the Government may hereafter determine.* If the French Consul doubts that these are the conditions of enlistment, he is welcome, privately to the proof. We are advised that in accordance with this arrangement, some French and Belgian gentlemen in this city have been invested with commissions. Considering, thus, that the expedition does not go to fight the Apaches,—that it is not designed for agricultural purposes,—that it is regularly enrolled into the Mexican army,—that the men composing it are promised unusual inducements,—that, in the language of the advertisements, "no American need apply,"—that there is no work for this force but to fight Americans or Mexicans,—that the expenses of transportation are borne by the Mexican Government, and its vessels of war are placed at the orders of the Consul at this port, to be employed in such transportation, if necessary:—considering all these things,—leaving out of account our private information—was not this inference wholly inevitable that *Santo Anna designed this force as a military cordon to restrain the anticipated incursions of Americans and to keep the people of the border States in check?* And considering that the force was to consist principally of French and Germans—the nationality of this letter absorbed, as far as the Expedition is concerned, by the former—considering that these men were not dissuaded by the French Consul from embarking—considering, as we already have had occasion to remark, the loyalty of that officer to his Government—a loyalty too well known to admit the suspicion that he could have acted contrary to its wishes—was not the inference again inevitable, that this scheme was not without the sanction or concurrence, or connivance of the Government of France? In this connection we will say that Mr. DILLON must pardon us if our deep-seated confidence in his discretion led us into the belief that without stringent and positive instructions from the Supreme Government at Paris or from the Legation at Mexico, he would not have lent his countenance to a scheme so obnoxious to the American public. In attributing to the French Government complicity in this plot, instead of individually to the agent of that Government at this port, we only gave the latter gentleman credit for that good taste and good feeling which we have ever been happy to recognize in his official and personal intercourse with our citizens—and, we cannot forbear to add—the total absence of which good taste and good feeling we could not fail to perceive in the promotion or countenance of this Expedition.

M. DILLON denies that it has been got up in conformity with the instructions of the French Government. As far as Mr. DILLON'S own knowledge extends, there can be no doubt this is true; but we have already shown the Consul's singular poverty of information with regard to the simplest particulars of the scheme. Is it possible that he is now to learn for the first time that the matter has formed the subject of a correspondence between the Minister of Interior Relations of SANTA ANNA, Mr. DE BONILLA, and M. ALPHONSE DANO, the French Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico; and that a cognate matter has before this time been made the subject of an application from the Mexican Minister at Paris, acting by instructions from his Government, to the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON? If the Consul of France, charged as he is with the interests of his nation at this important point, has been kept in ignorence of these things, he is certainly a very badly-used gentlemen, and he has much reason to complain of the head of the Consular Bureau.

Mr. DILLON will permit us to say that he has fallen into a grave error in assuming that, because the right of French residents to emigrate from this country is undeniable, therefore this expedition is lawful. The power of any foreign government to make enlistments within the territory of the United States, we most strenuously deny, and it was therefore that we invoked the consideration of the Pacific Division, as the representative and vicegerent, in California, of the Supreme Executive of the United States, to interpose for the prevention of those at present in progress under the auspices of the Mexican Consul.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Indian Tribes on Mr. Whipple's Route.

From the San Francisco Sun.

We have been favored by Lieut. A. W. WHIPPLE, of the Pacific Railroad Central Survey, and by Mr. CAMPBELL, his assistant, with the following notes relative to the Indian tribes met with on that route. We believe that it will prove eminently interesting to many, particularly as it sets at rest the stories of the "golden bulleta," reported by Mr. F. X. AUBRY, through the Santa Fé papers.

After leaving Albuquerque, they first came upon a portion of the Pueblo Indians, as they are called, inhabiting the village of Laguna. These Indians are semi-civilized, and have some Episcopalian Missionaries among them, who give a favorable account of their progress and enlightenment. They speak the Akoma language, and cultivate the soil. They are but little molested by the wild tribes residing in their neighborhood, and are doing well.

The next tribe was the Navajoes. This is a warlike and predatory tribe. They number about 4,000 warriors, but inhabit a vast extent of territory. They do not depend much on the products of the soil; but own immense herds of sheep, horses, and cattle. The chief of this powerful tribe is allied to MANOUS COLORADO, the great head of the Apache nation, by marriage with one of his daughters, who is the child of MANGUS, and a Mexican captive, taken from Sonora in one of his many incursions. The Navajoes frequently join in these invasions, and carry fire and sword into the very heart of Sonora and Chihuahua.

Their language is very similar to that of the Marleopas. They inhabit all the western and northern part of New Mexico, as far south as the El Pinal range of mountains on the Gila River. A deserted tract of country was then passed over, evidently once inhabited by the Zuni Indians, as was proved by the debris of many huts and villages, built after their style. In this tract is a wonderful shaft of solid rock, perpendicular on its face, and nearly five hundred feet in height. This rock is covered at the base with old Spanish inscriptions dating back as far as 1670, proving beyond a doubt that the Spanish missionaries, accompanied by their guards, penetrated years ago over the whole of this to us unknown region. These vestiges of a former visitation are extremely interesting to the antiquary.

Passing this region, Mr. WHIPPLE arrived at Zuni, an Indian town, built on an elevated ground in the centre of a vast plain. The houses are ranged so as to present a circular appearance, doubtless with the intention of enjoying a complete survey of the whole surrounding country, so as to give timely alarm in case of invasion by a hostile party. The Zunis pay much attention to cultivation,—their country being almost bare of game,—and raise corn and other cereals in abundance, for which the soil is peculiarly fitted. They are nevertheless war like, and are frequently engaged in war against the Navajoes.

When at peace with these, their ancient enemies, they leave the plains, and scatter abroad along the streams of the country, spending their time in hunting and fishing; and when at war, invariably retreat to their circular towns.

Next on the route came the Moquis, residing to the north and west of the Colorado Chiquito, which river empties into the Colorado, and in connection with that and the Gila, to the south, forms an extensive delta. The Moquis very much resemble the Zunis, and have some manufactories in cotton, such as girdles, cotton blankets, &c. They have, however, been nearly decimated by the ravages of the small-pox; and Mr. WHIPPLE was told that only a few warriors, with some women and children, were left, of this once formidable tribe. The Zunis have also suffered much from the same scourge.

To the south and eastward of the Colorado Chiquito, lies what is known as the "Gold Bullet" country, mentioned by F. X. AUBREY, Esq., in the Santa Fe papers. This tract is inhabited by the Tonto Apaches, and the Yempi Indians, and is the delta above mentioned, as inclosed by the Gila Colorado and Colorado Chiquito rivers. The Yampis and Tontos are among the most degraded and vicious of the tribes on the Continent. They are extremely indolent, and subsist on the reptiles, and other small animals of the field, such as mice, rats, squirrels, &c. They are cowardly, dirty and treacherous.

In this connection, we would observe, that Mr. WHIPPLE had an opportunity to examine some of the gold bullets, obtained by Mr. AUBREY, and he discovered that the gold had been separated by quicksilver, which was afterwards extracted by pressure, leaving a round mass of metal. These Indians also had a quantity of clothing which they offered for sale, among which were some satin vests, proving conclusively that these articles had been obtained from white travelers, either by purchase, or robbery and assassination; the latter most probably. As no quicksilver has been discovered among them, and as the natives did not appear acquainted with the article, it is but just to conclude that the gold had been obtained in the same manner, and as it was found in possession of their white victims, they naturally offered it in trade for such articles from the settlements, which they knew to be of some value to the race. These facts, then, go once to do away with the supposition that the precious metal abounds in that country to any extent.

Next on the route were the Mokhaves, an entirely different race of red men. These Indians reside on both banks of the Colorado river, as far south as its junction with the Gila. Mr. WHIPPLE and Mr. CAMPBELL represent them as being in every respect vastly superior to any other tribe of Indians on the route, morally, physically and mentally. They are brave, honest, warlike and bold. They are also hospitable, and for Indians, very industrious. They are the hereditary enemies of the Cocopa and Maricopa tribes, speaking nearly the same language, and evidently derived from the same original stock. They are represented as being of gigantic stature, admirably made and exceedingly dignified in bearing. They are free and independent in speech and action, and delight in war; but nevertheless, pay great attention to cultivating the soil and providing for their wants. They are numerous and formidable, and are held in great terror by the Yampis and Tontoe, who inhabit the "golden bullet" country.

Mr. WHIPPLE obtained full supplies of provisions among these people, and was treated by them with great hospitality. They possess large quantities of corn meal, and of unground grain, and all sorts of ground provisions in abundance. They appeared perfectly aware of the objects of the expedition, and seemed as zealous that a railroad should traverse their country, as we ourselves could be. In fine, Mr. WHIPPLE ascribes to them by far the first rank among the tribes through which he passed.

After leaving the Mokhaves, they came to the Pah Utah Indians, living west of the Colorado. They are represented as a mean, dirty, treachorous, skulking tribe, very much resembling the Yampis and Tontos. They murdered one man—a Mexican pedro—who remained a short way behind to bring up some exhausted mules. After leaving the Pah Utah the party came through the Cajon pass, who are too well known to need any description from us.

Lieutenant Strain and Party.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

From time to time we have given piecemeal statements enatched with sagarness from the mess of flying rumors (whenever they presented an appearance of probability) respecting the fate of STRAIN and his party.

In our last steamer edition (March 30,) we gave a brief account of this almost incredible struggle of STRAIN, in his endeavors to reach a point where he might obtain succor for his exhausted company; we noted his four weeks' cutting through mangrove thickets until he arrived at Chapigana, his rapid movement to the provision station of Mr. BENNETT, at the junction of the Lara and Savana Rivers, and his immediate return, despite all that he had suffered, without rest, to his party at Point Varnes.

We now have the extreme satisfaction of saying, that we grasped him by the hand yesterday, and heard from his own lips some of the incidents of his unprecedented trip.

We are informed that, from the 30th of January to the 26th of March, Lieut. STRAIN and his entire party lived exclusively on the fruits of the trupa, a species of the palm; that they suffered unceasingly, day and night, from innumerable and most poisonous insects; and that their feet, limbs, and indeed their whole bodies, were bruised and severely injured, by the combined effects of the walking, the contact with the thicket and stones, and the bites of insects and reptiles. And we regret to add, that six have perished in sight of the great ocean, to reach the shores of which they had suffered so long and so much. Two of them died at Chapigana, where Lieut. STRAIN had been compelled to leave them, when he went for the provisions—and the others, at their camp, we believe, near Ysvisa.

The following is a list of the deceased:

PHILIP VERMILYE, Seaman, aged 28 years, a native of New-York.

WM. H. PARKS, Seaman, aged 22 years, Portsmouth, N. H.

EDWARD LOMPARD, Seaman, 38 years, New-York.

GEORGE H. HOLMES, Seaman, 26 years, New-York.

B. POLANCO, New-Granadian Co.

V. GONZALEZ, New-Granadian Co.

For the past month Lieut. STRAIN has been engaged in taking care of his party, and by dint of constant and unwearied care and attention, and through the kindly assistance of Capt. MARSHALL, of H. B. M's steamer *Virago*, he had succeeded in reaching Boca Chica, in the Gulf of San Miguel, with the remainder of the party.

Lieut. STRAIN having paid us a visit of business on Saturday last, returned on Sunday morning to Panama, to start immediately for Boca Chica. It is probable that he will be at sea some eight or ten days, when he will return with the above party, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* will start for home with them.

We are very much rejoiced to be able to say that Lieut. STRAIN is fast recovering from the effects of his perilous journey, and looks fully competent, and already prepared, to undergo new hardships and encounter new perils in the service of his country. As to the Canal, he is satisfied it cannot be built *there*.

THE WARD TRIAL.

THIRD DAY.

ELIZABETHTOWN, (Ky.,)
Wednesday Night, April 20.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: The WARD case increases in interest as the trial progresses. From day to day, an immense crowd gathers in the Court-house, and all listen with eager attention to the protracted details of the evidence. Quite a large number of witnesses were examined to-day, and, among them, the father and mother of the accused. They were deeply affected during their recital of the facts they knew in relation to the difficulty in which their son, "the rose end expectancy" of the family, was involved.

During the testimony of Mrs. WARD, there was a great sensation in the crowd, and unbidden tears coursed down the time-furrowed cheeks of many "unused to the melting mood."

Shortly after she left the witness stand, and returned to her seat near the prisoners, overcome by the mental excitement a mother must naturally feel in a situation so distressing as her own, she fainted, and fell into the arms of her brother, Mr. FLOURNOY, by whom she was borne from the court room. She did not return during the evening. Old and young felt great sympathy for her.

Many witnesses were examined on the part of the defence, among whom were several distinguished gentlemen from Kentucky and different parts of the Union, in regard to the amisibility and gentleness of character of Mr MATTHEW WARD, previous to the killing of Mr. BUTLER.

About 5 o'clock this evening, the counsel for the defence remarked that they believed they were through with the examination of their witnesses, but it was possible they might desire the testimony of several others before closing the evidence on their side, and asked that the Court would adjourn for the evening, in order that time might be allowed them for consultation. As it was late, and all were fatigued by the labors of the day, this indulgence was granted them by the Judge.

From the array of talent on both sides, public expectation of witnessing some of the most masterly efforts of genius, and hearing soul-stirring outbursts of eloquence, is raised to a high degree.

The great issues at stake—the life of a human being; the character of the prisoners; the interest the trial has excited at home and abroad; the eminent men engaged in the case—go to form such a subject and occasion as a great orator considered most favorable to the finest exhibitions of the god-like power of eloquence, and as opening a field for the noblest exercise of the high faculties of a heaven-gifted intellect.

One of the correspondents of the Louisville *Courier* from this place, made an unjust imputation on the motives of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN in appearing in the WARD case. He intimated that this distinguished gentleman was influenced by pecuniary considerations in offering Mr. WARD his professional services.

All who know the great Kentuckian unhesitatingly believe that he would not permit it to be published to the world that his aid to Mr. WARD was a gratuitous tender, did them covertly receive a fee for his labors. He is incapable of such duplicity of conduct. None will for a moment credit such a statement. The venerable Senator is a man of known integrity of character, with a sense of honor as uncompromising as that of CATO.

He has grown gray in the patriotic service of his country, and, though the sunshine of his fame secures him from any injury by such a reflection, still, every "penny-a-liner" should beware how he assaults the purity and truth of the professions of such a man.

We are surprised that his spotless fame did not awe this asperser of his motives into an abandonment of his purpose, as did the majestic mien of MARCUS intimidate the assassin that came to stab him.

"*Non ignoro moli, miseris succurrere disco,*" is the noble sentiment of his heart, and, in appearing for Mr. WARD, he doubtless obeyed the generous impulses of friendship and regard, and not the sordid promptings of avarice. Respectfully, B.

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

BLEAK HOUSE, ELIZABETHTOWN, April 20, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The trial of MATT. F. WARD is approaching rapidly towards its denouement. The defence stated at the closing of the Court, this evening, that they were at the end of their testimony. It has been a day of excitement, both on the part of the counsel engaged in the case and the bystanders in the Court-room, because the principal witness for the defence, Mr. BARLOW, was upon the stand. It had been previously known that his was the main testimony upon which the defendant founded a hope of excuse for his crime. This being the case, it was naturally expected that his examination would be one of the most searching that the scrutiny of a cross-examination could elicit. When he came into the Court-room all eyes were anxiously cast upon him, as all were desirous to get a "sight" of the extraordinary individual, upon whose words would seem to hang the destiny of the prisoner at the bar.

In relating all the *marvelous* things that he had seen and heard, it seemed evident to all the observant ones that his testimony had been fully digested and prepared beforehand; indeed, it was more like the recitation of an essay than the plain, direct verbiage of impartial testimony. In the main narrative, with the air and dress of a new-born Count D'ORSAY, he hurried through without a blunder, as was to be expected; but before the prosecution had finished their cross-examination, he looked a most pitiable and crest-fallen object. Some of the questions which were asked him by Col. CARPENTER, who, throughout the trial, has conducted the examination, discomfited him sadly, and he seemed to understand that he was getting into a "tight place," and floundered about like an eel fresh caught upon a pin hook. But as the honorable Court has interdicted the publication of testimony, perhaps we had better say no more in regard to him, for fear that we might get ourself "jugged" for contempt of witnesses, or incur the displeasure—a severe penalty—of some of the dignitaries who are engaged as counsel in the defence—the "volunteer" included.

Quite a sensation was produced this afternoon in the court-room by the fainting of Mrs. ROBERT J. WARD. The large crowd and the excessive heat, together with the feelings natural to a mother under such circumstances, were more than she could bear, and immediately after she had concluded her testimony, she was borne pale and fainting from the room. MATT. WARD seems to be in very feeble health, but at the same time he is more indifferent to the result of the trial than the others of the family.

We understand that other witnesses are to be introduced to-morrow morning, and their statements to be used as rebutting testimony, and as affecting the credibility of certain other witnesses. These will probably consume the whole of the morning's session, after which the argument will be commenced. Col. CARPENTER is to make the opening speech for the prosecution. Expectation is on tip-toe to hear him. Col. C. has conducted the examination of all the witnesses with so much skill, and yet with so much fairness, that he has already won golden opinions from his audience, including even the partisan friends of the prisoner. By the way, I also infer from this place in the Journal of to-day, written by Mr. PRENTICE, corroborating his representation of the small *pas d'armes* which took place day before yesterday between Col. C. and the redoubtable Capt. MARSHALL. Mr. PRENTICE states that he was not present in the Court-house when it occurred, and that he only gave the street version of the affair. It was well for him that he did this, otherwise his judgment of men might stand a fair chance of being impeached, or his impartiality called in question. We happened to be individually present at the time, and can therefore speak from the book; and if Captain MARSHALL gained anything in his onslaught upon Colonel CARPENTER, there is nobody here that is aware of the fact, unless it be himself and the individual who represented the one-sided version to Mr. PRENTICE. However much may be said in regard to Captain M.'s effectiveness as an *ad captandum* speaker, we do not believe that in a fair and legitimate discussion he is in the least the superior of Col. C., and we think him vastly inferior in gentlemanly and dignified repartee. Theatrical performances are not legitimately in place before a learned court or a sensible jury, empanelled for the purpose of deciding upon the eternal weal or woe of a fellow-being; and though Col. C. may not possess the clownish faculty of distorting his features into a thousand protean and triangular shapes, yet his calm, cool, and deliberate irony and keen wit is *quantum sufficit* for the heroldic and inflated gasconading of Capt. M. or any of his associates. L'ESTRANGE.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Friday, April 21.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Yesterday, a beautiful day, wore away in this village with nothing remarkable in the exciting case on trial, except the development of the noted testimony so long talked of, by one BARLOW. He was called in by the defence, and told his tale with wonderful precision. He entered Mr. BARNEY'S house, where Mr. BUTLER lay after he was shot, immediately after Dr. THOMPSON. He asked Mr. BUTLER how the affair happened, and he (B.,) told him that WARD called him a scoundrel, or d—d liar, and he struck WARD. In the scuffle, WARD shot him.

The whole point was to make out that BU

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial for Murder in the Eighteenth Ward.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The People vs. *Dennis O'Conor*, and the other prisoners of the same name, one of them being his brother, were put to the bar jointly indicted for the murder of MICHAEL CONROY by shooting him with a fowling piece on the 17th December last. The prisoners were all Irishmen of the middle age, and well dressed, decent looking men. The unfortunate deceased was only just 29 years of age, and by trade a brick layer.

The Hon. JOHN MCKEON and Mr. BLANKMAN appeared for the defence, and demanded a separate trial. DENNIS O'CONNOR was selected by the District Attorney. The following jurors were sworn to try the case, viz.:

John Adams.	John Brady.	Nathan Starr.
W. A. Moore.	J. Van Ness Rogers.	B. F. Newhouse.
Pat. Gill.		Michael Rich.
Rister Hadley.	Bernard Luhrs.	S. W. Jessup.
R. W. Roby.		

The District Attorney opened the case to the Jury: The prisoner at the bar was indicted with two others, for the murder of Michael Conroy on the 17th of December last, in the Tenth Ward of this City. It would appear in evidence that the deceased had two others want to the prisoner's shop and asked for drink, and differed with Dennis O'Conor as to payment, and the visitors being ordered out, two left, but no blows were struck. One remained behind, and while he was endeavoring to get out, a stone was thrown against the door from the outside, followed by a brick. The prisoner then seized a single-barreled fowling-piece, and deliberately loaded it. One man present said: "Don't do it." The gun was, however, deliberately loaded—the door opened, and the young man shot dead. On a *post mortem* examination it appeared that from 60 to 70 shot had lodged in the hip and side of the deceased, and some had taken effect in his arm. He (the District Attorney,) was not aware of any law—human or divine—which authorizes any man to take another's life for a mere trespass. On the contrary, his legal education taught him that such a killing was murder. It was bad enough to have this City inundated with massacre from the sale of poisonous liquors and beverages, without having life wantonly taken when injury could not be apprehended to any one.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Thomas Conroy, examined by the District Attorney.—I am the brother of the deceased Michael Conroy; he was twenty years and one month old, and a bricklayer by trade; he boarded in Fourteenth-street, between avenues B and C; the prisoner kept his store within two doors of where my brother boarded; he had boarded with the same man about six months, but not in the same house; I reside at Brooklyn, and was there when it happened that he was shot; I heard of it about 3 o'clock, A. M., and came over to the City, and saw the body.

Cross-examined.—I am a Clerk at the corner of Willoughby-street, Brooklyn; my brother worked for different people, but I can't tell who he worked for; I do not know much of the boss brickleyers; Murphy, with whom he boarded, was a relation, but I can't tell how far-off.

David Legerwood, examinid by District Attorney.—In December last I boarded below O'Conor's, between Avenue B and C; I am a machinist, and at that time was engaged in putting up a cast iron gas machine; on the night this happened I saw the deceased for the first time; I was in my boarding-house with two young men, one named James Farrell and the other named "Charley," in the front room, 2d-story; I heard some loud talk in the street and looked out and saw John Hogan and the deceased; I went down stairs and John Hogan asked me to take a drink; Hogan and the deceased appeared to be friendly; we three went into O'Couor's; no other person was with us or in our company; there was no one in except one of the O'Couors, who opened the door for us, and he called the landlord; Dennis came out of the back room; he took a glass and poored some liquor out of a small cack which stood on the shelf; before he handed the glass some werde passed about payment, but I don't know from which side it came from first; the deceased said he would pay for it, but he could not just then; Dennin said he had to pay for his liquor and he would not let any one have it unless he did pay for it; some angry words passed and Deanis told the deceased to go out of his house, he did not want him there any longer; the deceased stood aside a little, when a boy came in who seemed to belong to the house and some angry words passed between him and the deceased; Dennie then came from behind the bar and told deceased to go out; Hogan said if he ordered us out, we would go out; they went out and I staid behind a moment and said to Deanis, "he should not have any hard feelings about it as they did not come to make any disturbance to my knowledge."

Q.—Were there any blows struck? *A.*—None whatever. Deunis said to me you are one of the party outside, and just as he said that, the door was locked and I was kept in; just then there was a stone or brick, which came against the door from the outside; I tried to get out both at the front and back door, but could not; a person followed me to the back door and turned the key; I think it was Hugh O'Connor who said I belonged to the party, and should not go out; I went into the bar-room, and just then a stone or a brick-bat came in; some one of the O'Conors spoke of the gun; I don't know which it was, but Dennis proceeded to load the gun; but while he was loading it I told him to be careful what he was doing, and not to fire it off without thinking what he was about, or some words to that effect; just then one of them, I think it was John O'Conor, seized me by the back of the neck, and turned me round; he asked me if I was going to interfere, as, if I said two words, he would trample on me; just about that time, or shortly afterwards, there came another stone or brickbat against the door, from the outside; some one hallooed out, then, "Fire the gun off!" they went to the door at the time, leaving seven or eight men in the bar-room; I said nothing, as I was afraid; the gun was fired from the outside, the door being opened about a third; but whether the gun was fired from the outside or inside, I could not say; I heard the report, but I did not see the flash; after the gun was fired, they came in and locked the door; some one of them said, "he would fire no more brickbats, as he was shot;" I could not say who had the gun, or brought it in; but it was loaded again; the last time I saw it, it was in the hands of Dennis O'Conor; there was a shot-bag. (A gun and shot-bag produced, by the District Attorney, the gun being still loaded and the bag filled with No. 4 shot.) The witness did not identify either, but said it was like what he saw there.

Examination resumed.—They told me I should be kept until the morning as I was one of the party; the officers came shortly afterwards and Dennis O'Connor opened the door; I saw the body laying dead when I went to door next morning.

Cross-examined.—I was working at Chesapeake, and in Philadelphia when I was brought on here as a witness; I have been away five or six weeks, when I was here I was employed at the Manhattan Gas Works; I last saw Hogan in Philadelphia; he was working at a blacksmith's shop; I never saw him after the Monday that the affray happened, on the Saturday; he did not mention to me he was going away; he was going two weeks before, but the boss would not let him; it was a bright, clear night; I don't think the moon shone, but am not certain; we were paid off that night, and left work about 6 o'clock; I had drank two glasses of beer after supper at my boarding-house; if any friend asked me to go and take a drink I would go, but no one did ask me that day to my knowledge; we were all together than usual that night, sitting up talking; one of the boarders was out; I did not know Conroy, but I did know Hogan; they seemed to be in good humor; the deceased appeared to have been drinking, but he was not what you may call drunk; Hogan was a man who was apt to take a drunk once in a while, and he appeared to have been taking some from the way he acted. Hogan was a man who would get mad at you if you would not go in if he asked you; I was down stairs, when he asked me to go and take a drink; I can not say who rapped at O'Conor's door; it was either Hogan or Conroy; I heard swearing or profane language from both of them that night; I think the deceased swore some oaths while in O'Conor's house; it was Hugh O'Conor who opened the door; I can't tell how the bar-room was lighted; there was a light of some kind; I do not recollect if Hogan and Conroy sparred or played together; I do not recollect what words were used by O'Conor and the deceased; they used hard language, but I could not say what it was, except that Conroy appeared to be angry because he could not get the liquor; Hogan and the boy also used hard language. (Boy in Court, witness asked to identify him.)

Witness.—I think that's the boy, but I never saw him before or since. Dennis O'Conor was in his working clothes; there were seven or eight men there in all, but I could not recollect them all again; I did not hear Dennis say his mother was ill, and he wanted them to go away; it was 15 or 20 minutes before Conor and Hogan went out; nobody touched them inside the house; Dennis told them to go out more than once; I could not say how often; the first brick came into the bar-room in 4 or 5 minutes after they left, which was quietly when they did go; the deceased said nothing that I can recollect; I don't know which of the O'Conors said he would fire no more bricks; the police came in 10 or 15 minutes after the gun was fired; nobody left the house in that time that I saw; the police asked the prisoner Dennis who occupied the house, and Dennis said he did; he, the policeman, then asked who fired the shot, and Dennis said he did; I can swear to this, but don't remember whether I said so on the Coroner's inquest.

James Farrell examined by District Attorney.—I am a stone-cutter; I boarded at the same place at the time of this occurrence; when he went out that night I staid in the house; after he left I heard a missle thrown against a door; I heard some one in bad language to the O'Conors to come out; the next I heard was a pane of glass broken, and I heard some one running away, but I could not tell who it was; I heard nothing until the shot was fired; then I heard the deceased exclaim "Lord have mercy on me—I'm shot;" the window was partly open and I was sitting opposite; next I heard the cry of a woman; there was a girl in the room; I went down, and a man was taking the deceased to his boarding house on his back; it was between our house and O'Conor's; the deceased shouted twice; once he said Lord Jesus!

Cross-examined.—We had a quart of beer and some ginger pop in the room that night; I don't recollect hearing hard or profane language, such as come out you s——of a b——.

DeWitt C. Campbell examined by the District Attorney.—I am one of the Seventeenth Ward Police; was on duty the night of this occurrence, on the southwestern corner of avenue B; the first thing I heard was loud talking, and next I heard the report and saw the flash of a gun; as it was not my Ward we thought it was nothing and went on our beat; we then saw two men running to a drug store, and they said a man was shot; I went to Dennis O'Conor's and knocked at the door; Dennis O'Conor opened it and as soon as he saw my star he shut it, but my companion opened it; then officer Varney asked who fired the shot, Dennis said he did; I then stepped up and said he was my prisoner and took him into custody.

Mr. McKeon here asked the District Attorney for the witness to give the rest of the conversation on the way to the Station-house.

The District Attorney said he did not think it proper to do so.

The Judge said, if anything else took place there, they would have a right to the whole of it.

Question by the Judge—Where is the man who said so? Another—Dennis O'Connor.

Mr. McKeon said he proposed to show that it was another man who fired the gun, and that the officer was told so by John O'Conor.

Q. by McKeon.—Did you go back? A.—No! I did not; the other officers did; John O'Conor came up, but he was not taken into custody; from the time I heard the gun fire until I went to O'Conor, it might have been ten minutes, but I did not think any one had been hurt until we saw the man shot; Denis O'Conor did not say they were breaking into his house—he said something about filing stones; I did not hear glass break.

Charles Seymour was examined by the District Attorney, and corroborated the testimony of Farrall as to the time of the occurrence. He stated that the person who fired the gun came outside the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. McKeon.—Q.—Did you not say that the O'Connors ought to be hung for having shot a man? A.—I said it would be no more than justice for a man to be hung who had killed another, but I was not under oath; I saw the man come out, if I can believe my eyes; my wife is of Irish descent I suppose; my residence was on the upper stories of the house.

The District Attorney said he should rest the case with reading the testimony of Daniel Ahl, taken before Coroner's inquest as to the cause of the death of Conroy.

Hon. John McKeon opened the defence, contending that in the whole history of jurisprudence in this State, there never was such a case as this, and he supposed there would be no necessity for making any defence where a man stood merely on his own rights, and this was a case of justifiable homicide.

Michael O'Conor, brother of the prisoner, called for the defence: On the night in question, at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock, my brother's house was closed up; the men named were inside, and my mother was in bed in the room back of the sitting-room; she was very ill—not expected to live; she is 62 years of age; a rap came to the door, when Hugh opened it, and the deceased and another came in; heard a noise, as if one of the men was opening a knife; Denis said to me that the man who drew the knife said he would have his life; they demanded liquor; Denis replied, "Money or money not, I will not give you liquor, and if I knew what you wanted, I would not have let you in;" he desired them to go out, but they would not go, and we forced them out and fastened the door; a brick was thrown, and I thought to get out to get an officer, but my hat was knocked off by a stone, and I retreated; I thought I saw six or seven men in the entry; after locking the door, I heard the tramp of feet, as if some of them were going back to the yard; I heard some one say, in the street, "Get into the son of a b——h;" John O'Conor was struck on the head with a brickbat; Denis then went inside the bar and loaded the gun, when he laid it down on the counter; Hugh took it up, and said he would fire it, and if that did not scare them, he would give it to them the next time; he went to the door, which was a little open; he fired the gun without putting it to his shoulder, and then reloaded it; we did not think any one was hit, and we heard nothing more until the police came.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt.—There were five men besides me in the house; I heard my brother say that he did not know either of the men; we put out the deceased by force, and shot Legerwood in; I told my brother to put out Legerwood; but my brother said he was afraid if he opened the door to put Legerwood out, the whole mob would rush in; the gun was in the back room; I did not see who brought it out; I saw my brother load it; Hugh fired the gun and the door was shut; he stooped down when firing, but did not present the gun from his shoulder; the gun did not reach outside the door.

Lawrence Coulan sworn—I resided within one door of O'Conor's at the time of the occurrence; I am a baker, and was at work at the time; I am no relation to the parties; I spoke with John Hogan, Conroy and the other before they went into O'Conor's, and I saw Hogan and Conroy come out; there were four or five friends of mine talking outside; as Conroy came along he seemed excited, took off his coat and laid it on the railing; he then gathered bricks and stones and fired them at the house; Hogan directed him to throw the stones at the light; after the bricks were fired a shot was fired from the house; no person came out of the house; heard Conroy say he was shot.

To Mr. Blunt—I saw the flash of the gun; the deceased made an exclamation and fell; I was standing about thirty feet from O'Conor's store.

To Mr. McKeen—I spoke to the deceased, and told him it was wrong to attack the house; no one came outside the door when or after the shot was fired.

Mr. McKeen said he had other witnesses to corroborate the last two, and to give his client an excellent character, but he thought it unnecessary. He then summed up for the defence. He briefly referred to the authorities on the subject, insisting that the dwelling-house of the prisoner was his castle; that, in defence of a man's house, the man or his family may kill a trespasser who would dispossess him, in the same manner as he might by law kill in self-defence a man who would attack him personally;—with this distinction, however, that in defending his house he need not retreat, as in other cases *se defendendo*, for that would be giving up his house to his adversary; that if the prisoner and his friends inside had reasonable ground to believe that there was imminent danger of great bodily injury being done, they were justified in acting in appearances and discharging the gun.

He insisted also that the prisoner and the others never fired until the third brick came through the window. How long were the assailed to wait? They could not tell how many were outside the door. They heard noises. They had reason to believe there were numbers outside, and as reasonable men they had a right to apprehend danger.

It was the case of a man defending his own castle. It was his humble home, where a dying mother was in her surrounded by her children, and demanded this defence by her children. It was an invasion of every sacred right by the deceased and his associate. That if not justifiable, it was, then, manslaughter in the 2d or 4th degree.

Mr. W. C. Blunt summed up for the prosecution with his usual ability, and it might be a question whether the prisoner actually discharged the deadly weapon; but the preponderance of evidence was that he did. At all events, he deliberately intended it for the purpose of being used. The first question, then was, whether the act was a justifiable homicide or not. Was it an act so justified as to go clear of all punishment. If it was necessary, it should go clear of all punishment. But was it necessary? The deceased went to the house of the prisoner to indulge still further in (what was unfortunately lawful) the use of spirits. Because he was denied a glass of brandy on credit, he deliberately threw bricks at the house of the accused. There was nothing to justify this conduct. But then, how stood the party inside? There were six of them; and where was there any case of necessity shown for firing? If they believed honestly that the other six persons outside were engaged with the deceased and Hogan, in trying to break into the house, they had a right to argue on that supposition. But the Jury should be satisfied that such was their honest opinion. He (Judge R.) could not see that any necessity appeared for taking life; and therefore it could not be wholly justified. The next question then was, how far the circumstances excused the act, and what degree of manslaughter would apply. His Honor read the definition of the several degrees of manslaughter, and directed the Jury that they should judge to which of them the evidence in the case applied. This was the third case within this term in which men were placed on trial for murder, springing from an undue indulgence in ardent spirits. He concluded with a commentary upon the wide-spreading influence of this evil, and the inducements which met youth and age at every step to indulge in intemperance.

The Jury retired for a short time, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree," accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

A similar verdict was recorded against Hugh O'Conor.

The Court then adjourned.

THE POLICE BURGLARY CASE.

The Cross-Examination of the Pardoned Policeman Concluded.

Before Justice Osborne.

The judicial inquiry respecting the attempt of KENNEDY and SMITH to establish perjury against Officer KEMP, of the Fifth Ward, was resumed on Tuesday at the Halle of Justice. The cross-examination of one of the pardoned policemen was concluded, as follows:

Question by Henry L. Clinton, Esq.—On the morning of the 12th January, 1853, after Smith had been shot, and you and he returned to the station-house, did you remain there?

Answer—No, Sir.

Q.—How long did you remain at the station-house? A.—About twenty minutes.

Q.—In what part of the station-house were you the length of time? A.—There were four rooms on the first floor, and I was in three of them at different times during that twenty minutes.

Q.—Before leaving the station-house, did you obtain leave from the Captain or either of the Assistant Captains? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it not your duty to remain at the station-house, unless you obtained permission to leave? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you leave, under such circumstances, without obtaining permission? A.—I left at the request of Mr. Smith, whom I thought at that time was dying, to inform his wife of the circumstances of the case.

Q.—Did you go directly to Smith's house for that purpose? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—About what time in the morning did you arrive at Smith's house? A.—About 4½ o'clock.

Q.—Where was Smith's residence at that time? A.—No. 463 Greenwich-street.

Q.—How long did you remain at Smith's house? A.—Not to exceed ten minutes.

Q.—Did you see his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you inform her that Mr. Smith had been shot? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had she retired for the night? A.—I presume so.

Q.—Was she up and dressed when you saw her? A.—She stood in the room, with the door partly open, and I stood in the hall; both were on the first floor; I could not tell whether she was dressed or not.

Q.—When you left the house, did you leave her thus standing in the room, with the door partly open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she say anything about going to the station-house to see her husband? A.—I think not; I wont be positive.

Q.—Did she ask whether he was soon to be brought home? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What answer did you make to her? A.—I told her I couldn't tell at that time; the physicians had charge of him.

Q.—Did you tell her that he was then at the station-house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she ask you to return at once and see him? A.—I don't recollect anything of the kind.

Q.—At which door did you enter Smith's house? A.—There are two doors; I entered the side door from the alley.

Q.—Did Mrs. Smith get up to let you in? A.—No, Sir; the outside doors were both unlocked; she merely came to her room door when I knocked at it.

Q.—After leaving her where did you then go? A.—I went from there directly home.

Q.—Before leaving Smith's house did you see officer Greer about there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was he about there, either when you went there or when you came away? A.—I didn't see officer Greer there.

Q.—State the direction you took in going home, upon leaving Smith's house. A.—Down Greenwich-street to Leight, up Leight to Varick, down Varick to Franklin, up Franklin to my own house.

Q.—How long did you then remain at your residence? A.—Till near 7 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see officer Isaacs about there during any portion of that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first see him there? A.—When I came out of the house, 7½ o'clock.

Q.—Upon leaving Smith's house why did you not return to the station-house? A.—Because I was not obliged to go on duty until 9 o'clock P. M. of that day.

Q.—When did you next go to the station-house? A.—About 7 o'clock.

Q.—Were you under arrest at that time? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—At what time were you arrested? A.—When I arrived at the station-house.

Q.—Do you know Enoch Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He keeps a public house, No. 42 Vesey-street; I think the No. is 42; I won't be certain.

Q.—Have you at any time since you have been in the police department sold cigars to him? A.—I have.

Q.—How recently? A.—About two years ago.

Q.—At how many different times have you sold cigars to him? A.—Only once.

Q.—State the quantity you sold to him? A.—I don't recollect the quantity; I have a memorandom of it, but it is not with me.

Q.—State about what amount? A.—I can't state, unless I have the memorandum with me.

Q.—Did you sell as many as 5,000 cigars to him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—As many as 1,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you at any time sold butter to a man named White; if so, state when? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know a man named White, who had a baker's shop in West Broadway? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted at No. 93 West Broadway? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before you were arrested on the charge of burglary, who was the proprietor of that establishment? A.—Mr. Knapp.

Q.—How long had he been proprietor? A.—Well, eight or ten years, I think; I am not positive.

Q.—What establishment was kept there? A.—A bakery.

Q.—Was there not a Mr. White there during the time you were acquainted at the establishment? A.—I do not know of any Mr. White connected with the establishment.

Q.—Did you at any time sell any butter to Mr. Knapp, or to any one connected with the bakery No. 93 West Broadway? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you at any time sell any lard to any one at No. 93 West Broadway? A.—I never sold butter, lard, or anything else to any person at No. 93 West Broadway, or to any one connected with Mr. Knapp's establishment, or to any one at No. 93 West Broadway.

Q.—Did you, while connected with the police department, sell butter or lard to any one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State to whom? A.—I decline stating to whom I sold it.

Q.—State when you sold butter or lard? A.—I never sold any lard.

Q.—State when you sold butter. A.—I sold one tub of butter about two years ago.

Q.—Have you at any time sold butter to a baker in Leonard-street? A.—Yes, Sir; the tub I allude to.

Q.—What is that person's name? A.—Mr. Martin. I did not intend to decline answering the question as to whom I sold the tub of butter.

Q.—Do you wish to make any further explanation in respect to the matter. If so, make it now. A.—No, I did not understand the question, or I would not have declined answering it.

Q.—Did you sell that butter to Mr. Martin for 15 cents per pound? A.—I don't recollect what I got for it.

Q.—State, if you can, about what price? A.—I can't recollect, it's so long ago.

Q.—Was not the market price of butter at that time 28d. per pound? A.—The market price of baker's butter at that time was from 14 to 20 cents.

Q.—Was the butter you sold to Martin what was called baker's butter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you get the cigars which you sold to Enoch Smith? A.—The affidavits of the persons from whom I got the cigars are now before Governor Seymour or Recorder Tillou.

Q.—State the names of the persons who made those affidavits? A.—The name is Robert Beason.

Q.—What was his occupation at that time? A.—He was a theatrical manager.

Q.—Of what theatre was he then manager. A.—He had returned from a theatrical tour in the Western States and Canadas, and was boarding with me at the time.

Q.—Did he sell you these cigars? A.—I sold them for him on commission.

Q.—Where is Robert Beason now? A.—He is now in the employ of William Hall & Son, music printers.

Q.—Where did he get the cigars? A.—He bought them for the use of his theatrical company.

Q.—From whom did he purchase them? A.—I don't know; but his affidavit gives that fact.

Q.—During the time you were connected with the Police Department, did you sell cigars to any one except Mr. Enoch Smith? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State to whom? A.—I decline answering any question about cigars, farther—as to who I sold cigars to, because I told you where I got them.

Q.—At the time you sold these cigars to Mr. Smith, did you state to him that the cigars were not yours? A.—I never told him who they belonged to.

Q.—Did you tell him, or give him to understand, that they did not belong to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you get the tub of butter which you sold to Mr. Martin? A.—Well, I decline giving the man's name, because the man's deposition has been taken before Judge Beebe.

Q.—Did you purchase the tub of butter of that man? A.—No, Sir; I sold that on commission.

Q.—Did you state to Mr. Martin that you did not own the butter, but you wished to sell it on commission? A.—I think I did, as I was dealing with Mr. Martin myself at the time.

Q.—Did you tell him to whom it belonged? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Were you and Smith frequently seen together about Hopkins' corner previous to the 12th of January, 1853? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When one was off duty, and the other on, were you not frequently together in the same way that you were in each other's company on the morning of the 12th of January, 1853? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you, at any time, met by officer McConnell, with a barrel on your shoulder, in the neighborhood of Hubert and Greenwich-streets—you going towards your own residence? A.—No, Sir; nothing of the kind ever happened.

Q.—Did not you, upon the remonstrance of officer McConnell, go and put the barrel back by the grocery store it was taken from, and then leave it? A.—No, Sir; nothing of the kind ever happened.

Q.—Were you, at one time, in the employ of Baldwin, Sexton & Co., in Reade-street, in this City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you, at any time, in the employment of a firm who carried on the jewelry business in Reade-street, in this City? A.—I was.

Q.—State the name of that firm? A.—Downing & Baldwin.

Q.—Had you any difficulty with them, which caused you to leave their employment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you charged by them with taking their property, and converting it to your own use, without their knowledge or consent? A.—No, Sir; nothing of the kind ever happened to me.

Q.—Did they make any charge of dishonesty against you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was any examination in reference to the merits of your case had before any of the Justices in this City after your conviction? A.—Yes, Sir. Judge Beebe first and Recorder Tillou afterwards.

Q.—Did the District Attorney, or any one on his behalf, attend on the last examination? A.—I don't know, as I was not present myself at any part of the last examination, and I did not know who was present.

Q.—On the last examination, were you represented by counsel? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you represent to Justice Osborne that Recorder Tillou desired you to tell him that he (Recorder Tillou) wished him to take the complaint against Kemp? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever seen and read the papers laid before Gov. Seymour, which induced him to pardon you? A.—Some of them—those taken before Judge Beebe.

Q.—Are you not aware that upon the submission of the papers taken before Judge Beebe to Gov. Seymour, he refused to pardon you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were the papers taken before Judge Beebe submitted to Governor Seymour previous to the examination before Recorder Tillou? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you advised by any of the Judges to make a charge of perjury against Kemp? A.—In a conversation with Recorder Tillou, he said he thought Mr. Kemp had committed perjury; and upon that assertion, and other facts, I preferred the charge; I was about making a charge of perjury against officers Hunt and Ford, and the Recorder thought the testimony of Kemp was more material to the issue before the Jury than the testimony of Hunt or Ford.

Q.—Did the Recorder any anything more than that Kemp's evidence was more material to the issue than that of Hunt or Ford? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you swear positively that the Recorder said that Kemp had committed perjury? A.—I swear to the conversation that I have just stated.

Question repeated.—I can't answer it; I don't recollect; but I think he did.

The cross-examination was here concluded by Mr. Clinton, and the Court adjourned.

Trial of John Wilson, for the Murder of Henry Digkmeyer—Verdict of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Tuesday.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court met on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock. General Nye summed up for the prisoner, and Mr. Blunt having replied, the Court delivered the following Charge:

The facts in this case, gentlemen, are few, and, with the exception of one point, mostly undisputed.

That Digkmeyer was killed, and killed by the prisoner, with a long knife plunged into his heart, on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th of February, at a grocery or drinking shop in Reade-street, is too clear for controversy; and it seems to me almost equally clear that the act, if done by a person in his right mind, would have been murder.

The question then is, was the prisoner, at the time, insane and incapable of distinguishing right from wrong?

Up to Monday, the day previous to the occurrence in question, there is no pretence of any insanity. On the contrary, by the testimony of his own witnesses, he was a peaceable, quiet, industrious, hard-working man, of good character and temperate habits.

On Monday night he appeared to have "some burden or trouble on his mind;" his wife said he was crazy. He was met in front of his residence in Wooster-street, walking to and fro. On being spoken to by his sister, he said he was going away, and without explanation walked off, his wife following him without that ar shawl. He went, it would seem, to the house of his wife's father in Second-street near Avenue C, about a mile distant. He there pushed in the store door—there was a store (a liquor store) in the house—and took a stand beside his father-in-law, "looking very wild," but saying nothing. Hearing some disturbance, another daughter of the father-in-law came down-stairs and asked what was the matter. Prisoner, she says, in reply, "looked kind of wild and crazy out of his eyes," stayed at her about five minutes, but did not speak, and, as she thinks, did not know her. He then left, walking very fast up Second-street, his wife following. He was subsequently reported dead, but did not appear. He had married this daughter some 11 years ago, and was employed at the coopering business, in Chambers-street.

On the next morning, however, he was obviously—so at least his employer considered him—unwell. His appearance was different from ordinary, and he seemed as if he had been up all night—his face and eyes being red—so much so that Mr. Taggart gave him money to buy medicine, and he actually got it. Being off duty, he went round, about half past nine o'clock in the morning, from Chambers to Reade-street to see an acquaintance named John Blake—a fellow workman at the same trade, whose employer's shop adjoined the store of the deceased, and proposed to him to go next door, to Dighmeyer's, to get a drink. Blake accompanied him, and they took a drink together—beer or brandy. In fifteen or twenty minutes, having soon returned, prisoner proposed to Blake to go again, which he did, and they threw dice to see who should pay, and they drank twice more. In ten or fifteen minutes, after returning from this third potation, prisoner proposed and even urged another visit. Blake, with reluctance, he says, yielded. They found deceased at the door. Prisoner, in a playful way, laid his hands on his shoulder. Deceased took hold of him in the same manner, and they got wrestling together, and both fell, prisoner being under. In a moment, however, both rose. This was in the back part of the store. No angry words had yet passed. Now, however, they separated a few feet from each other, and began to use harsh expressions, when prisoner, turning towards the door, seized a knife lying on the meat-block—a sort of butcher's knife—and, advancing towards deceased, in spite of Blake's remonstrance that it was all play, plunged it into the heart of deceased, killing him almost instantly. He then laid the knife—having drawn it out of the body, it would seem—on the head of a barrel, and walked up Reade-street to Broadway; and, being about returning again, was arrested by an officer on account of the blood upon his clothes. He made no resistance, admitted the stabbing, and merely said he had done the act in self-defence. And, although his eyes were red and flushed, he spoke, as the officer thought, rationally, and went without difficulty to the spot where the body of the deceased lay. On the Coroner's inquest, which was held about two hours after, his conduct, in the judgment of that officer, although not indicating insanity, was marked by great levity and an entire absence of any just sense of his position, or of his connection with the tragedy in which he had just been the chief actor.

The question now recurs, was he or was he not insane? Murder requires design and premeditation, longer or shorter. Was the prisoner capable of either? His insanity, if it existed, had certainly been of very short duration. Its first symptom, if any, was on Monday night. But on Tuesday morning, before 9 o'clock, he was seemingly well, in mind, though not in body. Although he had been drinking hard—so his companion says—for several days, he was as yet—only upon the previous evening—neither mad nor drunk. Was there then a sudden access of mental aberration—only foreshadowed the night before—during the few moments of his third visit to the drinking establishment of the deceased? Temporary mental obscurity, resulting from the fumes of so immediately preceding deliberate debauch, is entitled to little sympathy. Indeed, the law regards it rather as aggravating, instead of mitigating, the offence. What right, it asks, has any man to endanger the life of another by such self-indulgence? May not the man who deliberately converts himself into a brute machine for the destruction of human life be fairly charged with that premeditated design which constitutes the attribute of murder? He knows the effects of this species of stimulus, and with his eyes open imbibes the maddening poison. Shall he be permitted to plead the self-perverted condition of his own intellect as an excuse for the usual and almost natural consequences of that condition?

It has been suggested by the prisoner's counsel, that the charge, under the circumstances of this case, might fairly be narrowed down from that of murder to manslaughter in the third degree. Does the evidence warrant such a view of the transaction? It may be said, and truly, that the killing, although done with a dangerous weapon, was done by the prisoner in the heat of passion. But was it—for the law to make it only manslaughter requires that additional qualification—was it "without a design to effect death?"

There was nothing in the previous relations of the parties, or in their disposition, and nothing in the immediate seeming provocation, to give rise to such a purpose, unless in a mind partially, if not totally darkened by liquor or passion.

That there was some passion, however uncalled for, the expression used clearly shows. But that there was more of liquor than of passion, is equally clear. Should you be of opinion, on a review of the evidence—taking into consideration the prisoner's deportment the night before the occurrence, and his manner and expressions immediately after on the Coroner's inquest—that his mind, although not strictly insane, was incompetent to the formation of that mental something called "design," or to judge of its weakness when formed; in that case it would be competent, and perhaps it would be proper for you to convict of the lesser instead of the more aggravated offence.

The life of the prisoner, gentlemen, is now in your hands. The law and his own act have placed it there. You, will dispose of it, in justice, mingled with mercy, may in your consciences, seem to require—bearing always in mind, in the discharge of this grave and painful duty, that fundamental rule of every humane system of criminal jurisprudence, that doubts, if any exist, and are reasonable, are to be given out to the prosecutor, but to the party accused.

The Jury retired for consultation at 20 minutes to 2, and at 5 o'clock they returned, and brought in a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter in the second degree." The Judge sentenced the prisoner to seven years in the State Prison.

UNIVERSAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday evening, the following plan for a general union of Liberal Societies was submitted and adopted:

UNION OF LIBERAL SOCIETIES OF UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Principles:

I. The object of this confederation is a radical reformation both in Government and Society in the interest of Liberty, which must lead to the enjoyment and happiness in life to which all are equally entitled.

II. The direct removal of all that hinders and prevents a free development in the different spheres of life, and a thorough cultivation of the intellectual as well as the physical faculties, raising in the best manner practicable all persons to a full enjoyment of liberty and freedom, is considered to be among the most efficacious means to realize the objects which the confederated Societies have in view.

III. The united Societies, each individually pursuing its special aims in accordance with the general task of all, associate and join energetically for the realization of practicable measures which will be in accordance with the objects of the confederacy, and will be brought forward as the occasion may be favorable.

Organization:

I. The confederacy shall endeavor to strengthen itself and to propagate its principles as much as possible, operating with all its activity upon the liberal and progressive elements in the United States.

II. The liberal Societies of the City of New-York here represented, and others which may join hereafter, form a confederacy under a Central Committee elected by them, which Committee shall obtain the adhesion of other Societies of similar principles in the United States, and also shall establish as alliance with the already existing Central Committee of free Societies of the West.

III. Each Society composed of 50 members in the confederation shall send two delegates, and one other delegate for every 50 members more.

IV. The Central Committee, consisting of the delegates from the several societies, exists as a consulting and directing body, acknowledged by its respective constituents, with full powers from them. It shall elect its President and officers from its own members, attend to the course of business, represent the Confederacy in relation to other Committees, inform the separate societies of important affairs through the medium of their respective delegates, apply to them for their decision in matters of importance, and convoke them to mass meetings on the motion of one of the delegates if it be supported by three members of the Committee.

V. So soon as there shall exist several Central Committees in divers parts of the United States, they shall choose among themselves a *Central Directory.*

The Secretaries further report that it was decided as a regulation, though not embodied in the Constitution, that the English should be the official language of the Union of Liberal Societies, which point is very important, since it shows that the citizens of German birth do not desire to isolate themselves from the rest of their fellow-citizens. From the sentiments uttered by the several delegates, in the name of the Societies which they represent, it became manifest that the citizens of German birth would willingly have followed the initiative of any others in the search after a radical reformation; but since that initiative did not come from any other quarter, they without further delay commenced it, and called upon all sincere Republicans, not to follow them, but to *coöperate with them.*

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 19, 21, 46, 38, 45, 26, 22, 23, 29, 18.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 462, 377, 378, 439, 379, 479, 384½, 413, 501 to 507.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Regular Term.*—Noe. 811, 813, 141, 851, 859, 860, 861, 865, 869, 881, 885, 889, 1167, 891, 551½, 211, 331, 535, 693, 895, 899, 901 to 909, 919, 921, 925 to 935, 93, 755, 369, 413—all odd numbers. *Special Trial Term.*—Nos. 350, 568, 364, 574, 578, 253, 434, 330, 528, 546, 516, 195, 546, 526, 610 to 620—all even numbers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Wednesday.

Before Judge Clerke.

A BEQUEST TO ONE IN FEE, WITH A SUBSEQUENT LIMITATION TO HIS ISSUE, DOES NOT CREATE AN ESTATE TAIL—THE COURT HAS NO POWER TO DECREE A SALE WHICH WILL AFFECT THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS NOT IN ESSE.

Woodham against *Maverick.*—This was a partition suit commenced in December, 1852. The case now comes upon a motion by a purchaser of the premises in suit, at a sale had under a decretal order of the Court, to be released from his purchase on the ground that the proceedings under which the sale was had were invalid, and the title consequently bad. The case is one of great importance, as it involves a large amount of property and some important questions as to the powers of the Court in partition suits; and, also, an important distinction in the construction of wills between a devise of an estate tail and a devise of a life estate, with a remainder over to the devisee's children. For the plaintiff, Wm. Curtis Noyes; for the purchaser, E. H. Owenn.

CLERKE, J.—Peter R. Maverick died in December, 1811, seized and possessed of the premises in question, known as No. 85 Liberty-street, leaving a will whereby he devised the same to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1854.

The Ward Murder Trial.

We devote a large part of our available space this morning to the evidence in the trial of MATHEW F. WARD for the murder of Professor BUTLER, and to the correspondence of the Louisville papers from the scene of this interesting and exciting investigation. We copy the report of the Louisville *Courier*. It is complete with the exception of the rebutting testimony introduced after the witnesses in chief on both sides had been examined. The arguments of Counsel were probably continued through Monday and Tuesday of the present week. When the result is known we shall take occasion to refer again to this most interesting and extraordinary transaction.

The Seat of the Eastern War—Position and Prospects of the two Armies.

It is exceedingly difficult, at this particular crisis, to form any accurate judgment of the nature and bearing of the warlike operations on the Danube. It is known that the river has been crossed at several points by both belligerents; but whether GORTSCHAKOFF'S passage of it is an advance or retreat, we are no better informed than we are concerning the movements of OMAR, who at one time is said to have been prevented by the Russian advance from beginning his offensive operations, and at another is reported to have purposely left a free passage for the Russians in order to ensnare them. All these accounts are exceedingly confused, and we presume that both England and France are as much puzzled by the present state of affairs in the Principalities, as are those less enlightened by official dispatches. All this obscurity, however, need not prevent us from grouping together such information as may be gathered partly from confirmed reports, and partly from circumstances created by the geography of the seat of war.

A glance at the map will show how very disadvantageous was the military position of the Russians on the Danube before they crossed it, and how little it has been improved by their occupation of the Dobrudscha. The Russian line of operations, extending all along the great southern rise of Wallachia, is not only immensely long—which renders difficult all coöperation and communication of the different *corps*—but it is also parallel with the Turkish front of operations in Bulgaria,—a position condemned in military science as untenable if attacked, and unfitted for active operations. But as the Danube is between the two hostile armies, and as war has only just been declared by the Western Powers, the Russians may have relied on their numerical strength for ability to protect the Provinces against any attack of the Turkish army. But now that the French and English troops are on their way, and since full scope has been given to all hostile operations by the formal declaration of war, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, or rather Prince PASKIEWITCH, who has arrived at Bucharest and taken the supreme command, will have quite enough to do to maintain a position commanded by the high Bulgarian shore of the Danube, flowing at the foot of mighty encampments that rise from the water's edge, and defended by strong fortresses facing the low Wallachian shore, which is bounded by patches of marshy soil cut up by vagrant streams and pools of stagnant water, and wholly unprotected by formidable works.

Fortresses, we are aware, are always "impregnable" before they are attacked, and "without great importance" after they have been taken; it is quite possible, therefore, that some of these impregnable Turkish fortresses may fall, if seriously attacked by the Russian force. The capture of some of the places on the right bank of the river, however, would undoubtedly secure to the Russians their communications. Still we do not think that the Russian position on either bank of the Danube can be tenable for any great length of time. With 30,000 French troops already at his disposition in Constantinople, and with 30,000 more on the eve of arriving, to be sent part to Adrianople and part to points where the movements of the Russian army may render their presence most desirable, OMAR PACHA can at once begin to act with large concentrated bodies—no longer under the necessity of being weakened by being extended over all the roads leading to Constantinople, which it seems to have been his principal object thus far to watch.

Under these circumstances it seems altogether probable that the Russians will, before long, find it prudent to recross the Pruth. The occupation of the Dobrudscha may thus be regarded as a step in retreat; though it is quite possible that it may have important connections with other designs of the Russian army. It has an evident bearing on Austria—whose evasion of her pledge to consider the Russian passage of the Danube as a hostile step we have already explained. If Russia defeats the main Turkish army and occupies Roumelia, the Austrians will undoubtedly take possession of the Provinces left at their disposal: and in case the Russians retire beyond the Pruth, and the Turks with their Anglo-French auxiliaries, occupy Moldo-Wallachia, they will be equally certain to seize, as a "material guarantee" for their interests, all the adjacent Provinces. Suppose the Russians should take Silistria, as it was once reported they had done, and as they will be very likely to do whenever they can:—the capture of this fortress, which forms the extremity of the principal passage of the Balkans by Shumla, forming with that place and Rustchuck, the angles of a triangle of defence for the territories which lie between the Danube and the Balkans,—would give the Russians an important *tête de pont* for attacks against Shumla and Varna; while the defensive power of Turkey, which lies mainly in Bulgaria with the escarped shore of the Danube and its fortifications, would be seriously weakened. Silistria, it may be well to add, is a fortified town of some 20,000 inhabitants,—situated on the Danube at one of the points where it is the widest, and just before the river makes a bend to the South. It was taken by the Russians in 1819, though it had been attacked without success in the wars of 1773 and 1809:—and it was the chief pledge for the fulfillment of the treaty of Adrianople. Its present garrison consists of some 12,000 men, and is commanded by MOUSSA PACHA, Director-General of the Turkish Artillery, and asserted to be one of the most accomplished of the Turkish Generals; and a great Reformer. Silistria is not in the Dobrudscha. The rectangular peninsula of this name is comprised between the Danube from Rassova to the Kilia mouth, Trajan's Wall and the Black Sea; and is now reported to be entirely in the hands of the Russians, although the capture of the included fortresses of Hirsova and Goulcha lack confirmation. The news that St. Petersburg was illuminated and a "Te Deum" sung in honor of the passage of the Danube, with the other report that the reserve battalions have been called out, and a second reserve battery for each corps formed, seem to indicate that the occupation of this important position has not been effected merely as a defensive step, securing the retreat to Bessarabia.

But whatever intentions the Russian Commander-in-Chief may have had, the allied fleets holding the Black Sea, and the Turks Schumla—the great strength of which has been demonstrated in former campaigns—there is really no great prospect of progress to the Russian arms, except in the case above referred to,—of their defeating the Turkish main army in a decisive battle. Constantinople would not be in danger even in such a case; but the "very sick man" would certainly be nearer to his grave. The best that OMAR PACHA can now do, would be to refuse the battle at this point, and so throw himself, with all his disposable and concentrated forces, on the Russian right, which must have been weakened by the operation on its left, and which, if simultaneously attacked from Kalafat and Oltenitza, would soon be forced to evacuate not only Bucharest, but the whole of Wallachia. The suspicion which the Turkish Commander must naturally entertain of the neutral Austrian *corps* of observation on the frontiers, is the only possible consideration likely to make him hesitate in taking the steps referred to.

And now we are told again, by the *Arabia*, that Austria appears to be acting more in unison with the Western Powers, and that all the minor German States, *except Bavaria*, will support Austria in forcing Prussia to declare herself, should the subject come before the Federal Diet! Now everybody knows that the Emperor of Austria is going to be married to a Bavarian Princess, and that his mother, the Archduchess SOPHIA, and his sister-in-law, HILDEGARD, the wife of Prince ALBRECHT, the Viceroy of Hungary, are Bavarian Princesses, and that in short, the House of Austria is united to no other Court of Europe so closely as to that of Munich. How is it then, that *Bavaria* should be the dissenting *minor* State? The phenomenon is a curious one, especially if it be remembered that King OTHO of Greece is a Bavarian Prince. Events will soon save us any conjectures, although the business of protocols seems to have been taken up again, and one is said to have been signed on the 9th in Vienna, by all the Powers, excepting of course Russia, and in some way Prussia, who has given a *codicil* to the *last will* of diplomats, concocted for the "dying man," and has made such a separate proposition to Austria, as wholly to annul her adhesion to the guarantee of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

All these renewed negotiations prove, however, nothing more than that all parties are afraid of the war, save Russia, and that the dismemberment of Turkey may yet take place should revolution succeed to advance the movement. The affairs of the East had in 1789 nearly the same aspect as now, except that Austria was then an open enemy, and Prussia entered into a triple alliance with England and Holland for the protection of *peace*, and offered her mediation to the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, both being at war with the Porte. The mediation, thanks to the French Revolution, which struck terror into all the crowned heads, succeeded first with Austria and ultimately also with Russia; but the Empress CATHERINE was less tractable than LEOPOLD, and she acceded only to the treaty of Jassy, after many concessions and the demonstrated necessity of uniting for the suppression of the dangerous movements in Paris. It is not at all impossible that a revolutionary outbreak would be followed by another such result; and then NICHOLAS may feel perfectly satisfied with the result of his bold undertaking. But in the meantime, and to show his peaceable disposition, he confiscates the property of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, his "gentlemanly" friend and partner in the celebrated diplomatic dialogues!

Corporation Advertising.

We have received the following note from the *minority* of the Committee on Printing in the Board of Councilmen:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1854.

GENTLEMAN: The minority of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Printing, &c., respectfully solicit from you a statement of the extent of your circulation, and the amount required by you, per year, for publishing the proceedings of the Common Council, and advertising, &c.

BENJ. F. PINCKNAY,
WILLIAM M. VERMILYEA.

To the Proprietors of the N. Y. Daily Times.

We publish this simply for the purpose of asking why this duty of seeking information, as to the terms on which the Corporation advertising can be done, is left to the *minority* of the Printing Committee. Some months have elapsed since the matter was referred to that Committee, and yet this is the first intimation we have ever received that any information on the subject was desired. We have heard nothing whatever from the majority of the Committee on the subject, nor are we aware that any steps have been taken by them to ascertain in what way an arrangement favorable to the public interests can best be made. We do not wish to intimate that the majority have been guilty of any impropriety in the matter, or even of negligence in the discharge of their duty. But it strikes us as singular that so very important a part of that duty should have been left to the *minority* of the Committee. Under the circumstances, it is fortunate that the minority is composed of gentlemen, who are disposed to pay attention to the interests of the public in this connection.

It is a matter of very little consequence to us whether any part of the public advertising is given to the DAILY TIMES or not. But it is important that the *public interest* should be consulted in this matter, as well as in all other points of City legislation. To a very great extent the public printing has been disposed of on party grounds, or given as a favor to individual papers,—without any regard to the character or extent of their circulation, or to the equivalent received by the City in return for its money. Last year it was given to two or three papers, which did not print 6,000 copies in the aggregate,—and each of which received $1,000 therefor; while to the *Herald*, which was the only paper of any considerable circulation selected, the sum of $3,000 was paid. The true way to dispose of this matter would be to *pay for advertising in proportion to the circulation:* for in that way only can both parties be justly and fairly served. And if this cannot be done with exactness, the nearest approach to it possible should be made. It certainly is not just, nor reasonable, to give the same sum, or half as much, for an advertisement in a paper with 2,000 circulation, as in one with 30,000,—especially if the *character* of the circulation is as good in the one case as in the other.

Whatever report may be made by the Committee charged with this subject, we trust that the Common Council will see to it that the public interests are properly protected in the matter. Let full inquiry be made into all the facts necessary for a sound decision. Let the circulation of the several papers be ascertained, and then let that be selected for the service, which will do it the most efficiently, and on the best terms.

THE FIRE IN BROADWAY.

More Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

Corrected Lists of the Dead and Injured.

$143,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Insurance, $176,000

The interest and excitement awakened in the minds of our citizens by the terrible disaster of Tuesday evening continued throughout yesterday. In the remoter parts of the City, conflicting reports were afloat, representing the loss of life as even more dreadful than the sad account it has become our duty to publish. Attracted by these rumors, and by the supposition that many persons buried beneath the smoking ruins were still alive, a throng of spectators crowded around the scene of the accident all day. Our reporter was on the ground at a very early hour in the morning, before young O'DONNELL had been extricated, and he represents the scene as in every way affecting, and even distressing; Some of the firemen had been at work all night, endeavoring to remove the fallen timbers and masonry from the bodies of their companions, but, more especially, straining every nerve to rescue the young man, who was still living, and feebly communicating with his comrades outside. Several of these poor fellows were worn down by their exertions, and presented a pitiable sight. Their hands were torn and bloody, and their clothing reduced to tatters by the broken rafters and brick-work among which they had been carrying on their desperate labor. The parents of poor O'DONNELL passed the night, and a portion of the morning, in the ruined building, until he was removed. Their distress may be imagined by the sympathizing reader, but transcended common description. Of course, every means was used by those who were present to calm and console them, and indeed it was long hoped that he would be saved. At length, after an excavation that would seem impossible under any other circumstances, and the completion of which was, indeed, almost incredible, surrounded as the firemen were by dangers little less than those that menaced them during the height of the fire, and compelled to use the utmost care in removing every stone and every shattered fragment of timber, lest the sinking mass should destroy the life they were endeavoring to save, the ground was gradually dug away beneath O'DONNELL, and he was taken out almost insensible and mortally injured. The mingled joy and anguish of his parents moved all who witnessed the scene to tears. Their embraces but preceded the worst result, as he died in the City Hospital last evening, from the effects of his injuries. The account of this mournful termination, and of the further injuries and deaths attending this direful catastrophe, will be found below; their aggregate and the circumstances attending them will form a mournful chapter of our municipal history. The construction of the building which has been destroyed is much complained of, as having been, in every way, calculated to deceive and imperil the gallant men who risked their lives to preserve it. Where the blame may rest in this matter we are not yet prepared to say, but that it merits the most searching investigation, and that the guilty parties should be held to strict account, will be admitted by every good and prudent citizen. Human life has become a commodity held in too cheap estimate, by far, throughout this country at large, and particularly in the boasted metropolis of its wealth, religion and enlightenment.

At dusk last evening, and through the night, the scene on Broadway was picturesque in the highest degree, nor did it lack a solemn and melancholy interest. The heavy front wall had been torn down during the day, and its ruins formed a complete barricade of many feet in height, across the wide street to the railings of the Park. This was crowned by a multitude of spectators, whose faces were illuminated by the glare of a large fire that had been kindled close to the inner sidewalk next the ruined building, for the purpose of yielding sufficient light to the working gangs of firemen who still continued the labor of excavation. The ruddy blaze shone over the Park and the adjacent streets for squares, and was reflected from the walls of the City Hall and Astor House, reminding the distant passenger that conflagration and death had been busy in the midst of the gay and populous City. Where the tall building, stored with the appliances of wealth and comfort, had stood but a few hours before, there was a ghastly, blackened gap, marked below by a confused heap of ruins, beneath which still lay the mangled remains of brave and self-devoted men.

From time to time another body would be taken out, and the throng then sway towards it, as each one pressed eagerly forward, with the expectation of recognizing some missing friend. That the recognition proved in an appalling number of instances a terrible and hopeless one, the following lists too sadly show:

LIST OF THE DEAD.

1. JAMES MCNULTY, member of Engine Company No. 20, aged 22 years. Deceased was a single man, and resided at No. 98 Cedar-street. He leaves a sister—his only near relative—to mourn his loss.

2. JOHN A. KAYSAR, member of Hose Company No. 8, aged 21 years; was killed instantly: was mashed almost to a jelly, by the falling of a safe. The deceased resided in Houston-street, near Broome, where he leaves a mother and two sisters. It was his intention to resign at the next meeting of his Company.

3. DANIEL MCKAY, Engine No. 21, resided at No. 54 Mott-street.

4. ALEXANDER MCKAY. Deceased was not a fireman, but being present, and seeing the danger of his brother Daniel, member of Engine No. 21, rushed in to save him, at which moment the wall fell and buried them both.

5. W. J. DIGORN, Hose Company No. 18. Mr. DIGORN was a respectable young married man, only about a year married. His wife was delivered of a child this week.

6. —— WILSON.

7. Unknown man, supposed to be a member of Engine No. 13, in Brooklyn.

8. MICHAEL FLYNN, aged 16.

9. M. T. MCRARL.

10. Unknown man.

11. JOHN O'DONNELL, (son of Coroner O'DONNELL,) Engine No. 42, aged 21 years.

12. ANDREW C. SCHENCK, aged 34 years, single. He was formerly Foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and resided in Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

13. An unknown man, taken out at 11 o'clock, very much mangled. Body taken to the Dead House.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

Our reporter visited the City Hospital at 10½ o'clock last night. There were in the institution, at that time, twenty-seven of the victims of the calamity. Nine of them were lying dead. The names of the wounded are subjoined:

MATHEW KELLNAN, Engine No. 21.
HUGH HART, Engine No. 21.
EDWARD GILLESPIE, Engine No. 21.
PATRICK FINNEY, Engine No. 21.
GEORGE WATERS, Engine No. 21.
JOHN NEWMAN, Engine No. 21.
WILLIAM MORAN, Engine No. 21.
CHRISTOPHER KRAMIS, Hook and Ladder No. 1.
ROBERT FERRIER, Engine No. 6.
—— CREIG, Hose No. 9.
HUGH GALLAGHER, Engine No. 25.
CHARLES PARKER, Engine No. 25.

Messrs. MORAN, FINNEY and CREIG are in a very precarious condition. It is thought they cannot survive. The other wounded men will all recover.

At 5½ A. M., JOHN O'DONNELL was extricated from the ruins, after having been buried eight hours beneath them. He was shockingly bruised and mangled, and was removed to the City Hospital, where he died at 10 P. M.

During the forenoon the following other persons were taken out dead:

WM. J. DIGAN, of Whitehall-street.

ALEXANDER MCKAY, of Mulberry-street, belonging to Engine No. 21.

JOHN A. KRYZER, aged 23 years, of No. 405 Houston-street, member of Hose Company No. 8.

At 2 P. M., three more bodies were recovered as follows:

S. SCHENCK, of Hook and Ladder No. 1.

SANDY MCKAY, of Engine Company No. 21, a brother of ALEXANDER MCKAY, taken from the ruins in the morning.

The bodies of the following other named persons were also recovered during the day:

W. J. DUGAN, of Hose Company No. 18.

MICHAEL FLYNN, and two other men not recognized—making in all seven bodies recovered yesterday.

In addition to the list given in the TIMES of yesterday other persons are since ascertained to have been injured.

A son of Dr. VAN PRAGE, of Broome-street, was badly injured by the falling wall. He was taken from the ruins at 10½ o'clock P. M., by Assistant Engineer HOWARD, and was conveyed to his residence. He is supposed to be fatally injured.

P. GRANNIN, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, was slightly injured, while attempting to rescue his brother firemen from the ruins.

The total number of dead, so far, is FOURTEEN, and many of those injured cannot survive.

Mr. BASSETT, belonging to Hose Carriage No. 54, had a narrow escape from being crushed to death as he fell with the others. Fortunately, Mr. B. was thrown into a corner where some heavy beams protected him, and in the course of half an hour he was extricated through a very small hole in the bricks and mortar. He was slightly injured.

J. C. KRIEER was a promising young man. He was a volunteer at the fire, the Hose Company to which he belonged being broke. He hurried to the rescue of property, and lost his life. When his body was dug out of the ruins yesterday morning, several members of the Fire Department, who stood around, and knew his worth, shed hearty tears. His body was removed to the Hospital by some of our leading tradesmen, who were his personal friends. He perished in the dawn of life, being only 22 years old. When the great fire occurred in Nassau-street on October 30, of last year, he was the first to enter and the last to leave the burning premises, in which five firemen lost their lives.

From our returns, which we believe to be complete, we make the following recapitulation:

Whole number of killed	13
Whole number of wounded	21

Many of the injured are but slightly so, and of the whole number not more than four (if any) fatally.

The young man whose body was taken from the ruins in the afternoon, was recognized as MICHAEL FLYNN, who had been in the habit of voluntarily running with Hose Company No. 53. Beside his *corpse* was found a fire-cap, bearing a front with the insignia of No. 53's Company, which the members declare was worn without authority. We are requested to state that no member of the above Company received the least injury.

Coroner HILTON was engaged yesterday in subpœning witnesses. He will proceed with the inquest at 10 o'clock this morning, in the City Hospital. Public sentiment calls for a strict investigation.

The Chief Engineer has issued the following call for a meeting this evening:

"NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—Board of Engineers and Foremen.—The Foremen of the several engine, hose, hook and ladder, and hydrant companies, are requested to meet this Thursday evening, April 27, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall, for the purpose of making the funeral arrangements of our late brothers, who lost their lives at the fire in Broadway, on Tuesday night, April 25.

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.
J. G. ARSS, Secretary."

Since the occurrence there is great agitation in the Fire Department, which will, we hope, have the effect of calling the attention of the City authorities to the present insecure mode of erecting large buildings for business. It is understood that at the meeting this evening, the firemen will pledge themselves not to enter any building where Fire Proof Safes are any higher up than the first story.

In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman NATHAN C. ELY authorized the Chief Engineer, CARSON, and his Assistant Engineers, to employ as many men as could work to advantage, to assist the firemen in removing the ruins; he also directed that the Engineer and his Assistant Engineers, see that the firemen who have been all night at work, without leaving even to take refreshment, were suitably provided for, and all that could be done was done. Ald. BLUNT was indefatigable in his duty and counsel with the Acting Mayor, and approved of the arrangement.

The good work of voluntary money subscriptions, in aid of the families of the dead firemen, and relief of the wounded, was entered upon last night by the proprietors and regular inmates of the Astor-house, and $400 was immediately realized, and placed with Capt. COLEMAN for this object. The list was headed by COLEMAN & STATSON, Major STADO, Mr. WELLS, (of WELLS, FARGO & Co.,) Mr. BENJ. STONE, Capt. VINCENT, and others. We hope the example will be followed promptly in other quarters.

PAUL JULIAN has offered to give a concert at an early day next week in aid of the injured men and the families of deceased firemen.

The Property.

The following tables, carefully made up by our reporter, give a full and accurate statement of losses and insurances:

THE LOSS AND DAMAGE OF PROPERTY.

Wm. T. Jennings & Co.	$80,000
S. Hatfield, Merchant Tailor	1,500
Meade Brothers, Dagnerreotype	3,000
Thomas Sewall, Silks, &c.	2,000
Webber & Beatty	6,000
Samuel Hunt & Co.	2,000
John C. Jacobson	500
Cochrane & Mickey, importers and jobbers of straw goods, damaged by water	5,000
Damage to the building known as the American Hotel, owned by J. C. Hunniton, and occupied principally by lawyers and forwarding agents	10,000
The Jennings' Building, (231 Broadway)	30,000
Wm. Batchelor	3,000
The aggregate is	$143,000

Account of the Insurances.

Our Reporter obtained, yesterday, a full and accurate account of insurance upon the property destroyed by this terrible conflagration. The stock of Messrs. WM. T. JENNINGS & Co. was very large, and annexed will be found a correct list of all the companies in which he had insured said property:

MESSRS. JENNINGS' INSURANCE.

Union Mnt. Ins. Co.	$10,000	St. Marks	5,000
National	5,000	Brondwy	5,000
Clinton	5,000	Pacific	2,500
Howard	5,000	Park	2,500
Republic	5,000	Beekman	2,500
Commercial ($2,500 on fixtures)	7,500	Lorrilord	5,000
Ætna	5,000	Columbia	5,000
Ætna, Hartf'd, (Com)	5,000	People's	5,000
Norwich	5,000	Rutgers	5,000
Albany Mutual	5,000	Market	5,000
Merchants	5,000	Total	$140,000
Continental	5,000		

PROFESSOR MACVICKAR'S INSURANCE.

Equitable (on improvements)	$10,000	St. Nicholas	$2,500
Peter Cooper	2,500	Lafarge	5,000
Total on the Jenning's building			$20,000

MESSRS. WEBBER & BEATTY'S INSURANCE.

Merchants'	$2,000	New-York City	$2,000
Equitable	2,000		
Total			$6,000

THOMAS SEWALL'S INSURANCE.

Atlantic	$2,000	Citizens'	$1,000
Fulton	3,000	Excelsior	2,000
Total			$8,000

S. HATFIELD'S INSURANCE.

Commercial (Charleston, S. S.)	$5,000	Jefferson	5,000
		Total	$10,000

MEADE BROTHERS' INSURANCE.

National	$3,000	Hanover	3,000
New Amsterdam	3,500		
Citizens'	3,000	Total	$12,500

MR HATCHELOR'S INSURANCE.

Jefferson	$5,000	Equitable	5,000
Total			$10,000

RECAPITULATION OF INSURANCES.

Wm. F. Jennings & Co	$100,000	Thomas Sewall	8,000
Prof. McVickar estate	20,000	Mr. Hatfield	10,000
Webber & Beatty	6,000	Meade Brothers	12,500
		Mr. Batchelor	10,000
		Aggregate	$176,500

Stealing from the Fire.

Just before daylight yesterday morning, a man named EDWARD DOHERTY was detected by officer HOLLAND in the act of stealing a lot of ready made garments from the fire, which belonged to Messrs. JENNINGS & Co. The rogue and his plunder was taken before Judge SCOTT at the Tombs, where the owner made an affidavit to the property, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions. Another robbery was committed at or near the ruins, in a very singular manner. A young lady's package of fine feathers were saved from the fire and placed in VAIL'S saloon, corner of Park-place, for safe keeping until Mr. JENNINGS came, or called for them. The owner asked for the property yesterday, but was informed by the bar-keeper that the package had been given to some other person, who called the previous night.

Special Session of Both Boards of the Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, pursuant to a special call—NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The President announced that the meeting had been called to make arrangements for suitable funeral obsequies for the bodies of the firemen who had lost their lives at the recent fire in Broadway.

The Board concurred in the resolution introduced in the Board of Councilmen by Mr. CLANCY.

The Chair appointed Aldermen BLUNT, HOWARD BOARDMAN, VOORHIS and BROWN, a Committee to act with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen, in accordance with the resolution passed.

The following preamble and resolutions, introduced by Alderman BLUNT, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is our painful duty again to record another sad disaster, caused by the occurrence of a large and destructive fire in the six story building, No. 231 Broadway, whereby the lives of more than nine of our gallant firemen who are ever ready to risk their lives to save the persons and property of our fellow citizens, were sacrificed, and many others badly injured, while in the discharge of their duty; and

Whereas, Great praise is due to their brother firemen for laboring diligently to remove the ruins so as to rescue the bodies of the dead from the same, therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen deeply sympathize with the friends and relatives of those who were injured and deprived of their lives while in the act of discharging their duty at the late fire; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the families of this deceased.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved that a Committee of three be appointed to confer with the representatives of the Fire Department, in relation to the proposed funeral obsequies, and to tender the use of the City Hall therefor. The motion was unanimously carried.

The Chair constituted Aldermen WAKEMAN, HARNICK and C. H. TOCKER such Committee.

The Board concurred in the resolutions of the Board of Councilmen, appropriating monies to defray the expenses of the funeral obsequies.

Alderman BOARDMAN moved that in honor of the deceased, the flags on the City Hall be raised at half mast on the morning of Thursday, the 27th inst., the same to continue till the funeral ceremonies have taken place. Carried.

On motion the Board adjourned, *sine die*.

Board of Councilmen.

A special meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to adopt measures for immediately affording relief to the injured men, by appropriating money for such purpose, and also to meet the expense of interring the unfortunate firemen who have been taken from the ruins.

The following call, convening the Board, was read:

To His Honor the Mayor—We, the undersigned, would respectfully desire your Honor to convene the Board of Councilmen to take into consideration the subject of relieving such of the distressed firemen and others, as suffered by the calamity on the 25th inst., and such other matters appertaining thereto, as may be requisite and necessary in the premises.

Signed by nearly all the members of the Board.

Councilman HODGKINSON moved a resolution appropriating $1,500 to defray the necessary funeral expenses, &c., of the deceased firemen.

Councilman MATHER opposed making the appropriation, but it was otherwise carried unanimously. [Sent to Board of Aldermen for concurrence.]

The following resolution was received from the Board of Aldermen and unanimously concurred in:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed on the part of the Board to confer with the representatives and officers of the New-York Fire Department, to make suitable arrangements for the funeral obsequies of the deceased firemen, and that said Committee be and is hereby authorized to tender the use of the City Hall for that purpose.

The following resolutions were then brought up and referred to a Committee appointed to take the subject of the calamitous fire into consideration: Councilmen John Clancy, Wm. Young, Daniel D. Conover, W. Hodgkinson, and J. A. Jackson.

Resolved, That permission be given to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to use the Council Chamber of this Board, in which to hold a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Firemen, on Thursday, April 27th.

Whereas, By reason of the melancholy disaster which occurred on the 25th inst., at 231 Broadway, the Fire Department has suffered a serious loss in the accidental death of a number of its corps; and

Whereas, The brave members of said Department, always fearless in the discharge of their duty, should promptly be rewarded that respect and honor which is due to them in case of calamity—Be it

Resolved, That it is recommended by the Common Council of this city, that the citizens thereof close their various places of business, on the day thereafter to be named, for the funeral of said unfortunate firemen, and that merchants, masters of vessels, and the various hotel-keepers, be requested to lower their colors half-mast on said occasion.

The following was then adopted:

That the Committee of five now appointed have full power to confer with the foremen and representatives of the Fire Department, to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, and tender the use of the City Hall for said purpose.

The Board then adjourned.

☞ The prize of $100 for the best Ode to be sung at the reopening of the Crystal Palace has been awarded to WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. None of the Poems for recitation were thought deserving of the prize offered.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

VIOLET: THE CHILD OF THE CITY—A STORY of New-York Life—By ROSE. F. GREELEY.—This Metropolitan Novel, by one of our most popular writers, is destined to create a sensation equal to anything lately published in the same field of literature. "Violet," the heroine, is one of those naturally virtuous and gentle characters which may be so often found hidden beneath the rags of poverty, and in places where it has been hitherto supposed that none of the better traits of human nature were discoverable. Her patience under severe suffering, and her devotion to her broken father, are among the pleasantest features of the book. One vol., 12mo., 336 pages; in cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents. Published THIS DAY by
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TWO DAYS ONLY LEFT.—2,000 SUPERIOR building lots and 100 farms will be divided among 600 subscribers on the evening of 28th of April. $15 only, payable in small installments, secures 4 building lots or a farm 2 to 20 acres. The lots are in the healthy and pleasant village of Roseville, where many of our citizens are locating, to get rid of enormous rents in this City—here they become owners of a country residence where they can enjoy unmolested domestic happiness. A few shares only left. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

SHAWLS—SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will open to-day 500 plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls, bought at auction less than cost of importation; some of very high cost, which will be sold less than can be found in the City. Also, a splendid assortment of printed and plain Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.

SILKS—Plaid and striped, of the newest styles. Plain colors in the most desirable shades for mantillas and dresses, at lower prices than they cost to land.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 106 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

TESTIMONY OF A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE BAR—HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP AND LIVER PILLS triumphant.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12, 1853.

DR. J. N. HOBENSACK—DEAR SIR: I feel it my duty to bear testimony to the excellent results of your WORM SYRUP. My daughter Eliza was afflicted for some months, with a violent pain in her stomach, accompanied with swelling of the limbs to such a degree, that my family physician decided it to be gout, and treated her accordingly. Obtaining no relief, she applied to a Homœopathic doctor, who gave her some small powders, which caused an eruption to break out all over her body, accompanied with severe pains in the region of the bowels, while the medicine was acting. No relief being felt by either of the above-named courses of treatment, we were in despair; and Eliza continued to grow worse and worse; the abdomen being quite distended, so much so, that we were afraid the disease was dropsy. At this stage, a friend from your City called to see us, and heard of the sad state of Eliza. He advised trying your WORM SYRUP, and alternating with your LIVER PILLS; said he never left home without a supply of each in his trunk, and offered us some to try. He went to his hotel, and returned with two bottles of your WORM SYRUP and a box of LIVER PILLS. Eliza gladly took a dose of the first on going to bed, and continued the next two days, all the while operating freely, but accompanied with severe pains in the bowels. On the evening of the second day, she passed a mass of worms—fully a pound of them—seeming now the secret of all her disease. We pursued the treatment, and found to our delight, the swelling of the abdomen was gone, but her legs were still big. We then commenced on the Pills; after taking one-fourth of them, she was entirely relieved from all disease whatever, and is now as hearty a looking young woman as there is in the country. She feels, as we do, grateful for the good you have done us; and all I can say is, as soon as I can get away from my business, I intend paying you a visit, and personally thanking you for the great benefit you have been to our family. Any use you choose to make of this letter you are at liberty to. Act as you think proper.

Your friend and servant,
WILLIAM G. FLINT,
Attorney-at-Law, No. 163 Arquila-st.

Pa has just finally expressed my dear Doctor, my gratitude for the relief your medicine has afforded my family. Gratefully yours, ELIZA ANN FLINT.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by C. V. OLACKMER & CO., No. 21 Bunday-st., New-York.

FOWLERS & WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND Publishers, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

MOFFAT'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

The long search is over, the fulmarh is won,
Nevralgia, dyspepsia, your force race is run.
Let Debility smile and Depression be glad;
Let the victims of weakness no longer be sad.
Let the martyr to head-ache or the dolourous,
And the shadowed and broken with hopeless unease,
For the Comfort of Money, no higher above the planes,
Will restore to them health, vigor, spirits and peace.

The restoring effect of MOFFAT'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL is most wonderful. Even when the whole system seems to be utterly prostrated by nervous disease, and the mind as well as the body to have lost its recuperative power, a single bottle of this preparation awakes the dormant energies of nature, lends activity to the most paralyzed frame, and sweeps away the clouds of despondency as the morning breeze dissipates the mists of night. Persons who feel inert and indisposed to exertion of body or mind, will find it a most genial stimulant, and that it surpasses any other tonic or stomachic known, it has a permanent effect upon the nerves, the stomach, the animal spirits and the constitution. Ladies in feeble health, and all who suffer from any local weakness, will derive immediate benefit from the direct and specific action of the Cordial upon the organ affected. The cordial is put up highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $1 per bottle, or one for $5, and six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 198 Broadway, New-York. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas, and West Indies.

REAL ESTATE SALE CONTINUED.—OUR READERS will please notice that the large sale, by order of the Supreme Court, of about 600 building lots on Broadway, and on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th-avs., and on 48th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, and 81st-sts., will be continued THIS DAY, the 27th inst., by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Also, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Philip T. Ruggles, Referee, the houses and lots Nos. 413, 414, 415 1st-av., corner of 25th-st.; 4 lots on Lexington av., corner of 39th-st.; one lot on 4th-av., near 59th-st.; 4 lots on Lexington-av., near 55th-st; 4 lots on Broadway, corner of 85th-st.; 1 lot corner of 5th-av. and 85th-st.; 9 lots on 84th and 85th-sts.; near 5th-av.; 8 lots on 86th-st., near 11th-av.; 1 lot corner of 8th-av. and 57th-st.; 9 lots on and near the northwest corner of Broadway and 60th-st.; 2 lots on Broadway, near 64th-st.; 3 lots on Broadway, corner of 47th-st.; 2 lots on 6th-av., near 44th-st.; 2 lots on 43d-st., near Broadway; and 2 lots on 5th-av. and 34th-st. Also the valuable property on the southeast corner of Hester and Forsyth-sts. The elegant first-class house and lot No 145 West 16th-st. A house and l

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRE LIMITS.—At the meeting of the Common Council Monday evening, an ordinance for bounding the Fire Districts was adopted, (within which the buildings hereafter to be erected must be of other material than of wood.) The limits are as follows: Commencing at the East River on the Brooklyn line and extending along said line to Eleventh-street, thence along Eleventh-street 100 feet north of Grand-street, thence on a line 100 feet from Grand-street to the East River.

☞ The ship *Oswego*, Capt. WILLIAMS, which sailed from New-York for New-Orleans, on the 25th inst. returned to this port to-day, in consequence of one of the crew, while in a state of intoxication, stabbing the Captain. Medical aid was procured at Quarantine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Irish Emigrant Society** held at their office in Tuesday, 25th inst., the Chair announced to the meeting the sudden decease of their late acting President, JAMES MATHEWS, Esq Whereupon, the following resolutions were presented to the meeting by Mr. Edward C. Donnelly, and on a motion of Mr. Felix Ingoldsby, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, firstly, That we have received, with feelings of deep sorrow, the intelligence of the death of our President, James Mathews, Esq.

Resolved, secondly, That his zeal for the welfare of the Society, united with his great experience and luminous attainments, gave promise in the short time during which he held office, of his proving a most valuable and efficient officer.

Resolved, thirdly, That the officers and Executive Committee of the Irish Emigrant Society have lost an earnest co-laborer and a valued friend, by the death of their late President, and that they heartily sympathize with his family in the bereavement they have sustained.

Resolved, fourthly, That the officers of this Society will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body; and

Resolved, fifthly, That the resolutions be entered on the minutes; that they be engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased. JAMES OLWELL, Chairman.

☞ **New-York Fire Department**—Board of Engineers and Foremen.—The Foremen of the several Engine, Hose, Hook and Ladder, and Hydrant Companies, are requested to meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall, for the purpose of making the Funeral arrangements of our late brothers, who lost their lives at the fire in Broadway, on Tuesday night, April 25.

ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer.
J. G. ABEE, Secretary.

☞ **The Egyptian Museum.**—A public meeting will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when an address on this important subject, and the present position of Egyptian Antiquities for the City of New-York, with especial reference to its illustration of Biblical history, will be delivered by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, and remarks on the subject by other eminent gentlemen will be offered. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **L. A. Benjamin** respectfully invites all young misses to attend his Singing School for Children, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, in the Methodist Church in Sullivan-st., near Bleecker; and at the Musical Academy, at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Those who join on Saturday next will be admitted as performers at his next Concert and May Queen Festival, at the Tabernacle, May 31. Terms—Free.

☞ **At the Broadway Tabernacle** on FRIDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., will be patented FRANKLIN'S new theory of the Cause and Cure of Chronic Disease, of Sleep, of Respiration, of the Circulation of the Blood, etc.; demonstrated by a series of instructive and thrilling experiments by Dr. FRANKLIN, of Union College. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ **Professor Wheden's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island, (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session the 2d day of May. REFERENCES—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. BEEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **Plasterers!**—The O. P. Trade Society of New-York meet every THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, corner of 6th-av. and 27th-st. Members be punctual; business of importance in connection with chartering the Society will be transacted. DANL. WALFORD,
Thos. HENNESSEY, Secretary. President.

☞ **Ordination.**—Mr. WM. S. SMITH will be ordained as Pastor of the Union Congregationalist Church, in their House of Worship, on 6th-st., near Avenue B, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Sermon by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Subscribers to Clarenceville Lots.**—A meeting of the subscribers to hear the report of the Committee, will be held at No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Persons wishing to subscribe to the Lots, can do so until May 4, next. J. PECARE.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of Domestic Hardware at manufacturers' prices, for cash or on approved credit. Agenay of the celebrated Shaker Wire Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—The mails for Havana, per United States steamer CRESCENT CITY, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

IF WILLIAM DAY, of Macclesfield, England, will call at No. 18 Liberty-st., New-York, he will hear from his friends, to his advantage.

REMOVALS.

PINNEO & CO. have removed to their new store, No 76 Chambers-st., first door west from Broadway, where they are prepared to exhibit a large and splendid stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, FLOWERS, and everything many new and choice styles of the most seasonable goods adapted to their trade.

Our old customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

TRUSSES—REMOVAL.—On the 1st of May next, the HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE will be removed from No 4 Vesey-st. to No. 56 White-st., six doors west of Broadway. Parlors for ladies and gentlemen, under charge of male and female attendants. Butler's Patent Pads applied.

GEORGE W. FARNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 Bond st., having removed from No. 537 Broadway, invites a call from his patrons and friends at his new location.—NEW-YORK, April 24, 1854.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Home Insurance Company has removed to No. 1 New-st.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD.—Lost on Tuesday, the 25th, in Grand-st., or Broadway between Broad and Great Jones-sts., a small Diamond Cross Breastpin. The finder will receive the above by leaving it with S. J. A., office of the *Times*.

PARCEL LOST.—In going from No. 119 East 13th-st. to No. 39 East 29th-st., thence to Canal-st., a parcel containing several yards of black lace. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

CHEAP SUGARS, FRESH TEAS, JAVA COFFEE, FINE OILS, &c., &c.—G. W. & D. HAFF would respectfully inform the public that they have taken the store No. 506 Grand-st., third door east of Sheriff-st., which they have fitted up in the most elegant and convenient manner, and stocked with a large and choicely-selected assortment of teas, coffee, sugars, wines, &c., which they are offering at prices greatly below that usually asked for the same qualities, as some of their prices will be given will show.—A trial is respectfully solicited:

SUGARS—Best crushed and ground loaf sugar, 4s. 6d. per 7 lbs.; best refined white sugar, 4s. per 7 lbs.; refined yellow sugar, 3s. 6d. per 7 lbs.; handsome New-Orleans sugar, 3s. per 7 lbs.

TEAS.—Finest quality Oolong black tea, warranted equal to any in the market, 4s. per lb.; fine English breakfast Souchong, only 3s. per lb.; extra fine Young Hyson, 6s. per lb.; very choice Young Hyson, 4s. per lb.

COFFEE—Best Government Java coffee, 1s. 4d. per lb.; pure Java coffee, 1s. 2d. per lb.; pure fresh ground coffee, 1s. per lb.

WINES, &c.—A general assortment of choice wines and genuine French brandies of various brands and vintages, in bottles and on draught, warranted pure, and can be relied upon for medicinal purposes.

G. W & D. HAFF would also give notice that they still continue their store No. 150 Division-st., where will be found the same articles, and at the same prices, as at the Grand-st. store. G. W. & D. HAFF, No. 506 Grand-st., third door east of Sheriff-st., and No. 150 Division st.

TO PERSONS IN TROUBLE.
Are you in love, reader? Are you in grief?
Have you been robbed by some conscienceless thief?
Is there a law suit that bothers you pending?
Have you lost money by foolishly lending?
Has some old comrade turned out a deceiver?
Would you some maid of her young heart bereave Her?
Do you propose to set out on a journey?
Are you annoyed by some hungry attorney?
Would you engage in some great speculation,
Yet hang back uncertain and show hesitation?
If to these questions your answer is yes.
Why then, be you Mister, or Madam, or Miss,
You'll be sure with both comfort and success go back,
If you call for advice on C. W. ROBACK.
The present head-quarters of this celebrated astrologer and magician, are at No. 7 High-st., Boston. He can be consulted by mail as well as though the parties called on him in person.

YOU MUST GO TO No. 47 ANN-STREET—After May 1, if you want my MAGICAL ONGUENT, which will force the whiskers or moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. It has been tried now for a year and never found wanting. $1 per bottle, $4.50 half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. A. G. GRAHAM, No. 15 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; CUTHBERT, No. 146 3d-st., Pittsburg; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HANCE, No. 206 Baltimore-st., Baltimore.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—The partnership existing between JOSEPH MAGEE and JAMES HULSE, carrying on business at No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New-York City, as Manufacturers of Gold Pens and Pencil-cases, and Gold Pens, under the firm of MAGEE & HULSE, has been, this day, dissolved, by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be carried on by JAMES HULSE, at the same place.—Dated, April 26, 1854.
JOSEPH MAGEE.
JAMES HULSE.
Witness—SAMUEL OWEN, Counsellor at Law, No. 75 Nassau-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or bought for cash. Good City Stocks, Mortgages, Bonds and Mortgages, and Bills of Exchange negotiated. All business confidential. Apply at the Wash. Importing and Loan Office, No. 192 Nassau-st., corner of Ann-st., room No. 2. THOMPSON & CO.

MOTH PROOF TRUNKS—Camphor Wood, Teak Wood, Lebanon and Pencil Cedar Trunks. Fire-proof, Warranted Iron Safes, of a good and low-price quality. Also, six different sizes of Cast Iron Chests for sale at the undersigned's factory, No. 26 Gold, near John-st.
JESSE DELANO.

TO FARMERS.—KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, also various Reaping and Mowing machines, embracing all the latest improvements. New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st. R. L. ALLEN.

MILLINERY.—LADIES' STRAW HATS.—Just received from a manufacturer, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, Dunstable and Fancy Bonnets; also, Straw Goods of every description. Wholesale and retail. WM. COOK, Importer, No. 363 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and chamber-maid, by a respectable young woman, who perfectly understands the care of children, and is an excellent plain worker. Can be highly recommended from her last employer. Will be found willing and obliging. Salary not so much an object as a good home. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy young girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first rate washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Would undertake the care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 194 7th-av., for a week if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by one, and as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook—one who perfectly understands her business in all its branches—has no objection to assist in the washing. Her testimonials will bear investigation. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., first floor, near 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress, or as seamstress and chambermaid, by a very experienced girl, with excellent City refererece, and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do all the housework, by another. This girl is very experienced, and has excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, or would do general housework. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 East 22d-st., near 3d-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two experienced girls, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress—both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as waiter or as chambermaid and waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant hook-keeper, light porter, or messenger and collector, by a young man who is willing to work and make himself generally useful. Satisfactory reference and security if required. Address M. N., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid and seamstress. Is a nice hair-dresser and an excellent seamstress. Would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—For an active and faithful Scotch girl, as waiter in a respectable private family. Address H., Box No. 2,069, Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, hairdressers, waiters, girls for housework, German and French servants, German farmers, waitere, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help—always to be found at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

CONFECTIONER WANTED—To go to Texas, who is well acquainted with the business, who has worked in the City, of good moral character, and who can give the best of reference. Wages liberal. Apply to Rev. HIDSTROM, Bethel-ship, Pier No. 11 North River, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED—For a boy's boarding school in the interior of the State. One who can give instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics and Piano Music, will be required. Compensation from $30 to $35 per month, washing, board, fuel, lights, &c., included. Apply at No. 6 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., at the residence of Dr. Amos Miller, late of No. 21 Green-st. Applicants can call for one week, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M. Inquire for Mr. NORTON. Address and references can be left at any hour.

MUSICAL.—Wanted by a young lady, with a fine soprano voice and experience, a situation to sing in the choir of an Episcopal Church in Brooklyn. A line addressed to C., office of this paper, will meet with immediate attention.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four salesmen, for silk and shawl departments. Competent hands will be liberally dealt with. No others need apply
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—Best of City references required. Address Box No. 118, Broadway Postomce.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, of 14 or 15 years of age, who can write a fair hand. Salary $100 per annum. References required. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 919, New-York Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—A neat, active boy, to attend upon, and do light work about an office. Apply at No. 227 Grand st.

GARDENER WANTED, on a small place a few miles from the City.—One who understands his business; must have some knowledge of horses, and he prepared to make himself generally useful.—A single man preferred.—Apply between the hours of 10 and 2, at No. 94 Front-st.

GARDENER WANTED—Who is a practical man, for a place near the City. Address Box No. 113, Post-Office.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Chatmne-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—A private family, having more room than they wish to occupy, would take a gentleman and his wife or three single gentlemen to board. The rooms consist of front and back room on the 2d floor, with bedroom communicating. For further particular apply at No. 32 King st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant room with pantry and good board can be had by a gentleman and his wife in a quiet family residing at No. 37 Hammond-st. The house is modern built; a desirable location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms will be moderate. Best of reference given and required. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK, having removed from No. 1 Union-square to No. 34 West 25th-st. (a new house) between Broadway and the 6th-av., is prepared to make arrangements (permanent preferred) with families without children and gentlemen, for suits of apartments or single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, and dinners on Sundays, in a private family, occupying a delightfully situated house on Prospect-hill, only 40 minutes from the City Hall. Address W. P., Box No. 2,964, Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A lady having a neat three story basement house in Brooklyn, convenient to the ferries, would like to have a gentleman and his wife to board. The charge will be moderate. No other boarders. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,383, lower Post-Office.

BOARDING—For gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a house nearly new, with all modern improvements, and in a very pleasant locality. Small parlors with bedrooms attached, and single rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 264 East 10th-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, also a few single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms with board, in a desirable location, one block from Broadway. Address Box No. 2,905, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 17 High-st., Brooklyn.—References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and beautiful rooms, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Call and inspect rooms and location, No. 65½ Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Three or four very pleasant rooms may be obtained, with partial or full board, at No. 233 West 14th-st. The location is desirable and convenient to the cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or single gentleman can have rooms with full or partial board, at No. 224 Greene-st., near 4th-st. Also, a basement to let for an office Bath and gas in the house. No moving in May.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant second story front room, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 34 King-st. Also, apartments for two young men.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board at No. 221 Christie-st. Also, 5 or 6 single gentlemen. Cars pass the door.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house contains bath, gas, &c.

BOARD—May be obtained in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of South Ferry, in a small, genteel private family, by a lady and gentleman or two single gentlemen. References required. Address H. L. H., *Times* office.

BOARD—At No. 49 Greenwich-av., may be had, with pleasant rooms, and use of bath, gas, &c. References exchanged. No moving in May.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—An English private family residing in Woodhull-st., near Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, would let one or two comfortably furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) or two single gentlemen, with board, &c. Location pleasant and open. Address T. W. P., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Good board and pleasant room can be obtained within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Gas in the house. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By two young gentlemen, in a genteel private family, between Fulton and South Ferries. Address W., Box No. 1,274, Post-Office.

DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family won'd let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the care and stages. No. 73 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In an inland, mountainous or hilly region, where good, plain country fare can be had, with use of horses and wagon. Address H. K. B., Box No. 3,848 Post-Office, New-York.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS—For single gentlemen, can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., from the 1st of May. The rooms will be newly furnished, and provided with all the modern improvements. Breakfast and tea, if required. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing Box No. 1,823, Post-Office. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 25 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Ia suites or separately, to gentlemen only, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway. Breakfast if required.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and one sleeping room, with sliding doors, on the first floor, just vacated; at No. 35 West 28th-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATE JUDGE TALFOURD'S WRITINGS.
THE CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS OF T. NOON TALFOURD, late Justice of Court of Common Pleas, London, with a finely Engraved Portrait.

CONTENTS.

I. Essays on British Novels and Romances—Introductory to a Series of Criticisms on the Living Novelists.
II. Mackenzie, the author of Waverley—Godwin—Maturin.
III. Rymer on Tragedy.
IV. Colley Cibber's Apology for His Life.
V. John Dennis's Works.
VI. Modern Periodical Literature.
VII. On the Genius and Writings of Wordsworth.
VIII. North's Life of Lord Guilford.
IX. Hazlitt's Lectures on the Drama.
X. Wallace's Prospects of Mankind, Nature and Providence.
XI. On Public Oratory.
XII. Recollections of Lisbon.
XIII. Lloyd's Poems.
XIV. Mr. Aldaker on Modern Improvements.
XV. A Chapter on Time—The Profession of the Bar.
XVI. The Wine Cellar—Destruction of the Brunswick Theatre by Fire.
XVII. First Appearance of Miss Fanny Kemble.
XVIII. The Melo-Dramas against Gambling.
XIX. On the Intellectual Character of the late William Hazlitt.
XX. The Late Dowager Lady Holland.
XXI. Address on the Anniversary of the Manchester Athenæum.
XXII. Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell.
XXIII. Speech for the Defendant in the Prosecution of the Queen vs. Moxon, for the publication of Shelley's Works.
XXIV. Speech on the motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Law of Copyright.
XXV. Speeches on the motion and moving for the Second Reading of the bill to amend the Law of Copyright.
XXVI. The Westminster Play, &c., &c.

"His critical writings manifest an every page a sincere, earnest and sympathizing love of intellectual reverence and moral beauty. The kindness of temper and tenderness of sentiment with which they are animated, are continually suggesting pleasant thoughts of the author.—*North American Review*

One octavo volume, bound in muslin. Price $1 25.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston, and J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place New-York.

NEW EDITION OF MARGARET.—Just published second edition of MARGARET; OR, PREJUDICE AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS. Elegantly illustrated and beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly-bound in paper 50 cents. This charming Autobiography has created a sensation throughout the country. Every one is anxious to learn who the talented authoress is. The great popularity of this thrilling production has caused us to prepare another large edition. The reviewers are united in ranking this remarkable work in both ability and interest, with "Jane Eyre," "Ruth" and "Mary Barton." We subjoin a few notices of the Press:

"This is a work of more than ordinary power and interest. The heroine tells her own story, and relates her life experiences in such a graphic manner as to enchain the interest and the sympathy of the reader throughout the thrilling pages. With great beauty and pathos of language, she relates her passage through a long series of trials and disappointments, hardepartsfrom the rural home of her childhood and her entry upon the great world of London—her subsequent trials and sufferings there, and her ultimate happiness amid the domestic felicities of a new home on the golden shores of Australia. Many of the prevailing abuses of society she treats with a sharp, incisive sarcasm, worthy of the genius of a Dickens or Thackeray."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

"This is a book of uncommon power and manifold attractions. The characters are drawn with great skill, and the style is marked by uncommon beauty, and there is a depth of feeling, a simplicity and naturalness of description, a keenness of satire, and a purity and elevation of moral sentiment pervading the whole work that render it quite irresistible. The London press has been particularly lavish in its praise."—*Albany Argus*

"The heroine of this narrative is so life-like, that it is difficult to say whether it is fact or fiction. The style is easy and unaffected, and there are several passages of great pathos. The influence of religion is ameliorating the human character, is illustrated in the progress of the story. There are several excellent novels in the series to which this is added, but "Margaret" is worthy of a place beside the best of them."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOK-BINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment intend to maintain the credit, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they procure the great variety in pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Musm Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of Books bound in plain and elegant styles on short notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

ANOTHER GREAT LADY'S NUMBER.—A MORE SPRING FASHIONS.—GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY.—Exquisitely colored Spring Fashions, Embroidered Dress Undersleeves, six new style Mantillas for Spring.

Evangeline, Astoinette, Lace Mantillas, Tablet Mantills, Merqoise, Nevailles Shawl Mastelet. Another Plate of Spring Fashions containing lady's and child's dress.

Design for a letter band, Painting on Velvet, Ladies' Dresses, and diagrams how to cut them. Back of a Watch pocket, pattern for Slippers, patterns for Embroidery. Embroidery with Cord Spring Bonnets, new style, four patterns

Night Dresses, Godey's lessons for Drawing, Music, Farm House. A splendid Steel Engraving, Titles and Contents.

For sale by H. LONG & BROTHER, DEWITT & DAVENPORT, DEXTER & BROTHER, STRINGER & TOWNSEND, PRICE & WINANS, GARRETT & CO., and BUNCE & BROTHER.

THE CLERGY OF MASSACHUSETTS ON THE NEBRASKA BILL.—THE INDEPENDENT of TO-DAY contains seven columns of extracts from letters written to the Editors of that paper by over One Hundred Clergymen of the Bay State, giving the texts points raised, and questions chosen from their several sermons, preached on the occasion of the late State Fast. These sermons all aim deadly thrusts at the Nebraska iniquity, and are a fitting sequence to the Great Memorial, and deepen the impression made by that important document.

THE INDEPENDENT, which is the largest religious paper in the world, is published at No. 22 Beekman-st.

TERMS—$2 by mail; $2 50 by carrier; 6tc. single.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

THE STANDARD PRACTICAL DRAWING BOOK—For the Mechanic, the Engineer and the Artist.

Part X. of THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. To be completed in thirteen parts, at 37½ cents each.

"A work of lasting interest and value. To the mechanic, the engineer, and the artist, it must be very valuable, and neither can well complete his mechanical or professional education without it; while he who is master of its invaluable text possesses an immeasurable superiority over all his trade or profession who have not made themselves acquainted with its contents."—*N. Y. Express*

Circulars will be furnished gratuitously to agents giving it their direct attention. Published by
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway.

HOOD'S POETICAL WORKS—Being two beautiful volumes in the series of the BRITISH POETS now in course of publication by Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., in connection with EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway. Price 75 cents per volume, in Aldina style or in cloth gilt.

This edition of the English Poets is confessedly the best in every respect which has ever appeared, and HOOD'S WORKS will be welcomed by every lover of literature as one of the most acceptable in the series yet published.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF HENRY KIRK WHITE will be ready on Thursday next, 27th inst.
EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, and Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 58 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

40,000 COPIES IN EIGHT WEEKS.—THE LAMPLIGHTER'S UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GETTY. We have published in eight weeks Forty Thousand copies of this great American romance, one of the most fascinating and elegantly written volumes ever issued from the American Press. This is the universal testimony of readers and reviewers, East, West, North and South. The immense demand continues without abatement. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
For sale by all Booksellers. Cornhill, Boston.

TRUE MANLINESS.—This work, now ready, contains nine lectures by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, on the following subjects: Vice; The Advantages of City Life; The Claims of the Time on Young Men; Christianity, the Perfection of Manhood; Practical Religion; The Spiritual Palace; The Philosophy of Reform; The True Ground of Christian Union; Intolerance; The Work of Christianity in the Human Soul. Price, 75 cents.
HENRY LYON, Publisher, No. 548 Broadway.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS—By BAYLE ST. JOHN.—Life in Paris under the Empire of Napoleon III. Life gay and grave, high and low, is the subject of this truly beautiful work. It is pronounced by the English press the most charmingly gossiping description of the French Metropolis ever written. RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books on copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

DR. HICKOK'S MORAL SCIENCE.—Now READY, the second thousand of L. P. HICKOK'S, (D. D.,) SYSTEM OF MORAL SCIENCE. Orders promptly attended to. G. Y. VAN DE BOGERT, Publisher,
Schenectady, N. Y.

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING.—A new edition of this valuable work will be issued on the 25th, by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY.—For sale, the business and good will of a Millinery, in the city of Baltimore. The establishment is first-class, with a good set of customers, profitable, and in one of the best locations. To a person having some means, and the requisite capacity, this is an excellent opportunity, the present proprietor relinquishing business only from ill health. Apply to
MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 24 John-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The stock, tools, fixtures, and goodwill of a manufacturing establishment now in successful operation, will be disposed of on very favorable terms, by immediate application. Letters addressed to M. B., and left at the office of this paper, stating when and where an interview may be had, will meet with prompt attention.

PARTNER WANTED.—An established house, in this City, doing a profitable cash business, wishes to take an additional partner, capable of superintending the books, finances, &c., of the concern. A young man of good character and business qualifications, with fifteen thousand dollars to invest in the concern, will be treated with. Address WALL-ST, *Daily Times* office.

$1,600.—SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—One of the oldest and best located Saloons and Restaurants in the City. Rent low. Insured for $2,000. A great bargain. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$100.—Any person having money to invest in large or small sums, can obtain some very desirable information by calling or addressing
E. McMAHON, No. 62 Division-st.

REPLATING.

REPLATING.—Old ware replated equal to new, and warranted for ten years, table, dish covers, coffee biggins, tea urns, lamps, candlesticks, candelabras, and all manner of articles. Send postage to the silver plating factory, No. 331 Centre-st. near Grand-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE BY AUCTION.—ALBERT NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, April 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$49,040 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, 1st June and 1st December.....$1,000 each.
$20,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
$4,000 Rock River Valley Union Railroad, of Wisconsin, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest payable semi-annually, at the office of the Company, in New-York.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds; interest payable at their office, in New-York, semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
$3,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; interest semi-annually, at the Metropolitan Bank.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Water Bond, redeemable 1st January, 1861; interest payable quarterly, in the City of New-York, in January, April, July and October.
$2,500 Cannel Coal Company, of Coal River, Virginia, 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1863, interest payable semi-annually, at the Bank of North America, 1st January and 1st July.....$500 each.
8 shares Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad.....$100 each.
25 shares Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad.....$100 each.
50 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....$100 each.
20 shares East River Bank.....$50 each.
50 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
120 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
141 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$25 each.
25 shares Atlantic Bank.....$25 each.
5 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.....$50 each.
26 shares Beekmae Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
74 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
20 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
46 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
20 shares Gas Regulator Company.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on THIS DAY, (Thursday,) April 27, and FRIDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 737 Broadway, costly Household Furniture. Piano-Fortes, &c.—Being the manufacture of Messrs. Hutchins, Ellean, Roux, Bandouine and Rochefort & Skarren, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in French satin brocatelle, and other rich coverings; mirrors and carved mahogany do., in plush; elegant French plate pier glasses; brocatelle and lace window curtains; superb bronze and marble clocks and candelabras; rosewood and black walnut etageres; parian and bronze figures, groups and ornaments; porcelain vases, chandeliers, Brussels carpets, rosewood library chair in morocco, bookcase mahogany extension dining table, china dinner and tea set, cut glassware, cutlery, arm-chairs, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads

Mew-York Daily Tribune, Published and Printed, 154 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, by the Tribune Association.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, 24 miles from the City Hall, in the village of Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. The house is a wooden structure, about 40 feet square, with a wing 20 feet square, and contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as gas fixtures, range, water closets, bells, speaking tubes, &c. The house contains all the

AUCTION SALES.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, April 27—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] near Bleecker-st.—Consisting of parlor furniture, suite of carved rosewood sofa, arm, and parlor chairs, covered in blue velvet; rich Brussels tapestry carpets, rosewood marble top centre tables, pier glasses, elegant lace curtains and cornices, ormolu chandeliers, rosewood reception chairs, rich rosewood worktables in bedrooms, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, hair mattress, beds and bedding, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, chairs, mirrors, toilet seats, three-ply, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, rockers, mahogany centre tables, marble-top wardrobes, bookcases, cloths, hat stands, &c. Chess, glass, and silver-plated ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, April 27—Elegant household furniture at No. 41 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rich rosewood suite covered in purple plush, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, reception do., rosewood quartettes, elegant carved rosewood centre table, marble top, gothic chairs of black walent covered in crimson velvet; suite elegant black walnut carved covered in crimson plush, sofas, arm, parlor and ladies' chairs, black walnut bookcases, very rich lace curtains, cornices, &c., rich Brussels tapestry carpets, rugs, oil cloth, bronze hat stands, bronze chairs, mantel ornaments, rich mirrors, splendid gold decorated and painted chiea vases, one very handsoma black walnut extension table, scroll legs, leaves, &c.

Basement.—Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mattings, mahogany dining tables, mirrors, &c.; rich oil paintings in parlors and beautifully framed, consisting in part of Madonna, Holy Family, fancy portraits, infant Jesus, &c.; hall stoves, parlor door mats and rugs. Also, china and glassware and kitchen furniture. The whole of the above is in excelleut coudition and good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, April 27—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Hicks-st., northwest corner of Cranberry-st., Brooklyn—Elegant Household Furniture, consisting, in parlors, of very rich Brussels carpets and druggets, splendid covered rosewood sofas, arm and parlor chairs, reversible velvet, splendid carved rosewood etageres, mirror backs; rosewood centre and sofa tables, marble-top rosewood card tables, rich oil paintings and engravings, mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, elegant rosewood etageres for music, do. work-tables, mahogany hat-stand, mirror back; runs and parlor door-mats, rich oil cloth, splendid Chinese vases, bedrooms, splendid rosewood bedsteads, palliasses and mattresses, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood shaving-stand, rosewood wash-stand, marble-top rosewood carved and work-tables, lounges in green and gold brocatelle, splendid engravings, colored and uncolored; maatel ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, &c.; wash-stands, marble tops; divans, rocking chairs, one elegant enameled blue cottage suite, consisting of bedstead, bureau, wash-stand, four chairs, towel rack, toilet table, mattresses, palliasses, &c., three-ply and ingrain carpets, Venetian stair carpet. The whole of the above rich furniture is nearly new, and has been but little used.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 29 9th-st., near 5th-av., the property of a family leaving for Europe, consisting in part of beautiful carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold, silk brocatelle, heavy curtains to match, with lace under do.; large mantel and pier glasses; fancy reception chairs; fine rosewood piano-forte; vases, figures, marble, wall-brackets, mantel ornaments, mahogany centre tables, with marble tops, fancy screen, fine oil paintings. Middle parlor of rosewood, in worsted; brocatelle with handsome slip covers; couches, &c.; centre-table lace and drapery curtains; rocker, card table, centre do; rosewood chairs in crimsoe silk brocatelle; superb framed engravings; chintz window curtains; rosewood sofa, mantel and pier glass, with medallion in gold and crimson; extensioe dining table; etagers. Bedrooms of rosewood, made to order, bedsteads, mattresses, dressing bureaus; washstands, marble tops; divans, cheval glass, cabinet, carpets; crimson worsted brocatelle curtains, &c. Also, an assortmsut of mahogany bedroom furniture; china, glass ned kitchen ware. The entire furniture to be sold without any reserve.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the premises, at No. 4 Thompson-st. near Canal-st., the whole of the beautiful furniture in said house, consisting in part of splendid Brussels carpet, elaborately gilt frame French plate pier glasses, mirrors, &c.; fine rosewood elegant lace piano-forte; elegant lace and rich damask window curtains and ornaments; rich drab plush-covered furniture, such as mahogany and rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, and chairs, marble top centre, pier and side tables; handsome oil paintings and engravings, with costly gilt frames; a large assortment of beautiful mantel ornaments, such as candelabras, girandoles, &c., and some splendid clock (Temple of Vienna), also an assortment of handsome bedroom furniture, such as mahogany French bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, beds and bedding in great variety; also, a large assortment of kitchen furniture, culinary articles and cooking utensils. China, earthen and glassware in abundance, and many other articles not enumerated. Catalogues of the above can be had at the office of the Auctioeeer on the afternoon before, and on the morning of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of FORSYTH AND HESTER-STS., in the Xth Ward of the City of New-York, at Auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following real estate, viz.:

On Hester and Forsyth-streets.—The large and valuable lot of ground, with the stores and dwellings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Forsyth and Hesterats., and known as Nos. 168 and 110 Hester-st., and Nos 58 and 60 Forsyth-st., having a front of 50 feet on each street, the lot being 50 feet square. This property has been occupied for many years as a grocery store, and is considered the best stand for either business in the entire Ward, and now rents for $1,025 per year. Title indisputable.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. aed the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; 40 per cent. on the 20th day of May next, when the deed will be delivered; the balance, 50 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or cash, at the option of the purcbeser. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, April 28.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Amity-place, or Laurens-st., near Bleecker-st.—Consisting of Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and Venetian carpets and oil cloths, mahogany suites in hair cloth, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, mahogany marble-top centre and card tables, divans, rockers, mirrors, pier glasses and tables, paintings, bronzes, &c.

Bedrooms.—Mahogany bedsteads, palliasses and hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. Also, one splendid rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, made by Chickering, finely-finished, and fine in tone.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood chairs and couches in brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs, marble top pier and sofa tables; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, mantel glasses, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 153 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, all the handsome furniture contained in the house No. 153 West 22d-st., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in rich French brocatelle, carpets, rich mantel ornaments, elegant rosewood bedsteads and bureaus; and all usual assortment of a genteel furnished house. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made to order by Brooks, Hutchings, Ponsot, &c., &c., being the property of a gentleman going abroad. WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 35 Lowden-terrace, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., a large and desirable assortment of elegant, rich and substantial, useful and ornamental household furniture, comprising over 400 lots in the catalogue, and being well worth the attention of housekeepers.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell, at No. 54 Amity-st., on FRIDAY, April 28, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting, in part, of Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, mahogany sofas, cabinet, other bookcases, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, &c.; a large and elegant French plate pier glass, large and beautiful landscape painting, with a general assortment of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture.

[illegible] BRADSHAW, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE—OF THE STOCK OF A MERCHANT TAILOR.—T. HARDY & CO., (Office No. 118 [illegible] THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., by order of the Assignee, the entire stock of fashionable cloths, cassimeres, vestings, a large assortment of gents' furnishing goods, ready-made clothing, office furniture, and various other articles.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.—TUESDAY NIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, May 3, at 7½ o'clock, at 152 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—Positive sale of 28 valuable Building Lots on Troy, Sackett and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren and Baltic-sts., in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.,) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as are laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

TERMS—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., TO-MORROW, (Friday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, all the furniture of a large 4 story house, removed for convenience of sale, to be sold by order of the mortgagee, and consists of one superior rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, a very superior and beautiful instrument; rosewood parlor furniture en suits, rich oval mirrors, pier glasses, beautiful French china vases and ornaments, fine mud coffee sets, ivory balanced handle table cutlery, rich tapestry and other carpets, marble top centre and pier tables, extensioiu dining tables, book-cases, wardrobes, marble top and plain bureans and washstands, hair mattresses, rich painted and enamelled chamber furniture en suites, mahogany sofas and chairs, rockers, Voltaire chairs, cane seat chairs, and all the usual assortment of household furniture, which is well worthy the attentiou of housekeepers and dealers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.—The furniture of a family removing—consisting in part of mehogany sofas, parlor, Voltaire, and rocking chairs, marble-top centre-tables, bureaus and washstands, Bressels, ingrain and stair carpets, oil cloths, dinie, tea and work tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mettresses, window shades and curtains, clocks, cane-seet chairs, hat stand, looking glasses, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, and buyers will be required to remove their purchases on day of sale, as the house must be vacated on that day. Deposits required. No postponement on account of the weather.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday) April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 241 9th-st., between 1st und 2d-avs., the entire furniture of the house, comprising in part of one second-hand mahogany piano-forte, sofas, mahogany chairs, centre and card tables, mahogany bedsteads and chairs, dinitg and extension tables, carpets and oil-cloths, china and glass ware, feather beds and hair mattresses, looking glasses, table cutlery, bedroom and basement furnitura, &c. Sale will be promptory, rain or shies. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 28, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at No. 24 Greene-st., near Canal-st., household furniture, consisting in part of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, bookcases, secretoires, bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, mahogany sofas and chairs, pier glasses with slab and bracket, marble-top centre tables, pier tables. Comprising a general assortment. Partisulars in extra advertisements

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 Warren-st.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and purple silk brocatelle, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood centre table, marble-top pier-glasses, wiudow curtains, chandeliers, mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, &c.; centre and card tables; also, bedroom furnitura of mehogany, bedsteads, chairs, and usual assortment; also, ingrain carpets, beds and mattresses, &c.; China, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.—Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at on SATURDAY, April 29, at 10½ A. M., at No. 161 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., the furniture contaioed in the said house, consisting of royal Wilton carpets, sofas and chairs of rosewood and mahogany, etageres, dressing bureaus, marble top tables, one very fine marble top etagere, extension table, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, hat-stands, candelabras, &c., &c. Catalogues at the sale. Deposits required in all cases.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on THURSDAY, April 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 913 Broadway, the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs, pier, centre and card tables; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 27, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 150 West 24th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, sofas, sofa and pier tables, Brussels and Ingrain carpeting, oil cloths, bureaus, bedsteads, beds and bedding. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD ROSES, PERPETUAL MOSSES, and other choice and fine varieties.—J. L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, a splendid selection of the above, at their salesroom corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.—the last sale of the seesoe. P. S.—Also some fine sewe plants.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.—Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell AT THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., the whole of the furniture contained in the upper floors of the 3-story house No. 319 10th-st., coeisting of bedroom furnitere, feather beds, mattresses, palliasses, blaukets, sheets, &c. Also, a small lot of other furniture.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

BY BILLING & TUCKER.—Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at house No. 64 Amity-st., on THURSDAY, April 27. All the furniture of the above house, consisting of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furnitere. Sale, rain or shine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Fine and Ceder-sts., where, in addition to extensive salesrooms, they will have a picture gallery upwards of 90 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—At No. 123 Sand's-st., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY, April 28, a quantity of Household Furniture, bet a short time in use; consisting of sofes, tables, cheire, hat and umbrella staed, bedsteeds, feather beds ano hecdieg, house linen, &c. &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, &c.—JOHN INGOLDSBY, manufacturer of IRON FURNITURE, WORKS AND FOUNDRY.—Always on hand at lowest prices, plain and folding, common and ornamental bedsteads, of cast or wrought iron; hat and towel racks, hall and garden chairs, settees, washstands, &c. Spring, hair, husk and felt mattresses of the best quality, made on the premises, by JAMES FLOYD, Upholsterer. Also every variety of palliasses and bedding. Mattresses fitted to order. No. 9 Canal-st., New-York.

ENAMELED COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, who received a silver medal at the last Fair of the American Institute, and a broeze medal at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, ie New York, for the best suites of Enameled Cottage Chamber Furniture, respectfully invite their old patroes and the public to call and examine their fresh, unique and extensive stock. They have determined not to be undersold. Seites, with hair mattress, strew peillisse, pillows and bolster, for $40.

CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY W. KINGMAN, late partner of PHELPS & KINGMAN respectfully announces to his old customers and the public generally, that he has now on hend a large and extensive assortment of all kinds of warranted made CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, BEDS and MATTRESSES, which he offers at wholesale and retail, at unexceptionally low prices. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders HENRY W. KINGMAN, No 434 Pearl-st., New-York.

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARDINER No. 60 Beekman-st., corner of Gold, is prepare l at his new and extensive furniture warehouse to seply families, hotels, and steamboats, with suites of splendid rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture, of superior quality, of his own manufeclure, covered with rich satin brocatells, velvet plush, &c; also, his celebreted premium bedsteads, with mattresses, bolsters, and pillows to fit, and a full assortment of plain furnitnre.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Cheire, Tables, Chairs with Book-Baskets attached for infant schoiars, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. R. PATON.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to ordor. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 124 Grand-st. 3 doors East of Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furnitnre, are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., 3 doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—Also, STERLING SILVER WARE.—The subscriber would call attention to the large and elegant assortment of goods in his line, which he offers for sale at much less than usual prices.

JULES JURGENSON WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers, from.....$150 to $250

COOPER WATCHES.

Duplex and Levers, from.....$125 to $375

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Fine Gold Lepina Watches, four holes jewaled.....$25
Fine Gold Detached Levers.....$30
Gold Enameled Watches for ladies.....$35
Ladies' Gold Sets, Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets, $15 to $75; Ear Rings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; Bracelets, $5 to $80; Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses, $3 to $25; Gold Chains, $8 to $75; Fine Gold Wedding Rings, $2 50 to $7; Gold Keys and Seals, $1 to $12; Gold Thimbles, $2 50 to $5; Gold Pencils, $1 25 to $7; Gold Pens and Pencils, $3 50 to $16; Diamond Rings, $7 to $250; Diamond Ear Rings, $100 to $300; Diamond Pins, $15 to $300; Gold Crosses, $2 to $12; Gold Finger Rings, with Stones, $1 to $15; Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set, $2 to $12; Gold Studs, per set, $1 50 to $10; Gold Spectacles, per pair, $5 to $9; Gold Eye Glasses, $1 75 to $6; Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., per set, $5 to $25; Gold Armlets, for children, per pair, $2 50 to $6; Plain Gold Rings, 75 cents to $3; Chased Gold Rings, $1 to $5; Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $7.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d door, near Broadway.

T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 72, 73, 74 West-st., offer for sale in lots to suit:

500 tons common English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
1,000 tons refined English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
300 tons Scotch square and flat Bar Iron.
200 tons refined and common Rod and Spike Iron.
300 Band and Scroll, assorted sizes.
300 tons Trunk-Makers' and Coopers' Hoops, assorted sizes.
300 tons oval, half-oval, and half-round Iron.
100 tons Norway Iron Nail Roads and Shoe Shapes.
Also Angle and Rivet Iron, Boiler and Tire Iron, Spring, Cast, German, Blister and Machinery Steel.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

OAK-HILL CEMETERY.—Office No. 118 Broadway. Maps and pamphlets may be obtained at the office, and orders for burials left with the Agent or sent to Keeper. D. VAN WART, Agent, No. 118 Broadway.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & BELCHER, manufacturers of the new engine-engraved, flashed and varnished Enamelled Glass, for windows, &c., Nos. 230 and 232 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

[illegible] Bonds, in sums of [illegible] of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st of May, 1879, with Coupons attached, for the interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on [illegible]

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, of the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt and the payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last two years, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger amount will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company are to be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bid, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Those who prefer making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, May 6, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars on the Bonds of said Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coepons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1863. The whole amount of bonds issued, or authorized to be issued, is one hundred thousand dollars, secured by a first and only mortgage, executed in favor of Thos. A. Hexter and Robert Boston, and Trust, of Hartford, upon the lands, mines, railways, cars, furnaces, dwellings, fixtures, and all the property of every description belonging to the Company, as set forth in the said mortgage, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia; a copy of which may be seen by reference to the last semi-annual printed report of the Directors of the Company. The capital of this Company has been very successfully employed in the mining of coal and the manufacture of salt. As its works are upon the Ohio River, above Cincinnati, the production and sale of these staple articles of consumption in the several markets of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, have enabled na to divide three far 10 per cent. per annum upon its stock. For full details, showing the highly eligible character of this investment, together with much information of general interest respecting the mineral resources of this portion of the Ohio Valley, lying above all the ohief markets of the West, reference is made to the February report of the West Columbia Company, which has just been issued in pamphlet form, and contains a very minute account of the several mineral deposits of immense value located upon their leads, at the point where the outcrop of the great Alleghany coal field crosses the Ohio River. Copies of the last semi-annual report will be furnished to applicants. Such of the Bonds as are unsubscribed for will be disposed of in writing on or before Monday, the eighth day of May ensuing. The terms of payment will be one quarter cash, due at the office of Messrs WADSWORTH & SHELDON, upon acceptance of the bids: the remainder to be paid in on Saturday, May 15, 1854. The bids will be opened on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to the holders of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both classes, and the instructions as to how, and when, and at what place, and on what terms, the payment is to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to any person or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe can pay in sterling at the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installmeet; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all instalments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their portion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and 1st July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper.—the Bank of Tnuessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged specially in the terms of the law creating the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rate required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R R Co.

SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 118 Broadway have to dispose of at private sale, investments to suit persons desiree to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND ASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $100,000 of Ten per Cent Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now being rapidly ballasted with gravel, and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next GEO. BLISS, President. No. 18 William-st. NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-nneual Dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent.) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The Transfer Books will remain closed from April 24 to May1 inclusive. By order of the Board

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

LATTING OBSERVATORY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at the Observatory on MONDAY May 1, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will be closed from April 24 until May 2. By order,

J. A. STARR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

W. H. LE ROY—Having removed to the office No. 60 Williem-st., will continue to purchase and sell, at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale, on commission only, all descriptioes of stocks, boeds and notes; and will also give his attention to the negotiation of loans on bond and mortgage, and other securities.

NOTICE.—An instalment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer, at No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1854.

NOTICE.—An installment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer at No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—HAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank. Incurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

COOKING STOVES, RANGES.

MOTT'S INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE.—Persons in want of a good range are referred to our new and superb DOUBLE FLUE IN VINCIBLE. The ovens are very large, and constructed upon a peculiarly novel principle, (recently patented,) by which the heat is so distributed and equalized in all its parts that its baking cannot be excelled. By its arrangemsuts it bakes strongest at the bottom. It is so easily managed that fire can be made and have hot rolls for breakfast in the short space of 30 minutes. The range is very economical in the consumption of fuel, and the castings very heavy, and not liable to burn out. The saviug of labor in attendance would pay for the range in one season. Recommendations given by hundreds who have them in use. We warrant every range we set when need as directed. The J. L. MOTT Iron Works, (Successors to J. L. Mott,) Nos. 264 Water-st., New-York, between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY, GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

COOKING RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED.—The American (Silk top) Range, with hot air attachment, takes less fuel than any other, and heat heretofore lost is collected and carried wherever required.

A. MCPHERSON, No. 283½ Water-st.

SUMMER STOVES.—COOKING STOVES AND KITCHEN RANGES, of the best patterns, with a large assortment of house-furnishing articles, for sale low, at the stores of WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., Nos. 9 Carmine-st., 200 8th-av., and 270 8th-av.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (treedred three times a week, with choice and corve fed,) direct from the animals slain by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, N. Y. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

GARDENING.—WM. CUTH, No. 340 West 30th-st., will furnish plans, and undertake to plant Gardens in City and Suburbs, Gardeners and Grounds. Plants of all kinds, [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH STEAM SHIPS.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—Twice a week. These first-class ships will leave New-York for SAVANNAH, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....	Wednesday, April 5
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....	Saturday, April 8
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Lndlow.....	Wednesday, April 12
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....	Saturday, April 15
ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....	Wednesday, April 19
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....	Saturday, April 22
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Lndlow.....	Wednes

THE KENTUCKY MURDER CASE.

[Concluded from First Page.]

clothing Mrs. M. F. Ward with clothing for her journey; the day previous to this affair, Mr. and Mrs. Ward and sister were in my store making purchases for the trip to Arkansas; do not remember as they said what their object was; engaged to make a cap and have it ready in a short time, because they wanted it before they left; understood they were going to leave in a few days.

Lawrence Richardson called—The evening previous to this affair, Matt. F. Ward and wife told me of their intention to go South; they were looking for a pair of gloves to match a traveling dress; went to several stores with them; they spoke of going on the *Belle Key*, if there was sufficient water; it was just before dark; the meeting was accident.

Cross-examined—Mr. Ward said he was going to his plantation in Arkansas.

Capt. Peyton Key sworn—Was the captain of the *Belle Key*; she went down the Ohio last November; Mr. and Mrs. Ward had engaged passage on board; Mrs. Ward had my daughter; the boat was to start on the Monday after this affair; they were going to Helena, Arkansas, where Mr. Ward's plantation is.

Robert Johnson, sworn—Made arrangements to go down the river last November with Mr. and Mrs. Ward; think the boat was to start on the Saturday after this event, but did not go till the next Monday or Tuesday; the arrangement was made before the occurrence; saw Ward just after this occurrence; saw marks of a blow on his cheek, or evidence of an injury; it might have been produced by any hard push or knock; Matt. F. Ward is a cousin of mine; his health was very feeble, often used crutches; had laid aside his crutches but a short time before this event; did not use them at this time.

Robert J. Ward sworn, (father of the prisoner)—Was apprised of the intention of my son to visit the school of Mr. Butler on the 2d of November last.

Mr. Crittenden—What was his object?

The counsel for the Commonwealth objected, as tending to introduce the statements of the prisoner.

Mr. Crittenden thought the answer ought to be heard, before objection could be made. He wished to show the jury why Ward went to the school-house on that day.

The Judge said if it was not the intention to draw out the statements of the prisoner, it might be answered.

Mr. Crittenden said it might do that, but statements of the prisoner had been admitted.

The Judge said he should like to hear the question discussed.

Mr. Gibson said the objection was almply this: That statements of the prisoner could not be admitted; if intending to con mit murder he might previously make many assertions declaring his peaceable intentions.

Mr. Carpenter said the simple rule was that a prisoner could not manufacture testimony for himself. The expressions made at the time were a part of the *res gestra* and admissible. But the statements of the day previous or the week previous, cannot be admitted. The facts of the act must explain themselves. If a man used a weapon, he is supposed to intend to produce the effect naturally resulting from this care. He cannot explain his intention by previous statements.

The Judge said the motive for which the prisoner went to the school-house characterized the act, and ought to be proved by evidence. The jury must decide whether the statements were feigned or real. Declarations could be admitted to prove intention, if they were made at the time of preparing to perform the act. If the motive of the prisoner in going could be explained, he certainly ought to have the benefit of the explanation. The question might be answered.

Mr. Allen read several authorities tending to establish the contrary opinion.

The Judge said they were Massachusetts decisions founded on Massachusetts statutes. He read the general principle laid down by Greenleaf, and said the statements might be given if confined to the time of preparation.

Mr. Ward said his wife and himself had been to Cincinnati; Robert was with them; he had been visiting them; expected to be home on Wednesday; but missing the boat, we expected to be detained till Thursday, but got down on an evening boat and reached home at 9 o'clock on Wednesday; went home to breakfast; it was after 9 before I reached my residence; went into my dining room, and after shaving, came into my wife's room, and found Matthew and my wife conversing on the subject of William's whipping; my son, Matthew, said he was going round to see Mr. Butler and ask an apology; I had previously sent a man for my son William, and his books; I proposed to go myself; no, said Matthew, I will go, Mr. Butler is a young man; this has been done in your absence; Mr. Butler is a gentleman, and will make, in the presence of the school, the apology that a gentleman ought to make; I consented to his going; Robert was out; as Matthew was going out, his mother remarked, you are very feeble, you have had one difficulty with Mr. Sturgis, hadn't you better take somebody with you? Just then Bob came in and started with Matt., not knowing, till he got to the outward door where he was going. Mr. Ward was going on to relate a previous difficulty with Mr. Butler, when the Judge said it was unimportant.

Mr. Crittenden said he wished to prove that Mr. Ward had agreed with Butler that his children should not be whipped. If they did not behave they should be sent home; that this subsequent whipping, under these circumstances, was peculiarly aggravating, and would explain the cause of the excitement felt by the family.

Mr. Hern said what they wanted to prove was, that one of the boys had been meltreated by Mr. Sturgis, and that had led to an arrangement by which the condition on which the boys should remain in the school was, they should not be whipped, and the whipping of the boy again, and such an unreasonable whipping as he did receive, and from the Principal himself, contributed an aggravation which accounted for and explained the cause of some one's going and demanding an explanation.

The Judge decided that as the Court of Appeals had decided that previous insults could be plead in justification of subsequent attacks for insults, the testimony was inadmissible.

Wm. Ward, Matt.'s brother, has been very feeble for some time. When Matt. returned from the school-house, I was out of the room. I heard his mother scream; I ran in, saw Matt. putting his hand to his face, and said: "Would you have me beaten like a dog!" This called my attention to the blew on his face; it was swollen; knew Butler well; he had been a private teacher in my family for twenty months, and he was a favorite there. Matt was then in Europe, and I gave Mr. Butler letters to Matt. there; but they did not meet. Had Mr. Butler returned in season, he would have continued my private teacher, but he was absent so long that I entered my boys in school, knowing Butler well. I had no expectation of any trouble between them in the least.

The Court ruled out so much of this testimony of Mr. Ward's as did not relate to the statements of his son, or his health.

Mrs. Robert J. Ward, sworn—(Mother of Matt. F. Ward)—Knew the object of Matt.'s visit to Butler's school-room; when we arrived from Cincinnati, met the family; saw my son William was not at school; saw his sad expression of face; asked the cause; he said my brother will tell you; "yes," said Matt., "I was just going round to ask Mr. Butler the cause of his treatment of William;" he then said that Mr. Butler the day previous, had whipped William and called him a *liar*; I said what! William! he answered yes; the day before Willie had bought some chestnuts, and taking out his handkerchief some of them came out; the boys asked for them and he gave to several; they ate the nuts and then threw the shells behind the seat; Mr. Butler asked who had them; one refused to tell; Mr. Butler sent for his strap, and asked each one in rotation; they said Willis Ward gave them, and there was a dispute between Willie and one of the boys whether Willie gave them before or after the class was called to order; Butler then hauled Willie out on the floor, and said, I shall have to whip you for giving chestnuts, and for lying; Willie had said he did not care so much about the whipping as about being called a liar.

While Matt. was going out, I followed him to the door, and told him to be calm; he said he was calm; just as he was going out, Robert came in, and at my request, Matt. consented for Bob to go with him, and told him imperatively to get his cap; I told Robert that Matt was going to see Mr. Butler; take care they do not get excited; before Matt. went out, I told Matt. you know Mr. Sturgess is your enemy; he said, never mind that; when they returned, I noticed the mark on Matt's cheek; he was red under the eye.

Mr. Crittenden—State how you know Mr. Sturgess was his enemy.

Objected to. Objection overruled by the Court, but the counsel for the defence did not favor the matter.

(Mrs. Ward fainted as soon as she got to her seat, causing quite an excitement in Court. She was soon carried out.)

Col. George Hodge sworn—Saw Robert J. Ward, jr., in Cincinnati the day before this occurrence; he carried a large Bowie knife while in Cincinnati; often came across the river to see my family there; it is not uncommon for strangers to carry arms there, as the ferry to Newport was in the worst lighted, and the most infested with rogues of any part.

Mrs. L. P. Crenshaw—Knew Barlow, the carpenter; he boarded with us at the time of this affair; Barlow came in later than usual; I, woman-like, having heard of it, asked immediately about the affair; he said he heard the report of the pistol; saw Butler; asked how it happened; Butler said, Matt. Ward came to my room; used insulting language; called me a d—d liar; I struck him, and he shot me. Witness heard no more of the conversation.

Mr. L. P. Crenshaw—Reside in Louisville, know Mr. Barlow, he boarded at my house last Fall at the time of this conflict; I heard of the occurrence directly after it happened; when I went to dinner, Barlow said he had been to see Butler; said that Butler had said while they were undressing him, that Matt. Ward had come to the school, used insulting language, called me a d—d liar; I struck him and he shot me. Barlow related this between 12½ 1 o'clock. Witness is a nephew of Judge Crenshaw, of the Court of Appeals.

[A number of witnesses were here examined, who testified to the previous good character. For want of time and room we are unable to give this testimony to-day.]

Mr. Caldwell here stated that the defence had closed their testimony, but as it was near night, and they wished no opportunity to consult, he would ask the Court to adjourn till morning.

The Court then adjourned.

ELIZABETHTOWN,
Saturday morning, April 22.

Yesterday, after the examination of two or three witnesses as to the character of the prisoner, the defence announced that its testimony was concluded. The remainder of the morning hour was occupied by the Commonwealth in the presentation of rebutting evidence. It was a matter of no difficulty to successfully establish the truth of what had been testified to by the smallest and largest of the school-boys, and with the audience, at least, the impression was very general that the two grown men (Allen and Gudgell) who swore that they were present at the school-house directly after the affray and heard the boys say that Butler first struck Ward, were mistaken (that being the most charitable word it is possible to use.)

The evidence of a man named Barlow, who swore that Prof. B. had made to him a dying statement, to the effect that he had struck Ward, was admitted at all points.

Long before the hour of the afternoon session, the Court room was so completely jammed that it was a matter next to impossibility to move within—the space around the building was entirely filled up by eager listeners, and every window of the house was filled with lookers on. At half past one, Mr. Carpenter arose and opened the argument for the Commonwealth.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Saturday Night, April 22, 1854.

This morning at 8 o'clock, Mr. Carpenter resumed his argument for the prosecution, and continued until the hour of 11. He apologized for the length of his speech, and remarked that it would have been much more brief had he possessed adequate time for preparatory condensation. But however long it was, no one exhibited the least sign of fatigue, and even a large number of persons heard his conclusion this morning, that was the conclusion of yesterday.

The forte of Mr. CARPENTER is in the clear and forcible manner he presents the law and the facts of a case, while he possesses just enough of the blandishments of oratory to render his remarks attractive as well as conclusive. I do not know that I ever heard a finer burst of eloquence than in the peroration of his speech to-day when portrayed with such fearful vividness the stings and whips of conscience, that must render the life of the prisoner one of unending misery—the only mercy that could at all avail him being found in the grave. His tribute to the faithfulness of woman, as exhibited in the devotion of wife and mother, was most beautiful, while the very brief reference to the condition of the widow of the deceased BUTLER, and the fatherless blue-eyed darling—the pledge of their mutual love—was genuinely poetical.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon, Capt. Tom Marshall commenced his reply. As a display of the Captain's idyosyncracies, his peculiarities of manner and style, the speech was perfect. Addressed more to the by-standers than the jury and court, aimed to affect rather than convince, full of the *Ego*, and sparkling with his envenomed jealousy for the opposite counsel, it was intensely interesting. There were frequent passages of great power and beauty, an abundance of things said as only that speaker can say them; and a wild raving, theatrical appeal at the conclusion that thrilled many hearts and suffused many eyes. I am free to confess that I have no taste for the Captain's style of orstory, that forensic eloquence strikes me as being other than the continual contortion of body and the grimaces of the countenance, and hence when I concede to the present effort of the distinguished military hero from the agricultural county of Woodford, all that his friends claim for it as—speech *sui generis*, I think I am paying no great compliment to the once noble, but now erratic genius. An allusion in the course of the captain's remarks, with a most contemptuous sneer to the deceased Prof. BUTLER, as a "pinsant pedagogue," was in wretched taste in any aspect of the case, but it was miserable coming from TOM MARSHALL, whose talented father was so many years master of a country school.

Against Mr. Carpenter it has been evident during the progress of the trial, that Capt. M. had some peculiar spite. In the absence of that gentleman this evening, he assailed him in language that was neither courteous nor warranted, that that gallant Captain felt justified in doing, since the object of his assaults was not present to resent them.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26.

Mr. JAMES C. VANDYKE was confirmed today, District Attorney for Philadelphia. GEORGE A. BRANDRETH, of New-York, confirmed as Consul to Plymouth, England. This is considered a Hard-Shell triumph.

Senator SHIELDS moved to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings in relation to the Gadsden Treaty to-day, but the motion was lost.

The Gadsden Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26.

The Washington *Union* says the Gadsden Treaty ratified by the Senate, arranges the Mesilla Valley difficulty, provides an eligible route for a railroad, abrogates the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo and recognizes the inter-oceanic transit granted in 1853 over Tehuantepec; for all of which $10,090,000 is to be paid. The *Union* intimates that the treaty will lead to a speedy restoration of amicable relations between our Government and Mexico.

The President recognizes GEORGE ALLEN as Vice Consul for the Pontificial States at Philadelphia.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26.

Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER presented remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. NORRIS, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported adversely on the petitions for paving Pennsylvania avenue with the Ruse pavement.

Mr. PEARCE reported a bill, appropriating $5,000 to purchase the portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States, painted by GILBERT STOART, to be placed in the President's mansion. After a few remarks from Messrs. PEARCE and HAMLIN, the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. FISH, Friday next was fixed for the consideration of adverse reports on private claims. Agreed to.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. SEBASTIAN moved an amendment that the President be authorized to change the locations of any Indian Superintendencies.

Mr. STUART moved to add the offices of Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Minnesota be separated.

After a long debate Mr. STUART's amendment was rejected.

The original amendment amended by adding that the President may separate the two offices in Minnesota, in which case the Governor's salary shall be $2,500, and then adopted.

Many other amendments adding appropriations to carry out treaties lately made with the Apaches, Comanches, and other Southwestern Indians, were adopted.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered an amendment to pay Governor GORMAN $8 per day while acting as Commissioner to investigate the charges against the late Governor RAMSEY.

Mr. BRIGHT earnestly opposed the amendment.

Messrs. COOPER and SEBASTIAN supported it, and Messrs. HUNTER and CHASE opposed it. Amendment rejected—Ayes, 3; Nays not counted. Bill postponed. Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26.

Mr. HOUSTON reported a bill making appropriations for the Post-Office Department Service for the next fiscal year. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. PARKER reported a bill to equalize the salaries of United States District Judges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to recommit Mr. BENNETT's bill equalizing grants of land to the several States for educational and internal improvement purposes.

Mr. BENNETT briefly explained the bill, insisting on the right of the old States to enjoy the benefits of the public lands with the new. Without taking the question, the House went into Committee on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., resumed his remarks from Monday, opposing the Nebraska bill on legal grounds.

Mr. HETZER said the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise is of recent origin. Like a mushroom, it had sprung into existence, and undergone more changes than the moon. It would have fallen still-born had it not received the countenance of the President. He declared his willingness to abide by the Compromise of 1850 in all its original propositions, but without such interpolations as is proposed in the Nebraska bill, which he strongly opposed.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, said, instead of progressing with the business of the country, the hands of Congress are tied by the Nebraska bill, which was not introduced by the Whig party, but by the Administration, to retrieve its fallen fortunes. In proof of this, he referred to the Washington *Union*, and to the remarks of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, that he believed it to be an Administration measure, and that all good Democrats would support it. If you, he said, repeal the Missouri Compromise, you will set a precedent by which all other Compromises will be repealed, and thus leave each action to a numerical majority, not to the patriotism and good sense of the country. He was for standing on the Compromises of 1850. He believed the bill will never become a law with the clause repealing the Missouri Compromise in it. After having given his reasons at length against the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Late and Important from Mexico—Great Engagement between Santa Anna and Alvarez.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 25.

The steamship *Texas*, from Vera Cruz, has arrived at this port, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 18th inst.

A great engagement had taken place between SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ, in which the latter was routed.

The victory of SANTA ANNA was celebrated at the Capital with great rejoicing. A general illumination took place.

Other accounts state that the victory is a ridiculous exaggeration.

It is reported that the fifty-one persons recently arrested in the schooner *Arata*, near San Blas, for landing without passports, had been carried, heavily chained, to the Capital. Among the prisoners were 20 native Americans, 12 adopted citizens, and 4 Englishmen.

The bark *Grape Shot* is still below this city. Her destination is a mystery.

The steamship *Empire City* leaves here to-morrow, for Havana and New-York.

The *Black Warrior*, for the same ports, sailed from Mobile to-day.

The *Arabia's* news was received here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

American Scientific Societies.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26.

The eighth annual meeting of the American Scientific Society, commenced to-day at the Smithsonian Institute. Professor DANA, of Yale College, presiding. Professor LAWRENCE SMITH, Secretary; Professor LOVERING, of Cambridge, Permanent Secretary. There are present a large number of Scientific gentlemen, embracing some of the most eminent in the country.

The meeting to-day was exclusively for the transaction of preliminary business. The session promises to be extremely interesting and beneficial to science.

Lake Shore Road.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, April 26.

The bill relative to the Sunbury and Erie, and Cleveland and Ashtabula Railroads, passed the Senate this morning—Yeas, 18; Nays, 11. It is similar to the bill defeated yesterday, provides for proper arrangements for running the cars on the Lake Shore Road, and protects the interests of Philadelphia and Erie. It requires, also, a subscription from the Ohio Company of $500,000 to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Company.

The arrangement is said to be entirely satisfactory to both Companies.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Railroad Convention—Great Rivalry.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, April 26.

A meeting was held here yesterday of Delegates from Railroad Companies from New-York to Montgomery, Ala., preparatory to a Convention to be held a month hence in Washington, the object being harmony and union of action relative to the transportation of the mails and passengers.

The brig *Whitaker*, HANDY, from Gonaives, arrived here to-day, and the captain reports that hostilities were about to be resumed by the Emperor of Hayti against the Dominicans.

Violent Gale—Marine Disasters.

DETROIT, Wednesday, April 26.

This section of the country was visited, yesterday afternoon, with the severest storm of wind and rain that has been experienced before for years, and considerable damage was sustained by vessels in the river. The schooner *Olcander*, lying about a mile above the city, was dismasted. The bark *Canada*, at the mouth of the river, was driven ashore on Fighting Island. The new steamer *Illinois* broke loose, and was driven ashore on the Canada side of the river.

Northwestern Navigation.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 26.

The propeller *Forest Queen* and steamer *Globe* arrived here last night from Buffalo. They report a good deal of ice in the Straits, and it is supposed that sailing vessels will find it impossible to get through under a week or ten days, with favorable weather.

Sinking of a Steamer on the Ohio—Three Lives Lost.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.

The steamer *Tribune* ran into the steamer *John McFadden*, eight miles below here to-day, and the latter sunk. Three lives were lost.

Southern Mail News.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 26.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received.

The loss of the brig *John Williams*, on Aransas Bar, with a large cargo of Government supplies, is confirmed.

Ex-President FILLMORE left Savannah on Tuesday for Charleston.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Captain LANG, sailed at noon to-day, with 86 passengers for Liverpool, and 13 for Halifax. Among the former is H. B. NORTHRUP, of New-York, bearer of dispatches to London. She takes out $106,500 in specie.

Heavy Damages against Railroad Company.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 26.

In the suit of MARY E. SHAW against the Worcester Railroad Corporation, for injuries received by an accident received on that road, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at $15,000.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, April 25.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived here in 58 hours from New-York.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT BOSTON.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 26.

The steamship *Arabia* reached her dock at East Boston, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, making the run from Halifax in 29 hours.

The Mail bags for the South were forwarded by the evening steamboat train due in New-York early to-morrow morning.

There is but little news in the English journals, additional to the Halifax dispatch.

The following is among the latest telegraphed from London to Liverpool:

The news of the defeat of the Greek insurgents near Janina, is confirmed. The Greek Commander GRIVAS, was retreating.

The relations between Austria and Russia were daily becoming more distant.

It was thought that Austria had proposed to Prussia a German ultimatum, demanding the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities by Russia.

Advices from Odessa of April 6, state that OMAR PACHA has received instructions from Constantinople to undertake no important operations until the arrival of the allied forces.

The English and French declarations of war were read to the troops at Kalafat on the 6th, and received with tremendous applause.

Accounts from Varna to April 1, state that the British squadron, having landed the Turkish troops, proceeded in the direction of Sebastopol.

A large number of the English troops at Malta had sailed in steamers for Constantinople.

A dispatch from Malta, of April 9th, says that it was reported at Constantinople, that the Russians had been driven across the Danube.

Accounts from Copenhagen state that the Danish Minister of war had resigned, and that the Naval armaments were on a larger scale than neutrality seems to require.

The China *Mail* says, that they do not doubt the accuracy of the opening of the ports of Japan. The Japanese officials stated that all the ports might at once be considered open for supplies of wood and water, and for refitting; but that a year must elapse before any treaty or privileges of trade could come into operation.

The London *Times* says: "We fear there is no doubt of the fact that the Emperor of Russia has seized the property of Sir H. SEYMOUR, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the Turks charge that the reason MUSTAPHA PACHA was obliged to evacuate the Dobrudscha, was the failure of the promised aid of the Anglo-French fleets, and adds that the reputation of the Turkish General has suffered less in the matter than has that of the allies.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Prompt Charities.

We have received the following donations for the relief of the family whose necessities were stated to the public in the TIMES of Tuesday last:

Cash	$5	A. R. (Hobokea)	$1
Enclosed money for the distressed family mentioned in the TIMES	10	A. Munroe & Co.	5
Brooklyn	5	Exchange-place	5
Charity	1	Albert	5
Subscriber	5	T. W. M.	1
R. W.	1	From the Savings Bank of Little Helly	1
A. J.	1	R. A. & Co.	5
J. D. C.	1	A Foreign Traveler	5
T. L.	1	F. Benjamin	5
C. J. (Brooklyn)	5	Cash for Charity	3
"Three Poor Young Men One whose means are small	1	Charles Parker	5
	5	Cash	5
Steward	5	"A Case for the Charitable"	1
(T. F. D.	1	Cash	2
A Giver	1	Cash for Charity	2
E. D. N.	5	Cornwall	3
L.	1	Veritas	2
Case for the Charitable.—TIMES, 25th	2	Charity	1
E. G.	2	Cash	5
N. Chandler	6	Sundry anonymous donations	9
Twenty-third-street	10	W. H. F.	3
Liberally	2	John R. Ford (Nsw-Brunswick)	5
R. B. C.	5	Anonymous	20
A Friend	1	Small sum, but all I can spare	2
For the Family in Distress, mentioned in this morning's paper	5	M.	4
Scotia	5	Cash	1
			3
Total			$192

This is a most liberal and generous response: and we take great pleasure in assuring the donors that it is ample for the object desired.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace held a meeting at their office yesterday afternoon, and received the reports of the various Committees engaged in preparations necessary for the grand inauguration on the 4th of May. From arrangements made with transportation companies, &c., the Directors believe that not less than 30,000, and perhaps 50,000 persons will visit the Palace on the day of opening. Extensive alterations are being made in the interior of the Crystal Palace, and large quantities of beautiful wares and manufactures are pouring in from exhibitors. Several hundred Odes have been sent in for the prizes, and the Committee, who have already had several sessions, will this day decide who are the victors. The Committee on Odes are Rev. E. H. Chapin, George W. Curtis and George Ripley.

The beautiful statue of Flora, by our American artist, Crawford, the property of Richard K. Haight, Esq., has been added to the collection, with several other rare statues, making the entire number of marble statues already in the Crystal Palace about two hundred. Among the gentlemen who have signified their consent to make brief speeches during the ceremonies of inauguration day or evening, are Elihu Burritt, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Austin T. Baldwin, Esq., of Connecticut; Rev. E. H. Chapin, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman, Parke Godwin, J. B. Bacon, Judge W. W. Campbell, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Hon. Erastus Brooks, L. R. Marsh. Mons. L. Dronett, of Paris, the great flute player, who performed before Napoleon the First, has volunteered to play two pieces of his own composition.

NO LICENSE IN THE NINTH WARD.—A meeting of influential citizens of the Ninth Ward, in connection with the Executive Committee of the Ward Alliance, was held at the house of Hon. C. C. LEIGH, on Tuesday evening. The following resolutions were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The gratifying intelligence has been communicated to this meeting that the Aldermen and all the Councilmen of this Ward have already determined, on their own responsibility, that they will grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage; therefore

Resolved, That we do most heartily approve the aforesaid determination of our Aldermen and Councilmen, and pledge ourselves that we will sustain them in the course they have adopted, and will lend our influence in all suitable ways to insure the prohibition and suppression of all existing laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.—A sale of valuable Medical books is now in progress in this City, at the auction rooms of G. W. LOSS, No. 356 Broadway. This evening the same parties commence the sale of a large library of Theological books, comprising many works in the Russian, Hebrew, Chaldaic, Sanscrit, and Hindostanee languages. We would especially call the attention of book purchasers to this sale. Messrs. BANGS & BROTHERS, at their rooms, No. 13 Park-place, will immediately sell a choice library of Classical works,—such editions as are rarely seen in this country.

EMIGRATION FROM MADEIRA—RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.—The bark *Nacoochee*, from Madeira, arrived yesterday morning, bringing 158 passengers, who are religious exiles, bound in the colony already established in Illinois. They are converts from Romanism to the Presbyterian religion, and, as a consequence, have been obliged to leave the country, for a more free privilege of practicing their new religious principles.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—A dramatic exhibition, under the title of "Joseph, a Canaanite," was produced, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Elm and Broome-sts., under the conduct of Rev. Mr. PEASE, and GEORGE HENRY CURTIS, Esq., for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry. The music was arranged by Mr. CURTIS, and was fairly executed.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SCHERPF.—Last evening a complimentary concert was given to this well-known *artiste* and author, by his many friends in this City. The affair came off at Niblo's. The Hall was well filled by an audience who seemed to desire to be pleased rather than to criticise.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PURDY'S National, in Chatham-street, is the only place where the real drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" can be witnessed. It has already reached its 300th representation, having been performed every night, as well as every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, since the 18th of last July, and will be continued until the end of the year. See it to-night.

[Advertisement.]

THIS EVENING—SALE AT THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, Mr. KAESE will sell one-half of the magnificent collection of Paintings now in the old Dusseldorf Gallery, affording a rare chance for those desirous of really good pictures for their residences.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The *National Police Gazette*, now ready, contains a full report of the famous HUMMELL Conspiracy case—one of the most exciting trials on record. Everybody should read it. Office No. 21 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Go to GREENEY'S, if you wish a Daguerreotype unsurpassed. No. 349 Broadway.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—It is announced that Miss JULIA DEAN's present engagement will terminate with the week. To-night a new play is to be produced—the incidents taken from the French—called "Isabel; or, The Fatal Mask." It is written, or adapted, by a gentleman of this City, and is doubtless intended for the especial display of Miss DEAN's talents.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival and Departure of the Black Warrior.

OUTRAGE ON THE U. S. CONSUL.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

HAVANA, Sunday, April 16, 1854.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior* arrived at her anchorage this evening at 4½ o'clock, and the only annoyance she found from our authorities was an earnestness to get her out of port with the least possible delay practicable, and she will be under steam for Mobile at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The conduct of the officials was courteous and *anxious*. Dragoon Marine inspector Don RAMOS MARIN did not call for a fresh supply for his larder, nor did he look into the hold of the vessel. She has been permitted to enter and clear after the Custom-House hours, under the positive order of the Captain General—precisely the same authority, in relative value, as that with which she has been previously entered and dispatched from this port; so that some future starveling sent out here to replenish his empty coffers, may, on succeeding to the honors and official dignity of General PEZUELA, declare, as General PEZUELA has done, the precedent action all illegal, and make a new confiscation. The intelligence we receive from the United States is so mixed up with discussions of things that have no relation to the facts, in the case of the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, that we do not really know what public sentiment is upon the subject—more particularly the expression of the people of the Southwest. At any rate, the present reception of the *Black Warrior*, and the manner in which she has been dispatched, give evidence of Spanish view—from the highest places—that they have been all wrong, and that they are most solicitous to curry favor and get out of the filth of their own creation—but without making actual confession, or giving up the moneys received in fraud, unless it be so ordered by the Queen.

As Col. ROBERTSON was returning this evening from a visit in the *Black Warrior*, where he had received the dispatch sacks of his Government for the American Consulate, he was waylaid by a Custom-House officer and soldiers, that had been stationed near by, and they attempted to wrest from him his packages; but they were unsuccessful. They immediately followed him to the Consulate, making several attempts to steal the sacks, which he carried himself, he cautioning them that he was the Consul of the United States, and that the sacks contained the correspondence of his Government. This was done *four successive times* on his way, without the accomplishment of the object—or fulfilling the orders of General PEZUELA—the outrage committed in the presence of thousands of spectators lining his whole path, from the wharf where he landed, through "Officios" street; and the officer engaged in it knew perfectly well whom he assailed, and would never have dared such an attempt without the positive instruction of the very highest authority—to save himself harmless.

The object of this was undoubtedly to get possession of the correspondence, under pretence of not knowing what it was, and use the official as a "scapegoat" from responsibility.

For protection from this low order of tricks and duplicity, Col. ROBERTSON always goes himself for his dispatches, on board of every steamer; and his habit was well known at the Palace in this particular; and, hence, there was no way left but for an ambuscade and sudden attack by soldiery, for which the Custom-House officer was the decoy, under pretence of seizing contraband effects, &c. It will take certainly more than six Spanish soldiers, no matter how armed, to stop him. We think it possible—indeed, I have heard it from my Palace friend—not the *incognita* friend of the Marquesa—that General PEZUELA has demanded the recall of Colonel ROBERTSON. If so, we hope it will be deferred for some ninety days, when we think PEZUELA, who is never of one mind long, will prefer that he should remain at his post; for there is a good deal of safety under a strong arm and an honest heart.

We are adding to our colonies population, and had an arrival on the 13th of 392 by the Spanish ship *Encarnacion* from Macao, consigned to Don MANUEL B. PASANA. They are the first of a new contract, and come to Cuba with the same sort of fraudulent deception as practiced with the Africans. They have lost several, perished at sea, one or two suicides; and the voluntary features of this emigration are of that sort which is pressed forward by bayonet, pistol or sword in the rear. They will be apportioned among the Spanish speculators as soon as the holidays have passed.

I hand you the only journal issued since my last, and the weekly report of markets.

The health is good; the planters are rolling large crops. Exchange on London, 9¼@10 ₱ cent.; New-York and Boston, 2 ₱ cent. discount.

American ships and barks in port, 34; brigs, 13; schooners, 9—total, 56. Of all other nations, 21 ships and barks, 34 brigs and 5 schooners, 60 vessels—making 116 carriers, a very considerable reduction from the last week. As ever, your obdt.

MARRIED.

In this City, April 25, by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, WILLIAM H. BARKER, of the firm of Saunders & Barker, to Miss KATE A. DEVEAU, daughter of Johori A. Deveau, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Monday evening, by Rev. E. Pratt, RAYMOND G. CADIZ, of Brooklyn, to SARAH, daughter of S. D. Baxter, Esq., of Abington, Conn.

In this City, April 25, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, JOHN MCLAUGHLIN, Esq., of this City, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of General Joseph Avezzana.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, after a short illness, MARGARETTA, wife of James Lucas, aged 34 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, and Suffolk-st. Christian Church; also, the members of Manhattan and Excelsior Chapters, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 116 Lewis-st. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of Evergreens for interment.

At Delaroot sister, thou hast left us,
Have thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

In this City, on Tuesday morning, after a short and severe illness, in the 30th year of his age, JAMES MATHEWS, formerly merchant of this City.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his nephew, Arthur Finlayson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 13 St. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) at 2½ o'clock this (Thursday) morning. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st.; to proceed from thence to Hillside, Staten Island, at 2 o'clock, at the Interment.

Suddenly, at the age of Roseberry, on Tuesday night, April 25, Mr. ANDREW C. SCHENCK, aged 34 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Wm. K. Schenck, Jr., No. 79 West 19th-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family, the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and the 2d Company National Guard, (in citizen's dress,) are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

At Harlem, on Wednesday, April 26, JAMES T. KELLY, Esq., in his 79th year.

His funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, at New-Rochelle, on Friday, April 28, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

On Thursday, April 13, JAMES MARVIN, aged 26 years. His remains were taken to the Cemetery of Evergreens.

At Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, April 25, SARAH, wife of David Evans, late of New-York, in the 64th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

WEDNESDAY, April 26—6 P. M.

Although the Foreign and Californian news is generally received with favor, and the last City Bank statement as promising a steady money movement at home, the Stock Market shows a very moderate degree of confidence. All that can be said for it is, that prices are less excitable than last week and the confidence of holders a little stronger, without encouraging signs of active speculation for a further rise. The fluctuations in Erie, Reading, New-York Central, and Hudson Railroad Stocks to-day were not over ½ ₱ cent.; the closing bids being a fraction stronger than on Tuesday. Cleveland and Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo, Panama and Delaware and Hudson, were 1 ₱ cent. better. The Mining Shares, Nicaragua Transit and Canton Co., without much alteration in rates. The sales of Cumberland, outside the Board, were about 2,500 shares. In the Bond list, the bids for New-York Central Sixes were again at an improvement, and few sellers in the market. The sales were at 94¾ for $1,000 Bonds, and 94¾@¾ for Boods of $500. The news from the Panama Railroad by the last packet is encouraging. The work earned on 31 miles, $66,070 in the month of March.

The payment of California drafts caused an extra demand for Money to-day, and some call loans were withdrawn from the Brokers. At the large Banks, this week, the offerings of paper are not quite so heavy as earlier in the month. Outside of Bank,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 815. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, and parts of the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers

New-York Daily Times.

THE BROADWAY CATASTROPHE.

MEETING OF THE ENGINEERS AND FOREMEN.

STRONG RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE.

Empannelment of a Jury of Inquest.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERALS.

The City Flags at Half-Mast, &c.

Public attention is still painfully directed to the recent lamentable catastrophe in Broadway. The meeting of Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department, convened by order of the Chief Engineer, was held last evening, and energetic action was taken. The proceedings are fully reported below. The labor of digging among the ruins of JENNINGS' store for the bodies of the dead, has been discontinued, as it is believed that all the missing men are now accounted for. One body still remains unclaimed at the City Hospital. To-day, the funeral ceremonies over the bodies of O'DONNELL and KEYSER will take place at the residences lately occupied by those unfortunate men. In respect to the memory of the gallant Firemen whose lives were sacrificed, the flags of the City were hung at half-mast on the City Hall during yesterday.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner HILTON commenced an Inquest upon the bodies of the sufferers at the City Hospital. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and a very large number of spectators were present. The bodies of the dead were placed in an adjoining room. They were all recognized, with the exception of one, whose body is described as follows: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; complexion light; hair, light brown; dress, dark woolen pantaloons, drab overcoat, blue-black frock coat, no vest, white muslin shirt, white net undershirt, ribbed, and checked silk cravat, blue and white. The lower limbs are completely burned off, and the body is much disfigured. Mr. J. M. CLAWSON, an undertaker, has taken charge of this body, and will cause it to be properly interred, in case it should not be recognized.

The Coroner empanneled the following

JURY OF INQUEST:

1. JOHN N. GENIN, No. 19 West Fifteenth-street.
2. PETER F. BUTLER, No. 1 Second-street.
3. WM. M. COOK, No. 373 Fourth-street.
4. ISAAC G. LEIXAS, No. 39 Greenwich-street.
5. N. V. ALLEN, No. 31 Bond-street.
6. ALLAN A. BURNS, No. 101 Reade-street.
7. MATHEW SPITTLE, No. 13 Forsyth-street.
8. ALBERT COLES, No. 163 West Thirty-ninth-street.
9. THOMAS WHITE, No. 130 White-street.
10. JOHN A. PARISA, corner of Market and Monroe-streets.
11. GEO. HALBARTON, No. 75 Delancy-street.
12. HIRAM BETTS, No. 136 West Fifteenth-street.

Coroner HILTON, in addressing the Jury, after it was empanneled, intimated that he should not, at this time, enter into any detailed examination of the disaster, further than to account satisfactorily for the cause of death.

His remarks were as follows:

"Gentlemen, this will be a very protracted inquiry, and as it will be necessary that all the attention that possibly can should be given to it, I only propose for this day to go into the investigation of the evidence so far as to satisfy you as to the cause of the death of these men. If, on a full inquiry, you become satisfied that the persons whose bodies you will be called on to view came to their deaths by the fall of the building in Broadway, caused by the late fire, then you will say so. With your consent, I will then be enabled to give a certificate for their removal and burial by their friends. In the present state of decomposition of these bodies it would be dangerous to keep them over the earth in this hot weather. After this first inquiry, gentlemen, we will have to go into a full and searching one of the *causes* of their death by the falling of the building, and the origin of the fire. Your entire attention will want to be directed and given to this branch of the case. I do not desire to retain any one on the Jury, who would, by reason of business or any cause whatever, have his mind divided or distracted by other matter than that immediately before him. This certificate I could not give without your consent, and I ask you now to make excuses, such of you as have good cause, and I will listen to them."

None having asked to be excused, the Jury was then sworn; and the Coroner asked if they would go view the bodies and permit him to give certificates for their removal. The Foreman said he thought that such was the best course that could possibly be adopted, and they proceeded at once to view the bodies. On their return, the Coroner gave certificates for the removal of the bodies of the following persons:

1. WILLIAM J. DUGAN.
2. ALEXANDER MCKAY.
3. JOHN A. KEYSER.
4. ALEXANDER SCHENCK.
5. DANIEL MCKAY
6. MICHAEL C. C. FLYNN.
7. A man unknown, but supposed to be a person named WILSON.
8. JOHN B. DONNELL.
9. GEORGE REINHART.

The Coroner then discharged the Jury and witnesses until 10 o'clock this morning.

This investigation will undoubtedly be a very important one. It is to be hoped, for the interest of citizens, and the members of the Department alike, that the Jury will leave no means untried which shall aid in fastening the guilt of this calamity upon the parties who should properly bear it. Let the investigation be thorough and the verdict strong. An example must be made. Carelessness and incompetency have so often placed life and property in peril that this event may at last be considered the end of that forbearance which this community has so long exercised. It matters little where the censure falls, if it be but rightly fixed.

MEETING OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Engineers and Foremen of the Department met in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen at 8 o'clock last evening. ALFRED CARSON, Chief Engineer, presided.

Immediately after the organization, it was moved by Mr. BELCHER that a Committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the calamity. The Committee was appointed by the Chair, as follows: Messrs. BELCHER, WAYLAND, BOTTS, FARNHAM, WOODHULL, LYONS, SEAMAN, CHASE, and CRAGIER. On motion, Chief Engineer CARSON was added.

Mr. JOHN N. GENIN, (foreman of the Coroner's Jury) addressed the meeting briefly. He said that the Jury desired to have the matter wholly investigated, and they desired not only to do their duty to the dead but to the living. It was desirable to have certain information to enable the Coroner's Jury to report satisfactorily. He suggested that the foremen and engineers take it upon themselves to examine the different buildings in the vicinity of their respective engine houses during this day, and report to the Coroner's Jury in the evening. He said that if the Fire Wardens had done their duty, this accident would not have occurred on Tuesday evening. But there were hundreds of buildings in a similar condition, and it was desirable to know where they were.

On motion, a committee of ten was appointed to confer with the Coroner's Jury relative to the subject.

It was moved that the Engineers be empowered to make arrangements for the funeral.

It was moved to amend by adding to the Board of Engineers three other firemen, which was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The New-York Fire Department, by the late disastrous fire in Broadway, on the 25th inst., deplores the fearful loss of life among its members, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the department, and

Whereas, In view of so sad a calamity, we are called upon to make some expression of our feelings, and sympathize in their afflictions with the friends of he deceased; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the afflicted families and friends of our deceased companions, in their sudden and irreparable loss, and we humbly trust that they will endeavor to find consolation in their bereavement, in the thought that it is our duty to patiently submit to the will of an all-wise Providence.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the deceased, the Fire Department will attend the funeral, on April 30, at 1 o'clock, and that as a further mark of respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be sent to the families of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A member of Engine Company No. 24, in behalf of Mr. WEST, Foreman of that Company, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The destructive fire at No. 231 Broadway, on the evening of the 25th, was attended with a loss of life unparalleled in the annals of our Fire Department, and,

Whereas, The calamity is one entitled to fill the mind of every being actuated by the common sensibilities of human nature with the deepest horror and anguish, and,

Whereas, An event like this is one which should not be passed over in light manner; but the causes which led to it should receive the severest scrutiny and investigation, and

Whereas, The occupants of the building which has caused this calamity, Mr. F. T. JANNINGS & Co., have neither given any explanation as to the causes of the late fire, nor manifested even by word any expression of sympathy for the deceased or their friends; therefore,

Resolved, That it is due to the memory of our deceased associates, and to their families, that an investigation should be made into the origin of the fire at No. 231 Broadway, the construction of the building, and the causes which led to the melancholy event we have met here this night to deplore.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, to consist of one person from the Engineers and one from each Fire Company, who shall apply to R. W. OSBORNE, Esq., Police Justice, to institute a most *thorough, searching* and *minute* investigation into the origin of the fire, and the cause of the sudden fall of the building, and for that purpose he compel the attendance of the owner, occupants, and every person employed about the premises, and such others as may be necessary.

Resolved, That WILLIAM T. JENNINGS & Co. owe it to themselves, to the Fire Department, and to the public, in view of the awful destruction of life on their premises, to have at once made public all the facts within their knowledge in reference to this fire, and that their neglect to do so manifests an apparent disregard on their part of the common feelings of humanity, and cannot but create upon the mind of the public and the firemen impressions of the most unfavorable nature.

The gentleman who introduced these resolutions made some remarks tending to throw an imputation of guilt upon the firm of Messrs. JANNINGS & Co.

The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 60 to 30.

Subsequently the vote was *reconsidered*, and on motion, permission was given to withdraw the resolutions.

A resolution was adopted thanking the Common Council for their prompt and liberal action.

The meeting was then adjourned.

ARRANGMENTS FOR THE FUNERALS.

The funeral of Mr. JOHN B. O'DONNELL will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his parents at No. 41 Oliver-street. The deceased was a young man of fine ability and had won a large circle of friends, by whom he was much esteemed. He was a native of Albany, and was 22 years of age.

The funeral of Mr. J. A. KEYSER will take place at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, from the Lutheran Church of St. James, in Mulberry-street.

The Third-avenue Railroad Company adopted a resolution last evening, to pass the firemen in attendance on the funerals of their deceased brethren free over their road.

The body of JAS. MCNULTY, late of Engine Company No. 20, was yesterday conveyed, by members of his Company, to St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, where funeral service was held and a very impressive discourse delivered by Rev. Mr. QUIN, Pastor. The ceremonies of the Church on this occasion struck deep to the hearts of those who were present. The very imposing character and solemnity of the service, held during a storm of almost unexampled severity, all combined to render the proceedings such as could not fail to create a lasting impression on the feelings of those assembled. From the Church, the body was conveyed to a receiving-vault, preparatory to interment, with other of MCNULTY's unfortunate comrades, in Greenwood.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

A Committee from the Firemen of the City of Newark, arrived in town yesterday, for the purpose of co-operating with our Fire Department in measures of respect to the memory of the deceased. A meeting of Newark firemen was held last evening in that city, in relation to the same subject.

We have received the following note from Councilman MATHER:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of this date reports me as having opposed the appropriation "to defray the necessary funeral expenses, &c., of the deceased firemen," and as if to give it a point, adds: "but it was otherwise carried unanimously."

If your reporter was present at the meeting, or consulted the record of our doings, he knew that *I voted for the appropriation.*

In connection with such a calamity, in which none feel a deeper sympathy for the afflicted than myself, why am I thus conspicuously marked? Yours, &c.,

F. E. MATHEW,

APRIL 27, 1854. Councilman, Fifty-seventh District.

We are desired to say that Mr. TIMOTHY WATERS, Jr., in behalf of his brother, PATRICK H. WATERS, who was so severely injured at the fire in Broadway, on the evening of the 25th inst., would most respectfully return thanks to the following gentlemen, for the professional and gentlemanly deportment evinced towards him since his injuries were received: Dr. Cheesemao, Dr. McComb, Dr. Chapin, Dr. Derby, Dr. Henry Thurston; Messrs. Roberts and Ketchum, Superintendents; as well as Mr. Roome J. William, Gate-keeper, and Messrs. Fare and McDonald, Nurses.

Mr. THOMAS SEWELL'S insurance policies were for $5,000 each in the following Companies: Citizens', of New-York; Excelsior, of New-York; Atlantic, of Brooklyn; Fulton, of Brooklyn. Total, $20,000. These losses were promptly met by the Companies.

More Fires.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of a dwelling-house at No. 34 Crosestreet, near Pearl. The firemen and police of the Sixth Ward were early on the ground, and speedily extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.... On Wednesday afternoon, a fire broke out in a large quantity of loose cotton, belonging to Mr. PATRICK MOAPHY, on Fifth-avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, which was spread out to dry in a lot. The cotton was entirely consumed: loss noont $1,000, no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from one of the workmen smoking a pipe while at work on the cotton....At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the drying-room of the Lorillard Tobacco Factory, in Wooster-street. A number of fire companies and the police of the Eighth Ward, were early on the spot, and speedily extinguished the flames. Had the fire spread to any extent, it would have been impossible to check its progress. The damage sustained was quite small.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.—The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen [consisting of Messrs. KIMBARK, WILD, BEAKLEY, YOUNG and NOATH, was held in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of prohibiting the use of steam on the Harlem Railroad below Forty-second-street. A large number of persons were present. Councilman SANFORD said that he was unable, in consequence of the state of his health, to enter into any lengthy argument against the prohibition at that time. He hoped, therefore, the Committee would adjourn the meeting for a few days, when he or a substitute would be present, in behalf of the Railroad. Several gentlemen made objections to a postponement. The matter, they said, had been under consideration for some time, and much time had already been lost by those who were obliged to attend the meetings. The Committee, after some consultation, announced the meeting adjourned to Thursday next.

THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS.—The lowest bids for Cleaning the Streets of the City are as follows. Mr. GLAZIAR has not yet signified his acceptance of all the offers:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	John Foley.....$7,000	10.	John Foley..... 4,800
2.	James Magee.... 5,000	11.	John Foley..... 6,700
3.	Ber'd McCafferty. 5,550	12.	Wesley Hunt.... 5,300
4.	James Magee..... 6,000	13.	John Foley..... 6,600
5.	James Magee..... 6,000	14.	John Foley..... 5,800
6.	Ely P. Shirman.. 7,000	15.	John Foley..... 6,500
7.	Peter Merria..... 6,500	16.	Garret McDermo: 7,000
	R. H. Willis..... 6,500	17.	Tim Slattery.... 7,000
8.	James Magee..... 6,000	18.	John Foley..... 3,800
9.	Thomas Malahan. 5.8 0	19.	John Foley..... 5,400

KILLED BY FALLING.—Yesterday morning, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at No. 97 Charlton-street, on the body of a child, named RICHARD BURNS, who was killed by falling from the second-story window while his parents were eating breakfast.

LIGHTNING, RAIN AND HAIL!

CONSEQUENCES OF THE STORM.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson Sunk.

Several Lives Supposed to have been Lost.

Sloops Wrecked and Boats Capsized.

A House Blown Down and Many More Unroofed.

TELEGRAPHING SUSPENDED.

The present Spring-time is passing its earliest days with a destruction to life and property even more serious than is usual. Already had one storm scattered death and ships in fragments along our coast, when, last evening, another sent to the bottom of the Hudson a vessel towards which the eyes of the civilized world have, for many months, been turned with eager expectation, and earnest hope for the success of her caloric motive power.

With the progress which Capt. ERICSSON has made, during the past twenty six years, towards placing caloric among the propelling powers for ocean vessels, the readers of the TIMES are familiar. They know that one experiment was tried a little more than a year ago, which, although it did not satisfy his ambition, rendered the crowning of his highest hopes with ultimate success, probable in the general mind. To that end he has been laboring ever since, and he believes he has succeeded in increasing the power of his engines, while he has decreased their size, to such an extent as to make caloric, as used by him, all that he has ever claimed for it. For some time past the new machinery of the *Ericsson* has been operated at her dock, and yesterday she moved out to make trial of her speed. Until the storm came on she is said to have satisfied the expectations of all who are immediately interested in her success, and also of a number of ladies and gentlemen who were on board.

The storm, which commenced about one hundred miles to the west of this, raged furiously here at 5 o'clock, and as she was moving opposite what is known as the Glass-house Dock, in Jersey City, a squall struck her while the firemen were heaving cinders out of the side port, which is a very large one, and heeled her down, putting her starboard under the water, which rushed in through the porthole and filled the vessel ere she could be righted. She sank in about eight fathoms of water, and about three hundred yards from the Jersey shore.

There was considerable consternation on board for a time, but, as she filled but gradually, all were assured that they would be landed in safety by her boats and those of a number of vessels lying at anchor in her vicinity. Those from the adjacent vessels were soon at her side, and all on board were put in safety upon the shore, leaving her with her upper deck about four feet under water. What damage will accrue to her machinery from this untoward accident, it is, of course, impossible to tell. She will probably be raised very soon, and the extent of damage and necessary delay ascertained.

During the prevalence of the storm, the sloop *Oregon*, of Middletown, Conn., Capt. H. TASEAS, while laying at pier No. 44 Williamsburg, was run into by the steamtug *Leviathan* with such force as to split her stern, carry away her bowsprit and cut her loose from her moorings. The captain and crew, who were below, succeeded in getting on shore. The two vessels became entangled and floated out into the stream, where the mast was carried away by the squall. The *Leviathan*, which was much damaged, succeeded in towing the sloop to the foot of South Sixth-street, Williamsburg, where she was made fast to the dock. She has on board about 3,000 bushels of white corn for FOUNTAIN, HERMER & Co. The vessel has filled with water and is a total wreck. Loss on the vessel and cargo about $7,000.

A small sail-boat, containing two men, is said to have been capsized opposite Grand-street, Williamsburg.

A number of sloops off the Battery were driven on shore and on the rocks, but they were gotten off again without having sustained serious injury. One ship is reported as having been struck by lightning.

A lighter, while lying at a pier near the Paterson Railroad depôt in Jersey City, laden with iron, capsized, and one of the men on board was drowned.

In the City the effects of the storm were not less serious, causing great destruction to property. The wind blew up very suddenly at 5 o'clock, and increased to a tornado, tearing off roofs and destroying portions of new buildings, without stint. A row of dwelling-houses on the easterly side of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-streets, was badly damaged by the gale. The entire roofs of the houses were torn up and set back for a distance of eight or ten feet, and the rain dashed furiously into the upper floors. A roof in Ann-street was completely stripped of its tin covering. Similar accidents happened in various parts of the City. Awning-posts suffered immeasurably.

In consequence of the storm, telegraphing was completely suspended. Not a line in the City was able to work, and we are without the conclusion of our Congressional report, and the usual miscellaneous dispatches.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

Along the line of the Erie Railroad, the storm prevailed to an extraordinary extent. It was first observed by travelers on that road in the vicinity of Delaware, near the Shawangunk Mountain range, and appeared to increase in violence as it progressed eastward. At Goshen the clouds rolled up very suddenly from the west at 4 P. M., forming a dense curtain, and almost completely shutting out the light of the sun. The rain fell in torrents from that point to this City with scarcely an intermission. The lightning became exceedingly vivid towards evening. Broad flashes, in sheets that covered three-fourths of the horizon, continued for several seconds together, rendering objects as apparent as at noonday. A similar display of electrical phenomena has not occurred in this vicinity for a considerable length of time. At Bergen, an unfinished machine-shop was blown down, and the fragments lay across the railroad track. The night Express train for Dunkirk was delayed for half an hour or more, until the track was cleared, while the Mail train due at Jersey City at 7.20 P. M., was detained at Paterson waiting for the Express. No serious accident occurred, although there was a narrow escape at Hohokus; a pile of heavy sleepers having been dispersed by the wind, one of them scraping off the steps of a passenger car. The trouble was remedied in season to prevent the train from running off the track.

In Jersey City the new Custom-House on the Cunard Dock was unroofed. The building is a substantial brick one, 100 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high, and the greater portion of it has not been completed more than a year. The tin, the boards and a part of the rafters were torn off, leaving the goods in the building exposed to the rain. The damage to the building is about $500. A long shed on the premises of the Adirondack Steel Works, was blown into the Morris Canal near by. The tall chimney, about 70 feet high, of the Mallesbie Iron Works, near the Market-street depôt, Newark, was blown down. Trees and telegraph poles were prostrated.

A number of craft in Newark Bay were somewhat injured, but, so far as we have been able to learn, no loss of life or great damage to property was sustained.

At Newark, a large stable in the rear of the Railroad-avenue, near Cottage-street, was struck by lightning, and set on fire. A large tree at the corner of Warren and Washington-streets, was also struck, the flash entering among the branches and running to the ground, marking its course by stripping off the bark.

The Newark *Daily* says:

"The startling thunder-storm of last evening, vivid lightning, the striking of a building in our city, and its rapid envelopment in flames, are but forerunners of many similar disturbances in the heavens that we are doubtless to witness and to suffer during the season on which we are just now entering. In such terrific moments the stoutest heart, and the calmest and most considerate mind, cannot but feel the great value of protectors against the lightning stroke."

The Albany *Evening Journal* of yesterday, says:

"While sitting in the Morse Telegraph Office this afternoon, awaiting the war usual report, our ears were saluted by a report fully equal to the discharge of a horse-pistol. On enquiry, it was found that a relay had been torn asunder by lightning. The operator immediately set to work to getting out all the instruments from the wires save one, which was being used by the operator in New-York. He had concluded the work, and had just left the operating stand, when another explosion took place, more resembling the discharge of a musket. The last report finished up the work of telegraphing for the day.

"By this shock three relays were destroyed, the wires in the office torn asunder, and the covering burned off. The flames ran from the relays and over the wires with great rapidity, not only destroying them, but burning the wood-work over which they passed. We have frequently been in the telegraph office during a storm, and have seen the lightning flashing across the office, from one instrument to another—but frightful havoc it performed this afternoon. It throws all other exhibitions in the shade."

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.,) Thursday, April 27, 1854.

It is no part of the proceedings of the Association, but it may be interesting, for all that, and highly important for you to know, that I am here, and that by paying board at Willard's Hotel, I am graciously permitted to sleep somewhere else, and get a glimpse out of my window of that tavern. The public houses are all full. On applying at the offices of most of them for a room, they tell you that your chances are exceedingly slim, but if you are willing to bunk in with half-a-dozen others, in an attic, "they will see." However, by colonizing freely, everybody has got a place, after a while, and we do not learn that any grave professor or learned doctor has been under the necessity of sleeping out yet.

The general meetings are held in the Smithsonian Institution, a very commodious, pleasant, semi-circular, amphitheatrical place, which will accommodate probably more than will come in during the session. The facilities for reporters and letter-writers are the reporter's knee, and such table the letter-writer can make of the top of his hat—a very primitive and simple style, likely to lead to the record of naked truths only.

Judging from the appearance of the members present, most of them are hard students, who do not take exercise enough. They will get enough if the Session holds long, however. The Smithsonian Institution is about quarter of a mile from anywhere else, and much farther from the parts of the city where members mostly quarter. Then, everybody knows how you have to travel to get from the Capitol to the White House, or from the hotels to the lions. Add that a majority of them must needs travel long distances from their lodging-rooms to dinner, breakfast, parties, and you will see other reasons than those named by President DANA, why this Session is quite sure to be serviceable to the lovers of Science.

The attendance of each at this meeting is goodly—perhaps amounting to 150 members. Of those we may be satisfied that 75 are practical men—the number having already recorded their names on the Register. Among them I notice Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia; Dr. SPENCER, (of Geneva,) now of Philadelphia; Dr. FRANKLIN BACHE, Prof. PEIRCE, of Harvard; Dr. BENJ. SILLIMAN, Jr., of Yale; Mr. W. C. REDFIELD, of New-York; Prof. MAHAN, of Georgia; Lieut. DAVIS, of the *Nautical Almanac*; HALL, the Paleontologist, of Albany; Prof. WM. B. ROGERS, of Virginia; Prof. BAILEY, of West Point, and a host besides, all honorable, or at least promising.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock (Wednesday) by Dr. PEIRCE, President for the past year, and Rev. Dr. BACON offered prayer. Dr. PEIRCE then introduced his successor, Prof. DANA, of Yale College, who at once delivered the following address:

DR. DANA'S OPENING ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION: In taking this place with which you have honored me, permit me to allude briefly to one or two of the objects which have brought us together.

One great end, as proclaimed in the name of the Association, is the "advancement of science," which implies that we are not to delay sluggishly or ignorantly over old facts, but earnestly to gather in the new, that our "facts" be not ephemeral, which the next passer-by will dissipate, but aura eternal facts, as enduring as adamant, that shall give solidity, increasing extent, and beauty to the edifice of truth. Such facts are best welcome when least adorned, and disencumbered as nearly as may be of the rubbish of words. They reach their ultimate end when a clear insight into principles enables the philosopher to point out their exact place in the sublime system of nature, thereby to exalt our knowledge of its Divine author.

But there is another prominent object in view in this annual meeting. It is the cultivation of good feeling, kindly sentiments and sympathy among the lovers of science in the land; that with one aim before us—*truth*, and not self—as the end of every investigation, we may go forward harmoniously, rejoicing in each other's success, and glad for the new light we may each receive. This end alone accomplished, the meeting will have been abundantly profitable. But with success in both objects, we shall have occasion to remember long this gathering in Washington in 1854; and may such be the result.

Mr. LOVERING, permanent Clerk, has received sundry invitations to the Association, which Dr. J. BAYARD SMITH, Recording Secretary, (of your City,) read. They went to occupy the rooms of the National Medical College, to visit the Georgetown College, to use the Young Men's Christian Association Library and Reading Room, to ride out to Mt. Vernon, to visit Alexandria and partake of a Temperance Collation, and sundry and several receptions.

The following programme was adopted for daily exercises: From 9 A. M to 10½ A. M. the Committees meet; from 10½ to 11½, general meeting; from 11½ to 3 P. M., sectional meetings; from 5 to 7½, sectional meetings; from 7½ to 9, general meetings. At 7½ P. M., of Thursday, Professor PIERCE will deliver his address. On Saturday afternoon the visit to Mount Vernon and Alexandria. At 7½ P. M. of that day, Dr. GOULD will read a biographical sketch of the late Professor S. C. WALKER. Work enough ahead. T.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

The afternoon session was to have opened at 5 o'clock; but a heavy thunder-storm which succeeded such a smoother sailing generally swept through Broadway on pleasant days last Summer, caused an hour to elapse before enough had met to say we at the lecture-room. A little after 6, however, they commenced to gather, and the meeting opened with not less than 200 persons present. In the morning a large majority of those present were ladies—of course now there were none.

Prof. RUNKLE read a paper highly commending the Lunar Tables of Prof. PEARCE,—explaining and demonstrating their superiority.

Prof. PEARCE, of Cambridge, expressed his persuasion that a better system of computation than any set of tables could furnish would yet be provided for us by the ingenuity of learned mechanics; and on the black board he made a diagram of the machine which seemed to him theoretically adequate to the task. Mechanics that he had consulted had their hopes, too, but they did not assent to the practicability of his theory.

Prof. COLTON mistrusted any calculating machine for such purposes. Pure Mathematics furnished unerring tables, while all mechanical contrivances would be liable to get out of adjustment.

Prof. HENRY (of the Smithsonian Institution) said the machine, Man, was subject to extraordinary perturbations, according to his feelings, which in time walted on good or bad digestion. The "calculating machine" of the mechanic never suffers from indigestion, and once right, never errs. The value of such machines, then, is very great. They save prodigious labor.

Professor ROGERS, of Virginia, expounded his belief as to *Irradiation*. He did not claim to any novelty in the facts presented, but *this* was new,—the separation of the phenomena of irradiation into two distinct kinds. When, said the Professor, the sun glances from the surface of a polished steel ball, or when we observe any brilliant light near the eye, the centre of illumination is surrounded by a *circle of rays*, which are not stationary but seem to have a pulsatory motion, and the pupil of the eye contracts to protect it. This is radiation of one sort. The second sort we see on observing lights at a distance, as the stars; or lights which are only bright comparatively, being set on a dark back-ground. The irradiation of such lights is not circular, nor uniform. Different eyes give different patterns. To himself the rays always seemed like the spokes of a wheel,—two, larger than the other being upward, or rather nearly vertical to a line drawn from angle to angle of the eye, for these largest spokes turn with the head. If we close the right eye, the irradiating figure is changed; if we close the left eye it is again changed. Some eyes always see different figures from others; perhaps to no two are they exactly alike. The Professor suggested that the first form of irradiation might depend on the fact that the rays pass through the edge of the iris which are drawn together when the pupil contracts, as it always does to admit the intense light; and the second form upon the irregularities of the edge of the iris, which in no two individuals or eyes has precisely the same outline.

Dr. HARE discussed the general subject of the undulatory theory of Light, and protested that reform was needed in the whole doctrine.

Lieut. C. H. DAVIS, of the Nautical Almanac Office, read a paper by CHAUNCEY WRIGHT, on the method of projecting Solar Eclipses. A gentleman present said that the method would prove a great saving of labor.

Prof. HANAY said that the Nautical Almanac Office and the Smithsonian Institution together had prepared and published a map of the large, Annular Eclipse of the Sun which is to take place on the 26th of May. The maps were now ready for distribution.

Prof. BACHE moved that the Standing Committee prepare a programme of observations of the Eclipse. Carried.

Prof. PEARCE advised that the programme embrace not astronomers alone, but others also, to note if there are any physical phenomena attending Annular Eclipses, and if possible discover their law.

The order of arrangments being announced, the Association adjourned to meet at 10½ o'clock A. M. of Thursday. T.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new play in four acts, called "Isabel, or the Fatal Mask," was produced here last evening. It is from the pen of "a gentleman of this City," and has evidently been prepared as a stock piece for Miss JULIA DEAN. The incidents are avowedly taken from the French, but whether from novel or drama, we are unable to say. The dramatist has strung these incidents together with considerable tact, and has in consequence produced a play whose situations are its principal recommendation. There have been many plays recently produced, more brilliant in dialogue, but few more dramatic in tableaux.

Isabel (Miss JULIA DEAN,) has been betrothed to a nobleman, whom she cannot love. Rather than submit to the union, she takes a vow of perpetual celibacy. Under such circumstances of unusual difficulty, the *Chevalier de Charlemont* (POPE) proposes his hand and heart. *Isabel*, of course, declines the honor. No sooner has the *Chevalier* departed, than the *Chevalier's* mother makes her appearance, and implores *Isabel* to marry her son. Twice has she prevented him laying desperate hands on himself. She is sure he will kill himself if he is again rejected. *Isabel* relents, and replies to the weeping mother, that she will marry her son. At this moment a servant enters, and delivers a letter, which *Isabel* reads. It is from the *Chevalier*. He desires to see *Isabel* once more; invites her to the balcony at 12, and he will then gaze on her beautiful face for the last time. The clock (of course) strikes 12 immediately. *Isabel* rushes to the casement, sees the *Chevalier* in the street, and then hears the report of a pistol. The *Chevalier* has chosen that exposed situation for blowing out his brains.

In the second act we are introduced to the *Recluse*, (Mr. CONWAY,) who has in some manner rescued *Isabel* from brigands, and is now brought to her chateau wounded. Whilst he is insensible a locket falls from his breast. *Isabel* obtains it, and to her surprise discovers that it is a portrait of herself. The *Recluse* awakes from his swoon, and experiencing no inconvenience therefrom, immediately makes vigorous love to *Isabel*.

In the third act we discover that the *Recluse* is successful. *Isabel* loves him, bids him take her hand, and hints at a professional gentleman down stairs, who is ready to tie the knot on the shortest notice. Then the *Recluse* reveals himself. He is the brother of the unfortunate *Chevalier*, and has wooed and won the proud *Isabel* that he might spurn her from him, and make her an object of ridicule to her friends; in short, that he might be revenged for his brother's death.

In the fourth act we have *Isabel* stern and determined. She, too, will be revenged. A secret has been revealed to her—the *Recluse* is not a brother of the *Chevalier*, but a changeling, substituted by the nurse, and consequently an individual of diminished lustre. *Isabel* determines on exposing the fact, but ere she does so, uses all her influence at court to raise the object of her hatred to the highest pinnacle of popularity. To obtain commissions and appointments for him, she promises (indirectly) her hand to the Prince, but determines ere that illustrious nobleman shall claim it, that she will assume a fatal mask, whose action shall destroy her charms forever. A *fête* is prepared, guests are assembled—the *Recluse* among them. *Isabel* assumes the fatal mask, and then acquaints the *Recluse* of his lowly origin and the humiliation that awaits him. Instead of being overcome by this disclosure, the *Recluse* expresses his satisfaction and speaks so nobly that the old love of *Isabel* returns. The Recluse's hatred in the meantime has also changed to love—consequently they love each other, old grievances are forgiven, and the play ends happily. The fatal mask, by the way, turns out to be a spurious article, supplied by a faithful servant, instead of the real one.

The situations, we have said, are good,—those of the first and fourth acts being, perhaps, the best. The acting depends mainly on Miss DEAN, and was, we need scarcely add, excellent. In a literary point of view this drama is by no means brilliant. The language seldom rises above common-place—but then, on the other hand, never sinks below it. The plot and situations are worthy of a more careful effort, and indeed we hope that "The Gentleman of this City," (whose name we have not the honor to know,) will do something better hereafter.

"Isabel" was successful.

THE KENTUCKY MURDER CASE.

Trial of Matt. F. Ward for the Murder of Professor Butler.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky. Saturday night, April 22.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing ever came off in this community that received half the interest that is manifested in the WARD trial. Around the home fireside, in the streets, in court and out of court, by day and night, it is the subject of conversation, with both old and young. Before the opening of the court in the morning, at the intervals at noon, and after the adjournment in the evening, squads of men can be seen in every direction, all discussing the merits of this exciting case. On every corner one passes, in every house that he enters, there is one continual ringing in his ears of the name of WARD. Men and women talk, think, and dream only of WARD. He has been tried an hundred times in self-constituted street courts. Every man here has suddenly become a lawyer. The principles of law, bearing on the case, are laid down by every one who can get another to listen to him; the evidence is recapitulated and wise deductions drawn by these mushroom attorneys, who, "with words of learned length and and thundering sound," become pathetically eloquent over the affair to their juries, not always composed of the legal members.

Mr. CARPENTER closed his argument this morning at 11 o'clock this speech, continued from yesterday, being eight hours long. He spoke until his strength almost failed him. Every fact that would tend in any degree to strengthen his side of the case, was dwelt upon with emphasis. Full justice has been done the Commonwealth by his speech. This gentleman left this evening, being called away by urgent business. After Mr. CARPENTER finished, Mr. MARSHALL asked the court to adjourn until 1 o'clock, as time would hardly be allowed him before dinner to commence his argument, but an intermission of two hours would enable him to condense what he had to say, and thus be an economy of time. Court took the recess.

Long before the ringing of the bell, the largest crowd I have ever seen in our old, weather-beaten Court-house was assembled. It was graced by the beauty of the town. It was interesting to survey the audience. There was childhood, before whom was only the unclouded brightness of life's early dawn. There was the maiden, in all the freshness and radiance of her blooming loveliness. There was the wife, in all the dignity of matronly virtue. There was manhood, in all its confidence, strength and pride. There was age, with time-worn visage, silver locks, and trembling hand. This vast multitude had, for the time, but one bosom, animated by an all-absorbing emotion of interest. Even if the sobbings were stifled of its importance, there was something inspiring in the presence of so many, that one should be eloquent in addressing them.

When one rises before such an assemblage; knowing that every sentiment uttered will be condemned, or find an echo in the heart of every hearer, he feels that at such a time and such a place are to be achieved the proudest triumphs of the mind. Before the Jury, surrounded by this mighty concourse of people, at 1 o'clock arose Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL. From the beginning to the close of his speech, he was heard with undivided attention and breathless silence, unbroken, save by an interruption by the prosecution, and the occasional mirth and sobs of alternately weeping and laughing listeners.

When PRENTICE spoke, it was said it thundered and lightened. When

intend to the last papers laid before Parliament—has been signed by the parties who formed the Conference at Vienna. I am further inclined to ask this question, because the rumors and reports to which I have alluded have had a tendency to inflict some persons to believe that our relations with the German Powers are not quite as satisfactory as might have been hoped and desired. Even this day a report has been spread that Prussia, or the Prussian Government, has broken with the Western Powers, and has *actually joined the Emperor of Russia*. Of course, such a report as that can gain no credit; but I have seen with some pain a report of the debates which took place in the Second Chamber at Berlin, and I am sorry to say that there seems to be a strong party in that Chamber very hostile to the Western Powers, and extremely favorable to an alliance with Russia. I conceive, also, from what passed in that Chamber, that those who took the opposite view did not actually carry the proposal they thought proper to make. These circumstances, which appear to be authentic, and with which many noble lords whom I am addressing are, doubtless, acquainted, from the report to which I have alluded, seem to me to have a very dangerous tendency, and it would be very advantageous to Her Majesty's Government if my noble friend should be able to give a positive contradiction to the statement. I have also seen with pain—and I fear there is more truth in this report—that a distinguished diplomatist, who has long resided in this country, who has most worthily represented the Court of Prussia, and who enjoys a high reputation as one of the first scholars in Europe, is about to be recalled by his Government. I do not know whether that recall has any political meaning with regard to the relations between Prussia and this country—whether it may be in consequence of some private affairs, or whether it is merely occasioned by considerations affecting the internal arrangements of Prussia. So far, then, with respect to Prussia. I think, also, that we ought to have some information with regard to our relations with Austria, because it seems apparent that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been proposed and signed between the two great German Powers. Whatever that treaty may be, its terms have most likely been communicated to Her Majesty's Government, and it would be satisfactory to know that there is nothing in that treaty which can, in any way, injure the cooperation—if it should be necessary—of the two German Powers with the two great Western Powers in case the war should continue. There are also other reports from Austria of a very serious tendency. There is a report that a portion of Servia, which, although still under the suzerainty of Turkey, has always been treated by Turkey as a *quasi*-independent Power, *has been occupied by Austrian troops*, in consequence of certain Russian troops, or of persons who are agents, or who are supposed to be agents of Russia, having passed the frontier for the purpose of raising troubles in that country. This is the report. I have not the slightest idea whether it is true or not; but I think it would be satisfactory to know whether Her Majesty's Government are in possession of any information on the subject. I should further like to know—but this is, of course, a question upon which the noble earl will exercise his judgment whether he thinks proper to answer it or not—whether instructions have been given to our fleets now to take an active part in the war? I ask this question, because I have seen several private letters from the seat of war which express a rather painful feeling that, up to the moment at which they were written, no cooperation or assistance had been afforded on the part of our fleets to the right wing of the Turkish army, which is now engaged in a very severe contest with the Russian army under General Luuare. It will be satisfactory to know whether such cooperative assistance will now be given to the the Turkish army as, in the opinion of those best able to form a judgment on the subject—the admirals and the officers in command—can be rendered. I should be very sorry to put questions upon some other points with regard to the war, because I think it is not advisable to harass Her Majesty's Government by repeated questions on these subjects. We must trust implicitly to Her Majesty's Government and to the officers in command of the forces upon many points, for, as has been well said before, secrecy is one of the elements of success. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the questions that I have put, therefore, the noble earl at the head of the Foreign-office must exercise his judgment as to the extent to which he is able to lay any information before the House. I trust, however, as this is the last day of the meeting of Parliament before the recess, that the noble earl may be able to afford your lordships and the country some information as to the truth or falsehood of the various rumors now current, and as to our actual position with regard to the German Powers.

The Earl of Clarendon—My lords, I do full justice to the forbearance of my noble friend, and I admit that he has in general carefully abstained from putting to Her Majesty's Government any question that might lead to embarrassment. I must say, however, that on the present occasion he has made up for any forbearance he has hitherto exercised [a laugh] by putting to me such a series of questions that my principal difficulty is not in answering, but in remembering them. [Laughter.] I think the first question of my noble friend referred to the protocol which, he says, has recently been signed, and which he desires to be produced. Now, that protocol was only signed the day before yesterday at Vienna, and as yet we have only seen the draft of it, which arrived yesterday. I think that protocol is of a satisfactory character. It is not precisely that which was originally desired, or that which the Austrian Government agreed to in the form of a convention, but it has now assumed the form of a protocol, to meet the wishes of the Prussian Government, and I may say that it *substantially contains all that was included in the convention*. The assent of Prussia was readily given to this protocol, and, as I say, it was signed on Sunday last. It has not yet arrived in a complete shape in this country, otherwise there would not have been the slightest difficulty in laying it upon your lordship's table, and as soon as the House meets after the recess it shall be produced. With respect to the first rumor to which my noble friend has alluded—that of Prussia having gone over altogether to Russia—I can assure him there *is not the slightest foundation for it, nor is there the slightest ground for apprehending such an event*. I certainly could have wished that the the temper and tone of the debates in the Second Chamber at Berlin had been rather different from what they have been; but sometimes the same feeling might be entertained with regard to what passes in this house, [a laugh,] and my noble friend will not expect the Government to be at all responsible for the tone adopted in the Chambers. Although, however, the tone of the Chambers in Berlin and the result to which my noble friend has alluded may not have been such as we might have expected or desired, I think it has been made sufficiently manifest, by the Chambers, by the press, and by the Government of Prussia, that such an event as my noble friend apprehends—namely, that of Prussia passing over to Russia—is *quite impossible*. [Cheers.] With regard to the rumor which my noble friend has alluded to as being circulated in London, and which, if it should prove true, as he has justly said, would be a matter of great regret, of the recall of the Chevalier Bunsen—I have heard the same report, and Chevalier Bunsen has heard the report also, but as yet he has no knowledge of the fact, and the only official intimation he has received on the subject is, that it is likely another special mission may be sent over here of a somewhat similar nature to that sent some weeks ago, and which probably will be attended with the same result. I am not able to give my noble friend the information he requires with respect to the treaty or new convention signed between Prussia and Austria, because that treaty has not been communicated to Her Majesty's Government. All I have learned with respect to it is, that it proceeded from Austria to Prussia, and that it was carried by General Hess, but I do not yet know whether it has been ratified or agreed to. In its official form, it has not been communicated to Her Majesty's Government, and therefore I cannot afford the noble Lord any information on the subject. With regard to the fleets in the Black Sea, the last information received was that the whole of the combined fleets were at Kavarna, even before the news was received of the passage of the Danube by the whole Russian Army. As it was expected that the passage of the Danube might be attempted, the fleets moved to Kavarna, and we have received information to-day that the news of the passage of the Danube had reached the Admirals, and that they have *detached steamers in the direction of Kostendje, to communicate with the Turkish military authorities*. [Hear, hear.] I may add that we have no information of any Austrian troops having entered Servia. Some time since, however, a communication was received from the Austrian Government that the Austrian *corps d'armée* on the frontier would enter Servia, if the Russians crossed into Servia, or if there was a Servian insurrection; but that the intervention would be solely to maintain the *status quo*, and to uphold the authority of the Sultan.

Financial State of the English Government.

House of Commons, Tuesday, April 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Glanstone, after laying upon the table the balance-sheet, said it had been his intention to make a statement respecting the revenue for the year now closed, the condition of the public balances, and that of the unfunded debt, but Mr. Disraeli having that night moved for further information in connection with the subject, he thought it better, as far as any matter of argument was concerned, to postpone it, and he should confine himself to matters of fact. Mr. Glanstone then stated the amount (explaining the reasons) of the excess of revenue received up to the 5th of April beyond the sum he had anticipated on the 6th of March, and the amount of excess of income over expenditure, (as stated in the published account,) which showed the real surplus of income for the year to be about £3,000,000, which he thought a satisfactory result, the more so since the sum he had expected to receive from the income tax was less than he had anticipated. He then detailed the state of the public balances, he amount in 1853, the reduction in 1854 (when it was returned at £2,778,000,) the manner in which the reduction had been brought about, by the paying off public debt and advances, and the probable amount of the deficiency bills required to meet the quarter,—namely, £5,858,000. In explaining the Deficiency bill system, and the extent of accommodation which the Government obtained from the Bank of England, he observed that some of the best-informed persons out of doors believed that the amount of deficiency bills out on the 5th of April represented the amount of the accommodation given by the Bank, and this amount had been estimated at from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000; but the amount of deficiency bills chargeable to the public yesterday was only £2,808,000, subject to a deduction for cash unexhausted, which reduced the amount to £2,128,000, and this, he remarked, in ordinary times, would not be an extravagant amount to receive as accommodation from the Bank. At the present time, however, he thought the amount ought to be progressively reduced, and it would be diminished without the least difficulty; but this was the actual extent of the accommodation received from the Bank. It was supposed, Mr. Glanstone added, that this unusual demand reduced the capital in the market available for commercial operations; but this notion, he said, was not only erroneous, but injuriously so, inasmuch as the demand withdrew from commercial purposes in the London money market not any sum whatever. There was, he continued, another point in connection with the Bank, which was supposed to be a matter of good fame. Some persons had an idea that there had been a sort of compact (unwritten) between the Government and the Bank, under which demands on deficiency bills ought not to be made on the Bank. He was not aware of any such compact; but there had been an understanding in 1844 that, if there was a diminution of the public balances beyond the usual sum, the Bank would be entitled to a claim upon the Government, and *vice versa* if there was an increase. The presumption on which this understanding rested was, that the amount of the public balances was to remain in future as it was at that time. Now, in the two quarters immediately preceding this agreement—namely, January 5, 1844, and April 5, 1844, the amount of deficiency bills was, in the former, £5,462,000, and in the latter, £3,967,000. On the 5th of January, 1854, the amount was £3,711,000, and on the 5th of April, 1854, £5,472,000. The average amount of the two quarters of 1854 was £4,591,000, and that of the two quarters of 1844, £4,714,000, so that the amount was nearly the same, or a little less in 1854 than in 1844. Mr. Gladstone then made a statement of the condition of the unfunded debt, whence it appeared that the present amount of Exchequer bills was £1,174,000 short of that which the Government was authorized to issue, and he had no reason, he said, to expect that he should have to make any further demand upon Parliament for more bills, or even to use the whole amount he was authorized to issue. The present state of public credit was, he added, highly satisfactory, as he showed by comparing the present prices of our public securities with those of foreign countries, and with those of this country at former periods. On this point Mr. G. remarked as follows:

"About a fortnight ago something, which I will not designate a panic, or even alarm, but only apprehension, prevailed. No people in the world have more self-command and knowledge of their own affairs than the people of this country. In times of trouble and disturbance the imagination is active, and men sometimes take an erroneous view of their position, but in this country the public mind soon recovers from any temporary aberration of this kind. Let us look at this matter as it stands. Perhaps the best way of estimating the present condition of public credit is to compare the price of corresponding securities in the most favorable foreign country, and secondly with their price in this country at a former period. I will therefore compare the state of our public now with what it was 12 months ago, and with the state of the public credit of France. On the 1st of April, 1853, the price of the French Three Per Cents. was 70f. 25c.; on the 1st of April, 1854, they were 62f. 60c.; so that there was a fall of 10f. 65c., or nearly 21 per cent. I will now take English Consols. On the 1st of April, 1853, they were at 99¼; on the 1st of April, 1854, they were at 86½. Thus there was a fall of 13¼, or a decline of about 14 per cent. in the value of those great securities in England, compared with 21 per cent. decline in similar securities in France. [Hear, hear.] Now, compare the present price of Consols with what it was 20 years ago,—and I trust the House will remember that we are in the midst of an European war, and that we are called upon to provide extra armaments for the purposes of the war. I do not propose to go back to years of war in producing my standard of comparison; but I assert, that compared with years of peace, the present state of the public funds is not altogether devoid of material for satisfaction and congratulation. There are six within the last 20 years of peace, in which the price of Consols has gone lower than it now is in the midst of war. Those years are 1847, when the price was 79½; 1848, when it was 80¼. Four other years preceded—years of peace—when Consols still went down. In 1841 they were 87½; in 1840 they were 87; in 1836—a year of great prosperity—they declined to 86¾; and in 1834, a year of uniform prosperity, they were only at 87¼. It appears, therefore, that you have not always been able to keep up the price of Consols. What is the state of our public securities now—in the midst of disturbance and menace—compared with France, or with a few years ago in this country? On the 1st of April, 1853, Exchequer-bills in England—I am going to institute a comparison between Exchequer-bills and similar documents in France, *Bons de Tresor*—stood at 1¼ per cent.; on the 1st of April, 1854, they stood at 3 per cent., being an increase of upwards of 100 per cent. in the rate of interest. On the 1st of April, 1853, corresponding documents in France bore a rate of interest varying according to the terms—according to *échoncs*—from 1½ and 2 to 3 per cent., the mean rate being 2¼ per cent. On the 1st of April, 1851, our bills stood at 4½, 5, and 5½ per cent., the mean rate being 5 per cent. While we, therefore, have an increase of from 1½ to 3 upon £100, the French increase is from 2¼ to 5, or very nearly 122 per cent. I have, therefore, shown that the rate of interest is lower in this country than in France, and that the rate of interest in several subsequent years is lower than it is in France."

The result of the whole of the Chancellor's statement was that the demands of the Government upon the Bank for accommodation (though it was desirable to reduce the amount) were not calculated to inspire any alarm: that there had been no contraction of the resources of commerce; that the unfunded debt was moderate, and likely to continue so; and that public credit was in a satisfactory condition, when the menacing circumstances of the times were considered.

Mr. Thomas Baring said that he had been much surprised that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had thought fit to introduce these papers with a long and elaborate explanation, which, so far as he could understand the object, was for the purpose of allaying any apprehension out of doors. The very notice that the right honorable gentleman was about to make a statement, had produced far more apprehension and excitement in the city of London than anything else had done before, and it was rumored that there was to be a fresh issue of Exchequer bills, a loan, or some fresh income tax. At first all kinds of rumors had been afloat as to what was about to be proposed, and it now seemed that tell that was required was to compare the state of the English with the French funds, to show that the English funds were not lower, and the deficiency bills not higher now than they were in 1844—a time, by the way, immediately following the financial effort of the late Sir Robert Peel, by means of the income tax, to correct those evils which he (Mr. Baring) was afraid would very soon again arise in this country. [Hear, hear.] If he had thought that there was any cause for the right honorable gentleman to remove alarm, he should have been satisfied with the speech which he had made; for, coming from so high an authority, and delivered with ability and talent, it was well calculated to remove any apprehension, if indeed any existed in the country. He confessed, however, that he saw no cause for apprehension. The public credit could only be damaged by mismanagement; and he trusted, after all that had passed, that the right honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, in his future financial measures, exhibit a little more caution than had perhaps been displayed by him hitherto. [Hear, hear.] There was one point upon which he had heard the right honorable gentleman with great regret;—it was where he had urged and laid down as the principle of his system of finance that he was not to provide, by means of the incoming revenue, for the engagements he had to meet, but to meet those engagements by subsequently accruing revenue and deficiency bills. He perfectly agreed that the Government had a very fair claim upon the assistance of the Bank of England—nay, more, he thought it was the duty of the Bank of England to assist, to the utmost of its power, whoever might be at the head of the financial affairs of the country; and that for this obvious reason, that not only was the Bank of England the agent of the Government, but it was the means by which alone private credit could be maintained or assisted in this country. If there was the slightest hesitation in the maintenance of the public faith, or the performance of public engagements, of course the Government would have the first claim for any assistance that it might desire, and any assistance the Government would be perfectly right in taking. But there were occasions when such assistance could not be sought without injury—occasions such as those to which the right honorable gentleman, the member for Bucks, had alluded, when the Bank might find itself placed in circumstances of difficulty to meet the wants of the Government. It was therefore objected, not because in a time of prosperity there existed no danger either to the Bank, public credit, or private aid, in relying upon deficiency bills; but it was because circumstances might arise, which no Minister could foresee, in which that assistance, if demanded of the Bank, might very much interfere, especially under the present banking system, with the necessary accommodation to the commercial community and the maintenance of private credit; it was this which constituted the real danger of relying upon the system of deficiency bills. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member for Kendall, whose evidence had been alluded to, when appearing to advocate the course adopted by the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer, added very shrewdly, "The bill of 1844 ought to be altered." [Hear, hear, hear.] He did not want to enter upon any discussion on that bill; but this he would say, that if they were determined that the act should be fairly tried, the Government of the country ought not to rely upon the Bank for aid, while at the same time it possessed only very small balances to meet great exigencies. [Hear, hear.] He feared that the right honorable gentleman was making this policy the keystone of his financial system; he would warn him, if such was the case, that there might be times when there might occur a check to incoming revenue; and he would then see that, whatever might be the means of meeting engagements when due, and whatever might be the plausible theory that he could employ the balances of the Exchequer instead of leaving the Bank to employ them, that still great injury might arise in cases which had been referred to, from the adherence to such a system. [Hear, hear.] The right honorable gentleman appeared to treat lightly the amount of deficiency bills; he stated that it was not £5,000,000, but only £2,500,000, which the Bank was called upon to pay. But he forgot that the liability of the Bank was there; that the Bank was still liable for that larger amount; and that the Bank, acting as it must do under certain restrictions when it had engaged liabilities, must be prepared to meet them whenever the time might arrive for their being called upon to do so. [Hear.] He was so completely at issue with the right honorable gentleman, as to the policy which he was disposed to pursue, and so dangerous did that policy appear to him, that he could not avoid entering his protest against it as an act of policy, and stating that, in his view, it was one fraught with danger to the financial security of the country. [Hear, hear.] Some allusions had been made by the right honorable gentleman to the decline in the price of the French funds; but that depreciation was caused by the fact that at the time the French Government had strained to the utmost its Exchequer bill system, and had brought it to such a point that they could no longer, by its means, meet their wants by borrowing either of the Bank of France or on Bons du Tresor, and it was known that the Government must have recourse to a loan in the market. That would be the danger to which the right honorable gentleman would be exposed if he found that he could not get out his Exchequer bills so easily as he could have fixated them if he had not reduced the rate of interest, and if the money formerly invested in them had not been locked up in other securities. [Hear, hear, hear.] He would find that he could not so easily borrow money from the Bank of England; and then he would find that he would be compelled to make a loan, probably at the least favorable moment. He did not wish it to be for a moment supposed, either by the House or the country, that the Government would not be able to borrow without the slightest danger to the borrower, or the future prosperity of the country. [Hear, hear.] He thought that the right honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken a narrow view of the question when he stated, a short time since, that the great debt of this country was an obstacle to borrowing. Pay the war to be a just and a necessary one, and every effort would be made which should be made to meet the necessity and demands of the war. [Hear, hear.] It might be very well to say, so long as they could meet the expenses of the war by taxation within the year it would be desirable to do so. But when the expenditure might be changed from £2,000,000 to £30,000,000 a year, they must recognize the fact that not only could they not raise that sum from direct taxation, but that in point of fact it would be unjust to do so, not only to the present generation, but to future times. [Hear, hear.] To attempt to raise so large a sum at once by direct taxation out of the narrow profit, narrow incomes, or capital of the country, would not be without its effect as posterity—it would drive capital out of the country; diminish and impoverish the resources of the nation, and the effect of these evils would be felt by posterity as much as by the present generation. [Hear, hear.] He only anxiety was, that the right honorable gentleman should well weigh the evils of the conflicting principles. With respect to keeping large balances, if the Government would employ them as their agents, the Bank of England, did in temporary securities, the Government might do so profitably; but it was notorious that the Government could not do so, and the only safety for the right honorable gentleman was to be provided beforehand with the means of meeting his engagements, and not to rely too much upon the aid of the Bank of England, or upon the continuance of times of prosperity. [Hear, hear.]

Withdrawal of the Reform Bill—Debate in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 11th, Lord J. Russell moved that the House, on rising, should adjourn over the Easter recess, fixing on Thursday, the 27th inst., as the day for reassembling. The noble lord proceeded to state his intention respecting the Reform bill. The personal honor, not of himself merely, but of the whole Cabinet, was pledged to the measure. Sufficient reasons had existed for not attempting to introduce the bill last year. But, during the recess, the Ministry had sedulously addressed themselves to the task of preparing a measure for the great purpose in view. That bill had been introduced early in the present session, and had undergone no criticism which had shaken his conviction that it was in principle a judicious measure, liable neither to the charge of inefficiency or of extravagance. Adverting to the motives which had induced the Government to postpone the second reading of the bill while the question of peace and war still remained in agitating suspense, Lord J. Russell reiterated his opinion that, although war had now become a present actuality, there was nothing in that bare fact to hinder the accomplishment of a work of internal amelioration. The Government had, however, so adopt their course to a wider range of expediencies. They had to consider the circumstances under which the subject must be discussed; to ascertain whether the public mind was sufficiently calm and unpreoccupied to admit of its fair discussion, to compute the chances of carrying the measure, and to weigh the results which, if it were now pushed forward, might follow, both with regard to the interests of the country and of reform itself. Upon this point he referred, as a matter of notoriety, to the evident disinclination of the House to entertain the question at the present conjuncture, and to the total apathy exhibited by the public out of doors. That conduct he attributed to no disapprobation of the bill, but to the absorption of all other interest in the pending war. Such, he observed, were the circumstances under which the ministry had come to the conclusion that it would be unwise and inexpedient to urge the measure during the present session. He admitted the inconvenience that arose from such a reform bill for two successive years, suggested in the royal speech, and now formally introduced to the house and yet left without serious consideration. But now serious inconvenience would follow the attempt to carry it under existing circumstances. Among others there was this, that the ministry must stake its existence on the result, and this dilemma it was not their duty to incur without just cause at a moment when the country was entering upon an arduous and possibly protracted struggle. For the ministry, he added that they still held themselves pledged to the measure. They had not faltered in their allegiance to the principle, but yielded only to the dictates of prudence as regarded the time and opportunity of bringing it forward; and while remaining, as from the first, a Government based upon reform, abstained from perilling the cause by pressing it in the presence of contingencies so exceptional and unprecedented. For himself personally the noble lord announced his disregard of the taunts that might be hurled at him from the opposition, but asked the tried and sincere advocates of reform not to withdraw the confidence which alone enabled him to be of service to the Crown, or useful in advancing the cause to which he and they were equally interested. The noble lord concluded somewhat abruptly, apparently overpowered by an emotion which the whole house seemed to sympathize with.

Sir E. Derino briefly expressed his approval of the resolution which the noble lord had announced.

Mr. Hume accepted with some reluctance the postponement of the Reform bill. No sufficient change of circumstances in his opinion had occurred to warrant the change of ministerial determination. Nevertheless, he was willing to piece reliance in the judgment and the honesty of Lord J. Russell.

Mr. Bright felt himself justified in remonstrating against the resolution of the ministry, seeing that he had opposed the war policy from the beginning, but admitted that the House generally, which had affirmed that policy, had no right to complain. Much fault had been found with the bill, in which he had himself shared; but this objection did not apply to reform in the abstract, but to the particular measures introduced by the Government, and which he characterized as a political conundrum.

Mr. Labouchere believed that the course indicated by the noble lord was honestly intended and well adapted to secure the ultimate triumph of the reform cause.

Lord Jocelyn and Lord H. Vane announced their satisfaction with the mode in which the Reform bill was to be treated.

Mr. Disraeli admitted that the terms and the tone in which Lord John Russell had made what was evidently a painful communication, were worthy of the occasion. He had nothing to object against the the decision he had now announced with respect to the Reform bill; but inquired why it had been so long delayed? Their was nothing new in the situation of foreign or home affairs since the bill was first laid before the House. But the fault lay not in withdrawing the bill at present, but in bringing it forward at first; when, as he had pointed out at the time, there was so little prospect of its being seriously entertained. Enlarging upon the importance of every measure for parliamentary reform and the serious antagonisms of opinion and interest which it most inevitably evoke, Mr. Disraeli denounced the recklessness with which such a bone of contention had been thrown before the country at the very moment when it was entering upon a war. What authority existed for the assertion that the house was indisposed to discuss reform? The opposition had been allowed no opportunity for showing their sentiments on the subject. Commencing with the hypothesis that the Aberdeen government had been formed upon the promise of a large measure of reform, and could never have been consolidated except under that condition, the right honorable member traced the career of the ministers since they assumed office, dwelling upon the inconsistencies which it exhibited, and drawing from it the conclusion that too great levity had been evinced in dealing for party purposes with propositions involving organic changes in the constitution. He recommended the reformers to surrender at once all hopes of obtaining their object rather than allow the government, under shelter of a standing pledge, to extinguish it by installments.

Sir G. Grey remarked upon the uselessness of prolonging the debate, as Lord J. Russell had wished to obtain an expression of opinion upon his conduct from the liberal members. This had been pronounced, and a gratifying assurance of continued confidence given on their part. He believed that they were willing, and was convinced that they would be justified in leaving the cause to the honest discretion of the Government.

The Secretary of War drew a distinction between apathy and distraction. The public, he contended, had not lost their interest in reform, but it was for the moment eclipsed by their greater interest in war. He added some vindication of his personal consistency on the question.

Sir J. Pakington, after a brief personal compliment to Lord J. Russell, remarked upon the divided councils in the Cabinet, to which he attributed, not only the vacillating conduct with regard to reform, but the war into which the country was plunged.

After a few words from Mr. Macgregor,

Lord J. Rulsell acknowledged the cordial spirit with which his statement had been received by the House.

The motion that the House on rising should adjourn until Thursday, the 27th inst., was then agreed to.

The Defence of the Coasts.

Mr. Bentinck asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to commission any additional ships, or to take any other immediate steps to provide, during the continuance of the war, for the present defenceless state of the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland?

Sir J. Graham was very glad that it was in his power to allay the apprehensions of his honorable friend—[a laugh]—and, in answer to his question, could state that almost every day the Board of Admiralty commissioned some additional ships of war; he might also add that considerable success had attended the effort to raise a body of Coast-guard volunteers, whose duty it would be to defend the coasts of this country in the case of any impending danger of an invasion, which he by no means feared. [A laugh.] He did not apprehend that any vessels of the enemy would be seen on our coasts while the Euxine was strictly blockaded, and while Sir C. Napier held command in the Baltic.

The Greek Press.

Mr. Gruson desired to put a question to the noble lord, the member for the city, with reference to a statement which had appeared in the public papers as to certain demands having been made by the Turkish Government on the Government of Greece. He wished to ask whether the English ambassador had been any party to these demands, and whether they included the request that the Greek newspapers that gave any opinion adverse to the Turkish Government should be suppressed?

Lord John Russell said that the demands which had been made by the Turkish Minister upon the Greek Government had been made without any conference with Her Majesty's ambassador; but that after the demands were made, and while they were under consideration, the representatives of the Four Powers—England, France, Austria, and Prussia—came to a resolution, which was submitted to the Greek Government, to the effect that a conciliatory answer ought to be made to the demands of the Turkish Government, which were reasonable. The explanation given by Her Majesty's ambassador at Athens with regard to the article about the papers was to the effect that the Turkish Minister had asked that the Greek Government should not have articles inserted in any papers calculated to excite in the Turkish provinces a rebellion against Turkey, and that this demand was founded on the generally notorious fact that the Greek Government were in the habit of so acting.

Mr. Bright said that he understood from the reply of the noble lord that the feeling which existed in Greece was not spontaneous, but was excited by the Greek Government. He thought it was only fair to add that this charge was not substantiated, as in the Ionian Islands Sir Henry Ward had, immediately on its assembling, been obliged to prorogue the Senate for six months in order to prevent the expression of any feeling in favor of the Greek cause. From this it would appear that the statement of the noble lord was wrong as to the disaffection being excited by the Greek Government. [Cries of "Order, order."]

The Withdrawal of the Prussian Ambassador.

Mr. Disraeli said that, as they were about to adjourn, he wished to ask a question with reference to the alleged withdrawal of the Prussian Ambassador—he desired to know whether he had been withdrawn, and whether any communication had taken place as to the cause of such withdrawal?

Lord J. Russell was sorry that he was unable to give the House any information on the subject.

The Financial Aspect of the War—The Commons' Debate.

From the London Times, April 13.

In certain characters, and in certain classes of society, abundance of money is about as dangerous as fulness of blood or exuberance of animal spirits. The pecuniary excess will work itself out in riot or litigation, or some other madness. Had England rushed into the present war with undue alacrity—had she thrown down the gauntlet, or hastily taken up the challenge—then it might be suspected that wealth had inflamed her cupidity or inflated her courage. Happily she is free from any such imputation, as the only fault found with her is too phlegmatic indignation and too tardy self-respect. So now we may, without fear of injurious suspicions, race to our financial condition, which, all things considered, is quite without precedent. No other country raises so large an income, or raises a considerable income, with so much ease and so little discontent. England herself never raised so large an income with such easy taxation, never had a surplus so much at command—such a power of increasing her income according to her wants, or so good credit in the face of great possible demands. Nobody can doubt the wisdom of exhibiting this feature of our condition to all Europe, in order that enemies, neutrals and friends may all see that, if we have not the same immense numbers that some other Powers can bring into the field, we have, at least, the great sinews of war, in the shape of an elastic income and an overflowing Exchequer. We are not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone took care, before the Easter recess, to publish the true state of the case, in reply to some monstrous insinuations that have lately been made as to the alleged insolvency of our Exchequer, the decay of our credit, the drain on our revenue—and we know not what besides. Last year, we exhibited our vast naval power in a fleet of some thirty war steamers in the waters of the Solent. Had we a hundred thousand men at command, we should probably have reviewed them in Hyde Park before now. We place the financial display of Tuesday night on a par with such demonstrations, and think it hardly decent in Mr. Thomas Baring to talk of the notice placed by Mr. Gladstone on the paper, as if some strange financial *coup* must of course be in contemplation, and as if the result was only a mouse out of a mountain in labor. It should be remembered, and old financiers should remember with a feeling akin to shame, that the traditional form of our public accounts seems expressly adapted to mystify the subject. In those accounts words are used that mean nothing, and figures are introduced that have no relation whatever to the facts of the case. Indeed, the whole statement is a sort of financial myth, which it requires some hierophant to explain to the public at large, and which some Chancellors of the Exchequer have probably lived and died without ever understanding. How long this will continue must depend on the duration of the old English taste for the formal and ridiculous; but as long as the custom lasts, and gives room for the worst misrepresentations, it is quite right for a Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain his own accounts to the public.

For the last two years, the excess of income over expenditure has been £5,500,000. Last year, taxes were remitted to the amount of £2,600,000, and others laid on which, in the first year of their operation, only drew from the country £700,000. Nevertheless, we have just seen a surplus of three millions. With this surplus, aided by the existing balance of last year, and some other resources, we have paid off eight millions of funded debt, and made some other vast financial operations, simply for the convenience of the public accounts. As our purpose is merely to show what England can do, we are not going to disturb the vexed question as to the "convenience" of last year, or the comparative merits of terminable and perpetual annuities, or the sacrifices to be made for a reduction of interest. It is sufficient to observe that, at a time when we are reducing the taxation, and transferring its weight from poverty to competence, and from enterprise to wealth, we have been able to pay off eight millions, and to do a good deal besides. But a still more important fact remains to be stated; still more important, because it meets some serious misrepresentations. We have been told, on the authority of financial statements, that the result of these operations has been to leave us in debt to the Bank to the extent of six millions, and people have asked where these six millions are to come from in the present state of the market. That fabulous sum, it appears, is only an estimate of the whole that the public will have to pay in the course of the coming quarter, and it is reckoned as if it would have to be paid immediately and all at once. The revenue, however, is always overtaking the demands of the public creditor, and, as Mr. Glanstone showed, the actual accumulation afforded to the public up to the date of last Monday was only £2,190,000—no extravagant sum when we consider the accumulation of the revenue towards the close of the quarter. As to the question of very large balances, it is a question, but not a very serious question, for in a country like ours, which can always borrow at an emergency on terms easier than any other nation, and can lay on productive taxes to meet a loan whenever it pleases, so to speak, at a day's notice, it can never be necessary to have a large balance. At all events, we are suffering no great inconvenience at this moment, when, as Mr. Glanstone informs us, the Exchequer bills out do not exceed £16,000,000—short of the amount authorized by act of Parliament.

The chief point to be considered at this moment, in respect to the statements laid before the House, is whether the public are likely to suffer by the loss of the balance so pathetically deplored by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Thomas Baring, and whether we may not have to borrow at a high rate to meet the expenses of the war. Should that war go on, as we fear it will, we shall want many millions to carry it on,—millions so many that a balance of eight millions or so will signify little in the reckoning. But, at the present rate, we can easily provide for the expenses of the war out of our annual income. It is by no means necessary that we should do so, but we can. We have only to retrace our steps for the last two or three years, and we shall have a surplus sufficient for the maintenance of our fleets in two seas. But what if it should now appear we have done an imprudent thing to throw away our surplus? At the very worst the inconvenience can be but trifling. The whole operation proceeded on the belief that Russia would not drag Europe into war, but would stop in her career of aggression before it was too late. This hope has been disappointed; we hoped for peace, and, if we did not disband our armaments, we threw away, as we are told, that convenient balance that now forms the subject of so many affectionate regrets. Threatened with war, insulted by an insolent and powerful foe, we assumed that he would listen to reason, and, instead of preparing against his preparations, we spent our surplus in reducing our debt, took off two millions of taxes, and preserved in our negotiations for peace. Even if the result be otherwise than we hoped, it is not we who provoked this fatal rupture, nor do we see much to regret in what was done.

PRUSSIA.

Important Debate on the Eastern War in the Prussian Chambers.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Berlin, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

In the debate on the grant demanded by Government, the Minister, Baron Manteuffel, spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: The Government of His Majesty have in consequence of the great political excitement in which Europe is just now, and in consequence of the dangers of war which threaten on various sides, approached this House with the request to grant them a credit of which they stand in need, to enable them, when occasion requires, to act the whole military power of the kingdom in activity. When I brought forward this demand, three weeks back, proof might possibly have been asked for the existence of such dangers; today, when every newspaper brings evidence of the warlike commotion in which the most powerful States of Europe are engaged, no further proof is necessary, and the simple question lies before you—will you, gentlemen, in the midst of these dangers, grant the Government the means of meeting them with energy, or will you refuse them? You are competent to both decisions. To your Committee I have given information as to the progress of political events, and the attitude hitherto observed by Prussia towards them, with all possible circumstantiality and candor. I did so with the full conviction that it might be done without injury to the country, and because I would not withhold from you, gentlemen, anything that might have an influence on your vote, and because it was a very welcome opportunity for me to obviate erroneous representations and statements which were harassing the country, and to *place the policy of Prussia in the right light, as an independent policy, directed from the very commencement towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict*. I will not repeat what you have already before you, printed in the Report of the Committee, but one fact I will now add, which I could not communicate to the Committee, because I did not know it myself—it is this, that a fresh protocol has been agreed to between the representatives of the Four Powers in Vienna, one which attests their community of action on the basis hitherto observed, and that our Minister there received orders two days back to sign the same. The Government deems, from the very nature of this important debate, to leave no doubt in what way it will understand the meaning of your vote. The Government will look on a conditional or a deferred vote as a refusal, for to attain its objects it looks upon being provided now with the means required as important and necessary; and no less would the object of the vote demanded be defeated by conditional assumptions, which would tie our hands just at a moment when it is most essential that we should keep them free. The Government cannot and will not make a policy for the future, because it considers such to be not to the advantage to the country. If you do not trust the Government that it will at the right time rightly employ the credit demanded; if you require undertakings for the future; if you determine on having other guarantees than the past and present offer you—then, gentlemen, you have the right to answer 'No' to the demand of the Government. I need not tell you, however, what an influence on the attitude of Prussia such a 'No' would have in the present conjuncture of European events. If it in otherwise with you, you will give us a hearty and powerful 'Yes,' as a proof that, however opinions and views may differ and diverge as to the questions of the day, approaching danger always finds Prussia at one with herself."

Herr Von Vincke spoke as follows:

"The question has its pleasant side, for a great political question is discussed with this Chamber, whose right to meddle with politics, properly so called, has always been contested. It is true that there are peremptory reasons for this. [Hilarity.] In receiving to the Menschikoff Mission, the orator proved that the religious question in Turkey was only the pretext, as it was formerly in Poland, where Catherine II. supported the dissentients in order to obtain the division. The revelations of the Anglo-Russian correspondence have proved to all the world that the position is identical. It has been said that the character of the Emperor of Russia ought to inspire us with confidence. Gentlemen, I have the greatest esteem for the character of that monarch. It is not true that he has acted with perfidy. He has always said what he wished, and he has carried what he wished into execution. He addressed himself to England, whom he requested above all to respect the succession to the Crown, a line more than observed by romantic sentiments met by the laws of nationality. [Sensation.] He has only been assisted by the considerations of the moment and the power of his country. He has been distinguished by his moderation among his peers. [Renewed sensation.] He wanted to possess the keys of his house, as France and England expressed it. No blame can be attached to him for this, according to Russian notions. But we, gentlemen, I think, have to consider our interests in a Prussian point of view. [Loud applause.] If Russia holds the keys of her house, if she has taken possession of the Sound and the Bosphorus, she is not to do so with impunity, and you are directly interested in opposing her. *If you are a Power of Europe, you ought to oppose these projects to the uttermost; if you are not, there is the greater reason to attack yourself to those who will defend your weakness*. [Great sensation.] Far, gentlemen, who does not see that, in connection with the most important European interests, interests peculiarly Prussian are identified? *Tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet*. Russia is the most powerful neighbor of Prussia, and her territory touches upon ours. Russia has long coveted our eastern possessions. In the meantime, she cuts off the sources of our commerce. Russia was against us in the war of seven years. In 1813 she wanted the oath of allegiance to be taken to her in the eastern provinces. In 1850 she threatened us with war. It is known that an infinential party in Russia wants to have the Vistula for frontier. Remember the saying of Frederick the Great: '*If the Russians get to Constantinople, in a week afterwards they will be at Koenigsberg.*' (

FROM WASHINGTON.

Confirmation of the Gadsden Treaty—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 25, 1854.

The Senate, as I anticipated, has concluded a treaty with Mexico, by a vote of 34 to 12—a very respectable majority surely for an instrument so confidently declared to be dead, used up, and so nefarious in its negotiation, object and aims. The result has realized the conviction your correspondent has expressed from the first, that the Senate could not fail of this opportunity to settle the disputed boundary question, and to secure our release from the obligations of the eleventh article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. After all the opposition to the original treaty, its leading principles are sustained and vindicated by the votes of 34 out of 46 Senators present to-day. I ask no more triumphant endorsement of the arguments the TIMES has presented in favor of the treaty.

If there is anything disclosed by the correspondence in connection with the negotiation of the treaty, which is really supposed to reflect discredit upon any of the parties, it is to be hoped the injunction of secrecy will be removed, so that the whole story may see the light. Mr. GADSDEN, for one, will court investigation by public scrutiny. That he is honest and patriotic, and has exhibited these virtues in his official course, I have heard no one pretend to deny. At all events he fears no scrutiny. But I am informed that the effort to remove the injunction of secrecy will fail.

Those here who best know SANTA ANNA's sentiments, express the belief that the treaty as amended by the Senate, will be far more satisfactory to him than the original instrument, because it gives us so much less territory. The cession of the territory was the feature of the treaty most unpopular in Mexico, and would have been the most difficult to maintain had the original treaty been ratified. It is well understood that Mr. GADSDEN hopes to be able to follow up his negotiations with a commercial treaty which shall modify the Mexican tariff on articles with which we can supply her, and also reduce the export duties of Mexico on the principal articles of Mexican growth or product which we may desire. He will probably return to his post at an early day, and proceed at once with this new negotiation. When he left Washington a fortnight since, he was desirous of returning to Mexico within a month. I learn of nothing that is likely to interfere with this arrangement.

The bearer of dispatches to Mr. SOULE at Madrid, relative to the *Black Warrior* case, probably reached his destination on the 6th inst. The steamer now due will probably bring dates from Madrid to the 7th inst., so that by another steamer we ought to receive intelligence of the answer of the Spanish Government to the demands of Mr. MARCY. It is safe to predict that the Spanish Government will concede everything demanded, as they have been badly frightened by the possibility of a repeal of our neutrality laws, and their English and French allies are not just now in a condition to render them much aid.

The Navy Department expects, in a few days now, to receive a full report from Lieutenant STRAIN, relative to his exploration of a supposed Panama ship canal route. This expedition has accomplished a very important end in demonstrating clearly that Dr. CULLEN and the English Engineer, GISBORNE, were either unaccountably deceived themselves, or else that they deliberately and willfully misled the public. It was important to learn the fact beyond dispute. And it is equally important that the Atrato Ship Canal route, and especially the new route near the Atrato, believed to have been discovered recently by a JAMES LANE, Esq., a young engineer of New-York, should receive the same attention at the hands of the Government. If it can possibly be done without serious detriment to the public service in some other direction, it is to be hoped Secretary DOBAIN will add to the obligations the commercial world already owes him, by extending Government research to this new route also, in order that the country may be officially informed whether or no *here* is the region through which the great work of the age may be successfully prosecuted. Let him be sure the country will sustain him in enterprises so congenial to American tastes and character. S.

Military Systems of Tactics.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Have our citizen officers of the United States forgotten that the able Secretary of War, Gen. DAVIS, recommended to Congress the appropriation of a fund sufficient to supply each State with books of tactics for each branch of the service respectively, that each officer of every grade may be furnished with a copy, including broad-sword practice and bayonet fencing? This would be the most popular act that could be enacted; because the most just and useful. Our citizen troops are required, and with perfect propriety, to conform their military practice in that of the United States, each arm respectively; yet the officers are unable, but by great trouble and expense, to obtain them, and often by sly, political, mean tricks to worm them out of the War Office.

If the officers of the Militia in each State would get up an address to Congress, or write to individual members of their respective districts, in aid of Gen. DAVIS' very just and important suggestion, the measure, so exceedingly important and just, would be adopted almost unanimously.

There are no class of citizens in the country who can wield the same civil influence, numerically considered, that can be exercised by the citizen military officers; because they are very generally men of great intelligence, of active business habits, wielding heavy operations—merchants, farmers, mechanics, and so forth. Then why not, officers, speak to your representatives on this very just and common sense measure; not imploringly, but respectfully and yet authoritatively? Is it not the duty of our representatives to obey their constituents, when asked to do that which is so emphatically implied in the Constitution on the subject of a well-organized militia?

The Hon. Secretary of War, a military man by education—one of the highest graduates of one of the best military schools in existence, (West Point Academy,) and of experience in the field, is fully alive to the importance, the necessity and justness of the measure. Of what avail would our glorious public schools be, notwithstanding the ability of the instructors, without books of the elementary branches? Of the reader we would respectfully inquire, "Is it, in your mind, necessary to sustain a respectable citizen organization?" Your answer, we apprehend, will be in the affirmative. Then, assuredly, officers should be furnished with Government systems of tactics.

Recent Death.

Hon. SAMUEL D. MARSHALL, a distinguished citizen of Southern Illinois, died at Shawneetown on the 12th inst., and was unattended with any premonitions of approaching dissolution. The Southern *Illinoisan* pays the following tribute to the deceased: "The subject of this notice was born in Knox County, Ind., in 1812, and has resided in this place since he was a child. Major MARSHALL was a graduate of Yale College, New-Haven, Conn., and was a profound lawyer, and an orator of the first order. As Major of the Third Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in Mexico, he conducted himself with great bravery. Always acting with the most scrupulous sense of justice in his dealings with others, he was unjust to none but himself."

Medical.

Dr. WILLIAM E. WILLIS, residing near Wabash, Ind., died on Monday, 10th inst., from a gunshot wound accidentally inflicted by himself on the previous Saturday. He took down his gun to kill a chicken for breakfast. He was not certain that the gun was loaded, so he stepped to the kitchen door, and placing the breech of the gun on the sill, he pushed back the cock with his foot, and attempted to blow in the barrel. His foot slipped, and the gun being loaded with shot, the contents were discharged in his face, lacerating it in the most horrible manner.

Dr. A. GILMAN, of South Deerfield, Mass., is endeavoring to show that there is no necessity for alcohol as a stimulant, solvent or preservative, but that the materia medica would be as well if it were blotted out forever.

Dr. JAMES BRYAN, of Philadelphia, has been elected President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Philadelphia.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

THE LAKE SHORE ROAD.

SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

New-York and Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, April 25, 1854.

Mr. BALL, in the House of Representatives, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, "relative to the unlawful proceedings at Erie," has made a very elaborate report upon the subject. The Committee say Ohio asks of Pennsylvania "to enact such law, or laws, as will secure to the people of the United States a free and uninterrupted right to pass across that part of our territory which borders on the southern shore of Lake Erie, and particularly to secure to the citizens of Ohio, by law, the investments made in the line of railroad extending from Erie to the western line of Pennsylvania." The Committee proceed to say that the laws of Pennsylvania, framed like those of Ohio, to secure justice, are a sham le for the protection of all investments legally made. Where investments are made in violation of law, the result is generally the forfeiture of the amount invested. In the case of the railroad alluded to, the request was unnecessary, as the General Assembly, in annulling the franchises of that defaulting trustee the Franklin Canal, with that reverence of justice which has ever distinguished the Commonwealth, took the precaution to protect the parties in interest in every dollar invested in that work, *constructed without authority of law.* Had the General Assembly of Ohio been as mindful then as now, of the interests of its citizens, and restrained instead of aiding them, as it did, deliberately by enacting the law of Dec. 10, 1850, by virtue of which they wrongfully made the road, now sought to be protected, then the cause of this reflection would not have happened. That act of Ohio caused to be abandoned, to the public injury, a valuable line of internal improvements, designed by its charter to extend from Franklin, Venango County, to Pittsburg, and north, *via* Meadville to Lake Erie. Another and a different work—a road decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to be "*inconsistent with the act of incorporation, and a lawless aggression upon the clearest right and the most valuable prerogative of the State*"—was presumed to be made.

The Committee next go on to say that dismissing from further consideration what they remember with regret, that Ohio empowered a corporation of her own creation, to do acts in derogation of the sovereignty of this State, *and regretting the conceited action in which New-York enterprise was prominent*, having for its motive the declared intention of engrossing the trade of the South and West, and carrying it to New-York, to the detriment and disregard of Pennsylvania, that had expended millions to complete a system of improvements as important and valuable to sister States, as to ourselves. Such action could not fail but attract attention, as it indicated a spirit of aggression demanding alike consideration and watchfulness. * * * * If the Railroad is to be constructed on an air-line, or nearly so, *and mainly for the benefit of New-York and Ohio*, without regard to the injury that might result to the business interests of Pennsylvania, whose welfare we are to study, many and inexpensable objections present themselves. On the other hand, if the road shall be so located as to secure uninterrupted communication, unobstructing, as far as practicable, the roads and public highways of the people, and connecting also at the harbor of Erie with other Railroads, so that the trade and commerce of that part of Pennsylvania shall not be denied, as now, of facilities, but enjoy the advantages of transportation in like manner as such facilities are enjoyed at Buffalo, Dunkirk, Sandusky, and Cleveland. * * * Persons familiar with the subject comprehend that the prosperity of the several lines of our public improvements extending eastward through the State, depend much upon the Lake Shore Road, consequently its final disposition is a question of vital public importance. It is of equal if not greater moment to the Railroad improvements of other States. To them, indeed, it may be regarded as a necessity, inasmuch as the larger portion of their business destined East or West must pass over it. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad, just now in the receipt of a magnificent subscription from Philadelphia, which alike gives character and certainty to that enterprise, in the opinion of the Committee, should be the custodian of the Lake Shore Road. Pennsylvania is entitled to enjoy a large portion of the Western and Lake trade, and the certain way to secure it is to make the Lake Shore Road a branch and tributary of the Sunbury and Erie. * * * The interior counties in Northwestern Pennsylvania desire the advantages of a Philadelphia market, which will be secured to them by lateral or branch roads connecting with the Sunbury and Erie. *All these hopes will be blasted should this Lake Shore road be located on an air line, or nearly so, as contemplated. To locate it in such a manner, would give to New-York a monopoly of the trade and travel of the West.* * * * It is recommended by the Committee to transfer the Lake Shore Road to the Sunbury and Erie Company, the parties in interest being first paid the cost of it, and that ample branching powers be conferred upon the Sunbury Company to construct branch roads extending from the main stem to the principal towns in the Counties of Crawford, Warren, Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver, Venango, and Erie. This power, with the aid of local subscriptions, would speedily secure a railroad connection with Meadville and other important points. *Such investments would be forever free from rivals*, and secure, on one hand, prosperity to those fertile districts, and, on the other, engross and convey to Philadelphia an amount of trade the value of which it is needless to attempt to estimate. The States of New-York and Ohio, by a policy alike judicious and wise, and an energy of purpose to be admired and imitated, have extended their improvements to meet and connect with the commerce of Lake Erie, which has proved to them an inexhaustible mine of wealth. It is designed that whatever advantages Pennsylvania may possess, New-York and Ohio shall share and enjoy them, within our own territory, on the same terms and conditions that we enjoy them.

The Committee conclude their report by stating that the question of a break of gauge is not properly before the Committee, as it exists by no law of Pennsylvania. Ohio desires to extend her railroads eastward, and New-York westward. The roads of the two States differ in their width of track. For this difference Pennsylvania is not responsible. When New-York and Ohio reconcile their conflicting policies, and make their roads of one uniform width, east and west, then obnoxious obstacles of which the public complain will have an end. It is desirable to have our sister States harmonize on this subject, that the breaks of gauge, odious to Ohio, existing at Dunkirk, may cease; and, in the meanwhile, their respective roads will have free admission within our territory.

The Committee submitted a bill, subject to amendment, for the final adjustment of the vexed question. It requires the road to terminate at the harbor of Presque Isle, where it connects with other roads extending East. All payments into the Treasury, in the form of bonuses, in the opinion of the Committee, should be rejected as discreditable. Pennsylvania should sell neither her sovereignty nor her right of soil.

The report was laid on the table, and the bill was referred to the appropriate committee.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill introduced by Mr. QUIGLEY, of Clinton, relating to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, and the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, was taken up on second reading. It was amended in sundry ways, and numerous speeches were made upon the same. The only important amendment was one offered by Mr. BUCALEW, of Columbia, which guarantees to the Commonwealth a bonus of $250,000, with interest semi-annully, the said Company issuing bonds in $1,000 each, payable with interest, &c. On the adoption of the amendment, the Yeas and Nays were demanded, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Bucknlew, Cresswell, Darlington, Evans, Ferguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Hoge, Kinzer, Kunkel, Mellinger, Quigley, Skinner—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnes, Buckalew, Darsie, Frick, H. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Jamison, M'Clintock, M'Farland, Platt, Sager, Slifer, Wherry, M'Caslin, Speaker—14.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

In the course of the debate, Mr. KUNKEL offered an amendment to the effect that a tax of 25 cents upon each passenger, and 25 cents per ton on freight be levied, which was agreed to.

Mr. DARSIE, the violent antagonist of everything that is favorable to New-York, said that the road along the Lake Shore Road was just as much intended to compete with our State for the trade of the West as if it were to run alongside. He would ask, whether New-York and Philadelphia were not rivals for trade? Is not every influence used for this Lake Shore Road that is destructive to Philadelphia? The bill in question purposes a clear, unirammeied right of way, except the bonus to the Sunbury and Erie Company, which gives a gratuitous right of way. B.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening—E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., President, in the Chair.

A communication was received from the School officers of the Nineteenth Ward, nominating James Gallagher, Denis Tubridy, and Harmon Eldridge, for Trustees of Public Schools for that Ward, in accordance with the amended School law. The nominations were confirmed.

An application was received from the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, for an appropriation of $2,500 for the purpose of erecting an iron railing in front of Ward School No. 3, lowering and rebuilding areas around said building, and the repairing of the roof, &c., as per estimate. The application was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The President called the attention of the Board to the Convention to be held in London, in May next, by the Society of Arts and Sciences of that City. The letter of Mr. Crampton, British Minister at Washington, and the circular of Secretary Marcy to the Governors of the several States, in relation to the subject, was read. The President hoped the Board would take some action on the subject. It was a matter of great importance, as the result of the proposed Fair would, no doubt, redound to the cause of Education throughout the civilized world.

Commissioner Neilson, of the Eighteenth Ward, hoped the documents just read would be referred to a Committee. A delegate from the Board ought, he thought, to be appointed to attend the Convention in London, and as he understood that the President was about to visit Europe, he would move that the President be appointed as such delegate.

The motion of Mr. Neilson was unanimously adopted.

On motion it was resolved to refer the documents relative to the School Convention in London to a Special Committee of Five. The Chair appointed Commissioners Delamater, Waterbury, Coolidge, Cooper, Fell, Curtis and Stevens as such Committee.

On motion of Commissioner Cooper the Board proceeded to ballot for a President *pro tem.*, to act during the absence of the President, and after two ballotings, Commissioner Williams, of the Twelfth Ward, was elected to the office.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy made a report recommending an appropriation of $12,000, together with interest from the first day of February last to the day on which the same shall be paid, to purchase four lots of ground on the northerly side of Twenty-second-street, in the rear of the Free Academy, said purchase money to be paid on the certificates of the Counsel to the Corporation; that the title to the said lots be vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York. The appropriation was authorized in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee.

The Committee on Salaries made a report recommending the Board to adopt the following as the annual salary of the below named officers:

City Superintendent	$2,500
First Assistant Superintendent	1,500
Clerk of the Board (in addition to dwelling)	2,000
Deputy Clerk of the Board	1,500
Assistant Clerk of the Board	1,000
Engrossing Clerk	850
Clerk in charge of the Repository	1,000
Assistant Clerk in Depository	600
Superintendent of Workshop	1,500
Porter in the Depository	400
Janitor of the Hall of the Board of Education	360

These salaries to take effect from the 1st day of May, 1854. The report was laid on the table to be printed.

The Committee on Sites and School-Houses made a report recommending an appropriation of $3,158 for fitting up and furnishing Ward School No. 37, in Twelfth Ward. The appropriation was ordered.

The same Committee also reported in favor of appropriating $27,575 for the erection of a new school-house on the site of Ward School No. 11, in Seventeenth-street, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board. The appropriation was authorized in accordance with the recommendation of the report.

The Special Committee, to which was referred the communication from the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Rutgers-street, recommended that the application of said Trustees be denied. [The particulars of this case have been published in a previous report.] The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Commissioner Neilson offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That section 24 of the By-Laws be so amended as to include the 1st day of May among the holidays granted to the schools.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Phillips, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered on the minutes:

Resolved, That the Board of Education tender to their much beloved President, E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., their earnest wish for his health and welfare in his contemplated voyage, and their fervent desire that he may be speedily restored to his position amongst them as an ardent laborer in the cause of popular education.

The President replied briefly to the honor done him by the passage of the resolution.

Near the close of the meeting the following preamble and resolution, offered by Commissioner Coolidge were adopted:

ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, the President of this Board, being about to visit Europe, and attending among other things to collect information as to the actual condition of popular education in the countries through which he may travel,

Resolved, That he be respectfully commended to the civilities of such Educational Conventions, Boards, and public officers, as well as Judicial friends of Education, as he may meet while abroad.

The Board then proceeded to consider the report of the Committee to whom was referred the revision of the By-Laws for the regulation of the Board, to which many amendments were made, and then adopted.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next at 5 P. M.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SCHOOL—FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—An exceedingly interesting reunion took place on Wednesday evening at the Tabernacle. The young Masters and Misses, attendants upon the schools of the Mechanics' Institute, were there, in fine spirits, dressed in their handsome holiday suits, those of them to speak awaiting the summons to the platform with palpitating hearts, but all desirous, of their smiling countenances indicated, to please and be pleased. The elocutionary efforts of the pupils afforded abundant evidence of their progression under the careful tutelage extended by the various facilities of this most praiseworthy institution. The female pupils were all dressed in white, and formed a perfect galaxy of loveliness. The males were on the left of the organ. As a matter of course, the body of the house was densely thronged. All the youthful speakers acquitted themselves with *éclat*. The singing was good, too. In truth we cannot suppose but that the exercises of the evening were fraught with a commendable fruition of all the reasonable expectation of those concerned.

DISCHARGED.—Some months since, BENJAMIN W. KIMBALL, of this City, was arrested under a requisition from the Governor of Arkansas, on the charge of being a party to the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington* on the Mississippi River, two years ago. The case, it will be remembered, excited much interest at Cincinnati, where the principal parties were tried, but managed to escape conviction, on the charge of fraud and conspiracy. They have since been taken to Helene, Arkansas, where they are now being prosecuted for arson and murder. A separate preliminary examination was granted to KIMBALL on his arrival at Helena, and the prosecution having no witnesses against him, he was discharged. The other cases were continued to the first Monday in May.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.—This body met on Wednesday night at the Star, in Lispenard-street, Major JONES in the Chair. The Secretary reported that the Veterans had received an invitation from the Acting Secretary of the Crystal Palace, to go and see the Exhibition on the occasion of the reopening. The invitation was accepted and they agreed to meet at their head-quarters, in Lispenard-street, and march thence to the Exhibition. The Secretary also announced that he had received a letter from the Committee of Management of the Cypress Hills Cemetery offering to allocate two lots of ground to that veteran body in their Cemetery, Long Island, free of cost. This offer was accepted, but as the entire body were not present it was agreed to defer final action on the subject to next meeting.

PAINFUL DEATH.—On Wednesday morning, Coroner GAMBLE was called to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. E. CHRIST, who was found dead in his bed, at the house of Mr. GARDNER, with whom he boarded. It seems the deceased had been quite depressed in spirits for several weeks, and while laboring under an aberration of mind, he put an end to his existence with fire-arms. He was a young man of fine talents, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends. Until within a few months past, he was a member of a large business firm in this City.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of Mr. FARLEY, who was killed by falling off his cart. Verdict accordingly. Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the Hospital on the body of JEREMIAH O'LEARY, who died of injuries received at the car-house in Jersey City. The Jury rendered a suitable verdict.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, APRIL 26, AT APPLETON, STATEN ISLAND:

1 lot corner Water and Front-sts., 25x75	$1,100
1 lot on Front-st., 25x75	900
1 lot on Front-st., 25x75	850
2 lots on Front-st., 25x75	800
1 lot corner Water and Cross-sts., 25x72	1,050
1 lot on Water-st., 25x75	780
2 lots on Water-st., 25x75	765
2 lots on Water-st., 25x75	750
1 lots on Water-st., 25x75	765
2 lots on Water-st., 25x75	740
1 lot on Water-st., 25x75	730
1 lot on Water-st., 25x75	735
1 lot corner Bay and Cross-sts	1,045
Lot adjoining	955
Lot adjoining	735
2 lots on Cross-st	720
2 lots on Cross-st	710
1 lot on Cross-st	735
1 lot on Cross-st	700
1 lot on Cross-st	690
5 lots on Cross-st., at $680	3,400
Corner Bay and Prospect-sts	1,115
1 lot adjoining	900

The balance of the property will be sold in about a week, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

Important Decision in Admiralty.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Wednesday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

CARRIER—DELIVERY OF CARGO—CUSTOM OF THE PORT—NAVAL STORES.

Benjamin Blossom and Charles W. Blossom vs. *Jonas Smith and Paul Hulse.*—In the month of May, 1853, sixty-nine barrels of resin were shipped on board the schooner *R. W. Browne*, owned by the respondents, at Wilmington, N. C., to be carried to the port of New-York, and there delivered to the libellants, dangers of the sea only excepted, and the master executed the usual bills of lading therefor.

A law of the State of New-York prohibits the storing of resin in the City of New-York, and the custom of the port is to land resin at one of the public wharves in Brooklyn, and that the consignee of the largest quantity of such goods on board shall designate which wharf the vessel shall go to.

The schooner arrived at this port, with the resin on board, May 26, 1853; and, in accordance with the custom, the consignee of the largest quantity of naval stores on board, named Mitchell's wharf as the one to which the vessel should go. Accordingly, she proceeded thither, and landed all the goods on board except the sixty-nine barrels, which the agent of the owner of the wharf forbade the carrier to land upon the wharf. Notice was, therefore, given to the libellants to lighter the goods from the vessel. They, however, neglected to do this, insisting that the goods should be landed at one of the public wharves in Brooklyn. On the 2d of June the schooner, with the resin on board, hauled over to pier No. 28 East River, in the City of New-York, and notice was given to the libellants to come on board the vessel and take the goods there. They still refused, and on the 6th of June the carrier lightered the goods over to Lyon & Haff's yard, in Brooklyn, and stored it there, giving notice to Lyon & Haff not to let the libellants have it, unless they paid the lighterage, in addition to the freight. The libellants having tendered the freight, and demanded the resin in vain, brought this suit upon the bills of lading, for its non-delivery.

An attempt has been made by the respondents to prove, that when the owner of the wharf selected by the consignee of the largest quantity of goods on board the vessel refuses to permit the goods of a particular consignee to be landed at such wharf, it is by custom made the duty of such particular consignee to send lighters for the goods, and have them lightered from the vessel to another public wharf. But the attempt to establish this latter custom by sufficient proof, has failed. In the few cases which have occurred of such refusal, sometimes the consignee has lightered the goods and sometimes the carrier has lightered them, and sometimes the ship has hauled to another wharf. The general custom is as above stated.

The sole question in this case is, whether the carrier has delivered the resin to the libellants according to the bills of lading; or, if he has not, whether he has shown any good, valid, legal excuse for not so doing.

The resin has never come into the actual possession of the libellants. It has been landed on one of the wharves at Brooklyn, where by custom the carrier had a right to land it provided he gave the libellants note and exclusive control over it, upon their paying the freight. This control the respondents refuse unless the libellants will pay the lighterage, in addition to the freight. If they have the right to demand this, the libellants cannot recover in this suit, and they have no right to demand this, unless the libellants were in the wrong, in neglecting to receive the goods, according to the notices.

The respondents say, that the libellants were in the wrong in two instances. First, in not sending their lighters for the goods when the schooner was at Mitchell's wharf. Second, in not receiving the goods on the vessel's deck, when she was lying at pier No. 28.

First, There is no law or custom which compelled the libellants to lighter the goods from the vessel at Mitchell's wharf. The carrier's contract was to deliver the goods at the port of New-York, and on such a contract, the custom is to deliver them on one of the public wharves in Brooklyn. There is no custom to deliver at the ship's side in a lighter. Such is not the usual way of delivery, and an offer to deliver it in that way will not satisfy the contract; and if the owner of the wharf wrongfully prevents the discharge of the goods, the carrier is not excused from fulfilling his contract, which is to land at some wharf. The libellants were not in the wrong, therefore, in neglecting to send lighters for the goods while the schooner was lying at Mitchell's wharf. That was no part of the contract, and there is no custom which makes it such, or imposes any such duty on the consignee.

Second, The libellants were not in the wrong in not receiving the goods on the deck of the vessel at Pier No. 28. By the law of the State, and if that law was not in existence, yet by the custom of the port, the City of New-York is established to be not a usual and proper place for the delivery of the resin; and no tender is in conformity with the contract to deliver, unless the place where it is tendered is a usual and proper place for its delivery.

The decree of the court, therefore, is, that the libellants recover of the respondents the value of the resin in controversy at the time when it was demanded, less the freight.

Ordered reference to a commissioner to ascertain that amount.

For libellants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for respondents, Mr. John E. Burrill.

Before Judge Hall.

The case of *Hancox* vs. *The ship Phœnix* was on trial on Wednesday and the day before.

This suit is brought by the owners of the steamboat *Hero* to recover about $700, alleged damages for carrying away the *Hero's* smoke-pipe. The *Phœnix* was lying at Pier No. 44 with a lighter alongside. At the side of Pier No. 43 lay two steamboats, side by side. The *Hero's* berth was on that pier, being the outside steamboats. And in trying to get into it without getting any lines out to that pier, she brought up against the lighter, and then slacking the lines which held the lighter, and forcing her way in, the main yard of the *Phœnix*, which was not braced up, carried away her smoke-pipe.

The testimony was closed upon Wednesday, and the case summed up yesterday. For libellant, Mr. McMahon. For respondent, Mr. Donohue and Mr. Morton.

The following case was then commenced:

Jesse Tallmadge et al. vs. *Forty-one Bars of Railroad Iron.*—This suit is brought to recover salvage on raising forty-one bars of Railroad Iron, belonging to the Erie Railroad Company, which were sunk in the North River, near Yonkers, in June, 1853.

The defence is, that another person had been employed to raise the iron, who, having terminated his work, the libellants falsely represented that he had abandoned the job, and thus induced the claimants to promise them $3 a bar, for which this suit is brought, and that they were offered $100 before suit was brought. The case is on. For libellants, Messrs. Owen and Betts. For claimants, Mr. Morton and Mr. Haskett.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

Conklin vs. *Wilkins.*—This action is brought to recover the value of a trunk and its contents, the property of Mr. Joseph W. Lecroft, which were lost by the defendant, Wilkins. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Lecroft is a merchant residing in Quebec, Canada. The defendant is the owner of a hack, and is employed in carrying passengers to the Metropolitan Hotel, from the various railroad and steamboat depôts in the City. Mr. Lecroft was married on the 17th February, last; and on the same day left Quebec, with his wife, on an intended wedding tour to England and France. He reached New-York by the way of the Hudson River Railroad, late in the evening of the 18th February. On his arrival at the depôt in Chambers-street, he gave seven baggage checks, to a driver of the defendant's hack; and requested him to take his baggage, together with himself and wife, to the Metropolitan Hotel. The driver took charge of the baggage, but upon arriving at the Hotel, it was discovered that a russet trunk containing the following articles was missing: four $20 gold pieces; two book notes of £1 sterling each; a gold snuff box of the value of $60; a gold seal valued at $15; prayer book and bible, $4; opera glass, $6; two new dress coats, $52; two pair pants, $20; two black cassimere vests, $10; one black velvet vest, $10; a frock coat, white and black vest and pants, $26; dozen shirts, $55; pocket handkerchiefs, $19; neck ties, $4; dressing gown, $12; socks, shirts, $17; socks, $5; shaving utensils and box, $20; medicine box, $7; and the trunk itself $18, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of about $450. The Messrs. Leland of the Metropolitan, and the defendant, had made several endeavors to compromise the matter with Mr. Lecroft, but without success. The plaintiff in the action is the assignee of Lecroft, the owner of the articles lost.

His Honor rendered the following decision:

The proprietors of hackney coaches, publicly engaged in the conveyance of passengers, are liable for the loss of baggage belonging to a passenger. So far as the baggage of a passenger is concerned, the carrier is amenable to the same rule that governs the duties, obligations and liabilities of common carriers, generally. The only question for me to consider in this case is, Whether the articles above enumerated, or what portion of them, if not all, may legitimately be included in the term baggage, as used in connection with traveling in public conveyances. The gold snuff-box, and the opera glass should, undoubtedly, be excluded from the list. It was contended on the trial by counsel for defendant that the four twenty dollar gold pieces, the Prayer Book, Bible, gold seal and medicine-chests should also be excluded; and that the carrier could in no event be liable for the value of these items. To determine with precision what particular articles should be considered baggage within the legal import of the term, has not been attempted by any adjudication that has fallen under my observation. Indeed it would be quite impossible to accomplish any such task. The terms baggage and luggage are too comprehensive in their import to render it possible to assign them a position and unvarying signification. There seems to be no perplexity in embracing within the meaning of these terms such articles as wearing apparel, brushes, razors, writing apparatus, and the like; but whether even a reasonable amount of money intended for traveling expenses, only, should be regarded as such, is a mooted question. In the case of the Orange County Bank *vs.* Brown and others, 9 Wend. 85, it may be inferred from a mere dictum of Judge Nelson, that that eminent and learned jurist was of the opinion "that money carried by a passenger for traveling expenses may be included" under those terms. Still, in a later case, Hawkins *vs.* Hoffman, 6 Hill., 586, the very able and eminently learned Judge Bronson uses the following language:

"A contract to carry the ordinary luggage of the passenger is implied from the usual course of business; and the price paid for fare is considered as including a compensation for carrying the freight. But this implied understanding has never been extended beyond ordinary baggage, or such things as a traveler usually carries with him for his personal accommodation in the journey. It neither includes money nor merchandise." He then cites the case above referred to in the 9 Wend., and then proceeds to say: "It was suggested in the first case that money to pay traveling expenses might perhaps be included. But that may, I think, be doubted. Men usually carry money to pay traveling expenses about their persons, and not in their trunks and boxes; and no contract can be implied beyond such things as are usually carried as baggage." It is true, in neither of the cases cited, was the question of the liability of the carrier for the loss of money directly before the Court; and in the absence of any authority settling the point, I am of the opinion, for the reasons advanced by Judge Bronson, that money should not be regarded as a portion of a passenger's baggage.

Finally, should the bible, prayer-book, gold seal, (used as a letter-stamp,) and medicine chest, be included under the term baggage. It is intimated in the opinion quoted in 6 Hill, that books for the instruction or amusement of the passenger on his way—his gun, or fishing-tackle, would undoubtedly fall within the term baggage, because they are usually carried as such. His bible and prayer-book accompanied him as sacred and cherished companions—ever imparting their lessons of truth and virtue as he journeyed on his way. The gold seal was a portion of his writing apparatus. This medicine-chest was provided for the time of sickness, and must be considered as luggage. Taking this view of the case under advisement, the defendant must respond to the plaintiff for the full value of the articles which I have here regarded as legitimately included within the term baggage—amounting to the sum of three hundred and four dollars. Judgment accordingly, with costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wednesday.

Before His Honor Judge Betts.

THIRD DAY.

The United States vs. *James Collier.*—For an alleged defalcation.

The day was occupied in reading documentary evidence. Among the documents was a letter dated 18th November, 1851, from the Collector to the Commissioner of Customs, which, being offered,

Mr. O'Connor objected, as it was sought by this to prove a theft of money said to have been stolen at Monterey.

Mr. J. A. Collier argued that a letter between the parties on the subject of a matter in difference was admissible as an interview would be.

Mr. O'Conor must deny the applicability of the figure to the present. It was not because an officer made a statement and was not offended, as of course he would be, by a prompt denial of the fact that that fact was to go to a jury as admitted. The Commissioner could not know anything about the matter, which was said to have happened at a distant port, either to deny or admit it; and he merely replies that it is out of his jurisdiction.

Mr. Dickinson, for the defence, replied that it was part of a correspondence between the parties by the principal on the one side, and an authorized agent on the other; and it never was doubted but that you might show what a plaintiff said about a claim. It was a link in the chain of evidence as to the Collector's right to this Monterey money.

The Court admitted the letter to be read at present, as this was not the time to pass upon its bearings on the case. (Exception taken and noted, and reading proceeded with.)

Certain interrogatories propounded to Mr. John B. Weller, Senator of California, and who had been employed professionally by Mr. Rendall in the matter of this robbery were offered.

Mr. District Attorney O'Conor objected to the evidence *in toto*, being simply the deposition of a man who had no knowledge personally of the facts therein stated, and was mere hearsay.

The interrogatories being read, the Court thought there appeared some uncertainty as to whether the state of the iron safes &c., and the money found in the hands of the defendants arrested for the robbery, were as of Mr. Weller's own knowledge or merely a statement of what he heard at the trial. The uncertainty must be taken against the Government as they had counsel there to cross-examine the witness.

The interrogatories and answers were admitted. Mr. O'Conor excepted to the ruling of the Court.

The Court adjourned to meet to-day at 11 o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Before Judge Green.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

Benjamin S. Downs against *John A. Gambrel.*—This action is brought to recover a balance of $45 68, for the freight of 2,605½ bushels of corn, shipped at Norfolk, Virginia, by D. D. Simmons & Brother, on board of the schooner *Empire*, to be delivered at New-York, to the defendant, at 5½ cents per bushel freight.

The defendant claimed something to $45 68, for the non-delivery of 60½ bushels. It appeared on the trial that there was placed on board of the schooner, at Norfolk, Va., consigned to defendant, in this City, 2,605½ bushels of corn, Norfolk measurement, and for which the Captain gave a bill of lading; that, on the vessel arriving, it was measured, and found to fall short 60½ bushels.

It also appeared in evidence that all the corn shipped at Norfolk was delivered here, and the apparent difference was only in the mode of measuring it.

The Judge declared that the bill of lading was merely *prima facie* evidence that the amount therein stated was correct, but the same might be explained by parol proof, the same as any other written receipt, except where third parties had made advances on the faith of such bill of lading. The authorities are abundant in that respect. It appearing in evidence that all the corn shipped at Norfolk was delivered in this City to the defendant, the plaintiff is not liable for the apparent difference between the amount shipped and the quantity delivered, but the plaintiff is not entitled to freight on the 60½ bushels. I therefore order judgment for the plaintiff for $12 53, being the amount due after deducting the freight on the 60½ bushels. Also, costs of suit.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE—Thursday.

ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD WITH A KNIFE.

Mr. Commissioner Bridgham issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Hamilton, one of the crew of the American ship *Oswego*, who stands charged with wounding the captain with a knife in a serious manner. It appeared that the ship was proceeding to sea, and when near Sandy Hook the captain ordered the prisoner to execute an order which was not obeyed, and the mate was then directed to put the prisoner in irons. The latter, on hearing the order, drew his knife and stabbed the captain in several places. The prisoner was secured after a strong resistance, and the ship put

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1854.

To Correspondents.

All communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The DAILY TIMES Establishment will be removed on the 1st of MAY, to the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets.

Subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May, will oblige the Carriers by giving notice at the TIMES office.

☞ Persons wishing the DAILY TIMES in Raritan, N. J., can have it served at their houses by application to S. S. GASTON.

The Arabia's News.

We make copious extracts from our files by the *Arabia*, because they embody intelligence of decided importance, which was, nevertheless, not given in the telegraphic dispatch from Halifax. The most striking fact announced is the recall of Chevalier BUNSEN, the Prussian Ambassador at London,—an incident of which no official intelligence had been received, but which is positively announced by the *Times*. We have not yet the means of estimating all the bearings of this significant step, and are left in doubt whether it is a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Governments, or only a consequence of discontent at the Berlin Court with M. BUNSEN's diplomatic services. Probably it is the latter. Prussia has evidently lost patience under the unsparing attacks of the English press, as well as the more and more coercive remonstrances of the Western Governments; and not wishing to be frightened into submission, and as it is not for her special interest to take *immediately* an active part in the war, and anxious finally to repudiate any suspicion that she would allow herself to be led by Anstria, who has artfully contrived to appear as the leading German Power in all these last negotiations, the Court of Berlin has, without doubt, decided to demonstrate by an unmistakable act that she intends to act for herself, and from an exclusive regard to her own interests. The debates in the Second Chamber, which has been warmly censured in the British Parliament for its unexpected Russian sympathies, show that the King can rely on something more substantial than his own family sympathies, in the effort to maintain an exclusively Prussian, that is an Anti-Russian, attitude. The Earl of CLARENDEN is, no doubt, right, when he asserts that there is not "the slightest "ground for apprehending such an evil as "would be the siding of Prussia with Rus-"sia;" but there is still less ground to suppose that she will go over to the Western Powers, at least until Austria shall have irrevocably committed herself to one side or the other. The time for this has not yet come; nor does it seem to be near at hand, since the English Cabinet, not profiting in the least by its Russian experience, has suffered itself to be so far deluded by Austrian diplomacy as to permit *the occupation of Servia by Austrian troops*, without remonstrance.

The British Ministry seem unable to perceive that the principal solicitude of Austria, from the beginning, has been to prepare the way for taking possession of *her share* of Turkey, without having that step regarded as an active cooperation with Russia. Accordingly, positive orders were sent "to enter Servia, Montenegro and Bosnia, for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, *should there be* an armed insurrection in those provinces;" while, on the other hand, she still declares that her troops are there only for purposes of observation. "It was believed," says the London *Times*, "that the Austrians have this day (April 14) entered Servia, in order to prevent the Russians from taking possession of it, and to keep the inhabitants of the Turkish provinces lying on the Anstrian frontiers from sharing in the revolutionary movements which Russian agents are intent on provoking." The Russians had no idea of occupying Servia, but they began to construct a bridge across the Danube opposite the Servian quarantine at Radojevatz, in order, doubtless, that an opportunity may be offered to Austria to use it as a pretext for taking possession of that Turkish province, without any formal declaration of war—an attitude most favorable to the Czar. It is no wonder that Prussia is unwilling "to bind herself to an active union of the two German Powers in the Eastern question." The conduct of the Vienna Cabinet, as well as the interests of Prussia, furnishes sufficient reasons for not entering into a union, one stipulation of which would have been, as we learn from reliable private information from Brussels, that Hungary should have been garrisoned by Prussian soldiers, while the Austrian troops were to keep down Italy, and take possession of such parts of the Turkish territory as circumstances should render it advisable and convenient for them to hold.

Deprived of such a union, she now takes the Provinces on her own account, and without aid, against prospective internal commotions. She will not stir, and will look on quietly, as long as she is allowed to do so. If the Western Powers wish her to keep this attitude, they will have nothing to do but to temporize still longer, until the Turks shall have been beaten, in spite of the allied fleets in the Black Sea and the Anglo-French troops at Gallipoli. And there is a strong probability of such an event. At the last accounts the Russians were, about to enter Kustendji, and were making preparations to attack Silistria, of which important place we gave a circumstantial account in the TIMES of yesterday. There is every reason to believe that there must be an immense number of Russian troops in the Principalities, and especially in the Dobrudscha, and so we may expect some decisive battle, should the Turks not decline the challenge. The result of such a contest, under the present circumstances, is very likely to be disastrous to the Sultan's arms, and would involve very important consequences.

☞ On the first page of this morning's TIMES is an account of the sinking of the caloric ship *Ericsson*, in the Hudson River, yesterday afternoon and evening. Fortunately, there was no loss of life. The disaster, notwithstanding, is one that will be regretted wherever it is known.

The Prospect for Freedom in Europe.

The well known prediction of Napoleon, that "Europe would become Cossack or Republican," briefly illustrates the two rival tendencies that oppose each other in all the European States. The Governments move toward Cossack-ism; the people aspire to the liberty of the Republic. In this struggle between the centrifugal and centripetal forces of national polity the century resolves. The Governments contract "Holy alliances;" the people agitate terrible revolutions and the progress each makes is ever varying: but is always in proportion to the unity of action in the combative elements.

Despotism can never be the established form of Government, unless it embraces all the States, and finds a fulcrum as it were in every nation; Constitutional Liberty is on the other hand subject to the same laws, and requires the same universality, in order to secure its safe existence. Those, therefore, who, whether as individuals or Governments, are forgetful of the great and necessary principle of unity, and build their hopes upon the special success of an isolated nation, with certain boundaries and population, calculate on that which is contrary to the laws which govern the political conditions of nations. There may be a provisional government for despotic as well as popular parties, but permanency of rule can only be secured by making its existence a common interest. A free Hungary, environed with Italy and Germany, and Poland in chains, is as impossible as a free Italy or Germany, if surrounded by States under despotic rule. Absolute dynasties and monarchical governments may suffer a republican kernel like San Marino,—democratic confederations like those of Switzerland, or free cities like Hamburg, to exist for the time being; that is as long as they cannot agree to their dismemberment, or the division of the spoil. But the absorption of the republic of Cracow by Austria, is an unmistakable indication of the frail tenure of existence held by those free territories, and how quickly despotic governments avail themselves of the first opportunity, when by mutual agreement they may extinguish these isolated lamps of Freedom.

Viewing the present formidable complication of European affairs from so lofty an eminence, we may be saved from many delusions, although not left without some hope for the popular cause. The present struggle may, perhaps, eventuate in a fundamental reconstruction of States; and unless some such result is obtained, the people will not have gained much by the event. The prediction, however, of this advantageous issue, presupposes necessarily so extensive and gigantic a struggle, that we confess we are less sanguine about the end than some of our cotemporaries. Each rival Power will naturally seek to make use of all the disaffected elements in its enemy's ranks; but it is no less certain that the instant the different revolutionary bodies attempt to act in concert, a provisional truce would be immediately proclaimed between the belligerent Powers; and the success of the popular cause would altogether rest on the chance, whether, at the crisis of despotic reconciliation, the revolutionists would have acquired sufficient strength, resolution, and discipline, to enable them to maintain a war against the entire of the united Monarchies. This chance may be realized; but there are also counter possibilities; and should events prove contrary to our hopes, we tremble for the fate of European nations. Then, indeed, will the Napoleonic prophesy be fulfilled—not in the literal sense of a Russian dominion, but in the extinction of Constitutional Liberty, and the return to barbaric despotism.

The events of 1848 have entirely altered the Cabinet policy of the Monarchical States. The dynastic Powers, momentarily overawed by the formidable outbreak of the revolutionary elements, whose strength they had underrated, hastened to lay aside their animosities and rivalries, and, taking a hint from the Æsopian fable of the bundle of sticks, soon crushed the revolutionary spirit by united action. Austria accepted Russian aid; Saxony invited Prussian bayonets to cross her frontier; and these States, saved by despotism, became in turn the saviours of the petty Governments in Italy, Hesse Cassel, and Schleswig Holstein.

The Czar, who had dictated peace to princes and potentates, in tones

"That all the hollow deep of Hell resounded so loud,"

now stalked like the arch-enemy "over the burning marle," thinking the time had now arrived for the execution of his ambitious schemes, and the absorption of the Turkish dominions, which he claimed as guerdon for the important services he had rendered to monarchical Europe. The protracted negotiations which followed the unmasking of his intentions, the evident reluctance on the part of the European Powers to take up arms against him, clearly show how dear to them all is the preservation of the stronghold of absolutism and semi-barbarous despotism, and how Russia is regarded on all sides as the mighty and undisguised representative of absolute rule, whose existence is positively necessary to the continuance of the system of established Governments. The insolence of the Czar shows too plainly, how much Russian authority and protection is needed by the dynasties and aristocracies of Europe, and we may be certain that whatever may be the termination of the war, Russia will preserve her territories intact, nor be deprived of a single prerogative belonging to a first-rate Power. She will receive a lesson, which is all that the Powers—France perhaps excepted—wish to administer to her. NICHOLAS has been a naughty boy, and like Oliver Twist, was asking for "more." He will get a scolding and a box on the ear, and be petted when all is over, for in spite of his misdeeds, he is still the Hope of the European Royal Families.

When the Russian troops were ordered to cross the Pruth and enter the Principalities, the Sultan was urged by his own inclinations and the voice of his people to declare war. But such a declaration not being seasonable, the Ambassadors and the Divan, under pretext of pending negotiations deferred the declaration. What was the reason of this unusual patience? The reason was, that the English and French fleets were close to, but not in the Dardanelles, and existing treaties forbade their entrance as long as war was not declared. Had the Sultan made the declaration, they would have been morally compelled to enter the Straits, and thus commit both nations to a more positive expression of hostility against Russia than they were yet desirous of making. The affair of Sinope, the remonstrance of the allied Ambassadors addressed to the Turkish Divan, and the entire course of that most cautious cruise in the Black Sea down to the very last moment, indicate how strongly the policy of avoiding any conflict has been impressed by the English Cabinet on its subordinates. These delicate attentions to NICHOLAS are all so many unmistakable foreshadowings of the instant alliance, which would once more reconcile the belligerent powers should a revolution make its appearance formidable enough to demand the aid of Russia for its suppression. It is, therefore, clearly the policy of the Revolutionists to remain perfectly still, until the war shall have become so complicated on all sides as to render it difficult for the nations engaged in it to extricate themselves. The policy of "gaining time" would be found more productive of benefit to popular insurrections than even to monarchical diplomacy; for a premature outbreak would destroy everything, by throwing the mastery into the hands of the despotic Governments; and a new coalition between Russia and the other powers would blight not only the present but the future hopes of European Freedom.

Public Opinion in Germany.

There are German Powers great and small, German art and science, and German industry; there is a German people, and even a German Revolution; but unfortunately for the German race and for the world, there is no Germany as a political body. If ever the ardent wishes of German patriots for the erection of such a political body, in any form, are to be appreciated and shared in wider and more than merely German circles, it must be at the present moment. Had there been a strong Government in Germany, animated with the national spirit, the now impending crisis would never have arrived, or the conflict would at least have speedily been decided, and all the dangers which may arise from the secret plans of France averted, or even rendered impossible. The English statesmen may, in their existing embarrassment, well regret the policy they pursued upon the European Continent in 1848 and 1849, when they intrigued with Russia, against the efforts of the various nations to throw off their chains, and helped the perjured and faithless monarchs to rivet them more securely than over upon their too confiding subjects. To-day they are complaining of the same duplicity and perfidy now that it is directed against themselves, while they so lately were heaping scorn upon the betrayed and deceived patriots of Europe. The contempt with which the Czar speaks of the German Powers in his confidential communications to old England, clearly shows that his whole aggressive policy is based upon the presumed complete submission and subserviency of the German Powers to his commands. So far as regards the Courts, especially those of Austria and Prussia, the leading German Powers, he has not been deceived.

In his despotic contempt for the people, he has forgotten that, despite all arbitrary suppression, notwithstanding all denial of popular rights, public opinion still remains, in every dangerous crisis, a power which, if not respected must, at least, be regarded by Governments. Public opinion has forced the English Ministry which is undoubtedly, in some measure, committed and friendly to Russia, into war; and the public opinion of oppressed and mutilated Germany is still strong enough to prevent both the leading Powers, Prussia and Austria, from following the inclination of their hearts towards Germany. Had this public opinion in Germany an organ through which it could make itself heard, or had it only one united Government placed over it, on which it could concentrate the whole strength of its pressure, it would assuredly succeed in producing the same results which it has brought about in England, for in force and union it is by no means deficient. All classes of the population are unanimous in their dislike to Russia, and the entire press, with the exception of but two papers, viz., the *Neue Preussische Zeitung* and the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Augsburg, has assumed an attitude hostile to the Muscovite. These journals, however, are, unfortunately, the mouthpieces of extremely influential and powerful parties at both the great Courts. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* is the organ of the ultra reactionary party in Berlin, and the Augsburg paper the organ of the Archduchess SOPHIA, and of the Count GRUNEN, the young Emperor's tutor, at the Vionnese Court. However much the Governments may feel inclined to silence public opinion, and, above all, the Press, the divided condition of Germany has its good phase in that point of view. The jealousy of the different Governments towards one another procures a fair amount of freedom for the Press of Stuttgard, Munich, Dresden and Hanover, in the language they use concerning the state of things at Berlin and Vienna, and *vice versa*. In this way, notwithstanding all the rigors to which it is subjected, the Press gives a truer picture in Germany of public sentiment there than it does in France. It found its last expression in the feeble Prussian Chambers, which demanded explanations from the Ministry in respect to the policy it has been pursuing, or, rather, it exacted guarantees for an alliance with the Western Powers. For the moment, reassuring declarations have been made at both Vienna and Berlin, without, however, involving the least change in the feeling of the Courts. The pressing need of money is the lever which yet yields a little strength to the feeble hands of the people's representatives; and should the present war not assume the dimensions of the wars that raged in the beginning of this century, it is only because Germany is not yet so thoroughly enslaved as Russia and her own servile Courts have heretofore supposed.

Rumors of Mad Dogs.

Mad dogs begin to abound again in the papers,—fortunately not in our streets. One was killed in the City on Saturday,—the first and last of the sort, so far as we have heard thus far in the season. Not so happy are they of Boston. Several persons having been bitten lately, the authorities bestirred themselves, and they say that in South Boston some hundreds of vagrant dogs have already given up the ghost—the police poisoning them. In several of the towns of New-England and the West, the people being thoroughly stirred up, have called public meetings and voted the death-penalty upon all vagrant dogs or cats. In one town, where some, feeling a pang of conscience for such shabby treatment of an animal called by common consent "the companion of man," urged a proposition to excuse all muzzled dogs, it was voted with Roman sternness that the only muzzle under which a dog should claim a passport should be the muzzle of a loaded gun. Owners and lovers will please take notice and cherish their dumb friends under their very special watch, and keep their friendship linked by the collar and stout chain, for the dog-days are approaching. Meanwhile, if a dog should froth at the mouth within forty miles of Gotham, any time between this and Winter, it would be curious if some watchful neighbor of our City didn't warn strangers to beware of Gotham, and traders to go elsewhere for their goods. Owners of dogs, you hold the welfare of our commerce and our financial prosperity in your hands. The first sick one that escapes your premises initiates a panic. Do be careful of them.

Transportation of U. S. Troops—An Outrage Demanding Attention.

We have already called public attention to the gross wrong practiced under Government sanction, in sending 300 United States troops, who had just escaped death from the *San Francisco*, to California by the old steamship *Falcon*, instead of the sound steamer *George Law*, which had been chartered for that special purpose. The day after the *Falcon* sailed, before her failure was known, we protested against it; and we reiterated the public complaints after the news of her being disabled came to hand. The case is one which ought to be pressed on public attention, for it constitutes a gross and inexcusable outrage, and full precautions ought to be taken against its recurrence. We have a letter from a gentleman on board the *Falcon*, which tells the story of the palpable unfitness of the vessel for the service on which she was sent:

U. S. STEAMSHIP FALCON, April 22.

DEAR SIR: When you get this, we shall be at Old Point, Va. After *two days'* trial, we found the engine defective. It had to be repaired twice, and then made but *four* revolutions a minute. The Chief Engineer stated that he could not make her go faster—that the engine was entirely defective, and that he never would have gone to sea in her, had he known these facts before he started. The last day, we made *sixty* miles only. In a storm, we could not lay to by means of steam; nor could we get, in his opinion, steerage way upon the vessel. These facts having been laid before a board of all the officers, convened for the purpose of examining them, it was resolved to advise the Captain to put into the nearest port. This advice the Captain followed. He will, I understand, proceed to New-York, as soon as he lands the troops. We were delayed about *eight* hours repairing the engine. Yesterday, we directed our course for Old Point, and since then have had a fine breeze for that place.

Yours, &c.

What possible excuse is there for sending soldiers to sea in such a ship as that? It could not have been thoughtlessness,—for the dreadful horrors of the *San Francisco*, from which these very troops had but just emerged, was fresh in the public recollection, and had just engaged the close attention of the very officers, by whose orders the troops were compelled to embark on board the *Falcon*. And Gen. SCOTT, who ordered Major WYSE under arrest for *refusing* to order his detachment on board the *Falcon*, because he knew her to be unseaworthy, presided over the Court which made the disaster to the *San Francisco* the special subject of judicial inquiry. We should be most reluctant to ascribe this proceeding to a reckless disregard of the lives of U. S. troops,—but, under the circumstances, we find it very difficult to assign it to any other cause. This detachment, it must be remembered, was ordered by the Secretary of War to sail in the *George Law* on the 30th. Subsequently, through some unknown influence, this order was countermanded, and the troops were ordered to sail on the 18th, in the *Falcon*,—known to be a second-rate vessel, and so recorded on the books of the Insurance Companies. She is poorly secured against fire, has wooden coal bunkers, uses blowers, and her general equipments are indifferent. Her machinery, which had been undergoing extensive repairs, had never been tried: and yet two days at sea proved it to be utterly defective. We learn from other letters that when she was three days out, she had three feet of water in her hold, and her pumps were nearly useless.

This is by no means the first instance of the kind that has occurred. It has for years been a subject of loud and just complaint, that in the transportation of our troops by sea, a most culpable disregard of their personal comfort and safety has been manifested by the Government, in the selection of transports. In numerous instances vessels have been chartered for the use of the army which were regarded by careful business men, as entirely unfit for the merchant service. During the late Mexican war old and decayed steamers, built exclusively for the navigation of the Mississippi, and rendered, by age and long continued use unworthy even of that service, were employed by the Government for the transportation of large bodies of troops across the stormy gulf of Mexico;—and if we are correctly informed, there is now a steamer employed in conveying troops from time to time across that gulf, which is regarded as so worthless that when offered by the Government some time since, at a public sale, not a bid on her could be obtained. She was, therefore, restored, after a little patching up, to the *unimportant* service of transporting our brave soldiers across a sea, whose northers and other storms are among the most dangerous experienced by the mariner. The employment of the *San Francisco* furnishes another painful proof on this subject. It was confidently believed that the awful results of official delinquency in that case, by which some seven or eight hundred souls were launched upon the Atlantic, in a steamer entirely unworthy of such a service, had made so profound an impression on the public mind, that, hereafter, this cause of complaint would be effectually removed—that no vessels would henceforth be chartered for the Army, and especially for the conveyance of troops, but those whose qualities, tried by the severest tests, should furnish the highest possible guarantees of the safety of their passengers. But the employment of the *Falcon* proves this expectation to have been fallacious. So far as appears, our Government officials are still disposed to send soldiers to sea without the slightest care for their safety, and with a reckless disregard of the most common precautions against disaster. The subject ought to engage the instant and earnest attention of Congress.

☞ The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* states very positively that upon the demand of Mr. SOULE, the Spanish Government has decided that the Captain General of Cuba was entirely *wrong* in his action in the case of the *Black Warrior*, and that it has provided for indemnifying the owners. This is a little singular, after the owners themselves have virtually acknowledged that the Cuban authorities were *right*, and have settled the matter by paying the fines imposed. The real difficulty encountered by Mr. SOULE will probably be in obtaining the consent of the Spanish Government to direct diplomatic intercourse between the Colonial authorities of Cuba and our Government:—and yet without this, all their concessions are of little value.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

The effort made by Gen. SHIELDS to-day, to obtain a removal of the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings in Executive Session of the Senate, in relation to the Gadsden Treaty, failed. The General seems to think it will be a good card to get before the country his speech, abusing SANTA ANNA in terms quite as extraordinary as forcible; but the Senate seems to be of opinion that its publication would not aid in making the amended treaty acceptable to the Mexican ruler. Gen. SHIELDS need not have hurried himself in writing out his speech for publication; if it is as good as it is supposed to be among outsiders, it will improve by age, and it is likely to have time for that improvement, ere it can get out, if I can judge of the present temper of the Senate.

Col. BENTON's speech against the Nebraska bill has created something of a flutter among the friends of the bill, and the telling speech of Mr. HARRIS, of Mississippi, on the same side, don't help the matter a whit. It is evident that the Southern opposition to the measure has just fairly commenced. The bill is losing force every day, and it will not be long ere there is a clear, decided, settled majority against it in the House in any and every shape. It is not improbable that during next week—which belongs, by rule, to territorial business—an effort may be made to put the bill upon its passage; but it will fail if attempted, now that the House is quite full again.

It is stated here that Mr. COOK, of the house of PALMER, COOK & Co., who came on from San Francisco, as was said, to make a settlement with the house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of your City, who advanced the money to pay the interest on California Bonds some time since, has failed as yet to fulfill that honorable obligation. Of course, the credit of the State of California is suffering severely in consequence of this delinquency. If the rumor I have mentioned is erroneous, DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. should publish the facts, so that the public may understand the matter, and the State be relieved from the stigma of bankruptcy.

Rev. W. H. MILLBURN, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, delivered a lecture here to-night on "Young America," in obedience to a flattering letter of invitation signed by quite a number of the most distinguished members of the Senate, and several other prominent public men. Mr. MILLBURN is an eloquent, fervent orator, an original thinker, and a bold propagandist of "Progress." I know of no one better calculated to achieve eminent popularity as a public lecturer; and your literary associations at the North and East will do well to minute his name on the list of most favored candidates for invitations to officiate at the next lecture season. S.

Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society for the promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West was held at 10 A.M. yesterday, in the Brick Church Chapel. Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, of New-Jersey, President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and Rev. Dr. ENNY, of do., acted as Secretary. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. PETERS, of Williamstown, Mass. Rev. T. BALDWIN, Corresponding Secretary, read letters from E. DAVIS, D. D., Rev. C. A. GOODRICH, J. M. ATWOOD, Esq., and others, assigning reasons for their absence from the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

Rev. Messrs. INGRAHAM, KENDALL, PLATT, GOULDING, and A. H. NELSON being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members. The report of the Committee on Conference with the American Education Society, in reference to a plan of union of the two societies, was then taken up, and discussed at some length in detail. The union was favored by all of the speakers, and the following Preamble and Resolutions, offered by Dr. ENNY, were unanimously adopted:

The reports of the Committees from the American Education Society, and from this Society, for Theological and Collegiate Education at the West, on the proposed plan of union of the two Societies, being presented by the Secretary, and the plan for said union contained therein; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board approve of the plan proposed, and regard it as not only desirable but practical, and demanded by the present aspect and importance of the subject of Christian education and the public sentiment on the same.

Resolved, That this Board is prepared to recommend to the Society to perfect such union, if the way shall be clear to do so, on the plan proposed.

On motion, Rev. Drs. Peters and Eddy, Rev. T. Baldwin, W. Ropes, Esq., and Mr. P. W. Phelps, were appointed a Committee to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions, and to present the subject to the American Education Society.

Rev. Wm. Ludlow, W. Wilkinson, Esq., and James Bond, Esq., were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the next anniversary of the Society.

The Board then adjourned, to meet in Poughkeepsie on the second Tuesday in October next.

A DISTINGUISHED WHIG POLITICIAN GONE.—We regret to announce the decease of ARCHIBALD C. REYNOLDS, Esq., who for a number of years was a conspicuous figure in the Whig ranks at all our local elections. Mr. REYNOLDS was a member of the Central Young Men's Whig General Committee, and also held several prominent official positions under the patronage of the General Government, during the Presidencies of HARRISON, TYLER, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Mr. REYNOLDS' age was about 55 years. His funeral will take place this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 74 West Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 103 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of fire, and the inventor challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine SHERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, is attracting the attention of Physicians and Invalids, by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 21 Bowling-gr.; W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAR RAM-SPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 144 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, Agent, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Makers of the best Hat, and purveyors of FASHION to Quarterly Patrons, the gentlemen of the press. LEARY & Co., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—We claim the following points as being entitled beyond controversy: 1st. That we have the largest and most beautiful store in our line in the world. Our warerooms, Broadway corner of seven stories, each 20 feet wide by 100 feet deep, all well stocked with the newest and most desirable goods. 2d. That we are without peer in what we devote our specialties, to wit, Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every accessory article, from the cheapest to the most costly. We boldly defy any one to show there is or can be found an assortment of these articles equaling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns, but, on the contrary, have Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., from the leading manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortment to select from. Gilding and Painting China.—We are constantly producing Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputably better than can be made by any other house in New-York, for the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown to any but ourselves. We particularly request connoisseurs to inspect our work in this department of art manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of painting, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day. We have also a most complete assortment of White China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherché shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models, just introduced. Our assortment of Glass Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Please bear in mind that the price of every article in our store is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices always select the largest house you can find.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GREAT RUSH IN BROADWAY FOR WATEBURY'S ATTRACTIVE AND IRRESISTIBLE GIFT CERTIFICATES.—The people all over the country have thoroughly learned the wide difference between 50 cents and $1, and more especially do they now appreciate it in the magnificent and brilliant array of costly presents offered to the patrons of WATERBURY'S GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. In order to give all a fair opportunity to secure a share, his office will be open daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 9 in the evening. Certificates finely engraved on bank-note paper, giving the holders two admissions to this wonderful work of art, and one valuable present, only 50 cents. Look out for the advertisement. Vive L'exebetion.

DYSPEPTIC, KIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, when taken in proper quantities as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, is found to be effectual in most obstinate instances, where the use of other remedies has been pursued in vain. The perfect purity of all its materials, exempt it from the liability of injuring even the most impaired constitutions, characterized by such symptoms. Put up in quart and pint bottles.

FOR SALE BY

BUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., Nos. 165 and 263 Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House.

G. & J. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, and all the druggists in the United States.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Mr. S. C. HERRING—*Sir*: It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY.—2,000 SUPERIOR building lots and 100 farms will be divided among 600 subscribers by EVENING. $15 only, payable in small installments, secures 4 building lots or a farm 2 to 20 acres. The lots are in the healthy and pleasant village of Roosevale, where many of our citizens are locating, to get rid of enormous rents in this City—here they become owners of a country residence where they can enjoy unmolested domestic happiness. A few shares only left. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 268 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, WITH iron frames, diagonal scales and gold strings. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of toe old firm of Hallet & Co., and fully entitled to all the reputation of the name;) T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair First Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos. All the above Pianos wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Fine Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

No. 261 GREENWICH-STREET.—GREASON, OF the above number, has always in store a varied and elegant stock of transparent window shades, which are gotten up in the most superior style, and which, artistically speaking, cannot be excelled. They are sold at prices varying from 37½ cents to $10 and upward per pair. His stock of gilt cornices, muslin and curtain materials, are of the first quality. Are you in want of oil cloths or paper hangings? Call on GREASON, as his prices are low.

A DELIGHTFUL WALK.—NOW THAT THE season has arrived when walking out can be enjoyed, ladies naturally seek the best place to procure shoes, gaiters, and general fool gear, of substantial and elegant make. We can confidently recommend WITHERS & CO., No. 65 Bleecker-st., as well deserving their patronage. His house is splendid and multifarious stock, in every variety of style and make. His store is situated at the above address. Give him a call.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 359 Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 25 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, Buff and white Linens, Brussels, Tufts, Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

PERHAM'S GIFT EXHIBITIONS OF THE NEW and magnificent Mirror of North America commences on MONDAY EVENING next. The occasion will be one of great interest to the lovers of the beautiful in nature and perfection in art. We advise all our readers to buy the 12½ Tickets, which admit four persons to the Exhibition. Although will be presented with a certificate, entitling to one share in the 100,000 gifts, a list of which will be found in our Amusement columns.

KNOX'S HATS.—THE UNIVERSAL COMMENDATION bestowed upon KNOX'S Hat, elicited as much by the beauty of their manufacture as the excellence of material, is but a just tribute to the skill and taste he exhibits in supplying the wants of the public. His Hats for the present season, graceful in outline, bright in appearance, and low-priced, can be examined, either at his warerooms, No. 512 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st.

NEW CHEAP DRY GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received from auction a large stock of new Spring goods, which we will sell cheaper than ever. We will open THIS MORNING, Grenadines, Tissues, Laces, Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Barege de Laines, traveling dress goods, shawls, curtains, and many other kinds of Spring goods, which we have purchased for cash, and will sell them lower than they have ever before been sold for.

LEADBEATER & LEE, corner Leonard-st.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call at R. A. PETERSON & CO.'S, No. 76 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 1.2s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 9s. (not printed.) Also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st. to No. 456 Broadway, (two doors below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new shading styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE RUSH OF EARLY SUMMER TRAVEL IS ABOUT to commence, and the canals are about to bear on their glassy surface the commerce of half a hemisphere, but the canal on which the greatest rush does and will exist, is Canal-st. 194, and the great location of the Continental is clearly indicated the LARGEST SHOE STORE of J. S. MILLER & CO. Good articles, low prices, attendants polite. Call and see them.

WIRE AWAKE!! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!!—Don't pay too high prices for your carpets. Notice, HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling beautiful Imperial Tapestry Brussels, at 3s., 3s., 3s., 4s.; Oil Cloths, 1 to 3 yards wide, 75c., 87c. per yard; Rich Velvets, 1.25; and Tapestry Brussels, 3s.; 3s., 3s., 4s. Call and see them.

HATS! HATS! HATS!—THE GET UP WHEN they come to the establishment of RAFFERTY & LEASK, where well dressed gentlemen can go to get fashionable and stylish hats, which they can obtain for $3 and $4, and get a fine silk cane holder, free of charge. Remember RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham and corner of Pearl and Chatham-sts.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec., 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Is-claims respectfully announce to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Mr. Hunter Engine Company, No. 42.—At a meeting of the Company, held at the Engine-House in Murray-st., April 27, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, By the melancholy catastrophe of Tuesday evening last, the result of the most culpable cupidity on the part of the architects, projectors, and proprietors of the building recently known as No. 231 Broadway, we are called upon to mourn the sudden death of many of our companions, and more particularly our comrade, the late Hercle JOHN B. O'DONNELL, who has for years been intimately connected with this Company, and whose character and memory demand the tribute of a public testimonial at our hands; and

Whereas, We deem the brave conduct and indomitable courage displayed by our late brother, (who rushed to the rescue of those who became the first victims, and while nobly engaged in extricating them was himself caught by the falling of the treacherous walls,) as worthy of our highest admiration, and the fortitude and patient endurance with which, for over eight hours he bore his imprisonment beneath the ruins, entitles his name to a prominent place upon the scroll of fame and his memory to a lasting impression in the hearts of his brother firemen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in view of the heartrending calamity that has shrouded the whole community in gloom, that has scattered agony broadcast in our midst, cutting down in the prime of his usefulness at our arms and cheerful hearts beloved associate, who was ever ready to devote his services and endeavors to their families, we look to the City Authorities to protest us from a repetition of so appalling a disaster.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully unite with our Chief Engineer in probing to the bottom for the cause of such terrible slaughter, and shall urge the criminatioe of the guilty, whoever they may be, and fasteu upon them the frown of public condemnation.

Resolved, That we hereby tend r to the friends of uach and all of these noble heroes, who have without the shadow of a reward sacrificed their valuable lives in the cause o humanity, our warmest sympathies; yet they who have thus so generously poured out their life's blood upon the altar of duty, have earned a fame so bright in the annals of chivalry, so covered all over with glory, that to them will be assigned a lustre to which no warrior can aspire, nar all the "pomp and circumstance of war" oxhibit:

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved parents of the lamented O'Donnell tears of condolence, although sensible of the hopelessness of the offer to mitigate their intense suffering; yet in humility, in sincerity, and in a flood of sorrow do we mingle our sympathies in the bitter cup of which they have tasted. To the brothers we would, while mutually exchanging the sentiments of grief, point to the example of him that has preceded you. May his characteristic traits of self-sacrificing benevolence; his zeal and energy inspire you to valorous deeds and good works; but oh! may his sad fate be averted from you, and may you become the solace of your heart-stricken parents in their declining years. For the only sister of our departed comrade, the whole fortune of sympathy within us is broken up, but our prayer is that consolation may be afforded from the source of all good, a balance adequate to every emergency —equal to every wound.

Resolved, That our house and apparatus be decked in mourning, and that we wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Chas. L. Vanfelt, Secretary. Foreman.

☞ **At a meeting of the Second Company National Guard**, held at their Armory, Broadway House, Thursday evening, April 27, 1854, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Through the inscrutable Providence of the Almighty, our fellow-soldier and comrade-in-arms, ANDREW C. SCHENCK, has been most suddenly removed from our midst, while in the discharge of the most noble duty of rescuing his fellow associates from the ruins of the late fire in Broadway.

Resolved, That in the loss of our worthy brother and esteemed friend, we are called to witness the demise of another of our members, cut off in the bloom of life, and that a solemn warning has again been given us of the uncertainty of our earthly existence.

Resolved, That this Company deeply sympathize with his aged parents and afflicted relatives and friends in their sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That our sincere condolence be tendered to the association with which he was most intimately connected, and as a member of which he nobly forfeited his life while in the discharge of his duty.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and that they also be published in the Nuw-York *Times*, *Tribune* and *Christian Observer*.

ALEXANDER SHALER, Commandant.
SAM'L BICKLOW, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **A Card.**—The undersigned are desirous of correcting thu erroneous statemnuts that have appeared in the newspapers, that the falling of the rear walls of their store, at the time of the fire on Tuesday night last, was caused by the immense weight of a large iron safe that was in the fourth story of the rear building at the time of the fire; this was but two iron safes in that story at the time of the fire; one of which, weighing about 900 pounds, was in the first story of said rear building; the other, weighing upwards of 2,500 poends, was in the basement. The building was not constructed by us, and we were merely occupants of the same.

We return our thanks to the firemen for their untiring perseverance and energy during the time attempting to save our property (with others) from the devouring elemeet, and at the same time we sincerely condole with the relatives and friends of those who, by this melancholy occurrence, have lost their lives. W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

☞ **Purify the Blood.**—DR. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP, is the best and safest Spring medicine that can be employed for the removel of all unhealthy accumulatians from the blood and glands. All persons should use it who are subject to boils, pimples, bilious complaints, erysipelas, piles, headache, tastiness, or other symptoms of impere blood, which if neglected may cause serious derangement of the system. The Syrup is delightful to the taste, and equally safe for children and females. It is composed wholly of vegetable extracts, and originated by one of the most experience-d physicians in this country, who employed it with unbounded success in family practice. Sold by druggists generally, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., 289 Broadway, up stairs. Price 91; six bottles for $5. Ask for Dr. McCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

☞ **The Egyptian Museum.**—A public meeting will be held in the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when an address on the importance of securing Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities for the City of New-York, with especial reference to its illustration of Biblical history, will be delivered by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, and remarks on the subject by other eminent gentlemen will be offered. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Active, Humurary Members**, and Friends of City Hose Company No. 8 are respectfully invited to meet at the Carriage House, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late beloved member, JOHN A. KEYSER, who lost his life at the fire in Broadway.

CHARLES H. CORNELL, Foreman.
C. L. ROBINSON, Secretary.

☞ **At the Broadway Tabernacle** on FRIDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., will be unfolded FRANKLIN'S new theory of the Cause and Cure of Chronic Diseases, of Sleep, of Respiration, of the Circulation of the Blood, &c., demonstrated by a series of instructive and thrilling experiments by MORRIS J. FRANKLIN, of Union College. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards**, engraved and printed in the latest style. Wedding Envelopes of every description, of the latest importation from Paris and Loudon; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of Domestic Hardware at the lowest prices, for cash or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire Boiling Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets**—Dunstable split, Leghorn, Tuscan, Rutland, Bedford, French lace, &c., in all varieties, and the latest Spring style, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st., cheap for cash. Also, Boys' fine Leghorn and straw hats.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMAN who found a small pocket diery, last Saturday night, will be kind enough to put it in an envelope, and sent it to the owner, whose name is on the first leaf, or title-page, he will consider himself greatly obliged. There was a small amount of money, in bank notes, inside the book, which the finder will return or retain to his own use, according to the dictates of his own conscience. The book, and the various memoranda it contains, can be of no use to the finder, and he will feel the besolicitude to return them. Address O. P. Q., *Times* office, and no questions asked.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILLINERY.—For sale, the business and good will of a Millinery, in the city of Baltimore. The establishment is first class, with a good set of customers, profitable, and in one of the best locations. To a person having some means, and the requisite capacity, this is an excellent opportunity, the present proprietor relinquishing business only from ill health.

MARTIN & LAWSON, No. 34 John-st.

BILLIARD SALOON FOR SALE.—A splendid first class billiard saloon, 100 feet by 45, elegantly fitted up, marble bar, mirrors, paintings, &c., and 14 tables with every requisite in complete order, established over 20 years, and badly parted with (for $5,000; in consequence of the proprietor taking an hotel. Location near 7th and Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia. References in New-York City. Apply to C. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO LAWYERS.—A lawyer of fair practice in a city of 18,000 inhabitants, wants a partner; must be a German, or one who speaks the German language. Address LAWYER, at the office of this paper.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

AIR.—"ALL IN THE DOWNS," &c.
All in our beds we lay and snored,
When something roused us—not the wind—
We found our flesh by bed-bugs scored;
With them the very sheets were lined;
And rats and mice their gambols played
Around and sometimes on the bed.
Of Lynx then we thought, and prayed
For vengeance on the rascals' heads.
Next day his Powder and his Pills
Swept off, like chaff, these ugly ills.

Depôt for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES', No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PORTMONNAIE LOST—Containing two notes—one for made by Lights, Newton & Bredbury in favor of E. G. Marshall, at 4 months, for $1,287 80, and the other made by E. G. Bradbury in favor of Lights & Newton, dated March 27, 4 months, for $421. Any person bringing them to No. 22 Canal-st. will be suitably rewarded. They are useless, not being endorsed. The public are cautioned against negotiating them.

MILLINERY.—LADIES' STRAW HATS.—Just received from Paris a beautiful assortment of ladies' and misses' Leghorn, split-straw, Dunstable, Neapolitan, and fancy lace straw hats, misses' and boys' Leghorn and Dunstable hats. Also, some beautiful millinery, Paris mantillas, and French flowers. CHAS. COOK, Importer, No. 625 Broadway.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—A large lot of Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines four and five years old, bearing, and 10,000 two year old Catawbas. Also, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Also, 2,000 double Rose of Sharon, and 2 or 4,000 Ailantaus, at No. 169 Broadway, opposite Pine-st., by E. S. B. VAIL.

TO PRINTERS.—A super-royal Washington Hand Press, in complete order, with self inkar attached. Also, a Empire Rotary Card and Bill-head Press, but little used. Will be sold cheap, if applied for soon. Address Box No. 3,192 Post Office.

DWELLING WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May, a modern dwelling-house in a genteel neighborhood on the West side of the City, between Broome-st. and Canal. Rent not to exceed $600 per year. Inquire of J. L. BURNETT, No. 344 Broome-st., 2d door.

GROCERY STORE TO LET—On the corner of Grand and Lewis-sts. Terms reasonable; apply to P. TILLOU, No. 1 Mason-st., third story.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & CONRAD, manufacturers of the new engine-turned Ornamental Glass, for windows, &c., 91 and 93 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and dressmaker, by a respectable young woman, who knows her business thoroughly; can make entire sets of clothes in the best manner. Has a permanent situation in a private family, and will not object to go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young man, of temperate habits, as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store, dry goods store, hardware store, or assistant book-keeper. Has no objection to leave the City. Can produce best of City references. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; can get good City reference. Please call at No. 133 3d-av., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, by two respectable German girls, in one family, or near each other. They would make themselves generally useful, and would be satisfied with moderate wages. Please call at No 191½ Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, in a private family, by one; and as nurse and chambermaid, by the as seamstress and chambermaid, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Woman, as cook; one who thuroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from her last place. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do the chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family. Can be seeu for two days if not angaged, at No. 44 West 33d-st., the house of her present employer.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, in a private family, or geetnal boardier-house, by an active, experieuced Scotch woman, who understaads her business, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 166 9th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a woman as first-rate Cook in a private family Understands baking and pastry. Has best of City refereuce. Was 3 years in her last place. Can be seeu for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st., betweeu 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class waiter, in a private family, by a very experieuced girl; and as chambermaid and fine laundress by another; both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—For an active and faithful Scotch girl, as waiter ie a respectable private family. Address H., Box No. 2,069, Post-Office.

COOK WANTED—A woman as cook. She must understand her business. Apply, for this day only, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 41 38th-st.

NURSE WANTED—Who is a good seamstress, a Protestant, and who can come well recommended. Call at No. 49 East 22d-st., near 4th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

DOMESTIC WANTED.—A woman to cook, wash, and iron. A Protestant would be preferred. Good City references are required. Apply at No. 97 West 14th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CLERK WANTED—In a furniture store. A smart, intelligent, strong young man, who is not afraid of work. He must be of good disposition, polite and attentive, and have some knowledge of the business. None others need apply. References must be good. Apply at No. 55 Ann-st.

CLERK WANTED—One that understands the hardware business. A German, who speaks English, preferred. Apply to No. 348 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED—For a boy's boarding school in the interior of the State. One who can give instruction in Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics and Pisno Music, will be required. Compensation from $30 to $35 per month—washing, boerd, fuel, lights, &c., included. Apply at No. 6 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., bstwese 5th and 9th-avs., at the residence of Dr. Amos Millur, late of No. 21 Greau-st. Applicants can call for one week, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M. Inquire for Mr. NORTON. Address and references can be left at anyhour.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a grocery store, who has been in a store of the kied, and can furnish suitable references. Address in handwriting of applicant, J. C. X. *Times* office.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four salesmen, for silk and shawl departments. Competent hands will be liberally dealt with. No others need apply

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Graed-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—Best of City references required. Address Box No. 118, Broadway Postoffice.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, of 14 or 15 years of age, who can write a fair hand. Salary $100 per annum. Refereuces required. Address in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 919, New-York Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—A smart, active and intelligent boy, in a ship-chandlery store. One residing with his parents preferred. Best reference required. Apply after 3 o'clock to EDWARD BANKER & SON, No. 49 South-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good sitoations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Nu. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen with their wives can be accommodated with nisgant rooms and board, at No. 46 East 35th-st. The house is brown stone front, four stories high, built in the modern style, and elegantly furnished. The location for purity of air and pleasant prospect, is unsurpassed by eny in the City. Those only who wish a quiet, pleasant home, need apply. The house is only a few doors from Madison-av., and within a few minutes walk of the City of New-York. Not more than two or three families will be taken. Unexceptionable references expected.

BOARDING.—To let, at No. 93 St. Marks-place, New-York, furnished room, with full or partial board, if desired. Late dinners. The rooms are large, airy, and newly furnished, with all the modern improvements—bath-room, gas, and hot and cold water on every floor. Call immediately, as choice rooms can be had and the comforts of a home enjoyed. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant room with pantry and good board can be had by a gentleman and his wife in a quiet family residing at No. 42 Hammond-st. The house is modern built; a desirable location, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Terms will be moderate. Best of reference given and required. Possession immediately.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BLACK, having removed from No. 1 Union-square to No. 34 West 25th-st. (a new house) between Broadway and the 6th-av., is prepared to make arrangements (permanent preferred) with families without children and gentlemen, for suits of apartments or single rooms, with board. References exchanged.

BOARDING—For gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a house nearly new, with all modere improvements, and in a very pleasant locality. Small parlors with bedrooms attached, and single rooms. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 264 East 10th-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemne or a gentlemnn and wife, can be accommodated with board, about the 1st of May, in a religious family, residing near South Ferry, Staten Island. Address Box No. 1,465, Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 17 High-st., Brooklyn.—References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and beautiful rooms, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Call and inspect rooms and location, No. 65½ Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Three or four very pleasant rooms may be obteined, with partial or full board, at No. 233 West 14th-st. The location is desirable and conveniest to the cars and stages. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant second-story front room, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 30 King-st. Also, apartments for two young men.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a pleasent room and board at No. 221 Christie-st. Also, 5 or 6 single gentlemen. Cars pass the door.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small privete family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with board, can be obtained by applying at No. 63 West 28th-st., a car Broadway. The house contains bath, gas, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Good board and pleasant Broom can be obtaeed within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Gas in the house. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—In an inland, mountainous or hilly region, where good, plain cooetry are can be had, with use of horses and wagon. Address H. K. B., Box No. 3,646 Post-Office, New-York.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS—For single gentlemeu, can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., from the 1st of May. The rooms will be newly furnished, and provided with all the modern improvements. Breakfast and tea, if required. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing Box No. 1,629, Post-Office. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 82 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a private family, with or without breakfast and tea, in a pleasant neighborhood, within 15 minutes' walk of City Hall, to a quiet gentleman. Three lines of stages pass near the house every five minutes. Address F. D. N., Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Inquites or separately, to gentlemen only, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway. Breakfast if required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To a gentleman, without board, No. 85 Bleecker-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of two parlors and extension room, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.—MATRIMONY MADE EASY, OR HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—Price One Dollar.

What fool for his folly was ever called wise?
So one dollar, Sir Rondout, for your good advice,
Since all single women and unmarried men
Shall bless your sage counsel again and again.

Professor RONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Swedon, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address, on receipt of One Dollar, post-paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of re many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrospective of age, appearance or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost ease and delicacy. Address Professor RONDOUT, New-York City, post-paid. N. B.—This is no bumbug, but was of the greatest ecinences the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New-York can uttest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret, which is contained in a book of one hundred pages, with all the necessary directions.

TO FARMERS.—KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE, also various Reaping and Mowing machines, combining all the latest improvements. New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store, Nos. 129 and 131 Water-st. E. L. ALLEN.

GOOD SUBSTANTIAL STEAM ENGINE WANTED, 12 or 14 inch cylinder, 36-inch stroke. Apply to R. H. SWIFT, corner Washington and Leight-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION OF THE ENGLISH POETS. Now in course of publication by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston, in 40 volumes, 12mo. Part V. of CHAUCER, edited by ROBERT BELL, Esq., author of "Lives of the Poets," &c., and for sale by EVANS & DICKERSON, New-York; and LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & CO., Philadelphia.

A complete edition of the BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, embracing the whole works of the most distinguished authors, with prefatory notices from the minor poets, accompanied with biographical, historical, and critical notices. Edited by F. J. CHILD, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College.

The size and style of the volumes are of Pickering's Aldine Poets, and each of the works of that edition as fall entirely within the plan of the present collection will embodied in it. Each separate work is sold by itself, and the price of each volume, bound in the Aldine style, or in black cloth, gilt lettered, is 75 cents. The following volumes are now ready:

BUTLER, 2 vols.	HOOD, 2 vols.
CHURCHILL, 3 vols.	MILTON, 3 vols.
COLLINS, 1 vol.	POPE, 2 vols.
COWPER, 2 vols.	PRIOR, 2 vols.
DRYDEN, 5 vols.	THOMSON, 2 vols.
GOLDSMITH, 1 vol.	SWIFT, 3 vols.
GRAY, 1 vol.	YOUNG, 2 vols.

The following are now in press and will be ready in a few weeks:

WORDSWORTH, 6 vols.	COLERIDGE, 2 vols.
KEATS, 1 vol.	WATTS, Lyric Poems, 1 vol.
SPENSER, 5 vols.	SURREY, 1 vol.
THOMAS MOORE, 5 vols.	WYATT, 1 vol.
GAY, 2 vols.	AKENSIDE, 1 vol.
PARNELL, 1 vol.	FALCONER, 1 vol.
KIRK WHITE, 1 vol.	BEATTIE, 1 vol.
SHAKSPEARE, 1 vol.	CAMPBELL, 1 vol.

"The publishers of this edition have projected a series of the Classic Poets of Great Britain which is really astonishing, even in this age of enterprise. The magnitude of the plan will at once commend itself to general esteem.

In view of the whole sweep of modern literary enterprise, we really know nothing of more importance or more worthy of the cordial support of the American public, than this Boston edition of the English Poets. * * * There is no book-shelf in the country that can afford to have the edition wanting to its shelves, without degrading its owner he eeath his proper dignity as an intellectual man."—*N. Y. Times.*

"A fairer printed, e more tasteful, ur a more valuable set of books cannot be placed in any library."—*New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

"We cannot too strongly recommend this beautiful edition of the English Poets."—*Puritan Recorder.*

"It is incomparably the best edition of the British Poets ever offered to the public, and should be ovarlooked by nose collecting a library."—*Southern Post.*

"All persons whoee standerd of home comfort embraces more than one single book shelf, must have the British Poets in some form; and they may be sure that they will never be able to procure them in a more convenient and economical form than that which these volumes wear."—*Christian Examiner.*

"We hope the publishers will find, as they deserve, a large sale for this best edition of the Poets. It is, of all others, the most eligible library edition that can be procured."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"They have already issued the Poems of Gray, Goldsmith and Pope, in a style which challenges the attention of every admirer of beautiful editions, nu less than the lovers of standard English poetry The whole series embraces over forty volumes, and it itself will form a rich poetical library."—*New-York Tribune.*

"Such a series of fine books le highly creditable to the enterprise of the well known publishers, and shows a great advance in the art of bookmaking in America; while the cheap rate at which the volumes are offered to the public will place it within the reach of every practical work of the English tongue who have heretofore been unable to purchase them."—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

"We can only repeet that which we have so often already had occasion to say of the simplicity, beauty and typographical excellence of this edition of the British Poets, printed on clear white paper, with distinct, legible type, these volumes must be a luxery to all who desire a good editioe of the British Poets. It is by far the best editiou of these poets that has ever been issued in this country; fully equal to the English, of which they are nu exact repriet, and at just one half the cost."—*Boston Atlas.*

"We cannot too warmly commeud the series to our readers."—*Southern Literary Gazette.*

"We regard this as the most beautiful and convenient library edition of the British Poets yet published, and the price at which it is sold places it within reach of every reader of taste."—*Boston Courier.*

"The typography of those already published is beautiful. Few English books are more charmieg to the eye. This eeterprise is ee honor to the American pres. * * * We do eot know eny other editiou of the English Poets which combine so many excellences."—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

"We are happy to say that the enterprise is one that deserve to commaed so large e share of pehlic liberality. It is almost incredible that such a treasure as this can be purchased at the low rete fixed by the Bostoe publishers. The typography is beautiful, the paper exceedingly good for the price, the engravings admirable, and each poet is represented in the first edition in a manner that little has been done to perfect a knowledge of their labors will find itself recorded in this edition."—*Louisville Journal*

"The edition of the British Poets by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., judging from the rapid installments which appear in the mail, is one of the most cheap and pleasant editions, is likely to prove the most extensive and valuable which has been yet undertaken in this conetry."—*Churchman.*

"Although the volumes, in respect to size, paper, typography, and binding, are counterparts of the famous Aldine edition, published in London, by Pickering, they are superior in many particulars. The learned editor (Professor Child, of Harvard College,) has the power of making free use of the annotations of all the British commentators and critics, while Mr. Pickering's editor was debarred from such privileges by the law of copyright. Indeed, it is safe to say that no editice of the British Poets equal to this has ever been published in England."—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

"In forming the copiousness of the collection and in the mode of the e diting, we have so doubt that this will be incomparably the best edit on of the British Poets accessible to American readers."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"We know of no public in which a more of this most praiseworthy enterprise of Messrs. Little & Brown, of Boston. But we are sure that collectors, librarians, students, and general readers will be delighted to know that they can obtain, at so economical a price, the classic and most convenient edition of the English Poets—with its admirable and perfect typography, its beautiful illustrations, &c., and with all the additions furnished by later resources than were accessible to the Aldine." * * * "This is the best, the most permanently valuable, the most convenient and the cheapest edition of the standard poetical literature of Great Britain ever published in this country."—*Worcester Palladium.*

"Without depreciating other similar publications which are in progress in this country and in England, each of which undoubtedly possesses advantages of its own, we may say that this Boston edition, if it is carried out as it has been commenced, will, when complete, be not only the most beautiful, but unequalled by any other."—*Norton's Literary Gazette.*

"This edition of the English poets is an invaluable contribution to our stock of permanent literature, and will enable American readers to furnish their book-shelves, at moderate cost, with a uniform series, equal in appearance to the best of any foreign editions, and far more complete in functional detail, as well as more accurate in critical investigation, than any which has been issued on the other side of the water."—*North American and U. S. Gazette.*

"This admirable edition of the British Poets, we have no hesitation in saying, judging from these as specimens, will be the best which has ever been published in this country."—*Philadelphia Daily News.*

"The advantages of this edition is, besides its mechanical beauty and convenient shape, the judgment and taste manifest in the editorship."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Under the competent editorial superintendence of Prof. Child, of Harvard University, this edition cannot fail to be as remarkable for its accuracy and good taste, as it is for the elegance of its typographical execution."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We regard its as the most beautiful and convenient library edition of the British Poets yet published."—*Phil. Evening Bulletin.*

"This edition is printed on fine paper, is clear and excellent type, and is worthy of a place in any library. It is not quite enough to say that these books are fac similes of the celebrated Aldine edition, for they rather exceed than fall behind it in every respect."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Every quality that can recommend classical and standard publications is to be found in this edition."—*New-York Day Book.*

"This is, in every respect, to us the handsomest and the most desirable, as well as the most complete edition of the 'British Poets,' we have ever seen."—*Binghamton Republican.*

"We hope the day is not distant when this splendid edition of the British Poets will form a part of every Public School Library in the United States."—*New-York Mirror.*

"The edition, all that could be wished in every respect. Beautifully printed on the finest paper, plainly but handsomely bound, the volumes will enrich any shelf that may receive them."—*Worcester Palladium.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY'S FASHIONS FOR MAY.—On SATURDAY, April 29, will be published, Part V. of FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S GAZETTE OF FASHION AND NEW-YORK MAGAZINE. The May number of this popular work will be superior to any yet issued, and exhibit that marked improvement which we contemplated when we determined upon having a resident agent in Paris, to forward us the newest styles as they are invented. We leave it to the ladies to determine how faithfully he has carried out our plans. The Colored Plate is magnificent—in addition to which, the present number contains the following Plates:

New styles of Bonnets	32 patterns.
New styles of Caps	3 patterns.
New styles of Ladies' Dresses	18 patterns.
New styles of Ladies' Wreaths	5 patterns.
New styles of Children's Dresses	3 patterns.
New styles of Boys' Caps	3 patterns.
New styles of Straw Edgings	4 patterns.
New styles of Dress Trimmings	4 patterns.
New styles Infants' Wardrobe Articles	10 patterns.
New styles Lace Collars and Cuffs	4 patterns.
New style Ladies' Mourning Jacket	1 pattern.
New styles of Mantillas	10 patterns.
New styles Parasols	2 patterns.
Magnificent display of new Jewels	8 patterns.
Wigs	1 pattern.
Crochet-Work	7 patterns.
Needle-Work	6 patterns.
Embroideries for Waistcoat	2 patterns.
Edging for Petticoat	1 pattern.
Braid-Work for Slippers	2 patterns.
Embroidery Patterns for Dresses	3 patterns.
Initial Names	3 patterns.
Painting in Velvet	3 patterns.
War Flowers	2 patterns.
Birds—The Canary	4 illustrations.
New Book Illustrations	2 illustrations.
Portrait of John Lester Wallack	1 engraving.

Making in all new Patterns, sheet of Music, Paper Pattern for a Basque, continuation of Novelette by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, valuable Receipts, and much useful reading matter, for 25 cents.

No lady of taste should fail to secure an early copy. The back numbers are reprinted.

"It is by far the best Fashion Book issued in the country. We cordially recommeud it."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"Takes the highest rank among all journels of its class." [*N. Y. Tribune.*

"This is a superb work"—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is the best record of the Fashions now published." [*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

"It contains all the newest Fashions, and a colored plate of great beauty."—*Home Journal.*

One copy, one year, $3; two do., $5; four do., $9. One copy of the Gazette, and one copy of Harper's, Putnam's or Graham's Magazines, one year, $5.

FRANK LESLIE, No. 5 John-st., New-York, and all Booksellers in the United States and Canada.

DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents.

NEW EDITION OF MARGARET.—Just published second edition of MARGARET; or, PERPLEXITIES AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS. Elegantly illustrated and beautifully bound in muslin, 75 cents; neatly bound in paper 50 cents. This charming Autobiography has created a sensation throughout the country. Every one is anxious to learn who the talented authoress is. The great popularity of this thrilling production has caused us to prepare another large edition. The reviewers are united in ranking this remarkable work, in both ability and interest, with "Jane Eyre," "Ruth" and "Mary Barton." We subjoin a few notices of the Press:

"This is a work of more than ordinary power and interest. The heroine tells her own story, and relates her life experiences in such a graphic manner as to enchain the interest and the curiosity of the readar from the opening to the closing page. With great beauty and pathos of language, she relates her passage through a long series of trials and disappointments, the keeping of which is the history of childhood, and her entry upon the great world of London—her subsequent trials and sufferings there, and her ultimate happiness amid the domestic felicities of a new home on the golden shores of Australia. Many of the prevailing abuses of society she treats with a sharp, incisive sarcasm, worthy of the genius of a Dickens or Thackeray."—*Boston Atlas.*

"This is a tale of uncommon power and manifold attractions. The characters are drawn with great skill, and the style is marked by uncommon beauty, and there is a depth of feeling, a simplicity and naturalness of description, a keenness of satire, and a purity and elevetioo of moral sentiment, pervading the whole book that is quite irresistible. The London press has been particularly loud in its praise."—*Albany Argus*

"The heroine of this narrativn is an life-like, that it is difficelt to say whether it is fact or fiction. The style is easy and unaffected, and there are several passages of great pathos. The influence of religion is be autifully the ruling character, is illustrated in the progress of the story. There are several excellent eovels in the series to which this is added, but "Margarnt" is worthy of a place beside the best of them."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers throughout the Union.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, New-York, have received the following new volumes of Bohn's Libraries:

THE CARAFAS OF MADDALONI: NAPLES UNDER SPANISH DOMINION (Bohn's standard Library.)

THE WORKS OF WILLIAM COWPER, with a Life of the Aethor, by the editor, ROBERT SOUTHEY, LL D.; in 8 vols. (Bohn's Standard Library.)

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSIONS ROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT AND ALONG THE ADJACENT COAST OF DORSETSHIRE. By G. A. MANTELL, LL D., F. R. S., &c., &c. with illustrations (Bohn's Scientific Library.)

THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND NORMANDY, by ORDERICH VITALIS, translated, with notes, and the introduction of Guizot by THOMAS FORESTER, B. A. 2 vols. Vol. 2. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library.)

PLATO—Vol. 6—Coutaining the DOUBTFUL WORKS, with LIVES OF PLATO. (Bohn's Classical Library.)

THE DIEPNOSOPHISTS, OR BANQUET OF THE LEARNED OF ATHENÆUS Literally translated by C. YONGE, B. A. 3 vols (Bohn's Classical Library.)

DANTE—Translated into English Verse, by J. C. HAIGHT, M. A., of Magdalee College, Oxford. Third edition. (Bohn's Illustrated Library.)

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY OF BRITISH CLASSICS—THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE By EDWARD GIBBON, Esq. With variorum notes, including those of Geizot, Wenck, Schreiter and Hugo; edited, with further illustretioos from the most recent sources, by an English Churchman. In 6 vols. Vol. 2.

ONE OF THE CHEAPEST AND BEST EDITIONS OF ADDISON'S WORKS is also published in this series. This is printed in the best loog primer type, on fine paper, with every possible attention to editing, reading, and the various details which have rendered the Aldine Poets so celebrated with numerous

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 27.

200	Canton Co.	100	50	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	107½
100	do.	100	50	do.	107½
100	do.	100	50	do.	107½
100	do.	100	50	do.	107½
100	do.	100	15	do.	s10 107½
50	Erie R. R.	s3 72½	50	do.	s3 72½
100	do.	b10 72½	150	do.	b10 72½
100	do.	s3 72½	100	do.	s3 72½
100	do.	s30 72½	200	do.	s30 72½
100	do.	b15 72½	250	do.	b15 72½
100	do.	b50 73	100	do.	b50 73
100	do.	b330 73½	100	do.	b330 73½
100	do.	b3 73½	200	do.	b3 73½
250	do.	s3 73½	250	do.	s3 73½
75	Harlem Preferred	98	75	Harlem Preferred	98
100	Reading Railroad	75½	100	Reading Railroad	75½
100	do.	75	100	do.	75
500	do.	s30 75	500	do.	s30 75
500	do.	b60 76	500	do.	b60 76
100	do.	h10 75	100	do.	h10 75
900	do.	s60 75	900	do.	s60 75
100	do.	75	100	do.	75
500	do.	b60 76	500	do.	b60 76
100	Hudson River R. R.	s3 65	100	Hudson River R. R.	s3 65
50	do.	s3 74½	50	do.	s3 74½
100	do.	s60 65	100	do.	s60 65
100	do.	b30 65	100	do.	b30 65
5	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	94	5	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	94
50	do.	s3 94	50	do.	s3 94
100	Mich. Central R. R.	105	100	Mich. Central R. R.	105
18	Mich. Southern R. R.	117	18	Mich. Southern R. R.	117
150	Panama R. R.	hnwk 185	150	Panama R. R.	hnwk 185
75	do	185	75	do	185
60	Clave. & Pittsb'g R.R.	80	60	Clave. & Pittsb'g R.R.	80

BOARD.

100	Erie Canl. Pfds. '47	20	25	Bank State New-York	104
1,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	95½	15	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	107½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	78½	150	Erie Railroad	79
10	Merch. Exch. Bank	102	400	do	c 71½
10	Amer. Ex. Bk. ex. div.	114	100	do	b30 79
20	Bat. & Mad. Can. Co.	112	200	do	b60 79½
100	Morris Canal	s 14½	35	do	s3 72
17	People's Bank	103	100	do	s 71½
25	Brocken. Coal Co.	100	50	do	s3 71½
200	Cumberland Coal Co.	28	100	do	s60 71½
200	do.	s3 27½	50	do	c 71½
200	do.	b5 27½	100	do	b3 71½
100	do.	s10 27½	10	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	94
100	New Jer. Z. Co.	b90 84	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	b30 94½
25	Nic. Transit Co.	cpn 26½	100	do	b60 95
			200	Reading Railroad	75½
				do	cash 75
			28	Panama R. R.	184½
			11	Mich. Sou. R. R.	s3 64½

Markets. Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Small lots were purchased to-day at $6@$6 06½, for Pots; and $6 06½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is quiet, but otherwise unchanged. The day's transactions do not exceed 842 bales, including 446 to shippers, 389 to spinners, and 27 to speculators.

FLOUR, &c.—State and Western brands are less active, but being so much inquired for by Eastern dealers, though local buyers operate with considerable freedom. And as factors are more willing to sell, prices of most kinds are without firmness, though indicative of no quotable change. The day's business amounts to 7,100 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 00 @ $7 37½
Superfine, No. 2	7 00 @ 7 25
Superfine, No. 1, inferior	7 25 @ 7 37½
State, common brands	7 50 @ 7 62½
State, straight brands	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Western, Mixed do	8 00 @ 8 12½
Michigan and Indiana, straight do	8 12½@ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common brands	8 12½@ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	9 12½@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @10 50

Canadian display on new feature. Southern is rather quiet and languid. The day's movements embrace 1,200 bbls., at $8 62½@$8 87½ for mixed to good straight; $8 87½@$9 for favorite; and $9@$9 75 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, with sales of 200 bbls. at $6 68½@$4 75 for fine; and $6@$6 12½ for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 62½@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for superfine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—There were 750 boxes Bunch Raisins disposed of at $2 25@$3.

GRAIN—Wheat is still extremely rare and quiet. The day's sales have been confined to one lot of 300 bushels Genesee White, from the Railroad Depôt, at $2 20. Rye is scarce and nominal. Some owners ask $1 12½@$1 15, ₱ bushel; but such quotations are undobtainable, excepting for trifling parcels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are salable and firm at yesterday's full prices. Corn is plentier and cheaper. Hence it attracts more attention. The day's operations comprise 47,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. for mixed Southern and Yellow Northern; 82c.@83c. for White Southern; and 85c.@86c. for Yellow do., ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Still manifest a fair degree of animation and firmness. The day's transactions consist of 200 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.; 500 bags Rio do., at 11c. @11½c.; 80 St. Domingo do., at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; 400 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses, at 24c.@25c.; 140 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do., at 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon; 250 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4½c.@4¾c.; 300 Cuba do., at 4½c.@4¾c., and 150 Porto Rico do., at 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales of 1,000 bales River transpired to-day, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 82½c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs., showing a rising market, influenced by a scanty stock.

HOPS—We heard that 23 bales last year's crops changed hands at 30c.@35c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in good demand at $1 20@$1 25 for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inactive at $5@$5 25, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do., is depreciating. About 200 bbls. were procured to-day, at 61c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar and Resine are unchanged.

OILS—Crude is quiet, but stiffly held, at 58c.@58c. for Whale, and $1 55 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. The day's sales of other kinds include 200 gallons Olive Oil at $4 each, and 9,000 gallons Linseed, from store, at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request, and rather firmer. The day's sales consist of 700 bbls. at $14 43½@$14 50 for Mess, and $13@13 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, with sales of 225 packages at 7½c.@7¾c. for dry salted Hams; 7½c.@8c. for pickled do., and 5½c.@6c. for both kinds Shoulders. Lard has not varied. Some 250 bbls. good to prime realized 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisk and buoyant. The day's business amounts to 500 bbls., at $7@$7 50 for Country Prime; $7 75@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country Mess, $14@$14 50 for City do.; $14@$14 50 for repacked Chicago Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are scarce, and wanted. Butter is pretty active, at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for Western New-York; and 26c.@28c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is in active, at 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile brought 11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime taken at 9½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales of 50 hhds. Kentucky transpired at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in good demand and firm. The day's sales reach 750 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c.@27c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business in this line to-day was again limited and at drooping rates. For Liverpool there were engaged 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; small lots Flour at 2s. 9d.; though shipowners generally asked 3s. ₱ hhl.; 20,000 bushels Corn at 7d. in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; and 80 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. London and Continental freights were unchanged. Some 10,000 feet of Lumber were shipped to Montevideo at $25 ₱ thousand feet. A vessel of 200 tons burden was engaged to load with staves, at Norfolk, Va., for St. Kitts, at $18 ₱ thousand. For California, the trade was dull at 50c.@60c.

Shocking Occurrence in Lynchburg.

Correspondence of the Enquirer:

LYNCHBURG, Saturday, April 22, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As your correspondent, it becomes my painful duty to apprise you of one of the saddest and most dreadful occurrences, in this place, which it has ever been my lot to witness, anywhere. In this city, this morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. JOHN W. LAMBETH, of Halifax, in a supposed fit of insanity, cut his wife's throat with a pocket-knife, described as a Congress knife, and ended the bloody tragedy by cutting his own throat. He then ran out at the door, and pursued his uncle, Mr. GEORGE BINGHAM, with the evident intention of killing him also. He had, moreover, attempted to kill his aunt, Mrs. DUDLEY, who was in the apartment, a basement room, at the time of the occurrence. Both these parties, however, escaped unhurt. The screams of Mrs. DUDLEY brought in the mother of the suicide, Mrs. LAMBETH, who was outside the house. She attempted forcibly to restrain the homicide, and received a trivial wound from the knife. LAMBETH fainted in the yard, and died in about a quarter of an hour. The wife fell in the room, very soon after the infliction of the injury, dying in about one hour afterwards.

The sad occurrence took place at the house of the mother of the deceased, Mrs. ELIZA G. LAMBETH, on Ninth-street, upon the hill, in the southwestern part of the city. Mr. LAMBETH was subject to a hypochondriacal affection, which was said to be, partly, at least, the consequence of ill health. He had been for years a sufferer from dyspepsia; and is supposed to have committed the horrid acts recorded above in a fit of temporary, but complete aberration from reason. Living on a plantation in Halifax, and manifesting occasional great depression of spirits, he had been persuaded by his friends to pay a visit to the city, with his wife, in the hope that change of scene and cheerful company, in this, his native town, would have the effect to dissipate his dismal forebodings, and to restore him to something of cheerfulness. The sad failure of the fulfilment of these hopes has already been seen. At the moment of the fatal occurrence, he is reported to have been silent, sitting no threat. Springing from his chair, he attacked his wife, and having wounded her, cut his own throat from ear to ear. I have visited the house and seen the bodies. Mr. L. was about 35; tall, slim, of dark complexion, with a profusion of black hair, and moustache. The wife was apparently about 30. The countenances of both are calm, as if in sleep. They leave two children, a son and a daughter, respectively about 12 and 10 years of age. L.

Sporting Intelligence.

ANOTHER GREAT PRIZE FIGHT—FIVE HUNDRED A SIDE.—We understand that during this day, a prize fight will occur in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., between a smart bruiser named JIM PARKES, and another named HARRY GRIBBER. PARKES is backed by the notorious YANKEE SULLIVAN, and GRIBBEN by the active DUBLIN THICKE. The mill will come off between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the greatest excitement exists among the Fancy in New-York and elsewhere, concerning the result. Five hundred dollars have been placed in responsible hands, by each of the contesting parties, and the purse will be awarded the winner. The bets on High Fancy Change at last accounts, were a little in favor of SULLIVAN'S pet—but THICKE is "downy," and don't often lose on a careful "shredge." Both gladiators are in superb order, and a banquet fit for the highest "ga" of Roman civilization may be anticipated.—*Boston Times*, April 26.

MESSRS. DEMUREE, MAURITZ & CO., Nos. 63 and 65 Center-st., are prepared to supply their customers and the trade, with their superior patented Spring Bed Palliasses, at the most reduced prices. Also, iron Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Hoist, suitable for 3 years to run.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Three-story front house on Brooklyn Heights, No. 39 Willow-st., built within the past 18 months, in the most substantial manner, and fitted up with all modern conveniences. Possession can be had at any time. Particular attention and examination are invited to this house, for it is supposed good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The fine house No. 37 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly finished. Location airy and pleasant. Also, a furnished country house, in the finest location on Staten Island. Inquire as above, or of Dr. S. M. ELLIOTT, No. 498 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Hudson River, half a mile below Dearman, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a very valuable dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 13½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 3½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in shrubdecse; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $2,000; price of the latter, $1 200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in the city of Paterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, consisting of a large, handsomely finished, modern dwelling house, and other buildings, 150 feet each. On said lots are fruit trees of various kinds and best quality, an abundance of grapes, good water, &c., and a variety of ornamental tree and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery. For further particulars apply to HENRY FIELD, on the premises, or to SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Between Elizabethtown and Newark, containing fifty acres of land, completely with commodious house and outbuildings. Stock and furniture can be had if desired. Terms easy. Please call on the subscribers, on the premises

MORRIS STILES.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to rent at least $2 700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A handsome frame Cottage, nearly new, containing nine rooms, slightly located near Washington Park, within 20 minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. Rent, $300. Apply at Greenwood Cemetery Office, No. 53 Broadway.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new Cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue o to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.—The country seat of George Wells, long known as one of the most desirable in the State, comprising some 56 acres of choice land in high cultivation. An elegant house (80 feet in front) in the centre of the farm, is surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery and grape vines in great abundance; outhouses of every desirable kind, well arranged and very convenient. The farm is almost level, with stage and railroad, and large mill stream running through it; water excellent, and the location one of the most healthful that can be found. Price, $15,000, half cash and half bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN. Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the Depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closet, patent heaters with registers in both stories, gas in every room, marble mantels and marble wash stands, fine large garden, and brick stable attached. Said house is new and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-av., New-Brunswick.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE IN BROOKLYN.—47 lots of ground, with a substantial wharf and water front of about five hundred feet, situated in Brooklyn, opposite the Breakwater, at the Wallabout. For terms, &c., apply to

DANIEL S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counseller at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

BUILDING LOTS.—Some very fine Building Lots lying in the city of Williamsburg. These lots are selling from $300 to $500, and at various prices to suit purchasers. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM CONSELYEO, No. 302 North 2d-st., between Ewen-st. and Graham-av., Williamsburg.

$4,500 ONLY—For that handsome new three-story brown stone basement and sub-cellar brick house situated on Hicks-st., one door from Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. The house contains all the improvements, such as gas on every floor, marble mantels, bells, speaking tubes, range, &c. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Distance but five minutes' walk from the South and Hamilton-av. ferries. E. DE MOTTE, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$2,500.—A BARGAIN—That well-built cottage house, situated between 2d and 3d-avs., and 40 minutes from the City Hall, by the 4th-av. cars. House contains nine finished rooms, piazza in front, handsome court-yard, &c. Lot 30 by 100 feet. Neighborhood good. E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

$500 ONLY REQUIRED—To purchase three houses in Division-av., Brooklyn, 3 story and basement, finished in the best manner. This is most advantageous opportunity. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GREAT BARGAIN.—To be sold without reserve, to close the estate, at public auction, at the dwelling house on the premises, on MONDAY, May 1, at 11 o'clock, the Farm of the late Stephen Conger, containing about 153 acres, situated in the townships of Randolph and Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., in a beautiful vale, bounding on the cross-roads leading from Morristown and Rockaway to Dover. Distance from the latter place one mile. The buildings are good, the fences in fine order, the land is conveniently divided into lots for tillage, pasturage and meadow, all well watered by constantly-running brooks; the wood-land is of very superior order, and abundant for all the purposes of fuel and building. The Morris Canal and the Morris and Essex Railroad pass within half a mile of the dwelling-house, and afford the best facilities for travel and transportation to the City of New-York. Few farms can be found better calculated for comfortable or profitable occupation than this—a ready market for all its surplus productions of every kind being found at home, at the numerous flourishing manufacturing and mining establishments in its neighborhood. The terms easy and made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL B. HALSEY, } Executors.
L. A. CHANDLER, }

N. B.—Morris and Essex cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ A. M., which will afford time to attend the sale and return same day.

ATTENTION OF THOSE—Desiring to secure a home for themselves is wanted to the beautiful building sites at Olinville, William's Bridge, most eligibly situated near the Depôt, to which are 14 trains per day. This is undoubtedly the cheapest property on the Harlem Railroad, and as an investment is preferable to any Savings Bank, over half the lots have been sold to be built on in less than 2 years, and several of the houses are already erected. For maps and full particulars apply to J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN TO GET A CITY LOT ON EASY TERMS—For sale, at the low price of $400, payable in monthly installments of $10, 50 lots in 114th-st., adjoining the 8th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass this property, when it will more than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

NEW COTTAGE AT FORT LEE TO LET OR SALE—Parlor 17 feet square, dining room, kitchen 4 light bedrooms, large piazza, raised nearly six feet and finished in a fine view of the Hudson River, from Carmansville to Staten Island. Apply to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 35 Nassau-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, of Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st. New-York.

FIVE ACRES OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Five acres of beautifully located land, adjoining the city of Brooklyn, situated near the Long Island Railroad depôt, in East New-York and within a few rods of the junction of Fulton and Division-avs., on which horse cars are soon to be run. This property, as soon as the Atlantic railroads are running to East New-York, must become immensely valuable. It will be sold at a great bargain and on easy terms of payment. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 125 Broadway.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c. FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—16 acres, $1,200; 44 acres, $2,500; 24 acres, $2,000; 48 acres, $2,000; two 56 acres, $7,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,850; 75 acres, $2,500; 81 acres, $3,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 118 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $6,500, with many others. Also, Boarding Houses, 4 to 7 acres, $700 to $10,000. R. D. LAW, No. 26 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Two small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Each farm has on it a first rate dwelling, and other buildings; one has dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The first-class white marble three-story dwelling-house, No. 32 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises, or of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 195 Broadway.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, near the City, in Westchester County, known as the Pugly's Farm, situated near the Harlem Railroad and Old Boston Road. Said farm is well divided into plowland, meadow and woodland. It would make a splendid residence for a gentleman, or a village plot, as the commutation to the City is but $40 per year. For further particulars, inquire of J. L. BURNETT, No. 544 Broome-st., 2d floor.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 112th to 116th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid gray horse, about 15½ hands high, kind in single or double harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Apply at No. 221 East 23d-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three new houses Nos 313, 317 and 319 Henry-st., South of Harrison-st. They are built and furnished in the best manner and modern style, with bathe, furnaces, gas, range, double front doors, &c., and pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, on high ground, and within ten minutes' walk of South and twelve minutes of Wall-st. ferry. Also, the house No. 145 Degraw-st., second house west from Henry-st. The house is new, in good order, and built in the modern style with range, gas, range, &c. Rent $500. Apply to JAMES M. McLEAN, at the Citizens' Insurance Company, No 67 Wall-st., or to GEO. A. JARVIS, No. 337 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A large genteel, four-story brick house in the City of Newark, within a few steps of either the Park, Broad-st., or the new Market. Good well and cistern water, and choice fruit on the premises. House of the first-class, with mantels, plate-glass windows, seven feet ceilings, &c. Rent, $450. Apply between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to A. L. DENNIS, No. 25 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

HOUSE TO LET.—The Dwelling House, No. 133 Grand-st., near Broadway. It is a large, commodious house, well adapted for a boarding house or a physician; and has been for many years occupied by a Dentist. It will be rented entire, or divided, to responsible tenants. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, Piano Forte Manufacturers, No. 160 Centre-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of the row of brick houses on 73d-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. The building is of modern style, two stories, and in the rear two stories of basement, is fitted up with all the modern improvements. A fine lot of ground adjoining, suitable for a flower or vegetable garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of McSPEDON & BAKER, No. 23 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE COUNTRY.—A house in a pleasant village in Westchester County, eleven miles from the City Hall, would be rented to a small family for $20 a year, or if mutually agreeable, the rent paid by the owner's board. References exchanged. Address C. J. COUTAN, Box No. 2,949 Post-Office.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 3-story brick house, with the modern improvements, within 3 minutes' walk of the Wall-street and South Ferries, to let, from May 1. Rent $600. Apply at No. 15 Insurance Building, No. 51 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A two story and attic house with basements, No. 114 West 49th-st., near Broadway. The above house will be painted and put in good repair for a good tenant. Rent $200. Inquire of S. T. TOWNSEND, No. 149 Canal-st.

HOUSE TO LET—Or two years' lease for sale at a bargain—a good three-story house in Bleecker-st., not far from Broadway; has gas and water to third story, and all in good order. Apply to BILLING & TUCKER, Auctioneers, &c., No. 43 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET—From 1st May, the 3-story and basement brick house No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., containing all the modern improvements of gas, range, Croton, bath, water closet, &c. Apply to BARNES & CAMP, No. 410 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 68 Varick-st., near St. John's Park—three-story, basement and attic brick house. Will be repaired. Key at No. 70. Rent $350. Security required. Inquire of N. G. KELLOGG, No. 98 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new, first class 4 story basement house, No. 50 Morton-st. Rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 46 Morton-st. Possession immediately, if required.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story house, No. 139 Christopher-st. The house contains the modern improvements, gas, bath room, &c. Rent $650. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—A three-story house, with mastic front, in Pacific-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire at No. 310 Pacific-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Six very beautiful Cottages—three lots to each—at Harlem. Each House has front and back kitchen, two parlors, and five bedrooms—at the very low rent of $300 each, to a good family. Also, one very pretty place on 125th-st.—3 lots and a stable—$350. Inquire of Mr. SHAW, No. 5 East 31st-st., or Mr. WARD, corner of 6th-av. and 124th-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—Pleasantly situated at the village of Sing Sing, on State-st., on the ridge immediately overlooking the river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. Possession 1st May. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing, or JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET.—One or two two-story and attic cottages and grounds, on south side of 125th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Have bath, range, water-closets; connexion to railroad, stores, schools, churches, &c. Also, to let, a three-story brick house (30 feet front) and six lots of ground, on northwest corner 4th-av. and 128th-st. Apply immediately to P. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 2 P. M., or 125th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., morning and evening.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 452 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 36 by 60 feet; basement will be 36 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of this Broadway Insurance Co., No 418 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A gentleman having a new and well-finished house, three stories and basement, pleasantly situated in East Brooklyn, near a good stage route, (and from July next, one of the Brooklyn City Railroads, fare 4 cents, will run near,) would let part, one-half or two-thirds, including one or both parlors on first floor, at a moderate rent; or would let the house to a respectable and quiet family, and take a part for his board. Apply at No. 25 Nassau-st., room No. 9, up stairs.

THE WHOLE UPPER PORTION TO LET—Of a new and elegant store in Broadway, west side, between Canal and Leonard-sts., consisting of four rooms 50 by 25 feet, with excellent front, rear and centre light, and water and gas throughout, and a beautiful show window on the ground floor. Address Box No. 2,946.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—Suitable for all kinds of manufacturing purposes, in the new five-story buildings Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st., between Howard and Grand-sts. The rooms vary in size from 25 by 25 feet to 135 by 25 feet. The rooms are well lighted, and furnished with Croton water, water closets and gas pipes. Apply to W. A. ALLEN, on the premises.

STORE TO LET LOW—To a good tenant for a term, from 1st May, the first and second stories and basement of the store No. 38 Canal-st., north side, 125 feet east from Broadway, size 25x97 feet; is a good store, and will be altered to suit. Also, superior sale-rooms, offices, and lofts for manufacturing purposes, in the new marble building, No. 405 Broadway. Inquire on latter premises, of GROYER, BAKER & CO.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The brown stone front store, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts., being desirable for an insurance company's office, importers, jobbers, or any kind of business. Rent moderate to a good tenant. It will be altered to suit. For particulars, apply to DAVID MAGIE, No. 24 Liberty-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 213 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—No. 1 Furman-st., near South Ferry, two well-lighted Rooms, 20x55, with two or three horse-power. Inquire of E. BIRDSEYE & SON, Coffee and Spice Mills.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 196 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sun, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

OFFICES AND FLOOR TO LET—In the building No. 16 Nassau-st., corner of Pine; are exceedingly well lighted. The fourth floor is well adapted for a printing office, book-bindery, or any other light manufacturing business.

OFFICE TO LET.—The front room on second story of No. 96 Chambers-st., near Broadway. Apply

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN C. DERBY, Auctioneer, Office 111 Fulton-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—On account of whom it may concern.—On the 1st day of May, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of Messrs. Hutchins, Ellean, Roux, Baudonine and Rochefort & Skarren, consisting of elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in French satin brocatelle, moquet and plush; mirror-front etageres, anconneurs, music etageres, stationary top centre, sofa, and pier tables; fancy carved rosewood work tables; splendid French plate mantel and pier mirrors, made by Stevens & Williams; satin damask window curtains, with heavy silk tassels; royal Wilton velvet and tapestry Brussels carpet, of the importation of A. T. Stewart & Co.; 2 elegant 7-octave piano-fortes, Gronstein & Barmore makers; superb Parisian enamel clocks and candelabras, rich porcelain decorative vases, beautiful oil paintings, of undoubted merit, &c. Dining-room—consisting of mahogany extension dining tables, cane-seat arm chairs, marble-top sideboards, Chion and glassware, table cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c. Chamber Furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut French gothic and scroll bedsteads; marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; commodes, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, wardrobes, enamelled chamber furniture, en suite; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, &c. Also, hall and basement furniture, consisting of hat and coat hall clocks, royal Wilton, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets; cooking utensils, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues on day before the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 University-place, household furniture, all made to order by Hutchins, Roux, Baudonine, &s.—Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, parlor furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, in French satin brocatelle; French plate pier glasses, at an damask, and lace embroidered window curtains, carved mirror, encoignerer, etageres, centre and sofa tables, royal Wilton, Brussels, and three-ply carpeting, oil paintings, mantel ornaments, piano-forte, &c. Dining room—Oak extension dining table, oak marble top etagers, cane seat and arm chairs, set plated ware, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c. Chamber furniture—Consisting of rosewood and mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, washstands, armoire a glace, wardrobes, French gothic and scroll bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, three-ply and ingrain carpets, &c. Hall and Basement furniture, consisting of oil cloths, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and Venetian staircarpets, hat stands, hall chairs, &c. Also, basement furniture, with which the sale will commence. Deposits will be required from every purchaser.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, April 28.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 280 4th-av.—Consisting of parlor furniture, suite of carved rosewood sofa, arm, and parlor chairs, covered in blue velvet; rich Brussels tapestry carpets, rosewood marble top centre tables, pier glasses, elegant lace curtains and cornices, ormolu chandeliers, rosewood reception chairs, rich rosewood worktables in bedrooms, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, hair mattress, beds and bedding, mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, chairs, mirrors, wardrobes, three-ply, ingrain and Venetian carpets, mahogany centre tables, marble-top wardrobes, bookcases, oil cloths, hat stands, &c. China, glass, and silver-plated ware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS FIXTURES, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITE, &c., on FRIDAY, at No. 173 West 13th-st., east of 8th-av.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at above at 10½ o'clock, all the superior furniture consisting of elegant rosewood parlor suite, three-ply carpets, lace hangings, mahogany sofas, chairs, extension table, gas chandeliers, china and glass ware, marble slabs and brackets, oil cloths, Axminster stair carpets, mantel ornaments, bureaus and washstands, bronze hall stand, marble-top tables, basement and kitchen utensils, &c. In fine order, having only been in use since last Fall, being the property of a gentleman leaving the City. Catalogues on the morning. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, April 28.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Amity-place, or Laurens-st., near Bleecker-st.—Consisting of Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and Venetian carpets and oil cloths, mahogany suites in hair cloth, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, mahogany marble-top centre and oval tables, divans, rockers, mirrors, pier glasses and tables, paintings, bronzes, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Mahogany bedsteads, paillasses and hair mattresses feather beds and bedding. Also, one second rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octava, made by Chickering, finished, and in tune.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By THOS. BELL & H. N. BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the stock and fixtures of an old-established family grocery store, No. 99 Gold-st.

SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Clarendon Saloon, corner of Broadway and Dunne-st., the valuable arrangements of this well-known establishment, ancient paintings, bowling-alley, &c. Particulars Saturday morning.

Same day, at 12 o'clock, in the salesrooms No. 27 Centre-st., the furniture removed from Grand-st. and No. 314 Water-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUIT, BRUSSELS CARPET, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 98 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs—GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell all the Furniture in the above house, comprising, viz.: Rosewood piano, Tapestry, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suit, French plate oval mirrors, chamber furnitnre, bedsteads, wash-stands, mattresses, &c. Also, one rosewood 6½-octave piano-forte, stool and cover. Also, the kitchen utensils. Catalogues on morning of sale. Deposits required from every purchaser.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 28, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting part of rosewood chairs and couches in brocatelle, mahogany sofas, chairs, marble top pier and sofa tables; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, mantel glasses, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at No. 54 Amity-st., on FRIDAY, April 28, the entire furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting, in part, of Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mi cloths, mahogany sofas, tables, chairs and bookcases, mahogany and cottage bedsteads, mattresses, &c.; a large and elegant French plate pier glass, large and beautiful landscape painting, with a general assortment of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF VALUABLE EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, COLLARS, CHEMISETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PERFUMERY, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the salesroom of William Irving & Co., No. 8 Pine-st., by order of A. T. Hilyer, U. S. Marshal, 10 packages, containing embroidered sleeves, collars, chemisettes, handkerchiefs, edgings, and other articles. Also, one trunk, containing perfumery, and other articles.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PIANO-FORTES.—VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 28, at No. 737 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the above house. Also two rosewood 7-octave pianos, of superior tone and finish, but little used, of the manufacture of Messrs. Bar more and Chevalier. The Barmore piano-forte of the Louis the XIV style, carved legs, finished all round, and is a superior instrument in every respect.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.—THIS DAY, (April 28), at 10½ o'clock at No. 21 Walker-st., near Church, comprising one handsome rosewood piano, nearly new, cost $450; one elegant rosewood parlor suit, in blue and gold, French brocatelle, centre, sofa and pier tables, carpets, one extension table, sofas, tete-a-tete, suits of chamber furniture, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, in walnut and mahogany, mattresses, &c. Deposits from every purchaser.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer—Store No. 81 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, the whole of the elegant furniture contained in the house No. 161 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., consisting of royal Wilton carpets, sofas, rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, etageres, dressing bureaus, marble-top tables, one very fine marble-top etagere, extension tables, ingrain carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, hat stands, candelabras, &c. &c. Catalogues at the sale. Deposits will be required in all cases.

J. L. VANDEWATER & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—STANDARD ROSES, PERPETUAL MOSSES, and other choice and fine varieties. J. L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, a splendid selection of the above, at their salesroom corner of Nassau and Pine-sts.—The last sale of the season. N. B.—Also some fine new plants.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Nassau-st. 300 fir trees, 200 balsams, 100 red cedars, &c. Also, at 10½ o'clock, a large variety of ornamental and other trees.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious store, No. 280 4th-av., between Nine and Ten o'clock, where, in addition to their usual business, they will have a picture gallery, capable of 50 feet in length. This building now occupied by them is to be removed.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer, Office 343 Fulton-st.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock, M., at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—Forenoon sale of 28 valuable Building Lots on Troy, Schenectady and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren and Baltic-sts., in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.,) at the nominal fare of four cents, to either ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as are laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

TERMS—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BOSTON PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, FRENCH-PLATE PIER-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—TO-MORROW, Saturday, 10½ o'clock, at No. 97 Canal-st., GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR, will sell as above, the entire furniture, consisting of the usual assortment found in a well furnished house. Also, kitchen utensils. Also, one elegant rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, of good tone, together with a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture. Sale positive. Cash deposit required from every purchaser. Catalogues morning of sale.

TUESDAY May 2, elegant furniture at No. 442 Broadway. Particulars hereafter.

J. W. BROWN, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY MORNING, April 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 41 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.—The furniture of a family removing—consisting in part of mahogany sofas, parlor, Voltaire, and rocking chairs, marble-top centre-tables, bureaus and washstands, Brussels, ingrain and stair carpets, oil cloths, dining, tea and work tables, mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, window shades and curtains, clocks, cane-seat chairs, hat stand, looking glasses, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, for cash, and buyers will be required to remove their purchases on day of sale, as the house must be vacated on that day. Deposits required. No postponement on account of the weather.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE HANDSOME FURNITURE OF TWO HOUSES.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, without regard to weather, the largest and most attractive variety of Household Furniture offered at auction this Spring, being all the furniture contained in house in 8th-av., four doors from 16th-st., with all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood piano forte, &c., removed from 22d-st., which will be sold on the premises, embracing over 400 lots of everything in the housekeeping line. The sale will commence on SATURDAY, and be continued on MONDAY, at the same hour. Goods must be removed by Tuesday night. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 78 Warren-st.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and purple silk brocatelle, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, rosewood centre table, marble-top pier-glasses, window curtains, chandeliers, mahogany furniture, sofas, chairs, &c.; centre and card tables; also, bedroom furniture of mahogany, bedsteads, chairs, and usual assortment; also, ingrain carpets, beds and mattresses, &c.; China, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 28, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at No 24 Greene-st., near Canal-st., household furniture, consisting in part of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, wardrobes, bookcases, escrutoires, bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, mahogany sofas and chairs, pier glasses with slab and bracket, marble-top centre tables, pier tables. Comprising a general assortment. Particulars in extra advertisements.

JOSEPH LOAN, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

Theological sale, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28.

This sale comprises a large collection of standard works on theology, &c., besides a rare collection of classical works and books in foreign languages, and well worthy attention. Books and catalogues now ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 Joralmon-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood and marble top centre tables, marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany French bedsteads, fe her beds, mattresses, mantel ornaments, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, oil paintings, &c.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Grove-st., near Hudson, the entire furniture of the family, comprising velvet tapestry carpets, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—Also, STERLING SILVER WARE.—The subscriber would call attention to the large and elegant assortment of goods in his line, which he offers for sale at much less than usual prices.

JULES JURGENSON WATCHES!

Warranted perfect time-keepers from.....$150 to $250

COOPER WATCHES.

Duplex and Levers, from.....$125 to $375

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled.....$25

Fine Gold Detached Levers.....$30

Gold Enameled Watches for ladies.....$35

Ladies' Gold Sets, Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets, $15 to $75; Ear Rings, $2 to $25; Pins, $2 to $25; Bracelets, $5 to $50; Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses, $3 to $25; Gold Chains, $8 to $75; Fine Gold Wedding Rings, $2 50 to $7; Gold Keys and Seals, $1 to $18; Gold Thimbles, $2 50 to $5; Gold Pencils, $1 25 to $7; Gold Pens and Pencils, $3 50 to $16; Diamond Rings, $7 to $250; Diamond Ear Rings, $10 to $200; Diamond Pins, $15 to $300; Gold Crosses, $2 to $12; Gold Finger Rings, with Stones, $2 to $15; Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set, $2 to $12; Gold Studs, per set, $1 50 to $10; Gold Spectacles, per pair, $5 to $9; Gold Eye Glasses, $1 75 to $6; Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., per set, $5 to $25; Gold Armlets, for children, per pair $2 50 to $5; Plain Gold Rings, 75 cents to $3; Chased Gold Rings, $1 to $5; Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $7.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD BRACELETS.—The subscriber offers an extensive assortment at less than usual prices:

PLAIN GOLD SAND BRACELETS, $7 50 to $10.
ENGRAVED GOLD BAND BRACELETS, $8 to $12.
FANCY LINK GOLD BRACELETS, $12 to $20.
SCROLL BRACELETS, $15 to $30.
SCROLL BRACELETS, Pearl Settings, $22 to $40.
SCROLL BRACELETS, Fancy Setting, $20 to $33.
BRACELETS WITH MOSAIC SETTING, $30 to $42.
DIAMOND BRACELETS, $75 to $300.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
Second floor, near Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—SEWING MACHINES.—Last Wednesday I obtained an injunction from the United States Court in Boston, PROHIBITING THE USE OF THE SINGER MACHINES, and now have a suit pending against him here, which is soon to be tried, and without doubt will result in him manner. The old bug-bear of WALTER HUNT was, as heretofore, the defence relied upon, the insufficiency and fallacy of which will be manifest by an examination of the full and clear decision of Judge SPRAGUE in the case, printed copies of which are ready for free distribution at my office. By inclosing a postage stamp a copy will be forwarded to order by mail. It is immaterial whether Machines use one or two needles, with the eye near the point. Without a license they are infringements, and the public will incur the liabilities of the law by purchasing infringing machines, when they can buy as good or better ones at the same or less price, without such liability, from the following manufacturers, who are duly authorized by licenses under my original patent of Sept. 10, 1846:

WHEELER, WILSON & CO.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & CO.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO...New-York.
DOUGAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....Nnw-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
W. BRYAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Bostoo, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & CO.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDGEDGE, KEENE & MOOR.....Lynn, Mass.

J. J. GREENOUGH never obtained a patent which in the most remote degree claimed or specified anything like my machine. Those who know about the reports pretend that he did so, need no denial of them; but those who do not are informed that such reports are entirely false, and without foundation in truth. A certified copy of said patent is at all times open for the inspection of those interested, at my office; and if any person will therein point out any similarity between it and my own, I will forfeit $500 to go to such person, and $500 to some charitable institution in this City, as the Mayor may designate. I entertain too high an estimation of Mr. GREENOUGH'S integrity and talents to believe that he countenances the imposition now attempted upon the public by those persons having control of said patent. CHARLES A. DUBOIS has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston; and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.

FEB. 28, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and ¼ lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, Brokers, and all classes of the mercantile community that require perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE and BANK LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have them, and a still larger proportion of the specie and paper circulation of this City are nightly deposited in these Safes. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protectors, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of all the Safes sold for use in this City are furnished by this Company, while the Salamander and other sheet iron Safes find their market in less favored locations. We have challenged the world to a fire and burglar test of Safes, at the Crystal Palace, with the size of Safes and method of testing defined, which, with our descriptive circular and references, we enclose to communications or inquiry. An assortment always on hand at the Company's depot, No. 119 Pearl-st.

MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames, made to order on the same principle.

T. B. CODDINGTON & CO.—Nos. 73, 73, 74 West st., offer for sale in lots to suit:

500 tons common English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
1,000 tons refined English round, square and flat Bar Iron.
300 tons 6-wedge square and flat Bar Iron.
200 tons rafined and common Rod and Spike Iron.
200 Band and Scroll, assorted sizes.
300 tons Trunk-Makers' and Coopers' Hoops, assorted sizes.
200 tons oval, half-oval, and half-round Iron.
100 tons Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.
Also Angle and Rivet Iron, Boiler and Flue Iron.
Spring, Cast, German, Blister and Machinery Steel.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that rejected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

Boston, March 31, 1854.

J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 SIXTH SERIES SECOND MORTGAGE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1875, with Coupons attached for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $2,000,000, and will be the first now only loan upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and proposes to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,000,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $364,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 56 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, May 6, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars on the Bonds of said Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1863. The whole amount of bonds issued, or authorized to be issued, is one hundred thousand dollars, secured by a first and only mortgage, executed in favor of Thos. A. Parker, of Boston, and Miliah Colt, of Hartford, upon the lands, mines, salines, coal, timber, dwellings, furniture, and all the property of every description belonging to the Company, as set forth in the said mortgage, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia; a copy of the same, with the reports of the engineers and annual printed report of the Directors of the Company. The capital of this Company has been very successfully used in the mining of coal and the manufacture of salt. As its works are upon the Ohio River, above Cincinnati, the products of both these staple articles of consumption in the several markets of the Valley of the Mississippi and all the chief markets of the West, reference is made to the February report of the West Colombia Company, which has taken the lead in developing and getting to market the various mineral deposits of immense value located upon their lands, and at the point in the outcrop of the great Alleghany coal field crosses the Ohio River. Copies of the last semi-annual report will be furnished to applicants. Such of the bids filed as are satisfactory will be accepted in writing on or before Monday, the eighth day of May ensuing. The terms of payment will be one quarter cash, due at the office of Messrs WADSWORTH & SHELDON, upon acceptance of the bid; the remainder to be paid in on Saturday, May 15, 1854. The bids will be opned on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES. No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both the old and Construction stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 2d day of May next, —payment to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders of record, or assignees duly entered on the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installment; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all payments made previous to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part fifteen years to run, from 1st July next, and bear 6 per cent. per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being the Fiscal Agent of the State for that and charged equally to the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Funds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high credit of the State in regard to these first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 20 years
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including locomotive corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400 000 of ten per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on the same, and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. CEO. BLISS, President. No. 18 William-st. NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

TEMPORARY LOANS.—Will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 5 Hall of Records, in sums of not less than $1,000, for which revenue bonds of the City will be issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and payable in six, nine or twelve months.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—New-York, April 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of five per cent. (5 per cent.) on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. The Transfer Books will remain closed from April 24 to May 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

LATTING OBSERVATORY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at the Observatory on MONDAY May 1, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M. Transfer books will be closed from April 24 until May 2. By order.

J. A. STARR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, APRIL 10, 1854.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, for the six months ending 1st February last, payable to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st May next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

W. H. LE ROY.—Having removed to the office No. 60 William-st., will continue to purchase and sell, at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale, on commission only, all descriptions of stocks, bonds and notes; and will also give his attention to the negotiation of loans on bond and mortgage, and other securities.

NOTICE.—An instalment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer, at No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 20, 1854

NOTICE.—An instalment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.) will be required to be paid on Shares of the TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer at No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—HAWS & DUBOIS. No. 173 Canal-st., under the Peoples Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates, by their "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

F. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information as to prices and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., of to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket agent.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels and lighters, soap boilers, dyers and bleachers, chemists, foundries, blast furnaces, railroads, gas works, sugar refiners, pino oil and fluid distillers, and all other manufacturing purposes. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by ramm, &c., for hotels, colleges, asylums, and private residences, &c., varying in capacity from 200 to 30,000 gallons; the above vessels being made of cedar, which is superior to any other kind of lumber, on account of its durability. Having introduced steam power into every department of my establishment, and all the improvements in machinery applicable, I am prepared to fill orders to any extent, with immediate dispatch, at the lowest rates. GEORGE J. BURKHARDT, southeast corner of Broad and Buttonwood-sts., Philadelphia.

THOMPSON & ROMBLE, Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 41 Chatham-st., the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURDAN, Jr., & Co.

FOR EUROPE.

THE SPLENDID AND FAST NEW AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, Capt. Judkins, will sail from New-York for Liverpool, via Halifax, on SATURDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $120; Steerage, $60. Passage to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Servants, free. Round Cabin Passage, $55. The ships from this line are:

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERIC

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 27.

Mr. WELLER presented a resolution of the Legislature of California, asking for increased mail facilities, and other local benefits.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial signed by the Executive and Legislative officers of Massachusetts, in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. PRATT presented the memorial of the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore, asking a grant of land to aid in the establishment of Juvenile Reform Schools and Houses of Refuge.

Mr. FISH presented a memorial from the Jews of New-York in favor of religious freedom.

Mr. EVERETT reported a bill for the relief of HENRY SUTTON. It was taken up and passed.

Mr. RUSK presented a memorial from the Clerks in Washington City Post-Office for an increase of compensation.

A bill confirming a private land claim in Louisiana was taken up and passed.

The bill incorporating the National Hotel Company in Washington City was taken up and passed.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 27.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands to the several States, to aid in the construction of railroads and for educational purposes.

Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the bill, when it was postponed, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill.

The Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

In the Pennsylvania Senate yesterday, according to a telegraphic report in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, Mr. CRABB called up the bill relative to the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad, and submitted a new bill as a substitute.

The amendment is substantially the bill voted down yesterday, requiring a subscription by the Ashtabula Company, of $500,000, to the Sunbury and Erie Road.

Mr. BUCKALEW renewed his motion to amend the amendment by striking out the subscription to the Sunbury and Erie, and requiring the payment of a bonus of $250,000 to the State.

After some discussion, Mr. BUCKALEW's amendment was lost.

Mr. CRABB's amendment was then adopted, and the bill passed finally by a vote, Yeas 18, Nays 14.

Death of a Naval Storekeeper—The condemned Criminal Clough, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 27.

HUGH JAMESON, Naval Storekeeper at Charlestown, and brother-in-law of President PIERCE, died last night.

CLOUGH, who murdered Mr. MANCHESTER at Fall River, is to be executed at Taunton, to-morrow. He still maintains a dogged obduracy, and all efforts to awaken him to a sense of his condition, are unavailing.

A violent thunder shower passed over Boston between 9 and 11 o'clock last night. The weather this morning is delightful.

Destructive Fire at Warren, Ohio.

WARREN, Ohio, Thursday, April 27.

A destructive fire occurred here last night, consuming an entire block of six large stores on Market-street. The following are the principal losses: J. L. VAN GORDEN, $15,000—insured $5,500; J. G. BROOKS & Co., hardware; loss $800—insured for $400; B. H. PECK, dry goods; loss $3,000—uninsured; J. MARVIN, bookstore; loss $3,000—insured for $2,500; G. J. SEELEY, druggist; loss $6,000—insured for $4,000; W. & B. CRANAGE, bookstore—insured for $1,200; PORTER & Co., druggists; loss $2,000—uninsured; and others, amounting to some $12,000.

Great Fire at Warrenton, Ga.—The Town in Ruins.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 26.

A most destructive fire occurred at Warrenton, Ga., on the 23d inst. Every business house in the place was burned, together with the Court-House and papers, and the Post-Office and its contents. Many of the best dwellings and a number of the offices were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about $2,000,000.

Severe Thunder Storm—Barn Struck by Lightning.

UPTON, Mass., Thursday, April 27.

A severe thunder storm passed over this town last night. The lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. PUTNAM, setting it on fire. The building was totally consumed, together with two oxen, five cows, and several tons of hay.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 27.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile.

LAWRENCE RICHARDSON was shot dead at the door of his residence in Savannah on Sunday night by some unknown person.

The late frosts did severe damage to the young Cotton in Florida.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence—Fast Day in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 26.

Navigation is now all clear to Quebec.

To-day is kept as a Fast, to pray for the success of the allies against Russia, and for making collections for the families of the soldiers who have gone to Turkey.

Sale of a Steamship.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 27.

The new ocean steamship *Granite State* has been purchased by O. P. JEWETT, of New-York, President of the Parker Vein Steamship Company.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prison and Palace—Hearts at Fault—Pretty Piece of Business.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.

CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

APOLLO ROOMS—Jones' Pantoscope of California.

The Trades.

BRICKLAYERS' BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE UNION.—This Society held a meeting last night at Merritt's Hall, Spring-street, Mr. EDWARD COLLINS in the Chair. JOHN LANE, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Delegates were appointed to wait on the different Divisions of the Laborers' Society, to ask for their cooperation to assist in procuring an increase of wages for the members of the Society, and gave the delegates instructions to state that the Bricklayers would reciprocate the favor of the Laborers whenever they would need assistance. The following are the names of the Delegates: 1st Division, JAMES LANE; 2d Division, HENRY T. REKSTAEW; 3d Division, JAMES RUSSELL; 4th Division, ROBERT C. NEIL; 5th Division, WILLIAM HOLT; 6th Division, S. P. DONELLY.

A delegation was also appointed to wait on the Plasterer's Society, in order to hold a conference on their mutual interests, as their trades are so closely connected; and also to form a union and cooperation between the two trades. The names of the delegates are WM. DAFFY, CHRISTOPHER CAFFAGH and GEO. WHYTE.

Some only of the Bricklayers of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and Jersey City availed themselves of the invitation extended on the last night, of coming over to the meeting of the Society, and, in consequence, it was by resolution adopted that the invitation still held good, and that they be invited to come over and join in union with the body in New-York on Thursday next.

Two delegates were appointed to be present at the reopening of the Crystal Palace.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS' TRADE SOCIETY.—The Plasterers held a meeting last evening, at Harriott Hall, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, Mr. DANIEL WALFORD in the Chair. The subject under discussion, was the propriety of procuring a Charter for the Society, as a Benevolent Association, and also for changing its name for that purpose. Resolution to effect these purposes were carried, and the Society is henceforth to be known as the "Operative Plasterers' Trade Benevolent Society." A vote of thanks was passed to the President, for his past exertions for the benefit of the Society, and their confidence in his future course. A letter was read from JOSEPH HOOKS, the Secretary of the Baltimore Plasterers' Association, congratulating the plasterers of New-York on having formed a Society for their mutual benefit. Mr. HOOKS, in the name of the Baltimore Association, requested the cooperation and union of the Plasterers of New-York, which he hoped would have the effect of preventing either being hereafter trampled on by interested capitalists. The letter also stated that the Baltimore Society were in union and correspondence with the Washington Society, and the bond of affection and confidence thereby established between them had proved an invaluable auxiliary in keeping men in order, and preventing them injuring the trade. After other matters of lesser could kind. The Secretary was directed to answer the letter, and to submit a copy of the by-laws and objects of the Society, to express gratitude and satisfaction for the proposal of cooperation, and stating that they would be happy to continue the invitation so kindly given. The Chairman stated that he hoped such cooperation and correspondence would be established throughout the entire Union. A resolution was passed inviting the Plasterers of Williamsburg, Brooklyn and Jersey City to union and cooperation. Delegates were appointed to attend the invitation sent to be present at the opening of the Crystal Palace. The delegates are DANIEL WALFORD and THOMAS HENNESSEY. After some financial business the meeting adjourned.

ATTEMPT OF A WIFE TO POISON HER HUSBAND AND MOTHER-IN-LAW—SUICIDE.—Yesterday, Coroner GAMBLE was called to investigate a mysterious case of poisoning with laudanum, which occurred at No. 317 Water-street. A young married woman named SARAH O'BRIEN, who had recently arrived in the City from Washington, N. C., had been jelced, since her return, by her husband, THOMAS O'BRIEN, who reached the City from Liverpool in the packet-ship *Florida*. O'BRIEN, with his wife and mother, went to the house in Water-street to heard for a short period, and everything passed off pleasantly until within a few days, when the younger Mrs. O'BRIEN became fretful, and exhibited a feeling of jealousy towards her "better half." Nothing serious was thought of her strange conduct until Wednesday, when she made an excuse to take a walk, and started off, apparently in her right mind. After a brief absence, she returned to the house with a two-ounce vial filled with vinegar and water, and also containing a large dose of laudanum, which she had purchased at the drug-store of Dr. ABELL, No. 47 Cherry-street. Upon entering the apartment, she made strenuous efforts to indece her husband and mother-in-law to drink the mixture, ineieting that it was a pleasant beverage; and finally both of them were urged to taste of it. THOMAS being of keen taste, at once discovered a bitterness in the liquid, and exclaimed, "What have you got; what is it?" The woman replied, "Why, it's good drink;" and continued—"If yen don't like it, I'll drink it all myself." As these words fell from her lips, she placed the vial to her mouth, and swallowed every drop of tha conteets, remarking at the time, "Oh, how good that is!" Neither her mother nor husband had any idea there was a poison in the liquor, and as there were no symptoms of aberration of mind, eothieg wrong was suspected. As the day drew to a close the wretched woman began to turn pale, and became quite prostrate from the effect of the narcotic. Shortly afterward she was thrown into convulsions, and all efforts to save her from the horrible death she was about to meet proved unavailing. Her husband and his mother were by this time much alarmed, and seemed greatly shocked at her attempt to poison them. The deceased was scat out from her native country by her husband some three years ago, and until very recently she had not seen him. It is supposed that while the parties were separated some malicious person had excited the wife's suspicions. The Coroner held an inquest, but no additional facts were elicited. Mrs. O'BRIEN was 26 years of age, and leaves parents in the Old World.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—WHY DELAY THE APPOINTMENTS!—Com laints are made in various quarters of unnecessary delays in the appointments made by the Police Commissioners. Vacancies are continually occurring in the Police Department, and very capable persons are frequently applicants for the vacant berths; but they are compelled to wait for a tedious length of time before they can receive any degree of satisfaction. Where the fault of the delays lies, it is difficult to say. It is quite certain, however, that the Commissioners are not wholly to blame, for they have made several appointments quite promptly. On Monday the Board held a secret session at the Mayor's Office, and we are informed that some fifteen or twenty posts were satisfactorily filled. Among the reappointments was that of Captain JAMES LEONARD, of the Second Patrol District. This is a good choice. The Captain is always prompt, faithful, and energetic, and has given satisfaction to the citizens of his Ward. In the Fifth Ward, however, Capt. CARPENTER's term of office expired in December, and his application for reappointment has been apparently ignored by the Commissioners. Delays have also occurred very frequently in the appointment of Policemen to fill vacant places in the Department.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—About 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, JOHN DEAL, a German, living at No. 430 Fourth-street, attempted to shoot his wife with a pistol, but the charge did not take effect as designed, only lacerating one of her thumbs and hand. The cause was jealousy. DEAL was arrested.

☞ M. DAVIO's lecture on the "Two Brothers CAVAIGNAC," which was to have been delivered in the Chapel of the New-York University, last evening, was again postponed until Wednesday evening next, owing to the inclemency of the weather, which prevented sufficient attendance. Due notice will be given of the time, etc.

Trial for Murder in the Eighteenth Ward.

OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

The People vs. *Dennis O'Conor* and the other prisoners of the same name, one of them being his brother, were put to the bar jointly indicted for the murder of MICHAEL CONROY by shooting him with a fowling piece on the 17th December last. The prisoners were all Irishmen of the middle age, and well dressed, decent looking men. The unfortunate deceased was only just 20 years of age, and by trade a bricklayer.

The Jury retired for a short time, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree," accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

A similar verdict was recorded against Hugh O'Conor. The Court then adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF WATER LOTS—TITLE TO MADE LAND—RIGHTS OF THE CORPORATION TO GRANT LANDS UNDER WATER.

Nott against *Thayer*. *Belmont* against *Nott*.—These are two cases relating to the title of made land lying between Ninth and Twenty-third-streets, and between the eastwardly side of Tompkins-street and the original high water mark. As they both relate to the same property, concern more or less the same parties, involve the right construction of the same laws and ordinances, and the question of the legality of the same grants and conveyances, they were decided together. They are both very involved, and the decision is one of great length; if printed in full, it would occupy more than a page of the TIMES. Messrs. Lerocque, ex-Judge Broneca, Barbour, Noyes, O'Conor, D. D. Field, E. Sandford, R. J. Dillon, and others, appeared as counsel.

The more important principles of law as stated by His Honor Judge Hoffman in his decision, of which we give below a brief condensation, cannot fail to be of great interest to all those who own land bordering upon the shore of Manhattan Island, especially in cases where there is any prospect that made land will be built ont adjoining.

HOFFMAN, J.—Petrus Stuyvesant, in 1802, devised a farm of his, extending on the shore of the East River from near what is now Ninth-street, to near what is now Twenty-third-street, to his two sons in such a way that Nicholas W. Stuyvesant took that portion lying below Stuyvesant-street, and Peter G. Stuyvesant that lying above. At the time of his death the corporation owned, in fee, the whole strip of land lying between high and low water, around the island of New-York, with some exceptions not important to be here noticed.

I consider that it does not admit of any dispute, that the corporation was seized of this tide-way, as it is termed, free from any preemptive privilege in any one; that they had absolute power to dispose of it to whom they pleased, at what price they pleased, and without notice to the owners of the shore, of their intention. (Rogers *vs.* Jones, 1 Wend. 237; Lansing *vs.* Smith, 4 Wend. 9.)

Prior therefore to his death, Petrus Stuyvesant had no right to land under water in front of his possession on the shore. He had the probable interest of acquiring such a right in preference to others, from the custom of the Corporation, and the presumption that it would be adhered to.

At his death in 1805, his sons, Peter G. and Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, took the estate under their father's will of 1802 as before mentioned, together with the beneficial interest of the presumption that the Corporation would give them the first privilege of acquiring the title to their shore line. It is not possible to characterize their privilege as anything higher.

If then, before 1807, the parties had applied for grants of the tide-way they could have been issued upon the principle of coetlining the line of division, (Stuyvesant-street,) as the devisor had designated it for the upland. As matter of absolute power, this is not questionable. Such an apportionment would also have been equitable. If equitable and just, then without saying that the Corporation could not have granted by some other arbitrary line, we at least may say that a grant according to this line would be a union of legal right with equitable principles.

His Honor next considered the rights of Peter G. and Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, under the act of April 3, 1807, (Sess. Laws, 1807, p. 125,) which established a uniform system of avenues and streets within certain limits, and together with the Commissioners' grant under it, vested in the Corporation the fee of a strip of land four hundred feet below low water mark, for two miles from the point of termination under the Montgomery Charter, along the shore of the East River. After considering somewhat at length the effect and proper construction of this Statute, the learned Judge stated his conclusions as follows:

"By the true interpretation of the act of 1807, the upland owner was entitled to a preemption of the four hundred feet, whether a grant had been made of the contiguous tide-way or not, and even when such grant had been made to another. If made to him and he conveyed it, his grantee became entitled to the right. And as a consequence of this, if a grant was made of a portion of the four hundred feet, the owner of that portion, who was found such at the time of subsequent grant of the residue, became entitled. In short, there is a regular succession of a transfer of the preemptive right to the last ownership on the last granted extremity of the line, provided the upland owner has once had his right recognized.

His Honor next collated and examined the numerous [illegible]

[illegible] Grand Jury was empannelled Thursday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as follows:

WILLIAM HENRY, (Foreman,) John McNamee, Jonathan D. Fisher, Andrew Harkay, Lyman Haviland, William Bunker, Edward Smith, John W. Elliott, Wm. Layton, Chester Wilcox, Stephen W. Sleethoof, Tunis Bergen, John J. Walton, Wm. Cooper, Edward T. Backhowe, J. M. Cowperthwaite, Jeremiah Schenck.

JERSEY CITY.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—CHIEF'S REPORT.—The Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Fire Department, Mr. S. A. FRENCH, has made his semi-annual report—in which he announces that the Department is in an efficient and harmonious condition, and will compare favorably with that of any other city. There are connected with it five fire engines, three hose carriages, two hook and ladder trucks, and three jumpers. These are all in good order, except one hook and ladder truck, which can be repaired for $100. There are also 4,150 feet of hose, of which 3,000 feet are nearly new. The houses for the apparatus are in good order, except Enginehouse No. 4, and the house of Hose Carriage No. 2, both of which the Chief recommends to be rebuilt. The Report recommends the erection of a fire-alarm bell; the furnishing of each company with fire-buckets; and the construction of a new house for Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, upon the lot purchased for that purpose.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, by Rev. Wm. S. Balch, Mr. QUENTIN MCADAM to Miss MARY BOOTH, all of this City.

On Wednesday, April 26, by Rev. D. Henry Miller, of Yonkers, Mr. THOS. T. STONE to EMELINE, daughter of the late Garret W. Kimball, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 26, by Rev. Dr. De Witt, MORRIS KETCHUM JESUP and MARIA VAN ANTWERP, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, at the Dutch Church on Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hintoe, GEORGE W. EMERY to FANNY A., daughter of the late Ralph Wells, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, by Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, JOSEPH A. HARPER to Miss H. CAROLINE, daughter of Amos Sackett, Esq., all of New-York.

In this City, at Grace Church, on Wednesday, April 26, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JOHN A. MONROE, of San Francisco, Cal., to LAURA, daughter of Professor James Renwick, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, by Rev. A. Bloomer Hart, Mr. FRANCISCO PARRADA, of Bogota, New-Granada, to Miss CORNELIA H. LIVINGSTON, daughter of V. V. Livingston, Esq., of this City.

In this City, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Cone, Mr. THOMAS J. DONWORTH to Miss MARY A. ACKERMAN, third daughter of Mr. George W. Ackerman, all of this City.

In the R. D. C., at Port Richmond, on Thursday, April 27, by Rev. James Brownlee, M. Louis Boicot, of Dubuque, Iowa, to Miss ALBERTINA BOSH, of Staten Island.

At Fort Neck, Long Island, on Tuesday, April 25, at the residence of Mr. David R. Floyd-Jones, COLEMAN WILLIAMS, of New-York City, to Miss SARAH MARIA FLOYD-JONES, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, April 25, JOHN AUBICK KEYSER, son of the late John Keyser, Esq., in the 23d year of his age.

His relatives, the officers and members of City Hose No. 8, and other friends, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, April 28, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., from the Lutheran Church of St. James, in Mulberry-st., between Grand and Broome-sts.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, CHARLES ROSS, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 358 10th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday night, April 26, JOHN B. O'DONNELL, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 41 Oliver-st., at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The friends of the family, and the members of Engine Co. No. 42, are respectfully requested to attend.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, Mrs. MARGARET VAN OAGEN, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Joseph Gouge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, April 29, from No. 94 Charlton-st., without further invitation.

Suddenly, at the fire in Broadway, on Tuesday night, April 25, Mr. ANDREW C. SCHENCK, aged 24 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, Wm. K. Schenck, Jr., No. 79 West 13th-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family, the members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, and the 2d Company National Guard, (in citizen's dress,) are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment.

Departed this life, at 10 o'clock, A. M., April 27, HENRY B. MOORE, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, April 28, from his late residence, No. 63 Washington-st., Jersey City, at 10 o'clock, A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment, by the 11 o'clock train.

At Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, April 25, SARAH, wife of David Evans, in the 64th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Jones, No. 42 Macdougal-st.

In Circleville, Ohio, on Thursday, April 20, of disease of the heart, ENOCH RUTH, only child of J. C. and the late Jane tta M. Long, aged 10 months and 20 days.

☞ Baltimore and Louisville papers please copy.

On Wednesday, April 26, WILLIAM H. YOUNG, aged 33 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, after a short illness, MARGARETTA, wife of James Lucas, aged 24 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, and Suffolk-st. Christian Church; also the members of Manhattan and Excelsior Chapters, O. U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 116 Lewis-st. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of Evergreens for interment.

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Arabia* at Boston, were delivered early this forenoon. The London letters speak of a quiet state of affairs in Money, with discounts a fraction below the Bank rate of 5 ℔ cent. Very few references are made to American Stocks. The orders are light. A rumor spoken of on 'Change yesterday, that £10,000 bills on Liverpool, drawn from New-York, would return protested, was not confirmed by the letters. The bills were refused acceptance for a day or two, because of certain informalities on this side; but on advice of the London friends of the party, were subsequently honored. The Bank of England statement to April 8, appeared on Friday evening, after the London letter mails for the steamer were closed. There is a further loss of $1,500,000, or £309,000 in Gold reported, contrary to general calculation. Consols were as high as 89¼ on Monday, April 10, but fell to 87⅞ on Tuesday; subsequently, rose that day, to 88; and closed on Friday at 87¾@87⅞. The Manchester and Liverpool markets are as reported by telegraph from Halifax. The overland East India mails are to 20th February from Canton. We are favored with the circular letter of NYE, PARKIN & Co., of that date, from which we make liberal extracts. Trade at Bombay and Calcutta is reported satisfactory.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. GLANSTONE, has deemed it proper to make a second financial statement to the House of Commons, supplementary to the budget of the 6th March. He made the expiration of the first quarter of 1854 the occasion of this explanation. He spoke on the presentation of his balance sheet for the quarter, on the 12th April. His money policy for the war, as originally announced, is adhered to, looking to the use of Exchequer bills and temporary loans from the Bank of England. An intimation is thrown out, however, that in order that the cash balances of the Government with the Bank should not be too far reduced, a more permanent negotiation may be resorted to hereafter. The Chancellor's speech was excepted to by Mr. D'ISRAELI and also by Mr. THOMAS BARING, of the house of BARING BROTHERS. We copy the remarks of the latter, together with the *exposé* of Mr. GLADSTONE, on another page, as showing the views of a practical merchant in regard to the temporizing policy of the Government. It is by no means certain that this policy can long be persevered in. If the war goes on seriously, it is thonght in the money circles of London, that some new mode of negotintion, if for no other object than to relieve the Bank of heavy advances, will have to be resorted to.

The Government Finances of Great Britain just now attract unusual attention. The gross Public Debt of the Kingdom amounts to about $4,000,000,000, say *four thousand million dollars*. The Consolidated Three per cents., popularly known as British Consols, amount to the vast sum of $2,470,000,000 or £494,098,474 sterling, and the Miscellaneone Debt, including 3½ ℔ cents. South Sea Stock, Annuities, Exchequer bills, &c., to about £300,000,000 or $1,500,000 additional. The annual support of this Debt requires $135,000,000, say ons hundred and thirty-five million dollars, being full one half the gross expenditures of the Kingdom, on the peace establishment. The ordinary revenues of the Kingdom amounted last year to $270,000,000 or £54,024,000 sterling, of which $100,000,000 or £20,600,000 was derived from Customs, and $75,000,000 or £15,170,000 from Excise duties; leaving $95,000,000 to be derived from Taxes on property and income, stamps, post-office and miscellaneous sources. In the present year they are estimated at $283,000,000. The revennes have been so prosperous of late years as to leave a balance in the Exchequer last of April, of $39,000,000. This was reduced during the year in the sum of $25,000,000; but during the year, there was a reduction of the Public Debt to the amount of $40,000,000 or £8,048,600.

The current operations of the Exchequer are conducted through the medium of Exchequer bills, Deficiency bills, and the Bank of England. What are known as Deficiency bills are issued by the Bank, as they return upon the Government, for reimbursement. These bills amounted, on the 5th inst., the close of the quarter, to $29,000,000; but the advances upon them by the Bank amounted to only $14,000,000. The whole amount of Exchequer bills authorized is about $85,500,000, of which $5,500,000 remain to be issued; besides which, the balance in the Exchequer on the 5th inst. was $13,800,000; and it seems that on these comparatively small sums over and above the accruing revennes, and upon temporary advances to be made by the Bank, the Chancellor relies to carry on the war. We recapitulate the foregoing figures:

Public Debt of Great Britain	$3,970,000,000
Annual Cost of Debt	$135,000,000
Other Expenditures, 1853	129,000,000
Together	$264,000,000
Revenues, 1853	270,000,000
Revennes, 1854—estimated	283,500,000
Balance in Exchequer	13,800,000
Exchequer bills to issue	5,500,000

Thus far the Chancellor has not felt called upon to increase the estimate of extraordinary war expenses beyond his budget of the 6th of March, when he placed the whole burden upon the Exchequer for 1854 at $281,000,000—being an allowance of only $17,000,000 for war purposes, as compared with the peace establishment in 1853; or in the proportion of $281,000,000 to $264,000,000.

Our own Stock Market to-day was not particularly moved by the Foreign news. Prices were irregular, and on the speculative Railroad and Coal stocks fell off at the close. Erie closing sales 71¾ ℔ cent., cash; 71½ seller 60 days; Cumberland 27¾, and Transit 26⅜. Among the higher class shares, New-York Central, Panama, Cleveland and Toledo, and Delaware and Hudson, improved ¼@1 ℔ cent. In Bonds the dealings were inconsiderable. A contract was made to deliver $20,000 Erie Third Mortgage, the late loan, at 88 ℔ cent., within 12 months. The demand for Money at call continued active from yesterday, and the closeness of the supply is this way for the moment discourages Stock speculation. On the other hand, easier rates of interest on bueiness paper were accepted, and prime name not so abundant on the Street. Foreign Exchange not active. To-morrow is preparation day for the Collins packet, sailing at noon on Saturday. Francs are firm at 5.12½; Sterling, irregular, 109¼@109½ for first-class bills, of which there is a fair supply.

We are authorized to say that the May coupon on the Bonds of the New-York Central Road will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. They also pay on the Bonds of the late Rochester and Niagara Falls and Buffalo and Rochester Companies. ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & Co. request us to say that the semi-annual coupon on the Bonds of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Road will be paid by them on 1st May.

To-morrow, Mr. DRAPER will sell by auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, $10,000 Pennsylvania Conpon Bonds, together with a number of Railroad Bonds and Bank Shares.

The Market Bank has been removed to its new building, corner of Beekman and Pearl-streets, and Mr. EDWARD MINTURN added to the list of Directors.

The Overland mail from India advises the discovery of gold on the Island of Ceylon, forty miles from the port of Colombo, which is thus noticed by the London *Times:*

By the overland mail to-day intelligence has been received of the discovery of gold in Ceylon. The gold appears to have been found by some sailors, and is about 40 miles from the port of Colombo. Whether it exists in remunerative quantities remains to be ascertained. According to the *Colombo Observer*, a report had just been received from the superintendent of police and another person in the employment of the Government, to the effect that they had witnessed the digging and washing of two pans of earth which contained "very many minute particles," and the returns were sufficient to induce the discoverers, who have had experience in Californian and Australian, to continue their work. The specimens that for obtained are stated to be of a bright color and as flexible as small fragments of paper—a peculiarity in some degree analogous to that which was mentioned in the *Times* of the 6th inst. as having been observed in specimens alleged to have been recently discovered in the Island of Celebes. Should the deposits in the present case prove profitable, there will be no difficulty in working them, as they are connected with Colombo by a good carriage road.

From the Lake Superior Copper Region, we have the following intelligent report, through a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, under date of Fort Wilkins, March 30.

The days of paper cities and paper copper mines have passed, and people are alive to the fact that copper abounds in the northern peninsula of Michigan. It is enough to arouse the sleeping sensibilities of an Egyptian mummy to a realizing sense of wealth, to contemplate the vast source of antional and individual revenue. It presents a scene of contemplative wonder, alike to the high tariff Whig and free trade Democrat—to the man who advocates internal improvements, and him who would not ourreader the rights of the confederated States into the hands of individuals and individual States; to him who would protect American manufactures and American industry, and him who would protect the rich, that they might protect the poor; to him whose increasing wealth seeks additional avenues of investment, and him who bares his sinewy arms for daily toil.

That these rocks and hills are bound and cross-bound with copper bands is already proven; but the presence of Aladdin's lamp, or the touch of the magic wand, will not render them available. It requires a large outlay and years of incessant labor and application. To show the expense of working a copper mine, I would refer to the Cliff Mine—a mine composed of 6,000 shares, with $18 50 paid in on each share, and selling at $150 ℔ share.

The Cliff Mine employs 300 men, and its expenses are $10,000 ℔ month. With this force and expenditure, this mine raises 100 tons of copper ℔ month, in stamp and barrel work, and masses, some of which, sent to market, exceed 6,000 lbs. weight. After defneting expenses, this shows about one half clear profit to the stockholders.

Other mines in this district nearly equal this in the extent of their operations. Many mines whose reports show no shipments of copper, have considerable quantities on hand, requiring machinery to prepare it for market. Many tracts of land contain this "mineral range," unworked and unexplored, presenting "surface indications" quite as enticing as those on which those invaluable mines are situated, but requiring time and capital to bring to view their hidden treasures.

The current expenses of the mineral district of Lake Superior the coming year will probably exceed $2,000,000. The most of this amount will be expended for the necessaries and comforts of life, for steam engines, and all sorts of meationable mechanical products.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, April 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 800 bales, with a dull market and prices irregular, favoring sellers.

India Markets.

Private Correspondence of New-York Daily Times:

CANTON, Feb. 26.

RAW SILK—Sales for the month of Northern kinds amount to 30 bales of No. 2 Tsatlee, at $375, and 10 bales of No. 1 Shewhing, at $330, leaving a stock of over 500 bales on the market. Warp Silk has advanced to $50 ℔ bundle—about 120 bales have changed hands. In Canton Raw Silk about 400 pecals have been sold at the following prices: White Long Reel, No. 1, $360; No. 2, $350; No. 3, $340. White Short Reel, No. 1, $360; No. 2, $350. White Good Hangtan, No. 3, $300. But little is doing for America, and the stock is small.

SILK PIECE GOODS—Favorable advices from the home markets have induced some transactions in ready made goods, particularly in Senshawa and Checked Sarsnets. About 1,000 pieces Pongees have been bought for immediate shipment. Also some few thousand are under contract for early delivery at an advance of about 5 ℔ cent. The *John Bertram* took 18,000 pieces of Crape Shawls and about 3,500 Pongees.

TEAS—The sales of Congou during the month amount to 38 or 40 chops, leaving 100 chops stock. Of Canton Congou, 2,000 half chests at 17¼@20 taels; of Soochong, sales of 12 chops at 20@24 taels, leaving 65 chops; of Flowery Pekoe, 300 chests at 42@44 taels, leaving 2,000 chests, held at 29@45 taels; of Plain Orange Pekoe, 1,500 half chests at 17@19 taels, leaving 1,000 packages stock; of Plain Caper, no sales; the stock consists of 700 ten catty boxes and 900 half chests; of Scented Orange Pekoe, 5,000 ten catty boxes of 26@36 taels; Scented Caper, 5,000 ten catty boxes; of Powchong, 3,500 packages sold at 14½ taels; of Ankoe Powchong, no sales—stock 3,000 half chests; of Ningyoung and Kokew Ontoong, 80,000 to 85,000 packages sold at 18@20 taels, leaving 60,000 packages stock; Canton Gunpowder and Imperial, 2,500 ten catty boxes sold at 18@20 taels; Canton Young Hyson, 4,000 half chests at 14@26 taels.

COUNTRY GREEN TEAS.

	Pkgs. sold.	Cargo to arrive.	Extra Fine.	Finest.	Stock.
Young Hyson	25,500	24@28	30@38	40@45	11,500 pkgs.
Hyson	1,000	25@28	32@36	45@55	16,000 pkgs.
Hyson Skin	5,000	15@16	18@20	24@25	5,000 pkgs.
Twankay	2,300	17@18	22@24	28@30	3,700 pkgs.
Gunpowder					
Imperial	1,200	28@32	40@45	55@60	13,000 pkgs.

EXCHANGES AND BULLION—The influx of Treasure continues, and has reached an amount, since the tide began to flow hither, beyond the expectations which seemed reasonable in the existing state of affairs in Europe and the United States, the sum of Gold and Silver arrived in China since the 18th of September being estimated at $13,000,000, at the least. The influence of this and the check to shipments, by the scarcity of tonnage, have enabled sellers of Exchange to establish a further improvement, and transactions have been extensive, at 4s. 10d., at which the Oriental Bank drew to 4s. 10¼d. for 8 months sight first-class bills, and 4s. 9¾d. for 90 days sight to 4s. 9¾d. for 90 days sight Bank bills on London; and the rates for East India and Bank bills on India, at 3 days' sight, have been 231 to 232 rupees ℔ $100. The future course of the market depends principally upon the further influx of Treasure within the next month or two, as accounts from this side will have checked if not stopped, later supplies of it; and the bulk of the season's shipments has gone forward to England, while, for America, the great scarcity of shipping and short supply of the most suitable kinds of Tea will spread moderate shipments over a long period.

FREIGHTS—The value of tonnage is fully maintained; but the most pressing want of it now is for emigrants to California, for which country we have the best native authority for the computation of 11,000 men as the known number who have determined to leave within four months hereafter, and these will require twenty large ships. For England the demand would soon be satisfied, as the bulk of shipments are already made; and for America the immediate pressing wants are pretty well met by the ships already enumerated in this circular. The rate to England may be quoted £6 ℔ ton; to New-York $30 to $32 ℔ clipper ship; to California $55 to $60 ℔ man, and $25 ℔ ton for light goods, though the rates of freight vary according to the character of the ships, number of passengers, &c. The Amer-

[illegible] trade still and will continue for the present engrossed, either by charter of cargoes of Home Teas and other Teas being in preparation for those markets.

[illegible] AMERICAN COTTON GOODS—Have advanced in price, the stock in first hands is very limited, viz: Drills, 36 inches, 23 10@23 20 ℔ piece; sales 200 pieces; 40 inches, 27 ℔ piece, sales 2,000 pieces; Sheetings, 36 inches, 23 ℔ piece, sales 2,000; Jeans, 36 inches, 27 ℔ piece, sales 3,000.

NYE, PARKIN & CO.

Export of Tea from China.

*To the Editor of the London Times:

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

...published every EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One ... 2 cents; the other at 3 o'clock P. M. ... by mail), or sold at the same rates as the ...

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

...Newspaper for the Country, to ... MORNING, at the low price of Two ... Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, ... FIVE DOLLARS. ...ill be sent to one address; ... can be continued beyond the time for ... in hands. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, ... one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payable in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

...Newspaper of EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight ... especially for circulation in California, ... and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news ... to readers in those sections of the country, is ... on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, ... cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

Recognition of the Unclaimed Body.

FUNERALS OF THREE OF THE VICTIMS.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest—Interesting Testimony.

Arrangements have been made for the proper solemnization of the Obsequies of the deceased Firemen. A grand procession will form on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, the right resting on Fourteenth-street, and will move through the principal streets of the City. The members of the Fire Department will all appear in citizens' dress, and no banners or music will be allowed in the line. The firemen will march six abreast, each member wearing the usual badge designating the Company to which he belongs, and the foremen carrying speaking-trumpets shrouded in crape.

ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, is Grand Marshal.

The body which has remained unclaimed at the City Hospital, was yesterday recognized as the body of HENRY CHRISTMAN, aged 19 years, residing at No. 136 Willet-street. He was a gas-fitter by trade, was born in New-York, and was the sole support of his mother and her younger children. CHRISTMAN was of German descent. His body was recognized by his brother, who identified the clothing, articles found in the pockets, and a mark (44 H. C.) on the arm. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

THE FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS.

Yesterday, the funerals of three of the victims of the disaster took place from their late residences.

The body of JOHN B. O'DONNELL was removed at 9 A. M., from the residence of his father, Coroner O'DONNELL, in Oliver-street, and carried to the Roman Catholic Church of St. James, in James-street, where the funeral ceremonies were performed according to the ordinary usages.

The deceased was twenty-two years of age, and was the son of Dr. O'DONNELL of this City. He was engaged in a manufactory of firearms in this City, and traveled much for the firm in the Western States. He was a young man of engaging manners and steady conduct, and was much beloved by his acquaintances.

The remains of JOHN AUSTCK KEYSER, member of Hose Company No. 8, were buried yesterday afternoon, in the family grave at the corner of First-street and Second-avenue, at 3½ P. M. A large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased assembled in the Lutheran Church of St. James, Mulberry-street, where the funeral services were performed.

The remains of ANDREW C. SCHENCK, ex-foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 1—one of the victims of the Broadway calamity—were interred in Greenwood Cemetery yesterday afternoon. They were removed at an early hour this morning from the Truck House in Chambers-street, where they have lain since their recovery, his friends not having been able to remove them before being viewed by a coroner's jury to the residence of his brother in Thirteenth-street, whence the funeral took place. The body was attended to the grave by the members of No. 1 and other firemen, and by a large number of friends. An impressive funeral address was delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church.

The deceased was the youngest of a family of nine children, all of whom are living in this City. He carried on a very extensive business in machinery, in Howard-street. It is said that on last Thursday week, he, in company with Capt. HAGADORN, of the American Rifles, and several members of Hose Co. No. 36, got into conversation relative to death, and the easiest mode of dying, when he remarked: "If any of you wish for a quick death, come down town and go inside of one of the five-story shells, and let the walls fall on you."

The funeral of the young man FLYNN took place yesterday afternoon, from the corner of Church and Jones streets. The remains were interred in Greenwood.

The members of Mutual Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of which Company Mr. SCHENCK was formerly Foreman, met at their truck-house on Wednesday evening and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, By the decree of an inscrutable Providence this Company is called upon to mourn the death of its late esteemed member and Ex-Foreman, ANDREW C. SCHENCK, who lost his life while nobly endeavoring to save the lives of others at the late fire in Broadway; and

Whereas, It is incumbent upon us, out of respect to the memory of our late beloved and now lamented associate, and from a sense of the responsibility under which we rest, as well to his family as to the public, that we should place upon record the feelings which animate us under this sad bereavement, as also our views as to the cause of the disaster that has fallen upon us; therefore be it

Resolved, That in our deceased friend we ever found a warm and true-hearted companion; a man free from guile, blameless in life and character, and every way worthy of the high position he held among his fellows,

Resolved, That as a fireman, ANDREW C. SCHENCK was one of the noblest in our ranks; as a leader, safe, experienced and careful; as a member, prompt and active in the discharge of his duty, whether at fires or in the more retired company circle; as an adviser, judicious, free from prejudice, and above all mere personal considerations.

Resolved, That both as a man and a fireman he had our unbounded confidence, respect and affection, and although we shall soon be compelled to follow him to the grave that forever shuts him from our sight, yet his memory will be enshrined in our hearts, and forever be cherished as one of our most hallowed recollections.

Resolved, That to the family circle who have thus at once been deprived of an affectionate and dutiful son, and a warm-hearted brother, we tender our most sincere condolence, in the hope that they, with us, will be sustained by the confidence that a bright future has already opened upon their beloved one, a future in which all is eternal calm and sunshine, undimmed by sorrow and unclouded by care.

Resolved, That knowing the high respect and esteem which our brother entertained for the 2d National Guard, of which he was a worthy and respected member, we tender to that organization our unfeigned regret at the calamity thus suddenly brought upon them, and can only give them the mournful satisfaction of knowing that he died a hero's death, in the cause of suffering humanity.

Resolved, That to the relatives and friends of those whose lives were sacrificed, along with that of our deceased comrade, we offer our profoundest sympathy, and trust that it may be long ere such another calamity falls upon them and us.

Resolved, That while our tears flow fast over the lifeless corse of our friend, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that he was sacrificed to the spirit of Mammon, which is thus turning our City into a "Golgotha," every block of which is watered by the blood of the mechanic and the workmen employed in erecting these modern structures as well as the firemen who enter them in the discharge of their duty.

Resolved, That we earnestly and solemnly enter our protest against the prevailing mode of erecting buildings, and call upon the Common Council to see that a law is enacted by the proper authority, making it a misdemeanor to erect a store or warehouse, without the same having *four independent walls*, all well secured to each other, and all built up together.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members, and placed upon the house and apparatus during the space of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and the Second National Guard, and the same published in the DAILY TIMES, *Tribune*, *Commercial Advertiser*, New-York *Observer* and *Sunday Mercury*.

(Signed) NOAH L. FARNHAM, Foreman.
E. E. HATHAWAY, Secretary.

We understand that a Committee has been appointed by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, to erect suitable monuments, one to be placed over the tomb in the Cemetery, and one to be placed in the sitting-room at the ... House, in which will be kept the cap and axe in the possession of which he was killed.

We hear that Neptune Hose Company of Philadelphia will arrive in the City to-day, with 30 men and a band of 24 performers. They will take part in the ceremonies of the occasion. On their return, which will probably be on Monday, they will be met with them the elegant ... now building in Jersey City, and other places in the vicinity have held meetings and passed suitable

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 816. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

resolutions, deciding to take part in the ceremonies of the day.

The Coroner's Inquest—Second Day.

TESTIMONY OF ZOPHAR MILLS.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Coroner HILTON and the Jury empanneled to investigate this catastrophe assembled, pursuant to adjournment, at the City Hospital. The effluvia arising from the bodies in the adjoining apartment rendering it highly dangerous to health to continue the proceedings in that locality, the Coroner, at the request of the Jury, dispatched Mr. GANIN, the Foreman, and one of his brethren, in order, if possible, to procure a suitable room in the Astor House. After some time had elapsed, they returned and stated that the necessary arrangements had been perfected. Accordingly, Coroner, Jurors, witnesses, and others interested in the matter, proceeded to that hotel, and were ushered into room No. 42.

The Coroner begged to inform the Jury that the body of the unknown person had been recognized. His name was HENRY CHRISTMAN, and he was attached to one of the engines as a volunteer.

Mr. Zophar Mills, having been called and sworn, was examined by the Coroner, as follows: I reside at No. 207 Madison-street; I have been President of the Fire Department, and I am now one of its Trustees.

Q.—Do you know the number of the house where the fire occurred? A.—Yes; No. 231 Broadway.

Q.—Were you there on Tuesday evening last? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time did you go there? A.—I will state the circumstances; I was at my house when I heard the Hall bell strike; I ran to the top of the house and saw a great light; I immediately descended, dressed myself in my fire clothes, and ran to the fire; it was a great distance, so I was there quickly; I went into the building and up into the second story.

Q.—About what time was this? A.—About 8 o'clock.

Q.—What part of the building was on fire when you arrived there? A.—When I arrived in front of the building, I could see that all the up-stairs appeared to be on fire, and flames were coming out of some of the upper windows.

Q.—How many stories high was this house? A.—It was a six-story front building, probably forty feet deep, with a second story extension in the rear connected with it, and about sixty feet deep, covering the whole of the balance of the lot; when I entered the building I saw the fire coming down the stairway from the third story to the second story; the stairs were on fire; Engine Company No. 21 was there, arranging their hose to throw water upon the fire, and I assisted them in doing so.

Q.—That was in the second story? A.—Yes, and within a few minutes the water was run upon the fire; this was to put out the fire between the second and third stories, in the stairway; their stream stopped the fire from coming down; I then turned my attention to the rear part of the building; the extension had a large skylight near the centre, and through that skylight I could see the glare of the light from the flames pouring out of the rear windows of the front building.

Q.—You could see the reflection upon the skylight? A.—Yes; a ladder was then brought to ensble the firemen to get upon the roof of this extension, and was forced up through the skylight from this second story on to the roof of the rear extension; I went on to the roof myself, and six or eight others followed me up the ladder to the roof; we then saw the urgent necessity of having water there to prevent the fire from extending to the buildings upon either side; the flames were coming out of the rear windows, and I called to Assistant-Engineer Howard, who was on the floor below, and told him the position of the fire, so that he might order a stream up there; the object of the stream was to play on the front building into the rear windows, to prevent the fire from extending to the building on either side; such a proceeding is usual in such cases, and if this stream had come up the men would have been safe, and they would have checked the fire and probably extinguished it; Engineer Howard came up the ladder to take a view of it himself, and he ordered the stream up there; I then attempted to go down the ladder, to assist them in getting their line up, and, when about half way between the roof of this extension and the second-story floor, where the ladder rested, the rear wall of the front building came over on to the roof of the rear extension, and broke down the roof for its whole width, and to a depth of about thirty feet; about half of the rear building roof and the second-story floor was carried down to the first floor or cellar, and we went down together; in the descent, my fire-cap was knocked off, and went in among the ruins; I was bruised and scratched slightly, and a timber struck me upon the shoulder and probably knocked my cap off; I managed to scramble among the timbers and boards to the door on the first floor, and got out into Broadway.

Q.—Was there any smoke? A.—At first it was full of smoke and dust, but it cleared away afterwards, and I looked up and saw that the whole of the rear wall was gone; as I was crawling out I felt two men, and heard others calling for assistance.

Q.—Did these men appear to be fastened as it were with the timbers lying upon them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were they groaning? A.—Yes, they were calling for help; the first person whom I saw when I got out in Broadway was the Chief of Police; I told him the situation of these men, and desired him to get them out as speedily as possible.

Q.—Where did he stand? A.—He stood near the front door, and I called to the firemen that there were others buried in the ruins; the front wall of the building in Broadway was then standing apparently as though nothing was the matter, and the main building—the beams—appeared as I passed to be quite perfect.

Q.—How far up were the beams perfect? A.—To the whole extent of the first floor their condition seemed perfect.

Q.—Did you notice whether the beams above were standing? A.—I could not see them. I then went to No. 42 Engine-house with one of the firemen and procured a firecap, and while I was gone I was told that other portions of the front building had fallen, and that more persons had been injured. I supposed those portions to be the beams of the third and fourth stories.

Q.—When you came back will you describe the scene? A.—I then went into the rear to see what the extent of the damage was, and went through the American Hotel, and got up into the extension in order to rescue the sufferers; I had to climb over a wall to get on to the extension; I should like to give my opinion as to the cause of this disaster; the rear wall above the second story was supported by an iron girder, which went from side to side with no supports in the centre at all; the rear wall of the front building below this girder had been taken out to form with the extension a continuous room on the first and second stories of the building; the iron girder that supported that rear wall appeared to be very improperly secured; it is remaining there now, and one end of it has no support at all; the "canting" of the girder was the reason why the wall had been thrown out of plumb, and the consequences of the fall.

One third of the width of this girder, at one end, has no support at all; I think it was likely that the moving of the girder, and the wall being placed there apparently like a trap-door, without any connecting walls or side walls, that it could either fall out or in; I think that the position of that wall was highly dangerous, under any circumstances; the fire had not been burning more than thirty minutes when the accident occurred, and neither the roof of the building nor the beams were so much injured as to allow the building to fall; there was no apprehension of danger from any quarter whatever; the south side of this building that was burned had, apparently, an additional wall built against it, of the thickness of four inches, and the beams had no other support than this; a great number of the beams were let into "trimmer" beams, and had no direct connection with the wall; when the rear wall fell, I presume that a portion of it fell out, and probably some portion of it fell in, on to those beams, and those beams not being let into the wall, was the cause of the second disaster, where the men were killed in trying to rescue those who were first injured; this front building, in my deliberate opinion, is one of the most miserably constructed I ever knew; I consider all iron girders insecure and dangerous; and when they support the entire front and the entire rear of a wall, they are liable to get loose, from the vibration, and, consequently, liable to cause a vibration in the wall which is supported by it; this front building was one of the most miserable, dangerous and patched-up affairs that I ever saw; the front wall appeared in better condition than the other; the rear wall appeared to be twelve inches thick, except the upper story, which was eight inches thick; the front wall was pulled down; it was, originally, a three-story dwelling-house, and had been built up to a six-story, and the only wonder is that it had not fallen before the fire.

To a Juror—If this building had been constructed within the last five years it would have been a violation of the law. The owner as well as the builder would have been liable to a penalty of $500 if the walls of a house over 35 feet high were less than 12 inches in thickness; and further, if after the expiration of ten days' notice the building was not properly secured, then an additional fine of $50 would be imposed for every succeeding 24 hours that it was left in such improper condition.

Q.—Did you ever know of a building secured in a proper manner that fell as this one did? A.—I never remember one to have been burnt up in so short a period as this; the beams could have been but little burnt, and the roof was not burnt off; we generally expect that a building will fall after it has been burning three or four hours.

A Juror—Do you know whether any violation of the Fire laws has been committed in this case except in regard to the rear wall? A.—There is no evidence of it remaining; the great defect was in the rear wall not being properly secured, but if the beams had been let into the walls adjoining, that building would have stood, and we should have put the fire out.

Henry L. Miller deposed: I reside at No. 361 Broome-street; the building was originally erected for a dwelling-house.

Q.—How long ago is it since it was altered first? A.—It had been altered when I worked at it in 1841 or 1842.

Q.—What had previously been altered? A.—As far as I can judge it was impossible to tell at that time what the alteration was, but I think that the floor was lowered, so as to come nearer to the side wall. The party wall adjoining the American Hotel was originally eight inches thick, and for the purpose of coming level with the fire laws an additional four inches was built up against it, and it has the appearance of being carried up the entire height. This building has been raised two different times—first it was a three-story and at another time a six-story. If the building is over 35 feet it must, according to law, be 12 inches thick, but you may go as high as you please after that.

Q.—Were the beams inserted in the party walls? A.—In some places they had the appearance of being inserted in the party walls, and in some they had not.

Q.—Was this a proper way to build a party wall? A.—Most decidedly not. In some places the beam appears to have been running through this second wall, and into the party wall, and in other places they appear to have been fitted into trimmers.

Q.—Is that a dangerous way to build? A.—It depends upon the manner in which it is done.

The witness was here questioned as to whether he agreed with the last witness in relation to the iron girder, and he in reply informed the Coroner that he knew the girder to be only half supported at one end instead of a third. The girders, continued he, can be made properly and put in properly so as to be made perfectly safe. The great fault in this matter was the manner in which it was inserted in the walls.

Q.—This girder was not put in a proper manner? A.—No, in a very improper manner; I cannot say as to the rear wall being built improperly; the mortar does not appear to have been bad, but the wall appears to have been bad.

Q.—How thick should it have been? A.—Not less than twelve inches.

Q.—Whose duty was it to see to that? A.—The fire-wardens of the district. The fire-wardens have no authority as regards the quality of the materials or character of the work, but only have power in reference to the proper thickness of the walls, and that they are not carried beyond a given height.

Q.—Is there any law as to the insertion of timber in buildings? A.—It has nothing to do with the manner of inserting timbers in walls, but only with the roof. [illegible] timber lying on and supported by [illegible]

Q.—Who owned the building in 1841 and 1842? A.—John C. Hamilton owned the corner, and a Mr. McVyckers the adjoining building; the alteration was made for Mr. W. B. Cozzens, who, I think, leased the building at that time; the building has been altered several times since; at the time I speak of, the hall partition was taken away, and the well-hole, where the stairs went up, was filled up and a new front put in; in erecting buildings for dwelling houses, we never timber them so strongly as we do for stores; and it is not generally safe to take out the hall partition; the upper part of the building was occupied as a portion of the hotel, and I do not think when it was so occupied that there was any great danger in removing the hall partition; the store below was a clothing store belonging to William T. Jennings & Co.; I think the "Company" at that time consisted of Mr. Henry Mendell, but I believe that it has changed since then; for the purposes for which the building has lately been used I think that it was highly dangerous; the building has been pieced, patched and extended in such a manner that I believe it was dangerous even without a fire; at the time I made these alterations I was in the employ of Mr. James A. Scott, who is not now living; Mr. Cozzens made other alterations in the interior of the house, carpentering, &c.; I cannot say what these alterations consisted of; since the first alteration I do not think the building was sufficiently strong to be made a ware or store house; it might have been fit for a dwelling house but for nothing else; I do not know of any known knowledge who made the subsequent alterations, but have been informed since I have been in the room that Mr. Ketchum was the carpenter, and Mr. Frost the mason; the front of the building appeared to be strong; two stories of it were 16 inches I think, but it did not appear to be "tied" in to the side walls; there were no anchors in the wall, for if there had been they would have remained in the side walls or shown evidence of their having been torn out; I was not present at the fire.

To the Jury—I never heard of any complaint being made against the building; its appearance was very deceiving; during the alterations in 1842 the girder was put up; the additional story was put up after I repaired it; I think there are but few buildings in this City which are safe for the purposes of heavy business, and if they were to catch on fire, it would not be safe to remain five minutes after they were fired.

Q.—Do you think this building was a safe one? A.—I think it most unsafe, and liable to endanger life, even supposing there were no fire; it was a very dangerous building, and not calculated for the purposes for which it was used.

To a Juror—Do you know any other buildings as dangerous? A.—I could show you twelve in an hour.

Q.—What sort of buildings are they? A.—Those that have been altered from dwelling-houses to store-houses; Fire Wardens have been very severely censured in relation to these matters, but I think that they have done their duty; they have reported to the Common Council dozens of buildings as dangerous, but no notice has ever been taken by that body. No law will reach a building after the law has been violated for eighteen months, except an injunction; I was present and heard the last annual Report of the Fire Wardens read at the meeting of the representatives of the Fire Department, when several buildings of this character were reported; it strikes me that it is the Common Council who should act upon the matter after the report has been made to them; I have never known the Common Council to take any further action in the matter than order the report on file; twelve Fire Wardens are totally inadequate properly to watch over the interests of the City; there should be two Fire Wardens in each Ward; it is not expected that a Fire Warden should devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties; but he should, at any rate, walk through his district two or three times a week.

The Coroner here intimated that as he had to attend the funeral of his colleague's son, he would adjourn the further hearing of the case until to-day.

Mr. Jennings (addressing the Coroner)—I had indulged a strong hope, Sir, that I should have been heard before the Jury this morning or yesterday, in order that I might satisfy the public.

The Coroner said that he could not examine Mr. Jennings to-day, and pressed upon the Jury the necessity of entering into no conversation with any persons besides themselves in relation to this matter.

The Inquest then adjourned.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

The weather being fine and everything propitious, there was a large attendance this morning. The session opened at 10½ A. M., and immediately went to work. The Standing Committee reported several recommendations to be acted upon,—but first let me tell the construction of this Committee. It consists of Prof. A. D. Bache, Prof. Benj. Peirce, Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., Prof. Bailey, Dr. Kirtland, Prof. Dana, Prof. Lovering, Lieut. Gillies, Prof. Le Conte of Georgir, and Dr. Le Conte of Philadelphia.

ADJOURNMENTS.

This Committee recommended that the Association on Saturday visit Mt. Vernon and Alexandria. It was agreed to, but not without debate. Old Dr. HARE—who, in popular language, is a "brick"—objected to this gadding about. He wanted to hear papers and discuss them. He wanted, if a paper was open to criticism, to have time to criticise it: He had heard one paper read, in which a point was reached by reasoning which he had reached by experiment, but there wasn't time to say so. He wanted time for such purposes.

Dr. BACHE was sure that every scientific man would insist on going up to the tomb of WASHINGTON—his patriotism would vindicate the sacrifice of time.

Prof. ROGERS reminded Dr. B.—and the Dr. confessed it—that he had never yet made the sacrifice.

Dr. HARE said that WASHINGTON didn't need their pilgrimage,—his glory did not require us to honor him by leaving our business. Besides if we went, nobody would know it or care a fig for it. If gentlemen wanted to honor WASHINGTON let them do it by honoring such old friends of WASHINGTON, as he was, who would rather have been even such a "Black Cockade Washington Federalist" as he was known to have been, than even such a President as WASHINGTON was. As he didn't need to show his veneration for the Father of his Country, he should take the liberty to absent himself, though all the rest went.

It was resolved not to hold a meeting at Alexandria, the time not allowing it.

TO WATCH THE ECLIPSE.

The Standing Committee recommended that a Committee of twenty instead of five be appointed to note the phenomena attending the occurrence of the Annular Eclipse on May 26, and the following gentlemen were appointed for the purpose:

Prof. A. D. Bache, Washington.	Lieut. C. H. Davis, Cambridge.
Prof. Jacobamin Peirce, Cambridge.	Lieut. Maury, Washington.
Prof. Stephen Alexander, Princeton.	Prof. Joseph Henry, Washington.
Prof. Chauveral, Maryland.	Dr. Barnard.
Prof. J. F. Fraser, Philadelphia.	Prof. Coffin.
G. P. Bond, Esq., Mass.	Dr. Gould, Cambridge.
Dr. W Gibbs, New-York.	Prof. La Conte, Georgia.
Prof. Mitchell.	Mr. H. C. Barlow, New-York.
Prof. E. S. Snell, Amherst, Mass.	Prof. Elias Loomis, New-York.
	Prof. G. W. Keeley, Waterville, Me.

They resolved—and it was a great comfort—to meet at 9½ A. M., and omit the 5 o'clock sessions altogether.

They elected Dr. JOHN LE CONTE, of Philadelphia, Treasurer, pro tem.

They agreed to divide into five sections only,—the first, embracing Geology; Natural History and Chemistry. The second, taking Astronomy, Mathematics, Physics and Engineering. [illegible]

A resolution intended to keep out of the transactions discreditable papers, but to screen no other than the Transactions of the Society, without permission of the Standing Committee of the Sections, was discussed and sent back to the Standing Committee for revision.

Mr. HALE protested against the reading of a paper having reference to the case of poisoning by aconite—the Albany-HENDRICKSON murder case—on the ground that it would be erecting the Association into a tribunal over the Courts of New-York, and attempting through it to influence the Governor of New-York in pardoning the criminal, who still lives. Judge BARLOW thought otherwise, but it was said that the paper had been withdrawn, and so the subject was dropped. The general meeting, at 12 o'clock, adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This was a sectional meeting, though no other was in progress at the same hour. Dr. JOHN TORREY of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of your City, presided.

Prof. DARBY of Georgia, read a paper on the development of mono-cotyledinous stems. The doctrine of the paper controverted the endogen doctrine. Dr. DARBY thinks that really there are no endogenous plants—none that grew from within. He concluded by regretting that he had not earlier known of the presence of the distinguished naturalist (Dr. TORREY) who presided, that he might have consulted with him on these points—he would value, he said, no man's criticisms more than his. The beauty of the paper consisted in its illustrations by sections and longitudinal castings of plants themselves. Probably Dr. TORREY will criticise yet.

Lieutenant MAURY read a paper on the Whale.

WHALE'S WHALE.

He said that while they were studying, through their [illegible] the phenomena of winds and waves, they were constantly laying hands on subjects of exceeding interest which were thrown in their way without their seeking. Captain ROTCH, a New-England whalesman, a while since entered Behring's Straits on his cruise. Returning home, the Captain wrote him a letter describing the whales which he was acquainted with. There were sixteen kinds that he named, and one of them a strange fish, which the Lieutenant did not find named in any of the books. The Captain called him the "Killer Whale," and described him as thirty feet long, yielding about five barrels of oil, having sharp, strong teeth, and on the middle of the back a fin, very stout, and about four feet long. The Captain could not believe that this fin was of any service in swimming, but he thought it probably intended to defend him from the finkes of the right whale, in case of a collision. For this "Killer" is an exceedingly pugnacious fellow. He attacks the right whale, seizing him by the throat, biting till the blood spouts, or till another "Killer" comes by and eats out the tongue of the tortured fish. This tongue of a right whale is an oily mass, weighing three or four tons. The Captain sent a drawing of the "Killer," which was exhibited. The Captain, moreover, said that when he was second officer of the bark *Gem*, of Sag Harbor, Captain LUDLOW, of that ship, captured a "Killer," and carried home his jaw, and he did not doubt that if he wrote the Captain at Bridge Hampton, Long Island, he could get it. The Lieutenant had written, however, and received no answer; but wishing all possible light on this subject, he had written to his friend Captain DANIEL MCKENZIE, inquiring if he had ever met with "a Killer." Captain MCKENZIE replied that he had seen thousands of them, but never saw one taken. He sent on drawings to the Lieutenant, sketched from memory, which strikingly corresponded with that of Captain ROTCH. It was customary, he said, for a shoal of "Killers" to attack a right whale, always pluoging for the throat. Then, others would snatch at his lips, tongue, and other parts about the mouth, the poor fish lying paralyzed with fear meanwhile, until they, fastening upon it, would sink it. Now, the "Killer" can stay much longer under water than a right whale. He had seen the "Killer" return to the surface after a long interval, but when they carried down a right whale in this way, he never saw the latter come up again.

A friend told him that he once pulled up to a whale so attacked, and lanced it. The "Killers" thrashed about in the greatest fury,—even attacked the boats, and more than once seizing the fish, carried it under water. The "Killer" attacks all kinds of whales, though most often the right whale; he scorns the ocean from pole to pole, is in every sea, and all old whalemen have met him.

Lieut. MAURY grieved to add, what he had just seen in a public paper, that Capt. MCKENZIE had lately and suddenly died. He was a most excellent and worthy man, and an ardent laborer in the exploration of the physical field.

The Lieutenant added that Capt. TUCKER had lately sent him, preserved in alcohol, a very handsome young right whale, which was now safe at the Observatory Buildings.

Mr. WALKER said that while off the Coast of Brazil lately he saw a right whale with a Killer at least 30 feet long, hanging by his lower jaw.

It was exceedingly curious, said Prof. DEWEY, that an animal so well known to sailors, should be entirely unknown to naturalists.

PROF. HENRY ON ARCHITECTURE.

Prof. HENRY, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was about to read a paper. He prefaced it with some remarks on Architecture generally. It should be reckoned not a Fine, but a USEFUL ART. It is degrading the Fine Arts to make them entirely subservient to utility. It is out of taste to make a statue of Apollo hold a candle, or a floe painting stand as a fire-board. But our houses are for use, and Architecture is substantially one of the useful arts. In building, we should plan the inside first, and then plan the outside to cover it. Buildings should have an ethnological character. They should express to other ages the wants, customs and habits of the age of their construction. A Grecian temple was intended for external worship. An old Greek would laugh to see us construct a Greelan temple for a Treasury building or a meeting-house. It should have no windows in it, and should be entirely too dark for such uses. But it is easier to copy than to originate, and hence our servility. The *material* should alter the character of the structure. The Crystal Palace was, *par excellence*, *the* building of the Nineteenth Century. Its material, its history, its purposes were unprecedented. It is a want of the times to build so that our houses can be taken down and transported.

The most flourishing time for Architecture is while a people is in a semi-barbarous state. The Press supplants it in importance when it comes into use. A Gothic cathedral is good to worship in, but not at all fitted to preach in. A building (and the Professor was suspected of alluding to the building he stood in) admirably adapted to the wants of the Twelfth Century, would be strangely out of place in the Nineteenth.

The mind has no *innate* cognitions of beauty in architectural details. The stout marble pillar we as recognize essential to the support of a heavy weight only until we find a stouter pillar of greater ability to support weight, which yet may be of smaller dimensions. A bronzed iron pillar of a few inches diameter satisfies the mind; but if we paint it to look like stone, it seems insufficient, and our taste is shocked.

PROFESSOR HENRY ON LECTURE ROOMS.

The Professor proceeded with his subject, speaking from brief notes, and illustrating by diagrams on the wall.

A lecture-room should be so built as to exclude the external light that is not needed within, and prevent the waste of lights from our lamps within. The room we were in was faulty there. There should be no unnecessary void space to waste the heat, and light, and voice upon. Ventilation being properly cared for, the ceiling may be made quite low. The audience should be as near as possible to the speaker. The speaker should be placed as high as possible consisten with good seeing on the part of the audience What they call the Katoptic curve, if observed, gives every auditor a chance to see as well as to hear. It requires that the seats should so rise as to allow a direct line from the eye of each one to pass to the speaker unobstructed by the heads in the seat before. The resonance of the room must be heeded. The room, large or small, will echo if naked and empty and the walls are hard; and the larger it is the greater the danger of echoes. Drape one or two sides of a room, and by absorbing the sound you prevent the resonance or echo. But do not drape the wall behind the speaker. He wants that to assist his voice in reflecting the sound to the hearers. For until you pass without "the limit of perceptibility," the reflection of a sound helps the hearer in gathering in the words spoken. A damp wall is not so likely to give an echo as a moist one, nor a thin as a thick one. An open door ahead of the speaker wastes his voice. The room should be so arranged that the audience may be as nearly as possible before the speaker. Wing walls cutting off the corners are of service, both for reflecting the sound and for the hanging of pictures, drawings, maps, &c., so that they may be read by all present.

[illegible] that is the easiest part of the subject; how to [illegible] Apollo [illegible]

He answered first, that it has not heretofore been needed. Second, by deferring the completion we have got one better adapted to our wants than we should have had. When completed it will be fire-proof. Third, for economical reasons. The original bequest of SMITHSON was $515,000. When the Regents were appointed $242,000 had accrued as interest. The Regents were authorized to draw that amount ($242,000) and put up a building. But they thought that far too much. They thought, too, that a building costing such a sum would require too much to keep it in repair. Then Professor BACHE devised a scheme, which was adopted and faithfully adhered to until now. They drew the sum authorized from the Treasury, *as if to build*. Part of it they took, part of it they placed at interest, and that interest they took, and part of the interest of the original principal they took; and, out of these three sources, have constructed slowly, but well, the building which now in a few months will be completed. In this way, out of the $242,000 authorized, they have kept untouched $150,000, which they have petitioned Congress to take off their hands, and add to the principal—never to be reduced. Congress, by law, has directed a formation of a library, a museum, a gallery of arts, and the delivery of lectures. These are admirable ways of *diffusing* knowledge among men, (particularly, the Secretary left us to infer, among the citizens at Washington,) but the *will* says "to increase and diffuse knowledge among men"—all men; and to *increase* as well as *diffuse* it. Hence, the Regents have spent little on these objects. The Museum and Gallery grow, however, sad must, without much expense, and the Library grows by its exchanges. But the amount to be expended for the legitimate purposes of the Institution is very small compared with the just demands upon it. It has just got ready to publish, and is about to issue, a *Treatise on Winds*, presented to this Association, which would not have been published at all if not by us. It is a very valuable work, and it costs us from $2,000 to $3,000. This is the policy—to avoid publishing anything which any other party could publish as well. The volumes are distributed to all first-class libraries, sent abroad,—put wherever the most will be likely to see and use them. Then the incidental expenses of the Institution must take a part of the funds.

Our postage this year was $500; lighting and heating cost $800 more. To effect our exchanges is a heavy item, and Clerks must be paid for carrying on our immense correspondence. There must be a watchman, messengers, fire-makers, &c., and they will not work without pay. It would be easy to be liberal with other people's money, but that we do not feel at liberty to do. We prefer to hold the purse-mouth so tight as to be called mean. We have been assailed, as you all know, but that is tolerable.

Prof. HENRY sat down amid much applause. The story seemed reasonable. The Association manifested no disposition to join the assailants of the Regents for their delay, under circumstances such as he had depicted.

LECTURE-ROOMS AGAIN.

Prof. DEWEY, of Rochester, spoke of the *model* lecture-room in Rochester. It was 80 by 60 feet, and 21 feet high. The speaker stands on a platform perhaps five or six feet high. The seats do not rise at all until you come within four or five of the back seat. All can see easily, except when a very short man gets behind a very tall one, (or, he might have added, as they used to, as an argument against the sexes sitting promiscuously in our Puritan Churches, behind a bonneted lady;) and you cannot get up an echo in it.

SOUNDING-BOARDS.

Prof. HACKLEY, of Columbia College, New-York, asked if any had tried the virtues of the Parabolic Sounding-board. He had read in a British journal of one used effectually in an English Church. He noticed that in Trinity Church, New-York, while they were striving long and earnestly to make the voice of a preacher audible in that building, from week to week a Parabolic Sounding-board was used, turned first this way and then that, but with no good results, till at last it appeared no more.

Opinions were freely given by members that it would not be of service.

Dr. MAANS, of Georgia, remarked the prevalence of bronchitis among the clergy. Hoisted as they used to be, in pulpits high above the heads of the people, into parts of their churches where the air deprived of its oxygen was, after an hour or so, their only supply, and breathing the carbonic acid gas that rose when heated, the mucous membranes of the organs most used were debilitated, and bronchitis or laryngitis readily followed. But lawyers stand on a level with the people, and talk no less vigorously. Yet they seldom have such complaints. He never met but one laryngitic lawyer. Members of the bar speak as vigorously at 60 as at 25. The clergyman has to retire early and seek a more genial climate. The lawyer pleads and works on so long as he can get in a sulky or hold a rein.

Professor HENRY wondered if bronchitis were any less frequent since the pulpit had come to be a low platform.

Professor DAWAY said, on the other hand it was far more frequent.

A LABOR SAVING MACHINE.

Professor M. B. WEBSTER, of the Virginia Collegiate Institute, read a paper describing a most ingenuous, yet marvellously simple instrument, for registering meteorological observations. It consisted of a common clock, the weight of which instead of running down within the case, runs over two pullies and down by the side of a cylinder, placed vertically on its end. In the side of the weight a pencil was placed. The cylinder is surrounded with a sheet of clean paper, on which are ruled thirty-two vertical lines, to represent the different points of the compass, and twenty-four horizontal lines to indicate hours of the day. Through the cylinder runs a rod which connects above with a vane, and as the vane turns, the rod and the cylinder turn. Let the pencil in the weight be placed so near that the point presses upon the paper on the cylinder. Now if it is calm, the weight running down makes a perpendicular line on the paper, but if the wind shifts, the mark on the paper veers to right or left. If suddenly, it leaves a horizontal mark; if by degrees, it goes down diagonally. You have to wind your clock when you go to bed, as usual—that is all the trouble—or, get an eight-day clock, and by making eight times twenty-four horizontal lines on the paper for as many hours, wind it up on Sunday morning only, as TRISTAM SHANDY did, and save yourself the necessity of watching the clouds and the weather-cocks day and night. Any mechanic, from our description, can construct the Register. Prof. WEBSTER also explained additional diagrams for other meteorological purposes, which looked well, but he had not tried them practically. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was entirely devoted to the delivery of Prof. PEIRCE'S Presidential Address. It was a very classical and poetical production, and very happily received. But the Professor's sentences were long and full of metaphors, similes, allusions, and the like, which no mortal man might hope to set down. They could no more be sketched, than the shapes of a puff of smoke. They came out regularly and beautifully, but they widened and enlarged, and they went up, and if you looked too long at one you lost the next dozen. It was a magnifying of geometry—a glorification of pure mathematics, and an exposition of the value of mixed mathematics, showing how they are geared on to every science and concerned all the arts.

The audience was not large, for the usual thunder-storm came up at the usual hour, and forbade many from attending. But it was an unusually select and brilliant one. President PIERCE was present, occupying a seat in just that part of the room that the ray of sound impelled horizontally from the speaker, struck his ear. He showed himself a wise and philosophic audit

THE SEAT OF WAR.

False Reports about Omer Pasha—Will the Turks take Bucharest or March to Krajova?—Exhaustion from Delay—Islam in the Provinces and Faith—Easy Discipline—A Sad Spectacle—Doctors in the East.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WIDDIN, Friday, March 10, 1854.

The falsity of the reports that constantly reach you from the "Seat of War," which is just now remarkably *peaceful*, cannot be better illustrated than by all you have heard about the presence of OMER PASHA at Kalafat. Some weeks, or rather months, ago, the Vienna newspapers assured us that the Turkish General was often at "Widdin," and that he went over to Kalafat every four or five days. I wrote you from Belgrade that the "Mushir" had *never* been at Widdin during the war, and the next day another account came from Vienna, had now again the Angahurg *Gazette*, that he was quite more in Widdin. But I can positively assure you that he has not been here up to this date, though it has been long, and is now, reported that he intends coming soon. This appears somewhat probable; for from the great increase of the Turkish force, and the expected recruits, (say 10,000,) for whom extensive preparations are making, it is possible that the General-in-Chief may soon appear here in person to superintend the operation, perhaps, of advancing upon Krajova and driving the Russians out of Lesser Wallachia. As yet, however, he can hardly be spared from the centre of operations. There is indeed another plan which would appear to offer greater advantages than this, and which not improbably may be adopted, viz.: to cross the Danube again at Oltenitza and endeavor to take Bucharest, which would be affectually driving a wedge, as it was long ago telegraphed to the Times, through the centre of the Russians, and thus place them on both sides of that capital between two fires. Even should OMER PASHA not find himself strong enough to undertake so great an exploit, it is to be hoped that the expected English and French auxiliaries will not defer the movement very long. In the present state of delay, after all patience of negotiation is exhausted, and when (probably) the war between the West and Russia has already been declared, the Turks can only become weaker, while their enemies are strengthened by delay. This appears to be the Russian plan; for while the Czar gains time to assemble his unwieldy armies from every remote part of his barbarous dominions, the Sublime Porte must continue at a vast expense, which it cannot afford, to maintain an immense army of observation and defence along the whole line of the Danube. Russia, we know, is in want of money; but we fear that the Sultan is far more so, and in these remote parts we hear nothing more of the success or failure of NAMIK PASHA'S mission. In fact, it is only once in 10 or 14 days that we get an accidental peep at what you are doing in the West; for newspapers are indeed *roræ aveæ* and *neutes in gurgete vasto* in these regions.

But to go back for a moment again to the absurdity and falsehood of the larger part of the reports, or rumors, which from various quarters at last find their way into all the European newspapers; so that we begin to believe, with our gray-haired Serbian friend, that "after a long experience of sixty years, and hearing a great many falsehoods, he had never heard so many lies as are told about this war!" Upon the Serbian boundary, only a few hours from here, we were positively told by a respectable, and (for this part of the world) intelligent official, that OMER PASHA was most dangerously ill, that indeed his life was despaired of, and two physicians had been sent from Stamboul, with orders to report to the Divan immediately, if it should appear to them necessary to appoint another commander in his place. Here, on inquiry, the whole appears to be an unmitigated fabrication. It is no doubt very annoying to your readers to find that the accounts which they have believed, were not merely exaggarated, but very often, like all the reports from Serbia, as I before wrote, utterly devoid even of a shadow of foundation.

Let me turn then, from the now silent field of war, or from the reports which it is so difficult to sift so as to separate a few grains of truth from a great heap of the chaff of falsehood, to the safer and much more interesting subjects of manners and faith. The Turks, as we before intimated, in reference to customs, are also more strict, or if you will, *less reformed*, in the provinces, in matters of religion. While in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, we went into most of the mosques freely, excepting St. Sophia's at Stamboul, that of Omar at Jerusalem, and El Azhar (or "The Splendid,") the great Moslem University at Cairo, and perhaps a few others, we are told that a Christian is hardly allowed, or is not expected to enter the mosques in Widdin. Indeed, a year or two since, a Pole, who had professed to embrace Islam, but refused to go to the mosques, as is the custom with all the military, on Frideys, was nevertheless commanded to perform this religious duty. On entering, from old habit, he made the sign of the cross. This was perceived by the soldiers, and poor ANDREUS, as he was called while he was yet a Christian, was driven out of the mosque, bastinadoed and removed from his position as an under officer, by the commandant of the military in the fortress, FERIK PASHA. He was sent to Shumla, and probably will still render good service in a place where the soldiers will be willing to let him make their shoes, even if they refuse to be commanded by a cross-making Moslem.

The soldiers go to the mosque at 4 o'clock Turkish, which is now about 10 A. M., as the Oriental *day* begins at *sunset*, and of course changes daily. The merchants and wealthier classes visit the mosques every day. But even on Friday, the holy day, they close their shops during an hour or two only at noon, while they say their prayers, some remaining two hours in the sacred edifice. The women here scarcely ever enter the mosques, though I have seen half a dozen together in a mosque in Cairo, and one female teacher in "The Splendid."

Compared with Europeans, and more especially with their enemy, the Russians, the Turks appear to be very lenient, if not lax, in their military discipline. Many illustrations of this fact might be given, but I prefer selecting now that of a renegade. An Italian, who made his escape with the exiles after the war in Hungary, had become Lieutenant in the Turkish service. He had, naturally, abjured a faith which he never had, and adopted a religion which he did not believe. Going into a coffee-house with some fellow Turkish officers, he soon got up a quarrel—an exploit very easy for the Hungarian, and not very difficult to an Italian. A Turk is far cooler in these small matters. He went so far as to draw his sabre upon a Bimbashee, or "head of a thousand," and actually inflicted some slight wounds upon one or more of his companions. He was put in irons and imprisoned, but at the end of three months an order from Constantinople set him at liberty, and he was sent to Shumla, where he may, for aught I know, be now in a fair way of advancement. The knout, or Siberia, or both, would have been too little and too good for a similar offence upon the other side of the Danube. Before he left, he received his pay, a thousand piasters, and a horse. Rather better this than the mines of Siberia.

A very sad spectacle was presented to me in my yesterday's walk. As I was near one of the gates of the fortress, four Turkish soldiers went by, indifferently bearing in a hisr upon their shoulders, the body of a comrade, whose fighting with the Russians and with life was over. No followers—except a fifth soldier, to relieve by turns one of the four who bore the machine, rudely put together, of three boards, broader at the head than at the feet, and furnished with side pieces equally rude, and with poles for the bearers. Their unconscious comrade was wrapped in a cotton-colored pall, and not a bystander, not even a soldier, not a sentinel at the gate, nor a passing Turk, nor a Bulgarian peasant, seemed to care for, or even to notice, in any way, the too common event. Slowly and sadly I followed the soldiers, at first from some distance, having observed in Egypt the Moslem jealousy of the presence of "Infidels" at a burial. But here, no one cared who looked on! There were no weeping women; no neighbors came in to sit down in the house, as they might have done had he died at home, where the whole village would have mourned; and taken turns to go and crouch upon the ground before his hovel, and comfort his mother and sisters or his wife and children. There was no Nubian dance for the dead; no Egyptian howl of the woman leading the mourners of the deceased, and to beseech him to tell why he had left them "alone in the world to weep."

When at last we had passed beyond all the habitations of the living, we reached an open field, the spot appointed as a resting-place for the dead. How bleak and barren it looked! How little in accordance with those touching German names for the churchyard, "the field of God," (Gottesacker,) the "Enclosure of Peace!" Two thousand new graves, just heaped up, and a thousand more from last Autumn, that were only old by contrast, told another sad tale of the injuries, and wrongs, and death of forgotten men, far away from home! For these, the Czar, powerful as he now seems, must one day tremble and plead guilty before God. God, who will regard the least of all these with the same equal eye with which He will then look upon the no longar arrogant Autocrat. Let them who will and who can, call this cant! I believe in its truth, and do not envy the man who can doubt his own or another's responsibility to the final impartial and unerring Judge. *There*, this huge injustice shall be righted; there, these murdered men will be heard.

A larger number still of graves will soon tell a sadder tale—nay, already tell it in Kalafat. In addition to typhus, which has existed to a considerable extent among the troops, the small-pox has also made its appearance. Still, you are not, from these facts, to conclude that the state of the army is worse than that of armies in general. When you consider the exposure, the swampy ground, the water of the Danube, the change of diet and of climate, the habitations of the men, either crowded together in small and uncomfortable quarters, or exposed to the inclemencies of the Winter in tents, the invincible disposition of the Turk to sit, in cold weather, over his *mangal*, inhaling the deadly fume of the charcoal, and hardly willing to stir, especially if somewhat ailing, even though the Russian were just behind him, you may only wonder that the men still present, upon the whole, an appearance of healthy vigor which far surpasses the most favorable medical accounts, or rather the least unfavorable, that we have heard from the Russians. Where there are 30,000 soldiers, as now at Widdin and Kalafat, there must be many deaths. But still it was not the less sad to stand upon that charnel ground and see in a few minutes three sets of men coming with their melancholy burdens, while two were returning with their empty biers. A grave three feet deep—nay, half a dozen fresh ones—stood open, while soldiers were busied in digging more; and when the bier arrived, the colored pall was removed, and the body of the dead soldier, already sewed up in a white cotton shroud tied at the head and feet, was then placed in the grave upon the fresh earth. The soldier carefully untied the strings of the head and feet, as if he would give the head every opportunity to rise again, by removing all obstructions, (for the Moslems have singular notions on these subjects,) and after his former comrades have placed a number of oak staves diagonally from the bottom of the grave on one side to the top on the other, so as to form a kind of inclined roof over the corpse, and give the dead a small chamber, they fill in one side, heap up the top and go to the next, as little thinking, in appearance, of their own coming fate as the gravedigger in "Hamlet." Like him, too, they had thrown out a skull, which one was putting carefully away, when a second reverently told him to bury it again in the grave. The heads were all placed so that in rising, the dead MIGHT LOOK TOWARDS MECCA.

The want of a hospital in Kalafat is a sad hindrance to the hopes of the physicians, and there are here some very good ones—with one of whom, a Hanoverian of education, I am on intimate terms. He gives a dark account (for I fear you begin to find me too sad to-day,) of a true Oriental doctor whom he saw at the camp below, and who has accumulated a small fortune of some 200,000 piastres, by the exercise of his truly primitive if not thoroughly Esculapian art. The German physician naturally visited his brother Moslem (not in *faith*, but in *practice*,) where his own power of *believing* was quickly put to the test. A Greek would have been somewhat more astute, and would have thought, "Who can tell how much this stranger may know?" But the easy Moslem thought all men would be believers, though every doctor were a liar, and accordingly showed our German his library. The latter found this valuable collection of the latest and most approved medical works to consist, *imprimis*, of an old Almanac, date 1784, and several others quite as veluable, and some of them even reaching into our own century—all in the unintelligible German tongue. There was also, in some language or other, an old *History of the World*; with several similar and as equally allopathic as homœopathic works. On retiring from the examination of this profound array of authorities, the Moslem asked his brother artist "what he thought of his library?" The Hanoverian replied, with a profound shake of the head, and with as much meaning in it as though he had been the veritable NAMIAS himself, "first physician in Venice," (as I know to my sorrow,) that "the books were undoubtedly good." To this my Mussulman professor of the art and mystery of healing replies, with an air worthy of "a little more blood and a little more hot water" Sangrado, "Ah, Effendim, this is the only true way to drive the art of doctoring!"

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without enlarging a little further upon Oriental physicians. Those who have been upon the Nile, if they have taken much notice of their own boats' crews, must have seen some doctor sailor, diligently at work, towards evening, in "taking the sun out" of a feverish Arab. As the man is *too hot*, what can be more evident than that the sun has got *into* him, and, therefore, it is equally plain that it must be taken *out* of him. So our patient, (SAIN was the boy on one occasion,) is more than half stripped and seated upon the deck. The doctor now begins to rub and squeeze him upwards, and this with no pigmy exercise of force. He gives the patient a good sound squeezing all over. By this means he gradually and evidently forces the sun up from his body, until the whole burning force of the retreating luminary is concentrated in the head; the doctor, meantime, taking good care to hold on so that the malicious sun has not the least chance of getting back again. He then submits the head to the same squeezing process, by which means naturally poor SAIN'S visage becomes twice as long as I ever saw it under more ordinary or less pressing circumstances. When the sun is now fairly driven into the very acme of SAIN'S pate, the operator suddenly catches hold of the single long tuft of hair that adorns a Moslem's cranium, and before the sun is at all aware of what he is about, or poor SAID either, he gives it a tremendous twist and jerk, and the sun comes bouncing out, all in a heap! He is left to his fate. Meantime our SAIN, if any thing could do it in a warm atmosphere, is probably, by this time, in a profuse perspiration, as well as the laborious doctor, and being carefully wrapt up, to keep the sun from pitching into him again, and well supplied with hot drinks, it is no wonder if the next day finds him tolerably free from his somewhat too warm visitor! This operation I have often seen with my eyes; and when I add that in Palestine, and in the very "Sealed Garden" (*hortus clausus*) of the song of Solomon, (as the monks declare it to be!) I have seen an Arab doctor take the *headache* out of his patient, and then stop up his nostrils to keep *headache* from getting in again, you will be nearly satisfied as to the present position of the Hakema Effandi in the Orient.

I ought, however, to add that a friend of mine was one day visited by one of these ambitious Galens, and who having first complained that he had failed in all his previous undertakings, asked for the loan of an English Bible, which was the best looking, as well as the thickest book in the room, it having upon it the impress of the British and Foreign Bible Society. With some surprise my friend inquired what he could want of the book, as he did not understand a word of English. "Why," replied our adventurer, "I am about to take up the Doctor's trade." "Indeed," said the other, "I was not aware that you had ever studied or practiced in that line." "Nor have I," said Hippocrates, "but I can easily make something by it, for when I come to a patient, I will look at him, and touch him, and feel his wrist, and tell him to put out his tongue; then I will open to study his case profoundly in the English Bible, which will give me an appearance of learning. After this order some simple herb tea, that will do him no harm, and most of them will get well of themselves." I need not add that he was a successful doctor, and when he returned the Bible his pockets were full of money! My own private opinion—which is, however, a profound secret—is also, that if *all* the doctors, good and bad, except the surgeons, should give up physic and take to farming, many of us *who are now dead*, would have *got well of ourselves*.

R.

TURKEY.

Internal Affairs—The Russian Fleet—Turkish Enthusiasm.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, March 21, 1854.

The present Sheikh ul Islam, judicial adviser and most high legal functionary of the Ottoman dominions, having objected to the Convention agreed upon by the Courts of Turkey, England and France, has abdicated—or, as some say, been turned out. His principal objection was the argument that all Christian subjects and foreigners should be on a par with the Mussulman, and entitled to the same privileges. It is universally believed that as this measure is a certain death-blow to the very foundation of Islamism, so its followers will ever express their decided indignation, and, if carried ont, will produce a revolution, which will not only subvert the present authority, but leave the whole empire a prey to the ravages of its enemies. What must be the feelings of the followers of MAHOMET, on learning that the Giaour, so hateful to a true believer, is eligible to the same rank as themselves—will be placed on the same footing, and enjoy the same privileges! With what horror and repugnance will the Turk witness the despised Christian, the Armenian or the Greek, sitting with usurped dignity on the throne of his forefathers, and view an Armanian Sultan or a Greek Vizier guiding the reins of Government, and rendering it subservient to his own interests! And justly, too; for such an arrangement snaps the very life-strings of their power. Those truly attached to Islamism will consider it the death-warrant, to be followed by immediate execution. It is true that this measure is not generally known; it is the policy of the Sultan to keep it secret till the expected arrival of the foreign troops, in case of an outbreak. And even at the Porte there were objections to this agreement, and not all the influence of Lord CANNING could overcome them. It is said that when the Convention had met, REDSCHID PASHA had made the first objections to it, as appearing in the manner it did. And when, chagrined at his refusal, the Ambassadors had threatened to retire, he said he "Was sorry, but could not help it."

But this is the dark side of the picture—at least to the poor Turk. On the other hand, if this measure be carried ont, without any serious disturbance or outbreak, it will afford a great victory to the Christian religion—the destruction of that great barrier which has so long separated Turkey from the influence of Christianity. And also for us, foreigners, does this agreement bring many privileges; for the proposed measure does not merely cover religious freedom and equality, but extends through all the branches of law, which, in Turkey, is always part and parcel of the religion. By it we now can plead against a Turk in his own courts, with equal claims for justice; before, no evidence of a Christian would weigh against the word of a Mussulman. And the foreigner can buy and sell the land as freely now as in any other country. Formerly no stranger was allowed to hold real estate in any part of the Ottoman dominions. If they did manage to procure a hold, it was through the agency of an Ottoman subject, in whose name it was held. So that, taking all things into consideration, we look upon this agreement with satisfaction, as affording a breach in the strong citadel of Moslemism, by which its speedy downfall and subjection may be insured, and through which the powerful influence of civilization and enlightenment may be brought to bear.

WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1854.

The Russian fleet is now lying in the harbor of Sebastopol, in the Crimea. This port is one of the strongest in the Russian Empire, and not only has Art done much in rendering it so, but Nature herself has formed the most insurmountable obstacles to an enemy's approach. The port is locked in a fine bay, large enough for a whole fleet to ride, and the narrow entrance of which is effectually commanded from both points. But beyond the entrance lie numerous shoals, dangerous to all vessels, and the position of which is unknown to all but those who, from constant practice, are thoroughly acquainted with them. Consequently, the channel or passage is both narrow and intricate—so much so that the Russians themselves exercise great care in entering. And a hostile fleet, unaware of this, and sailing boldly up, would soon be floundering amid shoals, where they would not only be exposed to being run aground, but also raked by the destructive fire of the Sebastopol batteries. Within this harbor the Russian fleet can lie in perfect security, and set an enemy at defience. The British and French steamers are continually cruising about in the Black Sea, but instructions having been given them not to fire, unless fired upon, their movements are thus hampered, and many favorable opportunities of dealing a favorable blow lost. Such an instance happened last week. Three British steamers fell in with four Russian, convoying a transport off the Abassian coast. As soon as they were seen, the Russian steamers made off, leaving the transport in the lurch. Seeing this, the English boarded and found her full of troops. The Russian officers received them with great politeness, and told them that their orders had been to evacuate the minor ports in Abassia, as being untenable and threatened by the Circassians. After staying a short time, the transport was suffered to depart. On returning along the Abassian coast, they discovered a large crowd of armed men on the shore. Boats were sent in to learn the cause, and, on approaching, were welcomed by a large body of Circassian mountaineers, who stated it was their intention to destroy the fortifications lately occupied by the Russian soldiery; and scarcely had the boats reached the steamers when they saw the villages and forts in a blaze. But what an opportunity, of not only taking a large number of troops, with distinguished officers, but also of destroying two or three of the Russian steamers, was thus lost; and this was owing to the timid and cautious policy of the English Government.

To give some idea of the enthusiasm which actuates all classes in the Ottoman dominions in favor of the war, I will merely state that yesterday a Kurdish woman, 60 years of age, was seen entering our city at the head of 400 Kurdish horse. This was the available force of a tribe who had lately lost their chieftain. As the rightful chief was a minor, his aunt, this same woman, had organized this band at her own expense, and now came to offer them and herself to the service of the Sultan. When women come armed to the field, what must be the enthusiasm of the more warlike sex!

The Sultan has just issued a document, a legal order, enforcing the prohibition which he had made concerning the exportation of grain. And he offers in it either to render in money, reparation for the violation of contracts entered into by merchants, or else to make an exchange with them, offering them an equal quantity of grain from the provinces of Adana, where it has been previously prohibited. But he strictly commands that no exportation shall take place.

D'Es.

Recent Deaths.

DEATH OF HUGH JAMESON, ESQ.—We regret to report the death of HUGH JAMESON, Esq., which event took place this morning, at his residence in this city. The deceased has long been known and respected in the mercantile community here. For many years he served as Deputy Surveyor of this port, the duties of which he discharged in a manner to secure the approval of all. He was removed for political reasons alone, and upon the accession of the present Administration, received the appointment of United States Naval Storekeeper, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. The deceased married a sister of President PIERCE, and was related to many prominent families in New-Hampshire. His death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends, who will bear willing testimony to the many amiable traits of his character, and to the fidelity with which he discharged the duties required of him in all the relations of life.—*Boston Transcript*, 27th.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

PARIS, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

The review in honor of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, grandson of GEORGE III, of England, took place yesterday at the Champ de Mars. For forty-seven days not a drop of rain had fallen, and it really was curious to see the clouds gather, and just one hour before the time of meeting, burst and bespatter the city with a drenching discharge, which continued till the ceremony was over. The heavens then cleared, the sun reappeared, and ever since the weather has been a delightful mixture of May and September. The incident is worth mentioning for the edification of such as pay heed to meteorological omens.

The review was in every way inferior to the distribution of the Eagles two years ago, at the same place. Then there were 80,000 troops present, while on this occasion there were but 32,000 under arms—25,000 infantry, and 7,000 horsemen—besides seven batteries, six of foot and one of horse. The tribunes, occupying one side of the field, and built by the Jockey Club for the races, were reserved for the Empress and the invited guests. Her Majesty arrived at 12½ P. M., in company with JEROME BONAPARTE, who had donned the costume of a Marshal of France, and whose "dearly beloved son" had been telegraphed that morning as being in good health, at Lyons, in full cry for the Mediterranean. MAGNAN the Robust having seen that the troops were in position, and having consulted his watch, and knowing that the Emperor is very punctual, dashed down the lines, at five minutes to 1, to wait for his Majesty at the Pont d'Ilna. The cortege of that potentate appeared in sight at exactly 1 o'clock, and, as it entered the field, the troops presented arms, the drums beat, the bands played "God save the Queen," and a shout rose of *Vive les Anglais!* The Emperor and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE rode together, and abreast; around and about them were Marshals ST. ARNAUD and VAILLANT, and Lord RAGLAN, who made an intense sensation with his one arm. Briareus, who had a hundred, would have passed unnoticed in comparison. The staff of his Majesty was 200 strong, composed half of French and half of English. They passed along the lines, taking off their hats while in front of the tribune of the Empress, and came to a stand on one side of the *Ecole Militaire*. The troops then commenced filing off before them—the infantry by battalions, the cavalry by squadrons, and the artillery by half batteries. This concluded the display, which had not occupied quite three quarters of an hour. The enthusiasm had been creditable, though *Galignani* this morning seems to be over-rapturous at the reception of the perfidious Albions. It compares the ceremony to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. FRANCIS I would be flattered if he could know the light in which the Anglo-Italian editor regards him. The people are disappointed at the non-arrival of the English cavalry, with whom they would have had more sympathy than with this royal Duke and his aristocratic staff. But it is now understood that the rivers are too low, and that men and horses are to be transported by sea. The imperial papers are as ecstatic as is consistent with health, at the demonstrations excited by the ceremony, and bestow upon England and everything that is English, the most inordinate and unrestrained applause. They have come to think that roast beef is very good eating, and that the beating of wives is very good sport. Those that imagine, however, that this alliance is anything more than a shallow convivance, necessitated by temporary needs, and that it is destined to endure beyond the existence of the circumstance which gave it birth, deceive themselves strangely. Said a Frenchman, yesterday, in a crowd of lookers on, "*C'est inconcevable, conceve nous les oimsons, les Anglois!*" The people around laughed, but paid no less interested attention to the scene that was passing before them.

I mentioned in my last that Prince NAPOLEON, the valiant commander of the Army of Rescue, was to pass through Lyons incognito. I could not understand the propriety or necessity of this measure. My residence in France, and my daily contemplation of Napoleonic charlatanry, do not seem to have profited me much. The motive was evident, and appears this morning in the *Pays*. "Spite of the incognito which his Imperial Highness desired to maintain, the people would press upon him, salute him with their acclamations, and insist upon being introduced." Hence there is the old story of enthusiasm bursting the bonds, of agony triumphing over of incognitos, of spontaniety disregarding the regulations, of enfrenzied prefects goading on their parishioners to overflow their banks, and serve as a theme in the *Pays* about a deluge of delirium at Lyons. The same authority adds, that the Commander of the Army of Reserve was everywhere welcomed with shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* Evidently he is not loved for himself, alone. In the course of the day, we received a dispatch from Valena, acquainting Paris with the following glad tidings: "The health of the Commander of the Army of Reserve continues good." Do have this telegraphed to the South, along with the prices of cotton and the rates of freight.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT is to be tried before the Police Correctionnelle, for his letter to M. DUPIN. The latter has been subpœnaed as a witness. It was rumored, three days ago, that MONTALEMBERT had taken to flight, feeling confident that the sworn Judges would condemn him, whether or no. The story was improbable, as it is well known that Madame DE MONTALEMBERT once said that sooner than take the road to Brussels, she would take a cell with her husband at Mazas, and live there the rest of her life. It is universally regretted that the Emperor has pushed matters to such an extremity, as it is impossible to see what advantage can be derived from a trial and condemnation.

M. FOULD has left Paris, to spend a week at Taches, where he owns a delightful country-seat. Everybody, you know, in any way connected with the *coup d'état*, has a country-seat. ST. ARNAUD has one at Montalais, and is to have another on the banks of the Black Sea. On the 2d of December, a great number of people voted themselves a farm.

The mud-puddle at the Bois de Bologne, which the cascade is still vainly trying to convert into a lake, will be at its highest, 21 inches deep. Upon this is to be placed a *Venetian gondola*, for the use of their Majesties! Majesty and mud! I trust that the crowd will be kept out when the Empress sails on this wonderful sheet of water, for if they saw anything ludicrous, these innocent French would be sure to laugh. Gondolas and puddles! When President PIERCE visits Boston, the inhabitants should offer him a canoe, dressed with the flags of all nations, for an excursion upon the frog-pond. ST. ARNAUD is going to have a gondola upon the Bosphorus, but the water there is more than 21 inches deep.

The rains that fell yesterday, though sufficient to drench a great many hats and to draggle petticoats untold, was without noticeable effect upon the vegetation, which is suffering severely from the two months' drought. People are already watching the heavens and the fields with anxiety, for a second short crop, during a period of war, would be a calamity perhaps too serious for the country to bear. To-day is as hot as an ordinary day in mid June, and their is no sign either in the sky or in the air of an approaching change of weather. The barometer, which vacillated yesterday, has gone back again to Set Fair.

At the dinner to Mr. SANDFORD eighty-five persons were present—though the *Presse* says two hundred—and passed a very gay and agreeable evening. Mr. MASON made a short speech. Mr. HUGH MAXWELL, of New-York, delivered the discourse of the evening. Mr. SANDFORD read a reply, and Mr. BELMONT pronounced an address in broken English. I am sorry to have to allude to the unreliability of the *Presse*, but that journal declares that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS was among the guests, which is not correct. The *Presse* may very probably get a warning for this unconsidered exaggeration. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is not in the habit of dining at restaurants in the Palais Royal with Secretaries of Legation, however deserving they may be of a banquet from their fellow-citizens. Mr. SANDFORD leaves for America to-morrow, and Mr. DE LHUYS, who has the promise of the succession, has been made Secretary pro tem. by Mr. MASON, until his successor shall arrive from Washington.

The *Constitutionnel* has an editorial upon the *Black Warrior* affair, in which all the Americans concerned,—President, captain, editors, people,—receive a castigation in good set terms. It speaks of Gen. PIERCE as seeking to save himself and his party by making a case of war out of a very vulgar commercial incident.

The *Univers* devotes three columns to KOSSUTH'S letter to the Germans, and calls upon England to repulse these disturbers of public order, and these *revolutionists in Russian interest*, from her bosom. This is a natural corollary from the position of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI, and I had expected it before this. KOSSUTH is not with England and France: England and France are against Russia; therefore, KOSSUTH is *for* Russia. There is a non-distribution of the middle term here, but as you will remember, those who argue in favor of religion, property and family, get along with a very dim knowledge of the first principles of logic. All quadrupeds are animals: a boa-constrictor is an animal; therefore, a boa-constrictor is a quadruped. This syllogism has been often laid down in other words in the *Moniteur*; and no one dared to say it was fallacious. The boa-constrictor would have griped him.

M. HENRI DELALAGE has issued a second edition of his *Occupation of Spirits after Death*. I had supposed this was to be a mere spirit-rapping revelation; but it has higher pretensions, and DUMAS pronounces it "an admirable mystic production."

A retired actress, an English woman, I believe, though married to a Frenchman, in endeavoring to thrust a petition into the carriage of the Empress, had her foot crushed and her arm broken. Would you believe that after this, the poor thing had the courage to forget her mutilated limbs, and to say to the Empress that her husband was confined in prison for a political offence, and that her petition begged for his release! So, the husband being in prison, the wife will go to the hospital. In some way or other, the calamity will be worked into a theme for more "inexhaustible benevolence," more pensioning, more tears on the part of the *Pays*, more agony in the semi-official column of the *Patrie*. In the meantime the political prisoner will remain in his prison, and his wife will undergo amputation. Their Majesties will go on being solicitous about everything and everybody,—in big type. I imagine humanity would not suffer much if all Empresses could be swept from the face of the earth.

MAX MARETZEK has almost become another KOSZTA. He went to the Austrian Legation to have his passport *visé* for Vienna. The Secretary recognized him for an Austrian subject by birth, and asked him what he was going for. M. MARETZEK replied, with that impertinence which characterizes the American naturalized citizen in Europe, that he was no longer a Croat, but an American, thank God! The native by birth never starts upon this high tone. From step to step, they began to quarrel, and the Secretary getting wrothy, tore up M. MARETZEK'S passport and stamped upon it. Mr. SANDFORD blandly gave M. MARETZEK another, and wrote to the Austrian Embassy that he was a musical man, not a politician, and not at all dangerous: whereupon the passport was signed, as it would have been on the first application, had not the *impresorio* been a little too magnificent with his certificate of naturalization. DICK TINTO.

P. S.—The actress trampled upon by the Empress's carriage-wheels, is an American. Her name by marriage is WILKINSON. I have not been able to find out her maiden name, so I suppose she is unknown to fame. It is said at the hospital where she is at present, that her husband is to be released on the day she leaves her bed.

NEBRASKA.

Southern "Property" a Basis of Representation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When the spirit of '76 and of '87 opposes the Nebraska measure of Mr. DOUGLAS, the South, with *virtuous* indignation, exclaims: Have we not *equal rights* with the North? May not we take our "property" to Nebraska, as well as the North *theirs?*

Be not deceived, good citizen, advocate of "equal rights for all," by this specious appeal to your cherished principle. Is it merely property which the South wishes to take to Nebraska, and to be transfer thither of which the North objects? No! It is a BASIS OF REPRESENTATION, and that, too, *purchaseable, transferable*,—one that may be *located at the pleasure of the purchaser*,—which may secure to him a power to vote himself into Congress, or State Legislature; a power not only to govern as persons and as "property" his slaves, but to govern the persons and property of his free fellow-citizens against their will, even when the latter have a large majority.

Suppose that 4,000 slaveholders, with families, averaging five persons each, an average of fifty slaves each, and an average capital, including these slaves, of $50,000 each, go the southern portion of Nebraska Territory. Suppose also, three voters in every two families of slaveholders. Here are 6,000 voters, representing the owners of $200,000,000 of capital, ($33,333 to every voter;) 20,000 free persons (20,000); 200,000 slaves, which according to the basis of representation provided in Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution of these United States, are reckoned, (five as equal to three free persons,) as a representative, or "federal" population, 120,000. We will call this Class S (south.) Its total representative population is 140,000.

Suppose also, that 25,000 free farmers, mechanics and capitalists, with families averaging five persons each, an average capital, in cash, agricultural and mechanical implements, &c., of $8,000 each, go to the northern portion of Nebraska Territory. Suppose also, three voters in every two families of these, freemen. Here are 37,500 voters, representing the owners of $200,000,000 of capital, ($5,333 to every voter;) a free, and therefore entirely a representative population of 125,000. We will call call this Class N (north.)

The total *representative* population of classes S. and N. is 265,000.

In this condition, and Mr. DOUGLAS' bill a *law*, suppose Nebraska to be admitted as a State into the Union, she would, of course, be entitled to two Senators in Congress; and her representative population of 265,000, (as the apportionment is, now, about one representative to every 90,000 of "federal" or representative population,) would entitle her to three (2 65-90) Representatives in Congress; the large fraction doubtless securing her a Representative.

Suppose her to divide the State into three Congressional Districts, each entitled to one Representative in Congress.

Suppose her to organize her State Legislature on the basis of one member of her House of Representatives, for every 1,000; and one Senator for every 5,000 of her representative population.

Here is a Senate of 53 members, and a House of 265 Representatives.

Now S has only 20,000 free persons, and N has 12,500; S has only 6,000 votes, and N has 37,500; yet, S has a *representative* population of 140,000, and N has one only 125,000. In the State Legislature, S has 140 Representatives, and N only 125—total, 265; S's *majority* 15.

S has 28 Senators, and N has only 25—total, 53; S's *majority* in the Senate, 3.

S has, in joint ballot of the two Houses, a *majority* of 18 over N.

In Congress, S has *two* Representatives, and N only *one*—total, 3; S's *majority*, one. S has *two* Senators, and N has *none*;—is *wholly unrepresented* in the Senate of the United States.

S sends one voter from every 214 to the State Senate, and N only ons from every 1,500.

S sends one voter from every 43 to the House of Representatives of the State, and N only one from every 300.

S sends one voter from each 3,000 to the United States House of Representatives, and N *only one from her total* 37,500.

S sends one voter from each 3,000 to the United States Senate, and N *cannot send one from her total* 37,500.

How comes this? By the 200,000,000 dollars "property" of S. But how can S, the poor, have 200,000,000 dollars of property? Yes, and property too, that *rapidly destroys* the natural resources of the State, more rapidly increases its wealth, and more rapidly improves the land on which it is used; while that *paradise* "property of S, which is a BASIS OF REPRESENTATION, on the contrary *does not develop* the natural resources of the State, but by its use, tends continually to impoverish it, and actually deteriorates the land on which it is used.

The 200,000,000 dollars of "property" of S, which *injures* the State, gives to S a representative population of 120,000; while the 200,000,000 dollars of property of N, which *benefits* the State, *adds nothing* to the representative population of N.

On the basis of free population, S is entitled to 20 Representatives in the Legislature of the State, and N to 125, or a *majority* of 105; but "property" gives to S 120, making a total for S of 140, and leaving N in a *minority* of 15.

On the basis of free population, S is entitled to 4 Senators in the State Senate, and N to 25, or a *majority* of 21; but "property" gives to S 24, making a total for S of 28, and leaving N in a *minority* of 3.

On the basis of free population, S is entitled to 20-90 Congressional District, and N to 1 35-90, or to *one District*, and to a MAJORITY (of 15-90 over S) *of another District*; but "property" gives to S 1 30-90—making a total for S of 1 50-90, and leaving N but *one District* and a MINORITY *of another*.

On the basis of free population, S is entitled to 40-145 United States Senator, and N to 1 105-145; so that, on this basis, N would justly elect, usually, both Senators; but "property" gives to S 120,000 *representative* population, and the two United States Senators represent 265,000 *representative* or "federal" population, instead of 145,000 free population; so that S has *by free population* 40-265 United States Senator, and *by "property"* 240-265—making a total for S of 1 15-265; while N has *by free population* 250-265, and *by "property"* NOTHING. Of course, S elects both Senators.

As *peculiar "property"* gives S these advantages over N, you see here "Equal Rights" à *la* DOUGLAS.

A Democratic Republican Government supposes equal rights to all; supposes the levers of the system of Government to have equal arms for the different sections of the community governed. But in our system the arms of the levers range from the proportion; the whole lever to S, and none of it to N, through various divisions of the lengths of arms between S and N down to fourteen for S to one for N, and seven for S to one for N.

To let S represent the slaveholding portion of these United States, and N the non-slaveholding portion: S demands that for every foot of length which the energy and enterprise of N and the natural results of the free system in N adds to N's end of any of these levers, S shall have from seven to fourteen feet, or more, added to N's end of the lever, by a new "Compromise," and that N shall foot the bill for splicing it on *strong!*

It is as if, in a community, the idle men without property offer to "Compromise" with the industrious, thrifty men of competence. The idlers propose to the industrious a division of the entire property in the community among all its members, and that the idlers, because of their "peculiar" habits, and consequent necessity, shall have a larger proportion than the thrifty.

To preserve peace in the community, and to prevent riots and the destruction of life and property, supposed otherwise inevitable, the Compromise is accepted by the industrious. The idlers have soon reduced their proportion so near to the average proportion in the community, that they fear they shall soon lose their influence. Of course, to preserve the equilibrium—the balance of power—they demand and obtain, for the same reasons as in the first instance, a *new* Compromise, and so on, until, having become bold by success, and finding that the industrious yield easily to their threats, they propose an *entirely new* Compromise, the principles of which will obviate all necessity of any further difficulty or disagreement on the subject, and which they promise (as they did in previous instances) shall be a *final finality*. The basis of this *finally final Compromise* is, that *henceforth, forever, the thrifty shall bond over to the idlers all the gains of their industry.*

The *finally final Compromise* offered to the freemen of the North, by the South, comes at the hands of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who, it is said, was *born* in the North. Freeman of the North! Aye, patriots in the South! what say you to Mr. DOUGLAS and his propositions?

'76 AND '87.

Prince Demidoff's Villa.

Extract of a Private Letter, dated

FLORENCE, April, 1854.

We went last week to Prince DEMIDOFF'S Villa, and were much surprised and delighted at the elegance and taste displayed. In one room he has five or six cases full of precious snuff-boxes, and other curiosities, and a beautiful portrait of NAPOLEON, by GROS; and another of PETER the Great, by DE LAROCHE. The room adjoining is a billiard room, in which are two beautiful pictures, by French

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. Rawson Smith has accepted the [illegible] of the Unitarian Church in South Reading, Mass.

Rev. G. W. Quinby has closed his labors with the Universalist Society in Cincinnati, O., [illegible] has resigned the pastorship of the [illegible] in Fryeburg, Maine; Rev. G. [illegible] installed pastor of the Universalist Church in Lowell, Mass., April 26.

Bishop Kip's late residence in Albany, N. Y., is now occupied by Rev. Mr. Markley. Rev. Dr. Coit has received a call to St. Paul's Church, Troy; St. John's Church is the latter place, late Rev. Mr. Lounsbery's, is at present vacant. Rev. John A. Harrison has resigned the charge of Christ Church, Lexington, Mo., and accepted a call to Ashwood, Tenn.

Rev. Dr. Bullock was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church (O. S.) in Louisville, on the 9th April; sermon by Rev. Dr. Humphrey, who, twenty years since, was installed pastor of the same church.

Rev. Mr. Willey, of Stonington, Conn., has accepted the charge of the Episcopal Church at Augusta, Me.; and Rev. George Mixter that of the Second Baptist Church in Waterford, Conn.

The Park Congregational Church, a new enterprise, at the corner of DeKalb and Carleton-avenues, Brooklyn, has been regularly organized, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The Congregational Association of Illinois meets at Chicago on the 18th inst; that of Michigan, at Detroit, May 30; and that of Iowa, at Davenport, June 8.

Rev. C. E. Hodges has retired from the Unitarian Society in Barre, Mass., and his place is supplied by Rev. Mr. Perriman, of New-Braintree.

Rev. W. W. Patton, of Hartford, has declined an invitation to the Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A new Unitarian house of worship, substantial and commodious, built of stone, has been opened in West Roxbury.

The church edifice for the Congregational Society at Jamaica Plains is to cost $10,000, and to have an elegant spire 150 feet high.

Rev. J. G. Craighead has been dismissed, at his request, from the pastorship of the Presbyterian Church in Northumberland, Penn.

Rev. J. C. Hart, editor of the Ohio *Observer*, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Ravenna, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Charleston, accepted a call to Cincinnati, but his Presbytery refused to place the call in his hands.

Rev. W. W. Atterbury, of Lansing, Mich., has accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church in Madison, Ind.

Rev. Mr. Barrett, of Dutchess County, N. Y., has been called to the Presbyterian Church in Newton, N. J., in place of Rev. Dr. Shaptan, deceased.

The new Church of St. John's, Mobila, is about to be enlarged to accommodate the crowds drawn by the new rector, Rev. J. H. Ingraham, the well-known novelist.

Rev. T. S. Childs has resigned the charge of the Presbyterian Church in Hartford.

A new Baptist Church has been formed at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Rev. J. T. Marsh has resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Peoria, Ill.

Rev. E. O. Bennett has become pastor of the Congregational Church in Anamosa, Iowa.

A new O. S. Presbyterian Church has been formed at Alleghany City.

Rev. Dr. Lathrop, late of Auburn, has received a call to the Congregational Church in Sharon, Conn.

Rev. J. H. Spelman has been dismissed from the Presbyterian Church in New-Albany, Ind.

Rev. Henry Skedd has been called to the Presbyterian Church in Mount Gilead, Ohio.

Rev. C. Moore has become pastor of the Presbyterian Church in State Lick, Penn.

Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Springfield, has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Southbridge, Mass.

A new Unitarian church edifice has been dedicated in Somerville, Mass. It is a handsome brick structure.

A Baptist Church, to cost $20,000, is being erected in East Boston, Mass.

An elegant Congregational Church edifice is erecting in North Bridgewater, Mass.

Missions, Revivals, &c.

Since July, 1852, over 400 natives of India have been baptized—one of the most remarkable instances of conversion being that of a Boodhist priest, who was baptised in his sacred yellow robes, exciting a great sensation among the people. A Boodhist nun was baptized at the same time.

Rev. Messrs. Wm Aitchinson and Henry Blodget—the former from Saxonville, Mass., and the latter from Backsport, Me.—have taken passage for Hong-Kong, intending to associate themselves with Rev. Dr. Bridgman, at Shanghai, under the direction of the American Board.

Religious awakenings are reported in Lansingburg and Valatie, Penn.; Chester, Vt.; Manchester, N. H.; Rowley, Mass.; also, in Saddle River, N. J.; Jeromesville and Wooster, O.; Pine Creek, Nijyienose Valley, and Jersey Shore, Penn.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has authorized the Bishop of Victoria to print the Bible and Prayer Book at Hong Kong, at the expense of that Society, in the native language; which work is in progress.

The New-Brunswick papers announce the death of Rev. Dr. Gray, the oldest missionary connected with the Church of England in the British Colonies.

The Cherokee Indians are making a movement in behalf of the religious condition of the Osages, at the request of the latter.

Rev. Mr. Coan, of the Sandwich Islands, has forwarded a donation of $100 to the American Tract Society, from the native church under his charge.

The Chief of the Chinese Revolution is said to employ 400 printers, who are now occupied in leaning portions of Gutzlaf's translation of the Old Testament.

Rev. Augustus H. Seelby, with four motherless children, from the Presbyterian Mission in Northern India, has arrived from Calcutta.

Bibliographical.

The *Voices of the Day* is the title of one of Rev. Dr. Cummings' volumes, now being published in this country. The following extract will serve to illustrate the splendor and impressiveness of composition characterizing the writings of this eminent divine: "And when that word 'Come' is uttered, what a sound will it be! The trumpet of the Archangel, the trump of God, shall sound, and the air that we breathe will be its vehicle, and the earth below and the sky above will shake with its reverberations. Some night when we sleep sweetly, or some day when we are standing each man at his employment, this—I do not say terrible, but piercing—sound shall run through every house, and startle the silence of every grave, and from every point of the wide universe responsive echoes shall come sounding as the voice of many waters, and as the noise of great thunderings, and thousands emerging from the depths of the silent sea shall answer 'We come, we come!' Innumerable multitudes rushing from the tombs and sepulchres, and the dens and caves of the earth, and from beneath the sands of the desert, that have been the winding sheet of so many way-worn travelers, shall answer, 'We come, we come!' Voices, too, from Franklin and his gallant companions, probably buried in the bosom of a gigantic iceberg, shall answer then, as the ice splits asunder, and let's God's anointed ones come out, 'We come, we come!' From beneath the green turf in the village churchyards, from the marble tomb-stones beneath which coronets and mitres lie; from beneath battle-beds of many hard-fought fields, men that fell fighting in the death struggle shall rise rejoicing, in their resurrection robes, and answer, 'We come, we come!' All that fell asleep in Jesus shall answer, 'We come, we come!' and take their place at the right hand of Christ. On that day, whether in the first scene, the second scene, or the last scene, in one of them we, too, shall be and occupy a place."

The discourse preached by Rev. Dr. A. D. Smith on the death of Rev. Charles Hall, D. D., which has been issued from the press, is one of the best productions of the kind which has met our eye. Alluding to the deaths of missionaries in foreign lands, Dr. S. thus eloquently speaks:

"A thousand living hearts and homes in America are drawn toward the lands in which are the graves of our deceased missionaries. As Abraham bought a cave in the field at Machpelah, as a burying-place for his household, a pledge of his faith in divine promise, that the whole land should one day belong to his posterity, so is every missionary-grave in every heathen country, a similar proof of our belief that the lands in which they lie, will hereafter be converted to Christ. Tocat will not be Mohammedan when Hazar Martyn shall rise in the last day: nor will Aleppo, nor Ceylon, nor the isle of France, nor Chius, be lands of delusion, when those who have gone from our homes and our churches to sleep therein, shall greet the light of the promised resurrection."

Crosby & Nichols, Boston, have published a work by the late Rev. Sylvester Judd, of Augusta, Me., entitled *The Church*.

Mr. Fletcher's edition of the *Life of Judson* is having a large sale, notwithstanding the attacks which have been made upon the biographers and the publisher by those who favor Dr. Wayland's work, prepared in connection with the devoted missionary's widow. The writers of this new volume rest the justice of their proceedings on the commonly accepted principle that, "The public life of a public man is public property, and the record of a man's life or of a nation's annals, is the privilege of any historian who chooses to embrace it."

A volume of words taken from the various dictionaries and lexicons, has been published by the Wesleyan Book Concern, of Syracuse, and entitled a *Report of a Discussion on the Doctrine of the Trinity, held between Rev. Luther Lee and Rev. Samuel J. May.* We have a

[illegible] we [illegible] the im- [illegible] which [illegible] but we greatly question the good [illegible] controversies.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have issued a small work called *Spots in our Feasts of Charity*, written by Rev. Wm. M. Thayer. The design of the work is to set before Christian professors some of their usually besetting sins, and those who think themselves [illegible] exception to this fact will do well to lose no time in misinforming themselves by a perusal of these pages; they contain a mirror for every face.

Rev. A. B. Carter's sermon on the *Dangers and Defences of the Church*, preached at Yonkers, on the occasion of reading the sentence of Deposition upon the late Bishop of North Carolina, Dr. Ives, is a kind but straight-forward presentation of Episcopacy, and a vindication of its excellence as a system of Christian truth compared with other religions.

The April number of the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review and Church Register* is enriched by contributions from some of the best writers in that communion. The articles on the "New Reformation in Ireland," and the "Genius and Mission of the Episcopal Church," are written with great power.

The *Churchman's Monthly* has a portrait of Bishop White, with a continuation of his valuable memoire; the other articles in this number are "Dr. Stirling end his Choir," "The Old Meeting House," &c., written with much good taste and in the most pleasant vein.

It is stated that Dr. Edward Beecher will publish, at length, his views of the positions and arguments of those who have criticised his *Conflict of Ages*.

Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of Knox College, Ill., is preparing a memoir of the late Rev. L. Spencer, of Peoria.

Messrs. Stanford & Swords have issued *Tract on the Lord's Day*," from the pen of Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Brooklyn.

The Temple in Building is the title of a published discourse preached by Rev. E. E. Beardsley, Rector of St Thomas Chapel, New-Haven, Conn.

Rev. Jeremiah Wood has edited and published a Biography of the late Rev. Elisha Yale, D. D., of Kingsboro'.

General and Personal Matters.

The New-York *Independent*, speaking of the failure of the Ecclesiastical Council to install Rev. Mr. Doncasson over the Congregational church in Washington, says that the action of the Council is not arbitrary but decisive. According to the Cambridge platform, and according to the higher platform of the New Testament, the Church has a perfect right and is fully competent to retain the pastor elect as its actual pastor; and the *Independent* sees, in the harmonious and expeditious result of the proceedings in this case, a triumph of the effective simplicity of Congregational church government.

The Methodist journals have taken strong ground lately, against the science of Phrenology; the last number of *Zion's Herald* contains three solid columns on the subject, the substance of which is that "Phrenology, as taught by its leading advocates, is anti-scriptural, unphilosophical and impracticable, false in its theory, unsound in philosophy, blasphemous in its assumptions, infidel in its tendency, corrupt in its morals, erroneous in practice, and eternally ruinous in its consequences."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermon at Washington is spoken of as one of his most masterly efforts, and was listened to throughout by a large audience, including many Senators and Representatives, and clergymen of almost every sect. It was extemporeneous, but marked with that clearness of method, logical precision, and power of illustration, for all of which Mr. B. is so distinguished.

The English Church Estetes Commissioners have presented their third and last Geueral Raport. The act under which they were eppointed limited their time of service to three years; within this time they have succeeded in enfranchising leasehold and copyhold estates to the number of 309, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners adding 312 to the list; the value of the whole being over £3,060,000.

The friends of the proposed new Methodist College in Troy, N. Y., are successfully engaged in promoting the plan, about $40,000 having been already pledged by the citizens of that place; the terms are, if Troy raises $100,000, the institution will raise an equal amount. Hopes are also entertained that the State Legislature will afford it some aid.

Rev. W. H. Ryoan, pastor of the First Universalist Church in Roxbury, Mass., and Rev. Mr. Burlingham, Baptist, of Boston, preached on the subject of Roman Catholicism in the United States, last Fast Day. Both speakers took the ground of the utter incompatibility of Catholicism and Republicanism coalescing, but spoke with hopeful confidence of the triumph of the latter.

It is said that Mrs. Wines, the wife of the British Consul at Para, is going to renounce her connection with the Roman Catholic Church, and join the Church of England, to which her husband belongs. Mrs. W. is a daughter of the late Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator.

Rev. Mr. Wescott, one of the disputants at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the question of Universal Salvation, was engaged in a similar public debate, when pastor of the Baptist Church in Whiting, Vt., more than twenty years since, managing his side of the discussion with great tact and ability, as did also his opponent.

The Burlington *Free Press* says that the Pearl-street House, and real estate connected with it, have been purchased by the Roman Catholic Bishop, Da Goesbriand, of the Diocese of Burlington, with a view to establishing a nunnery, school, &c., to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

A General Sabbath Convention is to meet at Chicago, on the 17th of May, under the auspices of all denominations, and is designed to consider what measures are necessary to insure the proper observance of that day in the region of the West.

The Roman Catholic Bisbop of Boston, has ruled in the sum of $2,000, in a suit brought before the Court of Common Pleas, in Hampden County, Mass., to recover the value of a note given on account of the Catholic Church in Springfield.

Rev. Mr. Chamlen, proprietor of the Episcopal Church in the Rue d'Aguesseau, opposes the idea of erecting a new Episcopal Church in Paris, on the ground that the English population there is insufficient to warrant such an undertaking.

The parish of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., in granting an absence to Rev. Mr. Brewer, that he might visit Europe, have agreed to supply his pulpit, and, in addition to his salary, have made up a liberal gift of money for his traveling expenses.

The bill brought before the Massachusetts Legislature for the indemnification of the Roman Catholics for the destruction of the Charlestown Convent by mob violence, has been rejected by a decided vote.

Rev. Professor Pare, of Andover, is to deliver the address before the American Congregational Union, in Brooklyn, May 10; and Rev. Dr. Bacon is to speak on the 11th.

The deaths of two respected Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church are announced, namely: Rev. J. F. Rivers, at Key West, and Rev. Joseph Sawyer, at Mamaroneck, N. Y.; the latter at the age of 84.

Rev. George W. Bustard, of Baltimore, is to preach the 216th anniversary sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, in Boston, on the first Monday in June.

The Young Men's Christian Union, of Providence, has issued an earnest appeal to the citizens and young men of that city, setting forth the plans and objects of their association.

The New-Bedford Tract Society circulated, during the year 1853, 192,000 pages of Tracts, 12,240 copies of the *Child's Paper*, and 10,584 copies of the *American Messenger*.

Rev. Mr. Longfellow, minister of the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, preached last Sabbath an impressive discourse, commemorative of his first connection with the society.

Rev. Robert Allyn, of East Greenwich, R. I., a Methodist clergyman, has been appointed by President Pierce one of the visitors to the West Point Academy for June next.

The first Sunday in May is designated as the time for taking up contributions in the Universalist Churches, to go towards the erection of a monument in Mount Auburn to Rev. Hosea Ballou.

The Colonial Clergy Disabilities bill has passed its second reading, in Parliament, by the great majority of 134 votes, which is regarded as making its final passage certain.

Rev. Washington Baird has left the editorial chair of the *Southern Presbyterian* to accept the agency of the Board of Publication. He is succeeded by Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick.

The receipts of the New-York Female Bible Society, during the last year, were $5,339 41; $50 less than the year previous.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has passed a stringent law, forbidding all Sunday labor on the canals and railways of that State, the transportation of milk excepted.

The Congregational Ecclesiastical Council, recently convened at Washington, was the largest body of the kind ever assembled in this country.

In the Diocese of South Carolina, there are 56 Episcopal parishes and congregations, 1 bishop, 66 presbyters, 2 deacons, 5,456 communicants.

Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, D. D., of Louisville, has been elected President of Westminster College, Missouri.

The health of Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Charleston, S. C., has of late greatly improved.

Rev. Simeon Brown has closed his editorial connection with the Cincinnati *Presbyterian of the West*.

Jefferson College declines to place itself under the care of the Synod.

The *Chicago Evangelist* is hereafter to be edited by Rev. Jos. G. Wilson, of Milwaukee.

Rev. Dr. Dewitt, of Harrisburg, has been elected state Librarian.

THE WARD TRIAL.

Trial of Matt. F. Ward for the Murder of Prof. Butler.

Conclusion of the Testimony.

From the Louisville Courier.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1854.

Mr. Wolfe stated the defence wished to call some witnesses.

John Judd sworn—Was a scholar of Butler's at the time of the difficulty; knew J. S. Pirtle; had conversed with him about this matter; Pirtle told me that Butler struck Ward first; did not say he saw it; he might have heard it; I dont know how he knew it.

Cross-examined—Pirtle told me this in the school-hours; I now go to school in Shelbyville—I was in the big school-room when he told me; I was there when Butler was shot; there were several boys with me; did not hear the other boys say anything about it; do not remember the other boys said anything; don't remember that Pirtle said that Ward struck Butler first; am son of Mr. Judd, a preacher; Pirtle is as good a boy as any; I am certain Pirtle told me this; don't think he saw it; told me he did not see it; said nothing but that Ward struck Butler first; we were talking together; do not remember any other remark; Dr. Caspari talked with me first about this case; he came to our house; Mr. Wolfe talked with me; I went to see him; my father told me to go and see Mr. Wolfe; when Pirtle told me Butler struck Ward, it was some months after the occurrence; Pirtle said Ward and Butler were talking together, and Butler struck Ward; was in the side room when the difficulty occurred; saw Butler and Ward talking; did not see Butler strike Ward; heard this pistol; was not looking on at the time; was fearful I might get hurt.

R. W. Adams, called.

Mr. Wolfe—Did you ever know M. F. Ward to purchase pistols and have them loaded at different times before this occurrence?

Objected to by prosecution.

The Court thought it was taking rather a wide range.

Mr. Wolfe said the prosecution yesterday tried to exclude all testimony showing the custom of having pistols loaded when purchased. The defence wished to show that this defendant had purchased pistols at different times, and having them loaded, and that this was done, not for an attack, but, living as he did, partly in Louisville, and partly in the South, he purchased them for self-defence.

Mr. Helm said they had proved for Ward a character for peace and quiet unsurpassed by any ever tested in a Court-house. The prosecution might seize hold of this, and contend that if such a man purchased pistols it was for a special and malicious purpose. To prevent this the defence wished to show that he had purchased pistols before, when commencing a journey, and had them loaded, and there was nothing unusual in this particular instance of purchasing.

The Court said it was willing to admit every thing explaining the motives of the prisoner at the time of this difficulty, but the most liberal construction would not admit this now offered.

Mr. Allen said the gentlemen had been arguing the case. He hoped the Court would instruct them to omit their pleas till the proper time.

Mr. Helm said, such *young men* as himself and Mr. Critienden stood in need of instruction.

Mr. Allen—We feel that we are mere swivels arrayed against 24-pounders, and we wish their range properly limited.

Mr. Helm—Some of your swivels will hardly pay the cost of transportation here.

Mr. Carpenter—The presence of these swivels seems to trouble you much.

The Court called the gentlemen to order. There was enough to do, without spending time in these remarks.

Mr. Helm—I know it. But when the gentlemen talks of cannon and swivels, we have a right to retort.

Mr. Marshall—This seems like grape shot. [Laughter.]

Mr. Crittenden said he wished to prove by Mrs. R. J. Ward that in a conversation that occurred a month or more before this transaction, Mr. Sturgus, the assistant teacher, had become so excited against Matt. F. Ward, as to leave a hostile and threatening message with the mother, and requested her to deliver it to the son. If this could be admitted, he would have Mrs. Ward, though feeble, brought into Court. The defendent was entitled to all proper testimony in a case where his life, liberty and honor were concerned.

Mr. Allen said he would not argue this question, as he presumed the Judge would not admit it. But he had noticed this fact, that when the defence wished to get a statement before the Jury, they would get it there in their pleas, if they could not by the witness.

The Judge thought the relation at the occurrence referred to—to the transaction on trial—was too remote to be admitted.

Mr. Critteaden then said the defence wished to introduce R. J. Ward, Jr., as a witness.

Mr. Gibson objected, this person being impleaded with the defendant. He read several English authorities in support of his objection.

Mr. Crittenden said the defence was no stranger to these authorities. But it was a general rule, admitted and established by all the books, that if the indictments were separate, persons indicted for the same crime could be witnesses for each other. Now, the fact that they were impleaded in the same indictment made no difference in principle, and if a person could be admitted in the one case, he ought in the other. The fact that their names were on the same piece of paper, instead of different pieces, ought not to exclude the witness. Such a construction would be a poor commentary on the common law. But there were higher and older authorities than the gentleman read, which were on the other side, and which, he contended, placed the question of admitting the witness on the simple ground of his moral competency, and not on a mere matter of being jointly indicted. He also referred to two cases decided in this State, which supported his view, and said, here are two *American* authorities—yes, what is more, two *Kentucky* authorities—showing how *Kentuckians* had decided the point. There were some crimes which it required more than one person to commit, as a riot. In such cases there was a community of guilt, and whether the criminals were indicted separately or jointly, they could not be witnesses for each other. But where the crime could be committed by one, this reason for excluding another impleaded for the same crime did not exist. He commented severely on the opinion of Lord Ellanborough, that the jury would be imposed on by an accomplice, and vindicated the ability of the jury to discriminate between truth and error.

Mr. Wintersmith read from Runnells on crime in support of the motion of the defence; that a witness could not be excluded because he stood in the same relation as the criminal.

Mr. Gibson said this was the first time in his experience that a motion was deliberately made to throw aside all the books, all authorities, all precedents, and trust to the mere personal opinion of the Judge. As the gentleman had sneered at English authorities and referred to Kentucky authorities, he would give him a Kentucky authority—one not spoiled by being put in a book. He referred to the case of the two Kelleys, tried in Hart County, when the Judge refused such a motion. There was also another objection to this admission. R. J. Ward Jr., was indicted as an accessory, and his testimony might acquit the principal, and of course acquit himself.

Mr. Riley referred the Court to a case in his county, where an accomplice had been admitted as evidence.

The Judge said the majority of Kentucky decisions were in favor of the witness. The weight of English authorities was against it, but they had been much modified by practice, without legislative authorities, and were originally founded on technicalities. The object of the trial was to ascertain the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and all evidences not directly inadmissible ought to be admitted. The practice was different in different States, but Kentucky decisions were in favor of the admission. The credibility of the witness must be left to the jury. He was competent as far as his admission was concerned.

Robert J. Ward, Jr., sworn—I arrived in Louisville on the morning of this occurrence, with my parents, on board the *Pike*; we reached home about 9 o'clock, A. M.; after greeting the family, and staying in the house perhaps half an hour, I went back to see the conservatory in the garden; staid there about fifteen minutes; was then called to breakfast; was at the table only five or ten minutes, then went back to the conservatory; staid there perhaps twenty minutes, then came into the house, and, as I was going to mother's room, saw mother and Matt. standing in the front door; Matt. told me to get my hat; I got it, and started to the gate; Matt. said he was going to ask an apology of Mr. Butler for whipping William; William said, "Butler is a stoutar man than you, and Sturgus has a big strap;" Matt. said he apprehended no difficulty—that Butler was a gentleman; he asked me not to interfere, unless Butler and Sturgus both attacked him at once; we conversed on different subjects as we went along; met Lucy Stone in Bloomer costume, and spoke of that; on entering the school-room Matt. asked for Butler; he came; Matt. remarked, I wish to have a talk with you; Butler said, come into my private room; Matt. said no, here is the place; Mr. Butler nodded; Matt. said, what are your ideas of justice? which is the worst, the boy who begs chestnuts and throws the shells on the floor and then lies about it, or my brother who gave them to him? Mr. Butler said he would not be interrogated, putting his pencil in his pocket and buttoning up his coat; Matt. repeated the question; Butler said, there is no such a boy here; Matt. said, that settles that matter; but you called my brother a liar and for that I must have an apology; Butler said he had no apology to make; is your mind made up? said Matt.; Butler said it was; then, said Matt., you must hear my opinion of you, you are a d—d scoundrel and coward; Butler then struck Matt. twice and pushed him back against the door; Matt. drew his pistol and fired; Butler held his hand on him for a moment; as the pistol fired, Sturgus came to the door; I drew my knife and told him to stand back; we all three, Matt., William, and myself went out to the gate; William said, promptly—

Mr. Carpenter—Stop, Sir, stop.

The witness appeared as if he was going on, and Mr. Carpenter repeated, stop.

Mr. Marshall to witness—Keep cool, don't be offended at the manner of the counsel, we will attend to that.

Mr. Carpenter—Well, we will.

Mr. Marshall—Yes, we will.

Mr. Carpenter—Certainly, we will.

Mr. Marshall—Damned if we don't.

Examination continued—To Mr. Wolfe—Matt. was pushed back to a glass partition in the door; witness here pointed out on a diagram the position of all the parties; said he was a spectator of the whole occurrence.

Cross-examination—Mr. Carpenter asked if he was not also an actor. Witness said he was not an actor in the killing of Mr. Butler; drew his knife when Sturgus came; did not go up the aisle in the school-room; am certain of that; made no gestures towards the boys with his knife; when in Cincinnati, staid at Broadway House; as we entered the school-house, Matt.'s hands were by his side; after entering, he held his hat in his left hand, gesticulating with his right; did not shut the door as we went in; Butler's manner was rather stiff, not as cordial as usual; Butler might have struck more than twice: Matt. did not put his hand in his pocket till Butler seized him; have carried weapons since I was 14 years old, sometimes pistols, sometimes a knife.

Col. A. J. Churchill recalled—Saw Ward's family in a hack the morning of their arrival from Cincinnati, between 9 and 10 o'clock; Robert J. was with them.

A. T. Barsley, sworn—Had known Matt. F. Ward ever since he was a boy, intimately; always considered him very amiable, not quarrelsome at all; remarkably mild, quiet, peaceable, courteous; he had all the necessary courage to resent an injury; he was a high toned gentleman.

Here the defence closed their testimony in chief.

Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution.

James S. Pirtle, recalled—Saw Curtchell, who arrived here yesterday; do not remember seeing him at the [illegible] Ward; Gilmore was with me; met his father and told him the matter would have to be investigated; he asked

[illegible] after to see me [illegible] house was; I learned the next day, Robert came to the door and said Matt. had resented; Matt. soon came forward; I did not think he would have to commit to all about; he fought pretty quickly; asked me to walk till his father came; I did so, and he accompanied me soon to the jail; knew Ward well; he was a right estimable man; often with him in jail.

Mr. Crittenden—Did he ever attempt to escape?

The Court ruled the question as out of order.

Cross-examined—Arrested him between 10 and 11 o'clock; sufficient time had elapsed for Ward to have escaped from town if he had wished; heard of the occurrence fifteen minutes after it transpired; Ward lives half a mile or three quarters from the river; saw no boys round when I got to Ward's house.

Mr. Crittenden then asked leave to put his question, which was granted,

Witness—Never saw any indication of a desire to escape, and it was his business to look for such indications.

Cross-examined—He was well guarded on the journey to this place; there were two prisoners and three guerd them.

J. O. Bullock, called—Did not know as it was the custom for persons buying pistols to have them loaded only from his own practice.

Capt. Brennon—Had always seen pistols loaded when furnished, in order to show the purchaser how to load them.

Judge Walker, sworn—Live in New-Orleans; knew Ward well; never knew a man more gentle and kind; he was so to a fault; this was his general reputation in New-Orleans.

George Gray, sworn—Known Ward since 1836; as far as I know or have heard, he was a very amiable, kind, and quiet man; always bore that character.

W. J. Robards, sworn—Hed known Ward 17 years; he was always quiet and gentle in disposition; saw him just after this occurrence; noticed the mark on his face.

James Key, sworn—Could not tell whether it was the general custom to have pistols loaded when bought, or not.

Robert Adams, sworn—Have frequently known it to be the case that pistols were loaded when purchased—especially when requested.

Mr. Logan recalled—Did not know what the custom in this matter was.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Monday Morning, April 24, 1854.

I have nothing further to write you of the progress of the trial. The Sabbath has just intervened and afforded to those engaged in the important case, a brief and welcome respite from the duties of the Court room.

Col. Caldwell, one of the counsel for the defence, left for home yesterday. There have been many expressions of sorprize at his not having been assigned a place in the argument of the case, instead of Mr. Wolfe. He was the first attorney employed, his reputation as an able lawyer is very wide-spread throughout the interior of the State, and his somewhat brilliant career as a member of Congress and as an officer in Mexico, renders him a man of note. It is very reasonable then that the popular mind should be more anxious to hear a gentleman whose fame is to some extent national, in preference to one who has heretofore had no opportunity of distinguishing himself outside of a local sphere.

Capt. Tom Marshall also took his departure yesterday, greatly disappointed with his conduct of the case in every particular. The very first day he attempted to bully the prosecution, but soon discovered that his hectoring availed naught, and that Mr. Carpenter was rather more eager for a difficulty than was palatable to Capt. Tom's disposition; for his speech on Saturday he excuses himself, because the Court House was not the right sort of a building in which to speak, and because his *new teeth* interfered with his articulation.

The appearence of Matt. Ward during the speeches, Saturday, was that of an intensely excited listener. He would frequently rise from his seat, and, with an eager look, gaze upon the speaker, often moving his lips and twitching his features from great and overpowering nervousness. His accommodations in jail are said to be very comfortable and plain, with a studious avoidance of anything elegant or luxurious. The County Prison contains but one room—and that, previous to the reception of the Wards, was divided into two by a wooden partition. In one of these, Robert J. Ward, Jr., is confined, and the other is allotted to Matt. Ward and his wife. A rag carpet covers the floor, while the furniture consists of a bed in each, with several split-bottom chairs, and a few shelves for books and medicines. Matt. Ward's chief employment in confinement, (said to be by those who have visted him,) is that of *whittling*. Before leaving Louisville, he had a large cedar post split up and tied into bundles, bringing them along with him. Since his arrival here he has whittled up at least a cart-load of wood.

The Jury are closely confined at night and during the recess of Court under the watch of one of the Sheriffs. It is a matter of common talk here, that the neighbors of one of the jurors say, that he had frequently expressed an opinion that if the Jury hangs, he shall be drummed out of the county.

Mr. Harris is speaking for the prosecution this morning. He will be followed by Gov. Helm for the defence.

SE DE KAY.

Testimony for the Defence.

The following testimony for the defence we were compelled to omit on Thursday:

Dr. S. D. Gross—Am acquainted with M. F. Ward live near him; have practiced in the family; know Matthew Ward's health only from report; have known the Wards about thirteen years; know Matthew Ward's character; always understood he was a mild, amiable, peaceable man; never heard of his being engaged in any quarrels; regarded him as a gentleman who would resent an insult.

Dr. Lewis L. Rogers—Been the physician in Ward's family for many years; Matthew F. Ward has been in feeble health for several years; had the rheumatism bad last Fall; saw him with a crutch; visited him several times in October; he was under my charge at the time of the occurrence; he was very feeble; muscular system much reduced; always esteemed him as of a very amiable deportment; never heard of his being engaged in any quarrel; by his publications he was widely known as a literary character; much spoken of, and bad his character been vicious, it would have been widely circulated.

Daniel McAllister—Have known Mr. Ward for a number of years; have heard nothing against his character as a peaceable, quiet, well-disposed man; have been a plasterer in Louisville.

Cross-examined—Am not a plasterer, now; quit the business about ten years ago; have accumulated a fortune and retired. (Jocosely said.)

Coleman Daniel—Knew Mr. Ward; never heard anything against him until this occurrence; am a plasterer in Louisville; worked at the business, and made other work.

Cross-examined—I did not quit the business; the business quit me about ten years ago; have been about as successful as Mr. McAllister—an industrious mechanic, who attends to his business.

Major Dovis Carnoot—Knew M. F. Ward from his infancy; knew no young man who bore so good a character; had a son who associated with him; always considered him safe while in his company.

Col. Ronhier—Knew Matt. Ward ever since he was born; while a child, he was kind, tender, and affectionate; since he came to manhood, have heard naught against him; he owns a plantation near me, in the South, and he is universally respected.

James S. Lithgow—Am a manufacturer in Louisville; known Matt. Ward for ten or twelve years; always looked upon him as a quiet, peaceable, well-disposed man.

John Steirwolt—Have lived in Louisville 15 years; am an architect and engineer; known Matt. Ward since 1835; was intimate with him five or six years; his character as an amiable, mild, quiet man was never disputed; he never engaged in any quarrels at school; had no disposition to form acquaintance; was very retired in his habits; since that time have not seen him so often; belonged to a boat club got up for his benefit.

Capt. F. Carter, sworn—Have known Ward for some time; since I have known him he has borne the character of an amiable gentleman, mild and courteous.

Col. Churchill sworn—Know Mat. Ward tweoty years; as a boy, he was one of the best I ever knew; as a man he was kind, courteous and gentle.

J. J. Key sworn—Knew Ward since December, 1839; when I first became acquainted with him, I was struck with the difference between him and the most of the young men I knew; his general character is very good; I have lived in Maysville; been clerk of the court there for fourteen years; reside now in Connelton.

L. B. White sworn—Am Marshal of Louisville; arrested Matt. Ward; he surrendered himself peaceably; made no resistance.

Mr. Allen objected to this, as proving matters not disputed. The presumption was that a prisoner surrendered unless proof was offered of resistance.

The Court permitted the examination to proceed.

Witness—Heard of this affair and went to arrest Ward; Gilmore was with me; met his father and told him the matter would have to be investigated; he asked

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, April 28.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '62	107½	75	Gold Hill Mine
4,000 Erie Income Bs. '75	97	250	New-York Cen. R.R.
1,870 Erie Gen. Bds. '71	92	100	do
2,000 Erie Bonds of '85	88	300	Reading Railroad
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	700	do
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	93½	200	do
10,000 do	94	100	do
1,000 Chicago & Rock I. Bs.	90	200	do
6 Bank of N. America	99½	5	N. H. & Hartford R. R.
5 Hanover Bank	91½	250	Erie Railroad
20 do	91	50	do
30 Metropolitan Bank	103	400	do
10 Nassau Bank	113	150	do
200 Del. & H. Canal	99½	113	do
5 Crystal Palace	46	100	do
10 do	47	100	do
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co.	93	100	do
23 Noma Ins. Co.	100	100	do
400 Canton Co.	25	50	do
45 Flor. & Keyport Co.	7	100	do
350 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	84	100	Harlem Railroad
300 do	b90	200	do
50 do	s10	200	do
300 Flor. & Key. Jt. Stk.	1	50	Harlem Preferred
200 do	b8	50	Stonington R. R.
500 Nic. Transit Co.	2½	50	Hudson River R. R.
25 Breckenridge Coal Co.	100	100	do
25 do	100	5	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.
100 Cumberland Coal	s60	27	do
200 do	s30	27½	Mich. Cent. R. R.
150 do	s3	27½	Mich. South. R. R.
100 Parker Vein Co.	b7	6	Panama Railroad
100 do	s12	6½	do
500 do	6½	74	Clev. & Toledo R. R.
100 Gardner Gold Mine	s30	34	do
500 Caledonian Min Co.	s30	4½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	104	150	Erie Railroad
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	b30	93½	do
1,000 Panama Bs. (1st is.)	104	150	do
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	b60	79	do
2,000 Ill Cen. R. R. B. Pr.	87	50	do
200 Cumber. Coal Co.	b60	28	do
100 do	b30	27½	do
500 Parker V. Coal Co.	b30	6½	do
600 do	b3	6½	do
100 Canton Co.	b60	25½	do
100 Flor. & K. Jt. Stk.		1½	do
100 do	b10	1½	do
100 do	b20	1½	do
50 Nic. Transit Co.	s30	2½	do
350 do	b10	2½	21 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.
10 Panama Railroad	106		100 Huds. Riv. R.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, April 29, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The DAILY TIMES Establishment will be removed on the 1st of May, to the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets.

Subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May, will oblige the Carriers by giving notice at the TIMES office.

Killing a Schoolmaster no Murder in Kentucky.

A Kentucky Jury, acting under the presumed solemnity of an oath, has solemnly declared that WARD's killing of BUTLER was not *murder*. A simple statement of the facts proved on the trial will show how impossible it is to acquit that Jury of perjury. In the TIMES of Thursday last, and in another part of this morning's paper, will be found a full report of the evidence, from which these facts may be clearly drawn.

On the 2d of November, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, MATTHEW F. WARD went to a gun-shop in Louisville, bought a self-cocking pistol which "would send a bullet through a two-inch board anyhow," as the maker of it testified,—and ordered it loaded:—he afterwards bought another of the same kind, which he also ordered loaded. Percussion caps were put upon both, and they were thrust into the breast pocket of his coat. He then went home and told his mother that he was going to the school-room of Mr. BUTLER, to demand an apology of him for having, on the day previous, punished his brother WILLIE WARD, and for having charged him with lying. His mother advised him to be calm, and to take his brother ROBERT with him, as BUTLER was a larger man than he was. MATTHEW told his brother ROBERT to get his hat and come along, which he did, taking with him also a large bowie-knife which he was in the habit of carrying. The two brothers proceeded to the school-room, and asked for Mr. BUTLER, who was engaged in his duties, in the midst of his pupils, and who came forward on being called. MATTHEW WARD told BUTLER he had come for an explanation as to his having whipped his brother. BUTLER asked him to step into his private room, where he would explain it to him. WARD refused, saying *that* was the place to settle it;

"Mr. BUTLER nodded; MATT. said, what are your ideas of justice? which is the worst, the boy who begs chestnuts and throws the shells on the floor and then lies about it, or my brother who gave them to him? Mr. BUTLER said he would not be interrogated, putting his pencil in his pocket and buttoning up his coat; MATT. repeated the question; BUTLER said, there is no such a boy here; MATT. said, that settles the matter; but you called my brother a liar and for that I must have an apology; BUTLER said he had no apology to make; is your mind made up? said MATT.; BUTLER said it was; then, said MATT., you must hear my opinion of you, you are a d—d scoundrel and coward."

This statement of what took place thus far is from the evidence of WARD's brother ROBERT, who stood by, and who is also under indictment as an accessory to the murder. It agrees substantially with that of other witnesses. ROBERT WARD proceeds to state that on being thus called a "d—d "scoundrel and coward," BUTLER "struck "MATT. twice, and pushed him back against "the door." He is the only one of all the witnesses who swears to any such thing. One or two of the boys state that BUTLER put his hands out towards WARD; and one says that he *pushed* him. All agree that MATT. drew his pistol, placed it against BUTLER's breast and fired. BUTLER exclaimed, "My poor wife and child"—and fell. There was, of course, a rush of the terrified boys, and ROBERT WARD drew his Bowie knife, which he brandished, ordering them all to stand off. The WARDS left the room; BUTLER was carried home, and died that night. A Kentucky Jury has decided under oath that he was *not* murdered!

It is quite unnecessary to go into any analysis of the evidence. The only point ostensibly relied on in WARD's defence was, that after being intentionally provoked to do so, by being called a "d—d scoundrel and coward,"—by a man who had armed himself with two loaded pistols, one of which was cleached in his hand at the instant—BUTLER struck him; and the only evidence in support of that assertion, is given by his brother and second, who stood by with a bowie-knife, to aid him, and who is under indictment for his share in the act. If BUTLER *did* strike WARD, there's not an honest Jury, nor an honest man, out of Kentucky at all events, who would say that WARD's act in shooting him, was one whit the less a murder. But as the fact was *not* proved, it was left to a Jury *in* Kentucky, who had predetermined to perjure themselves, to assume it.

The *facts* of the case had nothing whatever to do with the Jury's verdict. That was controlled by other considerations. BUTLER was a schoolmaster, from the North, dependent on his labor for his living, and without high, influential social connections. The WARDS belonged to the "aristocracy" of Kentucky;—that is, they were *rich*;—they made great pretensions to fashion;—their mother gave dashing parties;—they belonged to high life;—they had a large circle of personal friends;—and a great many very respectable people felt a sort of personal interest in not having them *hung*, because they would share, in some degree, the foul disgrace. Their acquittal, therefore, was to be secured at any cost. The newspapers were first muzzled—those of them at least, which would not favor the supposition of their innocence. Letters extolling their character, and seeking to create public sympathy on their behalf, were sent to this City and published here. Other journals on the spot seconded the movement. The ablest counsel that money would command were secured for the defence. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN volunteered his services in the same behalf, and it was ostentatiously proclaimed that so eminent and so high-minded a man *would not* volunteer to defend a guilty man. The trial is removed from the scene of the homicide,—so that the prisoners shall not be tried by those who knew them best,—but is taken to a distant county. The Press is forbidden, against all law and right, to publish a report of the proceedings while the trial is in progress. Every particle of evidence in regard to BUTLER's character is excluded,—while a perfect army of witnesses, clergymen, colonels, members of Congress, editors, Cabinet officers, &c., &c., who had enjoyed the social intimacy of the WARDS, testified ostentatiously to the prisoner's mildness of temper,—declaring him with anxious and undisguised exaggeration, to be gentle and amiable to a fault. To THOMAS F. MARSHALL, whose notorious character and antecedents designated him unmistakably as qualified for the service, was assigned the task of bullying the lads who were the only witnesses, into such confusion as should nullify their testimony: while Mr. CRITTENDEN undertook the management of such legal obstacles as might embarass their proceedings. Mr. CRITTENDEN, it will be remembered, also appeared as the volunteer defender of MONROE EDWARDS, who also belonged to the aristocracy, but who unfortunately had his trial out of Kentucky.

All these preparations, laboriously made and steadily followed up, were for the purpose—not of determining the truth, which is the only proper object of judicial inquiry, —not of ascertaining accurately and truly whether MATT. WARD did or did not murder BUTLER,—but to secure impunity for his act. This whole drama was enacted to induce the Jury to *affirm a falsehood*. And it has succeeded. We do not believe JOHN J. CRITTENDEN entertains in his heart the shadow of a doubt that BUTLER was murdered. We do not believe that a single man on that Jury believes, that the man they have acquitted is innocent of the crime laid to his charge.

We regard the issue of this trial as of the gravest importance. It proves that in one State of this Union, Wealth is stronger than Justice;—that Kentucky's most distinguished sons take to their hearts, and shield with all their power, a murderer who has money and social position at his command:—and that under their auspices legal tribunals and the most solemn forms of Justice, have been made to confer impunity on one of the blackest and most wanton murders which the annals of crime record.

England and Turkey.

LA FONTAINE, in his own inimitable way, tells the story of the man who was greatly annoyed by the depredations of a hare in his cabbage-garden, and asked his landlord to drive her ont, who came with his grooms, horses and dogs and immediately began harrying the intruder right and left, and up and down, through the vegetables. That furnishes an illnstration of poor Turkey, enduring the interference of England against the aggressions of the Czar. To be snre, the latter does not exactly resemble the aforesaid slight animal. But in all the other chief features of the case, the parallel holds good. England, desirous to combat the theories and speculations of NICHOLAS, goes into Turkey, and carrying out her plan of friendly alliance, tears her way through the vitals of the Moslem nationality, and tramples the garden of Islamism at a terrible rate. She is urging that the *rayahs* shall be raised to a level with the Ottomans; and has persuaded the Sultan to confiscate the property of the Mosques to the use of the nation. Every one must know that these desperate schemes of radical reform, the like of which in his own household John Bull would oppose with vociferation, are so many blows at the vitality of that intrusive monarchy, quelling the spirit of religious fanaticism which once established it, and which, as late circumstances have shown, is still capable of effecting great things in defence of it. The strength of the Ottoman Empire is not in those civil and military institutions which sustain the other powers of Europe. It exists solely in that old intolerant feeling of masterdom, both in religion and in race. This the English are doing their best to quench and do away with. They labor to deprive the Turk of his peculiar pride and his courage, and they sow dissension between him and his Padishah. The Sheik ul Islam has been driven from the Councils of the Sultan, because he opposed the spoliation policy of REDCLIFFE, the Radical; and, retiring grimly into private life, he has carried the sympathies of the discontented people along with him. Turkey, at this moment, may be called a house divided against itself—if the reader shonld prefer that figure to the garden metaphor; and it is the interference of England which has put it in that tottering condition. At this moment a large section of the Faithful would be glad to see Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE fairly out of the Bosphorus, even if GORTSCHAKOFF should be the man to drive him away. As regards the general principle of radical reform, it is a good thing, of course—a good thing which the Government of England dislikes at home, and has fought against and anathematized as long as it could. But it may be questioned if this is the proper time to carry ont, in the Ottoman Empire, a change which disgusts the religious sentiment of the Turks, and tends to paralyze the right arm of the nation in war. That may be considered a blundering or a criminal quackery, which indiscriminately applies to one condition of humanity, those nostrums which may have benefited a very different order of society.

It is amusing to contemplate the glorifications of the English press on the subject of the war—the Pecksniffian parade of England as the champion of human rights; and it is provoking as well as amusing, to hear the foolish echoes of such a sentiment among themselves. When people here give way to their shallow enthusiasms in the matter of John Bull's armaments, and regard him as the very noble and approved good friend of the oppressed, they only show their ignorance of the history that is working itself out under their eyes. They sentimentalize in the midst of the clash and concussion of the world's stern facts. Must we repeat that Great Britain does not care for human rights so much as for her own interests, and that she is now going to fight about the adjustment of a pair of scales, and nothing else? A year ago, she attempted to force the Sultan to give the guarantee which would have dishonored him, and which he refused to give—because he knew that KOSSUTH and MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN and the rest of them have power over the Democracies of Europe. At that time, 23d of February, the organ of the Government—the London *Times*—thundered as follows:

"With the utmost political audacity, with a total want of ability and integrity in the men who are still its rulers, with a destitute, dispirited population, and an exhausted treasury, the Porte unites, as if by way of derision, a despotism over some of the most fertile regions, the finest ports and the most enterprising and ingenious people of Southern Europe. It is hard to comprehend how so great a positive evil can have been so long defended by politicians, as a relative good; and though we are not insensible to the difficulties attending any change in the territories of so huge an empire, we are disposed to view with satisfaction rather than with alarm, the approach of a period when it will be impossible to prolong the dominion of such a Government as that of the Porte. Perhaps that period is less distant than is commonly supposed."

Again, on the 7th of March:

"No donht, the argument of State necessity still remains to support the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire; but that argument stands alone against a host of evils."

On the 10th of March, the same journal thus delivers itself:

"We must venture to say, that it implies some pennry of resources in modern statesmen that, when they have to deal with a question which involves the civilization of great provinces, the restoration of Christianity itself to that supremacy which it once enjoyed in all parts of Europe, and the progressive welfare of millions of human beings, the only expedient on which they can agree is, *to dress up a Turk's head in a turban, and agree to treat it as if it was still a symbol of force and empire.*"

And, subsequently, the *Times* has the following:

"We cannot, however, forget, that the attempt to prolong *the brutal and decrepit authority of the Turks in Europe*, is purchased by the surrender of five provinces, and a large Christian population, to a barbarous misgovernment; and we shall rejoice when civilization and Christianity are able to repair the injuries of the Ottoman conquest."

The Czar, certainly, never said anything half so truculent against poor ABDUL MEDJID and his dynasty. And these sentiments of the *Times* are, or were, the sentiments of the British Ministry. The *Times* tries to conceal this last fact. Its articles plainly indicate that it was in possession of the news of the negotiation as fast as it reached England; and there is no doubt that the information came from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. We are the more strongly led to this conclusion, by the fact, that, at the period under consideration, the *Times* made a show of differing from Lord JOHN, who had asserted that it was necessary to preserve the integrity of Turkey. The *Times* affected to argue against the generous but impolitic scruples of the Minister! It was necessary that the complicity of the latter and the journalist should be concealed by some such demonstration.

Enough, we repeat, is extant to show that England did not care much for the rights of Turkey last year; and it is absurd to suppose that she cares any more now. The English press and the English people are inflating a huge fallacy, in the manner of a balloon. But it will collapse, we suspect, in a little time; and the deluded enthusiasts on this side of the water, will be surprised and saddened to see the wind escape. It is rather ridiculous to see any of our republican citizens flushing over the armaments of England, especially if they be men who would turn or have turned away from the appeals of the genuine liberators of the world—the KOSSUTHS, the MAZZINIS, and the AVEZZANAS. It is fitting that our enthusiasms of liberty should be clear-sighted and have proper objects. It is certainly a blunder of the first magnitnde to snppose that liberty has anything to do, that is, directly, with the cause of Turkey. Turkey is a despotism, and we delude ourselves if we think we sympathize with that monarchy, or its alliances. The Ottoman Porte cannot stand; because Islamism must wither from the soil of Europe. Let us, then, be economio of our enthusiasms in favor of an intolerant pagan people, who have very little business to be where thoy are; and preserve them, in a more consistent way, for the approaching ontbreaks of that Democracy which is the only hope of true liberty, and which John Bull hates as cordially as the Czar, bnt with less sincerity and manliness.

Neutrality of the Baltic Powers.

One of SOLON's laws declared that any person who, in the midst of civil war should remain *neutral*, should be considered infamous. The principle of this law seems to have been adopted by the European belligerents,—with this exception, that their *interest*, and not their *honor*, prescribes the rule.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Admiral of the British fleet in the Baltic, has declared to the Kings of Denmark and Sweden that "the time has come when considerable modifications must be made in their declaration of passive neutrality, a position evidently untenable." We have foreseen that it must come to this. The neutrality of the Scandinavian peninsula was welcome and desirable to the Western Powers, so long as their squadrons had not passed the Great and Little Belts. But now, when the English fleet is cruising in the Gulf of Finland, and has begun to chase Russian corvettes back to their fortified ports, the neutrality of the Baltic Powers becomes inconvenient, and can no longer be allowed.

It is quite certain, however, that the Admiral's attempt to put an end to it will be successful. One would think that, after the reluctance to engage in war, shown by France and England, two first-rate powers, and at a distance from the Czar's dominions, those who are nearer the Colossus of the North, and who have less disposable forces to meet his attacks, might be allowed to remain passive spectators of a quarrel, to which they could not become parties, without serious peril to their prosperity and even their existence. English journals declared but the other day that, as they were not entering on a "perpetual war with Russia," there would be "no advantage in making Parliament a vent for the public indignation." Yet, while so cautious themselves, they are very impatient at the caution of others. We should not have made these remarks at present, but for the magniloquent terms in which the reception of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE in Paris is described in the French and English journals. It is solemnly proclaimed that "all classes of society in each of those two countries are well aware that France and England are, in the whole world, the most worthy and the most distinguished representatives of right, justice, and moral and material progress." The morality of NAPOLEON III.! The disinterestedness of English policy! Is there, then, no bound to fulsome adulation and abuse of language?

It is not likely that the Scandinavian Powers will permit themselves to be intimidated; for they have good reasons for fearing Russia more than England. They will undoubtedly make sundry concessions to the Western Powers, of more or less importance,—such as not regarding *coal* contraband of war, &c., and will probably shut their eyes to some violations of international law;—but they will not abandon their neutrality. Nor are they destitute of the ability to make it respected, as the cordial union of the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm would render the position of the English squadron exceedingly critical. The naval force of the Scandinavian Powers may be thus stated:

	Denmark.	Sweden.	Norway.
Ships of the Line	5	10	—
Frigates	6	8	2
Corvettes and Brigs	9	8	—
Schooners	2	6	11
Cutters	2	—	—
Gunboats	80	256	136
Steamers	6	12	5
Screw Steamers	1	—	—
Transports	—	22	—

For manning this fleet there are no less than 30,000 seamen registered in Sweden, and as many in Norway. One-tenth of these are in active service, but an additional number of 1,150 has been lately called out, and the Government of Sweden is about adding *five* large ships of the line to the above armament. There is no lack of iron, timber or hemp in Sweden; and the necessary supplies have been voted by all four Estates of the United Diet; while in Denmark, 25,000 men have been actually levied. This is by no means an inconsiderable force, if united in a common cause. And both States will certainly unite, as they in fact have virtually done already. The Court in both countries has a strong leaning to Russia; but the people are decidedly Anti-Russian. This opposite feeling can be harmonized by neutrality, and this attitude will undoubtedly be maintained until the chances of the war have more accurately defined the position of the principal belligerents.

Our readers may be interested in a statement of the Russian naval strength in the Baltic. Her marine in that sea is divided into three sections. Each division usually consists of *one* three-decker, *eight* two-deckers, *six* frigates, *one* corvette, and *five* smaller vessels. Thus the Russian Baltic fleet numbers 27 vessels of the line, including *three* three-deckers, 18 frigates, and 15 corvettes, brigs and smaller vessels, besides a considerable number of steamers. The crew consists of 30,000 men, who are under the supreme command of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, High Admiral of the Russian fleets, Prince MENSCHIKOFF being at the head of the naval staff. At the last accounts eighteen Russian ships of the line were seen in Sweaborg harbor, and the gallant Admiral NAPIER is said to have sailed to get them out. But he must beware—not of the rocks and masses of timber, ridiculously asserted and believed to have been sunk by the Russians in the Gulf of Baltic—but of the shallow water in the navigable channels leading to the principal Russian harbors, and especially to that of Cronstadt, which is only five fathoms deep; not to speak of the formidable outside and inner range of fortifications.

The month of May is the month of growth; this year, however, it proves likely to be a month of destruction. If the British fleet in the Baltic had Admiral DUNDAS for its commander, we should expect no engagement for some time yet in that sea; but with Sir CHARLES NAPIER it is quite a different affair, and we think it very likely that he is to fire that often-mentioned *first gun* which is to involve Europe in a war, of which the dimensions, duration and results cannot be foreseen.

☞ The funeral of the victims of the Broadway catastrophe is to take place tomorrow, and the ceremonies will undoubtedly be conducted with a solemnity suitable to so melancholy an occasion. The Fire Department has made preparations for the obsequies on a scale which indicates that there will be a general participation of the Firemen of the City and its vicinity. The proceedings of the Coroner's inquest are becoming very interesting. A full report of the second day is given in another column. The testimony of Mr. ZOPHAR MILLS has an important bearing upon the points of the case. To-day, it is understood, Mr. JENNINGS will be examined. Public interest has rarely been excited to an equal degree by any similar proceedings, and the verdict will be anxionsly awaited. The Jury, we may hope, will investigate the matter patiently and thoroughly.

☞ Owing to the continuance of the storm, we are this morning without a report of the doings in the Senate yesterday. In the House, the bill granting lands to the several States for internal improvements was considered, and Mr. RODGERS spoke in its favor, claiming that heretofore, in this respect, gross injustice had been done to the old States. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and listened to a war of words between Messrs. SMITH, of Va., and GIDDINGS, of Ohio, at the termination of which they adjourned.

CONVICTION OF JOHNSON FOR MURDER.—COURTLAND JOHNSON, on trial at Harrisburg, Pa., for the murder of NATHANIEL P. COLYER, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree.

NEWSPAPER EXCERPTA.—There is some sport in picking up magnificent phrases. Witness the following. They are from a cotemporary's glowing description of the storm and the sinking of the steamer (!) *Ericsson*: "The earth trembling beneath the crash of ethereal war;" "clouds coiling up;" "in the teeth of atmospheric currents;" "rays of the sun heavily charged with heat;" "paraphernalia of a real, genuine, midsummer shower;" "vivid lightning;" "drenching rains;" "furious whirlwinds;" "glistening icicles;" "the earth reeling over towards the North Pole;" "dreadful fatality;" "cold, howling, wintry winds," &c. But another cotemporary exceeds this. It talks of "flags whipping themselves into strings, in a sort of mad agony;" "water dense in the air;" "umbrellas scudding before the wind;" and "lightning sending its red streams of fire across the darkening sky." And, towards the last, this extraordinary effort: "Summer starting full fledged from the arms of Winter, like Unicorn from the brain of Jove." A remarkable myth. And again: "the doubtful progress of warmth has not advanced;" and of the fire in Broadway, "the firemen fell gloriously, and their blood be on the heads of the debauched sentiment which despises life in the pursuit of lucre," and "because the house was built as no house ought to be built," its destruction was attended by "the certain deaths of two firemen, and the almost certain deaths of several more, who were present at the beginning and are now missing, and also by wounds of twenty more." Because "a house was built in so wicked a style," it becomes "a blasting record of the brutal perversion of Democracy in this City." The first duty of man is to the community, "not to his breeches pocket." Tenements are "pitchforked together;" and so on, *ad libitum*. A new edition of the "Elegant Extracts" should be issued, with a series of appropriate illustrations.

☞ Tavern and Excise licenses, in this City, expire by law on the 1st of May. New licenses will be issued at the Mayor's Office, between the hours of 10 and 2, until all the Wards are disposed of.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] was produced here on Thursday evening last evening. It is from the pen of Mr. WA[illegible] we believe, was also the author of "Pendergast's Wife" produced here some few weeks ago.

The materials for this comedietta are so exceedingly slight, and hackneyed withal, that it is difficult, as it would be unsatisfactory, to refer to them in detail. The characters are a man about town, a greenhorn trying to become a man about town, an indulgent old father, a loving and amiable niece, a plotting widow, and servants to match. There is no originality in the conception of the characters, and none in their delineation. Individuality does not appear to be Mr. WATSON's forte, or he has failed to exercise it. But with dramatic point and dialogue he is tolerably familiar—perhaps a little too much so, for his characters are always going out of their way to make a point. In consequence, there is but little contrast in the language, and it is apt to become wearisome, not because it is dull, but because it is always aiming to be brilliant.

"Hearts at Fault" is a very unequal work, and bears evidence of haste and immaturity. The transactions are too rapid, and there is a total absence of natural progression in the sentiments expressed. The dialogue on the other hand is lively, and rises in some instances to a high degree of epigrammatic excellence. The female characters are inadequately treated, and display little knowledge of feminine phraseology.

As a farce, "Hearts at Fault" will have a run, for it is witty and absurd. If we could view it in any other light, we should be tempted to speak less favorably.

Mr. WATSON has given two instances of a happy dramatic facility. If he will take time and study characters, there can be bnt little doubt of his ultimate success.

Mr. W. CORBYN returned from Europe in the *Nashville* yesterday, and brings with him the following artists: M. ANTOINE RAVEL, M. LEOPOLD THILMAN, Mlle. NATALIE THILMAN, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, M. ANGELO CHIARINI, Mlle. VIRGINIA CHIARINI, Mad. FRANCK.

BEWARE OF DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS ON THE RANDALL BANK.—During the past 24 hours new and dangerous counterfeit $10 notes on the Randall Bank, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., have been put into circulation in various parts of our City. The engraving of the hills is most beautifully executed, and the filling-up (except the signatures) seems to have been performed with equal skill and ingenuity. The plate is almost a *fac simile* of the genuine. As no notice of their appearance has yet appeared in the Bank-note Detectors, merchants and others may easily be imposed upon. The signatures of the Cashier and President are both handsomely written with very pale ink, and by a close examination it will be observed that each name was written by the same hand.

THE CASE OF VAN AERNUM.—The U. S. Court has finally decided that VAN AERNUM must be remanded to the British authorities in Canada, under the terms of the Ashburton Treaty.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 29.

HARD TIMES; by CHARLES DICKENS; chapters 4 and 5.

EDITORIALS.—The 'Seal of the Eastern War; Position and Prospects of the two Armies—England and Cuba—The Gadsden Treaty Ratified—The Future of Turkey—The Emperor Napoleon—The Sloo Grant—Female Education—The Ward Case in Kentucky—Affairs in China.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The African Race in the United States; Letter III.—Effects of the European War upon the Interests of the United States—Canadian Affairs—Letter from Paris—Letter from a Southern Slaveholder—A Tour in the Southwest; No. 8—Sketches in Washington—Correspondence from Havana, Washington, &c., &c.

MINNIE MYRTLE on American Ladies.

Full Details of the Terrible Fire and Loss of Life in New-York.

The Latest European News—The War—The Trial of Ward for the Murder of Butler.

MARINE DISASTERS—Two Hundred Lives Lost at Absecom Beach—Latest Particulars.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—A complete Summary of the News of the Week, prepared expressly for this paper, and containing the latest intelligence, to the hour of going to press.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NO WONDER WATERBURY'S EXHIBITION PEOPLE AT HOPE CHAPEL!—He has an interesting novelty by way of a perfect MIRROR of all the Battles of the Revolution—the figures brought out by the hand of an artist, and life and interest given them by the able lecture of Mr. CLIFFORD. Also, by reference to his programme, you will see the great number of ample fortunes to be given away. All he charges for a Gift Certificate, giving a full share in this brilliant array of presents and two admissions to the whole Exhibition and Lecture, is 50 cents.

UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.—An extensive and superior variety of the very best goods, at the lowest price for which they can be purchased in this country, will be found at the importing and manufacturing establishment of UNION ADAMS, No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY WARE ARCADE—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—Housekeepers can here supply themselves with every description of Wood, Willow, Britannia, Tin and Iron Wares; Steps, Clothes Horses, Mats, Wash-Benches, Brushes, &c.

J. KELLOGG.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search,—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine HERRING'S CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA OR MEDICATED INHALATION—For diseases of the Lungs. Read the following extract:

"Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS: Your Hygeana is giving satisfaction in every case I believe, and some praise it almost without limits. Send me another dozen packages."

NEWBURG, April 23, 1854. T. WIGGINS.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 126 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We are the sole owners of five distinct patents granted by the United States for Sewing Machines, and no Sewing Machine of any value is or can be made by others without violating one or more of our patents. We have commenced suits for infringement in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York against Elias Howe, Jr., the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and Taylor & Rogers, who sell N. Hunt's Boston Machines. The public are hereby warned against using these infringing machines, as we intend to assert our rights to the full extent of the law.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, is attracting the attention of Physicians and Invalids, by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAR RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 144 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, Agent, New-Brunswick, N. J.

DYSPEPTIC, KIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHNIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, when taken in proper quantities as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, is found to be effectual in most obstinate instances, when the use of other remedies has been pursued in vain. The perfect purity of all its materials exempt it from the liability of injuring even the most impaired constitution, as ascertained by such symptoms. Put up in quart and pint bottles.

FOR SALE BY

BURTON, CLARKE & CO., Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway, and No. 9 Astor House.

C. & J. CONDERTON, New-York Hotel, and all the druggists in the United States.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

[illegible] SCALES, AT REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] manufacturers of weighing apparatus, are now selling all the [illegible] Great Britain. Warehouses [illegible] heavy portable scales, on wheels, [illegible] from hogsheads, &c., &c., down to the [illegible] counter scales, &c., being [illegible] iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD.—In consequence of the severe storm the division of the Rossville building lots and farms will be postponed until WEDNESDAY EVENING the 24 of May, 1854. This is one of the very best opportunities that our citizens can have to secure a pleasant and healthy residence for their families near the City. We advise all our friends to secure one at once. No further postponement will take place. The shares are nearly all sold. Apply immediately to CHARWOOD, No. 248 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS' PIANOS, with iron frames, diagonal scales and gold strings. Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallet & Co., and fully entitled to all the reputation of that name;) T. Gilbert & Co.'s World's Fair First Premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos. All the above Pianos wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Fine Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licenses in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Boston. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

A DELIGHTFUL WALK.—NOW THAT THE season has arrived when walking out can be enjoyed, ladies naturally seek the best place to procure shoes, gaiters, and general foot gear, of substantial and elegant make. We can confidently recommend WITHERS & CO., No. 85 Bleecker-st., as well deserving their patronage. He has a splendid and multifarious stock, in every variety of style and make. His store is situated at the above address. Give him a call.

WINDOW SHADE, PAPER HANGING AND CURTAIN EMPORIUM.—W. O. JENKS, No. 456 and 458 Pearl-st. (four doors from Chatham,) importer and manufacturer of gold-bordered and transparent Window Shades, Lace and Muslin and Damask Curtains, French and American Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Rosda, Pins, Loop Holders, Drapery Tassels, buff and white Linens, Brasses, Table Oil Cloths, &c. The trade supplied at great bargains, defying competition. Call and examine.

THE COUNCILMEN IN UPROAR.—WHAT CAN restore order in Gotham? Nothing, we say, but a love of art. For instance—if every man should obtain and wear one of KNOX'S hats, of the Spring style, we doubt not it would exert a mild and harmonizing influence upon all. They are allowed by judges to be not only neat, tasteful and artistic, but exceedingly well made. Let all who would be sure of obtaining a superb tile call at No. 128 Fulton-st., or under the Prescott House, Broadway.

PERHAM'S GIFT LIST PUBLISHED IN OUR COLumns, should be read by every thinking, speculative person in the community, as it presents features that commend the affair as worthy of public patronage. Let it be remembered that on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the exhibition of his new and splendid MIRROR commences. We expect to see the house crowded as in the days of the Seven Mile Mirror. The tickets issued in connection with that exhibition will be received for admission to the present.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETING, AT THE CANAL-ST. CARPET STORE.—If you want to buy your Carpets cheap, call on E. A. PETERSON & CO., 76 Canal-st. There you will find Tapestry Velvet for 1s. per yard; Tapestry Brussels for 3s. (not printed.) Also, a large stock of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil Cloth, &c., at full 10 per cent. less than any other store in the City.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTUREES, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 269½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 403 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mossic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

A MAIDEN FAIR, WITH CURLING HAIR!
I asked whence came her curls?
"I lost them once," the maid replied,
"But BARKER'S TONIQUE saved my pride;
"O use it, all ye girls."

Price 25 cents. Headquarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

DON'T ANNOY US!—WE DO NOT LIKE TO BE annoyed in church by people barking and coughing, when by putting one of BRYAN'S WAFERS in their mouths they may cease the annoyance. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS cost 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and v

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Reformation.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Greenwood, will be dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God, TO-MORROW, April 30. The ... Rev. D. D. ... Pastor of ... Rev. J. B. ... of Methodism ... Rev. J. B. ... Rev. J. B. ... Rev. J. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, and laid out streets on, that tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, known as the Chickasaw Bluffs, I am now prepared to offer the same for sale, on reasonable terms. Persons desiring to purchase, will find it to their interest to call at my office, in Memphis, where a plan of the property may be seen. Letters addressed to me at Memphis, Tenn., will be promptly answered. Lots will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, with interest at 6 per cent. Payments will be required to be made annually, from the date of sale. Lots will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on the first Monday in May, several hundred of which will be offered in one body, and the remainder in lots to suit purchasers. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day, until all are disposed of. Persons wishing to purchase previous to the day of sale, can do so at private sale, by calling on the undersigned, at the office of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, in Memphis. Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Tribune building, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A delightful country residence, containing 10 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the Hudson River, 1 mile below Peekskill, and 1 mile from the Railroad depot. The house is a new one, with all the modern conveniences, and is in complete order. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and planted with choice fruit trees, and a never-failing stream of water runs through the premises. The above property will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 10 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. MORRIS.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A desirable country residence, situated on the Hudson River, 1 mile below Peekskill, and 1 mile from the Railroad depot. The house is a new one, with all the modern conveniences, and is in complete order. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and planted with choice fruit trees, and a never-failing stream of water runs through the premises. The above property will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 10 Wall-st., New-York. JOHN L. MORRIS.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—A house to accommodate a large family, with 10 acres of land, in the most healthy part of the upper end of the Cove—only 20 minutes' walk from the Depot. The house is well built of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, and contains all the modern conveniences. The outhouses are ample, and in good repair. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and is well watered. The above property will be sold at a great bargain. Apply to C. J. SMITH, No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A delightful residence, with 12½ acres of land, pleasantly situated on the most healthy part of the shore, about 1 mile from the Quarantine Landing. The cottage is new, and contains all the modern conveniences. Applied for immediately. Apply to CALDWELL, Washington-av, between 21st and 22d-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Morrisania, Westchester County, on the new road to Fordham, 2 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot. The house contains 10 rooms, also a good cellar, and all the modern conveniences. Applied for immediately if sold before the 1st of May. Inquire of Mr. ALFRED HEAD Jr., No. 13 Courtlandt-alley, or JAMES M. RALPH, No. 27 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. The place contains about 12 acres of land, upon a high and healthy situation, commanding a fine view of the Sound, and about half an hour's ride from the City. The house is a new one, and contains all the modern conveniences. Applied for immediately. The premises will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let for a term of years. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Tribune building, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A delightful residence, with 12 acres of land, situated on the Cove road, in the most healthy part of Greenwich, about 1 mile from the depot. The house is new, and contains all the modern conveniences. The outhouses are ample, and in good repair. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and well watered. The above property will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Tribune building, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, finely situated on the most healthy part of the upper end of the Cove—only 25 minutes' walk from the Depot. The house is well built of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture, and contains all the modern conveniences. The outhouses are ample, and in good repair. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and well watered. The above property will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. Apply to C. J. SMITH, No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Morrisania, Westchester County, on the new road to Fordham, 2 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot. The house contains 10 rooms, also a good cellar, and all the modern conveniences. The outhouses are ample, and in good repair. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and well watered. The above property will be sold at a bargain, if application be made soon. Apply to C. J. SMITH, No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new houses, with all the modern conveniences, situated on the corner of Bedford-av. and Taylor-st., about 2 miles from the City Hall. Apply at the premises, or at No. 67 Wall-st., up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new house

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at Auction [illegible] April 29, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, as No. 23 [illegible] household furniture, all made to order by [illegible] and of the most splendid description, consisting of carved rosewood parlor [illegible] furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor [illegible] in French satin brocatelle; French plate pier [illegible] damask and lace embroidered window curtains, [illegible] mirror front etageres, encoignaures, centre and [illegible] royal Wilton, Brussels, and three-ply carpeting, [illegible] ornamental ornaments, piano-forte do. Dining [illegible] Oak extension dining table, fine marble top etagere, [illegible] seat and arm chairs, set plated ware, china and glass [illegible] table cutlery, &c. Chamber furniture—Consisting of [illegible] mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, [illegible] beds and mattresses, dining and [illegible] and glassware, kitchen furniture, [illegible] medical books, miscellaneous do., [illegible] must be removed the same day.

VANDEWATER & TURNER, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the auction rooms, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—Peremptory sale of 50 of the valuable Building Lots on Troy, Rockaway and Utica-ave., and on Wyckoff, Warren and Baltic-sts., in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-ferry. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are laid out on the same as on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

TERMS—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No. 86 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, April 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 8 Wall-st., a gray mare—one of the most splendid horses in the State, for speed, action, style and endurance, and combining great spirit with entire gentleness; warranted sound and free from all vices of the stock. One beautiful Boston chaise, built by Thomas Goddard, to order; has been used but three or four times; and in is perfect order. Also, one of Isaac Ford's best built light top wagons, been used but little. Also, two sets of first-rate light harness and one saddle and bridle. Also, one second-hand Phaeton, in perfect order, with shaft and pole, to be sold without reserve. Cost $500. Also, one close carriage, in good order, to be sold without reserve, made by Wood & Tomlinson. The horse and vehicles can be seen and examined until day of sale, by calling on the auctioneers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell on SATURDAY, April 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

CLASON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—The three new two-story attic, basement and cellar frame dwellings and two lots on the southwest corner of Clason-av. and Quincy-st. Houses 20x40; lots 20x35. The houses are well built, filled in with brick, and contain all the modern improvements—sliding doors in parlors, mantels, neat cornices and centre-pieces—with grates and gas throughout; water in the basements. There is a line of stages on Gates-av., which is the next street. Terms easy. Possession given 1st May. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad st.

RUSSELL W. WRETCOTT, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE HANDSOME FURNITURE OF TWO HOUSES—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, without reserve, the largest and most attractive variety of Household Furniture offered at auction this Spring, being all the furniture contained in house in 8th-av., four doors from 14th-st., with all the elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture, mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood piano-forte, &c., removed from 22d-st., which will be sold on the premises, embracing over 400 lots of everything in the housekeeping line. The sale will commence on SATURDAY, and be continued on MONDAY, at same hour. Goods must be removed by Tuesday night. Catalogues early this morning.

W. S. MELLOS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BOSTON PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH-PLATE PIER-GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY Saturday, 10½ o'clock, at No 97 Canal-st, GRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR, will sell as above, the entire furniture, consisting of the usual assortment found in a well furnished house. Also, kitchen utensils. Also, one elegant rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, of good tone, together with parlor, chamber, dining saloon, and dining-room furniture. Sale positive. Cash deposits required from every purchaser. Catalogues morning of sale.

TUESDAY May 2 elegant furniture at No. 442 Broadway. Particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private stable, rear of Washington-square, corner Macdougal-st., valuable carriages, harness, &c., consisting of one large French berline; one dickey calèche, one coupee, Lawrence's make; one light driving carriage (open), one single wagon, one plated harness, for calèche; one brass do. for berline, one double do. for coupee, Gibson's make; one single (new) light harness; also, bear and buffalo skins, blankets, rollers, horse covers, and other stable furniture. A pair of splendid carriage horses, warranted sound and kind in every particular—cost $1,000; to be sold without reserve.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, Store No. 81 Nassau-st., will sell at the house No. 161 West 22d-st., near 8th-av., THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a lot of household furniture, consisting of royal Wilton carpets; one rosewood parlor suite; one black walnut do., sofas, chairs; a very fine marble etagere; one set cottage chairs; marble top centre table, black walnut extension table, cottage furniture, mahogany arm chairs, rocking do., oil paintings, ingrain carpets, oil cloth, iron bedsteads, bureaus, mahogany card tables, &c., and 1 rosewood piano-forte. The whole without reserve. Deposits required from purchasers.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—At house No. 339, 4th-av., THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, at house No. 339, 4th-av., all the furniture contained in it, including 6 beds, consisting of one rosewood 6½ octave piano-forte, tapestry and Brussels carpets, parlor and chamber furniture *en suite*, oil paintings, mirrors, rich china and glassware, together with all the usual assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, and in short the whole of the household effects and the trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE OF VALUABLE EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, COLLARS, CHEMISETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PERFUMERY, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 29, 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the sales-room of William Irving & Co., No. 2 Pine-st., by order of A. T. Hillyer, U. S. Marshal, 19 packages, containing embroidered sleeves, collars, chemisettes, handkerchiefs, edgings, and other articles. Also, one trunk, containing perfumery, and other articles.

PETER PARKE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—(Postponed from yesterday.)—Z. NEWELL & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 11 Grove-st., near Hudson, all the furniture of the family, comprising a large assortment of the description most desired by dealers, and housekeepers particularly. Brussels and other carpets; a very large quantity of China and earthenware, and a general assortment of desirable parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at sale.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 Walker-st., near Church-st.—M. WRAY will sell as above, the balance of furniture, comprising one rich rosewood suit, in French brocatelle, 3-ply carpets, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mirrors, 1 mahogany extension table, 12 feet, kitchen chairs, mattresses, oil-cloths, &c. Deposits required.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 50 Jolaemon-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood and marble top centre tables, marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany French bedsteads, flasher beds, mattresses, mantel ornaments, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, oil paintings, &c.

WM. B. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. B. JONES will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of household furniture, of a family giving up housekeeping, consisting of carpets, tables, sofas, beds, hair mattresses, and various other articles of furniture. All persons purchasing are requested to remove the same before 7 o'clock P. M., as the store will be closed on Monday.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Union-place, near Hamilton-av. Fancy, handsome, household furniture, consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in hair cloth, chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, marble top centre tables, mirrors, wax covered flowers, candelabras, card tables, enamelled bedroom furniture, &c.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell TO-DAY, (Saturday, 29th,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 94 Greene-st., (postponed from yesterday,) the entire furniture in said house, comprising a large and general assortment. Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will remove on the 1st of May next, to the spacious stores 357 and 359 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where, in addition to auction rooms, they will have a second floor gallery upwards of 30 feet in length. The building now occupied by them is to be removed.

REPLATING.

REPLATING.—Old ware replated equal to new, and warranted, viz.: Spoons, forks, castors, cake baskets, trays, tea and coffee urns, and all metal articles. Send orders to the silver plating factory, No. 219 Centre-st. near Grand-st.

10,000,000 PICKLES FOR GROCERS.—Of medium, large and extra large sizes, together with an extensive assortment of Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, hermetically sealed articles Fancy Goods, for sale by WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 27 and 29 Front-st.

THOMAS & SCHELLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Caps and Straw Goods, have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, [illegible] Broadway, occupied by Messrs. A. JOURDAN, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

[illegible] Phenix Bank.

[illegible]

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M.D., and JOHN C. STONE, M.D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years, to the Company's insurance to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders at the office of the Company, No. 41 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of May proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th April to 1st May, inclusive,

APRIL 12, 1854. THO. L. CHESTER, Sec'y.

This Company has a cash capital of $250,000, and a surplus, all invested in bonds and mortgages and United States stocks, and will insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Moses Taylor,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Francis Skiddy,	Robert Smith,	F. W. Edmonds,
George Bulkley,	J. H. H. Haws,	George B. Jaques,
Joel Seymour,	John P. March,	Jno. V. Van Woert,
John J. Crane,	Wm. R. Kirkland,	Hugh Maxwell,
John Milhau,	D. A. Bokee,	Cornelius Grinnell,
E. M. Whitlock,	Silas Davis,	Jno. Van Boskerck,
Samuel L. Mitchell,	Theodore Victor,	Rauh. Burkhalter,
John J. Herrick,	Uriah H. Dudley,	Henry Stokes,
William J. Todd,	Dudley B. Fuller,	Joseph Stuart,
	George S. Robbins.	

THOMAS L. CHESTER, Secretary.

A. H. DOUSETT, Surveyor.

STEVENS & HOKIE, Counselors.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,500,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withington,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Hope,
Wm. Nelson,	Charles Henshaw,	Samuel Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Macy,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, their cargoes and freights, on favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Keunedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
H. Williams,	Solomon Jacobs,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Ellis,	John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ormbry,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mosemen,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dnoham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. F. Franklin,	Thos. Hyatt,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Brady,	Egbert Sandder,	William Cissa,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President o the Company for the next year. New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time, every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Abr'm H. Embury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Rowe,	B. R. Robeson,	James Gillespie,
James F. Holmes,	John R Davison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen.	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Leplies,	Richard Field,	John D. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. V. T. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC D. BARKER, President.

JOHN W. LETCHUM, Vice-President.

DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 56 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at their Office in the city of St. Louis, until six o'clock P. M., of the 15th day of May next, for the Grading, Masonry &c., of the first division of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, extending from Franklin Depôt, the present terminus of the Road, some 40 miles west of St. Louis, to the crossing of the Gasconade river, a distance of about 78 miles. The line will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and proposals may be made for one or more sections. The line, plans, profiles, specifications, Masonry &c., will be ready for inspection on and after the 1st day of May next. The work to be let ja quite heavy, situated in a healthy country, and is easy of access. The undersigned reserve to themselves to reject all proposals that are not satisfactory.

MARCH 23, 1854. A. B. DIVEN & CO.

TO IRON-MASTERS AND FOUNDERS.—Proposals will be received to the 10th of May, for furnishing 1,000 to 5,000 tons of Pig or rough Iron Castings—not required to be cleaned—for Pavement. These Castings can either be made immediately from a blast furnace or at a foundry—each piece weighing about 50 lbs. Proposals must be sent in addressed to R. L. DELISSER, Secretary of the American and Foreign Iron Pavement Co., No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY.—Also, STERLING SILVER WARE.—The subscriber would call attention to the large and elegant assortment of goods in his line, which he offers for sale at much less than usual prices.

JULES JURGENSON WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers, from.....$150 to $250

COPER WATCHES.

Duplex and Levers, from.....$125 to $275

ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled.....$25
Fine Gold Detached Levers.....$30
Gold Enamelled Watches for ladies.....$35
Ladies' Gold Sets, Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets, $15 to $75; Ear Rings, $2 to $25; Pins, $3 to $25; Bracelets, $5 to $40; Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses, $3 to $25; Gold Chains, $3 to $75; Fine Gold Wedding Rings, $2 50 to $7; Gold Keys and Seals, $1 to $18; Gold Thimbles, $2 50 to $5; Gold Pencils, $1 25 to $7; Gold Pens and Pencils, $3 50 to $18; Diamond Rings, $7 cents to $250; Diamond Ear Rings, $108 to $900; Diamond Pins, $15 to $300; Gold Crosses, $2 to $12; Gold Finger Rings, with Stones, $2 to $15; Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set, $2 to $18; Gold Studs, per set, $1 50 to $10; Gold Spectacles, per pair, $5 to $9; Gold Eye Glasses, $1 75 to $6; Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, per set, $5 to $35; Gold Armlets, for children, per pair, $2 50 to $18; Plain Gold Rings, 75 cents to $3; Chased Gold Rings, $1 to $5; Gold Scarf Pins, $1 to $7.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

COAL.

RED ASH COAL.—SPOHN AND LEWIS'S VEINS BY THE CARGO.—The trade are respectfully advised that the subscribers are prepared to supply, in greatly increased quantities, this highly celebrated article of Coal from their mines at "Belmont" and "Cumbola," on favorable terms, delivered on board vessels at Port Richmond, or by Canal from Port Carbon. F. TYLER & CO.

No. 76 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New-Creek Coal Co. are now ready to supply coal from their mines at the lowest market prices for cash or approved paper. Their Lump Coal. Their new wharf at Baltimore being now in order for shipping, they expect by the increased facilities over last year, to furnish a greatly increased quantity of coal this season. Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 25 Wall-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Gamble's chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & TOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

DEAFNESS, BARDWIN & CO., Nos. 21 and 23 Park-row, offer for sale

METALS,	NAILS,	HORSE SHOE,
OILS,	RIVET,	FILES,
CHAINS,	WIRE,	STEEL,

in part, of a large and extensive stock, and will negotiate upon the most favorable terms for approved paper, manufacturers, mechanics, builders, railroads, &c.

FOR EUROPE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

[illegible]

[illegible]	EUROPA, Capt. [illegible]
[illegible]	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
[illegible]	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a flag at the main-mast; [illegible] from an starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York	Wednesday, Apr. 5
CANADA, Stone, from Boston	Wednesday, Apr. 12
EUROPA, Comstock, from New-York	Wednesday, Apr. 19
AMERICA, Lang, from Boston	Wednesday, Apr. 26
ASIA, T. G. Leitch, from New-York	Wednesday, May 3
ARABIA, Judkins, from Boston	Wednesday, May 10
AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York	Wednesday, May 17
CANADA, Stone, from Boston	Wednesday, May 24

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these steamers will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight and Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, R. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d May, at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock, A. M.

The *Africa* will sail on the 17th May.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH STEAM SHIPS.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—Twice a week. These first-class ships will leave New-York for SAVANNAH, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ALABAMA	Geo. R. Schenck	Wednesday, April 5
AUGUSTA	Thos. Lyon	Saturday, April 8
KNOXVILLE	C. D. Ludlow	Wednesday, April 12
FLORIDA	M. S. Woodhull	Saturday, April 15
ALABAMA	Geo. R. Schenck	Wednesday, April 19
AUGUSTA	Thos. Lyon	Saturday, April 22
KNOXVILLE	C. D. Ludlow	Wednesday, April 26
FLORIDA	M. S. Woodhull	Saturday, April 29

And in the same order until further notice.

FOR THE INTERIOR.—Two trains leave DAILY for Macon, Ga., Morning and Evening. In case of delay in the arrival of the steamships, an Express Train of Passenger Cars will leave Savannah every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., taking passengers into Columbus the next morning at 7 o'clock, and into Montgomery the same day at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—only 28 hours from Savannah to Montgomery—making 13 hours less land travel than by any other route.

FOR FLORIDA.—The new steamer ST. JOHNS, Captain JAMES FREEBORN; steamer WELAKA, Captain R. KING; and WILLIAM CAINE, Captain THOMAS B. SHAW, leave Savannah every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, for Palatka, Florida, touching at Darien and St. Mary's, Georgia; Jacksonville, Middleburg, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida. These boats having the usual accommodations for passengers, and taking the inland route, offer superior inducements for invalids and others. For freight apply on board, where Bills Lading will be signed, and for Passage, to SAMUEL R. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail for Mobile, stopping at Havana.—SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. D. BULL, will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 12 o'clock precisely, from pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. SHUFELDT, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail May 25.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. CAVENDY, will leave Pier No 13, North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 29, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, about 24 hours. Passengers leaving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8. to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage, to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—The Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Ships line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The new, double engine Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (3,500 tons burden) will leave from Pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Puenta Alsnas, on FRIDAY, May 5, 1854, connecting with the new and favorite Steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For further information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED—INDEPENDENT LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Steamship NORTH STAR, to leave New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th May, to connect with the Steamship UNCLE SAM. A limited number of tickets will be sold at the following rates, if applied for before April 20th: Cabin, $150; Steerage, $75. Apply only to JAMES M. CROSS, No. 9 Battery-place, up-stairs.

N. B.—Passengers came through in these steamers, in February, in 22 days 16 hours.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG AND WEST POINT.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Verplank's, Caldwell's, Cozzens' Dock, and Cold Spring, touching at Amos-st. each way. The new and commodious steamer THOMAS E. HULSE will leave New-York, from pier at foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, for the above places. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1 o'clock P. M.

This route is one of the finest on the North River, giving passengers a fine view of the scenery of the Hudson, and an opportunity of spending a part of the day at any of the delightful places on the route.

FOR SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, FREEHOLD, KEYPORT AND MIDDLETOWN POINT.—The steamer EAGLE, Captain MORFORD, leaves foot of Murray-st. DAILY, except Monday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock for Port Monmouth and Union. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3½ o'clock, P. M., and Union at 4 P. M. Stages will run from the Boat on all the usual routes. Freights, horses, &c., carried at low rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The fast steamer RELIANCE, J. W. HANCOX, will leave the foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, April 30, at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with the Central and Northern Railroads. Fare 50 cents. For State-rooms, &c., apply on board.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, April 24, 1854.—The BANK OF WHITEHALL has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 28, 1854.—A dividend of 4 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board,

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, Bankers.—NEW-YORK, April 27, 1854.—The interest due on the first day of May next, on the Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and also the interest due on same day, on Bonds of the (late) Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, and the (late) Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, will be paid when due, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE INTEREST due in this City on the Bonds of the CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at our office, No. 18 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after the 1st proxime.

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

DIVIDEND.—The MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION have this day declared a Dividend of four per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 1st May next. The Transfer Books will be closed until 1st prox.

APRIL 28, 1854. J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machine offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. AVERY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, soldiers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twist, doubled silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and ¼ lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to anybroods in market

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF, Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.; Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS.—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, duly executed by the undersigned, Notary Public and Commissioner for obtaining them in the United States, No. 68 Broadway. N. B.—Endorsements of same must be made at their certification.

OAK-HILL CEM

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Injunction of Secrecy Relative to the Gadsden Treaty Removed.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Personalities between Messrs. Giddings of Ohio and Smith of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28.

There was considerable excitement in political circles to-day relative to the refusal of the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the Gadsden Treaty. There is a feverish anxiety to ascertain the cause, and whether the discussion and correspondence contain anything relative to the negociations involving the Executive, WARD, HABGOUS or others, on account of which it is desired to suppress them, or whether the object is injury to General SHIELDS, by refusing him an opportunity to gain the laurels which a publication of his speech would entitle him to. Senator BORLAND's Nicaragua Treaty will not be sent to the Senate.

S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28.

Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, the President's Private Secretary, left here this evening for the North, on important business connected with the Administration.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting lands to the several States, for internal improvement and educational purposes.

Mr. ROGERS spoke throughout the morning hour, in favor of the bill.

In his judgment gross injustice has been done to the old States; therefore he was for distributing the lands among all members of the confederacy according to federal representation; this would be constitutional and just.

The House then went into Committee, nominally on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS rose to a personal explanation. This was the signal for the gentlemen to crawl around him. After having accused Mr. SMITH of unmitigated misrepresentation concerning JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and defending the character of the deceased statesman, saying his fame was beyond the puny arm of his assailant, he proceeded to reply to the following expression used by Mr. SMITH, uttered yesterday: "Who does not know the gentleman from Ohio, when he was in Congress some years ago, offered a resolution, in effect asserting slaves had the right to slay the wives and children of their masters? For this the gentleman was rebuked by the House, and retired to his constituents; but after having been returned, was afraid to continue his experiments." It would be recollected that in 1842, during the administration of JOHN TYLER, a demand was made by the Government for compensation, in dollars and cents, for blood, muscles, bones and nerves of certain persons on the *Creole*, which sailed from Richmond for New-Orleans, but which was driven by stress of weather into a British port, where the slaves were liberated. Seeing that an attempt was made to involve this Government in the traffic in human flesh, which is held in detestation in the North, he offered resolutions, the gist of which was, that slaves when taken without the jurisdiction of slave laws, became free under a law of nature, and have a right to assert their freedom wherever they may be. There is not a State, the courts of which, have not proclaimed this doctrine. It was so in Louisiana.

Mr. PERKINS, of La., said such was the practical decision under the Louisiana law, but since the Abolition excitement commenced the law is directly the reverse of this.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied: It did not matter, the principle stands, and he could prove this by going back to decisions for hundreds of years. It was for asserting this principle that he was censured by the House, not because what he had asserted was untrue.

Mr. PERKINS said the decision in Louisiana was not to the effect of the gentleman's resolutions. It was that a slave being voluntarily carried into a free State, the owner lost all power over him.

Mr. GIDDINGS—The gentleman is mistaken. I understand better than he does. A girl was freed by being taken to France.

Mr. PERKINS—That is a free State.

Mr. GIDDINGS—No, it is an empire. [Laughter.] He then refuted the charge of Mr. SMITH, that after receiving the rebuke of the House, he was returned by a diminished majority, said the gentleman had forgotten his place. He was not on a plantation here, with whip in hand, flourishing it over the shoulders of slaves. His (Mr. GIDDINGS') constituents had endorsed him for twenty years. Of the two hundred and twenty members at the commencement of that period, only he was a spared monument. The gentleman from Virginia, at the end of the Congress that passed the censure, disappeared, and, after ten years' repose, had been thrown up by the political storm of 1852, bright as ever, and he was now the whipper-in of the Administration. [Laughter.] With jockey cap and in full dress and spurs, he undertakes to drive every man right up to the line, saying, "Go it." [Renewed laughter.] He vindicated himself from the charge that he had failed to repeat his experiments, quoting from former speeches to show that during every Congress he had not relaxed in his fearless Abolition expressions. He challenged Mr. SMITH to maintain his position, and said that the gentleman had fabricated misrepresentations out of his sterile brain, and had plunged in the mire of falsehood.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, wished to ask the Chair a question. He believed in the freedom of speech, but was taught to believe, in a deliberative body of this sort, they were governed by rules of decorum. Was the gentleman in order? [Cries of "Go on, go on."]

Mr. GIDDINGS said he had nothing to say. He might stand here till to-morrow, and could not command language to reach the gentleman of Virginia.

Mr. SMITH obtained general consent to reply. The crowd around Mr. GIDDINGS now shifted to the immediate vicinity of Mr. SMITH. Much confusion during this moving process. Quiet at last restored.

Mr. SMITH said the gentleman from Ohio had exhausted the vocabulary of vulgarity, and had shown that his tirade of defamation and scandal was not learned from association with gentlemen, but with free negroes. Having repeated what he said yesterday, he remarked he had referred to Mr. ADAMS and Mr. GIDDINGS, as illustrations of the Abolition spirit, and had no occasion or design to misrepresent them. Parliamentary courtesy required him to say "the honorable gentleman," but he meant in using this term, to refer to the member from Ohio. As to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS he declared in debate on the 22d February, 1844: "Let abolition come even at the expense of the blood of the entire slave-holding section of this Union." This was an outrage on every element of humanity, and was moral treason to the Constitution of the Republic. The sentiment finds a response only in the bosom of the member from Ohio, who, though professing good nature, has shown the malignity of a cowardly fiend. When the member—the House having censured him—was about to go home, he went round bidding the members good-bye. He offered me his hand, when I said, "I shake no hands with you, Sir." "Just as you please," he replied. That's the way I treated him, and that's the way the members generally should have treated him. Mr. SMITH referred to his own retirement for ten years, saying he had not sought a seat in Congress, and that without any solicitation on his part whatever he was elected Governor of Virginia. Referring to the obsoxious resolutions which Mr. GIDDINGS offered twelve years ago, he said HORACE EVERETT, from Vermont, asked to be excused from voting on them, and expressed his deep abhorrence of the firebrand which had then been thrust on the House. When the member from Ohio could act to provoke such condemnation from a man engaged in the same common cause, what must have been the damnation of the conduct of the member from Ohio, who, amid the howling storm which his foul and atrocious conduct provoked, withdrew his resolutions! He went home to get the rebuke of his people, or to get double mileage. It was supposed that he obtained it, of course. No moral force could restrain him from it. He came from a quarter where all the money got in that way is a clear gain. [Laughter.] But the house were not satisfied with the cowardly retreat of the member. They passed a resolution saying the resolutions of Mr. GIDDINGS justified rapine and murder, and that he deserved not only the censure of the country, but of that body in particular. Mr. SMITH alluded to other proceedings in this connection, and quoted from Mr. GIDDINGS' last speech, to show that he justifies bloodshed in behalf of the slave, and in conclusion said, I believe in my soul Slavery is neither a moral, social, nor political evil. I believe that the white race is elevated by the institution, and that it is necessary to the negro to make use of him. I believe that it is God's institution. Has there ever been a prosperous nation without slavery? If we get young men from the North, before they are spoiled, we make men of them. This institution acts like a charm on the negroes. Many of them are worthy of confidence and respect. We have black family servants. They are valueless the moment you knock the shackles off. I can favorably contrast the well-raised slave of the South with the free negro of the North. Free a well-raised slave, and nine chances out of ten that he will become a vagabond. I would say to gentlemen, spare us from language eloquent and polished, like that of the member from Ohio. Let not this hall be again disgraced by such remarks as we have heard to-day. I appeal to Northern gentlemen, in the name of God and our common country, to give us our equal rights and they shall never hear a word of complaint from us.

Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, resumed the floor, having given way for the explanations, which consumed two hours.

Many members now started out for dinner, leaving only forty-four present.

A motion was made that the Committee rise, as Mr. OLIVER was bodily indisposed; but it was said, in opposition to this, that debate on the Deficiency bill was expected to close next Tuesday, and therefore further time should be allowed for discussion.

Mr. KAPP delivered his views against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in opposition generally to the Nebraska bill, declaring it did not contain the non-intervention principle.

The Committee then rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States endorsing the copies of correspondence between the British Minister and the State and the Treasury Departments relative to the expediency of further measures for the safety, health and comfort of immigrants by sea, and commending the subject to the consideration of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A motion was then made that the House adjourn. Mr. LETCHER said he should like to make a speech out of order, but as he was suffering with the croup, an early adjournment would be a favor to him. The motion to adjourn was then agreed to, and the House (then) adjourned until Monday.

The Kentucky Murder Trial—Acquittal of Ward.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, April 27.

MATTHEW F. WARD, on trial for the murder of Professor BUTLER, has to-day been ACQUITTED.

[In the TIMES of Thursday we gave a full report of the evidence in this case, up to that time. On the *third* page of this morning's paper will be found the conclusion of that report.]

The latest intelligence of the trial received by mail, is the following, from the Louisville *Courier* of Tuesday:

SYLVESTER HARRIS, Esq. renewed the argument for the prosecution, and spoke for some two hours. He summed up the material points at issue, labored earnestly and efficiently to show that the crime was wilful, premeditated and malicious murder, gave Capt. TOM. MARSHALL a few genteel thrusts, that it is a pity the hero of three duels and an oration when the battle of Buena Vista was raging, did not hear. Mr. HARRIS also ventured to express an opinion that MATT. WARD was something less than an angel, although scores of great men had congregated here from all sections to prove him almost a cherub in the sweetness and amiability of his temper. While upon this branch of the subject he alluded to an instance when the prisoner at the bar had attempted to kill another school master (BLISS,) and although this was not received as legal testimony, it came in upon a par with a great many statements made by the defence, subsequently excluded from the jury.

At the conclusion of his argument, Mr. HARRIS drew a very striking picture of the Eden that the criminal on trial had made desolate, and beseeched the Jury, while allowing their sympathies to be touched by the anguish of the relatives and friends of the accused, to consider that greater agony and woe that he had maliciously wrought in the family of the lamented dead. The effort of Mr. H. was exceedingly creditable, and it has afforded his numerous friends here the greatest satisfaction. He made many striking points, and gave utterance to a number of felicitously conceived and well delivered sentiments.

Ex-Governor HELM followed in an ingenious and effective speech, in which he made use of the common trickery of stump orators. He is said to have broached some curious abstractions as to society and its organization, and avowed his belief that MATT. WARD was discharging a solemn social duty when he shot Prof. BUTLER.

Capt. T. W. GIBSON only replied to the Ex-Governor, closing his speech on Tuesday morning. It was supposed that Messrs. WOLFE and CRITTENDEN would occupy the remainder of that day, and that Mr. ALLEN would commence the closing speech on Wednesday morning.

Violent Storm on the Lakes—Disasters and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 27—7 P. M.

A violent gale has been raging here since 12 o'clock to-day.

The schooner *Rocky Mountain*, loaded with lumber, was driven ashore, and immediately went to pieces. The hands were all saved.

The schooner *Richmond* is on the breakwater, and is fast going to pieces. Crew saved.

The schooner *Merchant* endeavored to anchor off the breakwater, but capsized, and four of the crew were drowned. The rest were taken off in life-boats.

A schooner, with her mainmast cut away, is anchored off the breakwater.

The schooner *Arrow* has been driven on the breakwater, but the crew have been saved.

The schooners *Throop* and *Hayden* are near the breakwater, and it is feared will go ashore.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 28.

The schooner *R. Wood*, loaded with lumber, bound from Erie for Oswego, capsized yesterday when 20 miles out. The crew were all saved in the boats.

Serious disasters to the Lake Erie fleet are expected.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 28.

The schooner *Twin Brothers*, loaded with lumber, is ashore south of Government Pier, and will prove a total loss. Three lives are reported to have been lost.

Capture of a Supposed Slaver—Loss of the British Bark Beaufort.

BOSTON, Friday, April 28.

The brig *Glamorgan* of New-York, arrived here to-day, under command of Lieut. DOWNES, U. S. N. She was seized on the Coast of Africa by the U. S. brig *Perry*, on suspicion of being a slaver, and sent home for trial. CASPAR KEHAMANN, the Captain of *Glamorgan*, his mate, and two seamen, will be examined before the United States Commissioner.

The British bark *Elizabeth Dousett*, from Glasgow, arrived here to-day, reports: On 21st inst., in lat. 41° 52', lon. 61° 10', fell in with a host containing Capt. SMUFIELD and 10 men, survivors of the crew of the British bark *Beaufort*, from Oroa for Loedon, which vessel sprung a leak and was capsized on the 7th inst., in lat. 36°, lon. 63°. WILLIAM SIBBLE, the carpenter, DANIEL TAYLOR, steward, and ROBERT FISH, seaman, were drowned at the time.

A cold northeast rain storm has prevailed here since 9 o'clock last night, and there are no indications as yet of clearing up.

Execution of James Clough.

TAUNTON, Mass., Friday, April 28.

JAMES CLOUGH was executed in the jail-yard of this town, at 11 o'clock this morning, by High Sheriff SHERMAN, of Pawtucket, for the murder of GIDEON MANCHESTER, in Fall River, in July, 1852. Fifty persons were admitted as spectators. Rev. Messrs. EMERY, BLODGETT and MALTBY were with the prisoner in his cell most of the morning. CLOUGH, who was 29 years of age, and unmarried, met his fate without exhibiting any perceptible emotion.

From New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, April 19.

A party, consisting of Dr. CONNELLY, Governor MERRIWETHER, Mrs. SMITH, a New-Mexican Missionary, and a number of traders, have arrived here en route for St. Louis—making the trip in twenty-three days. They bring no news of interest from New-Mexico.

At Pironee Fork the Indians were very troublesome, and one of them shot a man named MONTAOUA in the neck.

The Storm in Philadelphia—Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 28.

The storm was very heavy here last evening, and continued throughout the night. Mr. HORSTMAN'S extensive silk fringe factory, on Fifth and Cherry-streets, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid descended into the engine-room, which was partially burnt.

A fire broke out this morning in the seventh story of Dr. JAYNE'S extensive building, in this city, but it was soon extinguished, and the damage is slight.

Ex-President Fillmore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 28.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received. They contain no news of importance.

Ex-President FILLMORE was received at Charleston on Tuesday, with great cordiality. He leaves to-morrow for Augusta, Ga., proceeding thence to Nashville.

Ohio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 28.

The Ohio Legislature passed a bill to-day prohibiting the circulation of foreign Bank notes within this State, of a less denomination than Ten Dollars.

The America at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, April 28.

The steamship *America* from Boston, *en route* for Liverpool, did not arrive here until 3 o'clock this afternoon, having experienced very rough weather.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FOR EUROPE.—We understand that among the passengers for Europe in the *Arctic* to-day, are E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., President of the Board of Education of this City, and Dr. BARNARD of the New-York University. Both gentlemen will be accompanied by their families. Mr. BARNARD will attend the Convention for the Promotion of Education, to be held in London the last of next month, as a delegate from the body of which he is President.

THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, last evening, the public meeting called at Stuyvesant Institute, in reference to the purchase of Dr. ABBOTT'S collection of Egyptian Antiquities, was postponed to Wednesday evening next, when Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will deliver a discourse on the subject, as illustrative of Biblical History. After the discourse this unique collection will be thrown open for the inspection of the audience.

TEARING DOWN THEATER BILLS—CAUTION.—An individual was arrested yesterday, charged with maliciously obliterating the show bills of a Broadway theatre. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

☞ The Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace have determined to reduce the price of admission to the Palace, *permanently*, to twenty-five cents. This is a great point gained. It will go very far toward rendering the Exhibition a popular affair, and hundreds will naturally visit it who have heretofore been deterred.

☞ The New-York Typographical Union have appointed IRA M. HAYLON and THOMAS N. ROOKER, as delegates to represent the Union at the reinauguration of the Crystal Palace on Thursday next, May 4.

[Advertisement.]

THE OLD DUYCKINCK GALLERY—SALE THIS EVENING.—In consequence of the storm on Thursday, the great sale of beautiful Paintings has been postponed, and will come off this evening (Saturday) at 7½ o'clock. This rare chance of obtaining really fine pictures at moderate prices should not be lost sight of by our citizens.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS' FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 166 Bowery.—The largest wholesale and retail establishment in America. An unrivaled stock, furnishing the best goods at the lowest prices. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 166 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and anti ue designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

TEA! TEA! TEA!—TO DEALERS IN TEA.—Souchong, Young Hyson, and Oolong; the former from 20 and the latter from 30 cents upward, per pound. Other teas are equally low, notwithstanding the advanced prices. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed at the National Theatre this afternoon and evening. This is the only place in the City where the correct version of this great story can be witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

DON CESAR DE BAZAN AT BARNUM'S.—This very unique and pretty drama, will be performed at Barnum's Museum both this afternoon and this evening. It is one of the most piquant and yet chaste productions of the age; and Mr. C. W. CLARKE is an admirable, as well as celebrated, representative of Don Cesar.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Go to GURNEY'S, if you wish a Daguerreotype unsurpassed, No. 349 Broadway.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions and decisions.
SUPREME COURT.—Motions and decisions.
SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decisions.
The April Term ends this day.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.

Before his Honor Judge BETTS.

REQUISITION IN THE EXTRADITION CASE.

In the matter of Daniel W. Van Aernam—The Judge remarked that the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, made returnable in this Court.

The writ was originally sued out before Judge INGERSOLL, presiding in the District Court; but, at the instance of both parties, was revoked, and another in its place was allowed, returnable in the Circuit Court, it being supposed some advantage of appeal might be secured in having the proceedings in this Court.

The parties were at the time informed that the Court could not assent to the change, if it was to be compelled to suspend other cases ready for hearing; and the writ was taken out on the understanding that the argument on its return and the decision of the questions to be discussed, were not to interfere with jury trials then pending before the Court.

An opportunity occurring a few days subsequently, the Marshal brought the prisoner into Court and filed his return, setting forth that he was held under a warrant of commitment issued by Commissioner Morton, and under a warrant from the Department of State, ordering him to be given up to the persons authorized to receive him on behalf of the English authorities.

Several questions raised upon the return of the writ were discussed at great length by counsel.

The Court being since strongly importuned to dispose of the case, for reasons alleged to be urgent on one side, the Judge said he had gone over the papers and points, and without waiting to give a detailed opinion is writing, he would now declare his decision upon the main question.

The prisoner is committed for uttering and publishing in Canada the following order, purporting to be a Bank draft:

[C. 279] HAMILTON EXCHANGE BANK,
Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y.
($5,000.) Oct. 1, 1853.
Pay to the order of D. W. Van Aernam, Esq.,
Five Thousand Dollars.
JOHN W. ABELL, Cashier.

To S. K. STOW, Esq., Cas.
Troy City Bank, Troy, N. Y.

The facts before the Commissioner, upon which the prisoner was arrested and detained, are agreed on both sides. The draft in question was false and fabricated. The prisoner was a party concerned in fabricating it. He was a resident of this State at the time, and took the draft into Canada and passed it as genuine, and received $5,000 cash for it, and returned with the money to this State. He was regularly charged before a magistrate in Canada with the crime of uttering and publishing a forged draft, &c., knowing it to be forged, and with intent to defraud the party from whom he obtained the money.

No exception is taken to the regularity of all the subsequent proceedings by the British authorities and within the United States, to reclaim the prisoner upon that accusation and in order to take him back into Canada for trial, under the provisions of the treaty of 1842, between the United States and Great Britain.

The objection raised, under the *habeas corpus*, to the extradition of the prisoner is, that the false making of that draft was not a forgery, but a fraud only, or the creation of a false token, and that the uttering and publishing the instrument was not the crime named in the treaty for which the prisoner is liable to be arrested in this State and delivered over to the British authorities.

Under this proposition, various points were largely debated by counsel; whether the criminality of the prisoner's act was to be determined by the laws of New-York or of Canada; or whether to authorize his arrest and extradition, a forgery within the laws of both Governments must be proved to have been committed.

Connected with these were various collateral questions deserving of notice, but the paramount consideration is, what is the character and extent of the authority of the Court over those questions under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Judge said he hoped during the term to find an opportunity to state his views fully upon these topics, but at present he should limit himself to saying, that in his opinion the Court could not sit in review of the merits of the decision made by the Commissioner, either in matters of fact or of law.

If the Commissioner had no lawful jurisdiction over the case, or if the mandate of the President, under which the prisoner is more immediately confined, is lashed without warrant of law, it is the duty of the Court to discharge him.

It is not disputed that the Commissioner was empowered to inquire whether the crime of which the prisoner was accused had been committed by him; nor but that legal evidence was laid before him tending to prove the accusation, nor but that the Commissioner, on the facts so before him, found that the prisoner had committed the offence. The exception to his action is, that he has misjudged in point of law, for that the crime charged is not established by the evidence.

This would be clearly error in judgment, but not proof of want of jurisdiction, and if the case was brought before the Court on writ of error or appeal, it would be a legitimate subject for its investigation and decision.

The Judge said, whatever the local law might be, in his judgment the United States Courts had no authority under a writ of *habeas corpus*, to inquire into the merits of the decision made by a committing magistrate, and determine that he had erred in his view of the law or evidence. Under the criminal jurisprudence of the United States that function belongs to a Court or Jury, when afterwards required to act upon the accusation. Grand Juries constantly throw out accusations against prisoners, upon examining the proofs on which they were committed by magistrates. Courts overrule the law declared by magistrates who authorized the arrest of parties, and also their construction of facts, although affirmed by the presentments of Grand Juries; yet those considerations never entitle a prisoner to have his case tried under a *habeas corpus*, and to receive his discharge, if a Judge thinks there is not enough made out against him on the accusation to cause his conviction.

The Court, in this instance, might have doubted whether the law, properly interpreted, would support the charge of forgery for fabricating this bill of exchange or draft, and have declined committing the prisoner on the charge. But it possesses no authority to rejudge that point on this writ. The farthest the Court could go under *habeas corpus*, after ascertaining that the magistrate had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and that there was legal proof before him tending to support the accusation, would be to bail the prisoner, if this particular case was bailable—and the Judges in Canada may at their discretion grant the same relief. It can no way affect the action of a Judge under this writ, that the accusation may not be supported on trial. Its object is not to determine the justness of the commitment, but whether the prisoner is confined in conformity to the law of the land. His innocency is presumed in law, notwithstanding his imprisonment, or even indictment, and it would be a most unsafe guide to decisions on *habeas corpus* for the Judge to be governed by any regard to the question of the guilt or innocency of the accused, and most clearly that consideration can no way control the liability of a fugitive from justice to be returned to the place where he is alleged to have committed a crime. He is sent back for the purpose of enabling the tribunals of the country in which the offence was committed to determine on public trial whether he be guilty of it.

The instance of Hallyburn, recently delivered in this City to the English authorities, and acquitted on trial after his return, affords no argument for restraining the extradition power. The purpose of sending him home was not to insure his conviction, but to subject him to trial for an alleged crime, and the public prosecution and the Grand Inquest found cause for the accusation, because he was indicted for forgery, and on the traverse of the indictment, and full hearing of the cause, the Court decided that the law did not authorize his conviction.

There was the proper forum for the consideration and determination of that question, and not before a Judge on *habeas corpus*, no more than before the committing Magistrate.

The opposite principle would surrogate the Judge at chambers to the functions and duty of a Court on solemn trial.

The Judge said the papers before him showed the prisoner was both committed by a magistrate of this State, and indicted by a grand jury for the offence charged against him in this application in uttering a bank-draft of exactly the same character, and also for forging the paper.

Under the common law acceptation of the province of a writ of *habeas corpus*, it would no way authorize a Judge out of Court to examine the merits of these commitments and discharge a prisoner upon his opinion that the charge could not be supported on the trial. If this Court was well convinced that an indictment could not be maintained in Canada on this occasion, or even that one would not be preferred, that consideration would not justify his discharge by *habeas corpus*.

Clearly it could not if he was under arrest for a violation of the laws of the United States, and it would seem hardly ground for question that the treaty compact rests upon the principle that with regard to the enumerated classes of offences, each of the contracting parties within its own dominions is to execute its own laws in respect to the offender, and under these laws determine the guilt or innocency of the accused. In this case the result would be the same, therefore, whether the law of the State of New-York or the law of England were to supply the definition of the offence. The contracting particular adjudges there is sufficiency proof of the commission of the crime charged, and this Court on the facts admitted sees there is probable cause on legal evidence before him, for the detention of the magistrate.

An order must accordingly be entered discharging the writ of *habeas corpus* allowed in this case.

[Advertisement.]

"THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE—MATRIMONY MADE EASY, OR HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—Price One Dollar.

What fool for his folly was ever called wise?
So one dollar, Sir BONDOUT, for your good advice,
If you all single women and unmarried men
Shall bless your sage counsel again and again.

Professor BONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Sweden, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, post-paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married, irrespective of age, appearance or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost ease and delicacy. Address Professor BONDOUT, New-York City, post-paid.

N. B.—This is no humbug, but one of the greatest sciences the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New-York can attest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret, which is contained in a book of one hundred pages, with all the necessary directions.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, JAMES FUREY to Miss MARGARET A. KELLY, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 27, by Rev. Joel Parker, D.D., ALBERT S. WAITE to MARY H., daughter of R. Hunt, and niece of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, April 28, ISAAC CARY, formerly of St. Louis, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at No. 37 Barclay-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, at 9½ A. M., on Friday, April 28, WILLIAM YOUNG, stone-cutter, native of Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 49 years.

His friends, and those of his brother-in-law, Samuel Peat, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sabbath, April 30, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 289 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th-aves. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Thursday night, April 27, after a short and severe illness, JAMES, youngest son of James and Margaret Wiggins, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., this (Saturday) morning, from the residence of his father, No. 61 North Moore-st. The remains will be taken to the Reformed Presbyterian Cemetery, at Bronxville, for interment. N. B.—A car will be waiting at the City Hall station, to carry those who wish to attend to the Cemetery and back to the City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA ALDERTON, wife of Charles Alderton, aged 51 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., from her late residence, No. 95 West 33d-st.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, April 28, of consumption, ELIZA, wife of the late Grover Miller, formerly of this City.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 23 Garden-st., Newark, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Thursday evening, April 27, FRANCIS SALTUS, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 17 Waverley-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, April 27, of congestion of the brain, THOMAS ANDREWS, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral at 9 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning. Service will be held at the Cathedral, at 10½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, Mrs. MARGARET VAN OANAN, in the 93d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Joseph Gouge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, April 29, from No. 94 Charles-st., without further invitation.

In East Brooklyn, on Friday, April 28, STACY SWEM, aged 73 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, 30th inst. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, C. J. Swem, in Classon-ave., near Myrtle. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery. ☞ Lancaster (Pa.) papers will please copy.

At Hoboken, suddenly, on Thursday evening, April 27, HENRY F., youngest child of Thaddeus R. and Hester C. Waring, aged 1 year, 9 months and 3 days.

The remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

April 18, HENRY VAN BRUNT, aged 43. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Third Page.

FRIDAY, April 28—P. M.

The course of prices on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was to lower figures on most of the speculative shares; though the changes from yesterday's rates were not important. Erie Road closed at 71¼ ₽ cent., Hudson 64, Reading 75, Transit 26, Cumberland 27⅞@¼, and Canton 25. The higher class of Road Stocks keep steady, with somewhat better rates for the few parcels brought on the market. Panama advanced to 106 ₽ cent.; Cleveland and Columbus to 117½, and New-York Central to 107¼. There was a further demand for Cleveland and Toledo at 94 ₽ cent., cash, and 95, buyer 60 days. New-York Central Sixes receded to 93¼ ₽ cent., and the sales of Illinois Central Mortgages, without the stock privilege, were at 79, buyer 60 days. The packet, to-morrow, will carry out some small parcels of Railroad Bonds.

The Money market, as noticed yesterday, is harder on loans at call, which are less readily come at than last week, and about 1 ₽ cent. easier on mercantile paper, the very prime offerings having fallen off. Thirty or Sixty day acceptances of the best houses, when passed outside of Bank, go at 9 ₽ cent., and 90 days to 6 months, first-class names, at 10 to 12 ₽ cent. We hear of a few offerings of Railway acceptances, this week, at 12 to 15 ₽ cent. ₽ annum. The applications at Bank for discounts have not fallen off materially, but are less pressing than earlier in the month. The Specie averages are on the rise the present week. In addition to the California receipts, there is a steady stream of Gold remittances to this City, through the Express Companies, from the West and Southwest, and also from Canada. The Foreign Exchanges to-day were generally firm, with a good demand on Paris and the North of Europe, but no very large sums wanted for England at the outside rate—109¼. We quote first-class Paris 5.11¼@5.12½; London, 109⅜@109¼.

The engagements of Specie for the steamer to-morrow were under $400,000 at the close of business hours, but may be increased in the morning, if a further supply of ingots should be returned from the Philadelphia Mint in season. The *Aectic* will have a liberal complement of passengers. The Collins Mail Line of steamers is liable to no interruption on the high seas from Russian or Allied cruisers. It is not permitted to carry anything contraband of war, and this advantage, under the American flag, in a season of actual hostilities in Europe, is an important one to passengers and Gold exporters.

The Continental letters by the *Arabia* show a certain measure of distrust in money affairs, owing to the War and the recent considerable failures in Paris, and the orders for remittances in these cases come out for Gold, or very short night Exchange of the first credit, in lieu of the customary 60-day bills. These letters, however, are unaccompanied by any expressions of want of faith in the state of affairs on this side, and we learn from parties who returned from England in the *Arabia*, that much less is said or thought in London in regard to the effect of the War on the American interests than we imagine in this country.

The death of Mr. JAMES HOLFORD, retired Banker, of London, is announced by the last packet. Fifteen or eighteen years ago, this gentleman, having then a branch house in New-York, and spending much of his own time in the United States, made very large investments in American State Securities, many of which, soon after, proved bad bargains, on account of the suspension of interest and break-down in credit, in Illinois, Arkansas, &c. He held other property, to a large amount, on this side, at the time of his death. He was a bachelor, and immensely wealthy.

The receipts into the Sub-Treasury to-day were $66,071; the payments, $147,463, and the balance, at the close of business, $8,727,787.

The General Markets, both yesterday and to-day, were quite dull in export purchases. The prices of Flour are above the foreign orders, and the supply on sale somewhat limited. The Cotton sales, for the two days, are under 2,000 bales, with a trifling business for export. In their Circular for the *Arctic*, sailing to-morrow, Messrs. T. J. STEWART & Co. report, on the Brokers' quotations of Monday, as follows:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.	Remarks.
Ordinary	8	8	8	8	Sales ½ cent. below.
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sales ½ cent. below.
Mid. Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11	Sales about quotations.
Fair	11	11¼	11¼	12¼	Firm at quotations.

The United States Mail steamer *Nashville*, from Havre, arrived this afternoon. Her dates are not so recent as by the *Arabia*, at Boston. We understand that the bills drawn from this City on LE ROY, DE CHALROL & Co., Paris, for purchases on account of the Government of Naples, have been promptly taken up by the Neapolitan Consul, as far as they have yet returned. The papers by the *Nashville* advise that a meeting of the Paris firm was appointed for the 15th, when it is thought the bankruptcy may be superseded, as their affairs are stated to look better than had been anticipated, and there is no doubt of all the debts of the establishment being paid in full. Several important mercantile disasters, growing out of the late trouble, are announced in Russia. ILIA STEPHANOFF, a cotton-dealer at St. Petersburg, has just failed for about $250,000, together with M. JENSEN, also a

[Advertisement.]

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TEVIS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM TEVIS & CO.—Will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 6 Old Slip, a very large and general assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, consisting of cassimeres, flannels, linens, drills, ticks, cottonades, tweeds, cloths, doeskins, vestings, drawers, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, cravats, handkerchiefs, shawls, ladies' and gents' merino and cotton hose and half hose, gents' linen bosoms, collars, cuffs, &c.; also, a lot of ladies' and misses' hats and bonnets, ribbons, flowers, &c.; also, a lot of ladies' and gents' travelling satchels and carpet bags, umbrellas, parasols, &c.; also, a lot of ladies' and misses' boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers, &c.; also, a lot of gents' and boys' clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, &c.; also, a lot of gents' and boys' hats and caps, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, BELLS, &c., being the entire stock of Mr. JAMES SALMON'S livery stable, No. 671 Broome-st., near Greene-st. A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 2, at 11 o'clock at the above stables the entire stock of Mr. James Salmon, consisting of 19 valuable horses, 4 elegant coaches, nearly new and cost $900 each, 6 light wagons, 2 double sleighs, 10 sets double and 8 sets single harness, blankets, buffalo robes, saddles, bridles, &c. Also the lease of the premises. The whole to be sold without reserve for cash. Catalogues the day previous.

T. W. FLETCH, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HE. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 29, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 West 19th-st., between Broadway and 5

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) Price Two Cents. Single Copies, Two Cents.
TERMS: FOR DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars; three months One Dollar and a Half; payable in advance required in all cases with the Newspapers.
Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—30 cents per quarter, or $1 20 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Is published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, or five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, mailed to any part of the United States, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Southern Mail—Ex-President Fillmore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 30.

The Southern Mail, this evening, brings New-Orleans papers of Monday last.

On Thursday, ex-President FILLMORE was publicly entertained at Charleston, by an excursion around the harbor, and by a grand dinner. On Friday, he left for Augusta, Ga., and from thence will proceed to Nashville, Tenn.

The United States ship *Albany*, from Havana, arrived at Pensacola on the 22d inst.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER is lecturing at Savannah.

A dispatch from Wheeling, Va., to-day, states that there is a probability of a great freshet. The rain continues, and there is 22 feet of water in the channel.

The Ward Trial—Popular Excitement Against one of the Counsel.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, April 29.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, one of the counsel employed to defend the WARDS, having said at the trial that the citizens of Louisville were a set of bloodhounds, and impeached the veracity of sixteen of BUTLER'S scholars, witnesses at the trial, the boys proceeded to his residence last night, and literally covered it with eggs.

A meeting of citizens has been called at the Court House to-night, to express indignation against WOLFE. Great excitement exists in regard to WOLFE'S speech.

The Ward Trial.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29.

The papers here this morning, in announcing the acquittal of MATT. F. WARD, state that the Jury agreed upon their verdict after an absence from the Court-room of only five minutes.

From Boston—Heavy Damages Against the City of Boston—Adjournment of the Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 29.

In the case of GEORGE P. SOUTHWICK against the City of Boston, the Jury to-day gave a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the damages at $12,000. Mr. SOUTHWICK fell into a cellar-way in Congress-square, breaking his back, and sued the city for damages.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned *sine die* this afternoon.

The Liquor Law in Ohio, &c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 29.

The Ohio Legislature passed a stringent Liquor Law yesterday, and it requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law. It provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment for selling liquor to parties intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated. It also renders them liable to civil suits for damages.

The weather here is cold and cloudy, and the snow is two inches deep sixty miles northwest of this city.

American Scientific Association.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 30.

Dr. GOULD last evening delivered a Biological discourse on "CIRCE P. WALKER," before the American Scientific Association. To-morrow, the Association makes an excursion to Mount Vernon, and in the evening will visit Secretary GUTHRIE. It will adjourn on Tuesday.

The Postmaster General will declare the successful bids for mail contracts on Tuesday.

Fire at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 29.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, (Dr. WYATT'S,) took fire this morning, and all the woodwork was burnt out, and the steeple and bell fell in before the flames could be got under. It is supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe.

We have no mail this morning from south of Augusta, Ga. The papers to hand contain no news worth telegraphing.

The Pittsburg Small Note Conspiracy Case.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, April 29.

The Court this morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the small note conspiracy case of MORRIS, HAZEN, LAWSON and DAVIS. The prisoners were sentenced to three months imprisonment, and a fine of $100 each.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 27.

The schooners *Trader*, from New-York for Doboy, and the *Mary Patterson*, from Savannah for Boston, put in here to-day, both damaged, having been in collision off Cape Roman on the night of 26th inst.

Charitable Receipts.

The following is a statement of donations received at this office for the relief of the family whose necessities were stated to the public in the TIMES of Tuesday last:

Acknowledged in the TIMES of Friday, under the signatures given	$185
From J. D. V. ($5) and D. F. C. ($2), acknowledged as simply cash	7
Total already acknowledged	$192

The following have been since received:

Anonymous	$1	W. H. O.	1 00
E. D.	3	Anonymous (Sharon, Ct.)	5 00
Nickleby	2	B.	10 00
A Constant Reader of the Times	5	Leonard Stewart	25 00
A Friend	10	S. H.	5 00
Mrs. F.	5	A Widow's Mite	1 00
H. C. L. S.	2	Cash	2 50
		Total	$79 50

Total receipts.....$271 50

Of this sum, $157 was transmitted to the lady for whom it was given, on its receipt. She acknowledges its receipt, and begs us to express her heartfelt gratitude to those who have so generously aided her in her extreme distress. The sum received was sufficient for all her present necessities, and was far larger than she had ventured to hope for. She appends to her note the following:

"I bear that some additional sums have been received, and that a suffering lady has made application at your office for assistance. Will you be kind enough to apply the remaining sum to her relief?"

The case to which she thus refers was one of even greater hardship than her own. A poor woman, once living in very comfortable circumstances in England, lost her husband suddenly, and her property through the dishonesty of others. She came to this country with two daughters, hoping they could earn a living. After a long struggle, both her daughters became ill, and are now very low, while she struggles, by making shirts, and by sewing night and day, to support them all. The struggle is too much for her; she is sinking under it, and the family suffer for lack of food, medicines and comfortable clothing. We do not propose to make any new appeal to the public on their behalf, for we are opposed to such modes of obtaining relief as a general thing, since, if frequently practiced, it would inevitably lead to an abuse of the public charity. But if the donors of the money already received are willing, WE propose to appropriate a *part* of the fund still remaining in our hands in accordance with the request of the lady for whom it was given. If any of them object to such a disposal of it, their wishes will of course be regarded.

We have also received from "HAWKHURST" $5, for the "benefit of any suffering fireman's family, the support of which was injured at the late fire in Broadway." We have sent it to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to be appropriated accordingly.

DELIA WEBSTER ACQUITTED.—The case of Miss DELIA WEBSTER, at Bedford, Ky., charged with enticing slaves to seek "the land of the free" across the Lakes, resulted in her acquittal. She was brought before Judge WINN on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and although her counsel invited the widest range of investigation, the Commonwealth failed to produce any evidence against her.

HEAVY VERDICT.—The Jury in the case of Southwick *vs.* the City of Boston, in the Supreme Court, gave a verdict of *twelve thousand dollars* to the plaintiff, for injury sustained by falling into a cellar door-way in Congress-square.

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

OBSEQUIES OF THE DEAD.

Procession of Seven Thousand Firemen.

At no time do we remember having seen so large a number of Firemen in procession as yesterday, turned out from this and adjoining Cities, to attend the funeral of their comrades killed at the fire in Broadway—although from the absence of apparatus, music or banners, the procession did not cover so much ground. Not less than seven thousand Firemen were present, wearing citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning (crape on the left arm) and the badge designating the company to which they belonged. The officers of the different companies carried speaking-trumpets shrouded in crape. There was no music in the line, and the only banners were that of the Fire Department, and the one belonging to the Association of Exempt Firemen.

The melancholy occasion cast a general gloom over the City. The rain, which had continued to fall for forty-eight hours previously, ceased at an early hour in the morning, but towards noon the clouds gathered again, threatening at every moment to break. Fortunately, however, but a very slight and brief sprinkling occurred.

The houses of the various engine, hose, hook and ladder and hydrant companies were hung in black, the flags on the public buildings were at half-mast, and many stores on the route of the procession were draped in mourning. On the front of the National Theatre was inscribed the words in black letters, on a field of white:

"We Mourn our Loss."

Building No. 223 Broadway, adjoining the one in which the fatal fire occurred, was also hung in black, and bore in front thereof the following inscription:

"In the midst of Life, we are in Death."

The scene of the disaster in Broadway attracted about it during the day a large concourse of persons, and the streets through which the procession was to pass were thronged from an early hour with spectators. Every available spot from which even a glimpse of the cortege could be had was brought into requisition. An unusually large number of police were on duty. We have heard of not the slightest occurrence to mar the peace of the day.

The line of procession formed in Broadway, at 12 M., the right resting in Fourteenth-street, and moved six abreast, in reversed order, down Broadway, through the Park to the City Hall, where the hearsea were in waiting.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Grand Marshal, and Aids.
Mayor, Common Council and Heads of Departments of other Cities.
Fire Department of Hoboken.
Fire Department of Jersey City.
Fire Department of Newark.
Judiciary, Mayor, Common Council, and Heads of Departments of this City.
Association of Exempt Firemen, bearing their banner.
Ex-Chief and Assistant-Engineers.
Officers and Trustees of the Fire Department Fund.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Commencing with Engine Company No. 1, Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, Hydrant Company No. 1, and in regular order up to Hose Company No. 60.
Fire Department Banner, in charge of Hose Co. No. 49.

Hearses containing the bodies of deceased, as follows:

HEARSE.

Drawn by four white horses, covered with black, bearing two coffins. On either side of the hearse, in silver bronze, were the words:
"DANIEL McKAY.
ANDREW McKAY.
Engine Company No. 21."
This hearse was surrounded by the members of Fulton Engine Company No. 21, of which the two young McKAYS were members.

HEARSE.

Drawn by four horses, covered in black, and surrounded by the members of Engine Company No. 20, of of which the deceased was a member. The hearse was inscribed on either side
"JAMES McNULTY.
Engine Company No. 20."

HEARSE.

Inscribed
"JOHN A. KEYSER.
Hose Company No. 8."
Surrounded by the members of Hose Company No. 6.

HEARSE.

Surrounded by members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and inscribed on either side
"ANDREW C. SHENCK.
Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

HEARSE.

Surrounded by the Engine Company No. 20, having on either side the words
"JOHN B. O'DONNELL.
Engine Company No. 42".

From the Park the *cortege* moved through Chatham-street, up the Bowery, through Astor-place, down Broadway to the South Ferry, where the line halted, and opened on each side of the street, to enable the procession to countermarch.

The scene at the moment of countermarching was truly impressive. The bells of the City, which had continued to toll during the moving of the procession, were now relieved by the bells of Trinity Church, chiming a dirge. Each member of the procession remained uncovered as the hearses containing the bodies of the dead passed along the lines on board of the boats in waiting at the South Ferry, when the line again "closed up," and crossed the Ferry.

At 4½ o'clock the procession arrived in Brooklyn. Some fourteen companies of the firemen of our sister city, each of whom had appropriate badges, received the procession on Atlantic-street. The members of the Police took a position in the procession, which was also joined by about sixty carriages. As it passed the house of Engine Company No. 28, on Court-street, the bell struck a solemn peal. On a canvas suspended from the houses was inscribed these words: "We sympathize with our brothers of a sister city." The procession extended a distance of nearly two miles, and the more thickly settled streets of Brooklyn were thronged with her citizens looking upon the solemn spectacle.

On reaching the Cemetry the firs companies formed lines on each side of the way through which the procession slowly moved.

On reaching the grave the coffins were taken from the hearse, and after being placed in the cases, amid the deep grief of the mourners, were lowared into a single grave, in the following order: ALEXANDER MCKAY, DANIEL MCKAY and JAMES MCNULTY. The grave is in the lot which forms the site of the monument erected in 1848 by the Corporation in memory of firemen who had lost their lives in the discharge of their duties. No ceremonies took place at the graves. After the earth had been filled in over the remains of the departed, the procession returned to the City.

Ordination and Installation at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 15, 1854.

The Presbytery of Louisiana met in this city yesterday, to receive into their body Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, Rev. J. SYDNEY HAVE, of the Presbytery of Tombigbee, and to ordain Rev. WM. MCCONNELL, a licentiate under their care, to the work of the holy ministry. Preparations were also made for the immediate installation of Dr. RICHARDS and of Rev. Mr. MCCONNELL—the former as pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, and the latter as pastor of the Canal-street Church. The ordination and installation of Rev. Mr. MCCONNELL took place on Sabbath afternoon, at the Canal-street Church. Rev. Mr. TWICHELL preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. SCOTT presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and offered the ordaining prayer. Rev. Mr. HENDERSON gave the charge to the pastor, and Dr. RICHARDS gave the charge to the people. The Presbytery met on the same evening, the 16th, in the Third Presbyterian Church, Casacalvo-street, and proceeded, in the presence of a large congregation, to the installation of Dr. RICHARDS. The exercises were commenced with a prayer by Rev. Mr. TWICHELL. Rev. Dr. SCOTT preached the sermon. The Moderator of the Presbytery, Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, proposed the constitutional questions, and Rev. DANIEL BAKER, Jr., offered the installing prayer. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. SYLVESTER WOODBRIDGE, of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the charge to the people by the Moderator. Prayer was then offered by Rev. ENSON HART, of the New-Albany Presbytery, and the benediction pronounced by the pastor.

The Ericsson Accident.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, April 30, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your account of the disaster to the *Ericsson*, published last Friday, says that the firemen were throwing out cinders when the flaw struck her. Such was not the case. The firemen had nothing to do with the portholes, nor with throwing ashes out of them, that not being their duty.

Without wishing to blame any person, the many published statements seem to require that the firemen should be relieved from the censure implied.

Trusting you will give this a place in your columns, I am respectfully yours, JAMES H. VAN RIPER,
No. 460 Washington-street.

MARITIME NEUTRALITY.

Position of Denmark and Sweden in the Pending War.

It has always been the policy of England to assert and maintain the principle that the property of a belligerent may be seized and confiscated by the adverse party, even if found under a neutral flag. Other Powers have conceded that the flag covers the goods, but Great Britain has constantly persisted in her original course—making, at times, certain concessions according to some peculiar state of circumstances—yet, in every such case, devising some way by which the basis of her policy was left intact. A Prussian journal has entered into a critical examination of this policy, as it may bear upon the interests of Denmark and Sweden in their assumed position of neutrality. The article contains some very lucid and valuable views, and cannot fail to throw considerable light upon a question which is of the very first importance to American trade, at the present critical moment. We have, therefore, translated it, for the benefit of commercial readers and other parties interested:

The two Scandinavian States have been the first to announce their future attitude. As the States nearest to the scene where Great Britain and Russia will encounter each other directly, and in all their respective strength, they deemed it opportune, as early as in the coneiding weeks of 1853, to proclaim the principle of strict neutrality as their future line of conduct, and notified not only the European maritime powers, but likewise the United States and Brazil, to that effect; they, at the same time, took occasion to carefully define the rights they claim, *in their quality of neutrals*, for themselves and their subjects.

The obligations to which they bind themselves, and the advantages they claim, may be summed up under the following general heads:

1. The vessels of war and mercantile shipping of belligerents shall be admitted into Scandinavian ports, excepting only, for war vessels and transport ships belonging to belligerents:

(*a*) In Denmark, the port of Christianso near Bornholm.

(*b*) And in Sweden and Norway, the port of Stockholm, inside of the citadel of Waxholm, and the port of Christianis, inside of the fortifications of Kahoimen; the interior roadstead of the military station near Horten in Norway, the ports of Carlsten and Carlacrona, inside of the fortifications, and the port of Iistoe near the island of Gothland, inside of the batteries near Eneholmen, all of which will remain closed to them.

2. No privateers shall be tolerated or admitted into the ports and roadsteads of the Scandinavian Kingdoms.

3. The vessels of belligerent Powers will be permitted to furnish themselves, in the Scandinavian ports, with all kinds of merchandise and articles of trade that they may need, with the express exception of those which are *contraband of war*.

4. So far as concerns the relations to subsist between the two Scandinavian Kingdoms and the belligerent Powers, it is asked "that Scandinavian vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy all security and every requisite facility."

5. Moreover, for these vessels the obligation is recognized that they shall "*observe the rules which are generally followed in cases of declared and active blockade.*"

This characteristic declaration of the Scandinavian Powers presents itself in a double aspect, viz.: as a purely political question, and, if it may be so expressed, as a question of mercantile law.

Let us commence by examining the first of these. But, in order to appreciate it in all its bearings, we must enter upon the subject by reviewing the consequences likely to be entailed upon the Baltic trade by a struggle between Russia and Great Britain.

Of course, we need here treat only of that portion of the Baltic trade which depends upon the traffic with Russia. But that alone embraces three-fifths of the entire commerce of the Baltic. In the gigantic trade referred to, England most incontestibly, and beyond all comparison, occupies the first rank. One-third, embracing colonial products, raw cotton, cotton twist, dyestuffs, manufactured articles, &c., imported by Russia, comes from England; on the other hand, the export trade, consisting of hemp, linens, tallow, iron and copper, grain, timber, potash, &c., is much more extensive and valuable than the import trade, subjected, as the latter is, to restrictions passed in favor of internal manufactures, such as high tariffs and tolls, and has fallen to the extent of one half into the hands of the English. As to the amount of shipping and tonnage respectively employed, the proportion is nearly the same. The Russian mercantile marine succeeds but feebly. Of 21,539 vessels that passed the Sound during the past year, only 1,257 carried the Russian flag, while 4,685 belonged to Great Britain. But, in the Russian ports of the Baltic, the proportion is much more favorable still to the British flag; half of the vessels trading there belong to British shippers.

This immense traffic between Russia and England must cease with the commencement of war. The English trader will find himself obliged, from that moment, to seek in other markets the enormous mass of articles both precious and indispensable which he has hitherto drawn from Russia, while the commerce of England loses one of its most important outlets, and the freighters of the United Kingdom one of the most productive branches of their business.

On the other hand, the export trade of Russia, which is so important for the economic life of that country, will see itself deprived of its former market in England, its customary outlet; thus one of the most important sources of the Empire's wealth will be closed at once, and while pursued by the overawing naval forces of England, the native-born shippers take refuge in the fortified seaports of Russia, the latter will have no other resource, unless she can support the slow and costly system of transportation by land, than to borrow some neutral flag, and thus obtain access for her trade to neutral ports and markets.

Thus the commerce and navigation of Neutral Powers have suddenly spread open before them a wide field for lucrative speculation. But what stands in rigid opposition to this desire on the part of neutrals to get into their hands that large portion of the Baltic trade which England has hitherto controlled, is the marked interest England must have in hermetically closing the Russian ports on the Baltic coast, and thus putting an end to all traffic by sea.

The geographical and maritime circumstances of the case encourage the adoption of this system by the English in the most decided manner. Russian trade in the Baltic is concentrated at the two ports of St. Petersburg and Riga. The remaining ports of Libau, Windau, Revel, Pernoff, Narva, Arenaburg and Wiborg are of only secondary importance. Thanks to the superiority of the English Navy, the latter would not find it difficult to blockade every one of these ports completely. The peculiar position of the Baltic, moreover, presents yet another most effectual means of watching the commerce and the flag of neutrals. An English squadron, cruising at the entrance of the Baltic, would be altogether in a situation to exercise the very strictest surveillance.

But it may be asked, in what relation does the proclaimed intention of the Scandinavian Powers stand to the part England would then be playing? Are not the rights claimed by Denmark and Sweden for their flag and their subjects so many obstacles to arrest England in the measures which she proposes to take?

Let us examine that question a little more closely. What Denmark and Sweden claim is wholly embraced in that paragraph of the declaration uttered by the two Powers, to the effect that Scandinavian ships and their cargoes shall *enjoy every species of security and every facility*, on condition that they conduct themselves according to the regulations generally observed in cases of declared or actually enforced blockade.

We have already remarked in this dispute which still subsists between England and minor States, respecting the rights of neutrals, during the course of a naval war, the general principles only have met with universal consent, but the domain of controversy and grave differences of opinion commences where the consequences are to be deduced from these general principles. That the blockade of a port belonging to one of the belligerent Powers by the ships of the other belligerent party, must be respected by neutrals; that neutral vessels are forbidden to carry articles contraband of war into the ports of one of the belligerent Powers; and finally, that the faculty is accorded to belligerent Powers to visit neutral vessels, upon the high seas, are points which are universally conceded. As to the other questions that unavoidably arise—in what case a vessel bound to a single blockaded port can be regarded as amenable to penalties; what articles are embraced under the classification of *contraband of war*; whether the right of visiting neutral vessels on the high seas, even those sailing without convoy, accorded to the naval forces of belligerent powers, can be extended to privateers in any shape or form, and whether it be not only the articles contraband of war, but likewise all articles belonging to the enemy, and found on board neutral vessels which may be seized and confiscated,—in regard to these questions, we say, and many others of the utmost importance, opinions are extremely diverse and unsettled.

If, then, the declaration made by Denmark and Sweden, and conceived in terms so vague, is intended merely as a demand for that security and freedom of action claimed by their subjects and their flag, under the condition that their subjects will not violate the rules *generally* recognized, England herself can invoke no precedent to the contrary.

If, however, on the other hand, the Governments of Sweden and Denmark wish to give the condition they have proclaimed the meaning that their subjects have only to act according to the principles upheld and maintained from time immemorial, with greater or less resolution, by the secondary maritime Powers—principles infinitely more favorable to the freedom of neutral navigation—then it may be said that they have really thrown down the glove beforehand to England.

The British Government has interpreted the Scandinavian manifesto in the former sense. It has recognized their future neutrality, and has not withheld its consent from principles put forward on this occasion. But even understood in this light, the latter side of the declaration loses all practical significance.

Nevertheless, there is one important fact which must not be lost sight of—*i. e.*, that the English Government has admitted the resolution taken by the Scandinavian Powers, in the sense that it is neither captious nor prejudicial to British interests.

But, on their part, so far as we know, at least, Sweden and Denmark have by no means adopted the same interpretation of their own act. These States, then, have in no wise abandoned the line of conduct they adopted in favor of neutral navigation, in preceding maritime wars; they consequently find themselves in a position to resume their former pretensions at any moment.

On the other hand, to suppose that England would, at this time, desist from the assertion of principles so dangerous to neutral commerce, as those she has always maintained, even when surrounded by the most imminent peril, is inadmissible.

The question on which everything depends, the possibility even of beholding a collision arise between the Scandinavian Powers and England, depends upon the *manner* in which the latter will apply her principles of maritime law, in case of war.

We cannot help thinking that England will endeavor to give this application as mild a form as possible, and many very grave reasons favor this opinion.

In the first place, Great Britain would possess in the power and superiority of her Navy a means as simple as certain, without any strict surveillance of neutral commerce, of cutting it off from all communication with Russia. This means would consist in a strict blockade of all the Russian ports on the Baltic, based upon a sufficient number of vessels of war. So long as the impending conflict does not assume the proportions of a European war, England will find herself fully able to hermetically seal the Russian coasts of the Baltic, and may, even, in addition to that, amuse herself by annoying neutral commerce in every conceivable way.

To this reason, in itself exceedingly important, must be added another. We have, up to this moment, only spoken of England as the antagonist of Russia. We have not alluded to France, as the ally of England, because, in a struggle purely maritime, she is of much less weight; and in the amount of her interests on the Baltic, the extent of her traffic, and the number of her shippers there, she is far behind the United Kingdom. If, however, it be asked how, in case of a rupture with Russia, neutral trade in the Baltic is to be treated, it is evident that England, even if her future fleets in those waters should be composed chiefly of armed ships-of-war, cannot but regard with anxiety the position France may take, generally, in questions touching the rights of neutrals. Since she took part in the war to emancipate the American Colonies of the British Crown, France has, generally, made it a principle to assume an attitude favorable to the claims of neutrals; but, in practice, she has pursued the opposite course, whenever it became her interest to do so. Since the fall of the Continental System, a case of the latter kind has not occurred, and hence the opinion in favor of neutrals has taken such deep root, that it may now be considered the predominant one in France; and the undeniable interest of England in so humor public opinion in that country as much as possible—particularly as it is liable to be easily irritated on the subject in question.

The relations of England with the United States point out a similar course, with regard to them. The trade and tonnage of the American Union are not, indeed, very extensive in the Russian ports of the Baltic, yet an imprudent step might very readily awaken the susceptibilities of a people extremely sensitive in everything touching the laws of nations, and the more so that their way of looking at the question is essentially different from the point of view in which it is regarded by England.

From all this, it is fair to conclude that should a naval war arise, England, without abandoning her old principles, will make the most moderate application of them possible.

Consequently, she will, no doubt, refrain from insisting upon that article in the declaration put forth by the Scandinavian Powers, that closes their ports against all privateers. It would not be the first time that nations have refused to grant letters of marque,—we need only recall the case of France, in her last war with Spain, the United States with Brazil; even England set the example in her war with China; from which instances we may suppose that upon this occasion, also, she will relinquish so odious a practice, superfluous as it would be, too, in the present case, as we have shown.

What then is the signification of the Danish and Swedish declaration?

It may be clearly seen that it is not an attempt to renew the armed neutrality of the North. We do not even find a trace of much more moderate pretensions of the nor powers in favor of neutral commerce. Principles as vague as possible are proclaimed whose character is so general as not to wound any opinion, and which contain no practical significance.

And as for the political side of the declaration, it is the same. The Governments of Denmark and Sweden have, beforehand, declared a number of their ports closed to vessels of war and transports belonging to the belligerent powers. Their right to do so cannot be contested, nor can they be accused of partiality on this occasion. For, if at first sight this measure may appear to be directed against England, we nevertheless perceive that the latter has approved of it, and that Russia alone appears to find it stringent. The intention of this act may be readily understood, and in nothing more than a desire to avoid every chance of becoming involved in the conflict.

Again, it would have been too late to take this step had they waited until the quarrel was further advanced; hence, the measure is not of such great importance.

The only significant point is the accord between these two Powers, upon the present occasion, which would go to show that they are disposed to act together, and to persist in their neutrality, should any attempt be made to force them out of it. Whether the alliance formed with this intent, at the critical moment, will prove able to withstand the test, is a point that the future only can reveal.

THE TURF OF 1854.

A New Race Course on Long Island—Purses of $8,000 to be contended for—Excitement among the Turfmen—Blooded Horses coming from the South.

In addition to the "Union" and "Centerville" race courses on Long Island, there is to be another one established on a very extensive scale, in the vicinity of Nawtown and Flushing, by a company of Southern sporting gentlemen of the first water. It is to be called the National Course, and the principal proprietor of it is Mr. S. J. CARTER, of New-Orleans, who is known far and near, as being an experienced manager of the Turf sports in all parts of the South.

In regard to this new enterprise for the revival of Turf amusement in the North, we copy the following from Saturday's *Spirit of the Times*:

It is with extreme gratification that we announce to the Sporting world that the Legislature of this State have granted to S. J. CARTER, Esq., and others, a charter for establishing a Race Course anywhere in Queen's County, Long Island. Active preparations are being made by the parties concerned for the early completion of the course, which, we understand, will be located between Newtown and Flushing, about five miles from this City, and which can be reached by steamboats or over plank-roads.

The magnificent purses announced have already attracted the attention of prominent turfmen of the South and West, several of whom have sent their stables to Baltimore, where the same enterprising Company have offered inducements not much inferior to those we allude to. Mr. CARTER is well-known to breeders and turfmen throughout the Union as the proprietor of the Nashville, Memphis and Mobile courses; he not only is a first-rate manager himself, but has associated with him, in his new enterprise, several gentlemen of character, wealth and spirit.

Many of the most distinguished horses in the country are to be here, to make their *debut* on the new National Course. Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and other States will be represented.

From Louisiana, we are to have *Lexington* and *Arrow*, now on their way here. [They had reached Louisville on Saturday last, in the hands of Mr. TEN BROECK.] Captain MOORE, also, is to bring *Reube*, *Maid of Orleans*, and others.

From Alabama, Judge HUNTER sends *Blonde* and several others, in charge of A. J. MINOR.

From Kentucky, we are to have Mr. R. P. FIELD'S *Little Flea*, *Wild Irishman*, *Jim Barton*, *Kitty Hunt*, and *Ellen Bateman*, in the hands of A. W. SMALL, trainer. Also, G. W. DILLARDITY'S string, including *Garret Davis*, *Medora*, and others. Also, *Morgan* and *Bruce*, with *Dick Doty* and several more. And last, not least, Captain W. A. STEWART, with a long string of good ones.

From Tennessee, comes *Highlander*, *Compromise*, *Terrifier*, and *Little Arthur*, in charge of P. S. FOWLER.

From Virginia, O. P. HARE and Mr. WATSON are to bring on five or six. Captain BELCHER, from the same State, brings *Red Eye*, and several others. Colonel DOSWELL brings *Selina*, *Lawson*, and others. Mr. GREEN, a force of four or five.

There are more horses in training about here than most gentlemen have an idea of. Canada is to be represented by *Berry*, New-Jersey by *Granite*, and other good ones. To these add a couple of strings of colts from Tennessee, bred by General HARDING and Dr. SHELBY, and the list is about complete.

We can hardly fail to have as much sport here as the good people at New-Orleans have recently enjoyed.

The immense purses announced by the proprietors of the new National Course exceed the sum of $8,000, and are as follows:

The Spring Meeting over the National Course, near the City of New-York, will commence on Monday, June 25, and continue six days.

First Day—Monday—Club Purse $1,000, two-mile heats.

Second Day—Tuesday—Club Purse $500, mile heats.

Third Day—Wednesday—Club Purse $1,500, three-mile heats; twenty per cent. to go to the second best horse, if more than two start.

Fourth Day—Thursday—Club Purse $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5.

Fifth Day—Friday—Club Purse $500, for beaten horses. Two-mile heats.

Sixth Day—Saturday—Club Purse $2,000. Four-mile heats; twenty-five per cent. to go to the second best horse, if more than two start.

The following Stakes are proposed:

No. 1.—Sweepstakes for all ages, a single heat of four miles; 4 yr. olds end over to carry 100 lbs. $500 subscription, $200 forfeit. Club to give $500, if two or more start. To be run on Monday, the first day of the Meeting.

No. 2.—Sweepstakes for 3 yr. olds. Mile heats; $250 subscription, $100 forfeit. Club to give $250, if two or more start. To be run on Tuesday of the same week.

No. 3.—Sweepstakes for all ages. Mile heats; $250 subscription, $100 forfeit. Club to give $250, if two or more start. To be run on Wednesday of the same week.

No. 4.—Sweepstakes for 4 year olds. Two-mile heats; $500 subscription, $200 forfeit. Club to give $500, if two or more start. To be run on Thursday of the race week.

No. 5.—Sweepstakes for 3 year olds. Two-mile heats; $500 subscription, $200 forfeit. Club to give $500, if two or more start. To be run on Friday of same week.

The foregoing Stakes to close on the first day of June. Three or more to make a race.

Annexed is the programme of the Spring races to come off at the Union Course, Long Island, this month:

Monday, May 1—Purse and stake $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. H. Woodruff enters ro. m. *Lady Franklin*. D. Pifer enters b. g. *Joe Hucstice*. B. Buckley enters br. g. *Pony*.

Tuesday, May 2—Purse and stake ——, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. C. Carll enters ch. m. *Miller's Damsel*. H. Woodruff enters hr. m. *Lady Collins*. D. Pifer enters b. g. *Joe Huestice*. B. Buckley enters b. g. *Pony*.

Friday, May 5—Purse and stake $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under the saddle. H. Woodruff enters ro. m. *Lady Franklin*. A. Conklin enters hr. g. *Stranger*. D. Pifer enters b. g. *Joe Huestice*.

Monday, May 8—Purse and stake $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. H. Woodruff enters b. m. *Lady Collins*. D. Pifer enters b. g. *Joe Huestice*. B. Buckley enters br. g. *Pony*. C. Carll enters ch. m. *Miller's Damsel*.

Tuesday, May 9—Trotting Match for $1000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. H. Jones names a green mare. J. McMann names a green b. m.

Thursday, June 1—Purse and Stake $2,000, mile heats. Hiram Woodruff enters gr. g. *Ned*, to wagon. Wm. Wheelan enters ro. g. *Ben Bolt*, to 250lb. wagon. S. Hoagland enters ch. m. *Lady Watson*, to skeleton wagon.

LAND SLIDES ON THE RAILROADS.

SEVEN MEN DROWNED.

Portions of the Erie and Hudson River Roads washed away—The Passenger Trains Detained.

The terrible rain-storm of Saturday made great havoc among the tracks of the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railways, and during the afternoon great alarm was felt for the safety of the trains which left each end of the roads both morning and noon. It was supposed some shocking accident had taken place, and no intelligence could be received, in consequence of the telegraphic wires being down nearly the whole length of the lines.

It appears that, on the Erie Road, an immense land slide took place at the Allandale Bridge, a short distance beyond Paterson. It came with such force as to carry off the bridge, and cause additional extensive damage to the track—so that it was utterly impossible for any of the trains to pass, and all of them, from the East and West, were compelled to lay over all day yesterday. The Superintendent immediately sent a strong force of men, with an extra train, to the wrecked part of the road, and up to last evening no trains had arrived, neither did any leave the City for the West. The passengers from the Astor House and other hotels, who went to the depots, were compelled to return and remain for the night. Our reporter learned last evening from CHARLES S. TAPPEN, an *attaché* of the road, that the heavy damage would be repaired in time for all the trains to resume running regularly this morning. The torrents of rain that fell on Friday night, and all of Saturday, also did great damage to the Hudson River Railroad at various places, Poughkeepsie and this City. An immense embankment of earth, some 200 feet, suddenly caved in, a short distance from Peekskill, and prevented all trains from passing. The bridge at Croton Village, we learn, was partially swept away, and it will probably take two days to repair it. In the vicinity of Manhattenville, a land slide took place, and a lot of the rails were washed off. At various points along the road, this side of Poughkeepsie, damage of a less amount was done, but by the energetic exertions of the Superintendent and his *attachés*, the repairs were rapidly proceeded with, and the trains will commence running as usual to-day from each end of the route.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

From our Special Reporter.

The storm raged with fierceness on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and immense damage has been done to the road at various points from Paterson to and upon the Delaware division of the road. The rain fell in torrents, and flooded the road at various points, washing away large portions of the track.

The most melancholy feature of the intelligence is that seven lives were lost by drowning at or near Stairway station, a distance of about nine miles from Port Jervis. An extensive slide took place at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at Stairway, by which the track and embankment of the road for at least 200 feet in length, and to the depth of 40 feet, went into the river. There were nine men upon it who were in the employ of the Railroad Company. They were carried into the river, and seven of them drowned. Two of the number were rescued a short distance below.

The Cincinnati Express train, due in Jersey City at 3 P. M. on Saturday, was so detained on the road as not to arrive till 2 P. M. Sunday. It reached Ramapo with but little difficulty, but beyond that point it met with repeated delays, and was obliged to proceed with great caution, the road being in many places inundated. At Allandale it was found necessary to switch the train on to the next track, in order to avoid an embankment which threatened to give way, and at Hohokus it was compelled to stop for the night, a break having occurred at that point. There were 75 passengers on board the train. Mr. W. H. BEEBE, the conductor, exerted himself to render the situations of the passengers as comfortable as possible. The break was speedily repaired, and the train moved in the morning to the Passaic Bridge, ten miles beyond Paterson, but was again forced to stop, in consequence of a serious break at that place. The passengers and baggage were transferred to another train, on the other side of the break, sent from Jersey City for that purpose. The train finally arrived at its destination at the aforementioned hour.

Considerable damage was done at Ramapo. The dam was carried away, the road was flooded, and from one hundred to five hundred feet of the track carried away or badly damaged. The bridge was also moved from its foundation.

A portion of track east of TUNNEL'S was carried off, and Tuckaho bridge is gone.

There is a break ten feet deep and fifty feet in extent, west of Narrowsburg, which was being repaired yesterday.

The track between Delaware and Narrowsburg was much injured.

No damage was done on the Susquehanna division, and at Dunkirk there was only a fall of snow to the depth of six inches.

There is great damage done to farmers and others on the route from Paterson to the Delaware, by the freshet which swept over their fields. Many of the rafts on the Delaware were torn loose and broken up by the violence of the streams.

No train will be started from Jersey City this morning on the Erie road.

FRANCE.

Political, Personal, Theatrical, and Miscellaneous.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,—what a portentous name for so unimportant a personage,—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, Jr., has left for the East. General of Division by favor, Commander of the Army of Reserve by brevet, and an incompetent lieutenant of artillery by grade, his Imperial Highness has started for Constantinople, in company with EMILE DE GIRARDIN and VELY-PACHA, the Turkish Ambassador. The former quits him in Provence, and the latter at Toulon. There are to be fêtes at certain points of the route, and at Lyons the Prince is to be *incognito!* The departure of this distinguished General excited no manner of attention, and the *Patrie* was obliged to put its article in large type in order to give an appearance of importance to an event which in reality had none. It said that JEROME BONAPARTE accompanied his "well-beloved son" to the station, "as he would not quit him till the last moment." Such conduct would have been but natural in a private individual, but seems to have struck the editor of the *Patrie* as a remarkable feature in the character of the heir to a throne. At any rate the Commander of the Army of Reserve is on his way to Constantinople. Let the Russians reflect upon the tremendous significance of this fact: the Commander of the Army of Reserve has left for Constantinople.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and his staff have arrived in Paris, and the order is out for a review in their honor at the Champ de Mars to-morrow. As for the cavalry, expected with such impatience, we are not likely to see it at all. We have had no rain for two months, and the Rhone is very low. When the steamboats cannot navigate the river, passengers are conveyed in diligences, carts, baggage-wagons —anything, in fact, on wheels. This would hardly be a practicable means of transport for 3,000 horses, so that they will probably have to be sent by sea. We had no right, after all, to suppose that they would pass through France, as the *Moniteur* has never uttered a syllable to that effect.

The Minister of the Interior has suppressed another journal—*L'Européan;* after having given it two warning, one within a week and the other a week ago, under its former name of *Le Precee Religieuse.* Subscribers are acquainted with the fact by a printed circular issued from the office of the paper, and are told that they will receive, instead, for the remaining amount of their subscriptions, a periodical called *The Theological and Biblical Review.*

The examination to which the incoming newspaper mails are subjected, is becoming more and more severe. The letter lately written to the Postmaster General by an American gentleman, and of which I sent you a copy, seems to have worked an effect. The expurgations are now made with discernment and system. Only one TIMES out of three was delivered last Saturday; the envelope bore two postages, as usual—the one calculated for three papers, and scratched out, and the other calculated for the one delivered. The envelope of the package directed to Meurice's Hotel was so torn and disfigured that it could not decently be allowed to remain around the paper. A new direction was therefore made in large red-ink letters across the paper itself, nearly rendering the news from Washington illegible. No American paper fares as badly as the TIMES; next in order is the *Tribune.* The other New-York papers are often mutilated, but not systematically. The Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all the country sheets are admitted freely, and, I believe, without examination.

The artificial rock, cascade, rivers, island and lake, at the Bois de Boulogne, have been inaugurated by the Emperor in person. The water dashed from the pipe into the rock, and from thence dribbled over into the hollow excavated for its reception. The ground is so very dry that much more water has been absorbed than was expected, and the river is little more than a pool as yet. However, the pipe keeps on flowing, and can hardly fail to fill the channel in a week's time.

The little railroad to Auteuil is to be opened to the public on Saturday, the 15th. Trains of twenty cars, with nobody in them, are running already at their regular hours, in order that conductors, engineers, gate-tenders, station-masters, and all the employés of the line may thoroughly understand their duties. The whole thing is rehearsed like a performance on the stage. No doubt, to Americans, these rehearsals seem a farce, but it is better they should be so than that they should result in a tragedy.

One of the publishers of the Palais Royal announces a aerial work entitled "The Men of the Eastern War." Each number will contain, for ten sous, a biography of some one connected, in one way or another, with the imbroglio.—MENSCHIKOFF, RESCHID PASHA, OMAR PASHA, SCHAMYL, NAPIER, &c. EDMUND TEXIER, one of the editors of the *Siècle*, is the compiler.

The 8th of April was the Spring quarter day for all rents under 400 francs a year. It was noticed, and indeed it was evident to all, that no moving day of late years has been so universally put to profit. A large number of families have left for the environs, not to spend the Summer merely, but permanently to reside there, in consequence of the high prices in the city. The landlords are singularly short-sighted; they maintain their exaggerated rates, in spite of the departure of the Russians, in the face of the probabilities of a European war, and are driving tenants by scores into the country. So much the better for those who have the courage and the means to wait, for next year it is likely that occupants may set their own price.

The Court went into mourning yesterday for six days, for that unregretted wretch the late Duke of PARMA. To wear black and abstain from theatre-going during the Holy Week is not as difficult as might be imagined, for the Government Theatres are shut. The Empress cannot, however, appear at Longchamps in mourning; and yet the day of the promenade is the fifth day of the stated period of grief; but it is probable that by that time the poignancy of her Majesty's anguish and the depth of her Majesty's black will have been somewhat mitigated. The woe will have disappeared, except where it lingers in the trimmings and the edgings and the bindings; in fact, the *Moniteur* announces that there will be three days' "great mourning," and three days' "little mourning:" Very little indeed, I imagine. This brotherhood of Kings and this mutual admiration of crowned heads shows its weakest side to the audience, on these occasions of set fastings and prayer for bad Grand Dukes for whom no subject mourns, but for whom Courts go into obligated grief, and assume official black.

Dr. EVANS, of Philadelphia, who was lately decorated by the Emperor, in recognition of his services, has been appointed dentist to their Majesties, with a salary by the year. This branch forms a department, in the Service de Sante of the household.

LEPEINTRE, an actor of great celebrity, and, though 73 years old, still active and efficient, was found, two nights ago, drowned in the Canal St. Martin. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and he had no known motive for suicide. The calamity is, therefore, attributed by many to accident. He was the original of many famous parts, which have been translated, and have become familiar in England and America. His triumph was the "Beneficiaire," a comedy in five acts. He is, in this play, a prompter, who, after 35 years of service, has the night fixed for his benefit; and in this there occurs a scene which no actor living can now hope to execute. The prompter is counting his expected gains, and is spending it, in imagination, in gay living, and in portioning his daughter. Some one asks him what he will do when the money is gone. "Oh, when the money is gone, why then"—And the rest is pantomime. He assumes an attitude descriptive of poverty making the best of it, of misery down at heel and out at elbow, and yet carrying it off by a sort of *nil desperandum* vivacity. His wrists protrude through his sleeves; his pantaloons shrink up his legs; his hat seems to sink over his eyes, and a sort of premature seediness to spread over his person; while over the whole is laid a coating of jolly, devil-may-care thoughtlessness, that relieves the terrible reality of the picture. This impersonation drew the Emperor from his propriety, not many months ago. The "Beneficiaire," which has seen some 700 representations, will never be performed again.

I am gratified at being able to state that the report of the death of the hippopotamus, and the consequent loss of reason on the part of one of the professors of the Garden of Plants, is unfounded. It was an unjustifiable, heartless hoax. The interesting creature continues to make nine meals a day, and is fast coming to believe that the basin in which he bathes is one of the mouths of the Nile.

The screw steamship *La Ville de Paris*, now in the Black Sea, has inaugurated in her saloon an oil painting of the Virgin, the patroness of sailors. The *Moniteur*, which is highly accomplished in the use of spontaneous and herculean adjectives, says that this ceremony is due to the "touching and pious solicitude of the Emperor." Why does not his Majesty strike out these nauseous expletives, when he reads the proof of the official sheet?

Mr. SCRIBE has sued *La France Musicale* for libel in one of its criticisms on his libretto of the "Etoile du Nord." The Court found that the passage was written in an intent to injure, and condemned Mr. ESCUDIER, the proprietor, to 1,000 francs damages, and to insert the verdict in any two papers Mr. SCRIBE might select, at his own expense.

I told you that Madame DOCHE and Mlle. PAGE, were, by uniting their ages, 67 years old. They were requested, each, to take her share. It was at once evident that the one who came last would have the largest portion. This has since come to pass. When Mlle. PAGE read the paragraph, she exclaimed, "Well, Madame DOCHE is not young, but I should not have supposed she was 45 years old!" PAGE had assumed the age of 22 years, and by substracting that from 67, a remainder of 45 was left for Madame DOCHE. The latter, by a similar process, doubtless, made over this lion's share to her rival, so that the vexed question is as far from settlement as ever.

JULES SANDEAU and EMILE ANGIER have atoned for the failure of their "Pierre de Touche," by the productione at the Gymnase of an admirable comedy entitled "The Son-in-law of M. Poirier." It is a comedy of Manners, evolved from the marriage of a noble with the daughter of a tradesman. Mr. SANDEAU has probably regretted, by this time, his momentary adhesion to the Government. Relying upon Imperial protection, he wrote a bad play, which was hissed—trusting in himself alone, he has produced a work which the audience of the first night applauded to the skies, and which is sure of its centennial celebration.

At a late representation of "Ulysses," during a quarrel between several of the principal characters, which threatened to end in open hostilities, a lady arose with precipitation in the boxes, saying very audibly, "They are going to fire off guns; I'm off." The shout that followed from those that were within hearing must have convinced the lady that she had made an unfortunate remark. I do not think that HOMER mentions the employment of fire-arms by his hero, and M. PONSARD, I cannot doubt, has been sufficiently faithful to the original in his translation, to preserve the Odyssey from any such frightful anachronism as the introduction of "guns."

RACHEL has left Paris for the South of France, in order to forget the Russian Winter, under the balmy sun of a Mediterranean Spring. She carries Mr. LEGOUVE'S "Medea" with her, having settled her difficulties amicably with that gentleman. She gives six weeks of study to the character, and makes her rentrée on the 1st of June.

I heard yesterday of a gentleman holding a public office, who from his demeanor would appear not to have taken the oath of fidelity. He is a cicerone at the Invalides, and shows the curiosities of the hotel to visitors with extreme zest and vivacity, though he has only one leg. A party of Americans were viewing the palace under his conduct. They came to a bust of NAPOLEON III. "That's the President," said the invalide. "How, the President? The Emperor you mean." "Him, the Emperor? No, there's the Emperor over there," pointing to a bust of NAPOLEON the Great! The Americans were quite frightened at this manifestation of an independent opinion on the part of the veteran, and made haste to pay their dues, and leave the presence. I should not have believed the story, had not a gentlemen, thoroughly acquainted with the French language, assured me that it was in all points true. The invalide knew his guests were Americans, and doubtless considered himself safe in easing his pent up soul, by a burst if disloyal irreverence, an escape of blasphemical treason. Him the Emperor! Pah!

Should you like to know the reason why ROSSINI has not visited Paris for ten years? Some one asked him his motive for so prolonged an absence. He replied that "he was waiting till those Jews had finished their uproar." "Those Jews," are MEYERBEER and HALIVY. DICK TINTO.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The African Race in the United States.

NUMBER FIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

The number of the African race in the ranks of Slavery in the United States, at the present time, may be stated at three millions and a quarter or three millions and half; and the rate of their natural increase, in general terms, such as nearly to double their number in a quarter of a century. This rate of increase is greater than that of the Anglo-Saxon. So that in the course of time, the number of the AFRICAN SLAVES will be both actually and relatively formidably the greater. The precise rate of increase, lessened by escapes and manumissions, which, in the year ending June 1, 1850, amounted to 2,478, is given in the following table:

1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,038	2,009,043	2,487,155	3,204,313

In a quarter of a century the number of the African Slaves will be six millions and a half; in half a century, thirteen millions; in three quarters of a century this number will reach twenty-six millions, and in a century fifty-two millions, or more than twice the number of the whole present population of the United States!

This formidable number will be crowded in the Southern or Slave States, in which the relative number of the Anglo-Saxon constantly decreases. The slave will probably occupy a still more Southern position than at present, the number of slaves in the more northern of these States—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky—diminishing actually or relatively by emigration.

In two States—those of South Carolina and Mississippi—and in many counties of Louisiana, the African SLAVES already out-number the Anglo-Saxon.

The African Slave, in spite of every obstacle, daily becomes better informed in regard to his position and condition in the United States.

With these facts must be associated three others: First, the rapid augmentation of the production of cotton, sugar and rice in the Southern States, and their immense and increasing value to the planter and the nation; secondly, the *necessity* of the African race in the cultivation and production of these products; thirdly, the indisposition or inability of the Anglo-Saxon to labor efficiently in the cotton, the sugar, or the rice field of the South.

The number of the African race may now be just *equivalent* to the cultivation of the cotton, sugar and rice. But hereafter that number will be relatively in excess, increasing, as it does, in a higher ratio, and therefore more rapidly than the quantity of these products. To the increase of the former, there is no natural limit; to that of the latter there are the limits prescribed by the extent of appropriate soil, of demand in the market, &c.

The African is now, therefore, a necessity; but in due time he will become superabundant. Whither is he to remove? He *may not* find a home in Illinois! Liberia is too remote; colonization cannot overtake the rapid natural increase of his number.

Does any reader not perceive that legislation *must* shortly come to his relief and that of the South?

In truth, the artificial and short-sighted restraints in regard to the African, individually and as a race, must, in due time, be rent asunder. Legislators may spend their wisdom in debates on Nebraska. Slaves may, for a time, be excluded from that territory. The African, in chains or free, may be prevented by law from taking up his abode in Missouri, in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; but in due time he will become too many for such restrictive laws.

Safety consists in elevation of the African race; in education and discipline; in emancipation, in self-emancipation; in the sacred ties of marriage and family, surer and safer bonds than those of slavery; in justice towards him; if need be, in stringent laws against idleness or vagrancy.

There has been altogether too much legislation in regard to the unhappy African. This legislation must come to naught. The Northern States have for a time sent the African South; first getting rid of the slave, and next of the free of that oppressed and persecuted race. But *then* the African was not in excess, but in demand. Shortly he will be in excess, and then what limit or boundary will prevent him from seeking food and raiment where nature offers them to him?

Imagine the African continued in slavery and rapidly increasing in numbers. Will not the South eventually be as St. Domingo?

But imagine him disciplined, self-emancipated, and only bound by ties of affection and interest. Will he not become the defender of his own hearth and altar, his own country?

His race will become divided into the artisan and the peasant, and spread, most usefully too, over the Union.

Holy marriage being ordained, his increase will be holy too. It is God's ordinance. But with *freedom, care* will come, and care destroys. It is already a demonstrated fact, that the free African in the United States scarcely tends to increase his numbers. The ratio of his increase, inclusive of manumissions, which in the year ending June 1, 1850, amounted to 1,467, is given in the following figures:

1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
59,466	108,395	186,446	238,156	319,599	388,303	434,495

I think *this* fact not unworthy the attention of the legislator.

Otherwise, if we were led to view the distant future, we could scarcely fail to imagine the necessity of a remedy for excessive numbers, in war, or famine, or fever—which may God long avert from these happy shores.

Those who perceive the coming events, will duly estimate the value of these suggestions. They will perceive that to diminish the number of births by diminishing the immorality of early youth; to *diffuse* the African race by rendering them more extensively useful; and thus doubly to prevent their undue accumulation and concentration in one region, will at once confer infinite advantage on the whole of the United States, and prevent a catastrophe, which, if the present state of things continues must sooner or later come upon the South. I will not imagine the North so ungenerous, or the South so unwise, as not to use every effort to avert a calamity so obvious and so terrible. The former must cease her unjust legislation towards the African race; the latter must "undo the heavy burdens, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go *free.*"

Let right and justice be done, and the event may be safely left to Providence. But if we *will* sow the wind, we *shall* assuredly reap the whirlwind, in God's time.

In the midst of much ungenerous and oppressive legislation, the free of the African race, even without preparation, *have* lived in the Northern States, and this, like the Hebrew in the midst of the Gentile nations, without amalgamating with the Anglo-Saxon. Why should they not, early and perfectly disciplined in regard to conduct, and instructed in agricultural, mechanical, and the other useful arts, become useful in all the works of this country of progress? Is not labor wanted? Are not the carpenter and the blacksmith in increasing demand? Can better be found than those of the African race?

The present, then, and the obvious future, call upon the people of the Northern and Southern of the United States, to heal their differences, and combine their efforts, and to do justly, equally, by the oppressed African and themselves. They will, at the same time, prepare a better inheritance for their sons and daughters than slaves and slavery.

THE AFRICAN'S FRIEND.

NEW-YORK, April 4, 1854.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

THIRD DAY—GENERAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28, 1854.

You know that the Association transacts its general business in what they call a "General Meeting," which is always intended to be brief. But most of the scientific papers after fairly organizing are read in sectional meetings. These are held in adjoining rooms at the same hour, and it sometimes happens that papers of much interest are being read at the same moment in the two, when it requires some little activity to keep the threads of both and lose nothing of either. Oftener, however, it is good for refreshment when in one they run into a great descrt of algebraic formulæ to escape into the wilderness of chemical homologies they may be illustrating in the other.

Speaking generally though, the meetings have been interesting. Very little time is consumed on irrelevant matters—during the sectional meetings, none. I have seldom attended a Convention where greater expedition is made or more business transacted in as little time.

The General meeting this morning opened at 10 o'clock,—half an hour behind time on account of the storm.

Major W. H. EMORY invited members to call and see at 9 A. M., of Monday, the objects of interest collected and notes of those observed in the late expedition to which he was attached, and the invitation was accepted with thanks.

A number of gentlemen were elected members of the Association; following are their names: Major J. M. MCCUE, of Va., Professor ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Professor M. JACOBS, Drs. LESLIE, of Missouri, STILLMAN, FARWELL, E. BARRY, of Vt., and FRANK TUTHILL, of N. Y., Rev. Mr. WESTCOTT, Messrs. J. H. REESE, M. W. T. CHANDLER, O. C. BADGER, EMORY, GEO. H. MOORE, of N. Y., ODDYKE, WM. RUGGLES, L. W. CALDWELL, and J. LOVER. The meeting adjourned.

SECTION A.

The Sectional meetings immediately organized and commenced work.

In section A, Prof. RENFIELD, of New-York, presided. The first paper was *On the Satellites of Uranus*, by Prof. ELIAS LOOMIS, of New-York University.

The second was *On the law of variations of atmospheric pressure through successive months of the year:* and its *practical application to Barometric measurements of heights in the interior of Continents*, by LORIN BLODGET.

The third was *On the inverted Microscope; with remarks on the illumination of microscopical objects*—a very interesting exhibition—by Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Louisville, Ky.

The fourth was a *Comparison of the diurnal inequalities of the tides at San Diego, San Francisco and Astoria, on the Pacific coast of the United States, from observations made in connection with the Coast Survey*, by Superintendant A. D. BACHE.

The fifth was *On the longitude of Frontero, El Paso, and San Eleozorio, resulting in the determination of a cordinal point of the Boundary Survey*, by W. H. EMORY.

The sixth was *On the resistance experienced by bodies falling through the atmosphere*, by Prof. LOOMIS.

The seventh was *On the permanence of the principal conditions of climate*, by Mr. BLODGET, and was read only by title.

The eighth was Mr. BATCHELDER'S, of the Crystal Palace, *On the electric properties of whalebone* (or vulcanized) *rubber*, communicated by Prof. PRIECE.

The ninth was *On the Brandon tornado, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1854*, by Prof. O. N. STONARN, Miami University. It was read by Dr. RENFIELD.

The tenth was *On the Cape Verde and Hatteras hurricane, and other storms*, by Dr. W. C. REDFIELD, of New-York. The Doctor showed how exactly the facts of these storms coincided with the laws he had before deduced from accumulated observations of such phenomena.

Dr. HARE put in his usual protest against Dr. REDFIELD'S theory with much energy and earnestness.

The Eleventh was *On the probable increase of hail-storms in Cuba, especially from 1844 to 1854*, by ANDRES POEY, of Havana.

This was the last of the regular papers read. None of them drew out much discussion, but all were listened to with attention.

A gentleman then proceeded to give his opinions about the causes of the Earth's motions, and was listened to some half an hour. The Standing Committee felt called on to explain why they had failed to do their assigned duty, in examining papers before putting them on their programme. At 2 o'clock, adjourned.

SECTION B.

THE PATENT SYSTEM

Met at 11 A. M., Dr. TORREY, of New-York, presiding. The first paper was on the *American Patent System, and its relations to Science—especially to Chemical Science*, by Dr. L. D. GALE, of the Patent Office, Washington. He designed to show what the System is, and its bearings on Science. It gives to invantors a monopoly of the profits of their invention for fourteen years. Mere discovery does not entitle a man to a patent. GALVANI could not have patented his great discovery, nor the discoverer of potassium his, though he might have patented his apparatus for making it. If a man learns a law or a principle of nature, he cannot get a patent for it; but he can patent his application of it to some useful or mechanical end. Our Patent System was not much calculated to promote Science, before its reorganization in 1836. Up to that time, it was not very improperly said to be "a museum of rat-traps, churns, and quack medicines." There was no thorough examination of the claims presented for a patent; the oath of the inventor, as to originality, was taken—and that was about all. Now, a thorough examination of every article presented is gone through with, and the patent is only granted when there is entire satisfaction that no article of the sort has existed, or publication of the invention ever been described. Our country is the only one where so thorough a system of examination is carried out. And one of our patents now is of great value. It is a very small matter, indeed, if it is not worth $5,000; the medium ones are worth from $20,000 to $50,000 each, and many are worth not less than from $100,000 to $500,000 each. Even a valueless article, if a patent is obtained upon it, becomes valuable property, and hence avarice is continually besieging the Office for patents of unworthy inventions.

Our first patent system was started in 1790, and made to include under its objects all that it ever has, in 1793. Under it, hundreds of nostrums were patented. In 1836 the present improved system was organized. The only medicine that has received a patent since its enactment, was the *Letheon* of Drs. JACKSON and MORTON.

Seven-eighths of all the patents now granted, are for mechanical and physical purposes; of these, one-eighth are for chemical inventions. The applicant must describe his invention. A permanent record of this description is confidentially kept, and whether or not the application is granted, these described facts can be used.

The law of 1836 had been a long time in operation, a course, before it became of much use. But it begins to tell well upon the arts and sciences, the necessities and comforts of mankind. Up to 1836 there was not a grain or grass harvester in this or any other country. But the great wheat-fields of Illinois demanded too much hand labor at harvest time, and labor was too expensive for our people. Our necessity compelled invention to relieve us, and now we have grain, grass and maize harvesters in general use. England has not as many such assistants and substitutes for manual labor as we, and in all Continental Europe there are not over three or four kinds of harvesters in use, while we patent twenty modifications a year. In most European countries they use the same scythe now that they used one hundred years ago. We are perpetually varying our forms of the scythe to gain strength, power and lightness. There is no branch of mechanical ingenuity that has not been almost revolutionized by the Patent Office. It makes fortunes for successful inventors and furnishes cheaper implements to laborers, since the inventor is enabled to sell large numbers of his article at very small profits on each.

The chemical arts are yet far in advance of the mechanical—they *must* be, for facts must be accumulated before they can be arranged and applied. Hosts of these unapplied facts are stored in the Patent-Office, which, in the hands of scientific men, would speedily be turned to good account. He illustrated by examples:

ALCOHOL WITHOUT DISTILLATION.

At the Patent-Office, it is now customary to obtain pure alcohol from whisky without distillation or heat. The discovery was accidental. A gentlemen had a quantity of whisky in a cask, five feet high. On drawing it off, he discovered that the upper part of it was much stronger than that near the bottom. The hint was taken; and now we prepare our alcohol by putting whisky into a tall column, and allowing it time for the heavier parts to subside, and we find *pure* alcohol at the top. This will prove an invaluable fact to manufacturers.

PAPER FROM WOOD.

The great demand for paper outrues the supply of rags, even adding those that are imported for the manufacture of this article. The books say that a paper can be prepared from the wood of various trees, but except from two sources in England and one in France, and they not producing a good article, it has not ever been done until now. We are on the eve of successfully producing such. We have specimens of good writing paper—not as good as the best, for the means of working up the material are not what they will be—made of the fibres of hickory or the cotton poplar, of white pine and of cane-brake. The material is cut first of a proper length, then treated alternately with diluted acids and alkalies, washed, broken between rollers, bleached, and thus prepared to be worked up. If under the microscope the "ultimate fibres" appear broken as sometimes happens from using too great mechanical violence, or if they are made too tender by too great strength of either acid or alkali, the specimen is faulty. These processes are mostly in the hands of practical, unscientific men. The assistance of a practical scientific man at the mills would save much time, expense, and the mortification of experimenting to discover facts already well known to science. Indeed the struggles of unsuccessful inventors would be much lessened in number and in their melancholy results, if inventors would study the general features of the sciences in whose details they generally are the most skilled.

ILLUMINATING MATERIALS.

Oil is scarce and dear, and very apt, in the present state of the market, to be sadly adulterated. Twenty-five years ago, it was not unfrequent that the windows in New-York City were seen illuminated by means of spirits of turpentine. A Mr. JANNINGS first prepared for popular use a "burning fluid" composed of alcohol and turpentine spirits, and a fruitful demand for patents ever since has been for lamps, designing to render safe its use. When Washington City was first lighted with gas it was prepared from an oil of resin brought to us from abroad. But it was expensive and not the best material, and now our gas is made of coal.

Two years ago we heard much of a man down East who was "burning the atmosphere" for a light. The chemist whom he consulted, showed that he was mistaken, but deduced from his facts a discovery that *benzol* would burn in the air, and give a beautiful light. But this article was scarce and costly. The demand, however, soon discovered the fact that it could be produced in large quantities, when bituminous coal is burnt at a low red heat. It is burned only in the form of a vapor.

PAINTING MATERIALS.

White lead has long stood almost alone as a material for painting buildings, owing to the fact that very few substances have the property of dissolving in oil. In France it was discovered that the white oxide of zinc has this property. But it was not used much before 1845. A difficulty here was to obtain from the zinc beds in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania an article so unmixed with foreign matters as to answer as a substitute for the carbonate of lead. The demand, stimulated by the rewards always offered by the Patent system, brings it out at last—a pure article and in plenty. The processes cannot be yet be made public.

PATENTS.

Dr. HARE discussed the right of granting patents. He published, he said, in 1820-1, a paper showing that good lights could be obtained by burning alcohol, making the flame luminous by turpentine, but he advised against its use on account of its great danger. He remarked, in passing, that when the British, in the "Last War," were about marching up to fire the Patent-Office, old Dr. THORNTON stepped up and reasoned with them. "Sure," said he, "you will not burn the depository of all their useful arts and the records of their invention,"—and, to their credit be it spoken, they turned back at his plea.

The next paper was a brief, terse and satisfactory exposition of the use of hydrogen gas, to displace sulphuretted hydrogen in the analysis of mineral waters, by Professors W. B. and R. E. ROGERS.

The first of these distinguished gentlemen read next an article on the cleavage and other effects caused by trap dykes in the middle secondary rock of Virginia. This waked up the Geologists. Prof. HALL (New-York State Geologist) and Prof. SILLIMAN, Jr., agreed with him. Said that we very much need to revise our theory of metamorphic action. He stated several phenomena occurring in the mineralogy of the Empire State similar to those narrated by Prof. ROGERS, and confirming his (Prof. F.'s) suggestions.

BRECKINRIDGE COAL.

Prof. B. SILLMAN, Jr., noticed a peculiar variety of coal from Breckinridge County, Ky. He had several specimens of it with him. The scenery of the country is shaped by the beds of this coal. It makes a terrace perfectly resisting to the changes going on all about it, and hence is found on the tops of hills only. Struck on its side it resists hard strokes of the hammer, but struck at the end it splits easily. It is curiously elastic. It can be turned, carved, bored, and soils nothing. Exposed other bituminous coals to the atmosphere and they are disintegrated. This never. There is no danger of spontaneous ignition. Organic remains—ponds beautifully marked—abound in its body. He merely suggested that it was formed by the extreme pressure together of large exogenous plants. Burn large bodies of it carefully, and the ashes show the forms of organic remains of unusual size. Rub it, and electricity is at once developed. He had seen this property in but one kind besides. It burns like the best cannel coal. It contains on analysis an unprecedented amount of volatile matter,—from 50 to 64 per cent. But solvents remove none of it.

Prof. HALL remarked that cannel coal always has a bed of bituminous coal underlying it. Was it so with this?

Prof. SILLIMAN answered that there was a mere shale of the bituminous under this, about a foot thick.

Profs. HALL and ROGERS thought cannel and bituminous coals not distinct coals, but the same, varied only by the processes to which they had been subjected—they often seem to run into each other.

Prof. SILLIMAN had sought in vain for such mixtures.

Prof. HARE could not understand how the coal having the largest amount of volatile oil should be uppermost.

Prof. SILLIMAN replied that he supposed no heat necessary to its formation. We too often analyze substances as mere minerals. We should study more their organic composition.

The following papers were then read in quick succession, not calling out any debate further than to obtain definite impressions of the author's meaning:

On a number of mineral species, by T. S. HUNT, of the geological survey of Canada.

Illustrations of chemical homologies, by T. S. HUNT, of the geological survey of Canada.

Decomposition of water at the ordinary temperature, by an alloy of zinc and antimony; with a description of a new process for procuring hydrogen, by JOSIAH P. COOKE, Jr.

Notice of some impriets which have recently been observed in the sandstone strata at the quarries in Portland, Ct., with some remarks on this formation on the Atlantic coast of the United States, by JOHN JOHNSTON, Professor Natural Science, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Brief outline or general description of a remarkable fossil, not known to be described, and by some supposed to be an Ichthyodorulite, by Prof. WM. HERAINS, of Genesee College, Lima, N. Y.

On the absence of the evidence of remains of fishes in all the Silurian rocks of the United States, by JAMES HALL.

During an interim, an invitation which cordially was not accepted, nor any action taken on it, to attend a lecture to be delivered by a "Spiritualist," called up Dr. HARE, who protested that such things should not be treated with ridicule,—it was not a mode of treatment worthy of a scientific body. And he proceeded to narrate in part, curious facts claimed as among the Spiritual phenomena that he had studied. He had not finished when the "interim" was exhausted.

Dr. HENRY objected to handling the subject at all. It was well known that an epidemic prevailed in the community, as truly and as fatally an epidemic as any physical disease. Who had neither time nor disposition to investigate the things alleged of it. He wanted the business properly before the body to proceed.

Dr. HARE said that Prof. HENRY alone was responsible for what he said. The Senate acted unjustly toward gentlemen who presented the subject to it,—he hoped the Scientific Association would not imitate the example.

The Spirits were up but a minute,—during their appearance they made some noise though no confusion. The meeting of this section was extremely interesting, and the papers all valuable contributions to science. The only ones of popular interest we have sketched.

The day being very wet, dirty and unprofitable for pedestrians, few went up to the

EVENING SESSION.

COALS.

It was a General Meeting, President DANA in the Chair. Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., exhibited specimens of Coal, upon which he had experimented with reference to the question, *Is Anthricite the Coke of Bituminous Coal?* So far as they went, they answered the query in the affirmative. He had no thought that they would make more as the convictions of gentlemen who were already satisfied on the point. They were another link only in a chain of evidence to that effect.

EARTHQUAKES.

Lieut. GILLISS read a paper, not prepared for the Association, but extracted from a voluminous report he had written on the *Earthquakes of Chili.* He described minutely the Great Earthquake of April, 1851. He went into the history of these convulsions as he had read it in several years' residence in that quarter. He disagreed with most writers on the subject, as to the barometric, hygrometric and thermometric changes that precede the shock of an Earthquake, but agreed with them that the Seasons have an influence. After this paper, at 9 o'clock the Association adjourned to accept an invitation to call upon the President and his lady at the White House. It was very unpleasant walking, and riding was out of the question for the want of carriages. But a goodly number went up, "and were received." When our "great and glorious country" gets comfortably rich, we trust she will light up better the streets of her capital city. T.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Proceedings in Regard to the Black Warrior.

Postal Arrangements—Proscription of the Press.

By the arrival of the *Isabel*, we are in receipt of intelligence from Havana to the 21st of April. There is no news of importance.

The authorities have resorted again to very stringent measures to prevent the circulation of incendiary matter through the Post-Office.

BEN, the negro who has been unjustly held in slavery for some forty years, and whose case has already been stated in the TIMES, is dead. The American Consul was doing all in his power to secure his release; but the obstacles thrown in the way by the Government were so great as to render all his efforts unavailing.

The following letter from our Correspondent contains all the intelligence of interest:

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

My last advice went hence through the exceeding grace of the supreme authority by the *Black Warrior*, for Mobile, on the 16th inst. The reception of the black fighter was in the usual Spanish taste, amusing to those familiar with the curteised movement of the official puppets, and there was a sort of nervousness perceptible, that evidently emanated from the main battery in the office of the political Secretary—a desire to preserve the national dignity "intact," mingling with supercilious graciousness and most condescending courtesy. The labor seemed to be, to get rid of a disagreeable business, preserving at the same time their own late construction of law and regulation, the reverse of which had been authorized and sanctioned by the preceding administration.

The following conversation ensued between Captain BULLOCK and the boarding officer, after he had laid his ship at anchor—the Captain standing upon the side steps, and the obsequious flaw-picker in the Government barge alongside, with his interpreter. "Have you a passenger list, Captain?" Answered by handing the document desired. "Your manifest, if you please, Captain!" and out rolled some three "*varas*" of the article, filled with agreeable items for the translator, which was received with rather an awkward shrug by the inspectional agent—(and very much to the amusement of the facetious representative of the Board of Health, Dr. O.) "Captain! there are a great many items here that might be dispensed with, or omitted from the manifest—of ship stores, tools and implements for repairs, and duplicate pieces of your machinery; it will be great labor for our translator." To which Capt. B. replied: "If the Collector will instruct me in writing what you require, I will conform to his wishes with great pleasure; but when I was last here, the document was too short—now it is too long! I must have specific instructions, or give you, as I now do, a manifest of every movable article in the ship, which is within my knowledge; if I am to omit any articles, they must be named or classed. I intend to conform fully to the requirements of your laws and your regulations, if I can ascertain what they are, and no more; and under circumstances which have lately transpired, which never could have obtained if you had advised me of what you were going to require, and could not have derived without advice, had you permitted the correction of the manifest I desired, you will certainly perceive the propriety of my being furnished in writing from your Chief, with authority for any omissions you desire, which, after eighteen months of usage, some other authority may be found here taking me by surprise, with denial of the right, and declaring illegal the acts of your verbal authorization, involving my ship and cargo in hazard of confiscation, for courteously yielding to your wishes. You will excuse me, but I can make no omissions without authority of your Government."

The dialogue was uttered with courtesy, but with a little piquant sauce in tone, that gave zest for the digestion of the Chief of Inspection—the "Bold Dragoon." "There was a landlady," &c., the old camp song, is applicable without the "baudy." I do not propose any further argument or discussion of the *Black Warrior*, as I believe it of far less consequence than many preceding aggressions, which are now receiving the attention of the Government long since due to them.

The Captain General has notified the Post-Office Department that the strictest scrutinization must be given to all letters from the United States before delivery;—to see that no objectionable matter should be permitted circulation to the prejudice of the peace and order of the "ever" *loving* subjects of Queen ISABEL. In consequence of these devisements, all the foreign journals are again denied delivery, and the hands to be visited where the seal cannot be violated and removed with facility. The Post-Office had recommended delivery of some of the commercial papers of England and the United States, but we are now again entirely deprived of these luminous lights of the business world. The *interdicted* papers which are occupied with the general intelligence of the world, we of course receive with regularity—for the reason that individual enterprise is superior to all tyrannical restriction—and the light of truth will overcome all obstacles to its diffusion. Our private correspondence is to be investigated, to ascertain, in the language of PREZ-ELA, that we are not censoring with the "enemies of Spain;"—used by that worthy gentleman, in allusion to the people and the Government of the United States. We are not to be permitted legal knowledge of the affairs of Europe, and most particularly are we to be deprived of truthful information of political movements at Madrid. I regret to learn that the pension allowed to the Cronies of your City is to be withdrawn, and the same amount is to be devoted to Southwestern literary intelligence, by the establishment of a Spanish press in the city of New-Orleans. The practice and advantage taken by the Spanish Government, of the freedom of discussion with you, in comparison with their own censorial scrutiny and illiberal prohibition of any foreign publications, in the language of the country or any other, makes a commentary upon your institutions, that all the slanders of their profuse utterance cannot impair. The various presses in the United States, which have been sustained with Spanish gold, and have given employment to Spanish spies in your midst, have cultivated the estrangement which has grown up between the neighbor communities, and on their own heads must rest the consequences—if from their insidious attempts to array one part of your community against the other, and to weaken the bonds of your Union, they should themselves be destroyed. The hurly burly of Easter has passed quietly away—our Christians have confessed themselves, obtained absolution—and stand ready to run up a new account in credit with his Satanic Majesty. Six bulls were duly tortured and worried into a fierceness that did not belong to them, and by several reputed *swordsmen* were artistically butchered. The conquering cock crowed, as the friends of his prostrate adversary paid over the ounces—while their suffering families at home were weeping for bread; and the maskers and dancers were of the most natural things pertaining to Holy Week—closing the august ceremonies of the season with confessed hypocrisy and the grossest licentiousness—not concealed by the appearance of decency. Business is about being resumed—and the health of our city continues good—while we are as quiet as the Captain General will permit.

OCCATOR.

British Seamen not to be Impressed.

The following note has been handed to us for publication:

H. B. M.'s CONSULATE,
NEW-

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

The Coroner's Inquest—Third Day.

Testimony of Mr. Jennings.

Singular Discovery of Clothes, the property of Mr. Jennings, on the persons of some of the deceased—Evidence of Mr. Richardson and the Attendant at the City Hospital.

Pursuant to adjournment, the further investigation of this matter was pursued before Coroner HILTON, last Saturday morning, at the Astor House. The apartment was crowded to overflowing, by witnesses and other citizens.

Previous to the introduction of any testimony, Mr. GENIN, the Goreman of the Jury, addressed the Coroner as follows: I have been called upon Sir, by several of my friends to visit the ruins of the fire as to which this inquiry is in progress, and find that the rubbish has not as yet been removed. As I shall in all probability, during the course of this investigation, have occasion to again do so, I trust that this impediment will not be permitted to remain. It is nearly a week since the fire has occurred, and the dirt is still there.

The Coroner—That is a very important suggestion, but on previous occasions I have so often called upon the authorities to do things which they have left undone, and should have done, that I believe that any effort on my part to carry out your views would be futile. However, I believe if the press will notice these remarks, it may have some influence in the proper quarter.

Mr. Jennings—In all probability the dirt will be removed to-night, at our own charge.

Coroner HILTON said that pending this investigation he should draw the attention of the Jury to other dangers which were abroad in this City, with a view to endeavor if possible to arouse the attention of the public functionaries to them.

Mr. W. T. Jennings was then sworn and examined as follows:

Q.—Are you the occupant of the premises No. 231 Broadway? A.—I was before the fire.

Q.—What is your firm? A.—W. T. Jennings & Co. The Company consists of myself and Henry R. Richardson.

Q.—How long have you occupied those premises? A.—About a year.

Q.—Did you occupy the whole of them at the time of the fire? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you been there altogether? A.—I have been on the premises since they were altered by Mr. Miller in 1843.

Q.—Immediately after the alteration did you move into them? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who owned the place at that time? A.—Mr. B. Cozzens had a lease of it, and I hired the store of him.

Q.—Did he make the alteration? A.—I believe he did.

Q.—That is the alteration spoken of by Mr. Miller? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know who owned the premises at the time? A.—Mr. McVickar, I presume; but I am not certain.

Q.—What part of the building did you occupy? A.—The clothing store.

Q.—Have you occupied the building ever since? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you consider it safe? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever hear it spoken of as otherwise than safe after the first alteration? A.—Never; if I had not considered it safe, I would not have remained in it a day.

Q.—At that time you occupied the lower part of it as a store, and the upper part of it was occupied as a portion of the American Hotel? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did matters go on in this way, the upper story being occupied as the American Hotel, and you occupying the lower? A.—I believe that we took possession about fifteen months ago of the Ladies' Ordinary, which is the building back, and about a year ago we took possession of the whole building.

Q.—Was that extension which has been so often referred to, the Ladies' Ordinary? A.—Yes.

Q.—Explain what alterations were made? A.—About 1845-6 I had a window taken out of the back wall, for the purpose of having access to a small rear-building, and which I intended to use as a cutting-room.

Q.—How long did it remain in that state? A.—Until 1849.

Q.—Did you then take that small building down? A.—Yes, it was taken down by the person who made the other improvements.

Q.—Now we come to the state of things previous to fire; the lower two stories were taken out? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the iron arch was put in to sustain the wall? A.—Yes.

Q.—And this present extension was built? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who made the alterations at this time? A.—Job Tabor, who was at that time the proprietor of the American Hotel, and now resides in Philadelphia; the property has been owned by Rev. Mr. John McVicker from that to the present time; I think he owned it in 1841 and 1842; at the time of these alterations I had a lease from Mr. McVicker; in the year 1849 Job Taber conceived the idea of extending his premises and gaining more room for the American Hotel by tearing down the small building which we had erected in our rear as a cutting-room and building the present one to serve as a ladies ordinary, and in consideration of the inconvenience which it would occasion us he added the lower part of this extension to our store, and gave us a lease of the premises for 8½ years; this was the time that the back part of the front building was cut, and the arch put in; I occupied the lower part of the premises in this state up to 15 months ago, and the upper part was occupied by the American Hotel up to this time, when Job Taber made a proposition to us to buy a lease of the premises, including the upper portion of it occupied by him as the American Hotel; it had 8 years to run when we bought it.

Q.—Was there any condition in that lease for alterations? A.—There was no condition respecting alterations.

Q.—Do you know who the carpenters were who made the alterations in 1849. A.—C. J. Ketchum of Brooklyn was the carpenter, and —— Frost the mason; I do not know Frost's first name, or where he resides; in addition to the alterations that I have described as being made in 1849, the front building was raised; I think two stories; it was then four stories high, and was then elevated to six stories; the ladies' ordinary was made of the second story of the rear extension, and extended about 20 feet into the second story of the main building at which point there was a strong lath and plaster partition with folding doors; the depth of the front building was 59 feet, which left a space of about 19 feet from between the partition in question to the front upon Broadway; the bath rooms and water closets were put up in this space; about one year ago we had the partition of the water closets and the bath rooms taken down; this was the only alteration we had made in this story; there were similar partitions in third story which we had taken down; these are the only alterations we have ever made of any consequence; at the time when the alteration was made in 1849, Mr. Taber had all the beams of the second story over our store taken out, and new ones put in lower down; I should think the floor of the second story was lowered from 2 to 3 feet; when the partitions in the second and third floors were removed a year ago, wooden columns were put in for support; we have occupied the entire building for the last year.

Q.—What did you have in the second story of the building? A.—Ready made Summer clothing, every particle of which must have been removed before the walls fell.

Q.—Was there any weight upon that story? A.—No.

Q.—Was there any safe in that story? A.—No.

Q.—Nor any other heavy article? A.—No.

Q.—Now as to the third floor, what was that used for? A.—As a cutting room; within the last week there was about one thousand pounds weight of cloths taken into this story.

Q.—Were these cloths all in one place? A.—No; they were scattered around; there were cloths and drillings in different parts of the third story.

Q.—Was there anything else there constituting any amount of weight? A.—Nothing but counters.

Q.—Were there no safes there? A.—No.

Q.—Where were the safes? A.—A large safe was in the basement, and a smaller one on the ground-floor.

Q.—What was in the fourth story? A.—Winter goods stored away, and which were placed in different parts of the building.

Q.—Did they amount to any considerable weight. A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever hear of that building being spoken of as dangerous, or did you consider it as a dangerous building? A.—No.

Q.—Did you consider yourself a judge in this matter? A.—No; I had no idea of it.

By the Coroner—Yes, Mr. Miller has spoken of it as a building calculated to deceive even mechanics.

Q.—What was in the fifth and sixth stories? A.—Nothing at all; I wish, continued the witness, in this connection to make a reference to an alteration which has been made within the last six months, not by us but by a neighbor; with a view of obtaining a deeper basement John H. Hamilton, the proprietor of the American Hotel, has carried the excavation several feet below the foundation of the party wall of both buildings.

Q.—Has he dug below your basement? A.—Yes; the foundations of both buildings were dug ant; he disputes the right of any one else to the wall but himself; during the time of this excavation the wall was propped up or supposed by timbers until a solid block of granite was placed under it, and the spaces between this column filled in with mason work.

Q.—Did you notice how many feet he dug away? A.—I cannot tell; the wall of the rear extension was propped up and filled in the same way; this was done at our expense, we having the lease of the premises.

Q.—Did the wall stir at all during the time? A.—I cannot say that it did, I did not notice it; I have heard it intimated that it did so; I have not noticed that the walls were cracked since this excavation, but I think my partner can give you more definite information in regard to it.

Q.—Were you in the store on the evening of the fire? No.

Q.—How long had you left there? A.—I left about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and about 10½ o'clock that evening I was informed that the store was burned.

Q.—When you got there was the store down? A.—Yes, and the firemen were engaged in digging for bodies; I remained there all night, and endeavored from my knowledge of the locality, to aid and direct as far as I could.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of how the fire took place? A.—Not the least; there never was any fire used in the two upper stories.

Q.—Where do you understand the fire took place when it first broke out? A.—From what Mr. Mills told me——

Q.—Did you see him at the fire? A.—Yes; up to Saturday night, there had been fire in the third story, but I have since learned that on Monday and Tuesday there had been none; fire was not in request, for the weather was warm; that there was no fire on Monday and Tuesday, gathered from information.

Q.—Was there anything about the premises of a combustible or inflammable character? A.—Nothing; I reside at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street, East River; I was at home when the fire broke out; when I came out from tea I heard the fire-bell ring, but I was engaged to attend a meeting that evening, and accordingly went there, not, of course, dreaming that it was my store that was on fire; I remained at the meeting until about 10 o'clock, and when I was leaving it I met my son, with a colored man, who had been sent to find me, and who then communicated to me the fact that my store was on fire; this was the first intimation that I had of it.

Q.—Was there a scuttle upon the roof of your house? A.—There was.

Q.—Where was it situated? A.—It was near the building above, and there was a sky-light also.

Q.—Was that scuttle generally open or closed? A.—I have never been up there but twice, and it was then closed; instructions were given to keep it closed, and there has been no occasion that I know of, of late, to have it open.

Q.—How is it with the buildings around; could you pass from one building to the other; are they of the same height? A.—I should think there was but very little difference in their height; not so much difference but that a person could easily get from one to the other.

At this juncture of the proceedings Mr. Genin, the Foreman of the Jury, stepped forward and proceeded to unpack a small basket which had been deposited at the commencement of the investigation immediately by the Coroner's table. When the contents were exposed to view they were discovered to be a coat and a pair of pantaloons partially burnt, and covered with mud. The tailor's price ticket was appended to them.

Examination resumed—Q.—Look at these articles and tell us if you recognize them.

The witness attentively inspected the garments and replied, They came from my premises.

Q.—What are they? A.—This, (holding up one) is a pair of check cassimere pantaloons; they have evidently not been worn—not a day, and I should think not an hour; the other is a new light black frock-coat.

Q.—Were they taken from your store? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Are you certain that they are your goods. A.—I am.

Q.—In what part of the store were these pants placed? A.—The lot of goods that they were with were in the fourth story.

Q.—Where was the frock-coat? A.—On the ground floor, even with the store—just inside the store, within a short distance of the door.

Q.—Do you recognize the tickets upon these clothes? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you missed any goods previous to the fire? A.—No.

Examined by the Jury.—I never have been fined $100 for any violation of law upon the building; I do not recollect ever having received information from any person that the building was unsafe; I placed the iron safe in the basement, for I believed that to be the proper place for it; I never made a remark that I would like to have a safe on the second floor, if it were strong enough; I do not know the name of the man who accompanied my son when he informed me of the fire; he told me, sometime previous, that he was in distress, and I told him to call on me, and I would try and find him some employment; he was attached to the Light Guard; Mr. Goodwin was the person who made both the excavations referred to; I have belonged to the Light Guard for twenty years; when I said that I had understood that part of the wall had settled, I referred to the wall of the front building, and not to the rear wall.

Q.—When you heard that this building had settled, did you not think it worth while to go and obtain some information? A.—I had no ability of judging whether anything was the matter or not.

Joseph Box, sworn and examined—I live at No. 114 Church-street, and am employed in the New-York Hospital dead-house.

Q.—Have you had charge of the bodies that were taken from the late fire in Broadway? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you examine the contents of that basket, and see whether you recognize, first, the coat? Witness having examined the coat, replied: "That coat I cut off one of the men in the hospital.

Q.—Who was he? A.—I cannot now say; I could have told you, in the first place, but it has been pulled about since that; I can swear that it came off one of them.

Q.—Do you know who those came off? (handing pants.) A.—I cannot swear who these came off!

Q.—Do you recollect whether they were taken off two different persons? A.—I do not remember.

After some remarks, more in the nature of conjecture than evidence, it appeared that the clothes were not taken from the bodies of Flynn, Keyser or Christman, Collier or Rinehard.

In reply to a Juror, Mr. Jennings stated that the person who wore the coat, could get the pantaloons.

Henry K. Richardson, being sworn said: I am a partner in the firm of W. T. Jennings & Co., and have been so for two years on the 1st of May; I have been with Mr. Jennings since 1848; previous to my going into partnership with him I was in his employ; I reside at No. 55 Amos-street; I was there at the time of the alteration in 1849, when the alteration was made by Messrs. Taber and Degicy; I have heard the testimony of Mr. Jenoinge read, and I agree with the greater portion of it.

Mr. Jenniaga here interposed, and remarked that he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not wish to implicate that the clothes were taken away from his store dishonestly.

A Juror—When you sell clothes do you not always take off the tickets!

Mr. Jennings—Yes, always.

A Juror here suggested that as Mr. Richardson agreed with the great bulk of Mr. Jennings' examination, it would save much time if the Coroner would read it over, and when he had done so, the witness might make whatever additional comments seemed to him expedient.

The Coroner then read over the testimony of Mr. Jenniags, and when he had concluded, Mr. Richardson said: I agree generally in the testimony, except as to the alteration within the last year, in regard to which Mr. Jenaings has neglected to speak of one or two things. I wish to state that a beam passed from the American Hotel through our building to support their own beam. I know that the wall was so much weakened that we had to put up a wooden girder with two iron pillars; this girder was about eight or ten feet long. (Witness here differed slightly from Mr. Jeaninge in relation to the communication with the tops of the neighboring houses, and as to the position of the skylight.)

Witness then examined and identified the clothing already produced as the property of Mr. Jenninge.

Q.—Do you know when this property was taken away from the store? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you recogaize the tickets? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are they always taken off when you sell goods? A.—I very seldom knew of an instance in which they were not.

Q.—Were you in the store on the night of the fire? A.—I was.

Q.—At the time the fire broke out? A.—No.

Q.—Where were you when it broke out? A.—I was at Sherwood's Saloon.

Q.—What time was it when you heard the alarm! A.—I should judge about a quarter or half-past eight.

Q.—Did you go immediately to the store? A.—Some person came into Sherwood's and said that the Astor House was on fire.

Q.—Did you go out right away? A.—I went out a few minutes afterwards with a gentleman. As soon as I got to Park-place, he said it was the American Hotel that was on fire, and I immediately left him, said ran, and when I arrived at our store I found that it was on fire, and that the door was already opened.

Q.—Had the store been closed up then! A.—I presume it had.

Q.—How long had you left it previous to that? A.—At about 7½ o'clock.

Q.—Was it closed then? A.—They were about closing the door when I left.

Q.—When you came back to the store when it was on fire, was any person in the store! A.—Yes, a great number. One of our clerks was there, and I directed him what to do at once. He told me that some firemen were up-stairs.

Q.—Who first discovered the fire! A.—I cannot say. Our clerk says that he was standing in the neighborhood of the door, when he was told that the store was on fire.

Q.—Was that the man whom you saw when you came back? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the clerk open the door, or did the firemen break it open? A.—I presume he must have opened it, for the keys were in the door; he said that he was near the store when he was informed that it was on fire—standing near the door, and about to go away.

Q.—Were the firemen up stairs in the building at this time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there much fire when you got there! A.—A few moments after I arrived there, I think I went up stairs; I can hardly say what I did, because I was so much excited; I cannot say, positively, whether I went up stairs or into the basement; I think that I ordered up from the basement large baskets of eight feet square, which ran on wheels, to save the clothes it; I will not be positive as to this, for I do not know whether I stood on my head or my heels at the time.

Q.—What did you see when you went up stairs! A.—I went to my office and found that my desk had been broken open, and I was asked by one of the firemen whether there was anything valuable about there, and I told them that there was nothing worth while troubling themselves there; I do not know who broke my desk open.

Q.—Did you go up stairs where the fire was! A.—No.

Q.—Where was the fire at this time! A.—On the upper railing of the third story; the railing was on fire from the third up to the fourth story.

Q.—What did you do then! A.—I remained there but a few moments; it may here be proper for me to state, that I had heard one of our clerks, who had formerly been in our employ state that this building was unsafe.

Q.—Who was the clerk who shut up! A.—Francis Whitford.

Q.—Who was the clerk who informed you that the building was unsafe! A.—John Cochrane.

Q.—How long is it since he has been in your employ! A.—About a year or eighteen months; he had been with us some six or eight years prior to that time; he informed me that the Fire Wardens had reported that this was an unsafe building in case of fire, and I believe that he told me that he had seen it so stated on the Fire Wardens' books; he was, I believe, often with firemen, and for aught I know might have been a fireman himself.

Q.—And it was for the reason that you deemed the building unsafe that you cleared out! A.—It occurred to me immediately that I had better get out of the building.

Q.—Did you ever tell anybody else what he told you! A.—I think I have.

Q.—Who! A.—I cannot now name any particular person, but I think I mentioned the matter to several; I supposed that it was a thing generally known.

Q.—What particular reasons were mentioned why it was unsafe! A.—There were no particular reasons mentioned.

Q.—Did you think it was unsafe yourself! A.—I am not capable of forming an opinion as to that.

Q.—And so you thought you would be on the safe side, and cleared out! A.—I was very nearly not being on that side.

Q.—Did you believe it to be unsafe from what you had been told! A.—I would not risk it myself, or let any of my friends be in there, if the building were on fire.

Q.—Were you informed that it was dangerous if it caught on fire, or only from ordinary circumstances! A.—If it caught on fire.

Q.—Did you consider it dangerous otherwise! A.—No, for it had been standing so long.

Q.—If you had considered it dangerous, you would not have done business in it! A.—No.

To a Juror—How much stock had you, and how much were you insured for at the time of the fire! A.—We had stock amounting to $100,000 on the 1st of April last, and were insured to $107,500.

Q.—On the 1st of February, last year, what insurances! A.—$122,500, and on the 1st of August $137,000 insurance upon $146,000 stock.

Q.—Have you had any policies of insurance canceled lately! A.—Yes.

Q.—Why! A.—We have had a policy canceled, that expired next March, for $5,000; two policies of $5,000 ran out since the first of the month, and we took an additional one of $2,500 since—thus making our insurance $12,500 less than on the first of the month.

Q.—Have you removed any of your stock to other premises before the fire! A.—No, Sir; nor had we any intention of doing so.

Q.—How many clerks and workmen did you employ at the time of the fire! A.—I should say from 250 to 300.

Q.—You mean those immediately about the building! A.—There were about the building from 22 to 25 men.

Q.—What amount of goods had you in stock when the store was burnt out! A.—I should say in the neighborhood of from $105,000 to $110,000; I should think it was less than $110,000; I think our stock this month was, if anything, reduced.

Q.—And how much were you insured for on the 1st of April! A.—For $107,500; on the 1st of May we would not have been insured for so much.

Q.—Have you a watchman around your place! A.—No; but two of our men sleep in the store; they spend their evenings out when they like, and I believe on the evening of the fire that they were both out.

Q.—Have you had angry words or quarrels with any of your men! A.—Not that I am aware of; I had a few words with a man some time ago, which I do not think worth repeating.

Q.—Did not Mr. Hamilton, the proprietor of the American Hotel, tell you that he had received an anonymous letter that that house would be burned if not watched! A.—Yes.

Q.—When did he tell you that! A.—About four or five months ago, and he came to us and told us to be careful; he said "Do not mention this;" we had previously had some little dispute, and he told me that he did not feel as spitefully as I did, and had come to give me this information.

Q.—Did you guard your premises more particularly after that warning!" A.—We had three men then sleeping there; they slept on the first floor.

Q.—Were the fourth, fifth and sixth stories of your store used for anything in your business! A.—The fourth was, but we never used the fifth or sixth.

Q.—Were there any fire in the third story! A.—Our porter says that he made a fire there that morning, but that it must have burnt up before night, for he did not fill it up at all.

Q.—What part of the day did he make it in! A.—In the morning.

Q.—After Mr. Hamilton had told you of this anonymous letter, did you go to him! A.—No, for I thought that it was not my business to watch his property, and that we had taken all reasonable precautions to secure our own.

Q.—How long after the floor sank two inches did you have the girder propped up! A.—Immediately afterwards.

Q.—Who did the work! A.—Mr. Ketchum.

Q.—Where did this furnace stand in the third story! A.—About five or six feet from the head of the stairs; sometimes I was on the top premises once a month, and sometimes every day for a week; the stove is built of iron and lined with brick, and stands about four feet high.

Q.—What do you burn in it! A.—Hard coal.

Q.—Was there a zinc plate under it! A.—Yes; since the fire, three of my cutters and the porter told me that there was a fire in the stove that morning.

Q.—At the time the skylight was put in, did not the porter come and tell you that the building was unsafe! A.—No.

Foreman of the Jury, Mr. Genin—Q.—You said that upon going up stairs you saw the flames coming from the fourth story; how, then, could the fire have originated from the stove in the third story! A.—I said the flames appeared to be in the fourth story, and the railing of the third story staircase was on fire; it would be a very difficult matter for me to say which story, the third or the fourth, was on fire at the time.

Mr. Genin—Q.—With what knowledge you have of the occurrence, where do you suppose the fire originated! A.—It is very difficult to say.

Q.—Does the term of your lease expire in consequence of the burning of the house! A.—I think not; I think we are bound to occupy it until the expiration of the lease.

Q.—How long has the lease to run! A.—20 years.

Q.—Have you sold your lease! A.—No; we were about selling it when the fire took place.

The Coroner here adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-day at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of April to the 29th day of April, 1854:

Men, 97; Women, 81; Boys, 173; Girls, 126. Total, 477.

DISEASES:

Abscess, lumbar	1	Diarrhœa	10
Abscess, pleuritic	1	Dropsy	4
Apoplexy	9	Dropsy in head	23
Asphyxia	2	Dropsy in chest	3
Asthma	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Atrophia	4	Enlarg't of heart	1
Bowel complaint	1	Epilepsy	1
Bleed'g from bowels	1	Erysipelas	4
Bleed'g from lungs	1	Eruption, eczema	1
Burned or scald'd	2	Fracture of neck	1
Bronchitis	6	Fever	1
Cancer of lungs	1	Fever, puerperal	4
Casualties	2	Fever, scarlet	13
by railroad	1	Fever, typhoid	4
by Midway fire	9	Fever, typhus	4
by fall	1	Fever, bilious	1
Consumption	66	Fever, nervous	2
Convulsions, inf.	49	Fever, Panama	1
Croup	12	Fever, ship	1
Congest. of brain	8	Heart, disease of	6
Congest. of lungs	6	Hooping cough	3
Congest. of liver	1	Inflam. of bladder	1
Inflam. of brain	10	Inflam. of bowels	10
Inflam. of bowels	10	Inflam of heart	1
Inflam. of kidn'ys	1	Inflam. of kidn'ys	1
Inflam. of lungs	43	Inflam. of lungs	43
Inflam. of stom	2	Inflam. of stom	2

Wards.		Wards.	
I	19	IX	20
II	1	X	13
III	4	XI	32
IV	6	XII	26
V	44	XIII	23
VI	13	XIV	21
VII	18	XV	10
VIII	22	XVI	18

Insanity	1
Intemperance	1
Jaundice	1
Kidney, disease of	1
Lues Venerea	1
Malformation	1
Marasmus, inf.	30
Marasmus, adult	1
Measles	9
Old age	3
Premature birth	13
Pleurisy	4
Partur. difficult	1
Scrofula	2
Small-pox	14
Sprue	2
Still-born	22
Suicide, by arson	1
Suicide, by shoot	1
Scurvy	1
Soft'ng of intes	1
Teething	3
Ulcer'n of stom	1
Unknown	1
Weak. of lungs	1
Total	477

Wards.		Wards.	
XVII	43	XVIII	19
XIX	40	XX	30
XXI	29	XXII	10
Total	477		

AGES—Under 1 year, 158; 1 to 2 years, 68; 2 to 5, 46; 5 to 10, 16; 10 to 20, 20; 20 to 30, 49; 30 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 27; 50 to 60, 20; 60 to 70, 19; 70 to 80, 7; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1; 100 and upwards, 1. Total, 477.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 339; Ireland, 78; England, 9; Scotland, 5; Wales, 1; Germany, 24; France, 4; Denmark, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 4; British possessions in North America, 3; Poland, 2; at Sea, 2; unknown, 4. Total, 477.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 20; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Small-pox do., 2; Lunatic Asylum, do., 6; Ward's Island, 17; Randall's Island, 6; City Hospital, 12; Lying-in Asylum, 1; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 17; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Colored Persons, 22.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, April 29, 1854.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FERRIES.

Meeting of the Ferry Committee of the Board of Councilmen.

The Ferry Committee of the Board of Councilmen held an adjourned meeting on Friday afternoon, to take into consideration the many complaints that have been made against the Williamsburg ferries, and particularly those of a Committee appointed at the mass meeting lately held on the subject, by the inhabitants of Williamsburg at the Odeon, in that city.

Councilman CURRY was in the Chair, and Messrs. FORBES, FOSTER, SAELY and CLEARY—the other members of the Committee—were all present.

The following are the "charges and specifications" alluded to, preferred by the People's Ferry Committee, as they style themselves:

Charge First—That said Ferry Company have not daily run *three* boats as, prescribed by the charter, upon Peckslip Ferry; in that they repeatedly run but two boats upon said ferry, from or between sunrise and sunset. In that they are unsafe for the transportation of passengers and freight; in that all the boats are not in all respects equal to the model boat *Wyandank*; in that, in several of the boats there is no passage way between the cabins on the gentlemen's side, which causes much inconvenience, and enhances the danger in case of accident.

Charge Second—That the said Company do not run their boats *every ten minutes*, as specified in their charter; in that the starting time from either landing, for the last five years, has been from 20 to 30 minutes; in that the average running time from bridge to bridge is 15 minutes, and very frequently extends to 20 and 40 minutes, when there is nothing to obstruct.

Charge Third—The filthy condition of the boats: In that they are not swept and washed as thoroughly as is compatible with cleanliness and comfort; in that they are not sufficiently ventilated; in that the temperature of the cabins of the boats is not well regulated, and in some of them there are no heaters; in that the decks are not kept free from snow and ice in the Winter, and from dirt and dust the rest of the year.

Charge Fourth—Mismanagement of the boats: In that there is no police regulation; in that there is only one man employed to let down the chains, fix the rudder, and fasten the boat to the bridge; in that the pilots of said boats are frequently guilty of reckless conduct, thereby causing collisions with other boats, to the imminent risk of life.

Charge Fifth—That the bridges are not sufficiently lighted at night for the safety of passengers: in that human life has been lost on this account on several occasions: in that recently the life of Mr. TOWNSEND was lost on this account; and that the Ferry Company were censured for the same by the Coroner's Jury in their verdict.

These charges the People's Committee consider are sufficient to call for a revocation of the charter of the Ferry Company; and they add, that at the time the charter was granted their population was but 20,000, and is now 50,000, while the Ferry facilities are no better than they were five years ago.

Alderman A. C. WILLMARTH, of the First Ward of Williamsburg, attended on behalf of the Common Council there, and expressed the views of nearly all the inhabitants with regard to the great want of accommodation, both in the boats and the ferry houses. As an instance of the unfitness of the former he observed that they were so *leaky* that in the rain this morning the passengers had to hold up their umbrellas in the cabin.

No one else appeared in support of the petitions, though several had been expected; and a desultory conversation ensued, in which the rate of fare was spoken of among other things, and the general opinion was that it should be reduced to two cents. The situation of both Grand-street and Peck-slip Ferry houses, New-York side, was discussed, and the necessity for some alterations and improvements decided on.

The Committee finally concluded to go early next week and look over these places, and meet again on Friday, the 5th proximo.

The May Anniversaries.

The Religious Societies have as yet only partially announced the times of their Anniversaries. We make up in tabular form such meetings as have been set down in the May programme.

Thursday, May 4.—New-York Magdalen Society, at the Asylum, Yorkville, (Eighty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue,) 12 M.

Sunday, May 7.—Annual Sermon before New-York Bible Society, by Rev. W. W. HALLOWAY, Brooklyn; at Dr. ALEXANDER'S Church, Fifth-avenue, 7½ P. M.

Sunday, May 7.—Annual Sermon before the Home Missionary Society, by Rev. HENRY SMITH, President of Marietta College; at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, 7½ P. M.

Sunday, May 7.—Annual Sermon before American and Foreign Christian Union, by Rev. Dr. CLEAVELAND; at Dr. HUTTEN'S Church, 7½ P. M.

Sunday, May 7.—Annual Sermon before Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, by Rev. WM. S. CURTIS; at Dr. SMITH'S Church, 7½ P. M.

Monday, May 8.—Anniversary of Union Theological Seminary, Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

Tuesday, May 9.—Anniversary of American and Foreign Christian Union, Broadway Tabernacle, 10½ A. M.

Tuesday, May 9.—Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union.

Wednesday, May 10.—Anniversary (28th) of American Home Missionary Society, Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

Wednesday, May 10.—Anniversary of American Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway.

Wednesday, May 10.—Institution for the Blind, Broadway Tabernacle, 4 P. M.

Wednesday, May 10.—Anniversary (1st) of American Congregational Union, in Brooklyn.

Thursday, May 11.—American Congregational Union, annual meeting for business, in Brooklyn; rooms open for visitors at No. 346 Broadway.

Friday, May 12.—Anniversary of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, Broadway Tabernacle.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY—REFLECTIONS THEREIN.—HENRY WARD BEECHER has been to see the Astor Library. His records his impressions:

"We betook ourselves to the catalogue to see what book we should like, and found ourselves in the predicament of a country pastor at TAYLOR'S Saloon, looking over that voluminous book of unexplored dishes with unpronounceable names. We lost all appetite in the perplexity of determining amidst such abundance. In fact, we found out that we had no book to consult, no subject to explore—that we came for curiosity, and wanted to chat with our eyes with the backs of the books. Wishing, at least, "to go through the motions," we called for an *atlas* of many volumes, which was promptly brought, and on name given on a slip of paper, on which the name of the work was entered, as a receipt for it. We sat down, and, of course, turned to the map of Turkey; chased the Russians beyond the Danube; examined the fortifications of the Gulf of Finland; took a look at Moscow; gave back the book; received our certificate back again; looked wistfully over at the magnificent volumes of engravings; wished that we were the librarian's son, so that we could go behind the railings; walked down the marble steps, having caught a slight cold in our enthusiasm, but grateful that such libraries were coming into existence among us, and dreaming, as we walked away, what sort of a library *we* would open, if we were rich. If any actor among us would like to know what kind of a library we *would* open, if rich, he can easily ascertain, by taking the right steps."

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S VETO—TEMPERANCE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of delegates from various Temperance Associations, to take into consideration the expediency of giving a public expression of the Temperance community in regard to Gov. SEYMOUR'S veto of the Temperence bill was held in Colnmbia Hall, Grand-street, on Friday evening. R. N. HAVENS, Esq., occupied the Chair, and D. R. MOGOANS acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by the President, C. C. LAIGH, Esq., and others. John D. Graham, Joel Blackmer, and John B. Ryereon, the Business Committee, made a report recommending that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for holding a public demonstration, and to prepare an address for gratuitous distribution. The report was accepted, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five, for the purposes specified in the report. The Chair appointed Messrs. Morgan, Nash, C. C. Leigh, Wheeler, and Ryerson, as such Committee. The President was, on motion, afterwards added thereto. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in the same place on Friday evening next.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.—New-York possesses many remarkable characters,—remarkable for very diverse reasons, but generally for their eccentricity. We have one in mind, a Madame DEL., who is now probably 60 years old, and lives apparently in extreme destitution, is the garret of the house she owns. She pays taxes on $14,000 of real estate, and $1,100 personal property, and owns banking and railroad stock to the amount of something like $50,000. In the street, her appearance is well calculated to excite commiseration. Indeed, some kind-hearted individual, a few days ago, benevolently offered her one cent, as a gratuity. The insult, however, was resented, as became her insulted honor. Diminutive in stature and decrepid, her head is covered with a hood, slouched and almost perennial. The cloak is well matched, and appears to have done good service, as the folds in the cloth are mostly worn to the warp. Her daily food consists of a shilling loaf of bread, which is left at her door regularly, and there is added to this a portion of meat, or such other food as she sees fit to obtain at the market. Even these small comforts are shared in solitude, in her quiet retreat. The human face divine has no charms for her. Her property naturally descends to a nephew living in Cincinnati, and the old lady's greatest fear is, that he may get it.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LICENSES GRANTED IN APRIL.—The following is a return of licenses granted at the Mayor's Office during the month: Emigrant runners, 14; boarding-house keepers, 8; emigrant forwarders, 2; taverns, 2; public carts, 263; charcoal dealers, 10; public porters, 104; dirt carts, 265; cartmen, 46. Total amount of fees, $129.

In the office of the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, the total amount received for granting and renewing licenses during the month was $578 75—junk shops, 5; junk carts, 33; stage licenses, 4; hacks, 7; stage drivers, 28; second-hand dealer, 1; meat shop, 1.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.—*First Day of the Term.*

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—No Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Decisions, non-enumerated Motions, and Nos. 1 to 15.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned.

OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned to Tuesday.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 367, 404, 407, 403, 368, 544, 545, 592 to 595, 607 to 610.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 319, 115, 225, 378, 365, 422, 437, 503, 507, 506, 537, 358, 570, 542, 587.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 691, 389, 963, 973, 729, 528, 622, 624, 630, 642, 644, 2, 106, 391, 146, 20, 658, 660, 662, 664, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 682, 684, 688, 690, 692, 694, 953, 58, 513.

COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

The following decisions were rendered on Saturday, viz.:

James Guy vs. *Robert J. Brown.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Francis Hockrein vs. *Francis Cassidy.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Thomas Downing, appellant, vs. *Lorenzo Mann and others, respondents.*—Order at Special Term reversed, and new trial denied with costs, $10.

Charles Birdsall vs. *Herman Krause.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

George Spaulding and others vs. *King and others.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

John S. Ebaugh vs. *The German Reformed Church.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Newark India Rubber Company vs. *John C. Bishop, impleaded with Charles B. Griffith.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, with costs, $10.

John H. Hockett vs. *John Richards.*—Judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered, costs to abide the court, unless the plaintiff consent to reduce the judgment to $83 40. In such case the judgment is affirmed for that sum, without costs of appeal.

John W. Fowler vs. *Alfred Abroms.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John W. T. Van Risser, plaintiff and respondent vs. *John Ackerman, defendant and appellant*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Timothy Flaherty, respondent vs. *Benjamin Andrews, appellant.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Taylor Ranney vs. *Jas. S. Gwynne*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Heidenheimer and others vs. *Henry Lyon and another.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Jacob L. Moore vs. *Christian Brill.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

James Bogley vs. *Thomas Egont and Richard Brown.*—Order at Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs.

Samuel S. Parker vs. *George Raphael.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. D. Dixon

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The DAILY TIMES Establishment will be removed on the 1st of May, to the corner of Nassau and Beekman-streets.

Subscribers who intend to remove on the 1st of May, will oblige the Carriers by giving notice at the TIMES office.

The Amistad Claim.

It is now more than four months since the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in the House of Representatives, announced that the Committee would report a bill, in accordance with the recommendation in the President's Message, to pay the claim set up in the *Amistad* oase; but the bill has not yet been reported. Perhaps it will not be; or perhaps the measure will not be pressed. It may answer the President's pnrpose merely to have made the recommendation. Perhaps it is thonght the better policy to let the matter rest till the issue on the Nebraska bill is taken. Perhaps the dispoaition, just now, is to spite and annoy Spain, rather than conciliate and oblige her; and this the more, inasmuch as the President's recommendation originated in no disposition to conciliate and oblige her—even if it be an affair in which she really takes snfficient interest to feel conciliated and obliged by the passing of the measure. At any rate, the matter is held in abeyance. When it comes up—if it ever comes—we shall have more to say. Meantime, it should not pass out of the public mind. We wish the people shonld be prepared, beforehand, for whatever action Congress may finally take.

For the particular purpose of our present remarks, it is not necessary to go into the history of this case fnrther than to remind our readers of a few leading facts.

1. In pursnance of a treaty made with Great Britain in 1817, the Spanish Government soon after abolished the Slave-Trade, and gave a legal title to freedom to all Africans thereafter imported into any part of her dominions.

2. On the 12th of June, 1839, a cargo of native Africans, aeized by force on their own shorea about two months before, was bronght into Havana and confined in the barracoons, and from thence, after sixteen days' imprisonment, shipped on board the *Amistad*, to be transported to Principe. On the voyage, the third day out, they rose, took possession of the ship, and ordered their pretended owners to steer for the coast of Africa. On the 26th of August, sixty days after leaving Havana, the vessel was found at anchor off the coast of Connecticut, and with the cargo and people on board carried into the port of New-London by Lt. GEDNEY, of the United States Coast Survey.

3. On the 29th of August, MONTEZ & RUIZ, the pretended owners, filed a claim in the District Court of the United States, under the treaties between the United States and Spain, demanding these Africans as their legal slaves. The United States District Attorney, by express orders of the President, appeared in behalf of the Spanish claimants.

4. After a full and able trial of the case, the Distriot Court decided that these Africans were *not legal slaves*, and so reclaimable under treaty stipulations with Spain—that they were imported into Havana in violation of the laws of Spain—that by the laws both of Spain and of the United States they were freemen; and ordered them to be set at liberty.

5. An appeal was taken by the claimants to the United States Circuit Court, where the decision of the District Conrt was reaffirmed on the same grounds: and finally, the case was carried by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and in spite of all the exertions of the Attorney General and the infinence of the Executive, the decree of the District Court was again *affirmed*.

These are the facts—not all of them. A full detail of them, and of the questions of law involved in the case, would put the righteousness of the decision in a thousand fold more impressive light. It was simply a thing impossible for the Courts to have decided otherwise, unless in palpable violation of all judicial conscience. There was not the least poasible room for doubt. The claimants had not the shadow of a jnst claim. Bnt it is not our preaent purpose to go into the merits of the claim. It is the recommendation of the President;—it is the nature and significance of the measure proposed, to which we call attention.

The case has been for nearly fifteen years decided—three times decided in the same way by the Courts of the United States, and in the last instance by the highest tribunal known to our Constitution, especially established as the supreme and final interpreter of all treaties, and of all the law of treaty stipulations. Thus it has remained. There was indeed an attempt, some six years ago, by the Senate of the United States, to foist into the usual Appropriation bill an indemnity of $50,000 to the slave-dealers, the claimants in the case; bnt it was rejected almost unanimously by the House of Representatives—not more than *five*, we believe, voting in favor of it. If anything on earth was settled, and entitled to be considered settled, one would think this was a settled case. Yet in face of all this—this thrice-given decision of the Courts of the Nation, and this signal defeat, by the full voice of the representatives of the nation, of the outrageous attempt to subvert it indirectly by legislation—the new President of the United States, in his first Message to Congress, recommends to pay these slave-dealers an indemnification for the loss of their reputed profits on a thoroughly illegal and most nefarious transaction! If the original kidnappers, by whom those *Amistad* negroes were seized and brought from Africa, had been Americans, they would have been liable to the penalties of piracy under our laws. The Supreme Court must have sentenced them, and the President must have caused them to be hung. And if the slave-dealers who claim indemnification, supposing them Americans, were not also brought within the legal compass of a halter, it would not, in our opinion, be for any want of moral desert of one. What is the difference in moral desert between the piratical felon hung for kidnapping and selling men, and the unhung miscreant who only receives the felonious plunder?

Yet these are the men the President recommends to pay! What must every honest and honorable man in the nation think?

In our opinion this recommendation of the President is an outrage against the Constitution, without precedent and without parallel. Where, in any just view of the Constitutional distribution of the powers of the nation, can any warrant be found for such an act? If the solemn decisions of the supreme judicial power of the nation, on matters of fact and of law, vested by the Constitution exclusively in that branch of the Government, be not final; if they may be practically nullified by the legislative power at the recommendation of the Executive, we may as well give up the Constitntion and abolish the Judiciary, or retain it only as a board of registration to give formal authentication to Imperial edicts. This recommendation of the President, then, aims a blow at the foundations of onr Government. It goes to destroy the fundamental organization of its powers. It goes virtually to subvert the Constitution. Can any man of common sense fail to see this? We do not hesitate, therefore, to call it a most indecent outrage.

What now is the explanation of all this? How has it come to pass? There is but one answer, and that is plain to every man of common sense. It is part and parcel of the aggressive policy of Slavery, which aims to "make the powers of Slavery an element of political control." It is part and parcel of that system of reckless, fanatical "agitation" of the subjcct of Slavery, which the South is forever protesting against when it comes from the North, and forever keeping up on its own part in every conceivable and most offensive way. It is a wanton, gratnitous, and most flagitious insult to the North. The South can take nothing by it, (even if the proposed measure is carried—which we presume they do not expect,) except the malioious triumph of inflicting an insult and an injury—a triumph sure to be purchased by an exasperation of Northern feeling which it were wiser not to provoke.

The President in all this is but the simple instrument of the Slavery power. He must pay the price for which he was put where he is, and by which he hopes to be sustained there. What does he care for the wretched slave-dealers who claim damages for the lost fruits of iniquity? What does he care for Spain, brought into the case by a merely technical necessity, and probably caring little or nothing herself for the issue? What does the South care? She cares for nothing but "the paramonnt and controlling considcration of Southern interests,"—the securing of "the just ascendancy of the Sonth." We say the South: we mean the dominant slaveholding party at the South. Before this one object, the aggrandizement of the system of Slavery, all other considerations sink. The Constitution is to them of no worth or binding force, except just so far as it contains provisions in favor of Slavery. Everything else in it they are ready to override and nullify, the moment it stands in their way. And if Exeoutive influence is to control the National Legislation, through the causes that give it power; and if this infinence is to be the passive instrument of the slaveholding power, the North may look in vain for any share of its just rights nnder the Constitution. It must be prepared at the sound of the lash to do the bidding of its master, despised and hated, but used and scourged.

The Ruling Aristocracy of England and the European Balance of Power.

Few expressions have played so important a part in the text-books of English policy as the phrase "European Balance of Power." It was to maintain the European balance of power that WILLIAM of Orange drove JAMES the Second from his throne, and so completed the second English Revolution before the eyes of the terrified monarchs. In the various wars and territorial changes which have torn Europe to pieces, dnring the last century, the balance of power was, of course, one of the most important questions agitated. The atruggle of the United States for National Independence was the first inroad made upon that principle; and even the first contest against the French Revolution did not speak of the Balance of Power as its pretext, but pnt forward the legitimacy of princes, the throne and the altar as the objects for which it was waged. However, when the English people had become weary of playing a Quixotic part among the nations, and carrying on heavy wars to sustain the principle of legitimacy in Europe, while the English aristocracy would not conclnde a peace with the new principle at any price, the Balance of Power was again paraded and made use of, as a fair excuse for protracting the conflict. Indeed, the French Revolntion had, in the heart of the struggle, been diverted from its real aims, and plunged into a war of oonquest—an issue not to be wondered at, when we consider the peculiar characteristics of the Frenoh nation and their desire for the acquisition of an honorable peace. In the course of this great war, or, rather, succession of wars, England turned to the different nations of Europe, with an appeal calling upon them to defend their own interests from a foreign people whose object was to subjugate them; and the gigantic war of 1813–15 was carried on under the banner of restoration and of national rights and national independence, to the various States of Enrope which had been overrun by France. Yet, in the Congress of Vienna, which closed the long wars by an arbitrary revision of the map of Europe, there was nothing further said about the nations. Poland was, indeed, *nominally*, restored, but given over to Russia's keeping, while Prussia and Austria were confirmed in the partition they had made. Italy and Germany were split up and divided among a host of petty Princes, and not an allusion was made to their restoration as independent States. Hungary was left in the clutch of Austria. England partioipated in this disgraceful transaction, apparently contented with the fact that, thus, the balance of power in Europe, which she had so earnestly desired, was at length established. The agreeable state of peace which Europe acquired by this arrangement, was that of an *armed* peace. Her various armies had to be kept on a peace footing that went far beyond the war footing of preceding years, and a million of bayonets were held in readiness to maintain the Balance of Power—and at the same time, for the subjugation of the *people* who had been so remorselessly betrayed.

The Congresses of Aix and Verona distinctly taught the statesmen of England, that the Balance of Power had as little real existence in a holy alliance of despots as in any universal monarchy. Freedom and popular rights, thereupon, once more became a favorite theme in the debates of the British Parliament, respecting foreign politics; and CANNING thundered against the despots of the Holy Alliance. Like Æolus, he said, Britannia sits secure on her island, with the tempests gathered in her hands, and ready, at any moment, to dash the Veasel of State of despotic Europe to atoms. He wished to erect a new world in the Western Hemisphere, for the purpose of restoring the Balance of Power which had been lost in the eastern half of the globe. Obsoure words these of an enthusiast prophet, whose deep meaning he did not himself appear to understand, or would not comprehend. For the moment the result of these proud words was trifling enough. England allowed despotism to strengthen itself, undisturbed by her, throughout all Europe, and contented herself with favoring the transformation of the Spsnish Colonies into as many small and feeble Republics. The Revolution of Jnly, 1830, which had its echo in the Parliamentary Reform that followed it in England, seemed to the statesmen of that power a favorable opportunity of atoning for their previous errors at the Vienna Congress. The Whigs had at length triumphed, but the Whigs allowed Poland to fall in her heroic struggle, and stood by, unmoved, while Italy and Germany, who strove to take advantage of this new agitation of Europe for the reconquest of their independence, aank back into worse fetters than had bonnd them down until then.

It was now no longer the Spanish colonies, but Spain herself, who, by her resurrection, was to restore the imperilled Balance of Power. This attempt terminated as miserably as the preceding one, and the year 1848 found Europe in nearly the same condition that the conspirator monarchs of the Vienna Congress, in 1815, had prepared for her, at their dark conclave. For a moment it appeared as if the English statesmen were willing to act according to CANNING'S programme. Their own diplomatic agents had fanned the flames in Italy—the *Times*, giving public utterance to the public sentiment of England, called Austria a man of snow melting in the sun of corruption, and Lord PALMERSTON seemed favorable to the reëstablishment of Germany as a united national Power, and expressed his sympathy for Hungary in the warmest language. So soon, however, as the first storm was past, and some glimmerings of hope again began to catch the eye, that the old system would yet, by means of falsehood, treachery, and violence, be able to maintain its ground, not only did England permit an intervention on the part of Russia, contrary to all treaties, to restore the *status quo*, but she looked on complaoently.

Our cousins beyond the Atlantic have often lectured us concerning the great advantages offered by a strong hereditary aristocracy, for the perfection of a ripe political development. They have ever denied that the incomplete, nay scanty, political development we see in England has been effected in spite of the aristocracy, and, in proof of this denial, adduce the fact that some members of that body have always been at the head of the Reform party. But England's foreign policy has been, more than that of any other country, in the exclusive grasp and control of her aristocracy; and, within its pale, where no direct pressure from the people is so much felt or so likely to exact concessions, we find both Whigs and Tories united in a policy inimical to freedom, and ever ready, at the critical moment, to prefer an alliance with treacherous monarchs to any companionship with nations battling for their liberty.

The lesson which the Emperor of Russia is now once more giving them, and their present embarrassment, in their compact with a most uncertain and suspicious ally, is sufficiently great, and we have not yet heard one word from English Statesmen that intimates any prospective change of their foreign policy, illusory to themselves and deceptive to others, as it has been. This is probably the last chance that will be afforded them of fulfilling the high mission pointed out to them by CANNING. Should the British aristocracy manifest such hardness of heart and narrowness of intellect, upon this occasion, as they have done hitherto, they will have pronounced their own doom. The English People, in the natural reaction that must follow the present fruitless war, will execute the sentence thus prepared by the condemned themselves, and CANNING'S prophesy will be fulfilled, that Democratio America will eventually appropriate the task which has been found too great for the oldest, the proudest and the most powerfnl aristocracy on earth.

The Broadway Fire.

The report of the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, in regard to the circumstances of the late fire in Broadway, ahonld be carefully read by the public at large. The examination is conducted with an evident purpose to expose to the public the incredible and inexcusable imbecility of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws concerning the erection of bnildings, and their general security. This is a subject of the utmost importance,—one which ought to command such a degree of public attention as should *compel* a remedy. Whether it will have that effect or not, remains to be seen. The probability is that pnblic interest in the matter will soon die away,—that gigantic buildings will continue to be erected in utter defiance alike of the law of the City, and the law of safety,—and that scores of our firemen and other oitizens will be crushed to death, if they attempt to save the property of their owners in oase of fire. If this state of things is to continue, it would nevertheless be well to fasten the responsibility for it on the proper parties.

The testimony taken on Saturday, and given on another page, is interesting and important. It throws no light on the origin of the fire, but it has a bearing on the character and condition of the building. One fact brought to light confirms the importance of the scrutiny into the organization of the Fire Department, and into abuses alleged to have grown up under it, which has been already urged in the columns of the TIMES. A coat and pair of pantaloons,—believed, and indeed proved to have been taken from the burning building,—were found on one or more of the persons killed by the falling walls. The inqnest is to be continued today.

The Moral of the Kentucky Murder.

The issue between influenoe and justice has been boldly made and fairly met. It has been decided that certain circles of society are not to be rudely entered by the public executioner; that certain classes are not amenable to the penalty of the law. As by law the "King can do no wrong," so the aristocracy can commit no murder. We cannot complain that any other than this bare qnestion of privilege was presented. The WARDS owe their acquittal to no legal chicanery—to no vulgar or hackneyed expedients. The case was fairly presented. No very essential testimony was exclnded. No important evidence was manufactured. There was, indeed, some attempt to bully and browbeat and confuse certain witnesses; but, if we may judge by the reports of the trial, there was less of this than is usnal in important cases. No pretence of insanity was set np; no abuse of the murdered man was resorted to. Take the case as presented by the defence, and it was murder—wanton, premeditated, cowardly murder—murder without qualification or extenuation—without palliation or excuse. To bring the perpetrator of such a crime clear off, and upon the sole and simple ground that he belonged to their body—by the sheer dint of influence, of wealth and position—is indeed a triumph for the aristocracy of Kentucky. To effect this, all their forces were marshalled. Clergymen came down from their studies; colonels came up from haunts, to be named only by the delicate circumlocution of "places to which young men are apt to go;" accomplished ladies left their boudoirs—all to plead for their darling associate. The halls of Congress, the offices of Government, the editor's sanctum, were subsidized for witnesses. Governors and Sonators appeared as counsel. It is not often that a person of such character holds up his hand at the bar of justice. One would have supposed, from the evidence given, that MATT. WARD was undergoing examination for some post requiring the possession of all the moral and intellectual virtues, rather than upon trial for murder. Yet to balance all the amiable, mild, and gentle qualities attribnted to him, appear the facts, proved and admitted, that he deliberately armed himself; deliberately took with him his brother, likewise secretly armed; dcliberately insulted his victim, in his own house and before his own pupils; and upon the insult being resented—allowing the case to stand just as sworn to by his owu accomplice—in a manner far milder than its aggravation demanded, deliberately, with a concealed weapon, shot down an unarmed man. No array of words from his counsel—no gentle enphemism of the reverend gentleman who calls thia brutal affair a "sad occurrence"—can prevent these damning facts from standing upon perpetual record. Yet, in spite of them all, the perpetrator of the deed has been borno triumphantly off.

We remember with what breathless anxiety men watched the progress of the WEBSTER trial at Boston; as they saw the law take its calm, unrelenting course, without haste, without delay, until its supreme sentence was accomplished, they breathed more deeply and freely. They felt that however corruption might have invaded social and political life, our Courts were still pure, the scales of justice were held with even poise, the ægis of law in the hands of a jury was interposed between them and the assassin. With like, with deeper anxiety—men have watched the Kentucky case. In the former instance, the murderer and his victim belonged to the privileged social olasses, and the influence which might have been brought to bear as a shield for the criminal, was equally potent to call for his punishment. In this Kentucky case, the weight of social infinence was all on one side; and had justice here triumphed over influence, the triumph would have been perfect. As it is, so far as this decision can reach, it is decidcd that any man who has inherited or acquired wealth, or a position in certain circles of soeiety, may at his pleasure shoot down the man who, standing outside that charmed circle, shall dare to resent any insult which a member of the privileged class shall choose to offer.

We read that, during the Fronch Revolution, it was gravely moved in the Assembly that any law should be abolished which authorized a Noble, upon returning from hunting, to put to death a number of his serfs, in order that he might refresh himself by a bath of human blood. It would probably have been in vain to have searched for that law in the Statute-book. If, some generationa hence, a motion should be made in the Kentucky Legislature to render null and void any decision, authorizing a member of the privileged classes to shoot down at pleasure a pnblic teacher, there will be no difficulty in finding the decision intended to be set aside.

The Kentucky Murder.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have noticed your remarks on the acquittal of WARD, and agree with you that it was a clear case of murder. I regret, while you animadverted on the immunity that wealth and social position at the *present* time gives to the *murderer*, you had not contrasted the Roman virtue of Governor DESHA, whose son was tried and found guilty of the murder of BAKER, in 1824.

Ths father was theu Governor of the State of Kentucky, and although the evidence against his son was far from being as conclusive as that against WARD, he refused to interpose the pardoning power. An appeal was made for a new trial, and my impression is that young DESHA ended his life by suicide, in prison. If you think it worth while to search the papers of that period, you will find all the facts as above. Yours, R.

☞ Our Correspondent is mistaken. ISAAC DESHA was pardoned by his father, the then Governor of Kentucky, and our impression is that it was done in open Court, before final conviction by a Jury. He then left the State for Texas, and finally lost his life by violence, in a personal rencontre. The murder with which he was charged took place in 1824-'5, upon a traveler, with whom DESHA set out, from his own house, or a tavern hard by, near the Maysville and Lexington road, in Fleming County. The motive was the money which his victim was supposed to have about his person, but of which only a trifling sum was made available. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and there was much difficulty in bringing the trial to a result. The belief in his guilt was so general that a Jury could not be made up on the first trial, or being made up, after a change of venue, failed to agree. DESHA was thus kept in prison for more than a year. Upon the second trial, his father appeared in Court, and either gave notice that he would pardon his son, if convicted, or caused a plea of guilty to be entered, and then granted the pardon.

The Storm.

From the appearance of the heavens at our time of going to press, we augur a cessation of the storm, and rejoice in the hope that it is passed. Its effects, even in our City and vicinity, have been terrible, and we are almost hourly in the receipt of accounts of serions disasters elsewhere. Besides the blowing down of houses, their destruction by lightning, and the swelling of rivers and brooks, we have this morning to chronicle extensive damage to the various railroads leading to and from the City, and the consequent delay of the trains and mails. The telegraph lines are either down or working badly, which, with the mail delays, lessen considerably our amount of miscellaneous intelligence.

☞ The heavy rains of Saturday proved more or less disastrous in every direction. The dam of the Croton River was washed away and the City aupply of water is likely to be very seriously curtailed. The extent of the damage is not yet known, but enough is ascertained to warrant very serious apprehensions. The Mayor has issued an official order, which will be found in another column, directing the utmost care in using the water. The public at large is intercsted in having this order strictly and generally attended to.

On the Hudson River Railroad very extensive land slides have taken place, which prevent the transit of the trains. Some time will necessarily elapse before the road will be again in good working order. It seems highly desirable that some precautions should be taken by the Company, to prevent these slides which are of very frequent occurrence on this Road. On the Erie Road, from a similar oauae, the travel will suffer temporary interruption.

The Post on Halifax News.

The *Evening Post* is suffering under one of its periodical spasms about the Foreign News dispatches received from Halifax. As the *whole* truth, which that journal never eveu pretends to publish, may interest the public, we shall state the leading facts:

1. Seven papers in this City have combined to receive Telegraphic news together. Mr. CRAIG is their agent, and makes all needful arrangements for them. By a bargain with the Telegraph Companies owning the lines from Halifax to New-York, the Foreign News dispatch for the press is sent over the wires first, *if it reaches the Halifax office first*, as their agent at Halifax takes good care it shall. And when it reaches New-York, it goes into the hands of Mr. CRAIG, who makes *seven* copies of it, one being sent to each of the papers belonging to the Association—for simultaneous publication at a specified time; and special care is always taken to prevent the news leaking out, or falling into any other hands bnt those at whose expense it has been procured.

2. The *Evening Post* is at perfect liberty to join this Associatiou whenever it chooses to do so,—the only condition being that it shall pay *its share* of the expenses. This, however, the *Post* has never offered, or proposed, or desired to do.

3. For some months past, upon the arrival of a steamer at Halifax, the *Post* has published the leading items of her news,—sometimes correctly;—claiming to have received them by Telegraph from Halifax, when it was perfectly certain that this claim was false. The inference was unavoidable that the news was procured for the *Post* from some one of the papers belonging to the Association,—of course, surreptitiously and dishonestly. And it became important for the Association to ascertain *how* this was done, in order that it might be stopped.

4. For this purpose Mr. CRAIG, acting entirely on his own responsibility, and suspecting that the office of the *Express* was the one *from* which the news was stolen for the *Post*, devised a plan to test the point. He sent to the *Express* office at about 2 o'clock, a pretended summary of the *Arabia's* news at Halifax, announcing the death of the Czar, Mr. SOULE'S demand of his passports, a fall in flour, a rise in Cotton and British Consols, &c., &c.;—sending word at the same time that it was to be kept *perfectly secret* until a quarter before 3 o'clock, when it might be published. Just before a quarter to three, he sent word to the *Express* office *not to publish it at all*. All that Mr. CRAIG did, therefore, was to write this preteuded news, deposit it at the *Express* office, and eujoin them *not* to publish it. It could not, then, have been published in any degree through his agency.

5. The *Evening Post*, the next day contained the following paragraph:

"*About* 2 *o'clock yesterday*, a dispatch was sent to us, apparently genuine, announciug the arrival of the *Arabia* at Halifax, and giving the following, among other gross falsehoods, as the features of her news: That 'the Czar of Russia had died suddenly of apoplexy!' &c."

As the office of the *Express* was the only spot on the face of the earth where this dispatch existed, it must have been the source from which the *Post* procured it. The *Post* was thus convicted, through Mr. CRAIG'S device and by its own unguarded confession, of systematically receiving telegraphic news, stolen from one of the members of an Association which pays fer it, and which the *Post* can join whenever it prefers trading on its own capital to receiving and selling stolen goods.

This is the whole story. The *Post* is indignant and scurrilous, even beyond its wont, towards Mr. CRAIG, for playing it such a trick. We have taken occasion heretofore to say that, inasmuch as important interests of innocent parties may be seriously affected by it, we cannot but condemn the placing of such news where it may, even by dishonesty, become public. But so far as the *Post* is concerned, Mr. CRAIG'S offence is simply that of the man who, having had his poker regularly stolen, should *heat* it in order to discover who would be burnsd; and the *Post's* conduct is that of the victim, who would naturally scream with pain, and endeavor to make others believe that his cry was simply oue of virtuous indignation at the unprincipled wretch who would thus run the risk of burning *somebody's* fingers.

THE ERICSSON.—The continued storm of Satnr day prevented any attempt being made to raise the *Ericsson* from her sunken bed. Derricks and steamtugs have been placed around her, and to-day exertions will be made to have her pumped and raised.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

ROOMS TO LET.—A NUMBER OF ROOMS, LARGE and small, for workshops and warerooms, adjoining. Also, Apartments for rent, small families, at Nos. 25 and 27 Frankfort-st.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—We claim to have the largest and most complete assortment in this line in the country. Our Warerooms, Broadway corner, and the entire seven floors, each 25 feet wide by 150 feet deep, all up, stocked with the newest and most desirable goods. At Tariff we are without peer in what we devote our specialties to, viz: Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every needful article, from the cheapest to the most costly. We confidently assert that there is offer here to be found an assortment of these articles equalling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns, but, on the contrary, have Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., from the leading manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortment to select from. Gilding and Painting China.—We are constantly producing Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputably better than can be made by any other house in New-York, for the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown to any but ourselves. We particularly request connoisseurs to inspect our work in this department of our manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of painting, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day. We have also a most complete assortment of White China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherché shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models, just introduced. Our assortment of Glass Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Please bear in mind that the price of every article in our store is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices always select the largest house you can find.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers,
New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TESTIMONY OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER!—Hon. Geo. Stroop, Judge of the District Court in Perry County, Pa., November 18, 1852, said: "Your 'Hoofland's German Bitters' has been in use in our place over a year past, and to the astonishment of many has performed wonders. We may notice a few instances that have come under our immediate notice. Almost every person who has stopped at the hotel of Wm. Lackey, one year since, predicted from his emaciated countenance and debility, that he could not live much longer. He was unable to attend to his business, and for the greater part of his time confined to his room. We recommended him to try the German Bitters, which he did, and to the surprise of all his friends and acquaintances, he is now able to attend to his usual business and perform manual labor. The case of Henry Asper, a stone mason, whom no one supposed would ever recover from the debility of his system, but was looked upon as fast approaching the grave, took eight or nine bottles of these Bitters during the last Winter and this Summer he has been to the surprise of all who knew his case) following his trade. The case of Wm. Murphy is no less astonishing. He, too, was so far reduced as to induce a general belief that the grave alone would be his only remedy. Mr. Lackey recommended him to try the Hoofland German Bitters; he is now apparently a well man, and able to do a hard day's work. We could mentioned many other cases of a similar character if it were necessary. I, myself, derived much, very much benefit from their use. I have given considerable of it away, not for your benefit alone, but to relieve suffering humanity, and I can assure you I am pleased to see the happy result. To the afflicted, we say, try them fairly and I will warrant relief."

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids, possessing great power in the restoration of a healthy action of the Liver and the lesser glands, giving tone to the stomach and nervous system, and bringing the system to a high state of health. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 1,000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine SHERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA OR MEDICATED INHALATION—For diseases of the Lungs. Read the following extract:

"Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS: Your Hygeana is giving satisfaction in every case I believe, and some praise it almost without limits. Send me another dozen packages."
NEWBURG, April 23, 1854. L. T. WIGGINS.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—We are the sole owners of five distinct patents granted by the United States for Sewing Machines, and no Sewing Machine of any value is or can be made by others without violating one or more of our patents. We have commenced suits for infringement in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York against Elias Howe, Jr., the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., Grover, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and Taylor & Rogers, who sell N. Hunt's Boston Machines. The public are hereby warned against using these infring machines, as we intend to assert our rights to the full extent of the law.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.
Mr. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.
W. F. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

AS SPRING OPENS AND MOVING-DAY ARRIVES, housewives are inquiring where to obtain a thousand little necessaries to repair the faded appearance of their parlors. JOHN GREASON, No. 267 Greenwich-st., has the most splendid assortment of Window Shades, consisting of Landscapes, Scrolls, Floral and Gold Borders, &c. &c., to be found in this City. His Paper-Hangings are really elegant, being of the newest styles and direct from the manufacturers. He has also a splendid lot of Muslin Curtains, with Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Pins, Cords, Tassels, &c.
Sunday Times.

SEWING MACHINES—CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS making, selling or using Sewing Machines having a needle or needles with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden infringing my patent of September 10, 1846, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my licensees in the machinery column inside; also the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts. The above caution applies to the one thread, or Morey & Johnson machines; they are an infringement, and will be prosecuted accordingly.
E. HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY, WILL present a magnificent sight THIS EVENING. Filled as it will be, by an overwhelming audience to witness the grand opening of PERHAM'S new and gorgeous MIRROR OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, standing as this work does, preeminent amongst wonders of the age. Every person holding one of PERHAM'S Seven Mile Mirror tickets, can gain admission on it to this exhibition, and purchasers of Tickets in the new enterprise may rest assured that they will get their money's value in the exhibition alone. Read advertisement in Amusement column.

REMOVAL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they have removed (from their old location, No. 3 Wall-st., which is to be taken down,) to the spacious store, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts, where, in addition to very extensive salesrooms, they have a picture gallery on the second floor, of upwards of 80 feet in length, with good light, &c. They will continue their sales at the above place, as usual, of works of art and vertu, furniture, paintings, &c., of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—"GOTTSCHALK'S Tournament Galop." The master piece of this celebrated author, sung by him at all his concerts throughout the United States and Europe, with great success. Price 75 cents. "Sweet Alice," ballad. By J. B. Howe, and sung by the author at the National Theatre in the moral drama of "Hot Corn," with great effect. Price 38 cents. "The Modern Belle," one of the Hutchinsons' most popular pieces. Price 25 cents. These are certainly the best pieces yet published. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD.—The division of those beautiful lots at Rosevale and Farms will take place WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 24 of May, 1854. This is one of the best opportunities that our citizens can have to secure a pleasant and healthy residence for their families near the City. $15 only secures four building lots, or a farm. We advise all our friends to secure a share at once. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 229½ Broadway and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at a great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 463 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY REMOVED TO No. 89 WHITE-STREET.—They cure all nervous affections, rheumatisms, neuralgias, palpitations, epilepsy, uterine diseases, &c. Recommended by the highest authorities in the world. Medal, also, at the Exhibition in New-York. J. STEINERT,
No. 89 White-st.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec., 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.
ELIAS HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—YOU are often annoyed by coughing of others, or yourself, in the House, and we therefore advise you to try BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS—25 cents a box—cure a cough in five minutes, a sore throat in an hour, and a cold in a single day. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

WIDE AWAKE! LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!—Don't pay too high prices for your Carpets,—take notice, HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling warranted English Velvets at 12s., 14s., 15s.; do. Tapestry, 8s., 9s., 10s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s.; English Oil Cloths, 1 to 8 yds. wide, 3s., 3s. 6d. to 8s. Buyers will please look at them.

SPLENDID CARPETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.—Just received, 300 pieces of elegant medallion centre-piece Carpets, and Borders to match; magnificent new patterns of Royal Velvet, Tapestry Brussels, with many mosaic Patent Rugs and Table Covers to match, at low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

SEWING MACHINES CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST and better than the best.—We are ready to exhibit and sell Sewing Machines of various patents, at prices varying from $15 to $100, according to quality and perfection of the Machines. Call and examine them.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY HOLDS HIS REGULAR semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, at 12½

Affairs at Washington.

Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 28, 1854.

The Mexican Treaty has not yet left the hands of the President for Mexico, but Cabinet consultations have been held in regard to it, with the aid of all the information that the Mexican Minister could give upon the subject. Some have supposed that the treaty would be perfected here, under authority which the Mexican Minister has received or may receive from SANTA ANNA.

The better opinion is that the President, approving of the treaty, will send it to SANTA ANNA for his ratification. There can be no doubt of SANTA ANNA's assent to it. There is no danger that Congress will be led into another war for claims of uncertain character and amount, and these may therefore be left open. The Senate would have had less objection to the third article, but for the bad order of the late Claims Board established under he Guadalupe Treaty.

It was feared some years ago that we should have difficulty with Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Company in regard to their "possessory rights," as conferred to them under the treaty of 1846. The Hudson's Bay Company were to lose their reserved interests upon the expiration of their charter, which has since been found to be perpetual. The rights of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, though indefinite in extent, are without limit as to duration.

It was proposed, five or six years ago, by these two companies, to sell out to the United States their possessory rights and privileges within our limits, and also the property, buildings and improvements of all sort belonging to the Puget's Sound Company, together with the land belonging to that Company, for the sum of one million of dollars; and it was thought by some of our statesmen to be a very good opportunity to settle the questions that might arise on this subject. The project failed for that time, on account of obstacles interposed by the British Government, which have since, as I learn, been removed.

But Governor STEVENS, in his first message to the representatives of the people of the Territory of Washington, presents the subject of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget Sound Company, and the position they occupy in that Territory, and the disputes which are likely to occur with them, and the consequent prejudices of the interests of the Territory. He urges the importance of extinguishing the title of the latter Company, and he has taken measures to put a stop to the trade of the other with the Indians in our limits.

It would be more economical to buy out these conflicting interests than to extinguish them by means of a border war.

It is quite certain that the President is preparing to give us a brace of vetoes on the land distribution bills. The question was settled by the Baltimore Convention which nominated General Pierce. The Indigent Insane bill and Mr. BENNETT's land bill, are both under the prohibition of the sixth resolution of the Baltimore Platform.

The treaty of alliance, commerce, navigation and boundaries, concluded by our envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, Dr. BORLAND, with the Republic of Nicaragua, (an empire almost as populous as half of the city of Baltimore, if you except the negroes) will not be sent to the Senate for ratification, the experience gathered from the fate of the Gadsden treaty being yet fresh in the public mind, and the Senate being otherwise engaged than in making treaties with foreign powers. If Mr. MARCOLETTA, the legitimist minister from Nicaragua, has powers from his government, a treaty may be negotiated with him here in Washington, and Virgil and other classics abandoned to the free discussion of our minister to Nicaragua.

Nebraska will certainly be up next week, and there is a possibility that it will pass next week, if the friends of the measure can be made to work in harmony. The Clayton amendment is pretty generally given up, and without it, the bill is really not objectionable. For the measure *per se* there is a majority between thirty and forty in the House; but a portion of the friends of the measure want it as an issue for the next campaign—hence their unwillingness to decide the question now. They want to use Nebraska as their Shiboleth at the next Fall elections in New-York and Pennsylvania.

A pretty general onslaught is about to be made on Pennsylvania, by abolishing the duty on railroad iron. This will be a legislative act for the exclusive benefit of corporations who, at the same time, are suppliants before Congress or have already received favors, in the shape of grants of alternate sections of public lands. Should such an *ex parte* act of legislation be successful this Congress, the Fall elections in Pennsylvania may be in the nature of a protest against the whole proceedings.

Later from the Bahamas and the British West India Islands.

MARINE DISASTERS, ETC.

We have received files of the Nassau papers to the 19th inst., and find them replete with particulars of marine disasters. The Nassau *Guardian*, of the 12th inst., says that "within the last fortnight it is estimated that about $600,000 worth of wrecked property has been cast on our shores, owing to bad weather." The American bark *E. H. Chapin*, Captain BUCK, left Nassau on the 20th ult. for Baltimore. Soon, however, after leaving she commenced leaking badly, and during the night the pumps got choked. The Captain deemed it most advisable to run her on shore near North's Cay, about five miles to the westward of the bar. This vessel, it will be recollected, put into Nassau, and ent nway her masts in November last, with a cargo of marble from Leghorn, in a leaky condition. The American bark *Cuba*, Captain MCCORMICK, bound from New-York to Apalachicola, was wrecked at Petit's Cay, Berry Islande, on the 21st ult. She had an assorted cargo, part of which had been saved.

The American ship *James Wright*, Capt. D.F. REZEAU, from Boston to New-Orleane, with ice and a general cargo between decks, went ashore on the 30th ult., on the S. E. point of Grand Bahama in a gale blowing S. W., and became a total wreck. She had four steerage and one cabin passenger. The Captain, crew and passengers were saved, and had arrived at Nassau. The ship was three days ashore before she received assistance. Seven vessels went ashore near the same place within forty-eight hours.

The Committee of the Nassau Chamber of Commerce awarded on the 11th inst., to the Salvors of the property from the late American ship *Pontiac*, 55 per cent.; and from the American ship *Sachem* 60 per cent. The hulls of the following wrecked American vessels were brought to the hammer on the 12th instant., at the warehouse of Messrs. T. DARLING & Co., at Nassau; *Sachem* for $85 50, *Salisbury* $213, *Choctaw* $173 50, *Cuba* $25, *Pontiac* $41 50.

The Bahama *Herald*, of the 15th inst., says that "the wrecking schooner *Sarah* is reported to have fallen in with a dismantled brig laden with hides, Nicaragua wood, &c., a few days ago, 15 miles north of the Riding Rocks. Both vessels are on their way to Nassau."

The Nassau Chamber of Commerce have awarded 75 per cent. on the property saved from the American brig *Choctaw*.

The Government schooner *President*, Capt. RAMSAY, arrived at Nassau on the 13th inst., from Inagua, at which point she reports that the weather continued fine and dry—and that they were raking and selling salt. None of the other Salt Islands had, as yet, done any thing in the raking way.

The American brig *Globe*, Capt. R. LEAVITT, of New-York, got on the lee shore on the night of the 4th inst., near Dog Rocks, Cay Sal Bank, with N. E. to E. too close in to wear ship. Could not carry sail enough to steer. A heavy sea on. Let go both anchors, paid out all the chain. Still vessel dragged in towards the rocks. Had to cut away to save her from going ashore. In the morning, brig *Ada*, of Booth Bay, hove in sight, and came to anchor at leeward of the reefs. All thought there was no chance of saving the vessel, and concluded to abandon her. Captain, second-mate, three men and a boy left in one of the boats. The mate, three men, and one passenger, remaining on board, for whom the bont was to return, but the wind and sea increasing, the boats could not return. Next day the bark *Helen*, of Warren, lay by, at the request of Capt. LEAVITT, who had spoken the bark and offered to take them off, but the mate, thinking that the vessel might be saved, as the weather had somewhat moderated, concluded to remain, the men agreeing to stop with him. Requested a boat and chart (the captain having taken the boat, chnrts, ship's papers, &c., with him.) Went to work and got a tiller made for the rudder. Rigged up jury masts, hove up one anchor, and slipped the other. Left on Saturday, and got abreast Gun Cay in the Gulf stream, when the wrecking schooner *Sarah*, FERNANDER master, fell in with them and she towed the vessel to Nassau, where she arrived on the 16th inst. $4,100 have been awarded to the salvor by referee. The cargo consists of deer skins, hides, &c.

On the 18th inst., the American ship *Robert H. Lane*, of 1,100 tons, which got on shore at Berry Islands on the 30th ult., entered Nassau, having been got off by certain wreckers. $10,000 were offered for the service previous to the attempt being made, but the proposal was not accepted.

We learn that her captain intends taking her to New-York, instead of proceeding to her port of destination—her condition being such as to enable her to proceed to New-York without undergoing any repairs at Nassau. The Chamber of Commerce of Nassau have awarded the wreckers $30,000 for saving the ship.

A Spanish brig from Malaga to some port in Cuba, was lately wrecked at Inagua. Her cargo consisted of wines, raisins, &c.

The public revenue of the Bahama Islands for the quarter ending the 21st of Dec., 1853, was £6,884 4s. 3d., being an excess of £1,393 7s. 3d. over the expenditures.

Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, the newly appointed Governor of the Bahama Islands, was daily expected at Nassau. In consequence of the loud complaints expressed in reference to the unhealthiness of the island of St. Thomas as a coaling station for the Royal Mail steamers; the scarcity of labor and other difficulties attending the coaling of the packets, the British Government have resolved to transfer the coaling dépôt to Antigua. A corps of artificers have been dispatched, it is said, to English Harbor, to place the wharves there in thorough repair.

The *Grenada Chronicle*, of the 11th ult., states upon reliable information that "the British Government has determined upon sending Commissioners to the West Indies to make inquiries, with the view of having an 'Encumbered Estates Act,' similar to that which has been found to work so well in Ireland, to be applicable to the Colonies generally. A complete revolution in the proprietary system may be anticipated." The same journal remarks, as "the result of such a measure to many of these colonies, all must be in different degrees affected by it."

The newly-appointed Governor of British Guiana, P. WODEHOUSE, Esq., arrived at Georgetown on the 22d ultimo.

The Court of Policy was in session, and the Education bill was under the consideration of the members. One of the clauses of the bill provides that parents shall be compelled to send their children to school from the age of five to that of twelve, for five days in each week, under a penalty, unless some sufficient reason for absence was shown.

In Trinidad Major BOUCHIER had been sworn in as acting Governor.

The inhabitants of Trinidad have resolved to erect on that island a marble statne of their highly esteemed Governor, Lord HARRIS, if it can be obtained for £1,000 sterling.

The Falmouth (Jamaica) *Post* of the 18th, has an article reviewing the administration and statesmanship of Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY, in which he is considered to have been a persecuted man, and the declaration made that all the schemes for which he was ridiculed, have since been received from others.

THE SELL OF THE CONDEMNED.—One of our city papers spoke a while since of an interview between one of our officers and the prisoner-woman ROBINSON, in Troy. It described how the veiled prisoner sat in her chair, during the interview, mute, impassive, rigidly still. The Albany officer left the "silent woman," puzzled at the mystery, after vainly endeavoring to get a word of response. The Troy *Budget*, describing a repetition of this scene, gives the key to the enigma: "It seems that the Grand Jury visited the County Jail today, in a body, and among other cells they inspected was that occupied by the notorious Mrs. ROBINSON. Some of the Jurymen gathered around a female figure, closely veiled, seated on a chair in the room, which they supposed to be Mrs. R. Several questions were propounded to the figure, but no answer was returned. There the Jury stood gazing at the silent and motionless figure in mute astonishment. At length one of them asked if Mrs. R. would not please to take the veil from her face. No answer! Finally one more bold than the rest ventured so far as to take hold of the veil and remove it—when lo! there sat a figure stuffed and dressed in a silk dress and other rigging, which had been mistaken for Mrs. R. The questioners were sold completely. On looking around to discover *where* Mrs. ROBINSON could be, she was under the bed, in which place she was enjoying the results of the trick she had played on the Jury."—*Albany Atlas*, 26th *inst.*

The Ward Trial—Latest by Mail.

From the Louisville Courier.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Wednesday, April 26.

The WARD case is rapidly approximating a conclusion, at least so far as argument is concerned. There remain now but two speeches to be made, and after the charge by the Judge, the jury will repair to its room and there remain, no one can tell how long or to what purpose. The defendants anticipate nothing better than a hung jury, and hope then that the Judge will bail out the prisoners. Any attempt of this kind will be resisted by the Commonwealth's Attorney.

Yesterday morning, Captain GIBSON concluded his speech, and made a much better impression than by his remarks the previous afternoon. His bold, frank manner attracted general notice and won him the applause of the greater majority present. A capital point that he made was in response to TOM MARSHALL's allusion to MATT. WARD's travels and his visit to Mt. Sinai, where God delivered the law to Moses. Capt. GIBSON wondered if the prisoner, when amidst the sublimities of Sinai, where he indulged in a profusion of sacred sentiments, had ever read in the Decalogue, "*Thou shalt not kill!*"

Mr. WOLFE, of Louisville, followed in a speech over four hours long. It was a most remarkable effort in several particulars. At the beginning, he thanked God that he stood before an honest jury of the people of Hardin. His client, the interesting and innocent young man at the bar, had been forced to flee a city where mutterings of revenge were heard from every mouth—where the population was black-hearted and bloodless, seeking with bloodhound avidity the punishment of an individual who, he believed in the sincerity of his heart, was wholly guiltless. These, said Mr. WOLFE, may seem harsh epithets to be applied to the city of which I am a citizen—but they are nevertheless true.

Mr. WOLFE read a great deal of law, some relevant and some irrelevant; delivered his opinion on the impropriety of corporal punishment, and said he had "two of the most beautiful and talented boys in Kentucky," whom nobody should even whip; then alluded to the usage of old Greece, told an anecdote about ANONEOS, and closed for dinner. After the grandial meal, Mr. WOLFE renewed his savage argument. He again referred in great bitterness to the people of Louisville, who were desirous of ginting and wreaking their vengeance upon MATT. WARD, and then pitched into the testimony. While disclaiming any intention to impeach the veracity of the boys and young men, he avowed his belief that their entire evidence was concocted and infused into their minds by Prof. STURGUS. The testimony of Dr. THOMSON he also assailed with a mixture of venom and ribaldry, and although he had on Friday last conceded the high character of Dr. T., yet on yesterday he said that while BARLOW's character was testified to by five or six persons, but one witness had been produced to testify to that of Dr. THOMSON. For palpable distortion of evidence and general unfairness throughout, the speech of Mr. WOLFE stands without a rival.

His allusions to the "*emissaries of blood*," as he termed the assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth, who for mere gold had come here to prosecute WARD, will be ridiculed in Louisville, where Mr. WOLFE's insteln such matters is best known. With what holy horror did he elevate his hands yesterday at the inhumanity of such conduct upon the part of the lawyer; and yet this same Mr. WOLFE left his seat in the State Senate last Winter to go several hundred miles to prosecute a man for horse-ile, and next week goes a long journey on the same errand—filthy lucre being the only recompense!

I cannot venture to characterize this last speech of the defence as it justly merits. Let the citizens of Louisville only read it as it was spoken, and its unwarranted assumptions, charges and manner will satisfy them as to the man whom they have heretofore honored with high official positions.

It is due Dr. THOMSON that Mr. WOLFE set him right before the public, and that he will be compelled to do if he hesitates for an instant.

Mr. CRITTENDEN and Mr. ALLEN speak this morning, and then the jury takes the case. SE DE KAY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Office of Croton Aqueduct Department**—APRIL 30, 1854.—HON. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor of the City of New-York—*Sir*: Intelligence was received this afternoon that the earthwork adjoining the dam on the Croton River has been carried away by the flood, caused by the immense fall of rain yesterday and the day before. The supply for the Aqueduct to this City is in consequence cut off. Measures have and will be taken to prevent the use of water by shipping, steamboats, manufactories, bathing establishments, tanhanse, packing and slaughter houses, &c.; and it will be necessary that citizens be cautioned to make no other use of water than such as is absolutely necessary. The extent of the injury to the dam is not known. The messenger dispatched by the superintendent of that district could only say that he was sent to Mr. Craven, the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department; that the flood had given way, and that he was wanted there. Mr. Craven, and Mr. De Forest, one of the Croton Aqueduct Board, immediately left for the scene of disaster by the 3 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad, and will make use of every possible means for temporary remedy of the accident.

ELIAS L. SMITH, President.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 30, 1854.

Whereas, Information has been received by the Croton Aqueduct Department that the dam of the Croton River, by means of which the aqueduct is supplied, has been seriously injured by the recent freshet, and the supply for the City is at present cut off; and *whereas*, the quantity of water in the reservoirs is sufficient for hnt a very few days, sopply, I do hereby enjoin it upon all good citizens to observe the utmost economy in the nse of water, refraining from any use bnt such as is absolotely necessary, and earnestly request all persons to aid the Croton Aqueduct Department in observing the restrictions in the use of water rendered indispensable by this disaster.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Have purchased Five Hundred beautiful building lots, situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., and only three miles from the ferries. The property is beautifully situated, easy of access, and in the midst of improvements, and more than one-half of the lots are already subscribed for. Persons desiring an eligible site for a suburban residence, may, by joining this Association, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator, and realize the full benefit of the increased value of the property, which a concentration of numbers is sure to give. Public meetings of the Association are held EVERY MONDAY EVENING at their room, No. 195 Bowery, where full and accurate information may be obtained.

JOHN WILSON, President.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **The Fire of April 25.**—A CARD.—The officers of the Brooklyn Engine Companies, with such other of our fellow-citizens who may feel disposed to aid the sufferers by the dreadful calamity of April 25, are requested to meet with the Chief of the Department at Harrison & Hill's Daguerrean Gallery, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for a benefit in aid of the above, which is to take place immediately.

☞ **New-York Harmonic Society.**—The members of this Society are hereby notified that the regular rehearsals will take place on and after THIS (Monday) EVENING at Dodworth's Concert Room, No. 806 Broadway, one door above Grace Church. The punctual attendance of every member is earnestly requested THIS EVENING for the purpose of rehearsing the music to be performed at the Crystal Palace, Thursday, May 4, 1854. By order

JAMES H. ACKMAN, General Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—The members of the NATIONAL BUILDING AND MUTUAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, are hereby notified that the next Monthly Meeting for the payment of dues and sale or redemption of shares, will be held at the office of the Association, No. 173 Canal-st., on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock.

J. W. VANDEWATER, Secretary.

☞ **A Gentleman**—An accomplished Musician, from considerations of health, would like an organ or a few pupils in some town—not particular as to distance. Gives lessons on the piano-forte, guitar and the voice; also in the French. Address TEACHER, SCHUBERTH'S Music store, Chinese Building, Broadway, for one week.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 197 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 1, at 7½ o'clock. Members are hereby reminded that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must positively be paid within thirty days. E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards**, engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every description, of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

☞ **Professor Wheelon's Classical and Commercial Institute**—At Ravenswood, Long Island, (for boarding pupils,) opens its Summer session the 2d day of May. REFERENCES—HARPER & BROTHERS; S. J. & G. W. BEEBEE, No. 47 Wall-st.; WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, No. 41 Nassau-st.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The second general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Dinner at 5—sharp. List closes on Tuesday evening, at No. 4 Pine-st.

N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Notice is hereby given**, that on and after May 1, 1854, Corinthian Lodge, No. 351, will meet on MONDAY EVENINGS, corner of Broome and Forsyth-sts. By order. T. WETMORE, N. G.

THOMAS SMITH, Secretary.

☞ **American Hardware.**—JOSEPH H. ADAMS, No. 242 Pearl-st., offers for sale a complete assortment of Domestic Hardware at manufacturers' prices, for cash or on approved credit. Agency of the celebrated Shaker Wire Bolting Cloth and Hair Seives.

☞ **THE LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED** that S. CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, No. 327 Broadway, between Reade and Duane-sts., continues the business, and will, on WEDNESDAY next, 3d of May, open a new and large assortment of ladies', children's and infants' ready made garments, consisting in part of robes de chambre, boys' suits up to 9 years of age, infant's wardrobe complete, and a large assortment of misses' and boys' hats, &c., &c. In addition to the above, S. CHAMBERS will open a large assortment of ladies' dress caps, head dresses, &c., just received. S. CHAMBERS has made arrangements to receive by each arrival the newest and most approved Parisian fashions.

$600.000—FOR SALE IN NEW-YORK CITY, six hundred thousand dollars worth of real-estate, in various and good locations, unincumbered; also, several fine dwellings in Brooklyn; also, several farms, located in New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut States. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, Real-estate Broker and Auctioneer for Real-estate only, No. 85 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 4 and 5, up stairs.

CLOVER SEED.—3,000 pounds White Dutch Clover Seed, for sale, just received from London, also mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, each as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. English Hay Grass, Orego, Orange Seed, &c. Peruvian Guano, and Super Phosphate of Lime, of the most approved kinds, for sale by L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st., adjoining United States Hotel.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, active young man, of temperate habits, as clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery, store, dry goods store, hardware store, or assistant book-keeper. Has no objection to leave the City. Can produce best of City references. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, middle aged single American woman, in a small family as cook. Would assist in washing and ironing. Refers to present employers, No. 119 3d-av., where she has lived many years. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer. Best City reference. Please call at No. 212 23d-st., near 1st-av.

STEREOTYPE FINISHERS WANTED.—Two Stereotype Finishers can obtain steady employment at THOS. B. SMITH'S No. 216 William-st.

SERVANTS.—The best servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, girls for housework, Germans and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help always to be found at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

MINERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—20 miners for the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Also, farm laborers and female domestics for Connecticut. Wages good and expenses paid. Apply from 12 to 4 at the lower office of the AMERICAN FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 27 Greenwich-st. New-York.

LAD WANTED.—A smart and intelligent lad of about 15 years of age to attend in an office, run of errands, and make himself generally useful. Address, in applicant's own hand writing, M. N. G., *Courier* office.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Applications may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen with their wives can be accommodated with elegant rooms and board, at No. 46 East 35th-st. The house is brown stone front, four stories high, built in the modern style, and elegantly furnished. The location for purity of air and pleasant prospect, is unsurpassed by any in the City. Those only who wish a quiet, pleasant home, need apply. The house is only a few doors from Madison-av., one block from 5th-av., and in a very genteel neighborhood. Not more than two or three families will be taken. Unexceptionable references expected.

BOARDING.—A private family, occupying a house pleasantly situated in 6th-st., opposite the Flower Garden, would let to a gentleman and wife an unfurnished front room and bedroom on the second floor, with board. Also, can accommodate one or two single gentlemen with rooms, and breakfast and tea. The house has gas and bath. Apply at No. 72 6th-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board, about the 1st of May, in a religious family, residing near South Ferry, Brooklyn. Address Box No. 1,465, Post-Office. References exchanged.

BOARDING—At No. 417 Broome-st., (near Broadway,) a front room, with small one attached on the 2d floor, and also a large room on 3d. To quiet persons, the terms will be reasonable. Reference required. Mrs. D. E. PATON.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and beautiful rooms, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Call and inspect rooms and location, No. 65½ Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small private family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant second story front room, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 30 King-st. Also, apartments for two young men.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Grean-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING—On and after the 1st of May, young men can be accommodated with good and comfortable Board at No. 176 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Good rooms with board may be had at No. 36 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, may be obtained in a first-class house. Very desirable location, between Wall and Atlantic-st. Ferries, No. 135 Henry-st.

DESIRABLE SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET.—4 handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, at No. 778 Broadway, 4 doors below Grace Church, with use of hot and cold baths, gas, &c. They will be let to a party of gentlemen or separately. Gentlemen who can appreciate the comforts of a home, can find one, as everything will be done to make them comfortable. The balance of the house will be occupied by a private family. References given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, to gentlemen, without board. A large room with use of kitchen suitable for a gentlemen and wife. At No. 94 Warren-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Two front Rooms, second story, with closets, to rent, with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—In a private family with or without breakfast and tea, in a pleasant neighborhood, within 15 minutes' walk of City Hall, to a quiet gentleman. Three lines of stages pass near the house every five minutes. Address F. D. N., Post-Office.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—By a single gentleman, with breakfast; (private table;) location preferred in or near Broadway, say between 9th and 22d-sts. Parties having desirable accommodations, may address Box No. 3,133 Lower Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawk's Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, &c. References required.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND BEDROOMS.—Also, comfortable sleeping rooms, in the upper story at No. 89 Prince-st., four doors from Broadway. The house is lighted with gas. Breakfast if desired.

BACK PARLOR TO LET—With or without a bedroom, furnished or nofurnished, in 6th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts.; will be let reasonable by applying at No. 192 6th-av.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 82 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT BOARD.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel furnished apartments, without board, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 194 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To a gentleman, without board, No. 85 Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE STORED or taken for first-class board. Address S., *Times* office.

REMOVALS.

ELECTRICAL ANNOUNCEMENT—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. D. C. MOREHEAD begs to announce, in consequence of the exorbitant rents in Broadway, which must inconvenience all persons not combining the science of bunbing with their business, of which the valuable acquisition he confesses himself ignorant, that he has removed from No. 132 Broadway to the premises No. 19 Walker-st., which he has taken for an indefinite period, and which will, in future, be devoted to the requirements of his business—namely, the sale of CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC CURATIVES and MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER. As usual, the subscriber will be happy to see his friends and the nervous public generally.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., No. 19 Walker-st.

REMOVAL.—MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE—WM. GALE & SON have just removed their store and factory to their new building, (adjoining their old store.) No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway. W. GALE & SON keep constantly on hand every article in the silver ware line, suitable for family use or presents, all of their own manufacture. We have been manufacturing in this City for more than thirty years past, and hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

PINNEO & CO. have removed to their new store, No. 76 Chambers-st., first door west from Broadway, where they are prepared to exhibit a large and splendid stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, FLOWERS, &c., embracing many new and choice styles of the most seasonable goods adapted to their trade.

Our old customers and friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment.

TRUSSES—REMOVAL.—On the 1st of May next, the HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE will be removed from No. 4 Vesey-st. to No. 56 White-st., six doors west of Broadway. Parlors for ladies and gentlemen, under charge of male and female attendants. Butler's Patent Pads applied.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1854.—The subscriber has taken the office No. 58 Beaver-st., corner of William, formerly occupied by the Corn Exchange Bank. He will give exclusive attention to the Stock Commission business.

E. S. MUNROE.

REMOVAL.—M. LEVETT, DENTIST, respectfully informs his patients, and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 12 Waverley-place, one block west of Broadway. Office hours from 10 till 5 o'clock.

GEORGE W. FARNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 Bond st., having removed from No. 537 Broadway, invites a call from his patrons and friends at his new location.—NEW-YORK, April 24, 1854.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Home Insurance Company has removed to No. 1 New-st.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Secretary.

WEST & BERLIN—Have removed to their new Manufactory, No. 120 William-st.

S. N. DAVIS & CO. have removed from No. 39 Broadway to No. 56 Beekman-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY, (Monday) May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a general assortment of standard dwarf, moss and running roses, pot plants, &c., from the nursery of G. Maro, Astoria, L. I.

UNITED FREEMEN'S LAND ASSOCIATION, NO. 2—Will sell on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, at their meeting, at Mrs. Prest's City Hotel, three shares entitling the holders to three plots of ground, each containing 3 ord City lots, situated in the village of Greenfield, Flatbush. A map and terms of sale can be obtained at the meeting.

WM. MACKEY, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.—One thousand engravings to be sold THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, with and without frames, at No. 326 Broadway, up stairs, (3d floor.) Those who are fitting up their new studios, will find this an excellent opportunity. To be sold at 50 per cent. below cost. Portfolios and stands for sale.

$500 ONLY REQUIRED—To purchase three houses in Division-av., Brooklyn, 3 story and basement, finished in the best manner. This is a most advantageous opportunity. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED AT 12 O'CLOCK, THE EIGHTH VOLUME COMPLETED, HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

CONTENTS:

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrations, from Original Drawings by DOPLER: The Reconnoissance—The Bivouac—Visit to the Outposts—The Full of Moreau—Soldier Rewarded.—March of Dresden and Leipsic—The Council of War—Destruction of the Bridge—Death of Poniatowski—The Bomb-shell—Interview with Maria Louisa.

SIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES ABROAD—FLORENCE ARCHITECTURALLY AND HISTORICALLY. Illustrations: The Pitti Palace, Front View—The Pitti Palace, Rear View—The Campanile—The Duomo—Church of Santa Maria Novella—Church of San Miniato—Florence from San Miniato—Fountain of Neptune.

ELEPHANT HUNTING IN CEYLON. Illustrations: Stalking a Herd—A Close Shave—Attacking a Herd—Caught at Last—An Agreeable Interview.

THE BLIND MAN'S WREATH.

LETTERS TO SAPPHO.

THE GOVERNOR'S LADY. By G. P. R. JAMES.

THE NEWCOMES. MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. By W. M. THACKERAY. With nine illustrations by DOYLE. Chapter XVII—A School of Art. Chapter XVIII—New Companions. Chapter XIX—The Colonel at Home. Chapter XX—More Particulars of the Colonel and his Brethren.

THE TURK AT HOME.

THE RUSSIAN AT HOME.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

SHOTS AND SHELLS.

IS THE TOAD VENOMOUS.

HOLLAND HOUSE AND ITS CELEBRITIES.

THE DUPE AND THE DUPER.

A GLIMPSE OF ARMENIA. Illustration—Koordish Gallows.

THE INFANT HEIR.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—*United States*: Mr. Badger on the Nebraska bill.—Message on the *Black Warrior* Affair.—Debate in the House on referring the Nebraska bill.—Messrs. Cutting and Brockinridge.—Passage of the Steam Frigate bill.—Maine Law in New-York.—Legislatures of Louisiana and Mississippi on the Nebraska bill.—Mr. Clemen's Letter.—California.—Walker's Expedition.—Oregon.—Fremont's Expedition.—Lieutenant Siram's Exploring Party. *Great Britain*: Russian Proposals concerning Turkey.—The War Estimates.—Reform Bill.—*France*: Meeting of the Legislative Body.—Reply of Nicholas to Napoleon.—Russian Manifesto, and French Diplomatic Circular.—Russian Proposals concerning Turkey.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—POLITICS AND THE CHURCH.—Church and State.—Ought the Clergy to Preach Politics?—Satirical Poet.—Witty but Fallacious.—Serious Doctrine.—Preaching against Christ's Wickedness over the most Practical.—The true Position of the Clergy.—Difference between Measures and Principles.—A Sad thing when the Clergy are not in the Front Rank.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—Violets.—Germans and Yankees.—Poetry of *fresco*.—Romance.—The Ideal.—Thackeray.—*The Newcomes*.—Private Apartments in Rabel.—Reading Stories in Numbers.—Philosophy of Enjoyment.—"Inwardness."—Reviewers of Thackeray.—Boulevards.—Flowers in New-York Windows.—Spring Pictures.—Stage Pastorals.—Sad Yankee and Newport.—May-Moon.—The Sun's Triumph.—Country Contradictions.—City Comforts.—Duties of a Conscientious Easy Chair.—"Citizen" Denial.—The French Revolution.—"Society."—Speaking French.—Turin.—The Gentleman.—Dying Music by Machinery.—Inauguration of Republican Soula.—"Citizen" Denial again.—Philosophy of Diplomacy.—Caricatures of Washington Society.—Consul Sanders.—Supervision of Kossuth.—*Buncombe*.—Public Common Sense.—Poetry and Railroads.—Dust, Tennyson, and Coventry.—Jerrying.—Moralizing.—Journal of Travelling in the East.—Good Advice.—"Old Sam Rogers."—Laurence, the Artist.—"Idealizing."—The Truth of Things.—Anecdote of Turner.—May-Poles.—Delusive Romance.—A Little Scene.—Moving.—Sawing Wood the Wrong Way.—Dueling Speculations.—False Honor.—Discount upon Character.—The Exhibition of the National Academy.—The Artists.—Academies Attacked.—*Our Foreign Gossip*: The Winter in Europe.—The War Fever.—Attitude of Austria.—Prognostics of the Issue.—Effect on Amusements.—Laced Coats and Black Ones.—The Carnival at Rome.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.—"Holy Angels are around me."—Telling the Sheep from the Goats—The Irish Innkeeper—Why they attend Church—Address to a Jug of Rum—Anecdote of Arnold.—Coming out of the Hole—Invitation to Mont Blanc—Memo

Exports from the Port of New-York, Embracing all Weekly or Regular Ports, for the week ending and including April 29, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	Pkgs. 1854.	Value.	Pkgs. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	1,800	$4,378	620	$6,484
London	641	5,305	1,841	13,941
Cork	500	2,950	—	—
Glasgow	369	1 915	—	—
Bremen	258	1,125	—	—
Medebra	357	4,700	—	—
Africa	678	2,254	—	—
New-Granada	—	—	150	1,647
Hayti	—	—	325	2,733
Brazil	2,600	13,750	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	126	1,109
Australia	—	—	600	4,961
China	—	—	250	2,361
British N. America	3,508	16,016	4,234	29,603
British West Indies	—	—	419	3,291
French West Indies	25	125	350	3,625
Dutch West Indies	—	—	526	4,120
Danish West Indies	—	—	180	1,513
Total for the week	9,853	$50,630	9,438	$73,088
Total 3d week in Apr.	39,941	202,636	16,080	113,687
Total 2d week in Apr.	59,561	300,353	26,603	139,998
Total 1st week in Apl.	22,356	110,098	15,203	117,919
Total in March	148,471	$13,890	78,329	647,926
Total in Feb.	143,808	849,663	129,305	1,184,856
Total in Jan.	96,689	570,346	187,493	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	580,679	$2,900,799	463,050	$3,673,684

WHEAT.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	12,296	$15,370	—	—
Cork	4,909	4,810	—	—
Africa	911	1,141	—	—
Total for the week	17,297	$21,321	—	—
Total 3d w'k in April	46,078	54,197	24,205	$47,513
Total 2d w'k in Ap'l	106,105	123,946	17,498	33,598
Total 1st w'k in Ap'l	61,346	70,440	27,991	51,514
Tota' in March	182,565	229,516	238,431	447,598
Total in February	185,248	237,368	280,489	573,641
Total in January	224,461	286,383	517,483	869,123
Since Jan. 1	823,010	$1,023,895	1,106,198	$2,652,967

COTTON	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	5,570	$347,550	3,033	$151,011
Glasgow	623	39,487	—	—
Antwerp	223	12,641	114	4,629
Havre	141	8,600	1,078	53,106
Malaga	—	—	47	2,200
British N. America	—	—	9	124
Bremen	598	27,444	—	—
Rotterdam	33	750	—	—
Oporto	45	2,290	—	—
Total for the week	7,233	$338,752	4,281	$211,070
Total 3d week in April	6,967	$358,783	7,103	$369,960
Total 2d week in Ap'l	12,713	569,075	8,868	408,246
Total 1st week in Ap'l	9,949	436,881	7,259	343,417
Total in March	26,713	1,245,911	32,966	1,545,111
Total in February	16,989	856,022	30,928	1,420,584
Total in January	10,389	518,563	20,471	1,061,399
Since 1st January	88,554	4,316,578	106,976	$5,156,677

CORN.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Liverpool	9,175	$6,044	61,132	$46,978
Queenstown	—	—	7,950	6,575
Cork	4,250	2,550	—	—
British Guiana	—	—	30	24
British West Indies	400	280	100	94
French West Indies	300	218	500	500
Total for the week	14,125	$9,092	69,712	$54,171
Total Previously	428,659	289,753	1,785,903	1,645,823
Since Jan. 1	442,784	$298,845	1,855,615	$1,699,994

CORN MEAL.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Cuba	—	—	40	$75
Danish West Indies	—	—	183	3,276
French West Indies	35	$105	—	—
British West Indies	20	60	50	188
British N. America	320	975	740	2,722
Total for the week	375	$1,140	993	$6,261
Previously	18,344	73,591	25,406	96,870
Since Jan. 1	18,710	$74,731	26,398	$103,131

BEEF.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	60	$1,200	200	$5,600
Liverpool	—	—	200	4,500
Glasgow	30	660	—	—
Bristol	3	63	—	—
Africa	4	72	—	—
British N. America	10	130	—	—
British Gniane	—	—	70	1,150
British West Indies	12	140	—	—
French West Indies	15	256	—	—
Hayti	—	—	25	350
Cuba	—	—	12	87
New-Grenada	—	—	500	4,000
Total for the week	134	$2,521	1,007	$15,687
Previously	21,563	360,453	23,788	428,632
Since January 1	21,697	$362,974	24,795	$444,319

PORK.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$ —	669	$12,756
Liverpool	—	—	300	3,800
Cadiz	15	255	—	—
Bremen	301	2,670	—	—
Chili	—	—	100	1,250
Africa	100	1,350	—	—
British North America	715	10,273	550	6,972
British West Indies	1,710	19,311	27	407
British Guiana	—	—	904	9,040
Danish West Indies	—	—	16	256
Porto Rico	45	680	—	—
Cuba	—	—	115	1,667
New-Granada	—	—	600	4,453
Cuba	—	—	10	165
Total for the week	2,786	$34,339	3,291	$40,766
Previously	24,684	425,564	21,768	301,691
Since January 1	26,870	$460,103	25,059	$342,457

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	1854. Value.	Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	9,853	$ 50,630	9,438	$73,088
Wheat, bushels	17,297	21,321	—	—
Cotton, bales	7,233	338,752	4,281	211,070
Corn, bushels	14,125	9,092	69,712	54,171
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	375	1,140	992	6,261
Beef, bbls and tcs	134	2,521	1,007	15,687
Pork, bbls and tcs	2,786	34,339	3,291	40,766
Total Produce for the week		$158,195		$401,043
Total Miscellaneous				665,070
Total exports for the week				$1,066,113
Total previously				20,674,543
Total exports since Jan. 1				$21,740,956

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....APRIL 29.

$2,500 Califar. 7s. '70	b3 85	500 Parker V'n C'l Co.	s3 6½
1,000 Ohio & Penn. R. 8s. '65	105	100 do	b3 6½
1,000 Erie Income Bonds. '77	97½	700 do	c 6
6,000 Erie Con. 8s. '71	b60 86	200 do	s30 6
4 000 N. Y. & N. H. R.	b3 94	300 do	b3 6
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. bds	s3 78	1,000 do	s3 6
4'500 do	b3 78½	250 McCulloch Gold	b90 6
500 do	78½	350 N. Carolina Copper	3½
3,000 N. Y Cen R R. bds.	93	25 N. Y. Cent. Railroad	106½
5,000 do	b3 93¼	50 do	c 106½
5,000 do	93¼	50 do	b60 107
50 Del. & Hnd. C. Co	b10 112½	50 do	c 106½
6 do	112½	36 do	s3 106½
50 do	b10 112½	64 do	106½
50 do	112½	350 Erie Railroad	c 71½
50 do	b60 113	200 do	b3 71½
10 Hanover Bank	90	130 do	c 71½
10 Commonwealth Bank	92	250 do	b3 71½
18 Crystal Palace	45	100 do	s30 71½
100 Morris Canal	s60 14½	75 do	71½
100 New-Jersey Zinc Co	8	50 do	s30 71½
300 Flor. & K. Jt. Stk	s3 1½	100 do	b20 71½
100 do	s10 1½	50 do	b3 71½
100 do	b30 1½	130 do	s3 71½
50 Canton Company	s3 25	300 do	b60 71½
200 do	b60 25½	300 Harlem Railroad	b60 51
150 do	s30 25	450 do	s3 50½
18 Pennsylvania Coal Co	108	100 do	50½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 27½	250 do	b60 50½
100 do	b10 27½	100 Rending Railroad	75½
500 do	b30 28	35 N. Y. & N. Hav. R. R.	93
200 do	c 27½	100 do	b60 94
100 do	s60 27½	50 Mich. Central R R. c	104½
50 do	b3 28	10 Mich. Southern R R.	116½
150 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	85½	25 N. Indiana Const'n e	103½
200 Hudson River R. R. e	64½	20 Third-av. Railroad	50
200 do	b60 64½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill Cen. R. R. B. Pr.	86½	100 Parker V. Coal Co	6
4,000 Ill Cen. R. R. B	78½	100 do	b3 6
1,000 do	s3 78½	100 do	b30 6½
20 Pacific Bank	104	50 Nor. Car. Cop. Co	3
100 Canton Company	s60 25	50 Nic Transit Co	s3 2½
7 Crystal Palace	45	100 Erie Railroad	s30 71½
5 N. Y. & N. H. R. R	93	100 do	s3 71½
200 Reading Railroad	b5 75½	50 do	b3 71½
100 Cumber. Coal Co	c 28	200 do	b30 71½
200 do	s60 27½	50 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	85½
100 do	s30 28	50 do	85
400 do	s60 28	150 do	b60 94
100 do	b30 28½	50 do	93½
200 do	b15 28½	50 do	b60 94
8 Panama Railroad	107		

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.

15 Ind'polis & Cin. R. R.	70	70 New-Albany & S. R. R	45
20 Cov. & Lex. R. R	60	30 do	45
12 Kentucky T. Co. B. S.	94	20 Farmers' Bk of Ken	106
10 do	94	50 Cin. & Hillsboro' R. R.	50
19 Cin. Western R. R	38	10 Cin. Ham & Day. R. R.	100
10 Little Miami R. R.	109½	25 Burnet House Stock	30
10 do	109½	30 Bellefon & Ind. R. R.	88
30 do	109½	25 Ohio & M. R. R.	80
19 do	109	28 Eaton & Hamil R. R.	55
25 Mad R. & L. R. R.	70	30 Indiana Cen. R R	80
40 do	70	30 Dayton & West R R.	73
20 Cov. & Lex. R R	60	25 Pern & Ind'polis R R.	70
39 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	80½	30 Mad Ind. & Peru R R.	25

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, April 29—6 P. M.

The rainy weather to-day restricted operations greatly. Hence, the meagreness of our report.

ASHES—Remain as previously represented, quiet, but firm, at $6 06½ for Pearls, and $6@$6 06½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Displays no new feature, being sparingly sought after at drooping prices. Some sales have been made at a slight abatement from Monday's quotations. The day's transactions do not exceed 476 bales, including 193 to shippers, and 283 to spinners.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are inactive and languid. The inquiry for the Eastern and local trade has partially subsided, while for export there exists little or no demand. In view of these circumstances owners are less confident, and we believe especially the poorer qualities, at former rates. The day's operations embraced 5,400 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 00 @ $7 37½
Superfine, No. 2	7 00 @ 7 25
Superfine, No. 1, inferior	7 25 @ 7 37½
State, common brands	7 50 @ 7 62½
State, straight brands	7 75 @ 7 87½
Favorite State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Western, Mixed do	7 87½@ 8 00
Michigan and Indiana, straight do	8 12½ @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 12½@ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 37½@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	9 12½ @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @10 50

Canadian has not varied. Southern is more in request and firm in price. Sales of 2,700 bbls transpired to-day, at $8 02½@8 87½ for mixed to good straight brands; $8 87½@$9 for favorite, and $9@$9 75 for fancy, ₱ bbl. No alteration has occurred in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

FRUIT—There were 200 boxes Bunch Raisins taken at $2 85.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley continue in very light supply, and being held above the views of buyers, are inanimate. State and Western Oats are salable and steady at 54c.@58c. ₱ bushel. Corn exhibits less animation, but is in reduced stock and as valuable as before. The day's transactions amount to 23,000 bushels at 81c. @82c. for mixed Southern and Yellow Northern; 82c.@ 83c. for White Southern; and 85c.@86c. for Yellow do., ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are very quiet at old rates. The day's operations consist of nearly 70 bags Rio Coffee at 11½c. ₱ lb.; 50 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 34c. ₱ gallon; 200 hhds. do. Sugar at 4½c.@4¾c.; and 150 Cuba do., part at 4½c.@4¾c. ₱ lb.

HAY—We heard that 500 bales River were disposed of at former quotations.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and inactive, yet stiffly held.

NAVAL STORES—We have no important movements in Turpentine or Tar to record. About 500 bbls., 315 lbs. each, of Wilmington common Resin brought $1 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive appear as before reported. Linseed slightly favors buyers. There have been 5,000 gallons sold, in lots from store, at 97c@98c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still doing better. Sales of 370 bbls. were made to-day, at $14 50 for Mess, and $13 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Oatmeals are unchanged. Lard seems inactive, though steady in price. Some 200 bbls. very Common to Prime brought 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb. Beef is brisk and buoyant. The day's business comprises 540 bbls., at $7@$7 50 for Country Prime; $7 25@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City do.; $14@$14 50 for repacked Chicago Mess; $15 50@$16 50 for Extra do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese are without essential variation.

RICE—There have been 400 tcs. Common to Good disposed of at $3 62½@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet, but firm. The sales of the day embrace only 20 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@9½c.; 18 cases Connecticut Seed Leef, at private contract; and 11 do. Pennsylvania, at 9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is depressed and drooping. About 320 bbls. Prison changed hands at 26½c. cash, and 27c. time, &c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The stormy weather and the expectation of later news from Europe by the Collins steamer, now due, checked business in this line, to-day. The engagements were extremely light, and mainly for Liverpool, at old rates. Continental and California traders effected no considerable shipments.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$500 West Philadelphia 6s. '74, 90½; $1,000 do., 90½; $1,300 Kensington 6s. 90½; $2,000 United States 6s. '96, C & P., 107½; $240 County 5s, '60, 84½; 375 Reading Railroad, 37½; 10 Harrisburg Railroad, 55½; 25 Girard Bank, 13½; 3 Bank of Pennsylvania, 122.

Between Boards—250 Reading Railroad, 37½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½.

Second Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87; $400 Kensington 6s, 90½; $600 United States 6s, '67, C. & P., 122½; 250 Morris Canal, 14½; 100 Chester Valley Railroad, 8; 10 Reading Railroad, 37½.

After Board—$4,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 92; $6,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; 100 Reading Railroad, 37½; 200 do. 37½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '58, 122½@123; United States 6s, '67, 122½@123; Pennsylvania 5s, 86½@87; Reading Railroad, 37½@37¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 77½@78; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 86@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½@46¾; Morris Canal, 14½@14¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½@78½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 24@25; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32@32½; Long Island Railroad, 14½@14¾; Wiskahickon Railroad, 11½@12; Girard Bank, 13@13½; Lehigh Zinc, 2½@3; Union Canal, 13@13½

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—An elegant stone-front house on Brooklyn Heights, No. 42 Willow-st., built within the past 12 months in the most superior manner, and not intended for sale. Particular attention and examinntion are invited to this house, for it is unusually good, and may be bought either with or without the furniture, which has been made to order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two 5-story houses, built in the most substantial manner by the present owner about a year ago, situated on Avenue J, between 16th and 17th sts., Nos. 242, 244, and 246. Said property is in good business location and all rented to first class tenants. If applied for immediately it will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars inquire at No. 202 10th-st., first house east of 2d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Morrisania, a new two-story House and stable on the corner of Washington-av. and 3d-st. Lot 40 by 106 feet. House contains 11 rooms. Will be sold or let low. Inquire of Mr. CALDWELL, Washington-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.; or of J. C. SMITH, No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts of the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being peach, in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with shrubbery, vines, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rorally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the hill through block tin pipe to the house and barn. Also the household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats and a steam ferry connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1¼ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former $8 000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the city of Paterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, consisting of a large, handsomely finished, modern dwelling house, and sixteen lots, 25 by 100 feet each. On said lots are fruit trees of various kinds and best quality, an abundance of grapes, good water, &c., and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery. For further particulars, apply to HENRY FIFIELD, on the premises, or to SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st.; by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c., all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Between Elizabethtown and Newark, containing fifty acres of land or more, with commodious house and out-buildings. Stock and furniture can be had if desired. Terms easy. Please call on the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS STILES.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses, with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the Depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closet, patent heaters with registers in both stories, gas in every room, marble mantels and marble wash stands, fine large garden, and brick stable attached. Said house is new and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-av., New-Brunswick.

$11,000—FOR SALE—No. 46 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., a 3-story brick house, nearly new, well built and in good order, with all the modern improvements. Lot 20 by 98.9. House 3 rooms deep to rear. Possession immediately. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 47 7th-av. corner 14th-st., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOOD BRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counseller at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pike-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. Nn property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

J. OVERTON.

ATTENTION OF THOSE—Desiring to secure a home for themselves is wanted to the beautiful building sites at Corlville, William's Bridge, most eligibly situated near the Depôt, to which are 14 trains per day. This is undoubtedly the cheapest property on the Harlem Railroad, and as an investment is preferable to any Savings Bank, over half the lots have been sold to be built on in less than 2 years, and several of the houses are already erected. For maps and full particulars apply to J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN TO GET A CITY LOT ON EASY TERMS—For sale, at the low price of $400, payable in monthly installments of $10, 50 lots in 114th-st., adjoining the 8th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass this property, when it will more than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 288 Broadway, corner of Felton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The first-class white marble three-story dwelling-house, No. 29 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises, or of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 193 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 125th to 126th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. Land—25 acres—48 in the homestead on the Passaic, 17 of which are in wood of large growth, and the remainder in "The Meadows." The gardens and field-borders are stocked with fruit of the most desirable kinds and in ample variety, besides several hundreds of fruit trees, evergreens and hedge plants in nurseries. The extended lawn and grounds, skirted and screened with hedges of Arbor Vitæ, Ilex, Acacia, Flowering Locust, Box and Lilac, are diversified with groups of evergreen and deciduous trees of more than fifty varieties. The mansion, embowered among evergreens, stands upon no elevation faced by a walled terrace 400 feet in length, 48 rods from the river and 20 feet above it. It is spacious, commodious and in excellent repair, has 17 rooms, numerous wardrobes and closets, a store-room, pantries, and 5 cellars. Both well and rain-water are introduced into the kitchen. There upon the premises, a large barn with sheds, a carriage-house, a wagon and wood house, a granary, two shops for mechanical and farm work, an ice-house, and smoke-house, and upon the river a swimming bath and boat-house, with a landing. Numbers of the citizens of New York have recently either built or purchased country seats in the immediate neighborhood. Among these are Mr. Peter Lappan, Dr. Spencer, Prof. Henry, of the New-York University, Prof. G. Whipple, Mr. Robert Swords, Mr. Lewis Rutherford, Mr. George Pearce and Mr. James Wallace. Some of the citizens of New-York, long resident here, are Mrs. Petor G. Stuyvesant, Mr. T. W. Satterthwaite. These names sufficiently attest the attractiveness of the vicinity in those varied considerations which render a place desirable as a permanent family residence. One half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to THEODORE D. WELD, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ONLY THREE DAYS LEFT—Neglect it, an you will never have another chance to get one of the CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS. There being only about 100 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of this favorable chance, (of not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,200 for $94,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 4th day of May, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Depôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village site in the most exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the fifty lots to be sold. The price of each Lot is fixed at $94, payable in installments of $4 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. An excursion to Clarecsville will be made every THURSDAY at 12 M., and persons wishing to view it can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the accommodation of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery. JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,

Office No. 163 Hester-st.

LAND FOR SALE—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, on the old road to Newark, adjoining the seat of R. T. Haines, Esq., 5 acres of land, upon which there is a stylish 2-story-and-a-half cottage house, consisting of 12 rooms, one of which is a bath-room. Fine soft water from a well has been introduced into the kitchen, which is also furnished with one of Bloche's ranges, with boiler. There is also a fine barn, with carriage and wagon-house attached; an ice-house, filled; a hen-house, wood-house, cow-house, orib, &c., &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, or to W. R. POWELL, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c. FOR SALE CHEAP.—25 miles from New-York, by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,250; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 160 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—½ to 2 acres, $600 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been remarkably healthy, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

FIVE ACRES OF BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Five acres of beautifully located land, adjoining the city of Brooklyn, situated near the Long Island Railroad depôt, in East New-York and within a few rods of the junction of Fulton and Division-avs., on which the cars are to run. This property, as soon as the Avenue railroads are running to East New-York, must become immensely valuable. It will be sold at a great bargain and on easy terms of payment. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

BROADWAY HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE—If applied for immediately.—To close the concern, the new 4-story house and store on Broadway, on a line with Crystal Palace, containing 20 rooms. Mason and carpenter work very good. Price $7,500—$4,000 on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A beautiful one-horse carriage, built in the very best manner by John C Parker. Has been but little used, and is in complete order: capable of accommodating four persons, with an extra seat for the driver if required. Cost $400, and will be sold for the low price of $250. It is in every respect equal to new. Also, a superior Victoria Waron, built by the same maker; cost $225; will be sold for $125. Both vehicles can be seen at the livery stable corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—A large lot of Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, four and five years old, bearing, and 10,000 two year old Catawbas. Also, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Also, 2,000

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE of 206 DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES, and very valuable WATER RIGHT of the MILLEDOLER ESTATE—Situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., HARLEM.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr. John L. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this property. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation before winter by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 9th of June, when full warrantee deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON, } Executors.
CORNELIA GRAHAM, }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$29,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, dated 1st June, 1853, and redeemable 1st June, 1873; interest Coupon payable semi-annually, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, 1st Jsee and 1st December.

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bond, interest payable semi-annually, at the Mechanics' Bank, 10th January and 10th of July.

48 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co ....$100 each.
20 shares Third-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
50 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
29 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each.
25 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each.
5 shares Bank of the Union.....$100 each.
10 shares Gas Regulator Company.....$100 each.
500 shares Excelsior White Zinc Company .....$5 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Boeds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER WARE, PIANO-FORTE, BEDS AND BEDDING, CARPETS, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS (Monday) MORNING, May 1, in 8th-av., fourth door from 14th-st., a large and superb variety of household furniture of every description, being the balance of the extensive sale commenced on Saturday morning. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, consisting, in part, of two rich rosewood suites, in crimson brocatelle; one suite, very rich, in hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte, rosewood ottageres, rosewood and mahogany marble-top tables, French plate pier glasses, slabs and brackets, oval and gilt mirrors, receptioe and arm chairs, rich mantel vases, Elizabethean and ormole clocks, lace curtains and rich damasks, rosewood and mahogany tête-à-têtes, tapestry, three-ply and Brussels carpets, velvet rugs, with a number of elegant oval and other oil paintings, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany hereens, marble-top washstands, china toilet sets, sofas, rosewood, mahogany and walnut chairs, one walnut Gothic bedsteads, with an elegant variety of basement furniture, oil cloth, extension dinieg table, rich silver ware, castors, urns, spoons, forks, salvers, ivory cutlery, rich china dineer and tea sets, cut glass ware, &c. Catalogues early ie the morning. Goods to be removed by Tuesday night.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction THIS DAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., a very large and general assortmeot, for coeyenience of sale, of elegant carved rosewood furniture, covered in silk brocatelle; rosewood French bedsteads marble-top dressing bureaus, washstends, window curtains and shades, mantel clocks and ornaments, rosewood centre tables, pier tables with marble tops, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; loenges, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany washstands, cabinets, wardrobes, bookcases and secretary, rosewood stageres, Wilton and Brussels carpets; a large number of various patterns and sizes stair carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, bedding, blankets, counterpanes, sheets and quilts, china dinner and tea sets, crockery and glassware, cetlery, &c.; mahogany and rosewood extension dining tables, tee tables, dressing tables, &c.; elegant pier glasses, &c.; mirrors, sideboards, meple bedsteads, cane seat chairs, rosewood cottage beadsteads, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; together with e large assortmeet of kitchen furniture.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—Peremptory sale of 23 valuable Building Lots on Troy, Schenectady and Union-avs., and Warren and Ballie-sts., in the 13th Ward of the city of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the 13th Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within e short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are eow running, and by July 4, full, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on the great thoroughfare, Fulton-av., at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and aveeoes are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as are laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

TERMS.—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No. 80 Wall-st., New-York.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GAS CHANDELIERS, FIXTURES, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TOMORROW (Tuesday,) May 2d, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 818 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th eve., the entire furniture of the family. It will comprise the usual assortment of three ply and ingrain carpets, Brussels do., rosewood and mahogany sofas, mahogany chairs French bedsteads, hecsane and feather beds and mattresses, hair cloth, china ard glass ware, table cetlery, &c., &c. Also, all the gas chandeliers and gas fixtures throughout the house. Sale will be peremptory, and goods meet be removed the same day.

On WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 32 and 34 East Broadway, grand clearing oet sale of the entire stock of new cabinet furniture. It will embrace every kind and description of mahogany and rosewood furnitere which must be disposed of and taken away same day. More full perticulers will be given in to-morrow's papers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On MONDAY, May, 1, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable rear of Washington-square, corner McDougal-st., valuable carriages, horses, harness, &c., the property of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of one large French coupe, one do. caleche, one coupes, Lawrence's make, one light driving carriage, (open,) one single wagon, one plated harness for caleche, one brass do. for berline, one double do. for coupes, Gibson's make, one single (new) light harness. Also bear and buffalo skins, blankets, rollers, horse covers, and other stable furniture. Also, one open barouche, made by Lawrence & Collin, in fine order; can be seen in front of the stable, as above, on day of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIGHT WAGONS, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, BELLS, &c., being the entire stock of Mr. JAMES SALMON'S Livery Stable, No. 471 Broome-st., near Greene-st. A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 2, at 11 oclock at the above stables, the entire stock of Mr. James Salmon, consisting of 12 valuable horses, 4 elegant coaches, nearly new and cost $900 each, 3 light wagons, 3 double sleighs, 10 sets double and 8 sets single harness, blankets, buffalo robes, saddles, bridles, &c. Also the lease of the premises. The whole to be sold without reserve for cash. Catalogues the day previous.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-avenue, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part, of rosewood chairs and couches, in brocatelle; mahogany sofas, chairs, marble top pier and sofa tables, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at James Salmon's Livery Stable, No. 471 Broome-st., one pair elegant bay carriage or light wagon mares, 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, sound, and kind, and warranted to trot a mile together in 3 minutes and 10 seconds. Suitable for a private gentleman. To be sold without reserve or limitation, to the highest bidder, for cash.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 2, 1854, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom of Messrs. Wm. Grouge & Co., No. 8 Pine-st., by order of A. T. HILLYER, United States Marshal, an assortment of Embroidered Sleeves, Chemisettes, Collars, &c., &c. Also, Silks, Laces, Gimpe, Fringes, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY CRUNDY, HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 448 Broadway. This sale is worthy of attention, every lot of which will be sold, as we remove to 5th inst., to our new store, No. 113 Nassau-st. For Particulars, see *Courier & Enquirer*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS IN BLOOM—AND ANTANDA AND MOSS AND PERPETUAL ROSES, DAHLIA PEONIES, &c., &c.—J. L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 30 Pine-st., the above collection, from the nursery of D. Bell, Broadway and 50th-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 266 Broadway, New-York.

REPLATING.

REPLATING.—Old ware, replated equal to new, and warranted, viz.: epergnes, forks, castors, cake baskets, trays, tea and coffee pots, and all metal articles. Send orders to the silver plating factory, No. 325 Canal-st., near Grand-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will issue FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, the Bonds also secured by a First and only Mortgage, to the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman, William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker, Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant, Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker, Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank, Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant, Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston, Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany, Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant, James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT,
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Werren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gaszaway B. Lamar,	Henry Meuning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Jamse C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Carter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and Merchants'-exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Bell,	W. H. Freeman,	Chas. J. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Jones,	John T. Hoyt,
H. Quackenbose,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Eliss G. Drake,	F. W. Ogshury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mosemau,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Hoxhton,	John D. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. A. Conklin,	Ebeer H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Tites,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Aedrew Brahy,	Egbert Scudder,	William Closs,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephee Fell.

And at e subsequent meetieg of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President o the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Ahr'm B. Emhury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Robson,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Dewison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 4th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with e surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. P. Lewreece,	Rich. F. Carman,
Richa A. Reading,	Peter De Voe,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chsrdevoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chetham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main eetrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporeted April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 29 Bowery—Coetioues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary. D. BURTNETT, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $200,000.—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the 1st day of May next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper conpons, viz.: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON, (Indiana,) 6 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next) 6 per cents. THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 26, 1854. A dividend of 5 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the office of the Compeey. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per sent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, Bankers.—NEW-YORK, April 27, 1854.—The interest due on the first day of May next, on the Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and also the interest due on same day, on Bonds of the (late) Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, and the (late) Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, will be paid when due, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 5th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greeewich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. MOLLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERUILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

$200,000 FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES are offered for sale, either in whole or lots to suit purchasers, so as to net nine per cent. on investment. Communications addressed to the subscriber, at International Hotel, Broadway, New-York, within a fortnight, will be responded to with particulars.

H. H. GOODMAN, of Cincinnati.

TEMPORARY LOANS—Will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 7 Hall of Records, in sums of not less than $1,000, for which revenue bonds of the City will be issued, bearieg interest at 6 per cent., and payable in six, nine or twelve months.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—HAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank. Uncurrant money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

W. H. LE ROY—Having removed to the office No. 60 William-st., will continue to purchase and sell, at the Board of Brokers, and at private sale, on commission only, all descriptions of stocks, bonds and notes; and will also give his attention to the negotiation of loans on bond and mortgage, and other securities.

NOTICE.—An installment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.,) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer, at No. 56 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1854.

NOTICE.—An installment of ten per cent., (making 75 per cent.) will be required to be paid on the Shares of the TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY, on the 1st May next, to the Treasurer at No. 56 Wall-st.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

TO PRINTERS.—New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, (established in 1828,) No. 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Stands, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c. Metal and Wood Types, from other foundries, and every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU. W. H. GIFFING.

This paper is printed on Type cast at the above Foundry.

MESSRS. DEMURE, MAURITZ & CO., Nos. 63 and 65 Center-st., are prepared to supply their customers and friends with their superior glazed Spring Bed Bottoms, at the most reduced prices. Also, Iron Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Right, having 13 years to run.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH, established Aug. 2, 1836, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament 7 & 8 Vic., c. 110. Capital £5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Werren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gaszaway B. Lamar,	Henning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Jamse C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Carter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and Merchants'-exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Bell,	W. H. Freeman,	Chas. J. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Jones,	John T. Hoyt,
H. Quackenbose,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Eliss G. Drake,	F. W. Ogshury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mosemau,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Hoxhton,	John D. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. A. Conklin,	Ebeer H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Tites,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Aedrew Brahy,	Egbert Scudder,	William Closs,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephee Fell.

And at e subsequent meetieg of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President o the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Ahr'm B. Emhury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Robson,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Dewison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 4th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with e surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. P. Lewreece,	Rich. F. Carman,
Richa A. Reading,	Peter De Voe,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chsrdevoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chetham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main eetrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporeted April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 29 Bowery—Coetioues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary. D. BURTNETT, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $200,000.—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the 1st day of May next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper conpons, viz.: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON, (Indiana,) 6 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheey Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next) 6 per cents. THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 26, 1854. A dividend of 5 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the office of the Compeey. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per sent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & COMPANY, Bankers.—NEW-YORK, April 27, 1854.—The interest due on the first day of May next, on the Bonds of the New-York Central Railroad Company, and also the interest due on same day, on Bonds of the (late) Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LARGE FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.

Loss of Property, $40,000.

Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

During the terrific storm, about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, our firemen were summoned by seven strokes of the City Hall bell, to attend another disastrous fire in the lower part of the great Metropolis. One of our reporters was promptly on the spot, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, he found it exceedingly difficult to obtain the particulars. It seems the fire was first discovered in the extensive paint and varnish manufactory of Messrs AFFLECK, POLLOCK & ROSE, at No. 180 Pearl-street, and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of the building, the flames spread with great rapidity, and volumes of dense black smoke burst from the roof and upper story windows, which made its way through the various streets in the neighborhood, and nearly stifled all those who were hastening to the conflagration from the west side of the town. The fire kept confined to the paints, oils, varnish, vitriol, and other materials of like nature, and all efforts to check its progress proved unavailing. Finally the flames extended to the large brush and broom factory of Mr. E. FRANKLIN, No. 178 Pearl-street, (nearly opposite Cedar-street,) and also to the building No. 182, (next door,) occupied as a trunk manufactory by Mr. EDGAR FARMER, on the first floor, and a paper-box factory on the second floor. At one period, all three of the buildings (named above) were enveloped in flames, and burning simultaneously, with great rapidity. The firemen turned out in a strong body, and notwithstanding the melancholy loss of fourteen of their associates at the late Broadway fire, they worked in gallant style, and by their efficient action the remaining stores on the block were saved from destruction. The interior, and entire stock, of the above stores were partly laid in ruins, and the loss of property is estimated at not less than $40,000, a portion of which is insured in Wall-street Companies.

The large playing card manufactory of Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH & Co., at No. 184 Pearl-street, narrowly escaped from the fiery element. The burned premises were in olden times, known as the United States Hotel. A stranger who stood looking at the flames had his pocket cut out by a thief, who was arrested by the said individual and pummeled severely, and then he was taken into custody by the First Ward Police.

OTHER FIRES.

On Saturday evening, a fire took place in the dry goods store of W. A. MOORE, No. 393 Grand-street, and would have resulted in a very serious conflagration had not the firemen and Tenth Ward police been promptly on the spot. It appears the light of the gas-burners set in the show window, set fire to some light bareges, and before the flames were extinguished, about $500 worth of goods were destroyed, which is fully insured in the National Insurance Company of Wall-street.... A slight fire also occurred in the coffee and spice mills of Mr. LUSCOMB, at No. 66 Barclay-street. The damage sustained was not very heavy.

The Demoralizing Influence of Extravagance.

Rev. J. M. MACADLEY discoursed ably on this subject, to a crowded audience in he South Dutch Church, corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, last evening. Were he to take a text from the Old Testament he would prefer Psalm xlix., 13: "This their way is their folly;" or were he to choose from the New, it would be First Epistle of St. John, ii., 16: "The pride of life is not of the Father but of the World." Cities had their characteristics obvious to the eye of the passing traveler. Looking at the commercial position of New-York, and the many sources of wealth to her merchants, the observer was led to wonder where or how it was possible to expend the dollars rolled into their doors; but, on passing up town, through the long lines of princely mansions, fitted out in a style of unequalled luxuriousness, his astonishment soon ceased, or rather changed to wonder how it was possible for any commercial profits to sustain such extravagance. After referring to the fate of ancient nations that allowed themselves to become enervated by luxury, which he felt it was needless to cite as a warning, the preacher went into a consideration of the more immediate social evils resulting from extravagant indulgencies. First among these was, that an extravagant style of living set up in every family a false rule of living, in which expenses were not bounded by comfort, but kept pace with the competition of the man, or the rivalry of the woman, inducing a vulgar and profuse display, at any cost—a display contrary to all good taste on the one hend, as it was destructive of continued credit on the other. For who was considered the safe business man? Certainly not he whose expenditures equalled, if they did not exceed, his receipts. Passing from these considerations, he came to the effects upon those who had to sustain this extravagance. It obliged the old man to toil longer and harder than he ought. In the decline of years, after years spent in close application, he found that the dry and thirsty air of fashionable extravagance had dried up the tides of wealth, and that he should still continue to labor without a hope of rest, for the horse-leech still cried, "Give, give." The struggle was hard enough, but there was another and still worse effect—the hazards which he was obliged to run in forcing his business to meet these increasing demands. How frequently the failure came, the bankruptcy, the disgrace; and those who had been nursed in the lap of luxury were obliged to struggle with penury, while the palaces they had reared were tenanted by others.

Another evil of extravagance was to be found in its effects upon employées. The young clerk was tempted to follow his employer's example. He, too, would drink expensive wines, drive fast horses, fancy full-blooded dogs, take excursions, and keep a box at the opera. His salary proved insufficient to meet these expenses, and then came the temptation to appropriate money not his own, in some specious speculation promising a rich return, but resulting in disappointment and disgrace. The community had to regret some of its most promising business young men, lost through such temptations; and while we admired those who triumphed over them and pitied those that fell, we wondered at the men of character and position who by their example placed such temptations in the way.

In the last place, the preacher dwelt upon the evil effects of extravagance on the family circle, as tending to produce unhappiness and dissipation. In proportion as persons were indulged in youth, would they be liable to disappointment, in after life. Dissipation was a frequent result. Young men, unable to indulge in a separate establishment in the luxury enjoyed under their father's roof, and unwilling to give up those expensive habits to which they they were accustomed, remained single, and indulged in dissipation.

The daughters were often as blameworthy and more miserable. Educated in a love of fashionable extravagance, they despised the worthy man who had the unpardonable sin of limited means. When virtue was not attended by wealth; it was not acceptable to them: wealth, though accompanied by vice, was embraced. For the sake of display, they overlooked what no woman should disregard in her choice of a partner. In the case of some and daughters, the misery was certain. The first married for money, and sought dissipation;—the woman, finding no return of love, was left a prey to unprincipled knaves.

Rev. Mr. MACAULAY concluded a long and effective discourse, by impressing upon the possessor of riches the responsibility he owed society and the Republican institutions of the country, which could only be sustained by a healthy public sentiment in favor of simplicity.

Anniversary of the Seamen's Mission.

The tenth anniversary of the New-York Missionary Society for Seamen, was held on yesterday evening at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue. The Rt. Rev. Bishop WAINWRIGHT was present, together with the following Revs., Messrs. HALSEY, PARKER, JOHNSON, REMINGTON, PORTER and COOKE. After the reading of the prayers and lessons the Bishop introduced Rev. Mr. HALSEY to the congregation, who read the report of the Committee of the Society. The report stated the disadvantage under which the sailor labored, and the great utility of attending not only to his spiritual but temporal wants. Also, that two small places of warship, one on the North and the other on the East River, were entirely unsufficient for the requirements of this class of persons, in order to afford them any useful relief, or tend to an extended reformation. The Missionary on the East River side had held 96 services during the past year at Counties-slip, and he trusted much good had been effected. In that mission he had baptized 106 persons, six of whom were adults; 9 converted, 16 confirmed. Attended 17 funerals, and married 21 couple. He had distributed 17,000 volumes of books, 100 Bibles, 190 prayer-books, 27,000 pages of tracts, 37,000 bound volumes of religious instruction. On the North River side there were two services in church every Sunday, and one on Wednesday, during Lent, and every day during Passion Week. There was also a school and lecture-room established there. He had distributed 27 Bibles, confirmed 17, attended 10 funerals, and 18 marriages.

To sailors leaving the port of New-York, 305 bibles had been distributed, with 305 prayer books, 300 bound volumes of religious instructions, and 4,000 tracts. The report spoke in very laudatory terms of the Seaman's Boarding-house established in Greenwich-street, at which 750 sailors had been reformed during the past year. Eighteen of those had been sent there from the station-houses, fifteen picked up drunk in the street, sixty-four taken care of during illness, and ten interred. During the last year there had been deposited with the managers $9,655 43 by sailors, to send home to their families; and, during the last four years, during which time the house had been in existence, $18,440 had by the instrumentality of this Home, been sent to the seamen's wives and children.

The Young Men's Society, which was established more than eleven years since, for affording aid to the seamen, had contributed $1,122 to the funds of the Society: $2,400 had been received from the executors of the late Capt. S. M. THOMPSON; and $1,000 devised by the late JOHN NEALE.

The Report spoke in high terms of the exertions which were being made at St. John, New-Brunswick, and at Portland, Me., for the relief of the sailor, and stated that the Society had it in contemplation to erect a large house in New-York, for the reception and protection of seamen. That such were the hardships of the sailor's life, that it was calculated the average life in this avocation was eleven and a half years. The Report concluded by a hope that the public would aid the Society in carrying out their benevolent intentions.

Rev. Mr. COOK preached an eloquent sermon, enforcing the claims which the sailor had on the community, particularly on such a trading community as that of New-York. A collection was then taken up, Bishop WAINRIGHT meantime exhorting the congregation to a liberal contribution for so benevolent an object. The collection was a large one; and after a prayer and benediction from the Bishop, the congregation were dismissed.

THE VESTRY-STREET WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.—Religious service was performed in this Church, yesterday, for the last time. The congregation has for some time past been declining in numbers, and it being thought best to remove to a more favorable locality, a site was accordingly taken on which to erect a church for this congregation at the corner of Eighth-street and Seventh-avenue. While the church is being built, the congregation will worship in the hall of the Metropolitan Academy, corner of Sixth-avenue and Eighth-street.

After the usual morning services, Rev. Mr. HAGANY preached a sermon, in which he inculcated perseverance, even though forced to remove to another locality. There was also a mid-day service, at which over 100 persons partook of the Lord's Supper, Rev. STEPHAN MARTINDALE, Presiding Elder of the New-York Conference, officiating. The congregation took their last farewell of the Church in which they had so often worshipped in evening service, at which Rev. Dr. JOSEPH HOLMES preached.

AN EXCITING LIBEL TRIAL.—A very interesting trial for libel will probably come off in the Court of General Sessions this term, commencing to-day, arising out of the following circumstances: The well known author, Dr. INGRAHAM, recently charged JOHN B. HASKINS, Esq., the Corporation Attorney of this City, with malfeasance and corruption in his office, in the columns of the *Sunday Dispatch*, in a letter over his own signature. In reply, the official charged the Doctor with levying black-mail from him, to the tune of $50, and managed to procure an indictment against him, during the April session of the Grand Jury; and also against Mr. WILLIAMSON, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Dispatch*. The latter indictment, however, was ignored; but seems to have been revived again by some sharp practice. The case will no doubt be called on the first week of the session. JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., HORACE F. CLARKE, Esq., and two other eminent counsel, are engaged to conduct the case for the defence.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE BROADWAY FIRE.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, another victim of the late fire in Broadway, named WM. MORAN, died at the City Hospital. Information of his decease was sent to Coroner HILTON, and the preliminary inquisition was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The unfortunate young man was badly bruised, hurped inwardly, and has suffered much since he was extricated from the ruins. He resided with his parents at No. 494 Pearl-street, and was an active member of Engine Company No. 21, lying in Anthony-street.

SUICIDE WITH FIREARMS.—Yesterday morning Coroner GAMBLE proceeded to a boarding-house, at No. 203 South-street, and held an inquest on the body of a young man named WM. MCGEE. The deceased had been depressed in spirits for a long time, and while in his room alone, on Saturday evening, he blew his brains out with a six barreled revolver. In his room was found another pistol and a trunk containing clothes and $68 in money, which the Coroner took charge of, to place in the hands of the Public Administrator. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by committing suicide with a pistol." Deceased was born in Ireland, aged 30 years, and had been in this country several years.

THE SPURIOUS RANDALL BANK NOTES.—We are informed that the spurious $10 notes of the Randall Bank, Cortland County, New-York, which have just been brought into circulation, are *altered* instead of *counterfeit*, as noticed in Saturday's TIMES. It seems the Bank does not *issue* any "ten's", as they only have plates for $1's, $2's and $5's.

☞ The Annual Election for officers of the New-York *Law Institute* takes place to-day, at the Library Rooms, No. 57 Chambers-street. The election is regarded as of considerable importance. All interested in the Institute should attend.

☞ It was the "Young American Light Guard" that attended the funeral of MICHAEL C. FLYNN on Friday, not the Whitehall Benevolent Association, as stated.

[Advertisement.]

SONG BIRD AND FLORAL SHOW AT BARNUM'S.—We have had horticultural exhibitions before, and who has not been delighted with their gentle and graceful attractions? But a Singing Bird and Flower Show combined is something new and quite as interesting as it must be beautiful. It commences at BARNUM'S Museum to-day, and will continue this week, the visitors to the show being free to the curiosities, as well as the afternoon and evening performances. We may expect a gay crowd every day, therefore.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In reply to the assertion made in the *Tribune* of April 27, "that the right to make crayon pictures belongs exclusively to one man in this City, and that all others claiming that right are 'humbugs,'" it may be sufficient to say that Mr. WHIPPLE, of Boston, the original inventor of the crayon daguerreotye, denies that either he or his agent ever sold to this person any such right. He further says: "I will sell to Mr. BRADY the licenses to make the crayon daguerreotype, and will assume all responsibility arising from the same."

To M. B. BRADY. (Signed,) J. A. WHIPPLE.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAROZET PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—A large and magnificent assortment of pianos, including the $1,000 Æolian Piano, to which was awarded the first prize of the World's Fair, which, together with the new and beautifully arranged rooms lately added to the establishment, low prices and accommodating terms, render No. 333 Broadway the most desirable place in the City to purchase these instruments at. Owing to an immense business, the subscriber is enabled to sell at extremely low prices. To suit some purchasers monthly payments are taken. New and second hand pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—This wonderful drama will be performed at PURDY'S National, Chatham-street, this evening, for the *three hundred and sixth time*, and the anxiety to witness it continues unabated. The new *Panorama of the Mississippi* and the new Allegory are beautiful. Little CORDELIA HOWARD as *Eva* cannot but bring tears from the most hardened. The church and clergy patronize this as the only moral theatre in the City. Go see it and judge for yourself.

[Advertisement.]

SALE POSTPONED AT THE OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—In consequence of the continued bad weather, the large sale of Paintings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery is postponed to this (Monday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. These paintings are really very beautiful, and worthy the attention of those desirous of obtaining fine pictures.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

TEA! TEA! TEA!—TO DEALERS IN TEA.—Souchong, Young Hyson, and Oolong; the former from 20 and the latter from 30 cents upward, per pound. Other varieties equally low, notwithstanding the advanced prices. CANTON TEA COMPANY, No. 125 Chatham-street.

INQUESTS.—On Saturday afternoon, Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest at the Liverpool House, No. 100 Cedar-street, upon the body of William Owens, who died on Friday evening. It was given in evidence that the deceased was an emigrant, and landed from the ship *De Witt Clinton*, from Liverpool, on Wednesday afternoon, and had been continually intoxicated, to the time of his death. He was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance." Deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Wales.... Coroner Gamble held an inquest at No. 332 West Forty-seventh-street, upon the body of a child named Elizebeth Goldstein, aged 17 months. It was given in evidence by the mother that the child was playing about the room on Sunday last, when a pot of scalding water was pieced on the floor, and when she (the mother) had turned her back, she heard the child scream, and found her immersed in the water. Her lower extremities were badly scalded. She died on Friday last. Verdict, "Death from scalds accidentally received."

ROBBERY IN BROADWAY AND ARREST.—Yesterday morning Officer Hamblin arrested a man named Lyman Bard, charged with committing a burglary at the store of Mr. J. P. Humphries, No. 284 Broadway, and stealing therefrom a lot of goods valued at $150. The officer recovered all the stolen property, and the defendant was locked up in the Tombs to await a further hearing.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young man named Thomas Bowman, residing at No. 55 Beekman-street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. It was soon ascertained by his room-mate that he had taken poison, and by the speedy application of a stomach pump the drug was extracted and his life saved.

FATAL BURNS.—The little girl named Margaret Downey, who was recently burned with camphene, died at the City Hospital yesterday. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Saturday.

The following decisions were made in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday:

WOODRUFF, J.—*Phillips*, respondent, agt. *Gray*, appellant.—A parole promise made by a debtor, upon the request of his creditor, that he will pay for a bill of goods to be delivered to such creditor, out of or on account of such indebtedness, in consideration of which promise the seller delivers the goods, is a valid promise, the parties being all present and assenting. It is paramount to an assignment, *pro tanto*, by the creditor to the seller, of the amount due by the debtor, and such promise is not within the statue of frauds.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Gay*, appellant, agt. *Browne*, respondent.—In a proceeding under the Mechanics' Lien Law to foreclose a lien claimed by the plaintiff. The plaintiff must show that the work, &c., for which said lien is claimed, was done in conformity with a contract made by the owner for the erection of the building. It has heretofore been held that where the building is erected by a purchaser of the lots, for his own benefit, the vendor is not the owner of the building, within the meaning of the Lien Law, although the legal title to the lots has not yet been actually transferred.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Birdsall*, respondent, against *Kreuss*, appellant.—Held (as often heretofore held,) that proof that nothing was done by the owner to the contractor when the notice of claim was filed, and that nothing has since become due, is competent evidence in favor of the owner in proceedings by a material man against such answer to foreclose a lien claimed under the Mechanics' Lien Law.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Bogley*, respondent, against *Browne, et al.*—The Court has power to allow an amendment of the entry of judgment of affirmance ordered on appeal from the inferior Courts when erroneously entered through mistake, and will do so when no injustice is ceused thereby. When application is made in the name of plaintiff to allow a set off of the judgment, and such application is made by the plaintiff's attorney acting in person on the motion urging that a set off should be allowed, it is not a sufficient objection to such allowance, that the attorney is interested in the judgment. If that be true, it is such attorney, and not the adverse party, that can be prejudged by the allowance of the motion.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Dixon*, respondent, against *La Farge*, appellent.—It is necessary for the claimant in proceedings to foreclose a lien under the Lien law of 1851, to show that the work, &c., claimed to be done or furnished in conformity with the terms of a contract with the owner of the building. In an action to recover for the use of a hoisting apparatus, described in general terms in the plaintiff's bill of particulars, it is not competent to give in evidence, as proof of the value, the opinion of a witness who has never seen the apparatus, nor heard a description thereof testified to, unless it appear that all apparatus answering such general description, is alike valuable for the purposes for which it was employed.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Fowle*, respondent, against *Abrahams*, appellent.—An action on the case in the nature of deceit will lie for a false warranty on a sale of goods, if the warranty be express, though assumpsit is in modern times the more usual remedy. In such an action it is not necessary to allege or prove that there was fraud on the part of the seller; it is enough to aver and prove the warranty, and that it is false. If fraud be averred, it is not necessary that it should be proved to entitle the plaintiff to maintain the action. Therefore, where the plaintiff averred that defendant, by falsely and fraudulently warranting a horse sold by him to the pleintiff, &c., (in the convenient form of declaration in actions on the case for a false warranty,) and on the trial prove an express warranty, and that it was false. Held that he was entitled to recover, although the Jury found especially that there was no fraud.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Flaherty* respondent, against *Andrews*, appellant.—Although a tenancy has terminated by expiration of the term or by non-payment of rent, or there has been an agreement to surrender, the landlord has no right to enter by force and put the goods and the family out of the house without process.

Moore against *Brill*.—Held that it is error where a Justice permits a witness to refresh his memory by examining the plaintiff's bill of particulars, which was not proved to be an original memorandum made by the witness, nor even to be in his own handwriting. Judgment reversed.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Newark India Rubber Company* against *Bishop, &c.*—Where the holder of a note payable at a bank, neglects to make presentment for payment until after the usual business hours, he runs the hazard of not finding at the bank a person authorized to pay, even if the funds are provided there for the payment, or authorized to refuse if they are not. Where the funds were, in fact, provided at the bank, and after the usual hours of business and for presentment of notes, the note was presented there to a clerk who had no control of the funds: and who, therefore, could not pay the note; the presentment was not sufficient, although the clerk not being aware that the funds were there, answered to the demand "no funds," and although if he had been aware that the funds were there, he might have certified on the note that it was good. The reason—and the sole reason—why the note was not paid, being that it was not presented within the usual hours, nor to a person having authority to pay, the presentment was not sufficient.

Herdenheimer against *Lyon, et al.*—Where the plaintiff received from the defendant a note of another person in payment of the defendant's note, and delivered the latter note up, such payment discharged the defendant, although at the time of the transaction, such third person had become insolvent.

DALY, J.—*Von Riper* against *Ackerman*.—Upon a sale of casks as an article of merchandise, which afterward turned out to be leaky, where there is no fraud, and no express warranty, the loss falls on the purchaser, and not on the seller; but otherwise, if the casks were made by a cooper to order: for in latter case there is an implied warranty that the article is so fit for use as such articles usually are, and the maker, whatever be the price agreed upon, can recover no more than the actual value of the casks.

INGRAHAM, J.—*John S. Ebough* against *The German Reformed Church of New-York*.—A contract made with trustees *de facto* of a religious corporation is valid although the election of such trustees was afterward adjudged to be illegal. Were such contract was made after a decision of the Chancellor that the trustees making it were legally in office, the contracting parties are not to be charged with knowledge of the illegality until such decision was reversed, but they are to be considered as acting under the belief of the legality of their proceedings; although the act incorporating religious societies provides that the salary shall be paid out of the revenues, still the pleintiff may compel peyment of moneys due him, even if the trustees neglect the provisions of the statute.

DALY, J.—*Spaulding and another appellant* against *King and others, respondents*.—The claimant, under the lien law, before he can maintain an action against the owner, must show that payments are due under the contract with the owner. Where the defendant offered to show that they paid $350 as the contract before the lien was put on, and that after such payment, which was more than was due by the terms of the contract, the contractor abandoned the contract. Held, that it was a complete defence, and that the Justice improperly decided.

DALY, J.—*Ramsay* against *Gwinne*.—A defendant is not entitled to an adjournment as a matter of right, because his counsel is engaged or absent, and the refusal of the Justice to grant it furnishes no ground for reviewing the judgment. To entitle an appellant to avail himself of the objection that the Justice admitted improper testimony, it must appear by the return that the appellant objected to the admission of the testimony upon the trial. A receipt in always open to explanation. The judgment should be affirmed.

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE ACCIDENT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—INQUEST ON THE BODIES.—Yesterday the scene of the disaster was visited by thousands of persons, who flocked there to gratify their curiosity or from other motives.

The remains of MARGARET MCCOLDAN were taken from the First Ward Hotel to the home of her aunt, Mrs. MCKINNY, on Main-street, near Water, where Coroner BALL held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the facts set forth in another column was rendered. In the afternoon the body was taken to the Roman Catholic Church, corner of York and Jay-streets, and after a sermon by Rev. Father BACON, was conveyed to Flatbush for interment, followed by a large concourse of friends.

The body of WILLIAM CURRAN was taken in charge by J. L. POPE, Esq., of No. 20 Sands-street, at whose home a sister of deceased is employed. Mr. POPE very generously took charge of the remains, and they were also interred yesterday afternoon at Flatbush.

Mrs. MCCOLDAN, her daughter MARY and son PHILLIP, are at Mrs. MCKINNY'S, in Main-street, and were all doing well last evening. The other persons injured were also very comfortable.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON preached a sermon in the Plymouth Church, last evening, on the Signs of the Times, in reference to the coming of Christ's kingdom, taking for his text Isaiah xxvi: 21, 22.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. John Wilson, of No. 50 Degraw-street, while proceeding home at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, was attacked in Court-street, near Bergen, by a gang of rowdies, who first beat, and then robbed him of $8. Officers of the Third District police soon after arrested four persons, named James O'Neil, Michael Ryan, Thomas Conner, and Charles McGlove, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery. They were committed to answer. On the same night, another man was knocked down in Atlantic-street, and robbed of $35—it is supposed by the same gang.

POCKPOCKET ARRESTED.—A New-York pickpocket was arrested, at the corner of Court and Atlantic-streets, yesterday, by Officer Higgins, of the Chief's office, while the firemen's funeral procession was passing that point. He had been seen to search two pockets before he was arrested. He was committed to answer.

BURGLARY.—House No. 310 Atlantic-street was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of a variety of clothing. No arrest.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—Just previous to the commencement of Church services, yesterday forenoon, a fire was discovered in the Baptist Church, at the corner of Grand and Ewen-streets, which was extinguished with slight damage. The fire caught on the main floor, from the heater.

THE FIREMEN'S FUNERAL.—Yesterday forenoon, the officers of the Fire Department, together with representatives of the various fire companies, proceeded to New-York to take part in the funeral ceremonies. Throughout the day, the City flag and the flags of the various fire companies were displayed at half-mast.

At a meeting of the Board of Engineers and Officers of the Williamsburg Fire Department, held on Saturday evening, the following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Wm. M. Scott, Wm. Wall, H. Browning and L. R. Rhodes, were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The obsequies of the firemen killed at the recent fire in New-York are to take place to-morrow, and a position in line having been allotted to the Fire Department of this City, and this Board having assembled for the purpose of considering the practicability of participating in those ceremonies, as well as to consider the calamity which has caused them; therefore, with the view of giving a united expression of the sentiment of this Board, be it

Resolved, That the mournful event which has ushered so many of our brother firemen into eternity, creates a proper occasion for an expression of our sympathy—a sympathy which, though the departed belonged not to us, we cannot help feeling as firemen.

Resolved, That we share in the general regret of all firemen, at the sad sacrifice of those who thus died in a glorious discharge of their duty; and, at the same time, we mingle our grief with that of the relatives in their mournful bereavement, and assure them of a fireman's heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That while we mourn this sacrifice upon the altar of our noble calling, we would not forget the suffering wounded; but assure them of our high appreciation of their gallant and brave conduct in the hour of danger.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral to-morrow, in a body; and recommend the several Companies to accompany us.

Resolved, That the City flag and the flags of our respective Companies be at half-mast during the day.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Mr. Joseph A. Firth and Mr. Thomas Smith, doing business in Grand-street, were arrested and brought before Mayor Wall, on Saturday, on a charge of breaking a City Ordinance, by placing obstructions on the sidewalk. They were fined $10 each.

LONG ISLAND.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT GREEN POINT, FLATBUSH.—A new church, called the "Methodist Episcopal Mission Church of Green Point," was dedicated yesterday morning with the usual exercises. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D.D., late President of Dickinson College, Penn., from Exodus xxv, 8: "And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them." Prayer was offered by Rev. S. W. KING, of Brooklyn. The lessons were read by Rev. JULIUS C. FIALN, of Williamsburg; benediction by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. HOLLIS.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP, of Madison-street Church, New-York, preached in the afternoon from Acts v., 38, 39: "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught. But if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." A sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. WAKELY, of Forsyth-street Church, New-York, in the evening.

The inclens of this society was formed about seven years since, and meetings were held in an old schoolhouse on Franklin-street. The Society was commenced by and is now partly under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society of Williamsburg. It now numbers about one hundred members, besides twenty-five more on probation.

The Sabbath School connected with this Society is in the most flourishing condition, numbering some two hundred scholars.

The building dedicated yesterday is located in Union-avenue, between I and J-streets. It is built in a plain but substantial manner, of wood, and is 42 feet front by 62 feet deep; height, 25 feet. The basement-story is for the Sabbath-School, and on the upper floor is the lecture-room. This will seat comfortably 400 persons. The house is supplied with gas, and the whole interior arrangement are plain and useful. The whole was erected at a cost of $4,500. On this there is a mortgage for $1,000, and a floating debt of $1,100, which was nearly, if not quite, liquidated by the contributions yesterday. At all of the services yesterday the attendance was quite large.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, April 29, by Rev. C. H. EDGAR, HENRY C. MANNING to HARLEM M., daughter of the late Nathan Rogers, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, April 29, ALBERT MILTON, youngest son of Edwin and Catharine Houghton, aged 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, P. M., this day, from the residance of his father, No. 121 Henry-st.

In this City, on Sunday, April 30, ELLA STEWART, only child of Lewis R. and Ency S. Case, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Friends of the family and members of Potomac Chapter, No. 8 O. of U. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Monday,) from No. 145 Clinton-st., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday morning, April 30, Rev. WILLIAM B. STOCKING, late Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., at Oroomiah, Persia, aged 44 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral services, at the residence of John H. Redfield, No. 51 Laight-st., on Tuesday, at 10 A. M. His remains will be conveyed to Colebrook, Conn.

In this City, on Saturday, April 29, Mr. STEPHEN B. HOLT, eldest son of the late Stephen Holt, Esq., aged 48 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Crawford, No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th-sts., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, April 29, FREDERIC S. OREEN, after a short but severe illness, at his father's residence, No. 236 Sullivan-st.

In this City, on Saturday morning, April 29, CAROLINE, wife of Dudley M. Ferguson.

Her funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 188 West 32d-st., on Monday, May 1.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 26, HENRY W., eldest son of Matthew Curtis, formerly of Danbury, Conn.

His remains were interred at Greenwood.

April 29, WILLIAM BROWN, aged 54. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, May 1—A. M.

We need not remind our New-York readers that the weather on Saturday was too stormy for activity in any sort of business. Such a day's rain is seldom experienced in Wall-street or out of it. The Stock Exchange showed a moderate degree of steadiness. The operations were not large. The Board of Brokers find their new quarters, over the Corn Exchange exceedingly comfortable, and, since the improvement in the ceiling, and the new arrangement in the desks, there is no difficulty in hearing in any quarter of the room. Over a hundred members are seated at the long ranges of desks, with comfort to themselves and to the convenience of the officers of the Board, who direct and record its business. The variations on Saturday in the prices of the fancy or speculative list, were inconsiderable. There is not much life in the market. The sales of Railway Bonds were at easier rates on New-York Central Sixes, Erie Convertibles and Illinois Central mortgages, the only descriptions dealt in. New-York Central shares were done at 106½, and Cleveland and Toledo at 93½@¾—which is a fraction below Friday's rates. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, and Panama Railroad, somewhat stiffer; the last brought as much as 107 ℔ cent.

In the Money Market there was less movement than usual. There is still a large outside offering of fair paper at 12 ℔ cent., while strictly prime is not had with facility even at 10 ℔ cent. The offerings at the large Banks on Friday and Saturday fell off somewhat, but the country Bank accounts are heavily drawn upon, and there are as yet no very substantial evidences of ease. The Bank Specie averages for the week will show an improvement, raising the aggregate to at least the sum exhibited week before last—say $11,050,000. Foreign bills closed with steadiness for the Collins packet.

The Bank of the State of New-York has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th of May. The Mechanics' Banking Association 4 ℔ cent., payable 1st of May. The May interest coupons on the City Bonds of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road; of Madison, Ind., and of Pittsburg, issued to the Allegany Valley Road, will be paid by WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. The same house will pay on the Bonds of the Sciota and Hocking Valley, Indiana Central, and Wilmington and Manchester Roads. The half-yearly interest due on the Bonds of the Junction Road of Ohio, and on the Bonds of Huron County, Ohio, issued to this Road, will be paid by the Treasurer of the Cleveland and Toledo Company, No. 18 William-street. The quarterly interest on the City Debt of New-York is payable at the Mechanics' Bank. We repeat the notice that the May coupons on the New York Central Debt is payable by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., and on the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Bonds by ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & Co., No. 18 Wall-street.

Among the changes in the Stock Houses to be made to-day, is the opening of a new, eligible, and handsomely-arranged office by Mr. E. S. MUNROE, recently with GILBERT, COE & JOHNSON, on the corner of William and Beaver-streets, opposite the new Corn and Stock Exchange Building.

To-day, at half-past 12 o'clock, Mr. A. H. NICOLAY holds his regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds.

The steamer *Arctic*, on Saturday, carried out $530,000 in Gold and Silver, of which $192,000 was in California bars; $115,000 in ingots; $101,000 in American Gold coin, and the remainder in Foreign Gold coin and Silver. The entire specie shipment of the week was $541,000. The Sub-Treasury received on Saturday, $90,035; disbursed $153,044, and held at close, $8,664,779. Mr. RUSSELL, the Cashier, has favored us with the following statement of the operations of the office for the month of April:

The balance, March 31, was		$8,313,916
Receipts since:		
From customs	$3,180,629	
Miscellaneous	734,004	3,914,633
Total		$12,228,549
Disbursed during the month		3,563,770
Regular balance, April 29		$8,664,779
Special deposits by Government officers		349,256
Interest Department		70,976
Total coin on hand		$9,085,009
Receipts of Customs, as above		$3,180,629
Against April last year		3,329,506
Decrease in April this year		$148,877

We are disappointed in not receiving the statement of the April operations of the Mint at Philadelphia. Our special correspondent writes that on applying as usual at the Mint, he was told that the Secretary of the Treasury had issued an order to send the reports first to Washington, before they are suffered to go to the newspapers. And this is confirmed by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday afternoon.

The import of Foreign General Merchandise of the past week was large, the aggregate value being $2,990,426, embracing $408,000 in Sugar, $167,000 in Teas, $125,000 in Coffee, and $956,000 in Metals. Added to the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total movement of the week is $4,409,527.

The Anthracite Coal Trade from the Schuylkill and Lehigh mines, for the past week and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	Last year.
Reading Railroad	43,171	563,409	437,350
Schnylkill Canal	22,762	142,593	105,223
Lehigh Canal	28,360	63,595	62,954
Total Tonnage	769,597		605,527

The official proposals of the State of New-York for $1,000,000 Canal Enlargement Loan, to bear 6 ℔ cent. interest, will be found in this morning's paper. The bids are to be determined on the 15th June. Such a stock is wanted for Banking purposes, and will no doubt command a good premium.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives a list of sixteen Iron establishments which will this season turn out 160,000 tons of railroad bars, representing in production $5,550,000 for labor, and 1,826,000 tons of raw material, as follows:

Pig Iron required	1½ ton ℔ ton of raile.	213,333 tons.
Coal used	5½ ton ℔ ton of raile.	840,000 tons.
Iron Ore	3½ ton ℔ ton of rails.	560,000 tons.
Limestone	1½ ton ℔ ton of rails.	213,333 tons.
Total number of tons raw material		1,826,666

The capital employed in these establishments is reckoned $10,000,000. They support a population 92,500 persons, and consume

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A Large Daily Newspaper—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted) at No. 113 Nassau-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Nebraska Bill Again.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

Important Movement in the Senate.

Speech of Senator Slidell.

MILITARY ROADS IN NEW-MEXICO.

The Organization of Territories.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

The Northern Whigs seem much alarmed about Mr. SLIDELL's resolution to-day, fearing its passage will involve us in war.

The Senate to-day ratified the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with Paraguay, negotiated by Mr. PENNLETON. The treaty gives our merchantmen the free navigation of the Paraguay River to Assumption, and of the right side of the River Parana, from where it belongs to Paraguay, to the City of Encarnation, and contains the usual reciproeal atipulations of liberal commercial treatiea. Also, it provides for religious freedom and the enjoyment of the rites of religious worship by Americans in Paraguay. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

The Chair laid before the Sennte the act of the Legislature of Rhode Island reversing and annulling the judgment of treason against THOMAS WILSON DORR. Laid on the table.

Mr. TOUCEY presented two petitions from Connecticut, praying that a duty of 40 per cent. be imposed on imported cigars.

Also, petitions in favor of religious freedom to Americans in foreign countries.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from New-York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was about leaving Washington for some time, and, as the Printing Committee required constant stteudance of its members, he asked to be excused from serving on that Committee. Agreed to, and Mr. JOHNSON was appointed in his stead.

Mr. SMITH said he was on two Committees—the Post Office and Printing—and, as he would be obliged to be absent during the few remaining weeks of his term, he asked to be excused from further service on said Committees. Agreed to.

Mr. CHASE presented a memorial from citizens of Morgan County, Ohio, praying Congress to carry out the principle of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, Fugitive Slave law, and all others on the subject of Slavery binding in the District of Columbia, the States, or Territories.

Mr. COOPER presented a petition from certain Railroad Companies in Pennsylvania, asking grants of land for said roads.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA—WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President at any time during the recess of Congress to suspend the acts of Congress, preventing expeditions leaving the United States against foreign countries.

Mr. SLIDELL—Although the resolution which has just been read, is on its face simply one of luquiry, I think it proper to state at this time the motives that have induced me to present it. I consider it one of great importance. It is not brought forward as a mere formality, but as the basis of substantive, direct, and, as I hope, prompt legislative action. I am quite conscious of the gravity of the responsibility assumed by a Senator's taking the initiative in such a matter, but, with a firm conviction I entertain of its necessity, I should feel that I was recreant to my duty to the nation, and especially to the State that sent me here, were I to shrink from it. The duty, moreover, is distinctly imposed upon me by the action of the Legislature of Louisiana. On the 6th of March last, joint resolutions on the subject of Cuba were unanimously adopted.

Some months since, Mr. President, I was as skeptical as any one on this floor could be, about the existence of any concerted plan to Africanize Cuba. I use the word as because it has become fashionable, but because it plainly conveys, to my mind at least, without paraphrases, the crude, lex ideas of emancipation, confiscation, pillage, murder, devastation and barbarism. Past experience has led me to be surprised at nothing that England might atten pt, to prevent the possession of this magnificent Island by her great commercial rival—a rival destined to be in a very few years, if in fact she be not already, in that respect, her recognized superior. Still, I could not bring myself to believe that Spain, with her pride and obstinacy, would prefer the destruction of a flourishing colony, peopled by her own sons, to the prospect of its transfer, at some future, perhaps distant day, by honorable and peaceful negotiatioo, to a friendly nation, for a price that would extricate her finances from that gulf of seemingly hopeless bankruptcy into which they have been so long plunged.

I will state now, as briefly as possible, the reasons that have led me to the full conviction of a well understood purpose between Spain and England, in which France is certainly confident, and probably a participant, for the Africanization of Cuba.

On the 18th of April, 1852, Lord MALMESBURY, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, directed his Minister at Washington, in concert with the French Minister, to propose to our Government a Tripartite Convention, by which the three nations should bind themselves severally and collectively to renounce, both now and hereafter, all intentions to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others. This proposition was made to the late Mr. WEBSTER, then Secretary of State, but no definite reply was made to it while he remained in office. His successor, however, Mr. EVERETT, under date of 1st December, 1852, declined the overture, in a paper which will be forever remarkable, in our diplomatic history, for its high-toned nationality, and a vigor of style corresponding with the importance of the question.

Let us now trace the origin of the joint proposition of England and France. On the 20th of October, 1851, Lord PALMERSTON, the then British Foreign Secretary, writing to Lord HOWDEN, his Minister at Madrid, said: [Here Mr. S. read an extract from a dispatch to Lord HOWDEN, in which he was directed to inform the Spanish Government that any measure for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba would be in unison with the wishes of the British Government. &c.]

On the 9th of January, 1852, Lord HOWDEN wrote from Madrid to Earl GRENVILLE, the successor of Lord PALMERSTON, that the Spanish Government desired France, England and the United States, would make an abnegatory declaration respecting Cuba. This invitation of interference from Spain, was evidently brought about by the communication of the 20th of October, and others of a similar character.

On the 24th of April, 1852, Lord MALMESBURY communicated to Señor ISTURITZ, the Spanish Ambassador at London, copies of the project of a Convention to be proposed to the United States by the British and French Ministers at Washington; and the Marquis DE MIRAFLORES, on the 30th of April, 1852, thanks Lord HOWDEN, in the warmest terms, for his agency in having brought about this Convention, or, rather, proposition for a Convention.

Señor ISTURITZ in a memorandum which has no date, but from the order in which it appears in the Parliamentary document, from which I quote, must have been addressed to Lord MALMESBURY between the 8th and 30th of July, 1852, said that Spain desired that if the United States would not adhere to such a declaration, England and France would declare they would never allow any Power to possess Cuba in any manner. On the 12th July, 1852, the Marquis DE MIRAFLORES, in writing to Señor CALDERON DE LA BARCA states very openly, what Mr. CRAMPTON in writing to Lord MALMESBURY on the same day had only indirectly alluded to,—the inexpediency of urging too strongly the pending questions whilst the result of the Presidential election remains not yet decided. This was done on the 8th of July, when the Presidential nominations had been made,—but the illness, and lamented death of Mr. WEBSTER prevented his replying. I have already offered my feeble tribute of praise, to the able, thoroughly American, and if he will allow me to pay him, what to some of his admirers may seem an equivocal compliment, democratic reply of the SECRETARY.

By the way, if the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, whom I regret not to see in his seat, has no special reason to the contrary, he would greatly gratify my curiosity, and, I doubt not, that of many others, if he would explain the great discrepancy between his letter as Secretary of State, dated Dec. 1, 1852, and President FILLMORE's Message, communicated to Congress only five days after,—for the objections urged in the letter against the acquisition of Cuba, will apply with equal force in all future time—or, at least, until the races that now comprise its population shall be exterminated. The African and Spaniard must alike disappear before Mr. FILLMORE could consider its acquisition desirable. If England be allowed to have her way in the matter, this problem will soon be more than half solved. The Spanish race will have ceased to exist, and the African, if left to its own resources, with the enormous disproportion of males and females now, according to the last census, existing on the Island, will rapidly melt away.

The overture of France and England having been thus definitely rejected, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in his dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON, dated Feb. 16, 1853, which was by him communicated to our Government, closed with this very significant remark: "Finally, while fully admitting the right of the United States to reject the proposal made by Lord MALMESBURY and M. DE TUROOT, Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty, and upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act, either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit." This implied menace seems by the declaration of Lord CLARENDON, on the first night of the present session of Parliament, in the House of Peers, to have been carried out, at least, so far as mutual promises between France and England go. Now, there is another matter, which to many, indeed to most Americans, will appear too trivial for notice here, but which, to me, seems of very grave import. In the recent duel at Madrid between our Minister and the French Ambassador, M. DE TURGOT, Lord HOWDEN, the representative of a Government where duelling is not only a felony at law, but where what is much more important, public opinion permits the penalties of the law to be enforced, acted as the second of the French Minister; and although this happened some three or four months since, he has not been recalled, nor have we heard that he has been even reprimanded for his conduct. That I may not be misunderstood, I would here disclaim any idea of censuring the course of the principals in the duel. Each of them no doubt thought that it could not be avoided without the risk of compromising his honor. But on the part of Lord HOWDEN there could be no possible obligation to go out with M. DE TURGOT, and he certainly would not have done so had he not felt assured in advance, of the approbation of his Government. I have taken some pains to inquire, and learn that there can be nowhere found a parallel case. While on the subject of Lord HOWDEN, I cannot refrain from saying that his very emphatic denial, addressed to an old and valued friend of mine, F. B. CORBIN of Virginia, of any interference, past or present, actual or intended, with the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, would have commanded from me more implicit credence, if he had alluded to the letter of Lord PALMERSTON of the 20th October, 1851, and said that he had abstained from acting on it. His reticence respecting so important a fact, having a direct connection with the subject on which he was writing to Mr. CORBIN, cannot, without excessive charity, be ascribed to inadvertence or forgetfulness. He read extracts from Lord HOWDEN's letter to Mr. CORBIN, saying he had qualified his lordship's disclaimer by the boldest possible term—a reticence—the *suppressio veri*. He contended that, if Lord HOWDEN wrote the truth to Mr. CORBIN, he had disobeyed the instructions of his Government, a matter not likely to escape Lord PALMERSTON, who would not tolerate such conduct. His letter to Mr. CORBIN—a private citizen—was an anomalous proceeding. It was published in England, and had not been disapproved by Lord CLARENDON. Silence was presumed to give assent in such a case, and the whole proceeding was no favorable specimen of fair dealing by the British Cabinet. He then examined how far the idea of a concerted plan for the emancipation of the Cuban slave was sustained by the Island authorities, quoting largely from a circular by General CANEDO, of October, 1853. In December last, General CANEDO, in retiring from office, said to the Cubans: "Remain obedient to the supreme Government and to the officers it sends you, and never for a moment forget that the existence and the name of Cuba depends upon its continuing to be a Spanish possession." General PEZUELA, who succeeds General CANEDO, was always known to favor emancipation. On the 24th of December he promulgated a decree authorizing, for two years, the unlimited importation of apprenticed laborers, from Spain, India, Yucatan and China. It contains sixty-seven articles, prescribing minute regulations for the system—but some idea of their efficacy for the protection of the victims of this new slave-trade may be formed from the second clause of the fifth article, which declares that more than four persons per ton, including the crew, shall be shipped on any vessel. Our limit for passengers was two to every five tons, and when the present regulation, requiring fourteen square feet deck for each passenger was substituted, it was supposed to be a fair equivalent for the old allowances. We all know that there is a vast deal of suffering and great mortality on board of our emigrant ships, whose voyages are altogether made in the temperate zone. What then will be the horrid fate of these Cuban apprentices transported within the tropics on vessels allowed by law to carry ten times the proportioned number of passengers to which our ships are limited. With us, a ship of 1,000 tons, which probably is about the average size of our Liverpool packet ships, can transport 400 passengers. The Spanish slaver is permitted to stow, or rather pack, in the same place, 4,000 apprentices. This would seem hardly credible, yet here is the decree in full, and any one who chooses to examine it, may find many other provisions exemplifying almost as strongly the paternal care which is to be extended to these favored objects of English philanthropy. Take for instance, article 57. The master will only be able to apply the following punishments: The stocks, prison and chains, from one to thirty days, with or without privation of salary. But subsequent articles expressly recognize the right of the master to inflict other punishment, whenever, in his opinion, the emergency requires summary action. I have visited several plantations in Cuba, where a portion of the laborers were Chinese, and I know that they were subjected to precisely the same labor and the same discipline as the negro slaves. Cannot some of our Northern Abolitionists spare a portion of their sympathy for these yellow-skinned sufferers? or is ebony the only shade of complexion that can elicit it?

Why are not the horrid details of the sufferings of 500 or 600 Chinese, inveigled by English merchants on board of English ships, under the pretext of conveying them to California, and then sold to bondage in the Chincha Islands, made the theme of eloquent declamation at the Tabernacle, or Faneuil Hall, by the BEECHERS, JAYS, PHILLIPS and other orators of the Abolition school?

On the 30th of January, the Captain General addressed circulars to his subordinate officers, asking their opinion as to whether Africans were not the best laborers, and as to the expediency of importing African apprentices.

He then referred to other circumstances. Slaves were now allowed to hire their own time at eight dollars per month, instead of fifteen, as heretofore, thereby reducing their value one-half. Meanwhile, the slave-trade is going on with increased vigor. The vigilance of the English cruiser has been so much relaxed for some months past, as to justify the belief that the British Government is conniving at the introduction of slaves into Cuba. As we know there is no disposition to promote the development of the agricultural resources of the Island to the detriment of their own Colonies, we can draw an inference from a course which would otherwise be inexplicable. She has always contended that the negroes imported since the treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, in 1817, were entitled to their freedom; and over those introduced since the supplemental treaty of 1835, she has claimed the guardianship and the right of interference. It is estimated that much more than a majority of all the slaves in the island are in this category. The price of present immunity from interference must be future emancipation. This is, probably, the question in this hemisphere, on which Lord CLARENDON says, that the policy of the French and English, however antagonistic heretofore, is now in entire harmony. He cannot have alluded to any other subject than Cuba. For several years the two countries acted in concert in their difficulties with the Argentine Confederacy, until their final adjustment, and I am not aware of any part of this hemisphere, with the exception of the United States, where any occasion for concerted action has existed or can exist; and as on the surface, at least, there appear no disturbing elements, it would puzzle the most ingenious head to imagine where, on this side of the Atlantic, these loving allies are to display their harmonious policy, except towards us in Cuba. It is now, fortunately, not improbable that they will find themselves sufficiently occupied nearer home. And here it may not be inappropriate to say how much it is to be regretted that in the Russo-Turkish quarrel the attention of the country has not been more directed to the question in its aspects as affecting our own political interests, as between the rude and vigorous barbarianism of the Cossack, and the *effete* nationality of the Moslem, I find no room for active sympathy, scarcely even for an abstract preference. The gratuitous and unwarranted declarations of our Minister, Mr. SPENCE, in his presentation to the Porte, calls for something more decided than a reprimand. If made in the terms stated in the newspapers, with every appearance of authenticity, there is but one fitting remedy: his immediate and unqualified recall. Should the contest—as many believe it will—(I am not of the number,) be speedily decided in favor of the Western allies of the Porte—LOUIS NAPOLEON having and continuing to wield despotic power—we may not only abandon all hope of any early reaction in favor of liberal principles in Europe, but may look to a probable collision for which we are by no means prepared. It is true that we have just made a short step in the right direction. We have appropriated $3,000,000 for six steam frigates, and have had the good sense to give a large discretion as to the mode of construction, to the able Secretary of the Navy, which I feel confident will produce instead of the miserable abortions under the old system, ships not unworthy of our great naval reputation. But England has now 50 or 60 war steamers afloat, and France as many more, ready, so soon as their services may be dispensed with in the Baltic and Black Seas, to illustrate on our shores the happy accord which Lord CLARENDON traveled out of the road so offensively to state, existed between the Two Powers in both Hemispheres. We have fortunately been forewarned—it will be our own fault if we be not forearmed. This menace should at least have one salutary effect—that of checking the disposition to scatter with so much profusion the public treasure on every side on objects of more than questionable justice or utility. We seem to be in the constant dread of a financial plethora, and anxious to deplete in every way excepting in preparations for defence. With these, as I think, conclusive evidences of the intentions of Great Britain and France—intentions which, if realized, will soon, after scenes of blood and horror, from which every one not blinded by fanaticism must instinctively recoil, convert this fair Island into a second Hayti—what course have we to pursue? Shall we remain passive spectators until the fatal blow has been struck? Or shall we at once put ourselves in an attitude to repel and avert it? I counsel neither negotiation nor remonstrance on this subject. We have the remedy in our own hands. It is that indicated in the resolution which I have submitted. Arm the President with the simple power to muster the limbs of our people, and the Government will have no occasion to put forth the energy of the nation. Individual enterprise and liberality will at once furnish the men and the material that will enable the native population of Cuba to shake off the yoke of their transatlantic tyrants. I desire no movements on the part of our citizens until the Cubans shall have put their own shoulders to the wheel. They have been reproached for their pusillanimity, but let it be once understood that if, by their own efforts to vindicate their rights, they show themselves worthy of our sympathies—the arm of the Federal Government will not be interposed on behalf of their oppressors. In less than six months the flag of Freedom—the "lone star"—would wave over the whole Island. The Moro may, perhaps, hold out somewhat longer. One thing is certain, that in despite of all your statutes, your collectors, your marshals, your army and navy, if the revolutionary standard be once hoisted in Cuba, and maintained for a few short weeks, no Administration can prevent our citizens from rushing to the rescue in such numbers as will secure its triumph. A Democratic President would not desire to do it. I deprecate, as much as any one can, such a contingency. There is but one mode to avert it. Intrust the power to suspend the Neutrality laws to the President. He will not exercise it lightly, and in all probability the knowledge of his power will dispense with the necessity for exercising it. France and England will retract their mischievous counsels, and orders will be given to the Captain General to retrace his steps. We have already had some experience of the emptiness of these menaces of interpositions. They tended rather to precipitate than to retard the acquisition of Texas, and will, if persisted in, produce the same effect now. I repeat, I would deprecate any movement not invited by the uprising of the people of Cuba; but if they be driven to it by the conviction that they are doomed by their jailers to the horrors of a servile war, then, I say, "hands off." The people will not, cannot be prevented from giving them aid more substantial than their prayers. They will not permit a black empire under a British Protectorate—the key of the Gulf of Mexico, nominally independent, but for every purpose of annoyance and aggression, a British dependency—to be established in sight of our own shores. Cuba is studded with the safest and most capacious ports, from whence an enemy could menace, if not command, the immense and constantly increasing commerce which must pass through the narrow strait that separates it from Florida. We have respectfully announced to the world that we will not permit it to fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain. This declaration has met with the hearty and unanimous response of the nation, and yet its cession to either France or England would be less dangerous to the South than the existence of a pretended independent black empire or republic. I say nothing of the value of the Island in a financial point of view. Its inexhaustibility—its annual exports now amounting to nearly thirty millions, and which would soon be doubled under a good Government, where any confidence was reposed in its stability. At this time agricultural prosperity is not worth more than three or four years' purchase, estimated on the basis of present income. A plantation, yielding a net revenue of $25,000 can be bought for less than $100,000. I think it unnecessary to make more than a passing allusion to a matter of recent occurrence, and which has been the subject of a communication from the President to the House of Representatives. I mean the seizure of the U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, at Havana, and confiscation of her cargo. This is but one,—the most outrageous indeed,—of a long series of insults and vexations by which it has been attempted to exclude our steamers from Cuba. They serve to complete the proof I have adduced of an understanding, probably an alliance consummated by treaty, between Spain, France and England. The Cuban authorities would never have dared to take so offensive a step, if they had not relied on the support of those powers. I have no doubt that the policy indicated by the President will be energetically pursued, and that full pecuniary reparation to the owners of the *Black Warrior*, and an apology for the insult to our flag, will ultimately be obtained. But I regret that we are to look for this at Madrid. I should have preferred to see it exacted in a more summary way, by the blockade of Havana, and the other principal ports of the Island. [Applause in the gallery.] It is high time that we should have a remedy for those insults more immediately at hand, and that the Captain General should be compelled to use his power, which is only restricted by his ultimate responsibility at Madrid, as well for redress as aggression. I have been satisfied for the last three months that the power of suspending the neutrality laws should be conferred on the President. I now think it should be done at once. Perhaps it may be proper to go further than I have proposed, and to make it discretionary to use it over during the session of Congress, but I have been restrained by the belief that the President will only have to announce to the Representatives of the people and of the States that the contingency has arrived, and his appeal will be promptly responded to. The issue must be met avantually, and we cannot choose a more proper moment for its solution.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he agreed fully with his colleagues in the belief of the existence of a plan by the European powers to Africanize Cuba. While he entertained this belief, he was not prepared to say he approved of the plan proposed by his colleague. When the Committee reported, he would express his views.

Mr. SEWARD said he had not been able to hear the remarks of Mr. SLIDELL sufficiently well to enable him to make any observation in reply. He hoped the resolution would be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. MALLORY agreed that there was no doubt of the scheme to Africanize Cuba, and though it the duty of the United States to prevent it.

Mr. CHASE—I hope the resolution will be postponed for a week. It does not contemplate any immediate action, but merely proposes to confer a power on the President, to be exercised during the recess of Congress. Of course, there is no necessity for immediate reference. As the opinions of the Senators from Louisiana and Florida have been expressed upon the general question of our relations to Cuba, those opinions, of course, must go out to the country, and may, perhaps, be taken as indicating the judgment of the Senate, unless some opportunity be afforded to those who entertain different opinions to state their views. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that so far as any proper measures taken by the Spanish Government, either at Madrid or in Havana—whether under the influence of England or France, or from independent considerations of duty and policy—may tend to the emancipation of the Slaves in Cuba, those measures will command my sympathy and my best wishes for their happy and beneficial issue to all parties. But I am far from thinking that the disposition towards emancipation in Cuba is confined to the Spanish Government in either hemisphere, or to the governments of England and France. Certain facts which have come to my knowledge incline me to the opinion that the idea of emancipation is seriously and favorably entertained by many enlightened Spaniards and Creoles in the Island, and by at least some of the gentlemen who constitute what is familiarly known as the Cuban Junta. To that idea and that purpose, by whomsoever entertained, I am decidedly favorable. On the other hand, to all that part of the policy of the English and Spanish Governments, if there be such a policy, which tends to revive the African Slave-trade, under any name, or in any form, whether for the purpose of supplying apprentices to the Island, to be converted, at some future period, either near or remote, into freemen, or for any other purpose, I take the same objections, and take them as strongly as the Senator from Louisiana. I do not wish to go into this subject now. I wish, however, to have an opportunity of doing so, and therefore move its postponement for a week.

Mr. BUTLER earnestly hoped the subject would go to the Committee, and have a debate on its report.

After some conversation this was acquiesced in, and the resolution adopted.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. Numerous amendments were offered by the Committee on Indian Affairs, and agreed to after explanations.

Mr. SEBASTIAN moved that hereafter, in all cases where the United States held money in trust, and under treaty stipulations, to invest the same for the use of the Indians, it should be invested in State Stocks. He said three and a half millions were now invested in that manner. The United States were paying, annually, interest on ten millions of Indian funds.

Mr. HUNTER opposed it. If the State did not pay interest, the United States would have to do so. It would be a dangerous patronage to be administered by the General Government. Former investments by the United States in State stocks did not show a favorable balance sheet. So long as the money was in the Treasury, it was safe. It was in truth and fact, while there, invested in United States Securities, and nothing could be better for the Indians.

Mr. SEWARD also opposed it. While the United States had no other purpose to which to apply its surplus than to buy up at a large premium its own stocks, he said there was no necessity for its putting out the money of the Indians in uncertain State stocks.

The amendment was rejected.

Other amendments were proposed.

The bill was then postponed, and, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1.

Mr. SKELTON asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the better protection of lives and property on the New-Jersey Coast from shipwreck. He said the recent disasters fully demonstrated the necessity for the measure.

Mr. RICHARDSON objected, the gentleman having on a former occasion made objection to a resolution which he sought to introduce.

Mr. SKELTON—The gentleman mistakes.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I have ever since sought an opportunity to repay the gentleman. I now repay him by objecting.

Mr. BANKS made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution providing a Select Committee, to whom shall be referred the memorial of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, asking Government to test the efficiency of his Atmospheric telegraph for the transmission of packages and papers.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said there was no necessity for troubling the House with this matter,—the Government was not organized for experiments.

The House passed the bill for the construction of military roads in New-Mexico.

On the motion of Mr. BAYLY, of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House, as far as in his opinion may not be incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence that has passed between this Government and foreign governments upon the subject of the rights accorded, by declaration or otherwise, to neutrals, and the rights claimed by belligerents in the war pending between certain European powers.

Resolved, That the President be also requested to communicate to this House, as far as in his opinion, may not be incompatible with the public interest, copies of such instructions as have been furnished by the Department of State to our representatives abroad in relation to the Island of Cuba, as well as of such dispatches as have been received from said representatives by the Department of State.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the special order, being the bills relating to the organized Territories.

Among those considered was one providing for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization.

Mr. OLE said this bill proposed to introduce a new feature in our Indian relations; it is not however without precedent. Congress should indicate to the Executive the manner and terms on which treaties shall be negotiated. The features of this bill have been suggested by many persons who reside within the limits of Minnesota, and therefore the bill, if passed, would meet their sanction. The bill authorizes the President to enter into negotiations with the Chippewas to extinguish the title to their lands, reserving to each head of a family 80 acres as a homestead, to be inalienable until Congress shall otherwise direct. Further, the annuities for the remainder of the lands, are to be paid either in money, or in the means of subsistence at the discretion of the President, and likewise to assist the Indians in their farming operations. His impression was, if this system should be carried out, it would be found to work well. The policy heretofore pursued of paying Indians annuities had proved to be a failure. It was the most fruitful of all causes of the retrograde movement of those people in the scale of civilization. They had made no progress on that account. The annuity given to an Indian is spent within a week after receiving it, therefore he lives scantily, and is frequently in want. The territory is extensive and valuable. It embraces a very large portion of n copper region in Minnesota, belonging now to the Indians. The opening of a canal at the Sault Ste. Marie will bring this region of country into notice, and give facilities to hundreds of thousands of persons to work those mines. The object is to settle the Indians in the midst of the whites. They have been found valuable laborers in digging copper ore, and in the capacity of menials.

Mr. RICE, delegate from Minnesota, in reply to a question, said the proposed purchase included 25,000,000 of acres.

Mr. HOUSTON stated his objections to a part of the bill, and took occasion to say that the present system of paying the Indians was a bad one,—a large portion of the money going into the pockets of unprincipled speculators.

Amendments were debated, but none of importance were adopted, when the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

During the consideration of the bill to increase the salaries of the officers of certain Territories,

Mr. BERNHISEL offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Governor of Utah to $3,000.

Mr. WALSH hoped the amendment would prevail. It was as much as he could do with his pay, to support one wife, and he did not see how the Governor of Utah could support a number of wives on $3,000. [Laughter.]

The amendment was rejected.

Without concluding the subject, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Great Flood at Norwalk, Conn.

NORWALK, Monday, May 1.

The flood has caused great damage in this vicinity, the estimated loss on buildings, wharves and other property being about $40,000. In this town the following factories and mills have suffered more or less: LUDLOW'S Leather Mill, loss not very large; the Paper Company's dam and canal, loss $1,000; Winnipank Mills, loss $1,000; Union Factory, loss severe.

HUBBELL'S Mill at Norwalk bridge, about one half washed away with goods and grain. Loss about $4,000.

Several wharves have been washed away, and many houses and stores damaged.

The Danbury and Norwalk Railroad Company have lost three bridges, and had some damage done to their track, which will require six or seven days to repair. Loss about $4,000.

The New-York morning mail which left at 7 o'clock, did not reach this place until 11½ o'clock.

Flood in the Connecticut River.

MIDDLETOWN, Monday, May 1.

The Connecticut River is now nineteen inches above the great flood of 1841, and twenty-eight inches above that of 1843. The steamboat store-house here has been carried down the river. In Cromwell, several small buildings have been carried off. All the freestone quarries on both sides of the river in Portland and Cromwell are filled with water.

Large numbers of families have been forced to leave their houses. Several mill-dams in the vicinity have been carried away, and the railroad track has been submerged.

Interruption to Railroad Travelling South.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 1.

The 8 o'clock train for New-York did not leave this morning, the water having overflowed the track along the Delaware. Last night's train was delayed until 1 o'clock this morning, from the same cause.

Eastern Travel, &c.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, May 1.

The railroad between here and Springfield is much of the way under water and impassable. The New-York mail for Boston will probably have to be returned to New-York and go by the Sound steamers.

Cold Weather in the South.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 29.

The weather here is quite frosty, and yesterday was the coldest day ever known in April.

Indignation of the Citizens of Louisville at the Result of the Ward Trial.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 1.

The meeting of citizens on Saturday night passed resolutions requesting Mr. CRITTENDEN to resign his seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. WOLFE to resign his seat in the State Senate; also, requesting the WARDS to leave the State.

A mob proceeded to the residence of the WARD family, and burnt effigies of MATTHEW and ROBERT in front of the door. The wood-work of the dwelling caught fire, but was extinguished before any great damage was done.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 1.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. They contain the details of the Mexican news to the 22d inst.

The Mexican correspondents of the papers doubt whether SANTA ANNA has obtained any decided advantage over ALVAREZ.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH FOR THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 19.

It is confirmed that the Russians have entered Servia. A force crossed on the 15th and occupied Turna.

The important fortress of Tchaking (so spelled in the telegraph dispatch) in Lower Wallachia, was destroyed by accidental fire, together with all the Russian stores, &c.

The Russians were threatening to cross at a higher point up the river.

The ship *Lucy*, from Liverpool for Mobile, had been towed into Ramsey, Isle of Man, leaky.

Arrived at Liverpool, Saturday, ship *George Washington*, from New-York.

The Trial of Ward—The Verdict.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

By the Louisville papers received here last night, we gain some further particulars of the last day of the trial. The speech of Mr. CRITTENDEN is said to have been the most able he ever made. The District Attorney, Mr. ALLEN, made the closing speech, and in the course of it spoke in very complimentary terms of Mr. CRITTENDEN's speech. The case was submitted to the Jury on Wednesday evening, and after waiting half an hour for their verdict, the Court adjourned until Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, when the Jury came in and returned their verdict. They found the accused not guilty, either of murder or manslaughter. A *nolle prosequi* was then entered in the case of R. J. WARD, Jr., and he was released from custody.

The *Journal* has no editorial comments upon the verdict. The *Democrat*, however, has a long and able leader upon the extraordinary decision of the Jury, and denounces it in unmeasured terms. It says very plainly that their verdict was given before they were empanneled. The *Democrat* concludes as follows:

"We have been denounced for the mildest notice of this case heretofore. We were told to wait for the regular course of justice. Well, we have had the regular course of justice—we have had law and order; and what has law and order done? God deliver us from law and order, if these are their fruits. We know that the popular mind and heart are right on this subject. Public sentiment did not do the deed. It seeks no vengeance, but justice; justice is outraged; one of our purest, and noblest, and most useful citizens has been slaughtered in our midst. Law and order says he was killed in self-defence. Was ever such a judicial lie uttered before high heaven! We care not what others may think; nor do we wish to wound the feelings of the innocent; but we shall write and publish what we please in the name of insulted justice—in the name of the insulted memory of the righteous dead, most wickedly assailed by this verdict. There remains but one tribunal this side of the grave, where BOTLER sleeps; that is the tribunal of public opinion. There are some men seeking public favor of the people in this region who have made themselves very officious in this business. They shall have the attention they need. The whole case and the testimony will be laid before the public, as well as the testimony excluded by the Court. The Court would admit no testimony about the whipping in school; but it was indirectly brought in by the defence, and cut a figure in the speeches. The prosecution was ready to have shuihilated all that could be said on that point by unerwhelming proof, but it was shut out. The deceased was not to be assailed—a pledge cheerfully given, but not redeemed. The friends of the deceased will see to it that this subterfuge shall not avail the living, nor injure the dead."

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

The Coroner's Inquest---Fourth Day.

Death of William Moran.

CHARGES AGAINST AN ALDERMAN.

Further testimony in this case was to have been rendered yesterday, but, in consequence of the absence of two of the Jurors, Coroner HILTON adjourned the hearing until to-day at 9 A. M.

Previous to the parties quitting the room, the Coroner said: I have held an inquest this morning on the body of a man named WILLIAM MORAN, formerly a member of Engine Company No. 21, and I have been requested by Mr. JAMES LEONARD, the Foreman of that Company, and several others unconnected with it, to produce them as witnesses to prove that the clothes that were found at the City Hospital, were not on any of the bodies. In justice to them, I think that this testimony should be received. In the meantime I will get Mr. BOTTS (the attendant at the City Hospital, who swore to taking the clothes from the corpses,) and ask him some further questions.

Mr. GENIN hoped that all the Fire Companies interested in the matter would be permitted to bring forward any evidence they might think fit.

The Coroner wished clearly to be understood, when he stated that any testimony from any fire company, or from other sources calculated to inform the Jury, would be gladly received.

Mr. GENIN thought that that was the correct manner of dealing with the case.

The Coroner—The persons to whom I have just alluded propose to give evidence that will be generally interesting, not only having reference to the removal of any imputation that might have been cast upon some of their members, but also as to the origin of the fire.

Mr. Genin—I should be glad, Sir, if you would subpœna officer CROPSEY. He, I am given to understand, arrested a man with stolen property upon his back belonging to Mr. JENNINGS, but the prisoner, through the agency of a certain Alderman in this City, was discharged.

The Coroner promised that he would attend to the matter. He wished, also, to inform the Jury that he had that morning received a copy of the specification of the alterations of Mr. JENNINGS' premises in the year 1849.

The Inquest then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning, with the understanding that they would hold two sessions during the day.

DAMAGE TO THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—It has been ascertained that the damage to the New-York and Erie Railroad, although serious, is not as great as was feared. By transferring passengers and their baggage from one train to another, at the impassable points, all of the back passenger trains, except those due yesterday, arrived at 7 o'clock last evening. A milk train, we learned, would be sent from the Erie Road, over the Newburg Branch Road, and thence by boats to New-York, whence the anxiously looked-for milk-cans will probably arrive this morning. During yesterday, a small bridge over a culvert at Greenwood Station, between Ramapo and Sufferns, was carried away. The night Express train left Jersey City last evening, at the usual hour, and at 10 o'clock, had reached Turner's. It was expected to transfer the passengers from one train to another, at three different damaged points—Rampo, Greenwood and Stairway Stations. The repairs are in so advanced a state that this will be unnecessary in a day or two. This morning, a train will leave on Express time, and stop at all of the mail stations. The water in the Passaic is falling. The bridge over the Passaic, this side of Paterson, was considered insecure yesterday, but not to be safe.

Mr. MCCULLUM, the new Superintendent of the road, has been over the ground, hastening the work with all possible expedition.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT

[illegible] salute with a hundred salvos of artillery and three rounds of musketry. The news of the declaration of war created immense excitement at Bucharest, and in consequence Baron Budberg, the Russian Governor of the Dannbian Provinces, had ordered all persons connected with the diplomatic agencies of the Western Powers, to quit the Principalities within eight days.

Independent Principalities.

All was quiet in Montenegro. Armaments continued to be made, it is true, but as yet the country has not been formally called to arms as has hitherto been the custom at the commencement of a campaign.

The entry of the Austrians into Servia, although it has possibly occurred, is not confirmed.

The Greek Insurrection.

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkish territory is going on; but a private dispatch states that Greek subjects who profess the Latin faith will be allowed to remain.

From Syra, April 8, a dispatch states that the Greeks had been beaten at Amiro, where they lost 300 in killed. Dissensions prevailed among their leaders, who begin to accuse each other of treachery. M. Mataxa, ex-Minister at Constantinople, had arrived at Athens. Neither the English, French, Austrian nor Swedish ministers assisted at the *Te Deum*, on April 6, the anniversary celebration of Greek independence.

Russian Movements.

Additional reserves are called out to the extent of 100,000 men.

A letter in the Cologne *Gazette*, from Konigsberg, 9th, states that the Prussian authorities have received an official notice from Russia, that a corps of Russian troops in two divisions, with 60 pieces of artillery, will take up a position between Memel and Suwalki. The frontier of Russia is closed to all but Russians.

The Czar is to reside, during the war, alternately at Revel and St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke (eldest son) is to proceed to Helsingfors, and the Duke Constantine will assume the command of a division of the Russian fleet, which, protected by 800 pieces of cannon, will anchor within the fortified seven Islands of Sweaborg. There are no Russian ships of war before Revel, because the fortifications of that city do not sufficiently protect a fleet.

Russia has offered to equip, to the value of 300 roubles, every Esthonian gentleman who will enter the army.

A report was current that the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir-presumptive to the Russian crown, is about to visit Germany, and to make a long stay, in the first instance at Berlin, and afterwards at Darmstadt.

One mode of defending the entrance of Cronstadt is new and dangerous. Strog iron chests charged with powder and other combustible materials are sunk in the channel, and connected by wires to a galvanic battery. Above the chests is some machinery, which on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel completes the galvanic circuit and explodes the mine. A hundred of these dangerous inventions are sunk in the narrow entry to Cronstadt.

Various.

Fifteen thousand troops were daily expected at Constantinople from Egypt, who will immediately on arrival be forwarded to Batoum, under the escort of English and French steamers.

Some excitement was manifested at Constantinople, and the new Mufti was insulted, April 3.

The declaration of war by the Allies reached Constantinople on the 5th, and the Porte was about to issue a manifesto in consequence.

Lord Stratford had addressed to the British Consuls a circular condemning the Greek insurrection.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 5th, mention that the city was illuminated in honor of the Turkish victories in the Dobrudscha.

On the other hand, Nicholas has sent an autograph letter, accompanied by his portrait set in diamonds, to Gortschakoff, in recognition of the feat of crossing the Danube.

ASIA.

Accounts from Erzeroum state that Zarif Pasha, General-in-Chief of the army of Anatolia, arrived at Kars on the 6th of March, and had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The army was being supplied with money, ammunition, and clothes, so that the ensuing campaign would open under better auspices than that closed so disastrously in December. Artillery was to be sent as early as the state of the roads would permit, but, at present, with some feet in depth of snow in the valleys, and the face of the country a mass of mud and melting ice, military operations were impossible. Kmetschin Pasha (General Guyon) was still earnestly occupied in disciplining the forces.

It is stated that the whole Russian army is concentrated at Gumri, (Alexandropol,) which they are fortifying very strongly, so that should the Russians confine themselves to defensive warfare, the capture of Gumri must precede all attempts at aggressive movements on the part of the Ottoman Commander. The voluntary service of the Arab and Kurdish tribes is continually offered to the service of the Sultan.

Victory in the Caucasus.

The English steamer *Sampson*, which had been surveying on the coast of Circassia, returned to Constantinople on March 21, bringing tidings of a complete victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians. Early in March the Circassians, provided with arms and ammunition, attacked the Russians, and, after a severely contested battle, drove them into the castles on the coast. These castles were surrounded and repeatedly attacked during four continuous days. Finally, the Russians, fearing to be cut to pieces, blew up their magazines, and sought shelter in their ships. The *Sompson* farther reports that the Circassians fell on the garrisons who were retreating from two bill forts, and put them to the sword. The Circassian coast is, at present, free from the enemy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament—Easter—Lord Mayor's Dinner—More Strikes—Mr. Addington—Polish Legion—West India Mails—Crystal Palace—Singular Bequest—Various affairs.

Parliament was not in session. The Easter holidays had passed over much as usual. Advices from the seat of war were anxiously looked for.

Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Sir Hamilton Seymour, were guests of the Lord Mayor of London, at a banquet given on Monday evening, the 17th. They each made a speech, but said little that we need repeat.

At Stockport, the anticipated strikes have taken place. Ten to twelve thousand operatives have ceased work.

The Greek firms in London, Liverpool and Manchester, were reported to have contributed funds in aid of the insurrection against Turkey. The Manchester firms were said to have subscribed £10,000 sterling.

Henry U. Addington has resigned his office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been raised to the rank of a Privy Councillor. Mr. Addington was Secretary of Legation at Washington in 1822. He is succeeded as Secretary by Mr. Edmund Hammond.

Major Francis Stawiarski, of the Polish army, had offered to the Earl of Aberdeen to raise a Polish legion, to serve with the allied land force in Turkey. A cold reply from a Mr. Dawkins, Secretary to his lordship, informs Major Stawiarski that his offer is "referred to the Secretary of State for War and the Colonies."

The precise day is not yet fixed, but there is no longer any doubt that the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham will be opened by the Queen, towards the end of May.

Mr. Holford, a rich merchant, who long resided in the Regent's Park, London, died on the 9th, and bequeathed his large fortune to the Prince of Wales.

The American clipper ship *Chariot of Fame*, which has made two voyages as one of Train & Co.'s packets, between Boston and Liverpool, has been purchased by Bowman, Grinnell & Co., and is intended to form one of their New-York and Liverpool line.

The ship *Rainbow*, now on the berth at Liverpool, for the West Indies, is the first ship that was commanded by Sir John Franklin.

The West India Mail steamer *Lo Plata* arrived at Southampton 16th, with dates from Chagres to March 26, and San Juan de Nicaragua 18th; news unimportant.

The Brazilian Mail steamer *Severn*, with dates from Buenos Ayres, March 4, had also arrived at Southampton; among the passengers were Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, who had been visiting Madeira and the Peak of Teneriffe.

The ship *Cambria*, Parry, master, from New-Orleans to Cork, had arrived at Queenstown, with three of the crew of the shipwrecked British bark *Westminster*, Honduras to Cork;—they being the only survivors of a crew of eleven. One of the rescued, named William Cake, died of exhaustion on board the *Cambria*; the other two, Alexander Ross and John Ramsay, were landed at Queenstown.

A letter from Malta, of April 9, says—"By the India Mail the news come *vid* Ceylon that the Russians have signed a commercial treaty with Japan, which throws open the trade of that country. The Americans, it would appear, have not been very honorably treated by the Russian squadron in those seas, who rather cleverly succeeded in getting the treaty which in all justice is due to the Americans, and this after they had been lent coal, &c., by the Americans in China; if it had not been for this kindness on the Americans' part, it is doubtful if the Russians could have got so early to Japan."

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

Speeches of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Sir Hamilton Seymour, &c.

On the 17th, a banquet was given by the Lord Mayor, attended by a large number of official and distinguished personages. In reply to a toast complimentary to the Ministry, Lord John Russell said, that, on behalf of Her Majesty's Ministers, and in the absence of his noble friend at the head of the Government, he begged to return thanks for the honor which had been done them. It happened that this country was now at a remarkable crisis, and he hoped that the citizens of London, valuing as they ought to value, and having by long experience been taught to value the blessings of peace, would not blame Her Majesty's Ministers for having endeavored by every means, by protracted negotiations, by every proposal, and by every offer, to avert war, and to continue that peace the blessings of which this country had so long enjoyed. But when he said that he did believe that they would not blame Her Majesty's Ministers for endeavoring to obtain peace, he was equally confident that they would think that the Ministers were worthy of reprehension if, when the time came, when peace was placed on one hand and the honor and interest of England on the other, they determined to sacrifice the honor and interest of the country for any other advantage, however great it might be. [Cheers.] As it had been their good fortune to have had the unanimous sense of the House of Commons in their favor when they were asking for support in carrying on war, so it would be their endeavor to attempt to obtain the restoration of peace, when peace could be restored on just, solid, and honorable conditions. [Hear, hear.] One thing he might be permitted to say, and it was not on behalf of Ministers, who must always be prepared to meet, and they would be prepared to meet any criticism which their conduct might bring upon them; but on behalf of those gallant men of our army and navy who had lately left our shores to maintain the reputation of the flag of their country. He would beg them to believe that those gallant men were, one and all, intent on doing service to their country where best they could. He knew well that hasty criticism was apt to be cast on men who might seem at one time not to carry exactly into effect the wishes and plans of those who knew not the difficulties, and had not weighed the dangers they had to encounter. But he wanted every one to believe that all those men were animated by a generous desire to do their duty, and, at the same time, every which their country had a right to the highest pitch, was there not many a man on whom country and ability we could better rely, and he hoped that without listening to unfounded reports the people would wait and see the whole actions of those men, and depend upon it they would prove worthy of England, and their country. [Hear, hear.] With regard to another matter on which the Lord Mayor had done him the honor to touch, he could only say that his object had ever been to reform the institutions of the country, and at the same time to preserve their spirit and provide for their stability. Such he thought should be the maxim of all reformers, whether as regarded political, ecclesiastical, or municipal institutions; he never had wished to destroy but to preserve, and he trusted to see the glorious institutions of this country, although they might be purified, yet maintained to distant generations. [Cheers.]

The Lord Mayor then alluded to the presence of two distinguished diplomatists, and proposed "The Diplomatic Service and Sir H. Seymour."

Sir Hamilton Seymour was received with much applause. He was very indistinctly heard, but he was understood to say that in offering his sincere thanks for the honor which had been paid to him, he labored under very contending feelings. He would begin by saying that the compliment was paid more to the diplomatic service than to himself. That system was a very simple one, and consisted only in keeping one's eyes open and calling things by their right names, and not by such as would be agreeable to the English Government to hear. In Russia there was no such system, simple as it was; and it was to the non-observence of some such system that he attributed many of the evils which had taken place; for if that practice had been observed by other nations as it had been by England, none of the present misfortunes which now threatened Europe would have occurred. Nothing could be more inexact than the account sent to the rest of Europe by Russia. As regarded the provinces of Turkey it was stated that the Greek Church suffered great persecution; that churches were burnt and priests killed. He attempted to see something of all this, but he could never find any traces of it. What was said of Constantinople! It was said that Turkey was an interesting invalid, that she got worse from day to day, and that such was her obstinacy that she refused to take the remedies offered by the imperial physician at St. Petersburg. What was said with regard to England! He did not allude to dispatches of Prince This or Count That, but he was talking of reports generally. It was said that John Bull was a very material fellow who was always buying and selling in the morning, and eating and drinking in the evening, too intent on his Three per Cents., and indisposed to interrupt the flow of his prosperity for matters that did not concern closely. As regarded France, she was represented as a country hardly out of one great revolution, and only bent as avoiding a second, that the principal men of that country were intent on realizing large fortunes, that its court was very imperial in its tendencies, and above all, that a close connection between England and France was a myth, and would never be realized. The result had been that which had been seen, that England had plunged into a war, by which a friendly country had been alienated from this country; for there were in Russia many sympathies friendly towards England; which took one-half of her produce by purchase, and paying before hand; and the people of Russia were in many respects a kindly people; he would not conceal that what the mists of prejudice which now prevailed were dispelled; there were many friendly heads that he should be glad to shake again. But it might be asked what was the English Minister doing all this time? He could only say that the English Minister was a very small man. He might do what he could, but his voice was but of small account, and this was the culminating point of the case, that if what had been said to the Emperor in English had been said to him in his own language, and if any one had had the courage to declare the truth to him, he would not have embarked in his present unfortunate course. But still, if we had lost one friend we had gained another, and acquired a friendship which no other circumstance could have effected but the necessity for preserving the rights of Europe. For centuries we had been on terms of hostility with our French neighbors, but now a state of feeling existed, which, it was to be hoped, would be found to be equally durable. In every language there were some words which bore a peculiar significance. In this country if we said that a man behaved in a gentlemanly manner, or acted in the character of a gentleman, we bestowed on him the most important praise it was in our power to offer, and we meant that such a man would not only fulfil, but even go beyond his engagements. Now, in the French language, the words "loyal" and "loyauté" had the same meaning, and it might be allowed to him, when he spoke of the French Government, to say that so far as his powers of observation went, those terms were peculiarly applicable to the acts of the French Government—nothing could be more "loyal," nothing more marked by "loyauté" than the proceedings of the French Government. He would not go into personal matters, but there was one slight circumstance which had not attracted the attention it deserved. Among the arts ("dodges," he believed, was the modern word,) which had been used to seperate the English and French Governments was this, that the Emperor of Russia acted out a very different treatment to the French Minister at St. Petersburg to that which he exhibited towards her Majesty's Minister. He (Sir H. Seymour) received, one fine Winter's morning, the agreeable intimation that his back would be more pleasant to the Emperor than his face, and that it was desirable that he should name the day on which he should be prepared to set out from St. Petersburg. Nothing of the sort was done with regard to the French Minister; but it happened that this little art was foreseen and discountenanced by the French Minister; and when he heard of the treatment to which he (Sir H. Seymour) had been subjected, he requested that the same passport should be given to him, and off he went. As he had said, it was possible and probable that long centuries of hostility between France and England would be succeeded by an equally durable friendship. Three districts of Paris had lately resounded with the cries, "Vive le Reine Victoria," "Vive les Anglais." To those cries he would heartily respond. "Vive les Français," "Vive L'Empereur, vive le defenseur des les droits de l'Europe." [Hear, hear.] The difference between the first Empire and the second was this, that the first Empire meant war and danger to European rights, while the present Empire meant peace, as long as it could be obtained on honorable terms and respect for international rights as interpreted by treaties. [Hear, hear.] He begged to apologize for having detained them so long, and if he had said anything offensive, or anything which might seemed tinged with asperity, he hoped he might be excused; for no doubt most of the present company had felt the annoyance and irritation caused by the loss of a carpet-bag or an umbrella, and would be willing to make allowence for a poor traveler who had left the whole of his luggage behind. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Lord Mayor then proposed "The House of Commons and Lord Palmerston"—[cheers]—of whom he spoke in very eulogistic terms.

Lord Palmerston said that he begged, in the first place, in his own name and on his own behalf, to return thanks for the very flattering—his too flattering—manner in which the Lord Mayor had been pleased to propose his health, and he thanked the company for the kind way in which they had been pleased to receive it. For the House of Commons he could only say that that illustrious body always felt sensible of such marks of approbation and such expressions of compliment as they received at the hands of the great corporation—the great municipal body over which the Lord Mayor now so worthily presided. It was natural that on occasions when the citizens of London met in a convivial assembly the House of Commons should be remembered among the objects of their admiration and approval—for the House of Commons and the City of London were both emanations of the same spirit of civil and political liberty, which was the vital essence of that British Constitution which had contributed to render England happy and prosperous, and to make the British nation prosperous and foremost among the nations of the earth. The House of Commons was the real organ of the people of this country, and it sympathized on all occasions with the feelings which pervaded the nation. While we were blessed with peace the House of Commons devoted itself to study and to carry out every measure which could tend to the welfare and happiness of their fellow-countrymen, which could augment the wealth of the country, and place its greatness on a solid foundation. No object was too large for the comprehension of the members of that House, and no object apparently so small as not to escape their care or attention, and no period of time was too great to be devoted to their duties, and those duties had been performed at every sacrifice of time and even health. Now that, unfortunately, we were engaged in what might be a great and arduous war, he would venture to say that the House of Commons would be found equal to its duties in the critical circumstances in which the country was placed, as it was during a period of prosperity and peace; and it would stand up in support of the Crown, and back the spirit of the country, while no efforts and no sacrifice would be too great for it to make to enable the Crown and the advisers of the Crown, and those who administered the affairs of the country, let them to who they might, to carry on the war with the same energy as they had displayed in cultivating peace, and at last to terminate the war by a peace which should piece on a solid foundation the liberties of Europe, which were so inseparably bound up with the interests of this country. [Cheers.]

Russian Vessels in the North Pacific—Japan, &c.

From the London Daily News, 15th.

Russia has not been in the habit of maintaining a permanent naval force in the North Pacific. It has had a couple of so-called men of war (one of them a *ci-devant* north-country collier) to make yearly voyages between Okhostk and Awetsha, and one or two frigates have generally been sent in the course of as many years to visit these out-stations. *But Russia has at present a war squadron in these seas, the force and whereabouts of which it is difficult to ascertain with precision.* On the 10th of February last, the Russian steamer *Vostok* paid a flying visit to Shanghai. To this visit we are indebted for the information that Admiral Pontiatin, with the main force of the Russian squadron, was at that time off Nangasaki, for which port the *Vostok* sailed again next day. The avowed object of the Admiral is to negotiate with the Japanese Government for the opening of its territories to foreign commerce; and if the news brought to Shanghai by the *Vostok* is to be credited, *he has succeeded in obtaining a favorable answer from the Emperor* in anticipation of the arrival of Commodore Perry with the American squadron. This favorable answer, however, appears to amount to little more than that wooding and watering shall continue to be connived at as hitherto, and that in a short time—say in the course of a year or so—open trade with Japan shall be permitted. But it is evident from the movements of the Russian war-ships that Japan is not the only object of their rendezvous in the Northern Pacific. They have been flying about in all directions, peeping into the most important British harbors. Some time ago we heard of the Russian frigate *Dwina* having ventured so far south as to take a flying survey of the harbor of Sydney; and several vessels of the Russian squadron appear to have recently made more deliberate examination of Singapore. The squadron, too, is on the point of receiving reinforcements: three Russian ships-of-war are known to be at this moment on their way to the North Pacific, and unless winds and tides have been peculiarly adverse, or their sailing qualities very indifferent indeed, must by this time be well on to the channels which lead from the Asiatic Archipelago into the Pacific Ocean. To look after this Russian force, we have the British ships-of-war on the Pacific station and in the Chinese waters.

We have seen no recent authentic account of the movements of the former; the latter number, according to the latest accounts, 7 vessels of various sizes—ships, brigs, and steamers, carrying in all 243 guns. There is no reason to fear that our naval force in these seas is inadequate to cope with the Russian; but much will depend upon whether the Russian or British armaments first receive intelligence of the declaration of war. The naval war waged by the Russians in those seas is sure to be a buccaneering one; pouncing upon our merchant vessels, confident that their own are too few in number and too inconsiderable in value to admit of our making reprisals to any considerable extent. If the British Government do its duty, the priority of intelligence must of necessity fall to the lot of our cruisers. By the overland mail the news can be conveyed to Singapore and Hong Kong, and to the principal Australian ports in less time than the Russian Government can at this season transmit it overland to Okhotsk; and it will take the Russians almost as long a time to forward the news from Okhotsk to Nangasaki or from St. Petersburg to Okhotsk. With due energy on the part of our Government, the Russian naval commander has no chance of learning the actual declaration of war except from our ships. It is barely possible—certainly not probable—that an express to Panamn, and thence direct across the Pacific, might forestall us. It is therefore possible for the British naval force in the waters of the Pacific to take the enemy by surprise, and thus liberate our merchants and shipowners—home and colonial—from the anxiety that begins to haunt them. But to this end it will have been requisite that intimation should have been dispatched to our naval stations by the overland mail which left England on the 24th of March, that the formal declaration of war was to be issued in three or four days; and by the mail which left on the 8th inst., that the declaration had been actually issued. These are strange times we live in: when it is possible that some of the first shots fired in the new war may be in the remote Pacific.

Apprehensions, we observe, are entertained at Singapore that a *coup de main* may be struck at their unfortified town by a detachment from the Russian squadron. Of course, as some Russian ships have been examining the road, this matter ought not to be entirely disregarded; but there appears but slender ground for any fear on this score. The Russians are not likely to entangle themselves among the narrow channels of the Asiatic Archipelago, with the soundings and currents of which they are not familiar, so long as there are French and English men of war both in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. A dash at Sydney or Melbourne would be a little more feasible; but the main Russian force will not venture so far from Sitcha, Ayan, Okhotsk, and Awatska, which may need their guardianship ere long; and for one or two of their vessels to run the gauntlet of French and English cruisers as far as the southern coasts of Australia is scarcely to be thought of. Were we unhappily at war with the United States, we have no doubt that such an enterprise might be undertaken, but it is too adventurous for Russian marinara.

There is, however, a risk to our mercantile ships in the Pacific and the Chinese waters, which will require to be looked sharply into, even though the Russian flotilla in the North Pacific should be swept from the seas, or penned up in Awatsha. The Government at Washington has declared—and we repose implicit confidence in its sincerity and honor—that no vessels shall be allowed to be equipped in its harbors for the Russian service: that none of its ships or citizens shall be allowed to accept those piratical commissions called letters of marque from Russia. All along the Atlantic seaboard, and the Gulf of Mexico, we have no doubt that this determination of the United States Government will be loyally and efficiently carried into effect. But, with the anomalous population of California, and along the thinly-peopled coaste from south of San Francisco to the Northern frontier of Oregon, it may not be possible for the Government of the United States to give effect to its good intentions. There is already a pretty considerable gathering of daring and unscrupulous adventurers in those regions, and the force at the command of the Washington Government to control them is literally *nil*. Such desperate and abandoned characters may not only make themselves brokers to supply Russia with ships and stores in the Pacific, but may take upon them, when occasion offers, to sail and act under the Russian flag. There are, we know, some dogmatical and peremptory politicians among us who would at once propose to cut this Gordian knot by declaring that if the Washington Government cannot control Californians, neither ought its flag to protect Californis. It is easy for declaimers to talk in this fashion, but statesmen cannot act thus. Regard must be had to the position of a Government. The American, more than any other, is dependent upon the popular will; and how sensitive the national mind is in the United States; how easy it would be in the western—the backwoods, prairie, and Pacific States—to rouse a dangerous feeling against any Government that should acquiesce in self-help by England to the extent suggested is obvious. A quarrel with America is at all times to be scrupulously avoided, as far as is consistent with national honor, and particularly at a moment when we have Russia actually in hand, with Prussia and Austria hanging in the wind. We know the danger to which we are exposed, and it is our part to guard against it as best we may. There can be no doubt as to the facilities which the peculiar position of California affords to Russia of letting loose a horde of buccaneers upon our merchantmen; and quite as little of the readiness of that unscrupulous Government to grasp at any means of annoying and embarrassing us. All such adventurers are fair game on the high seas; and if the French and English cruisers in the North Pacific are reasonably on the alert, a few striking examples at the outset will suffice to cool the courage of the rest.

Contraband of War.

The following official correspondence will be read with interest:

Treasury Chambers, April 17.

Gentlemen: I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Clerk of the Council in Waiting, and of an order in Council, with reference to the granting of permission for the exportation of articles prohibited by the order of the 15th of February last.

I am also to state that their Lordships are pleased to authorize you to permit the articles adverted to in the order in Council to be carried coastwise to ports in the United Kingdom, and also to be exported to places abroad situated within the geographical limits described in the order in Council, in all cases in which you shall not see reason to suspect the existence of a clandestine intention to transmit the articles to places other than those indicated by the applicants.

You will observe that a bond is in all cases to be taken from the persons exporting the articles that they shall be landed and entered at the port of destination, and my lords desire that the exporters may be informed that they will be expected to obtain and transmit to the Commissioners of Customs, within the period named in the bond (which will be fixed by you,) certificates of landing and entry, as follows, namely:

In the case of the United Kingdom.—From the Collector, or other principal officer of Customs.

In the case of a British possession abroad—From the Collector of Customs, Governor, or other constituted authority.

In the case of Foreign Ports—From the British Consul or Consular Agent—or, if there should be no such functionary, under the hand of the Chief Magistrate, or other principal national public functionary there.

My Lords desire that you will take the requisite steps to secure the due fulfillment of the condition of the bond, in conformity with the regulations above described; and that you will consider these instructions as superseding all former directions which have been given on the subject.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN.

The Commissioners of Customs.

Council-Office, Whitehall, Thursday, April 13.

Sir: I am directed by the Lord President of the Council to transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, an authenticated copy of an order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, with reference to the granting of permission for the exportation of articles prohibited by Her Majesty's order in Council of the 15th of February last.

The Lords of the Council are of opinion that, within the geographical limits assigned by this order, permission should still be granted by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the exportation of such articles upon taking a bond from the persons exporting such prohibited articles that they shall be landed and entered at the port of destination; but in all other cases application for permission to export such articles must be made to the Lords of the Council, who will consider each case on political grounds, and will transmit to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury an order of the Privy Council, authorizing the officers of Her Majesty's Customs to permit such export upon taking a similar bond from the shippers, which bond will be completed in the same manner now in use.

I have the honor to be, &c., C. C. GREVILLE.

The Secretary to the Treasory.

The United States Navy.

From the London Times.

Malta, Saturday, April 15, 1854.

We subsequently visited the United States corvette *Levant*, lying near, and were received with great kindness by the officers. She is a "bax af guns," and would be a dangerous and crank craft in bad weather, owing to the size of her masts and spars, and the weight of her armament. Nothing could exceed the exquisite cleanliness of the ship in every part. Her crew were fine stout sailor-looking fellows, and the eye was caught at once by the becoming dress of the marioers, Prussian blue, with bright yellow facings, and an old English shaped shako. Discipline was pretty sharp on board. While we were on deck, two large barges, towed by boats, passed across the harbor, with the headquarters, head, and several companies of the 9th Regiment, arrived that morning. On approaching the French frigate the men began cheering, and the hand struck up the "Parisienne." The American sailors leaped up on the booms of the corvette, and crowded to the sides to look at the spectacle, on which the officer on duty ordered them down. "Be off there, you men! Get down off the booms, and you fellows, clear away from the sides!" Pretty sharp practice this.

The Rights of Neutrals—The United States.

From the London Times, 19th.

At the very moment that war was declared—on the 28th of March—the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French gave the world a striking proof that they intended, as far as possible, to mitigate these evils. (War restrictions on trade.) A declaration was simultaneously published, in the name of both Crowns, to the effect that the neutral flag would be allowed to trade and to cover the enemy's property, with the sole exceptions of trade to blockaded ports, or of trade in contraband of war, or the conveyance of the officers or dispatches of the enemy; and it was added that the enemy's flag would not condemn neutral property, and that letters of marque would not at present be issued.

This declaration, which cannot be too much considered by those who are interested in this subject at home and abroad, at once disposed of a very large class of the cases on which the legal profession had already bestowed considerable attention. It amounts, in fact, to a complete revolution in the law with respect to neutrals, as administered by our maritime courts in former wars. *We admit the principle, that the neutral flag protects the enemy's goods;* the French admit the corresponding derogation from their view of the law of nations, that the enemy's flag is not to condemn neutral property. On either side the greatest possible security is given to the neutral trade.

We insist on this point, because we already perceive with regret, that an attempt is made by some of the anti-English faction in the United States to open old sores, and to misrepresent in fact the policy proclaimed by the British and French Governments; at the outset of this war, and at the very moment when so large a concession has been made by this country to neutral interests, it implies something worse than ignorance, to dissect these concessions into a cause of hostility. The Americans are apt to say that they have adopted as a nation the principle, that "free ships make free goods." It is true they have done so by treaty with several States; but in no country has the contrary maxim been more sturdily defended by legal writers, or more strictly administered by the Admiralty courts.

Under the existing instructions, established under the declaration of the 29th of March, *the right of search will be strictly confined to the search for contraband of war*, the transport of which by a neutral to a belligerent is obviously inconsistent with the neutral character, and constitutes a violation of those very rights and obligations which neutral States are most interested in defending. Accordingly, the neutral States of Europe have already responded to these liberal measures of the belligerents by strict prohibitions of the export of contraband of war, and by assurances of their readiness to conform to rules which must be highly advantageous to themselves. The Americans have not the slightest ground of apprehension or complaint, for we cannot suppose that they will permit the Russian agents who are actively employed in the United States to avail themselves of the liberties of that country against a cause which has the undivided support of every free people in Europe.

This concession having been made by the maritime powers, which will undoubtedly have during this war the command of the sea, it seems to us very difficult for them to stop at that point. If the enemy is to have the benefit of trading through neutrals, wherever his ports are open, and the neutral is to carry on not only his own trade with the enemy, but the general trade which the belligerents can no longer pursue, the position both of the enemy and the neutrals would become more favorable than that of the maritime powers themselves, if their subjects are prohibited, under pain of confiscation, from following the same course of commercial intercourse where it is open.

Can it be argued or maintained, that a neutral ship is to be free to carry Russian property all over the world, and even to bring it to a British port, but that a British ship, having taken Russian produce on board, to a neutral port, but not the property of a neutral, is liable to seizure and condemnation by a British or French cruiser and court of prize? It cannot be intended to pursue a system so clearly injurious to ourselves, and to make war on our own merchants by way of bringing the Czar to reason. The very first question that presents itself, on the declaration of war, is the means of bringing away British property already purchased and ready for shipment, in Russian ports: and, as far as we are concerned, every facility which can be given, without defeating the objects of a blockade, ought to be given for that object.

Practically, we believe the amount of this property is not very large, for almost all the houses engaged in the Russian trade wisely refused their advances last year, and those who sent money to Russia were perfectly aware of the risk they ran, and speculated on the chance of high prices if they got their cargoes out. Moreover, it is probable the Emperor of Russia will settle the question for us by an embargo, as he has already stopped the export of grain from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. The belligerents will probably be able to answer these measures by a very close blockade, and, if the Russian Government will let nothing out, we shall take care to let nothing in.

But, apart from these direct measures of war, which are necessary to curtail the resources of the enemy, our next object ought to be to touch as lightly as possible on those of our own national interests which are inevitably affected by the war. For this purpose we cannot doubt that the Government will adhere, as far as possible, to the enlarged principles of commercial freedom, which have already raised the country to a pitch of unexampled prosperity in peace, and which may now mitigate and avert some of the most widely felt evils of a state of hostilities.

An Italian Coup d'Etat—Monaco in Revolt.

From the London Times.

The great object of European statesmen at the present moment is *to avoid, or well nigh any cost, the outbreak of a war of opinion or of principles.* As long as the conflict can be confined within the narrow area of a mere territorial aggression, we know more or less what its general character and results must be. That which we have most carefully to ward off is an *open antagonism between rulers and subjects in those portions of Continental Europe which are still under despotic sway.* This is the opinion, we believe, of moderate and sober-minded men in every portion of the civilized world. It is not that they wish well to the cause of despotism, but that they dread to give Europe up to fire and sword on the mere chance of a result not quite intolerable. Therefore it is that the proceedings of the Prussian and Austrian Courts are at this moment scanned with the deepest anxiety, for the present is a season in which Emperors and Kings must act with moderation and good faith, or accept the hazards of a very hypothetical future. The turn of the table is all against them if they provoke the contest, and therefore it is our earnest hope—we may add, our firm expectation—that the German potentates will see their true interests, and adhere to the cause of justice and order. Beyond the Alps, we grieve to say, the prospect is not so reassuring. Italy is one of the tenderest points of the European State-system, and, if things are to be maintained in their present groove, the Kings and statesmen of that peninsula must take careful cognizance of the signs of the times. It is not enough that half a million of men will soon be in arms upon the banks of the Danube—that the provinces of Asia which surround the Black Sea are given up to the guerilla warfare of a half-trained soldiery—that the Czar of Russia has called up his barbarous levies from the steppes and mountains of his vast territory—that Austria is already gathering the forces of the empire on her southeastern frontier—that the disciplined hands of Prussia are swelling the summons to arms—that France is ready to continue the traditions of her great Emperor with or without a moment's notice—and that, in conjunction with Great Britain, she has already dispatched her fleets to the Euxine and the Baltic, and that some of the choicest levies of these two great nations have already been forwarded to the seat of war! is there not enough of menace in all this, and must an Italian potentate choose such a moment for adding to the general confusion? Surprising and startling as such an announcement must be, it is our painful duty to record the fact that an Italian potentate has chosen the present time for attempting a *coup d'etat*, and adding to the general confusion of the world. True it is that Monaco does not count among the great European Powers, and that at the general congresses of nations her voice has not been raised with great effect; but men who are accustomed to watch the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the rise and fall of empires, must be prepared to admit that, under favorable circumstances, Monaco might become a great and influential Power. It lies, as it were, on the confines of two great nations. What if Monaco were to become the nucleus of a regenerated Italy? What if she were to absorb France? What if both these contingencies should happen? In that case, the empire of Monaco would extend from the little island of Ushant, off the extreme northwestern point of present France, to Cape Passaro, the southern promontory of Sicily. It would comprise a population of 60,000,000 of people, among the most ingenious and warlike of mankind. Monaco, at the foot of the maritime Alps, and, as one may say, the frontier State of France and Italy, is, geographically speaking, favorably situated for such a development of its power on either side.

Monaco, as yet, we are bound to admit the fact, is only in the pupa state. It does not, we believe, contain a population of 7,000 souls. The climate, however, is beautiful, the pasture excellent, the annual crop of oranges and lemons of the most satisfactory kind. Monaco at the present moment comprises but fifty-three square miles. The capital city, however, stands prominently upon a promontory, which was strongly fortified in former days by the warlike solicitude of Louis XIV. This important State is in some measure under the protection of Sardinia; in point of fact, the capital is held by a regiment of Sardinian soldiers. The Prince has been accustomed to reside for six months of every year at Paris, and for six months at the principal town of his own dominions. As we understand the recent occurrence, the house of Gainalot had chosen the present occasion as an opportune one for throwing off the yoke of Sardinia, and probably for taking an active share in any great European movement which may extend itself to the Italian Peninsula. However this may be, the Duke of Valentinois—the Hereditary Prince—son of Prince Florestan I., reigning Prince of Monaco, determined at all hazards to pass the Rubicon, and try the fortune of war. The scene of his operations was the little town of Mentone, which lies somewhat to the southward of Monaco. The audacity of the attempt was well nigh equal to that of Napoleon on his return from Elba. The people may have been prepared beforehand for the event by his emissaries, but nothing was known until, on the 6th of this month, the Duke of Valentinois, in a grand uniform, and attended by his physician, arrived in a coach and six in the streets of Mentone. The presence of the medical gentleman may serve as evidence of the extremities to which the Prince was determined to push his enterprise. The partisans of the Prince assembled—they were but 21 in number, but still seven times more numerous than the patriots of the Forest Cantons who cootried and won the liberties of Switzerland. These faithful 21 noyoked the horses of the carriage, and drew the Prince and his medical attendant along the street of St. Michael. It was 6 o'clock in the morning, and most of the inhabitants, wiser than their Prince, were fast asleep. They were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of "Long live Grimaldi!" This cry must find an echo in the heart of every Briton who is not altogether unmindful of the glorious traditioon of the English stage. The Prince stepped down from his carriage; the inhabitants looked out of their bed-room windows. We rejoice to add that the audacity of the Prince found no response in the enthusiasm of the population. The National Guards—sixty in number—deliberately dressed themselves. The populationcried out: "Long live the King of Sardinia! Down with the Prince!" The day was lost. On such occasions all depends upon the impulse imparted at the first moment, and this turned against the enterprising Prince. The garrison—which consisted of a corporal's guard—was not even called upon to act, although they were drawn up in the street, and ready for the occasion, should their services be required. All was lost, although nothing was done. The Prince flew for refuge to the barracks of the Carabineers; of the fate of the physician we cannot speak with certainty. Subsequently the Prince was arrested, transferred to Nice, and is now confined in the Fort of Villefranche. Europe must await further explanations of this important and mysterious affair.

John Mitchel as an Ally of the Russian Czar—Affairs in Ireland.

From the London Daily News.

We wonder whether the Czar yet knows his own good fortune? Is he aware of the grand alliance that is in store for him,—the mighty reinforcement, only waiting his instructions to destroy his foes? The discontented Irish are at his service—or will be, when John Mitchel has organized his native nation. Never mind now whether Austria has lost her sense of affinity with Russian despotism. Never mind, even if Prussia fancies that the allies have the chance, and chooses to go with them. Never mind how the rest of the world decides. The orthodox faith and Muscovite arms are safe and will be victorious, the Irish rebels being on the side of the Greek Church and Asiatic despotism. This great news—of the new Russian alliance—comes from America. Thence we learn how very little we know of what is passing at our own doors. While we imagined the Irish sowing more wheat and planting more potatoes than they ever did before, and competing for rewards for the growth of flax, to make up for the want of what we cannot get from Russia, the Irish in America have very different information. They know from John Mitchel himself that the Irish rebels are engaged in a grand movement in favor of Russia. The Irish at home in Ireland seem to know nothing about this. The young men are enlisting under English officers as fast as they can be received. The old men are volunteering their services at home that the young may go; and the total population cheers them as they march to their ships. Where else the Czar's rebel allies all the while? Where is the movement which seems to move nobody and nothing? Everybody else is buying, selling, building, planting—concerned in a grand movement—to mend their condition, and that of their country;—where is this recruiting, drilling, conspiring, and swearing allegiance to that potentate, the

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EIGHTH MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29, 1854.

The arrangements had been made for an excursion to Mt. Vernou and Alexandria to-day, hnt on account of the threatening appearance of the sky, at an early hour the white flag was run up from the highest turret of the Smithsonian Institntion, the concerted signal that we were to remain at peace at home, the excursion being postponed until Monday.

At 10½ A. M., the General Meeting came to order, elected one member, and adjourned to meet in sections immediately.

SECTION A.

DR. FRANKLIN BACHE, of Philadelphia, presided. The first paper read was by Prof. JOHN BROCKLESBY—*An account of a storm that passed over Connecticut August 1, 1851.*

Superintendent A. D. BACHE read a paper, illustrating t with large diagrams, *On the co-tidal hours of the Atlantic Coast of the United States.*

Prof. W. A. NORTON read a peper *On the periodic and occasional perturbations of the directive force of the declination of the magnetic needle.*

After a recess of half an hour, Major W. H. EMORY read a brief paper *On the magnetic forces observed along the line of the boundary between the United States and Mexico.*

THE DOUBLE COMET.

Prof. HUBBARD, of the National Observatory read *The results of some investigations respecting the double comet Biela.* Under this modest title, the Professor announced certain discoveries that he had made, which seem to throw the Astronomers into raptures. After pniting sundry nuestions and making some suggestions, there seemed a geusral disposition on their part not only to compliment Prof. HOANANN, bnt also to congratulate our country on the possession of the indefatigable discoverer. Instructive and valnable as have been many of the papers read beforo the Association, t his one is likely to give it most character at home and abroad. In the remarks thnt followed its reading, Dr. B. A. GOULD, Prof. G. W. COAKLAY, Dr. BONN and Dr. ALEXANDER look part.

THE ECLIPSE.

Dr. STEPHEN ALEXANDER, of Princeton, resd a peper *Suggesting the points of observations that should be noticed on occasion of the Annular Eclipse of the Sun on the 26th of May*, 1854. This was deemed a most important document for the nse of observers, and it was ordered printed immediately. The opportunies for observing anaular eclipses of the sun occur at snch long intervals, and the opportunity for making observations is so brief, that full preparations must be made beforehand, and every one know just what he is to watch, or it is all over before he is ready.

The Committee appointed to note this one will subdivide themselves into Committees, and each taking only so much labor on it as it can well attend to, there is little donbt that the work will be thoroughly accomplished.

SECTION B.

At the same hour the Chemical and Geologic Section was at work in the Electrical Room of the building, Prof. W. B. ROGERS presiding.

GEOLOGY IN NEW-MEXICO.

The first paper was a sketch by Dr. C. C. PARRY, of New-York, *Of the General Geological structure of the region of country in connection with the United States and Mexican Boundary line.* Dr. PARRY has been nat. uralist and phyeician to the Expeditions under command of Major EMORY, during that gentleman's connection with the Boundary Commesion for the last five years. Mineralogical specimens illnstrating the geological character of the regions traversed, were exhibited, and excited great interest from the fact that they rep esented a complete section from the Gnif of Mexico across the Continent to the Pacific.

I rof. HALL read an elaborate paper npon the Geological formation of the country aloeg the line of the Bonndary Survey, *based upon* Dr. PARRY'S *examination.* The importance of the results, especially as developing the extent and localities of our future mineral resources, was dwelt upon.

Prof. R. E. ROGERS said that these axnminetions and results presented us with more means for generalizing upon the geological character of New-Mexico than all that we possessed before. They furnished the first means of determining the age of the rocks of that country.

Prof. JAMES HALL contioned, remarking npon the *western limits of the cretaceous formation* on the northern continast of America, as *evidenced* by the varione collections that had been made *by exploring expeditions*, under the direction of the Government of the United States. The western limit, as fonnd by Major EMORY, was the hundred aed eighth degree of longitnde—not much different from the limit of other explorers. These points were discnssed by Profs. JOHNSON and R. E. ROGERS.

SMELL SERVICEABLE.

Prof. GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER read an ingenious peper on the chemical relations of Odors, and their employment as tests. He held that the sense of odore should be cnltivated and demonstrated—that they may be made the most delicate tests—may be arranged, placed in regular series, and named. The Professor was quite amnsing in the originality and novelty of his snggestions, which seemed, beside, quite practicable. His views were seconded, and additional snggestions started by Mr. T. S. HUNT, of the Canada Geological Survey.

A CELLULAR THEORY.

The eext paper was on *Life in its Physical Aspects*, by M. CHARLES GIRARD. This memoir took new grnnd. Its leading propositions were:

I. That the phenomena of the animal economy take place as though the living fabric was but n factory of cells, and that the organs and tissnes are all composed of cells diversely modified.

2. That the first aspect in which an animal manifests itself is as n cell.

3. That its subsequent growth is a simple multiplication of cells.

4. That the nourishmeet of the body is a mere replacieg of decayed cells by eew ones.

Take a quantity of oil, said M. GIRARD; observe it with the microscope, aed it presents no cellular appearance. Examine albumen—it has none. But mingle portions of oil and albumen together, and now examiee the mixture microscopically, and yon find it nnited in multi ndieona cells. Examine them carefully, and it is found that the oil occnpies ite interior, and the albumen the exterior of each. Now, thnt is precisely the organization of the primordial cell:—communicate to the artificial cell *life*, and it *is* the same. The salient point of the egg is a cell. As it grows, it is only by expansion of that cell. Each noclens enlarges into a cell, and the nuclei within each continue the process, nntil the perfect egg is developed a cellular congeries, with the yolk—n type of a nncleus—another congeries of cells. Out of this homogeneous mass is developed the diversified being, when favoring circumstances are allowed it.

A CHEAP FILTERER.

Prof. J. P. COOKE, Jr., explained a *new Filtering Apparatus.* It looked as if it might well replace the hungling apparatns now in nse for filtering small quantities of liquids,—was very simple,—made of glass, and the whole concern cost bnt two dollnrs.

Mr. T. S. HUNT read two papers entitled as follows: *On the Crystalline Limestone of North America*, and *On Phosphatic Organic Remains in the Palæozoic Rocks.* The doctrines of these papers were not unopposed. They were supported by abnndant specimens from very different localities, and the aid of chemistry was frequently invoked to answer questions that have not generally been admitted as answerable from that quarter. The subject waxed interesting. Mr. HUNT, who appears to be still quite n young man, is connected with the Geological Survey of Canada, and seemed from the first to know exactly what he believed, and why. He had no difficulty in expressing his belief either. Prof. R. E. ROGERS of Virginia, a thorough natnralist, a frank, honest, logical philosopher, and whose ideas and sentences are of the very fiuest fit, objected to Mr. HUNT'S conclusions, and was disposed to reject some of his evidence as illogical. The main question of difference was the extent of the power of determining geological age by mineralogical specimens and chemical analysis. Prof. ROGERS held that they were utterly insufficient to the task. He said a section of the tract itself was necessary to settle the question of age. But where a section could not be had, thought Mr. HUNT, great light, and almost, if not quite, conclusive, was reflected npon it by mineralogy and chemistry. Prof. ROGERS believed that such light was very dim and delusive, and in the argument pursned, he saw a deficiency of proof at important points. He asked members to nots the generations of geologists who, following anch lights, had stumbled into egregious errors.

Prof. HALL agreed with Mr. HUNT. He saw in the evidences that naturalists are calling in chemical analyses to their aid, the dawn of the Day of Progress. If the naked senses are so succesnful in detecting the marks of different ages in the rocks, he could not doubt that chemistry would be far more so. It was refreshing to hear anch a discussion; to see both parties leaving a point when it was settled and taking up the next—stopping the talk on it when there was no more to say without repeating—so honest and blant, yet courteous—no "cut croppings" words shooting up above the argument—and so evidently conducted with the simple desire for truth. With it the Section adjourned at 3 o'clock. T.

SATURDAY EVENING SESSION.

The Association convened in general meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M., to hear the Address of Dr. B. A. GOULD on the life and labors of the late SEARS C. WALKER. In its delivery it occupied one hour, and was closely listened to throughout. Its length would preclude its publication entire in the DAILY TIMES; we sketch its outlines, however, preserving its main points, though we are aware that no sketch can do it justice.

Dr. Gould's Address on the Life and Labors of Prof. Sears C. Walker.

It is now more than fifteen months since the death of Mr. WALKER. Twice had his own planet Neptune disappeared in that solar effulgence which at once illumineates it and forbids it to our visiou; twice have the early flowers of Spring blossomed over his honored grave.

Mr. WALKER was born Nov. 28, 1805, in Wilmington Mass., of parents directly descended from the celebrated Elder BREWSTER. His father died when he was an infant. He was precocious and of delicate health, but the judicious care of his mother, who withdrew him, in consequsnce, from too early study, was blessed in well-established health as he grew up. He attended the academies of Andover, Tyngsboro' and Billerica, entered Howard College in 1821, and graduated in 1825 in the same class with HORATIO GREENOUGH, AUG. A. GOULD and CHARLES H. DAVIS. He was a good classical as well as mathematical scholar, apt at acquiring languages, and of singularly retentive memory. He taught in Boston two years after graduating, eight more in Philadelphia, and from 1836 to 1845 was Actuary of the Pennsylvania Company for the insurance of lives and granting annuities.

AS AN AMATEUR.

While a teacher—and he was always a successful one—he studied medicine, and, after obtaining a degree, devoted his leisnrs to the study of natnral history, geology, physics, and chemistry. He was an active member of the Pennsylvania Geological Society, of the Committee of the Franklin Institute or Science and Art, and of the Philosophical Society. In the Transactions of these Societies, and otherwise, he published frequent articles. In the journal of the Institute, he published monthly announcements of occnltations and other celestial phenomean. In 1834, he prepared an ingenious set of parallactic tables, calculnted for his latitude of Philadelphia, by which the time required for computing an ocultation was reduced to less than half an hour. Six years he continued these computations. An extensive series of his observntions is published in the first volume (new seriss) of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. He had procured an astronomical clock, a 20-inch transit instrument, and a small Dollond telescope, and their use so nutrected him, that, by degrees, he came to give np all his leisnre to astronomical study. In 1837, he was invited to propose a plan for an Observatory in connection with the Philadelphia High School. He accepted, and, at his suggestion, there was imported from Munich, for the Observatory, an excellent Fraunhofer Equatorial and Ertet Meridian Circle. Professor LOOMIS'S Observatory at Hndson was erected about the same time, and earlier provided with inetruments. These were the first institntions in America deserving the name of Observatories. In 1841, WALKER published a remarkable paper concerning the periodical meteors of August and November—probably the most valnable paper that has ever appeared on that subject. Before this time, he stood prominent as an ametenr astronomer; henceforth he ranked among scientific investigators. But let us look at the conditiou of science in America a dozen years ago—say in 1840:

SCIENCE A DOZEN YEARS AGO.

The memoirs of our learned Societies had furnished us small authority to claim a rank among scientific nations. What little had been done in any department of Natural Science was generally either of a purely local character or matter of speculation, which went unrebuked however wild, and unappreciated however profound. Foreigners had studied our country more than we, and the learning of the other hemisphere was deemed almost beyond our reach. The notice of an American name in a European priet was a passport to notoriety. American Scholars learned first not Self-Reliance but Self-Distrust. There were brilliant exceptioes to this state of things, indeed; the names of HARE, BACHE, HENRY, BOWDITCH, and SILLIMAN occur at once to all as such. But the labore and discoveries of even these men were set at nnught at home when a little foreign authority bore npon them abrond. This lamentable condition of Science was protracted by our lack of libraries, our nsgleet of foreign languages, and our thorough dependence upon England for all the scientific information not our own, that we were favored with. Our ablest methematician, whose genius would have rendered him the ornament of any scientific circle, was obliged to be content that the crowning labor of his life should be a translation, though enriched, it is true, with copious commentary. The most powerful and acnte minds exhausted their strength in the preparation of text-books. Natural history was the mere sorting of genera and species; the highest requisite for distinction in any physical science was the knowledge of what European stndents had attained. Astronomy was, in general, confined to observations, and those not of the most refined character. Astronomical calculntion had hardly soared above the ciphering ont of eclipses and occultations; indeed, said Dr. GOULD, Astronomy had lost ground in America since the Colonial times when mee like RITTENHOUSE kept up a constant correspondence with students beyond the seas. And I believe I may further say, that a single instance of a man's devoting himself to Science, as the only earthly guide, aim and object of his life, while unassured of a Professor's Chair, or some analogous appointment, was utterly unknown.

DAWN OF A BETTER DAY.

WALKER'S example in procoring good instruments for the Observatory was speedily followed. Within five years four nohle Fraunhofer refractors were received and mounted in the United States. During this period, BARTLETT, GILLISS and MITCHEL equipped the fine observatories of West Point, Washiegton and Cincinnati, and the hnge refractor at Cambridge was ordered.

At this time a series of nufortunate investments and commercial operations left Mr. WALKER, at the age of 40, utterly without means. It was a bitter dispensation, but Science has cause to be thankful for it, as he certainly was at a later period of life. In 1845 he was invited by the Secretary of the Navy to take part in the Washington Observatory. He accepted, but soon after resigned his post to accept the direction of the Longitude Department, where he remained till his death. Dering the eight years of his residense in this city, scientific inatitutions sprang up with remarkable rapidity and flourished. The Coast Snrvey, nader its present honored Chief, entered upon enlarged activity. The Smithsonlen Institution was organized. The Scientific Association was formed. WALKER meanwhile was busy. He made many inveatigationn, aed on many sobjecte; but the first which brought him prominently before the scieelific world was his series of researches connected with

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.

On the 2d of February, 1847, hnt little more thae four months after the discovery of Neptune, Mr. W., without the aid of charts or telescopes, in the solitude of his chamber, made the discovery that a stnr observed by LALANDE in May, 1795, must have been the same Planet. Professor HUBBARD confirmed the prediction on the first clear evening, and an observation of Neptune made fifty-two years before was thus furnished astronomere, and afforded the means of a most accurate determination of the orbit. This discovery of WALKER was followed at an interval of hnt a few weeks by an independent discovery in Europe of the same importaot fact, by meane of a totally different method. PETERSEN, who made it, is now dead. Scarcely three months have elapsed since his burial. The examieation of LALANDE'S meenscripts in Paris, and the joint labore of WALKER and PEIRCE, (of Cambridge,) placed the theory of Neptune, within eighteen months after the discovery of the planet, upon so enre and accurate a basis, that the conformity between the predicted and observed places is far more close for Neptune than for any other planet in the Heavens. And two yeare later the planet was found so near to the prediated place, that had another planet existed to mark the place predicted by WALKER, it would have formed with Neptune a double star, so close that few existing telescopes would have been able to recognize a dark line between them.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS.

A still more brilliant achievement of Mr. WALKER, was the arrangement and development of the *American Method of Observation.* Of this, others have claimed the credit, but to the officers of the Coast Snrvey, especially to Mr. WALKER and Superintendent BACHE, it undonbtedly belonge. WALKER himself said that, with the exception of the experiment between Baltimore and Washington, by Captain WILKES, in 1844, he knew of no telegraphic operation for longitude which was not the work of the officers in connection with the Coast Survey. We may obtain some idea of its importanee from the fact that at a single meridian passage twenty-five transits are now observed with less fatigue than was formerly required for seven, and in the same time. Each of these transits is worth at least four by the old method; so that the relative efficiency of the two modes of observing is, at a low estimate, as one hundred to seven.

A curious and unexpected result of these telegraphic observations occurred to Mr. WALKER'S mind. It was that the time required for the transmission of electro-telegraphic signals was not only appreciable, bnt, ueder the circumstances at least, in which his longitnde observntions had been made, less than a tenth part of the velocity of light in planetary space. Acquiscence in these conclusions was not granted by the learned antil his "velocity experiments" between St. Louis and Washington pot their reliability beyond a queation.

Mr. WALKER was never idle, and always cheerful; the feults that he had were the offspring of noble impnises, and even his weaknesses testified to the generosity of his heart. He was a good classical scholar, and was wont to repeat long passages from the Greek, Latin and Italian poets. TASSO, his special favorite, he knew by heart. He studied this young as acquired a thorough knowledge of ancient and modern languages. "Study foreign languages," said Dr. GOULD, "was his advice to me as I left college. Read LAPLACE, LAGRANGE, GAUSS, BESSEL, in their own tongnes, and accustom yourself to think with them in their own words."

He is gone. That helping, welcoming hand is palsied in the grave. That earnest voice is heard no longer in our midst. That powerful and restless intellect gives tokens of itself no longer. The eye that tracked the distant Neptune through the wilderness of space is closed forever. The strong will that subdued the forces of Nature to his own cherished Science is broken. And the quick thought that outstripped the electric messenger and measured his pace, is stilled forever. His memory alone remains—his noble memory. [Long continued applanse.]

Dr. MILLINGTON added some personal reminiscences of the great man whose eulogy had been pronounced, after which the Associetion adjonrned till Tuesday morning, for Monday is set apart for the visit to Mt. Vernon, and the Temperance collation at Alexandria. It is made centlegant, however, npon the weather. If that maintains its nsual leaden aed moist aspect on Moedny, the reading of papers will be reanmed. T.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CORPORATION SALE.—By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the following docks, slips &c., belongieg to the Corporation, not leased at the section sale on the 23d ult., were put up to public anction at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. We annex the prices per annum obtained and the names of the purchasers:

EAST RIVER.

Lot 1 and 2. East half of pier No. 56; half of bulkhead between Nos. 56 and 57, foot of Walnnt-street; next half of pier No. 57, sod half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 58, foot of Walnnt-street, five years' lease—By EVAN ROBINS, at $825.

3. The half of both piers and bulkhead at the foot of Broome-street, five years lease—JOHN BROWERS, at $950.

NORTH RIVER.

4. Bnlkbead at the foot of Brrrow-street, five years' lease—JOHN H. DAWSON, $150.

5. Pier No. 51 and bulkhead south te the ferry, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 51 and 52, at the foot of Chistopher-street, five years' lease—GEORGE C. BYRNE, $1,250.

6. Pier No. 55, at the foot of Hammond-street, one year's lease—GEO. C. BYRNE, $800.

7. Pier foot of Eighteenth-street, five years lease—GEO. C. BYRNE, $1,425.

8. New Pier, (300 feet long,) foot of Twentieth-street, one year's lease—WM. MENSEIL, $400.

9. New Pier, (300 feet long,) foot of Twenty-second-street, one year's lease—$655.

10. Sonih side of Pier between Rivington and Stanton-streets, 1 year's lease—JOHN BROWER, $300.

11. Cellar under Franklin Market, five years lease—BEY D. QOIEO and JOHN E. HONN, $2,500.

Important Railway Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Slosson.

Newell against *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—This is one of that very numerous class of actions—which in the present state of public traveling bids fair to become even more numerous—brought by a passenger, to recover damages for injuries caused by a railroad accident. The plaintiff is one of the victims of the Norwalk accident, in May last, almost the only one remaining, we believe, whose claim has not been amicably adjusted and paid by the Company; and in this case some attempts, unfortunately unsuccessful, have been made at a compromise between the parties. At the time of the accident, the plaintiff was on his way from his place of residence, which is in Georgia, to visit friends in New-England. He was in the front car, and was precipitated into the water; his leg was broken near the ankle, by which he was rendered permanently lame, his face was badly cut, his back was injured, and he received several other minor cuts and bruises. About a fortnight after the accident, he left Norwalk, and proceeded on his journey, having been advised by his physician that it was safe for him to do so.

The accident and the negligence of the Company were admitted; the only question raised was as to the amount of damages. In mitigation of them, it was shown that the plaintiff had suffered no direct pecuniary loss; his bill for surgical attendance having been paid by the Company; and the evidence of several very distinguished medical men was introduced to show that if the fracture of the leg, which was the principal injury, had been properly treated, and Mr. Newell had been prudent and careful and had not walked too soon, the fracture might have entirely healed. The question was, simply, how far the Company was responsible for the injury, and how far it resulted from the plaintiff's negligence.

His Honor, Judge Slosson, instructed the Jury substantially as follows: In actions of this nature the general rnle is that the party is entitled to a sompensation for all such loss or damage as is the necessary or natnral result or consequence of the act complained of. It will include the plaintiff's expenses and his loss of time. There may be, also, fair and just compensation for the plaintiff's bodily sufferings. By lose of time I mean, such as results from his being prevented the use of his time. He would, for example, if he were an employée or servant, be entitled to recover the wages which he might have been prevented by his confinement from earning. By compensation for bodily suffering, I mean such a compensation as the Jury may think proper for the actual bodily sufferings endnred by him, so far as they are attributable to the injury for which the defendnnts are liable.

There is another class of damages which is sometimes allowed in addition to the above; it is called *exemplary or vindictive damages.* Such damagee are allowed upon the principle of punishing the offence, as the other are allowed upon the principle of compensation only. The two onite where the injury is accompanied by malice directly alleged and proved, or by circumstances of such aggravation as are sufficient to raise a presumption of malice. In the present case, under the pleadings, evidence of malice would probably be altogether inadmissible. It is not alleged. "Negligence and carelessness" are all that are alleged, and these are not denied by the defendant's answer. It is not, therefore, a case for the infliction of *exemplory damages.*

But the case presents the simple issne, and the only one for the Jury to pass npon, viz., what is the amount of compensation due to the plaintiff for his actual damage and loss, including the personal snfferings attributable to the disaster.

The extent of the general catastrophe, and the opposed or remembered horrors attending that deplorable event, should not be permitted to influence the mind of the Jury in assessing the plaintiff's damages. Justice would certinely be perverted if they allowed themselves to indulge in considerations which were not legitimately before them.

Another rnle to be borne in mied is that if the plaintiff might, by the exercise of ordinary care, have disminished the damages originally caused by the defendants negligence; or if by his own imprudeece and want of ordinary precaution and care he had greatly aggravated the injury, the defeadants should not be made liable for the increased damages consequent upon such imprudence.

All the physicians testify that the injnry to the leg in its present condition is incurable. They also pretty uniformly concur in the opinion that the original fractnre was not one of unusual severity, and was easily curable; so that the limb with proper care and treatment could have been perfectly restored, unless there was some combinstion of injury which had escaped detection. The main question in dispute therefore is, what is the cause of the present coodition of the limb? Is it the result of the accident itself;—the necessary and natural result? or is it owing to the plaintiff's own imprudence? or to the bad treatmeet of the physician? The defendants theory is, that it is attributable to one or the other, or both combined of the latter causes;—that is, his own imprudeece, or his physician's unskillness, or both. If you are satisfied upon the evideece that the injury has been aggravated or increased by the plaintiff's own imprudence, then the defendants will not be liable for such aggravation of demage. But the imprudence of the plaintiff which will excuse the defeedants, must be a *wilful imprudence.* If, for example, he acted under the advice and with the consent of a physician, then he would not be guilty of wilful imprudence, though he might have been badly advised. But if he had used the injured limb too soon under the advice of a surgeon *whom he himself employed*, or if he had done so without advice, wilfully and recklessly, then the defendante ought not to be held liable for the aggravation or increase of injury consequent upon such imprudence; bnt if the physician was employed by the Company, then the Company would be responsible for any aggravation of the injury which arose from his bad treatment or mistaken advice.

As to who employed these physicians, there is no distinct evidence. It is probable, that at the time of the accident, each rendered what assistance he could, from motives of humanity, and without any specific employment by any one. They were all, however, subsequently paid by the Company, who paid the expenses of all the sufferers. Bnt I am not prepared to say that this fact, that the Company afterwards paid them for their service, will throw npon the defendants the increased damages, resulting from any bad treatment on the part of the physicians. I shall, therefore, leave it to you to decide, as a matter of fact, in whose employ they were, if that question should become material, which it does not, except on the theory of want of skill on their part, of which the Jury also are to judge.

If, therefore, you shall be of opinion that the present difficulty is owing to the plaintiff's *wilful* imprudence, or to the bad advice or bad treatment of a physician *employed by him*, then the defeendants will not be liable for the aggravated damages. But if it is a natural result of the accident, or is attributable to the bad treatment of a physician *employed by the defendents*, then the defendents will be liable to the full extent.

In estimating the amount of damages, you are to take into consideration the circumstances in life and the occupation of the plaintiff, and the nature and extent of the injury, whether temporary or permanent, and a liberal allowance may be made to the plaintiff, including a fair and just compensation for bodily suffering, but carefully excluding all idea of exemplary or vindictive damages. The Judge here reviewed the evidence.

Verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $5,600.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Whiting, Clark and Reed. For the defendant, Alexander Hamilton, Jr. and Edward Sandford.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—The criminal cases takeu up.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Adjourned to Mondoy.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Adjourned to 15th inst.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 53 98, 386, 437, 446, 160, 216 304, 422, 431, 478, 503, 519, 611, 612.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 235, 503, 507, 506, 542, 599, 603, 605, 615, 621, 634, 639 to 642.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 963, 624, 650, 642, 106, 662, 106, 146, 662, 664, 668, 676, 684, 1,154, 690, 692, 694, 759, 574, 698, 700, 702 to 716—all even numbers—720, 724, 726, 112, 739, 765, 889, 812, 813.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

THE POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.—This morning Mr. HOLBROOK, the Post-Office Agent, attended the District Attorney of the United States to prefer a formal complaint against another depredator at the Post-Office boxes who had been detected on Saturday, and was this morning transferred to the custody of the United States Marshal. The name of the mak of letters is James W. Bell, and the correspondence he was desirous of investigating was that of Putnam & Co. and French & Co. He was given temporarily into the custody of the Second Ward Police, and his case will be like that of McChesney, submitted to the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN CITY.

The James-street Affray.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The circumstances of this affray, which occurred on the night of Saturday, April 22, (a full account being published in the TIMES of the Monday following,) and resulted in the death of WILLIAM HUGHES, was investigated before Coroner BALL, yesterday, and the following Jurore: DAVID MUNDELL, JOHN EALING, JOHN S. QUINBY, HENRY GEDING, PATRICK DONOHUE, JOHN LITTLE.

Patrick Lahey sworn: I live corner of York and Jay-streets; on last Saturday night week, April 22, Wm. Hughes, John Lockwood and myself went into Antonio Smith's, in James-street, to have a drink; among them was Mr. Smith, the barber Antonio, who boarded in the house; I asked the landlord to give us something to drink; I told her they did, to give us a drink, and would pay her for it; she and Mr. Smith went into a backroom, and I went along with them; when I went in the backroom, Mr. Smith asked me not to make any muss in his house; I told him I would not, to give us a drink, i would pay him for it and go out; when I came out in the frontroom, Mr. Smith handed me a glass of liquor, and I threw it on the floor; whether the rest drank I do not know; I then took out my money to pay for it, and I asked them that was along with me, if they would not drink again; some one, I think Mr. Smith, said they would not drink with me, and I said I would ask them; there were some four or five sitting on the sofa; I went over to ask them, and the first one refused; next one refused; the third one gave me some kind of an insulting answer, and I raised my hand up and struck him across the face; it was not Modica; he was sitting on a chair in the other end of the room; I was pretty close to the door; John Lockwood was standlog behind me. Hughes was standing at the same end of the room that the barber was; Lockwood get hold of me and shoved me right out in the hall way; I then saw him start to go back after Hughes; I staid in the hall till they came ont; I did not go back in the room; about a minute or so after, Lockwood and Hughes came out; I saw no one on either side strike except myself; on the instant, as I struck the man, Lockwood seized me and put me out doore; when we get out in the street, Hughes said he was stabbed or struck, and he knew who did it; he said it was the barber that worked for Laig, in Prospect-street; Lockwood took him up to Wm. Gumersoas, and I followed; when there I saw blood on his clothes; I then went home.

To a Juror—There were three in my company; we found 6 or 7 men there; it was somewhere about 12 o'clock; I was a little intoxicated; I knew what I was doing; Hughes was sober and so was Lockwood; neither Hughes said or did naything; Hughes, I think, was standing up at the time I struck the man; I proposed going in; I met Hughes in Prospect-street about an hour and-a-half before this; I met Lockwood about half an hour before the occurrence on the corner of York and Garrisan streets; I saw Hughes take a glass of pop and a glass of beer; I did not see Lockwood drink anything at all.

John Lockwood sworn; I live at No. 73 Prospect-street; I met Mr. Hughes and Lahey at the Exchange Hotel, corner of York and Garrison-streets, on the Saturday night of the affray; we started out down the street to take Lahey home; so, as we got down by Smith's, Lahey asked us to go in and take a drink; we stood awhile and then went in; Lahey called for something to drink for all hands; Mrs. Smith said she had nothing; afterwards she went out and brought a demijohn of brandy in; she poured out drinks for them all, and the Italians drank first, and then she poured out half a glass for Lahey; I told her not to give him so much, and she poured part of it out into another tumbler; Lahey took his glass in his hand and threw the liquor on the floor; he then asked the Italiens to drink again; some said no: some said yes; he then asked them one by one; he got to the middle one on the settee and then he stood talking; I saw Lahey draw his hand and strike him; as he struck him, I took hold of him and shoved him out into the hall; as I got him in the doorway, some one struck him over me in the head; I do not know what with, whether it was a knife or keot, but the blood commenced running down his head; I got him towards the front door and then went back for Hughes; as I got back by the front door, I met Hughes coming out into the hall, and three or four of the Italians following him; as we got to the front door, Mr. Smith either struck or pushed at him; I did not see anything in Smith's hand at the time; while I was shoving Lahey out, I heard a scuffling inside, and that was the reason I went back for Hughes; I saw no knife used at all; neither of our party had knives that I know of; I did not strike anybody, and did not see Hughes strike anybody; it was not Modica that Lahey struck; I do not know who it was; after we got in the street Hughes said he was stabbed in three or four places; he said it was the barber (Modica) that did it; we took him to the Exchange Hotel, corner of York and Garrison-streets; some of them took his coat off and then took him to Dr. Gilfillen's; I think Mr. Fitch took his clothes off; Hughes did not do or say eaything calculated to make a disturbance that I know of; they were all Italiens in there except Smith.

To a Juror—I saw no sparring when I turned back to help Hughes; he was making his way out; I did not see him try to defend himself; I only heard scuffling; Hughes was standing by the mantel piece.

Louis Hurburt, sworn—Lives corner Gold and York-streets; I was at Smith's on the Saturday night that this man was stabbed; I was in the room when the three men came in; I was behind the door that leads from the hall into the front room; heerd one man ask if they would drink any larger beer; I was the last one he asked, and I refused because I had enough; when I refuse he struck me; can't say whether his hand was open or ebnt; did not see him strike bnt once; cannot say whether any one shoved the man out that struck or not; the three seemed to go out together and the other followed them; when they followed the man ont the front door was shut; they then went back to try to get out another way, and when they came back to the front door it was opened in about a minute; we then went home; we were afraid of the difficulty there, and that there might be more; Charles Keitcher went out with me; there was no quarreling in the room after the man was struck; the three men that came in left before I and my comrade left; the Italians were all in the hall when my comrade and myself left; they all had glasses in their hands; there was no table upset while I was there; Keitcher sat alongside of me asleep during the whole time; I had been in Smith's a half an hour; K. and myself got there before the Italians; cannot say whether there was a little table in the corner or not; did not see anybody have a knife in their hands; did not see anybody strike with a tumbler or bottle; they did not make much noise; did not see anything of the three men after I got into the street; did not see any tumblers or glasses broken; did not hear any noise like breaking glass; Mrs. Smith was in the room during the time; did not see any other woman in the room; do not know what part of the room Mrs. Smith was during the striking; when Keiler and myself came in she was there; when the three men came in she was not there; the three men all asked for Mr. Smith when they came in and Mr. Smith came in before they left.

Caroline Lacy sworn.—I reside at No. 39 Prospect-street; I know Antoni Modica; he worked for my husband; we lived in the same house with him about two months ago, when I have seen him use a knife; it was a small dirk knife, with a blade about six inches long; I think a clasp-knife, sharp pointed; I never saw the knife shown, in his possession; I do not know whether he was in the habit of carrying the knife with him or not.

Ann Campbell, sworn—I live with Mr. Smith; I was living there at the time Hughes was hurt; I know there was a small table stood in the front room, near the window; the time the men had the row, I stood in the back room, just at the door, and looked in on them; Antoni and three more Italians were in the room; Mrs. Smith, Mr. Smith, Ludwig, and another man asleep in a cheir, and another man, called Hermande, were there; I came into the room after the three men came in; I heard the men talking loud, and I came up from the kitchen; I went right into the back room; I saw a low-set man, with a black coat, run at Aetoni, and the two had hold of each other across the little table; I don't know which got hold first; did not see the low-set man strike; did not see Antoni strike; a glass struck on the wall convenient to where I sat; I went away while they had hold of each other; I went up and stood on the stairs till they went out; I stood on the stairs 20 minutes or more, until the three men went ont; don't know whether they all went ont together or not.

Henry Ayres, sworn—I am a policeman, attached to the Second District Station; at 12 o'clock, 23d April, on the corner of York and Main-streets, a boy met me and told me there were two men stabbed; I asked where, and he said at Garrison's, on the corner; I went in and saw Hughes, sitting on a chair and bleeding from the arma very freely; I asked him where the stab was, and he pulled his shirt back and I saw a stab in his arm; there was a person, I think Mr. Fitch, who said the doctor was up; I told McGrath to help the man to the doctor's; they did so; I then went to look at Mr. Lahey; he was in the entry, off the barroom; his forehead was covered with blood; I then left to go to the doctor's, and met Fitch on the corner of York and Main-streets, and he said the doctor said the wound would prove fatal; I asked him if he knew where the house was, and he said he did; we started for the house with three other policemen; knocked at the door; the door was locked; a voice from the inside said "Who is there?" I said the police; Mrs. Smith onened the door; I went into the room and asked what the difficulty was; I said I wanted all that were in the room to go with me to the Station-house; I told them there had been a man stabbed there; I then asked Mrs. Smith if these were all that were in the room at the time of the affray; she said they were; we took four of them to the Station-house; I went back to the house and asked if these were any more there that was in at the time; they told me there were two men and the servant girl; I looked aronnd to see who the females were and saw I think Mrs. Garrity and Anu; I asked Anu if she was the servant girl, and she said yes; I then took the lamp off the table and looked on the floor in the front and back room to see if I could find any knife; in the front room I saw some broken glass lying on the floor; I asked how that glass came broken there, if they had fired tumblers, she said the man with the black coat had hold of Antoni across the table, and beat the tumblers; I then said she would have to go to the Station-house; she said the one with the black coat on hit Antoni in the eye; I then went to the Station-house; I found no knife that night; the next night found the knife shown on top of the clock, and a little girl said that knife belonged to Etwood, a cook. I took Antoni from the Station-house down to Mr. Hughes'; I went in the house with Antoni, passed through into the room where Mr. Hughes lay in bed; as soon as he came inside of the door, Hughes said: "That is the man that stabbed me." I said, "Are you sure this is the man?" and he said, "Yes."

The dying testimony of HUGHES, (heretofore published in the TIMES, was then submitted and no more evidence was taken.

The Jury rendered a verdict that Mr. HUGHES died from the effects of injuries received from a knife in the hands of ANTONI MODICA, aided and acetted by the other Italians now nnder arrest.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 77 to 90, 92 to 95.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—A woman residing in Kelsey's-alley yesterday called upon a neighbor, and, without saying a word, stabbed her with a penknife near the jugular vein, inflicting a severe, but, fortunately, not a mortal wound. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the offender.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports but 48 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males, 25; females, 13. Adults, 16; children, 32.

The Desha Murder in Kentucky.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to correct a statement in your paper of this morning, relative to the case of ISAAC B. DESHA, the son of the Governor of Kentucky, about thirty years age, who was tried for murder. DESHA met BAKER who was traveling eastward on horseback, as he stopped late one morning for breakfast at the Blue Lick Springs. Suspecting he had money, and ascertaining what route he would travel, DESHA started off in that direction. Meeting BAKER a few hours afterwards on the road, he decoyed him into a bye way in Fleming County, and murdered him. The occurrence acquired such notoriety, and created such prejudice that a change of venue was obtained to Hanson County. There, though the political sympathies of the County were strong on the Governor's side, and no effort was spared to save him by course of law, he was convicted. A new trial was immediately granted on grounds which the public never approved; and in the course of a few months he was tried again and convicted a second time. A new trial was again granted; this time by a Judge who was waiting to be nominated by the Governor, to the Senate. On the third trial, the Judge, who had now been confirmed in office beyond the power of the Governor's control, assumed an independence he had not before shown, and which so irritated the latter, that despairing of evading the law, he then drew a pardon for his son, who of course went out free. Between the first and second trials the latter had attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but only succeeded so far as to sever the windpipe, which cost him the loss of his speech. He then went to Texas, and committed a second murder on a fellow traveler through that then wild country, and finally died in jail by his own hand the night previous to the day fixed for his execution. You can rely on these statements as those of a Kentuckian who was cognizant of the facts and present at the first trial.

MONDAY, May 1. A SUBSCRIBER.

A MAN POISONED BY HIS SON.—On Monday morning, the 3d inst., Mr. LEMUEL CURTICE, of Windsor, N. H., and Mrs. L

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Subscribers who have changed their residences will please give notice thereof at the publication office of the DAILY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Eastern War—The News by the Pacific.

The *Pacific's* news is of no peculiar importance. Fighting is going on, it seems, on the whole line of the Danube, but without decisive engagements, or at least without any solution of what may be termed the great mystery of the Dobrudscha occupation. The Russians, however, seem not to have made any further progress, but still maintain the great advantage of being on the *offensive;* while OMAR PACHA appears to do his best, which is the best he can do, to maintain for the time being a *defensive* attitude, and so take care of Silistria and Varna, the two points especially menaced. The possibility of a Russian advance against the last named fortress, and the presence of some marauding Cossacks in its vicinity, have, it seems, so alarmed the Commander, and consequently REDSCHID PACHA, the Turkish Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that a request was addressed to the Ambassadors of England and France, that part of the auxiliary troops should be sent to Varna. The Ambassadors, it is said, complied with the demand, but this sounds incredible; at least it would be a curious sort of proceeding for those contingents to shut themselves up in garrisons.

The arrival of these auxiliary forces is still looked for, and the 30,000 French seem to have reached Constantinople only by telegraph,—a very expeditious way, without any doubt, but not likely to cause great anxiety to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. No more than some 8,000 men had arrived, and these are said to be on their way to Gallipoli. A few specimens, just to please the Turks, were sent to the Stamboul, but there is not yet any efficient number at the seat of war. It strikes us, indeed, that the English land forces are just as slow in making their appearance on the Dannbe, as that much talked of third French fleet is in showing itself anywhere but in the *Moniteur*, and least of all in the Baltic. The only ship sent by NAPOLEON III. to Sir CH. NAPIER is the *Austerlitz;* and owing to her great draught, she was compelled to make a somewhat inopportune *detour* in the waters of Sevland. The other boasted battle ships are in the inventive head of M. DUCOS, who now proposes to recall two men-of-war from the Black Sea Squadron, in order to send them to join the *Austerlitz*. A somewhat lower tone and higher deeds would better demonstrate the great strength of the Western Allies, and inspire more respect on the part of the Czar, who has proved that he is the stronger in paper-war and bulletin victories. The French semi-official papers are certainly more active in tracing the Russians. They see them everywhere,—the last of all in the Pyrenean peninsula, where they are trying to get up a Miguelist insurrection in Portugal, and something analogous in Spain. It is the *Pays* which discovered this "new intrigue of Russia baffled in Eastern Europe." It is yet to be seen whether Russia is really baffled in the East. The Greek insurrection is just now gaining ground, and the 20,000 Greek artisans expelled from Constantinople are likely to swell other battalions than those opposed to the Czar.

Meantime, M. BAUCK, the Austrian Internuncio in Turkey, "has issued orders to all *Austrian vessels to quit Constantinople.*" This is the *last* account from that quarter; and the London *Times*, which gives the news, remarks that "probably the order relates only to Austrian vessels of war, and is given in order to *avoid the importunities of the Turks* that they should join the allied fleets in the Black Sea." Those Turks are, in fact, an indiscreet set of people, and are full of impertinent importunities, highly disagreeable to such sensitive men as Austrian Ambassadors generally are. M. BAUCK, who is not an exception, is, of course, "severely indisposed," and sees nobody. Count BUOL, on the other hand, is, perhaps, more seriously ill, and may, not unlikely, soon close his ministerial career. Cabinet changes are already spoken of in Vienna, and the rumor may become any day a reality. Such change will not be anti-Russian. The masquerade begins to be unsustainable. The masks will be thrown off next. The offensive and defensive alliance seems not to have been yet agreed upon between the two German Courts. Prussia is evidently anxious not to bind herself in any way, in favor of Austria; and Austria dares not take a part without previously ascertaining the feelings of the Berlin Court. We think that Prussia will be the gainer in this game. England and France have agreed more easily, and copies of an offensive and defensive treaty were exchanged on the 16th of April. The treaty does not relate to any other future event, but to that of the actual Eastern question.

And all this is going on in the midst of balls, festivals, banquets, &c. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is quite overloaded with attentions, and seems not very eager to part from so pleasant a place as Paris; but the French Crown Prince *in spe* is gone, so he must go too, very soon, as all their steps are to be taken in perfect concord. The Lord Mayor of London has also given an Eastern entertainment, which was on the present occasion noticeable for something else than the usual turtle soups. The *lion* of the dinner was Sir H. SEYMOUR, the ex-Ambassador at St. Petersburg,—the friend of the Muscovite "gentleman." His health having been proposed, he could not help speaking.

His speech is certainly a remarkable one; but we are somewhat in doubt whether it will serve his reputation as a man and an Englishman. You may see at once, from that speech, that this is the "gentleman" whom the Emperor took most graciously by the hand and called "My dear Sir." Accordingly, he "would not conceal that, when the mists of prejudice which now prevailed were dispelled, there were in Russia many friendly hands that he should be glad to shake again." The poor Czar is a perfectly honest man, in the eyes of Sir H. SEYMOUR, but he is surrounded with *cowards*. Such is the key to all the actual complications; for, "if any one had had the courage to declare the *truth* to him, he would not have embarked in his present unfortunate course." A more tame and undignified address has never been made by an Ambassador, who received, one fine Winter's morning, the agreeable intimation that his back would be more pleasant to the Emperor than his face; and who, in spite of such an insult, and in the midst of a most serious and terrible war, is so afraid to venture upon energetic expressions of manly indignation, as to apologize "if he had said anything offensive, or anything which might seem tinged with asperity," and hope that one "would be willing to make allowance for a poor traveler, who had left the whole of his luggage behind." Even Lord PALMERSTON himself, whose *forte* is in wit, entirely discarded jocularity, and spoke in becoming terms of "what might be a great and arduous war."

Sir CHARLES NAPIER has at last seized something Russian,—*five* ships laden with contraband goods—it is said with *salt*. He is the only man from whom we may soon expect decisive acts, though the first blow should naturally be struck in the Black Sea rather than in the Baltic. But Admiral DUNDAS is a very slow sea-coach. He will do nothing as long and as laboriously as possible.

Young America—The True Idea of Progress.

The phrase "Young America" has become one of frequent utterance among us. The wise will not regard it merely as a phrase, not merely as designating a certain number of ardent young men, or a certain number of persons, either old or young. It is a great deal more. It involves ideas, thoughts, sentiments, instincts and practical tendencies of the gravest significance in the political and social sphere. It will not do either to ignore it or to scout it. It suggests something to be well considered by calm and thinking men. It imposes on them a duty which must not be neglected until too late. What is working obscurely, unreflectingly, in the mind and heart of the age, should be analyzed and made clear. What is right, noble and salutary in it, should be accepted, greeted, entered into with hearty sympathy. What is superficial, mistaken, dangerous, should be signalized, rectified, guarded against. All honor to noble impulses, while we watch against everything that may defeat or mar the great objects to which they prompt.

The Idea of a Perfect Social State is a necessity for the human reason. It is one that more or less obscurely possesses all minds; but over all the nobler, more earnest and generous minds it exerts a powerful domination. Whether or not it is in the purposes of that Divine Providence, which is the Genius of Human History, that this idea shall ever be realized in the actual condition of the human race, we shall not undertake to determine. On the one hand, it is not absolutely necessary; men may successfully solve the problem of their own individual destination in a very imperfect state of society. But, on the other hand, to believe in it, to desire it, to hope for it, is the impulse and necessity of all the better and loftier spirits among men. To work towards its accomplishment is the duty of every man. So far as Young America means the feeling of this idea, the stirring of this impulse, it is a noble and sacred thing. Herein lies the only ground for anything respectable in another word much heard among us,—the word PROGRESS. Mere progress in itself, mere going forward, without regard to the end to be reached, is not anything admirable. It may be something very terrible. Make any word a watchword, stirring with electric thrill the hearts of unreflecting masses, and rousing them to action, and you do a thing which in its nature and results should be well considered beforehand.

Young America is antagonistic. It opposes itself to what it calls "Old Fogyism." What is that? Is it a dogged adherence to old abuses? A dread and dislike of all changes? An inability to see any remedy for present evils but in a return to the past? Doubtless, as against such a spirit, Young America is in the right. It is the natural reaction against it. Old Fogyism forgets that the Past can never be reproduced on the scene of the Present. If it could be, its resurrection would be anything but desirable. It would be out of place, out of keeping—not benignant.

But Young America needs guard itself, lest it go (as every reaction tends to go) too far. It must not be ignorant of the Past, nor despise it, much less hate it. The spirit of true progress is an organizing, not a destroying spirit. It is a spirit of love, not of hatred. It is wise and reverent, not ignorant and arrogant. Only out of a profound knowledge of the past, and a deep sense of the wisdom of its lessons, can come the right guidance that shall safely conduct society onwards to a better future. Human history proceeds according to living, not mechanical laws. Political and social ameliorations can never be accomplished by destroying, by pulling down the old, even in order to the reconstruction of something new and better. It is not an affair of destruction and reconstruction. It is a growth. It is mainly an affair of unfolding—the result of the mutual counterworking of forces which are vital, not dead. The old historical life of humanity must not be regarded as standing in no relation, much less in relations purely hostile, to the life of the present. The life of the future must be the continuation of the life of the past—invigorated, purified, it is to be hoped, and unfolding itself in new and fresh forms. Young America, therefore, in a wise and right-hearted fealty to its mission, will not fall into the error of setting itself in hostility to the past, as if it were something to be hated, crushed, extinguished. It will not arrogantly claim, as its own exclusive creation, all the germs of true progress it discerns. It will remember that the great heart of humanity has beaten the same in every age. Every age has had its side of true and right, as well as its side of error and wrong. No age has been all right, or all wrong. Young America must not presume itself an exception to the universal law. It must not take for granted that it is all right, and everything else all wrong. It must not imagine there is no truth anywhere in the universe but in its own possession; that there is no possibility of its falling into one-sidedness, exaggeration, error,—and that, through the very intensity with which it finds itself possessed by the great idea of the age, and the very strength of the impulse which leads it to protest against all that seems to stand in opposition to it. It must learn to recognize the element of truth, and the element of error, which, in their blending, and in their mutual counteraction, go to constitute the actual life—the inner spirit of every historical epoch, no less of the present than of the past; for herein precisely lie the conditions of the true progress of humanity.

Young America must therefore beware of the dangers incident to every noble attempt to give reality to great political and social ideas. Questions of political and social amelioration are eminently practical; and there is not one lesson which history enforces with such tremendous emphasis as the peril of proceeding in ignorance or in disregard of this truth. Push an abstract idea out with reckless absoluteness into practical application; ally it (as in such a case it will most surely come to be allied) with the frantic fanaticism of human passions,—and you may produce a Reign of Terror, but you will inaugurate no Age of Reason. "The eternal principle of Liberty made MAN, seeking to incarnate itself in the world by the Republic!" This is what Young America proclaims itself to be. How much that is glorious in idea; how much that is also terrible in possibilities of evil, these words contain! Let Young America guard against the perversion of the idea of Liberty. Let it beware of Political Absolutism. Let it remember that no Absolutism, democratic any more than monarchic, is safe—that political liberty is not the absolute supremacy of mere *will*. The Almighty claims no such supremacy.

Let it be remembered that politics—the science of organizing and directing the powers of society for the greatest good of all, is eminently a *practical* science. It is a science of expediency. All its determinations rest on the practical consideration of its consequences—provided always, of course, that they do not contradict the eternal principles of justice. That is best in politics (however it may look in the abstract) which actually works best; best secures the true freedom, the just rights, and the real well-being of a nation. To uproot what works well, merely to replace it with something more theoretically perfect, is far from being always wise.

There is another thing to be avoided. Questions of economical policy are not questions of political principle, and should never be confounded with them, still less should the passions and prejudices of the people be enlisted for or against them by any such misuse of words, as puts them in the same category with the great and sacred principles of right and justice. For instance: the question of Free Trade is purely economical. It has no more to do with the question of political freedom, than the question of gas or oil in street lighting; and to argue it (because of the word "free") as if it had, is absurd and mischievous. Free Trade may be a democratic policy in the sense of happening to be adopted by a political party styling itself the Democratic party. But that there is anything which makes it either necessarily or exclusively Democratic in principle is thoroughly absurd. The English would laugh the pretension to scorn. Yet Young America has talked in this foolish way. We signalize it, not because of the question itself of Free Trade, but as an instance illustrating the wrong of confounding questions of economical policy with questions of political principle. What our views are on the subject of Free Trade our readers already know.

Finally, let Young America beware of becoming a mere profligate political party, or the tool of profligate political managers, scrambling for the spoils of office, misusing and abusing all the great ideas and sentiments, instincts and impulses which are stirring in the great heart of the people, into a miserable machinery for selfish ends. If it sinks to this, our interest in it is gone. Its respectability, its title to the sympathy of the wise and good is lost. It will never guide the coming age in the path of true Progress. It will never help inaugurate the era of Social Perfectionment.

☞ The London correspondent of the *Tribune*, (A. P. C.,) writes to that journal as follows:

I see in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of March 27, a milk-and-water article on the rejection of Mr. SANDERS, in which Gov. KOSSUTH is lectured in a tone of magisterial superiority by the anonymous writer, who is so *utterly ignorant of things passing in Europe* that he boldly asserts that the "American Ministers in London have studiously refrained from knowing that there were *such men as Kossuth and Mazzini* in existence," and even that "no American representative of any grade in London has ever ventured even to acknowledge *those martyrs of Liberty* as deserving of notice, except Mr. SANDERS. I am sorry to see that the Editor of that journal allows such trash to be published in his columns, which must have been written by some member of the Know-Nothings. Since the beginning of the Hungarian Revolution, there have been only three American Ministers in London: Mr. BANCROFT, who always *treated Mr. Pulszky*, the Hungarian Representative at London, with the greatest courtesy; Mr. ABBOT LAWRENCE succeeded him, and never failed to invite *the exiled and outlawed Pulszky* to his evening parties, in spite of the Austrian and Russian Embassador, who were likewise present. Mr. ABBOT LAWRENCE, on the arrival of KOSSUTH, paid him the first visit, and treated him while at London as the guest of the American nation. If Mr. BUCHANAN, the Democratic Minister, has remained cooler, it forms an exception to the rule of the previous Embassadors.

We stated that our Ministers in London had not extended to KOSSUTH and MAZZINI the official recognition due to them, as martyrs of liberty, from the only nation which rests its Government on the broad basis of the rights of man. A. P. C., in the most peremptory and offensive manner, denies this,—and by way of sustaining his denial asserts that both Mr. BANCROFT and Mr. LAWRENCE treated *Mr. Pulszky* with the greatest courtesy. We must be excused for considering this a *non sequitur*. We are not aware of having made any complaint of our Ministers in regard to Mr. PULSZKY, or indeed of having made any allusion whatever to that gentleman. In fact, our real offence probably lies in this neglect,—as "A. P. C." is generally understood to be none other than "the exiled and outlawed PULSZKY" himself.

When he asserts that there have been but *three* American Ministers in London since the Hungarian revolution, we are forced to conclude that ignorance of things in Europe, is not peculiar to the TIMES, and that the letter-writer is to this day ignorant of the existence of such a man as Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, who was, nevertheless, American Minister in London for some months. We presume, therefore, that even A. P. C. will concede that *he* did not treat KOSSUTH, MAZZINI *and* the "exiled and outlawed PULSZKY" with a respect due to their character and misfortunes.

The Slave Trade.

Archbishop HUGHES, in his first sermon since his return from Cuba, preached on Sunday last, took occasion to speak of Slavery, both in the abstract and as it exists in that Spanish Colony. He said that he had taken pains to inquire of some who had been brought to Cuba as slaves from the Coast of Africa, whether they wished to return, and they invariably stated that they did *not;* and the reason is that their condition here, degraded as it is, is much better than it was at home, where they were exposed to constant wars, in which mercy to the conquered is unknown,—so that it is really a mitigation of their lot to be sold into foreign bondage. He bore testimony to the conscientious efforts made by many slave-owners to perform the duties which the responsibility of their position devolved upon them, and said that he could see no great difference between the obligations of those who own slaves, and those who have control over hired servants or over children.

There is undoubtedly much truth in the Archbishop's views; the only danger is that they may be compelled to give sanction to inferences not properly deducible from them. It is probably true that the condition of a slave in Cuba, or at the South, is better than that of a negro in the heart of Africa, especially if he were there the prisoner of a hostile tribe. This fact, however, would scarcely justify the kidnapper in seizing negroes in Africa and selling them into Cuban or American slavery. And, yet, it may very possibly be used, at some future day, as an argument for the restoration of the Slave trade,—as it was once used against its abolition. It was very strongly pressed by the mercantile interest of England, which, with the King and nobility, strenuously resisted the abolition of the African Slave trade against the efforts of PITT, WILBERFORCE, and their colaborers in this great work; and it was heard on the floors of our Congress in connection with the struggle which resulted in declaring the Slave trade piracy.

It is by no means impossible that this whole question may again become the theme of public discussion; and we should, in such a case, regret to find the Archbishop's sentiments concerning Slavery quoted to sustain practices which, we are quite certain, he would not directly approve.

Congressional.

After the presentation of a number of petitions in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President, at any time during the recess of Congress, to suspend the acts preventing expeditions leaving the United States against foreign countries. Mr. SLIDELL offered the resolution not as a mere formality, but as a basis of substantive, direct, and he hoped, prompt legislative action. A few months ago, and he was skeptical as any one could be about the existence of any concerted plan for the Africanization of Cuba, but he had changed his opinion, and now would not be surprised at anything England might attempt, to prevent the possession of Cuba by her great commercial rival. For this, and many other reasons given in our report of his speech, he desired that the President might be placed in a position to act energetically and without delay, in any emergency that might arise after the adjournment of Congress. The resolution was adopted.

In the House, Mr. SKELTON asked to introduce a bill for the better protection of lives and property on the New-Jersey coast from shipwreck, but Mr. RICHARDSON objected. The bill for the construction of Military Roads in New-Mexico was passed. The President was requested to furnish information on the subject of the rights, declared or otherwise, to neutrals, such as can be derived from correspondence between this and other Governments. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on bills relating to the organization of Territories; and, after considering, for a short time, that which provides for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization, the House adjourned.

The Kentucky Murder.

The end of this tragedy is not yet. The extraordinary acquittal of the murderer by the Court in Hardin County, is met with unqualified denunciation by a public meeting at Louisville, the scene of the murder, followed by a popular outbreak in the shape of effigy-burning in front of the elder WARD's house. The meeting, after condemning the verdict of the trial, passed resolutions of censure against Mr. CRITTENNEN, soon again to be of the United States Senate, and Mr. WOLFE, State Senator from Louisville, requesting each to resign their places, after their disregard of the cause of justice and popular sentiment; the one in volunteering a defence of the murderer, and the other in traducing the City of Louisville, in his argument before the Hardin County Court. The brothers WARD were at the same time requested to leave the State.

This expression of feeling is not at all surprising. The cold-blooded murder itself; the hasty acquittal of the murderer; the volunteer aid proffered in his defence by Senator CRITTENDEN, are all bad enough to call forth the indignation of a community in whose midst the assassination took place, while the course of Mr. WOLFE seems to have been a deliberate aggravation of the wrong upon the cause of justice and the good name of the City and State, which have to bear the odium of the transaction abroad.

☞ We are very glad to learn that the damage to the Croton dam was much less serious than it was at first reported. The dam itself proves to be uninjured. It is only the works below and in its immediate vicinity that have been swept away. Our supply of water will therefore continue undiminished.

Groceries and Liquors.

The Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution last evening, which, if taken up and concurred in by the Aldermen, will entitle the Common Council to the thanks of their respectable constituents. They have taken decisive ground against granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons selling groceries. Let them pass such an ordinance *and see that it is not violated*, and the principal manufactory of crime in the City will have been closed. Corner groceries, where cheap liquors are sold, are where the poor become vitiated and their children familiar with drunkenness, and often with crime. Around their doors at evening are always gathered the worst class of the young men of the City, and between them the child sent for provisions must pass; be subjected to their vulgar criticisms and listen to their obscenities. Banish intoxicating liquors from such places, and these vicious men will change their lounging places, and children will then be relieved from their contaminating presence, when purchasing the necessities of the household.

COLONEL GATES.—The Government has not yet seen fit to make known the result of the Court of Inquiry held in this City some weeks since in the case of Colonel GATES, charged with unofficer-like conduct in connection with the wreck of the *San Francisco*. We understand, however, that the result of that inquiry was *against* Col. GATES, and that he has been directed to transfer the colors of his regiment to the officer next in command. This mild disposition of the case has probably been made in consideration of the age and services of Colonel GATES, and of the circumstances under which what were adjudged by a military tribunal to be his faults, were committed. The terrible disaster which befel the *San Francisco*, and the sufferings to which the survivors of her wreck were exposed, were so unlike anything within the ordinary experience of a soldier, that the preservation of strict discipline could scarcely be expected: and failures in duty, which, under the military code, must necessarily be treated with rigor, might well occur without involving personal disgrace or implying any peculiar defects of individual character.

A Moving Paragraph.

Any individual longing for an eminent position among his fellows, needs but make a full and faithful account of the multitudinous movings of yesterday, to be elected President for life of the now latent "Reporters' Guild"—which would be about the greatest honor earned by one person in a single day, within the memory of the most aged citizen. To chronicle the growls, and something worse, of husbands; the short but extremely pithy sentences of wives; the screamings and blubberings of disconsolate little ones; and the excusable weaknesses of servants and carmen, would indeed be an Herculean task, and the honor we have designated not a little beyond the deserts of the City Itemizer who should accomplish it.

There is not—and we say it by permission of a large majority of our female acquaintances,—there is not another day in all the year so trying to one's temper as moving-day, or the First of May. How many young husbands uttered their first surly words to their younger wives to day? And how many mothers flogged their primary offspring and declared they did not care "if they cried their nasty little eyes out?" How many bureaus were scratched, and how much crockery was broken under Bridget's excitement, all sink into insignificance in the mind of the philanthropist, as he grieves over the numbers of the miserable poor who were yesterday moved by the exacting landlord from low and narrow tenements to the inhospitable street, and who to-day have no roof to shelter them but that which covers the meanest thing that crawls upon the earth. If those who were perturbed because their costly furniture received blemishes invisible to eyes other than their own, had but given a thought to those who had no new home to move to, there would have been much less unpleasantness yesterday, and fewer of the homeless, now. But perhaps the mover of goodly furniture thought he had enough to trouble him, in the confusion of his own affairs, without taking upon him the relief of others: and, as the world goes, he was right. This, however, is a cold, unfeeling world, and the man who confines his benevolence to that only which a business sentiment demands, will find but cold comfort from reflection on such conduct. Consequently, the best that can be done now is to give a little spare attention to those whom the changes of the First of May have left without a home, while they have given to you a new one. Don't throw an Almshouse in the teeth of those who are in want, for remember that the erection of Almshouses does not lessen the number of the poor. Such places of retreat are well for those who are no longer physically or mentally capable of taking care of themselves, but if you look carefully around the vicinity of your new abode—in the by streets—you will find many who have been brought to want by a week or two of sickness, and who, if they receive a little timely aid, may soon again rank among the mass who earn an honest living by the labor of their own hands. As our populations becomes more dense every year by an influx from older countries, the necessity of reaching those who are comparative strangers, and whose means are limited, before they fall into the hands of the authorities, of our Islands of charity, becomes greater; for when they have once become paupers, self-reliance and self-respect grow faint, and it is a hard task and an expensive effort to raise them to honest, industrious citizens. So then, when you have set your new house in order, look about and see what you can do to make self-supporting citizens of those who, without your care, must become permanent inmates of the almshouses of the City.

☞ Rev. S. PECK, D. D., and Rev. J. N. GRANGER, who left this country in 1852, as a deputation from the American Baptist Missionary Union to the missions of that body in the East, arrived in this City yesterday in the *Pacific*. They will be present at the Anniversary of the Union, which occurs in Philadelphia, commencing two weeks from this day.

The Croton Water—Exaggerated Accounts of Damage to the Dam—No Discontinuation of the Supply.

The good citizens of Gotham, who retired last night wearily, besweated and bedusted, after the moving toils of yesterday, will rejoice to learn that the startling intelligence of a failure in the supply of Croton was greatly exaggerated in our contemporaries, and that they may indulge in the luxury of a bath without any fear of infringing on the rights of the tea-kettle. From a communication sent to the Board of Aldermen last evening, it appears that while the dam is safe, and no reason exists to fear any diminution of the usual supply—the pipe-bridge and gate-house being untouched—the road-bridge below the dam, with both piers, has been carried away, and one abutment of the outward apron of the dam is gone. These damages will require expensive repairs. Mr. DE FOREST, Commissioner of the Croton Aequednct Board, has issued the following communication:

"The amount of damage, so far as the same has been ascertained, does not affect the structure of the dam, and is confined to the north and south protection walls and the apron, each of which is so far destroyed as to require rebuilding. The bridge crossing the river below the dam, constructed by the City in 1850, is entirely destroyed. All other damages consist of land slides, and injuries to the culverts. *The capacity of the work for the supply and delivery of water is believed to to be unimpaired.* THEO. R. DE FOREST, Commissioner."

Another Large Fire.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large warehouse of Messrs. EGAN & COGHLAND, No. 19 Burling-slip. The store was filled with rags, cotton, and old junk. The engines were promptly on the spot—five before the bell rang—and hopes were entertained that the fire would be confined to the two upper stories. The business of Messrs. EGAN & COGHLAND was the manufactory of blankets and board-board. The flood was disputing that of Peter Cooper, hardware merchant, as well as public benefactor. The loss is believed to be—on building and stock—between $5,000 and $10,000. The fourth-story and roof were destroyed by fire, and the other stories and their contents, of paper, &c., were damaged by water. The fire is said to have originated in the fourth-story, from spontaneous combustion of some liquids. The Police were promptly at the fire, to prevent the depredations of thieves.

FIRE IN MERCER-STREET.

At a late hour on Sunday night, a fire broke out in the second story of a dwelling-house at No. 102 Mercer-street, which caught from a lighted candle, carelessly left near the window-curtain by the servant. The Police of the Fifteenth Ward extinguished the flames before any alarm was given. The damage sustained was very trifling.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—A public meeting, called by the New-York City Temperance Alliance, will be held in Broadway Tabernacle this evening, "to welcome the Maine law members of the Legislature, and to consider the first and the last Governor's veto against Temperance." The list of speakers, headed by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, gives promise of some eloquent addresses.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT—500 BUILDING LOTS, each 100 feet square, equal to four City lots, and 100 farms will be divided among 500 subscribers, on the 3d of May, 1854. Each subscriber, for only $15, payable in installments, secures four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, in a delightful and healthy location, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from two to twenty acres. A few subscribers, only, required to close the books. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis. References can be made to Hon. Henry Meigs, of the American Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway; G. H. Stiker, Jr., No. 51 Liberty-st.; John C. Boeckel, No. 90 Essex-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 149 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

HOUSE FURNISHING, HARDWARE, WOODWARE AND BASKET DEPOT.—SIMPSON & CO., No. 98 Canal-st.—Ivory-handle Cutlery, Plated, Britannia and Planished Ware, Step-ladders, Clothes Horses, Tubs, Pails, Brushes, Mats and General Furnishing Goods, at low prices, at No. 98 Canal-st.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague for Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licenses under my patent of 1846, viz:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co...New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. WOOLDREDGE, KENNE & MOOR.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durkin has no longer a license to make, use or sell the Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

DYSPEPTIC, KIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, when taken in proper quantities as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, is found to be effectual in most obstinate instances, when the use of other remedies has been pursued in vain. The perfect purity of all its materials exempt it from the liability of injuring even the most impaired constitutions characterized by such symptoms. Put up in quart and pint bottles.

FOR SALE BY
RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165 and 363 Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House.
C. & J. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, and all the Druggists in the United States.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search,—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and we now challenge the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine SHERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Mr. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—"GOTTSCHALK'S Tournament Galop," a magnificently arranged piece for the piano-forte, played by this celebrated composer at all his Concerts throughout the United States and Europe, with great success. Price 75 cents. "The Modern Belle"—Song: one of the Hutchinsons' best pieces; spicy and full of opposite hits; just the thing for the day. Price 25 cents. "Sweet Alice"—Ballad: Sung by J. B. Howe with great effect. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

N.B.—Music sent by mail, postage paid.

SEWING MACHINES—BAGS—BAGS.—SINGER'S single-threaded Sewing Machines sew bars with unequaled rapidity,—eight yards per minute,—and the work is absolutely perfect. The right to use these machines is secured by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849. We have filed a bill in equity in the U. S. Circuit Court in New-York, to prevent Grover, Baker & Co. from infringing this patent. The "stop-thief" principle will in due time be properly illustrated.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PERHAM'S GIFT EXHIBITIONS OF THE MIRROR of North and South America are bound to become popular to an unprecedented degree. We commend the exhibition and the enterprise to every man, woman and child in the community, believing that for each dollar expended they can get a full equivalent for their money. A reading of Mr. PERHAM'S advertisement will convince the most incredulous of the fact.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 459 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Moquette Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) is an infringement of my patent of 1846: also of the patent granted to C. Blodgett, Dec. 1853, for making the chain-stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 426 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, well and fashionably made, to which they invite attention. N. B.—Soft beds, with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. HOWE.

A HOAX INDEED!—THE BOSTON POST GOT OFF a very round or humorous sort of a hoax the other morning. FILLEBROWN & CO., the sole makers of BRYANT'S PULMONIC WAFERS, at 25 cents a box, for coughs, sore throats, hoarseness, etc., than you can readily conceive. Try the Wafers. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

ENGLISH CARPETS, CHEAP!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling Royal Velvets at 12s., 14s. and 15s.; Tapestry Brussels at 4s., 5s., 6s., and 11s.; Elegant Ingrain Carpets at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s.; Splendid Oil Cloths, at 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. to 8s.; English Oil Cloths, 1 to 8 yards, and Stair Carpets, very low. Call and see.

MELTING DAYS.—THE "BEARDED SWEAT" begins to roll off from the faces of Broadway promenaders, but bath in water is the restorative in this case. When the hair falls, bathe the head with BARKER'S TONIQUE, greaseless, effectual. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Headquarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.—20,000 pairs lace and muslin curtains sold much lower than importing prices; 20,000 gold bordered, and transparent shades, paper hanging, gilt cornices, upholstery, &c. W. O. JENKS, importer and manufacturer, Nos. 436 and 438 Pearl-st.

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY STORE IN BROADway, is at No. 407, where the richest styles of Watches, Diamonds, and every article in the jewelry line, can be found at the very lowest prices. We invite attention to Jacobs' celebrated Accordions.
L. & J. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

LOVEY'S WAHFENE OFFICE REMOVED TO No. 763 Broadway, above 9th-st., where he will be always ready to supply the public with his celebrated WAHFENE, which never fails to change gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cures baldness. Beware of a spurious article. No genuine but LOVEY'S.

SPLENDID CARPETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.—Just received and now open, 200 pieces magnificent medallion centre-piece Carpets with Borders, Royal Velvets, Tapestry Brussels, with unique Rugs and Table Covers to match, at unparalleled low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Please call and see them.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-st.

NOW READY.—AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF well made and superior Spring Clothing, of the best materials and most fashionable styles at extremely low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. EDWARD F. HACKETT, Clothing Emporium, No. 166 Fulton-st.

PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN OFFICE AND Factory removed to No. 29 White-st. They cure all nervous affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, palpitation, epilepsy, uterine diseases, etc. Recommended by the highest authorities in the world. J. STEINERT, No. 29 White-st.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—Makers of the best Hat, and introducers of style, in Quarterly Patterns, for gentlemen's wear. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House, Broadway.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, the only at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS A

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Office of Croton Aqueduct Department**—APRIL 30, 1854.—HON. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor of the City of New-York—*Sir*: Intelligence was received this afternoon that the earthwork adjoining the dam on the Croton River has been carried away by the flood, caused by the immense fall of rain yesterday and the day before. The supply for the Aqueduct to this City is in consequence cut off. Measures have and will be taken to prevent the use of water by shipping, steamboats, manufactories, bathing establishments, fountains, packing and slaughter houses, &c.; and it will be necessary that citizens be cautioned to make no other use of water than such as is absolutely necessary. The extent of the injury to the dam is not known. The messenger dispatched by the superintendent of that district could only say that he was sent to Mr. Craven, the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department; that the dam had given way, and that he was wanted there. Mr. Craven, and Mr. De Forest, one of the Croton Aqueduct Board, immediately left for the scene of disaster by the 3 o'clock train of the Hudson River Railroad, and will make use of every possible means for temporary remedy of the accident.
ELIAS E. SMITH, President.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 30, 1854.
Whereas, Information has been received by the Croton Aqueduct Department that the dam of the Croton River, by means of which the aqueduct is supplied, has been seriously injured by the recent freshet, and the supply for the City is at present cut off; *and, whereas*, the quantity of water in the reservoirs is sufficient for but a very few days supply, I do hereby enjoin it upon all good citizens to observe the utmost economy in the use of water, refraining from any use but such as is absolutely necessary, and earnestly request all persons to aid the Croton Aqueduct Department in observing the restrictions in the use of water rendered indispensable by this disaster.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.

☞ **Grand Temperance Demonstration.**—The New-York City Temperance Alliance will hold a public meeting in Broadway Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 3, to welcome the Maine Law members of the Legislature, and to consider the first and the last Governor's Veto against Temperance. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN and Hon. E. C. DARLEY, of Schuylerville; and by Hon. GEO. W. STERLING, of Poughkeepsie, and Hon. BENJAMIN JEY, of Tompkins County, members of the Legislature. WM. H. OAKLEY, Esq., Leader of the Alleghanians, will sing several popular songs—some prepared specially for this occasion.

☞ **Post Office, New-York**—NOTICE.—The CARRIER'S DELIVERY from this office will, after this day, be as follows:
Three times a day up to Canal-st. on the north, and Catharine-st. on the east, instead of the limits of Chambers and Pearl-sts., as heretofore.
Twice a day from thence up to 43d-st., instead of 28th-st., as heretofore.
Once a day from 43d-st. to 54th st.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 3, at noon. Subject—*Summer Management of Farm Manures; and what Weeds are Noxious.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all. Members and others are requested to bring some of their best grafts, cuttings, seeds, &c., for mutual exchange.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **The Franklin Debating Association of the City of Brooklyn**—Respectfully invite the public to attend a regular meeting to be held at their room, in the marble buildings, No. 17 Court-st., corner Joralemon, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 2. Question for debate—*Is a Prohibitory Liquor Law essential to the well-being of the State?*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President.
CORNELIUS BUYS, Secretary.

☞ **Fleetwood Village, or Sequel to Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—Members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Crystal, No. 255 Grand-st., near the Bowery, at 8 o'clock.
JAMES P. BREWSTER, Secretary.
N. B.—The future meetings of this Association will be held as above.

☞ **At a Regular Meeting** of the NEW-YORK PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTERS' BENEFIT AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, JOHN COWTON and EUGENE JOHN SULLIVAN were appointed as a Delegation from this Association, to attend the reinauguration of the Crystal Palace, on the 4th inst.
CHARLES A. CLARK, President.

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.**—On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 3d inst. at 8 o'clock, a meeting of the above body will be held at No. 22 White-st., for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting other important business. Doors open to the public, and the Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite the representatives of the press to attend.
DR. P. O. HANLEN, JR., Secretary.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 2 at 7½ o'clock. A paper, by JOHN M. MACDONALD, Esq., of Flushing, L. I., on the *Neutral Ground of Westchester*, will be read at this meeting.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

YDARVILLE, May 1, 1854.
☞ **Aqueduct Engine Company No. 47** return thanks to the 3d-av. Railroad Company, for passing them free over their line, to and from the funeral obsequies of yesterday. By order of the Company
A. O. ALCOCK, Secretary. M. A. REED, Foreman.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards**, engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every description, of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Boxes, Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Association.**—The regular monthly meetings of this Association will hereafter be held on the usual days of meeting, at the Mechanics' Institute, corner of Division-st. and Rowery.
JACOB PECARR, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The second general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Dinner at 5—sharp. List closes on Tuesday evening, at No. 4 Pine-st.
N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South and Fulton Ferries.
EDWIN R. YALE.

FARMERS' HOTEL—Nos. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York.—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE DINING ROOMS—No. 69 Barclay-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st. Meals served at all hours, from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. JOSEPH BATTERSBY, Proprietor.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DR. J. R. CHILTON respectfully informs the public that he has removed from Chambers-st to No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer, where he has fitted up an extensive laboratory and chemical warerooms. Having increased facilities for performing analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, commercial articles, &c., &c., he hopes to receive the patronage of the public, which he has so long enjoyed. A full assortment of chemical apparatus and chemical preparations constantly for sale.

REMOVAL.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S First Premium Wareroom and Fair Piano-Fortes.—The unprecedented demand for our instruments has compelled us to again enlarge our business, and in consequence we shall remove from No. 22 Chamber-st. to No. 421 Broome-st. (between Broadway and Elm-st.) on the 15th of May next, where we shall open the most extensive wareroom in the City.

STORRS & SEDGWICK, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, have removed to No. 39 Wall-st., (Jauncey Court.)

REMOVAL.—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, JAMES S. SLUYTER, and DUDLEY FIELD, have removed their law offices to No. 31 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of WHITTELEY & SMILEY, for the transaction of the Flour and Grain business at No. 21 Ferry-st.
ELISHA WHITTELEY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854. FREDERICK SMILEY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—DANIEL TRYON thas this day associated with him in business, Mr. HENRY ELLIOTT. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of D. TRYON & CO., at the old stand, No. 275 Pearl-st.—New-York, May 1, 1854.
DANIEL TRYON,
HENRY ELLIOTT.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Delighted after the water,
At the resulting laughter
By LYON'S Dust affected
They rest, as he expected,
A medal and epistle
From the famous Palace Crystal;
And the Crystal Palace here
Gave a medal, too, this year.

LYON HAS NOW HIS FOURTH DECORATION two Testimonial and two International medals, awarded as prizes for his Magnetic Powder, for the instantaneous destruction, without poison, of all kinds of insects. LYON'S Magnetic Pills, for rats and mice, are infallible for clearing your premises of these vermin. Depôts, No. 424 Broadway and No. 69 Dock-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD.—The members comprising the Armory Board of the R. and F. of this regiment, are requested to meet at the 8th Company's Rooms, THIS, (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Board.
J. W. ROWE, Chairman.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO I.
I know maiden once, named Julia Wright,
Whose firm was beautiful beyond conception;
But then her skin was DARK as moonless night—
Or, like a water, twilight's shades' reflection;
Her eyes were covered o'er with PIMPLES quite;
MEMORANDUM—he'd her ohiref'd 'lips' perfection;
Her eyes were brilliant, and as black as coal,
But, then, for HAIR WAS RED upon my soul!
For a dark, tanned, freckled, sallow or pimpled skin, no
[illegible] is so world can vie with GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, which will also cure ringworm, scrofula and the like. GOURAUD'S [illegible] SUBTILES are warranted to EXTIRPATE superfluous hair now any part of the body. GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change red or gray to a jet [illegible] GOURAUD'S ACOUSTIC DROPS [illegible] to the senses of hearing. [illegible] LIQUID ROUGE is a beautiful rose stain [illegible] lips. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible] any curse baldness but makes coarse, wiry [illegible] and glossy.
Beware of cheap imitations! The genuine preparations of [illegible] GOURAUD can be obtained at his Cosmetic Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st. first store FROM Broadway.

I LIVE AT NO. 47 ANN-ST., NOW.—And there I shall, for try to my magical ONGUENT, which will force [illegible] to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and wonderfully [illegible] gray hair; so now, if you're without beard or [illegible] it's your own fault. I tell you what it will do, and if [illegible] it, you'll find I speak the truth. $1 per bottle; [illegible] half price. Sent to any part of the country. [illegible] GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., RAZORS, No. 175 [illegible] st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 97 Nassau-st., New-York; CUTHBERT, No. 103 3d-st., Pittsburg; STRAKER, No. 6 Ninth st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as housekeeper, or to wait upon an invalid lady, or nurse. Would prefer to keep house for the Summer in the absence of the family. The best of City references can be given. Call at No. 13 Amos-st., second story front room, between Greenwich and 6th-avs. Can be seen from 11 o'clock till 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Cook and to wash and Iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, by a very competent girl, who can make children's clothing in the neatest manner, and as an experienced laundress and chambermaid by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and plain sewer, by a respectable widow, who can tend a baby from its birth, and as nurse and chambermaid by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As good cook and to wash and Iron in a private family, by one; and as chamber-maid and waiter or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a girl who knows her business thoroughly. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, middle aged single American woman, in a small family as cook. Would assist in washing and ironing. Refers to present employers, No. 119 2d-av., where she has lived many years. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as a Cook, understanding pastry, and a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City references from her last employer; can be seen for two days, at No. 216 East 23d-st., third floor, backroom.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Swomsn, as plain cook, washer and ireoer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best reference from her last situation. Please call at No. 64 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young Woman, as cook, washand iron in a small private family. Call at No. 8 Union Court, between 11th and 12th-sts., in University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16—one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse, and to make herself otherwise useful. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer. Best City reference. Please call at No. 212 33d-st., near 1st-av.

SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN WANTED—as a Clerk in a Stationary Store, in the lower part of the City. Salary fair, and situation permanent. Address MILLARD, Box No. 360, Post-Office, pre-paid, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, with references and real name.

STEREOTYPE FINISHERS WANTED.—Two Stereotype Finishers can obtain steady employment at THOS. B. SMITH'S No. 216 William-st.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—Of pleasing address, to go to Cincinnati, to take charge of the sales department of a confectionary store. To one qualified, a home in the family of the proprietor and a liberal salary will be paid. Address H., box No. 3,845, Post-Office, stating reference and where the party can be seen.

BOY WANTED IN A LIBRARY—A well-bred, intelligent boy, who can read and writs well. Address LIBRARY, office of this paper.

COOK WANTED—To go a short distance in the country. One who thoroughly understands her business, with good City references, may apply at room No. 57, Saudderson's Family Hotel, Gramercy Park.

MUSIC TEACHER.—Wanted, a gentleman of unexceptionable character to teach music on the piano, violin, and flute. One who could also teach the German language preferred. A liberal salary will be given. Address, stating references, H. & L. W. CAMILL, Lawrenceville, N. J.

MINERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—20 miners for the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Also, farm laborers and female domestics for Connect cut. Wages good and expenses paid. Apply from 12 to 4 at the lower office of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 27 Greenwich-st. New-York.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—Apartments for gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, in a first class house, with full or partial board, three minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry, No. 17 Concord, corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and beautiful rooms, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Call and inspect rooms and location, No. 63½ Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING, with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small private family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or single gentleman can have rooms with full or partial board, at No. 224 Greene-st., near 4th-st. Also, a basement to let for an office Bath and gas in the house. No moving in May.

BOARDING—For board, with pleasant rooms, in a private family, occupying a house delightfully situated for a Summer residence, and only 45 minutes from the City Hall, address W. P., Box No. 2,964, lower Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, also two single rooms, with partial or full board, can be obtained at No. 168 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Athenæum.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING—On and after the 1st of May, young men can be accommodated with good and comfortable Board at No. 176 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, large and small, with board, may be obtained on reasonable terms, at No. 378 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Good rooms with board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Greene-st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with good and pleasant rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Stapleton landing. For particulars, address, post-paid, Dr. ARMSTRONG, Stapleton, S. I.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, may be obtained in a first-class house. Very desirable location, between Wall and Atlantic-st. Ferries, No. 155 Henry-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—4 handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, at No. 778 Broadway, 4 doors below Grace Church, with use of hot and cold baths, gas, &c. They will be let to a party of gentlemen or separately. Gentlemen, who can appreciate the comforts of a home, can find one, as everything will be done to make them comfortable. The balance of the house will be occupied by a private family. References given and required.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

DESIRABLE SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Two front rooms, second story, with closets, to rent, with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. References given and required.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 31 Lafayette-place, for single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN.—HOWARD & BROTHER, having purchased out the Hardware Store No. 90 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st., and stocked it with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, Housekeeping articles—such as Britannia and Plated Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c. &c.—would respectfully solicit a portion of the trade of the citizens of Brooklyn. No. 90 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A strictly Private family, elegantly located within five minutes of Fulton Ferry, and desirous of making permanent arrangements with a gentleman and wife for board. Rooms in second story, furnished with gas. Positively no other boarders. Address G. H., box No. 1,811, Post-Office, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suite, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawk's Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, &c. References required.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND BEDROOMS.—Also, comfortable sleeping rooms, in the upper story at No. 80 Prince-st., four doors from Broadway. The house is lighted with gas. Breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT BOARD.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel furnished apartments, without board, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 194 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Satisfactory references required.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARNARD'S EDUCATION IN EUROPE.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY.—NATIONAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE—Being an account of the organization, administration, instruction, and statistics of Public Schools of different grades in the principal States of Europe —By HENRY BARNARD, LL.D., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Connecticut. 1 vol. 8vo., 940 pp. Price $3.
NEARLY READY:
BARNARD'S SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.—New and revised edition. CHAS. B. NORTON, Publisher, No. 71 Chambers-st.

40,000 COPIES IN EIGHT WEEKS.—The CLAMPLIGHTERS, UNCLE TRUE AND LITTLE GETTY. We have published in eight weeks Forty Thousand copies of this great American romance, one of the most fascinating and elegantly written volumes ever issued from the American Press. This is the universal testimony of readers and reviewers, East, West, North and South. The immense demand continues without abatement. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers.
For sale by all Booksellers. Cornhill, Boston.

TO PUBLISHERS.—NEW-YORK BOOKBINDERY, No. 114 Fulton-st.—E. WALKER & SONS respectfully inform the Book Trade that they have very considerably enlarged their establishment, which enables them to offer their services to Publishers to bind up large editions of works in Morocco, Calf, Russia, Sheep, Muslin, and every variety of styles of binding, with dispatch, on reasonable terms.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republication of American books on favorable terms, conducted by HARPER, LOW, SON & CO., No. 27 Ludgate-hill, London, Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of them for the protection of new books and instructions for remitted upon application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EIGHTH VOLUME COMPLETED.—HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR MAY
CONTENTS:
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrations, from Original Drawings by DOPLER: The Reconnoissance—The Battery—Visit to the Outposts—The Fall of Moreau—Soldier Rewarded—Map of Dresden and Leipsic—The Council of War—Destruction of the Bridge—Death of Pomatowski—The Bomb-shell—Interview with Marie Louise.
SIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES ABROAD—FLORENCE ARCHITECTURALLY AND HISTORICALLY. Illustrations: The Pitti Palace, Front View—The Pitti Palace, Rear View—The Campanile—The Duomo—Church of Santa Maria Novella—Church of San Miniato—Florence from San Miniato—Fountain of Neptune.
ELEPHANT HUNTING IN CEYLON. Illustrations: Stalking a Herd—A Close Shave—Attacking a Herd—Caught at Last—An Agreeable Interview.
THE BLIND MAN'S WREATH.
LETTERS TO SAPPHO.
THE GOVERNOR'S LADY. By G. P. R. JAMES.
THE NEWCOMES. MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. By W. M. THACKERAY. With nine illustrations by DOYLE. Chapter XVII—A School of Art. Chapter XVIII—New Companions. Chapter XIX—The Colonel at Home. Chapter XX—More Particulars of the Colonel and his Brethren.
THE TURK AT HOME.
THE TURK AT HOME.
FOUNDED ON FACT.
SHOTS AND SHELLS.
IS THE TOAD VENOMOUS.
HOLLAND HOUSE AND ITS CELEBRITIES.
THE DUPE AND THE DUPER.
A GLIMPSE OF ARMENIA. Illustration—Koordish Gallows.
THE INFANT HEIR.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—*United States:* Mr. Badger on the Nebraska bill.—Message on the *Black Warrior* Affair.—Debate in the House on referring the Nebraska bill.—Messrs. Cutting and Brackinridge.—Passage of the Steam Frigate bill.—Maine Law in New-York.—Legislatures of Louisiana and Mississippi on the Nebraska bill.—Mr. Clemen's Letter.—California.—Walker's Expedition.—Oregon.—Fremont's Expedition.—Lieutenant Strain's Exploring Party. *Great Britain:* Russian Proposals concerning Turkey.—The War Estimates.—Reform Bill.—*France:* Meeting of the Legislative Body.—Reply of Nicholas to Napoleon.—Russian Manifesto, and French Diplomatic Circular.—Russian Proposals concerning Turkey.
EDITOR'S TABLE.—POLITICS AND THE CHURCH—Church and State.—Ought the Clergy to Preach Politics?—Satirical Poet.—Witty but Fallacious.—Serious Doctrinal Preaching against Generic Wickedness ever the most Practical.—Function of the Clergy.—Difference between Measures and Principles.—A Sad thing when the Clergy are not in the Front Rank.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—Violets.—Germans and Yankees.—Poetry *al fresco*.—Romance.—This Ideal.—Thackeray. *The Newcomes*.—Private Apartments in Babel.—Reading Stories in Numbers.—Publishers of Periodicals.—Unwardness."—Reviewers of Thackeray.—Boulevards.—Flowers in New-York Windows.—Spring Pictures.—Stage Pastorals.—Sad Yankee and Newport.—May-Moon.—The Sun's Triumph.—Country Contradictions.—City Comforts.—Duties of a Conscientious Easy Chair.—"Citizen" Daniel.—The French Revolution.—Society.—Spurting Pens.—"Gentlemen."—The Gentlemen.—Diplomatic Fitness.—Insulting Italy.—Vexation of Republican Souls.—"Citizen" Daniel again.—Philosophy of Diplomacy.—Caricatures of Washington Society. Consul Sanders.—Supervision of Kossuth.—*Buncombe*.—Public Common Sense.—Poetry and Railroads.—Duff, Tennyson, and Coventry.—Journeying.—Moralizing.—Theoretical Traveling in the East.—Good Advice.—"Old Sam Rogers."—Laurence, the Artist.—"Idealizing."—The Truth of Things.—Anecdote of Turner.—May-Poles.—Delsnive Romance.—A Little Scene.—Moving.—Sawing Wood the Wrong Way.—Dueling Speculations.—False Honor.—Discount upon Character.—Ambition of the National Academy.—The Artists.—Academies Attacked.—*Our Foreign Gossip:* The Winter in Europe.—The War Fever.—Attitude of Austria.—Prognostics of the Issue.—Effect on Amusements.—Laced Coats and Black Ones.—The Carnival at Rome.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.—"Holy Angels are around me."—Telling the Sheep from the Goats—The Irish Innkeeper—Why they attend Church—Address to a Jug of Rum—Anecdote of Arnold—Coming out of the Hole—Invitation to Mont Blanc—Memoirs of Rostopchin—Sam Slick on Music—The Power of Kindness—A Revolutionary Mother—Fightin' and Framin'—Getting the wrong Wife—Paddle your own Canoe—Old Humphrey's Prescriptions—Sea Sickness—A Poetical Dun—To Scolds—On Frogs—Anecdote of the Duke of Wellington—Charlotte and Werther—Deportment in Church—Too Sharp to be Wise—The Span of Grace.
LITERARY NOTICES.—Books of the Month—Foreign Literary Intelligence.
THE SPIRITS OF MAY-DAY.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mrs. Jenkins and the Medium—Success of the Experiment—The Medium and the M. P.—The Medium in moving Situation.
FASHIONS FOR MAY.—ILLUSTRATIONS (furnished by BEDDIE in advance of their appearance.)—Out-Door Costume—Child's Dress—Bonnet of Silk and Blonde—Bonnet of Heir and Straw—Child's Hat—Cap of Tulle—Cap of Blonde.
TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty five Cents a number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Eight Volumes are now ready, bound. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

10,000 COPIES—Have been published within a week from the first announcement of DR. DODS' GREAT WORK ON SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS. And, judging from the way that orders pour in from all parts of the country, 50,000 copies would not supply the demand.
Both believers and unbelievers want the book to satisfy themselves as to the truth or falsity of the supposed Divine Revelations.
Judge Edmonds and the Spiritualists generally have found a mighty opponent in Dr. Dods, and one whose arguments they will find very difficult to answer.
It is a subject of vital importance; and all who wish to see a philosophical explanation of the whole phenomena should read Dr. Dods.
We extract a few of the opinions of the Press thus far who have received a copy of the book:
"Few better books in opposition to the so called Spiritual Manifestations have been put forth by the existing controversy on the subject, than the volume before us. It is uncommonly readable, as we can testify from actual experiment—calm and philosophical in its tone, free from abuse or ridicule of the Spiritualists, and abounding in facts for the support of its views."—*Boston Bee.* "No one whose mind is given to the investigation of the matter should neglect the perusal of this volume. Apart from the peculiar views it maintains, it is both curious and instructive."—*New-York Tribune.*
"This work appears to be a thorough philosophical examination and refutation of the Spirit Manifestations, as represented by Spirit Rappings and Table Turning. We are glad that some writer, fully competent and well known in the community, has undertaken the task of exposing the absurd end, we might say, ridiculous philosophy of the Spirit Manifestations. We trust the work will find, as it justly deserves, a ready sale."—*Olive Branch, Boston.*
"The author, known by his Philosophy of Electrical Psychology," 'Immortality Triumphant,' and other works, searches and probes out the entire subject of Spiritual Manifestations, and offers a philosophical refutation which is irresistible to us, who have never been stirred by the excitement of the popular mind. Dr. Dods does not cry down the system, but he argues it down; he does not call it humbug, but he shows it to be so; he does not deny its existence, but shows the involuntary action of the brain by which a medium may honestly deceive himself as well as others. We have rarely read a more convincing book; and yet it concedes almost everything to its opponents. Read it, if you would have a full exposition of rappings and mediums and table turning."—*Sun, Syracuse.*
"He handles the subject in a manner that must prove highly satisfactory to those who are honestly seeking the truth."—*Boston Mail.*
☞ "This is one of the most logical works upon Spiritualism that we have seen, and the very best in point of style, for it is plain and can be comprehended by persons of very limited capacities. It seconnts for much that has been regarded as supernatural, and has suggestions that may be acted upon by others, and be the means of explaining the whole phenomena. We recommend the book to all who take an interest in the subject."—*Boston Atlas.*
"He reasons and writes in a sensible, manly way, and we think Judge Edmonds would do well to read the book carefully."—*Evening Mirror.*
"Dods is a close thinker and a clever writer. His book is both able and queer. Those who are interested in the spirit question should read this liberal and spirited manner, should take to Dods."—*Boston Bee.*
"It appears to be a very able work, and generally more satisfactory than anything that has been attempted for the accomplishment of the same result. The volume, besides being very interesting, is calculated to do much good. It is a powerful antidote to a deadly poison."—*Philadelphia, News-Haven.*
"The author has produced a work that will be read with interest by thousands."—*Clipper, Baltimore.*
"We commend this book to the attention of all who are desirous of arriving at the truth with reference to spiritual manifestations."—*Ev. Argus, Philadelphia.*
In short, the whole thing is a bubble, and the sooner it collapses the better. Possibly the late speech of Mr. Shields, who in Congress presented a petition from the spirit folks praying for a committee of investigation, will aid the explosion. Dr. Dods' Spiritual Manifestations Examined and Explained, is the most serious blow thrust which the advocates of Spiritualism have ever experienced, and it will go far, we think and hope, to dispel the delusion.
(*Waverly Mag., Boston.*
Dr. Dods' explanations of the phenomena are the most philosophical and rational of any that has come under our observation.—*Northern New-York Journal, Watertown.*
The Professor seems familiar with the disease, and points out clearly enough the cause of the phenomena, and the natural agencies employed in producing them.—*Register, New-Haven, Conn.*
Dr. Dods treats the matter ingeniously, and by a simple analysis of the brain and its operations, explains, as many believe, the whole secret of the matter.—*Palladium, Worcester, Mass.*
The two best expositions that have appeared of this wild and wicked delusion, in the very able speech made by Gen. Shields in the Senate of the United States the present week, on presenting the memorial of 15,000 Spiritual Manifestation dupes, and the book of Prof. Dods now before us.—*Sat. Courier, Philadelphia.*
We could fill a book with the encomiums of the Press, from all parts of the country, who hail this work as one called for by the times, and the delusion.
The price of the book, beautifully bound in cloth, is only 75 cents.
DE WITT & DAVENPORT,
Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY FOR MAY—NOW READY. CONTENTS:
1. NEBRASKA. A Peep into its unwritten History, together with a few facts for the future Historian.
2. THE ENCANTADAS (Concluded.) Hood's Island and the Hermit Obelius—Runaways, Castaways, Solitaries, Gravestones, &c.
3. AN HOUR WITH LAMENNAIS.
4. FIRESIDE TRAVELS (Concluded.)
5. COSAS DE ESPANA. Going to Sea in a Spanish Ship—Three Days of Quarantine—The Lauding, together with a Drive in a Spanish Coach—My Balcony—My Table.
6. HENRY CLAY AS AN ORATOR.
7. THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.
8. STAGE-COACH STORIES (Continued from page 219.)
9. WHAT HAVE WE TO DO WITH THE EASTERN QUESTION?
10. PESCHIERA.
11. THE ZAY-NIS OF YAN-KY. Translated from the Chinese of Tay-Kin.
12. NEW-ENGLAND SPRING FLOWERS.
13. THE CRUISE OF THE NORTH STAR.
14. SHAKESPEARE vs. PERKINS.
15. WITHOUT AND WITHIN. No. II.—The Restaurant.
16. EDITORIAL NOTES.
1. LITERATURE—American.
2. Music.
3. FINE ARTS.
17. DEATH OF KIT NORTH.
RECENT ENGLISH NOTICES.
"This excellent American periodical."—*Nottingham Journal.*
"It is well-very ably written, and is a satisfactory exponent of American views on the varied subjects on which it treats, especially on social and political questions. It will bear a comparison with most English magazines of its class."—*Derby Chronicle.*
"A very well conducted periodical, containing a variety of contributions that would do honor to any publication."—*Gloucester Chronicle.*
"Its general features present attractions for all readers."—*Exeter Gazette.*
"Our American Blackwood shows signs of continued improvement from month to month."—*Blackburn Standard.*
"It is a very valuable magazine, clever, and racy writing on a variety of inviting subjects."—*Bath Herald.*
G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers,
No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KROOMS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 81 John-st., New-York, beg leave to call the attention of Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in this city, and that they can sell them at their establishment as low as they can be purchased by the manufacturers of Blank Books or of every description. And they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOK BINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Rescued from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Mons Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentlemen having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE—A new and improved Edition, 8vo., illustrated. $3 50
RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT RYE—A beautiful place, on the post road, and running to East River, lot 80 feet front and 160 feet deep; house, two stories and wing of wood, and with ten rooms. Good and sufficient out-buildings, excellent garden, with abundance of fruit, and fine shade around the house. At the water is excellent bathing, fishing and yachting. Price, $4,500; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two 3-story houses, built in the most substantial manner by the present owner about a year ago, situated on Avenue A, between 16th and 17th-sts., Nos. 242, 244, and 246. Said property is in a good business location and all rented to first class tenants. If applied for immediately it will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars inquire at No 262 10th-st., first house east of 2d-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Hudson River, half a mile below Dearman, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a very valuable dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Inquire early. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Six four-story brown-stone Houses in 12th-st. Also, one in 39th-st. All between 5th and 6th-avs.—containing all the modern improvements. Apply to

JOHN LLOYD, No. 78 Nassau-st.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built in modern style, containing 13 rooms, well located at Norwalk, Conn., in the vicinity of railroad depôt, post-office, churches, &c., with about 4 acres of land, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new and in complete order. It is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of ANDREW SELLICK, Norwalk, Conn., or C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, or of G. R. CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Wanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid view for many miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on this river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in a handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and out kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD Jr., No. 13 Peeckes-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A very desirable residence in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. The place consists about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn and fine vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to four depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, the nearest one being within 10 minutes drive, and about an hour's ride by carriage from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and good schools near by. Inquire at No 124 Warren-st., New-York, or of A. B. RAYMOND, West Farms. Rent, $550 per year. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 miuntes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished.—There is a cottage in good order, containing thirteen rooms; also, all the necessary out-buildings, pleasantly situated on the water. The lawn comprises eight acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and forest trees. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and retired, and at the distance of an hour by railroad from Wall st. Apply on 58th-av, northeast corner of 32th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Letting Town L. I., about three miles from Glen Cove Landing, on a stage route, a two-story house and seven kitchen garden and large door-yard, with fruit trees such as apples, cherrys, plumbs, &c. and a pleasant view of Long Island Sound. Inquire of A. F. HAGEMAN, No 240 Division-st., New-York, or of JOSHUA KIRK, Glen Cove.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Between Elizabethtown and Newark, containing fifty acres of land or more, with commodious house and out-buildings. Stock and furniture can be had if desired. Terms easy. Please call on the subscriber, on the premises.

MORRIS STILES.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwelling-houses (to cost at least $2 700) on the building plots. Apply to H L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—At Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1¼ miles west of the Soethport depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. There are 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, is excellent fence, well fruited and watered, with large old shades and woods adjacent to the house. The house is a wooden structure, about 30 feet, with a hall through the centre, with suite, and rooms on both sides, and three stories high—out buildings good, and as numerous as the place requires. The location of the above is on high and commanding ground—giving a view as far as the eye can reach out, and upon Long Island Sound; both East and West Long Island in the far distance, and the beautiful inland scenery of Fairfield County. The beautiful views from the house and grounds can hardly be surpassed. The location is perfectly healthy—the vicinity of the salt water shore gives bathing, yachting, fishing and gunning, as much as can be desired, and close at hand. In the near vicinity are the country residences of Mr. Morris Ketchum, Capt. William Mayhew, Chas. Marquand, R. H. Morrow, Mr. R. G. L. De Peyster, and others. Few places that are offered are as desirable as the above, and it is highly recommended by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, at much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to

RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.
Or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Counsellor at Law, No. 52 John-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pike-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 21x100 feet The Lots on 42d-st. run through to 43d-st. also 3 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to R. K McMAHG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—In range recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres. I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

J. OVERTON.

LOT FOR SALE—The valuable lot No. 99 Church-st., next to the corner of Reade-st. This property is located near the heavy dry goods jobbing houses, and is increasing in value, and will soon be a suitable location for almost any kind of business. Terms favorable. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

LOT FOR SALE—One lot 25x100 on south side 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Terms liberal. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, No. 76 Nassau-st.

ATTENTION OF THOSE—Desiring to secure a home for themselves is wanted to the beautiful building site at Tomkinsville, William's Bridge, most nightly situated near the Depôt, to which are 14 trains per day. This is undoubtedly the cheapest property on the Harlem Raiload, and as an investment is preferable to any Savings Bank, over half the lots have been sold to be built on in less than 2 years, and several of the houses are already erected. For maps and full particulars apply to J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

TOWN AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FOR SALE—One of those very desirable houses on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots of land, beautifully laid out and planted with fruit and flowers, with stable and every convenience for a gentleman's residence. The house is framed, filled in, of ample size, and one of the best locations on the avenue. Terms reasonable. MILES & BETTS,

Real Estate Brokers, No. 27 Wall-st.

CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN TO GET A CITY LOT ON EASY TERMS—For sale, at the low price of $400, payable in monthly installments of $10, 50 lots in 114th-st., adjoining the 8th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass this property, when it will morn than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The first-class white marble three-story dwelling-house, No. 32 West 35th-st., near 5th-av. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises, or of CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 195 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 112th to 116th-sts; will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediatnly, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

ONLY THREE DAYS LEFT—Neglect it, as you will never have another chance to get one of the CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS. There being only about 100 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of this favorable chance, (of not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,800 for $700,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 4th day of May, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. The Depôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid out; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to Lots. The price of each Lot is fixed at $94, payable in installments of $4 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. An excursion to Clereceville will be made every THURSDAY at 12 M., and persons wishing to view it can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the admission of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Dulon Hall, No. 163 Bowery. JACOB PECARE, Proprietor.

Office No. 163 Hester-st.

LAND FOR SALE—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, on the old road to Newark, adjoining the seat of R. T. Haines, Esq., 5 acres of land, upon which there is a stylish 2-story-and-a-half cottage house, consisting of 12 rooms, one of which is a bath-room. Fine soft water from a well has been introduced into the kitchen, which is also furnished with one or Beebe's ranges, with 40-gallon boiler. There is also a fine barn, with carriage and wagon-house attached; an ice-house, filled; pen-house, wood-house, cow-house, crib &c., &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, or to W. R. POWELL, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—10 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 48 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3,500 and $11,000; 70 acres, $3,250; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,000; 130 acres, $10,500; 166 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 6 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Depôt, New-Jersey.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE—If applied for immediately.—To close the concern, the new 4-story house and store on Broadway, on a line with Crystal Palace, containing 20 rooms. Mason and carpenter work very good. Price $7,500—$4,000 on boad and mortgage for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A beautiful one-horse carriage, built in the very best manner by John C. Parker. Has been but little used, and in complete order; capable of accommodating four persons, with an extra seat for the driver if required. Cost $400, and will be sold for the low price of $250. It is in every respect equal to new. Also, a superior Victoria Wagon, built by the same maker; cost $300; will be sold for $125. Both vehicles can be seen at the livery stable corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

GRAPE VINES FOR SALE.—A large lot of Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, four and five years old, bearing, and 10,000 two year old Catawbas. Also, all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Also, 2,000 double Rose de Sharon, and 3 or 4,000 Ailsethus, at No. 109 Broadway, opposite Pine-st., by E. S. B. VAIL.

THE LEASE FOR SALE—Together with the fixtures, of a Barber and Bathing Saloon, in vicinity of Broadway. Bathing-tubs and furniture in complete order; will be sold at a bargain to close a concern. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 6 Wall-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

LARGE COACH OR CARRIAGE—For sale or Exchange. In good order, but little used. Price $250. Would be exchanged for one or two horses. Address COACHMAN, this office.

GAS FIXTURES.—Two splendid gold bronzed chandeliers, with six burners, and one hall pendant, for sale. No. 161 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG BAY HORSE FOR SALE—Suitable for light purposes, sound and quiet in harness. Sold in consequence of the owner getting a heavier horse. Inquire of H. W RYERSON, No. 132 Laurens-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A little over 15 hands; kind and gentle; stands without tying. Sold for want of use; also, a harness. Apply immediately at No. 43 Bleecker-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid gray horse, about 15½ hands high, kind in single or double harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Apply at No. 221 East 23d-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A large genteel, four-story brick house in the City of Newark, within a few steps of either the Park, Broad-st., or the new Market. Good well and cistern water, and choice fruit on the premises. House of the first-class, with mantels, plate-glass windows, &c., seven feet ceilings, &c. Rent, $450. Apply between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to A. L. DENNIS, No. 25 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

HOUSE TO RENT OR SELL.—A new brown stone House, No. 133 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs. The house is in a beautiful block near Union-square, and is replete with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. F. AMES, No. 118 East 13th-st., opposite the premises.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.—The first-class Hotel, situated on the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 40th-st., just finished, and now ready for occupation—60 feet an avenue, and 75 feet on street—and containing about ninety rooms, with elegant parlors and necessary conveniences. This hotel is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being opposite the Crystal Palace, near the Distributing Reservoir, and between 5th-av. and Broadway. Conveyance, by railroad and stage, can be had from here to all parts of the City and Country. The owner can be seen on the premises daily, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COTTAGE TO LET—At New-Brighton, Staten Island. A beautiful Gothic cottage, with 15 lots of land attached, within 7 minutes' walk of the ferry. Tompkinsville or New-Brighton ferries, and located on the highest point of elevation, commanding an extensive view of the entire Bay of New-York, Fort Hamilton, Coney Island, Brooklyn, Newark, the Narrows, New-Jersey shore, the City of New-York, &c., &c., which is, without exception, the most delightful in the world. The house is large and convenient, with kitchen, laundry, bathing and servants' room in the basement, all dry and light. Principal story, two dining-rooms, communicating, drawing-room, handsome library, &c., &c. Piazza on east and south sides of the house. This second-story, six sleeping rooms, linen room, wardrobe, and water closets. Third-story, three handsome sleeping rooms and closets, &c., &c. The house is now being painted, and will be in complete order in a few days. Possession given immediately, if desired. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT FORT LEE.—A two-story cottage house, having a two-story kitchen attached, with five acres of land, containg a variety of fruit trees, grape vines, &c. The above is about five minutes' walk south of Tillou's Landing, on the banks of the river. Apply to

WM. DEKLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—The second floor of the new modern brick house, No. 277 West 33d st., north side, between 9th and 10th-avs., to be let to a small, respectable family. Will be found a convenient, pleasant and healthy location. Furnished with Croton water and marble mantels, &c. Rent, $300 per annum, and only two families will occupy the house. The 8th-av. cars and stages within a few minutes' walk.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The "Second" Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 432 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-street. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance and arranged for ware rooms or offices, and the 4th will be made a full story and arranged with a suitable Sky Light, for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the Basement for a respectable Restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 20 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Co. No. 418 Broadway.

PART OF A LARGE, MODERN-BUILT HOUSE TO LET—With bath, water closets gas, laundry, &c., in a pleasant neighborhood up town, west side, to a small family without children. Rent, $300. For further particulars, address Box No. 2,859, Lower Post-Office.

THE WHOLE UPPER PORTION TO LET—Of a new and elegant store in Broadway, west side between Canal and Leonard-sts., consisting of four rooms 100 by 25 feet, with excellent front, rear and centre light and water and gas throughout, and an excellent show window on the ground floor. Address Box No. 2,946.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—Suitable for all kinds of manufacturing purposes, in the six five-story buildings Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., and Nos. 137, 139 and 141 Elm-st., between Howard and Grand-sts. The rooms very large size from 25 by 25 feet to 135 by 25 feet. The rooms are well lighted, and furnished with Croton water, water closets and gas pipes. Apply to W. A ALLEN, on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast and tea, and dinners on Sunday, for two or three single gentlemen. Location 14th-st. Address WATSON, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 168 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—On the northwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No 65 Maiden-lane.

STORE TO LET—No. 6 Park-place, now occupied by Sus, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

OFFICES TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 114 Chambers-st., on the 1st, 2d and 3d floors. Inquire in the store.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and Insurance Agencies. Apply to N. B. COBB & CO., No 29 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau-st., near Beekman. Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor. No. 7 Broad-st., 3d door from Wall. Inquire there

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—150 feet deep. Inquire at No. 707 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—The 2d, 3d and 4th stories on the corner of Chatham and Mott-sts., over the office of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, will be let together or separate. Apply at the office of the Company.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises.

LOFTS TO LET—At No. 128 William-st., rear building; a very excellent light. Also, the whole of the front building. Apply on the premises to WEST & BERLIN.

STABLE TO LET—Five Stalls. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, No. 33 Cortlandt-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Twentieth edition, 252nd, pp. 250. Price $1. Years of suffering, of mental and physical anguish, to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulties to the husband might have been spared by a timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother—the one either budding into womanhood, or the other in the decline of years, in whom nature contemplates an important change, can discover the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and the most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1852.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st.

MY DEAR SIR: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of her great anguish and suffering, some months before and during her confinement—every successive one more and more debilitating and prostrating her, and putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion, despaired of. I supposed this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (now about two months) I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dasomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children both motherless.

It is, of course, impracticable to convey more fully the serious subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage. For sale at No. 222 Broadway, No. 2 Astor House, by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, and at the publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. F. PETERSON, No. 96 Chestent-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transferred by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or box No. 1,224, New-York Post-office. A pamphlet of sixteen pages, more fully explaining the contents of the book, will be forwarded to any lady or gentleman who may desire it, free of expense, to any part of the United States, by addressing as above.

THE GREAT PAIN CURER.—All pain cured like magic. Dr. J. G. ROSE'S PAIN CURER is the most remarkable and useful preparation in the catalogue of physic. It will

Cure toothache and stiff neck, from a cold, in a minute.
Cure canker sore throat and sore mouth instantly.
Cure pain in the stomach or bowels immediately.
Cure sore risings, or lumps in the breast.
Cure earache and rheumatism, from colds.
Cure sprains, bruises, scalds and burns.
Cure cholera, cholera morbus and bowel complaints.
Cure pains in the sides, breast, back or limbs.
Cure bites of mosquitoes and other insects.
Cure corns, chilblains, and any irritation on the feet.

Every person should have a bottle of the PAIN CURER by them in case of sudden sickness. Safe to all ages. Whenever you have pain, use the PAIN CURER. In bottles, 12½, 25 and 50 cents. Sold by CHAS. H. RING, and R. H. HARTSHORNE, No. 162 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sinkingsiness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will impart healthy nerve and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, removed to No. 82 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Seventh Edition—300 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the private organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed to any address for 25 cents. Dr. DE MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway New-York, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening; Sundays excepted. Sold by all Booksellers. Address, Box No. 844 Post-Office New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A Specific Mixture for the cure of Stictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change of application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week. Many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY (an internal remedy) is a certain cure for this distressing complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures on record see pamphlets, to be had gratis of the proprietor, at his Medical Office, (for consultation and advice in all diseases,) No. 387 4th-st., 3d door from Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty, at No. 60 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 9 P. M. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangements, sold by him only. Price $3.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time, and in this respect they will be found superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is a desirable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competitors with the best of Foreign dealers can, with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 83 Water-st.

PAINT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL.—J. ROUX, Importer, has just received from Paris the best and most beautiful white zinc yet offered in the Market of New-York. Also, white lead and chrome green, ground in oil, at low cash prices. 200 bbls white zinc, ground in oil, 170 chroms green do. do. Also, colors and articles for artificial flower makers carmine, pink liquid. Orders received at No. 12 Gold-st.

COOKING STOVES, RANGES.

MOTT'S INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE.—Persons in want of a good range are referred to our new and superb DOUBLE FLUE INVINCIBLE. The ovens are very large, and constructed upon a peculiarly novel principle, (recently patented,) by which the heat is so distributed and equalized as that its baking cannot be excelled. By its arrangements it bakes strongest at the bottom. It is so easily managed that fire can be made and have hot rolls for breakfast in the short space of 30 minutes. The range is very economical in the consumption of fuel and the castiegrs very heavy, and not liable to burn out. The saving in attendance would pay for the range in one season. Recommendations given by hundreds who have them in use. We warrant every range we set when used as directed. The J. L. MOTT Iron Works, (Successors to J. L. Mott,) No. 264 Water-st., New-York, between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY.

GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

COOKING RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED.—The American (flat top) Range, with hot-air attachment, takes less fuel than any other, and heats a room before lost is collected and carried whnrever required.

A. McPHERSON, No. 233½ Water-st.

SUMMER STOVES.—COOKING STOVES AND KITCHEN RANGES, of the best patterns, with a large assortment of house-furnishing articles, for sale low, at the stores of WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., Nos. 9 Carmine-st. 200 8th-av., and 370 8th-av.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO IRON-MASTERS AND FOUNDERS.—Proposals will be received to the 10th of May, for furnishing 1,000 to 5,000 tons of plain rough Iron Castings—not required to be cleaned—for Pavement. These Castings can either be made immediately from a blast furnace or at a foundry—each piece weighing about 30 lbs. Proposals must be sent in addressed to R. L. DELISSER, Secretary of the American and Foreign Iron Pavement Co., No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

COAL.

RED ASH COAL.—SPOHN AND LEWIS VEINS BY THE CARGO.—The trade are respectfully advised that the subscribers are prepared to supply, in greatly increased quantities, this highly celebrated article of Coal from their mines at "Belmont" and "Cumbola," on favorable terms, delivered on board vessels at Fort Richmond, or by Canal from Port Carbon. F. TYLER & CO.

No. 76 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New-Creek Coal Co. is now ready to supply coal from their mines at the lowest market prices for run of mines, Smiths' or Lump Coal. Their new wharf at Baltimore being now in order for shipping, they expect by the increased facilities over last year, to furnish a greatly increased quantity of coal this season. Apply at the Office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best hand cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be with out one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.,
Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By providing yourself with a

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendant of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,375,010 41
Average amount of Specie	594,527 47
Average amannt of Circulation	364,228 00
Average amaant of Deposits	4,382,634 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discanats	$322,855 00
Average amount of Specie	28,892 00
Average amount of Circulation	100,643 00
Average amount of Deposits (Individual)	321,508 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D ARTHUR, of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say thnt the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, tha 29th day of April. 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,535,967 50
Average amount of Specie	1,269,380 02
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America,)	133,145 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,484,069 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knawledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week anding Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,356,285 76
Average amount of Specie	649,303 30
Average amount of Circulation	2,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	3,266,065 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,227,865 02
Average amount of Specie	82,006 38
Average amount of Circulation	80,476 33
Average amount of Deposits	1,064,182 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,748,253 79
Average amount of Specie	684,343 73
Average amount of Circulation	299,725 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,543,534 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best af my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,555,392 25
Average amount of Specie	140,419 25
Average amount of Circulation	86,286 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,232,219 31

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,349,888 55
Average amount of Specie	329,491 03
Average amount of Circulation	128,655 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,071,616 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT H LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,691,079 03
Average amount of Specie	609,341 64
Average amount of Circulation	537,475 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,895,859 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being daly sworn, dopose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Pohlic.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$265,610 12
Average amount of Specie	7,715 67
Average amount of Circulation	97,309 00
Average amount of Deposits	19,974 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knewledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for tho week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount af Loans and Discounts	$1,231,862 36
Average amoont of Specie	63,899 35
Average amount of Circulation	230,728 00
Average amount of Deposits	985,227 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that tha above statement is correct, to tha best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,398,456 11
Average amount of Specia	122,025 19
Average amount of Circulation	220,445 00
Average amoaat of Dapoaits	1,153,023 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeat is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, thia 1st day of May, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiag Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,527,933 05
Average amount of Specin	194,873 00
Average amount of Circulation	16,118 00
Average amount of Deposits	937,642 01

City and County of New-York. ss.—I, R. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the abovn statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before mn, thia 1st day of May, 1854.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$423,817 33
Average amount of Specia	22,607 30
Average amount of Circulation	98,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	287,219 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, hning duly sworn, dopose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashinr.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner af Deede.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$654,789 90
Average amount of Specia	32,274 60
Average amount of Circulation	142,988 00
Average amount of Deposits	381,373 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,214,484 00
Average amount of Specin	319,618 00
Average amount of Circulation	398,103 00
Average amount of Deposits	993,491 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
HENRY C. BANES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$746,709 45
Average amount of Specie	49,286 73
Average amount of Circulation	163,054 00
Average amount of Deposits	391,097 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashiar.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,821,680 09
Average amount of Specie	244,375 16
Average amount of Circulation	133,640 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,377,580 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,427,515 19
Average amount of Specie	201,158 83
Average amount of Circulation	98,484 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,995,785 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,241,326 65
Average amount of Specia	85,367 52
Average amount of Circulation	85,510 00
Average amount of Deposits	617,936 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$869,684 00
Average amount of Specie	36,632 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,995 00
Average amount of Deposits	432,960 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best nf my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$112,014 96
Averga amount of Specie	23,501 28
Average amount of Circnlation	98,712 00
Average amount of Deposits	90,584 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, thie 1st day of May, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, far the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amonat of Loans and Discounts	$541,464 67
Avarage amount of Specie	28,197 56
Average emonut of Circulation	113,358 00
Average amoaat of Deposits	345,234 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose nnd say that the nbove atntement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before ms, this 1st day of May, 1854.
ISAAC O. BAGNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discoants	$1,597,220 31
Average amount of Specie	213,244 54
Average amount of Circulation	194,353 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,027,868 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$399,648 44
Average amoaat of Specie	33,416 78
Avarage emoaat of Circulation	196,794 00
Avarage amoont of Deposits	363,293 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day af April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discoaats	$660,052 17
Average amount of Specie	79,009 48
Average amoaat of Circulation	94,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	545,818 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeat is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eoding Satnrday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Avarage amount of Loans and Discuoats	$1,262,944 62
Avarage amount of Specie	54,497 86
Avarage amount of Circulation	49,474 00
Avarage amount of Deposits	645,723 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L TAYLOR, Ceshier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above atntement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$354,851 00
Average amount of Specie	33,731 00
Average amount of Circulation	99,061 00
Average amoont of Deposits	147,632 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—Asre-quired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eading Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$563,764 12
Average amount of Specie	39,541 97
Avarage amount of Circulatioa	135,217 00
Average amount of Deposits	473,368 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly swora, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1854.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiag Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amoaat of Loans and Discoaats	$316,067 97
Average amoant of Specie	27,469 05
Average amount of Circnlation	89,508 00
Average amoant of Deposits	313,289 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eading Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,809,516 14
Averagn amount of Specie	162,027 31
Average amount of Circulation	256,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	970,332 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly swora, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to tha best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Swarn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discoaats	$4,333,002 16
Averga amount of Specie	557,577 08
Average amount of Circnlation	452,756 18
Average amount of Deposits	2,715,940 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discoants	$704,596 88
Averga amount of Specie	40,536 99
Average amount of Circulation	99,075 00
Averga amount of Deposits	575,041 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly swora, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the hast of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before mn this 1st day of May, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Averga amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,135,688 25
Averagn amount of Specie	85,180 60
Average amount of Circnlation	110,533 00
Avarage amount of Deposits	779,340 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashiar.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of May, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,707,835 12
Average amount of Specie	631,356 39
Average amnant of Circulation	298,298 44
Average amount of Deposits	2,282,221 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,171,416 84
Averagn amount of Specie	59,596 16
Average amount of Circulation	246,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	775,131 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemnnt is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$625,656 69
Average amount of Specie	64,702 96
Average amonnt of Circulation	137,551 00
Average amonnt of Deposits	511,583 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that tha abovn statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of April, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endiog Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,065,395 00
Average amount of Specie	253,913 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,857 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,063,634 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,467,336 98
Average amount of Specie	250,747 85
Average amount of Circulation	309,820 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	2,608,882 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,592,014 25
Average amount of Specie	87,740 41
Average amount of Circulation, Including that of the late Bank	211,208 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,905,423 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly swnrn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GEO. F DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eading Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,479,377 99
Average amount of Specie	330,556 64
Average amount of Circulation	90,234 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits	1,923,597 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeut is correct to the best of my knowledge and helief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week anding Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$918,691 00
Average amount of Specie	77,176 00
Average amount of Circulation	112,619 00
Average amount of Deposits	736,788 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the hest of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,488,780 39
Average amount of Specie	151,101 73
Average amoont of Circulation	129,819 00
Average amount of Deposits	882,496 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DOANE, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemant is correct, to the best af my knowledge and belief.

F. DOANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of April, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$450,026 59
Average amount of Specie	23,837 71
Average amount of Circulation	123,150 00
Average amount of Deposits	112,185 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$249,347 11
Average amount of Specie	10,081 30
Average amount of Circulation	119,204 00
Average amount of Deposits	144,612 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depnse nad say that the above statemeut is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,147,073 47
Average amount of Specie	51,288 19
Average amount of Circulation	231,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	847,783 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,501,440 15
Average amount of Specie	95,557 44
Average amount of Circulation	140,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	879,511 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$475,496 79
Average amount of Specie	31,048 91
Average amount of Circulation	99,491 00
Average amount of Deposits	265,792 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$893,079 60
Average amount of Specie	44,434 00
Average amount of Circulation	108,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	595,901 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discoats	$809,655 83
Average amount of Specie	40,580 79
Average amount of Circulation	141,902 00
Average amount of Deposits	531,713 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discoats	$2,378,414 71
Average amount of Specie	294,630 53
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Pheaix Bank	205,729 00
Averga amount of Deposits	1,360,818 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the nbove statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Ceshier.

Sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner af Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$639,891 00
Average amount of Specie

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Good Fellow——Hearts at Fault—The Review.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Pat's Cabin—In and Out of Place—The Limerick Boy.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.

CHR. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

APOLLO ROOMS—Jones' Pantoscope of California.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, May 1.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

The minntes of the last regular meeting, and of the special meeting with reference to the fire on Broadway, were read and approved.

Alderman VOORHIES presented a petition from the New-York Temperance Alliance, praying that the Board grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liqoors in this City, ennme ating several reasons therefor, and also, that should they deem it inexpedient to reject all applications for snch licenses, then the restriction of them was urged to such persons, places and purposes, as are *evidently* within the intent and meaning of the statnte; and that no license be given to retail liquor in the eame place where provisions and family groceries are sold; children and female domestics sent to such places for family purchases fall within influences that naturally and almost necessarily lead them down to ruin.

Referred to the Committee on Law Department.

The following resolntion, offered by Alderman WOODWARD, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances inquire into the propriety of alteriag the ordinance in relstion to encumbering of streets and sidewalks, so that merchants can do business, without being continually censured withont canee.

Alderman BLUNT presented the following:

Resolved, That no person or persons be hereafter allowed to erect any cast iron awning posts in any street, lane or alley in this City; and that all iron awning posts hereafter to be erected to be made of wrought iron, and not less than three inches in diameter.

Referred to Committee nn Ordinances.

A resolution presented by Alderman BAIRD, requiring the Street Commissioner to report to the Board at its next meeting the nsmes of the parties who have taken the contract for paving Tenth-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-fifth-streets, and to examine the work and see if it be done according to the specificatioas of the contract, was adopted.

FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report nf Committee on Finance. In favor of paying $125 each to John Hayes and Nathaniel Smith as bellringers at Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Ninth-street Bell Tower. Concurred in.

Reports referred—Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewers in various streets; of Committee nn Fire Department in favor of building house for Engine Compsay No. 47, &c.

COMMUNICATION.

A commonication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board stating the dam is safe, the pipe-bridge and gate-house also antonched; the road-bridge now on the dam is carried away, with both the piers, and one abutment of the outward apron of the dam is gone, and much of the retaining dam was on each bank of the river, still there is no danger for the dam.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Directors of the Crystal Palace Association, to be present at the reinauguration and opening of the Crystal Palace, on the 4th inst. Accepted.

The Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $1,000 yearly to the Northwestern Dispeosary, till further action of the Board, was the occasion of a lengthy debate as to the right of extending the dooetion beyond a year. It was finally amended, restricting the donation to one year, and adopted.

A resolntion from the Board of Conncilmen, appropriating $1,500 for funeral expenses of the unfortunate firemeu who lost their lives at the fire in Broadway, was discussed, pending which, the Board adjoarned to Wednesday, 3d inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Board of Councilmen.....MONDAY, May 1.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, ENWIN J. BROWN, Esq., presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Of the Lessees of Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., for the exclusive ase of said pier. Referred.

Of John Gillellan and others, to have sunken lots et One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hnodred and Eighteenth-streets and Firet and Secoud-aveaues filled. Referred.

Of Mercantile Library Association, for gas lamps. Referred.

Of Clinton Hall Association, for gas lamps. Referred.

Of Wm. M. Lummis, for receiving basin and culvert, corner of Tenth-street and Fourth-avenue. Referred.

Of Hugh Masterson, relative to lot for Hose Company No. 43. Referred.

Of Dr. F. Miller and others, for a sewer in Forsyth-street, between Grand and Broome-streets. Referred.

Of Garrett Green and others, for the privilege of constructing plank sewer on West-street to North River. Referred.

Of E. G. Flynn, for the removal of pole at the junction of East Broadway and Grand-street. Referred.

Of A. B. Miller, to have sundry slips dredged. Referred.

Of sundry persons, to alter eastern line of the Battery extension, by the consent of the contractors. Referred.

REMONSTRANCES.

Of Moses H. Grinnell and Robert & Williams against granting the exclusive use of pier No. 37 North River. Referred.

Of James Wares against flagging sidewalks before Nos. 199, 201 and 203 Bowery. Referred.

Of E. Perrit against the opening of Seventy-fifth-street. Referred.

Of Wm. C. Rhinelander and others against the removal of Washington Market. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Conncilman MOLLER—To have gas mains laid in Broadway between Forty-first and Fifty-ninth-streets. Referred.

By Conncilman MCCLAVE—To fence vacant lots in Twenty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. Retcried.

By Conncilman MCCLAVE—To place gas lamps between Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth-streets, between Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues. Referred.

By Councilman CONOVER—That the resolution adopted by this Board on the 7th of April, remonstrating against the passage of a bill before the Legislature reorganizing the Fire Department oy the appointment of Fire Commissioners, be rescinded, as the members of the Fire Department have not asked for the same, and desire no such interference in this department of the City by legislative enactments. Referred.

By Councilman PEARSON—(Intended to by satirical)—That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen with suitable spades, picks, crowbars and any other utensils they may require for the proper examination of all public works. Indefinitely postponed.

By Councilman PEARSON—That the pay of the Foremen ou Roads be increased to two dollars per day. Referred.

FIRE LAWS.

By Councilman MATHER—That the Committee on Law Department inquire into and report whether the laws of the State of New-York are adequate to prevent fires in the City of New-York, and whether any further legislation, and if so what legislation is required in this respect for the better protection of life and property. Adopted.

By Councilman MATHER—That the Committee on Repairs and Supplies report tha best means to render the roof of the City Hall water tight. Referred.

By Councilman GAFFNEY—To have Fifty-third-street repaired from Third-avenue to the East River. Referred.

By Conncilman PEARSON—To have sunken lots in the vicinity of Third-aveone and Seventy-ninth-street filled in. Referred.

By Conncilman CONOVER—That it be referred to the Committee on Finance to report the expediency of creating a fund of $500,000, to be expended in paving the streets of New-York with granite block pavement, or such other improved mode of paving as may hereafter be determined upon. Also, that the said Committee report as to the best mode of liqnidating said debt, if incurred, either by setting aside such amount annually as would otherwise be appropriated hy repairing cobble-stone pavement, or whatever form may be deemed expedient by said Committee. Adopted.

By Conncilman COOPER—That the sidewalks on the westerly side of Washingtoa-street, between Christopher and Amos-streets be properly laid with flagging stone. Refarred.

GRANTING LICENSES.

Councilman BELDEN called up the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is inexpedient to grant licenses to be given for the sale of any intoxicating liquors in the same place where groceries or family provisions are kept for sale.

Conncilman KENNEDY moved to amend by inserting the word "tavern" before the word "license."

Councilman CLANCY said that he was opposed to the resolution; that he was in favor of granting licenses to anybody who could show a good moral character, and could see no reason for denying the right of men to sell liquors as well as anything else.

The resolution was lost by the following vote:

AYES—Councilmen Young, Kennedy, Tuttle, See, Holder, Cooper, Brush, Foster, Pardy, Schuyler, Raymond, Forbes, Sammis, Beldeu, Vermilye, Brown, McIntyre, Husted, Pluckney, Curry, Conover, Earl, Baxter, and Mather—24.

NAYS—Councilmen H. Smith, Clifton, Bickford, Jackson, Schenck, Chacy, Donahoe, Seely, Gray, Crawford, Roe, Wainwright, Reed, Phillips, Elliot, Monaghan, Farrun, Slevin, Lambrecht, Gaffney, McCluve, Varian, Pearson, and Moeller—24.

Councilman BAXTER—To have Thirty-second-street, between Third and Fonrth-avenues, lighted with gas. Referred.

Councilman SEELY—To prevent the Market stands being occupied by non-residents. Adopted.

By Councilman SCHUYLER—That Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second-aveuues, be repaired. Referred.

By Councilman FORBES—To flag sidewalk in Broome-street. Referred.

By Conncilman SEELY—To pay H. J. Allen $210, to pay for hire of horse and wagon for his use in the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Lamps and Gas. Referred.

EXCISE LICENSES.

The Committee on Law Department reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That tha Counsel to the Corporation prepare for the Commissioners of Excise in the City of New-York two distinct forms of license, viz:—"To keep an inn or tavern," in which it shall be stated that it appears to the Commissioners that an inn or tavert is necessary for the accommodation of travelers at the place licensed, and that the person licensed is of good character; also, that the said license does not authorize the sale of liquors except for immediate use or consumption on the premises. *And second*—"To retail Liquors," in which it shall be stated that such license does not authorize the sale of liquors to be drank on the premises.

Adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Councilmen H. Smith, Young, Kennedy, Tuttle, Wild, See, See, Holden, Cooper, Brush, Reed, Foster, Pardy, Schuyler, Raymond, Forbes, Sammis, Vermilye, Brown, McIntyre, Husted, Pinckney, Gaffney, McCleve, Curry, Conover, Earl, Varian, Baxter, Mather, Pearsen, and Moeller—34.

NAYS—Councilmen Clifton, Healy, Bickford, Jackson, Schenck, Donahoe, Seely, Crawford, Wainwright, and Phillips—10.

An invitation was received by the Board to attend the Reinauguration of the Crystal Palace Exhibition on Thursday next. On motion, the invitation was accepted.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

Board of Supervisors..MONDAY, May 1.

The Recorder in the Chair. The minntes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS REFERRED.

Claim of B. C. Sparks, for conveying prisoners to and from the City Prison, $75. Of Wm. E. and J. Slhell, for a supply of stationery, £227 50.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

Mr. Victor M. P. Lyon sent in a commnnication of his views of the defects of the building in the Park, known as the New Court-House. Of the Comptroller, giving his reasons for a refnsal to pay the increased allowance voted by the Board to the Assessors of the several wards. The Comptroller founded his refnsal on there being no appropriation for that purpose, and that the amonnt of the increase was not inclnded in the Annual Tax bill. From the Tax Commissioners, in relation to their want of offices and accommodation. Referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Supervisors of the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying Henry J. Smith $134 for board of witnesses in Eldridge-street jail.

In favor of peying the bills of the DAILY TIMES and other newspapers, for advertising, at the rate of fifty cents per folio for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. This is a reduction of from two-thirds to one-third of the nsual prices of advertising, bnt the Committee state that they have no alternative bnt to obey the law, and the remedy of the proprietors of newspapers would be to refuse to print anch election and other public notices for the future.

In favor of denying the petition of Isaac Adriance for remission of taxes.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Comptroller take the necessary measures to ascertain the amonnt due the Treasury from the Register of the City and County, in order that the sum secured by the bond of that officer may be collected.

That the recommendation of the Judges be followed in retaining ten officers to attend the Supreme Court, and that five of the incumbents be discharged.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

BOAT UPSET.—On Sunday, a small boat containing four persons was capsized off the Battery. Two of the party were rescued by Captain ROACH, of the U. S. Revenue Service, and the others by another boat.

[Advertisement.]

THE LARGEST PIANO AND MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—A large and magoificent assortment of pianos, including the $1,000 Æoline Piano, to which was awarded the first prize of the World's Fair, which, together with the new and beautifully arranged rooms lately added to the extensive establishment, low prices and accommodating terms, render No. 333 Broadway the most desirable place in the City at which to purchase these instruments. Owing to an immense business, the subscriber is enabled to sell at extremely low prices. To suit some purchasers monthly paymeots are taken. New and second hsnd pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadwsy.

[Advertisement.]

NEW ARRANGEMENT AT BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 205 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FULTON-STREET.—Pictures can now be obtained at this Gallery for 50 cents and $1, and better Pictures than are met with elsewhere for these prices. BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, offer greater facilities for the production of fine Daguerreotypes than any similar establishment in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

THE SINOINO BIRNAANN FLOWER SHOW.—The birds and flowers are expected to come in to-day in great numbers, the wet weather having delayed all operations, when BARNUM'S Museum will exhibit a beautiful sight. When all shall have arrived and been, placed we doubt if the collection will not be admitted to surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed yet. Performances afternoon and evening, as usnal, at BARNUM'S.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Crayon Daguerreotypes, Crystalotypes, and Stereoscopes, are taken at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadwsy, in the highest style of the art. BRADY'S Galleries offer greater facilities for the production of first-class Pictures than any similar establishment in this country.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of AACHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed at the National Theatre to-night for the *three hundred and seventh* time.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

ANTICIPATED RIOT.—A riot was anticipated during yesterday, at the yard of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at the foot of North Eighth-street. The Irish laborers—about fifty in number—who had demanded an advance of two shillings per day, were discharged on Saturday night. Yesterday morning, their places were filled by Germans belonging to New-York. Mayor WALL, fearing that a riot would occar, had the entire police force at the yard at 6 o'clock in the morning. The men who were discharged, together with a large number of their friends, continued aronnd the yard doring the day. At 6 o'clock, the Germans were escorted to the Grand-street Ferry by the police, and were followed by many of the moh, hot no demonstration of violence was made.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN TURNVEREINEA.—A large procession of the Turnverfines of New-York came to this city yesterday forenoon, on their annual excursion. They were received at the ferry by the Turners of this city, and escorted to the corner of Leonard and Marshall-streets, in the Third Ward, where they passed the day in various gymnastic exercises. The pleasures of the day were terminated by a ball in the evening, at Military Hall.

STATEN ISLAND.

FOUND DROWNED.—Mr. JOHN MURPHY, residing on Stuten Island, and employed on the Government works at Fort Richmond, discovered on Friday last near the Narrows, drifting, the body of an unknown man drowned. Was about 5 feet 8 inches high, had long, black hair, no whiskere and no beard; was dressed in black cloth pants, (no suspenders,) ulnpaca coat, red flannel shirt, and calfskin boots. A clay pipe was the only article to be fonnd ubont him; uppeared to have been in the water ahont three or four weeks. For further iuformotion, inqnire of Coroner NOBLE, at Quarantiuo, (S. I.,) who took possession of the body.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Moodsy, May 1, at the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., by Rev. Geo. Thacher, Mr. JOSEPH BRADLEY, of the firm of E. Bradley & Co., to Miss MARIA R. WALTON, all of this City.

In Camlridge, Md., on Thursday, April 27, by Rev. T. P. Barber, Dr. N. S. JARVIS, U. S. A., nod Mrs. JANE B. MUMFORD, niece of Col. T. Stansford, U. S. A.

DIED.

On Friday morning, April 14, after a short and severa illness, borne with true Christian patience, AMELIA ISABELLA, aged 17 years and 2 months, eldest daughter of Caufield Dorwin, Esq. Gentle, docile and affectionate, she was the delight of her friends, and the object of fond and tender hope to her parents. Earnest in the pursuit of intellectual culture, and vigilant in the discharge of duty, her character was daily developing into uncommon loveliness, while the Christian graces which she humbly sought and obtained, invested it with a sanctity and purity which showed that she was fast ripening for that blessed life to which it has pleased God so early to summon her.

But now the lamb is in the fold,
And on the Shepherd's bosom laid;
His arms shall ne'er relax their hold,
His love shall pillow her young head.
By the green pastures she shall stray,
And where the living waters pour
From the pure fount of truth, she may
Drink, deeply drink, and thirst no more.
Then let her rest, the path is trod,
Her way was short, and led to God.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 1, after a short illness, MARY ELIZABETH BARBER, wife of James Barber, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father Warren Chapman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 52 Laight-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, of consumption, LOUIS C. DINANT, Jr., eldest son of the late Louis C. Dinant, in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 209 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, P. M. ☞ St. Louis papers please copy

At Munlius, N. Y., April 22, at the residence of her father, Dr. H. B. Moore, LOUISE, wife of Francis E. Dakin.

On Friday, April 28, at the residence of her brotaer, Lieut Cook, Fairfax, Va., Mrs. HARRIET W. SHELTON, wife of Ieael Sheldon, of Gastou, Ala., in the 40th year of her age.

At Smithtown, L. I., on Thursday, April 27, Mrs. HETTY PHILLIPS, relict of the late Major Mills Phillips, in the 92d year of her age.

April 25, EDWARD KRUPP, aged 8 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Sales of Stocks see Third Page.

MONDAY, May 1—P. M.

The steamer *Pacific*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, April 19, arrived early this forenoon. The market accounts are in favor of Grain, Flour and Cotton. The two latter have advanced at Liverpool 3d. the hushel and 1s.@1s. 6d. the barrel., on a strong demand for consumption. The crop weather was not altogether good, on account of the drought in some sections of the Kingdom; and the current opinion seems to be, that before the result of the growing crop in Great Britain can be safely calculated on, large supplies of foreign Breadstuffs—the chief reliance, at present, being on the United States—may be required, at liberal, if not extravagant prices. This view is strengthened by the tone of the *Mark Lane Express*, the London organ of the British Agricultural interest, and of the Corn Trade. This journal regards it as certain that the millers will have, soon, to resort to the importing markets to make good their decreasing supplies of home-grown Wheat. The Cotton Trade improves slowly, hnt, to all appearances, surely, and a more hopeful temper is evinced at Manchester in regard to the War difficulties. The Liverpool market is freely supplied, however, and under sales of about 8,000 halee a day, the rise in price since the previona packet is scarcely a quotable one. There is, also, a revival of demand at Havre. The French finances are represented in a favorable light; the Bank has rapidly recovered $18,000,000 of the $40,000,000 gold drained hy the short supply of Breadstuffs through the past Fall and Winter. Of thie large gain, $15,000,000 was made in a single month, though partly at the cost of the English Bank, which, meanwhile, lost over $6,000,000. The house of LE ROY, DE CHABROL & Co. are about to resume payment, under a statement to, and extension of twelve months from, their creditors.

The Weekly Bank averages which we publish officially this morning, present an increase of $426,000 in the Specie line, $484,000 increase in the line of deposils, and a reduction of $145,000 in Loans and Discounts. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, the following is the

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits. Sub-Treasury.
Aug. 8.....	$97,899,817	$9,746,452	$60,994,568 $8,406,000
Nov. 12.....	92,982,409	12,823,575	56,201,207 8,146,900
April 17.....	91,606,568	11,044,043	60,325,087 8,430,050
April 22.....	90,376,632	10,325,979	59,225,906 8,631,095
April 29.....	90,231,204	10,951,155	59,719,374 8,664,779

The English Money Market is not altogether in a consistent position. The private letters, referring chiefly to the discount market, qnote, on first-class paper, moderate rates of interest, say 4½ to 4¾ ℔ cent., and upon the whole, they represent business as going on quietly and encouragingly. Confidence in commercial credit appears to be strong. Some reference is made to the stringent condition of things on this eide, and the concluaion drawn from the latest accounts from San Francisco and New-York then before the writers, that we may experience a serious back set in our speculations. Turning to the more general or public accounts, the London Stock Exchange presents an unusual degree of excitement in the British Funds. The Bears were the heaviest sellers, and the 18th of April being a periodical settlement day, for adjusting contracts for what is termed "the account," Consols were borrowed, without interest, and a premium paid for the loan of them, to the next account, on the 11th May. The London Money extracts, which we publish in another column, will more particularly explain the operation. The Bank of England report to the 8th April, which appeared on the 13th, showing a loss of $1,5 0,000 in Gold, caused a depression in the Consol market, and on Monday, 17th, they sold down to 87¼. On the 18th, they sold at 88, cash, but closed 87⅞@⅞ for the new account. Since the last packet, two Australian vessels, a steamer from the West Indies, and the *Africa*, from New-York, had delivered $2,921,000 in Specie, to wit:

Screw-steamer Horhioger, Australia	$1,467,00
Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Australia	746,00
West India Mail Steamer	508,00
Africa, from New-York	200,00
Totsl	$2,921,000

The British Government Finances do not improve. The public deposits in the Bank of England were down to $13,415,000 on 8th April, and were further reduced by dividend payments and the reimbursement of South Sea Stock the succeeding week. These payments were not permitted by the Bank to seriously interfere with the mercantile accommodations, but to this end the Bank lent to the use of the Bears $5,500,000 Consols, receiving the money therefor without interest. Much depends on the events of the next few weeks on the Baltic and Black Seas as to how long the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to carry on the expenses of the war without permanent loans. The Bank of England had, on the last report, $70,700,000 in gold; the Bank of France $71,970,000.

The day was an active one in Wall-street. The various dividend disbursements were large say on the City Loans, paid at the Mechanics Bank, New-York Central Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; Erie First Mortgage, American Exchange Bank Stock, Hudson River Mortgages, and other railroad securities. The last were all promptly met with the exception of a small amount due by the Buffnlo and New-York City Railroad, about which there is some difficulty or disappointment not exactly explained. In regard to the bonds of one of the Philadelphia Ronds, the Chester Valley, we hear there is also a default in the payment of the May intereat. The market for money at call was quite variously reported, though there was evidently no considerable surplus left idle in any quarter. A further installment was paid on the new or Third Mortgage Loan of the Erie Railroad, recently negotiated on monthly installments. A small sale of the bonds was made at 88⅜ ℔ cent., cash. The rates of interest on mercantile paper rule 10 to 12 ℔ cent., and on Railroad Acceptances, of which there is again a considerable offering, at 12@15 ℔ cent.

The Stock prices of the day, with one or two exceptions, were weaker than at the close of last week. Erie Road shares closed at 70⅞, and sold in the Street, between Boards, as low as 70⅞@70¾ ℔ cent.; Cleveland and Toledo 92 ℔ cent., and Parker Vein Coal, in large amounts, at 5¾ ℔ cent. Reading and Cumberland showed more firmness. New-York Central shares 106¼, and the Bonds 90¼, ex-dividend. The steamer brought out some parcels of United States and State Stocks. The redemption of the former at the Treasury Department last week amounted to $305,500. The Sub-Treasury in this City disbursed to-day $178,104; received $116,050, and held at the close of business $8,602,724. The engagements of Specie for the British steamer on Saturday will depend on the return of ingots from the Philadelphia Mint. These do not promise, at present, over $500,000. The rates of foreign bills for this packet were scarcely established to-day—remitters being engaged with their letters from the other side. The news promises a better supply of Exchange against Cotton. The stock of Grain and Flour on sale is for the moment too limited for export orders.

The total sales of Cotton in this market during the past week were reported to the Cotton Brokers' Board, this morning, at 7,905 bales, of which 2,990 were taken for export, 2,131 for home use, and 2,601 on speculation and to arrive. The following quotations were established:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	8	8	8	8
Middling, ℔ lb	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair, ℔ lb	10¾	11	11¼	12

Among the first of May changes in Wall-street, Mr. JOHN D. MAXWELL, for many years the confidential clerk of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & Co., becomes a member of that well-known Banking firm.

The regular weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER, takes place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock.

By a paragraph in our English summary of news by the *Pacific*, it appears that Mr. JAMES HOLFORD, the wealthy Banker, whose death we noticed a few days since, willed his estate to the Prince of Wales.

The United States Treasury balances at the close of the month of April amonnted to $29,309,560; of which, $28,476,675 was subject to draft. The following are the leading balances:

At New-York	$8,362,923	St. Louis	$2,757,798
Philadelphia	8,936,548	San Fraocisco	1,621,804
Boston	3,966,703	Miscellaneons	1,605,763
New-Orleans	2,116,021		
Total			$29,309,560

The Lake Shore Railroad bill was not disposed of at Harrisburg to-day. The bill, as it came from the Senate, has a support in the House of Representatives which has voted down, thus far, all propositions to amend its provisions. The session to-day was a violent one; charges of bribery being freely indulged between the members. The Governor has signed the act to make sale of the main line of the Public Works for $10,600,000.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—APRIL 29.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge amt's of L'ans&Dis.	Av'ge amt's of Specie.	Av'ge amt's of Circula'n.	Av'ge amt's of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,975,810	$504,527	$384,220	$4,303,634
Atlantic Bank	1,333,454	25,893	190,643	921,5
Bk. of America	5,525,957	1,309,398	183,145	5,484,0
Bk. of Commerce	7,356,285	649,923	2,810	3,288,085
Bk. Commonwealth	1,257,385	84,086	80,476	1,004,1
Bk. of New-York	2,748,259	684,943	299,725	2,345,0
Bk. of N. America	1,450,284	140,419	86,295	1,238,219
Bk. of the Republic	3,348,898	220,691	188,635	2,971,616
Bk. St. New-York	2,691,979	609,341	557,175	2,835,859
Bk. of the Union	965,610	7,715	97,309	19,974
Bowery Bank	1,231,862	63,099	200,728	985,227
Broadway Bank	1,398,456	122,025	220,446	1,158,023
Bntch. & Drov. Bk	1,327,933	194,873	16,121	937,642
Central Bank	423 617	22,607	98,700	367,219
Chatham Bank	654,789	39,274	142,959	981,373
Chemical Bank	1,214,484	319,618	308,103	939,491
Citizens' Bank	746,769	49,288	165,054	591,097
City Bank	1,821,680	244 575	133,610	1,277,580
Continental Bank	2,422,515	201,158	93,484	1,305,705
Corn Exch. Bank	1,041,366	65,297	85,510	617,836
East River Bank	669,604	56 832	119 093	432,960
Eighth-av. Bank	112,014	22,501	98,253	90,584
Empire City Bank	541,464	24,197	113,338	315,234
Fnltos Bank	1,597,220	213,244	194,352	1,027,850
Greenwich Bank	599,648	33.416	116,794	363,293
Grocers' Bank	660,052	79,009	94,86	545 818
Hanover Bank	1,262,944	54,497	149 474	815,728
Island City Bank	354 815	33,751	99 065	147 634
Irving Bank	563,764	38,571	135,217	473,368
Knickerbocker Bk	516 067	27.469	89,508	313,2 9
Leather Manuf. Bk	1 809 518	162,027	256,115	970,332
Manhattan Co	4,393,062	557,577	452,756	2,715,110
Mariae Bank	704,596	40,536	99,075	575,041
Market Bank	1,135,668	85,180	110,933	779,340
Mechanics' Bank	3,767,833	631,356	238,298	2,282,221
Mech. Bank's Ass.	1,171,416	59,590	246,574	775,131
Mech. & Trad. Bk	625,630	64,702	137 551	511,583
Mercantile Bank	2,065 393	253,913	116,867	1,001,631
Merchants' Bank	3,467,336	650.747	309 230	2,639,087
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,592,014	87.740	211,248	1,305,423
Metropolitan Bank	3,479 377	330,556	90,231	1 923,597
Nassau Bank	968,691	77,176	112,619	746,788
National Bank	1,189,160	151 151	129,818	882,106
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	450,126	23,837	133,159	112 185
N. Y. Exch. Bank	249,347	10 081	119,204	144,512
North River Bank	1,147,473	51,288	231,733	847,783
Oceso Bank	1,361,44	95 557	140,736	979,511
Oriental Bank	1,475 436	34 048	96,491	963,702
Pacific Bank	893 479	44,434	108,000	595,901
People's Bank	870 655	40.580	141,902	531,713
Phenix Bank	2,378,414	294,630	205,729	1,369 318
St. Nicholas Bank	639,891	23,737	94,627	356,411
Seventh Ward Bank	1,191,271	132,355	229 431	693 520
Shoe & Leather Bk	727,553	56,925	129,390	558,413
Suffolk Bank	320,139	15,293	89,869	132,939
Tradesmen's Bk	1,351,122	108,066	235,547	747,230
Union Bank	2,688,386	387,940	273,892	2,092,903

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$90,231,204	Circulation	$9,435,708
Specis	10,951,155	Deposits	59,719,374

Quo Warranto Against the Brough Road.

From the Alton Telegraph, April 26.

We publish this morning, in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for Madison County made at the term just closed, a notice of exhibition, on leave granted by the Court, of an information in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, to test the validity of the alleged charter, under which JOHN BROUGH and others, his associates, claim to be incorporated by the name of the "Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad Company," and as such incorporation, to have the right to construct a Railroad from Terre Haute across our State to Illioiestowo or St. Louis. This is no one-sided, fictitious law suit like some others, with which our Courts have been beset, and in which the parties on each side acted under the same influence and interest. It is a veritable and substantial proceeding.

Nothing, so far as we are advised, has yet been presented, in any case heretofore gotten up under the auspices of Col. BROUGH, or decided by the Courts, which can in any wise be arrayed successfully against the prosecution of the present case, or preclude a decision upon its merits. Now, we doubt not, this matter which has so long agitated the State from Galena to Cairo; which has caused the expense of several extra sessions of the Legislature, and greatly paralyzed the construction of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, one of the most important in the United States, will be pushed to the bottom; and that thereby it will be made manifest, that Col. BROUGH'S Company never was organized according to the provisions of the General Railroad Law of this State, and consequently was not embraced for legislative action in the proclamation of the Governor, convening the Legislature last Winter in extra session.

If, as we believe, this subject was not so embraced, then clearly it was without the pale of legislative action on that occasion. The Legislature convened in extra or special session, could act on no subject not expressly enamerated in the proclamation It was as powerless, on all other subjects not thus enumarated, as it was in regard to the war then pending between Torkey and Russia. The advocates of this last legislative abortion seem to forget, or designedly to keep out of view, that the proclamation of the Governor is as much the subject of construction as any law in the statute book, and must speak for itself and be the sole interpreter of its author's intention. No matter what thonghts and purposes may have been in the miod of Gov. MATTESON, when drafting and issuing this document. His purposes, as worded therein, and to be ascertained and determined according to the usual acceptation of the words nsed, must limit and control the legislative action. All acts outside of that limit are utterly void and the Executive approval of such void acts adds not one tittle to their force.

The principle of law involved in this matter is clear. The Governor can legally *approve* only what has been *legally done*. The Constitution has in this particular case restricted his power of approval within the same limits prescribed to the legislative actioa. His approval, then, of this unsuthorized act amounts to nothing; and to talk about his *intention*, when not evidenced by the words of his proclamation, is all senseless twaddle. The inhibition in the Constitntion is plain and positive, that "*the General Assembly shall enter on no legislative business, except that for which they were specially called together*;" and that the Governor "shall state in his proclamation the purpoee for which they are to convene." Convened in special session, they possess only a limited jnrisdiction, and, in its exercise, like all courts of special or restricted jnrisdiction, nothing can be presumed or taken by implication in its favor. If these plain and well-known principles of law are respected by the Court, there is no question that the decision will be adverse to the legality of tha Brough Road charter.

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Appear quiet at unchanged figures.

COTTON—Seems inactive and heavy, with very moderate sales at the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T
Ordinary, ℔ lb	8	8	8	8
Middling, ℔ lb	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair, ℔ lb	10¾	11	11	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered, and 12½c.@18¾c. ℔ bbl. dearer; but not actively inquired for—the home trade being most. The day's transactions include 6,100 bbls. within our range:

Sour, ℔ bbl	$7 12½@$7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 12½@ 7 37½
Superfine, No. 1, inferior	7 37½@ 7 62½
State, common brands	7 75 @ 7 81½
State, straight brands	7 87½@ 8 00
Favorite State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Western, Mixed do	8 00 @ 8 12½
Michigan and Indiana, straight do	8 12½@ 8 31½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 12½@ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	9 12½@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @10 50

Canadian is unaltered. The operations in Southern reach 1,300 bbls., chiefly mixed to good qualities, at $8 75@$9 ℔ bbl., indicating a decided improvement. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inanimate.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley are still scarce and held far above the limits of buyers. Hence the absence of transactions in such artic

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving many reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all instances with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per ANNUM. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS, Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Congressional Proceedings.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

MR. RICHARDSON'S WARNING.

Proposed Search for the Steamship City of Glasgow.

Our Charge de Affaires at Vienna and Rev. J. C. Richmond.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

Messrs. THOMPSON, of N. J., DODGE and WADE presented memorials against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. CHASE presented the remonstrance of the yearly meeting of Friends, of Indiana, against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing votes on the Military Academy bill, reported that the Senate recede from its amendments increasing the salaries of Professors of French and Drawing. Adopted.

Mr. BADGER offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of authorizing the President to cause the examination of the Coal fields near Deep River, North Carolina, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory at that place. Adopted.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment making the appropriation for California Indians was debated, and the whole subject of proper policy with the Indians discussed. Amendment adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., gave notice that early next week he shall endeavor to bring to the attention of the House the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He made this statement that gentlemen might be advised; he did not intend to steal a march on them.

A VOICE—"At what time?"

Mr. RICHARDSON—That will depend on circumstances. The friends of the bill intend further, to resort to every fair parliamentary means of bringing this question to the consideration of the House.

Mr. COX said he had had no intimation of the intention to bring this bill to a vote at the time indicated.

Mr. RICHARDSON reminded the gentleman that he did not intend to press it to a vote, but to bring it up for consideration.

Mr. COX agreed to that. He most heartily was a friend of the measure, and should express himself to that effect should he have an opportunity.

Mr. RICHARDSON said his desire was to have the discussion on the bill itself. If they should fail in that, there were other means by which at a proper time, they could bring it before the House and get a vote on it.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., desired to ask his colleague in what way he would bring it up?

Mr. RICHARDSON replied; he would advise the gentleman when he got ready to do it. He had now said all he desired to say.

Mr. WENTWORTH asked leave to submit the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to send out immediately one or more steam or sailing vessels, with three months' provisions on board of each, together with blankets and warm clothing for four hundred persons, to search for the missing steamship *City of Glasgow*, which is supposed to have met with some accident either in machinery or spars, and is now among the ice which has lately been seen in large quantities in the North Atlantic Ocean. If the Secretary of the Navy has no Government vessels at his disposal, he is hereby authorized to freight or charter suitable vessels for the purpose, to be paid for out of any money not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. LETCHER objected, and therefore the resolution was not received.

The House passed the bills for the construction of roads in Minnesota, and for the relinquishment of title to lands owned and claimed by the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Territory, reported a bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for their admission as a State into the Union. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on bills relating to territories; without concluding action thereon, the Committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President in reply to a resolution calling for information relative to Rev. JAMES COOK RICHMOND. Among the documents, one from the Chargé d'Affaires to Mr. MARCY, contains the following, under date of Vienna, January 6, 1854:

"I have been very much annoyed by constant applications from Rev. JAMES COOK RICHMOND, about whom I wrote to you at some length in my dispatch No. 6, to obtain satisfaction in his behalf for various wrongs which he asserts to have been committed by the Austrian authorities against his person and his honor. His relations with those officials have gradually become more and more serious, while he lingers in and about Pesth—contrary to his former design, and apparently with no other object than to continue this serio-comic warfare. I have written to him time and again, urging him to abandon a field in which he could expect to gain no laurels of real value, and to leave the shadow of a Government between which and himself there appeared to be no Christian sympathy lost. In return he has notified me that our entire correspondence would be laid before you at Washington, and before the American public in the newspapers, and I am to respond to the allegation of having failed in the prompt discharge of my official duty. The Austrian authorities having gone so far on one occasion as to seize his person and subject his effects to examination, I spoke to the under Minister of foreign affairs about his case, and requested that he might be dealt with gently as I had reason to doubt his sanity. It may be proper for me to say that of course the Austrian Government has always claimed the right to examine all persons who may fall under suspicion, and to send any out of the empire. In the kindest manner possible I was assured if any further collision should occur between Mr. RICHMOND and the authorities what I had said would be borne in mind, and he would not be severely handled. A cursory glance at the voluminous correspondence will satisfy your mind, I think, that he must have passed the narrow boundary line which sometimes separates a really superior intelligence from a mischievous species of insanity.

Mr. MARCY writes to Mr. JACASON on the 20th of February last: "The Department entirely approved of the prudent steps you have taken in the case of Rev. Mr. RICHMOND, and learns with pleasure that he is no longer on Austrian territory, and that you are at length relieved from the annoyance and anxiety to which you have been subjected on his account."

The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2.

The Scientific Convention held its annual election to-day, with the following result: President, Dr. TORREY; Permanent Secretary, WALCOTT GIBBS; Treasurer, Mr. ELWYN; Recording Secretary, LAWRANCE SMITH. It was voted to meet in Providence on 16th August, 1855. An interesting discussion on the Dora Coal Fields took place to-day. The Association adjourns to-morrow.

A singular abuse of the franking privilege and fraud upon the Post-Office has come to light. A packer for two members of Congress, and authorized to use their names for franking documents, has been detected selling franked envelopes at 50 cents per hundred. A claim agent purchased a lot, and enclosed 1,100 circulars to pass through the city Post-Office, when an investigation led to the detection of the fraud. The matter has been compromised.

Gold $3 pieces will soon be issued.

The President's veto of Miss DIX's bill is expected to-morrow.

The Sloop-of-war Jamestown—Launch of a Steamship—The Loss of the Ship Powhattan.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 2.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, DOWNING, arrived here this afternoon in 31 days from Pernambuco,—all well.

The steamship *Quaker City*, for the Charleston line, was launched this afternoon at Kensington.

The bodies of three men and three children, supposed to be Germans, were picked up on the beach at Absecom to-day. One man had in his pockets two knives, a wallet containing 75 cents, and a watch key, marked S. L.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 2.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, and contain Texas news to the 21st ult.

An extra from the office of the San Antonio *Ledger*, dated April 17, gives intelligence that Mr. GALLAGHER'S ranche, about 23 miles from that city, had been attacked by a party of Comanche Indians, who killed an American named FORRESTER, knocked his wife down with clubs, and probably killed their four children. They also killed or carried off a man named SHEPPERN and his wife, and a large number of sheep. Parties had been sent out in pursuit of the Indians.

The Recent Storm on Lake Michigan—Receipts of Produce at Buffalo, &c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 2.

The loss by the late storm on Lake Michigan is estimated at $45,000.

The weather here is gloomy. Vessels are arriving freely, and nearly 200,000 bushels of Corn have been received during the past 24 hours. The receipts of Flour and Wheat are moderate.

Opening of the Canals—Printers' Union.

BUFFALO, Monday, May 1.

Water has been let into this section of the canal, which is all in good order. Forty-two boats had cleared with produce up to noon.

The National Printers' Union assembled to-day. About thirty delegates are present.

Loss of the Ship Forrester.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 2.

Ship *Forrester*, from Callao for Boston, went ashore, on Sunday, on Wellfleet Beach, and will probably be a total wreck. The crew and cargo of guano were saved.

Wilmington Mayoralty.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, May 2.

Dr. HEYWARD, the Maine-Law candidate, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by 170 majority over JOHN A. ALDRIDGE, the regular Whig nominee.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 29.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,000 bales, and prices show a decline of ⅛c.@¼c. Middling is quoted 8½c. Rio COFFEE—5,000 bags sold to-day at 8¾@10½c. TOBACCO—1,700 hhds. Kentucky sold during the week at 4½c.@8c. New-Orleans fair SUGAR is at 3½c.

THE LATE STORM.

GREAT FLOODS AT THE EAST.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Destruction of Buildings, Bridges, Railroads, &c.

Notwithstanding the large amount of space we have already alloted to accounts of disasters by the late storm, we are still in the hourly receipt of additional intelligence. In the City we have not much that is new to record.

THE ERICSSON.

Since the storm abated several men have been engaged in making preparations for raising the *Ericsson*, which they will probably accomplish in a few days. By means of diving bells the open ports have been nearly closed; and the pumps on board will be in active use as soon as the port holes are secure. Every precaution has been taken to prevent her from getting into a position by which she might be otherwise damaged than from water.

THE CROTON RAM.

A corps of Engineers and workmen have been dispatched to repair the damage done the Croton dam by the recent storm. The injury sustained is not serious, and can, Commissioner DE FOREST thinks, be repaired in a few days. The proclamation of the Mayor on the subject is no longer in force.

Travel on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

The work of repairing the damage done to the New-York and Erie Railroad has so far progressed that it will probably be completed in season for the train which goes West this morning to pass over the road, without interruption. No further damage has been done, so far as we can learn, on the line of the Road. It would be necessary to transfer the passengers by the train which went West last evening, at two points—Ramapo and Stairway Creek. The supply of Orange County milk, for New-York and neighboring cities, will arrive by the Erie Road, as it did yesterday morning. The milk trains will, it is expected, be regular after to-day.

Damage to the Croton Aqueduct—Stopping the Trains—Desolated Country Seats, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SING SING, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

There was a downfalling of the waters hereabout on Saturday night, that far exceeded anything of a similar character that is within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and he distinctly recalls any event of importance that has turned out in the last century.

The damage done by the storm to the improvements along the line of the River, can hardly be fully computed. The Croton Aquednct has been more seriously injured than during the entire time since it was completed. The dam at the lake withstood the pressure of the flood, and that only by the extraordinary exertions of a number of laborers, who were constantly watching the weakest pointe and making immediate repairs. Along the line to this village, almost every culvert proved inadequate, and consequently the water was dammed up until it reached the top of the aqueduct, and pouring over washed away the covering of earth. The heavy wall on east side of the aqneduct just below the village caved in, and will require to be taken down and relaid. Below I understand that in many places there are similar breaks—in all it is estimated that not less than $150,000 will be required to repair the aqueduct, and make the enlargements proved to be necessary for the safety of the work in future.

The bridges across the Croton have all been carried away with the, exception of the high bridge at the turnpike, which was too lofty even for this rising. The dam at BAILEY'S wire works gave way, causing the destruction of a portion of the mill and the stoppage of work, probably for the remainder of the season. The dam at BEEKMAN'S mille, near Tarrytown, which has stood almost a century, also gave way, and the saw mill that stood adjacent now stands a half mile or more from its original locality.

The loss of navigation on the Hudson River Railroad was to be expected, though there is less serious damage than at first anticipated. In numerous places there were made large deposits of mud and sand on the track; but, by a strong effort of the laborers, one track was cleaned by Monday noon, and a train sent through to this place. At the mouth of the Croton there is a bad break in the track, which it will take all this week to repair. About three hundred feet of the piling was destroyed; and, until this afternoon, the river has been so much swollen that it was impossible to make any progress with the repairs. For the present we are at the head of Railroad navigation—the termini alike of way, freight, and express trains, until the gap in the month of the Croton is filled up; though travelers are taken around the point to Cruger's Station, whence to Albany the track is all clear.

The fancy places that have been made beautiful by such a vast expenditure of labor and money, are sad sights to look upon. Hardly one country seat from New York to this place has escaped. Their terraced banks, green slopes, and wooded lawns, are desolate places, through which there is hardly a trace left of the gravel walks. In many places the entire surface of the side-hills, and heavily timbered too, has gone down to the valley below, where the trees stand as straight as ever, and seem to have grown in their new locale. It will take years of delving—of an incessant and vigorous use of the pick and spade, to bring back all that was swept off in the nighttime of last Saturday—all of the green grass and rich soil that has gone down from our hill-sides and valleys to the turbid Hudson.

The prison officials, who not long since manifested such a belligerent spirit in one of our village taverns, have, I hear, buried the hatchet and gone back to their duties—the hand of union being "the cohesive power of public plunder." That the second fiddle will keep in tune for a lengthy period is not the general belief, in which I concur, as the head of the house is himself evidently little disposed to "give," however prone he may be to "take."

J. B. S.

The Storm and the Canals.

The protracted rain storm which has prevailed throughout the State for several days past, will, it is feared, have the effect to delay through navigation on the Canals for a few days. Several trifling breaks have already occurred; but these will be repaired in time. It is the apprehension entertained in regard to letting the water into the several levels, from the flooded streams, which creates the most uneasiness. It is possible that these apprehensions are unfounded, and that there may be clear sailing on Monday, after all.

The breaks and accidents thus far, are:

1. The partial breaking away of the Dam at Wood Creek. This will be repaired in season to allow the filling of the level to-night.

2. Van Patten's Dam between Rome and Utica and Lynche's Dam, both gave way yesterday, under the heavy pressure of the flood; and it is feared that the levels affected by them cannot be made ready before Tuesday or Wednesday.

3. One or two land slides, and two or three small breaks in new embankments, caused by leakages, between Schenectady and Utica, will not, it is believed, cause any delay.

The Utica *Gazette* of yesterday says, that Capron's Acqueduct, on the Chenango Canal, has given way. If so, navigation on that Canal will be interrupted for several days.

None of these breaks will prevent boats from starting, from either extremity of the Canal, on Monday morning.—*Syracuse Daily Republican.*

Great Freshet at Albany—The River Side of the City Submerged.

The river, which has been gradually rising for a day or two and at the heavy rains of last week, yesterday had attained an unusual height—over-flooding the pier and docks, submerging Quay and Dean-streets,—the former through its entire length, and running nearly up to Broadway, through the intersecting streets.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the water had reached within three feet the level which it marked at the unprecedented flood of 1836, and was still on the rise. That, however, was the usual flood at the breaking up of the river. This is the result entirely of the Spring rains, without obstruction below.

The only communication with the pier and docks, is by boats or temporary bridges. A structure of this sort from the Central Railroad depôt to the Railroad ferry-boat landing, was found necessary to connect those two points, and to enable passengers to reach the railroad stations on the other side.

From West Troy, we learn that the water was three and four feet deep on the McAdam road, in front of the United States Arsenal. At Troy, also, the entire river side of the city was submerged.—*Albany Argus.*

The Storm.

From the Newark Advertiser, May 2.

The effects of the late storm continue to form a leading topic of inquiry, and more disasters are reported. The Passaic River is still greatly swollen, running almost even with the top of the docks, in a constant current of 5 or 6 miles an hour. The raft which accumulated in the draw of the Railroad bridge has been removed, but the current is so rapid that vessels cannot sail up. The propeller *Edward Payson* yesterday attempted to tow a vessel through the draw, but failed after several attempts. We learn that large quantities of lumber, barrels of oil, carboys, &c., were seen floating past the high houses in Newark Bay.

Further up the river, the damage is greater. The main street in Belleville was still covered with water yesterday afternoon, and a boat was floating through it. Between Belleville and Patersoo, the road is impassable. At C. C. JURALEMON'S ship-yard, large quantities of lumber have been washed away; the bridge was moved somewhat, but still remains firm, though his loss is estimated at $5,000. The dam at Belleville, near SAMUEL ADAMS' hotel, has been repaired. The lumber-yards at Acquackanonk have suffered greatly, large quantities having been carried off. Mr. RENNIE'S calico print works above Acquackanonk have been almost destroyed.

At Paterson's boat was used yesterday at the Passaic Hotel, for transferring the boarders. In that city the damage has been incalculable, the river having rushed from the top of the Falls over the ground below. The extensive net and cotton factory of Mr. RHYLE, about a quarter of a mile from the Falls, has been partially swept away. The current on Sunday became so strong that it carried away the gable wall and nearly one-half of the entire front of the net factory, destroying nearly all the machinery and goods in the building. A large quantity of raw cotton and manufactured goods were carried down the stream. The loss of Mr. RHYLE cannot be much less than $20,000.

For several miles below, the stream was strewed with fragments of broken lumber, for the purpose of saving which a number of men are busily employed with boat-hooks and lines. Several other mills are damaged. The old turnpike bridge has been partly swept away, and the county bridge is safe. The railroad bridge was in danger yesterday from a frame house which had floated down against it; but this was cut away, and a gable end came down against the North Belleville bridge, which was stirred on one end last Sunday. BROWER & VAN WINKLE'S store at this place is reached by a boat.

On Sunday, at the Passaic Falls, the water in the basin had risen nearly as high as the top of the Falls, which is ordinarily about 50 feet above it. At the present time the Falls present an exceedingly grand appearance, and are worthy a visit. The vast volume of water is rolled tumultuously over the rapids above, and plunged with a great reverberation over the rocks. The Falls are now about 70 feet wide, and the scene is restored to much of its ancient grandeur.

The roads in many places to the north and west of this city have been destroyed or rendered impassable. At Little Falls, a breach was made in the wooden aqueduct of the Morris Canal, and the water in the canal has been drawn off.

At Elizabethtown some places were flooded. The dam of LUFBERRY'S lumber-yard at Rahway was carried away. The part of New-Brunswick lying along the river was flooded, but the water soon ran off. At Port Windsor, the low country is covered with water. At Burlington and Bordentown considerable lumber was carried away.

On the Delaware River, east of 500 rafts at Big Eddy, only about 80 were saved, and many raftsmen are entirely ruined, the product of their Winter's work being destroyed. At Trenton, and other places along the Delaware, much injury has been done to the destruction of dams and other property.

The Freshet—Great Destruction of Property.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, May 2.

The damage caused by the late rains is much greater than we had any reason to anticipate, and we are continually hearing disastrous accounts from all parts of the country. The Railroads have suffered greatly, and many days must elapse before some of them can be put in good running condition.

Along the line of the Canal road we hear of much damage having been done, not only to the track, but also to bridges, mill-dams and factories. The dam at Brockett's factory is entirely gone, and that of the Hamden Iron Company is damaged to the amount of $500. The India-rubber Factory and CHOACHILL'S Spoke Factory in Hamden have suffered greatly, but the amount of damage is not yet known. In the town of Southington about 60 rods of the railroad embankment is gone, and portions of the track are washed away.

The dam at PLANT'S Factory in Southington is broken away, and one wing of the building is gone. The pile bridge between Southington and Plainville is gone, and about 80 rods of the track are gone between Burlington and Unionville. Above Burlington portions of the track are badly washed, and we learn that the Tariffville Branch has suffered considerably. A pile bridge is also swept away been Barnes' Station and Collinsville.

The plank-road between Cheshire and Waterbary, has suffered considerably, and up to yesterday noon no stages had been run over it. We understand that Col. WELTON carried his horses from Waterbury to Brooks' Station on the Canal Road, from which place they could reach this city by cars. It was thought the track would be repaired so that the cars could go through to Cheshire, and perhaps as far as Plantsville, last night. Mr. PHELPS, the conductor of the down train on the Canal Road, came down from Collinsville to Brooks' Station yesterday morning with a horse and wagon, and from him we learn the above particulars.

The stream at Westville rose higher than ever before, and a portion of the Spring Factory dam, at that place, was carried away. All the meadows in SPERRY'S farms were flooded, and large portions of the fences, rails, and a number of sheds and outhouses were carried off. Cellars were also flooded, and other damage was done.

The turnpike road between this city and North Haven, and above the latter place, was submerged with water, and passing was effected yesterday with difficulty.

The road between this place and West Haven was rendered almost impassable, as it was between hers and Derby; on the latter road two or three bridges over small streams are carried away.

At Middletown, and along the banks of the Connecticut River, the water rose higher than even during the great flood in the year 1801, and much damage has been caused. The freight depot of the steamboat company at Middletown, has been swept away and carried down the river.

Along the Naugatuck valley we hear of disastrous results of the freshet. The water rose 11 inches higher than was ever known before. One of the abutments of the railroad bridge was washed away, but at last accounts the structure remained in its place, though the track on either side of it was badly washed. The turnpike bridge at Seymour was covered with water, and the lower rooms in Mosher's tavern were flooded. Between this place and Seymour the roads are in a bad condition, and several small bridges are carried away.

From the Housatonic valley we learn that the road is passable between Bridgeport and Brookfield, but above the latter place much damage has been done, though the particulars are not known here.

A portion of Williams' bridge, on the New-York road, was washed out from its foundation, so that trains could not pass over it yesterday morning, but it was repaired in time for the afternoon train, and the entire road is now in good running order.

The Middletown road is said to be nearly demolished. Mr. MOSES, the conductor, carried the mails yesterday from Middletown to Meriden by horse power.

On the Danbury and Norwalk road several bridges are gone—the road is washed in many places and much damage has been done along the line. The up-town turnpike bridge at Norwalk was carried away, and a grist-mill near by was demolished. In its mill was about 1,500 hundred bushels of corn, all of which was swept off by the flood.

The damage to the Naugatuck road is estimated at about $30,000. A number of days will elapse before the road can be put in running order above Derby.

FOG ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—The Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday morning says all three of the steamers which left New-York on Saturday afternoon, with passengers for Boston, were compelled to anchor in Cow Bay, Long Island, in consequence of a very dense fog. They remained through the night, and started again at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the fog being then partially dissipated. The passengers by the three routes reached the city late in the afternoon of the next day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, and to-night at 7½ o'clock, at PURDY'S National Theatre, making the 209th and 209th representations of it.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

The Coroner's Inquest---Fifth Day.

Evidence of Chief Engineer Carson and Mr. Sandford.

The investigation of this matter was resumed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, before Coroner HILTON and the Jury, at the Astor House.

Charles Sondford, sworn: I reside at No. 19 East Sixteenth-street; I am a master mason; I have followed that business for the last twenty-seven years in this City; I have examined the ruins at No. 231 Broadway, the scene of the late fire; the understanning of the party wall of the American Hotel seems to me to be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and I do not think that digging under this wall has injured the strength of it; in the progress of the work the stone floor might have sunk a little, and it might be again put back to its place by being forced up with screws or otherwise; if the store floor had sunk it could not have been the fault of this wall, as neither it or the rear extension appears to have settled any; when the store floor was lowered the ends of the beams were made to rest on timbers or wooden frame-work; it was my opinion the ends of these beams should have been supported by a brick wall instead of this frame-work; in the present case, however, this did not materially injure the strength of the building, nor did the under-pinning have anything to do with its falling; the store floor beams were let into the wall about four inches; this is of lawful depth; I have examined this wall in company with Mr. James L. Miller, since he gave testimony in this case; he expressed an opinion at that time that an inside lining of the width of one brick had been run upon the inside of this wall; this we found to be a mistake: when the party wall was originally built with the American Hotel, recesses were left for the chimney of this building; and when this building was built these recesses were not used as anticipated; and in order to make a flush surface they were filled up with brick and mortar. There was one of these recesses in the front, and one in the rear part of this party wall. They were each about 6 feet wide, and 4 inches deep. This did not injure the strength of the wall.

Not more than 50 or 100 of these brick have fallen out, and this had nothing to do with the falling of the building; the wall on the other side of the building is reasonably strong; either of these walls were of sufficient strength; the rear extension was built well, and according to law; it was but two stories high; the iron arch that supported the rear wall was not of sufficient width or thickness, and the ends were not properly inserted into the side walls. This arch is eight inches in width, and one or one and a quarter inches in thickness; it should have been at least twelve inches in width, two inches in thickness, with a two inch tension rod, and the ends should be inserted into the side walls a distance of at least one foot, and resting on a cut blue-stone band of at least four inches in thickness; instead of this, the arch in question rests on bricks four inches on one side, and about six inches on the other: I cannot say how far it is inserted into the side walls; it is the smallest iron arch I ever saw put up to support such a wall; the rear wall over this arch, four stories up, was only eight inches thick, and properly secured to the side walls with strong iron anchors; I could not perceive that it had ever been anchored or otherwise secured; it was ran up between the side walls, without any apparent attachment, ready to fall at any moment the support given it by the timbers, partitions or floors gave way; I consider it the most insecure brick rear wall I ever saw.

The three upper stories were not sufficiently timbered for a building of that height; many of them were inserted into trimmers; the beams that the ends of these trimmers are inserted into, are called trimmer-beams, which should be stronger than the others; this was not the case in this building; many of the beams were inserted into trimmers where they should have been inserted into the wall, and strongly anchored there; I attribute the falling of the building to this, and the insecure manner in which the rear wall was built; from the manner in which this wall was put up, it was full as liable to fall as if it had been a 12-inch wall.

The front wall in the second story was sixteen inches thick, all above was twelve inches; it was put up in the same reckless manner that the rear was; the building was not calculated to support any heavy weight in the upper stories, and was of an extremely dangerous character to enter in case of fire.

Q.—Do you consider any twelve-inch wall of six stories high sufficiently strong to sustain itself after the timbers and partitions are burnt away? A.—I do not.

Q.—Is this the lawful thickness? A.—It is.

Q.—Do you consider iron arches safe, when of the proper size and properly put up? A.—I do, perfectly safe; the beams above the store floor were only inserted into the brick filling between the recesses originally left for the fireplaces. Their ends did not enter the original party wall.

Q.—How far into the wall does the law require the beams to be inserted? A.—Four inches. In some places the beams of this building are only inserted 2 inches into the northerly side wall, the manner of inserting these beams was a violation of the fire laws when they were put up in 1849.

Q.—Was the building of an eight inch wall over this iron arch a violation of the fire laws? A.—It was; the law requires that all walls over thirty-five feet high shall be twelve inches.

Q.—Do you know of any other unsafe buildings in this City? A.—Only by hearsay.

Q.—Do you think that Mr. Jennings would be likely to know that this was a dangerous building? A.—I do not, unless he knew all the circumstances relative to it.

Henry Gloke, a German was next sworn, John Riel acting as interpreter. He said: I reside at No. 144 Forsyth-street; am in the employ of Wm. T. Jennings & Co.; have been in their employ for the last thirteen months.

Q.—Was there any fire in the furnace on the third story, at the head of the stairs? A.—There was not.

Q.—What part of the building do you work in? A.—In the front room of the third story.

Q.—At what time were you there on the morning of the fire? A.—I came there at 8 in the morning, and remained until 7 in the evening.

Q.—Had you left there before the fire took place? A.—I had.

Q.—Was the store closed when you left? A.—No.

Q.—Who was in the building when you left? Was there anybody then up stairs? A.—The cutters all left together.

Q.—Did anybody work above that story, or had there been anybody working there during that afternoon? A.—I had been up myself that day, in the forenoon, to get some patterns.

Q.—Who was in the store when you left? A.—I noticed no one except a porter, named Roberts, who was just about closing.

Q.—Had you ever heard that building being spoken of as a dangerous one? A.—I had noticed myself a crack in the basement wall, and had the impression last Summer that it was dangerous, but don't recollect of any one's having spoken of it.

Q.—Do you know anything about the origin of this fire, or have you heard any one say anything about it? A.—I have not.

Q.—*By a Juror*—Are you in the habit of smoking, or are any of the others working there. A.—I do not smoke, and none of the others do to my knowledge.

Q.—Had there been any words between Mr. Jenkins and any of the men during that day? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was there a scuttle in the upper part of the building? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was it shut or open? It was closed.

Q.—From the place where you work in the third story, could anybody go up to the fourth story without your seeing them? A.—They could by going through the back room, where the other three entered work.

Q.—Do you think they could fail to see any persons passing above through their room? A.—No, Sir.

Chief Engineer Carson was next sworn, and testified as follows: I was in the City Hall at the time the alarm of fire was given on last Tuesday evening; it was about 8 o'clock; I looked out of the City Hall windows and saw flames issuing out of and about twenty feet above the roof of Mr. Jennings', in Broadway; I immediately ran over to it; Engines 42, 14 and 38 got there about the same time I did; I went into Mr. Meade's building, adjoining this fire, and called to Fourteen's men to follow me with their hose, which they did; I got on the roof of this building; there was a mass of flame coming out of the sky-light of Mr. Jeaninge' store at this time; I ordered water on as soon as possible, being fearful that Mr. Meade's building would be on fire before they could do so; I then went into the American Hotel and ordered Nos. 42 and 38 to pass their hose up through this building: this was immediately done; I then went into the street and met Assistant Engineer Mr. Balch or Mr. Cornell, and ordered them to get some streams into the building on fire; I then went into the Hotel again, and to the side windows opening on the rear extension of the burning building; I then directed No. 38 Engine to bring their stream from the roof of the Hotel and play out of the rear side windows into the upper story of the house on fire; shortly after this, I was standing near the front door of the store of the burning building when the rear wall of the main building fell and broke through into the cellar; several men ran out of the store; Mr. Zophar Mills came out and spoke to me, begging me to send men in to get men out of the ruins, as there were a great many there; I told him I would not send any one in, as I thought there would be another crash in a few minutes, and they would be burned up likewise; a great many attempted to rush in, and I hallooed to them not to go in; some, however, seemed so anxious to get those out who were buried up, that they paid no attention to me; about this time a second crash came, burying up those whom I had forbid going in.

Q.—How long a time intervened between the first and second crash? A.—Some three to five minutes, I should think; I then directed that all operations for the purpose of getting the buried bodies out to be carried on in the rear of the building, being fearful that other portions would soon fall; about half an hour after that time, after all the beams came down through to the cellar, several bodies were taken out, but I knew not who they were at the time: James McKay, of Engine No. 21, Daniel McKay of the same, John Keyser of Hose No. 8, Mr. Schenck of Hook and Ladder No. 1, and Mr. McNulty of Engine No. 20, were all that were killed belonging to the Fire Department; Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Diegan had resigned from the Department some time previous.

Q.—Had any of the others at any time been members of the Department? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—What is your opinion of the construction of the building? A.—When the wall first fell that night, I was surprised, and could not divine the cause—consequently I was suspicious of the rest of it; this was my reason for telling persons not to enter it; I have since examined it, and can confidently assert that it was one of the worst put up buildings I ever saw; it is my opinion that the iron arch tilted forward, and this caused the falling of the wall.

Q.—Did you see any of the bodies when they were taken out? A.—Yes, several.

Q.—Was there any clothing from Mr. Jennings' store thrown over them? A.—Yes, they were covered by any articles of clothing that were about; I could not tell whether there were any from the store; some firemen have since told me that they had taken clothing out of the store to wrap the bodies in.

By a Juror—Did you know that the building was dangerous? A.—I had no idea of it.

Q.—Had the proprietor known of it, would it not have been his duty to have told of it? A.—I suppose it would; Mr. Mills had told me there was a safe in the second story, and that was another reason why he would not allow the men to go in.

By Mr. Genin—How long have you been connected with the Fire Department? A.—For 25 years.

Q.—During that time have you known of any cases of the falling of walls similar to this? A.—I have not, except in case of explosion.

Q.—Do you know what engines the boys Flynn and Chrisman ran with? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are there any rules in the Fire Department to prevent boys from running with fire engines and going into buildings? A.—There are not: they are encouraged by some companies, and others will not allow them to run; it is contrary to my orders, but I am not aware that there are any laws regulating the matter.

Q.—In the course of your duties, do you not often see boys of the age of 15 running with companies? A.—Yes, I very often see them looking on around fires, though I would not be positive they come with engines.

Q.—Are there any efforts made to break up these habits of boys running with engines? A.—Yes, but not very successfully.

Q.—Do you not think that these tenders seem to create more hope than is necessary among the firemen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do not some of the Officers of the Fire Department give tickets to the boys and thus enable them to pass the police at fires? A.—It may be so, I am not aware of it.

Q.—What do you think of the practice of issuing these tickets to members? A.—I consider it a very good idea, could it be confined exclusively to firemen, but if boys can get them, it is detrimental.

Q.—Could not thieves buy them for the purpose of admission to fires? A.—Yes; anybody can until the Legislature passes a law forbidding any but firemen wearing them; then policemen would know certainly who to admit; now there is no law even against putting a fire cap on or other dress of the Fire Department.

Q.—Has the Fire Department made any effort to pass such a law? A.—They have; it was considered in the Board of Foremen, and also of the Representatives of the Fire Department, and it is now before the Legislature.

Question by Juror—Do you know to your positive knowledge that there are thieves that attend fires for the purpose of plunder, aside from the firemen? A.—I do not, but it is my opinion that there are.

Q.—With the present system, can you frame any plan to prevent these men from going with firemen, and thus bringing disgrace upon them? A.—I think the Police Department could prevent it in a great measure, because they often tell me—"There is such and such a fellow; I know him to be a thief."

Question by a Juror—If you wished to reform the Fire Department, to what higher authority would it be your place to go? A.—To the Common Council.

Q.—Do they generally remedy these evils? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do the Reform Common Council pay more attention to it than their predecessors? A.—They do, but have not yet come to a final action upon any measure.

Q.—Since you have been Engineer, have you known of any member of the Department to have been caught in the act of stealing? A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—Were those members afterwards expelled? A.—They were, and then the Common Council reinstated them.

Q.—Do you think the present number of the Fire Wardens sufficient for their duties? A.—Yes, if they devote the whole of their time to those duties; but the present salary of $500 is inadequate to the services.

Q.—Is there a bill before the Governor, for his concurrence, for the divorce of the Fire Department of this City from the Common Council? A.—There is, for a divorce to some extent.

Q.—Have there not been a great many fires of late in this City? A.—Yes.

Q.—Does it rest with, or others besides the Coroner to investigate the cause? A.—I think not.

Q.—*By Mr. Genin*—What proportion of the fires of the City is supposed to be the work of incendiaries? A.—I think myself that there are over one half of them resulting from that cause; I know that when we have investigations scarcely any fires occur, and this makes me think that if every case could be more thoroughly investigated, fewer fires would occur.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carson's testimony, an hour's recess was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

David Weaver sworn: I am a carpenter, residing at No. 35 Elizabeth-street, in this City; I assisted in putting up the fixtures in the store of Mr. Jennings when he first moved in this store, about the year 1851; I think a carpenter named Calvin Pollard made the alterations in the American Hotel at this time, and at the same time lowered the beams of Mr. Jennings' store floor about three feet; the wall partition and the stairs in this story were taken down; this partition ran from front to rear, and helped to support the beams above; where the stairs running from the second story were taken down, they were mortised into a trimmer for a distance of eleven or twelve feet; this did not afford them sufficient support for the purposes for which the building was used at that time.

C. R. Meade, sworn: I am a daguerreotypist; reside at No. 233 Broadway; have lived there for the last four years.

Q.—Were you at home when the fire took place Tuesday evening? A.—I was not; I left home about 7½ o'clock, and went to Burton's Theatre; shortly after I arrived there I was told that our house was on fire; I immediately went back, and

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation for the Insane—Probability of a Veto—The Gadsden Treaty, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 29, 1854.

The President has now had before him for several days the "Miss DIX hill," making grants of lands to the States for the relief of the Indigent Insane. The fact that no veto message has yst been received from him, is an evidence that the statements were premature that he had already prepared his objections to that measure. I confess I have been unable to learn anything which holds out a promise that he will not do in this matter what is demanded of him by many of his partisan friends. Without promising, or being asked to promise anything on the subject, I learn that early in the session, before any effort was made in behalf of the measure, the President assured Miss DIX that it had his warmest sympathies.

Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, is the leader of the opposition to this bill. For some reason or other he has been, from the first, violently opposed to it, and has not omitted any possible means to secure its defeat. Although the hill was one of the first referred to his Committee, he failed to report it till long after measures introduced at a later date had been disposed of. When applied to on the subject, he discouraged effort on behalf of the bill, declaring that it could never pass. Finally, he reported the bill, with an elaborately written report against it, full of errors of fact, and the arguments based thereon of course erroneous.

The Committee on Public Lands is composed of nine members, five of whom are necessary in order to make a report on any subject. Of course, then, it was to be supposed that at least five of the members of the Committee had united in DISNEY'S adverse report. When the hill came into the House, by Mr. DISNEY'S efforts it was hurled in the Committee of the Whole. Soon afterwards, the Senate bill,—nearly, if not exactly, similar to the House bill,—having passed that body, was received in the House, and by a handsome majority was put at once upon its passage. Strange to say, *six* of the *nine* members of the Committee on Public Lands *voted for the bill*, while the other three members, including Mr. DISNEY, the Chairman, were conveniently absent.

It is not to be supposed that the member from Ohio, who has labored thus covertly to destroy this philanthropic measure, will fail to exert his utmost influence to secure the Executive veto, especially as he will be more safe in securing his end by such means than by *voting* against it. Mr. DISNEY'S report evidently supposes that the object of this bill is to establish and support Asylums for the Insane—to erect public buildings in the States for State purposes. Had he ever read the following sections of the bill, he would not have made such a blunder:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all moneys derived from the sale of the lands aforesaid, by the States or Territories to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of said scrip hereinbefore provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks, and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the comfortable maintenance and support of the indigent insane.

The interest of said fund shall be faithfully applied to the maintenance and support of the curable and incurable indigent insane, who shall be placed in regularly organized State institutions, or in public incorporated institutions or hospitals for the exclusive care of the insane, or in public city hospitals for the sole care and treatment of the same, having full corps of officers charged with the management of said institutions, and resident physicians attached thereto; and in no case shall any part of this said fund, or the interest thereof, be applied permanently or temporarily to the maintenance or support of insane persons who may be kept or confined in jails, or in buildings connected with or attached to them, or in any work-house or poor-houses, or in any department of the same whatsoever, or in any private hospital, or in any general hospital not exclusively devoted to and occupied for the remedial care of the insane.

It will be seen that the bill proposes to create a permanent fund, never to be reduced, the interest of which is to be devoted to the *support* of the indigent insane, in such private or public asylums as may be established within the States from other means. The extent of necessity for such a measure as this may be inferred from the fact that there are in the United States 31,000 insane, a large majority of whom may be classed among the indigent.

It must be borne in mind that the class of "Indigent Insane" is not composed entirely of those usually denominated Paupers. A glance over the working classes of our country—the industrious, frugal mechanic, the working farmer, and the laborer in every branch of industry—shows us that while they are able to provide comfortably for themselves and family during seasons of usual prosperity, they are quite unprepared for calamity. Long illness of even a single member of the family reduces them at once to want and distress. Particularly is this the case when the mind is diseased. When reason is dethroned in the case of one member of this class of our fellow beings, not only is his contribution to the support of the family withdrawn at once, but the nature of his malady endangers the safety of all, and the *time* of all is apt to be fully occupied in guarding the invalid from doing injury to himself or others. For such cases as these, the measure which has so long engaged the persevering and philanthropic efforts of Miss DIX, provides a remedy as grateful to the sensibilities of the friends of the unfortunate, as it is to humanity.

If the President decides to veto this bill, let him remember first that it has twice passed each House of Congress—the Senate by over two-thirds, and the other House by upwards of 30 majority. If he is disposed to follow a safe precedent, let him remember that in 1815 President MONROE signed and approved a bill granting lands to Connecticut and five other Northern or Eastern States, *for the education of the deaf and dumb*. If MONROE could find constitutional authority for such an act, is President PIERCE wiser than he? Kentucky and other States of the Union have since received grants involving the same principle. The President will doubtless do whatever he deems his duty to his party; but if "Democracy" in the United States requires the sacrifice of such a measure as this, the people will be likely to question its purity.

I am satisfied that the State Department has no intelligence from Consul ROBERTSON relative to the outrage said to have been perpetrated upon him at Havana. On the contrary I have seen private letters from him, written in the best of spirits, just before the sailing of the steamer, in which no mention whatever is made of such an occurrence.

The modified GADSDEN Treaty will be sent to Mexico for SANTA ANNA'S consideration. Depend upon it, the President has not hesitated at all on that point.

BOXLAND'S Treaty with Nicaragua will not be entertained by the President at all, because it contains provisions which can with no shadow of propriety be introduced into a Convention of this character.

The SLOO amendment to the GADSDEN Treaty provides that the United States shall have the power to interfere to protect the grant of right of way across Tehuantepec, whenever it shall choose so to do, *under the law of nations*. It also secures a free port in the Coatzacoalcos River, at the terminus of the railway, whenever the work shall have been completed. S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 30, 1854.

The friends of the Nebraska bill now have it in contemplation to make their effort next week to get the measure through the House, by the introduction of a new bill without the CLAYTON and BADGER amendment. Whether they venture the experiment or not, doubtless depends in some measure upon the number of opponents of the hill who may be absent at the time.

The *Union*, of late, has been backing out sidewise from the Senate's hill, (probably without knowing it,) by intimating hostility to those amendments. Mr. NICHOLSON is getting quite careless of late in his assertions in relation to the Nebraska bill. For instance: in attempting to excuse Democratic Senators for not voting in favor of a proposition extending the principle of popular sovereignty in the Territories, by throwing into the hands of the people the election of *all* their officers, he asserts that the proposition was offered in bad faith, by Abolition leaders, who were the avowed enemies of the hill, and whose object was to destroy it by any means.

This is reckless. Mr. CHASE was the author of the amendment in question. He has always been a Democrat, to whom the principle of popular sovereignty was most dear. He and every other Northern man was and is in favor of the bill for the organization of the Territory of Nebraska. What is opposed is a hollow pretence on the part of DOUGLAS and his coadjutors, under which they seek to apply the principle of popular sovereignty just so far as it shall serve sectional and partisan ends, and no further. To charge Mr. CHASE and those who voted with him with seeking to *destroy* a legitimate Nebraska hill, certainly requires a considerable stretch of the imagination. Democrats who refused to extend the principle of popular sovereignty to its full capacity in the Territories, will need some more skillful apologist than the *Union* proves itself.

The scheme to crowd the Nebraska bill through the House next week, is destined to fail, for a reason that the wire-pullers have not yet discovered. Both the opponents of the Administration in the House and its friends—if there are any who are really such—think they ought to see the appointments of postmasters in New-York submitted to the Senate before they assent to the revival of Nebraska. None of them have been sent in yet, so far as I can learn. The Administration seems to be lying especially low in regard to the appointment of SEDGWICK, at Syracuse, DICKEY, at Buffalo, the postmaster at Troy, *et id omne genus*. The fate of Mr. ANGELL, rejected a day or two ago as Consul at Honolulu, has considerably frightened the Free-Soilers and Anti-Nebraska men; while the Pro-Slavery men won't take it as reliable evidence that *they* have got the President at last. Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the Silver-Gray Whig who bolted the Whig Caucus in 1852 and joined in the call of a bogus Whig Convention, is here, and vehement against the Nebraska bill.

The TIMES' article in Saturday's edition, on the result of the late trial in Kentucky, of MATT. WARD for the murder of Mr. BUTLER, attracts much attention here, and gives great satisfaction. The tone of public sentiment in Washington is evidently rising. People are beginning to understand how poor a thing "chivalry" is, when it is approached.

Hon. Mr. MORGAN of Aurora, N. Y., leaves this city to-morrow morning for home, with the remains of his youngest daughter, who died yesterday morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs. The family have the warmest sympathies of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. S.

The Disaster to the Falcon.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the failure and return of the steamship *Falcon* at this port, an article has appeared in the DAILY TIMES, censuring in no measured terms the Government, Gen. SCOTT, and every other person connected with the charter of this ship, for the transportation of the 3d Artillery to Aspinwall. The cause as therein stated cannot but have a tendency to act upon the sympathies of the public, in behalf of the troops, and at the same time, excite feelings of indignation at what is represented as a gross outrage, sanctioned by the Government.

I beg leave, as a party somewhat concerned, to offer in justification of the parties so unjustly assailed, a few simple statements of facts, which I trust will disabuse the impression the article above alluded to may have on the public mind.

The *George Law* was not chartered, as the writer states. Gen. SCOTT, through the Quartermaster's Department, had made arrangements for the transportation of the command under Major WYSE, on the 20th, in this vessel. Some days previous to her sailing, however, a communication was received from Mr. ASPINWALL, also through the Quartermaster's Department, suggesting that by sending the troops a few days in advance of the regular packet, it would not only facilitate their passage across the Isthmus, but separate them from a crowd of passengers, thereby adding more to the comfort of the officers, their families, and the soldiers, and affording them much better accommodation, at the same time, offered the steamer *Falcon* as a suitable substitute, and as being a seaworthy vessel. Now, every one who knows this gentleman, will unhesitatingly give him the credit of having stated what he conscientiously believed to be true, as to the character of the *Falcon*. Accordingly, with a desire to secure for the troops the advantages proposed, the order was changed by the Commanding General, and Brevet Major WYSE, with his command, ordered to embark on the 15th inst., as soon as this order was issued; this officer positively refused to comply with it, on the grounds of her being unseaworthy, &c., whereupon, a board of officers was instituted to inspect and report the facts in relation thereto. The Board met, pursuant to this order, visited and inspected the ship throughout, and after having obtained from the Captain and Engineers (and others not attached to the vessel,) all the information which appeared to be necessary, made their report, which was in substance as follows:

That the ship was only five years old, and seaworthy; that the troops would be more comfortable on board of her, than if crowded with citizen passengers on board the *George Law*; that the greater part of her sails and rigging was new; that her engine had just been thoroughly overhauled, but no material alteration made to render a trial trip necessary; and that she was furnished with the regular United States Inspector's Certificate, dated the 5th August last, at New-Albany, certifying that she was safe, and conforming in all things to the requirements of the act of Congress, in relation to passenger steamers. The Engineer stated that she had been brought round from the East River, to the foot of Warren-street, under a pressure of 25 lbs. to the square inch, in order to test her boilers, 16 inches being all the pressure allowed by the Inspector's Certificate.

One word as to the character of the vessels which have been furnished heretofore, by the present incumbent of the Quartermaster's Department at this port, and I have done. In nearly, if not in every instance, when troops have been transported, acknowledgments have been received, expressing their satisfaction at the faithful performance of the charter.

As a Board of Officers is now engaged in the examination of all matters connected with the employment and cause of failure of the *Falcon*, the public would do well to suspend their judgment until the result of this examination is known. A SUBSCRIBER OF THE TIMES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The ship *G. W. Gormany*, bound from Baltimore for Liverpool, went ashore on Sunday, on Currituck Beach, off Cape Henry. Her cargo was being lauded in good order, and it was thought the vessel would be saved. She is valued at $70,000, and is fully insured in Baltimore and New-York offices.

The Disastrous Battles in New-Mexico.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 27.

Our private dispatches furnish some additional facts in regard to the late sanguinary engagements with the Indians in New-Mexico. The troops under Lieut. DAVIDSON seem to have fought with great desperation, and it has seldom happened that a command was so completely cut up. It cannot be otherwise than that the Indians sustained a much greater loss.

We see nothing in the dispatches in relation to KIT CARSON. He accompanied Lieut. DAVIDSON on this expedition as a guide, and was no doubt, engaged in the fight. Being employed for this purpose, and knowing the country as familiarly as the Indians themselves, he of course took good care not to permit them to entrap the command in a perilous position before they were aware of it.

At the close of November last, the Adjutant-General reported the whole number of troops in the 9th Military Division under command of General GARLAND, as comprising 21 companies or 1,611 men. But these troops are scattered all over New-Mexico, and with very little power of ready concentration, so as to make them available. The several companies were thus distributed:

Fort Massachusetts, Utah country, 85 miles from Taos—two companies; 1 Dragoons, and 1 company 3d Infantry, Maj. G. H. A. BLAKE commanding.

Cantonment Burgwin, near Taos—1 company 1st Dragoons, Second Lieut. R. RANSON. [Lieut. DAVIDSON last in command.]

Fort Union, Moru River—Capt. N. C. MACRAE, 1 company 2d Dragoons; 1 company 2d Artillery, and 1 company 3d Infantry.

Fort Marcy, Santa Fé—1 company 3d Infantry, Maj. W. T. H. BROOKS.

Albuquerque, Albuquerque—1st Dragoons, Maj. CARLETON.

Las Lunas, 25 miles below Albuquerque, on Rio Grande—1 company 1st Dragoons, Capt. SEWALL.

Fort Conrad, Valverde—1 company 2d Dragoons; 1 company 3d Infantry, Lieut. Col. D. T. CHANDLER.

Fort Fillmore, Brazito, 40 miles above El Paso—1 company 2d Dragoons, 2 companies 3d Infantry, Maj. BACKUS.

Fort Webster, Copper Mines, Apache country—1 company 1st Dragoons, 1 of 2d Dragoons, and 1 of 3d Infantry, Maj. E. STEAN.

Fort Defiance, Navaje country, 190 miles west of Albuquerque, one company 2d Artillery, and two companies 3d Infantry—Maj. H. L. KENDARCK.

En route for Fort Fillmore, one company 3d Infantry—Lieut. J. N. WARD.

For all the purposes of active pursuit of the Indians, the Dragoons are the only efficient force in service in New-Mexico—not that the Infantry or Artillery will not fight as well, if they can get a chance, but they cannot move with sufficient alacrity. The Indians are all mounted on good horses, and can always keep out of the reach of every other arm of the service save the Dragoons. Congress will now see the necessity of organizing a regiment of Mounted Riflemen, or Dragoons, and of taking them from the West. Missouri can furnish Indian-hunters enough, if proper inducements are held out to our young and hardy men. Organize a Regiment of Riflemen or Dragoons in Missouri and Iowa, and they will soon be ready to take the field.

THE IRISH WAR.

Letter to John Mitchel, by Charles Gavan Duffy, M. P.

To John Mitchel, Esq.:

SIR: One of your last labors in the *United Irishman* was to disparage me; it has been one of your earliest in the *Citizen*; and it seems you solaced the interval, when you had no public vehicle of assault, by accumulating slanders on me in your private Diary. Hitherto I have been silent; in '48, because a conflict between us would have rent the Confederation into fragments; since '48, because you were a prisoner in the hands of the English Government. You misunderstand, and presume upon, this silence. It is not in your nature to comprehend a forbearance which postponed personal feelings to public policy—you, who prepared for an insurrection in '48 by outraging half of the insurgents, and who smooth the way for your invasion of Ireland in '54 by libelling every public movement and public man in the country. But happily the day is come when you have made it imperative on me to speak without reserve, and I promise myself you shall comprehend me this time.

You will not find it easy, Mr. MITCHEL, to satisfy honorable minds that in this business you have acted a creditable part. If I am a craftiff, yours was not quite the hand to cast the first stone, and so brisk a shower of successors; if perchance I am not, you are the last of living men who ought to have belied me. The nature of our connection is a matter of public notoriety, and I am not ashamed to recall it. In 1845, when the Young Ireland Party had already won whatever reputation they can advert to with honor, you were an obscure attorney in a petty village in Ulster, known to none of them but myself. I invited your cooperation; I proposed that you should write a book; I suggested the subject and the authorities; and I gave you in the progress of it such advice and assistance as friendly writers are glad to have from each other. The result was the *Life of Aodh O'Neill*. A few months later I invited you to Dublin on terms which you considered generous—and which certainly had no precedent in Irish journalism—and you became a writer in the *Nation*. For two years we were in daily intercourse. In these years were crowded the memorable Secession from Conciliation Hall, the Famine, the establishment of the Irish Confederation, and other events of the class which daguerreotype men's character at every flash. If you are capable of reading the human heart, you had the amplest opportunity to peruse and re-peruse mine. When we parted on public grounds (of which I shall speak hereafter) you described our relations, while they were still fresh in your memory, in terms with which I may well be content.

"I do not blame you," you said in the note announcing your retirement from the *Nation*, "I do not blame you in the *slightest particular*; and moreover I am quite certain I could not have worked in subordination to *any other man alive* near so long as I have done with you. And lastly, that I give you credit in all that is past for actions so good and disinterested motives, with the utmost sincerity, and also with uniform kindness to me personally."

In a single month after this note you established the *United Irishman*, and in the greatest crisis of our lives and of our country's life, you occupied it with vulgar and scurrilous pasquinades upon me. Obligations, if any existed, the closest personal ties, your own voluntary estimate of my conduct, were forgotten in a moment; and your journal and your tongue were busy with personal libels on the man whom you did "not blame in the slightest particular," and who had "acted with uniform kindness to you personally."

In the *Citizen* you have resumed the unfinished task under circumstances equally characteristic. After ruining in a few weeks your position in the United States, you are pleased to denounce me for mismanaging a great opportunity for the Irish cause. Returning from Van Dieman's Land with a broken *parole*, which makes the men you were proudest to call friends hang their heads when your name is mentioned, you venture to impeach me with a discreditable escape from the responsibilities of my position. There are questions, Mr. MITCHEL, on which you have deprived yourself forever of being a judge; and you will not find it easy, I repeat, to satisfy honorable men that, where I am concerned, you are safe or trustworthy, even in the subordinate character of a witness.

And now, Sir, having got the subject in the right point of view, let us consider your charges on their own merits.

The first amounts to this: That I was guilty of crime and cowardice in producing witnesses to character on my trial, and permitting it to be proved that certain of the articles in the indictment were not written by me. Before defending my own course—before demonstrating, as I think I shall do, that it required some courage and foresight, in that reign of terror, to combat a vindictive Government inch by inch and day by day for two weary months, and defeat them at last—not upon paper, Mr. MITCHEL, or in rhapsodies of rhetoric, but in their own dens of law, before their own pliant Judges and packed juries, with detectives dogging my friends at every step, and jostling each other to read my private papers in the dock—I wish to inquire how it was you selected *me* for reprobation on this score? I was the last tried of the State prisoners—six month after MARTIN, five months after O'BRIEN and MEAGHER, four months after O'DOHERTY and WILLIAMS—and that which you charge as a crime upon me, every soul of them did months before me! Mark, there is not a feature of my defence which was not anticipated by the prisoners you left behind you in Van Dieman's land, or rejoined in America. And there is not one of them but was tried and convicted long before my first Jury was sworn.

The earliest tried was JOHN MARTIN. In your "Jail Journal" you describe him as your main reliance for revolutionary vigor in Ireland; others you pronounced "not sufficiently desperate;" your chief trust was in MARTIN and REILLY." You even soar to a profane and blasphemous comparison between him and the Redeemer of the world.* Of MARTIN and WILLIAMS you emphatically predict that Lord CLARENDON will find "these two among the stoutest felons he has yet to deal with." Over and over again MARTIN is cited—and I am far from objecting—as a model of courage and consistency.

"This was a wight if ever such wights were,"

a men might follow with a safe conscience. MARTIN was tried six months before me, and what was his defence?

Did "the unfortunate man, bowed and prostrate to the earth," produce witnesses to prove "his legal and constitutional character?"

Did "the poor man try to evade the responsibility of some of the prosecuted articles, by proving that they were not written by himself?"

Mr. MARTIN did precisely what you are pleased to describe in these terms. His brother, JAMES MARTIN, was produced to prove that no recently as the March of the same year, and a month after the French Revolution, he had delivered a speech in Newry, in which he declared for the "Constitution of '82"—advocated "the authority of the Queen, Lords, and Commons" of Ireland—disavowed any intention to "unsettle property"—disowned "insurrection," and said unequivocally, "let it be understood, then, that for one Repealer I do not *advocate violence or war*, and I am just as peaceful in my views now as before the recent events, which have created such a warlike spirit in some of my countrymen."

The most dangerous articles in the indictment against MARTIN were JAMES FINTON LALOR'S. Of the devices his ingenious counsel employed to relieve him of them, I do not quote a syllable: it is scarcely just to hold a prisoner accountable for the flights of his advocate, which he can only in part anticipate or restrain. But one statement was avowedly spoken under specific instructions, and was preceded and followed by overt acts of defence. Alluding to the articles bearing Mr. MARTIN'S own signature, Mr. BUTT said:

"Gentlemen, I have his most positive instructions to raise no question as to the authorship of *these* articles. * * The prisoner whom you are trying would not purchase the verdict that would restore him to liberty and home by shrinking from the consequences of one line that he himself has written—by his own sentiments he abides; but he does, in the name of British justice, protest against being held accountable for the writings of BRENNAN, LALOR, or REILLY."

That these were undoubtedly Mr. MARTIN'S instructions appears by prior and subsequent circumstances. An order of Court was obtained to remove LALOR from Clonmel to Dublin, for the purpose of acknowledging his own writings; and he was not examined in the end, only because it was found his testimony, on the whole, would be dangerous to the prisoner. But in lieu of his personal evidence, a "*subpœna duces tecum*" was served on the Attorney General to produce a letter which he had addressed to him, claiming the responsibility of the articles; and a similar letter of RAILLY'S was read to the Court and Jury in the course of the defence. In the end, the charge of the Judge turned chiefly on the question—whether MARTIN was cognizant of, and responsible for, these particular articles. After the Jury had retired they were recalled at the instance of the prisoner's counsel, to be further instructed how the law of the case would stand if they believed he was not cognizant of them. And Mr. BUTT requested permission to read two queries "written by the prisoner himself," to bring the mind of the Jury to bear directly on the injustice and absurdity of convicting him for the work of others:

First—Whether the Jury believe that JOHN MARTIN intended to depose the Queen, or make war against her; and (second) whether JOHN MARTIN expressed both or either of these intentions.

This was the first of the State trials. Mr. MARTIN adopted the practice universal in such circumstances—the practice of increasing, by every legitimate means, the difficulty an arbitrary Government found in convicting him. He employed the only defence admissible in an English Court—he pleaded "not guilty" by the evidence as well as by his answer to the arraignment. I do not blame him in the smallest degree—but for you, Mr. MITCHEL, do you know it appears to me not altogether consistent with that high tragic, and chivalric *rôle* you have been playing in latter years; on the contrary, it looks somewhat shabby, not to say pettifogging, to assail *me* for doing that which your friend set the example of doing? Suppose it was "wretched work," and so forth, why did you not give the "convict, MARTIN," the benefit of it in the first instance? Why do you elevate him by comparisons which make men shudder, and devote me to the infernal gods, under precisely similar circumstances? Ah, Mr. MITCHEL, I fear me your indignation is not heroic rage after all, but only the black bile of personal malevolence.

The Clonmel trials followed next. O'BRIEN summoned his parliamentary and private associates to say what he was and what were his opinions. Mr. MONSELL, Sir DENHAM NORREYS, BOLTON MASSEY, Sir DAVID ROCHE, and others were examined with this view. The cause of which he was the leader had been stained by brutalities of sentiment which revolted him, and he separated himself peremptorily from them by this evidence. I most confidently believe his anxiety at that momentous hour was less for his life than that his character might stand right with his people then and thereafter. But whatever were his specific motives, he did that in September which you recall me for doing in the April after.

TERENCE MCMANUS is not reputed to want courage. He did not make proclamations, indeed, beforehand, of the achievements he meant to perform, and he has not since filled his neighborhood with a contemptible clamor over his wrongs; but, in the emergency, it is admitted he played a man's part. Well, Mr. MCMANUS thought it not unbecoming to produce merchants of Cork, Waterford, and Kilkenny, "literally to bear witness to his good character in private life," as a commercial man. The Castle press had described him as an English Chartist, and that practised intellect which before and since guided him out of the hands of his enemies, suggested the natural answer—to confront them with the truth.

But what did THOMAS MEAGHER?—THOMAS MEAGHER, whose name has been advertised in two hemispheres as your colleague in the *Citizen*—though he has never contributed a line to its pages!* He did that which I trust he will speedily be in a condition to repeat—he proved that he had separated himself peremptorily from Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, rejected his theories, and supported the resolutions which resulted in driving him from the Irish Confederation. In short, he put his true character before the jury and the country—for THOMAS MEAGHER was a revolutionist of the sword, not of the shambles. But shall he do this with impunity, and add the new offence of deserting the *Citizen*? Nay, by Belial and Belzebub. He was your friend—he was your colleague; he has acted "with the utmost kindness to you personally." He is, in every respect, qualified and entitled to become a target for your slander to the end of his life.

The trials of WILLIAMS and O'DOHERTY followed MEAGHER'S. They were privately offered a pardon if they pleaded guilty. They refused to do so; they took their chance with a jury; but they fortified that chance by the most careful precautions; their courage being for use, not for show. O'DOHERTY disconnected himself from the writings of the *Tribune* as far as practicable—which unfortunately was not a little way, as one of his manuscripts was identified. For WILLIAMS it was proved that he had been indisposed at the time of the alleged felony, and had not visited the *Tribune* office for some weeks; and other witnesses spoke of his personal character—actually established that truth so revolting to you—that he was "a very amiable and religious person," and an active member of the Society of Vincent de Paul.

Let us pause for a second on an incident in this case. My crime, it seems, was that I did not press the enemy home, defeat them, and so end their dominion in this island, by an inevitable (though not very intelligible) consequence. WILLIAMS, you will observe, had the good fortune to defeat them, by a verdict of acquittal; but unhappily your calculations were as wide of this mark in this case as they have proved in general. "The immortal honor of abolishing English law in Ireland" did *not* follow the event.

All these men were tried before me—their trials were published as widely as mine—you have been living under the roof with one of them, and in familiar intercourse with the rest for the last three or four years, and know their story like the alphabet—yet you think it is quite fair to ignore their cases—to ignore your friend JOHN MARTIN'S case; to ignore THOMAS MEAGHER'S, who is placarded as your colleague; to ignore WILLIAMS and M'MANUS', who are at hand to answer for themselves; to ignore O'BRIEN'S, the most conspicuous man among us, in order to fasten upon your accustomed quarry—myself. This is what you consider fair play and open dealing. Do you know, my heroic friend, it appears to me you have never quite purged away the original element of the Petty Sessions attorney.

I now come to my own defence. I scorn to rest it upon precedent—I took the course I did, not because all my comrades had set me the example, but because it was the wisest, best, and boldest open to me at that hour. For three commissioners, each of which I was arraigned, I had not prepared a scrap of evidence. During this time more indictments against me were sent to Grand Juries by the Crown, than ever were levelled at the same man for the same offence in the whole annals of British law. I was transferred from the city commission to the county, and from the county back to the city, to make sure of a Jury who would convict. All my comrades arrested after me were tried before me, and in the whole interval the Castle press was slandering me in every issue. Birch and a kennel of birches, some of them acknowledged Republicans, were let loose on me. I was specially charged with advocating the doctrines of BLANQUI, and of advising private assassination. I was held responsible for all the insane and vulgar atrocities of the *United Irishmen*; and to put the *comble* to the case, one of the law officers of the crown, to my absence, and while I was still untried, described me at Clonmel as the "diabolical tempter" who had led O'BRIEN to the dock. All this was notoriously done at the instigation of Lord CLARENDON, and the contest at last became a personal duel between us—a duel in which no man but myself anticipated that I could be victor. The panel for my conviction was carefully packed; the frigate was at Kingstown to carry me into exile—the public mind was utterly prostrate, and believed in no kind of resistant to the dominant power of England. You impeach me with cowardice: as the Lord liveth, it required more manhood to plan, and achieve a victory at that hour, than to set up the barricades on Cork Hill.

I have long ago described in a letter to my chief enemy, Lord CLARENDON, the course I took, and an extract from it will suit you very well.

"On the 6th of February I was again to stand in the dock—for the fourth time. But I was no longer unprepared. It is but a pusillanimous soul in which foul play does not stir up the flame of resistance. I had been shut out from sharing the vengeful hatreds of friends, but if I could defend myself and single-handed, that would be a victory worth something also. I could at least drive your calumnies down your throat; and I was more impatient to resist the indictment of your slanderers than of your prosecutors. Weeks before it fell and struck me the true key-note. 'It is your character,' he said, 'these Castle Scribes and Pharisees assail; it is that you must defend. They had blackened you frightfully: you must present your life as an answer. They know you are no more a Red Republican than a Red Indian—compel them to confess it.' Be it so! I replied. 'They have locked up the Rose Ladder—let us see if we cannot get a better rope ladder through their prosecution.'

Three-fourths of my defence was an elaborate answer to the Government Press. My witnesses were in general volunteers; venerable ecclesiastics, some of them known wherever Christianity or civilization exists, men of genius, who will be familiar names to posterity when all this material is *fracasserie* is forgotten, men of antagonistic politics, and a few of the remnant of my associates, came forth to answer your slanders.

"It was part of the necessity of the case also to show my real position in the Irish Confederation. I was prominent in a party who refused to preach vague resistance, but insisted on taking stock of our means and resources before we closed in action with our enemy. There are two epochs in the history of that party which stamp its character. They declined to countenance a revolutionary propaganda in October, 1847, because revolution was supremely hopeless in the dead calm of Europe and the radiant prosperity of England; at that time they might certainly have preached it with comparative impunity, for it did not alarm you. In February, 1848, when the French Revolution raised the courage of the people, and opened a vista to freedom, they were the first to proclaim it in the tribune and the press: they perfectly well understood they were preaching it then at the peril of their heads. That party were called 'Moderates'—a title which is suitable, if it means men who refused to talk revolution when it was far away, but who walked into the breach to man revolution showed its face. They discouraged all extravagance in word or action: and aimed at the stern and ordered dignity of the American Revolution, rather than the fitful and explosive paroxysms of the French. They would have built a nation, not on the visionary ground-plan of some Continental *philosophe*, but, as far as might be, on the foundations of '82. They were no more Communists or levellers than GRATTAN or DAVIS."

If any man be entitled to doubt the truth of this defence, it is not you. I had made this distinction extremely plain in the Confederation. With the same view, I had published the "Creed of the *Nation*," while we were both at large. My private letter to SMITH O'BRIEN, found in his portmanteau and given in evidence against me, contains identical sentiments; and you yourself in the first day's entry of your "Jail Journal," recognize with a characteristic sneer my desire to "discriminate carefully" between the "Lafayette-Lamartinists," and certain other gentleman—let us say the Robespierre-Ryan Pucke.*

But when I wrote that letter to CLARENDON you were a prisoner in Van Diemen's Land, and I refrained from specifying one of the chief motives of my elaborate defence. You, Mr. MITCHEL, furnished that motive. The clumsy libels of BALFE and BIRCH might precipitate my conviction by ruining me with the jury; your more subtle slanders, shaped to defame me with the people, weighed heavier on my mind. I had been silent under bitter provocation for the sake of the cause, but I was not poison-proof. You had not utterly failed; and when I read in my cell in Newgate that I was "about to plead guilty on the eve of O'BRIEN'S trial," I felt to the marrow of my bones that if any man believed the foul lie, I owed it to you. I reviewed in my mind the battle I had maintained through a stormy era, with the most unscrupulous of adversaries, the Castle-hack and the Jacobin, and then, end on that reflection, I determined to set my whole life before the jury and the country. I determined to snatch away the hobgoblin my enemies had labored to create, and set an honest man in his place. So help me the good God that will judge me, I embarked in the movement of '48 believing that I had on one side the English gibbet, if we failed; and on the other, the hand of some fanatical assassin, whom your slanders would arm against me, if we succeeded. And in putting myself on my country by my defence, I was not alone answering Lord CLARENDON; I was answering you. And that defence did it; and it did more; the pliant jurors, and judges, the ferocious prosecutors, and all the instruments and machinery of English law! there is but one case on record in which they put forth all their strength again and again—disregarded scruples, dared everything, and failed!

How did you misrepresent my character? I decline to grope among the miserable *débris* of your career for the libels you wrote or published—the libels you spoke or countenanced; but I will specify two or three overt acts traceable to yourself, by which I apprehend you and I, Mr. MITCHEL, will be better understood for the future.

I. You were an habitual reader of the *Northern Star* in '48; every number of your paper contained extracts from it. You were in personal communication with the Irish Chartists, and spoke at two of the three meetings they held in Dublin that year. In the *Star*, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR published a biography, describing how you sacrificed your noble professional income to be a mere writer in the *Nation*; and how you were compelled to break away from that unworthy journal, because this cowardly proprietor, GAVAN DUFFY, not only trammelled the free expression of your sympathy with the English Chartists, but himself wrote infamous reactionary articles, about digging deeper the gulf between Ireland and them. This touching memoir went the rounds of the press. I remember reading it for the first time (not without some wrath and surprise) in the *Tablet*. Afterwards Mr. DYOTT adorned his speech with it at one of the Chartist meetings in Dublin, and improvised an effective comparison between Mr. DUFFY of the *Nation*, and Mr. CONWAY of the *Post*. His speech was, of course, transferred to the *United Irishman*, but this paragraph was adroitly omitted. You chuckled, I have no doubt, at the odium that was created against me among large masses of men in England and Ireland, and at your own growing Chartist popularity. Will you chuckle now, when I disclose the fact that, of these reactionary anti-Chartist articles I was not the writer, and—you, Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, were!

Let me tell you, Sir, if this fact stood alone, it would be conclusive between us, among men of honor. In our relation at that moment, a gentleman would have burned with impatience to assume the responsibility of his own work: he would have walked into a furnace rather than shelter himself from reproach behind me. But you took the benefit of the lie; and I, for my part, left you your miserable triumph, rather than distract the Confederation.

II. Rev. JOHN KENYON'S second letter, recalling O'CONNELL while his body was still unburied, was refused insertion in the *Nation* till a more fitting occasion. "Free opinion and free discussion," says the *Nation*, "are good in their time and place. But this kind of gladiatorial combat over a dead body has been disused since the Trojans and well-booted Greeks fought over the corpse of the Menoeiades. This is not the plain before Ilium, nor are these the heroic, but the Christian ages; therefore *requiescat in pace*." The disappointed epistolizer nursed his wrath till the appearance of the *United Irishman*. In the first number he congratulated you that, unlike the *Nation*, *you* would not curtail dissent, and extinguish thought by rejecting unpalatable communications. In the third number he sent you the identical rejected epistle; and you inserted it observing it would be in the memory, that it was "suppressed" by the *Nation* in the previous June. It was beautiful to contemplate the contrast between your generous and gallant reception of "free opinion" and my cowardly suppression of it. In that day, when man's minds were preternaturally suspicious, no reader could fail to carry away so patent a conclusion.

Oh, soul of candor and chivalry! it was *you* who suppressed KENYON'S letter in the *Nation*; it was *you* who notified that this kind of gladiatorial combat over a dead body had ceased with the pagan times! And I dead body had ceased with the pagan times! And I, who, after that equivocation, could have spurned you with my foot, I held my peace, lest a new quarrel would deliver our divided ranks a prey to the enemy.

III. You prepared the way for these false impressions with your own pen. In your account of our separation, you stated, as a conclusive reason, that I had struck a sentence out of your latest speech at the Confederation, and otherwise "checked the full and free exposition of your doctrines." Those who have read your *escapades* in the *Citizen*, on Slavery, suicide, and Ribbon-lodges, and your personal amenities in controversy, will scarcely be of opinion that your writings were entitled to a dispensation from the ordinary editorial superintendence. I well remember the last of your "doctrines," which I declined to have "expounded" through the *Nation*; it was a vehement protest against the emancipation of the Jews! But these considerations of decency and prudence were, of course, far below that great spirit which burst the bonds of convention, and soared to the regions of abstract truth. Bah! Nobody had ever used the censor's pen more unsparingly than yourself. The writings of M'GEE, REILLY, and DOHENY had been habitually docked by you, and for the same identical motives on which I acted: that they were out of harmony with the journal for which they affected to speak; or involved us in law without any adequate advantage. Your pretences to the contrary, were an act of equivocation of the meanest sort. Your complaint was of a complete violation of truth as if you had declared that twice two were five. To raise a false impression against me, you treated as an offensive novelty the ordinary usage of journalism; and as a cowardly peculiarity of mine the practice in which you had yourself been habitually employed for two years.

To neutralize the virus of equivocations like these was a main object of my defence. I summoned friends, who spoke of a life devoted from youth upwards to public benefit; from the time when still a boy, I had proposed at Newry an alliance of the temperance movement with education and practical industry, of which Father MATHEW told the jury he had of his own motion printed and circulated fifty thousand copies; to this hour when the man of largest genius of our generation swore I had "done more to advance literature in Ireland than any man living." You will find it hard, Mr. MITCHEL, to elicit from that defence anything of which I or my children may not be proud.

But I relieved myself from the responsibility of certain of the indicted articles. Yes, I did. Under circumstances without a parallel. Your writings while in prison were not given in evidence against you. Nor were any man's in the world before. But mine were; and contemporaneously with mine. MARTIN'S against him. I have shown what MARTIN did under this new and unexampled oppression of first locking up a man in jail, and then trying him for "offences" not committed at the time of his arrest. He refused all responsibility, before or after, except for his own writings. I did the same. I evaded their palpable snare. I acknowledged every syllable of my own, written in or out of prison; but declined to be answerable

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE of about 400 valuable Building Lots in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and on Windsor Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush, being a continuation of the sale of 600 lots, part of which were sold at auction on the 18th of April last.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr. John L. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front, also, water rights of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this property. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 4th of June, when full warrantee deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent, can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn: or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON, } Executors.
CORNELIA GRAHAM, }

JOHN K OAKLEY Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the sales room, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn—Peremptory sale of 93 valuable Building Lots on Troy, Schenectady and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren and Baltic-sts. in the IXth Ward of the city of Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on the great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.,) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferries. Neighborhood and location pleasant and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as are laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

TERMS—50 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to No 80 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 5th-avenue, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part, of rosewood chairs and couches, in hrocatelle; mahogany and rosewood chairs; marble top pier and side tables, marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, French bedsteads, mantel glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, china and glass ware, together with a good assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No 252 Bowery, the balance of the elegant stock of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut furniture of Mr. John Nolan, who is removing, consisting of first-class rosewood parlor suites in hrocatelle plush, &c., mahogany parlor, dining room, hall and bedroom furniture, the whole being of first-class manufacture, made under his own supervision, and will be sold without regard to cost, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on THURSDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., a large and general assortment of household furniture, new and second hand, Axminster, Brussels and three-ply carpets, floor oil cloths, mirrors and office furniture, clocks, mattresses, cooking utensils, &c., &c. Also one rosewood upright cottage piano-forte.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY, May 3, at No 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., evergreens, consisting of balsam and silver fir arbor vitæ, hemlock, hncl. sycamore, hawthorne, weeping and golden willow, horse chestnut, larch, &c., &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

100 TONS COPPER ORE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 108 tons of 25 per cent. Copper Ore, for account of the North Carolina Copper Co.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!—MORE TRIUMPHS OF RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFES.—The following certificates have just been received by the mail—they form additional testimony of the superiority of RICH'S SALAMANDERS over all others:

FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHARLESTON, April 20, 1854.

MR. L. M. HATCH, agent for Rich's Salamander Safes—*Dear Sir*: Finding it impossible to remove our safe during the late fire, which destroyed our store in Hayne-st., and having taken out our books, we put into it several papers to test it. We are glad to acknowledge that it fully sustained the high reputation of your safes. The preservation of these papers was more than we expected, when we witnessed the intense heat it was subjected to. Yours, &c.
MOURNEY, FENNANT & CO.

FIRE IN DANBVILLE, N. Y.
DANSVILLE, April 10, 1854.

MESSRS. STEARNS & MARVIN—*Gentlemen*: Your safe went through the fire. It contained all our books and papers, which came out in good order. The safe from appearance, must have been red hot. We trusted our all in it. Very respectfully, yours. BROWN & GRANT.

NATCHEZ-ST. FIRE, NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, April 7, 1854.

Our office and warehouses, Nos. 31 and 33 Natchez-st., with their contents, except the books and papers contained in our safe, were entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 6th March. Although the safe had been for several hours in an extremely hot fire before we could recover it, and on being first discovered was in a red heat, on being cooled with water we removed our books and papers to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, without the slightest damage or injury to them. We are fully convinced by the event of the entire security of those safes, we have procured another of the same description from the same agent, viz: Rich's Fireproof Safe, sold by Mr. Isaac Bridge, No. 22 Magazine-st., and recommend them to all who desire perfect security for valuable papers in case of fire.
PRICE, WALSH & CO.

CHARTRES-ST. FIRE, NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, April 12, 1854.

We have abundant reason to recommend Rich's Salamander Safes as eminently fireproof, since we had an excellent opportunity, on the 5th February inst, of testing one of that description which we purchased several years since of Mr Isaac Bridge. Our store, No. 37 Chartres-st., with our entire stock of hats, trimmings, &c., was burned on the morning of that day, subjecting our safe to a very intense heat during several hours; yet it saved all its contents, comprising bank notes and checks for upwards of nine hundred dollars, bill s receivable for several thousand dollars, and accounts in our books for one thousand dollars. As the safe cost only one hundred and ten dollars, we risk nothing in pronouncing it the cheapest article we ever purchased.
ALBERT & TRICO.

A large assortment of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, with Rich's improvement for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN.

Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 Water-st., New-York, the only makers of Salamander Safes, combining Wilder's & Rich's Patents, and sole proprietors of Jones' World's Fair lock, with has neither key nor keyhole.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, brokers, and all classes of the mercantile community that require perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE and BANK LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have them, and still larger proportion of the specie and paper circulation of this City might be deposited in these Safes. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protectors, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of all the Safes sold for use in this City are furnished by this Company, while the Salamander and other shed Iron Safes find their market in less favored locations. We have challenged the world to a fire and burglar test of Safes, at the Crystal Palace, with the size of Safe and method of testing defined, which, with our descriptive circular and references, we enclose to communications of inquiry. An assortment always on hand at the Company's depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st.

MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames, made to order on the same principle.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands this fine, bath use, and for children. Being made of e vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 106 Cliff st.

Read CRITTON's certificate:—Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same uses. JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

TO PRINTERS.—New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, (established in 1813.) No 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Stands Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c Metal and Wood Types, from other foundries, end every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. S. CORTELYOU. W M GIFFING

This paper is printed on Type cast at the above Foundry.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is now on hand, and constantly receiving, at the One Price Store of the subscriber, a large and valuable assortment of Boots and Shoes fashionably made. The stock comprises ladies', gents' and children's Boots, Gaiters, &c., all of which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. N B.—Prices invariably fixed. J. A. LONG, No. 224 Greenwich-st., northwest corner of Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Wall-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION, selling at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, at WM. H. DE GROOT & SON'S, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, extending through to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st.

OAK-HILL CEMETERY.—Offices No. 118 Broadway where and pamphlets may be obtained at the office, and orders for burials left with the Agent or sent to Keeper. D VALWART, Agent, No. 118 Broadway.

GARDENING.—WM CURR, No. 99 West 20th-st, will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,475, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no donbt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days there after, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, May 6, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars on the Bonds of said Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1863. The whole amount of bonds issued is authorized to be issued, is one hundred thousand dollars, secured by a first and only mortgage executed in favor of Thos. A. Dexter, of Boston, and Elisha Colt, of Hartford, upon the lands, mines, railways, cars, furnaces, dwellings, fixtures, and all the property of every description belonging to the Company, as set forth in the said mortgage, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia; a copy of which may be seen by reference to the last semi-annual printed report of the Directors of the Company. The capital of this Company has been very successfully used in the mining of coal and the manufacture of salt. As its works are upon the Ohio River, where Cincinnati, the production and sale of these staple articles of consumption is the several markets of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys have enabled us to divide thus far 10 per cent per annum upon its stock. For full details, showing the highly eligible character of this investment, together with much information of general interest respecting the mineral resources of the portion of the Ohio Valley in which the above all the chief markets of the West, reference is made to the February report of the West Columbia Company, which has taken the lead in developing and getting to market the various mineral deposits of immense value located upon their lands in the portion of the Kanawha Valley and Allegheny coal field crosses the Ohio River. Copies of the last semi-annual report will be furnished to applicants. Such of the bids filed as are satisfactory will be accepted in writing on or before Monday, the eighth day of May next. The terms of payment will be one quarter cash, due at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON on acceptance of the bids, the remainder to be paid in on Saturday, May 15, 1854. The bids will be opened on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued pro rata to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next on payment to that date of the amount as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installment; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all installments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on this subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as an investment for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 8 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper.—The Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President. N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 10 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c &c.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Seven per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President. No. 18 William-st. NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. FULLS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TEMPORARY LOANS.—Will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5 Hall of Records, in sums of not less than $1,000, for which revenue bonds of the City will be issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and payable in six, nine or twelve months.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—HAWE & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

COOKING STOVES, RANGES.

MOTT'S INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE.—Persons in want of a good range are referred to our new and superb DOUBLE FLUE IN VINCIBLE. The ovens are very large, and constructed upon a peculiarly novel principle, (recently patented,) by which thu heat is so distributed and equalized in all its parts that its baking cannot be excelled. By its arrangements it bakes strongest at the bottom. It is so easily managed that fire can be made and bave hot rolls for breakfast in the short space of 30 minutes. The range is very economical in the consumption of fuel, and the castings very heavy, and not liable to burn out. The saving of labor in attendence would pay for the range in one season. Recommendations given by hundreds who have them in use. We warrant every range we set when used as directed. The J. L. MOTT Iron Works, (Successors to J. L. Mott,) No. 264 Water-st., New-York, between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

COOKING RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED.—The American (flat top) Range, with hot a attachment, takes less fuel than any other, and heat heretofore lost is collected and carried wherever required
A. MCPHERSON, No. 234 Water-st.

SUMMER STOVES.—COOKING STOVES AND KITCHEN RANGES, of the best patterns, with a large assortment of house-furnishing articles, for sale low, at the stores of WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., Nos. 9 Carmine-st., 200 8th-av., and 370 8th-av.

RENTS ARE RISING.—The only way to escape paying high rents is to become your own landlords—secure a plot of ground near the City, and lay the foundation for a home immediately. This can be accomplished by purchasing a plot of ground 100 feet square, or four City lots, for $75, payable in small sums. The location, one-half hour's ride from 23d-st, in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, cannot be surpassed. Call and get a circular giving full particulars, at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 362 6th-av., an No. 239 9th-av

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER. The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Secty.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 2, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thomas, Esq., Merchant, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Feuring,	James Werren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leery,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazzaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Rigers,	John Miller, Jr.,	Fred. A. Sumo,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsead,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Mertin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John F. Trumpy,	Elias C. Litchfield,	Isaac Taylor,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Wilbams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromnut,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LAGGETT, Secretary

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham-st., corner of Duane.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogelsby,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Tallus,	Elisha Brooks,	Wash Monsman,
Dan'l T. Willetts,	John Leverich,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr
Wm. L. Conklin,	Ebenr H. Brown	Geo. H. Franklin.
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj W. Clapp,
Andrew Braisy,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas F. Freeborn	Stephen Pell.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854

ROBT D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full continues to insure against Fire only. Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture. Ships in the river and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Taylor,	Saml Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee.	Abr'm B. Emhury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R Robson,	James Gillespie,
James E. Holmes,	John R. Davison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210 000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Churchavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J Walker,
John D Wright,	Wm. Whitehall,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O BARKER, President
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS BERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 36 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN SRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on this City on the 1st day of May next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONUS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company 7 per cents. THE BONUS OF THE CITY OF ERIE, (Pennsylvania,) 6 and 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next) 6 per cents. THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 26, 1854.—A dividend of 4 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the Company's office. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND REMOVAL.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, May 1, 1854.—Semi-annual interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Stockholders on Wednesday, May 3, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., to which they have removed from No. 5 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Bowery Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings, have just received per steamers from Europe an entire new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Bonraise, in one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich velvet and Axminster, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns, never before in this country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design, from the best manufactories, and well seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at their Office in the city of St. Louis, until six o'clock P. M., of the 15th day of May next, for the Grading, Masonry, &c., on the first 9 miles of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, extending from Franklin Depôt, the present terminus of the Road, some 40 miles west of St. Louis, to the crossing of the Gasconade river, a distance of about 78 miles. The line will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and proposals may be made for one or more sections. The line, plans, profiles, specifications, forms of contract, &c., will be ready for inspection on and after the 1st day of May next. The work to be let in quite heavy, situated in a healthy country, and is easy of access. The undersigned reserve to themselves to reject all proposals that are not satisfactory.

A. S. DIVEN & CO.

MARCH 23, 1854.

TO IRON-MASTERS AND FOUNDERS.—Proposals will be received to the 10th of May, for furnishing 1,000 to 5,000 tons of plain rough Iron Castings—not required to be cleaned—for Pavement. These Castings can either be made immediately from a blast furnace or at a foundry—each piece weighing about 30 lbs. Proposals must

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Subscribers who have changed their residences will please give notice thereof at the publication office of the DAILY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Cuban Affairs.

Mr. Senator SLIDELL's proposal to authorize the President to suspend the neutrality laws at discretion, so far as Cuba is concerned, will excite very general interest throughout the country. In his speech which we published yesterday, he urged it on two grounds,—*first*, in order to prevent the ultimate emancipation of the Cuban slaves, and *second* to promote the political enfranchisement and independence of the Island.

Mr. SLIDELL presented many facts to sustain the belief that the Spanish Government, advised and aided by France and England, is taking steps to substitute a system of apprenticeship for Slavery in Cuba, with a view of finally enabling the blacks to purchase their freedom. He thought it incumbent on the United States to interfere and prevent the consummation of such a scheme. We do not believe that the people of the United States will agree with him. Nothing can justify any interference on our part with the purely domestic affairs of Cuba, or any other country, but the most imminent and imperative necessities of self-defence. The Spanish Government has a perfect right to take measures for abolishing Slavery in Cuba if it sees fit to do so;—nor is that right in the least impaired by the fact, that she sees fit to act under the advice of other powers in so doing. It would be an outrage on the sentiment of the civilized world, for us to interpose our power *against* the abolition of Slavery in any country that sees fit to enact it;—and it would be an additional disgrace for us to plead in excuse for such an act, that self-defence reqnired it. For the existence and toleration of Slavery in our own country, reflecting men everywhere find an excuse in the difficulties and dangers which surronnd its removal. But we should incur contempt for onr weakness, as well as indignation for onr injnstico, by claiming that Slavery mnst be perpetuated in *other* countries, in order to secure its perpetuity in our own.

It is said, and there is reason to bclieve, that the *Slave-trade* is substantially to be restored under cover of introducing into Cuba African apprentices. This is an offence of which the United States may justly take cognizance. We have declared the Slave-trade to be piracy:—England and France have both taken similar ground in regard to it, and Spain has entered into the most solemn engagements to suppress it. We have a right to complain of any attempt to restore it, under any pretext or nnder any disguises. And onr Government ought at once to make the most distinct and explicit remonstrances with that of Spain against snch a policy. And if these remonstrances are unavailing, we should be perfectly justified in interposing *force* to prevent the revival of a traffic which shocks every sentiment of justice,—and against which the judgment of the civilized world has been so emphatically prononnced.

Mr. SLIDELL is very confident that a new attempt will ere long be made by the inhabitants of Cnba, to free themselves from the Spanish yoke. Any such attempt will enlist the cordial sympathy of the People of the United States. We shall rejoice at every fresh deliverance of the people from oppression in any part of the world. But this sympathy alone will not justify us in entering into their civil contests, or in permitting our citizens to make themselves as snch, parties to them. We conld not permit the fitting ont of hostile Expeditions on our soil for the invasion of Cnba, without at once involving onrselves in war with Spain; and in a contest springing from such a cause, every European Power would havo sufficient interests at stake to indnce them to become allies of the Spanish Government. England especially would speedily come to the conclusion, that if armed expeditions might be prepared with impunity in the United States against Cuba, they might also against Canada;—and an Irish insnrrection might also look for a powerful support from the United States. Snch an act, therefore, for such a cause, would almost inevitably involve us in a war where we could not hope for the alliance, or even the nentrality, of a single European power.

We have ourselves suggested that the repeal of our neutrality laws, so far as Cuba is concerned, would be a fitting act of retaliation for the many outrages to which our interests have been subjected in that Island, if redress for them should be refused. We are of this opinion still. But that repeal would unquestionably be preliminary to a war:—and it could not be justified by any provocation for which war itself might not be invoked.

Upon one thing we think Mr. SLIDELL may confidently count. Whether Cuba shall or shall not become independent,—whether we acquire it as a territory by purchase or by war,—it will never be admitted into the Union as a Slave State, without such a struggle as this country has never yet seen on that subject. And if the ultra Pro-Slavery propaganda shall succeed in forcing this country into a *war* to prevent the ultimate abolition of Slavery in Cuba, the dissolution of the Union will be a much more likely event than its admission.

Railroad Liabilities.

We published yesterday the report of a very interesting verdict in a suit brought against the New-Haven Railroad Company, for damages sustained by the memorable Norwalk disaster. The plaintiff, Mr. NEWELL, had his leg broken, and received sundry minor injuries;—owing to the bad treatment of his leg he was rendered permanently lame. The Company paid his physician, as well as his other expenses, and had endeavored to compromise the case, as they had succeeded in doing with every other which occurred at the same time. After a fortnight's detention, Mr. NEWELL proceeded to his residence in Georgia. The Company admitted the injury, and the only question in dispute related to the amount of damages. The Jury awarded $5,000. As many similar cases are pending against Railroad Companies, the resnlt of this trial in our Superior Court will be regarded as interesting and important.

The Kentucky Murder Again—The Verdict of the Jury.

The monstrous atrocity perpetrated by a Kentucky jury in the oase of MATT. WARD still continues—as well it may—to excite universal indignation and execration. It is justly regarded as a flagitious and unparalleled outrage against every principle of law and justice. It will remain a foul and everlasting blot on the escutcheon of the State. How a legal conviction for murder is ever hereafter to be accomplished in that State, except in the case of some mean and friendless homicide, it is difficult to imagine—if we are to take the jury who sat in WARD's trial as a type of the moral and judioial sense of the people. But we do not—and until compelled by irresistible evidence, we will not believe the people so lost to all sense of law and justice. We trust that the jury in this case, and all who in any way uphold or sanction their monstrous verdict, will meet on every hand, during the remnant of their miserable lives, the unmistakable expression of the scorn and loathing which this atrocious decision so richly deserves.

We do not say this because we *wish* WARD to be hung. We say it because WARD was, beyond all doubt, guilty of a foul murder; and it was the solemn obligation of the jury to have said so. We do not say that WARD *ought* to be hung. We are far from being absolutely clear as to the good uses of hanging men. But what we *do* say is, that if anybody is to be hung for murder under the laws of Kentucky or any other State, it is all-important to the ends of law and justice, and to the right education of the moral sense of the people, that examples of hanging should be made of just such murderers as WARD, persons from the same social class to which he belongs. It is a hard case that all the experience of hanging should fall to the lot of negroes, poor Irishmen, itinerant peddlers, or other friendless vagabonds, much less protected by education and circumstances of life against the instigations of the devil, and so no doubt ordinarily much more deserving a merciful allowance in the eye of justice, than men in MATT. WARD's position. It is *hard* for such to be the only ones hung. And *it works badly on the moral sense of the people*. It is a poor education for them in the lessons of justice. It is not a good way to imbue them with reverence for the sacred majesty of Law—the passionless yet inflexible and impartial countenance of Justice. On the contrary, its direct and natural, its necessary and proper, effect is to rouse not only their instinct of self-love, but their very sense of justice, to contempt, hatred and defiance against such a monstrous sham as that pretended justice, which metes out hanging only to murderers from among the lower orders in the social scale. Then as to the higher classes, the sense of immunity to themselves robs the spectacle of hanging, or the threat of it in the laws, of all that power to restrain men's passions which we suppose is the main reason why it is thought necessary, to guard a thing of such paramount sacredness as human life against murder, by the extremest infliction that society can impose.

Our disgust and aversion in the matter of this verdict is not then at all because the gallows is cheated of its victim; but because to effect that the jury have lent themselves, or sold themselves, to the utterance of a solemn judicial lie. The question whether MATT. WARD would be hung or ought to be hung, is a question with which the jury had nothing to do, a question which they were bound by the obligation of their oath, to put aside from having any influence on their verdict. The sole and only question for them to decide was, whether WARD was or was not *guilty of murder*. This question they were to answer truly, according to the law and the evidence. We say they have answered it *falsely*. We say that the moral and the judicial conscience of every man of common sense and impartial mind, in Kentucky and throughout the United States, will hold their verdict for a false one.

There is one supposable case in which a jury rendering a verdict in palpable contradiction to the law and to the evidence, may be charitably exempted from the charge of perjury. It is the case of honest ignorance of the distinction between a *personal* belief, and a *judicial* belief, as a justifiable ground of decision. A jury may have a perfect certainty of moral conviction that a man on trial before them is guilty of murder; yet if the fact be not legally proved, they have no right, (and so the court will instruct them,) under our judicial system, to render any other verdict than that of *not guilty*. In Scotland the verdict of *not proven* is allowed in such cases. But this makes no difference as to the principle in qnestion. What the jury have a right to believe morally, is one thing. What they have a right to believe judicially, is another thing. But it is supposable that a jury may render an unlawful verdict from not undertsanding this distinction; and so not be guilty of perjury. All that could be said in snch a case is that the jury were incompetent for their place. Twelve such "honest men" have as questionable title to be in a jury-box, as the one "honest man" had to be in Dr. Caius' closet.

Bnt the case supposed has no application to this Kentucky Jury. Their verdict cannot be excused by supposing any confusion or ignorance in their minds, as to the distinction between a moral and a judicial belief. So far from it, the only conceivable excuse for them must proceed upon assuming them to have known it, and acted upon it—mistakenly, indeed, but honestly, acted upon it. So far as their personal belief is concerned, we do not imagine they entertained a doubt of WARD's being *morally* guilty of murder. And it is to us an almost incredible thing that they did not have an equally unhesitating judicial belief—did not see that, by every principle of law and evidence, WARD was also *legally* guilty; and they were bound by their oath to say so.

We say incredible. Yet still it is possible. The Jury may have regarded the fact of BUTLER's striking WARD as legally proved, and may have gone upon the judicial belief that this fact took the killing out of the category of legal murder, and so may have felt themselves bound in legal conscience to acquit one whom at the same time they believed to be a murderer. This is possible; and the possibility furnishes the only bar to an instant and unhesitating denunciation of them as guilty of wilful perjury.

We have not seen the charge of the Judge. If he failed to charge the Jury that the fact of BUTLER's striking WARD, even if legally proved, (and it is open to the gravest doubts,) did not make the shooting, under the circumstances, any the less murder, or if he charged them in any way to the contrary, there is no language of indignation or disgust too strong to be applied to him. If, however, he charged them rightly and as he was bound to do, then all ground for withholding the severest denunciations against them falls away. Their verdict is a lie. They have belied their moral and their judicial conscience. They have perjured themselves. They have done it wilfully and deliberately. For what reason? God in heaven knows; and some, perhaps, on earth may know. Many will have an opinion. We have expressed ours; and we shall continue to hold it until facts not yet revealed prove it to be erroneous.

Interesting from Europe.

We have private advices from reliable sources in London, Paris and Hungary, which convey intelligence of a good deal of interest in regard to the movements of the revolutionary party in Europe. Without vouching for the strict accuracy of all their statements, we present a *resumé* of their contents as well as of their comments.

The Revolutionary Committees in London display the greatest activity, and with it the most marked prudence. Movements have been organized in all the continental countries, but with the advice to tho people not to stir until war has struck some blows, which put peace out of the question, or except in the improbable case of a return to protracted negotiations, with a sort of armistice. The Polish section of these revolutionary committees is London, has, however, (somo say in consequence of Government intimations,) thought that it could begin its action without waiting for further developments, and that it need not be so csutious as the Exiles of other nations, the outbrcsk of an insurrection in Poland being not likely to displease the Western Cabinets. Accordingly, a *Democratic* rising throughout *Prussia*, Poland, and particularly in Warsaw, has been decided upon, and our informant adds, "it will have broken out before you receive these lines, unless some unexpected event should occur to prevent it." We hope for such an event, because we believe that the movement is premature and can do nothing but mischief.

One of the Hungarian exiles in Paris, on a temporary visit, or perhaps mission, in London, having spoken to Lord PALMERSTON, the noble Viscount is reported to have said: "I wish that the Czar may succed in "gaining over, and the sooner the better. "both Prussia and Austria. We should "be much stronger *without* this German "alliance than we shall be *with* it. The "best you can do at present is to keep per- "fectly quiet. Austria *approaches* the "scene of the war. She *must* soon take a "part. Then, but then only, you may. "if you should think it advisable, do some- "thing. It is not impossiblo that you may "even be *called upon* to do so. But once "more I tell you, *ne bougez pas*, for the time "being. Your country's cause might be "*retarded* for an indefinite period, should "you be too hasty on the present occasion." We must remark that the Magyar gentlemsn to whom these words were addressed has not yet lost his faith in Lord PALMERSTON, although his lordship has never done anything but mischief to the cause of European Freedom which he pretended to serve.

From Paris we learn that faith in the Austrian alliance is by no means so great as it is ostentatiously asserted to be in official and semi-official papers. Persons intimately connected with the Tuileries make no secret of their belief that the Vienna Cabinet will ultimately take the part of Russia. In the different diplomatic notes and queries exchanged between the two Governments, one of the latest made an inquiry about the French Emperor's intentions in respect to the results of the war. The Vienna Government wished to know whether the Court of the Tuileries would be satisfied with the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum*, and whether there is any foundation for the views ascribed to the French Emperor, about the reduction of the Russian Empire to less formidable dimensions. The answer of the French Government was, we are assured, to the point that, war having been declared and hostilities commenced, the results, mainly depending on the fortune and duration of this war, cannot be circumscribed in any way, nor can the limits and conditions of the pacification be delineated. The Emperor of the French has no designs of conquest. He entered the war reluctantly. It was not *his* choice; but after having been forced to enter it, he cannot give assurances as to the end of a struggle, the eventualities of which cannot be foreseen at all. Such is the purport of the answer, which declares, of corrse, the Emperor's entire satisfaction with the course followed by his Anstrian Majesty's Government, &c. We are informed, also from Paris, that the order "is all but signed, at the War Department, for the erection of a corps of observation on the southeastern frontiers, and the sending of reinforcements to Rome—the garrison of the Eternal City to be augmented by a corps of 13,000 men the moment that Anstria shall have declared herself in a manner not agreeable to the Emperor NAPOLEON."

From Hungary we have news dated Pesth, April 3. One of its most *telling* items is, the military authorities in Transylvania and some parts of Hungary have ordered the instantaneous surrender of all the scythes and pointed instruments, that could be used as weapons at the outbreak of the dreaded insurrections. The garrisons of the fortresses are almost doubled, all over the country, and martial law prevails with unmitigated severity. At Hermanstadt, twenty-seven more persons were condemned to imprisonment for from ten to twenty years. A young lady convicted of sending letters from exiles, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The marriage of the Emperor with the Bavarian Princess, was announced for a time as being likely to bring a partial amnesty and some mitigation in the iron rule of the state of siege. The hope has, however, been given up, even by those who, having friends and relatives in all the prisons, were more open to delusions. There is absolutely no other money but paper money in the country. The premium on gold is 50 per cent., and the taxes swallow up more than the half of everybody's income. One of the letters we received ends thus:

"We were exhausted by our last exertions, and the abundant bleeding in our country's cause, and were not likely to rush into a new attempt at revolution for a great lapse of time. At least I thought so, and thought it natural that the nation, before venturing fresh attempts to recover its liberties, should first recover its strength and vigor, bodily as well as morally; but the oppression is so entirely intolerable, that the people, like the Israelites of old, increase in conrage, boldneaa and resolution, under the burdens of despotism, and are trembling with impatience to fight again."

These accounts are of decided interest in connection with the state of Europe, and serve to indicate the character and dimensions which the pending war is likely to assume.

Austria and the West.

Our Paris correspondent in a private note, states that he had just seen a gentleman who had an interview on the previous dsy, with the Emperor, who said to him that he did not count with any degree of confidence on Austria's joining the Western Alliance;—he thought that she would play into the hands of Russia until she should be severely beaten in the field, and that then both she and Prussia would join the Western Powers. The Emperor judges of Anstrian policy with characteristic shrewdness. He is evidently determined to spare no effort to secure the alliance and aid of both tho German Powers, for it is stated on good authority that he has given the Austrian Emperor the most satisfactory assurances, that he will aid him in the suppression of any insurrection that may break out in the Austrian dominions. But, if our correspondent's information is correct, he has evidently no hope of success.

We published yesterday among our foreign extracts, a letter from the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, in which the significent hint was thrown out that it might be advisable for the British Government to give the Austrian Emperor *assurances similar* to those which he had received from France, in regsrd to the suppression of insurrection. Hints of this sort in the columns of the *Times*, generally imply a good deal more than they express. It is quite possible that the English Cabinet may desire to test the popular feeling on this point, and to ascertain how fsr they might with safcty go in pursuance of the policy indicated. We venture to predict that the result of the experiment will not correspond with their hopes.

The British Government only obeyed the public sentiment in commencing the war at all. Sympathy with the oppressed, and tho hope that despotism on the Continent might receive a serious blow, stimulated this warlike feeling on the part of the public. Any ministry which should now turn that war *against* popular rights, and promise aid in crushing revolution as the price of aid in its prosecution, would become inexpressibly odious to the British people. We do not believe they will venture on the experiment. The British *people* sympathize with the down-trodden millions of the Continent, however their rulers may esponse the cause of despotism.

Irish Quarrels.

We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a letter from CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY to JOHN MITCHEL, which will be read with interest by that very large class of our people who have become interested in the personal character and conduct of the leaders of the Irish rebellion of 1848. It is very long, very personal, and exceedingly bitter. It was elicited by attacks upon Mr. DUFFY made by Mr. MITCHEL in the *Citizen*; and in repelling them, Mr. DUFFY enters into a most scathing review of Mr. MITCHEL's political career, as well as of his personal conduct, throughout the Irish struggle. Nothing is more extraordinary than the acrimony with which the Irish leaders have prosecuted their personal quarrels, since the ridiculous failuro of their attempted revolution. A lack of harmony, indeed, impaired their efficiency from the very outset. No Irishman since O'CONNELL has ever had so commanding an influence over the Irish people as to unite them in any common cause; and, indeed, before his death, a party had arisen which seriously impaired the efficiency of his counsels. Since that event, the Irish leaders have been mainly engaged in waging a war of extermination against each other, with a degree of snccess which has never crowned their exertions against their common foe.

FROM MEXICO.

Defeat of Alvarez—Description of the Battle.

We published a short account of the recent battle between SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ, in yesterday morning's TIMES; to-day we are enabled to give a more detailed description of the battle, and other interesting intelligence from the seat of war. The *Diario Official* gives the general account of an action at the Cajanes, between SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ. It says that the troops of ALVAREZ were driven from their position by those of SANTA ANNA with the bayonet only, the latter not firing a gun. From this point ALVAREZ fell back to a pase called the Puerto del Coquillo, defendad in front by a river of difficult passeage, with heights in the rear difficolt by nature and atreugtheued by five small field works; these were manned by from a thousand to twelve hundred men.

SANTA ANNA marched upon them with near 5,000. Approaching their position, he threw across the river, above the pass, a select corps of light troops—some 240 strong—attacking them in the flank with these, while with his main body he forced the passage of the river and assaulted the batteries on the heights with the bayonet again. The contest appears to have continued near three hours; not all the time, of corrse, with the bayonet, we must suppose; but, nevertheless, the conteat seems to have been obstinate—how bloody, it is difficult to tell.

Finally, the several works were all carried, and the enemy put to flight in utter confusion, making their way, it is not yet known, whether into the wild mountains aronud, or back towards Acapulco. They were pursued on all sides, and it seems to be confidently expected that ALVAREZ will fall into the hands of the victors. The dispatches which give these particulars were sent off immediately at the close of the fight, and say that for that reason the number of the killed and wounded on either side cannot be stated. In a slighter subsequent affair between two detached parties, the Mexicans report that they routed about 200 of the followers of ALVAREZ, killing about twenty of them. At any event it seems clear that the ALVAREZ revolution is following fast in the footsteps of the WALKER.

In connection with this attempt the Mexican papers refer to several traiterous citizens, CEBALLOS, ARRIOJA and ARRIOLI, as not merely having instigated the rebellion, but as having supplied all its military means—arms, ammunition, etc. They say, too, that it is they who have drawn up the proclamation and the plans, and while ALVAREZ took the field, have been themselves engaged not quite so bravely in stirring up insurrections in other parts of the country. These men had been already banished by SANTA ANNA for former conspiracies.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco has forwarded to the Government a body of proofs of the complicity of Count BONLBON in the WALKER expedition and plans. It seems that, according to these, the ship *Republic*, of Guatemala, of twelve hundred tons, was to have transported a body of five hundred Frenchmen. Another vessel, of saven hundred tons, was to have carried three hnndred men more. The *Republic* is armed with a brass cannon, swivel-mounted, of forty pounds. The Connt even further engaged a vessel of smaller size, snch as might enter the leaser ports of the Gulf. He was to sail on the 1st of March, clearing for Gnaymas, hut really to disembark at Altola, in Sinaloa, where he expected to find no troops assembled, nor any preparations against an attack. Hence he was to direct himself towards Sonora, passing by the valley of the River Yogni, and thence to the mines of Arizona.

The resources for all this are said to be furnished by French merchants of San Francisco. The Count intends to join at some nnknown point in Sonora, and to make treaties with the Apaches. It is further reported that one of his ships is to be sent to the islands of the Three Marys, in order there to take on board a body of the Apache Indians transported thither by the Mexican Government in 1851. The Consul asserts that these preparations are still going on; that three hnndred Frenchmen are already embodied to follow him, and that others are joining him every day. The expedition is only waiting for the arrival of the steamer from Panama in order to learn the event of the negotiations for the purchase of the territory of Sonora by the United States.

We give all this of course for what it is worth, without attaching much credit to it.

The SONTAG tronpe had arrived on the 12th in the city of Mexico. They were met and escorted into the city with honors and rejoicings. The tronpe embraces prima donnas SONTAG and FLORENTINI; prima donna contallo, VIETTI; prima doona *comprimaria* STIONIA COSTURI; second prima donna, EUGENIA BARITINI; first tenore absolute, POZZOLINI and ARNOLDI; first baritoso absolnte, BADIALI; first bases absolnte, ROCCO and BAILI; first baseo, SPECHI; second tenor, BARITINI; director of the company, BARILI; composer, BUTTOSENI; scene painters, BRONEIMI and BISCO.

SANTA ANNA has issned a decree prohibitiug the introduction into the country of any foreign printed matter in which is attacked or censured the policy or principles of his Government.

At Vera Cruz they are setting about the important work of bringing to the city the waters of the river Jomapa. Don SANTIAGO MENDEZ, the Government engineer, is engaged upon the survey of the work, which is to cost $700,000. The money is to be raised by a tax of ½ per cent. on the importations at Vera Cruz.

The Council of State, fearing for the health of SANTA ANNA as likely to suffer in the exposure of his present position, has entreated him to return to the city, and indeed the Dictator appears to have been, in one instance, compelled to suspend his late operations, by an attack of sickness; but he had recovered from it, and after the taking of the forts at Puerto del Coquillo, had ridden up the hill on his war horse, so that it is to be presumed that he will not lieten to these irregular medical advisers.

The encesses in the war with the insurectionists have been welcomed in the city of Mexico and elsewhere with great public rejoicing.

There had been some cholera in the city of Mexico, but the few cases which had occurred were traced to the sale of a quantity of epoded codfish. No less than fifty six boxes of that favorite Spanish food had been sold at a very low price to the poorer classes, and many of those had suffered from what was taken to be Asiatic cholera. It had however ceased npon the seizure of the food which had caused it. It appears to have also broken out in Yucatan.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Late Bloody Fight with Indians—Thirty-five United States Soldiers Killed—Col. Cooke in Pursuit.

The St. Louis *Republican* has a dispatch dated Independence, April 26, giving the following interesting particulars in reference to the recent Indion battle in New-Mexico.

On the 6th of March, there was a fight between Lieut. BEALE, in command of thirty dragoons, and a party of Jicarillo Indians. Six of the Indians were killed, and two of the soldiers; four dragoons were also wounded. The Indians for the first time were whipped.

On the 30th of March, Company "I," of the Dragoons, sixty in nnmber, under the commaod of Lieut. J. W. DAVIDSON, met the Apaches, to the number of 259 warriors, 15 miles east of the Seneguilla, near the foot of the mountain, and on the road from Taos to Santa Fé. The battle was a sanguinary one. Thirty-five of the troops are reported to have been killed, and seventeen wounded. Only eight of the whole number escaped without being injured. Lieut DAVINSON, in command, and Dr. MAGRUDER, were slightly wonnded: the first Sergeant was killed. The loss on the part of the Indians is said to have been very great. Fifty horses belonging to the Dragoons, all the Colt revolvers and carbines, fell into the possession of the Indians.

A large force, under commend of Col. COOKE, of the 2d Dragoons, were out in pursuit of the enemy when the mail left here; but it is to be understood that they are not so easily intimidated now, and they say they are ready to meet the troops. We fear we shall receive further news of similar tenor to the above.

Twenty men of Major CARLETON's company of Dragoons have deserted from Fort Albuquerque, taking with them two horses apiece, all the COLT revolvers, and a six mule team, loaded with provisions. They were headed by the first sergeant of the company.

The Indians who killed four of their number for witchcraft, were being tried in the United States District Court at Santa Fé.

Musical.

TABERNACLE.—We direct attention to the Concert given to-night, by PAUL JULIEN, at the Tabernacle. Apart from the ordinary attractions of snch an entertainment, it demands attention for its benevolent object. The proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the sufferers by the late Broadway calamity. Little PAUL JULIEN was the first to volunteer his services; and the tone of public sympathy leaves no reason to doubt that the patronage will be in a similarly generous spirit. Certainly, there is no entertainment in the City to-night more worthy—in an artistic or charitable point of view—of an overflowing house, than that tendered by PAUL JULIEN.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Long Island Presbytery have appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly which meets at Buffalo on the 18th inst.—Rev. N. C. LOCKE, of Hempstead, and SAMUEL F. NORTON, Esq., of Middletown, principals; and Rev. J. J. A. MORGAN and JOHN WHITE, Esq., Southampton, alternates.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the violent thunder storm of Thursday evening last, the Presbyterian Church in Hempstead, L. I., (Rev. Mr. LOCKE's,) was struck by lightning. But little demage, however, was done, further than loosening a few shingles and tearing off some plastering.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THIS IS THE LAST DAY.—500 BUILDING LOTS, each 100 feet square, equal to four City lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 500 subscribers, on the 3d of May, 1854. Each subscriber, for only $15, payable in installments, secures four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, in a delightful and healthy location, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from two to twenty acres. A few subscribers, only, required to close the books. Apply to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis. References can be made to Hon. Henry Meigs, of the American Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway; G. H. Striker, Jr., No. 31 Liberty-st.; John C. Boeckel, No. 99 Essex-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS—BUYERS OF these goods will find at the OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY, a great assortment, at unusually low prices.
A. RANKIN & CO.

TO BUYERS OF CHINA, GLASS AND GAS FIXTURES.—We claim the following points as being settled beyond controversy: 1st. That we have the largest and most beautiful store in our line in the world. Our buildings in Broadway comprise seven floors, each 50 feet wide by 100 feet deep, all well stocked with the newest and most desirable goods. 2d. That we are without peer in what we deem our specialties, to wit, Gas Fixtures of the newest designs, including every needful article, from the cheapest to the most costly. We confidently assert that there is now here to be found an assortment of these articles equaling ours in magnitude. We are not confined to the sale of one maker's patterns, but, on the contrary, have Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., from the leading manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic, and are thereby enabled to offer buyers the most complete and varied assortment to select from. Gilding and Painting Chine—We are constantly producing Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, made to order for our customers, which we affirm are indisputably better than can be made by any other house in New-York, for the reason that we have perfected improvements in baking the colors that are unknown to any but ourselves. We particularly request connoisseurs to inspect our work in this department of art manufactures. Visitors can witness the process of painting, which is carried on at our buildings in Broadway at all hours of the day. We have also a most complete assortment of White China Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Ware, rich and plain Cut Table Glass, of our own manufacture. We respectfully call attention to a rich and recherché shape of Table Glass that we have, at considerable expense for the models, just introduced. Our assortment of Glass Ware includes, as do most of our branches, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Please bear in mind that the price of every article in our store is warranted to be as cheap as the cheapest; and further, that to buy at low prices always select the largest house you can find.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES:—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licenses under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & CO.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & CO.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATWELL & CO.	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDRIDGE, KEENE & MOOR	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 29 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

MORE EDITORIAL PROOF OF THE GREAT VIRTUES of Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The *Youth's Legion*, published at Woodstock, Va., said, Jan. 19, 1853:

"A GREAT MEDICINE.—We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various patent medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among those we consider worthy of notice is the German Bitters, invented by Dr. Hoofland, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance, in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last Summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this county, was very seriously affected with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and, after using it was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—It is seldom that we recommend what are termed patent medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and, therefore, when we recommend DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period, and then forgotten, after it has done its guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established and universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."—*Saturday Gazette.*

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

DYSPEPTIC, KIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, when taken in proper quantities as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, is found to be effectual in most obstinate instances, when the use of other remedies has been pursued in vain. The perfect purity of all its materials exempt it from the liability of injuring even the most impaired constitutions characterized by such symptoms. Put up in quart and pint bottles.
FOR SALE BY
RUSHTON, CLARKE & CO., Nos. 165 and 263 Broadway, and No. 18 Astor House.
G. & J. CODDINGTON, New-York Hotel, and all the Druggists in the United States.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSINESS man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search, "a Safe that is a Safe," HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine HERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA OR MEDICATED INHALATION—For diseases of the Lungs. Read the following extract:

"MESSRS. CURTIS & PERKINS: Your Hygeana is giving satisfaction in every case I believe, and some praise almost without limits. Send me another dozen packages."
NEWBURG, April 23, 1854. L. Y. WIGGINS.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $1 a package, or 4 packages for $10.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., and by CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents; and at Retail by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by W. D. CROMEIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st., and HUTCHINGS No 144 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to
C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N.J.

REMOVAL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old location, (No. 8 Wall-st., which is to be taken down,) to the spacious store, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts, where, in addition to very extensive salesrooms, they have a picture gallery of the second floor, of upwards of 80 feet in length, with good light. They will continue their sales at the above place, as usual, of works of art and vertu, furniture, paintings, &c., of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.
MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—GOTTSCHALK'S "Tournament Galop," the masterpiece of this popular author, played by him at all his concerts, throughout the United States and Europe, with great success. Price 75 cents. "The Modern Belle," Song and Chorus, one of the most very best pieces, spicy and full of apposite bits. Just the thing for the day. Price 25 cents. "Sweet Alice," Ballad; sung by the author, J. B. Howe, with great effect. Price 38 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

WATERBURY'S ATTRACTIVE GIFT EXHIBITION at Hope Chapel, is succeeding beyond this most sanguine expectations. This enterprise outrivals all competition, and is bound to keep the lead until his certificates are exhausted; and for the recherche and costly character of his Gifts, it needs but a glance to convince the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Union Missionary Meeting**—Rev. Dr. Duff.—The Union Missionary meeting, intimated in a circular which has appeared in most of the religious and secular papers, will be held on the evening of FRIDAY NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. DUFF will address the meeting. Tickets of admission may be had at the following places: Bible Society House, Astor-place; Mission House, No. 23 Centre-st.; American and Foreign Church Union Rooms; Sunday School Union; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Repository of the Dutch Church in Fulton-st.; Methodist Book Concern, Mulberry-st.; and at the Publishers of STANFORD & SWORD, Broadway; R. CARTER & BROTHERS, Broadway; and L. COLBY & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st. It is understood that the doors of the Tabernacle will be thrown open to those who may not have obtained tickets, ten minutes after the exercises have commenced.

☞ **New-York Harmonic Society**—The members of this Society are notified that the last full band rehearsal of the music to be performed at the Crystal Palace, Thursday, May 4, will take place on WEDNESDAY, P. M., at 2 before 3 o'clock, in Dodworth's Concert Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The members will meet in Railroad Hall, corner ——st. and 6th-av., at 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, to proceed to the Palace. Tickets for the dinner which will take place in the same hall, at 4 P. M., will be distributed in the morning. By order

ISAAC M. PHYFE, President.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Gen. Secretary.

☞ **The Egyptian Museum.**—A public meeting will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 3, at 8 o'clock, when an address upon the importance of securing Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities for this country, with special reference to its illustration of Biblical History, will be delivered by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, and remarks on the subject by other eminent gentlemen will be offered. The clergy, professors, teachers and subscribers to the fund, and all desirous of aiding the proposed object, are invited to attend. Seats reserved for the ladies.

J. V. FRANCIS, President.

☞ **The Addresses of Rev. Dr. THOMPSON**, Rev. Dr. HAWES, Rev. Mr. CHAPIN, and other eminent gentlemen, upon the value of Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Museum, and its relation to Biblical study, will be delivered from Trinity steeple, on account of the storm, and will take place THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) May 3, 1854, at the Stuyvesant Institute, at 7½ o'clock. The public, and especially ladies, are invited to attend. The rooms of the collection will be thrown open to the audience.

☞ **Spring and Summer Fashions.**—Mlle. DEMOREST respectfully announces her second grand opening of Spring and Summer Paris, London and New-York Fashions, at her new establishment, No. 375 Broadway, on MONDAY, 8th inst. Patterns of ladies' apparel, including mantillas, &c., 25 cents. Children's patterns, 12½ cents. Dress patterns cut to fit the form at 12½ cents. Special attention given to cutting, fitting and dress making in all its various branches. Pinking in the best style and lowest prices.

☞ **The Journeymen Piano-Forte Makers** at the City of New-York are hereby called upon to attend at Hildebrandt's, No. 160 Hester-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Society that will be beneficial to both the Employer and the present Union. Let the trade attend, by a full attendance, that they have their own interest in view.

R. THOMSON, Secretary. E. L. TAYLOR, President.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, only three miles from the City of Williamsburg, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $240, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Veterans of 1812** will assemble at head quarters, No. 64 Lispenard-st., in full uniform, on THURSDAY MORNING, the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock, to proceed with the procession in the Reinauguration of the Crystal Palace. By order of A. W. JONES, Major Commanding.

A. DALLEY, Jr., Adjutant.
N. B.—Regular meeting on FRIDAY EVENING.

☞ **Rev. J. G. Oncken**, who has for thirty years prosecuted missionary labors in Germany, and can be instrumental in founding more churches than any other man now living, will give some account of the spiritual wants of Germany in a discourse at the Central Baptist Church, in Bridge-st., near Willoughby-st., in Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **A Card.**—The members of New-York Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F. are requested to meet at their Lodge Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS DAY, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Frederick Smith. By order, JOHN SMALL, N. G.

JAMES C. LOOKER, Secretary.

☞ **Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards**, engraved and printed in the latest style; also, wedding Envelopes of every description, of the finest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door-Plates, Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, &c., at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

☞ **Second Mechanics' Building Association.**—The regular monthly meetings of this Association will hereafter be held on the usual day of meeting, at the Mechanics' Institute, corner of Division-st. and Bowery.

JACOB PECARE, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—The second general meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, May 4, at 4 o'clock. Dinner at 5—sharp. List closes on Tuesday evening, at No. 4 Pine-st.

N. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York**—NOTICE.—The mails for California, &c., per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 3, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NO. 1 SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME versus GUANO.—The true riches of a nation are the produce of the soil and the labor of the people; the former is the natural, the latter the acquired wealth of a nation. The foundation of national property is agriculture, or the art of cultivating land so as to render it as fruitful as possible, and it is the parent of all other arts, and the source of the natural riches of any nation. Next in the scale of national importance are the useful arts and "chemical manufactures," by which the acquired riches of a nation are augmented by the most profitable exertion of the labor of the people; the cultivation improved and strengthened by the manufactured article of "animal matter," with a variety of other "fertilizing properties," must naturally contribute largely to the improvement of worn out soils, and enrich those who are willing to make trials of such regenerating manures, which are becoming and looked upon by those who have made experiments on its use, now beginning to find out its efficacy and truly miraculous effects. Many farmers and agriculturists have been so "sceptical" and so taken with Guano, that they had in many instances to get the above No. 1 Super Phosphate of Lime given them in quantities as a gift in order to induce them to test it alongside of Guano." After a fair trial of both they have had to admit in almost all cases that it was from ten to twenty per cent. in preference and yield over Guano! Agriculture is the most essential to a nation, because, independent of its being absolutely necessary to the subsistence of any people; the trade that issues from it is more certain and more profitable; it increases population, and thus augments the relative riches of a nation; it is the most certain because the sale of its necessaries must be much more certain than that of superfluities; it is the most profitable because, by a judicious system of husbandry, together with such an economical and lasting manure, namely, "the Super Phosphate of Lime," the produce of the earth may be increased to an almost indefinite extent; and because the sale of this produce is almost always certain, and ready terms immediate. A neglect of agriculture injures other branches of industry, for, when from a scarcity of the necessaries of life, they become dear, the price of labor in our manufactories must be raised in proportion. This of course enhances the price of manufactured goods, and affords a foreign nation an opportunity of underselling us in the markets. It is hoped the farming community of this great and growing country will see the immediate propriety of giving their land the attention it requires, by applying the best and most lasting manures, "as well as the most economical, which there is no doubt but that truly celebrated article of No. 1 Super-Phosphate of Lime, manufactured by C. B. DEBURG of Williamsburg, Long Island—put up in bags and barrels, which are only stamped with the maker's name—" must enrich their "corers" in a few years, by their adhering strictly to the advice offered them so gratuitously.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO II.

Our Julia's neck was swan-like; (I mean a black swan,
That *rara avis* of the feather'd race,
Which sometimes seen is Keswick's Lake upon,
And forwent water—seldom in other place.)
There, when our Julia walk'ed the throng among,
Her aspect was so queen-like in its grace,
She seemed a stately Juno to all eyes;
But her dark skin excited much surprise!!

And well it might, for nothing looks so bad as a stately creature with a dark skin. Julia, at that time, was unacquainted with the surprising qualities of GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, in the removal of tan, freckles, sallowness, salt rheum, &c., and, therefore, she was obliged to submit to their evils, or was unaware of the magical properties of GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES, in eradicating superfluous hair; GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, for coloring light or gray hair a glossy black; or GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, for rendering stiff, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy.

The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained at his Cosmetic Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

TO THE YOUNG AND OLD MEN OF NEW-YORK.—My ONGUENT will force the whiskers or moustache, or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. This it will do positively, for it has now been tested by over five thousand persons, and has always given satisfaction. $1 per bottle; $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st., Pittsburg; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

TO THE RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN.—HOWARD & BROTHER, having purchased out the Hardware Store No. 99 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st., and stocked it with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, such as Britannia and Plated Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c. &c.—would respectfully solicit a portion of the trade of the citizens of Brooklyn. No. 99 Fulton-av., corner of Bridge-st.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART.—A collection, the most complete ever made by one person, of authentic Pictures by Guido and Sienna (A. D. 1311); Cimabue, Ghirlo, Memmi Perugino, Leonardo de Vinci, Raphael, Correggio Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Ostade, Ruysdael, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, West, Greuze, and Horace Vernet. No. 843 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, corner of 32d-st. and 4th-av. NEW-YORK, May 2, 1854.—On and after WEDNESDAY the 3d inst., all the trains will leave on their regular time between New-York and Bover Plains, except the 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains.

ASHBEL WELCH, Superintendent.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Assistant Superintendent.

LEE & CO.'S GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &c., office No. 309 Bleecker-st., manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any landscape, letters, or any device required upon them. They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to the street: they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

ORTHOPÆDIC INSTITUTION—FOR THE CURE OF DEFORMITIES, Nos. 457, 459 and 461 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn.—The copartnership of Drs. HAUER and HARTHEIMER has been dissolved to-day, the former being now the only medical attendant and proprietor of the above-mentioned establishment, the latter carrying on his general practice, No. 92 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

EYE INFIRMARY AT NO. 114 CHAMBERS-ST.—OAK OIL applied gratuitously for weak and inflamed eyes. A sure, safe, and effectual remedy for diseases of the eyes. All persons afflicted with weak or inflamed eyes are invited to try the OAK OIL application, which is the wonder of the age.

INSECT POWDER.—For protecting furs, woolens, &c., from moths, and for driving away red ants from houses. For sale in one lb. and half lb. bottles, price $1 per lb. by

HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, No. 10 Gold-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Cook and to wash and Iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had considerable experience as bookkeeper and salesman in the wholesale and retail grocery business—a similar situation in a good wholesale house. Is the right sort of a person. Can give the best of City references. Address STEWART, *Observer* office, No. 142 Nassau-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class cook in a private family by a respectable, middle-aged woman, who would take charge of a gentleman's house in the absence of the family, and who can come highly recommended as to ability and trustworthiness. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework. She is a good plain cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference, and would have no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a girl who knows her business thoroughly. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or as laundress in a reasonable private family. Can give the best of City refereece. Please call for two days at No. 53 University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and nurse, or to assist in washing and ironing, or take entire charge of a baby. Good City reference can be seen for two days at No. 36 State-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as a Cook, understanding pastry, and a most excellent washer and ironer. The best of City references from her last employer; can be seen for two days, at No. 216 East 23d-st., third floor, backroom.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first rate washer and ironer. Best City reference. Please call at No. 212 33d-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, each to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the housework of a private family. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls; one to do plain sewing and take care of a baby, and the other to do chamber work and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 379 East 12th-st.

SERVANTS.—The best servants for every kind of domestic work, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiting girls, girls for housework, nurses, French lady's maids, German nurses; also, German waiters, farming men, coachmen and mechanics, always obtained at MORRIS & COHNERT'S office, No. 387 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

DOMESTIC WANTED.—A steady, middle-aged, Protestant woman, who perfectly understands the care of infants and children. Such a person may apply at No. 57 East 20th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock. City references required.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a grocery store in South Brooklyn, to deliver goods, take care of horses, and assist in store. Apply to No. 107 Atlantic-st.

BOY WANTED.—A situation to learn a trade—jeweller, marble stone cutting, machinist, ship carpenter, or hat finishing. Good reference can be given. Call at or address J. W. WOODS, No. 97 East 16th-st.

BOY WANTED—In a public office, an active and intelligent boy, who writes a good hand, about 14 or 15 years of age. Address R. E. I., in own handwriting, at the office of the *Times*.

TO TINSMITHS.—Wanted immediately two first-class Bright workmen, and a Wheelsr. Yearly employment, and the highest rate of wages will be given. Apply to the American Planished Tin Works, Albany, New-York.

GEO. L. JONES & CO.

STEREOTYPE FINISHER WANTED.—A good stereotype finisher may obtain liberal pay and permanent employment, by applying to HORACE GREELEY & CO., No. 29 Beekman-st., 4th floor.

STEREOTYPE FINISHERS WANTED.—Two Stereotype Finishers can obtain steady employment at THOS. B. SMITH'S No. 216 William-st.

YOUTH WANTED—In a fancy goods manufacturing house, of about 16 years of age; must reside with his parents, write a good hand, and be disposed to make himself generally useful. A good boy will have opportunity of advancement. Salary $100 the first year. Address Box No. 586, Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED—In a Broadway bookstore—one who writes a good hand, and knows something of simple book-keeping. Good references required. Address CLERK, Box No. 284, Post-Office, with name, residence, age and qualifications.

MINERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—20 miners for the coal fields of Pennsylvania. Also, farm laborers and female domestics for Concord cot. Wages good and expenses paid. Apply from 12 to 4 at the lower office of the AID AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY, No. 27 Greenwich-st. New-York.

JOB COMPOSITORS.—A thorough workman, well acquainted with both book and job work, may hear of a permanent situation by applying at No. 67 Beekman-st., 3d story.

TO PAINTERS.—WANTED—3 or 4 good house-painters. Apply to P. FURNTON, near Quarantine, Staten Island.

HOUSE PAINTERS.—Five good painters wanted immediately. Apply at No. 1,112 Broadway, corner of 23d st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Lamme-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN.—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen, with their wives, can be accommodated with elegant rooms and board in the first story brown stone house No. 49 East 35th-st. The house is elegantly furnished. None but genteel parties need apply. Unexceptionable references expected. This house is near Madison-av. and one block from 5th-av. Neighborhood highly respectable—prospect and air delightful.

BOARDING.—Apartments for gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, in a first class house, with full or partial board, three minutes' walk from the Fulton Ferry, No. 17 Coe ord, corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING—For board, with pleasant rooms, to a private family, occupying a house delightfully situated for a Summer residence, and only 45 minutes from the City Hall, address W. P., Box No. 2,964, lower Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, also two single rooms, with partial or full board, can be obtained at No. 163 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Atheneum.

BOARDING.—Pleasnet roomato let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING—On and after the 1st of May, young men can be accommodated with good and comfortable Board at No. 176 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, large and small, with board, may be obtained on reasonable terms, at No. 378 4th-st., near Lafayette-place. Refereaces exchanged.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, in a private family, in one of the pleasantest parts of Williamsburg, and not above five minutes' walk from the ferry. Address A. J., at this Office. References exchanged.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND WANTED.—On the Clifton side, by two single gentlemen, for the Summer. Partial board, with dinner on Seadays. One large, or two small rooms adjoining. Address R. A. J., Box, No. 3,109, P. O., stating location, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentleman and his wife, can be obtained, with board, in State-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, furnished rooms for single gentlemen. For particulars, apply at No 65 Henry-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, with partial board, may be obtained in a first-class house. Very desirable location, between Wall and Atlantic-sts. Ferries, No. 155 Henry-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Permanent board for a gentleman and lady in the XVIIIth Ward, two rooms, unfurnished, on the second or third floor, with full board. Address (stating terms and location) P. Q. R., *Times* office.

BOARD—For two or three single gentlemen with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. Good furnished room in 14th-st. Address WATSON, No. 59 Maiden lane.

ROOMS TO LET.—4 handsomely furnished rooms, with or without breakfast, at No. 778 Broadway, 4 doors below Grace Church, with use of hot and cold baths, gas, &c. They will be let to a party of gentlemen or separately. Gentlemen who can appreciate the comforts of a home, can feel one, as everything will be done to make them comfortable. The balance of the house will be occupied by a private family. References given and required.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET—At No 21 Lafayette-place, for single gentlemen, with breakfast and tea.

PARLOR AND CHAMBER WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By two single gentlemen: or two large chambers, one suitable for a sitting-room, with partial board; (in a private family preferred.) Address WHITING, at this office, stating terms and location. Situation near Montague ferry preferred.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A strictly private family, pleasantly located within five minutes of Fulton ferry, are desirous of making permanent arrangements with a gentleman and wife for board. Rooms in second story, furnished with gas. Positively no other boarders. Address G. H., box No. 2 211, Post-Office, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 220 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawk's Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, &c. References required.

ELEGANT AND NEWLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND BEDROOMS.—Also, comfortable sleeping rooms, in the upper story at No. 89 Prince-st., four doors from Broadway. The house is lighted with gas. Breakfast if desired.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT BOARD.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel furnished apartments, without board, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 194 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites or separately, with breakfast if required, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 23 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO GENTLEMEN—Large and agreeable rooms to let, in a first-class house, occupied by a private family. Apply at No. 27 Bond-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHER, No. 12 Mercer-st., have now ready—VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo., $1.

As a work of art, we place it high. Independent of any aim of plot, the language is both chaste and orate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with great skill. We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors.—*Newark Daily.*

A tale of exquisite pathos.—*Watchman.*

Written with remarkable spirit.—*Presbyterian.*

The book will be found profitable in every pious family.

[*Ch. Chronicle.*

A pure and evangelical spirit runs through the entire work.—*Observer.*

3. THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY AS EXHIBITED IN THE WRITINGS OF ITS APOLOGISTS DOWN TO AUGUSTINE. An Essay which obtained the Hulsean Prize, by W. J. BELTON. 8vo. 75 cents.

Prepared with much ability, and in every compact and manageable style.—*Ev. Recorder.*

3. MEN I HAVE DIVINE AND MORAL. By FRANCIS QUARLES. 18mo.; illustrated. $1.

The quaint, suggestive and beautiful emblems of Quarles are reproduced in a handsome volume, full of wisdom and sanctified wit, and impressive with the most spiritual and earnest views of divine truth.—*Evangelist.*

4. DISCOURSES AND SAYINGS OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. Illustrated in a Series of Expositions. By JOHN McVICKAR, D. D., Professor of Exegetical Theology in the United Presbyterian Church, Edinburg. Complete in two volumes. $4.

This large work is a truly rich addition to the theological literature of the age. It As a study and model for the young minister and a library companion for the pastry," or as theological instructor for the family, we know no of any uninspired work to be preferred to it. Dr. Brown is extensively known on both sides of the Atlantic as an able, learned and unrivaled expositor by his lectures on the First Epistle of Peter. It is justly said of him that he unites the best qualities of the Scottish and German schools in a single mind—the learning, research and disregard of tradition evinced by the German, with the clearness, precision and orthodoxy of the Scotch theologian.—*Ch. Observer.*

NOW COMPLETED.

5. KITTO'S DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS. Price $1 per volume.

MORNING SERIES.

Vol. 1. Antediluvians and Patriarchs.
2. Moses and the Judges.
3. Samuel, Saul and David.
4. Solomon and the Kings.

EVENING SERIES.

Vol. 1. Job and the Poetical Books.
2. Isaiah and the Prophets.
3. The Life and Death of our Lord.
4. The Apostles and the Early Church.

There is not, probably, an English writer living who has done more for Biblical learning than the pious and indefatigable author of the volumes before us. The name of John Kitto will float down on the tide of time to future generations, when he will be held in profound veneration for his achievements in the cause of sacred learning.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

We are free to say that, as a whole, these volumes are unequaled as compact and portable expositions of the historical Scriptures.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

I could lose this opportunity of recommending in the strongest and most emphatic manner I can command, an invaluable series of books. I believe, for the elucidation of the historic parts of Scripture, there is nothing comparable with them in the English or any other language.—*Rev. Asa Aspel Jones.*

6. JAY'S FEMALE SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS. 12mo. $1.

By all sincere Christian women the world over, this volume will be regarded as a spiritual treasure.—*Presbyterian.*

They will be found unusually interesting in style and spirit, as well as in the skill and beauty of their portraiture. A wife in both sexes is excellent in her influence—worthy the fame of the distinguished author.—*Evangelist.*

They bear all those characteristics of both mind and heart which have rendered all his productions at once so popular and so useful.—*Argus.*

7. JAY'S EXERCISES—On large type. We are now issuing a new edition on large type, in 4 volumes royal 12mo., of Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises. The volume for April, May and June is now ready. Price $1. The remaining volumes will soon be issued.

8. FAMILY PRAYERS. By the author of the "Morning and Night Watches," &c. 18mo. 75 cents.

Simple, evangelical, and well adapted to prove a devotional help.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

These prayers are evangelical in tone, various in subjects, and will prove a very acceptable aid to persons who may feel that they need such a help.—*Presbyterian.*

9. MEMOIR OF RICHARD WILLIAMS. Surgeon and Catechist to the Patagonian Mission. By JAMES HAMILTON, D. D. 18mo. 75 cents.

The life of such a man as Williams, written by such an author as Hamilton, marks an era in missionary and biography. This is really one of the most profoundly interesting and suggestive narratives we have ever read.—*St. Louis Presbyterian.*

In the way of a touching narrative of Christian faith, persevering and increasing even to the end, this work has few equals.—*New-York Daily.*

10. THE WORDS OF JESUS. By the author of the "Morning and Night Watches," &c. 40 cents.

11. INFIDELITY: ITS ASPECTS, CAUSES AND AGENCIES. By THOMAS PEARSON, Eyerworth, Scotland. 8vo. $2.

He writes like one thoroughly familiar with his ground; he has the confidence of one who has examined well the strength and maneuvrings of the enemy; who also knows well his own resources, and has no hesitation as to the side toward which victory will finally turn. He shows an uncommon degree of judgment and strong common sense. We feel aware that minister and intelligent layman generally will read this work with no common interest.—*Presbyterian.*

The arrangement is lucid; the discussion is manly, earnest and eloquent.—*Christian Observer.*

12 JAQUELINE PASCAL, OR, A GLIMPSE OF CONVENT LIFE AT PORT ROYAL—With an introduction by W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D. 12mo., $1.

Jaqueline Pascal, the younger sister of the renowned Blaise Pascal, was a woman of surpassing powers, of remarkable feminine attractions, and intellect and disposition in no respect inferior to her celebrated brother. The work before us gives a most delightful picture of this wonderful woman—of her sister, their eminent brother, and the members and connections of the family.—*Banner.*

13. LIGHT AND SHADE OF SCOTTISH LIFE. By Prussor WILSON. A new edition, 12mo., 75 cents.

More touching pathos, or a more beautiful portraiture of Scottish piety, was never made than in these artless tales.—*Evangelist.*

14 THE FORESTERS. By the same Author, 12mo., 75 cents.

15. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN CALVIN. By Dr. HENRY. A new edition, 2 vols. in one. Price only $2.

16. THE ETERNAL DAY. By Rev HORATIUS BONAR. 18mo., 50 cents.

17 AFRICA AND AMERICA DESCRIBED. By the Author of the "Peep of Day," &c. 16mo. 75 cents.

18. MAPEL GRANT, a Highland Story. 18mo., 50 cents.

19 THE WOODCUTTER OF LEBANON AND THE EXILES OF LUCERNA. By the Author of the "Morning and Night Watches." 18mo., 50 cents.

20 JOHN HOWARD; OR, THE PRISON WORLD OF EUROPE. A new edition, 16mo., 75 cents.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY FOR MAY—NOW READY. CONTENTS:

1. NEBRASKA. A Poem; in a narrative History, together with a few facts for the future Historian.

2. THE ENCANTADAS (Concluded.) Hood's Island and the Hermit Obelius—Runaways, Castaways, Solitaries, Gravestones, &c.

3. AN HOUR WITH LAMENNAIS.

4. FIRESIDE TRAVELS (Continued.)

5. LOMAS DE ESPANA. Going to See in a Spanish Ship—Three Days of Quarantine—The Landing together with a Drive in a Spanish Coach—My Balcony—My Table.

6. HENRY CLAY AS AN ORATOR.

7. THE CZAR AND THE SULTAN.

8. SEA-COAST SERVICE. (Continued from page 219.)

9. WHAT HAVE WE TO DO WITH THE EASTERN QUESTION?

10. PESCHIERA.

11. THE ZAY-NIB OF YAN-KY. Translated from the Chinese of Tay-Kin.

12. NEW-ENGLAND SPRING FLOWERS.

13. THE CRUISE OF THE NORTH STAR.

14. SHAKSPEARE vs. PERKINS.

15. WITHOUT AND WITHIN. No. II.—The Restaurant.

16. EDITORIAL NOTES.

1. LITERATURE—American.
2. Music.
3. FINE ARTS.

17. DEATH OF KIT NORTH.

RECENT ENGLISH NOTICES.

"This excellent American periodical."—*Nottingham Journal.*

"It is very ably written, and is a satisfactory exponent of American views on the varied subjects on which it treats, especially on social and political questions. It will bear a comparison with most English magazines of its class."

[*Derby Chronicle.*

"A very well conducted periodical, containing a variety of contributions that would do honor to any publication."—[*Gloucester Chronicle.*

"Its general features present attractions for all readers."—*Exeter Gazette.*

"Our American Blackwood shows signs of continued improvement from month to month."—*Bristol Record.*

"It contains much meritorious, clever, and racy writing on a variety of inviting subjects."—*Bath Herald.*

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers,
No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—G. P. PUTNAM & CO. beg to inform visitors to the Exhibition, that the following SUPERB NEW WORK OF ART, illustrative of the most beautiful objects on view at the Crystal Palace, may be obtained at the several catalogue stands in the Exhibition building.

NOW READY.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, ART AND INDUSTRY, illustrated with 500 drawings from the New-York Exhibition. Edited by Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., and C. R. GOODRICH, Esq. Complete in one splendid volume, 4to., $4 50; beveiled, gilt edges, $5.

The whole cost of the volume thus produced exceeds $40,000. Of the 504 illustrations contained in the volume

64 are devoted to Sculpture, Bas-Relief, &c
120 are devoted to manufactures in Metals, Bronzes, and Silver Ware.
17 are devoted to Textile Fabrics.
90 are devoted to Ornamental Furniture.
80 are devoted to Porcelain, Terra-Cotta and Glass Ware.
40 are devoted to Machinery, Models, &c.
93 are devoted to Miscellaneous Articles, Interior Views, &c.

The letter-press includes a series of valuable papers on subjects of Scientific and Practical interest by some of our most competent original investigators.

The whole volume furnishes information and examples which may be practically useful to a great variety of theoretical and practical men—to sculptors, designers, and engravers—to manufacturers and machinists—silversmiths and metal founders—to ship-builders and cabinet-makers—and many others engaged in the various mechanical and artistic pursuits, while as a drawing-room table-book, it may also prove attractive and useful to families.

An exceedingly handsome work.—*London Art Journal.*

Most admirable and excellent.—*Norfolk News.*

May boldly challenge comparison with anything that has issued from the press.—*Northern Budget.*

Truly a magnificent work—a work we are proud to look upon and call American, and one which should be in the possession of every lover of the beautiful in art.—*Newark Adv.*

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., Publishers, No. 10 Park Place.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.—DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—A new and improved edition, 8vo., illustrated. $3 50. RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st. Pronounced by the English Press superior to anything they have in their own country, and commended in the highest terms by the entire American Press.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin. $1.

LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. 12mo., muslin. 75 cents. IN PRESS.

PICTURES AND SKETCHES OF ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM HERBERT.

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS IN GREEK. By JAMES STRONG, A. M.

THE DICKENS OF AMERICA.—Published this day, PAUL CREYTON'S great work, entitled MARTIN MERRIVALE, HIS MARK. Illustrated with original designs, by Billings and other artists, and elegantly printed on beautiful paper. Number One will be ready on the first day of May. Price 12½ cents.

We predict that this will be one of "the books." We have read enough to form the highest confidence in the author's ability. In naturalness of incident and conversation, and decided dramatic power in the evolution of his plot, he is unsurpassed among American writers of fiction.—*Boston Transcript.*

Published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston,
J. C. DEBBY, New-York.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS.—COUSIN'S HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY. Translated by WIGHT. 2 vols. GILLIES' HISTORY OF GREECE; STANBURY'S SALT LAKE; STEPHENS' LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF FRANCE; ARNOLD'S LECTURES ON MODERN HISTORY, &c. &c. &c.

FRANCIS HORSFALL,
No. 777 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts.

TO PUBLISHERS.—NEW-YORK BOOKBINDERY, No. 114 Fulton-st.—E. WALKER & SONS respectfully inform the Book Trade that they have very considerably enlarged their establishment, which enables them to offer their services to Publishers as they can supply large editions of works in Morocco, Calf, Russia, Sheep, Muslin, and every variety of styles of binding, with dispatch, on reasonable terms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAPTAIN FOOTE'S AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have nearly ready for publication the following highly interesting Work:

AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—By Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE, Lieutenant Commanding U. S. brig *Perry*, on the Coast of Africa, 1850-51. 1 vol. 12mo. 379 pages. Illustrated with handsomely-tinted lithographic plates.

CONTENTS.—Discoveries by French and Portuguese along the Coast—Slave Trade Systematized—Horrors of the Middle Passage—African Nations—Formation of the American Colonization Society—Disposal of Recaptured Slaves by the American Government—The Commonwealth of Liberia—Thomas H. Buchanan—Use of the American Flag in the Slave Trade—Slavers at Bassa—Expedition Against Them—Conflict—Death of King Bentrera—Expedition of Buchanan against Gaythnuha—Death of Buchanan—His Character—Condition of Liberia a Nation—Aspect of Liberia to a Visitor—Condition of the Freeds compared with that of their Race in the United States—Sch

THE TURF OF 1854.

Trotting at the Union Course.

The trotting match that was announced to come off this Friday, at the Union Course, Long Island, took place on Monday, in the presence of an audience of New-Yorkers, and those from the neighboring towns who delight in these exciting sports. It being the third contest of the Spring Races on this course, and delightful weather after the storm, the turfmen seemed in high spirits. The trot was for purse and stake, $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; and the following horses were entered:

Lady Franklin, by H. WOODRUFF.
Joe Hunsted, by D. PFIFER.
Pony, by B. BUCKLEY.

At the appointed hour, (3 o'clock,) the two first named steeds were on the ground; but the Eastern nag, *Pony*, was smeag the missing, and we learn his owner took him back to Rhode Island. Mr. WOODRUFF with the mare and Mr. PFIFER with his gelding came to the Judges' stand in fine style, and at the ward "*go*" they sped aroond the track for the first heat, which HIRAM won with perfect ease, in "two thirty-eight." The betting was quite brisk at the start, of $100 to $50 in favor of the mare, but it did not last long after the first heat was announced by the Judges. All confidence in the gelding trotting anywhere near the rapid gait of the roan mare was abandoned by his backers, and there was little or no betting after this. The two next heats were trotted handsomely, and HIRAM won them without a struggle, making "2:40 time." *Lady Franklin* continues to be the victor, thus far in the season, at the Union.

Sporting on Union Course.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, April 25.

There was a fine two mile race yesterday over the Union Course, which was well attended. The favorite won in two heats.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE—Sunday, April 23, 1854.—Purse $372—two mile heats:

John Little's br. f. *Maid of Orleans*, by *Berthune*, dam *Alice Carneal*—4 y. o	1	1
E. Warkwick's gr. c. *White Eagle*, by *Grey Eagle*, dam *Sarah Miller*—4 y. o	2	2
J. L. Imlay's ch. g. *Conrad the Corsair*, by *Voucher*, dam *Lady Jane*—3 y. o	3	dis

Time, 3:46—3:42.

Trotting and Pacing.

METAIRIE COURSE.—The following sporting events took place yesterday, over the Metairie Course, and attracted large crowds of spectators:

SUMMARY.

METAIRIE COURSE—Sunday, April 23, 1854.—Match for $2,000, against time:

James L. Eoff's bl. g. *Doct. Elliott*, to trot one mile in 2:38. Eoff to have three trials, to saddle or harness. Forfeit, $1,000.....pd. ft.

SAME DAY—*Second Race.*—Pacing match for $200—mile heats, to saddle—each riding his own horse:

Mr. Fife's h. g. *Orleans Boy*	1	1
Mr. Beaty's r. g. *Lafayette Boy*	2	2

Time, 3:10—3:10.

SAME DAY—*Third Race.*—Trotting match for $200—mile heats—best three in five, in harness:

James L. Eoff's br. g. *Young America*	1	1	2	2	1
Sam. Rice's r. g. *Dan. Rice*	2	2	1	1	2

Time, 2:29—2:34—2:34—2:32—2:41.

THE WARD TRIAL.

The Closing Scenes—Comments of the Kentucky Press.

From the Louisville Courier.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Thursday Morning, April 27, 1854.

The Ward case is finished, and we have nothing now to do, but wait patiently for the return of the Jury and the rendition of the verdict.

Mr. CRITTENDEN concluded the argument for the defence yesterday, speaking nearly five hours. It was unquestionobely a very fine effort, the veteran lawyer and orator bringing to his assistance all the advantages of experience, legal research and tried eloquence, and arguing in favor of the prisoner at the bar with all the fervor that of old characterized his advocacy of truth and the right, when he was a champion of the true American policy in our national Senate. As he himself expressed it, he made no appeal to the "womaaish sympathies" of the Jury. Ho based his claim for mercy upoa the *warm and generous feeling that man should sustain toward his brother in distress.* Of course the chief argument of Mr. CRITTENDEN as adduced from the testimony, was that MATT. WARD, the feeble youag man, was in danger of great bodily harm and death at the hands of the able-bodied Prof. BUTLER, and consequently acted properly in shooting the latter in self-defence. That, indeed, laying aside the rhetoric, forms the gist of every speech made by the counsel of the defence. How far the argument comports with the facts in the case, the unbiassed reader of the testimony can eosily determino.

The great problem as to whether or not Gov. CRITTENDEN was a volunteer counsel, may be considered as now definitely settled by that gentleman's own utterance. He said yesterday in his speech that he had *volunteered* in the case. Still there are some, aye a great many, who think that there will be ample remuneration *in future*, to the Senator-elect. It is also alleged by those who profess to know, and are friends of Gov. C., that he was written to three times before he consented to volunteer. But this is all a very inexplicable matter, and a piece of confusion worse confounded.

In the afternoon of yesterday, ALFRED ALLEN, Esq., the Commonwealth's Attorney, closed the argument. He was greatly debilitated from previous ill health and the exhausting labors of the trial. But notwithstanding his physical embarrassment he stood up to the right most manfully. His speech was one of the best delivered in the case. It was calm, succinct, well considered, and pointed. Every feature in the testimony was brought out in the most striking colors, and the principles of the law skilfully expounded. At the close he said he had no appeal to make to the feelings of the Jury; and yet to two or three brief sentences allnding to the condition of Mrs. BUTLER, he must have touched the heart of every hearer, so masterly was the stroke.

The Commonwealth has a most able representative in Mr. ALLEN. He is indefatigable, learned, and by nature an orator. For his uncompromising, bis manly, his fearless conduct in this case, he deserves the thanks of every friend af good order and justice.

At 5 o'clock the Jury was briefly charged by Judge KINCHELOE as to the law, and they retired. There was some degree of sensation at this moment, and a large crowd lingered about the Court House until dark.

It was nederstood at 8 o'clock last night, that the Jury had made up a verdict, and that it was one of acquittal. There being some degree of bolsterousneso on the street, the Judge thought that it would be best not to receive such a verdict at that hour, fearing an outbreak.

As I conclude this letter, the Coert-House bell is ringing, and within a half hour the Jury returned. But I have no dispoolition to hear the verdict it is anrmised will be rendered. So I em off for Louisville, honing for the best, but hoping against hope. SE DE KAY.

Ward Acquitted!

ELIZABETHTOWN, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

EDITORS COURIER:—At 15 minutes to 9 o'clock this morning, the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* M. F. WARD, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and he prisoner was discharged from further custody.

Tho Commonwealth's Attorney then entered a *nolle prosequi* ie the case of ROBT. WARD, Jr., and he was also discharged from further custody.

Respectfully, in haste, * * *

The foregoing note is from a friend at Elizabethtown, who was present when the Jury brought in their verdict. From other persons who were present we learn verbatly, that when the Jury came back leto court the Judge asked hem if they found the prisoner guilty or not guilty on the first count in the iedictment (murder in the first degree). They anewered "not guilty." He then asked hem if they lound the prisoner guilty or not guilty on the second count (manslaughter). Again they aeswered "*not guilty.*" The prisoner, who sat unmoved, displaying not the least emotion, was then discharged.

On the arrival of the Elizabethtown stage in this city, between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afernoon, and the proclamat on of this verdict, the most intense excitement was produced. No man noticipated such a verdict—no man who had read the testimony *could* have anticipated such a vordict; many diabelieved the statement at first, and refused to give credence to it until they had met with some one who was present when it was rendered.

Such is the verdict, bowever; and now let every man in Kentucky, who would not rather lose his life than bear about with him the instruments of blood, arm himself to the teeth. Again it has been decided in this State, after a deliberate trial, conducted with all the usual forms of law, that killing a man engaged in the peaceful pursuit of his profession, is not *murder!* Again it has been decided in this State, by a jury regularly empanneled and solemnly sworn, that taking the life of a man of peace, who has sought no quarrel—who has been guilty of no offence—who has never been known to hit his hand against his fellow-man in anger—is not even *manslaughter!* Again it has been decided in this State, that virtue has no protection in the midst of its usefulness—that in the law of the land there is no shield for humble worth.

The criminal code of Kentucky is a code of blood. Let no ooo try to think that this is not so. The stigma can no longer be escaped from. "Out—out, d amned spot!" may be vociferated, but it will not out. The blot is in our escutcheon. The scales of Justice have disappeared. The broad, blank field is covered with human blood! Who does not shudder at this contemplation! Who feels safe in the presence of such a fact! Who knows when the hand of the assassin may not strike *him* to the earth!

Let us not deceive ourselves. This verdict is one of momentous concern. No man after the trial commenced, ex ected a verdict of *guilty*; every man who has spoken to us upon the subject, to the very close ospected that the jury would "hang." A vordict of *acquittal*—even the possibility of such a verdict, in the face of the strong and overwhelming testimoey as to the facts, had found its way into the head of no man who had expressed himself upon the subject in our presence.

Sneh a verdict, however, has been given; and now, *let every man "go his ways in peace" to another land, or look to himself for protection in this.* His worthiness is nothing—his domicil may be invaded with impunity at any moment—his life has no safeguard in the law. He must be a law to himself. "*Blood for blood*!" must be his motto, and his rule.

In this writen of Kentucky I—the clime of beanty, the land of chivalry, the home of eo much that is gallant, and good, and great! Would to Heaven it were not! But Kentucky writes her reputation in blood, and no one can fail to read the characters. Let us be quiet, however; the forms of Law are something, even when the spirit of Justice has departed.

The Ward Trial.

From the Louisville Democrat.

Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the case af the Commonwealth against MATT. F. WARD was submitted to the Jury, after a very able speech from Mr. ALLEN, the Attorney of the District. It was rumored in a short time that they had made a vordict; but they were not called into Court until yesterday morning, when their rendering was, NOT GUILTY!—not guilty of either murder or manslaughter! The killing of poor BUTLER was excusable, if not justifiable homicide. Immediately a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of ROBERT J. WARD, Jr., as it was impossible to convict the second, after the principal had been pronounced innocent. To all those who have read the testimony, the result will be read with amazement! Is it possible that a man can enter the house of another, with concealed weapons—insult, abuse, denounce, and even strike him; and if he lifts a hand in defence, shoot him down, and be adjudged innocent by a Jury! Kentucky has been notorious heretofore for acquittals in cases of murder; but this verdict surpasses anything that we have ever heard of, here or elsewhere. The shocking death of BUTLER did not astonish us more than this finding of a jury. It was not for want of testimony—not for want of an able prosecution. The former was plain and clear; the latter was powerful as ever a prosecution was in the State. The rulings of the Court in some matters took us by surprise. It had never occurred to us that a person could be a competent witness when his testimony would acquit himself of a criminal charge; but such we are told is the practice in this State. Moreover, these rulings of the Courts we are satisfied did not affect the result. Neither testimony, law, nor argument had anything to do with it. It would have been the same, whatever might have been the law, the facts, or the arguments. The Jury, the Jury, did the business, regardless of facts or law. They are strangers to us; but it was remarkable that the knowing ones about Elizabethtown foretold the result, and never wavered in their opinion, except that they admitted the Jury might hang from the time it was empanneled. They swore they had not formed nor expressed an opinion. Some of them swore awfully, if the statements of men who are not known to be addicted to falsehood are to be believed. The rumors, not to say the positive statements about Elizabethtown, induced us to abandon all expectations that either the law or the testimony would amount to anything. Perhaps the people of Hardin County may throw some light on this strange verdict. At present, it looks to us inexplicable and confounding. Plain testimony and plain law, set at naught! Are our own houses to be invaded, and the law and juries give no protection? Are our school-houses, where our sons and daughters are sent for instruction and protection, to be invaded by men with secret weapons, and teachers shot down with perfect impunity!

WM. H. G. BUTLER had done only his duty, setting unarmed and unsuspecting—strong only in the integrity of his own heart and a spotless life. Surrounded by his confiding and beloved pupils, he is insulted, villified, struck and shot. He was faultless in the whole transaction. His murderers did not assail his noble character. Who, then is criminal?

It is time society should take a serious survey of our criminal laws, as they are administered by courts and juries. They are only a farce in their operations. We are sliding back into a state of society in which protection is to be sought in the bowie knife and pistol. Who can trust his person to laws and juries? Your neighbor can enter your own peaceful home, insult and villify you, call you a liar, or coward, and if you undertake to eject him or aut, you can be shot, and a jury will say it is all right.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular moethly meetieg of the New-York Horticultural Society was held in the Society's Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, on Monday evening. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, on motion of Mr. GRESHON, the Chair was authorized to appoint two delegates to represent the Society at the reopening of the Crystal Palace. The Chair appointed GEO. W. CURTIS and A. A. LEGOETT, Esqs., as such Committee.

Mr. P. B. MEASE presented the following preamble and resolution, prefaced with a few explanatory remarks, and they were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The New-York State Agricultural Society has decided to hold its Annual Fair in the City of New-York, and has solicited thie Society to cooperate with them; be it

Resolved, That the New-York Horticultural Society comply with sueh solicitation, and extend to the State Society its best wishes and a fraternal welcome.

GEO. W. CURTIS, Esq., presented to the Society *Cedras Deodora*, from the Himalaya Mountains. The tree of this seed, Mr. CURTIS said, grows to an immense height, and boards are made from it five feet in height. It must be started in a hot-bouse, and great care must be taken of it for the first two or three years. When it is hardy it grows rapidly. The seed was sent by the President of the London Horticultural Society to Mrs. Dunots, of this City, in whose behalf it was presented to the Society.

On motion o vote of thanke was passed to Mrs. Dupois for her valuable present.

No other business of any public importance was transacted.

RICHARD MCCONMICK, J. B. HERRICK, and THOMAS B. STILLMAN, were proposed and elected members of the Society. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO...(Importers and Jobbers,) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imet's and Job.)9 and 11 Park-place.
French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.
Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BETT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRANDT & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.
Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. BRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers).....104 and 106 William-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp't's and Man'st 97 William-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....20 Park-row, opposite Astor House.
Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH .... 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.
Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architectore,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.
American Cream Soap.
COWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....284 Washington-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....122 Nassau-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
Bankers.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.
Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or to order. O. M BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.
Bullion Dealers and Bankers.
BEEBEE & CO.....47 Wall-st.
Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.
Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (Stock Brokers.).70 Beaver st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) .51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway. Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware. Refrigerators. Meat Safes, &c
Bellard's Premium Hair Dye.
NEW and improved edition. the cheapest and best in the world. for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, no stairs.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.
C. G. EVERITT. (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.
Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway
Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st
Daguerreotypea.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway
The oldest and most extensive in the United States
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st
Dyeing Establishment.
BARRITT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishmeat, 3 Joba-st., New-York.
Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best woodcuts here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House
Encaustic Tiles and Gnrnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st
Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.
Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE..588 Broadway, and 8 Bletropol'n Hotel
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) .....34 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.
Grindstones.
I. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts
India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE. (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.
Leather Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO .....144 Nassau-st
Lightning Rods.
A. M QUIMBY & SON....132 East 27th, and 18 Nassau-sts
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships. (Ot's' Patent).....343 Broadway.
Looks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.
T. RUSSEL...(Manufac. all descrips.)....63 and 65 Centre-st.
Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st
Mahogany and Rosewood.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane
CARGILL & CO (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane
CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.)..2 Maiden-lane
Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)....35 Maiden-lane
Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.
JOHN M. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE .....160 Water-st
Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers 150 William-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 397 Broadway.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS.....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)...43 Maiden-lane.
Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..6t Beekman-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise considerately at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A first-class double house with all the modern improvements; ground rare ornamented with shade and fruit trees; lot 75x256 deep. A good chance for a man doing business in the City. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamertine, or G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st. Good view of the Hudson.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built in modern style, containing 13 rooms, well located at Norwalk, Conn., in the vicinity of railroad depôt, post-office, cherches, &c., with about 4 acres of land, bare, carriage-house, &c., all new and in complete order. It is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of ANDREW SELLECK, Norwalk Conn., or C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, or of G. R. CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in a reasonably high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—"Petronia," a beautiful country seat containing seven acres of land, finely improved; a newly built house, with all the modern improvements, the buildings for carriages, horses, &c., are in perfect order, and conveniently arranged. The advantages of situation are unsurpassed on the Sound—having an extensive water front with stone dock opposite Manesenig Island, which, studded with elegant country seats, affords a variety of interesting prospects. The water abounds with excellent fish. It is about a mile from either the Rye or Portchester depôt. Apply on the premises, or at No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, to JOHN H. GLOVER, or to ALEXANDER ENNIS, Rye Depôt, N. Y. & N. H. R. R.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodhery, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well-built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure cold water near the house. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the city of Paterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, consisting of a large, handsomely shingled house, and a barn lots, 200 feet on each lots, 100 feet each. On said lots are fruit trees of various kinds and best quality, an abundance of grapes, good water, &c., and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery. For further particulars, apply to RUFUS PIFIELD, on the premises, or to SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house, (containing about twenty rooms,) and finished, throughout, in the best manner, and a large garden, lies the northwest corner of 4th-av and 12th-st—well calculated for one or two two families, or a genteel boarding-house, being within two blocks of the Railroad Depôt and stages, by which communication can be had with the City at any hour of the day or night. Apply to EDWARD C. WEEKS, corner of Jauncey-court and Wall-st.; or to J. N. WATSON, at the Railroad Depôt, Harlem.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated county seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished.—There is a cottage in good order, containing thirteen rooms; also, all the necessary out-buildings pleasantly situated on the water. The lawn comprises eight acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and forest trees. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and retired, and the distance less than an hour by railroad from Wall st. Apply on 5th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st Rcet, $800.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Latting Town L. I., about three miles from Glen Cove Landing, on a stage route—a two-story house and even kitchen, garden and large door-yard, with fruit trees such as apples, cherries, plumbs, &c. and a pleasant view of Long Island Sound. Inquire of A. E. HAGEMAN, No. 240 Division-st., New-York, or of JOSHUA KIRK, Glen Cove.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced toward the erection of dwelling houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—On the north side of 58th-st., between 1st and 2d-aves., a double cottage house and four lots of ground, with carriage-house, front and rear yard, hot and cold shower bath in the house; all in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply on the premises, or to J. W. BUMSEY, Suffolk Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing tee rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No 37 Wall-st, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Known as Onswood Hall, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, and is laws of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third stories, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort; ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, carriage, granary, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or of MATTHEW ALEXANDER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENBY.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in New-Brunswick N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closet, patent beaters with registers in both stories, gas in every room, marble mantels and marble washstands, fine large garden, and brick stable attached. Said house is now and will be for a reasonable term. Inquire of A. M. LYON, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance on Wall-st. where elevation plan can be seen, or WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-av.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Ariette and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 43d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 8th and 50th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to B. K. MCHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. The property commands unobstructed views of the valne; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphie and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

ATTENTION OF THOSE—Desiring to secure a home for themselves is wanted to the beautiful building sites at Oltaville, William's Bridge, most eligibly situated near the Depôt, to which are 14 trains per day. This is undoubtedly the cheapest property on the Harlem Railroad, and as an investment is preferable to any Savings Bank, over half the lots have been sold to be built on in less than 2 years and several of the houses are already erected. For maps and full particulars apply to J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

TOWN AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FOR SALE.—One of those very desirable houses on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots of land, beautifully laid out and planted with fruit and flowers, with stable and every convenience for a gentleman's residence. The house is frame, filled in, of ample size, and one of the best locations on the avenue. Terms reasonable. MILES & BETTS,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 27 Wall-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTSAND M. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 84 Wall-st., New-York.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—On 65th-st., and Bond-av., desirably located on second-avenue Railroad route. The owners propose joining in with other persons, (in building a row of 10 brick houses, 20 by 40 feet,) who would like each to obtain a house for their own use, with attractive arrangements, economically. Also, a cottage-house to let. Apply at No. 397 4th-st.

CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN TO GET A CITY LOT ON EASY TERMS—For sale, at the low price of $400, payable in monthly installments of $10, 50 lots in 114th-st., adjoining the 8th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass this property, when it will more than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagenen, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Beade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

FOR SALE.

ONLY THREE DAYS LEFT—Neglect it, an you will never have another chance to get one of the CLARENCEVILLE, L. I., LOTS. There being only about 100 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of this favorable chance, to not only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,200 for $94,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 4th day of May, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn, the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Depôt is the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid out; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to Lots. The price of each Lot is fixed at $94, payable in installments of $4 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. An excursion to Clarenceville will be made every THURSDAY at 12 M., and persons wishing to view it can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the admission of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery. JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,
Office No. 163 Hester-st.

14,597 ACRES OF WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER, soeth half of Riversdale, St. Lawreace County, 13 miles above Parishville and Colton, and 20 miles above Potsdam Mills Railroad, &c.; an unbroken forest, adjoining the old settlements, ample water power, and convenient for ruening logs down the Racquett River. Albert Town, of Pierpont, and H. W. Brown, of Wick, have maps, and have counted the timber on each section, but not yet reported. I am determined to sell the entire tract only for the best offer, if not half its value, to use or to divide. Terms liberal and title perfect; no refusal will be given. Iron ore is said to be abundant on some sections.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN ACRES, SOUTH HALF OF RIVERSDALE, heretofore advertised at private sale, will be positively sold at public auction, ie Potsdam Village, St. Lawrence County, near the land, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854, to the highest bidder, without limit, reservation, or division.

TERMS—Five per cent. to be paid down; 10 per cent. within 15 days; 10 per cent. satisfactorily secured and payable in 1 year, with interest, and the remainder in 7 annual equal payments, with interest, or secured on the lands. A liberal deduction for all cash down, if the purchaser prefers it. Title very full warranty deeds, and clear of all incumbrances.

Maps and estimates of pine and spruce timber may be had from H. W. BROWN, on the border of the track, ALBERT TOWN & T.

[illegible] City.

Many Odd Customary Rites and Ceremonies.

The "Merry First of May" is anything but a holiday to the inhabitants of Gotham. Ordinary business, it is true, is for the time generally suspended, but not for purposes of relaxation or pleasure. Alas! no. It is a day within whose round of hours are comprised nine-tenths of the other three hundred and sixty-four. At the earliest streak of dawn, a thousand families are roused from uneasy slumbers, snatched upon any stray piece of unpacked furniture, by the carman's "whack," and the loud summons to be stirring, for the Joneses, Smiths and Johnsons are waiting his assistance. Popping out your head to answer, you see the sidewalks already strewed with household articles, doubtless all serviceable in their place, but not fitted to dare the "gaudy light of day." Carts are half loaded, and soon the bustle, crowd, and excitement is such as to make the stranger think some foreign enemy is on the way to invade New-York, and citizens are beating a hasty retreat. But be not alarmed. At the door one cart has left another stops, and Mrs. A., coming down stairs with a bandbox and canary cage, is met by Mrs. B.'s girl, bringing up a basin-stand and bootjack. No "May poles" here, save clothes-poles, decked, not with evergreens, but wrapped in dusty carpets. No laughing girls, their fair faces beaming from under flowery chaplets, dancing round their new-crowned queen; but stardy dames, in dust-caps, brooming out the corners. Alas! for the poetry of "Sweet May" in Gotham.

Even the dignity of law is invaded by the custom. In vain His Honor takes the bench; no jurors answer to their names; witnesses are absent, and lawyers in their shirt-sleeves. Making a virtue of necessity, and possibly glad of the opportunity to superintend the removal of his own library, he adjourns, and the crier makes the announcement to empty benches.

Not so with the police offices. Here complaints come in thick and fast against cartmen, porters, and every licensed public helper, for exorbitant charges, damage, carelessness, and a host of other difficulties; disputed claims between outgoing and incoming tenants, whose chairs got mixed upon the *stowpe*, in many cases resulting in black eyes and other signs of "prompt settlement." At Essex Police Court alone, nearly one hundred men, women and children were committed; and on many, fines were imposed, varying from $2 to $5, amounting to $70.

It is over; and as we write the stillness presents a striking contrast to the bustle of the day. Weariness makes men sleep sound, even in strange chambers, and to-day they will rise refreshed and thankful that there is one year's respite before another May Day's flitting.

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

A regular monthly meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held in the Repository, Broadway, Tuesday noon. Judge LIVINGSTON occupied the Chair.

The Secretary, HENRY MAIOS, Esq., read a number of interesting extracts, compiled from verious sources, and of general interest to farmers. One of them—a comparison between the agricultural products of France and England—states that for the last one hundred years France and England have maintained an equal progress in the numbers of their sheep. During that time the numbers in both countries have doubled. In 1750 each possessed between seventeen and eighteen millions, and now each has 35,000,000. This appareat equality conceals a serious inequality. The 35,000,000 of French sheep live on 55,000,000 of hectares, while the British sheep live on 31,000,000 of hectares; so that if we would equal the British in numbers relative to our area, we ought to have 60,000,000 of sheep. The wool of France amounts to about 130,000,000 of pounds, that of Great Britain to about the same. About ten millions of sheep are slaughtered ananally in the British Isles, and about eight millions in France. The whole annual value of beef, milk and work amounts to about $140,000,000, while in Great Britain their value for the same time amounts to $180,000,000. Great Britain has two millions horses, worth $120,000,000, and France has three millions, worth $90,000,000. Great Britain has better pigs, and more of them, than France, but the latter country exceeds in its numbers of poultry. France sends out $20,000,000 per annum, and her fowls are worth $20,000,000—while all the poultry and eggs of Britain are worth $5,000,000.

The subject for the day: *Summer Management, and What Weeds are Noxious?*

Mr. SCOTT made some very interesting remarks on the subject of weeds. Few farmers, he thought, could answer the question, "What are Weeds?" Many roots that are regarded as pests, or at least as useless, might be rendered of great service. And he proceeded to explain why.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON spoke of the weeds indigenuous to the South.

Mr. WARING made a few remarks on the uses and evils of weeds.

Professor MAPES recommended the use of salt for freeing the ground of weeds. Salt may be applied so abundantly as to destroy every root, plant or seed in the ground. But the next season the land to which it is applied will recover itself, greatly beneflted. Salt is composed of ingredients necessary to the soil, and its application is always beneficial. It should not be given to the soil mixed with manure, neither should it be dissolved in water before being applied. It should be distributed on the land entirely dry. The Professor regarded the subject of manuring as the most important one brought before the Club for some time. He hoped the subject would be continued, and he desired to speak at greater length on the subject.

The suggestion of Professor MAPES was agreed to, and the Club adjourned for one week.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Ten Governors held their regular weekly meeting at their office in the Rotunda at 4 P. M. yesterday. Present: Governors Draper, Duke, Conover, Pinckney, Smith, West, Townsend, Haury. The weekly requisitions give the following as the number of persons remaining in the various institutions for the week ending April 29:

Bellevue Hospital, 631; Lunatic Asylum, 577; Almshouse, 1,040; Penitentiary, 579; Penitentiary Hospital, 278; Workhouse, 421 Small-pox Hospital, 15; Randall's Island, 831; Randall's Hospital, 225; City Prison, 200. Total, 5,166; decrease 84.

Remaining April 22, 5,250; admitted since, 815. Total, 6,065.

Died, 37; discharged, 781; sent to Penitentiary, 79; sent to State Prison, 2. Total, 899.

A communication was received from the Resident Physician of Randall's Island, appointing Charles W. Woldman and Edward H. Kemball Assistant Physicians on Randall's Island, in place of R. E. Moore and Darius Mason, whose term of office has expired.

The Committee on Out-door Poor, to whom was referred the communication of the Warden of Randall's Island, in reference to the condition of Ellen Gleason, said to have been suffering from the effects of cruel treatment, when returned to the Island by Capt. John Brogden, reported that "there is every reason to believe that the case reflects no discredit upon the parties who took the child, but on the contrary everything was done that could be for her comfort and health, during the period she remained in their family."

The Special Committee having in charge the issue between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Board of Governors, made a Report on the subject, which was accepted and ordered to be laid before the referees to whom the matters in dispute were referred.

Governor DUKE offered a resolution authorizing an appropriation of $48 for pictures, flowers, &c., for the Catholic alter in the Workhouse.

Governors PINCKNEY and DUKE opposed the resolution.

Governors DRAPER, WEST and DUGAO advocated it.

After some debate the motion was withdrawn, and the following substitute, offered by Governor DRAPER, was adopted—Governors DUKE and PINCKNEY voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the sum of $50, and no more, may be and is hereby appropriated on the application of any religious denomination, to furnish the necessary equipment for their respective service, and that said sum be expended under the direction of the Committee upon the various institutions wherein religious service is required.

The Board then adjourned.

THE LICENSE LAWS—A STEP TO PREVENT THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN COARSE GROCERIES.—In the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening, a resolution was adopted against granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons selling groceries. The report of Committee on Law Departments, calling on the Corporation Counsel to prepare two distinct forms of license for the Commissioners—the one "to keep an inn or tavern, where *necessary* for the accommodation of travellers," restricting the sale of spirituous liquors to what would be used on the premises; the other, "A license to retail liquors," not permitting the sale of any liquor to be drunk on the premises—was adopted by a vote of 10 to 10.

Councilman KENNEDY, of the Ninth District, states that Mayor WESTERVELT has resolved not to vote or interfere where the Alderman and Councilman, representing any District, disagree on the granting of a liquor license, which will have the effect of preventing the disputed license being granted. The same Councilman has issued the following circular:

NEW-YORK, April, 1854.

"As one of the Commissioners of Excise, I deem it proper to notify all persons in the Ninth Council District, that with my consent no license shall be granted to any person who deals in groceries or other merchandize, for the sale of spirituous liquors, to be drunk on the premises where such other merchandize is sold.

"And further, that it is my intention, so far as I can, to see the law vigorously enforced against all persons who may sell liquors, without license, within the District.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Councilman of Ninth District."

Among the Aldermen, also, there is a pretty general outlook in favor of remedying the long existing evil of low groceries, and there is little doubt that the notice given by the Board of Councilmen will be concurred in.

A resolution, corresponding to the same effect as that passed by the Councilmen, was offered by Aldermen Tredwell and referred.

CATHOLIC KNOWLEDGE.—The evening lecture to be delivered in the Tabernacle this evening, to which ladies are especially invited, by which Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will deliver a lecture upon the relations of the Egyptian Museum of Dr. ANTHON, to biblical knowledge. Other eminent gentlemen will also address the meeting upon the value of the collection and the necessity of retaining it in New-York. There will be several of the most interesting objects displayed in the Lecture Room, and after the meeting the rooms of the Museum will be thrown open to the audience. We have already recorded our opinion of this incomparable collection; and we can assure our readers that an evening could not be more delightfully and usefully employed than in attending the meeting at 7½ o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—The Horticultural Exhibition opened at BARNAM'S Museum on Monday, and will continue during the week Some disappointment was experienced by the limited contributions of flowers, which may, however, in some degree be accounted for by the recent inclement weather. Let us hope that in a day or two the show will prove more attractive, and be worthy of former exhibitions.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Before Judge BAILEY.—Hon. Judge BAILEY opened the May term in Court of Sessions on Monday. In consequence of the general "flitting," but few Jurors attended. Eight answered on the Grand Jury panel. The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day. The following is the Calendar of cases for disposal:

Grand Larceny	20	Burglary	16
Forgery	7	Robbery	4
Mayhem	2	Felonious Assaults	2
Abandonment	3	Bigamy	1
Malicious Mischief	1	Attempt to Kill	1
Bastardy	1	False Pretenses	1
Perjury	1		
Total			50

The case of the People *vs.* CUTTER, for the seduction, under the promise of marriage, of Miss THOMAS of Gouverneur-street, it is expected will be tried this term.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 20 to 24, 26 to 30.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Murder Trial.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 545, 553, 323, 644, 645, 646, 648, 649, 652, 653, 654, 655, 657, 658, 659.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 634, 503, 599, 603, 615, 660, 662 to 670.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 574, 891, 624, 106, 146, 676, 684, 1154, 112, 939, 839, 696, 110, 30, 369, 638, 291, 59, 749, 293, 660, 729, 937, 728, 730, 731, 732, 734, 736, 738, 739, 740, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 209.

Important General Term Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Before all the Justices.

MORTGAGE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION.

Lawrence against *The Farmers' Trust and Loan Company.*—OAKLEY, C. J.—This is a bill filed to redeem certain premisses mortgaged ta the defendants. One Bailey had held the property in trust for John Champlin, and the two together executed a mortgage upon it to the defeadants, to secure a debt due them by Champlin. By the mortgage, it was provided that, in case of default, the premises might be sold either by public auction or at private sale, for cash or on credit, as the defeadants should elect. Champlin died in 1830, intestate, and the mortgagees subsequently took possession of the premisses, and sold them at a private and secret sale, without notice to the heirs of Champlin, and without any demand of payment of the debt.

This suit is brought by the heirs of Champlin to redeem the mortgaged premisee.

It is a case of great importence and one of no little difficulty; and one upon which we are not entirely agreed. The conclusion which I have come to is not very satisfactory. But I am content to leave the judgment at special term as I find it.

There is no doubt that the sale was made in good faith. The question is whether such a sale as this in accordance with such a power as this was valid as against the heirs. It was ehly contended by the pleintiff's counsel that the mortgagor could not authorize the property to be sold at private sale. My opinion in this case is determined rather by the evil consequences of disturbing the position of the numerous parties than by any settled conviction of the law which governe the case. The practical consequence of setting aside this foreclosure and opening all the property to the heirs, would involve a great amount of litigation. If the judgment is affirmed, the case will immediately go up to Court of Appeals and be there authoritatively settled. If we set it aside, and open all the conveyances between the numerous parties, it would give rise to an immense amont of litigation, and as I understand the law, the case could not go up to the Court of Appeals until after final judgmeot.

Mr. Justice Campbell observed that he had beeo compelled to differ from the Court in the conclusion arrived at, that he did not mean to enter upon the question at large, but he thought that, even supposing a power could be given in a mortgage authorizing a sale at auction or in private and without notice, such power should be expressly given. In his opioion the language used in the instrument in question did not warraut a sale without notice

Mr. Justice Hoffman said that he had decided the case as Special Term, and had then stated the grounds of his decision; that the doubts existing in the minds of his associate, as well as defereuce to the powerful argument of the eminent counsel of the appellant, had induced him carefully to reconsider his opinion and the reason and authority on which it was founded. It conid not be donhted then such a sale, under such a power would now be anpported in England. This was not an innovation upon the long settled doctrine of the inviolability of a right of redemption, for that was fonaded upon the principle of a forfeiture of the whole estete being otherwise produced. The mortgager in these cases obtained the full beoefit of the property beyond the debt.

The most difficult and serious question arose from our own statnte, in force at the time of the mortgage and the sale. He considered that the etatnte did not prohibit the authority given in this case, to sell in a different mode from that pointed ont in it. The parties could, among themselves, adopt say other mode, which should be binding in favor of *bona fide* purchasers. Judgment affirmed.

TRESPASS—LICENSE WHEN IRREVOCABLE.

Dennison against *Milliman.*—In this case, the facts sufficiently appear, in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by Mr. Justice Dner, substantially as follows:

This wae an action of trespass. The plaintiff was in possession of a house and premises in this City, as tenant, nnder a lease of five years. The defeadant purchased the reversion in fee upon the condition, as it was alleged, that the plaintiff should permit him to build an icehouse upon the premises. This consent was givsa to him, and he accordingly purchased, and commenced the digging of his icehouse. The license was subsequently expressly revoked, notwithstanding which revocation the defendant entered upon the premisen, and attempted to go on with the icehonse. The judge before whom this case was tried instructed the jury upon the trial, that the plaintiff had a right to revoke the license, and that the attempt to go en and complete the icehouse was a trespase. Upon matnre consideration, we are ell of opinion that he commieted no error. If the pleintiff had granted to the defendent the privilege of building, and by parols hed licensed him to enter the premises, the license would have been necessary to the greot, and would have been irrevocable. In other words, where a license ie incidental to a grant, and naceaaary, in order to carry it into effect, it is irrevocable. The counsel for the defence rested mainly npon the point that there was a valaable consideration, and that the defendant, having purchased on consideration of being permitted to build the ice-house, had the right to proceed with the building, and that the plaintiff had no right to revoke his license. In support of this position, the counsel quoted several authorities, all of them, however, Pennsylvania decisions, and depeadant upon Pennsylvania law. In that State there is no Conrt of Equity, and the Courts are compelled to consider persone having an equitoble title as the real owners. It is otherwise in this State. Here the defendant may resort to the Court of Equity, and compel the plaintiff to execute a grant of the premises. If the defendant, in his answer, had alleged the license, and preyed for a specific performance, I em not prepared to say but that the Court might have granted him relief. But as it ie, the plaintiff had a right to revoke the licenee, and the subseqnent entry of the defendant amounted to a trespass. Judgment affirmed.

INSURANCE—WHAT AMOUNTS TO A WARRANTY.

Westfall against *The Hudson Fire Insurance Company.*—This was an action on a policy of inanrance to recover damage sustained by fire. The case was tried before his Honor Judge BOSWORTH, and a Jury, in April, 1853, and a verdict was theu rendered for the plaintiff for the aum of $942 46, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, on a question of law raised by the counsel for the defendant, in a motion which he made for nonsuit, which was denied by the presiding Judge.

Mr. Justice DUER, who rendered the opinion of the Court, said that all the facts on the part of the plaintiff were sufficiently proved; the only qnestion being as to the proper construction of a clause annexed to the policy of insurance, and claimed by the defendants to be a warranty. The clause in question was not a part of the policy, but was annexed to it; it had, however, frequently been held that such a clause was to be construed, as though in the body of the policy itself. It was proved, on trial, that the plaintiff had constantly used campheno, spirit gas and burning fluid, in violation of the supposed warranty, which read as follows:

Camphene, spirit-gas, or burning fluid, when used in stores or warehouses as a light, subjects the goods therein to an additional charge of 10c. per $100; and premium for such use must be endorsed in writing on the policy.

This clause might be construed to mean that no fluid, campheno or spirit-gas, could be used without the payment of the increased premium, in which case it would amount to a warranty; or it might be construed that the underwriters should not pay the loss unless the increased premium were paid. The proper construction might be seen from the previous claim, which *positively prohibits* saltpetre, gunpowder and cotton, from being stored in any insured building, unless expressly agreed to by the underwriters. If the use of camphene, burning-fluid, and spirit-gas, were intended to be positively prohibited, as saltpetre, gunpowder and cotton had been, there would not have been that distinction between the wording of the two clauses. The clruse in question did not, by a fair and liberal construction, amount to a warranty; and the motion for non-suit was, therefore, properly denied.

Judgment for the pilntiff.

Important Decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Betts.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—NO APPEAL FROM A COMMISSIONER'S DECISION—CERTIORARI—JURISDICTION.

In the matter of John Van Orden, a fugitive from labor.—A motion was made in this Court, that a writ of *certiorari* be issued to George W. Morton Esq., a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, commanding him to return the record or minutes of proceedings before him, in a case wherein application was made by the master of an apprentice, residing in New-Jersey, for the arrest of the said apprentice as a fugitive from labor, in order to his extradition to the State and service from which he had escaped.

The Commissioner, on the hearing of the case before him, decided that the case of Congress of 1793 and 1850, in respect to the arrest of fugitives from labor, and their delivery, and that the decision was final and conclusive upon the parties. For the purpose of having that determination reviewed in this Court, the application is now made for a writ of *certiorari*.

By the Court—The ground upon which this motion is maintained by the counsel for the applicant, is that the court, being empowered by law to issue a writ of *certiorari*, can employ it to the same purpose and extent that courts of superior jurisdiction can at common law; and that a commissioner appointed by this court being a judicial officer of inferior jurisdiction, it is within the province of the court, by means of a writ of *certiorari*, to call before it and rectify any error in his proceedings.

There are two fundamental errors in this proposition:

First—A Commissioner, in the execution of the duties of his office, under the act of Congress of September 18, 1850, (9 Stats. at Large, 462,) is in no legal sense a magistrate inferior to the Circuit Court. No provision is made in that act, or in any other, anbjecting his proceedings to the control or review of this Conrt, nor are his functions declared to be subordinate to the authority of any other tribnnal. The Court, in making the appointment of Commissioners, fulfils an agency imposed on it by Congress, and no more acquires thereby a supervisory authority over him, or his proceedings in his office, than the President or Senate may have over Judges appointed by them. He is not even an officer of the Conrt.

Second—No authority is given to United States courts in express terms to issue a writ of *certiorari*. It is implied in "the power to issue writs of *scire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not specially provided for by statute, *which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions*, and agreeable to the principles and usages of law," (1 Stats. at Large, 81, 82, § 14.) The power is not inherent in the Court. It is imparted by the statutory provision, and must be exercised under the qualifications indicated by the law, and of course the writ can only be awarded as auxiliary to the exercise of a judicial authority over the case or subject-matter to which it is applied.

The writ lice at common law from Chancery or the King's Bench, only to inferior courts or magistrates, to transfer the subject matter to the cognizance of a superior judicature (Fitzh Nat. Brev. 145, 242.) The case may not be so removed, when it cannot be proceeded in after removal—(1 Salk. R. 145.)

The Circuit Court has power, by writ of error or appeal, to review and correct the judgment of a District Court; yet it cannot issue a *certiorari* to a District Court without direct authorization by statute, (2 Wheat. R., 325, 326.)

The power granted the United States courts, to issue writs of *certiorari*, rests upon the same implication as that to award writs of *mandamus*. Yet it is not within their competency to issue a *mandamus* to any magistrate under the provisions of the judiciary act, other than to those within the District of Columbia. (7 Cranch R., 504; 6 Wheat., 869; 12 Peters, 524.)

No power having been delegated by Congress to the Circuit Court to award a *certiorari* to the magistrates or other officers, for the objects and to the end proposed by this application, the relief asked for cannot be granted, even if the case affords a proper occasion for this writ at common law.

It is, however, open to serious question whether, after proceedings are wholly determined before a magistrate, the party defeated in those proceedings could have relief at common law by writ of *certiorari*.

The case would be no longer pending, and the Superior Court, if by virtue of the writ substituted in place of the magistrate, could hardly be supposed to have authority to revive the litigation, and thus create an occasion for giving a proper decision. The writ would not be used to call in a full exhibition of the documents and proceedings before the magistrate, but to invest the higher Conrt with the cause itself, and enable it to reverse the former decision, or recall a concluded litigation in the manner of instituting a new ons, and thus enabling itself to act in the case as if it were commenced here or brought up by writ of error or appeal. This is not a common law province of the writ of *certiorari*, especially when the decision of the magistrate has no further effect upon a party than to declare him non-suited, or that he made out no legal grond for the proceedings he set on foot.

Without disensing the case in this point of view, I am clearly of the opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction in the matter presented by the applieetion on which it can order a writ of *certiorori* to be issued.

The motion is accordingly denied.

For the motion, Messrs. Rooseveits; in opposition, Mr. W. Q. Morton.

TUESDAY.

The United States against *James Collier.*—Mr. Dickinson this morning commenced summing up for the defence by e description of the stete of things in the unsettled territory of California, when the defendant was called upon to assume his post there as Collector of Revenuee; the prevalence of smuggling the absence of all courts, and facilities for enforcing the laws; the dangers he had eocountered in crossing the desert and the valley of Missouri; and his position at San Francisco, where the coatraband traffic of the world was concentred; where the Statutes were defiaed by the bowie knife, end Colt's revolvers were the common law; and on the cruel hardship of finding himself on his return home when he went immediately to reader an accoaat of his stewardship, branded as a defaulter. The leading points which the learned counsel entered upon were the question of the allowance of his (the defeadant's) fees, a return of which the Government claimed. Mr. Collyar was eppointed under the act of Congress of 1839, eod his compeosation was thereby fixed at e seiery of $1,500 e year, "end the fees and commiseions allowed by law." This, he contended, most clearly meant those fees and commissions fixed by the Coeating acts of 1793 end 1799; and he proceeded to show, by the atatntes estebliabing Collection Districts in various Stetes, that this always had been the interpretation and nnderstanding thet had goverced Congress, since the year 1801 down to the present time, in settling the compensation of the Collectors—and argued that it would never have been controverted, if it had amounted, as in Maine and elsewhere, to e few hnodreds, instead of thonsands, and that it could not have been the intention of Coagress, in the then stete of things, to send e Collector to San Francisco on a seiary of $1,500 a year,—the amount exactly which he paid his cook. Government or the Department had proposed to be liberal, hnt they had no power to make lawe and to increase the salary, or award him half e quarter, or anything hut "the fees and commissions allowed by law."

The Goveroment cleimed to have remitted certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, but they contended the seizures were legal, and they had no power to remit, and therefore, if they were graciously pleased to do so, the Collector had nothing to da with it; and moreover, they had not remitted a single dollar until *after the commencement* of this suit, and they could not now rest any claim upon it, or make it available in this ection for acsampeit.

The Collector had been charged with repeatly in seizing certain vessels and cargoes; hut so far from it, he had released the vessels, though both were palpably forfeited, and the enterprising owners had consented to the sale of the cargo rather than lose the time by going to the distant Conrts of Oregon or Louisiena to get a regular aod formal condemnetion. The owners or parties in interest, the only ones who could object, were consenting parties, and of all these matters acconnts had been regularly readered.

He then analyzed several accounts, showing the great discrepancies in those made up by the Treasnry, while in Mr. Collins', kept under such difficult circumstances, only one error had ever been heard of—that of $100, said to heve been twice allowed.

Passing then to another hrench of the case, Counsel exhibited the different statemeats of acconnt, or what they claimed the balance of the first, made ont in June, 1851, was $791,065 31. In November, proceeding on "the descending scale," they brought it down to $343,905. On the 6th May, 1852, they brought this suit, cleiming, specifically, by their declaration, the sum of $791,065 31.

In March, the Auditor, who had before allowed the commissions, disellowed it, but admitted the share of seized liquors, reducing the amonnt to $181,797. The Commissioner of Customs restored the portion of the liquors—viz., $34.915 43, aod brought it np again to $216,712 44.

Upon the basis of that acconnt of the 7th of March, Mr. Collier had paid in $118,546 05, being every cent claimed, except the share of seized liquors and the penal duties which were to be contested in the Court; the bonds which were to be collected, and the amount of money etolen at Moaterey, on the anbject of which he was to apply to Coogress for relief. Nothiog was then said about the fees; but afterwards a further acconnt is prodnced, and on a new principle they are credited with "Salary fees and commissions, $63,761 45;" hut this is balanced by "Fees per ceotra, $55,091 72," never charged before, end calculated upon the exaggered rate of monthly receipts, as it was proved to be, and although they had data before them to bring them at least to an approximetion of the trnth. There was, also, $33,286 81 charged, as interest, from January, 1851, although the acconnt was only thet day made up, and had never been twice alike. On the 2d of November, a further account was made up, showing a balance of $241,329 47.

The learned connsel had not concinded his address when the Court rose till this (Wednesday) morning.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION.

John S. Ray and Phillip W. Rockefeller vs. *The Steamboat Washington, her tackle, &c.*—The steam boat *Peter Crary*, owned by the libellants, came in collision in the evening of Oct. 17, 1853, about 200 feet outside of piers Nos. 5 and 6, in the North River, with the steamboat *Washington*, by which the *Crafy* was seriously injured, and to recover the damage occasioned to her thereby, this suit was brought.

The weather was calm and pleasant, with a gentle breeze, and the tido was flood. The evening was cleer and moonlight, and the channel unobstructed. The *Crary* was bound up the river to her berth, and the *Washington* was going round into the East River. Both vessels were tow boats.

The libellants were, one of them the pilot and the other the engineer of the *Peter Crary*, and were both experienced in their business. The pilot of the *Washington* had never taken charge of a boat as pilot until about a week before the collision, having been previously a cooper, but for some months had occasionally taken the wheel under the superintendence of the pilot. The engineer of the *Washington* was also of questionable competency. The engine, however, was not in his charge at the time of collision.

The libellants allege that, after rounding the Battery, the *Crary* took a straight course up the river, about 150 feet outside of the piers, and that the *Washington* was farther out, or at least as far; that the *Crary* steered to the right according to the law, but that the *Washington* steered in to the left and struck the *Crary* on the larboard side, about six feet aft of her stem.

The claimants aver, that the *Crary* was coming up the river outside of the *Washington*, and suddenly turned in towards the piers, across the *Washington's* bows; and that after that nothing could have been done on the part of the *Washington* to avoid the collision.

The engine of the *Washington* was stopped, but not reversed, while that of the *Crary* was both stopped and reversed.

Held by the Court, That, under the circumstances of the collision, it must have been occasioned by the fault of one of the vessels.

That the *Washington* was not properly officered; and the presumption is, therefore, that the fault was on her part; and she must, therefore, be held responsible for the collision, unless the evidence on the part of the respondents is sufficient to reverse that presumption.

That the Weight of evidence is decidedly against the respondent, the testimony of their witnesses being contradicted, both by facts about which there can be no serious dispute, and by disinterested witnesses.

That the legal presumption against the respondent is not reversed, but established and confirmed by the testi-

[illegible] and the vessels, &c., were [illegible] at least to, and have been [illegible] $2,000,000 [illegible] $1,000,000 [illegible] $1,000,000 [illegible] $1

Q.—Where, next after that interview, did you again see Mrs. Hays? A.—On the Saturday morning before the doctor's death.

Q.—Where did you see her then? A.—At our house.

Q.—What time in the morning? A.—Before 8 o'clock.

Q.—Where was the doctor at the time? A.—She came twice; the first time the doctor was in his bedroom, and the second time she came the doctor had gone by the cars; when she came the second time she came in and asked me if the doctor was in; I said no, and she disputed with me, as the girl said he was; I again said he was not, and that if she wanted to see him she might catch him before the cars left the dépôt; she then left.

Q.—Did you see her again from that time until after the death of your husband? A.—No.

Q.—At what time, or in what train did your husband leave for the City on Tuesday morning? A.—He left the house to go by the 8 o'clock train that morning, and I saw no more of him till he was dead; on the day preceding he returned home at 5½ o'clock in the evening; he was in the habit of carrying a brown morocco bag.

Q.—Had you in your possession any letters prior to your husband's decease? A.—Yes, I had in my possession certain letters which I gave to the Deputy Coroner; my husband gave them to me on the Saturday before his death.

Q.—From whom and when did you receive those letters? (Answer repeated.)

Q.—Where did they remain until you delivered them to the Coroner? A.—In a tin box with my jewels.

Q.—At what time and where did you deliver those letters up to the Deputy Coroner? A.—On the day of my husband's death—when they told me of his death about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Blunt—Without stating what it is, and not putting the question so as to have an answer inadvertently come up, I now propose to show by the witness what Dr. Lutener said on the afternoon of Monday, on his return from the City.

His Honor thought the question improper.

Q.—At the time that he started from your house on Tuesday morning, where was his bag? A.—I do not remember; I think he had it with him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—Q.—Are you acquainted with your husband's handwriting? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is that his handwriting? (handing paper.) A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you not know that your husband sent a letter to Mrs. Hays on the Friday preceding the Saturday? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you see the note? A.—He read a part of it to me.

Q.—Was it not upon a paper of that size; look at it again? (handing letter.) A.—It may be; I believe from the words that it may be the letter, but I do not know.

Mr. Whiting, addressing the Court, said that he believed that if the District Attorney would consent to the postponement of Mrs. Lutener's cross-examination until other witnesses had been examined, it might possibly be dispensed with altogether. He did this with a view to save time.

The Court coincided that the matter rested entirely with the District Attorney.

Mr. Blunt had no objection to adopt the suggestion in the case of Mrs. Lutener, but he wished to be distinctly understood that no such course should be adopted in regard to the other witnesses.

The Court then adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 2.

$1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	85½	
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs.	98	
2,000	Panama B. (1st is).	106	
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	78	
4 000	do.	b60	78½
5,000	do.	b60	78½
15,000	N. Y. C. R. R. div	90	
500	Cen. Cert's	89½	
14	Bank of America	109	
30	Phœnix Bank	104½	
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	114	
22	Continental Bank	c 101½	
13	do.	101½	
25	Broadway Bank	110	
100	Mor. & Exch. Canal	c 14½	
100	do.	b30	14½
200	do.	b30	14½
100	do.	b3	26
100	N. Jersey Zinc Co.	c 8½	
600	Nicaragua T. Co.	c 2⅝	
100	do.	b3	26
50	do.		26½
500	do.	b10	26½
1200	do.	b60	26½
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b25	104½
50	do.		104½
20	Breckinridge Coal Co.	100	
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	c	2¾
300	do.	s3	2¾
100	do.	s60	2¾
150	do.	b30	28½
400	Parker Vein Coal	b3	5½
100	do.	s3	5½
300	Cale. Mining Co.		4½
50	New-York Cen. R. R.	106	
70	do.	b3	106
100	do.	c	105½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R	b60	94½
20	do.	c	94½
100	do.	b3	94½
50	Hudson River R. R.	s3	94½
25	do.	c	94½
100	Erie Railroad	c	70½
200	do.	s30	70½
250	do.	b10	70½
100	do.	c	70½
200	do.	b3	70½
50	do.	s3	70½
250	do.	b10	70½
100	do.	c	70½
200	do.	b3	70½
100	do.	s15	70½
200	do.		70½
250	do.	b60	71
25	do.		70½
250	do.	b60	71
100	do.	b3	70½
50	do.	c	70½
200	do.	b3	70½
100	do.	s10	70½
100	Harlem Railroad		49½
100	do.		49½
10	New-Jersey R. R.		138
25	Stonington R. R.		65½
25	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		54½
560	Reading Railroad	s3	94½
50	do.	s30	75½
600	do.	b60	76
100	do.	c	75½
50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	b60	93½
40	do.		91½
20	do.		91½
20	do.		90
25	Michigan Cen. R. R.		103½
60	Panama Railroad		106
50	do.	b60	107
25	Cincin. H. & D. R. R.		98
30	Rome & Water'n R. R.		93
20	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	b3	116½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$2,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 7s	72
4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7s	88
25,000 Lyons (Iowa) Railroad Company	27, 24½@25
500 shares City of Cairo (Illinois)	31
26 shares Hanover Bank	90
15 shares Third Avenua Railroad Company	50½
477 shares Illinois Central Railroad	112½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Califer. 7s. '70	85	
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	85½	
1,000	Erie Income Bonds.	97½	
4,000	N. Y. C. R. R. div	90	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78	
1,000	Panama Bs (1st is).	106	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	102	
1550	Parker V. Coal Co.		5½
500	do.	b30	5½
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b60	26½
100	do.	s6	26½
100	do.	b3	26
200	do.		25½
100	Nor. Carolina Cop.	s3	27
100	New-Jer. Z. Co.	b60	61½
50	N. Y. Cent. Railroad		105½
10	do.		105
58	Reading Railroad	b3	75
200	do.	b10	75
154	do.		75½
100	do.	s3	74½
200	do.	b10	74½
250	do.	c	70½
50	do.	s3	70½
250	do.	b10	70½
100	do.	b3	70½
200	do.	s15	70½
200	do.	b3	70½
100	do.	b60	71½
250	do.	b60	71
100	do.	b3	70½
50	do.	c	70½
100	do.	b3	70½
100	do.	s10	70½
100	Harlem Railroad		49½
10	New-Jersey R. R.		138
25	Stonington R. R.		65½
25	Nor. & Wor. R. R.		54½
560	Reading Railroad	s3	94½
50	do.	s30	75½
600	do.	b60	76
100	do.	c	75½
50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	b60	93½
40	do.		91½
20	do.		91½
20	do.		90
25	Michigan Cen. R. R.		103½
60	Panama Railroad		106
50	do.	b60	107
25	Cincin. H. & D. R. R.		98
30	Rome & Water'n R. R.		93
20	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	b3	116½

TUESDAY, May 2—P. M.

The Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the month of April, was:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$11,978,281
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,576,996
Free Goods	2,018,091
Total Import	$16,573,369

There was also imported, during the month, in Foreign Specie, $70,520; and entered, in California Gold, $3,468,912. The amount of Foreign Goods previously entered, and withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month, was $1,157,-291; so that the amount of Goods actually put on the market during the month was $1,419,005 less than the amount imported, being the difference between the entries into and withdrawals from warehouse.

The Export to Foreign States of Domestic Produce, during the month of April, was $4,578,-093. There was also exported, in Specie, during the month, the sum of $3,474,525. And reexported, in Foreign Goods, the value of $365,228.

We present below our usual monthly tables of the Foreign movement, and the receipts and exports of Gold, for the current Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, and to end on the 30th of June next.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1853-4.	1852-3.
July	$20,073,000	$12,892,000
August	19,682,000	15,252,000
September	16,997,000	12,553,000
October	11,926,000	8,585,000
November	12,430,000	8.856,000
December	13,817,000	10,176,000
January	19,318,000	13,408,000
February	10,816,000	19.358,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
April	16,573,000	14,326,000
Total, 10 months	$157,749,000	$132,372,000

EXPORT DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

July	$4,883,000	$2,966 000
August	4,540,000	2,341,000
September	5,579,000	3,289,000
October	5,459,000	3,498,000
November	7,489,000	3,529,000
December	7,167,000	2,948,000
January	5,304,000	2,995,000
February	5,401,000	3,325,000
March	5,563,000	4,705,000
April	4,579,000	4,224,000
Total, 10 months	$55,964,000	$33,820,000

DEPOSIT OF GOLD DUST AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

July	$3,491,000	$4,200,000
August	4,512,000	2,675,000
September	3,025,000	4,553,000
October	4,452,000	4,140,000
November	3,630,000	7,260,000
December	4,445,000	3,330,000
January	4,201,000	4,962,000
February	2,514,000	3,549,000
March	3,982,000	7,534,000
April	3,469,000*	4,766,000
Total, 10 months	$37,721,000	$46,870,000

* According to New-York entries.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

July	$3,901,000	$2,971,000
August	1,184,000	2,936,000
September	1,244,000	2,122,000
October	4,758,000	2,452,000
November	3,886,000	810,000
December	3,132,000	1,200,000
January	1,846,000	745,000
February	580,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	592,000
April	3,475,000	767,000
Total 10 months	$25,472,000	$16,719,000

There was a very depressed feeling on the Stock Exchange to-day. The speculative operators for a rise are much discouraged, and the amount of orders for investment Stocks unusually limited for this season of the year. The difficulty of obtaining money at call is much against the for-

[illegible] year is freely offered on fair obligations, having three to six months to run, and 10 ₩ cent. on the best class of commercial bills. These rates have now been steadily maintained for the long term of ten months, and the prospect of change to-day is little better than two months ago. The amount of strictly mercantile paper at present running to maturity is undoubtedly larger than the fresh offerings of the same description; but anoh are the efforts making to sustain Real Estate, Railroad, and other speculations, that the absorption of money at extra ratee of interest knows no diminntion. The position of the old and wealthy Banks in Wall-street is probably stronger, withal, than two or three months ago, and less dread is falt in regard to the loss of coin this Summer, than distrust of the ability of the interior markets, now nearly all debtors to New-York, to meet their obligatione. A general complaint comes from the country of scarcity of money and exchange; and in some of the Western States, where sympathy with the Railway system induced the local Banks, last Fall, to go to its assistance, there is anything but a comfortable condition of money affairs. This, we hear, is especially the case in Ohio.

The sales of Erie Railroad shares to-day were made as low as 70 ₩ cent., and the other Roads more or less sympathized. The disposition to sel Erie was increased by a rumor that the May installment on the recent $2,700,000 loan was not promptly met by one or two of the prominent takers. This was corrected by all the parties interested before the close of business hours. There was, we preeume, a want of harmony in settling the terms or equation of payments, but all have undoubtedly been paid thus far to the satisfaction of the Erie Company. The circumstance had an unfavorable effect upon the Street every way, and, connected with one or two small defaults in Railway interest noticed yesterday, the Stock market suffered under it. Illinois Central Mortgoges fell to 78 ₩ cent., and New-York Central Sixes to 90 ₩ cent., ex-dividend. The shares of the New-York Central sold as low as 105 at the Second Board, and were subsequently offered at 104¾. Reading also gave way and sold at 74⅜@74¾. Both this and the Philadelphia market have oversold the stock, and under ordinary times the Bulls would be much encouraged, owing to the large current business of the Road and the position of the Stock to put it up. The smaller fancies closed weak.

Foreign Bills were in fair request for the Cunard packet to-morrow. The principal transactions on London were at 109¼@⅜. The Bankers settled credits, and drew a moderate amount of bills, at 109½. On France the rates were 5.12½@5.11¼, at 60 days; and 5.08¾@5.05, short sight. On the North of Europe, Guilders 41⅝ to 42; Marks 36¾@37, and Rix dollars 79¾@80. The shipment of Specie by this packet will, from present appearances, not exceed $550,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $165,140; disbursed $173,000, and held at close $8,593,963. There is a cross fire in the way of Specie Drafts this week to and from Philadelphia.

The current bids for the leading State Stocks are:

New-York 6s, '65	113	Virginia	105
New-York 5s, '58	101	Georgia	107½
New-York 5s, '66	104	Nortu Carolina	106½
Ohio 6s, '60	106	California	81
Ohio 6s, '75	115	Missouri	105½
Kentucky	106	Pennsylvania, old	86½
Tennessee	106	Pennsylvania, new	90

Messrs. GENNIN & LOCKWOOD, and N. R. COAS & Co., Stock Brokers, removed yesterday to their new and handsome quarters, No. 22 William-street, nearly opposite the Corn and Stock Exchange. We notice that William, below Wall-street, is rapidly filling up with Stock offices, owing to the recent removal of the Brokers' Board.

The following statement of the operations at the Mint, for the month of April, appears in the Executive organ at Washington of this date:

Statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of April, 1854.

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.	Value.
From California	$3,379,000 00
Other sources	63,000 00
Total gold deposite	$3,442,000 00
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED,	
Including silver purchases	129,000 00
Total gold and silver deposits	$3,571,000 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	65,386	$1,307,720 00
Eagle	12,552	125,520 00
Half eagles	17,570	87,850 00
Quarter eagles	106,996	267,490 0
Dollars	232,259	232,259 00
Fine bars	532	2,440,639 06
Total	435,295	$4,461,478 06

SILVER.

Half dollars	394,000	197,000 00
Quarter dollars	2,012,000	503,000 00
Half dimes	1,000,000	50,000 00
Total	3,406,000	750,000 00

COPPER.

Cents	399,277	3,9 2 27
Total	399.227	3,992 27

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	435,295	4,461,478 06
Silver coinage	3,466,000	750,000 00
Copper coinage	399 227	3,99 : 27
Total No. of pieces	4,240,522	total value 5,215,470 33

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, April 30, 1854.

Breckinridge Cannel Coal.

Professor B. SILLIMAN, Jr., read before the American Scientific Convention at Washington, last week, a paper on the Breckinridge Coal-field of Kentucky, of which the following is the ample summary:

The great Illinois coal-field, it is well known, crosses the Ohio and extends over a considerable part of the northern or northwestern and middle districts of Kentucky, covering some eight or ten counties in that State, including those of Breckinridge, Hancock and Grayson, where the speaker had seen it. The aggregate area thus covered by coal in Kentucky has been estimated at 1,500 square miles. Almost no efforts have been made to explore this valuable coal territory until a very recent period. The coal openings are still very few, and confined chiefly to the banks of the Ohio and its navigable tributaries.

The coals of this region, as well as those of Illinois, generally belong, with some remarkable exceptions, to the class of moderately fat bituminous coals. They have not hitherto been brought into general use, although the coal openings at Hawesville and Caonelton are only 120 miles below Louisville, their coals have never yet competed successfully with those of Pittsburg, although the latter have been floated in flatboats not less than 700 miles down the Ohio.

Within a short time, however, more attention has been bestowed upon the Kentucky coals, and between the discovery of coals of a very superior quality and before unknown, and the introduction of the railway system upon a scale of very considerable extent, these are likely soon to become of great industrial importance. Unfortunately, the actual consumption of bituminous coals in the West can be ascertained only in a very general way. It has been estimated by some persons to be equal in quantity to the anthracite and dry bituminous coals consumed in the Atlantic States. This seems, however, too high an estimate, and it is probable that the amount consumed in 1853 did not exceed 3,500,000 tons. All calculations, however, of the amount of coals consumed in the United States made to-day are comparatively unreliable to-morrow, such is the rapid progress of the development of this element of power. It is only by a comparison of several years that any data can be obtained for the future. In 1847 the whole coal product of all parts of the United States hardly exceeded, it is said, 4,000,000 tons. In 1854 the amount of anthracite coal brought to market did not exceed half a million of tons. In 1853 the amount is believed to have gone very considerably beyond 5,000,000 of tons. It is pretty certain that an annual increasement of thirty per cent. in the product of this important staple is not too high a ratio for its probable increase.

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY CANNEL COAL.—The coal measures in this county reach an elevation of about 500 feet above mean high-water of the Ohio River, at Cloverport. The strata lie with remarkable uniformity, and nearly horizontal, their dip being northwest, at the rate of about four inches in one hundred feet, or less than twenty feet in a mile. The surface of the country is deeply cut down by the wear and tear of the watercourses, and of atmospheric agencies. The bluffs on the Ohio, at Cloverport, as elsewhere in that region, are composed of a fine-grained granular sandstone, loosely aggregated, thickly bedded, of a light gray color, nearly free from anything but silica, and easily reduced to a sharp, clean white sand. No traces of organic remains could be found in it; but, from its position, it must be below the coal. The position and comparative thickness of this bed, and of the other strata observed at this place, may be seen by reference to the diagram on the black-board. It will be observed that *three* coal-seams are shown. The two lower are common bituminous coal, and need not be particularly mentioned in this connection, except to say that the lower bed (from four to five feet in thickness) is believed to be the same which is worked at Hawesville. The coal which now occupies our attention is the uppermost member of the series, occurring at an elevation of nearly three hundred feet above the level of the Ohio, and capped by a thick overlying mass of sandstone and shales. This bed of cannel coal is about three feet in thickness, with a bituminous shale of some ten feet in addition, on which it immediately rests. As a consequence of its position, it covers a large area of country than the lower beds, having been removed in many places by denuding causes. It is to be looked for in the regions where I have seen it—in the uplands and hill-tops, and only there, where the general level of the country reaches a certain elevation.

The northern margin of the coal beds in the place referred to, lies about nine miles from the Ohio River, to having three to six months to run, and 10 ₩ cent. on the best class of commercial bills. These rates have now been steadily maintained for the long term of ten months, and the prospect of change to-day is little better than two months ago. The amount of strictly mercantile paper at present running to maturity is undoubtedly larger than the fresh offerings of the same description; but anoh are the efforts making to sustain Real Estate, Railroad, and other speculations, that the absorption of money at extra ratee of interest knows no diminntion. The position of the old and wealthy Banks in Wall-street is probably stronger, withal, than two or three months ago, and less dread is falt in regard to the loss of coin this Summer, than distrust of the ability of the interior markets, now nearly all debtors to New-York, to meet their obligatione. A general complaint comes from the country of scarcity of money and exchange; and in some of the Western States, where sympathy with the Railway system induced the local Banks, last Fall, to go to its assistance, there is anything but a comfortable condition of money affairs. This, we hear, is especially the case in Ohio.

The sales of Erie Railroad shares to-day were made as low as 70 ₩ cent., and the other Roads more or less sympathized. The disposition to sel Erie was increased by a rumor that the May installment on the recent $2,700,000 loan was not promptly met by one or two of the prominent takers. This was corrected by all the parties interested before the close of business hours. There was, we preeume, a want of harmony in settling the terms or equation of payments, but all have undoubtedly been paid thus far to the sstisfaction of the Erie Company. The circumstance had an unfavorable effect upon the Street every way, and, connected with one or two small defaults in Railway interest noticed yesterday, the Stock market suffered under it. Illinois Central Mortgoges fell to 78 ₩ cent., and New-York Central Sixes to 90 ₩ cent., ex-dividend. The shares of the New-York Central sold as low as 105 at the Second Board, and were subsequently offered at 104¾. Reading also gave way and sold at 74⅜@74¾. Both this and the Philadelphia market have oversold the stock, and under ordinary times the Bulls would be much encouraged, owing to the large current business of the Road and the position of the Stock to put it up. The smaller fancies closed weak.

Foreign Bills were in fair request for the Cunard packet to-morrow. The principal transactions on London were at 109¼@⅜. The Bankers settled credits, and drew a moderate amount of bills, at 109½. On France the rates were 5.12½@5.11¼, at 60 days; and 5.08¾@5.05, short sight. On the North of Europe, Guilders 41⅝ to 42; Marks 36¾@37, and Rix dollars 79¾@80. The shipment of Specie by this packet will, from present appearances, not exceed $550,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $165,140; disbursed $173,000, and held at close $8,593,963. There is a cross fire in the way of Specie Drafts this week to and from Philadelphia.

The current bids for the leading State Stocks are:

New-York 6s, '65	113	Virginia	105
New-York 5s, '58	101	Georgia	107½
New-York 5s, '66	104	Nortu Carolina	106½
Ohio 6s, '60	106	California	81
Ohio 6s, '75	115	Missouri	105½
Kentucky	106	Pennsylvania, old	86½
Tennessee	106	Pennsylvania, new	90

Messrs. GENNIN & LOCKWOOD, and N. R. COAS & Co., Stock Brokers, removed yesterday to their new and handsome quarters, No. 22 William-street, nearly opposite the Corn and Stock Exchange. We notice that William, below Wall-street, is rapidly filling up with Stock offices, owing to the recent removal of the Brokers' Board.

The following statement of the operations at the Mint, for the month of April, appears in the Executive organ at Washington of this date:

Statement of Deposits and Coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of April, 1854.

GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.	Value.
From California	$3,379,000 00
Other sources	63,000 00
Total gold deposite	$3,442,000 00
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED,	
Including silver purchases	129,000 00
Total gold and silver deposits	$3,571,000 00

COINAGE EXECUTED—GOLD.

Denomination.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	65,386	$1,307,720 00
Eagle	12,552	125,520 00
Half eagles	17,570	87,850 00
Quarter eagles	106,996	267,490 0
Dollars	232,259	232,259 00
Fine bars	532	2,440,639 06
Total	435,295	$4,461,478 06

SILVER.

Half dollars	394,000	197,000 00
Quarter dollars	2,012,000	503,000 00
Half dimes	1,000,000	50,000 00
Total	3,406,000	750,000 00

COPPER.

Cents	399,277	3,9 2 27
Total	399.227	3,992 27

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage	435,295	4,461,478 06
Silver coinage	3,466,000	750,000 00
Copper coinage	399 227	3,99 : 27
Total No. of pieces	4,240,522	total value 5,215,470 33

JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Director.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, Philadelphia, April 30, 1854.

Breckinridge Cannel Coal.

Professor B. SILLIMAN, Jr., read before the American Scientific Convention at Washington, last week, a paper on the Breckinridge Coal-field of Kentucky, of which the following is the ample summary:

The great Illinois coal-field, it is well known, crosses the Ohio and extends over a considerable part of the northern or northwestern and middle districts of Kentucky, covering some eight or ten counties in that State, including those of Breckinridge, Hancock and Grayson, where the speaker had seen it. The aggregate area thus covered by coal in Kentucky has been estimated at 1,500 square miles. Almost no efforts have been made to explore this valuable coal territory until a very recent period. The coal openings are still very few, and confined chiefly to the banks of the Ohio and its navigable tributaries.

The coals of this region, as well as those of Illinois, generally belong, with some remarkable exceptions, to the class of moderately fat bituminous coals. They have not hitherto been brought into general use, and although the coal openings at Hawesville and Caonelton are only 120 miles below Louisville, their coals have never yet competed successfully with those of Pittsburg, although the latter have been floated in flatboats not less than 700 miles down the Ohio.

Within a short time, however, more attention has been bestowed upon the Kentucky coals, and between the discovery of coals of a very superior quality and before unknown, and the introduction of the railway system upon a scale of very considerable extent, these are likely soon to become of great industrial importance. Unfortunately, the actual consumption of bituminous coals in the West can be ascertained only in a very general way. It has been estimated by some persons to be equal in quantity to the anthracite and dry bituminous coals consumed in the Atlantic States. This seems, however, too high an estimate, and it is probable that the amount consumed in 1853 did not exceed 3,500,000 tons. All calculations, however, of the amount of coals consumed in the United States made to-day are comparatively unreliable to-morrow, such is the rapid progress of the development of this element of power. It is only by a comparison of several years that any data can be obtained for the future. In 1847 the whole coal product of all parts of the United States hardly exceeded, it is said, 4,000,000 tons. In 1854 the amount of anthracite coal brought to market did not exceed half a million of tons. In 1853 the amount is believed to have gone very considerably beyond 5,000,000 of tons. It is pretty certain that an annual increasement of thirty per cent. in the product of this important staple is not too high a ratio for its probable increase.

BRECKINRIDGE COUNTY CANNEL COAL.—The coal measures in this county reach an elevation of about 500 feet above mean high-water of the Ohio River, at Cloverport. The strata lie with remarkable uniformity, and nearly horizontal, their dip being northwest, at the rate of about four inches in one hundred feet, or less than twenty feet in a mile. The surface of the country is deeply cut down by the wear and tear of the watercourses, and of atmospheric agencies. The bluffs on the Ohio, at Cloverport, as elsewhere in that region, are composed of a fine-grained granular sandstone, loosely aggregated, thickly bedded, of a light gray color, nearly free from anything but silica, and easily reduced to a sharp, clean white sand. No traces of organic remains could be found in it; but, from its position, it must be below the coal. The position and comparative thickness of this bed, and of the other strata observed at this place, may be seen by reference to the diagram on the black-board. It will be observed that *three* coal-seams are shown. The two lower are common bituminous coal, and need not be particularly mentioned in this connection, except to say that the lower bed (from four to five feet in thickness) is believed to be the same which is worked at Hawesville. The coal which now occupies our attention is the uppermost member of the series, occurring at an elevation of nearly three hundred feet above the level of the Ohio, and capped by a thick overlying mass of sandstone and shales. This bed of cannel coal is about three feet in thickness, with a bituminous shale of some ten feet in addition, on which it immediately rests. As a consequence of its position, it covers a large area of country than the lower beds, having been removed in many places by denuding causes. It is to be looked for in the regions where I have seen it—in the uplands and hill-tops, and only there, where the general level of the country reaches a certain elevation.

The northern margin of the coal beds in the place referred to, lies about nine miles from the Ohio River, to

[illegible] ...ent. pay, against [illegible] ...money lenders; while 13 to 15 ₩ cent. dis-

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 820. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and no paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6¼ cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

President's Message.

VETO OF THE INDIGENT INSANE BILL.

Interesting Debate on the President's Objections.

Spirited Debate in the House on the Rights of the Colored Race.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 3.

Numerous petitions were presented.

Mr. PETIT, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the resolution directing inquiry as to the, propriety of having the United States Statutes revised corrected, and properly collated, reported that it was inexpedient to legislate on the subject.

Several Territorial bills were received from the House, and referred.

The bill confirming prëemption rights to lands in the Maison Rouge grant in Louisiana, passed last week, was reconsidered, amended, and again passed.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution amending the thirtieth rule so as to admit any amendment to the appropriation bills intended to carry out liabilities resulting from existing laws or treaties. Adopted.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. WALKER moved to add to the bill half a million dollars, to pay the friendly Creeks for certain lands. He spoke till after 1 o'clock, in support of the amendment. The bill was then laid aside.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE VETOING THE INDIGENT INSANE BILL.

A message was received from the President, vetoing the bill granting lands for the benefit of indigent insane, and was read, as follows:

"*To the Senate of the United States:*

The bill entitled 'An act making a grant of public lands to the several States, for the benefit of indigent insane persons,' which was presented to me on the 27th ult., has been maturely considered, and is returned to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with a statement of the objections which have required me to withhold from it my approval.

In the performance of this duty, prescribed by the Constitution, I have been compelled to resist the deep sympathies of my own heart in favor of the humane purpose sought to be accomplished, and to overcome the reluctance with which I dissent from the conclusions of the two Houses of Congress, and present my own opinions in opposition to the action of a coördinate branch of the Government which possesses so fully my confidence and respect. If, in presenting my objections to this bill, I should say more than strictly belongs to the measure, or is required for the discharge of my official obligation, let it be attributed to a sincere desire to justify my act before those good opinions I so highly value, and to that earnestness which springs from my deliberate conviction that a strict adherence to the terms and purposes of the Federal compact offers the best if not the only security for the preservation of our blessed inheritance of representative liberty.

The bill provides in substance,

First—That ten millions acres of land be granted to the several States, to be apportioned among them in the compound ratio of the geographical area and representation of said States in the House of Representatives.

Second—That whenever there are public lands in a State subject to sale at the regular price of private entry, the proportion of the said ten millions of acres falling to such State shall be selected from such lands within it, and that to the States in which there are no such public lands, land scrip shall be issued to the amount of their distributive shares respectively, which scrip not to be sentenced in said States, but to be sold by them, and subject to entry by their assignees, provided that none of it shall be sold at less than one dollar per acre under the penalty of forfeiture of the same to the United States.

Third—That the expenses of the management and superintendence of said lands, and of the moneys received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong out of the Treasury of said States.

Fourth—That the gross proceeds of the sales of such lands or land-script granted, shall be invested by the several States in safe stocks, to constitute a perpetual fund, the principal of which shall remain forever undiminished, and the interest to be appropriated to the maintenance of the indigent insane within the several States.

Fifth—That the annual returns of lands or scrip sold, shall be made by the States to the Secretary of the Interior, and the whole grant be subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed in the bill to be assented to by legislative acts of said States.

This bill, therefore, proposes that the Federal Government shall make provision to the amount of the value of 10,000,000 of acres of land for an eleemosynary object within the several States, to be administered by the political authority of the same, and it presents at the threshold the question, whether any such act on the part of the Federal Government is warranted and sanctioned by the Constitution, the provisions and principles of which are to be protected and sustained as a first and paramount duty. It cannot be questioned that if Congress has the power to make provisions for the indigent insane without the limits of this district, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States. It has the same power to provide hospitals and other local establishments for the cure of every species of human infirmity, and thus to assume all that duty of either public philanthropy or public necessity to the dependent, the orphans, the sick or the needy, which is now discharged by the States themselves, or by the corporate institutions, or private endowments existing under the legislation of the States. The whole field of public beneficence is thrown open to the care of the Federal Government; generous impulses no longer encounter the limitations and control of our imperious fundamental law; for however worthy may be the present object itself, it is only one of a class; it is not exclusively worthy of benevolent regard. Whatever considerations dictate sympathy for this particular object, apply in like manner, if not in the same degree, to idiotcy, to physical disease, to extreme destitution. If Congress may, and ought to provide for any one of these objects, it may and ought to provide for them all; and if it be done in this case, what answer shall be given when Congress shall be called upon, as it doubtless will be, to pursue a similar course of legislation in the others? It will obviously be vain to reply that the object is worthy, not that this application has taken a wrong direction. The power will be deliberately assumed; the general obligation will by this act have been acknowledged, and the question of means and expediency will alone be left for consideration. The discussion upon the principle in any one case determines it for the whole class. The question presented, therefore, clearly is, upon the constitutionality and propriety of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and vast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those among the people of the United States, who by any former calamity became fit objects of public philanthropy. I readily, and trust, feelingly acknowledge the duty incumbent on us all as men and citizens, and as among the highest and holiest of our duties, to provide for those who, in the mysterious order of Providence, are subject to want and disease of body or mind; but I cannot find any authority in the Constitution for making the Federal Government the great almoner of public charity throughout the United States. To do so, would in my judgment be contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and subversive of the whole theory upon which the union of these States is founded. And if it were admissible to contemplate the exercise of this power for any object whatever, I cannot avoid the belief that it would in the end be prejudicial, rather than beneficial to the noble offices of charity, to have the charge of them transferred from the States to the Federal Government. Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, but they of the Federal Union? We were the inhabitants of Colonies, distinct in local Government, one from the other, before the Revolution. By that Revolution the Colonies each became an independent State. They achieved that independence, and secured its recognition by the agency of a consulting body, which, from being an Assembly of the Ministers of distinct Sovereignties, instructed to agree to no form of Government which did not leave the domestic concerns of each State to itself, was appropriately denominated a Congress. When, having tried the experiment of the Confederation, they resolved to change that for the present Federal Union, and came to confer on the Federal Government more ample authority, they scrupulously measured each of the functions of their cherished sovereignty as they chose to delegate to the General Government.

With this aim, and to this end, the fathers of the Republic framed the Constitution, in aid by which the independent and sovereign States united themselves for certain specified objects and purposes, and for these only, leaving all powers not therein set forth as conferred on one or another of the three great Departments, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial, indefinitely with the States. And when the people of the United States had, in their State Conventions, duly weighed, given effect and force to the Constitution, they could not contest that any doubt should in future arise whether the true character of this act, they emphatically removed the capital declaration that 'no powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.' Can it be controverted that the great principle of the Constitution would be violated by any act of Congress which transcends the limits of the delegated authority, or in the words of the resolution of 1798, 'that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people'?

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL MISCELLANY.

The Unknown Trades of Paris.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday, April 17, 1854.

ST. ARNAUD, Madame ST. ARNAUD and their staff have left at last for Marseilles, on their way to the East. Lord RAGLAN starts to-day, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE on Wednesday or Thursday. Prince NAPOLEON has made a speech at Marseilles which created quite an excitement among the Municipal Councillors, and other gentlemen forming the claque. He announced that the Euxine would no longer be a *mare clausum*, and that the allies would force the CZAR to consent to free trade therein. Whereat the claque murmured its delight and proposed a shout of *Vive l'Empereur*. His Highness left Marseilles for Toulon the next day, and I presume has by this time embarked. But it is of no consequence whether he has or not.

The *Moniteur* has not made its appearance this morning, as yesterday was Easter Sunday. It announced that it should not issue a number to-day, unless the publication of an official article, or of important intelligence, rendered it necessary. The silence of the organ may be taken as a guarantee that there is nothing stirring abroad. It has been many a long day since we heard a good piece of news. The first gun is expected from Revel, where Sir CHARLES NAPIER means to have a carouse.

The most agreeable item of information that I can give you, is that the weather has changed, and that we have had rain; one short but smart showsr, that sunk, perhaps, three inches into the soil—deep enough for the oats and the early vegetables, but leaving the thirst of the more underground roots unquenched. We need such a fall as that every day for a month.

The Emperor, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Lord RAGLAN visited Vincennes on Saturday, to witness a new system of bridging rivers by boats. M. JAUVIER, a civil engineer, had thrown a bridge across the Marne—at a point where it is 240 feet wide—composed of forty-five boats, very slightly but solidly planked. It seemed exceedingly frail, bnt hardly shook under the passage of a battalion of chasseurs, a squadron of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, loaded with all its materiel. The trial seemed to succeed perfectly, and the Emperor complimented M. JAUVIER, personally. Yesterday the Duke of CAMBRIDGE visited Versailles, and the Grand Watsr played in his honor.

The Government, fearing that the exhibition of paintings next year, at the Crystal Palace, might not do honor to the country, if the artists did not receive some special and certain encouragement, has determined to set apart the sum of 300,000 francs for the purpose. Orders have been given to INGRES, DELAROCHE, and a few of the first talent, for pictures, the prices of which have been fixed at 20,000 and 30,000 francs apiece. A second series of artists have received offers for works varying from 6,000 to 12,000 francs; and still another series, much more numerous, for paintings, varying from 2,000 to 3,000 francs. The artists thus selected are those that the Government thought unlikely to contribute, without some such unusnal indncements.

The *Siècle* has caused three maps to be engraved, as a gratuitous offering to its subscribers. They represent the Baltic, the Euxine, and the Danubian Provinces. Non-subscribers may purchase them at six sous apiece.

The Empress appeared at Longchamp in half mourning for the Duke of PARMA. The Emperor drove himself in his American huggy, and the *Pays* says that the people were wrapt up to a high pitch of enthusiasm at seeing his Majesty drive condescendingly in among the vehicles of his inferiors, and behave generally as if he were a subject and not a sovereign. The *Pays* might have said with equal truth, that a man was so amazed at seeing the Emperor's wheels go round, like any private wheels, that he went and drowned himself in the artificial lake where the water is twenty-one inches deep.

The manufacture and sale of Easter eggs has this year been unusually large. This custom has come down to us from a remote antiquity, and few of those who hny eggs on this occasion, and probably none of those who make them, are acquainted with its origin. The egg was, in former days, symholical of hope. It contains the germ of a life not yet evolved, and thus may be considered as making promises for the fntnre. Sugar eggs, conteining "surprises" carved in ivory,—chaplets, Swiss cottages, miniature boxes of dominoes, &c.,—are not bought in our day, however, for their symbolical significations. They are no longer the type of resurrection from the dead, and of the hopes thereby enkindled. They are typical of nothing hut their own sweetness, and perhaps the tooth-ache, and are symbolical of an ounce or a pound of colored sugar, as the case may be. They are of all sizes, from that of the roc's egg, behind which Sinbad hid, to that of Bobalink, the babbler. Of late years, not only are eggs to be obtained at the confectioner's, but the nests in which they are laid, and splendidly stuffed specimens of the parent birds, besides. BOISSIER has artificial grottos and detached scenes from forests, where the male and female, in all the magnificence of tropical plumage, are watching over the safety of a straw-built, sugar-lined nest, which you may have for fifty dollars, and no less. Single eggs, the size of nature, but hollow, are five sous apiece; if they contain a "surprise," they are proportionately dearer. Eggs at one sou resemble those of chipping-birds or avidavats, and are solid—clear angar all the way through. One of onr confectioners has an egg made for show merely, the outside of which is composed of sugar almonds, stuccoed on to a framework arranged to receive them, A label informs the beholder that there are 1,150 almonds npon its surface, whence yon may jndge of its dimensions. The only color allowed, besides white, is red: white is the color adopted hy nature, and red thet used by dealers in the hard-boiled article, to distinguish them from the uncooked products. Yon will remember that beet-juice is the substance employed for this purpose. Those that are sold in nests are sometimes speckled, or distantly tinted with pale blue, to render the illusion more perfect.

Once a year, Paris has to go without theatres for twenty-four hours. On good Friday, no theatre, no garden, no ball-room, of any description, is open. It is the only day when these establishments are shut by authority. There were, this year, in guise of evening entertainments, three sacred concerts, and these were quite overrun with eager audiences. The next night the city made up for its forced abstinence, and took the twenty-six theatres hy storm.

What do you think of the discovery of a deposit of guano in the city of Paris? The old Tower of St. Jacques is the scene of this revelation. This very dilapidated church having been invested with new interest by the passage of the Rne de Rivoli directly in front of it, the Municipality ordered the steeple, or tower, to be restored, and the body of the building, which was crumbling away, to be demolished. In one of the chambers of this tower the precious deposit was fonnd. It is the accumulation of three centuries, and seems to have been, during that time, the resort of crows, bats, owls, and other creatures of ill omen. The mine was six feet deep, with a surface of a dozen square yards. The *Echo Agricole* is my authority, and quotes the report of a chemist, who declared the guano of Paris to be quite as rich in ammonia and carbonate of lime as the guano of Peru. It has been utilized about the roots of a quantity of newly-planted trees in the gardens along the exterior boulevards.

The artificial lake in the Bois de Boulogne is at last full, and is really a very beautiful addition to the attractions of the forest. It was ready for company on Good Friday, and hardly a promenader at Longchamp failed to render it a visit.

At the Gingerbread Fair, this year, the viscous compound makes its appearance in a new shape—that of a Cossack. It goes off readily, as the form invites harsh treatment, and excuses vigorous and satisfactory mastication, while the substance rendors the exercise rather agreeable than otherwise. Gratification of the palate is thus combined with satisfaction of a national enmity.

The grand military drama of "Constantinople" will teach the Parisians one thing that they never [illegible] before. It is common here to call all Englishmen *Godams*, and the more powerful [illegible] of the expletive of this phrase, that it is a synonym of God-dam. The [illegible] from a scene between a French trooper and a British Jack-tar, who goes by the name of *Top-jolin*, that God-dam may be translated by *Cré nom!* which is itself an abbreviation of *sacré nom de Dieu*; a very mild oath in French, and not at all equivalent to the word-for-word rendering in English. *Cré nom* may be satisfactorily given by the nursery expletive "Gracious me!"

At the Française, the other night, M. BRESSANT was playing *Bolingbroke*, in the "Verre d'Eau." During a momentary pause, a young lady in the balcony was heard distinctly to exclsim: "*Qüil est donc joli garçon, ce M. Bressant, Mon Dieu!*" Imagine the hilarity of the audienoe, and the confusion of the oblivions yonng woman, who had been so unfortunate as to think aloud. She hid her face in her handkerchief, and when the audience had again fixed its attention npon the stage, softly disappeared.

Another weekly journal has issued its specimen number—*L'Eté*: Summer! The Editor annonnces that the title will do very well for six months, but that in the month of November he shall change it to *Hiver*: Winter! The specialty of this sheet is to "afford ussful information to the promenader in the environs of Paris."

I spoke some time ago of several of the unknown tradea of Paris, and the opportunity seems to he favorahle for the continuation of the snhjsct, as thsre is no news from Constantinople or Kalafat. M. DEMERVILLE, ex-under officer in the army, commenced, in 1846, the manufactnre of coffee at two sous a cnp. He has made a fortune since, and now owns a central distillery and some forty branch establishments. He makes 3,000 quarts of coffee a day, and sells it, at retail, at two sous a cup, and at wholesale, to the lessees of the lesser establishments, at fonr sons a quart. On Sunday, if the weather is fine, he disposes of 6,000 cups, himssif alone. He is said to be a model of probity in all his commercial transactions; and no one has a right to complain of the qnality of the coffee, furnished at so cheap a rate. For two sons, what can you expect?

The *culottage* of pipes is a singular bnsiness. This is now done by a chemical process, which consists in dipping the pipes, slightly hsated, in a decoction of tobacco. There is but one house in the trade, which sends every dsy 5,000 pipes into the provinces, and disposes of 1,000 a day in Paris. Formerly, the culottage was done by hend, or by mouth rather. The stroller along the quays might heve seen a qnantity of dirty, seedy fellows, smoking all day long in the sun. This was their livelihood. They could, on an average, *culotter* two pipes a dsy, for which they received eight sous, and on eight sous they subsisted. The chemical process has destroyed the more netural mode of impregnation.

The guesser of rebuscs and riddles is making a rapid fortune. At the *Cafés*, the reading rooms, the clubs, where people cluster in numbers to read the illustrated papers, there is a natural desire to know the solution to ths pictorial chnrades and enigmas, without waiting the issue of the next week's number. A man with a natural tact at solving them, has made a trade of it. He gets the paper before any one else is up, and hy 8 o'clock, sets out in his rounds with the desired explanation. He sells the secret to the heads of the various establishments, charging each person five sous, and thus earns fifty francs a rebus. As there are three a week, he makes $1,500 a year. He spends but a third of this, and invests a thousand dollars per annum. This has been going on for a long time, and his savings amount to a very pretty penny. He will have a house of his own, before a greet while, and will retire to a country life.

Mlle. ROSE, a raiser of ants, earns 30 frencs a day. She has correspondents in all the dspartments, and never receives less than 10 bags a day. She makes them lay when she likes, and can get from them, as she ssys, ten timcs what they would produce in a state of nature. She sells the eggs to the Garden of Plants, as food for certain species of birds; to the pheasant raisers of the environs, and to apothecaries for sundry medicinal purposes. Mlle. ROSE lives and sleeps in the midst of her insects, and the skin of her whole body has grown insensible to their bites. She is as callous all over as though she were a universal corn. The police ately made her remove from Paris to an isolated house, beyond the barriers.

Mr. MATAOOTOS kills eats at night, end sells the fur to muff-makers, who persuade grisettes that it is a cheap kind of Siberian sable.

M. LECOO has mada artificial cock's-combs for ragouts, for 39 years. A neighboring machinist furnishes him with steam power, and he manufactures the article from ox and sheep tongues. He produces some ten thousand a dsy, and sells them nt the rate of three cents a dozen. M. LECOO could live upon his income, but he continues the trade, nevertheless.

M. DESHAIES hunts a species of harmless snake in the hedges, which he sells for eels. There are five hundred aellers of eels in Paris, and M. DESHAIES is somewhat of a rivel with his snakes. These furnish a very good fry, at the harrier eating houses, and M. DESHAIES lives a happy, careless, roaming existence in the woods, dressed like Leather Stocking and earning fifty dollars a month.

From time to time I shall return to this subject, as material offers, and as dearth of more pressing intelligence permits.

The play translated from the Russian for the Porte St. Martin, achieved a desperate failure on Saturday evening. It is by NICOLI ALEXIEWITCH GOOL, the most bitter satirist ever produced in Rnssia. The play was written to show up the venality of Rnssian office-holders, and was prohibited by the Censnrs, but was finally played with the permission of the Czar. However instructive the piece may be, it was found void of dramatic interest in Paris, and the audience received it with disfevor. It wes withdrawn after two nights. The Porte St. Martin, the most nnerring and snccessful theatre in Paris, was quite stunned by this nnexpected blow. The rehearsals of "Schamyl," for MELINOUE, hy PAUL MEORICE, are to he urged with redoubled vigor, in order to repair the breach.

RACHEL is at Pan, in the Pyrenees. Her prolonged absence from the stage has afflicted very many Americans who are making the European tour, and who have heen obliged to leeve Paris without beholding the wonderful *tragedienne*.

The Hippodroma opened yesterday (Sunday) to an audience of 10,000 persons. What an admirable climate we enjoy, with our ont-of-door amusements in mid-April! The falcon-chase was givan, but the idea of cansing the birds to swoop down upon gazelles and ostriches, was abandoned for a more close imitation of the sport of the middle ages. Ring-doves and pigeons were let fly and were brought back, after an extensive flight, hy tha falcons. A comic interlude was furnished by a couple of English fighting cocks, Ali Baha and Scare Crow by name, who fought till they had had enough, and then walked off to lunch, extremely good friends. Ths season has fairly begun; one swallow may not make a Summer, but when once the Hippodrome is open, no further recurrence of cold or relapse into frost need be feared by the feeblest constitution.

DICK TINTO.

FIRE IN BUSHWICK.—Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Monday evening a fire broke out in a three-story brick building on Bushwick-avenue, owned and occupied hy Messrs. LAWRENCE & SONS, as a jeany house. The alarm was immediately given, and the firemen of this city anecceded in quelling the flames. The fire originated in the picking room on the first floor, and is supposed to have been caused by friction of the machinery, which ignited the loose tow on the floor. Loss about $9,700, viz.: on the building, $1,500; on the machinery, $8,000; on the stock, abont $200. It was fully covered hy insurance in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, and eight companies in New-York. The machinery on the thirds floor was but slightly damaged.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—On Monday last Mr. JAMES McQUE, long and favorably known as a reporter of rumors to merchants, died at his residence. He was 46 years of age.

POPULATION OF MILWAUKIE.—It is estimated by a comparison of the number of names in the new Directory, with the number contained in that of the year previous, that the population of Milwaukie, Wis., now reaches 35,000.

TURKEY.

Movements in the Seat of War—The Greek Insurrection—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PERA, Monday, April 3, 1854.

On the 20th of March, the Russians crossed the Danube by means of a bridge of boats, formed at Hirchova, near Matchin. Here they succeeded in passing some 20,000 men, and on the next day about 15,000 crossed the Dannbe above Matchin. The Turks retired before them according to previous orders, while the Russians, content with what had been accomplished, entrenched themselves where they had landed. Two or three days after, another and larger body succeeded in crossing the river at Roustchouk, bnt the exact force is not known yet.

When crossing at Hirchova, a single Turk exhibited a degree of bravery which would parallel anything of the kind performed in onr Mexican War. He was a private soldier of the Bachi Bayonk, and had, by some means, been separated from his regiment while retiring from the enemy. Seeing his unprotected position, thrse or fonr Russian troops msde a dash for him. But the Turk, undauatsd atood np to receive them, and as ths foremost trooper swung his sword to deal the blow, the soldier by a powerful effort seized his horse and threw him oa his haunches, and then, qnick as lightning,, cleft the trooper's skull. Then springing to the saddle, he turned to face the others, one of whom, hy his uniform, betokened the officer. Instead of waiting the charge, he shouted the name of Allah, and spurred to the contest. With aingle hand he maintained the uneqnal fight for some time, and till two out of fonr lay at his feet. The Russian officer still fought hravely, but animated by fanaticism and the determination to conquer, the Moslem seized the officer, though a larger man, hy the belt, and dashed him like a child to the earth. With another blow he hurled the remaining trooper from the saddle, and securing the steeds, he made his way in safety to the Imperial camp, whsre his exploit had heen witnessed, and where he was duhbed captain on the spot. I merely mention this incident to show that, though mnch nnderrated by the world in general, the Turk has hravery and courage, and would, under good discipline, form a most efficient soldier.

TOESDAY, April 4, 1854.

A naval force has been dispatched last Wednesday to the Archipelago, having on boerd 5,000 men, to act against the Greeks. This forca consisted of two Turkish frigates, three Egyptian frigetes, one corvette, one steamer, and three smaller vessels. Their names and commanders are as follows:

Frigate *Chaabe Bahri*, commsnded by Ahmed Bey.
Frigate *Meriat Zafer*, commanded by Ethem Bey.
Frigate *Rechid*, commanded by Maydam Bey.
Frigate *Bahire*, commanded by Honrchid Bey.
Frigate *Chiro Djihad*, commanded by Honrchid Bey.
Corvette *Missiri Terah*, commanded by Lnhter Bey.
Brig *Telhi Bulent*, commanded by Ibrahim Captain.
Schooner *Tarze Dyedid*, commanded by Mehmet Captain.
Gnilette *Perasto*, commanded by Velsy Captain.
Vapeur *Missiri Bohri*, commanded by Salih Bey.

Our correspondent from Salonica, March 15, states that the Greek insurgents have suffered a severe defeat by the garrison of Janina, who sallied out, and in an hour's contest killed 500 men and captured their cannon. A second combat occurred neer the ssms place, in which BESSIM PACHA, an ahla Turkish Gefferal, almost cnt to pieces a detachment of rehels, killing and wounding upwards of 400 men. Again, between Janine and Larissa, at Mount Metzova, the Greeks were defeated by a party of loyal Albaninns. ABNI PACHA, at Gardiki, some hours distent from Janina, surprised the insurgents and put them to rout, taking 21 pieces of cannon. At Salonica itself, all is quiet. The Winter there has been very severe, and all the mountains are covered with snow, making the roads across them perfectly impassable.

AECHED BEY, Chargé d'Affaires of the Porte at the Court of King OTHO, returned on the 18th of last month, not being able to obtain satisfaction for the treatment which Turkish subjects hsve met with at the hands of the Greeks. And on the 3d of this month, yesterday, the Greek Minister, M. METAXA, left this place with his whole suite. On the 1st, an order was issued to the effect that all Greeks not Rajshs should leave the city and vicinity in 15 days from thst dete, and in the provinces within 15 days from arrival of the order. With words of the same purport, a note was sent to the Minister METAXA, politely recommending him to leave the country. In this note the Porte throws all the blame of their proceedings on the rash and heedless conduct of the Greeks themselves. If they choose to rush into war, they must take the consequence. But throughout tha whole note the Porte acts with great moderation. Instead of seizing the Greek vessels lying here, on account of the expense csused it, the Government has given orders that they depart in safety within the specified time. And it says: "To all who are infirm, feeble and dscrepid, the local authorities are ordered to supply the greatest facilities for hastening their departure." Indeed, I think the only fault that can be found in this order of the Porte, is the shortness of time allowed the Greeks to wind up their affairs and leave. Many have debts accruing to them which they cannot collect; others have storcs, the goods in which cannot be sold unless at a great loss. In every other respect great moderetion is expressed. M. METAXA, on receiving the note from the Porte, penned an answer, which is said to be an excellent production. In it he expresses himself with moderation and regret at the course pursued, deprecating the kindness of the Turkish Government towards his unfortunate countrymen. He also lays his and their ceuee before a higher trihunal, that of God, inasmuch as that of man has cast them off.

Our own Minister, Mr. SPENCE, has used his utmost exertions on behalf of the Greeks. He is desirous that the limited tims of 15 days ehould be extended a much longer period, to give them time to make their final arrangements. As to the result of the matter, nothing is known. The Porte mey or mey not extend the time.

WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1854.

It is stated to-day that the German Diet hed proposed assisting King OTHO, he heing a Bavarian, end forming a part of their confederacy, and had commanded 10,000 men to hold themselvas in readiness to march to Greece. For this purpose, they had obtained permiesion from Anstria, for these troops to pass through her territory. If this is true, it will be the cause of a most general war, in which all the powers of Europe will have more or less interest. And if this be so, it couples with the rumor that Austria, prevented from neutrality, had declared her intention of joining Russia, and wsa ready at any moment to pour a large force into the Turkish provinces. But in truth, tha conduct of Anstria is mysterious—she is not only mystifying the world, hut also herself. Let her take what aide she will, and form what course she may, she will suffer from it; this she perceives, and in her desire and anxiety to avoid Scylla she will fall into Charybdis.

A telegraphic dispatch arrived here yesterday, stating that England and France had declared war against Russia at last, and the dispatches are expected every day. The fleets are at Kavarna, at better anchorage than Varna. A large French force arrived at Gallipoli some daya ago, and yesterday some English troops made their appearance at the same place. It is snpposed that as soon as the troops arrive, the city will be under martial law after sunset. At present, an ordinance has jnst appeared, commanding all persons, without exception, to be in doors after 12 o'clock, P. M., nnder penalty of arrest. This extends also to the villages on the Bosphorus, where the honr is limited to 10 o'clock, P. M. It says: "If any person shall find it necessary to be out after the above-mentioned honrs, he must obtain the company of a soldier from his immediate vicinity in returning home." And also, "If any one be found in the streets, having arms about him, contrary to onr previons regulations, he shall be liable to arrest." And orders have been given to municipal anthorities, to enforce this decree in every instance.

From Asia, the news is of little importance. Gen. GUYON has been doing his best to reorganise the army, but in spite of his indefatigability and personal exertions, he is opposed by many Turks, who are jealous of the influence he possesses. Still, he works on, and the Turkish soldiers under his command [illegible] to his staff, and his principal assistant in the work of reorganisation.

The Shah of Persia declares that he will preserve strict neutrality in the approaching crisis, and that all questions between him and Turkey shall be waived, and remain *in statu quo* till the war is over. Throughout his country, Russian Envoys are quite numerous, and an order has been issued for all Russians (military men) to leave the country.

This morning, seven steamers came into port, bringing a large number of Egyptian troops, to the aid of the Imperial army.

Yours, BACHE BUDGET.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EIGHTH MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Science on May-Day.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 1, 1854.

Now here is a comfortable position of affairs! We are at WILLARD'S, taking the world as essy es if thare were nothing to do, after a day most pleasantly spent, and in a fashion that no man may speak of ss laborious. You men of Gotham, meanwhile, have been toiling and tugging all day with your traps in halls, on carts, and dumped into strange garrets. It is donhtful if an educated ear might not hear from across the Delaware, and all the States that intervene, the racket and din of your May-day. I wish you could heve flashed before you a glimpse of the greenness and rural beanty that has made ours memorable.

Saturday was not exactly a stormy day, hut it was a veiled one, so that ths contemplated excursion to Mount Vernon did not come off. It was postponed till May-day. And what a May-day it was! The only question in the morning was, whsther we should or should not wear our overcoats, and the ladies puzzled their dear hrains immensely over the question whether they should take their thick shawls or not. They took them, but they did not need them long. For the morning came in like a dignified father into the circle of his children, cool and well-hraced; hut like the father when the little qaes climb up his knees and bend down his collar to get a kissing place, the dignity and coolness all melted out, and we had a right warm sunny time of it. But better begin where we began.

The gentlemen with ladies went straight from their hotels;—the gentlemen without went down by way of the Smithsonian Buildings—just to get a whiff of science to start with. By 9½ A. M., the *George Washington* steamboat was comfortably filled,—sey, with 60 ladies and 200 gentlemen. We unmoored, dropped out into ths stream and were under way. A fine Band,—we really forgot to inquire whose,—expressed as well as brass instruments, drums, &c., might, how hard a way Jordan is to travel, and many other matters of that sort, which really are already pretty well understood. But it was very welcome. It must have made some ankles ache which could not help keeping time to its measure, and made solemn-looking bachelors look as cheerful for a while as married folks and scientists, (I find there is such a word,) seem as lighthesrted and gay as editors or innocent little children.

Old residents were in demand who could tell all abont the interesting points of the vicinity;—who could say whither that long bridge with the draw in it led, and with a glass indicate the public places in Georgetown on the hill opposite,—say why Washington, with such a noble river in which the largest man-of-war may swim, should have no commercial importance—how Mr. LAW, the English man, got bit end lost a fortune hy buying too many lots down by "Greenleaf's Point," where anybody would say that the city *should* have been, and where it *would* have been but that members of Congress had to board at Georgetown, and so Pennsylvania-avenue was first settled, and folks enough could not afford to buy lots at Washington prices to settle more than one evsnue,—and tell us all nhont the noble Canal which *began* to be a bigger work than the Erie Canal, and was most admirably finished, so far as it went, but never got any further than Cumberlsnd, and why. Such old residents were scarce, and we should have been quite uninformed, but for the fortunate presence of the historian of Wsshington City, Mr. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., of your whereabouts, who was called upon over and over to repeat the points of the admirable paper which he read some years ago, before your Historical Society, to the inquiring ones who hungered and thirsted after knowledge of the sort.

We held up at Alexandria for the Mayor and Corporation of that sprightly rival of ths capital city. But it seems thet the Washington folks had not notified them on Saturday of the postponement, and so made them stand out on Saturday, dirty day as it was, some hours, near the wharf, waiting for us, and so they "were miffed," and would have nothing to sey to us. Of course, when this was heard on board, there was a universal regret expressed,—especially when it was told what excellent crabs the Alexendrinns roast for supper on such occasions. But we put the best face we could on the metter, whistled a tune or two, and talked philosophy, so that hy the time we had fairly got into clear water again, it is not known that there was a man on board, who cared two-pence whether they were miffed or not.

This is a noble stream, this Potomac—deep, wide, and rolling between most lovely banks of beautiful fields. Ite normal color they say is like that of common water. But the streams that feed it are all swollen, and to-day, in consequence, it is of a fair coffee-color, when the milk is plentiful but rather thin.

We are some sixteen miles below Washington, I believe. The band is playing solemn music, and now the steamboat hell tolls. Off to the right you see the low white house on the bank, and a little below it, a dark spot? Speek lower. The Father of our Country lies sleeping at that dark spot, and the low white house was his home. Old men drop their chins npon their canes, and teers fill their eyes es they look. The young look grave and speak in whispers. The steamer rounds to at the wharf and makes fast. Our Captain says we can stay two hours—we need be in no hurry. The band precedes, pleying a dirge, and hy twos the company wind np the bank. In a wild spot, well-shadowed with trees, by a fence that protects a simple, unadorned brick vault, the procession halts. It is the tomh of WASHINGTON. There has been no concert ahont it, but spontaneously almost every head is uncovered. A few moments passed in silence, and the crowd disperses abont the gronnds. It seemed as if this might have been the funeral procession—that just now the good man might be lying in his shroud,—the calm, grave forehead even now scarcely cold, and we the mourners, now going to our homes to study out the depth and aeverity of our loss.

The front of the vault is open. Behind iron hars, which reach to the wall, are placed two white marble aarcophagi. In one lies all that was mortal of WASHINGTON, in the other the remains of MARTHA WASHINGTON. The Eagle is cnt upon the top of his,—that is all. On the end is an inscription, saying that, by permission, the bones of our father were taken from the old tomh and placed in that marble receptacle in 1837. There are monuments near, but they are of other members of the family.

We wind atill further np the hill, some atopping to gather flowers springing from the sacred soil, some to break a sprig of evergreen from the trees that murmur their sorrow to every wind, some to treasure a pebble as a memento of the spot,—and here is the old vault in which WASHINGTON was buried. We may enter it, and be enclosed within the same narrow walls that held his precious remains. Wa may clip off a piece of the sandstone arch that prevented the earth from lying too heavy on his breast. It is utterly a ruin. Trees grow over the spot, but there is no evidence of care for its preservation. It makes us sad to think that such precious relics lie open to all intruders, and that Time is permitted to do his ruthless work on the premises without hindrance. The present owner of the property has another place on which he lives except for a few [illegible] and now shows it [illegible] expressed and across [illegible] of his thirty heads, to [illegible] the grounds in prior. The [illegible] Indians 1,400 [illegible] half acre of this [illegible] cultivation. To go over it now does [illegible] how WASHINGTON could have performed here his elaborate experiments, and succeeded as he did with his agriculture. But we remember that it has been "skinned" and worn down with raising tobacco, and received nothing for all it has yielded these many years.

I will not describe Mount Vernon, nor the fine old honse, with its drawing-room with its ceilings adorned in better taste than our builders now adorn mansions, and its handsome imported marble mantels, nor the pictures, nor the old chairs and tables, nor the relics acattered throughout the house, many of them left just as the great man left them. The key of the Bastille had been temporarily removed from its nail in the hall, and we did not go into the room where he died—it was better that we should not. But we rambled over the grounds, and through the gravelled walks, and followed the carriage-way that surrounded the still close-shaven lawn, on one side of which is tha vegetable-garden, and on the other the flower-garden, still enclosed in the brick walls that he had huilt. The flower-garden is in its glory. An old colored "boy" stands just inside the gate, selling canes, and "mother" gathers a bouqnet or those who care to invest in snch frail memorials. For those who are particularly polite and liberal, she puts in a sprig of "high geranium," which she says is "the most valablest flower there, for its seed come from the garden of NAPOLEON."

Back slowly to the boat again with hushels of relics, and with softened hearts. Now we hsad down the Potomac—to land fonr miles below, at the "White House," just where we saw the three eagles hovaring. A very pleasant place it is, with a long reception-room on one side, and a table amply spread on the other. Appetites, whetted by rambling and mnch exercisa, are satisfied before retirtiring from the collation. Then, hy way of facilitating digestion, the scientifics, whose daily dnties give them qnite rambling enongh, perch thsmselves on rocks, or on the roots of the great traes, or down by the edge of the water, and rest. While they who are of sedentary habits, loiter along the shore, and call innocent fresh-water clame and crabs by terrible jaw-breaking names, or pushing into the tangled woods above, the gentle flowers with trisyllabic nick-names, or,—so the astronomers did, in the long room,—get up an easy dance, and reproduce the figures of the constellations. We embark again, at last, and steaming homeward, stop and wonder over and about Fort Washington, on the east hank—hold up at Alexandria a moment, and while the sun is still above the horizon, land at Washington. If there was an unhappy men in the whole party, he must have skillfully veiled his unhappiness,—no outward sign of it was perceptihle. As to the compsny, besides the members of the Associstion, we had most of the very best men in Washington, who heve better business than politics to look after, end their wives and daughters. The Committee that had the Excursion in charge, managed it admirably. They did their duties so quietly that nobody noticed that there was a Committee, or that therc needed to he one. Let their names be recorded as a model Committee, to wit: Messrs. H. W. Benham, S. H. Hill, Joseph Bryan, M. Woodhull and F. Mohnn. One of the very best of all their arrangements wss, tbat they provided for no set speeches, which are on occasions set and special bores. On all the trip, we heard just one sentence only about politics, and for that the speaker apologized as if he had violated etiquette by touching such an uncongeniel theme.

By the way, when I get back to Gotham, I shall set down to a file of the DAILY TIMES to see what they heve done this week in Congress. I have not, in a twelvemonth, got into a spot so utterly sacred and secluded from political conversation as this Washington is. I have not heard it mentioned half a dozen times in as many days.

In the evening, Secretary GUTHRIE received and entertained the Association at his house. The attendance was full, and the occasion very pleasant. Now, has not this been a May-day for a New-Yorker? Our opinion of science improves. T.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

Erie and Pittsburg Railroad—The Franklin Canal Railroad—Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Sunday, April 30, 1854.

Saturday was one of inteose excitement in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In the Senate, the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company Transfer bill was again called np. It had been amended in the Honse, and in two instances amendments were offered and adopted in the Senate. One of these, striking out the section preventing branching privileges, was an important feature in the bill. Mr. DARSIE amended a section which required the assent of the Eris aod Pittsbnrg Railroad Company stockholders to the act before any of its provisions should go into operation. Mr. MCCLINTOCK amended, by requiring that the transfer of the franchises of this road to the Ohio and Penosylvania road should not take effect unlil said assent was had. The latter gentleman contended that this whole legislation would be idle and a very farce, so far as the Cleveland and Pittsburg road was concerned, should the matter be left to the assent of the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad Company, as desired by DARSIE'S amendment. The amendment was then withdrawn, when Mr. MCCLINTOCK offered a proviso that the necessary dépôt gronnds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company along their line of road shall not be interfered with, except on the Narrows of the Ohio River, between Rochester and Pittsburg. This was agreed to, and the hill finally passed. So there is an end to this vexed, important, and exciting question.

In the House, on Saturday, a great and exciting debate took place npon the Senate bill relating to the Snnbury and Eric Railroad Company, and the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company, which involves matter of interest to New-York and Ohio.

Mr. MONAGHAN, of Chester, said he had, in the early part of the Session, voted in favor of the State taking possession of the railroad of the Franklin Canal Company. He did so because he believed that Company had violated its privileges and forfeited its charter. He did so in order to establish the power of the Commonwealth over the usurpation of incorporated companies, and defend the vested rights of individnals against the invasion of chartered monopolies. Bnt, at the same time, being among the first to defend the rights of the State, he would be the last to do any act which would detract from the rights of companies who had constructed any work or improvement at their own cost. He was, therefore, in favor of the Franklin Canal Company being paid the full price of their railroad. He did not believe Pennsylvania was willing or desirous of wronging that Company, or taking from it that road without an allowance to its stockholders of a full and fair compensation. For one, he was opposed to doing anything bnt what was just and right.

Mr. COOK, of Westmoreland, said the present bill was the result of a combination on the part of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Company, and the Sunbury and Erie Road, by which they reconcile their differences without any regard to the pecuniary interests of the State. Why should the State part with all her interests in this road without any equivalent? She may receive for it from $200,000 to $300,000, or more. This she has been offered by the very Company interested in this bill. Why divert the sum from her empty treasury and allow it to go to the Sunbury and Eris Road? It will be replied that by completing this road, the resources and riches of the country traversed will be opened np, and thus the State will be benefited. Bnt the road will be completed without this fund, and if not, this application would not be justifiable. Let the Sunbury and Erie Road be completed, *but not by draining the State Treasury.* Let the too-long-agitated question of the disposition of the Franklin Canal Road be terminated, but on some method more just and equitable than is now proposed.

Mr. ROBERTS, of Fayette, contended that the proposition to transfer to the Ashtabula Railroad Company the forfeited rights of the Franklin Canal Company, in consideration of a subscription by that Company to the capital stock of the Sunbury and Eris of $500,000, was virtually making a donation by the State to the Sunbury and Erie Road to the amount of $250,000, the sum that had been offered for the same rights by other companies. Mr. R. objected to this bartering away the revenues of the Commonwealth. This bill was presented here as a compromise, and he would ask who were the parties, and who represented the Commonwealth in that compromise? All her interests had been overlooked, and if she had been represented in the Convention, or caucus, or cabal, in which the compromise was agreed upon, then that representative had been faithless to his trust, and had allowed her to be defrauded out of all her rights and interests.

Mr. FARNLEN, of Warren, said that the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Road would add hundreds and thousands of dollars to the Treasury of the State, by [illegible] the [illegible] of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, [illegible] the Sunbury and Erie Road, [illegible] the Commonwealth [illegible] the Sunbury and Erie Road [illegible] the Commonwealth [illegible] the Sunbury and Erie Road [illegible] the Commonwealth [illegible] the Sunbury and Erie Road

NEW-YORK CITY.

MELANCHOLY TRIAL.

Alleged Mrs. Clara Hays, for the Murder of Dr. Lutener.

Testimony of Miss Shipman.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

SECOND DAY.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Court assembled this morning at 10 A. M. Shortly after that hour, Mrs. HAYS entered, supported by the officers. She appeared to be in a worse condition than yesterday. We were informed that she had to be carried both to and from the carriage that brought her from the Tombs to the Court; and Dr. COVILL has expressed his opinion that great doubt exists as to her recovery. During the entire day, she lay on a sofa, placed in a corner of the Court-room.

The following additional testimony was then adduced for the prosecution:

George Hagen sworn.

Q.—In the month of January last, where was your place of business? A.—At No. 133 Grand-street, between Crosby and Broadway.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Lutener? A.—I did.

Q.—Do you remember the day of his death? A.—I do; saw him in my place of business: it was between 10 and 10½ o'clock.

Q.—How do you fix that time different from what you did at your former examination? A.—A person I wished to see, I knew I could not find before 9, I waited for after 9 and remained there some time and went to several other places before I returned to my place of business; when I got there the Doctor was crossing by my shop; I called him in; he was coming from the Bowery towards Broadway; he had in his hand some kind of a leather bag; it was black; he signed a paper for me in my shop.

To the Court—There was a clock within a few feet of me, but I did not look at it, or if I did I don't recollect; the Doctor signed the petition; I went to several individuals to sign it; one was Mr. Andarson, No. 99 Bowery; saw him before I returned; the petition was to commute the sentence of James L. Hoare; called on somebody else, can't recollect who; I considered it a case of humanity.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A carpenter.

Q.—In what direction did Lutener go after he signed the petition? A.—I think he went towards his office in Broadway; he left his bag behind him; I called him back again.

Q.—From whom did you hear of his death? A.—In Elderd's office, at the same time that Elderd heard of it; it was ten or fifteen minutes after he left with the bag; my shop and Elderd's and Lntener's are all on the same lot; the entrance to Dr. Lntener's is on the Broadway side, not the Grand-street side.

Q.—Have you any other reason than that you have stated for fixing the time different from what you did on the Coroner's jury? A.—I have had more time to reflect.

At this stage of the proceedings the counsel for the defence asked permission to have a couch provided for Mrs. Hays, who was so ill as not to be able to sit up.

The District Attorney said he would suggest, in view of the position in which the prisonar was placed, and considering her evident illness, it would be better to adjourn the case altogether until she had time to recuperate. He did not wish to proceed with the case in the present situation of the prisoner.

The Court said it depended upon the prisoner's counsel to say whether or not they should adjourn.

Mr. Whiting said they were anxious to proceed with the case.

Examination proceeded with—

Q.—Did you ever think or say anything different with regard to the time you saw Dr. Lutener? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you so state? A.—I can't recollect where, unless it was here on this stend; it might have been in conversation; did not so state before the Coroner's jury; my mind was confused at the time.

Q.—Will you now say positively that the time you saw Dr. Lutener on that morning was after 10 o'clock or before?

Counsel for defence objected to the question, as leading and because it assumed that the witness will swear falsely.

The question was finally allowed to be put.

Witness—It was after 10 o'clock.

The examination of witness before the Coroner's jury was here shown to him.

Q.—Is that your signature? A.—It is.

The District Attorney said he proposed to show that before the Coroner's inquest, he stated the facts in a different wey from what he had stated here upon the stand. He would cite first *Greenleaf on Evidence*, page 555:

"Whether it be competent for a party to prove that a witness whom he has called, and whose testimony is unfavorable to his cause, had previously stated the facts in a different manner, is a question upon which there exists some diversity of opinion," &c.

The Counsel for defence objected to the introduction of such evidence. No party could impeach his own witness before the conclusion of his evidence. If a party puts a witness upon the stand, and the witness's testimony is different from what he expected it to be, he has a right to call another witness to prove errors in fact.

After a lengthy discussion the cross-examination of witness was proceeded with.

Q.—Did you see the Doctor after his death? A.—No; when I heard of his death I was in Mr. Elderd's office; I think I might have gone to some other place after the Doctor signed the petition, but cannot tell; I am satisfied I went to Elderd's office after twelve; dine between eleven and twelve.

Q.—Were you examined before the Grand Jury? A.—No; I got off that.

James E. Coutant, sworn—Was conductor on the Harlem Railroad in January last; knew Dr. Lntener; I was conductor on the train from White Plains, due at 8 o'clock; was four or five minutes behind time when I arrived there; arrived at the dépôt at the Park that morning some minutes past 9; there were six cars attached to that train; left my engine and took horse-power at Twenty-seventh-street: I came in the first car; when I speak of the arrival at the Park, I refer to the first car; the regular stops between Twenty-ninth-street and the Park were Twenty-seventh, Sixteenth, Eighth, Houston, Broome, and corner of Canal and Centre-streets: stopped at them all; saw Dr. Lutener that morning at Harlem; saw him in the street passing alongside of the train; the train was in motion towards New-York; it was just coming to a stop.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Hays? A.—I did not.

Q.—What is the average time of the cars from Canal-street to depart at the Park? (Objected to, and the question modified.)

Q.—State as near as you can how much time you consumed on that morning in going from Canal-street to the Park. A.—From 9 to 14 minutes.

Q.—Have you any distinct recollection of the time you left Harlem that morning? A.—I remember I was behind time; the time for starting was 8 o'clock, I think; there have been alterations in the table since that; was not behind the time 10 minutes; I think my regular time of leaving Harlem was 5 minutes past 8; was there about a minute and a half; my present impression is that I left about 10 minutes past 8.

Q.—You say that you saw Dr. Lntener standing on the platform on the road? A.—That is the last time I ever saw him; I did not see him get in; my locomotive disengages at Forty-second-street; can't recollect the time; can't recollect the time we arrived at Broome street; don't remember whether or not there were any obstructions on the road; all the cars make the stops; there were six of them; between Twenty-seventh-street and Canal-street don't know of any change of passengers; I was in the first car.

To Mr. Blunt—The train of six cars is what we usually have; the six cars were pretty well filled that morning.

Miss A. C. Shipman examined: on the 10th of January last I lived at No. 32 Rivington-street; I knew Dr. Lutener; I had done so three years this month; I first became acquainted with him as a patient for hearing; I lived in his family before his death; when they lived at No. 409 Broadway, I was with them; I lived in his family for a year altogether; I quitted living in his family prior to his death, I think, about a year, but I was allowed to go to his house a good deal as a sort of home; I know where his office was; I took care of the office previous to his death, and did so for about two years; on the night before his death I found a note on his table directed to me from him.

Q.—See if that is the note, (handing paper.)

Mr. Whiting objected to the witness reading any paper until the end of the examination.

Examination resumed—The note was lying on the desk; the desk was open and the note was open; I found the note I think a little after eight in the evening.

Q.—Without reading this paper (handing it) look at it and say if that was the paper you saw upon his desk that evening? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you do with the paper that you found that evening?

Objected to as immaterial—not sustained and exception taken.

A.—I put it in my pocket.

Q.—And what finally did you do with it? A.—I gave it to the Deputy Coroner next morning.

Mr. Blunt—I now offer this paper.

The Court directed the paper to be handed up.

Mr. Whiting objected to His Honor reading the paper. The Judge suspended the discussion for the present.

Examination resumed—I saw Mrs. Hays for the first time three or four months before the Doctor's death; I first saw her at the Doctor's office; Mrs. Lutener and another lady came with her; I saw Mr. Hays about a week previous to seeing Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Lutener; I saw him at the Doctor's office.

Q.—Did you hear of any difficulty between Mr. and Mrs. Hays?

Objected to, not sustained, and exception taken.

A.—I did.

Q.—About how long was that before the Doctor's death? A.—About four or five weeks; it might have been less.

Q.—After hearing of that difficulty, did you at any time see Mrs. Hays at the Doctor's office? A.—I did.

Q.—How long was that after you heard of the dispute? A.—A day or two only.

Q.—Did her self come with her to the office at that time? A.—The first time I saw her, she was in the office when I came in; she was not there when I came in.

Q.—Who was in the office with her at that time? A. [illegible]

Q.—What was said at that time by Dr. Lutener or Mrs. Hays in the hearing of you present? A.—I do not recollect [illegible] conversation was [illegible]

[illegible] said] [illegible] Mrs. Hays [illegible] and Mrs. Hays [illegible] and [illegible] thought it best not to stay with him any longer, [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Hays [illegible] Mrs. Hays [illegible] Mrs. Hays [

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Reopening of the Crystal Palace.

The Crystal Palace is to he reopened for the season to-day, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. Of course, the flush of public exeitement which attended the completion of this magnificent structure, and which led to the great public demonstration of last Summer, has passed away, and oannot be renewed. But in the place of it, there is a settled, soher conviction, on the part of the great mass of our people, that the Palace may and should he made a permanent structure,—of the utmost value to all the industrial interests of the country, as a place where their produots may he exhibited to the inspection and competition of the world. We feel confident that the enterprising and intelligent gentlemen who have now the management of the conoern, will endeavor thus to make it, not only an ornament to the City, a place in the highest degree attractive to citizens and to strangers, hut one of our most useful institutions,—and that they will he eordially supported and efficiently aided in this effort by the great mass of those whose interests it will tend powerfully to promote.

The ceremonies of inauguration to-day will be highly imposing. If the weather should prove favorable, there will undoubtedly be an immense procession, and the exercises within the building, hoth day and evening, emhracing music, speeohes, &c., &o., will he exceedingly interesting and impressive. The Managers of the Association have very judiciously reduced the price of admission to twenty-five cents.

The Ethics of Legal Practice.

Some weeks before the time fixed for the trial of WARD for the murder of BUTLER, it was deemed advisable hy his friends to attempt the creation of a public sentiment in this seotion of the country, favorable to his acquittal. Letters were accordingly written extolling his character in the highest terms, exaggerating his sufferings and discomforts in prison, maligning his victim, and representing the cold-blooded murder as, at the worst, hut a venial offence. These letters were sent to this City for publiestion; snd it is scarcely necessary to add that a place was readily found, or purchased, for them in the columns of the *Herald*. The suhsequent course of that venal and unprincipled sheet, has been in accordance with the direction thus given to it. It has suppressed every particle of the evidence given on the trial, and undertaken a systematic defence of WARN's acquittal. We are quite content to leave it in the undisturbed prosecution of its unshared task. The outrage on justice which it defends, is no greater than that of its ordinary course;—while the unexampled unanimity of the press and of puhlic opinion, deprives it of the power to do any harm.

The *Herald* affects especial indignation at our censure of Mr. CRITTENDEN for volunteering to defend MATT. WARN; and with its usual perspicaoity attributes our course to a political motive. What it says on this point is too absurd for special notice; but it affords an opportunity, which we gladly embrace, of reiterating our conviction that Mr. CRITTENDEN's conduct in this matter cannot be justified on any moral or professional ground. It was an outrage on justice, and a degradation alike of his charaoter and profession.

We are aware that great latitude is accorded to advocates expressly retained for the defence of criminals. We know it is held hy some authorities, that an advocate has nothing to do with the guilt or the innocence of his client—that he simply stands in his place, and is in duty hound to do all he can, whether he be innocent or guilty, to secure his acquittal. The doctrino degrades the profession, and is condemned by its worthiest members. But even if admitted in its full extent, it will not reach the case of Mr. CRITTENDEN, or justify him for one instant in the course he saw fit to pursue. For it relates solely to the case in which an advocate is *retained* by his client, for the special duty of defending him. It proceeds on the assumption that hy his profession a lawyer offers his services to every one who needs them—and that he is not at liberty to refuse them to any one by whom they may be demanded. It does not justify any man in *volunteering* his services to screen from conviction the murderer, whose guilt is as palpable as the noon-day sun—though it might excuse his accepting the task when called upon to do so. It has been urged on Mr. CRITTENDEN's behalf that it is quite as honorahle to defend a criminal gratuitously, as for pay. The *Herald*, with characteristic ethical discrimination, says it is a matter which may make a "difference in his cash account, if he keeps one, but it has no importance beyond that." The plea is as false as it is immoral. Professional *duty* may justify an act, which it would he basely criminal to perform from choice. A Sheriff may execute a convict, because his office reqnires him to do so; but the citizen who should volunteer to do it, and olaim credit for doing it *without pay*, would be branded as a brutal monster.

There may be cases where it is meritorious for a lawyer to volunteer his aid in defending a person accused of crime. Every man,—every criminal even, is entitled to the full benefit of the law; and if he be poor, friendless, ignorant, helpless—unable to command the assistance which the necessity of his case requires, it is honorable in a lawyer to volunteer his professional aid,—not to screen him from punishment if he be deserved, but to secure for him a full and fair trial according to the laws of the land. The *Herald* has dragged into this case the name of Mr. SEWARD, and cited *his* conduct, in volunteering to defend a negro in Western New-York whom, goaded to a horrid crime, they represented as very unfortunate for the purposes of those who make it. Mr. SEWARD's most bitter and relentless political foe will not deny him a nobility of conduct in that case which has few parallels. The negro had butchered a whole family, without a motive or an extenuating circumstance. He stood for trial, without a relative or a friend in the world,—ignorant almost to the brute level, every voice in the community demanding his execution, and an outraged public sentiment ready to execrate any man who should dare to interpose, professionally or otherwise, on his hehalf. It was when the Court called for his defence, and nobody dared to appear as his legal representative, that Mr. SEWARD, convinced of his insanity, hraved the public feeling, and periled his professional and personal standing, by volunteering to defend him. And the event proved that he had saved the State from the horrihle responsihility of hanging a lunatic;—for the poor wretch died in prison, a hopeless imhecile, hefore the trial closed. Is there anything in this ease from which even the *Herald's* malignity can extract disoredit to Mr. SEWARD, or by whioh it oan justify the conduot of Mr. CRITTENDEN? WARD was rich, surrounded by influential friends, ready and determined to exhaust all the resources of wealth, of talent, and of social power in securing his acquittal. Half a dozen of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky had heen already retained for his defence. Special pains had been taken to sway public sentiment in his favor. An army of witnesses stood ready to overhear palpable facts hy testimony to personal character. The odds against justice were already great, and no man douhted that WARN would have every possible advantage which the law could give him. What necessity was there, then, for JOHN J. CRITTENDEN to throw into the soale *against* justice, already fearfully depressed, the great weight of his reputation and his forensio skill? It was not to aid the cause of truth;—it was not to insure WARD a fair trial;—it was not becauae he stood at any disadvantage hefore the Court or before the world. *It was simply to screen from conviction one whom he knew to be guilty of murder, because he had influential friends to be gratified thereby.* Is this an honorable thing for such a man as Mr. CRITTENDEN to do? Has he not made himself responsible to the country, for the hrand he has thus helped to fix on the justice and the laws of his native State?

We are taught to rely on *Jury trials* as a certain mode of reaching the truth, and of enforcing the deerees of justice. In theory they may be so;—but practically, the result is different. The utmost ingenuity of trained lawyers is expended in the endeavor to confuse witnesses, to distort evidence, or to nullify its effect on the Jury's mind. The highest powers of eloquence—persuasion, entreaty, appeals to sympathy, and to prejudice—sre put forth to swerve the Jury from the simple truth. The hiographer of HENRY CLAY makes it a matter of special boast thst he could *always* clear a criminal, by his personal powers, no matter how evident his guilt might be. We cannot help feeling that, when high intellectual gifts are thus dedicsted to the service and defonce of sckowledged crime, they are prostituted to a hase purpose, and become a public curse. We feel sure that Mr. CRITTENDEN will be made to feel deeply the error and the wrong of the course he has seen fit to pursue. And if the result in this case shall have the effect of directing puhlic attention, to the serious evils which are becoming rooted in the practice of the criminal law, it may offer some advantage, to compensate for the injury inflicted on the cause of justice and the character of Kentucky.

Congressional.

The long-expected veto of the bill granting lsnds for the benefit of the indigent insane, was sent to the Senate yesterday, where it was read and commented upon at considerable length. The President, previous to announcing his objections to the bill, informed the Senate that he had been compelled to resisit the deep sympathies of hia own heart in favor of the humane purpose sought to be accomplished, and to overcome a natural reluctance to dissont from the conclusona of the two Houses of Congress, before presenting his own opinions in opposition to theirs; and hoped that, if, in presenting them, he should say more than was strictly required for the discharge of his ohligations, they would attribute it to the great regard in which he held them. After stating, in brief, the purpose of the bill—that it proposed that the Federal Government should make provision for an eleemosynary object within the several States, to be administered by the political authorities of the States, he expresses a conviction that such an act on the part of the Federal Government is not warranted or sanctioned hy the Constitution; and claims that if Congress has power to make provisions for the indigent insane, without the limits of the District of Columbia, it has power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States, all of which he denies—courteously, of course. The Message is quite lengthy, and as it was not received until a very late hour, we are unable to furnish anything like a synopsis, and must, therefore, refer the interested reader to a copy of the Message, whioh may be found with the proceedings of Congress on another page. The hroad ground that the Federal Government could not aid the State Governments in providing for their insane and poor, was considered at considerable length by Senators, a majority of whom believed that if the public lands could not he appropriated for the purpose designated in the bill, they could not be given for the support of schools or to aid States in constructing railroads.

In the House, Mr. DISNEY's amendment to the bill establishing the offioe Surveyor General in New-Mexico, was discussed for a considerable time, and finally adopted. The amendment alters the second section of the bill to read that grants shall be given to every white male citizen, or every white male over twenty-one years of age who has declared his intentions to become a citizen.

☞ The trial of Mrs. HAYS, for the murder of Dr. LUTHER, is progressing before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The case is exciting much interest, and the Court room is crowded to overflowing every day. The prisoner manifests much anxiety. The impression seems to be that the defence will attempt to prove the death of Dr. LUTHER unexplained. It is quite impossible to forevese the result of the trial.

☞ We commence this morning the publication of the proceedings of a Court Martial instituted in the case of Major FRANCIS O. WYSE, for disobedience of orders. This trial possesses a peculiar interest, from the associations connected with the melanoholy wreck of the steamship *San Francisco*. Major WYSE, warned by his narrow esoape from destruotion on that occasion, refused to embark with his command on hoard of the old steamer *Falcon*, judging that vessel to be entirely unseaworthy. The event proved the sagacity of this officer in this particular case—the *Falcon* having been compelled to put into a Southern port, in distress, hefore her voyage had fairly commenced. Major WYSE, having perempt>rily refused to sail, resigned his command to the officer next in seniority, and was placed under arrest, by Gen. SCOTT, for disobedience of orders. The Court Martial commenoed its sittings at Governor's Island yesterday morning. A letter from Major WYSE, which we publish in full, gives the reasons of his conduct. The faot that the *Falcon* really proved as untrustworthy as was feared, lends a degree of importanoe to this investigation. We have hefore oalled attention to the shameful disregard of life evinced by the parties who contracted for the transport of United States troops in a hulk so miserable; an act rendered more remarkahle by the fact that a staunoh seagoing steamer had been previously engaged for the same service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Slidell's Speech on Cuban Affairs

Prospects of the Nebraska Bill.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

Mr. SLIDELL's speech in the Senate yesterday continues to attract very general attantion, and excites much remark. It is his purpose to press the subject involved in his resolution upon the attention of the Senate, and to get an expression of the sentiment of that hody thereon. From what I can gather, however, I am inclined to the opinion that the proposition to give the President power to suspend the neutrality laws will not readily he adopted. Mr. MASON, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. CLAYTON and Mr. EVERETT will strenuously oppose it; and no member of the Committee can be relied upon to support it, with the exception of Mr. SLIDELL himself and Mr. DOUGLAS.

I find that some gentlemen—even among those who are anxious far the acquisition of Cuba, and who would have our Government go and take possession of it at once, and defend the act on the score of necessity—object to a suspension of the neotrality laws, upon the ground that it would tend to demoralization—lead other nations successively to suspend their neutrality laws, and so, eventually lend to a general system of piracy. How far this objection will be admitted hy the Senate, remains to be seen.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Chairman of the House Committea on Territories, and *ex-officio* champion of the Nebraska bill in that branch, has given up all hopea of managing it through by secret scheming, and to-day came out holdly and gave notice of the intention to endeavor to get it up next week, and press it to a vote, by *fair* means, if possible. His intimation that if "fair" means failed to accomplish the object, there were others which would be availed of, was a threat as undignified as it was unparliamentary. It means simply that if the opponents of the bill are numerically too strong to permit the measura to be takan np out of order, the minority will force them to a trial of physical strength and endurance, hy extra parliamentary means, by refusing to adjourn, or to transact any other business whatever, until the majority yield to the wishes of the minority.

The introduction of a bill to enable the people of Oregon to frame a Constitution and State Government, and for her admission as a State, was probably designed by Mr. RICHARDSON as a sort of Northern plaster, antidote, or countarpoise of the Nebraska bill; snd before the discussion is closed we shall probably have a "Compromise" presented to the North, by which the South are to have the Nebraska bill, and the North to take tha Oregon bill. I don't believe this scheme will work very well a this day.

The hill to extinguish the Indian title to the Chippewa lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin which passed the Housa to-day, initiates a new policy towards the remnant of the Aboriginal tribes of thia country, looking to their domestication and civilization. The bill gives to the Indians a permanent homestead of an eighth of a esction of public land to a single man, and still more to families according to the number of their members. It also exempts their effects from seizure for debt, and provides for naturalization of the Indians after two years' preliminary declaration.

S.

From the Far West—Sanguinary Indian Battles.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thuraday, April 27, 1854.

We have juat received disastrous news from New-Mexico. The Santa Fé mail arrived a Independence on the 25th. From private dispatches received by myself snd other citizens, I give you a summary. On the 5th of March a conflict occurred between a detachment under the command of Lieut. D. BELL, of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, and a band of Jicarillas and Apachea, led on hy the celebrated Chief, LOBOS. Lieut. BELL had twenty-six men to austain him, and the Apaches some two hundred. The fight was protracted and severe. Those Indians are the best armed and disciplined tribe on the continent; they have, many of them excellent guns and are very well supplied with ammunition. After a desperate struggle the Indians retreated. The loss of Lieut. BELL was two killed and four wounded; that of the Indians, nine killed and between twenty and thirty wonnded; their greatest loss however, was their Chief, who was killed.

Twenty-five days after this skirmish, occurred the most sanguinary conflict which has ever taken place between citizens or troops of the United States and the Indians in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains. This battle came off near Loar, between a company of sixty dragoons, commanded by my esteemed and gallant friend, Lieut. J. W. DAVINSON, and over three hundred Jicarillas, Apaches and Utaha, combined. The loss of Lient. DAVIDSON was somewhere between twenty and forty killed, and twenty or thirty wounded; that of the Indians is not known, but it is certain that it was much greater. Lient. DAVINSON had with him, as a guide, the noted KIT CARSON. It is hardly possible that KIT conld have suffered the command to be led into an ambush. I know of no instance in Indian warfare where the victory has been more courageously contested. The only Rocky Mountain Indian fight which approaches this one in daring and fortitnde, was the one which occurred in 1824, between BRIDGER, the trapper, with abont sixty men, and some six hundred Snakes and Crows. In that battle BRIDGER's loss was not so great, and the number of the Indians double that engaged by DAVIDSON. Bnt it must be remembered that at that period the Indians were only armed with bows and clubs; now a large number of them are supplied with guns and ammunition. From my knowledge of Lieut. DAVIDSON, I feel confident that, when the details reach us, it will be found that he has acted with prudence, as well as great valor.

Col. CHOE, with as strong a force as could be mustered in time, immediately started in pursuit of the Indians. It is hoped and believed that ere this Gov. MERRIWETHER arrived at Santa Fé with his mail escort. He is expected here in a day or two. From him we learn that twenty United States soldiers deserted their post at Fort Albuquerque, on the 27th March, carrying with them forty horses and some arms and ammunition.

Large numbers of emigrants for California, Utah and Oregon, are daily leaving Independence, St. Joseph, Weston and Council Bluffs.

No local news of interest. YOURS. L.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Military Condition of Cuba—Black Regiments—Latest News, &c.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings one hundred and one passengers, and a large amonnt of Cotton on freight. The *B. W.* left Mobila on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 27th. After coaling, she sailed on the 28th at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The *B. W.* was treated with marked politeness, on her outer as well as homeward trip, and the manifest was accepted without command. There was nothing of interest transpiring at Havana. There were no American men-of-war in the place. The health of the island is good, although many reports have been circulated to the contrary.

We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of memoranda.

For the intelligenca by this arrival, we refer to the following letter

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

The Captain General of Cuba is pushing to the utmost all the resources at his command, under the impression that he may be suddenly called upon to make a vigorous defence, or to answer for the talent committed to his care, which he does not propose to wrap in a napkin and hide from circulation and use. I, some time since, gave you statistics of the maritime forces of Cuba that would be devoted to its protection, which is of very respectable character, if the material is well handled and well fought. The steamer *Pizarro* is saved from the rocks of Mayal, and will only require a new keel and the replacing of a few timbers to be as good as new.

The military land forces of Cuba may be safely counted at 12,500 men, and probably not 10,000 effective could be put in the field, and at any one point not more than 8,000 troops could be concentrated, and such point, of necessity, would have to be near Havana. The composition of the Spanish army, as now found upon tha Island, is measorably a large portion of donbtful material for desperate work, consisting, nearly one-third, of those who have served ont the period of their lives given to the public service in the colonies, by tha Royal ordinances. They have been retained past their expiration of service, owing to peculiar circumstances, for the last several months, and because tha recruits to relieve them have not been sent forward in time to meet the necessity of their release. This soldiery will not act with good will, and it will be found difficult, I imagine, to keep them from desertion, although Spanish troops adhere with much pertinacity to their banner and their loyalty—so say the Queen's officers of high degree. The retired, or licensed soldiery, are also to be recalled for actual service. This is a large class, which composes the porters of the city residences, and fills the cigar factories, and occupy themselves with various other branches of industry, in conformity with their tastes or previous cultivation and trades, before they were honored with the livery harness of the Queen.

This crowd of all trades—some having established homes of comfort, having families, interlaced with the business community, and slightly touched with the sentiment of independence, especially inimical to military restraint and the petty tyranny of hoy-dignity often fonnd in commend of superior beings—will not be very trustworthy for their "forlorn hope." To overcome all this weakness, the plan long since brought to your attantion—of tha proposed organization of black corps to fill up the wants of the military reaonrces of the country—has been taken hold of for immediate consummation, and the enrollment is going on as fast as the police can ferret out and find names to give to tha free negroes of onr commnnity.

The first movement is to be closed by mustering into the public service 4,000 men, making two regiments, war complement, and the officers for their drill and disciplina are already selected. The corps is to find its officers by dreft or selection of tha Captain General from the Spanish troops located here, and with their change of corps they are to receive advanced rank, to make the black pill go down their royal throats with more gusto.

It is reported that the distinguished soldier and statesman, the profonnd jurist and the honest judge, has determined to have six regiments of the native born negroes to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the Island; and they are to be organized with the like number of rank and file, to be filled as fast as the material can be engrossed for identity, and put into military form and formation. The pay is to be equal to that of the infantry arm of the army, and it is supposed that they may be kept in subordinatioo hy the equal number of white troops that will always be quartered near or with them in barracks or field.

General PEZUELA has said, and he is a man that weighs well his words, especially when occupied with tha odorous affairs of his "Black Warriors"—"that Spain has said that Cuba shall ha Spanish or African," and that it shall not be for want of his care, that it is not verified; wherefore his determination to cultivate and instruct a force that shall be formidable, as a nucleus, for future colored aggregative of Spenish honor, has to be turned over to tha negro branch of the "Eden-race," for preservetion. This I have reason to know is the wise intention of the "Divine right" legislators, bnt there is an inart force, which they will arouse, that they have not conned, and which, under the dispensation of Divine Providence, will be the means of bringing defeat and ignominy upon the heads of those who have plotted, as well as those who may attempt to execute the scheme.

In relation to tha military defences of the country, more particularly of the Havana, they are of good character. The permanent fortifications, without tha most modern improvements, bnt they are as sadly in want of the arms and munitions to make them useful, as Cuba is in want of tha "arms of labor" to throw forth into the lap of fortune tha bountiful products of her soil. The gun carriages are mostly old; the powder inferior, and much of it that would not bear the test of the "Pronvet," while the force, with the blacks thrown in to fill up the interstices, will not be adequate for assured maintenance of the wall against a well appointed antagonist.

The British West Indis mail steamer arrived the 24th, bringing us four days' intelligance since our receipts by steamars from tha United Stetes.

The amoesty, with kindly invitation to return, has been published, with most laudatorial commentary from the editorial pen of the Secretary. Had tha "indulto" and the remarks been of earlier date, they would have obtained confidence, bot forced from the lips of Royalty, they will scarcely be trnsted, which is much to be regretted, for the sake of the familias of the absent, as well as the harmony of our society.

Since my last advice we have information—not at tha Palace—of the landing affected by three slavers, with perfect safety, and without attempt at interruption on tha part of the local authorities. One made in the district of Trinidad, by a Portuguese bark, with a cargo of 750 Africans, who are already mingled with the slave population of the island, having been sold and distributed while the sails of the vessels that brought them were yet visible in the offing. Two Spanish vessels, a brig and schooner, have also landed on tha north side of Cuba, from both vessels, 400 Africans. Had these vessels been overhauled ontside, for which purpose there is now nothing afloat in these waters, it would have been declared, and the best evidence of the fact given, that their cargoes were composed of colonists, who visited Cuba under contract for a term of years, for which an abundant supply of documents were long since prepared in our city, of which you were duly notified at the time, and sea letters from the Governor of Cuba for protection against all casual cruisers that they might fall in with, showing that the vessels were authorized and commissioned to bring cargoes of emigrants. The Portuguese Company, under the supervision of the two agents, who were ordered to leave Havana by General PEZUELA, seem to be doing the largest business in the apprentice African Slave-Trade. The reputation of the Marquis DE LA PEZUELA being established, he can now do pretty much all that he pleases; and I shall be ever near to tell him.

In our *Journal* issue of this date you will find evidence of the benevolent disposition of his Excellency, over date of the 25th, in his order for opening "voluntary snbscriptions," that the banished from Spain may return to their homes from exile. You will also perceive a congratulating note from tha Ayuntamiento, addressed to the Captain General, laudatory of his noble utterance of the most noble sentiments of the Queen, in having opened the doors of their Cuban homes for welcome to the expatriated, "who have been begging the black bread of emigration in foreign lands." I hand you files of the *Diario de la Marina*, printed market reports, &c.

OCCATOR.

The Storm.

The effects of the storm throughont Orange County have been unusually severe. The oldest residents of that region recollect no similar fall of rain. The fields in the vicinity of all the water-courses were completely overflowed, and water was standing on the surface as late as Tuesday morning. The injury to property will amount to a very considerable sum. Ditches, dams, and bridges are broken up, and the ground is thoroughly soaked, so that the planting of the seed for this year's crops must be delayed for a week or two, in common with all gardening operations. The heaviest damage has occurred on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad. At Stairway Station, above Delaware, the great brook in 200 feet in length by 40 feet in depth, the track, embankment and line, being completely swept away. We have already mentioned the loss of seven lives by this accident. The men were upon the track, endeavoring to secure the rails, when the slide occurred, and they were overwhelmed. The passenger trains coming [illegible] Gov. MERRIWETHER arrived at Santa Fé with his mail escort. He is expected here in a day or two. From him we learn that twenty United States soldiers deserted their post at Fort Albuquerque, on the 27th March, carrying with them forty horses and some arms and ammunition.

Large numbers of emigrants for California, Utah and Oregon, are daily leaving Independence, St. Joseph, Weston and Council Bluffs.

No local news of interest. YOURS. L.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Military Condition of Cuba—Black Regiments—Latest News, &c.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings one hundred and one passengers, and a large amonnt of Cotton on freight. The *B. W.* left Mobila on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 27th. After coaling, she sailed on the 28th at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The *B. W.* was treated with marked politeness, on her outer as well as homeward trip, and the manifest was accepted without command. There was nothing of interest transpiring at Havana. There were no American men-of-war in the place. The health of the island is good, although many reports have been circulated to the contrary.

We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of memoranda.

For the intelligenca by this arrival, we refer to the following letter

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

The Captain General of Cuba is pushing to the utmost all the resources at his command, under the impression that he may be suddenly called upon to make a vigorous defence, or to answer for the talent committed to his care, which he does not propose to wrap in a napkin and hide from circulation and use. I, some time since, gave you statistics of the maritime forces of Cuba that would be devoted to its protection, which is of very respectable character, if the material is well handled and well fought. The steamer *Pizarro* is saved from the rocks of Mayal, and will only require a new keel and the replacing of a few timbers to be as good as new.

The military land forces of Cuba may be safely counted at 12,500 men, and probably not 10,000 effective could be put in the field, and at any one point not more than 8,000 troops could be concentrated, and such point, of necessity, would have to be near Havana. The composition of the Spanish army, as now found upon tha Island, is measorably a large portion of doubtful material for desperate work, consisting, nearly one-third, of those who have served out the period of their lives given to the public service in the colonies, by tha Royal ordinances. They have been retained past their expiration of service, owing to peculiar circumstances, for the last several months, and because tha recruits to relieve them have not been sent forward in time to meet the necessity of their release. This soldiery will not act with good will, and it will be found difficult, I imagine, to keep them from desertion, although Spanish troops adhere with much pertinacity to their banner and their loyalty—so say the Queen's officers of high degree. The retired, or licensed soldiery, are also to be recalled for actual service. This is a large class, which composes the porters of the city residences, and fills the cigar factories, and occupy themselves with various other branches of industry, in conformity with their tastes or previous cultivation and trades, before they were honored with the livery harness of the Queen.

This crowd of all trades—some having established homes of comfort, having families, interlaced with the business community, and slightly touched with the sentiment of independence, especially inimical to military restraint and the petty tyranny of hoy-dignity often fonnd in commend of superior beings—will not be very trustworthy for their "forlorn hope." To overcome all this weakness, the plan long since brought to your attantion—of tha proposed organization of black corps to fill up the wants of the military reaonrces of the country—has been taken hold of for immediate consummation, and the enrollment is going on as fast as the police can ferret out and find names to give to tha free negroes of our commnnity.

The first movement is to be closed by mustering into the public service 4,000 men, making two regiments, war complement, and the officers for their drill and disciplina are already selected. The corps is to find its officers by dreft or selection of tha Captain General from the Spanish troops located here, and with their change of corps they are to receive advanced rank, to make the black pill go down their royal throats with more gusto.

It is reported that the distinguished soldier and statesman, the profound jurist and the honest judge, has determined to have six regiments of the native born negroes to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the Island; and they are to be organized with the like number of rank and file, to be filled as fast as the material can be engrossed for identity, and put into military form and formation. The pay is to be equal to that of the infantry arm of the army, and it is supposed that they may be kept in subordinatioo hy the equal number of white troops that will always be quartered near or with them in barracks or field.

General PEZUELA has said, and he is a man that weighs well his words, especially when occupied with tha odorous affairs of his "Black Warriors"—"that Spain has said that Cuba shall ha Spanish or African," and that it shall not be for want of his care, that it is not verified; wherefore his determination to cultivate and instruct a force that shall be formidable, as a nucleus, for future colored aggregative of Spenish honor, has to be turned over to tha negro branch of the "Eden-race," for preservetion. This I have reason to know is the wise intention of the "Divine right" legislators, bnt there is an inart force, which they will arouse, that they have not conned, and which, under the dispensation of Divine Providence, will be the means of bringing defeat and ignominy upon the heads of those who have plotted, as well as those who may attempt to execute the scheme.

In relation to tha military defences of the country, more particularly of the Havana, they are of good character. The permanent fortifications, without tha most modern improvements, bnt they are as sadly in want of the arms and munitions to make them useful, as Cuba is in want of tha "arms of labor" to throw forth into the lap of fortune tha bountiful products of her soil. The gun carriages are mostly old; the powder inferior, and much of it that would not bear the test of the "Pronvet," while the force, with the blacks thrown in to fill up the interstices, will not be adequate for assured maintenance of the wall against a well appointed antagonist.

The British West Indis mail steamer arrived the 24th, bringing us four days' intelligance since our receipts by steamars from tha United Stetes.

The amoesty, with kindly invitation to return, has been published, with most laudatorial commentary from the editorial pen of the Secretary. Had tha "indulto" and the remarks been of earlier date, they would have obtained confidence, bot forced from the lips of Royalty, they will scarcely be trnsted, which is much to be regretted, for the sake of the familias of the absent, as well as the harmony of our society.

Since my last advice we have information—not at tha Palace—of the landing affected by three slavers, with perfect safety, and without attempt at interruption on tha part of the local authorities. One made in the district of Trinidad, by a Portuguese bark, with a cargo of 750 Africans, who are already mingled with the slave population of the island, having been sold and distributed while the sails of the vessels that brought them were yet visible in the offing. Two Spanish vessels, a brig and schooner, have also landed on tha north side of Cuba, from both vessels, 400 Africans. Had these vessels been overhauled ontside, for which purpose there is now nothing afloat in these waters, it would have been declared, and the best evidence of the fact given, that their cargoes were composed of colonists, who visited Cuba under contract for a term of years, for which an abundant supply of documents were long since prepared in our city, of which you were duly notified at the time, and sea letters from the Governor of Cuba for protection against all casual cruisers that they might fall in with, showing that the vessels were authorized and commissioned to bring cargoes of emigrants. The Portuguese Company, under the supervision of the two agents, who were ordered to leave Havana by General PEZUELA, seem to be doing the largest business in the apprentice African Slave-Trade. The reputation of the Marquis DE LA PEZUELA being established, he can now do pretty much all that he pleases; and I shall be ever near to tell him.

In our *Journal* issue of this date you will find evidence of the benevolent disposition of his Excellency, over date of the 25th, in his order for opening "voluntary subscriptions," that the banished from Spain may return to their homes from exile. You will also perceive a congratulating note from tha Ayuntamiento, addressed to the Captain General, laudatory of his noble utterance of the most noble sentiments of the Queen, in having opened the doors of their Cuban homes for welcome to the expatriated, "who have been begging the black bread of emigration in foreign lands." I hand you files of the *Diario de la Marina*, printed market reports, &c.

OCCATOR.

The Storm.

The effects of the storm throughout Orange County have been unusually severe. The oldest residents of that region recollect no similar fall of rain. The fields in the vicinity of all the water-courses were completely overflowed, and water was standing on the surface as late as Tuesday morning. The injury to property will amount to a very considerable sum. Ditches, dams, and bridges are broken up, and the ground is thoroughly soaked, so that the planting of the seed for this year's crops must be delayed for a week or two, in common with all gardening operations. The heaviest damage has occurred on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad. At Stairway Station, above Delaware, the great brook in 200 feet in length by 40 feet in depth, the track, embankment and line, being completely swept away. We have already mentioned the loss of seven lives by this accident. The men were upon the track, endeavoring to secure the rails, when the slide occurred, and they were overwhelmed. The passenger trains coming [illegible] Gov. MERRIWETHER arrived at Santa Fé with his mail escort. He is expected here in a day or two. From him we learn that twenty United States soldiers deserted their post at Fort Albuquerque, on the 27th March, carrying with them forty horses and some arms and ammunition.

Large numbers of emigrants for California, Utah and Oregon, are daily leaving Independence, St. Joseph, Weston and Council Bluffs.

No local news of interest. YOURS. L.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Military Condition of Cuba—Black Regiments—Latest News, &c.

The steamer *Black Warrior*, Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings one hundred and one passengers, and a large amonnt of Cotton on freight. The *B. W.* left Mobila on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at Havana on the evening of the 27th. After coaling, she sailed on the 28th at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The *B. W.* was treated with marked politeness, on her outer as well as homeward trip, and the manifest was accepted without command. There was nothing of interest transpiring at Havana. There were no American men-of-war in the place. The health of the island is good, although many reports have been circulated to the contrary.

We are indebted to the Purser for the prompt delivery of memoranda.

For the intelligenca by this arrival, we refer to the following letter

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

The Captain General of Cuba is pushing to the utmost all the resources at his command, under the impression that he may be suddenly called upon to make a vigorous defence, or to answer for the talent committed to his care, which he does not propose to wrap in a napkin and hide from circulation and use. I, some time since, gave you statistics of the maritime forces of Cuba that would be devoted to its protection, which is of very respectable character, if the material is well handled and well fought. The steamer *Pizarro* is saved from the rocks of Mayal, and will only require a new keel and the replacing of a few timbers to be as good as new.

The military land forces of Cuba may be safely counted at 12,500 men, and probably not 10,000 effective could be put in the field, and at any one point not more than 8,000 troops could be concentrated, and such point, of necessity, would have to be near Havana. The composition of the Spanish army, as now found upon tha Island, is measorably a large portion of doubtful material for desperate work, consisting, nearly one-third, of those who have served out the period of their lives given to the public service in the colonies, by tha Royal ordinances. They have been retained past their expiration of service, owing to peculiar circumstances, for the last several months, and because tha recruits to relieve them have not been sent forward in time to meet the necessity of their release. This soldiery will not act with good will, and it will be found difficult, I imagine, to keep them from desertion, although Spanish troops adhere with much pertinacity to their banner and their loyalty—so say the Queen's officers of high degree. The retired, or licensed soldiery, are also to be recalled for actual service. This is a large class, which composes the porters of the city residences, and fills the cigar factories, and occupy themselves with various other branches of industry, in conformity with their tastes or previous cultivation and trades, before they were honored with the livery harness of the Queen.

This crowd of all trades—some having established homes of comfort, having families, interlaced with the business community, and slightly touched with the sentiment of independence, especially inimical to military restraint and the petty tyranny of hoy-dignity often fonnd in commend of superior beings—will not be very trustworthy for their "forlorn hope." To overcome all this weakness, the plan long since brought to your attantion—of tha proposed organization of black corps to fill up the wants of the military reaonrces of the country—has been taken hold of for immediate consummation, and the enrollment is going on as fast as the police can ferret out and find names to give to tha free negroes of our commnnity.

The first movement is to be closed by mustering into the public service 4,000 men, making two regiments, war complement, and the officers for their drill and disciplina are already selected. The corps is to find its officers by dreft or selection of tha Captain General from the Spanish troops located here, and with their change of corps they are to receive advanced rank, to make the black pill go down their royal throats with more gusto.

It is reported that the distinguished soldier and statesman, the profound jurist and the honest judge, has determined to have six regiments of the native born negroes to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the Island; and they are to be organized with the like number of rank and file, to be filled as fast as the material can be engrossed for identity, and put into military form and formation. The pay is to be equal to that of the infantry arm of the army, and it is supposed that they may be kept in subordinatioo hy the equal number of white troops that will always be quartered near or with them in barracks or field.

General PEZUELA has said, and he is a man that weighs well his words, especially when occupied with tha odorous affairs of his "Black Warriors"—"that Spain has said that Cuba shall ha Spanish or African," and that it shall not be for want of his care, that it is not verified; wherefore his determination to cultivate and instruct a force that shall be formidable, as a nucleus, for future colored aggregative of Spenish honor, has to be turned over to tha negro branch of the "Eden-race," for preservetion. This I have reason to know is the wise intention of the "Divine right" legislators, bnt there is an inart force, which they will arouse, that they have not conned, and which, under the dispensation of Divine Providence, will be the means of bringing defeat and ignominy upon the heads of those who have plotted, as well as those who may attempt to execute the scheme.

In relation to tha military defences of the country, more particularly of the Havana, they are of good character. The permanent fortifications, without tha most modern improvements, bnt they are as sadly in want of the arms and munitions to make them useful, as Cuba is in want of tha "arms of labor" to throw forth into the lap of fortune tha bountiful products of her soil. The gun carriages are mostly old; the powder inferior, and much of it that would not bear the test of the "Pronvet," while the force, with the blacks thrown in to fill up the interstices, will not be adequate for assured maintenance of the wall against a well appointed antagonist.

The British West Indis mail steamer arrived the 24th, bringing us four days' intelligance since our receipts by steamars from tha United Stetes.

The amoesty, with kindly invitation to return, has been published, with most laudatorial commentary from the editorial pen of the Secretary. Had tha "indulto" and the remarks been of earlier date, they would have obtained confidence, bot forced from the lips of Royalty, they will scarcely be trnsted, which is much to be regretted, for the sake of the familias of the absent, as well as the harmony of our society.

Since my last advice we have information—not at tha Palace—of the landing affected by three slavers, with perfect safety, and without attempt at interruption on t

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only one minute's walk from the Fulton-ferry; the most convenient and central location in the city; the entire premises have been refitted and refurnished, and the charges reduced to suit the times. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Broadway, Spring and Prince-sts., New-York, is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the city will find this hotel in the most central location, convenient to all the principal places of business and amusement, and the cars for all parts of the city pass the door every five minutes. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords. The charges will be moderate, and the proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the wants of his guests, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. JOHN HOYT.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only two minutes' walk from the Fulton-ferry; the most convenient and central location in the city; the entire premises have been refitted and refurnished, and the charges reduced to suit the times. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises. JOHN HOYT.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Board for gentlemen only, in a private family, can be obtained, with or without rooms, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, a few single rooms, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Board for gentlemen only, in a private family, can be obtained, with or without rooms, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, a few single rooms, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a handsomely furnished room, with board, in a private family, in a first-class house, situated in the most central part of Brooklyn, within two minutes' walk of either ferry. Also, a few single rooms, with board, in the same house. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 67 Willow-st., between Fulton and Cranberry-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two gentlemen and their wives, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, with board, in a private family, in a first-class house, situated in the most central part of Brooklyn, within two minutes' walk of either ferry. Also, a few single rooms, with board, in the same house. Apply at No. 67 Willow-st., between Fulton and Cranberry-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Board for gentlemen only, in a private family, can be obtained, with or without rooms, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished rooms, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, a few single rooms, with board, in Bleecker-st., between Henry and Clinton

WALKS AMONG THE NEW-YORK POOR.

Employing Children.

"*Don't hire vagabonds!*"—Hardly a day passes but what from little applicants at our office, we hear this. These are refined men and women in this City, who know something what it is to have no country; to feel themselves shut out forever from the old homestead and the native tongue; to be strangers and aliens on the great world. Yet these are men. They took exile and homelessness voluntarily, as the risks in a great cause. But to be a child; to feel weak and hungry and dependent, and to know that in all the great City there is not a hovel or a hole, where he can lie down, as in a Home. To have the consciousness, that among all the hurrying crowds of the streets, there is not one who cares for him or feels the least interest in his fortunes.

To be a child, alone and homeless and friendless in a city full of people! It seems a strange and hard thing. But when one comes to think of these children counting by hundreds and thousands; of their growing up in this desolate way; of the whole bright childhood turned into an incessant, sharp struggle for very bread; and of the manhood of cunning and debasement, which are inevitably to spring from such a youth,—one is almost perplexed with the justice of affairs in this world of ours.

Take this from our office Journal, April: A tall lad of about 15 came in this morning, weak and s d-looking; said he had no home, and had been sleeping in the Essex Market Prison. He had a note from the Keeper which confirmed his statements. He was a native New-Yorker; had worked at the cash and blind business, but in a change of hands was dismissed. This was three months ago. Since then, he said, he had been looking everywhere for work; had followed up advertisements, but the places were always taken before he could get there. Then he had cleared off the snow, or held horses, or did little jobs, and so made out to live. He slept in shutter-boxes or at station-houses.

"But hadn't you any one to whom you could apply—any relative or acquaintance?" "No, Sir; (hopelessly) don't know no one in the City." He had gone to the prison as the only place which could be a home to him.

Or this: A boy of 12, ragged, with vizorless cap, and long uncombed heir, hanging over wasted and dirty cheeks. "Where do you live, my boy?" "Don't live nowhere—sleep in the caboose, Sir, et the Erie Dépôt." "What do you do?" "I smashes baggage, Sir, and clean walks." "What can you make?" "Somctimes one and six, and sometimes two shilling" (a day.) "Where are your father and mother?" "Me father's dead, Sir, and me mother's drunk; hain't seen her for a year 'most; don't know where she is." "Can you read and write?" "No, Sir." A missionary of Jersey City had sent the poor boy to us. We told him there was a good place all ready for him in the country, where he could learn an honest business, and where he would have a kind home.

The dull little face lighted up at the words' though the news seemed so improbable that in a few moments his expression retook its old dispressed, stupid cast.

This, sadder yet: *Tombs Prison.*—A young girl from the Rosevelt-street school—pretty—only about 14. She had been but a few weeks in the school, and there was only one of those engaged there who possessed any influence over her. In her absense through sickness, the girl fell among bad associates. She was discovered at length by the father, in a house of ill-repute, imprisoned, and is now committed to the House of Refuge.

The trouble is in her home. The father and daughter hate one another. She is light-headed, proud, bred up in the streets, with no one at home who loves her.

Her course will be the almost inevitable course of the street girl, a wilder and more desperate life when she comes out again; shame, increasing degradation, pride and hopelessness spurring on, and the end, the lonely death of the vagrant girl in the wards of the Penitentiary Hospital.

This, too: A girl, apparently about fourteen, pretty, with an American face. (The matron)—"How many times, MARY, have you been here?"

"Four times, Ma'am. No, it is *five* times, and to us) within the last three years, Sir."

Arrested at *eleven* as a vagrant and common prostitute! And yet one was not surprised, when one heard the history. A home in a poor cellar in Orange-street; the parents low drunken people, and she thrown out on the street as soon as she could walk. No love to reach her; no deep influence of any kind; the superficial, reckless, or vicious life of the City going on about her. Probably in all the last three years, when, though a child, she had learned the oldest lessons in vice, not a friendly word of advice or sympathy had ever fallen on her ear; she was alone, and ungoverned and foolish—the street-girl. Who wonders at the end? She had been sentenced, young as she was, to Blackwell's Island. Something was said to her about the indelible disgrace for evermore, if she should go to prison. The large inexpressive eyes of the child filled with tears, yet somehow you felt the tears were the index of the most flitting feeling. One felt almost hopeless of her, not because she was so bad, but because she was so shallow. There was no depth of soil, for good influences—no genuine character; it was the most natural, and the worst fruit of the superficial, uneducated street life. The influence which should really redeem her nature ought to have come earlier. The children of the City poor are matured almost in childhood.

We all agreed, however, that the prison would inevitably destroy what of good there was in her, and that she ought to have another chance. The Judge showed his usual humanity in being willing to reverse the sentence. A friend was at hand in whom we had confidence, who was ready to take her to his distant country home, and in a few hours she left the great City to make another trial for an honest life.

Another Instance: March.—A boy of fourteen came to the Office this morning, a bright, intelligent fellow, strong and healthy. The old story—no home, no friends, had been a servant boy with a gentleman who had left for Europe, and just turned him awey without ever thinking what would become of him. His parents had died years ago; he knew no one and wandered around day after day, seeking work, hungry and desperate, and sad hearted; he could only find the smallest jobs, such as holding horses or cleaning snow from the walks. From his simple, honest tale, we gathered that he had often been just on the verge of stealing or doing anything which would give him a shelter at the hands of the law; but he had been to Sunday School, when he was a child, and there was something within him which told him he had better be very hungry than do wrong. He described, too, his finding a purse near STEWART'S, close by a lady, and how tempted he was to keep it, but at length he handed it to her, and she said, *Thank you!* and that was all; and finally he had gone to the station-house, and they told him of our office.

THE NEWSBOYS.

The experiment of providing a home for the Newsboys has thus far worked well. With out any notice being given, there were some twenty-five boys collected the first night, many of whom had not seen a bed for a long time. Mr. TRACY, the Superintendent, says he could hardly get them quiet enough to sleep. They seemed to luxuriate in the beds, and were continually jumping ont to shake one another, with "Hey! did ye nivir see a bed afore?" "What do you call this?" &c.

They were rather inclined at first to oversleep in the morning, until Mr. T. stirred them np to their business. One of the boys said he knew how to wake 'em up. "Well, how?" "Just go in airly and *tell 'em the steamer's in!*" The hath was a new thing in the beginning, and it needed some trouble to get them to it; but now it is almost a necessary, and we observe that a boy who comes out clean is rather loth to pnt on his Winter's shirt again; so, new clothes are bought. There has been a great change in the dress of several of them. After every successful "Extra" now, they are buying shirts and shoes and coats. The price of the lodgings is sixpence a night. Mr. TRACY has seldom trusted them, as we did not want to make it in any way a charity; but wherever he has done so they have always paid honestly back.

The great object of the establishment was to get the boys under some educational influences. In the front room Mr. T. has opened a regular evening school. From twenty-five to forty of them come together every night; learn reading, spelling, writing, &c., or listen to brief explanations of history, geography, &c., &c. Gentlemen have offered themselves for this purpose; though we have not enough yet. If any man of earnest purpose wishes an opportunity of helping along a class of boys, not enjoying many good influences and yet who are eager to learn, we invite his cooperation. The boys are keen and quick enough, but of course not used to any steady application. The school in general has been orderly—far more so than was expected at first. After the lessons the boys collect about the stove, read the books we leave, talk or play checkers, or amuse themselves in any other quiet way. The great vice of the Newsboys is their gambling; and we hoped by providing a pleasant room, where they could improve themselves, and then by employing their incessant activity and love of excitement in a harmless game, we might meet the evil.

The school-room, too, will keep them from worse haunts at night.

It may as well be understood, that poor boys and street boys need amusement, as well as the higher classes; and that if they do not get it in a pure and healthful way, they will in an impure and debasing way.

Thus far the "savings-tahls" has been well employed by them; though I think nothing has been yet deposited in the Sixpenny Bank.

They seem to do very well in making money, earning 3s. or 4s. a day; and on Sunday $2 or $3, and the same with an "Extra." There is a great excitement among them as soon as a steamer is announced; horrowing and lending, and ordering of the "speculaters." (These are the larger boys who buy up several thousands and resell them.) When the Extra is out, they deposit their shees at the lodging-house, for the sake of running, and start off over every part of the City.

If everything gees on in the enterprise as well as it has begun, we have hepes that this class of hemeless heys, at least, will be a much improved one, on what it has been.

C. L. B.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Board was held on Tnesdny afternoon. President SMITH in the Chair. A commnnication from S. B. Brophy, Esq., informing the Buard that the appeal taken by the Board of Educetion, in the case of The People ex rel. the Romae Catholic Orphan Asylum *against* the Beard of Education," to the Court of Appeals, from the judgment rendered against the Board in this action for the sum of $915 52, had been dismissed for want of prosecution, on motiun of the plaintiff, at the last term of the Cenrt; and asking peyment of the amonnt of said judgment. It was stated thnt the case was not placed an the calendar at all, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee having charge of these suits.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—From the quarterly report of this Society, we learn the following facts:

Tracts distribnted at Nevy-Yard, and Criminal and Humane Institutions	8,942
Tracts distribnted at Shipping	12,712
Tracts distributed throughont the City	63,806
Bibles distribnted	213
Testamente distributed	284
Induced to attend Sabbath School	213
Induced to attend Public Schools	9
Indnced to attend Church	164
Ieduced to sign Temperance Pledge	253
Prayer meetings held by Missionaries	162
Missionary visits	1,223
Beeksliders reclaimed	3
Conversions	18
United with the Church	4

CONSOLIDATION.—The Consolidation Commission eost the three pieces consolidsted, $3,313 17, which amoont, apportioned, is as follows: Brooklyn, $2,442 98; Williamsbnrg, $776 48; Bushwick, $94 31.

CIRCUIT COURT—Tnesdey.

Before Judge Rockwell.

Charles Trainor against *Rose Cooper.*—These perties have been so frequestly before the public that it is eot necessary to egain repeet the history of this case. This was an action to recover damages for the alleged abdnction of plaintiff's child and conseqeent loss of service and expeeses incurred in its recovery. The trial was brought on in March last, and a verdict by default was rendered ef $775 dsmages.

It was again opened on motien to thst effect, and defendant appeared by counsel this day. The evidence was mostly a recepitulation of whet has before appeared, both in the Courts of New-York and Brooklyn. After long argument by conesel on both eides, the case wes submitted to the Jury, and a verdict of $500 damages rendered.

JERSEY CITY.

☞ The Perticuler Synod of New-York, in coeeection with the Reformed Dutch Chnrch, met in Wayne-atreet, Jersey City, on Tnesday, Mey 2, at 10 A. M. A sermen was preached by Rev. WM. J. R. TAYLOR, of Jersey City. The following officers were eleeted: Rev. WM. W. HALLOWAY, of Willlismsbnrg, President; Rev. C. E. CEISPELL, Adeessor; and Rev. Messrs. SCHENK and FERRIS, Clerks. Rev. Dr. STRONG ects es Sisted Clerk. Verione reports were presented on the subjecte referred te Committeee. A Committee on the State of Religion reported en the spiritnsl condition of the Church. Rev. Dr. SCOTT, of Newnrk, eppeared on behalf of the Trustees of Rutgers' College, and the Synod adopied resolnlons highly in favor of the College. A new Classis was organized ont of that of New-Brunswick, to be called the Classis of Monmouth. The Synod took the necessary action for organizing another Particular Synod, to be called the Synod of New-Brunswick. Authority wee given, also, for the organization of n Classis ie India, to bn called the Classis of Arcot. The Churches were well represented, and the meeting was harmonious.

☞ The new Common Council was organized on Monday by electing Aldermen J. H. LYON, President of the Board, by e vele of 10 to 6 scattering. GEO. W. CASSINY was reelected Clerk of the Commen Council, nnanimously; and Mr. ELLIS was nnanimously reelected City Marshal for the eneuing year.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Mey 3, 1854—6 P. M.

We have agsin to notice a teme and languid market for most descriptione of goode, the slight increase of conntry orders brought about by the eopreaching resumption of internel navigation, net having inarted much life or firmness to the business. Local jobbers are doing little, while commission merchents, in general, are idle.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings display no new feature; being in fair etock and rather limited demand, at last week's prices. Bleached goods are moderately dealt in, without reflecting their valne. Denims seem pretty brisk and firm. The emonnt here is not large. Drills find ready buyers at 7¼c.@8c. for brown, 8¼c. for bleached, and 9c.@9¼c. for blues, ¾ yard. Duck is quickly bought at full end bnoyant rates. Munufacturers are scarcely able to keep pace with the demend. Ginghams are about the seme, being quiet, though steady. Lawns are still in good request and at fair prices. Osnaburgs are active and firm, though the stock is too small to allew of very extensive movements. Printing Cloths remain inanimate and languid in this market, though they have recently been more sought after at the Eastward. The fresh makes of Prints are salable and steady, bnt all old kinds continne dull and heavy. Stripes and Ticks are sparingly purchased at former figures. The subjoined is e comperative statements of the shipments hence of Cotton Goods dnring four months of

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854
January, pkgs	374	645	1,716	322	1,825	260
February, pkgs	1,696	2,613	864	2,270	4,799	788
March, pkgs	1,222	3,448	9,013	6,429	1,633	3,754
April, pkgs	3,366	3,623	7,305	513	7,894	3,900
Total packages	6,658	10,329	18,898	15,534	16,121	6,702

Woolsnn continne quiet, though they are shundant and freely offered on easy terms. Blankets have not veried much. Some seasonable styles nf fancy Cassimeres are in fair demand, et pretty full rates. Cloths appear inactive and languid. Doeskins and Flannels manifest no new feature. Jeans are moderately inquired for, bnslightly favor buyers. Linens appear without change. The trade in Muslin de Laines is at least as brisk as usual at this time of the year. Satinets are unaltered. Tweeds sell slowly at old quotations, which, however, are pretty well supported.

There is but little doing in foreign fabrics worth noticing. The imports are gradually decreasing; yet enough of stock is left on the market to make nwners timid in the absence of a lively demand. Hence the tendency of this branch of the business is also favorable to purchasers, who can procure fair supplies of both Continental and British goods, on easy conditions, though they find it rather hard to obtain any considerable quantity of really seasonable articles, excepting at extreme prices. This remark is especially applicable to Linens, of which there is not a great deal here, while they are needed at improving figures. The late news from the Irish and Scotch markets encourages doctors, who are not anxious to sell their stocks now, as they expect to do later in the year on more advantageous terms, hereafter.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, MAY 3.

$300 U. S. 6s '67	122¾	100 Harlem Railroad	19¾
1,000 Ill. Int. Imp. 6, '47	90	100 do	b15 19
2,000 San Francisco 10s	101	50 do	19¾
3,000 Erie 1st Mort. Bds.	90	100 do	s1 19¾
2,000 Erie Con. Bds.	71 b3	400 do	s3 19
1,000 Erie Bds. of '53	87½	58 Stonington R.R. b4m.	86
20,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	77	29 Hudson River R.R.	64
500 N.Y.C.R.R. Bds. ex d.	89½	63 M. Y. & N. H. R. R.	90
43 Metropolitan Bank	103	10 Mich. S. & N.Ind.R.R. ex priv.	111
15 Corn Exchange Bank	85	58 Erie Railroad	70
60 Bank of Commerce	105¾	300 do	b3 70
425 D. & H. Canal Co.	s60 110	300 do	69¾
100 Canton Co.	s3 24	100 do	b3 69½
100 do	s60 24	100 do	c 69¾
400 N. J. Zinc Co.	s3 8	300 do	n 69¾
5 Nicaragua Tran. Co	c 2	200 do	b15 69¾
400 do	b3 25	150 do	s3 69¾
100 do	s30 25	100 do	c 69¾
200 do	b60 25	100 do	b17 70
100 do	25	100 do	b60 70½
300 do	c 25	50 do	b30 70
60 Flor. & Key. J'st St'k.	1	300 do	s30 69¾
5 Crystal Palace	45	100 do	69¾
100 Penn. Coal Co.	b60 104½	50 do	b3 69¾
500 do	103	200 do	c 69¾
250 Cumber. Coal Co.	s60 27	200 do	s3 69¾
200 do	s30 27	250 do	s30 69¾
200 do	27	200 do	70
150 do	c 27	25 do	b60 71
50 do	b2 27	200 Reading Railroad	b60 75
300 do	s10 27	200 do	s3 74
50 Parker V. Coal Co.	c 5	200 do	c 74
425 do	5	300 do	s3 74
700 do	5	100 do	b10 74
200 do	b30 5	200 do	s3 74
200 do	b15 5	200 do	b3 74
200 Potom. Copper Co.	s10 2	200 do	74
100 do	b60 3	50 do	b10 74
500 N. Carolina Copper	s3 2	300 do	b60 75
280 N. Y Central R.R.	b3 104	200 do	s30 74
10 do	s10	50 do	s10 74
235 do	b3 104	20 Rome & Watert'n R.R.	93
50 do	b60 105	10 Cleve. C. & Clu. R.R.	116
12 Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.R.	81		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. & N. H. B. '65	94	50 Erie Railroad	b3 70
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	77	300 do	s3 70
2,000 do	s3 77	50 do	s3 69¾
1,000 do	76¾	200 do	s15 70
2,000 N. Y. C. R.R. ex div	89½	37 N. Y. Cent. Railroad	104½
1,000 Hud. Con Be. ex div	84	40 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	90
100 Del. & H. C. Co.	s60 .110	25 Michigan Cen. R.R.	109½
20 Metropolitan Bank	103	23 Hudn. Riv. R.R.	64½
200 Nic. Transit Co.	25¾	100 do	s60 64
20 Cleve & Toledo R.R.	c 52	100 do	64¼
25 do	92½	12 Nor. Ind. R.R. ex priv.	112

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, on the old road to Newark, adjoining the seat of R. T. Haines, Esq., five acres of land, upon which there is a stylish two-story-and-a-half cottage house, consisting of twelve rooms, one of which is a bath-room. Fine soft water from a well has been introduced into the kitchen, which is also furnished with one on Beebe's range, with 40-gallon boiler. There is also a fine barn, with carriage and wagon-house attached; an ice-house, filled; a hee-house, wood-house, cow-house, crib, &c., &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, or to W. R. POWELL, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE—16 miles from City Hall, convenient to Railroad, a cottage house, with barn one to three acres of land. Also, several fine building sites from one quarter to five acres. Why will you pay for a home every year in the City where property is overrated, when you can secure one (where property is underrated) within thirty minutes' ride of 32d-st., at the price of one year's rent in New-York? Title without restriction. Inquire of R. G. MEEIR, No. 81 Ann-st., or J. STEVENS, or STEPHEN BOGERT, Mt. Vernon.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT RYE—A beautiful place, on the post road, and running to East River, lot 80 feet front and 400 feet deep; house, two stories and wing of wood, and with ten rooms. Good and sufficient out-buildings, excellent garden, with abundance of fruit, and fine shade around the house. At the water is excellent bathing, fishing and yachting. Price, $6,500; terms, easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At less then actual cost if applied for this week; a brick house and lot in Brooklyn, within eight minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry; finished in modern style; desirable location; house 50 feet deep; or, will be exchanged for good and permanent stocks. Address T. W., office of this paper.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built in modern style, containing 13 rooms, well located at Norwalk, Conn in the vicinity of railroad dépôt, post-office, cherches, &c., with about 4 acres of land, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new and in complete order. It is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of ANDREW SELLICK, Norwalk, Conn., or C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 58 Bawery, or of G. R. CROLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2¼ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in walks, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wanted. Apply to ALFRED FIELD No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremoet, on the Hedson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Dépôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is a 37x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-lace and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome brick cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and eet kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD Jr., No. 13 Coeeties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassan-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very desirable residence ie the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. This place contains about three acres of land; upon it is a large house containing 18 rooms, also a good barn, and vegetable garden, plenty of young fruit trees, and is sufficiently shaded. It is convenient to four dépôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, (the nearest one being within 10 minetes' drive,) and about an hour's ride by carriage from the City. The location is a healthy one, it being upon high ground. There are church and good schools near by. Inquire at No. 124 Warren-st., New-York, or of A. B. RAYMOND, West Farms. Rent, $550 per year. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1 hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and sue about 1¼ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house, (containing about twenty rooms, hard finished, &c., throughout, in the best manner, and a large garden,) on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 128th-st.—will calculated for one or even two families or a genteel boarding-house, being within two blocks of the Railroad Dépôt and stages, by which communication can be had with the City at any hour of the day or night. Apply to EDWARD C. WEEKS, corner of Jaeneey-court and Wall-st.; or to J. N. WATSON, at the Railroad Dépôt, Harlem.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished.—There is a cottage ie good order, containing thirteen rooms; also, all the necessary out-buildings, pleasantly situated on the water. The lawn comprises eight acres, with every variety of shrubbery fruit and forest trees. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and retired, and the distance less than an hour by railroad from Wall st. Apply on 5th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st. Rent, $800.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Latting Town, L. I., about three miles from Glen Cove Landing, on a stage route, a two-story house and even kitchen, garden and large door-yard, with fruit trees such as apples, cherrys, plumbs, &c. and a pleasant view of Long Island Sound. Inquire of A. E. HAGEMAN, No 240 Division-st., New-York, or of JOSHUA KIRK, Glen Cove.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses with eight lots to each house, at $4,350 to $4,500. Also a nnmber of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will ha made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellings-houses (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassan-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—On the north side of 58th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., a double cottage house and four lots of ground, with carriage house, fruit and shrubbery; Croton water and shower bath in the house; all in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply on the premises, or to J. W. RUMSEY, Suffolk Rank, corner of Nassan and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1¼ miles west of the Southport dépôt, on the New York and New-Haven Railroad. There are 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, in excellent fence, well fruited and watered, with large old trees and woods adjacent to the house. The house is a wooden structure, about 36x40, with a hall through the centre, and rooms on both sides, and three stories high—and buildings good, and as numerous as the place requires. The location is on high and commanding ground—giving a view as far as the eye can reach out, and upon Long Island Sound; both East and West Long Island in the far distance, and the beautiful inland and uneven scenery of Fairfield County. The beautiful views from the house and grounds can hardly be surpassed. The location is perfectly healthy—the vicinity of the salt water shore gives bathing, yachting, fishing and gunning, as much as can be desired, and close at hand. In the near vicinity are the residences of Morris Ketchum, Esq., Lincoln Lunch, Charles Marquand, Jr., H. Winslow, Mr. R. G. L. De Parser, and others. Few places that are offered are as desirable as the above, and it is highly recommended by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 84 Wall-st., New-York.

CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN TO GET A CITY LOT ON EASY TERMS.—For sale, at the low price of $400, payable in monthly installments of $10, 50 lots in 11th-st., adjoining the 9th-av. The 8th-av. Railroad will soon directly pass this property, when it will more than double in value. The lots are beautiful, even, and on a grade with the street, without a particle of rock. Apply to J. FECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

ONLY THREE DAYS LEFT.—Neglect it, as you will never have another chance to get one of the CLARENCEVILLE, L. I. LOTS. There being only about 120 of these beautiful Lots left, the proprietor offers to those who have not yet availed themselves of the favorable chance (of only getting a Lot, but a House and Lot worth $1,300 for $50,) an opportunity to subscribe, until the 6th day of May, when the drawing for choice will take place, and the sale closes. The village of Clarenceville is situate on Long Island, five miles from Brooklyn; the Long Island Railroad runs directly through the centre of it. (The Dépôt is in the village.) It is also bounded by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road. It is adjacent to churches, school-houses, markets, &c., and accessible to New-York at all hours of the day, in less than half an hour. Besides the railroads, two lines of stages continually run past this property. The streets are all laid out from 60 to 120 feet in width; are all graded and planted with beautiful ornamental trees. It is admitted by all who see it to be the handsomest village ever laid out; it is exceedingly healthy and picturesque; and has an abundant supply of the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the proprietor having erected in Clarenceville five beautiful Houses, each at a cost exceeding $1,000, has determined not to dispose of them, but to distribute them gratuitously among the subscribers to Lots. The price of each Lot is fixed at $50, payable in installments of $1 monthly. Title perfect, abstracts of which will be furnished gratuitously. An excursion to Clarecsville will be made every THURSDAY at 12 M., and persons wishing to view it can get free tickets by applying at the office. A public meeting for the admission of members will be held every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Union Hall, No. 163 Bowery.

JACOB PECARE, Proprietor,
Office No. 163 Hester-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated on the east bank of the Hudson in Westchester County, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. House commodious and well finished. Fifty acres of land prettily laid out and well stocked with the finest fruits and shade trees, shrubbery, out-buildings, &c., and not surpassed for land and water accessory. Well calculated for a gentleman's country residence. Apply to Dr. HUNT, No. 306½ Grand-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the dépôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closet, patent heaters with registers in both stories, gas in every room, marble mantels and marble washstands, fine large garden, and brick stable attached. Said house is new and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of A. M. LYON, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance on Wall-st., where elevation plan can be seen, or WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-ev.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office honrs from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Aristra and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hnndred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; accepting as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Dépôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

J. OVERTON.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

LOTS FOR SALE.—283 lots of Ground, lying together, in the XIIth Ward of this City, between 7th and 8th-avs and 146th to 148th-sts. On these premises are dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and fruit and ornamental trees, &c. Apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., No. 193 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 42d-st., and 4 Lots on 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 42d-st run through to 43d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 34th and 35th-sts. Terms favorable. Apply to R. K. McHARG, No. 163 Broadway, up stairs.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagenen Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—For sale or to let—The house corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av, with 8½ lease, occupied as a bar and eating saloon, now doing a good business. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. TOMPSON, corner of Chatham and Orange-st.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Sellerville, 8 miles from New-York, and 3 from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

TOWN AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FOR SALE, One of those very desirable houses on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, with eight lots of land, beautifully laid out and planted with fruit and flowers, with stable and every convenience for a gentleman's residence. The house is frame, filled in, of ample size, and one of the best locations on the avenue. Terms reasonable. MILES & BETTS,
Real Estate Brokers, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARMS, VILLAGE RESIDENCES, &c FOR SALE CHEAP—25 miles from New-York by railroad—16 acres, $1,200; 14 acres, $500; 24 acres, $800; 40 acres, $3,000; two 60 acres, $3 500 and $11,000; 70 acres $3 250; 75 acres, $8,500; 81 acres, $9,000; 85 acres, $4,000; 100 acres, $4,000; 110 acres, $4,500; 130 acres, $10,500; 166 acres, $8,500, with many others. Also, over 30 houses—1 to 6 acres, $800 to $10,000. S. D. LAW, No. 52 John-st., New-York, or GEO. W. DEWEY, Plainfield Dépôt, New-Jersey.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Coetaining thirty-two acres; two miles from Ceetre-st. dépôt, Newark. A desirable location for a coestry seat, or to cnt up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

$2.000 WANTED.—FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, and business of a Saddle and Harness-making Establishment, which has been in operation over 20 years, situated within 20 miles of the City of New-York. The house and shop are together—on which there is a lease of four years yet to run. The business could be extended to any reasonable amount, with a sufficient capital, and has now a good run of customers. For particulars apply to JOSEPH HARVEY, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, New-York.

TO BUILDERS—FOR SALE.—A plot of ground on 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, containing four City lots, or about 100 feet square, including a valuable corner. Apply to JOHN BOYD, No. 16 Well-st., third floor.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 112th to 116th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A beautiful coe-horse carriage, built in the very best manner by John C. Parker. Has been but little used, and is in complete order; capable of accommodating four persons, with an extra seat for the driver if required. Cost $400, and will be sold for the low price of $250. In every respect equal to new. Also, a superior Victorian Wagon, built by the same maker; cost $225; will be sold for $125. Both vehicles can be seen at the livery st

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF THE WRECK OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ON THE BREAKING UP OF MAY-DAY.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Bookman st., the largest amount of household furniture that has been offered since May, 1853. It will comprise every kind and description of household furniture, from a widowed and one families, some of which is tip-top, and some is somewhat shorn of its original polish. There are, however, several first quality tapestry and Brussels carpets; three-ply and ingrain do.; any quantity of oil cloths; 30 or more sofas—good, bad, and indifferent; large and small mirrors; beds and mattresses, in quantities; mahogany chairs of all patterns; carved maple do; wardrobes and secretaries; extension centre, and card tables; large French plate mirrors; &c. &c.

N.B.—All the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii will be exhibited, without regard to weather.

On FRIDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 32 and 34 East Broadway, grand clearing-out sale of the entire stock of new cabinet furniture. It will embrace every kind and description of mahogany and rosewood furniture, which must be disposed of and taken away the same day. More full particulars will be given in to-morrow's papers.

HENRY H. LEDEN, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEDEN & CO.—THURSDAY, May 4, at [illegible] front of the store, No 19 Nassau-st. A [illegible] bay horses, kind in harness, and believed [illegible]; also, an excellent carriage of Lowrens & Celley; also, a large rooms rocking chair of excellent [illegible] been in use but a short time; also, sets of [illegible] gray mare, one of the most splendid horses in the [illegible] speed, action, style and endurance, and combining [illegible] spirit with entire gentleness, warranted sound and free from all vice or trick. One beautiful Boston chaise, built by Thomas Goddard to order; has been used but little. Also, one of Isaac Pond's best light top wagons, has used but little. Also, two sets first rate light harness and one saddle and bridle. One second-hand phaeton, in perfect order, with shafts and pole, to be sold without reserve; cost $500. Also, one close carriage in good order, to be sold without reserve, made by Wood & Tomlinson.

C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

BILLING & TUCKER.—Will sell on FRIDAY, May 5, at No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a large assortment of Household Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, carved rosewood suite in crimson and maroon brocatelle, tables, among which are solid mahogany extension dining, carved rosewood, marble-top centre, bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, bureaus, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, matting, mirrors, among which are two French plate pier glasses 70×17 inches, lamps, crockery, China and iron-stone, ivory handled cutlery, silver plated ware, glass ware, &c. Also, one elegant rosewood piano but very little used. Sale positive. Also, one piano to let. Apply at the office.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No 252 Bowery, the balance of the elegant stock of rosewood mahogany and black walnut furniture of Mr. John Scott, who has removed to the country, consisting of first-class rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, plush, &c., mahogany parlor, dining room, hall and bedroom furniture, the whole being of first-class manufacture, made under his own supervision, and will be sold without regard to cost, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS AND STANDARD ROSES.—J. L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Pine-st. and No. 56 Cedar-st., a very choice selection of entirely new Roses, in pots and otherwise, comprising the newest and finest of the season, from the nursery of D. Bell, Broadway and 50th-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 336 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—The fine place at Stamford, Conn., built and formerly occupied by the late Henry J. Sanford, Esq., will be sold on TUESDAY, May 16. It will be put up at less than half its cost, and sold to the highest bidder. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage. The sale will begin at 10 A. M., with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c. The place will be sold at 12 M. J. SMITH DODGE No. 27 Bond-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Twentieth edition, 16mo., pp. 256. Price $1. Years of suffering, of mental and physical anguish, to many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulty to the husband might have been spared by a timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother—the one either budding into womanhood or the other in the decline of years, in whom nature contemplates an important change, may learn the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and the most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1853.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st.

MY DEAR SIR: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of her great anguish and suffering, some months before and during her confinement—every successive one more and more debilitating and prostrating her, and putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion, despaired of. I supposed this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (now about two months) I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind; and the joy it gave my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dasmonceau provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children both motherless.

It is, of course, impracticable to convey more fully the serious subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage. For sale at No. 222 Broadway, No. 2 Astor House, by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, and at the publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, P. PETERSON, No. 96 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transferred by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or box No. 1,224. New-York Post-office. A pamphlet of sixteen pages, more fully explaining the contents of the book, will be forwarded to any lady or gentleman who may desire it, free of expense, to any part of the United States, by addressing as above.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General and Prostrational Debility, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Slugishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is the source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, removed to No. 92 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh Edition—345 octavo, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed to any address for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, New-York, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Sold by all Booksellers. Address, Box No 844 Post-Office, New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A Specific Mixture for the cure of Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the Mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1 one bottle lasts a week. Many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No 192 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable in every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest caution. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY (an internal remedy) is a certain cure for this distressing complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures on record, see pamphlets, to be had gratis of the proprietor, at his Medical Office, (for consultation and advice in all diseases,) No. 387 4th-st., 3d door from Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty, at No. 60 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 9 P. M. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangements, sold by him only. Price $3.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50

O. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN., Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every shad of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and ¼ lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horses or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.,
Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms, for sale at all Rubber dealers, and to the trade, only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

EYE INFIRMARY AT NO. 114 CHAMBERS ST. Dr. OAK OIL is now gratuitously for weak and inflamed eyes. A most successful remedy for diseases of the eyes. All persons afflicted with weak or inflamed eyes are invited to try the OAK OIL applications, which is the basis of our extension.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for citizens of the [illegible] procured, viséed by [illegible] Consuls, and [illegible] Washington, by [illegible] Office, corner Broadway and Nassau-st., N. Y.—Business attended to [illegible] personally.

FINANCIAL.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $2,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,000,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent is required to be paid on acceptance of the bid, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days therefter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, May 6, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars on the Bonds of said Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1863. The whole amount of bonds issued, or authorized to be issued, is one hundred thousand dollars, secured by a first and only mortgage, executed in favor of Thos. A. Dexter, of Boston, and Eliahe Colt, of Hartford, upon the lands, mines, quarries, coal, furnaces, dwellings, and the real estate property of every description belonging to the Company, as set forth in the said mortgage, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia; a copy of which may be seen by reference to the last semi-annual report of the Directors of the Company. The capital of this Company has been very successfully used in the mining of coal and the manufacture of salt. As its works are upon the Ohio River, above Cincinnati, the production and sale of these staple articles of consumption in the several markets of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys have enabled us to divide thus far 10 per cent. per annum upon its stock. For full details, showing the highly algible character of this investment, together with much information of general interest respecting the mineral resources of this portion of the Ohio Valley, in which all the chief markets of the West, reference is made to the February report of the West Columbia Company, which has taken the lead in developing and getting to market the various mineral deposits of immense value located upon their lands, at the point where the outcrop of the gr-at Alleghany coal field crosses the Ohio River. Copies of the last semi-annual report will be furnished to applicants. Such of the bids filed as are satisfactory, will be accepted in writing on or before Monday, the eighth day of May ensuing. The terms of payment will be one quarter cash, due at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON upon acceptance of the bids; the remainder to be paid in on Saturday, May 13, 1854. The bids will be opened on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 16 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next, —payment to be made for the same as follows, viz: Twenty per cent. on the 16th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States, will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first instalment; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all installments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing further information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the offices of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty years to run, part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and 1uly, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper.—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required for the Bonds of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 118 Broadway have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive, car, and other engines, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, rail and iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of 7 per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 228 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum, making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 19 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BEXTON, Secretary.

TEMPORARY LOANS—Will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5 Hall of Records, in sums of not less than $1,000, for which revenue bonds of the City will be issued, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and payable in six, nine or twelve months.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—SHAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—640 shares wanted by E. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William-st.

COOKING STOVES, RANGES.

MOTT'S INVINCIBLE KITCHEN RANGE.—Persons in want of a good range are referred to our new and superb DOUBLE FLUE INVINCIBLE. The ovens are very large, and constructed upon a peculiarly novel principle, (recently patented,) by which the heat is so distributed and equalized in all its parts that its baking cannot be excelled. By its arrangements bake scalded at the bottom. It is so easily managed that fire can be made and have hot rolls for breakfast in the short space of 30 minutes. The range is very economical in the consumption of fuel, and the castings very heavy, and not liable to burn out. The saving of labor in attendance would pay for the range in one season. Recommendations given by hundreds who have them in use. We warrant every range we set when used as directed. The J. L. MOTT Iron Works, (Successors to J. L. Mott,) No. 264 Water-st., New-York, between Peck-slip and Dover-st.

HOUSE WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOMS, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of builders and the public generally, to our splendid assortment of House Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of furnaces, ranges, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate, in a superior manner, all classes of public and private buildings, upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

COOKING RANGE AND HEATER COMBINED.—The American (flat top) Range, with hot a attachment, takes less fuel than any other, and heat heretofore lost is collected and carried wherever required A. McPHERSON, No. 233½ Water-st.

SUMMER STOVES.—COOKING STOVES AND RETICHEN RANGES, of the best patterns, with a large assortment of house-furnishing articles, for sale low, at the stores of WILLIAM CLARKE & CO., Nos. 9 Carmine-st., 200 8th-av., and 370 8th-av.

TO PRINTERS.—New-York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse, (established in 1823,) No. 29 Spruce-st., four doors below William-st. Presses, Chases, Composing Sticks, Stands, Cases, Furniture, Ink, &c. Metal and Wood Type, from other foundries, and every article required in a printing-office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Old Type received at 9 cents a pound in exchange for new. CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

P. C. CORTELYOU, W. H. GIFFING

This paper is printed on Type cast at the above Foundry.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS, &c.—JOHN GJOHNSON & BROTHER, well known as Gas Fitters and Plumbers for the past ten years, respectfully call attention to those requiring work in either branch, that they can rely upon being promptly and efficiently served by us. At our factory, No. 111 East 13th-st., we have a varied assortment of Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c. Can thousand reliable references.

10,000,000 of PICKLES FOR GROCERS.—Of medium, large and extra large sizes, together with an extensive assortment of Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, hermetically sealed articles, Fancy Shelf Goods, for sale by WELLS & PROVOST, No. 413, 30 and 32 Broadway.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Sashes, Blinds, &c. 1,000 first class doors for sale low, opening at the extensive warerooms of JENKINS & PORTER, Centre-st., near Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established A.D. 1840, and regularly and duly empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vict., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000.—Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deming Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cester,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Lyons.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, on as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Hall,	N. P. Chapman,	Chas. H. Crowell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney.
Geo Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

William F. Leggett, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Moseman,
Ino. I. Betts,	Jacob Leverlee,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Senj W. Clasp,
Andrew Brady,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T BINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No 75 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milbank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Thomson Price,	John A. C. Gray,	George Jones,
John H. Lee,	Abr'm S. Embury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. B. Johnson,	James Gillespie,
James F. Holines,	John T. Morrison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph Allen,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210 000, with a surplus nf over $100 000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich'd A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. Curtiss,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Thos. W. Field,	Chas H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO S FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested Office, No 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency to the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent

The Company insures build ngs, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1857—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Pewery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on most favorable terms.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary. D. BURTNETT, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor Chatham-st Insures on the most favorable terms against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000.—Have removed their office to No 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON, (Indiana,) 6 and 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next) 6 per cents. THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 26, 1854. A dividend of 4 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next. of the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND REMOVAL.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, May 1, 1854.—Semi-annual interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Stockholders on Wednesday, May 3, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st., to whom they have removed from No. 5 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—BOTH DIVIDEND of seven and one-quarter dollars (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 6th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Bowery Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on and after the 10th inst., The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings, have just received per steamers from Europe a large new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Bonnaise, in one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich velvet and Axminster, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns never before in the country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design, from the best manufactories, and wall seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will

[Continued from the First Page.]

of the Army, and would have a command of the 3d Artillery, proceeding to join the same.

(Signed) ROBERT MURRAY, Assist. General, U. S. A.

A general (illegible)

F. O. WYSE, C. and B. M. 3d Artillery, Comdg. Detach. 3d Artillery.

I have consulted several experienced naval officers, and others connected with the sea service, and they unanimously advise me not to go in the *Falcon*. I also found by consulting the books at the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Office, that in 1853 this ship, the *Falcon* was rated A 1, and that name is left on her, or rather, none had been removed at the time I went on board of her this morning, at 11 A. M.

Under these circumstances I think it would be extremely hazardous to send troops out in her. She was built in 1846, and has the same engines that were put in her at that time. The *George Law* is A No. 1

(Signed) F. O. WYSE, C. and B. M. 3d Artillery,
Commanding Detachment 3d Artillery.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1854.

SIR: As senior officer, on duty, with Companies D, G, I and K, 3d Artillery, you will adopt the necessary measures for executing that part of special orders No. 51, having reference to them.

There being a sufficiency of clothing for the 3d Artillery for six months, at Benecia, California, all clothing not issued to the men will be turned over to the Q. M. Department.

The men will carry their arms, and the Companies will be taken across the Isthmus as a body of troops in as soldierly a manner as possible; officers and men fully uniformed equipped, with knapsacks packed, &c., &c. No doubt whatever is entertained as to our *right* to send *troops* by way of the Isthmus of Darien, over the route you are ordered to take.

Asst. Surgeon J. SIMPSON has, by S. O. No. 45, from the Adjt. General's office, been ordered to proceed to California with your command. I am Sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) L. THOMAS,
Brev. Major F. O. WYSE, Asst. Adjt. General.
3d Artillery, Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Special Orders, No. 57.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1854.

Instead of the 15th, as directed by the first paragraph of Special Orders No. 51, Companies D, G, I and K, 3d Artillery, will embark for California on the 18th inst.

The Senior Company Officer on duty with them, will immediately make the necessary requisition for transportation.

By command of Maj. General SCOTT.
(Signed) L. THOMAS, Asst. Adjt. Genl.

Major Wyse said—I admit that I duly received the orders just read, except that dated 10th of April, which I received on the 18th April.

Examination continued—Q.—Did Maj. Wyse refuse to obey the orders I state the facts. A.—He did refuse to obey the order to proceed with the four companies of his regiment on the *Falcon*.

When the order of the 17th March was issued, Companies B, C, I and K, were in the harbor, and are four of the "remaining companies" spoken of in the 3d part of that order; when the order of April 1 was issued, Major Wyse was the senior company officer on duty with those four companies, and was the officer charged with conducting those four companies; his own company was stationed at Fort Columbus; the two companies having senior captains to himself, were at Fort Wood; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, and Brevet Major Anderson, are those senior officers; the former was sick at Fort Wood from injuries received on the *San Francisco*, and the latter the governor of the Western Military Asylum in Kentucky.

About the 5th of April, Major Wyse called in person at my office and stated that it was important he should see his family, as shortly he had before the command of his regiment, and asked if he might have a leave of absence for seven days, which was granted by the General-in-Chief; I then told Major Wyse that he was the senior officer of the four companies, and that, as such, I intended addressing him a letter in reference to some points of the movement; he replied that I would send it to him in Maryland; I told him that was unnecessary, as the instructions related to nothing on the route and not to anything to be done here, and I would send the letter to his post; I stated also, that all these instructions in reference to the movement of the four companies had been given at Washington, except the designation of the two companies to stop at San Diego; that I had designated these companies, leaving his company to go to Benecia, because, as senior officer, charged with the movement, I wished him to conduct it to its destination.

On the 10th of April I addressed the letter of instructions of that date to Major Wyse. The reason why I put in the first paragraph of that letter was because Lt. Col. Swords, Quartermaster, on the day previous stated—

[Hearsay testimony objected to.]

Witness resumed—I issued the instructions contained in the first paragraph of that letter in consequence of a report made to me by Col. Swords that day or the day before; the order of April 11, changing the data of embarkation to the 18th instead of the 20th, was in consequence of a representation received from Mr. Aspinwall, on Friday, the 14th of April; Major Wyse again called at my office, and after saying he was very glad the change had been made from the 20th to the 18th, asked if a mixed board of army and navy officers would be ordered to inspect the steamer *Falcon*—that the officers of his own command were senior officers; I told him it could only be done at Washington, and it was too late to make an application there; he replied that it could be done by telegraph; I submitted these propositions to the General-in-chief, who declined to do so, but said that if I knew of any naval officer of rank in the City, he would gladly avail himself of his services; but I knew of none; in connection with the junior officers mentioned above, Major Wyse referred me to Section 718, Army Regulations; edition of 1847.

Court desired to have the regulation read. It was read.

Witness resumed—I asked Major Wyse if he had seen the *Falcon*; he replied, "No." I told him he had better see the vessel, and he said he was on his way for that purpose; I next received a letter from Major Wyse, dated April 14, which bears the office mark of receipt April 17; I first saw it on Sunday, the 16th, just about 10 o'clock; I stopped at the office, and found the letter there; I opened it and read it.

The letter was then read to the Court, as follows:

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y., April 14, 1854.

To Col. L. Thomas, A. A. General, &c., Colonel:

I have the honor to call the attention of the Commanding General to the condition of the steamer *Falcon*, and earnestly to request that the detachment of the 3d Artillery, now under orders for California, and the Isthmus, may not be permitted to go on her, for the following reasons, viz.:

1st, Like the *San Francisco*, she has too much upper hamper, that is, houses, berths, &c., above the main deck, which, in a violent storm, would most inevitably be carried away, with all quartered above said deck.

2d, She has just come out of dry dock, and is in so unfinished a state that she cannot be got ready for sea by the 16th inst., they say it will be necessary to keep all the workmen employed on the coming Sunday, in order to get her ready for sea by the 18th inst., which shows her unprepared state for the voyage.

3d, She is a very old steamer, and should be thoroughly tested after being overhauled, before troops are ordered away upon her; they find that the boilers, in five years old, the boilers less than two, during which time she has been running in her present state, without accident either to hull or machinery; and further, that no material alteration has now been made to her. The ship was inspected in August last, as appears by certificates of authorized inspectors; that her maximum pressure is of 28 lbs. the square inch; that she has just been tested under a pressure of 25 lbs., and that she is limited to carry only 16 lbs.

As regards the fourth objection, to wit: The smallness of her masts; they find that the masts are as large as those of other steamships of her class, and that her rigging and most of her sails have just been renewed.

The Board are of opinion that she is not only seaworthy, but that she has ample accommodations for the troops, and that they will be more comfortably accommodated on board of her than to be crowded with citizen-passengers in another steamer.

I. J. ABERCROMBIE, Lt. Col. 2d Infantry.
L. THOMAS, Asst. Adj. General.
THOS. SWORDS, Lt. Col. and Quartermaster.

Witness continued—On the 16th of April I received the following paper:

NEW-YORK, April 17, 1854.

Proceedings of a Board convened in this City by virtue of the following order, viz:

Order No 1.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DETACHMENT 3d ARTILLERY,
FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y., April 16, 1854.

A Board, to consist of Assistant Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Staff, First Lieut. Lucien Loeser, 3d Artillery, and First Lieut. Charles H. Winder, Adjutant 3d Artillery, will convene on board the steamer *Falcon* to-morrow, at 12 meridian; there to make a minute inspection of said vessel, and report upon seaworthiness, and fitness in other respects for the safe and comfortable transportation of troops.

(Signed) F. O. WYSE, C. and B. M. 3d Artillery,
Commanding Detachment 3d Artillery.

The Board met pursuant to the above order.

Present—Assistant Surgeon Robert Murray, U. S. Army; First Lieut. Lucien Loeser, 3d Regiment Artillery, and Recorded to examine the said steamer *Falcon*. They find

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all cases where with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California*, *Oregon* and the *Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6¼ cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 821. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LABOR AND ART.

Re-Inauguration of the Crystal Palace.

GREAT POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

APPEARANCE OF THE EXHIBITION.

Ceremonies at the Palace.

Speeches of P. T. Barnum, Henry Ward Beecher, Elihu Burritt, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Judge Campbell, Horace Greeley, Richard O'Gorman, Jr., Luther R. Marsh, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, and others.

The grand Reopening of the New-York Crystal Palace took place yesterday. The occasion was all that could have been desired. The attendance was very large; the enthusiasm was undamped by fickle ekies; aod the speakers were numeroua, pointed, brief, and happy. The extensive preparations which have been made for this ceremonial, since the accession of Mr. BARNUM to the Presidency, had aroused public expectatioo. The anticipated pleasure of the day was, we doubt not, fully realized. From an early hour in the morning, spectators continued to throng toward the Palace until late in the avealag. The number present at one time la the course of the day probably amounted to Twenty Thoosand. In the evening there was even a larger number than this. The Sixth-avenue Railroad cars ran full all day, and the stages deposited heavy loads. The Railroad Compaay, we nnderstand, sold not less than *thirty-five hundred* tickets for admisaioo to the Palace; aad the Compsny made application for a still larger nnmber than thosa for which they had previously contracted. These indications, combined with the manifest enthusiasm with which the President and Directors have taken np their difficult work of resuscitation, gave this first day a remarkable degree of interest. The exercises occupied tha morning aad evaaing.

After a night of heavy rain, the sun shone forth ia the morning brightly, giving ampla time for tha procession to reach the Palsce before the rain had recommeaced falling. Aocording to the programme of arrangements, the Directors, members of the Commoo Coancil, the Jndiciary, Delegates from argauized Trade Societies, and other iovited guests, assembled at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at 10 o'clock, to take part in the procession. A delay of an hour was occasioned by the non-drrival of the Newark Continentals, who sustained an accidental delay. An open space was kept in the Park for the procession to form; and there, earliest on the ground, were the Veteraas of 1812—their numbers now reduced to half a hundred. DONWORTH'S Baad was on the balcony, performing haadsomely.

At 11 o'clock the President called over the programme, and those who answered formed in the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION:

Dodworth's Band, Brass and Reed Instrumants.
P. T. BARNUM, Esq., President.
And the Directors of tha Crystal Palace—(two deep.)
A few Line and Staff Officers of the State Militia.
The Veteran Corps of 1812.
Architects, Artists, Inventors, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, &c.
Delegates from the several organized Trades and Handicrafts, in New-York and neighboring Cities—(Two deep.)
Members of the Judiciary.
Chief of Police and his Aids.
Members of the Commou Councils of this and other Cities.
Principals of Public Schools.
Invited guests generally.

The procession was far smaller than had been anticipsted, scarcely reaching across the Park. Having marched throngh the east entrance, and round Park Row, it turned into Broadway, and was met hy an escort of the Continentals, who had at length been joined by their brethren from Newark. The procession again marched through and round the Park, and up Broadway—thirty police, six deep, Shelton's brass baad, and the New-York, Brooklyn, New-Jersey, and Nawark Continantals in advance, as a military escort. The line af march along Broadway and Sixth-avenne to the Palace was thronged with citizens.

CEREMONIES AT THE PALACE.

While the procession was on its wsy np the Sixth-avenne, the larga assemblage of persous who were awaiting its arrival at the Palace, were entertained by the masic of BLOOMFIELD'S Band, from Governor's Island.

Some important alterations have been made in the interior of the Palace. The pnblic had leisure to examiae them before the procession reached the building. MAROCHETTI'S Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON, which formerly had its place beneath the dome, haa bea removed to the East Nave; and the centre of the building is now occupied by a handsome fouatsia, encircled hy a parterre of flowers. In the centre stands a colossal figure in plaster, representing AMERICA. Tha figure is twelva feet high, restiag apon a rock six feet in height. It was designed hy Messrs. BOMP and MULLER, the former of whom was a papil of THORWALSDEN. The statue was suggested by Mr. CARETENSEN, ona of the Architects of the Palace, and the work npon it was axecoted in the building in the space of six days. In the right hand of the figure is a spear piereing the rock, from which the water gushes forth; and in the left haad is a wreain of laurel hanging over the water.

The Statue of tha "Amazon," hy KISS, has also beeo removed, and now occupies the North Nava.

Music was provided hy the New-York Hermonic Society and a full Orchestra, with vocal solos hy M. FERDINAND MEYER and Mdlle. BEHRENO.

The ceremonies commenced a few minotes past nooo.

The Prize Ode, hy WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, was first sung. The music was composed hy WM. H. FRY, and the chief solo part was aostained by Mdlle. BEHRENO.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. HOVEY, after which the Hallelnjah Chorus was performed.

SPEECH OF P. T. BARNUM.

Mr. PHINEAS T. BARNUM, Presideot of the Crystal Palace Association, then apoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is *not* a Congress of Peace. This is our popular Coronation of Labor. We leave it to others to erect their monuments to the sword. Let them blazon in the pages of history the "fossil poetry" of nations, written only in human blood, and crown with laurel only the genius of destruction. We have a prouder and hetter missioo. We it ours to dedicate this temple to Human Industry—to celebrate the "peaceful victories" of Toil and Skill—to place among the imperishable records of the earth, this living eulogy of a wiser age and a Christian people. My friends! this is eminently a "Christian" as well as a Crystal Palace—for God himself was the first artificer. His ennobled labor by His own original example; and in setting op this Altar to Universal Production, we have but made a finite copy of His infinite work and done it np in glass and iron as a gift-hymn for worshipping humanity. Instead of smoking battle-fields, we have the furnace with its breath of fire, moulding the stubborn iron to its work of peace. Tha merry ring of the anvil is oor substints for the rolling drum. The gigantic steam-engine supplies us with creative thunder; while God's own lightning, snatched from its sun-path in the sky, and harnessed to the car of trade, telegraphs our thoughts from pole to pole, and speaks in every tongue the eloquent language of industry. Every age has its hero. We must have ours. The Past points to its BONAPARTE and WELLINGTON. The public debt of nations lives to plead their claims to immortality as benefactors of mankind. The Present whispers in the ear of fame the names of MORSE, of HOE, of COLLINS and their compeers, and it will syllable yet the name of many a gifted representative of labor with whom this occasion has surrounded us. These and such as these are *our* heroes. To MORSE we owe that "still small voice" which murmurs along its prison-wires our slightest command, and speaks at time and distance. COLLINS has bridged for us the turbulent ocean with a palace-way of boats. HOE has accomplished what ARCHIMEDES could not, and in the Monster Press has given us the fulcrum and the lever that, spite of tyrant voice and hope, now moves the world; while the builders of this universe of thoughts, reserving for us the culminating glory of the age, have tanght us how to bind together the East and the West in the chords of mutual production; to nnite the ambition of the sweltering tropics and the shivering North in ona grand effort to produce a home where every man may find a welcome for the product of his head and hands, regardless of his hne, his country or his religioo. In concinsion, ladies and gentlemen, let me mention that the Directors of this Associatioo, in establishing the Crystal Palsce as a permanent institutioo, have resolved to make the occasioa an interesting epoch in the memory of tha inventors and artificers generally throaghout the world. With this view, I have heeo aothorized to annonnce the following iacentives to the development of mechanical iagennity and creative art:

The Association offers a prize of a Gold Medal, costing oae thonsand dollars, or its equivalent in cash, if preferred, for the most useful and valuable iovention or Discovery which shall hava beeo patented or entered in the U. S. Patent Office dnring the year closing the first day of December oaxt, provided only that the said Invention or Discovery, by specimea, model or prodoct shall have, meantime, been axhibited ia the Crystal Palsce.

Second—A Gold Medal, costiag ona thonsand dollars, or its equivalent in cash, to the Artist whose work, having been exhibited ia the Crystal Palace during the three months elosing on the first day of December oext, shall be deemed most worthy of snch testimonial.

Third—Five Medals, costing one hundred dollars each, or their equivalent in cash, if preferred, to the five inventors whose inveations ia the various departments of useful arts, patented, entered or caveated within the yeor, and exhibited in tha Crystal Palaca as aforesaid, shall be adjudged most worthy of such testimonials aext after the one adjndged most excelleat as aforesaid.

Fourth—Five Medals, costing one hundred dollars each, or their eqnivalent in plate or cash, if preferred, to the five artists whose origiaal works completed since the first opening of the Crystal Palace, and exhibited thereia as aforesaid, shall be adjndged most worthy of such distinctioo oext after tha most excelleat as foresaid.

The shiest and most respectable Jnry or Juries that can be selected shall be appointed to examine critically the several articles exhibited, and award the prizes mentioned. The Directors will proceed as aarly as practicable to select such Jury or Jurore and hope to be able to announce the appointments on or before the first day of Jnne aext. I am also authorized to anaounce that the Association will, in their discretion, award medals or diplomas to tha exhibitors or inventora of such articles as possess merit sufficient to entitle them to anch distinctioa. By stimnlants like these, ladies and gentlemen, we hope to briag forth oar new race of heroes—haroes in art—conqocrors npon the battle-field of Labor—victors in tha snblime struggle of handicraft and iotellect with ignorance and inertia. We hope to maka snch heroes of yon, Indnstrials, who liateo to me—to immortalize *you* in the immortalization of oor age and aation. And if we canaot have yon eanonized in Notre Dame or St. Paal's, we shall find yoa a reating place is the cathedral-cloisters of the hnman heart, wherever genios may be known, or sciesce may win a hopeful idolator.

Speaking of the pnblic Press, Mr. BARNUM said the Directors of this enterprise have great reason to be thankful to kaow that a spirit of coöperation has been shown by the pablic Press throughout the entire Union, in favor of this magnificent enterprise, with perhaps a possible single exceptioa io the City of New-York.

SPEECH OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.

Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL was introdaced, and apoke as fellows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It is recorded in ancieat mythology that when Vulcaa cleaved the head of Jupiter, Minerva stepped forth full-grown and clad in armor. She struck the earth with her spear, and the olive tree sprooted. The loom, the spindle and the embroidering aeedle were also her attribntes; aad with her own hands she made the dresses of the Gods. The painter, the sculptor and the arehitect, the philosopher, the poet and the orator, acknowledged her as their totelary deity. She was the Goddese of Wisdom. Tamples were erected in her honor, and the ruins of the Partheaoa, which contained her statne, by PHILLIOS, aad wae dedicated to her, still look dowa apon all that remsins of the Athens of old. This gorgeous temple in which we are now assembled, is oor *Palace of Minerva*; raised in honor of *Labor* and *of Art*.

Our youthful imagiuations were taxed to comprehend the wooderful structure reared by the genins of the lamp of Aladdin. But we have lived to see the embodiment of the woader of oar boyhood—to see fiction become reality—to see how Labor and Art have formed and fashioned it, and thus given

"To airy nothing a local habitation and a name."

Bnt while the Palace is a beantiful, it is also a stern reality. The intellects which designed, and tha haads which wrought it, operated in obedience to that great command imposed upon us at the very commencement of onr race. Labor, in some form or other, intellectual or physical, is not only the daty, but it is the great necessity of Man. All the works of Nature proclaim this law. The rolling ocean—the running stream—the growing plants, and the moving air, are all teachers of labor. The waters stagnate, and the air becomes noxious, and the earth barren, without motion or change. Nature reveals and reaews herself in the abnadance of her life and activity. The great Antbor of the works of Nature—the Creator of os and of all things—rested, it is said, from the work which He had done, aad proclaimed it good; and the same command which enjoined ao observance of a day of rest, also reqnired from us, the creatures of His morsl Government, continued labor for the remaining time, and promised as a reward the seedtima and the harvest, and the genial rain and sunshine. Labor thus exampled and commanded, may well be said to be dignified.

Onr atteation to-day is chiefly devoted to physical labor as directed by the intellectual. We are surrounded by Art, which is bnt the united production of the Intellectual and physical labor of Man. Gathered uoder this aryatal roof are some of the most rare and beautiful specimens of Man's handiwork. Here the representative labor of most of the civilized nations of the earth may be seen. In this view, our objects in this day's commemoration have a peculiar interest. A Congress of Nations has been often suggested, and to a certain extent carried ont. Combinations of armies and confederations of States have been witnessed. The Grecian yenth; from all parts of their country, assembled at the Olympic games and exhibited feats of strength and contended in the race, and occasionally the poet and historian there first pnblished the productions of their pens. Separate States have had their Fairs of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; but a Fair where the representative Labor of the World should be gathered was novel, and ow all existence to an age of peace and enterprise.

The philsathropist fondly hoped that thos new era had been inaugurated, and that "lands intersected by a narrow frith" would no longer "abhor each other," and "mountains interposed" no more "make enemies of nations." If, perchance, the war now commenced in Europe shall become general, the "World's Fairs" will be annabered and cherished as memorials of a period when all the nations of the earth came together and contended, not to see who could do the others most harm, but who could exhibit the best productions of Labor and Art; who could best illustrate the triumphs of Peace. Even in war, let the Crystal Palaces of Europe stand. Let tha rays of the morning sun salote them, and tha rays of the evening sun gild them. Let those remain as emblems of peace and good will to men. And let the sojourner and the stranger, even from hostile lands, find in them a home and a place of refuge, aad be safe from the avenger of blood.

This Palace of ours brings up, in strong contrast, the Present and the Past. The world was old when hers our fathers first made the wild woods ring with their "Hymns of lofty cheer." When they first touched these shores, it was as if they had landed on a new planet, and they styled the country emphatically the "New World." New varieties of plants and unknown races of animals were presented to view, while Man was equally strange in complexion, lsngnage, and institutions. They had homes to erect in the wilderness. They had to battle with the elements, and to dispute dominion over the land with the Indian and the beasts of prey. Present wants, and the struggle for the necessary means of snbsistence, left little time for the cultivation of the refioemcnts of civilized life. The land from whence they came was far off, across tempestuous oceans, and only at long intervals came news of the homes and the kindred and friends they had left behind. The forests were to be hewn down, and the earth made to produce her fruits, and the axe, the hoe and the plow-share were the instruments which they wielded with akill. Bot standing here this day, and looking around on the varied productions of Art and the contributions from different portions of onr own wide-spread country, and from various and far-off nations of the earth, we are struck with the marvellous change which time has wrought. Modern discoveries and civilization bring the ends of the world together; and, judging from what is now before us, it might be difficult to determina whether we were assembled in the chief city of tha Western hemisphere, or in one of the principal capitals of Europe.

If, in these peaceful contests for sopremacy with the Old World, we have been found wantiag in the ornamental, hnt not in the useful,—if, in these modern Olympic games of Nations, we have not gained the principal victory, we have at least shown that we have the strength of muscle, and that time and experience alone are necessary to enable us to reach the goal in triumph, and win the prize. This reinauguration to-day, is an earnest of renewed effort to press forward in the race, and to emblazon, if possible, the motto of the great Roman Conqueror, *veni vidi vici*, npon the American Standard of *Labor and of Art*.

SPEECH OF REV. T. L. CUYLER.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER, of the Reformed Dutch Church in Market-street, said:

You will pardon me, Mr. Presideot, if I feel some embarrassment to-day, for it is the first time I ever spoke to a palace or ever took part in a coronation. I am proud to stand up in this royal assemblage, where the men are all free-born sovereigns—and the only queens are the queens of beauty who rule oe with the sceptre of domestic love. The ambassadors who are here present are not titled noblemen from the Old World, but ambassadors from the workshop, wearing the "grand cross" of the Legion of *Labor*—the men

"Whose brows are wet with honest sweat,
Who earn whate'er they can."

Whatever may be said of former exhibitions here, it shall not be said to-day that you have made the mistake of omitting the "Prince of Denmark" from the play of Hamlet. It shall not be said to-day that the genius of American Labor comes to his own, and his own receives him not. It shall not be said that gowns ar epaulettes are taking the place of the workman's frock, or the sword is driving away the plow and the hammer.

Artisans of New-York! the building that covers us is perhaps the most graceful structnre on this continent. It is a perfect dream of beauty—they tell us that it surpasses its European models. But beautiful as is this fairy work of glass and metal—superb as swells yonder dome above our heads, blazing at night like a miniature sky—yet this building has its chief beauty to me in being ona of the world's grandest *Temples of Peace*.

While the armies of Europe are measuring their strength on tha battle-field, the soldiers of peace shall, in this place, measure their skill in the productioo of art. On this spot, the States of our firm Union shall compete in generous rivalry. Here wa will welcome the shrewd sons of New-England, the land where labor has always been honored, from, the days when she sent ROGER SHERMAN, the shoemaker, to Congress, down to the time when she made her ablest statesman oot of the "little black DAN, who used to water the teamsters' horses" before his father's doorway, in Salisbury. Here we will welcome the merry musicians of Lowell, who play on their cotton-spindles to the tnne of twenty millions a year, and who find the "waters of the Merrimac better than all the rivers of Damascus." Here we will exhibit the products of the Empire State, brought hither over the canals which her CLINTON dug, and upon the steamers which her FULTON invented. We will levy contributions on the Qaaker City, where FRANKLIN pulled his press, and GODFREY made his quadrants. We will say to Cincinnat—send us the "Greek Slaves" and "Fisher Boys," which your POWERS has created; and we will say to Chicago, send us your "Virginia Reapers," which cut down the pride of John Bull; and to Carolina, "send us the fruits of the fields over which GREENE, the blacksmith, fought the battles of Freedom!"

And when the fairy Palace is full—when the genins of Art has beckoned hither her choicest treasures, then shall her eye rest gratefully on her triumphs, aad proaonnce them good. Let me paraphrase, oat of haad, some favorite old lines of WHITTIER, and adapt them to the occasion:

Then let our toast ba freely quaffed
In water, cool and brimming.
"All honor to all handicraft,
To toiling men and women!"
Oh! workmen, in your bright array,
Sonnd ont your free hosannah!
We celebrate *Saint Labor's Day*
Beneath her starry banner!

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

The dignity of Labor—tha elevation of Labor—the inherent worth and desert of Labor—these ara topics on which there has been some rhetoric expeaded ere now. There are said to be efforts from time to time pnt forth, termed Fourth-of-July Orations, in which these points are orged with mora fervor and poetry than originality. Far be it from me to qnestion the dignity or the intrinsic worth of Labor: on the contrary, I insist that "the laborer is worthy of his hire"—that he ought to receive that which he has honestly striven for and fairly earned, whether it be a wreath of laurel, a country's plaudit, or a silver dollar. But this I *do* maintain, here and everywhere, that so long as the Laboring Class cherish no hearty devotion to nor genuine pride in their several callings, hut parsue them only because they must work or starve, and because they can find ao easier way of gaining a livelihood, all that is said in laodatioa of Labor, its dignity and its eminent worth, will be ont of place and fallacious on aay other day than the Fourth-of-July aforesaid. For there is nothing in Toil of any kind that eanobles and dignifies its votary, nnless it be the motive which impels him to pnrane it. He who digs ditches for a dollar a day may deserve all praise for devoting the money thus earned to the relief of distress or even the thorough educatioo of his own children; bnt for the work itself he deserves just the dollar a day, and generally takes good care oot to merit more.

Yet the elevation of labor is no fanstical nor fantastic idea, if sought through the elevation of the laborer's impulses and aims. In spite of the most indisputable Arithmetic, proving War a scourge and the soldier's trade a relic of barbarism, the world has always honored, and does to-day honor, the volunteer fighting for his native soil more than the digger who cultivates aad beautifies it. It does so, not because it believes fighting a better business than spading, for it does not; bot because there is a chance, if not a strong presamptioa, that the soldier chose his vocation from a nobler impnse than the plowman's. Boans touched the key-note of true and noble aspiration when he avowed that it had long been his secretly cherished, inspiring hope that he might at length be able to write some song that would do honor to his dear native laud. Work done in this spirit, though as a tailor's board, is enabled and elevating; while that which is impelled by selfishness is base and ignoble, though performed in Imperial Kremlin or Presidential Chair.

What the Crystal Palace has to do for Labor, then, is to dignify it by enlarging its conceptioaa and elevating its aims. To-day the apprsntice or workman in our City looks forward to the end of his day's work as the beginning of its enjoyment. He throws down the implaments of his labor the moment the clock strikes six, and makes haste to prepare for and indulge in the evening's recreations. Aad, la order that these may *be* recreatioas, it is essential that they remiad him of anything else rather than his work. The raree-show, tha theatre, the negro melodists—too often the gregshop, and perhaps the gaming-house also—secure his aightly attention; while hardly one in a hnadred devotes the eveoing habitually to sach observatioas or studies as would fit him to discharge more admirably the duties of the day. In short, the great majority of our Laboring Popnlation eadure existence throngh the hours of Labor only that they may really live after those hours shall have passed.

We are bound to change all this. It is high time tha artisan's talk through the day shall relate no longer to the tragedian's death-scene, the comedian's jokes or the dancer's pironettes of last night, but to the newest invention or discovery in his own or some kindred pnrsuit, or in the science which underlies them both. It is high time the apprentice should cogitate through the day, not on the possibility of borrowing money wherewith to spend the evening at the Hippodrome, but rather on the practicability af his effecting an improvement in some implement or process incident to his vocation which shall diminish labor, increase production, and cause him to be recognized as a benefactor of his kind. And this, though not the work of a day, shall yet be accomplished.

We Americans are a great people in our own conceit. In our blind confidence in our ability to do everything better than anybody else, we forget to ask ourselves why it is, if our citizens are so intelligent and skilful, that we receive, not our fashions merely, but our delicate and tasteful fabrics also, in good part from Paris—nor why it is that, while we beat the world in steamboats, we had no edifices until the building of this Palace, that a European critic would not regard as either servile plagiarisms or beneath contempt. Aad even of this Palsce, the names of the architects were evidently not fashioned for or moulded by Yaakee months. JEFFERSON pronoaaced our architecture the acme of bad taste and wretched execution, and it holds its own very well to this day. Subjugated, trampled, impoverished Italy would aot endure it. Across the Arno, as it rushes from the girdling Appennines, through the city of Florence, is thrown a bridge which has already withstood the floods and storms of four centuries, and is safe to outlast any bridge yet bnilt in America by at least a hnndred years. Where are our future architects now learning to build snch bridges as this! Nay, where are the five thousands masons and carpenters of our City proffered opportunity and instraction which shall qualify them for erecting better houses than those nightly crumbling and crashing about our ears!

The Crystal Palace, should it fulfil the expactations of its friends, is to the Industry and Art of our City and its vicinity what the People's College is designed to be to the Agriculture and general Industry of our State. I trust the day is not distant when five thousand mechanics shall nightly assemble here to listen to elucidstioos of Architecture, Mechanics and Manofsctoring Indnstry, and of the principles and facts of Science, which nnderlie them all. I trust that Chemistry, Geology, Metallurgy, and the kindred sciences, are here lo be so illustreted, by the help of the treasures which this edifice contains, or will gradnally collect, that even the frivolous and pleasure-seeking will be gradually weaned from his oncdifying haants and habits, and drawn hither ta understand and acquire and enjoy. It was but recently that Brown University awoke to the consciousness that she owed duties, by virtne of her endowments and position, to others than the fortunate few who were able to devote years wholly to her inculcations; and since then a course of Lectares nnder her auspices to the journeymen jewelers of Providence (the emporium of the manufacture of jewelry in America) have been heard by large audiences of those intelligent citizens with equal profit and gratification. So it may be here, aot for one class only, bnt for all—nay it *shall*, it *must* be. If this Exhibition be bnt sustained and cherished throogh its infancy as it deserves to be, the day cannot be distant when the geologist, the chemist, tha instructor in almost any natnral science or art may find here facilities for elucidating the truths of Nature, which can nowhere in America be paralleled. In that day of finiag, spiritualizing Music shall vie with Painting, Sculpture, and every other form of appeal to man's sense of the Beautiful In reodering the eveniog reunions of the Laboring Class of our City nnder this glorious dome, such seasons of blended instruction and enjoyment as the world has oot yet koown. And thns shall this grand enterprise move on, new fields of effort, aew possibilities of achievemeot, presenting themselves to its managers, as the steady and generoos patroaage of the pnblic shall enable them to provide more liberally for the satisfaction of every intellectual want, nntil thousands shall come hither from distant States and cities, not merely to see but to study, listen and acquire, and nntil this noble edifice, vast as it is, shall be too small for the million trophies of loventiva or artistic triumph, which, notwithstanding the opening of exhibitions like ours in other cities, shall here be treasured and displayed. Aid us, friends of Indnstry and Progress! to rendar this oo flight of fancy, but an assored and beoaficent realization.

SPEECH OF RICHARD O'GORMAN, JR.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., was the next speaker. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I esteem myself much honored by your invitation to take part in the ceremonies of this day. I was not born in this City, nor educated here. The best part of my life has been spent far away. Yet, New York has been a very happy home to me for some years past. I can say, in all sincerity, that I love it, and regard, with fond and grateful interest, any enterprise by which its welfare and its honor can be promoted. The relations of cities to the countries in which they are placed, should be, in all respects, those of sympathy and mutual support. There should be not only such a commerce of intelligence, a constant interchange of modes and habits of thought, by means of which both may be strengthened and enriched. In the country is found, more frequently perhaps, that stern patriotism, that uncompromising love of fatherland, by which, in times of peril, great evils are averted or great principles sustained. The bustle and turmoil of city life too often engross the mind in petty objects, and corrupt it to merely selfish ends; while, in the quiet homes of simple men, a noble enthusiasm often dwells—an angel visitor, unrecognized and unvalued, until, in some great hour the celestial presence manifests itself, and guides and inspires the aroused nation. This treasure of purer impulse and more generous purpose does the country keep in store. A great city, on the other hand, should be the importer and distributer of all that genius can create, or quickened intellect discover, or skill execute. It should be a storehouse of information; and, as tha sun collects moisture from the sea, and distills it in the cloads and scatters it far inland in fertilizing showers, so should a city gather knowledge from abroad, and coadense it and diffuse it throughont the land. Snch trade should there be, in every healthy community, between the cities and the fields. To facilitate, increase and enrich it, this edifice has arisen, itself a miracle of art, to be the repository of what wonders of labor and skill men's hands have wrenght in these days. It is not now, I am well aware, that New-York begins to fulfill its duties by this State and this nation. It has provided schools for the young—well stocked libraries for all—books in plenty; books for the theologian—hooks for the lawyer—hooks from whose pages the poet may draw inspiration, or the statesman learo the story of other lands, and conjnra np the dead past, to speak to him and give him counsel of the future. For all these men, hooks are sufficient teachers. They are to them the tokens and the signs of an intellectual brotherhood—the currency of an ample and unreserved interchange of thonghts, by which they teach and learn of one another. But for the artisan—the worker in metal, or stone, or wood—books will not suffice. What his fellow-workers did long ago or what they are doing in distant lands to-day, no wordy description can ever make clear to him. He must see the work—the thing done, before his eyes, and study it and compare the excelling performance with his own; or else his craft remains still a mystery and a secret to him. Thus must the craftsman learn. Thus, in this great school can he learn. He need not travel beyond these walls in quest of knowledge of his craft. Here, assembled under this roof, in the wonders wrought by their skillful hands, the master workers, of all times and from all places, speak to him—point to what they have done and what he may do, arouse in him a noble ambition, and teach him how labor, guided by taste, can arise to the dignity of art. I know, Sir, that this nineteenth century is a highly popular century, and I mean in no way to detract from the credit due to it, when I venture to anggest that in some respects it may have still to learn. It is no doubt, a progressive century—a fast century. Men live fast, and die fast, and work fast, and think fast, and learn fast, and move fast. We have fast horses, and fast ships, and fast men; I am even informed, fast women, too. *Speed* seems to be the prime object. To convey men quickly to their work, and then to get the work quickly done, are feats on which this age especially plumes itself—and with justice, too. All this is very good. To have conquered distance and broken down its checks and obstacles—to have enabled the worker to set himself with ease and rapidity by the side of his work, is surely great gain. Yet this is not all. There is still something more, and I often question whether, after all, other and more modest centuries have not had better objects and done better things. Slow centuries—old fogy centuries one might call them, yet very safe for all that; when men labored not so fast, but well—when the work done was well done, and nothing left their hands that was not perfect of its kind—a true expression of a soul of symmetry and beauty. In such days they built the Parthenon, and set it high on a rock, to be forever a sign and a trophy of Athens in the eyes of an admiring world. In the shadow of that temple's presiding beauty grew up a city of fair women and brave men. Rich in freedom—rich in every treasure of genius, of science, and of art; its soldiers were heroes; its statesmen philosophers, and its orators sages, from whose lips fell, in a language of unrivaled melody, the great thoughts that have since then agitated and inspired mankind. It was Summer time with human intelligence, and it bloomed in the genial atmosphere of freedom. Patriotism was with the Athenian no occasional impulse, but a confirmed habit of soul. The glad earth repaid with smiles the care of the husbandman, and, from end to end, tha little Republic blossomed like the rose. The land of Attica was lovely and beloved. So was it with Athens, while Athens still lived. At last her destiny was accomplished; the flower of civilization began to droop and wither. An hour came when hearts grew cold and hands grew weak. A Roman fleet was in her harbor, and Roman standards overtopped her walls. Even then, in that last hour of the nation's life, when Athenian swords could not save Athenian liberties, Athens, the city of temples and palaces, stood still unconquered and unharmed. The victors, awed and softened in the presence of that unimagined excellence of art which on all sides met their eyes, stayed their hands, forgot their fury in admiration, and spared to Greece and to tha world those stately monuments of symmetry and grace on which men still gaze with reverence and delight. It is known to most of you how art, led captive in the train of Roman conquest, toiled for new masters and taught them to raise edifices, whose massive splendor fitly represented the majestic power of the undisputed lords of the earth. Rome fell before the storm of northern invasion, and art sickened and lay long as if dead—a spell-bound Ariel, mute, motionless and forgotten. Christianity was the Prospero, that untied the spell and bade the delicate spirit again go forth in life and freedom. Since then, art has been a wanderer, traveling always westward—visiting city after city—beautifying each and leaving some fair memorial of her stay. Once again, a fearful future lowers over Europe. Once again, we hear the distant surging of that fierce torrent that desolated her cities and fair fields long ago. Again, the banks of the Don and the Vistula resound to the clang of arms and the tramp of squadrons hurrying to the South. Again, the gentle spirit takes wing, now for a longer flight, and crosses the ocean and alights on your shores. With kindly hand bid her welcome; in this fairy structure let her find a temple and a home. Let this institution be permanent in your City; erect in it school of native art; collect under this roof, the worthiest work of painting and sculpture within your reach; learn architecture of Greece and Rome. Let Pompeii teach your citizens how the simplest articles of household use can be beautified by a garb of elegance and grace. The eyes of your citizens, accustomed to forms of artistic beauty, will grow critical; and a correct taste will from this centre radiate and be diffused. Some may think all this of small importance. The tastes and habits of a people are all important. You seek to reform the drunkard, to check base and degrading appetite, to civilize by law. You will fail unless you supply the public with pure and refined luxuries in place of the fatal pleasures you snatch from their lips. Create in your citizens a new appetite, an instinct for the beautiful; teach them in the quick appreciation of artistic excellence to find a new treasure, an unfailing delight. All the world is ahead of you in this effort and beckons you to follow. Paris has its Louvre, London has its National Gallery. Scarce a petty duchy or little province on the shores of the Mediterranean but can show its treasures of art. My own native city, Dublin, has its School of Art, in which many an aspirant has found the road to excellence. And shall kings and dukes and petty potentates be more munificent than this people? Shall they do all this for their subjects, and this Republic, "hear of all the ages, foremost in the files of Time," be less generous in the education of its citizens? No, Sir. I do not believe it. This enterprise shall go on and prosper. This City as it grows in wealth, will grow too in beauty and civilization; and here, on this continent, of whose existence Athenian mariner never dreamt, another and a stetelier Athens will arise. There is nothing permanent under the sun. The new is ever built out of the ruins of the old, and change overmasters us all. A time will come when this great Republic, in whose growing might we now rejolce, will have passed like a dream away; when its projects and its achievements will be remembered only in history, and afford subject for a Winter's tale. Commerce will then have chosen some other home, and this island, whereon now we stand, be again lonely and desolate, as it was long ago, when the red Indian paddled across its encircling waters in his light canoe. Then, should some stranger come hither to muse among ruins, or trace the outlines of what was once the capital City and the pride of the Western World, let him find durable monuments—majestic even in their decay—to testify to your power; monuments of symmetry and strength, such as become a race fit to govern and instruct mankind; and let him take away with him this lesson, which all the past has taught to us, that art wants no king for a patron, no palace for a dwelling, but that it thrives best and accomplishes most, when welcomed by the kindly hand of honest labor, and cherished in the hearts and homes of a free people.

Mr. J. B. BACON followed in a few suitable remarks.

Mr. GREELEY announced the receipt of letters from Rev. Drs. TYNG, HAWES, POTTS and BETHUNE, Hon. ERASTUS BROOKE and Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr. The letters expressed great sympathy with the objects of the Exhibition.

SPEECH OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER spoke as follows:

As the President of the Association has restricted me to a ten minutes' speech, I thought it necessary to mea anre it first, so I have pnt it down. For if a man is to speak without notes, and npon the impulse of the occasion, and especially npon snch an occasion as this, you might as well, in the midst of a fire, ask an engineer to throw jnst one quart of water opon the building, as to ask the speaker to confine himself to just ten minutes; for, in the inspiratioo of the momant, he cannot tell exactly when he will stop, any more than a lad, when a horse runs away with him as he undertakes to ride him to water, can tell when he will hold np. If there was nothing in the Crystal Palace but a show for curiosity, and a commercial operation by which stockholders seek a dividend, and business men seek to draw to New-York the largest possible number of buyers, I should not take the trouble to say a word oo this occasion. But I regard this Institution (for such, I trust, it now is) as having very important relations to the welfare of our country, morally and politically. A nation's wealth consists in its citizens—their quality and their power. It is not how wise and how strong a few are, but how wise and how strong the whole bulk of citizenship is. We have in America but one single distinctive thing as compared with old and refined nations. We have a people. Our theory of Government assumes that political power resides in the people—in the separate individuals of the whole of society. This is not the theory alone of Government—it is the fact. Our people are strong hy intelligence, hy industry, by virtues social and political, and hy morality and religion. They are the sources of power. They are not a usable mass, like dough for the molding-hand, clay for the plastic pattern. They are a people instinct with self-life. They have power over nature to subdue it to their uses. They have power over themselves, to coerce an education, and to control themselves, and to fashion their own public policy and Government. This is the peculiarity of the American body politic. It is not our wealth, it is not our simple political freedom, it is not our educated classes, and our stray public men—it is the strength that resides in our whole people that constitutes that difference between American society and European. Unless they are strong and sound, nnless there is endless recreative life among the people, there is no hope for ns. An educated class, a controlling class at the top, will never make a strong nation. If the base of the pyramid is clay, it is to hnt little purpose that you build the apex of precious stones. Bnt if the foundation be adamantine, and all the basilar strata be granitic, then the top may bear np what polished stones yoo please, and *beauty* has *strength* nnder it forever. In all our exertions for the pnblic weal, we must look out for the foondation. We must see to it that the power lies among the masses. They are the soil. Mere great men are a very exhausting crop when they are separated from the mass, and snck np the infinea ce that can be safe anly when distributed among many, into a few hands. It becomes a matter of deep import to know the sources of power for tha multitude.

1. It is not, simply, in giving them control of a vast political machinery. If a man-of-war had a thonsaod children for a crew all her machinery and armament would not make them strong. They would be children still.

2. It is aot in augmenting their comforts—in multiplying first their wants and then tha anpply; and thos giving them physical cooditions of wealth. It is not the material wealth that enriches, but the capacity to produce wealth. It is the

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Position and Action of the German Powers.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Political Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

When I wrote to you, a fortnight since, I made you aware of the hopes the French Emperor still felt of an Austrian alliance, and you may have perceived from all the news flowing in to you lately from Europe, that the knotty point of the whole question, at present, lies in the promises made by Austria to the Western Powers. FRANCIS JOSEPH, who, notwithstanding his youth, has already played so sorry a part, has up to this time appeared to be following in the footsteps of Russia, in keeping his final determination secret to the very last moment. In reply to the queries of France, it was said that the policy of the West was, indeed, just and worthy of commendation, but that Austria could go no further, so long as the Russians remained on the left bank of the Dannbe; they hnve now crossed it, and NAPOLEON III. lately wrote an autograph letter to FRANCIS JOSEPH, reminding him of his promise. The latter replied, in his own hand-writing, with a repetition of the same strong assurances he gave before. France, he said, should be convinced that Austria would honorably fulfil all her promises, bnt that she could not yet declare war against Russia, as all hope of coming to some understanding with the Czar ought not yet to be abandoned; Austria, however, was ready to sign a protocol declaring a perfect *entente cordiale* between the Four Powers, and fully approving of the policy pursued by the West. For the present, it was impossible to do more, since Prussia, particularly, had hitherto maintained such an attitude as to completely paralyze the good will of Austria. This is believed in Paris; at least, it is said that the Emperor extols the good intentions of Austria, while in England the Parliament is assured that everything promises the best result, and that if the two great Powers of Germany have not openly and decidedly come over to the Western alliance, the blame is ascribable to Prussia. The latter Power is controlled and led by friends of the Czar, and recalls her Minister from London because the latter was so ingenuous as to take the assurances of his Government in earnest. Thus Prussia is, at this conjuncture, made the scapegoat, and I have good reasons for using the expression. Her martyrdom is, however, one that can be readily borne. Austria and Prussia are invariably at disagreement whenever the question of joining the Western Powers comes up, but seem to be of one accord in all matters of special import to themselves.

I spoke to you in my last letter of the proposed treaty between Austria and Prussia, and the preliminary arrangements then making with that view. These preliminaries have given place to regular negotiations, and at this very moment, perhaps, they are signing a separate convention between those two Powers. Its contents may be readily conceived: Prussia engages to assist Austria in quelling any insurrection that may take place in Hungary or Italy, and a variety of other agreements are mutually entered into by both parties, and the division of opinion on the Eastern question—that is to say, respecting the attitude they are each to assume towards Russia—is mere sham, which should no longer deceive any one.

Seven P. M.—The news I have just learned from a source that is not accessible to everybody, convinces me that the Government has, since yesterday, placed no further cure reliance on Germany. A personage of very prominent position and distinguished rank has remarked to me: "The King of Prussia gives us a great deal to do, and, in confidence, I will just say to you that Austria inspires us with considerable distrust, notwithstanding her repeated assurances. The English Government is greatly embarrassed because it has daily to satisfy the demands of public opinion, a trouble from which we are exempt here. For this reason I am willing to believe what I have been told, to the effect that the London Cabinet has sent a dispatch to BLOOMFIELD, at Berlin, directing him to urgently request that the Prussian Government may withdraw the order recalling its Ambassador, the Chevalier BUNSEN, from the English Court.

The King of Prussia himself, who is a zealous Philhellenist, as most persons know, is represented as living in tremendous excitement, so much so that he said to one of his Ministers, who was trying to win him over to side with the Western Powers: "I have sworn by my crown that I will not draw my sword in favor of the Crescent against the Cross!"

After such expressions of feeling, it is not to be wondered at that the Austrian General HAAS, who has a GERLACH and a STOCHAN to deal with, finds his interviews with NESSELRODE in no degree more Russian than his conversations with the Prussian Ministers. The style of speaking must have somewhat astonished him, as in Austria, ever since that country was saved by the Russians, it has not exactly been the fashion to talk much about them, but whether the deed will correspond to the word is a matter of very great doubt. Heretofore we have, at least, seen Austria acting the part of a faithful coadjutor of Russia, and it will require most indisputable and unmistakable facts to make us believe in an Anti-Russian policy on the part of the Viennese Cabinet.

According to the news received to-day from Germany, you will not be at all surprised when I assure you, most positively, that the concentration of troops in the Department of Doubs, Drôme, and Isère, as well as on the Lower Rhine, continues. You will hardly comprehend how, at the very time this movement is going on, the *Moniteur* denies any intention on the part of Government to form an army of the Rhine. Upon this occasion, the actual facts are again so disrespectful as to be at variance with the assertions of the official Government organ.

From the banks of the Danube, we have had no further news for some days past. It is known that the Russians have effected the passage of that river at certain points, and that the Turks are retreating before them. The latter movement is said to be made by the direct advice of the English and French Ambassadors, who are anxious to prevent the possibility of a decisive battle before the allied auxiliary forces have reached Constantinople. The forwarding of these troops proceeds rather slowly. The Generals, also, have begun to put themselves in motion. Prince NAPOLEON set out last Monday, and, to the surprise of every one here, was accompanied by EMILE GIRARDIN as far as Marseilles. Marshal ST. ARNAUD is still here, and will leave with the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The Marshal is in excellent spirits, and, yesterday, said to the Emperor: "Sire you have made my fortune, and I will labor for your glory!" If we are to believe what Lord RAGLAN says, the Marshal will not have so much labor, after all; for the English General is convinced that the war cannot last long, and that there will not be much fighting. Strange to say, this opinion is daily becoming more widely entertained in political circles than any one would be apt to suppose. The reception of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE was good, beyond all expectation. No one would have imagined that the Anglo-French alliance would have been so cordially received, by all classes of society, as it is.

The Emperor himself was much surprised at it, but his vanity has been wounded by the fact that while there were constant shouts of "Vivent les Anglais!" and "A bas les Russes!" there were very few cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" and those chiefly from the ranks of the soldiery! The Duke dines with Lord COWLEY, the English Ambassador to-day, and will leave us next Monday. The passage of the English cavalry through this city is looked forward to with great impatience, and the occasion will, no doubt, be marked by unusual festivities.

You have probably heard that the Emperor has promised to receive a deputation of merchants that the Great Exhibition shall take place, notwithstanding all the preparations for war. Since the interview referred to, the regulations, with a list of officers, have been made public; and I was assured to-day that, in a short time, a journal called *L'Exposition* is to appear. It will be edited by a Mr. CHOTARD, the son of one of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S Ministers. The commercial world had reason to thank the Government for not allowing itself to be frightened back from this design by any consideration of possible eventualities, and for thinking of the best interests of civilization, even in the midst of war. On this account, there is the more general surprise that only a few days before the outbreak of war, nothing in relation to the neutrality arrangements to be adopted should have been said, excepting the general principles of the two Powers. The general inquiry very properly is, how this can be, and there is much anxiety felt lest the management of this delicate question should give rise to conflicting counsels and division of sentiment in the Cabinet, as the necessary regulations can be drawn up only by the Ministers of the Marine and of Foreign Affairs, *to the complete exclusion* of the Minister of Commerce—an arrangement which does not promise the most pleasant results.

The MONTALEMBERT affair occupied public attention but for a short time. The personage arraigned does not excite many sympathies, and the French are not a people to trouble themselves much about a man's principles merely, even where he is an adversary. Moreover, so little interest is felt now-a-days, as to what transpires in the Chambers, that I should have been astonished had MONTALEMBERT'S speech, fine as it was, created any more sensation than it did. The Government knew what it was about, when it had the whole discourse published, without abbreviation. MONTALEMBERT was right in what he said, but he was not entitled to assume the tone of a martyr, for he it is of all the members composing the Convention under the Republic, who is the most to blame for the present state of things. The trial will now soon take place. MONTALEMBERT has already been before the informing magistrate, by whom he was treated with all possible distinction. When questioned respecting the time of his communicating his letter, he replied that he would not tell, as he saw that they were going to construe the simple communication of a private letter as an offence.

The Imperial Guard will soon be organized, but is to consist, at first, of only 9,000 men. The military committee called together to consult upon this subject, reported warmly in favor of forming such a corps.

Unless I am mistaken, Mr. SANDFORD will sail for the United States in the same vessel that brings you this letter. He carries with him the proud consciousness of having saved the honor of the plain black coat. This is not, indeed, the "salvation of society," but for all lovers of good taste it is worth more than the "salvation of society" by LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The Magazines for May.

The eighth volume of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY is completed with the present number. This popular periodical will with the June issue commence the fifth year of its existence, having reached the unparalleled circulation of nearly 150,000 copies. The beginning of a new volume offers a favorable opportunity for new subscribers to give their orders to the agents.

The number for May contains more than the usual number of good articles. ABBOTT'S "Napoleon" leads off. "Sights and Principles Abroad" will make our stay-at-home population learned about Florence. They may talk, immediately after its perusal, very knowingly about the Pitti Palace, the Campanile, the Church of Santa Maria Novella and the Fountain of Neptune. "Elephant Hunting in Ceylon" is a graphic sketch of a most exciting adventure. "The Turk at Home" and "The Russian at Home" are articles that possess a special interest at the present crisis. "A Glimpse of America" is a pleasant and instructive *resumé* of Hon ROBERT CURZON'S "Visit to the Monasteries of the Levant." There are several good tales in this number. THACKERAY'S "Pendennis" is equal to the best scenes in either of his former works. "The Governor's Lady," by G. P. R. JAMES, is an attractive *nouvelette*. "The Blind Man's Wreath," "Is the Toad Venomous?" "Holland House and its Celebrities," "The Dupe and the Duper," are among the best remaining articles. "The Editor's Table," "Easy Chair" and "Drawer" are as piquant and attractive as ever.

We see by a prospectus which they have issued, that the publishers have overcome the obstacles resulting from the destruction of their establishment, and that they are again enabled to issue their Magazine from their own presses, and so present it to the public with all the typographical excellence which distinguished it prior to that calamity. They have now awaiting insertion, contributions from the best writers and most eminent artists in the country. Immense as is already the success of *Harper's Magazine*, it must still further increase its popularity, if only a portion of the publishers' intentions are worthily carried out.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY has an article on Nebraska and its unwritten history, which is too brief and flippant for the subject. We have reached the conclusion of the "Encantadas, or Enchanted Isles,"—a result which disappoints us. It commenced in the March number, with a display of preparation suited for a lengthened work,—and here, in May, it is suddenly brought to a close. "The Stage Coach Stories" are continued. They are far from good, and if they were suddenly arrested in their progress the readers of the Magazine would have no cause to complain. "The Zay-nis of Yan-ky" is a smart article, ridiculing the duelling propensities which have recently been manifested among us. A paper on "Spring Flowers" is by far the best in the number. It is evidently written by a warm lover of nature, who brings science to the aid of his enthusiasm. Altogether, this number of PUTNAM'S is not so good as it might be, but this is partly owing, we have no doubt, to the recent changes which have taken place in the publisher's establishment. Future numbers will exhibit the old tone of excellence.

In GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, the "Life of WASHINGTON," by J. T. HEADLEY, and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S "Leaves from an Italian Journal," are continued. CAROLINE CHESEBRO' contributes a tale, and H. W. HERBERT (Frank Forrester) has a lively article on the "Game of the Season." The remaining articles are of the average kind—requiring no special notice.

The ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART is crowded with illustrations. The subscribers to the *Magasin Pittoresque* will recognize them all—as they are copied from the engravings in that popular French periodical. The literature is good and instructive.

The KNICKERBOCKER for May contains contributions from Ik Marvel, W. H. C. HOSMER, C. A. BRISTED, H. P. LELAND, and other popular writers. The "Editor's Table" is hardly so racy as usual.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE is filled every week with choice selections from English and home literature. It is always a welcome visitor, and there are few periodicals that we should be more sorry to miss from our desk.

The MUSICAL TIMES AND SINGING-CLASS CIRCULAR is an excellent periodical, devoted to music and literature, issued in London and New-York, by the well-known musical publisher, J. A. NOVELLO. It is published on the 1st of every month, and also on the 15th of the months of February, March, April, May, June and July. It aims to furnish information respecting Choral Societies, and to provide in each number a piece of concerted music, alternately sacred and secular. Essays on literary or artistic subjects are contributed by popular authors. LEIGH HUNT appears, in the number before us, in an essay that recalls the best days of the *Indicator*. This is a cheap and valuable publication.

YANKEE NOTIONS, for May, is an improvement on previous numbers. It is full of mirth and frolic. Of all the comic publications in the country, this alone deserves to be considered the *Punch* of America. As such, we understand that it circulates largely in England. The publisher of *Yankee Notions*, T. W. STRONG, has embarked in another periodical, a weekly, called *Jonathan's Whittlings of the War*. It is designedly of a light and popular character, and as it sells as fast as it can be printed, it requires no good word from us.

☞ At the time of the late storm, CONGDON, WELLS & Co., of South Hadley Falls, had 100,000 feet of pine timber lying on the valuable land skirting the Connecticut river in Hatfield, some of which were washed away to the depth of twenty feet or more, together with the timber.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EIGHTH MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SIXTH DAY—GENERAL MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

The General Meeting was of but a few minutes' duration. An invitation from the people of Georgetown to visit and dine with them was declined respectfully and with thanks. A letter from President WAYLAND was read, inviting the Association to meet next at Providence, R. I., which was referred to the proper Committee. It was also announced that the evening would be devoted to hearing the paper of Dr. HALL on Storms.

At a later hour, the Sections coalesced into a General Meeting again, when it was resolved that the invitation of Dr. WAYLAND be accepted. So the place for the next meeting is at Providence, and the time fixed for it is August 16, (the third Wednesday) 1855.

The election of officers for the ensueeding year resulted in the unanimous choice of the following:

For President, Professor JOHN TORREY, of New-York.

For General Secretary, Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, of New-York.

For Treasurer, Dr. A. L. ELWYN.

The permanent Secretary, it will be remembered, is Professor JOSEPH LOVERING.

Dr. TORREY peremptorily declined, but they would name no other candidate, and he was forced to accept the honor.

When the name of an individual was proposed for election to membership, Professor R. E. ROGERS asked to know the scientific attainments of the gentleman proposed—not knowing him—but withdrew all objection on learning that they had been canvassed in committee and found satisfactory. There seemed to be no disposition to confer membership merely as a compliment.

In Sections there were many papers read—none of them of inferior merit, some of them giving high gratification to the savans. Let us step first into the

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

At 10 o'clock, Prof. JAMES HALL, of Albany, took the Chair, Dr. J BRYANT SMITH, Secretary. [In this section the President is chosen from day to day; the Secretary is chosen for the Session.]

WISCONSIN GEOLOGICALLY.

Prof. DANIELS, who has charge of the Geological Survey of Wisconsin, gave an interesting account of the *Geology of the Lead Mines of Wisconsin*. Unfortunately, he said, he had lost his baggage while coming East, and with it a large number of specimens and charts with which he had designed to illustrate his paper. He had however, drawings of all the fossils found in that region, and sections sufficient to make it perfectly plain. The country particularly noted, embraced the several counties in the southwestern portion of the State. In this region there is an entire absence of "drift." Though in other portions of the State they abound, south of the Wisconsin river there is very seldom to be found either bonider, gravel-stone, or clay. The land lies some 500 or 600 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. A few points rise as high as 1,200 feet above that level. The dip of the strata is about 10 feet to the mile. The mounds are isolated points cropping the table-lands. The surveys for railroads through different parts afforded the geologists many facilities for examining the underlying strata, and they developed a remarkable regularity throughout. At the Mississippi, in the southwest corner of the State the blue (Trenton) lime-stone appears; the next layer above is a sand-stone, the next a lime-stone; the next a middle sand-stone; the next, the blue (Trenton) lime-stone, and above all, the lead-bearing surface-rock, often 300 feet thick, is a grey lime-stone. In this are most of the fossils found, and there generally the veins of galene occur.

THE LEAD VEINS.

The veins are vertical, so long as they continue in this rock. At certain points the veins occupy large fissures or caves in the rock. The galenn is in large crystals, clinging to the tops or sides, and perfectly pure,—never at the bottom, except as they are broken off and mingled with pieces of broken rock. But when we pass deeper into the Trenton limestone, the veins are often horizontal, spread in flat, thin sheets. Here the lead is combined with the oxides and sulphates of iron and zinc,—"blacklack" and "dry bones" the miners call it. Heretofore the popular belief was that the lead failed on striking this blue limestone, but at several points he found that, without being aware of it, the miners had worked past even the limestone into the sandstone, and found rich veins even there. These lateral veins of the blue (Trenton) limestone lie parallel to each other; they extend a great distance, and have been worked for a mile. Prof. DANIELS inclined to think that the deeper veins will be found not inferior to those nearer the surface. He found occasional veins of copper, but they were entirely independent of the lead veins. The lead veins are in groups, and their lateral veins seem to connect the larger vertical ones of the same group.

Prof. HALL said that in 1850 this Galene limestone was first identified with the Lower Silurian rocks, and he thought the bells spoken of were all of the same age. This region had never suffered from great pressure below, and he thought that the veins of lead had not been injected into the fissures from below, but must have flowed in from above, while in watery solution. The reason why the veins were horizontal in the blue (Trenton) limestone, was because the fissures in the rock were lateral—not that the veins had been pressed together and thrown up laterally after they were filled. The shale above the lead-bearing rock he supposed to be of the Hudson River group.

A gentleman present said that in the Missouri Lead Mines the mineral was found in caves, which, being excavated, formed perfect labyrinths; that they sometimes work it over five, ten, or twenty acres, making a labyrinth so difficult to thread that within that little space men were sometimes lost, wandering for hours.

Professor R. E. ROGERS said that in discussing the vexed question of the origin of mineral deposits, we must not deny that there has been pressure from below, simply because the earth's surface seems unbroken and regular. An earthquake that causes no disturbance of the surface, fills the air with sulphurous vapor, and doubtless great pressure might force metals in a sublimated state through many strata to be crystalized in caves and fissures.

Dr. J. LAWRENCE SMITH suggested that it might be simply a process of segregation taking place not while the rocks were in a liquid, but in a plastic state,—like seeking like, urged by powerful affinities, and, on uniting, forming in crystals and otherwise.

Professor HALL was understood to give it as his opinion that the richest veins would be found only in the gray limestone, where the mines have been worked generally, and that they would grow thinner and poorer as they passed lower,—a practical point of great importance.

CURIOUS FACT REGARDING THE DEER'S ANATOMY.

Mr. H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT presented a portion of a skull and horn of the red American deer, which was shown to be solid. He laid on the table a paper which noted a trait in the organization of that animal, to wit:—that the solid-horned deer never has a gall-bladder or gall-duct. This is a curious fact, and it is about as curious that it should only be noted at so late a day.

Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT neither endorsed himself, nor wished by submitting the paper sent him by a friend, to commit the Association to any opinion with reference to the NOVA COAL FORMATION OF VIRGINIA.

The paper he laid upon the table treated of this Virginia Coal. If it proved to be equal to the expectations of the writer, the fact of its vicinity to this and neighboring states, made it a matter of importance.

Prof. W. B. ROGERS observed that in this Association it was of great moment that we avoid the discussion of any topics in which Wall-street is more interested than Science. The Dora bed was no new discovery. Twenty years ago it was explored. It lies some sixteen miles from Standard, Virginia. It was a thin and illusive coal-field. Rumors of its wealth had often stimulated speculators to their ruin. Companies had often been formed with the intention first, of working the stock; and second, possibly of working the coal. The section that he had seen was worthless. He had heard of a seam of it fifteen feet thick. But the rocks are piled up topsy-turvy. The Older Silurian rock overlaps the carboniferous lime-stone. The rock that we are accustomed to designate as number 2, rides over number 10, and all between have entirely disappeared. In one place the coal seam was four inches, in another four feet thick and in others you might call it fifteen or twenty feet thick of shale and coal, according to the direction of your measurement. When one falls upon one of these rich pockets, the rumor flies, and the proximity to market makes up a fever of excitement. He did not affirm that it was worthless, but in the lack of definite data and with no adequate sections of it, he anticipated no large resource of coal from the Dora bed. Our *Transactions* were intended to present additions to positive knowledge. This paper was likely to remove us further from the truth; and he said he must, though with great reluctance, protest against its reception.

Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT said that the paper was sent him by an old and early friend. He had no purpose to serve by presenting it other than he had named,—certainly he had no commercial interest in it. He felt sufficiently honored in presenting a fact to the Association, or in withdrawing it if it proved not a fact. He would like to have the paper referred to a Committee for inspection, and if unworthy, he hoped it would not be received.

Prof. W. B. ROGERS said that no one certainly could deem it necessary for Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT to exonerate himself.

The paper had the reference that Mr. S. desired.

At this point, it being 1 o'clock, a brief recess was taken. T.

THE KENTUCKY MURDER.

Public Sentiment in Kentucky on Ward's Acquittal.

The Jury—Public Meeting at Louisville, &c.

The public sentiment of Kentucky and especially of Louisville, tha scena of the murder of BUTLER, has been aroused to fearful indignation by tha acquittal of WARD. The proceedings on the trial, except the evidence which has already been given in the columns of the DAILY TIMES, is still unpublished, so that we have neither tha arguments of counsel nor the Judge's charge. It has generally been represented that tha Jury was composed of intelligent and respectable men, and that no charge of corruption had ever been alleged. From the following article in the Louisville *Democrat* it would seem that this is far from having been the case, and that the result is open to still worse suspicions than have yet been urged against it.

From the Louisville Democrat.

We find the following extraordinary language in an editorial of the *Times*, of this morning, speaking of the late trial of MATT. F. WARD:

"No subordination, corruption, collusion or bribery is charged to have been resorted to or employed, and a decision given under these circumstances, if not satisfactory to all, *must* stand as a finality."

We presume *subornation* was the word intended to be used. Can it be possible, then, that the editors of the *Times* have never heard it charged that perjury, or bribery, or corruption was employed to bring about the result? Does he not know that, from the moment the jury was empanneled, the honest portion of the citizens of Hardin County said unhesitatingly, that twelve just such men could not anywhere else be found; and that, *no matter what the testimony might be, a conviction was not to be looked for?* A glance at their faces by a stranger would at once have led him to conclude that it was "sentence dny" in court, and that the convicts of a protracted term had just been brought out to receive sentence. There was but one man on the jury whose face would not have condemned him in any civilized community—we mean CANTRELL. He looked like an honest man. Who hope, though with many doubts, that he was; but that, finding himself in a den of —— (we were going to say *thieves*, but respect for the inmates of the penitentiary forbid such a comparison,) finding himself with eleven such men as he was associated with he permitted himself to be overruled. It was sickening to hear the comments of the neighbors and acquaintances of the jurors upon their history and character. *One had been indicted for burning his neighbor's barn, and never acquitted. Another was well known to have committed base perjury. Another had visited the prisoners in jail repeatedly, and had said, again and again, that the prisoners were innocent, and yet had sworn, as a juror, that he had formed no opinion.* Another had brought a boy with him from the country to take back his horse, telling his family that he expected to be caught upon the jury to try the WARD case; and yet, when sworn as to having formed any opinion, with the most affecting air of innocence, asked what case it was, and had to study some time before he could remember whether he had ever heard of the case before. These comments and opinions were not promulgated *after* the verdict; but, from the moment the Jury was empanneled, *it was the common talk of the whole community.*

We intend, at a future day and calmer hour, to resume this subject, and make a full *exposé* of the whole matter. We should not have alluded to it now but to contradict the most extraordinary statement we have copied from the Louisville *Times*.

The telegraph has already informed us that a very large public meeting was held at Louisville on Saturday night, at which the proceedings on the trial were branded as an outrage on justice and a disgrace to the State, and the most intense indignation was expressed against the WARDS and their defenders. The meeting was called by the following notice, which was issued as a handbill, and posted about the street. The language used in it was occasioned by the fact that N. WOLFE, Esq., one of WARD's counsel, in speaking of the people of Louisville, styled them "bloodhounds:"

To the "Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville."

FELLOW "BLOOD HOUNDS:" The most atrocious murder ever perpetrated in any community, was the killing of Mr. W. H. G. BUTLER by MATT. F. WARD. It is a sacred and solemn duty, due to the dead, and to the now blackened and dishonored name of Kentucky, from whence truth has fled and justice has been disregarded, to call a meeting of the "Wolfe Blood Hounds of Louisville," that we may give expression to our feelings in reference to this most *outrageous conduct* of a Hardin County Jury, and the men who dared stigmatize American citizens as "Blood Hounds," because they desired justice to be done the murderers of the lamented BUTLER. We propose this (Saturday) night, at the Court-House, the time and place for meeting. Come one, come all, and let Kentucky give evidence that *there are men* that money cannot buy. Turn out fellow "Blood Hounds," and vindicate yourselves. There will be speeches and resolutions, expressive of the *just indignation* of our citizens. THE PEOPLE.

APRIL 24, 1854.

Previous to the appearance of this notice, Mr. WOLFE published the following letter, on which the *Courier* made the comments subjoined:

Letter from Mr. Wolfe.

EDITORS OF THE COURIER: Owing to misrepresentations of my late speech at Elizabethtown, I have to request at the people of the city to suspend their opinions about what I have said until the speech is published.

It, together with others that were made on the trial of M. F. WARD, is now in the hands of a stenographer, as I understand, and will shortly appear.

The stenographer, I learn, is now on his way to New-York to publish the proceedings of the trial. I do not know that my speech has yet been written out by him.

I utterly deny that I used the language attributed to me by the correspondent of the *Courier*.

Whatever harsh remarks I may have made, referred to a class of persons here, and not to the people of the city. I am incapable of uttering such horrible sentiments towards my numerous friends here, including a number who are bound to me by the tenderest ties on earth. Respectfully, NAT. WOLFE.

From the Courier.

Subjoined we publish a card from NAT. WOLFE, Esq. It will be seen that he makes a flat denial of having used the obnoxious language with reference to the people of Louisville, that was reported by our correspondent; and yet, Mr. WOLFE does not tell us what he did say, nor the exact nature of his "harsh remarks." As the case now stands, there is a question of veracity between Mr. WOLFE and our correspondent. We are assured by J. H. HARNEY, Esq., of the *Democrat*; Capt. T. W. GIBSON, Dr. D. D. THOMSON, MINOR H. POPE, and others, who were present, that Mr. WOLFE did make use of the exact language attributed to him, and more that was equally objectionable.

After the call for the meeting had been issued, rumors were circulated that violence was to be committed upon the house of WARD and Senator WOLFE. A rudely painted sign was erected on a high fence opposite Mr. WOLFE'S house, bearing upon it the words: "MATT WARD, THE MURDERER." The rumors gained strength that violence would be committed, which induced the brother of the murdered men to issue the following card, which was widely circulated during the afternoon, all over the city:

To the People of Louisville:

I have heard it stated that fears are entertained that some deeds of violence will be committed in this community, which is so justly incensed on account of the infamous verdict of a Hardin County Court. Hoping that, on account of my connection with the dead, I may have some influence in this matter, I take the liberty of addressing you. In addition to the injury which has been done to all, I have lost a brother who was dear to me as the apple of my eye—a brother in whom I never saw a fault from childhood to death.

But the pain which the sight of violence would cause to me would be almost as great as that which I felt when I saw my mother and sister distracted over my brother's dead body. If I could call my brother from the grave, I know he would unite with me in imploring you to abstain from violence. I beg each of you, from regard to his memory, to do everything in his power to prevent the anger of the community from breaking out into violence. I beg you, if you have any regard for me, to act calmly and prudently. Remember that if violence is committed, the wives and children of the guilty persons must suffer as well as the individuals themselves; let us wage no war against women and children. I appeal to your magnanimity and your chivalry.

NOBLE BUTLER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 29, 1854.

Of the meeting itself, we copy the following account:

From the Louisville Democrat.

By sundown the court-yard fence was pretty well lined with expectants, and ere it was fairly dark, squads of persons began to gather within the yard. Soon after this, people came pouring towards Court-square by hundreds; they then began to press up stairs, and within a few minutes the large room was filled. Several old, universally known, and generally esteemed citizens had been requested to act as officers, but the press was so great that the principal of them could not affect an entrance to join those who were earlier in their attendance. Some delay in effecting the organization was thus induced, and during its continuance, SHANNON WILLIAMS, on request, addressed the meeting. Mr. W. fully recognized the justice of the indignant feeling that had moved, as it were, a whole community, and expressed his own deep sympathy with it, but deprecated violence against person or property, and besought people to content themselves with a warm and decided expression of their sentiments with reference to the crime that had been committed, and the mockery of a trial that had been had of its guilty perpetrator. Mr. WILLIAMS was listened to with the most respectful attention; but the crowd outside, which was continually augmented by fresh arrivals,—for

"They came as the winds come,
When forests are rended;
They came as the waves come,
When navies are stranded,"

—became impatient to know what was going on within. It was, therefore, agreed to go below; but when most of those who were up stairs had got down, anything like a satisfactory organization there was found to be impossible. It was, therefore, proclaimed that the regular meeting would organize above, and that, after resolutions should be reported and passed, they would be sent down for ratification. On returning to tha large room above, Gen. THOMAS STRANGE was chosen President, and Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, Secretary. Gen. S. made a brief but appropriate and forcible address on taking the Chair, at the close of which, on motion, John H. Harney, Theodore S. Bell, Bland Ballard, W. D. Gallagher, W. T. Hagan, Edgar Needham, and A. G. Mnnn, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions. While this Committee was absent, Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD was requested to address the meeting, which he did with his accustomed beauty and effectiveness. Upon the return of the Committee, BLAND BALLARD read the subjoined resolutions, which were received with the most decided approbation, and carried by a unanimous vote of the large assemblage:

1. The citizens of Louisville assembled in public meeting for the purpose of giving expression to their opinions respecting the trial and the verdict of the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth *vs* Matthews F. Ward, recently tried in the Hardin County Circuit Court, do submit to the public at large, but more especially to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the following resolutions as expressive of their views of the matter herein referred to:

1. *Resolved*, That the verdict of the Jury, recently rendered in the Hardin County Circuit Court, by which MATTHEWS F. WARD was declared innocent of any crime in the killing of WILLIAM R. G. BUTLER, is in opposition to all the evidence in the case, contrary to our ideas of public justice, subversive of the fundamental principles of personal security, guaranteed to us by the Constitution of this State.

2. *Resolved*, That the criminal laws of this Commonwealth should be so administered that every citizen may feel secured in his character, his rights, injury and violence, both in person and in occupation, and that the omnipotent power of public opinion, should at once be so directed as to discountenance and condemn all attempts to thwart the ends of public justice, and to cause the practical realization that man-slaying is in fact the highest crime known to society.

3. *Resolved*, That the published evidence given on the trial of MATTHEWS F. WARD, shows beyond all question, that a most estimable citizen and a most amiable, moral and peaceful man, has been wantonly and cruelly killed, while in the performance of his regular and responsible duties as a teacher of youth; and notwithstanding the verdict of a corrupt and venal jury, the deliberate judgment of the heart and conscience of this community pronounces that killing to be murder.

4. *Resolved*, That the charge of vindictiveness and cruelty preferred against the citizens of Louisville by a portion of the counsel for the defence of WARD, is a vile and unmerited slander; and we proclaim that each and every imputation cast upon our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. D. D. THOMPSON, and our neighbors' children, the pupils in Prof. BUTLER'S school, is utterly groundless and unjustifiable.

5. *Resolved*, That the public press of this Commonwealth should be so conducted as to be recognized as the conservator of the public morals, and that a failure of any portion of the press to rebuke and condemn an atrocious crime against society, tends to debauch the public virtue and to destroy the public morals.

6. *Resolved*, That in the death of WM. H. G. BUTLER his family have lost a most devoted, affectionate, faithful son, brother, husband and father; the cause of education a most accomplished friend and advocate—one whose talents and acquirements placed him in the front of his useful and honorable profession—and that society has lost one of its purest and best members, whose life is unspotted by a single blemish—as gentle and noble a spirit as ever breathed.

7. *Resolved*, That in token of respect and affection for, and as an evidence of our appreciation of W. H. G. BUTLER, we will stones take measures for erecting a monument to his memory, and to present to his widow a substantial token of our regard for her.

8. *Resolved*, That we regret and condemn every manifestation of disorder, and we exhort all good citizens by their love of law, by their own self respect, and by their love of the virtues of him whose loss we deplore, to abstain from violence to persons or property, and from every disregard of law and order—remembering that society cannot exist without order, and that he whom we revered when on earth, was incapable of meditating harm to any one, and that every wrong committed will wound his pure and lovely spirit.

So soon as the resolutions were passed, the committee retired with them to the crowd below, where they were read by SHERRARD WILLIAMS, and carried with equal unanimity. After the committee left the meeting above, resolutions were moved and carried, *requesting the two Wards to leave the city, inviting Nat. Wolfe to resign his seat in the State Senate and follow them, and requesting John J. Crittenden to resign his place in the Senate of the United States*, to which he was elected by the Legislature of Kentucky last Winter. Mr. J. H. HARNEY being called for, took the stand and addressed the meeting with point, and directly to the purpose. He dwelt affectionately on the purity of poor BUTLER'S character, and gave such a description of the members of the Jury, whose physiognomies he had studied, and whose characters he had acquainted himself with, as was acknowledged by all present to be "true to the life." The meeting then adjourned and joined the immense assemblage below, which has been most ably and appropriately addressed by Hon. WM. P. THOMASSON, who did full justice to the mockery of law that was administered in Hardin County in the WARD case, but deprecated violence, and urged upon our citizens the duty of adjourning early and retiring peaceably to their several homes.

Just at this time the fire bells rang, and a report came that the dwelling-house of RONEAL J. WARD had been stoned and fired. We forthwith repaired to the spot, where we found an engine playing upon the front door, which had been set on fire by the burning effigy of MATT. WARD having been thrown against it. The damage done by the flames was not very great, and they were soon extinguished. Much more damage had been done before by rocks, which had broke in several window shutters, and demolished most of the window glass of the lower story. The conservatory had also been stoned by boys, and a good deal of damage done. We made a diligent inquiry, and satisfied ourselves that the men at work in this part of the city had no connection, either in person or spirit, with the large, respectable and orderly assemblage at the Court House. The crowd in front and at the side of the residence of the WARDS, began to assemble about 8½ o'clock in the evening, and soon commenced their work, with coolness, system and determination. The firing of the front door, we think, and certainly most earnestly hope, was altogether incidental—but hardly the less to be condemned on that account.

The fire extinguished here, we returned to the Court-House, where a large but merry, and by no means disorderly crowd was now gathered around the smouldering effigies that had been hurled of the twelve jurymen of Herdin, NAT. WOLFE, GEO. D. PRENTICE, and the immaculate Mr. BARLOW. Half in earnest, half in jest, divers and sundry resolutions were here passed, of which we believe no record was made, and which doubtless passed away with the spirit of fun that begat them. The remains of the crowd then quietly dispersed, a considerable part of it going in the direction of the residence of NAT. WOLFE, where it was reported "the young bloodhounds" were again at work with eggs. Two or three slight demonstrations of violence were made here, but the crowd being addressed by Mr. THOMASSON, Colonel PRESTON and Captain GIBSON, dispersed without doing any mischief.

Such is a general narrative of the doings of the day and the night. Some incidents not mentioned here, which were collected by our reporter, may be found in our local column. With the spirit that carried to the Court-House the majestic assemblage of the people of Louisville, which was there witnessed, with the spirit that carried the resolutions reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, we need just as little to say that we sympathize most fully.

All that mob violence did or contemplated, at the residence of Mr. WARD, we entirely and most unhesitatingly condemn. All that the majesty of the people expressed, in the unequalled size and unexampled respectability of their assemblage at the Court-House, we approve, and, if necessary, will defend.

The best men of Louisville were in that meeting, and the best spirit of Christian civilization pervaded what they did.

From the Louisville Democrat.

After the passage of the resolutions a strong cord was stretched between two trees in the western of the Court-House yard, and upon it were hung fifteen effigies duly placarded with the names of the persons they represented. After the thousands had gazed upon the swinging figures, the multitude unanimously demanded they should be burned. Accordingly a fire was kindled, and Mr. COPPAGE mounted the fence to point out to the lookers on the different individuals. "These twelve," said Mr. C., "are the Herdin County Jurymen," and off they went blazing together. The torch was applied to another end "that," said Mr. C., "is NATHANIEL WOLFE, Esq., who denounced us as pursuing the innocent murderer with bloodhound avidity. And then the representation of WOLFE eradied and went off into smoke. Mr. COPPAGE again spoke and said: "That is MATT F. WARD the murderer—that is GEO. D. PRENTICE (with several bundles of shooting crackers at his neither end to assist his explosion) the impartial editor of the *Journal*, who, in a letter to his paper from Elizabethtown, April 19, spoke of the Jury in the following language:

"Admirable Jury, excellent and substantial citizens—the whole twelve are men to whose honesty and sound judgment the cause of public justice, I doubt not, is safely confided."

"And that," concluded Mr. C., "is JOHN J. CRITTENDEN the volunteer counsel. God help him!"

At an early stage of the proceedings a hideous men of straw designed to represent the "swift witness"—BARLOW—was hoisted to an upper window of the Court House, and there burnt amid the loud execrations of the crowd.

He was considered unworthy of a place even among the jurors.

While this work was going on, another deputation of the people, perhaps 2,000 in number, quietly proceeded to the residence of ROBT. J. WARD, Esq., bearing in their midst effigies of MATT. WARD and RO

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Mrs. Hays for the Murder of Dr. Lutener

Conclusion of Miss Shipman's Testimony.

Evidence of Catharine Dempsey and Mr. Cockefair.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Thursday.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THIRD DAY.

The Court met this morning at 10 A. M. Mrs. HAYS seemed slightly better than on the preceding day, although not able to walk without assistance. The officers and her female attendants conducted her luto Court, and she remained stretched on a couch during the dey. Previous to the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. HAYS left his place, approached the sofa, and for some minutes was engaged in earnest conversation with her. Mrs. HAYS, in consequence of the order which the learned Judge made yesterday, is at present an inmate of the Irving House, under the charge of Officers KNIGHT and LEITS, and a female attendant. We are informed that her appetite has completely failed her, and that she partook of but two or three ounces of food during the whole of Wednesday.

Miss C. A. Shipman further examined:

Question.—On entering the reception-room after your return from Fourth-street, state what you saw. *Answer*—I saw the Doctor lying on the floor.

Q.—State what part of the room. A.—Near the consulting-room door, with his head lying on the bottom of the side-table, apparently very faint. I thought he was sick.

Q.—Which way was his face? A.—His face was nearly upwards.

Q.—On which part of the side-table was the head? A.—There was a shelf about half a foot from the floor, and his head was resting upon it.

Q.—Describe what you mean by the shelf of the side-table? A.—It was like the top of a table joined to the legs of the table, and was about six luches from the floor.

Q.—Describe his exact position when you saw him first? A.—He was lying extended on the floor as if he had laiu down with a uewspaper lu his right hand; his face was uearly upwards, iuclluing a little towards the floor; I weut up to him, laid my hand upon his forehead and said: "Why, Doctor;" he not moving at all I was startled; I saw a very little blood on the floor; my first thought was that he had broken a blood vessel, and that I must lose no time; I went into Mr. Wood's office and rang the bell, and one of the occupants of the office came to the door; I did not know his name but only his countenance; I told him something ailed the Doctor, and asked him if he would not come in; when he eame in, I asked him what I had better do, and he said, "Threw some water iu his face;" I theu asked him if he would send for a doctor, and he said, "Yes," and then left the office; I then threw off my cloak and shawl, and knelt by him, and took some water from the pitcher and threw it in his face; in the meantime, I placed my ear by his mouth, and uubuttoned his vest upon his heart, to see if he breathed—for he was so very atill; I observed he must have had a glass of water, for one was standing by him, and I took it up and tasted it to see if it was clear water.

Q.—Where was the glass standing? A.—On the tuble, by the side of the pitcher.

Q.—On which table was the pitcher? A.—On the top of the same table on which his head was resting—not on the shelf, but on the top of the table; the gentleman had returned by this time with the Doctor; some one remarked they thought he was dead already; I answered, "Oh, no; he is very warm;" then the Doctor looked at him, and took hold of his head, saw the blood, and asked me to get a basin of water; I went into the adjoiniug room to get the water, and, as I was returniug, I stepped on something, and I picked it up, and found that it was a small pistol; then the Doctor examed the head, and found the wound from the ball from the pistol; I have omitted to say, while the gentleman was gone for the Doctor, I took the paper from his hand, and took a small medicine box, which was at the back of the Doctor's head, on the shelf of the table, laid tha paper on the the floor, uu the other side of the room, and placed the box upou it, to prevent the blood from soiling the carpet in another place.

Q.—How far from the table did you place that box? A.—Right under the window, near Howard-st; removing that box, I discovered a quantity of blood on the shelf, running towards the shelf, and a portion of the blood had run on to the floor, at the back of the table; there was some gentleman there; somebody said the Coroner must be sent for; he was sent for, and came.

Q.—When you speak of the Coroner, do you mean his deputy? A.—Both came.

Q.—After the Coroner came, what was done? A.—There were several gentlemen in the room, who were talking together, and I went into the consulting room at the Coroner's request.

Q.—What did you do with the pistol? A.—I held it up in my haud, but I cannot tell whether I laid it down, or whether somebody took it out of my hand.

Q.—How was that pistol in appearance and size as compared with the pistol which ou two previous occasions you had seeu in the possession of Mr. Hays? (Objected to, and question overruled.)

Q.—Describe that pistol which you picked up. A.—It was a very small pisiol; I never saw nuything of the kind; I do not know huw to describe it.

Q.—Describe the pistol which, eu previous occasions, yon saw in the possession of Mr. Hays. (Objected to, not austained, and exceptiou takeu.) A.—I cauuot any more describe that pistol thun I can the one iu the office, but they were very similar. (Answar objected to, allowed, and exceptiou takeu.)

Q.—Look at that, (handiug a small pistol,) nud see if it is like the pistol which you picked up? A.—It is.

Mr. Whiting, the Jury and the Court here examined the pistel.

Examination resumed—Q.—What was the positiou of the Doctor's feet with reference to the chair? A.—They were very near the chair; but whether they were lying crossed, or both resting ou the floor, I do uot know.

Q.—Whut was the position of the chair? A.—It was in about the eame positiou as when I left to go to the Fourth-avenue—standiug up, and not turued over—scarcely moved, if any.

Q.—Look at that pistul (handiug one of Colt's revolvers) and say if that resembled the pistol which the Doctor had? A.—That is thu one the Doctor usually carried, and the same I found in the drawer that morning.

Q.—Iu what drawer did you find it? A.—Io the drawer which he usually kept it iu.

Q.—Which drawer do you mean? A.—There was a sideboard iu the counulting room, and this pistol was, I think, in the second drawer.

Q.—Was that drawer locked? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Blunt here intimated that the examinatiou in chief had closed, whereupon Mr. Whiting applied to the Court to allow him to postpone the cross-examinatiou of the witness for the present.

The Court asked Mr. Whiting whether he had any authorities to cite lu relatiou to the postponement of a cross-examination. It appeared to him to be entirely in the discretion uf the District Attorney.

Mr. Whiting said that it was not in the discretion of the District Attorney. A similar method had been adopted in a case which he had tried before Judge Kent.

Mr. Blunt would exercise a discretion in the matter, and consented that the cross-examination be postponed.

Catherine Dempsey called and examined as follows:

Q.—Where do you now live? A.—In Yorkville.

Q.—How old are you? A.—About 15.

Q.—With whom do you uow reside? A.—With Mr. Sheller.

Q.—Did you ever reside in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Haya? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are you atill in their empl yment. A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did yon resida with them before Dr. Lutener's death? A.—About nine or teu months.

Q.—In what capacity? A.—As child's nurse.

Q.—How long did they reside at Harlem. A.—Abont nine or teu months, Sir.

Q.—Did you live with them before they weut to Harlem? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of any difficulty betweeu Mr. and Mrs. Hays?

Objected to—aot sustuiued, and exception takeu.

A.—Only about the time of Dr. Lutener's death.

Q.—How long was that before Dr. Lutener's death? A.—I do not know, exactly; it was not very long; it might have been two weeks.

Q.—Do you kuow of Mrs. Haya leaving the house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Du you kuow where she went to first after leaving the house? A.—To Dr. Luteuur's, I believe.

Q.—Prior to thut, did you carry any message from Mrs. Haye to Dr. Luteaer? A.—Ou ouu morniug.

Q.—Whaf was thu messaga? A.—Mrs. Huys told me to go over to Dr. Luteuer's, and desire the doctor to come over to her house.

Q.—How long was that before Mre. Huys left tha hunse? A.—Shn went away thut moraing.

Q.—Wsu any one with her? A.—Dr. Luteuer.

Q.—After abn had left, did you take auy uote from Mr. Haya to Mrs. Hayu? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long was it after Mrs. Haya left that you took the uote? A.—I think it was the Saturday after.

Q.—Ou what duy of the week did she leave? A.—Ou Thuraday.

Q.—Tu whom did yon give that note? A.—To Mre. Haya.

Q.—Did you carry more than one uote? A.—Yea, I carried a second note from Mrs. to Mr. Haya; I brought an anawer back to Mrs. Haya.

Q.—Did you, after that, carry a second note from Mr. to Mrs. Haya? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long after the first? A.—About five or teu minntes.

Q.—Did you hear those notes read? A.—Some of them.

Q.—Is that one of them? (handiug letter to witness.)

[Mr. Busteed objected. Objection not sustained, and exception taken.]

Q.—Read that, and tell me if that is one of the notes which you took?

[Mr. Busteed objected. Objectiou overruled, and exception taken.]—No answer.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mr. Huys write? A.—Yes.

Q.—How oiten? A.—I du not know.

Q.—More than uuce? A.—Yes.

Q.—More than twice? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do yo believe, from your knowledgu of his handwriting, whether that is his hand-writing? (handing paper.) A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you believe that to be his hand-writing? (handing second paper.) A.—I thiuk ao.

Mr. Busteed objected to the presentatiou of these notes in evidence. (Overruled and exceptiou taken.)

Q.—Do you believe that either of those notes was the first sent? A.—Neither of these notes were first sent.

Q.—Is either of them the one you took the second time? A.—No.

Q.—How loug was it before Dr. Lutener's death thut Mrs. Hays returned to the house? A.—Abont a week or something more than a week.

Q.—On the day befaru the Doctor's death, did Mra. Hays come to the City on the Monday morning? A.—She did.

Q.—What knowledge have you that she came to the City? A.—I think I heard her say she was going. (Objected to.)

His Honor—You heard her say she was going where? A.—To the City.

Q.—In what train did she say she was going in? A.—In the 9 or 10 o'clock train, but I do not remember which.

Q.—Were you at home all that day, (Monday?) A.—I think so.

Q.—Was Mrs. Hays at home or not, after she told you that she was going to the City? A.—I saw her sgalu somstime after she said she was going.

Q.—What time did she leave the house after she told you? A.—I don't knuw.

Q.—When next did you see her? A.—She came home betweeu 12 and 1, or 1 and 2 o'clock.

Q.—What did she say when she returned home? A.—I do not kuow exactly what she said when she came lu.

Q.—After she had come home and beeu home some little time, did yon have any conversation with her, or did she say where she had been? A.—I thiuk I heard her speak about going to the Doctor'e office for the letters; she said she had beeu to the Doctor's office, and that he would not give the papers up.

Q.—What else? A.—I think I heard her threuten the Doctor.

Q.—What did she sey? A.—She suid she would kill or shoot the doctor, as he had nearly killed her.

Q.—What else?—tell all that she said. A.—I do uot remember that she said anything else.

Q.—On the previous Saturday night were you preseut at a conversation betweeu Mr. and Mrs. Hays, respecting Dr. Luteuer? A.—Soma of the time I believe I was.

Q.—About what time of the day or night was it? A.—It was after fi o'clock lu the afternoou.

Q.—What was said at that timo? A.—I heard Mr. Hays charge Mrs. Haya with improper conduet with the Doctor.

Q.—State all that was said at that time, as uear as yoo remember. A.—Mr. Haye blamed Mrs. Haya for going to the Doctor's office very much.

Q.—Stata the language he used—the words, as uear as you can. A.—He said that she had uo right to go there whatever; he said more, but I do uot recollect what it was.

Q.—What was his manner? A.—He seemed to be very augry with her.

His Honor—Describe his tone of voice in the conversatiou. A.—Ha spoke very loud to her.

Q.—Did she at any time tell yon what these letters were. (Objected to, as leading.)

Q.—Have you ever heard her (Mrs. Haya) speak as to what those letters were. (Objected to—not sustained, and exceptiou takeu.) A.—I heard her say that the letters were papers which were sent to her by Mr. Hays, when she was in England.

Q.—Have you ever heard her speak of these letters more than once? State all that you have ever heard her say lu referenee tu these letters, and whether you have ever heard her speak of them more than once. (Objected te—uot sustained, and exception takea.) A.—I heard her say that she had given the letters to the Doctor to keep, and that he would not give them up to her.

Q.—What else? A.—I heard her speak of the letters three or four times.

Q.—What did she say at different times? A.—That is generally all I heard her say about them.

Q.—On Tuesday morning, the day of the doctor's death, what time did you rise? A.—About 7 o'clock; I stated before it was six o'clock, but I made a mistake.

Q.—Was there any other person living in the family beside yourself? A.—Yes, Honora Kane—she was cook.

Q.—Who rose first, you or she? A.—I do not remember which of us rose first.

Q.—What time did you breakfast that morning? A.—I do not exactly remember; it might have been eight or half past eight.

Q.—In what room was the breakfast table laid? A.—I think in the kitchen.

Q.—Did you see either Mr. or Mrs. Hays eat breakfast that morning? A.—I do not remember, but I do nof think they eat breakfast together.

Q.—When you saw Mrs. Hays that morning how was she dressed? A.—In a green merino dress; she was dressed to go to the City; I did aot see her with her bounet on; I do not know what time that was; I did not see her leava the house.

Q.—Were you away from the house that morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you go to? A.—To the grocer's in Ona Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Who sent you? A.—I think Mrs. Haya requested me to go in the morning the night before; Mrs. Haya gave me the money the night before to go.

Q.—When did you go? A.—On Tuesday morning.

Q.—What did she tell you when she gave you the money? A.—To go in the morning and get something for breakfast.

Q.—Before going that morning, did you see Mr. Hays? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Had Mr. Haya a pistol in that house? A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of a pistol was it? A.—A middling sized one.

Q.—Where was it kept? A.—In the parlor.

Q.—Where about in the parlor? A.—Mr. Hays had no particular place for it; I have seen it on the mantelpiece and on the bureau.

Q.—Where did you last see it before the Doctor'a death? A.—I saw it with Mr. Hays on Tuesday morning.

Q.—Where? A.—Mr. Haya had it out in the yard.

Q.—What was he doing with it?

(Objected to—not allowed, and exception taken.)

A.—He was firing it off.

Q.—How often? A.—Once, I think.

Q.—What time did Mrs. Haya return to the house on that day (Tuesday)? A.—She returned on Tuesday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Q.—From the time you left to go to the grocer's, un'il Mrs. Haya returned between 5 and 6 o'clock, did you see her? A.—I think I did see her.

Q.—Where? A.—In the kitchen.

Q.—After you returned from the grocer's? A.—Yes.

Q.—Had she anything an her head? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What kind of a shawl had she on?

(Objected to.)

Q.—Had she any shawl on?. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she own a shawl? A.—Yes.

Q.—What kind of color? A.—A plaid shawl.

Q.—When Mrs. Haya came home in the afternoon, was any one with her? A.—Yes, an officer and another gentleman.

Q.—How was she then dressed? A.—She had on a green merino dress, a black velvet bonnet, and a plaid shawl.

Q.—How was the bounet trimmed? A.—It had a black feather on each side.

Q.—How often were you in the habit of seeing that pistol about the parlor? A.—I do not kaow how often, but I have seeu it a great many timea.

A Juror—It was usually there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever see a pistol in that house after the morning of Tuesday? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—When Mre. Hays returned in the afternoon with su officer and aaother gentleman, atate whether she came into the house or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long did she remain? A.—I think she remained about half an hour.

Q.—What then became of her? A.—I think she went away with the officer and the other geutleman.

Q.—What dress had she on? A.—She chaaged her dress when she came in, and I think she put on a black silk dress.

To the Court—I do uot recollect whether the firing in the yard was before or after breakfast; I do not remember where Mrs. Haya was when the firiag took place.

The Judge—Was she in the house? A.—I think she was.

Mr. Basteed proposed to postpone the right to cross-examine this witness for the present, to which the District Attorney assented, and she withdraw.

Isaac Cockefair deposed: I am the assistaut to Coroner Gamble.

Q.—When did you first hear of the death of Dr. Lutener? A.—About 11½ o'clock ou the morniog of the 10th of January.

Q.—Where were you at that time? A.—In the middle basement of the building, which has now been destroyed by fire.

Q.—On hearing of this where did yon go to? A.—I remained there from three to five minntes, when Coroner Gamble came in; ou looking at the slate Gamble said we will take that case; there was a note attended the call; I went immediately there, accompanied by a person called Michael McGuire; ou arriving at the Dr.'s office I went up stairs and saw Mr. Wood and Mr. Elder, and they showed me the way into the office of Dr. Luteuer; I think as I went in Elder handed me a pistol.

Q.—What sort of a pistol? A.—A small aingle barreled pistol.

Q.—Who else was there? A.—I saw a lady there who told me her name was Shipman, and saw the dead body of a man with his headlylug to Broudway, said to be the body of Dr. Lutener.

Q.—How long did you remain at the office at that time? A.—Not more than 15 minutes—certainly uot more than 20.

Q.—Did the Coroner come while you were there? A.—He did.

Q.—You mean Coroner Gamble? A.—Yes.

Q.—From that office where did you go to? A.—Directly to the Chief's Office, and stayed there about oue minute; from there we went to our owu office, uud from there to No. 1 Nassau-street, opposite the Custom-House; Coroner Gumble was with me.

Q.—What did you do on arriving at Nasaau-street? A.—We went ou the third floor, back building.

Q.—Who did you fiud lu that office? A.—I found u mau there auswering to the uame of William Huye.

Q.—Is he now here? A.—Yes; (witness identified Hays.)

Q.—Who else, if auy oue, was in that office? (objected to—overruled and exception noted.) A.—I saw two other gentlemen there, aud one of them was Mr. Hall; I have known Mr. Hall for a uumber of years.

Q.—From that office where did you go to? A.—To Beekman-street Police Statiou.

Q.—With whom? A.—Mr. Hall, the Coroner, Mr. Hays, aud myself.

Q.—What timu in the morning did you arrive at Hall's office? A.—About 25 minutes to 1 o'clock—five minntes either wuy; I could not tell nearer than that.

Q.—After arriving at the Second Ward Station-house, what became of Mr. Huya?

Objected to. Objectiou overruled uud exceptiou uoted.

A.—I cauuot tell; I did uot see him afterwards that day; I do not kuow what became uf him.

To a Juror—Hays was in the custody of Coroner Gamble at the station-house.

Q.—Where did you next go? A.—To the Coroner's office, and from thence to thu Harlem care; and I went up by the 1 o'clock train to Harlem; I understood It to be thu 1 o'clock traiu.

Q.—On arriving at Harlem, where did you first go? A.—To the Police-statiun in Onu Hundred aud Tweuty-sixth or One Hnudred uud Tweuty-seventh-street, between the Third and Fourth-avenues.

Q.—From the Police-station, where did you go to? A.—To One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue.

Q.—With whom? A.—With Officer Graham.

Q.—Where next did you go tu? A.—To Dr. Lutenur's, in Ous Hundred and Twenty-seventh or One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, uear the Fourth-avenue.

Q.—Whu did you see at Dr. Lutener's house?

Objected to. Not sustaiued, and exception noted.

A.—I saw a lady, who anawered to the uume of Mrs. Lutener.

Q.—Did you receive nuything from her? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you receive from her? A.—Some writings on different sheets of paper, which looked like letters.

Q.—What was finally dona with those writings? A.—I handed them to Coroner Gamble.

Q.—Will you look at these papers, and see if they are the papers which you received from Mrs. Lutener? (handing papers to the witness.)

Mr. Whiting objected. (Objection overuled and exception taken.),

A.—Yea; those are the papers handed to me by Mrs. Lutener.

Mr. Blunt—R. No. 1 has already been offered in evidence, and I will lay it aside.

Q.—Where was that pistol ordinarily? (handing pistol.) A.—It was in an unlocked drawer in Dr. Lutener's office—in the inner office; this drawer was in an ordinary chest of drawers; there was no key to this drawer; I supposed it was a medicine chest.

Q.—Who directed your attention to it, if any one? A.—Miss Shipman.

Q.—What was the condition of the pistol when you took it from the drawer? A.—It was loaded and capped.

Q.—Was there a cap on every nipple? A.—I never counted whether it was a five or six barrel; I took the caps off myself.

Q.—Wheu did you take the caps off? A.—On the next day.

Q.—Where did you take them off? A.—In Dr. Lutener's office; I did se, for I was fearful that somebody would injure themselves.

Cross-examined—I threw the caps away on the floor; Coroner Gamble was present when I did that.

To a Juror—Nons of the caps were split when I took them off.

Q.—How many caps did you take off? A.—I took off five, but I cannot say whether I took off six.

Q.—Did you count the caps as you took them off? A.—No.

Q.—All you can say is that you took off all that you saw on? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you been in the office before you went to this drawer and took this pistol? A.—A very few minutes—three or five. (The witness was here examined es to the location of the Doctor's premises, which has been fully testified to before.) The drawers were about four feet from the floor; there were about six or nine drawers in that chest; the drawers did not go the whole length of the chest; they were twelve or fourteen iach drawers; there were two or three on a line, and from three to four deep; there were locks on some of the drawers, but I do not know how many were locked; I think the chest of drawers did aot staud on feet but on the floor; my attention was directed to those drawers by Miss Shipmau; she pointed out to me the drawer in which the pistol was; she pointed to the drawer and I opened it; there were some papers in the drawer from which I took the pistol, but I did not take the papers; I found the other drawers locked, and I did not ask for the key; when I took the pistol out, I looked at it "sharp," and put it in my pocket; when Coroner Gamble came in about five minutes afterwards, I took the pistol from my pocket, and gave it to him; he then took charge of it; I saw the pistol the same night, when I retu ned from Harlem, in the Coroner's office; the pistol was in the Coroner's desk; Gamble carries u key of that desk and I do also; I unlocked the desk, took the pistol out examined it, and it was again locked up; we commenced our iaquest in the same building, as the Doctor's body was found on the floor above; I then saw the pistol again in the armory where I took the caps off and tied a string round it; I took, I think, the caps off, before a witness was sworn on the jury; I threw the caps on the floor; there was a writing desk in Lutener's office, opposite to the chest of drawers from which I took the pistol, which I looked into; when I entered the room where the body was, there may have been four people there; the body laid parallel with Graud-street, and within, perhaps, two or three feet from the southerly partition; I do not know whether the chair that Lutener sat in was an arm-chair or not; I do not know whether there was a post-mortem examination on Lutener on the day of his death; I took hold of deceased's head, but I did not move the body from its position; I have not the note that was left at the Coroner's office, nor am I aware that it is in existence; I read that note; it was a note from Dr. Downes; the note stated that at 11½ o'clock that day Dr. Luteuer had destroyed himself.

A gunmaker here presented himself for the purpose of drawing the charges of Dr. Luteuer's pistol, and the examination was for a brief period suspended.

Q.—How late was it when yuu received that note? A.—From 25 to 30 minutes past 11 o'clock; it was not later than 11½ o'clock; I did not look at my clock; I remained in the office not longer thuu from three to five minutes before I left; I did not then look at my watch; I arrived at the Doctor's office full 25 minutes before 12 o'clock; I remained there not over 15 minutes before I left the Doctor's room; during that 15 minotes I was talking to different persons; I talked to Miss Shipman, and got the pistol during that 15 minutes; I asked Miss Shipman into the back room, and closed the door, in order to have a private conversation with her; within two minutes after we got into the room, I placed my elbowe on the chest of drawers at the end on Graud-street; she was standing directly opposite to the door, with her back to the door; we were not more thau twelve inches apart; we remained in that position from three to five or seven minutes; she did not tell me where the pistol was before I weut into the room; while I was conversing with her I took the pistol and laid it on the druwers; no one else was present but myself, the lady and the pistol; after we had been talking about three minutes Mr. Elder came to the door, and I motioned him back, and he went back; Coroner Gamble then came in through the door through which we had passed in twu or three minutes after this; I and Gamble then went to the Chief's office; I had not then looked at my watch or the clock; we were known; was arrested at the Chief's office at about 10 minutes after 12 o'clock; we stayed there about a minute and then went tu the Coroner's office; there we went to No. 1 Nassau-street, and arrived there from 25 to 30 minutes past 12 u'clock; we left there and went to the Second Ward Station House; I then looked at my watch in the presence of Coroner Gamble, Hays, Hall and myself; by my watch it was then 20 minutes to 1 o'clock; I do not know that Mr. Hall saw me pull my watch out, but he might have done so.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. Hall how late it was then in answer to a question from him? A.—I do not kuow.

Q.—Did you tell him that it was oun o'clock? A.—I did not, for I went hy the one o'clock train to Herlem.

Q.—Did not Hall say that time might be important, and requested you to look at your watch? A.—That I could not say.

Q.—Then you continued on to the railroad? A.—Yes; after I pulled out my watch I went to the station-house, then to our office, and then to the Harlem cars; I was probably ten minutes in the station-house and use at our office; when I arrived at the train it was in motiou, and I had to run to catch it; I did not look at the City Hall clock; mine is not to be relied on; I looked at my watch in the cars.

Q.—Did you look at your watch before you got into the Bowery? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you look at your watch before you got to Harlem? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long? A.—Perhaps two or three minutes; I saw the hour before I got to Harlem, but I took no particular notice of it; we arrived at Harlem I think at 2½ o'clock; I will not swear that we did not arrive at Harlem at 3½ o'clock; I left Harlem in the four o'clock train; I looked at my watch then; I got into New-York at five minutes past five o'clock; I have taken little interest in this matter; I keep the Coroner's minutes; the copy that the District Attorney has is the original; we have a copy of it in our office; I have not seen the copy in the hands of the District Attorney since it was delivered to him; the other copy I showed Mr. Elder yesterday for him to refresh his memory; he asked me to do so; I have not shown those minutes to any other witness.

Q.—Did you not say to Hagnu that he had better come over to your office and read his examination so as to refresh his memory? A.—I do not recollect that I said so.

Question repeated.

A.—Not until they came to me.

Re-examined—Q.—When you went up that morning to Dr. Lutener's, did you receive any paper from Miss Shipman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you receive thet paper? (handing one.) A.—Yes.

Mr. Whiting—Was that before or after you got the pistol? A.—After.

Q.—How long after? A.—Perhaps one or two minutes; almost simultaneously.

Edward B. Graham examined—Q.—What are you? A.—I am one of the Twelfth Ward Police.

Q.—Do you know where Hays lived in Harlem? A.—Yes.

Q.—Wes there any enclosure about that house? A.—A close board feoce to the yard.

Q.—At the time this case was before the Grand Jury, did you receive any instructions from me?

(Objected to—not pressed.)

Q.—Did yon visit those premisee? A.—Yes.

Q.—When? A.—When this case was before the Grand Jory, a few days before the 25th of February.

Q.—For what purpose did you visit the premises at that time?

(Objected to.)

Q.—At what time of day die you go the premises?

(Objected to.)

A.—About 8 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—What did you do on reaching the premises?

(Objected to.)

A.—I examined the fence.

Q.—Which fence, rear or side? A.—The rear fauce.

Q.—Which side? A.—Inside of the yard.

Q.—What did you find there? A.—I discovered two bullet-holes; one of them had penetrated through and through the fence; the other ball had lodged there; I then cut it out, put it in my pocket, and brought it to town.

Q.—To whom did you give it? A.—To the District Attorney.

Q.—Where did you givu it him? A.—In the Graud Jury room.

Q.—How deep was the board? A.—About au inch and a half thick; the ball was embedded in it; I scunded for the ball end found it.

Q.—Is that the ball? (Handing it.)—A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Whiting bid yon put n mark on it? A.—No, there is a peculiar mark on it which was on it when I got it; there is a pecaliar ring around it.

Q.—Did you arrest Mrs. Haye? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you make the arrest? A.—As she was just going into her house at Harlem.

Q.—About what time of day was it? A.—Batween 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, I think.

Q.—Yoo took her to the Station-housa that night, uud came to the City with her the next morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—In whut traiu did you come the City. A.—8½ u'lock train.

Q.—After you arreated her that night was there any change made in her dress? A.—Yes; I took her first to the Station-house and then she went back uud changed her dress.

Mr. Whitiug asked the District Attorney if he intended to put this bullet in evidence.

Mr. Blnut said that he proposed to put in avidence the smell pistol found in Dr. Luteuer's office, and the ball extracted from the fance at Harlem.

The Judge thought that they were subject to great criticism.

Mr. Whiting—After this offence was committed on the 10th of January, and an investigation had before the Coroner, which lasted for several days, and after the whole of the testimouy had been exhausted, they acquitted our client of this offence. Six weeks elapsed, and during thet six weeks' time an excitement has been created against this lady, for whut eause we know not, and new testimony is hunted up and manufactured for the purpose of throwing around her this indictment. A part of thie testimony is the existence of this ball found in this fence on the 23d of February, this offence having been perpetrated on the 10th of January.

His Honor—The state of this case is not precisely as you seem to suppose. I mean this branch of it, if I understand it correctly. Upon your statement, without qualification, the rules of law and evideuce will be as you have stated them. You seem to forget—at all events, it is not stated in connection with the rest of your statement—that one of the witnesses has sworn here expressly that while Mr. and Mrs. Haya were in the house, the girl saw or heard Mr. Hays firing in the yard, and I think she said something about this pistol.

Mr. Whiting—The idea in your Honor's mind is connected with Hays. When he is upon his trial it will be time enough to raise this question. The point is this: Does the District Attorney intend to make this ball a part of the evidence of this witness. Now he says that he intends to offer thet in connection with another piece of evidence from another quarter. That is his offer. The object of my rising was to inquire whether he means to pursue the right to put this bullet in evidence as part of this witness' testimony. Now he connects it by saying that he intends to put it in evidence in connection with something else. I do not deny his right to put the pistol in evidence, but I do deny his right to put that ball in evidence in connection with that pistol, and we want your Honor to decide, so that we may know whether we shall cross-examine this witness or not. We say that it is a violation of every rule of law, of every principle of justice, and every rule of propriety. If you decide that the District Attorney shall submit this pistol and ball to the Jury, with a view of testing whether the ball will fit the pistol, then we intend to cross-examine this witness; but if you should decide as we hope you will, in accordance with what we understand to be the well settled rule of evidencu, thet no testimony which may be manufactured by any possibility by other parties can be given in evidence against the prisoner, so as to call upon the prisoner to account for it, then we shall not cross-examine this witness; but if you decide that it is competent evidence, then we shall. Before the District Attorney can give that ball in evidence, he must show that the prisoner had some kuowledge of its existence, of the fact that it was in that fence, and as to how it got there before he can put it in evidence. There is no evideuce that Hays fired that pistol loaded with ball, or that he fired it into the air, or into the earth, ur towards the house, or towards the fence. There is nu evidence as to the direction in which he fired it, and there is uu evidence that the pistol was loaded with ball, and eveu if there were evidence that it was loaded with a ball, and that Hays fired it at that fence, and if the witnese had sworn that she went out afterwards, and saw the ball sticking in that fence, still that would be no evidence against Mrs. Hays—not the slightest. It would be against Mr. Heys, but not against Mrs. Hays. Mrs. Hays is not to answer for Mr. Haya' innocence or guilt, but for her own. I submit therefore, that that portiou of the testimony does uot add to the right of the learned District Attorney to introduce that ball.

His Honor—The Court has no dispositiou to urge thi case against the prisoner, but on the contrary; at th same time we owe a duty to the community which, disagreeable as it may be, we are bound to discharge. Th queation is not now whether this was the act of Mr. Haya. Whether Mra. Hays is responsible for Mr. Hays is not the question; but it is—what? Was the pistol which was found at the head of the deceased immediately after his death, the ons which was seeo in Mr. Hays' house, or was it not? That is the point. The question is the indentification of that pistol. Whether he was the actor in the use of it, or whether she was, is a questiou to be considered hereafter. The questiou in this branch of the case is, was or was uot that the same pistol that was at the head of the deceased at the time of his death? I do not say that it makes out the case eveu if it be so. Counsel must not suppose that I say that it makes out that branch of the case. The questiou is simply this, whether this evidence is admissible or uot, or whether it is too slight aud ought to be rejected. I certainly shall say to the Jury, if I may say so in advance, that a great deal of this is very weak, and some of it probably may amount to nothing as legal evidence—I mean in its connectiou with the entire mass. The whole trial is a trial of circumstances, and some of those circumstances are exceedingly slight; for instance, the hour of the day, the appearance of the clock; whether it was right or wrong and so on. I shall permit the District Attorney to pursue this course in regard to the ball.

Mr. Whiting—Then you will not note our exception?

His Honor—Certainly. You will have the benefit of that.

Mr. Blunt—Then I shall put this bullet in evidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—No one was with me when I extracted this ball from the fence; it took me about three minutes; I did it with a mallet-gouge chisel; I borrowed the mallet from a carriage-maker's shop at Harlem, (Lockwood end Gillan's;) I returned them right away; I did not bore through the fence to get this ball out; I did not measure the thickness of the fence, but only estimated it; it was an ordinary pinck fence around dwellings; it was in its rough state, and not planed or grooved; the board is next to the corner lot, which is vacant; there are hot three fionses on the entire block; there is no building immediately in contact with Hay's house; the two houses stood separately; the fence is about five feet high; any one could get on to the fence and jump over it; at the time I went there, Heys' house was unoccupied; the one adjoining was occupied; Mr. and Mrs. Hays moved from that house two or three days after the Coroner's inquest; I saw Mr. Bluat immediately on getting to the City; I gave it to him in the Grand Jury room; I did not see what he did with it; I did not see any of the Grand Jurors take hold of it.

Q.—By what particular mark did you recognize the bullet? A.—By a little mark round it.

Q.—Point out the rim to which you alluded as identifying that bullet. (Witness pointed out the rim.)

Q.—Is that the only method you have of recognizing this ball? A.—Yes.

Q.—You made no mark upon it at the time? A.—No.

Q.—How large an augur was it with which you extracted this ball? A.—About three-quarters of an inch wide.

Tuird Juror—From the time I extracted the ball from the fence antil I gave it to Mr. Bluat, it remained in my possession.

Q.—Should yon know the chisel again with which you took the ball out of the fence? A.—No.

Q.—This rim, of which you speak, was on the ball when you extracted it from the fence? A.—Yes; I do not know whether the hole that went through the fence was made by a bullet, or something else; any person could see the bullet with the naked eye; the ball that I extracted was imbedded about half an inch in the fence.

The Court, after the usual caution to the jury, adjourned the further hearing of the case until to-day, at 10 A. M.

THE BROADWAY CALAMITY.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

JENNINGS & CO. EXONERATED.

The Architect and Builders Censured.

Insufficiency of the Existing Fire-Laws.

OPINIONS OF THE JURY.

The Jury empanneled to investigate the cauaca of the fire and loss of life at the building No. 231 Broadway, concluded their labors yesterday, by bringing in their Verdict. They exonerate Messrs. W. T. JENNINGS & Co., the occupants of the building, but censure the architect and builders. Appeaded to the Verdict is a series of resolutions upon the imperfect state of our Fire Laws, with recommendations of improvement.

The Verdict was read by Mr. JOHN N. GENIN, the Foreman of the Jury, as follows:

VERDICT.

The undersigned, Coroner's Jury, empauneled for the purpose of inquiring into the circumetances nttending the deaths of Alex. McKay, Daniel McKay, John B. O'Doand, Geo. Reinhard, Henry Christman, Andrew Schenck, M. C. C. Flynn, John Kayser, and William J. Dickman, who lost their lives by injuries received during the late fire, at No. 231 Broadway, on the evening of the 25th of April last, having fully considered the testimoay elicited during the inquest, render the following verdict:

We find that the deceased lost their lives by two distinct casualties—first, the falling of the rear wall; and, second, the falling of the beams and flooring.

The first of these catastrophes was caused by the improper manner in which the said wall was built, and in which the girder it rested upon was secured—both being in contravention of the Fire Lawe existing at the time when the building was altered.

The second catastrophe was caused by the fall of the beams and flooring upon those who were endeavoring to rescue the sufferers by the former accident.

These timbers were not secured in accordance with the requirements of the Fire Lawa io force when they were inserted in the building.

The whole building was, in our opinion, a complete death-trap, and could scarcely have been more insecure and dangeroos had it been coastructed for the express purpose of sacrificing human life. It was, moreover, deceptive in its appearance, and on that account doubly dangerous in case of fire.

We find, further, that the parties responsible for the perilous condition of the building are:

1. The architect, Cherles H. Mountain, who drew the plans and specifications and superintended the work.

2. The mason, N. B. Frost, who did the mason work and inserted the iron girder in the rear wall.

3. The carpenter, C. J. Ketcham, who put in the timbers.

4. The lessees, Job Taylor and James Bailey, for whom the alteration was made.

We believe thet the fire was caused by incendiaries, and that they entered on the roof, for the purpose of plunder, having obtained eccess thereto from the roof of an adjoining building.

We entirely exonerate W. T. Jenulngs & Co. from all blame in relation to the insecurity of the building and the origin of the fire.

JOHN N. GENIN.	ALBERT COLES.
GEO. HOLBERTON.	THOMAS WHITE.
WM. M. COOKE.	MATHEWE H. SPITTLE.
PETER F. BUTLER.	N. V. ALLEN.
JOHN A. PARISE.	HIRAM BETTS.
ALLEN A. BURNS.	ISAAC L. LEIXAS.

Having readered our verdict on the facts of the case, so far as they bear specifically on this calamity, it may be thought perhaps that our duty has euded. We think otherwise. The sacrifice of human life in this City, consequent in part from the want of lawe udequate to its proper protection, and in part resulting from the non-enforcement of luwa

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Subscribers who have changed their residences will please give notice thereof at the publication office of the DAILY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

☞ Having published C. G. DUFFY'S letter to JOHN MITCHEL, arraigning and severely censuring his public conduct and personal character, we shall publish MR. MITCHEL'S reply to-morrow. We should give it a place this morning but for the extreme pressure upon our columns.

Nebraska.

The Nebraska bill is still strongly, though covertly, pressed upon Congress as an Administration measnre. Our advices from Washington state that a fresh attempt is to be made on Monday to take it up, and that great efforts are made to get votes *in favor* of so doing even from those who are opposed to the bill. Several gentlemen, who profess to be against it, propose to vote for taking it up on the ridiculous pretext that they wish to kill it. The Hards will vote against it. We hope that every opponent of tho bill will resist this new attempt to galvanize it into life.

Prospects of the Eastern War.

Strange as it may seem, a large fleet may become a very tronblesome piece of property. The Emperor NICHOLAS would nndoubtedly be very glad to know just now what to do with his. We do not donbt he would be very glad to have his ships safe on *terra firma*, somewhere between Moscow and Novgorod, sailing over the pacific seas of oats and bnckwheat which, according to Mr. OLIPHANT, cover the nndulating conntry of that district. A *mare clausum* is not the most comfortable place, for squadrons unable to cope with an approaching antagonist. We are not surprised that the CZAR shonld wish to possess the two keys to this close sea, for it is disagreeable to be shut up within it by those who have the power to force a passage.

We have no doubt of the entire destruction of the Russian naval forces in both the Baltic and the Black Seas, if the Allies shonld chance to be embittered by serious losses on land. We presume that the CZAR has made up his mind to such a catastrophe, and that he is fully resolved to fight on the field of his own choice,—one, moreover, which offers him many very important advantages and chances of success. Upon the lsnd the position of the CZAR is far better than that of his adversaries. Shonld he even be driven across the Pruth, the Western Powers will only have ejected him from the Snltan's house,—but he will stay at the door ready to return whenever the coast shall again be clear. To drive him farther back wonld be the commencement of a war against Rnssia, instead of one simply in defence of Turkey; and this is just what has thns far been carefully avoided.

Russia will not make peace merely because she may have been forced to recross the Pruth. She is aware that her strength is *at home*, and that her adversaries are not disposed to cross her borders, and invade her territory. England will hold herself open to a settlement upon any terms short of the actual dismemberment of Tnrkey; and we should not be surprised if the spontaneons or enforced evacuation of the Principalities by Russia were to suspend the warlike operations of the Western Powers, and reopen a negotiation in Winter quarters. But this evacuation itself is not so very imminent; and, snpposing even that Wallachia shall have been recovered, the position of the Russians in Moldavia becomes at once most efficient and formidable to the allies. Moldavia is only *one-fifth* as extensive as her sister-country; and this difference, as well as its oblong geographic position, would facilitate a concentration of forces, now scattered in the two Principalities and their garrisoned places. We must remember that the Russian army will become continnally stronger as it retreats and absorbs its different corps of occnpation, while the allied forces, surronnded by unfriendly, if not hostile elements, and having, besides, the Greek movement at their rear, with the necessity of providing for the security and tranquillity of Constantinople and the Sultan, now menaced even by the old Turkish party, would become weaker at every step in advance. Moldavia is, besides, a strong place for Rnssia, although it would be wholly untenable against an invasion from Bessarabia, which, with the Pruth between the two, covers its whole eastern side. The only possible entrance for an army, from Wallachia into Moldavia, is a sort of gate—a narrow pass, of not more than forty miles—between Foksan and Galacz, and through the Rivers Milkow and Sereth. With the Rnssian Bessarabia at their left, the army of Prince PASKIEWITSCH would have an easy task to defend the line resting on these two rivers, their confluence with the Danube, above Galacz, and the swampy southern shores of Bessarabia.

We do not take, of course, Austria into this account, this Power remaining, if so allowed, in quiet and neutral possession of the Provinces which it may have occnpied already. Should the Vienna Cabinet, however, act really in accordance with the Western Powers, the position of the Russian troops in Moldavia would be essentially changed. A glance at the map will show the justice of the remark of the French General JUCHEREAU DE ST. DENIS, that either Wallachia or Moldavia are perfectly untenable, by Turk or Tartar, against an attack from Transylvania. The fate of these countries is in the hands of the Power which is capable and willing to descend through the mountainous defiles of that Principality, the passes of which are so many gates hewn into the formidable range of the southeastern Carpathians, forming the long western boundary of Moldavia, with the northerly half of Walachia. But Russia evidently feels secure from that side. All the movements of her invading army prove that she has no fear of being attacked by her *protegé*. And as long as this state of affairs shall last, it will be difficnlt to make her recross the Pruth. If the Western Powers succeed in accomplishing that this year, they may feel satisfied, and may prepare again for the war against Russia, if by that time the Revolution shall not have inclined them to invoke the aid of the Czar in saving "order, religion and society"—against their "eternal enemies." The prospect of such a result will influence the fnture, as it has influenced the past, course of the war, and will render it temporizing and full of indecision.

The naval side of the contest will be different,—for there it will be impossible to remain wholly inactive, although there is still a pretext, in the alleged impregnability of Sweaborg, Cronstadt and Sebastopol, and in the infernal machines said to have been sunk in the Bay of Finland, for great caution and delay. If Admiral NAPIER should adhere rigidly to his instructions, he will nndoubtedly be careful not to do too much. But he is notoriously of an indiscreet and adventurous spirit, and may gain some unlooked-for victory which will seriously embarrass Lord ABERDEEN'S policy of keeping everything open for the speedy restoration of peace. As for Admiral DUNDAS, nothing dangerous need be expected from him. He cannot help blockading Odessa, but he will sednlously spare every Russian ship. He is too much of a "gentleman" to do them an injury.

Unless revolutionary outbreaks occur, the fighting of this year is not likely to be very serious. The real strnggle will be postponed. Insurrections, or the active participation of Austria in the war, which would be the signal for them, would give a different aspect to the war. This it is the policy of England to avert until the latest moment possible; and it is quite likoly, therefore, that the equivocal position of Austria will be tolerated for a long time to come. We have so often and so circumstantially stated onr views of Austrian policy, and the part she is likely to take eventually in the contest, that we have nothing now to add but this remark, that so long as Baron MEYENDORF, the Russian Ambassador at the Imperial Court of Vienna, *does not demand his passports and leave the Capital*, in spite of her ostentatious profession of friendship towards the Western Powers, Austria may be considered as an ally of the Czar.

Criminal Trials.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in speaking of the WARD trial, makes the following remarks:

"Is this perversion of law and justice all owing to the weakness or corruption of Jurics, or, is it not to be charged to the finesse of lawyers, the absurd technicalities and quibbles of the law and the veneration paid by the judge to the antiquated decisions of English Courts? Whetever may be the cause, it is very evident that the public mind is fast becoming convinced that law is nothing but a bulwark of protection to the powerful, and an engine of oppression and deep wrong to the defenceless. This opinion may be expected to continue and prevail as long as *the acquittal and condemnation of the prisoner* are made the sole objects of the opposing counsel, and reason, truth and justice defied and set at naught."

There is great force and justice in a portion of these remarks. There is, however, very little ground for complaining that in the WARD case too much veneration was psid to "decisions of the English Courts." When it was proposed by WARD'S counsel to bring forward ROBERT J. WAAD, brother of the prisoner, and under indictment as an *accessory* to the mnrder, as a witness for the defence, the prosecution opposed it, and offered to show that it was contrary to the plainest legal principles as decided by English snd American Courts. Mr. CRITTENDEN is reported to have rejoined that they cared nothing about these decisions; they intended to try this case according to *Kentucky* law, and he could cite precedents in Kentucky practice, for permitting an accomplice to clear himself, by swearing so as to acquit his principal. And on this plea the Judge admitted WARN'S brother as a competent witness;—and he alone out of the whole number of witnessos, swore that BUTLER *struck* WARD. Probably the next step in Kentucky practice will be, to admit persons charged with murder as witnesses *in their own defence*.

But there can be no doubt that very serious evils are connected with the existing system of Jury-trials in criminal cases. The ostensible object of such trials is to reach *the truth*. Twelve men are selected, whose office and duty it is to decide upon questions of *fact*, in view of the testimony presented to them as the basis for their judgment. It is quite proper that this testimony should be thoroughly and skillfully sifted; and that the bearing of the facts for and against the accused should be clearly and forcibly presented. The canse of justice is aided,—the duty of the Jury, in ascertaining the truth, is facilitated, by the services of counsel to this extent. But this is by no means the extent to which these services are carried in practice. The acquittal or condemnation of the prisoner is made the sole object of the advocate; it is pursued without scrnple as to means, and in utter disregard of justice and of truth. Witnesses are bullied and ensnared into confusion or contradictions; their testimony is distorted and their characters impeached; the passions, prejudices and sympathies of the jury are clearly studied and bronght to influence the decision; all the resources of eloquence and of ingenuity are exhausted in the endeavor, not to clear np obscurities and ascertain *the truth*, but to swerve the minds of the jury, and induce them to render a verdict, in violation of their oath, on *other grounds* than those of fact—on grounds of prejudice, of sympathy, or of some other sentiment, honorable and just it may be, bnt utterly out of place in a jndicial determination of matters of fact.

We do not know that this evil is susceptible of remedy—certainly nothing but public sentiment can correct it. When it comes to be understood that public opinion will not sustain these efforts to defeat justice, even when made by the most honored and eminent men of the land, nor admit as justifiable any conduct in professional practice which morality will not sanction, the practice of our criminal courts will be amended.

The Broadway Fire—The Verdict.

The Coroner's Jury rendered their verdict yesterday on the fire in Broadway. It will be found on our third page, and merits careful perusal. The Jury attribute the death of the persons killed to the character of the building, which is declared to have been a perfect *trap*—calculated to entice firemen into it in case of fire, and then certain to fall npon and orush them. Messrs. JENNINGS & Co. are exoulpated; but C. H. MOUNTAIN, the architect; N. B. FROST, the mason; C. J. KETCHUM, the carpenter, and JOB TAYLOR and JAMES BAILEY, the lessees for whom the alterations were made, are very severely censured. The fire is believed to have been caused by incendiaries.

The Jury append to their verdict some very important statements and recommendations, concerning the notorious neglect of proper precautions for the security of life on the part of onr anthorities. The Common Council is especially censured for not attending to the official reports of the Fire Wardens on this subject, snd an amendment of the Fire Laws is recommended to restrain owners and occupants of buildings from altering them, except under sanction of the proper authorities. The number of Fire Wardens ought also to be increased. Further measures are recommended to enable the Fire Department to rid itself of unworthy members, in which it has hitherto been thwarted by the Common Council, and the necessity of appointing a Commission to examine all steam boilers used in crowded parts of the City, is forcibly and justly urged.

We hope these suggestions of the Jury will receive the attention they deserve. They are the result of a very careful and thorough inquiry, and present facts and considerations of the ntmost importance to the great body of our citizens. The Common Council owes it to its own reputation, as well as to the City, to act promptly and efficiently on a matter which so directly and materially involves the interests of the whole community.

Re-Inauguration of the Crystal Palace.

If popular favor, the tutular saint of the Crystal Palace, extends its smile of yesterday over its future, a glorious destiny awaits it. The Reinauguration, contrary to the anticipation of many who desire its success, was imposing; and gave good ground for chcerful expectation, in the presence of the mechanics and laboring men of this and other cities. There was not the pomp and show of its first oponing; there was less of curiosity in the gaze of the throng, and thero was more of individual interest for its creditable reopening among those who attended or took prominent part in the ceremonies of the morning and evening, than characterized the long procession of its first morning or the revelling at the close of its first day. The entire proceedings of yesterday, as reported in this morning's TIMES, will bear perusal even by those who were present. And for the largest class of our readers, they will have a charm not nsually found in the reports of public proceedings of a similar kind—for among the orators of the day are the names of mechanics and srtisans, and their orations, with those whose custom it is to speak to the people on public occasions, are of a high character, and worthy of any occasion. The Managers of the Association have acknowledged the necessity of the coöperation of the masses for the success of the enterprise, and as it merits encouragement, so let it be sustained by them.

☞ The trial of Mrs. HAYS for the mnrder of Dr. LUTENER was continued yesterday. The evidence taken, of which a very full report will be found in another part of TIMES this morning, was the concluding portion of Miss SHIPMAN'S narrative of the circumstances attending the Doctor's death, and testimony tending to identify the pistol with which he was shot as one known to have been fired by HAYS on the morning of the day of his death. The disclosnres of this trial render it one of the most interesting which have recently occurred in this vicinty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Heavy Rain Storm in the East—Railroad Amalgamation, &c.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 4.

A very severe rain storm has prevailed here during the lest 24 hours, and the lower portions of the County in the vicinity of Boston are submerged. We hear as yet of no damage of importance.

A land-slide occurred on the line of the Worcester Railroad about six miles from the city this morning, bnt the damage was promptly repaired with but little detention.

The morning and afternoon traine from New-York *vid* New-Haven, both reached this City last night, and communication by this route appears to be permanently reopened.

The stockholders of the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads met to-day and voted to nnite the two roads thus forming a continuous line with New-York by the steamers *vid* Fall River. In the Old Colony meeting the vote was unanimous,—but in the Fall River there was a little opposition.

From New-Brunswick—Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 4.

St. John, New-Brunswick, papers of May 3 are received.

In the New-Brunswick Legislature, a message had been received from the Lieut. Governor, containing the English declaration of war against Russia, and instructions from the Home Government to lay an embargo on Russian vessels. A joint address of the two Houses to the Queen, on the war, after many loyal speeches, was passed. Also an address to the Governor, placing all the resources of the Province under his control in case of emergency. The Legislature then adjourned.

Letters from Cape North, C. B., state that information has been received of seven or eight vessels being enclosed in the ice some miles off Aspy Bay. Several of the vessels had been boarded by parties from the shore, and found to be abandoned.

Connecticut Legislature—Election of State Officers.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, May 4.

The Connecticnt Legislature, in general Convention, this forenoon proceeded to the election of Governor and other State Officers. The Whig candidates were all chosen, as follows: Governor, HENRY DUTTON; Lieut. Governor, A. H. HOLLEY; Secretary, O. H. PERRY; Treasurer, D. W. CAMP; Comptroller, JOHN DUNHAM. The whole vote for Governor was 233, of which DUTTON had 140, or 47 majority. The other officers were chosen by a similar vote.

There is a large crowd in the streets, bnt a rain-storm appears about to commence, and will interfere with the procession.

The Ward Trial.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 4.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is suffering severely in public estimation in consequence of his volunteering to defend the WARDS on their recent trial. A public meeting in Madison, Ind., yesterday, passed the following resolution, with only two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That this meeting request the Board of Directors of the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair to withdraw their invitation to Governor CRITTENDEN to deliver the address at the next Annual Fair of Jefferson County; the action of Gov. CRITTENDEN in the WARD case, he having volunteered his services, and prostituted his great talents in an unworthy cause, viz.: the overriding of public justice, which has occurred since the invitation was given, is of itself a sufficient excuse, if one is necessary, for this public withdrawal of that invitation.

The Kentucky papers are filled with the proceedings of public meetings held in that State, by every one of which Mr. CRITTENDEN was denounced, and requested to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

The WARD family have left Louisville, and the whereabouts of the murderer is unknown.

Abducting Slaves—United States Frigate Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 4.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received, but contain no news of interest.

A man named SIDNEY BAILEY had been arrested at Milledgeville, Ga., on a charge of abducting ten slaves from South Carolina.

The U. S. steam-frigate *Massachusetts* was put into commission at Norfolk, yesterday, and started on a trial trip.

From Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 2.

The steamship *Charles Morgan* has arrived at this port with Galveston dates to the 30th ult.

A rapid rise had taken place in the Trinity River owing to heavy rains near its source.

The time for receiving proposals for the Pacific Railroad had been extended to the 1st of August.

ROBERT J. WALKER, President of the New-York Company, was early expected in Galveston.

Railroad Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 4.

A collision took place on the Columbia Railroad yesterday, near Tsoli, between two freight trains, one being stationary on the track, to allow the express train to pass. Four men were injured, two of them very seriously. The locomotive and sight cars were badly damaged.

Destructive Fire at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 3—10½ P. M.

The temporary Parliament building in this City, owned by the Sisters of Charity, is on fire, and the flames are raging so furiously that it will no doubt be totally destroyed. The loss will be heavy.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday—10½ P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, now in her 13th day out, has not yet made her appearance. The wind is north, and weather clear.

Vetoes by Governor Bigler.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, May 4.

Governor BIGLER has vetoed four Bank bills today.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 2—P. M.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 8c.@8¼c. The stock on hand is now 311,000 bales, and the decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is 498,000 bales. FLOUR has advanced a trifle to-day. COAL is firm at 63c.@65c. FREIGHTS have advanced, and COTTON to Liverpool is quoted at ½d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 3.

Our COTTON market was dull to-day, with sales of 4,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 8c. FLOUR has advanced 25c.; sales of Ohio, $7 12½. New-York sight EXCHANGE is at ¼c. premium. The sales of Rio COFFEE during the month of April were 56,000 bags for consumption, and the stock on hand to-day is 62,000 bags.

FROM LA PLATA.

Interesting Intelligence—Race between two United States Sloops-of-War.

By the arrival of the United States ship *Jamestown*, we have intelligence from the Rio de la Plata up to February 18. At Buenos Ayres business was very lively and the affairs of the Province were regarded as being in a hopeful condition. Gov. ORLIOANO has some of the progressive spirit of the times, and proposes waterworks and gas for the city and railroads for the country; all of which projects may be accomplished if the people will leave off fighting. Our Chargé, Mr. PENDLETON, departed from Buenos Ayres in the United States steamer *Water Witch*, and reached Montevideo on the 13th of February, homeward bound. Our Consul, Mr. GRAHAM, is left in charge.

In the Republic Orientale del Uruguay an election was held on Sunday, February 5, and though a disturbance was anticipated, everything passed off quietly. The President is elected by Congress, and a majority of those chosen on the 5th of February are understood to be the friends of FLORES, and his election to the Presidency on the last of that month was regarded as certain. Since the termination of the war, business at Montevideo has declined, and is very dull. Of the thousands who have left the city many belonged to the industrial classes, and have been attracted to Buenos Ayres by the briskness of business in that city. Brazil has offered her aid to Uruguey, both in troops and money. The precise moethly sum is not known, and is variously stated at $30,000 and $60,000 in silver, but it was known that 5,000 troops were dispatched to the Republic. All this looks forward to the time when the Rio de la Plata will be one of the boundaries of Brazil.

The United States exploring steamer *Water Witch* arrived at Montevideo on the 13th of February in command of the first lieutenant—Capt. PAGE having sent him down for provisions and for repairs to her machinery. The steamer has been up the Paraguey 700 miles above Ascencion, which is a distance of about 2,000 miles from the mouth of the La Plata. The country is represented to be very fertile, producing cotton of the finest staple, mandioc, Indian corn, &c., and the various tropical fruits. All that is needed is a plenty of Yankees to show the natives how to raise things, and steamers to bring the produce to market. Capt. PAGE is prosecuting his explorations with the most praiseworthy industry, and from present appearences the country will not be disappointed in the results expected from the expedition.

The following was the disposition of the Brazil squadron: The sloop-of-war *Germantown*, bound on a cruise to the Falkland Islands, and the flag ship *Savannah* and the brig *Boinbridge*, it was understood, would soon leave for St. Catharine's.

We have received from a correspondent the following account of an exciting race on the coast of Brazil:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some of your many thousand readers may feel an interest in a race that was lately had on the coast of Brazil, between United States sloops of war *Jamestown* and *Germantown*. The *Jamestown* had a great reputation for fast sailing, a circumstance that was duly set forth by her captain, who was anxious to try the two ships in company. On the 25th of January, in the early part of the afternoon, the *Jamestown* got under way and commenced beating ont of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro; and at 4 P. M. the *Germantown* began to get her anchor. As the *Jamestown* was standing ont on the tack that took her past Santa Cruz, her captain made the signal, "follow my motions," &c. She did so, bnt when she had made her offing and began to follow in the waks of the *Jamestown*, the latter vessel was about six miles ahead. The *Germantown* regarded herself as handsomely beaten; but in less than an hour it was evident the distance between the two ships was diminishing, and in two hours and a half the *Germantown* was abreast of the *Jamestown*, and at that moment the letter was heard setting her stnddingsails, neither of the ships having as yet set those sails. The log-book of the *Germantown* says: "At 8:40 hacked the mainlopsail; at 9:55 filled away; the *Jamestown* abeam; at 10:20 took in the royals, flying-jib and courses, (the *Jamestown* under royals, flying-jib, lower, topmast, fore and main topgallant stndding-sails); at 10:50 sheeted home the royals, and hoisted the flying-jib, the *Jomestown* close under our lee quartar; at 11:10 clewed np the royals and hauled down the flying-jib, the *Jamestown* on the lee quarter and astern. Jan. 26—At 4 *Jamestown* bore N. by W., distant ons mile, under all port stndding sails and royals; ship holding her way with her nnder topsails, and with topgallant-sails on the cap; from 4 to 8 *Jamestown* in company; at 8 *Jamestown* on the starboard quarter, one mile to leeward; at 9 *Jomestown* abeam; at 9:09 *Jamestown* made signal, 'make sail;' meds sail to royals, cornsee, and all the port stndding-saile; at meridian *Jamestown* about five miles astern; at 4 P. M. *Jamestown* hull down."

At dark, on the 26th, the topsails of the *Jamestown* were just visible in the horizon, and at daylight the next morning she was not in sight. On comparing the logs of the two ships, it appeared that in 51 hours after the *Germantown* made sail, in obedience to the signal, she was 105 miles ahead of the *Jamestown*. This trial of speed, if it does not prove the *Germantown* to be the faster ship, establishes the fact that nnder certain circumstances she can outsail the *Jamestown*. Though the *Germantown* was nnder short sail, lying by the *Jamestown* 13 hours, and laid to 16 hours in a pampero, and had the disadvantage of being a stranger in the La Plata, not daring to enter the river after nightfall, she anchored off Montevideo in six days from the time of leaving her anchorage at Rio, and 20 hours ahead of the *Jamestown*.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

From Havana—Arrival of the Empire City.

The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, J. McGOWAN, Commander, arrived at this port last night, having left New-Orleans April 26, for New-York, *vid* Havana, off which port she arrived on the night of the 28th. Having landed her mails and passengers and taken a supply of coal, she sailed for New-York at 1 P. M. on the 29th.

The *Empire City* brings 100 passengers, a heavy cargo, and $9,000 in specie for this port.

She has experienced heavy head winds and sea during the greater part of the voyage.

The *Empire City* brings no news of special interest in addition to that reported by the *Black Warrior*, whose advices were fully given in the TIMES of yesterday. Our correspondent writes that the formation of black regiments was steadily going forward.

The weather in Havana was cool and agreeable. Sugar was abundant and prices low.

LAZARUS A. CAIROLA, a native of Leghorn, died at Havana on the 1st, of consumption, aged 41.

We are indebted to the Purser for memoranda.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Division-street Catastrophe—Important Investigation.

The accident which occurred at the corner of Bayard and Division-streets, on Tuesday evening, was the snbject of inquiry on Wednesday before Coroner WILHELM. As yet, this catastrophe has only resulted in the loss of life of the lad SEBASTIAN KENER. The injured persons will recover. Coroner WILHELM proceeded with the investigation as follows:

The first witness called was

James Boyle, residing corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, sworn, and said: Yesterday, near 6 o'clock, P. M., I was at work on the corner of Bayard and Division-streets, where persons were taking down a building belonging to John Rease: The workmen engaged there had left, and a crowd of men, women, and children had assembled there to get wood; one man had a cart there, which he had hacked up to the sidewalk; I told him he had better move, or he would get hurt; I thought the building would fall, because it was leaning over towards the street; I saw two men pulling at the end of the house, and *I told them to stop, or they would have the whole building down*; hey replied to me "Mind your own bneiness;" before two minutes had elapsed the building fell, and saw a boy buried in the ruins; I then got an axe and cut a large hole in the floor; I then went neder the flooring; meanwhile some men began to pull off the roof, and my brother told me I would be killed; I then left that spot, until the roof had been taken off, at which time I crawled under the floor a second time, and found the boy: He was lying bent up, with his head under him, with a beam across his head, and some small pieces of timber across his feet; I then removed the timbers and took him in my arms; he was dead and I removed him to a leather store opposite to the building where the accident occurred; by direction of the Seventh Ward Police captain I went after a Coroner; before the building fell I saw the deceased standing near the door; I would know the two men above named who were pulling on the building if I should see them again; I do not know their names.

Joseph Knight saw the boy beneath the ruins, and cried ont for help to get him ont; several men came and assisted me in extricating him from the ruins.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses the further hearing was postponed till this forenoon.

The case was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the Jnry returned the following

VERDICT.

We, the Jnry, find that the said Sebastain Kener came to his death by a fracture of the skull and other injuries, accidentelly received by the falling of a house, No. 68 Division-street, where some persons unknown to the jury, were engaged in taking it down. These persons were not employed by the owner nor eny authorized parties. We therefore exonerate Mr. Wm. Beker, the contractor, from any blame.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire on Wednesday evening was caused by the slight burning of a cap establishment in Ceder-street, near William-street. The damage was not very heavy....At 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a junk shop, at No. 35 Rector-street, was slightly damaged by fire....The dwelling-house at No. 419 Broome-street was damaged by fire on Wednesday morning, to the extent of $1,800. No insurance.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On the New-York and Erie Railroad the breaks are repaired so that the trains now run regularly. On the eastern division they are again running up to time. Workmen are engaged in making the Passaic bridge safe, its foundations having been considerably injured, so that a portion of them will require to be rebuilt.

A SKELETON FOUND.—We are informed that Mr. BENJAMIN A. SMITH, who recently took possession of store No. 23 Coenties-slip, found, yesterday, in a box which the former tenant had forgotten to remove, the skeleton of a man. There was a portion of the flesh in the box in a putrid condition. The Coroner was notified.

[Advertisement.]

The Crystal Palace.

HOBOKEN, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Mayor and Council of Hoboken not appearing in the procession at the ceremonies attendant upon the reinaugnration of the Crystal Palace to-day, beg leave to state that no invitation was extended to them, nor even an intimation given of a desire to have them present, except through the published programme this morning. Perhaps the authorities of other cities were treated more courteously by the controlling powers of this National Exhibition, and of course will not regard the loud sounding arrangements as published this morning, as part of a system by which certain individuals have acquired, and are anxious to retain, a money-making and money-saving notoriety.

The citizens of Hoboken and her authorities feel as much interest in the complete success of the Crystal Palace, if properly managed, as any of her sister cities; but she is averse to quietly sanctioning the attempts of any individual to subserve his pecuniery interests by making her a party to any measure which may have a tendency to inflate its stock, give it a fictitious value, and enable him to raise or lower it at will.

C. V. CLICKENER,
Chairman Hoboken Township Committee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY'S Daguerreian Establishments are a decided feature in the Metropolis. Not only are they the most extensive and elegantly eppointed saloons in America, bnt they contain a large collection of Portraits of distinguished individuals, Views, &c., rendering them a delightful resort for persons of taste, in search of fine Pictures.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The largest and most elegant assortment of Pianos and Melodions to be found in the Union, at the great Piano and Music Dépôt of Mr. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—The real legitimate, and only correct dramatic version of this wonderful story, can be seen at the National Theatre to-night.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 64, 82, 39, 40, 42, 43 44, 48, 49, 50.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 450, 688, 689, 690, 692 to 698, 701 to 703½.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 503, 599, 603, 615, 669, 621, 704, 706, 707, 708, 712 to 716.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 146, 112, 696, 30, 369, 638, 291, 749, 293, 660, 729, 937, 734, 736, 738, 740, 752, 754, 209, 196, 502, 758, 760, 768, 764, 772, 776, 778, 675, 575, 1156, 784, 788, 792, 794, 796, 798, 802.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Wednesday.

Before His Honor Judge Betts.

THE COLLIER CASE.

The United States against *James Collier*.—Mr. Dickenson resumed his address yesterday morning, concluding about 12½ o'clock, reviewing the points already alluded to, and presenting in a most forcible manner, his client's position.

Mr. John A. Collier followed, and his speech necessarily traversed much of the same ground as his associates, but he went rather more into detail on the question of the remissions of fines and forfeitures, claimed by the Government to have been made on the application of the French authorities, who, however, did not take the position that the seizures had been illegal; and, therefore, the Collector could not be called upon for or charged with his share or commission upon them.

He also considered the question of interest charged, and that of the money stolen at Monterey, which never reached the defendant's hands, and was stolen from Randall, the Deputy Collector, after Mr. Collier had been legislated out of office, by the non-concurrence of the Senate in his appointment; and, therefore, Mr. Randall ceased to be his Deputy, if he ever was liable for his acts or losses as such. Mr. Collier had in fact, no control over it at the time. There were some points of law which he would submit in writing to the Court, and ask him to charge the Jnry upon them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Collier's address an informal discussion ensued as to the points of fact to be submitted to the Jnry.

Mr. O'Conor was of opinion they would all resolve themselves into questions of law.

Mr. Collier particularly alluded to the question as to whether the abandonments were in fact abandonments by the owners, which the other side denied, and as to the fact of the robbery at Monterey.

Mr. O'Conor contended the papers called "Abandonments" were nothing more than acquiescences in the seizures and gave no authority to sell, or had not the effect of a condemnation. He admitted that the papers were all genuine ones as far as they purported on their face. So that this would be a question of law. As to the Monterey robbery, he confessed he saw no evidence of it in the case; and if he addressed this Jury at all it would not be upon the case, but to answer the attacks of his learned friend upon the Government.

Mr. Dickenson reminded him of the letters that were evidence; but

Mr. O'Conor replied that if the Court ruled they were evidence, or admissions, he would not argue to the Jury against the inevitable consequences.

The Court suggested that Mr. Collier should let Mr. O'Conor have his points in writing and then they could settle them. It might be necessary that the Jury should compute, or there should be a consent to some computation of interest or something of that sort. Upon this understanding the Jury were instructed to be in attendance on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Court adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 258 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.	New-York.
A. B. HOWE.	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.

Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KIMM & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, JR., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 15 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office, prove that the first Patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John J. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That patent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar Needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Supreme Court, for infringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing in various ways on our patent rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE SAFE QUESTION.—IS IT SAFE FOR A BUSIness man, who has books, papers and money, not to have a Safe? If not, is it necessary for him to have a Safe that is a Safe? And if he is not safe without a Safe, where can he get a Safe that is safe? The solution to the above important questions may be found in the grateful thanks of thousands who have found the long desired object of search—"a Safe that is a Safe." HERRING'S SALAMANDERS have been fully tried, tested and found true in every instance of trial, and he now challenges the world to produce their equal. These genuine celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes are being sold in large numbers,—over 11 000 having already been sold in the United States and Europe. Call at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., Green Block, for the genuine SHERRING' CHAMPION and SALAMANDER SAFES.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—THE LADIES AND others are informed that they may now find the celebrated Dr J. DUPONCO'S PILLS at C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Hall, Buckle & Co., No. 288 Greenwich-st.; Alexander & Stutes, No. 82 Barclay-st.; and at retail, at Belden's Drug-store, No. 91 8th-av; Hinton's, corner 20th-st. and 8th-av.; Conklin, corner 34th-st. and Broadway; Knapp's, corner 35th-st. and 8th-av., and by Druggists and dealers generally. Price $1 per box, and sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway, Chatham-square, New-York, postpaid. Infallible bot harmless.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old location, (No. 8 Wall-st., which is to be taken down,) to the spacious store, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts, where, in addition to very extensive salerooms, they have a spacious gallery on the second floor, of upwards of 80 feet in length, with good light, &c. They will continue their sales at the above place, as usual, of works of art and vertu, furniture, paintings, &c., of which due notice will be given in the

EXECUTION IN ALBANY.—Strenuous efforts have been made to induce the Governor to commute the sentence pronounced upon JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., convicted of having murdered his wife by administering poison, and sentenced to be hung to-day. It will be seen by the following that they have been unsuccessful:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 2, 1854.
To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Immediately after the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., who is under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, I examined the testimony which was sent to me, in pursuance of the directions of the statute, by the Judge who presided at the trial. I found no reasons for any interference on my part with the sentence of the Court. I immediately informed the District Attorney of the County of my conclusions, and I directed you to announce to the prisoner that I could not commute his sentence nor postpone his execution.

I have also at different times urged upon you and his friends the duty of not allowing the unfortunate convict to indulge any expectations of a respite or a commutation of his punishment. I have given to every representation made in his behalf immediate, careful and respectful consideration; but in view of all the facts, evidence and circumstances of the case, I have not seen sufficient reason for changing the decision I have heretofore made.

It is your duty to prepare to execute the sentence of the Court, and to prevent the prisoner from being misled by any false hope or unfounded encouragement.

Very respectfully, yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SUICIDE.—As the *Empire State* was passing up to Fall River, on Friday morning, when between Gould Island and the south end of Prudence, Capt. SHEFFIELD BRIGGS, of Fall River, jumped overboard and was drowned. As soon as it was ascertained, the boat was stopped, and every effort made by Capt. BRAYTON and his officers to rescue the man, but nothing could be seen of him. It is supposed that he was deranged.—*Newport News.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company.**—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

☞ **Union Missionary Meeting**—Rev. Dr. DUFF.—The Union Missionary meeting, intimated in a circular which has appeared in most of the religious and secular papers, will be held on the evening of FRIDAY NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. DUFF will address the meeting. Tickets of admission may be had at the following places: Bible Society House, Astor-place; Mission House, No. 23 Centre-st.; American and Foreign Church Union Rooms; Sunday School Union; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Repository of the Dotch Church in Fulton-st.; Methodist Book Concern, Mulberry-st.; and at the Bookstores of STANFORD & SWORDS, Broadway; CARTER & BRIGGS, Broadway; and L. COLBY & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st. It is understood that the doors of the Tabernacle will be thrown open to those who may not have obtained tickets, ten minutes after the exercises have commenced.

☞ **Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.**—In consequence of the storm on Wednesday evening last, the meeting of this Society has been postponed to SATURDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., at 8 o'clock, and as business which must deeply concern every American citizen will be transacted, the doors will be opened to the public, and the Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite the representatives of the press to attend. Place of meeting No. 22 White-st.

D. P. O'HANLON, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Quarantine. Lots, $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chathem-st
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **The New House of Worship** erected by the Broadway Baptist Church on 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on SUNDAY NEXT, May 7. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE; and in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of Philadelphia; and evening by Dr. WELCH, of Brooklyn. Pews will be let on Monday, the 8th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Empire Chapter No. 55, O. U. A.**—The members are hereby notified of the change of the night of meeting from MONDAY to FRIDAY EVENING of each week, at No. 197 Bowery, (4th floor.) By order of
HENRY A. RANSFORD, Sachem.
DANIEL H. WARING, C. of the C.

☞ **Francis' Metallic Life Boat Company**—An election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver-sts., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 13th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **United Plumbers' Benevolent Society.**—The members are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting, at No. 327 Bowery, FRIDAY EVENING, May 5, at 8 o'clock. ALFRED B. SANDS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Rev. J. M. Macauley** will preach in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av. corner 21st-st., next SABBATH EVENING, 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, on the *Character of the Men of Business.*

☞ **Post-Office, New-York**—NOTICE.—The mails for California, &c., per steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS—PARTNER WANTED.—A practical printer, with a small capital in ready money and a fair credit, can hear of an opportunity for a profitable investment in a jobbing establishment doing at present a business of upward of $180 per week, with a prospect of a large increase of patronage, by applying to
WALLS & WEBB, corner Dutch and Fulton sts.

MILK ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—For Sale, a Milk Route in New-York City, now yielding a profit of nearly $5,000 per annum, supplying over 650 quarts daily, to hotels and first-class families. Price for horses, wagon, fixtures and initiation into the route, $4,500. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HARDWARE.—The stock of a retail hardware store, in one of the most pleasant and growing towns in the West, is for sale. There is a good and profitable trade now doing, and can be increased. To a person with a small capital, a more favorable opportunity does not often present. Address, for further particulars, Box No. 1,867, Post-Office.

THE BELOVED SISTER.

I once had a sister, so kind and so fair,
With eyes like the azure, and rich golden hair;
With a voice like a seraph, a step like a fay,
And a smile that might rival the dawning of day.

I once had a sister—oh, would she were here!
The heart of the lone one to comfort and cheer;
The heart that to sorrow has often been given,
Since she waved her white wings and flew up into heaven.

I once had a sister—alas, she is gone!
And to cull the sad woes, this relic alone
Is left to me now. But, lo! as I gaze,
I go back to the sunlight of earlier days.

Those eyes are her own: for perfection of Art
Alone such expression of truth can impart;
Those curls are her own—like rich flood of gold
O'er a field of vermillion at sunsetting rolled.

That smile is as perfect in feature and form;
That lip is as haughty—eh, would 'twere as warm,
As when, radiant in beauty, pure as the deve,
She moved in our midst as incarnated love.

We mourn her, indeed—but we mourn not as they
Who preserve not the shades of the "passing away;"
For Art hath arrested her flight to the skies,
And again in this portrait she lives to our eyes.

The above lines were suggested upon seeing a most exquisite portrait of a lovely girl, taken but a few weeks before her death. The wealth of the Indies could not purchase a picture of such value to a brother, or a parent. Fortunately for its possessor, it was taken by the celebrated artist, ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. Pictures taken in any weather. Rooms easy of access. Crayon Daguerreotypes, Crystalotypes, and Stereoscopes, taken to perfection.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO IV.

But how shall I describe, as it deserved,
The glorious outline of my Julia's breast?
Swelling in graceful and voluptuous curves,
Like ocean, when the winds are lull'd to rest!
It really was enough to try one's nerves
To witness these twin "Islands of the Blest!"
Though, had her dress been rudely torn asunder,
One might have seen a *very dark skin under.*

And this is true of more ladies than Julia Wright. Many a woman's dress conceals a dark, rough, pimpled skin, which might be made superlatively white, smooth and beautiful by the use of GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, which is also an excellent shaving compound. Ladies troubled with a superfluous growth of hair upon the arms, temples, upper lip, arms, &c., can immediately eradicate the nuisance by using GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES. GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is a remarkable preparation for coloring red, light or gray hair, a splendid black. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE is indispensable to give pale cheeks a magnificent and permanent rosiness. GOURAUD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the best in use.

Bear in mind that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained at his Cosmetic Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store *from* Broadway, N. Y.

BEARD PRODUCED AS IF BY MAGIC—Not the black art—For my ONGUENT will not stain or injure the skin, but will positively force the beard to grow in six weeks from the first application. $1 per bottle; $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. F. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; CUTHBERT, No. 149 3d-st., Pittsburg; ZEISBE, No. 46 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; HANCE, No. 198 Baltimore-st., Baltimore, and all Druggists.

2,000 POUNDS WHITE DUTCH CLOVER SEED.—Also, just received from London, fine mixed Lawn Grass Seeds, such as have been thoroughly tried here, and found to be the best for this purpose. English Ray Grass, Cowgrs, Orange Seed, &c. Peruvian Guano, and Super Phosphate of Lime, of the most approved kinds, for sale by L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st., adjoining United States Hotel.

NOTICE.—At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the Tarrytown Cemetery, held at Tarrytown, Feb., 1854, it was unanimously resolved that an advance of $10 should be put upon all plots sold after the first day of May, 1854.
JACOB STORM, Superintendent.
Dated Tarrytown, April 28, 1854.

BANK BOOK LOST.—The pass-book of the subscriber with the Broadway Savings Institution, No. 1,284. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank. SAMUEL BRANDEIS

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—Two second-hand Hoe's Cylinder, one second-hand double Cylinder, and one new double Cylinder Printing Press.
Z. B. TAYLOR & CO., No. 1 Hague-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—To do cooking, baking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework, in this City or country, by a smart, tidy and well-recommended young woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and will make herself useful. Will take moderate salary. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference, and would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook in a private family, by a woman of much experience, and as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good cook, in a private family. Is a good baker and pastry cook; first-rate washer and ironer. Best of reference from her last place, which she held for three years. Can be seen at No. 88 West 24th-st., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as seamstress and child's maid. Can be highly recommended from her present place, which she has held nearly two years, and where she can now be seen. Call at No. 71 Mulberry-st., corner of Houston-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as waiter, or as chambermaid and waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a very experienced nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant woman, and as a first-class laundress by a girl of much experience. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl. Reference given. Can be seen at No. 135 West 16th-st.

SERVANTS.—The best servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, houndresses, waiters, girls for housework, German and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help—always to be found at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady of some experience in teaching, and qualified to instruct in the common and higher English branches, Latin, Drawing and Painting, desires a situation in a school or family. One of teaching Mathematics, Latin and Drawing, preferred. Address L. M., No. 36 Perry-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady competent to instruct in all the branches of a good English education, is wanted now in a school. Experience in teaching, and good references required. Address, for two days, E. S. T., New-York Post-Office.

NURSE GIRL WANTED—Who is well qualified to take charge of an infant. Must have experience, and be well recommended. The family resides an hour from the City by the Hudson River Railroad. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at No. 37 Peck-slip.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a grocery store in South Brooklyn, to deliver goods, take care of horses, and assist in store. Apply to No. 107 Atlantic-st.

ORNAMENTAL CONFECTIONER WANTED—One who understands his business perfectly, in all its branches, will have constant employment and the highest wages, if he suits. None need call except temperate men. Apply at HOWE'S Bakery, No. 432 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

TO WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS—The advertiser a young man, 21 years of age, an American by birth, who has been for the last two years clerk in a retail hardware, house furnishing and stove store, wishes to secure a situation in a wholesale hardware establishment, at any time between this and the 1st of June. The best of reference can be given. Address ALBERT, this office.

PROTESTANT GARDENER WANTED—Thoroughly acquainted with both the botanical and vegetable departments. A note addressed to Box No. 526, Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had, will receive attention.

JOURNEYMAN TAILOR WANTED—To go into the country a short distance; good wages and steady employment will be given. No person need apply unless fully connetent. One that can cut preferred. Call at No. 173 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Monday, 8th inst.

TO ENGINEERS.—A civil engineer and surveyor, thoroughly educated in Europe, seeks an engagement as assistant. He is residing six years in this country, and can produce best testimonials in reference to his experience either as railroad engineer or as surveyor. Address R. E. S., *Times* office.

MECHANICAL DENTIST WANTED.—Must be accustomed to mounting blocks. Address, stating wages wanted and recent employers, SUTTON & RAYNOR, box No. 230, Chatham-square Post-office.

STEREOTYPE FINISHERS WANTED.—Two Stereotype Finishers can obtain steady employment at THOS. B. SMITH'S No. 216 William-st.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—For our cloth department.
SCHNIEWIND & CO., No. 93 Liberty-st.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful and most interesting business, adapted to either a traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, Broadway Post-Office, New-York.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—Of genteel appearence and address, quick and correct in making change—to attend the counter of an ice cream saloon. Also, several American girls from 12 to 14 years of age. Apply at the saloon of the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 178 Chatham-square, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M., for two days. References required.

YOUTH WANTED—In a fancy goods manufacturing house, of about 16 years of age; must reside with his parents, write a good hand, and be disposed to make himself generally useful. A good boy will have opportunity of advancement. Salary $100 the first year. Address Box No. 586, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office. Inquire at No. 6 Hanover-st., third story.

GOOD ENGLISH WAITER WANTED—Address Mr. J., Box No. 404 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen with their families, can obtain rooms with board in a private family. Terms moderate, situation pleasant and healthy, lying on the plank road leading from Jersey City to Bergen Point; Stages running constantly. Apply at the premises, Centerville, Bergen Point, N. Y. JACOB MCINTYRE.

BOARDING.—A large room, with pantries and all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, also two smaller rooms, for single gentlemen, may be had in a very pleasant location. Address Box No. 2,905, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—To let, a few handsomely-furnished rooms, with closets attached; also, two single rooms. The house has been lately put in complete order, and the latest improvements introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, also two single rooms, with partial or full board, can be obtained at No. 104 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Athenæum.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING—On and after the 1st of May, young men can be accommodated with good and comfortable Board at No. 176 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single persons can obtain board, with pleasant apartments, in the new brown-stone house on the north side of Concord-st., third door from Adams-st. An elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. The location is most desirable, and within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By two single young gentlemen, in a good healthy location, pleasantly situated, within five or ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Room well furnished and lighted with gas. Terms reasonable. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 967 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, in a private family, in one of the pleasantest parts of Williamsburg, and not above five minutes' walk from the ferry. Address A. J., at this Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in State-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, furnished rooms for single gentlemen. For particulars, apply at No. 65 Henry-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Parlors with bedrooms on second floor can be had, with board, at No. 57 Court-street, convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries. Inquire as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms and full or partial board, can be obtained within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Gas in the house. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 22d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small family, occupying a three-story house, with gas, Croton water, and bath-rooms, on 35th-st., would let the second story, with basement, to a small family; or would let two rooms to gentlemen for lodging, without board. Address A. B. W., at this office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A private family, having more room than they require, have two rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Partial board may be had if required. Inquire at No. 145 Barrow-st., near Hudson-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished; can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, &c. &c., and board can be had on reasonable terms. Reference required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A small private family, residing near Union-square, (location unsurpassed,) would take a gentleman and lady to board, giving them the choicest portion of the house. References exchanged. Please make immediate application to LE ROY, at the office of this paper.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st.; first house west of 6th-av.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT BOARD.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel furnished apartments, without board, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 194 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites or separately, with breakfast if required, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place

PARLOR AND BEDROOM.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 28 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEOANE'S NEUMAN & BARETTI ABRIDGED. By VELASQUEZ. D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Publish on FRIDAY:

A DICTIONARY OF THE SPANISH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, abridged from the author's larger work by Mariam Velasquez de la Cardenas, Professor of the Languages and Literature in Columbia College, New-York, in two parts. I. Spanish-English. II. English-Spanish. One vol., 12mo. of 850 pages, neatly and strongly bound. Price, $2. The very favorable manner in which the public has been pleased to receive Seoane's Spanish and English Dictionary, corrected, improved, and enlarged by Valesquez, has induced him to make this abridgement, in order to render that work more serviceable to younger scholars, travelers, and men of business; taking at the same time the utmost care to retain all the most usual and necessary words, together with their various and frequent meanings so as to make it, though small in size, as copious and complete as such a work can be.

"With this object in view the Editor has again consulted not only the works which made the basis of said Dictionary, but also other Lexicographers and authors, particularly of Travels through the New Republics of North and South America, from which he has selected a great number of words belonging to the articles of commerce and the natural productions of those countries, which he has inserted in this abridgement, together with many idioms and provincialisms not to be found in any other work of this kind."
[*Extract from the Preface.*

D. A. & CO., publish the following
SPANISH TEXT BOOKS:
BUTLER'S SPANISH TEACHER AND COLLOQUIAL PHRASE BOOK. 18mo. Price, 50 cents.
DON QUIXOTE. (in Spanish.) 12mo. Price, $1 25.
DE VERE'S GRAMMAR OF THE SPANISH LANGUAGE. 12mo. Price, $1.
OLLENDOBFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARING SPANISH. By M. VELASQUEZ and T. SIMONE. 12mo. Price, $1.
KEY TO DITTO, 75 cents.
MANDEVIL'S SPANISH READER. 12mo. Price, 25 cents.
MENDEVIL'S SECOND READER, (in Spanish.) 12mo. Price, 50 cents.
MARSH'S BOOK-KEEPING, (in Spanish.) 8vo. Price, $1 50.
OLLENDORF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING ENGLISH APPLIED TO THE SPANISH. By Professors PALENZUELA and CARENNO. 12mo. Price, $2.
KEY TO DITTO, 75 cents.
PALENZUELA'S GRAMMAR FOR SPANIARDS TO LEARN ENGLISH. 12mo. Price, $2.
KEY TO DITTO, 75 cents. $2.
SIMONE'S GRAMMAR FOR SPANIARDS TO LEARN FRENCH. 12mo. Price, $2.
KEY TO DITTO, 75 cents.
SEOANE'S NEUMAN AND BARETTI'S SPANISH AND ENGLISH AND ENGLISH AND SPANISH DICTIONARY. By VELASQUEZ. With Pronunciation, &c. One large 8vo. vol. of 1,400 pages. Price, $5.
TOLON'S ELEMENTARY SPANISH READER. 12mo. Price, 63 cents.
VELASQUEZ'S NEW SPANISH READER. With Lexicon. 12mo. Price, $1 25.
VELASQUEZ'S SPANISH PHRASE BOOK. 18mo. Price, 38 cents.
FIRST BOOK IN ORTHOGRAPHY, (in Spanish.) 12mo. Price, 50 cents.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE—Just published in Baird's "Practical Series."

THE PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE, containing the necessary information to make any person of common capacity a finished land surveyor, without the aid of a teacher. By ANDREW DUNCAN, Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. In one vol., 12mo. 75 cents.

Having had an experience as a practical Surveyor, &c., of thirty years, it is believed that the author of this volume possesses a thorough knowledge of the wants of the profession; and never having met with any work sufficiently concise and instructive in the several details necessary for the proper qualification of the Surveyor, it has been his object to supply that want. Among other important matters in the book, will be found the following:

Instructions in leveling and profiling, with a new and speedy plan of setting grades on rail and plank roads; the method of inflecting curves; the description and design of a new instrument, whereby distances are found at once, without any calculation; a new method of surveying any tract of land by measuring one line through it; a geometrical method of correcting surveys taken with the compass, to fit them for calculation; a short method of finding the angles from the courses, and vice versa; the method of surveying with the compass through any mine or iron works, and to direct the directions of the lines of division; a description of an instrument by the help of which any one may measure a map by inspection, without calculation; a new and short method of calculation, wherein fewer figures are used; the method of correcting the diurnal variation of the needle; various methods of plotting and embellishing maps; the most correct method of laying off plots with the pole, &c.; description of a new compass contrived by the author, &c., &c.

In the same series will be found the following valuable Books:
AMERICAN MILLER AND MILLWRIGHT'S ASSISTANT. $1.
PAINTER, GILDER, AND VARNISHER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
DYER AND COLORMAKER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
BUILDER'S COMPANION. $1.
CABINET-MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
TREATISE ON A BOX OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. $1.
PAPER-HANGER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
ASSAYER'S GUIDE. 75 cts.
COMPLETE PRACTICAL BREWER. $1.
COMPLETE PRACTICAL DISTILLER. $1.
PYROTECHNIST'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
WALKER'S ELECTROTYPE MANIPULATION. 75c.
COLBURN ON THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE. 75c.
TEMPLETON ON THE STEAM-ENGINE. 75 cts.

For sale by all the Booksellers in the United States and Canada. Sent by mail, free of postage, at the prices above named.
HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Publisher, Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN FOOTE'S AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have nearly ready for publication the following highly interesting Work:

AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—By Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE, Lieutenant Commanding U. S brig *Perry*, on the Coast of Africa, 1850-51. I vol. 12mo. 370 pages. Illustrated with handsomely-tinted lithographic plates.

CONTENTS.—Discoveries by Frenchand Portuguese along the Coast—Slave Trade Systematized—Horrors of the Middle Passage—African Nations—Formation of the American Colonization Society—Disposal of Recaptured Slaves by the American Government—The Commonwealth of Liberia—Thomas H. Buchanan—Use of the American Flag in the Slave Trade—Slavers at Bassa—Expedition Against Them—Conflict—Death of King Sentrerai—Expedition of Buchanan against Gaytumba—Death of Buchanan—His Character—Condition of Liberia a Nation—Aspect of Liberia to a Visitor—Condition of People—Compared with that of their Race in the United States—Schools—Condition of Slaves on board of the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave bark *Pons*—Affair with the Natives near Cape Palmas—Cruise of the *Perry*—Abuse of the American Flag—An Arrangement made with the British Commodore for the Joint Cruising of the *Perry* and the steamer *Cyclops*—Capture of the American Slave ship *Martha*—Claims to Brazilian Nationality—Letters found on board illustrative of the Slave Trade—St. Helena—Appearance of the Island—Island of Madeira—Reference of the British Consul with the *Louisa Benton*—Necessity of Squadrons for Protection of Commerce and Citizens Abroad.

This interesting volume makes an acquaintance with very important facts connected with the efforts of the American Government to suppress the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa. It contains not only places before us a record of what occurred while he was in command of the U. S. brig *Perry*, but gives us an account of the History and Government of the Africa Race—their manners and customs, an account of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Liberia, its condition, prospects, &c., &c. It abounds in every variety of incident and adventure, and will, from the very novelty of the subject, have a wide sale.

The early orders of the Trade solicited for the above Work.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power; the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muse Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. $1.

As a work of art, we place it high. Independent of any aim of plot, the language is both chaste and ornate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with great skill. We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors.—*Newark Daily.*

A tale of exquisite pathos.—*Watchman.*

Written with remarkable spirit.—*Presbyterian.*

The book will be found profitable in every pious family.
[*Ch. Chronicle.*

A pure and evangelical spirit runs through the entire work.—*Observer.*

Published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
IN PRESS: No. 285 Broadway.

GRATITUDE. An Exposition of the 103d Psalm. By Rev. JOHN STEVENSON.

TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING, ADAPTED TO NORTH AMERICA, WITH A VIEW TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—Comprising Historical Notices and General Principles of the Art Directions for Laying-out Grounds and Arranging Plantations, the Description and Cultivation of Hardy Trees, Decorative Accompaniments of the House and Grounds, the Formation and Choice of Artificial Water, Flower Gerdens, etc., with remarks on Rural Architecture. A new edition, enlarged, revised and newly illustrated. By A. J. DOWNING, author of "Designs for Cottage Residences," etc.

"Insnlt not Nature with absurd expense,
Nor spoil her simple charms by vain pretence;
Weigh well the subject, be with caution bold,
Profuse of genius, not profuse of gold."
RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
Nos. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

"NO. 1, ROUND THE CORNER"—REMOVAL—ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, to their new and commodious store, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, in the immediate vicinity of their old store, where they will continue to keep on hand a full and selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, Cheap Publications, Magazines, Stationery, and all other articles in their line. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by renewed exertions, to merit a continuance of the same. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

GEMS FROM FABLE-LAND.—FIFTH EDITION NOW READY. In cloth and in school style.

This delightful reading book for the old and young, for the school or the great lessons of life are illustrated in a novel and useful manner. The book, which has numerous wood-cuts, is indeed a hive filled with choice sweets, gathered from many sources."—*Home Journal.*

"It is a book that a grave parent may enjoy with the merriest child, so full is it of wisdom and amusement."
[*CA. Inquirer.*

THE DICKENS OF AMERICA—Published this day, PAUL CREYTON'S great work, entitled
MARTIN MERRIVALE, HIS MARK. Illustrated with original designs, by Billings and other artists, and elegantly printed on beautiful paper. Number One will be ready on the first day of May. Price 12½ cents.

We predict that this will be one of "the books." We have read enough to form the highest confidence in the author's ability, in naturalness of incident and conversation, and decided remainder in the evolution of his plot, he is unsurpassed among American writers of fiction.—*Boston Transcript.*

Published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston,
J. C. DERBY, New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—The Organ of Modern Spiritualism in America, commences its third volume May 6, 1854, and will be issued weekly as heretofore. Those desirous of securing a full facts and philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, will find this paper contains the latest, fullest and most authentic information embracing this whole subject, of any publication extant. Price, $3 per annum, payable in advance. Half-yearly subscriptions will be received. Specimen numbers sent free. Address PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, Spiritual Bookstore, No. 48 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—HOGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

TO PUBLISHERS.—NEW-YORK BOOKBINDERY, No. 114 Fulton-st.—E. WALKER & SONS respectfully inform the Book Trade that they have very considerably enlarged their establishment, which enables them to offer their services to Publishers to bind up large editions of works in Morocco, Calf, Russia, Sheep, Muslin, and every variety of styles of binding, with dispatch, on reasonable terms.

REMOVALS.

TRUSSES—REMOVAL.—THE HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE has been removed to the private dwelling No. 56 White-st., six doors west of Broadway. The parlors are neatly fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and are placed under the charge of competent male and female attendants. Butler's Patent Truss and Supporter Pads applied for the cure of Hernia and Prolapsus Uteri. Butler's Improved Spinal Umbilical, Abdominal and Shoulder Braces, made to suit cases. Suspensories, Lace Stockings, &c., on hand and made to order.
HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 56 White-st.
FREDERICK BUTLER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.—WM. GALE & SON have just removed their store and factory to their new building, (adjoining their old store,) No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway. W. GALE & SON keep constantly on hand every article in the silver ware line, suitable for family use or presents, all of their own manufacture. We have been manufacturing in this City for more than thirty years past, and hope to receive a continuence of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

PINNEO & CO. have removed to their new store, No. 76 Chambers-st., first door west from Broadway, where they are prepared to exhibit a large and splendid stock of MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of RIBBONS, SILKS, CRAPES, FLOWERS, &c., embracing many new and choice styles of the most sensonable goods adapted to their trade.

Our old customers and friends are resp

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.....WEDNESDAY, May 3.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

WHO ARE THE CLERKS IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

A petition was received from the Butchers of Washington Market, inquiring who are the legally appointed Clerks, and enclosing a notice from Mr. Goodheart, Superintendent, directing them to make payment to A. J. McCarthy and Francis Leonard, whose appointment was not confirmed by the Board.

Alderman TUCKER moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, by what authority there are, in his department, persons employed as clerks in the market and other places without the consent of this Board.

A DAY TOO LATE.

The President read an invitation from the City Temperance Alliance, to attend a meeting held at the Tabernacle on last Tuesday evening.

Alderman BLUNT—I move that it be accepted. Carried amidst laughter.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were referred: From David Colemun, to be appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures. Of S. Raymond, to be appointed Messenger to this Board. Of Wm. H. Franklin and 30 others, against extending Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard. A similar petition, signed by 70 persons. Of Wm. P. Hall, to be considered a claimant for the gold snuff box bequeathed to the State of New-York by General Andrew Jackson; and giving a list of the services on which he founde his claim.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman BLUNT, directing the Street Commissioner to report the name of party having contract for paving Tenth-avenne, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-fifth-streets; if there is an Inspector, and what was his occupation previous to appointment, and directing the Commissioner to examins said work. Adopted.

By Alderman BOARDMAN, Jr., in favor of canceling a contract with James B. Brady for setting curb and gutter stones and paving Eighth-street. Adopted.

ONE CHANCE FOR TWO THOUSAND.

Some one of the two thousand applicants for appointment as Commissioner of Deeds, may have a chance by the resignation of M. M. Striker.

INVITATION.

An invitation to attend the ceremony of laying cornsr stone of St. Luke's Hospital, Thirty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Saturday, was accepted.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Alfred Carson, Chief Engineer, submitted his monthly return of complaints against the members of the Fire Department: Engine Companies Nos. 9 and 15, through their respective Foremen, each charge the other with assault on the 27th March. Edward J. Knight reports Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, running en sidewalk on March 26. George W. Cook reports Hose Carriage No. 22, for running on the sidewalk in Orchard-street April 12. A. J. Bloomfield, Foreman of Engine Company Nn. 42, complains that persons connected with Engine Company No. 14 threw hnrrels, &c., to impede the progress of Company No. 42, while on their way to a fire in Pine-street, April 18. John Howsy, Foreman of Engine Company No. 19, prefers a charge against Engine Company No. 9, for assault on 23d April. J. D. Vandenburg, of Hose Company No. 43, charges three members of Engine Compsey No. 35 with attempting to run into No. 43 on 23d April. John D. Stagg, Foreman of Hose Company No. 23, charges Hook and Ladder Company No. 2 with running into and breaking their carriage on 25th April. The communication was referred.

REPORTS ADOPTED AND CONCURRED IN.

Of Committee on Assessments, confirming assessment lists for flagging Thirty-fifth-street from First to Third-avenues.

Of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, against the widening of Pier No. 4, East River.

Of Committee on Salaries and Officers, non-concurring in the appointment of John Nugent as Clerk of Catherine Market, on the gronnd that he did not possess the necessary qualifications.

Alderman HOWARN made a characteristic speech, half addressed to the President, half to the Chnirman of the Committee, Alderman WM. TUCKER, whom he charged with being a Native Americnn, smoggled into the Board under the Reform mania, and ridiculing the idea of any high qnalifications being required for a Clerk of Catherine Market. Any man who had a tolerable knowledge of accounts, and was honest, would be sufficiently qualified.

He was cnt off in the midst of his remarke by nn alarm of fire, and n vote being taken, the report was adopted.

Of Committee on Repairs, &c., in favor of building a new engine for use of Company No. 40.

Of same, in favor of building e new house for the Twenty-second Police District.

Of same, in favor of repairing in good order and repair the Third District Police Office.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of petting sewer in Twenty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avennes. For sewer in Division-street, from Lndlow to Rutgerstreet. For sewer in Hammersiy-street.

BROOKLYN FERRY BOATS.

Of Committee on Ferries, adverse to petition praying that the Hamilton-nvenne Ferry Company be required to run boats till 2 o'clock A. M.

Alderman MOTT moved that the report be laid on table, and the prayer of petition granted.

Aldermen WILLIAMSON, VOORHIS and ELY represented the inconvenience and expense it would be to the Ferry Company.

Aldermen HERRICK and MOTT considered that the convenience of the public should be consulted rather than that of the Ferry Company.

The motion was lost, nn also a subsequent motion to run boats to 1 o'clock.

The Board then adjonrned.

Board of Councilmen—WEDNESDAY, May 3.

Councilman KENNEDY moved for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of offering a resolution. Agreed to.

The resolution was then read, that the Jnatices of the First District Court vacate the rooms now occnpied by them in the City Hell, and that they remove to No. 104 Murray-street; that the room vacated be appropriated for the use of the Receiver of Taxes and the Tax Commissioner.

Mr. CLANCY opposed the resolntion if it was intended to reinstate the Grand Jury in their own room. For his part he thought the Tombs was the proper place for the Grand Jury and Court of Sessions also.

The questiou on the adoption of the resolntion being put was declared carried.

REMONSTRANCES.

Remonatrance of L. P. Burgess and several others, against the removnl of Washington Market. Referred.

Remonstrance of James E. Blesnvelt and others, against the exclusive use of pier foot of Charles-street. Referred.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Petition of Engine Co. No. 8, for n new engine. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Petition for the opening of Sixty-fifth street from East to Hudson Rivers. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Petition of Capt. Iloimes, of the American Brass Band, for remuneration for services rendered at the funeral of the late Henry Gibson. To Committee on Finance.

Petition of George Bridge and others, for n sewer in Mulberry-stre t. To Committee on Streets.

Petition of Engine Co. No. 43 for a new house. To Committee on Fire Department.

Petition of James Barker nnd others, for a sewer in Forty-third-street. To Committee on Sewers.

Petition of Moses E. Craste to have Nineteenth-street lighted with gas. To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Petition of owners of property on Thirty-nin:h-street e fence in vacant lots between Third and Lexington-avenues. To Committee on Streets.

Petition of Albert Mothewa and others, to have vacant lots in Twenty-seventh-street fenced in. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of Trnntees, Engineers, Fire Wardens, and 810 Firemen of the City of New-York, to have a resolution rescinded remonstrating against the passage of an act appointing Fire Commissioners for the purpose of reorganizing the Fire Department.

Petition for the exclusive nse of pier foot of Laight-street for market vessels. Referred to Committee on Wharfs.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution by Councilman SEELEY, that the Comptroller be requested to withdraw from the Governors' room, having obtained leave some time ngo for the use of it as an office. Laid over.

Resolution by Councilmao YOUNG, that due inquiry be made into the matter relative to Snction apparatus. Referred to the Committee nn Fire Department.

Resolution by Mr. Cooper to have the cars of the Sixth and Eighth-avenne Railroad Company painted differently from those that run to the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

By Councilman BELDEN—That certain moneys be refunded to Engine Company No. 41. Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman HODGKINSON—That the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to draft an ordinance, forbidding the slaughtering of swine below Sixteeth-street.

By Councilman PERDY—That the Street Commissioner be instructed to report to the Board whether the several City Companies hnve complied with their grnnt, in repairing the several streets through which the rails are laid down. Adopted.

By the same—That the Mayor be requested to report to the Board the amounts, if any, received for licenses granted to the cars used on the City Railroads in New-York. Adopted.

By Councilman MCCLAVE—That the plnnk laid down in Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-second-streets, be taken up and replaced with the usual cobble-stone pavement. Referred to Committee on streets.

By Councilman HOLBER—That oil lamps be placed in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-fifth-streets. Referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

REPORTS REFERRED.

Report of the Committee on Croton Aqueduct, in favor of paying $34 to William Humes. Committee of the Whole.

REORGANIZING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee to whom was referred a petition praying that the Board should rescind a resolution remonstrating against the passage of an act reorganizing the Fire Department by the appointment of Fire Commissioners, reported fnvorably.

Councilman KENNANY opposed the report on the ground that the power placed in the hands of these proposed Commissioners would be the means of creating great difficulties between the Fire Department and the Common Council. He said that it was well known there was a great deal of reform needed in the Fire Department; that it was well known thieves were enrolled as members upon the books, and many other men of just as bad characters; bnt the plan proposed by the Committee would create more corruption and confusion than any one could imagine.

Mr. CONOVER replied to the remarks of Mr. KENNEDY, who, he said, had always tried to cast slurs upon the Fire Department, and he had no doubt he was actuated by what prejudiced on that point. The appointment of these Commissioners would be nothing more than Fire Wardens. He thought the Fire Department were capable of correcting the abuses that existed in the Department, and it was their duty to give them a chance to do so, and not to be meddling in their affairs. For his part he was sure all cases of difficulty between the different companies could be settled quicker and more satisfactorily by the Fire Commissioners than by a committee of the Common Council.

Mr. HOLBER was opposed to the act on the ground that it would neutralize the power of the Common Council over the Fire Department. He opposed the report of the Committee, and hoped it would not be adopted.

Mr. WAINRIGHT as one of the Committee on Fire Department was opposed to the report of the Committee, on the ground that he was totally opposed to running to Albany every year for the purpose of surrendering to the Legislature their right to legislate for themselves. It was a bad plan, that of petitioning the Legislature to pass laws for the City of New-York, when that body of Solons knew nothing about the wants and necessities of the inhabitants of this City.

Mr. CONOVER then rose and said that formerly it had been the practice of every Board of Aldermen who came into power, to control the actions of the Fire Department, and the consequence of this was, that for political reasons, persons who had been discharged by the Fire Department for some cause or other, disreputable to that body, were reinstated in their position by members of the Board of Aldermen and Assistants. He referred to the charges imputed to the Fire Department by the newspapers as all false and prejudiced. What body of men, nnmbering nearly 4,000, can be found in any part of the world who will not have their faults! But if one or two members have disgraced themselves, that is no reason why the Common Council and the Press should, without any distinction or discrimination, endeavor to damn the whole Department. He had belonged to the Fire Department for many years, and had never met better or more honest men in his life than when he belonged to n Fire Company. Some of the first citizens of New-York are firemen, or connected in some way with the Department. All the firemen asked was that a Committee of their own Department may be allowed to investigate any charges or difficulties that might take place against or between any of the several Companies. He was sure it was a request not too great for them to extend, and he was certain that if the act appointing these Commissionere would pass, all the difficulties that seemed to surround the fair fame of the Fire Department would vanish, and that body would be ne pure and uncorrupted as any body of men in the country.

Mr. MATHER took the same ground against the acceptance of the report as Mr. KENNEDY did, and enid he could not conscientiously vote for any measure that would separate the Fire Department from the Common Council.

The vote being at length taken, the report was rejected by n vote of 13 to 42.

REPORTS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Report of the Committee on Police, in favor of paying John P. Whitman $516 95 for services rendered as a policeman.

Report of the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of Thomas Hope and others for the removal of the easterly track of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroad Companies, being read, was strongly in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Division-street, from the intersection of Allen-street to Chatham-square.

Report of Committee of Sewers, in favor of sewer in Forty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenee.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Rivington-street, from Christie-street to the Bowery.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Thirty-seventh-street.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of n sewer in Twenty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninthavennes.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Forty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avennes.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Pitt-street, from Delancy to Rivington-streets.

Report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of widening Cliff-street.

Report of the same, in favor of paying Jasan P. Palmer for work performed in the repairing of sidewalks in 1851.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of granting permission to G. S. Dougherty to lay iron pavement in Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty, at his own expense.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

Report of the Committee on Sewers, in favor of granting permission to G. Grier and others so construct a plank and brick sewer nt the foot of Horatio-street at their own expense.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to report what measures should be taken to have the printing, advertising and furnishing stationery performed, agreeably to the Amended Charter, consisting a resolution wherein it was stated that it was not deemed advisable for the Common Council to make any change at present, and begging to be discharged from further consideration on the subject.

The Board then adjonrned until Friday evening at the usual hour.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Monday.

Before Judge Clerke.

King against *West*.—This case came up on a motion to compel a witness to reply to certain interrogatories put to him before a Referee. The case is somewhat involved, but the facts, material to an understanding of the decision, which we give below, are substantially as follows:

In 1852 West purchased some real estate at auction, the deed of which was made, by his direction, to his wife. At the same time a mortgage of the premises was executed as security for the purchase money. In the following year a judgment was entered against West by Newton and Buckham, and in the following Fall a suit was commenced for the foreclosure of the mortgage. During the pendency of the suit, West and his wife sold the premises subject to the mortgage, to Abner Ely, who subsequently purchased the property at the foreclosure sale. The amount which he paid therefor exceeded the amount of the mortgage by $500, and Ely, as owner of the reversion, applied to the Court to recover the surplus. The matter was referred, and in the course of the reference, the judgment creditors of West came before the referee and claimed the surplus, to satisfy their judgments. In the course of the reference, they examined West; and his refusal to answer the questions put to him, gave rise to the motion which now brings the case before the Court.

CLERKE, J.—The creditors of West have undoubtedly a right to investigate the good faith of the purchase of the property in question, made in the name of his wife; and it matters not whether they are antecedent or subsequent creditors. (Mead *vs.* Gregg, 12 Barboer, S. C., R., 635.) Nor do the sections of the statute relating to trusts limit or restrict their right in this respect. By recollecting the evils which this statute was designed to remedy, it will be readily seen that those sections were intended to prevent secret resulting trusts; giving to those who were at the time creditors of the party the privilege of a *presumption* in their favor, that the transaction was fraudulent, but by no means excluding subsequent creditors from the right to inquire, by competent testimony, into the validity of the transaction.

But can this investigation be made, under an order of reference, to ascertain the claims to acquire money pursuant to the present 48th rule of this Court? I think not; the liens referred to in that rule are those which subject the estate to be sold under execution, without any further intervention of the Court. Claims, however equitable, which are not matured into liens, under which the property can be charged in execution, and sold without further adjudication, cannot be taken into consideration by the referee under an order of this nature. Therefore the questions, however pertinent under those proceedings, would be useless under the present; because whatever may be the answers taken, the referee could in no way make them applicable to the particular report, which he is authorized to make.

I therefore dismiss the order to show cause without prejudice to the judgment creditors of West to take any other course or suit which they may be advised.

Before Judge Roosevelt—Wednesday.

Harrison, &c., vs. Wohltman.—The Trust Company being the owners of a plot of ground extending from Broadway to the Sixth-avenue, and including several cross streets, entered into a covenant with certain other neighboring owners, that the buildings to be erected "on the fronts of the lots" should be of brick, stone or marble, and cover "the whole width of the lot," and that those on the cross streets should be set back uniformly on a line five feet from the sides of the streets, and so as to form court-yards of five feet wide on each side of the blocks upon those streets. This agreement was not only recorded, but every deed expressly referred to, and gave "full notice" of it, and was made, in terms, "subject" to its stipulations. And the only question is, what is its fair meaning when applied to a lot at the corner of the street and avenue. A corner lot, it seems to me, must of necessity have two fronts; and it is a common expression, we all know, to speaking of such a lot, to say that it fronts, for example, on Broadway and Chambers-street. At all events, whether the lot in question fronts or not on both street and avenue, it is situated on both; and any building which may be put upon it will, in the language of the agreement, be in "building erected on Twenty-sixth street" as well as on Sixth-avenue. Why, then, should it not be set back? What uniformity would there be in the line of buildings, if while the interior houses receded the corner projected? Each owner receding had an interest in the receding of all the rest—not only for light and air, but for architectural effect. It was an easement which each lot had in every other. That the corners were not exempt, and were not intended to be, is further apparent, I think, from the lithograph map used at the auction sale. On that map the receding spaces is distinctly marked as extending, not merely to the corner lot, but to the corner of the avenue; and has printed on it, in n form calculated to arrest the attention of every purchaser, the words "five feet in width reserved for court-yards." Nor is this all; the corner lot, described in the deed as twenty-six feet seven and one-third inches in width, is divided by a line into two parts—one marked twenty-one feet seven and one-third inches, the other five feet, showing conclusively that the letter was not only intended, but expressly represented, as reserved for a court-yard. In other words, although the fee for the whole width was sold, yet it was sold subject to an easement to the reservation, that the five feet so cut off should not be built on, but be used exclusively for a court-yard. Having paid, no doubt, a less price in consequence of this condition, the purchaser now seeks to get rid of the condition. Neither law nor equity, it seems to me, can allow him to do so; and the plaintiff, as a purchaser at the same sale of one of the adjoining lots, having established his interest in the easement, is entitled to be protected against the contemplated usurpation. A perpetual injunction (with costs) must, therefore, be granted, restraining the defendant, and all claiming under him, from erecting any building on the five feet in question, or making any other use of that part of his lot other than as and for a courtyard.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—FATAL RESULT.—Under our obituary head, to-day, will be found recorded the death of GILES TELLER, of Albany, formerly of this city. It occurred under the following painful circumstances: Three weeks ago yesterday, Mr. TELLER, who was on a visit to this city, started out with two friends in pursuit of game up the Mohawk. They had proceeded but a short distance up the river, when one of the young men, whose movements in rowing the boat were impeded by his gun, attempted to remove it from one side of the seat to the other. In the act, the piece accidentally discharged, and its whole contents passed into the calf of the leg and thigh of Mr. TELLER, who was sitting in the stern of the boat. He was immediately conveyed to the residence of his father-in-law, CORNELIUS VAN EPS, Esq., in this city, when, from an examination of his wounds, little fear was entertained of a serious result. About a week after the accident, however, lock-jaw supervened, and produced his death, after fearful suffering, on Sunday evening last. His funeral was attended in the city on Tuesday afternoon by the Worth Guards of Albany—of which company he was a member; the Schenectady Artillery, German Infantry, and all the Fire Companies.—*Schen. Cabinet*.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & BELCHER, manufacturers of the new enrine-engraved, flocked and vitrified Enamelled Glass, for windows, &c., Nos. 283 and 285 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE OR TO LET—Possession given immediately, if required, at No. 6 Cushman, New-Jersey; a dwelling-house and five acres of land, or the house and garden will be let separate. The garden contains an abundance of all kinds of fruit of choicest kinds, to wit: Pears, Plums, Quinces, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Red and Black Currants, Mulberries, and Cherries, sweet and sour. The house is a cottage, with five rooms, large hall, cellar and garret. The garden is already made, and, if applied for soon, there can be had fowls, cows, and many other conveniences for country life. This place is but five minutes' walk from Campbell's Station. Cars five times a day each way. Commutation $28, three months; $35, six months; $65 per year. Terms reasonable. Inquire of T. H. GRIMSTEED, Agent, on the premises.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, on the old road to Newark, adjoining the seat of R. T. Haines, Esq., five acres of land, upon which there is a stylish two-story-and-a-half cottage house, consisting of twelve rooms, one of which is a bath-room. Fine soft water from a well has been introduced into the kitchen, which is also furnished with one of Beebe's ranges, with 40-gallon boiler. There is also a fine barn, with carriage and wagon-house attached; an ice-house, filled; a hen-house, wood-house, cow-house, crib, &c., &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, or to W. R. POWELL, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A first-class double house with all the modern improvements; grounds are ornamented with shade and fruit trees; lot 75x236 deep. A good chance for a man doing business in the City. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine, or G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st. Good view of the Hudson.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At less than actual cost if applied for this week; a brick house and lot in Brooklyn, within eight minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry; finished in modern style; desirable location; house 50 feet deep; or, will be exchanged for good and permanent stocks. Address T. W., office of this paper.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Hudson River, half a mile below Dearman, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a very valuable dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—New three story frame house and lot on 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 112 9th-av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built in modern style, containing 13 rooms, well located at Norwalk, Conn., in the vicinity of railroad depot, post-office, churches, &c., with about 4 acres of land, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new and in complete order. It is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of ANDREW SELLICK, Norwalk, Conn., or C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, or of G. R. CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts of the upper end of the Clove Valley, 3½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, and contains about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a more rurally beautiful and healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—"Petrocia," a beautiful country seat, containing seven acres of land, finely improved; a newly-built house, with all the modern improvements. All the buildings for carriages, horses, &c., are in perfect order, and conveniently arranged. The advantages of situation are unsurpassed in the Sound, having an extensive water front, with stone dock opposite Manoering's Island, which, studded with elegant country seats, affords a variety of interesting prospects. The water abounds with excellent fish. It is about a mile from either the Rye or Portchester dépôt. Apply on the premises, or at No. 15 Wall st., New-York, of JOHN H. GLOVER, or to ALEXANDER ENNIS, Rye Dépôt, N. Y. & N. H. R. R.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in the city of Peterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the railroad dépôt, consisting of a large, handsomely finished, modern dwelling house, and sixteen lots, 25 by 100 feet each. The lots are of the choicest kinds and best quality, an abundance of grapes, good water, &c., and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery. For further particulars, apply to HENRY FIFIELD, on the premises, or to SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 4 acres, and both complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—The three-story and basement brick house, (containing about twenty rooms, hard finished, &c., throughout, in the best manner, and a large garden,) on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 128th-st.—well calculated for one or even two families, or a genteel boarding-house, being within two blocks of the Railroad Dépôt and stages, by which communication can be had with the City at any hour of the day or night. Apply to EDWARD C. WEEKS, corner of Jauncey-court and Wall-st.; or to J. N. WATSON, at the Railroad Dépôt, Harlem.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-3acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Latting Town L. I., about three miles from Glen Cove Landing, on a stage route, a two-story house and even kitchen, garden and large fruit trees, such as apple, peach, pear, cherrys, plumbs, &c., and a pleasant view of Long Island Sound. Inqeire of A. F. HAGEMAN, No. 240 Division-st., New-York, or of JOSHUA KIRK, Glen Cove.

COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, L. I., FOR SALE.—Three two-story attic and basement cottage houses with eight lots to each house, at $4,250 to $4,500. Also a number of desirable building plots for parties wishing to build. The terms of payment will be made very easy, and money will be advanced towards the erection of dwellings, business (to cost at least $2,700) on the building plots. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE, OR TO LET—On the north side of 58th-st., between 1st and 2d-ava, a double cottage house and four lots of ground, with carriage house, fruit and shrubbery; Croton water and shower bath in the house; all in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply on the premises, or to J. W. RUMSEY, Suffolk Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 8th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stabling, grape, granary, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, of the land below, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the east bank of the Hudson in Westchester County, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. House commodious and well finished. Fifty acres of land prettily laid out and well stocked with this finest fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, out-buildings, &c., and not surpassed for land and water scenery—well calculated for a gentleman's country residence. Apply to Dr. HUNT, No. 368½ Grand st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the dépôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closet, patent heaters with registers in both stories, gas in every room, marble mantels and marble washstands in the large parlors, and brick stable attached. Said house is new and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of A. M. LYON, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance on Wall-st., where elevation plan can be seen, or WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-av.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—About eight acres of land on New-York Island, with a fine stream of water, and covered with large forest trees. 25 lots, with water front on the Harlem River, covered with forest trees, and having a fine water prospect. 30 lots on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river. Either of the above described pieces of land are very desirable to those wishing to erect suburban residences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the dépôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking offices in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—For sale or to let—The house corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av., with 8½ lease, occupied as a bar and eating saloon, now doing a good business. Inquire on the premises, or of THOS. TOMPSON, corner of Chatham and Orange-st.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and in well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. dépôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 125th to 126th-st., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to S. PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Eight Lots on 42d-st., and 4 Lots on 43d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av., each lot 25x100 feet. The Lots on 43d-st. run through to 42d-st. Also, 5 Lots on 54th and 55th-sts. Terms very favorable. Apply to E. K. McHARG, No. 143 Broadway, upstairs.

FOR SALE.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Steele Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the steam Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—coal per ton, 100 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned. G. PARISH.

OGDENSBURG, New-York, April, 1854.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having satisfied a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Dépôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 119 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

LOTS FOR SALE.—283 lots of Ground, lying together, in the XIIth Ward of this City, between 7th and 8th-avs and 144th to 148th-sts. On these premises are dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and fruit and ornamental trees, &c. Apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., No. 195 Broadway.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A beautiful one-horse carriage, built in the very best manner by John C. Parker. Has been but little used, and is in complete order: capable of accommodating four persons, with an extra seat for the driver if required. Cost $400, and will be sold for the low price of $250. Is in every respect equal to new. Also, a superior Victoria Wagon, built by the same maker: cost $225; will be sold for $125. Both vehicles can be seen at the livery stable corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid gray horse, about 15¼ hands high, kind in single or double harness, and a beautiful saddle horse. Apply at No. 221 East 23d-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The three new houses Nos 313, 317 and 319 Henry-st., South of Harrison-st. They are built and furnished in the best manner and modern style, with baths, furnaces, gas, range, double front doors, &c., and pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, on high ground, and within ten minutes' walk of South and twelve minutes of Wall-st. ferry. Also, the house No. 143 Degraw-st., second house west from Henry-st. The house is new, in good order, and built in the modern style, with furnace, gas, range, &c. Rent $500. Apply to JAMES M. McLEAN, at the Citizens' Insurance Company, No. 67 Wall-st., or to GEO. A. JARVIS, No. 337 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The Second and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of about 400 valuable Building Lots in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and on Windsor Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush, being a continuation of the Isle of Good Lots, part of which were sold at auction on the 6th of April last.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 240 lots and gores of land in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, situated on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th sts., and on 16th and 11th ave., comprising the whole tract lying between 17th and 20th sts., 16th-av. and the Flatbush line; also, the easterly half of the blocks lying between 18th and 20th sts., 9th and 10th avs. 18th-st. is opened through into Flatbush, and is under contract to be graded and paved through its entire length, on or before the 1st of June next; the lots fronting on 18th-st. are under contract to be graded—those requiring excavation to the grade of the street, and those requiring filling to within 2 feet of the grade of the street—(both of which contracts purchasers will have the benefit free of expense.

Also, part of the valuable property known as Windsor Terrace, in the town of Flatbush, adjoining the Brooklyn lots above described, fronting on the Coney Island Plank-road, and comprising the property on both sides of Seely and Vanderbilt sts., now opened and graded, and the lots on both sides of the continuation of 18th-st. This very desirable property will be sold in sections, containing from six to twelve lots each. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. The most elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are to be found on this estate, those on the hill-side, between Seely-st. and the Brooklyn line—overlooking the whole richly cultivated agricultural plains of Flatbush, with Sandy Hook and Rockaway, the waters of the Lower Bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free from City taxes and assessments, and within two and a half miles of Hamilton-av. Ferry; of easy access by omnibus from Fulton Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive and ornamental improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Title indisputable. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF 206 DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES, and very valuable WATER RIGHT of the MILLEDOLER ESTATE—Situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 123d and 125th-sts., avenues A and B, and 1st and 2d avs., HARLEM.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr. John L. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 123d and 125th-sts., avenues A and B, and 1st and 2d avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this property. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 10th of June, when the deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. The title is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incombrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

WM. IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 197 Church-st.:

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Brussels carpets, elegant suites of rosewood furniture in rich crimson hair cloth, maroon brocatelle; do. do. in crimson velvet, richly carved rosewood stagers, marble-top sofa and centre tables, rosewood folding and sofa tables, quartettes, carved rosewood 6½ octave piano, made by Curtiss & Co., and cost $300; oil-paintings and engravings in handsome frames, French plate ornamental frame pier glasses, brocatelle and lace window curtains, rosewood marble-top fancy tables, mantel clocks and ornaments, etegere, rosewood bookcases

BEDROOM FURNITURE.—Rosewood French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, cabinets and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, sofas and chairs, in hair cloth; mahogany extension and dining tables, tea do., cane-seat chairs, huffet sideboards, (marble-tops,) dinner and tea sets, crockery and glassware—together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

WM. IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction, THIS DAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, all the handsome household furniture contained in the above house, made to order by Messrs. consisting of Brussels tapestry carpets, suites of carved black walnut parlor furniture, sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm and sewing chairs, conversation chairs and parlor chairs covered in plush, suites of carved mahogany furniture in hair cloth, elegant rosewood piano, suite crimson satin damask window curtains and gilt and rich cornices, 2 elegant mantel plate pier glasses, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, alabaster vases, rosewood etageres, ladies' elegant secretaries, elegant papier peerl inlaid tables, black walnut and mahogany marble-top centre tables superb India tea set, plated cake baskets, castors, etc., bookcase and secretary, tea-tables, mahogany divans in heir cloth, bedroom furniture, carved mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, mahogany wardrobes, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair cloth, ingrain carpets, &c. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 203 4th-st., near 4th-av., MR. WRAY will sell, as above, the entire furniture (but a short time in use,) of a family leaving the City—consisting of one elegant rosewood piano, nes new, cost $400, and made by a celebrated maker; one handsome rosewood suite in French brocatelle, marble-top centre and side tables, bureaus, washstands; mahogany and walnut double and single bedsteads, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, chairs, hair mattresses, chandeliers, Brussels and three-ply carpets, kitchen furniture, &c. Deposits required from every purchaser.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at M. Wright's salesroom, No. 243 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of household and kitchen furniture, black walnut secrstary and bookcase, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre and side-tables, tables, chairs, French bedsteads, sofa, rockers, beds, bedding, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, piano-forte, wardrobe, &c., &c. All been in use but a few months.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS AND STANDARD ROSES.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, on FRIDAY, May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No 3 Pine-st., and No. 56 Cedar-st., a very choice selection of entirely new Roses, in pots and otherwise, comprising the newest and finest of the season, from the nursery of D. Boll, Broadway and 50th-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Twentieth edition, 16mo., pp. 250. Price $1. Years of suffering, of mental and physical anguish, to which an affectionate wife and pecuniary difficulties to the husband might have been spared by a timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother—the one either budding into womanhood, or the other in the decline of years, whom some unforeseen cause, an important change, can discover the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and the most certain mode of cure in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1853.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st.

MY DEAR SIR: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of her great anguish and suffering, some months before and during her confinement—every successive one more and more debilitating and prostrating her, and putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion, rendered (as I supposed this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (now about two months) I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Dasomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children both motherless.

It is, of course, impracticable to convey more fully the serious objects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage. For sale at No. 229 Broadway, No. 2 Astor House, by DEWITT & CLEVELAND, and at the Depot, Shipping office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, Ala.; T. J. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transferred by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, care Box 129 Liberty-st., New-York, Shipping office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York. A pamphlet of sixteen pages, more fully explaining the contents of the book, will be forwarded to any lady or gentleman who may desire it, free of expense, to any part of the United States, by addressing as above.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and over-disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any Weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all ingitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle. Office, removed to No. 32 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A Specific Mixture for the cure of Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the Mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week. Many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 189 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the worst case can take them without fear of disagreeable. His medicines for a moderate ability, after receiving the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken will be with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY (an internal remedy) is a certain cure for this distressing complaint, however of the most inveterate character. Pamphlets, one pamphlet, to be had gratis of the proprietor, at his Medical Office, (for consultation and advice in all diseases,) No. 37 4th-st., 3d door from Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

DR. RACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty, at No. 5 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 9 P. M. Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangements, sold by him only.

EPILEPSY OR FITS for those of children and public speakers, of trembling hands, flying pieces, debentures, and hesitation in fluttering. These fits are of an almost indescribable character, are very hard and strong, and are usually considered incurable in all parts of the country. Also Gonorrhœa obstinacy very united to every species of sexual torture, and rendering marriage in future to such a degree that the patient is frightened at the thought. DR. MARCUS, No. 2 Fourth-st., New-York. COMFORT TO YOUTH.

CAUTION.—DR. WISE, No. 129 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., continues to devote his attention exclusively to the treatment of Private Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

LL WILLIAMS (formerly of Buffalo) Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on this loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $2,000,000, but the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the Improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,500,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum the present year, and seven (7) per cent. per annum before. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of this Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the entire road, and delivered from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, May 6, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars on the Bonds of said Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1863. The whole amount of bonds issued, or authorized to be issued, is one hundred thousand dollars, secured by a first and only mortgage, executed in favor of Thos. A. Dexter, of Boston, and Hilbe Colt, of Hartford, upon the leads, mines, railways, cars, furnaces, dwellings, &c., owned at the property of every description belonging to the Company, as set forth in the said mortgage, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia; a copy of which may be seen, together with the last annual printed report of the Directors of the Company. The capital of this Company has been very successfully used in the mining of coal and the manufacture of salt. As its works are upon the Ohio River, above Cincinnati, the production and sale of these staple articles of consumption in the several States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, have enabled us to divide thes far 10 per cent. per annum upon its stock. For full details, showing the highly eligible character of this investment, together with much information of general interest respecting the mineral resources of this portion of the Ohio Valley, lying above all the great markets of the West, reference is made to the February report of the West Columbia Company, which has taken the lead in developing and getting to market the various mineral deposits of immense value located upon their lands, at the point where the outcrop of the great Alleghany coal field crosses the Ohio River. Copies of the last semi-annual report will be furnished to applicants. Such of the bids filed as are satisfactory, will be accepted in writing on or before Monday, the eighth day of May ensuing. The terms of payment will be one quarter cash, due at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, upon acceptance of the bids; the remainder to be paid in on Saturday, May 13, 1854. The bids will be opened on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies here resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jacksou branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Gosheu line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next, —payment to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first instalment; but the entire payment completed by the time stated, and parties are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all installments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the Companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is required under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, for deposit of the general value in such banks. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINOTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKINO VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch rods, &c. &c.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st. NEW-YORK, April 13, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. TWEED, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—CHAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—60 shares wanted by E. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 261 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of order, the practicability of each and their durability, render them the only practical Machine offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. These Machines, of a first-rate article, the cheapest in the market, will be sold to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

O. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN., Manufacturer and Importer of silk for sewing machines, saw'ing, stitching embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twist, all silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and 1 lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, twists for rubber, and warranted equal to any made in market of twist.

REPLATING.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 7, 1846, registered and incorporated under Acts of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000 sterling. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D. MEDICAL ADVISERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert E. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert L. Stone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1854.—Office, No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	Jabu B. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Dean,	W. B. Kreeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
J. H. Williams,	Solomon Jacobs,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
Jehu A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	Job B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Moseman,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Peck,	Thos. Wilham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Ebeu'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Frankliu,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Brahy,	Eghert Scudder,	William Closs,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.

New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Capital $200,000. This Company, after thirty years' uninterrupted business, paying during that time, every loss in full, continues to insure against Fire only, Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Ships in port, and their cargoes on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Moses Tucker,	Sam'l Milhank, Jr.,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,
Themson Price,	John A. C. Grey,	George Jones,
Jobo H. Lee,	Ahr'm B. Emhury,	Philander Hanford,
John P. Moore,	B. R. Robson,	James Gillespis,
James E. Holmes,	Johu R. Davison,	James J. Craig.
Thomas Morrell,	Joseph A. Scoville,	

MOSES TUCKER, President.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reeding,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 127 Cherry-st. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 179 Chetham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on this most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due to this City on the 1st day of May next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON, (Indiana,) 6 and 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next.) THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 38 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 26, 1854.—A dividend of 4 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND REMOVAL.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, May 1, 1854.—Semi-annual interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be paid on the coupons of the Bonds of this Company, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., to which they have removed from No. 5 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, April 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 16 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the B

LABOR AND ART.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

come, and are coming, to the great convention. Let us meet them with an appropriate enthusiasm and a competent exhibition of the products, the industry and the genius of America. Our soil, bearing the growth of all the zones, should bring here its infinite variety. Let California send her towering cedar, the rings of whose giant bole proclaim it coeval with the Pharaohs. Our mountains of iron, our massive seams of coal, our heavy strata of lead, the copper that margins the upper Lake, the shining pebbles that mark the courses of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, should offer in this World-mart their credentialed deputies. America, too, where steam first found the mechanism through which to exert her might—where the lightning was first compelled to leave its fiery track in the heavens and speed our messages over paths of wire—where it became first known how to shed the balm of quiet along the anguished nerve—let her bring here, to greet their brethren from abroad, the mementoes of her own achievements.

In these significant models that surround us we witness a generous rivalry. The very Empires which are now confronting their armed and serried hosts on the old crust that heaves with volcanic mensces, here wage a pacific contest of art, industry and genius, side by side, under the same roof, and the ansigo of Peace floats over them all. This fair temple lifts no threatening embrasures or frowning battlements, to forbid approach, but its aerial architecture rises into the sky to beckon hither the labor of all nations. It opens wide its gates to let the World come in. It is dedicated to Art, Science and Progress. It spreads its crystal arch over whatever of beauty, ingenuity and usefulness, man, over the globe, has yet created or discovered. In various sculptorings of fancy, the marble reveals its lovely lineaments. The canvas glows with radiant visions. Ponderous engines, wielding their strength of a million arms, pour their mighty force through crank, and cog, and wheel. Marvellous textures, with their exquisite tracery, evince the perfection of the Loom. The Reaper—lord of the harvest—stands ready to stride through the waving grain, and leave its track of stubble behind. The stout hammers of Birmingham, the light implements of Geneva, the distant workers of Jeddo, the Russ, the Turk, the Celt, the Gaul, have sent their tribute to this great Exchange of Invention. Here, in the diversified forms which fill these transepts, sleep the energies that enable Man to achieve his conquests over Nature.

This exposition brings us into poetic relations with Labor. It weaves bonds of concord wherewith to clasp our States and unite the nations. It rescues the inventor from too frequent obscurity and neglect. In whatever prolific brain an improvement dawns, whether of taste, convenience or utility, though in America, or Belgium, or Italy, no national lines ennfine it, no oceans bar it out; but, taking its place in this Congress of knowledge, it speedily brings to its author a worthy compensation and a just renown. Furth from these doors, what rich suggestions will flow, which, revolving in many an ardent mind, will start new discoveries, people new fields of science with forms and capacities unknown before, and carry our race onwards by centuries, in the comforts, delights and advantages of existence.

This Palace becomes a universal Atlas, teaching us the geography of invention, and indicating the most feasible and promising directions for other incursions. A boundless domain, of which we are but yet under the lintel, stretches beyond us, thronging with new conditions of beauty and power. Every day some bold adventurer returns with trophies of his skill. We have but to reach, with longer arms, beyond the horizon of our present knowledge, to grasp unsuspected treasures, and bring within our sphere new laws and applications of laws for the benefit of all. We seize the telescope of possibility, and worlds on worlds of strange discoveries pass before the tube. To what heights our aspirations may at last attain can only be known by Him whose infinite resources crowd the earth and the heavens.

As aiding in the development of Science and the progress of Society, let us hope that this Institution is not an ephemeral one, but rather, that these columns of iron and this canopy of glass—shielding the discoveries of coming years—will be supplanted, if it all, only by ampler Naves and loftier Dome; and that other generations may see, as now we do,

"Isles, peninsulas,
Capes, continents, far inland countries hid
By jasper sands and hills of chrysopras,
All trailing in their splendors through the doors
Of the new Crystal Palace."

PARKE GODWIN'S SPEECH.

PARKE GODWIN, Esq., was next introduced. He spoke nearly as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: There is a class of philosophers who lament what is called the material character of this age and nation, and they ascribe the degeneracy to our massive practical devotion. They must be transcendental philosophers—men who have left the earth and soared to the moon—to whom we owe this sage opinion. For if they had not taken leave of the earth and their senses, how could they have reached their sublime conclusion?

As for me, my purpose is to contend that they are wrong, both in their premises and the inference. This is not a peculiarly material age, and the reason is, that it is peculiarly an age of labor. It is true that our activity in respect to the physical well-being of man is unprecedented—that the bowels of the earth are tortured for the means of comfort and enjoyment—that populous cities and towns are all astir with trade—that every sea is vexed by the remorseless keels of commerce—and that everywhere, we see vast, busy, driving multitudes, intent upon thrift and gain. But it is because of this wide and intense activity, that the world is not more manifold, but more intellectual, more moral, more spiritual than it ever was before! Savages and semi-barbarians are the most material of people. Yes; et no turn in the history of our race has mankind been so elevated in its aims, so benevolent in its activities, so generous in sentiment, as new when it is a thousand fold more wealthy and prosperous.

It is a bad morality which maintains that general virtue can only spring from general indolence, general indigence, and general ignorance,—for those three illustrious generals have been commemorated from the first of time. They have walked the course of the world, as Franconi drove his chariots, three nuisances, and always leading in their rear, as the humble captives of their triumphs, general corruption and general misery. You see that in these periodical occasions one cannot get wholly rid of warlike allusions.

But what I mean to say is that industry—work—is devotion to practical pursuits—is one of the greatest sources of health, individual and collective, and, with health, of wisdom, morality, order, and religion. It is sometimes spoken of as the curse inflicted upon man; but it is one of those curses which conceals a blessing—as the poison of flowers lies near the honey, or as the rude and dreary mine contains the precious stone. Can there be any better proof of this than the fact, which hurets from every page of history, that the civilization of the nations has walked hand in hand with the development of their labor by the peaceful arts—that they have been elevated in the scale of all moral and social perfection just in the degree in which they have been devoted to their material well-being? Or, look around upon the existing nations—tell me what rank they have attained as industrial nations, and I will tell you what their rank is in the ascending order of civilization. Are they developing their agricultural resources? Are they busy with manufactures? Are they covering the sea with ships? Then, too, they are cultivating science, improving the laws, diffusing knowledge, educating the ignorant, caring for the poor and desolate, and working out all kinds of moral, social and religious amelirations. Are they neglectful of the soil, is there no hum of wheels in the factory, no rattle of carts in the streets, no whistle of steam along the roads, no tramp of paddles on the the water? Then their populations are besotted and degraded, their rulers oppressors, their priests bigots, and their rulers tyrants. Name the nations in the order of their industrial development, and you name the order of their enlightenment, prosperity and peace; and intelligence, and social dignity, and harmony, are rocked in the same cradle, and ride in the same train of cars.

Now, whether you take the industry as the cause or the effect, there stands the fact! The greatest nations, the most civilized nations, are the nations of the practical arts. The most abject, and superstitious, and weak, are the nations where industry is not permitted to breathe. Industry is the exponent of their advancement. It marks the degree of their achievement in all that is noble, generous and beneficent. But why is industry than conclusive? Why does it measure the altitude of man? The answer is plain: because it is by industry that man emancipates himself from all the tyrannies of his natural condition, and places himself in a state of freedom for the exercise of his higher powers. It is industry which conquers the stubbornness of the globe, which shelters him from persecuting cold and heat, which baffles the storms, which exercises his reason, which disciplines him into order, which gives scope to his better passions, which binds him to his brother; in short, which removes every obstruction to those nobler impulses of his soul, which are the immediate inspiration of God.

The loftiest dictate of morals ever uttered was "that man should love his brother as himself," and the only effective fulfilment of that command is to put your brother in possession of the means by which he can become "as yourself." Industry, therefore, which develops and diffuses wealth, which unto auglenanse and comfort within the reach of all, which gives to the lowest the opportunities of the improvement which only the highest ones possessed—is the true charity. Not he that out of his superfluity bestows upon your destitution a mite,—not he, who is even prodigal of his distribution of goods to the poor, is the best benevolent man,—but he that brings it within the power of the masses, by the systematized labor of society, to secure the ends of their own existence. It was a good saying of the old Monks, *laborare est orare*, to labor is to pray; but it is a better view of labor, that it is the most effective and universal instrument of charity.

Let us honor, then, the occasions when the offering of our gratitude is made to skill; and, in the midst of this glorious synod of all that the cunning brain has devised, and the cunning hand executed, and the innocent heart blessed, lift our homages to the genius of Art, saying with the poet—

Thou teachest man the gentle skill
Which lift's him from the vulgar clod
Through gradual forms of goodness, till
He stands the image of his God.

These brief, but very interesting and appropriate remarks, were well received by all, and Mr. GODWIN resumed his seat amid applause.

SPEECH OF REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN was then introduced to the audience, and when the plaudits which greeted him had subsided, said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is rather hard to speak after the salvos of eloquence which here, to-day, have saluted the resurrection of this magnificent enterprize. You have had whatever the strong mind could conceive, or the earnest tongue utter upon his subject. You have been presented with an exhibition of the "Industry of all nations." [Laughter.] I can, therefore, I must necessarily repeat ideas and phrases, and so perform the thankless task of proffering to you the cold fragments of a feast with which you are already full. But, although, as I said, you have heard about every thing that can be offered in regard to this matter, I would imply that there is a great deal relative to it that cannot be spoken. I suppose the most eloquent oration of the day has been a silent sentiment, sweeping the diapason of every heart—of mingled emotion that cannot be expressed by logic, or rhetoric, or music—a sentiment blending the feelings of grandeur and beauty and jubilant hope. [Loud applause.] So far, however, as this sentiment can be defined by any single term, which we may consider it. It is a recognition of the symbolic significance of this Crystal Palace. This has been a popular inauguration, [applause] and it is right that the people should come up here; for, as they look about them, they behold the epitome of a people's destiny. This edifice, with all it contains, is an historical hieroglyphic and prophesy; and I trust I shall not be considered as entering upon merely speculative and fanciful disquisition, if I devote the few remarks which I propose to make to an illustration of this point.

It seems to me, and I know it is very perilous to carry a generalization out from the objects of natural science into any field of human agency. Such generalizations are apt to be crude and unexact. But it is sufficient for my purpose truly to see that the history of mankind is developed by three great epochs, and also by the unfolding of three great ideas.

First, we have the epoch of comparative quietude—the old Oriental age—the old Antique age in general—lying upon the verge of history, slumberous and vast, preparing the seeds of events. [Applause.] Comparative quietude, I say, for ladies and gentlemen, there is no such thing as absolute rest in any epoch: movement is the inmost movement of the Universe: there is motion in all things—in the monald and in the stars—in the mountain that stands like eternity—in this fresh Spring life, budding now upon the robe of nature, as she goes forth to fill our Crystal Peloce with the contributions of God and the productions of the year. [Loud applause.] But, after all, there is a unity of custom there is a monotony of expression which sufficiently characterizes the era referred to. Its lymphatic quality is in vivid contrast with our sanguine and electric temperament—our locomotive life. For this it is that characterises the second epoch referred to, the period in which we now are. It is an epoch full of epochs, (if I may use the expression.) It is characterized by the rapidity of its vibretion and by the quick succession of its changes. Only go back to the fifteenth centnry, and what a crowd of great eras there are! proving that fifty years of Europe and America are "better than a cycle of Cathay." [Applause.] That was a great era when truth found in the printing press the gift of tongues, and aroused the stagnant souls of men with volleys of thought. That was a great era, when COLUMBUS unveiled to the Old World a virgin bride—the mother of a splendid and incalculable destiny. That was a great epoch when BACON shattered ARISTOTLE'S Web and AGRIPPA'S Mirror, and taught men to explore nature with the lamp of experiment and the tallsman of fact. [Cheers.] That was a great era, inaugrated by the Declaration of Independence, when in the cradle of battle and the baptism of blood, a nation was born in a day. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.] Eras! Why every man and every woman (without hinting at any of them as having reached an incalculable and mysterious age)—every child has passed through them. You have seen our own New-York growing from a provincial town to a vast metropolis, heaving in its heart with the pulsation of the world, and wearing this Crystal Palace like a diadem. You who have seen space cancelled by steam, and time beaten by lightning, and tissues of identities and networks of sympathies stretched and woven round the globe—you know it is characteristic of our epoch. I say it has great and sudden changes. Therefore, avidently, it is but a transition epoch, leading to a third, and which we can hardly yet conceive; which I may not linger to describe, but which we may believe will be an epoch of comparative quiet—not stagnant quiet, but serene, full, deep life—a sunset epoch; and it may be of an unimaginable splendor, when the ripe world shall be plucked for ulterior purposes by the hand of God. [Cheers.]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, in correspondence with these three epochs of history, there appears to be—I suppose not in very strict correspondence, but sufficient to my purpose—three great ideals for men to realize: the ideal of the *beautiful*, the *true*, and the *good*. The realization of the one leads to the attainment of the other, and are absorbed in and glorify the third. [Loud applause.] I suppose no one can deny that the most special, perfect, and most specific inheritance we receive from the antique age, is the heritage of the beautiful. I am speaking now, of course, of what we get from human development, not divine inspiration. I am speaking of the natural constituents, not of the great religious element and I say that the most unsurpassable thing we get from the old time is the beautiful—"a thing of beauty that is a joy forever"—a beauty that was in their old shrines and temples, their marble deities and their fresh, immortal poetry. [Loud cheers.] I suppose, if the past could bring its contributions to this Exhibition, it would challenge us most successfully with these marble and glorious forms. That is what we receive from them, then.

The characteristic of our present time is the attainment and practical application of Knowledge—attained by exploring the fields of Science—an attainment by wedding Science to Invention. [Great applause.] Go into any factory, and see what fine workmen we have there! See Nature toiling in shirt-sleeves! See how iron fingers pick and twirl! See how these enormous energies run to and fro! See forces that heave like volcanoes round the arteries of the earth—spinning the texture of an infant's robe, weaving the flowers for a lady's brocade! This is characteristic of our modern times—the attainment of great facts, truth practically applied, and all our fresh eras springing out of fresh truths. [Cheers.]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we look for something higher and better still than intellectual acquisition or material power. We look for an age when this shall serve human and divine goodness. The indications are all about us. Who does not see them in the rising in a higher moral ideal—in the sanctity of motive and glory of endeavor,—in the powers of love and help, that find the jewels that are robed in rags, the possibilities that are tarnished with sin. And see, even greater than this Crystal Palace, is the swarthy and sweaty laborer, who laid down the foundation and reared the aspiring dome. [Cheers.] And though there are many things that block us up, though dark and rainy clouds roll up on the horizon, to hamper our hopes and shadow our days, those clouds themselves are clouds of Spring, laden with promise of the later harvest.

We celebrate peace now, conscious as we are that war passes but transiently across the Ocean. And that war—Why, I undertake to say, it is the last diplomatic war, that will ever take place—the last heaving of that kind of effort; and it may be a master-piece, perhaps;—that there will be war of another kind, involving greater and nobler interests. Perhaps Freedom—I look upon its image there (pointing to the statue)—in the geology of history, may break forth with a few earth quake bursts, scattering this sordid *detritus*, laying down a stratum of thrones and filling in crowns for fossils, shifting levels, and making God's world really the people's heritage.

I set with all this, I am not ashamed to say that I have faith in the good time coming. I know that this is held by some as a silly conception, as a kind of philanthropic jubilee, a jollification, a millenium of the 4th of July, but the essential truths of this good time coming, I believe in as I believe in God and humanity. It is the 19th century Verneculer for the old prophesy, "Ye shall turn your swords into plowshares and your spears into pruning hooks, and there shall be no more war in the land." It is the secular version of the Apostolic vision, of which the Apostle tells us: "I, John, saw the new Jerusalem coming from God out of heaven." And now to return to this symbolical signification of the Crystal Palace, to which I alluded in the commencement. It appears to me that these epochs, these ideals, are illustrated here, and permit me, in closing, to interpret these symbolisms. I look at these forms of art, and they fully represent the beautiful, ever old and ever new. I look at this splendid artillery of invention, and discern in it the characteristics of an age that harmonizes science with utility, and throbs with the energies of fact, and then, blending gloriously art and invention, more glorious than either, I must say it seems to me the noblest production of all. I look upon this edifice—the temple that sanctifies the gold—and I ask you, is it not the fitting symbol of that good which belongs to the coming time, and which now encircles us with visions of prophecy.

Ladies and gentlemen, have I been indulging in mysticisms and fancies? Do you you recognize the symbolical significance of these things? Do you recognize the realities behind them? If so, I address the symbols as though they were realities.

INVOCATION.

Oh! forms of earth, fill us with inspiration of a higher and more spiritual ideal! Oh, works of invention! extend our domain over facts! Let iron and fire be blood and muscle, and in this electric net-work, let brain and heart inclose the world with sympathy! And then, beautiful dome of light!—suggestive of the future that broods over us—the future of human love, of divine command—burst away, expand, separate, over the tribes of men—a canopy broad as the earth and glorious as the upper heaven. [Loud and enthusiastic applause, which continued several minutes.]

At 10 o'clock in the evening the ceremonies were completed, and the Crystal Palace was reinaugurated. It will hereafter remain open daily, and become a permanent Institution.

Rio Market.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, March 22, 1854.

COFFEE—In addition to the 12,000 bags reported sold on the 16th inst., an equal amount was taken later, of which 4,000 bags for the States at 4$330 ₱ arrobe. Since then a brisk business has been done, sales amounting to upwards of 45,000 bags, of which only 12,000 bags for the States; prices firm at 4$300 ₱ ar., principally. For Europe prices ranged from 4$150@4$300 ₱ ar., which, considering the qualities, was an advance of 100 rs. ₱ ar. Stock, 110,000 bags.

The *Lucitania* steamer is now due and hourly expected from Liverpool, and many vessels await her news before determining to load or not. Her arrival is eagerly looked for, as she is expected to bring decisive news of the war in Europe.

FLOUR—Some four cargoes, together 7,600 barrels remain on hand the last sale, was at 22$500 for Baltimore.

FREIGHTS—Something has been done at a slight decline on former quotations. Last charters British bark *Mariner* for New-York 90c. ₱ bag; $1@$1 10 has been paid for New-Orleans and Baltimore.

EXCHANGE closed firm for last packet at 28d. ₱ $.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 4, at the residence of Henry W. Dunshee, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. JOHN EASBURNE, of Delaware Co., N. Y., to MISS HARRIET PARKER, of this City.

In this City, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, on Thursday afternoon, May 4, by Rev. Dr. KNOX, JAMES JOURNEAY to SUSAN M., daughter of the late William Chardsvoyne, all of this City.

On Wednesday May 3, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, N. S. WILKES, of Providence, to AMY ANN DAVENPORT, of New-Bedford.

On Tuesday evening, May 2 by his Honor the Mayor, at the residence of her father, Wm. Rockwell, M. D., Miss ELIZA G. ROCKWELL to J. H. VANDERVEER, M. D., late of Long Branch, N. J.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday morning May 4, by Rev. Joel E. Rockwell, JAMES R. BARTHOLOMEW, of New-York City, to Miss CORNELIA A. VANDEWATER, of Hempstead, L. I.

In this City, on Thursday, May 4, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, JOHN L. DAVOTION, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss ADELINE H. WHITE, daughter of George Kinney, Esq., of New-York.

In Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, May 3, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. J. D. Betts, HENRY MERKER, of Elizabethtown, N. J., and ABBIE C. SHEPARD, youngest daughter of C. Shepard, of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, SOPHIA E. TAYLOR, wife of Alfred Taylor.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Saturday, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., at her late residence, No. 89 Clinton-st.

May 4, WILLIAM MCGAY, aged 30 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER NEBRASKA MOVEMENT.

DEBATE ON THE VETO MESSAGE.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4.

It is understood that LANE of Indiana, and EDDY and one other Jersey member, and one from Connecticut, with some others from Northern States, who have pretended to be against the Nebraska bill, intend voting with RICHARDSON to take it up on Monday, under the pretext that they do so *in order to kill it*.

This sort of humbug will deceive no one. The question whether the bill shall be taken up or not is a *test vote*. Those who vote *aye*, must be marked unfaithful, for they *know* they play into the enemy's hands.

A careful count of forces to-night makes the friends and opponents of the Nebraska bill about equal in number,—the latter probably have a small majority.

The Hards are all against taking it up.

Major GATEWOOD, nominated as Indian Agent, Missouri, was *rejected* by the Senate to-day, because he is a BENTON man.

This is significant of the fate of all anti-Nebraska nominees. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4.

Mr. SEWARD presented remonstrances from 800 citizens of Otsego County, and also of citizens of New-York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. CHASE presented a similar petition from citizens of New-York City.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial, from citizens of Missouri and Wisconsin, on the subject of spiritual manifestations. He said that he had great respect for the right of petition, and presented this; but he desired to express no opinion on its merits. Like the one presented by the Senator from Illinois, it asked for an investigation by a Select Committee; but as that was laid on the table this might follow.

Mr. SHIELDS said he had been much censured for not moving for a Select Committee, and had been accused of having smothered the petition. His friend from Massachusetts would make himself responsible to similar imputations. He would be glad to serve on a Select Committee with the Senator from Massachusetts as Chairman, and he had no doubt the Senator would give the subject the able research which he gave to all subjects investigated by him.

Mr. SUMNER said he followed the lead of the Senator. No request was made of him to move for a Select Committee, as was the case with the Senator.

The subject was laid on the table.

A message from the President, transmitting correspondence on the subject of passengers on emigrant vessels, was received and referred.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution call ng for a report of the Exploration of the North Pacific, &c. Adopted.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution calling for information as to the Stocks and securities redeemed by the Treasury since March, 1853. Adopted.

Mr. BADNHEAD moved the printing of additional copies of the reports of the Director of the Mint. Agreed to.

The Veto Message was taken up, and the motion to print 10,000 extra copies agreed to.

Mr. GWIN moved a postponement of the subject till Monday week.

Mr. SHIELDS desired the bill to be postponed for a longer day, say Monday two weeks. For one, he was opposed to any action on this measure until the Homestead bill was finally disposed of by Congress,—the matter was most important, and action on it had been most unjustly delayed. He was glad that the whole subject of public lands was brought before Congress, because now there might be some permanent policy recognized and established.

Mr. PRATT said that if the Senator could tell the Senate authoritatively that the President would veto the Homestead bill, there would be some force in his argument—but if he could not, why delay action on this bill?

Mr. SHIELDS said he had no information as to what were the President's views on the Homestead bill. He had too much respect for the President to ask him his opinion on it, and he was sure the President would regard it as an insult to be asked what he would, or would not do with any act pending before Congress.

Mr. HUNTER said he never knew an instance where the consideration of a bill returned vetoed by the President had been postponed for such a period as was now named. He thought the Senate ought to act on it without delay. It ought not to be postponed beyond Monday.

Mr. CHASE said the usual course in cases of vetoes was to proceed immediately to assign a day for the consideration of the bill, and then, on that day, dispose of it. He offered a resolution fixing ——day for the consideration, but hoped the blank would be filled with Monday next.

Mr. BAYARD said action on a bill returned by the President ought not to be delayed. He hoped it would be fixed for Monday.

Mr. BRODHEAD hoped it would be considered now, or postponed till Monday week.

Mr. WALKER agreed with Mr. SHIELDS that this bill should be postponed until after the Homestead bill was finally disposed of.

Mr. BADGER argued to show that the rule had been to consider immediately bills vetoed by the President.

Mr. DAWSON said if he knew the object sought by those who desired the bill postponed, he would know more clearly how to act. If it was true, as the Senate generally seemed to understand, that this veto message does not apply to the Homestead, he would have no objection to postponing this subject.

Mr. BRODHEAD—It does not apply to the Homestead.

Mr. WELLER—That is what we want to find out.

Mr. DAWSON—If any one in the confidence of the author of this message can say that, in writing it, he intended to establish a principle which would exclude his approval of the Homestead bill, I would be willing to consider this question at this time.

Mr. BAYARD—For one, I am free to say I regard the message in principle as applying also to the Homestead.

Mr. DAWSON—There is one who thinks the veto extends on principle to the Homestead, but I do not think it was so intended. The Representatives of old States have been compelled, for some years past, to sit patiently and witness grant after grant of public land to new States for railroads, and all other purposes, without being able to secure any share of them for their own States. While this was going on, and seeing the public lands all passing away, they thought they would ask a little for the support of their indigent insane, and therefore it was that they had voted for this bill. They thought that if the public lands were to be administered as they would be by a prudent proprietor, that a prudent proprietor, having a number of indigent insane children, would naturally act apart a portion of his vast public domain for their future support. If, however, the President strikes these grants, and the Homestead, and the donations for railroads, &c., are all wrong, and therefore vetoes them, and insists on the principle that the public lands are the common property of all the States, and are to be held and administered for their common interest, I will agree with the President, to establish that principle; but if these grants to railroads, &c., are to go on as usual, I will then go for a distribution of the proceeds of the lands, or of the lands themselves among all the States in some equitable and just proportion.

Mr. GWIN said his object in moving the postponement of this message was to get it out of the way of the Pacific Railroad bill—a bill of the highest possible interest, and one which was in no way affected by the veto. He accepted Mr. CHASE'S motion in lieu of his own.

Mr. SHIELDS moved to fill the blank with Monday two weeks.

Mr. BELL said if the object in postponing this bill for three weeks was that the Homestead could be passed, and the President's opinion of it obtained, that object could not be accomplished, for there was no hope that the Homestead bill could be passed in that time.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the best course was the usual course in such cases, and that was, to proceed without unnecessary delay to consider the message, and dispose of the bill. That course would be more respectful to the President.

Mr. DODGE, of Ia., was in favor of considering the bill now. He desired to return the President his warmest thanks for this Veto Message. He believed it to be right in every word, sentence and particular. Ha believed the President would have been false to his principles and his party, had he done otherwise than veto the bill. Ha would have been false to the resolutions of the Convention which nominated him, wherein was declared the firm abhorrence of the Democratic party to any distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and this bill provided for such distribution in its worst form. It distributed land scrip and paper money like the old French Assignats, among the Sovereign States of the Union. The Senator from Vermont yesterday spoke of unclean legislation, of corrupt means to obtain grants of lands to the new States for railroads. He called upon that Senator now to rise in his place, and if he knew of any such proceedings to disclose the corruption in all its length and breadth, and to its fullest extent.

Mr. FOOTE said he had used no such language as had been attributed to him. When his remarks were published, the Senator could see he had entirely misapprehended their purport.

Mr. DODGE was rejoiced to hear the disclaimer. The Senator had been misunderstood by several—the Senator from Ohio, who, though he entertained some wild ideas on Slavery, had still some excellent notions of State rights. [Laughter.] In 1851 he had defeated a bill for a similar object. This bill was then so framed that it would allow New-York to select and own, in the heart of Iowa, or some other State, an extent of land equal to the area of ten large counties. The bill was defeated then. Then came Bennett's land bill, another measure of equal injustice and outrage to the rights of the States. This veto would stop that measure. This bill, as it passed, gave the States ten millions of scrip of paper trash covered over with pictures, and these were to be circulated and passed about among speculators and stock jobbers for years to come. Had it become a law, it would have led to speculation and frauds of which its friends had no adequate conception. It granted to the States ten millions of acres, or scrip to that amount, and then dictated to the States the manner in which they should dispose of them for that purpose, and how it should account for its proceedings. What right and authority had Congress to dictate any such terms to a sovereign State? How could it enforce its conditions if the States disregarded them? Congress on one occasion had presumed to dictate to the State that its members of Congress should be elected by districts, and not by general ticket. That act several States refused to obey, and they did right in denying the authority of Congress to dictate to them in any such matters.

Mr. SHIELDS said his desire to postpone arose from no want of respect to the President or to his message. There was no man in the Senate who had a higher respect personally and politically for the President than he had. But he desired time to discuss the public land question. He believed the veto power a good one, and was glad of its exercise in this case, because it would bring Congress to the necessity of maintaining some system for disposing of the public lands. In debating the Homestead bill the whole subject could be discussed and determined.

Mr. PATTT was in favor of postponing the subject until Monday next, and no longer. He believed this bill to be unconstitutional, because by it Congress usurps the power to direct the States as to the manner and objects to which shall be applied the proceeds of the public lands it grants them. It is equally unconstitutional, because it requires the State to account to Congress, as the master, for the funds it may receive for the lands. It ought also to be vetoed because it assumes to Congress the right and power to become the general almoner to the poor and necessitous in the States; a power only to be exercised by the States themselves.

Mr. WELLER was in favor of considering the bill now, at once. Why talk of postponing its consideration, and debate it at the same time? He strongly approved of the veto. He had voted, most reluctantly, against the bill. His heart prompted him to vote for it, but his duty to the Constitution forbade him doing so. This bill required two-thirds of the Senate to pass it. No man believed it could receive anything like that vote. Why, then, postpone the consideration of a bill which it is known cannot be passed? A friend of his who was well informed as to the fact, assured him that in a full Senate there would be 31 votes against the bill. Why, then, postpone acting on it? He had heretofore been led away by the Senator from North Carolina, and had voted for adjournment over from Thursday till Monday, but he was now disposed to reform. He was willing to consider the bill to-day, to-morrow and Saturday, and dispose of it.

Mr. GWIN withdrew his motion, and urged action at the present time.

Mr. MALLORY moved to postpone until Monday. Agreed to—Yeas 29; Nays, 20; as follows:

YEA—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Butler, Clay, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Morton, Norris, Patit, Seward, Slidell, Toombs, Toncey, Wade, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Brodhead, Chase, Claytoo, Cooper, Dawson, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Tenn., Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Walker, Weller.

Mr. GWIN moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Lost—Yeas, 20; Nays, 23—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Chase, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Foot, Geyen, Gwin, James, Jones, of Tenn., Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Sumner, Walker, Weller.—Yeas, 20.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atchinson, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Cooper, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson, Mallory, Norris, Petrit, Sebastian, Thomson, of Ky., Toombs, Toncey, Wade, Williams.—Nays 23

The Indian Appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. WALKER finished his speech, commenced yesterday, in favor of the amendment giving half a million to friendly Creeks for lands taken by the United States.

The bill was postponed, and after a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4.

The House went into Committee on Territorial business.

The bill to establish the office of Surveyor General, and granting donations to actual settlers in Utah, was taken up:

When, on motion of Mr. DISNEY, the first section was amended so as to read "To every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above twenty-one years of age, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and who is now a resident of the said Territory, or who, prior to Jan. 1, 1858, shall remove to and settle in the said Territory, and continue to reside therein, shall be donated one hundred and sixty acres of land, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years.

Mr. BERNHISEL moved to strike out the following proviso: That the benefits of this act shall not be extended to any person who shall now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife.

Mr. HAVEN hoped the amendment would prevail. He did not desire, by any legislation, to recognize any such institution as that.

Mr. LETCHER thought it would be well to let the proviso alone. The objection was, the Committee did not apply the restriction to the Surveyor General, who is to have a salary of three thousand a year. He could not understand why that officer was to be allowed half a dozen wives while the restriction is to be applied to actual settlers. Why should they be punished? [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS of R. I., saw no morality in making the distinction in the proviso, as the word white had been inserted in the bill, thus legislating against the colored man. He could as soon that Utah, with its polygamy, should come into the Union as that a Slave State should be admitted. The former was not so great a concentration of evil as the latter, which allows promiscuous concubinage.

Mr. SMITH of Va., said it surprised him to hear a gentleman who was never in a Slave State discoursing *ex cathedra* on the character of the institution of Slavery. The gentleman spoke as though a common and indiscriminate sexual intercourse existed. He would have the matter know the tie of marriage is in many respects, and to a greater extent, as sacredly observed among the negroes of the South as among the people from whom the member comes. He did not hesitate to say the crime of incontinence is as rare in any Southern State as in the great State of Rhode Island. If the member was prepared to justify a man having as many wives as he can maintain, let him go home and justify himself before his constituents.

Mr. COBB desired to propound a question to the delegate from Utah. Did the gentleman think that this proviso would impose a hardship on any considerable number of people residing in the territory? He believed it was a wholesome provision that no man could have more than one wife at one time.

Mr. BERNHISEL replied it would operate on a considerable number of the people of Utah. The more wives a man has, the more lands he needs to support them. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS said they should deal out the same measure to all. For weeks and months from the commencement of the discussion on the Nebraska question till now, not a Southern man had spoken, but who had censured, condemned and repudiated all attempts to interfere with the domestic institutions of any Territory. He did not understand this changing of position, first to the right, then to the left, at the command of some drill sergeant. He was in favor of the proviso, taken as an independent question, but he never would consent for a Slave Territory to form its institutions as it pleases. Why permit persons to go to Nebraska with hundreds of concubines, and not let the people of Utah do as they choose? The Mormons were respectable—some of them had been his constituents. [Laughter.] When a Mormon marries he does it openly, acknowledges the legitimacy of his children, and schools them. He does not sell his wives and children. No; God forbid. The member from Virginia (Mr. SMITH) said negroes in the South contract marriage. Was he to understand three millions of Slaves can enter into this relation. The man that made that declaration would sell his slaves to-morrow, or do worse. There is no law to protect colored females from the entrege of a brutal master. If you, he said, will exclude all the immoralities, I will go with you; but I will never consent to admit a Slave State, or legislate to give unlimited power over slaves in the Territories, while you restrict the Mormons.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he did not rise to reply to the gentleman, for he could not, nor could any man who knew what was due to himself or the respectability of this House, trust himself to reply to such language as had fallen from the member's lips. He would leave him to his own conscience, and to the reprobation of his constituents; and if neither of them would serve as a monitor, he should not undertake either to correct or counsel him. He rose for the purpose of expressing his entire concurrence in the motion to strike out the proviso. There was no precedent for such proviso in the legislation of the country. It was another step towards the centralization of this Government, of which Congress has lately given some strong evidences. We are not only undertaking to regulate the industry of the country, and become general almoners, but to regulate its morality. Congress had nothing to do with the morels of Utah. It was not proper for the Government to make the inquiry as to whether a man has more than one wife. How is that fact to be ascertained? To what tribunal is the inquiry to be entrusted? It is out of place and inappropriate, and without legislative precedent.

Mr. CAMPBELL was not very particular whether the Proviso should be retained or not. He believed in the doctrine that Congress has the right to intervene in all that pertains to the welfare and morals of those who may settle in the Territories. He believed every State has made it a high moral offence for a man to have more than one wife. He would say to the gentleman from Alabama, Mr PHILLIPS, he was one of those whose whole political career has been opposed to centralization. The gentleman professing State rights is in favor of having public sentiment reflected from the hall, and yet he apprehended no member in this House more readily yields acquiescence to the suggestions which come from the other end of the avenue than the gentleman from Alabama. Who is more ardently in favor of the Nebraska bill than that gentleman? What voice has come from public meetings in the South in favor of that measure? What resolves from the State Legislatures? It is dictation from the White House. That bill proposes to repeal the Missouri Compromise. He (CAMPBELL) was in favor of State rights, and for resisting all attempts that may be made to overwhelm by legislation what is known to be the sentiment of the people. It sounds strangely to hear a gentleman condemning centralization, who is in favor of hurrying through in hot haste a policy which is to effect a vast empire in the future, when no voice has been raised from any State in favor it.

The Chairmen, Mr. PHELPS, reminded the gentleman that his remarks must be confined to the discussion of the bill.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied he was considering the doctrine of centralization. So much was he in favor of State sovereignty and popular rights, that he would, had he the power, before the ann sets, vote all the public domain in construct between this capital and the other end of the avenue a gulf so wide and deep that it would be impassable. He would fill it, if he could do so, with burning lava from the hottest crater of Vesuvius, so that neither the gentlemen from Alabama nor any other could ever ascertain what is the Executive will. He would, however, have a subterranean telegraph to know what is we are executed. Centralization! There was a message received yesterday in the other chamber—

The Chairman again called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy.

Mr. PHILLIPS said wherever consolidation shall become a question here, he should be ready to meet it.

Mr. C

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, of Forty Columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all cases where Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—50 cents per quarter, or $1 36 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospects of the Nebraska Bill.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Large Number of Bills Proposed by the Senate.

THE UTAH BILL.

Interesting Debate on Polygamy in the Senate.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER DUEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5.

Nebraska men are in good spirits. It is probably owing to the treachery of the Northern men, who will vote to take the Nebraska bill up out of the regular order, which will probably result in securing its passage by a small majority. Its opponents are rather desponding.

General Cass returned to the city to-night.

It is well known here that the British Government advised Spain to settle the *Black Warrior* affair at any price. Still, it is feared the news of her refusal will prove true. If so, you may expect decisive measures by our Government. The Administration is determined not to refer future outrages to Madrid.

S.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5.

The Senate has confirmed THOMAS S. HALL as Collector at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and MICHAEL STARK as Indian Agent for New-Mexico. The appointment of J. M. GAVEWOON, as Indian Agent at Council Bluffs, was rejected.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5.

The Chair said private bills was the order of the day.

Mr. HUNTER, in accordance with a notice given, moved to suspend the rules, and take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Messrs. CHASE and SLIDELL objected, and the Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Private bills, to which no objection were made, were taken up.

On the first bill, being one of the cases to pay for tobacco destroyed by the British in Maryland, no quorum voted.

Mr. STUART moved an adjournment. The Yeas and Nays were called, and the motion was lost. Yeas, 13; nays, 26.

The bill was then passed.

The Senate passed 22 bills—postponed 24—rejected 4 House bills—did not act on 17, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5.

The House went into Committee on the bill establishing the office of Surveyor General in Utah, and granting lands to actual settlers therein.

The pending amendment was to strike out the following proviso: That the benefits of this act shall not extend to any person who shall now, or at any time hereafter, be the husband of more than one wife.

Mr. LETCHER moved an amendment, that the benefits of the second and third sections of the bill shall not extend to any person. [Laughter.]

Mr. DISNEY said, whether the proviso shall be retained or rejected, the evil of polygamy will not be reached. The only point involved was, whether Congress will deem it politic to offer donations to Mormons in that territorial Territory, or whether, by a refusal to grant inducements to them, as to other individuals, they will interpose a barrier to discourage them.

Mr. BISHOP PERKINS thought it was preposterous for men holding high United States offices in Utah, and receiving high salaries, to be allowed to have as many wives as they choose, while the poor fellows who want to settle on the land shall be restricted to only one.

Mr. BOYCE said no man was more opposed to polygamy than he, but Government had no right to interfere with religious relations. It would be a most remarkable instance of concentrated power, not to be found in the Constitution. Government has no right to interfere with domestic, social or religious relations. This is a religious subject, and therefore one of great magnitude. The Constitution secures to every man the enjoyment of his own religion.

Mr. CAMPBELL understood the gentleman to admit the power of Congress to donate lands to actual settlers. Now, if there is power to make absolute grants, is there not power to fix the condition of the grant? The gentleman said it would be an interference with the religious rights of the people of Utah. Suppose, in the wildness of religious fanaticism in Utah, the people there should imagine a revelation from prophet JOE SMITH had required them to enact an ecclesiastical law providing that the eldest born of every woman, when one month old, shall be sacrificed and slaughtered; and that the people come here and ask Congress to encourage a sentiment of this kind. Would not the honorable gentleman, acting in the capacity of a guardian, deem it proper and advisable to provide that no person who subscribed to or practiced in the principle of such an ecclesiastical law should have the grant?

Mr. BOYLE replied, he would not recognize such a principle, and asked, would Congress have a right to say no Presbyterian shall have the privilege.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Should the Presbyterian Church in Utah through violent fanaticism declare, by ecclesiastical provision, that polygamy or any other crime shall exist, he should say no person subscribing to or proclaiming it, shall have the domain.

Mr. WALBRIDGE moved an amendment to the effect that the benefits of the bill shall not extend to any person, in any of the Territories, who may practice polygamy. He offered this to meet a suggestion made yesterday, that if Congress pass the resolution in the bill, the Mormons will stray elsewhere over our vast valleys. He would touch the moral not the constitutional question, of the right to prescribe the conditions of the grants. If a man prefers polygamy, he cannot have the land, or he must take the land in consonance with the law which grants it. If one of his concubines should take more than one wife, he would not only meet with the reprobation which he merits, but be amenable to the law and find a home in the penitentiary.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved an amendment that the benefits of the bill shall not extend to any person guilty of murder, arson, perjury, robbery, or piracy. He did this as an offset to the proviso to exclude persons guilty of bigamy, and argued against the constitutional power to make any such exceptions.

Mr. WALBRIDGE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, remarked if it is a fact that there is a law in Utah which establishes the crime of polygamy, it should be at once discountenanced by Congress, which, by the act of establishing that Territory, has the right to disapprove of laws passed by the Legislature and, Executive of Utah, in which case such laws are null and void. Affairs in Utah afford a beautiful specimen of squatter sovereignty, thus framing laws for themselves. If Congress do not disapprove the bigamy law they will, by their silence, sanction it.

Mr. BOYCE remarked, who is to decide the question as to whether a man has more than one wife? What tribunal is to have jurisdiction over the subject? The Mormons had shown their patriotism by rallying promptly round our banner in the Mexican war, and there was nothing to prove they are not good citizens. They have gone into the wilderness and subdued it, and yet they are not to be permitted to enjoy homes on the soil.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to lay aside this bill, which was consuming all the time, in order to consider other territorial business. Disagreed to.

Mr. LETCHER said the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PHILLIPS) wished to know whether anybody would undertake to discriminate against murderers or pirates, which are subjects of crime. There was a distinct answer to this, which he thought conclusive. Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and all the other States, do not recognize bigamy as a part of their religion. In Utah, the crime is a regularly recognized system, established by ecclesiastical law, and sustained by every sanction that the Territory can confer. If they had recognized murder, or piracy, or any other species of crime as a legal system, Congress could, in making donations, express their decided and determined hostility. If they could not do this, they were powerless. The gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BOYCE) said this was a matter of religion; but if it was religion, bigamy would not be there. If is a matter of vice, and wherever Congress undertake to make grants in such cases, they offer encouragement to iniquity.

The Committee rose.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed terminating debate, his object being, when the House should again go into Committee, to lay this bill aside, and proceed to the consideration of others.

Mr. CAMPBELL hoped the motion would not prevail.

[The vote reconsidered, and the resolution laid on the table.]

The House again went into Committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON made an ineffectual attempt to lay aside the bill.

Mr. DISNEY took occasion to say that African Slavery is recognized by law in Utah.

Conversation ensued as to the state of Territorial business, some members wanting to lay the Utah bill aside, while others thought they could dispose of it in fifteen minutes. Finally, on motion of Mr. BISHOP PERKINS, by a vote of Ayes 84—Noes not counted, laid aside, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Five other Territorial bills considered and laid aside to be reported.

The Committee next considered the bill authorizing the Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for admission into the Union.

Mr. LANE (delegate from Oregon) said, in reply to a question, that the Territory has more population now than Illinois and Florida had when they were admitted into the Union—the population is between sixty and sixty-five thousand, and the Territory is constantly filling up with immigrants, who want to avail themselves of the land grants.

Mr. HILLYER thought time for reflection should be afforded on so important a matter as this, and suggested the subject should be postponed until to-morrow.

The Committee rose.

A motion was made that when the House adjourns, it adjourn to Monday. No quorum voted—fifty-nine against fifty-four.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that there be a call of the House. He wanted to adjourn over, as men have business with the departments.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—They have from 9 to 12 o'clock to transact it.

Mr. PRATT wished to know whether it was in order for the gentleman of Ohio, Mr. CAMPBELL, to interrupt the proceedings every half hour.

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, but what he said was lost in the confusion which at the time prevailed.

Several motions were made to adjourn—the last voted down by 46 to 59.

Mr. CAMPBELL again moved for a call of the House, he and others being desirous of securing the attendance of a quorum, so as to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE moved that the House adjourn, and the question was taken *viva voce*.

Mr. CAMPBELL and others loudly called for a division of the question, and for the yeas and nays; during these noisy proceedings the Speaker declared the house adjourned.

Owing to this there was much laughter on one side of the house and intense seriousness on the other.

The Speaker left his chair and had reached the middle of the main aisle, when a crowd immediately gathered in that vicinity. Hastening thither we discovered Mr. CAMPBELL and the Speaker engaged in excited and earnest dialogue, and the first words we heard were from Mr. CAMPBELL, who said: "I'll insist on my rights, Sir, though I am but a very humble member." "Yes," replied the Speaker, with emphasis, "you are a very humble member, but, Sir, you have the remedy for redress. I am an officer of the House, and if I have not done my duty they can turn me out.

There were several members standing between Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. BOYD. One of the messengers meantime was looking for Mr. CAMPBELL's hat, asking several bystanders whether they had seen it. The excitement lasted but a few moments, and evidently arose from the belief of Mr. CAMPBELL and others, that the Speaker had decided the question of adjournment too hastily.

MIKE WALSH coming over to see what was doing, some one asked him what was going on? "Oh," said he, with a careless air, "it's like two boys. Just knock this chip off my hat, will you?" The crowd soon hastened away to dinner, a member observing that his steak was getting cold. We must not forget to mention that JAMES ROBERTSON, the celebrated editor of the *Truth*, seized the occasion to circulate a handbill detailing his innumerable private griefs, headed a "Brutal Assault and Battery"—meaning of course upon himself. This man says he has had ten hats destroyed by his persecutors; three times stripped of his clothing; five times deprived of his private papers, and been burnt out, besides being in jail and in the mouth of hell.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, Saturday, 3 P. M.

There is nothing new to-day as to the war, except rumors both from Paris and Vienna, of a new Prussian mediation.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.

The sales of Cotton, to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, the market closing tamely, but quite steady, at Friday's quotations.

Arrived at Liverpool, Saturday, ship *Ida*, from New-Orleans.

Off Liverpool, ship *Phœnix*, and another, unknown, from New-York.

Arrival of the Steamship "Cleopatra" at Portland—Loss of the Bark "Bellona."

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, May 5.

The steamship *Cleopatra*, Capt. HENRY SALT, from Liverpool on the 11th of April for Quebec, arrived here to-day. She had very bad weather on the passage, deck swept and houses carried away. In going up the St. Lawrence, encountered an island of ice grounded, by which she was considerably damaged in her bows. She could only get as far as St. Paul's, when she put about, and arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day, bringing a full freight and a large number of passengers. On the 20th ultimo, took off Capt. BUGSLEY, and crew of 17 men, from the bark *Bellona*, bound from Cardiff for Quebec, with Railroad iron—the *B.* having on the morning of the 17th of April been dismasted in a heavy gale, her boats carried away, and stern stove in, leaving her in a sinking condition.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 5.

The mail has failed this morning south of Augusta, Ga.

The ship *State Rights*, from Liverpool, had arrived at Savannah, with lose of masts and spars, and had six seamen swept overboard during the passage. She reports seeing several vessels dismasted, and in distress.

The Postmaster General had refused to allow the establishment of a second daily mail south of Wilmington, N. C. The Charleston and Savannah papers express great dissatisfaction.

Ex-President FILLMORE was received at Atalanta, Ga., on Tuesday, with great enthusiasm. He spent the day there, and then started for Nashville.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 5.

The General Assembly to-day passed an act repealing the compulsory part of the blind ballot law. The Assembly will probably rise to-night.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD UPON THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK.—A young man presented to the teller of the New-York State Bank, this morning, a check for $1,000, upon a Bank in New-York, drawn by a firm in that City, and payable to the order of another firm. The check had already passed through the Bank upon which it was drawn, for, on a close examination, it was found to be cut through in the centre in the form of an X, by a machine such as are used by our Banks. It had, however, been neatly pasted on the back, and drawn together, so that a casual observer would not have detected the fraud.

He was detained in the Bank until Chief MORGAN was apprised of the attempted fraud, when the young man was taken by the Chief to his office, and searched. Upon his person, in a large pocket-book, were found the following checks upon the Hanover Bank, New-York, which were all cut as above stated, but no attempt had been made to hide their blemish: One check for $514, one for $393 56, one for $25 63, one for $6,000, one for $7,500, one for $21 92, one for $1,111 78, one for $4,000, one for $4,500, one for $2,000, one for $125 90, one for $1,518 60, one for $2,000, one for $3,000, one for $50, one for $2,500, one for $1,000, one for $1,000, one for $500, one for $2,500, one for $2,000, one for $1,500, one for $2,500, one for $2,000, one for $1,500, one for $500, one for $600, one for $1,950, one for $3,000, one for 2,500, one for $36 38, one for $1,200, one for $2,100, one for $840, one for $500, one for $195 12, one for $546 13, one for $5,000, one for $2,000, one for $3,100, one for $619 14, one for $2,500, one for $41 00, one for $2,500, one for $4,000, one for $80, one for $500, one for $2,500.

He had in a port-monnaie two $100 bills on the Marine Bank of New-York, and a check drawn by the same firm for $260. In his vest pocket he had $17. The young man had taken up his residence at the Mansion House. He is now confined in the Second District Station-house, and will be kept there until the firm in New-York can be apprised of what has transpired in this city.

[*Albany Evening Journal.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF AN EDITOR.—A desperate attempt was made on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, to murder a young man named E. B. PAINE, residing with his father in West Nowton, Mass. The ruffian entered the house armed with a dirk knife and pistol, and proceeded directly to the room in the lower part of the house occupied by young PAINE, who, hearing the noise, sprung from his bed and concealed himself in a corner of the room just as the intruder entered. Seemingly disappointed in finding the bed unoccupied, he was turning away, when PAINE sprang upon him, and was immediately stabbed several times with a dirk knife. PAINE at last succeeded in wrenching the knife from the hands of his assailant, who thereupon presented a pistol, which was grasped by PAINE, whose little finger chanced to come between the cap and the hammer just as the trigger was drawn! The man made a second attempt to discharge the weapon, but PAINE struck his arm and the ball entered the ceiling. The fellow finally got out of the house, closely followed by PAINE, and another severe conflict ensued in the garden, but he at last escaped, but, however, without some severe wounds. Mr. PAINE is one of the editors of the Boston *Yankee Blade*, and the object of this outrage seems entirely shrouded in mystery. Seven stabs were inflicted upon his person, some of them severe, but none dangerous.

Extension of Albany-street.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, Alderman DRAKE, Chairman of Committee on Streets, offered the following report on the subject of repealing the ordinance for extending Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard, and giving reasons in favor of extending said street, as follows:

The Committee on Streets, to whom the petition of Trinity Church for a repeal of the ordinance extending Albany-street from Greenwich-street to Broadway, was referred, respectfully report:

That they have heard all the parties personally and by their counsel, interested in the proposed improvement, and having given the subject their most careful deliberation, have arrived at the conclusion that the extension of Albany-street to Broadway is demanded as a measure of great public necessity, and that the ordinance in question ought not to be repealed. Among other reasons for this result, this Committee regard these as conclusive:

First—The distance on Broadway from Cedar-street to Battery-place is sixteen hundred and seventy-four feet, or one-third of a mile, but it is without a single street of proper dimensions, so that all that part of the City lying between those points and west of Broadway, is without any decent means of access to or from the river. Only ninety-three feet on Broadway is divided between four streets, viz: Thames, twenty feet; Rector, thirty-two feet; Tinpot Alley, seven feet, and Morris, thirty feet. The consequence is, that those streets are dirty, disagreeable and disgusting; as a "narrow street is always a nuisance," as one of the counsel for Trinity Church admitted, here are four nuisances, through one of which all our citizens must travel in passing from Broadway to the river, unless they make a considerable circuit.

Second—In no other part of the City, ancient or modern, is there such a palpable want of street accommodation. From Cedar-street to Fulton, on Broadway, the distance is only eight hundred and sixty-one feet, and yet there are four streets, viz.: Cedar, thirty-three feet, Liberty, fifty-three feet; Cortlandt, fifty feet, and Dey-street fifty feet; in all, one hundred and eighty-six feet, being more than twice the quantity of ground devoted to streets below Cedar-street, though it is less than half the distance. So, from Fulton to Park-place, the distance is seven hundred and seventy-four feet, and yet, there are three wide streets, embracing 171 feet on Broadway; so that, for 1,625 feet on Broadway from Cedar to Park-place, there is 357 feet of streets, while for a larger distance below Cedar, there is only 93 feet. So gross an inequality of street accommodation ought not to be permitted may longer to exist. Every tenth street, from Fourteenth-street northwards, is 100 feet wide, and all others 60 feet, while this portion of the City is still confined to the narrow and filthy streets which our Dutch ancestors laid out more than two hundred years ago. Within three years Day and Liberty-streets have been widened under resolutions of the Common Council; and this the committee regard as conclusive proof that the same process of improvement is imperatively required for that important part of the City lying below Cedar-street, and which has hitherto had no share in the benefits conferred upon health, property and life, by wide and spacious streets.

Third—In consequence of the want of such streets the property and business in this part of the City have not only not shared in the general advance which the property of the City has produced, but they have, in fact, fallen off and depreciated, so that the price of rents and the value of lots above and below Cedar-street present a most striking disparity. Below Cedar-street the old and rickety tenements remain unimproved, and are occupied by a shifting inferior population; while above Cedar, and especially in Day and Liberty-streets, splendid marble and free-stone stores have taken the place of dilapidated dwellings which are owned and rented by our most respectable merchants. It is within the truth to say that the lots below Cedar are not now worth half as much as those above it, while the rents below Cedar are at least two-thirds less than is now freely paid above Cedar-street. It is apparent, therefore, that the owners of property below Cedar are actually damaged by the improvements made above and beyond their property. It is the duty of the City Government to see that such a state of things should not continue; and the ordinance in question provides a partial remedy for this evil, while it gives to property owners what they are justly entitled to—a share in the benefits to be derived from City improvements in their immediate vicinity. This improvement has been demanded by the public for upwards of thirty years; and the committee think it is time an end should be put to agitation upon this subject.

Fourth—But one objection deserving the slightest consideration has ever been made to the extension of this street, and that is, that it will pass through a small portion of Trinity Churchyard. This objection cannot be regarded as insuperable. It has never been allowed to prevail against the public welfare or necessity, here or elsewhere. Trinity Church herself has never so regarded it. The uniform usage sanctioned by law has been to remove the remains of the dead and direct the improvements to be made. An act of the Legislature of this State, passed in 1842, authorized the sale or mortgage of any graveyard in which interments had not been made for three years. Burials in Trinity Churchyard were prohibited by law, as injurious to the health of the City, in 1823, more than 30 years ago; and although the vestry of that church defied the law, and made some few interments afterwards, yet, upon quite being brought they desisted, and none have been made for many years therein. The remains of the dead can be carefully and respectfully removed; and it is better, and much more in accordance with the dictates of kind feeling, to do it now, than to defer it, as it must eventually be done, until few or no relatives of the deceased remain to perform the humane office.

Fifth—In the judgment of the committee, there is no just claim on the part of Trinity Church for damages for that part of the churchyard which will be taken for the street. It was conveyed to them as a gift by the Corporation of the City, for the purpose of a burying ground only; they cannot appropriate it to any other use, and as interments have long since been prohibited, it is of no pecuniary value to them, and, in fact, their beneficial title has ceased. So the Supreme Court decided, upon this very point, in 1834. Chief Justice SAVAGE, who delivered the opinion, said:

In the matter of Albany-street, (11 Wendell, 149, 153,) the Supreme Court decided in relation to the whole of Trinity Churchyard that "the true rule of estimating the damage is to appraise the property at its present value to the owner, considering the extent of the interest which the owner has and the qualified rights which may be exercised over it." If the church may convert it all into building lots, then that rule is to be adopted. Chief Justice SAVAGE says: "If, on the other hand, as I suppose, the church cannot use the churchyard for any purpose but for burying the dead, then a different rule should be adopted for both as to damage and benefit," "but clearly the same rule should be adopted for both assessments."

Sixth—It is believed that about 136 lots will be benefited by the extension, and that they will be increased in value at least half a million of dollars, making an addition of that sum to the taxable property of the City, which, at the present rate of taxation, will procure an annual revenue to the City of upwards of $62,000.

The cost of the extension, including the expense of the removal of the remains of the dead, cannot greatly exceed $100,000; but admit that it may run up to $150,000, and that the City has to bear the whole outlay, (while, in fact, it has to pay only a very inconsiderable part,) it would, as is shown, be refunded in three years, by the increased subjects for taxation, and a surplus of $36,000 left. It has been vehemently urged that a large majority of property owners interested are opposed to this improvement; and it is to be regretted that the confident and unscrupulous easeverations of the opponents on this point, have led a majority of the committee to adopt this representation as a fact, while the most conclusive evidence, in the opinion of the undersigned, to the contrary was before them, and only an ordinary investigation of the document was necessary to prove directly the reverse.

At the early stages of the investigations of the committee, the applicants were requested to ascertain the views of proprietors within a given area, designated by a member of the committee who unites in the majority report. This area embraces 136 lots. Satisfactory evidence, mostly by the signatures of the proprietors, was promptly furnished that 82 lots or pieces of property were in favor of the extension, and that only 14 were found or known to be openly opposed to it—leaving 40 lots, the representatives of which could not be found, or declined declaring their views, whether for or against the measure.

Subsequently, the opponents also submitted a map embracing the area adopted by the assessors in 1834, and considerably extended, which carried the assessment for benefits far down Pine-street. That showed a much larger number of lots as opposed, but as is shown hereafter, such opponents come far short of a majority in amount of the parties interested in damages and benefits, which rule governs in the decision by the Supreme Court, and not a majority of the number of lots affected, or of persons interested—a well-known fact, which is not alluded to in the majority report which has been made. In this case a very unusual test of the result in this respect exists in the report of the assessment made for the same object in 1834, which was made by intelligent, competent assessors on principles specially prescribed for the case by the Supreme Court. The result of the application of this report to the maps and evidence submitted to the committee, will be seen by the synopsis appended and submitted herewith. On reference thereto it will be seen that even by adding some lots admitted by the applicants on Map 1 to be opposed, to those sought out and presented on the other side by Map 2, not two-thirds of the requisite amount to defeat the pending proceedings can be found on the extended area of 1834, and but little more than half that amount on the more limited area of Map 1, which area your committee believe will be adopted by assessors now appointed. A full confirmation of this result is found by taking the amount assessed in 1834 on the eighty-two pieces of property, the proprietors of which have given their formal assent, which is found to amount to $69,406 08-100, (which amount will doubtless be largely increased by others who, for the present, withhold their approbation,) and, as only $59,004 70-100 is necessary to secure the confirmation of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, it follows that the amount proved to be in favor of the extension is $10,401 98 more than sufficient.

It is true that, from the enhanced value of property since 1834, the amount of damages will be increased; but the same relative increase of value of that to be assessed has also taken place, and the ratio of the assessment of 1834 may, therefore, be safely taken as governing the case. It is further found that several lots, gained from the water since 1834, are now within the area of Map No. 1, and which were not then assessed. These will now bear a liberal assessment, and the proprietors are among those in favor of the extension.

These figures cannot be successfully controverted; and showing so decided a majority of interest in favor of the measure, they are conclusive as to the duty of the City Government to refuse to interfere to suspend the pending proceedings, as is prayed for, by and under the influence of Trinity Church. No other case can be found in the City where so obvious and important a public improvement can be made at so small a cost. It is demanded alike by the interest of the City at large, as well as by the proprietors of the region; and it will be found greatly to promote the convenience of the citizens, and the healthiness of a neighborhood always fatally dangerous when epidemics have prevailed.

In conclusion, your Committee say that, as Trinity Church ostensibly attempted the building of their present monument to intimidate the Common Council in the making of a great public improvement at the very time when this measure was under consideration and being discussed, they are entitled, to say the least, to but little sympathy, and their patriotism cannot be considered to be much outraged when we remember that they have, ever since the evacuation of the City by the British army, (more than seventy years ago,) allowed this matter to rest in silence, without erecting some token to the memory of those for whose lives and fortunes the trustees of Trinity Church, during the Revolution, evinced so little sympathy or respect. Besides, it is extremely doubtful, if not improbable, according to the testimony adduced before the committee, whether or not any patriots of the Revolution were allowed to be buried in Trinity Churchyard.

Your Committee are therefore constrained to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners for a repeal of the ordinance directing the extension of Albany-street to Broadway, be denied.

Synopsis of the assessment for the extension of Albany-street, made in 1834 by WM. PAXSON HALLET and others, under a special order of the Supreme Court—applied in the same ratio of value to the proceedings now pending for the same improvement:

Damages to Trinity Church	$13,128 62
For four lots and building on Trinity-place and Greenwich-street	44,800 00
Total	$57,928 62
Assessment for benefit on 196 lots, extending to Pine, corner of William-street, and to Cedar-street on the north, which includes the above damages and costs of the proceedings	$60,080 76
Aggregate of Damages and Benefits	$118,009 38
Majority in amount of damages and benefits necessary to defeat the measure	$59,004 70

Results of maps submitted to the Committee by applicants for the opening, and by the opponents or remonstrants against it, in the above ratio of value:

Map No. 1, submitted by the applicants on an area embracing 136 lots, designated by a member of the Committee on Streets, excluding the Pine-street lots and others the most distant.

Objections on damages—Trinity Church	$13,128 62	
St. Stephen's Church, for lot on Greenwich-street	11,600 00	$24,728 62
On benefits—Trinity building	3,169 58	
Two lots east side Broadway	1,160 00	
One do. Thames-street, not assessed 1834	—	
Two lots west side Broadway	345 00	
Four do. on Carlisle-street	454 72	
Three do. on Washington and West	1,358 56	6,517 86
Aggregate amounts opposed (damages and benefits		$31,246 48
Or $27,756 22 short of the requisite amount to defeat the proceedings.		

Map No. 2, submitted by the opponents, embracing the area of the assessment of 1834 in same ratio, and still further extended.

Objections on damages.—Trinity and St. Stephen's Churches as above	$21,728 62
On benefits.—Proprietors of thirty-seven lots on east side of Broadway, principally on Pine-street	6,694 83
Do. of thirteen lots west side of Broadway	718 43
Aggregate amounts opposed, according to this map	$37,249 85
But eight lots are shown to be opposed by Map No. 1 (that of the applicants,) which are not so represented on this; they are therefore added	1,813 28
Aggregate	$39,063 13

Which is still $19,941 57 short of the requisite amount to defeat the proceedings before the Supreme Court.

Execution of John Hendricksen, Jr.—He Died Protesting His Innocence.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 5.

For several days past, no hope has been entertained, in any quarter, that the Governor would interpose to prevent the execution of JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., for the murder of his wife. The result has been that the jailor has been overrun with applications for admission to the cell of the prisoner. Very few, however, except the clergymen, reporters, and the immediate friends of the deceased, have been allowed to converse with him. Rev. Dr. KENNEDY and Rev. Mr. SALISBURY have had frequent interviews with him; but, in spite of all their earnest entreaties and prayers, he gave them but feeble encouragement to continue their labors.

Last evening, the clergymen and others remained in conversation with him until midnight. But nothing worthy of notice was said by him, except his repeated protestations of innocence.

This morning early, Dr. KENNEDY had a long interview with him. But he exhibited but little feeling, and no hopeful signs of repentance. On exhorting him, as he hoped for salvation, to confess his crime, if guilty, he protested his innocence by the most solemn asseverations, repeated again and again—averring that he was knowing to her death neither as principal nor accessory; but was entirely innocent. No other intimation could be extracted from him; and he died reiterating, as will be seen, this same declaration of his innocence.

At 10 o'clock, escorted by Deputy Sheriff ST. JOHN, the Jury and reporters proceeded to the jail.

There were present beside, Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the North Dutch Church, Rev. Mr. SALISBURY, of the Wesleyan Methodist, both of whom had frequent interviews with the prisoner during yesterday and to-day; and to both of whom, up to 10 o'clock this morning, he pertinaciously and vociferously protested his innocence of the murder of his wife, and denied all knowledge, either as principal or accessory, of the cause of her death. Nor up to that time had he evinced any hopeful repentance, and but little physical emotion. With others, he talked but little; but to all he denied his guilt. Physicians present: Messrs. WALLER, WILLARD, SPENCER, and QUACKENBUSH. Also, the County Clerk and Surrogate, and a number of citizens, police, &c., in all some 200 persons.

At 11.27 o'clock, HENDRICKSON came in, accompanied by officer HOUCK, Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, Rev. Mr. SALISBURY, and one or two officers of the prison, and took his seat in a chair underneath the rope. He was dressed in a suit of black, with patent-leather boots. His hair was carefully combed and curled, and his countenance was sallow, but indicated no unusual emotion. The noose encircled his neck, the end of which was to be attached to the gallows rope, hung over his breast. As he took his seat, he cast his eyes rapidly over the crowd present, looking upward, also, at the galleries which overlooked him.

D. C. SEARS, Esq., Deputy District Attorney, proceeded to read the Death Warrant, which, as it recapitulated the efforts made to secure a new trial, was quite long—occupying six or eight minutes in the reading. During its progress, HENDRICKSON evinced but very little emotion—once, when the murder of his wife was distinctly referred to, closing his eyes, and again, at the sentence that he should be hung by the neck until he was dead, moving his fingers. But during the whole of the solemn ceremony, scarcely a muscle moved; and he sat back in his chair, its forelegs pushed up from the floor, and his body moving, occasionally, back and forth, as if himself the least interested observer.

When the reading of the warrant was closed, he was asked by Mr. SEARS if he had anything to say. He replied; "*All I have to say I have said to Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and he will make it public.*"

[At the close of the solemn proceedings, and while yet in the prison, Rev. Dr. KENNEDY remarked to the reporters present, that "the unfortunate young man persisted in declaring his innocence to the last moment that we were together in the cell. This I authorize you to make public."

Dr. KENNEDY, rising from his seat, proceeded to offer up a most deeply solemn and impressive prayer for the unfortunate young man, who, however, seemed less affected by it than the most careless spectator. Neither tear nor movement indicated either repentance or fear.

During the progress of the prayer, Deputy GALLUP adjusted the knot, and the rope was attached to the gallows-hook by Deputy VAN ALSTYNE, who also, the moment the prayer was closed, drew the black cap over the face of the prisoner. Nor was there yet sign of emotion—the doomed man remaining wholly unmoved. There was not even the perceptible agitation of a muscle.

In less than one minute after the prayer was closed, the rope was cut in the private office of the Sheriff, the weight fell, and the living body of JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., was snatched up to death. From the instant that the body was elevated, slight muscular contraction of the legs and shoulders began and continued for several minutes. The following was the state of the pulse at the moments named:

2d minute, the pulse indicated 56 beats per minute.
3d minute, the pulse indicated 60 beats per minute.
4th minute, the pulse indicated 106 beats per minute.
5th minute, the pulse indicated 128 beats per minute.
6th minute, the pulse indicated 94 beats per minute.
8th minute, the pulse indicated 73 beats per minute.
9½ minutes, pulsation ceased; but there was no palpitation of the heart after 8 minutes.

Death, the physicians reported, was caused by strangulation—there being no dislocation of the vertebræ of the neck.

After hanging 16 minutes, the body was cut down, placed in a coffin, and passed over to his friends, who were awaiting it on the outside of the Prison.

Thus has closed the career of JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., for the murder of his wife.

COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The President of the Board of Aldermen, on Tuesday evening, announced the following as the Committees of the Board of Aldermen, for the ensuing year for Jersey City:

Finance—Thompson, James, Cleveland.
Laws and Ordinances—James, Hill, Tyrrell.
Schools—Greene, James, Slater.
Fire and Water—Edge, Thompson, Low.
Streets—Hill, Davenport, White.
Alms—Slater, Edge, Whitlock.
Police and Licenses—Gardner, Slater, Davenport.
Assessments—Davenport, Thompson, Cleveland.
Public Grounds and Buildings—Rappelyea, Greene, White.
Lamps—Tyrrell, Gardner, Rappelyea.
Watch—Cleveland, Tyrrell, Keeney.
Ferries and Wharves—Keeney, Greene, Hill.
Sewers—White, Keeney, Rappelyea.
Public Health—Whitlock, Edge, Low.
Salaries, Offices and Elections—Low, Gardner, Whitlock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LECTURES.—Mr. FARRENC is about to deliver a course of six lectures at the University, commencing on the 10th inst., on the "Rise and Progress of the Democratic Sentiment throughout Modern Times." The lectures will be delivered in the English language on Wednesdays, and be repeated on Fridays in French.

☞ MADAME DE GRANDFORT, a French lady, said to be of great talent and beauty, is to lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday evening, on the real rights and influence of Woman. Her views are said to be opposite those of LUCY STONE.

☞ The Dusseldorff Gallery of Paintings has been removed to the American Art-Union Gallery, No. 497 Broadway. This location is much better adapted to the purposes of the Exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos, melodions, all kinds of musical instruments, music, and music merchandise, to be found at the great music depôt of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, in quantity and variety greater than can be found elsewhere in the United States. Any one in want of anything connected with the musical art, we would advise, by all means, to call at this establishment, for they are sure to find just what they want, and at just such prices and upon just such terms as would suit them—we would say to them all, therefore, call at No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST DAY OF THE SINGING BIRDS.—This celebrated Exhibition at BARNUM'S Museum closes this evening. It has been well attended throughout, and has attracted more ladies than ever before visited a show of this kind. The birds that have succeeded in taking the premiums offered, will be conspicuously placed today, and merit approbation. The "Lady of Lyons" is to be performed this afternoon, and "Paul Pry" this evening, at BARNUM'S.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.—At No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, first floor above the street, pictures may be obtained, of superior quality, from 50c. to $1. At No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon, premium Daguerreotypes, unsurpassed by any in the world, may be obtained. Gallery, operating rooms, ladies' dressing rooms, all superbly appointed upon one floor.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We recommend to our readers the newly opened and enlarged crockery store

pose, and in order to reserve the dominions of the Sultan from foreign invasion, the English and French Governments engage to combine their naval and military forces in a manner sufficient to accomplish the result they have in view. They bind themselves not to accept any propositions for the cessation of hostilities against Russia, without having communicated to each other the nature of such overtures. They distinctly disclaim all exclusive advantage to themselves from the events which may arise, and they invite the rest of Europe to coöperate with them in an alliance destined solely to protect the public interests of Europe.

This important Convention seems to supply the necessary basis to the operations in which the English and French forces are now engaged.

Negotiations.

It will be remembered that the last propositions that were made from St. Petersburg amounted to an offer to evacuate the Principalities if the allies would withdraw from the Baltic and Black Seas. Such a proposition was regarded by France and England as altogether inadmissible, and was therefore refused. Indeed, the Czar's evident object in making the proposal was to satisfy the most pressing demand of the German Powers, and so to detach them from the Quadruple Conference. It is, therefore, important and significant to note that, *since* the rejection of these terms by England and France, the last protocol of the Conference has, nevertheless, been signed by the representatives of all the Four Powers, and we have yet to learn what the next move of the Russian Cabinet will be on receipt of this intelligence.

The Fleets.

From Kiel, 16th, it was stated that all the Russian ports in the Baltic are under blockade. The number of Russian merchant ships now captured amounts to ten. On the 19th the English fleet was telegraphed off Gothland. On the 12th 18 Russian ships-of-the-line were lying at Helsingfors. They seemed as if they intended to pass over to Revel. Admiral PLUMRIDGE had been watching them with four frigates, and, ere this, NAPIER must have come up with his squadron, intending, doubtless, to attack them.

The Danube.

Official advices to April 10, and private letters to 13th, state that nothing of importance had occurred. Both parties continually reconnoitre, and consequently skirmishes take place, but nothing more. From the correspondence of various papers we gather the following details of the events that have recently transpired:

An Austrian paper of 18th, contains the following dispatch: "The important frontier town of Fokehani, in Wallachia, which had just been fortified, was destroyed by an accidental fire. All the Russian stores, provisions and arms, also the hospitals, fell a prey to the flames."

From Vienna, 16th, it was telegraphed that the Russians occupied Kostendje. It was also said that in evacuating the place the Turkish irregulars set it on fire; also, that they massacred all the Christians in the city. The whole story seems rather apocryphal.

A letter from Varna, dated March 31, gives the following clear and concise account of the recent proceedings of the armies:

"The Russians, after waiting a few days at Galatz, advanced on Matschin with 26,000 men, including a large force of artillery, but with few cavalry. The Turks had only two battalions at Matschin, and retired before the enemy towards Silistria, where they are in force. The Russians have also thrown a considerable force over the Danube at Hirsova. An officer just arrived from Silistria, states that an action had been fought there, but the truth of this is doubtful. All the Turkish troops in the Dobrudscha, to the number of several thousands, have been concentrated upon Karasu, with the intention of falling back on Shumla and Varna. Three steamers were dispatched from the fleet to Kostendje, to intercept and bring to Varna any Russian transports or provision ships they might fall in with. Not having found any at Kostendje they proceeded to the Danube. The Pasha of Varna has made application for more troops. He has only 3,000 men with him at present. The works are so extensive that he would require 12,000 men to defend the place, as he could get but little assistance from the fleets. There are many thousand quarters of grain in Varna, and more daily arriving. OMAR PASHA has withdrawn 10,000 men from Widdin to reinforce his troops in the Dobrudscha, and has applied to the Porte for further assistance."

From Shumla, April 2, letters state that the Russian force on the Turkish side of the Danube was then about 50,000 men. They had already advanced to Babadagh, and held all the country of the Dobrudscha as far as the Karasu, whence a *mur d'orillon* and an old wall exteed to to Kostendje, on the Black Sea. OMAR PASHA is perfectly aware of his great deficiency in cavalry, and the disadvantage of risking an engagement on the open plains of Bulgaria. He was therefore concentrating as many troops as possible, principally infantry, in the neighborhood of Shumla. There were at the above date (April 2) upwards of 20,000 men at Shumla, and more were hourly arriving from the reserve at Adrianople, and some of the Posta on the Danube. ISMAIL PASHA, the hero of Citale had arrived from Turtukai, and it was expected that 50,000 men would be assembled at Shumla by the 10th April.

Some of the stanncher and more inveterate Mussulmans have made a fable, which, after all, covers a good deal of truth. "MANSCHIKOFF," they say, "came to Constantinople and asked for the Koran. He looked at the book, marked several passages, and said 'erase these!' The English and French then came and also asked for the Koran. After reading, they said 'throw this book into the Bosphorus!'" Something of this kind has hitherto been the feeling among the great body of the Turks, but the declaration of war by the allies has somewhat increased their confidence and disarmed their suspicions.

The expulsion of the Greeks is carried on with rigorous severity. Every steamer that leaves for Syria is crowded with these unfortunates, many of whom are reduced to complete poverty. Members of the stores in Pera are shut up by the expulsion of their owners; over thirty physicians have been compelled to abandon their business, and the hotels are almost emptied of attendants, dragomans, &c. Greeks, members of the Latin Church, are unmolested, on producing a certificate of the Latin Archbishop that they are members of his Church. The expulsion has certainly caused a large amount of misery to individuals, but the measure is not without a ready excuse. When Russia next demands a right of protectorate over the Greek Christians, the answer of the Porte can be that "There are no such persons within the Turkish dominions!"

Russian Invasion of Servia.

From Orsova 16th, it is stated that on the 14th a Russian force violated the Servian territory and occupied Turnu-Severin. On 15th the Cossacks crossed the Danube at New Orsova, a Turkish fortress on one of the Danubian islands, and occupied Wartaierova. The Turks were bombarding the place. Accordieg to the accounts received it is not clear whether a regular passage of the river is intended at that spot by the Russians.

From Trieste 18th, it is said that Prince DANIELO, of Montenegro, on receiving the news of the expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople, published a proclamation calling on the Montenegrins to take arms against the Turks.

ASIA.

Under date of Erzeroum, March 21, it is steted that vigorous operations are going on to open the campaign about the middle of April.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* states that the Turkish Government has received information from HAIRENDIN PASHA, the Commandant at Kars, that a number of Polish deserters had arrived in that town, who etated that 12,000 of their fellow-countrymen would quit the ranks of the Russian army the moment they should see a Polish flag flying in the Ottoman army. It is well that the Russian Government has beee sending the Polish recruits into the army of the Caucasus, in order to remove them as far as possible from their native country.

THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

Reply of the Russian Government to the Declaration of War.

From the St. Petersburg Journal, April 12.

"DECLARATION.

"France and Great Britain have at last openly left the system of disguised hostility which they had adopted towards Russia, especially by the entrance of their fleets into the Black Sea.

"The result of the explanations which they have given of that measure was of a nature to lead to a rupture of reciprocal relations between them and the Imperial Cabinet.

"This last fact was shortly followed by a communication in which the two Cabinets, through their respective consuls, invited the Imperial Government to evacuate the Danubian Principalities within a given term, which England fixed at April 30, and France, still more peremptorily, at the 15th of the same month.

"With what right did the two Powers thus pretend to exact everything from one of the two belligerent parties, without demanding anything from the other? This is what they have not thought fit to explain to the Imperial Cabinet. To evacuate the Principalities, without even the shadow of a fulfilment, by the Ottoman Government, of the conditions to which the Emperor made the cessation of that temporary occupation subordinate,—to evacuate them in the brunt of a war which the latter was the first to declare, while it is actualy carrying on offensive operations, when its own troops occupy a fortified point of Russian territory,—was already a condition inadmissible in substance. Thn two Powers wished that in form it should become still more inacceptable. They fixed a term of six days for the adhesion of the Imperial Cabinet at the expiration of which a refusal, or the absence of any reply whatever, was to be by them regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war.

"To a summons so partial in its tenor, as practically inexcusable as it was insulting in its terms, silence was the only reply compatible with the dignity of the Emperor,

"Consequently, the two Governments have just publicly made known that Russia, by her refusal to accede to their demand, has constituted herself towards them in a state of war, the entire responsibility of which will rest upon her.

"*In the presence of such declarations, it only remains for the Emperor to accept the situation which has been made him, reserving to himself to employ all the means which Providence has put in his hands to defend with energy and constancy the honor, independence, and safety of his Empire.*

"Independently of the message by which the Cabinet of London announces its resolution to the two Houses of Parliament, it has, in a supplementary declaration, explained the motives which induce it to take up arms, and has recapitulated the origin and the incidents of the question. The Imperial Government thinks it superfluous to return to a discussion on this subject. All its preceding documents seem to it to have exhausted the points. The recent memorandum of the 16th February, published on the occasion of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and which contains, up to that point, the whole historical exposition of the question, will have sufficed to demonstrate to whom, whether to Russia or to the maritime Powers, belongs the initiative of the provocations, and what disastrous (*funeste*) chain of circumstances the false position in which their first steps placed the two Cabinets, led them on by degrees to take others still more provoking. Unprejudiced minds will have been able to discover there all the successive concessions made by Russia for the maintenance of peace, before as well as after the Vienna Note, while the increasing exactions of the two Courts engaged them daily more and more still further in the path of a war with us.

"The occupation of the Principalities, which is taken now *apres coup*, as a pretext for this war, did not prevent the opening of negotiations. It would not have any more prevented their continuation, or rather these negotiations would have led to something long since, if the Powers had not suddenly, without any good reason, completely changed the basis which they themselves had laid down in the first note presented at Vienna. The objections made by the Porte to certain passages of that note were not sufficient either to nullify the note. The essential substance remained intact, and the Imperial Government had the right to regard all the points which the Ottoman Porte had not contested as acquired for any ulterior proposition. Such was not done. An attempt was made to impose entirely new conditions upon us; what had hitherto been admitted was declared inadmissible; the complaints of Russia were ignored, as also any claim on its part to an equitable separation, and all its counter-propositions rejected without discussion. At the same time, measures contrary to its rights as a belligerent Power coincident in the Black Sea with the conditions transmitted from Vienna, were adopted, as if to impress a character of compulsion to any adhesion on its part. Finally, all honorable retreat was cleverly cut off from it by an imperious summons, such as Russia never before received within the whole period of its history, even at the time when a conqueror at the head of armed Europe liveded its territory.

"Not being able to close their eyes upon the insufficiency of the motives for a disastrous war, and upon the want of proportion which exists between its effects and its cause, the two Powers are obliged to exaggerate its object by bringing the most vague accusation against Russia.

"They allege that their honor and material interests have been hurt—projects on one side of aggrandizement and conquest in Turkey—the independence of the Porte, and even that of other States; finally, the balance of power in Europe, which, according to them, is threatened by our excessive preponderance.

"*All these general imputations rest upon no foundation whatever.*

"We have never attacked the honor of the two Courts. If that honor has been placed in jeopardy, it has been done by themselves. *From the very onset they have adopted a system of intimidation, which naturally would fail.* They made it a point of *amour propre* to oblige Russia to bend to them; and because Russia would not consent to her own humiliation, they say they are hurt in their moral dignity.

"Materially, their interests have not been hurt by us either. They can only be so by the war which they wish gratuitously to wage against us. On the contrary, it is they who hurt our interests much more seriously by attacking us in the North and in the South, in our ports, and on different points of our coasts.

"The policy of aggrandizement and conquest which they attribute to Russia has been refuted by all her acts since 1815. Of her neighbors in Germany, and in the North, is there one which during the last 40 years have had to complain of an attack, or even of an attempt at an attack, upon the integrity of his possessions?

"As regards Turkey, although we have been at war with her, the peace of Adrianople exists to attests the moderete use we have made of our success; and since then, at two intervals, the Ottomen empire has been saved by us from imminent ruin.

"The desire of possessieg Constantinople, if that empire should fall—this intention of forming a permanent establishment there—have been too publicly, too solemnly disavowed, for any doubts to be entertained on that subject that do not originete in a distrust which nothieg can cure.

"*Events will shortly show whether the Powers or Austria* [Russia?] *have struck the most fatal blow, not only against the independence, but against the very existence of Turkey.* As a price for the interested services given her, she has already renounced by treaty the distinguishing privileges of every independent Power—that of making peace, or declaring war, at its own free will, at the moment, and on the conditions it may itself deem most advisable. She will be forced to subscribe to an eegagement which will give equality of civil and religions rights to all her subjects. Russia will sincerely applaud so important a guarantee, obtained in favor of all the Christians in Turkey, if it succeed in assuring it to them in a really efficacious maneer. But in presence of a revolution which would so profoundly alter all the constituent bases of the Ottoman Government, Russie has the right to be surprised that an eegagement by which the Sultan confined himself to confirm religioes privileges already existing, and emanating from our treaties with him, should have been declared an attempt against his eovereignty and his indepeedeece.

"It is for Europe—not for the two Powers—to decide if the general equilibrium really runs the risks which are attributed to it from the supposed excessive preponderance of Russie. It is for it to examine which weighs heaviest to-day upon the freedom of action of States—Rnesia left to herself, or a formidable alliance, the pressure of which alarms every neutrality, and uses by turns caresses or threats, to compel them to follow in its wake. Europe will also decide if, during the last years, it is from Rnasia that have come pretensions the most hostile to the rights of sovereignty, and to the independence of feehle States; if in Greece, in Sicily, in Naples, ie Tuscany, it is for or against those rights that she has declared; whether in Germeny betwee the two great Governmeets she has sought to sow discord, or to reestehlish union; whether, morally in Lomberdy, and materially in Hungary, her efforts have not been consecrated to the maintenance of equilibrium; and whether the htowa that are preparieg against her, the isolation ie which it is hoped to place her, *by handing over the political world to a far different sort of preponderence, will not rother be the annihilation of that equilibrium.*

"We thns see to what the vague generalities urged against Russie are reduced. But the last especially of these grouods of eccusation snffices to understand the true motive of a war for which, judged by its apparent gronnds, there is no reason; and it is contrary to the moral, industrial and commercial interests of the entire world, that it will really accelerate the ruin of the very Empire which it mads the pretext to save from imaginary peril. The true motive was publicly proclaimed by the English Ministers, when they asserted before Parliament that the moment had arrived at last when it was necessary to ebate the infleenes of Russia.

"*It is to defend that influence, not less necessary to the Russion nation than it is essential to the maintenance of the order and the security of other States*—it is to sustain the independeece and territorial integrity which are the bases of it—that the Emperor, obtiged in spits of himself, to embark in this contest, is about to devote all the means of resistance which are furnished by the devotion and the patriotism of his people. He trusts that God, who has so often protected Russia in the day of trial, will assist him once more in this formidnble struggle. He siecerely laments the infinite evils which are abont to fall on humanity; but at the same time he feels it to be his dety to protest solemnly against the arbitrary pretensions laid down by the two Powers, which throw upon him alone all the responsibility of them. They are free, without doeht, to adopt against Russia such measures as mey he convenient to them; het it does not belong to them to lay the consequences to hie charge. The responsibility of the calamities of a war belooegs to the Power which declares it, not to that which is boend to accept it.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30, 1854."

The Russian View of the Secret Correspondence.

From the St. Petersburg Journal, April 12.

"The British Ministry has just published all the confidential correspondence to which the article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* alluded on the 18th of February (No. 330.) In addition to these documents, it has deemed it appropos to introdnce not only the Cabinet papers (*pieces de Cabinet*) exchanged between the Imperial Court and that of England, but even the secret reports which Sir H. SEYMOUR made to his Government of his private conversations with his Majesty the Emperor.

"It was natural that public curiosity should be drawn to these private conversations. Without examining at what point the English Envoy had left them, influenced by the opinions and prejndices which governed him, party spirit and bad faith have not been wanting to draw from his relations the most hazardous consequences and the most false interpretations. Misled by expressions of which the reporter himself avows he was not always certain of having exactly retained the precise meaning—deceived by some fugitive ideas thrown ont by chance in the warmth and the *abandon* of a conversation without restraint—he thought he saw in the words of the Emperor, such es they have been reported, the proof of objects determined beforehond, of territorial arrengements at the expense of Turkey—in one word, of a plan of partition which his Majesty had proposed to England, without the participations, end to the exclusion of other Courts.

"However, on several occasions, in the course of his discussions with the English representative, the Emperor did not cease to repeat that he did not wish to conclnde either treaty or protocol with England; that it was not the qucetion of a plen by which the two Cabinets might dispose, without the concurrence of, and without respect to, the other Powars, of the provinces governed by the Snltan; that in his idea the question was one of an understanding, perfectly general, upon certain eventualities that each of the two parties should arriva at as soon as possible; lastly, of a simple exchange of ideas, *upon the word of a gentleman* (d'une parole de gentilhomme), in order to engege both, with the intention of avoiding political combinations that might be contrary to their mutual intereets. These assurances are eostained, under a form, and in terms not less positive, in the memorandum which the Emperor caused to be prepared by his Cebinet, in reply to the written communications which the reports of Sir H. SAYMOUR had provoked on the part of the British Ministry.

"It is, then, supremely unjust, not to say dishonorable, (*déloyal.*) to endenvor to seek in the motive which induced the Emperor to opan with England a correeepondence (*pourparlers*) on this subject, the intention to augags that Power to dispose of, with himself, beforehand, the possession of Turkey. *Nothing was further from the ideas of his Mojesty than the notion of a partition, and of a partition effected by anticipation.* The expectations of the Emperor related to the fnture, not to the present; his views wara qnite aventual. The design of his Majesty in explaining himself so frankly, was solely to avoid any incident of a nature to affect the intimncy which he desired to maintain in his relations with England; to prevent all differences, all misunderstandings, and any kind of divergence which evente, nncertain, but possible, might suddenly bring about between Great Britain and himself, if they had been left entirely out of their reciprocal foresight.

"The two Courts might have differed in opinions upon the greater or less imminence of the catastrophe which was foreseen; but, in the evant of that catastrophe what were the views expressed by the Emperor? He disavowed expressly, for himself, any desire or intention of possessing Constantinople. He made beforehand an engagement not to establish himself there in a permanent manner. This disavowal, this engagement, is confirmed by the Cabinet papers. Is it conceivable after this, that in the face of verbal and written declarations—declarations so formal and so obligatory—that the English Ministers would have had the courage to accuse his Majesty, in their places in Parliament, of ambitious purposes, and of projects of conquest upon the capital of the Ottoman emire? Such a forgetfulness of the word of the Emperor, added to that of all propriety in language, which they have employed towards his august person, was assuredly intended in order to authorize the Imperial Government to address a direct appeal to their conscience, referring to the assurances (*confidences*) which so evidently attest the disinterestedness and the purity of the political views of his Majesty.

"Not only have the character and the motive of his overtures been intentionally misunderstood and misrepresented (*eneenirés*), but it has even been sought to use them as a means of attempting to pervade other Powers that if the Emperor, on this occasion, addressed himself more pasticularly to England, it was only because he paid no regard to their opinions or their interests. We content ourselves with remarking that *the subject of these discussions was brought confidentially to the knowledge of the Sovereigns of Austria and of Prussia.* And, as far as concerns France, it is essential to remember that the epoch at which they were brought about was precisely that in which that Power aveeged to Constantinople, in respect to the possession of the Holy Places,

the difficulties which successively have produced the present crisis, and in which its ambassador in Turkey had just employed all his energy to supplant our influence there.

"In such circumstances, and later, at the moment when France did everything to drag England into an hostile attitude against us, it was quite natural that the Emperor should not deem it appertune to put the Cabinet of the Tuileries partially in possession of its intimate *épanchements* with the British Government, unless it intended to prevent any understanding as to the eventual fate of the East, since, as has been shown, the question was not of a partition of Turkey, nor even of concluding any transactima whatever, under the form of a protocol or treaty.

"These short observations will suffice to reduce to its just value all that falsehood and exaggeration which malevolence has attributed to the language of His Majesty. In the eyes of impartial men, the publication which has just been made will prove only one thing,—the absence of a generous confidence which has not been appreciated, and the injustice of suspicions which have been made the pretext of a disastrous war, for which, had it not been for them, there would have been no cause."

Present Position of the Eastern War—General Survey of the Ground.

From the London Times, April 20.

Several duys have elapsed since the receipt of any mtelligence on which reliaece can be placed from the seat of war in the East, and we heva not thought the scenty end encertain reports which heve reached us worthy of serious discussion. But this lull, which apparently precedes so great a tempest, is in itself a fact characteristic of the state of Europe; for, although all the elements of discord are abroad, the pacific reletions which have subsisted for so many years are broken, fleets and armies are almost within caeeon shot of each other, and still more powerful armaments are on their way to the scena of hostilities, the position of the belligerent Powers and of the rest of Europe is by no means accurately defined, and the actual course of eveets depends on causes still very imperfectly known. The seizure of the Principalities of the Danube by Russia, and the tone of Prince MENECHIKOFF'S mission, which led to thet invasion, were endoebtedly acts of darieg aggression; and had Russia been able to follow up the policy she then firet avowed by a vigoroes and immediate attack on Constantinople and the Turkish empire, it would not have been easy for the Western Powers to oppose at that time an effectnal hnrrier to her progress. But Rnsaia, after having committed an act of lawless aggression which roused all the other States of Europe to resistance and hostility, stopped short on the Danube, either for want of the means or of the resolntion to take edvantage of her enperiority at that moment. She had already doee too much for the maintenance of peece—she did too little for aeccess in war. The interval which elapsed since the passage of the Pruth enabled Turkey to assemble a large army, end to improva her military position on the Danube and the Balkans, while the Western Powers have occupied thn Black See and the Baltic, and their armies are on the way to the theatre of war. Thea, in fact, the war, which began by n bold but nveless stroke of aggression, seems destined to assnme, at a very early period, on the part of Russia, a defensiva rather than an offeaive character. In point of military tactics, it becomes a serious qnestion whether Russia eae attempt to advance npon the centre of Turkey in Europe in the preseece of the forces now collected in the stroeg places of the Dannbe, with the sea occnpied by hostile fleets, and the certainty that an Anglo-French army will arriva in time to land upon the flnnk of the Rnssian line of march. Hed the Russiaes felt themselves in a condition to advance, the next step after the passage of the Danube sed the occepation of the Dobrudsche must have been to lay siege to Silistria, and they had the strongest iedecement to attempt to teke that important place before the arrival of the Enropean reinforcements. But we are eot informed that anything of the kind has yet been begun.

These military obstacles are, however, by no means the most formidable which the Emperor NICHOLAS has to surmoeet. The lsegeage and nttitude of the German Powers, though not yet entirely satisfactory to us, are far less satisfactory to him. He has palpably failed in obtainieg not oely their coöperetion, but their neutrality. He sees thet those Governments which he regarded as his firmest allies have been driven by his misconduct, end by a seese of their owe interests and independeece, to aign protocols ideetifyieg their policy in principle with that of the Powars who have alreedy declared war against him. Although he affects to regard with scorn the popular judgment of free nations, he cannot be insensible to the fact that his policy has been condemned throughout the world, and that from the confines of Fielend to those of Hnngary en ardant desire has been awakeeed in Europe to shake off the incubus of Russian supremacy. In return, therefore, for the menace he addressed a year ago to Turkey, he is menaced with the loss of the dearest objects of Russian policy. The Baltic is entered by a fleet of matchless power, and the Scandieavinn nations on either coast of the Soond bait with enthusiasm the flag of NAPIER and the flaming bulwarks of England. The Hanse Towns strictly prohibit every attempt to supply the enemy with contraband of war. The Courts of Northern Germany, and possibly of some other Northern States, are reminded that if they give way to their private sympathy with the Russian alliance they will forfeit the coefidence of their subjects, end that even the neutrality they seek to preserve will become ere long a burdee and a reproach too grievous to be borne. Austria has assembled a powerful army on the frontiers of Wallachia; she has prepared herself to take the field at a moment's notice; and from her command of the Upper Dnnube and of the passes of the Carpathians, she can ponr with irresistible force on the rear of the invading army. As long as Austria keeps that position, and adheres to the language she has used throughout this discnssion, she holds the advanced guard of the Russian army in check, even though not an Anstrian soldier crosses the frontier. The position of Rnasia becomes not oely one of defence, bnt of deeger; and the eetire plen of the campaign is changed by the variety of the attacks to which she may be exposed. Her lines of operation against Turkey are obvions enough as long as Eerope is neutral; bnt with the Aeglo-Freech fleets and armies on the left, and the possibility of an Anstrian movement on the right to advance on the Balkan would be an act of infatuation, and even to hold the Principalities is a canse of weakness and embarrassment, since her line of operations may be intersected by the advance of an Anstrian corps on Jassy, or of an Aeglo-French army operatieg in Bessarabia.

These causes appear to us to account in some degree for the asspension of operations and the abscede of more positive intelligence at a moment when the curiosity of the public is raised throughout Europe to the highest pitch. The last propositions sent from St. Petersburg amount to an offer to evecnate the Principalities in exchenge for the withdrewal of the fleets from the Black Sea and the Bosphorus; and, although the Emperor NICHOLAS cannot for a moment have supposed that the Western Powers would content themselves with so sterile a result of their efforts and sacrifices, leaving the whole questioe to be reopeeed by Rnsaie at a mois convenient season, yet this proposal has probebly been made to satisfy the most preseing demand of the German Powers, and so to detach them from the Quadruple Conference. It is important to note thet, *since* the rejection of these terms by Frnnce and England, the last protocol of the Fser Governmenta has nevertheless been signed; and we have yet to learn whet the next move of the Russian Cabinet will be on the receipt of this Intelligence.

While Rnesia is thus driven to contract her pretensions, and to fall back on the defensiva after having threatened the Porte with her summary veegeance, the policy of the Western Powers, which wes strictly defensive at first, and is still defeesive in principis, has gradually led them to resolve upon more offeesive operations. To reduce Russia to accept terms of peaca consistent with the general interests of Europe and the safety of the Turkish territories, England and France are compelled to attack her, and to inflict upon her subjects in the Baltic and the Black Sea a portion of those evils which Russia has so unrelentingly inflicted on others. It is, indeed, stated in Paris—we know not with what truth—that a formal offensive and defensiva treaty has at length been signed between the Western Powers. Be this as it may, it is certain that Eeglend and France eannot lay down their arms uetil they heve effectually prevented the possibility of a repetition of these outrages. Had the King of Prussia signed the Qnadruple Convention when it was proposed to him, such an engagement might have had the effect of limiting our operations to the objects contemplated by that instrument, and the secret allies of Russia would, of conrse, have used their influence and position to hlunt and restrain the keenness and force of the attacks to which the Emperor NICHOLAS is jeetly exposed. But, as thet Convention was defeated by the intrigues of the Court of Berlin, we are perfectly frea to take such a view of the case as our own policy anggests, and the success of our arms may justify. At present all these causes, partly military and partly political, tend to prolong for a while the suspense which hangs like a thnnder cloud over Europe. Tomorrow the cloud may fall, and the first results of the war will clear away all that is still indefinite and obscura.

Turkey, Greece, and Russia.

The following is the official reply made by RENSCHID PASHA, Minister of Fcreign Affairs at the Porte, to a letter addressed to his Excellency by M. METAXA, the latn Greek Minister at the Ottoman Porte, announcing his intention to qnit Constantinople:

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3 Redjeb, 1270 (April 1, 1854.)

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of the note which you have addressed to me, deted the 20th of March, relative to your resolution to qnit the city.

"As the Government of the Sublime Porte has not obtained from that of Greece adequate satisfaction in respect to its just demands on the subject of existing circumstances, and as the Chargé d'Affaires must, according to his instructions, have quitted Athens, it is natural, Monsieur, that you should also quit Constantinople. I therefore enclose your passeports, according to your demand.

"As from this day diplomatic relations, as well as commercial relations, are broken off between the two Governments, it has been decided that the Greek Chancellery residing here, and the Greek Consuls who are in the different provinces of the Empire, shall forthwith return to their own country. Merchants and Greek subjects established in Turkey must also quit Constantinople; hnt, in order not to injure the interests of Greek commerce in any way, there has been granted to them, from this date, a delay of 15 days.

"With respect to those who are in the provinces, this delay will only be reckoned from the date on which the orders for their departure shall have been received.

"It appears, from positive proofs, that *it is not through mere negligence, but through the toleration of the Greek Government, that the frontier provinces of the Empire have just been invaded.*

"Although the Imperial Government has incontestibly the right to detain end to confiscate all the vessels which are in its ports, by way of security for the very considerable expense to which it has been put, His Majesty, the Sultan, my ungust Sovereign, does not consider it agreeable to his ideas of justice and moderation to throw loss upon shipowners in respect to a question which concerns the Greek Government only. As soon, therefore, as the latter shall have returned to juster sentiments, and shall keep international rights and the maxims of the law of nations in view, our reclamations concerning these expenses will be examined. In the meantime all Greek vessels may, without any hindrance dnri g the term appointed, return to Greece.

"Orders have been given to the proper authorities to facilitate the departure of those Greek subjects who are poor or destitute, and to show as much indulgence as possible to those who are sick or infirm.

"It is my duty once more to repeat, that *it is the Greek Government alone which has created the necessity for this determination, and that the responsibility of it must rest entirely upon Greece.*

"In sending you, Monsieur, this communication by order of His Majesty the Sultan, my august master, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration. REDSCHID."

THE REPLY OF M. METAXA.

PERA, March 21. (April 2,) 1854.

"The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Greece, has received the communication which his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Sublime Porte has done him the honor to address to him under the date of yesterday.

"Having taken into consideration the position of the subjects of the King established in Turkey, the undersigned thought it right to demand a delay of six months, in order that they might have the time which is absolutely necessary to wind up their affairs and to quit the country, without which their fortunes might be entirely ruined.

"The undersigned thought, moreover, that the different Consuls might be permitted to remain at their several posts until the expiration of the term there indicated; and in his communication of the 14th (26th) of March, he stated that he would place the subjects of Greece under the protection of the friendly Powers accredited to the Sublime Porte.

"The Porte has reduced that term to 15 days.

"It requires imperatively that the Consuls quit Turkey immediately, end, according to positive information, it is firmly resolved not to consent to any other legation taking Greek subjects under its protection.

"Who, then, shall deliver passports to those who are thus compelled to depart? Who shall *visé* the papers of the vessels which are to traverse the Straits? Who shall regulate so much current business? Who shall guarantee so many menaced interests?

"There is a tribunal higher than either Greece or Turkey, whose judgments are unerring, and whose decrees are infallible.

"It is to this supreme tribunal that Greece appeals, for to that alone it belongs to decide whether Greece and its Government ought to be held responsible for the evil consequences of the existing state of things, because discontent has provoked the inhabitants of Epirus and of Thessaly to revolt, and because on this occasion sympathies have been manifested in Greece favorable to a movement made by co-religionists, by countrymen, and by relations.

"Time and circumstances do not permit the undersigned to enter into more ample developments. He therefore passes, having recourse to the only resource which is open for him to take in order to free himself from all responsibility—that is to leave here the Chancellor during the time appointed, who also will be able to assist in regulating numerous interests which otherwise would be gravely compromised; and in the hope that the Sublime Porte will not take from Greek subjects this last resource by insisting on its first resolution, the undersigned offers to his Excellency the assurance of his high consideration. A. METAXA."

Circular of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to British Consuls.

"SIR—It has come to my knowledge that the Greeks who have invaded the frontier provinces of Turkey are exciting the Greek subjects of the Sultan to revolt by declaring that the Governments of her Britannic Majesty and the Government of France are ready to assist them in overthrowing the authority of the Sultan. I have also been informed that similar means have been used with the object of creating an impression that the British and French Ambassadors will afford protection to Greek subjects in Turkey as soon as the Porte. In consequence of its diplomatic and commercial rupture with Greece, shall signify its intention to expel them from the dominions of the Sultan.

"As suppositions of this description can only encourage false hopes, mislead the well-disposed, and aggravate the evils inseparable from a state of war, I lose no time in assuring you that there is not the slightest foundation for such assertions.

"Those who for a single moment entertain such expectations must either be extremely ignorant or extremely credulous. They can only rest their expectations upon ideas inconsistent alike with common sense and with facts. Unfortunately, it is so everywhere, but more, perhaps, in a country where the means of publicity are as yet but imperfectly opened.

"You know, as well as myself, that England and France are entirely with the Sultan in the noble resistance which he is opposing to a violent and unjust aggression. It follows necessarily that the two allied Governments must regard with feelings of indignation and reprobation any movement which tends only to the advantage of Russia, without possessing the merit of being spontaneous, which may in its progress embarrass the Porte and its allies, and which offers no other prospect than evil to those who are exposing their lives for a chimera and an illusion.

"We cannot but feel pity for the innocent families who unhappily are drawn into the consequences of a violent and unprincipled policy; but there cannot be on our part any relation with the ringleaders, or any dissimulation as to the sentiments which the conduct of a foolish party has not failed to inspire.

"I have therefore to beg you not to omit any convenient opportunity to make know the contents of this circular to all who may be disposed to be misled by this false assertion to which it refers. I am, &c.,

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE."

AUSTRIA.

The Private Treaty with Prussia.

Accounts both from Berlin and Vienna mention that the private treaty between Anstria and Prussia, which MR. DE HESS is negotiating at Berlin, is likely to be soon signed. On its conclusion depends the accession of all the minor States of Germany to the alliance of these two Powers. Should that negotiation be broken off, the Germanic Confederation would be *de facto* at an end, one portion aidieg with Anstria and the other with Austria keeps that position, and adheres to the language she has used throughout this discnssion, she holds the advanced guard of the Russian army in check, even though not an Anstrian soldier crosses the frontier. The position of Rnasia becomes not oely one of defence, bnt of deeger; and the eetire plen of the campaign is changed by the variety of the attacks to which she may be exposed. Her lines of operation against Turkey are obvions enough as long as Eerope is neutral; bnt with the Aeglo-Freech fleets and armies on the left, and the possibility of an Anstrien movement on the right to advance on the Balkan would be an act of infatuation, and even to hold the Principalities is a canse of weakness and embarrassment, since her line of operations may be intersected by the advance of an Anstrian corps on Jassy, or of an Aeglo-French army operatieg in Bessarabia.

These causes appear to us to account in some degree for the asspension of operations and the abscede of more positive intelligence at a moment when the curiosity of the public is raised throughout Europe to the highest pitch. The last propositions sent from St. Petersburg amount to an offer to evecnate the Principalities in exchenge for the withdrewal of the fleets from the Black Sea and the Bosphorus; and, although the Emperor NICHOLAS cannot for a moment have supposed that the Western Powers would content themselves with so sterile a result of their efforts and sacrifices, leaving the whole questioe to be reopeeed by Rnsaie at a mois convenient season, yet this proposal has probebly been made to satisfy the most preseing demand of the German Powers, and so to detach them from the Quadruple Conference. It is important to note thet, *since* the rejection of these terms by Frnnce and England, the last protocol of the Fser Governments has nevertheless been signed; and we have yet to learn whet the next move of the Russian Cabinet will be on the receipt of this Intelligence.

While Rnesia is thus driven to contract her pretensions, and to fall back on the defensiva after having threatened the Porte with her summary veegeance, the policy of the Western Powers, which wes strictly defensive at first, and is still defeesive in principis, has gradually led them to resolve upon more offeesive operations. To reduce Russia to accept terms of peaca consistent with the general interests of Europe and the safety of the Turkish territories, England and France are compelled to attack her, and to inflict upon her subjects in the Baltic and the Black Sea a portion of those evils which Russia has so unrelentingly inflicted on others. It is, indeed, stated in Paris—we know not with what truth—that a formal offensive and defensiva treaty has at length been signed between the Western Powers. Be this as it may, it is certain that Eeglend and France eannot lay down their arms uetil they heve effectually prevented the possibility of a repetition of these outrages. Had the King of Prussia signed the Qnadruple Convention when it was proposed to him, such an engagement might have had the effect of limiting our operations to the objects contemplated by that instrument, and the secret allies of Russia would, of conrse, have used their influence and position to hlunt and restrain the keenness and force of the attacks to which the Emperor NICHOLAS is jeetly exposed. But, as thet Convention was defeated by the intrigues of the Court of Berlin, we are perfectly frea to take such a view of the case as our own policy anggests, and the success of our arms may justify. At present all these causes, partly military and partly political, tend to prolong for a while the suspense which hangs like a thnnder cloud over Europe. Tomorrow the cloud may fall, and the first results of the war will clear away all that is still indefinite and obscura.

Slowness of the Preparations for War—Austrian Views.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Snnday, April 16. 1854

It has more than once been hinted to my correspondence that thin part of the world is astonished to see that the preparations for war are carried on so slowly both in France and England. The former long waged war on a small scale in Algeria, and the latter has recently done the same in Caffraria, but both Powers will do well to remember that the enemy to whom they are now opposed has at his command at least half a million of excellently drilled soldiers, well provided with the *matériel* of war, some impregnable fortreases, and two powerful fleets. The *Lloyd* has a leader on this subject, which deserves particular attention, as it expresses opinions very generally entertained by Austrian men of the sword, who have had excellent opportunities of estimating the military resources of Russia. The Anstrian paper begins by observing that the recent passage of the Danube has called general attention to the great disproportion in the preparations made by the belligerent Powers for the approaching war. Russia has not once developed her whole power, but the allies have not employed their resources in such a way as was expected. It is true that powerful fleets are in the Baltic and Black Sea, but the troops are forwarded to that theatre of war far more slowly than under the circumstances ought to be the case, and their number is, besides, too small to insure success. It is an irrefutable axiom that two half measures are not equivalent to a whole one. Two armies of 50,000 men may be beaten separately, though if united they would have been victorious. In Paris and London it will very soon be discovered that the present slack way of carrying on the war not only endangers the reputation of the two nations, "but may *tend to prolong the isolation of the Western Powers.*" This is an allusion to the wavering policy of Anstria and Prussia, and the view taken by the publicist is certainly correct. Until Austria sees her way clearly—that is, until she finds the allies are able to make head against Russia—she is not likely to declare herself openly. Russia has of course, for the moment, relinquished all idea of laying violent hands on Constantinople; but she is most anxious to avoid a defeat, which would be moral as well as

interest on the debt four times in the year, has led to the system of keeping large balances in the hands of the Bank of England, and that, again, to the practice of moderating the evil by means of deficiency bills and smaller balances. Why should not the yearly sums to be paid by the Bank be divided into twelve equal parts, each to be made payable on the first day of every month? Thus the mischief of withdrawing large sums from the circulation and suddenly reissuing them would be avoided, and the derangement would be so slight as to be hardly perceptible. The first step towards a readjustment of the relations between Government and the Bank would be to do away with the necessity of borrowing and the excuse for large deposits.

Neutral Trade not Affected by the War—Orders in Council.

From the London Times, 21st.

The remarks we published on Wednesday on the question of trade under the neutral flag, and on the trade of British subjects with the enemy, were entirely confirmed by the publication on the same day of two Orders in Council. These most important Orders fully carry into effect the principles for which we were contending at the very moment when they made their appearance. They demonstrate that the intention of the British Government is to carry on this war, as we had hoped, "with the least possible interference with the rights, the industry, and the commerce of the people;" and *they introduce principles into the maritime code of nations which are now not only to the strict jurisprudence of this country, but to the views of those who have hitherto contended most loudly for what is termed the "liberty of the seas."* The Order in Council of the 15th of April, 1854, recites, in the first instance, Her Majesty's declaration made on the opening of the war; but it then goes on to enact not only that enemy's property laden on board neutral vessels shall not be seized, but that all neutral and friendly ships shall be permitted to import into Her Majesty's dominions all goods and merchandise whatsoever, and to export everything in like manner, except to blockaded ports, and except those articles which require a special permission, as being contraband of war. But this liberty of trade is not confined to neutrals. It is further ordered that, with the above exceptions only, British subjects shall have free leave to trade "with all ports and places wherever situate," save only that British ships are not to be permitted to enter the ports of the enemy. The effect of this order is, therefore, *to leave the trade of this country with neutrals, and even the indirect trade with Russia, in the same state it was in during peace so far as the law of our courts maritime is concerned; and the doctrine of illegal trading with the enemy is at an end.* The restrictions henceforth to be imposed are solely those arising out of direct naval and military operations, such as blockade, and those which the enemy may think fit to lay upon British and French property. As far as we are concerned, except that British ships are not to enter Russian ports—which it is obvious that they could not do without incurring the risk of a forfeiture of their property and the imprisonment of their crews—the trade may be lawfully carried on in any manner which the ingenuity and enterprise of our merchants can devise. In order to facilitate the removal of British property from the ports of the Baltic and the White Sea, which were frozen up at the date of the Order of the 29th of March, further leave has been given to Russian vessels to come out of those ports, if not under blockade, until the 15th of May, as, in fact, it is only by taking up Russian ships that British property in those ports is likely to be removed, as neutrals will not enter them from fear of the blockade.

It is not easy to convey to the mind of the mercantile classes of the present generation, who have had no practical experience of the state of war, the extent of the change which is then affected in their favor. The vigilance of our cruisers and the acuteness of our lawyers were incessantly employed in all former contests in tracking out the faintest scent of the enemy's property on board of every vessel met on the seas. The character of enemy's property was regarded as an infection, and reprobated with all the terms ordinarily reserved for guilty practices. The mercantile ingenuity of the country, pressed by the increased demand and exorbitant prices of prohibited articles, was strained to evade by every species of fraud these prohibitions, and a warfare was carried on within our courts of justice between the pitiless exactions of the laws of trade. To allay in some degree the inconveniences of this system, and to provide by legal means some of those commodities which it was for the public interest to purchase, the English and French Governments were driven, even during the height of the Continental System, to the granting of licenses. But here again fresh abuses of every kind arose. These licenses were an authorized mode of evading that very prohibition which the belligerents conceived it to be for their interest to maintain. They conferred a monopoly on the holder of the license, which enabled him to sell his cargo of French wines or French silks at a prohibition price; and the law books of the time are still full of the endless litigation and fraud to which these practices gave rise.

From all these evils, we trust that the Order in Council of the 15th of April has permanently relieved us, and the change it is calculated to bring about in the state of war is not of inferior importance to that which marked the transition from Protection to Free Trade in the state of peace. The system of licenses is at an end, for all the liberty of trade with the enemy which it is in the power of the Government to confer at all, is then conferred at once and indiscriminately upon all; and, unless the Russian Government finds means to maintain a prohibitive system on their frontiers, we hope that the supply of raw material from that country will not be reduced in necessity. In our eyes, it adds considerably to the value of this measure that it has not been extorted from the Government by popular agitation, or by the complaints of the mercantile classes of the community, suffering under great and intolerable evils. On the contrary, the mercantile classes of the community have hitherto shown an honorable and patriotic readiness to bear their share of the burdens of the war. The Government have not yielded their recognition of the rights of neutrals to the menacing remonstrances of foreign States, combined as in 1780 and 1800, in the form of an armed coalition in defence of neutral trade. Neither have they granted to British subjects this free permission to trade in the property of the enemy, in obedience to the clamor of any class. With a more statesmanlike prudence, they have anticipated these evils, and have endeavored, as far as they within their power, to remove the causes of them. It will, no doubt, be argued by those who look with favor on the prohibitions of war as the last shred of protection, that we are throwing away one of the most powerful means we possess of subduing the pride of the Russian Empire, by stopping its commerce and crushing its productive wealth. But, in the first place, as long as we retain and exercise to its full extent the right of blockade, especially against such a country as Russia, this allegation is untrue. Admitting, however, that to a certain extent these relaxations of the laws of war are favorable to the commercial interests of the enemy, the question is simply whether we do not gain more than he can do by the change. We gain the good-will of the neutral Powers, in place of jealousy and clandestine hostility. We reduce as far as possible the effects of war on the industry of this country. We retain as much as possible all those sources of wealth which will enable us to cover the sea with our fleets, and to send great armies into the field. We divert the ravages of war from private property and private interests, to direct them with additional power against the forces and the naval establishments of the enemy; and, by leaving open the habitual channels of activity and wealth, we enable the people of England to carry on hostilities with unbroken perseverance and energy until they shall have mastered their antagonist and laid him at their feet. That we understand to be the policy of the Government, and it has our heartiest concurrence. For all the enemy may gain by the sale of a few cargoes of hemp and tallow, we gain, not only those commodities which we may require, but a far greater spring and energy in the contest. The weight of indirect taxation in the shape of increased prices of prohibited articles is materially diminished, and all the other resources of this country remain as far as possible unchanged. We do not imagine that so great an innovation in the usages of war, which has of course been adopted in concert with the French Government, will escape without much discussion, or that its full effects can be understood until much discussion has taken place. But we venture to affirm that these Orders in Council are no slight monument of the policy and strength of Great Britain, and that they will prove in the end rather to have increased than weakened the resources to which we must look for glorious and successful termination of this contest.

The Golden Age—Communication with Australia.

From the London Times, April 20.

Details lately received of the passage of the American paddle-steamer *Golden Age* from Liverpool to Australia, furnish interesting suggestions regarding the ultimate prospects of rapid communication, not only with the gold colonies, but the Cape of Good Hope. This steamer, which was capable of carrying 1,200 persons, and had just made one of the best trial trips ever known across the Atlantic, left Liverpool in November last, with a small number of passengers, and an unremunerative, though a considerable cargo, the Post-Office authorities having refused to pay her the slightest extra sum for taking a mail. She reached the Cape in twenty-six days and a half, thus making to that point the shortest passage upon record. Indeed, the difference from any passage previously known is alleged to have been as much as eight days. At the Cape she was detained ten days, coaling; but she nevertheless reached King George's Sound so as to effect the entire passage from Liverpool to Australia in sixty-one days, including detention, and in an actual running time of forty-seven days. Considering that in future trips the advantages of experience would enable distances to be saved and greater speed to be attained, the possibility of the communication to Australia being regularly brought within fifty days, even by the Cape route, seems, consequently, to have been demonstrated. According to the statements of the commander, Capt. PORTER, he made the whole distance to the Cape with four furnaces blocked off, and with a consumption of only 30 tons of coal per day, five days' consumption remaining upon arrival in port. By less economy, therefore, greater results might have been accomplished, and it is believed, moreover, that 300 miles might be saved by stopping at Goree to coal. Taking these things into account, Captain PORTER asserts that the *Golden Age* could regularly perform the run from Liverpool to the Cape in 22 days. These points having been determined, the question arises as to the probability of the benefits which they show to be within reach being speedily established. If the Post-Office had offered a fair remuneration to the *Golden Age* for the conveyance of a mail, the loss by her experimental passage would possibly not have been such as to deter her owners from a continuance of the undertaking; but, as it is, there is not only little prospect of its repetition on her part, but also the certainty that the want of encouragement she experienced will long prevent any other Companies, English or American, from venturing independently on this branch of enterprise. Hence the prospects of future steam communication between the colonies and the mother country are discouraging. The Australian Pacific Company and the Royal Australasian Company have entirely abandoned the field, and have either sold their vessels or chartered them to the Government, while it seems doubtful if the General Screw Company, also, may not eventually find it more tempting to keep such vessels as the *Golden Fleece* in the transport service rather than to send them on their original destination. The only hope of more encouraging character appears to lie in the opening up of a route from Sydney to Liverpool *viâ* Panama, or Nicaragua and New-York. Supposing proper sealing arrangements to be made, Captain Porter considers that the *Golden Age* could reach Panama or Nicaragua, from Sydney, in 27 days. Thence to New-York, by the existing steamers, would occupy eight days, while from New-York to Liverpool the average time is 11 days. The total from Sydney to Liverpool would thus be 46 days. The chief probability of such a route being established consists in the fact of the link between Sydney and Panama being all that is required to bring it into existence. Whether the New York Company, to whom the *Golden Age* belongs, intend now to carry out their original plan of putting it into operation, remains to be ascertained. During the present demand for steamers it is probable that that vessel may immediately be sought for other purposes, but there is strong reason to anticipate that, sooner or later, by the natural tendencies of commerce, the route in question may grow into the most important line of traffic between the northern and southern hemispheres.

The "City of Glasgow."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Many inquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the *City of Glasgow* steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those who may have any friends on board that vessel.

The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing.

The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 officers and crew, the vessel being 1,087 tons register.

The water on board was the Government allowance for forty days, besides which there is the power of obtaining condensed water.

The provisions on board were 1 lb. per head of fresh and salt meats per day for 46 days for every person on board, and of bread, flour, &c., 1 lb. for each person each day for 54 days, besides rather more than 6 tons of potatoes and vegetables, and 3½ tons of tea, coffee, and sugar, as well as other smaller stores, &c.

These provisions, with economy, are calculated to last sixty or seventy days.

The coals on board were for a passage of twenty-five or twenty-six days.

We believe the vessel to be detained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it; in corroboration of which view the *Baltic* steamer was three days in it, the *Charity* screw-steamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move.

The steamers of our line having been before tried under canvas, (and this steamer having been for several days under it against adverse winds,) are capable of going in the westward under it, and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement to the machinery, which we do not anticipate. Sailing vessels, which left this port a month before the *City of Glasgow*, had only just arrived.

For these reasons we ourselves feel no anxiety for her safety.

We remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

RICHARDSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL, 4th Month, 21, 1854.

FRANCE.

The Austrian Minister has left Paris for Vienna, to be present at the marriage of the Emperor.

Senor LEOPOLDO-AUGUSTO DE GUETO, the new Spanish Minister to Washington, was at Paris, and preparing to leave for his post.

General BIZOT, Commandant of the Polytechnic School, has been appointed to the command of the Engineers of the French army in the East.

The French squadron that has sailed from Brest to reinforce NAPIER'S fleet in the Baltic, numbers twenty-five ships of all sizes, of which nine are ships-of-the-line.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE will embark from Trieste, having gone to Vienna, intending to be present at the marriages of the Emperor of Austria.

State of Trade.

Commercial accounts of the date of the 18th say the retail trade in Paris was very active during the week. The cloth and tissue merchants of the quarter of the Bonnonnais, St. Martin, and the Rue des Jardins, found ready sale of their wares, but stagnation continued in other branches of industry. No demands were made for exportation. A few noimportant orders were received from Spain. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, Roubaix, Roven and Mulhouse, were satisfactory. The American Commission Agents, finding the Lyons manufacturers ill disposed to subscribe to the onerous concessions they required, have considerably limited their purchases. Large orders have been again forwarded to Lyons by Russian houses. The rise in the price of grain has subsided, and has been succeeded by a contrary movement. In Paris and the neighboring markets wheat fell 1 franc, and flour 1@2 francs; and the sack of 159 kilogrammes now sells with difficulty from 83 francs to 90 francs, according to the quality of flour. Speculators were beginning to fear that they would not be able to dispose of their stock before the next crop comes in. Had not the atmospheric change which induced the hope of a continuance of rain for some days, been immediately followed by the return of fine weather, the fall would have made further progress during the week. The Havre corn market was very calm, but at Marseilles prices sustained themselves on account of the scantiness of arrivals, and the continual applications from Italy. Although the Holy Week is the one in which less meat is consumed, the price did not vary, and pork and ham sold at the Fair one-quarter higher than last year. Accounts from the wine districts announce that purchasers for ready money could now easily obtain a reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of wine at Orleans, Bordeaux and in Burgundy. In parts of the South the rose trees were observed to be affected with the *oidium*, which, it is therefore feared, might extend to the vine. Brandies has increased at Bordeaux by 5 francs, and at Paris by 4 francs.

Opening of Japan.

From the China Mail.

We have very important intelligence from Japan, to the effect that the country will shortly be opened to the commerce of the world. The visit of Commodore PERRY in July last, has no doubt hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished: but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans.

While Commodore PERRY deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the United States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer, Admiral PUTIATINE, without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went as directed to Nangasaki, and has succeeded in negotiating, apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity, and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical republic than from the Russian autocracy.

Accordiog to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral had intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast on shore, entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly that the Japanese Government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, *it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan might at once be considered as open to foreign vessels requiring to refit or take in supplies of wood and water;* but, to avoid disturbances, the crews must not be allowed to land. This, however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging. With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privileges to trade could come into operation.

We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are further inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had ever been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in this part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors without deserving them. Dr. BOWRING may not be insensible to either, but he is less likely than any of his predecessors, or any admiral we have seen on the station, to overlook the opportunity of achieving a lasting reputation for himself.

Seven years ago an expedition on a large scale was projected under Sir JOHN DAVIS, that was considered of so little importance, that Sir THOMAS COCHRANE preferred removing the squadron to earn head-money in Borneo; and the scheme was never reanimed. Subsequently a sloop-of-war has visited Japan, but without any important purpose in view, or any one likely to accomplish it: our intercourse, in short, since, in 1808, the then Captain PELEW, in the *Phaeton*, "excited a fierce hatred in the minds of the Japanese," having had a tendency to confirm rather than remove prejudices against our country. Now, however, that Japan is likely to be opened without our aid, whether or not England may be excluded from the arrangements, we trust those upon whom they devolve will enter into such stipulations as shall best secure the true and enlarged interests of commerce, with the least chance of creating misunderstandings with the Japanese; and to that end many of the one-sided and selfishly abused provisions of the China treaties ought to be avoided.

HOLLAND.

The official journal of the Hague publishes a notice that the Dutch Government will grant no authorization to receive letters of marque, and that no privateers, either with or without prizes, will be permitted to enter Dutch ports, except under stress of weather.

SWEDEN.

Impeachment of the Ministry.

A Stockholm letter, of date April 7, says that a Commission of the Diet has decided, by a majority of 12 to 11, that the Ministers shall be impeached before the High Court of the Kingdom, for their conduct respecting the taxes.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 21, 1854.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is unchanged in demand or value. In Beef a good business has been done at extreme rates. Pork keeps dull. Bacon, long middles, ₱ cwt., 42s.@44s.; do., short middles, do., 40s.@42s.; do., Cumberland cut, do., 42s.@44s. Beef, mess, ₱ tierce, 100s.@120s.; do. do., India, do., 115s.@125s. About 600 tons Lard have been sold, chiefly for forward delivery, at 52s. Tallow has declined 1s. to 2s. In Seeds or Bark there is nothing new. The season for Linseed Cake is over.

BREADSTUFFS—The improving tendency in Flour and Wheat continues. Flour is 1s. and Wheat 6d. dearer, with a large consumptive demand. Indian Corn moves slowly. Fleur, Western Canal, 38s. 6d.@39s.; do., Philadelphia, 38s. 6d@39s. 6d; do. Baltimore, 38s. 9d.@39s.; do. St. Louis and Ohio, 38s.@39s.; do. Canadian, 38s.@39s.; do. sour and heated, 33s.@35s. Wheat, red, ₱ 70 lbs., 11s. 3d.@11s. 8d.; do. white, do., 11s. 9d.@12s. 3d., do. mixed, do., 11s. 3d.@11s. 9d. Indian Corn, white, ₱ 480 lbs., 41s.@42s.; do. mixed, do., 40s.@41s.; do. yellow, do., 41s.@42s.

COTTON—There has been less doing since the sailing of the *Pacific*, and with the slight falling off in the demand, the prices of the week have scarcely been obtainable. In Manchester, also, the extent of business has been more limited since Tuesday last, although prices are firmly maintained. Stock, this day, 731,100 bags, of which 410,378 are Americas; do. last year, 791,302 bags, of which 540,351 were American. Sales this week, 40,560 bags, including 30,730 American,—5,570 bags being on speculation, and 1,910 for export. JAMES M'HENRY.

LIVERPOOL, 4th Mo., 21st, 1854.

We had a good attendance of the town, local and country dealers and millers, this morning. WHEAT met a fair inquiry, but the holders were firm in demanding the full prices of Tuesday, and the buyers wanting some concession, sales were, consequently, restricted to retail quantities, to supply immediate requirements. FLOUR is still the favorite article, and a fair quantity was taken for consumption; good qualities of Ohio, Philadelphia and Baltimore realized extreme rates of our last, and extras were the turn in favor of the seller. INDIAN CORN quiet, value the same as on Tuesday. Many of the sales of FLOUR made this morning were for transmission to the interior markets towards the Midland and Eastern Counties.

RICHARDS, BROTHERS & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 21, 1854.

COTTON MARKET.—There has been no notable change in our market during the past week. The better qualities—strictly middling and upwards—are becoming scarce, and bring full prices, while the lower are daily more abundant in the market, and are not so ready of sale. There is no change in the week in any of the circumstances which affect this market. From the seat of war the intelligence is without interest. At Manchester a moderate extent of business is transacted at steady prices; and in the Mossey market there is, at the moment, an abundant supply at easy rates. CONSOLS close 87¼ to ¾. The sales for the week are 40,560, of which 7,480 are on speculation and for export, leaving 33,080 bales to the trade. The market to-day is unchanged. Sales 6,000 bales: Wa quote fair Orleans 6d., do. middling 5 9-16d.; fair 6d., do. middling 5 7-16d.; fair Uplands 6d., do. middling 5d. Imports into this port 1st January to April 20, 1854, 682,225 bales, of which 338,512 are American; do. in 1853, 803,965 bales, of which 648,046 are American—decrease this year, 121,680 bales. Stocks 1854, 731,110 bales, of which 410,378 are Americas; do. in 1853, 793,343 bales, of which 541,831—decrease this year, 62,243 bales.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, April 21, 1854—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets reopened after the Easter holidays on the 19th instant; but little activity has been shown, and transactions generally have been very limited. MONEY, for short periods, is easier. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1d.; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 7½d.

COCHINEAL—In the absence of public sales we have nothing to report.

COCOA—Is firm with an increasing demand. Bahia, at 26s. 6d.@27s.; Para, 28s. 6d.@29s. 6d., and Guayaquil, 34s.@35s. ₱ cwt.

COFFEE—Is in good demand, and the market is very firm at our late quotations.

The CORN trade has been firm throughout the week, and prices of English and Foreign WHEAT have been steadily maintained. Last week's average of English WHEAT was 78s. 3d., and the quantity returned 41,926 qrs. United States FLOUR is worth 36s. @40s. ₱ bbl.; but the lower qualities are very difficult of sale. The arrivals of WHEAT off the coast have been large. At to-day's market there was a fair business doing, without change in prices.

COTTON—Full rates are asked; but there is not much doing. At public sale, 200 bales. Surat were taken in at 3½d. @3¾d. for fair sorts; 120 casks Turkey Green Arabic at 3⅝ @3⅝s. 6d. for ordinary sorts; 22 cases Dragon's Blood £7@£7 2s. 6d., being 30s. cheaper; 18 casks Soy at 4s. 3d @4s 5d.; a few casks Rhubarb at 3s. 9d.; 40 cases Cape Aloes, partly sold at 44s @58s., being 2s. cheaper; and of 2 742 serons Pitty Bark, three-fourths sold from 2s. 2d.@2s. 4d. Quicksilver, 2s @2s. 1d. Saffron 22s. Turkey Opium 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. Cutch 47s. 6d.

HEMP—St. Petersburg Clean dull at £68. Manila nominally £70. 130 bales Sunn sold from £29@£31 10s.; and 1,000 bales Jute from £28@£30 5s. for middling to good, being 20s.@30s. cheaper.

INDIGO—Quiet. The declarations for the ensuing sales, to commence 9th May, now amounts to 10,388 chests. Stock of East India, 22,000 chests against 26,103 chests last year.

The IRON trade continues quiet, and in Welsh there is only a moderate business doing. We quote common Bars £6 5s.@£6 15s. Rails £7 15s.@£8, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig has advanced to 79s @80s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde Gartsherrie No. 1, 84s. Staffordshire very firm. Swedish scarce at £14@£14 10s.

LARD—Dull at 54s.@56s. for Westerm.

LEAD—Prices are maintained, ammon Pig £25@£25 10s.; Refined £26@£26 10s.; Spanish £24@£25.

LINSEED CAKES—In demand; and the continuance of dry weather tends to maintain prices. No change in quotations.

OILS—In common Fish there is but little doing, and no alteration. Olive quite at £39@£63. Palm 44s @47s. Cocoa Nut 51s.@52s. Linseed less active at 40s @39s., and 41s @42s for forward deliveries. Rape: Brown has been sold on a large scale at 44s.@43s 6d. for Autumn delivery; Refined, on the spot, inactive at 45s 6d. Sperm steady at £105@£107.

RICE—Dull, and prices have a downward tendency. 1,700 bags good middling white Bengal quotation were bought in at 11s.; and 1,294 bags middling white sold to-day at 12s 6d.

In RUM a large business has been done; about 800 puncheons having changed hands at 3s. 4d. for Proof Leewards, and 3s. 7d. for strong Demerara.

SPELTER—Quiet at £23.

SALTPETRE—200 tons, to arrive, were sold in the early part of the week at 46s.; but the market has since become dull, with little disposition to buy. 540 bags Bengal at auction (2½ per cent. refr.) were taken in at 45s. Nitrate Soda dull at 19s.@19s. 6d.

SEEDS—Linseed has declined to 65s., cost, freight, and insurance, and 66s. 6d., free delivered, for Odessa, on the spot. On the spot little is doing, and prices are nominal.

SPICES—We note sales of 45 cases Singapore Nutmegs from 2s. 2d @4s. 1d.; 14 cases Mace 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d.; 98 cases Cassia Vera 46s @55s; and 138 boxes Sago from 30s. 6d.@2ls. for middling to good smelt grain. 1,700 bags Malabar Pepper at auction to-day were bought in at 5½d.; and 197 bags Pimento sold at 5½d @5¾d.

TALLOW—Is very quiet at 61s. on the spot, 64s. 6d. for May and June, and 66s. for the end of the year.

TEA—The market remains without material change, but clearances continue large. Common Congou 11½d @1s.

TIN—Is very quiet, at 124s. for Block, 125s. for Bars, and 126s. for Refined. Straits very dull, at 118s.@120s. Banca 125s @128s. Tin Plates steady, at 33s.@34s. for I. C. Charcoal, and 27s.@27s 6d. for I. C. Coke

TURPENTINE—A small sale of Rough is reported at 11s 6d. Spirits difficult of sale. American in casks nominally 47s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Continue without much business doing. There are still buyers of United States 6's Bonds of 1868 at 110@110¼. Maryland Sterling 5's offered at 92. Quotations of other stocks are nominal.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

London Money Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1854.

The anticipations formed last week of the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to add to the present debt of the country, in order to render any application to the Bank of England for the current expenses of the war unnecessary, appear to have been well founded, as that gentleman has this day intimated his readiness to receive orders for £4,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds at 3½ ₱ cent. ₱ annum, and to be redeemed as follows: One-third in 1858, one-third in 1859, and the remaining third in 1860. It is wished that the tenders be made in Exchequer Bills at par. This step of Mr. GLADSTONE'S has been looked upon with favor by several of the large capitalists of the metropolis, and the opinion is generally expressed of the desirability of keeping a good balance in hand for the contingencies of the present war. The attention of the commercial world is almost exclusively absorbed by the progress of the war. In consequence of the Chancellor of Exchequer's announcement, the Funds fell, and Consols for the account receded to 87¼, while all other Securities declined in proportion.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending the 15th of April, which we extract from to-night's *Gazette*, when compared with the return of the preceding week, exhibit the following result:

Public deposits	£1,763,364	Decrease £918,390
Other deposits	12,791,201	Decrease 1,024,727
Rest	3,160,726	Increase 6,069

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£136 865 096	Decrease £252,536
Other securities	13,763,206	Decrease 937,015
Notes unemployed	4 276,125	Decrease 690,670

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,490,355, being an increase of £79,365, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,510,873, being a decrease of £629,726, when compared with the previous return.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EIGHTH MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Tuesday's Proceedings Concluded.

I stopped writing at the point when a recess was taken midday, to refresh with crackers and cheese in the Standing Committee Room. For that is a very commendable feature of the arrangements, that when all present begin to feel that they are taking in more science than they can carry away without danger of foundering or swamping, some one moves a recess, and a brief interlude is played around the cracker basket in an upper room.

This time too, notice had been read that in the large room on the second story, there were to be seen drawings of the curiosities of natural science and so forth, collected by Major EMORY'S Corps of Observation along the Mexican boundary line. These drawings were very fine and elicited much admiration. A large number of them represented the plants of California and New-Mexico, collected by Dr. PARRY. Each was made from a specimen preserved. The collection of plants is left with Prof. TORREY, of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Another portion of them represented fishes, snakes, reptiles, &c., collected by Mr. CLARK, and sketched by Mr. SCHOTT and Mr. FEY. The men "up" in that department had a fine time reading off the scales and counting their angles, as sketched by which small points they say, hang the compartments of *genera* and *species*. The sketches of scenery were mostly by Mr. SCHOTT. Naturalists hold very high the collections made by this corps under direction of Major EMORY, of the U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, since it represents a complete section of the Continent from ocean to ocean—a field which has been but little explored before. From its mineralogical collections of fossils and other specimens, geology already promises itself large and important additions to its positive facts, and the data for determining many puzzling problems. Congress cannot do better service to Science than to give dispatch to its intentions, and a generous appropriation for bringing out in worthy style the report of Major EMORY'S Explorations.

Among the company that went aloft to turn over these sketches, we noticed President PIERCE, Secretary DAVIS, Mr. CUSHING, and most of the ladies who had been in attendance on the several sections during the morning.

But to proceed.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION—AFTERNOON.

Dr. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, of Louisville, Ky., read portions of a paper *On the Meteoric Stones*, with an account of some recently discovered.

METEORIC STONES.

He exhibited several small meteorites, and some large ones. A fragment of one in his possession he showed, of which the whole body weighed over 60 pounds. It was found in Tazewell County, Tennessee. A large one from Saltillo, Mexico, lay on the table, weighing 260 pounds.

Mr. BARTLETT (Boundary Commissioner) had described to him one specimen which weighed 600 pounds and its greatest length was five feet. These bodies are composed principally of nickeliferous iron with portions of cobalt, copperas, copper, and phosphorus. The iron generally amounts to 95 parts out of a hundred. But in all meteorites we find one combination of these constituents, namely: *Schreibosite*, of which there is no natural specimen on earth.

ORIGIN OF METEORIC STONES.

It was long supposed that these bodies were identified with the shooting stars, but that error is of easy demonstration. For in all the periodically returning occasions of shooting stars, there is not a case on record where the fall of a meteorite stone has accompanied them. Then we can obtain the elevation of the shooting stars, and without difficulty learn their velocity. They are often far beyond the circle of our atmosphere, and travel at the rate of sixteen miles a second, while we know that nothing can revolve around the earth at a swifter rate than five miles a second. Shooting stars then are cosmic bodies, revolving around the sun as a centre. They are self-luminous too. But meteoric stones could not strike the earth in their fall, coming at the rate of sixteen miles a second, without producing very different impressions from what are recorded of their fall. Nor can these stones be self-luminous in our atmosphere. They are of heavy iron. They cannot be mere concretions of nebulous matter as some have maintained. They have not the form that nebulous matter would assume on condensing. Evidently then they are not identical with shooting stars.

They are not of terrestrial origin. The number of those who think that they are, is too limited to require a set refutation of that theory.

They are not of atmospheric origin, aggregated from different directions, hardened like hail, though from different causes. Their form forbids that suspicion. Whence then are they?

Dr. SMITH evidently accepted the "loner theory." They were masses thrown off with great force from the moon, revolving around that body until in the great concentricity of their orbits, they fall within the circle of our atmospheres; once within which, and with velocity greatly retarded, our earth becomes their centre. They may have been thrown out from the craters of volcanoes a long time ago, and been thousands of years revolving before their orbit brought them in contact with our sphere. LAPLACE and CERAOO, who once held this theory, gave it up, but they were compelled to do so or surrender another belief of theirs, that they are identical with shooting stars. One-twentieth of the surface of the moon is volcanic, and if the craters, as revealed by the telescope, are only in the usual proportion to the height and depth of the volcanoes, there need be no doubt that they have sufficient ejecting force to hurl large masses of volcanic matter to immense distances. Remember, beside, that the attracting power of the Moon is but one-sixth that of the Earth, and that bodies thrown from its surface experience in consequence but one-sixth the retarding force they would have when thrown from the Earth's surface.

Look again at the constitution of the meteorite,—made up principally of *pure* iron. It came evidently from some place where there is little or no oxygen. Now the moon has no atmosphere, and no water on its surface, or we should find it out by its refracting power. There is no oxygen there then. Hurled from the moon, these bodies—these masses of almost pure iron—would flame in the sun like polished steel, and on reaching our atmospheres would burn in its oxygen until a black oxide coated it; and this we find to be the case with all our meteorites—the black color is only an external covering.

Dr. SMITH presented these views with much clearness, directness and earnestness. The room was crowded throughout the delivery, and nothing but an oppressive want of time prevented an interesting debate from following it.

THE WHALE-KILLER AGAIN.

Prof. HALL read a paper prepared by Dr. HAMEL, of St. Petersburg, (who was present,) on the Whale-killer. Dr. HAMEL had published in 1847, a volume containing the journal of a voyage, by JOHN TRADESCANT, to Russia in 1618, in which he describes the Delphinus or *Phocæna Orca*, the Whale-Killer, or Thresher, as a fish infesting the Northern Seas, and in almost all accounts identical with the animal of which Mr. MAURY gave the interesting account which was published in the DAILY TIMES some time since. This animal was said to be four or five feet long, with a stout dorsal fin, and the torment of all whales. These latter animals, he remarked, never floated ashore without their tongues having been eaten out and their lips torn off. The "killers," said TRADESCANT, make good oil, but yield no whalebone.

Lieut. MAURY was glad that his paper had sent the learned men to poring over musty books, and especially that from them so interesting an account had been produced of an animal which seemed to have utterly passed out of sight of the naturalists. Since reading his paper, his attention had been called to an authority in which the "killer" was named, though in the briefest manner. In one respect only did the "whale-killer" of TRADESCANT differ from that which had been described to him. TRADESCANT'S was spoken of as infesting only that northern sea—his roamed from pole to pole, and was found wherever there was a whale to be tormented.

Mr. COOKE read a paper by Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, (who, though a member of the Standing Committee, I believe, has not been present during this session,) on two new methods of chemical analysis.

Prof. W. B. ROGERS read a paper on the age of the so-called new red sandstone of the United States.

Much to the regret of all parties, a sudden call for Mr. HALL, of Albany, to leave the City, caused the following papers of his to be read only by title—to wit:

Observations upon the geology of the Mauvaises Terres, Nebraska, with notices of the geographical and geological range of some of the fossils of that region.

Remarks upon a collection of cretaceous fossils from Nebraska, and the absence species known in the southern extension of the same formation.

Remarks upon the results of extensive and continued collections of fossil species from a portion of the Silurian rocks of New-York, showing the number of species and individuals of each species obtained from a limited locality, during a period of ten years.

On the reproduction of similar types or representative species in successive geological formations. Illustrated by a collection of species of the Brachiopoda, from the Niagara and Lower Helderberg groups of the Palæozoic rocks of the United States.

On the red sandstone of the Connecticut River valley, and the proof of its Oolitic or Liassic age.

With this ended the readings in the Geological section. Perhaps what had been in attendance during the day expressed but one regret—that was, that in their eagerness to lose nothing in this department, they had been prevented attendance upon and listening to the extremely interesting papers and discussions in progress in the

PHYSICAL SECTION.

The first article was by Prof. NORTON, on Comets.

TEMPERATURE OF THE SEA.

The next was by Superintendent A. D. BACHE, on the distribution of temperature in and near the Gulf Stream, off the coast of the United States, from observations made in the Coast Survey, illustrated by a number of charts, to exhibit the varying temperatures of the sea at regular distances from the coast to about four hundred miles eastwardly in the Atlantic. Remarks were made on the form of the floor or the bottom of the ocean, going to show that along one coast some extraordinary depressions exist. On the seaward line off Charleston, from the shore to sixty miles out, the depth increases gradually, till it acquires a depth of one hundred fathoms. But it soon deepens with great rapidity, as if on the side of a mountain, until at about eighty miles out the ocean-bottom is more than six hundred and fifty fathoms from the surface. This continues forward less than ten miles, when the depth as suddenly decreases to not more than three hundred and fifty fathoms, which so goes on only a few miles, when it again deepens to about five hundred fathoms, with subsequent fluctuations. There is, therefore, a submerged mountain-peak or ridge between these points of a truly remarkable character. The differences in the temperature very almost precisely according to the change of contour of the bottom, showing that the temperature at great depths is much modified by the propinquity of the ocean's bed. It appears that the Gulf Stream, while certainly not superficial, does not run to the bottom, for off Cape Florida, at twelve hundred fathoms, the water in Summer is of a temperature of 38° Fahrenheit—a degree below the average Winter temperature much further north.

COURSE OF THE GULF STREAM.

Lieut. MAURY followed Prof. BACHE in a paper on the Gulf Stream. He showed that the stream varies it course according to the season, having a more southerly sweep in Winter. The stream is more rapid off Cape Hatteras than Cape Cannaveral, and never deposits the seaweed with which it is so plentifully beset on the western side. This was accounted for by supposing that the stream stands above the general level of the ocean, with its highest point in the centre or axis of the stream, and sloping off like the roof of a house each way. This stream is what modifies so agreeably the climate of Western Europe, and at the same time causes its fogs. Storms that arise on the coast of Africa, trailing westward, fall into its influence, and sweep around its circuit. In this stream the *San Francisco* was on the 20th December, and it was along its eastwardly current that the ship drifted. The Gulf Stream is sensibly affected by the discharge of the waters in Winter from the Chesapeake, Delaware and Hudson.

President P

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Our Relations with Spain.

The news from Madrid by the *Africa*, taken in connection with the speech of Mr. SLIDELL in Congress, and other movements having an official aspect, justify the suspicion that our Government has entered systematically upon the task of *provoking a rupture with Spain*, and that a war with that power, having for its object the acquisition of Cuba, is upon the programme, as an Administration measure.

It is announced that Mr. SOULE, not content with the disclaimer of the Spanish Government and its offer of indemnity for the injury in the case of the *Black Warrior*, has demanded the recall of the Captain-General PEZUELA, and that his successor be clothed with authority to adjust matters of difference with the United States in Cuba:—and he is also said to have exacted a sum of money from the Spanish Government, as indemnity for the injuries we have sustained, so large that the correspondent of the London *Times* is unwilling to mention it.

These demands, urged at the present moment, when all grounds of difference in the *Black Warrior* case have been removed, are palpable menaces,—designed to provoke a refusal and to embroil the relations of the two countries. Mr. SLIDELL's speech, proposing to authorize the President to abolish our neutrality laws so far as Cuba is concerned, and said to have had the sanction of the Executive, is a movement of the same character.

The Africa's News—The War in Eastern Europe.

There are several important points in the *Africa's* news, the principal of which is the reply of the Russian Government to the Anglo-French declaration of war. This document was published on the 12th of April, in the official *Journal of St. Petersburg*, and will be found in this morning's TIMES. It is remarkable in more senses than one. The Czar adheres to his *rôle* as an injured person, and disclaims once more, most emphatically, any designs "of aggrandizement and conquest." He calls on his neighbors in Germany and in the North, to testify whether there be "one of them which, during the last forty years, has had to complain of an attack, or even of an attempt at an attack upon the integrity of his possessions." And as to Turkey, he says that "the peace of Adrianople exists to attest the moderate use we have made of our success." Now, to this his "neighbors" in the North might certainly reply, that if they have not been attacked within the last forty years, it is because the seizure of Poland could not be made an occurrence of every year; and as to the Muscovite "moderation" allnded to, Lord JOHN RUSSELL was perfectly right in saying that it is worse than violence. His German neighbors are, however, left to the Czar, who is fairly entitled to their testimony. They have existed and still subsist, by the grace of Russia, and must acknowledge the services rendered to their despotism and misrule, by their powerful protector. And the Emperor, also, does not forget to call to their minds his claims on their gratitude, asking, "whether, morally in Lombardy, and materially in Hungary, his efforts have not been consecrated to the maintenance of the equilibrium?" But if this argument be a good one in respect to the German Powers, and especially Austria, it is certainly not of a nature to excite in the minds of the lovers of freedom any sympathies for the cause of the Czar.

It is precisely because there ought to be no Power, to whom helpless tyrants and execrated sovereigns may turn and sell themselves in order to be saved from popular punishment, that Russia's repulse would be an act wholly entitled to the sympathy of the world; and if we could only feel as much faith in the liberal designs of the Western Allies, as we have aversion to that Russian "spirit of evil," which hangs heavily over the prospects of European freedom, we would heartily join in those good wishes that follow the fleets and auxiliary armies of England and France. Unfortunately neither NAPOLEON nor Lord ABERDEEN and the aristocratic *cliques* in both countries, have the least idea of using their power for the "annihilation of that equilibrium," of which the Czar boldly and justly declares himself to have been the chief support, and which is the basis of that system of general oppression under which the nations of Europe are kept by their despots.

The terms of the treaty of alliance between the two Western Powers show clearly that there is no such high principle in view. It was only yesterday that we expressed our opinion that the war has not yet become one *against* Russia, to whom, if she would recross the Pruth, and keep the peace, no harm is intended; and the *Africa's* news already justifies that belief. The offensive and defensive alliance is directed to nothing else than to recover the Turkish territory. The war is to be simply a geographical war. In Moldavia, the Czar is their enemy; beyond the Pruth, he would become again "a most enlightened and honest gentleman." It is no wonder, therefore, that he speaks out so bluntly, in perfect frankness, at least in this part of his manifesto, telling them that he alone is their saviour against insurrections, revolutions, liberty, and freedom—things equally dreaded and hated by them all, without one single exception.

This is the most interesting part of this Russian document, important also for the impression it may make on Austria and Prussia, if these Powers really need to be reminded of certain facts which it is impossible for them to misjudge, or to forget,—namely, their utter, unavoidable annihilation, should they forfeit the Czar's future assistance, by uniting now with his adversaries.

We have already seen that the publication of the Secret Correspondence has not produced such important results at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin as English and French statesmen had confidently expected it would. The British Cabinet, the honest part of it, was innocent enough to think that they were honored with a special confidence, while, as it now turns out, the German Sovereigns knew quite as much, and probably a great deal more. The Russian Government quietly and coldly declares in another number of the St. Petersburg *Journal*, that it contents itself "with remarking that the subject of these discussions was brought confidentially to the knowledge of the Sovereigns of Austria and of Prussia." We may be sure that these two Powers will not *fight* against the Czar. They have signed, as it is officially announced, their special treaty of a defensive and offensive alliance, but there is no *casus de guerre* specified in its stipulations. Their alliance will shortly be termed a friendly neutrality towards Russia, with deluding assurances of good will towards the Western Powers, and a mutual insurance against internal commotions, which are expected to break forth in the general conflagration. This last is the main object in view. They begin already to speak in another tone, and their semi-official organs ridicule—and most deservedly—the trivial character of the Western preparations for war, intimating that this sluggishness and irresolution is not the way to bring them over. The Vienna *Lloyd* says this quite openly, but in a tone of advice. The language of the *Wehr Zeitung*, the military gazette of Prussia, however, is quite different and worthy of attention. "What do we see?" asks it, sneeringly:

"England sends eleven infantry regiments, and 3,000 cavalry soldiers to Turkey, scarcely enough to quell an earnest insurrection of the Greeks in its own Ionian Islands. England speaks of sending 30,000 men at some future time. France has these nine weeks been preparing to send out 50,000 men to Gallipoli. Is this going to war, or is it even a decent looking preliminary to a war?"

It is certainly extraordinary that these auxiliary troops makes no greater progress. It seems that less of them arrive by every mail; they decrease instead of increasing. First 30,000 French soldiers had arrived in Constantinople; by the last mail but one, they were reduced to 8,000, and now, by the *Africa's* news, we learn that they number in all, English and French, no more than 5,000. This is unpromising. ABBASH PACHA, of Egypt, has done and is doing constantly more for the Sultan than his "powerful allies." But they are glad not to do anything so long as they can avoid it. They are sorry not to be able to control the fleets quite as well as the land forces. But DUNDAS is their man, and NAPIER has thus far seized only saltships, of which he has captured four more. So there is still a possibility of temporizing, and accordingly the Duke of CAMBRIDGE has gone to Vienna, where he will carry on the campaign against the Russians at the Court ball to be given on the Emperor's marriage. It is reported that he will endeavor to open a way for fresh negotiations:—but this is not very likely, considering the well-known weakness of his character.

Austria still holds herself aloof,—deluding the West by her professions of a neutrality, which is almost as serviceable to Russia as her active alliance could be. "Power," says SOUTHEY, "which makes weak men wicked, makes wicked men mad." Austria is in this predicament. She has just abolished the state of siege in Hungary to show a confidence she cannot feel, and to delude those who do not remember that Austrian rule is always that of a state of siege, whether called by that name or not. We are more and more convinced that if Austria should join the Western Powers, the results would be in the end disastrous. This begins to be felt even in England; and a public meeting lately held at Manchester, adopted the following resolution:

That this meeting, concurring in opinion with the great majority of the British people, that the war with Russia in defence of Turkey is a just and necessary war, desires to express its earnest wish that the war may be carried on with the utmost vigor, and continued until the power of Russia shall be reduced within such limits as will be consistent with the peace and safety of the world,—[loud and general cheering,]—that, in furtherance of this view, *the restoration of Poland, Hungary and Italy to the state of independent nations, having free institutions, is greatly to be desired.* [Renewed cheering.]

The conclusion of an alliance between Austria and the West would multiply these popular demonstrations, and give them still greater weight.

There has been fighting on the Danube, but no battle. "The Greek insurrection," says the *Pays*, "makes very little progress." But even this little may be much, and the admission that it has made *some*, is already an important fact. But the English papers go further, and all agree that matters look badly, not only in Epirus and in Thessaly, but also in the Dobrudscha, where Trajan's Wall seems to have been abandoned by the Turks. Foksany in Moldavia, the importance of which we explained in yesterday's TIMES, has been burned down with all its stores, fortified buildings, &c.

The Scientific Convention.

The eighth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, whose sessions at Washington closed last Wednesday, has been of a most interesting and important character. The records of its proceedings add liberally to the stock of positive facts in every department of Science of which it takes cognizance. Its Transactions will be esteemed abroad and at home, not only as creditable to our country, but as essential to collaborators, in all departments, for their proper posting up. By a happy constitution of the Working Committees, the meeting was relieved by them of the drudgery of business details;—the whole time spent in discussions, other than such as directly pertained to the papers read, would scarcely amount to two hours. By strict adherence to another rule, the time of the Convention was consumed with the reading of no paper unworthy of attention. Nor was any new doctrine preached without being either proved or exposed. What was stated for fact was shown to be such, or ejected speedily. Courteous always—never approaching to rudeness—there were many sharp men who stood for the common teachings of Science, as if it were their religion, and refused to yield a single point to any theory, however specious, until it was demonstrated to have its foundation on indisputable facts. In such matters the Convention was a model one.

Of the papers read, perhaps the most practically valuable were those which emanated from the Coast Survey and the researches of Lieut. MAURY. Astronomers will gloat over the facts furnished and the formula established by the labors in the Longitude Department and the Washington and Cambridge Observatories, and they anticipate great results from a collation of the observations taken at the first Observatory ever established in South America, and conducted under the auspices of our own Government. On the 26th of this month an Annular Eclipse,—such are few and far between in a man's lifetime,—will occur. Measures were taken by the Association, and a programme so arranged, that all over our country on that day the acutest observers will be noting just the points to which their special attention can most advantageously be given. We hazard nothing in opining that it will be the best watched Eclipse ever "brought before the American public."

The Association brought more directly before us than ever the great service that our several Exploring Expeditions are doing to science, and to the world. Major GILLISS' Chilean Expedition cannot but result in the most happy manner to all those departments of human labor, whose results are facilitated by perfectly accurate astronomical instruments; and every man who is in any way interested in the great mining operations of the country and in the speedy development of new mines of precious and baser metals, has his fortunes furthered by the geological observations that were taken by the several Expeditions that Major EMORY has at last concluded.

The *Transactions* of the Association cannot, from the nature of the case, be published much under a year from this time. Those of the meeting held last Summer in Cleveland are not even promised yet. Under these circumstances it is a little curious that so few newspapers have taken pains even to indicate new facts there presented. Some papers were of course of so abstruse a character as to preclude publication in a popular journal. But most of them were of just the character that the people are interested in, since their doctrines directly bear on to their business and daily pursuits. Our own sketches of proceedings will be concluded with an additional letter.

The Herald's Plea for Murder.

The *Herald* feels uneasy in its solitary position, as the apologist and defender of MATT. WARN and the Kentucky jury which pronounced his deliberate, premeditated and unprovoked assassination of Prof. BUTLER to be *no murder*. It deprecates the odium and responsibility which belong to such an office. Would it not be well for the *Herald* to explain why it *suppressed the evidence* in that case, after announcing its receipt and promising its immediate publication? How came the *Herald* to be selected to publish the letters designed to create sympathy for WARN in advance of the trial,—depicting his sufferings in prison, misrepresenting the facts of his murder of BUTLER, and seeking to screen him from the punishment due to his offence? Upon the appearance of those letters in the *Herald*, we received from Kentucky a scorching exposure of the attempt thus made through its agency, whether purchased or volunteered is immaterial, to defeat the ends of justice and secure impunity for one of the blackest murders ever perpetrated. We declined to publish it, because we were unwilling before the trial, to do anything which should appear like an attempt to prejudice the public mind. Now that the trial is over, the result is open to public scrutiny. We have expressed our opinion of its flagrant injustice and enormity. The *Herald*, as we presumed it would, has followed up its defence of the murder, and of the mockery of justice by which it has been declared to be no crime.

The *Herald* cites sundry cases in this vicinity, and among them that of POLLY BODINE, to show that in New-York, as well as in Kentucky, murderers have sometimes been acquitted. Even if the fact were so, it would not in the least affect the justice of our strictures, or the baseness of the *Herald's* defence of the Kentucky murder. But there is no analogy between this case and those it cites. In those instances the persons charged with murder were acquitted *for lack of proof*. However strong the *moral* impression of their guilt, there was not sufficient evidence to warrant their *legal* conviction. In WARN's case this was not so. No human being can possibly doubt that WARD murdered BUTLER. The proof, morally and legally, is full, precise, perfect. Mr. CRITTENDEN does not, for he cannot, entertain the shadow of a doubt upon the subject. WARN himself *knows* that he is a murderer, and he will carry that consciousness, burning like an inextinguishable flame in his inmost soul, to the last moment of his wretched existence.

The best service the *Herald* can render its Kentucky clients, is to give them the charity of its silence. Its attempts to defend them disgust by their patent venality, and react by their pitiable weakness and imbecility.

Cause and Effect.

Mr. BARNUM, the new President of the Crystal Palace Association, did not think it worth while to advertise its reopening in the columns of the *Herald*. In consequence of this omission on his part, that independent and high-toned journal gave the following full and accurate report of the proceedings on that occasion:

The Reopening of the Crystal Palace.—For a full and particular account of this great affair, read Falstaff's account of the march of his troop through Coventry—*vide* Shakspeare.

This is all the readers of that sheet are permitted to know of the admirable speeches made on Thursday afternoon and evening. And indications are not wanting that Mr. BARNUM's inability to appreciate the *Herald* is to be revenged by the same process which that print applied to Mr. FRY, the Manager of the Italian Opera, for a similar offence. The *Herald* has entered upon a systematic crusade against the Crystal Palace, and will do everything in its power to break it down. Probably the Editor will take the precaution to read over the report of the libel suit, in which he was made to suffer so severely for his previous attempt in the same direction.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR WYSE.—Our report of yesterday's proceedings of the Court Martial convened at Fort Columbus to investigate the charges against Major WYSE, of the 3d Artillary, is unavoidably crowded out this morning. The Port Warden, several Insurance-office Inspectors and a host of nautical men were called for the defence, and they all agreed in declaring the *Falcon* to be an unseaworthy vessel. She was classed as "A 3" on some of the Insurance-office books, while on others she was stricken out altogether.

Common Council Doings.

The Board of Aldermen last evening took up the proposition to buy the Brick Church property, and adopted a resolution in favor of the measure. The Aldermen and Councilmen are of the same opinion, as regards the propriety of making this purchase. The first step on the part of the Common Council must be the repeal of the restriction, contained in the lease of the Church, which forbids the transfer of the ground to any parties for secular purposes. The Mayor's assent will probably be required at an early day to affect a complete arrangement for the sale of the property; and the signature of His Honor, it is thought, will not be withheld. So that there is now a prospect that the Brick Church will make way for the interests of business. It is time.

Merchants in the vicinity of the late fire at JENNINGS' store, in Broadway, sent, through the Mayor, the sum of $300, to be appropriated for the relief of the families of the firemen who were killed on that occasion.

There is a great deal of trouble in Washington Market and the other Markets of the City, in reference to the Clerks, who are said to be acting without adequate authority, having been appointed without confirmation. Appointees acting without warrant, are hereafter to receive no salary.

Mr. Alderman MOTT made another exhibition of himself, nearly equal to the attack upon the Charter. He was indignant at the fact that the Aldermanic speeches are never reported *in full*. Privately and publicly, the gentleman has made this complaint. He brought up in the Board, last evening, a proposition to employ a Reporter of Debates, and to procure the insertion of these debates in the daily papers. The proposition was tabled, and very properly. Three columns *per diem* would not suffice to contain all the things that are *said*. Much less than that amount will hold the record of what is done.

The subject of the Corporation Advertising came up, upon a resolution offered by Alderman MOTT, instructing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals or estimates, and to make suitable contracts with papers having the largest circulation. After some discussion, the resolution was laid on the table. the Board having no power to originate measures involving expenditure of moneys.

The RAYNOLDS Offal Contract—that old bone of contention, which always has meat enough left upon it to make the contestants fierce—was again the subject of action. Mr. RAYNOLDS, at last, has his say in the matter. The communication was sent in obedience to a resolution of the Common Council. It is published in full in the columns of the TIMES this morning, and sheds new light. Mr. REYNOLDS denies the existence of a prior contract with STEPHEN COLES, the bid of that gentleman having been assigned to Mr. RAYNOLDS.

The extension of Albany-street through Trinity churchyard has been made the special order of the Board of Aldermen for Wednesday evening next. Another report from the Street Committee was presented by Alderman DRAKE, in favor of the extension. (The majority of the same Committee had previously reported adversely thereto.) The new report is given elsewhere in to-day's TIMES.

The Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to whom was referred the resolution for erecting a new building in the Park, reported that there existed great necessity for immediate action by the Common Council in erecting suitable buildings for those officers who have lately been driven from their places of business by fire. It is essential that a structure of large and ample capacity should be forthwith constructed on the site of the late New City Hall. The Committee therefore recommend a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen. The resolution was laid on the table till Monday.

The Board non-concurred with the Council in the order to the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to run their cars to Fifty-ninth-street.

Mr. Commissioner GLAZIER has made his first movement in antagonism to the Common Council. Mr. GLAZIER sent the following communication to the Aldermen—the trouble, it will be seen, is with the Market Clerks:

GENTLEMEN: By resolution of your Board of May 3, I am directed to report by what authority there are in my Department persons employed as Clerks in the Markets and other places, without the consent of this Board.

Never having heard the authority of power to appoint Clerks and others vested in me, Executive of this Department, questioned. I have the honor to state they were appointed by me, and in due time their names will be sent to your honorable body for confirmation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. GLAZIER.

The communication was rejected by the Board. Mr. GLAZIER will perhaps do well to avoid following in the footsteps of ARCULARIUS, and keep our streets in passable condition. Quarrels with the Common Council are always exceedingly unprofitable affairs.

The City Railroads report their receipts for the month of April: Sixth-avenue, $18,590 51; Eighth-avenue, $22,781 54; total, $41,372 05.

The Council did nothing.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of the Printing Ink manufactory of J. D. MCCREARY, No 533 Stanton-street. The fire was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of varnish containing about 100 gallons. The varnish was in an outhouse in the rear. At some distance it was supposed that it was a very serious fire from the immense volumes of smoke which were caused by the varnish and the burning of the scaffolding around the chimney. The firemen, however, were promptly on the ground and extinguished the flames. The loss of property is estimated at $500, which is fully insured in various City companies.... About 8 o'clock the previous evening a fire was discovered in the large iron foundry of STEPHEN A. DAVIS, situated in Thirty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, which was entirely consumed—damage about $5,000. Loss fully covered by insurance in the Brooklyn and Firemen's Insurance Companies. The four story brick building adjoining, owned and occupied by Mr. WM. WALL, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $300.... At about 8½ o'clock a barn situated on One Hundred and Twelfth-street and First-avenue was completely destroyed by fire. Loss about $300. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.... Last evening, at 7½ o'clock, a fire occurred in the hat, cap and fur store of A. E. LAING & Co., junction of Water-street and Burling-slip. The fire originated in and was mostly confined to the fourth story, which was completely gutted. Between fire and water the extensive stock in the store was damaged to a considerable amount. The promptness of the firemen on this occasion saved the building and contents from further destruction.

SWINDLER.—Yesterday morning, Capt. ROBERT H. MCCERRAN appeared before Justice CLARKE, at the Jefferson Police Court, and preferred a charge of swindling against a young men of apparent respectability. The Captain was met in Wall-street, on the 13th of April last, by the defendant, who remarked that he had a payment of $2,500 to make for Messrs. HAROUS & Co., and was short $650. The Captain, supposing it was all right, drew a check for the amount on the Bank of America, and gave it to the prisoner. It is also alleged by MCCERRAN, that the accused represented himself to be the agent of the firm. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing. An examination will take place to day, and it is said certain disclosures will then be made.

SUPPOSED POISONING.—The woman who was reported to have committed suicide in Pearl-street yesterday, it is supposed was poisoned by her husband. The necessary arrangements for holding an inquest were made, and will be proceeded with before Coronor WILHELM, this morning. Meanwhile, a *post-mortem* examination was made by the Coroner's assisting physicians.

STABBING.—Two men were yesterday arrested by Sergeant BAKER and officer O'NEIL of the Sixth Ward Police, charged with attempting to take the life of JOHN BARRETT. They had a quarrel in Centre-street at 5 o'clock, A. M., and before the Police came the unfortunate man was stabbed in seven different places. He became prostrate from loss of blood, and it is very doubtful if he can recover. The sufferer was taken to the City Hospital and the assailants were locked up.

☞ The American Bible Society has recognized five new auxiliaries—one in each of the States of Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Among the recent grants of books, were volumes to a Welsh Mission at Carbondale, Pa; to the American Tract Society; to the Lac-qui-Parle Mission; and to Rev. J. G. ONKEN, Baptist Missionary in Germany—with several others of smaller amount, including two entire Bibles for the Blind.

THE EMIGRANTS IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The temporary injunction sued out by N. P. HOSACK and others, against the Commissioners of Emigration, to restrain defendants from renting a house in Franklin-street for their office, was argued yesterday in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY. Counsel was heard for the defence, and the Judge reserved his decision for a few days.

☞ The recent freshets have produced a remarkable effect in the waters of the Bay and Rivers, which have become quite fresh. The North and East Rivers both presented a turbid and discolored appearance yesterday.

☞ The office of the Children's Aid Society has been removed to the third story of the new Mercantile Library building in Astor-place.

☞ The demolition of the old Clinton Hall was begun yesterday. The Nassau Bank, it is understood, will erect a handsome edifice on the same site.

☞ Three California steamers sailed yesterday: the *North Star*, *Illinois*, and *Northern Light*. They carried full lists of passengers.

☞ An attempt is now making to float the *Ericsson*. Steam pumps were in operation yesterday, pumping the water from the hull. A canvas-bag has also been placed about the ship.

☞ The Eastern Dispensary treated 1,893 patients in April; 371 of whom were vaccinated.

☞ We had a little sunshine yesterday. Good.

The Accident to the Ericsson—Performance of her Engines.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The serious accident to the "*Caloric Ship*," last Thursday, has deprived me of the anticipated pleasure of inviting you to witness the performance of the new machinery of this ship. Previous to the untoward occurrence, Mr. KITCHING had cheerfully acceded to my proposition of making a formal trial trip this week, to afford the New-York Press an opportunity of witnessing the practical operation of the new machinery, and of hearing my explanation of the important changes which have been made in regard to that motive power, which, a year ago, was heralded to the world by the distinguished Press of New-York as something altogether unprecedented in the history of mechanical progress.

As soon as the ship and machinery are again in serviceable condition, I shall not lose a moment in performing the agreeable task of rendering the proposed account of the invention. In the meantime, I have to state that when the noble ship went down, the motive power had proved *completely successful*. The engines had not been put to anything like maximum work, and yet we attained a speed of more than *eleven* miles an hour, with a consumption of fuel which promises to render ocean navigation, in point of economy, what it has already proved in point of celerity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. ERICSSON.

The Broadway Accident.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 5, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Will you allow us to defend ourselves from the censure of the Jury, passed upon us in their verdict on the recent lamentable accident at Mr. JENNINGS' store in Broadway?

We feel ourselves exonerated by the fact that subsequently to the alteration made by us to the building in 1839, the foundation was underpinned, and the whole premises thereby weakened. With this underpinning we had nothing to do, though we felt assured that the safety of the building was greatly endangered by the operation. When *our* alterations were made, the work was examined and passed upon by the Fire Wardens. Surely, we are not to blame for the injury the building sustained by alterations which were made subsequent to those in which we were concerned.

Yours, respectfully,
CHARLES H. MOUNTAIN,
N. B. FROST,
C. J. KETCHUM.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—FRIDAY.

The Board met yesterday; Recorder TILLOU in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

THE JAIL.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Supervisor ELY:

Whereas, The Jail of this County is in a dilapidated condition, and the accommodations furnished there for the inmates are alike disgraceful to the City and revolting to humanity, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of three, of which the Recorder shall be one, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate the matter, and to report at an early day what action is necessary in the premises.

Supervisors ELY, TILLOU, and WM. TUCKER, were appointed such Committee.

The Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At noon on Wednesday, a team of horses was run over at the railroad crossing in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, by the locomotive of a train. The horses were frightened and ran into the way of the train. The driver narrowly escaped. The horses were injured so badly that it was necessary to shoot them. They belonged to Mr. COLLINS, a contractor on the Bergen Hill reservoir.

☞ JAMES HAY, Esq., a well-known and respected merchant of this City, expired at his residence, Pelhamville, Westchester County, yesterday morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHAWLS, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.—Received, per late arrivals, a large stock of rich Silks in plaids and stripes, at less than cost of importation. Plain colors, magnificent shades for Mantillas and Dresses, decided bargains. We invite attention to the most elegant assortment of Barèges and Jaconets to be found in the City.

SHAWLS—Cootoe Crape Shawls, plain and embroidered, bought at auction sales, and will be sold less than they cost to land. Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, beautiful designs and colors. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 231 Grand-st

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACE CURTAINS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 231 Grand-st., Colombian Hall, have just received a large assortment of elegant Lace and Muslin Curtains, which, for variety and richness, cannot be equalled in the City—together with a large stock of Drapery Muslin, by the piece or yard, which they are selling less than usual retail prices.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. Also the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods
J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY WARE ARCADE—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—Housekeepers can here supply themselves with every description of Wood, Willow, Britannia, Tin and Iron Wares; Steps, Clothes Horses, Mats, Wash-Benches, Brushes, &c.
J. KELLOGG.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS—BUYERS OF these goods will find at the OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY, established in 1823, a great assortment, at unusually low prices. A. RANKIN & CO.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the ably opinion lately given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York
A. B. HOWE.....New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO....New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. WOOLBRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, equal in size to City Lots, and 100 Farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. These are the last of those beautiful Rosevale Lots, and each subscriber, for only $15, payable in installments, secures four Building Lots, 25x100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkama, or a Farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also, a few splendid Farms, for $75 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis. Reference can be made to Hon. HENRY MEIGS, American Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway; G. H. STRYKER, Jr., No. 51 Liberty-st.; J. C. BRECKEL, No. 103 Delancy-st.

HEAR WHAT DR. WIGGINS SAYS OF DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA OR MEDICATED INHALATION for diseases of the Lungs. Read the following extract:

"Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS: Your Hygeana is giving satisfaction in every case I believe, and some praise it almost without limits. Send me another dozen packages."

NEWBURG, April 23, 1854. L. Y. WIGGINS, M. D.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st., and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, is attracting the attention of Physicians and Invalids, by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAR RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 144 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to
C. D. DESHLER, Agent, New-Brunswick, N. J.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—"GOTTSCHALK Tournament Galop"—The masterpiece of this celebrated composer, arranged for the Piano-forte, and played by him at all his Concerts throughout the United States and Europe with great success. Price 75 cents.

"The Modern Belle."—Song. One of the Hutchinsons' best pieces; spicy, and full of apposite hits; just the thing for the day. Price 25 cents.

"Sweet Alice."—Ballad. Founded upon the tale of "Hot Corn." Sung by the author, J. B. HOWE, with great effect. Price 38 cents.

These are all really good pieces. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Music sent by mail postage free.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 443 Pearl-st., to No. 474 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids, by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAR RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 144 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to
C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—THE LADIES AND others are informed that they may now find the celebrated Dr J. DUPONCO'S PILLS at C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Hall, Rockie & Co., No. 220 Greenwich-st.; Alexander & Stutes, No. 82 Barclay-st.; and at retail, at Beldee's Drug-store, No. 91 8th-av.; Hinton's, corner 20th-st. and 8th-av.; Conklin, corner 34th-st. and Broadway; Knapp's, corner 25th st. and 8th-av., and by Druggists and dealers generally. Price $1 per box, and sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway, Chatham-square, New-York, postpaid. Infallible but harmless

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—THE ADDITIONS WHICH have been made to the stock of this establishment of the most superb Spring goods procurable in Europe, should command the attention of the ladies of New-York. They consist of ladies' Paris Bonnets, children's Fancy Hats, children's costumes, infants' robes, embroideries—the most delicate style of gaiters, shoes, &c., and an immense variety of articles for the boudoir and personal ornament. The assortment is certainly unequaled in this City; also GENIN'S Spring styles of Hats and Caps for gentlemen.
GENIN'S Bazaar, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

MR. S. C. HERRING—Sir: It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York

THE PEWTER MUG—LOOK OUT FOR IT.—FULL of racy anecdotes and entertaining reminiscences. The SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow will contain the commencement of the "Chronicles of the Pewter Mug," consisting of sketches of men and manners at that famous place of resort. Also, a comprehensive and succinct account of all the Incidents and Accidents of the week, the Crystal Palace, Matt. Ward again, the Reform Council, the romance of Rich and Poor, and all events of local and national interest. Price 3 cents per copy. Publishing office No. 15 Spruce-st.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for the largest class, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron horses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—BAGS—BAGS.—SINGER'S Single-Threaded Sewing Machines sew bags with unequalled rapidity—eight yards per minute—and the work is absolutely perfect. The right to use these machines is secured by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849. We have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, in New-York, to prevent Glover, Baker & Co. from infringing this patent. The "stop thief

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **American Congregational Union.**—The First Anniversary of the American Congregational Union will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 10. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. Park, of Andover, at 10½ o'clock, and by Rev. T. M. Post, of St. Louis, at 3½. On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the Annual Meeting for Business will be opened with an Address by Rev. Dr. BACON. In the EVENING there will be a Collation at the Mansion House, at 8 o'clock, at which spontaneous addresses will be delivered. Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained of the Secretary, Rev. T. ATKINSON, No. 240 Broadway; H. C. BOWEN, No. 112 Broadway; or R. R. CHITTENDEN, No. 73 Broadway. Members of the Union, and ministers designing to become such, will be received into Christian fellowship in Brooklyn, on application to Rev. T. ATKINSON. A Prayer Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, and three following mornings, at the Church of the Pilgrims, at 8½ o'clock.

☞ **American Home Missionary Society.**—The Annual Sermon in behalf of this Society will be preached by Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., President of Marietta College, Ohio, in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, corner of 15th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, (to-morrow,) May 7, at, 7½ o'clock. The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Society will be held in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The First Wesleyan M. E. Church**, late of Vestry-st., will worship on TO-MORROW, the 7th inst., in the hall of the Metropolitan Academy in 6th-av., near 30th-st. Bishop JAMES will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Mr. FOSS in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The congregation will worship here every Sunday until further notice.

☞ **Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.**—Religious services on SABBATH EVENING, 7th inst., at 7½ P. M., in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. M'ELROY's,) on 14th-st., near 6th-av., will be as follows: Abstract of the Annual Report by one of the Secretaries; Sermon, by Rev. J. N. MCLEOD, D. D; Address on Missions, by Rev. Dr. DUFF.

☞ **The Annual Sermon**—Before the General Synod's Sabbath School Union of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev Dr. LUDLOW, D. D. Professor of the Theological Seminary, New-Brunswick, in the church corner of 4th-st. and Lafayette-place.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st. Seats free. N B—J. L. BISHOP intends to preach in the Park, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the last time for a season.

☞ **Laight-street Church**, corner of Laight and Varick-sts. Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING by the pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, the second discourse on the future state. Subject—*Will the Misery of the Wicked be Limited in its Duration?*

☞ **Pacific-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., Sermon by Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D. D. At 7½ P. M., Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN MILEY, on the *Maine Law, or the Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic*

☞ **An Address** will be delivered before the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, on SABBATH EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. S. CURTIS, at the Church of Dr. Asa D Smith, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av. By order of Committee.

☞ **The Anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless**—Will be held on SABBATH EVENING, May 7, at the Mercer-st. Church, near 8th-st. Addresses may be expected by Rev. T. L. CUYLER and others.

☞ **The Sixth of the Course of Sermons on Popular Sins**, in the Allen-st Methodist Episcopal Church, will be delivered by Rev. M. L. SCUDDER on SABBATH EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*Intemperance and its Victims.*

☞ **N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**, on 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. The pastor (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH) may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, in the morning and evening. Service commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **The Annual Sermon** before the New-York Bible Society will be preached by Rev. WM. W. HILLWAY, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 7, at Rev. Dr. Alexander's Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Elder Sheffield Snow** will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Monot Zion Free Church, No. 183 Bowery. Evening subject—*The Sealed Book opened, or the great events that are coming to pass in these last days in apostate Christendom.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. McGill**, late from London, will preach a special sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 9th-st., between Grand and North 2d, Williamsburg, L. I.

☞ **The Anti-Liquor Law and its Recent Veto**—will be considered in a discourse by Rev. R. M HATFIELD, at the 21st-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Joseph P. Thompson** will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW (Sabbath) Evening, on the *Signs of the Times, as related to the coming of Christ's Kingdom.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. G. Oncken, D. D.**, will preach in the Olivet Church on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend

IRA R STEWARD.

☞ **Rev. John M. Macauley** will preach in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av. corner 21st-st., next SABBATH EVENING, 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Evils of Excessive Devotion to Business*

☞ **Rev. Professor Forsyth** will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., (Dr. McLeod's) at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. WILLIS, of Toronto, at 3½ P. M., SABBATH, May 7.

☞ **The First Society of the New Jerusalem** has removed its place of worship to the Seventh Day Baptist Chapel, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

☞ **Rev. Ashur Moore** will preach in the Sixth Universalist Church, 24th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Services at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Advent Chapel**, 7th-av., near 11th-st. Preaching by Elder J. W. DANIELS, of Morrisville, Pa., SUNDAY, May 7, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ Evening. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. D. Magill**, (late of the Scotch Church, London) will preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Have purchased Five Hundred beautiful building lots, situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Myrtle and Cooper-aves, and only three miles from the ferries. The property is beautifully situated, easy of access, and in the midst of improvements, and more than one-half of the lots are already subscribed for. Persons desiring an eligible site for a suburbne residence, may, by joining this Association, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator, and realize the full benefit of the increased value of the property, which a concentration of numbers is sure to give. Public meetings of the Association are held EVERY MONDAY EVENING at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, where full and accurate information may be obtained.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—The lands of this Association are beautifully located, and accessible by railroad and steamboat 100 feet square, or four city lots, for the unprecedented low price of $75, payable in small payments. Persons desirous to secure to themselves a home cannot find a better opportunity. Call and get a circular at No. 2 Hanover-st., No. 352 6th-av., No 230 9th-av. Meetings every MONDAY EVENING, cor. Grand-st. and Broadway.

☞ **Socialism, Spiritualism and Health Reform.**—LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS.—Academy Hall. (Perham's.) No. 663 Broadway STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS will lecture SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, on the "Distribution of Existing Institutions in Society, and the Impending Social Revolution." The discussion on the above subjects at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission one shilling. Ladies free.

☞ **New-York Emporium of Fashions.**—Mme. DEMOREST respectfully announces her second grand opening of Spring and Summer fashions at her new establishment, No. 375 Broadway, on MONDAY, 8th inst. Especial attention given to scientific French dress-making in all its various branches. Patterns of ladies' apparel, including mantillas, 25 cents. Children's patterns, 12½ cents. Dress patterns cut at 18¾ cents.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A special meeting of the members will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, and it is particularly requested to attend, as important matters will be brought before the meeting.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to the delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery Lots $50 to $300, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Front-row, corner of Chatham-st.

O. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **The New House of Worship** erected by the Broadway Baptist Church on 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on SUNDAY NEXT, May 7. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE; in the afternoon by Rev. Dr. HOWLAND, of Philadelphia; and evening by Dr. WELCH, of Brooklyn. Pews will be let on Monday, the 8th, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at 189 Hood, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. Members are informed that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must positively be paid forthwith.

E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **To Clergymen.**—We call the attention of Clergymen to the advertisement of the MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES, under the head of New Publications. The subscription price is $3 a year, but to the clerical profession it is furnished for $1 50.

☞ **Benevolent Association of Bookbinders.**—A regular meeting of the above Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at No. 229 Bowery, at the usual hour. By order of the Society,

JOHN S. BARNDOLLAR, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office—New-York.**—NOTICE.—The mails for Europe per U.S. steamer UNION, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of May inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **The Anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Blind** will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY, May 8, at 4 P. M.

☞ **THEBARBLE LAUGHED AT FULTON.**—When he said he'd make a steamboat; so they did at me a year ago when I said my ONGUENT would force the Beard or Moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks without stain or injury to the skin; but now it has been proved to be good, and now they reward me by buying it: 1 in $1 a bottle; $4 50 [doz., sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st.; HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st. Pittsburg.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A cook and to wash and Iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference, and would go in the country. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As good cook and to wash and Iron in a private family, by one; and as waiter, or as chambermaid and waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good cook, in a private family. Is a good baker and pastry cook; first-rate washer and ironer. Best of reference from her last place, which she held for three years. Can be seen at No. 82 West 24th-st., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as seamstress and child's maid. Can be highly recommended from her present place, which she has held nearly two years, and where she can now be seen. Call at No. 71 McDougal-st., corner of Houston-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork. Reference given. Can be seen at No. 135 West 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl. Reference given. Can be seen at No. 135 West 16th-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a grocery store in South Brooklyn, to deliver goods, take care of horses, and assist in store. Apply to No. 107 Atlantic-st.

PROTESTANT GARDENER WANTED—Thoroughly acquainted with both the botanical and vegetable departments. A note addressed to Box No 585, Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had, will receive attention.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, residing in the interior of South Carolina, wishes to engage the services of a lady competent to teach his daughter. She must be a good pianist as well as possess other necessary qualifications as an instructor of a young lady. Applications addressed to Box No. 1,140, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with prompt attention.

A YOUNG LADY—Capable of teaching English, French and Music, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family. Address E. H. H., *Times* office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young man in the above business. He is just from London, and is fully acquainted with the jellies, cream, pastry and cake work, and can give three years recommendation from his last situation. Address W. C., at the office of this paper.

JOURNEYMAN TAILOR WANTED—To go into the country a short distance; good wages and steady employment will be given. No person need apply unless fully competent. One that can cut preferred. Call at No. 173 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Monday, 8th inst.

TO ENGINEERS.—A civil engineer and surveyor, thoroughly educated in Europe, seeks an engagement as assistant. He is residing six years in this country, and can produce best testimonials in reference to his experience either as railroad engineer or as surveyer. Address R. E. S., *Times* office.

BOY WANTED IN A TEA STORE—A smart able boy, about 17 years old: one seen at the business preferred. Satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 178 Bowery.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—For our cloth department.

SCHNIEWIND & CO., No. 93 Liberty-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—A large room, with pantries and all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, also two smaller rooms, for single gentlemen, may be had in a very pleasant location. Address Box No. 2,905, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—To let, a few handsomely-furnished Rooms, with closets attached; also, two single rooms. The house has been lately put in complete order, and the latest improvments introduced. Apply at No. 45 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—The second floor, three rooms desp, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with or without board. Also, accommodations for families or gentlemen, with full or partial board. Baths and gas in the house. Apply at No. 40 Laight-st, opposite St. John's Park.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, also two single ones, with partial or full board, can be obtained at No. 168 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Athenæum.

BOARDING.—Rooms for single gentlemen can be obtained at No. 18 10th-st., in a private family. They are well furnished and provided with gas and bath. Breakfast and tea if required. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small private family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Location desirable for the neighborhood, and its convenient distance from the Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, may find comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 135 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In a small private family. The second floor, consisting of two large rooms, with bedrooms and pantries attached, to let to a small family, or to gentlemen and their wives, unfurnished. The location is pleasant, and 15 minutes' walk to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Convenient to stages (cars in July.) Inquire at No. 97 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in State-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, furnished rooms for single gentlemen. For particulars, apply at No 65 Henry-st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with good and pleasant rooms, within five minutes' walk of the Stapleton landing. For particulars, address, post-paid, Dr. ARMSTRONG, Stapleton, S. I.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant room and full or partial board, can be obtained within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Gas in the house. Apply at No. 56 State-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 91 State-st.

IN COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and lady, occupying a large handsome house, would wish to meet with a gentleman and lady who would take part of it, or would accommodate a few single gentlemen with rooms, who would wish to meet with the comforts of a home. Address W. D., Box No. 1,334 Post-Office. References exchanged.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS.—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and in one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 54 East 23d st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small family, occupying a three-story house, with gas Croton water, and bath-rooms, on 36th-st., would let the second story, with basement, to a small family; or would let two rooms to gentlemen for lodging, without board. Address A. B. W., at this office.

ROOMS TO LET—A gentleman who with his wife would like to reside in Williamsburg, can have a choice of rooms, in a house very pleasantly situated, within a short distance of the ferry, on application to C. M. A., No. 1 Washington-place, South 6th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished to gentlemen, without board. A large room with use of kitchen suitable for a gentleman and wife. At No. 9 Warren-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished; can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 260 4th av., opposite Dr. Hawks' Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, &c. &c., and board can be had on reasonable terms. Reference required.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A small private family, residing near Union-square, (location unsurpassed,) would take a gentleman and lady to board, giving them the choicest portion of the house. References exchanged. Please make immediate application to LE ROY, at the office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOM—With partial board if desired, in a private family, for one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms. Rooms lit by gas, also good bath-room, where the privilege of a quiet private family can be enjoyed. References given and required. Inquire No. 100 Essex-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITHOUT BOARD—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with genteel furnished apartments, without board, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 194 Jay-st., Brooklyn. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board. Parlors and bedrooms, in one of the pleasantest situations in Broadway. Apply to Mrs. FARNSWORTH, No. 327 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO V.

Time majesty, yet poignancy of men
Belonged to Joan Wright, beyond compare;
For these, and other reasons, 'twill be seen,
Our heroine had some charms which made her fair;
Despite her *pimpled, tanned* and *freckled* skin—
Despite the fiery redness of her hair;
A gentle soul you might distinctly trace
Beaming from her dark eyes, and clear face!
Poor Julia's pimpled, tanned and freckled skin was the theme of many a rude jest—which she might have avoided by using GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, which would have made her skin as white and soft as eider-down. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILES would have eradicated the nasty moustache from her upper lip, as also the hair from her arms and hands. With GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE she could have colored her red hair a beautiful jet black. One touch of GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE to her pale cheeks would have given them an immovable rosiness.

GOURAUD'S ACOUSTIC DROPS will prevent buzzing or ringing in the ear, and completely restore the sense of hearing to persons who have been considered incurable.

Dr. F. GOURAUD'S renowned preparations can be obtained genuine at his depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

THE CALIFORNIAN TO HIS M'THER.

Dear Mother! though another sky
In smiling beauty o'er me bends,
And every step is kindly watched
By other eyes and other friends;
Nor time nor distance s'er can chill
The love I fondly yield to thee—
A love as pure as thou art pure,
As lasting as eternity!
Wild waves between us roll and roar,
But waves and oceans cannot part
The gentle chain of hope that s'er
Doth link the loving heart to heart.
Nor art thou absent; still I hold
A prize, of love the precious fruit,
A prize worth all of Ophir's gold—
Thy face daguerreotyped by ROOT,
No. 363 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. PARTINGTON HAS COME AT LAST!—20,000 COPIES PUBLISHED—18,000 SOLD THE FIRST WEEK—NOW READY.

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY. By B. P. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post*.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S RECEPTION BY THE PRESS.

Sparkling in every page and paragraph with a mingled merriment and pathos singularly suggestive of a day in Spring, half sunshine, half tears. It bears upon it the broad stamp of a kindling genius, a genial nature, rare powers of observation, and a well-applied experience. Nut a witticism has it through which we cannot trace an under-current of benevolence, not a serious reflection to which some latent witticism does not lend vivacity and counterpoint. We must conclude by advising every one who wishes a happy fireside, a smiling circle, to invest his dollar and a quarter in the cheapest and most delectable book it has been our lot to stumble over in these "lonesome latter days."—*New-York Democrat.*

She has caused many a lip to relax from incontinent primness into the broadest kind of a grin—has given to many a mind the material for an odd but not useless revery—has scooped out many a cove on the dry shores of newspaper reading, and invited the mariner-reader to tarry and refresh himself. "Ruth Partington" is a Christian and a patriot. Such a book will go everywhere—be welcomed like a returned exile—do good, and cease not. Mr. Derby has proved by this volume that he intends to publish his works handsomely and substantially, and we take pleasure in anticipating the reward that will follow his efforts in the present instance. Perge, O! Mrs. Partington!—*Buffalo Express.*

It is crammed full of her choicest sayings, and rings from title page to "finis" with her unconscious wit. It is just the book for one to read at odd moments—to take on the cars an hour of an evening—or to devour in one's office on a rainy day. It is an excellent antidote for the blues.—*Oneida Herald.*

We have laughed and wept over them till our sides ached. They are certainly the most original humorous papers that have been written for years; and there is at the same time a delightful reality about the old lady herself that reminds us of the days of our youth, when our own grandmother used to sit in her straight, high-backed chair, with her knitting work, singing Psalm tunes—

"When I can read my title clear."

We do not know how to praise the work too much, as nothing like it ever appeared before, or is ever likely to appear again, unless Mrs. Partington once more take up the pen.—*New-York Sunday Atlas.*

Brimming over with the purest sentiment, the kindliest sympathies, and the most genial philanthropy. Those who imagine a "Partingtonism" to consist merely in a verbal blunder, may find their mistake on examining this volume.—*Portfolio.*

There is a mine of enjoyment in this volume, on every page of which a jewel glitters with the genuine Partingtonian glow. It is, indeed, a book for the million; for the universal public can enjoy it, and there is not a line in it to wound, nor a sentiment to demoralize. Blessings on Mrs Partington for this, that her mirth-provoking sayings are always on the side of virtue and morality.—*Salem Register.*

There is more genuine, original humor in this little volume than in any other that has appeared from the American Press since Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker, New-York." Mr. Shillaber has made his mark, and secured his place amongst the very best humorists of the age.

We welcome this book with a cordial heart. It is capital. We know we should "laff rite ont in meetin'" over it. We have. Such humor! It is rich. We don't wonder Dr. Holmes says Shillaber is the Tom Hood of America. But Tom is never quite just when he says he can find fresh, genuine fun, only half. The two first lines in the preface are enough to fill a man's face with sunbeams.—*Boston Herald.*

We have been unable to lay down the book until we had read every line. The old lady's amiability and human kindness is unexampled; her pious reverence for the memory of the late corporal, and her patient blindness to the pranks of like, are studies for the sex and the whole race. She must become a household oracle in every American family.—*Saturday Evening Mail.*

Mrs. Partington is as truly a character as Falstaff. The conceit of the author is a happy one—that of making a character to utter the different styles of his wit, and thus adding to its force and point by associating it with the peculiarities of its putative author. Every ass that has tried to imitate Mrs. Partington has overdone her, and made her ridiculous. The book is more than a bundle of witty sayings. It is the picture of the persons, the minds, the tastes, the habits and the thoughts of a true series of characters as ever shone on the pages of the drama.

[*Springfield Republican.*

Who has not smiled and mused over her quaint and genial gossiping, or pondered over sage meditations on men and things which grew from her shrewd and unassuming, but humor never betray malice. We can commend the book to those who wish Summer reading freight with more than ordinary amusement.—*Charleston (S. C.) Journal.*

It would be difficult to find another book of the same size comprising so many witticisms, and such a rich fund of humor, with so little that is exceptionable. The reader is as strongly impressed with the kindly sentiment of every page as he is delighted with the fun.—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

The humor in these sketches is genuine. There can be no question on this point. But other qualities are conspicuous throughout the volume, which heighten the effect of the humor, and make one feel that the author has a great deal on his heart, where there is room and hospitality for whatever is true and noble, and for everything that can be gladdened and raised up by humeu love. It is a book that will charm away evil spirits, and incite the readers to cherish a love of human kind, while it excites him with merriment.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

The range of the most remarkable and oftenest quoted woman of our times. Mrs. Partington is generally witty and always original; and the lovers of fun will find here, in a lump, sufficient to "laugh and grow fat" upon to a good old age.—*Buffalo Courier.*

They are read wherever the English language is known, and we know into how many other languages they have been translated. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and hosts of as high literary merit, have complimented these sayings in the most flattering manner, as the true soul of humor.

[*Christian Freeman.*

The volume externally, with its numerous and happy illustrations, is one of the handsomest ever got up for popular circulation in America; while internally (we say it deliberately) it contains more genuine original humor that any recent publication with which we are acquainted. Mr. Shillaber has much of the genial fun of Rabelais without his grossness. His wit and drollery flow from him spontaneously—apparently without effort—coming from the heart rather than the head. Thus his humor is always warm and kindly; it reaches our sympathies and we are made the better by it; it is a genial ray from the sun of humanity, not the mere dazzle of a chandelier. Her immense popularity, however, among all classes shows that the great heart of the people prefer a true touch of nature to all the feverish pas-and elaborate wit which flood the literary market.—*Boston True Flag.*

A regular Yankee institution is Mrs. Partington, and well deserves the compliment of a book devoted to her sayings and doings. She is here brought before the public, which is so greatly indebted to her unique vocabulary for exhaustless stores of fun, in a style worthy of her distinguished character.—*New-York Tribune.*

If it is true that one grows fat who laughs, then his who reads this book will fat up, even though he may be one of Pharaoh's "lean kine." That it does one good to laugh, nobody doubts. We have shook and shook while running through this charming volume, until it has seemed as though we had increased in weight some fifty pounds, more or less.—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

The old lady never opened her lips without saying something to the purpose, and has, withal, been quite the observer of men, women, and things in general. "Ike" figures in the book on nearly every page, and, like a mischievous boy as he is, is found here, there, and everywhere, at the same time. Dame Partington—thanks to her faithful biographer—will hereafter fill a niche in the world's Westminster Abbey, side by side with Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. Caudle, and Mrs. Potiphar.—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

There is a world of goodness in her blessed heart, as there is a universe of quiet fun in the book before us. "A pen of all sweet ray across" glitters on almost every page. Everybody should buy the book,—everybody, at least, who loves genial, quiet wit, which never wounds, but always heals where it strikes.—*Independent Democrat.*

It is not often that a compilation of this kind fails to cloy by excess. This, however, is an exception. The juices are never carried to the extreme, and there is witticism that gives a true relish to them.—*Albany Atlas.*

No one who can relish real humor, and has a desire to show his sympathy for real genius, will neglect to purchase a copy of this capital book.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Her "sayings" have gone the world over, and given her an immortality that will glitter and sparkle among the records of American wit and humor shall be appreciated.—*Worcester Palladium.*

We have laughed and wept over them till our sides ached.

[*New-York Atlas.*

One elegant 12mo. vol., 348 pages; printed on superfine paper, with 43 fine engravings on wood, including 8 full-page illustrations in tints, designed by DORE & BROWN, and engraved by ORR & ANDREWS. Price, $1 25.

For sale by booksellers and news-agents throughout the United States and the Canadas.

Published by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park place, New-York; PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston; H. W. DERBY, Cincinnati.

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

MR. SHELTON'S NEW BOOK.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—CRYSTALLINE; OR THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON, Author of "Salandar and the Dragon." Up the River, &c., &c. 1 vol. 12 mo. With original illustrations from designs by Billings. Price 88c.

A purely imaginative and very charmingly written romance, is Crystalline. It will enhance the already high reputation of its author. We have followed the little heroine through all her reverses and triumphs, with unabated interest. The style is singularly graceful and toe winning.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED—(THIRD THOUSAND.)

UP THE RIVER. By F. W. SHELTON, 1 vol 12 mo. With 36 elegant engravings from original designs. $1 25.

It is full of the country: trees wave and the sweet breath of the new-mown hay is therein, with touches of pathos, humor, and good-hearted feelings, while, through all, in a hidden vein of satire, runs the moral, running the ever-varying, cunning, facile style of one of the most captivating imagery writers of the day.—*New-York Daily Times.*

Chatting of every day country life in a style of freshness and naivete.—*New-York Tribune.*

There are few books in which the English language is written with such purity and taste, and we cordially commend this book to all who love "the charms which nature to her votary yields."—*Springfield Republican.*

NEW-YORK MEDICAL GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—Edited by Dr. REESE.

CONTENTS OF MAY NUMBER. VOL. V. NO. 5.

Treatment of Hip Joint Disease. By J. Slone, M. D.
Extracts from *L. Abeille Medicale*, of Paris.
Case of Ovarian Dropsy. Parisian Correspondence.
Dr. La Roche to Professor Meigs. Medical Reform.
Medical Fees. Medical Services Appreciated.
Homœopathic Provings. To our Patrons.
Passage of Medical Law. Buffalo *Medical Journal.*
Statistics of the Medical College. New Publications.
Female Medical Education. Extract from Prof. Dunglison's Valedictory.
Professional Blunders. American Medical Association.
Extract from Report of Commissioners of Emigration.
A Homœopath Roughly Handled.
Miscellaneous Items. Albany University.

Subscription $2 annually. Single numbers 20 cents. Back volumes, beautifully bound, $1 50 each.

Sold by SPRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; H. T. KIERSTED, No. 331, Collamore House, Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in the large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackin's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muse Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 48 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every description, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republication of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BISHOP KIP'S NEW WORK.—NOW READY, THE CATACOMBS OF ROME, as illustrating the Church of the First Three Centuries, by the Right Rev. W. INGRAHAM KIP, D. D., Author of "The Early Conflicts of Christianity," "The Christmas Holidays at Rome." With over one hundred illustrations. 12mo. cloth, 75 cents.

From Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY, May 1, 1854.

I have read Dr. Kip's book on the Catacombs with pleasure. The contrast which he displays between the Roman Church and the Church of Christ, as demonstrated in these records, is quite remarkable and very effective.

Your friend and servant, STEPHEN H. TYNG.

From Rev. William Adams, D. D.

No object interested me more, during my visit at Rome, than the Catacombs of St. Sebastian, and the collection of monuments and inscriptions taken from that subterranean city, now in the Vatican. Those inscriptions were the object of my most careful study. I filled my note-books with an accurate transcript of many of them. They are an irrefutable and monumental testimony to the truth of the Christian Religion. At that time (1845) I was unacquainted with the works of Arringhi and Boldetti, and the only volume in English on the same subject by Dr. Maitland, was not then published. I have frequently made use of my own notes on the Catacombs for the purpose of religious instruction, and have always found them full of interest to all who were capable of comprehending their bearing. It gave me great pleasure, therefore, to see the announcement of the book by Dr. Kip, which you were so kind as to send me. Not an ambitious or so thorough and complete a collection as the Italian authors referred to, the volume has rendered an excellent service to the American public. Dr. Maitland's book was never republished in this country; many have been unable to procure it, and I cannot doubt that this volume by Dr. Kip will be very generally welcomed and highly appreciated. I shall recommend it to those who have inquired of me for sources of information on this intensely interesting subject.

Very truly yours,
NEW-YORK, April 25 W. ADAMS.

From Rev. James Floy.

I have read Bishop

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Mrs. Hays for the Murder of Dr. Lutener

ILLNESS OF MRS. HAYS.

Adjournment of the Court to Monday.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Friday.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

FIFTH DAY.

The Jury assembled at 10 o'clock. His Honor Judge ROOSEVELT, Mr. HAYS and his counsel, and the District Attorney were present, but Mrs. HAYS did not appear.

The District Attorney said: The condition of the unfortunate prisoner is so critical, this morning, that I understand that she cannot, without great danger to her life, be brought into Court. Her physician informs me that it is impossible she can be removed, and I, therefore, submit that for the sake of common humanity, and with due regard to the unfortunate prisoner—and with some regard to my own duties, as a public officer—I ask that this case be postponed for the present. Nay, I submit it to the discretion of the Court whether it would not be right and proper to suspend the trial until Monday next. Unfortunately, the law requires the presence of the prisoner, or I should be willing to proceed in her absence, but the law is imperative, and my public duty requires of me its strict observance. In the meantime the prisoner shall be retained in the present accommodations which have been secured for her.

Mr. Busteed said that the counsel for the prisoner would be glad to postpone this case if they had any discretion, but they had none. The counsel for Mrs. Hays had applied again and again to the Court to admit her to bail, and they had stated again and again to this Court the truth that a longer confinement in those loathsome cells was perilous to her health, and was even dangerous to her life! She now seeks to be tried—she demands that she new meet the accusation, for she wants to have this Jury say of she is guilty or not guilty. Her state of health will not improve while this charge is hanging over her. We have no choice; our instructions are peremptorily to proceed. Our client will either now be discharged from this accusation or the Jury find her guilty; and if it be the will of God, she will die in this Court room during this ordeal. We believe if we postpone this trial even until to-morrow, her case will become worse.

Mr. Whiting said he thought the presence of the prisoner was his right, and that he or she might waive or dispense with that right. He, Mr. W., would like to give the Court an authority on the point.

The District Attorney read the R. S. sec. 13, 820—"No person indicted for any felony can be tried unless he be personally present during such trial."

Judge Roosevelt asked if the physician in attendance on the prisoner was in Court, and being answered in the affirmative, His Honor directed Dr. Langdon to be sworn. His Honor asked the witness, "Have you been in attendence on Mrs. Hays; if so, what is her condition?"

Witness—Last evening she was better; this morning I found her worse; she has an intermittent fever; I got her out of bed but could not set up, and I advised her to go to bed again; she is hardly in a condition to be removed to this court-room, but I think she might be in a short time.

Judge Roosevelt—Do you consider her seriously unwell?

Witness—No, not seriously ill; I think she might be able to be here to-morrow, or this evening.

Harry Berthoff, sworn by the Judge—I am one of the officers attendant on the prisoner; I came to the hotel this morning, between 7½ and 8 o'clock; I found Mrs. Hays very bad indeed; she had severe cramps, and was in danger of falling down, and appeared to suffer pains in the head, which she would not have touched; I went to the District Attorney and communicated to him her condition. She appeared to be in a very feeble state of health, and not in a condition to aid herself.

Judge Roosevelt said: The rule of law is positive that if the prisoner is unable to be present, the trial cannot proceed in her absence, even with her consent, but must be suspended until the disability is removed.

Mr. Whiting said that, some time since, they had admonished the learned District Attorney of the sickness of the prisoner, and had asked that the case be brought to trial. It was urged that the object of the law prescribing that a trial could not proceed without the presence of the prisoner, was in order that she might be present and see that her defence was properly conducted. The prisoner had thus far been present physically in the Court, but her presence had not been of the least service to her counsel. The law, he conceived, was for the benefit of the prisoner—that a trial might not be brought on without her consent. In this case, the prisoner waived the privilege, and desired that the case proceed. An absence, under such circumstances, could not vitiate the legality of the proceedings, and the prisoner, as well as her counsel, would obligate themselves to take no benefits which might accrue to her on account of such privilege being granted.

Mr. Busteed stated that Mrs. Hays had just sent word to him that she would like to have the case proceed without her presence, but if the alternative was a postponement, she would come into court, if she died in the effort.

His Honor said that the statute upon this subject was unqualified and explicit. It declared, without reservation or exception of any kind, that no person indicted for felony can be tried, and a voluntary absence he did not conceive altered the case. In the present case, he considered it would be the height of cruelty to permit the lady to come into court, and he would leave it with the counsel for the prisoner to decide whether the case should be postponed until Saturday or Monday. The case could not go on to-day.

Mr. Busteed said that the lady would appear in Court personally, in order to let the case proceed.

Judge Roosevelt—The counsel will understand that if the case goes on, it is without any action on the part of the Court, and whatever consequences may follow, the responsibility must lay at the doors of those who require it.

Mr. Busteed—We discharge your Honor from any responsibility in the matter.

Judge Roosevelt—The officers will be very careful to use no force in bringing the lady over.

The officers and Mr. Busteed left the Court and proceeded to the apartments occupied by Mrs. Hays. After an absence of about 20 minutes they returned into Court.

Mr. Busteed said, that when he left the Court he had asked Mr. Richard S. Emmett, who is in no way connected either with the counsel or the prisoner, to accompany him to ascertain the state of Mrs. Hays' mind. He had found her in such a condition of bodily health that he would not take the responsibility of removing her, notwithstanding her continued persistency in asking to be removed to the Court. He had then presented the following stipulation to her, which he had read, and had stated that she perfectly comprehended the bearing of everything contained in it, and having stated this, had signed it. She had asked that her counsel present it to the Court, and requested that the trial be proceeded with to-day.

The following is the stipulation, which Mr. Busteed proceeded to read to the Court:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The People, &c., against Clara Hays.—I hereby consent and ask that the trial in case be proceeded with in my absence, and hereby stipulate to take no manner of benefit or advantage of any error that may be committed by my counsel during my absence from the trial, and further waive the benefit of any statutory enactment in my favor which secures to me the right of my being present at such trial, my bodily health being so feeble as to prevent my physical presance in Court.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 5, 1854.

(Signed) CLARA HAYS.

In presence of RICHARD S EMMETT.

Mr. Blunt said that if his Honor felt that he had the power to go on with the trial, he should urge no objections.

Judge Roosevelt—(To the District Attorney)—Do you conceive that the Court has such power?

Mr. Blunt—I think it has not, myself.

Judge Roosevelt—My opinion is, gentlemen, that the case cannot go on without the presence of the accused. Mr. Berthoff, will you step on the stand? Have you just seen the prisoner?

Mr. Berthoff—I have, Sir.

Q.—What is her condition? A.—Very dangerous.

Q.—Do you think she ought to be brought here? A.—No, Sir; I would not bring her without an express order by the Court: she is in bed, unable to move herself. His Honor adjourned the trial to Monday, May 8.

The Trades.

BRICKLAYERS' SOCIETY.—The Bricklayers' Society held a meeting on Thursday evening in MERRITT'S Hall, Spring-street. EDWARD COLLINS, President of the Society, presided. JOHN M. LAIN, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. The reports of delegates were then heard. WILLIAM DUFFY, the Delegate to the Plasterers' Society, stated that he waited on that Society as directed, and he was well received, and a delegation was appointed from that body to wait on the Bricklayers next night of meeting.

MICHAEL RIARDON, JOHN FLEMING and WILLIAM O'KELLY were received as delegates from the Stone Masons' Society. Mr. LAINE, in introducing the deputation, said that he trusted that there would henceforth be a union between these two Societies. All should endeavor to join for a raise of wages, and take care that one trade would not infringe on the trade of the other—the Bricklayers on the Stone Masons, or the Masons on the Bricklayers.

MICHAEL RIARDON, of that deputation, reported that the Stone Masons would join with their sister societies in demanding a rise of wages, and would agree to support strikes at any time when such should be necessary.

A deputation was also received from the Carpenters, with offers of cooperation. WILLIAM HOLT reported that he had waited on one of the divisions of the Laborers' Society, and that the general President would call together a meeting of all the Divisions in order to have the voice of the entire body on the subject of union.

The Chairman said that there were no two bodies which should enter into so close a union as the Laborers and Bricklayers, and if contractors attempted to employ any men who did not belong to the Laborers' Society, the Society men could refuse to work with them, and thus if non-Society men left material on the scaffold, the bricklayers would refuse working it. He also stated that there were several other societies who had given assurances of cooperation.

A number of bricklayers from Brooklyn and Williamsburg were proposed and elected members of the Society. The Constitution and By-Laws were read and approved, and the following persons were appointed to have them printed: P. DONELLY, HENRY T. RENTRA and JOHN [illegible]. After transacting some financial business the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.—A meeting of Journeymen Piano-forte makers of this City was held in Metropolitan Hall, Hester-street, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a Society that will be of further benefit to them in their present union, &c. Mr. E. L. TAYLOR occupied the Chair, and Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON acted as Secretary. The Finance Committee submitted their report, and it was adopted. The draft of a Constitution and By-laws, for the formation of a new Society, was then read in English and German, and along debate sprang up thereon. As the attendance was comparatively small, the meeting, without definitively acting on the proposition for the establishment of a new Society, adjourned.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, was held on Thursday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members. The election of officers for the year resulted as follows:

P. PERIT, Esq., President; Mr. CALEB BARSTOW, 1st Vice-President; Mr. GEO. CURTIS, 2d Vice-President; Mr. J. J. PALMER, reelected Treasurer; Mr. E. C. BOGERT, Secretary. Mr J. H. BROWER being ineligible to a reelection, Mr. ROBERT KELLY was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration.

The Committee to visit the Mercantile Library were reappointed.

Messrs. MERRIT, TRIMBLE, A. C. COUSINS and ENWD. C. BOGART, were elected Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks.

Messrs. ROBERT L. TAYLOR and CHAS. H. MARSHALL were reelected Commissioners of Pilots. After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the board adjourned.

Decisions in Equity.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.
Before Judge Betts.

PENSACOLA CITY COMPANY CONTRACT FRAUD.

David Robbins against *Charles A. Davis and others.*—We publish only a succinct summary of the points decided in this case.

The defendants are Trustees of the Pensacola City Company. They were appointed January 13, 1837, and then took the title to the lands owned by the Pensacola Land Company, and which had before been vested solely in William H. Chase, as Trustee of that Company. The defendants are also individual purchasers and owners, with other associates, of the lands held by them in trust. The 5th of January, 1837, William H. Chase, for the nominal consideration of $10, conveyed a square of land, situate in the City of Pensacola, and belonging to the Pensacola Land Company, to George E. Chase, in fee, on an agreement with the latter that he should erect thereon a large hotel.

On the 12th of October, 1836, on the understanding that the above conveyance was to be made to him, George E. Chase entered into a contract with the plaintiff to supply the materials and build the hotel for the price of $34,000, to be paid him by George E. Chase. The hotel was finished, but the plaintiff, not being supplied with funds, according to agreement, claimed that he had been damaged to the amount of about $30,000, which he seeks to recover of the defendants, alleging that the conveyance to Chase was not a *bona fide* one, but made to deceive him; that the land reverted to the defendants, and that the contract was really for the benefit of the defendants alone.

Held by the Court, That the contract between Robbins and George E. Chase was personal between the parties, and had no relation to any obligation or liability of the defendants.

That the defendants did not, by any act or statement of theirs, or assented to by them, induce the complainant to enter into the said contract, or any other agreement or understanding with George E. Chese, touching the erection of the hotel, and that the said Chese had no authority to bind the defendants to the fulfillment of any agreement of his in the premises.

That the complainant had full notice of what G. E. Chase's interest in the land really was at the time of the contract.

That the transactions with George E. Chese were made with him, as the sole owner of the land, and that the defendants had no notice of any claim upon them therefor.

That William H. Chese had full power to convey the land to George E. Chase, and that there was sufficient consideration for the conveyance to him, but that neither William H. Chase nor William B. Taylor had power to bind the Company or its trustees without their concurrence, to any agreement that the Company or the trustees should bear any expense incurred in building the hotel.

That whether or no the complainant has proved that there was any fraud practiced upon him, the defendants are not proved to have shared in it, or to have had notice of it at the time.

Held, therefore, that the complainant has failed to establish any right to charge the defendants in any way with the debt by him alleged to be due him.

Bill therefore dismissed with costs.

For complainant, Mr. Everts and Mr. Wood; for defendants, Mr. Betts and Judge Kent.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

SOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 112 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Importers and Job.)9 aed 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Gildemeister) 26 and 28 Vesey-st, ep stairs.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....58 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)....48 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 22 Warren-st

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'f's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....20 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architects,) 346 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....304 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncny Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bead and Steel Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) .51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 801 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to tin best, cheaper than tin cheapest; also Druggists tin warn in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....198 Pearl-st

Dying Establishments.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..568 Broadway, and 8 Matropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's)....50 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 50 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Bone furniture.

T. RUSSELL...(of manufac. all deeps)...63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

H. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.

CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.)..2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BALE (Importer and Manuf.)..36 Maiden-lane

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN M. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehousss.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 357 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

EBASTUS TITUS.....223 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....375 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st

J. W. MOLESWORTH (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Door Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)...61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise economically at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE OR TO LET—Possession given immediately, if required, at Matteokin, New-Jersey; a dwelling-house and five acres of land, or the house and garden will be let separate. The garden contains an abundance of all kinds of fruit of choicest kinds, to wit: Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Red and Black Currants, Mulberries, and Cherries, sweet and sour. The house is cottage, with five rooms, large hall, cellar and garret. The garden is already made, and, if applied for soon, there can be had fowls, cows, and many other conveniences for country life. This place is but five minutes' walk from Campbell's Station. Cars five times a day each way. Commutation $20, three months; $35, six months; $65 per year. Terms reasonable. Enquire of T. H. GRIMSTEED, Agent, on the premises.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, on the old road to Newark adjoining the seat of E. T. Haines, Esq., five acres of land, upon which there is a stylish two-story-and-a-half cottage house, consisting of twelve rooms, one of which is a bath-room. Fine soft water from a well has been introduced into the kitchen, which is also furnished with one of Beebe's ranges, with 40-gallon boiler. There is also a fine barn, with carriage and wagon-house attached; an ice-house, filled; a hen-house, wood-house, cow-house, crib, &c., &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, or to W. R. POWELL, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT RYE—A beautiful place, on the post road, and running to East River, but 80 feet front and 600 feet deep; house, two stories and wing of wood, and with ten rooms, and sufficient out-buildings, excellent garden with abundance of fruit, and fine shade around the house. At the water is excellent bathing, fishing and yachting. Price, $6,500; terms, easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—At less than actual cost if applied for this week; a brick house and lot to Brooklyn, within eight minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry; finished in modern style; desirable location; house 50 feet deep; or, will be exchanged for good and permanent stocks. Address T. W., office of this paper.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brownstone house in West 19th-st., near 5th-av. House 25x65; three rooms deep, three stories; lot, 25 feet by half the block. Every improvement and in perfect order. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. DALY, No. 113 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—New three story frame house and lot on 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 112 9th-av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built in modern style, containing 13 rooms, well located at Norwalk, Conn., in the vicinity of railroad depôt, post-office, churches, with about 4 acres of land, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new and in complete order. It is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of ANDREW SELLICK, Norwalk, Conn., or C. F. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, or of G. R. CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of cultivation, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place more rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a well-built house with 14 rooms, an excellent barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the kitchen which is also furnished with one of Beebe's ranges, with 40-gallon boiler. There is also a fine barn, with carriage and wagon-house attached; an ice-house, filled; a hen-house, wood-house, cow-house, crib, &c., &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply on the premises, or to W. R. POWELL, No. 42 John-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT RYE—A beautiful place, on the post road, and running to East River. Int

AUCTION SALES.

J. Cotton, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of new and second-hand furniture,—it will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every conceivable kind and quality, 16ft-a-tête sofas, mahogany book cases, wardrobes, marble top centre and card tables, French mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, china and glassware. Basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a very large assortment of silver plated ware of every description. Also, several large French plate mirrors, one rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave,—together with any quantity of furniture not enumerated. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT Auctioneer.

HOUSE, SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE. RICH CARPETS, PIER GLASSES, SILVERWARE, PAINTINGS, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by auction, on MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather, the entire elegant furniture contained in house No. 72 8th-av, between 13th and 14th-sts, embracing everything in rosewood and mahogany, for the parlor, chamber and basement, suitable for an elegantly furnished house, with a great variety of handsome chamber furniture, 600 yards good carpets, &c. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. For full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND FIFTH-AV. AT AUCTION.—W. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the valuable lot of ground on the east side of Broadway, between 29th and 30th-sts., commencing 26 feet 5 inches south of 30th-st, being 26 feet 5 inches front, 24 feet 8 inches rear, 90 feet on one side, and 81 feet on the other

Also, the valuable lot of ground on the west side of 5th-av, between 30th and 31st-sts., commencing 74 feet south of 31st-st., being 24 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet in depth. Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. Twentieth edition, 16mo, pp. 256. Price $1. Years of suffering, of mental and physical anguish, so many an affectionate wife, and pecuniary difficulties to the husband might have been spared by a timely possession of this work. It is intended especially for the married, or those contemplating marriage, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly. Here, also, every female—the wife, the mother—the one either budding into womanhood, or the other in the decline of years, in whom nature contemplates an important change, can discover the cause, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and the most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which they are subject. &c.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1852.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, No. 129 Liberty-st.

MY DEAR SIR: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, and has undergone very great anguish and suffering, some months before and during her confinement—every successive one more and more debilitating and prostrating her, and putting her life in imminent danger, and which was, on the last occasion, despaired of. I supposed this change to be inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. At this time (now about two months) I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of Mr. Mauriceau provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave, and my children both motherless.

It is, of course, impracticable to convey more fully the serious subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage. For sale at No. 222 Broadway, No. 2 Astor House, by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, and at the publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, by F. PETERSON, 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transferred by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or box No 1,224. New-York Post-office. A pamphlet of sixteen pages, more fully explaining the contents of the book, will be forwarded to any lady or gentleman who may desire it, free of expense, to any part of the United States, by addressing as above.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. Office, removed to No. 92 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh Edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parts and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed to any address for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A M., till 2 P M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Sold by all Booksellers. Address, Box No. 844 Post-Office New-York.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A Specific Mixture for the cure of Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the Mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500 dollars. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week. Many are cured in two days For sale by C. H RING, No. 192 Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ST. VITUS' DANCE.—The remedy for this disease, discovered by the late Dr. THOMAS S. BARRETT, and used by him in his private practice for the past twenty years, is offered to the public as an infallible remedy. It may be obtained at his late residence, No. 165, 10th-street, New York; of Dr. WM. J. OLLIFFE, No. 6 Bowery, N. Y., and of BRICE, No. 27 James-street, Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY (an internal remedy) is a certain cure for this distressing complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures on record, see pamphlets, to be had gratis of the proprietor, at his Medical Office, (for consultation and advice in all diseases,) No. 387 4th-st., 3d door from Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his speciality, at No. 80 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 9 P. M Dr. MACK'S remedies for the relief of female derangements, sold by him only. Price $3.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch, and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTER, CONN. Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' & embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ¼ and ½ lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools Domestic sewings by the case Constantly on hand—a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to anygoods in market

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superiorto any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can easily be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint unites all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No. 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of Foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PAINT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL.—J. ROUX, Importer, has just received from Paris the best and most beautiful white zinc yet offered in the Market of New-York. Also, white lead and chrome green, ground in oil, at lowest prices. 300 bbls. white zinc, ground in oil, 170 chrome green &c. &c. Also, colors and articles for artificial flower makers, enamels, pink liquid. Orders received at No. 13 Gold-st.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at their Office in the city of St. Louis, until six o'clock P. M., of the 15th day of May next, for the Grading, Masonry, &c., of the first division of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, extending from Franklin Depôt, the present terminus of the Road, some 40 miles west of St. Louis, to the crossing of the Gasconade river, a distance of about 78 miles. The line will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and proposals may be made for one or more sections. The line, plans, profiles, specifications, form of contract, &c., will be ready for inspection on and after the 1st day of May next. The work to be let in open bidding, situated in a healthy country, and in each of easy access. The undersigned reserve to themselves to reject all proposals that are not satisfactory.

MARCH 31, 1854. A. & S. DIVEN & CO.

TO IRON-MASTERS AND FOUNDERS.—Proposals will be received to the 10th of May, for furnishing 1,200 to 2,000 tons of pig iron, to be brought from a blast furnace on or at Roanoke, Virginia, about 20 miles. Proposals will be received for 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 years. Address L. L. DELISSER, Secretary of the Roanoke Navigation and Railroad Company, No. 118 Broadway, New-York.

LEWIS CASS, (late Attorney-General of the United States,) Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. O. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Lndlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $3,841,000, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first instalment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

$70,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF MASON COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—Sealed bids will be received at the office of Messrs. WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-st., until SATURDAY, May 6, for the whole or any portion of a loan of Seventy Thousand Dollars on the Bonds of said Company, issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent., coupons attached, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of March and September, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York. The principal payable in New-York, September 1, 1863. The whole amount of bonds issued, or authorized to be issued, is one hundred thousand dollars, secured by a first and only mortgage, executed in favor of Thos. A. Dexter, of Boston, and Elisha Colt, of Hertford, upon the lands, mines, railways, cars, furnaces, steamboats, &c., owned at the property of every description belonging to the Company, as set forth in the said mortgage, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Mason County, according to the laws of the State of Virginia; a copy of which may be seen by reference to the last semi-annual report of the Directors of the Company. The capital of this Company has been very successfully used in the mining of coal and the manufacture of salt. As its works are upon the Ohio River, above Cincinnati, the production and sale of these staple articles of consumption in the several markets of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, have enabled it to divide more than 50 per cent. per annum upon its stock. For full details, showing the highly eligible character of this investment, together with much information of general interest respecting the mineral resources of this portion of the Ohio Valley, lying above all the chief navigable waters of the West, reference is made to the February report of the West Columbia Company, which has taken the lead in developing and getting to market the various mineral deposits of immense value located upon their lands, at the point where the outcrop of the great Alleghany coal field crosses the Ohio River. Copies of the last semi-annual report will be furnished to applicants. Such of the bids filed as are satisfactory will be accepted in writing on or before Monday, the eighth day of May ensuing. The terms of payment will be one quarter cash, this at the office of Messrs WADSWORTH & SHELDON, upon acceptance of the bids; the remainder to be paid in on Saturday, May 15, 1854. The bids will be opened on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854. —NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on all the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next, —payments to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first instalment; the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all instalments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the companies. Parties entitled to fractions of a share, will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same A circular containing further information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF $6,725,000 to be reimbursed with $16,588,510 (or £2,400,000 sterling.—This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent banking house of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital must be obtained, viz.: 14 of $40,000 = 22 of $25,000; 60 of $2,500; 60 of $1,000; 60 of $500; 60 of $250; 120 of $1,500, and 180 of $1,000. The smallest is $35 The next drawing will take place in JUNE 1854. The price of the sheres is as follows: 1 share for £1 sterling; 6 shares for £5; 13 shares for £10; 30 shares for £20; 65 shares for £40, and 137 shares for £80. Remittences can be made in American notes of $5, or £1 bank notes, bills or drafts on Europe, &c. Each shereholder will receive the prospectus, with full particulars; and, after the drawing the list of the successful numbers, which will also be published in the leading journals. The dividends will be paid, in cash, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Paris, London, New-York, or any city in the world. Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARTZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; or their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARTZSCHILD & CO., No. 26 Lombard st., London. Remittences which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he desires it, sheres in the next distribution will be forwarded. Banking business in England and Europe transacted. Also, all orders for merchandise carefully attended to.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGO RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being to each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President. N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway. have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTOAOE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, Mc Cullum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time Prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,200,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st. NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

FOLLET, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st. —Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND, Established Aug. 2, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7 & 8 Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq..Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq.....Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq.....Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq.....President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq.....Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.....Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq.....Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq.....Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M.D., and JOHN O. STONE, M.D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Porter of the Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deming Jarvis,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Hayes,	Hon. John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 7 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. This Company continues to insure, having capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Keunedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Willsm Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Gneckenboss,	Isadre Bernard,	Samuel M. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Alexander,
Elias J. Ludlow,	F. W. Ogelsby,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dnsham,
Wm. L. Cushing,	Eben'r H. Brown,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,
Andrew Brady,	Edward Schriver,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,
Benjamin Merriam,	
John R. Green,	
Abram Dorgee,	
Nash Moseman,	
Wm. A. Brown,	
Thos. Williams, Jr.	
Gen. H. Franklin,	
Benj. W. Clapp,	
William Rose,	
Stephen Fell.	

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fex,	C. W. Lawrence,	Risb. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Ester S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Chardevoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Fells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Vast,

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in and invested. Office, No. 174 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency in the main entrance of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

A. W. KENNEDY, Agent.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid with thirty days after adjustment.

ISAAC O BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —Office No 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st —Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and demage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—CASH CAPITAL $200,000—Have removed their office to No. 6 Broad-st., two doors from Wall-st HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due to this City on the 1st day of May next, on the following named stocks, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON, (Indiana,) 7 and 5 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next) 6 per cents. THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 28, 1854. —A dividend of 4 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND REMOVAL.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, May 1, 1854.—Semi-annual interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Stockholders on Wednesday, May 3, at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., to which they have removed from No. 5 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND. —A Dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 31st inst.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Lowery Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings, have just received per steamers from Europe an entire new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Bourasse, in one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich velvet and Axminster, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns, never before in this country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design, from the best manufactories, and well seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

EXPRESSES.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line,"

New-York Daily Times.

The Reynolds Contract for Removing Offal—Important Communication.

Below will be found the important communication of Mr. WM. B. REYNOLDS, in answer to a resolution of inquiry concerning his contract with the Corporation for the removal of all offal from the City. The subject is one of vast importance to our citizens, and the following document fully explains the position of Mr. REYNOLDS in the matter: The document was submitted and read to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, and ordered on file.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

In obedience to a resolution in these words:

Resolved, That WILLIAM B. REYNOLDS be requested to furnish to this Board the original contract of the Corporation of the City of New-York, in 1851, with STEPHEN COLES, (and afterwards assigned to said REYNOLDS,) for the removal of offal, &c., in the City of New-York—

I beg leave respectfully to report: That I am not now, and never have been, aware that there ever was any such contract with STEPHEN COLES, above named.

In September, 1850, the City Inspector advertised for proposals "to remove the blood and offal of the slaughter-houses of our City, entirely beyond its limits." Various proposals were given in, of which one by STEPHEN COLES was the lowest, and it was awarded to him. But he was unable to perform it from the want of a proper place to deposit the offal, &c.; and, as I have always understood, no contract was ever made with him pursuant to such bidding.

He afterwards, and before the Common Council acted upon the bidding, assigned his bid to me, but I never made any written contract with the City Inspector until that of April, 1852, under which I am now claiming compensation.

The proposals advertised for were merely *"to remove the blood and offal of the slaughter-houses from our City, said substances to be taken from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River."*

The circumstances which gave rise to that proposal were these: The butchers had been in the habit of dumping their blood and offal off the end of the dock at Twenty-third-street, until the water, which had been twenty feet deep, had been entirely filled up, and such a mass of putrid matter collected there, that at every low tide it was an intolerable nuisance. The City Inspector had found great difficulty in getting it removed, and it was only after many a tempta that, with the assistance of scavengers, and at an expense of near $100, he was able to abate the nuisance. It was to guard against its being repeated, and only for that, that the contract was then proposed to be made.

There were, however, many nuisances which that did not reach, and which the City Inspector wanted to get rid of. For instance, the butchers would not carry their offal to the foot of Twenty-third-street, except at their own convenience, and frequently it remained a week or more at their slaughter-houses, causing frequent complaints. There were many bone-boiling, bone-bureing and horse-skinning establishments in town to which dead animals and bones were carried, making many nuisances, which he took pains to remove. When he had removed them, there was no way to dispose of the dead animals but to throw them into the river, and then they floated into the slips and along the shore, making a great stench. He had to employ men to go and sink them, and even then they would sometimes rise and renew the nuisance. Then he was obliged to remove the dead animals from the streets, &c., and the uniform price was $5, and sometimes it cost him as much as $25 to remove a single horse or cow. There was no provision for the removal of soap-boilers' nuisances or garbage from the hotels, bones, dead dogs or cats, &c., &c., except by hiring it done from day to day.

Thus the City Inspector found it to be very expensive to perform his duty, and at best he was capable of performing it only in a very imperfect manner. He had no authority to make any further contract than that for which COLES had bid, as above-mentioned, nor had he a right to deposit the offensive matter at any place beyond the limits of the City, except he threw it into the water, and that caused frequent complaints, from all along shore. Learning that I had procured a lease of Barren Island, which is off Long Island, four or five miles from the main land, and being advised by the Counsel of the Corporation that he had a right to remove these nuisances day by day, he employed me, from time to time, to remove them to Barren Island, and allowed me therefor precisely the same compensation which is stipulated for in my written contract with him. I aver there was *nothing allowed that exceeded in expense what I was then receiving, for removing nuisances, and transferring them beyond the limits of the City.*

The removal of these nuisance from the areas of the City, and merely dumping them into the river would not have cost much; but the object of the City Inspector and the Common Council, was, to have them taken so far as to annoy no one; and useless I had obtained Barren Island, I could not have effected that purpose. So too, it was a matter of importance, in their opinion, to prevent the accumulation of blood and offal at the slaughter-houses, and the garbage at hotels, &c., until it suited private convenience to remove them; and, therefore, I was required daily to collect them, and cart wait as before, to have them brought to me.

If I could make no use of the stuff which I thus collected, the price allowed would not have paid me for performing the contract, nor could it now be performed short of one hundred thousand dollars a year. It is the use which I am able to make of this stuff that enables me to perform my contract; and in order to have that available, it was necessary that I should have the contract for a length of time, and should secure many articles of considerable expense; and which I actually expended in buildings, leases, horses, carts, and other articles necessary to enable me to perform the contract, over sixty thousand dollars, the most of which will be a dead loss to me if I now lose it.

I have endeavored to perform the contract faithfully and well ever since I made it, and I have the satisfaction of being able to say, that since I made it, in April, 1852, there has not been a man connected with the City government, except the present Comptroller, who has found any fault with me in my performance of it.

The present and the former City Inspector have, over and over again, reported to the Common Council how valuable to the City the contract is, how faithfully I have performed it, and that I ought to be paid what I have earned under it.

The Mayor has repeatedly urged upon the Comptroller the same thing, and has lately publicly certified that I ought to be compensated for the work I have done, and that it is one of the most important contracts entered into by the City. Every Committee of the Common Council, the past and the present, of both Boards, to whom the subject has been referred, have always reported in my favor. Once the Common Council passed a resolution, directing me to be paid; and the Supreme Court, in a lawsuit got up by the Comptroller, at his own pleasure, and without any direction or sanction of the Common Council, have twice decided against him, and yet he refuses to pay me what I have earned, and has compelled me, for a while year, to perform this important duty to the public health, without one cent of compensation.

I think I have a right to complain of the manner in which I have been treated. My reputation is as dear to me as his can be to him; yet he has often made the charge that I have been corrupt in obtaining the contract. He has had repeated chances to prove that, and I have often challenged him to do so, yet he has never produced a particle of evidence to that effect; has never even attempted to prove it; and neder his sanction I am, day after day, held up in some of the newspapers, and in private conversation, as corrupt and profligate; and all this merely because he says it, without an atom of evidence to sustain his position, and when all the evidence, if he will only take the trouble to examine it, is the other way.

Under these circumstances, I appeal to your Honorable body, for I am unable to account for some of the aspects of his opposition to me; for while he is thus alone, at his own pleasure and against the judgment of all the City authorities, refusing to pay me, he has several times affirmed the contract, and acknowledged it to be binding. Then, he paid me for the months of January, February and March, 1853. He paid two thousand four hundred dollars for rent of a pier for the use of the contract. It is only a short time since that he paid the interest on the amount of my claim in the mandamus suit; and he offered to pay me in full to *9th February*, 1854, if I would only assign my contract to him. How he could do all these things, thus clearly recognizing the contract, and yet refuse to perform it, consistently with justice, it is difficult for me to understand; for, if I am entitled to the interest, I must be equally entitled to the principal; and if I am entitled to pay up to February, I must have an equal claim for other portions of time during which I have gone on performing the contract.

So, too, his objections to my contract have never been twice alike; but every time he speaks against it, he gives different reasons for doing so; so that it would seem as if the reasons he gives for his conduct were sought for more as excuses for it than the cause of it.

Four different sets of reasons thus given by him on as many different occasions, have been detailed by your Committee; but now, in his communication of the 11th inst, he gives entirely different ones, and some to which he has never alluded before, while most of those on which he has heretofore relied, he seems to have abandoned, and is silent about. Surely, if in April, 1853, he had any well-grounded objections to performing my contract—anything, indeed, beyond the vagnest of suspicions—they must be just as good in April, 1854; and I am therefore at a loss to account for some of the aspects of his opposition to me; for while he is thus alone, at his own pleasure and against the judgment of all the City authorities, refuse

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.
A very large DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, and giving the latest intelligence received by TELEGRAPH, MAIL, or EXPRESS, up to the hour of publication. ISSUED EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-st., and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; Three Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all enclosures with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES, sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

How the House Stands on taking up the Nebraska Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7.

The members of the House are estimated to stand as follows on taking up the Nebraska bill: For taking it up, one hundred and seventeen; against it, one hundred and seven; and seven doubtful.

A majority can take the bill up in Committee of the Whole, by laying aside each preceding measure.

The Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 7.

A desperate effort will be made this week to take up the Nebraska bill, by temporarily disposing of the preceding business on the docket. The opponents of the measure threaten that if the regular business is neglected to reach the bill they will oppose several important bills when they come up, and throw the responsibility upon the friends of the Nebraska movement. Much feeling exists, and a factious legislative warfare must result. Both parties are fully prepared for the opposing struggle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, asking indemnity for lands taken to carry into effect the Treaty of Washington, and in favor of the French Spoliation bill. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEVENS, of Mich., reported a bill to aid Minnesota in the construction of a Railroad in that Territory.

Mr. HAMILTON of Md. moved that it be rejected.

Mr. BRACKMAN of Vt. moved that the House adjourn. Negatived by Yeas and Nays—one majority.

Mr. LANE of Oregon appealed to the House to go into Committee on Territorial bills, as this was the last day assigned for their consideration.

Mr. LETCHER of Va. moved that the House adjourn. Agreed to—Yeas 88, Nays 65; and at 1½ o'clock the House adjourned.

Canal Navigation, &c.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, May 6.

The first boat of the season from New-York has arrived at this place.

The weather here is quite cold and frosty to-night, and snow squalls prevailed during the forenoon.

The Cigar-makers hold a Convention here next week.

Destructive Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Saturday, May 6.

ROSWELL B. SMITH'S drug store, in this city, was burnt at 3 o'clock this morning. Loss, on stock and building, about $15,000;—partially insured. The building was owned by T. L. KINGSLEY. The adjoining stores of BUTLER & Co., druggists, and DOOLITTLE, dry goods, suffered considerably by fire and water.

Fire at Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, Saturday, May 6.

Three dwellings on Franklin-street, near Ford, occupied by GEORGE BOYD, W. H. YOUNG and E. A. WATROUS, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is covered by insurance. All the furniture was saved.

Fire at Baldwinsville, N. J.

BALDWINSVILLE, Saturday, May 6.

The tannery of Messrs. PHILLIPS & BENTLY, with the office adjoining and its contents, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $14,000. Insurance, $8,000.

Another Victim of the Steamboat Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 7.

WILLIAM EPPENHEIMER, a lad who was scalded on board the tow-boat *Pennsylvania*, at the time of the explosion, died in the hospital last night.

Failure of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 7.

We have no mail south of Charleston to-night. No news from any point.

The Ward Trial—Mr. Crittenden.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In yesterday's article upon the Kentucky murder, you reject the inference that you "*wish* WARD to be hung." Pardon me for thinking that this exhibits a morbid delicacy of feeling. For my part, I would walk ten miles barefoot, to see this cowardly assassin suffer the punishment due to his crime. TOM PAINE, amid all his folly and wickedness, said some wise things, and none wiser than this: "The social compact would dissolve and justice be extirpated, were we callous to the touches of affection; the robber and the murderer would often escape unpunished, did not the injury which our tempers sustain provoke us into justice."

I cannot believe that in any part of our country a jury can be found, all of whom are open to bribery; and the promptness with which the verdict was rendered forbids the idea that a few corrupted individuals wore out the patience of their associates. The fault must be traced to the eloquent special pleading of the eminent counsel employed, and I am inclined to hold Mr. CRITTENDEN, particularly, responsible for this outrage upon law, common sense and humanity. Dr. JOHNSON may tell us that "a lawyer has no business with the justice or injustice of the cause which he undertakes;" but the intelligence and morality of our people must revolt at the fact that this distinguished statesman perverts his eloquence and personal influence and legal knowledge to the earnest and zealous defence of a criminal, of whose guilt he could not possibly cherish a doubt. Unhappily for the honor of our institutions and the safety of our citizens, this defence was successful.

As for WARD, we must leave him to the tortures of conscience; the shade of his victim flitting before his eyes during the day, and agonizing his dreams at night, must repair the wrong which an erring jury has committed. PEREGRINE.

JERSEY CITY.

STATEMENT OF CITY FINANCES.—The account books of the Corporation having been written up, the Comptroller and City Treasurer, under the direction of the Special Committee appointed by the Common Council in December last, the following is the statement made of the finances of the city:

ASSETS.	
Cash in the City Treasury	$2,403 23
Due from the late City Treasurer	669 41
Advanced to the Water Commissioners	550 00
Appropriations to be accounted for	258 91
Bills Receivable	1,000 00
Due for Hudson-street improvements	1,409 59
City Property at estimated value	73,030 00
Due from various assessments	18,697 45
Total	$98,048 00
LIABILITIES.	
City Stock issued for loans due in 1859 and 1864	10,000 00
City Stocks issued for loans due in 1855 and 1856	5,000 00
Bonds and Bills payable	19,150 00
Outstanding improvement certificates	17,810 73
Payable for redemption of lots	219 29
Payable on city warrants	1,399 65
On account of opening Montgomery-street	150 00
Courtpaid assessments	94 97
Total	$53,824 64
Amount of assets	$98,048 59
Deduct liabilities	53,824 64
Balance	$44,223 95
Deduct assets believed to be of no value	19,008 30
Balance in favor of the city	$25,215 65

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 823. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

Anniversary week may be said to have opened yesterday. In several of the Churches eminent ministers were engaged to preach the "Annual Sermon" for Societies about to hold their Anniversary Meetings during the week. Subjoined will be found a brief sketch of the more interesting:

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—REV. MR. CURTIS.

In the Presbyterian Church, corner of Sixteenth-street and Second-avenue, Rev. WM. L. CURTIS delivered a discourse before the Society of Inquiry of Union Theological Seminary, upon the "Origin, cause, and decline of Idolatry."

It was necessary, he said, to know the aspects of the world in order to be an effective missionary, and to carry the Gospel truth to the uttermost ends of the earth—whether to China, India, Africa, the Isles of the Sea, to Western Asia or Eastern Europe. The Christian youth read the facts of history, and view them from a different point than the traveler or antiquarian; and, in so far a nobler light, as the labors of the mission was holier and nobler than mere pleasure or curiosity. The religious development of our race, and its final result in the universal and permanent establishment of Christianity should be the student's study, and would be the theme of his discourse. The reverend preacher then went on to review the religious system of Persian, of Greece, Rome, Egypt, and all the nations of antiquity, and contended that no matter what form idolatry assumed in those countries, it was a longing after the divinity, a craving of the soul which no form they ever established could gratify. He spoke of the uncouth figures under which the divinity was worshipped by the ancients, and contended that the God of the Scripture was the only eternal being consonant with reason that had yet been presented to man for worship and adoration. The ancient philosophers, though they did not believe in the superstition of the people, yet did not set themselves against it, but went with the tide; and the civil magistrates considered some form of religion useful in order to control them and keep them within the bounds of duty. Those ancient philosophers, ARISTOTLE and PLATO, were superior to GIBBON and VOLTAIRE, though the latter had the light of Scripture, and lighted their torch at the altar of Christianity, though they denied its existence. He contended that the discoveries of Geology, though so much boasted of in order to discredit the Mosaic account of the creation, prove nothing, for Geology was yet in its infancy, and no one could know what it would prove in time to come. He contended that, as civilization and commerce progressed, Christianity would extend and idolatry disappear. Ancient idolatry was, in some respects, different from modern idolatry; and, one system of religion professing Christianity, had so contrived, with the cunning and ingenuity of hell to engraft idolatry on its system, that it was the greatest barrier to Bible and Protestant Christianity; but it, too, in turn, would fall, and it was at present, like Islamism, on the decline. He then contrasted the state of the Roman Church, at the time of the Reformation, with its present condition, and contended that it would soon, like other false systems, fade and die away; and concluded thus: Idolatry—"In the grave she can no longer be detained—the impostor of the desert she rejects—she seeks a spiritual edifice and spiritual worshipping. As the Heavenly generation filled the vision of the prophet at Patmos as he heard a voice saying, 'Behold! the Tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them and be their God.'" So do our eyes, my friends, look on a similar scene. A spiritual edifice is being erected—its outlines, though dim perhaps in the distance, are evident to the eye of reason, and the eye of faith clear and distinct. Every nation will be employed upon it; its tongueic ceiling will span the world, and in its courts every people will worship. How unlike this to the temple we saw erected in the early and remote history of our race! Its foundation stone is "elect," precious. Other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." Its cap-stone will be laid with shoutings. Beside it the mosque shall crumble and the synagogue be displaced; and that colossal edifice which attempted to vie with it, built upon the blood of martyrs, a mart for the traffic of human souls—within are practiced all kinds of idolatry, the earliest, the latest, the highest effort of Satanic skill. The gilded dome of St. Peter shall fall in. Her marble columns being broken, her statuary shall no longer adorn the religious edifice—her paintings shall embellish the private walks of the amateur—her relics, no longer objects of superstition, may find a home with the antiquarian, as objects of curiosity, or only to awaken hatred of idolatry. After contending that all would then be brought into one Church, the reverend gentleman concluded an eloquent sermon, and after singing and prayer, the congregation were dismissed with a benediction.

Annual Sunday School Sermon, by Dr. Ludlow.

The Annual Sunday School Sermon was preached in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place last evening, by Rev. Dr. LUDLOW of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary. He took his text from 85th Psalm, 5th, 6th and 7th verses. God, he said, designed the dispensation of the Gospel for all ages and to the end of time. Our first duty is to appreciate in its full extent the blessing vouchsafed to us in that gospel; our second, to transmit it unimpaired to posterity. It is universally conceded that education is not only instructive and beneficial to the cause of Religion, but that on its diffusion depend the best interests,—the stability of our country. Hence the system of Common Schools on State instruction. It might be well to consider if this education of the State comes up to what it should be; if it is such an education as the Church, an Christians, demand. He believed it was not, and read an extract from the last Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, to sustain the assertion. What would be the result on the future destiny of our Republic when a system of education excluding the Bible and Prayer Book is practically developed and consistently carried out? Such a system in a gigantic compromise between the largest latitudinarianism and the largest liberty. Can the Church—will the Church—*dare* the Church accept such an education as that for her children? To do so would be to ignore the charter of her existence, for it looks to "intellectual" culture merely, and disregards the moral. The mission of the Church was to convey to the earth and through the earth, the truths revealed by God to a race apparently doomed to eternal darkness. This mission the Church must fulfil. He did not propose to discuss the arguments used to combat this truth. It was enough to know that the arch enemy is in the field as he always has been, using every and any weapons for the furtherance of his aims. To doubt the inspiration of the gospel and the divine mission of the Church was madness, and betrayed a great moral obliquity. No opinion, however absurd, but has found firm adherents. To all these doubts it will be only necessary to answer, the Scriptures are of Divine inspiration and his belief must be held intact. Politicians may compromise, theologians never. The man who will not believe in Moses and the Prophets and in Jesus and his Apostles, would not believe though he were to rise from the dead.

The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, dwelt on the necessity of a rigorous adherence to the sanctity of the holy Sabbath, and believed the Church was not entirely innocent of the charge often made against her of a lack of accommodation for those who might be induced to attend, but who from pride or poverty remained away from the house of worship.

Home Missionary Society.

Rev. HENRY SMITH preached before the Home Missionary Society, in the Church of the Puritans, last evening, taking his text from 2d Kings, ch. 2, v. 12. The purport of this apostrophe was that of an intensely laudatory panegyric. What, then, was the character of the man that elicited these words of most rapturous eulogy? Was he a great military chieftain that had done great service for the country, and was one of her best champions? Was he a man of vast knowledge? Had he renovated the Constitution, and revised the laws of the land? On the contrary, he found his people already in the possession of a perfect political code? Was he, then, a philosopher, an artist, or the author of some happy invention, did he produce temples, dwellings, clothing or food? With the spirit that dictates such interrogatories we would not be able to prove him a benefactor to his race in any sense, but he would pass for a human drone, or at least the veriest child. What then was the character of the subject of the eulogy? He was a prophet of the living God. The prophet Elijah was not revered as much because the fire of heaven had once obeyed his summons, or that the showers of heaven poured down at his bidding. These were only incidental results. He was really a prophet because he was authorized to proclaim the mandates of the Almighty—in the very elements which the Christian ministry claimed as a distinguishing peculiarity of their mission—because he possessed the truth of God, and could proclaim it by divine authority.

The eulogistic character of the text is not of a personal nature, but as a herald of the eternal truth—an ambassador of God to man, who steadfastly discharged the duties of his high functions, unterrified by menaces, or cajoled or swerved by any influences. There was no national escutcheon to the high office, yet without it no nation can rest in security—righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

In endeavoring to vindicate the Home Missionary to a place in the affections of all, the Rev. speaker said he would only consider the text in the points essential to his purposes. That God of Israel is our God, and the proclamation of his word is as essential to our well-being as it was to that ancient people. The point then to illustrate is this: The truly Christian pulpit is our strongest national defence. Many different lines of thought would lead to this, but he would consider only two. The one view records the faith in Christ as the remedy for earthly evil, and the other as the supplement of earthly good. The question was not between a truly Christian pulpit, and no pulpit whatever,—the question is between a true prophet and a false one, the pulpit dispensation of the true word of God or of erroneous doctrines.

We are made religious beings by the structural law of our nature. We seek for a God, whether true or false, before which to bare our incense and offer our adoration, by a necessity of our natural organization. Everything proclaims that human nature in all its phases demands a God, and not less that it demands a prophet. As a historic character this prophet appears prominent in all directions, and though he may be persecuted and martyred, he cannot be destroyed. So where we will we shall find the prophet as an element of society, not as an integral or a necessary part of the state, but as the expression of an element of our nature.

This country cannot be an exception; here it must find expression in the Christian minister and missionary. The missionary in this country has a great work to accomplish. Even in the Eastern portion of the States, where education is so universal, there is much work to be done; what then shall be said of the West? The last census reports, that out of nine million souls, there are one million who can neither read nor write.

There are many false prophets, whose doctrines are to be uprooted. Mormonism, Mesmerism, Psychology, Spiritualism, and many other errors, had their promulgators, carrying captive the souls of many. There was Catholicism, disciplining two millions of our citizens, and eager to discipline more, in the high duties of American citizenship. The problem of American evangelization is not yet solved, and the friends of Christian truth must renew their energies to the task. They should not be discouraged by the magnitude of the work, for there is an Almighty helper, and though error is strong yet truth is stronger. We want no new revelation—we want only the sword of the spirit, wielded by a strong and skillful hand.

We must have the workmen freely trained and freely disciplined by the people of God, and we must have them in numbers sufficient to bring the great Christian truths in contact with the mind and the heart of the nation, and then we are saved. The angry cloud which is now rolling in black and terrific masses, towering to the zenith, and around the whole government—a civil war will thus be averted.

The men who live in the hearts and memory of mankind are not those that minister to their physical necessities. The demi-gods of the mind, poets, philosophers, moralists, who bring men into a clearer and calmer conception of truth and duty, are perpetuated in memory after those who administered to the low sphere of sense are forgotten. Not the prophets of Divine truth and eternal life—here dwelt the idea of perfect moral rectitude. Very far in the deep empyrean of the soul, they are looked upon as stars of peculiar brightness. The functions of the prophet are therefore distinct, and look to the emancipation of the mind, yet they often exert influences upon nations. The pilgrims embarked from Delft Haven to seek religious liberty, and this was the mighty agency that built our nation. Are we then now to learn that the mission of Christian Ministers on earth are unknown to the government, and that as a body, they are the most arrogant class on earth? God forbid.

This Government would then reënact the scenes of the French Revolution, and the days of Roman freedom. The labors of the Home Missionary Society in spreading the doctrines of the Protestant faith should be appreciated.

The Protestant religion is the only power on earth which is able to sustain and perpetuate our free institutions.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SHOCKING CASE OF POISONING.

Death of Rose Williams from Arsenic—Inquest—Her Husband held for the Murder.

On Saturday, Coroner WILHELM held an inquest in the Ivy Green, Elm-street, upon the body of ROSE WILLIAMS, (wife of ANDREW WILLIAMS,) whose death was caused by arsenic, supposed to have been given to her by her husband, on board the *Golden State*, where she went to see him. Several witnesses were examined, and deposed as follows:

Mary Campbell, sworn: I reside at No. 58 Duane-street; I have been intimately acquainted with the deceased for the past twelve months; she came to live with me about four weeks ago; I had understood that she and her husband did not live together at the time I first knew her, and up to the time of her death; on last Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, she left home, and told me that she was going to take some articles of clothing to her husband, who was then employed as watchman on board some ship lying in the North River; she did not return until 5 o'clock the following morning; when I came in to the door, she appeared very ill; I asked her what the matter was, and she replied that she had got sea-sick on board the vessel on which her husband was employed; I told her she had been drinking; I said so because I knew she was in the habit of doing so; she denied having drank any liquor, but said her husband took her to some apartment in the vessel which was very dark, and gave her some drink from a pitcher, which he said was tea; after drinking it, she felt as if she was all on fire, and she vomited a good deal; he locked the door of the apartment in which he had placed her, and went on deck; this apartment was below the deck; she was extremely thirsty, and could find no water, and was compelled to drink the remaining contents of the pitcher which she first drank from; her husband did not return to her until 4 o'clock the next morning; when he came, seeing her ill, he inquired what ailed her; she asked him for a drink of water; he replied there was no water on board, and he could not procure any for her; she asked him, for God's sake, to get some for her, which he did; he then conducted her part of the way home to her dwelling; she was confined to her bed from Sunday morning until Thursday morning following, at 3 o'clock, when she died; during that period, I was with her the most of the time; her husband came to see her in the afternoon of Sunday; he stated to her that he had lent $10 with Mr. Kellack, at the almshouse, for her, and that he would give her $2 per week; when he came in the afternoon of that day, he remained until the following morning, and left about 5 o'clock; he slept during the night in the same bed with deceased; I also slept in the same room; she asked him repeatedly during the night to give her drink, which he refused to do, saying he stopped there for the purpose of preventing her drinking any water, that she would be better without it; her husband called again to see her on Wednesday evening; the deceased, during that day, appeared to have become a little better; when she heard her husband coming up stairs she laid down in the bed, and said that she would say to him that she was not better; when her husband came in she told him she was no better; she took his hand and placed it over her heart, where she felt her pain and burning, and stated that her tongue and lungs were raw, and asked him to take a candle and look at them; he did so, and said he did not think she was so bad as she stated; he asked her if she had taken any food, and she replied she had not; he gave her two shillings to procure some port wine, which I went out to get; when I returned, he was sitting by her side; I gave her some of the wine; her husband asked me if I had any liquor; I said yes, and gave him some; he put two teaspoonsfull of sugar into the bowl, stirred it up, and asked her if she would take some; she refused, but he insisted, at the same time promising to buy her a new dress and hat; she then commenced drinking it, and when she had taken about two-thirds or half the contents of the bowl, she told me I should have examined the sugar, as it tasted like sand; I said there was no sand in the sugar, and her husband remarked that there was sand in all sugar; her husband made her take all that was left in the bowl; he then gave the deceased and myself some of the port wine, and, having kissed his wife and shook hands with me, he went away; before he left she told him she would be well on Friday, and would go and get her weekly allowance; he said he did not think she would be fit to go; after he left the deceased got out of bed, and vomited violently; said she felt awful, and thought her husband had poisoned her; I replied that it could not be so; she took me to the wash basin in which she had vomited, and pointed to something floating on the top which looked to me like poison, and felt very hard; I have seen the poison used for killing rats, and thought it looked like that; the deceased told me that while I was away her husband appeared to be searching his pockets, and she asked him if he had lost anything; he answered no; she also told me that she thought she heard the noise of a paper open, and its contents thrown into the bowl; she asked me to look by the stove and see if I could find the paper; I looked, but could not find it; she drank cold water freely all night, and vomited continually; she used some butter to settle her stomach; she said to me that I must have the damned villain arrested and hanged, (she meant her husband); also said G—d d—n his infernal soul; I had no idea that the deceased was so sick; she died at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning; about fifteen minutes before her death she asked me for water; I gave it to her, and when I took hold of her she was dying; ran down stairs; called Mr. Rooney and Mr. Hart, who came up and found her dead; I have known the husband of deceased for the past year; the singer now shown me is the same which Williams used for his wife, and the same that I have been seeing for the past week; when he was arrested he told the police officers that he would as soon live in hell as live with her; I know nothing further in connection with this matter.

Dr. Bishop sworn: I was called in to see the deceased; she complained of great pain and burning in the stomach; I thought she had been on a spree; Mrs. Campbell informed me that deceased was in the habit of drinking liquor; I ordered her some simple medicine, and recommended her to go to the hospital.

Policeman Lunigan testified to having been called in on Thursday morning, to house No. 58 Duane-street, and there found the deceased dead in bed; Mrs. Campbell informed him that she supposed the deceased had been poisoned by her husband; the officer took the bowl from which deceased had drank to the station-house of the Sixth Ward.

Dr. Uhl sworn: I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Rose Williams; last evening I assisted Dr. McCready, chemist, in making an analysis of the contents of the stomach; we applied the usual tests, including Marsh's, and found large quantities of arsenic; the bowl handed me by Coroner Wilhelm was scraped quite clean when I received it, with very little substances remaining; if it contains any arsenic, it must be a very small portion, requiring a very minute analysis to discover it, and which will be carefully made by Dr. McCready; I am of the decided opinion that death was caused by arsenic.

Dr. Stobridge Smith, who was present at the analysis of the contents of the stomach, corroborated the evidence of Dr. Uhl, and was also of the opinion that death was caused by arsenic.

On the above evidence, Coroner WILHELM addressed the Jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased, ROSE WILLIAMS, came to her death by arsenic, administered to her by her husband, ANDREW WILLIAMS.

On the rendition of the verdict, the Coroner committed the prisoner to the Tombs for trial.

The deceased was 25 years of age, and a native of Ireland; her husband is about the same age, but a Swede by birth.

NEW-YORK CITY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Society, held on Saturday, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, LEWIS TAPPAN; Vice Presidents, WM. A. HALL, O. H. WILLIAMSON; Recording Secretary, WILLIAM W. JOHNSON; Corresponding Secretary, OLIVER JOHNSON.

New Counterfeit Notes on the Ulster County Bank—Important Arrest.

Yesterday morning two young men of genteel address were brought to the Lower Police Office by officers KNOWLES and MAHER, charged with passing a number of forged Bank notes. It appears the notorious gang of forgers who are constantly engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit notes on the various New-York State and New-England Banking Institutions have now commenced operations upon the Ulster County Bank, at Kingston, N. Y. The first that was known of these new false issues being put into circulation in this City, was the detection of the two prisoners in the act of passing the spurious bills at different stores in the Fourth Ward, in payment for cigars and other small articles. The officers got on the trail of the rogues through certain information communicated to them by the Messrs. JACOBS, in Chatham-street, and for three or four hours they closely watched their movements from store to store, through Pearl, Chatham, Catherine, and other streets in that visinity. The system adopted to pass off the notes was as follows: One of them kept in his possession the roll of counterfeit $3 bills, and remained some distance off while his accomplice entered store and got a single note changed. Then they would go round some corner, and upon meeting, the holder of the bills gave his confederate another counterfeit note, and acting as the banker also took whatever change he had received.

This sharp practice was performed under the eyes of two Police officers. As the night advanced the rogues were arrested, and hastily lodged in the station house, where they gave the names of HENRY BERK and HENRY MULLER. By the order of Captain DITCHETY the prisoners were immediately searched, and $90 of the forged $3 notes were found secreted in the coat lining of MULLEN, but nothing on his confederate. Two merchants subsequently appeared before Judge OSBORNE, and clearly identified the defendants as having passed two of these counterfeits at their place of business. The Magistrate committed the parties to prison to await further hearing. In the meantime, those who have been victimized by these notes are requested to call at the Tombs and see if they can recognize the offenders.

The bills in question are handsomely executed, and supposed to have been altered from the old broken "Hudson County Bank." The paper is thin and very light colored. Annexed we give an accurate description of the $3 notes: The words *The Ulster County Bank* extend across the bill just beneath the vignette, No. 297. Vignette consists of "sheaf of wheat," a cupid on each side, and on the right hand a ship under full sail, dated Nov. 1, 1853, payable to A. STONE; engraved by RAWDON, CLARK & Co., Albany, N. Y., and signed JAMES S. EVANS, Cashier, and C. PRUYN, President. The only denominations yet discovered are the "threes" and so skillfully are they done that good judges of money might easily be deceived with them. It is thought the rogues now under arrest will yet make some disclosure in regard to the principal operators in these extensive counterfeit schemes.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of April to the 6th day of May, 1854:

Men, 84; women, 75; boys, 142; girls, 100—Total 401.

DISEASES.			
Abscess, chronic	1	Dropsy	3
of the neck	1	Dropsy in head	25
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in chest	1
Asphyxia	3	Dropsy in heart	1
Asthma	1	Drowned	1
Atrophia	5	Dysentery	6
Bowel complaint	1	Enlarg't of heart	4
Bleeding	2	Epilepsy	1
Bleed'g fm lungs	5	Erysipelas	3
Burned or scald'd	1	Fracture of skull	1
Bronchitis	11	Fever, puerperal	1
Cancer of st'm'ch	1	Fever, scarlet	9
Casualties, by fall	2	Fever, typhus	4
by plaster fall	1	Fever, gastric	1
by B'dway firs.	1	Heart, disease of	5
Consumption	59	Heart, fatty	1
Convulsions, inf.	35	Hooping cough	2
Adult	4	Influenza	1
Croup	12	Inflam. of brain	11
Congest. of brain	15	Inflam. of bowels	4
Congest. of lungs	7	Inflam. of lungs	24
Catarrh	1	Inflam. of stom.	3
Depraved constitution	1	Inflam. of womb	1
Debility, infant	7	Inflam. of liver	1
Debility, adult	2	Inflam. of spine	1
Diarrhœa	9	Intemperance	1
		Lockjaw	1

Liver, disease of	2
Malformation of heart	1
Marasmus, infant	15
Marasmus, adult	1
Measles	5
Mort'n of leg	1
Mort'n of lungs	1
Old age	4
Palsy	3
Premature birth	9
Pleurisy	1
Scrofula	4
Small-pox	3
Sprue	1
Still-born	35
Suicide, by shoot.	1
Suicide, by land	2
Soft'ning of brain	1
Teething	1
Unknown	1
Nervous comps.	1
White swelling of 'of knee	1
Total	401

Wards.		Wards.	
I	16	IX	22
II	2	X	6
III	4	XI	31
IV	16	XII	36
V	15	XIII	19
VI	21	XIV	11
VII	19	XV	11
VIII	13	XVI	24
		Total	401
		XVII	42
		XVIII	20
		XIX	15
		XX	25
		XXI	18
		XXII	13
		Total	401

AGES—Under 1 year, 132; 1 to 2 years, 45; 2 to 5, 45; 5 to 10, 11; 10 to 20, 21; 20 to 30, 41; 30 to 40, 44; 40 to 50, 27; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 8; 70 to 80, 7; 80 to 90, 3; 90 to 100, 1. Total, 401.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 256; Ireland, 77; England, 6; Scotland, 4; Wales, 1; Germany, 40; France, 4; Switzerland, 2; Spain, 1; British Possessions in North America, 2; West Indies, 1; Madeira, 1; at Sea, 1; Unknown, 5. Total, 401.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 8; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, do., 4; Ward's Island, 23; Randall's Island, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 5; City Hospital, 6; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 3; Colored Persons, 13.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

☞ BENJAMIN F. JARVIS, Esq., has been appointed Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, under act of the Legislature which vests the appointment in the Judges.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 14, 31, 39, 60 to 62, 65 to 68.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 606, 146, 112, 650, 957, 738, 752, 758, 760, 768, 772, 776, 575, 786, 789, 792, 796, 413, 362, 591, 406, 777, 486, 249, 666, 192, 928, 775, 654, 658, 953, 68, 708, 704, 642, 730, 731, 732, 392, 406, 873.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 751 to 765, 98.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 503, 599, 704, 716, 733, 735, 739, 740, 744 to 750, 590.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 40 to 54.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Trial of Clara Hays.

[Advertisement.]
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—The best English Canvases, Oil and Water Colors, Brushes, Drawing Papers, T Squares, Curves, Angles, Colored Crayons, Gilders' Materials, and a beautiful assortment of Stndies, &c., can be obtained at the establishment of W. SCHAUS, No. 303 Broadway, second floor.

[Advertisement.]
DAGUERREOTYPES.—At BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, pictures of rare excellence and exquisite finish, may be obtained. No other artist in America combines such varied facility for the production of Daguerreotypes. Persons desiring cheap pictures will find them at No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, of equality far superior to those usually obtained.

[Advertisement.]
TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHAN, WANNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]
☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed at the National to-night for the three hundred and thirteenth time. Go and see it with its new Panorama and new allegory.

[Advertisement.]
"ANNA."—This is the title of a new moral drama to be performed for the first time this evening at Barnum's Museum. It is pronounced, by competent critics, a most beautiful and an intensely interesting production, as well as a sound and wholesome one. Two amusing pieces are presented, also, this afternoon.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Large Incendiary Fire in Gowanus—Accidents, &c.

A little before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the inhabitants of that usually quiet locality, Gowanus, in the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire. At this time, flames were to be seen issuing from the large Morocco Factory, in two different parts of the building, belonging to Messrs. MINICK & BROS., located on the west side of Third-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-streets. A high wind prevailing at the time, the fire soon spread to the adjoining property, all of which was composed of wood; and before the progress of the fire could be stopped, the Morocco Factory, a Sarsaparilla Factory, and two dwelling-houses were entirely consumed, and the contents of a lumber-yard much damaged. The wind carried the cinders and flakes of fire to a great distance, and at one time the larger portion of the place was threatened with destruction. This was only averted by the prompt action of a portion of the Brooklyn Fire Department, which turned out with alacrity, and repaired to the spot, although beyond the fire limits, and rendered most efficient service in staying the progress of the flames. At one time, no less than four different dwelling-houses were on fire, at a distance of several blocks from the conflagration, which was then at its height, and consternation seemed depicted on every countenance. Without engines or any other means of staying the fire, except by pouring buckets of water, the owners of the buildings where the fire originated were for a time at their wits' end, and many were heard to exclaim that they were ruined for life. Fortunately, however, the exertions of the firemen were successful in preventing the fire from extending to the adjoining buildings, which were of a very inflammable character.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, and the fire originating in the manner mentioned above, communicated to the property here enumerated:

The Morocco Factory of Messrs. MINICK & BROS.; this was built of wood, 2½ stories high and 100 feet deep, with a width of 60 feet. The occupants lose $5,000, in stock and machinery. Insured for $1,000, in the Rensselaer Fire Insurance Company of Lansingburg, New-York. The building formerly belonged to the Burbank estate, but the fee is now owned by Mrs. LOUISA M. MITCHELL, who, a few months since, sold it conditionally to Messrs. (Alderman) WILSON and BALL, but the sale had not been effected at the time of the fire. The factory building was valued at $3,000. Insured for $1,000, in the United States Insurance Company at West Potsdam, N. Y.

A three-story wooden dwelling house, owned by the same parties, (Mrs. MITCHELL and Messrs. WILSON and BALL,) was next destroyed—valued at $3,000. Insured for $1,200, in the United States Insurance Company, of West Potsdam, N. Y. This house was occupied as a dwelling by JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN, carman, and G. W. CONKLIN, sash-maker. The occupants lost nearly everything but what they stood in, and had barely time to escape with their lives, after rescuing their families. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S loss is $200. No insurance. Mr. CONKLIN'S loss is $200. No insurance.

A 1½ story modern building, owned by GEORGE GROVE, was next destroyed. This was occupied by FRE

referred to, was yours exchanging rings with her, and placing a daguerreotype likeness of himself in her hands.

Previously to this, he had entered another young lady under promise of marriage, in Seoharie County. Correspondence took place between her and him, until a note she had addressed to him, at New-Scotland, calling upon him to fulfil his pledges, and announcing that she was making every preparation for the wedding, fell into his wife's hands and overwhelmed her with confusion and grief. Under such circumstances, few women could have stood so severe a test for another hour; yet young Mrs. HENDRICKSON not only bore up against all this neglect and ill treatment, but even plied her needle to earn the honest livelihood, for which her husband was too indolent and vicious to work. She did sewing for the family of a Mr. BENNETT, and for other people in the neighborhood, and when her mother suggested that she need not descend to this exertion, insisted upon doing so, as not only a proper effort to bear her own burdens, but a requirement of duty.

These incidents are mentioned to show the rapid downward course the career of HENDRICKSON began to take soon after his marriage. We now approach the termination of this distressing and tragical narrative.

THE MURDER.

The following account of old Mr. VAN DUSEN'S death, and the causes of dissatisfaction to HENDRICKSON, connected therewith, may be regarded as strictly authentic, since we have collated it from the testimony given at the trial, the recital of his familiar friends, and the general report of the Albany public and press. Owing to the bad life of this unhappy man, and the suspicion that rested on him in relation to his child, he was, at the time of Mr. VAN DUSEN'S sudden death, supposed not to be entirely ignorant of the circumstances by which that event was brought about; but, upon close examination, it appears that HENDRICKSON was not aware what had happened to his father-in-law, until the latter had died from the effect of his injuries. Those who have read the case may remember that Mr. VAN DUSEN was found in his stable, insensible from being gored by a cow, and that his death quickly ensued—taking place on the 4th of October, 1852.

Mr. VAN DUSEN devised all his property real, and personal, to his wife during her lifetime, the balance to be divided, on her death, one-half to his two surviving daughters, MARIA and SUSANNAH, and the other to his son LAWRENCE, whose brother STEPHEN had already been amply provided for. Upon this occasion MARIA is said to have informed her husband that, no matter what might occur, he should never have her share of the inheritance; an announcement not calculated to appease or gratify a man like HENDRICKSON. Shortly afterwards, in the Winter of 1852-'53, he applied to Mrs. VAN DUSEN to rent the place at Clarksville, where she was then living. She refused his request, and let it to another person named LONG. This was an additional and bitter exasperation. At the time when this was transpiring, his wife complained of being ill, and when HENDRICKSON inquired if he should not get her some medicine, replied, "No! you got me some poison stuff last Summer, but I wouldn't take it, and burnt it up!" During the trial, these words were explained to be a mere expression of general disgust for the medicine alluded to, and were not accepted in their literal sense.

HENDRICKSON'S displeasure now manifested itself in various ways, but there were alternations of apparent good feeling, during which his wife came again altogether under his control. In one of these he prevailed upon her by the most urgent solicitation to accompany him to his father's house, where the dreadful deed was at last committed. She went thither with him two or three times during the month of January 1853; she then returned to her mother and remained for several days, until HENDRICKSON and his sister again came for her, and she went back with them about the middle of February, receiving her parent's embrace for the last time in this mortal life.

The victim had now reached the appointed scene of her destruction, and the work was speedily achieved. The circumstances of its consummation are taken from HENDRICKSON'S own story, and may be briefly summed up as follows: On Sunday night, March 6, 1853, HENDRICKSON and his wife retired to bed about 10 o'clock. Mrs. HENDRICKSON had been to church that evening with the rest of the family, and, upon her return, before retiring, had read in the Bible and from a religious paper. About 2 o'clock on the next (Monday) morning the household were aroused by HENDRICKSON shouting for assistance, and, when they entered the room, found HENDRICKSON sitting up in the rear part of the bed, his wife lying apparently lifeless, on her back, in that portion of the bed nearest to the open room. Upon examination she was found to be dead. The body was taken as soon as possible to the residence of Mrs. VAN DUSEN, and a Coroner's Jury was summoned to sit there that same evening. HENDRICKSON was present at the examination, and stated that his wife had seemed to be, in her usual good health, when she retired with him, on Sunday night. At an early hour in the morning, the plunging and noise of the horses in the adjacent stable aroused him, and he spoke to his wife. She did not answer, when he touched and found that she was quite cold. Upon this he immediately alarmed the family by his cries. There were many discrepancies about the statements of HENDRICKSON, and the suspicions of the jury being thus aroused, they asked for a *post mortem* examination. It was accordingly had on Tuesday morning. And it was while this proceeding was going on that one of the strongest points of circumstantial evidence was let fall by HENDRICKSON himself. He manifested great uneasiness and anxiety to know what the physician and Coroner were doing, and what they had *found*. When told that they were examining the stomach, and that it was not known whether they had *found* anything, he remarked: "*One thing I know, they won't find arsenic.*" This was followed by the inquiry, on his part, whether, "*Suppose they put poison in her stomach yesterday, can it be known or ascertained?*" Upon March 9, the ensuing day, the facts elicited during the *post mortem* demanding such a measure, HENDRICKSON was arrested and held to answer the charge of having murdered his wife, by administering poison. A preliminary examination was had, during the same day, before 'Squire COLE and the Coroner's Jury, but was delayed, as the attending physician, Dr. SALISBURY, had not sufficient time to make a thorough chemical analysis of the stomach of the deceased lady. At length, on March 16, the Jury were again summoned, and after the case had been, upon patient and careful investigation, submitted to them, returned their verdict, that deceased came to her death from the effects of poison, administered by some person to them unknown.

This verdict was followed by HENDRICKSON'S Indictment by the Grand Jury of Albany County, and his arraignment before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on the 13th day of June, 1853. The trial was managed with great earnestness and ability on both sides, and was intensely exciting in every stage of proceeding. Twenty-one days were spent in one of the most patient, searching and laborious inquiries ever carried on before a judicial tribunal. Every effort was made by the counsel and friends of the accused, and no influence, legal acumen or pecuniary expenditure were spared to bring about his acquittal. But the ways of Justice are often keener than the wit and ingenuity of men, and her hand is firm when it has once grasped the guilty. On Thursday, July 7, JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., was found GUILTY OF WILFUL MURDER, in having poisoned his wife, by administering deadly drugs to her. In addition to the general circumstances above related by us, positive testimony was given in, pending the trial, that twice during the week preceding his wife's decease, HENDRICKSON had called at the drug-store of Dr. SPRINGSTEAD, in the city of Albany, and asked for *prussic acid*. The Doctor told him that he had none, but that he might possibly procure it at DEXTER & NELLINGER'S, or at Mr. BURROUGHS' establishment. On Saturday he was seen entering another drug-store, and, some time during the week, a person clad in a garb corresponding in appearance with that usually worn by HENDRICKSON, purchased *an ounce of the tincture of aconite* from Mr. BURROUGHS. The knowledge of this poison he is supposed to have picked up on the occasion of his frequent visits to the house of Mrs. VAN WIE, an old lady who, for many years, has collected at the village doctress of Clarksville, compounding herbs and simples, mixtures and lotions for every complaint, and registering all her medicines as they were prescribed. Moreover, when a convention of scientific men, chemists and others, assembled some time ago at Clarksville, and held a conference there of several days, during which the properties of aconite were discussed, they had an attentive listener in JOHN HENDRICKSON, and the knowledge there acquired may have prompted the fatal use he made of the deadly drug. These facts, added to the general tenor of the evidence, and the plain, lucid argument of the prosecuting counsel, decided the minds of the Jury, after a deliberation of twenty-four hours, and their verdict having been rendered, as we have stated above, nothing remained to be done but to pass the sentence of death upon the guilty man. The counsel for the prisoner prayed for a stay of sentence, in order to permit their presenting a bill of exceptions, but it was denied by the Court that such a paper could be handed in at any time after sentence passed as before it. During all this time, the prisoner's demeanor was that of stolid indifference. He came in and went out of Court, as the testimony heaped itself with more ominous weight upon him and shut out every ray of hope, and finally, when the Jury returned their verdict which was to seal his doom, he seemed the only unmoved person present. He never blenched or faltered; but heard the last word, with a cold, impassible eye.

At length, Judge MARVIN directed the prisoner to stand up. He rose from his seat without an effort, and with a calm and settled countenance, awaited the sentence about to consign him to an ignominious death.

Judge MARVIN'S language was in the highest degree affecting, and every one present felt it but the prisoner, who stood as cold and unmoved as a statue. The Judge himself was struck by this astonishing composure, and thus alluded to it:

HENDRICKSON! This case has been marked in other respects. You have taken your fate daily by the side of your accuser, for more than three weeks. Your aged father has often been present, anxiously and devotedly engaged in endeavoring to save the life of the erring man. Your venerable mother, stricken in years and bowed down with sorrow, and your sisters, devoted and affectionate, have also been here through the entire of this protracted trial. A crowded audience have watched its progress with eager interest; and yet you, thus situated and thus surrounded, have been, apparently, the most unconcerned one within these walls. From this, perhaps, no unfavorable inference should be drawn. Even now, when the jury have pronounced you guilty, you stand here in court but little moved or affected. This, to me, is a painful scene. You have but just reached the years of manhood. You have but just entered on the career of life. Life is, undoubtedly, in the language of your eloquent counsel, dear to you, and yet you appear here in court, before the jury which has pronounced you guilty of murder, unmoved, unaffected, and apperently more collected than any one of those who are looking upon this solemn scene? To what are we to attribute this? We know that men can meet death on the field of battle, unflinchingly, when they believe that the cause in which they are periling their lives is holy and just; but few men can, unmoved, meet the fate or pass the ordeal through which you are passing, with the apparent unconcern which you exhibit. This, to me, is painful. It is a painful and melancholy exhibition of human nature.

The kindly tones of the Judge, urging the prisoner to prepare for the awful fate to which he was now doomed, and seek the forgiveness of Him whose exhaustless grace can pardon and save the blackest criminal, drew forth copious tears from every spectator, but HENDRICKSON remained insensible to every appeal. This had been his bearing throughout the whole period of his imprisonment, and utterly amazed his keepers and those who witnessed the trial. In jail his chief occupation was the reading of newspapers and novels, which he perused with avidity, and he never manifested any feeling that could be termed emotion, until the last day of his wretched existence, when he solemnly reiterated his protestations of innocence. To this we will presently refer.

When the original trial had closed with this result, HENDRICKSON'S counsel forthwith set about framing a bill of exceptions. On the 15th of September the Supreme Court heard the argument for a new trial, the grounds being: That the statements made by the prisoner before the Coroner's jury, as sworn to by Dr. SWINBURNE, ought not to have been admitted on the trial; what the wife of the prisoner said against him was inadmissible; and that the will of VAN DUSEN should not have been admitted in evidence. After hearing the counsel on both sides, the Court adjourned, reserving the case for a decision at a future term.

On the 8th of December the Court met, and unanimously affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, thus denying the motion for a new trial.

The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals. On the 3d of January, 1854, the 17th of that month was set down by the Court as the day for hearing the argument in the case. On the 17th the Court heard the arguments on both sides, and reserved its decision.

On the 4th of April, the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the Supreme Court—five to three—but the minority of the Court differed with each other on the grounds of their dissent, and all the points decided were sustained by six of the eight judges.

On the 7th of April, HENDRICKSON was brought before the Supreme Court, in bench, by a *habeas corpus*, to receive sentence anew, under the former judgment of the Court, to which the Court of Appeals had remitted its judgment, after a refusal to grant a new trial. Messrs. HARRIS, WATSON, and ALLEN were the presiding Judges, the former of whom addressed the prisoner briefly on the subject of his approaching and inevitable fate. The time of execution was fixed for the 5th of May.

These repeated decisions of the Courts did not satisfy the friends of the condemned, and they procured from various eminent chemists and physicians, letters denying the sufficiency of the chemical tests, which formed so prominent a part of the criminating evidence against the prisoner.

The Governor had these letters, together with other *exparte* testimony, before him several days, and on the 2d of May formally notified the Sheriff to announce to the condemned that he would not interfere with the sentence of the Court.

The condemned received the announcement calmly and without emotion.

The expense of carrying on all these proceedings, the fees of the counsel, the expense of eminent men whose depositions have been taken in the case, and all the other costs of appeals from court to court, and the outlay incident to so long a trial, and such efforts on the part of the prisoner's friends, cannot fall short of $10,000, and will very probably amount to more. If HENDRICKSON was executed at last, it was not because all that could be done in his behalf, was not most faithfully and perseveringly tried. Yet, every attempt to save him failed, and nothing was reserved for his friends but to bid him the final farewell, with a prayer for his unhappy soul.

Last Night in the Condemned Cell.

During the evening of Thursday, the doomed man was visited by his mother, Mrs. CATHARINA HENDRICKSON, and his sister MARIA, who remained with him but a short time. Yet their emotion was terrible, without seeming to affect the prisoner to any noticeable degree. Mrs. H. invoked the justice of heaven upon those whom she said had sworn her son's life away, and, with deep and convulsed sobs, took her leave of him forever. His sister appeared more masculine and resolute in her leaving. She warmly grasped her brother's hand and shook it; then conversed with him for a few minutes, in so low a voice that not a syllable she uttered could be overheard, and as she at length was passing out at the cell-door, turned about and gave her brother a glance of intelligense, as though something were understood between them in reference to his dreadful situation. We take this from the rumor of the jail attendants, and have no further comment to make on it.

Mr. ex-District Attorney COLVIN, likewise, called to see the prisoner the same evening, and upon inquiring in kind tones if HENDRICKSON were prepared for death, was firmly and readily answered in the affirmative, and was at the same time assured by the culprit that he had no complaint to make of him for having done his duty. Mr. COLVIN then urged him, if guilty, to relieve his conscience by admitting the truth. He answered, in the same tone, that he had ever protested his innocence.

Mr. JACOB HENDRICKSON, the prisoner's uncle, was allowed to see him about 9, P. M. on Thursday, in company with the Rev. Dr. KENNADY of the Dutch Reformed Church. This uncle it was, who had made such untiring efforts to save JOHN HENDRICKSON, always believing the latter, so he said, to be wholly innocent. A long conversation ensued to the latter effect, and at its close, HENDRICKSON, who continued to insist upon his innocence, manifested a disposition to be left alone with Dr. KENNADY. As it was hoped that he might be induced to confess to that excellent clergyman, the Sheriff had his cell cleared, even the officers who had charge of him withdrawing, and leaving no one with him but the minister. The interview was, however, very brief, and as Dr. KENNADY left the cell, he was seen to tear up a written scrap of paper he had held in his fingers. What its contents were was not revealed.

HENDRICKSON remained in the guard of two special officers, who staid in his cell all night. He retired to rest about 10 P. M. and lay quite still, and apparently easy until morning. Subsequently our reporter heard Sheriff ST. JOHN remark that the prisoner told him he had not slept at all.

On Friday morning, about 8 o'clock, he was visited by Rev. Mr. RADANICA, of Canagoharie, and during this interview manifested great emotion—so much so indeed, that he was unable to converse or to make any replies to the spiritual inquiry, and consolation offered him by the reverend gentleman. HENDRICKSON was quite ill during the morning, and vomited repeatedly. This, however, was ascribed to his taking little or no food during the preceding day, while still swallowing copious draughts of water. About 10½ o'clock, some relatives and friends had collected in the condemned cell after the prisoner's irons had been struck off by Mr. HENRY JEWELL, deputed for the performance of that office. It was at this moment that our reporter got an opportunity of seeing him. He appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed, and stood quietly with lowered head and folded hands, while Rev. Dr. KENNADY, who then came in, administered the last rites of his church, before approaching the scene of execution. The time was now rapidly expiring, and further view of the prisoner was cut off from all but the attendants of the jail, who proceeded to pinion him and place the fatal noose about his neck.

THE GALLOWS.

Our reporter proceeded to the City Hall, and thence, with the Jury and representatives of the Press, to the Sheriff's room in the jail, whither they were conducted by Mr. ST. JOHN in person. The first view of the gallows was obtained from this room, at a small loop hole in the wall, through which passed the end of a rope down to an iron staple in the floor, where it was firmly secured.

Finally, the word to move was again given, and the Jury, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wm. Welford, N. Beardsley, Francis Kearney, S. McKnight, Benj. V. Gardner, David Smith, Giles Cook, J. P. Rose, Lyman J. Lloyd, Wm. E. Paddock, Robert Thompson, Stephen C. Kellum, Horace Parr, J. J. Sherman, accompanied by Dr. C. C. WALKER, the County Physician, deputized by the Sheriff to attend, Dr. J. P. QUACKENBUSH, Drs. SPENCER, WILLARD, and others, with several clergymen, citizens and editors and reporters from the New-York and Albany Press, proceeded into the narrow recess of the prison where the scaffolding for executions and the paraphernalia of execution had been arranged.

The gallows consisted of two parallel cross-beams, from 15 to 16 feet apart, and running lengthwise along the eastern recess towards the party wall, through which the rope passed into the Sheriff's private room. Four or more, from four to five inches thick and ten in width, was placed across these, and over it the rope we have described as stretching between the parallel beams, ran and dropped to within seven or eight feet of the floor. At the end of this rope dangled a heavy iron hook, to which the noose around the neck of the condemned was to be attached, at the last moment. The whole space of the recess may have been fifty feet in length and from eight to nine in width—no more. This was flanked on all sides by the heavy stone walls of the prison, three immense grated windows to the right on entering, and on the left, next the body of the jail, the galleries and stairs leading to an upper tier of cells. About this gallery a temporary wooden structure had been put up, three flights of stairs in height, to the very covering of the recess. On the lowest of these flights, the representatives of the Press were allowed to arrange themselves, and struggle through their duties as best they could, no regard whatever being paid to order or arrangement. The Jury deputized to witness the execution, and the official gentlemen in their company, took their station on the stone floor below where the culprit was to stand. Although the number to be admitted was limited originally to about two hundred, shortly after the Jury had passed in, a dense crowd poured through the east corridor and up the galleries we have described, like people who had become perfectly frantic with the desire to gratify a morbid and depraved curiosity. Pushing, crushing and elbowing were the order of the hour; everything like decorum or courtesy, excepting on the part of the officers, deputized gentlemen and Albany Editors present, were completely lost sight of, and the scene was more like the confusion of a cock pit or a racecourse than the awful solemnity that should ershrond the execution of a human being adjuged guilty, and condemned to die for an atrocious crime. If such be the effect produced, and such the spirit evoked, by the final execution of the capital law, well may our legislators stand aghast! We have not, now, further time to dwell upon this display, but may revert to it again. Mr. MORGAN, the Chief of Police, was present with twelve of his force; but their efforts to stem the uproar were unavailing until an admonition of another kind produced the desired lull. The scaffolding began to crack, threatening to precipitate from 300 to 400 men headlong into this immense stone trap, against the rough walls and down upon the stone floor, where they, in crushing the Jury, officers, clergymen, and culprits, would themselves have been meshed into a jelly. A determined and stern command from the Sheriff now restored order, and the doors were closed. The mistake lay in having opened them to so many idle persons, who only rendered it impossible for those who were there in the discharge of a painful duty to proceed with anything like quietness or convenience.

THE EXECUTION.

At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, it was announced that the prisoner had declined waiting until 2 o'clock, as the Sheriff would have permitted, and was now approaching. A deathlike silence now prevailed, and even the boys and military gentlemen on the outside coping of the barred windows, felt the influence of so impressive a moment. They were still. Slow and measured steps were heard for a moment, and sight was then caught of the prisoner, accompanied by his clergymen and the officers. They came in the following order:

Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, of the Dutch Reformed Church.
Rev. SAMUEL SALISBURY, of the Methodist Church.
JOHN HENDRICKSON, the condemned.
Turnkey-Deputy HODGE.
Deputy Sheriffs GALLUP and VAN ALLSTYNE.

The culprit's dress was neat and sober—being black from head to foot. His linen was laid over in a broad collar at the neck, disclosing a white, round, and powerful neck and throat. He was evidently a man of great muscular vigor and strong vitality. His hair (a darkish brown) was carefully brushed and parted over each temple; and his countenance, though somewhat pale and emaciated, with livid tints shooting through it here and there, was sim; ly calm and firm:—no appearance of terror; not a gleam of defiance or bravado, but a settled, immoveable, death resolve—the look of a man whose mind was fully made up that life was worse than worthless, and that death would be but a brief physical spasm. We have often seen men who had merely received a trifling cut or burn evidence ten times the outward signs of pain or interest manifested upon this occasion. It was not so, however, with the spectators, some of whom could hardly control their emotions of horror. As the prisoner came in, and advanced, with an unfaltering step, to the spot over which the rope was dangling, a chair was placed immediately there, and he was invited to sit down. This he did with a perfectly self-possessed air, even arranging his limbs comfortably on the seat. There was at this moment a fair opportunity of observing the manner in which his arms were pinioned. A strong cord passed around them both, and was fastened at his back, so that as he endeavored to bring them forward, the impeded blood gathered in his hands until they became almost blue, and the heavy veins seemed as though they would burst. This made him work and twitch his fingers a little, but the rest of his body sat easily and firmly.

Mr. T. C. SEARS, the Assistant District Attorney, proceeded, in the absence of Mr. HARRIS, to read the warrant of execution in conformity to law. This was an excessively long and weary document, and seemed almost to make the prisoner sleep in his chair. The whole history of the case with all the usual verbiage was therein recited, and would occupy some columns of type were we to reproduce it. If the prisoner's perceptions had been keener, he must have died a thousand deaths during this portion of the ceremony. We content ourselves with giving the solemn and significant conclusion.

Now, therefore, in the name of the People of the State of New-York, you, the said Sheriff of the city and county of Albany, are hereby directed and commanded to do execution of such sentence on the FIFTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, by taking the said JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., and in some proper and convenient place to be by you provided in the jail of the said county, then and there hanging the said JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., by the neck until he be dead.

Given under our hands and seals on this the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

IRA HARRIS, (L. S.)
C. L. ALLEN, (L. S.)
AUGUST 26, 1854. M. WATSON, (L. S.)

Folding the above instrument, amid the now perfect awe of the throng, every man of whom was gazing intently at the prisoner, whose face still looked more placid than that of any other person there, Mr. SEARS asked, in a slow, distinct voice: "JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., have you anything to say, before the sentence which has been pronounced upon you has been executed?

HENDRICKSON answered as you, reader, would answer the most trivial, indifferent inquiry, with a clear, natural intonation, not a waver of meaning on this side or that, no mock firmness, no tremor, but a man politely answering another's question with the least possible trouble to himself and in the fewest possible words, thus: "ALL I HAVE TO SAY I SAID TO DR. KENNADY, AND HE WILL MAKE IT PUBLIC!—and he bowed his head slightly, looked down, and had spoken his last on earth, to answer no more until arraigned before that dread tribunal where the murderer and the murdered, the instigators and the perpetrators, the executioners and the executed, the object of the horrid show, and the spectators who beheld it, shall all render their last account for the deeds done in the body.

Dr. KENNEDY now requested that all persons present should unite with him in prayer. The prisoner rose, made an effort to fold his hands, and this failing, bowed his head. A moving and beautiful petition to the Throne of Everlasting Mercy was lingering on the final sentence, when the noose, knotted heavily under the culprit's left ear, was dextrously flung into the dangling hook overhead by an assistant, another hand dropped a hideous black cap over his brows, and as the humble but sweet word of human trust and resignation, the climax of our faith in the charity and wisdom of the Almighty—Amen!—left the pastor's lips—click!—the weight dropped and the guilty man was jerked three feet from the ground, then heavily dropped to within a few inches of the floor, and hung dangling, struggling there, in his death throes—a sacrifice to the offended majesty of American Law. As he went up, a long, tremulous, agonizing cry—partly a wail, partly a moan, was heard from his now distorted lips. Ah! the soul of the murderer (?) was aped! and the outraged dignity of the great Commonwealth of New-York, the justice of 3,000,000 of men was avenged!

Two or three undulating spasms, a heave of the bosom once or twice, a contraction and lifting of the arms below the elbows where they were secured, and there hung a corpse!

The rope had been cut at twenty-three minutes to 12 o'clock; in eight and a half minutes afterwards, his pulse was still; in the lapse of seventeen minutes more, the physicians in attendance pronounced him dead, and at three minutes past 12, he was lowered down and decently laid in a handsome walnut coffin which had been brought in by some farmers, old friends of his father.

The crowd having at length slaked their curiosity, and nothing more but the common emblems of death remaining to be seen, dispersed, and the coffin was removed to a country wagon in waiting at the door of the prison, and with a roll of drums from the armed companies outside, was hurriedly driven away to the birth-place and former home of him who lay stark with the blue ring of the hangman round his throat, within it.

General Scenes of the Day.

As the case of HENDRICKSON, owing to the peculiar circumstances of mystery and horror connected with it, and the high respectability of the parties interested in the fate of the wretched man, had excited a deep and wide-spread agitation among all classes throughout the country, the streets of Albany were crowded at an early hour with citizens and country people who came on foot, in carriages, wagons, sleighs, and all the conceivable vehicles for riding or the bell, some distance out, entirely packed by the crowds, while the number who subsequently attended from two to three thousand immediately around the building. There has been some talk of HENDRICKSON having attempted to break jail, but during the trial this story was dropped, lest it might unjustly prejudice the accused; yet, for some days preceding the 5th, a vague rumor had got afloat in the community that the same friends who had made such strenuous exertions to save HENDRICKSON by technicalities of legal and terological science, would go to any lengths to rescue him at the last moment. Whether with a view to oversee any project of this kind, or merely to preserve order in the streets, we know not, but about 10 A. M., the Republican Artillery, a handsome corps, commanded by Captain FERNENDALL; the Emmett Guards, Lieutenant MULHOLLAND, and the Burgesses Corps, Captain SPELMAN, marched into the neighborood of the City Hall and Jail, and took up their positions—the Artillery at the western extremity of Maiden-lane; the Emmett Guards at the eastern, and near the intersection with Chapel-street, and the Burgesses occupying the space directly fronting the jail, and guarding all the approaches to it. The streets, alleys, fences, roofs and windows of houses, railings, and even coal-sheds in the vicinity, were "thick beset" with an eager multitude, whose anxiety and impatience were wonderful. Very little solemnity prevailed among them, but the giddy laugh of unthinking youth, and the ribald jeer of hardened deprevity, in both sexes, circled round and kept the waiting thousands in good humor until all was over.

When the body, after hanging for 26½ minutes, was taken (not *cut*) down, and brought, about up in its coffin, to the outside door, it required all the exertions of the military, ranged four deep across the street at either end, to prevent themselves from being trodden underfoot by the over-excited throng.

As a curious instance of this strange propensity for indulging oneself with a glimpse of the horrible, we may mention, on the authority of the Albany *Evening Atlas*, that a gentleman from the country applied to the Sheriff for permission for his wife to be present at the execution. The Sheriff was compelled to reply that the law forbade him the pleasure of gratifying so lady-like a curiosity.

The morning of the execution rose bright and fair, but, by noon, the sky was dull and cloudy. The evening redeemed the promise of the dawn, and the setting sun shed a quiet glory over the rivers, the green hills, and the city, as though all had been peace and sunshine there, unmarred by the sad tragedy of human guilt and human expiation.

Our special reporter, in concluding the painful duty which has devolved upon him, would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to the gentlemen of the Albany Press, and to Sheriff MCGAWAN, for their kind attentions during the day.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

EIGHTH MEETING AT WASHINGTON:

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SEVENTH DAY—CONCLUDED.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

The proceedings in the Physical Section on Wednesday afternoon were as follows:

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Lieut. M. F. MAURY read a paper on the basin of the Atlantic. He had long been trying to learn the depth of the sea. The only way that occurred for prosecuting the inquiry directly was by dropping a lead attached to a sufficient length of line. It was hoped if the line were made long enough to reach bottom, by letting it run as fast as the lead would take it out, that we might learn what we sought to. But we soon found that we were experimenting with too light leads and too slender lines. Lieut. LEE spent 20 miles of twine and seventeen days before he could obtain one good sounding. The line will always run out whether the lead is on the bottom or not. The force of the undercurrents is sufficient to make a perpetual demand for more twine. Lieut. PARKER, of the *Congress*, in sounding gave out 10 miles of line, and yet he was where the sea was not 2,600 fathoms deep.

HOW SOUNDINGS ARE MADE.

We soon found that we must have heavier leads and stouter lines. We at last adopted two 32-pound shot as the sinker. The heavier it is the faster it runs out, and the less likely it is to let the line stray out with the currents.

It was noted, too, that though a lead made in the form of a common sloker would run fastest at first, the same weight in the form of a round ball would soon overtake and pass it. We concluded that it was because, after descending a certain distance, the current dragged the top of the lead out of the perpendicular line, so that it had to descend with one side foremost, while a spherical body would always present the same face.

The first soundings were carefully made from the ship. This was deemed necessary. It was from the ship that we got the soundings in the Gulf of Mexico, which made the deepest part 1,000 fathoms. Now, said the Lieutenant, I am inclined to think that we got greater depths than the true ones. For it is found best to make the soundings from a boat, the men sitting with oars in hand, and pulling the boat into such position as always to stand directly over the line.

When we are sure that we touch the bottom we note the length given out, and cut the line. It is cheaper to do that than to attempt drawing up the lead, which never fails, of course, to part the line on the way. But latterly we have adopted another plan,—to attach the weight to the line by a small iron rod, bent below into the form of a hook, and so put on that when the weight strikes bottom it frees itself from the hook. The line being drawn up brings with it substances from the bottom. Prof. BAILEY has examined, microscopically, several specimens so brought up, and found them marine shells, without the impurity of any sand. The bottom, then, in these deep soundings is *at rest*.

SEARCHING ON A SUB-OCEANIC TELEGRAPH.

If from a point midway of the Atlantic and on the Equator you sail N. N. W., you follow the channel of deepest water until you strike the southwestern part of the Newfoundland shoals. Just before striking them you find, perhaps, the deepest part of the Ocean. These shoals, like those off Hatteras, slope off very gradually toward the north, but on the south the descent is precipitous, while a plateau stretches from the upper part of the northeastern portion of these shoals, following the curve of a great circle to the coast of Ireland. The average depth of water on the plateau is about two miles, which is comparatively shoal water. This has a bearing upon the practicability of laying down telegraphic wires from continent to continent, and indicates the place where it is to be attempted, if at all.

Superintendent BACHE said that the soundings by Lieut. DAVIS showed that the depositions at the bottom of the deep sea were a kind of infusorial mud—showing that the sea being at rest deposits its slime like a sediment.

Lieut. MAURY said he had tried to drew up specimens of deep water by means of a double valved apperetus. But it never worked satisfactorily. Metallic ones, with self-registering thermometers, were about to be introduced, from which they hoped better things.

LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Mr. CHARLES A. SCHOTT presented the abstract of a paper on the tidal currents of Long Island and its approaches, from observations in connection with the United States Coast Survey, between the years 1844 and 1848, inclusive. The great tidal wave from the Atlantic, which enters the Sound between Point Judith and Montauk Point, is divided into two branches by the intermediate position of Block Island. And another portion of this wave enters New-York Bay, and passing through Hell Gate, meets the wave from the east. The tides meet near Hewlett's Point. The variable limits of this meeting are Sands' Point and Throg's Neck. It was found that the velocity of the flood stream was a little less than that of the ebb, owing to the discharge of the river water into the Sound. The average velocity of the tide in New-York Bay was found to be 3 knots; in New-York Harbor, 3 7-10 knots; in the Sound, 2 1-5 knots. The velocity in the Race (off Fisher's Island) was 4 7-10 knots; in Hell Gate, 5 9-10 knots. These velocities vary, of course, with the size of the channel, (width and depth,) and the quantity of water to be discharged. The total number of stations taken to observe the currents was seventy-five, and they were generally occupied thirteen hours each.

Prof. G. C. SCHAEFFER, of Kentucky, (now of the Patent Office,) described a new form of electrical machine.

ECONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Prof. GOULD, in his own behalf, and in the behalf of Mr. JOSEPH WINLOCK, described the Cloverden Observatory, at Cambridge, (Mass.,) and the Shelby College (Ky.) Equatorial. The object of this description was to show at what small cost astronomical observatories may be constructed, and astronomical instruments mounted, protected and used. Small as the expense was, the great principles which are fundamental in the construction of observatories had been observed—namely, a rigid support of the instruments, and as slight a covering as is consistent with the proper security of the instruments. The Observatory is a four-sided building, 16 by 10 feet, terminating at the west end in a cylinder with revolving dome, for the reception of the Equatorial—its tubes and angles chosen, of course, with exact reference to the meridian. The transit and zenith telescope portion is of white pine, 15 by 10 feet, and 6½ feet high at the eaves—9½ at the ridge-pole. The cost of the station was $40! The stones for the support of the instruments were obtained little more than a mile off, and were put upon the solid ground 3½ feet below the ground's surface.

The Equatorial was generously loaned them by the Shelby College, who knew as well as merits that they were unwilling to have it out of use during the period that they are so situated that it cannot be in use at home. It is a Frauenhofer telescope, constructed four years since, at Munich.

Prof. PEIRCE here testimony to the remarkable excellence of this instrument's object-glass, which he said had probably no superior in the world, and ought not to be unused a day. Mr. AGASSIZ told him that through it he had seen what he never had noticed before. Prof. PEIRCE was not at liberty, at present, to say more of the character of that vision. He facetiously added that we,—the fathers, so to speak, ought to have an eye to our sons, who seem disposed to give all their nights to the glass. [Laughter.] He moved the reference to the Standing Committee, of a vote of thanks to Shelby College, for its generosity in this matter.

Lieut. MADRY suggested the value of allowing the moon to take her own deguereotype through the Shelby glass—it would possibly bring out the peaks of her mountains and reveal depths in the craters not otherwise observable.

Lieut. HUNT added another suggestion.

Lieut. HUNT, U. S. A., described the U. S. Coast Survey Apparatus for measuring base lines, which anggested a criticism from Prof. COAKLEY, the value of which, in turn, was controverted by Lieut. HUNT, Messrs. COFFIN and GOULD.

Lieut. HUNT read a note on the now electro-chronometric method by Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS.

Lieut. HUNT read a very abstruse paper on the nature of Forces, demonstrating his points on the blackboard. Lack of time prevented Prof. PEIRCE and others from discussing its doctrines as their importance deserved. During the reading an incident occurred which afforded no little merriment.

UNPROFITABLE.

A man in the house, who proved to be no member, rose, and in a clear, resounding voice, stated that he was accustomed to reap profit from whatever he heard read, providing he could hear it distinctly. The Lieutenant inquired if the burdent of the resonant voice was to request a louder reading. "No," said the interlocutor, "that ain't it; you seem to be reading loud enough, but there seems to be a—a—something in the room"—Here the President gave assurance to the gentleman that he was out of order and his remarks out of place. He sat down by degrees, but it was obvious that there was something in the room or in the paper that would have prevented his being profited by it, though the members were as still as the inhabitants of the petrified city described in that entertaining volume entitled the *Arabian Nights*, and though the Lieutenant had read it in a voice of thunder.

Mr. O. C. BADGER, of the U. S. Navy, presented a method of observing at sea for the determination of the latitude, longitude, and variations of the compass. It was pronounced ingenious, labor-saving and worthy.

The last subject before the section, and in to the hearing of which the other sections gathered, having finished their work, was

THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE OCEAN.

Commander GLYNN, of the Navy, who presented it, was assured by the President, as he took his stand, that he had but five minutes to do his work in. "Enough," said the Commander, but the audience wanted "*more*," when the inexorable rules of the Association obliged him to round to, after half an hour's rapid talking. The jolly, easy, witty way of the Commander charmed everybody, and if his subject had been dry as a mathematical demonstration, he would have held them by the ears. But it was anything else then a dry subject.

Philosophers ashore, and philosophers of the forecastle, said he, have wondered in all times as to the causes and extent of the color of the sea, and queried how far into it our vision could penetrate. Captain WILKES advanced the opinion that the transparency of the sea varied quite directly with its temperature. To this his observations did no allow him to assert. He regretted that Captain WILKES was not present. [The Captain came in just after it was finished.]

HOW TO GET OBSERVATIONS.

The surface of the sea must be perfectly tranquil, and smooth. There must not be a ripple on it. So essential is this point, that during a cruise of four years, he only succeeded in making sixteen observations that proved worth saving. Of these sixteen, in only one the water was ruffled by a slight breeze.

WHAT TO OBSERVE.

The next trouble was to discover what object would be most likely to reflect all the rays of light—what would be longest visible. First we tried an iron pot, painted white. When we looked for it for the second experiment, the white pot was a black one again. Next we tried a sphere of hoops, covered with white cotton cloth. Before it was called for the second time, it was smashed into a cocked hat. Next we tried a mere hoop, covered with canvas. It was laid away on some old spikes, and when needed next, it came up sound enough, but of a bright yellow. At last we took a common white dinner-plate. It was good enough. It was the brightest object we could find, was always handy, and was always clean, of course, seeing I took it from my table. [Laughter.] It was slung so as to lie in the water horizontally, and sunk by an iron pot, with a line. The first experiment was tried April 4, 1848; the last one, December 22, 1850; everything went out at last on board a man-of-war, and the last observation took my last white plate.

WHERE AND WHAT NOTED.

The observations were taken wherever we could get them—ranging over 200 degrees of latitude, in different oceans, in very high latitudes, and near the Equator. I have to assume what doubtless I may, that they do not differ from what they would if taken all in the same place. At every station we noted in the connection, the sun's latitude, the velocity of the current, the temperature of both the air and the water, and the number of fathoms at which the plate was visible below the surface. We took these observations from a boat, bringing the line on to its shady side—then leaning over, with faces almost touching the water, and eyes shaded

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Examination of Charges Against Maj. Wyse.

THIRD DAY.

The Court Martial, convened for the trial of Major WYSE, charged with disobedience of orders, &c., resumed its sittings at Fort Columbus, on Friday. The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 A. M. Present, all the members of the Court, the Judge Advocate, and Major WYSE.

The proceedings of the last day were read.

Lieut. Col. SWORDS, a witness heretofore examined, came into Court, and, through the Judge Advocate, requested permission to explain and correct the record of his testimony. Leave being granted, Col. SWORDS said:

I stated in my testimony, day before yesterday, that the interview had with Col. THOMAS in reference to the transportation of the 3d Artillery was on the 11th of April; at the time I thought the question of the Judge Advocate had reference to the employment of the *Falcon*; I will now state that I had one or two previous interviews with him.

Judge Advocate—My question had reference to the time when you reported to him, or informed him, that the Commander of the four companies had not made a requisition for the transportation; when was that?

Witness—I had no interview with him especially for that purpose—for the purpose of informing him that no such requisition had been made; the interviews were in regard to the subject of transportation; I mentioned to him, it is probable, at each of these previous interviews, that the requisition had not yet been received by me.

Question—When were these interviews?

Answer—One was on the 3d of April, the other between the 3d and the 11th; the last I cannot fix positively.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Lieut. James Van Voast, of 3d Artillery, being called and duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question—When you left here on the morning of the 18th of April, 1854, with Lieut. Loeser, for the steamer *Falcon*, did you not carry with you in my order book, all the orders in reference to the movement of the detachment of the 3d Artillery, composed of Companies D, G, I, and K? *Answer*—Yes; in the Company book of Company D—all the orders that I knew of.

Q.—Do you know or remember the contents of a certain order given to Lieut Loeser, on or about the 14th of April, 1854, by Major Wyse? A.—No; I was not then at the post.

Q.—Look upon this report and see if you signed it, and if the facts therein stated were true according to the best of your knowledge and belief! (Showing witness the report of the Board on the *Falcon*, produced on Thursday's examination.) A.—Yes.

Q.—You state all the orders you know of.—Was not the one there, in reference to G and I Companies, stopping at San Diego, and D and K to Benecia? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Was this letter of instructions dated 10th April, from the head-quarters of the Army, to Maj. Wyse, on the company record you speak of? A.—Yes, I think it is.

Q.—The other orders you speak of, about the companies destined to San Diego and Benecia, are these there among special orders Nos. 51 and 57, from Army headquarters, here before of record? A.—Yes.

Sergeant John Crawford, of Company D, 3d Artillery, was then called, but after some consideration, Maj. Wyse deemed it unnecessary to take his evidence, and the witness retired.

Elbert Latham sworn: Q.—What is your employment? A.—Inspector of the Union Nautical Insurance Company, for marine insurances.

Q.—Have you ever inspected the steamer *Falcon*? If so, when was your last inspection of her? A.—Yes; my last inspection of her was above two years ago.

Q.—State her condition at that time, and state what rank she held in your company's book. A.—At the time I went on board of her, I examined her very thoroughly, I think; her house that she had on deck, I conceived, made her unsafe for passengers and freight—much more so than previous to the putting of the house on deck; it gave her too much top-hamper; noted her at that time on account of that house on deck, A 2½, and note at the bottom of my report, "*A fair risk* in good weather and smooth water."

On being asked by the counsel the meaning of this expression, witness said, "That meane that I thought she would go safe in fair weather; in bad weather I considered her a very bad risk; I now say, in my testimony here, that that report expressed my true opinion."

Q.—How do you rate vessels? A.—The best A No. 1, next class, A 1½; next, A 2; next, A 2, G. 9—meaning good; next, A 2½; last, A 3; after that we mark them out.

Q.—What is her class in your books? A.—A 2½.

Q.—What (previous to her late return from sea) was the general reputation of the *Falcon* among nautical men? A.—Very bad.

Q.—Are these deck houses you speak of still on the *Falcon*? A.—I have not paid the least attention to steamers in the last two years; I have not examined lately; I cannot say if they are there.

Cross-examined—Q.—Are vessels rated A 2½ commonly sent to sea, and insured at insurance offices? A.—Oh, yes; they frequently go to sea; at our office we do not take insurances on vessels so rated, generally; we may insure them for a trip or voyage, but not on time; I speak of sailing vessels; we would not insure steamers so rated, at all, at our office.

Q.—Are steamers so rated commonly sent to sea? A.—Yes; steamers rated A 3 go to sea; but I suppose they cannot get insurance on them; I know they cannot with us; I cannot speak for other offices.

Question by the Court—Were the facts you have stated communicated by you either directly or indirectly to Major Wyse before the sailing of the *Falcon*? A.—I never saw the gentleman, that I know of, til to-day.

Question by counsel for defence—Does the house or top hamper on the *Falcon*, of which you speak, differ from those of other steamers of the same class; and if so, in what? A.—I think them much slighter than those of other vessels on that trade; they are not strongly enough connected with the frame-work of the steamer; I mean that they are liable to be swept away by a hurricane.

Question by the Court—Does this make the vessel unsafe—the hull—or only the deck-houses, and the passengers in them? A.—The passengers up there are unsafe, but the top hamper wrenches the vessel and makes the hull less safe; I consider the hull itself slightly built, in the first place.

Question by Counsel for defence—What was the condition of the hull and engine of the *Falcon* at the time of your inspection? A.—I considered her a very unsafe boat in bad weather; I cannot speak as to her engine; I am not well enough acquainted with engines; my rating had no reference to her engine.

Question by Maj. Wyse—What is her tonnage? A.—I have forgotten—950; we never got the correct tonnage of those steamers.

Q.—What sought she to draw when loaded? A.—Fifteen feet when loaded—plenty of water for her.

Alexander B. Clock, sworn—Q.—What is your employment? A.—Inspector of the Union Nautical Insurance Company, for marine insurances.

Q.—Have you ever inspected the steamer *Falcon*? If so, when was your last inspection of her? A.—Yes; my last inspection of her was in January, 1854.

Q.—Describe her position at that time, and state her rank on your books. A.—I am in the habit of surveying steamboats—the hull, not the machinery—once a year; I was at that time all over the ship, wherever I could get, to examine her fastenings; I found in many places marks of chafing and friction; I found a great many of her knees started out of their places; the hurricane-deck or saloon is not a fixture to the ship; it was put on after she was built—some three or four years after; I mean it was not built up with the ship; it is a temporary thing altogether; this hurricane-deck is on her now, or was last Monday, as it was put on her originally; I consider that saloon as making her unsafe for an ocean-going vessel, although well enough for smooth water; she had without as much of upper-works and decks as her power or hull was fit to bear; I don't know if there were any rotten timbers in her, but suppose it must have been the excessive upper-hamper that had started and strained her timbers below; after that inspection, rated her so that our office would have nothing to do with her.

Q.—What was her general reputation among nautical men, as a seaworthy vessel, previous to her recent return from sea? A.—My knowledge was not beyond the inspectors and the insurance offices; with them her character was very low.

Q.—What was her riding upon her main deck, and had it strength to resist the force of a heavy sea? A.—I suppose (I never measured it) it was 1½ or 1¾ inches stuff; it had not force to resist a heavy sea.

Q.—What is her class in your books? A.—A 2, with a dash in regard to the hull.

Q.—What is her draft of water at load line? A.—14½ feet; 15 feet is as deep as she ought to go to sea, I think, with safety.

Cross-examined—Q.—How deep did the *Falcon* go to sea? A.—I don't know.

Q.—How long has the *Falcon* had this top-hamper, you speak of? A.—I think since 1851.

Q.—What has been her employment or service since that time? A.—A sea-going steamer, from this port, on the Atlantic coast.

Q.—Had she been repaired after your inspection of her in January? A.—Nothing material, that I know of.

Q.—Has application been made in your office for insurance on the *Falcon*? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Jeremiah Lathrop, being sworn in due form, testified as follows:—Q.—Did you go round with Major Wyse at his request, to introduce him to the gentlemen of several of the Insurance Offices in Wall-street, that he might have access to their books, to learn the condition of the steamer *Falcon*—and was not this about the 14th of April? A.—On or about the 14th of April, I went with Major Wyse to the Atlantic Insurance Office, and to the offices of several ship-brokers; I don't recollect that he called at any Insurance Office besides the Atlantic; the object of the visit was to learn the character of the steamship *Falcon*.

Mr. Eldridge being sworn, deposed as follows:—Q.—What is your business? A.—Following the sea—a shipmaster.

Q.—What was the reputation of the steamer *Falcon*, among nautical men, as a seaworthy vessel, previous to her recent return from sea? A.—Very bad.

Q.—Did Major Wyse consult you in reference to the character of the steamer *Falcon* previous to her recent departure for sea? A.—Major Wyse spoke to me about it at the Astor House previous to her going away; it was four or five days before she sailed—on the 12th or 13th.

Q.—What would be the natural consequence upon the sailing of this steamer of this upper hamper which has been put upon her main deck, and would it increase the danger of her passengers in a storm? A.—I think it would increase their danger very much indeed; I should not want to be one of the passengers if she had a bad storm.

Nathaniel B. Palmer, called for the defence, deposed as follows: Q.—What is your business? A.—A shipmaster.

Q.—How long have you been a sea-captain? A.—About 26 years.

Q.—What was the reputation of the steamship *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel among nautical men previous to her recent return from sea? A.—I should say it was decidedly bad.

William K. Gardner, sworn: Q.—What is your profession? A.—Shipmaster.

Q.—What was the reputation of the steamship *Falcon* among nautical men as a seaworthy vessel, previous to her recent return from sea? A.—I know more of her character in New-Orleans than I do here; I have not heard so much of her here; there her character is very bad.

Q.—Have you ever commanded a steamboat—if so, how long? A.—I have not been so much on steamers; I have been on them as commander two or three times.

Q.—What was the condition of the *Falcon* as New-Orleans, had to what time do you refer? A.—Novem ber last; she was then very leaky, and I understood from her captain she was coming home to make the necessary repairs; she was then running between New-Orleans and Chagres.

John T. Boyd sworn: Q.—What is your profession? A.—Ship broker and ship-owner.

Q.—How long have you been a shipping merchant in New-York? A.—I have been connected with commerce in the City of New-York for the last thirty-five years.

Q.—Do you know Captain Nathaniel Palmer, and if so, what is his standing among nautical men in the commercial circles of New-York? A.—I do; he stands of the highest grade; few, if any, of his class stand higher in New-York.

Q.—When the machinery of a steam vessel has undergone repairs somewhat extensive, is it not customary to test her by a trial trip before sending passengers in her to sea? A.—I have always understood so, and I have known such practice.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of furnishing transports for the use of the Navy? and if so state what class of vessels the Government always require. A.—I have not been in the habit; have occasionally applied to get be transportation, and have invariably been told that a No. 1 vessel would be required.

Andrew C. Burgess sworn.—Q.—What is your profession? A.—Acting as Port Wardan of the City and County of New-York.

Q.—How are you appointed to the office of Port Warden? A.—By the Governor and Senate of New-York.

Q.—What are your official duties? A.—To examine hulls of vessels, damaged goods arriving in New-York, and the storage of vessels.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the steamer *Falcon*? If so, what do you know of her? A.—We made a survey of her, as Wardens of the City, the 2d of May; we found her knees sprung—that the vessel had been strained, and several of her knees were wedged—about half-inch wedges, in some places between the knees and the main deck; she has an upper deck and cabin, built on her since her original finish; she has logs, termed hips, fastened on her sides, to give her additional beam, to enable her to sustain the additional weight added to her on deck; in our opinion, the upper deck, or top hamper, causes the vessel to labor or strain more than she otherwise would do; as far as we could examine without opening or boring, the timbers appeared sound; to enable us to ascertain more certainly the soundness of this vessel, it would be necessary to discharge her coal, and take her out of the water.

Q.—What is the thickness of the bulwarks above the main deck? A.—I should think ¾-inch stuff, as the siding is termed; that portion I saw is not over ¾ of that; I took it to be ¾ inch.

Q.—Were these sides or bulwarks tight, or did you discover openings in them? A.—I did, in the larboard side, forward of the head berth—splits in the bourds out; a man would get wet in a rough sea; this is on the berth deck, where passengers sleep—in the portion that has been added to her; I am not speaking of the main hull.

Q.—What would have been the condition of the passengers occupying the deck saloons in case of a severe storm at sea, and with only power enough in her engines to give her wheels 4½ revolutions per minute? A.—I had rather have been ashore; in a severe sea, the first sea that came, (and she laboring without power in her engine,) would have taken off her upper deck and everybody on it; the *San Francisco*, in respect of safety in a storm, was a perfect palace to her.

A member asked if she had canvas enough to lie to, without the aid of her engine, in a blow. Witness thought not.

Q.—What was the reputation of the *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel among nautical men, previous to her recent return from sea? A.—Very bad.

Cross-examined—Q.—What service has the *Falcon* been in of late years. A.—Running between New-Orleans, Chagres and Aspinwall, conveying passengers—occasionally making trips to New-York *via* Havana.

Q.—In the state and circumstances you speak of—about the upper deck—the trips? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know if she has encountered storms? A.—I do not.

Q.—What is the character of that navigation; are the seas as stormy as those she would navigate from here to the Isthmus? A.—About as rough as any seas; I would as lief cross the Atlantic, except for the time; the time of that passage from New-Orleans to Chagres, was 4 or 5 days, I believe; I commanded a Government steamer during the Mexican war.

Q.—Was the *Falcon*, in respect of upper deck, like other steamers in the trade between this port and New-Orleans? A.—I have seen other vessels with as much deck hamper, but built with the vessel, and framed to the hull.

Q.—In respect of that difference only, which is the safest? A.—The vessel which has cabin framed into the hull, and built with it.

Q. (by the Court)—Are there many steamers in the harbor of New-York which have sails enough in a gale or storm, independent of steam, to navigate with safety? A.—I think not; my impression is, none of them carry sail enough without steam.

Q. (by the Court)—How does the *Falcon* compare, in canvas, with other steamers of her class? A.—I think she has less than other steamers of her class.

Q. (by Major Wyse)—Would not these rough voyages, (*Falcon* spoken of,) continually made for seven or eight years, naturally wear out and weaken the hull of this vessel, to a considerable extent? A.—Very much.

William W. Storer, a witness called for the defence, sworn in due form of law.

Direct Examination—I am a shipmaster, at present holding the appointment of Master Port Warden at this port, from the Governor and Senate of this State.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the steamer *Falcon*, and, if so, what? A.—I was called upon by Major Wyse to examine the *Falcon*; I did so on the 2d of May; I am opposed to all these upper decks; they are all unsafe; I have built a steamship; I have sailed in them and in sailing ships; I think upper decks render steamers unseaworthy; I mean all these cabins put on the decks, and not built into the frame of the ships; I don't speak of this vessel particularly, but of all such built with upper cabins not framed into the ship, and properly part of the ship.

Q.—What was the reputation of the *Falcon* as a seaworthy steamer among nautical men, previous to her return from sea? A.—Bad.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Are all the steamers in the trade from this port to the Isthmus of the sort you describe the *Falcon*, with these unsafe upper structures? A.—They have all upper structures—in some like the *Falcon*, the vessel spoken of—that is, an upper cabin built on the deck, smidships, where they carry the officers of the steamer; the latter steamers are better built; in them they have carried up the saloon with the framework of the ship, and these are decidedly better and safer.

Q.—How long have steamers of these unsafe contrivances been running in the trade? A.—Since 1837.

Q.—Have you known of shipwrecks or disasters resulting from that cause, except in the *San Francisco*, if attributable to it or that? A.—No Sir; I don't know that I have known of shipwreck from that cause; I have seen the saloon stove in, and the passengers swimming in the cabin; I speak of my personal experience: the *Home*, steamar, which was built in that way, was shipwrecked; but not from that cause that I know.

Q.—Had the *Falcon* sufficiency of sail to make her manageable without the aid of her engine in a storm? A.—No.

And then, at 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned to meet on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

FOURTH DAY.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 A. M. on Saturday, and the following additional testimony was taken:

William H. Merry sworn: *Question*—What is your profession?

Answer—At present surveyor and inspector of vessels for the New-York Mutual Insurance Company.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the steamer *Falcon* and if so, what? A.—I have examined her; I have not made a particular examination of her since she was new; my last date was February, 1850; I never considered her a first class vessel at the time she was built; I thought her frame light and insufficiently fastened.

Q.—What would be the natural effect in the strength of the frame of a sea-going steamer, to run her constantly on rough seas for eight years? A.—It would rack her more or less; the effect would on her original strength,—on such a vessel as the *Falcon*, built as she originally was,—pretty nearly ruse her up.

Q.—From what you know of the *Falcon*, do you not regard her as pretty much run out? A.—I should think so.

Q.—Was she built originally with her front deck-cabin upon her main deck? A.—No.

Q.—What is the effect of this deck-cabin upon her strength and sailing qualities, and the safety of her passengers? A.—It would strain the hull; the hull would feel the effect of it; and as a general thing these deck-cabins are unsafe in a sailing vessel.

Q.—What would have been the condition of this steamer, in your opinion if, on her recent voyage, with her engines so crippled that she could make but 4½ revolutions a minute, she had been overtaken in a severe storm? A.—In that condition and with her insufficiency of canvas, she might have gone to the bottom; in all probability she would have been lost.

Q.—What was the reputation of the *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel among nautical men, previous to her recent return from sea? A.—Have heard but little said of her lately; four years ago I considered her a doubtful risk; a majority of surveyors in Wall-street regarded her at that time as a suspicious vessel.

Cross-examined—Q.—Do you know what repairs have been put on her, or what is her present condition? A.—I saw her two months ago; she was undergoing some slight repairs; we have now a surveyor of steamers whose especial business it is, and we do not examine as formerly; the steamer inspector is Haswell.

Q.—Are there many steamers of the same construction as the *Falcon* in the Atlantic coast trade? A.—I think not; the *Crescent City* might be, but I rather think she was a better built steamer than the *Falcon*; I speak of the hull, and not in reference to her hamper.

Q.—How about top-hamper; are all the steamers in the trade like her (the *Falcon*) in that respect? A.—Yes; the *Crescent City*, *Empire City*, and may be others; these are all I call to mind now.

Q.—In regard to your opinion of her danger at sea in a storm with crippled engines, did you mean she would be more liable to go to the bottom than other vessels of the like kind in the like circumstances? A.—Perhaps the *Crescent City* might be in as much danger; the *Empire City* I consider a much better vessel.

Q.—Explain what is meant in your books by "class 3," applied to steamers? A.—Here is a paper which explains our modu of classification. [Paper read as follows:]

MEMORANDUM OF THE NEW SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

Class 1.—Seagoing steamers having two engines and *sufficient* spread of canvas.

Class 2.—Seagoing steamers having one and *sufficient* spread of canvas.

Class 3.—Class of steamers having two engines and *insufficient* spread of canvas.

Class 4.—Seagoing steamers having ONE engine and *insufficient* spread of canvas.

Class 5.—Steamers wholly navigating sounds, lakes and rivers, or such as by their construction are only adapted to such navigation.

The rates of class to run from A 1 to A 3, by halves only, and to depend on the following conditions, added to those of ordinary consideration, viz.:

Character and condition of machinery.
Security of openings in bottom of hull.
Security of propeller bearing and rudder post.
If the hull is coppered.
Construction and location of boilers.
If fitted with bilge injections and independent steam pumps.

The underlining of a rate by two lines (=) signifies that the rate is between that and the grade next below it.

The rules for security and provisions against fire are three, viz.: Good, indifferent, and insufficient, and will depend upon the degree and condition of having to chimney rooms, casing of boilers, use of blowers, and being provided with independent steam fire-pump.

North Americans on the run in their Liverpool route will hereafter receive a rate for the sea risk in addition to that due to their proper route.

In the case of steamers upon distant stations, the existing character of the security and provisions against fire must necessarily be our guide.

CHAS. H. HASWELL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1854.

Q.—What is the class of this steamer on your books? A.—Class 3, A 1½, with two dashes under the 1½, indicating that she is between that and the next lower, or A 2, with the remark "Security and provisions against fire indifferent."

Q.—When was the rank on your book as A 1½? A.—When new; I never considered her a first-class vessel; I rated her A 1½, but, in reality, considered her A 2; the sea steamers were in their infancy, and at the time I rated her I did not wish to injure her; that was in 1848.

Cross-examined—Q.—Do you know how many steamers are in that line from this port to the Isthmus. A.—I don't know—seven or eight more.

Q.—Do you know how many, if any, of them rank on the insurance office books as above as A 1½? A.—I think none of that line stand A 1 in Haswell's classification; the steamers stand A No. 1 with me in my judgment.

Q.—Was the classification of the *Falcon* on your books made on any application to your office for insurance on her? A.—No; our business is to get the information so as to be ready if application for insurance should be made.

John R. Crane, sworn: Q.—What is your profession? A.—At present an inspector of the Astor Insurance Company for marine insurances.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the steamer *Falcon*—if so, what? A.—I know but little of her till 1851; she was on the dock repairing and metaling; I thought her then as not more than a second-class vessel; I examined her minutely and found her slightly built and lightly fastened; she had large hips or logs on her hilges, and a large upper cabin on her upper deck; I considered her a second-rate vessel, and classed her A 2 on my books in November, 1851; I have seen very little of her since that time.

Q.—From your own knowledge of this steamer, do you not regard her as pretty much worn out? A.—I should think she was.

Q.—What was the reputation of this steamer among nautical men, as a seaworthy vessel, previous to her recent return from sea? A.—Well, they consider her a very bad risk; they think she stands as low as any steamer of that line; that is her general reputation; I know no sea steamer that stands lower.

Q.—Do you know when this steamer was built? A.—Not of my own knowledge; but from hearsay I learn she was commenced in 1846 and finished in 1847.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY BY THE PROSECUTION.

The defence said they had other testimony to offer, but had no other citizen witnesses in attendance.

The Judge Advocate stated that several citizen witnesses called by the prosecution in answers to the special matters of the defence were in attendance, and as they could not be detained from their business, he wished to call them then, if the defence did not object.

No objections being made,

John Dimon, a witness for the prosecution, was called and testified as follows:

Q.—Have you ever done any work as ship-carpenter to the *Falcon*? If so, when? What was her construction at that time, and what was her condition when she last went to sea, as far as you know? A.—I have done work on her for several years as ship-carpenter since 1850; I did the carpenter work on her the last time previous to her sailing on her last voyage; my impression was that she went to sea in good condition; she had a leak and I was employed by the owners to discover it; I had occasion to cut, and found her timbers where I cut perfectly sound.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am of the firm of Smith & Dimon, Ship-builders.

Q.—Had you firm instructions to put the *Falcon* in good order for sea service so far as relates to the ship-carpenter's work, and did you do it? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you been a ship-builder? A.—Have been in the business 35 years.

Q.—What was your opinion of her seaworthiness as respects her keel and woodwork? A.—I was favorably impressed about it—very; in 1851 we took her out of water, coppered her, caulked her, and put her in good order; since then we have occasionally put repairs on her, but nothing considerable, as she did not require it.

Cross-examined—Q.—Did you know anything of this steamer when she was building? A.—I saw her when she was building; I did not know anything very particular about her; we are not in the habit of visiting each other's yard.

Q.—Did you repair all the ships of this line when they needed it in this port? A.—All of them for the last three or four years.

Q.—Did you ever discover that her knees were sprung, and that she exhibited evidence in any part of having been hard strained? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you examine her carefully, and was it your business to discover such defects, if they were material? A.—Yes; as to the springing of the knees, it is very common in vessels with trading in hot latitudes; the wood shrinks, especially if not well seasoned at first; when the knees spring they are wedged; you cannot take them out, and it is not necessary; they are made tight and strong by the wedging.

Question by the Court—How did the *Falcon* (previous to her late voyage) compare in seaworthiness with the other steamers of the same line—the *George Law* and *Illinois* for example? A.—Well; her construction is such as to make her very safe and easy.

Isaac Newton, sworn: Q.—What is your business? A.—The building and running of steamboats, principally on the North River at present; have built and run sea steamers.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the character of the steamship *Falcon*, and if so, what is her character? A.—So far as I know, it is good; had no knowledge of her situation at the time of this voyage; it was all prior to that—during her construction; I was building a ship in the same yard at the same time; my ship, the *Crescent City*, was completed in June, 1848; the *Falcon* must have been finished after that; I recollect we had the *Crescent City* framed and well under way before the *Falcon* was started.

Q.—Is she, in strength of timbers, and the general character of her construction, such as is common with sea going steamers from this port? A.—I thought her at the time, material, workmanship, model, and in everything else that constitutes a ship, a very superior vessel.

Q.—How long do such hulls last in sea-service, with proper attention and repairs? A.—So far as our experience goes, heretofore, don't yet know. None of them, to my knowledge, had yet materially decayed.

Cross-examination—Q.—Was not the building of steamships for sea in its infancy, in this country, at that time, and have not great improvements been made in them since? A.—The *Northerner*, built the year previous, was, I think, the first successful sea-going steamer we had, and the *Crescent City* was the next. I am not able to say positively about the improvements. Some larger vessels have been built, and some of the same sort, not so good as the *Falcon*. The only material improvement that I know in the construction of these sea-steamers, since the *Falcon* was built, is the introduction of the iron diagonal bracing.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood as saying that the frame of the *Falcon* was originally built of unusually strong timbers? A.—I think they were stronger than those used in the average of sailing vessels, and as strong as now used in the construction of steamers of her size and model.

Q. (by the Court)—Was the safety of the *Falcon* as a sea-going vessel improved by the after addition of an upper deck cabin? A.—I should not suppose it would have any effect upon her.

Q. (by the Court)—In regard to her construction, how does she compare with other steamers on her line? A.—Up to the time she sailed from here, I considered her as safe a steamer as there is on that line; what her situation now is I do not know.

Q.—Why was the *Falcon* substituted? A.—The *Falcon* was substituted in consequence of my application to them to know if the troops could not go on a separate vessel to meet the wishes of Colonel Jessup, as expressed to me last Fall, when he stated his wish to have the troops in such cases conveyed in transports separate from citizen passengers, and I was assured that the *Falcon*, though not as fast, was as safe as the mail steamer.

Q.—Did not such substitution cause a saving to the Company? A.—It was an additional expense of several thousands, because the mail steamer could have taken the troops and the passengers.

Q.—How was it intended to transport the troops on the Pacific? A.—In the *John L. Stevens*; I noticed some publications that there was public rumor to the contrary; but the rumor was untrue—nothing of the kind was ever contemplated.

Q.—Is the *Falcon* a mail steamer? A.—I have nothing to do with the management of that line; I think she is temporarily excepted.

Henry B. Renwick, sworn: Q.—What office are you in? A.—I am United States Local Inspector of Steamers for the port of New-York, and was the first officer here appointed under the law creating the office, in August, 1838.

Q.—What is the duty of that office? A.—My duty is this: I have a colleague who is a ship builder, I am a mechanical engineer. Our duty is jointly to inspect every steamer that comes into this port, under the operation of this act. The law makes it our duty to go aboard and inspect carefully, passengers' vessels arriving and departing from this port, which may take out their inspection papers at other ports.

Q.—Did you observe the *Falcon* when she came round from the East River, previous to her late voyage? A.—I observed the *Falcon* first when she came here from the South some months ago. She was under way and I remarked that she went well. Again on the 15th of April I boarded her and made a casual inspection of her, as the law requires. She had her inspection papers taken out from New-Orleans.

Q.—What do you mean by a "casual inspection?" A.—I mean an occasional inspection, a general examination not so thorough as the law requires once a year, when the vessel requires a certificate. The law intends, as I understand, a check to see that the vessel is kept in good order, has life preservers, &c.

Q.—What was your judgment of her at this casual inspection? A.—My attention was chiefly confined to her machinery; as far as I could judge from such an inspection, her machinery was in good order; the only thing that I noticed that deteriorated from that, was that her engine-room was dirty; the law gives one the right to inquire of engineers as to the condition of their engines, and obliges them to answer all reasonable questions; I asked what repairs were doing or to be done to the engine; I was informed that the order was to do everything to the engine that was necessary; I noticed some parts of the engine which I knew had not been originally in her, such as a centre shaft.

Q.—Did you see the engine at work? A.—No; she had no steam up.

Q.—Can you understand the condition of an engine perfectly, without seeing it at work? A.—No, not perfectly; and if you knew nothing of the engine previously, you see her at work in rough water to judge of her perfectly.

Q.—Did you examine the engineer of the *Falcon*, and did you hail his license, and is that your duty? A.—Yes, I did, and it is my duty.

Q.—The steamer had passed the thorough examination at New-Orleans and the casual inspection subsequently by you at this port? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are trial trips to test the engine common, or considered necessary, when engines that have been in use undergo repairs? A.—No, Sir; they are never made to my knowledge in such cases.

The witness went on to explain that the engineer in such cases knows the condition of his engine generally, and he knows that it has worked, and knows where it has worked badly; these defects he corrects. As to *new* engines, trial trips are always made—sometimes more than one—and we generally manage to be on board; we can, on the thorough annual examination, leave it to the discretion of the inspector whether or not he shall require the engine to be put in motion.

Q.—These trial trips, are they in rough water? A.—No, Sir; the practice is generally not to go into rough water; they go out to sea, but generally in fair water.

Q.—What is the rate of the *Falcon* as to speed? A.—Not great; she is rated about an eight-knot ship.

Q.—As the inspecting Engineer of this port, what is your judgment of her as a seagoing steamer? A.—Well, as far as safety is concerned, I would as soon make a passage in her from here to the Isthmus as in any ship of any of the three lines, except the *George Law* and the *Illinois*.

Q.—Your reasons for that opinion? A.—The *George Law* and the *Illinois* are built as the steamers are that cross the Atlantic, and it is not considered necessary to build such vessels for the coasting trade; vessels that are built for this trade are not fit to cross the Atlantic.

Cross-examination.—Q.—Did you, in this casual examination, sea the valves of the engine? A.—No.

Q.—Suppose the valve-stem is too long and rusts in the bottom of the steam-chest when cold, what is the consequence? A.—The consequence is the valve leaks badly if the expansion lifts the valve off its seat; the engine would use more steam and do less work.

Q.—Is it not proof of great carelessness somewhere to suit a steamer to sea with the valve-stem so long as to rest, when cold, in the bottom of the steam-chest? A.—No, Sir; I could not call that great carelessness.

And here, without waiting his answer, the hour of 3 having arrived, the Court adjourned to meet on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE IRISH WAR.

Reply of John Mitchel to C. Gavan Duffy.

Mr. DUFFY, editor of the Dublin *Nation*, and member of the British Parliament for New-Ross, has written and printed a long letter to me; the text and the pretext being some passages in my "Jail Journal," commenting on his defence to a State prosecution.

Those who know me both, know that this man has been a bitter enemy to me for many years. He owns it. He says that he forbore with me under bitter provocation; forbore with me while I lived in the same city with him, "libeling" him, "slandering" him, heaping "scurrilous pasquinades" upon him—that I "misunderstood and presumed upon" this forbearance—and that he now feels at liberty to wreak his wrath.

It is true, he has had bitter provocation. It is true that I did show contempt for him very plainly and constantly for three months before I left Dublin in the fetters of my enemies; but I believe that neither I nor anybody else misunderstands the motive of his forbearance then, or of his furious and intense blackguardism hurled across the Atlantic upon me now.

It is impossible for me to address any letter *to him* in reply to this pamphlet, which he commences by adopting and repeating the atrocious saying of Lord PALMERSTON, (an official enemy of our cause and our country,) that I violated my *parole* in escaping from Van Dieman's Land—a species of statement which admits of but one adequate kind of answer, when it deserves any answer at all. Mr. DUFFY thinks himself safe—safe under the shelter of our enemies; safe under the wings of British law in Ireland. Therefore he exercises forbearance no longer; he avails himself of the pocked jury of Lord CLARENDON, and flings at me from a distance the insults of Lord PALMERSTON.

A few of the statements contained in the pamphlet (which will be very industriously circulated) need some notice from me, lest any of them should make an impression upon any honest mind.

He first tries to vindicate himself in the matter of the State trials of 1848. And he says, that when I, in my "Journal" censured his conduct in his defence, I ought, by the same rule, to have censured Mr. MARTIN'S, Mr. O'BRIEN'S, and Mr. MEAGHER'S; because he did precisely what they had done. Now, what Mr. DUFFY did was this—he produced a number of witnesses to prove that he was "always averse to violence," that he was in the habit of "expressing himself in a constitutional manner," &c. But because certain articles which he had not only published, but *written* with his own hand, would have certainly discredited that line of defence, his counsel, upon both his trials resisted their production with all his strength, and endeavored to create the impression on the mind of the Jury that Mr. DUFFY did not write them, did not know of them, and that he would produce the real writer to prove the same, but that the real writer was probably not in the country—the real writer then trembling in the dock. Those articles were entitled the "Tocsin of Ireland," and "The *Casus Belli*;" they were incentives to an immediate armed insurrection against British rule in Ireland; they were written by Mr. DUFFY; they helped to stimulate the abortive insurrection in Tipperary. And when Mr. DUFFY was put on (what the enemy called) his "trial," he denied their authorship, and endeavored to show that no person of his peaceful and constitutional ideas could have had no concern with insurrection.

Now, if the legitimate aim of the defendants, in those State trials, was merely to *get off*—and if the only conscience they were to consult in the business was a nisi prius lawyer—then Mr. DUFFY was right, and my bitter reflections in my cell were unjust and uncalled for; but if the main consideration was to uphold the dignity of our cause, and to stimulate the spirit of the people, then Mr. DUFFY was wrong, for his defence degraded the one and cowed the other.

Now, why should I be required to blame Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. MEAGHER, or Mr. MARTIN? Did any one of *them* deny his own act, saying, or writing? Mr. O'BRIEN and Mr. MEAGHER brought forward evidence to disconnect them from Republicanism, from Social Revolution, and from *me*. What then? The thing they sought to prove was true, not false; and there is a difference between truth and falsehood. They were charged by Crown lawyers with complicity in all my proceedings—falsely charged; and they proved the falsehood. Mr. O'BRIEN also produced evidence as to his public career and public opinions (not as to his private character;)—but it was all true; and he was suppressing or denying no fact that would have falsified it.

Mr. MARTIN and his colleagues in the *Irish Felon* associated together on the terms that each writer should sign his name or initials, and take the responsibility of his own articles. Mr. MARTIN, being registered proprietor, was of course legally accountable for all; but after the first fortnight of his editorship he was either in a hiding-place or in gaol; and then LALOR, REILLY and BRENAN did and wrote whatever they pleased. Mr. MARTIN, therefore, on his trial, instructed his counsel to acknowledge at once his own articles, and to deny his moral responsibility for the others. And what then? If I blame a man who shrinks from acknowledging his *own* act, am I bound to blame another, who says he will not answer for the acts of others, done without his knowledge? If I despise a man for suppressing truth and suggesting falsehood, must I revile another man for telling simple truth?

Mr. MARTIN, however, may have been wrong in condescending, upon his trial, to prove anything about his general public sentiments. Lawyers, no doubt, advised it; and lawyers often advise something mean in such a case, their object being to have their client acquitted,—but Mr. MARTIN, trifling as was his sin, compared with Mr. DUFFY'S in this kind, repents of it. Mr. DUFFY does not repent. On the contrary, he says that in thus baffling the Government he was doing a more brave act, "more bravo," "as the Lord liveth,"—than if he had set up barricades on Cork-hill.

Having vindicated himself as well as he could in this matter of his defence, Mr. DUFFY next sets forth three or four distinct charges against me. And he goes back seven years, and rakes up old newspapers and his own private desk to find what he calls "data in my biography."

I apologize to my readers for following him; and I will make the task,—which is far more disagreeable to me than to them,—as short, sharp and decisive as possible.

First—He says Mr. FARGUS O'CONNOR once published "a biography," whether of me or Mr. DUFFY I do not know, having never read it:—that this biography contained slanders on Mr. DUFFY and glorification of me—that Mr. DUFFY afterwards made a speech, and "adorned his speech with it"—that in my paper, the *United Irishman*, part of this speech was printed; and that the passage in question, containing those slanders of Mr. DUFFY and glorification of myself, was "adroitly omitted" in that report. I did not know the circumstance before; but now that I know it, I must say that it showed good taste and propriety on the part of the sub-editor of the *United Irishman*. But he says further that, in the *Nation*, I had written something against Chartism. I had, in fact, written an answer to some Chartist correspondent, refusing to have anything to do with the "six points," and declaring some of the said points to be an abomination. What of this? I never denied it. In the *United Irishman*, also, I wrote that I refused to adopt their "points." (See the number of March 4.) Nevertheless, I counted their aid to destroy the British Empire, as I would now court the aid of the Czar to do the same.

Second—He charges me that whereas I said in the *Nation* (during the time the present writer of Mr. DUFFY'S pamphlet was sub-editor of the *Nation*) that the Government had refused to prosecute the *Times* newspaper for certain calumnies against Ireland, I did six months afterwards, print the same letter in the *United Irishman*; observing that it was the same letter which had been formerly addressed to the *Nation*, and "suppressed at the time." Now the "Answer to Correspondents" (in the *Nation* of 12th June, 1847,) declining that communication; was *written* by Mr. DUFFY, except those few lines which he has quoted, which seem to have been inserted by me. But suppose I had written it all—that "Answer" decl

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Nebraska.

We are given to understand that a fresh effort is to be made this week to bring up the Nebraska bill for action in the House of Representatives. Some fifteen or twenty bills stand before it on the Calendar, and the only way of reaching it is by taking up and laying each of these on the table in succession. This can be done by a majority vote, and it is supposed by the friends of the measure that they have votes enough to do it. The whole power of the Administration will be used for the accomplishment of this object, as well as for the ultimate passage of the bill; and the failure to effect it will be one of the most humiliating demonstrations of weakness to which a party, having an overwhelming nominal majority and absolute control of all the patronage of the Government, could possibly be exposed. The result remains to be seen. It is possible that the bill may be taken up; but we have much less apprehension than we had a month ago of its final passage. The public sentiment of the country has been too distinctly and loudly pronounced against it, to allow members to evade the responsibility of their votes upon it.

Meantime its introduction and the agitation of its friends has effectually killed all the great measures on which the country has impatiently awaited the action of Congress. The Pacific Railroad, which had no opposition when Congress met, is now laid aside, as Senator GWIN declared last week he should consider the Senate's refusal to take it up decisive of its fate. It has been defeated by the Nebraska movement:—and the California Senators and members of Congress may take to themselves a large degree of the responsibility for its failure. They have been most active and efficient from the very beginning in aiding this Nebraska movement, and in general subserviency to the wishes and projects of the Pro-Slavery party. Instead of standing, where all their political antecedents and the history of California should have placed them, with the Free States, they have been selling their votes and their influence to the Slaveholding interest. Their reward is not of the kind they expected. The lesson will probably not be lost on the people of California.

At the outset of this fresh struggle for the supremacy of the Pro-Slavery power, it seemed probable that the whole Administration party, Hards and Softs included, with all the votes from the Slave States, would support the bill;—and its passage in that case seemed scarcely doubtful. The aspect of the vote has since that time materially changed. The members from the Slave States will mainly vote for it;—but a good many Southern Whigs refuse to follow the lead of Senators JONES, CLAYTON and BADGER, and will resist the passage of the bill. The Free-Soil section of the Administration party, having abandoned their principles already, will try to save their offices, by voting for the bill. The Hards as a body will probably vote against it,—while of course it will not receive a single Whig vote from a Free State. Under these circumstances it is very likely to be defeated; and in any case it will probably not pass, unless the CLAYTON amendment disfranchising aliens, is stricken out. We have strong hopes, therefore, of its ultimate defeat.

A New Thanatopsis.

The *Herald* has at last found an accomplice in its defence of the Kentucky murder. The *Evening Post* does "not see how it was possible for the Jury to find WARN guilty of murder." That he "*was* guilty of manslaughter" seems to the *Post* "equally clear;" but it seems to forget that the Jury declared WARN perfectly innocent of any crime whatever, and pronounced his killing of BUTLER to be no more manslaughter than it was murder. The *Post* itself, therefore, while denouncing the rest of the Press for condemning the Jury for acquitting WARD of murder, is virtually no less explicit in censuring their verdict, which declared him not even guilty of manslaughter.

The *Post* presents the following extraordinary statement as its justification of the conclusion to which it has arrived:

> We can conceive of a juryman's reasoning upon the case very honestly in this wise: WARN was naturally indignant that his brother had been called a liar, and whipped before all his school-fellows, not only, as he thought, wrongfully, but in violation of positive instructions from his parents that he should be sent home when he required correction; he resolved to compel BUTLER to make the reparation for the imputation upon the veracity of his brother, as broad as the insult, and as public; he knew that the attempt might be resisted, and he *prepared himself with weapons to prevent Butler taking any advantage* of the difference between them in respect of health, size, and strength? he went to the school, expecting, from what he knew of Mr. BUTLER'S character, that he would apologize for what he had done, and that there would be the end of it. Instead of that, *Butler refused, struck him, and pushed him back against the door of his private room*, apparently with the intention of forcing him in there, *perhaps to continue the assault*. WARD, finding his position so suddenly and so entirely changed from what he had contemplated, drew his pistol and fired in hot blood. This, we say, is the interpretation which an honest juror might put upon the transaction, and if so, *no one will pretend that he could conscientiously find a verdict of murder*. He might not think it justifiable homicide, but the crime would lack, in his eyes, the deliberate intent to kill which is the element of murder.

But every one of these "honest Jurors" *did* declare the act "justifiable homicide." The elaborate and imaginative vindication of the *Post*, therefore, falls short of the end it was designed to accomplish,—the justification of the Jury in the public judgment.

But the *Post's* case, in all its essential features, is fictitious from beginning to end. There is not a particle of reliable proof that BUTLER struck WARD. ROBERT WARD, Jr., swore that he did,—but he was an interested witness,—he had no business on the stand at all, and he was directly contradicted on this point by, half a dozen who were present and saw the whole transaction. One BARLOW swore that he asked BUTLER in the presence of several others, if he struck WARD, and that BUTLER said he *did*;—but he is not sustained by a single one of those whom he names, and is directly discredited, by the most positive testimony on other points. Dr. THOMPSON is said by the *Post* to have testified that BUTLER told him that he struck WARD;—the *Post* will see by the letter of Mr. WOLFE, WARD'S counsel, that Dr. THOMPSON'S testimony was that, according to BUTLER'S statement, WARD struck him *first*. Thus every shadow of testimony, tending to render it even probable that BUTLER struck WARD, is thoroughly exploded;—while the evidence of all the scholars present who witnessed the scene, is positive, that BUTLER, after being called a d——d scoundrel and coward, merely put his hand on WARD'S shoulder as if to *push him back* from a further assault.

But the *Post* justifies the Jury in believing that BUTLER not only struck WARD, but "*pushed him back against the door of his private room, apparently with the intention of forcing him in there, perhaps to continue the assault!*" All this is pure fiction; not even WARD'S counsel, so far as appears, ventured upon a hypothesis so utterly unsupported by testimony; and if any juror *did* allow his verdict to be influenced by such a supposition, he violated his oath. Such flights of the imagination are allowable in poetry, but they have no business in the jury box. And the word *murder* may be blotted from the statute book,—for all homicides will become justifiable—when jurors are upheld by public sentiment in rendering verdicts upon the strength of their imaginations, and not according to the evidence.

The *Post* professes to defend this verdict, "lest public confidence should be weakened in the judicial institutions of the country." The motive is a good one; but it prompts us to a precisely opposite course. We do not believe that a perjured Jury is one of the "judicial institutions of the country;"—nor does it seem to us necessary or proper to vindicate every verdict, right or wrong, that a Jury may render. On the contrary, no duty is plainer than that of branding with public execration every betrayal of justice, every instance of corrupt or cowardly collusion with crime, of which Courts or Juries may at any time be guilty. The guilt of COLT and of WEBSTER was not one-tenth part as clearly proved as that of WARD. Both these men pleaded a previous assault as the excuse of their homicide; and not a particle of evidence disproved their plea. Neither was known, or supposed, to have armed himself for the interview, or to have sought it with intent or expectation of a quarrel. Every feature of their cases lacked something of the atrocity which marked every incident in that of WARD. Yet they were convicted of murder, and were hung. And unless *they* were innocent, and were themselves murdered under form of law, the Jury which acquitted WARD has committed an outrage upon justice which the keenest sophistry cannot palliate, nor the largest charity excuse.

Anniversary Week.

The Religious Anniversaries have already commenced. No less than six of the institutions whose annual returns make the second week of May peculiar, had sermons preached in their behalf last evening. To-day, at 3 o'clock, the Reformed Dutch Sabbath School Union is to celebrate in the Lafayette-place Church. At 4, the Blind meet in the Tabernacle to give their Annual Exhibition, upon which all who are not familiar with the manipulations of those thus afflicted, will find their curiosity gratified and their sympathies strongly excited by an attendance. It is well worth while for those whose eyes are clear and strong to be among the blind for an hour, that they may appreciate the blessing that perhaps they never stopped long enough to be thankful for, nor wondered how they would grope through the world if a straw or a splinter, or an accidental blow should deprive them of it. At 7½ the commencement exercises of the Union Theological Seminary,—an occasion on which no acquaintance of any member of the graduating class will be hired to stay away from the Mercer-street Church, (near the corner of Clinton-place,) where it is to be held. At the same hour, the Seamen's Friend Society holds its Anniversary at the Tabernacle. The importance of the work that this Society undertakes, and the immediate success that is sure to crown all its well-devised efforts to help sea-faring men, by providing them snug harbors, which land-sharks cannot enter,—helping them to save the money they so laboriously earn,—watching over their interests while in port, and ameliorating their hard lot while at sea and in foreign ports,—insure it troops of good friends. The Tabernacle is sure to be crowded; and, unless the managers fall from their old gracious ways, there will be good speaking to reward the attendance.

The burning of the Lafarge House will be represented to the thoughts of thousands to-day, who will miss its light graceful columns and gaily painted ceilings from the associations that used to mingle with their anniversary presences. The old Tabernacle will resume the importance it held of old before there was a Metropolitan Hall to replace it, as the Tabernacle eclipsed and supplanted the Chatham-street Chapel, which was the centre for such gatherings at a still earlier date. The City will swarm with strangers this week. The clergy will be out in particularly strong force. Old friendships will be renewed and many hands clasped again that touched last, a year ago. It is a great misfortune that the week chosen for these religious and philanthropic reunions comes at a season when, of all others, citizens are busiest in fitting carpets, repairing broken furniture, putting cupboards and closets to rights, and trying with all their hearts to get to feeling comfortable and at home in new tenements. Strangers in the City who take up their lot with private friends must make great allowances for these facts. It is no worse than if a stage load of city cousins should pour in upon them on hog-killing day, while the men are up to their elbows in the butchering, and the women are deep in the mysteries of trying out and sausage stuffing. We don't know, half of us, yet, which is our bedroom and which our parlor. Our sitting rooms are lumbered with crockery and unhung pictures, our parlors are unadorned, and the stoves are all stowed in the garret. So make all allowances for the meagre entertainments, and we will trust to dinners unusually late to sharpen your appetites past the edge of finical criticism, and to your long walks about the City to make our half-corded beds seem soft.

The Case of the Falcon.

The evidence given on the trial of Major WYSE for refusing to order the troops under his command to go to sea on board the *Falcon*, shows conclusively that the steamer ought never to have been chartered by the Government for such a service. There are of course opinions given on both sides;—but the weight of disinterested testimony is clearly against her sea-worthiness. She could not have been insured by good companies at anything like the ordinary rates;—and many of the best companies would not have insured her at all. There certainly can be no justification for sending some hundreds of troops to sea in second and third rate vessels, while there are scores of others to be had for the service. The testimony of the officers on board is perfectly conclusive as to the character of the vessel, and renders utterly worthless the opinions of those who pretend to have considered her perfectly safe, "though a little slow." If a storm had arisen, such as that which wrecked the *San Francisco*, probably not a soul on board would ever have seen the shore again.

Major WYSE undoubtedly disobeyed his orders in refusing to order his command on board. Whether any circumstances will be deemed sufficient by a Military Court, to excuse such disobedience, remains to be seen. But we think the public will hold Major WYSE justified in the course he adopted, and that it will do something towards calling attention to the criminal recklessness of Government agents in sending our soldiers to sea. The experience we have already had on this subject, ought to have been sufficient:—but the fact that such a vessel as the *Falcon* was selected for the use of the very troops who had just been wrecked on the *San Francisco*, shows that this department of the public service is either conducted with gross recklessness, or an equally criminal ignorance.

The Methodist Book Concern.

On the eighth page of this morning's TIMES will be found the decision of Judge CARROLL, of the United States Supreme Court, on an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, in relation to the rights of the M. E. Church South and the M. E. Church North, in the fund of what is known as the Methodist Book Concern, at Cincinnati. The history of the property in question is given succinctly in the decision. It had its origin at a very early day, from the voluntary contributions of traveling preachers in the connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though small at first, is now a source of great profit. Its object was, and we believe still is, to relieve distressed traveling preachers, supernumerary and worn-out preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers. Until the year 1844, it was a source not only of profit, but of gratification to all for whose benefit it was designed. But during that year, differences and disagreements having sprung up in the Church between what was called the Northern and Southern members, in respect to the administration of the Government with reference to the ownership of slaves by ministers of the Church, a separation took place, and a difference of opinion concerning the right of the Church South, to any share in the fund. The case has already commanded a large share of public attention, and this decision on the appeal will be looked to with much interest. The decision of the Judge is that the preachers, &c., of the Church South are entitled to their share of the property, and a decision will be entered to carry the decree into effect.

☞ A remarkable murder trial has recently taken place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, resulting in the disagreement and discharge of the Jury, and the case now goes to another county. The prisoner is a member of the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington; quite young, and without family or extensive family influence. His victim was a gentleman well known in the vicinity who had interfered with the attentions of the young man to a lady friend, and after causing her, by ridiculous and vague insinuations, to refuse his future acquaintance, called upon the young man, in company with a couple of friends, and avowed himself responsible for the wrong of which he complained. No collision then ensued. On the contrary, the young man appeared to submit to the affair quietly, and expressed himself satisfied. The deceased then reported that "it was just as he expected. He (the prisoner) has not the courage to strike a child." This so strung his pride, that he armed himself, sought a second explanation, at night, called the deceased from a party whom he had accompanied to church, aside, and a struggle ensued which ended in a fatal stab.

Both the prosecution and defence were conducted with distinguished legal ability.

☞ Hon. Mr. PRINGLE, Member of Congress from the Genesee District, was suddenly summoned from Washington last week to this City by the rapid decline of his daughter, who had reached here on her way homeward from the South, whither she had been for her health. She died on Friday morning. Mr. PRINGLE is of course absent from his seat on the melancholy duty of attending her remains to their last resting place.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA—LIBERATION OF SLAVES.—By the arrival of the brig *Addy Swift*, Capt. FOSTER, from Maracaibo, we have advices from Venezuela to the 17th ultimo. The Government had assigned the 19th of April for the liberation of all the slaves in Venezuela.

☞ Senator SEWARD passed through the City on Saturday on his way to Albany, where he has legal engagements which will probably detain him from Washington for a week.

Supply of Gas—A Case for Lawyers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Have the goodness to give me your opinion of the following case: A lady takes a house in Twenty-second-street, in which gas has been used by a former tenant, who has left it without settling her last bill, amounting to $10 or $12. On giving notice of wanting gas, the lady is informed that the gas is stopped, and will not be supplied until that bill is paid. The last tenant has left the City, and is known only by name to the present occupant of the house. Be good enough to tell me whether a company whose profits enable them to pay their stockholders 10 per cent. dividends, are justified in adopting a measure of that kind, where the applicant has no redress, and is either obliged to pay a debt contracted by others, or dispense with the use of gas. By answering this you will oblige one of your subscribers and constant readers.

CHANGE OF TIME ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Hudson River Railroad Company give notice that on and after to-day the hours of running will be changed; the 7 o'clock A. M. express train to start at 8 A. M.; the 5 o'clock P. M. express to leave at 4 P. M., and other changes in way trains, which may be seen in the advertising columns.

CITY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An intelligent lad, residing at West Farms, standing on the platform of a railway car, when near Twenty-seventh-street, had his left leg badly broken on Saturday morning. We understand, a wagon with a rock upon it, backed against the car, and thus caused the injury. The Company's agents immediately provided all the necessary relief, and placed the sufferer under the humane care of Dr. WARREN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Dispatches from Mr. Soulé—Refusal of the Spanish Government to Concede His Claims—Prospect of the Nebraska Bill.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

Our Government has received from Mr. SOULÉ the very unexpected intelligence that the Spanish Government *refuses* compliance with his demands made in our behalf in the *Black Warrior* affair. Of this you may rest assured. As I informed you some time since, the Spanish Government was advised by Great Britain to settle the *Black Warrior* affair without hesitation, and at any cost. A knowledge of the fact that the Spanish Court is so much under the influence of the British Government, led to the belief that no difficulty could arise by the refusal of the demands made by our Government through Mr. SOULÉ.

The very energetic decree of the Spanish Government, just published at Madrid, asserting the determination to suppress entirely the African Slave-Trade in Cuba, and to make satisfaction to Great Britain, may, perhaps, be looked upon as a concession to that power, in the hope of securing its more certain aid and support against the United States. In the diplomatic circles here, any such hope at the present time is considered preposterous. Great Britain is fully occupied in the East; and it is not supposed she will risk burning her irons for the sake of a dependent who scorns her advice.

As the owners of the *Black Warrior* received their vessel from the Cuban authorities, and so settled or compromised the affair, it is not to be expected that our Government will insist on the indemnity demanded. There is, therefore, nothing left in the case, probably, out of which immediate difficulties may be expected to arise. But if Spain persists in refusing to repose in the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, or some other competent person at Havana, the power to treat with us for the adjustment of international questions arising on the island or in its ports, on the recurrence of any presumed outrage upon American rights there, the President may be expected to recommend the blockade of those ports, or some other equally prompt and efficient measures, to redress the grievance and secure instant indemnity.

The prospect of next week in the House, is not very flattering for the Anti-Nebraska men. I have frequently expressed the fear, if not the positive conviction, that the Nebraska bill once distinctly before the House, will be forced through by some means. It looks pretty certain now that by the treachery of men who profess to oppose the measure, it will be taken up next week out of its order, and then it will go hard if it does not pass. The New-York Hards express themselves against it, and declare they will vote against it in every possible shape.

From somewhat careful inquiry, I am now satisfied the President will not veto the Homestead bill if it passes the Senate. He will probably approve it on the ground that it comes within the rule of good policy which would induce a great private landholder to give away half of his domain, because its settlement would greatly enhance the value of the remainder; while the Miss DIX bill involved an act of charity merely.

The occasional intimations thrown out here relative to proposed modifications of the Tariff, will amount to nothing at the present session. I do not believe the Committee of Ways and Means will even report the bill they are known to have prepared. It is too late in the session to initiate any measure to which there is likely to be serious opposition. The general indisposition to disturb this question at all at this time, which I mentioned some weeks ago, still obtains. The prospect of paying $10,000,000 to Mexico soon, the contemplated increase of the Army and Navy, and the expected increase of pay in the various branches of the public service, together with the possibility that we may become in some way involved in the pending war in Europe, all combine to render gentlemen a little doubtful of the expediency of reducing the revenue until affairs shall have become more settled. It is safe to rely upon the continuance of the existing Tariff at least until next session. S.

Sunbury and Erie Railroad—The Deed Consummated.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, May 3, 1854—P. M.

Another day of excitement in the Pennsylvania Legislature. This morning the House resumed the second reading and consideration of the bill relating to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and the Cleveland Painesville and Ashtabula Company. Numerous speeches were made, and the most grave charges of bribery and corruption were uttered. Mr. SMITH, of Crawford, said that the Pittsburg and Erie Railroad Company had been ruined by building their road to the Ohio State line. *The Sunbury and Erie had robbed that Company.*

Mr. COOK, of Westmoreland, said the gentleman from Erie (Mr. BALL,) had yesterday said, after asking a bonus from the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, that it would be a burning and everlasting disgrace to the Commonwealth were the section under consideration to pass. The privilege asked for, on account of this Sunbury and Erie Road, ought to be granted without exacting the bonus of $500,000. Why, this was an unparalleled bill. It was a violent outrage, a gross indignity inflicted upon the honor and character of this Commonwealth. The enemies, as he regarded them, of our prosperity and happiness, were determined to pass this bill. Nothing could stay their suicidal hand—their fratricidal intent and action. * * * * *

This bill may be saved from merited rejection and defeat in the same method. But the clouds deepen, the darkness increases, the plot thickens, the tragedy goes on, the chains tighten, the deed is almost done. In a few moments this bill will be consummated—the arrangement be terminated. Pass it, then, with all its errors, all its abominations—all its injustice all its wrongs. * * * The people will examine it, and in tones wilder than the thunder's roar—in words such as can only rise from the depths of the hearts of a free people, wrooged and abandooed by their agents, they will curse this bill. Then our Spartan band may rejoice. To-day, they must fall and sit down in gloom, in their hopeless efforts to guard the Thermopylæ of Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mr. STOCKDALE, from Greene, said there were some persons present who came here *with perjury, treachery, and perfidiousness in their hearts!* to consummate this monstrous deed—this hideous, damnable attack on the fair fame, virtue and purity of this great, but, alas! much injured Commonwealth. This Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company came in here through influences of the most corrupt character. This was a bill of abominations, and those who were determined to vote for it would most probably go smiling home to their constituency, with this deep and blasting shame upon them.

Messrs. HART, ROBERTS, CARLISLE, STRONG and others, spoke upon the subject, the most intense excitement prevailing.

The bill was finally read a third time and passed, by 67 to 27.

Amusements.

There is abundant promise of an exciting Summer campaign in the theatrical and musical way, and this week opens it briskly enough. We have apparently passed the epoch of rumors, and begin realities from to-night. First on the list of actualities is NIBLO'S, whose establishment, after a few months' alteration, opens to-night completely transformed. From a moderately plain theatre, it has changed into an extensive opera-house, capable of seating some three thousand spectators. The location of this establishment is so happily balanced between up town and down town, that it must of necessity always be a favorite with the public. In addition to this accidental circumstance, the manager has displayed much tact in providing a succession of novelties—opposite in character but alike excellent. The increase in the capabilities of the house will, therefore, be regarded with satisfaction by a numerous class of our readers; particularly that very numerous class who look on the RAVELS as an essential institution of New-York.

The whole interior of NIBLO'S has been remodeled and redecorated, and the capacity of the upper part of the house greatly enlarged, so that upwards of a thousand additional visitors may be comfortably seated there. A new and excellent feature has been introduced by the addition of ten private boxes constructed on the French plan, so that the occupants may see without being seen. These boxes will accommodate about six persons each, and will doubtless be in demand by fathers of families who like to have their children's pleasures immediately under the paternal eye. In the parquette a number of orchestra stalls have been filled up for the use of the near sighted and the exclusive. The proscenium has been altered, and two caryatides grow out of the device which support it. The ceiling and dome are new, and have been painted in fresco. The decorations throughout display an unusual variety and excellence of taste; the various elements being blended with artistic skill and effect.

We hear, also, that a new drop-scene has been painted by Mr. JOSEPH ALLEGRI—the subject American; in the centre is Liberty, supported by Art and Industry; on the right, Commerce, surrounded by prosperity and abundance; Agriculture and Horticulture are represented by emblems, and some there we have Music, Sculpture, and Painting. The genius of mechanic skill is seen surrounded by industrial implements, and a model of a steamship, bearing the honored name of FULTON, typifies naval architecture. This allegorical work is much praised by those who have been favored with a private view, and the reputation which Mr. ALLEGRI enjoys is in itself a great promise of excellence.

The arrangements for the season at this house are on a comprehensive scale. First, the RAVELS, and that most accomplished and fascinating *danseuse*, YEGA MATHIAS, and after a season of Pantomime we are promised Opera, French, English or Italian. An agent of the manager is now in Europe negotiating for the lease, loan or purchase of anything that can sing or dance.

The initial campaign commences to-night, and as it is inaugurated by the RAVELS, we are spared the necessity of more than calling attention to the fact. That remarkable family has a knack of attracting audiences limited only by the size of the house. It is doubtful if the Crystal Palace would be too large for them.

At Mr. WALLACK'S to-night, we have Mr. WALLACK in *propria persona*, as *Benedick* in SHAKSPEAR'S "Much Ado About Nothing." This admirable comedy has been prepared expressly for the occasion, and our readers who are familiar with the manner in which Mr. WALLACK *does* prepare, will know what that means. Apart from anticipations of the play, it is gratifying to direct attention to the particular feature of the evening—Mr. WALLACK'S reappearance. No manager in the New World has done more for the cause of art than Mr. WALLACK. Himself a gifted artist, he has sought for and obtained a greater amount of individual and combined talent that can be found at any similar establishment probably in the world. The welcome hand will undoubtedly be extended to him to-night.

At the Broadway, two popular *artistes* are continuing a successful engagement. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS hold their own against all rivals. The greatest hardship they have to encounter, is the performance of parts so utterly beneath mediocrity, that good sense and good taste are alike violated by their repetition. The authors who have contributed to the *repertoire* of these capital artists are to be avoided. Perhaps the novelty announced for to-night may prove an exception to these remarks. It is announced as a thrilling Irish drama, called "Ireland as it is;" and of course relates to a famine or a feast, according to the conscientiousness of the author. Either way, John Bull is pretty sure to catch it—the BARNEY being bitter against the comparatively ignoble Britisher.

At BURTON'S Theatre to-night, Mr. PLACIDE takes a benefit, and for the occasion provides two popular comedies, in both of which he appears. The "Rivals" and "Charles XII" are enough for one night, in all conscience. Mr. PLACIDE will doubtless receive a flattering compliment to-night—scarcely flattering in his case, because he honestly deserves it. No novelty announced by the manager.

At the MUSEUM, we perceive the announcement of a new moral drama, from the pen of the public pen of Mr. H. J. CONWAY. It is called "Anna, the Child of the Wreck," and is written for the company *en masse*. It has been placed on the stage handsomely, and is doubtless destined to have a successful run.

A detachment of the Amazonian army, consisting of two companies of female military, carrying real guns and wearing the regulation pants, will visit the Museum on Tuesday afternoon, where it is understood Mr. BARNUM has prepared several glass cases for them. Previous to being catalogued, they will parade through the City, before the City Hall, &c., after which, they will shut both eyes, pull the trigger and scream three charges. Mr. BARNUM will then take them into the Museum to console them, where they may be seen at twenty-five cents a head—visitors', not Amazons' heads.

At the NATIONAL THEATRE, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as heretofore.

In the musical way we recommend BUCKLEY'S, Woon'e, and WHITE'S Minstrels. At either establishment a most excellent evening may be spent.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Laying the Corner Stone—Interesting Ceremonies.

Saturday afternoon was selected by the Directors as the occasion of the ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Luke's Hospital, a splendid and spacious edifice soon to be erected on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street.

The weather was unusually cold on account of a high northwest wind that was blowing at the time, yet nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, for the most part connected with the different Episcopalian Churches of his City, were in attendance.

The ceremonies were opened by some introductory remarks by Right Rev. Bishop WAINWRIGHT who spoke briefly of the character of the institution and the flattering prospects which it had before it.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Bishop read an appropriate prayer, after which the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed. This was followed by other exercises peculiar to the Episcopalian Church.

After a hymn—written for the occasion—was sung, Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG read an address principally descriptive of the building to be erected.

He said: The dimensions of the ground are, 200 feet on the Fifth-avenue, and 300 on Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-streets. The whole front of the building, looking to the south, will be 280 feet, leaving an open ground for trees, shrubbery, walks, &c. Depth of the chapel, 88 feet. Depth of wings, 66 feet. The material will be brick, but will be so treated by the architect as to ensure a good effect. The Managers have gone to no ordinary sums architectural ornament—relying for any beauty of structure on symmetry and proportion—which they are sure will be such that the hospital will present no unsightly object among the buildings likely to grace this part of the City, as may be seen in the engraving. There will be four principal wards, besides other lesser ones, affording room for 200 beds, allowing to each space of 7 feet by nine, exclusive of the alley. The wards, 14 feet high, have windows on each side, opening immediately to the light and air. Ventilation was the chief matter of attention on the part of the building Committee. They have adopted the same method, with some improvements, as that employed in the New-York Hospital, which experiment has proved to be satisfactory. The chapel is the central and prominent feature of the building, externally, to denote the institution as under the auspices of religion. Internally, it is so arranged that it is easily accessible to the patients' communication with it, and the wards may be opened or shut off at pleasure. The architect is Mr. JNO. W. RITCH. The estimated cost, at the present rates of building, including furniture, &c., is about $150,000. The managers have not yet secured the whole of that amount, and they are resolved on no account to incur debt. They will therefore proceed with the erection of two-thirds of the building as planned, in the confidence that when that much is done they will have the means of completing the whole; of this there should be no doubt. When the great want of hospital accommodation in our City is considered, making New-York in that respect the last city in Christendom, money should be forthcoming enough to erect an hospital thrice the size of that here proposed. Yet some of our oldest congregations have contributed but a scanty quota; more liberal as have been some of our wealthy churchmen, others, as yet, have given nothing. Perhaps they are waiting until they are assured we are in earnest, and this day's demonstration may be all that is wanting to bring their names to the subscription list. The appeal needs not be confined to Episcopalians, for although the Hospital is an institution of their Church, no one imagines that its benefits will be restricted to persons within their pale—as it is the duty of every man to provide first for his own family, so it is reasonable that our members should have some prior claims as beneficiaries, but not simply because they belong to us, to the exclusion of others whose cases might call more fondly for relief. As long as there is room none will be excluded because of their complexion or their faith. The doors of the Hospital, the speaker said, so far as he was concerned, would be open to the sick and needy who sought admission, irrespective of nation, creed, sect, color or name.

Dr. STEPHENS subsequently read a short and interesting address.

Following the address *Gloria in Excelsis Deo* was sung, and the services were concluded with a benediction by the Bishop.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.—S. & M. E TOWLE & CO., will offer this day magnificent Plaid and Striped Silks of the richest combinations. India Silks, extra heavy, at less than they cost to land. Also, French Foulard, in small and large plaid, at 50 cents per yard.

SHAWLS—CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS—Plain and Embroidered, recently landed, some of which are of superior quality, and will be sold less than retail prices. The above were bought to close a consignment.

FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES—Of the newest designs, in stripes and figures. Printed Lawns of all kinds; also, 5 cases Fast Colors, 6¼ cents per yard. Plain and Printed Challies, Striped and Plaids of the newest designs.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. invite the attention of hotel proprietors and families to the extensive stock of Linen, Damask and Barnsley Sheeting, Muslin Shirting and Sheeting, all kinds and widths, by the piece, at case prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their carts, at the solicitation of their friends and in view of their greatly increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-st. to No. 19 Nassau-st., where they will at all times be ready to serve their former patrons and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improvements in their equipages and establishments, they particularly recommend themselves to the favorable notice of the public.

JAS. SULLIVAN, Jr.,
JAS. SULLIVAN,
Late Chief Drayman to H. H. Leeds & Co.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 208 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown theretofully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS—BUYERS OF these goods will find at the OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY, established in 1826, a great assortment, at unusually low prices. A. RANKIN & CO.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM IOWA IN FAVOR OF DOCTOR LARNED'S INDIAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. H. JACKSON, Philadelphia. They promise a remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Nervous System, and all diseases of a bilious nature.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL, Agent, Iowa, Jan. 21, 1854, says:—"Your German Bitters will be a universal favorite in the coming Spring. I shall do all in my power to introduce the effects of the Chills and Fever, and in all cases that it has been used, (and they were numerous cases) it has performed a radical cure."

T. YARWOOD, Davenport, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1853, said:—"For some time after receiving your Bitters, I thought they would be an overdose for all who used them. Individuals who have used them at the Rock Island House here. I soon found the more they were used the more they were asked for. They have the best few days entirely exhausted the stock."

These Bitters are entirely Vegetable, possessing great advantage over every mineral preparation, as they never penetrate, but always strengthen the system.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HINT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDARDOE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Dorgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 365 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first Patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John J. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That patent has been assigned to me. It covers the peculiar needle used in all Sewing Machines We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Supreme Court, for infringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licenses are infringing in various ways on our patent rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be sold without violating our patent. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SILKS AND CRAPE SHAWLS.—RICH EMBROIdered Crape Shawls, only $8, $10, $12; heavy plain Crape Shawls, from $6 to $15; splendid new Silks from auction selling very cheap—plaid, striped, plain and brocadelle. Also, $50,000 worth Ladies' Dress Goods, Printed Jaconets, Lawns, Plaid and Plain Poplins, French Ginghams, Do Bages, Plain and Figured Barèges, De Laines, &c. Also, Cashmere Shawls, Mantillas and Parasols, in great variety. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres and Summer Stuffs, for men's and boys' wear; Drapery, Quilts, and every description of Domestic Goods. We would particularly invite the attention of the ladies to this splendid stock of new Goods, which will be sold 25 per cent below the market prices.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. of Orchard.

HEAR WHAT DR. WIGGINS SAYS OF DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA OR MEDICATED INHALATION for diseases of the Lungs. Read the following extract:

"Messrs. CURTIS & PERKINS: Your Hygeana is giving satisfaction in every case I believe, and some praise it almost without limits. Send me another dozen packages."

NEWBURG, April 23, 1854. L. Y. WIGGINS, M. D.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, Corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 475 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10.

REMOVAL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old location, (No. 8 Wall-st., which is to be taken down,) to the spacious store, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts, where, in addition to very extensive salesrooms, they have a picture gallery on the second floor, of upwards of 80 feet in length, with good light, &c. They will continue their sales at the above place, as usual, of works of art and vertu, furniture, paintings, &c., of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Mr. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SIL AS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SPRING DECORATIONS.—MR. JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st., who is noted for always keeping a good assortment of articles in his line, has this Spring fairly outstripped himself. He has a splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, with all the et ceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ *Ornamental Shrubs, Ornamental Trees and Plants*—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ *Balm of Thousand Flowers*—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The American Anti-Slavery Society**—(WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President,) will hold its Twentieth Anniversary at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public generally are invited to attend.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—1. Selections from the Scriptures. 2. Prayer by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse. 3. Singing. 4. Address by Rev. W. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia. 5. Address by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. 6 Singing. 7. Address by Mr. ROBERT PURVIS, of Byberry, Pa. 8. Address by Miss LUCY STONE, of West Brookfield, Mass. 9. Singing. 10. Address by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston. 11. Singing. Leader of the Music, Mr. W. H. OAKLEY; Organist, Mr. L. N SWAZEY, of Brooklyn.

The Society will also meet by adjournment, for business and general discussion, at the Tripe Chapel Lecture Room, No. 718 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING; and on FRIDAY FORENOON, at the same place. The public are respectfully invited. In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, OLIVER JOHNSON.

☞ **American Congregational Union.**—The First Anniversary of the American Congregational Union will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, May 10. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. PARK, of Andover, at 10½ o'clock, and by Rev. T. M. POST, of St. Louis, at 3½. On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the Annual Meeting for Business will be opened with an Address by Rev. Dr. BACON. In the EVENING there will be a Collation at the Mansion House, at 8 o'clock, at which spontaneous addresses will be delivered. Tickets, 50 cents, may be obtained of the Secretary, Rev. T. ATKINSON, No. 346 Broadway; H. C. BOWEN, No. 112 Broadway; or S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 73 Broadway. Members of the Union and ministers designing to become such, will be received into Christian families in Brooklyn on application to Rev. T. ATKINSON. A Prayer Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, and three following mornings, at the Church of the Pilgrims, at 8½ o'clock.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association**—Have purchased Five Hundred beautiful building lots, situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank-road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs, and only three miles from the ferries. The property is beautifully situated, easy of access, and in the midst of improvements, and more than one-half of the lots are already subscribed for. Persons desiring an eligible site for a suburban residence, may, by joining this Association, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator, and realize the full benefit of the increased value of the property, which a concentration of numbers is sure to give. Public meetings of the Association are held EVERY MONDAY EVENING at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, where full and accurate information may be obtained.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Grand Opening of Spring and Summer Fashions.**—Madame DEMOREST has successfully announces her second grand opening of Paris, London, and New-York Fashions, at her new establishment, No. 375 Broadway, on MONDAY, 8th inst., comprising every article of novelty and elegance adapted to the ensuing season. Patterns of ladies' apparel, including mantillas, 25 cents; children's patterns, 12½ cents; dress patterns, 50 cents. Especial attention given to scientific French dressmaking, in all its various branches. Pinking in the best style, shortest notice and lowest prices.

☞ **Ely's Shoe Store**—Removed to No 60 6th-av., between West Washington-st. and Waverley-place, where will be found the cheapest and best assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the City. Ladies about going in the country will find it to their advantage to call, as we will not be under the necessity of charging them 15 or 20 per cent. on their purchases, in order to pay a high rate of rent. Ladies who prefer their boots made to measure, will always find a good assortment of the most fashionable colors to select from. Remember the No.—60 6th-av.

☞ **Petersville Homestead Association.**—The lands of this Association are beautifully located, and accessible by railroad and steamboat 100 feet square, or four city lots, for the unprecedented low price of $75, payable in small payments. Persons desirous to become homesteaders cannot find a better opportunity. Call and get a circular at No. 3 Hanover-st., No. 352 6th-av., No. 230 9th-av. Meetings every MONDAY EVENING, cor. Grand-st. and Broadway.

☞ **The New-York Anti-Slavery Society** will hold its First Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. Further particulars hereafter. Admittance 12½ cents, to defray expenses. This Society is the one which instituted the course of lectures delivered at the Tabernacle the last Winter.

HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A special meeting of the members will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, and it is particularly requested to attend, as important matters will be brought before the meeting.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—leaving foot of Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F KENDALL.

☞ **Whooping Cough.**—This distressing disease may be promptly cured by the use of DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING-COUGH REMEDY, sold by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle. No parent should allow a child to suffer while so safe and efficient a remedy can be had.

A. CUSHMAN & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Montgomery Lodge No. 68 will please to take notice that the Lodge will be held, on and after WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 10, 1854, in the Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Grand and Centre-sts. By order of the Lodge.

MATTHEW H. SPITTLE Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—The Colonization Society holds its Anniversary meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Rev. JOEL PARKER and others will make addresses. The friends of the Society and the public are invited to attend.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **American Institute.**—An annual election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of May, 1854. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at their Rooms, No. 127 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. Members are informed that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must positively be paid forthwith.

E. H KIMBARK, President.

☞ **Francis' Metallic Life Boat Company**—An election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver-sts., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 13th inst.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **NO. 1 SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME versus GUANO.**—The true riches of a nation are the produce of the soil and the labor of the people; the former is the natural, the latter the acquired wealth of a nation. The foundation, of all material prosperity, is the art of cultivating land so as to render it as fruitful as possible, and it is the parent of all other arts, and the source of the natural riches of any nation. Next in the scale of national importance are the useful arts and chemical manufactures, "by which the acquired riches of a state are augmented by the most profitable exertion of the labor of the people; the cultivation improved and strengthened by the manufactured article of "animal matter," with a variety of other "fertilizing properties," must naturally contribute largely to the improvement of worn out soils, and enrich those who are willing to make trials of such regenerating manures, which are becoming and looked upon by those who have made experiments on its use, now beginning to find out its efficacy and truly miraculous effects. Many farmers and agriculturists have been so "sceptic" and so taken with Guano," that they had in many instances to get the above No. 1 Super Phosphate of Lime given them in quantities as a gift in order to induce them to try it in lieu of Guano." After a fair trial of both they have had to admit in almost all cases that it was from ten to twenty per cent. in preference and yield over Guano! Agriculture is the most essential to a nation, because, independent of its being absolutely necessary to the subsistence of any people; the trade that issues from it is more certain and more profitable; it increases population, and thus augments the relative riches of a nation; it is the most certain because the sale of absolute necessaries must be much more certain than that of superfluities; it is the most profitable because by a judicious system of husbandry, together with such an economical and lasting manure, namely, "the Super Phosphate of Lime," the produce of the earth may be increased to an almost indefinite extent; and because the sale of that produce is almost always certain, and the returns immediate. A neglect of agriculture injures other branches of industry, for, when from a scarcity of the necessaries of life, they become dear, the price of labor in our manufactories must be raised in proportion. This of course enhances the price of manufactured goods, and affords foreign nations an opportunity of undarselling us in the market. It is hoped the farming community of this great and growing country, will see the immediate propriety of giving their land the attention it requires, by applying the best and most lasting manures, as well as the most economical, which there's no doubt but that truly celebrated brand of No. 1 Super-Phosphate of Lime, manufactured by C. B. DEBURG of Williamsburg, Long Island—put up in bags and barrels, which are duly stamped with the maker's name—"must enrich their ordinary" in a few years, by their adhering strictly to the advice offered them as gratuitously.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO VI.

Beat sweeper all our heroine's attractions
Of form or soul, we have a serious doubt
Whether she would have had the satisfaction
Of being kissed at ball or rout,
Had there not, in a certain law transaction,
The truth somehow by accident leaked out,
That Julia had a hundred thousand "sterling,"
Invested in the bank of Messrs. Lynsett!

More attractive than all the wealth of the ladies is a clear, white skin, free from spot or blemish. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is the only article known which will give the human skin the above qualifications, by removing tan, *pimples, freckles, ringworms, worms in the skin, sunburns*, or any other *deformity*. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE will positively extirpate *superfluous hair* from the *brow, upper lip, arms*, &c. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE sets like a charm in giving an instantaneous whiteness to the darkest skin. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE, the only article for spring, pal cheeks. GOURAUD'S CIRCASSIAN GLOSS, or HAIR RESTORATIVE, forces the hair to grow, prevents its falling off, and renders harsh, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy.

Dr. F. GOURAUD'S depôt is at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

☞ **JUST RECEIVED**—From one of the first makers in Paris, a beautiful selection of Artificial Eyes, which will be inserted by Dr. WHEELER, Oculist, No. 426 Broadway, corner of Bronne-st., to resemble the natural organ a every respect. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Feloss, spasm, chronic inflammation of the eye-lids, however long standing, completely cured.

☞ **TO PRINTERS.**—The subscribers are agents for the sale of the NEW-YORK PRINTING INK Manufactured by Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Leonard-st., and have on hand the following qualities of [illegible] Ink, viz:

[illegible] & CO., Nos. 37 and 41 Gold-st.

[illegible] Printing Inks manufactured by [illegible] & Co., Nos. 59 and 61 Ann-st., corner of Nassau, are for sale by [illegible] & CO., Nos. 37 and 41 Gold-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in housework; is willing to do a part of the washing. The most satisfactory City reference as to capability, from the private families she has been living with. She can be seen for two days at No. 20 Crosby-st., between Prince and Spring-sts., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German Coachman. He understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a careful driver, and well acquainted in the City. He speaks English fluently and can give the best of City references. Would wait on the table if required, and have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As law clerk, by a young man of liberal education, and who has had a year and a half active practice in the law in a leading city in this State. A fair salary will be required. The highest testimonials as to integrity, ability, and business habits will be furnished. City reference also given. Address LAW CLERK, *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family. Her character will be given on applying to her last employer, at No. 97 West 12th-st., where she now is. To be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable female in a respectable family to do chamber work and fine washing, having good experience in London. Can be seen on Monday at the candy store, No. 97 12th-st., near the 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, as child's nurse, and would make herself generally useful. She can be seen at No. 149 2d-av., her last place, where she has lived for two years.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as seamstress; would have no objection to assist in chamberwork. Reference given. Can be seen at No. 135 West 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family; one that understands her business. Call on Monday and Tuesday of the present week, at No 223 22d-st., her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as Chambermaid, or to assist to wash and iron. Is a good laundress, and can give good City reference. Please call at No 22 4th-av., first door, for 2 days.

SERVANTS.—The best servants, for every kind of work, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, girls for housework, German and French servants, German farmers, waiters, gardeners, coachmen—none but respectable help—always to be found at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House.

PROTESTANT GARDENER WANTED—Thoroughly acquainted with both the botanical and vegetable departments. A note addressed to Box No. 528, Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had, will receive attention.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to J. G. REED, Office *Petersen's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED WAITER GIRL WANTED—for a private Boarding-house. Permanent situation given. Best City references required. Call Monday, from 2 to 4 o'clock, at No. 11 West 24th-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A PRINTING OFFICE—To work machine presses; also having a knowledge of case. Inquire at 10 A. M., at GORDON'S, No. 84 Nassau-st.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework, a good washer and ironer; must give good references. Apply Dean-st., 5th door above Nevins, south side, Brooklyn.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—Who understand vest making, to baste for a machine. Apply at No. 342 Bleecker-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, residing in the interior of South Carolina, wishes to engage the service of a lady competent to teach his daughters. She must be a good pianist as well as possess other necessary qualifications as an instructor of a young lady. Applications addressed to Box No. 1,140, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with prompt attention.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—For our cloth department.
SCHNIEWIND & CO., No. 93 Liberty-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, also two single rooms, with partial or full board, can be obtained at No. 169 Atlantic, corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Athenæum.

BOARDING.—A pleasant second-story front room, with board, can be obtained by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 33 Pacific-st., four blocks from South Ferry, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with use of bath, gas, &c., in a small private family, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

BOARD, OR TO LET.—A gentleman occupying a few very desirable rooms, in perfect order, with modern improvements and furniture, and unsurpassed in location—being in the vicinity of Union-square—and all that makes home comfortable, would let a part of it to a desirable tenent, or would board a family. The family of the advertiser will consist of self and two grown-up youths. This offer is not continued to make under peculiar circumstances, which will be explained. None but persons of good standing will be treated with. Address, immediately, J. B. J., office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single persons can obtain board, with pleasant apartments, in the new brown-stone house on the north side of Concord-st., third door from Adams-st. An elegant suite of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished. The location is most desirable, and within a few minutes' walk of Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN,—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained, with board, in State-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts. Also, furnished rooms for single gentlemen. For particulars, apply at No. 65 Henry-st.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S B., Box No. 2,903, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 91 State-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and an elegant suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining, on the first floor, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom adjoining, on second and third floors.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 184 8th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished to gentlemen, without board. A large room with use of kitchen or it table for a gentleman and wife. At No. 94 Warren-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Comfortably furnished, at No. 68 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., to single gentlemen, or married people without children. Apply at the premises.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvery Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, marble wash-basins, &c., and board can be had on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD.—A small private family, residing near Union-square, (location unsurpassed,) would take a gentleman and lady to board, giving them the choicest portion of the house. References exchanged. Please make immediate application to LE ROY, at the office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOM—With partial board if desired, in a private family, for one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, on reasonable terms. Rooms lit by gas, also good bath-room, where the privilege of a quiet private family can be enjoyed. References given and required. Inquire No. 100 Essex-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN CHRYSTIE, late of the firm of Carpender & Co., and N. F. NEILSON have associated themselves under the firm of CHRYSTIE & NEILSON, for the transaction of a General Commission Business in Stocks, Real Estate, and Sterling and Continental Exchange—Office No. 18 Exchange-place

JOHN CHRYSTIE.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1854. N. F. NEILSON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of HAWS & DU BOIS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned, at his office, No. 173 Canal-st., (under the People's Bank,) where he will continue the Exchange and Collection Business in all its branches.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854. WILLIAM E. HAWS.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY MOORE & SON, Sash Makers, No. 329 Broome-st., was dissolved on the 1st day of May inst, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted at the same place, by and in the name of HENRY MOORE, Jr.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of WHITTELSEY & SHERWOOD, for the transaction of the Flour and Grain business at No. 21 South-st.

ELISHA WHITTELSEY,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854. FREDERICK SHEWOOD

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN CHRYSTIE retires this day from the firm of CARPENDER & CO. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same name and firm. CHAS. F. CARPENDER,

JOHN CHRYSTIE,
MAY 3, 1854. SAM. S SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT COLGATE & CO. ROBERT COLGATE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

EDSALL & BRYAN have this day admitted HENLEY C. WEBB as partner in their business. The designation of the firm will hereafter be EDSALL, BRYAN & CO. May 1, 1854.

J. KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.—No. 61 Fulton-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address and At Home Cards; Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery, &c. Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, Diplomas, &c. For sale, three Copperplate Presses, two Cutting Machines.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 449 Pearl-st., corner of William-st.

NOTICE—At a regular meeting of the Trustees of the Tarrytown Cemetery, held at Tarrytown, Feb. 15, 1854, it was unanimously resolved that an entrance of $10 should be put upon all plots sold after the first day of May, 1854.

JACOB STORMS, Superintendent.
Dated Tarrytown, April 25, 1854.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, (formerly of Dublin,) Attorney and [illegible] at Law, No. [illegible], New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE—Just published in Boston, "Practical Surveying."

THE PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE, containing the necessary information to make any person of common capacity a practical land surveyor, without the aid of a teacher. By ANDREW DUNCAN, Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. In one vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

Having had an experience as a practical Surveyor, &c., of thirty years, it is believed that the author of this volume possesses a thorough knowledge of the wants of the profession; and never having met with any work sufficiently concise and instructive in the several details necessary for the proper qualification of the Surveyor, it has been his object to supply that want. Among other important matters in the book will be found the following:

Instructions in leveling and profiling, with a new and speedy plan of setting grades on rail and plank roads; the method of inflecting curves; the description and design of a new instrument, whereby distances are found at once, without any calculation; a new method of surveying any tract of land by measuring one line through it; a reconstructal method of correcting surveys taken with the compass, to fit them for calculation; a short method of finding the angles from the courses, and vice versa; the method of surveying with the compass through any mine or iron works, and to correct the deflections of the needle by attraction; description of an instrument by the help of which any one may measure a map by inspection, without calculation; a new and short method of calculation, wherein fewer figures are used; the method of correcting the diurnal variation of the needle; various methods of plotting and embellishing maps; the most correct method of laying off plots with the pole, &c.; description of a new compass contrived by the author, &c., &c.

In the same series will be found the following valuable Books:

AMERICAN MILLER AND MILLWRIGHT'S ASSISTANT. $1.
PAINTER, GILDER, AND VARNISHER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
DYER AND COLORMAKER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
BUILDER'S COMPANION. $1.
CABINET-MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
TREATISE ON A BOX OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS. $1.
PAPER-HANGER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
ASSAYER'S GUIDE. 75 cts.
COMPLETE PRACTICAL BREWER. $1.
COMPLETE PRACTICAL DISTILLER. $1.
PYROTECHNIST'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
WALKER'S ELECTROTYPE MANIPULATION. 75c.
COLBURN ON THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE. 75c.
TEMPLETON ON THE STEAM-ENGINE. 75 cts.

For sale by all the Booksellers in the United States and Canada. Sent by mail, free of postage, at the prices above named.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Publisher, Philadelphia.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 13—WILL BE PUBLISHED a new work by HENRY ROGERS, Author of "The Eclipse of Faith," and "Reason and Faith," two works which have been received with the highest favor both in Eng and and America, having in both countries passed through several editions, and received universal praise from the press.

The London *Eclectic Review* pronounces the former "The most valuable and the most brilliant contribution to the treasury of the 'Evidences,' which has been made during the present century."

And the New-York *Recorder* says, "We know of an book which carries us back with such a relish to the old and long-tried doctrines of the Bible and the simple faith which it enjoins."

The latter work the *Puritan Recorder* calls "A glorious vindication of Christianity against the attacks of Strauss and other of the same school; and much more than that—a most acute discussion of certain great principles and distinctions that lie at the foundation of all religion."

And the Albany *Argus* declares it to be "A sufficient recommendation to say that it is the production of the same eminently gifted mind with the work which has acquired such wide celebrity, entitled the 'Eclipse of Faith.'"

"Every page in the volume bears the stamp of a mighty intellect."

The publishers take pleasure in announcing a new volume from this popular author, entitled A SEQUENCE OF THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH, the Author being a rejoinder to Prof Newman's "Reply," and in order to give the American public the whole matter at a glance, we have included in the same volume, the "Reply to the 'Eclipse of Faith,'" by F. W. Newman, with his chapter on the "Moral Perfection of Christ."

Of this new work, the London *Reformer* says: "A work to which we desire the particular attention of our readers, * * * It does not leave Mr. Newman a leg to stand upon."

And the *Christian Examiner*, "This 'Rejoinder' we think was called for, and after a careful perusal of it, we must say that it is made with candor, with ability, and with a triumphant weight of argument."

The publishers would ask the attention of the religious public to these works of Mr. ROGERS, which, to use the words of one of our best Biblical scholars, "Have done more to expose and overthrow the false theory of certain infidel and skeptical authors, than almost any writer of our times."

EVANS & DICKERSON, New-York.
CROSBY, NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Boston.

MR. SHELTON'S NEW BOOK.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—CRYSTALLINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FOUL DOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON, Author of "Salmagundi and the Dragon," "Up the River," &c., &c. 1 vol 12 mo. With original Illustrations, from designs by Billings. Price 88c.

A purely imaginative and very charmingly written romance, is Crystalline. It will enhance the already high reputation of its author. We have followed the little heroine through her perils and triumphs, with unabated interest. * * * The style is singularly graceful and winning.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED—(THIRD THOUSAND.)
UP THE RIVER. By F. W. SHELTON. 1 vol. 12 mo. With 36 elegant engravings from original designs. $1 25.

It is full of the country: trees wave and the sweet breath of the new-mown hay is therein, with touches of pathos, humor, and good hearted feelings, while, through all, in a hidden stream of melody, like a clear rill, runs the ever-varying, cuoning facile style of one of the most captivating imagery writers of the day.—*New-York Daily Times.*

Chatting of every day country life in a style of freshness and naivete.—*New-York Tribune.*

The few books in the English language is written with such purity and taste, and we cordially commend this book to all who love the cherms which nature to her votary yields.'—*Springfield Republican.*

THIRD THOUSAND.
THE RECTOR OF ST. BARDOLPH'S; OR SUPERANNUATED. By F. W. SHELTON, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

This simple but beautiful sketch is worthy aplace in literature by the side of the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Poor Vicar."—*Newburyport Herald.*

"Almost another Vicar, as described by Zschokke or Goldsmith."—*Evening Mirror.*

"Characterized by the peculiarities of this favorite and delightful writer."—*Express.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment are in the daily execution of work, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give their special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pecoiful and emblematic ornament especially for Virginia, Talis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muse Royale, Lossing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America, and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on short notice. Also, morocco, imitation do or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st, will receive prompt attention.

TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING—Adapted to North America, with a view to the improvement of country residences. Comprising Historical Notices and General Principles of Modern Gardening, Laying out Grounds and Arranging Plantations, the Description and Cultivation of Hardy Trees, Decorative Accompaniments of the House and Grounds, the Formation of Pieces of Artificial Water, Flower Gardens, &c., with Remarks on Rural Architecture. A new edition, enlarged, revised, and newly illustrated. By A. J. DOWNING, Author of "Designs for Cottage Residences," &c

"Insult not Nature with absurd expense,
Nor spoil her simple charms by vain pretence;
Weigh well the subject, be with caution bold,
Profuse of genius, not profuse of gold."

RIPLEY, THORNE & CO.,
No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK MONTHLY—The most cheerful Magazine published in America—30,000 printed of the 4th Number.—The MAY NUMBER of the NEW-YORK MONTHLY has just been issued. It contains 112 pages of reading matter, and an Editor's Table of 24 pages, made up of the following side dishes: Edgar A Poe, Spring Lamb, Dr. Griswold, Sunshine, King of Hearts, Gen. Morris and his "Weakness;" A Gentleman without "Feelinks;" Leger Bier; Cin and Unbelief; A Parisian Philosopher, &c., &c., &c. For sale at all the Bookstores in the country.

C. READES,
Publisher, No. 293 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST—BEGGING TO SELL—We, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 88 John st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

THE DICKENS OF AMERICA—Published this day, PAUL CREYTON'S great work, entitled MARTIN MERRIVALE, HIS MARK. Illustrated with original designs, by Billings and other artists, and elegantly printed on beautiful paper. Number One will be ready on the first day of May. Price 12½ cents.

We predict that this will be one of "the books." We have read enough to form the highest confidence in the author's ability. In naturalness of incident and conversation, and decided dramatic power in the evolution of his plot, he is unsurpassed among American writers of fiction.—*Boston Transcript.*

Published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston,
J. C. DERBY, New-York.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH—The Organ of Modern Spiritualism in America, commences its third volume May 6, 1854, and will be issued weekly as heretofore. Those desirous of learning the facts and philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, will find the paper contains the latest, fullest and most authentic information embracing this whole subject, of any publication extant. Price, $2 per annum, payable in advance. Half-yearly subscriptions will be received. Specimen numbers sent free. Address PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, Spiritual Bookstore, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen, wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes from the South and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN B. YALE.

FARMERS' HOTEL—No. 245 and 247 Washington-st., between Robinson and Murray-sts., New-York.—Permanent Boarders, without lodging, can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Transient Board and Lodging at $1 per day. WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels used by sawyers, ship builders, dyers and others; also, for driving lathes, planing mills, turning and polishing machinery, pine oil and fluid distillers, and all other manufacturing purposes. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by rotary fire, for breaks, cellars, engines, and private premises, &c., varying in capacity from 50 to 5,000 gallons per minute. Also, for driving circular saws, which will saw off logs of any diameter, at the rate of 1 inch per second. Also, for driving all other kinds of machinery, to an amount of 100 horse power. Having had many years' experience in the business, and employing none but first-class workmen, we feel confident that we can give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their orders. Address, or apply to [illegible] & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 Christian-st., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—For sale, at a great bargain, the entire [illegible] and furniture of the oldest dining saloon, hotel and boarding establishment in the city of Brooklyn, known as the Franklin or Edmonds' Hotel, No. 17 Fulton-st., adjoining the Franklin House. The proprietor wishes to dispose of it in consequence of ill-health. It is one of the best paying houses in the city of Brooklyn—having, in addition to private rooms for clubs, parties or public meetings, thirty-two well-furnished sleeping apartments, a large dining saloon, two bars, a spacious kitchen, with ample appointments and steam apparatus for heating the whole premises. For further particulars, apply on the premises.

$1,000—FOR SALE—The lease, stock, furniture and fixtures of a first-class saloon, located on a corner of a thoroughfare, extending under three stores, with three entrances—one private for ladies; magnificently furnished; in complete order. Inspect for $2,000. The mirrors alone are valued at $600. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

MILK ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—For sale, a Milk Route in New-York City, now yielding a profit of nearly $5,000 per annum, supplying over 650 quarts daily, to hotels and first-class families. Price for horses, wagon, fixtures and initiation to the route, $4,500. HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—BRICK-YARD FOR SALE—With about thirty acres of land, buildings, store, machinery tools, horses, &c., &c.—better located for making money than almost any other in this State. Will be sold low, as the owner is unable to attend to the business. Terms accommodating. Apply to C. H SANDFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—One of the best stands in this City for sale at a bargain; store well stocked, and newly fitted up—price $2,000. Terms easy. A long lease can also be obtained. Address G., this office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. H. COLTON & CO. have removed from No. 86 Cedar-st. to No. 172 William, corner Beekman-st., where they will be happy to see their friends and pat

Imports from the Port of New-York,
Exclusive of Specie, in Foreign Ports, for the week ending May 1, and thereby making the aggregate for the year.

	Pkgs. 1853.	Value.	Pkgs. 1854.	Value.
London	2,450	$152,600	2,780	$175,190
Liverpool	3,770	262,616	—	—
Glasgow	2,202	70 606	—	—
Other G. Britain	—	—	300	2,531
British West Indies	684	5,532	—	—
British N. America	5,849	24,317	1,818	10,826
Hamb'g	2,300	17,450	—	—
Other Germ'n Ports	—	—	30	176
Hayti	300	1,612	556	8,974
Rio de Janeiro	250	2,548	—	—
East Indies	140	785	—	—
Australia	250	1,600	4,000	40,000
Total for the week	20,205	$482,816	2 256	$73,719
Total in April	121,711	695 911	67,983	366,382
Total in March	148,471	813,696	109,305	1,134,856
Total in Feb	143,288	949,282	139,705	1,286,318
Total in Jan	96,599	570,946	107,498	1,297,311
Since Jan. 1	—	$3,005,295	473,342	$3,747,403

	WHEAT. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	14,905	$17,886	—	—
Glasgow	8,600	10,344	—	—
Total for the week	23,501	$27,946	—	—
Total in April	220,726	270,622	69,795	$113,625
Total in March	189,545	239,518	238,431	417,256
Total in February	185,348	227,363	309,480	573,841
Total in January	284,461	366,388	517,483	809,123
Since Jan. 1	843,511	$1,056,841	1,105,193	$2,053,987

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	1,153	$66,267	1,172	$71,041
Glasgow	623	39,794	254	17,298
Bremen	—	—	104	4,828
Hamburg	—	—	133	5,312
Trieste	2,164	109,607	625	31,929
Havre	136	8,791	—	—
Antwerp	610	31,583	—	—
Constantt	194	7,498	—	—
Rotterdam	—	—	—	—
Total for the week	4,902	$263,583	2,287	$130,902
Total in April	35,152	1,723,491	27,511	1,332,693
Total in March	28,174	1,218,502	25,056	1,243,091
Total in February	16,209	856,029	20,369	1,030,594
Total in January	10,289	518,563	20,471	1,061,399
Since 1st January	93,456	4,569,166	109,893	$5,387,279

	COFFEE. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	—	$—	18,000	$15,890
British Guiana	—	—	800	780
British West Indies	350	196	—	—
British N. America	—	—	2,400	2,000
Total for the week	350	$ 196	21,200	$18,670
Total Previously	442,784	288,945	1,855,615	1,555,134
Since Jan. 1	443,134	$289,041	1,876,815	$1,718,434

	CORN MEAL. Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
British N. America	622	$1,915	136	$480
British Guiana	—	—	300	1,163
British West Indies	77	231	—	—
Porto Rico	422	1,615	—	—
Total for the week	1,131	$3,761	436	$1,605
Previously	30,719	74,731	26,393	101,131
Since Jan. 1	19,850	$78,492	26,829	$104,736

	BEEF. Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
London	—	$—	775	$19,462
Havre	140	1,817	—	—
Cuba	8	103	50	361
Hayti	—	—	13	141
British Guiana	77	1,432	399	9,300
British West Indies	6	45	—	—
British N. America	16	126	—	—
Sandwich Islands	180	3,366	—	—
Total for the week	427	$6,389	1,137	$32,264
Previously	21,697	302,974	34,795	444,319
Since January 1	21,124	$309,363	35,932	$476,383

	PORK. Bbls. & bs.	Value.	Bbls. & bs.	Value.
London	244	$4 000	800	$13,600
Havre	120	1,450	—	—
Australia	163	3,000	100	1 500
Sandwich Islands	250	3,147	—	—
British N. America	426	5,958	310	2,733
British Guiana	663	7,295	906	11,013
British West Indies	30	491	—	—
Hayti	345	5,848	255	3,729
Porto Rico	93	1,163	—	—
Cuba	52	868	—	—
Total for the week	2,385	$32,824	2,271	$32,575
Previously	26 670	460,103	25,050	342,457
Since January 1	29,155	$492,927	27,330	$375,032

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	20,395	$102.816	9,253	$73,719
Wheat, bushels	23,501	27,046	—	—
Cotton, bales	4,902	252,583	3,287	130,902
Corn, bushels	350	196	31,200	18,670
Corn Meal, bbls. & bs	1,131	3,761	436	1,605
Beef, bbls and bs	427	6,389	1,137	32,264
Pork, bbls and bs	2,385	32,824	2,271	32,575
Total Produce for the week		$425,620		$289,735
Total Miscellaneous				772,361
Total exports for the week				$1,062,096
Total previously				31,740,556
Total exports since Jan. 1				$22,803,852

Sales at the Stock Exchange...MAY 6.

$7,000 Erie Bds. of '73	88	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 101
2,000 Erie Con. Bds.	71	150 do	s30 101
1,000 do	s30 87	100 do	s3 101
3,000 Hud. Riv. 2d Mort.	98½	100 do	s3 101
1,000 N. Indiana Bonds	94	143 do	b5 101
1,000 Pan. Bonds, 2d iss	104	50 do	b3 101
13,000 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds.	76½	100 do	s3 101
5,000 do	76⅝	30 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	s15 31
4,000 do	b60 76	10 do	b3 31
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bds	priv. b3 83	7 Michigan S. Railroad	112
1,000 do	c 83	10 Mich. S. Constr'n	101
4,000 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	bds 89	147 Erie Railroad	69½
5,000 do	b3 89	15 do	c 69
1,000 do	s3 89	100 do	b3 69
1,000 Del. & Hud. Canal	s60 110	100 do	b3 69
100 do	b90 111	100 do	b60 70
100 do	b10 110	200 do	b60 70
75 do	110½	250 do	b30 70
100 do	c 110	200 do	b3 69
50 Morris Canal	14	200 do	c 69
150 Canton Co	24½	150 do	s3 69
150 do	b60 24½	25 do	b5 69
200 do	s30 24½	300 do	s60 69
400 do	c 24½	250 Harlem Railroad	49
10 Home Ins. Co	100	250 Reading Railroad	c 74
100 Flor. Ex'y. Ins. Co	8	200 do	b30 75
200 Niagara Transit	o 25½	100 do	b60 75½
200 do	25⅝	400 do	s3 75
200 do	b3 25⅝	200 do	b10 74
200 do	b60 25⅝	100 do	s3 74
100 do	b60 25½	100 do	s60 74
65 Penn. Coal Co	183	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	s60 64½
140 do	102½	100 do	s. 64
100 do	c 102½	150 do	s30 64
200 do	b60 103	200 do	s60 64
200 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 27½	50 do	b60 64
50 do	27½	200 do	b60 65
250 Purk. Vein Coal Co.	s3 5½	100 do	b10 64½
200 do	b60 5½	25 Panama Railroad	104
200 Potomac Cop'r Co.	b90 3½	53 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	117
200 do	3	24 Cleve & Pitts. R. R.	b3 79½
200 Dolly Hide Copper Co	2½	230 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	92
200 N. Carolina Cop'r	b60 3½	40 do	s30 92½
200 do	3½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	76½	90 N. Y. Cent. Railroad	104½
1,000 Panama Be. (2d is.)	104	145 do	104
5 Metropolitan Bank	102	100 do	b60 104½
5 Crystal Palace	38	100 Long Island R. R.	b60 23½
100 Cumber. Coal Co.	s15 27½	5 Panama Railroad	104
150 do	s10 27½	22 do	103⅛
100 do	b60 27½	5 New. Ind. Construct'n	102
150 do	s3 27½	100 Erie Railroad	69⅜
25 Parker V. Coal Co.	s3 5	100 do	b60 70
100 Flor. & Ce Joint Stk.	1½	100 do	b3 69
50 Nic. Transit Co	25½	100 do	b15 69½
200 Potomac Copper Co.	b90 3½	200 Huds. Riv. R. R.	b60 65½
100 Reading Railroad	b10 74½	200 do	65
200 do	74½		

Markets. *...Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, May 6—5 P. M.

ASHES—Continue in poor supply and fair request at $8@$8 12½ for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, per 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained, this morning, only 374 casks—291 of Pots and 83 of Pearls.

COTTON—In full inactive and languid, spinners being the principal buyers, at prices, in some cases ⅛c. ₩ lb. under last Monday's quotations, which are annexed:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8	8	8	8
Middling	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling fair	10¼	10¾	10¼	11
Fair	10¾	11	11½	13

FISH—Dry Cod are moderately dem'd in at $3 25@$3 37½ for Western Bank, and $3 62½@$3 75 for George's do. ₩ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel remain scarce and quiet at $16 75@ $17 ₩ bbl. Herring have not varied.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The advanced prices of State and Western brands, added to the meagre stock of these in market, have partially imposed business. Yet, home consumers have operated with considerable spirit, especially in the low and medium qualities, fine grades being too dear for them at present. The export trade is quite insignificant. The day's transaction add up 7,000 bbls., within our range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$7 12½@ 7 30
Superfine, No. 3	7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2	7 87½@ 8 00
Extra, various brands	7 12½@ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 50
Western Mixed do	8 25 @ 8 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Low mass to good Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 37½@ 8 50
Fancy do	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50 @10 00

Canadian is steadily improving. There were 1,000 bbls. Superfine purchased to day, to arrive soon, at $8 ₩ bbl, in bond. Southern is also in good request, at strengthening prices. The day's operations embrace ~9,100 bbls., at $9@ $9 25 for Mixed to Good, and $9 25@$10 for Fancy, ₩ bbl.

RICE—Is selling to a fair extent, at $4 87½@$5 for Fine, and $6 75@$7 for Superfine, ₩ cwt. About 500 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal have been disposed of within the last two days, at $3 87½@$4 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Some 300 boxes Bunch Raisins realized $2 85.

GRAIN—The wheat exhibits no new feature. We only heard of a sale of 3,000 bushels Mixed Texas, at $2 06½ ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley are quite rare, and nominal in value. Oats are brisk and buoyant, at steady prices. Corn displays considerable activity and firmness, being in good demand both for home use and export. The day's movements include sales of 10 bushels at 86c. for Mixed; 88c@89c. for Northern Yellow, and 90c. for Southern White, ₩ bushel. Southern Yellow remains in light supply, and is held at 92c. ~93c. ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Remain, as previously reported, in steady demand at uniform prices. The day's sales reach 250 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.; 150 bags Laguyra do. at 11½c.; 200 Rio do. at 11½c.@11¾c.; 100 St. Domingo do. at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 100 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 34c@35c.; 50 hhds Porto Rico do. at 32c.; 100 Cuba Muscovado do. at 34c. ₩ gallon; 20 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4¾c@5c.; 200 do. do. (by auction) at 4¼c@5c.; 200 Porto Rico do. at 5c.@5¼c.; 200 Cuba do. at 5¼c.@5¾c.; 150 Teas (by private terms); and 250 boxes brown and yellow Havana do., part at 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

HAY—There have been 800 bales River disposed of for shipment at 75c@85c., chiefly at 80c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are moderately inquired for at 30c.@35c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in large stock and fair demand, chiefly at $1 ₩ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is entirely neglected, and cannot be quoted higher than $4@$4 25 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is inactive and languid at 60c.@61c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar is not in much request and can now be had at $2 25@$2 50, though some owners still claim $4 75 ₩ bbl. Common Resin is moderately dealt in at $1 65@$1 70, delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are without essential variation. Linseed seems quiet, though it is not over pressed for sale. The day's sales do not exceed 8,000 gallons, at 52c@53c. for Northern, from stores. Some similar sales were reported as low as 52c.@52c. ₩ gallon, but they could not be authenticated.

PROVISIONS—Pork is doing better. There have been 300 bbls. Prime, on private terms; $14 87½ for Mess, and $13 62½ for Prime; ₩ bbl. Pickled Meats are inactive and unchanged. Smoked Hams are in brisk request and were purchased to-day to the amount of 3,000 lbs. (chiefly here, but in part to arrive) for shipment to California, on terms not made public. Lard has not varied much. About 300 packages ordinary to prime quality were taken at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef Cattle are quiet and steady; 600 head, from 300 bbls. at $7@ $7 50 for Country Prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $8 50@ $12 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City and repacked. Chicago do. sold $10@$16 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and nominal at $10@$11 ₩ tres. Beef Hams continued, in lots, $18 ₩ bbl. Butter is more salable at 16c.@17c. for Ohio; 20c.@23c. for Western New-York, and 23c.@25c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is in light stock and meets the usual demand.

RICE—The article continues in fair demand for home consumption, at uniform prices, which are well sustained by the moderate extent of stock and scanty receipts. Sales of 250 tcs. Patna at 5½c.@5¾c.; 200 tcs. Java at 5½c.@5¾c.; and 100 tcs. Carolina at 5¾c.@6c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—There were 47 bbls. Ohio and Pennsylvania Clover disposed of at 6½c., cash, ₩ lb. Some article to arrive reported.

TOBACCO—Continues without change. The day's business embraces 200 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 10c.@12c.; 100 do. Havana at 40c.@45c.; and 50 cases Ohio Seed Leaf at 8½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Keeps busy and steady at 24½c. and 25c. under Ohio and Prices rule steady, closing at 25½c. ₩ gallon, showing a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged some 1,000 qrs. Cotton, at 5-32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, at 2s. ₩ bbl.; 18,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 5½d ₩ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 9d.; 1,200 gallons Oil, at 27s. 6d.; and 704 pkgs. Lard, at 25s. For London, there were taken a few lots Turpentine, to fill up, at 4s.; and 300 boxes Bacon, at Bristol or Havre, we hear of no important engagements, while Oats were unchanged. The last engagements for Bremen embraced Cotton at ⅛c. ₩ lb.; and Rosin, at 3s. ₩ bbl. For California, there was rather more offering, and rates were well sustained on measurement goods, at 30c. @40c. ₩ foot.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—

Saturday—First Board—$200 Lehigh 6s, '70, 93; $1,000 Allegheny County Railroad 6s, 90; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87; $500 Pennsylvania 6s, 79,100; 77 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 9 Morris Canal Preferred, 94; 30 Susquehanna Canal, 11¼; 1 Mitchell Railroad, 64½; 143 Reading Railroad, 37⅛; 50 Morris Canal, 14½; 150 do. 14; 10 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 8 Chester Valley Railroad, 7½; 42 Mechanics' Bank, 36½; 20 Girard Bank, 14½.

Between Boards—4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; 100 Morris Canal, 14½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½.

Second Board—$400 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90; $4,000 Frankford Gas 6s, 80; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 100, 99½; 84 Reading Railroad, 37½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 24; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 11¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 123; United States 6s, '67, 123; Pennsylvania 5s, 86@87; Reading Railroad, 37⅛@37½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 77½@77¾; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '50, 86@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46@46½; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '62, 77¼@78¼; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 23@24½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@31¾. Long Island Railroad, 13½@14½; Vicksburg Railroad, 11½@11¾; Girard Bank, 13¾@13¾; Lehigh Zinc, 21@21½; Union Canal, 13¼@13

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE OR TO LET—Possession given immediately, if required, at Metuchin, New-Jersey; a dwelling-house and five acres of land, or the house and garden will be let separate. The garden contains an abundance of all kinds of fruit of choicest kinds, to wit: Pears, Plums, Quinces, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Red and Black Currants, Mulberries, and Cherries, sweet and sour. The house is cottage, with five rooms, large hall, cellar and garret. The garden is already made, and, if applied for soon, them can be had fowls, cows, and many other conveniences for country life. This place is but five minutes' walk from Campbell's Station. Cars five times e day each way. Commutation $20, three months; $35, six months; $65 per year. Terms reasonable. Inquire of T. H. GRIMSTEED, Agent, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A first-class double house with all the modern improvements; grounds are ornamented with shade and fruit trees; lot 75x226 deep. A good chance for a man doing business in the City. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warharton-av., near Lamartine, or G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st. Good view of the Hudson.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class bro vastone house in West 19th-st., near 5th-av. House 25x 5, three rooms deep, three stories high, 25 feet by half the block. Every improvement and in perfect order. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. DALY, No 113 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—New three story frame house and lot on 60th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 112 9th-av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE.—Built in modern style, containing 13 rooms, well located at Norwalk, Conn., in the vicinity of railroad depôt, post office, churches, &c., with about 4 acres of land, barn, carriage-house, &c., all new and in complete order. It is a very desirable place for a gentleman doing business in New-York, and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Inquire of ANDREW SELLICK, Norwalk, Conn., or C. P. & G. L. OSBORN, No. 38 Bowery, or of G. R. CHOLWELL, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and deep with the spade two feet deep. It has also upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit enlture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 40 acres, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, between the village of Nyack and Hook Mountain—the late residence of Wm. Woodbury, deceased; commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River. On the place is a small house with a well, hen-house, carriage-house, barn, both nearly new, choice young fruit, and a spring of pure water, conducted from the hill through block tin pipe to the house and barn. Also the household furniture for sale at a bargain. There is communication several times daily, between Nyack and New-York, by two steamboats and a steam-boat connecting with the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; and a west shore railroad is projected. Apply to H. W. RISLEY, No. 90 Maiden-lane, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in the city of Paterson, N. J., about five minutes' walk from the railroad depôt, consisting of a large, handsomely finished, modern dwelling-house, and sixteen lots, 25 by 100 feet each. On said lots are fruit trees of various kinds and best quality, an abundance of grapes, good water, &c., and a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery. The above property is most beautifully located, overlooking the city of Paterson and surrounding scenery. For further particulars, apply to HENRY FIFIELD, on the premises, or to SAMUEL B. SCHENCK, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and nne about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in shrubbery, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four two-story and basement cottages on 124th-st., Harlem, consisting of nine finished rooms, with three lots of ground, fine shrubbery. Rent only $3. Possession immediately. Inquire of MALLARY & FORSHAY, No. 91 Avenue C, or No. 3 Nassau, of S. C. MALLARY, from 10 to 4 P. M.

$11,000.—HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 46 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av, a three-story brick house, nearly new, well built and in good order, with all the modern improvements. Lot 20 by 98:9; house, three rooms deep to second story. Possession immediately. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 13 Thames-st., corner Trinity-place.

$16,000—HOUSES FOR SALE—Corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—the most easterly one of that row of three basement houses, built on 3 lots. It is new, thoroughly well built and handsomely finished, with all the improvements. Apply to D. SHEPHERD, No. 13 Thames-st., corner Trinity-place.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jagger, being best surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors, in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Flushing, with her social advantages, her seminaries of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Centre-st., New-York; WALTER JAGGAR, No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 5 rooms in the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, granary, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres enclosed with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

VILLA-SITES FOR SALE.—About eight acres of land on New-York Island, with a fine stream of water and covered with large forest trees. 25 lots, with a water front on the Harlem River, covered with forest trees, and having a fine water prospect. 30 lots on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river. Either of the above described pieces of land are very desirable for those wishing to erect enburban residences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 160 acres, lying on the great South Bay, in the town of Islip, near the village of Sayville, Long Island. Part of this land is in a good state of cultivation, and good crops thereon, which can be had with the Farm if desired. There is on the Farm a large house and barn and other outbuildings, all in good condition. This land is bounded on the east by a creek called Green's Creek, the great fish and clam resort of Long Island. Game in abundance is found in the vicinity, and the most enthusiastic disciples of Isaac Walton can be gratified to their hearts' content with the fish and oysters from the Bay and front from her own creek. The distance from New-York is about 50 miles; time by the Long Island Railroad, three hours. The Farm is about four miles from Lakeland Station, from which a stage runs daily with the mails for New-York. This Farm is considered one of the finest locations in this part of the country, and would be a very desirable place for a city gentleman's country seat. The Farm will be sold with the crops and stock together, if desired. Call soon to secure a bargain. For further particulars, address or inquire of the subscribers on the premises.

Mrs. MARY GREEN.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near the growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value, as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

J. OVERTON.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 20 lots on the 8th-av., from 125th to 126th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 80 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

THE "EVERGREEN" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in Nw-Brunswick, N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closet, patent heaters with registers in both stories, gas in every room, marble mantels and marble washstands. The large garden, and brick stable attached. Said house is new and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of A. M. LYON, Merchants' Exchange, centre entrance on Wall-st., where elevation plan can be seen, or WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-av.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Aristta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

LOTS FOR SALE.—223 lots of Ground, lying together, in the XIIth Ward of this City, between 7th and 8th-avs. and 144th to 148th-sts. On these premises are dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., No. 135 Broadway.

LOT FOR SALE—The valuable lot No. 99 Church-st., next to the corner of Reade-st. This property is located near the heavy dry goods jobbing houses, and is increasing in value, and will soon be a suitable location for almost any kind of business. Terms favorable. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been remarkable for its good society, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagenen, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine-st.

JEWELERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—One large Drop Press, Lever do, Draw Plates, &c. Apply to HENRY GOODWIN, No. 58 Nassau-st., corner Maiden-lane.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story brick house on Fulton-av., third door above Franklin-av.—size 23 by 42—fitted with marble mantels, furnace, bathing apparatus, range and gas, distance two miles and a half from Wall and Fulton ferries. Stages run past every five minutes, and by 1st of July cars will take their place. If desired, the furniture and carpets can be bought and a gentleman and wife will board with them. This is one of the handsome st and most desirable locations in Brooklyn. For further information, inquire at No. 132 Pearl-st., to CHAS. N. KINNEY, or on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A small three-story house in 23d-st., near 2d-av., containing nine rooms, suitable for a small family. Rent $150. Possession immediately. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS, No. 199 East 23d-st., or at No. 142 Nassau-st., office of the N. Y. *Observer*.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A 3 story brick house, with every convenience, within 3 minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rent only 600. Apply to J. STANTON, Hanover Bank Building, adjoining the Bank.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY.—The Second, Third and Fourth Stories of the Building No. 435

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Of about 400 valuable building Lots in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, at the Village of Bay Terrace, immediately adjoining, in the town of Flatbush, being a continuation of the sale of 600 lots, part of which were sold at auction on the 18th day of April last.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 10, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 240 lots and parcels of land in the 8th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, situated on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th sts., and on 10th and 11th ave., comprising the whole tract lying between 17th and 20th sts., 10th-av. and the Flatbush line; also, the easterly half of the blocks lying between 18th and 20th sts., 9th and 10th avs. 18th-st. is opened through into Flatbush, and is under contract to be graded and paved through its entire length, on or before the 1st of June next; the lots fronting on 18th-st. are under contract to be graded—those requiring excavation to the grade of the street, and those requiring filling to within 3 feet of the grade of the street—if both of which contracts purchasers will have the benefit free of expense.

Also, part of the valuable property known as Windsor Terrace, in the town of Flatbush, adjoining the Brooklyn lots above described, fronting on the Coney Island Plank-road, and comprising the property on both sides of Sealy and Vanderbilt sts., now opened and graded, and also that on both sides of the continuation of 18th-st. This very desirable property will be sold in sections containing from six to twelve lots each. Full covenants for restrictions against nuisances will be inserted in the deeds. The most elegant villa sites in the vicinity of New-York are to be found on this estate—those on the hill-side, between Sealy-st. and the Brooklyn line—overlooking the whole richly cultivated agricultural plains of Flatbush, with Sandy Hook and Rockaway, the waters of the Lower Bay and the Atlantic in the distance. Free from City taxes and assessments, and within two and a half miles of Hamilton-ferry. Ferry of easy access by omnibus from Fulton Ferry, and in the immediate vicinity of extensive and ornamental improvements. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Title indisputable. Maps may be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE OF 206 DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES, and very valuable WATER RIGHT of the MILLEDOLER ESTATE—Situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., avenue A, and 1st and 2d avs., HARLEM.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr. John L. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, on above the whole, 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 330 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this property. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 20th of June, when full warrantee deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent., can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

100 VILLA SITES AT SOUTH FORDHAM NEAR MORRISANIA DEPOT, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, May 16, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, 100 villa sites of South Fordham, Upper Morrisania village, near the depôt, containing from 20 to 5 city lots each, comprising some of the most beautifully located small building situations for residences to be found in the vicinity of this City. The Harlem cars go to and from the City Hall 28 times daily, from 5½ A. M. to 11 P. M., and by steam from 32d-st. in about 30 minutes. Fare by commutation each way, the same as stage fare in the City, with the prospect of its being reduced this season. For health, fulness, convenience, and beauty of scenery, this property is unsurpassed by any other island village within 50 miles of New-York. Tickets by Railroad leaving City Hall to attend the sale at 7½, 9 and 10 o'clock, given gratuitously, as also maps and further particulars. Apply to J. W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broad-way, or Morrisania Village.

Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the ground.

If rainy, the sale will not take place till next fair day, at the same hour and place.

The Title is pronounced unobjectionable—a printed Abstract of which will be furnished every purchaser free of charge.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on TUESDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 56 Cedar-st., household furniture, piano-fortes, furnishing articles, &c., consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich satin brocatalle and plush; sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, arm, rocking and parlor chairs; pier, sofa and centre tables; mirror-front etageres, encorneurs, library and secretary bookcases, Spanish plush and hair cloth, oval mirrors, hall, entry work tables, extension dining tables, cut-glass and china ware, silver-plated table, dessert and tea-spoons; forks, castors, mahogany and black walnut gothic, scroll and cottage bedsteads; marble-top and plain serpentine dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, oil paintings, Parisian mantel clocks, vases and candelabras, hall lamps, gas brackets, &c., &c. Also, one rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

HOTEL PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—FRYE'S HOTEL (the halfway house) on the Coney Island plank road, four miles from the Brooklyn City Hall. JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY, May 9, 1854, at 13 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, This celebrated road house, located on the Coney Island plank road, about midway between Brooklyn and Coney Island. The Hotel contains over 30 rooms, ball-room, conservatory, dining-room, to seat over 250 persons, bowling alleys, stable boards, large stables, carriage-house, coach-sheds, sheds, awnings, large fence, filled with ice. The whole is in the most perfect order. The land is one entire block, containing 35 lots, bounded on all sides by public streets. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money on bond and mortgage. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to the owner at the hotel.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, PIER GLASSES, SILVER-PLATE, PAINTINGS, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell by auction, THIS DAY (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, precisely, without regard to weather, the entire elegant furniture contained in house No. 73 9th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts., embracing everything in rosewood and mahogany, for the parlor, chamber and basement, suitable for an elegantly furnished house, with a great variety of handsome chamber furniture, 600 yards good carpets, &c. Catalogues will be ready early this morning. For full particulars see *Herald* and *Express*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of household furniture, consisting of royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, large mirrors, mantel, pier, and oval, in rich frames, suites of fine furniture, some of it made by Roux; also, rich window curtains, lace do., cornices, suites furniture in rosewood, covered in silk brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, tables, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, cabinets, clocks, chandeliers and gas brackets, desks, piano-fortes, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, mattresses, beddings, &c., with a large assortment of other furniture, removed for the convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the private stable, No. 71 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs., Valuable Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c.—the property of a gentleman leaving Europe—consisting of one handsome carriage made by Lawrence & Collins, in fine order, one large rockaway, built expressly to order under the inspection of the present owner; one fine pair well matched bay carriage horses, about seven or eight years old; also, double and single harness, saddles, blankets, and other equipments and stable furniture without reserve. Can be seen as above at any time previous to the sale, or on the morning of sale.

JOHN LEECH, Auctioneer.

SECOND LARGE SALE AT THE OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—Another large and magnificent collection of Paintings, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 10th, 11th, and 12th, at the above place, comprising nearly 500 of the finest modern Oil Paintings ever offered for sale in this City. On Friday Evening the Old Paintings will be sold, including many of value.

H. H. PITTIS, Auctioneer.

WE BEG LEAVE TO call attention to the Sale of Valuable [illegible] Dwelling-houses, Second Building Lots on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 8th and 9th of May, [illegible] on the ground, by J. H. PITTIS, at 2 P. M., at the Long Island [illegible] Brooklyn, and return at 5 P.M.

[illegible] & Co., No. 156 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. DYTOR & CO., Auctioneers.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c., for account of whom it may concern.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c., for account of whom it may concern, consisting in part of elegant single stone and cluster diamond rings, do. pendants and hoops, brilliant thirteen stone diamond Maltese crosses, elegant diamond brooches, cluster and single stone diamond breast pins, diamond scarf pins, head ornaments, together with an assortment of rings, ear rings, brooches, &c., set with pearls, rubies, garnets, turquoises, &c., all setting the latest Parisian styles. Watches—ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold case hunting watches lepine and lever watches, with gold and enamelled dials, ladies' fine gold watches with diamond backs, chronometer watches, silver cups, snuff boxes, &c., gold seals, charms, pencil cases, tooth picks, thimbles, &c. Also, to pay advance, a 9 stone brilliant diamond pin. All of the above are genuine, and every article is warranted just as represented in catalogue. Can be examined on Monday, with catalogue.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN will sell, MONDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Madison and Bedford-avs., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, in good order. Catalogues at the Salesrooms.

TUESDAY, May 9, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sale-room, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., a large and general assortment of household furniture.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,600,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the 10 per cent on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York State Bank in the city of Albany, Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Speaker of the Assembly.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,478, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and therein no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. will be required to be paid on acceptance of bids and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 William-street.—NEW-YORK, April 7, 1854.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors of these Companies have resolved upon an issue of new stock to aid in the completion of the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern and the Toledo and Goshen line of the Northern Indiana Railroad, now in course of construction, to the amount of twenty-five per cent. on the stock of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Companies. The stock is to be issued at par to holders of both the old and "Construction" stock, who shall be such on the morning of the 1st day of May next, —payment to be made for the same as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of May, 25 per cent. on the 10th day of June, and the balance on the 1st day of July next, with liberty to pay faster or in full previous to said dates. Stockholders residing in Europe, or elsewhere out of the United States, will be allowed thirty days additional time to make payment of the first installment; but the entire payment must be completed by the time stated, and agents are requested to notify their correspondents accordingly. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all installments from the day of payment to the 1st day of July; after which date the stock will be entitled to full dividends, equal to any existing stock of the Companies. Stockholders entitled to fractions of a will be allowed to make the same full. Stockholders who do not signify their intention of taking their proportion of stock, by making the payments thereon as required, will be deemed to have forfeited their right to the same. A circular containing fuller information on the subject, will be sent to stockholders, and may be had on application at the office of the Companies. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. JERVIS, President.
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have to run but twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee acting in each case in the fiscal agent of State and charged equally in the ons case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. For the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn. for terms. Sufficient information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 6 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keeting, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

NOTICE.—THE DRY DOCK, GRAND-STREET BOWERY, AND SOUTH FERRY STAGE COMPANY—Capital $100,000, in 4,000 shares, of $25 each.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, not already subscribed, will be opened at the office of CHARLES M. SIMONSON, Esq., No. 181 Lewis-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., where they will be kept open until the necessary amount of the Capital Stock is subscribed. Twenty-five per cent of the amount most be paid at the time of subscription; twenty-five per cent. on the 10th day of June; twenty-five per cent on the 10th day of July, and the balance, of twenty-five per cent., on the 10th day of August.

DIRECTORS.

W. Boardman, Jr.,	James R. Sparrow,	Chas. M. Simonson,
Jedediah Miller,	David L. Young,	John D. Harris,
James R. Steers,	Geo. H. Covert,	Wm. B. Reynolds,
A. Oakey Hall,	Nahemiah Peck,	Wm. Simpson,
Rufus Brooks,	Henry N. Beers,	Robt J. Jimmerson

WILLIAM BOARDMAN, Jr., President.
GEO. W. BIBLET, Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBT J. JIMMERSON, Superintendent.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 13 William-st. NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—HAWS & DUBOIS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the Pocket Bank. Uncurrent money of all kinds discounted at the lowest rates.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands of the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists generally, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 180 Chief-st. Sold at 50 CENTS per box. Be sure that the name of JOHN Pain Soap is embossed. By J. C. HULL & SONS. I can recommend it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The undersigned, Professor of Pure Oil, does not sell herein, and receive this Soap, preferable to Castile Soap, for the same use. JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND.—Established Aug. 4, 1846, incorporated and empowered under British Act of Parliament to sue and be sued. Capital £5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deming Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	Jr. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Oakell,	N. P. Hexamann,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 17th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year.

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Eliss G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Dnryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Moseman,
Daniel P. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Honeyhon,	John D. Dunham,	Wm. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Feil.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 91 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter C. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and invested. Office, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid without delay, as soon as ascertained by

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 56 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due in this City on the 1st day of May next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.: THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MADISON, (Indiana,) 6 and 7 per cents. THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ERIE, (Penn.,) issued to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company (payable on the 1st Monday of May next) 6 per cents. THE MANISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY first mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents. THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY 2d Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, No 58 Bowery.—NEW-YORK, April 26, 1854. —A dividend of 4 per cent. has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of May next, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th of April to the 11th of May. By order of the Board.

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND REMOVAL.—OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, May 1, 1854.—Semi-annual interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, will be paid to the Stockholders on Wednesday, May 3, at the office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., to which they have removed from No. 5 Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 19 per sent. has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 15th of April.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, and on the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Bowery Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

GREAT FIRES AT NEW-ORLEANS,—$100,000 saved in HERRING'S SAFES, at the late destructive fire in Magazine and Natchez-sts. The following certificates have been received, which can be added to hundreds of others of a similar character, acknowledging the superiority of HERRING'S PREMIUM SAFES.

NUMBER ONE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15, 1854.

MR. SILAS C. HERRING—*Sir*; On the evening of the 15th March last, our store, No. 36 Natchez-st., was consumed by fire. In our counting-room, on the 2d floor, we had one of your (Wilder's Patent) Safes, which contained most of our books, valuable papers, and several hundred dollars in bank bills. The safe remained in the flames from 2 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock next day. The brass knob, name, plate, and other metal ornaments, were melted off, and when opened we found all of the books, papers and money in perfect order; the backs of some of the books being slightly charred. Since the fire we have purchased another of your Improved Patent Double Flange Safes, from Mr. Geo. W. Sizer, your Agent here.

(Signed) C. & G. B. TATE.

NUMBER TWO.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25, 1854.

MR. GEO. SIZER, Agent—*Dear Sir*; It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that the Herring's Salamander Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was the means of preserving my books and valuable papers from the very destructive fire in this city, of the 16th inst. The safe, after being exposed to the most intense heat for many hours during the great fire, was taken out, and on being opened, its valuable contents were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN H. HEALD.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1, 1854.

MR. SILAS C. HERRING—*Sir*: On the morning of the 16th March last, our store No. 57 Magazine-st., with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. A portion of our books and papers, and a considerable sum of money, were deposited in a salamander safe, of your make, which was subjected to an intense heat, and remained in the burning ruins for twenty-four hours, and the contents were preserved in good order; and the result was to us perfectly satisfactory. We are yours, &c., (Signed) MORPHY & NEVIUS.

NUMBER FOUR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10, 1854.

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—*Sir*: The books and papers entrusted to the safe keeping of one of your Safes, were restored to me uninjured, after being subjected to great heat at the entire destruction of my store and contents by fire, in August last. I consider your Safe is fully entitled to the confidence of the public. We are yours, &c.,

(Signed,) CHAS. R. KENNEDY.

The subscriber is sole owner of Herring's Patent Champion Safe, and Manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, and the sole owner of Jones' Patent Permutation and Combination, and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks.

SILAS C. HERRING,

GREEN BLOCK—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY.—Bankers, Brokers, and all Holders of Gold and Valuable commodity that require perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine ELLIS'S IMPENETRABLE SAFE and BANK LOCKS, manufactured by this Company. A majority of the Banks in the City of New-York have obtained a still larger proportion of the genuine and only circulation of this Safe than any deposited in these Banks. Over three hundred Banks in the States use these Safes and Locks, as full protection, or in their vaults. It is believed that more than half of all the Safes sold for use in this City are manufactured by this Company, while in the Savannah and other exposed Southern and Western markets the demand is immense. We have had the honor to receive the Premium at the Institute of Arts, at the Crystal Palace, with the sides of the door and portion of vaulting filled, which, with our improvements, will withstand the most intense heat of any fire, and preserve the contents in safety. An examination is solicited at the Company's Depot, No. 138 Fulton-st.

HOWARD & STEARNS, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, of Ellis's Patent and F

New-York Daily Times.

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

U. S. SUPREME COURT—DECEMBER TERM, 1853.

WILLIAM A. SMITH ET AL, APPLS. *vs.* LEROY SWORMSTEDT, ET AL.—*Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio.*—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Ohio.

This bill is filed by the complainants, for themselves, and in behalf of the traveling and worn out preachers in connection with the society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in the United States, against the defendants, to recover their share of a fund called the Book Concern at the City of Cincinnati, consisting of houses, machinery, printing presses, bookbindery, books, &c., claimed to be of the value of some two hundred thousand dollars.

The bill charges, that at and before the year 1844, there existed in the United States a voluntary association, unincorporated, known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, composed of seven bishops, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight preachers belonging to the traveling connection, and in bishops, ministers, and members, about one million one hundred and nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty, united and bound together in one organized band by certain doctrines of faith and morals, and by certain rules of government and discipline.

That the government of the Church was vested in one body, called the General Conference, and in certain subordinate bodies, called Annual Conferences, and in bishops, traveling ministers, and preachers.

The bill refers to a printed volume entitled *The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, as containing the constitution, organization, form of government, and rules of discipline, as well as the doctrines of faith of the association.

The complainants further charge that differences and disagreements having sprung up in the Church between what was called the Northern and Southern members in respect to the administration of the Government with reference to the ownership of slaves by the ministers of the Church, of such a character, and attended with such consequences as threatened greatly to impair its usefulness, as well as permanently to disturb its harmony; and became and was a question of grave and serious importance, whether a separation ought not to take place according to some geographical boundary to be agreed upon, so as that the Methodist Episcopal Church should thereafter constitute two separate and distinct organizations. And that accordingly, at a session of the General Conference held in the City of New-York in May, 1844, a resolution was passed by a majority of over three-fourths of the body, by which it was determined that, if the annual conferences of the slave-holding States should find it necessary to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connection, the following rule should be observed with regard to the northern boundary of such connection—all the societies, stations and conferences adhering to the Church in the South by a vote of a majority of the members, should remain under the pastoral care of the Southern Church; and all adhering to the Church North by a like vote, should remain under the pastoral care of that Church. This plan of separation contains elsewhere resolutions relating principally to the mode and terms of the division of the common property of the Association between the two divisions in case the separation contemplated should take place, and which, in effect, provide for a pro rata division making the number of the traveling preachers in the Church North and South as the basis upon which to make the partition.

The complainants further charge that in pursuance of the above resolutions the Annual Conferences in the slave-holding States met and resolved, in favor of a distinct and independent organization, and created themselves into a separate ecclesiastical connection, under the provisional plan of separation, based upon the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to be known as the Methodist Episcopal Church South. And they insist that by virtue of these proceedings this Church, as it had existed in the United States previous to the year 1844, became and was divided into two separate Churches, with distinct and independent powers, and authority composed of the several Annual Conferences, Stations and Societies, lying north and south of the aforesaid line of division. And, also, that by force of the same proceedings, the division of the Church South became and was entitled to its proportion of the common property, real and personal, of the Methodist Episcopal Church which belonged to it at the time the separation took place; that the property and funds of the Church had been obtained by voluntary contributions to which the members of the Church South had contributed more than their full share, and which, down to the time of the separation, belonged in common to the Methodist Episcopal Church, as then organized.

The complainants charge, that they are members of the Church South, and preachers, some of them supernumerary, and some superannuated preachers, and belonged to the traveling connection of said Church; and that as such have a personal interest in the property, real and personal, held by the Church North, and in the hands of the defendants. And further, that there are about fifteen hundred preachers belonging to the traveling connection of the Church South, each of whom has a direct and personal interest in the same right with the complainants in the said property, the large number of whom make it inconvenient, and impracticable to bring them all before the Court as complainants.

They also charge, that the defendants are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church North; and that each as such has a personal interest in the property; and further, that two of them have the custody and control of the fund in question: and that in addition to these defendants, there are nearly thirty-eight hundred preachers belonging to the traveling connection of the Church North, each of whom has the interest in the fund in the same right, so that it is impossible in view of sustaining a just decision in the matter, to make them all parties to the bill.

The complainants also aver, that this bill is brought by the authority, and under the direction of the General and Annual Conferences of the Church South, and for the benefit of the same, and for themselves, and all the preachers in the traveling connection, and all other ministers and persons having an interest in the property.

The defendants in their answer, admit most of the facts charged in the bill as it respects the organization, government, discipline, and faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church as it existed at and previous to the year 1844. They admit the passage of the resolutions, called the plan of separation, at the session of the General Conference of that year by the majority stated; but deny that the resolutions were duly and legally passed; and also deny that the General Conference possessed the competent power to pass them, and submit that they were therefore null and void. They also submit, that if the General Conference possessed the power, the separation contemplated was made dependent upon certain conditions, and among others, a change of the sixth restrictive article in the Constitution of the Church by a vote of the Annual Conferences, which vote the said Conferences refused.

The defendants admit the erection of the Church South into a distinct Ecclesiastical Organization, but deny that this was done agreeably to the plan of separation. They deny that the Methodist Episcopal Church, as it existed in 1844, or at any time, has been divided into two distinct and separate Ecclesiastical Organizations; and submit that the separation and voluntary withdrawal from this Church of a portion of the bishops, ministers, and members, and organization into a Church South, was an unauthorized separation; and that they have thereby renounced and forfeited all claim, either in law or equity, to any portion of the property in question. The defendants admit that the Book Concern at Cincinnati, with all the houses, lots, printing presses, &c., is now and always has been beneficially the property of the preachers belonging to the traveling connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but insist that if such preachers do not during life continue in such traveling connection, and in the communion, and subject to the government of the Church, they forfeit for themselves and their families all ownership in or claim to the said Book Concern and the produce thereof; they admit that the Book Concern was originally commenced and established by the traveling preachers of this Church upon their own capital, with the design, in the first place, of circulating religious knowledge, and that at the General Conference of 1796 it was determined that the profits derived from the sale of books should in future be devoted wholly to the relief of traveling preachers, supernumerary and worn out preachers, and the widows and orphans of such preachers; and the defendants submit that the Methodist Episcopal Church South is not entitled at law or in equity to have a division of the property of the Book Concern, or the produce, or to any portion thereof; and that the ministers, preachers or members in connection with such Church are not entitled to any portion of the same; and further, that being no longer traveling preachers belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, they are not so entitled without a change of the sixth restrictive article of the Constitution of 1808, provided for in the plan of separation, as a condition of the partition of said fund.

The proofs in the case consist chiefly of the proceedings of the General Conference of 1844, relating to the separation of the Church, and of the proceedings of the Southern Conferences, in pursuance of which a distinct and separate ecclesiastical organization South took place.

There is no material controversy between the parties, as it respects the facts. The main difference lies in the interpretation and effect to be given to the acts and proceedings of these several bodies, and authorities of the Church. Our opinion will be founded almost wholly upon the facts alleged in the bill, and admitted in the answer.

An objection was taken, on the argument to the bill for want of proper parties to maintain the suit. We think the objection not well founded.

The rule is well established that where the parties interested are numerous, and the suit is for an object common to them all, some of the body may maintain a bill on behalf of themselves and of the others; and a bill may also be maintained against a portion of a numerous body of defendants, representing a common interest. (Story Eq. Pl. secs. 97, 98, 99, 103, 107, 110, 111, 116, 120; 2 Mitf. Pl. Lor. Ed., 167, 2, p. 19; 4 Milne & Cr., 134, 619; 2 De Gex & Smale, 103, 122.)

Mr. Justice STORY, in his valuable treatise on Equity Pleadings, after discussing this subject with his usual research and fulness, arranges the exceptions to the general rule as follows: 1. Where the question is one of a common or general interest, and one or more sue or defend for the benefit of the whole. 2. Where the parties form a voluntary association for public or private purposes, and those who sue or defend, may fairly be presumed to represent the rights and interests of the whole, and 3. Where the parties are very numerous, and though they have, or may have, separate and distinct interests, yet it is impracticable to bring them all before the Court.

In this latter class, though the rights of the several persons may be separate and distinct, yet there must be a common interest or a common right, which the bill seeks to establish or enforce. As an illustration, bills have been permitted to be brought by the lord of a manor against some of the tenants, and vice versa, by some of the tenants in behalf of themselves and the other tenants, to establish some right—such as suit to a mill, or right of common, or to cut turf. So by a parson of a parish, against some of the parishioners, to establish a general right to tithes—or conversely, by some of the parishioners in behalf of all to establish a parochial modus.

In all cases where exceptions to the general rule are allowed, and a few are permitted to sue and defend on behalf of the many by representation, care must be taken that all persons are brought on the record fairly representing the interest or right involved, so that it may be fully and honestly tried.

Where the parties interested in the suit are numerous, their rights and liabilities are so subject to change and fluctuation by death or otherwise, that it would not be possible without very great inconvenience to make all of them parties, and would often times prevent the prosecution of the suit to a hearing. For convenience, therefore, and to prevent a failure of justice, a court of equity permits a portion of the parties in interest to represent the entire body, and the decree binds all of them, the same as if all were before the Court. The legal and equitable rights and liabilities of all being before the court by representation, and especially where the subject matter of the suit is common to all, there can be very little danger but that the interest of all will be properly protected and maintained.

The case in hand illustrates the propriety and fitness of the rule. There are some fifteen hundred persons represented by the complainants, and over double that number by the defendants. It is manifest that to require all the parties to be brought upon the record, as is required in a suit at law, would amount to a denial of justice. The right might be defeated by objections to parties, from the difficulty of ascertaining them, or if ascertained, from the changes constantly occurring by death or otherwise.

As it respects the persons into whose hands the fund in question should be delivered for the purpose of distribution among the beneficiaries, in case of a division of it, we shall recur to the subject in another part of this opinion.

We will now proceed to an examination of the merits of the case.

The Book Concern, the property in question, is a part of a fund which had its origin at a very early day, from the voluntary contributions of the traveling preachers in the connection of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This establishment was at first small; but at present, is one of very large capital, and of extensive operations, producing great profits. In 1796 the traveling preachers, in General Conference assembled, determined that these profits should be thereafter devoted to the relief of traveling preachers and their families, and accordingly resolved that the produce of the sale of the books, after the debts were paid, and sufficient capital provided for carrying on the business, should be applied for the relief of distressed traveling preachers, for the families of traveling preachers, and for supernumerary and worn-out preachers, and the widows and orphans of preachers.

The establishment was placed under the care and superintendence of the General Conference the highest authority in the Church, which was composed of the traveling preachers; and it has grown up to its present magnitude, its capital amounting to nearly a million of dollars, from the economy and skill with which the concern has been managed, and from the labors and fidelity of the traveling preachers, who have always had the charge of the circulation and sale of the books in the Methodist connection throughout the United States, accounting to the proper authorities for the proceeds. The agents who have the immediate charge of the establishment, make up a yearly account of the profits, and transmit the same to the several Annual Conferences, each, an amount, in proportion to the number of traveling preachers, their widows and orphans comprehended within it, which bodies distribute the fund to the beneficiaries individually, agreeably to the design of the original founders. These several Annual Conferences are composed of the traveling preachers residing or located within certain districts assigned to them; and comprehended in the aggregate the entire body in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The fund has been thus faithfully administered since its foundation down to 1846, when the portion belonging to the complainants in this suit, and those they represent was withheld, embracing some thirteen of the Annual Conferences.

In the year 1844, the traveling preachers in General Conference assembled, for causes which it is not important particularly to refer to, agreed upon a plan for a division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in case the Annual Conferences in the Slaveholding States should deem it necessary; and to the erection of two separate and distinct ecclesiastical organizations. And according to this plan, it was agreed that all the Societies, Stations and Conferences adhering to the Church South by a majority of their respective members, should remain under the pastoral care of that Church; and all of these several bodies adhering by a majority of its members to the Church North, should remain under the pastoral care of that Church: and, further, that the ministers, local and traveling, should, as they might prefer, attach themselves without blame to the Church North or South. It was also agreed that the common property of the Church, including this Book Concern, that belonged specially to the body of traveling preachers, should, in case the separation took place, be divided between the two Churches in proportion to the number of traveling preachers falling within the respective divisions. This was in 1844. In the following year the Southern Annual Conferences met in Convention, in pursuance of the plan of separation, and determined upon a division, and resolved that the Annual Conferences should be constituted into a separate ecclesiastical connection, and based upon the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprehending the doctrines and entire moral, ecclesiastical and economical rules and regulations of said discipline, except only so far as verbal alterations might be necessary: and to be known by the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The division of the Church, as originally constituted, thus became complete; and from this two separate and distinct organizations have taken the place of the one previously existing.

The Methodist Episcopal Church having been thus divided with the authority, and according to the plan of the General Conference, it is claimed, on the part of the complainants, who represent the traveling preachers in the Church South, that they are entitled to their share of the capital stock and profits of this Book Concern; and, that the withholding it from them is a violation of the fundamental law prescribed by the founders, and consequently, upon the trust in which it was placed in the hands of the defendants.

The principal answer set up to this claim is, that according to the original constitution, and appropriation of the fund, the beneficiaries must be traveling preachers or the widows and orphans of traveling preachers. In connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, as organized and established in the United States at the time of the foundation of the fund; and that as the complainants and those they represent are not shown to be traveling preachers in that connection, but traveling preachers in connection with a different ecclesiastical organization, they have forfeited their right, and are no longer within the description of its beneficiaries.

This argument we apprehend, if it proves anything, proves too much; for if sound, the necessary consequence is, that the beneficiaries connected with the Church North as well as South, have forfeited their right to the fund. It can no more be affirmed, either in point of fact or of law, that they are traveling preachers in connection with the Methodist Church as originally constituted, since the division, than of those in connection with the Church South. Their organization covers but about half of the territory embraced within that of the former church; and includes within it but a little over two-thirds of the traveling preachers. Their General Conference is not the General Conference of the old Church, nor does it represent the interest, or possess, territorially, the authority of the same; nor are they the body under whose care this fund was placed by its founders. It may be admitted, that, within the restricted limits, the organization and authority are the same as the former Church. But, the same is equally true in respect to the organization of the Church South.

Assuming, therefore, that this argument is well founded, the consequence is that all the beneficiaries of the fund, whether in the Southern or Northern division, are deprived of any right to a distribution—not being in a condition to bring themselves within the description of persons for whose benefit it was established; in which event the foundation of the fund would become broken up, and the capital revert to the original proprietors—a result that would differ very little in its effect from that sought to be produced by the complainants in their bill.

It is insisted, however, that the General Conference of 1844 possessed no power to divide the Methodist Episcopal Church as then organized, or to consent to such division; and, hence, that the organization of the Church South was without authority, and the traveling preachers within it separated from an ecclesiastical connection which is essential to enable them to participate as beneficiaries. Even if this were admitted, we do not perceive that it would change the relative position and rights of the traveling preachers within the divisions North and South, from that which we have just endeavored to explain. If the division under the direction of the General Conference has been made without the proper authority, and for that reason the traveling preachers within the Southern division are wrongfully separated from their connection with the Church, and thereby have lost the character of beneficiaries; those within the Northern division are equally wrongfully separated from that connection; as both divisions have been brought into existence by the same authority. The same consequence would follow in respect to them, that it is imputable to the traveling preachers in the other division; and hence, each would be obliged to fall back upon their rights as original proprietors of the fund.

But, we do not agree that this division was made without the proper authority. On the contrary, we entertain no doubt but that the General Conference of 1844 was competent to make it; and that each division of the Church under the separate organization is just as legitimate, and can claim as high a sanction, ecclesiastical and temporal, as the Methodist Episcopal Church first founded in the United States. The same authority which founded that Church in 1784 has divided it, and established two separate and independent organizations occupying the place of the old one.

In 1784, when this Church was first established, and down till 1808, the General Conference was composed of all the traveling preachers in that connection. This body of preachers founded it, by organizing its government ecclesiastical and temporal, established its doctrines and discipline, appointed its superintendents, or bishops, its ministers and preachers, and other subordinate authorities, to administer its polity, and promulgate its doctrines and teachings throughout the land.

It cannot, therefore, be denied—indeed, it has scarcely been denied—that this body, while composed of all the traveling preachers, possessed the power to divide it, and authorize the organization and establishment of the two separate independent Churches. The power must necessarily be regarded as inherent in the General Conference. As they might have constructed two ecclesiastical organizations over the territory of the United States originally, if deemed expedient, in the place of one, so they might at any subsequent period, the power remaining unchanged.

But it is insisted that this power has been taken away or given up by the action of the General Conference of 1808. In that year the Constitution of this body was changed, so as to be composed thereafter by traveling preachers to be elected by the Annual Conferences, in the ratio of one for every five members. This has been altered from time to time, so that in 1844 the representation was one for every twenty-one members. At the time of this change, and as part of it, certain limitations were imposed upon the powers of this General Conference, called the six restrictive articles: 1. That they should not alter or change the articles of religion, or establish any new standard of doctrine. 2. Nor allow of more than one representative for every fourteen members of the Annual Conferences, nor less than one for every thirty. 3. Nor alter the government so as to do away with Episcopacy, or destroy the plan of itinerant superintendencies. 4. Nor change the rules of the united Societies. 5. Nor deprive the ministers or preachers by trial by a Committee, and of appeal; nor members before the Society, or Lay Committee, and appeal. And 6. Nor appropriate the proceeds of the Book Concern, nor the charter fund to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated and worn-out preachers, their wives, widows and children. Subject to these restrictions, the delegated Conference possessed the same powers as when composed of the entire body of preachers. And it will be seen that these relate only to the doctrine of the church, its representation in the General Conference, the Episcopacy, discipline of its preachers, and members, the Book Concern, and charter fund. In all other respects, and in everything else that concerns the welfare of the Church, the General Conference represents the sovereign power, the same as before. This is the view taken by the General Conference itself, as exemplified by the usage and practice of that body. In 1820 they met to the British Conference of Wesleyan Methodists the several circuits and societies in Lower Canada. And in 1828 they separated the Annual Conference of Upper Canada from their jurisdiction, and erected the same into a distinct and independent Church. These instances, together with the present division in 1844, furnish evidence of the opinions of the eminent and experienced men of this Church in these several Conferences of the power claimed, which, if the question was otherwise doubtful, should be regarded as decisive in favor of it. We will add, that all the Northern bishops, five in number, in council in July, 1845, acting under the plan of separation, regarded it as of binding obligation, and conformed their action accordingly.

It has also been urged on the part of the defendants, that the division of the Church, according to the plan of the separation, was made to depend, not only upon the determination of the Southern Annual Conferences, but also upon the consent of the Annual Conferences, North as well as South, to a change of the sixth restrictive article, and as this was refused, the division which took place was unauthorized. But this is a misapprehension. The change of this article was not made a condition of the division. That depended alone upon the decision of the Southern Conferences.

The division of the Methodist Episcopal Church having thus taken place, in pursuance of the proper authority, it carried with it as matter of law, a division of the common property belonging to the ecclesiastical organization, and especially of its property in this Book Concern—which belonged to the traveling preachers. It would be strange if it could be otherwise, as it respects the Book Concern, inasmuch as the division of the association was effected under the authority of a body of preachers who were themselves the proprietors and founders of the fund.

It has been argued, however, that, according to the plan of separation, the division of the property in this Book Concern was made to depend upon the vote of the Annual Conferences to change the sixth restrictive article, and, that, whatever might be the legal effect of the division of the Church upon the common property otherwise, this stipulation controls it and prevents a division till the consent is obtained.

We do not understand the plan of separation. It admits the right of the Church South to its share of the common property, in case of a separation, and provides for a partition of it among the two divisions, upon just and equitable principles; but, regarding the sixth restrictive article as a limitation upon the power of the General Conference as it respected a division of the property in the Book Concern, provision is made to obtain a removal of it. The removal of this limitation is not a condition to the right of the Church South to its share of the property: but is a step taken in order to enable the General Conference to complete the partition of the property.

We will simply add, that as a division of the common property followed, as a matter of law, a division of the Church organization, nothing short of an agreement or stipulation of the Church South to give up their share of it, could preclude the assertion of their right; and it is quite clear no such agreement or stipulation is to be found in the plan of separation. The contrary intent is manifest from a perusal of it.

Without pursuing the case further, our conclusion is, that the complainants, and those they represent, are entitled to their share of the property in this Book Concern. And the proper decree will be entered to carry this decision into effect.

The complainants represent not only all the beneficiaries in the division of the Church South, but also the General Conference and the Annual Conferences of the same. The share, therefore, of this Book Concern belonging to the beneficiaries in that Church, and which the authorities are entitled to the safe keeping and charge of, for their benefit, may be properly paid over to the complainants, as the authorized agents for this purpose.

We shall accordingly direct a decree to be entered reversing the decree of the Court below, and remanding the proceedings to that Court, directing a decree to be entered for the complainants against the defendants; and a reference of the case to a master to take an account of the property belonging to the Book Concern and report to the Court its cash value, and to ascertain the portion belonging to the complainants, which portion shall bear to the whole amount of the fund, the proportion that the traveling preachers in the division of the Church South bore to the traveling preachers in the Church North, at the time of the division of said Church. And, on the coming in of the report, and confirmation of the same, a decree shall be entered in favor of the complainants for that amount. WM. THOS. CARROLL, C. S. C. U. S.

Awful Tornado at Melrose—Destruction of Life and Property.

From the Nacogdoches (Texas) Chronicle, April 18.

The town of Melrose, in this county, and the country in its vicinity, was visited, during the storm on Thursday evening, by an awful tornado, which devastated a great portion of country, and destroyed a great portion of the town. From the particulars we have been able to gather, it was by far the most furious hurricane that has ever visited this section of country, and has left destruction in its path not soon to be repaired. Fortunately, but one life was lost—a little fellow of few years, the only child of Mr. BARROW, of Melrose, who was killed in attempting to escape from the falling schoolhouse.

We give below the particulars we have been able to gain. The first appearance of the storm was from the west side of Melrose, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile, when the indications were that the wind was rushing in a southwest direction. Reaching the town, it appeared to spend its full force on all objects within its reach. The brick chimneys attached to the dwelling house of Mr. STALLINGS were the first blown down. The wind then made a turn, leaving the house of Mr. BAICH, in the second story of which there was a Masonic hall, almost untouched. After passing this house, the roofs of the dwelling and out-houses of Hon. H. W. BROWN were swept from their places, and next flying; home to Colonel MCDANIELS, where it is lonestop was taken off; thence to the premises of Mr. STEVENS, where much damage was done. The tornado then took another turn, in the direction of the house of Mr. ISAAC HARLEMAN, which met all its fury. Almost at the same moment, the roof of the store of Mr. K. B. STALLINGS and the house of Mr. HARDEMAN were thrown from their foundations. The roof of the store was carried to a considerable distance, leaving the goods exposed to the rain. The wind which came in at the doors, swept the goods out at the top of the house, over the county around, in every direction.

The house of Mr. HARDEMAN was entirely destroyed. It was torn apart, and the second story sent tumbling into the yard. By some miraculous chance, that portion of the house in which Mr. H. and his family was staying, was left standing, with its occupants crowded into a small space, surrounded by the ruins. Mr. H. was hurt to some extent, but we believe not seriously. Simultaneously with this was destroyed the Union meeting-house in which a school of about twenty pupils was in session under the charge of Hon. B. W. BROWN. Mr. B., with a forethought truly commendable, seeing the storm approaching, tore up the floor, and placed the children under the house, with the exception of two, who ran out. One of these was killed; a heavy plate falling across his body, and the other was carried a considerable distance by the storm, but escaped unhurt. When the building fell, Mr. BROWN was standing between the sleepers, and narrowly escaped destruction, as the plate of the house fell within a few inches of him. To his presence of mind, he parents in that section are indebted for the preservation of the lives of their children.

The tornado in its course swept before it fences, sheds, out-buildings and timber. Goods and chattels filled the air; the cotton belly gave the appearance of a snow storm, while the rain added to the horror of the scene.

The cotton-gin of Mr. HARDEMAN was blown to pieces, scattering its contents in every direction. The roof went from the rafters in an instant, and a general destruction followed. The course of the tornado, from the town, was in a northeast direction, and varied in its range from one hundred yards to a mile. The timber and fences were destroyed, and everything that was met in its mad career suffered to a greater or less extent. At Spanish Town, where resides a number of emigrants who have lately come into the country, the destruction of property was very great. Their houses and out-buildings were filled to the ground, and hardly a rod of fence left standing.

What the extent of the damage done to the population in the County is, we are unable to say, nor can we give any correct estimate of the loss sustained at Melrose. Mr. HARDEMAN has lost between $3,000 and $5,000. Mr. STALLINGS about $1,000, and others in proportion.

THE NEWARK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Majority and minority reports have been made by the Committee of the Newark Common Council, appointed to report on the probable cost of a paid Fire Department for the city. The majority report estimates the cost for ten companies, or four hundred men, exclusive of officers, at $14,450. The minority report estimates the expense of a paid Department at $35,000. Instead of paying the firemen as individuals, the minority report proposes to appropriate $1,000 annually, together with all fines accruing under violations of the Fire Ordinance to the Department Fund. The majority report seems to contemplate the retaining of a large number of the members of the present Department in the new one, and continuing to them the exemption privileges. Those that are not retained, as far as we can understand it, says the Newark *Advertiser*, are deprived of those privileges unless they subsequently become members, and it is probably intended to allow Council to exercise its discretion in receiving old and faithful members, to the exclusion at first of younger ones, and to the entire exclusion of the disorderly. Thus when the time of service of those admitted, allowing for the time they have belonged to the present Department shall reach ten years, they will become exempts and partake of the privileges.

THE CIVIC AND MILITARY IRISH REPUBLICAN UNION.—The members of the Civic and Military Irish Republican Union held a meeting on Saturday night at KERRIGAN'S Head-Quarters, White-street. T. C. HOLLAND was called to the Chair. The minutes having been read and approved, Mr. MICHAEL MALLOY addressed the meeting, paying a tribute to the memory and worth of Mr. JOHN B. O'DONNELL, brother to their Secretary, who was killed at the late fire in Broadway. The old men of Irish birth were, he said, joining the Association, and bringing with them their sons of native birth; and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities, they were receiving cheering accounts of organizations formed for the same purpose as that for which this Union was organized. The Union was not ambitious to have the proud millionaire and the haughty aristocrat. The men whom they wanted were the sturdy mechanic, the hardy farmer and the iron-muscled laborer. He concluded by proposing a resolution of sympathy with those who had lost friends or relations by the Broadway fire, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES.—The following letter was recently addressed to a gentleman of this City, who permits us to publish it for the benefit of Aldermen who pretend to think there is no objection to cutting unnecessary streets through graveyards:

MILBURN, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J., April 17, 1854.

A few days since I called upon you to know the facts about the proposed opening of Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard, feeling anxious on account of my parents' graves, they being on the proposed ground, which, if done, would rob the graves and destroy the ashes of our country's defenders. You requested me to give you the names, particulars, &c., which you will find below:

First, my father, RICHARD HALLOWAY, died Dec. 23, 1818, was buried in Trinity Churchyard, New-York, under the second tree from Broadway, near (the present) Trinity Building. He was a soldier in the Revolution, in MONTGOMERY'S army, and was with him when he fell, and was taken prisoner at the battle at Monmouth, N. J.

My mother, SARAH HALLOWAY, wife of the above, was buried in the same grave.

THOMAS HALLOWAY, my brother, was also buried beside the above. He was not a soldier in the war of 1812. Served under General VAN RENSSELAER; was taken prisoner by Gen. BROCK, at Black Rock.

The above graves can be identified by the headstones.

I am your obedient servant, J. LEE.

THE ALBANY-STREET QUESTION.—We had supposed that the Common Council had almost unanimously come to the conclusion that the ordinance for the opening of Albany-street should be repealed. The majority of the Street Committee in the Board of Aldermen reported that in their judgment, from the evidence before them, this was the course required; and we certainly understood from the remarks which fell from the lips of the other member, on the occasion of the presentation of the majority report, that if his associates had not been so hasty in their action, he might probably have agreed with them. But lo! and behold, on Friday night last we heard a voluminous report from Alderman DRAKE, taking the strongest kind of ground against the repeal of this ordinance! The magician with his wand never startled us by his feats to a greater degree than did this report. But it is made, and we suppose a great battle will have to be fought over these two reports. We have read them both carefully and attentively—have examined all the evidence fairly, and we cannot get rid of the conviction that this street should not be opened. The manner in which it was passed and sustained—the motive which governs those who ask for it—and the character of the street itself after opened—all are against it. Besides this, on any fair assessment, the Supreme Court can never confirm this opening. Public opinion, as expressed by petitions and through the press, loudly protest against this needless desecration of the grave, and the consequent lacceration of the feelings of the living, whose friends and relatives lie mouldering beneath the sod of Trinity Churchyard. If it was merely a fight between Presbyterianism and Episcopalianism, we should be in favor of making a ring for the combat, and asking only for fair play—caring but little which should win. But that is not all that is at stake. The churchyard of Trinity is assailed by a horde of speculators, who can see no wrong in ransacking the tomb that they may get gain. And here the Corporation of Trinity steps in and protests against the vandalism, and strives to protect the sacred relics entrusted to its care and keeping. In such a struggle it becomes the lovers of honesty and justice to sustain the right. But here we are met with the assurance that there are Tories buried in Trinity Church-yard. Suppose there are. Are we to prove our devotion to the cause of American liberty and independence by kicking and mangling the dead bodies of those who did not think and act with us? Among savages this might do as a rule of action. But it is rather late in the day to catch New-Yorkers with any such objections to Trinity or any other church, especially when the object is to put money in the pockets of a few men only. But we do not believe the present members of the Common Council will sustain this act of their illustrious predecessors, even though there may be a long and learned report made to sustain the act. At least we will not believe it till we see the vote.

TRINITY CHURCHYARD.—*Mr. Editor:* A ridiculous report was made to the Board of Aldermen on Friday evening, by Alderman DRAKE, of the Twenty-second Ward, on the subject of opening Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard. This dignitary, when the *majority* report of his associates, Aldermen BROWN and BLUNT, of the First and Third Wards, was made adverse to the project, had asked for more time to mature his own opinion, and who has, until now, been ever since unable to come to a conclusion on the subject, has at last delivered himself of a *solitary* report in opposition to his associates, which has been published in various papers as the *Report of the Committee*, and which bears upon its face the impress of all the special pleadings which have been brought into the service of the "Iron King" in his warfare against the dust and ashes of our "old Yorkers." Alderman DRAKE is unhappy in his tactics. He cannot be a successful politician by "*waiting*" *too long* "upon Providence!" He cannot, like Falstaff, make his "three men in buckram" swell even to the dimensions of "*nine*," much less to a majority sufficient to elect him to the smallest office in the gift of the people. He cannot gull the public in so considering his *report* anything but a *re-hash* of the old publications which have been over and over again exposed and refuted. This report is a perversion of fact, and a satire upon himself—who probably never read it. It is the old libel against Trinity Church, which a *Judge on the bench* ought to be too wise, if not too dignified, to descend to, and which, since the days of JEFFREY, has been *tabooed* by the *discerning*. It is, in fact, "all the *counsel*, from top to toe," and will be universally recognized as an old acquaintance by all the readers of the *Boorman papers*. Contrast it with the dignified report of his two associates, and the special pleader digs his own grave politically beside those he endeavors to disturb. NEW-YORK.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, April 27, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev Dr. J. M. Price, DAVID S. S SAMMIS, Esq., to Miss ANTOINETTE WHEELER, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, May 4, by Rev. A. H. Wright, Mr. JOHN WILSON to Miss PRESS ANN KIRBY, both of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 2, by Rev. Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. ANDREW EGAN to Miss MARY ANNA L. GASSETT, all of this City.

☞ Somerville papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 4, by Rev W. R. Lewis, CHAS. C. GARRETT to Miss MARGARET HENDERSON, both of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, May 6, of consumption, WM. D. ROBERTSON, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. Davidson, No. 152 6 hav.

At the Bellevue Hospital, on Wednesday, May 3, FRANCISCO PEREZ SCARES, a native of Madeira. He was run over by one of the trains on the Harlem Railroad, on the 2d inst.

In this City, on Saturday, May 6, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, MARGARET GARRISON, wife of John M. Devoy.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 54 Suffolk-st.

In this City, on Saturday, May 6, JOHN ADAM MILDEBERGER in the 81st year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, members of Company H, Grenadier Guards, (in extra uniform,) are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 80 Carmine-st., on Monday, 8th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Suoday, May 7, Mrs. MARGARET LATSON, wife of John W. Latson, daughter of John Banaher, Esq., and sister of Peter, John, and Josiah Banaher.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 71 Hanmond-st., without further invitation.

Farewell dear husband, my life is past,
My love for you through life did last;
Mourn not for me, but only Jesus,
And love my children for my sake.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, May 7, ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Elizabeth Short, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from No. 42 Christie st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, May 6, MARY ELIZABETH KIP, daughter of the late James B. Mower.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 45 West 26th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, May 7, after a short illness, HENRY MCNALLY, aged 5 years and 7 days, son of Robert and Sarah McNally.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his father's residence, No. 86 Delancy-st, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday, May 6, suddenly, ROBERT MILLER, aged 60 years.

His remains will be taken to Orange County, Monday forenoon, for interment.

At Williamsburg, L. I. on Saturday, May 6, of inflammation of the brain, Mr. EZRA COLLIER, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 4 Washington-place, (head of South 7th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

In Morrisania, on Saturday, May 6, at her late residence, HANNAH DODGSHUN, wife of the late Enoch Dodgshun, in her 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Cooper, No. 64 Suffolk-st.

May 5, HARMALI CONRAD, aged 25 years. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

17	Little Miami R. R.	19½	60
20	do.	19¾	75
75	Ohio & Miss. R. R.	60	20
20	do.	60	40
40	Cin & Wil. Zan. R. R.	75	60
60	Indiana Cen. R. R.	85	70
70	Sp'fd. Mt. V. & P. R.	70	30
30	Cin. Lam. & Day. R. R.	100	20
20	do.	99	50
50	Colum. & Xenia R. R.	107	25
25	do.	106½	50
50	Cin. & Hillsboro' R. R.	50	

Cin. & Marietta R. R.	50		
Ind'a. Central R. R.	80		
Cleva. & Pitts. R. R.	80		
Mad Ind. & Peru R. R.	52		
Eaton & Hamil. R. R.	55		
Mad R. & L. R. R.	70		
Ohio Central R. R.	85½		
Cin. Ind'polis & R. R.	70½		
Kentucky T. Co.	93		
Cov. & Lex. R. R.	55		
do.	109½		
Ohio Central R. R.	86½		

MONDAY, May 8—A. M.

The Stock Exchange closed on Saturday with a dull feeling, and, on most of the active shares, at declining prices;—Erie, Reading, New-York Central, and Cumberland. ½ ℘ cent. lower than on Friday afternoon. Illinois Mortgage Bonds sold at 76½@¾ ℘ cent., which is a further decline, and New-York Central

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES:

[illegible] Single Copies, Two Cents. Five Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 5 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST,

$1,900,000 in Specie.

LATER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LATER FROM OREGON.

Mexican and Lower California News.

At 9 P. M. last evening the steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived, 7 days and 21 hours from San Juan.

The *Star of the West* brings 618 passengers, $1,116,947 on freight, $800,000 in the hands of passengers, and California dates to the 15th of April. We are indebted to Mr. DAVOE, of the *Times and Transcript*; to the purser of the *Star*, and to the express agents, for early favors.

The passengers report the road from San Juan del Sud to Virgin Bay to be in good condition, and carriages sufficient to accommodate all who prefer them. The greater portion of the present passengers crossed in coaches. The river was rising.

May 6, lat. 31° 43', long. 78° 35', exchanged signals with bark *Col. Ledyard*. Spoke ship *Toulon*, of New-Orleans for New-York.

May 7, at 4 P. M., Hatteras S. W. 20 miles, exchanged signals with steamship *Illinois*, bound south.

Among the passengers are Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory; Gen. HITCHCOCK, U. S. A., late commanding military forces in California; Hon. HILARY HALL, late U. S. Land Commissioner in California, and JAMES B. DAVOE, Esq., of the San Francisco *Times and Transcript*. Also, Rev. O. C. WHEELER, the first Baptist Missionary to California. Mr. W. has been five and a half years in California, and has devoted that entire time to his ministerial labors. He now visits us on business connected with his Church, and will return in a few weeks.

Specie list per John L. Stephens.

Page, Bacon & Co...	$413,000	Spatr & Newbouse...	10,200
Adams & Co.....	211,326	Samual Price & Co...	10,010
B. Davidson.....	172,400	Care, Heiser & Co...	8,568
Tallard & Wada.....	60,000	Smith, Bros. & Co....	5,271
Wells, Fargo & Co...	102,150	Grouiler & Co.	3,140.
Abel-Gray.....	19,167	Various other ship's	18,126
J. & L. Myers.....	(3,263		
Maigrot & Saulnier..	17,854	Total.....	$1,079,477

Specie List per Sierra Nevada.

Page, Bacon & Co....	$445,000	Lazard Fares	$18,056
Adams & Co.....	200,000	J. Seligman & Co....	16,000
Burgoyne & Co.....	160,000	H K Cummings & Co	9,200
Wells, Fargo & Co...	111,301	Wyckoff & Co.....	8,000
Drexall & Co...	120,000	D. E. Mills & Co.....	15,000
Elmer & Fergeubaum	20,000		
Total.....			$1,122,947

CALIFORNIA.

Miscellaneous.

But little of interest has occurred during the fortnight among the politicians. It is said that another attempt will be made to elect a U. S. Senator at this Session. A city election was held at Sacramento on the 3d, and the result was a Whig victory. An election was held in San José on the 10th, where the strife was between the Broderick and anti-Broderick factions. The latter was defeated.

The first election under the new city charter of Oakland was held on the 10th. HORACE W. CARPENTER was elected Mayor.

San Bernardino, the Mormon town, has been incorporated as a city.

The Governor has addressed a Message to the Legislature, recommending a restriction upon the price of steamboat fare. A large company has obtained possession of all the steamboats on the interior waters of the State, and of course charge their own prices, which are entirely too high to be popular.

It appears that there is to be no end to the Indian difficulties. In the South, particularly at the Indian Reserve on the Tejon, the red men are in peace, but in the North, on the Pitt and McClood Rivers, there is a continued state of hostility. A battle, or rather a massacre occurred lately, in which 15 Indians were killed. Since the beginning of Winter, 65 McClond Indians and 49 Pitt Indians have been shot down. Their offence is stealing.

ROBERT SCOTT was hong, according to his sentence, on the 21st ult., at Auburn, for the murder of ANDREW KING.

The comet was seen at Monterey on the evening of the 31st of March, about 12° above the horizon, a little north of west. On the evening of the 1st inst. it could not be seen for clouds. On Sunday evening, 2d inst., it made its appearance in the same position, at five minutes before 7 o'clock. It continued growing brighter to its culmination, twenty-five minutes before 8, when it gradually sonk and was lost to sight at five minutes to 8. It appeared very bright for the magnifying power of a common spyglass. Such was its rapid flight through the heavens, that it could almost be seen to move when near the edge of a light cloud.

Agriculture.

The Placerville *Democrat* has news from Carson Valley to the 1st instant. The farmers were engaged in putting in their crops, and were expecting a large immigration in the Spring. Provisions of all kinds, with the exception of bacon, were abundant. There were quite a number of families in the Valley, and they were surrounding themselves with comforts and luxuries. All the lands capable of cultivation are being improved; grist and saw mills were being erected, and the miners were doing a fair business. The Piote Indians had become troublesome. They had killed and driven off horses, and a detachment of citizens had gone in pursuit. A Mr. KETCHAM, who had gone out hunting, lost his way in the mountains, and was absent five days without food or fire. He suffered greatly.

The crops on the Merced River look well, and the farmers generally along the river are putting in their corn and potatoes. Mariposa, this year, will raise all the agricultural products she needs for consumption.

Wholly unded fears are entertained in some quarters, says the San Joaquin *Republican*, that California is producing more wheat than will be required for her own consumption. If San Joaquin County alone produces 1,250,000 bushels, (and this is the estimate of the farmers themselves,) and if the crop of San Joaquin County presents any index to the crops of other counties, then we shall have a crop of 20,000,000 bushels. Then comes the question—What shall we do with all this grain? The milling facilities are not of sufficient capacity for the grinding of even a fraction of this enormous amount. Under these circumstances, it would appear that the millers will make enormous fortunes, while the farmers will lose.

The Mines.

The weather has been clear and warm during the fortnight, and the small gulches are getting dry, though the large streams are sustained by the melting of the mountain snows.

The produce of the mines continues to be very large; a fact of which suspicions may be entertained on the Atlantic, by reason of the small export during the past quarter, but of which there is no doubt here, among those conversant with the general condition of the mines.

The report of the richness of the diggings at Iowa Hill, in Nevada County, have caused quite a rush thither, and a large town has been laid out.

Diggings which pay $3 and $4 a day, have been discovered on Russian river, about 40 miles northwest of Sonoma. About 400 miners are at work there, and the number is increasing. The mines are near the extensive farming districts of Russian river, Bodega and Santa Rosa.

The report is that a large extent of country on both sides of the river, from Fitch's ranch to its head, a distance of about 75 miles, will pay.

Mr. SMITH, an old trapper, was at the last accounts, about to start from Los Angeles with a party, to prospect the river Virgin in Utah. SMITH says that 25 years ago he was traveling there, and a man in his party picked up a piece of yellow metal and called it gold, but his companions laughed at the man, who threw away the gold. Smith says he can find the very spot.

San Francisco Items.

The great event of the fortnight, for the city, has been a decision by the Supreme Court, in the case of *Thorne vs. The City*, whereby the latter loses her title to 1,000 acres of land within her limits. It is true that nearly all of this land was taken by squatters; but yet the city's title was worth something. Many deny that Yerba Buena (the name of this place till 1847) was ever a pueblo, or had any title to the land within her limits.

The Mexican Consul, Señor DEL VALLE, was indicted on the 3d for violating the neutrality law by enlisting soldiers for Mexico.

WARMAN, convicted of filibustering, was sentenced on the 7th to pay a fine of $1,500.

Hussey plead guilty to the same offence on the 10th, and was fined the same amount.

On the 10th proposals were received for extending 12 piles over 300 yards south into the bay, and the bids ranged from $1 50 to $3 per lineal, for the privilege of constructing wharves.

A Washington Guard was formed lately for the 10th. It is said to be intended to take part on the landing of the 24 with Walker.

about 300 of the emigrants for Sonora. She was previously required to give bonds. The conduct of the United States officers was the cause of a good deal of feeling on the part of the French citizens, who ascribed the interference to a hostility to the settlement of Frenchmen in Sonora.

A quarrel occurred on the steamer *Sierra Nevada* on her last trip up from Nicaragua, in which a passenger, JOHN GARDNER, stabbed and killed the second mate, Mr. PRATT. GARDNER has been indicted.

On the 4th, HENRY C. DAY, formerly from New-York, was stabbed and killed by WM. B. SHEPPARD.

On the 5th, the warehouse of H. SCHRODER & Co. fell in from over-storage, and a French porter, named CHAS. CHARREAU, was instantly killed by the fall.

On the 12th, a portion of the brick U. S. Bonded Warehouse broke down with the weight of goods. The loss is about $8,000. This building had been standing two years, and is rented to the Government for ten years at $3,000 per month.

On the 6th, WM. GRAY, a young man of 19, who came to California in 1849, committed suicide.

The Grand Jury rendered a report on the 31st March in which they presented the Catholic Common Schools in this city as inefficiently and improperly conducted:

Our city is well provided with musical and theatrical stars, including Miss HAYES, Herr MENOTS, Madame THILLON, Miss FERRY, LAURA KEENE, Madame CAILLY, MURDOCH, BOURKE, the Misses DENIN and the BATEMAN children. In the interior are Madame BISHOP, Miss HERON, HODSON, and the MONPLAISIRS.

LAURA KEENE made her first appearance on the 4th, and the BATEMANS on the 10th, at the Metropolitan; the DENINS appeared for the first time at the American on the 10th.

Miss HAYES has not appeared in public since her return.

Amid all the stars there is a serious want of good stock actors.

The new fire alarm bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds, was hoisted to a place on the City Hall and hung on a frame outside the belfry on the 5th.

The Council has selected three engineers to inspect the new grades.

The Branch Mint opened on the 3d. The deposits have thus far averaged about $35,000 daily.

Preparations making now appear to indicate that more buildings will be erected during this season than ever before.

The clipper-ships *Romance of the Sea* and *David Brown*, both for China, left port together. The *Romance of the Sea* was a trifle ahead, closely followed by her antagonist. As both vessels arrived there on the same day (one from Boston and the other from New-York), and made excellent time, there were numbers of bets pending on their first arrival in China. Both vessels are in good ballast trim, and commanded by experienced officers, well known all over the whole world.

Our Marine Reporter, says the *Herald*, has been presented with a stick of timber of Oregon fir, 99 feet long, and only eight inches in diameter at the larger end, and four inches at the top. Allowing for the 25 feet that was cut off from the top, the tree, as it stood, must have been 124 feet high, and yet only eight inches in diameter at the base. It was as straight as a walking-stick, and tapered as regularly as a cane-stalk.

The ordinance for the suppression of houses of ill fame went into effect on the 1st of April; and the first proceeding under it, was had Tuesday morning before the Recorder. On the previous night a descent was made by the Police, under the direction of the Marshal, on a fandango house on Pacific-street, between Stockton and Dupont; and the proprietor, together with all the inmates who were participating in the dance, captured and lodged in the station-house. After the other cases were disposed of, the dock was cleared, and the violators of the new ordinance introduced. First came eleven men of different ages and nations—all looking extremely sheepish. After they were seated, a detachment of eight females was introduced, they being mostly of Spanish extraction, and ranging from a little girl who had scarcely entered her teens, to the hardened wretch upon whose face vice had left an indelible stamp. These were followed by six Chinese women, making twenty-five in all. The keeper was sentenced, the other inmates discharged.

A thousand persons were out to hear Governor STEVENS on the Pacific Railroad *vid* the Northern route.

Lower California and Mexico.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald* says:

SAN DIEGO, Thursday, April 6, 1854.

The last advances from Lower California give us the information that the party of WALKER have retreated from the Valle de la Trinidad towards the Colorado, on their way to Texas through New-Mexico. They took with them some 600 head of sheep belonging to one of the rancheros, the herdsman of which was killed by a portion of WALKER's men, under the command of one Capt CHARLES GAGE. The whole force is now reduced to a total of 70—50 officers and 20 men, making just two and a half officers to a man, or two-fifths of a man to the command of an officer.

Filibustering having been most effectually broken up, the U. S. ship *Portsmouth*, which arrived here yesterday from the Bay of Todos Santos, will sail this afternoon for the Gulf of California.

The steamer *Columbus* having performed the service for which she was chartered by the Government, is to be turned over to the P. S. S. M. Company. Lieut. Commanding, W. H. BALL, who has so ably commanded her while in the employ of the Government, and who has been executive officer of the *Portsmouth* since she sailed from the Atlantic States in 1851, has permission to return home with important dispatches to the Secretary of the Navy.

As the *Portsmouth* will not probably return to this quarter again, the term of her cruise being quite concluded, I send you a list of her officers: Thomas A. Dornin, Commander; William A. Parker, James H. Spotts, and (Acting) Edward Patterson, Lieutenants; Isaac Brinkerhoff, Surgeon; Levi D. Slamm, Purser; Freeman, Newell, Lieut. Marines; Wm. M. Gamble, Acting Master; Samuel F. Cowen, Assistant Surgeon: Chas. DeRoncery, Captain's Clerk; Charles C. Carpenter, Robert J. Bowen, John G. Walker and Andrew J. McCartney, Midshipmen; Michael Hell, Boatswain; John Rainbow, Carpenter; David Bruce, Sailmaker; George H. Baker, Acting Gunner.

By the arrival of the Mexican brig *Arizona*, Captain NEWMAN, in 22 days from Mazatlan, says the *Herald*, the inhabitants of that place, as well as others in the neighborhood, are in a very unsettled state, and almost every person was in favor of the late revolutionary movement in Acapnico and other places. It was rumored the day the *Arizona* sailed that the States of Chinshua and Sacatecas had declared in favor of General ALVAREZ, at Acapulco, and they were all more or less opposed to the movements of General SANTA ANNA. In fact, in Mazatlan the people were murmuring, but had not the courage to speak openly. There was only one paper published in that place, (the *Esperanza*) and even that had its columns controlled by the friends of SANTA ANNA. The greatest activity prevailed in Mazatlan in regard to forwarding troops to Lower California to cut off Col. WALKER and his party. Eight hundred had already sailed for that purpose, and about four hundred more were to follow in a few days for the same destination, under the command of General YANEZ. The Spanish bark *Linda* was in port with three hundred troops on board, to sail in three days. The last news heard of Col. WALKER was, that he was on his way to Sonora.

A correspondent of the *Alta Californian* writes as follows from Mazatlan, March 18:

"Against the will of the people, Captain VALDEZ has again been forced upon us as a Governor of Sinaloa, and knowing that his friends in this State are but few, he has brought down with him a body-guard of criminals from the Presidio of Chapala. All the respectable officers of the battalion stationed here, had signed at the time a petition against the appointment of VALDEZ, but SANTA ANNA has been so exasperated at this act of audacity, that they have all been canceled and placed under one month's arrest. Meanwhile, General YANEZ, our late worthy Governor, has submitted to SANTA ANNA's orders and quietly taken the military command of Sonora; he embarked for Guaymas previous to the arrival of VALDEZ.

Mr. ROBINSON, late American Consul at Guaymas, sick of the vexatious conduct of the Mexican authorities, has removed to this port with all his family, and certainly at a great loss to his private interests. His former vessel, the *Caroline*, was seized and is now the largest Mexican man-of-war.

Col. BLANEARTE has gone to La Paz, where he has collected upwards of 1,000 men, but on the point of marching against the party of Capt. WALKER, he heard of Count RAOUSSET's premeditated expedition with 1,200 men against Sonora, and this has perplexed him so much that he does not know what to do.

Trade has been very brisk of late, and plenty of purchasers from the interior have been visiting our port.

Two vessels, the one with merchandise, and the other with logwood, bound for Acapulco, were stopped at San Blas, causing considerable loss to the interested parties. Acapulco being in the hands of General ALVAREZ, now in open war with the Government, said port is, of course, considered as the enemy's stronghold. A report was current that ALVAREZ had defeated the first body of troops sent against him, and that not only Chihuahua and Coihuala, but also Zacatecas, were on the point of seconding this revolution.

The people throughout the State are sick of those innumerable decrees with which SANTA ANNA is flooding them, leaving nothing to the will of the people, who, though they save the trouble of thinking, nevertheless wish to be consulted for something more than mere tools.

SANTA ANNA has sent orders to embark troops for an expedition against Acapulco, but I do not see any preparation to this effect, but to the contrary believe that they will only try to defend their own skins against the imaginary or real foe which they are expecting from your quarter. The Mexican Government has actually chartered, or owns, about ten vessels, mostly schooners, on this coast, employed in sailing up and down the coast as scouts.

R.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The brig *Prince de Joinville*, sixteen days from Honolulu, brings us full files of the *Polynesian* and the *New Era*, to the 22d of March, being forty-seven days later than our previous advices.

The clipper ship *N. B. Palmer*, arrived at Honolulu on the 27th of February, 10 days from San Francisco, and was towed into port by the steamer.

An order from the King (or ministers) to convene the Legislature on the 8th of April, has been issued.

Attention has again been directed to the anomalous privilege, granted in former years to the Missionary body, of importing goods free of duty.

The King's birth day was celebrated with great pomp and much hilarity, on the 17th of March.

The Theatre has reopened, with Mr. and Mrs. WALLER as the leading actors.

Letters from Maui recently received say that so many as 1,500 acres of wheat will be sown on that island this Winter and Spring, should the weather continue favorable for sowing, which is supposed to yield twenty bushels to the acre, or 30,000 bushels.

Whaleship *Ville* was sold at auction, under an execution, for $5,050. The oil brought 54½c., and the bone 75c.

The heavy importation of liquors by the *Sea Dolphin* and *Leander*, during the past fortnight, are equal to a nine months' supply of the market, at the usual rate of consumption.

Through the Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction, we have received the following summary of the census of the Hawaiinn Islands for 1853:

NATIVE HAWAIIANS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaii.....	12,443	11,750	24,193
Maui.....	8,905	8,425	17,330
Molokai.....	1,799	1,766	3,565
Lanei.....	317	283	600
Oahu.....	9,551	8,264	17,815
Kauai.....	3,672	3,054	6,726
Niihau.....	392	398	790
Grand total.....	37,079	33,940	71,019

FOREIGNERS.			
Hawaii.....	857	Oahu.....	1,311
Maui.....	244	Kauai.....	264
Molokai.....	42	Total foreigners....	2,118
Total population.....			73,137

Of the foreign population, 371 are Americans, 259 natives of Great Britain, and 36 natives of France.

The course of trade between the Islands and California is being reversed. The Honolulu folks have lately been importing from San Francisco charcoal, hay, potatoes, beets and onions. Charcoal and wood are two of the highest priced articles at the Islands.

The King summoned the Legislature to meet at Honolulu, on the 8th of April. The *Era and Argus* propose a number of important reforms for their consideration.

The clipper schooner *Restless*, Capt. PANHALLOW, which arrived at Honolulu on the night of March 15, made the run across from San Francisco in 11 days. Her sailing time in making the two passages has been 23 days—a distance of 4,200 miles at least. The round voyage 36 days—two days less than ever before made by a merchant vessel. The U. S. ship *United States* once made the voyage in 26 days, but she made no stay, while the *Restless* was nine days in port.

OREGON.

The dates are to March 25, a week later.

The *Spectator* says the subject of admitting Oregon as a State, is a topic which is now attracting considerable attention. It has its supporters and strong opponents.

The *Statesman* says, there was double the amount of wheat sown in Oregon, during the past seeding season than ever before. Some fields sown last Autumn, have suffered from the frosts of this past Winter, but will mostly recover. We think we can assure our farmers of a good demand, and high prices for flour next Autumn.

The *Spectator*, published in Portland, says the light from the volcanic fires of Mt. St. Helena, was distinctly visible on the evening of the 19th.

The same paper states that the steamer *Oregon* was sunk a few miles below Salem, on her last trip up the Willamette river. She struck a snag and went down in eight feet of water. It is supposed that most of her cargo can be saved.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED

In San Francisco, at their residence, No. 207 California-street, on Tuesday, April 11, by Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Frederick George Merchant, of New-York, to Miss Theresa Leonora Perabeau, of Hochhim on the Rhine, Germany.

In San Francisco, on the 2d ult., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr Eden Wadsworth, Jr., of San Francisco, and Miss Caroline Bosworth, of Lexington, Mass.

By Mr. S. Levy and Judge Sheppard, Mr. Henry Julian, of San Francisco, to Miss Rebecca Cardoza, late of New-York.

On the 5th ult., by Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Dr. Joseph Pebell, of San Francisco, to Miss Kate Middleton, formerly of Brooklyn, L. I.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, the 2d ult., by Rev. Mr. Gray, at the residence of George Mellus, Esq., Mission-street, A. F. Sawyer, of San Francisco, to Hannah G. Peck, of Medford, Mass.

In Sonora, March 26, Mr. Wm. C. Bennett, formerly from Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., to Miss Abigail J. Noble, late of Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio.

At Alameda, on Thursday, 13th inst., by Rev. Wm. Taylor, B. S. Hodgens, of San Francisco, to Della, daughter of G. Truett, Esq., of Quincy, Ill.

On Railroad Hill, 3d inst., by H. C. Hall, Esq., Mr. Henry Anderson, of the Junction House, Sierra County, to Miss Louisa Jane Piano of Newark, N. J.

In Sonora, March 23, by Judge Thompson, Mr. Christopher Blakeney to Miss Berbara Williams. Also, same time and place, by Judge Thompson, Mr. James Morrow to Miss Margaret Brady.

DIED.

In San Francisco, of consumption, Mr. Walter Drew, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In San Francisco, April 9, Wm. A. Chapman, of New-York, aged 25.

On the evening of the 5th inst., John C. Gibon, in the 36th year of his age, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Gibsonville, March 27, from poison administered by himself, E. Decraft, jeweler, aged 36, formerly of Quincy, Ill.

In San Joaquin Valley, March 31, Orson Willard, aged 65, formerly of Sullivan County, Ind.

Drowned on San Joaquin River, April 4, 1854, John R. Edwards, aged 30 years, formerly of Brooklyn. Mr. Edwards came to this country in 1848, with Stevenson's Regiment of Volunteers.

At San Jose, April 4, of inflammation of the bowels, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Mary H. Myers, wife of Mr. Tobias Myers, formerly of Pittsburg, Penn.

At Gibsonville, Sierra County, March 27, from poison administered by himself, E. Decraft, jewellar, aged 36, formerly of Quincy, Ill.

At Jesus Maria, April 5, Eugene Wilmot, of Carthage, Jefferson Co., N. Y., aged 25 years.

At McBride's Gulch, on Friday, 24th ult., of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of nine days, Mr. S. D. Scales, formerly a resident of Fayette Co., Tenn., aged about 33 years.

Killed by a whale, Jan. 1, Capt. Dexter, of bark *Oscar*, of Multepoisett.

On board ship *Polynesia*, Jan. 23, Alexander Cameron, carpenter; lat. 28, lat. 24° 21' S., lon. 42° 46' W., lost overboard a seaman named John Osterman, a native of Holstein.

At St. Louis, Sears' Diggings, 30th ult., Wm. Blake, formerly of Iowa.

At Honolulu, Feb. 21, of consumption, Wm. Layden, aged 31 years, a native of the State of New-York, but late of San Francisco.

INTERMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

March 27, Robert Greenhow, aged 54, Richmond, Va.; March 28 Peter O'Neil, aged 27, Boston, Mass.; James Clark, aged 28, Bangor, Me. April 1, John Slack, aged 21, Illinois; Martin E. Rich, aged 36, Me.; April 2, William Freeman, colored, aged 25, Baltimore; E. Stowell, aged 22, Me.; April 6, Wm. Gray, aged 18, New-York; April 7 W. B. Sheffield, aged 22, Illinois; Joseph W. Clark, aged 43 Pennsylvania; John C. Gibon, aged 36, Philadelphia; Henry C. Bay, aged 40, New-York; April 8, John Arbuckler, aged 28, Philadelphia.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 15.

Since the date of our last steamer report of the current, considerable activity has prevailed in certain departments of trade, and a good deal of merchandise has been taken by country purchasers. The latter were particularly the case during the first week of the fortnight, when interior dealers bought freely, and rather beyond immediate requirements. This impulse to do business had the usual effect of enhancing prices, and in some instances of giving rise to a speculative feeling in certain staples. For a few days past, however, the country demand has been quite slack, and though there has been no material decline in prices, the amount of goods sold, apart from merely speculative purchases, has been inconsiderable. Meanwhile, there is confidence that a revival will follow the sailing of the steamers, particularly should our next advices from the East show a further decline in the feeling to ship to California. On this feature of the next intelligence depends much of our hope for the future. Merchants feel that what is not further taxed than at present with consignments, they might, within a few months, be able to bring prices up to cost and charges, or possibly to a point slightly remunerative, but should a recurrence of heavy shipments again threaten, such a hope, if entertained, would be most fallacious.

The ruling interest continues prosperous, and "dust" is coming down pretty freely. Still, there is some pressure in the money market, and the rates of interest have undergone little, if any, amelioration.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last have kept up pretty well with the usual average, smounting in barrels and sacks as they do to 23 573 bbls., of which 6,160 bbls. (or equal thereto) were from Chili. The amount on the way from Atlantic ports, as far as known, is 42 462 bbls. Amount on the way from Chili uncertain. Stock in the country about 260,000 bbls., all grades included. Wheat in the ground—lowest estimate—one year's supply. We left the market for superfine brands of barrelled Flour firm at about $9 bbl. for Gallego and Hawaii, and the market for superfine Chili at $8 50@$9 ₱ 200 lbs. No very important transactions have taken place since that date, the business having been almost entirely of a jobbing character, or to meet the limited requirements of the jobbers. Meanwhile holders have been quite firm, and in some instances have advanced their pretensions, a superfine fresh article being held at $9 50, and in some instances $10 ₱ 200 lbs. For choice lots of favorite outside brands in barrelled, there has been a good jobbing inquiry, and prices have been well sustained.

PROVISIONS—The general feeling has been better, but within a day or two there has been little disposition to act. Prices, however, have received no important check, and holders are firm at our highest figures, anticipating encouraging news by the steamers. We note sales in Pork, of 900 bbls. mess, in lots at $23 50@$24 ₱ bbl.; 125 half do. do., at $13 50 ₱ half bbl., and 125 do. do. clear do. at $14 50 ₱ half bbl. In Mess Beef there have been sales of 200 half bbls. at $10 50@$11 50, and some reported sales of choice at $15 ₱ bbl. Bacon is firm, but not very active. Sales of 103,000 lbs., 53 ice., clear and extra clear, at 17c. @18c. ₱ lb. A good deal has been done in Hams. We note sales of 100,000 lbs. in medium covers, at 17c.; 200 tcs., in patent covers, at 16c.; 25 tcs. FAY'S at 17½c.; 100 cks. glazed at 19½c.; 90,000 lbs. CASSARD'S at 20c.; 455 tcs. BILLINGS' at 18½c.; 250 do. do. on 30 days, at 22½c.; and 50 bbls. good, in muslin covers, at 18c. ₱ lb. Of Lard, we note sales of 1,700 kegs Leaf at 16c.; 50 cs. Chinese, in 25-lb. tins, at 12½c., and 60 cs. American, in large and small tins, at 17c @18c. ₱ lb. Good Butter has been more sought after, and the quantity on hand, in proportion to the immense stock of ordinary and inferior, is small. Sales here been made to a liberal extent—choice at 30c @36c., and inferior at 10c @13½c. ₱ lb.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A new Time-table went into operation on the Erie Railroad yesterday. The trains from this City now run at 6:7 and 8:15 A. M., and 12:45 and 6 P. M. This will be the Summer arrangement. It is understood that the Company intend to run the elegant steamboat *Francis Skiddy* to Newburg, for the purpose of making connections with the Branch Road at that point. Trains now run regularly, twice a day, from Newburg to Middletown, returning the same day. The damage done to the tracks by the freshet has all been repaired, and the road is again sound, and in good running order.

☞ PUTNAM & Co.'s retail stock sale of books takes place this day at BANGS' salesrooms. The sale commenses at 4 P. M., and will continue until Mr. PUTNAM's retail stock is disposed of. The house retires from the retail department, and will hereafter devote its attention exclusively to book publishing and selling and importing. The sale will undoubtedly be well attended.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 36, 14, 31, 70 to 74.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 145, 30, 112, 680, 736, 752, 758, 760, 772, 776, 675, 575, 786, 788, 413, 949, 196, 770, 655, 82, 766, 730, 731, 728, 368, 878, 37, 391, 811, 812, 729, 945, 236.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 751, 753, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 765, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 698, 704, 706, 733, 736, 740, 744, 745, 747, 748, 749, 750, 774, 777, 778.

SUPREME COURT.—Chambers.—The following motions will be argued on Thursday:—The Attorney-General, Relator, vs. Edward Hulbert, Defendant. Motion for an injunction, &c.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Government and the Black Warrior Affair.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Government Stocks and Securities Redeemed.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Nebraska Bill up in the House,

ALL OTHER BUSINESS LAID ASIDE.

Interesting Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

Mr. SOULE's letter to the Spanish Government, in relation to the *Black Warrior* affair, did demand the recall of PEZUELA, and it is characterized as very offensive.

The new Spanish Minister, GUETA, is expected here in a few days. He will probably make representations against Mr. SOULE, who will not be sustained in exceeding his instructions, as he evidently has.

An understanding was had, last night, among the anti-Nebraska men, that they would refuse to vote to-day, and leave the House without a quorum, as long an the effort to take the Nebraska bill out of the regular order was persisted in. The Democratic opponents, generally, broke faith, and voted—thus defeating the plan—HAVEN joining them. The following are the New-York City men who voted throughout for the bill: Messrs. WALBRIDGE, TWEED, WALKER and WALSH. The remaining Hands all stood firmly against it.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Brooklyn, and Mr. TAYLOR, of Owego, also went for the bill. Mr. RICHARDSON proposes to permit debate until Saturday.

Its opponents are determined never to let the bill be reported from the Committee of the Whole, but I expect the measure will be passed.

There is much excitement here to-night. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge GRIER gave an opinion in the case of A. J. Marshall *vs.* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, sustaining the decision of the Circuit Court of Maryland, with costs. The opinion was against the plaintiff.

The case of the steamboat *New World*, Edward Minturn et. al., claimants, appellants, *vs.* Frederick J. King, was submitted on record and printed arguments.

The damage to the long bridge is about $3,000, one side of the draw and the extent of two piers being destroyed. The fire was probably occasioned by a spark from a steamer. The inconvenience to the city and market people is very serious.

A large portion of the Long Bridge across the Potomac was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire commenced on the south side of the draw-bridge, over the North Channel, and extended sooth. Land communication with Alexandria is cut off. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented the memorial of 504 Clergymen of the Northwest States against the Nebraska bill. The memorial is certified to be a correct copy of that adopted by the 25 Chicago Clergymen. Mr. DOUGLAS made long remarks upon the charges made against him of falsifying the language of that memorial in his letter replying thereto.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had been requested to present a remonstrance porporting to be signed by the authority of a large number of clergymen of the Northwestern States against the Nebraska bill. A memorandum at its foot stated the number of signers to be 504. It is a copy of the one of the New-England clergymen, with the exception that the words "in the name of Almighty God" are omitted, and "as citizens and ministers of the Gospel" inserted in lieu of them. All the names are in the handwriting of one man, and a letter is appended to show the document to be genuine. This letter is evidently intended to go on the Senate records. It certifies that the memorial is a correct copy of the protest of the twenty-five clergymen of Chicago, adopted at a meeting in March last. The writer was appointed Chairman of the Committee to receive and engross the names of all other ministers wishing to sign it. It was somewhat curious that it should be necessary to certify the memorial to be an exact copy of one adopted by the twenty-five clergymen of Chicago. The point of it was this: Some time since he had replied, in a public letter, to the proceedings of those twenty-five clergymen, and in it had set forth their memorial. It now appeared that there was a variance between the memorial, as he set it forth and as now presented. This certificate was intended to place on the Senate records the charge elsewhere made, of having falsified the proceedings of that meeting. The facts of the matter were these:

He had received the proceeding of that meeting in an envelope, with other letters, and contained in a printed slip. In those proceedings were the memorial and four resolutions. The proceedings were attested by the officers of the meeting, the chairman being the same man who now certifies this memorial. In two of the Chicago newspapers he found the same proceedings, the *Tribune* and *Democratic Press*. Receiving the proceedings in these concurrent forms he had no doubt of their authenticity, they being signed in all by twenty clergymen. He now had in his hand one of the newspapers of Chicago containing the memorial in the exact terms as first published and signed by twenty-five clergymen. The memorial as published says: "The undersigned, clergymen, &c., as citizens and as ministers of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, hereby in the name of Almighty God, and in his presence, do solemnly protest, &c." They also adopted four resolutions. These proceedings were published in the town where these ministers resided, and he felt authorized in supposing them genuine, and, therefore, replied to them as such in his letter. After his letter was published he saw replies to it published by one of the twenty-five, in which it was said that he had interpolated language into the memorial which its signers had never used. He denied that in his letter he had used language unkind to any one, or disrespectful to God or man. In the replies to him by the clergy of Illinois and Indiana might be found in fifty places the words falsehood, fraud, cunning trick, &c. In the memorial as set forth in his letter, the words "In the name of Almighty God" were used,—in the memorial as now sent, those words do not appear. He then explained that he had written to Chicago to ascertain how the mistake had occurred, and was assured that the meeting was held as stated,—its proceedings furnished by its Secretary to the Chicago *Tribune*—the memorialists organ—that they were printed at that office and slips sent out to other newspaper offices, and one to him,—but after the blasphemy of the memorial had been condemned, one of the clergymen called upon the editor, took back the proceedings, alleging that there was an error in them, struck out these words, and had the whole reprinted in modified form, but never sent him a copy as republished. While he rejoiced that the clergy had seen their error, and had corrected it, he disputed the fairness of condemning him for replying to it as published, he knowing nothing of their repentence. They ought to have acknowledged the fact, and not accused him of fraud. There was, it seems, no mistake as to their having adopted the resolutions as published. In them they denounced the want of courtesy and reverence towards God and man, manifested in the debate in the Senate on the memorial of the New-England clergymen, particularly by the Senators from Illinois and Indiana. In that debate he had made but one criticism on the memorial of the New-England clergy, and that was where they affected to speak in the name of Almighty God. It appears now these Chicago clergymen had seen the force of the criticism and had omitted the offensive remark, and tacitly had approved his objections to the other memorial. It appears now that they regard it as an slander to charge them with having used the only words he had condemned in the memorial of the New-England clergymen. Their first resolution declares that the Ministry is the divinely appointed institution for the declaration and enforcement of God's will upon all points of moral and religious truth, and that *as* such, it is their duty to reprove

FRANCE.

Political, Personal and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

The transformation of the Elysee, from a building undergoing reparations and encumbered at every corner with blocks of stone, piles of lumber, and barrels of lime, into a palace of the *Arabian Nights*, in honor of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, was one of those feats of rapid and tasteful execution that could have been achieved only in Paris. The workmen had but two days allowed them; and as evening approached, the preparations were far from complete. The Empress went herself to oversee and encourage their progress, and in a sudden panic brought on by the discovery of certain deficiencies, ordered M. GADILLOT, the Impresario of the Government's fêtes, to impress a hundred more men at the Louvre. At 8 o'clock all was ready. The apartments of the first and second stories, which before were bare, had been furnished for the nonce, as they would have been furnished for a life-time. The piles of building materials in the court-yard were embowered in shrubbery, brought from the orangeries and green-houses of the State; the garden was one mase of verdure, colored lanterns, starlight, music and west wind. Every tree was dressed in transparenciee, from the first branch that shot from its trunk to the topmost twig, if it would bear the weight without bending. The garden has been lately donbled in size, by the addition of the grounds of the late Marshal SEBASTIAN, and its dimensions are very considerable. The sombre, dense groves of poplars were illuminated with white and red Bengal fires. The brass band ef the Guides, the best military mnsic in Paris, played in the garden, and the orchestras of STRAUSE and DUFREYE were conveniently located in the Palace. Their Majesties, and tbat illustrious old humbug, JEROME, arrived at about 9½ o'clock; Lord and Lady CEWLAY and the Duka of CAMBRINGE shortly after. The festivities were kept np to a very early hour, and I think it may be safely said, that the Emperor has yet given no entertainment that can equal this is animation, hearty enjoyment, and sincere fraternization. The Elysée, when it is completed, will be far snperior, as an Imperial residence, to the Tnileries, as it bas a garden which may be closed to the public, while across that of the Tuileries the wbole city has the right of way.

In all the pnblic dancing gardens at Paris, is a contrivance to test strength of arm. It consists of a wooden head of a man, covered with thick cloth and mounted upon a spring; upon being etruck by the fist, it descends to a point proportionate to the force employed, and a finger moving along a graduated acale, marks the degree attained. Tbis head has represented of late years, and perhaps from time immemorial, the head of a Turk, and the number of blows the Mussnlmans have received in his person is quite incredible. The money takers in charge of these incentives to manly sport have noticed of late that the taste for the exercise seemed to be falling off. Quick as tbought, the exterior decoration of the head was changed from that peculiar to the Turk, to that characterizing the Cossack; and in this way bangs innumerable have been directed from the crown of the oppressed to the skull of the oppressor. The sport has returned to favor, and gentlemen desirous of administering whacks are obliged to come in order and take their turn. The *Charivari* bas found the innovation worthy of a full sized lithograph.

The Chinese Jngglere, who frightened the Americans last year with their "impaling feat," and other exercises of the sort, have arrived in Paris, and commence their exhibitions this week at the Porte St. Martin. That theatre having been left in the lurch by the failure of the Russian comedy, and "Schamyl" requiring a mouth more study, it falls back npon the Celestials, as a last resource. Tbree authors are busy ecrabbling away at a one act apropos, as a frame-work for tbeir feats.

The Archbishop of Paris has ordered prayers for rain, throughout his diocese. Thus far, it bas done no good, and the water carts ara as husy as ever. The snn pours down upon the powdered soil with an intensity wbich I have never aeen before in April—at least so sustainedly. Spring flowers are very dear, and what is worse, Spring vegetables are beyond the reach of those who do not care to pay the price of strawberries for early carrots and Spring lettuces.

The business done in tbose horrible little coppery bivalves, French oysters, is increasing from year to year. In the last three weeks thirty millions have been taken off the coast of Granville alone; the fishermen have ten millions more to capture to complete an order made for the city of Paris. They then have twenty millions to catch to fulfil an order from England, and then the season will be over. There is nothing, perbaps, that an American misses so much in Paris, as his New-York oyster. To attempt to enpply the deficiency by consumption of the French synonym, would be worse than to grate wooden nutmeg on your custard, or to feed your horse on oats made of shoemakers' pega.

Here is a passage from an agonized journal: "In the midst of the pressing preoccupations resulting from that very serious affsir, the Eastern Qneation, the Emperor has remembered the Imperial Society of Horticnlture and sent it four medals for diatribntion at the approaching exhibition." In the name of Mahomet, Daffy-downdillies!

The *Loterie Picarde*, anthorized by the Government, has jnst effected its second drawing, after two postponements of three months each. Its object is the construction of a Monumental Museum at Amiens; its capital is a million—that is if it sells a million tickets at a franc apiece. The big prize, a silver statue of the Virgin, worth $20,000, is reserved for the third drawing, announced for the month of Jnne, but destined to be delayed, by successive quarters, to December at least. Thus far the largest prize has been won by a rich family at Harpleur, who bought 20 ticketa for the mere fun of the thing, and forgot to compare them with the list for a fortnight after the drawing.

I apoke lately of our Black Sea waistcoats, and our Dannbian Province handkerchiefs. These seem to have aet the fashion for numerous other singularities of the same kind. We have ladies' gowns (for Summer and country wear,) ornamented with Turkish hieroglyphics; handkerchiefs stamped with extracts from the Koran; bracelets chiseled in the form of Creacents or Mussulman standards; and the *Gazette de Lyon* thinks that the ladies of that city are contemplating the adoption of *fez* or turbans, in place of the bonnets at present *à la mode*. I have seen a gentleman at Paris, promenading the streets with his summit decorated with a red cap without a visor, anch as the Osmanli are given to employ for a similar purpose.

A second instance of the pnrchase by weight of a substitute for the war, is furnished us by the commune of Valognes, near Calais. The buyer agreed to pay 35 francs a pound, as he had already weighed the applicant in his eye, and found him thin and aerian. The scales gave a total ef 102 pounds, and the corresponding sum of 3,570 francs was cheerfully handed over.

It is possible that the repntation of the establishment of *La Mère Moreau*—old Mother MOREY, if you like—for the sale of brandy, plums, and other similar preserves, has extended to America. It is the nearest approach in Paris to the gin palaces and bar-rooms of America. There are no fancy drinks, bowever, and the sale consists almost entirely of brandied peaches, plums, eherries, limes, and of candied chestnuts. The establishment prodnces no intoxication, and no exhilaration even. The service is performed by four handsome girls, elegant in their manners, tasteful in their dress, impartial in their attentions. The counters are topped with a silver surface, worth $5,000. Mother MOREY has lately sold her establishment and retired to the country. The good-will alone brought $29,000, the material $11,000, and the stock $17,000. These figures, I know, are nothing compared to those that any of your shades or green-curtained cubbies might furnish; but remember that Mother Morey has no drunkenness to reproach her conscience with, and that the Parisians do not drink to repletion. The sales are $40,000 a year, and her profits 60 per cent. The house sold, on the day of the Emperor's marriage, $400 worth of preserved fruits, and this by two cents' worth at a time.

A few months ago, a wine dealer on the opposite side of the street, stimulated by the example and success of Mr. MOREY, abandoned the wine trade for the sale of brandied fruits. He reconstructed his shop, ordered a plated counter, and painted his doors and windows blue like those of the establishment opposite, and hung out lanterns of exactly the same form. Mrs. MOREY sued him. The tribunal decided that though competition was in all cases permissible, no one could be permitted, by any device, to lead the purchaser to imagine he was on the right side of the way, when it was evident he was on the wrong, and condemned the imitator to paint his shutters and doors some other color than blue, and to replace his lanterns by others of a different form.

There are now six establishments in Paris, of a certain renown, founded upon the example of La Mère MOREAU. One, under the American Club, occupies the ancient ticket office of the Lottery of the Golden Ingots, and has taken its name from that circumstance: Le Lingot d'Or. The lessee pays 12,000 francs a year rent; and he has bnt one room and a few closets, covering a space of about 150 square feet. Mother MOREY has two sons in California.

Mme. PLEPY ARNOULD, the Mlle. Mars of our day, but unknown, probably, in America, because of late years she has been attached to the Czar's Theatre at St. Petersbnrg, has returned to Paris with the body of her husband, who died after a short illness in Russia. He was eminent as a writer, and as one of the editorial staff of the *Siècle*. NICHOLAS sent his regrets to Madame PLEPY by one of his ministers. In her first burst of grief she exclaimed that she never would appear npon the stage again; but it is hoped that she will abandon such a determination. No one has a right to bide their light under a bushel.

It seems that the spectators at the Hippodrome accepted the cock-fight that was introduced between the parts out of respect to the English alliance—as cock-fighting is cousidered to be one of the cherished sports of the Britons. They protested somewhat, but not as indignantly as they would a year ago. On the second representation, however, a shower of hissee was directed at the getters up of this degrading amnsement. "Put them out!"—"A la pute!"—"Quelle infsmie!"—"What does tha maneger mean?"—were the exclamations of disgust tbe most freqnently heard. I cannot look upon the alliance as a very close and sincere one, if a holiday audience cannot stand a cock-fight. The exhibition would have been hooted, naturally enough, last year, on account of the traditional enmity; but that it should have met with a similar treatment in this piping period of *entente cordiale*, is mortifying evidence of the insincerity of tha alliance. It is as shallow as tbe artificial lake at tbe Bois de Boulogne, and as hollow as the ten-inch pipe that feeds it. Cock-fights have become barometers of popular feeling; the Hippodrome is an arena where national animosities are proved still to exist, after they had been supposed to have been finally quenched.

DICK TINTO.

FROM OREGON.

Progress of the Territory—Educational Prosperity—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

OREGON CITY, Thursday, March 9, 1854.

It would be a bad omen, indeed, for Oregon, if—with a population not much short of 40,000, and still increasing at an unprecedented rate, and fast settling into the order of a republican State—no adequete provision had been made for the intellectual cultivation of the people.

From the earliest settlement of Americans here, however, there has been a felt want of the means of educating the youth. A few, at least, in every class of society have manifestly been deeply impressed with the importance, not only to this people, but to the world, of instamping upon the civilization tbat is to be developed upon the Pacific coast, purity, liberality and intelligence. The most praiseworthy exertions bave consequently been put forth in various quarters, for the establishment of permanent and efficient institutions of learning. These exertions, in spite of the difficulties incident to all new countries, have been so far crowned with success, that Oregon will now compare favorably with any State in the Union in respect to its schools and educational facilities—considering its age and position. Indeed, few of the old States have accomplished so much for the cause of education, within the first twenty years of their settlement, and the first eight of their civil and political existence, as Oregon. The Methodist Episcopal Church have three flourishing academies now in operation, and a fourth soon to go into operation. The Willamette University, chartered last Winter and located at Salem, is also under the direction of that body, and a faculty will soon be organized, and ample facilities provided for a full collegiate course.

The Baptists have also a flourishing school in this place, under a charter which embraces all the powers and provisions of a college. They have now a permanent teacher, and already afford to young men the advantages of collegiate education. Their institution, called the Oregon City College, has received a donation of a tract of land near this place, and mostly free from financial embarrassment, bids fair to be a source of much good to the territory.

There are also two institutions to which the Congregationaliets are generally friendly, but which are really under the direction and control of no particular denomination of Christians. These are the *Tualotin Academy and Pacific University*, and the *Clackomas County Female Seminary*. The former is an Academy with Collegiate powers, and a professor already at work in the collegiate department.

The Episcopalians are also making a move toward the establishment of a Seminary or College for the education of young men. The Campbellites are making liberal provision for the immediate establisbment of a high school for their denomination.

In addition to these, there must be taken into consideration the village and neighborhood schools, besides many private or family schools, the number of which cannot be easily ascertained.

There is a school law and a school fund, providing for the support and regulation of public schools, in every County; bnt the sparseness of the country population, and tbeir mixed character—having come from various and different parts of our Union and the world, and being comparatively strangers to each other—have rendered its provisions, as yet, of comparatively little nse. Still, it is an evidence of a fruitful intereet in the cause of education.

The schools, so far as I know, are well provided with books, of the very best kinds. The latest and best publications of your New-York publishers have been introduced, and are generally used.

The public sentiment, however, notwithstanding all that has been and is being done, will not yet bear a high standard of scholarship—one at least that requires some years and considerable expense to reach. Much of the interest felt in education, it must be confessed, grows out of considerations of its *proctical*, immediate utility. An education is deemed rather as a means of business and of gain, than as a means of ennobling and refining human nature. Education, carried ont according to tha prevalent idea here, would, after one or two generations, provide only the qualifications of a nation of shopkeepers.

The Legislatnre of this Territory have had quite a harmonious session, and have done considerable good work.

Several railroads were chartered. The most important one, in respect to the immediate wants of the country, is to have its termini at Canemah, just above the Falls of the Willamette, and at some point on the Willamette below the Falls. It is probable that if it is built at all, the lower terminus will be Milwaukee, six miles below. This work, or an improvement of the Rapids at the month of the Clackamas, is seriously needed. The Rapids are at all times a hindrance, and during a large part of the year, an almost total obstruction to the passage of any except the very smallest steamboats.

The question of forming a State Government is to be submitted to the people in June, and if the vote is for a Convention, the members of the same will be chosen in September, and the Convention will meet next Winter. What the people will require is not easy to predict, but I apprehend that the politicians are quite as much interested in the matter as the mass of the people.

The Willamette Falls Canal and Milling Company have so far completed their works that they pass goods landed at the basin below, through their warehouse, to the boats above. They have bought the *Oregon* to run above to Marysville, (now *Corvallis*,) and chartered the *Belle* to run below. The new boat, the *Gazelle*, they will also have ready soon. The works of this Company are by far the most extensive and important of any in the Territory. They have probably expended between $100,000 and $200,000, and have only commenced what seems to be in their place.

The weather during February has been, I believe, unusually damp, cloudy and unpleasant. Although only about two inches of rain fell during the month, there were very few pleasant days. Very little is done as yet in gardening.

It is reported that rich gold mines have been discovered in the vicinity of the Calapooia Mountains. Whatever truth there may be in the reports, many have found the "times too hard" and gone to the mines, determined to have gold by some quicker method than raising wheat and potatoes. It is to be hoped that the time will come soon, when the merchants will stop shipping Chili flour and Goshen butter to this country, but there is little doubt it will be necessary for some time yet.

DALLES.

American Claims against the Mexican Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is understood that the Senate of the United States has passed the Treaty with Mexico in such a form as to exclude tha just claims of our citizens against that Government. This is an outrage which could not have been anticipeted from that enlightened branch of our Government, and cannot receive the approval of the President without abandoning the principles which he declared in his Inaugural Address.

Mexico only asks a certain sum as indemnity for Indian spoliations, one-fourth of which she acknowledges to be dus to our citizens for *unjust seizures* of their property. The Senate offers to pay her one-half of her claim, and in return requires nothing from her to indemnify us; or, in other words, refuses to allow her to pay us out of the millions which she is to receive from the United States.

This *is* protecting our commerce and our citizens with a vengeance.

As for the *territory* acquired by the treaty, it is *worthless*; intended to cover up and plaster over a bad bargain made by TRIST & Co., viz.: the eleventh article of *their treaty*. The acquisition of such territory as the barren tract of land embraced under the treaty, is a curse rather than a blessing, and the more we have of it, the worse we are off.

The only necessity which exists for a treaty with Mexico is, the abrogation of the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, (by the non-fulfillment of which, on our part, we have incurred immense liabilities to Mexico,) and in return, to require of her the full indemnity of our citizens for the illegal seizure of their property. There are many cases more flagrant than that of the *Black Warrior*, where our citizens have been robbed of large amounts by the officials of Mexico. The facts of these are all on file in the office of the American Legation, at the City of Mexico, from the Archives of which Gen. GANSDEN derived his knowledge of their existence and justice, and framed a treaty to cover them. The fate of this treaty is before us. Should the President give his sanction to this garbled treaty, he will act in direct opposition to the principles and promises laid down in his Inaugural Address, which, if *he* has forgotten, the people have not.

Let us calmly review the facts of the case, and see how far we are borne out by them in the position we have assumed.

Soon after the war broke out with Mexico, in 1846, the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, in an official circular, invited our citizens to go to Mexico, where a field was opened by the conquest of that country, for the operations of merchants, traders, mechanics, and others, to whom protection was promised in the pursuit of their several callings.

The wisdom and foresight of that distinguished gentleman in issuing this circular, will be apparent as we proceed.

The invitation from so high a source was eagerly accepted by hundreds of our citizens, who flocked to Mexico with merchandise of every description. Many of them followed the army to the extreme parts of the occupation in that country.

Mark the effect. The immense influx of merchandise, *duty free*, had the inevitable tendency to reduce prices fifty per cent. The consumption and demand increased in the same ratio that the prices declined, and for many months it was found impossible, with the means of transportation we had at that time, to supply the demand.

The effect upon the people of Mexico was most conciliatory; for while it placed within their reach many articles of comfort and luxury which the enormous prices precluded their enjoying before, it doubled the price of every article of product they had to give in return. The poor people, who had hardly known the luxury of a shirt, and many who had not been even so adorned, could hide their nakedness, *gracios á los Americanos*. These were the brightest days the people had ever seen, and in the exuberance of their joy, they forgot the horrors of war, or that their country was in the hands of an enemy; so much so that they wished the Americans would always remain in the country. Mr. WALKER foresaw this, and more.

He saw that the hundreds of thousands of dollars in specie which were sent there to pay off the troops, would find their way into the tills of these merchants whom he had invited to the theatre of war. He knew that treasury notes for large sums were not adapted to the payment of troops, but would answer the merchant an excellent purpose for remittance to this country for the payment of goods purchased. An exchange which was mutually beneficial would readily be effected with them for their silver and gold, and by this means keep the coin in the country for the use of the army. This scheme was adopted, Treasury notes were issued, and in this way the Government was saved the risk and expense of transporting thousands of dollars into Mexico.

Not long after the battle of Monterey, out came another official circular from Mr. WALKER, levying a duty of twenty-five per cent. on all merchandise introduced into Mexico. Verily, he was a financier. This was a hard order for the merchant, whose prices were predicated on *free trade*, and was twenty-five per cent. out of his pocket, for it was impossible to advance upon current rates. This was borne with a good grace, and by this "war measure," as it was termed, the merchant was made to contribute very largely to the support of the war with Mexico as an equivalent for the privilege of trading in the country.

One more financial stroke and we will dismiss Mr. WALKER, whose fame cannot be extended by our feeble pen.

In making our exchanges with the paymasters and quartermasters soon after the duty circular, we were required to pay a premium for treasury notes or orders on the Paymaster General, of from two and a half to three per cent. This, we thought, was—to use a popular but none the less expressive phrase—cutting it rather *too* fat, and we declined the paper of the United States at these rates. We do not say that the last move had its origin with Mr. WALKER, for we are unwilling to believe that gentleman capable of such meanness, though the Government should recommend it. We only state the fact in this case that premium was demanded by the disbursing officers of the army. The two former circulars are matters of history, but the latter is no less true.

At length came the Treaty, which previded that all merchandise whatsoever, which was introduced into Mexico during the occupation thereof by the American troops, including articles which were prohibited by the Mexican tariff, up to the time of the delivery of the Custom-Houses to the Mexican Government, should be allowed to be transported to any town or city in the interior which had been occupied by the American forces, and sold, without being subjected to any *tax duty* or contribution whatever to the Mexican Government.

Let us see in what faith this clause in the treaty was regarded by the Mexicans. No sooner had the last army of the American eagles died on their ears than they commenced their depredations. The evacuation of the American army left the merchants with heavy stocks of goods on their hands, entirely at the mercy of Mexico.

On application for *guias* (passes) for our goods to the interior and a market, we were refused. If we went without them the goods were confiscated. There was no consumption at the port for these heavy stocks. The interior merchants dare not purchase them because the authorities would not issue *guias*, without which the goods were liable to seizure at their place of destination.

The consequence was that many had to reship their goods, after having paid the duties into Mexico, and return them to the United States at a sacrifice, whereas they should have realized a profit had the conditions of the treaty been regarded. Others sent their goods to the interior, as provided in the treaty, and they were seized and confiscated.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars plundered from our citizens in this way have come to the knowledge of the writer—not of merchandise alone, but of corn in transitu, the pretext for seizing which latter was a *suspicion* of an intention on the part of the merchant to export it without paying the duties.

Subterfuges of this sort would not bear investigation, and after taking such cases through the lower Courts, the Supreme Court at the City of Mexico has almost invariably reversed the decisions in the lower Courts when adverse to the merchant, and ordered the property or money restored. Alas! who ever heard of such restoration? After the money was used by the irresponsible officers, how was the injured party to get it from a less responsible Government except through the diplomatic assistance of his own? If she refuse him aid his case is hopeless. She has gotten him into a scrape but refuses to lend a helping hand to get him out. We consider this a greater wrong than the seizure by the Mexicans.

We do not look upon private contracts made by individuals or companies with Mexico for right of way, as having anything to do with these claims. *They* are matters between parties or individuals and a Government, instead of an affair between two Governments. Nor is it a good argument that because an individual has swindled the United States by a fictitious claim, no claims, however just, shall ever be allowed hereafter.

VINDEX.

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Examination of Charges Against Maj. Wyse.

FIFTH DAY.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment. All the members and the Judge Advocate were present. The record of the previous day was read.

The prosecution called

Isaac W. Ayres, who testified as follows: *Question*—State your business. *Answer*—I am an engineer; I am of the firm of Mott & Ayres.

Q.—How long have you been in that profession? A.—Twenty-eight years.

Q.—Did you examine the engine of the steamer *Falcon*; if so, when, and what did you find her condition? A.—I did examine her partially; on Wednesday, last week, I think; I found no important break-down about her engine; I discovered, as far as I could see, no other part of her engine defective except the valves of the steam chest; I only saw one of the steam chests open; the valve was off its seat about 1-64 part of an inch when cold; that would make a considerable leakage, and the lifting of the valve would be very likely to be increased by the expansion of the valve stem when heated.

Q.—Could the valve have been in place, and the engine, as far as depended on its power, worked well for a time? A.—That would depend upon the cause of its being up; in fitting the valve and its seat together in the course of repairs; the grinding, from carelessness, may not be so executed as to leave the surfaces in contact of a true circle; the high part of the convex may fit in the low part of the circle, and the fit may be close, but afterwards in the working of the engine the valve may work round on the seat, and the high parts of the surfaces come together; this would leave an opening between the low surfaces of the valve and its seat; the explanation supposes the opening or lifting of the valve to depend on the surfaces, and not on the height of the valve stem.

Q.—How long would it take to remedy the defect in both cases if the lifting was from the defective surfaces; and, second, if from the length of the valve stem? A.—In the last case it would take 3 days, in the 2d one day.

Q.—Could these repairs be made at sea? A.—Yes; if the vessel would lay to; they have the means and conveniences for such repairs at sea; they would of course have to put out the fires, let off all the steam and take that part of the machinery apart.

Q.—Was or was not, in your judgment, except in the particular you describe, the engine of the *Falcon* in seaworthy order? A.—I saw nothing to indicate that it was not in a seaworthy condition, except in that point.

Q.—Were the valves of this engine originally imperfect? A.—That is a difficult question; I suppose they were originally perfect; whether they were perfect when the vessel left port, on her last voyage, I cannot say, but I *should think* not.

Q.—Was the engine of the *Falcon* in a foul condition generally. A.—The engine looked quite dirty generally; but that's frequently, and, indeed, always the case, after a voyage, before they have been cleaned up.

Q.—In your opinion, would a proper trial trip have revealed this difficulty in her valves, and should not a trial trip have been made before sending the *Falcon* to sea, with more than 300 passengers? A.—Under certain circumstances, where important moving parts, the correct fitting and action of which is necessary to the working of an engine, have been replaced or repaired, or when a general overhauling, taking to pieces, and fitting up of an engine, have been made, a trial trip is, in my opinion, necessary, and is generally made; but there are many partial repairs, where isolated parts are replaced—as a broken shaft, a connecting-rod—that do not demand a trial trip; in this particular case of the *Falcon*, the difficulty would have been discovered by a day's trial trip at sea, running out and back; but I think that a careful examination, by a competent engineer, and without a trial trip, would have discovered whether the fitting of the valve and the valve-seat was correct, and whether there was space for the valve to drop.

Q.—(By a member.)—Would a competent engineer have discovered this imperfection in the valves of the *Falcon* in a trial trip to Sandy Hook and back? A.—Yes.

Q.—(By a member.)—Would the careful examination by a competent engineer of necessity have discovered it without a trial trip? A.—My opinion is that it would.

Capt. James W. Lowe, called by the defence, sworn: Q.—What is your profession? A.—Inspector of the Marine Mutual Insurance Office.

Q.—Did you superintend the building of the steamer *Falcon*, and if so, please state all you have known of her from the laying of her keel to this time? A.—I did; I commenced with her when she was partly in frame, in August, 1847; she was a pattern ship, built after the pattern of the *Northerner*—she was, as usual with steamers then, not so heavily timbered as now; I requested the builder to give her more strength than that of the pattern, but he declined without extra pay; she was built as well as the *Northerner*; we launched her January 22, 1848, and then moved her to the North River for her engines; about August following she was ready for sea, and went on a trial trip, under direction of the Government, with a view to her purchase by the Navy Department; they did not take her; I cannot speak certainly of their reasons; it was about the end of the Mexican war, and they had wanted her for that service, that was one reason I was aware of; we found her to perform very well; she appeared to be a very good vessel; she made two trips to New-Orleans, and on those trips performed very well; after that she was sold; the new owners made alterations on her; they put a heavy top-gallant forecastle on her, which strained her and hogged her; she was sold in November, 1848, and this alteration was made not long after; this putting her out of shape, I don't know how it effected her sea qualities; after they made another alteration they shifted her wheel-beams from her lower deck to her upper deck, which I think was a great injury to the ship; she never was calculated for that weight; this was between '48 and '50; after that they put the cabin or upper saloon on her deck; that, I should think, pretty well ruined her; it loaded a vessel of her construction down; like taking a race horse and making a camel of it.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Have you been in her at sea and known her qualities under these changes? A.—No.

Q.—(By Major Wyse)—What was the reputation of the *Falcon* among nautical men previous to her recent return from sea? A.—Very poor, generally.

John English, sworn for the prosecution.—Q.—What do you know of the *Falcon*? A.—She was built by William H. Brown & Co.; Mr. Brown is in California; I was his partner at that time.

Q.—Did you build according to your own ideas, or to order after a pattern? A.—To order after a pattern.

Q.—Was it a good model for a good seaworthy vessel or not, in your judgment? A.—It was a good model.

Q.—When finished, what was her condition and fitness for sea service? A.—As good as any steamer afloat at that time.

Q.—Do you know what changes were afterwards put on her? A.—Yes, they raised her guards up, by which she had five feet less than before; they were that much higher above the water; that was an improvement made after a trial of it and proof of its advantages on the *Crescent City*; I know of no other alterations to the ship; they put state-rooms on the upper-deck—a saloon you may call it—that is, light joiner's work put up there, and is not material to the strength and durability of the ship.

Q.—Do you knew if it effects her sailing qualities and safety? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Are such saloons common? A.—I believe they all have them on; the Collins ship have got them on since they started.

Q.—How about a top-gallant forecastle put on her after she was built? A.—I know nothing about the mode it was put on; I know it was put on.

Q.—Could it effect her sailing qualities? A.—No, I should think not; it only raised it about three feet above the rail.

Q.—What do you know of her condition when she last went to sea? did you regard her as sea-worthy? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined—Q.—How far along the main deck are those bulwarks built up? A.—The bulwarks to the rail 4 feet; the side above that I don't know the height of.

Q.—Do you mean to say that all the sea-going steamers have upper decks and saloons built on their main decks, in the same manner as the *Falcon* has? A.—I don't pretend to say so; I say that the Collins line has had saloons put on their upper decks since they started; I don't know how the *Falcon's* are built on.

Q.—Do you think it an improper plan to build a saloon on the main deck, so to build it in the strongest work of the hull? A.—They answer as well; I am not a ship-builder myself; have not been outside of Sandy Hook; I am not speaking of the dangers of the sea.

James Murphy, sworn for the prosecution.—Q.—What is your business? A.—Steam engine and boiler manufacturer—one of the proprietors of the Novelty Iron Works.

Q.—Did you make the boilers of the *Falcon*, if so, when and what is their quality, and of her machinery generally? A.—Yes; I put them in in February, 1851; the boilers were as good, I suppose, as could be made; her engines were good.

Q.—When did you inspect her last, before she went to sea? A.—I went aboard of her a few days before she went to sea; I did not go for the purpose of inspecting her; I did not examine her particularly; I looked at her engines and boilers; they appeared to me about as they did when we repaired them in 1851, to outside appearance.

Q.—Did you judge them to be seaworthy, and would you have been willing to go to sea in her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much steam could she carry? A.—Her boilers were capable of fifty pounds to the square inch; they were much stronger than her original boilers.

Q.—Did you know of anything to make her unseaworthy? A.—No.

Cross-examined: Q.—Suppose a sea-steamer is sent to sea with the valve stem of her sea-chest so long as to rest on the bottom of the chest when cold, would it not be proof of great carelessness on the part of some one? A.—Yes, of those who put it in.

Q.—Do you know anything of the unworthiness of the *Falcon* by a formal inspection? A.—No.

John McGowan, sworn: Q.—What is your profession? A.—A mariner and shipmaster.

Q.—What ship do you now command? A.—The steamer *Empire City*, in the service of the United States Mail Steamship Company.

Q.—Have you commanded other ships of that line? A.—I have, the *Crescent City*, *Philadelphia*, *Cherokee* and *Georgia*, on this side, and the *Columbus* on the Pacific.

Q.—Do you know the *Falcon*, and her seaworthiness? A.—I have sailed in company with her when at sea, when I commanded the *Crescent City* and *Georgia*, but I never sailed in her, but have been on board of her many times.

Q.—What are her sea qualities? A.—As good, in my opinion, as any ship of the line.

Q.—Has she been in storms? A.—Yes, through as many as any vessel necessarily must be that has been four or five years in the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

Q.—Are those very stormy seas? A.—Yes; in the winter time we have heavy northers about every ten days.

Q.—Did you see the *Falcon* before she last went to sea? A.—I was not on her at that time.

Q.—What top-hamper has she? A.—She has some state-rooms on her main-deck, and a hurricane-deck extending over it as a roof, to the side of the rail, with a passageway on both sides; she has a saloon on her main-deck, which is a cabin, with state-rooms on both sides; her state-rooms are in the centre of the ship, as they are on the Collins line of the Charleston steamers, except that on the Collins line the hurricane-deck does not extend to the sids of the ship, nor beyond the covering of the state-rooms; on the *Falcon*, the passageway on the side of the ship is open abaft the wheels, above the main-rails.

Q.—What is the mode and effect of raising the guards? A.—Formerly, in her case (as I have heard) the shaft was on the top beam; I have seen this alteration made in other cases; I did not see it in her case, but I understand the mode and effect of it; when the beam is taken up, the shaft, instead of resting on it above, is suspended to it below; the object is to raise the beam and the guards out of the water, and to improve the sea qualities of the ship; I have known it done with good effects in several cases.

Q.—Had the *Falcon*, in your opinion, any top-hamper to endanger her safety at sea or impair her sea qualities? A.—She had not,

Cross-examined—Q.—Did you ever go through the *Falcon* and thoroughly inspect her hull? A.—Not with a view to a critical inspection of her.

Q.—Is the continued navigation of Carrebean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, as trying to the strength of a vessel as to cross the Atlantic? A.—In the Winter time I should say it was—particularly the Gulf of Mexico.

Q.—Do you mean to say that raising the guards as you describe, increases the strength of the hull of a steamer? A.—I do not; not that it diminishes it—but that being raised out of the water, the effect is to relieve the strain on the hull.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood as saying that there are no deck staterooms abaft the wheels of the *Falcon*? A.—No; I said that the State rooms were abaft the wheel, but that the side passages were open there above the rail.

Witness then took a diagram and explained—that the hurricane deck extends to the top gallant fore castle—clear abaft—covers the whole length closed in forward the wheels, and open passages abaft; as to the *top gallant forecastle*, witness explained that every ship over 800 tons, and many of less tonnage, carry them.

Q.—Were these deck cabins originally built in the *Falcon*? A.—More than I am able to say; I never saw her without them.

Q.—Do you know of the *Falcon* ever putting into Charleston in distress? A.—I heard she did this last Fall; arriving hence from New-Orleans; coming hence for repairs; whether she put in from stress of weather, or for other cause, I do not know.

Q.—Do you know anything of the trip of the *Falcon*, made in December last. A.—That must have been the trip I speak of.

Q.—(By the Court)—Do you know about her being hogged, by her top gallant forecastle, so as to impair her appearance, strength, or safety qualities? A.—Never discovered that she was hogged.

Q.—(By Court)—Has she canvas enough to make her navigable without her engine? A.—I think she has enough to get her into port; as much as sea steamers usually have.

Q.—(By Court)—Can any American sea steamer, with side wheels, beat to windward with her sails? A.—No, their effort with their sails, when losing all use of their engines would be to make port with a free wind.

Witness retired.

Peter Hogg, a witness for the prosecution, sworn in due form of law, testified as follows:

Q.—Did you make the engine machinery of the *Falcon*; if so, when, and what sort is it? A.—We did, Sir, in 1846; it is a very superior engine; I am of the firm of Hogg & Delemater.

Q.—How long ought such an engine to last in constant use, with proper care and attention? A.—An indefinite length of time, with proper repairs.

Q.—Has she received repairs at your foundry? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have the engines of the Cunard or Collins' steamers been in use? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you know the condition of the *Falcon's* engines when she went to sea last? A.—No.

Q.—Were the engines of the *Falcon* originally for the *Iron Witch*, a North River boat, and built for the purpose of testing a theory of Mr. Ericsson? A.—They were; the boat was an experiment, but there was no novelty about the engines; they were of a tried and approved kind; they were made to carry a very high pressure of steam; 60 pounds.

Witness retired.

Archer Guion, a witness for the prosecution, sworn in due form of law, testified as follows:

Direct Examination—Q.—Are you of the firm of Guion & Boardman of the Neptune Iron Works? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you repair the *Falcon* last Winter? A.—Yes, we were called upon to put all necessary repairs on her machinery, subject to the superintendence of the Chief Engineer of the Mail Steamship Company; his name is Skidmore.

Q.—In what order were her engines when she left this port on April 18? A.—The engines were in very good order when she left the establishment as far as I could see.

Q.—Were they good substantial engines, fit for a safe sea steamer? A.—Very heavy proportioned engines to the capacity of the cylinder.

Cross-examined—Q.—Did you examine critically the valves to see if they had been ground, so as to fit accurately in all their parts? A.—I did not do it with my own hands, but I put competent to do it; I saw the valves when they were brought to the shop, and I saw the workmen when they were grinding them all.

Q.—Do you know that those men whom you put to do this work made those valves fit in a *perfect* manner? A.—They were made to fit thus: they were first turned down in the lathe, as near as possible to the time point, and then put in the seats, and ground to fit accurately; I saw them after they were ground.

Henry B. Rennick, a witness for the prosecution, recalled for explanation.—Q.—How does expansion affect the fit of the valve? A.—If the spindle expands more than the chest, and the spindle touches the bottom cold, the valve will leak; but if the valve expands most, the valve will fit tighter; the probabilities are that both expanding together, the expansion will have no effect on the fit.

The Court here adjourned to meet again at 10 A. M. on Tuesday.

THE WARD TRIAL.

Correspondence Between Dr. Thomson and Nathaniel Wolfe, Esq.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28, 1854.

NAT. WOLFE, Esq.: Your course in commenting upon my testimeny in the Hardin Circuit Court was unwarranted and slanderous, and calls for an explanation. Your position can neither justify nor excuse your conduct. I have a right to require a retraction, and shall expect a prompt reply. Respectfully,

D. D. THOMSON.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28, 1854.

Dr. D. D. THOMSON—*Sir:* Yours of this date was handed me by Mr. HUGHES.

In reply, permit me to state that the use of the word "slanderous," and the general vagueness of the demand contained in your note, precinde me from giving an explanation at this time.

Had your request been specific and properly worded, I would have been most happy to explain, to my best ability, what you may conceive to have been offensive, and even now will do so when properly addressed.

Respectfully, NAT. WOLFE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28, 1854.

NAT. WOLFE, Esq.—*Sir:* In answer to yours of to-day, I desire to remark that, as you say, "Had your request been specific and properly worded, I would have been most happy to explain, to my best ability, what you may conceive to have been offensive, and even now will do so when properly addressed." I am ready to afford you an opportunity of making such an explanation as you have expressed a desire to make, and as is due me under the circumstances. Those circumstances, you will remember well. In the course of the trial just terminated at Elizabethtown, when testimony as to my character was offered in behalf of the Commonwealth—you stopped it by admitting my character to be unimpeachable. That afterwards in the course of your argument to the Jury, you adverted disparagingly to the act, that while the character of an opposing witness had been sustained by four or five witnesses, mine had been sustained by only one.

You will also remember that in the course of your argument, you endeavored by various means to create an impression upon the jury, that I had testified untruly. As therefore you invite an opportunity to explain, I cheerfully accord it to you.

In conclusion, I beg to say, so far as any argument or assumptions might convey the idea that my testimony was untrue, it is "slanderous." I therefore desire to know whether you intended to charge or insinuate that my testimony in the case alluded to was untrue.

Respectfully, D. D. THOMSON.

LOUISVILLE, April 28, 1854.

Dr. D. D. THOMSON—*Sir:* I have received your note of this date, by the hands of Mr. HUGHES, and although I object to the terms in which it is cou

NEW-YORK CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Mrs. Hays for the Murder of Dr. Lutener

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday.
Before Hon. Judge Russell.
FIFTH DAY.

The Court adjourned from last Saturday until yesterday morning, in consequence of the serious indisposition of Mrs. Hays. Long previous to the arrival of the Judge, the Court-room was literally repacked with spectators, anxious to listen to the proceedings of this extraordinary case.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mrs. Hays was assisted to the Court-room by the police officers and her female attendants, and placed in a recumbent position on a sofa, which she occupied during the entire day. Her appearance indicated that she had suffered severely, both mentally and physically. We learn that during Saturday and Sunday she scarcely tasted food, and that her sleep was broken and disturbed. During these days she was visited by her medical attendant, Dr. McMahon, and her legal adviser. She partook of some slight refreshment during the day.

The following additional testimony was adduced for the prosecution:

David Uhl called, and sworn; examined by the District Attorney. *Question*—Are you a physician? *Answer*—Yes.

Q.—How long have you been in practice in this City? A.—Between four and five years.

Q.—Did you know Dr. Lutener in his life time? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you make a post mortem examination of his body? A.—I did.

Q.—When and where? A.—On the 10th day of January, at the corner of Broadway and Grand-streets.

Q.—Who was present at that examination? A.—There were quite a number of persons present—among them were Coroner Gamble, Dr. Downs, and a number of other persons whose names I do not know; I made the post mortem between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon; but I cannot state the precise time.

Q.—Just state what was the result of your external examination of the body. A.—When I came into the room his head was lying towards Grand-street, on a bundle of papers, and there was a considerable quantity of blood about.

His Honor—Was his face up?

Witness—He was lying on his back; there was a large quantity of blood on the shelf of the table just behind him: his mouth was open; his countenance was pale, and there was a great deal of blood around his head on the floor, and on his head, too; I then turned the body slightly over, and discovered a wound on the left side of the head, two and a quarter inches behind the ear; directly in a line with the opening of the ear.

Q.—Which ear? A.—The left ear; Coroner Gamble had left a man to take care of the body; he was not present at that time, and I asked the man if it were supposed ——

Mr. Whiting—You need not state that.

Mr. Blunt—What was the condition of his hands? A.—His hands were entirely clean; there was no blood upon them or any powder, and I could find no blood on any part of the body; I went over before I examined the body to see Dr. Downs, and he was not in his office, and I left word ——

Mr. Whiting—Never mind about that.

Q.—Within what time did Dr. Downs come in? A.—I went back, and Dr. Downs came in in about half an hour, and shortly afterwards commenced the *post mortem* examination.

Q.—State what you first did. A.—We took off the upper portion of the cranium and took out the brain, and then found that the ball had passed through the occipital bone, and passed across the upper portion of the spinal marrow, close to the brain, and lodged in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Q.—Point out on your own head that portion of the cranium where the ball lodged? A.—I cannot do that; it was inside; I cannot point from the outside; here is the place (pointing it out) where the spinal marrow goes through.

Q.—State, having reference to the line, whether it was on the side line, or above or below?

Mr. Busteed objected.

Mr. Whiting thought that the better course for the District Attorney to pursue was to examine the witness in reference to the *post mortem* examination in the first place, and then put such questions afterwards.

Witness continued—It struck the petrone portion on the right side of the temporal bone; in that case the ball took a course directly across the spinal marrow—a little upwards; I call it the spinal marrow, so that I may be understood by the Jury, but the professional term is *medulla oblongata*—that means the upper portion of the spinal marrow.

Q.—By the upper portion of the spinal marrow do you mean that portion which terminates in the brain? A.—Yes.

The Judge—It went through the spinal marrow? A.—It went directly through it, partially severing it from the bone; we took the ball from this portion of the temporal bone; it was lodged in this portion, and we had to saw it out; when I had sawn it out I gave the ball to Coroner Gamble.

Q.—Is that the ball? (handing bullet.) A.—That is the ball I took from the bone in the head.

Q.—In reference to the portion of the temporal bone where this ball lodged, state its relative position as compared with the point of entrance of that ball—I mean front or rear. A.—Nearly opposite to the point of entrance of that ball; a little in front.

Q.—State the line, whether it was straight or erratic. A.—Erratic.

Q.—The line of passage was straight through? A.—Yes, straight through.

Q.—Now, supposing that line had been extended so that the ball had come out on the inmost side, at about what point of the head would the ball have come out? (No answer.)

His Honor—Suppose that line had been continued until it reached the outside of the head, where would that aperture have been upon the side of the head as compared with the lower end of the ear? A.—I think it would have come out a little above the temporal bone, in a narrow angle with the ear—at a point corresponding with the upper opening of the ear—in front of it.

Q.—Will you state the character of the wound externally behind where the ball entered? A.—It was a small round wound, with clean edges—the edges a little depressed; it had a bluish appearance; there were no grains of powder on the skull, nor was the hair burnt; on passing my finger through the wound to the inner portion of the skull, I could not find the wad.

His Honor—Was that wound the cause of death? A.—It must have caused instantaneous death.

Q.—Did you see the small pistol that has been spoken of there? A.—I did see it sometime after the *post mortem*.

Q.—About how long after? A.—About half an hour after.

Q.—Did you make any examination of the pistol? A.—I looked at the pistol closely.

Mr. Whiting—The small pistol that was shown you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Shown you by whom? A.—By Coroner Gamble.

Q.—What was the result of your examination of the pistol? A.—I concluded that the pistol had been fired; there was a dark mark around the nipple as if a cap had been exploded; I cannot say that I noticed anything else peculiar about the pistol; cannot speak positively as to that.

Q.—Have you ever attended or made a *post mortem* examination of cases of suicide by shooting in the head? A.—I have.

Q.—How many? A.—Eight cases; I think that is correct; I may have made one or two more, but I am sure of eight.

Q.—Have you read of cases?

Mr. Busteed objected. Question waived.

Q.—From your experience as a medical man, and the cases that you have seen, are you able to form a conclusion or judgment in your own mind as to whether the death of Dr. Lutener could or not have been from the cause described, produced by himself?

Mr. Whiting objected. Overruled and exception taken.

A.—I don't think it could.

Q.—State the reasons which influence you in arriving at that conclusion? (objection taken and overruled.) A.—I judge first from the situation of the wound; it was on the left side, and it would have been very difficult for him to have shot himself without placing the pistol directly in contact with the head; I don't think the pistol was placed in contact with the head, from the appearance of the wound; I have always found that when the pistol is placed in contact with the head the wound is ragged and larger than the ball, the skin often filled with grains of powder, and frequently there is a fracture of the skull; in all cases where I have examined there has been powder on the hands; the pistol is also often grasped in the hand, or lies near them; these are my reasons for the opinion expressed.

Court—Would it make any difference if the person were left handed? A.—Undoubtedly, it would make some difference.

Q.—(By Mr. Blunt)—From the character of this wound and the external appearances presented, were you able to form any idea as to the shortest distance of the muzzle of that pistol from the head? A.—I don't think it could have been less than six inches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I have been a practicing physician four or five years; I have not practiced surgery as a distinct branch of my profession; I graduated in Crosby-street School; I arrived in the room where Dr. Lutener lay about 1½ o'clock; remained there about half an hour before I went for Dr. Downs; I was absent about ten minutes; Dr. Downs arrived in ten or fifteen minutes after I got back; when I first got to the room, Miss Shipman was there, and a gentleman whom Coroner Gamble had left to take care of the body; the body of the deceased was not moved while I was there, except by myself; I held the *post mortem* examination in that room; it was conducted on the floor as the body lay, only moving it so as to give us facility for getting round; we moved the body about twelve inches towards the south, so as to allow room to pass by the head.

Q.—Was there any perceptible change in the position of the body when you first saw it and when you and Dr. Downs were there? A.—None that I could see; I have conducted *post-mortem* examinations alone upon persons receiving death by a gunshot wound. [Witness named two or three cases in which he had held a *post-mortem* examination, alone.] I measured the distance of the wound from the ear with a piece of string—a piece of twine—which I wrapped up and put in my drawer; I cannot say if Dr. Downs saw me measure; I measured it, put a knot on the twine, and then measured it over again, to see if the knot was in the right place; I then rolled it up in paper, put it in my pocket, and when I arrived home, put it in the drawer; I did not have it at the Coroner's inquest; I cannot say whether I have taken it out of the drawer since I first put it there; I have no recollection of doing so; I measured the string before putting it up; I entered the measurement in a memorandum-book which I am in the habit of carrying in my pocket; I carried it until it was filled up, when I tore it up and destroyed it; it was a book in which I made entry of calls, &c.

Q.—Is what book have you entered the minutes of the *post mortem*? A.—It is not placed in any book yet; I have a book in which I make such minutes; I have the case written out, but not entered in the book.

Mr. Busteed—I want you to detail the circumstances of that *post mortem* examination.

Witness—In the first place we put a box under the head; I then made an incision over the top of the head, dividing the scalp from ear to ear; we turned down the scalp; Dr. D. held the head, while I sawed the bone; we took the upper portion of the skull off; I took hold of the brain slowly, and drawing it a little back, I saw that a portion of the spinal marrow had been divided from the brain; I took the brain out, and we both commenced looking for the ball; we cut the brain up in small pieces, but could find no trace of it in any part of the brain; we then examined the inside of the cranium—the temporal and occipital bones at the base of the skull; we sawed the skull across horizontally, the cut declining a little in the rear; when we got the skull separated, we looked for the ball inside of the cranium; I passed my finger through the wound until it came out on the inside; I looked and found the ball in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; I did not discover any fractnre at the base of the occipital bone, where the ball entered; the average thickness at that part is about one-sixth of an inch; I put my finger through beyond the second joint; (a string was produced, and the witness' finger measured at the joint, being about one inch in diameter.)

To the Court—There was nearly an inch of flesh upon the bone through which my finger passed before reaching the bone.

To Mr. Busteed—After passing through the flesh, my finger met the occipital bone; from the appearance of the wound alone I could not judge very correctly how long the body had been dead; the appearance of a gunshot wound will change somewhat in the course of a few hours, but not much; the slight bluish appearance was caused by the extravasation of blood around the part; that bluish appearance would be varied by the presence or absence of powder; the head had been washed and the hair saturated with water around the wound; I cut off some of the hair about the wound; the blood was then coagulated; I do not think the hands had been washed, but there were a few round drops of water on the back of the hands, as if they had been sprinkled on; I was examined as a witness before the Coroner's Jury; I measured the distance from the wound to the ear, before I was examined on the Coroner's inquest.

Q.—Did you give your testimony in view of that measurement? A.—I told the Jury then that I had left the string at home, and could not at the time distinctly remember the distance; I made minutes of the *post mortem* examination in the room, on a piece of paper; Dr. Downes and I did not sign the paper, nor do I think we compared it at the time; I took the notes in pencil; that piece of paper may be in my drawer or not now; I used it to write off the case, when I got home, that I might study it; it was a singular gun-shot wound, and an interesting case, professionally speaking; I have not yet entered it in my book; when a case is finished I write out all the particulars, and make a complete account of the whole; I have studied the case a good deal.

Q.—Before you commenced studying this case were you not of opinion that a man might have produced this wound upon himself? A.—No, I was never of this opinion.

Q.—Have you never stated that it was possible for a man to produce such a wound upon himself? A.—Not precisely; I was asked on the Coroner's Jury if it was possible for Dr. Lutener to have shot himself in that place? I answered that it was possible for him to shoot himself in that place, but it would have been very difficult for him to do so; at the same time I explained the nature of the wound, and said I had never seen a case of suicide of that kind, and that I was of opinion it was not a case of suicide; I sawed a piece of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and that took the ball out; I did not keep that piece of bone; I sawed down on each side of the ball almost in contact with the ball.

Q.—What did you saw it with? A.—With a saw I have in my case.

Q.—Have you more than one saw in your case? A.—No.

Q.—What is the thickness of the blade of that saw? A.—About the 32d part of an inch thick.

Q.—Has it been filed or set since? A.—It has.

Q.—You had to saw in four different directions to get the ball out? A.—Yes.

Re-examined—We had to use a knife to get the ball out, and we might have injured the ball slightly.

Q.—Can you say, from the character of the wound, whether the deceased, when he received that wound, was standing or sitting?

Objected to.

His Honor—I do not deem the question necessary.

Robert Gamble, depoced: I am one of the Coroner's of this City; I held an inquest on the body of Dr. Lutener.

Q.—What was the position of the body at the time of your arriving there? A.—I arrived there at 11½ o'clock in the forenoon, and I found the body lying, when I went into the office, with its head towards Graud-street; the body was on its back.

Q.—Was anything under the head? A.—Yes; there were some newspapers lying under the head.

His Honor—On the floor? *Witness*—Yes.

Q.—Did you receive any pistol from any person? A.—After I had seen the body, I went into the consulting room, and found Miss Shipman and Mr. Cockefair there; Mr. Cockefair headed me two pistols—one a single barrel and the other a revolver.

Q.—What was the condition of the revolver at the time you received it? A.—There were caps on; it appeared to be loaded and capped.

Q.—How many of the barrels were capped? A.—I could not say, for I could not see them from the nature of the pistol.

Q.—After receiving the revolver and the pistol, in whose possession did they remain? A.—I put both of them in my pocket until I came to the office; I then locked the revolver up and kept the single barrel pistol in my pocket; the next day I empanneled the Jury and held the inquest in the room above, and Mr. Cockefair with a view to safety took the caps off and tied a piece of red tape round the cock of the pistol.

Q.—Did you notice then how many barrels were capped? A.—I think five or six were capped.

Q.—From that time until the pistol was delivered to me in whose possession was it? A.—It has been in my desk from the time that I had it until I gave it to you.

Q.—Was Robert Hogeu examined before you upon that inquest? A.—A man of the name of Hogan, a carpenter, was examined before me upon that inquest.

Q.—Were counsel present on that examination on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Hays?

(Objected to—question withdrawn.)

Q.—State in what way the depoeition of Hagau was taken before you on that occasion?

Objected to. Objection not sustained, and exception noted.

A.—His deposition was taken in the usual way; I swore him, and told him to go and state to the Jury and to me all he knew.

Answer objected to. Not sustained, and exception taken.

Answer continued.—He went on and stated it, and signed his name to his testimony after he had got through.

Q.—Before signing his name, and after it was reduced to writing, was anything done? A.—I think it was read to him.

Q.—Were you present at the time of the arrest of Mr. Haye? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and where was he arrested?

Objected to. Objection not sustained, and exception taken.

A.—It was on the 10th of January last, at No. 1 Nassan-street, up etairs in the second or third story, in the office of Mr. Hall, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

Q.—How do you fix the time of day? A.—After I got back from Mr. Haya, and from putting him in the Second Ward Station-house, I think I got back to the City Hall before 1 o'clock.

Q.—Did anything occur before that to induce you to mark the time? Had you noticed the time before that? A.—I had not noticed the time myself, for I had no watch with me; but Mr. Cockefair took out his watch, after we got down in the street from Mr. Hall's office, with Mr. Hall and Mr. Hays, and told me, looking at his watch, that it was 20 minutes to 1 o'clock.

His Honor—Did you look at the watch? A.—I did not.

Cross-examined, by Mr Whiting: Q.—Do you not carry a watch? A.—No; I have two watches at home, but I do not carry either of them.

Q.—Did you and and Mr. Cockefair talk this matter over since? A.—No; I have never read the testimony since; I have looked over the papers.

Q.—Did you look at what Cockefair testified to? A.—No.

Q.—Did he tell you when he came to the office that he had been examined as to the question of time? A.—No: I was not present in Court when he was examined as to time; I do not think I have spoken with any person as to that point in Cockefair's testimony; I have been in Mr. Blunt's office.

Q.—Did you hear that testimony talked of in Mr. Blunt's? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it talked of in your office? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—When did you rise on the 10th of January? A.—About 8 or 9; I got up before breakfast. [Laughter.] I have two watches and one clock, but the clock is not a very good one; I did not, I think, eat dinner that day; I breakfasted before 10 o'clock that morning, I think; I think I got to the office about 10 o'clock on the 10th of January.

Q.—Did you make any memorandum that day? A.—No.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Corner of Bowery and Houston.

Q.—Did you ride down on that day? A.—I think I did; I have a free ticket, and I generally ride.

Q.—Did you hold an inquest that morning before you went to the office? A.—No.

Q.—Did you arrive at the office before 2? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before 11? A.—Yes, I was in and out of the office two or three times before that.

Q.—Were you in the office when the note came? A.—I do not know; I think not; I think I was in Chambers-street.

Q.—Have you looked for the note? A.—No.

Q.—What time did you start to go up to Luteners? A.—I think about 11½.

Q.—How do you fix the time? A.—The note addressed to the office was dated 11½; I sent Cockefair up and went up after him in a few minutes; we stayed there some minutes, and then determined to arrest Mr. Haya, and went to Hall's office and did so, and arrived at the City Hall at about 1 o'clock; Cockefair took his watch out near Pine-street, before passing Pine-street; he took his watch out when he was alongside of me; I saw the watch; it was a gold watch, and I think it had a gold face; we were at the Second Ward Station-house about three or four minutes, and then I came back to my office, and I remained there a minute or two before I went out.

Q.—Up to this time you held no inquest? A.—I think not; but I can tell by looking at my memorandum book.

Q.—Was the body when you saw it stretched out straight? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you disturb or move the body on that occasion? A.—I examined the pockets.

Q.—Were the clothes wet? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was his shirt and neck wet? A.—I think so, but I cannot say to what extent.

Q.—Did you see a chair in the room? A.—I think there was an arm chair there.

Q.—Where did it stand? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you leave any one in charge of the body? A.—No one in particular; but there were some of his friends there who took charge of him; I returned at about 1½ o'clock, and I think the body was in the same position then as when I left it; I do not know whether the body remained in that position during the post mortem; after the *post mortem* his friends came and laid him out; they took the body into the consulting-room after the *post mortem*; the *post mortem* was conducted on the floor; we had no Jury up to this time; I summoned several who were there, and empannelled them the next day; the inquest was held on the floor above; it was held there for a day, and then the remainder of the inquest was held at the Broadway House; we had the revolver on the first day of the inquest; I did not examine it; I saw the caps taken off; I did not think it necessary to preserve the caps; Mr. Cockefair handed it to me; I will not be positive whether Mr. Cockefair handed it to me or Miss Shipman, but I think Mr. Cockefair handed me the pistol; when I got the pistol, I and Cockefair left; I think we left a female besides Miss Shipman with the body. (Witness here pointed out on a diagram the situation of the premises of Dr. Lutener, the furniture therein and the position of the body.)

The Court—When you returned from Mr. Hall's office and reached the City Hall, you say it was about 1 o'clock. Did you look at the clock? A.—I did; it was in the neighborhood of 1 o'clock—not five minutes either way; Mr. Cockefain left this City by the 1 o'clock train for Harlem.

To a Juror—A paper was handed to me by Cockefain when he gave me the pistol. It was a paper addressed by Dr. Lutener to Miss Shipman.

Mr. Blunt—Is that the paper (handing it)? A.—I think that is the paper; I kept it in my pocket till I gave it to the District Attorney.

Thomas Dore, deposed—I am dry goode clerk; I am employed at No. 47 Broadway, near the Battery; at the time of this occurrence I boarded at No. 116 Cedar-street, with Mrs. Ryan; I saw a lady answering to the name of Hays, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 116 Cedar-street; 12½ o'clock is my usual hour of dinner.

Q.—Did you hear of Dr. Lutener's death? A.—Yes; I read an account of it in the paper the day following; I saw Mrs. Hays the day previous; I saw her in the dining room of No. 116 Cedar-street: I had never seen her before; there was no one in the room besides she and me and a domestic.

Q.—Did you hear of Dr. Lutener's death? A.—Yes; I read an account of it in the paper the day following; I saw Mrs. Haye the dey previous; I saw her in the dining-room of No. 116 Cedar-street; I had never seen her before; there was no one in the room besides she and me and a domestic; she epoke in my presence, but did not address herself to me.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She wished to know if there was any person whom she could send for her husband.

Q.—Did you notice how she was dreseed at that time? Had she any covering on her head? A.—She had no hat on; I asked her where her husband's place of business was, and she told me at the corner of Nassau and Wall-streets, at either No. 1 or No. 2; I volunteered to go there; I asked her what I was to say, and she requested me to tell her husband that she had been taken very ill coming down Broadway, and wished to see him as soon as he could possibly come at No. 116 Cedar-street.

Q.—What did you then do? A.—I went to the office and delivered the message to Mr. Haye. It was on the second or third floor.

Q.—How long had you boarded at No. 116 Cedar-street prior to that. (Objected to—objection not sustained and exception taken.) A.—About six or seven months to the best of my knowledge.

Q.—In what part of Cedar-street having reference to Broadway is No. 116. A.—West of Broadway, within a few doors of Greenwich-street.

Q.—Have you ever seen this lady since? A.—Not until I have seen her here.

Cross-examined: I usually dine after twelve; I may that day have started from the store to go to diuner between 25 and 30 minutes past twelve; when I got through with dinner I went with the message to Hays.

Mr. Blunt here put the deposition of Hogan as taken before the Coroner in evidence, for the purpose of showing that he stated at that time differently from what he had stated in the present trial.

Mr. Busteed thought that the District Attorney should state whether it was his object to impeach his own witness. He would object to its introduction.

The Court allowed the introduction of the doenment.

Cornelius R. Scheller deposed: I am a copyist; my place of business is at No. 7 Nassau-street, and my residence is in Yorkville; on the 10th of January last, my place of business was at No. 18 Nassau-street, on the third story; I know Mr. and Mrs. Hays; prior to the 10th of January, I had known them about three years; on the 10th of January I arrived in the City about 10 minutes before 10 o'clock; I came in the 9 o'clock train from Harlem; I got in at Yorkville; I saw Mrs. Hays that forenoon about 10 minutes past 10 o'clock in Mr. Hall's office, No. 1 Nassau-street; on arriving at the dépôt in the Park, I went direct to my office; I remained in my office before I went to Mr. Hall's about two minutes; when I went into Hall's office Mrs. Haya was in the inner room, facing on Wall-street.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—No.

Q.—How long did you remain in Mr. Hall's office? A.—I should think about 20 minutes.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Haye again that morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—Mr. Hall brought her over to my office.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—About 3 o'clock, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Did you accompany her anywhere? A.—I went to Herlem with her.

Q.—Did you stop anywhere with her on the way? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—Into Goetling's Restaurant, and got a glass of water.

Q.—Anywhere else? A.—Yes; we went to the Tombs.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—For the purpose of Mrs. Haye seeing Mr. Hays; she wished to do so.

Q.—Did you see him? A.—No.

Q.—Did she? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever seen Mr. Hays write? A.—Yes.

Q.—How often? A.—I could not tell you how many times—hundreds of times.

Q.—Are you familiar with his hand-writing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Look at that paper, and see whose signature that is. (Handing the paper.) A.—It is William Hay's. (Marked by the Court R. 2.)

Witness identified several other letters as being in Hays' handwriting, and they were respectively marked by the Court.

Mr. Blunt then offered them in evidence, and proposed to read them.

Mr. Whiting said that they were as evidence in this case.

His Honor informed the Counsel as this was a serious point in the cause, he would postpone his decision as to the admissibility of the letters until to-day.

The Court then adjourned.

The Williamsburg Ferries.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Councilmen met on Saturday afternoon, for the consideration of the charges made against the Williamsburg Ferry Company, in a petition to the Board of Councilmen, by the Peoples' Ferry Committee of the citizens of Williamsburg, praying that the charter of the Company be revoked.

The charges are, that the Company have not run three boats daily, as prescribed by their charter; that the Company do not run their boats every ten minutes,—often not even every 20 minutes; that the boats are not kept properly cleaned, but are in a filthy conditiou; that some of the cabins have no heaters, and the decks are not kept free from snow; that the boats are badly managed; have no police regulations; have often only one man to let down the chains; some of the pilots are guilty of reckless conduct, thereby causing collisions and the loss of human life.

There were a number of the citizens of Williamsburg present, and Mr. Moore, Treasurer of the Ferry Company, and others, appeared on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Curry, Chairman of the Committee of Councilmen, asked if any one had anything to offer with reference to the charges. Mr. Moore took up the complaint and proceeded to refute the charges. He denied that three boats were not run regularly. Mr. McGrath instanced to the contrary in defence of the charge. As to the condition of the boats, Mr. Moore said that with the exception, perhaps, of one or two of the latest of the Fulton Ferry boats, there were none superior to theirs on any of the ferries. He denied the charge that their boats were leaky, and with regard to their regularity he affirmed that they did run every ten minutes.

Mr. McGrath said that last Tuesday morning he was obliged to wait twenty minutes. The conversation was continued for some time, the several charges being denied by Mr. Moore and affirmed by the complainants.

Mr. Moore said he thought if there were any complaints to be made, the proper way would have been to present them to the officers of the Company, and they would immediately have been remedied. They were perfectly willing to go to all the expense they could afford to remedy any defects that might exist. Complaints were made that the rates of ferriage were too high, that the number of passengers had very greatly increased within the last five years, but that the facilities had not been increased proportionably.

Mr. Curry said that he did not consider it so much their province to interfere with the rates of ferriage, as to require proper conveniences for the people in connection with the running of the boats. He said the Committee would personally inspect the boats, and report accordingly. The Committee then adjourned.

An Exciting Scene at the Jefferson Police Court—Insult Offered to the Judge.

During the afternoon of Friday last, an exciting scene occurred in the Jefferson Police Court, on the occasion of bailing out a man who stands charged with defrauding Captain McCrerar to the amount of $650. As previously stated, the accused was committed to the City Prison by Justice Clarke, on an affidavit made by the Captain, to await a further hearing in the matter. Late in the afternoon, a young lawyer named Alden, and Mr. Alex. C. Morton, came to the Court-room, made a series of inquiries about the prisoner, and then visited his cell. On their return, Mr. Alden asked for and received the affidavit of Captain McCrerar, and after taking a copy, he approached the Justice and requested him to affix his signature to a paper he had drawn up, for the purpose of giving bail for the accused before a Supreme Court Judge. The magistrate refused to sign it, remarking at the time that *he* would take bail if they wished it. His Honor also remarked: "The prosecution say they have evidence of a stronger character to bring against the prisoner; but for aught I know, your client may prove himself innocent, and I be compelled to discharge him."

Mr. Alden at this left the Court, apparently satisfied to await the result of the examination, set down for the next day. As the hour for closing the the Court-room arrived, the parties came back and demanded to bail the prisoner, but the Judge deemed it his duty to detain him till the next day, and so informed the applicants. The magistrate then walked out of the Court-room, and was suddenly startled by hearing one of the two persons exclaim, "It is a gross mockery of justice." The Judge returned and asked them what they meant by using such insulting language. To this, Mr. Morton replied—"You are holding no Court now, and we have a right to say what we please." "Yes," replied the magistrate, "but it must be respectful and proper." At this period the Judge left, and the parties followed him down stairs to the sidewalk, where they approached the Justice a second time, made some insulting remark, and thrust their hands into his face, saying, "You probably don't know who you are." The magistrate's patience here became exhausted, and he replied very sternly, "I do not care who you are; and if either of you continue this abusive and disorderly conduct, I shall lock you up." This announcement silenced them and they left. The following morning, Justice Clarke received a letter from Gen. D. D. Morton, Esq., stating that the "National Democrat office, in which he returned the language that "The Police administration of the law was a mockery of justice." Mr. Morton also informed the magistrate who he is, using the following language:

"Thinking you may desire to know who I am, and in relation to the remark of 'Mockery of justice,' I write you to give you my address." On Saturday, Mr. Morton appeared before Justice Clarke, and became security for the accused party in the sum of $1,000. The magistrate did not allude to the letter he had received from Mr. Morton, and thus the matter stands for the present.

The Stone-Cutters' Association.—The Stone-Cutters, now on a strike, met on Saturday morning at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, the President, John Armetaono, in the Chair. The Chairman stated that the body had been now on a strike since the 10th of March—indeed, some of them since January last. The demand made by the trade was an advance of two shillings per day, or twenty shillings, instead of eighteen shillings. This was considered by all fair men as a moderate demand, considering the high price of provisions and the rise in rents, and one which other trades, not so laborious as the stone-cutting, obtained. The employers, indeed, acknowledged the fairness of the demand, and offered to give the wages if the trade would allow six apprentices to each shop, instead of four, the number heretofore admitted by the rules of the trade. This demand made by the employers was contrary to their Constitution, and could not be granted; and even if it were not contrary to the Constitution, the admission of so many apprentices into the trade would ruin a great many of its members, and have an evil influence on the general well being of the trade; would bring too many hands into the market, and have a tendency to lower the rate of wages.

The bosses were not likely to yield to the Association, and the Association were determined not to yield to them. In this difficulty, some thought that the Association ought to open the machine-shops, and allow their men to go to those places where stone was cut by machinery. It was to deliberate on that question and decide it, if possible, that the present meeting was called. There had been an offer made to the Association by some of the shops which use machinery the heaviest in the trade, to give twenty shillings per day, if the trade would open the shops to their men.

James Monahan said he would desire to teach a lesson to those men who had treated them so cruelly, for if the machine shops were once opened by the trade they would not be able to make ends.

A motion was made by Mr. McCarty to appoint deputations to wait upon the different trades societies connected with the building business, to ask for their aid, sympathy and support. The employers were in a combination throughout the entire country against the men, and he considered that the men ought, by a mutual effort, endeavor to protect themselves, and have an understanding with the trade in the different States and cities throughout the Union. After some discussion, this motion was also laid over for further deliberation. John McCormick was appointed a delegate to wait on the Stone Masons' Association, to ask for advice and support in their future action. There were some new members admitted, and money distributed, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Battery Enlargement.—The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips met yesterday afternoon to hear statements of petitions to amend the contract for the Battery Enlargement, so far as related to the location of the eastern line of the proposed extension.

Ex-Mayor Smith, of Brooklyn, ex-Alderman Donoe and Jamison, and J. Phillips Phœnix, Esq., appeared before the Committee. The petitioners represent that the effect of extending the Battery Enlargement 200 feet on the pier south side of the Staten Island Ferry would be to fill up the slips on South-street, from Coenties-slip westward, as the tide would be prevented from washing through the slips and removing the deposits. They further represented that the contractors for the Battery Enlargement are willing to reduce its extent so as to avoid the objections. The remarks of the gentlemen who appeared before the Committee were substantially a reassertion of the facts contained in the prayer of the petitioners.

Fatal Kick of a Horse.—Coroner O'Donnell, on Saturday, held an inquest at No. 139 East Twenty-seventh-street, on the body of William C. Buckly, aged 48 years, whose death was caused by a kick from his horse. A verdict was returned accordingly.

The Coroners Office.—The office of the four Coroners has been removed from No. 47 to No. 37 Chamber-street, a few doors east of Burton's Theatre.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.
Before Judge Woodruff.
A STUNNING VERDICT.

The People of the State of New-York vs. *William Woodlock.*—This was an action on a bond given by the defendant on a recognizance required by the Commissioners of the Almshouse of this City, by which the defendant became surety in the sum of $300, that one William Welsh should be of good behaviour for one year and support his wife and family. Welsh, it appeared, had domestic difficulties, and his wife applied to the proper authorities, and on the 19th July, 1853, he was arrested and not liberated until he gave the defendant as surety in the usual requirements. On the 16th October Welsh left his wife and went for a soldier. Of course the penalty became forfeited, and hence the present action. On the part of the defence it was set up, that Welsh had made repeated offers to support the wife and family, but that she would not live with him. It was also contended that owing to an informality, the bond was void.

The Court charged that the only question for the Jury was, as to whether the bond had become forfeited in consequence of the second disappearance of Welsh, thereby leaving his wife chargeable to the Almshouse. With respect to any controversy between Welsh and his wife, the Jury had nothing to do. For all the purposes of this action the bond was *prima facie* correct and the plaintiffs must recover.

The Jury retired and on Saturday morning brought in a special verdict in writing, as follows:

"The Jury in the above case bring in a verdict for the plaintiffs for the sum of $90, *provided* said sum is given to Mrs. Welsh, and if said amount cannot be paid to Mrs. Welsh then the verdict of the Jury is for the defendant.

Hie Honor ordered the verdict to be recorded, with the remark that he was sorry he had not been understood by the Jury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.
Before Judge Hall.
THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The United States vs. *Edward C. Morton, John Brown,* alias *Joseph Heritage, Charles Clark,* alias *Charles Watson and James Bowers.*—These persons were indicted for being engaged in the extensive counterfeiting operations recently detected in this City. Only the three latter persons were put on trial yesterday morning, as Morton is to have a separate trial. The testimony in the case was published in full on the preliminary examination before the Commissioner, which was given in the Daily Times, at the time, and will not, therefore, be republished.

Mr. Dunning opened the case to the Jury, stating the facts as to the employment of May by Brown, and May's divulging the matter to the United States Marshal, the descent upon the house in Thirty-fifth-street, and the seizure of the counterfeitiog apparatus, the arrest of Bowers at the Jersey Ferry, and the fleeing up the bundle which he threw into the water, containing counterfeit half dollars.

The prosecution then put upon the stand Mr. May and Mr. Moore, the platers and gilders, by whom the affair was first communicated to the United States Marshal. The day was consumed with their examination and cross-examination, and the Court then adjourned.

There was no material difference between the evidence now given by them and that given before the Commissioner.

Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. McKinley appeared for the accused.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Saturday.
Before Judge Clerke.

In the matter of the application of Henry E. Bartlett.—It will be remembered that Dr. Morris, the Health Officer of our City, (a Whig,) was removed by the Governor in April last, and Dr. Bartlett was appointed in his stead. Dr. Morris, however, refused to give up the books and papers, and more particularly the porquisites of the office—considering the removal and subsequent appointment to be illegal and void.

The Health Officer of our City is appointed and is subject to removal by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, but may be removed, or in case of a vacancy, temporarily appointed by the Governor, during a recess of the Senate. Dr. Morris' term of office expired in February last. The Senate was then in session. The Governor, however, did not nominate a successor, or take any means to supply his place, and Dr. Morris continued to hold the office until after the adjournment of the Senate, when the Governor removed Dr. Morris, and on the following day appointed Dr. Bartlett in his place. Upon Dr. Morris' refusal to deliver the books and papers belonging to the office, Dr. Bartlett brought this action as directed by Art. 5, Ch. 5, sec. 60 *et seq* R. S., 4th ed.

J. & H. Sherwood, and Messrs. Wm. Curtis, Noyes and ex-Judge Beardsley appeared for Dr. Bartlett; and Jonathan Nathan and Chas. O'Conor for Dr. Morris. Decision reserved.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.—Monday.
Before Judge Hall.
SEAMEN'S WAGES—SLAVER.

Ernest Mabler et al. vs. *The Schooner H. N. Gambrill.*—This vessel was seized as a slaver, on the coast of Africa, by the United States frigate *Constitution*, on the 3d of November last, and has since been condemned in this Court, and sold. The libellants, who were seamen on board of her, and came home in her, brought this suit to recover wages as seamen. They were admitted as witnesses for each other, and testified that they shipped in this port, in August last, for a voyage to the coast of Africa and back; that they understood they were going on a voyage for palm oil; that there was nothing about the vessel to excite their suspicions, until her arrival in the Congo River, when the materials for a slave deck were brought out of the hold, and fitted up the day before her seizure by the *Constitution*.

Decree, therefore, that they recover their wages.

For libellants, Messrs. Cochrane and Donohne; for claimants, Mr. O'Conor.

BROOKLYN CITY.

The Consolidated City.—A Special Committee of Aldermen has been appointed to confer with the constituted authorities of the City of Williamsburg and Town of Bushwick, in relation to taxes for the coming year.

City Railroads.—The work of constructing these roads is proceeding very expeditiously. It is expected the cars will be running on the Sands-street and Flushing-avenue route within two weeks, and on all the routes early in July.

Call Accepted.—Rev. B. F. Welsh, of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, has accepted a call from the Baptist Church at Newtonville, near Albany.

LONG ISLAND.

Fish.—The Long and Staten Islands shad fishermen have, within the last two days, caught (instead of shad) in their gill-nets enormous quantities of large sand porgies—a circumstance which has not occurred for forty years. It is supposed the fish have been lost in consequence of the muddy state of the water, occasioned by so much rain.

Thunder Storms and Disasters from the Lightning.

The numerous calamities from lightning that have already occurred so early in the Spring, vividly remind us that these are but the forerunners of thousands of terrific scenes about to overspread the country during the coming season.

In the Summer of 1851, I made a record of the newspaper reports of deaths by thunder storms in our country, and they amounted to upwards of sixty. Probably I saw but half the real number, and that every year in the United States a hundred lives are lost in this way. This being assumed as the annual calamity, I trust that the scenes recently witnessed and the beginning of a new season of electric storms, are a sufficient apology for calling attention to lightning rods and their most approved construction. After several years of attention to the subject, the best that I have seen are made after a quite recent invention, called "Otis's patent." They are very decidedly superior

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Nebraska Again.

The Nebraska bill *was* taken up yesterday in the House of Representatives by a decisive majority,—the Deficiency bill and all other public measures preceding it on the calendar, being set aside in order to reach it, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union by a vote of 109 to 88. Mr. RICHARDSON then introduced a substitute for the Nebraska bill, which is very nearly the same as the one passed in the Senate, except that the amendment excluding aliens from voting, is omitted. The bill was discussed during the remainder of the session, Mr. LYONS, of New-York, making a vigorous and effective speech against it. How long it will continue to occupy the attention of Congress, it is of course impossible to predict. We are not inclined to regard the vote of yesterday as conclusive of the passage of the bill, though it indicates a greater degree of strength than had generally been ascribed to it. It is clear that the whole power of the Administration is to be used to promote its passage. The subject has already been very thoroughly discussed in Congress and in the country, and the contest now will be simply one of numerical strength in the House. Hereafter it will be transferred to a broader field, where Executive power is less prevailing.

Later from the Pacific.

A little before midnight, when most of you, readers, were sleeping soundly or otherwise, according to the several states of your consciences and the amount of supper you eat, in popped the Nicaragua steamer with fifteen days' later news from California.

The news is no great affair—always an agreeable fact when prosperity demands quiet, and only harm can come of any great excitement. The mines yield pretty well, and the farmed fields promise well. Politics are not much discussed. Indeed there is nothing peculiarly Californian in the tidings by this steamer.

The Lower California news is equally barren. It amounts to nothing additional as to the course of WALKER or his prospects. SANTA ANNA's prospects do not brighten along the Western Coast. Col. BLANEARTE at La Paz had got 1,000 men together to head off President WALKER; but a rumor of the coming of Count RAOUSSET had distracted him, and he was perfectly harmless to both, wondering which to oppose.

There is later news from the Sandwich Islands and from Oregon. It is all readable, and very good reading too; but the information you will get from it will make no man's fortune, and, unless it be found among the marriages or deaths, will not, probably, affect any one's happiness very seriously.

The Entertainments of To-day.

To-day the Anniversary programme is full and rich. At 10½ o'clock in the morning, the American and Foreign Christian Union has its annual meeting in the Tabernacle. This Society, since the grand World's Convention held a few years since in London, and the formation of a Christian alliance, has had a more definite scope and a field of action more clearly mapped than before. Its object,—to unite the believers in a common faith in common efforts to extend Christian influence in lands principally occupied at present by a corrupt form of Christianity,—is not directly the aim of any other Society. It is very fitting that the same men who, more earnestly than any of their neighbors, apply themselves to the benevolent enterprises that originated within and flonrish on the bounties of their own Church, should at times meet their brethren of different sects and different churches in a joint effort to do good. The masons and carpenters, painters, glaziers, &c., who are at work upon the grand palace, should meet occasionally together and compare their labors, that they may discover whether they are harmonizing in their several tasks and working out the plans of the architect. The speakers on this occasion are Rev. Dr. GREEN of Hampden Sydney College, Dr. BETHUNE of Brooklyn, and Dr. KIRK of Boston.

At 3 in the afternoon, the Sabbath School children gather by procession from their several churches into a dozen or so different public places, to hear brief speeches, to sing and otherwise to enjoy themselves. Castle Garden, the Tabernacle, Dr. ADAM D. SMITH's Church, the Baptist Tabernacle, the Rivington-street Church, and sundry others, are the places of rendezvous. Parents of children will not willingly stay at home from the sight of so much enjoyment on the part of their little ones. The speeches in the afternoon are to the children; in the evening, at the Tabernacle, the old folks are addressed.

At the same hour, with this last gathering, at 7½ P. M., the New-York Colonization Society meets, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place. Strangers will please look up as they approach the Church, and observe the beauty of the structure they are to meet in—its beautiful Grecian front, with unspliced Ionic pillars—its tall spire, regularly tapering to the clouds—its whole exterior unsurpassed for classic elegance. But within we know not what fare is to be furnished;—if it is not good, the managers have altered their old course. Years ago, when the Abolition fury was at its height, there was always great curiosity to hear the Colonization speeches. If the speakers criticised the ravings of the Abolitionists in the morning—at that day the Garrisonian Anti-Slavery Society always met on Tuesday morning—then there was a storm of applause, a tempest of hisses, and a prodigious excitement. If they let them alone, and attended to their great work of convincing the audience that the climate of Liberia was not necessarily fatal, after all—proving the feasibility of civilizing Africa, by establishing an outpost of American Africans on the coast, and, by the same means, elevating our colored population to the level that their good character and behavior entitle them to, but cannot command for them—they had quiet times. An unnecessary antagonism to the Liberal Emancipation party reflected upon this agency some of its notoriety, and made its meetings interesting. Entertainment enough for the day, surely. If anybody thinks otherwise, there is the monthly meeting of the Geographical Society, in the evening, and a long list of "Amusements," for such as fancy them.

The Future of Turkey.

The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, we are told, has been formally ratified between France and Great Britain. The Governments of both countries have in this matter followed rather than led public sentiment, and may therefore confidently rely upon being able to command the moral and material support of their subjects. The alliance rests upon firmer grounds than any which has heretofore found place in European history. It is the plain and obvious dictate of self-preservation, and neither party can fail to exert its utmost strength in fulfilling its conditions, without incurring the most imminent peril.

As we understand it, the ultimate purpose of the alliance is to establish a power upon the Bosphorus, which shall be able to place an effectual barrier against Russian advances in that quarter. If the Allies fail in accomplishing this, they fail wholly. If they succeed in doing this, their success is complete. No man, we presume, even pretends to believe that the Ottoman Empire does or can fulfil this one essential condition. As far as its European professions are concerned it is a sham. The Czar spoke a plain and undeniable truth when he declared Turkey to be a *sick man* liable to die at any moment. His disorder is no sharp and sudden attack, from which there may be a hope of recovery, so long as breath is in the body. It is the result of no accident, severe and perilous, but out of which the recuperative energies of nature may possibly safely bring the sufferer. It is the decay of age, the slow and certain breaking up of the vital energies. The patient has been bolused by changes, stimulated by reform, bolstered by "protection;" he has been wigged and laced, and padded and painted, until to a careless observer he bears somewhat the appearance of a man hardly passed his prime. But there is a limit to all such expedients. To neither nations nor individuals is there vouchsafed a second youth. Turkey is old and outworn; and his heirs may well begin to speculate about his inheritance.

There should be no difficulty in answering the question as to whom the country belongs. It is no uninhabited island, the rightful possession of the first man who will take up his dwelling there. There is in European Turkey a population who have stood their ground during four long weary centuries of misrule and oppression—always defeated, yet never wholly subdued. With no accessions from immigration, they have kept up their numbers. Given up, a prey to successive swarms of greedy officials, who were no sooner gorged with plunder than they were recalled, to make room for successors equally greedy and unscrupulous; never knowing what it is to enjoy security; sowing with no assurance that they should reap; reaping with no security that they should enjoy the harvest, they have still kept the only form of social and political life which their unhappy fate allowed. Life has been preserved in Turkey by those local municipalities among the Christian population, which have, in a measure, administered justice between man and man,—which have apportioned the taxes among the community, and have supplemented the deficiencies of one member by the small superfluity of another. Local municipalities have kept alive the memory of a Hungarian nationality under the iron rule of Austria. Similar municipalities have preserved the germs from which may yet spring up a State from the fragments of the Christian population in Turkey. Within the last score of years, the Servians have demonstrated to the world that when the foreign pressure is withdrawn, this people are abundantly able to form and maintain a Government of their own. Even Wallachia and Moldavia, though cursed by a Russian protectorate hardly better than Turkish dominion, have made sensible advances in the right direction.

The Christian population of Turkey number some twelve millions, and if the Turkish power were withdrawn, there would be nothing to prevent their coalescing in a twelvemonth into a State which would at once take rank among the secondary powers of Europe. They are one in religion, and the greater portion of them are of homogeneous races. Between Servians and Wallachs, Croats and Bulgarians, Bosniacs and Albanians, there are no violent antipathies to overcome: no hostilities of races, for example, like those which existed in Hungary at the commencement of her late gallant struggle. And, yet, who is there that doubts that Hungary would this day have made good her claim to a place in the brotherhood of nations, had not the brute force of Russia been precipitated upon her? The example of Hungary is full of instruction and hope as to the capability of the nations of Europe for self-government. It gives ample ground for belief that the battle for civil freedom, which was lost upon the banks of the Theiss, may be renewed with happier auspices in the great valley of the Lower Danube. The fierce force of the Revolution went far to melt into one homogeneous body the nationalities in Hungary. The like hope for civil freedom, we are confident, would in a single generation melt into one all the Christian races in European Turkey.

We assume throughout that the Ottoman Empire can never fulfil the conditions which alone can give security to Western Europe. The Emperor of Russia evidently make the same assumption. His views afford the true solution of the vexed Eastern question. His interests are so diametrically opposed to those of the rest of the world, that it would be safe to assume that precisely what he declares he will never permit, is the very thing of all others upon which the Western Powers must insist. He has no objection to the continuance of the Ottoman Empire upon its present footing. Therefore, if for no other reason, France and England ought never to be satisfied with it. But he has declared that he will never permit the establishment of a new Christian State, with Byzantium for its capital. This should be reason enough for the allies to insist upon the establishment of such an empire. By the establishment of such a State, and by no other conceivable means, can the march of the Russians upon Constantinople be prevented.

This State, let its external form be what it may, can have no other than a constitutional Government. Servia and the Principalities, in the face of every obstacle, have demonstrated the practicability of such a Government among the Sclavonic race. This race constitutes the body of the population of the country. Let every other take its departure to-morrow, and the country would never feel its loss.

A new Christian State on the Bosphorus, the Danube, and the Black Sea,—a state with such territories, such a frontier, and such a population as to make it above all need of the protection of any power or alliance of powers:—a state which shall hold with firm grasp Constantinople, the natural commercial centre and entrepôt of Europe:—a state which shall reconquer to civilization the fairest portion of the Old World; rebuild the cities which have fallen to decay, and plow once more the fields which have been gladdened by no husbandry under the bigoted sway of the marauding Ottomans; and roll back for generations, perhaps for ever, the advancing wave of Muscovite aggression:—such a state, we repeat, thinking men are beginning to perceive, presents the only satisfactory solution to the Eastern Question.

A constitutional Government once established in European Turkey, that country would present the most inviting field for European emigration. The superabundant population which now starves itself out upon the over-peopled borders of the West, would here find a natural outlet. The next few years would behold an exodus to those shores like that which has won this continent to civilization. And with our own example to guide and instruct, the most timid conservative need not fear that a current of immigration, however large, will ruin a country, so long as that country is capable of absorbing the emigrants, and giving them the means of livelihood. Ever since, and long before the dawn of recorded history, the North has poured its hordes upon the South, armed with sword and spear, for conquest, rapine, and plunder; let us hope that in the next great movement of the nations they will be armed, with the steam-engine and the plowshare, for occupancy and culture.

Russia is in certain respects invulnerable, while in certain others she is more exposed to assault. It will be long, we imagine, before any other commander, repeating the fatal error of NAPOLEON, goes on a vain crusade against the northern snows. But upon the south she lies perfectly exposed and helpless. It is here that she must be attacked. The acquisitions of the last fourscore years may be wrested from her, and her frontier once more be pushed back to where it was in the reign of CATHARINE. Just so long as she retains possession of Bessarabia and the Crimea:—so long as the port of Odessa and the stronghold of Sebastopol are in her possession, just so long will she be able to menace Constantinople, and threaten the repose of Europe. If the allies are but half as far-seeing as we are disposed to give them credit for being, they will never, unless compelled by the irresistible force of arms, make peace with Russia until these have been wrested from her, and firmly incorporated into the new Christian State. With the possession of these two points goes the mastery of the Black Sea; with the mastery of the Black Sea goes, sooner or later the dominion of Constantinople; and with the dominion of Constantinople in the hand of any one of the existing Powers of Europe, goes the supremacy over the Eastern Continent. Shut Russia out from these points, and she is harmless, and may develop her civilization in her own way. Give her these, and she rules the world. The Ottomans cannot, and France or England must not, hold these keys. They are safe only in the hands of a new power. And that power, as we believe, is only to be constructed from the present Christian population of European Turkey, and must be founded upon the ruins of the Ottoman empire.

Our speculations have been based on the supposition that in the coming contest, Austria either preserves her neutrality or sides with the Western Powers. Should she finally take sides with Russia, a new element will be introduced into the contest—a revolutionary war enkindled, which can only result in still greater changes in the map of Europe; such changes as shall fulfil the wildest dreams of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI.

City Advertising.

The subject of Corporation advertising was brought up last night in the Board of Aldermen. The suggestion was made that the twelfth section of the Amended Charter, which requires all contracts involving the expenditure of over $250 to be given to the lowest bidder, would prevent the publication of the Corporation proceedings in papers of large circulation,—inasmuch as they would be *underbid* by others having comparatively no circulation at all. Ald. HEARICK thought that, under the plain meaning of that section the lowest bid must be received,—without reference to circulation. We beg leave to differ from the Alderman on this point. The character of the service rendered, the quality of the article furnished, is just as much to be taken into the account, as the price to be paid. If the Corporation should invite bids for paving the streets, or for supplying oil,—the quantity of oil supplied and the character of the pavement laid down, would form just as material elements in the contracts to be made, as the amount of *money* required.

Precisely the same holds true in regard to advertising. And the true way to comply with the requirements of the Charter, is to take the lowest bid *per thousand copies of circulation*;—just as the lowest bid *per gallon* in contracting for supplies of oil, or *per square yard* for paving streets, would be deemed the one which the Charter requires the Corporation to accept. We have repeatedly suggested this as the only method by which equal and exact justice can be rendered to the Press, while at the same time the interests of the City will be protected, and the requirements of the Charter fulfilled. Nothing, certainly, can be more absurd than to suppose that the same price should be paid for advertising in one paper as in another,—without regard to their circulation. A person who should expect to get 30,000 *placards* printed for the same price as 1,500, would be deemed slightly verdant;—but precisely the same principle applies to an advertisement in a newspaper. The *cost* to the proprietors of publishing an advertisement in the TIMES, which prints over 28,000 copies, is *ten* times as great as that of printing the same advertisement in some of the blanket-sheet journals which print less than 3,000 copies; and the advantage to the advertiser is greater in the same proportion.

Unless we are greatly mistaken, a resolution was offered in the Board of Aldermen some weeks since, by Alderman BLUNT, directing the Printing Committee to make inquiries and estimates concerning the cost of advertising, in accordance with this principle,—to solicit bids from the various City papers *per thousand copies* of their circulation. So far as we are aware the Committee has not yet taken any steps to fulfil the duty thus enjoined upon them. We expressed surprise some days since, that the *majority* of the Committee in the Councilmen had made no investigations on this subject, while the minority had addressed notes of inquiry to the several City papers. We have since learned that, owing to a diversity of views or some other cause, it had been impossible to secure a meeting of the Committee on this subject, and that individual members were left to make inquiries each for himself. Whatever differences of opinion may exist, it is certainly incumbent on the Committee to meet and take some action on the subject, even if each member then find it necessary to make a separate report.

What the Corporation requires, as we understand the matter, is, to procure the *publication* of its proceedings, advertisements, &c., in a number of copies sufficiently large for the proper information of the public,—say in 100,000 copies daily. The true way to accomplish this object is by inviting proposals as to the price for which it can be done *per thousand*; and then to accept enough of the *lowest bids* to cover the extent of publication desired. We think that on reviewing the matter, Alderman HEARICK, who is eminently a practical man, will concur in this conclusion.

The American Camel Company.

An effort is about to be made, as may be seen by a notice in another column, to complete the formation of a Company for the purpose of introducing into certain portions of this country, to which it is as yet a stranger, the Camel—the most useful and valuable burden animal of Asia and Africa. The project has received the sanction and recommendation of the War Department, as calculated to facilitate and to insure with certainty and economy the transportation of supplies to the frontier posts and outlying commands scattered at long intervals on the line of our Southern and Southwestern borders. Presented in a more comprehensive aspect to the Legislature of this State, it received the unanimous endorsement of the Senate, and was adopted by the Assembly with about equal encouragement and approval. A charter was granted with very liberal features, and books will be opened to-day for subscription to the capital stock, which is fixed at the commencement at one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing it to three times that amount, if deemed expedient.

We are not sufficiently familiar with the country which it is proposed to supply with this new mode of transport, to express any opinion as to the feasibility of the project. A gentleman who has made the subject one of special study, and who, it is only just to add, is interested in the scheme, hands in the following memoranda concerning it:

"There are vast regions of our country, especially among our newly acquired possessions, where the peculiarities of the Camel give it the advantage over all other animals. Patient, docile and strong,—its great strength enabling it to carry burdens varying from five to fifteen hundred pounds, at the rate of from 25 to 40 miles a day, and for many successive days,—it finds food and sustenance in the stunted vegetation from which the horse, the mule and the ox turn with repugnance. It has the power of abstaining from water for five, six and seven days at a time, and this quality alone, in the sandy stretches of the Southwest, where frequently nothing but the salines or salt-pools are to be met with over distances of from 60 to 90 miles, and which no animal but the Camel will drink, seems to mark it as the animal destined by nature for just such regions. It braves all weathers, and is equally serviceable in all climes. It is long lived, not easily susceptible to disease, and expends its last breath in the service of its master. Some varieties are so fleet that they will perform journeys of from 100 to 200 miles a day, and by the use of these the outages of our border Indians would speedily and effectually be stopped. The reports of the different exploring parties throughout the regions lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, demonstrate the need of some other means of transportation than those now in use, and the peculiar fitness of the Camel for that object. Mr. BARTLETT, the late Commissioner for running the boundary line between Texas and New-Mexico, and the adjoining States of the Mexican Territory, strongly urges the introduction of the Camel. The results of the British armies in India, and of the French in Algiers, establish its value for all military purposes, while the experience of all past ages, from the Patriarchal era down, reveals the important part performed by this most useful of animals in the extension of commerce throughout vast portions of the Older continent. The route across Texas from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific corresponds precisely in climate and soil with portions of Africa, where the Camel is the universal beast of burden and of travel.

"In view of these advantages, and of others which might easily be added, it seems altogether desirable therefore, that the project of introducing them into this country may meet with favor, and we can hardly doubt that if liberally and intelligently undertaken, the enterprise will confer both fame and fortune upon its projectors and friends."

☞ Mr. FOWLER, our City Postmaster, has issued a circular giving notice that the practice of delivering letters to certain so-called Post-Offices for re-delivery, which has hitherto prevailed, is exceedingly embarrassing to the business of the office, besides giving an apparent official sanction to private establishments for which the public title of "post-office" is wrongly assumed. He adds:

"I have, therefore, determined to discontinue the practice; and accordingly inform you that hereafter your letters can only be delivered by one of the carriers of this office, or through the general (alphabet) [delivery, as you may prefer; except such letters as may be addressed to the care of a third person, which will, of course, be delivered in the same manner as letters addressed to such third person. * * I shall also hereafter decline to recognise the title of "post-office" to any establishment other than the offices authorized by the laws of the United States."

☞ Vegetation is very backward in the country this Spring. The recent heavy rains and the long-continued low temperature have greatly retarded all farming and gardening operations. Plowing has but just commenced in New-Jersey and the eastern part of this State. Some apprehensions were entertained last week that the fruit trees would suffer injury, but the sudden change of temperature on Sunday and the warm sun of yesterday will serve to bring forward the trees and develop the fruit-buds and the vines. The Summer ought to be quick and life-inspiring, to compensate for one of the worst Springs that we remember of.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S.—After an absence of eleven months Mr. WALLACK made his reappearance last night, looking hale, hearty, and, to use his own expression, as "sound as a roach." It is almost superfluous to add that there was a crowded house to greet the popular artiste and equally popular manager.

Of the performance of "Much Ado about Nothing" we have but little to say except that, for pure enjoyment, we know of no entertainment so thoroughly certain and satisfactory. On its prediction here, the season before last, we spoke of it at length, and have merely to add that Mr. WALLACK's *Benedick* is now as ever one of his best character; Mr. BLAKE's *Dogberry* rather slower than heretofore; Mr. DYOTT's *Claudio* rather better, and Mr. REYNOLD's *Don Pedro* a decided improvement.

For the first time, at this house, Mrs. CONWAY sustained the difficult character of *Beatrice*, and most agreeably were we surprised. It is unquestionably the best character in her *repetoire*, and one which will place her on a higher level of art than any other in which she has appeared. It is free from the objectionable characteristics of Mrs. CONWAY's ordinary acting; better studied, better sustained, better in every material and immaterial respect. When Mr. WALLACK made a graceful expression of his satisfaction with her performance at the end of the play, there was probably not a person in the house who did not join in it most heartily.

A difficulty occurred on the termination of the second act, which we trust will not be attended with serious results. Mr. L. THOMPSON, who had sustained the character of *Leonato* with evident physical feebleness, became seriously indisposed. Mr. DYOTT, by direction of the Manager, made an appeal to the audience and announced a substitute. There was a great sensation when Mr. THOMPSON's indisposition was made known. He is an artist greatly respected, and it will be with extreme regret that his admirers will hear of the indisposition that has overtaken him.

Columbia College—A Card from Mr. Ruggles.

In March last I deemed it proper, as one of the Trustees of Columbia College, to submit a communication to my colleagues in the Board, expostulating against a threatened exclusion of a candidate for a Professorship of Physical Science in the College, by reason of his religious tenets. That communication has since been published, under the title of "The duty of Columbia College to the Community, and its Right to exclude Unitarians from its Professorships of Physical Science."

On Saturday, the 6th of May instant, Mr. GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, one of the Trustees thus addressed, published a pamphlet, which he calls *A Defence of Columbia College, from the Attack of Samuel B. Ruggles*. In this pamphlet he insinuates, without venturing directly to assert, that certain newspaper articles offensive to the Board, which appeared in January and February last, had been written, prompted, directed, or "contrived" by me.

This mode of assault is the more remarkable from the fact, that as early as the 17th of February last, I had explicitly stated in Mr. OGDEN's hearing, that I had not been in any way, directly or indirectly, privy to or cognizant of those newspaper articles or any of them, and had in no way encouraged or contributed to their publication.

Repeating this statement, I leave Mr. OGDEN's insinuation to the judgment of the public.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

BROOKLYN, Monday, May 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I am grieved to notice in your paper of to-day's issue an article setting forth that "a member of Hose Company No. 3 was attacked by members or attaches of Engine Company No. 17, and severely beaten." Permit me, Sir, to contradict this statement, and state that, instead of a member of Hose Company No. 3 being beaten, it was a member of Engine Company No. 17, who was most brutally attacked by two *men*, (whether members of Hose Company No. 3, or not, I cannot say,) who used for that purpose a brass trumpet and a hose-wrench, whereby he was badly hurt.

This is the first time, Mr. Editor, since the organization of Brooklyn Engine Company No. 17, (now nearly six years ago,) that a charge of this kind has been made, and as it will probably be read by a great number of the citizens and firemen of New-York and Brooklyn, I ask the publication of this as an act of justice towards the Company of which I have the honor to be a member. Yours, respectfully,

A MEMBER OF ENGINE COMPANY NO. 17.

SUPREME COURT EXAMINATIONS.—The Supreme Court, General Term, after reading a number of decisions yesterday, adjourned to Thursday, when such motions and arguments as counsel may consent to bring before the two Judges (MITCHELL and CLERKE,) will be heard. Judge ROOSEVELT is still holding Oyer and Terminer. The examination of applicants for admission to the Bar will take place before Messrs. JOHN SHERWOOD, EDMUND BLANKMAN, and PHILIP J. JOACHIMSSEN, Examiners, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on Thursday next. Gentlemen intending to apply for admission, will file their applications with the Clerk of the General Term, before that day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their carts, at the solicitation of their friends and in view of their greatly increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-st. to No. 19 Nassau-st., where they will at all times be ready to serve their former patrons and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improvements in their equipages and establishments, they particularly recommend themselves to the favorable notice of the public.

JAS. SULLIVAN, JR.,
JAS. SULLIVAN,
Late Chief Draymen to H. H. Leeds & Co.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN 30 YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for increasing patronage, we invite attention to the old stand, No. 104 Bowery, where will be found as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of hosiery and under-garments.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

CARRIAGES.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, in front of their store, No. 16 Wall-st., a beautiful one-horse Carriage, made by one of the best makers in the City. Cost $450. Also, a light wagon, suitable for a physician or private use. Cost $250.

ORGANIST WANTED, TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF the Music in an Episcopal Church, within an hour's ride of the City Hall. Salary, $250 per annum. Address, in writing, to Mr. WM. GEERY, No. 718 Broadway.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a post-pe-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
J. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. SOLDERDGE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, 1854-'55.—PRICE $2 25—Published by CHARLES R. RODE, late Doggett & Rode, No. 161 Broadway.

The canvass for this work being nearly completed, any person whose name has not been obtained is particularly requested to leave the information at the above office. The public is respectfully informed that although the size of the Directory will be much increased and the information elaborated, the price will not be changed. The expense of a very large edition of the City Directory approximates closely to the price at which it is sold, and no reduction could be made unless for a work very inferior to any which the publisher would be willing to issue. Subscribers and other purchasers of the above work can depend upon its high character for accuracy and completeness being sustained, and no doubt the unpleasant experience of the last two years will be a sufficient caution against a merely speculative affair, at however small a price it may be offered.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and by CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents; and at Retail by CHAS. H. KING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by W. H. CROMELIN, corner of Broadway and 10th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Canal-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV LAMMERT, No. 44 Chatham-st., and HUTCHINGS, No. 144 West Broadway; WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., do. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HEAR WHAT DR. WILCOXSON OF DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA OR MEDICATED INHALATION for diseases of the Lungs says the following witness:

"MESSRS. CURTIS & PERKINS: Your Hygeana is giving satisfaction in every case I believe, and some praise it almost without limits. I need no other. Yours, &c. L. J. WILCOXSON, M.D.

NEWBURG, April 28, 1854."

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. KNAPP, No. 283 Hudson-st., and Broadway, New-York; C. S. PHILLIPS, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway, No. 671 4th-av.; C. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first Patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John J. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That patent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Supreme Court, for infringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licensees are infringing in various ways on our patent rights, and no good Sewing Machine can can be made without violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SILKS AND CRAPE SHAWLS.—RICH EMBROIDERED Crape Shawls, only $8, $12, $12; heavy plain Crape Shawls, from $6 to $15; splendid new Silks from auction selling very cheap—plaid, striped, plain and brocatelle. Also, $50,000 worth Ladies' Dress Goods, Printed Jaconets, Lawns, Plaid and Plain Poplins, French Ginghams, De Bages, Plain and Figured Barèges, De Laines, &c. Also, Cashmere Shawls, Mantillas and Parasols, in great variety. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres and Summer Stuffs, for men's and boys' wear; Drapery, Quilts, and every description of Domestic Goods. We would particularly invite the attention of the ladies to this splendid stock of new Goods, which will be sold 25 per cent below the market prices.

G. M. BODINE, No. 223 Grand-st., cor. of Orchard.

METROPOLITAN HAT STORE, NO. 572 BROADWAY.—E. W. PHELPS, having purchased from Mr. James S. Wood the established and favorably known business at the above number, and secured the superintendence of Mr. Lucumaki, the well-known artist of the establishment, begs leave to invite the attention of his friends and the public to his superior hat, manufactured on the premises, of the choicest material, best workmanship, and very latest styles. Also, fall hats of every variety, and caps. A general assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, gentlemen's straw hats, boys' misses', and children's plain and fancy straw hats and caps; also, ladies' riding hats, whips and gloves, elegant reticules, fans, &c., to the inspection of which the public in general are cordially invited. E. W. PHELPS, Hatter, No. 3 Metropolitan Hotel.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our sale-rooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 22nd inst.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FREE TICKETS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, agents for the sale of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos, dealers in Melodeons, and extensive publishers of Music, will present any person purchasing Sheet Music to the amount of one dollar, with two tickets to either of the above places of amusement, or one ticket to each. Music and tickets sent by mail free of charge.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS ATTENDING THE Anniversaries from a distance, will find they can spend a pleasant and profitable hour, free of cost, during their stay in the City, by calling at the great Music Saloon of Mr. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, and intimate a desire to examine his beautiful and modern improved Pianos and Melodeons, or listen to their Æolian melody. Skillful artists always in attendance. A large discount made to clergymen wishing to purchase instruments.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S WORLD'S FAIR first premium Pianos, with or without Æolian, and with the celebrated iron frames and circular scales. T. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, Hallett and Cranston's Pianos (of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.,) Horace Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers at wholesale and retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

TO MUSIC TEACHERS.—LADIES WISHING A situation, and who are competent to give lessons upon the piano-forte and in vocal music, will please apply to HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. One who can also play the guitar preferred. Situation in a French Institute on the Hudson River.

40,000 YARDS ENGLISH MEDALLION CARPETS, ENGLISH VELVETS ENGLISH TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, WITH BUGS AND TABLE COVERS TO MATCH—Just received per late arrivals and will be sold at tremendous bargains at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms, No. 99 Bowery. Buyers will please call.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CARPETS!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling Velvets at 13s., 14s., and 15s.; Tapestry at 8s., 9s., 10s., and 11s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., and 7s.; Oil Cloths, at 2s., 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.; English Oil Cloths, 8 yards wide.

ELECTRICITY AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES.—The PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS cure all nervous diseases rheumatism, neuralgia, palpitations, epilepsy, uterine complaints, &c., and are patronized by the highest medical authority in the world. Exhibition Medal, Office and Factory, removed to No. 89 White st.

J. STEINERT, No. 89 White-st.

THAT WONDERFUL CHINAMAN.—THE WAY Bohee and Sowshong hurl the knives at one another, is awful—effects one quite a sore throat to look at them; a sore throat, hoarseness, cough or cold, can be cured by a 25-cent box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Sold by C. V. CLINCKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec., 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

JEWELRY, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, chatelaines, studs, buttons, seals, charms, lockets, pencils, rings, chains, &c., &c. Mosaic and lava ear-rings and brooches. Jet, carnelian, agate, Scotch pebble, boxwood and hair bracelets, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 438 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Ros

Cuban Affairs—Quieting Assurances from the Capital.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

The news from *Europe* has nothing particularly alarming in it; but Southern men here are terribly excited about Cuba. The project of registering slaves on the island, and of setting all those free, in regard to whom no positive ownership can be proven, is viewed as a positive proof that the island is going to be 'African-ized,' and that to prevent that melancholy and sad event, it is necessary that we should seize upon the island at once, before "the allied Powers of England, France and Spain," as Mr. SLIDELL calls them, shall have had a chance of carrying out their spiteful design. The apprentice system, the enrollment of blacks into regiments, and, last not least, the manumission of all unregistered slaves, make, in their opinion, a strong case of accusation against Cuba, and prudence requires that we should take possession of "our islands," before their temporary proprietors have wasted their substance.

The six steamers which we have authorized to be built, they argue, are very well in their way, but it will take three years to build them, and we cannot wait that long. Now is the time to strike, when England and France have their hands full, and when it can be done without leading to a general war. There is a sufficient number of filibusters read to start, at the first signal, provided they are sure not to be arrested as vagabonds, by our own (Uncle Sam's) authority; hence the necessity of agitating the question in Congress.

By the last news from Europe, we learn that our difficulties with Spain, in regard to the *Black Warrior*, are not yet settled. The last steamer from Europe brought no dispatches at all from Mr. SOULE; and I shall see whether this steamer has brought any. Meanwhile, the question has been fully examined here and at Cuba, and as nothing was found in it that bore a threatening aspect, a mild, not an extreme, course of conduct has been prescribed to Mr. SOULE. If, therefore, the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* is correct in his statement, that Mr. SOULE has demanded the immediate removal of the Captain General of Cuba, and damages to an enormous amount, for the insult to our flag in the Havana, all I have to say about it is that *his instructions from the State Department do not warrant such a course, and that as it is not the official act of our Government, the country need not be alarmed at it.* You need not fear the immediate repeal of the neutrality laws of our country by the present Congress, nor is it at all likely that the repeal, if passed, would command the consent of the Executive; nor will this country, by General PIERCE, be rashly precipitated into a war with England and France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden. Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10, at 8 o'clock. Rev. L. W. BACON, of New-Haven, will read a paper entitled "*Nineveh, its remains and its connection with Biblical History.*" Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RINGO, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **The American Anti-Slavery Society**—(WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President,) will hold its Twentieth Anniversary at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public generally are invited to attend.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—1. Selections from the Scriptures. 2. Prayer by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse. 3. Singing. 4. Address by Rev. W. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia. 5. Address by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. 6 Singing. 7. Address by Mr. ROBERT PURVIS, of Byberry, Pa. 8. Address by Miss LUCY STONE, of West Brookfield, Mass. 9 Singing. 10. Address by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston. 11 Singing. Leader of the Music, Mr. W. H. OAKLEY; Organist, Mr. I. N SWAZEY, of Brooklyn.

The Society will also meet by adjournment, for business and general discussion at the Tone Chapel Lecture Room, No. 718 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY at 3½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING; and on FRIDAY FORENOON, at the same place. The public are respectfully invited in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, OLIVER JOHNSON.

☞ **The Tenth Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church**, will be held in the Forest-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Spring and Broome, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered by the following gentlemen: Rev. Mr NEELEY, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. WILEY, from China; and Rev. Mr WHIPLEY, a converted Jewish Rabbi. Rev. Mr ADAMS, Missionary at the Five Points, will be present with a number of the children and take part in the exercises. All persons friendly to the institution are invited to attend.

☞ **Dr. McClintock's Anti-Bilious Pills**, for liver complaint, headache, dizziness pain in the side, costiveness, furred tongue, ringing in the ears, &c. These invaluable pills have been used with great success in the extensive practice of Prof. JAMES MCCLINTOCK for nearly thirty years past. They cause no pain or griping, and operate with perfect safety. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists generally, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors of Dr. MCCLINTOCK'S Family Medicines, No. 122 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

☞ **The Franklin Debating Association** of the City of Brooklyn, respectfully invite the public to attend a regular meeting, to be held on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, at their room in the marble buildings, corner Court and Joralemon-sts. Question for debate—*Has the conduct of the English Government been justifiable in the present Eastern question?*
WM. H. CRAWFORD, President.
JAMES BUYS, Secretary.

☞ **The New-York Anti-Slavery Society** will hold its First Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. Further particulars hereafter. Admittance 12½ cents, to defray expenses. This Society is the one which instituted the course of lectures delivered at the Tabernacle the last Winter.
HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvery Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **A Monthly Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society** will be held on TUESDAY, May 9, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the New-York University. A paper will be read by a gentleman from New-Granada, on the Interoceanic Communication, and the preparatory steps will be taken for accepting the new Charter.

☞ **American Institute Farmer's Club.**—A meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 9, at noon. Subject—*Summer Management of Farm Manures.* Members and friends interested, seeds, &c., for mutual exchange. Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **The Children's Anniversary.**—Invited schools of the New-York Sunday School Union, meet THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S Church Union-square. Address by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.
WM. C. GILMAN,
H. ABELL, } Committee.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Montgomery Lodge No. 68 will please to take notice that the Lodge will be held, on and after WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 10, 1854, in the Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Grand and Centre-sts. By order of the Lodge.
MATTHEW H. SPITTLE, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—The Colonization Society holds its Anniversary meeting in the Reformed Dutch Church corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, Rev. R. R. GURLEY, Rev. JOEL PARKER and others will make addresses. The friends of the Society and the public are invited to attend.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A special meeting of the members will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, and it is particularly requested that every member will attend, as important matters will be brought before the meeting.
E. W. KETCHAM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **The Five Points House of Industry**, Rev. L. M. PEARS, Superintendent, will hold its anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev THEODORE C. CUYLER, Rev. AUGUSTUS A. WOOD, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The children will be present, and sing.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.
J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **American Institute.**—An annual election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1854. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **First Anniversary of the New-York City Literary Union**—University Chapel, THURSDAY, May 11, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—The exercises will consist of Orations, &c., by members of the Societies, and Music by Dodworth's Band. Tickets may be procured from the Secretary. SAM'L J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

☞ **Special Meeting.**—A Special Meeting of the UNITED FREEMAN'S LAND ASSOCIATION No. 3, will be held at the City Hotel, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 9, 1854. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the President.
JNO. M. HARRINGTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Francis' Metallic Life Boat Company**—An election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver-sts., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 15th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **Costar's Persian Insect Powder**—For the annihilation of Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, Insects, &c. For sale at COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No. 418 Broadway, N. Y., at 12½ cents a package. Wholesale and retail.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, May 8, the Morse Telegraph Line offices, No. 2½ Wall-st., and St. Nicholas Hotel, will be open for business from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M., thus giving the travelling public, as well as Railroad, Forwarding, and other business men, telegraphic accommodation at an early and late hour of the day.
J. BUTTERFIELD,
President New-York, Albany and Buffalo Tel. Co.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

THOMPSON & BOEHLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the Furriers heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

TO MINERALOGISTS AND TEACHERS.—A new lot of fossils and minerals just received by
CH. W. A. HERMANN, No. 1,017 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook; understands baking and pastry and all kinds of desserts; is willing to do a part of the washing. The most satisfactory City reference as to capability, from the private families she has been living with. She can be seen for two days at No. 89 Crosby-st., between Prince and Spring-sts., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German Coachman. He understands the care of horses thoroughly, is a careful driver, and well acquainted in the City. He speaks English fluently and can give the best of City reference. Would wait on the table if required, and have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near the Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As law clark, by a young man of liberal education, and who has had a year and a half active practice in the law in a leading city in this State. A fair salary will be required. The highest testimonials as to integrity, ability, and business habits will be furnished. City reference also given. Address LAW CLERK, *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had considerable experience as Book-keeper and Salesman in the wholesale and retail Grocery business, a similar situation in a good wholesale house. Is the right sort of a person. Can give the best of City references. Address W. S. B., *Observer* Office, No. 142 Nassau-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German Pastry Cook; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; can give the best of City reference; would take housekeeper's place; would engage in a hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, by a very experienced girl with excellent City reference. Can make children's clothing in the neatest manner, and will not object to go into the country. Call at No. 667 Hoeston-st., the residence of her late employer. Can be seen, if not suited, during two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress in a private family, by one; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family. Her character will be given on applying to her last employer, at No. 17 West 13th-st., where she now is. To be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook in a private family, by a women of great experience; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by another. These females are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, and as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by a woman of great experience; and as chambermaid and nurse by another. These females are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As lady's maid and seamstress in a private family, by a respectable girl of much experience, who does dressmaking, children's clothing, and hairdressing, in a tasteful manner, who comes highly recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and child's maid, or chambermaid. Good City references. Call at No. 81 McDougal-st., corner of Houston. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, as child's nurse, and would make herself generally useful. She can be seen at No. 149 2d-av., her last place, where she has lived for two years.

SERVANTS.—Families furnished with the best servants of every description on City or country, at PERRY'S Domestic Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near corner of Broadway, two blocks above City Hall Park.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—First-rate hands may obtain good situations by applying at the office of the NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

ADAMS PRESS FEEDERS WANTED—This morning, at No. 97 Cliff-st.

BUSINESS MAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—To go to Europe to act in the capacity of agent. Will be required to leave in the first steamer for Liverpool. To a person competent, a liberal salary will be paid. A gentleman acquainted with England, Scotland and Wales, preferred. Address N. T. & CO., Box No. 1,298, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a bookstore, an intelligent American boy of between 12 and 14 years, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Besides salary he will find it an opportunity to learn something. Apply at No. 75 3d-av., near 12th-st.

NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a very small private family. One that is a good cook, washer and ironer, may obtain an excellent situation by applying at No. 117 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to
J. G. REED,
Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, residing in the interior of South Carolina, wishes to engage the services of a lady competent to teach his daughter. She must be a good pianist—as well as possess other necessary qualifications as an instructor of a young lady. Applications addressed to Box No. 1,140, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with prompt attention.

TWO OR THREE GIRLS WANTED—To learn the trade of Dressmaking. Apply at No. 442 4th-st., third door from 2d-av.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse in a family of six. Apply at No. 61 West 27th-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

GROOM AND WAITER WANTED—On Staten Island. None but a very competent and steady person need apply. Call at No. 25 William-st.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 79 SANDS-ST. BROOKLYN—Rooms will be ready for occupants May 1. Application may be made immediately on the premises.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in Nassau-st. near Fulton st., Brooklyn, having more room than they care to occupy the coming year, will make permanent arrangements with a gentleman and wife for board. Rooms are convenient and pleasant, on second floor, and furnished with gas. A couple in search of a quiet and comfortable home with respectable people, where there are no other boarders, can address A. G. K., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen will find a few rooms furnished rooms in West 14th-st., with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. The House is new and convenient to the cars and stages. Address W., No. 39 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms on the first and second floor to let, with board. Apply at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house is modern, and the location pleasant.

BOARDING.—A pleasant second-story front room, with board, can be obtained by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 33 Pacific-st., four blocks from South Ferry, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Location desirable for its neighborhood, and its convenient distance from the Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, may find comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 135 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,908, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and wife 2d story rooms and pleasant location required. Address L. P. C., *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Where the French language is spoken, and where can be had the comforts of a home. Address G. C., at this office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18, 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—Comfortably furnished, at No. 68 West 29th-st., near 6th-av., to single gentlemen, or married people without children. Apply at the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, with breakfast if required, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, marble wash-basins, &c., &c.; and board can be had on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE—Wanted to purchase in the vicinity of New-York, a small house with about five acres of ground, easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Trees essential—rocks and water no objection. The house may be old or new, and the more lonely the situation the better. Address SMITH, Box No. 3,635 Post-Office.

COTTAGE OR SMALL HOUSE WANTED—Below 40th-st., in a good neighborhood. Rent about $300. By letter, W., Box No 973, Post-Office, Nassau-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Look out!
Beyond doubt
LYON'S dust,
The housewife's trust,
Has, from its boundless reputation,
Subjected been to imitation.

PLEASE SEE THAT "E. LYON" is on the label of every flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects, and on every box of his Pills for exterminating rats and mice. None other are genuine. Principal Depôt No 424 Broadway; Branch ditto, No. 83 Dock-st., Philadelphia. 25 cents per flask or box.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO VII.

Such great advantages will serve to show
That Julia Wright had lovers *quantum sufficit*,
Or *might* have had, if every brainless bean,
Had been allowed to breathe his vapid stuff,
But Julia's good sound sense led her to know
Two lovers, for one woman, were enough
From whom a partner for her life to choose—
And even one of these she must refuse.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP has been instrumental in procuring many a fair girl a good husband, who might otherwise have pined hopelessly under the blighting influence of a *pimpled, tanned freckled, sallow* or *rough skin*. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES will positively eradicate every vestige of superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms and bust. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE imparts a delightful color to pale cheeks and lips. Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Depôt is at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BISHOP KIP'S NEW WORK—NOW READY, THE CATACOMBS OF ROME, as illustrating the Church of the First Three Centuries, by the Right Rev. W. INGRAHAM KIP, D. D., author of "The Early Conflicts of Christianity," "The Christmas Holidays at Rome." With over one hundred illustrations. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.

From Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY, May 1, 1854.

I have read Dr. Kip's book on the Catacombs with pleasure. The contrast which he displays between the Roman Church and the Church of Christ, as demonstrated in these records, is quite remarkable and very effective.

Your friend and servant, STEPHEN H. TYNG.

From Rev. William Adams, D. D.

No object interested me more, during my visit at Rome, than the Catacombs of St. Sebastian, and the collection of monuments and inscriptions taken from that subterranean city, now in the Vatican. Those inscriptions were the object of my most careful study. I filled my note-books with an accurate transcript of many of them. They are an irrefutable and monumental testimony to the truth of the Christian Religion. At that time (1845) I was unacquainted with the works of Arringhi and Boldetti, and the only volume in English on the same subject by Dr. Maitland, was not then published. I have frequently made use of my own notes on the Catacombs for the purpose of religious instruction, and have always found them full of interest to all who were capable of comprehending their bearing. It gave me great pleasure, therefore, to see the announcement of the book by Dr. Kip, which you were so kind as to send me. Not ambitious of so thorough and complete a collection as the Italian authors referred to, the volume has rendered an excellent service to the American public. Dr. Maitland's book was never republished in this country: many have been unable to procure it, and I cannot doubt that this volume by Dr. Kip will be very generally welcomed and highly appreciated. I shall commend it to those who have inquired of me for sources of information on this intensely interesting subject. Very truly yours,

NEW-YORK, April 25 W. ADAMS.

From Rev. James Floy.

I have read Bishop Kip's "Catacombs of Rome" with much pleasure. Blending the results of his own observations with the researches of Maitland and Arrighi, the author gives, in a small compass, all that is known of these mysterious mansions of the dead, and forcibly illustrates the fortitude and the faith of the early martyrs, and the simplicity of the rites and ceremonies of the Primitive Church.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854. JAMES FLOY.

Bishop Kip's volume on the Catacombs of Rome is the only work of its kind, I believe, yet published in this country, and, excepting that of Maitland, the only similar treatise on the subject in our language. While Maitland's work is inaccessible to us, except by importation, it is also much more costly than Bishop Kip's. The latter will be found to be a comprehensive, though much compressed, discussion of the lessons of these very interesting remains of Christian antiquity. His specimens of the inscriptions of the Catacombs are numerous—almost superabundant. His dedications from these are made with sagacity and sobriety, and, excepting one or two points, they will receive the concurrence of Protestant Christians universally. The work is characterized by a devout tone, befitting the theme, and is not without eloquent and picturesque passages. It is well adapted, in fine, to "popularize" these ancient Christian testimonies, notwithstanding their massiveness and their slight artistic pretensions, afford resistless arguments on some of the most important questions between Protestantism and Popery.

ABEL STEVENS, *Ed. Nat. Mag.*

From Rev. John Thomson.

I have read Dr. Kip's little work on the Catacombs of Rome with much interest, and regard it as a valuable addition to the literature which the great question of the age has originated. Resolved to abide by the signs and symbols of holy things sanctioned by God's eternal word, I cannot, however, afford to despise the relics of ancient piety, or to regard them with unconcern and indifference. It is pleasing to be told by the silent witnesses of the Catacombs that Christ crucified was once known and preached in that old city, which is now the seat and centre of a most elaborated idolatry. I am, dear sir, yours, JOHN THOMSON,
J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

CAPTAIN FOOTE'S AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Publish THIS DAY the following highly interesting work:

AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE, Lieutenant Commanding U. S. brig *Perry*, on the Coast of Africa, 1850-51. 1 vol., 12mo., 379 pages. Illustrated with handsomely-tinted lithographic plates. Price, $1 50.

CONTENTS.—Discoveries by French and Portuguese along the Coast—Slave-Trade Systematized—Horrors of the Middle Passage—African Nations—Formation of the American Colonization Society—Disposal of Recaptured Slaves by the American Government—The Commonwealth of Liberia—Thomas H. Buchanan—Use of the American Flag to the Slave-Trade—Efforts at Peace—Expedition Against Them—Conflict—Death of King Bentreman—Expedition of Buchanan against Geytinubu—Death of Buchanan—His Character—Condition of Liberia—Nation—Aspect of Liberia to a Visitor—Condition of the People compared with that of their Race in the United States—Schools—Condition of the Slaves on board the Slave Vessels—Capture of the Slave-bark *Pons*—Affair with the Natives near Port Palmas—Cruise of the *Perry*—Abuse of the American Flag—An Arrangement made with the British Commodore for the Joint Cruising of the *Perry* and the steamer *Cyclops*—Capture of the American Slave ship *Martha*—Claims to Brazilian Negroes—Neutrality of the Natives—Capture of the Slave-Trade—St. Helena—Appearance of the Island—Island of Madeira—Interference of the British Consul with the *Louisa Benton*—Necessity of Squadrons for Protection of Commerce and Citizens Abroad.

This interesting volume makes us acquainted with very important facts connected with the efforts of the American Government to suppress the Slave trade on the Coast of Africa. Lieut Foote not only places before us a record of what occurred while he was in command of the U. S. brig *Perry*, but gives us an account of the History and Government of the African Race—their manners and customs, an account of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Liberia, its condition, prospects, &c. It is replete in every variety of incident and adventure, and will, from the very novelty of the subject, have a wide sale.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published the Fifth Thousand—RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. DE GURowski. One neat volume, 12mo, pp. 328, well printed. Price, $1. Cloth.

This author takes no superficial, empirical view of his subject, but collecting a rich variety of facts, brings the lights of a profound philosophy to their explanation. His work, indeed, neglects no essential detail—it is minute and accurate in its statistics—it abounds in lively pictures of society, manners and character. Whoever wishes to obtain an accurate notion of the internal condition of Russia, the nature and extent of her resources, and the practical influences of her institutions, will here find better materials for his purpose than in any single volume now extant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. SHELTON'S NEW BOOK.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—CRYSTALLINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON. Author of "Salandar and the Dragon," "Up the River," &c., &c. 1 vol. 12 mo. With original illustrations from drawings by Billings. Price 50c.

A purely imaginative and very charmingly written romance, is Crystalline. It will enhance the already high reputation of its author. We have followed the little heroine through all her reverses and triumphs, with unabated interest. The style is singularly graceful and winning.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED—(THIRD THOUSAND.)

UP THE RIVER. By F. W. SHELTON. 1 vol 12 mo. With 26 elegant engravings from original designs. $1 25.

It is full of the country: trees wave and the sweet breath of the sea-mown hay is therein, with touches of pathos, humor, and good hearted feelings, while, through all, is a hidden stream of melody, like a clear rill, runs the ever-varying, cunning, facile style of one of the most captivating imaginary writers of the day.—*New-York Daily Times.*

Chatting of every day country life in a style of freshness and naiveté.—*New-York Tribune.*

There are few books in which the English language is written with such purity and taste, and we cordially commend this book to all who desire a volume which nature to her votary yields.—*Springfield Republican.*

THIRD THOUSAND

THE RECTOR OF ST. BARDOLPH'S; or, SUPERANNUATED. By F. W. SHELTON, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

This simple but beautiful sketch is worthy a place in literature by the side of the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Poor Vicar."—*Newburyport Herald.*

"Almost another Vicar, as described by Zschokke or Goldsmith."—*Evening Mirror.*

"Characterized by the peculiarities of this favorite and delightful writer."—*Express.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., N. Y.

OPEN COMMUNION; OR, THE PRINCIPLES OF UNRESTRICTED COMMUNION EXAMINED AND PROVED TO BE UNSCRIPTURAL AND FALSE. By Rev. S. W. WHITNEY, late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Westport, N. Y.

"One of the most thorough expositions of the great principles of Christian Communion that the American press has sent forth since the days of Dr. John M. Mason."—*Religious Recorder.*

"Argues with candor and ability, taking nothing as conceded which restricted communionists do not concede, and avoiding such arguments as will be likely not to weigh with a Baptist mind."—*New-England Farmer.*

"A nail in a sore place."—*South. Meth. Quar. Review.*

"Nothing is left of the plea that baptism is the point of separation."—*Morning Star*

Price 38 cents. Published and for sale by
M. W. DODD,
Corner Spruce-st. and City Hall-square.

TO COUNTRY BOOKBINDERS AND BOOKSELLERS.—The NEW-YORK PICTORIAL BOOKBINDERY, established twenty years—E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st.—Safety from Fire.—The whole of the business carried on in this large Bindery is accomplished by the aid of steam power, the boiler and furnace being outside of the building. The proprietors of this well-known establishment invite the attention of their craft, and the book trade generally, in every city and town in the United States, where they lack the convenience of executing the elegant, ornamental and pictorial styles of bookbinding, as they give special attention to this department, and they have procured, at great expense, pictorial and emblematic ornament especially for Virtue's, Tallis' and Blackie's Bibles, and all their illustrated works. Also, Boydell's Shakspeare, Hogarth, Muses Royale, Loesing's Field Book, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America and all large works substantially and elegantly bound. Editions of books bound in plain and elegant styles on shortest notice. Also, morocco, imitation or muslin cases made to order for the trade on the most reasonable terms. Librarians, and gentleman having libraries, will find it much to their advantage to apply direct to this establishment. Letters addressed to E. WALKER & SONS, No. 114 Fulton-st., will receive prompt attention.

A MOST ENTERTAINING BOOK—For the old and young folks at home.—DASHES OF AMERICAN HUMOR. By HOWARD PAUL, and illustrated with laughable designs by the celebrated John Leech. This work contains in its 320 pages some 30 of the most amusing articles we have ever perused, redolent with out only humor but with wisdom and pathos; the happiest days and most innocent recreations of our youth are here recalled. For life-like portraits, quaint and quiet drolleries, and ever-moving scenes abroad and home, wherein real live Yankees live, and move, and talk, we recommend this book. But humor is not all the book contains: there are beautiful word-pictures, the very poetry of description, blending with the poetry of life, and the sentiment and language so pure that they may be read aloud in the most refined circles, we present these sketches as most agreeable fireside companions. The book is printed in handsome style, on good paper, and with amusing engravings. Price in paper, 50 cents; in cloth extra, 75 cents. Copies mailed to any part of the Union, postage free, by addressing GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st., N. Y. Also for sale by all Booksellers.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

PUTNAM & CO.'S RETAIL STOCK SALE—THIS DAY—The sale of choice modern Books, (English and American,) including many valuable Illustrated Works. Standard Works, in fine bindings, for private Libraries, &c., being the entire retail stock of G. P. PUTNAM & CO., (who propose to continue only the publishing business and to supply special orders for public or private Libraries on Commission,) will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 9, 10 and 11, commencing at 4 P. M. each day, by Messrs. Bangs, Bro. & Co., Park-row. Catalogues may be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—*Copyrights* secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, effected by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of forthcoming publications of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

CHARLES B. NORTON—This in Press—AFRAJA; OR, LIFE AND LOVE IN NORWAY. Translated from the German.

PIANO TO LET.—A 7 octave Piano of Bacon's make, to let low to a good party only. Apply to
BILLING & TUCKER, No. 6 Walker-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

WATERBURY'S GREAT FIFTY CENT ENTERPRISE—1,000,000 GIFTS—Worth Five Hundred Thousand Dollars!—The grand Exhibition of
THIRTY TABLEAUX OF NATIONAL HISTORY.
At Hope Chapel Lecture-Room, No. 720 Broadway, continues to attract immense numbers every evening. The Gift Certificates are selling fast. In connection with this entorprise, for only FIFTY CENTS, the purchaser receives a BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED GIFT CERTIFICATE, good for two admissions to the most ennobling Exhibition ever offered to Americans.

All the valuable property will be placed in the hands of any responsible Committee appointed by a majority of all the certificate holders, and subject to their control, for a fair and honorable distribution to all parties concerned, which, from the proprietor's extensive arrangements throughout the whole United States and Canadas, is expected to be about the 1st of August next.

All orders for these beautiful Gift Certificates from the country, addressed, post-paid, with the money enclosed, to EDWIN WATERBURY, Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, will meet with prompt returns.

Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.

Remember, a knowledge of your Country's History; the possession of a Gift worth $35,000, and the certainty of a handsome present, for 50 cents.

Exhibition EVERY EVENING, at 8½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Offices for the sale of Certificates, HOWARD Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane; FRENCH'S Hotel, opposite the City Hall, and at the Lecture Room, No. 720 Broadway.

PERHAM'S THIRD MONSTER ENTERPRISE—In connection with the exhibitions of his magnificent and immense MIRROR OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. Exhibitions EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Tickets admitting four persons, $1.

THE GIFT LIST EMBRACES

A Splendid Farm, valued at	$16,000
15 Loans of Cash, amounting in the aggregate, to	10,000
The celebrated trotting mare Lilly Dale, valued at	1,500
10 Rosewood Pianos, worth $300 and $500 each	4,000
A splendid Exhibition, worth	22,000
3 Light and

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two large handsome three story houses on 35th st., lots 23 feet 4 inches, by 98 feet 9 inches; houses with bathe, gas, furnaces, &c. complete, and will rent for ten per cent. Also, two houses on 36th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to E. B. KINNELMER, No. 219 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.; also ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two neat four-story basement houses, situated corner 3d-av. and 16th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; large court yard in front; private stable attached, if wanted; would suit a physician. Inquire at No. 56 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—On Hudson River, half a mile below Dearman, two handsome dwellings, nearly new, on large lots; also a very valuable dock property and dock, and a variety of beautiful lots commanding a magnificent prospect. Terms easy. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9 Merchants' Exchange.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brownstone house in West 19th-st., near 5th-av. House 25x65, three rooms deep, three stories; lot, 25 feet by half the block. Every improvement and in perfect order. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. DALY, No 113 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper and of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Parkplace and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in handsome yard and gardens, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and ent kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD Jr., No. 13 Counties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—House and four acres, beautifully located, within five minutes' walk of Port Chester depôt. Commutation $24 per year. The house is plain, (four years old,) and thoroughly built. It has eight rooms, four of which can be made. Privileges of a landing on Agram River, in rear of house, will be given. Terms easy. House will be out in good order. Apply to Capt. BEN. MERRITT, on the premises, or C. T. CROMWELL, Esq., No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine. Price, $3,000. Rent, $275.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished.—There is a cottage in good order, containing thirteen rooms; also, all the necessary out-buildings, pleasantly situated on the water. The lawn comprises eight acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and forest trees. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and retired, and the distance less than an hour by railroad from Wall-st. Apply on 5th-av., northeast corner of 36th-st. Rent, $900.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 1-2 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Staten Island, 2½ miles from Rossville, consisting of 11 acres of good land and 1½-story house with four rooms on 1st-floor, barn, &c. On the premises is a large variety of the choicest fruit. The location is healthy and convenient to New-York. Price low and terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 36th-st., near 8th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four two-story and basement cottages on 124th-st., Harlem, consisting of nine finished rooms, with three lots of ground, fine shrubbery. Rent only $3 Possess on immediately. Inquire of MALLARY & FORSHAY, No. 91 Avenue C, or No. 13 Madison, of S. C. MALLARY, from 10 to 4 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 12 miles west of the Southport depôt, on the New York and New-Haven Railroad. There are 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, in excellent fence, well fruited and watered, with large old shades and woods adjacent to the house. The house is a wooden structure, about 35x40, with a hall through the centre, and rooms on both sides, end three stories high—out buildings good, and as numerous as the place requires. The lot is shown in front of the house and commanding ground—giving a view as far as the eye can reach out, and upon Long Island Sound; both East and West Long Island in the far distance, and the beautiful inland and uneven scenery of Fairfield County. The beautiful views from the house and grounds can hardly be surpassed. The location is perfectly healthy—the vicinity of the salt water shore gives bathing, yachting, fishing and gunning, as much as can be desired, and close at hand. In the near vicinity are the country residences of Morris Ketchum, William Couch, Charles Marquand, R. H. Winslow, Mr. G. L. De Peyster, and others. New places that are offered are as desirable as the above, and it is highly recommended by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rossie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, are offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossie Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 35 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—cost per ton, 160 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present efficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned, G. PARISH.

ODENSBURG, New-York, April, 1854.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful property in New-Brunswick, N. J., situated on College-av., fronting the open grounds of Rutgers College, and within one minute's walk of the depôt. Said house is fitted up with all the modern improvements, such as bath, range, water closets, registers in both stories, and gas in every room, marble mantels and marble washstands, fine large garden, and brick stable attached. Said house is new and will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of A. M. LYON, Merchants' Exchange, or the entrance on Wall-st., where elevation plan can be seen, or WILLIAM FLAGG, No. 1 College-av.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE. 43 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 1½ miles from Scarsdale Depôt, on Harlem Railroad—on which is a new and nicely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, with other buildings, and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, on more favorable terms than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Ariatta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—About eight acres of land on New-York Island, with a fine stream of water, and covered with large forest trees, with a water front on the Harlem River, covered with forest trees, and having a fine water prospect. 30 lots on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river. Either of the above described pieces of land are very desirable to those wishing to erect suburban residences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 160 acres, lying on the great South Bay, in the town of Islip, near the village of Sayville, Long Island. Part of this land is in a good state of cultivation, and good crops thereon, which can be had with the Farm if desired. There is on the Farm a large house and barn and other outbuildings, all in good condition. This land is bounded on the east by a creek called Green's Creek, the great front fishing creek of Long Island. Game in abundance is found in the vicinity, and the most enthusiastic disciples of Isaac Walton can be gratified to their hearts' content with the fish and oysters from the Bay and trout from the creek. The distance from New-York is about 50 miles; time by the Long Island Railroad, three hours. The Farm is about four miles from Lakeland Station, from which a stage runs daily with the mails for New-York. This Farm is considered one of the finest locations in this part of the country, and would be a very desirable place for a city gentleman's country seat. The Farm will be sold with the crops and stock together, if desired. Call soon to secure a bargain. For further particulars, address or inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MRS. MARY GREEN.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near the growing city. Its property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn., a few minutes' walk from the depôt, and within view of the Sound. The grounds are laid out with taste, and abundantly furnished with trees. Good stable and coach house on the premises. The property contains one and a half acres. Apply to W. DEKLYN, No. 109 Greenwich-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Rook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND W. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck; or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 19 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the E. 8th-av., from 112th to 116th-st., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 162 Hester-st.

FOR SALE.

THE "EVERGREEN" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as the property of General Hamilton, overlooking the village of Peekskill, is situated on the Hudson River Railroad, 45 miles from New-York, and 24 from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE.—263 lots of Ground, lying together, in the XIIth Ward of this City, between 7th and 8th-avs. and 144th to 148th-sts. On these premises are dwelling-houses, with out-houses, and fruit and ornamental trees, &c. Apply to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., No. 195 Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Seven Lots Land, situate North 35th-st., Williamsburg, each 25x100. Also, two Brick Buildings, one 25x100, one 25x50. Excellent location, and property for a brewery, planing mill, carpenter's shop, or oil works. Apply, Gas Company's Office, Savings Bank Building, Williamsburg.

LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE.—One or five building lots, each 25 by 100 feet, situated on high ground, on South 1st., east of Grove-st., Jersey City, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and within two minutes' walk of the Pavonia Ferry. Apply to C. C. SHANIGAN, No. 63 Beekman, corner of Gold-st., New-York.

LOT FOR SALE—One lot 25x100 on south side 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Terms liberal. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, No. 76 Nassau-st.

JEWELERS' TOOLS FOR SALE.—One large Drop Press, Lever do., Draw Plates, &c. Apply to HENRY GOODWIN, No. 58 Nassau-st., corner Maiden-lane.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story brick house on Fulton-av., third door above Franklin-av—size 23 by 42—finished with marble mantels, furnace, bathing apparatus, range and gas, distance two miles and a half from Wall and Fulton ferries. Stages run past every five minutes, and by 1st of July cars will take their place. If desired, the furniture and carpets can be bought and a gentleman and wife will board with them. This is one of the handsomest and most desirable locations in Brooklyn. For further information, inquire at No. 152 Pearl-st., to CHAS. N. KINNEY, or on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small modern built house, gas, water, &c., in 32d-st., near 8th-av.; handsomely furnished, and been in use but one year—about as good as new. Rent of house, only $400. A fine left at this office, for HOUSEHOLD, will meet with attention.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A 3 story brick house, with every convenience, within 3 minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rent only 600. Apply to J. STANTON, Hanover Bank Building, adjoining the Bank.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Situated about one hour from the first ferry, West-st., Connecticut; distant 47 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, and 10 minutes' drive from the depôt at Westport. The above contains eight acres of land, very beautifully laid out in lawns and gardens. There are on the premises, a fine barn, carriage-house, out houses, &c. The dwelling-house is very roomy, in every convenience, and in thorough repair. The vegetable garden contains about an acre and a half, and is in the highest state of cultivation. There is an abundance of fruit of every description, and an endless variety of shrubs and flowers. The rides in the vicinity are very beautiful. To a genteel tenant the place is exceedingly healthy, and to a good tenant, will be let reasonable. New-Haven trains stop eight times a day, making it very easy of access. For further particulars apply to EDWARD N JAUNCEY, No 88 Front-st., or on the premises at Westport.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The second, third and fourth stories of the building No. 411 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-st. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance, and arranged for warerooms or offices, and the fourth will be made a full story, and arranged with a suitable skylight for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also the basement, if required, to a responsible tenant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Company, No. 418 Broadway.

PART OF HOUSE TO LET—To a gentleman and wife. It is beautifully located on the west side of the City, below 14th-st., in a first-class neighborhood. 4 rooms on 2d floor, with Croton water, water closets and gas. Rent to quiet, agreeable persons, $225. References exchanged. Address Box No. 69 Post-office.

THE UPPER STORIES TO LET—No. 335 and 337 Broadway. Alterations are now being made, which can be varied to suit a good tenent, on immediate application. Also to let, a store and basement, in Canal-st.—New rent. Inquire at No. 142 Mulberry-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—The 2d, 3d and 4th rooms on the corner of Chatham and Mott-sts., over the office of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, will be let together or separate. Apply at the office of the Company.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A new cottage built with every convenience for a genteel family, with rain and spring water brought into the house. Contains three rooms on a first floor, and seven bed-rooms, with a large kitchen and two cellars, a large stable, and 1½ acres of land; has a good view of the Bay and City of New-York. Is situated on the Clifton Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Vanderbilt Landing, and a stage runs very near the place on the arrival of every boat. Inquire of LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSE AT HASTINGS TO LET—Near the depôt, new, roomy, and with large garden plot. Rent $375. Inquire of W. KINDER, Hastings, and G. F. COPCUTT, No. 348 Washington-st.

HOTEL AT THE HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK TO LEASE.—The large and new hotel, now finishing at the Highlands, commanding an unlimited view of the ocean. The house has about eighty rooms, and is arranged in the most convenient manner for a Summer hotel or boarding-house. There are about three acres of ground connected with the house, and will go with it. Good water in all ondance at the house; and in front of the house sea bathing. The house will be rented for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

WATER FRONT ON NORTH RIVER.—To let or for sale, fourteen lots on 11th-av. and 24th-st., on the grade, suitable for coal, stone or lumber yards, or factories, in parcels to suit applicants. THUBSER BAILEY, office of Edwards & Man, No. 64 Wall-st.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 24 Bleecker-st., consisting of front room and bedroom, back basement, and bedroom in the attic. Inquire on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The very desirable store, No. 122 Nassau-st., opposite the new marble block. Also, to let a pleasant office in the same building.

LEWIS COLBY & CO., No. 122 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M. to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted rooms, well adapted for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. & O. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sns, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STORE TO LET—No. 44 Vesey-st.; also rooms and bedrooms; a house in the country, and 23 lots on 11th av. and 8 on 2d-av. and 55th-st. Apply at No. 48 Vesey-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Several good offices to let, in the brown stone building on the corner of Nassau and Ann-sts.—one of them a very eligible business office, with private room adjoining, fronting on Nassau-st. Apply to E. AYERS, on the premises

OFFICES TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 11 Chambers-st., on the 1st 2d and 3d floors. Inquire in the store.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and Insurance Agencies Apply to N. B. COBB & CO., No 29 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A suite of very desirable offices on the second floor in Nassau st., near Beekman Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 122 Nassau st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 7 Broad-st., 3d door from Wall. Inquire there

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—For a term of years, on 52d-av. and 27th-st., with an entrance from both, consisting of about 3 lots, with wharfage on 3d-av., now being erected. Inquire on the premises, of LINUS SCUDDER

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—$150 per annum. Inquire at No 707 Broadway

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—A No. 1 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, ont buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents, No 45 Dey-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over other of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of Foreign dealers can, with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PAINT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL.—J. ROUX, Importer, has just received from Paris the best and most beautiful white zinc yet offered in the Market of New-York. Also, white lead and chrome green, ground in oil, at low prices. 300 bbls. white zinc, ground in oil, 170 chrome green, &c., &c. Also, colors and articles for artificial flower makers, carmine, pink liquid. Orders received at No. 16 Gold-st.

EYE INFIRMARY AT NO. 114 CHAMBERS-ST.—OAK OIL applied gratuitously for weak and inflamed eyes. A sure, safe, and effectual remedy for diseases of the eyes. All persons afflicted with weak, or inflamed eyes are invited to try the OAK OIL application, which is the wonder of the age.

DRY GOODS.

S. EMERSON—No. 96 Bowery, between 3d and 4th-sts., New-York.—Having added largely to his already extensive stock, by recent arrivals from auction and importers, he is now prepared to offer to the country and the public, one of the most complete and valuable assortments of Rich Goods ever offered for sale in the upper part of this City, consisting of Laces, Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Needlework Bands, Collars, Cuffs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Skirts, Edgings, Insertings, Chemisettes, and every variety of fancy goods, Galoons and Trimmings of every description, to be found in this market. It being impossible to give a full description of his stock in an advertisement, he takes the pleasure of inviting his customers and the public to an inspection of the same, feeling satisfied that even if they should not feel inclined to purchase, they will not regret the time lost in looking over his stock. SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 295 4th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Challi cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester lawns, just imported designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has just received direct from the manufacturers in France and England, his usual importation of the above goods, embracing everything novel and desirable for the approaching season. Also, a superior assortment of Ribbons, adapted to the late fashion of Trimming Ladies' Dresses and Mantillas, Flouncing, Bows. The assortment in the Wholesale Wareroom, adjoining the Retail Store, is unequaled in this City for variety and cheapness.

CASH BUYERS OF STRAW GOODS are solicited to examine an extensive stock of Straw Goods, among which may be found

100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets.
100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Lace Bonnets.
25 cases Ladies' and Misses' Dunstable Bonnets.
20 cases Ladies' Split Straw Bonnets.
10 cases Ladies' super. Leghorn Bonnets.

Which, together with a general stock of Straw Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, will be sold low for cash by HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

N. B.—Just received, 25 cases Misses' Leghorn Flats.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—E. S. MILLS has removed to 80 and 82 Chambers-st., (up stairs, near Broadway,) and is now prepared to exhibit a large and full assortment of Spring Mantillas, comprising all the latest novelties of the season, with a fresh assortment of Spring Shawls of every description, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

BRUSSELS LACES.—Just received an importation of Brussels, Point à l'Aiguille and black-thread Laces and Flounces, thread-lace Mantillas, from $45 to $150, Scarfs, Shawls, Veils, Sleeves and Point Collars, very rich, A new style embroidered Collar. Also an invoice of very fine insertions and edgings in new designs.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Broadcloths, Black Silks, Linens, Tablecloths, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Diapers, De Laines, Bareges, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—Please call and judge for yourselves of our stock of Paris Millinery Goods. Madame PIERRE A GAY, No. 158 3d-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., wishing to secure the patronage of the ladies of the upper part of the City, she has just received a variety of a French lady who has been for years at the head of one of the fashionable houses of Fanbourg St. Honore, Paris. Light expenses need small profits.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS is now exhibiting at her show rooms, a large and fashionable stock of Paris millinery and straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS received the Medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery; and the only medal which was awarded for Split Straw Goods.

Mrs. W. SIMMONS No. 564 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & BOESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business (premises before occupied by Messrs. A. Jourdney, J. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

CARPETING.

CARPETINGS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1854.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, Importers of and Dealers in every variety of Carpetings, have just received per steamers from Europe an entire new stock of rich Carpeting and Oil Cloths, which for variety and richness cannot be equaled in the trade, consisting of rich Sonraise, in one entire carpet, rich medallion carpets, in great variety, rich tapestry and Brussels, entirely new patterns, never before in this country. Rich three-ply and superfine of every description. Oil Cloths of every width and design, from the best manufactories, and well seasoned, together with every other article usually found in Carpet stores, at the lowest possible cash prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES—No machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only Sewing Machines offered to the public. Read the Parent for Class A, and chines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders promptly attended to. Address THOMAS B CAREY, Agent for Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City Price $50

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTRE, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, and fancy embroidery; and fringe silks, evenly and twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in 1 and 2 lb packages, two skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand, a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—In plain and carved cases, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, for sale wholesale and retail at factory prices. These pianos have received the first premium at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. Prices, $250 to $1,000.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS—The largest and best assortment in the City, made by six of the best makers, with one, two, and four stops, suitable for the parlor or church, for sale at the lowest prices—$35, $45, $50, $75, $100, $150. One second-hand piano case for only $35.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS at great bargains. Now on hand at $30, $40, $80, $110 to $200. Cash paid for pianos. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS for sale to dealers and at retail, at the lowest rates

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian, and with Gilbert's Patent Iron Scales; Gilbert's Soudoir Pianos; Horace Waters' Pianos, with iron frames, diagonal scales and gold strings; Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallet & Co., and fully entitled to all the reputation of the name.) All of the above Pianos, wholesale or retail, at factory prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $30 to $150. To suit some purchasers monthly payments are taken.

MELODIONS—Goodman and Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions; S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions, in power, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone these two makers, we believe, are the only makes tuned in the equal temperment. Melodions of all other styles. The largest assortment in the City.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher and Dealer in all kinds of Music Merchandise, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

PIANOS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—A good Second-hand Piano for $50; 1 for $75; 1 for $150; 1 for $165; 6 New Pianos, of 6½ and 7-octaves, of excellent tone, and fully warranted, will be sold very low. Also, Watches, Chains, Spectacles, Segars, Brushes, Soaps, Cologne, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, books, stationery, cigars, and merchandise and property generally. J. F. JONES, No. 53 Ann-st., 3d floor.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANOS.—The Piano of RUSSELL BROTHERS is an excellent instrument, new, ingenious and admirable." Seo official rewards. An assortment of superior toned 7-octave Pianos at the lowest manufacturer's price for cash. Also, one second-hand 7-octave, for $190, one do. for $220, one do. for $260, one 6-octave for $85. All warranted. Apply at the Wareroome, No. 292 Bowery. McDONALD BROS.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANOS, with a new grand action, with a good assortment of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, superior instruments.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON No. 441 Broadway.

Also, a full supply of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Æolian Pianos with a large assortment of second-hand instruments, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON No. 441 Broadway.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS—Just received from the best makers, a fresh supply of 4, 4½ and 5 octaves, in rosewood cases, with new improvements, with one, two and four stops, which we shall sell at low prices, wholesale or retail. One second-hand Melodion in good order for $35. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD $310 PIANO-FORTE—For sale for $240.—Excellent tone, round cornered, &c., perfect every way, been used but three months; by the best makers, and fully warranted. The owner is going to Europe. It can be seen at No. 5 Laight-st., from 9 till 12 o'clock.

MELODIONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM'S celebrated Melodions, J. Carhart, Inventor and Patentee. Also, the Organ Melodion, with two banks of keys, for churches. Warerooms, No. 447 Broadway.

PIANO TO LET.—A very excellent 6½-octave mahogany case piano to let, Dubois & Warrener's make, in good order. To be let at five dollars per month, to a responsible party. C. C. MERCHANT, No. 287 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—New and second-hand Pianos for sale or to let. By GEIB & JACKSON, No. 499 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Manufacturer, No. 325 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—LITTLE, FOX & MITCHELL, No. 211 Broadway, (successors to H. A. Prentiss & Co.,) Beverly Warren, Boston, invite the attention of their friends and the public to their large and choice assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, of recent importation, adapted to the present and ensuing season, viz.: Cravats, scarfs, gloves, hosiery, shirts, under do., drawers, suspenders, handkerchiefs, collars, &c. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of fine linen and muslin shirts to order, at the shortest notice.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING at EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES, selling at EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES, at WM. H. DE GROOT

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the [illegible] by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE [illegible] CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by the Laws of 1853, for the week ending May 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,328,815 87
Average amount of [illegible] 485,589 81
Average amount of Circulation..... 383,815 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,589,963 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, [illegible] AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being [illegible] and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 280, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$548,289 00
Average amount of Specie..... 23,067 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,971 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 346,987 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC OTIS, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC OTIS, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,724,648 09
Average amount of Specie..... 1,215,920 99
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America.)..... 139,653 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,926,539 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,314,339 74
Average amount of Specie..... 742,514 26
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits..... 3,206,247 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,299,253 84
Average amount of Specie..... 111,781 09
Average amount of Circulation..... 300 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,326,584 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES B. WILSON, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES B. WILSON, President.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,779,961 47
Average amount of Specie..... 810,061 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 223,371 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,920,197 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,590,685 25
Average amount of Specie..... 74,387 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 86,250 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,207,270 62

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,269,986 45
Average amount of Specie..... 359,676 80
Average amount of Circulation..... 133,130 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,093,271 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LEWERY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,762,432 16
Average amount of Specie..... 465,165 63
Average amount of Circulation..... 579,374 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,893,240 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$257,279 40
Average amount of Specie..... 13,040 60
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,867 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 17,700 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,218,319 35
Average amount of Specie..... 86,698 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 200,627 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,007,863 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORN, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
BENJ. L. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,435,125 52
Average amount of Specie..... 108,909 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 221,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,221,990 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of May, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,588,628 22
Average amount of Specie..... 136,701 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 10,456 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,011,641 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GEORGE L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$438,865 84
Average amount of Specie..... 23,164 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 289,611 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$658,800 41
Average amount of Specie..... 29,573 01
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,836 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 394,926 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statamant is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,233 263 00
Average amount of Specie..... 466,906 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 241,683 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,166,248 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$750,981 28
Average amount of Specie..... 42,826 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 185,256 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 594,656 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,858,160 95
Average amount of Specie..... 206,750 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 141,403 58
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,344,567 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,480,529 16
Average amount of Specie..... 223,525 32
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,232 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,619,644 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,879,176 63
Average amount of Specie..... 125,174 16
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,072 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 900,168 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$655,763 00
Average amount of Specie..... 44,516 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 119,128 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 443,536 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$118,645 00
Average amount of Specie..... 24,934 12
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,547 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 99,858 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$541,599 41
Average amount of Specie..... 34,208 95
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,572 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 361,278 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,589,523 79
Average amount of Specie..... 242,700 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 215,916 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,143,434 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$387,704 58
Average amount of Specie..... 31,840 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,908 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 405,675 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$668,809 09
Average amount of Specie..... 50,356 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,586 00
Average amount of Deposits (Individual)..... 561,163 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,324,571 22
Average amount of Specie..... 60,869 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 149,612 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 899,902 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$359,068 00
Average amount of Specie..... 30,598 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,581 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 149,153 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner af Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$589,877 37
Average amount of Specie..... 38,082 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,184 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 517,572 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
JNO HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$509,054 23
Average amount of Specie..... 23,893 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,300 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 313,520 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,798,997 95
Average amount of Specie..... 174,026 52
Average amount of Circulation..... 384,330 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,056,143 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,333,089 16
Average amount of Specie..... 330,909 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 479,558 68
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,692,851 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, thnt the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$750,420 69
Average amount of Specie..... 64,363 88
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,801 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 701,710 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,141,385 91
Average amount of Specie..... 102,016 67
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,550 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 821,997 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,502,188 55
Average amount of Specie..... 712,603 50
Average amount of Circulation..... 330,222 60
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,274,167 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissionar of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,213,126 86
Average amount of Specie..... 91,734 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 253,659 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 896,050 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$630,990 85
Average amount of Specie..... 72,210 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 140,360 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 359,465 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of May, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,647,443 00
Average amount of Specie..... 280,853 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,144 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,849,674 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,416,843 93
Average amount of Specie..... 815,110 75
Average amount of Circulation..... 299,470 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits..... 3,456,292 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS K. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,634,978 93
Average amount of Specie..... 291,772 33
Average amount of Circulation, incinding that of the late Bank..... 225,361 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,419,604 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JOHN DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,372,458 52
Average amount of Specie..... 329,398 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 106,317 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits..... 1,969,320 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$939,134 00
Average amount of Specie..... 55,806 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,090 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 789,136 00

New-York Central Railroads, via Albany and Buffalo. For any further information, through tickets, or freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York, or to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,554,061 64
Average amount of Specie..... 221,656 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 163,250 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,064,943 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DOBBS, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. DOBBS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$457,147 50
Average amount of Specie..... 25,488 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 141,823 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 110,711 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$239,680 92
Average amount of Specie..... 10,609 57
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,130 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 127,723 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,125,178 58
Average amount of Specie..... 87,025 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 238,054 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 917,141 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,547,809 13
Average amount of Specie..... 95,709 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 138,247 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 889,893 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say thet the above statement is correct. J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$479,184 01
Average amount of Specie..... 42,016 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,340 17
Average amount of Deposits..... 273,072 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, thet the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 6th day of May, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissionar of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$891,681 00
Average amount of Specie..... 80,113 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 111,956 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 634,767 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$806,508 47
Average amount of Specie..... 38,008 03
Average amount of Circulation..... 149 913 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 544,796 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6thday of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,339,390 15
Average amount of Specie..... 465,126 09
Average amount of Circulation, notes of tha late Phenix Bank..... 226,654 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,649,608 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$659,555 00
Average amount of Specie..... 41,574 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,265 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 441,842 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,219,527 72
Average amount of Specie..... 191,085 21
Average amount of Circulation..... 259,572 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 780,977 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$768,772 00
Average amount of Specie..... 50,795 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,655 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 434,973 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$314,233 70
Average amount of Specie..... 13,171 46
Average amount of Circulation..... 90,279 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 139,820 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,389,135 73
Average amount of Specie..... 111,074 35
Average amount of Circulation..... 277,630 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 772,496 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier, of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Late from the Plains.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, May 4.

The Salt Lake mail arrived here this evening, having been detained by severe wind and rain storms, encountered above Fort Kearney.

The Cheyennes and Crow Indians had driven off the whites, who had established bridges and ferries on the North Platte and Green Rivers, stating it to be their intention of carrying on the business and appropriating the ferry tolls themselves.

It was rumored that the Pawnees had stopped several freight trains and wagons from St. Joseph, near Table Rock, taken their provisions, and left them in a destitute and starving condition.

Mr. RICHARDS, the editor of the Detroit *News*, died at Salt Lake City on the 11th ult.

The passengers by the mail were Judge REIN, General GEO. GRANT, of the Mountain Rangers; Lieut. JOSEPH YOUNG, son of Gov. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The roads were in bad condition, but the grass was fine. The first trains of emigrants were met above Fort Kearney.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 6.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan Nicaragua, with California dates to the 15th ult., has arrived at this port, making the time from San Francisco in 19½ days.

The steamship *Star of the West* sailed from San Juan on the 30th of April for New-York, with 400 passengers and nearly a million and a half dollars in treasure.

The land route across the Isthmus was in fine order, and mules and wagons abundant.

Mr. BORLAND would return to the States by the next steamer.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 8.

The Pennsylvania Legislature to-day passed the bill relative to the Sale of Spirituous Liquors. It prevents the sale of beer or other malt liquors without license, and prohibits any person from obtaining a license and selling spirituous liquors by the quart or otherwise, unless the person so applying shall be a retailer of foreign or domestic goods, wares and merchandise, entitled to be classed equal to class 14, and have been thus classed by mercantile appraisers. Persons violating the law to be subject to the same penalties as keepers of unlicensed tippling houses. The act does not apply to brewers of malt liquors or manufacturers, or rectifiers of spirituous liquors for wholesale purposes.

It goes into effect immediately, if signed by the Governor.

Fall of a Church Gallery—One Man Killed and many Wounded.

ERIE, Pa., Monday, May 8.

Yesterday, during the morning service at the Catholic Church, in this city, the gallery—which was crowded on account of the presence of the Bishop—gave way, precipitating the occupants on the crowd below. One man was taken out dead, and many others badly injured, three of whom are not expected to recover.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, May 7.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here yesterday (Saturday) morning. The steamship *Knoxville* did not leave here for New-York until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 8.

The mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here early last Saturday morning.

Southern Mail Items.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 8.

New-Orleans papers, as late as due, are received.

A negro man, named MERIT, was hung for murder at Charleston on Friday.

Mr. MEAGHER was entertained at a public dinner at Savannah on Friday last.

Canal Navigation.

OSWEGO, Monday, May 8.

The canal boat *Clarendon*, of the old Oswego line, with merchandise, is just in, being the first boat through from New-York. The boats *Glenny* and *Irwin*, of the same line, are the next, and will arrive in an hour or two.

Railroads in Maine.

BANGOR, Monday, May 8.

This city has accepted the Loan bills, by a majority of 1,481 Yeas to 76 Nays, which insures the immediate building of her projected Railroad.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Trotting at Union Course, Long Island—Purse of $300.

Yesterday afternoon, another of the Spring Races took place at the Union Course, for a purse and stake of $300. The entries were as follows:

Lady Collins, entered by H. WOONRUFF.

Joe Huested, entered by D. PFIEFER.

Miller's Damsel, entered by CONKLIN CARL.

Pony, (left for parts unknown,) entered by H. BUCKLEY.

There was a very large assemblage of persons on the track by 3 o'clock P. M., and for a long time it was undecided whether the trot would take place between all the horses named. *Pony* was not in the ring, and the only horses in sight were those of Mr. WOONRUFF and Mr. PFIEFER, who scored several times while awaiting the decision of Mr. CARL in reference to trotting his mare in the race.

Miller's Damsel was finally withdrawn from the field, and the other two steeds were called up by the Judges. Previous to starting, heavy odds were offered, and, in some instances, taken on *Lady Collins* being the victor. The owner of *Joe Huested* was on the ground with many of his old friends, who backed *Huested* by taking several bets of the long odds cried by dozens of bidders. On one occasion a sporting gentleman from this City, wagered $600 to $150 on *Lady Collins*. The conditions were to go in harness, mile heats, best three in five.

FIRST HEAT.

The two Judges being chosen by the owners, they were empowered to select an Associate, and when entering the stand, lots were drawn for positions on the rack. HIRAM won the pole, and at the second attempt to get the word they were successful, and glided away a fine style. *Joe Huested* appeared to be in good train and went along very well until approaching the first quarter pole, when he fell behind, and *Collins* led him to the "quarter" over two lengths, making the rapid time of 36 seconds. HIRAM continued to leave his competitor and passed the half mile pole have a dozen lengths ahead. *Huested* made a bad break at the turn and ran nearly to the Judges' stand, but *Collins* was so far in advance, that the other horse was unable to catch he, and was beaten some four lengths. The mile was trotted in the quick time of 2 minutes and 39 seconds, as given out by the Judges. This, however, is nowhere near the speed heretofore made by *Lady Collins*.

SECOND HEAT.

While the hostlers were refreshing the nags for another heat, the backers of *Lady Collins* offered to bet $100 to $10, $8, or even $6, but found few takers. Just as the contestants were approaching the "quarter" pole, HIRAM's mare astonished the spectators by breaking up; and, falling in the rear some distance. *Huested* kept close down to his work, and reached the half mile pole a long distance ahead of *Collins*.

Several seconds elapsed before HIRAM could get his mare into her regular trotting gait again, and it was doubtful which of the animals would come in victor. *Lady Collins* finally settled down to her speed, and with a little urging she caught *Hursted*, and they came around the home stretch turn tight and tight, and so close was the heat that shouts of applause were given by the multitude as the horses neared the Judges' stand. HIRAM, however, won the heat by about half a length and the time made was as follows: "First quarter," 39 seconds; the half mile pole, 1 minute and 21 seconds, and the mile, in 2 minutes and 41 seconds.

THIRD AND LAST HEAT.

During the third heat there was manifested considerable feeling respecting the actions of *Lady Collins* on the previous heat. They had a beautiful start, and with a determination to end the race, Hiram let the *Lady* trot her best, and led his opponent around the track with perfect ease; making the "quarter" in 39 seconds, half mile pole" in 1m. and 19s., and jogged home in 2m. and 41½s.

Two great races are announced for this week, at the Union Course. One is for $1,000, to come off this afternoon; and the other for $2,000, to take place on Wednesday afternoon.

INTERESTING TO TENANTS OF GRAVES.—A curious and novel inquiry is now in progress before a referee, under the order of the Supreme Court, to ascertain the money value to be allowed to the descendants of a person occupying a grave.

In the recent widening of Beekman-street, fifteen feet, the sum of $28,000 was awarded for the strip in front of the Brick Presbyterian Church, subdivided into vaults and graves, fifteen in all. The question is, How is this sum to be apportioned among the families of these slumbering "*terre-tenants?*"

The examination commenced by analyzing the contents of the first grave, in which were found the skull, dust, and some of the bones of its proprietor; also the ribband which bound his hair in a *queue*, with other equally unmistakable evidences of the *possessio pedis*, covering nearly the whole of the present century. The exhumation of these relics, and the necessity of measuring in dollars and cents what had been their final resting place, will establish an instructive precedent for similar cases.—*Evening Post.*

☞ The weather, since our last writing, has been very cold for the season, with frosts, which we fear have done much damage to crops. At this writing (Thursday) there is a chance getting on for the heats, and the prospect is that it will be warm again.—*Albany (Geo.) Patriot*, 21st ult.

BLOODY RIOT IN CHELSEA.

Fight Between Irishmen and Americans—The "Angel Gabriel" Stoned—A Catholic Church Attacked—The Military Called Out—Arrests, &c.

The telegraph, yesterday afternoon, informed us that J. S. ORR, *alias* the Angel Gabriel, blew his trumpet in East Boston, on Sunday, and began to preach, when the police interfered and stopped him. Some persons then procured a carriage with six horses, and escorted ORR to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching against Popery. A row ensued, and several persons were injured. The riot, however, was soon suppressed by the Policemen and Firemen, who were called out by the ringing of the fire bells. In the evening, the riot at Chelsea was renewed, and severe fighting took place between the Americans and Irish, the latter being finally driven from the ground.

From the Boston papers of yesterday we are enabled to give the following additional account of the proceedings: During the forenoon of Sunday, ORR proceeded to Medford for the purpose of promulgating his sentiments; but, on arriving, was forbidden by the authorities, whereupon he left and proceeded in the direction of Chelsea, accompanied by a six horse team load of men, principally ship-carpenters. Passing through Chelsea, they went to Eagle Hill, in East Boston, where ORR attempted to preach, but was forbidden by the authorities, and compelled to leave, as trouble was anticipated, if he was allowed to proceed.

He then went to Chelsea in a huggy, accompanied by a six horse team load of sympathizers, but coincided not to preach there; so they proceeded on to Eagle Hill, East Boston, where he was about to proclaim the Gospel, when the police notified him that if he attempted to preach in the streets, they should arrest him. He consulted with his friends, about fifty in number, and concluded to return to Chelsea, and did so without any serious trouble, although the Irish assembled in large numbers, and a disturbance was threatened. Upon arriving at Chelsea, the party went upon a high point of land east of Mt. Bellingham, where they were quietly talking among themselves, when a party of Irishmen, numbering about seventy-five, approached them and made an attack with stones. The Americans being unprepared for such treatment, retreated to Mt. BELLINGHAM and sent a messenger for assistance. The Americans were soon strengthened by an increase of numbers. A squad of Irish also joined their friends, from the "Fifty Houses," so called, in Chelsea, occupied by the workmen employed at the Glendon Rolling Mills, and another party of Irish came to the rescue from "Metthewsville."

ORR commenced to preach to the persons collected around him, when a party of Irishmen interfered again. The Americans having been reinforced, turned upon their antagonists and drove them in a body before them to the "Fifty Houses," where the Irish party took refuge. These buildings were then assailed with a shower of stones and brickbats, and five persons, who endeavored to make their escape therefrom, were arrested by the crowd and handed over to the officers. One of the five was a woman, and all were armed with pistols and knives. During the fight a pistol was discharged by an Irishman, the ball taking effect in the leg of a boy in the crowd. The person who discharged the weapon was severely handled by the opposite party, and thrown over the railroad bridge which crosses the street, being badly injured by his fall.

One man came out with a sword and was arrested, but after taking his weapon from him he was allowed to go and take care of his small children, whose mother is at the House of Correction.

The bells were now rung, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The police were sent for. Constable MILTON, who was the first one on the spot, received a severe cut on the head from a brick, which, will not, however, prove serious. The rest of the force had arrived by this time, and Mr. MILTON went home.

Up to last evening only five persons were arrested—four Irishmen and the female alluded to. The greatest excitement prevailed among the inhabitants. The military—the Chelsea Light Infantry—were on duty at their armory provided with ball cartridge, and the firemen were all deputized as special police. Besides, there was about one hundred special policemen on active duty. The "fifty houses" were thronged with Irishmen up to 11 o'clock. The Selectmen were in session, and every precaution was used against another outbreak.

The crowd next proceeded to the Catholic Church, on Cottage-street, at the foot of Mt. Bellingham, and threatened to pull it down. The authorities interfered. The riotact was read, but the rioters refused to retire unless upon "compromise principles." If the authorities would allow them to take the cross from the steeple of the Catholic Church, they would withdraw, but not otherwise, in peace. It is said that on promising to retire in peace the authorities gave permission, but that is hardly probable.

A fence around the Church was partially torn down, and the cross upon the Church wrested from its place and hurled to the ground by a lad, the son of a Protestant Irishman residing in East Boston, who reached it by climbing up the rain spout and lightning rod. The cross had no sooner reached the ground than it was seized and cut into thousands of pieces, each being eager to obtain a piece, either as a trophy or "sacred relic."

The crowd then dispersed gradually, and at 5 o'clock quiet was restored, although an hour before the prospect was gloomy.

The preacher "ORR" was uninjured himself, and returned to the city before the most serious trouble commenced. He passed up Hanover-street about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, followed by a small troop of men and boys.

THE ROW AT EAST BOSTON.

After quiet had been restored in Chelsea, a portion of the more violent proceeded to East Boston, and gathered in great crowds around the Catholic Church of "Saint Nicholas," at the corner of Maverick and Havre-streets, uttering loud threats against the Irish, and threatening to pull down and lay waste the church and Irish property in the vicinity. A detachment of the North Watch, some fifteen in number, were sent to the scene of the supposed intended conflict. On their arrival at Maverick-square, a crowd of some five hundred persons were assembled, threatening to tear down the Catholic Church.

The concourse at this time had become immense, and their actions were turbulent. WILLIAM LEWIS, a moulder in East Boston, was arrested by the watch and locked up, after which the people began to disperse. In the evening however, they gathered again, and further violence being apprehended, assistance was sent for to the City, and officer HASSINGTON, of the North Watch, and officer ALLEN, of the Centre division went over with fifteen men each, and after a time succeeded in allaying the disturbance about the church, and inducing most of the crowd to disperse from the spot. A large number, however, gathered about the watch-house, and with loud cries demanded the release of Mr. LEWIS, who was confined within. This crowd was also mostly dispersed after four or five arrests had been made, and quiet having been somewhat restored, the force from the city returned home, taking with them the person in custody, using such care in the matter that the persons who remained in the vicinity were unaware of his departure. It was stated that five hundred Irishmen were in the Church fully armed, and determined to protect it at all hazards. At a late hour last night, all was quiet in that section, and also at Chelsea.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

The General Synod's Sabbath School Union.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the General Synod's Sabbath School Union of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Reformed Dutch Church on Lafayette-place. The audience was large, and consisted mostly of ladies and the children of the various Sabbath Schools.

The exercises were commenced by prayer by Rev. Dr. VERMILYE, and the singing of a hymn by the children.

The Chairman, Rev. Dr. KNOX, introduced Rev. Dr. HARDENBURG, who addressed the children from the text, "Come, ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." The word children, he said, had a variety of significations in the Bible, sometimes expressing a natural, and sometimes a spiritual relation sometimes applying to those who are near Him, and sometimes to those who are young in years; sometimes it denotes the character sustained by those to whom it is applied, and sometimes the affection entertained for those who are so called. I will consider it, said he, in the sense in which it is used in the above passage from the 34th Psalm, as pointing out your youth, and as intimating our affection for you, and as setting forth the interesting fact that through Christ Jesus you had been begotten by the Troth, and so constituted the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty.

In teaching you, we are constrained by the example of Christ, and would therefore not only suffer but would assist you little children unto Jesus. Some of you are here with your parents and friends, while many of you are orphans, and on that account we love you more, and for you now we hold this anniversary. To you, children, then, I would say, "Hearken unto me, and I will give you the fear of the Lord." There are many kinds of teachers, some teach you temporal things, and some about eternity. That is my desire,—to impress upon you matters connected with the life to come.

The lesson that I have to teach to you, is the "fear of the Lord, and I would have you know the nature of this fear. It is not the fear of the captive but of the freeman, and results in love. There are many illustrations of it in the Bible. Timothy feared the Lord, and therefore he loved so much to learn from his teachers, and become conversant with the duties assigned him by his Creator. When you have the fear of the Lord, it will be manifested by your zeal for the divine honor, your submission to the divine will, and your obedience to the divine law. You will then keep your tongues from evil, and your lips from speaking guile, and you are thus to continue till you will find peace in the Lord. This fear of the Lord was acknowledged of old to be the beginning of wisdom: it is crowned with the choicest blessings here on earth, and with everlasting light hereafter. Let me, then, commend it to your earnest and prayerful attention. Do you love life? Thus only are you to gain the object of your wishes. Would you be admitted after death to the life everlasting? The cultivating of the fear of the Lord is the method by which that end may be obtained. May God bless you, one and all, with that fear which is the beginning of wisdom, and the whole duty of man.

The meeting was next briefly addressed by Rev. Mr. PONTER, of Williamsburg. He said there was a moral in the spectacle of so many children, that would instruct the teachers themselves. It is the distinguishing feature of the Gospel of Christ, that it makes much of little children. When our Saviour was on earth, the most touching act he ever performed, was the consecration of infancy, by His teaching, when he said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." When the disciples asked what they should do to inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, He brought a little child, and said, "Unless ye be as little children, ye shall in no wise enter His presence. The Gospel teaches us what little children are, and gives them an importance in the sight of God and man, which they do not possess to men where the Gospel is unknown. Another feature of excellence in connection with the Gospel—it fits men to labor for the usefulness of children in the world to come. Everything here indicates that there is a power in the Sabbath School such as we have not yet begun to understand, and he thought it now a very appropriate time to celebrate their Anniversary before all the others; as in the warm Spring time, when the tender flowers are pushing forth from their confines and blooming—diffusing their fragrance in the air; thus he hoped that the fragrance of that service, and the expression of those happy faces might linger around the recollection during the whole week.

Good results flow from these reunions, as well to the teachers as the scholars. We renew our youth here, and pray that we may meet in heaven, where the bloom of youthful immortality shall be ours forever.

After singing the Doxology, the meeting closed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. VANDYKE.

Institution for the Blind.

The anniversary of the pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind, was held yesterday afternoon at the Tabernacle. The Principals and teachers of the Institution, both male and female, marched in procession at the head of their pupils into the building, and the pupils took their places on the seats at the back of the platform on which the teachers, several ministers of the Gospel, and many friends of these unfortunates were assigned places.

The females were all dressed in white, and the majority of the faces indicated a high degree of intelligence. The males were neatly, almost fashionably dressed. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. DEWITT; after which the President of the Institution, Mr. T. COLMAN COGRAN, came to the front of the platform and made the following address:

In presenting yearly our institution, and its objects and attainments to the public, we feel that year by year we can show a greater amount of usefulness attempted and of good results obtained. Some twenty years since the institution was in its infancy, its means uncertain, and its advantages unappreciated by those it sought to aid. At this moment there are over 180 blind persons connected with the establishment. Besides our regular State pupils, supported at the expense of the State, we have blind children sent to our schools from all parts of the country. We have them from New-England, from New-Jersey, from Michigan, from Louisiana, and from the British Provinces.

With a beautiful and commodious building, of a simple plan, so that the blind can move around in it with as much facility as the seeing, with capacious workshops, with our means of doing good increased by the liberality of the State, we now refuse assistance to none of this unfortunate class.

For those who have lost their sight in mature life, we provide employment; so that they can do much towards supporting themselves and their families.

Those between the ages of 32 and 25, we receive into our schools and household—educate them, teach them music and a trade. Here they are happy—so happy, that were it not for their ultimate advantage, we would grieve to see them leave us.

After a course of instruction of seven years, we push them off the roost—send them forth into the wide world to try their fortunes. Some seek their native towns and neighborhoods, and become respectable and self-dependent citizens. Others, homeless and friendless, perhaps, flutter back to the mother institution.

But our system is not to weaken still farther those already weak and helpless by nature. Our desire is to give them strength of soul and body to rise above the disheartening circumstances of their lots; and for this reason when they return to us we do not admit them into our household, but require them to dwell without our walls, giving them employment in the work-shops which will abundantly support them. And we now have around us a band of lively and contented blind workpeople, whom you may see in the morning and evening wending to and from their lodging-houses, listening to the sounds of the busy life in the streets, and delighting in a world which their education has enabled them to comprehend.

But much remains to be done. The number of blind people in our schools is but a small proportion of the whole number in the State. Ignorance of the means of obtaining admission, the listlessness and want of energy of these unfortunates before they come into our hands, the natural but weak and selfish affection of their parents, holding to their hearts for the sorrow of their old age, what might be made its protection and support in this as well as in other countries, prevent the blind from flocking to the institutions for their relief. Whatever their officers can do, is done. Letters and messages are sent to all parts of the State. Personal remonstrance is not wanting. But upon the public and upon those present we now call, by their individual influence to forward this beneficent undertaking which, of itself is the most timorous, helpless creature on the face of the earth, to the full stature and social position of a man.

But amid our prosperity we have met with a heavy loss in the death of our venerable President, ANSON G. PHELPS. Possessed of every Christian virtue, of active and untiring benevolence, he was to those blind children more than a father. In his life-time, stepping in between us and impoverishment, in his death he has remembered us, and is now enjoying, we trust, the rewards of the good and just made perfect.

After this address there was chorus singing by the pupils, music by the band, and examination of the pupils in Arithmetic, Geography, History—Natural History. The examination in natural history was conducted by Mr. MCSELLAN, a graduate of the institution. The musical part of the exhibition was under the direction of Mr. GEORGE F. ROOT, to whom the proficiency of his pupils does great credit. Among the best performers, vocal and instrumental, were Miss HANNAH BARNETT, who sustained the solo part in the *Inflammatus* of the Stabat Mater, and young Messrs. VAN HOATEN and HILL, whose duet for the piano-forte was deservedly applauded. The Blind excel in music.

The neat appearance of the pupils, and their orderly behavior, reflected much credit upon the excellent Matron, Mrs. SARAH S. AMES, and those who assist her in the management of the internal affairs of the Institution.

A new system of *Musi a' Notation*, for the use of the Blind, invented by a blind teacher, was introduced to notice by JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq. The system consists of the substitution of the letters by which the notes are known, for the notes themselves—the value of each note being designated by affixing to the letter the usual sign of the crotchet, quaver, and semi-quaver. Printed music is thus rendered available. The inventor of this system is Mr. C. MAHONY, a music-teacher, blind, and a graduate of this Institution. The books of instruction are not yet perfected. The first volume—a comprehensive one—has been issued about four months, but is not yet published.

Miss FRANCES JANE CROSBIE then delivered a poetical address, composed by herself for this occasion.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FIGHT AND RIOT.—A serious disturbance occurred on Sunday evening on the corner of Avenue B and Second-street. Captain SQUIRES speaking of it says: "A tremendous fight and riot took place on Sunday night, corner of Avenue B and Second-street, in a Dutch lager beer shop, which had been in full blast all day, and while several hundreds of that stripe had assembled and having guzzled till they were drunk, many of them got into a fight, which took the police force of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards to subdue.

☞ With reference to the communication in yesterday's TIMES, complaining that the Gas Company refused to supply a house in Twenty-second-street with gas, until the bills of the previous occupant had been paid, we are informed by the agent of the Company that they do not refuse to take orders in such cases, unless there is reason to suspect collusion between the parties. The constant attempts made to defraud them compel them to be somewhat careful in investigating such cases; and occasionally, perhaps, innocent parties suffer from it. But as a general rule they can always be readily supplied.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is strange to what results an analysis of science will sometimes bring us. An unprincipled individual has paraded before the public an account of liberties said to have been received by him from as many several committees at different Institutes. Upon examination they prove to be a gaunt array of copper moons taken by another member of the family, an obscure cattle show, &c. Will his poet spur his leaden hoofed Pegasus against this point of fact? The prize medals at the London and New-York Crystal Palace were unanimously awarded BRANDY in both instances, with special commendation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be the attraction at PUROY'S National Theatre to-night. To-morrow afternoon and evening has been set apart for the benefit of WM. HANDCOCK, the Treasurer, when the following attractive bills will be presented: Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" evening, at 7 o'clock, "Katy, the Hot Corn Girl," and the new Drama of "The Sea of Ice, or the Child's Prayer."

[Advertisement.]

FINAL SALES IN THE OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—JOHN KEESE will make final sales of an entirely new and magnificent collection of Oil Paintings at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. None should fail to visit these truly beautiful pictures before the sales.

[Advertisement.]

THE LADY SOLDIERS FROM NEW-JERSEY.—The three companies of female soldiery, called the Fairy Guard, armed and equipped as Lancers, are to attend the performances this afternoon at Barnum's Museum. A capital opportunity to witness the fair warriors. An appeal to "arms," in their sweet voices, would be irresistible! The new local and thrilling moral drama of "Anna" is repeated at Barnum's this evening. It was first produced with great applause last night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos and Melodions at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, in quantity and variety greater than can be found elsewhere in the United States; also, the finest selection of Music in the City. Any person purchasing one dollar's worth of the latter will be presented with two tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Margeret Burke was placed at the bar, charged with having, in company with three men, (not yet arrested,) assaulted John Wright Brantwood, and taken from his pocket $3 75 in money, a pair of gloves, and a wild pigeon. The complainant deposed that while he was proceeding to his house, on the 6th of April, he was met by the prisoner and three men, at the corner of Thomas and Greenwich-streets, when the men assaulted him, and took his property; that in about an hour afterwards the prisoner was arrested, and the gloves and pigeon found upon her person. The jury returned a verdict of petty larceny, and the prisoner was sent, for six months, to the Penitentiary.

GRAND LARCENY.

David Jackson, a colored man, was tried and convicted on a charge of stealing $50 worth of property from the dwelling-house of Mr. Brown, in Elm-street, who caught him in the act. The Court knowing the prisoner to be an old offender, sentenced him to three years in the State Prison.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

Georgs Howard and John Peters were jointly indicted for burglariously entering the store of Anderson & Co., No. 184 Fulton-street, Dry Goods Importers. The officer who arrested the prisoners, testified that some property similar to that stolen was found in the house, —a public house,—where they were arrested; and that they wore silk cravats resembling in pattern some that were stolen.

The evidence was considered insufficient, and the Jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ASSAULTING AND STABBING A POLICE-OFFICER.

James Cowen was indicted for assault and battery upon a Police-officer, Lieut. Peter Feirty, of the Sixth Ward, while discharging his duty.

The officer deposed that about 2 o'clock in the morning, he was called upon by a woman residing in No. 116 Centre-street, to quell a disturbance in her house. He went in and found several young men there, whom he desired to leave. They all left peaceably except a man named Moran, whom he had to force out. When on the street, the young man spoke of having satisfaction in the house. Witness told them to go home then, and they could have satisfaction in the morning. The man named Moran refused to go, and witness showed him on, when Cowen said, "Let me at him," and struck witness in the side. Soon after, he felt weakness from loss of blood, and found he had been stabbed above the hip. The prisoner ran about half a block, when witness caught him, and both he and the prisoner fell on a pile of bricks.

James M. Sweeney deposed: That he was in company with Assistant-Captain Feirty on the occasion; when struck, he called out, "Sweeney, I'm stabbed!" and said he had hold of the man who stabbed him.

Sergeant Pollard testified: That in a few minutes after officer Fierty had brought the prisoner to the station-house, he went by his directions, along the route he had followed the prisoner, and near a pile of bricks he found a large pocket-knife, with blood on the blade, and a small piece of cloth; the knife was shut when he found it.

Evidence was produced on the part of the defence, showing that the prisoner bore an excellent character, and had never been accustomed to drinking or rioting, in any shape.

Mr. Holmes addressed the Jury for the defence. After a brief deliberation, they rendered a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Charles Bnyerd, a young colored man, was indicted for burglariously entering the store of Robert Garside, West Broadway, on the night of April 21. The feet of the burglary was clearly established, but the only evidence implicating the prisoner was that of a colored girl, named Caroline Jordnns, who attended the bar of a dance-house. Verdict of acquittal.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Thomas Lynch was indicted for selling liquor without license in Hammersly-street. Captain Ackerman deposed that the prisoner was refused license a year since, but still kept his name over the door, and liquors were sold there night and day. For the defence it was proved that Sylvester Bennet, brother-in-law of the prisoner, had bought out his interest since August last, and that, consequently the prisoner was not responsible.

The Court directed the Jury to acquit Lynch, and said that Bennet would be taken care of.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Golden and Patrick Flood were indicted for assaulting and robbing Wm. Carter, at midnight, while passing through Mulberry-street. The complainant deposed that he was returning after seeing a friend home, when the prisoners accosted him and asked him for a drink, or money to get it. He told them to go to Roosevelt-street, and he would give them a drink; this they refused, and hung on to him, tearing his coat and vest. He was very much frightened, and gave them sixpence or a shilling; Golden still hung on and wanted more; but Flood pulled him off. When he met an officer he complained, and the police officer returned and arrested the men.

His Honor charged that if it were proved that the prisoners, by force and violence, and with intent, prevailed on the complainant, through fear, to give them the money, they were guilty under the statute, no matter how small the amount.

The Jury had not agreed up to this adjournment of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Monday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

FORREST AND WILLIS.

Edwin Forrest vs. Nathaniel Parker Willis.—This is an action for libel, which has been pending for a long time. It was called up; but in consequence of the engagements of John Graham, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, it was laid over until Wednesday.

JERSEY CITY.

THE BANK ROBBERY CASE.—The investigation before the Grand Jury of the charges made against JOHN W. FOX, former teller of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of Jersey City, arising from the circumstance that the bank was robbed last Summer, has resulted in his acquittal from those charges.

The Killer Whale.

In the speeches of the Scientific Convention recently held at Washington, Lieut. MAURY's paper on the newly-described fish was given, as also the notes from old "Tradescant" by Dr. HAMEL, of St. Petersburg, on the same fish. The following letter on the same subject was find in the *National Intelligencer*:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1854.

In Lieut. MAURY's description of the whale, he made some remarks on a fish of the above species called the *killer*. This fish is described in *Porter's Journal of a Cruise in the Pacific*. This fish is so well known to the old sailor of whaling trade and Pacific cruisers, that I have always thought it equally well known to the scientific. Having, on more than one occasion, been an eye-witness of the attacks of this fish on the whale, I will attempt a description of it.

The killer is the wolf of the ocean, and hunts in packs, and their tall dorsal fin can be constantly seen above the water. This fish has always as a companion, but swimming deeper, the sword-fish, and now and then can be seen the shark. On sighting their prey, which the killer sees at a great distance, the pack gives chase; the unconscious whale is slowly moving near the surface, and occasionally spouting, as it were in sport, jets of water above him. But he now suddenly sees the "sea-wolf" near him. Instinct at once teaches him that on the surface he cannot be safe, and taking in a long breath, he finkes, that is, dives. But there has been another enemy watching him from the depths below, the "sword-fish," which now darts at him with the velocity of lightning, and perforates the whale beneath with his long and spear-like nose. This sends him at once to the surface; here he again meets with his enemy, the killer; but as yet they are afraid to approach him.

The whale now begins to see the extent of his danger, and for a time merely lashes the water with his ponderous fluke. He soon tires of this and remains for a short time at rest; the pack now approach him and he seeks safety in flight. But what can he do? The poor whale has a *hump on his back and steers unsteadily*, while the killer's tall and stiff fin stendies him on his course. Nearer and nearer approaches the pack to their victim; again he takes a long breath and dives. The sword-fish has stendily kept him in view; he too has a tell fin, and long slender propelling tail; and while it is an effort to the whale to increase his speed, it is but play for the sword-fish, which again darts and perforates his prey, and sends the wounded whale again to the surface. The race again commences, but this time with diminished speed, the killers having separated to watch the rise of the whale who, finding his enemies in every direction, courses in a circle, and again makes a third and sometimes a fourth attempt to escape by diving, but is always met by the terrible pike of the sword-fish. He at last, weak, exhausted and dispirited, returns to the surface, where he again attempts escape by flight.

Streams of blood mark his course; his enemies still follow steadily after him, until he stops, and begins to laah, and makes the ocean foam around him; but now large streams of his life-blood are pouring out, and he is only increasing his weakness by the exertion, and merely lashing amidst his own gore. Tired, exhausted and faint, he rolls over. The deep red streaks of blood, flowing from large orifices in his white belly, can now be distinctly seen. The hungry pack now close, and one, more bold than the rest, seizes him near the throat, *and tears away the white skin and fat*; he opens his mouth and bellows with pain. This is generally the signal for a combined attack. *His tongue is seized and torn from his mouth; so are his eyes.* The sword-fish now rises to the surface, and his tall, spar-like protuberance is seen projecting over the body of the whale; the sharks also close in, and feed on the fat rejected by the killers. The feast now commences, and continues until the fat and sufficient flesh in stripped off to enable the carcass to become too heavy to float on the surface, and it sinks. The shark is left to enjoy his few streaks of fat, while the killer pack, accompanied by their companion, the sword-fish, rove again the broad ocean, to seek another leviathan of the great deep.

W. D. PORTER, U. S. N.

☞ On Monday morning there was a "rousing" frost, which killed young vegetables, and cotton in some places. It was a regular *raw* Winter day, and succeeded by another not much milder.—*Canton (Miss.) Citizen*, 22d ult.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 8, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, Rev. THOS E. SKINNER, of N. C., to Miss ANN STEWART LUDLOW, daughter of John R. Ludlow, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Sunday, April 30, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, GEORGE E. SEYMOUR, of Newark, N. J., to Miss AMANDA SEARLES, of this City.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 4, by Rev. Frederick G Clark, Capt. WM. B. DODD, of Minnesota Territory, to Miss HARRIET N. JONES, daughter of Rev. Henry Jones, of this City.

At Rondout, on Thursday, May 4, by Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Mr. CALVERT VAUX, of Newburg, to MARY S., eldest daughter of James S. McEntee, Esq., of Rondout.

At Trinity Church, Boston, on Monday, May 8, by Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, S. B. CHURCH, of New-York, to Miss HETTIE C. MATHEW, of Boston.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 8, OWEN KERRIGAN, in the 50th year of his age—a native of Easky, County of Sligo, Ireland.

His friends, and those of his son, Capt. Patrick Kerrigan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 242 8th-av., at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

At Newark, N. J. on Saturday, May 6, of inflammation of the lungs, Mrs. MARY GARTHWAITE, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Newark, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, for interment.

At Harrison, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, May 8, ELIZABETH PIRNIE, aged 50 years.

May 5, ALEX. BOYD, aged 39 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Saturday evening, May 6, MARY ELIZABETH KIP, daughter of the late James B. Mower.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, May 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 45 West 38th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, May 7, after a short illness, HENRY MCNALLY, aged 5 years and 7 days, son of Robert and Sarah McNally.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his father's residence, No. 86 Delancy-st., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, May 7, ELIZABETH, daughter of John and Elizabeth Short, late of No. 345 Grand-st., in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, May 9, at 2 o'clock, from No. 52 Chrystie-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Third Page.

MONDAY, May 8—6 P. M.

There was another fall in prices on the Stock Exchange to-day, and most of the Railroad shares touched a lower point than they had before known this season. Erie was done at 68¼ ₱ cent. between the Boards, and closed 68¼@⅜. New-York Central opened at 103¾, sold down to 102, seller 60 days, and closed 102@102¾, cash; Harlem 48½@¾; Michigan Central 103; Reading 73¾, and Hudson 64 ₱ cent. The Coal, Land, and Transit Fancies, like Camberland, Canton, &c., suffered less in proportion, but closed ½@¾ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday. On the Bond list, there were large sellers of Illinois Central Mortgages, and the rates fell to 75 ₱ cent., a decline of 1½ ₱ cent. from Saturday. The bids for New-York Central Sixes were 87½@88. Erie new Bonds of 1883 were sold at 67½. The market, after some considerable excitement though the day, closed with a steadier feeling.

The further fall of

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-eight columns, and giving many hours later news than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 130 NASSAU STREET, corner of Beekman, (a few doors from the Post-Office,) in the City of New-York. Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, ONE CENT. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all cases in accordance with Country Newspapers.

Postpaid on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Soule to be Repudiated by the Administration.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Prostitution of Executive Patronage.

RECREANCY OF NEW-YORK MEMBERS.

Mr. Ingersoll's Speech.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 8, 1854.

I learn, to-night, from a source I cannot doubt, that Mr. SOULE really did exceed his instructions in the *Black Warrior* affair, so far as to demand of the Spanish Government the recall of the Captain General of Cuba; and still more, that the letter presenting his demands was such as could not have failed to incense the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and preclude all possibility of a favorable adjustment of the diffienlty by its author and the Minister to whom it was addressed. Of the entire accuracy of this statement I am now well satisfied, although when it first gained currency through the Foreign legations here, I was disposed to doubt it.

Upon consideration, this result is not surprising. Mr. SOULE'e position at Madrid has been very uncomfortable. To say nothing of the innumorable petty annoyances to which he has been subjected—all calculated greatly to embarrass a man of Mr. SOULE'e extreme sensitiveness—M. CALDERON, the offieor of the Spanish Court with whom be has to hold his diplomatic correepondence, is his personal enemy. The gentlemen were formorly friends in this City, but qnarseled and had brokon off all interconrse with each othor some time before Mr. SOULE'e appointment as Minister to to Spain; and it was hut a short time suhesqnent to the latter event, that M. CALDERON was recalled from hie position as the Spanish representativo at Washington, whieh placo he had filled eo long and eo aceeptably, to assume the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at Madrid. Whether there was any sinister *design* in this appointment or not, it is easy to see that the coineidence was peculiarly unfortunate, and we can readily understand that when, under these circumstances, Mr. SOULE got bold of a case like that of the *Black Warrior*, in which he felt that he had his old enemy in a tight placo, he would be very apt to seize the opportunity to pay back some of the real or fancied indignities he had sustained.

The Administration will not sustain Mr. SOULE *in exceeding his instructions, as he clearly has.* The new Spanish Minister, M. GURTA, may be looked for by the next steamer from Liverpool. There is reason to believe he will hring with him some representations to our Government against Mr. SOULE. That will give Mr. MARCY the opportunity to repudiato so much of our Minister'a course as shall be considered injudicious. In the maan time Mr. SOULE will moet likely have pushed matters to auch a erisie that he will he furnished his passports. Nothing probably could work better for Mr. SOULE just at this time. His rival and personal enemy, Mr. SLIDELL, is now in the Senate of the United States, filling a torm which oxpires on the 4th of March next. / As he cannot now expect to accomplish the *purchase* of Cuha by negotiation, Mr. SOULE doubtless will gladly return to the Sonate, especially when his election defeats his rival. What conld aid him in accomplishing this doublo objeet half so woll as a Martyr's Crown won in the Cnban eause? No matter how insolent bis demands, his course will be popular at homo, in his own State, hecause the sympathies of Louisiana are so entirely with Cuba, and becauso a strong personal sympathy with him in consequence of his "persecution" at Madrid already exisis. Let him be but *driven* ont of Spsin, and he will be likely to beat Mr. SLIDELL two to one. How far these calculations havo controlled Mr. SOULE'e aetion in the premises, can only be eurmised.

Nothing can be more injndicious than ontrusting diplomatic dutios to a man of strong porsonal prejudices, especially if he has the alightest ill-feeling towards the Government or the individnal with whom he is to treat. This is not the only striking illustration of folly furnished in our recent history. NICHOLAS P. TRIST qnarrelled with Gen. SCOTT, in this city, a few years since, on a mere point of etiqueite, in which the former was clearly wrong. Subsequently, when he want ont to Mexico, to negotiate a peace that SCOTT had already conquered, it will be remembered that he assumed an overbearing, dictatorial tone towards the General, whieh led to much trouble, and finally to his own dismissal.

The day has been an exciting one in the House. Executive power and patronage are stronger than justice, virtue, and the people. The melancholy truth was firmly established to-day, if never before. The Nebraska iniqnity was reached almost without objection. Indeed, after the Honse went into Committee, the last end of the firm of FILLMORE, HALL and HAVEN, (Silver Gray Whig,) suggeated the propriety uf laying aside, by unanimous consent, all the bills on the calendar preceding the Nebraska bill! The gentleman's suggestion would have had the merit of wit, at all events, if he had gone one step further, and moved that the Nebraska hill be taken up at once, and *passed*, by unanimous consent.

Let every voter cut out and file away for future reference the names of those New-York members who voted with the Nebraska men to-day. They are HIRAM WALBRIDGE, WILLIAM M. TWEED, WILLIAM A. WALKER, MIKE WALSH, THOMAS W. CUMMING, JOHN J. TAYLOR of Owego.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, I am informed, had pledged himself against the bill in every shape. What changed his position the future may show. Mr. TWEED was against the hill until the latter part of last week. It is understood that if the Nebraska bill succeeds, the present Postmaster of Williamsburg is to be rejected or removed, and Mr. TWEED's nominee is to be appointed in his stead. This fact is to be used with the opponents of the present Postmaster to secure Mr. TWEED's renomination for Congress by the caucus this Fall—an inducence found necessary to sustain the member's waning popularity. This member of the *anti*-Reform Common Council of New-York,—known so well in your City by the familiar appellation of the "Forty Thieves,"—has some injudicious outside friend, who forgets that this Post-office scheme is a two sdged sword, likely to cut both ways if its existenee is suspected, and who tells tales ont of school. Mr. TWEED'e expectation that tha appointment of a new Postmaster will save him, is probably fallacious;—and equally so, his hope that he can set duplicate Whig candidates running in his district, and so secure for himself the equivocal honor of drawing eight dollers a day as a minority Repreeentative.

It ie undsrstood, still further, that the Honolulu or London Consulate is promised to one of the reereant New-Yorkers—*which* one, I may be ahle to say more definitely in a day or two. At any rate, if a Nebraska Hard-Shell gets either of these prizes, we shall all know the price paid for it to have been nothing less than the base secrifice of a confiding constituency—an act which should sink its perpetrator in infamy beyond the reach of resurrection.

I confess to surprise at MR. WALBRIDGE'S course. Of his colleague, from "the bloody Sixth," nothing hetter could havs been expscted; bnt for his own eourse there ean he no palliation. He damaged bis position when he first eams to Washington, by uniting with the "Hsrds" in a merely factious opposition to the Administration; and has now capped the climax of folly hy a course whieh must elose his political eareer in New-York, amid the disappointment of his friends, the jeers of his onemiss, and the dietrust of his constituency.

A vote in tho Senate to-day again postponing the Homestead hill, ie a serious hlow to that measure, indicating grest danger, if not eertain defeat. The vote stood 15 to 25—every man from Slave States, except BELL and BROWN, voting against it. It is clear that Southern men havs no idse of passing the Homestead bill, if they are to take tbo Nsbraska bill without the CLAYTON amendment,—as they must if they tako it at all. Next Tuosday will deeido its fate. Evory friend of the measure should thon be in his soat if possible. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Tnesday, Moy 9.

Tho Chair presented a report from the Auditor of the Treasury, euclosing a statement of receipts and expenditures for the Post-Office Dcpartment for the year 1853.

Mr. SUMNER preeented resolntions from towns in Massachusetts against the Nsbraska bill.

Mr. DOUELAS made a personal explsnation. He said thet Mr. RIEHARNSON, the Chicago clergyman, whose sermon he had quoted and commented on, went to Illinoie from Connecticut. He had since then been informed thet Mr. RICHARDEON hed gone to Illinois from Kentucky. His informant was a member of Mr. RIEHARDSON'S congregation—was present and heard the sermon preached and had left the church in consequence of its being preached on the Sabbath day.

Mr. TOUCEY said he was much gratified to hear the correction.

Mr. PRATT presented a memorial from a number of Jews in favor of Religious Freedom.

Mr. CHASE presented the memorial of 865 citizens of New-York, and 23 memorials from varions States against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. JOHNSON reported in favor of printing 2,000 additional copies of the Report of tho Surveying Expedition to the Northeastern Seas. Adopted.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit copies of the Reports by Mr. SANDFORD, late Chergé at Paris, on the different systems of the Penal Code in France; and also on the Administration changes since the Revolution of 1848. Adopted.

The bill for the relief of DAVIN MYERLE was then taken up.

The bill eppropriates $30,000, indemnifying Mr. MYERLE for losses under a contract for the supply of water rotted hemp.

Motions to postpone end to rednce the amount to $10,000 were, after debate, rejected, and the bill was passed—Yeas, 21; Nays, 17.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up.

The amendment to pay $500,000 to the Creek Indians, for land taken from them in the war of 1812, was debated till after 3 o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

On the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. INGERSOLL said his views on the general question of Slavery under the Constitution were well known to his constituents long before he was elected to a seat here. He held that the Federal Government has nothing to do with the subject either in the States or Territories; bnt he rose to say, he feared we are not, as a nation, sufficiently aware of the importance of what is taking place on the other side of the Atlantic. A war is there waging, which, before it is over, may involve the whole of Europe in the consequences. He thought he saw in all this danger to the interests of the commerce of our citizens, if not the peace of the nation itself. Who is sser enough to tell when the war will end? Nominally, the war is against the Empire of Russia, but are we sure in the sequel it will not prove a war of conflicting interests extending throughout the organizations and ramifications of European society? As a mere question of war between Russia and Turkey, there was little either to excite our interest or sympathy. In a commercial point of view, it would make no difference to us if Russia occupied all of Turkey, because our trade with the latter amounted to not more than a few cargoes of figs. His sympathies, however, were not with Russia, bnt on the side of the weak. We can but suppose that selfishness is at the bottom of the alliance between France and England. All that Turkey will get will be at best but a change of sentiment. The war begun may end in a revolntion throughout Europe. View the struggle as we may, it is not certsin the United States may not be called on to play an important part. Our rights, honor and interests may be insulted, outraged and abused. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. If we would avoid the scenes which brought us to the war of 1812, there should be a unanimous declaration by Congress of our neutral rights—not by a treaty. And there should be a unanimous request that the Executive should proclaim our position, which was included in the term, "Free ships make free goods—no papers overhauled hnt ship's papers." This is good maritime law, acknowledged at different times by different European nations—England not excepted—and it is American law, asserted by the early statesmen of the country. It is the American law of nations. He repeated that by treaties running over two hundred years, it has been affirmed that free ships make free goods. The policy of England has always been supreme selfishness. History shows that she has inflicted wrongs on every nation which has stood in the way of her assumptions. With her, might makes right, and will so continue so long as she can bully other nations into her ways. He said that in the present war England means to act towards neutrals just as she chooses—professing, at the same time, deep regerd for our interests. He asked Mr. PERRINS whether the speech of Senator SLIDELL, the other day, expressed the views of the people of Louisiana.

Mr. PERRINS replied, that Louisiana has a decided interest in the decision of the question. Scarcely a paper reaches the Representatives of that State in Congress, which is not urgent upon the subject. He shared in that feeling. If the gentleman's question extends to the views of Louisiana regarding the Spanish policy, he would say, as his belief, drawn from a variety of sources, first asserted in the Governor's Message, although as a nation we have been protesting, we will never submit to transfer Cnba to a foreign government. Yet there was no time when Cnba was not under the control of France and England, and is used as an annoyance against ne which would not be tolerated by them if we held the Island. He thought the conviction of his district was, that Spain would never part with the Island. If severed, it must be by violence. It is the conviction of his constituents that France and England unite with Spain in the sentiment of Spanish statesmen—"We would rather sink the island than transfer it." These feelings result from an intense hatred of our free institutions. He believed, therefore, it became us to consider whether foreign governments shall have the right to protect the unjust power of Spain, and whether we have not the right to interfere for the protection of the subjects of that power. He believed there was a well settled conviction of the people as to what course this Government should pursue. It is this: After having protested against the transfer of the Island, and seen England always dictating the Government, revising the laws, and sending us dispatches with reference to her policy,—if Congress contents itself with the manly sentiments of the President, we will justly be degraded in the eyes of the world. Our citizens have been subjected to outrageous and flagrant wrongs. We have not been able to obtain a guarantee against their repetition—against future influences. With Spain refusing to form a commercial treaty, and with her laws against our commerce—with the knowledge that Spain is acting with France and England, and exerting her power in Cuba on its domestic institutions, to influence our own—the time has come when, in principle and in fact, we should abate the nuisance. How would you abate the nuisance? Do it in an open, manly, and direct manner. He would let it be known that individual wrongs are regarded as national wrongs. He would not only make this a sentiment, but a conviction, in the national heart.

Mr. INGERSOLL resumed. Trusting that the views expressed by the gentleman were those entertained by every member in this body; and when the dispatches which must shortly come from England, are received, it will be seen that England is at the bottom of our quarrel with Spain, if such it may be called. He trusted that this Government will have the energy, and that the representatives of the people will have the firmness to proclaim our rights and stand by them to the last.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER advocated the Nebraska bill. If the Missouri Compromise had been adhered to by the North, e should be the last man to disturb it; but in every question that has been presented from 1820 till now, Northern Anti-Slavery men have repudiated its binding effect whenever came up the extension of Slavery south of the line.

Mr. WALLEY said that this measure was unsought and uncalled for; for no good would grow ont of it, and it would only prove a source of evil, and that continually. Should the bill become a law, it will prove a godsend to political Abolitioniste, for it will renew agitation, hnt it will fill the patriots with inexpressible sorrow.

Mr. LATHAM obtained permission to print a speech of interest to his constituents, and asked the favor thet gentlemen would read it. [Laughter.]

Mr. SIMMONS argued to show that the Missouri Compromise is a contract and a binding law, and would be sustained by the Courts against the action of Congress, and much to the mortification of both Houses—unless he had read law for the last thirty years to no purpose. He spoke against the policy of repealing the act.

Mr. COX, while he believed this bill should be passed, to quiet the country, did not conceive that its opponents are unpatriotic. He argued to show that the North never regarded the Missouri act of 1820 as a compact; therefore, it came with a bad grace from the North to accuse the Sonth of seeking to violate a compact.

Mr. DAVIS, of R. I., opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—being altogether averse to carrying Slavery to territory now free. Whether this bill shall pass or not, the effects already produced, in arousing agitation in the North, were such as could not be avoided. Slavery, he insisted, is inconsistent with true Democratic principles.

Mr. TAYLOR, of N. Y., remarked that the excitement which this bill has produced, is rapidly giving way to sober reason, which leads to right conclusions. He held to non-intervention in the local affairs of the Territories, including Slavery. The Missouri act of 1820 is a mere isw, repealable at the pleasure of Congress.

[At 8 o'clock, a motion was made that the Committee rise, bnt no quorum voted. The roll was called, and 110 members answered to their names. Motion was then made that the House adjourn. Negatived, by Yeas 40, Nays 66.]

Mr. RICHARDSON moved a call of the House.

Mr. STRATTON moved that the House adjourn. Negatived. Yeas, 32; Nays, 69.

Mr. BALL, who had obtained the floor in Committee, said he would prefer to make his speech to-night.

The Speaker in reply to a question, said he knew of no means by which less than a quorum could go into Committee. After counting he announced 114 members present.

Mr. COBB. And there are half a dozen members in the lobby.

The House ordered a call of the House, but changed its mind.

Mr. WHEELER moved an adjournment. Voted down. [9 o'clock.]

Mr. HIBBARD—In his seat—We will give you a comfortable sitting. You had better send for your couches, gentlemen.

A quorum was now present, and the House again went into Committee.

Mr. BALL said he was uncompromisingly opposed to that portion of the Nebraska bill which proposed to operate as a repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He considered it a gross outrage and wrong on the people of the North, threatening the peace of the whole country.

The Committee rose, and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9.

No advices thet Minister SOULE has demanded the recall of the Governor General of Cobs have reached the Government; and it is generally believed that the report of his having done so is premature.

The *Star* of this evening says the Secretery of the Navy has determined to build one of the six steam frigates at Boston, one at New-York, one at Philadelphia, one at Washington, and two at Norfolk. Chief Engineer MARTIN goes to Europe to examine improved naval machinery.

Decision of Judge Kane in the Wilkesbarre Slave Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 9.

Judge KANE, to-day, delivered a long opinion of the Circuit Court in the case of the United States Marshsie *versus* the Shoriff of Philadelphia. The hearing was on a *habeas corpus* taken ont to prevent the relators being taken to Wilkesbarre for trial, under an indictment found against them for an assault while executing a writ in Wilkesbarre, issued by the Circuit Court. The opinion says, though the Marshals cannot be tried by Jury, if acting in obedience to Federal process, they may be pnnished for abusing it, and by the Court that issued process, which is bound to punish or protect its ministerial officers. The Court will therefore proceed to hear the case on its merits, under the act of Congress, and will receive the evidence of the relators.

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 9.

The brig *Flora*, from Rio Janeiro 28th March, has arrived here, but we have no commercial advices by her.

Left in port ship *Ellerslie*, of Philadelphia. No New-York vessels in port. Exchanged signals with a ship going into Rio, showing a white signal and the letters "atar"—part of her name; the rest was not seen. The bark *Jupiter*, of Boston, was also left in port.

Arrived at Rio, 28th March, brig *Wm. R. Hibbey*; 26th, brig *Angelor*, and ships *Susquehanna* and *Agnes*, from Valparaiso.

Destructive Fire at Brantford, C. W.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Tuesday, May 9.

At an early hour this morning, the freight house and car dépôt, on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad, at this place, were destroyed by fire. Two fine locomotives, several passengor and baggage cars, a quantity of freight, and 1,000 bushels of wheat were entirely consumed. The dépôt was a large and expensive building, and was insured for $5,000. The total loss will amount to £25,000 at least.

The Crescent City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 8.

The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived at this port, with later dates from Havana, but the news is unimportant.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, May 9.

At the hour of closing the Eastern lines to-night, the *Canada* had not been signalled at Halifax.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Monday, May 8.

The schooner *Washington*, from New-York, bound to Alexandria, while coming in the Capes carried away her foremast and maintopmast.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 9.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, but nontain no news of importance.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Trotting Three Mile Heats for a Sweepstake of $1,000 at Union Course—The $2,000 Match.

Another trotting match took place yesterday at the Union Course, Long Island, for a sweepstake of $1,000, three miles and repeat, to harness, best two in three. HIRAM WOODRUFF named the gelding of Mr. SMITH, called *Brimstone*, and Mr. PFIEFER entered the handsome brown mare *Lady Relief*. The attendance was large, and all present seemed to take an interest in the contest. *Brimstone* was the favorite at the start, and his backers freely made bets of $100 to $50. Numerous persons on the track were disappointed when they ascertained that a certain fast horse, recently entered for this race, had been withdrawn by the owner, on condition of his paying $250 forfeit.

FIRST HEAT.—While the Judges were getting ready to draw for positions on the track, the drivers of the steeds kept actively engaged in exercising their horses, and after numerous scores they attempted to start on the first heat, but HIRAM'S gelding made a break, and no word was given. No less than four or five unsuccessful attempts were made to get a start. These failures inspired the backers of *Lady Relief* with confidence, and they made bets of large amounts, nearly even, when at the same time it was two to one that the mare would be beaten in the end. They finally started at the word, and trotted together until they reached the first quarter, when the gelding glided ahead. Before reaching the half-mile pole *Lady Relief* made a break that left her some 30 yards in the rear of her competitor, and HIRAM passed the Judges' stand about three lengths ahead. The time made at the "quarter" was 43 seconds; at the half-mile pole, 1 minute and 23 seconds, and the mile in 2 minutes and 42 seconds. As they came around on the second mile, *Brimstone* exhibited still more speed than before, and when passing the half mile pole he was along distance ahead, and HIRAM jogged along home between three and four lengths ahead. Time, 5:28.

On the third mile *Lady Relief* appeared either tired out, or (as some remarked) her driver was saving her to win the next two straight heats. HIRAM continued to keep the lead, and when advancing towards the drawgate he was over 60 yards ahead, and it was the general opinion the mare would be distanced. This, however, was not the case, and *Brimstone* won the heat by over half a dozen lengths. Time, 8:17.

SECOND HEAT.—The impression at this time seemed to be that the driver of *Lady Relief* would back out and not contest the race any further, but that idea was soon abandoned when the time arrived to call up the horses. The second time they scored, the word was given and away they glided, with HIRAM'S horse, being several lengths ahead and keeping his same pace to the half mile. Time at the "quarter," 42 seconds, and at the half-mile pole 1 minute and 23 seconds. *Brimstone* came to the stand 2 lengths ahead on the first mile. Time: 2 minutes and 42 seconds. The second and third miles of this heat were trotted in fine style by the gelding, who won the heat with perfect ease. The judges then decided that *Brimstone* had won the heat and race. Time: 8 minutes and 24 seconds.

$2,000 MATCH TO-DAY.

A trotting match, for $2,000 will take place this afternoon at the Union Course. It is announced as follows:

"A match for $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, and drivers weighing 400 pounds. H. Jones names gr. g. *Eddy*, S. Hoegland names b. g. *True John*."

The track was never in better order than at the present time, and should the weather be pleasant, a great day's sport may be looked for, and thousands will, no donbt, embrace the opportunity of witnessing the contest between these two celebrated blooded horses.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May Anniversaries.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

American Tract Society—Tract House, 9 A. M.; Tabernacle, 10 A. M.. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Duff, Rev. Mr. Oncken, and Rev. Dr. Green.

Congregational Union—Sermon by Prof. Park, in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

American Anti-Slavery Society—Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, at 10 A. M. Speakers—Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia; Rev. Theodore Parker, Lucy Stone, Robert Purvis, and Wendell Phillips.

American Home Missionary Society—Mercer-street Church, 7½ P. M.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, at 7½ P. M.

Prison Association Anniversary—At 7½ o'clock P. M., in Rev. Dr. Cheever's Church, Union-square. Speakers—Hon. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Lord, New-York; Cortlandt Parker, Esq., Newark, N. J.; John Thompson, Esq., Poughkeepsie; Rev. W. Fox, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

American Bible Society—Bible House, 9 A. M.; Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

American Missionary Association—Tabernacle, 2 P.M.

Central American Education Society—Business meeting, Bible House, at 4 P. M.

American Temperance Union—Tabernacle, 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Thomas E. Powers, Rev. Dr. Tyng and Dr. Cleveland.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

American Board of Foreign Missions—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 7½ P.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Sermon by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., the newly elected President of the Society, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

Young Men's Christian Association—Church of the Puritans, 7½ P. M.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The fifth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was held yesterday at the Tabernacle, in Broadway. Dr. DEWITT, of the Dutch Reformed Church, the President, opened the services for the day by giving out the hymn, which was sung by the entire audience. Rev. Dr. KENNADAY, of Brooklyn, read portions of the Scriptnre, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. BANGE of New-York, both of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Treasurer's report was then read by the General Agent of the Society, Mr. EDWARD VERNON, as follows:

The balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1853, was $3,-660 63; the receipts to April 1, 1854, were $75,701 06, making the resources for the year $79,561 91. The payments during the time were $76,875 02, leaving a balance April 1, 1854, of $2,686 89. The outstanding debts on that day, on account of the ordinary business of the Society, portions of which were daily falling due, were $9,076 32. For means to liquidate this sum, and to carry the Society forward with increased energy, the Board must look to its members and friends, to whom God has entrusted portions of the wealth of this world.

An abstract of the annual report of the Board was read by Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD. Within the year, two of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, Rev. Dr. SHARP, of Boston, Mass., and ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., of New-York, and one of the missionaries, Rev. R. SOMERS, of New-Orleans, La., have died.

Rev. Mr. ONCKEN, of the Baptist Church, Hamburg, Germany, said: Allow me to present to you, brothers and sisters in Christ, the salntations of the Church with which I am connected in Central Europe, and also to those here present, who are not as yet regenerated, that they may be soon received into the feith, and be saved by a belief in the faith as it is in Jesus. They could not expect eloquence from him who was so long denominated the corner preacher—often at midnight in the woods, and under the canopy of heaven; but their great men were here to-day, who could add pathos to their descriptions of the good work; but he could give facts. He was for many years connected with the British Continental Society, established in Germany, of which he became a missionary in 1823, and which Society was one of much the same description as this Society. The efforts of the Society were directed chiefly to the believers of Catholicism, and indeed the Catholics of Germany were very different from those imported of late years from Ireland. The Germans were enlightened and reasonable, and many of them were converted and became some of the most zealous Missionaries of that Society, and many ventured their lives in order to testify to the truth, as it is in the Lord Jesus Christ. He related some anecdotes connected with the conversion of individuals in Germany by the operations of the Continental Society, and stated what had been done through the instrumentality of the Dowager Lady VALENTINE, who brought seven of the Missionaries to her palace at night, and sent them forth with Bibles under each arm. She was enabled to do this by her influence, not with the Emperor of Austria, but with the late Prime Minister METTERNICH, over whom she had immense influence. There was little difference between the Protestant and Catholic countries in Europe, as far as despotism was concerned, bot now liberty was beginning to raise its head there, and the Church was greatly indebted to American remonstrance for this happy state of things. He alluded to the services of Mr. D. D. BARNARD on behalf of religious liberty, and said that it was only within the few last years that Baptists dare raise their head and openly profess their belief. He concluded by proposing the adoption of the reports just read.

Rev. Dr. DUFF, of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, was next introduced to the meeting. He said that he was proud to see this truly Evangelical alliance—the fusion of all the Christian Churches—and that they were welded into one mass, which it would be impossible to seperate or resist. Their union in feeling and sentiment was not so much to be rejoiced at as their action; and it would not do for an Evangelical Church to act on the principle of passive resistance to the man of sin;—their action should be positive aggression. The moment a Christian Church ceased to become aggressive, it ceased to have vitality; it decayed and life soon became extinct. The existence of a Christian Church depended almost entirely on its aggressive power, it should be constantly and continually aggressive. He (Dr. D.) was, however, astonished that the labors and attention of the Society should have been directed to all parts of the globe, but that Asia should have been so much neglected. It was not alone the duty of the Society to dispossess the enemy of these places in which he had already acquired a footing, but also to prevent him entering into those places in which he had not as yet trodden. He, as one lately arrived from Europe, could not but be rejoiced at the manner in which the free and great people of America had treated the representative of him who sitteth on the "Seven Hills," and claims to be the arbiter of the future state of souls. This person, Monsieur BEDINI, was paraded about for some time, because of the indifferentism of some of those persons at the head of the affairs in this Government, as if he were some phenomena from Eastern Europe, by whose exhibition they expected to make something; but he (Dr. D.) was proud to see that there was enough of true, stern Saxon feeling and religious sentiment left in the American people which would not allow them to submit to such an outrage and imposition. There could not have been a more appropriate subject found for a painter than this Higera of the representative of a false religion from the Bay of New-York in a crazy steam-tug, accompanied by some of his satellites, while there stood looking on and witnessing from the beach some of the representatives of pure American sentiment and true religion, such as Dr. BEARD or Dr. MURRAY—he who wrote the book against the Papistry, signed "Kirwan." If this scene should ever be painted—and he thought it would yet—the contemplation would rejoice all true believers; and they might well exclaim, "Arise, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered." The reverend Doctor then went into a history of the first establishment of the doctrines of Romanism by the Portnguese in Asia, and told how nearly they resembled the Heathen in their worship, ceremonies and idolatry. The Heathen had his goddess and so had the Romanist, and both made processions in honor of their special divinity. The Papists had their Virgin and the Heathens their goddess, and the one which carried the one goddess was frequently lent to the other to carry his goddess; and the Heathen, seeing a religion made up entirely of ceremonies, was wont to ask of what use it was to him to change his own ceremonies for those of a strange people. He stated, however, that latterly the Romanists were making great efforts to restore their lost influence, and on the southern and western coasts they had some chapels, convents, nunneries and colleges established, even on the Hymalaya Mountains. He concluded by seconding the adoption of the reports.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY read a series of resolutions and moved their adoption. Carried.

Rev. Dr. GREEN, President of Hampdon Sidney College, Virginia, followed in support of the sixth resolution. He instituted a parallel between the Catholic and Protestant elements—the contest between which has been going on for the last three centuries.

Dr. BETHUNE addressed the meeting—and contended that it was impossible that Popery could succeed in the United States. There were 3,000,000, while the Protestants were 21,000,000. The Methodists outnumbered them, and so did the Baptists—and these were three to one.

Rev. Dr. KIRK declined, at a late hour, to address the meeting.

American Colonization Society.

The Anniversary meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last evening, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place. ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., presided. The report was read by one of the Secretaries, Dr. REESE.

The receipts for the year were $33,195 96, and the expenses $18,309 36, leaving a balance of $14,786 60.

The number of emigrants has been equally augmented. During the year ending with March, 783 emigrants embarked for Liberia, an increase of 200 upon the preceding twelve months,—the relative increase being greater the past year than for any one of many preceding years, as will appear in the following table:

Year ending April 1, 1847, 3 vessels, 39 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1848, 3 vessels, 213 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1849, 4 vessels, 474 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1850, 6 vessels, 596 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1851, 5 vessels, 279 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1852, 6 vessels, 568 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1853, 6 vessels, 583 emigrants sent.
Year ending April 1, 1854, 6 vessels, 783 emigrants sent.

A complete census of the Colony has been recommended by Governor ROBERTS. The Colony founded by the Colonization Society of Maryland, at Cape Palmas, not considering that they got a fair proportion of commerce, as foreigners traded direct with the natives, have proposed to become independent of the Maryland Society, so that a second independent Republic has been established in Liberia. The late President of the Society, ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., left a bequest of $50,000 to the Society for educational purposes.

Rev. Mr. HAIGHT passed a high eulogimn on the late President of the Society. He spoke much on the wrongs suffered by the African race, but now some prospect of good was opened for them, and concluded that no Society which had ever been established had tended more to the benefit of the human race than this one.

He passed a high eulogium on Mr. BUCHANAN, who drew up the constitution of Liberia, who had so well instructed the black man that without the aid of a white man the people of Liberia were equal to all difficulties, and were able to govern themselves.

Rev. Dr. PARKER said that the human mind never put forth the great extent of its power unless it had a great object in view, and the Church always labored for the conversion of a single soul as much with a view to posterity as to save the soul of the individual.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of South Africa, advocated the claim of the black man to the sympathy of the white, to whom they were brethren. When he concluded, the congregation were dismissed with a benediction.

New-York and American Sunday School Union.

The Anniversary exercises of the New-York and American Sunday School Union, took place yesterday afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, the children of the Sunday Schools of the City met at the various Churches, and forming into processions, under the direction of Committees, each of the schools proceeded to one of the places assigned for the celebration.

At the Broadway Tabernacle over three thousand children were congregated, among whom was a large turnout from Mr. PEASE'S Five Points Mission. Rev. Mr. CUTLER addressed them briefly, after which Rev. Mr. PEASE made a few remarks to the children, and spoke of the beneficial influence of the Sabbath School upon the children at the Five Points. After singing by the children, and a benediction offered, the exercises closed.

Similar exercises took place at the other places of meeting.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. BISSELL.

The annual report was then read by Rev. Mr. MCELLIGOTT.

In the schools thus far reported there are 1,972 male and 1,990 female teachers—total, 3,840 teachers. Of these, 3,317 are professors of religion. The whole number of male pupils is 19,490; female pupils, 22,152—total, 41,642 pupils.

The average attendance during the month of March was 24,455. The number of volumes in the libraries, 71,360. Many Bibles and other valuable books have been distributed; 25,000 families visited, 3,000 new pupils added, and 20 new schools have been established.

After singing by the choir, Rev. Mr. PARMELEE addressed the audience, and was followed by Rev. Messrs. MERCAIN, PACKARD and BANVARD, when, after singing by the choir, the meeting closed.

WARD'S ISLAND.

Visit of the Board of Councilmen.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, the members of the Board of Councilmen and others repaired to the steamer *Norwalk*, lying at the foot of pier No. 3, North River, in accordance with an invitation extended to the Common Council and others by the Commissioners of Emigration, to visit the charitable institutions at Ward's Island, under the charge of the Commissioners. When nearly a hundred guests were assembled, the steamer left the pier, moved round the Battery and steamed up to Ward's Island. They were received at the landing by Mr. CHARLES RIDDLE, the Warden, and others connected with the Institutions.

Accompanying the guests were GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., JOHN A. KENNEDY, GEORGE W. BLUNT, Mr. WITHAM, members of the Board of the Commissioners of Emigration.

The party was first conducted to the nursery of the establishment, where some twenty little children, not old enough to be in the schools, were placed under the charge of competent nurses. The school was visited next, where nearly 200 little boys and girls were engaged in study. In the facilities for cleanliness of the children were two large vats in which the children were bathed every morning.

The party was next shown the reception room, where each person on his arrival on the Island is compelled to divest himself of his clothing, and to be thoroughly cleansed and purified by means of hot, cold or sulphur baths, as deemed best, and after to be furnished with a suit of entirely new clothing, to be sent to the particular ward to which he may be assigned.

The laundry was visited, and the extensive apparatus for the purification of the clothing of the beneficiaries of the Institution was observed in operation.

The wards preperetory to the lying-in department were visited, and the department under the charge of the Matron, where the clothing of the inmates is cut and made up. A large ward is also prepared for the aged and decrepid women, who by their infirmities are prevented from doing any work.

At the dining table fifteen hundred adults are seated three times per day to partake of the food prepared for them in an extensive kitchen attached, where the food is prepared by means of steam apparatus. Two wards are set apart for obstetric cases. Inf

CANADA.

Important Political Trials—Libel Suits.

Canadian Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

Since the date of my last communication, there have been two important political trials, which have excited a good deal of interest throughout the Province. Both were libel suits. In the first one of these, which was tried before a Jury at the Hamilton Assizes, the plaintiff was a Mr. WHITE, M. P. P. for the County of Halton, and the defendant, Mr. BROWN, M. P. P. for the County of Kent. Mr. BROWN is the chief opponent with whom the present Ministry have to contend, both in Parliament and out of it. On the floor of the House, last session, he gave a most determined opposition to the Ecclesiastical Corporation and Roman Catholic Cathedral Acts, with which the Ministry sought to confirm their alliance with the priests, and, although standing almost alone, so thoroughly exposed the real character of those measures that their promoters were compelled to withdraw some of them, from very shame. And, since the session closed, in the *Globe* newspaper, of which he is Editor and Proprietor, he has brought to light a series of acts of corruption on the part of men high in office, of a character to which the previous history of Canada can furnish no parallel. As the result of acting in this manner, Mr. BROWN has become the most popular man in Upper Canada, and the most cordially detested in Lower Canada—at least wherever the priests have sway—of any who are now before the public. The extent of sympathy with which he meets in the career he has thus entered on, is indicated by the fact that, within less than a twelvemonth, the number of the *Globe's* subscribers has increased from 5,000 to 12,000, its circulation now being double that of any other paper in the Province. Mr. WHITE, the plaintiff in the suit to which I have referred, entered Parliament pledged to support the principles by the energetic advocacy of which Mr. BROWN has distinguished himself; but instead of sticking to his platform, he was found in Parliament on the Anti-Protestant corruption side. Accordingly in the prospect of another election, the *Globe* stigmatized Mr. WHITE as unworthy of reëlection, and hinted darkly at a piece of corruption in which Mr. W. had been personally engaged, selling his Parliamentary influence for money. Mr. WHITE called a meeting of his constituents to vindicate his conduct, and challenged Mr. BROWN'S brother, who attended as a reporter, to state all he knew about this Port Dover Harbor Job, which was done, and a report of the proceedings with a running comment upon them afterwards appeared in the *Globe*. On this report an action of damages was founded. The charge was that a bill introduced on behalf of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railroad Company was strenuously opposed by Mr. WHITE, who as the owner of the Port Dover Harbor wished the railway to join the waters of the Lake at Port Dover, and also that an extension of it to Dunnville should proceed from the same point—that for six or eight months by his own influence, and that of others who were accustomed to act with him, he prevented the bill being passed,—that the Company were thus compelled to buy him off by purchasing the Harbor at a price double of what he first asked when the negotiations for purchase commenced; and that then his opposition ceased, and the Company got their bill passed in the way they desired. Unfortunately for the honor of the Canadian Legislature, the charge was fully substantiated by the evidence, but the Jury being of course under the influence of political and personal leanings, some to the one side and some to the other, could not agree on a verdict. Six of them were inclined to give Mr. WHITE a shilling damages, while the other six would have found him guilty and given a verdict for Mr. BROWN, and the result was that each party had to pay his own costs.

The other libel suit came off at Saonia on Lake Huron, the plaintiff being Hon. MALCOM CAMERON, Postmaster General and a member of the Executive Council, and the defendant the proprietor of the Lambton *Shield*. An article had for some time been going the rounds of the press accusing Mr. CAMERON of having suppressed a petition for the grant of certain lands sent in to him for presentation to the Executive Council, and, finding that he could make an advantageous speculation of it, substituting another with the names of himself and others attached to it. The article did not originate with the *Shield*, but was transferred from another newspaper into its columns, and as its proprietor had become obnoxious to Mr. CAMERON from other circumstances, the libel suit was directed against him. A plea of justification was set up by the defendant, and Hon. Messrs. PIERCE and BALDWIN were brought to prove the truth of the allegations. When these gentlemen, however, were placed in the witness-box, the objection was raised and sustained that their oaths of office as Executive Councillors prevented them from revealing what had passed in the Council Chamber; and as theirs was the only evidence that could have proved the charge, a verdict was, of course, returned for the plaintiff, with £20 damages. But, notwithstanding the verdict in his favor, Mr. CAMERON cannot very well, under the circumstances, claim a victory. The charges remain as before—neither proved nor disproved, and the only effect of the trial has been to increase the suspicion and disgust with which the right-minded portion of the public are beginning to regard the conduct of their rulers.

The Montreal Judges seem to be in a fair way to distinguish themselves by obtaining an unenviable kind of notoriety. I have before alluded to the extraordinary proceedings of Justices ROLLAND and AYLWIN, which have been condemned in strong resolutions passed by both the Montreal and Quebec sections of the bar; but, if the report of the Montreal papers be correct, Mr. Judge MONDELET has outdone even his *confrères* in childishness and absurdity. On the 17th ult., which was observed by the citizens generally as a day of humiliation in connection with the war, the Superior Court at Montreal met, as usual. Some of the members of the bar suggested an adjournment, the propriety of which was at once acceded to by all the Judges, with one exception. The *Transcript* thus describes what passed, the indecency of which, in the circumstances, has been made the subject of much remark:

"Mr. Judge MONDELET said he, for one, would never consent to adjourn for any such occasion. If a set of murderers chose to cut its eneh other's throats, he saw nothing to call for prayer in it. These belligerent armies were murderers, and the war a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Why could they not settle their quarrels in some other way, without cutting each other's throats? He would never consent to adjourn. His Honor repeated these sentiments two or three times with great emphasis and volubility.

"Mr. BADGLEY said, his Honor was entitled to his own opinion, but these murderers were the armies of England and France, and the prayers were those of the Queen's Protestant subjects.

"Mr. BADWELL had come prepared to move an adjournment, if no one else had. If what the learned judge said was true, then the Sovereign from whom he held his commission was a murderess, and the prayers offered up were blasphemies.

"Judge MONDELET—So they are!"

It is with pleasure that I can turn from such matters, which unhappily are little for the credit of Canada, to mention a fact which may be taken as another indication of the rapid increase of our material prosperity. The Assessors for the several wards in this city have just made returns for the present year, and it is found that the annual value of property in Toronto, which last year was £227,685, is now £301,346—being an increase within one year of £73,661, or 32¼ per cent. In two of the wards the increase has been upwards of 50 per cent. With this increase in the value of property, and increased cost of living generally, wages, of course, have to rise also, and during the present week a large proportion of the carpenters, bricklayers, shoemakers and some other trades are on strike for higher wages. Their demands have already been acceded to by a number of the bosses, and the rest, it is probable, will soon follow their example.

The project of uniting together all the British American Provinces on the Federal principle of the United States, has again been revived in the newspapers. To make arrangements for this is said to be one of the objects of Lord ELGIN'S present visit to England, and it will be fairly set about, it is stated, so soon as the Clergy Reserves are settled.

Seventeen hundred and forty-eight emigrants from Europe arrived at New-Orleans in two days recently.

The Murder Trial in Kentucky—Letter from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The solemn farce is ended! Kentucky, "free, glorious old Kentucky," has again vindicated her claim to her time-honored title of "the dark and bloody ground!" She has again asserted, in tone which cannot be misunderstood, that she has *no law* for the punishment of crime in high places! Twelve honorable, high-minded and noble Kentuckians have declared, under oath, that it is *no crime* for a rich man to assassinate his poor neighbor! Nobly has Kentucky won, nobly may she wear her bloody laurels!

The trial of MATT. F. WARD, at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, for the murder of WM. H. G. BUTLER, in this City, on the 2d of November last, was brought to a close on Wednesday evening of last week, and on Thursday morning the Jury entered the Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty!" When the report of this verdict reached this city, the people were so completely astounded that it was generally disbelieved. The acquaintance of many of our citizens with the characters of some of the members of that Jury, had led to the expectation that they would never be able to agree upon a verdict. It was confidently stated that there were, at least, *three* honest men among the number—men who would, under no circumstances, permit themselves to be purchased or bribed. When, therefore, the report of the acquittal was fully established, the feelings of the people were kindled into a storm of indignation, which brought them together, on Saturday evening last, at the Court-House, by thousands. The assemblage was the largest ever seen in this city. Merchants, professional gentlemen, and large numbers of the most respectable men in the city, assembled together to express their sentiments upon the all-engrossing topic—the "outrageous verdict" of a Hardin County Jury. Two large meetings were organized—one in the Court-House, and the other in the grounds around it. One of the meetings was addressed by Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, of the Unitarian Church, and other prominent gentlemen. Mr. H. paid an eloquent tribute to the noble, disinterested and peaceful character of the lamented BUTLER, and, in common with other speakers, strongly deprecated any act of personal violence towards the criminal, or any one who had been instrumental in the result of the trial.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and they express the sentiments of nine-tenths of the more respectable and intelligent portion of this community. You will observe that the sovereign people "talk right out in meeting," and it will be well, perhaps, for those for whose especial benefit some of these resolutions are particularly intended, to heed them and act accordingly. They have "sown the wind;" they may yet "reap the whirlwind." For "the end is not yet!"

[These resolutions will be found on another page of this morning's TIMES.]

Other resolutions of a similar character were adopted by the meeting on the Square, numbering fully five thousand persons.

NATHANIEL WOLFE, Esq., who is referred to in one of the resolutions, is indebted directly to the people of this city for whatever of eminence or emolument he enjoys. They have elevated him, by their votes and influence, from the position of a briefless lawyer to a seat in the State Senate. They now request him to resign that seat and leave the city. He was one of the counsel for the defence, and in his speech before the Jury "thanked God that he was addressing an honest (?) Jury of Hardin County," and (as is fully established by respectable citizens) took occasion to stigmatize the people of Louisville as "bloodhounds." He also attempted to impeach the testimony of the boys in whose presence the murder was perpetrated, and on his return to the city they stoned him and plastered his residence with "venerable hen fruit."

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN is reported to have *volunteered* the weight of his influence and commanding talents in behalf of the murderer, and as he has not denied the statement, which was first made public by his friends, it is reasonably supposed to be true. He is very emphatically requested to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. GEORGE D. PRENTICE, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, who, in times past, has exercised an influence, through the medium of the press, second to that of no other man, South or West, has brought upon himself the censure of many of his best friends in this city; and, if report be true, wherever else his paper circulates. He, too, comes in for a share of indignation, and he will yet feel in a more tangible form the weight of that indignation.

The WARD family are requested to leave the State. For Mr. ROBERT J. WARD, the head of the family, our citizens have some personal regard. He is a *gentleman* in the best sense of the word, and no little sympathy is felt for him. But if he has allowed his sons to be educated to consider themselves better than their neighbors, and to regard it as their prescriptive right to shed the blood of their fellow-citizens with impunity, he must expect to share the consequences.

While the meetings at the Court-House were in session, a demonstration was made against M. WARD'S residence, which was somewhat damaged by fire and missiles thrown through the windows. The damage was not great, and as the family had vacated it no personal injury was done. Mr. WOLFE'S house was also assailed, and Col. PRESTON, representative in Congress from this district, attempted to allay the excitement by a speech. But his former popularity did not avail, and he was indignantly asked why he left his seat in Congress to come here and testify to the *amiable character* of MATT. F. WARD. He was unanimously requested by the assemblage to resign his seat.

What may yet be the result of this last, foulest blot upon the escutcheon of our noble State, would be difficult to foretell. Blood may yet be demanded for blood. The death of poor BUTLER may yet be terribly avenged. It is to be hoped, however, that the voice of the people of this city, who have just spoken in tones which may well make the guilty tremble, will avail to arrest the progress of crime, and to teach the actions of the aristocracy that they can no longer trifle with the lives of their fellow-citizens. Let *the people* of Kentucky reecho these sentiments, from mountain-top to valley, from city to hamlet, warning the assassin who imbues his hands in his brother's blood, that neither talents, nor fame, nor money, not wealthy friends nor position in society, shall shield him from the consequences of crime; and that if the law does not avail to punish him, the *sovereign people*, the fountain of all law, will *themselves* avenge the blood of the innocent. Until then, *be* it said, "There is no law in Kentucky for the punishment of the rich." Then, and not till then, will the black, "damned spot," which now tarnishes the fair fame of our noble Commonwealth, be forever obliterated! L.

Items of Texas News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

So favorable a Spring as the present for agricultural operations has not been known in Texas for many years. The growing crop is in most flourishing condition. We have every prospect of realizing during the present year much the most abundant crop Texas has ever produced. Our farmers are making diligent improvement of this most propitious season. Hope seems everywhere in the ascendant. The prospects of Texas were never more flattering than at the present period. The population of the State is supposed to be about 550,000, and increasing at the rate of 200,000 annually. Although late in the season, emigration continues to pour in with but little abatement. A large majority of those who come to examine the country are induced to make permanent locations. All seem to think that nothing is wanting to render Texas a most desirable residence for farmers, but facilities for transporting the produce to market, and these are being produced. A few railroads are in actual progress and many more are in contemplation. The inland navigation is being improved. We have now a very intelligent and enterprising Governor, who is thoroughly imbued with correct notions in regard to internal improvement, and who will use all his influence—and it is great—to advance in every way in his power the interests of education and moral and mental improvement generally. He will unite with the other Governors next Fall in issuing a Proclamation for the usual Annual Thanksgiving.

The friends of the Barre and North Brookfield Railroad have completed the location of their road and will have two years from the 3d inst., in which to finish the work.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

INTERESTING FROM THE ISTHMUS

ACAPULCO BLOCKADED.

The Steamer John L. Stephens Fired At.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Interesting Letter from Lieut. Strain.

The steamship *George Law*, Lieut. G. P. FORD, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall at 11 o'clock, on the evening of the 30th ult., and arrived at Sandy Hook, at 11½ o'clock on the 8th inst. She brings the California mails of April 15—$847,573 in treasure on freight, &c., and 584 passengers.

The *G. L.* connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *John L. Stephens*, and the passage has been made through in 23 days and 3 hours.

Treasure List per Steamship George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$102,150	Newbonse & Spatz	$10,200
Am. Ex. Bank	119,000	John Durand & Co.	17,854
Duncan, Sherman & Co	260,000	Howland & Aspinwall	10,000
Adams & Co	221,386	J. H. Williams	1,954
Wm. Hogs & Co.	70,000	Everett & Brown	1,500
F. T. Pontell	10,000	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
Chambers & Hoiser	8,568	Adams & Co.	10,278
Herckenrath & Co.	2,720		
Foster, Elliott & Co.	2 013	Total	$847,573

We are indebted to Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL, Purser, for favors.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. have furnished us with the following slip from the Panama *Daily Star Extra*, of April 26:

Later from Mexico—War Declared—Acapulco Blockaded.

The news from Mexico is of a highly interesting nature. SANTA ANNA has blockaded the port of Acapulco, and the Government troops and those of the revolutionary party are busily engaged in fighting.

In the absence of our exchanges, the following report from the Purser of the steamship *John L. Stephens*, will be found highly interesting:

Memorandum.

Pacific Mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, left San Francisco with 500 passengers, the United States mails and $1,000 on specie, on Saturday, April 15, at 6.30 P. M. Steamer *Sierra Nevada* left same day for San Juan.

On the 22d, at 9 A. M., saw a ship in Manzanilla Bay. Same day, at 5 P. M., arrived off the harbor of Acapulco; saw two vessels, showing what appeared be French colors, laying off the main entrance, each of which fired a gun as the *Stephens* approached through the north channel, and soon afterwards fired a shot which fell short of us. The engine was immediately stopped, and the helm put to starboard. The ship fore-reaching came in full view of the fort, which appeared to be crowded with men. The steamer then losing her steerage way, and drifting towards the rocks on the north shore of the bay, the engine was started ahead to bring her round head to wind and tide, when the ship and schooner coming up under our lee in point blank range, fired two shots close over us. The engine was again stopped, a boat lowered, and the first officer sent to inquire the cause of their firing into us. He was not allowed to board the ship, but was met, by an officer in the ship's boat, who informed him that the port was blockaded, and that we must immediately leave the harbor, or he would sink us if he could.

Capt. PEARSON himself then boarded the ship, and was immediately informed by the commander, that his orders were imperative from SANTA ANNA, to allow no vessels to pass, and that if we attempted it, he would fire into us. Having sufficient coal to reach San Juan, the ship was put on her course at 9 o'clock, P. M., and orders given to the chief engineer to use all possible economy.

26th. The engineer reported sufficient coal to reach Panama, and the ship was accordingly put on her course for that port.

27th. 8 o'clock, P. M., spoke a schooner, five days out from Panama.

During the detention of the *Stephens*, at Acapulco, shots were frequently exchanged between the two vessels and the fort, and without effect on either side. SANTA ANNA, with an army variously estimated at from three to five thousand men, was encamped in the neighborhood and it was expected that he would make an attack on the town during the night.

28th, at 9 P. M., arrived at Panama with barely sufficient fuel to reach the anchorage.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life at San Francisco.

To the kind attention of Mr. J. A. HAGAMAN, Messenger for WELLS, FARGO & Co's. Express, we are indebted for the following account of a most fearful steamboat accident in the bay of San Francisco, which occurred on the 13th inst.

The report was published in an extra of the *Commercial Advertiser*, immediately previous to the sailing of the steamship *John L. Stephens* for this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 15—4 P. M.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, the steamers *Secretary* and *Nevada* left from Pacific wharf, bound for Petaluma. At 12 o'clock precisely, while crossing San Pable Bay, the *Secretary* burst her boiler, carrying death and destruction in every part of the boat to the passengers, of whom a large number were on board. So great was the force of the explosion, that the boat was literally blown to pieces. The *Nevada* happened to be near, and immediately rendered every possible assistance. She immediately put about after caring for the survivors and attending to the dead. Many persons were blown overboard, and their bodies not recovered. The *Nevada* arrived at San Francisco at 3 o'clock, with the survivors and the bodies of those recovered. We learn from Capt. TRAVERS, of the *Secretary*, that the scene on board after the explosion was awful, the groans of the dying and wounded, and the wails of those whose friends were lost being heart-rending.

The following is a correct list of killed or missing, as far as ascertained:

Theodore A. Bonrse, George Clark, Jessis Potter, Mrs. Hilmans and child, James Wright, Mr. Bessin, engineer; Miller, deck hand; John Ebbets, W. H. Tripp, Thomas Cameron, Emma Holmes, G. P. Henry, fireman; cook, name unknown; deck hand, wounded; Mrs. Day and child, J. Parlthorp, Mr. Lundy, Mrs. Hillman, J. D. Cookingham, Charles Smith, G. Walker, D. Van Buren, Lewis Johnson, James M'Guire, Edward Bruce Bracket, Mrs. Hardeu, Richard A. Lewis, Lewis Lamberton, clerk; J. A. Shorley, Judge Ferrill, Mr. Wm. Lundy, wife and child; George Robertson, C. W. Rodgers, E. H. Snyder, S. H. Fenill, E. Travers, captain; E. A. James and R. Pudder.

The *Secretory* was owned by GOANON & STEAN, of San Francisco, and valued at $25,000. We have had no estimate of the value of the freight and baggage; none of it was saved. The *Secretary* was sinking when the *Nevada* left. We have only given the names ascertained to be missing; there are others whose names we could not learn.

United States Darien Expedition—Letter from Lieut. Strain, U. S. N.

CANTONMENT OF LA PALMA, DARIEN HARBOR, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

Commander Edward Marshall, R. N., commanding H. B. M.'s ship Virago:

SIR: In my own behalf, and of the officers and others composing the expedition under my command, I wish to tender to you, and through you, to the officers and seamen under your command, our sincere thanks for the prompt and inestimable assistance rendered by the party dispatched to the Upper Chuquinaque, under the immediate command of Lieut. W. C. FORSYTH.

For the perfect understanding of the service rendered, a brief recapitulation of preceding events will be necessary.

You are already aware of the circumstances connected with my crossing the Cordillera and reaching the Chuquinaque, and of the imperative reasons which induced me to follow the banks of that stream.

During our progress down the river, we suffered great inconvenience for want of provisions, those which we brought from the sloop-of-war *Cyane* having entirely failed us on the eighth day, when we were deserted by our Indian guides. On the 5th and 6th of February we halted, and with great difficulty constructed a raft for the conveyance of the invalids, but were obliged to abandon it on the first day on account of an insuperable obstacle which we encountered in the channel of the river.

On the 13th of February, twenty-four days from the *Cyane*, the necessity for sending a party in advance, to obtain provisions and canoes, forced itself upon my mind; although I entertained it with much hesitation, as I was loth to separate the party, which, though it consisted of twenty-two men, was, owing to physical debility, in no condition to cope with the Indians, who were well aware of our whereabouts and condition. Yet the step became imperative, as the spirits of a few of our own men began to flag, while despair had taken possession of the minds of the New Granadian Commissioners.

Of the other naval officers of the Expedition, none could have taken the advance with the slightest apparent prospect of reaching the Pacific.

The same remark will apply to the engineers and surveyors, all of whom suffered excessively from sore feet and general debility, arising from the deficiency and character of the food.

After mature deliberation, I came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when I must separate myself temporarily from the party, and that whatever service I might render by my presence, I could assist them more effectually by reaching the settlements, and bringing them provisions and means of transportation. Early on the morning of the 13th Feb., I called together the officers and men, and after announcing my intentions, called for three volunteers to accompany me. From the many who presented themselves, I selected Mr. FREDERICK AVERY, a volunteer assistant engineer, and two of the crew of the *Cyane*, who appearance seemed to promise most physical endurance.

Independent of the absolute and increasing necessity of obtaining assistance, I calculated upon a powerful moral benefit from my absence as a prospect, however remote, of aid from without, would excite even those who were inclined to despair, to greater exertion. The correctness of my supposition was afterwards verified to a certain extent, especially when the main body of the party, after six days' marching, only reached my first night's camp, where they found a note which I had left for them.

From the 13th of February to the 9th of March we followed the river. On the 15th and 16th of February, we attempted to float down the stream on a raft constructed of drift-wood, but after having several times touched among the snags and rapids, we were obliged to abandon it. On the 2d of March, finding that (owing to the incrusted state of the feet of myself and Mr. AVERY'S) it would be impossible to proceed much further by land, we halted and constructed a raft large enough to carry two persons, intending to add to it as soon as an opportunity offered, but the two men had overcome a repugnance, which the former attempts we had made on the 15th and 16th of February had caused them to entertain, to raft navigation.

On the 3d March we set out; on the 4th met the wanting messenger and on the 5th met the Virago, from whom some two weeks absent in search of us. Under the impression that the *Virago* was at Darien, and about to sail for Panama, I determined to leave my men at Chepigana, to interview with you, and if making an effort to obtain your assistance in behalf of my party. Unfortunately, I was, however, a matter of great importance; and about 9 P. M., on the 16th, a little more than 24 hours after my arrival, I dispatched Mr. AVERY with four canoes, ten men, and all obtainable provisions, accompanied by a Mr. NORIEGA, who acted as interpreter, and was expected to use his influence among the natives and incite them to proceed as far as necessary up the river. On the morning of the 11th I set out, and arriving the next day at daylight at Chepigana, was informed that the *Virago* had sailed for Panama, to be absent for six days; and that upon her return, it was your intention to dispatch a force up the Chuquinaque to the assistance of our party. From Chepigana, I proceeded without the loss of time to the junction of the Savana and Lara rivers, where I was received by Mr. W. C. BANNETT, C. E., in the service of the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company. With the provisions which he kindly supplied me, I returned to Yavisa, where I arrived on the evening of the 15th inst., and learned that one canoe and two men of Mr. AVERY'S party had returned, without reaching the main body. They brought a note from Mr. AVERY, informing me that all his men would abandon him on the next day. Early on the morning of the 17th he returned with his whole party, and bringing with him one of our men who had strayed from the camp of the main body on the 5th of March; was absent from the river till the 15th, and was found on the 16th. Although rational when found, he was perfectly delirious when he arrived at Yavisa, and died within two hours.

Mr. AVERY reported that he had arrived with his party at a camp, which was the lowest point attained by the main body, and which was somewhat short of my second camp after leaving it. He also brought a note from Passed Midshipman WM. T. TANNTON, U. S. Navy, the second in command, and in charge during my absence, announcing the death of one of our men, the illness of others, and that he had finally acceded to the earnest desire of the great majority of the party to attempt to return to the banana plantations on the river, which we had left on the 29th January. The date of this note was the 5th of March. They commenced their return on the 6th, and the note was received by Mr. AVERY on the 16th. Had it not been for the dispicable cowardice of the Yavisa canoe men, the party might have been relieved on the 17th, or about one week before the timely arrival of the expedition from your ship.

With all haste, within an hour after Mr. AVERY'S return, I engaged five canoes, and demanded men from the authorities, who levied them in the three adjoining towns of Yavisa, Real, and Pinogana.

Fearing much from the results of a retrograde movement in a party already so much broken down, I determined not to risk its safety in the hands of the Granadian boatmen, who might—and I had every reason to believe would—desert us at a critical moment, and would not be induced to advance far enough to be of any service, I directed Mr. AVERY to set off with the canoes and provisions as soon as the men of the levy might arrive, while I determined to hastes to the ship to ask your assistance. As the tide was now ebbing, I could not even venture to remain and see the last sad offices performed over my late comrade; and leaving the Priest and Mr. AVERY in charge with that duty, I set out for the *Virago*, which I hoped to reach at daylight. After proceeding some 18 miles, I fortunately met your paddle-box boat, armed and equipped for the expedition, and under the command of Lieutenant W. C. FORSYTH, the First Lieutenant of the *Virago*, who delivered to me your very kind and polite note of the 16th inst., inviting me to accept the hospitality of your ship for myself and party; for which very considerate and courteous invitation, permit me, Sir, to return my sincere thanks, and those of my remaining companions.

Arriving at Yavisa on the same evening, with the aid of your officers, assisted in a very high degree by Mr. BENNATT, we obtained three of the five canoes which were promised me, and we were enabled to commence ascending the river about 11 A. M. The natives whom I had engaged did not join us until the next afternoon, when eleven made their appearance in two canoes.

The particulars of the expedition you have doubtless received from Lieut. FORSYTH, by whom it was so ably conducted, and that portion of the subject I will dismiss by remarking, that the strength, courage, and indomitable energy of your officers and men, aided by the dexterity of the natives in the management of the canoes, enabled us to make the most rapid journeys, and to pass over distances in a few hours which had cost me many weary days in the descent.

Arriving at Hospital Camp No. 2, from which our party had commenced their retrograde, the natives insisted on returning, which I resisted by mingled entreaties and threats, and again on the ensuing day, they insisted upon going further, and finally declared it to be their irrevocable intention to return after that day's journey.

During the last day of our ascent, we discovered the grave of Mr. RAMON CASTILLO RANA, the principal New-Granadian Commissioner, who had died during the return march, and had been interred by the main body of the party; and upon it was the remains of the other Commissioner, Mr. BERNARDO POLANCO, whose failing strength had induced him to remain behind and die on the grave of his comrade.

Lieut. FORSYTH caused the remains of Mr. POLANCO to be buried in the grave of Mr. CASTILLO, and erected a cross to mark their place of interment.

In the afternoon of this day (March 23,) signs of camps became every hour more recent, and were followed up with unerring sagacity by our native canoe-men, who appeared to lose their dread of Indians in the intense excitement of the hunt which involved the lives of so many persons. As they made each announcement of our near approach, it was received with an enthusiastic cheer from the men of Mr. FORSYTH'S party, who renewed their already wonderful efforts to overtake the missing party. At the same time that we were rejoiced to observe the signs of a near approach to my party, an occasional cartridge box, and in one case an abandoned carbine, alarmed as to the state in which we should find it, and well aware of the disorganizing influence of a retrograde, I feared that we might find it thoroughly demoralized. Near sunset the natives in the advanced canoe discovered the remainder of our party on the bank of the river, which announcement was received by enthusiastic cheers from the whole of the relieving party.

Upon landing, we learned that of the eighteen persons whom I left on the 13th of February, thirteen only remained, the greatest number of these being in a state of the extremest debility from starvation and fatigue. Of the dead, were the two New-Granadian Commissioners and three of my own men, of the crew of the *Cyane*, one of whom I had buried at Yavisa.

At least three of the living could never have made another march, and must have perished within a few hours, had it not been for our providential arrival with medical assistance and provisions. Assistant-Surgeon WM. ROSS, of the *Virago*, at my request, approved by Lieut. FORSYTH, immediately took charge of the party, who were almost without exception invalids, and under his unremitting care several have entirely recovered, while others are now free from danger. Of the thirteen we encountered at Camp Recovery one only died, and he was in the last stage of disease and debility when first met, and had really remained behind to die during the same day's march. He died, and was buried at Yavisa, where his funeral was attended by the officers and men of your expedition, Mr. BANNATT, and all of our party who were in a condition to be present.

Having given you this brief summary of our proceedings, and the circumstances of the position from which my party was rescued by your efforts, and those of the officers and men composing the Relief Expedition it only remains for me, pending the of the United States Government, to renew our sincere thanks for the prompt assistance and unremitting attentions we have received at your and their hands.

Owing to the supply of provisions and clothing which we have received from the *Virago*, we have now nothing to desire, while the assiduous attentions of your medical officers have removed all as we have every reason to hope and believe, beyond the reach of danger.

To the energy and activity of the commander of the relief party, Lieutenant W. C. FORSYTH, we owe much, as the condition of some members of our Expedition was so precarious that even a few hours afterwards we should have arrived too late. To him, Dr. WILLIAM ROSS and Paymaster W. H. HILLS, and the men composing the crew of the paddle-box boat, you will please communicate my thanks, and those of my party; and I am well aware it must be a source of intense satisfaction to them to know, that had it not been for their well-directed efforts, thirteen suffering men must inevitably have perished miserably, notwithstanding every effort which I or the others composing the advanced guard might have made to save them. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. G. STRAIN, Lieut. U. S. Navy,
Commanding Darien Expedition.

Departure of Lieut. Strain and Party.

From the Panama Herald, April 25.

On Sunday last Lieut. STRAIN and his companions returned from San Miguel in H. B. M.'s ship *Virago*, and on the same evening the whole of the party, except Lieut. STRAIN and Mr. MANBY, started across the Isthmus, under the command of Lieut. TRENTON, to join the *Cyane* at Aspinwall. We regret to be obliged to add, that Mr. A. F. BOGGS, of Ohio, an Engineer attached to the expedition, died on Sunday evening, of debility. Lieut. STRAIN and Mr. MANBY left for Aspinwall yesterday morning. The *Cyane* will sail immediately for New-York, touching at Havana for provisions.

Presentation to Lieutenant Strain.

With pleasure we observe that during the brief detention of this gallant officer at Panama, a few of the appreciative among the foreign residents there presented him with a testimonial of their sympathy and esteem. The annexed letter accompanied the presentation:

PANAMA, April 23, 1854.

Lieut. STRAIN, U. S. N.—*Sir:* The undersigned, resident in Panama, who have had the pleasure of making your acquaintance during your short stay in this city, request your acceptance of the accompanying Panama chain, which they have taken the liberty of attaching to your compass, as a slight token of their appreciation of your noble conduct under the very peculiar and trying circumstances in which you have been placed, and of your personal exertions which were the means of rescuing your party from the jaws of death.

We believe that by your Government and your countrymen, your course will be fully approved; and we trust that it will be substantially rewarded.

With our best wishes for your future success in your profession, and earnestly hoping that you may never again have to endure the mental agonies as well as the physical sufferings you have undergone on the Darien Exploring Expedition, we subscribe ourselves, Sir,

Your friends and well-wishers,

RAN RUNNELS,	JOHN POWER,
ARCH. B. BOYD,	U. ROSTRUP,
E. ARTENBERTH,	D. M. COBWINE,
J. STERNBARG,	J. SHEPPARD,
W. C. THOMPSON,	S. GORMAN,
JAS. STILLWELL,	L. A. MIDDLETON.

THE ISTHMUS.

We have received the Panama papers to April 28, and the Aspinwall *Courier* to the 30th. The news is of considerable interest.

Payment of the Passenger Tax.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of April 30, says: We regret extremely to say that U. S. Consul WARD, of Panama, withheld the papers of the steamer *Yankee Blade*, on her recent visit to Panama, until she paid the Capitation Passenger Tax. We doubt whether he will be able to satisfy the State Department with his reasons for so doing; and we hope he has, ere this, determined to conform to the view of the matter taken by Mr. GREEN, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Bogota, in all cases which may come before him hereafter—for, in case of any difficulty in the settlement of such little matters, it would be somewhat preferable to be supported by United States officials than by those of the New-Granadian Government. All attempts to withhold papers, or enforce the tax upon the mail steamers here at Aspinwall, has been entirely suppressed by the firm, uncompromising protection of the United States Consul and the Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Home Visit of the U. S. Consul.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of April 29, says GEO. W. FLETCHER, U. S. Consul for the port of Aspinwall and its dependencies, leaves his post to-day in the good ship *El Dorado*, for New-Orleans. Mr. F. intends to make a visit of several months in the States. He has secured the State Department approval of his appointment of our much esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, SAMUEL HIRSCH, Esq., as Acting Consul. During the absence of Mr. FLETCHER, therefore, Mr. HIRSCH will discharge all the functions of U. S. Consul at this port. We hope Mr. F. may find his visit one of great profit and pleasure. The reputation of the victorious Consul bespeaks for him entire public confidence.

The Panama Railroad.

All right—the Celestials and the Jamaicans are working in very strong force, and with the efficient superintendence at every point, they are pushing the work on very rapidly. We think the next run of passengers will go to the "Summit" in the cars. They will then have but ten miles of mule travel—and the Company will have several miles less than that to build. The *Golden Age* (steamer) will soon reach Panama, and a crowd of Australians will come in upon us as the infant Californians did in the days of rockers! Very soon after, "we'll jump into the wagon, and will all take a ride."—*Aspinwall Courier.*

Political Disturbance in Los Santos—Attempt to Assassinate Public Officers.

We learn that a gentleman arrived from Los Santos on Wednesday evening, bringing word that Don ANTONIO BARAVA, the Procurador Fiscal of the Province, and a gentleman holding the office of Judge, were attacked by an armed party of about 30 persons in a coffee house and fired at, and that Don ANTONIO received five balls, two in the neck and three in the head. The Judge was also seriously wounded, but a third person who was sitting between them escaped unhurt.

Don ANTONIO was not dead when the party who brought the news left, but he was not expected to recover from the effect of his wounds. We give this report as we have heard it, but sincerely hope it may not prove true.—*Aspinwall Courier, April 30.*

The Provincial Treasury.

From the Panama Herald.

We have at length obtained some information relative to the state of the Provincial Treasury, and though it is not all we desire, nor given in the manner in which it should be, we accept it as an installment, on the principle of "the smallest favors thankfully received." We should have preferred it, instead of the semi-official statement in the *Panameño*, to which we allude, the Administrator General had come out with a regular debtor and creditor account over his own signature, and allowed the public to form its own conclusion upon the subject. It appears that whilst the income for the past three months should have been $29,980 50, only $11,158 62 has been received. Of the deficiency there is some $6,000 or $7,000 for the unpaid passenger tax at Aspinwall, which still leaves a balance of about $11,000 unaccounted for. Of this sum we are told that the cattle tax, land tax, census, and rent of the Rio Grande ferry, which amounts to $2,393, has not been paid into the Treasury.

We do not know that we can infer from this that it has not been collected, but if it has been, why is it not paid in, and if it has not been collected, we should like to know the reason why? Is it because the proprietors refuse to pay? If so, has the Administrator attached their property for the amount as readily as he did that of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and has the Governor fulminated his decrees against them also? We should like a little light thrown upon this subject, and the public, we have no doubt, would be glad of the information. As the Administrator has done so much, we hope he will not think it too much trouble to comply with our request.

Arrival of United States Troops.

From the Panama Herald, April 16.

On Sunday night, the great majority of the troops that came out in the *Illinois* arrived in this city. Up to 8 o'clock, the *Tabogo* steamer was in readiness to take them to Taboga, but as it was understood that they would not come in that evening, she was dispatched on other business to the island. Owing to the hotels being so crowded, the men were all accommodated in the Monastery of San Francisco, and at an early hour yesterday morning embarked for Taboga. The men conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

From Carthagena, Bogota, &c.

From *El Atalaya*, (Carthagena,) April 10, we learn that the Governor of that province has been brought to trial by the Supreme Court for having removed a Postmaster of one of the interior towns without good and sufficient cause, and that a number of other charges were to be preferred against him, which would probably subject him to the penalty of dismissal from his present official position, and ineligibility to the exercise of any public official functions hereafter.

In *El Atalaya* of the 20th, we find an article setting forth all that is known of a threatening revolutionary movement at Bogota. A variety of circumstances are adduced to show that such a movement is pending. Upon charges growing out of summary investigations into the matter, a number of the Government functionaries have been dismissed. On the 31st of

FROM JAMAICA.

Legislative and Miscellaneous Intelligence.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

The session and protracted session of the Legislature was brought to a close on Thursday, the 13th inst., and by a short but sensible speech from the Vice Royal Chair. After a few commendatory observations, and thanking the House for the supplies granted towards the public service, His Excellency made some comments on the readiness with which the House provided funds to liquidate the extensive claims which had accumulated against the Treasury during the interruption of the revenue, by the collision that occurred between the two branches of the Legislature, and the rigid firmness of Sir CHARLES GRAY in supporting the Council, by resisting the measures of the popular branch.

As I anticipated in my last, JAMES DAVIDSON, Esq., was elected a Representative for Kingston, in the room of PHILIP LAWRENCE, Esq., who resigned his seat as member of Assembly. A more matter of fact man could not have been selected among the constituency of this city.

I have just seen a gentleman from Portland, the district where Dr. BARRET has discovered so many valuable copper mines. This Dr. BARRET is an American, who has practiced here for many years as a dentist, but has now abandoned his professinn and given himself wholly to this new pursuit. Copper has hitherto been the principal metal discovered, but there are quantities both of gold and silver with it, in sufficient proportions to justify attention to these metals. Copper, almost or altogether in its pure state, has been repeatedly found. Portland is at the extreme east of the Island, and has been in remote periods the subject of great volcanic convulsions, for it is there that you find the Great Blue Mountain Peak, which rises 8,000 feet above the sea; and there is now an extinct volcano of comparatively modern date in its vicinity. The opinions of the few accomplished geologists who have lately been attracted to the Island, fill me with the highest hopes that we are on the verge of a remarkable development of mineral wealth. A few Americans have appeared in the scene, and are likely to be among the leading pioneers in the better future which I trust is not far distant.

The Jamaica Wheal Copper Company has lately discovered in the Clarendon districts, a most valuable mine of Copper, on which they are expending money very willingly, under most favorable opinions expressed by experienced miners; eminent geologists, who have lately visited it. The comparative cheap rate of freight is likely to secure a preference of the American market to that of England, for these ores. In the present scarcity of Copper ore to meet the large demand which has been prompted by the great exigencies of Commerce, shipping and machinery, it would surely be some inducement for those concerned as smelters, or merchants, to visit the Island with a view to speculation on so promising a field. I am, however, afraid from recent events, there exists too much prejudice in England with reference to our mines; I do solemly wish that a few geologists of the New World would think it worth their while to pay us a visit and judge for themselves. There are I know many in New-York capable of judging, and would faithfully report their unbiased opinions.

The opening trade with Navy Bay is another remarkable feature, which in the first instance, will, I think be wholly established by Americans, before it attracts much attention by our own people.

His Excellency has assented to the bill passed in the last session, for the Registration of mining Companies. It limits accountability to the amount of each shareholder, with liberty to relieve himself of all responsibility, further than the extent of such share. It further provides, that it shall be considered as *personal* property in which aliens may be admitted to hold, free of any restraint. Americans of a speculative turn should take advantage of this enactment.

Many statements which appeared in the public prints of this Island in relation to the failure of contracts for wages between the Railroad Company and laborers from this Island. The agents, Messrs. HORCHINS & Co. have, in as public a manner, contradicted such reports. They declare "That the proof is directly to the contrary;" that they are punctually paid 19s. per week, and daily supplied with good and wholesome rations; also a medical attendant is employed by the Company for those who may require his services.

Within the last week four vessels sailed for Navy Bay with laborers; this drain from the Island will be considerably felt by the agriculturists, but more particularly so when the contemplated extension line of railway is put in operation. The high rate of wages paid at Navy Bay is the great inducement for this exodus. The managers here must compete with the Isthmus, or they will find it a difficult matter to carry into effect the completion of their work within the period originally intended.

Cholera, I may almost say, is extinct in the metropolis and its environs; not so however in the interior; there have been upwards of 60 cases within the last three weeks in the parish of St. David, 27 of which proved fatal, 9 under treatment, and the remainder perfectly recovered; other parishes are suffering more or less from its influence. The disease, however, cannot be considered as epidemic.

Suggestions have been made to me as to the necessity that exists for a few *regular* trading vessels direct from New-York to this port. Freight is always in wait for opportunities, and much more would be sent could parties depend upon regular conveyance. This is a desideratum of some importance to the commercial men of New-York.

Late accounts from the country state that refreshing rains had fallen for two days in succession. We have also been blessed with propitious showers in the city and its neighborhood; to all appearances we shall have more of it throughout the island generally.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—In plain and carved cases, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, for sale wholesale and retail at factory prices. These pianos have received the first premium at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and are unt surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. Prices, $250 to $1,000.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS—The largest and best assortment in the City, made by six of the best makers, with one, two, and four stops, suitable for the parlor or church, for sale at the lowest prices—$35, $45, $50, $75, $100, $150. One second-hand piano case for only $35.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS at great bargains. Now on hand at $30, $40, $50, $110 to $200. Cash paid for pianos. Piano and Melodion Warerooms.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS for sale to dealers and at retail, at the lowest rate s

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos; Horace Waters' Pianos, with iron frames, diagonal scales and gold strings; Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallet & Co., and fully entitled to all the reputation of the name of their Pianos, which they offer at wholesale or retail, at factory prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $30 to $150. To suit some purchasers monthly payments are taken.

MELODIONS.—Goodman and Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions; S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions. In power, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone, these two makes excel all others, as they are the only makes tuned in the equal temperment. Melodions of all other styles. The largest assortment in the City.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher and Dealer in all kinds of Music Merchandise, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MOREE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, large room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

PIANOS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—A good Second-hand Piano for $50; 1 for $75; 1 for $150; 1 for $165; 6 New Pianos, of excellent tone, and fully warranted, will be sold very low. Also, Watches, Chains, Spectacles, Segars, Brushes, Soaps, Cologne, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, books, stationery, cigars, and merchandize and personal property generally. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANOS.—The Piano of McDONALD BROS. is an excellent instrument, new, ingenious and admirable." See official rewards. An assortment of superior toned 7-octave Pianos at the lowest manufacturer's price for cash. Also, one second-hand 7-octave, for $190, one do. for $220, one do. for $300, one 6-octave for $85. All warranted. Apply at the Warerooms, No. 292 Bowery. McDONALD BROS.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANOS, with a new grand action, with a good assortment of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7-octave, superior instruments.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents.

Also, a full supply of Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Æolian Pianos, with a large assortment of second-hand instruments, all of which are for sale on the most reasonable terms.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON No. 441 Broadway.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS—Just received from the best makers, a fresh supply of 4, 4½ and 5-octaves, in rosewood cases, with recent improvements, with one, two and four stops, which we shall sell at low prices, wholesale or retail. Our second-hand Melodion in good order for $35. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD $310 PIANO-FORTE—For sale for $310.—Excellent tone, round cornered, &c., perfect every way, been used but three months; by the best makers, and fully warranted. The owner is going to Europe. It can be seen at No. 5 Laight-st., from 9 till 12 o'clock.

MELODIONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM'S celebrated Melodions, J. Carhart, Inventor and Patentee. Also, the Organ Melodion, with two banks of keys, for churches. Warerooms, No. 447 Broadway.

PIANO TO LET.—A very excellent 62-octave mahogany case piano to let, Dubois & Warreser's make, in good order. To be let at five dollars per month, to a responsible party. C. C. MERCHANT, No. 237 Broadway.

PIANO TO LET.—A 7 octave Piano of Barmore's make, to let low to a good party only. Apply to BILLING & TUCKER, No. 43 Walker-st.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—For sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Manufacturer, No. 365 Broadway.

MESSRS. DEMURE, MAURITZ & CO., Nos. 63 and 65 Centre-st., are prepared to supply their customers and the trade with their superior patented Spring Bed Bottoms, at the most reduced prices. Also, Iron Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Right, having 12 years to run.

DOORS! DOORS!! DOORS!!!—Shades, Blinds etc. Kiln dried for sale in any quantity at the extensive warerooms of JENKINS & PORTER, Centre-st. near Grand-st.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, JR., & CO.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.
American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 119 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Late Edwards & Co.) 6 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WEBER (Importer).....13 Broad-st.

Dress Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUIT (Importers).....16 Broad-st

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTADTDER, (late William Meinstecker) 36 and 36 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...43 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....97 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 22 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp't's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....26 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

GOWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....234 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....62 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's.).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, nostairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York, Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., States Island Fancy Dying Establishment. 3 John-st, New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

I. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st

W HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnskirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (late Edwards), 36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..388 Broadway, and 8 Metropol's Hotel

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barcley-st

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 36 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 36 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE & (Imp. & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Iosulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSELL...(Manufac. all descrip.)..63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane

CARGILL & CO. (Impt'sand Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane

CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.)..8 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-Hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)....33 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st

Pinnicled Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 397 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TIEMAN.....263 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

Show Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call and see them

DRY GOODS.

S. EMBERSON—No. 235 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York—Having added largely to his already extensive stock, by recent arrivals from auction and importers, he is now prepared to offer to his customers and the public, one of the most extensive and beautiful assortments of Rich Goods ever offered for sale in the upper part of this City, consisting of Laces, Ribbons, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Needlework Bands, Collars, Cuffs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Skirts, Edgings, Insertings, Chemisettes, and every variety of fancy goods, Galoons and Trimmings of every description, to be found in this market. It being impossible to give a full description of his stock in an advertisement, he takes the pleasure of inviting his customers and the public to an inspection of the same, feeling satisfied that even if they should not feel inclined to purchase, they will not regret the time lost in looking over his stock. SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 235 6th-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF SHAWLS, SILKS, BARGAINS AND LAWNS.—Striped and plaid silks only 3s. 6d. per yard: heavy corded and rept silks, 4s. 6d., worth from 8s. to 10s; wide silks for mantillas, greco, lavender, purple, tan and blue, very cheap; black silks, high lustre, and oil boiled, from 6s. 8d. to 12s.; wide black watered silks, only 12s.; cheap at $2; rich brocade silks, 6s. and 8s. per yard; plain and embroidered crape shawls from $5 up to $65; printed Cashmere shawls, 10s.; figured barege, only 1s. 6d.; lawns, 1s. per yard; striped French Jaconets, only 1s. 6d. N. B.—The above goods having been purchased under very pecular circumstances, are now offered for sale at the same immense sacrifice. Ladies, call and satisfy yourselves that you can save money.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 245 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de bages, plaid and plain poplins barege de laines, fine Challi cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has just received direct from the manufacturers in France and England, his usual importation of the above goods, embracing everything novel and desirable for the approaching season. Also, a superior assortment of Ribbons, adopted to the late fashion of trimming Ladies' Dresses and Mantillas, Flouncing, Bows. The assortment in the Wholesale Wareroom, adjoining the Retail Store, is unequaled in this City for variety and cheapness.

CASH BUYERS OF STRAW GOODS are solicited to examine an extensive stock of Straw Goods, among which may be found

100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets.
100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Lace Bonnets.
25 cases Ladies' and Misses' Dunstable Bonnets.
20 cases Ladies' Split Straw Bonnets.
10 cases Ladies' super. Leghorn Bonnets.

Which, together with a general stock of Straw Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, will be sold low for cash by

HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

N. B.—Just received, 25 cases Misses' Leghorn Flats.

NEW FRENCH MANTILLAS.—GEO. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st. and No. 63 Lispenard-st. has just received in store, and will open out on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., fifteen cases of French Silk and Applique Mantillas, of the latest styles, got up expressly for his City retail Summer trade. He will continue to receive regular supplies by the steamers throughout the season.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—E. S. MILLS has removed to No. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., (up stairs, near Broadway,) and is now prepared to exhibit a large and beautiful assortment of Spring Mantillas, comprising all the latest novelties of the season, with a fresh assortment of Spring Shawls of every description, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

BRUSSELS LACES.—Just received an importation of Brussels, Point a l'Aiguille and Black-thread Laces and Flounces, thread-lace Mantillas, from $45 to $150, Scarfs, Shawls, Veils, Sleeves and Point Collars, very rich. A new style embroidered Collar....Also, an invoice of very fine insertions and edgings in new designs.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Broadcloths, Black Silks, Jaconets, Tarlatans, Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Diapers, De Laines, Barages, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 Catharine-st.

TO MINERALOGISTS AND TEACHERS.—A New list of fossils and mineralogical just received by CH. W. A. HERMANN, No. 130 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two neat four-story brownstone houses, situated corner 38th-av. and 10th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; large court yard in front; private stable attached, if wanted; would suit a physician. Inquire at No. 56 East 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brownstone house in West 19th-st., near 5th-av. House 22x54, three rooms deep, three stories; lot, 25 feet by half the block. Every improvement and in perfect order. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. DALY, No. 113 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brown stone front dwelling house, pleasantly located in the IVth Ward, Brooklyn, in a retired street, within 150 feet of a railroad line, and five minutes' walk of the City Hall; replete with every convenience. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES COLE & SON, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—At Elizabethtown, N. J. A desirable corner house with 2 lots, within 3 minutes walk from the Railroad Depot. Commutation only $35 per year. Also, houses, lots, farms, &c., for sale or exchange, by J. CLARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties of the fruit will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shades trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so really beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished.—There is a cottage in good order, containing thirteen rooms; also, all the necessary out-buildings, pleasantly situated on the water. The land comprises eight acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and forest trees. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and retired, and the distance less than an hour by railroad from Wall-st. Apply on 5th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st. Rent, $600.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river, with coach-house, out-houses, &c. The dwelling-house is very roomy, every convenience and in thorough repair. The vegetable garden contains about an acre and a half, and is in the highest state of cultivation. There is an abundance of fruit of every description, and an endless variety of shrubs and flowers. The rides in the vicinity are very beautiful romantic. The situation is decidedly healthy and to a good tenant, will be let reasonable. New-Haven trains stop eight times a day, making it very easy of access. For further particulars apply to EDWARD N. JAUNCEY, No. 88 Front-st., or on the premises at Westport.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four two-story and basement cottages on 124th-st., Harlem, consisting of nine finished rooms, with three lots of ground, five blocks from the depot; possession immediately. Inquire of MALLARY & FORSHAY, No. 91 Avenue C, or No. 43 Nassau, or S. C. MALLARY, from 10 to 4 P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, greenery, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this palace, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises. C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jessar, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors, in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring ville sites. Flushing, with her social advantages, her seminaries of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a genteel and choice business residence in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York; ARTHUR JAGGAR, No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Country Seats and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. BAYTOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island

VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—About eight acres of land on New-York Island, with a fine stream of water, and covered with large forest trees 25 lots, with a water front on the Harlem River, covered with forest trees, and having a fine water prospect 30 lots on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a fine view of the river. Either of the above described pieces of land are very desirable to those wishing to erect suburban residences. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

TWO VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—In the 7th Ward, each 23 6x100, on easy terms. Also, for exchange for unencumbered lots in Brooklyn, valuable improved property, well located, in one of the principal thoroughfares of that city. Also, two Gothic-front Cottages. Inquire at the Real Estate and Insurance Office, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st. N. B.—Desk-room to let for lawyers, architects, &c.

14,597 ACRES OF WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE TIMBER, south half of Riversdale, St. Lawrence County, 13 miles above Parishville and Colton, and 20 miles above Potsdam Mills Railroad, &c.; also outbroken forest, adjoining the old settlements, ample water power, and convenient for running logs down the Racquet River. Albert Town, of Pierpont, and H. W. Brown, of Wick, have maps, and have counted the timber on each section, but not yet reported. I am determined to sell the entire tract only for the best offer, if not half its value, to ase me to divide. Terms liberal—title perfect; no refusal will be given. Iron ore is said to be abundant on some sections.

JOHN R. PETERS, No. 56 7th-av., or Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, New-York.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN ACRES, SOUTH HALF OF RIVERSDALE, heretofore advertised at private sale, will be positively sold at public auction, in Potsdam Village, St. Lawrence County, near the land, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854, to the highest bidder, without limit, reservation, or division

TERMS—Five per cent. to be paid down; 10 per cent. within 15 days; per cent. satisfactorily secured and payable in 1 year, with interest, and the remainder in 7 annual equal payments, with interest, or secured on the lands. A liberal deduction for all cash down, if the purchaser prefers it. Title, very full warranty deeds, and clear of all incumbrances.

Maps and estimates of pine and spruce timber may be had from H. W. BROWN, on the border of the tract, ALBERT TOWN & T. CLARK'S store, in Potsdam, or at the office of JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 81 Maiden-lane, New-York. JOHN R. PETERS.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 160 acres, lying on the great South Bay, in the town of Islip, near the village of Seyville, Long Island. Part of this land is in a good state of cultivation, and good crops thereon, which can be had with the Farm if desired. There is on the Farm a large house and barn and other outbuildings, all in good condition. This land is bounded on its bay front by a creek called Green's Creek, the great trout fishing creek of Long Island. Game in abundance is found in the vicinity, and the most enthusiastic disciples of Isaac Walton can be gratified to their hearts' content with the fish and oysters from the Bay and Creek. The distance from the Farm to New-York is about 58 miles; time by the Long Island Railroad, three hours. The Farm is about four miles from Lakeland Station, from which a stage runs daily with the mails for New-York. This Farm is considered one of the finest locations in this part of the country, and would be a very desirable place for a city gentleman's country seat. The Farm will be sold with the crops and stock together, if desired. Call soon to secure a bargain. For further particulars, address or inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MRS. MARY GREEN.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages of churches and schools in the immediate vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn., a few minutes' walk from the depôt, and within view of the Sound. The grounds are laid out with taste, and abundantly furnished with trees. Good stable and coach house on the premises. The property contains one and a half acres. Apply to W. DEKLYN, No. 109 Greenwich-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, lately known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 8 miles from New-York, and 2½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the street of W. W. Van Wagenen, Esq. Title to be vested in the most satisfactory manner by the Vestry of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 16 Beaver-st., New-York; or Clifton.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 20 lots on the 8th-av., from 128th to 130th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, or applied in exchange, to J. PICARD, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story brick house on Fulton-av., third door above Franklin-av.—size 22 by 42—finished with marble mantels, furnace, bathing apparatus, range

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Mr. Soule—Cuban Affairs.

We learn through our Washington correspondent, in whose sources of information we have full confidence, that Mr. SOULE has been practicing diplomacy at Madrid on his own responsibility. His requisitions on the Spanish Government, for the recall of PEZUELA from Cuba, and for extravagant indemnity in the *Black Warrior* case, were made without instructions, of his own mere motion, and, doubtless, for his own purposes. We are glad to receive assurances that his conduct will be disavowed by the Government at Washington; and we should be still further rejoiced to know, that he would be recalled, and some man of less genius and more common sense dispatched in his stead. Our relations with Spain are already seriously involved:—and if we escape war with honor, and secure redress for past injuries with a guarantee for the future, it must be through other agents than Mr. SOULE and men of his calibre and temper. Probably there is not a man of equal talent and pretensions in the United States, who has less diplomatic ability, and who is more conspicuously unfit for the Spanish mission, than Mr. SOULE. We need there a thorough American, who will sacrifice not one jot of American rights, nor lose sight for an instant of American interests:—a man of intellectual ability to cope with the best reasoners of Europe in arguing questions of international law and right;—of high character and of equable temper, to inspire confidence in his motives, and to smooth over the asperities which at the best will encumber his path. Such a man might accomplish everything that is desirable in our relations with Spain, and might restore us to a position with that power which should do infinitely more towards counteracting the hostile intervention of England and France, and promoting the ultimate objects we have in view, than menaces can ever effect. Such a man Mr. SOULE is *not*:—he is precisely his opposite in every respect. Hot and impetuous in temper,—utterly unskilled in diplomacy,—eager rather to make himself conspicuous than to serve his country, rashly proclaiming sentiments and purposes in advance which could not fail to throw fatal suspicion on everything he might undertake, it is not surprising that he should disregard his instructions, hazard the peace of the conntry, and perpetually disable himself from accomplishing a single desirable object in his present position.

Mr. SOULE is in some respects excusable for paying no attention to his instructions. That sort of diplomacy has become fashionable with our foreign representatives. Without going any further back, Mr. N. P. TRIST negotiated a treaty of peace with Mexico, without authority, in defiance of instructions, acting solely on his individual responsibility—and sent it to Washington. The Senate ratified it; and Mr. TRIST thereupon became a sort of model for American diplomatists. An American Minister in Mexico, or in Central America, since his day, who has paid any attention to his instructions would be an exception to the general rule. Negotiating treaties with foreign powers seems to have become a sort of business, in which private individuals embark at pleasure. And thus far our Government seems to have given its sanction to it. It is about time the practice was stopped;—and Mr. SOULE's case is a good one to begin with.

It is pretty evident now, that Senator SLIDELL and Minister SOULE are playing a small game of political gambling for their private benefit, and that *Cuba* is the die they are playing with. The Senator's speech, and the Minister's diplomacy, stand on the same level. The Administration is committed to neither, and will, it is to be hoped, repudiate both. If these gentlemen see fit to gamble for a seat in the United States Senate, they should not be allowed to use the reputation of our Government, the honor of the country, and the peace of the world as stakes in their paltry game.

Nebraska and the Executive.

The President is using all the power which the patronage in his hands confers upon him to *force* the Nebraska bill through Congress. Every Democratic member of the House of Representatives has sundry friends among his constituents for whom he feels bound to secure an official appointment. His reëlection is frequently deemed to depend far more on thus rewarding some efficient party hack, than on honestly consulting the good of the country and the will of his constituents. The Executive avails himself skillfully and unscrupulously of this hungering and thirsting after official appointments;—and he is making his patronage the price of votes. Our Washington Correspondent gives one or two specific examples of the manner in which this power is brought to bear on the passage of the Nebraska bill. To see how far this thing is carried, it is only necessary to bear in mind the fact that all the appointments of Postmasters in New-York, as well as of vacant Consulships, &c., &c., *are withheld by the President*, and are now awaiting the votes of members on the Nebraska bill.

The object and tendency of all this is to give the President virtual control of the legislative action of Congress. Such a predominance of the Executive power is a virtual subversion of the Constitution. Its forms may remain, but its substance and reality will be destroyed. And its forms will remain only as mischievous shams—convenient instruments of Executive despotism, yet concealing from the superficial view of the unreflecting masses the chains they wear. What mattered it to the Roman people that all the *forms* of the Republic—its Senates, its Tribunes, its Consuls—remained for ages after the powers of the Republic had all passed into the hands of an absolute executive supported by the Pretorian guards? Was it any the less a military despotism? And how much better off shall we be with an absolute Executive, supported by party majorities, created and controlled by the "spoils" of administrative office? Yet no man with eyes to note the course and true significance of events can fail to see that we are tending in this direction. For more than twenty years past unmistakable tokens of this tendency to an overbalance of Executive power have displayed themselves.

The idea has been unblushingly propounded, that the President is to be considered specially and above every other department of Government as the representative of the people, and resting on their support, entitled to construe the Constitution at his own discretion. A monstrous unconstitutional idea. The Senate at one time not being pliant, its existence has been openly threatened as being an unwise and wrongful concession to aristocratic ideas in the framing of our Government. The independence, and by consequence the constitutional existence of the Judiciary, has been invaded by the proposal to render the judges of the Supreme Court removable at Executive pleasure. The Executive has come to be quite commonly spoken of as *the* Government. We hear of the obligation of office-holders to regard themselves as servants of the Executive, and that not in the way of a faithful discharge of the proper duties of office as holders of public trusts for the nation, but by an entire devotion of their personal and official influence to the promotion of the political and party objects of the Executive, by making their offices, to the utmost possible extent, a means to this end. It is a well understood and settled thing, that this is their tenure of office. Not their votes alone, not their personal and official influence alone, must go to this, but a percentage of the emoluments of their office. To demur at either of these exactions is to subject themselves to summary dismissal. And what is worse, all sense of its enormity has pretty much passed away from the public mind. It has come to be looked upon as something quite nearly right.

All these things were undreamed of in the days of WASHINGTON—would have been regarded with horror. But within the last twenty years they have become so familiar, so much acquiesced in as a matter of course, that they scarcely excite a thought of the prodigious change in the political feeling of the country which they imply. When the celebrated phrase, "To the victors belong the spoils," was first inangurated as the doctrine of our political system, he was thought a bold man that proclaimed it. Some who admired, dared not imitate his hardihood. Many who were eager to profit by its practical application, shrunk from openly avowing and defending it. But it is now the settled doctrine and practice of all parties—if not universally approved in theory, yet justified as a political necessity.

The immediate consequence of this is, that the legislation of the country has, to a prodigious extent, come to be originated and controlled by Executive influence. To this end appointments are made or withheld, and removals made or threatened: and the force of Executive influence is brought in every way to bear on the action of Congress. And the immense and every day immensely augmenting patronage of the President is becoming an element of danger to the independence and integrity of the coördinate branches of Government, to which no statesman, no wise man, no patriot can shut his eyes.

It is not easy to devise a remedy which shall prove effectual. Under present circumstances, we have nothing better to offer,—nothing more hopeful to suggest,—than what every one sees to lie in the mutual counteraction of great opposing parties, and in whatever of salutary power a patriotic, independent press may exert by speaking honestly to the great mind and heart of the nation—in keeping the people informed and wakeful to their true interests—in guarding them against arts of profligate demagogues, and in arousing them to indignant resistance of every attempt, on the part of the Executive, to override *their* opinions and *their* wishes, by the power of the patronage they have placed in his hands.

News from the Pacific.

The *George Law* arrived yesterday morning, with dates no later than were brought the evening before from California by the Nicaragua steamer, but with interesting matter from the South Pacific Coast. From the bay of San Francisco we have had tidings of an explosion of the steamboat *Secretary* on the 13th, when just starting for Petaluma. She burst her boiler, and its force broke the boat literally in pieces. Up to the last received accounts, forty-two persons, passengers and hands, embracing men, women and children, were missing—many of them probably were dead. The arrival of the *Nevada* (steamboat) to her assistance, relieved the survivors who clung to the wreck. The *Secretary* soon began to sink. Her estimated value was $25,000; she was owned in San Francisco.

As the steamer *John L. Stephens*, with which the *George Law* connects, was coming down the coast, she ran into Acapulco Harbor, as usual, for coal. But she was repeatedly fired upon and ordered to desist from attempting an entrance, with which order she complied of necessity.

The right of the Mexican Dictator to blockade the port of Acapulco against the whole world, may or may not be a questionable one, under the laws of nations, but the comity of the measure as against the regular mail steamers, on the Pacific Ocean, of a friendly power, having one of their principal coal dépôts at Acapulco, by previous consent of the Mexican authorities, is another affair. The inconvenience, great as it is, is overshadowed by the consideration of danger to the mail steamers and their passengers, by being thus suddenly cut off from their supplies of fuel. Besides, as regular mail carriers, they are entitled to immunity in a case of blockade against mere domestic insurrection and not a foreign enemy. It was different with our own blockading authorities before Vera Cruz in 1847-8 as against the West India mail steamers of England, which were permitted free ingress and egress during the whole period of war. In the present instance, the blockade is ordered by SANTA ANNA to cut off supplies from his insurgent, General ALVAREZ, with whom we have nothing to do, and our people no particular sympathy. The *John L. Stephens* is a Government steamer, in one sense, bearing the United States mail flag, and should not have been driven off—at all events not without previous and ample notice of the blockade.

If we are rightly informed of the character and popularity for leadership in revolution of ALVAREZ, the blockade, after all, will scarcely accomplish the practical object of depriving him of his resources. He may be overpowered by superior force drawn from or near the Capital of Mexico, but until this is brought to bear by literally surrounding the insurgent chief and his partisans, they will not fail, it is said, to find both sympathy and supplies in the department which he is attempting to revolutionize.

The Aspinwall papers have a letter from Lieut. STRAIN, who was so long missing on the Isthmus of Darien, to the Commander of the British ship *Virago*. It is a letter of thanks for assistance rendered, and narrates the eventful history of his party's wanderings up to the time of his relief. As a summary of events of which we have not before received very full accounts, it will be read with interest. The gallant Lieutenant and Mr. MAURY crossed the Isthmus on the 24th of April, to sail in the *Cyane* for this City by way of Havana. The fever of presentation is rife on the Isthmus. Hence a dozen of the good people at Panama, foreign residents there, got together and made the Lieutenant a present of a handsome Panama chain.

Droll people they have in Carthagena, as witness this fact: The Governor of the Province has been brought to trial by the Supreme Court for removing a town Postmaster without sufficient cause! A threatening revolution impends at Bogota, but we are left very much in the dark as to its details.

We get returns of a horrid blunder made by BELZU's allies in Bolivia. He had offered $4,000 reward for BALLIVIAN's head. The Indians mistaking the very estimable and popular Doctor GUERRA for him, murdered the Doctor and carried his head in triumph to BELZU, who could not do otherwise than pay the prize, though he did it at the risk of a riot. Bolivia suffers from the loss from the interruption of trade.

Peru's politics are worse complicated than ever. CASTILLA holds the South, and is going into league with BELZU. The President, if he goes out to meet him, will probably stay out,—so say the prophets.

From Australia we have advices to Feb. 21. The world is moving at our antipodes. Emigration is all the rage even there; and a rumor that gold had been fonnd at Callao stirs up the people of Melbourne, and packet after packet had sailed for that port with full cargoes of restless miners. Another monster nngget, like a tortoise for shape, and picked up in a deserted hole, had been found, and was making a great sensation. It measured nine inches by seven, and weighed over 52 pounds.

The news of this morning from the Pacific coast is far more interesting than that we published yesterday.

Our Anniversaries and their Orators.

It is Anniversary Week. We are now in the midst of the stir and bustle incident to six days of very crowded omnibuses, and very earnest efforts to make the visiting clergy as comfortable as possible. There will be no lack of meetings, speeches and excitements: in fact, there will be nothing short of a panoramic encylopedia and congregational zest on a large scale.

Public anniversaries in our country are numerous and important. There is a mania for great gatherings. Mass meetings are always popular, and resolutions are the favorite way we Americans have, of projecting ourselves into the future. There is no small expenditure of zeal and effort on these assemblages, and to judge from the demonstrations made, one would think that the world was to be moved forthwith. But such thinking is "*fast*," for experience teaches otherwise. The truth is, as a general thing, our public meetings fall far short of what they ought to be. They are got up in most cases as expressions of public opinion, instead of being directed towards forming a correct public sentiment. Moreover, the public taste is so easily satisfied that the speakers put off their hearers with "short allowance," and rarely come up to the measure of thoroughly effective oratory. Machinery is multiplied; platforms filled; and the real, working force is weakened. These Anniversaries certainly ought to be great occasions. Such Institutions as the Bible and Tract Societies, Schools for the Blind and Dumb, and the other mammoth organizations of the benevolent wisdom of the day, ought to be fitly and well represented. But look at the way they are managed. Here are sundry speakers, often unsuitable men, brought out to instruct and entertain audiences. And how many of them are capable of such speeches as the hour and the cause demand? Or if capable, how many are fully prepared to do justice to the work in hand? Then they are crowded into two or three hours, and three, four or five are expected to do something respectable and impressive, under fear of jostling their next neighbor or breaking up the programme. Fewer speeches and better would be an improvement. Give the talkers time, range and liberty—space to stand and to walk—and above all, make them a little more responsible for good results. We have carefully watched many of these speakers, and, in reality, they not unfrequently lead us to think, they are of the opinion that the different enterprises, which they advocate, *are entirely competent to take care of themselves*. Now, this may be true; the institutions may be able to support themselves in any popular exhibition; but orators should never take it for granted. If they do, there is an end to all eloquence. Men must feel that they are to sustain, recommend and impress their cause, or they will have no fervor, strength, success. As things now go on, there is a want of definite, practical aim. Speaking is too much of an end in itself. Gentlemen of the platform are not expected to effect anything in particular, unless, indeed, a running paraphrase, or a resolution, or a complimentary discourse on the report is something.

Then, again, the meetings in anniversary week are entirely too numerous and frequent. Three times per day is enough to deaden any man's sensibilities to argument and appeal. One occasion in twenty-four hours, prepared for fully, sustained in the best style, would be far wiser. If it can be done in no other way, would it not be much better for each Society to have a biennial or triennial celebration? One of our American evils is too much public speaking. There are some thousands of festival occasions, grand assemblies, anniversary crowds every year, to say nothing of college commencements and Winter lectures. We are drugged with eloquence or with its substitutes. A popular, taking speaker is soon stimulated to death; and our best enterprises are often prematurely killed by too much handling. The history of this week will be a specimen chapter. Say, now, we have nearly one hundred speeches—perhaps more—and many of them from men who have been heard scores of times in New-York. Is it any wonder that speaking in this country is degenerating—that it is losing its power over public thought—and that ere long it will be voted a bore?

But this is not all. Everybody knows that a number of the first men of this country are never engaged at these Anniversaries. Men at remote points, of most admirable qualities and qualifications, full of soul and substance, are not employed for the occasions. We speak of philanthropic, moral, Christian gentlemen, who have local reputation, but happen to be unknown in the Metropolis of New-York. The neglect is not designed. We are sure of that. But it comes from that superficial way we have fallen into of arranging these meetings. Every year, as far as practicable, a new set of men should be had, and every part of the land should be ably represented. Local bodies, in the States, should be written to in good time to furnish their readiest, noblest speakers. If necessary, pay them well for time and trouble. A great deal could be thus done towards nationalizing these most worthy and commendable enterprises; and May Week would send its influences far and wide. As yet, the interest that might be drawn around these occasions has not been sounded a fathom deep. We hope that the experiment may be tried. If anything at this day, and in this country, is entitled to the most splendid arrangements, the most commanding talents, and a generous expenditure of money, it is Anniversary Week in New-York.

Congressional.

The Senate yesterday, after the presentation of a few memorials, talked a little while about the amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, which proposes to pay $500,000 to the Creek Indians, for land taken from them during the War of 1812, and adjourned. In the House, Mr. INGERSOLL presented his views on the Nebraska bill, the present condition of affairs in Europe, and their probable bearing upon our interests.

☞ The *Union* desires it to be especially noted that while *forty-one* Democratic votes from the North and Northwest were cast in favor of the Nebraska movement, "*not one Whig from the free States voted with the friends of the measure.*" The Whigs generally will unite in that request.

LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Interesting Intelligence—Election of President—Political News, &c.

By the arrival of the brig *Zeno*, Captain GILCHRIST, from Montevideo, we are in receipt of news to the 25th of March, embracing intelligence of considerable interest.

Gen. FLORES has been elected President, and on the 22d was installed in office. Four thousand Brazilian troops were to pass the frontier on the 30th March into the Benda Oriental, there to remain as long as necessary to keep peace.

The following letter from our correspondent gives an interesting summery of the intelligence by this arrival:

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday, March 16, 1854.

The sailing of the brig *Zeno*, Capt. GILCHRIST, gives me an opportunity to write to you, and I avail myself of it.

You have already been informed that the election for President of the Republic of Uruguay, of which Montevideo is the Capital, took place on Sunday, Feb. 5. The Electoral College is composed of twice as many persons as there are in the Congress, and whether necessarily so or not I do not know; but the members of Congress are chosen electors, so that when the Electoral College has completed its business, Congress immediately assembles for the transaction of its business. Last week the electors assembled in this city, and having canvassed, and in some way endorsed the doings of the Provisional Government, they met on Sunday, the 12th inst., in the afternoon, and after having a national salute fired, proceeded to the election of Gen. FLORES, by a unanimous vote, the four persons objecting to his election taking their hats and walking out. Four years is the regular term for which a President is elected, but Gen. FLORES is elected to fill an unexpired term of two years, and, as by law a President is not eligible to reëlection, FLORES is elected with the understanding that his eligibility to be elected for a full term is not to be affected by his acceptance of this broken term.

The election of Gen. FLORES gives very general satisfaction. He is a brave officer and behaved gallantly in defence of Montevideo. He is said to be very honest for this country, which is an objection some make to his fitness to be President. "To the victors belong the spoils" is a doctrine well understood in these sham Republics of South America; but the victories gained here are not as bloodless as those achieved by the robbing gentlemen that used to congregate in your City Hall. Lead and steel settle the question here; and I mention this fact for the information of those gentlemen who were defeated at your City election last Autumn, and who, hearing of the big haul Commodore COE made in these parts, might be induced to try their fortunes here.

General FLORES, in taking the reins of Government, finds the country loaded with a debt, and pledged to a policy that promises to sink it. Uruguay, during a protracted war, has been bled literally and figuratively, and she now owes, in this city, fifty-three millions of dollars, and in the country, or, as it is here termed, "the camp," thirty millions more. Her feeble condition excited the sympathy of the Emperor of Brazil, Don PEDRO II., who offered the service of 5,000 troops for the protection of the republic, and $60,000 per month, for five years, to grease the wheels of Government, and keep them turning. The offer of Brazil has been accepted; the troops are in the territory, some having arrived by sea, and the balance are marching overland. The money is being promptly paid, and, I doubt not, judiciously used in quieting restless spirits. The contracts for the subsistence of these 5,000 troops have been given to the opponents of the new Administration, and everything seems to be nicely arranged for a few years. Perhaps these people, like Micawber, expect "something will turn up" to redeem them, and unless something like a political miracle is wrought for them, Uruguay must be absorbed in Brazil. Indeed, if "manifest destiny" will just take a map and observe the situation of this republic, he will instantly see that it is crowded in between the natural boundary of Brazil and Brazil itself; indeed, Uruguay must have been the southern point of Brazil.

The great business of Uruguey is cattle-raising, and this has been nearly destroyed by the protracted war. It will take several years to recover, and meanwhile affairs must drag on and the masses gain a precarious living the best way they can. Trade is very dull here, and necessarily so, from the fact that the country is producing very little with which to pay. The vast plains of Uruguay, it is estimated, are capable of sustaining twelve millions of cattle, and as the annual increase is one-third, if "the camp" were fully stocked, they now would yield a large income, as hides, tallow and horns command a high price. The hides alone would at present prices bring over $20,000,000, and as the population of all Uruguay is not over 150,000, this single article of commerce would support them luxuriously. But it is painful to witness the results of war; the affluent reduced to poverty and the poorer classes to beggary. It is a miserable living that many get in and around this city.

A proposition has lately been thrown out in the newspapers that is attracting a little attention, and it is possible that it may come before Congress at its present session. The proposition is to make Montevideo a free port, and abolish the passport system. A passport to get from here to Buenos Ayres costs three or four dollars. It is something of a check on locomotion. The proposition contemplates making this port the mart for all foreign commerce and the business of the interior to be done by steamers and small vessels. It is said there are eleven hundred small vessels trading on the rivers above this port, four hundred of them owned here, and six hundred at Buenos Ayres.

All nations here represented, except the French, honored WASHINGTON's birth-day with the usual display of flags, and were joined in the national salute which was fired by the flag-ship of your squadron. The highest of the French Admiral was in very bad taste to say the least of it, and it ought to be a poor excuse to his Government that it was occasioned by a question of etiquette of some months standing between him and the American Commodore.

We are just now in the midst of Lent, the severity of which is alleviated by weekly masquerade balls. Monday night, a grand mask ball was given in honor of the election of Gen. FLORES. The Carnival of three days, which preceded Lent, passed off with the usual ludicrous fun of ladies ducking the gentlemen from the windows or tops of their houses, and the latter paying back the salute with egg-shells, filled with water. Sundry ugly scratches and slight contusions resulted to the ladies, and one lost an eye.

The frigate *Savannah*, the flag-ship of your American Squadron, lies off here about three miles from the landing. Why is it that your American Commodores lie at so long a distance from the shore, when the Admirals bearing other flags, anchor two or three miles nearer in. The steamer *Water Witch*, which belongs to the Exploring and Surveying Expedition up the Paraguay river is still here repairing. The sloop-of-war *Germantown* has gone on a cruise to the Falkland Islands, and will probably be back in ten days. The brig *Bainbridge* went to sea on the 9th inst., to parts unknown. Your Commodore is a smart man. He keeps constantly on the alert and is all the time well posted up. The interests of your Republic in these regions are safe in his protection. If the French Admiral is an old salt, your American Commodore is SALTER. QUIEN SABE.

Seamen at the present time are very scarce at $35 and $40 per month and two months' advance, with every prospect of $50 or $60 being offered before the Summer season is over, in consequence of the late sickness; there is quite enough room for 1000 extra seamen to supply vessels now at Chincha Islands without crews capable of taking them home.

Seamen for the Islands $20 per month, 1 months'advance.
Eagland and Europe.. 40 per month, 2 months'advance.
United States..... 25 per month, 2 months'advance.

Seven or eight ships are now waiting for crews at Callao.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Fifteen Buildings in Ruins—$40,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

Another of those destructive fires which, of late, have been so frequent, occurred in this City yesterday. About fifteen buildings were either entirely consumed or badly damaged—involving a loss of property estimated at $40,000.

It originated at 11 A. M., in the two-story wooden building, No. 11 Forsyth-street—the lowest portion of which was occupied by LOUIS GLUCKERMAN, as a bakery, and the upper portion as a dwelling, by DANIEL CAMARON. The building was speedily destroyed, with almost all its contents. Mr. GLUCKERMAN's loss was about $1,000. He was fully insured. Mr. CAMARON's loss, in furniture, &c., was about $200, on which he had no insurance.

The fire then extended to houses Nos. 13 and 15 adjoining, both of which were badly damaged, and also to several small wooden tenements in the rear, all of which were completely destroyed.

Building No. 13 was occupied by Mrs. LLOYA, Mr. MONAHAN, Mr. BURNS, Mr. MCGILL and others, all of whom suffered more or less by the burning or breaking of their furniture.

No. 15 was owned by Mr. THORNE and leased by Mr. O'NEIL, who released it to Mr. WHITE, Mrs. THORPE, Mr. J. LINGARA, and others. Each of the occupants of this building suffered almost the complete loss of their furniture, and Mrs. THORPE lost the sum of $200 which she had in her room at the time, but which in the confusion, she forgot to take with her while making her speedy escape.

A cooper's shop in the rear of these buildings was entirely destroyed.

The flames then made their way through into Chrystie-street, igniting the large soap and candle factory of D. S. BROOM & Co., fronting on that street, and numbered 24 and 26. This building was 2½ stories high, with a brick front: it was speedily in ruins. The combustible materials in the building aiding, gave the fire additional strength, and in a very short time Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26 were in a blaze. No. 18 was burned to the ground; No. 20 was completely "gutted." The other buildings were injured but slightly in the upper stories. No. 20 was occupied by J. EHARTH, shoemaker, and by Mrs. LEARY, as a dwelling. Mr. EHARTH's loss is about $100, and Mr. LEARY's at $200.

No. 26 was used as a milk dépôt and grocery.

No. 30 was used for a liquor-store.

The fire then extended to the west side of Chrystie-street—burning Nos. 25, 27 and 29; injuring the roofs of Nos. 19, 21 and 23, and damaging No. 31.

Building No. 25 was occupied by JAMES CHRISTIE, cellar-digger, who had a lease of it for a number of years. Mr. C. lost a portion of his furniture. The building was not insured.

No. 23, a four-story brick building adjoining, was owned by the occupant of No. 25, and was by him leased to P. & L. MULLEAY, who occupy it as a liquor store. The damage to the building was not serious. It is insured for $2,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance office. The stock in the store is insured for $1,000 in the Metropolitan office. The insurance in both cases exceeds the loss. The upper stories of No. 25 were occupied by Mr. LARKINS and others as residences. Their loss by damage to furniture was considerable.

No. 31 was occupied in the basement by F. ELCKNER, cigar-maker, and as a dwelling-house. The injury, which was trifling, was done by water.

The fire at one time succeded in working its way to the rear of a building No. 21 Walker-street, occupied by Mr. LYONS and Mr. HOFFERMAN, but its progress in that direction was checked. Neither Mr. F. LYONS or Mr. HOFFERMAN sustained any loss of consequence.

The buildings destroyed were mostly all of an inferior sort, and their whole loss, notwithstanding their number, cannot, including furniture and fixtures, it is thought, exceed $40,000. But they were occupied by a large number of poor families, and the sufferings consequent thereon must be severe.

From the combustible material by which it was fed, this fire spread with amazing rapidity. In less than an hour from its commencement, about fifteen buildings were on fire, or completely destroyed.

The flames continued to spread with such rapidity that fears were entertained for dwellings in the other blocks, and the City Hall bell rang a general alarm for quarter of an hour, which brought a vast number of people to the scene of the conflagration.

The firemen worked, if possible, with more than their usual energy and promptness, and were assisted in their labors, most efficiently, by the members of the Tenth Ward Police.

It is wonderful that no accident of any kind occurred, as there was great danger from the falling walls.

The fire is said to have originated from a lighted candle, which was recklessly placed near a pile of shavings in the rear of the bakery.

☞ The subject of the Extension of the Sixth-avenue through Carmine-street and College-place to Canal-street is debated. Hearings have been had before Committees of the Common Council, when petitions in favor of the measure were presented in considerable numbers. One or two remonstrants appeared. Another opportunity will soon be afforded for a hearing in Committee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their carts, at the solicitation of their friends and in view of their greatly increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-st. to No. 19 Nassau-st., where they will at all times be ready to serve their former patrons and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improvements in their equipages and establishments, they particularly recommend themselves to the favorable notice of the public.

JAS. SULLIVAN, Jr.,
JAS. SULLIVAN,
Late Chief Draymen to H. H. Leeds & Co.

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN 30 YEARS' STANDING.—While returning thanks for increasing patronage, we invite attention to the old stand, No. 104 Bowery, where will be found as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of hosiery and under-garments.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowary, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

POISONING.—THOUSANDS OF PARENTS WHO use Vermifuge composed of castor oil, calomel, &c., are not aware that while they appear to benefit the patient they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. HOBENSACK'S MEDICINES, to which we ask the attention of all those directly interested in their own as well as their children's health, are beyond all doubt the best medicines now in use. And those suffering with Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, or any of the disorders of a bilious type, should make use of HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS, as they have never been known to fail in curing any of the above complaints; and those suffering with a changeable appetite, shooting pain in the stomach, slow fever, &c., are advised to use HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP, as these are prominent symptoms that denote the presence of worms in the system, which can be removed by the use of the above medicine with certainty and safety. Be not deceived. Ask for HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and LIVER PILLS, and take no other. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, Agents for the Eastern States.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DOUGLAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. E. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
H. EVERY	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, RAYMAL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Grover, Wheeler, Keeler & Morse	Lynn, Mass.

George A. Dewey has no longer a license to make or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 305 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. They cannot stem and unprejudiced by any other remedy now before the public, in the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

H. W. CRANEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16, 1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some time, I find it has given satisfaction in every instance that has come under my notice."

NELSON & EDWARDS, Salvisa, Ky., June 2, 1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this justly celebrated medicine has fully maintained the exalted reputation which has been given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesitatingly say it eminently deserves it."

T. & J. W. BARRY, Uniontown, Ky., July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable medicine."

J. GRANT, Irvine, Ky., June 26, 1852, said: "We have succeeded in introducing your Hoofland Bitters; physicians and others purchase them by the half dozen at a time."

DR. P. FATIO & BRO., Knoville, Tenn., April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now selling very fast, and every person that has used it, so far as we have been able to learn, has been benefited."

These Bitters are entirely Vegetable. They invigorate and strengthen the system, never prostrate it, and can be used for infants as well as adults.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesroom from No. 6 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 25 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE MILLADOLER ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 200 very valuable lots and acres, with water rights, of the Milladoler estate, on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 122nd, 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem. This property comprises a water front and right on the Harlem River of about 250 feet, opposite Ward's Island. The Second-av. Railroad will be finished to this property, and in operation, about the 15th of July next, which will greatly enhance the value of this property. Terms—⅔ per cent. on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. For maps and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Mr. S. C. HERRING—*Sir*: It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

INCIPIENT DROPSY, BLADDER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is prescribed and recommended by the medical faculty as the best and most valuable agent known to the profession in the above complaints. It is an article of Holland Gin, in its purest state, unadulterated by any noxious drugs, and perfectly free from the poisonous fusel oil with which all other gins are impregnated. Put up in pint and quart bottles, with the name of the importer on the bottle, cork and label. Sold by all Respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES' SHOE AND GAITER manufacturers are informed that for fine stitching of kid, enamelled morocco, patent leather, and all similar work, the new improved single-threaded Sewing Machines produce a quality of work not hitherto approached by any machine, and much superior to what it is possible to do by hand. This may seem extravagant, but it is exactly true. The right to use these machines is unquestioned, being secured by the original patent granted to Moore & Johnson, in 1849.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old location, (No. 6 Wall-st., which is to be taken down,) to the spacious store, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts., where, in addition to very extensive salesrooms, they have a picture gallery on the second floor, of upwards of 80 feet in length, with good light, &c. They will continue their sales at the above place, as usual, of works of art and vertu, furniture, paintings, &c., of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mossic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and 1-grain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.—"DEAL GENTLY with the Stranger's Heart," and "The Cockade City Quick Step," both by CHARLIE C. CONVERSE; and the "Old Dominion" may well be proud of so talented a composer as the author of this beautiful Song and artistically arranged Quickstep. Price, 25 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

FREE TICKETS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, agents for the sale of HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s unrivalled Pianos, dealers in Melodeons, and extensive publishers of Music, will present any person purchasing Sheet Music to the amount of one dollar, with two tickets to either of the above places of amusement, or one ticket

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A special meeting of this Association will be held at the rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock. Rev. L. W. BACON, of New-Haven, will read a paper entitled *The Contributions to Biblical Knowledge from the Ruins of Nineveh.* Business of much importance will demand consideration, and it is requested that every member be present. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend. RICHARD C. McCORMICK, JR., Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The American Anti-Slavery Society**—(WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President,) will hold its Twentieth Anniversary at Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., on WEDNESDAY, May 10, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The public generally are invited to attend.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.—1. Selections from the Scriptures. 2. Prayer by Rev. SAMUEL J MAY, of Syracuse. 3 Singing. 4. Address by Rev. W. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia. 5. Address by Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. 6 Singing. 7. Address by Mr. ROBERT PURVIS, of Byberry, Pa. 8. Address by Miss LUCY STONE, of West Brookfield, Mass. 9. Singing. 10. Address by WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq., of Boston. 11. Singing. Leader of the Music, Mr. W. H. OAKLEY; Organist, Mr. I N SWAZEY, of Brooklyn.

The Society will also meet by adjournment, for business and general discussion, at the Hope Chapel Lecture Room, No. 718 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY at 3½ P. M. Also on THURSDAY, MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING; and on FRIDAY FORENOON, at the same place. The public are respectfully invited, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements OLIVER JOHNSON.

☞ **The Tenth Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church**, will be held in the Greene-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Spring and Broome, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses delivered by the following gentlemen: Rev. Mr NEELEY, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. WILEY, from China; and Rev. Mr. WHIPLECH, a converted Jewish Rabbi. Rev. Mr. ADAMS, Missionary at the Five Points, will be present with a number of the children and take part in the exercises All persons friendly to the institution are invited to attend.

☞ **Ely's Shoe Store**—Removed to No 60 6th-av., between West Washington-st. and Waverley place, where will be found the cheapest and best assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in the City. Ladies about going in the country will find it to their advantage to call, as we will not be undersold on the margins of from 15 or 20 per cent on their purchases, in order to pay a high rate of rent. Ladies who prefer their boots made to measure, will always find a good assortment of the most fashionable colors to select from. Remember the No.—60 6th-av.

☞ **The New-York Anti-Slavery Society** will hold its First Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. Further particulars hereafter. Admittance 12½ cents, to defray expenses. This Society is the one which instituted the course of lectures delivered at the Tabernacle the last Winter.
HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, by cars leaving from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **The American Missionary Association** will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Tabernacle, No 340 Broadway. The Secretaries of the Foreign and Home Departments will give brief statements of the missions of the Association, and interesting addresses are expected from gentlemen interested in both Home and Foreign Missions The friends of Missions and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Castle Garden—Refreshment Saloons to Lease.**—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, the 12th inst., for the eveninsive privilege of furnishing and selling all the refreshments of every description required about the premises, for one year, commencing the 15th day of May, 1854. For particulars inquire of the undersigned at the Garden, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. H. R. CONKLIN.

☞ **American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.**—The public meeting of this Society will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 10. The services to commence at precisely 7½ o'clock. The speakers will be—WILLIAM GOODELL and FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of N. Y; Rev. J. G. FEE, of Kentucky; Rev. C. B. BOYNTON, of Ohio; and Rev. Dr. WILLIS, of Canada.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE.—A mail for Australia, per ship NIGHTINGALE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Postage to be prepaid—5 cents per half ounce, 10 cents for every ounce or fractional part over the first ounce; newspapers, 2 cents; pamphlets and magazines, 1 cent per ounce. ISAAC V FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **The Five Points House of Industry**, Rev. L. M. PEASE, Superintendent, will hold its anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 10th inst. at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev THEODORE C. CUYLER Rev. AUGUSTUS A. WOOD, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The children will be present, and sing.

☞ **Extension of the Bowery.**—Notice to all persons in favor of this great improvement —A meeting will be held at the Eastern Pearl-st House, corner of Pearl and Ferry-sts on MONDAY NEXT, 15th, at 3 P. M. All owners of property, lessees and others, interested in favor of this improvement are requested to attend.

☞ **American Institute.**—An annual election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1854. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ **A. J. Bleeker.** Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, May 11, 1854, at 12 M, at the Merchants' Exchange, four choice building lots, 25x100, on the west side of 8th-av., between 63d and 64th-sts.; also eight desirable lots, 25x100 on the north side of 57th-st. between 5th and 6th-avs. The sale will be positive. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Masonic Notice.**—The members of Montgomery Lodge No. 68 will please to take notice that the Lodge will be held on and after WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 10, 1854, in the Corinthian Rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Grand and Centre-sts. By order of the Lodge
MATTHEW H SPITTLE Secretary.

☞ **Wood's Drawing Academy, No. 483 Broadway**, is open for new pupils this week Visit his Free Gallery and witness the rapid progress of pupils, Drawing from Nature, by his new system, equal in richness and softness to the most beautiful steel engravings,—thoroughly taught in a short course of lessons New pupils this week.

☞ **Francis' Metallic Life Boat Company**—An election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver-sts., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 15th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **Costar's Persian Insect Powder**—For the annihilation of Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, Insects, &c. For sale at COSTAR'S EXTERMINATOR DEPOT, No. 448 Broadway, N. Y., at 12½ cents a package. Wholesale and retail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1.000—FOR SALE—The lease, stock, furniture and fixtures of a first-class saloon, located on a corner of a thoroughfare, extending under three stores, with three entrances—one private for ladies; magnificently furnished; in complete order. Insured for $2,000. The mirrors alone are valued at $600. Apply to G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—The subscriber having a large amount of real estate up town, to sell, which he will sell and take in payment part merchandise, and the balance can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Said property is handsomely located, and in a growing neighborhood; one, or any number of lots, can be obtained. Those anxious to purchase valuable real estate in this way, and at a low price, will address CAL, this office.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE STATIONERY BUSINESS.—An active young man, acquainted with the business, who can command trade, would be taken into a business now established and increasing. Amount of capital required not large. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,767 Post-Office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—BRICK-YARD FOR SALE—With about thirty acres of land, buildings, store, machinery tools, horses, &c., &c.—better located for making money than almost any other in this State. Will be sold low, as the owner is unable to attend to the business. Terms accommodating. Apply to C. H. SANDFORD, No. 5 Tryon-row.

STOCK LEASE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE—Of a Children's Clothing and Dress Cap Store, with dwelling. Sold in consequence of ill health. Business established six years. Has a large connection of first class customers Rent low. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 464 6th-av.

TO LAWYERS.—A young practitioner, residing in the City of New-York, desires to associate himself with some member of the legal profession, who has a large and respectable business. The highest testimonials of character and ability will be given. Address Box No. 404 Post-Office.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

LA VIRGINIA NIGHT—CANTO V. AND VI.

The first was *Zebrastaler*, a dashing Cornet,
Whose Hussar coat was red as Julia's hair!
A moustached, booted, spurred, fire-eating hornet,
A sort of General Cummings, one might swear!
Who'er his breeding's previous doubt, or would scorn it—
Bash, fashion must for pig's make take care:
Or Sabretache will grind yez blood and bones,
Beneath his iron heel—upon the stones!

"The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will infallibly remove *Eruptions, Scrofula, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Tan, Freckles, Sallowness &c.*, from the human skin. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES are all that heart can wish for the extirpation of superfluous hair. GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE will color red, light, or gray hair a glossy black.

Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S depôt is at No 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway, where can be obtained his renowned preparations.

FORCE IT, SIR!—Yes, Sir! my ONGUENT (as a 7 year's trial has shown) will absolutely force the Whiskers and Moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. I could say more in a volume or 6 months. $1 per bottle; $4 50 per half dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; CUTHBERT, No. 140 3d-st. Pittsburg; ZEIBER, No. 44 South M-st., Philadelphia; LANCE, No. 108 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL—Fare 50 Cents, landing at Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Yonkers, and Washington Heights. The new and splendid steamer ELECTA, Captain C. T. Bailey, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

LAWRENCE—Has nearly 200 Clergymen and Missionaries at his London and New-York World's Fair Fancy Gallery, No. 321 Broadway, corner of White-st. Dr. Beard has several fine likenesses taken yesterday. Copies for sale.

J. KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.—No. 1 Spruce-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address and at Home Cards; Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery &c. Business Cards, Bill heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable Protestant woman, as nurse to a child or to assist in doing light housework, or would take care of one growing up child. In country not to do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can make children's clothes, fine shirts, or assist at dressmaking. Is willing and obliging. Can be seen all the week, at No. 48 Clinton-place. Has unexceptionable City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—As law clerk, by a young man of liberal education, and who has had a year and a half active practice in the law in a leading city in this State. A fair salary will be required. The highest testimonials as to integrity, ability, and business habits will be furnished. City reference also given. Address LAW CLERK, *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had considerable experience as Book-keeper and Salesman in the wholesale and retail Grocery business, a similar situation in a good wholesale house. Is the right sort of a person. Can give the best of City references. Address W. S. B., *Observer* Office, No. 142 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron by a respectable Protestant woman, and as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent girl. Both rome well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, in a small private family Her character will be given on applying to her last employer, at No. 97 West 13th-st., where she now is. To be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th and 10th inst.

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework in the City or country, by a trustworthy and nasahle young woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker, and willing to please her employers. Will take moderate salary. Please call at No 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two very competent girls with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young girl, 18 years of age, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children. She has good City reference for honesty and capability. Please call at No. 77 West 28th-st., near 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and child's maid, or chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 81 McDougal-st., corner of Houston. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English woman, as chambermaid and fine washer. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; has been 2 years at her last place. Call at No. 84 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer, and ironer. Can give the best City recommendations. Apply at her present station, No. 262 Henry-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant American girl, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to mind a baby. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st., New-York.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—By a lady of high standing and experience, particularly skilled in classic and English literature, in a family, to superintend the studies of young ladies about finishing, or to give Classic readings to those who have completed their education. The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. H. B., post-paid, No. 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

SERVANTS.—The best servants in the City, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and waiting girls; German and French servants, German and French coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters and mechanics, always to be obtained at MORRIS & CONNET'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SERVANTS.—Families furnished with the best servants of every description for City or country, at FERE'S Domestic Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near corner of Broadway, two blocks above City Hall Park.

SOBER, CAREFUL, PROTESTANT LADY WANTED—To take charge of two children—a boy 8, and girl 6 years old. Any person wishing to take these children will get a fair remuneration from their father, who has lately lost his wife. An early answer is requested, with references. Good references given. Address A. B., Box No. 600 this office.

NUMBER OF MEN WANTED—To canvass for the *True Freeman, or American Protestant*, in this City and Brooklyn, to whom a liberal remuneration will be paid. For terms, apply to THOMAS LONG, No. 76 Beekman-st., New-York.

HARDWARE CLERK WANTED.—An active, industrious young man, who understands the hardware and Fancy Goods business, or either, who writes a good and rapid hand, and can bring the best of references, may hear of a situation by applying to JOHN J. BROWN, No. 163 Fulton-st.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to J. G. REED, Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wants a situation as Proof Reader, or as Foreman of a jobbing department. Is a thorough workman, and would fill any situation in a printing office, in either of the above capacities, or as a clerk. Would attend to the canvassing of news for a newspaper. Address PRINTER, at this office.

LAND SURVEYORS WANTED—To lay out one hundred acres into streets and blocks Address REX, at this office.

10 CARPENTERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Corner of York and Warren-sts, Jersey City.

WOMEN WANTED.—A few young women, accustomed to work on spinning frames for making cotton thread for sewing, such as is made in Glasgow and Paisley. None others need apply. Application to be made at No. 18 Liberty-st, up stairs.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale clothing store, a boy about 16 years of age. One who resides with his parents would be preferred. No one need apply that cannot bring the best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 18 Cortlendt-st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, who resides with his parents or guardian, in this City. No one need apply who does not write a good hand. Address in the handwriting of the applicant, stating age and residence, COUNSELLOR, at office of Boyd's Express.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office; salary, $50 for the first year. Apply at No. 133 Nassau-st., room No. 10.

BOY WANTED—In a stationery store. Apply at No. 159 Pearl-st., after 9 o'clock A. M.

TWO OR THREE GIRLS WANTED—To learn the trade of Dressmaking. Apply at No. 442 4th-st., third door from 2d-av.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE—Wanted to purchase in the vicinity of New-York, a small house with about five acres of ground, easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Trees essential—rocks and water no objection. The house may be old or new, and the more lonely the situation the better. Address SMITH, Box No. 3,035 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn having more room than they care to occupy the coming year, will make permanent arrangements with a gentleman and wife for board. Rooms are convenient and pleasant, on second floor, and furnished with genteel to couple in search of a quiet and comfortable home with respectable people, where there are no other boarders, can address A. G. K., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen will find pleasant furnished rooms in West 14th-st., with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. The House is new and convenient to the cars and stages. Address W., No. 59 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms on the first and second floor to let, with board. Apply at No. 63 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house is modern, and the location pleasant.

BOARDING.—A pleasant second-story front room, with board, can be obtained by two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, at No. 33 Pacific-st., four blocks from South Ferry, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A lady who has a pleasant house, No. 63 Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Clinton and Henry-sts., offers a choice of rooms for genteel boarders, if applied for soon.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Greenwich-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, with partial Board, in a first-class house, No. 44 6th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands at., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a first class house, convenient both to South and Wall-st. ferries, by applying to No. 102 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Also, a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with an unfurnished room, bedroom and closets attached, by applying as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, for two single men, Americans, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, in a small private family, near the Wall-st. and South ferries, No. 20 Willow-place

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S. B., Box No. 2,908, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 206 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and wife. 2d story rooms and pleasant location required. Address L. P. C., *Times* office, stating terms and location.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Where the French language is spoken, and where can be had the comforts of a home. Address G. C., at this office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can find private very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18, 14th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—One large room, pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, for single gentlemen, No. 404 6th-st., Albion-place.

ROOMS TO LET.—A small private family having several rooms unoccupied, would let a room and bed-room, furnished if desired, without board, to a gentleman. Inquire at No. 30 Oliver-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Comfortably furnished, at No. 68 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., to single gentlemen, or married people without children. Apply at the premises.

BOARDING.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS—A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 16th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately—hot, cold and shower baths in the house—No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—To gentlemen wishing furnished rooms, without board, in Brooklyn. Two front rooms in a very pleasant location, within ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Can be obtained on reasonable terms. Apply No. 4 Sands-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, with breakfast if required, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suits, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, marble wash-basins, &c., &c.; and board can be had on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TOM HOOD OF AMERICA.—MRS. PARTINGTON AGAIN.—More Notices of her gallant reception by the Press:

No one who can relish real humor, and has a desire to show his sympathy for real genius, will neglect to purchase a copy of this capital book.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

Her "sayings" have gone the world over, and given her an immortality that will glitter and sparkle among the records of genius wherever wit and humor shall be appreciated.—*Worcester Palladium.*

There is a vein of the richest humor in these "sayings," and an interfusion of pure nature that every heart can appreciate. There is nothing strained and therefore tiresome in Mrs Partington, but her talk flows out as easy as water ripples down the run while the skies are blue and the birds are singing.—*East Boston Ledger.*

It will be good to keep, as a sort of family panacea, warranted to cure a "fit of the blues," however magnified and violent. A peep at the "table of contents" is almost equal to a "feast of fat things."—*South Boston Gazette.*

A regular Yankee institution is Mrs. Partington, and well deserves to be a country toast. She is devoted to her sayings and doings. She is here brought before the public, which is so greatly indebted to her unique vocabulary for exhaustless stores of fun, in a style worthy of her distinguished character.—*New-York Tribune.*

It is true that one grows fat who laughs, then he who reads this book will laugh, even though he may be one of Pharaoh's "lean kine." That it does one good to laugh, nobody denies. We have shook and shook while running through this charming volume, until it has seemed as though we had increased in weight some fifty pounds, more or less.—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

We are inclined to believe that not a tithe of those who laugh at them, penetrate their whole meaning. The humor and the sense of the "sayings" is not wholly, but only in small part, in those stumbles in speech which are the result of a neglect in the early education of the old lady. There is a deeper vein than this running through them. The humor is rich of the quality of that we see in Sterne, and Mrs Partington constantly reminds us of "My Uncle Toby.—*Belfast Journal.*

Shillaber has been called the "Hood of America." Certainly no writer is his equal for genuine humor. We praise for all who read it, the book must be a mine than they have experienced from any publication which has yet made its appearance.—*Lynn News.*

For genuine wit and humor, free from everything that is coarse or that would offend the most fastidious, we know of nothing at the present day at all comparable to them.—*Newport Mercury.*

There is more genuine, original humor in this volume than in any other that has appeared from the American Press since Washington Irvine's "Knickerbocker, New-York." Mr. Shillaber has made his mark, and secured his place among the very best humorists of the age.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

We welcome this book with a cordial heart. It is capital. We knew we should "laff rite out in meelin'" over it. We have. Such humor! it is rich. We don't wonder Dr. Holmes says Shillaber is the Tom Hood of America. But Tom never wrote just what we find here: not so genial, fresh, untrue, by half. The sketches in the preface are enough to fill a man's face with sunbeams.—*Boston Herald.*

There is a world of goodness in her blessed heart, as there is a universe of quiet fun in the book before us. "A gem of purest ray serene" glitters on almost every page. Everybody should buy the book,—everybody, at least, who loves genial, quiet wit, which never wounds, but always heals.—*Worcester Palladium, Independent Democrat.*

She possesses a quaint way of lifting up the corner of the veil, and looking at the human face, and the best things, and which will perpetuate her memory, are those bits of natural writing which show that the old lady is not simply attracting from a vagrancy of expression, but by the truthfulness of her delineations. Her pops at "folly as it flies" are more efficacious than a well written homily, and the acid of her satire bites deeper in than the broadside of the sternest critic.—*Boston Gazette.*

Housewives who occasionally get belated about their dinner, should have it laying by them. It will prevent a deal of grumbling from their "lords," by keeping them so well employed as to make them forget their dinner.—*New-Hampshire Telegraph.*

"Hang the books! (said an nopreciative examiner to whom we handed a copy for inspection,) I can't afford to buy them, but I can't do without this," and laughing until the tears ran, he drew forth the purchase money. It is just so, reader; you can't do without this book. It is so full of genial humor and pure human nature that your wife and children must have it, to be able to realize how much enjoyment may be laid up within the lids of a book. It is full of humorous young men, who understands the hardware and Fancy Goods business, or either, who writes a good and rapid hand, and can bring the best of references, may hear of a situation by applying to JOHN J. BROWN, No. 163 Fulton-st.

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON is now published and for sale by all booksellers throughout the United States and Canadas. Single copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address the Publisher, J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

NEW STORY BY MRS. E. F. CARLEN—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN. By EMILIE C. CARLEN. From the original Swedish, by ELBERT PERCE. 1 vol., 12 mo. Cloth 75 cts., paper 50 cts.

Extracts from the Preface.

"The Author entreats her readers to bear with her in her endeavor to fraternize among the flowers of literature, a modest violet, whose nature seeks concealment amidst the foliage of other and more pretentious plants.

"We all know that nothing is more highly esteemed when it is composed of flowers culled from the conservatory; but unfortunately I possessed no such requisite, and was obliged to seek elsewhere for materials to arrange my nosegay. In this, my erection, every daughter of nature is depicted like a wild flower which has grown up in the meadow, cheered by the warm sunshine, beaten by the harsh winds, and refreshed by the cooling showers.

"My humble pen does not aspire to that brilliancy of expression, that beauty of style, that richness of sentiment, and that majestic grandeur which characterize the works of my sisters in literature; but in their stead I have endeavored to depict life only: life as it actually exists in nature."

Mrs. Carlen is far superior to Miss Bremer, both as a dilineater of character and in the attributes of clearness and power.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Her productions certainly deserve favor. They come from a beautiful mind and a pure heart.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Her novels are ably written, and give delightful pictures of life to the north of Europe.—*Yankee Blade.*

She excels in those home scenes, the pure happiness of which woman alone truly appreciates, and woman alone can truthfully paint.—*Protestant Churchman.*

JUST ISSUED, NEW EDITIONS OF
ONE YEAR OF WEDLOCK. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, 75 and 50 cents.

It is a pleasing and instructive story from the incidents of one year of matrimony Her writings are all chaste and elevated.—*New Haven Palladium.*

The tender will read it with tearful sympathy, and the austere and unfeeling with profit It enters within the halo that surrounds the family circle, and discloses the trials and treasures, the sorrows and joys, that make up a domestic life.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

THE BRIDE OF OMBERG. By EMILIE CARLEN. 1 vol. 12 mo., 75 and 50 cents.

This is a charming book, and we commend it to our readers' notice.—*New-York Albion*

No other than a genius could have produced it.—*Albany Argus*

It is a bright, cheerful story of Swedish domestic life.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

GUSTAVUS LINDORN. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 12 mo., 75 and 50 cents

It contains many effective touches, and evinces strength in character, painting and scenic illusions.—*Boston Transcript.*

Its motto, "Lend us not into Temptation," indicates the nature of a moral lesson, and fervor of description and beauty of style lend their aid to make this a deeply interesting tale.—*New-York Evangelist.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND—Have recently published—

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT REFUGEES. By M. CH. WEISS. Translated by H. WM. HERBERT, with an American Appendix. Price $2 50.

VOL. VI OF THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL. Price $3 50.

PART X. of THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Price 37½ cents.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL, for May. Price 25 cents. No. 1, Vol. VII.

MARGARET; OR, PREJUDICE AT HOME AND ITS VICTIMS. Bound in muslin, 75 cents in paper, 50 cents. Sixth Volume of Library of Standard Novels.

THE OLD BREWERY AND THE NEW MISSION-HOUSE AT THE FIVE POINTS. Bound in cloth, 75 cents; plain gilt, $1; extra, $1 25.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGLISH SOLDIER IN THE U. S. ARMY. New edition. Price $1.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA IN 1812. By RETETAB. New edition. Price 50 cents.

THE LOVER UPON TRIAL. By Miss STUART. Price 25 cents.

THE MILLER AND HIS MEN. By the author of "The Brigand." Price 25 cents.

MASANIELLO, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Price 25 cents.

For sale by all Booksellers. Published at No. 222 Broadway, New-York.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS ON THE COAST OF AMERICA, A. D. 1620.—Painted by CHARLES LUCY; engraved by W. H SIMMONS.

This fine Picture—illustrating a subject dear to every American, and exquisitely rendered by the accompanying etching and unfinished proof—will be on exhibition from THIS DATE, at the subscribers' Gallery of Art, No. 353 Broadway, where subscriptions will be received for early impressions from the plate.

"A grateful posterity has marked the rock which first received their footsteps. The consequences of that day are constantly unfolding themselves as time advances. It was the origin of New-England. Historians have loved to mark every action of the Pilgrims; poets and artists have commemorated their virtues; the noblest genius has been called into exercise to display their merits worthily, and to trace the consequences of their daring enterprise.

"Ays, call it holy ground!
The soil where first they trod,
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God!"

[*Mrs. Hemans's Song of Pilgrim Fathers.*

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Printsellers and Publishers, No. 353 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PATENTEES.—The undersigned still continues his agency for the sale, or commission, of patents, both in this and all foreign countries. Being represented by active and reliable agents in various parts of the United States and in all the chief cities of Europe, his facilities for introducing and selling patented inventions are very extensive and entirely unequalled. His aim, in all cases, is to make quick sales and speedy cash returns to the patentee. For further information apply to or address, (postpaid) ALFRED E. BEACH,
Editor and proprietor of the *People's Journal*, agent for the sale of patented inventions, &c., People's Patent Office. No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, a record of science, mechanics, invention and agriculture. Published monthly. Every number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, and profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, forming at the end of every year two fine volumes, comprising nearly 400 pages, with about 200 elegant engravings. Terms only One Dollar a year, sent by mail. Specimen copies 12½ cents. Address as above.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.—COGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 82 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, or at lower prices, than at their establishment. Having extensive facilities in the manufacture of Blank Books of every description, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

CHARLES B. NORTON—Fac in Prose—AFRAJA; Or, Life and Love in Norway. Translated from the German.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE—Just published in Baird's "Practical Series,"

THE PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE, containing the necessary information to make any person of common capacity a finished land surveyor, without the aid of a teacher. By ANDREW DUNCAN, Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer. In one vol., 18mo., 75 cents.

Having had an experience as a practical Surveyor, &c., of thirty years, it is believed that the author of this volume possesses a thorough knowledge of the wants of the profession; and never having met with any work sufficiently concise and instructive in the several details necessary for the proper qualification of the Surveyor, it has been his object to supply that want. Among other important matters in the book, will be found the following:

Instructions in leveling and profiling, with a new and speedy plan of setting grades on rail and plank roads; the method of inflecting curves; the description and design of a new instrument, whereby distances are found at once, without any calculation; a new method of surveying any tract of land by measuring one line through it; a geometrical method of correcting surveys taken with the compass, to fit them for calculation; a short method of finding the angles from the courses, and vice versa; the method of surveying with the compass through any mine or iron works, and to correct the deflections of the needle by attraction; description of an instrument by the help of which any one may measure a map by inspection, without calculation; a new and short method of calculation, wherein fewer figures are used; the method of correcting the diurnal variation of the needle; various methods of plotting and embellishing maps; the most correct method of laying off plots with the pole, &c.; description of a new compass contrived by the author, &c., &c.

In the same series will be found the following valuable Books:

AMERICAN MILLER AND MILLWRIGHT'S ASSISTANT. $1.
PAINTER, GILDER, AND VARNISHER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
DYER AND COLORMAKER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
BUILDER'S COMPANION. $1.
CABINET-MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
PAPER-HANGER'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
ASSAYER'S GUIDE. 75 cts.
COMPLETE PRACTICAL BREWER. $1.
COMPLETE PRACTICAL DISTILLER. $1.
PYROTECHNIST'S COMPANION. 75 cts.
WALKER'S ELECTROTYPE MANIPULATION. 75c.
COLBURN ON TH

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALE.—Also, about 400 valuable [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, [illegible] Flatbush, being in the [illegible] of 600 feet, [illegible] Flatbush-av. [illegible] Fifth-av. [illegible] Seventh-av. [illegible] Eighth-av. [illegible] Ninth-av. [illegible] Tenth-av. [illegible] Eleventh-av. [illegible] Twelfth-av. [illegible] Thirteenth-av. [illegible] Fourteenth-av. [illegible] Fifteenth-av. [illegible] Sixteenth-av. [illegible] Seventeenth-av. [illegible] Eighteenth-av. [illegible] Nineteenth-av. [illegible] Twentieth-av. [illegible] Twenty-first-av. [illegible] Twenty-second-av. [illegible] Twenty-third-av. [illegible] Twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Thirtieth-av. [illegible] Thirty-first-av. [illegible] Thirty-second-av. [illegible] Thirty-third-av. [illegible] Thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Fortieth-av. [illegible] Forty-first-av. [illegible] Forty-second-av. [illegible] Forty-third-av. [illegible] Forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Forty-seventh-av. [illegible] Forty-eighth-av. [illegible] Forty-ninth-av. [illegible] Fiftieth-av. [illegible] Fifty-first-av. [illegible] Fifty-second-av. [illegible] Fifty-third-av. [illegible] Fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] Fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] Fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] Fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] Fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] Fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] Sixtieth-av. [illegible] Sixty-first-av. [illegible] Sixty-second-av. [illegible] Sixty-third-av. [illegible] Sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] Sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] Sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] Sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] Sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] Sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] Seventieth-av. [illegible] Seventy-first-av. [illegible] Seventy-second-av. [illegible] Seventy-third-av. [illegible] Seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] Seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] Seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] Seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] Seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] Seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] Eightieth-av. [illegible] Eighty-first-av. [illegible] Eighty-second-av. [illegible] Eighty-third-av. [illegible] Eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] Eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] Eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] Eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] Eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] Eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] Ninetieth-av. [illegible] Ninety-first-av. [illegible] Ninety-second-av. [illegible] Ninety-third-av. [illegible] Ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] Ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] Ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] Ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] Ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] Ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundredth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-forty-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fiftieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixtieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eightieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninetieth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-first-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-second-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-third-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] One-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundredth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-forty-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fiftieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixtieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eightieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninetieth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-first-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-second-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-third-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] Two-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundredth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-forty-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fiftieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixtieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eightieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninetieth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-first-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-second-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-third-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] Three-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundredth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-forty-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fiftieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixtieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eightieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninetieth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-first-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-second-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-third-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] Four-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundredth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-forty-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fiftieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixtieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eightieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninetieth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-first-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-second-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-third-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] Five-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundredth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-forty-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fiftieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-fifty-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixtieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-sixty-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-seventy-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eightieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-eighty-ninth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninetieth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-first-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-second-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-third-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-fourth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-fifth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-sixth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-seventh-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-eighth-av. [illegible] Six-hundred-and-ninety-ninth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundredth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-first-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-second-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-third-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-fourth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-fifth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-sixth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-seventh-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-eighth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-ninth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-tenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-eleventh-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twelfth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirteenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-fourteenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-fifteenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-sixteenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-seventeenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-eighteenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-nineteenth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twentieth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-first-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-second-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-third-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-fourth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-eighth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirtieth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-first-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-second-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-third-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-fifth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-sixth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-fortieth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-first-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-second-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-third-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-fourth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-fifth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-sixth-av. [illegible] Seven-hundred-and-forty-seventh-

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

Association Medical Association in St. Louis.

Medical Association convened at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Vermuth Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I., Senior Vice President of the Association, took the Chair, and called the Convention to order.

Dr. JOHN S. LIDDELL, of St. Louis, took the place of Secretary.

The following were the names of the officers thus nominated, and duly elected:

President—Dr. F. Conde.

Vice-Presidents—Edwin S. Lemoine, of Missouri; Ermole Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

Secretaries—Dr. Davis, of Illinois; William T. Wragg, of South Carolina; John Green, of New-Hampshire.

Treasurer—Charles A. Pope, of Missouri.

Executive Committee—E. Darnes, of Louisiana; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; William T. Wragg, of South Carolina; John Green, of New-Hampshire.

The following are the names of the officers thus nominated, and duly elected:

President—Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I.

Vice-Presidents—E. Darnes, of Louisiana; N. S. Davis, of Illinois; William T. Wragg, of South Carolina; John Green, of New-Hampshire.

Secretaries—Edwin S. Lemoine, of Missouri; Ermole Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer—Dr. F. Conde.

Executive Committee—To consist of the President, Secretaries, and Treasurer, ex officio, and the following gentlemen:

Dr. Charles A. Pope, of Missouri.
Dr. Nathan S. Davis, of Illinois.
Dr. Edwin S. Lemoine, of Missouri.
Dr. Ermole Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the officers thus nominated, and the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention having been called to order, Dr. PARSONS, Senior Vice-President, took the Chair.

The Committee on Publication, to whom an amendment was referred, reported in favor of the adoption of the same.

Dr. BOWEN, of Kentucky, moved that the amendment be adopted.

Dr. PARSONS, of Providence, said that the Committee on Publication had not considered the subject of the amendment.

Dr. BOWEN said that the Committee on Publication had not considered the subject of the amendment, because it was not referred to them.

The amendment was then adopted.

The Committee on Publication reported in favor of the publication of the Transactions of the Association, and that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the expenses.

Dr. BOWEN moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. PARSONS said that the Committee had not considered the subject of the publication of the Transactions, and that the Treasurer had not been authorized to pay the expenses.

Dr. BOWEN said that the Committee on Publication had considered the subject, and that the Treasurer had been authorized to pay the expenses.

The report was then adopted.

Dr. BOWEN, from the Committee on Publication,

...ent...having said it was about 10 o'clock; M'Gill, I mean in the neighborhood of 10, or a ... after Dr. Lutener's Gharmacy, a clock in Mr. Woods's office; I had swept out the office before that; I ... a whisper to Grand-street at the time, and ... through with that; I went to sweep the ... I was ten to 15 minutes after that. I went to ... this is a common stairway, leading to ... Mr. Bentzoe's, who occupied the offices ... Dr. Lutener's and Mr. Wood's was an agent ... patent medicine.

Thomas Edwards, examined—Q.—In June last what was your business? A.—Conductor on the New-York and Harlem Railroad.

Q.—On the 10th Of January to what train were you attached? A.—From the train that left the City at 6½ and went to Williams Bridge; my return time at Harlem that day was 10 minutes before 9; we did not leave Harlem before our time, which was 10 minutes to 9; we arrived at the Hall "on time," 20 minutes before 10; I have the time-table of that morning with me; (producing it;). I have not the way-bill with me; there is a clock in front of the depot; I noted on my way the time by that clock that I arrived here that morning, which was 20 minutes before 10; the regular stops after we leave Twenty-sixth-street are Sixteenth, Eighth, Houston-street and the Bowery, Broome and the Bowery, and Canal and Centre; we stopped that morning at the corner of Broome and Bowery, for we always stop there; I do not know whether we stopped at Canal and Centre or; from Canal and Centre to the Park the average time is 7 minutes; I do not remember how many cars were in the train that morning, but we had as many as three; I came down on the first car; when I speak of arriving here I mean that I arrived in the first car.

Cross-examined—There is sometimes delay on the road; it frequently happens that delays intervene between the cars; I think the first car was not delayed as we arrived at our time; I do not think we made all the stops; I have no means of knowing at what hour the second or third car arrived; ordinarily passengers prefer the first cars; I have no recollection how they were filled on the morning of the 10th; there may be a difference between our clock and the City Hall clock; we do not rely on the City Hall Clock; our clock is a good one.

Re-examined—Q.—Will your way-bill shew the time when you arrived at Harlem? A.—No.

Mr. Blunt—I propose now to put in those letters, and submit them to the Jury.

The Judge—They cannot take them in consultation now. I wish you to agree between yourselves which parts of those letters the Jury may see, and what parts may be considered as sealed up. Some parts of them are utterly unfit for publication.

Mr. Whiting—Then let them be read; myself and my associate will look them over to night, as I have not read them. Your honor's disapproval of them will do us more harm than publicly reading them.

Albert S. Allen examined by the Court—Q.—Did you hear any noise as of the discharge of a pistol that morning? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you in the room of Mr. Weod and on the stairs together during the whole time from 10 to 11 o'clock? A.—I was in Mr. Wood's office when the Doctor came for a paper; I got about midway down stairs when Miss Shipman came in; I was on the stairs, in Mr. Woods, or the hall, on the stairs, or outside on the sidewalk, from the time that I saw the Doctor get the paper until the time I heard from Mr. Simmonds to go for the Doctor; during that time I heard no discharge of a pistol or any noise.

To a Juror—I saw no other female there that morning except Miss Shipman go either in or out of the building.

E. D. Cummings, deposed—On the 10th January last I was a conductor on the Harlem Railroad; the time of my train of cars at Harlem, coming from the City, was 10:5; that was the time for my leaving Harlem; the time of our arrival at the Park that morning according to the time-table was 5 minutes to 11; I think we arrived here at two or three minutes to 11; I did not know Haya at that time, but I knew him now.

Cross-examined—I have not a time-table of the 10th January with me, but I will procure one.

A gentleman in Court handed a time-table to Mr. Whitney.

To the Court—I am positive that I arrived at the Park before 11 o'clock on the 10th of January.

Time table of the 10th January marked by the Judge, and put in evidence by Mr. Whiting.

Mr. Edwards further examined—Q.—Is that your way-bill to the City that morning? (handing it.) A.—Yes.

Q.—Are the written figures on the back of that way-bill written by you, and are they the time that you arrived there that morning? A.—Yes; it shows how many passengers, independent of commuters, got in (way-bill put in) at Harlem.

Mr. Blunt—I now propose to show the Jury the pistol and ball, together with the ball extracted from the fence.

Mr. Whiting objected to the balls being introduced into evidence, but not the pistol.

The Judge said that that question had been already decided, and that the pistol and balls might be shown to the Jury.

Mr. Whiting wished his honor to note his exception.

The Court complied with his request.

The two balls and the small pistol were then handed to the Jury, and experienced a careful examination at their hands.

Dr. Lutener's revolver, at the request of the Jary, was then handed to them, and was closely scrutinized.

Henry Berthoff—I assisted in drawing the charges from Dr. Lutener's revolver; there were five chambers in the pistol, and each chamber was loaded with powder, ball, and wad. (Witness produced the five charges, separately folded in paper, which were put in evidence.)

Mr. Blunt offered, in evidence, the complaint made by Mrs. Hays before Justice Stuart, dated Dec. 19, 1853.

Mr. Busteed objected. Objection not sustained, and exception taken.

Mr. Blunt stated that, with the exception of the letters, he would here rest the evidence for the prosecution.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

John G. Bouland.—I keep a gnn store in Broadway and have done so since 1840. (The small pistol was here shown to the witness.) This pistol was made by Allen & Kerber of Worcester, Mass.; the pateot has expired; I have sold many hundreds of such pistols; from the time they were first made there have been from five to ten thousand manofactured; they are all made precisely alike; they have all the eame bore and drilled by the same drill; that pistol takes a ball of 140 to the pound; this size of ball is the universal size, and there are a number of makers manufacturing the same sized balls for the same sized bore; Colt, the Massachusetts Firearms Company, the Springfield Arms Company, Bacon & Co. of Norwich, Conn, all make the same size. (The revolver was here produced.)

Witness—That carries precisely the same ball as the other.

Q.—From your knowledge of gunoery do yon think it possible to tell when a ball is fired through a substance what shape it had originally? A.—That depends upon the substance; if fired through a common pine board it does not alter the shape materially; it elongates it a little.

(The broken or ragged ball was then exhibited to witness.)

Q.—Can yon tell from the appearance of that ball whether it was spherical or flatteoed at the time it was fired? A.—I think it was round; balls Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, might have been fired from that pistol; the ragged ball might have been originally like one of them, and I think it is like.

(Two balls were here shown to witness, one of them marked.)

Cross-examined—Q.—Describe to me what form of motion has a ball when discharged from a pistol like that, (handing a small pistol.) A.—It revolves on its own axis as it goes; if the ball is conical and forced from a smooth bore, it revolves over; there are seven grooves in the revolver handed to me; the ball to the revolver is larger than the mooth of the pistol; the marks of the barrel are apparent on a ball when fired from a revolver; a ball fired from a revolver would produce a much larger hole than a ball fired from a smooth bore.

Q.—Do you notice a little defect in that pistol? A.—I do, and I have one precisely like it; the mark has come on by the drill; I should pronounce the little spots in the pistol to be rust; I could very easily inflict the same wound that the Doctor died from on my own head with this pistol.

Mr. Whiting here put in a time table of the Harlem Company, shewing that on the 11th of January the train left the City Hall for Harlem at 1½ o'clock.

Examination resumed—Q.—How can you account for the ragged appearance of the ball that came from the head of Dr. Lutener? A.—I should think that arose from the saw which the doctors used on the post-mortem.

Mrs. Ann Ryon deposed: I live at No. 116 Cedar-street, and have done so for ten years.

Q.—Were you subpœnaed here on the part of the people, and put under bonds to come as a witness? A.—I was.

Q.—Do you keep a hotel there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know Mr. and Mrs. Haya? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—Five years.

Cross-examined—Q.—Do you remember the day of Dr. Lutener's death? A.—No; I know nothing abont that day; I saw an account of it in the papers about a week afterwards.

Joseph S. Ridgeway deposed: I reside at No. 291 Bridge-street, Brooklyn; I am a counsellor-at-law in the Supreme Court of this State; my place of business is at No. 1 Nassau-street.

Q.—In the same office with David P. Hall? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was your piece of business on 10th January, 1854? A.—At that time; I am acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Haya.

Q.—How long have you known them? A.—William Haya a little more than three years, and his wife about two years or a little more; Haya was engaged in Mr. Hall's office.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Haya on 10th January? A.—I saw her on that day in the morniog.

Q.—State circumstantially where you saw her, the time, and all about it? A.—I saw her entering my office at between 10 and 5 minutes past 10, on the morning of the 10th of January.

Q.—Your office is on the third story? A.—Yes, and also remained in that office until I left at about 10½.

Q.—How long did you stay awny from the office? A.—About 10 minutes; I returned at about 25 minutes past 10, and found Mrs. Haya sitting in the same place in which I left her; after that I did not leave the office until about 11½. Mrs. Haya remained there until some time after 11; she left, in company with her husband. I should think, between five minutes and a quarter after 11.

Q.—Did you see her again that day? A.—No, Sir, not that day.

Q.—There are two rooms in the office—an inner and outer room? A.—Yes; there is but one door to enter the two offices.

Q.—Did you remain in the office the most of that day? A.—Yes, almost all day.

Q.—Do you know Cockafair? A.—I never saw him to my knowledge until Haya was arrested; I saw him at Mr. Hall's office on the 10th of January, when he arrested Mr. Haya; I saw Cockafair in the office about 1 o'clock.

Q.—Did he and Mr. Haya leave together? A.—They did, in company with Mr. Haya and another gentleman, who, I think, was Coroner Gamble.

Q.—When did you see Mrs. Haya next, before that Tuesday? A.—Either on the Saturday or Monday; it was a day or two before the Tuesday, but I cannot recollect which day it was.

Cross-examined—Q.—How was Mrs. Haya dressed that morning? A.—I do not recollect what dress she wore.

Q.—What did she state the object of her visit to be? A.—I do not recollect; she came to the door, and either bowed or asked whether Mr. Haya was in.

To Mr. Busteed—Capt. Pratt and Mr. Anderson were there when she came on Tuesday; there were also two laborers present.

Examination resumed.—*Witness*—When Mrs. Haya came, I invited her to walk in.

Q.—When Mr. Haya came in, how long did he remain before he and his wife left. A.—They left together, and he returned in ten minutes, without her.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Edgar Sanford? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he in that office that morning? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he there when Mrs. Haya came in? A.—Yes, when Mr. Haya came in, but not when Mrs. Haya came in.

Q.—Did you leave the office between 11 and 12? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time? A.—A few minutes before half past 11.

Q.—When you left the office, who did you leave there? A.—I think Mr. Smith was there then.

Q.—How long were you absent that time? A.—About 10 or 15 minutes.

Q.—When you returned, who did you find in the office? A.—I think I found Mr. Smith there, but I am not positive; I think the door was open when I returned; Mr. and Mrs. Haya had, I think, left and returned before I left, at half past 11.

Q.—Was Haya there when you left, at half past 11? A.—I am not certain as to that; I said at the inquest, that Haya was not in the office when I left, at half past 11, and that may be correct; Hall arrived at the office at about 12 o'clock; I am not certain that I found Haya when I returned to the office; I took no particular notice of the time that Haya was arrested, but I received a telegraphic dispatch about an hour afterwards, which was at ten minutes to 2.

Q.—Do you know of Mr. Haya purchasing a pistol at any time? (Objected to—not sustained, and exception taken.) A.—I do not know of my own personal knowledge, that he ever bought a pistol.

Q.—Did yen ever see him have n pistol? A.—I did.

Q.—When? A.—About the month of May or June of last year.

Q.—What kind of a pistol was it? A.—It was a small pistol with a barrel about the length of my finger, but whose make I do not recollect; I do not recolleet the make, or whether any name was upon it or not.

Q.—Did yen see a pistol produced at the Coroner's inquest? A.—Yes, two.

Q.—Did either of them resemble the pistol which Mr. Haya had? (Objected to—question withdrawn.)

Re-examined—Q.—How long is your finger (handing rule)? A.—Three inches.

Mr. Kemp, examined—I am an Auctioneer; my place of business is at No. 85 Nassau-street; I was in this City on the 10th of January; I reside at No. 108 Bleecker-street, between Green and Wercester; I went to my business en that morning; I walked there; I had business in Worcester-street, and walked there; from there I walked to Spring-street, and up Spring-street to Broadway, and proceeded down Broadway to the corner of Howard-street, where I had business with the President of the Bank of the Union, which is situated there; the Bank of the Union is on the northeast corner; when I got to the Bank that morning I think it was 10½ o'clock; I saw a clock behind the counter, and I noticed that it was that time; I walked down on the west side of Broadway.

Q.—Did anything attract your particular attention while you were walking down Broadway? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what part of Broadway? A.—I had just crossed Grand-street, and stepped on the sidewalk coming down Broadway, when I heard distinctly the report, as it seemed to me, of a pistol or some kind of firearms; on hearing that report I turned aronnd to the direction from which it came; it appeared to come from the southeast corner; my attention was more particularly directed to the bar-room, and I saw nathing unusual going on, and after standing there a minute, passed on, and went directly to the Bank of the Union, at the corner of Howard-street.

Cross-examined—Q.—Are you acquainted with Mr. Haya? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was he a witness for yon to fix time once?

Mr. Busteed objected—not sustained, and exception taken.

A.—Ho was n witness once in n case in which I was assigned against the Sheriff.

Q.—Was he a witness to prove the precise time when the assignment was delivered to yon?

Objected to, not sustained, and exception taken.

A.—I cannot say that he was as to the precise time.

Q.—Was he a witness to prove the delivery of the assignment to yon a few minntes before the execution was noted as having been received by the Sheriff?

Objected to, not sustained, and exception taken.

A.—Mr. Hays at the time that the assignment was made was a clerk in Mr. Hall's office; Mr. Hall drew the assignment and handed it to Mr. Hays to copy; it was copied by Mr. Hays, and signed by the assignor in the presence of Mr. Hays and Mr. Hall, and delivered to me in the presence of those parties.

Q.—What kind of a morning was the morning of the 10th of January last? A.—I do not know whether it was cloudy or annshine; it did not snow or rain between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Q.—Was there anow upan the pavement? A.—There might have been, but I do not remember; I was on the west side of Broadway walking down; I remember stating at the Coroner's inquest that I had passed the corner of Dr. Lutenor's office, and I state so now; I was opposite Dr. Lutener's office when I heard the pistol; I noticed that there were no omnibuses there, but there might have been other vehicles; I am sensitive, and always have been, of the discharge of firearms; I crossed over the way to the east side of Broadway before I got to the corner.

Q. (by the Court)—Did you observe any window up in Lutener's building—in the second story? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was this a lend report? A.—It was a sharp, quick report, and such an one as would come from the report of a pistol; it appened like striking with a hammer on a solid piece of iron.

By the Court—I took it at the time to be the report of a pistol; I thought at the time that it proceeded from the bar-room.

Re-examined—Q.—Do you know Charles Hudson, one of the clerks in the Bank of the Union? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did yon see him in the bank that morning? A.—I think I did—he is usually there.

Q.—Was not Mr. Blunt the counsel for the Sheriff in the suit which has been referred to? A.—Yes, he was.

The Court then adjourned until to-day, at 10 o'clock. A. M.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Dramatic Fund for the ensuing year:

President—H. G. Stebbins.

Trustees—James T. Brady, J. P. Hall, John McKeon, W. P. Chapman and John Brougham.

Treasurer—T. H. Hadaway.

Secretary—F. C. Wemyss.

Directors—G. Andrews, W. R. Blake, C. S. Barnard, N. B. Clarke, C. Fisher, W. H. Hamblin, R. Johnston, D. La Mana, H. A. Moore, J. Moore, C. Pope, J. Sefton, C. W. Taylor, J. B. Wright, W. H. Bellamy.

DIVISION OF THE EIGHTH WARD.—The citizens of the Eighth Ward have presented to the Common Council a remonstrance against the present division of that Ward into Cooncil Districts. It now comprises the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Council Districts. It is proposed that this arrangement be so altered as to accord with the ratio of population.

☞ We understand that Mme. RUTTKAI KOSSUTH has removed the seat of her business, to No. 130 Ninth-street, where she keeps as before, a large variety of the most *recherché* Brussels lace. Ladies searching for new fashions, and those interested by the misfortunes of an illustrious family of exiles, will not fail, we hope, to visit the store of Mme. KOSSUTH, No. 130 Ninth-street, near the corner of Broadway.

☞ PUTNAM'S sale of retail stock began yesterday at BANOS'S. The prices were by no means extravagant. Private purchasers were principally present, though some sales are made to booksellers.

☞ The first arrival from Cayuga Lake by canal took place yesterday. The Lake boat *Kate Morgan*, Captain J. F. HOWELL, arrived, loaded with corn.

☞ The New-York City Literary Union will hold a public meeting at the University chapel, on Thursday evening.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 14, 36, 31, 55, 34, 46, 28, 82, 48, 49.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part*—Nos. 776, 780 to 786, 778 to 791, 794, 795. *Part II.*—Nos. 599, 704, 716, 733, 739, 740, 744, 745, 747, 749, 500, 510, 714, 778, 779.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 660, 752, 760, 772, 575, 786, 788, 413, 249, 192, 770, 658, 68, 708, 730, 731, 732, 382, 873, 37, 391, 811, 813, 729, 245, 310, 612, 661, 973, 110, 798, 769, 277, 486, 612, 589, 500.

[Advertisement.]

The Fairy Guards.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As many persons were imposed upon, yesterday, by the publications in regard to these apocryphal personages, and as they were announced to visit my Museum, I deem it due to myself to state all I know in the premises. The following card from my Manager and Ticket-seller—Messrs. GARNWOOD and OSGOOD—will explain itself. For my own part, I never doubted, for a moment, every representation upon the subject, until last evening, when a suspicion first obtruded itself. I repaired at once to the Astor House, and learned that the supposed agent had engaged dinner there for the company. I then met a highly respectable gentleman of the press, who assured me that he had conversed with the agent in question, and credited his statement implicitly, at-first; but subsequently, as he heard nothing of that agent's reappearance, began to suspect an imposition. I have no idea whatever as to who can be the author of this silly fabrication. P. T. BARNUM.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, May 9, 1854.

CARD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

On Friday morning last, a person who purported to be the agent of the trustees of a large female academy, called at the Museum, and desired to bargain for the admittance, this afternoon, of a body of young ladies in military costume, called the Fairy Guard. He represented them to be pupils of an academy in Elizabethtown, N. J., said they would number about 100 (one hundred), and would be accompanied by a band of music. On account of the number, he wished to obtain a small deduction from the regular price of tickets. As these applications occur very frequently, his occasioned no suspicion, and a bargain was effected. Two hours after, the same person returned, and mentioned that the ladies proposed to present a banner to some juvenile society, and that a distinguished gentleman had consented to make the necessary address, if not objectionable to the manager of the Museum. He was informed that no exception could be taken to such a proceeding, when he departed. We had not the faintest conception at the time that we were about to be imposed upon, and, until this morning, labored under the belief that everything in relation to the Fairy Guard and its visit to the Museum was perfectly veritable. When undeceived, the bills of the Museum announcing the Guard were destroyed, and new ones printed, and every visitor was enlightened as to the facts. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr., Manager.
E. OSGOOD, Jr., Ticket Seller.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Pianos and Melodions at the great Music Establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, in quantity and variety greater than can be found elsewhere in the United States; also, the finest selection of Music in the City. Any person purchasing one dollar's worth of the latter will be presented with two tickets of admission to the Crystal Palace.

[Advertisement.]

For Two grand entertainments will be given at the National Theatre, this afternoon and evening, for the benefit of Mr. WM. HAMBLIN, the efficient Treasurer. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed in the afternoon, and "The Hot Corn Girl" and "Son of Ice, or Child of Prayer," in the evening. Give him a bumper.

[Advertisement.]

THE PALACES OF ART.—BRADY'S superb galleries are unquestionably the most magnificent and extensive in America. No expense has been spared in rendering them an honor to the City in *every* particular. The finest collection of portraits of statesmen, authors, artists and celebrities in the country. Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SALE THIS EVENING, AT THE OLD GALLERY, RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE DUSSELDORF COLLECTION.—The first sale of the present beautiful collection of Paintings takes place this evening, (Wednesday,) at 7½ o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Being one-third of the entire collection, there should be a full attendance.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Stereoscope of the City of Jerusalem can be seen at ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Rooms easy of access. Perfect pictures taken in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

ANNA, OR THE CHILD OF THE WRECK.—This afternoon, and also this evening, this great moral Drama will be performed at Barnum's Museum. It is entirely new and very beautiful, and is attracting overflowing audiences. Take your family to see it.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 9, by Rev. Dr. Armitage, at the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. FAULKNER to Miss SARAH A., daughter of the late Henry Walker, both of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Berlin, Conn., on Tuesday, May 9, by Rev. De Loss Love, BLAKESLEE BARNES to Miss MARGARETTA T., daughter of Norman Peck, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 9, C. E. FRANCIS LANDRY, only son of Francis and Ruth Landry, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 45 Amity-st., on Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for intermeot.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 9, RACHEL BROWER, widow of William Chardavoyne, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 2d-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Second Day evening, May 8, BENJAMIN D., eldest son of Chalkley J. and Ann D. Willis.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Fifth Day morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 80 East 30th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 9, suddenly, Miss CALISTA TAORE, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral services will be performed at the house of her brother-in-law, Henry Moore, No. 329 Broome-st., at 11 o'clock, P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ Eastern papers please copy

On Tuesday, May 9, ANNA, wife of Thos. Fitzharris, of cervous prostration.

The friends, together with the family, are invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock, at No. 49 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

May 8, FREDERICK L. NOLTEN, in the 49th year of his age. His remains ware takeo to the Cemetery of Evergreens

In this City, on Monday, May 8, OWEN KEARIGAN, in the 60th year of his age—a native of Easky, County of Sligo, Ireland.

His friends, and those of his son, Capt. Patrick Kerrigan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 242 6th-av., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, to Calvary Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange. ..MAY 9.

$1,000 San.Fran. 10 ₱ Ct.	101	200 Erie Railroad	69½
4,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	97½	100 do	s10 69
9,000 do	97	100 do	b5d 69⅞
2,000 Erie Con. Eds. '71	85	50 do	s3 69
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83	87½	50 do	b3 69
1,500 Hnd. Riv. 1st Mort.	102½	200 do	69
1,000 Hod. Riv 2d Mort.	99	200 do	b69 69½
1,000 Pan Rds. 2d issue	103½	100 do	69⅝
1,000 N.-Jersey Ceo. Bds	96	150 do	c 69⅝
500 Ill. Coo R.R. Bonds	75½	250 do	69⅝
10,500 do	75½	100 do	b30 69⅝
2,500 N Y. Cen. R. Bds	83	450 do	s60 69⅝
13 Del & Hud. Canal Co	114	200 do	c 69⅝
24 Bank of Commerce	163½	200 do	69⅝
5 do	163	100 do	s10 69⅝
8 Continental Bank	101	300 Harlem Railroad	b30 49
10 do	101	300 do	49⅛
150 Canton Co	83½	100 do	49⅛
100 do	23½	40 Stonington Railroad	61
200 do	b60 24	10 do	64½
50 N. J. Zinc Co	8	100 Norwich & Wor. R. R.	54
275 Nic. Transit Co	25½	150 do	53½
200 do	s60 25½	300 Reading R. R.	b10 74
100 Brech. Coal Co	100	200 do	s60 73½
10 do	106½	300 do	c 73⅝
70 Comberlend Coal Co	27½	100 do	s30 73⅞
100 do	s10 27½	300 do	s10 73⅞
100 do	s60 27½	100 do	b30 74
100 do	s30 27⅞	100 do	b60 74⅛
100 do	c 27⅝	100 do	b15 74
100 do	s3 27½	200 do	b30 74½
550 Parker Vein Co	s3 5	10 Hudson River R. R	61
100 Caledoo. Min. Co	b30 4½	50 do	61⅛
200 Gold Hill Mine	3½	37 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	90
100 do	b60 3½	70 Mich. Cent. R. R.	b3 100
300 Gardiner Gold Min	2½	18 Mich. Southern R.R.	113½
25 N. Y. Ceo. R. R.	b3 103	5 Mich S Construction	102½
60 do	103	20 do	102½
55 do	103½	31 Panama Railroad	103
150 do	b60 102½	6 N. tod Coostruction	102
350 do	c 102½	40 Cle. & Pittsb. R. R.	b3 79
100 do	s30 102½	170 Cle. & Toledo R. R.	79
200 do	s60 102⅝	155 do	79⅛
100 do	s40 102½	100 do	s60 79⅛
50 do	c 102½	50 do	b60 79⅛

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Toledo, Norfolk and Cleveland Railroad Co. 86
$1,000 City of Stockton (California) 10s..... 69
1,000 City of Troy 6s..... 99½
30,000 Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad Co. 7s ..33, 31, 25
70 shares Francis' Metallic Life-boat Corporation 25
100 shares Alton, Mount Carmel and New-Albany Railroad Company..... 1
5 shares Third-aveoue Railroad Company 51
100 shares Cumberland Coal Company..... 27½
150 shares Hodsoo River Railroad Company 64
100 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 30
125 shares New-York Central Railroad Co 102½
200 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 91
50 shares Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Co..... 96

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Income Boods	97	150 Erie Railroad	s10 69
5,000 Ill Cnt. Imp S of '47	89½	150 do	b10 69⅜
50 Del. & Hud. Cao.	s60 110	50 do	b60 69⅝
100 Canton Company	23½	150 do	69⅝
100 do	b10 23½	50 do	s60 69⅝
100 do	s15 24	100 do	b60 69⅝
100 Comber. Coal Co.	27½	100 do	b30 69⅝
50 Parker V. Coal Co	5	100 do	b3 69⅝
250 Flor. & K. Jr. Stk.	s3 14	50 do	s30 69⅝
100 BleCulloch Gold	s30 4½	100 do	s15 69⅝
100 do	s30 5	20 Nor. & Wor. Railroad	61
160 do	b60 5½	200 Stonington R. R.	b5d 61
100 New. Jer. Zinc Co.	8	50 do	s60 61
10 N. Y. Ceot. Railroad	1½	300 Reading Railroad	b3 74
10 do	102	100 do	s10 74
100 Hodsoo River R. R.	64½	200 do	s60 74
200 do	s60 64	300 do	s30 74
200 do	b60 64⅜	300 do	s15 74
30 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	91	500 do	s30 74
150 Harlem Railroad, opg	48½	100 do	b10 74⅜
100 Mich. So. Railroad	s60 112	50 Cleve. & Cin. R. R.	117

TUESDAY, May 9—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this forenoon with a somewhat improved disposition, and ½ ₱ cent. advance was paid on Monday's prices on the first call of the list. But this was soon lost, and the market closed in the afternoon with much dullness. A single exception among the Railroads was a demand, on Philadelphia orders, for Reading at 74@74½ cash, 75@75½ buyer 60 days. On the Bond list there was a rise of ½ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Mortgages. New-York Central Sixes were done at 88 ₱ cent., and Erie new loan at 87¾. Tomorrow, May 10, the distribution of the Harlem First Mortgage Seven per Cents will take place. The amount is $1,700,000, being part and the remainder of an original and exclusive first lien on the entire property of the Road, costing in its construction and equipment more than double the money. Including the Albany extension, upon which the outstanding debt is now less than $600,000, the Road and equipments thus mortgaged stand the Company in a gross cost of nearly $8,000,000. The mortgage is for $3,000,000, of which $1,300,000 goes to the previous Bondholders.

The Money news of this morning, including the Bank Averages, and the delivery of $1,963,000 in gold, by the two California steamers, is regarded decidedly encouraging, but has little or no present influence on Stock speculation. Money at call is not difficult to come at. To-day, the payment of California drafts, and the purchase of Gold Dust, of which more than an average amount was offered by the returned Californians, caused activity of movement in certain quarters, but the general wants of the Street were not pressing. Foreign Bills closed 109½@109¾ on London, 5.11¼ on Paris. About $200,000 Gold was sent overland to Boston, for shipment by the *Arabia*. In the California receipts to-day, is a large amount of bars, prepared at the Branch Mint at San Francisco. They are of every variety of size, the weight, fineness, number and exact value in dollars and cents, being stamped officially, and the pieces varying from $500 in value, to $20,000; chiefly from $5,000 to $12,000. The exhibition of $300,000 or $400,000 in a single lot of such pieces, on a bullion broker's counter, is a goodly sight to look upon. The Sub-Treasury made another considerable disbursement to-day, $236,845 against $90,257 received; thus reducing the balance in the New-York Office to $8,053,416.

The large *apparent* increase of Individual Deposits in the Bank averages, this morning, $4,100,000, we endeavored to explain as owing, in part, to the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State Stocks, which occurred on the 1st inst., and which, we presume, was largely paid to Banks and Bankers, who, in turn, have not yet had time to distribute the amounts among their customers. Another cause is the fact that the Banks have been receiving the instalments of 4th May. The general increase on Deposits was in direct proportion of the increase of "due other depositors." Thus, the aggregate deposits of April 29, in round numbers, were $59,700,000, against which checks were outstanding, held among the Banks themselves, to the amount of $19,500,000. And on the 6th May, $63,800,000, against which checks were drawn and held as above, to the amount of $23,200,000; the transactions being much enlarged by the numerous payments in Bank on 4th inst.

April 29, Deposit Averages	$59,700,000
Subject to Clearance	19,500,000
Balance	$40,200,000
May 6, Averages	$63,800,000
Less Clearances	23,200,000
Balance	$40,600,000
Actual Increase	$400,000
Increase of Specie	485,000
Increase of Loans	457,000
Increase of Circulation	415,000

A respected correspondent at Albany writes us the following note in regard to the current which he seems to think is setting too strong against Railway property, and also on the subject of the New-York Central line. We have only to remark that so far as our correspondent draws his conclusions of the estimate of Railway property and the new Central loan, in this market, from anything that we have said, he mistakes the sentiment against Railway borrowing in general, and the unexpected proposition of the Central to become a borrower, for one of distrust in the importance and value, when well managed, of the Railway business of the country. The latter has no serious foothold that we are aware of, while touching the former it is felt that there ought to be some end to the borrowing process, particularly by companies already counting their cost by tens of millions, and enjoying the richcat routes of the country:

ALBANY, Monday, May 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think the moneyed men of the City of New-York and elsewhere are blinded in regard to the ultimate value of good Railrosd Stocks. I knew there is a panic feeling grown up, and everybody is cryieg wolf; and when the "sober second thonght" is taken, as it will be anon, it will be seen that Railroad property, good lines, not only New-York Central, but in the Western States, will be found not only profitable but safe investments. Investments of money are to be made, and those who do not reside in cities, and many who do, are not disposed to go into Real Estate at the present enormons high figures, and Bonds and Mortgages are too troublesome, and they don't like to be taxed. Bank Stock is too precarious. Railroad Stocks are all low now, and they will be sought for when this panic feeling subsides.

Railroads are required now to do the business of the country. 'Tis shown here this Spring. The Canal, just open, is doing an unusually moderate business from tide-water. Why? the question is asked. Because property is now sent over the country by the Railroads. This is so. And now as to the New-York Central Railroad Company. If they ask for $3,000,000, 'tis not to meet expenses; but they require it for n second track, more cars, engines, warehouses, &c. The Company have borrowed passenger and freight cars from every Road they could get them from. Their business is beyond precedent. They have bought whole *blocks* of ground in this city, adjoiuing the river, for merchandise and passenger depôts. The New-York Central Railroad Company will be the greatest Company in the world, best in all its appointments, and give the handsomest returns to its stockholders.

Railroad stocks and bonds may sound stale, but when you find a Railroad line that has business turns in the right direction and through a rich country, and pays a good interest, there is no need of a panic about it unless for the purpose of frightening the unwary to enrich sharpers.

Canals, rivers and lakes must cease to be the avennes of transportion in this era and hereafter, excepting for very heavy goods. Passengers and light freights must go by the iron lines. Competition among our people is too strong. "Time is money." Everything possible must go by the swiftest route. Railroad stocks are better now than a year ago. No danger now of competion lines. All things are under a reduction, and administered economically. The future is brighter than the past, and sober-minded, sound-thinking men should stop and reflect, and arrest the destruction of men and things; else, if they keep on underrating all kinds of property excepting what is required to *sustain life*, they will find even *gold* is a fiction.

I throw ont these ideas that you may draw something from them. I think you ought to give some things a value, and not put all good and bad together, and cry mad dog. We are enjoying a panic—not a reality. Our country is sound, and rich, and healthy.

The movement of the Cotton crop is thus reported in Mr. W. P. WRIGHT'S Circular, prepared for the *Arabia* from Boston:

	SEASON.		WEEK.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,899,000	3,016,000	56,000	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,072,000	1,355,000	32,000	45,000
Exports to France	246,000	354,000	6,000	19,000
Exports to Foreign Ports	224,000	277,000	15,000	10,000
Total Exports	1,542,000	1,986,000	53,000	74,000
Stock on hand	650,000	523,000	—	—

The deficit in crop receipts is reduced to 496,000. The deficit in the Foreign export is nearly as much, say 444,000 bales. The stock on sale is 127,000 greater than at this time last year. The amount taken for home consumption is 75,000 bales in excess of last year. In regard to the young crop, Mr. WRIGHT remarks:

"In my last Circular I alluded to the unpropitious season so far experienced throughout the great region of the Cotton growing districts, and stated my opinion that seasonable weather would repair the damage so far sustained. Since that date we are in possession of letters from the

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each sheet containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight Columns—and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—60 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to residents in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 826. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

The War.

Russian Evacuation of Little Wallachia.

A SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT NEAR KALAFAT.

RESULT NOT DECISIVE.

Reported Defeat of the Russians at Pattschernaroda.

Cotton Unsteady—Fall in Breadstuffs—Consols 87 1-4 and 87 3-8.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, May 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 29th April, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this evening, bringing 250 passengers.

There is no intelligence of the missing steamer *City of Glasgow*.

The COLLINS steamship *Atlantic* arrived ont at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 28th ultimo.

The news from the seat of war indicates increased vigor on the part of the allies. 20,000 French and 8,000 English troops had landed at Gallipoli.

No event of importance had occurred.

A sanguinary engagement had taken place near Kalafat, without decisive results.

It was reported that the Russians had been defeated at Pattschernaroda, and that they had evacuated Little Wallachia.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER was at Stockholm on the 27th of April, and his fleet was about fifty miles off.

The allied fleets in the Black Sea were at anchor off Odessa on the 26th of April.

The Russian force was withdrawing from Kalafat.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. COTTON circulars vary much as to the condition of the market. Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS quote a decline of 1-16d. on the lower and middling qualities, and an advance of ¼d. on fair. The sales of the week were 37,450 bales, of which speculators took 7,000, and exporters 4,250. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales—the market closing steady. The stock on hand was 723,350 bales, including 406,500 American. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. quote as follows:

New-Orleans Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 9-16d.; Mobile Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 7-16d.; Uplands Fair, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¼d.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN report a dull market for all kinds of Breadstuffs, prices lower, and tending downwards. The decline during the week on FLOUR was 6d.@1s., on WHEAT 3d., and on CORN 1s.@2s. The quotations were—Western Canal FLOUR, 37s.@37s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 37s. 6d.@38s.; Ohio, 37s. 6d.@39s.; White WHEAT, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; Red and Mixed, 10s. 10d.@11s. 6d.; White CORN, 39s., 40s. 41s., and Yellow, 40s.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co. report a limited business in BEEF at unchanged prices, and a deficit in the imports of 17,000 tierces. PORK firm at previous rates. In BACON large transactions at lower prices, and buyers demanding a further reduction. LARD lower—sales at 51s. 6d.@52s. on the spot, and 53s. to arrive.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES—Without change. RESIN—In regular demand. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady at 38s. OILS—Sales of Olive at £1 decline: Sperm nominal. TALLOW—Some transactions at 65s. 6d. RICE—Dull and lower; sales of 200 casks Carolina at 20s.@21s. TOBACCO—An active business at unchanged prices.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL, SON & Co. report American Securities unchanged, with a moderate business and firm market:

United States Fives, of 1865	100@100¼
United States Sixes, '62	105@ —
United States Sixes, (Stocks,) '68	110@110¼
Pennsylvania Fives, (Bonds)	85@ —
Maryland Fives, (Bonds)	93@ —
Massachusetts Fives, (Bonds)	100@102

London Produce Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report SUGAR and COFFEE steady. Breadstuffs firm. TEA, RICE and COTTON dull.

London Money Market.

MONEY was easy, for short periods. CONSOLS closed on the 28th at 87@87¼.

Metal Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote the Welsh IRON Market dull. Rails selling at £7 10s.@£7 15s.; Bars, £6@£6 5s. Scotch Pig a shade higher.

Trade in Manchester.

Prices of goods and YARNS had slightly declined.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Wednesday, April 26.

The sales of COTTON for the week foot up 8,250 bales at firm prices. Orleans quoted at 62f.@90f. Stock on hand 96,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS a shade higher, closing quiet. ASHES firm, with limited transactions.

Freights.

At Liverpool FREIGHTS were a shade lower.

[The severe storm of last evening extended all along the telegraph lines, from Washington to Halifax, and rendered it nearly impossible to get over any part of the steamer's news, and our reports from the South were delayed till a very late hour. Full details of the *Canada's* news will be received in season for publication on Friday morning.]

Indians in Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TAMPA BAY, FLA., Saturday, April 29, 1854.

Thinking that some reliable information relative to the movements of the remnant of Indians still in this State would be acceptable, I have concluded to give you all the news. On the 18th of this month, Capt. CASEY, U. S. A., special Agent, went down to Fort Myers, for the purpose of seeing BOWLEGS and other chiefs, (having previously sent them word of his intention.) He returned to this place yesterday, having entirely failed, as none would come in—giving as a reason that they knew what Capt. C. wanted of them, and after having so often refused to move, they did not wish again to see him, merely to decline his offers; that they hoped to remain, peaceably if possible, but if not, then at any rate.

A special delegation from Arkansas has been in the County since Jan. 1, and left on the 12th—the result of the labors being the removal of three men, two women, and five children. There appears to be no objection among the Indians, for those that wish to leave, to going to Arkansas; but it is now very certain that some decisive step must be taken by the general Government to survey the County, and thus make the condition of the Indians such that either they will become tillers of the soil or move to the far West. Driving them out by force is absurd.

The late cold spell at the North extended as far South as this, it being colder on the 18th than before this season.

J. M.

☞ Dr. ARCHIBALD B. CAMPBELL has been appointed Chief Resident Physician of Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. CAMPBELL is a native Philadelphian, a graduate of Amherst College, and graduated in two medical schools of Philadelphia. He was with Gen. SCOTT from the landing at Vera Cruz to the declaration of peace between the United States and Mexico. Often during this time he had sole charge of all the sick left at the various halting places, and along the line of march. We congratulate the Doctor on his well-deserved appointment, and those who will require his services, on their surgeon.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

POLITICAL MANŒUVERINGS.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Announcement of A Resolution terminating the Debate to-day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. RICHARDSON has numbered his men and estimates from seven to ten of a reliable majority for his Nebraska substitute. Mr. HARRISON of Ohio, son of the late President, made an eloquent and effective speech against it to-night.

The excitement is on the increase. The agents of the Executive are untiring in their efforts to secure a vote. There is no probability of a Southern stampede in the House.

Mr. UPHAM, from Massachusetts, just closed the ablest and most thrilling speech against the bill yet delivered. S.

The Nebraska Bill—Association of Medical Superintendents—The U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

There will be an end, in the House, to all long speeches on the Nebraska bill this week, when the five minutes' rule will be adopted.

The Association of Medical Superintendents of the American Institution for the Insane commenced its annual session here yesterday. Dr. BALL, of the McLean Asylum, presides, and Dr. NICHOLS, of this City, acts as Secretary.

At the meeting to-day there were present seventeen Superintendents. In the course of the day the members visited the United States Insane Asylum.

A paper, by Dr. RAY of Providence, upon Etherization in Acute Mania, was discussed this afternoon, and Dr. BELL read a paper upon "Spirit Rapping."

No cases beyond the number of 120 will be taken up in the Supreme Court this term. Number 108 is now on.

DAVIS BOEL, Jr., Esq., of New-York, was admitted an Attorney before the Court to-day.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department.

Mr. MORTON, from the Agricultural Committee, to which was referred the resolution of the Maryland Legislature on the subject of the British monopoly in Guano, reported a resolution referring the subject to the President.

Mr. CLAYTON said while he was in the State Department, after a long negotiation, he succeeded in negotiating a treaty with the Peruvian Minister, which was ratified by the Senate. When it reached Peru it was rejected there, as he strongly believed, by the influence of British capitalists. He stated that the Peruvian Revolutionary debts are due to British capitalists, which debts are secured by agreement with the British Government, allowing them a monopoly of the guano trade.

The resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing, in favor of printing 37,000 additional copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved its postponement. Lost.

Mr. MORTON also reported from the same Committee a report recommending an appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the President, and applied at his discretion, to purchase Mount Vernon—to be converted into an experimental farm, connected with an agricultural school, and both to be attached either to the Smithsonian Institution or to the Patent Office, and to receive from the controlling authority of the one with which it may be associated, in analogy so far as differences of objects allows, like that of the West Point Academy. The plan, when matured, to be submitted to Congress for modification and adoption. Two thousand additional copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

On a motion to print the agricultural part of the Patent Office report, a long debate took place.

Mr TOOMBS opposed it.

Messrs. BELL, CLAYTON and others supported it. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER moved to take up the vetoed Insane Land bill. Lost—Yeas 13, Nays 34.

The Indian Appropriation bill coming up, Mr. JOHNSON suggested the absence of his colleague, who had the floor on the pending amendment. The bill was laid on the table.

Mr. BRIGHT moved to reconsider the vote on the bill for relief of DAVID MYERLE, passed yesterday.

The Chairman said the bill had been taken to the House.

Mr. BRIGHT moved that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.

A long debate then took place, principally on the merits of the bill. Motion agreed to.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 10.

Mr. RICHARDSON desired to notify the House that he will, to-morrow morning, introduce a resolution terminating the debate on the Nebraska bill.

[VOICES—"At what time?" "When?"]

Mr. RICHARDSON—The time at which he would move to terminate the debate would depend on the opponents of the bill. If they show a disposition to go on and debate it, he would give the utmost time before the special order takes precedence, namely, the Pacific Railroad bill, next Monday. He moved that the house go into Committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose to ask a question, but objection was made.

The House went into Committee on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. BAYLY said there are three material propositions involved in the discussion. First—Are the principles of the Compromise of 1850, in respect to the Territories, the principles of American liberty, and are they repugnant to the Missouri Compromise? Secondly—If so, ought not Congress, with a view to disembarrassing the Court as to its intention, so to declare? Thirdly—Is the principle of non-intervention by Congress, with regard to Slavery in the Territories, embodied by the act of 1850, violated by the Badger Compromise? He maintained the affirmative, contending that from the formation of Government, non-intervention in the Territories has never been departed from until the celebrated Missouri controversy. He denied the truth of the statement that, at the time of the passage of the Compromise of 1850, nobody maintained that it abrogated the Missouri Compromise. He had both here and elsewhere claimed that the South had gained by the abrogation of that act a better and truer principle—that of non-intervention.

Mr. BURN said this bill proposed to organise a Government over six hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, twice as large as the original thirteen colonies, extending from New-Mexico to the British Possessions and from the Western limits of Minnesota and the States to Washington and Oregon, embracing four hundred and twenty-five million acres, more than one fourth of all the public lands owned by the Government. One-fifth of the Territory would be enough, but he would oppose this if the Missouri Compromise was to be repealed and Slavery introduced into the Territory now free. As a friend of the Administration, he desired the defeat of this bill, because it would insure an anti-Administration majority next Congress, and blot out the Democratic party in the Northern States, leaving only a wreck; and because it would tear open wounds not yet healed, and disturb the harmony between all parts of the Confederacy.

Mr. BISHOP PARKINS argued in favor of Free-Soil, and said the reason for organizing two Territorial Governments instead of one, as at first proposed, was as follows: It is to have Southern Judges in one of them, who will hold the law as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLEY) proclaimed it this morning, while the Judges in the other Territory will decide Freedom the law and Slavery the exception. In order to get Slavery there two Governments are proposed to be organized. The idea of the people governing themselves in those Territories, according to the friends of the bill, is preposterous humbug. The Judges will make the law.

Mr. ELLIOT, of Mass., argued in maintenance of the Missouri Compromise, and said he never would be found voting to admit a Slave State into the Union.

Mr. SEWARD, though objecting to the details of the bill, would vote for it, because it was designed to preserve the Missouri restriction.

Mr. ELLIOT, (Ky.,) argued against the continuance of the Missouri law of 1820, contending the North have heretofore refused to abide by it, and advocating non-intervention.

Mr. DOWDALL insisted the Missouri restriction was a naked act of arbitrary power. It was wholly indefensible, impolitic and inexpedient. It was forced on the South as the least of two evils, and acquiesced in by them for the sake of peace. It has been violated repeatedly by the North, who now advocated its sanctity, but he suggested it did not become the aggressors to teach lessons of justice.

Mr. CARPENTER replied to the arguments which had been advanced in favor of the bill, which, in his opinion, authorized Slavery to creep into territory now free.

Mr. TWEED said the Missouri restriction is violative of the Constitution, and calculated to produce incalculable mischief. Geographically the line is wrong in inception and enactment. It encroaches on the rights of the South, who have an equal share with the North in the enjoyment of our domain by its repeal. Let us make this Union a political paradise, from which we may not be driven without hope of return. He was in favor of the bill because of its non-intervention principles.

Mr. FARLEY could not forbear to say it was to him a source of great satisfaction, that his political associates on this floor are in no way responsible for the ill-advised form in which the measure has been introduced. Repeal the Missouri Compromise and Slavery will go to the Territories. Preserve the Compromise and it will not, therefore he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. HARALSON opposed the bill, seeing no necessity for its passage—the public interest not requiring it, and spoke against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He only occupied part of his time till 9 o'clock.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose, saying that he understood the Chairman had been making arrangements, and exacting as one of the conditions for obtaining the floor, that only a part of the hour should be occupied.

The Chairman said he had been exacting no such pledges, and among those who struggled for the floor, he recognized Mr. COLQUITT.

Mr. HUNT, amidst the confusion, loudly protested against these proceedings. [Cries of "order," "order."] He desired, in the name of the country, to be heard, as the question involved the parliamentary right of the liberty of speech. [Renewed cries, louder than before, of "order," "order"—the Chairman knocking meantime, with his hammer, to restore quiet.]

Mr. WHEELER rose to protest against the outrageous retrenchment of debate by the Chair.

Mr. FLORENCE called him to order.

Mr. WHEELER called him to order, and said he should never appeal to that gentleman for favor or courtesy on this floor.

Mr. CLINGMAN hoped Mr. COLQUIT would proceed.

Mr. CAMPBELL wanted to make a point. He rose to state a current impression in the Committee.

Mr. HUNT said it was a question of privilege.

The Chairman called him to order.

Mr. HUNT asked the House to hear him, demanding it as a right!

CHAIRMAN—If the gentleman makes a point, the Chair will entertain it.

Mr. HUNT—The gentleman, (Mr. HARRISON,) who last addressed the Committee, took his seat, saying he had yet fifteen minutes left.

CHAIRMAN—Does the gentleman claim the time?

Mr. HUNT—I hope the gentlemen will use his privilege, and protect his rights against trickery or private understanding.

CHAIRMAN—The gentlemens point has been decided.

Mr. HARRISON said by the particular act of courtesy of the Chairman, he had been privileged to occupy the floor, having been told that he could have fifteen or twenty minutes.

Mr. HUNT—That's what I protest against.

Mr. HARALSON—But the Chairman informed me that I would have the right to proceed for an hour.

VOICES—Ah, that's right. It explains the matter.

The Chairman explained, and said that he had tried to accommodate certain parties on their own suggestions, or by their acquiescence.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Mass., made a statement in substance that he had agreed to divide his hour with a colleague, and was glad of the opportunity.

Mr. HUNT said there was but one rule, and the Chairman must execute the law.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., said that such accommodations had always been made. It was far from being an outrage.

Mr. HUNT—It is a curtailment of time, therefore a retrenchment of privilege.

Mr. DAVIS of R. I. said that it seemed to him this was a matter of great importance. Every man should have his hour in debate.

The Chairman called to order.

Mr. COLQUITH then proceeded to advocate the Southern side of the Nebraska question.

Mr. UPHAM held that if this bill should become a law, it would work an entire and radical change of policy on which this Union was formed and on which its affairs have been administered from the first. The country will swing from its moorings, and we shall embark with all our precious interests, glorious recollections, and all the magnificent prospects of this vast Empire, on an untraversed and unknown, and it may be, stormy if not fatal sea.

He argued that the great obstacle in the way of establishing this Union was Slave institutions. If this had not been removed there never could have been a Union formed. If you, he said in conclusion, overthrow bargains and compacts, you will make the North a unit. Northern men with Southern principles will disappear, and the race of dough-faces will be extinct. [Applause.] He further condemned the bill.

At 10½ the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Convention of Cigar Makers.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, May 10.

The Journeyman Cigar Makers met in the City Hall here to-day and duly organized. EDWARD B. VAN COTT was chosen President, and THADDEUS FITZGERALD, Secretary. Fifty-five delegates were present. Committees on credentials, organization and finance were appointed, and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JOHN G. WOODRUFF, of Troy, was reported for President, with three Vice Presidents and two Secretaries.

A Committee of six were appointed to report a tariff of prices, and they reported the same as those of the Albany Convention.

A warm debate ensued, and was continued till 6 P. M., when, without taking the question, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 10.

We are in possession of commercial advices from Rio to the 28th of March, but they are of very little importance. The stock of COFFEE was 100,000 bags. Dealers were very firm, at 4⅞@4⅞50 for mixed lots of Superior to Good Firsts, and 4⅞00 to 4⅞50 for Round lots. EXCHANGE on England, 28@28½ premium. The stock of FLOUR had considerably increased by recent arrivals, and the market was dull and weak. FREIGHTS were declining, and were quoted at $1@$1 05 to the United States.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter.

UTICA, Wednesday, May 10.

Deputy United States Marshal TYLER, of Buffalo, arrested a man named HENRY CLARK in this city to-night, for counterfeiting United States coin. Dies and money were found upon him.

General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 10.

The General Convention of the Brotherhood of the Episcopal Church, in session in this city, adjourned *sine die* this afternoon, after an able address from Bishop POTTER. The question of the basis of representation was postponed till the next General Convention, to be held at Baltimore in May 1857.

Departure of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 10.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, Capt. JUDKINS, sailed at 1 o'clock to-day, with 164 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax. Among the former is AARON HOBART, of Boston, bearer of dispatches. She takes out $188,000 in specie.

No Intelligence of the Canada.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, May 10—1 P. M.

We have been unable to communicate with Halifax to-day, and consequently have no intelligence concerning the steamer, now fully due at that port.

Printers' Strike at Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, May 10.

The Printers in all the offices in this city, except the *Herald*, which pays the price, have struck for the payment of 23 cents per thousand.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 10.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, but we find nothing in them worth telegraphing.

Legal Trials in Pennsylvania.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PITTSBURG, Monday, May 8, 1854.

Messrs. EDITORS: The Circuit Court of the United States met this morning, Judge IRWIN on the Bench, Judge GRIER absent.

The Erie Rioters, KILPATRICK KIRKPATRICK, SHAW, JAQUES, LOURY and others, were in attendance to respond to such charges of contempt, &c., as may be preferred against them.

By request of Judge SHALER, the cases will be taken up to-morrow morning.

A case of some interest was brought up for trial before the District Court of the County, Judges HAMPTON and WILLIAMS on the Bench. The case is entitled Pignignot, *vs.* Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

It appears that in December, 1851, the plaintiff, wife and child, arrived in New-York from Germany, and contracted with the agent there to be conveyed to this City. After arriving in Philadelphia they were placed on an emigrant train, which was insufficiently supplied with fuel, the weather being extremely cold, and brought to Lockport, where they were to exchange the cars for stages. They were forced to remain there three days and nights, with no shelter except a loosely constructed shed, with no fuel or food. At the expiration of the three days they were placed in rough country wagons, without covering, and conveyed to this City. Upon arriving here, the wife was discovered to be frozen to death, the child nearly so, and the plaintiff himself in a very precarious condition. The child was removed to the Mercy Hospital, where everything calculated to relieve it was done, but without avail. It died within two or three days. Besides the hardships suffered by these, others suffered quite as severely.

The action is brought to recover damages for his own injuries, and for the death of his wife and child. He will doubtless recover heavy damages.

MOVEMENTS OF MATT. WARD.—We have already noticed the arrival of MATT. WARD and brother at Cannelton, Ind. They had been in the town but a short time before, as we learn from the Hawesville *Eagle*, a committee of citizens waited upon them and desired them to leave the place. Thereupon they went to Judge HUNTINGTON'S, some distance in the country, and afterwards took passage on the *Eclipse*, for Arkansas. When the steamer reached Henderson a large crowd collected on the wharf and ordered the Captain to be off with his boat and cargo. The *Eclipse* passed Paducah on Thursday.—*Louisville Courier*, 6th.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May Anniversaries.

THURSDAY, MAY 11.

American Bible Society—Bible House, 9 A. M.; Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

American Missionary Association—Tabernacle, 3 P.M.

Central American Education Society—Business meeting, Bible House, at 4 P. M.

American Temperance Union—Tabernacle, 7½ P. M. Addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Thomas E. Powers, Rev. Dr. Tyng and Dr. Cleveland.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

American Board of Foreign Missions—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 7½ P.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Sermon by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., the newly elected President of the Society, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place.

New-York City Sunday-School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-street, on Sunday evening, May 14, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

Young Men's Christian Association—Church of the Puritans, 7½ P. M.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

ANNUAL REPORT, RESOLUTIONS, SPEECHES, ETC.

There was a crowded attendance in the Tabernacle, last evening, to take part in the annual exercises of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Upon the platform were a number of the old recognized leaders of the Society.

At 7½ P. M., a voluntary was played on the organ, when LEWIS TAPPAN read some selections from Scripture, and offered prayer.

Mr. JOHN RANKIN, the President, then put the following resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That American Slavery, instead of being sanctioned by the Bible and the Constitution, is inconsistent with both; and is a barbarous, piratical, and unchristian system, disgraceful to the country and the age—abhorred of God, and by every true patriot and philanthropist.

Resolved, That Slavery is sustained jointly by the South and North. By the *South*, not so much because it enriches the community, or benefits the agricultural or commercial interests of the people, but because it tempts to licentiousness, yields profits to the slave-breeders and slave-buyers, and gives them a preponderance of political power; by the *North*, not because it is in harmony with their taste, feelings and principles, but in consequence of the astonishing apathy of the community, the base subserviency of politicians and national religious societies, the selfish acquiescence of ecclesiastical bodies, the mercenary spirit of the manufacturing, trading and commercial community, and the culpable neglect of a large portion of the ministers of the Gospel.

Resolved, That the infamous conspiracy of the plotters and supporters of the Nebraska bill had its foundation in the debauched state of public sentiment, aggravated by the conduct of men in both Church and State, in vindicating the pretended Compromise of 1850, by which truth, justice, humanity and liberty were sacrificed to political ambition, and Christianity insulted by endeavors to maintain the supremacy of the execrable Fugitive bill over the "higher law" of Almighty God.

Resolved, That while it is a cause of congratulation that large numbers of ministers of religion have at length been aroused to remonstrate against the attempts of the slave-power to introduce Slavery into new Territories, it is a matter of astonishment that so many should support societies that receive slaveholders into mission churches, and thus present the melancholy spectacle of protesting against the unchristian system in the STATE while they countenance its existence in the CHURCH—a course that necessarily leads the enlightened Indian and white converts to imagine that slaveholding is consistent with Christianity, and, at the same time, perverts the consciences of the supporters of these societies, inducing even some anti-Slavery Christians to apologize for their inconsistent and injurious policy.

Resolved, That we believe this country can be arrested on the downward road to ruin, and saved from the disunion of the States and the retributive justice of the Almighty, only by speedy repentance, the abandonment of oppression, and the practice of that righteousness which alone exalteth a nation.

Resolved, That as the attention of the people of the free States is now aroused to the imminent danger of having Slavery fastened upon the country as a permanent and controlling power, it behooves the true friends of republican institutions, the rights of man, and the religion of Christ, to examine its claims to protection and extension in the light shed by the law of nature, the Holy Scriptures, and the Constitution of the United States, and resolve, with united voice, that they will no longer submit to violations of those sacred charters of liberty, human and divine.

Resolved, That the evident design of Southern politicians and leading slaveholders is to secure the permanent and undisputed ascendancy in the government of the country, to annex Mexico and Cuba, to plant Slavery upon the shores of the Pacific, to introduce Slavery into the free States, under color of the right of transition; and to reopen the African Slave-Trade: and, in view of this diabolical scheme, it behooves the friends of freedom throughout the land to remember, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Resolved, That if the people of the free States expect to defend the institutions of their fathers, they will no longer submit to the Slaveholding oligarchy—no more be cajoled by pretended compromises, nor frightened by threats of dissolving the Union—never allow any extension of Slavery, or increase of slave representation, but unitedly use religious and political action in maintaining the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and the provisions of the Constitution, in upholding civil and religious liberty, and in opposing, circumscribing, and annihilating Slavery, the bane of all that is dear to them as patriots and Christians.

Resolved, That in order to manifest the sincerity of their public declarations, and secure the favor of God, it seems incumbent upon the people of the free States, in their treatment of the free people of color, to evince their abhorrence of caste, by treating every man according to his worth and moral character, irrespective of color; to remove all disabilities by which prejudice and enslaveniency to the South have opposed the elevation of our colored fellow-citizens, attempted to break down their spirit, and then threatened expatriation, and thwarted them in their efforts to prove their capacity for the right exercise of civil and religious privileges: to evince their sympathy for the self-emancipated bondsman by contributing to the relief of his necessities, and to express their sympathy for our colored population in their praiseworthy exertions to acquire education, the means of living by honest industry, and the numerous advantages of a land given to them and the white population by our beneficent Creator.

Resolved, That the noble stand taken in Congress by liberty-loving Senators and Representatives in opposition to the execrable attempt to extend the curse of Slavery over the vast area of the new Territories, and in favor of the right of petition and remonstrance, deserves the thanks of the American people; that we invoke the sleepless vigilance of these patriots, whether from the North or South, and assure them that the thanks of grateful constituents, and the meed of praise from an admiring posterity, will be awarded to them, and all who contend for the rights of man, and for the honor of the country when measured by intriguing, unprincipled, and traitorous demagogues.

Resolved, That the time has come when the people of the free States should unite with the friends of liberty throughout the land, in forming a holy League of Freedom, to recover the ground that has been lost, to preserve inviolate the Constitution of the United States, to maintain the integrity of the Union, to deliver the national Government from all support of Slavery, to annihilate all compromises to the detriment of Freedom, to erase from the statute book that outrage on the Constitution of the land and the precepts of Christianity, the detestable Fugitive Slave bill; and, while it remains unrepealed, to render it utterly inoperative by refusing obedience to its hateful and unrighteous requisitions, and by rendering to the fugitive those acts of kindness which Christ requires to be shown even to the least of his brethren; to sacrifice *party predilections* whenever and wherever they interfere with humanity, or the honor and welfare of the country, and to deliver the nation as speedily as possible from the foul crime and ignominy of being a slaveholding people.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the great unanimity manifested by the German presses, and our German fellow-citizens throughout the country, in opposition to the Nebraska scheme, so inimical to their democratic principles, to their cherished hopes, and to the renown of their adopted country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of humanity, and practical friends of liberty, are due to the inhabitants of Canada, for their friendly treatment of our colored fellow-men, who seek an asylum from oppression in their hospitable and flourishing Provinces.

The Secretary, Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN, read an abstract of the Annual Report, which was, on motion, adopted. We publish some extracts:

The Report alludes to the circulation of a large number of the last Annual Report, a voluminous document, containing statistical and historical information of great value; to large issues of other Anti-Slavery publications, including the "Sinvo Code of the United States," the tract on "American Slavery a Formidable Obstacle to the Conversion of the World," the premium for which was given by a Church in the Sandwich Islands; the discourse of the distinguished missionary, JUSTIN PERKINS, entitled "Our Country's Sin;" the republication in one pamphlet, entitled "American Slavery, in connection with American Christianity," of "Jay's Letter to the American Tract Society for its silence in regard to American Slavery," Dr. Perkins' Sermon, Jay's Letter to the Treasurer of the American Missionary Association on the complicity of the American Board with Slavery in the Mission Churches, and a "Statement respecting a Book being suppressed by the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the dictation of the Slave Power."

The Depository of Anti-Slavery publications, at No. 48 Beekman-street, is mentioned. Upwards of $15,000 worth of Anti-Slavery books and pamphlets have been sold here within the past two years. The principal works on the subject in England and the United States are here kept on sale; and, with the aid derived from friends of the cause, a gratuitous circulation is made, annually, of large numbers of these publications. The Report expresses much satisfaction that publishers and booksellers, in various cities, are issuing Anti-Slavery publications, without fear of incurring the displeasure of the South. JEWETT & Co., the enterprising publishers of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, deserve a particular mention in this connection.

The Report speaks in terms of high commendation of the "American Tract and Book Society," established at Cincinnati, Ohio, whose object is to stereotype and publish reformatory publications. They have a Depository of evangelical and Anti-Slavery books.

The beneficial results of distributing Anti-Slavery publications among the non-slaveholders, chiefly in slave States is mentioned. These efforts, in connection with lecturing and with discussion in some of the newspapers, and public discussions between the friends and opponents of Slavery, are spoken of as marking the progress of an Anti-Slavery sentiment in those States. Recently, it is said, that a public meeting was convened to express indignation at the course pursued by an editor in Virginia, in expressing himself unfavorable to Slavery, but a large majority of the meeting sustained the editor, "heartily approving his course and his sentiments."

The report speaks of a circular of the Committee, proposing a new plan of effort for extending and increasing the power of the Anti-Slavery press, which appears now, as has been well said by the veteran SAMUEL LEWIS, to be the chief instrumentality for extending correct views of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, and enlisting the people in the righteous cause it aims to promote. Mention is also made of efforts made by the Committee last Autumn, to arouse the people of the Free States on the subject of petitioning Congress respecting several specified subjects connected with the Slavery question, and a belief is expressed that these exertions did much good.

Mention is made of a plan announced at the last annual meeting, for raising the sum of $20,000, to be expended by the Committee. About $16,000 of this sum was subscribed.

The report refers to the litigated case of JANE TRAINER, which occupied the attention of the Secretary upwards of a month, and which finally resulted in the triumph of justice. This affair presented a melancholy spectacle of an attempt to overawe the judiciary by hired ruffians, under the influence of insolent attorneys, and to subvert one of the most settled principles of law, for the accommodation of a prostitute, who, with her paramours, well nigh succeeded in their audacious attempt to carry off a child from this State, become free by the act of its mistress. The community is indebted to the Judge (BARCLO) who presided at the second hearing of the case, for the triumph of law over ruffianism, and Freedom over Slavery.

At a Convention in Rochester, N. Y., a meeting conducted with such dignity and ability as to command the respect of all who witnessed its deliberations, an association was formed, entitled a "National Council of the Colored People." They issued an able address to the people of the United States. It is now proposed by them to establish an American Industrial School, to be based on a form of not less than 200 acres, 150 of them sacredly reserved for agriculture; males and females to be equally employed as teachers and received as pupils. For every branch of literature taught, there shall be one branch of handicraft taught in the School; and each pupil shall occupy one half the time, when at school, in work at some handicraft, or on the farm. The plan is highly commended to the patronage of the friends of humanity.

The successful performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the National Theatre, in this City, two afternoons every week and every evening in the week, except that of Sunday, for nearly a year, together with representations at other theatres, is alluded to as a remarkable sign of the times.

Reference is made to the case of two colored children kidnapped at Newport, R. I., and a statement is made that not unfrequently both children and adults are kidnapped in the free States, and conveyed for sale to Southern slave markets, and that colored persons who venture into slave States are there disposed of in the same way. Stimulated by the present prices at which men, women and children, are now sold at these markets, such cases will doubtless be increased in number, and there is more necessity than ever for free colored persons to protect themselves and their children against the villains who go about seeking whom they may devour.

The Milwaukee rescue case is mentioned as an evidence of the increased dissatisfaction of the people with the infamous and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave bill, and their determination to render it inoperative, and quotations are made from Southern papers showing that even some of the conductors of the press acknowledge the impolicy and injurious tendency of the bill, and the attempts to rescue fugitives in Northern States. In this connection, reference is made to the openly avowed declaration of Mr. WISE, ex-member of Congress from Virginia, that he never pursues a fugitive, believing that man has no right to property in man, and that if a slave runs away, he does no more than he has a right to do. This gentleman, it is said, justifies himself in holding slaves merely on the assumption that he is their guardian!

Some facts are stated with regard to corrupt sentiment at the North, and the base alliance of a few distinguished men with the slaveocracy. The conduct of Judge GRIER, on several occasions, is spoken of with the reprobation it deserves. His declaration at the seat of Government, that he would hang Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, of Pennsylvania, a friend of fugitive slaves, if he could ever get hold of him, was more worthy of the days of JEFFREYS than of the Bench in the nineteenth century.

The Troy Methodist Conference, it is stated, memorialized the Baltimore Conference to insert a prohibitory rule in the discipline, forbidding "the buying and selling of human beings, except in view of emancipation, and the voluntary and mercenary holding of them in bondage," but concurrence was refused by the unanimous vote of all present—291. And the Philadelphia Conference, composed of Northern men, concurred with the Conference of slaveholding Methodists.

A portion of the Northern clergy, the Report states, have influen

WHERE AND WHERE IS TURKEY?

Who Shall Inherit the Empire of Constantine?—What Religion—What Government shall Prevail?—What is the Destiny of Palestine?—Shall Jerusalem be Restored?

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 10, 1854.

I have little patience, Mr. TIMES, with the news-dealers of the day, who are continually dwelling on the last protocol of Mr. NESSELRODE, the last letter of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the last speech of my Lord ABERDEEN, as if these were important events in that great drama of nations, which, in my opinion, is hastening to a great catastrophe. These are but very minor details, scarcely having the weight of a straw in directing the coming conclusion. The result has been long inevitable. The overthrow, revolution, convulsion, or partition—whatever you may choose call it—of the Turkish Power, founded on the Empire of CONSTANTINE, is near at hand—is inevitable. There lies beyond it a great and momentous question—a question in which, I think, the people of the United States and the whole Christian world have a profound interest. It is, Who shall inherit this great Empire? What religion—what Government—what form of civilization shall prevail? In one word—shall these ancient lands, which once constituted the garden and glory of the earth, be delivered from Mahommedan Power only to be given up to another form of despotism? Another—though nominally Christian—persecuting Church? Another Oriental Hierarchy? Another age of clouds and shadows? Or, falling into the hands of such mixed Governments as those of England and France—shall there be a sort of composite structure—a little of this and a little of that—substituted for the unity of Oriental despotism? Or, finally, shall that glorious, though fallen land, be delivered from all fetters, and allowed to grow up to its former height and strength, under the genial influences of a free Church, free commerce, and free laws? Why should not the last be possible? Why should we despair of anything in an age of revolutions? Let me state, in the briefest manner, some of the facts and principles at work in the destruction and revolution of the Mahommedan Empire.

1. The Turk is an intruder on the lands and houses of other people—not an immigrant, as we are, in a wild and uncultivated country, but an intruder upon the possessions and rights of other men.

2. As such an intruder, he has never had the sagacity and wisdom to make friends of his compelled hosts, and assimilating with the people and habits of the country, become—as the SAXONS and NORMANS of England—inseparably connected with its structure and its interests. On the contrary, he has made himself an exclusive aristocrat, separated from the country and its people.

3. It follows from this that he has no strength, but his original *imported* strength; and hence, when in the progress of commerce, the native element finds help and sympathy from its surrounding kindred, he, on the contrary, has only been weakened and enervated by his long existence as a separate exclusive caste. He must FALL, therefore, and falls by a most beautiful illustration of that divine Providence through which the religious element is made domiaant over every other. It is his religion which makes the Turk an exclusive—despising the Christian—and thus causing the very weakness by which he falls before the Christian.

4. But, when he falls, the question as to *who* and *what* is to succeed him, comes up; and this, too, is to be solved by the religious element, whatever the so-called statesmen of the day may think. They can wield armies and navies, and dot maps with lines of demarkation, but they cannot change an opinion, nor destroy a worship, nor create a civilization, nor move a people. In one word, they can control forms and move matter; but mind and society are beyond their reach and their influence. In movement of these, religion is the controlling element, and the philosophy of religion is the philosophy of society, moulding alike its opinions and its movements. You cannot put your finger on a nation of the earth, or a page of history, where the philosophy of religion has not been dominant.

Now, what is the religious element of the inhabitants of the Turkish Empire? The religious element of the dominant Government is Mahommedan; but, when that ceases to be dominant, what comes up? That is precisely the question at present,—What is to be the religious element of the future, in the Empire of CONSTANTINE? That is the real question which the unperficial statesmen of the day are giving to the god of battles. But such a question is not to be settled by battle, but by mind, commerce, the spirit of the gospel acting on the social principles. Now, what are the elements of religion already existing in Turkey? *First*—we have the Nestorian Church, probably the earliest, but the smallest. *Secondly*—the Armenian Church, embracing two or three million of people, and nearly all the merchants and enterprising man of the country. *Thirdly*—the Greek Church, comprehending many million of the inhabitants. *Fourthly*—the Roman Catholics, quite a small body, but occupying many old Convents and Monasteries. *Fifthly*—the new Protestant Congregation, under the care of the American Missionaries. This is a small, but very active element in Turkey.

Now, of these various Christian bodies, it is quite easy to say who will *not* prevail, but not so easy to say who will. The Nestorians, the Roman Catholics, and the Armenians can neither prevail. The Nestorians are small, and without propagandism. The Armenians are rapidly recruiting the Protestants, and they are too active and intelligent to retain their old conceptions. They will become Evangelical and Protestant. The Roman Catholics are making no progress there, and have little comparative strength. At bottom, then, the religious question is, whether the Greek Hierarchy and its conception, or the Protestant Evangelical Church, shall prevail in giving direction and philosophy to the Christian Empire of the Holy Places? And is not this practically the same with the political question—Shall that Empire be Cossack or Republican? At bottom, the struggle between a Free Church and a State Hierarchy,—the same as that between a Free Government and a Despotism. It is religious philosophy which settles the whole.

I have omitted here the Mahommedan religion, because, though it may be tolerated, it will not be dominant. Christianity will become again the religion of the Orient; and the banners which for a thousand years have been trailed in the dust, will be gaily flaunted on the waters of the Bosphorus and the towers of Byzantium. I omit also the question of Time;—for assuredly much time may be required,—and though our vision may see clearly the result, as an inevitable consequence of principles, fixed as the decrees of God,—yet we may not be able to measure the space between us and the completed vision. In regard to Time, it is only necessary to recollect that we are now in the *commencement de la fin*;—that the cycle of a great revolution has begun, to end we not when.

But, to the question—Greek or Protestant? Have we no interest in *that* question? Is it nothing to us, whether from the sands of Syria to the Adriatic Sea, and from the Bosphorus to the Danube, the Tigris, and the Euphrates, there reigns a Despotic State and a corrupted Church—or whether the noble land becomes the noble residence of Freedom? The Vultures have gathered round the carcase; but I think that the Eagle of America has also some right to the spoils. It is true our Missionaries have been sent on no political errand, and have mingled in no political designs. But is there a man on earth who can preach a free gospel and not preach Liberty? This, you see in the St. Petersburg *Journal*, Russia already comprehends, and dreads. It is *liberalized* Turkey—not the Turkey of Sultans and Janizaries—she dreads. She smells what is to *her* the tainted gale. She hears the storm on the winds,—and she would repeat the tragedy of Poland. But it cannot be repeated. The opinions of the world are against it;—the great question of who shall inherit the Empire of CONSTANTINE is committed to the battle. I hope, I even believe, that this great inheritance will yet be given both to Christianity and Freedom;—and that Jerusalem, recovered to the Cross—will be Jerusalem indeed.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

The firemen of Concord, N. H., have disbanded, because the city will not pay them $5 each per year, beside 20 cents per hour while at fires, and $5 cents for attending each monthly meeting during the Summer.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

AN ART-STUDENT IN MUNICH. By ANNA MARY HOWITT. Boston: REED & FIELDS. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

There is a fascination about this book which does not readily admit of an explanation. It is not enough to remember the peculiar merits of MARY HOWITT'a writings, and to know that this work is the first literary production of her eldest daughter. That circumstance alone would have brought us to the perusal of the *Art-Student in Munich* with feelings of curiosity and hope. But we read only a few pages and are struck with an indefinable charm. Here is the first work of a young lady, a painter by profession, which manifests the ease of the most practiced writers, combined with the ardor, the inspiration, the devotion to the beautiful in Art and Nature, and the passionate love of excellence in the real and the ideal, which characterize the commonly immature efforts of the youthful *litterateur*. Only here there is no immaturity; no meritorious promise indicating an unrealized but still possible performance. The *Art-Student in Munich* leaves little to be desired, and possesses a fascination to which few works can lay so reasonable a claim.

The history of the work is simple enough. Miss ANNA MARY HOWITT, having resolved to become a painter, and having pursued her studies for some time in London, proceeds with another young lady, a cherished friend, to Munich, with the intention of perfecting herself under the tuition of the celebrated KAULBACH. These devotees of Art remain two years in that city, unattended, young as they are, by relations or protectors; much to the wonder of the good citizens, who cannot comprehend how two girls dare trust themselves so far from home. All that is peculiar to Munich,—its museums, galleries, festivals, and works of art,—or to German life, whether in high or low degree, and still more all that belongs to the cultivation of the artist, is told in these pages with a beautiful earnestness and a *naive* simplicity, that have a talismanic effect upon the reader. It is one of those sunny works which leave a luminous trail behind them in the reader's memory.

The names of WILLIAM and MARY HOWITT are so familiar to our modern literature, that we may be excused for wishing to learn how their daughter prospered after her return from Munich. The following extracts from a late number of the London *Athenæum*, criticising the pictures in the Portland Gallery for the present year's exhibition, will determine:

"From a crowd of smooth incarnations of smug vanity and complacent ugliness,—from portraits of self-applauding nobles and portraits of very common commoners that very few applaud,—from widows at Nein and widows who are insane,—from firework phantasmagorias and ballet-dancing angels,—from sketches from Nature that look as cereal as imaginative, and imaginings much more sober than Nature, we turn with pleasure to *Faust's Margaret returning from the Fountain*, by Miss A. M. HOWITT. It is like stepping out of the glare and noise of a country theatre into the soft inetre and dewy freshness of a May morning. There is head and heart work in this little poem of a picture; no inch of feeble thought stretched painfully over a dozen feet of canvas, no pin's head of metal beaten out to half an acre of colorless film. It is tenderly conceived, full of more heart than women usually show to the sorrows of their own sex, and painted by a hand with the firm delicacy of a man's execution. The moment is happily chosen when the flippant malice of her thoughtless fellows has probed Margaret to the quick, and has cast a shadow of despair over her deep grief and penitence. Her face shows that the heart-break has begun, the hand pressed on her temple that dull ache of her very blood which she could not soothe, no not with all the balme of Gilead. Of course, this able and promising picture was immediately sold—and might have been sold many times over on the day of the private view."

In the number of the *Athenæum* for the following week we read:

"A story is going about enriously illustrative of the taste and judgment displayed by the mysterious and irresponsible power which sits enthroned in Pall Mall, dispensing its ignorance in matters artistic very much at its ease. On several occasions lately we have been compelled in the interests of art to use sharp words against the British Institution,—but nothing which we have said is the way of condemnation can have carried home the sting of censure like the fact we have now to state. It is positively said that the gem of the Portland Gallery, Miss HOWITT'S 'Margaret returning from the Fountain,' the finest picture so far of the year, and one of the best pictures—both as to the conceiving imagination and the executing hand—ever painted by a women, was rejected as unworthy of a piece on the walls of the British Institution! Such a fact will seem incredible to those who do not know the British Institution. Even we, who know it well enough, hesitated to believe the story when we heard it first. Nevertheless, it is quite true. Surely this is a circumstance to open the eyes of those noblemen and gentlemen who lend the exection of their names to the misdoings of the society. As we announced last week, 'Margaret' found a ready purchaser—we believe in Mr. HARRAR. Among the many who would have bought it was Miss BARDETT COUTTS—being too late as a purchaser for the present effort of the young artist, this lady took care to secure the next work from the same easel by means of a commission."

With these quotations we part from Miss HOWITT and her book. Of all books published this season—aye, and for many seasons past—none will be found better worth reading and preserving than *The Art-Student in Munich*.

TURKEY AND THE TURKS, AND A CRUISE IN THE BLACK SEA.—A Record of Travel. By ADOLPHUS SLADE, Admiral of the Turkish Fleet. New-York: TAYLOR & Co.

This book was written by Mr. SLADE many years ago. He was not at that time Admiral of the Turkish Fleet, and his work has no reference whatever to the war question. It is, however, as perhaps many of our readers know from its having been so long in the market, quite a readable account of Turkey and the Turks. The present reissue is an attempt to meet the emergencies of the hour, books on Turkey and Russia being much in request.

THE FORESTERS. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Translated from the author's original MSS.: pp. 246. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The publishers of this work have made arraegements with the most celebrated living French authors, for the simultaneous publication of their works in this country and in France. The present volume is the first of the series. It is, in our opinion, the most unexceptionable of DUMAS' works, being less melodramatic than either of his previous writings, while the story is interesting, at times thrilling, and always moral. We can recommend few French novels. We can recommend this.

Senator Slidell's Resolution.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read with much pleasure your remarks in yesterday's TIMES, on the movement of Mr. SLIDELL in the United States Senate. His resolution is infamous in principle, and contemptible as to the action proposed.

1. It is infamous in principle. The ground of the proposition is the assumption that Spain proposes to emancipate some hundreds of thousands of the human race from a most degrading bondage. And this excites the virtuous indignation of the Louisiana Senator. It would interfere indirectly with the "domestic institution," and cannot be allowed. That country which, on paper, declares that ALL MEN ARE FREE AND EQUAL, is to declare to another independent nation, that it must not act on the principle—and nudo, in a degree, the wrongs and injuries of centuries. The United States are not only to interfere, gratuitously, in the domestic concerns of another and friendly Power, but interfere for the most unwarrantable and detestable purpose—the perpetuation of the fell curse of Slavery! Can any true-hearted American hear of such a proposition without shame and horror?

The resolution proposes a remedy most contemptible and nefarious. It delivers Cuba over to the tender mercies of pirates and assassins, and this he calls "unloosing the limbs of his countrymen." Kentucky has just furnished us with a notable instance of chivalry—the shooting down of a "puissant pedagogue" in cold blood, and the triumphant acquittal of the murderer. Perhaps Louisiana will furnish some more heroes of the same chivalrous sort for the conquest of Cuba.

If the nation has just cause of war, let it declare war in an honest and manly spirit, nor abandon it till redress has been obtained. The conquests then made will, by the law of nations, be legitimately our property, and can remain ours if we so will on the conclusion of peace. If Cuba be thus acquired, the nation will have no cause to blush, nor will the great fellowship of nations have any ground of accusation or complaint. But the indirect mode of attack proposed by the *chivalrous* Senator from Louisiana is so unworthy of a magnanimous and powerful nation, that it can only find favor in the eyes of a Government, or rather Administration, that is neither one nor the other.

If, however, the movement is made by authority, and should find favor in the eyes of a majority of the two Houses of Congress, another duty rests upon them which should be performed without delay; and, indeed it should be performed whether this resolution pass or not. That duty is to put every vessel in our Navy into a state of efficiency. The ships-of-the-line need extensive repairs, and to be fitted with *screws* in order to render them fit to cope with the powerful vessels of England and France. I am glad to learn that the forts of our principal harbors are in better condition than is commonly supposed. As the army is notoriously insufficient to man them adequately, it would be well for the volunteer militia to be exercised from time to time, in the firing and management of the guns now mounted, that in the hour of emergency they may not be found wanting.

Should the blustering tone and sanguinary propensities of certain members of the Senate and House of Representatives lead to war, the country will then in some measure be prepared for it, nor will the people have to suffer for the negligence and fool-hardiness of those to whom they have entrusted the management of their public concerns.

Allow me to say, in conclusion, that this attempt to get up a *crusade* in favor of Slavery, is exciting the indignation, and may provoke the active resistance (by constitutional means, of course,) of many who are far from holding the tenets of Abolitionists, and take no part in the mere party contests of the day. They are content to let the South suffer under the evils of Slavery if it prefers to endure them, but the bold attempts now making to intrude this withering nuisance into regions where it is happily unknown, and the inhuman and unchristian sentiments advanced by its more determined advocates, excite the horror and detestation of peaceable and thinking men. And when war is denounced as the penalty to any neighboring nation who may endeavor to free themselves from the plague, and atone for the evils done to a large portion of the human race by "proclaiming liberty to the captive," a spirit may be aroused on the part of the majority of the American people, which will say in thunder tones to these enemies of their fellow men: "Thus far shall ye come and no further," and here shall your pride and inhumanity be stayed.

MAY 4, 1854. T. O.

Interesting Document—Memorial of the Emperor Alexander to Napoleon.

The following is a copy of a memorial prepared by ALEXANDER, then Emperor of Russia, in 1807, for the Emperor NAPOLEON,—proposing the *division of Turkey* between the two monarchs. It derives additional interest from the pending war and the recent correspondence between Russia and England on the same subject. The document consists of two distinct propositions: the first relating to a partial, and the second to a total dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

FIRST PROPOSITION.

"Since his Majesty, the Emperor of the French and the King of Italy, &c., has recently adjudged that in order to attain a general peace, and to secure the tranquillity of Europe, it would be expedient to weaken the Ottoman Empire, by the dismemberment of its provinces, the Emperor ALEXANDER, faithful to his engagements and to his friendship, is ready to concur in it.

"The first idea which could not fail to present itself to the Emperor of all the Russias, who is fond of calling to mind the occurrences at Tilsit, when this overture was first made to him, was that the Emperor, his ally, purposed to proceed immediately to the execution of what the two monarchs had agreed upon in the treaty of alliance relative to the Turks; and that he added to it the proposal of an expedition to India.

"It had been settled at Tilsit that the *Ottoman Power was to be driven back into Asia*, retaining in Europe nothing but the city of Constantinople and Roumelia.

"There, we drew at the same time this consequence, that the Emperor of the French should acquire Albania, and Morea, and the island of Candia.

"Wallachia and Moldavia were next allotted to Russia, giving that Empire the Danube for its boundary, comprehending Bessarabia, which is in fact a strip of sea-coast, and which is commonly considered as forming part of Moldavia. If to this portion be added Bulgaria, the Emperor is ready to concur in the expedition to India, of which there had been then no question, provided that this expedition to India, as the Emperor NAPOLEON himself has just traced its route, should proceed through Asia Minor.

"The Emperor ALEXANDER applauded himself for the idea of gaining the concurrence of a corps of Austrian troops in the expedition to India, and as the Emperor, his ally, seemed to wish that it should not be numerous, he conceives that this concurrence would be adequately compensated by awarding to Austria Turkish Croatia and Bosnia, unless the Emperor of the French should find it convenient to retain a portion of them. There might, moreover, be offered to Austria a less direct, but very considerable interest, by settling the future condition of Servia, incontestably one of the fine provinces of the Ottoman Empire, in the following manner:

"The Servians are a warlike people, and that quality, which always commands esteem, must excite a wish to regulate their lot judiciously.

"The Servians, fraught with a feeling of just vengeance against the Turks, have boldly shaken off the yoke of their oppressors, and are, it is said, resolved never to wear it again. In order to consolidate peace, it seems necessary, therefore, to make them independent of the Turks.

SECOND PROPOSITION.

"The peace of Tilsit determines nothing in regard to them. Their own wish, expressed strongly and more than once, has led them to implore the Emperor ALEXANDER to admit them into the number of his subjects. This attachment to his person make him desirous that they should live happy and content, without insisting upon extending his away. His Majesty seeks no acquisition that could obstruct peace. He makes with pleasure this sacrifice, and all those which can contribute to render it speedy and solid. He proposes, in consequence, to erect Servia into an independent kingdom, to give its crown to one of the Archdukes who is not the head of any sovereign branch, and who is sufficiently remote from the succession to the throne of Austria; and that in this case it should be stipulated that this kingdom should never be incorporated with the mass of the dominions of that house.

"This whole supposition of the dismemberment of the Turkish provinces, as explained above, being founded upon the engagements at Tilsit, has not appeared to offer any difficulty to the two persons commissioned by the two Emperors to discuss together the means of attaining the ends proposed by their Imperial Majesties.

"The Emperor of Russia is ready to take part in a treaty between the three Emperors which should fix the conditions above expressed; but on the other hand, having conceived that the letter which he recently received from the Emperor of the French seemed to indicate a resolution of a much more extended dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire than that which had been projected between them at Tilsit, that monarch, in order to meet the interests of the three Imperial Courts, and particularly in order to give the Emperor, his ally, all the proofs of friendship and deference that are in his power, *has declared that, without wanting a further diminution of the strength of the Ottoman Porte, he would cheerfully concur in it.*

He has laid down as a principle of his interest in this greater partition, that his share of the increased acquisition should be moderate in extent or magnitude, and that he would consider that the share of his ally, in particular, should be marked out of much larger proportion. His Majesty has added that beside this principle of moderation he placed one of wisdom, which consisted in not finding himself, by this new plan of partition, worse placed than he is at the present, in regard to boundaries and commercial relations.

Setting out with these two principles, the Emperor ALEXANDER would see, not only without jealousy, but with pleasure, the Emperor NAPOLEON acquire and incorporate with his dominion, in addition to what has been mentioned above, all the islands of the Archipelago, Cyprus, Rhodes, and even whatever is left of the seaports of the Levant, Syria, and Egypt.

"In case of this more extensive partition, the Emperor ALEXANDER would change his preceding opinion respecting the state of Servia. Studying to form an honorable and highly advantageous share for the House of Austria, he should wish that Servia should be incorporated with the mass of the Austrian dominions, and that there should be added to it Macedonia, with the exception of that part of Macedonia which France might desire, in order to fortify her Albanian frontier, so as that France might obtain Salonichi. This line of the Austrian frontier might be drawn from Scopia to Ophane, and would make the power of the House of Austria extend to the sea.

"Croatia might belong to France or to Austria, as the Emperor NAPOLEON pleases.

"The Emperor ALEXANDER cannot disguise from his ally that, finding a particular satisfaction in all that has been said at Tilsit, he places, according to the advice of the Emperor, his friend, these possessions of the House of Austria between them, in order to avoid the point of contact, always so liable to cool friendship.

"The share of Russia in this new and extensive partition would have added to that which was awarded to her in the preceding plan, the possession of the city of Constantinople, with a radius of a few leagues in Asia; and in Europe, part of Roumelia, so as that the frontier of Russia, on the side of the new possessions of Austria, setting out from Bulgaria, should follow the frontier of Servia to a little beyond Sofiemick, and the chain of mountains which runs from Sofiamick to Trayanpol inclusive, and then the river Moriza to the sea.

"In the conversation which has taken place respecting this second plan of partition, there has been this difference of opinion, that one of the two persons conceived that, if Russia were to possess Constantinople, France ought to possess the Dardanelles, or at least to appropriate to herself that which was on the Asiatic side. This assertion was contested, on the other part, upon the ground of the immense disproportion proposed to be made in the shares of this new and greater partition, and that even the occupation of the fort would utterly destroy this principle of the Emperor of Russia not to be worse placed then he now is in regard to his geographical and commercial relations.

"The Emperor ALEXANDER, moved by the feeling of his extreme friendship for the Emperor NAPOLEON, has declared, with a view to remove the difficulty—

First—That he would agree to a military road for France, running through the new possessions of Austria and Russia, opening to her a military route to the ports of Syria.

Second—That, if the Emperor NAPOLEON wished to possess Smyrna, or any other port on the coast of Natolia, from the point of that coast which is opposite to Mitylena to that which is situated opposite to Rhodes, and should send troops thither to conquer them, the Emperor ALEXANDER is ready to assist in this enterprise, by joining, for this purpose, a corps of his troops to the French troops.

Third—That if Smyrna, or any other possession on the coast of Natolia, such as has just been pointed out, having come under the dominion of France, should afterward be attacked, not merely by the Turks, but even by the English, in hatred of that treaty, his Majesty the Emperor of Russia will, in that case, proceed to the aid of his ally, whenever he shall be required to do so.

"*Fourth*—His Majesty thinks that the house of Austria might, on the same footing, assist France in taking possession of Salonichi, and proceed to the aid of that power whenever it shall be required of her.

"*Fifth*—The Emperor of Russia declares that he has no wish to acquire the south coast of the Black Sea, which is in Asia, though, in the discussion, it was thought that it might be desirable for him.

"*Sixth*—The Emperor of Russia has declared that, whatever might be the success of his troops in India, he should not desire to possess anything there, and that he would cheerfully consent that France should make for herself all the territorial acquisitions in India which she might think fit. And that it should be likewise at her option to cede any portion of the conquests which she might make there to her allies.

"If the two allies agree together in a precise manner, that they adopt one or the other of these two plans of partition, his Majesty the Emperor ALEXANDER will have extreme pleasure in repairing to the personal interview which has been proposed to him, and which could, perhaps, take place at Erfurt. He conceives that it would be advantageous if the basis of the engagements that are to be made there, were previously fixed with a sort of precision, that the two Emperors may have nothing to add to the extreme satisfaction of seeing one another but that of being enabled to sign, without delay, the fate of this part of this globe, and thereby, as they propose to themselves, to force England to desire that peace from which she now keeps aloof, wilfully and with such boasting."

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Examination of Charges Against Maj. Wyse.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Court assembled at 10 A. M. The prosecution offered further rebutting testimony in reference to the condition of the *Falcon*, as follows:

Charles H. Haswell, sworn—I am surveyor of sea steamers for the Boards of Underwriters of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Lloyds' London, and a consulting engineer; I know the *Falcon*; she is class 3, A 1½; security and provisions against fire indifferent; she is a sea-going steamer, her rig that of a three-masted fore-topsail schooner; in her class she is rated A 1½; sixteen of her class of sea-steamers are rated higher.

Q.—How many are there of her class altogether? A.—Twenty-five.

Q.—How many of all classes are rated A 1½? A.—Fourteen out of 190 inspected; there are about 200 steamers altogether.

Q.—What is the difference in insurance between A 1 and A 1½. A.—I do not know the exact difference; I have no official connection with that matter.

Q.—Are vessels rated at A 1½ esteemed perfectly seaworthy? A.—Not perfectly seaworthy, otherwise they would not receive that rate; perfection only applying to the highest grade; vessels of that rate are commonly employed at sea as passenger vessels, and many that rate much lower.

Q.—Was the *Falcon*, in your professional judgment, before she was last sent to sea, a fit and safe transport for Government troops from this port to the Isthmus? A.—She was.

[Witness stated that vessels were often used for carrying passengers which would not be used for freight, as the former were not insured.]

Cross-examined—Q.—If her engines, in any of their parts, were in such a state that they could make but four or five revolutions of her wheels per minute, in fair weather, was she in a fit state to take troops to Aspinwall? A.—No, Sir; assuming her engines to be radically bad, or her general condition such as to reduce her speed to that, she was unseaworthy; I do not mean any accidental defect that might be remedied in a short time.

Q.—You say the *Falcon* was a fit and safe transport for troops; do you mean that a transport for troops may with propriety be employed for carrying freight? A.—No, by no means.

Q.—Do you know what was the defect in the engines of the *Falcon*, on her last trip? A.—The valves indicated that they did not seat properly.

Q.—What, in your opinion, is the reason the valves did not seat properly? A.—Either the stems were too long or they were screwed in the descent by the screwing up of the lower bonnets; I did not see them when they were first taken out; if I had seen them then I could have judged better; when I saw them they were grinding some of them; those that were not in the process of grinding did not indicate that the leakieg proceeded from the valves not having been properly ground to fit the seat; whether those they were grinding would have shown that the leakage was because they had not been previously properly ground or not, I cannot say; they may have been grinding them from an erroneous idea of the cause of the leakage.

Q.—Have you inspected the hull of the *Falcon* minutely? and if so, when? A.—Some five or six times within the last four years; the last time since she came in, and about two weeks before she went out.

Q.—Are you a nautical man? A.—I was sixteen years in the naval service; some three years as chief engineer in a sea-going steamer; seven years Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

Q.—In your inspection of the *Falcon*, did you discover any evidence of her having been strained, and that she was out of line? A.—She is very *cosily* hogged—that is, not *sharply*; by easy we mean not by a definable angle, but by a gradual curve; her decks are settled in some places, so as might indicate her to be more hogged than she really is; she is so little and so "easily" hogged, that it requires careful examination to know if she is hogged at all.

Q.—What has caused her decks to settle? A.—Insufficient support for the proper weight, or injudicious weighting.

Q.—Would a vessel with insufficient spead of canvase, be able to meet the perils of the ocean, if her machinery should give out? A.—Not all the perils; she could not keep off a lee shore if her anchors would not hold; she could not make a windward port.

Q.—In case of the stems being too long, or of their being arrested in screwing up, could those defects have been repaired at sea, and in how long a time in each case? A.—Yes; in fifteen minutes, in the latter case, positively; in the other case, in two or four hours.

By a member—Q.—How are ships classified, and does a ship of the class of the *Falcon* ever rate as A 1 on the books of Lloyds?

Objected to by a member, and the first clause of the question withdrawn.

A.—The designations and classifications are different in England.

By Major Wyse—Q.—How do the *George Law* and *Illinois* rate on your list? A.—Each rate A 1 in class 3.

The examination being over, witness said: "I have said that I consider the *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel, and fit to transport troops; I want to explain the reasons of this opinion."

The Court thought it unnecessary, and the witness retired.

Charles McDonald sworn: Q.—Were you chief engineer of the *Falcon* on her late trial trip to sea? A.—I was.

Q.—What made her engines work badly? A.—I found her valves to leak badly.

Q.—What made them leak? A.—I found, on examination, that four valve stems out of the eight came in contact with the bottom of the steelment.

Q.—What was the condition of her machinery in other respects? A.—Very good.

Q.—How long would it take to remedy this defect after you discovered it? A.—To the best of my judgment, by observation since I came in port, the most part of a week.

Q.—Why? How was the defect to be remedied? A.—I found it necessary to cut off the stems and to make new joints or india-rubber packing for the bonnets.

Q.—How long would it take to cut off the four stems? A.—To do it in the most careful manner, after having all four cut, would take two or three hours.

Q.—Would it take near a week to put in new india-rubber packing? A.—No, not that alone; but I found it necessary to grind the valves; that is a slow process; as to the replacing the packing, if I knew what was precisely to be done, I could do that in the neighborhood of two hours; steam would have to be blown off.

Q.—If you had known exactly how it was about the engine, would or not cutting the stems and a new packing have made the engine work? A.—I think it would have made her work much better; I cannot say if that would have been sufficient; I think not; I think the valves needed grinding.

Cross-examined—Q.—If you had known the condition of the valves before she went to sea, would you have gone on her in that state? A.—If, before going to sea, I had found the valves in the condition in which I afterwards found them, I should have objected to going in her till after I had had them repaired.

Q.—Would a trial trip have developed these defects? A.—In all probability it would; I discovered it soon after the pilot was discharged, which was at twenty minutes past 5, P. M., and after which time I had the opportunity to watch the working of the engine, and found that she was not making such a vacuum as I wanted the *Falcon* to make; it was about twelve hours after that before I ascertained that the valves leaked badly.

Q.—Did you find that there was much improvement in her speed after you had made all the repairs you could at sea? A.—I made no important repairs at sea; there was very little improvement.

Q.—How many revolutions did the wheels make per minute the day before you turned back to go to Norfolk for repairs? A.—The smallest average I made is 5 56-60 per minute during four hours; that was the day we headed the ship for Norfolk; before heading for Norfolk it was partly a head wind with a pretty heavy ground swell.

Q.—Must this defect have existed before the ship left port? A.—If it did it was not perceptible on the working of the engines at the dock, they seemed to work well for engines working slowly; we don't expect the same vacuum of engines working slowly.

Q.—Would you have thought it prudent to continue the voyage after you discovered these defects you have spoken of? A.—I never approved of the ship turning back.

Q.—How much too long were the valve-stems? A.—I can't say; there is no exact length necessary to make sure of having the stems short enough; I had in the neighborhood of one-quarter of an inch cut off; it is necessary to file off these stems carefully, they being of cast steel, as cutting them with a chisel-hammer, which might bend them, would take about two hours.

The prosecution here closed the rebutting testimony in regard to the seaworthiness of the *Falcon*, and then proceeded.

CONTINUATION OF EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

A. B. Clark (recalled) sworn—Q.—Mr. M. O. Roberts has stated before this Court that no inspector of any marine insurance company has made an inspection of the steamer *Falcon* since her return from this port to New-Orleans, last Fall; please state when you made your last inspection of this steamer, and whether it was a thorough inspection? A.—I surveyed the Falcon in January last; there was a sign up, "No admittance," but I did not consider it to apply to me; some persons were at work on the engines; I went below and went in forward—first on the starboard side, between her two lower decks; I went forward to examine her breast-works; I returned on the larboard side to examine her hooks abaft; in my survey, I saw knees on both sides that were started, some from one to three inches; I was less than an hour making the inspection, but saw enough to satisfy me; my examination was of her hull solely.

Q.—How long a time is it necessary to occupy in order to inspect thoroughly the hull of the *Falcon*? A.—That would depend on circumstances; her age; the situation she is in; I have been on a great many surveys, and don't think that I ever took over an hour.

Q.—Have you, or the company of which you are the Inspector, any difficulty with the United States Mail Steamship Company, growing out of the burning of the *Cherokee*, or any other cause? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—What led you to inspect the *Falcon* in January last? A.—I saw she was a little out of shape, what we term "hogged."

Q.—Are you acquainted with the construction of the Collins Steamers? If so, state wherein the construction of their deck saloons differs from that of the deck-cabin of the *Falcon*. A.—The saloons, I think, were all built into the ships of the Collins line in the first instance, and I think the Collins line are so built as to be able to carry these saloons, and the *Falcon* is not.

Wm. W. Storer—A witness of the defence, heretofore sworn on this case, recalled by the defence.

Direct Examination: Q.—How long is it necessary to occupy in inspecting thoroughly the build of a vessel? A.—The hull of a vessel afloat I can examine in two hours; if you mean the *Falcon*, I can show this Court in fifteen minutes the condition I found her in, in regard to her knees; that condition of the knees was attributable to strain, not shrinking; the knees were wedged; the wedges I could move with my fingers.

Q.—Was she hogged? A.—Yes; not badly.

By the Court—What length of time is required to make a thorough inspection of a steamship, including the hull and engine? A.—I am not an examiner of engines.

Andrew J. Clifton, a witness called for the defence, duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—What is your profession? A.—Seaman; I have been mate of ships and steamers 16 years.

Q.—Do you know anything of the steamer *Falcon*, and if so, what? A.—Yes; in the year 1837, about September, I was first officer of the steamship *Isabel*, then lying in Havana; the steamship *Falcon* then came in there; some of the passengers, about 14, out of 300 or 400 passengers, left, and, rather than go to Aspinwall in her, they took passage to the United States in the *Isabel*.

Q.—Did you or not go on board the *Falcon* to assist in repairing her machinery on that occasion? A.—Not myself.

Q.—Did you send the engineer of the *Isabel* on the *Falcon* for that purpose? A.—He went of his own accord.

Q.—What was the reputation of the *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel, previous to her late return from sea? A.—That I don't pretend to know.

Q.—Were you upon the *Neptune* when she was wrecked? A.—Yes.

Q.—What caused it? A.—Her top hamper.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Scott, U. S. A., a witness for the defence, sworn in due form of law, certified as follows:

Direct examination—Do you belong to the staff of the Commander-in-chief? A.—I am senior aide-de-camp of the General-in-chief.

Q.—Did Major Wyse or not hand to you and request you to lay before the Commander-in-chief, on the afternoon of the 17th of April, 1854, a document, saying it was a report of a Board of Survey, which recommended a trial trip for the *Falcon* before going to sea with troops? A.—He called and said that he had a report of a board of officers which he had ordered on her; I told him the General-in-chief had ordered a board, and their report had not been received, and I declined receiving his report which he offered, saying it was proper it should go to the Adjutant General, who would submit the whole matter to the General-in-chief.

Q.—Did I not tell you at the same time that it was very important that the General should have this report as soon as possible, for the next day would be the 18th, and I was so thoroughly convinced of the unseaworthiness of the *Falcon*, that I had determined not to take my command on board of her, without the trial trip, as recommended by the Board? A.—He said he should not go on board of the steamer to-morrow; I do not recollect that he said I "called she had the trial trip;" he did say that he thought the steamer unseaworthy; that was between 5 and 6 in the afternoon.

Q.—Did you not understand me as referring to my not going with my command? A.—I did not understand him to say that he would not prevent his command to go; I understood him to refer to his own personal action; I did not know what effect the report of the Board would have on Major Wyse, and I did not report to the General-in-chief his declination that he would not go on board.

At 3 o'clock the Court adjourned, to meet to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CANAL DAMAGES.

Letter to Hon. Horace Greeley, Editor of the New-York Tribune.

While in Albany, some three weeks since, seeking on behalf of ourselves and others the enactment of a law for the appraisal, by the Canal Board, of damages sustained from the appropriation of our private property by the State for its own benefit,—our attention was attracted to a conspicuous article in your paper of the 14th ult., entitled "A little too strong." It is a mere combination of bad taste, bad logic and untruth, conceived and expressed in the dialect of the pot-house. No pains seem to have been spared to make it gratuitously offensive, as well grossly false. We reproduce it entire.

A LITTLE TOO STRONG.—"The City of Rochester is a child of the Erie Canal. Its soil was worth perhaps three dollars per acre when that Canal was located, and might ultimately have risen to be worth a hundred if no such work had been constructed. It is now worth from five thousand up to a hundred thousand dollars per acre—ninety-nine hundredths of such value being created by the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals. The enlargement of the Grand Canal will of course add materially to this value, especially of the water power mills and mill privileges of the emporium of Genesee Flour. Thus the people of the State of New-York have poured wealth into the laps of the owners of Rochester real estate, especially that including water power. We do not grudge them a dollar of it, but hope they may long live to enjoy their prosperity. Yet there is such a thing as cutting it a trifle *too* fat; and we think the Rochester folks have hit it in lobbying through our present Assembly what they term 'A bill providing for the appraisal of the damages sustained by the owners and occupants of certain mills and hydraulic works in the City of Rochester, by the diversion of the waters of the Genesee River for the supply of the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals.'

Gentlemen of Rochester! you are undoubtedly smart, but do take a friend's advice and haul off! In the excitement of the hunt, you are getting ahead of the game. If you want a bill passed to appraise the benefits and damages resulting to your mills and hydraulic works from these Canals, we are quite willing, provided you give sufficient bonds guaranteeing the pay

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The American Anti-Slavery Society held its twentieth anniversary meeting in Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, yesterday morning. There was a large attendance, principally ladies. Upon a raised platform before the pulpit were seated: WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq., in the Chair; WENDELL PHILIPS, FRANCIS JACKSON, ROBERT PURVIS, (colored,) EDMUND QUINCY, JOHN C. WYMAN, J. M. MCKIM, and C. L. REMOND, (colored.) In the absence of Miss LUCY STONE, (who was advertised to speak,) through illness of members of her family, no strong-minded lady graced the platform. In one of the pews convenient, however, were Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER, LUCRATIA MOTT, Miss GREW, and Miss PUGH, of Philadelphia.

The exercises opened regularly, and without any of the excitement which, on previous occasions, has made this Society notorious. Selections from the Bible were read by Rev. Mr. MAY, of Syracuse, who then offered prayer.

A hymn was then sung by the meeting:

What mean ye, that ye hrnise and bind
My people, saith the Lord,
And starve your craving brother's mind,
Whe asks to hear My Word?

The Treasurer read a statement showing:

Receipts for the Year.

Donations, sale of pamphlets, subscriptions to *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and balance from last year	$11,105 29
Expenditures for the Year.	
Lecturing Agents, publishing *Anti-Slavery Standard* and pamphlets	$8,729 00
Brot. to new accnnt	$2,376 29

The President then addressed the meeting, simply to say that the object of the Society was unchanged, and remained as at the beginning. They made no side-issnes, entered into no compromises, but were resolved npon the utter destructian of Slavery; and, undannted by any threats, they were resolved to continne to the end. The Slava power, and all connected with them, knew that they were in the right. Hundreds of thousands of sleves were waiting to be emancipated. At this moment, the last great crime of the nation was soeght to be accomplished, hnt the end had not come yet. It behooved every lover of freedom, under snch circumstances, to stand firm, and make ne compromise with the despots of the human race.

Rev. H. FURNASS, of Philadelphia, was introdnced, and said he sincerely deprecated the expectation of a speech from him, for he had come here not ao mech to make a speech, as to take sides. It appeared to him that it was not so mnch a question of speech-making as of taking sides; and he was grateful for the occasion of again committing himself on this anbject. He was a timid man, and would not have the courage to appear on the pro-slavery side of the question, even thongh he were to have the President and his Cabinet at his back. In years past, there was among their fathere a fear that if the nnmber of slavss increased, there wonld be daeger of an insnrrection like that at St. Domingo. Now, that fear has ceased, and Slavery endeavored to extend its borders. And he must confcee there was little fear of snch an insurrection, for two eanses—the netural gentleneas of the negro rece, and the despotism which controlled them. Abolitionism at the North, too, was the safeguard of the Sontbern Planter. Take away that vent, and threw the hopes of the slave back npon himself, and then might they fear for insurrection. Abolitionists were accnsed of being abstractionists—and for what? For being zealous in behalf of the golden rnle of justice, that had never been rationally questioned. As e man laying no extraordinery claim to humanity, he protested against the Nebraska bill, not because it admitted slaves, bnt because it did not forever forbid the introdnction of Slavery. Whet right had any Congrese to pass a bill that trempled on human rights? [Applense.]

The meeting sung a hymn, commencing:

"See the ear of Freedom speeding
Onward with resistless force;
Clear the way, whate'er 's impeding,
Onward speed it in its course!
Speed It onward
In its circnit ronnd the eartb!"

The President then introdnced, in a few remerks,

Mr. ROBERT PURVIS, (colored,) of Pa. The remarks, he said, empioyed in introdncing him, excited a feeling in his mind scarcely ever dormant in the state of things which victimized his race to an nnjnst prejndice. Thrangh the long lapse of years in which anti-slavery trnth had been preached, they felt the necessity of yet presenting to the American people arguments to prove their rights. Yet much had been done in that time; and in connection with this he had to offer a resolntion:

Resolved, That the cootrast in the aspect of the Anti-Slavery cause now, and as it presented itself twenty years ago, is, in the highest degree, cheering; that the change which has taken place in public sentiment on the subject of the "colored" man's rights, as evinced in the tone of the newspaper press, and the character of the carrent literature of the day, is snch as not only to inspire the friends of the cause with the liveliest satisfactiea, bot to produce the conviction in the minds of all careful observers that a mighty revolntion is going steadily on in this cnnntry that will result, and that at no distant day, in the total overthrow of American Slavery.

They might be personally defeated—their principles never. He would not attempt to weary the audience with facts, bnt he would relete one. The Irish trensport and miscreant, JOHN MITCHEL, [hisses,] had met with a repulse which would prove a warning to nnprincipled adventurers. He was a disgrace to the City whose protection he had sought. Before 1848, he (the speaker) was member of a Committee which had contributed largely to aid the Irish in securing a repeal of the union with Great Britain. Had they ever thonght that the leaders in that cause would come out here to give their voice and influence in behalf of Slavery and Deepotism, and to pervert Scripture in defence of the evil? But they would, in the cause of right, defy these traitors to Liberty—whether the renegade MITCHEL, or the traitorous ARNOLD DOUGLAS. [Hissea.]

Rev. Dr. FURNESS said, that low as JOHN MITCHAL had fallen, the ehivalrons South had come down as low, and courted his alliance. He read a letter from Miss LUCY STONA, giving some domestic affliction as the reason for her absence; and then introduced Mr. WENDELL PHILIPS.

WENDELL PHILIPS said, that in the letter from Miss STONE, it was evident that she understood and appreciated the domestic dntles as fully as ladies who never appeared npon that platform. They had, for the first time, met to celebrete their anniversary in a building consecrated to Divine worship. It might be a small matter, but strawa showed which way the wind blew, and this was a strong evidence that the canse of the Anti-Slavery Society was gaining ground in New-York. This, that was called the "infidel" Anti-Slavery Society, the "treasonable" Anti-alavery Society, was invited into a church, and held its meeting under the euspices of religion! What a change had been wrought! Thus, the principle that they had alwaye contended for—that the New Testament or Christianity never countenanced Slavery—was beginning to be admitted. The Society that met here was one that believed there was no help for the slave except in a total revolution of the religious ayatem of the country, and the destrnction of its political relations. Slavery had spread until, to-day, she stood with her ptume sweeping over the territory of Nebraska. The *Tribune* had said that if the Nebraska inignity was consnmmated, the "North would continne to resist as she had begun." Ominona words! How had the North begun? She had begun by giving a majority of 20 against the bill, and ended by giving 20 majority in its favor. She began by being bribed and bullied. When the North successfully resisted one single aggression of Slavery then it would be time to say the "North had begun." (Applanse.) Every element of political strength was in the North, and therefore the North was responsible for the acts of the Government. His friend, Mr. FURNASS, had spoken of JOHN MITCHELL. He was a fearful instance of the power of of British tyranny, which thus crushed the spirit of manhood out of him. Bnt they should not deal too hardly with him, for their New-England—with its schools and churches—was the Ireland of the Union. Its great men, when they went to Washington, became crushed in spirit, and proved equally fallen as JOHN MITCHEL. How far down in the depths had they sought for their WEBSTRA and their EVERETT! Yet, EVERETT had for a long time represented Massachusetts, and he had not been rebnked. Who then should say that he misrepresented Massachnsetts? It was not the politician who moved public opinion, but public opinion dictated the words of the politician. Mr. EVERETT, in his first speech in Congress, said that he found nothing in the New Testament opposed to Slavery, and that he would shoulder a musket to put down a slave insurrection. That was a speech which called forth the satire of JOHN RANDOLPH, who, pointing his remorseless finger at the young orator, said: "I envy neither the head nor heart of the man who comes here from the North to apologize for Slavery." Yet, after this, he was made Governor of the State, and then recommended to the British Embassador. Massachusetts had not yet rebuked him, and what reason had he to think that a pro-slavery speech was disagreeable to Massachusetts. The speaker here drew a contrast between Holland under the despotism of Louis XIV., and Massachusetts under the despotism of the South. The commerce of the former had been destroyed for a century, because the people resisted the religious despotism of Louis, but the people nevertheless resisted, and resisted nobly; while Massachusetts consented to succumb to the South, that State-street might make money.

But there was another Massachusetts, that Sunday after Sunday filled the walls of THEODORE PARKER'S Church—that sent CHARLES SUMNER to fill the place of her WEBSTER, and hoped that, if not perfect, he was at least an improvement [applause]—that sought to retrieve the great bankruptcy of Liberty occasioned by WEBSTER'S fall.

It were vain to think of maintaining such anti-Slavery public opinion as could constantly resist the power of Government—for the reason that Government was always at its post—always powerful—always with money to buy some, silence others, and seduce more. Consequently the only way to reach the object was to so arrange political parties that no pro-slavery Government should be in existence. No Union to which ADAMS and HANCOCK had signed their hands was ever intended to be cemented with the blood of the slave. If, instead of his weak voice, one of these men could now address them, he would say, "Children do as the justice to believe that we did not intend the blot that has been cast upon you."

Mr. PHILIPS' remarks were listened to with great attention. At the close the choir sung

"Spirit of Freedom, wake!"

The President introduced Mrs. ABBY KELLY FOSTER, who had, in the course of proceedings, mounted the platform. She rose, she said, not to make a speech—she could not if she would. When Mr. PHILIPS took his seat, however, she felt that there was a word to say. She had faith in the well of sympathy in the human heart, and could they but reach it, the waters would flow forth and wash the stain of Slavery from the land. Rev. Mr. FURNESS had said it was necessary to "take sides." Was it merely to read a form and make acknowledgment? No; it was to feel an enthusiasm and work against the giant evil of Slavery! Joining an Anti-Slavery Society was not "taking sides." She wished to say for her sister, who was absent, that she desired to be a real worker in the cause. Mrs. F. ran off into an attack upon the "American Tract Society," which she accused of being only spurious in its religious professions, and possessing none of the spiritual graces, because the directors refused to declare themselves on the side of the Anti-Slavery Society. After sufficiently castigating the Society, she went on to declare women's right to appear at the ballot-box, arguing that the Fugitive Sleve Law would never have been created against the influence of women's votes.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON made a few remarks, saying that if any wished to know where was the constitution he desired to uphold, it was to be found in the slave; if they wanted to know where was his church, it was in the slave; his ideas of God and piety were to be found in the slave; his "Union" and his "country" were in the slave; his reputation and losses were there—all there, and nowhere else, until the slave was raised from his present position and recognized as a free man. After defining his own position, he spoke of the petition sent up by the Northern clergymen against the Nebraska bill. Misery loved company, and he felt quite refreshed in spirit from seeieg the vials of indignation and Southern wrath that had been poured upon the devoted heads of their reverend coedjutors, who were now conaidered as bad as themselves. The Washingtnn organ would make it appear that because the clergymen were with the Abolitionists in resisting the Nebreska bill, they should be with them in all things else. He read these evideences to remind his hearers that all the accusations formerly heaped npon them, and now hurled at the clergymen of the North were without fonndation. When had they spoken of God irreverently, or of Christ bnt with love and admiratinn, as the pioneer of truth and freedom? They could, then, allow these attacks to pass by unheeded. They shonld take the slave power as it presented itself—in its own hideous shape—and give it battle until it was rooted from the land, or otherwise confess that there was no God, and set up the monster Slavery for their idol. [Lond applanse.]

A vote of thanks wea passed to the trnstees of the church for the nse of their building, when the meeting adjourned.

The Five Points House of Industry.

The Anniversary nf the Five Points Hnuse nf Indnstry of this City, under the direction of Rev. LEWIS M. PEASE, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle, in presence of a crowded audience composed chiefly of ladies. There are few assemblages where the "gentler sex" are so well represeeted. The fair multitnde yesterday, in some sert, made amends for the disappointing absence of the *Fairy Light Guard* the day before.

The children gathered from the Five Points and clothed, fed and educated in the Honse of Industry, were present and participated in the exercises by singing several soegs. The girls were dressed in white, and presented an exceedingly cheerful and interesting appearance.

The Exercises were begnn with prayer by Rev. Mr. VAN VELT, after which a song wae prettily soeg by the yonthful choir.

The annnal report was then read by Mr. E. G. BEANBUSY, to which Mr. PEASE added a few remarks, giving a brief acconnt of the establisbment and maintenance of the Institntion.

Another song was then sung, commencing:

"Come let us join our cheerful songs."

After the audience had ceased to applaud the children for the excellence of their music, Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOON wes introdneed to the congregetion, and made an impreaive address.

He remerked that they had come to present the claims of a comparatively new Assoeietion, end who is there that will question its right to a place there, or presume to thrust it ont? He believed that when Jesus said to his disciples, "The poor ye have always with you," he did not mean it merely as an assertion of a fact, but designed also by it to impress npon their minds that it wes e privilege to have the poor with them, in order that they might not be without convenient opportunities of relieving their necessities. He said, also, that Christians, in their benevolent enterprises for the moral and spiritnal welfare of humanity, must learn that there was such a necessary connection between the body and the soul, as that the one must, in its low condition, be kindly trested end cared for before the other could be rendered in the least impressible to religions teaching. He declered that it is a great neglect by the people of the Christian Church to appreciate this fact so unsufficiently as by their ontward condnct they evidently do.

He contreeted the present with the past condition of the Five Points, and strikingly portrayed both the moral and physical renovation which had bleased the blighted region since the operatione conneeted with the Honse of Industry were begnn. He described e visit which he had recently made to the locality and the institution, and told several interesting anecdotes of the filthy, ragged, sqnalid children which had been gathered in from the sheltereless streets to hoepitable kindness and a comfortable home.

His remarks were received with approbetion by the audience, and were followed by the song, "Stndy and Labor."

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, who had been invited and expected to address the meeting, then came forward and said he would most gladly do so if his bodily condition would have permitted, but that he was very ill and ought rather to be in his bed-chamber, then on a platform participeting in the exercises of a public celebration. He said that he had however come, because he feered his absence might be conetrued—as the absence of others, who were once heartily engaged in the work of aiding the Five Points Missions, but whose zeal had so soon become lukewarm, had been—into a desertion from the cause. He was desirona of preveetieg any anch impression npon the pnblic mind.

He then briefly allnded to the controversies that had lately been carried on in reference to certain matters connected with the Five Points. He said he had not read them, for he had too mnch work to do, which prevented him from reading them; and he, therefore, did not know, from personal inveetigetion, whether the truth had been told. But he desired to make one remark to all who fonnd fault with the conduction of the affairs of the Institntion, and that was: If they had any better plan to propose than that which is now in operetion, let them come and show it. [Applause.] Bnt, he said, if they can do nothing but talk, those of whom they talk have only time to work, and mnst be excused if they do not listen to all the noise. [Great applanse.] He pointed to the children, and told the audience to look at them, and go home and pray for them, to visit the Institution which took of them, and extend to it their sympathies and hearty aid.

His remarks were few, for his voice failed, but they were listened to with deep attention, and concioded amid lond expressions of approbation. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was announced on the programme as the next speaker, bnt was nnexpectedly prevented from attendance. Rev. Mr. STOWE, from Boston, then made a few remarks npon the need of anch an institution in his own city, which were very well received. Mr. PEASE also told some anecdotes to entertain the audience.

Dnring the whole of the exercises the children preserved most excellent order, and the improvement in their singing since their last exhibition was generally noticed.

American Geographical and Statistical Society.

A mnnthly meeting of this Society was held at the New-York University last evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. It was as well attended as nsual, and the proceedings were of a more then ordinarily interesting character.

Dr. HAWKS, President *pro tem.*, occnpied the Chair. After the minntes were read and approved, the Treeurer presented a brief report relative to the finences of the Society. The new charter, which was to have been considered, was then voted npon and eccepted. It was, however, moved that the existing by-lewa should continne in force nntil the next meeting, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to draft a series of new by-laws in correspondence with the new charter, end to choose enitable officers to preside over the interests of the Society during the residue of the year.

Several new members were then proposed, after which the President introdneed to the Society Mr. WATTS, from New-Granada, who had been requested to prepare and read a paper on the subject of *Interoceanic Communications*.

He remarked that there were many difficulties to be enconntered in the exploration of the region of country in the neighborhood of the Isthmna of Darien from the treachery and hostility of the wild Indian tribes who were its almost exclusive inhebitants, and who looked with jealona and nnfriendly eyes upon every traveler who journeyed through their territories. The country itself, also, in many places, independent of any other obstacles in the way of anrveys, presented great herriers and hindrances which arduous and long-protracted labor could hardly surmount. The country is picturesque and diversified, presenting an endless variety of mountains, valleys, rivers, plains, steeps, gorges and forests. The vegetation is characterized by the inxurions profusion of the tropical zone, and by all the wildness and richness with which the imagination, instead of nature, might have embroidered the country.

With reference to the means which were afforded for safe and expeditions routes of communication from ocean to ocean, he reviewed somewhat in detail the many different methode which had been proposed by travel era or surveyore, and criticised their inaccuracy or pointed out their feasibility according as they might or might not be expedient. He alluded to the already known routes which are supposed to be available, and specified nine. He mentioned from recollection of his own exploration many important details concerning these passages, which corroborated the statement made by meny former travelers from whose journals he made several interesting qnotations.

In many of the ways proposed, he said he eew the practicability of establishing a profitable communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and urged the necessity of prosecuting and perfecting for the benefit of commerce, and especially for that of the American Republic, some great highway across that beautiful, though as yet perilous country. But as the result of his own personal investigation, he remarked that he was convinced that there were two other routes of transportation which had never yet been made known to the world, and which gave fair promise of an accomplishment of such a great undertaking, at less expense and difficulty, and certainly at less hazard than any of the others.

One of these extends from the Gulf of Uraba (an arm of the Gulf of Darien) directly westward to the Pacific, along the River of St. Maria, which flows in that direction. The other is between the River Atrato flowing northward, and discharging its waters into the Gulf of Uraba, at a point about fifteen miles distant from its mouth, westward, along the valley of the River Napipi, whose course is southwest to the ocean. This route is longer than the other, but in many respects affords greater facilities for a ship canal. In both cases one difficulty is to ebviated. There are stretched across the mouths of the rivers a succession of sandbars, which, however, it is the opinion of engineers, may be gradually washed awky by damming up the inferior outlet and forcing the whole body of water to flow through one channel.

His paper, during its reading, was listened to with deep attention, and at the close a vote of thanks was tendered to him, and he was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, was then introduced to the Society, and made some interesting remarks on the subjects of his surveys in the northern and western parts of our country. He related, in an interesting manner, the experiences of his mission; the difficulties that were in his way; his intercourse with the Indians; and his convictions, resulting from his own personal obeervations, of the practicability and propriety of speedily opening the way for railroads from the east to the west of the land. He said the country needed these great roads, the profits of which would soon pay the cost of their construction, and then furnish ample dividends to stockholders—one to lead along the chain of the great Lakes, another to take a central parallel course, and the third to terminate at San Francisco by way of the Great Salt Lake and St. Louis.

His remarks were interspersed with a variety of interesting anecdotes and amnsing descriptions of Indian life, and they were received with great applanse.

At the conclusion he was proposed as a corresponding member of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned, to assemble again on Thursday evening of this week.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Mrs. Hays for the Murder of Dr. Lutener,

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE RESUMED.

Joseph H. Patten called by Mr. Whiting: I am a Counsellor of the Supreme Court, and reside in this City; on the 10th of Jannary last I boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel, and walked from that honse down town, leaving there at 10 o'clock; I passed the corner of Broadway and Grand-street on the west side, and heard the report of a pistol from the southeast corner; I looked over in that direction, and it was my impreseion that some one came out of the house, fired a pistol, and then went back; I went straight to the offices of Mr. Shay on Broadway, near Maiden-lane, and must have reached there by 10½.

George Shay, called by Mr. Whiting: Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In this City, and did so on the 10th of January last; my office was at No. 167 Broadway; I know the last witness; saw him at my office on the 10th of January last at 10½ o'clock; I had an appointment at that time and was waiting for him.

—Hudson examined by Whiting—On the 10th of January last I was a teller in the Bank of the Union, corner of Broadwsy and Howard-street; on the 10th of Jaeuary last I was engsged in the discharge of my duties shortly after the bank opened at 10 o'clock that morning; Mr. Kemp esme in a few moments after; he was examined before the Coroner, and was at the bank the day after, and mentioned the circumstance.

By the Jury—The bank opens for business at 10 o'clock; I looked at the time then, and now call to mind that it was shortly afterwards.

Thomas Anderson called by Whiting—I am the mate of the ship *Margaret Evans*; on the 10th January last she lay at the foot of Wall-street; I was here in the City, bnt have since been on a voyage to London and back; Isaac Pratt was my captain; he returned to port three weeks ago yesterday; on the 10th of January we had law business at the office of Mr. Ridgway; it was concerning the ship; the eppointment to be there was at 10 o'clock that morning; I left the ship to go to Ridgway's office at ten minntes before 10 A. M. by my watch; as we went up Wall-street, I noticed the time by Trinity Church; it was 10 o'clock; then I looked at my watch, and thet was precisely 10 o'clock; we went to Ridgwey's office, and he looked at his watch and said we were very punctnal to the time; a lady came into the office and asked for Mr. Haya; this was in the inner office; Ridgway asked her to take a seet, and she went into this inner office; I concloded it was Mrs. Haya; she went into the inner office and eet down; Ridgway was about fifteen minutes reading the affidevits; I awore to them thet dey; two laborers and Capt. Pratt were there.

On his cross-examin tion, this witness said the lady was not a large person; was dressed in dark clothes; wore a veil, bnt not over her face. He took a snrvey of the females in Court, and identified the prisoner, Mrs. Haya, as the person. Dnring all that time, Ridgway attended to no other business bat that of witness and Captain Pratt.

Isniah Pratt examined by Mr. Whiting—I am master of the ship *Margaret Evans*; in January, 1854, she was in this port; on the 10th of Jannery, I had an appointment to meet Mr. Ridgway at his office, No. 1 Nassan-street; met a friend and sbook hands with him, and knew that the time was near npon 10 o'clock; in Ridgway's office it was remarked we were punctual; a lady came in and asked for Mr. Haya; I rose and offered her my seat, but she walked into the inner office and took a seat there; I should know her again.

This witness also identified the prisoner, Mrs. Haya, as the lady he saw that morning, in the office of Ridgway, a little after 10 o'clock.

On his cross-examination the witness said he did not see the mate take out his watch, nor hear him say what time it was; did not notice any one else come into the office of Mr. Ridgway except the lady now in Court; went to a notary's office on the right hand side of Wall-street, and then returned to my ship; I nsually regnlate my watch by the chronometer on my passage, and when I arrive in port I set it by the true time.

By the Court—Q.—Are yon positive thet this happened on a Tuesday? A.—I am; I have never had eny impreasion that it was on any other day of the week.

The Court and Jnry then took a recess, and, on reassembling, Mr. Busteed appealed to the District Attorney if any good could arise from giving pnblicity to the letters.

The Judge said he did not see how he could take the case or the letters from the Jury after the decision he had made.

After some consultation between the District-Attorney, the Attorney-General and Mr. Whiting, an admission was agreed npon:

"We agree to admit that there is matter in those letters sufficient to cause in the mind of the person seeing them a desire or motive to heve possession of them, bnt deny that they contain any matter which would create or constitute a sufficient desire or motive to murder the person having possession of them in order to possess them. Dated New-York, May, 1854.

(Signed) "J. R. WHITING, "RICHD. BUSTEED, } Counsel.

Mr. Whiting then prodnced an affidavit made by Capt. Pratt and Thos. Anderson, sworn to before a U. S. Commissioner on the 10th of Jaenary, 1854. Attached to these depositions were those of two laborers on board the ship.

Mr. Ridgeway was produced and testified to the papers then produced as the depositions of Pratt and Anderson.

Professor Cnrnochan called by Mr. Whiting. A skull produced.

Q.—What is the thickneaa of the integnments over the left ear? A.—Not more then half an inch; in a healthy subject it would not be over an inch; the hole made by anch a pistol as this, (small pistol prodnced,) would not be more than five-eighte of an inch in diameter; I see no difficulty in a man with this pistol inflicting sneh an injury as has been described, on Dr. Lntener's head; the ball would take a diagonal line; the most vital part on the whole animal economy is at the base of the skull.

Q.—Snppose the intention to commit murder existed in the mind of a physician, would not thet be the part he would select? A.—I am not aware that physicians commit suicide, bnt thet is the most vital part; you may remove a part of the brain, bnt touch the spinal marrow and the patient dies, either man or the lower animals.

Cross-examined—The ball from such a pistol as this is very apt to pass direct through if held pretty close without making a fracture; in snch a case of self-destruction as has been described, muscular action ceases when a man is shot dead.

Dr. David M. Reese examined by Whiting—Agreed in the opinion of the last witness that a man might have committed suicide and inflicted such a wonnd as was described that Dr. Lutener died of; the pistol would drop from the hand instantly, and fall between the hand and the body.

G. Simmons examined by Whiting—On the 10th of January last, I resided in this City; my place of business was on the same floor as Dr. Lntener's; I was a witness on the part of the people before the Coroner; I was acquainted with the deceased, and saw him on the morning of his death in my office; I don't positively recollect the time, bnt should think it was from 10 o'clock to ten minutes past 10; the Doctor came to borrow the newspeper; I did not see him again alive.

By the District Attorney—I was counting money to make a deposit a little after 10 o'clock; I saw the clock before that; I did not leave the premises again nntil after I heard of Dr. Lntener's death.

By a Juror—Had made my deposits that morning before I heard of the death of Dr. Lntener.

James Hnndcock examined by Mr. Whiting—I knew Dr. Lntener since 1852; I knew he had a controversy with a colored man; I knew of bnt one individual that was likely to commit personal violence on the Doctor, and take his life.

Here the defence offered to prove that the Doctor's character was so bad that he had many personal enemies.

The Court said, if a man had a bad character, it was not lawful to shoot him.

District Attorney—Q.—Who was that person? A.—I decline to answer; he had not the chance of doing it on the 10th of Jannary last.

The defence said they had one more witness who was not in Court. With his examination the case was closed.

The Court then adjourned.

Important Railroad Case—Duties of the Managers of Railroads running through Cities.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Monday.

Before Judge Duer.

Bulton against *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This was an action brought by Margaret Bulton, as administratrix, to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who was run over by the cars of the Company, on the corner of Christopher and West-streets, on the evening of the 4th of November, 1853.

It was supposed that he was first knocked down and run over by the baggage-car, and, subsequently, by the first passenger-car, it being in evidence that he was lying on the track at the time the passenger-car ran over him. The defendants, however, gave in evidence some testimony tending to show that Mr. Bulton had been drinking, and was probably intoxicated at the time, and they alleged that the accident was the result of his own carelessness, and not of any fault on their part. It was proved that the horses nsually carried bells, and that there were bells on the horses attached to the passenger-car, but none of the witnesses could remember whether there were bells on the horses of the baggage-car or not. No lights were carried on the front of the car, and the driver testified that he was not able to see further than his leaders' heads; that although lights immediately in front would be of no service in lighting the track, yet it was shown that light might be placed on the side of the cars in such a way that they would throw light on the track for some distance in advance. Damages were laid at $5,000.

His Honor, Judge Duer, instructed the Jury as follows:

By the rules of the common law, no action could be maintained for the recovery of damages for injury to the person after the death of the injured party; but the statute upon which this action is founded has remedied that defect, and now, where death results from the injury, gives to the representatives of the deceased party an action for the recovery of damages. The action, however, can only be maintained where, if the injured party had survived the accident, he could have maintained an action in his own name, and consequently every defence that could have been urged against the recovery, had the party not been killed, and had he brought the action in his own name for his personal injury, may still be set up by the defendant in this suit. Now it is a rule of the common law that where a party seeks to recover damages for injuries occasioned by the neglect or carelessness of the defendant, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover if there was any negligence on the part of the plaintiff which directly contributed to the accident,—negligence without which in all probability the accident would not have occurred. And for the purposes of this suit I shall instruct you that that defence is just as applicable in the present case as if the action had been brought by the deceased in his lifetime, upon the supposition that his death had not ensued.

The damages to be recovered where the action is brought after the death of the injured party by the personal representatives, are not governed by the same rule as if the action had been brought by the party in his lifetime. Where the action is brought by the party in his lifetime, the damages to be given are not necessarily limited to a mere indemnity for his actual pecuniary loss, bet juries in such cases may give dameges as a compensation to the party for his bodily and mental sufferings, and they may also give what are called exemplary or vindictive damages, or to use a more familiar phrase, "smart money." They may, if they please, enhance the damages for the purpose of deterring others from being guilty of similar misconduct. In the present case, however, you are limited by the terms of the Statute to those damages which the party has actually sustained, and you can give no other or greater damages than in your opinion will be sufficient to compensate the widow and children of the deceased for the pecuniary injury resulting to them from his death.

Having made these general observations, I shall now state to you, gentlemen, what are the questions you will be required to determine, and make a few observations in relation to the evidence applicable to each.

The first question is whether the death of the deceased, Thomas Bulton, was or was not occasioned by the negligence of the defendants, or by the negligence of their servants. That is a question, it seems to me, in regard to which there can be but little difficulty; although my opinion of the evidence is not to control your judgment, as you are responsible for the verdict to be given. All that is necessary is to apply the rule of law, which I shall now state, to the facts of the case. In my opinion, a Railroad Company that has obtained the privilege from the Legislature, or the Corporation, of running its cars through the streets of a crowded city, are bound to exercise the utmost diligence and care in order to avoid the occurrence of accidents; and if you are of opinion that this Company, or their servants, by the use of any means which human prudence or human foresight could suggest, might have avoided the accident in question, then the omission of the Company to employ those means is, in my opinion, culpable negligence, and renders them liable in the present action. Taking that as the rule of law, the case seems free from doubt, leaving out of view the question whether these cars were running at an unusual rate of speed. The first car was running at the rate of six miles an hour. This I understand to be admitted by the driver; and whether that is or not a proper rate of speed for cars running in the streets of the City, on a dark night, I leave for you to judge.

The drivers of the cars tell you positively—both of them—that lights might have been fixed upon the side of these cars that would have thrown a light upon the track in front of the horses, and which would have enabled the driver to have seen any object on the track in front, and to have avoided a collision with that object. The driver tells you that where he was established he could not see beyond the heads of his horses any part of the track in front of him at all; and, indeed, I understood him as admitting—but whether he admits it or not, the fact is evident—that if upon that occasion there had been lights upon the car that would have enabled him to have seen the track in front, and the body of this man who was lying over the track, the car might have been stopped, and death would not have resulted. I charge you therefore, if you are satisfied that lights might have been so used as to have enabled the driver to have seen what was on the track in front of him, and that owing to his inability to do so this accident occurred, the Company are chargeable with negligence, which renders them liable in the present action, throwing out of view altogether other circumstances that have been relied upon as proof of negligence. There is an ordinance of the Corporation which requires that lights shall be used on hackney coaches, and, in my opinion, the reasonable construction of that ordinance is that it is just as applicable to cars running by night as to hackney coaches—in other words, that it is applicable to all vehicles that are usually employed for the transportation of passengers. But in order to avoid any difficulty upon that question, I shall charge you that that ordinance is not applicable to the present case, so that the question of law, whether it is or is not applicable, may be avoided in case your verdict upon the other grounds shall be rendered in favor of the plaintiff; but if you are of opinion that the ordinance itself is proper, and exacts only that degree of care which ought to be observed by the Company, then the omission of the Company to use lamps upon these cars is, in my opinion, I repeat, such negligence as justly subjects them to the recovery of damages.

Then the next question is, was there any negligence here on the part of the defendant that could operate as a bar to the recovery of dsmeges by his representatives? The allegation is that this man on the night in question was in a state of such intoxication, as not only to deprive him of self control, but to have reduced as him to a state of actual insensibility; that in that state of intoxication he fell over the track in question, and was lying there in a state of torpor and insensibility when run over by the cars. You are required to believe this upon the ground that he was a man of generally intemperate habits, that he had been drinking upon that evening, and that his being upon the track at all in the situation in which it was alleged he was found, can only be accounted for upon that supposition. Now, in the first place, with regard to his being a man of intemperate habits, there is no evidence to justify you in drawing that conclusion. Indeed I think you must consider that it is established by the evidence that he was not a habitual drinker at the time. I would here remark also, that the burden of proof lies upon the part of the defendants. They are bound to prove the affirmative, and not to leave you to conjecture or speculation. They are bound to prove that such were the habits of the man, that such was his condition upon the night in question, and that the accident happened from that cause, even admitting, for the present, that it would constitute a defence. Now, if this man were intoxicated, it seems to me that he must have been intoxicated to such an extent that he had fallen over the track in question, and lay there in a state of stupid insensibility resulting from intoxication, when the accident happened. I leave it for you, gentlemen, to determine whether you will be justified by the evidence in the case, in saying that such was his actual condition.

I entertain myself some doubts whether a defence of mere negligence is applicable to a case of this kind at all. If the ordinances of the Corporation were violated, either by the emission of the Company to nse lights on their cars, or by the unusual rate of speed at which the cers were going, I do not know that the negligence of the deceased would exempt the defendants from the payment of damages. I do not know that it has ever yet been decided that where the act of negligence is an act of positive illegality, and a violation of the positive law, either of an act of the Legislature or of an ordinance of the Corporation, that negligence upon the part of the person injured or killed constitutes any defence. But for the purposes of this suit I shall instruct you that if you believe that the accident resulted directly from this man's being in a state of intoxication at the time, and that this directly contributed to the accident in question, you may find that question, although not your verdict, in favor of the defendants. I would here observe, however, that the negligence which is to be set up by the defendent as a bar to recovery by a plaintiff in an action of this kind, is very different from that negligence which may be imputable to the Company. The Company is bound, as I have already said, to use the utmost degree of care and diligence, and the omisaion to use even that care and diligence—that is, even slight negligence on the part of the Company—would render them accountable; but an individual is not bonnd to nse the utmost care and diligence, and the omission to nse such care and diligence that might have been employed, and that if employed would have prevented the accident from happening, would not be a bar to his recovery. Were it otherwise, I would ask in what case could men run over by cars recover at all? In all cases, by the exercise of the utmost care and prudence, a man might see the car coming, or hear the noise; and it is monstrous to say that, in all cases, because the accident might possibly have been avoided, the Company is to be exonerated from all liability. In this case, if the deceased were guilty of negligence which directly contributed to the accident, this was a defence which the defendants themselves were bound to establish by positive evidence; but if thet evidence has not been given, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff.

The next question is, What is the rule of damages in such cases? I know of no other rule than this: The *probable* loss resulting to the wife and children of the deceased, from the death of the husband and the parent. I say the *probable*, as distinguished from the *certain* loss; because, if you require evidence of certain loss,—a necessary loss,—resulting from the death of the party, a jury could give nothing more than nominal damages. It might be said in every case of this kind, that although a man were killed by an accident, he might have died on the next day from some other cause, and the loss resulting to his family would have been as great as resulted from the accident. This is true. There is no certainty that if this man had not been killed, he might not have died from some other causes during the same night. Therefore, if you were required to give only such damages as necessarily and certainly resulted from the death of the party, I know not what damages could be given. The Legislature, in saying that damages may be given to the amount of $5,000, have in effect, by necessary implication, sanctioned the rule thet I now lay down,—that you are to give those damages which may probably compensate parties for the loss sustained;—meaning, by loss, the probable loss resulting to them from the death of the husband and parent. You have then to consider these three questions:

1. Was the death of Bulton caused by the negligence of the defendants or their servants? If you find there was no negligence whatever on the part of the Company or their servants, then you will render a verdict for the defendants.

2. Was there any negligence on the part of the deceased, which directly contributed to the accident? Even, however, should you answer this question in favor of the defendants—that is, in the affirmative—I still instruct you to find a verdict for the plaintiff.

3. What is the pecuniary injury, to be compensated by damages, which has been sustained by the widow and children of the deceased?

Verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $3,600.

For the plaintiff, J. B. Phillips; for the defendants, Mr. Fullerton.

Important Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Before all the Justices.

CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE POLICY—STOREHOUSE.

Wall against *The East River Insurance Co.*—This is an action to recover the amount of insurance made by the defendants on the plaintiff's stock as rope manufacturer, "contained in the brick building with tin roof, *occupied as a storehouse*," in Bushwick, L. I. Part of the building insured, however, was not occupied as a storehouse, but for the purpose of spinning hemp. The case has been twice tried, and has been before the General Term once before. The General Term decided that the clause describing the insured building as a storehouse was not a *warranty*, but only a *representation*. This decision was set aside by the Court of Appeals, and a new trial ordered. Upon the new trial, which was had in February, 1853, the plaintiff was nonsuited, and the case now comes before the General Term again on a case made. For the plaintiff, J. W. Gerard; for the defendants, E. Sandford.

OAKLEY, C. J.—This case has already been a long time before the Court. It has been twice tried before. It went from here up to the Court of Appeals, where our decision was reversed, and the case was remanded for a new trial. The new trial has been had, and the Judge before whom the cause was tried, feeling himself bound by the decision of the Court of Appeals, dismissed the plaintiff's complaint. It is now strenuously contended by the plaintiff that there were circumstances in this case taking it out of that decision.

The policy described the premises as "a building occupied as a storehouse." This Court have uniformly construed this phrase as a representation; and evidence accordingly was admitted upon the first trial tending to show that the Company were aware that the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Canada's News.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at an early hour last evening, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, but in consequence of the storm, which prevented efficient working of the telegraph lines, we have not a very full synopsis of the news she brings. From what we have, however, there does not appear to have been any surprising change in the conditions of things at the East. We have a report that the Russians had sustained another defeat, and that they had evacuated Little Wallachia. And also an assurance that a battle had been fought near Kalafat, without decisive results. At the latest dates from Liverpool, a decline in the lower and middling qualities of Cotton, and an advance on better qualities, had taken place. The prices of Breadstuffs had fallen, and a still further decline was anticipated. Consols, on the 28th, closed at 87¼ and 87¾.

The Sandwich Islands.

We have received from Honolulu the first number of a newspaper just started there, printed in the native language, and devoted mainly to political discussion. The subject of *annexation to the United States*, which continues to excite general interest among the inhabitants of the Islands, is discussed in its columns. We learn by private advices that this question creates a great deal of feeling there, and that the greatest variety of opinions prevails upon it. The English and French Consuls are exceedingly busy in exciting distrust and dislike of the United States, and are pushing matters to such extremity as will bring on a direct trial of strength between American influence and themselves, which will result greatly to their disadvantage. Foreign residents in Honolulu are divided in opinion on the subject of annexation. Some are in favor of immediate and peaceful cession of the Islands to the United States. Some are for overturning the native Government by the aid of invaders from California, and setting up an independent Republic,—a scheme which means the entire destruction of native rights, the introduction of Slavery and ultimate annexation *a la* Texas. Others are for maintaining the present form of Government, but for getting themselves into the principal offices, and thus obtaining the power to arrange matters according to their own notions, which aims at and would ultimately secure the same results.

The natives are in a very disturbed and excited state,—being constantly misled and alarmed by the false reports circulated by designing foreigners, and constantly expecting fillibustering attacks. The submission of the chiefs in the case of Dr. Junn some months ago involved a loss of moral power from which they have not recovered, and probably never will. In regard to annexation the King and Chiefs are very undecided. The natives are holding frequent meetings to discuss the question, upon which their opinions as yet, are quite undecided. At one of the latest of these meetings the King was present, but took no part in the proceedings;—but Prince LIHOLIHO, the heir apparent, made a speech intended to be non-committal, but which conveyed the impression that he was opposed to annexation. This hint as to the disposition of the Government was followed up by other speakers, who spoke warmly against the measure. Dr. JUDD, who was present, being called upon, gave his reasons at some length for having advised the King to favor speedy annexation, and urged the point that with the lapse of time, especially if the matter was to be thus trifled with, the United States would become less and less willing to enter into such an arrangement. The English and French agents have succeeded to a very great extent in making the natives believe that in case of annexation, *they* would be reduced to a level with negro slaves, and have by these representations excited a strong prejudice against the United States. Their evident purpose is to throw all American influence out of the Government: and apprehensions are expressed that in this endeavor they may succeed. If so, they will have everything their own way, and will have nullified the influences to which the Islands owe nearly all the progress they have made in civilization, during the past twenty years.

The course of public opinion in the Islands on this question of annexation, will be watched with a good deal of interest.

Slavery in Virginia.

We published a few weeks ago some extracts from the Richmond *Enquirer*, boldly avowing that every political question was determined in its view by "the paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests"—that the one supreme object of its policy was "the aggrandizement of the Slavery power"—the making it an "element of political control" by the "acquisition of additional slave territory" in every practicable direction, and so securing "the just ascendancy of the South." This is only the open avowal of a policy which the dominant party at the South have been acting upon for more than thirty years, with unrelaxing determination and with constant success.

But there is reason to believe that the *Enquirer* is not the only organ of public sentiment in Virginia. The Wheeling *Times*, one of the leading newspapers in Western Virginia, has been for some time past discussing the question of Slavery with great ability, exposing the wretchedness of its working in an economical point of view, and urging the expediency of its extinction. The few Pro-Slavery fanatics of Wheeling, alarmed at the pith and boldness of these discussions, called a public meeting of the citizens, "to express their sentiments with regard to the Abolition Anti-Virginian articles lately published" in that city—the proceedings of which were noticed in our columns some weeks since. Our readers will recollect that an immense crowd assembled, resolutions were read denouncing the course of Mr. WHARTON, the editor of the *Times*, and a speech was made by the offerer of the resolutions in the same strain. The resolutions and the speech were received with hisses. Mr. WHARTON was called for, and made a manly defence of his right to conduct his press in an independent manner, and to advocate what he thought the welfare of the State demanded. The sense of the meeting was with him. The resolutions were rejected, and a motion was made to burn them. But the author of the resolutions claimed them as his private property—a novel doctrine, by the way, after they had been put at the disposition of a public meeting—and was allowed to withdraw them. Finally it was voted that the citizens of Wheeling "*would have and sustain one independent newspaper which did not fear boldly to speak the truth;*" and after three hearty cheers for Mr. WHARTON, for Freedom, and for a Free Press, the meeting adjourned.

This is well. It shows that a strong Anti-Slavery feeling prevails in that part of Virginia. The whole of that great State, unrivalled in natural resources, which Slavery never will and never can develop, ought to be the home of free labor; but the Western portion of the State is especially unfit for Slavery, and it is doubtless there that the sense of its evils and the desire for its extinction will soonest attain such a hold of the public mind, as will lead to attempts at the, removal of this great incubus on the prosperity of the State.

Meanwhile, the *Times* continues to discuss the subject at length. The following passage from a recent number of that paper shows its clear view of the economical evils of Slavery:

"We are in favor of taking the earliest possible means of getting rid of Slavery in the State of Virginia, with justice to the master, safety to the State, and comfort and convenience to the laboring population now in it.

We desire it because it has retarded the progress of the people since it became a State, impoverished its inhabitants, reducing its population, and staying the development of the vast natural resources that abound in the State, to a greater extent than in any other State in the Union. Had it not been for Slavery, Norfolk would now be what New-York and Philadelphia are. Norfolk has the best harbor in the Union; and the natural soil that extends from the coast to the Blue Ridge is among the best in the country. Had that institution not existed there, or if it should be removed, how long would it be before Norfolk would be among the first cities, and the worn-out lands in that region of country, that are now owned in five hundred and one thousand acre tracts, and hardly support a family at that, would be divided into fifty acre tracts, each of which would be tilled by the hands of the hardy and intelligent Republican, not only to yield a support, but competence and riches to a large and happy family—happy in their industry and intelligence?

"No one dare deny that such would be the result. Is it not right, then, that we should express such opinions? We are parties interested as well as they; for what benefits or injures one part of the State, benefits or injures the other part."

A Proposition to France by Russia for the Dismemberment of Turkey.

We publish on another page a remarkable Russian State paper on the partitioning of Turkey between Russia and France. It is a proposition to that effect, elaborately drawn out by the Emperor ALEXANDER to the Emperor NAPOLEON in 1807, and put in the hands of the French Ambassador, COULAINCOURT, without a signature, to be delivered to His Imperial master; in all respects a perfect parallel to the recent memorials put in the hands of the British Ambassador to be delivered to his Government. It throws a flood of light on the policy and the leading permanent designs of Russia. In the former case, in 1807, the offer was to France, excluding England entirely; in the latter it was to England, altogether excluding France. These exclusions were both significant. The design was in both cases not simply to seize on Turkey, but to throw discord and an irreconcileable bone of contention between France and England. The offer in 1807, it will be seen, was to assign to France, not only Egypt but Syria, nearly all Asia Minor, Greece, all the islands of the Archipelago, with Candia and Cyprus. Russia was to have the Northern Provinces of Turkey, with her beloved and much longed-for Constantinople, with the shores of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles. ALEXANDER saw clearly that while he secured these to himself, France would have to contend with England to secure her own division, and that while the two latter powers were weakening themselves in fighting over the spoils lying around the shores of the Mediterranean, Russia would occupy a commanding position for encroaching at her will upon both, and thus gradually absorb the whole of Turkey and Greece, and Asia Minor, and reign the uncontrolled mistress of Europe.

Russia now holds, or soon will hold, the same relation to the smaller States of Europe, that Macedonia of old, under PHILIP and ALEXANDER the Great, held to the smaller States of Greece. The parallel is vivid and alarming. Had Athens, Sparta, Thebes, and the other lesser Grecian States, acted in harmony, they might have proudly repelled the armies of Macedon, retained their independence, and given a new phase to the subsequent history of the world. Their divisions and bickerings among themselves, were their fall; a mighty warning to the Western States of Europe at present. For if just now there be no imminent danger, most assuredly that danger will come with the natural increase of the population of Russia. The fertile, level, wide-spreading plains of Russia, are twice as large as all the rest of Europe, and hence they will support double the amount of population: that is, while the numbers of all the rest of Europe are now 160,000,000, and nearly stationary, Russia will have in her European territory alone 320,000,000. Of course these numbers are on the supposition that Russia will not become dismembered, and that her people will grow equally as dense as the average of the rest of Europe, which they doubtless will. But this is looking at Russia in Europe alone. In Asia her possessions are nearly double the size of the whole of Europe: that is, they occupy in Asia 5,000,000 of square miles; and when we read the travels through Siberia of the German philosopher, ERMAN, and those of Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, the Governor of the British Hudson Bay Company's territories in America, as he rode through the entire length of the Russian Empire, both in Asia and in Europe, nothing is more evident than that Siberia is not the barren waste which ignorant geographers formerly described. Both these very intelligent men declare that its population and civilization are rapidly advancing. The gold placers there are operating precisely the same as in California and Australia; and as there are no serfs in Siberia, a rapid rise in all the elements of political strength may be expected in that far distant and almost unheard-of land.

Think then of the future immense population of Russia in both Europe and Asia combined; they will, doubtless, exceed 400,000,000! This assumption is based on the ordinary course of human events, such as Europe and America have steadily experienced during the last three or four centuries. The political power ensuing from a combination of such vast numbers, is beyond all computation; and hence it is, that for the independence of the Eastern nations of Europe, two things are absolutely indispensable; first, that they stand united against their common foes, and second, that all further encroachments of Russia on Turkey, or in any direction to the west, be firmly met and entirely stopped. Without these two conditions, we may calculate according to the ordinary laws of human affairs, that the smaller States of Europe must one day bow before the overwhelming Macedonia of the North. The prediction of NAPOLEON at St. Helena was founded upon the very best reasons, when he said that soon Europe must become either Republican or Cossack. Republican States in Europe could easily unite against the common danger, and, manfully drive it back; but such a union seems quite beyond expectation among the old, jealous, selfish and blind dynasties now existing. They may unite occasionally, and for short periods, but not permanently and efficiently as the case will always demand. The Russian proposition to NAPOLEON for the dismemberment of Turkey has all the interest of the recent documents transmitted to the British Government. It discloses, in addition, the designs of the two Emperors, NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, entered into at their personal conference at Tilsit, about their contemplated expedition over land to Hindostan to dispossess the British. Such an expedition on the part of Russia alone was long disquieting to the English; but their own experience in Affghanistan, in 1839, has effectually put to rest all their apprehensions. The mountains, deserts, distances, and other difficulties in the way of a large military expedition in that direction, are such as to render any danger to British India from Russia perfectly impossible for several centuries to come. This has been the general conviction in England since 1839; but uninformed writers in this country are still in the habit of entertaining and giving forth the old and obsolete views. The present document was given in HARPER'S *Magazine*, in June last, as illustrative of the history of NAPOLEON during 1807, by Mr. ABBOTT, and is said by him to be "characteristic of that time." The world had thought that those times of inordinate ambition had passed by, and that Russia had ceased from her longings after more territory; but a fresh zest has been given to the Imperial memorial by the recent disclosures.

Care for Emigrants at Sea.

Early in the present session of Congress the extraordinary mortality at sea among emigrants attracted the attention of gentlemen in the Senate, and a Select Committee was appointed to report measures for the prevention of such fatality. The distinguished Senator from this City, Hon. HAMILTON FISH, was made Chairman; and from the early steps taken towards gathering information, we hoped that something would be done in season to give to the emigrant its benefit during the coming Summer and Fall. We do not hear, however, of any movement made as yet to bring the subject out of Committee. We trust the long incubation will make surer the perfecture of what does come at last.

The subject is not less important now than ever before. Though, while with every arrival we hear of icebergs in the Atlantic, and severe cold weather, we do not look for a return of that sickness at sea which made November last dismal in its memory to thousands of our adopted citizens, for its unprecedented fatality. But as warm weather approaches, and the emigration increases, we may expect it; for the regulations which have been latterly adopted abroad are by no means calculated to mitigate the sufferings of the Middle Passage, though they make a little more trouble for ship-owners and officers. Yesterday and to-day, the number of emigrants arriving at this port amounted to 2,709. Their sufferings could not have been small, from the extremity of the cold to which they were exposed. But such are mere inconveniences, not to be named beside the sterner sorrows that beset their path at a later season.

Congressional.

The Guano trade commanded the attention of the Senate yesterday, and a resolution referring the subject to the President was adopted. It appears, from the statement of Mr. CLAYTON, that an advantageous arrangement with the Peruvian Government ere this, has been prevented through the influence of British capitalists. In the House, Mr. RICHARDSON announced that he would to-day introduce a resolution terminating the debate on the Nebraska bill. Several speeches were made on the merits of the bill, and at a late hour the House adjourned.

The People Together.

Conventions, Anniversaries, Conferences, Convocations, and their several proceedings, engross a large share of the columns of the press in both country and City. And they will continue to do so for many weeks yet. The Anniversaries of the Religious Societies are no sooner concluded here than they are reproduced in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and elsewhere.

This policy of crowding so many things of the sort into the month of May has some advantages, with all its disadvantages. Those who desire to attend the greater part of them can do so by simply making arrangement for a vacation during this "merrie month." And in that time it will be difficult to find any object of philanthropy or subject of social interest not presented in some one or other Convention. Aside from those more nearly of a religious character, the two now in progress, claiming attention from the scientific world, are the National Medical Association at St. Louis, and the Meeting of Superintendents of the Insane, at Washington. Of the former, we have presented in the columns of the TIMES abstracts of the proceedings for three days. The latter met on Tuesday, and is now in full career. Dr. LUTHER V. BELL, of the McLean Asylum, acts as Chairman, and Dr. C. H. NICHOLS, of the Washington United States Hospital, as Secretary. The body, of course, is very small, only thirteen besides the officers enjoying its membership. Thus far, little else than preliminary business has been transacted. Their deliberations, being those of men daily devoted to the study and practice of a specialty, cannot but result favorably to the interests of that large class whose sad state demands their services.

Females as Physicians.

The Female Medical College of Massachusetts received a grant from the Legislature, of $1,000 annually for five years. The wording of the resolution appropriates the money "in aid of the medical education of females by the establishment of forty scholarships, the beneficiaries of which shall be selected from the several Senatorial Districts, in numbers according to the Senatorial apportionment." The public has evidently made up its mind to see this experiment of educating females as physicians for their own sex, thoroughly tried. The oldest living fogy has not given a substantial reason why it should not be, and the faculty themselves, who naturally would be the last to admit ladies to their ranks, seem disposed not only to open the doors of the temple of Æsculapius for them, but to wait upon them in and secure them seats. They favoring, the project—reform if you choose—cannot fail but grow.

☞ The Portland papers, with the fact for a text that the steamship *Cleopatra* on her late arrival, found it impossible to gain access to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at the Gulf's mouth had to turn toward Portland for a harbor, preach to themselves a very gratifying sermon, to the effect that theirs is without mistake "the natural seaport of the Canadas." "It," says the *Advertiser*, "is just as much the harbor of Montreal already, as the Piræus was of ancient Athens." And it prophesies that when the Montreal and Quebec Railroad is completed, the latter city too will accept of its facilities, as superior to her own even for her own purposes. The cause of this comfort to our Maine friends is the fact that in the hyperborean regions which the *Cleopatra* sought, the weather presents a most serious obstacle to navigation for all but a few brief mid-summer months. It is curious how men become used to all extremes of weather, and though icicles pend at the talking, pity the folks who freeze a few miles further North. He reminds one of the amiable little boy, who, as his mother tucked him up, of a wintry night, on his carpet of rags with a shreddy blanket, shivering, wondered how poor people got along who hadn't any blankets to be tucked up with.

☞ In compliance with a request to that effect, we publish in another column a letter from Messrs. HERVEY ELY and THOMAS KEMPSHALL, two of the most respectable and prominent business men of Rochester, in reply to an article in a recent number of the *Tribune*, commenting sharply on their application to the Legislature for steps to ascertain the damages they claim to have sustained in consequence of the diversion of the waters of the Genesee River by the Erie Canal, from their milling establishment. They submit a clear statement of facts connected with the claim they present, and show, we think conclusively, that it is founded in justice and is not fairly obnoxious to the severe censure which the *Tribune* pronounced upon it. They state their entire willingness to submit the justice of their claims to the arbitration and decision of any judge or jury in the State. We cheerfully comply with the request to place their statement before the public.

☞ We publish in another column a full report of the charge of Judge DUER in the case recently before the Superior Court, in which the widow of a person killed by a Hudson River Railroad train, brought suit against the Company to recover damages for his death. The result of the case was announced some days since. The Jury rendered a verdict of $3,500 against the Company. The frequency of railroad accidents renders it of great importance to fix the extent of their responsibility for them, and the charge of Judge DUER enters into a full and able examination of that point.

☞ Two events of fifty years since are noted in the exchange papers which came to hand yesterday: the first settlement of the Great Miami Valley, at the town of Dayton, Ohio, and the establishment of the Richmond *Enquirer* in Virginia. Both events took place in 1804. The semi-centennial observation of the first is made by the surviving first settlers; and of the last, by the original projector, the venerable THOMAS RITCHIE, in an editorial leader prepared by his son under the eye of this gentleman, if not by his own pen.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appeared last evening in the latest three act Celticism, called "Ireland as it is." We have no intention of going into anything like a criticism of this production. Of the many stupid pieces in the repertoire of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS it is perhaps the least stupid, and certainly the least objectionable politically. "Ireland as it is" is principally remarkable for slow music and a snow-storm, the latter being by far the best of the two.

There are tolerable characters for POPE, BARNEY WILLIAMS, and his lady, and to this fact some exceedingly feeble applause may be attributed. Mr. POPE was especially good, and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS sang the words of her part with great persistency. An occasional song interspersed with the recitation would perhaps relieve the somewhat monotonous affect. Mrs. B. WILLIAMS has a sweet and powerful voice for chanting.

To-night, "Erin Our Home" and the comedy "It's the Custom of the Country."

Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the tragedian, is engaged here, and will make his first appearance next week.

GERMAN OPERA—ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—We direct the attention of our German readers to the entertainment provided for them to-night at the St. Charles Theatre. For the first time, FLOTOW'S opera of "Alessandro Stradella"—which is, perhaps, his best work—will be performed. The scarcity of musical novelty at present should induce a good attendance.

Murder on a Steamer.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A melancholy affair occurred on board the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco. On Wednesday evening, March 22, at 7½ o'clock, two of the deck hands got into a quarrel, when WILLIAM PRATT, the second officer, went from his room to quiet them. While doing so, a steerage passenger by the name of JOHN GARDNER interfered. Mr. PRATT requested him to go away, when GARDNER seized him by the throat, and in the scuffle stabbed PRATT twice in the breast, and also severely cut the third officer in the arm. GARDNER attempted to escape, but was caught and confined. Mr. PRATT died in about thirty minutes. He leaves a wife at Bellport, L. I., to mourn his loss. He was an excellent officer, and a most exemplary man, and was loved and respected by all with whom he was associated. C.

☞ The *Tribune* states that the damage which the accident to the *Briscoe* will entail on her owners will not fall short of $50,000. All efforts to raise her have thus far proved ineffectual.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamer Cahawba—General Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, April 30, 1854.

A gentleman in correspondence with the State Department, leaves by the *Cahawba* for Mobile, who will carry to the Government a good deal of valuable information from Cuba. He is well posted up as to the present organization and preparation for the defence of Cuba; but he has, in fact, *no information* that has not been already given to your people through your columns. It is right of course that the Government should have confirmation from parties well known to themselves. This gentleman has been industrious, has tact, is familiar with the Spanish character and language, and had the entrée to parties who were interested to put him in the immediate possession of facts from the very fountain.

Whether we are to have war or peace, General PEZUELA is involved personally in the hazards, as through the folly of his administration, by permitting himself to be led by dishonest and corrupt advisers, the excuse for opening all the "black" list for past aggrievances has occurred, and if Spain negotiates, or is politically troubled at home in consequence, PEZUELA has the blame. The expense for preparation, and no war, the blame is still with him; if war, no matter how well the battle may be fought, even Africanization, if it could obtain, would not save the fame of General PEZUELA, with the losing game. The work of negro organization which is, for the moment, the hobby of the vice-royal mind, does not spring into form and shape under his dictum as promptly as anticipated. It was supposed that opening this conduit, all the free villains of the colored race in Havana would run right into it; but the idea of gunpowder, though combined with elevated position in brotherhood with the best chivalry and the noble blood of Spain, has not been sufficient to overcome the instinctive horror it carries to their souls, and they rather decline the honor out of respect to the danger of the fellowship.

The temptation has also been offered to their minds, in case that the Island should, by any possibility, be transferred, or lost by Spain, that arms and good organization, with cultivation in military science, would be with them, to obtain possession of the Island—to free the slaves, and to institute a free Government to suit themselves. But these Creole negroes have some intelligence, and with all the free blacks, emancipados included, there are sundry advisers who, from their superior intelligence, have become more absolute than our law-givers—for their opinions are honest, and their interests—the welfare of "the race"—their race, not money—and they say, rendered in pretty good English, "Lord bless your poor soul, where'll you be when Spain is whipped into willingness to give up Cuba—that are gem;—not one of you buried in consecrated ground,—the buzzards will have eaten every eye that now beams with the light of health, and your bones will whiten the plains when the battles of Cuba are fought for the Queen. No, this is not for you, my children—let the white man fight his own battles; their soft words and their flattering promises are all false and deceptive—believe them not. If they force you to fight, that is another thing—you cannot resist; but when that comes, theo come to me, my children, I have a word for your ear, and one that you must hear—for it is a word of truth for your safety—for the safety of your race, and for the progress of truth." This is no fiction, with a servant, long known to me, and honest, who came to me to save him from being taken as a soldier, who wished me to claim him as a slave against any officer of Registry that might visit the house to get his name and description. I went to the house of the old negro (50 or 60 years) who uttered the above words, as nearly as I could render them, to about twenty friends and acquaintances of the servant, who explained my relation to him—assuming responsibility for me that I would do no wrong. It was last Sunday, at an old stone chanty under the walls, while hundreds of Africans were dancing in front, with their national music filling the air, making perfect concealment of the position of the parties within and their doings.

After the speech was made, I inquired of the old man where he had lived, and found that he had lived at St. Augustine, Fla.—had passed one or two years in Charleston, S. C., more than thirty years ago. He had spent several years in Mexico, in the family of an English gentleman—and was the servant of a Spanish officer, temporarily there, when the war broke out, and in the city of Mexico when it was taken by the Americans. Soon after which he came to Havana with the Spanish officer. He spoke English but imperfectly. In endeavoring to find out what would be the advice given, in case the free negroes were forced to go into the public service—I received for reply that I ought not to ask him such a question—that it was improper, (of which I felt a slight indication that it was so,) and that having told me candidly how a great part of his active life had passed, I ought to know what his caution would be. I was much interested in this man—this very singular and intelligent man—and have been several times to his cabin since, this week, where I have always found him with company, which he easily disposes of by his unbounded and kindly influence, exercised without appearance, for a few words with me. He is supported (not being very infirm—but his thousand friends will not let him work) by the donations of laborers upon the wharf, who attend to all his wants, pay the rent of room—$8 50 per month—bring food and clothing, or money, as much as may be necessary for perfectly good living. His appearance is venerable—well dressed—his face more oval, and features more acute, than belong to the African. He is sustained as their judge or king, and his kind words are the law of their hearts. He will do much to impair the plans of PEZUELA, and he will drag a green leaf from his laurels, if he ever goes into battle with his negroes in the front rank, if they are forced into the service. I have much more to say of this man, and perhaps you will permit me to come again with him and PEZUELA. OCCATOR.

☞ The Detroit papers of Tuesday announce the death of General ISAAC E. CRARY, United States Marshal for the District of Michigan, in the 50th year of his age. He was a native of Connecticut; a gentleman of personal worth, but strong party affinities. He removed in 1830 to the then Territory of Michigan, and on the admission of the State into the Union was made her first Representative in the lower branch of Congress, where he served through a couple of terms. During the long session, he made an ill-judged attack upon the military career of General HARRISON, for which he was visited in reply with a display of witty criticism and well directed ridicule from Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, that gave both parties wide-spread fame, though only one of them repents tion.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their carts, at the solicitation of their friends and in view of their greatly increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-st. to No. 19 Nassau-st., where they will at all times be ready to serve their former patrons and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improvements in their equipages and establishments, they particularly recommend themselves to the favorable notice of the public. JAS. SULLIVAN, Jr.,
JAS. SULLIVAN,
Late Chief Draymen to H. H. Leeds & Co.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers unbiased opinion.

$15 ONLY FOR A DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY HOMESTEAD.—500 building lots, each 100 feet square, equal to four City lots, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days. These are the last of those beautiful Rosevale lots, and each subscriber, for only $15, payable in installments, secures four building lots, 25x100 feet, near the celebrated Lake Ronkonkoma, or a farm of from two to twenty acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Also a few splendid farms for $15 and upwards. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis. References can be made to Hon. HENRY MEIGS, American Institute, No. 351 Broadway; J. H. STRIKER, Jr., No. 51 Liberty-st.; J. C. BOECKEL, No. 189 Delancy-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—LADIES' SHOE AND GAITER manufacturers are informed that for fine stitching of kid, enamelled morocco, patent leather, and all similar work, the new improved single-threaded Sewing Machines produce a quality of work not hitherto represented by any machine, and much superior to what it is possible to do by hand. This may seem extravagant, but it is strictly true. The right to use these machines is granted under a license secured by the original patent granted to Messrs. A. Johnson, in 1846.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. HAUSWOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.....New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, RAFFELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KERR & MORAN.....Lowell, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 13 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 30 by 25 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, is attracting the attention of Physicians and Invalids, by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAVE RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 144 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, Agent, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.

MR. S. C. HERRING—*Sir:* It affords us pleasure to say that our Books and Papers were preserved without the least injury in two of your Salamander Safes, at the destruction of our store by fire on the night of the 25th inst.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.

SILAS C. HERRING is sole proprietor of HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, and proprietor and manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, at the Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

INCIPIENT DROPSY, BLADDER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is prescribed and recommended by the medical faculty as the best and most reliable agent known to the profession in the above complaints. It is an article of Holland Gin, in its purest state, unadulterated by any noxious drugs, and perfectly free from the poisonous fusel oil with which all other gins are impregnated. Put up in pint and quart bottles, with the name of the importer on the bottle, cork and label. Sold by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Importer,
No. 22 Beaver-st.

THE NUMEROUS STRANGERS NOW VISITING our City—clergymen and others—are invited to call and examine CONE'S beautiful assortment of PIANO-FORTES at the extensive warerooms of the subscribers. Among others those truly magnificent instruments which received three prize medals at the Crystal Palace, and were pronounced the best Pianos on exhibition.
GROVESTEIN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FREE TICKETS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, agents for the sale of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos, dealers in Melodions, and extensive publishers of Music, will present any person purchasing Sheet Music to the amount of one dollar, with two tickets to either of the above places of amusement, or one ticket to each. Music and tickets sent by mail free of charge.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S WORLD'S FAIR first premium Pianos, with or without Æolian, and with the celebrated iron frames and circular scales. T. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, Hallett and Cumston's Pianos (of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.,) Horace Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers at wholesale and retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

SWEET MAY HAS COME.—LADIES WHO WISH to promenade this delightful weather, can find at MILLER & CO.'S, in Canal-st., beautiful Gaiter Boots at 12s. to 20s. per pair; first quality Slippers and Ties and Buskins at 9s and 10s.; second quality same styles at 6s. and 7s. per pair, with boys', misses', and children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICES OF CARPETS!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English Velvets, 13s., 14s., 15s; do. Tapestry Brussels, 9s., 10s., 11s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s.; Oilcloths, 2s 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.; English 8 yds. wide; Gold Window Shades and Stair Carpets, at unparalleled low prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 156 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN GREASON, OF No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., has a splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, with all the accessories for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—THE UNdersigned respectfully inform their numerous friends and patrons that they are still to be found at their old stand, No. 438 Pearl-st., with a very extensive assortment of fine Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture, well and fashionably made, to which they invite attention. N. B.—Sofa beds, with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. HOWE.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec., 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

PATENT STONE DRILL.—A MACHINE, CAPABLE of boring a seven-inch hole in hard granite, at the rate of two feet an hour, with a four-horse engine, can be seen at MOTT'S Quarry, foot of 42d-st., East River, at 4 o'clock each day this week. For further information inquire of D. F. WORCESTER, No. 24 William-st., Room No. 22; or F. L. CUSHMAN, Howard Hotel.

LOVET'S WAHPENE OFFICE REMOVED TO No. 762 Broadway, above 8th-st., where he will be always ready to supply the public with his celebrated WAHPENE, which never fails to change gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cures baldness. Beware of a spurious article. No genuine but LOVET'S.

ELECTRICITY AGAINST CHRONIC DISEASES.—The PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS cure all Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Palpitations, Epilepsy, Uterine Complaints, &c., and are patronized by the highest medical authority in the world. Exhibition Medal. Office and Factory removed to No. 29 White-st.
J. STEINERT, No. 29 White-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-st.

TO FARMERS.—TO START CORN, AND MAKE IT earwell and mature early this late, cold season, there is nothing equal to Peruvian Guano. Superphosphate of Lime and Poudrette are also good. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of R. L. ALLEN,
Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

ENGLISH CARPETS, MEDALLION CARPETS, AT 20 per cent. below Broadway prices; English Velvets, English Tapestry Brussels, with elegant Rugs and Tablecovers to match, all new Spring styles, at tremendous low prices, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery. Buyers will please call and examine them.

ACTORS, LAWYERS, AND SINGERS.—YOU WHO depend so much upon the melody and music of your voices, try BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Only 25 cents a box. Good for coughs, hoarseness, etc. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—Business at the Charlestown Navy-Yard remains very dull. A number of hands from the lumberers' small number employed have been discharged. Mr. SAMUEL A. POOR, Naval Constructor, is to be removed to the Washington Yard, and his place is to be taken, as is supposed, by a Mr. DEANE, from the Brooklyn Yard.

A negro man, named Merit, was hung for murder at Charleston, on Friday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ American Institute.—ANNUAL Election of Trustees and Managers of the Fair.—The members of the Institute are informed that the Regular Ticket nominated at a large meeting, according to the usual custom is headed ROBERT L. PELL, for President. A spurious ticket has been put in circulation, pretending to have been regularly nominated, headed John Bullock, for President. The real friends of the Institute are requested to attend THIS AFTERNOON, and vote the Regular Ticket, on which the following are the candidates for Trustees:

For President—ROBERT L. PELL.
Vice-Presidents—ROBERT LOVETT, D. MEREDITH REESE, LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON.
Recording Secretary—HENRY MEIGS
Corresponding Secretary and Agent—PETER B. MEAD.
Treasurer—EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE.

The polls open THIS AFTERNOON, MAY 11, from 3 P. M. to 7 P. M., at the Institute Rooms, No. 351 Broadway

☞ More Aid and Sympathy to the Brown Stone Cutters' Association.—At a meeting of the United Association of Journeymen Marble Cutters of New-York, Brooklyn, &c., held at their rooms No. 149 4th-av., on the evening of May 9, 1854, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we appropriate $500 for the present use of the Brown-Stone Cutters' Association of New-York, &c., for the purpose of supporting them in their strike, and that we tax each of our members weekly for their support until their difficulties are settled.

Resolved, That we publish the above in the following daily papers, namely: the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times* and *Sun*.

JAMES F. GALLAGHER, President.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance from the Cypress Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F KENDALL

☞ The American Missionary Association will hold a public meeting on THURSDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Tabernacle, No. 340 Broadway The Secretaries of the Foreign and Home Departments will give brief statements of the missions of the Association, and interesting addresses and sentences from missionaries interested in both Home and Foreign Missions The friends of Missions and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ Castle Garden—Refreshment Saloons to Lease.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, the 12th inst., for the exclusive privilege of furnishing and selling all the refreshments of every description required about the premises, for one year, commencing the 15th day of May, 1854 For particulars inquire of the undersigned at the Garden, from 10 A. M to 4 P. M. H. R. CONKLIN.

☞ American Institute.—The ticket headed JOHN BULLOCK for President, is the ticket supported by the bulk of the members, and has on it the names of THOS R STILLMAN, JAMES BOGARDUS, EDWIN SMITH, and the principals active members of the Institute

A. LONGETT, Secretary Committee.

Polls open from 3 to 7 P. M.

☞ A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, May 11, 1854, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, four choice building lots, 25x100, on the west side of 8th-av., between 63d and 64th-sts; also eight desirable lots, 25x100 on the north side of 57th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. The sale will be positive. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ The Eighteenth Anniversary of the American Temperance Union.—Will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, at the Broadway Tabernacle. Chancellor WALWORTH will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. THOMAS E POWERS, of Vermont, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, of Massachusetts.

☞ First Anniversary of the New-York City Literary Union—University Chapel, THURSDAY, May 11, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—The exercises will consist of Orations, &c., by members of the Societies, and Music by Dodworth's Band. Tickets may be procured from the Secretary. SAM'L J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

☞ Extension of the Bowery.—Notice to all persons in favor of this great improvement.—A meeting will be held at the Eastern Pearl-st. House, corner of Pearl and Perry-sts. on MONDAY NEXT, 15th, at 8 P. M All owners of property, lessees and others, interested in favor of this improvement are requested to attend.

☞ American Institute.—An annual election for Trustees and Committees of this Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1854. The polls will open at 3 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Trustees. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

☞ The New-York Anti-Slavery Society will hold its First Anniversary at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by THEODORE PARKER, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and WENDELL PHILIPS. Admittance 12½ cents, to defray expense

HENRIETTA W. JOHNSON, Recording Secretary.

☞ Great Success.—The advancement of Mr WOOD'S pupils in his beautiful system of Drawing from Nature, taught at his Academy, No 488 Broadway, is considered altogether unparalleled. He has room for a few more pupils only. Apply at his free Gallery

☞ American Home Missionary Society.—The Twenty-eighth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society will be held in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON—Who was making inquiries, last Autumn, at No. 191 4th-st., for MARGARET SHERIDAN, is requested to call at No. 232 4th-st., where he may learn her present residence.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE BLISS OF MARRIAGE.—MATRIMONY MADE EASY, OR HOW TO WIN A LOVER.—Price One Dollar.

What fool for his folly was ever called wise?
So one dollar, Sir READER, for your good advice,
Since all must a woman, and woman must have,
Shall bless your sage counsel again and again.

Professor RONDOUT, of New-York, formerly of Swedan, where he has been the means of bringing about thousands of happy marriages, will send to any address, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, post-paid, plain directions to enable ladies or gentlemen to win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as they may desire. The process is so simple, but so captivating, that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance or position; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with the utmost secrecy and delicacy. Address Professor RONDOUT, New-York City, post-paid.

N. B.—This is no humbug, but one of the greatest sciences the world ever produced, which thousands of ladies and gentlemen in the City of New-York can attest to. No one will ever regret the price paid for such an invaluable secret, which is contained in a book of one hundred pages, with all the necessary directions.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTES LOST.—Two notes, $1,104 94.—One note dated July 14, 1853, for $576 21. One note dated July 21, 1853, for $728 73. Both at 6 months, payable to Robt. D McChesney, and by him endorsed, without recourse. Signed Felix Newfelder. Any person returning them to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded

JOHN STRONG, No. 28 South-st.

BROOCH LOST—In Brooklyn on Monday, May 1, a shell cameo breast-pin. Design, a female head with an owl, &c. If found, and left at this office, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Look out!
Beyond doubt
LYON'S dust,
The housewife's trust,
Has, from its boundless reputation,
Subjected hasn to imitation.

PLEASE SEE THAT "E. LYON" is on the label of every flask of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects, and on every box of his Pills for exterminating rats and mice. None other are genuine Principal Depôt, No 424 Broadway; Branch ditto, No. 83 Dock-st., Philadelphia. 25 cents per flask or box.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT.—CANTO IX.

The other was a student of the law,
Handsome and eloquent, named BLACKSTONE STORY,
A scholar, he (unlike the man of war,)
Was enamous of *Fame*, but not of *Glory!*
Mild, meek, in character without a "flaw,"
Was our love-smitten hero, but before he
A declaration made of his "attachment,"
The Cornet's egg of love was near its hatchmant.

Poor Julia seems to be "on the horns of a dilemma," but we should not be surprised if the lawyer nonsuited the soldier! In the meanwhile it must not be forgotten that GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is the richest thing on earth for purifying the skin from *tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, redness, roughness*, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES instantly extirpate all hair to which they may be applied. GOURAUD'S LIQUID HAIR DYE will change the color of *red, light, or grey* hair to a magnificent brown or black, as may be desired, without staining the skin. Bear in mind that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD are to be had at his Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store *from* Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF MAGIC.

Who would grope blindly in the dark,
At without compass moves the bark,
When all the wonders of the sea—
By magic art unveiled, foreshown?
None who are wise should lose the chance
To learn their future in advance;
To know what's best to like or shun,
What days shine bright in fortune's sun,
What love or luck is yet in store?
What hopes will be fulfilled—nay, more—
The issues of all life's affairs,
And the best balm for all its cares.
Ye who would such high knowledge gain,
Should now apply, while good stars reign.
To RONALD, sage, magician, seer,
Who reads all signs as they appear,
And all the golden orbs of Heaven,
At Boston, High-st., No. 7.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE DEMPSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of NOYES, BARBOUR & TALLMADGE, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1854.

myll-law6mTh* JOHN DEMPSEY, Administrator.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of wood land, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated, healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. R. LANE, left stairs, No. 8 Wall-st.

CHEAP PIANOS.—At $90 and $100; elegant 6 octave rosewood, $120; 6½ and 7 octave rosewood, $150 to $200; upright 6½ octave rosewood, $120—all warranted. Pianos to let. No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

C. F. HILL.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable Protestant woman, as seamstress, or to assist in doing light chamberwork, or would take care of one growing-up child. Is competent to do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can make children's clothes, fine shirts, or execute dress-making. Is willing and obliging. Can be seen all the week, at No. 49 Clinton-place. Has unexceptionable City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—As low cook, by a young Swiss of liberal education, and who has had a year and a half active practice in the line in a hospital city in this State. A discretionary will be required. The highest testimonials as to integrity, ability, and habits of sobriety will be furnished. City reference also given. Address LAW CLERK, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework or chamberwork and washing; is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook, fond of children, and willing to make herself generally useful Good City reference. Would go in the country. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two very competent girls with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing Best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived 13 years. Can be seen at No. 135 Grand-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron by a respectable Protestant woman, and as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework in the City or country, by a trustworthy and especially young woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook and baker, and willing to please her employers. Will take moderate salary. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in a private family, or would do the washing and ironing in a small family by an industrious girl, who has the best of recommendation from her last place. Inquire at No. 91 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waitar, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron by a respectable Protestant woman, and as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lad fifteen years of age Resides with his parents. Has had some experience in a Dry Goods and Stationery Store, and can furnish the best testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address Box No. 597, New-York Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and fine laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and nurse, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls; one as seamstress, the other to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of children. No objection to go in the country. City reference. Please call for two days at No. 41 Troy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English woman, as chambermaid and fine washer. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 26 East 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; has been 5 years at her last place. Call at No. 84 St. Mark's-place, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer, and ironer. Can give the best City recommendations Apply at her present situation, No. 202 Henry-st., New-York. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant American girl, with the best of City references, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to mind a baby. Can be seen for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experianced nurse and seamstress by a respectable Protestant woman, a widow, who comes highly recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as Chambermaid and Waiter, or to do housework in a small private family. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 17 East 13th-st.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—By a lady of high standing and and experience, perticularly skilled in classic and English literature, in a family, to superintend the studies of young ladies about finishing, or to give classic readings to those who have completed their education The most unexceptionable references given and required. Address C. H. B., post-paid, No. 10 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st.

SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS WANTED—By an experienced person. Is competent to cut and make children's clothes No objection to light chamber-work if required. Good City reference; can be seen, at No 118 20th-st., corner of 3d-av., 2d floor, back room.

SOBER, CAREFUL, PROTESTANT LADY WANTED—To take charge of two children—a boy 6, and a girl 4 years old. Any person wishing to take them, children will get a fair remuneration from their father, who has lately lost his wife. An early answer is requested, with references. Good references given Address A. B., Box No. 000 this office.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to J. G. REED, Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wants a situation as Proof Reader, or as Foreman of a jobbing department. Is a thorough workman, and would fill any situation in a printing office, in either of the above capacities, or as a clerk. Would attend to the compilation of news for a newspaper. Address PRINTER, at this office.

FIRST-CLASS STITCHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A man accustomed to assisting a Trimmer can find employment at J. C. PARKER'S Coach Factory, 3d-av., 83d-st.

LAND SURVEYORS WANTED—To lay out nine hundred acres into streets and blocks. Address REX, at this office.

PERSONS WANTED—To engage in a sure, beautiful and most interesting business, adapted to either sex, traveling or at home. On receipt of $1, post-paid, I will send instructions by which can easily be made $15 to $30 per week. Persons having one or two leisure hours during the day or evening, will find this a very pleasant, genteel and lucrative pastime. Address ISAAC NEWTON, care of B. LOCKWOOD, New-York City.

INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—In a store, where the duties are light and pleasant. Salary $5 a month until January, when it will be advanced according to his ability to be useful. Apply at No 58 Beekman-st., third floor.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale clothing store, a boy about 16 years of age. One who resides with his parents would be preferred. No one need apply that cannot bring the best of reference as to character and capacity. Apply at No 18 Cortlandt-st., up stairs, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

PROTESTANT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics—No. 7 Carmine-st.—Families can at all times meet with good help, and girls with good situations.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE—Wanted to purchase in the vicinity of New-York, a small house with about five acres of ground, easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Trees essential—rocks and water no objection. The house may be old or new, and the more lonely the situation the better. Address SMITH, Box No. 3,035 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with partial board, in Summit-st., near 1st-place, South Brooklyn, where they will be treated as members of the family, and enjoy all the comforts of a respectable home. Reference will be required. Address, B. C., Box No. 3,288, Post-office.

BOARDING.—Three or four single gentlemen will find pleasant furnished rooms in West 14th-st., with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays. The House is new and convenient to the cars and stages. Address W., No. 59 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms on the first and second floor to let, with board. Apply at No. 62 West 28th-st., near Broadway. The house is modern, and the location pleasant.

BOARDING.—A lady who has a pleasant house, No. 263 Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Clinton and Henry-sts, offers a choice of rooms for genteel boarders, if applied for soon.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. This house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a first class house, convenient both to South and Wall-st. ferries, by applying to No. 102 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Also, a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with an unfurnished room, bedroom and closets attached, by applying as above.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Location desirable for its neighborhood, and its convenient distance from the Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, may find comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 135 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S B., Box No. 2,906, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By two single gentlemen, in a first-class private family, where there are no other boarders, and where an agreeable home could be enjoyed. Location not far from Wall-st. or South Ferries. Best of reference can be given. Address G. & B., Box No. 3,220, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife; also two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 266 Washington-st., within ten minutes' walk of either ferry. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and wife. Si story rooms and pleasant location required. Address L. P. C., *Times* office, stating terms and location.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 13, 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, to gentlemen only. Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor. Breakfast and tea will be furnished in the rooms if desired. Apply at No. 21 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

ROOMS TO LET.—One large room, pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms, for single gentlemen, No. 604 6th-st., Albion-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—To gentlemen wishing furnished rooms, without board, in Brooklyn. Two front rooms in a very pleasant location, within two minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Can be obtained on reasonable terms. Apply No. 4 Sands-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable Rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately—hot, cold and shower baths in the house—No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—In suites, or separately, with breakfast if required, at No. 141 9th-st., third door from Broadway, and also at No. 6 College-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW STORY BY MRS. E. F. CARLEN.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN. By EMILIE C CARLEN. From the original Swedish, by ELBERT PERCE. 1 vol., 12 mo. Cloth 75 cts., paper 50 cts.

Extracts from the Preface.

"The Author endeavors to lead her readers to bear with her in her endeavor to insinuate among the flowers of literature, a modest violet, whose nature seeks concealment amidst the foliage of other and more presuming plants.

"We all know that a bouquet is more highly esteemed when it is composed of flowers culled from the conservatory; but unfortunately I possessed no such requisite, and was obliged to seek elsewhere for materials to arrange my nosegay. In this, my creation, every daughter of nature is depicted like a wild flower which has grown up in the meadow, cheered by the warm sunshine, beaten by the harsh winds, and refreshed by the cooling showers.

"My humble pen does not aspire to that brilliancy of expression, that beauty of style, that richness of sentiment, and that majestic grandeur which characterize the works of my sisters in literature; but in their stead I have endeavored to depict life only; life as it actually exists in nature."

Mrs. Carlen is far superior to Miss Bremer, both as a delineator of character and in the attributes of clearness and power.—*N. Y. Spirit of the Times*

Her productions certainly deserve favor. They come from a beautiful mind and a pure heart.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

Her novels are ably written, and give delightful pictures of life in the north of Europe.—*Yonkee Blade.*

She excels in those home scenes, the pure happiness of which woman alone is capable of, and woman alone can truthfully paint.—*Protestant Churchman.*

JUST ISSUED, NEW EDITIONS OF

ONE YEAR OF WEDLOCK. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, 75 and 50 cents.

It is a pleasing and instructive story from the incidents of one year of matrimony Her writings are all chaste and elevated.—*New-York Tribune.*

The tender will read it with tearful sympathy, and the austere sad unfeeling with profit. It enters within the halo that surrounds the family circle, and discloses the trials and treasures, the sorrows and joys, that make up a domestic life.—*Boston Telegraph.*

THE BRIDE OF OMBERG. By EMILIE CARLEN. 1 vol. 12 mo., 75 and 50 cents.

This is a charming book, and we commend it to our readers' notice.—*New-York Albion.*

No other than a genius could have produced it.—*Albany Argus.*

It is a bright, cheerful story of Swedish domestic life.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

GUSTAVUS LINDORN. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 12 mo., 75 and 50 cents.

It contains many effective touches, and evinces strength in character, painting and scenic illusions.—*Boston Transcript.*

Its motto, "Lead us not into Temptation," indicates the nature of a moral lesson, and fervor of description and beauty of style lend it power to make this a deeply interesting tale.—*New-York Evangelist.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., Now-York.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION.—12mo. Price $1.

We could give something to know who is the author of this delightful book. It is the work of an novice, of no dreamer, of no tyro in the feelings, passions, and errors of the human heart, and the temptations, ordeals and reverses of this shiftless life of ours. The mind in which it originated is opulent in experience—perhaps in suffering experience—and the hand that penned its pages was a solid hand by truth and soberness. It is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story, and yet a sermon. Taking the little Vara by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely.—*Buffalo Express.*

It is indeed written with an aim—the intent to show the self-abnegation of the missionary, to correct some widespread calumnies against his saintly character, to interest all in the cause of mankind in its darkest and the thread that runs through the whole, it is invisible to the careless, while its influence is felt. We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors As a work of merit, we place it high independently of any aim or plot, the language is both chaste and ornate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with great skill, and we can find originals in our mind who seem to be here carefully pictured.—*Newark Daily.*

ROBERT CARTER & BRO'S, No. 285 Broadway.

THIRD NUMBER OF THE "KNOW-NOTHING"—A SPLENDID ISSUE.—The third number of the KNOW-NOTHING is out, filled with staunch American Doctrines, pungent Editorials, Story, Navies, &c. In it a well-filled column may be found the great story—The Crimes of the Borgias—Stricter Emigration Laws—The Riot at Chelsea and East Boston; its Causes, Tendancies, &c.—The Cross in the Dust—The Providence Nunnery—Foreign Military—The Common School Question—Voice from Bunker Hill—Ireland in America—Beware of Waiters—Street Preaching—Fanatics and Fools—Great Document from St. Peter at Rome—Something Lively for Archbishop Hughes—Alleged Discovery of a "Know-Nothing"—Theatricals—News, &c

It is the greatest, best and most lively, dashing number yet issued. An edition of 60,000 copies will be printed. Published by W. W. FINCH & CO., Boston.

ROSS & JONES, Agents, No. 21 Ann-st.

OPEN COMMUNION; OR, THE PRINCIPLES OF RESTRICTED COMMUNION EXAMINED AND PROVED TO BE UNSCRIPTURAL AND FALSE. By S. W. WHITNEY, late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Westport, N. Y.

"One of the most thorough expositions of the great principles of Christian Communion that the American press has sent forth since the days of Dr. John M. Mason."—*Religious Recorder.*

"Argues with candor and ability, taking nothing as conceded which restricted communionists do not concede, and avoiding such arguments as will be likely not to weigh with a Baptist mind."—*New-England Farmer.*

"A nail in a sure place."—*South Meth. Quar. Review.*

"Nothing is left of the idea that baptism is the point of separation."—*Morning Star.*

Price 38 cents. Published and for sale by

M. W. DODD,
Corner Spruce-st. and City Hall-square.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO PATENTEES.—The undersigned still continues his agency for the sale, on commission of patents, both in this and all foreign countries. Being represented by active and reliable agents in various parts of the United States, and in all the chief cities of Europe, his facilities for introducing and selling patented inventions are very extensive and entirely unequalled. His aim, in all cases, is to realize quick and speedy cash returns to the patentee. For further information apply to or address, (post-paid) ALFRED E. BEACH,
Editor and proprietor of the *People's Journal*, agent for the sale of patented inventions, &c., People's Patent Office.
No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, a record of science, mechanics, invention and agriculture. Published monthly. Every number contains 32 pages, beautifully printed on fine paper, and profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, forming at the end of every year two fine volumes, comprising nearly 400 pages, with about 600 elegant engravings. Terms only One Dollar a year, sent by mail. Specimen copies 12½ cents. Address as above.

BEHIND THE SCENES—By Lady BULWER LYTTON. Author of "Chevely," &c.

"Mr. Disraeli is cleverly characterized under the name of Beaconsfield, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page."—*London Globe.*

"Lady Bulwer has written another novel at her husband, called 'Behind the Scenes,' in which the man who owns her figures as Mr. Ferrers and is described as a solid block of vice, enamelled with villainy, veneered with virtue and highly varnished with hypocrisy"—*The Eagle.*

Will be ready on the 15th inst.

RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 88 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufactura of Blank Books of every desirable kind, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

NOW READY—The popular book UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE, by A. D MILNE, in one handsome volume, 12mo., with illustrations by one of the first artists in this City. This charming little tale was originally published in the New-York *People's Organ*, and attracted much attention while in course of publication. It is believed that this work will do more to advance the cause of temperance than any book yet published. Price 75 cents. Colporteurs, the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and all who purchase in quantities, will receive a liberal discount. C SHEPARD & CO., No 152 Fulton-st.

N. B—Sent by mail free of postage upon receipt of 75 cents in postage stamps or otherwise.

MEYER & TRETBAR—No. 304 Main-st., Buffalo, Importers and Publishers of Foreign and American Music. Agents for the Publishing House of G. M. MEYER, Jr., Brunswick.

JUST PUBLISHED.

H. A. WALLENHAUPT op 22. Cinq morceaux caracteristiques; op. 23. Deux Polkas—No 1. L'Hirondelle; No. 2. La Gazelle. Op. 24. Galop di Bravura Op. 25. Le Ruisseau—Valse Etude.

IN PREPARATION.

AUGUST GOCKEL. Une Nuit sur l'Océan—Nocturne.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Is published every week for 12½ cents, or $6 a year. Besides the best matter of all the Foreign Periodicals (Quarterly, Monthly, Weekly,) each number contains a handsome steel engraving. Publication Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

LITTELL, SON & CO.

The first quarterly volume for 1854, being the fourth of the second series, is now ready. Also, Vols. I., II., III. Price per volume, cloth, $2.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Bookseller and Literary Agents Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application

DISCUSSION ON UNIVERSAL SALVATION.—A faithful report of the Discussion recently held in the Broadway Tabernacle between Rev T. J. SAWYER, D. D., and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, will be published by the undersigned Friday next This report has been revised by the disputants, and is published with their consent. It is a neat 12mo., 233 pages. Price 75 cents.

HENRY LYON, No. 548 Broadway.

CARLTON & PHILLIPS have now in press a work entitled THE FRIENDSHIPS OF THE BIBLE. By AMICUS. Embellished with engravings.

BEARD IS TO THE FACE what a coat is to the body—a man can do without them but is better with one. Now, my ONGUENT will force the whiskers or moustache to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and wont stain or injure the skin. A year's trial has proved it to be good, so I speak confidently. $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont Row, Boston; HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore-st., Baltimore; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany.

TO PRINTERS.—One Imperial Press, No. 2; one Super Royal Press; one Medium Press; also, printing types and materials of all kinds for sale, new or second hand, or approved paper, by CORTELYOU & GIFFING, No. 39 Spruce-st.

REFRIGERATORS.—A Luxury and a great Saving. Prices varying from $5 to $20, of different designs, with every improvement, warranted to be equal to any in this City, and cheaper. Every family should have one.

THOS MORRELL, No. 134 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT E. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT E. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bonds; interest in New-York, 1st March and 1st September $1,000 each.

$1,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest in New-York, 1st April and 1st October.

$3,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest in New-York, 1st February and 1st August $1,000 each.

$3,000 Sciote and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest in New-York, 1st March and 1st September $1,000 each.

$44,000 Lyons, Iowa Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest 1st June and 1st December $1,000 each.

50 shares Canandaigua and Niag. Falls R Road. $100 each.
10 shares Third-av. Railroad. 100 each.
100 shares North River Insurance Company 25 each.
100 shares Greenwich Insurance Company 25 each.
20 shares Broadway Fire Insurance Company 25 each.
20 shares East River Bank 50 each.
20 shares Central Bank, of Brooklyn 50 each.
2000 shares Excelsior White Zinc Company 5 each.
1000 shares American White Zinc Company 5 each.
10 shares Gas Regulator Company 100 each.
200 shares Lake Superior Silver Mining Co. 10 each.
100 shares Pearl Mica Co. of N. Carolina. 5 each.
200 shares Gardiner's Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Machine Company 5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Fonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Washington-square, splendid household furniture, made to order by C. Ponsot—has been in use but a short time, and in perfect order—elegant bronzes, statuary, superb oil-paintings, &c., rosewood Arabesque, Axminster and Brussels carpets, with rugs to match superb carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in figured satin damask, two suites superb curtains to match, lace under curtains, suites of carved rosewood furnitnre, covered in silk brocades, sateens, with plate glass doors and back, superb carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, ladies' rosewood and satinwood escritoires, rose-wood 7-octave piano-forte, made to order by Nunns & Clark, carved rosewood music stageres, very large and elegant carved frame and ornamental top pier and mantel mirrors, cornices to match, one suite of Louis XIV. gilt furniture, superb ormolu chandeliers, side brackets and flambeaus, very costly, and made to order in Paris for the present owner, very costly suits of bronze and ormolu clock and candelabras, supported by bronze figures, made to order in Paris, superb Sevres porcelain and ormolu jardinieres, beautiful statuary marble group, Charity

The True Rights and Influence of Woman.

An intellectual treat of a rare and most novel character was, on Monday evening, offered to the public of New-York, and, we are glad to say, accepted and appreciated by a large and highly respectable audience.

A lady of great beauty, refined, accomplished, graceful, possessing, evidently, all the charms of intellect, lofty principle, poetic fervor, and exquisite taste, and uniting to these enviable gifts the heightened attractions of genuine eloquence, touching and moving the hearts of her hearers by the expression of ennobling sentiments, clothed in chaste and beautiful language, and set to the music of a clear, sweet voice—a lady possessing all these powerful weapons for that combat with the great outside world which is usually reserved for men, but which some rash champions of the other sex have lately seemed to court—came forward to defend the proper and legitimate influence of Woman, in the sphere where nature as well as reason have placed her.

Madame MANOEL DE GRANDFORT, whilome known over the signature of "Maria Jarousse" to the readers of the *Coup d'Oeil*, an artistic and musical weekly of New-Orleans, edited by M. MANOEL DE GRANDFORT, the present husband of the lady to whom we have the pleasure of referring, lectured last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, in the French language, her native tongue, on the "True Rights and Influence of Woman." Her audience was select and attentive—the evening was in every way favorable, and Madame DE GRANDFORT'S success was complete. We do not pretend, in the present crowded state of our columns, to give more than a brief sketch of this welcome and agreeable discourse—abounding, as it did throughout, with historical illustrations of much research and rare value, and teeming with true and pure morality, and the inculcation of every estimable virtue that can adorn the character of woman, and brighten and elevate the path of man on earth.

Not that this lady's discourse was a dry and wearisome homily, full of trite aphorisms and oft-repeated texts; far from it. It appealed to every deep sentiment and passion at their pure sources, and the wholesome tide of truth it thus drew forth was no sluggish, turbid affair, but "an exulting and abounding river," rolling over golden sands.

"Three institutions," said MME. DE GRANDFORT, "the *price of purchase*, the *gift of the morning*, and thus *dowry*, represent the three historical ages of the life of woman. In the first of the ages, she was bought and sold as a slave; in the second, she began to be considered as a wife; in the third, she was not only a wife, but the mother of a family and the assiduous companion of man, sharing his life of toil and joining him in his labors. The purchase and sale of women were also enjoined in barbarism; the barbarian bore off the object he coveted, as the Romans did the Sabines. Jacob paid a stipulated price for the fair Rachel, or the dark-skinned Leah. He satisfied the requirements of the father, but he did not take any more concern than the barbarian in the consent of his intended bride; and this is a trait perceptible throughout antiquity. The woman, morally speaking, does not seem to exist. She is borne away by force, as *Paris* bore off *Helen*; she is bought, as Jacob bought his wives, or, as the Roman of Virgil's time procured himself a partner. All who seek for her, desire her only for the sake of her physical beauty, and none ask in exchange the gentle ray of her affection, the caress of her intelligence.

This sad period in the history of woman formed the epoch of her servitude. The emancipation of our sex dates from the invasion which swallowed up the Roman Empire. The Germans, instead of shutting up their women within the marble walls of the Gynaceum, as the Greeks were wont to do, or locking cell after the Roman fashion, made them the companions of their wandering and savage life; they drew inspiration from their beauty, their eloquence, their enthusiasm, and while the pale odalisk of the East languished in the solitude of the harem, picked up like a jewel, then thrown away again like a faded flower,—an indolent and passive creature, of whom man required nothing than that she should be facile and beautiful,—the daughter of the West, free as the gazelle of the forests, proud in the coronal of her blonde and flowing locks, dictated oracles, formed an Areopagus, and incited man to combat gloriously and die or win the victory, and was yet respected and venerated as a sister, mother and wife. The Gallic woman was the ardent soul of that people to which we owe the blood that flows in our veins. Elevated with the consciousness of her moral power, the daughter of the old forests allowed her brilliant and dreamy imagination to speak at will, and translated with inspired songs the secret promptings of her soul. She was consulted in relation to all public affairs, both of peace and war; as man's equal she adored and delighted his existence, embracing and enstaining his robust strength with the delicate but binding tendrils of her affection,—in the language of CHATEAUBRIAND, like the fragile *liana* of the South American forests clasping the knotted trunks of sturdy oaks.

The mistress of her own feelings, and free in their expression, the daughter of Gaul, like her virgin sister of Germany, not only was not sold as a slave, but it was only by rich presents that the young warrior could obtain a consent often obtained only by long delays—this was *the morning gift*.

The *dowry* which succeeded these two institutions, at length, in a legal manner, secured the independence of woman, and permitted her to fill with dignity not only her mission as a wife, but her holy and sacred part as the mother of a family.

You see that the law has yielded woman her rights, only in the long and gradual lapse of time; it has treated her and still treats her, in some countries, as an inferior being; and yet in antiquity, as in modern times, the nations who raised woman to a level with man, added to their glory a new and unrivalled splendor! The Gauls, who so nobly defended their nationality against JULIUS CÆSAR, were guided and directed by a council of women; and the Russians and the English have nothing to regret, methinks, for having felt the hand of woman so often active in their destiny.

But do not conceive my idea to be more ambitious than it really is. I do not wish to resuscitate that ancient and absurd utopia of *the free woman!* Heaven forbid, gentlemen, that I should covet, for my sex, your long political discussions, your diplomatic embassies and your heavy secrets of State. No, no! Keep all those glories of which we are not emulous; they belong to the strength of your intelligence, to your depth of thought. Let us only walk by your side, to lighten the way with our smiles. Let us be the poesy of your soul! If you have not faith in your intellectual strength, ever interrogate our hearts; in them you will find exhaustless resources of tenderness and devotion. God has accorded to them particular and special qualities—a mysterious and sublime genius which gives it those far stretching horizons, new and infinite, which we call *presentiments, divinations*. The peoples of the antique world knelt at the feet of inspired women; the Sybils and Velleda have sent their names down to us, through the long ages.

And note one more remarkable thing! Woman peers forth amid all the great commotions which have agitated the world. Did not the bloody chase of LUCRETIA, outraged and self-avenging, drive the TARQUINS from Rome! and VIRGINIA, the chaste victim of the tyrant APPIUS—did she not puissantly contribute to the triumph of the Roman proletarians? Did not CATALINE owe a portion of his power to the charms of LEMPRONIA? and did he not lose it, miserably, after having outraged a vestal? Yes, to woman civilization is indebted for the three greatest creations that have yet been witnessed. Through LUCRETIA she gained the Roman world, through MARY the Christian world, and through CLOTILDA that grand idea which in after years was called the French Monarchy. These three names seem to wait around the cradle of all these mighty eras as if to prove that although man has sometimes forgotten woman in his works, she always has a close and mysterious part in those of God.

Mme. DE GRANDFORT then proceeded to trace in glowing and eloquent sentences, the appearance and agency of woman at all the great epochs of the world's history, as a saving and refining spirit, referring more particularly to GENEVIEVE, to JOAN D'ARC, Queen ISABEL of Spain, and in the days of the revolution, that noble virtues and high example of Madame ROLAND and CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

Dwelling for some time upon this theme with much animation, and inculcating the valuable lessons thence deduced with fervor and eloquence, Madame DE GRANDFORT need the following fine argument, which is to be as greatly admired for its philosophic force as for its touching simplicity of application.

"We do not seek to deny our moral power. It encourages and fortifies us; we feel ourselves better, when we aspire to something great and noble, and nothing so elevates the soul as the self-recognition of its divinity.

Providence, in making us wives and mothers, has given us a sublime mission to fulfil; it has placed us beside the cradle and the tomb, to preside there over the mysteries of birth and death; it has entrusted to us the glorious duty of sowing in the hearts of future generations the seeds of virtue, loyalty and patriotism, in yielding to us the first training of the infant man, who receives under our tender maternal breath impressions which are never afterwards effaced. The illustrious Roman women, shut up within their houses, reared the masters of the world. VETORIA formed and moulded in CORIOLANUS that deep respect for her which, afterwards, so powerfully aided him in saving his country; and CORNELIA, forgetting to be beautiful, filled the hearts of the Greeks with those lofty sentiments which were, one day, at the cry of liberty, so profoundly to agitate the men of ancient Rome.

The three best Kings of France were trained by women: LOUIS IX by BLANCHE of Castile; LOUIS XII by MARY of Cleves; HENRY IV by that great and strong-hearted woman of Bearn, JEANNE D'ALBRET. It is upon its mother's knees that the babe develops its intelligence. It is that mother who fashions its young heart like yielding wax, and shapes it at her will. Ah, if women would but seriously comprehend the sublime task allotted to them, perhaps we should behold a generation arising, greater, mightier, more generous than our own; and this vast stride of progress—this social revolution would wholly be the work of that love, that devotion, that deep sensibility which so eminently suits the nature of woman, and which harmonizes so perfectly with the secret designs of Providence in her creation.

No religion has so uplifted woman, morally—so comprehended all her instincts—so consoled her sorrows—as the faith of Christ; it has said to her: "Companion, not the slave, of man, thy mission here below is all of love and tenderness; thy frail and delicate hand was formed to wipe away the tear; thy smile was given to console; thy heart inspired with gentle sympathies, in order that the unhappy might ever find there calm assuagement and repose. Upon thy brow should shine those rich pearls of thy soul—love, hope, charity. Mother of the orphan, consoler of the afflicted, sister of the exiled and proscribed, cause to glow around you the divine halo which God has given thee; let thy words shed joy abroad; let thy glance be full of smiles and gentleness; let thy life pass by like a pure, chaste vision of a better world—like an emanation of divinity—distributing to thy suffering fellows, around thee, the peace of thy caresses, the ineffable joy of thy love. Thou shalt have no other strength than thy tears, no other power than thy weakness, no other happiness than that thou canst bestow!"

It may seem hardly necessary to remark that Mme. DE GRANDFORT was listened to with delight, which frequently sought expression in long and unanimous applause; and that, as the conclusion of her discourse, she was surrounded by a throng of ladies and gentlemen, eager to form her acquaintance.

We understand that she will shortly lecture again.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 10—6 P. M.

The business in Dry Goods is still very limited and depressed. Neither country nor local jobbers are buying with any degree of spirit, nor does there exist any other considerable demand. Under these circumstances, and with pretty large and indifferent stocks on hand, the market is quite heavy and languid, prices of most productions, especially domestic Woolens and the bulk of imported fabrics, gradually tending downward.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in reduced supply and moderate demand at unaltered figures. Bleached goods show less animation, and are generally though slowly depreciating. Denims are in pretty fair request, chiefly at 10c., this being the current rate for Columbian Eagle, Jewett City, Otis, Oxford and Thorndike. Amoskeag and Hamilton are quoted at 13c.; York at 12½c., and Melrose at 11½c., but these kinds sell only in a small way. Drills are pretty freely purchased at 7¾c.@8c. for brown, 8½c., for bleached, and 9½c.@9½c. for blues & yard. Duck is in brisk demand and very firm, the stock being rather meagre. Ginghams are not so active at 11½c. for Glasgow and Lancaster, or 11c.@11½c. for Manchester, & yard. Lawns are more inquired for this week than last, and they command full previous prices. Osnaburgs are in larger stock, but eagerly sought after and unchanged in value. Printing Cloths are more salable and firmer, though not essentially dearer. Prints are sparingly dealt in at old quotations. The poorer kinds of Stripes are in moderate request at 9½c. for Ida and Jewett City, 9½c. for Portland, and 8¾c.@9c. for Taylor. Ticks retail at former figures.

We append a comparative statement of the shipments heuce of cotton goods during five months, to date, of

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1,825	260	1,565	
February, pkgs	4,799	788	4,011	
March, pkgs	1,633	3,754		2,121
April, pkgs	7,554	3,906	3,958	
May, to 10th inst., pkgs.	377	1,486		1,109
Total, pkgs	16,498	10,194	6,304	

In Woolens, we have no important change to notice. Blankets are inactive and nominal. Cassimeres, Cloths, and Doeskins are in but slack request, at irregular prices. Flannels have not varied. Jeans, Linseys, and Muslin de Laines are moderately dealt in, at previous quotations. Satinets attract considerable attention, and are pretty firm; while Tweeds are quite and languid.

Foreign productions are dull and heavy in private, neither party being willing to make any advances towards conclusive operations that would receive general concurrence. Hence, both factors and buyers resort to the auction rooms, where the former are obliged to let off their stocks on terms even less favorable to them than they might have secured in the regular way. On this account the traffic in imported fabrics is closing tamely, and as far as owners are concerned, adversely. We look for no change for the better during the remainder of the present season.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 10.

$3,000	Erie Inc. Boeds	96½	200	Gold Hill Mine	3¾
6,000	Erie Bonds of '83	87½	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	115 102½
500	Hud. Riv. 1st Mort.	103	50	do	103 103½
1,000	do	102½	200	do	103 102½
30,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	76	50	do	103 102
1,000	Ill. C. R R Bds. pr.	83½	50	do	103 102½
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	87	100	do	102½
3,000	do.	86	150	do	102½
19	Del. & Hud. Canal. c	110½	50	do	102 102½
38	do	111	50	Harlem R. R.	9 9 9½
130	do	111	150	do	c 9
25	Bank State N. York	100	200	do	9 9 9½
350	Canton Co	s3 23½	100	Erie Railroad	c 68
50	do	b20 24	100	do	68
160	do	23½	150	do	68
200	do	b5 24	200	do	s3 68
300	N. Jersey Zinc Co	s3 8	273	do	68
200	Flor. and Keypt. Co	11	500	do	b30 69
18	Penns. Coal Co	s3 102½	525	do	s3 68
199	do	103	100	do	b30 69½
100	do	b60 103½	31	Harlem Pref'd	97
100	Dauphin Coal Co	20	200	Reading Railroad	s60 74
5	Crystal Palace	26	100	do	b3 74
7	do	26½	300	do	s3 74
100	Cum. Coal Co	27½	100	do	s60 74
200	do	c 27½	50	do	74
250	do	s3 27½	100	do	b15 74
100	do	s60 27	100	do	b10 74
50	do	b30 27½	1175	Hudson R. Railroad	c 64½
50	do	b3 27½	50	do	s60 64
250	Par. Vein Coal Co	s3 4	100	do	s30 64
200	do	s3 4	45	N. Y. & N. Hav'n R.	c 91
500	do	b30 4	5	Michigan Cen. R. R.	103
850	do	4	54	N. Indiana Coestmc.	101
100	do	b90 4	300	Ill Cen. R. Sc.	t. s3 115
400	Nic. Transit Co	s3 2½	10	Little Miami R. R.	107
100	North Cer. Copper	2½	40	Cleve & Toledo R. R.	3 91½
500	Penn & Leh. Z'c Co.	b3 2½	50	do	91
450	do	2½	50	do	c 91
300	George Gold	1½	35	Michigan Soetb. R. R.	113
100	do	s30 1½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R.B.	86	600	Reading Railroad	s3 74
45	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	103	600	do	b15 74
150	Cumber. Coal Co	27½	150	do	c10 74
100	do	b60 27½	200	do	c60 74
250	Parker V. Coal Co	4½	100	do	s30 74
400	Georgia Gold	1½	100	do	b3 74
450	do	b30 1½	200	Erie Railroad	b30 69
700	Nicar. Trans. Co.	b60 26	50	do	s30 68½
100	Potomac Copper Co	3	200	do	b2 68
100	do	b60 3½	100	do	s3 68
100	do	s3 3½	200	do	b30 68½
35	N. Y. Cent. Railroad	103½	15	Nor. & Wor Railroad	54
65	do	103	8	Sixth-avenue R R	86½
25	Nor. Indiana R. R.	113½	20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	91

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, at $6@$6 06½ for Pearls, and $6@$6 12½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is less active, and rather languid, though quoted steady. The day's sales incinded 1,402 bales; 693 to shippers, 685 to spinners, and 24 to speculators. We append the official list of current rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9	9	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11½	11½	12½

FISH—Dry Cod sell slowly at $3 50@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. No. 1 Mackerel are rare, and worth $16 75@$17 ₱ bbl. Herring appear dull and heavy, at old rates, the supply being good.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still scarce, and eagerly inquired for by home dealers, at buoyant prices. The ordinary and medium qualities are the most in demand, as the finer kinds are held too high for buyers. There is nothing of importance doing for shipment, orders for this purpose being limited to a range of quotations far below the prevailing prices. The day's sales add up 8,200 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 62½@ 7 87½
Superfine, No. 2	8 00 @ 8 12½
State, common brands	8 37½@ 8 62½
State, straight brands	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite State	8 87½@ 9 00
Western Mixed do	8 50 @ 8 62½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 75 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 25

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 1,000 bbls. Superfine, in bond, at $8; and Southern to that of 1,800 bbls., chiefly mixed to good qualities, at $9@$9 25 ₱ bbl. —indicating a pretty active and steady market. Fine Rye Flour is retailing at $5@$5 25 ₱ bbl. We heard that 600 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal were taken at $3 93½@ $4 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The only important movements to-day were in raisins, the sales of which reached 800 boxes Bunch at $2 75@$2 80.

GRAIN—Wheat is without variation, being rare and held above the limits of buyers. The day's transactions do not exceed 500 bushels, poor Canadian, in bond, at $2 05; 2,000 bushels 700 Southern Red at $2. Rye is in better demand, but at easier rates. There were 9,000 bushels Jersey and Northern disposed of at $1 10@$1 11 ₱ bushel. Oats are salable and firm, being less abundant. Corn is plentier, and though in good request, it closes decidedly lower. The day's operations embrace 63,000 bushels at 78c.@80c. for Mixed; 82c.@83c. for White Southern, and 83c.@84c. for Yellow do., ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 30,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed to arrive in June, at 70c.@75c., ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are not so brisk, but command full rates. The day's business consists of 100 mats Java Coffee, at 14½c.; 200 bags Rio do., at 11c.@11½c.; 150 Laguayra do., at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 23c.@24c.; 100 hhds. cleved Cuba do., at 21c. ₱ gallon; 270 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 3¾c.@4¼c.; 300 hhds. Cuba do., at 4¼c.@4½c.; and 200 boxes brown Havana do., at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Teas are without variation.

HAY—River is still selling at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are pretty freely dealt in, at 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $2½, but held at $2½, ₱ 1,000.

LIME—Rockland appears quiet at $1 for common, and $1 25 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is taken, in small quanties, at 30c. for new sheathing, and 26c. for yellow, ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron is moderately inquired for at $39@$40, usual terms, ₱ ton. Some 50 tons Spanish Lead realized $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.—an advance. Steel, Tin and Zinc are unchonged.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been made of small lots Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@59c., cash, ₱ gallon; 700 bbls. common Resin at $1 70, delivered, and 175 bbls. white do. at $4@$4 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but without any other improvement. The day's operations reach 900 bbls., part here, at $14 25 for Mess, and $13 for Prime; and including 500 bbls. Mess, to arrive within fifteen days, at $14 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied much. Lard is in better demand and very firm. The day's transactions add up 300 bbls., here, at 9½c.@10c., and 500 bbls., deliverable by September, at 10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and steady. The day's sales comprise 400 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country Prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country Mess; $14@ $14 50 for City and repacked Chicago do.; and $16@ $16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Other articles are unchanged.

RICE—We heard that 250 tcs. common and prime were sold at $3 62½@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 27½c.@28c., cash and short time, ₱ gallon, showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there was more offering, at firmer rates, and we heard of engagements embracing 300 bales Cotton, to fill up, at 5-16d. ₱ lb; 30,000 bushels Corn, part in bags and part in bulk, at 6½d.@7d., being the subsequent asking price, ₱ bushel, and 2s. 6d. for Flour, ₱ bbl., while 500 pkgs. and 50 tons other dead weight were taken at 35s. ₱ ton. We heard of no really novel transactions in this line for London, Havre, or California. The bark *Nathaniel Hooper*, built at Newburyport, and 17 years old, was sold to-day by auction for $10,500.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two large handsome three story houses on 36th-st., lots 19 feet 4 inches, by 16 feet 9 inches; houses with modern gas, handsome gas fixtures, &c.; will rent for 300 per annum. Also, two houses on 36th-st., between 4th and Madison-aves.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to E. B. KINGHIME, No. 319 4th-av., from 9 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.; also HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A first-class double House, with all the modern improvements; grounds are ornamented with shade and fruit trees; lot 75x236 deep. A good chance for a man doing business in the City. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine, or G. A. ROBINSON, No. 65 Nassau-st. Good view of the Hudson.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two neat four-story basement houses, situated corner 3d-av. and 10th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; large court yard in front; private stable attached, if wanted; would suit a physician. Inquire at No. 56 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brownstone house in West 19th-st., near 5th-av. House 22x65, three rooms deep, three stories; lot, 25 feet by half the block. Every improvement and in perfect order. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. DALY, No. 113 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brown stoon front dwelling house, pleasantly located in the 17th Ward, Brooklyn, in a retired street, within 150 feet of a railroad line, and five minutes' walk of the City Hall; replete with every conveniences. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES COLE & SON, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, 8mith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A gray horse, about 16 hands high, sound, kind and gentle in harness. Also, a bay mare, about 17 hands high. Apply to E. COURTNEY, No. 34 Pell-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest in an unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, I can command of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shade trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within so easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be offered and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depot, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place possesses advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains half an acre, laid out in handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and out kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH LEE, Jr., No. 13 Counties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; that of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—House and four acres, beautifully located, within five minutes' walk of Port Chester depôt. Commutation to Rye, $35. House is plain, (four years old,) and laid rocky. It has eight rooms, four more can be made. Privilege of leasing on Agram River, in rear of house, will be given. Terms easy. Rent in good order. Apply to Capt. BEN. MERRITT, on the premises, or C. T. CROMWELL, Esq., No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine, Price, $3,000. Rent, $275.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished.—There is a cottage in good order, containing thirteen rooms; also, all the necessary out-buildings, pleasantly situated on the water. The lawn comprises eight acres, with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and forest trees. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and retired, and the distance less than an hour by railroad from Wall st. Apply on 5th-av., northeast corner of 28th-st. Rent, $600.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 3 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Staten Island, 2½ miles from Rossville, consisting of 11 acres of good land and 1½-story house with four rooms on 1st-floor, barn, &c. On the premises is a large variety of the choicest fruit. The location is healthy and convenient to New-York. Price low and terms easy. SAMUEL EODY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st, New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four two-story and basement cottages on 124th-st., Harlem, consisting of nine finished rooms, with three-story, and fine shrubbery. Rent only $2. Possession immediately. Inquire of MALLARY & FORSHAY, No. 91 Avenue C, or No. 43 Nassau, of S. C. MALLARY, from 10 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—With from one to three acres of land—within ½ hour's ride of 32d-st.—A double cottage house, finely shaded with ornamental and fruit trees, and as beautifully located as any in Westchester County. Inquire of R. G. MEGIR, No. 61 Ann-st., New-York, or apply to J. STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1½ miles west of the Southport depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. There are 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, in excellent fence, well fruited and watered, with large old trees and woods adjacent to the house. The house is a wooden structure, about 36x40, with a hall through the centre, and rooms on both sides, and three stories high—cot buildings good, and as numerous as the place requires. The location of the above is on high and commanding ground—giving a view as far as the eye can reach out, and upon Long Island Sound; both East and West Long Island in the distance, and the beautiful inland and uneven scenery of Fairfield County. The beautiful views from the house and grounds can hardly be surpassed. The location is perfectly healthy—the vicinity of the salt water shore gives bathing, yachting, fishing and gunning, as much as can be desired, which of itself is a find. In the near vicinity are the country residences of Morris Ketchem, William Coech, Charles Marqeand, R. H. Winslow, Mr. R. G. L. De Peyser, and others. Few places that are offered are as desirable as the above, and it is highly recommended by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rossie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the execution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossie Furnace for making Iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—coal per ton, 150 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their contiguity apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned. G. PARISH.

OGDENSBURG, New-York, April, 1854.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—43 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 1½ miles from Scarsdale Depôt, on Harlem Railroad—on which is a new and finely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, a complete set of outbuildings and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for rent, much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE—At Stamford, Conn., a few minutes' walk from the depôt, and within view of Long Island Sound. The grounds are laid out with taste, and abundantly furnished with trees. Good stables and coach house on the premises. The property contains one and a half acres. Apply to W. DEKLYN, No. 109 Greenwich-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from this City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUDLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Delaware, adjoining the village of Bordentville, 9 miles from New-York, and 21 from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the ferry, on the property of W. W. Van Wagenen, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Bridge-st., New-York, or Clifton.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on Eighth-av., from 124th to 126th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to T. PECARD, No. 80 Master-st.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken, and three are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings, out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and in well adapted to any country purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 206 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, an established business in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Would be sold on liberal terms, with a good stock of lumber and timber, and a valuable lease. One half would be retained if desired. Address A. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY FOR SALE—A beautiful lot in Greenwood

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, No. 39 Pine-st. and No. 26 Cedar-st.,

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—A splendid assortment of Household Furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer declining business—consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, chamber and Hungarian furniture, suits covered in French satin brocatelle, plush and hair-cloth sofas, tête-à-têtes, couches, mirror-front marble-top etageres, mirror-front and fret-work etageres, book music stands, stationary, marble-top, pier, sofa and centre tables; Voltaire, arm, Gothic and parlor chairs; rocking, French porcelain decorated vases, toilet sets, crystal cut glassware, bronze marble Parisian clocks, oil paintings, on milk, under convex glass, paintings in oil, French plate pier glasses, rich decorated oval and toilet mirrors, silver-plated table, dessert and tea-spoons, and forks, castors, cutlery, &c. &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Mahogany, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, mahogany and oak marble-top sideboard, morocco and cane-seat dining-room arm chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Consisting of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak marble-top and plain bureaus, washstands to match, rich carved French, Gothic and scroll bedsteads, wardrobes, commodes, toilet tables, mirrors, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, enamelled, marble-top and plain chamber furniture, en suits, mattresses, warranted best curled hair, paillasses, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at Nos 44 and 46 Cedar-st., near 8th-st.,

RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of Messrs. Schadle & Lang, to be sold without reserve. Over $100, time Consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites. Also, suites in satin damask brocatelle in one, two and three colors, blue, crimson, scarlet, green and gold; also, in plush, green, maroon, &c., comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaires, sewing, rocker and other chairs, styles Elizabeth, Louis XIV., carved rosewood parlor etageres, French plate glass, carved rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side, sofa and pier tables, rosewood encorneurs and secretaires.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.—Carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and wash-stands, night-stands, toilet tables, &c. en suite; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, marble and plain top tables in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses, paillasses, mahogany and rosewood sofas in hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, chairs, &c., Armoire à glace, painted and enamelled suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, toilet stands, chairs, &c., en suite; library and hall furniture, secretaries rosewood and mahogany bureaus, tables, chairs in morocco and hair waiant and rosewood hall chairs, hat-stands, &c.—the whole forming a choice and desirable assortment. Catalogues due day before the sale. Terms—Over $100 60 days, over $300, months, approved paper. Sale positive.

J. T. MAULTON, Auctioneer.

100 VILLA SITES AT SOUTH FORDHAM, NEAR MORRISANIA DEPOT, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, May 16, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, 100 villa sites of South Fordham, Upper Morrisania village, near the dépôt, containing from 25-100ths each, comprising some of the most beautifully located small villa residence situations for residences to be found in the vicinity of this City. The Harlem cars go to and from the City Hall 28 times daily, from 5½ A. M. to 11 P. M., and by steam from 32d-st. in about 30 minutes. Fare by communication each way, the same as stage fare in the City, with the prospect of its being reduced this season. For healthfulness of location, and beautiful rural scenery, this property is unsurpassed by any other residence village within 50 miles of New-York. Tickets by Railroad leaving City Hall to attend the sale at 7½, 9½ and 10 o'clock, given gratuitously, as also maps and further particulars. Apply to J. W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broad-way, or Morrisania Village.

Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the ground.

If rainy, the sale will not take place till next fair day, at the same hour and place.

The title is unquestionable—a printed Abstract of which will be furnished every purchaser free of charge.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall—Peremptory sale of 100 desirable building lots, on Troy, Scheuectady, and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren, and Baltic-sts., in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, 1st Jersey, a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferry. Neighborhood and location good, pleasant, and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and the lots are regularly laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, one lot, 21 9-12ths by 95 feet, on the east side of 3d-av., 22 feet north of 8th-st., in the VIIth Ward, Brooklyn, thirty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Title perfect. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. H. CORNWELL, corner of Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at the same time and place, a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, on south side of Wyckoff-st., 74½ feet east of Utica-av.

One lot on south side of Bergen-st., 470 feet east of Troy-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., Signor G. B. Pandolfini's great sale of marble alabaster stateary, consisting of merble, Roman, Grecian, Etruscan, Bardiglio, Hehe, Agate, Medici, Egyptian and other vases, Roman tazzas and urns card receivers, jewel caskets, candlesticks, paper weights, &c. Also, splendid marble statues, representing Venus at the Bath, Psyche, Cupid with Nest, &c.

ALABASTER—A large invoice of magnificent alabaster statuettes, just received from Italy, comprising the Magadalen, the most superb piece of workmanship ever offered for sale in this country—Niobe and Child, Cleopatra, Venus at the Bath, Apollo Belvidere, and others equally fine.

SILVER PLATED WARE—Superb heavily plated castors, liquor stands, salt cellars, toast racks, cake baskets, sugar bowls, richly engraved tea sets and cups.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—Worktables, inlaid with pearl; chairs, portfolios, &c.

PARIAN GOODS—A large invoice of Parian statuettes, comprising the following subjects: Venus at the Bath, Magdalen, Woodcutters, the Four Seasons, Peace and War, Despair, Agriculture, Commerce, &c.

All goods to be sent from the City will be packed in the best manner, and at a small expense, by Signor Pandolfini. The goods will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, SILVER WARE, &c.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the furniture, &c. in the house No 121 45th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., comprising elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture in satin brocatelle; mahogany and walnut sofas and lounges; easy and sewing chairs; walnut bookcases and secretaries; rosewood corner cupboards; rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and fancy tables; rosewood work tables and corner stands; rich tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, oil cloth, carpetings, fine oil paintings and engravings; superior rosewood piano-forte, lace and brocatelle curtains, elegant vases and mantel ornaments; a great variety of fine silver plated ware, gilt China tea sets, China dinner set; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads with hair mattresses and cauilfrees to fit; walnut cottage bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with washstands to match; gilt China toilet sets, spring and cane seat chairs and rockers, oval mirrors, extension dining and breakfast tables; crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, rain or shine

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of new and second-hand furniture,—it will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every description, all kinds of parlor suites, sofas, mahogany book cases, wardrobes, marble top centre and card tables, French mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, tapestry, three-ply and ingram carpets, oil-cloths, oil-paintings, china and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a very large assortment of gas-lighted were of every description. Also, several large French plate mirrors, one rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave,—together with any quantity of furniture not enumerated. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine.

Also, any quantity of second-hand carpets, from a family, being all throughout the house.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

W. S. MELLOR—Will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman, elegant rosewood furniture, pier and mantel French plate mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, &c. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above, by catalogue the most varied assortment of useful housekeeping articles that has been offered at auction this season, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Also, four rosewood piano-fortes, with a lot of second-hand furniture. Particulars in *Courier and Enquirer*. Catalogues on morning of sale.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—On THURSDAY, May 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 50 Ann-st., (second floor,) the effects of George Wilson, Andre H. Sicard, John Bromley, William Clendening, and other intestates—consisting of household furniture, bedding, carpets, stoves, male and female clothing, trunks, chests, guns, books, tools, gold and silver watches, jewelry, &c. By order of PETER B SWEENY, Public Administrator.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—100 dozen silver-plated spoons and forks will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 11th and 12th, being the property of a firm giving up business. These goods are warranted.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

J. R. PITKIN'S AUCTION SALES of Woodhaven Park (Cemetery) property adjourned to 15th of May, 1854, at 2 P. M., on the ground.

KINGS COUNTY—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, I will sell by public auction, at the corner of Hicks and President sts., Brooklyn, on the 15th day of May, 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., one steam engine and boiler; one steam pump; one planing machine, saws, &c.; also, horses, wagons, carts, harness, lumber, &c. REM R. HEGEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated BROOKLYN, May 2, 1854.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels used by brewers, sugar boilers, dyers and bleachers, chemists, founders, blast furnaces, railroads, gas works, sugar works, pine oil and fluid distillers, and all other manufacturing purposes. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by rams, &c., for hotels, colleges, asylums, and private residences, &c., varying in capacity from 500 to 50,000 gallons; the above vessels being made of cedar, which is superior to any other kind of lumber, on account of its durability. Having introduced steam power into every department of my establishment, and all the improvements in machinery applicable, I am prepared to fill orders to any extent, with immediate dispatch, at the lowest rates. GEORGE J. BURKHARDT, southeast corner of Broad and Bettonwood-sts., Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—TITTLE, FOX & MITCHELL, No. 311 Broadway, (formerly with H. A. Pattison, formerly Warren Sanford,) invite the attention of their friends and the public to their large and choice assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, of recent importation, adapted to the present and ensuing season, viz.: Cravats, scarfs, gloves, hosiery, shirts, under do., drawers, suspenders, handkerchiefs, collars, &c. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of fine linen and muslin shirts to order, at the shortest notice.

10,000,000 PICKLES FOR GROCERS.—Of medium, large and extra large sizes, together with an extensive assortment of Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, hermetically sealed articles Fancy Staple Goods, for sale by WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Front-st.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks, from three to eight feet; sitting desks of every description, counter desks, school desks, office chairs and stools of all kinds, for sale at the OFFICE FURNITURE STORE, No. 55 Ann-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MORRIS, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 17 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

LAWRENCE.—Has nearly 200 Clergymen and Missionaries of his London and New-York World's Fair Crystals Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of White st. Dr. Day had several fine likenesses taken yesterday. Copies for sale.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stock not residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the moun terly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Boads which can be issued under the Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only Debt upon the road, and will constitute the entire debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,500,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-two (22) per cent. over 1852, and there no doubt still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance, and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st of May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part seventy-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, with 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Boode proper.—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and either case resting in the one case as in the other on the protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 116 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 20 years.
CLEVELAND AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including the furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c &c

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 8 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Aitog, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature emending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, for the year ended Nov. 30, 1853, on corresponding these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, May 9, 1854.—NOTICE.—Subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased Capital Stock of the Company, are hereby notified that the sixth installment—five per cent—is payable at the Phenix Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, instant.

The office of the Company will be removed to No. 49 Wall-st, corner William, (over the Sun Mutual Insurance Company,) on or about the 15th inst.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COHOES COMPANY, for the election of Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said Company, in the village of Cohoes, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.—Dated COHOES, April 10, 1854. T. G. YOUNGLOVE, Secretary.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (BREMEN LINE.)—Stock wanted at a high price. E. MORRISON & CO., No. 51 William-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTRE, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, seddlers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and ¾ lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand, a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TO IRON-MASTERS AND FOUNDERS.—Proposals will be received to the 10th of May, for furnishing 1,000 to 5,000 tons of plain rough Iron Castings—not required to be cleaned—for Pavement. These Castings can either be made immediately from a blast furnace or at a foundry—each piece weighing about 30 lbs. Proposals must be sent in addressed to R. L. DELISSER, Secretary of the American and Foreign Iron Pavement Co., No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 13th of May for building a stone dam across the Broux River at West Farms. Apply to A. B. RAYMOND, at the Brick Mill, in the village of West Farms.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer their new and improved POUDRETTE in lots to suit customers. Price $1 50 per barrel for any quantity over ten barrels; under that quantity, $2 per barrel—delivered free of cartage on board of vessels or railroad. This is the cheapest and best manure in the world for gardens and farms; it contains no seed of weeds, is inodorous, and from the small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and its quick and powerful effect upon vegetation, it is the most desirable fertilizer in market. It is used greatly in gardens, upon lawns and flower-beds. Upon corn it has been most extensively used. $3 worth will manure an acre, and cause the corn to come up quicker, yield heavier, and pay a greater profit than any other manure. A pamphlet, containing instructions for use, and certificates from those who have used it for years, will be given, gratis, to any one applying for the same; also City references to parties who have used it. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortlandt-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.—No. 5 Fulton-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address and at Home Cards; Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery &c. Business Cards, Bill heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c.

INSURANCE.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established April 3, 1846, Registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, to send its Agents to the United States. Capital £1,000,000, invested in the United States of America, by deposit and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq.....Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq.....Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq.....Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq.....President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq.....Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.....Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq.....Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq.....Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 41 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, are securely invested, and prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Eggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Gardner,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abrahem Leggett,
Jno. P. Velverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo. Gerver,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypeony,	Alfred Bermore,
Gayl'd B Hinhhell,	Geo. D. Cragiu,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd R. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Mertin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Pickett,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Haynes,	John T. Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arther,	John B. Moreau,
Silas C. Herring,	W. W. Oppenheimer,	Abraham Bruyee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mosesman,
Daniel T. Willetts,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eheu'k H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Brush,	Egbert Benson,	William Cloes,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Peli.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Bunn,	C. C. Cheeseboroyne,	Hon Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hewley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
ARTHUR PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 56 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—BOSTON, March 30, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of 10 per cent has been declared, payable in Stock of the Company, on the 1st of May next, at the transfer offices where the certificates have been issued to shareholders of record on the 15th of April.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Bowery Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND BUFFALO RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N.Y.
Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers, and to the trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give a entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYC

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Wednesday, May 10.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair. Few petitions were received. One from the Manhattan Gas Light Company, for permission to set curbstones on the northerly side of Fourteenth-street, in front of their premises.

Of property owners, against the proposed extension of the Bowery.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Roads—In favor of flagging, curbing and guttering Fifty-ninth-street, between Second and Third-avenues. Concurred in.

Of Committee on Lamps and Gas—In favor of concurring to place lamp in Hague-street. Concurred in.

Of Committee on Roads—In favor of regulating and grading Fifty-fourth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Of same—In favor of regulating &c., Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third-street to Broadway.

Of Committee on Fire Department—On the communication from the Chief Engineer, (dated March 17,) transmitting complaints against fire companies, expelling certain parties. Adopted.

A communication from Chief Engineer, reporting Engine Company No. 30 for disobedience of orders, was referred.

THE CITY HALL.

Alderman MOTT offered a preamble and resolution, calling upon the Comptroller to report the cause why safes are allowed to accumulate in the cupola of the City Hall. Adopted.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.

In answer to a resolution from the Board, the Corporation Attorney sent in a communication, stating that he had taken proceedings against Edward A. Carter, for encumbering the street corner of Dey and Greenwich-streets.

REPEAL OF THE ORDINANCE FOR EXTENDING ALBANY-STREET.

On motion, documents 39 and 40, being the majority and minority reports of Committee on an application for repealing the ordinance to extend Albany-street to Broadway, were taken up, as the special order of the evening.

Alderman BLUNT moved, and Alderman WILLIAMSON seconded the motion, that the majority report (in favor of repealing the ordinance) be adopted.

Alderman WOODWARD moved to amend by striking out the word majority, and inserting minority report, (against repealing the ordinance.)

The amendment was put to the vote and lost—Ayes 8, Nays 12.

The question on adoption of the majority report then came up.

Alderman MOTT spoke at some length in favor of extending the street, and gave as his reasons that the improvement was commercially needed, and could be carried out with as little "desecration" of the dead as was every day practiced by the Churches themselves down town.

He was followed by Alderman WAKEMAN, who said that the arguments in both reports were so nicely balanced, he could, for some time, hardly decide which way to vote. The whole question for them was—and it would, if the ordinance passed, be the test before the courts of law—was there a majority of property represented in favor of or against the measure? He thought that the ordinance should be allowed to go before the Courts, and then, if it were shown that a majority of property represented was opposed to the improvement, a perpetual injunction could be obtained.

Alderman DRAKE considered it advisable that the street should be extended. He had reported in this belief, founded on his own observation of the facilities required; and he did so in defiance of the threats held out to him by Trinity Church Corporation, day after day—one of which (exhibiting a piece of paper) he now held in his hand—a threat anonymously signed. He had received several such, but he still believed his life would not be shortened in consequence of his conscientious action in this matter.

Alderman HERRICK hoped there was no fear of bloodshed. He had determined to give a silent vote in favor of repealing the ordinance.

Alderman WOODHULL was in favor of the street being extended, but as he considered the majority of property owners were opposed, he saw no use in meddling them with expense in passing the ordinance. He would, therefore, vote for the report.

Alderman KELLY was opposed to any interference with the remains of the dead, and on this ground alone resolutely opposed any extension of a street through Trinity Churchyard.

Alderman CHAUNCY spoke briefly in favor of extending the street, as an accommodation very much required. While he respected the feelings of all opposed to the movement, he should strongly reprehend the course pursued by Trinity Church in vilifying the character of worthy gentlemen and holding out threats to members of this Board to control their action. Mr. Boorman was a gentleman of great worth, who had done much for the City, and his personal interest actuated him in this matter, as was evident from his offer to expend more than the improvement could benefit him.

Alderman BROWN followed in a few remarks, supporting the majority report, when a vote was taken with the following result:

For the report (repealing ordinance)	14
Against it	7

After further discussion, the report against the extension was adopted, by the following vote:

YEAS—Aldermen Brown, Williamson, Blunt, Baird, Hoffmire, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Boardman, Wakeman, Covert, Kelly, Christy, the President, Herrick—14.

NAYS—Aldermen Woodward, Tucker, Chauncey, Lord, Tucker, Mott, Drake—7.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen....Wednesday, May 10.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. ENWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Of Henry Held and others, to have sidewalks on Ninth-avenue regulated, graded and flagged, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-streets.

Of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, to be assigned a location on the lot with Hose Company No. 16.

Of Ralph Marsh and others, to have Bloomingdale-road regulated and graded.

Of Wm. Schiuter, to print the proceedings of the Common Council.

Of John Bette, Foreman of Engine Company No. 38, for repairs to engine.

Of F. Tillou and others, for a sewer in Grove-street.

Of J. A. Hilderburger, to have crosswalks laid in Greenwich-avenue.

RESOLUTIONS.

Councilman MOELLER—To inquire into the contracts for the grading of certain streets. Adopted.

Councilman CURRY—To pave and flag Thirty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenues. Referred.

Councilmen HOOGHLAND—To rescind the resolution adopted by the Board, noting absentees in the minutes of the Board. Laid over.

Councilman FOYE—To inquire of the Corporation Counsel whether it is legal to enact an ordinance to prohibit the slaughter of hogs in the City. Adopted.

Councilman PINCKNEY—To advertise for a lot for the use of Hose Company No. 16. Referred.

Councilman BEAKLEY—To flag sidewalks in Bowery, between Bleecker and Houston-streets. Referred.

Councilmen FOSTER—To repair Division-street, between Ludlow and Essex. Referred.

Councilman HOLBEE—To repair Christopher-street. Referred.

Councilman ROE—To inquire why the Hudson River Railroad have not laid down the grooved rail. Referred.

Councilman CURRY—To fence vacant lots on the north side of Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Of Fire Department, in favor of advertising for a second-class engine for Engine Company No. 47.

REMOVAL OF CATHARINE MARKET.

The reports of the minority and majority of the Committee on Markets—the first in favor of the rebuilding of Catharine Market at the foot of Market-street, and the last adverse thereto—were taken up.

Councilman WAINWRIGHT moved that the minority report be substituted for the report of the majority.

Councilman COOPER said that the ground on which Catharine Market was built had been donated to the City by the property owners in the vicinity, and he thought that it would be an act of injustice to them to remove the market. Relative to the objection urged that there was a want of room in Catharine-street, on account of the stages, Mr. COOPER stated that it was undoubtedly a fact that wherever a market was established in a thickly-settled part of any City, there would always be crowded thoroughfares about it.

Councilman WAINWRIGHT stated that the increased business at Catherine Market rendered it necessary to have greater facilities in the matter of room than they had there. On account of the establishment of the ferry landing at Catherine-street, it was impossible for the fish dealers to keep their fish, and if they obtained accommodations, buildings separate from the Market would have to be erected.

After some considerable debate the subject was laid upon the table.

The Board adjourned, to meet on Friday, at 6 P. M.

The Trades.

MEETING OF SHIP-CAULKERS.—A meeting of Ship-Caulkers was held in Union Hall, corner of Avenue C, and Fourth-street last evening, to form a Caulkers Union. Mr. S. JOHNSON was chosen Chairman, and Messrs. A. A. CARPENTER and G. SHEFFIELD, were appointed Secretaries. Mr. SHEFFIELD said it was very advisable that a Society of Caulkers and Caulkers only should be formed. The Society of Caulkers, Shipwrights and Fasteners, although in general a very good one, was clogged with a few bad regulations. He was opposed to having ship-fasteners and others connected in a society with ship-caulkers, because it was attended with evils. Many of the men included in that society were dependant on the ship-caulkers for the situations they now hold and the pay they receive. He was opposed, too, to allowing persons not citizens to become members of the Society. This, he thought, was wrong. None but citizens, native or adopted, ought to be accepted as members.

Mr. JOHN HOOSBEA acquiesced entirely with the remarks of Mr. SHEFFIELD. He was opposed to amalgamating ship-carpenters, ship-fasteners, &c., with caulkers. Many men in the receipt of $3 a day were inferior workmen. Being members of the Society, however, the caulkers were obliged to stand by them, and insisted upon their being retained in employment, even though incompetent to discharge the duties assigned them. He thought the caulkers generally, would become convinced of these facts, and act accordingly. He was in favor of excluding all but citizens from joining the Society. He hoped speedy action would be taken to remedy the evils alluded to, by the formation of an exclusive Caulker's Society.

Several others of the meeting also spoke, and they all agreed with views taken by the previous speakers.

A motion to appoint a committee of five, to draw up a resolution and lay it before the officers of the Caulkers' &c., Society, was adopted.

Messrs. MOSHER, CARPENTER, CLARK, SHEFFIELD and LOTHER were appointed by the Chairman as such Committee, and they retired, and after a short absence, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we form ourselves into a body as Caulkers, for mutual protection, allowing all other branches connected with ship-rights equal privileges.

Resolved, That we solicit the cooperation of all citizen Caulkers, as we think it the best method to maintain the interests of the trade.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE ERICSSON.—Coroner WILHELM held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of JOHN CARR, a native of Ireland, aged 35, who had received severe injury of the toes of his right foot, by being caught by the crank of the caloric steamer *Ericsson*, on the 25th of April last. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died on Tuesday last, from the effects of his wounds. Partial amputation was necessary, which resulted in *tetanus*. The Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by the effects of injuries accidentally received on board the caloric ship *Ericsson* on the 25th day of April, 1854.

FIRE.—This morning, about 1½ o'clock, fire was discovered in the building No. 62 Nassau-street, formerly occupied by S. P. TOWNSEND. From the thick volumes of smoke another serious conflagration was at first anticipated, but the firemen were promptly on the spot, and the fire was confined to the rear of the building although the damage by fire and water must be considerable.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—There is considerable interest felt in the result of the election of officers of the American Institute, which takes place to-day. There are two tickets in the field. That headed by Mr. R. L. PELL, we are informed, favors continuing the present organization, and holding annual fairs, as heretofore; while that headed by Mr JOHN BULLOCK proposes to cooperate with the Crystal Palace Association.

☞ Among the attractions at the Crystal Palace are concerts every evening, by DONWORTH'S Band with vocalists, &c. These alone are worth the admission fee, which is but twenty-five cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important Decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S Patent for Fire-proof Paint.—In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the Patentee, he, instead of raising the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof, except BLAKE'S, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the Patentee.

[Advertisement.]

DR. DUFF.—BRADY has added the portrait of this eminent Scotch divine to his great collection, and it is now for exhibition at No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon. This establishment contains a matchless collection of American and European celebrities unrivaled on this Continent. Prize medals were awarded to M. B. BRADY at the World's Fair in London, and at the Crystal Palace in New-York, for the best Daguerreotypes, with special commendation. BRADY'S Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Stereoscopes of Jerusalem, Niagara, Catskill, Genesee; Dageerreotypes of Bethlehem, Nazareth, Mount of Olivee, the Old Arm Chair, and portraits innumerable of distinguished persons, may be seen at ROOT'S great free gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Rooms easy of access. Pictures taken equally well in cloudy weather. The crayon picture taken here.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Day by day are the exquisite pencillings of the sun-light doing their work in creating and exalting artistic taste in the community. BRADY, of Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, stands deservedly at the head of the art in this country, as the magnitude of his establishments, the extent of his artistic collections, and the many testimonials he has received from competent Juries, amply attest.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—THE LAST CHANCE.—This wonderful Drama, we understand, is to be withdrawn at the National Theatre after the present week, after having the unprecedented run of three hundred and twenty-five representations. So all those who have not seen it must avail themselves of to-night, to-morrow night, or Saturday afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—Clergymen and others, attending the Anniversaries, are invited to call at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, and examine his elegant and modern-improved Pianos and Melodeons. Large discount will be made to clergymen wishing to purchase.

[Advertisement.]

SALE THIS EVENING AT THE OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—The second large sale of choice Paintings takes place this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Gallery No. 548 Broadway, recently occupied by the Dusseldorf Pictures. These Paintings are really very fine, and merit the attention of purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hats of superior quality and workmanship at FREEMAN'S, the Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-street. Price, $3 and $3 50. White Beaver and straw goods of every quality. Call and examine, at No. 90 Fulton-street, between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

THE LUTENER MURDER.—See the portrait of Mrs. HAYS in the *Police Gazette!* Also conclusion of the SOWERS conspiracy case. Domestic and foreign criminal news. Now ready—for sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

THE CHILD OF THE WRECK.—Great excitement is being occasioned by the performance of the new moral drama of "Anne, or the Child of the Wreck," at Barnum's Museum. It is to be repeated this evening. A capital piece is announced besides, this afternoon, at Barnum's.

BROOKLYN CITY.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of John O'Sullivan for the Murder of his Wife.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday.

Before Judges Rockwell and More, and Justices Stillwell and Snyder.

This Court re-assembled this morning at 10 o'clock, when R. UNDERHILL, Esq., District Attorney, moved the case of JOHN O'SULLIVAN for trial, on an indictment for murder.

GEORGE W. BOETEER and NATHAN NISBET, Esqrs., appeared for the defence.

The prisoner was arraigned at the bar. His thin, cadaverous appearance denoted a mind whose mind has been ill at ease for a long time. He is a man about thirty-five years of age, light complexion, slim figure and apparently of very nervous temperament; one, evidently, with very little control over his passions when excited. Upon taking a seat at the left of his counsel, he was, at first, quite nervous, and cast his eyes about, seemingly to discover a benevolent countenance, and finally rested on that of the Judge, which seemed, for a time, to calm him, and to encourage him to hope. As the trial progressed he manifested much interest in the proceedings, and the truth or falsity of the testimony was depicted in his countenance; an occasional beam of sunshine, then a cloud came, as the testimony encouraged him to hope or to despond.

The counsel for the prisoner remarked that as they were entirely unacquainted with the jurors, they should not challenge, but should rely upon the Court asking the usual questions. Only two jurors were rejected—those having formed an opinion relative to the case. The following jurors were sworn:

A. KOOZ, foreman,	Leonard Cooper,	James Hughes,
Sylvanus White,	John L. Hicks,	Peter D. Voorhis,
Jerem'h Meserole,	Luke C. Ryder,	James Libby,
Steph. A. Cahoone,	Wm. H. Hadden,	Horatio A. Carter.

FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The District Attorney, in opening the case, said that the prisoner at the bar, John O'Sullivan, had been indicted for killing his wife at New-Utrecht, in the county of Kings, on the 4th day of October last. They expected to prove that the mode of killing was by beating, striking and kicking, inflicting such injuries that she died therefrom immediately after the violence. As I understand the case—we have not a full account, the testimony taken before the Coroner and that before the Grand Jury who found the indictment, was not very full—we shall be able to show to you that on the afternoon of the 4th day of October last the prisoner returned to his house with a load of coal and proceeded to unload it; he entered the house where his wife was sitting and asked why she did not help him unload the coal—she said that she was not able to do so, when without uttering a word he struck her and kicked her; soon after she was picked up insensible; a doctor was sent for, but she died before he arrived. The Coroner's Jury found that she died from the rupture of some blood vessel caused by the blows given by defendant. I expect to be able to show that they did not live together very happily, and it is possible that we may be able to show to you such a statement of facts as that he had cherished, previous to this act, a sufficient hatred and malice to induce the presumption that he intended to kill her. In a case of murder it is only necessary to prove that some person is killed—the presumption of law is that it was intentionally done. I do not think where death so quickly followed the blows, that there can be any legal provocations. In regard to the malice spoken of in law to characterize the intent—it does not mean that it shall be a long time rankling in the mind, but at the time the blow fell inflicting these injuries, it is murder within the meaning of the law. The Statute relative to murder was then read and explained, and an old English case cited where a soldier having been struck by a woman on the ear, he drew a sword and struck her in the breast, and then ran after her and stabbed her in the back—it was held to be murder, but when it was known that it was an iron baton with which she had struck the soldier on the ear, it was held as manslaughter.

The first witness called was

Mary Pink sworn: In October last I lived at Fort Hamilton with Mr. Vanderpool: knew the prisoner; knew his wife Catharine; saw them on the 4th of October last in Sullivan's house, at Fort Hamilton; I went next milk at his house; this was about 5 o'clock; the prisoner was in the street when I first went there; he was in a wagon with coal; don't know where he had come from; his wife was in the house, in the kitchen; I went into the house and saw Mrs. Sullivan, and asked for a quart of milk; did not get the milk; Sullivan remained by his wagon a few minutes after I went to the house; don't know what he was doing; when he left the wagon he came into the room where his wife was; I was there then; it was the kitchen; Mrs. S. was standing up doing nothing when he came in; Mrs. Sullivan went to get the pail of milk; she went to a closet in the same room to get the milk, and got it, and she stood by the closet when Sullivan came in, and he asked her why she did not go and help get the coal barrels in; she said "I can't do it—I am unable to do it;" he made no reply, but remained in the room, not far from the door; she was by the closet—he came over to where she was standing and gave her one blow; he struck her with his fist in the face over the right eye, and gave her one kick on the right side; she fell on the floor immediately, and I picked her up and put her in a chair; O'Sullivan said no more, but went out into the street; he went out before I picked her up; after I put her in the chair she sat up; I told a little boy to go and call the people up stairs; I held an to her by the waist and asked her how she felt, but she did not speak any more; her eyes were shut; when she fell on the floor and I took hold of her she cried; two women came from up stairs; thinks that Bridget Farnam (pointed out) is one of the women who came; when they came in I took my pitcher and went home; left Mrs. O'Sullivan sitting in a chair; these women were there with her; there was no one else but a little boy in the room at the time he struck her; did not see O'Sullivan when I went out; was not at the house again that day; saw O'Sullivan again that day about 6½ o'clock.

Cross-examined—O'Sullivan's wagon was at the door when I first went to the house; saw barrels in the wagon; did not see any coal; the first time I saw O'Sullivan he was in his wagon; don't know what he was doing; it was not long after this that he came in the house; he came directly to the kitchen.

Q.—Did O'Sullivan seem to be excited when he came into the house? A.—He did; Mrs. O'Sullivan was not angry at the time.

Q.—Did you do anything when he struck his wife? A.—I caught hold of him, and told him not to kick or strike his wife any more; he did not strike, push, or shove me, or anything of the kind; the prisoner was near his wife when he struck her.

Q.—Did O'Sullivan act like a crazy man? Objected.

A.—Mrs. O'Sullivan was not able to walk when I picked her up; when I took hold of the prisoner it was after he had struck her and before he kicked her.

Q.—You said that when you took hold of O'Sullivan he did not push you? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not swear before the Coroner that he pushed you? A.—He did; I did not say that there were two boys in the room when before the Coroner; I said that there were three children; it was O'Sullivan's boy in the room; when he came in he did not tell her to put a barrel of coal in the wagon; I stated this to the Coroner; did not say before the Coroner that O'Sullivan wanted his wife to put coal on the wagon; I am sure that I told the Coroner that I was born in Mexico; have been in this country two years; I have been in jail one month as a witness in this case; no one ever asked me anything about this trial, or told me that I should have to remain in jail a long time if O'Sullivan was not convicted; have had no talk with any one about the case; I was summoned before the Coroner's Jury the same day as the murder; when I left the house deceased was sitting in a chair without assistance and crying.

Joseph Felter, sworn: Lived at Fort Hamilton last October; know the prisoner, and did know his wife; on the 4th of October last, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I went by his house; did not see him then; as I was going by, a little son of O'Sullivan's came out of the house; my attention was not attracted to this house particularly; I went in at the request of the boy, to see his mother; did not see the prisoner that day; I went into the basement room of the house; saw there O'Sullivan's wife, sitting in a chair in a very bad condition; was afraid she would die, because she could not speak; she was not crying; there were some women in the room from the neighborhood and a little boy; did not notice any one else; I asked Mrs. O'S. what was the matter, and she could not give me an answer; I remained in the room about one-quarter of an hour; while I was there the women laid her in the bed and rubbed her with something, I don't know what; I left, and went for Dr. Griswold, found him, and he said he would come down if she was getting worse; when I returned she was dead; the Doctor lives about one-quarter of a mile from O'Sullivan's; I was absent for the Doctor about fifteen minutes: I have known the prisoner and his wife three years; they have not always lived in one place, but in several places in that neighborhood; I am a tailor; I have been in the habit of passing his place of residence frequently; never noticed the conduct of O'Sullivan and his wife before this day; have seen them sometimes when passing; never noticed anything in their conduct that attracted my attention.

Q.—Did you ever see O'Sullivan chastise his wife out of the house?

Objected to—sustained.

A.—Have seen them coming out of the house together, but never saw anything to attract my attention.

Cross-examined—Mrs. O'Sullivan was alive when I went into the house that day.

Bernardus Donly, Coroner, sworn: I held an inquest on the body of Catharine O'Sullivan on the 5th of October last, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon; first information of her death was received by me about 10 o'clock same day; Dr. Griswold, a physician, was present at the inquest; he was there as soon as I was; found the body in the lower part of the house of John O'Sullivan, lying on a bed, and had her clothing on; she remained in that condition until the doctor came.

Cross-examined—Mary Pink was examined before the Coroner's inquest; she was much excited, and could not be understood, I obtained an interpreter who was not sworn: I read over all the testimony to her, and she said it was all right.

To a Juror—I think she understood what I read to her.

Q.—How many blows did Mary testify to before you as having been struck? A.—(Read from minutes)—Saw him kick her once on the hip and once in the abdomen; I saw him strike her twice and kick her once.

Dr. Chauncey B. Griswold, sworn—Reside at Fort Hamilton; am a physician; have been in practice ten years; I held an examination on the body of Mrs. O'Sullivan, on the 5th of October last; found the body lying on a bed in ordinary clothing; I proceeded to examine the body, and found that she was pulseless and warm, and apparently dead; that was the day before the inquest was held by the Coroner; the day following, I made an examination in the presence of the Coroner; the exterior of the body was bruised on the back, near the left shoulder-blade; the contusion near one eye appeared black and blue; could have been produced by a blow; discovered nothing further in the external appearance of the body; I then proceeded to open the abdomen, when I found the viscera of the abdomen floating in blood; I proceeded to examine the source; took out several pints of blood; I ascertained to nearly a certainty that the blood came from beneath the liver—a little to the right; I concluded that the blood came from the large vena cava, ascending; it was injured nearly opposite the contusion on the back; I examined the chest, heart, lungs, liver, &c., and they were all apparently healthy; the immediate cause of death was the rupture of this blood-vessel; it must have been done by a forcible blow; ruptures are very rare in that region; I had known Mrs. O'Sullivan for about a year; her general health was good.

Cross-examination—Q.—Would not these injuries result from a fall? A.—It might be so, but hardly probable; no excitement could produce such a rupture; it could not have been caused by falling on the floor; I never saw the prisoner treat his wife unkindly.

John McGlincy, sworn—Have resided at Fort Hamilton twelve years; have known prisoner, and deceased in her lifetime, five or six years; have visited them as often as once a week up to the time of this occurrence; I have heard them quarreling, and giving scandal to one another; he would call her lazy, and a trollope; this at different times; even when I was going by the house have heard them quarreling.

Cross-examined—Never saw the prisoner beat or strike his wife, or kick her; she had a long tongue, and sometimes, when he corrected the children, she would call him a drunkard; don't think that O'Sullivan is a very quarrelsome man; never saw deceased in liquor; she was a cross woman.

Bridget Farmer, sworn—Have lived at Fort Hamilton three years; have known prisoner about two and a half years; have visited at his house; I lived in the same house; they were always fighting and quarreling; have seen him give her a box, once or twice.

Cross-examined—The blows I saw were very slight—something like a shove.

James Wiggley sworn—I live at Fort Hamilton; am acquainted with the prisoner; have known him for about four years; lived within 100 yards of him; the prisoner was subject to taking a little liquor occasionally; heard him tell his wife to leave the house several times; never saw any blows struck.

Peter McCon, Sr., sworn—This witness testified to frequent quarrels between O'Sullivan and his wife; never saw blows struck by prisoner.

Peter McCon, Jr., sworn—Resides at Fort Hamilton; is acquainted with the prisoner; knew deceased; had seen him on the day of the death of his wife; he was engaged in carrying in wood and coal; he had unloaded two barrels, and one fell on his foot, which hurt him considerably, when he went into the house; heard the little boy halloo after O'Sullivan came out; prisoner afterwards went for another load to the beach; on his return he was told that he had killed his wife; he said he didn't believe it, and went into the house; on seeing his wife he commenced to cry; he staid there for about half an hour, when he was taken away by a constable.

The case on the part of the prosecution was here closed.

DEFENCE.

Mr. BOETEER, on behalf of the defendant, made a few opening remarks, in which he claimed that the prisoner at the bar was not guilty of any crime; that what he had done was without his knowledge; that on the day of this occurrence, he returned home with a load of coal, after having drank three glasses of liquor, and while unloading the barrels of coal, one fell on to his foot. He rushed into the house in pain and asked his wife why she did not help him, when she gave him some insulting answer in reply and he struck her; that he had served in the Mexican War and there contracted disease, which rendered him, when under the least excitement, an irresponsible being.

Drs. Robinson and *John Carpenter* were called to prove that death might have been caused by muscular action, or from the fall, and not from the blow.

Jeremiah Foley, a soldier, 14 years acquainted with defendant, was examined as to his general character, which he declared to be unexceptionable; he did drink occasionally.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Court adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

THE TURF OF 1854.

Match for $2,000—3,000 Persons at Union Course—The Best Time on Record.

Yesterday afternoon the Union Course was visited by three or four thousand persons, to witness the great Trotting Match between two celebrated horses, for a wager of $2,000. The owner, (Mr. GEORGE ALLEY,) of a fine gray horse called *Eddy*, and Mr. WILSON, owner of *True John*, made a match some two months ago, for $1,000 a side, mile heats—best three in five—to wagons, with weight, making 400 pounds. Since the stakes were put up, the horses have been under the training of skillful turfmen, and the 10th of May was looked for with some considerable anxiety by the lovers of turf sports. The gray horse was known to only a few persons, while *True John* had trotted in public numerous times, therefore his speed and bottom could easily be traced back so as to give an idea of what he had done, and what might be expected of him in this contest. All that was known of the "gray," those entrusted with the secrets kept to themselves, and the only trotting he ever performed was on the ice, during the past Winter. The warm atmosphere of the day drew out a very large audience, who came to the course by a special train of cars, chartered from the Long Island Railroad, also by stage-coach, barouches, light wagons, and various other kinds of vehicles. We noticed a number of turfmen from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., and other places down South, and also several gentlemen from Utica and various parts of Western New-York.

Among them were those from this City who had not attended a trotting match for four or five years. The stands erected for the accommodation of visitors to see over the entire track, were densely crowded, and it was with great difficulty the track could be kept clear. While the horses were exercising from score to score, the excitement run high, and a large number of bets of $100 to $40 were made, (the odds being in favor of the gray horse.) The Judges being selected, and having taken the stand, the pole was won for *True John*. The horses and drivers then came to the Judges' stand, and the weight of wagons, drivers, blankets, &c., were announced as follows:

HARRY JONES, driver of the gray, with wagon and traps, was weighed on a large hay-scale, and certified to be 408 pounds.

Mr. HOAGLAND, driver of *True John*, was weighed by steelyards, on the ground, and with the wagon and blanket declared to weigh 411 pounds.

Some dispute arose in regard to the hay-scales weighing, and Mr. HOAGLAND demanded that Mr. JONES should be weighed by the same process he was. It being a very important race, the judges waited for the owners and drivers to settle the matter between themselves, and shortly after they were both on the track ready for the

FIRST HEAT.—After making three attempts to start on this heat they came in front of the Judges' stand, side by side, amid great excitement among the crowd, and received the word *go!* They kept close together and passed the quarter pole nearly side by side, making the distance in 41¼ seconds. *True John* here increased somewhat in speed, and had gained over half a length, but when passing the half-mile pole the gray was a few yards on the lead. Time to the "half," 1 minute and 19½ seconds—and Mr. HOAGLAND managed to keep his horse down to the work, so that he again lapped with the gray and continued to trot tight and tight until within fifty yards of the stand, when *True John* sent up his capers again, (by breaking) and *Eddy* won the heat by about the length of his neck. The time announced by the Judges was 2 minutes and 40½ seconds. A more exciting or closer heat than this one has not been witnessed on the Union Course for many years.

SECOND HEAT.—The bets were apparently all made before and during the other heat, as but few offers were heard at the commencement of the second contest. Mr. HOAGLAND broke his horse twice when coming for the word, but the third time they went off beautiful, with the gray inside. The opponent of Mr. JONES made every effort to break up the gray on the start, by crying out very loud to his own horse, who would stand it. In going the first quarter, the brown horse made a bad break, and the grey passed the pole in 40 seconds, and kept ahead over four lengths to the "half," making it in 1 minute and 19 seconds. At this time, *True John* settled down to a rapid square trot, and when close to the grey horse, coming down the home-stretch, he broke as usual, but was exceedingly quick in striking the trotting gait again. HOAGLAND now pushed his horse all he would stand, and the gray won the heat by less than a length in advance. Time, 2 minutes and 42½ seconds.

THIRD HEAT.—This was the most exciting contest of all, for it either ended the race or materially changed the complexion of the result. The backers of *Eddy* remained very firm, and while scoring, some few additional bets were made, varying from $100 to $60 and $75, that the grey would come out winner of the match. The second time the horses came to the stand, they were head and head, and the word was given, but no sooner was the word *go* proclaimed by one of the Judges than *True John* broke and acted wildly. The grey kept up his usual pace, and seemed to trot with perfect ease, passing the "quarter" in 40½ seconds, more than two lengths ahead. Before reaching the half-mile pole, the brown mare made his usual break, and fell behind for a long distance. While coming down the home-stretch, Mr. HOAGLAND reined his steed in a skillful manner, made a strenuous effort to win the heat, and came within three feet of accomplishing it, as the gray was not more than a yard ahead, when passing the Judges' stand. Time, 2 minutes and 40 seconds. Thus ended the great trotting match of the season, and every person in attendance seemed perfectly satisfied with the race and the few hours' pleasant recreation and sport. The above record of time is said to be the fastest ever made by any horse to a 250 pound wagon, with the driver and traps, weighing over 150 pounds. The victor in this race is a very young horse, of fine limbs, and was pronounced by numerous experienced patrons of the turf to be a steed of the first class, although this is his first appearance in public. He was matched to go against *Lady Relief* last year, but it did not come off, owing to the latter paying forfeit.

The Last Words of John Hendrickson—Statement of Dr. Kennedy.

From the Albany Argus.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 6, 1854.

TO JACOB HENDRICKSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—In compliance with your request, I give you the particulars of the interview had with JOHN HENDRICKSON, Jr., on the afternoon of Thursday last.

At your solicitation, and as you stated, at the request of the prisoner, I consented to put in writing such statements as he should dictate to me, seal and retain the same until called for by his friends. For the purpose of carrying out this design, I was left alone with the prisoner in his room. The substance of the statements made by him, and mostly in his own language, is as follows:

"MY DEAR PARENTS—To-morrow I am to die; and standing as I do on the brink of eternity, I wish to say to you, in the presence of that God before whom I am so soon to appear, that I am entirely innocent of the crime of murdering my wife. I did not give her poison. I do not know that any one else gave her poison. She did not come to her death by violence of any kind, so far as I know. I believe she died a natural death. She did not vomit on the night of her death. I never knew there was such an article as aconite in the world, until after was put into jail; nor did I know it by any other name."

At this point I was interrupted by the expression of some doubt as to the propriety of the course that was pursued, which occasioned my retiring for a few minutes from the prisoner's room. And though assured immediately that there was no impropriety in what I was doing, yet, in view of the delicacy of my position as a clergymen, and because I did not wish to have my name connected with any transaction which might, by possibility, furnish occasion for future comment and controversy, I declined writing any more, and immediately destroyed the paper which contained the statements I have given above.

On returning to the prisoner's room, and expressing to him my resolution to write nothing further, he expressed his regret, but added in substance:

"I do not know that I have anything further to add, except to say some farewell words to my parents. But you will remember what I have said, and will inform them of it. I wish you to make it public."

I then said to him: "Mr. HENDRICKSON, if you are guilty, while thus protesting your innocence, you are accumulating upon your soul a burden of the most fearful falsehoods; you are going down to the grave with a lie in your right hand, and you cannot expect any mercy at the tribunal of your God." This I reiterated in different forms, and asked him: "Do you comprehend what I say, and do you believe it to be true?" He replied:

"I understand you perfectly, and believe what you say; and yet, I repeat it, I am innocent; I never murdered my wife, nor was I in any way concerned in taking her life. I do not believe that she came to her death by violence at all. I believe she died a natural death."

After discharging some further duties appropriate to my office, and the circumstances of the case, I left his room. I have only to add, that the same protestations of innocence were repeated by him in the morning of his execution, and up to within an hour of that event, when I conversed with him for the last time. With sincere sympathy in your deep affliction, I am, dear Sir, truly yours. D. KENNEDY.

[A communication designed to accompany the above, in explanation of the interruption spoken of by Dr. K. was received too late for publication to-day.

☞ The steamship *Illinois* sailed from Old Point Comfort for Aspinwall on Saturday night, with the United States troops landed at Norfolk by the steamer *Falcon*.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac TUTTLE, ABRM. FOWELL, of this City, to FANNY M., daughter of Solomon H. Marsh, Esq., of Rahway.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 9, by Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. JOHN MCMULLEN to Miss AGNES DONNELLY, both of New-York.

At New-Germantown, N. J., on Tuesday morning, May 9, by Rev. Mr. BLANVELT, HENRY D. MAXWELL, Esq., of Easton, Penn., to Miss M. LOUISA HONEYMAN, daughter of John Honeyman, M. D., of New-Germantown.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 9, RACHEL BROUWER, widow of William Chardavoyne, aged 71 years.

The relatives (friends) of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 96 2d-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 3, at No. 106 Wavarly-place, Miss MARY M. BOARDMAN.

Her remains repose in Green-wood.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 27, MRS. MARY ANN VARS, wife of John Vars, and daughter of Henry R. Remington, Esq., of Washington, Covantry, R. I., aged 33 years.

At Sag Harbor, on Tuesday evening, May 9, Col. SAMUEL HUNTTING, in the 69th year of his age.

He was an active merchant, and for many years largely engaged in the whaling business out of that port.

At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday morning, May 10, CATHARINE L. DONAHEE, second daughter of John and Catharine Dunshee, aged 0 years, 8 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, from the Harlem Railroad Depôt, City Hall.

On Tuesday evening, May 9, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE, daughter of Judge Cooke, of Catskill.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 10, VIRGINIA, only child of Gookin and Elizabeth E. Baker, aged 5 months and 18 days.

May 6, JANE E. MONTANYE, aged 2 months. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Second Day evening, May 8, BENJAMIN D., eldest son of Chalkley J. and Ann D. Willis.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Fifth Day morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 90 East 30th-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, May 10—P. M.

There was not much alteration in the condition of prices or tone of the Stock and Money market to-day. The latter is, if anything, better supplied with means,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 827. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the office No. 113 Nassau-st., corner of Ann, in the City of New-York, and delivered to subscribers and others in the City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, One Cent each. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; Two Dollars and a Half, three months; One Dollar a month. Three Dollars in advance required in all cases where City Newspapers are sent.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 26 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

is published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County	Free.
Within the State	13 cents.
Within the United States	26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 12 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CANADA.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Interesting from Spain and other Portions of Europe.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 11.

On the 26th ultimo, a sharp combat took place before Kalafat. Twenty squadrons of Russians, with six guns, were making a reconnoisance of the Turkish lines, when the Turks sallied out with two regiments of regulars, and some bayouks and cannon, and after a combat of three hours' duration, obliged the Russians to retreat with a loss of 500 men.

OMAR PASHA was at Shumla, concentrating his forces, apparently for defensive measures only.

The Russians were still fortifying themselves in the Dobrudscha. They had not crossed Trajan's Wall. Their strength in the Dobrudscha is about 30,000 men.

The forces before Kalafat were withdrawn towards Krajova.

It was rumored at Vienna that Prince PASKIEWITCH had ordered the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia. This, if true, was regarded as a concession, to retain the favor of Austria.

Troops were retreating towards Bucharest, indicating a change in the plans of Russian operations.

The Sultan has a Jew d ze command to ABDEL KADIA

The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey continues. Their stores and dwellings, in which some arms were found, have been seized and closed up.

From Hamburg, April 23, it is reported that Sir CHARLES NAPIER had formed his fleet in three divisions, so as to be within reach of each other. The first division was sent in the direction of Livonia, near the ports of Poland. The second, off Rica, and the third at the entrance off the Gulf of Finland, near Sweaborg, where the Russian fleet still keep close.

On the 20th, the fleet was off Gusloegan, Scotland.

No definite statement is received of the position of the Black Sea fleet.

The French fleet was reported anchored off Doischick.

Several steamers were in sight of Odessa, on the 21st.;—hence arises the probability of an attack on that place.

The Marquis of ANGLESEA is dead.

The following brilliant feat has been announced: The British steamer *Fury*, of six guns, on the 11th inst., steamed under Austrian colors, within three miles of the entrance of Sebastopol, where she saw two merchantmen, two brigs, two frigates, and a steamer, leaving the harbor. The *Fury* dashed in and seized one of the merchant ship, and towed her off. The Russians gave chase, and the *Fury* was finally obliged to cut the prize adrift, but not until one of the frigates and the steamer came within range and exchanged shots. The *Fury*, after four hours chase, succeeded in eluding the Russians, and carried off the merchant ship's crew as prisoners, who gave important information respecting the strength of Sebastopol.

A bold and successful feat is also recorded of the Russians. A steamship, supposed to be a Russian dispatch vessel, under British colors, boldly steamed from the Archipelago, passed the Dardanelles and batteries, and succeeded in escaping into the Black Sea.

From Asia, we learn that 4,000 Turkish irregulars refused to march from Erzeroum to the wars, on account of arrears of pay.

Accounts from Circassia of the 1st April, state that the insurrection against Russia is becoming more general among all the warlike tribes of the Caucuses, where SCHMAYL'S agents are indefatigable. The presence of the English and French fleets in the Black Sea, with the consequent abandonment of the Russian posts on the Circassian coasts, and the cutting off of the Russian supplies *vid* Redout Kale, had made a deep impression on the mountaineers, and it was believed that SCHMAYL would soon be in force to attack the Russian headquarters at Tiflis.

Decrees in the *Journal de St. Petersburg* condemn a notice from the Russian Minister of Finance, allowing English and French vessels six weeks from the 19th of April, to escape from Russian ports in the Black Sea, and six weeks from May 7, to leave the Baltic ports. The enemies' property in neutral bottoms will be regarded as inviolable and may be imported. Subjects of neutral powers on board the enemies' ships will not be molested.

A French Imperial decree allows Russian ships which are in ports in the Baltic and White Seas before May 11, to unload and return unmolested to Russian or neutral ports.

Six of the twelve Russian merchant ships captured by British cruisers, had arrived in England. Their crews were liberated on parole not to serve against England or France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wednesday, the 26th of April, being appointed as a day of humiliation and prayer, all business was suspended. The London *Times* publishes four pages of sermons delivered on the occasion.

Parliament reassembled on the 27th of April. In the House of Lords a long debate ensued respecting the recent burning of Circassians.

The Earl of HARDWICK taxed the Government with having denied the circumstance, when in fact it was true.

The Earl of CLARENDON made a long explanation, and laid before the House a dispatch from the British Admiral, contradicting the Russian published account.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH took occasion to mention that the Russians have twenty-two Circassian forts, but have destroyed only six.

In the Commons a long debate on the Universities was the principal feature.

The American Consul has determined to send from London to New-York eight seamen of the clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas*, for trial for mutiny. The relatives of the prisoners have petitioned Lord PALMERSTON so prevent the removal of the prisoners to America.

The Scotch Lord COCKBURN is dead.

FRANCE.

A sixth squadron is added to all the cavalry.

Prince NAPOLEON had been well received at Malta, and left on the 20th for Turkey.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD embarked on the 27th at Marseilles for the East.

Continued activity prevailed in the shipping of troops for the East.

SPAIN.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of the 20th of April, a letter commenting unfavorably on Mr. SOULE. He says:

"To the present time, the notes exchanged between Mr. SOULE and the Spanish Government are five in number. No. 1, by Mr. SOULE, states the complaint and the reparation he is instructed to demand, requiring a positive reply within forty-eight hours. No. 2, from the Spanish Government, declares its inability to reply until information is received from Cuba. No. 3—(the *Times* calls it a most irate and discourteous document)—from Mr. SOULE, taxing the Spanish Government with seeking to postpone a reply, and affirming, or rather insinuating, that Spain had received dispatches from Havana, but suppressed them. No. 4, from the Spanish Government, was so strong that the senders thought it not unlikely that Mr. SOULE would demand his passports. No. 5, from Mr. SOULE, was in milder terms, but the contents had not transpired."

The letter to the *Times* goes on to be severe on Mr. SOULE; and professes also to say that the Spaniards look on the American claims as overbearing and extortionate.

On the 16th, Mr. SOULE was present at a dinner given by Lord HOWARD, the Spanish Minister.

ITALY.

The steamer Frederick was lost on the West Coast of Italy. Eighty persons were drowned. Among the saved is Admiral ——, Chief of the Italian Navy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor's marriage had been duly celebrated.

An amnesty was granted to 400 prisoners, and the state of siege removed from Lombardy, from May 1.

PRUSSIA.

Baron MANTEUFFEL'S speech to the Chambers stated definitely that Prussia maintains accord both with Austria and the Western Powers.

The resignation of Chevalier BUNSEN, as Minister to London, was accepted. He is succeeded by Count BERNSTORFF, the present Minister at Naples—a man thoroughly Russian.

GREECE.

From Athens, 21st April, it is stated that the Gulf of Corinth was guarded by French ships of war, and communication stopped between the Continent and Peloponesus. The whole of Southern Thessaly was in arms, and it was reported, but received with donbt, that the Turks had been defeated at Mezzore.

PERSIA.

Prince DE'ELGOROWSKY, the Russian ex-Minister to Persia, reached St. Peteraburg on the 12th ult. Rnssia would not send another Minister, but the Consul remains at Teheran.

INDIA.

It is confirmed that DOST MAHOMMED seeks to form an alliance with Great Britain.

A revolution is reported at Ava. The Prince had poisoned his brother and seized the throne.

The discovery of gold in Ceylon is confirmed, but it has not yet been found in qaantities to remunerate diggers.

CHINA.

The clipper ship *Orient* had sailed from Fou-Chow for New-York with teas.

Canton was quiet.

At Shanghai there was continued skirmishing.

Trade was reviving at Amoy.

EGYPT.

The Viceroy had rescinded the decree prohibiting the exportation of Corn.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The various circulars differ materially in their reports. The Board of Brokers reduce their quotations of ordinary and middling American to. 6d. Messrs. HOLLINGSHEAD' circular says, the demand has been less than usual this week, and the trade bave amplied themselves sparingly. There has been a fair amount doing for export and speculation, and in the absence of any import of moment, the whole has just been sufficient to sustain the market in the position it had attained last week. American descriptions of all classes above middling are comparatively scarce and firm. Of qualities below middling there is an abundant supply, and the market is heavy for that description. Messrs. DENINNSTOUN say, the market is dull, but prices, though in favor of buyers, are not quotably lower. The quotations of fair middling and upwards are raised id. Several other houses report ordinary and low middling favoring buyers, and qualities above middling scarce and firm—prices hnt little changed.

Messrs RICHARDSON Brothers speak as follows: Some brokers qnote no change. We believe we are correct in saying that the lowest qualities close 1-16d. lower, and the better qualities which are scarce, id. dearer. The sales of the week foot np 37,470 bales, including 7,060 on speculation, and 4,230 for export. The sales on Friday were 6,000 bales t nnchanged prices. The stock in port amounted to 720,355 sales, including 406,000 American.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN quotes as follows: Fair Orleans 6¼d., Middling 5 5-16d.; Fair Mobiles 6¼d., Middling 5 7-16d.; Fair Upfands 6¼d., Middling 5¼d.

Liverpool Corn Market.

Messrs DENNISTOUN report the market for BREADSTUFFS dull and the following decline in prices during the week: 6d. @1s. on FLOUR, 2d on WHEAT, and 1s.@2s on INDIAN CORN. The qnotations are—Western Canal Flour, 27s.@ 37s. 6d.; Baltimore. 37s. 6d @38s; Ohio, 37s. 6d.@39s.; White Wheat, 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d.; Red and Mixed, 10s. 10d.@11s. 6d.; White Corn, 39s @41s.; Yellow and Mixed, 38s. 6d.@40s. Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS qnote Philadelphia and Baltimore at 37s. 6d. and Corn 40s., for White and Yellow. The weather was cold on Friday, with indications of rain, which was wanted.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. GARDNER & Co., report a moderate demand for BEEF, bnt dealers buy for their immediate wants only. PORK quiet and firm with a light stock. BACON continues to be pressed on the market, and although the consumption is large, buyers are difficult to please. Grease BUTTER is inquired for. LINSEED CAKE slow of sale. The demand for CHEESE is over. BADENACH reports BEEF unchanged. The deficit in the imports reaches 17,000 tierces. BACON lard qnd a shade lower. Small sales of BUTTER at lower rates. RICHARDSON qnotes new BEEF scarce, hat no demand.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES quiet and unchanged. In SEEDS, BARK, or LINSEED CAKE, nothing doing. RESIN—In regular demand. Sales of 1,500 bbls common at 5s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Steady, at 49s.@50s. No sales of TAR or TURPENTINE. OILS—Sales of 100 tons Olive at £1 decline; Supe, unchanged; Palm, a fair business at £47@£48 10s. on the spot; Seal, unchanged; Sperm, nominal. TALLOW—In improved demand and considerable sales at 46s. LARD—Rather lower; sales at 45s. 9d.@52s. on the spot, and 52s.@ 53s. to arrive. A moderate business doing in RICE; 15 tierces Carolina sold at 20s.; and 48 tierces good middling at 21s. COFFEE—Sales of Native Ceylon at auctions at full rates. TEA—A moderate business at 11d @11½d. for common Congou. SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO—More active, prices unchanged DYEWOODS—In moderate demand. Small sales of Honduras LOGWOOD at £7.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Market had relapsed into its former quiet state, and the amount of business done was inconsiderable.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report SUGAR and COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS, firm. TEA, RICE and COTTON, dull. American FLOUR selling at 35s @40s. White WHEAT, 78s.@ 82s. Red, 72s.@76s. LARD very dull, Western nominally 54s @56s.

METALS—Welsh Iron continued dull, at £7 15s. for rails, £8@£8 5s for bars. Scotch pig advanced. American brands qnoted at 84s. The demand for Staffordshire continued. Copper firm, with little offering. Lead, prices maintained, and supply small. Spelter very dull, at £23.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, April 26.—The sales of COTTON daring the week were 8,250 bales—the market closing flat, but prices unquoted—Orleans ranging from 62f@90f; Mobiles, 74f. @86f.; Uplands, 74f@89f. Stock on hand, 96,500 bales. ASHES firm, with a limited inquiry. RICE, neglected. Genesee FLOUR sold at 41.25@41.50, and Orleans at 43.50@ 44f., closing quiet. Red WHEAT, 80.50@81f.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report that MONEY, for short periods, continued easy. CONSOLS closed at 87¼@87¾. Dollars are quoted at 4s. 04d.; Eagles, 76s. 7½d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report a steady bnt quiet business—prices comparatively but little affected by the present position of affairs:

U. S. Fives, '55, bonds	100@100½
U. S. Sixes, '62	110@110
U. S. Sixes, '67-68, insurance stock	110@110½
Pennsylvania Fives	78@ 79
Pennsylvania Bonds	85@ —
Massachusetts Bonds	100@102
Maryland Fives	103@ —
Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds	99@ —
Erie Railroad First Mortgage	105@106
Erie Railroad Second Mortgage	94@ 96
Erie Railroad Third Mortgage	85@ —
Erie Railroad Convertibles	82@ 84

Freights.

FREIGHTS, at Liverpool, had not varied much daring the week, but tended to a slight decline, owing to recent arrivals. Steerage passengers steady.

Passengers Arrived.

Mr Bigelow, child and nurse, Mrs. Wyman and servant, Mr. Marlin, Miss Martin, Messrs. Tiffons and servant, Sinss and sorvant, Rotan, lady, infant and nurse, Miss Selton, Mr. Parker, lady, child and maid, Mr. Gilmour, Capt Brown, Messrs. Sellgard, Warren, Moulton, Meyers, Gomerse, Sarling, Cummings, Borrio, Julien and son, Harrison, Patton, Seewearn, Howker, Daican, Swan, Gage, Prof. Felton, Miss Harrison, Miss Patton, Capt. Carey and lady Mr. Mixter and lady, Dr. George, lady, child and servant, Messrs. Arrense, Lord Kean, Harmel, Alexander, Dr. Srottezend and lady, Mr. Jambermen, Westcott, Master Hunt, Capt. Carris two children and servants, Mr. Hatchinros, Miss Casilanis, Miss Olney, Mr Perkins lady and child, Gould. Sprat, Miller, Niel, Mies Niel. Mr. Cohen, Baker, lady and infant; Greea, lady and child: Jackson, Delaford, Capt. Sinclair, Robinson, Soulberland, Wertz, Gugler and two children; Mise Rusina, Davidson, Samiraul, Fleetman, Ambrose, Miss Ambrose, Elard, Alison, Capt. Carley, Mr. Ilgan, Delzer, Miss Hunaford, Hutchinson, Garry, Rake, Burke and lady, Burke, Dorwington.

[The heavy storm of Wednesday night, greatly damaged the Eastern lines, so that we were compelled to have the Steamer's news sent by horse expresses between different stations East of Portland, and the last part of the report did not reach us until about 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning.]

Horrible Case of Child Murder in Norristown, Pa.—Great Excitement.

From the Norristown Register, May 9.

On Saturday morning last, our usually quiet borough was thrown into a state of great excitement, on account of a most horrible and unnatural murder committed in our very midst. The particulars of the case as far as we could get them, are these: On Saturday morning, MARIA DALEY, wife of PATRICK DALEY, residing in Marshall-street, between Swede and DeKalb, it is supposed, destroyed the life of her infant child, about six weeks old, by cutting its head from its body with some sharp instrument. When we saw it the head was lying about twelve inches from the body. The head was severed nearly at the base of the cranium, and at the top of the vertebræ column. The sight was a ghastly and revolting one, causing a shudder npon witnessing it. The deed is supposed to have been committed with a razor as one was found which apparently had been washed off. A hatchet also was found, but no traces of blood nor anything were found npon it. The woman is supposed to have been insane, and the husband says she has been threatening the life of the child previously.

We believe, as far as we are informed, that both husband and wife had been greatly diminishing for a while past, with a free use of intoxicating liquors. On Friday evening, DALEY had made a request of Justice POTTS for an order to send her to the Alms-House. The latter referred him to SAMUEL MILLER, Esq., director of the poor. On Saturday morning, we believe, while Mr. MILLER was making arrangements to take her away, she got hold of the child in some way, it having previously been in the hands of strangers who had gotten it from her, and immediately committed the horrid deed. Another child had previously been taken from her. Both were immediately arrested and committed to prison by Justice ROBERTS, to take their trial at the next term of Court, commencing on next Monday. Coroner HOFFMAN held an inquest over the unfortunate infant, and the Jury returned the following verdict: "That the said MARIA DALEY came to her death by cutting the head entirely from her body by some sharp instrument unknown to the Jury, the act having been committed, to the best knowledge and belief of the Jury, by the mother of said child, MARIA DALEY."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement at the Capital.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MR. BADGER ON THE INSANE BILL.

GRAND STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE.

Attempt to stop Debate on the Nebraska Bill.

Noble Conduct of Its Opponents.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

The prospects of the friends of the Nebraska bill are not quite so bright to-day. The opponents declare they will not call for the Yeas and Nays until next Tuesday, when the Pacific Railrosd bill must come up as a special order, except it be postponed by a two-thirds vote. If the Railroad bill is taken up it must be killed or passed before the consideration of the Nebraska bill can be resumed. This would probably cause a month's delay, during which many changes might occur.

Two additional votes are claimed for the bill to-day. These probably include PRATT, of Connecticut, who has been voting wrong all day. General GADSDEN left the city to-night for Mexico.

The House is still sitting. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

The *Union*, of this morning, says if ample satisfaction be not allowed for the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, it will advocate the immediate blockade of Cuba.

General GADSDEN reached here yesterday, and leaves to-day for Charleston, whence he proceeds in the United States steamer *Fulton*, to Vera Cruz, carrying with him the Mexican treaty.

The Opponents of the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11—9 P. M.

There is now every probability that the House will continue in session until Tuesday next. Such is the determination of the minority. On Tuesday the Pacific Railroad bill will come up as the special order, and then the Nebraska bill will be thrown behind.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 10, 1854.

The Cabinet is divided as to the course which shall be pursued with regard to Mr. SOULE and his action in the *Black Warrior* affair, and opinions among the well-informed as to the result, change from day to day. The President and a majority of the Cabinet are for disavowing Mr. SOULE'S independent diplomacy; and the minority—comprised probably in Messrs. DAVIS and CUSHING—urge that he should be sustained in full in his every act and demand. I do not mean to say that the Cabinet are quarrelling over the subject, by any means, but simply that there is a difference of opinion as to what course is dictated by policy, national honor, or party aims and ends.

In this state of the case no determination has been come to, except that *nothing* shall be decided upon until after further advices from Madrid. Much will depend therefore upon the new Spanish Minister. If he is a skillful diplomat and manages his cards rightly, the President's *disposition* to repudiate Mr. SOULE'S excessive demands will serve him in good turn; but if he is injudicious, testy, and disposed to crowd us on account of Mr. SOULE'S admitted indiscretion, the majority in the Cabinet *may* yield to the minority in their opinion that it is best to bring on at once an issue with Spain which shall settle up old scores, put an end to the Africanization scheme in Cuba, and——acquire the Island, by merely "taking" it first, and paying for it afterwards. In order to be prepared as nearly as possible for whatever may happen, no United States vessels that are now in port will be sent to sea upon any distant service, until further and more conclusive advices shall have been received from Madrid.

The debate on the Nebraska bill to-day was long and interesting. BISHOP PERKINS, of New-York; Mr. HARALSON, of Ohio, and Mr. UPHAM, of Mass., all made able and interesting arguments. Mr. UPHAM perfectly enchained the listeners throughout his hour. Not the slightest whisper or lightest footfall was heard in the hall while he occupied the floor. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when the bursts of applause greeted some of his most eloquent passages. No more telling speech has been made than that of the gentleman from the Salem district of the old Bay State.

Mr. RICHARDSON is satisfied that he can rely on from seven to ten majority for the Nebraska bill, in the shape in which he now proposes to pass it; and to-morrow he will probably move to close debate upon it, probably on Friday morning. Seven is a close vote to go upon, and strenuous efforts are making to add to the number. Threats are held out to Democratic anti-Nebraska men, who are told in plain terms that their friends who are nominated for Postmasters shall be sacrificed, unless they will cease their opposition and support the bill. No sort of influence fails to be brought to bear. Contracts of various sorts to build Custom-Houses, or to furnish materials to Government, or to sell cities for public buildings, etc., etc., are all most available Nebraska capital just now. But more of that anon.

General GADSDEN was expected in the city this evening. After an interview with the President and Secretary of State, he is expected to return at once to his post, going to Vera Cruz in a United States steamer, so as to reach there about as soon as the modified Treaty will, which has already gone out.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have their first meeting on Tuesday next, when Mr. SLIDELL'S resolution in favor of the suspension of the neutrality laws will come up.

Mr. MORTON, of Florida, to-day, from the Committee on Agriculture, made a report to the Senate in favor of the purchase of Mount Vernon by the Government, and the establishment there of an agricultural school, under the same sort of government and regulations as the Military and Naval Academy. This proposition will be received with hearty approbation by the American people, as it will save from desecration and from ruin the former home and the tomb of WASHINGTON, while it will supply to the great industrial interest of the country—the agricultural interest—the first really practical assistance and encouragement by the Government which has ever been afforded it. It is to be hoped that this measure will not be swamped in the Congressional maelstrom.

The discussion of the Nebrasks bill has engendered a very unfortunate state of feeling in both Houses of Congress, well calculated to defeat all important legislation. The Senate for two days has been unable to accomplish anything for want of the usual spirit of courtesy and concession. The Pacific Railroad, the Homestead bill, the French Spoliation bill, Army and Navy Reform bills, and a host of minor measures, seem likely to be utterly swamped.

In a recent letter I made the estimate that if the Post-Office Department were to be credited with the postage rates on matter now sent free underfrank, the Cheap Postage system would fully sustain itself. To show that my estimate was more likely short of the truth than beyond it, I would mention that I heard at the Post-Office Department to-day of a case of Postmaster, in small rural office in this commonwealth, who mailed from his office alone during last quarter *over 2,800 free letters!*

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to contract with the editors of the *Sentinel* for publishing the debates of the Senate in that paper.

The resolution was debated for an hour, and then, without final action, was laid over.

Mr. BRIGHT moved to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of DAVID MYERLE, which was returned from the House, at the request of the Senate, and laid over.

Mr. BADGER moved to reconsider the vote ordering the printing of 37,000 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. Laid over.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution amending the rules so that no bill passing the Senate shall be sent to the House until three days after action on it. Laid over.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War to finish the fortifications at Tortugas and Key West. Adopted.

The (vetoed) Insane Land bill was taken up.

Mr. BADGER spoke two hours, sustaining the constitutionality of the bill. He held that the power to dispose of the public lands was vested in Congress, without any limitation. He read from the journals to show that grants of land to Kentucky and Connecticut, for the Deaf and Dumb Asylums, had been voted and supported by Messrs. BUCHANAN, KING, MCDUFFIE, WOODBURY, MCLANE, POLK, and other strict-construction statesmen, and were approved by President MONROE and his able Cabinet.

The bill was postponed till Monday.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered a resolution that the debate on the Nebraska bill shall terminate to-morrow at 12 o'clock. He moved the previous question.

Mr. MACE—I suggest that the gentleman postpone the closing of the debate until Friday week, in order that gentlemen here may discuss it, inasmuch as it has never been discussed before the people.

Mr. RICHARDSON—There is a special order for Tuesday, and it is desirable that this bill should be disposed of, as it stands in the way of other business.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee—Did I not understand the gentleman to say, yesterday, that he would not press the motion if the enemies of the bill desired further time in which to make speeches?

Mr. RICHARDSON—I said the time at which I proposed to terminate the debate would depend on the opponents of the bill. I think that is all I said, and that if they showed a disposition to debate the bill, I would give as much time as possible before reaching the special order.

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to ask a question, but permission was denied from all parts of the house. He said, however, amid the confusion, the House were seven months debating the admission of California as a State, and now only four days were to be allowed for discussing this measure. He hoped the reporters would publish his words.

Mr. MACE moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. ENGLISH moved a call of the House.

Mr. HOUSTON wanted to ask a question.

Messrs. GIDDINGS, CAMPBELL and others objected, and much confusion ensued.

Mr. HOUSTON desired to show that it takes two-thirds to postpone a special order.

The House, by Yeas 88 to Nays 97, refused to call the House.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—Yeas 95, Nays 100.

Mr. EDGERTON asked Mr. RICHARDSON to modify his resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied, there was no change which he could make. There was a special order for next week, and, beside, there had already been 80 speeches made on the question.

Mr. EDGERTON said, there are 234 members of the House, and he knew of no reason why ten, or forty, should be precluded from the debate. He asked for a modification, extending the time to Saturday, at 12 o'clock. He moved a call of the House, and thereupon the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, moved to lay that request on the table, and asked the Yeas and Nays.

The Speaker decided this out of order.

The question was taken on excusing Mr. CAMPBELL, and decided negatively—Yeas 85; Nays 102.

Mr. DEAN moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to lay Mr. RICHARDSON'S resolution on the table, and he appealed to that gentleman to extend the debate till Saturday noon, so as to give the opponents of the bill a fair chance to be heard.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. HAMILTON said the motion was not in order, because nothing was to be accomplished by it.

The Speaker so decided.

Mr. SAGE moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to excuse Mr. CAMPBELL from voting.

The Speaker said the gentleman not having voted with the majority on that question, could not so move.

Mr. WASHBURN of Ill.—I voted with the majority, and make that motion.

Mr. WENTWORTH of Ill. moved to lay that motion on the table. Decided affirmatively—Yeas 109; Nays 62.

Mr. KERR asked leave to make a suggestion. [Cries of "Hear him, hear him."] He proposed that the debate should be extended through this to the latter part of next week. Let this arrangement be made, with the understanding that the Pacific Railroad bill shall be taken up week after next. This was a fair proposition, and he called on gentlemen who loved order to acquiesce.

The Speaker said that the Pacific Railroad bill was the special order for Tuesday next, and from day to day until disposed of. Unanimous consent of the House would be necessary to postpone to a particular day.

Mr. ETHERIDGE proposed that the debate be continued until all gentlemen who desire to do so, shall have spoken, which might be in four or five days.

Mr. MCDOUGALL said he had determined to urge the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, when it should come up. Not, however, being disposed to stifle proper debate on this question, if the House unanimously desire to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill till Tuesday week, for the purpose of discussing the Nebraska bill, he would consent.

VOICES—"That's fair." "Good."

Mr. SAGE objected.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., said that the friends of the Nebraska bill are willing to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, if the foes of the Nebraska bill desire free debate, but if the foes of that measure will not consent, the friends must set it out all night. If you want liberal and full debate, say so; if faction, we will meet you in faction.

Mr. DAVIS, of R. I., desired all should be heard without involving night sessions. He did not admit the right of any gentleman to curtail him of his rights. The country expects it shall be fully discussed—the enemies of the bill will resist it to the last, because they think it their right and duty so to do.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., rose to make a suggestion, saying if the friends of the bill desire fair and full discussion within decent honor, let them come forward and make a proposition to the foes of the measure to postpone the debate on the Nebraska bill until the special order shall have been executed.

Much confusion sprung up, several gentlemen declaring Mr. WASHBURN out of order.

Mr. CRAIGE wanted to know how that gentleman got the floor.

The Speaker replied that he had obtained unanimous consent.

Mr. CRAIGE—I never consented, and I object for one, and I call him to order.

Some conversation followed on this point, when the Speaker requested Mr. WASHBURN to confine himself to a mere suggestion, to make which the House had given its consent.

Mr. WASHBURN said he would, and was saying they ought to have time to consider the bill, when he was again interrupted by the loud cries of "Order." "Order."

Mr. HUNT rose, remarking: I still feel some concern for free discussion as heretofore manifested. It appears to me the propositions of the gentleman from California (MCDONALL) is a fair one, and I think those who desire free discussion, and the friends of order, ought to accept of it. While the majority were disposed to stifle debate, I raised my voice against it; but when a proposition of an honorable character is made, allowing every gentleman to use his privilege in this place, I think it becomes every friend of liberty to accept of it. [Cries of "Good:" "Capital;" "That's right."]

Mr. SAGE said the House having voted against laying the resolution to terminate the debate on the table, it afforded an indication that the resolution would pass. I am unwilling that important business shall be laid aside for a measure that is not pressing. I was surprised on Monday when the House laid aside other important bills for the one now pending. [Cries of "Order, order."] I shall resist every attempt to stifle debate in every legitimate way, and I think the country will sustain me. I am not to be intimidated and will assert my rights. I think the Pacific Railroad bill is more important than this swindle which has been thrown upon the country.

Mr. BENTON wanted to know what the question was?

The Speaker, with great particularity, explained it.

Mr. BENTON—Then enter me as a permanent objector to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE—Now let us go on and sit it out.

A VOICE—You must have had your dinner, Colonel. Ha! ha!

Mr. BAYLY—I desire to say, and I am quite sure I speak the sentiments of the friends of the bill, they are disposed to allow the largest latitude of debate, and this has been shown. But why put off action, when we are admonished by one of the prominent opponents of the bill that, no matter how long the debate is allowed, there cannot be to be exhausted? We might as well meet the question now.

[Loud cries of "Now, now," from the friends of the bill.]

Mr. HIBBARD—We're ready.

Mr. DAVIS, of I.—I decline the responsibility to keep

Mr. HIBBARD—[Cries and other noise.]

[illegible]

[illegible] Representatives, in favor of liberty and parliamentary law, to go on with the discussion, as proposed by the gentleman from California, (Mr. MCDOUGALL,) and proceed with the business before the House.

A VOICE—That's right.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose, and began saying something, when

Mr. INGERSOLL objected to debate. If the Chair should decide that the gentleman could go on, he would appeal from the decision.

The Speaker called the House to order, and after much effort quiet was in some degree restored.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Mo. was sorry to disagree with his friend from Louisiana, (Mr. HUNT) and insisted that as the Nebraska bill was not pressing, the Pacific Railroad, Deficiency and other important bills, should first be acted upon. We have lived under what the gentleman calls a great wrong for thirty years and have never known we were damaged.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman he was wandering from his subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, after further interruptions, concluded what he had to say, claiming they should have ample time to consider the measure.

Mr. GOODRICH—I went to say one word.

Mr. HIBBARD—I object.

Mr. CRAIGE—The Chair has declared the gentlemen from Maine, Mr. WASHBURNE, out of order, and I raise the point—he cannot speak except by unanimous consent.

Mr. HIBBARD—That is the rule.

The Speaker put the question and the House refused consent to Mr. WASHBURNE to proceed.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I desire to make another remark.

SPEAKER—Will the House consent that the gentleman shall proceed in order? ["No," "no," from all parts of the hall.]

Mr. WASHBURNE said no further opposition being made, if the friends of the bill were not willing to give ample time for debate by yielding to his suggestion, then he would object to any further proposition.

Mr. GOODRICH again made an ineffectual effort to offer a suggestion.

The question recurring on, Shall there be a call of the House—

Mr. SAGE asked to be excused from voting. The question was determined negatively by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to reconsider the vote last taken, and this was similarly determined.

Mr. STARR, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived, Yeas 69; Nays, 109.

Mr. DRUM moved that the House adjourn to meet on Saturday. Negatived.

Mr. SAGE moved that the House adjourn.

Both motions were decided negatively by Yeas and Nays.

The House refused a call of the House—45 to 80.

Four o'clock, P. M.—Mr. ORR relieved the Speaker in the duties of the Chair.

Mr. GOODRICH moved that the House adjourn. Yeas, 40; Nays, 66. No quorum—the majority having slipped off to dinner.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that there should be a call of the House.

Mr. DEAN, coming in, asked leave to vote, saying he had just come from dinner.

The House was called, and the doors closed, to hear excuses from absentees.

Mr. DRUM made an ineffectual motion that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Me. said Messrs. SAGE and ENMONDS, from time to time, made motions to adjourn, but unsuccessfully.

The House proceeded to hear excuses for absentees.

A motion was made to excuse Mr. APPLETON, on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. BAYLY asked, if the gentleman should not be excused, whether it would not be the imperative duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to go after him?

The Speaker replied: That depends on the action of the House.

Mr. APPLETON was excused, only two voting Nay.

Mr. HILLYER moved that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

Half-past six o'clock P. M.—A flood of light now pours over the Hall from the chandelier. The galleries are filling up.

Mr. HUGHES moved that the House adjourn.

While the vote was being taken on this question, many members were eating their dinners in the lobbies, while others were reposing on chairs and sofas, strengthening themselves for a long contest. Mr. DEAN is engaged in reading Cuba and the Cubans.

The motion to adjourn was rejected.

All further proceedings in the call of the House were dispensed with.

Mr. SAGE moved that the House adjourn till Monday. Negatived.

Mr. WASHBURN of Ill. moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked the Chair what was the pending question.

The Speaker, who had by this time returned from dinner, replied, On seconding the demand for the previous question on the resolution submitted this morning by the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON.)

The House refused to adjourn.

Debate took place on a point of order raised by Mr. MAURICE, asking to be excused from voting.

Mr. BISHOP PERKINS said he could make a proposition to end this sort of matter now going on. [Laughter, and cries of "Hear him, hear him."] It was to allow the debate to proceed for one week, and direct the Clerk to notify the three thousand and fifty Clergymen, who sent up a remonstrance against the Nebraska bill, to come here at their own expense, and indulge one h

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER NINE.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

During the last three weeks I have made a very delightful tour of observation in the lower valley of the Guadalupe. The scenery was often beautiful, and the weather volnptuous with the first warm breath of Spring. The prairies, which had generally been burnt ovar during the Winter, were just new-clothed in their most agreeable garb of close, short grass, exactly the color of luxuriant young wheat; a few modest and pretty flowers only jeweling the smooth and even verdure. In the valleys of the streams where we usually bivouacked at night, the wild plum was blossoming in abnndance, sometimes filling the air with agreeable odor; the willow and elm were swalling their buds and breaking out in curling leaflets. The frogs were piping of the happiness of renewed life under the decay of the tangled rushes, and birds that sing at no other time of year, seemed to be attractad by the whiteness of our tent and gathered in flocks on the branches over it, so as to waka us at daybreak every morning by their sprightly and sportful notes.

I once counted, without rising from my bed, six Cardinals within our camping ground. This splendid, and hitherto, within my observation, somewhat rare bird, is about the siza nf nur robin, but has a crest like the blue jay, and the color of its plumage throughout is of a brilliant scarlet. At this season it sings vivaciously and agreeably; the first time we heard it we thought the sounds must proceed from a mocking bird, thay ware so different from any we had heard from it before.

The bottom lands of the Guadalupe above Victoria are usually from two to four miles wide, and are less subject to overflow than those nf any othar large river, I believe, in Texas. They are covered in the larger part with very heavy timber and this mainly of a very valuable character, particularly so in this country where timber of any kind is very scarce. The principal sorts are white oak, pacan, walnut, hickory, box-aldar, mulberry, cotton wood and cypress. Much tha largest cypress I hava evar seen, I found on the Guadalupe, some seventy miles *above* Seguin. One trea, whicb had lost its head at about thirty feet from tha ground, measured, as nearly as I conld estimate, fourteen feet in diameter at six feet from the ground.

Generally, exterior to the timber on each sida, there is a portion of flat, bottom-prairie. This is sometimes a mile in width, bnt more freqnently does not exceed a quarter of a mila. It has nanally a rich, black, clay soil, difficnlt to break np, but producing very heavy crops when cultivated. Back of this bottom-prairie, the surface rises abruptly, and there is, on the adjoining upland, considerabla variety in scenery and soil. The largest part is rolling prairia, with coppices of thorny shrubs, and groves of live oak near the terrace, broken by hilla of a more sandy land, on which limeatona and sandstone ledges frequently crop ont, and the soil of which is comparatively poor, and covared by a thin growth of post oaks.

The soil of tha npland prairie, though in general very excellent, is of an inferior character to that I have described west of Guadalupa, and the grass produced on it is proportionately poor and nnnatritious. There is bnt little mesqnit, and the sedga, where it had not been burned, had been eaten very close, and the cattle were very poor. During a long, cold atorm, which occurred whila we were coming to this district from San Antonio, a great many cattla had died for want of a little shelter aad food. I did not hear of a singla instance in which this had been provided by the herdsmen.

The banks of the Gnadalupe on both aides ara considered to be wall aettlad. The honses of tha residents are abont a mila apart on the more valuable parts. On the east side there are many who came here before the revolution. Most of tha settlers are extensive herdsmen and small planters. The plantations have a narrow frontage on the river, and extend back several miles npon the upland prairie. Only the best of the bottom prairie land is cultivated, and not a hundredth part of that. Perhaps half tha white residents we met were Germans; but these do not often own more than from twenty to one hundred acres, which they cultivate themselves, seldom employing even a single laborer, while the majority of the Anglo-American proprietors own not less than a thonsand acres, and work each from five to fifty slaves.

There are a few Maxican land-holders. The Americans are very jealous of them. They are accused of every crime which cannot be directly traced to its perpetrators, I hava no doubt, frequently with injustice. Every negro that runs away is supposed to be instigated to do ao by tham, and is auspected of being harbored and assisted by them. "They ara getting to be altogether too independent," we were told once, "and the white folks won't stand it much longer. White folks and them never was meant to live togethar, and 'taint right they should atay here. The law is altogether too slack with them. Somathing 'll have to be dona pretty soon, or thare 'll be bloody times."

At a meeting of the citizens of Matagorda County, last Summer, it was formally resolved that no Mexican shonld be allowed to remain in the County after a certain date. It was not daelared what would be done in case any Mexican shonld persist in remaining. All the more valuable lands of this region, twenty years ago, belonged to Mexicans. Since then it has all come into the possession of Americans, and the old proprietors have very rarely, if aver, been paid anything for it. However, a few Mexicans still cling to their ancient homes. They are encumbrances to these honorable planters, and are accused of being dishonest.

They are determined to be rid of them.

Bnt our treaty with Mexico provides that every Mexican residing in our nawly acquired territory shall be entitled to all the rights and immnnities of a native citizen of the United States, and the laws of Texas have to be mada in accordance with this stipulation. Mnat these poor and doubtfully honest dark-colored people then be allowed to remain? Absurd! Is there not a higher law than that of Texas or tha United States,—the great and glorious law of selfish, passianate power—Lynch Law? Sacred as manifeat destiny! Glorious as Anglo-Saxon progress!

In this section of the Gnadalnpe conntry thera are three towns of some prospective importance.

Seguin is the prettiest town—I may say the only agreeable town—I have seen in Texas. There are from fifty to a hundred housea acattered, in no very noticeable order, through a live-oak grove, in aawall of undulating prairie. The effect is wonderfully pleasant. I have seldom seen anywhere a village that was, at first sight, so attractive. The old green trees, shaggy with their gray, mossy beard, givea so respectable and comfortable a character to the place, that all the ugliness and mushroom rawness of the buildings, which the convenience of practical lifa requires the people to "pnt np" among them, is overlooked and forgotten. How remarkable is it, and how strongly it showa the deficiency of our educational system, that so small an amount of good sense and taste as would very frequently need to be used to secure such advantages, should be so rarely exercised. How different are our frontier towns in general! The jaded travaler, when he sees the place he has been looking forward to, is almost sorry he has arrived, and tickets it in his memory so soon as he is able to leave, as "henceforth to be avoided when possible."

Gonzales and Victoria are each places of from one to two thousand inhabitants, with a court house and church, a public house or two, and a dozen stores, shops, drinking and gambling rooms, closely built round a small, open square of dead land; and a hundred dwelling houses, more or less, in a compass of half a mile around them. At Victoria more than half the popuhtion are of German birth. The town is built on a flat prairie, and at the time of our visit was half under water. I should have expected it to be very unhealthy. The Germans said it was not so; the Americans said it was as healthy as any town in Texas, and much more so than Gonzales, in particular.

The yellow fever very frequently reaches Victoria; but the mortality from it is never very great, and above here it is never epidemic. It is remarkable that neither at Gonzales nor Victoria were we able to find any meal or corn, or other provendefor our horses, for sale. Both towns were very poorly supplied with merchandise, and for what few stores we were able to procure we paid excessive prices. The nominal price of corn about Victoria is $1 50 a bushel, and this is paid by the jeamsters for it to the planters whenever they purchase it. One hundred miles north of here, the German farmers were glad to sell it at 25c. a bushel!

From Victoria to the coast the river continues of the same character as higher np the stream, bnt is ess subject to inundation, and tha prairie-bottom, so far as I observed, is narrower and the forest broader. I am inclined to beliave that Cotton is here, and generally in tha richer soils of Sonthern Texas, a precarious orop, owing to tha frequent destructive prevalence of "the rot" and "the worm." It is almost impossible to get any reliable information on these points from tha planters themselves. In their anxiety to improva the value of their lande by inducing emigraats to settle among tham, thay stoutly maintain, that there is nowhere elsa so productive and healthy a region. Unless you make particular and almost impolite inquiries, you hear of nothing from them but three balas of cottoa or a hundred bushels of corn growing on an acra, and of the steady, cool and health-giving southerly braeze they hava in Summer. From the facts mentionsd to ma by a physician and a man of business familiar with the country, as well as from the reluctant admissions of some of the settlers, I am inclined to think that in Snmmer, tha whites are very subject to bilious fevar of an unusually severe character, and the negroes to dysantery, and in Winter both to pnenmonia; and that on several plantations, from one third to one-half the cotton crop has several times been destroyed by the worm. There is no doubt that on the cotton prairies, in favorable seasons, a negro can easily cultivate twica as mueh cotton as he can be mada to sacure for market during the picking season. Tha labor of cultivation is so light that two negroes are here able to tend as mnch cottoa as three on tha Mississippi.

I was shown a very good sample of sugar mada here, and I saw cana raised nearly as high up tha river as Seguin, which was as large and well-matured as any I saw grown in Louisiana. As there is at present plenty of firewood in the bottoms, sugar-making will probably becoma an extensiva employment for negroes on tha lowar Guadalupe, if the present tariff is continued, and priccs are sustained. There are at present, so far as I know, but two sugar-boilars on the river.

Tha npland prairie, for about fifty miles from the coast upward, here, and, I believa, in all Western Texas, is nearly flat, and the soil an exceedingly tenacious, but rich black clay, absorbing water very slowly, and cultivated with the greatest difficulty.

Our first day's ride upon this was remarkable. We had apent the night at a planter's house on the edge of tha bottom. In the morning we wished to go to Saracca. There was a stiff southerly gale blowing, with heavy rain. When wa left, we were advised to proceed as follows: "The wind now is just abont sonth, and it will most likely stay so. Well, you keep the wind right square on your shonlder, and rida straight east across the prairie, and when you've gone about a mile you'll see the tops of some timber. Then you go right towards that till you can see the bottoms of the trees, and when you can see the ground where they grow, then you can bear off to the right of them till you strike the road."

Following these sailing directions, as if we were really at sea, we at length reached the road, which proved merely a collection of wagon ruts over a space of several hundred yards; it being more desirable, usually, in this country, to avoid a road than to follow it. We ourselves generally rode outside of all the tracks, using them only as a guide to our course, and we met the mail coach, standing in the opposite direction, full quarter of a mile to our right. The storm was severe, and during the whole day we saw no one working to windward but ourselves. We met 17 wagons and 9 Mexican carts with merchandise, either moving or *stalled* upon the road, bound up; and 10 cotton wagoas and 17 Mexican carts bound to the Coast, laid up in stress of weather, and the teamsters camping. During the day we traveled 28 miles, and passed but ons house. The greater part of the time our view was uninterrupted across nearly level, treeless prairie, to three quarters of the circle of the horizon, and owing to the flatness of the surface and the impermeability of the soil, the water was generally fetlock-deep,—often deeper.

We had intended to spend a fortnight or more in the coast country, but after three days of this wading, it became so exceedingly disagreeable, not only on acconnt of the difficulty of traveling but the monotony of the scenery, and the impossibility of obtaining corn for our horsea at any price, or tolerabla comfortable accommodations for ourselves, that we turned our faces North and West again, and rode out of it as fast as possible.

This flat coast country is everywhere abundantly productive of grasa, and with a little eare to provide shelter and food for cattla during Northers in tha Winter, would be an excellent range for cattle, and might supply our manufacturing and commercial population with beef much cheaper than any other country I know of. If slave-labor were excluded from it, it would become tha great grazing district of the United Statea. The river bottoms would then give the materials for the habitations, the fuel and the vegetable sustenance of the herdsmen, and for the shelter in Northers, and the amall qnantity of grain or artificial forage desirabla to be added to the immensa spontaneous pasturaga of the prairies for the cattle.

If tha emigration of slava-holding planters continuea, thase bottom lands will be devoted to the costly and nneconomical production of cotton and sugar; supplies for the necessary existenca of the laborers will be obtained from a distance, and the stock-range, althongh it mnst unavoidably be of the greatest real importance, will be a secondary object for capital and enterprise, and be languidly and cruelly madn use of.

Any shepherd grazar or ordinarily well-informed man, will see from the description I have given of the conditinn of the surface of the land, that it is as little adapted for a sheep-walk aa any that could possibly be selected. I remarked to my companion in our first day's ride, that it would be vary hazardous to import aheep by the way of Matagorda Bay in Winter, on account of the danger of driving them over such a wet, clay soil, and flat, exposed surface. We afterwards saw a part of a stock of seven to ten thonsand sheep, brought within a year from tha Rio Grande, and attended by Maxican shepherds. We observed also a great many carcases of aheep that had evidently died where they lay, from want of shelter and care, and upon inquiry we were told that during a late sleety Norther, from 1,500 to 2,000 out of thia stock had lost their lives.

I know of no country in which railroads might be built so cheaply as in this, and none where they are so much needed. A citizen of Victoria told me that forty wagona, loaded with cotton or merchandise, passed through that town each way, to and from the coast, daily. We met or passed more than that number within half a day's drive of the town. Nearly one-half of them were large wagons, drawn by fiva yoke of oxan each, and more than once I saw the teams of two wagons put together, drawing alternately npon one and going back for the other—twenty oxen to draw one wagon. The Mexicans usually drive two yoke of oxen to a cart, and go in companies of from four to ten, togethar. The wagons generally carry nine balea of cotton, and the carts but three or four; and even with such light loads, the labor is so great and the cattle are so poorly fed that many die npon the road. This has been especially the case this Spring—so much so that many carts that cama from San Antonio have been unable to return, and in traveling North again, we have met Mexicans every day, driving down fresh cattle to supply the place of those killed on the downward trip.

Matagorda Bay must be the great sea-gate of Western Texas, and a large seaport upon it is a necessity of commerce. There are several candidates offering for this important office, and speculators are using every means to deceive the public by puffing one and deerying another. The jealousy between the citizens and backers of each is so great that every statement is suspicious. The two principal towns at present, are Port Lavaica and Indianola. The steamers from New-Orleans now come to a wharf at Powder-horn, which is three miles, by a hard shell beach, below Indianola, and freight and passengers are lightered in small bay craft, to Lavacca, which is fifteen miles higher up the bay. Schooners, drawing six feet water, enter without difficulty to Indianola, and with greater difficulty and some liability to detention from grounding, by a channel kept open by a steam-dredge, to Lavacca. Ships from Europe lay several miles below Indianola, ontside a bar, as at Mobile, and have to employ lighterage to either town. Lavacca has the advantage of greater capital, and parhaps of more akillful speculation, and is tan miles nearer the interior. With tha present roads this more than compensates for the greater marine expanses and risks of goods arriving and leaving there. As far as I can judge, in all other respects, Indianola is at the best position for a seaport, and if its property holders had the enterprise or ability to build either a railroad or a plank road to the interior, even though it ehould pass through the town of Lavacca, the latter would soon cease to be considered its rival. Saluria, a speculative point for a town, on Matagords Island, between Matsgorda and Espirito Santo Bays, I cannot speak of from personal observation. It is the proposad terminus of the San Antonio and Gulf Railroad. At one nf these placas a vary large commarce must eventually centre.

YEOMAN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nebraska Movement—Revision of the Tariff, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

The length of my letter last evening precluded any notica of two or three points in connection with the Nebraska bill, additional to those to which I referred. It is a singular coincidence that the absentees were aqually dividad, being eighteen for and eighteen against the bill. I think, however, that in a full House the opponents of the bill could lose nothing, while it is very possible they might gain some three or four votes.

Among those who had been relied upon as against the bill, who yestarday betrayed the confidence reposed in them, were MESSRS. WITTE, STRAUB and TROUT, of Penn. Their names aboald be carefully preserved for futnre reference, with those of TWEED, WALBRIDGE, WALKER and WALSH. Will the true men of the Keystone State see to it, that their recreancy is not forgotten?

When the House went into Committee yesterday morning, the point of order was raised, that—as tha House when last in Committee, had, by resolution, ordered tha debate to close on the Deficiency bill on a certain day, which had since passed, and directed that tha Committae shonld than procaed to vote on the amendments thereto,—therefore the first business in order in Committee was the Deficiency bill, which could not be laid aside. Dr. OLNS, of Ohio, being in tha Chair, of coursa decided against the point of order, although it would aeam to be rather a difficult matter to understand how a positive resolution of the Houaa could be set aside except by a reconsideration, or by rescinding it by *another* resolution. An appeal was taken, and on the vote by tellers, Hon. GERRIT SMITH, of New-York, voted *with* OLDS and the Nebraska men, much to the astonishment of those who have been laboring under the impression that he really desired the defeat of the bill. It must be remembered that no yeas and nays are taken in Committee—the vote by tellers being substituted: so that the conrse pursued by any member on any particular question in Committee, can only be made public by such specific reference as that I have made.

The House sat to-night until 10 o'clock, making speeches on Nebraska. Mr. RICHARDSON is a little fearful of leaving tha debate open until Saturday. He is now busily engsged in canvassing the House to see whether he can hunt up a certain pledged majority for the bill without the CLAYTON amendment; and as soon as he ascertains that fact, ho will doubtless force the question at once.

Mr. DOUGLAS this morning very generously acknowledged that he was in error yesterday in giving Connecticut the honor of being the native State of Rev. Dr. RICHARDSON, whose anti-Nebraska sermon he reviewed yesterday. He had been informed since he spoke that Dr. RICHARDSON was a Kentuckian. Senator TOUCEY, of Conn., grinned a ghastly smile as he expressed his buge gratification at the explanation of tha Senator from Illinois. Mr. DOUGLAS, hy the way, is getting courageous. In his speech, yesterday, he said the 1,500 clergymen who had been preaching anti-Nebraska sermons, dealt in language towards him which, he gave us to understand, could not be used with impunity in his presence in reference to any friend of his. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. DOUGLAS' threatening intimations are never applied to Southern men, or to anybody except clergymen or non-combatants. I have seen him put in excessively tight corners before now by gentlemen who make it a point to resent personal indignities; but he never attempted to float out upon a sea of abuse, such as he rolled at Mr. CHASE, or now seeks to heap upon the Clergy. Tha individual who will wantonly assail and inault his fellows, generally selects safa subjects for the operation.

Some of the Senator's friends argue that in his assaults upon the Clergy he is making some pretty shrewd hits. They say his purpose is to reach the under-current of infidelity and irreligion in the community, in the suppoeition that that element, after all, is stronger, deeper, more powerful than the sentiment of religious reverence. He forgets that ours is a Bible-reading people; that the mass of our countrymen are believars in the truths of religion; that the general veneration for these truths and for those whose vocation it is to expound and disseminate them, amounts almost to superstition in the breasts evcn of those who pay scarce any attention to the external forms of religious worship; and that the great mass of infidela in the country are to be found among our adopted citizens, who, from early education, are opposed to human slavery in every shape, and ready to cry down, upon merest suspicion, anything that seems in the remoteat degree to favor its perpetuation or its development, and are therefore naturally and unalterably opposed to him from this time henceforth. The Senator will have a good time in endeavoring to slay two thousand clergymen at one blow. He will find the wonderful prowesa of Samson, in slaying such a host with the jaw-bone of an ass, cannot well be repeated in these latter days.

The House Committee of Ways and Means hava about determined, after all, to report a new tariff bill within a few days. Tha Committee has a meating on Friday next, when the details of the bill will probably be arranged. The movement will avail nothing, however, for it will be impossible to get any auch measure before the House for diacussion during the remainder of the present session.

Mr. HIGGINS, of the New-York and Dublin Importing House of HIGGINS & Co, had interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury, various Senators, and members of the Committea of Ways and Means, to whom ha presented the subject of a repeal of the duties on manufactures of Irish Sewed Mnalins, and the many considerations in favor of this proposition. His preaentation of tha case has very favorably disposed those whose attention he has directed to the matter, and there is much reason to hope that Irish Sewed Mnslins will be made duty free whenever the Tariff question is acted upon at all. The Belfast Chamber of Commerce some time ago petitioned the British Government to instruct Her Majesty's Minister to preaent tha subject to the attention of the United States Government, and aid it by every means in his powar. Mr. CRAMPTON was instructed accordingly, and has performed the duty thus enjoined upon him. e.

CLERICAL ORATORS.—The selection of Rev. A. L. STONE, of the Park-street Church, as the orator before tha Municipal Authorities at tha approaching anniversary of American Independence, is the fifth instance in which a clergyman has been selected for that service since the people of Boston in 1783, voted to substitute the celebration of the Fourth of July for the observances of the anniversary of the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770. The others selected were Rev. Dr. STILLMAN, (1789,) Rev. WILLIAM EMERSON (1802,) Rev. HUBBARD WINSLOW, (1838,) Rev. THOMAS S. KING (1852.) A clergyman was appointed orator in but one instance during the period from 1771 to 1783, when the anniversary of the Massacre was yearly observed. Rev. PETER THACHER was the orator March 5, 1776. It is half a century since the orator was selected from the medical profession, though five of the first fourteen municipal orations were pronounced by physicians.

[Boston Transcript.

A SPRING-MORNING REMINISCENCE.

This latest, crowned love—at first
A boon upon my night it burst,
And noon it is, from years of yore,
Most golden, warm, and crystal clear.
And yet—perhaps 'tis joy's excess—
I love thee, MINNIE, hardly less
For that I love another more,
And do not, now, the past deplore.
Oh that sweet morn of our delight!
So dewy-fresh a love blushed never,
Before tha tempest, black as night,
O'erwhelmed and parted us forever.

This latest love—eternal Jnnn,
On my sad Winter fell tha boon,—
Full foliage with no budding hour,
Red ripeness from no previous flower;
Nor can the rich leaves pass away,
Nor will the fruitage a'er decay.
An Eden Summer 'tis—sad yet
I cannot, MINNIE, quita forget
Our happy May. Oh that sweet Spring!
So teader love-flowers blossomed never,
Before they felt the Wintry sting
Which bowsd and blighted them forever.

APRIL, 1854. P. W. H.

Mr. Crittenden's Volunteer Defence of Ward Defended.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This most truly illustrious man has had meted out to him, in unmeasured terms, a vast amount of vituperation, for his connection with the defence of MATT. E. WARD. His antecedents shonld have protected him from this wholesala onslaught. Less bitterness, more kindness and consideration—more of that spirit, "that raiees mortals to the skies," than of that other spirit that would drag angels down, should have marked a large portion of tha press. His is a name made famous throughout the whole country, for great and distinguished services rendered to that country—a nama known to tha bar as one of singular purity, power, brilliancy and attainments—probably its ablest living member.

What are the facts? He was counsel only, not the jury. Tha jury alone rendered the verdict. Then why this violence? Does any one object to the jury? If so, place the responeibility where it justly belongs. Was there anything irregular or illegitimate in that jury? If so, let them alone be responsible. That jury was composed of twelve men—freemen, peers, and nearly all farmers—an honest, independent race of men. They were capable of judging. They were selected under the lynx eye of the State counsel. They swore before Almighty God to render an honest verdict. Before this jury came JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, as counsel for tha defence, and opposed to him was the most eminent counsel of Kentucky. He was bound to exercise the whole powar of his mind to vindicate his client if possible. It is this that makes reputation at the bar; it is the animus of the whole profession to gain the victory in a cause. There are precedents without end where eminent counsel have defended cases of peculiar atrocity—viz., CLAY's defence of BURR and BLENNERHASSETT, SEWARD'a defence of the Michigan Conspirators, &c., &c.

What induced him to act as counsel even? It was not money; it was not reputation, for that was already secured; but it was a bigher, holier, and more ennobling aspiration. It was his acquaintance with the WARN family, that had existed for years; it had ripened into strong personal attachment and regard—a family of rare attractions, possessing among its members every charm of personal beauty, high mental culture and winning grace. The venerable father, bowed down by grief—the mother—the sisters—the wife, arrayed themselves before him; he was not proof to their tears and supplications, but with a Kentuckian generosity and magnanimity, he responded to the call of his afflicted friends. His great affections, the usual attendants of great talents—his long acquaintance and friendship for them, were not likely to induce him to forsake them in the hour of gloom and trial. You know the result.

Impartial men—just men—generous men—is there any cause for all this clamor against your eminent fellow-citizen, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN?

Men of scrub hearts and minds have not the power of appreciating an act of generous self-devotion. Even in the aggregate, they do not realize their bitterness when they attempt to tarnish the fame or abridge the usefulness of such a man as JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, for such a cause as the present one—where the province of counsel has not been heretofore clearly defined by popular feeling. He will rise superior to the moment; and when fury, and passion, and prejudice shall have had their hour, he will be recognized—as he ought to be recognized—an upright, Christian man—a well-tried, able, eloquent public servant—and one of the most generous of men—an ornament to any age, country or creed.

A free people cannot be too tenacious of the fame of their great men; their fame is a nation's inheritance and crowning glory, and in this instance injustice has been done to the motives of a great man, who has, during a long life, presented such an unbroken front of moral grandeur and intellectual majesty as to put to shame his denunciators. J. J. D.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—At the Annual Meeting of the academicians, (Wednesday evening,) after the reading of the reports of the *Council*, which exhibited the affairs of thn institntion in a very happy and prosperous condition, the following elections nf officers and new members were made:

A. B. DURAND, President; T. S. CUMMINGS, Vice President; T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary; J. B. STEARNS, Recording Secretary, and F. W. EDMONDS, Treasurer.

The *officers*, with Messrs. GRAY and CROPSEY, form the *Council* elect.

The *Council*, with Messrs. HUNTINGTON and KENSETT, of the Academicians, and Messrs. CARPENTER and HUBBARD, of the Associates, arn thn Committee of Arrangements for thn next annual exhibition.

Mr. S. R. GIFFORD, Associate, was made an Academician.

The following Artists wern elected *Associates* of tha Academy: W. J. STILLMAN, W. H. POWELL, WM. HART, S. COLEMAN, Jr., J. W. ELMINGS, J. DALLAS and J. D. BLONDELL.

Our Foreign Relations—Probable Action of Congress.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

The extraordinary demands made by Mr. SOULE on the Spanish Government hava, it in now pretty well known, met with a peremptory refusal. Tha Spanish Government does not seem to have given them a moment's consideration, nor to be disposed to entertain them at all. Mr. SOULE was treated as nnceremoniously in Madrid as he attempted to treat thn Court. Thia, nf conrse, must annoy the fiery Frenchman more than anything else, and he would, perhaps, be pleased to receive instruction from Washington directing him to demand his pasaports. Such, however, is not likely to be tha *denouement* of the case. When ministers act on thnir own responsibility, the Government is not bound by their acts, or obliged to intervenn by force, to satisfy tha *amour propre* of its ministers.

When Mr. SOULE demanded thn mission to Spain, as a reward of his political services in opposing the Compromise of 1850, it might have been foreseen that he would not contend himself with a quiet place. To live and not in have him name in the newspapers, was purgatory to a man of Mr. SOULE's ambition. He had a dramatical dinner in Washington, a torchlight procession in New-York, a scene behind the scenn with Mlle. RACHEL, a duel with the French Minister in Madrid, and is now to have a political *tête-à-tête* with tha Queen. What next!—as the frog said when his tail dropped nff.

Mr. SOULE's dispatches are kept a Government secret; bnt their contents have already got into tha British printa, and are fully knnwn by the English and French legations, who havn already communicated the facts, according tn diplomatic nsage, to all the nthnr Enropean legations. Gnv. MARCY will probably transfer the negotiations to Washington, and suffer the matter to rest till thn arrival of the new Spanish Minister. This will allow all parties to gnt cool, and leave tha mattar in tha discretion of the Administration, instead nf the whim nf onr Minister to Spain.

Thn Enrland Treaty, I believe, has been dropped, and wa are seriously in hope that wn shall have nn more "antsngling alliances" in any part of thn world. Our first batch of foreign appointments was certainly more brilliant than useful; but then it is said they are all expected to come home in two years, to give othnr meritorious men a chance. In this manner, our Ministers will constantly be fresh from the people, and vigorous in their diplomacy, as becomes the young Repnblic.

Mr. MASON, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has just returned to Washingtan. So the Committee is now full, and may act at once on Mr. SLIDELL's resolntion. I am not of opinion, however, that the Committee will report soon, or that, if reporting at all, they will report in favor of Mr. SLIDELL's propositions. This Congress will never sanction filibustering, nor will it ever vest a discretionary power in the President to suspend at his pleasure the neutrality lawd of the country. A majority of the House Committee on Foreign Relations is of the same prudent way of thinking, and will not easily report on any of the resolutions which have been referred to it. It would, perhaps, be prudent all round, if we were to wait till the six additional war-steamers are built; for there is no use in challenging a man without having dnuning pistols.

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Examination of Charges Against Maj. Wyse.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Court convened at 10 A. M. The record of the previous day's proceedings having been read, the following document was put in for the defence:

STEAMER GOVERNOR DUDLEY, Nov. 30, 1853.

The undersigned, passengers on board the Mail Steamship *Falcon*, from New-Orleans 11th, and Havana the 23d November, feel it a duty they owa themselves to make a fair statement of many facts as they occurred, condemnatory of the Company and their agents in the unprecedented imposition practiced upon them and danger experienced in the time intervnned during the passage of said ship between New-Orleans and Havana, and the city of Charleston, where we put in to prevent our total destruction and loss, after a passage of nineteen days from New-Orleans, and six from Havana, against a strong gale from the northeast, accompanied by a heavy head sea.

Previous to her leaving New-Orleans, it was advertised that "The magnificent new double-engine steamship *Falcon*, A. C. Gray, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson square, with the Government Mails and passengers, on Friday, at 8 o'clock precisely." Under the impression produced by this advertisemnnt, a nnmber of ns took passage, among whom were two ladies with four children. After we had left New-Orleans, we found the publication was delusive and false. Her accommodations were filthy, and the ship entirely different from the representations in the advertisement. Her engines, hull, sails and rigging, were unseaworthy.

We arrived at Havana on the morning of the 15th, and left on tha morning of the 16th in a strong gale from the N. E. After we had been ont twn days, making about 180 miles, (abreast of Cary's-Fort reef light,) it was found that her packing was ont, her vacuum pump deranged, and her coal insufficient to keep up steam. She was also leaking hard, and required tbn frequent working of the "donkey pump" to keep her free. She was destitnte of half, or less than her proper supply of fresh water for thn cabin passengers, and that furnished the steerage passengers was condemned steam. In consequence of all this, she returned to Havana, and on her arrival she had somn partial repairs in her machinery, and her tanks filled with water, and supplied with coal that had been lying on the wharf for two years, and contained a large qeantity of coal dust, and when tbn agent was told it required the best coal, he replied, "It is good enough for him, and thn Company would not pay $15 per ton for better coal," which was at hand.

After this partial repairing, it was represented by this same agent that she was well supplied—her repairs complete, and she perfectly safe, and would be in New-York in six days. This induced somn to join her at Havana, but some of her New-Orleans passengers left her on the evening of the 23d. After laying at Havana for four days, and when running out of the harbor, it was evident she was in little better condition than when she came in—being scarcely able to make headway against the strong northeast wind that was blowing. It was impossible to produce sufficient steem to make, at the highest, over night revolutions a minute, but frequnetly it was four or five, and several times she stopped entirely. Her leaking was found as bad as ever, and as we progressed, our perilous condition was more and more developed.

The coal being so bad it was found impossible to keep a sufficient supply of steam, to drive her ahead more than 1½ to 2 miles an hour, independent of the Gulf Stream current. She rolled heavily, and some of the passengers were told by some members of the crew, that they had, at times, six feet of water in her hold.

Thus things progressed until some 75 miles off Charleston, when it was found that if her steem failed, (of which there was great danger,) it would be impossible to keep her clear of water and from sinking. At this time the coal used was picked by hand from the general mass to supply the furnaces, as a portion of us were informed by some of the officers of the ship. It was then determined to run for Charleston. On the night of the 28th, we experienced two heavy squalls, previous to which, it was discovered by an officer of the boat, that the stove pipe was loose.

We arrived in Charleston harbor on the afternoon of the 29th, when it was found necessary to keep up a sufficiency of steem both day and night, to work her pumps and keep her free of water, at which time she was making 8 or 9 inches per hour. Under these circumstances, the whole of the passengers (except two gentlemen and two boys) left the ship, and joined in the steamer *Governor Dudley*, for their several destinations, the two former intending to leave immediately.

The statements above given were severally ascertained by the undersigned, yet are given as a whole.

Resolved, That in Captain RODNEY BAXTER, commanding the *Falcon*, we found an able and efficient seaman, and we attribute our ultimate safety to his skill in the navigation of the ship, and his individual attention and exertion under the trying circumstances in which we were placed.

We close this communication by asking:

First—Why was Captain GRAY (who had been some time in command) arrested in New-Orleans, as the Commander of the magnificent new double-engine steamship *Falcon*, and Captain BAXTER (who knew nothing of her situation) put in command?

Second—Had not Capt. GRAY and the agent at Aspinwall been writing to the Company or owners for some time, urging the necessity of repairing this said *Falcon*, knowing of her leaks, and other unseaworthiness; and why were not the passengers apprized of this fact?

(Signed,)

Henry Waller, Baton Rouge.	William Wilson.
E. Worrell, U.S. Consul, Metanzas	Geo. Lessassier, Lonisiana.
	H. W. Thorndike.
Stephen Birnard, now of N. Y.	Frank Thiery.
Theodore Reynen, N. Orleans.	Jean Fycharienx.
Joseph Cristin, N. O.	Dr. B. H. Peterson, Philadel.
James F. Goodwin, Maine.	

To this was anaexed an affidavit of the first named subscriber, Henry Waller, sworn in this State, verifying the facts stated and duly attested.

The Judge Advocate objected to the statement as evidence, any further than that the publication was made, and known to Major Wyse, and believed by him.

The defence assented to the admission of the affidavit, to the effect proposed by the Judge Advocate. Other evidence for the defence was then offered, as follows:

Major John T. Sprague, sworn: Q.—State the substance of a communication Major Wyse had with you on the 12th of April, 1854, in reference to his official duties, and what your inference was from that conversation? A.—It was on the 15th; he said he had been on board the *Falcon*, and had examined her carefully, and he was satisfied she was a worthless vessel, and not a fit transport for United States troops; that he would not be responsible for taking his command on board that ship, and that he would not go in her; that, as commander, he thought he could not separate himself from the responsibility connected with the troops under his command; that, whatever other people may think, he could not separate himself, any way whatever, from the protection and comfort of his command; that recent occurrences, connected with the *San Francisco*, satisfied him of that. I told him, if these were facts, he ought to ascertain them with great accuracy, and obtain them in a proper manner. He said he had done so, and was satisfied that the ship was an imposition on him, as commander, upon the troops under his command, and upon the Government. With this belief, he would interpose any obstacle to prevnnt his command going on board.

Q.—Were you in command of this troop and present on the morning of the 18th of April? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could Major Wyse have detained the detachment of the third artillery at this port on the 18th of April? A.—He could not unless I had been deprived of the command.

Q.—When the captain of the lighter came and reported to you, on the morning of the 18th of April, that the quartermaster had sent him to take the troops to the *Falcon*, did, or did not Major Wyse immediately send off to tha head-quarters of the army, by a special messenger, a letter giving information that he would not take the responsibility of marching the men on the *Falcon*, which he believed to be unseaworthy? A.—He did.

Q.—Did or did not Major Wyse say at that time, that although he expected to be arrested himself, yet he thought General Scott, upon receiving his letter, would stop the troops until he could look further into the condition of the *Falcon*? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not Major Wyse leave this port early on the morning of thn 5th nf April, on a seven days' leave? A.—Yes.

Q.—During this absence of Major Wyse on leave, had you a conversation with Colonel Burke in reference to official business, as to who would be the commander of the detachment, on the 18th of April; and if so, was it then certain who would be the commander? A.—I had such conversation with Colonel Burke; he was not then certain who would take the command, that is, in his opinion and mine.

Lieut. Henry Rodgers, U. S. N., sworn: Have you any knowledge of steamer *Falcon*, and if so, what? A.—I commanded her for 18 months and upwards, from June, 1851, to April, 1853; she was slow for a passengar boat, and for the earlier part of that time very uncertain—her machinery in very bad order, and much worn from incessant use for several years; she was an easy sea boat, owing to her model; more lightly timbered than any other steamer of which I know; considerably strained in her upper works, in consequence of her having built upon her deck an accommodation for passengers, which the hull was not originally intended to bear; when deep loaded, her engines had not efficient power to drive her more than seven knots, even when in as good order as they could be put; the upper hamper on her decks would greatly increase the danger of her passengers, and affect, unfavorably, her seaworthiness.

Q.—Do you regard the seaworthiness of the *Falcon* as equal to that of the *George Law* and other first-rate sea-going steamers? A.—By no means.

Cross-examined—Q.—With proper repairs, was she, in your professional judgment, a safe and fit transport for Government troops on a voyage from this port to tha Isthmus? A.—With proper repairs to the engine, and proper strengthening, and in proper trim, not too deeply loaded, I should think her a safe transport.

Q.—What proper strengthening do you mean? A.—In my opinion, she wanted diagonal knees, new decks, and additional fastenings to the upper deck.

Q.—Without these was she unseaworthy? A.—I should consider her an unsafe transport for the troops, for a voyage of that length, say from New-York to Chagres.

Q.—Did she experience severe storms when you commanded her? A.—On several occasions she experienced storms; only one I should call severe.

Q.—What was her behavior in those storms—what sea-qualities did she show? A.—Her behavior was good, except that she made a good deal of water by leaking.

Question by Maj. Wyse—How deeply loaded could she go in sea with safety? A.—Fifteen feet.

Question by Maj. Wyse—From your knowledge of the *Falcon*, do you not consider that her original seaworthiness *materially* impaired by her long service on the Atlantic coast; I mean both as regards her hull and machinery? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could she go to sea safely with 16 feet and 3 inches by the head, and 14 feet 5 inches by the stern? A.—No, it would be like overloading a person and expecting him to travel fast.

By the Court—Q.—How much would she lighten a day by consumption of fuel? A.—In seven days about

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

American Tract Society.

The American Tract Society celebrated its Twenty-third Anniversary yesterday, at the Tabernacle, Rev. Caleb Sheldon Williams, of Connecticut, presiding.

The services were opened at 10 o'clock A. M., with prayer by Rev. Mr. BENNARLAND, of Troy. Mr. Hoyt, Esq., read the Treasurer's report. The account of the Publication department was read by Rev. Dr. BALLOCH, and the Colporteur department by Rev. Mr. CHESTER. The following are the statistical results of the year:

The reward functionary advocated the claims of Calvary Cemetery, as a missionary work, and urged the necessity of a more liberal support of the Society.

Rev. Mr. BARTON, of California, then came forward to the second resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the Providence of God points to our Pacific Coast as a missionary field of unsurpassed interest and importance.

Rev. Dr. PAXE, Professor of Theology in Andover College, then delivered an address.

Rev. Dr. PAXE, Professor of Theology in Andover College, then delivered an address.

The eloquent speaker divided the address into several propositions, all of them designed to illustrate or establish by argument the following immediately succeeding resolution:

Resolved, That we, as a Christian people, are under the highest obligations to make a more liberal and systematic effort than we have ever yet done, to furnish the Bible to every family in the land.

The Rev. Dr. PAXE, in the course of his remarks, said that the Bible was the only book which could be read in all the languages of the earth. It was the only book which could be translated into all languages. It was the only book which could be read in all countries. It was the only book which could be read in all ages. It was the only book which could be read in all conditions of men. It was the only book which could be read in all circumstances

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1854.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING

TO ARREST THE

Violation of the Missouri Compromise.

The citizens of New-York, who believe that the proposed Repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been repudiated and condemned by the people at large, and who further believe that their will should be protected from influences unconstitutionally brought to bear upon the House of Representatives, will meet in the Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, to consider the steps proper to be taken by the Free States at this momentous crisis—and to demand of all members of Congress, whether from the North or the South, who adhere to the faith pledged by the Missouri compact, that at all hazards they protect from invasion the will and the rights of the people, and that to this end they resort, if necessary, to the most decisive and even extreme measures, to prevent the perpetration of an act of perfidy, fraught with fearful and perhaps irreparable disaster to the peace, the harmony, and the stability of our Union.

M. H. GRINNELL, W. E. WHITING,
SAM. J. BEEBEE, JOHN JAY,
RICHARD KAUFMANN, THEODORE McNAMEE,
GEO. JAVEZZANA, W. C. BRYANT,
GEO. W. BLUNT, JOHN McMULLEN,
ALFRED PELL, HENRY B. DAWSON,
JOSEPH P. SIMPSON,
Executive Committee appointed to oppose the Nebraska Perfidy.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1854.

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, earnestly join in the above call for a Public Meeting to arrest the violation of the Missouri Compromise.

(Signed by)

Jno L. Mason,	Geo. T. Strong,	A. E. Silliman,
Walter R. Jones,	W. T. Johnson,	Saml. B. Ruggles,
Geo Newbold,	Govr. M. Ogden,	John B. Mills,
Geo Griswold,	A. G. Stout,	Joseph Walker,
G. A. Worth,	J. S. Underhill,	Wm. H. Mellen,
S. Baldwin,	Jno. Brouwer,	H. L. Stona,
Robt. L. Stuart,	S. Beebe,	R. W. Griswold,
	W. W. De Forest.	

Anti-Nebraska Rally.

We publish above a call for a Mass Meeting, to be held in the Park, on Saturday afternoon, to protest against the consummation of the Nebraska outrage, and to encourage the opponents of that measure in the use of all the means in their power to prevent its passage. The call for the meeting is signed by men who have been conspicuous to the whole country, by their opposition to the agitation of the Slavery question, and who were foremost in the advocacy of the Compromise Measures of 1850. The meeting will unquestionably be one of the largest ever held in this City.

The Nebraska Bill—Prospects and Results of its Passage.

It is pretty clear that the Nebraska bill is to pass. The decree has been registered, and the scenes of yesterday show conclusively that the conspirators have the power and the will to carry it into effect. No slave-driver was ever half so absolute on his own plantation, as was the President's Vice-gerent, Mr. RICHARDSON, in the House of the People's Representatives yesterday. The same insolent, domineering dictation which has proved potent hitherto, will carry the scheme to its full completion. The bill will be passed. The Missouri Compromise, which gave peace to the country thirty years ago, and has preserved it ever since, will be repealed. An area of country ten times as large as all New-England, which, thirty years ago, the South solemnly covenanted, for valne received, should be free forever, is to be seized for Slavery. The political equilibrium between Slavery and Freedom is to be destroyed, and the slave-holding interest is to dominate in the public councils with perpetual and relentless sway. These are the results aimed at by the Nebraska movement. If they are averted, it will be simply because the conspirators overshoot their mark;—because the People take alarm at this amazing and defiant stride of the Slave Power, towards complete domination over the Union, and turn back the tide npon those by whom it has been raised to snch a gigantic swell.

We have no doubt the minority in Congress will resort to all the means in their power to defeat the bill. In ordinary cases, on questions which had entered into the elections, and where the will of the people had thus been consulted, it would be the dnty of the minority to snbmit to snch legislation as the majority in Congress might see fit to pass. But this is not such a case. When the present members of Congress were elected, no human being in the Union *dreamed* that they would be required to vote for, or against, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The project has been sprnng on the conntry snddenly and treacherously. From one end of the Union to the other, it has been received with an outburst of popular indignation. From every part of the Free States, at which it is especially aimed, the most intense and unanimous denunciation has been visited upon it. Not a solitary petition has been presented in its favor. Not a single meeting beyond the shadow of a Custom-House has urged its passage. Under snch circumstances, the slightest respect for the popnlar will should indnce Congress to defer action upon it, until the people could be consnlted. On the contrary, we see the whole power of the Government,—all the patronage pnt by the Constitution in the hands of the President,—Executive menaces and Executive bribery,—the power of party discipline, every weapon which ingenuity can invent and audacity suggest, are unscrupulously used to *dragoon* Congress into an insolent disregard of the public will, and a high-handed assumption of power which they have no right to exercise.

Under these circumstances the minority will render to the country the highest service, by resorting to every means which Parliamentary law puts in their hands, to defeat the bill. If their *secession from the House*, or their *resignation* and appeal to the people, would prevent or delay action upon it, until the people can be consulted and their will ascertained, they would be cordially and triumphantly sustained. We trust they will resort to every means in their power *to secure an appeal to the People* on this most important subject. Whether successful or not, they will have done their duty, and will have cleared their skirts of all responsiblity for whatever action the majority in Congress may see fit to take.

Still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that, in spite of all their exertions, the bill will probably pass. The present Congress was elected under the full pressure of the great Union movement of 1850,—when the desire to harmonize public sentiment throughout the Union, and full confidence in the good faith of the Slaveholding interest, prevailed over all other considerations, and stifled as dangerous and useless every thought connected with the preservation of our national soil from Slavery. Many of the members elected from Free States, therefore, are pliable and purchaseable on that subject. The representatives of the Slaveholding States have come forward almost in a solid body, with a degree of faithlessness for which even their worst enemies were not prepared, to the support of the bill. And the whole power of the National Government, with a shameless defiance of justice and of the limitations of the Constitution, has been put forward in its support. Under these circumstances the chances are, as they always have been, that the bill will pass.

Its friends evidently suppose that with its passage, all public feeling in regard to it will die away;—that other topics will come up to engage public attention;—and that before another election it will have ceased to excite any interest, and will not be felt in the least on the popular vote. We feel confident that in this belief they are greatly mistaken. They are not aware of the deep and strong hold which this question has taken on the public mind throughout the North. Nothing that will at all compare with it has ever before been seen. The men in the Free States who felt that the Slave States had been hardly dealt by,—that they were curtailed of their rights under the Constitution,—that they had ground of complaint and some reason for their sensitiveness and indignation, and who were ready to do anything on their behalf which should restore quiet, and promote the renewal of fraternal harmony between the two sections of the Union, feel most keenly the degradation and disgrace that have been heaped upon them, by the very men for whom they made the greatest sacrifices, and in whose good faith they felt the greatest confidence. We regret exceedingly that ex-President FILLMORE has not embraced the opportunity which his recent triumphal progress through the South has afforded him, of impressing upon the public mind in that section of the country, what he must know to be the fact concerning the effect of this Nebraska movement on public sentiment throughout the Free States. Traveling solely for his health, and for purposes of observation, and thus free from all suspicion as to his motives,—endeared to the slaveholding interest by sacrifices and labors on its behalf,—greeted everywhere with expressions of gratitude and confidence, he has had the ear of that section, as perhaps no other man from the Free States could possibly have gained it. He might, therefore, have told them truths which it is of the utmost importance for them to know, and to which, nevertheless, they will not listen, when coming from any other quarter. He might have told them,—and, what is more important, he would have been *believed* in telling them,—that the passage of this bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, under existing circumstances, and in the mode proposed, will destroy forever the fraternal regard and confidence which has hitherto defended the South against the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Free States;—that it will render it forever impossible for any man from a Free State to stand forth, again as he had done, in defence of the rights of Slavery, and to resist the free sentiment of the North in his championship of the Slave State claims;—that the feeling created by it will rankle in the public mind long after its direct results shall have been attained;—that it will color and control all future legislation;—that it will clear the way for that direct and calamitous contest on the naked question of Slavery, for which the ultra Abolitionists of the North have long been praying;—and that it must inevitably *compel* the Free States to assert their power, and take the whole machinery of the General Government into their own hands, in self-defence. All this Mr. FILLMORE undoubtedly knows and feels to be true:—and if he had given utterance to his convictions on the subject, and solemnly warned his Southern friends of the fate they are bringing on their heads, he would have done them a service for which in future years, if not before the next Presidential election, they would have had occasion to be profoundly grateful. But so far as we remember, Mr. FILLMORE has not, during his whole tour, made the slightest allusion, direct or indirect, to this subject. He has left his friends in the Slaveholding States, therefore, to acquire wisdom upon it by experience.

The passage of this bill, especially if followed up, as it promises to be, by the interference of the General Government to prevent the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, will tend to drive the Free States, first, into refusing hereafter, under any circumstances, to admit another Slave State into the Union; and secondly, into the election of a President who will use the constitutional powers of his office *against* Slavery, rather than for it. This measure is to be carried, if carried at all, by Executive power. President PIERCE, from a Free State, elected by Free States, and professedly wielding his power under a Constitution which guarantees equal rights to all, has been but the passive tool of the most ultra Pro-Slavery fanatics in the Union. Men are openly and ostentatiously declared incompetent to hold office under the general Government, for entertaining sentiments hostile to Slavery, and for resisting its extension over territory now free:—while he has placed in his Cabinet one of the most ultra Secessionists and Pro-Slavery fanatics in the South, and omitted no opportunity of throwing the weight of his patronage into the scale of Slavery against Freedom. The whole tendency of the General Government for years past has been in this direction: and the Free States have submitted to it out of an intense love of the Union, and a deep-seated desire to meet all the just demands of the Slaveholding States, and to promote a feeling of harmony and of mutual regard between the North and South. If this bill passes they will do so no longer. The whole question between the Free States and the Slave States, will become simply one of *power*. And unless we greatly mistake the spirit and tendency of the times, the Free States will take good care that the next incumbent of the Presidential office shall be a man, not only *from* the Free States, but *of* them and *for* them,—one whom menaces cannot drive, nor blandishments seduce, into any betrayal of their just rights, or into any prostitution of the Executive power to the extension of Slavery, or the domination of the slaveholding interest over all the other interests and concerns of our common Union.

Some months since, when the question was first pressed upon Congress and the country, we expressed the opinion that the result of the Contest on public sentiment in the State of New-York, would be to secure the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD for Governor, and his triumphant election. The development of popular opinion has been far more rapid, and the public indignation against the authors and agents of this conspiracy has been far wider and more intense, than we had deemed possible;—and everything, in our judgment, now indicates that in the event of the passage of this bill, Gov. SEWARD will be elected President of the United States in 1856, by the largest vote from the Free States ever cast for any candidate. If the Slaveholding States are resigned to this prospect, it does not become us to complain.

The Gates Shut Down.

It is a sad thing for men to waste their time in talking about subjects on which there is nothing more to be said. But it is not the worst thing in the world. Long speeches are great nuisances, but they are not the greatest. We doubt the taste of any man who, whenever an opportunity occurs, inflicts one upon the public; but talking is a harmless amusement after all, and that is one advantage in it. While one talks, his audience are naturally led to consider the topic under discussion, though the speaker may get off nothing new. And if debates are published, though nine out of ten of those who see, refuse to read them, yet the tenth may, and the nine are certainly more likely to think about it than if the debate were not there to tempt them to curse its stupid length.

Let men talk, then, in their legislative halls, if they feel like it. We will not always promise to listen, nor to read what they say; but we know that when they talk freely, truth is very apt to be elicited, and that the danger of mischief is greatly lessened by freely talking about it.

Of all places in the world where speech enjoys a perfect freedom, Congress is the spot. Moreover, it is oftener harmless there, when there is nothing to call for it, and nowhere is there greater need for it on an emergency.

There is need of it now. The question of entailing Slavery upon a region of country twice as large as the original Thirteen Colonies, extending from New-Mexico to the British Possessions, and embracing six hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, and more than one-fourth of all the public lands of our country—a question involving so vast a territory, and the interests of all the population that it may contain for ages to come—is now up for settlement *Now*, it were a sin not to talk. It is unpardonable dereliction of duty to allow matters of such magnitude to be acted upon without announcing the facts and their consequences to the world. But the friends of the Nebraska measure are not willing it should be talked about. Mr. RICHARDSON has withdrawn his gracious permission for its opponents to express their sentiments, which was vouchsafed on Wednesday. Eighty speeches, he thinks, have been made already in the House, and that is enough. The House has 234 members, it is true, but it is nonsense for them all to talk. Let them club together in threes, and let each club speak by its chairman. There is other business to be transacted, and the precious time of the House must not be wasted. He moved yesterday, and insisted on it, that the debate terminate this day noon. The Chairman of the Territorial Committee has been kind before now;—perhaps he will consent even yet to an armistice. If the foul outrage upon Freedom he so indecently urges is to be committed, let those who object have at least the opportunity to utter a protest. Under the circumstances, moving to terminate debate at this early period is a gross insult to the friends of Freedom. Calling for the previous question on that motion was its appropriate climax.

Platform Speakers.

The modern Platform as an arena for speaking, is a valuable invention. Every man has sympathies with it. The only wonder is that it had to be invented. One would suppose, that it would have been coexistent with society. But this was not the fact. How the world over managed to get on in its absence cannot be told, but that it did admits not a doubt. Certain it is, that it is now indispensable. A most useful and vital thing is the Platform, playing a grand part in all the vast and little movements of the day, and manufacturing thunder, lightning, hail-stones and fudge, as the mood of the hour happens to rule.

We have a great respect for the Platform. It is our creature—ours in a most meaning sense. If we did not altogether originate the brilliant idea, we have improved, enlarged, perfected it. We are the Columbuses to the Marco Polo, the Newtons to the Copernicuses, who preceded us. Ours has it been to define the idea, to put it in the dictionary, to give it firm shape and broad substantiality. Nobody ever dreamed until this century, of what it was capable. It was thought a mere toy, but it turns out to be a philosophical instrument. Mighty for pulling down and building up, men begin to see its wondrousness. The ancient battering-rams, catapults, huge engines, Titanic blunderbusses, were feeble attempts towards it. Crusades are no more; chivalry is dead except in South Carolina; but their spirit survives in this Lion of a Richard. "Stand from under," is not warning enough. Stand from above, is a wise caution. For the giant thing reaches to the clouds; indeed, it effects marvels in the upper regions of the ether, and even threatens the planets in their calm orbits. We throw out this hint for astronomers. They had better be suspicious of the law of oscillations. It is not quite trustworthy. Earthly men and strong-minded women have a hand in this matter.

Of all wind instruments, we prefer the Platform. It is the organ and the ocean and Æolus in one. Hark! Hear it blow. That is something of a blow. It blows off to Washington, Cuba, Russia. The heads of monarchs are unroofed—their metallic covers are gone—their timbers are left naked. A blast is abroad. Mont Blanc looses its glaciers, and Himmalayas quake. Things generally are in a bad way. No wonder, that so many men call for "bricks." Bricks are needful as ballast.

The secret is out. This same Platform is a compromise between stump-speaking and the old oratory. Hence all the trouble. There has been too much undertaken. Men ought to be Demosthenes and Harlequins at the same time. "Caverting" and logic kick up a domestic fuss. The genuine stumper was somebody: the true orator after the model of Quinctillian was illustrious, but the two united was comedy in the dress of tragedy. It has fared badly. Jokes are like gases: they escape through very small openings: and when argument has its way, it turns aristocrat and shuts out all else. Nevertheless, we take comfort. The mixing process is going on—the leaven and the dough will unite—and good bread come at last.

"Settling Down."

Of all the weeks in the year these early May weeks are best calculated to try the tempers of mortals. They should have been dedicated to the memory of Job. "Moving" has lamed the backs of citizens and made them unusually susceptible to pains, aches and cramps. Housekeepers find nothing in the right place, and everything in the wrong. You lack a brush probably when you go to shave, and the soap is missing when you take your bath. At breakfast all is right, but that the sugar for the coffee was irrecoverably mislaid by the girl that brought it in, and possibly the tenderest of steaks must lack relish for the sudden lack of a grain of salt. Things take days to get to rights. Your boots occupy two places on different stories at one time, and, great as your haste may be, it is impossible to find your hat. You sit down to write, and everything in your desk is in confusion. Stationery is marvellously scanty; or in the abundance of it, your last pen is nowhere to be found. Your books—but do not expect to see order in *their* ranks before the 1st of June. "Moving" was a device of the enemy to tempt men to grumble at their innocent housekeepers, and women to scold at careless carmen who started all the joints of the furniture as they moved it, and suddenly altered fine old sofas into mere relics—second-hand stuff, that a dealer would not give you so much for as would pay the bill of the carpenter for repairs. "Moving" is a great bore, but who has a monosyllable that can embrace within it the abominations that attend upon settling down.

☞ Mr. BADGER is said to have made a long and able speech in the Senate yesterday, sustaining the constitutionality of the bill for the relief of the Indigent Insane, vetoed a few days since by the President. In the House the opponents of the Nebraska bill made, and are probably still making, a noble stand against the resolution of Mr. RICHARDSON, proposing to stifle debate on the measure. Those prominent in staying the adoption of the resolution will be favorably remembered.

☞ The Washington *Union*, it will be seen, feels "quite free to state," that if Spain refuses ample satisfaction for the seizure of the *Black Warrior*, it will advocate the "immediate blockade of Cuba." We have looked into the Constitution to see what would be likely to happen in such a contingency; but we can find nothing in that document bearing, directly or indirectly, on the case.

The Ericsson.

Yesterday afternoon, the work of raising the Caloric Ship *Ericsson* was successfully accomplished. Early in the day the men were busy at the pumps striving to free the ship of water, and the Boom-Derrick was brought alongside, to render the necessary aid. The vessel was nearly raised on Tuesday, when it was found that her anchors held her fast, having been cast out forward. Yesterday the anchors were dragged by powerful steam-tugs, and the position of the ship was changed, so that she lay during the remainder of the day at a point about a quarter of a mile lower than before. The water, also, had here less depth. A strong force of men manned the pumps, and plied their labors vigorously until the vessel again floated. She was found to be perfectly tight and sound. Her interior arrangements, of course, will need a thorough renovation; the appointments of the cabins and state-rooms having been completely destroyed by the long immersion in salt water. The mud of the River has been deposited in thick layers upon the cabin floors, and the elegant ornamental work of the vessel is entirely defaced. Much of the plate has suffered serious injury.

It is as yet impossible to ascertain the amount of damage which the engine has sustained. Twelve feet of water remained in the hold at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, so that the more intricate parts of the machinery were still submerged. It is feared that the damage has been very considerable here, from the fact that the furnaces were in thorough working order at the time the accident occurred. On the sudden rush of the water, the fires were instantly extinguished, and the firemen and engineer were compelled to beat an exceedingly rapid retreat.

The origin of the accident has been previously noticed. We understand that the parties who were the immediate cause of the catastrophe have not yet been discovered. Riggers were at work on the lower deck, trimming ballast and performing other labors, when the squall which came up so suddenly struck the ship, and she careened so that the small port-holes opened by the men for light and air, dipped beneath the water, and in an instant, though the ship soon righted, fifty or sixty tons of water had been shipped. It was then too late to stop the current, and the ship gradually settled. The next day she stood upon an even keel, at the bottom of the River; having sunk in eight fathoms of water. Until Tuesday, the efforts for her relief were unsuccessful. The well sustained labors of yesterday were happily well ended, and the *Ericsson* in again herself. At high water this morning, (9 o'clock,) she will be towed into the Government Dock at the Navy-Yard. Permission for this purpose was cheerfully granted by Commodore SMITH, by whose directions the Commandant at the Navy-Yard gave the order for dockage under the usual restrictions. These restrictions, it is understood, refer to the Sectional dock in this City. The controlling parties adjusted their differences, and full permission was finally given to the owners of the *Ericsson* to dock her at the Navy-Yard.

While the ship was under water, the top-rails upon her decks were *five feet* below the surface. The first measure adopted in endeavoring to free her was the erection of a strong temporary bulwark above all, so that the return of the tide was prevented, and no labor was lost. The Boom Derrick raised the bow slightly. The force furnished by the Underwriters was, however, found insufficient to accomplish the work of raising the ship, and the pumps were remanned by men employed by the owners. At 4½ P. M., yesterday, the steam-pumps arrived, and the volume of water which remained in the hold was probably lessened during the night. The divers who went below, appear to have failed at first in their attempts to plug the scuppers. So long as these remained open, the water, of course, continued to flow in. These and other misadventures served to delay the operations. Old ship-masters who visited the ship were skeptical of success in the attempt to raise her. The derrick had too little lifting power to be of essential service, except in raising the bow. The appliances that were brought to bear accomplished a feat that has rarely been so successful.

Mr. JOHN B. KITCHING, the principal owner of the ship, has given his unremitting attention, since the occurrence of the accident, toward securing the safety of the vessel. He has been present by night and day, superintending the operations of the men, and infusing life and energy into the work when others failed and became despondent. In these efforts he has been ably seconded by Capt. ERICSSON, who has been actively engaged. To Mr. KITCHING there is due a high meed of praise for the consistent manner in which he has sustained his belief in the success of Capt. ERICSSON'S Caloric theory. In spite of innumerable obstacles, he has devoted much time and money to the development of the new idea. By a train of peculiar circumstances, he has now become nearly sole owner of the *Ericsson*. Pledged to invest a sum which would be considered munificent in any sense, he has not only redeemed that pledge, but has taken upon himself responsibilities which are now, it is thought, fully justified by the success of the experiment.

The performance of the improved engine was such as to give entire satisfaction. It was demonstrated that the *Ericsson* could attain a speed of *twelve miles per hour*, and that she would require but *ten tons* of fuel per day. These facts were so well ascertained on this last trip, that they are now considered as indisputable. But for this untoward accident, we should have had an opportunity to record, in an early issue, the results of more extended trials, which were projected.

The comparatively slight injury to the hull of the vessel will be repaired in a few days. The work of rejuvenating the upholstery and renovating the machinery, will occupy a longer time. In a few weeks, however, we may expect to see the result of another trial, even more satisfactory than that of January, 1853.

Musical.

BASSFORD'S CONCERT.—We direct attention to the concert announced elsewhere, to be given to-night by Mr. T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD. Mr. B is a rising young composer and an excellent pianist. This being his first appeal to the public, he deserves by courtesy, as well as by talent, to receive a flattering attention. There are but few native artists who promise more than Mr. B.

Several excellent artists have been engaged for the occasion, foremost among whom we may mention Madame COMETTANT, one of the best of our concert sopranos. ERSAN, the flautist, and others will perform during the night.

APTOMMAS' SECOND CONCERT.—The second entertainment by this gentleman is announced for Friday. There can be but little doubt that it will be *recherché* and peculiar. Mr. APTOMMAS is one of the best of living artists, and to hear him is in itself sufficient attraction. Good harpists are scarce in any community.

We extract the following from the *Musical Review*. To use a hackneyed expression, "it is creditable to all parties":

DESERVED TESTIMONIAL.

Our friend, Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, owing to the state of his health, and on account of his residence in Bloomfield, N. J., has felt obliged to resign his situation as conductor of the music at the Tabernacle, greatly to the regret of the Pastor, the Choir and the Church. The Choir, who had unanimously and repeatedly urged him to remain, felt unwilling to part with him without some testimonial of their estimation of his services, and, with the aid of some members of the congregation, made up an amount sufficient to purchase a splendid SERVICE OF PLATE. The whole is of American manufacture, got up expressly by WM. J. MILLER, No. 15 Maiden-lane, where it may be seen for a few days. The design is entirely new, and in appearance and artistic finish well worthy of the occasion.

On Wednesday evening, the 3d inst., the choir of the Tabernacle, with other friends of Mr. BRADBURY, had a most pleasant gathering at the residence of Mr. WAST, in Beach-street, where the service we have alluded to was presented to Mr. BRADBURY by the pastor, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, in some happy remarks, complimenting the recipient for the success that had attended his labors. He spoke of Mr. BRADBURY "as uniting in his character the elements most desirable in a leader of sacred music; as a gentleman, as a musician and composer of cultivated taste, and above all, as a Christian, capable of realizing all that a pastor could desire as an auxiliary in conducting the devotions of the Sabbath." In conclusion, he trusted "that the musical compositions left behind him would serve to keep his memory ever fresh in our hearts, until the labors of earth completed, we shall unite with him in the better land, in the new song of the redeemed."

Mr. BRADBURY responded with deep emotion, referring to his long, happy, and almost unclouded connection with the choir, and the valuable assistance he had ever received from them and their pastor. He took occasion to throw out many valuable hints in regard to their future progress, and urged with much feeling the importance of uniting congregational singing with that of the choir, that all might praise the Lord. He concluded by thanking them again for their constant kindness, and assured them that his sympathies and best wishes would always accompany them, and that he should always look back to his connection with the choir with pleasure and satisfaction.

And thus passed a most pleasant evening, and one that will live in the memory of all present. The inscriptions on the plate were as follows:

PRESENTED TO
WILLIAM B. BRADBURY,
BY
THE CHOIR AND MEMBERS
OF THE
BROADWAY TABERNACLE SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1854.

Responsibilities of Railroad Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Judge DUER, in his instructions to the Jury in the case of *Bulton* against *The Hudson River Railroad Company*, says:

"The Company is bound, as I have already said, to use the utmost degree of care and diligence, and the omission to use even that care and diligence—that is, even slight negligence on the part of the Company—would render them accountable; but an individual is not bound to use the utmost care and diligence, and the omission to use such care and diligence that might have been employed, and that if employed would have prevented the accident from happening, would not be a bar to his recovery."

At least one of the Pennsylvania Courts has decided that as between Railroad cars and all other modes of progression upon or over the track laid down for the use of said care, the cars have the right of way, and all others using the road must look out for the cars, not the cars for them. This decision was cited before Judge STRONG, of the Seventh Judicial District Court, sitting in Waterloo, Seneca Co. A husband sued the Central Railroad Company for pecuniary damages from loss of service of his wife. The facts proven were that the deceased had attempted crossing the track, which ran beside her dwelling in the village of Waterloo, and was caught by the express train, which was much behind time, and hidden from her view until she was almost before it by a freight train then waiting on a switch the passing of the express, and which freight train, by stretching across the highway, had rendered inconvenient that mode of reaching her destination. From injuries so received she died within a few hours.

Judge STRONG granted a nonsuit, on the ground that the deceased had not used requisite prudence, in that she had ventured on a railroad track without looking up and down to see whether a train was coming.

If Judge DUER'S instructions were just, what was Judge STRONG'S decision? Are Railroad Companies bound to look out with anxious solicitude for every man, woman and child who shall see fit to make a promenade of their track, or take an evening nap across the rails?

Would not common-sense, as well as Judge STRONG, decide that "the look-out" is the duty of the pedestrian? M.

SPORTING.—There is to be a trotting match, mile heat, for $1,000, on the Saratoga course on Wednesday, May 17. The horses entered are *Frank Pierce*, entered by CHARLES WOOD, of Saratoga, and the *Belle*, by W. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, May 13.

EDITORIALS—The Sandwich Islands—The *Canada's* News—Our Anniversaries and their Orators—Mr. SOULE, Cuban Affairs—News from the Pacific—The Scientific Convention—The War—The Future of Turkey—Criminal Trials—The Broadway Fire—Our Relations with Spain—Nebraska Again.

CORRESPONDENCE—From France, England, Turkey, Canada, Oregon, California, &c.

LITERARY—HARD TIMES, Chapter VI., by CHAS. DICKENS.

POLITICAL—Congressional Debates of the Week—SOULE Repudiated—The Nebraska Outrage.

SCIENTIFIC—American Association for the Advancement of Science—concluded.

MISCELLANEOUS—HENDRICKSON'S Execution and Life—Great Tornado—The Killer Whale—Steamboat Explosion—RECENT DEATHS.

NEWS—From California, Mexico, South America, Sandwich Islands, Australia, European, &c.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.—A complete Summary of the News of the Week, prepared expressly for this paper, and containing the latest intelligence, to the hour of going to press.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¢ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES B. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their carts, &c. for the collection of their friends and in view of their greatly increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-st. to No. 19 Nassau-st., where they will at all times be ready to serve their former patrons and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improvements in their equipage and establishments, they particularly recommend themselves to the favorable notice of the public.

JAS. SULLIVAN, JR.,
JAS. SULLIVAN,
Late Chief Draymen to H. H. Leeds & Co.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to any claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the full opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOMP	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. FEAR	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. WOODBRIDGE, KITCHEN & MOODY	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Dorrin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York. MAY 1, 1854.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Fine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall go into details ourselves to the sale of trades of dry goods, groceries, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to the above, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 30 by 36 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general sales advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Fine and Cedar-sts.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—THE LADIES AND others are informed that they may now find the celebrated Dr. J. DUPONCO'S PILLS, at C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Hall, Rankle & Co., No. 380 Greenwich-st.; Alexander & Stanley, No. 32 Bleecker-st.; and at retail, at Belden's Drug-store, No. 91 8th-av.; Hunter's, corner 20th-st. and 8th-av.; Conklin, corner 8th-st. and Broadway; Knapp's, corner 12th-st. and 8th-av., and by Druggists and dealers generally. Price $1 per box, and sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway, Chatham-square, New-York, postpaid. Infallible but harmless.

THE PAINT CREEK COAL AND IRON MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF KANAWHA COUNTY, VA.—At the annual meeting of Stockholders in the said Company, held at Philadelphia, 1st May instant, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*—WM. M. EDWARDS, of New-York. *Directors*—Waldo Hutchins, of New-York; Arthur Tappan, of New-York; Wm. W. Edwards, of New-York; John S. Haring, of New-York; George Breed, of Pittsburg; George V. Bacon, of Philadelphia; Joseph Smith, of Virginia. *Treasurer*—Wm. Coppinger, of Philadelphia. *Secretary*—Wm. Coppinger, of Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. BEG LEAVE to inform their friends and the public that they have removed from their old location, (No. 8 Wall-st., which is to be taken down,) to the spacious store, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar-sts., where, in addition to very extensive salesrooms, they have a picture gallery on the second floor, of upwards of 30 feet in length, with good light, &c. They will continue their sales at the above place, as usual, of works of art and vertu, furniture, paintings, &c., of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

AS SPRING OPENS, HOUSEWIVES ARE INQUIRing where to obtain a thousand little accessories to repair the faded appearance of their parlor. JOHN GREASON, No. 261 Greenwich-st., has the most splendid assortment of Window-Shades, consisting of landscapes, scrolls, floral and gold borders, &c., to be found in this City. His Paper Hangings are really elegant, being of the newest styles and direct from the manufacturers. He has also a splendid lot of Muslin Curtains, with Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Pins, Cords, Tassels, &c.—*Sunday Times.*

SEWING MACHINES—BAGS—BAGS.—SINGER'S Single-Threaded Sewing Machines sew bags with unequalled rapidity—eight yards per minute—and the work is absolutely perfect. The right to use these machines is secured by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1849. We have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, in New-York, to prevent Glover, Baker & Co. from infringing this patent. The "stop thief" principle will, in due time, be properly illustrated.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE NUMEROUS STRANGERS NOW VISITING our City—clergymen and others—are invited to call and examine the beautiful assortment of PIANO-FORTES at the extensive warerooms of the subscribers. Among others those truly magnificent instruments which received three prize medals at the Crystal Palace, and were pronounced the best Pianos on exhibition.

GROVESTEIN & TRUSLOW,
No. 565 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BEHIND THE AGE.—IT WAS SOME GENIUS OUT West who said he had rather be out of the world than behind the times; and such is the case emphatically with those in this Metropolis, who refuse to provide themselves with one of KNOX'S hats of the Spring style. They have taken the town by surprise, and his stores at No 128 Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House, in Broadway, are the resort of all who are judges of elegant tiles. We say, let a man of genius be patronized.

MELODIONS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF MELODIONS larger than can be found anywhere else in the City, comprising Goodman and Baldwin's Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. For richness, purity and power of tone, these two makes are superior to all others—as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Sold wholesale or retail, at great bargains. HORACE WATERS, sole Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

SPERM OF WHALES.—A BOAT ATTACHED TO A sperm whale, in the Pacific, was drawn 32 miles inside of an hour, and the probability is that a whale will go at the rate of 70 miles an hour. The most pleasant speed we know of is that of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which cure a hoarseness, cough, sore throat, &c., in a few hours. 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FREE TICKETS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE AND BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway agents for the sale of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivalled Pianos, dealers in Melodeons, and extensive publishers of Music, will present any person purchasing Sheet Music to the amount of one dollar, with two tickets to either of the above places of amusement, or one ticket to each. Music and tickets sent by mail free of charge.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S WORLD'S FAIR first premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with the celebrated iron frames and circular scales. T. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, Hallett & Cumston's Pianos (of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.), Horace Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers at wholesale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 150 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

TH

FOREIGN INTELLIS.

Action for Libel in the Home Journal.—Damages Laid at $10,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Thursday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Stuart Forrest vs. Nathaniel P. Willis.—This was an action, which has been long pending, to recover damages for an alleged libelous article of great length, which was published in the *Home Journal* and other papers on the 6th April, 1850, and which bore the signatures of the defendant as personally responsible for the truth of the matters set forth. The complaint was very long, and set forth all the facts and most of the libelous matter with great particularity. After stating the preliminaries of the case, to wit: that the plaintiff was a good and worthy citizen of these United States, and that he had differences with his wife about the year 1850, which induced him to apply to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a divorce, &c.; and that the defendant, well knowing all these things, did, out of malice, &c., utter and publish a false, scandalous and malicious libel, to the damage of the plaintiff of $10,000. The defence to this action is, strictly speaking, of a technical nature. The plaintiff had, in the first instance, brought a suit to recover damages for this libel in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, but subsequently withdrew that proceeding and paid the costs to the defendant's attorney, and then commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas. To that action the defendant set up a plea in abatement, and did not plead any justification. The case, therefore, came up in the first instance before this Court, not on its merits, but simply on the question of the technical right of the defendant to put in such a plea, and if the Court sustained it, that would end the suit.

The case having been called on, Mr. Fancher, as counsel for the defendant, applied to the Court to open the case on the part of his client, as the learned gentleman contended that they had the affirmative, having admitted the publication and set up no defence.

Mr. John Graham, for the plaintiff, opposed the motion, as he contended that the plaintiff had the right to prove the averments in his complaint, and to reply before the Jury.

The Court held that for all the purposes of this trial, the defendant had the affirmative issue. He must prove his plea of abatement before the Jury, and if that was decided against him, the only question was as to the damages.

Mr. John Graham insisted that they stood in the same situation as if they were before a Sheriff's Jury, and had the right to open and close on the question of the amount of damages to be assessed.

The Court again decided that there has been no question of fact at issue between these parties. The only question was, whether the former suit was in existence when this one was commenced. The plaintiff must go on, as the Court has no doubt about it.

Mr. Fancher then opened the case to the Jury, telling them that the only question would be whether, at the time this action was commenced, another suit for the same libel was pending. The learned gentleman then adduced documentary testimony to shew that on the 12th of July, 1851, a *capias* had been issued out of the United States Circuit Court on an action between Edwin Forrest, a citizen of the State of Peonsylvania, against N. P. Willis, a citizen of the State of New-York. This writ was directed to the United States Marshal, and was returnable on the 15th of July. It had been personally served on the defendant, and his appearance noted thereon.

The next evidence was the declaration in the action, dated the 15th of July, and signed by David Graham. A certified copy of a rule issued out of the Court, dated 4th of March, 1852, but not actually entered until the 8th of March, 1852, discontinuing the suit, was put in. The costs were paid subsequently to the Attorney of the defendant, and so admitted by Mr. Fancher.

The summons issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for this action now before the Court, was produced, dated 6th of March, 1852. To this plea of abatement, the answer of Mr. Forrest's Attorney set up that the suit in the United States Circuit Court was discontinued on the 6th of March, and the costs paid on the 16th. The answer of Mr. Willis was put in, dated Oct. 31, 1853, and served on Mr. Forrest's Attorney Sept. 6, 1852.

Mr. Graham here stated that the defendant's answer, besides the present abateable matter, also contained a justification, and he then read an order of the Special Term of this Court, dated Oct. 31, 1853, directing that the defendant elect which defence he would abide by, and the learned gentleman then contended that the payment of the costs obviated all the objections of the other side, that this suit was brought while the other was pending. Mr. G. cited a number of authorities in support of his argument.

Mr. Fancher replied at great length, and fortified his position with as great, if not a more formidable array of authorities than his opponent.

His Honor said he was willing to hear counsel as to what judgment should be rendered on the plea, but he should hold that, for all the purposes of this action, the other suit was discontinued before the answer of the defendant was put in, and they would have to go to the Jury. He had no difficulty about the question raised as to the power of the Court. It might be a question as to whether it should be exercised in this case. It has often happened that when a Jury is empanelled, that a plaintiff is permitted to withdraw a juror; and so, without doubt, a defendant might be allowed a similar privilege, if a witness was not in Court, or any other exigency might arise to call for interference. This case did not present any such feature. The defendant could not be prejudiced by allowing the case to go to the Jury.

Mr. Graham then called *Frederick Hudson*, of the New-York *Herald*, as a witness to prove that Mr. Forrest had no agency in the publication of certain matters in that paper, to which the libelous matter of Mr. Willis was a reply.

Counsel for the defence objected, and the Court said the evidence of the witness could not be admitted.

Nicholas Quackenbos was called, and proved that at the time of the publication of the article in question, Mr. Forrest resided in West Twenty-second-street, in the City of New-York.

No evidence was adduced for the defendant.

Mr. Graham, on the part of the plaintiff, under the ruling of the Court, summed up to the Jury; and Mr. Fancher, for the defendant, will have the closing argument this (Friday) morning.

THE TRADES.

The Journeymen Stone Cutters.

This Association held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning. The Chairman informed the meeting that as yet no definite proposition had been received from the employers.

Mr. JOHN MCCARTHY stated that he had been appointed to present the report to the meeting. The object of the Committee was not to state all their grievances, but merely to draw the attention of the trades to the contempt, indifference and cruelty with which the employers treated them. He trusted that the trades would come forward to sustain them, for if the Stone-Cutters were put down, no one of the trades could tell whose trial would come up next.

Mr. MCCARTHY also stated that the Committee had it in contemplation to recommend to the body to ask all the trades of New-York to call an aggregate meeting, in order that their grievances might be made known to the public at large. He then submitted a circular calling the attention of the different trades to their present strike, and asking for aid to support the men, either as a loan, or as a donation. These circulars were by motion directed to be distributed among the different trades, and men were appointed for that purpose. A motion was then made that a Committee of seven be appointed to wait on the employers, delegated with power to settle the present dispute existing between them and the body. The reading of this motion created a perfect uproar. Several sprung to their feet at once, and all began to talk together in denunciation of such a paltroon and cowardly and sneaking course. The employers, the opponents of the motion contended, knew what the men wanted, and where to find them, and it would be only begging of them leave to live, if the body would now act so mean as to send a Committee to them, when they never thought it worth their while to answer the letter sent them by the trade.

THE FUGITIVE CONSPIRATORS CONVICTED.—Several months ago we published a full report of the arrest of several men at the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, charged with being fugitives from the authorities of Easton, Pa. They were taken into custody on the complaint of a gentleman who had followed them to this City, and gave information of the affair to Justice WELSH. The parties conspired with a female, and, by trick, defrauded an old resident of Easton out of $3,000 or $4,000.

THE ULSTER COUNTY BANK FORGED NOTES.—Since the full account of the new forged notes on the Ulster County Bank, at Kingston, New-York, was published, numerous persons have appeared at the Lower Police Court and recognized the prisoner. Upon searching the prisoner, the officer found a large quantity of the spurious bills in his possession. He was committed.

FIRE IN A DISTILLERY.—At a late hour on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the large liquor distillery of Messrs. JOHNSON, in West Sixteenth-street, but was speedily subdued by the firemen and police. The damage was very trifling.

☞ It will be seen by a card in our column of Special Notices, that Madame RUTTKAI-KOSSUTH has removed her establishment to No. 130 Ninth-street, two doors from Broadway, where all who desire to purchase Laces, &c., &c., will find a most excellent assortment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, has the World's Fair Medal for Daguerreotypes. Enough said.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 36, 31, 55, 34, 28, 48, 49, 20, 57, 61, 44.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 808, 808½, 809, 811 to 822.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 599, 716, 733, 739, 740, 744, 810, 714, 778, 779, 823 to 826.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 786, 734, 13, 746, 873, 37, 391, 811, 812, 729, 345, 810, 612, 661, 110, 798, 769, 377, 488, 588, 136, 223, 134, 557, 898, 800, 586, 406.

THE HAIR PRESERVED AND RESTORED WHERE THIN, FALLING OFF, OR BECOMING GRAY.—MRS. HILLYARD informs the ladies of New-York and its vicinity that she still continues to attend upon ladies who have lost their hair, at No. 69 West 13th-st., 6th-av.

LOOKING-GLASSES OHIO WINES.—FREDERICK LOEW, No. 21 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Broadway, Agent for Longworth Brandy of "1850," Catawba Brandy of "1850," Catawba Brandy of "1848," Catawba Brandy of "1846," Catawba Brandy of "1844," Catawba Brandy of "1842," Catawba Brandy of "1840," Catawba Brandy of "1838," Catawba Brandy of "1836," Catawba Brandy of "1834," Catawba Brandy of "1832," Catawba Brandy of "1830," Catawba Brandy of "1828," Catawba Brandy of "1826," Catawba Brandy of "1824," Catawba Brandy of "1822," Catawba Brandy of "1820," Catawba Brandy of "1818," Catawba Brandy of "1816," Catawba Brandy of "1814," Catawba Brandy of "1812," Catawba Brandy of "1810," Catawba Brandy of "1808," Catawba Brandy of "1806," Catawba Brandy of "1804," Catawba Brandy of "1802," Catawba Brandy of "1800," Catawba Brandy of "1798," Catawba Brandy of "1796," Catawba Brandy of "1794," Catawba Brandy of "1792," Catawba Brandy of "1790," Catawba Brandy of "1788," Catawba Brandy of "1786," Catawba Brandy of "1784," Catawba Brandy of "1782," Catawba Brandy of "1780," Catawba Brandy of "1778," Catawba Brandy of "1776," Catawba Brandy of "1774," Catawba Brandy of "1772," Catawba Brandy of "1770," Catawba Brandy of "1768," Catawba Brandy of "1766," Catawba Brandy of "1764," Catawba Brandy of "1762," Catawba Brandy of "1760," Catawba Brandy of "1758," Catawba Brandy of "1756," Catawba Brandy of "1754," Catawba Brandy of "1752," Catawba Brandy of "1750," Catawba Brandy of "1748," Catawba Brandy of "1746," Catawba Brandy of "1744," Catawba Brandy of "1742," Catawba Brandy of "1740," Catawba Brandy of "1738," Catawba Brandy of "1736," Catawba Brandy of "1734," Catawba Brandy of "1732," Catawba Brandy of "1730," Catawba Brandy of "1728," Catawba Brandy of "1726," Catawba Brandy of "1724," Catawba Brandy of "1722," Catawba Brandy of "1720," Catawba Brandy of "1718," Catawba Brandy of "1716," Catawba Brandy of "1714," Catawba Brandy of "1712," Catawba Brandy of "1710," Catawba Brandy of "1708," Catawba Brandy of "1706," Catawba Brandy of "1704," Catawba Brandy of "1702," Catawba Brandy of "1700," Catawba Brandy of "1698," Catawba Brandy of "1696," Catawba Brandy of "1694," Catawba Brandy of "1692," Catawba Brandy of "1690," Catawba Brandy of "1688," Catawba Brandy of "1686," Catawba Brandy of "1684," Catawba Brandy of "1682," Catawba Brandy of "1680," Catawba Brandy of "1678," Catawba Brandy of "1676," Catawba Brandy of "1674," Catawba Brandy of "1672," Catawba Brandy of "1670," Catawba Brandy of "1668," Catawba Brandy of "1666," Catawba Brandy of "1664," Catawba Brandy of "1662," Catawba Brandy of "1660," Catawba Brandy of "1658," Catawba Brandy of "1656," Catawba Brandy of "1654," Catawba Brandy of "1652," Catawba Brandy of "1650," Catawba Brandy of "1648," Catawba Brandy of "1646," Catawba Brandy of "1644," Catawba Brandy of "1642," Catawba Brandy of "1640," Catawba Brandy of "1638," Catawba Brandy of "1636," Catawba Brandy of "1634," Catawba Brandy of "1632," Catawba Brandy of "1630," Catawba Brandy of "1628," Catawba Brandy of "1626," Catawba Brandy of "1624," Catawba Brandy of "1622," Catawba Brandy of "1620," Catawba Brandy of "1618," Catawba Brandy of "1616," Catawba Brandy of "1614," Catawba Brandy of "1612," Catawba Brandy of "1610," Catawba Brandy of "1608," Catawba Brandy of "1606," Catawba Brandy of "1604," Catawba Brandy of "1602," Catawba Brandy of "1600," Catawba Brandy of "1598," Catawba Brandy of "1596," Catawba Brandy of "1594," Catawba Brandy of "1592," Catawba Brandy of "1590," Catawba Brandy of "1588," Catawba Brandy of "1586," Catawba Brandy of "1584," Catawba Brandy of "1582," Catawba Brandy of "1580," Catawba Brandy of "1578," Catawba Brandy of "1576," Catawba Brandy of "1574," Catawba Brandy of "1572," Catawba Brandy of "1570," Catawba Brandy of "1568," Catawba Brandy of "1566," Catawba Brandy of "1564," Catawba Brandy of "1562," Catawba Brandy of "1560," Catawba Brandy of "1558," Catawba Brandy of "1556," Catawba Brandy of "1554," Catawba Brandy of "1552," Catawba Brandy of "1550," Catawba Brandy of "1548," Catawba Brandy of "1546," Catawba Brandy of "1544," Catawba Brandy of "1542," Catawba Brandy of "1540," Catawba Brandy of "1538," Catawba Brandy of "1536," Catawba Brandy of "1534," Catawba Brandy of "1532," Catawba Brandy of "1530," Catawba Brandy of "1528," Catawba Brandy of "1526," Catawba Brandy of "1524," Catawba Brandy of "1522," Catawba Brandy of "1520," Catawba Brandy of "1518," Catawba Brandy of "1516," Catawba Brandy of "1514," Catawba Brandy of "1512," Catawba Brandy of "1510," Catawba Brandy of "1508," Catawba Brandy of "1506," Catawba Brandy of "1504," Catawba Brandy of "1502," Catawba Brandy of "1500," Catawba Brandy of "1498," Catawba Brandy of "1496," Catawba Brandy of "1494," Catawba Brandy of "1492," Catawba Brandy of "1490," Catawba Brandy of "1488," Catawba Brandy of "1486," Catawba Brandy of "1484," Catawba Brandy of "1482," Catawba Brandy of "1480," Catawba Brandy of "1478," Catawba Brandy of "1476," Catawba Brandy of "1474," Catawba Brandy of "1472," Catawba Brandy of "1470," Catawba Brandy of "1468," Catawba Brandy of "1466," Catawba Brandy of "1464," Catawba Brandy of "1462," Catawba Brandy of "1460," Catawba Brandy of "1458," Catawba Brandy of "1456," Catawba Brandy of "1454," Catawba Brandy of "1452," Catawba Brandy of "1450," Catawba Brandy of "1448," Catawba Brandy of "1446," Catawba Brandy of "1444," Catawba Brandy of "1442," Catawba Brandy of "1440," Catawba Brandy of "1438," Catawba Brandy of "1436," Catawba Brandy of "1434," Catawba Brandy of "1432," Catawba Brandy of "1430," Catawba Brandy of "1428," Catawba Brandy of "1426," Catawba Brandy of "1424," Catawba Brandy of "1422," Catawba Brandy of "1420," Catawba Brandy of "1418," Catawba Brandy of "1416," Catawba Brandy of "1414," Catawba Brandy of "1412," Catawba Brandy of "1410," Catawba Brandy of "1408," Catawba Brandy of "1406," Catawba Brandy of "1404," Catawba Brandy of "1402," Catawba Brandy of "1400," Catawba Brandy of "1398," Catawba Brandy of "1396," Catawba Brandy of "1394," Catawba Brandy of "1392," Catawba Brandy of "1390," Catawba Brandy of "1388," Catawba Brandy of "1386," Catawba Brandy of "1384," Catawba Brandy of "1382," Catawba Brandy of "1380," Catawba Brandy of "1378," Catawba Brandy of "1376," Catawba Brandy of "1374," Catawba Brandy of "1372," Catawba Brandy of "1370," Catawba Brandy of "1368," Catawba Brandy of "1366," Catawba Brandy of "1364," Catawba Brandy of "1362," Catawba Brandy of "1360," Catawba Brandy of "1358," Catawba Brandy of "1356," Catawba Brandy of "1354," Catawba Brandy of "1352," Catawba Brandy of "1350," Catawba Brandy of "1348," Catawba Brandy of "1346," Catawba Brandy of "1344," Catawba Brandy of "1342," Catawba Brandy of "1340," Catawba Brandy of "1338," Catawba Brandy of "1336," Catawba Brandy of "1334," Catawba Brandy of "1332," Catawba Brandy of "1330," Catawba Brandy of "1328," Catawba Brandy of "1326," Catawba Brandy of "1324," Catawba Brandy of "1322," Catawba Brandy of "1320," Catawba Brandy of "1318," Catawba Brandy of "1316," Catawba Brandy of "1314," Catawba Brandy of "1312," Catawba Brandy of "1310," Catawba Brandy of "1308," Catawba Brandy of "1306," Catawba Brandy of "1304," Catawba Brandy of "1302," Catawba Brandy of "1300," Catawba Brandy of "1298," Catawba Brandy of "1296," Catawba Brandy of "1294," Catawba Brandy of "1292," Catawba Brandy of "1290," Catawba Brandy of "1288," Catawba Brandy of "1286," Catawba Brandy of "1284," Catawba Brandy of "1282," Catawba Brandy of "1280," Catawba Brandy of "1278," Catawba Brandy of "1276," Catawba Brandy of "1274," Catawba Brandy of "1272," Catawba Brandy of "1270," Catawba Brandy of "1268," Catawba Brandy of "1266," Catawba Brandy of "1264," Catawba Brandy of "1262," Catawba Brandy of "1260," Catawba Brandy of "1258," Catawba Brandy of "1256," Catawba Brandy of "1254," Catawba Brandy of "1252," Catawba Brandy of "1250," Catawba Brandy of "1248," Catawba Brandy of "1246," Catawba Brandy of "1244," Catawba Brandy of "1242," Catawba Brandy of "1240," Catawba Brandy of "1238," Catawba Brandy of "1236," Catawba Brandy of "1234," Catawba Brandy of "1232," Catawba Brandy of "1230," Catawba Brandy of "1228," Catawba Brandy of "1226," Catawba Brandy of "1224," Catawba Brandy of "1222," Catawba Brandy of "1220," Catawba Brandy of "1218," Catawba Brandy of "1216," Catawba Brandy of "1214," Catawba Brandy of "1212," Catawba Brandy of "1210," Catawba Brandy of "1208," Catawba Brandy of "1206," Catawba Brandy of "1204," Catawba Brandy of "1202," Catawba Brandy of "1200," Catawba Brandy of "1198," Catawba Brandy of "1196," Catawba Brandy of "1194," Catawba Brandy of "1192," Catawba Brandy of "1190," Catawba Brandy of "1188," Catawba Brandy of "1186," Catawba Brandy of "1184," Catawba Brandy of "1182," Catawba Brandy of "1180," Catawba Brandy of "1178," Catawba Brandy of "1176," Catawba Brandy of "1174," Catawba Brandy of "1172," Catawba Brandy of "1170," Catawba Brandy of "1168," Catawba Brandy of "1166," Catawba Brandy of "1164," Catawba Brandy of "1162," Catawba Brandy of "1160," Catawba Brandy of "1158," Catawba Brandy of "1156," Catawba Brandy of "1154," Catawba Brandy of "1152," Catawba Brandy of "1150," Catawba Brandy of "1148," Catawba Brandy of "1146," Catawba Brandy of "1144," Catawba Brandy of "1142," Catawba Brandy of "1140," Catawba Brandy of "1138," Catawba Brandy of "1136," Catawba Brandy of "1134," Catawba Brandy of "1132," Catawba Brandy of "1130," Catawba Brandy of "1128," Catawba Brandy of "1126," Catawba Brandy of "1124," Catawba Brandy of "1122," Catawba Brandy of "1120," Catawba Brandy of "1118," Catawba Brandy of "1116," Catawba Brandy of "1114," Catawba Brandy of "1112," Catawba Brandy of "1110," Catawba Brandy of "1108," Catawba Brandy of "1106," Catawba Brandy of "1104," Catawba Brandy of "1102," Catawba Brandy of "1100," Catawba Brandy of "1098," Catawba Brandy of "1096," Catawba Brandy of "1094," Catawba Brandy of "1092," Catawba Brandy of "1090," Catawba Brandy of "1088," Catawba Brandy of "1086," Catawba Brandy of "1084," Catawba Brandy of "1082," Catawba Brandy of "1080," Catawba Brandy of "1078," Catawba Brandy of "1076," Catawba Brandy of "1074," Catawba Brandy of "1072," Catawba Brandy of "1070," Catawba Brandy of "1068," Catawba Brandy of "1066," Catawba Brandy of "1064," Catawba Brandy of "1062," Catawba Brandy of "1060," Catawba Brandy of "1058," Catawba Brandy of "1056," Catawba Brandy of "1054," Catawba Brandy of "1052," Catawba Brandy of "1050," Catawba Brandy of "1048," Catawba Brandy of "1046," Catawba Brandy of "1044," Catawba Brandy of "1042," Catawba Brandy of "1040," Catawba Brandy of "1038," Catawba Brandy of "1036," Catawba Brandy of "1034," Catawba Brandy of "1032," Catawba Brandy of "1030," Catawba Brandy of "1028," Catawba Brandy of "1026," Catawba Brandy of "1024," Catawba Brandy of "1022," Catawba Brandy of "1020," Catawba Brandy of "1018," Catawba Brandy of "1016," Catawba Brandy of "1014," Catawba Brandy of "1012," Catawba Brandy of "1010," Catawba Brandy of "1008," Catawba Brandy of "1006," Catawba Brandy of "1004," Catawba Brandy of "1002," Catawba Brandy of "1000," Catawba Brandy of "998," Catawba Brandy of "996," Catawba Brandy of "994," Catawba Brandy of "992," Catawba Brandy of "990," Catawba Brandy of "988," Catawba Brandy of "986," Catawba Brandy of "984," Catawba Brandy of "982," Catawba Brandy of "980," Catawba Brandy of "978," Catawba Brandy of "976," Catawba Brandy of "974," Catawba Brandy of "972," Catawba Brandy of "970," Catawba Brandy of "968," Catawba Brandy of "966," Catawba Brandy of "964," Catawba Brandy of "962," Catawba Brandy of "960," Catawba Brandy of "958," Catawba Brandy of "956," Catawba Brandy of "954," Catawba Brandy of "952," Catawba Brandy of "950," Catawba Brandy of "948," Catawba Brandy of "946," Catawba Brandy of "944," Catawba Brandy of "942," Catawba Brandy of "940," Catawba Brandy of "938," Catawba Brandy of "936," Catawba Brandy of "934," Catawba Brandy of "932," Catawba Brandy of "930," Catawba Brandy of "928," Catawba Brandy of "926," Catawba Brandy of "924," Catawba Brandy of "922," Catawba Brandy of "920," Catawba Brandy of "918," Catawba Brandy of "916," Catawba Brandy of "914," Catawba Brandy of "912," Catawba Brandy of "910," Catawba Brandy of "908," Catawba Brandy of "906," Catawba Brandy of "904," Catawba Brandy of "902," Catawba Brandy of "900," Catawba Brandy of "898," Catawba Brandy of "896," Catawba Brandy of "894," Catawba Brandy of "892," Catawba Brandy of "890," Catawba Brandy of "888," Catawba Brandy of "886," Catawba Brandy of "884," Catawba Brandy of "882," Catawba Brandy of "880," Catawba Brandy of "878," Catawba Brandy of "876," Catawba Brandy of "874," Catawba Brandy of "872," Catawba Brandy of "870," Catawba Brandy of "868," Catawba Brandy of "866," Catawba Brandy of "864," Catawba Brandy of "862," Catawba Brandy of "860," Catawba Brandy of "858," Catawba Brandy of "856," Catawba Brandy of "854," Catawba Brandy of "852," Catawba Brandy of "850," Catawba Brandy of "848," Catawba Brandy of "846," Catawba Brandy of "844," Catawba Brandy of "842," Catawba Brandy of "840," Catawba Brandy of "838," Catawba Brandy of "836," Catawba Brandy of "834," Catawba Brandy of "832," Catawba Brandy of "830," Catawba Brandy of "828," Catawba Brandy of "826," Catawba Brandy of "824," Catawba Brandy of "822," Catawba Brandy of "820," Catawba Brandy of "818," Catawba Brandy of "816," Catawba Brandy of "814," Catawba Brandy of "812," Catawba Brandy of "810," Catawba Brandy of "808," Catawba Brandy of "806," Catawba Brandy of "804," Catawba Brandy of "802," Catawba Brandy of "800," Catawba Brandy of "798," Catawba Brandy of "796," Catawba Brandy of "794," Catawba Brandy of "792," Catawba Brandy of "790," Catawba Brandy of "788," Catawba Brandy of "786," Catawba Brandy of "784," Catawba Brandy of "782," Catawba Brandy of "780," Catawba Brandy of "778," Catawba Brandy of "776," Catawba Brandy of "774," Catawba Brandy of "772," Catawba Brandy of "770," Catawba Brandy of "768," Catawba Brandy of "766," Catawba Brandy of "764," Catawba Brandy of "762," Catawba Brandy of "760," Catawba Brandy of "758," Catawba Brandy of "756," Catawba Brandy of "754," Catawba Brandy of "752," Catawba Brandy of "750," Catawba Brandy of "748," Catawba Brandy of "746," Catawba Brandy of "744," Catawba Brandy of "742," Catawba Brandy of "740," Catawba Brandy of "738," Catawba Brandy of "736," Catawba Brandy of "734," Catawba Brandy of "732," Catawba Brandy of "730," Catawba Brandy of "728," Catawba Brandy of "726," Catawba Brandy of "724," Catawba Brandy of "722," Catawba Brandy of "720," Catawba Brandy of "718," Catawba Brandy of "716," Catawba Brandy of "714," Catawba Brandy of "712," Catawba Brandy of "710," Catawba Brandy of "708," Catawba Brandy of "706," Catawba Brandy of "704," Catawba Brandy of "702," Catawba Brandy of "700," Catawba Brandy of "698," Catawba Brandy of "696," Catawba Brandy of "694," Catawba Brandy of "692," Catawba Brandy of "690," Catawba Brandy of "688," Catawba Brandy of "686," Catawba Brandy of "684," Catawba Brandy of "682," Catawba Brandy of "680," Catawba Brandy of "678," Catawba Brandy of "676," Catawba Brandy of "674," Catawba Brandy of "672," Catawba Brandy of "670," Catawba Brandy of "668," Catawba Brandy of "666," Catawba Brandy of "664," Catawba Brandy of "662," Catawba Brandy of "660," Catawba Brandy of "658," Catawba Brandy of "656," Catawba Brandy of "654," Catawba Brandy of "652," Catawba Brandy of "650," Catawba Brandy of "648," Catawba Brandy of "646," Catawba Brandy of "644," Catawba Brandy of "642," Catawba Brandy of "640," Catawba Brandy of "638," Catawba Brandy of "636," Catawba Brandy of "634," Catawba Brandy of "632," Catawba Brandy of "630," Catawba Brandy of "628," Catawba Brandy of "626," Catawba Brandy of "624," Catawba Brandy of "622," Catawba Brandy of "620," Catawba Brandy of "618," Catawba Brandy of "616," Catawba Brandy of "614," Catawba Brandy of "612," Catawba Brandy of "610," Catawba Brandy of "608," Catawba Brandy of "606," Catawba Brandy of "604," Catawba Brandy of "602," Catawba Brandy of "600," Catawba Brandy of "598," Catawba Brandy of "596," Catawba Brandy of "594," Catawba Brandy of "592," Catawba Brandy of "590," Catawba Brandy of "588," Catawba Brandy of "586," Catawba Brandy of "584," Catawba Brandy of "582," Catawba Brandy of "580," Catawba Brandy of "578," Catawba Brandy of "576," Catawba Brandy of "574," Catawba Brandy of "572," Catawba Brandy of "570," Catawba Brandy of "568," Catawba Brandy of "566," Catawba Brandy of "564," Catawba Brandy of "562," Catawba Brandy of "560," Catawba Brandy of "558," Catawba Brandy of "556," Catawba Brandy of "554," Catawba Brandy of "552," Catawba Brandy of "550," Catawba Brandy of "548," Catawba Brandy of "546," Catawba Brandy of "544," Catawba Brandy of "542," Catawba Brandy of "540," Catawba Brandy of "538," Catawba Brandy of "536," Catawba Brandy of "534," Catawba Brandy of "532," Catawba Brandy of "530," Catawba Brandy of "528," Catawba Brandy of "526," Catawba Brandy of "524," Catawba Brandy of "522," Catawba Brandy of "520," Catawba Brandy of "518," Catawba Brandy of "516," Catawba Brandy of "514," Catawba Brandy of "512," Catawba Brandy of "510," Catawba Brandy of "508," Catawba Brandy of "506," Catawba Brandy of "504," Catawba Brandy of "502," Catawba Brandy of "500," Catawba Brandy of "498," Catawba Brandy of "496," Catawba Brandy of "494," Catawba Brandy of "492," Catawba Brandy of "490," Catawba Brandy of "488," Catawba Brandy of "486," Catawba Brandy of "484," Catawba Brandy of "482," Catawba Brandy of "480," Catawba Brandy of "478," Catawba Brandy of "476," Catawba Brandy of "474," Catawba Brandy of "472," Catawba Brandy of "470," Catawba Brandy of "468," Catawba Brandy of "466," Catawba Brandy of "464," Catawba Brandy of "462," Catawba Brandy of "460," Catawba Brandy of "458," Catawba Brandy of "456," Catawba Brandy of "454," Catawba Brandy of "452," Catawba Brandy of "450," Catawba Brandy of "448," Catawba Brandy of "446," Catawba Brandy of "444," Catawba Brandy of "442," Catawba Brandy of "440," Catawba Brandy of "438," Catawba Brandy of "436," Catawba Brandy of "434," Catawba Brandy of "432," Catawba Brandy of "430," Catawba Brandy of "428," Catawba Brandy of "426," Catawba Brandy of "424," Catawba Brandy of "422," Catawba Brandy of "420," Catawba Brandy of "418," Catawba Brandy of "416," Catawba Brandy of "414," Catawba Brandy of "412," Catawba Brandy of "410," Catawba Brandy of "408," Catawba Brandy of "406," Catawba Brandy of "404," Catawba Brandy of "402," Catawba Brandy of "400," Catawba Brandy of "398," Catawba Brandy of "396," Catawba Brandy of "394," Catawba Brandy of "392," Catawba Brandy of "390," Catawba Brandy of "388," Catawba Brandy of "386," Catawba Brandy of "384," Catawba Brandy of "382," Catawba Brandy of "380," Catawba Brandy of "378," Catawba Brandy of "376," Catawba Brandy of "374," Catawba Brandy of "372," Catawba Brandy of "370," Catawba Brandy of "368," Catawba Brandy of "366," Catawba Brandy of "364," Catawba Brandy of "362," Catawba Brandy of "360," Catawba Brandy of "358," Catawba Brandy of "356," Catawba Brandy of "354," Catawba Brandy of "352," Catawba Brandy of "350," Catawba Brandy of "348," Catawba Brandy of "346," Catawba Brandy of "344," Catawba Brandy of "342," Catawba Brandy of "340," Catawba Brandy of "338," Catawba Brandy of "336," Catawba Brandy of "334," Catawba Brandy of "332," Catawba Brandy of "330," Catawba Brandy of "328," Catawba Brandy of "326," Catawba Brandy of "324," Catawba Brandy of "322," Catawba Brandy of "320," Catawba Brandy of "318," Catawba Brandy of "316," Catawba Brandy of "314," Catawba Brandy of "312," Catawba Brandy of "310," Catawba Brandy of "308," Catawba Brandy of "306," Catawba Brandy of "304," Catawba Brandy of "302," Catawba Brandy of "300," Catawba Brandy of "298," Catawba Brandy of "296," Catawba Brandy of "294," Catawba Brandy of "292," Catawba Brandy of "290," Catawba Brandy of "288," Catawba Brandy of "286," Catawba Brandy of "284," Catawba Brandy of "282," Catawba Brandy of "280," Catawba Brandy of "278," Catawba Brandy of "276," Catawba Brandy of "274," Catawba Brandy of "272," Catawba Brandy of "270," Catawba Brandy of "268," Catawba Brandy of "266," Catawba Brandy of "264," Catawba Brandy of "262," Catawba Brandy of "260," Catawba Brandy of "258," Catawba Brandy of "256," Catawba Brandy of "254," Catawba Brandy of "252," Catawba Brandy of "250," Catawba Brandy of "248," Catawba Brandy of "246," Catawba Brandy of "244," Catawba Brandy of "242," Catawba Brandy of "240," Catawba Brandy of "238," Catawba Brandy of "236," Catawba Brandy of "234," Catawba Brandy of "232," Catawba Brandy of "230," Catawba Brandy of "228," Catawba Brandy of "226," Catawba Brandy of "224," Catawba Brandy of "222," Catawba Brandy of "220," Catawba Brandy of "218," Catawba Brandy of "216," Catawba Brandy of "214," Catawba Brandy of "212," Catawba Brandy of "210," Catawba Brandy of "208," Catawba Brandy of "206," Catawba Brandy of "204," Catawba Brandy of "202," Catawba Brandy of "200," Catawba Brandy of "198," Catawba Brandy of "196," Catawba Brandy of "194," Catawba Brandy of "192," Catawba Brandy of "190," Catawba Brandy of "188," Catawba Brandy of "186," Catawba Brandy of "184," Catawba Brandy of "182," Catawba Brandy of "180," Catawba Brandy of "178," Catawba Brandy of "176," Catawba Brandy of "174," Catawba Brandy of "172," Catawba Brandy of "170," Catawba Brandy of "168," Catawba Brandy of "166," Catawba Brandy of "164," Catawba Brandy of "162," Catawba Brandy of "160," Catawba Brandy of "158," Catawba Brandy of "156," Catawba Brandy of "154," Catawba Brandy of "152," Catawba Brandy of "150," Catawba Brandy of "148," Catawba Brandy of "146," Catawba Brandy of "144," Catawba Brandy of "142," Catawba Brandy of "140," Catawba Brandy of "138," Catawba Brandy of "136," Catawba Brandy of "134," Catawba Brandy of "132," Catawba Brandy of "130," Catawba Brandy of "128," Catawba Brandy of "126," Catawba Brandy of "124," Catawba Brandy of "122," Catawba Brandy of "120," Catawba Brandy of "118," Catawba Brandy of "116," Catawba Brandy of "114," Catawba Brandy of "112," Catawba Brandy of "110," Catawba Brandy of "108," Catawba Brandy of "106," Catawba Brandy of "104," Catawba Brandy of "102," Catawba Brandy of "100," Catawba Brandy of "98," Catawba Brandy of "96," Catawba Brandy of "94," Catawba Brandy of "92," Catawba Brandy of "90," Catawba Brandy of "88," Catawba Brandy of "86," Catawba Brandy of "84," Catawba Brandy of "82," Catawba Brandy of "80," Catawba Brandy of "78," Catawba Brandy of "76," Catawba Brandy of "74," Catawba Brandy of "72," Catawba Brandy of "70," Catawba Brandy of "68," Catawba Brandy of "66," Catawba Brandy of "64," Catawba Brandy of "62," Catawba Brandy of "60," Catawba Brandy of "58," Catawba Brandy of "56," Catawba Brandy of "54," Catawba Brandy of "52," Catawba Brandy of "50," Catawba Brandy of "48," Catawba Brandy of "46," Catawba Brandy of "44," Catawba Brandy of "42," Catawba Brandy of "40," Catawba Brandy of "38," Catawba Brandy of "36," Catawba Brandy of "34," Catawba Brandy of "32," Catawba Brandy of "30," Catawba Brandy of "28," Catawba Brandy of "26," Catawba Brandy of "24," Catawba Brandy of "22," Catawba Brandy of "20," Catawba Brandy of "18," Catawba Brandy of "16," Catawba Brandy of "14," Catawba Brandy of "12," Catawba Brandy of "10," Catawba Brandy of "8," Catawba Brandy of "6," Catawba Brandy of "4," Catawba Brandy of "2," Catawba Brandy of "0."

[illegible] ☞ Madame Ruttkai Kussuth begs to inform her friends and the ladies of New-York that her place of business was removed on the 1st of May to No. 130 Ninth-st., three doors from Broadway, where it will be resumed, with a large addition to her stock of Paris and Fancy Embroideries, just received. The acknowledged beauty and reasonable price of her goods encourages Madame RUTTKAI to hope for the future patronage of the ladies, which she has been assidnous to merit. From this day to the 31st of May, Madame R. will offer a large assortment of Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, at importation prices, and part of her Brussels Laces, at greatly reduced prices, at No. 130 Ninth-st.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg Ferries, in a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $[illegible] Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ Castle Garden—Refreshment Saloons to Lease.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., for the exclusive privilege of furnishing and selling all the refreshments of every description required about the premises, for one year, commencing the 15th day of May, 1851. For particulars inquire of the undersigned at the Garden, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
H. R. CONKLIN.

☞ Extension of the Bowery.—Notice to all persons in favor of this great improvement.—A meeting will be held at the Eastern Pearl-st House, corner of Pearl and Ferry-sts. on MONDAY NEXT, 15th, at 3 P. M. All owners of property, lessees and others, interested in favor of this improvement are requested to attend.

☞

Manchester Views on the War.

From the Manchester Guardian of April 19.

It is impossible to deny that, entering as we now are upon a great war—its extent, duration, and complications of which it is impossible to foresee—one of the most important considerations, affecting in an especial manner this district of the country, but, in the long run, scarcely less the interests of the whole United Kingdom, as well as the ability of the nation to sustain the conflict, is the effect which it will produce upon English commerce and industry. There can be no doubt that, among the various evils which arise from war, some intervention to commercial development is one which is most obviously and most speedily felt in three distinct forms: First, in its effect upon our direct intercourse with those countries implicated in the war; next, by the increased danger to which general commerce is usually exposed, and from which great delays in the departure of shipping commonly take place; and thirdly, from the indirect influence produced upon the finances of the country, caused by the drain upon our resources for the support of the war. These are dangers which, at the present moment, it would be the height of folly to attempt either to overlook or to evade. But while it is our duty to look them fully in the face, we are equally bound, as reasonable men, to discriminate between the circumstances of the present war and of those which have preceded it, in order that we may form as just a conception of its consequences upon our commerce, as circumstances will admit.

In the first place, we must say that we entirely differ from those who would attempt to show that, in the war which we now undertake, the circumstances are such as, whether viewed from a commercial or financial point, our prospects are more dangerous and complicated than in any of the great wars in which we have previously been engaged. On the contrary, it is impossible to conceive any other war, of even much less magnitude, in which this country could be engaged, which would be attended either with so slight an interruption to our general trade, or with so small a drain upon our finances. So small a portion of our readers, now engaged in active commercial pursuits, have any recollection of the long war which extended with little interruption from 1792 to 1825, that it may be necessary shortly to advert to the interruptions to which our trade was then exposed. During a great portion of that time, the supremacy of the ocean was not only contested by hostile fleets, but every sea was covered with privateers, built, manned, and equipped for that service. From these causes, not only were the expenses of insurance from war risks raised to an amount that became a serious tax upon trade, but, what was far more important, it became almost impossible for single merchantmen to navigate the seas alone, and at such times as suited them best. Merchants of the present day can form but an inadequate estimate of the inconvenience and loss occasioned in commerce from the delay to which vessels in those days were exposed, whether outward or homeward bound, in waiting for a convoy. The greatest irregularities, and consequently the most serious losses arose from these causes. Great scarcity of commodities existed at one time, and followed by sudden glut, with great and ruinous fluctuations of prices, were not among the least inconveniences to which the regular trader was then exposed, and over which he had little or no control. But these, and a thousand similar evils were the result of the character of the war.

Let us now contrast with such a state of things the circumstances of the struggle upon which we are now entering. In the first place, so far as Russia is concerned, we may fairly say that we have as much the undisputed sovereignty of the seas as we had during the period of profound peace. From the present position of the combined fleets in the Euxine and the Baltic, no one can entertain an suspicion that a single Russian ship will ever be permitted to pass out of those seas; and thanks to the improved civilization of the age, the course which the American Government has taken is a sufficient guarantee against all the evils and dangers of privateering. So far, then, as regards the whole of our commerce with the chief markets of the world, with our possessions in the East, with the United States and South America, with our American colonies and the coast of Africa, we may consider it to be wholly unaffected by the war upon which we are entering; and these markets, let it be remembered, absorb about £70,000,000 of our exports. Whereas, during the former war, all these markets, to the extent to which they then existed, were deeply and seriously compromised. Again, if we turn even to the continent of Europe, we shall find that but a small portion of our trade is likely to be implicated in the war which we have undertaken. No doubt, in this portion of the case, much will depend upon the part which the German powers will ultimately take with regard to war. For our own part, we have little anxiety upon this point; for if we were to put present political necessities altogether out of the question, the commercial effects of a rupture between England and the German powers,—followed, as it would be, by an immediate blockade of the ports in the Baltic and the Adriatic, and thereby suspension, not only of their trade, but, especially as far as Austria is concerned, of large sources of their revenue,—constitute of themselves, in our mind, a sufficient guarantee that they will at least not ally themselves with Russia. And if we are correct in this view, then it will be seen that the effect of the war upon our European trade will be chiefly, if not altogether confined to the countries immediately engaged in the war, to which our exports amount to little more than £3,000,000, out of an aggregate sum of £93,357,000 in the last year. And in this calculation we have included the whole of our trade with Turkey and the principalities, which will probably suffer considerable diminution, not only from the diminished means of the people, but also in that part which consisted of a transit trade through Turkey into Asia.

We think, then, it will readily be admitted that no great war was ever undertaken by this country, the direct commercial effects of which were likely to be so small and even unimportant. It may be thought that we have underrated the influence which is likely to be produced upon some of the chief European markets. It may be said that whatever course the great German powers may take, and especially if they should attempt to maintain a neutrality, there will necessarily be so much uncertainty from time to time as to political events, and the existence of a change of policy, as so materially to shake that confidence which is so essential to credit and commerce, that our trade with those countries, under any circumstances, will be greatly interrupted. But these are considerations which we have not overlooked, and which we are not disposed to under-estimate; for we do not forget the effects produced by a temporary want of confidence upon our German trade in the insurrectionary year of 1848. But even in that year, out of an amount of estimated exports to Germany, including those which pass through Belgium, Holland, and the Hanse Towns, of £8,000,000, the reduction very little, if at all, exceeded £1,000,000. But what we regard as far more important consideration, in relation to our general trade in the future, and which will much more than counterbalance any derangement in the German markets, is the rapid progress which our commerce is making, under the development of our Free-trade policy, in the remote regions of the globe, altogether beyond the influence of the war. For example, our exports to the United States, which, so recently as 1848, amounted only to £9,500,000, have gradually increased until, in 1852, they were £16,000,000; and in 1853 they exceeded £18,000,000. So again, in the same period, our exports to Brazil have increased from £2,000,000 to nearly £4,000,000; to China, from £1,400,000 to upwards of £2,500,000; and in spite of all the predictions to the contrary, even leaving out Australia, within that short period our exports to our own colonies have increased from £10,400,000 to upwards of £16,000,000; while, to Australia alone, from other causes, our exports have increased from £1,400,000 to upwards of £6,000,000 in the last year. It is quite plain, then, that it has not been to the Continent of Europe that we have been indebted for the development which has taken place in our commerce during the last few years, but to the great transatlantic markets, the trade of which will rather receive a fresh impulse than be impeded by a war with Russia; for the present high prices of tallow, hides, hemp, and other Russian produce will not be without their effects upon the South American, Australian and Indian markets.

It must be obvious, then, that, so far as regards purely commercial considerations, the inconvenience of the great struggle upon which we have entered will be, when compared with the consequences of any of our past great wars, trifling and insignificant. As to the ability of the country to bear the additional burdens which it will impose, and the probable effect which the expenditure will exert indirectly upon trade, we propose minutely to examine that part of the question in a future article. In the meantime, we cannot close these observations without reminding our readers that now, more than at any other time, it has become necessary that commerce should be free and unimpeded by legislative restrictions, and to warn them against permitting, under any excuse, the reimposition of those burdens upon our industry which of late years have been removed. If ever free trade and unrestricted labor are necessary to the development of the resources of a country, they are particularly so when it is engaged in the arduous struggle of a war.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 11.

$3,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	96½	250 Gold Hill Mine	b3 3¾
2,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	84	100 do	b29 3¾
1,000 Hud'n Conv. Bds.	85	145 N. Y. Central R. R.	103
1 000 N. J. Cent'l Bds	96	100 do	b60 103¾
13,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	76	100 do	s30 103¾
500 do	76¼	100 do	s15 103¾
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	87	100 do	s30 103¾
30 Bank of Commerce	103¾	150 do	s3 102¾
30 U S. Trust Co.	99½	45 do	102¾
39 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	112	10 Sixth-avenue R. R.	86
30 do	111¾	25 Galena & Chicago R.	126
200 Canton Co	24	100 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	91
100 do	b30 24¼	200 Erie Railroad	b60 24¼
450 do	b60 24¼	150 do	b30 24¼
100 do	s60 24	50 do	24
100 do	s60 24¼	100 do	24¼
100 do	s60 24¼	200 do	s3 24¼
100 Flor. & Keyport Co	6¾	50 do	c 24¼
50 do	6¾	50 do	b30 24¼
100 Nicaragua Trans. Co.	23¼	100 do	s30 24¼
1000 do	s30 23¼	50 do	s60 24¼
100 do	23¼	200 do	c 24¼
100 do	23¾	100 do	s3 24¼
50 do	b60 23¾	100 do	24¼
50 do	s60 23¾	100 do	b10 24¼
100 do	s3 23¾	200 do	s30 24¼
18 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	103	100 do	b3 24¼
45 do	104	200 do	c 24¼
400 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 27¾	50 do	s60 24¼
100 do	27¾	100 Reading Railroad	s60 74¼
150 do	s60 27¾	225 do	s3 74¼
100 do	s15 27¾	1300 do	s60 74¼
200 do	b60 28	100 do	b60 75
250 do	b60 28¼	100 do	b3 74¼
100 do	s10 27¾	100 Harlem Railroad	s60 45
100 do	s30 27¾	50 Hud. R. Railroad	b30 64¼
150 Potomac Copper Co	3	100 do	s10 64
150 do	b60 3¼	185 Mich. Cen. Railroad	103¾
500 do	3¼	100 do	b30 103¾
500 do	b90 3¾	10 Nor. Ind. Railroad	112¾
1500 Georgia Gold	s3 14	15 Panama Railroad	105
100 do	b30 11	5 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	116

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7s	87¾
1,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mort. 10s	90¾
2,000 Toledo, Norfolk and Cleveland Railroad 1st M. 7s	86
1,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 1st Mort. 7s	72
20,000 Lyons (Iowa) Central R. R. 1st M. 7s, 25, 24½, 24@23	
14,000 Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st M. 7s, 22½, 21½@21	
50 shares Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R.	68@67¾
10 shares Third-av Railroad	81½
100 shares North River Insurance Company	13½
100 shares Greenwich Insurance Company	13½
25 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company	103½
20 shares East River Bank	87
26 shares Central Bank, of Brooklyn	94½
11 shares Gas Regulator Company	56½
110 shares American White Zinc Company	53¾
200 shares Lake Superior Silver Mining Co	36c.
100 shares Pioneer Gold Min. Co. of N. Carolina	50c.
200 shares Carpenter's Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Machine Company	3½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97½	150 do	s30 103¾
1,000 Erie Income Bds	96	150 N. Y. Cent. Railroad	103
25 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	112	250 Erie Railroad	24¼
30 do	111¾	100 do	s30 24¼
15 Pennsylvania Coal Co	104	25 do	s3 24¾
200 Cumber. Coal Co	s3 28	200 Reading Railroad	s60 74½
200 do	s30 28	400 do	74¾
400 Nicar. Trans. Co	23¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	91¾
100 do	s60 23¾	5 Sixth-avenue R. R.	86
25 a Parker V. Coal Co.	4¾	10 do	85
500 do	4¾	26 Galena & Chic. R. R.	126½
400 do	b60 5	100 Stonington R. R.	65
100 do	b30 5	8 N. Indiana Construct.	106½
550 Georgia Gold	11		

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, May 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are without change. The day's operations comprise 150 bbls. at $6@$6 06½ for Pearls, and $6 06½@$6 12½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—There were 110 tons Haliburton disposed of, at $10 ₱ chaldron.

COTTON—Seems quiet, though steady. The day's sales do not exceed 2,453 bales, including 1,350 to shippers, 1,021 to spinners, and 117 to speculators. We append the official list of current rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¾	11
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11¼	11¾	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, under the depressive influence of increased receipts and unfavorable European news, have attracted less attention, especially from home dealers, who buy only what they cannot well do without, and in consequence prices have become quite languid, closing for the poorer kinds a shade lower than yesterday. The day's movements embrace 6,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 62½@ 7 87½
Superfine, No. 2	7 75 @ 8 —
Slate, common brands	8 37½@ 8 50
State, straight brands	8 50 @ 8 68½
Favorite State	8 75 @ 9 87½
Western Mixed do	8 50 @ 8 62½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 75 @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 62½@ 9 00
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 25 @11 25

Included in the aforesmutioned sales, were 1,000 bbls. State, deliverable next month, at $8. Canadian is in good demand and rather firmer. There have been 2,000 bbls. Superfine, in bond, taken at $8@$8 06½ ₱ bbl. Southern is pleotier and cheaper, but actively inquired for. The day's quotations add up 1,800 bbls., at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to favorite; and $9 25@$10 25 for fancy ₱ bbl. There were also sold, 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour at $5; and 250 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 87½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Some 500 boxes Bunch Raisins were purchased at $2 75@$2 85 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is still scarce and quiet at irregular prices. About 7,600 bushels Red Southern were purchased to-day at $2@$2 06½ ₱ bushel. Rye is depreciating. 1,000 bushels River changed hands to-day at $1 10. Barley remains in light stock and fair request, with sales of 500 bushels good two-rowed at $1 15. State and Western Oats are more abundant and obtainable at 55c.@58c. ₱ bushel—a reduction. Corn is also more freely offered at lower rates, which induces active movements. The day's business reaches 58,000 bushels, closing at 74c.@76c. for unsound; 76c.@78c. for round yellow; 78c.@80c. for mixed Western and white Southern, and 83c.@85c. for Southern yellow—the latter being rare and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quiet, pending the large auction sale of Rio announced for to-morrow, (Friday.) The transactions in other articles embrace 250 bbls. low quality New-Orleans Molasses at 20c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 27c.@28c.; 176 clayed Cuba do. at 19c.@20c. ₱ gallon; 500 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 3½c.@4½c.; 300 Porto Rico do. at 4½c.@5½c.; 450 Cuba do. at 4½c.@4½c., and 150 boxes yellow Havana do. at 5½c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—River is in less demand, at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06½c. for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There were 2,000 Montevideo, 20 lbs, sold at 24½c. ₱ lb.—an improvement.

HOPS—We heard that 23 bales, last year's crop, were taken at 28c.@33c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in fair demand at $1 for common, and $1 35 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—No change has occurred in Copper or Iron. Sales were made of 50 tons Spanish Lead at $6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. and 730 tons plates Spelter on terms not made public.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are inquiet at yesterday's quotations. There were sold 150 baskets Olive at $3 87½ each; and 8,000 gallons Linseed at 92c.@94c., in lots from store, ₱ gallon. Whole parcels of English Linseed would not, however, bring over 87c.@88c. ₱ gallon, though some owners ask as much as 90c. ₱ gallon. Other articles are unchanged.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—[For the week ending May 8.]—Sperm—There has been a fair demand, without any change in prices. Parcels amounting to 886 bbls. have been sold at $1 50; 130 bbls. manufactured Spring at $1 48. Whale—Considerable inquiry has been made the past week, and holders are firm at advanced prices. We quote sales of 900 bbls. at 57c.; 1,500 do. at 57c.@58c., and 4,650 do. upon private terms. Whalebone—Sales 45,000 lbs. Polar at 35c.; 18,000 do. do. at 36c.; 20,000 do. Ochotek at 35c., and 13,000 do. Polar at a price not made known.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending May 6, 1854.

	bbls., sp.	bbls., wh.	lbs., bone.
Total	2,203	23,598	292,020
Previously	20,046	170,850	2,551,492
From January, to date	22,249	200,448	2,843,512
Same time last year	26,273	114,531	2,520,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is more exhaustively dealt in, but at easier prices. The day's business amounts to 1,700 bbls. at $14 for Mess, and $13 for prime, here; including 400 bbls. Mess, to arrive in 15 days, at $14; and 500 bbls Mess, deliverable by June 15, at $14 30 ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are as last noticed, moderately active and steady, with sales of 160 kegs. Lard continues in good request at firm rates. We heard that 500 kegs, fair to prime changed hands at 9½c.@9½c., ₱ ₱. Beef is brisk and buoyant. The day's transactions consist of 900 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country Prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City and repacked Chicago do.; and $16@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Butter is more easily procured at 13c.@16c. for Ohio; 20c.@25c. for Western New-York, and 25c.@27c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 10c.@12c., ₱ lb.

RICE—About 200 tierces Fair to Prime were purchased, at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—There have been 15,000 lbs. Prime taken, at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—We can only report sales of 18 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 7c.@7½c., and 10 Florida at 18c. ₱ lb., the market being quiet, though firm.

WHISKY—Is again more freely offered, and at easier rates. The day's sales do not exceed, however, 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 27c.@27½c.—chiefly at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, we noticed engagements to-day of some compressed Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; Flour would not be taken under 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Corn were shipped at 7d. ₱ bushel, an improvement; and 200 hhds. Sugar at 25s. ₱ ton. For London, the engagements included 500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 35s. Havre freights were unaltered. A vessel was taken up to load with Mahogany at St. Domingo for Liverpool at £4.; and another to load with Deals at St. John's for Hull or Grimsby at £7. Nothing new transpired for California.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, warehouse No. 130 Chatham-st., N. Y., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following Looking Glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevels, assorted sizes; 6,000 dozen O. G. Flowed, assorted sizes: 6,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes; 1,000 doz. Gilt, Plain and Ornamental, assorted sizes; 275,000 Looking Glass Plates, from 7x9 to 30x100.

Also, Portrait and Picture Frames, Gilt Mouldings, Gilt and Leaf, &c. Having been established more than thirty years, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, great inducements are offered to buyers, either in large or small quantities. And at my store, No. 342 Broadway, an unequalled assortment of richly ornamented Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Ovals, Portrait and Picture Frames and every description of Gilt Work.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND FANCY DECORATIONS.—D. JS HOUGH calls the particular attention of purchasers to his new and extensive warerooms in the marble building No 76 Beekman-st, four doors below Gold, where may always be found the largest, choicest, rarest, richest and most complete assortment of everything pertaining to housekeeping as Furniture of every description, style and price; Carpets of all kinds and grades; Oil Cloths, Beds, Blankets, Beddieg and Mattresses; Oil Paintings, Pier and Oval Glasses, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, Silverware, elegant mantel decorations, Clocks, &c.; and, in addition, a multitude of articles both ornamental and useful, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. N. B.—All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE No 314 BROADWAY, GOTHIC HALL.—TUNIS MORRELL invites the public to give him a call when in want of furniture. His stock and facilities are very extensive for good furniture, and he is made to great advantage by old established manufacturers. Elegant rosewood suites parlor furniture, beautiful enameled furnitnre, desirable dining-room furniture with every article needed in furnishing complete in my line. Satisfaction given to every purchaser. Brooklyn or any other reasonable distance delivered free of charge.

ENAMELED COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, who received a silver medal at the last Fair of the American Institute, and a bronze medal at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in New-York, for the best suites of Enameled Cottage Chamber Furniture, respectfully invite their old patrons and the public to call and examine their rich, unique and extensive stock. They have determined not to be undersold. Suites, with hair mattress, straw paillasse, pillows and bolster, for $40.

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARDINER, No. 60 Beekman-st., corner of Gold, is prepared at his new and extensive furniture warehouse to supply families hotels, and steamboats, with suites of splendid rosewood black walnut and mahogany furniture, of superior quality of his own manufacture, covered with rich satin brocatelle velvet plush, &c.; also, his celebrated premium bedsteads with mattresses, bolsters, and pillows to fit, and a full assortment of plain furniture.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single Counting-house Desks, of all sizes, from three to eight feet; Office Desks, of every variety, from $3 to $100; Office Chairs and Stools, from 3s. to $15; Pidgeon-hole Cases; Office Tables, from three to ten feet—to be found at the Office Furture Store, No. 55 Ann-st.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 194 Grand-st. 3 doors East of Broadway

JAMES HENDERSON—Nos. 73, 73, and 74 West-st. Common English round, square, and flat Bar Iron. Refined English round, square, and flat Bar Iron. Swedes square and flat Bar Iron. Rod, spike, horse-shoe, band-scroll, oval, and half-round Iron. Trunk-makers' and Coopers' Hoops, all sizes. Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes. Angle and Rivet Iron; English Spring and Cast Steel, &c.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 340 West 26th-st., will devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two cast iron-story brownstone front houses, situated corner 32d-av. and 10th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; large court and all fronts; private stable attached, if wanted; would suit physician. Inquire at No. 56 East 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brownstone house, 19 feet 10½-st., near 5th-av. House 22x53, three rooms deep, three stories; lot, 25 feet by half the block. Every improvement and in perfect order. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to J. T. DALY, No. 113 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class brown stone front dwelling house, pleasantly located in the IVth Ward, Brooklyn, in a retired street, within 150 feet of a railroad line, and five minutes' walk of the City Hall; replete with every convenience. Terms easy. Apply to JAMES COLE & SON, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 193 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—At Elizabethtown, N. J. A desirable corner house with 2 lots, within 3 minutes walk from the Railroad Depot. Commutation only $35 per year. Also, houses, lots, farms, &c., for sale or exchange, by J. CLARK, No. 49 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the village of Tarrytown—an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of R. B. WESTERFIELD.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—A cottage with 12½ acres of land, situated in one of the most healthy parts at the upper end of the Clove Valley, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The cottage is of brick, in the Gothic style, of a moderate size; about three acres of the ground are in wood, the rest is as unusually high state of culture, good garden, good orchard, and good pasture land. Much of the ground thoroughly drained and dug with the spade two feet deep. There are upwards of 700 fruit trees, more than half being pear trees in the most vigorous growth, more than 100 in bearing. Fruit culture having been the great interest of the present proprietor, it is an orchard of rare excellence and promise. A map with the names of the varieties, warranted true, will be furnished. The house is surrounded with flowers, shrubs, and shades trees. The situation is cool in Summer and warm in Winter, and it would be difficult to find, within no easy access of the City, a place so rurally beautiful and so healthy as this. It will be divided and part sold, if wished. Apply to ALFRED FIELD, No. 13 Platt-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are each 28 by 30, two-story and half basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On Staten Island, 2½ miles from Rossville, consisting of 11 acres of good land and a new house of four rooms on 1st floor, barn, &c. On the premises is a large variety of the choicest fruit. The location is healthy and convenient to New-York. Price low and terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On the south side of 59th-st., between 1st and 2d-ave. a double cottage house and four lots of ground, with carriage house, fruit and shrubbery. Croton water and shower bath in the house. All in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply opposite the premises, or to J. W. RUMSEY, Seventh Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four two-story and basement cottages on 124th-st., Harlem, consisting of nine finished rooms, with three lots of ground, for sale or let on or before 1st May next, immediately. Inquire of MALLARY & FORSHAY, No. 91 Pearl-st, or No. 3 Nassau, of S. C. MALLARY, from 10 to 4 P. M.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages each containing ten rooms, 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Clifton, Staten Island. A very pleasant cottage, containing eleven rooms, and an acre of land. Also to let, at Stapleton, a pleasant house, large lawn in front, good water at the door. Apply to C. BARTLETT, Stapleton.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres tastefully shaded with the original forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grazing, cow-houses, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole alone of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jagger, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors, in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Flushing, with her social advantages, her seminaries of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York; WALTER JAGGAR, No. 38 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. The premises are well finished—five and a half acres of land prettily laid out, and well stocked with the finest fruit and shade trees, shrubbery and outbuildings, &c.; good schools, churches and society; no better fishing or bathing grounds. Seven trains a day each way; commutation $53 a year. Price, $8,500. Terms easy. Apply to I. J. OLIVER, No. 89 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—situated at Rye Neck, Westchester County. Can be had at a bargain. Apply to W. D. WHITE, No. 163 Elm-st.

NEW COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—Just finished, very roomy, marble mantels, grates, closets, pantries, a very large parlor, dining room, kitchen with range, and store room on first floor; three large rooms and four bedrooms on second floor; two finished attic rooms; in short, a model house for a large family, on four lots of ground, 150 feet deep, neatly fenced in, well and out-houses, situated on George-st., Eltona; less than 10 minutes' walk from Morrisania Depôt, Harlem Railroad, just ten miles from the City Hall. Price $3,700. A large portion may remain on easy payments. For full particulars apply to ROBT. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or on the premises every afternoon.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, 43 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 1½ miles from Chester Depôt, Harlem Railroad—on which is a new and finely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, a complete set of outbuildings and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 28 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and 6½ acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van W

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

100 LOTS MORRISANIA DEPOT AT AUCTION.—ON TUESDAY, May 16, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, 100 villa sites of South Fordham, within a mile of the village, with the depot, containing from 50 feet upwards each, commanding some of the most beautiful and commanding situations for residences to be found in the vicinity of this City. The Harlem can go to and from the City Hall 28 times daily, from 5½ A. M. to 12 at night, and by steam from 26th st. in about 30 minutes. Also by cars at each stop, the same as stage fare in the City, with the prospect of its being reduced this season. For healthfulness, convenience of access, and beautiful scenery, this property is unsurpassed by any other inland village within 30 miles of New-York. Tickets by Railroad leaving City Hall to attend the sale at 7½, 9½ and 12 o'clock, given gratuitously, as also maps and further particulars. Apply to J. W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broad-way, or Morrisania Village.

Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the ground.

If rainy, the sale will not take place till next fair day, at the same hour and place.

The Title is unquestionable—a printed Abstract of which will be furnished every purchaser free of charge.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall—Peremptory sale of 100 desirable building lots, on Troy, Schenectady, and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren, and Baltic-sts., in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, rail road cars will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferry. Neighborhood and location good, pleasant, and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, one lot, 21 5-12ths by 82 feet, on the east side of 3d-av., 22 feet north of 8th-st., in the VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Title perfect. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. M. CORNWELL, corner of Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at the same time and place, a one-story and attic frame-house, with two lots, on south side of Wyckoff-st., 78½ feet east of Utica-av.

One lot on south side of Bergen-st., 470 feet east of Troy-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., Signor G. B. Pandolfini's great sale of marble alabaster statuary, consisting of marble, Roman, Grecian, Etruscan, Bardiglio, Hebe, Agate, Medici, Egyptian and other vases, Roman tazzas and urns card receivers, jewel cases, busts, candlesticks, paper weights, &c. Also, splendid marble statues, representing Venus at the Bath, Psyche, Cupid with Nest, &c.

ALABASTER—A large invoice of magnificent alabaster statuettes, just received from Italy, comprising the Magdalen, the most superb piece of workmanship ever offered for sale in this country—Niobe and Child, Cleopatra, Venus at the Bath, Apollo Belvidere, and others equally fine.

SILVER PLATED WARE—Superb heavy silver plated castors, liquor stands, salt cellars, toast racks, cake baskets, sugar bowls, richly engraved tea sets and cups.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—Work tables, inlaid with pearl; chairs, portfolios, &c.

PARISIAN GOODS—A large invoice of Parian statuettes, comprising the following subjects: Venus at the Bath, Magdalen, Woodcutters, the Four Seasons, Peace and War, Despair, Agriculture, Commerce, &c.

All goods to be sent from the City will be packed in the best manner, and at a small expense, by Signor Pandolfini. The goods will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

Also, about 300 dozen richly plated table, desert and medium forks and spoons, being the balance of the stock of a celebrated importer about declining business, and the best of silver plate on Oarman silver.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell at auction THIS DAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock et Nos 44 and 46 4th-av., near 9th-st.—RICH CABINET FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of Messrs Schaddle & Lontz, to be sold without reserve. Over $100, time Consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites. Also, suites in satin damask, brocatelle in one, two and three colors, blue, crimson, scarlet, green and gold; also, in plush, green, maroon, &c., comprising sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaires, sewing, easy and other chairs, styles Elizabeth, Louis XIV., carved rosewood parlor etageres, French plate glass, carved rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side, sofa and pier tables, rosewood escretoires and secretaries.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.—Carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and wash-stends, night-stands, toilet tables, &c. en suite; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, marble and plain top tables in rosewood and mahogany, mattresses, palliasses, mahogany and rosewood sofas in hair cloth, curled hair, cloth, &c., hall, mour & glace, painted and enameled suites, bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, toilet stands, chairs, &c., en suite; library and hall furniture, secretaries rosewood and mahogany bureaus, tables, chairs in morocco and hair walnut and rosewood hall chairs, hat-stands, &c —the whole forming a choice and desirable assortment. Catalogues one day before the sale. Terms—Over $100 60 days, over $200, 6 months, approved paper. Sale positive.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell at auction on SATURDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 399 Broadway, corner of White-st., household furniture, comprising an elegant assortment of parlor furniture, viz.: carved rosewood and mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, Voltaires, sewing and other chairs in brocatelle and hair-cloth; rosewood etageres, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, mantel ornaments, card tables, library bookcases, encoignures, washstands, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites: marble-top bureaus, washstands, night stands, toilet stands, chairs, &c., mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, &c., window curtains, india, Brussels and Wilton carpets, stair carpeting, stair rods, oil-cloth, hall stands, hall chairs, &c. Also, several beautiful oil-paintings in gilt frames. Also, one splendid rosewood piano-forte of fine tone and finish, Dubois & Seabury, makers—the whole comprising the household furniture of a gentleman about leaving for Europe. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

H. H. LEEDS & A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.—Contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. and A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the entire elegant furniture, looking glasses, &c., contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts., comprising the furniture of 11 buildings, and having been furnished within the last six months. Parlor, library and chamber furniture and appointments

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

COFFIN & HAYDOCK, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY-BUILT CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SULKEYS, &c.—WILLIAM RAFFERTY will sell at his New Repository, No. 459 Broadway, through COFFIN & HAYDOCK, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, his Stock of Carriages. Included in the sale will be found six-seat Brougham rockaways, four-seat Brougham rockaways, light standing top rockaways, shifting-seat phætons four-seat brett, four and six-seat standing top rockaways, doctor's rig-phætons Boston made chaises, one-seat do., shifting top buggies, close top buggies, no-top buggies, four-seat hunting wagons, sulkies and business wagons. Terms at sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER, will sell at No. 39 Pine-st., and No. 56 Cedar-st., on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, May 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture in mahogany, rosewood and black walnut. Also, store fixtures, shelves, counters, desks, &c., suitable for the dry goods business. Also, one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, sold with guarantee. Particulars on Monday oext.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—100 dozen silver-plated spoons and forks will be sold by H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 11th and 12th, being the property of a firm giving up business. These goods are warranted.

JOSEPH LOEB, Auctioneer

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

J. R. PITKIN'S AUCTION SALES of Woodhaven (Centre) property adjourned to 15th of May, 1854, at 2 P. M., on the ground.

KINGS COUNTY—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, I will sell by public auction, at the corner of Hicks and Fresident sts., Brooklyn, on the 13th day of May, 1854, at 11 o'clock A. M., one steam engine and boiler; one steam pump; one pleoing machine, saws, &c.; also, horses, wagons, carts, harness, lumber, &c. REM R. HEGEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated BROOKLYN, May 8, 1854.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Charts, Tables, Chairs with Rock Baskets attached for infant schools, Book-cases, Book Stands, &c., at his Factory No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

R PATON.

LODI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, by Hackensack Plank-road—ADOLPH WINANT, Principal.—This School is designed for young lads under twelve years of age. Terms $33 per quarter. Patrons can visit the School and return the same day, by taking the morning stage at Hoboken. For circulars, apply to W. BUTLER, No. 212 Broadway—Office No. 2; or, address the Principal.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Persons desiring second-hand school desks and seating et cheap rates, will please call on Mr. A. MACVEY, Superintendent of the Repairing Shop of the Board of Education, at No. 94 Crosby-st., New-York.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—THE FIRST-CLASS STANDARD READER, for Public and Private Schools by EPES SARGENT, Esq., just published by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL—No. 15 Laight-st. Accommodations for 100 patients. Special department for female diseases

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor.

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply ship-builders, at short notice, with timbers of white oak and chestnut for frames of vessels, adapted to the moulds as furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers 18 feet long.—White oak—5 inches square, per piece, $2; 6 do. do. per piece, $2 86; 7 do. do. per piece, $3 92; 8 do. do., per piece, $5 04; 9 do. do. per piece, $6 38; 10 do. do., per piece, $7 88. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $1 84; 6 do., per piece, $2 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 8 do. do., per piece, $4 76; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 94; 9 by 10 inches, $6 84. The intermediate sizes, from 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements is the requisite amount of moulding size is allowed for bevelling.

The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, piano-forte makers, chair makers, joiners, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, bent to any desired curve or shape; also to furnish light and heavy timbers, bent to any shape, for carpenters' and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 18 inches square; class B, for timber 15 inches square; class C, for timber 8 inches square; class D. for timber 8 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels used by brewers, soap boilers, dyers and bleachers, chemists, founders, blast furnaces, railroads, gas works, sugar refiners, pine oil and fluid distillers, and all other manufacturing purposes. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by rams, &c., for hotels, colleges, asylums, and private residences, &c., varying in capacity from 300 to 30,000 gallons; the above vessels being made of cedar, which is superior to any other kind of lumber, on account of its durability. Having introduced steam power into every department of my establishment, and all the improvements in machinery applicable, I am prepared to fill orders in any extent, with unparalleled dispatch, at the lowest rates. GEORGE J. BURKHARDT, southeast corner of Broad and Buttonwood-sts., Philadelphia.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—FASHIONABLE CLOTHING and SUMMER CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION, ready made or made to measure, at MARY LOW PRICES, at the GREAT OAK HALL of ROOT & SON'S, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st.

CALIFORNIA CURRENCY.—Office No. 116 Broadway (Basement), where any one desirous of remitting money to California can obtain the Agent or sent to Keeper. B. VAN BUSKIRK, Agent, No. 116 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.—PAYMENT OF THE DEBT DUE TO THE CANAL FUND, AND OF THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 13th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, or at either of the offices of the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. FAULDING, Treasurer.
OODEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

$1,700,000 LOAN ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will receive Proposals for $1,700,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, issued in sums of $1,000 each, payable at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of May, 1873, with Coupons attached, for the payment of interest, at the same place, semi-annually, on the 1st May and 1st of November, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage, to Thos. W. Ludlow and R. M. Blatchford, Trustees, on the road and its appurtenances, and executed under special authority of an act of the Legislature and vote of the Stockholders. The whole amount of Bonds which can be issued under this Mortgage is $3,000,000, and will be the first and only lien upon the road, and will constitute the sole debt of the Company. The Company reserve $1,300,000 of this Mortgage for the exchange of all the outstanding plain Bonds of the Company now in existence, and propose to dispose of the residue, $1,700,000, for the purpose of discharging all their floating debt, and of payment of the expenditures necessary for the full completion of the improvements now in progress upon the road. The capital of the Company paid in is $1,560,000 of Preferred Stock, and $3,600,000 of Common Stock, upon which regular Dividends have been earned and paid for the last five years, of eight (8) per cent. per annum on the former, and four (4) per cent. per annum on the latter. The receipts of 1853 amounted to $964,476, being an increase of twenty-six (26) per cent. over 1852, and there is no doubt a still larger business will be done the present year. The public have therefore now offered them a home security of the most reliable character. The acceptances of the Company will be received in payment for the Bonds. Twenty (20) per cent. is required to be paid on acceptance of bids and twenty (20) per cent. every 30 days thereafter, for which Bonds will be given. Ten (10) per cent., however, of the first installment being reserved by the Company until the completion of the contract. Interest to be adjusted from the 1st May. Parties have the privilege of making payment in full and receiving their Bonds on the 1st May. Bids to be received at the office of BLATCHFORD & RAINSFORD, No. 58 Wall-st., on or before the 10th day of May next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and 1nly, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bonk of Tennessee being, in each case the fiscal agent of the State and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable nader the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for benking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the nader signed at Nashville, Tenn., for terms The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacities.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

SEYMOUR & CO. GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 118 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R R STOCK
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c &c

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Compeoy, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandosky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations hereto for known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds The receipts of the 220 miles of the road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President. No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased Capital Stock of this Company, are hereby notified that the sixth instalment,—five per cent.—is payable at the Phenix Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, instant.

The office of the Company will be removed to No. 49 Wall-st., corner William, (over the Sun Mutual Insurance Company,) on or about the 15th inst.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPAETMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

a7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in porsuance of the statnte in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 2, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statnte in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN,

je4 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Departmeet of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,

d2 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warran, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. FULLER, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer their new and improved POUDRETTE in lots to suit customers. Price $1 50 per barrel for any quantity over ten barrels: under that quantity, $2 per barrel—delivered free of cartage on board of vessels or railroad. This is the cheapest and best manure in the world for gardens and farms; it contains no seed of weeds, is inodorous, and, from the small quantity used, the ease with which it is applied, and its quick and powerful effect upon vegetation, it is the most desirable fertilizer in market. It is used greatly in gardens, upon lawns and flower-beds. Green corn it has been most extensively used. $3 worth will manure an acre, and cause the corn to come up quicker, yield heavier, and pay a greater profit than any other manure. A pamphlet, containing instructions for use, and certificates from those who have used it for years, will be given, gratis, to any one applying for the same; also City references to parties who have used it. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 74 Cortlandt-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report. $2,543,301 91

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$120,323 20	
Received for interest	4,899 15	
Received for interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
Total		$160,582 65
		$3,703,884 06

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.	$11,000 93	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	8,923,15	
Claims by death	77,669 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 30	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,010 27	
		127,274 78
Balance		$2,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,863 56	
Advanced on policies	19,735 68	
Bonds and mortgages	2,392,933 41	
Premium account	47,608 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,580 91	
Due from agents	54,588 13	
		$2,596,309 88
Claims unpaid		35,000 00
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854		$19,880,927 34
Amount at risk issued since		1,258,650 00
Total		$20,919,577 34

REDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	$89,900 00	
Died	59,800 00	
		$149,700 00
Total at risk		$20,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854		7,373
Number of policies issued since		439
Total		7,811

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired 148
Died 25
173
Of which—
6,511 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
96 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk $908,953
Increase for the quarter on policies 265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts	Isaac G. Ferris.
William Moore,	Jos. B. Collins,	Eugene Dutilh.
John Stevens,	Geo. T. Trimble,	M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker,	Jno. Wadsworth,	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bisinger,	Nath'l Hayden,	Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P Yelvertou,	Sam'l M. Corneli,	John M. Stuart.
Hamilin Blake,	Alfred Edwards,	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Varick,	Sam'l D. Babcock,	Rodman C. Mouton.
Chas. Stedman,	Edw'd Edgerton,	Lewis F. Batelle.
Sam'l E Sprouls,	Cephas H Norton,	John P. Trasdwell.
Ezra Wheeler,	Wm. H Popham,	W. Smith Brown.
	FRED'K S. WINSTON, President	

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 3, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7o and 8o Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York, Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Marchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

O. A THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

COUNSEL.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A C Gray,	J. P. G Foster,	J. M Waterbury,
D. S. Fearing,	James Werren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leery,	George T. Adee,
A C Downing,	Wm. Hamilton,	Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazzaway B Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B Dunean,	Jos Gailferd, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed C. Ceoter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary. ROBERT B. HONE, President.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Compeoy, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandosky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations hereto for known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds The receipts of the 220 miles of the road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President. No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased Capital Stock of this Company, are hereby notified that the sixth instalment,—five per cent.—is payable at the Phenix Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, instant.

The office of the Company will be removed to No. 49 Wall-st., corner William, (over the Sun Mutual Insurance Company,) on or about the 15th inst.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPAETMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

a7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statnte in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 2, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statnte in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN,

je4 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Departmeet of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this

New-York Daily Times.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Mrs. Hays for the Murder of Dr. Lutener.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Thursday.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Court met this morning at 10 A. M. Mrs. Hays appeared to have improved in health and strength. She was able to sit up during the proceedings.

Dr. R. Shelton McKenzie was called for the defence and deposed: I reside in Franklin-street; I was in the City of New-York on the 10th day of January last; I then resided at No. 450 Broadway, directly opposite the late Dr. Lutener's office; on that morning I came from breakfast, went into my parlor and wound up my clock, and I noticed that it was quarter past 10 o'clock; I went to the window on Broadway to close it, preparatory to writing; I heard a pistol shot directly opposite; I looked out of the window but could see no one; the sound was sharp and quick, but not very loud, and proceeded from Dr. Lutener's corner.

Mr. Richard Busteed then rose and addressed the Court as follows:

If it please the Court: From the moment when the Jury was empanneled in this cause, down to this hour my esteemed associate and myself have entertained but one opinion as to the result. We then knew, as we now know, that when the opportunity was given to her, the lady with whose defence we were charged could prove her entire innocence of the crime laid to her charge—a crime of the most enormous character. Feeling, as we trust we ought, the responsibility which has devolved upon us, we have throughout conducted the defence upon what we knew to be the moral and legal assurances of her innocence, and now that the proof is closed, we at this stage repeat our former observations, that there is not in the case a scintilla of legal evidance tending to show, or fixing upon this lady the offence with which she stands charged at your bar. Under those circumstances, we feel that we could not, by any review of the evidence, or argument upon the facts, enlighten the intelligence or quicken the consciences of the twelve gentlemen who, for some 12 days, have with becoming patience listened to the proofs, and after due deliberation and consultation among ourselves, we have concluded to submit this cause without summing up, under the charge of the Court.

We do this in the fullest confidence of the entire innocence of our unfortunate client, and that there is not a single circumstance in the entire case which ought to lessen that confidence. Her sufferings will command her to your and the Jury's sympathies. The want of proof entitles her to an instant verdict of acquittal.

Mr. BLUNT rose and said: Certainly, so far as I am concerned, I am not desirous of occupying the time of the Court or the attention of the Jury with any comments upon the evidence in this case. Whatever convictions may have existed, or do exist in my mind, it would be unbecoming for me as public prosecutor to express them to the Jury.

It is not my province, and it is not my custom, ever to inform a Jury charged with the trial of a criminal offence, what private opinions the public prosecutor may entertain. and I certainly shall not depart from that custom upon the present occasion.

For my public acts I hold myself responsible to my constituents, and for my public obligations and the official discharge of my duties, I hold myself responsible to my own conscience. and to that God who judges all. I am not responsible to mortal man.

If the learned counsel feel, after this protracted investigation, justified in submitting the case without comment upon their part, on the part of the public prosecutor there will be no comment.

Whatever may be the result of this deliberation, at all events I thank my God that my conscience stands entirely absolved from having gone beyond the fair and honest discharge of a painful duty. With these remarks I shall submit this case to the Jury under the charge of the learned Judge.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

His Honor then delivered the following charge:

The Haya and the Lutener families lived on the same block at Hariem, between the Fourth and Fifth-avenues, and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Huodred and Twenty-ninth-streets—the intervening ground consisting mostly of vacant lots. They had been acquainted before the death of Dr. Lutener some three or four months, and were in the habit of visiting each other till about four or five weeks anterior to that event, when a disagreement took place at the house of Mr. Hays, about a game of dominoes which he and the Doctor were playing. On that occasion Mrs. Haya aided with the Doctor. And the consequence was—at least such is the fair inference from the evidence—a domestic scene between Mr. and Mrs. Hays, after the departure of their guests. For the next morning, (being Thursday,) she dispatched a message to Dr. Lutener to come over, and then returned with him to his house, where she remained some days, saying to Mrs. L. that H. had given her a dollar and told her to leave his house. Some notes passed. On the next Saturday Mr. H. went to see Mrs. H. She opened the door. He asked her to go home. She refused. On Sunday evening he called again. She was not in. She remained in town that night, and staid with Miss Shipman at the Doctor's office, he being at his home in Harlem. On Monday morning he went to town and found Mrs. H. with Miss Shipman at his office. Mr. Hays came there afterwards. High words took place between them, and threats of shooting—plot is being produced. The whole day was a scene of discord. Being ill in the evening, as a consequence, it may be, of the excitement of the day, the Doctor remained in town all night. Not coming home, his wife left for town at 6 o'clock the next morning, and found him in the office, lying on a couch. Mrs. H. and Miss Shipman being in the room with him—he having, as he said, had fits during the night. In the course of that day they entered a complaint, or rather Mrs. H. and, against Mr. H., for threatening her life. At 3 or 4 o'clock they returned—that is, Dr. and Mrs. Lutener and Mrs. Hays—to the house of the former at Harlem. Mrs. H. remained only a day or two, when she was prevailed on by Hays, against Lutener's warning, to go back again to her own home. Hays, it would seem, had made some insinuations to the prejudice of the Doctor, at which both the latter and his wife took offence. They, accordingly, on the evening of the day she left, which it appears by a written date was on the 23d of December, being nineteen days before the Doctor's death, went to Hays' house to demand an apology. Mrs. Lutener alone went in; she found there both Mr. and Mrs. H. On stating the object of her errand in the hearing of both, Hays sat down and wrote a note, signed William Hays, addressed to Mrs. L., stating that he "did not believe there had been any illicit interconrse between his wife" and Lutener: and handed it to Mrs. H. who gave it to Mrs. L.

This, as I have said, was on the 20th of December, a date fixed by written evidence, and therefore important to be kept in mind. What then is the history of the subsequent nineteen days, during which H. and his wife, so called, lived again together? It turns mainly on the desires and efforts of Mrs. H., and perhaps Mr. H., to repossess herself of certain letters, which she had previously given to, or deposited with Dr. Lutener, and which he refused to return.

On Saturday morning, the 7th of January,—the death was on the 10th,—her urgency and excitement on this subject appear to have reached their climax, venting themselves in exclamations that she was miserable, and that Haya would "kill and cut her to pieces," if she did not get the letters, she spending nearly the whole day in the Doctor's office pleading with him. She returned home in the afternoon, and about 6 o'clock Haya began upbraiding her for her visits to the Doctor, and in loud and angry words, to charge her with improper intimacy. The Doctor, it seems, on the same day, either before or after his visit to the City, for some reason unexplained, instead of returning the letters to Mrs. Haya, gave them to Mrs. Lntener. This was on Saturday. What transpired on Sunday does not appear.

On Monday Miss Shipman was ont sewing at Mrs. Thomson's, in College-place. She returned to the office in the evening, and found on the Doctor's desk an open note, addressed by him to her. If Mrs. H. had been there Miss S. did not know it, and had not seen her. She told the nurse girl, however, at Harlem, in the afternoon, between 12 and 2 o'clock, that she had been down that day and had seen the Doctor, and that he would not give up the letters. It would seem clear, therefore, that another altercation between them had taken place on Monday morning. She even threatened, when mentioning it to the nurse, to kill the Doctor.

On Tuesday morning again she said she was going to the City,—was dressed to go; and, did she go or did she not, is the question; and, if she did, at what hour? in other words, was she in New-York or Harlem at the time of the tragedy?

Assuming that she actually came to town, of which there can be no doubt, was it before or after that event? The answer to this question depends—First, upon her hour of leaving; and secondly, upon his hour of being shot.

Taking the last inquiry first, it appears that Dr. Lutener was on the Railroad platform at Harlem, seemingly ready to enter the cars, at about 5 to 10 minutes past 6, when the cars were getting under way. Miss Shipman, in effect, says she was at the Doctor's office, at the corner of Grand-street, in the City, and saw him there about 9 o'clock. She left him in 5 or 10 minutes, with a newspaper in his hand, reading; and on her return from an errand to a house near the corner of Fourth-street and Seventh-avenue—taking, we may suppose, from 40 to 60 minutes,—say about 11 o'clock or before—she found him dead on the floor. There can be little doubt, from the evidence, that he was killed, or killed himself, somewhere between 9 and 11 o'clock.

He was seen alive by Miss Shipman according to the City Hall time, between 9 and 9¼ o'clock, and by the colored man, Allen, about the same period, although he makes it from 40 minutes after 9 to 10 o'clock, or thereabouts. Hagan, whose accuracy as to time is somewhat impaired by the difference of his statements, saw him also about 10 o'clock, and he thinks after—and Simmons between 10 and 10:20.

It would seem, therefore, that the deceased, whenever or however killed, was alive at as late a period as 10 o'clock, and probably later. Miss Shipman saw him alive after Simmons, and was the first witness who saw him dead. She saw him dead between 10 and 11 o'clock. Such, I think, is the result of her testimony, and Simmons', on her summons, a few moments later. Bowden, who was in the saloon underneath, heard of the death 5 minutes before 11 o'clock; and the Deputy Coroner's statement, making allowance for the distance from the City Hall, corresponds with this view of the time. And if the report heard in the street was that of the pistol in question, the deed was done between 10 and 15 minutes past 10.

It seems singular that the explosion at such an hour, and in such a building, was not heard by any of the inmates—or, if heard, that it did not attract their attention; and that Miss Shipman, on her return from Fourth-street, should be the first observer of the dead body. The testimony on this point is consistent with fact. The testimony on this point is consistent with probability. She had been absent but a short hour before her return, if later than 10 or 12 minutes past 10.

Assuming then that the act, whatever its character, was perpetrated within the forty or fifty minutes thus bounded and ascertained, the next inquiry is, who was or could have been its author.

Mrs. Hays, the prisoner at the bar, it is said, had a motive, and had also, it is shown, other inducements hostile to the life of the deceased. These I must examine promptly. On the day previous to the alleged crime she was in town, and had a long interview with the deceased, speaking with him, apparently we may infer—and if the papers produced on this trial be the same, very naturally—though inadequately, for the restoration of the much-desired letters. On the next morning—the fatal Tuesday—she again said she was going to town, and certainly carried out that intention, taking, as the evidence indicates, the 8 or the 9 o'clock train. She might, therefore, judging from the conductor's statements, have reached, if so inclined, the premises of the deceased, at the corner of Broadway and Grand-streets, some minutes before 9 or some minutes before 10 o'clock. A person—a female—closely veiled, corresponding in appearence with the accused, was seen to enter the premises about the hour of 10 o'clock. A small pistol, corresponding in appearance with one previously seen in the house of accused and "her husband," at Harlem, was soon after the death found lying on the floor, a short distance from the body of the deceased. Was this veiled female, then, Mrs. Hays? and was this pistol the one previously seen at Harlem? It is shown, as to the pistol, that it has no ear mark—that there are thousands precisely like it. As to the female, she was the same person—so at least the witness thinks—whom he saw a week, or a few weeks, before in company with deceased and Miss Shipman. And Miss Shipman says she went, on one occasion, about that time, in company with Mrs. Hays and Dr. Lntener, to make a complaint before the justice against Mr. Hayes. These appearences, rather dubious, are sought to be confirmed by the threats of the accused on the preceding day, that she would shoot the deceased, and by her strongly-avowed eagerness, manifested also so conspicuously even at this trial, to repossess herself of the papers which the deceased withheld. You need not be reminded of the intensity of feeling which her manner and expressions so clearly indicated, and of the strong motive which, after the reconciliation with Haya, the character of these papers was calculated to engender to prevent their publication by the deceased, or their transmission by him to certain parties in England. Are these circumstances—for that is the question—in a mind like hers, sufficient to account for an act of murder? Are her declarations, made to the domestic, that she would kill the doctor because he had killed her, to be construed as evincing a literal, deliberate purpose, or are they to be taken in the figurative and exaggerated sense so often adopted by excitable persons? But, whatever may be the probabilities and even strong suspicions, on this point, they are entirely overthrown, it is said, by the proof of an *alibi*.

Mrs. Hays, it is contended, at the time of the occurrence—the time being fixed as already explained—was at Mr. Hall's office, at the corner of Nassau and Wall-streets, more than a mile distant from the scene of the tragedy.

Captain Pratt, his mate, and Mr. Ridgway, (Mr. Hall's partner,) all of whom had an appointment there at 10 o'clock that morning, and whose punctuality to a minute was verified at the time by three watches, as well as the church clock, are positive that she came in within two or three—certainly less than five—minutes after 10, inquiring for Mr. Hays, who had not yet come down, and taking a seat in the inner room, to await his arrival. And she remained, Mr. Ridgway swears, till some time after 11, he, the witness, during the interval, being absent only ten minutes. But admitting the hour and minute, was the day certainly the same 10th of January? The jurat, as it is called, of the petition which the Captain went to swear to—or rather the two jurats, before two different Commissioners, both in that respect corresponding, and bearing the same date—conclusively settle that point, and leave no room for doubt as to the day.

Who then was the mysterious female, with countenance veiled, that about 10 o'clock ascended the stairs at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, leading to Dr. Lutener's office? She resembled one previously seen in the company of the Doctor and Miss Shipman. Why has not Miss Shipman, whose lips are not yet sealed, been asked to tell the name of her alleged associate? And if she, who threatened to shoot the deceased, did not shoot him, who did? That, although somewhat difficult, it was possible for him to have shot himself, is clearly proved. But what motive had he, or what purpose either expressed or indicated, tending to such a termination of his earthly career? And why, if disposed that way, should he have selected a pistol corresponding in all respects with the one which a few weeks before he had seen in Hays' hands, instead of his own five capped and ready loaded revolver within arm's reach, laying in his drawer? The paper which he wrote and addressed to Miss Shipman the afternoon before his death, might perhaps, if allowed, have thrown some light on this question; but its reading was objected to, and its admissibility was at least doubtful. Had anybody else any mortal enmity against him? The only one proved was by the same witness proved to have been at the time absent from the City. The only one, I say, unless we can suppose, as we cannot, that the individual might have been the other party to this indictment. His case is yet to be tried, and obviously ought not, even incidentally to be prejudged.

And what sane man, it will be asked, or woman either,—without an affray—and none is indicated by the evidence, would have perpetrated such a murder with a pistol in broad day, and I may almost say, in Broadway, with the seeming certainty of immediate alarm and arrest? And how, in fact, if not a case of self-destruction, did the perpetrator, unobserved, escape? The room, it is true, in which the shot was fired, or rather in which it took effect, had two exits, one direct to the outer hall and one through the inner consulting apartment. But, in either way, escape, especially after the probable alarm of a pistol explosion, would seem at such an hour little less than impossible. So at least it must have appeared to any mind of ordinary intelligence, not clouded at the moment by some overwhelming impulse.

The case on this point is wrapped in mystery. Hays, it would seem, had had on the previous Saturday night a warm altercation with the accused about the deceased, and, it may fairly be inferred, about the unfortunate delivery to him of the fatal letters. Where was he (Hays) on the morning of Tuesday, at the hour of 10, or within the few minutes after that hour, during which the explosion was heard in the street by Mr. Kemp and Mr. Patton? Where was he from 10 to 11 o'clock, or thereabouts, before he met Mrs. Hays at Mr. Hall's office and left in company with her?

And when they left where did they go, and what was the purpose of their interview? Was there a communance of the discussion on the subject of the much-coveted papers? When did they part with each other, and why the message—rather a singular one under the circumstances—sent by her to him a little after 12 o'clock, from the hotel or boarding house in Cedar-street? Where was she, and in what engaged, after she parted with him and before that message?

There are many blanks, it will have been seen, in the history of this extraordinary case—doubts arise in every view, favorable or unfavorable, which may be taken of it. It is for you, gentlemen of the jury, carefully to weigh and apply the evidence, so far as it has been laid before you, and to determine the conclusion to which it justly and fairly leads, giving to the prisoner, as in all other cases of alleged criminality, the benefit of any reasonable uncertainty with which to your minds it may seem to be attended.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict at exactly 5 minutes to 12.

THE VERDICT—NOT GUILTY.

The court-room was densely crowded with spectators anxious to hear the result of the consultation of the Jury. The passages leading to it were filled with persons wishing to procure admittance, but they were restrained by the officers in attendance. Information was brought into Court at 6 o'clock that the Jury had agreed upon their verdict, and a special messenger was dispatched to the residence of the Judge, to inform him of the fact.

At forty minutes past 6, his Honor arrived, and shortly after that time, the Jury, accompanied by the officers, came into Court. At this juncture, considerable excitement was manifested by the spectators, and the Judge, on taking his seat, said: The audience will be careful to observe perfect silence until the Court is actually adjourned. The Clerk of the Court then called over the names of the Jury. Gentlemen, said he, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman—We have.

The Clerk—Then please to rise.

In accordance with this request the Jury rose from their seats.

The Clerk—Do you find Clara Haya guilty or not guilty?

Mrs. Haye, with the assistance of her female attendant, was conducted from the sofa to a position immediately in front of the Jury. She manifested no emotion, and was perfectly calm and unembarrassed, and exhibited less emotion than the most indifferent spectator.

The Foreman of the Jury—We have agreed upon our verdict, and it is contained in this paper, (handing a document to the Court.)

His Honor—The following is the communication that I have received from the Jury:

To the Honorable Judge Roosevelt:

The answer of the Jury is—There has not been any evidence before the Jury that Dr. Lntener committed suicide. Further, the Jury believe from the evidence that Dr. Lntener came to his death by a pistol ball fired from the hand of some person with a small pistol that was found upon the floor of Dr. Lutener's office. After a careful examination of the whole of the evidence that was allowed to come before them, the Jury have come to the conclusion that the evidence is not sufficient to convict the prisoner, Clara Hays.

The Judge—The verdict, gentlemen, will, of course, have to be in the usual form. You will have to pronounce the verdict of "*Not Guilty.*" The Clerk of the Court will put the question.

The Clerk of the Court—Gentlemen, do you find the prisoner, Clara Haya, guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—We find her not guilty. [Great sensation.]

His Honor—Gentlemen of the Jury: The Court takes this opportunity of thanking you for your patient attention during this long and protracted, trial, and in consideration of the great consumption of your individual time in this one case, I have come to the conclusion to discharge you from any further duty for the remainder of this term. You are discharged accordingly.

Mr. Blunt—Mrs. Haya will be discharged. In regard to Mr. Hays, I will take between this and Thursday next to examine his case, in view of the evidence that I have so far as he is concerned, and determine as to the course I shall pursue. The verdict, gentlemen, continued Mr. Blunt, addressing the Jury, meets my entire approbation, as being a Scotch verdict—"*not proven.*"

Mr. Busteed—Such an observation, Mr. Blunt, is entirely unnecessary and uncalled for. It is not necessary to whitewash the verdict of this Jury. [Excitement.]

His Honor—All these comments are uncalled for. The Jury have rendered a verdict in the case of Mrs. Hays, and, so far as she is concerned, there is an end of the matter.

Mr. Busteed—True, Sir, but I take the liberty of saying that this is not a Scotch verdict, but an American verdict. [Applause.]

The Judge—We are not now summing up the case.

Mr. Busteed—Of that I am perfectly aware; but I reiterate that this is not a Scotch verdict, but an American verdict. [Applause.]

The Court then adjourned until Thursday next.

The Court then adjourned, and the dense throng of spectators rushed into the open air.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May Anniversaries.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

American Board of Foreign Missions—Tabernacle, 10 A. M.

New-York Anti-Slavery Society—Tabernacle, 7½ P.M.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Sermon by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., the newly elected President of the Society, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place.

New-York City Sunday-School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-street, on Sunday evening, May 14, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

Young Men's Christian Association—Church of the Puritans, 7½ P. M.

American Temperance Union.

The Eighteenth Anniversary of the Association was celebrated last evening in the Broadway Tabernacle.

Chancellor WALWORTH, President, took the Chair, and called the meeting to order at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER offered a prayer in introduction to the proceedings, and an Abstract of the Annual Report of the Union was read by the Secretary, Dr. MABEN.

A statement was made in it of the death of ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, whose loss the Association deeply deplores. It details, also, an extraordinary progress during the past year, the adoption already of a prohibitory law in five States of the Republic, an improvement in the general condition of the people, a diminution in drunkenness and crime, an expression of dissatisfaction at SEYMOUR'S veto of the Liquor Law, and the spread of temperance in many foreign countries. It also gives a brief account of the operations of the past year, which has been a prosperous and successful year with the Association, the World's Temperance Convention in New-York, numerous State Conventions and Reports of Orders and Societies; resolutions and proceedings of Ecclesiastical bodies; importation, exportation, and manufacture of liquors; expenses of pauperism, idiocy, insanity, and crime—the fruit of intemperance; the power of drinking usages; issues of the Press; periodical publications; and duties, hopes, and encouragements of Temperance men.

A series of resolutions was adopted. One was as follows:

Resolved, That the legislation of the State of New-York the past season, has shown an exalted state of moral principle and patriotism in those who have been elected to make laws for the people; and that the VETO of the Temperance bill by the Governor of the State, for reasons which bear no examination, and on unfounded assumptions of injury to the cause of temperance, is, in our opinion, a GREAT CIVIL AND MORAL WRONG to all the vital interests of the community. We can view it only as a judgment of Heaven for our sins, which should humble and excite all the people of the State, who love their country and race, to greater zeal and earnestness, that the curse may be removed and that early no more receives its stain.

After the resolutions were passed, Hon. THOMAS E. POWERS, of Vermont, was introduced, and made an address.

The subject, he said, which we are called upon to discuss, is one of great importance. He was not able to do it justice, but would not occupy the time in making apology. The great question is, What is the remedy? It is necessary that, in considering the question, all prejudices should be laid aside. Now, we ask not only a law which prohibits the use of the liquor, but which in its details gives some assurance that can make it effectual. There is nothing novel in the Maine law; there is no principle in it that is not as old as truth itself.

It has been said by enemies of the cause that in States where the Maine Law had been passed there was no decrease in drinking spirituous liquors. It is a palpable falsehood. Difficulty of procurement must of necessity diminish the quantity of supply, and a scanty supply must suppose a small consumption.

He then referred to the veto by the Governor, and said it would not become him to criticise the motives of that distinguished gentleman.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER came forward and said, as he had another speech to make in another city in an hour from this, he would proceed immediately to business. [Applause.] He said he took it for granted that when things are known to be evils, society has a right to take measures to suppress them. There is no doubt, in the public mind, that intemperance is such an evil, and the people therefore have a perfect right to abolish it from the land. It is agreed, on all hands, that there never has been a greater evil than intemperance. It spreads over the whole earth. Now, he said, the proposition he had down was this: that it is the duty of the community to interfere with and prevent all the sources of evil that affect that community. And in the suppression of intemperance we must not go around shaking the axes at the trees; we must cut them down. And that is not all—we must pluck them up by the roots and cast them from us. It is not a duty merely to *speak* against the evil, but to speak with an edge to the words.

Two things are needed: first, the declaration of this principle—You shall not sell it; and then an enforcement of that resolution. And the principles which uphold the law are not new nor unknown until the present era. They are all as old as jurisprudence itself. The only change effected is that we have applied these old principles to a new crime to punish it. [Applause.]

A Prohibitory Liquor Law needs first to have at the bottom of it a foundation of justice, and then *democracy*. That is the way in which people will come to know it better, as they ought to do. He believed that the law proposed is grounded on the rock of truth, and he knew that it had been, and would still continue to be disenjoyed. He had therefore no fear for it. It may not pass next fall, but it will sometime or other. The people must and will have it. But to get it, he said, let us all work.

Mr. BEECHER'S remarks were loudly applauded, and he sat down amid clamorous clapping of hands.

The National Anthem of Temperance, that had been sung at the Inauguration of the United Kingdom Alliance, in Manchester, England, was then sung by the audience standing. It was exceeding fine.

A collection was taken up in aid of the Temperance cause.

Dr. TYNG, who was advertised in the programme to speak, was not present, and Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND, the last speaker, was introduced. He made an amusing speech of considerable length.

American Bible Society.

The Thirty-eighth Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated yesterday at the Tabernacle with appropriate exercises.

The audience present numbered over three thousand, of which the larger portion was composed of ladies. About two hundred of the clergy were present.

The exercises were opened by the reading of the 62d chapter of Isaiah, by Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, who subsequently addressed the Throne of Grace in an appropriate prayer.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, the President, delivered a brief congratulatory address.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Mr. H. FISHER, Assistant Treasurer, after which an abstract of the Managers' Report was read, which we present in a still more condensed form, as follows:

During the year past, two of the managers have been removed by death.

Eighty-two new auxiliary societies have been recognized.

There have been added to the Society 68 life directors, and life members, 1,774.

The receipts of the year, for general objects of the Society, amount to $394,340 50, being an increase over last year of $47,798 08.

The number of Bibles printed during the year is 306,000, and of Testaments 556,000, making a total of 862,000.

The number of volumes issued is 815,399, being an increase of 16,029, and would have been larger but for the unavoidable suspension of operations for six weeks, owing to our removal to our new premises. The entire number of volumes issued since the formation of the Society, is 9,903,751.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments have been made to auxiliary societies, to Sunday and secular schools, to pensions and humane institutions, seamen and boatmen, lighthouses, and to various societies and individuals for gratuitous distribution.

The Society has at present thirty-four agents employed, including two in Texas, one in California, and one in Oregon.

Plates have been prepared for a new edition of the 12mo. Nonpareil Bible, of the New Testament in Spanish, and the Testament in Welsh and English in parallel columns. The standard Imperial Quarto Bible for pulpits, in type larger than pica, is stereotyped, and will be ready for distribution in a few months.

The Library contains nearly 2,000 volumes, many of them of great interest and value.

Besides the grants of books, $28,189,000 have been granted by the Board, in money, to aid in publishing the Scriptures in foreign lands, especially in China, Northern and Southern India, and in Turkey, Greece, France and Germany, under the direction of various Missionary Boards and Bible Societies.

After some preliminary remarks by Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, Rev. Dr. NEELY addressed the Society upon the subject of the first resolution, which read as follows:

Resolved, That the superior and peculiar adaptation of the Bible to the work of mental and moral illumination furnishes a commanding motive for its universal diffusion.

Dr. NEELY said that we were apt to view the age in which we lived as being more remarkable for its progress, and to regard the progress we had attained as indication of a great political and social millenium about to dawn upon us. Whilst he admitted this, many, he thought, were apt to overlook the instrumentality by which the progress of the world is to be maintained. Fears were entertained, not without some foundation, that the progress might prove ephemeral, or might ultimately lead to practical infidelity. Men were too apt in seeking out and developing new systems of philosophy and new theories, to forget that the word of God is the primal instrument leading to all perfection. Man was by nature an ignorant being, yet having the capacity for acquiring knowledge. This was equally axiomatic, to say that man, surrounded by mysteries, was an inquisitive being, desiring to remove those mysterica. He naturally was led to inquire into his own nature. When he asked the origin of that which existed around him in outward nature, or the nature of himself and his destiny, the Bible was the only source from which to obtain a satisfactory answer. This point the reverend speaker dwelt upon at some considerable length, and illustrated by a reference to the vague inconsistencies with which the old heathen philosophies teemed, and that for much of the truth these systems did inculcate, they were largely indebted to Moses. Taking revealed religion as the foundation of human investigation, science becomes then truly the handmaid of religion. He did not, we infer from the Bible stands any illumination upon the subject, but he did affirm that those men, who had contemned the sacred pages, or, through ignorance, had never known them, proved that the most absurd theories existed in the minds of pretended philosophers. By the aid of the Bible, and by leaning on its infallible guidance, the great progress of the Universe, now in the front rank, was surrendered to science. Revolution took its origin and science developed the laws of the Universe. What the world wanted, as well among thousands in Christendom as among pagans, was more light and truth. This world hungered for it. It must be truth—not mere ethical varities, but spiritual truth. That truth could be found nowhere else than in the Bible. When guided reason had nearly failed in attempting to solve the problem that agitated the religious nature of man, the Bible, like a new sun bursting upon the world, lighted the way, and the seeker was enabled to walk in the true faith.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYE spoke upon the subject of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the wisdom of the commendation bestowed on the Berean Christians over those of Thessalonica is abundantly confirmed at the present day, by the condition of those nations which make a free use of the Word of God and those which restrain its circulation.

Dr VERMILYE in his remarks alluded first to the prominence that is given to the police system of countries the more Catholic influence prevails over them. The traveler in passing over Europe felt this first in reaching France, where passports were demanded and scrutinized. Still more so was it the case in reaching Italy and Austria. In those countries the outward semblance of religion was worshipped. The cathedrals erected in gorgeous splendor, with works of art adorning them, gave no bibles for the people to read. The drivers and postillions, conveying the traveler across the country, would worship the rude crucifixes fixed at the roadside, and the next moment, perhaps, would use falsehood and artifice to cheat the traveler. In Sardinia, where there was a constitutional Government, which admitted comparative freedom of conscience, one seemed to breathe a freer air than at Rome and Austria.

Rev. Mr. CUMMINS of Virginia, addressed the Society upon the subjects embraced within the following resolution:

Resolved, That the vast extent and attraction of our newly acquired region at the West, with a population gathered from many countries and of diverse tongues, might well awaken apprehensions as to our general welfare were it not for the hope and prospect that the inspired Scriptures—the great source of light and spiritual culture to be widely diffused among the accumulating masses.

The reverend speaker alluded in his remarks, in detail, to the progress of the settlement of the western part of our Continent, and to the light which had seemed to spring up in New-Mexico, Oregon, Washington and California by the introduction of the religious institutions founded upon the Bible. He alluded to Utah with the sin of polygamy countenanced among the 40,000 inhabitants of that Territory. He thought that a free Bible introduced there would be instrumental in stopping the progress of that vice.

Rev. Dr. DUFF was next introduced by Rev. Dr. TYNG, as a delegate from the British and Foreign Bible Society. Dr. DUFF took up the Bible and examined it as a work of literature, of history, of science, of morals and of religion, and contrasted it in this light of its morals and Religion with what had been produced elsewhere. The Christian world, he said, had not begun to recognize the importance of circulating the Bible, and though they might conceive that it had done much to enlighten the benighted heathen, yet it was not a tithe of what it was able to do.

Rev. PHILLIP KENT, also a delegate from the British and Foreign Bible Society, next spoke. He gave some interesting statistics in regard to what that Society had accomplished, and the manner in which their Bibles had circulated through Europe. He was followed by Dr. PALMER, who delivered a brief address, after which the exercises were closed with a benediction.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A marriage took place at the Crystal Palace yesterday afternoon. Rev. D. L. MARKS, of the M. E. Church in Bedford-street. The groom was Mr. MERRIT SMITH of Mount Washington, Mass.; the bride, Miss ELIZABETH DINGMAN, of Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y. The ceremony took place in the picture gallery.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The annual election of officers of the Crystal Palace took place at the Institute building yesterday. The polls opened at 3 and closed at 7 P. M. Two hundred and twenty votes for President were polled, with the following result: R. L. BELL 214; JOHN BULLOCK 51; blank 5. The contest was spirited.

☞ The troubles existing between EDWIN FORREST and NATHANIEL P. WILLIS came up yesterday in a new shape, in the Court of Common Pleas. The suit was brought by Mr. FORREST for an alleged libel uttered by Mr. WILLIS, and the damages were laid at $10 000. The plea set up in defence turns upon a technical point, viz.: whether a new suit can be commenced while prior proceedings are pending.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—Those wishing the best manufactured and cheapest Pianos and Melodions, should call at the great "Music Dépôt" of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, where may be found the largest collection of Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, in this or any other City in the United States. New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $50 to $175. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DR. DUFF.—BRADY has added the portrait of this eminent Scotch divine to his great collection, and it is now on exhibition at No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon. This establishment contains a matchless collection of American and European celebrities, unrivaled on this continent.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT SALES OF PAINTINGS.—This evening, (Friday) and to-morrow evening, (Saturday) will be continued in the gallery No. 548 Broadway, recently occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection, the sales of these truly beautiful pictures, undoubtedly the finest ever offered for sale in this City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hats of superior quality and workmanship at FREEMAN'S, the Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-street. Price, $3 end $3 50. White Beavers and straw goods of every quality. Call and examine, at No. 90 Fulton-street, between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufactoring depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ All must remember that to-night will be the last one of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the National. It is to be performed also on Saturday afternoon, for positively the last time, being the farewell benefit of Little CORDELIA HOWARD.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Great reduction has just been made at INSLEY'S first class Daguerrean Bazaar, No. 311 Broadway, upon all pictures inserted in gold lockets. Prices to correspond with the extreme low rates of other styles.

☞ The Physicians of Syracuse have passed resolutions of respect to the character and memory of the late Dr. SAMUEL HEALY of Onondaga.

MARRIED.

In this City, in the picture-gallery of the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. Mr. Marks, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bedford-st., MERRIT SMITH, of Mount Washington, Mass., to ELIZABETH DINGMAN, of Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

In this City, on Thursday, May 11, at St. John's Church, by Rev. William Morris, D. D., GILBERT D. SALTONSTALL, M. D., to Miss SARAH J. MARSEILLES, daughter of Mr. John Marseilles, all of this City.

At East Greenwich, R. I., on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. E. R. Warren, CHARLES C. HOBRTON, of North Kingston, (recently from Williamsburg, L. I.,) to Miss SARA G. ARNOLD, daughter of Asa Arnold, Esq., of the former place.

On Wednesday evening, May 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Eddy, Mr. S. I. WILCOX, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss AMELIA, eldest daughter of Jno. T. Crew, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 11, Mrs. ANN MCVEAGH, consort of the late William McVeagh, aged 76 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Division-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

"This is the last of earth."

On Wednesday, May 10, after a short illness, CHESSELDEN ELLIS, of the City of New-York, counsellor-at-law, aged 52 years.

His remains have been taken to Waterford, Saratoga Co., for interment.

In New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday morning, May 10, Miss ELIZABETH WHITING, sister of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Boardman, aged 82 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, at New-Milford, Conn., on Friday, May 12, at 4 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 10, JOHN G. MURRAY, formerly of Carbondale, Penn., in the 28th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages for his friends will be at the Hamilton-av ferry.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday night, May 10, of hypertrophy of heart, JOSEPH M LAWRENCE, eldest son of Geo. and Adeline Lawrence, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members and congregation of the First Universalist Society of Williamsburg, also Section No. 8 Cadets of Temperance, are invited to attend his funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 100 South 4th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 11, CORALIE ANGOSTA, daughter of Charles and Adelphia S. Durfee, aged 3 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the parents' residence, on Pacific-st., above Powers, at 4 P. M., on Friday, 12th inst.

HENRY HINE, aged 28 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, May 11—6 P. M.

The Foreign Market accounts telegraphed from Halifax, report no important change in Cotton; Middlings are a small fraction easier, and Fair quoted by some of the Circulars ¼d. dearer; Flour 1s. down; Indian Corn, 1s. to 2s. down, and Wheat 3d. The British Funds same as by the previous packet, 87½@¾. Money in fair supply with the discount houses. The war news is not of a very decided character. The [illegible] had little or no influence [illegible]

With the single but important exception of Erie shares, the Stock market exhibited a steadier feeling than for a day or two past, and a fair amount of business was done in most of the Railroad and Coal and Transit speculatives. Erie was sold down in the morning to 68 ₱ cent., the lowest point it has touched since 1851, but recovered a fraction

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number comprising Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months' Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all cases where with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—28 cents per quarter, or $1 54 per annum.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 828. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEBRASKA STRUGGLE.

UNIQUE APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.

NEBRASKA MEN BECOMING FAINT.

Anti-Nebraska Men, Firm.

SEVERAL MEMBERS COMFORTABLY DRUNK.

The House Adjourned at Last.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

The Anti-Nebraska members are maintaining the struggle in the House with great firmness. The prospect is that they will sit all night, although the friends of the bill show some signs of caving in, and asking what terms would be acceptable to the minority. The minority answer: "A withdrawal of RICHARDSON'S resolution, or an adjournment until Tuesday.

A number of Northern Democratic Anti-Nebraska members watch every opportunity to help the other side

The Southern Whigs who oppose the bill are firm and unyielding.

Mr. HUNT, of Louisiana, behaves gallantly. No man is truer, or more deserving of commendation. Messrs. BISHOP PERKINS, EDGERTON, LYON, and some twenty other Democrats are equally true.

Many of the friends of the bill seriously contemplate carrying it to-morrow, by riding rough shod over the minority and overruling all decisions of the Speaker, sustaining their motions in order, thus preventing resistance by parliamentary expedients. The project will fail if attempted, because it is *too* grossly tyranical. Even Speaker BOYD, who can stand considerable party manœuvering, counsels against it.

The scene in the House is amusing. So far, no public ebullitions of ill temper have occurred, though there is much confusion. Members are stretched on sofas and floors, with chairs for pillows, and shawls for blankets, sleeping by pletoons. Others are sleeping in seats or nodding at desks. A few are comfortably drunk; among them is one from your City.

Refreshments are furnished in the ante-room. There were regiments of servants carrying dinners to the committee rooms all thie afternoon.

I have just heard that Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, and Mr. EBNUNSON had a serious altercation in the lobby to-day, but did not come to blows. e.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

The "National Democrats" from New-York, in Congress, contemplate issuing an address to the people of that State, which will embody their views of the principles which ought to be contained in all bills for the organization of the Territories of the United States, and their attitude in relation to other political subjects. They mean to stand on the Compromise Measures of 1850, and the Baltimore Platform of 1852.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,.....First Session,

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 12.

Mr. CHASE moved thet when the Senate adjourn it be to Monday. Agreed.

Mr. CHASE presented several petitions against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. ALLEN—As there is no quorum present, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. WELLER—Let us havn the Yeas and Nays.

The list was called, during which many Senators came in. Motion lost—Yeas 10, Nays 15; no quorum.

Mr. WALKER said there was no use in staying, as no quorum was present. He therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. PRATT asked for the Yeas and Nays, but the Senate refused to order them. The motion was agreed to—Yeas 13, Nays 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Night's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 11.

Repeated motions, such as to adjourn, to be excused from voting, and for a call of the House, and for the Yeas and Nays; the clerks hoarse with calling the roll.

Ten o'clock.—Spectators deserting the galleries—members constantly going out for meat and drink, while others eat their lunch in the Hall.

An amusing private scene occurred in the lobby. The members arranged themselves at Capt. STEWART'S table, to partake of a basket of victuals, and to wash down with something in a bottle. Having no cork-screw, they were in a quandary, and concluded to retire and break the neck of the bottle out of doors. They came in afterwards, refreshed, and considerably elated. Not a few cigars were smoked in the rear of the Speaker's chair in the lobby.

Meantime, the interesting process of calling the Yeas and Nays was going on in the Hall.

Half-past Ten.—Mr. DEAN said the morning hour having expired, he moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The SPEAKER said the motion was not in order—pending the proposition to close the debate.

Mr. DEAN—I thought a Nebraske speech et this hour would be refreshing.

Other questions were decided by the Yens and Nayn.

Mr. COBB—I will offer an olive branch at this late hour.

Cries of "No, no." "Go it." "What is it?" "Hear him." "Question." "Let's have your olive branch."

Mr. COBB—It is connected with the question before the House.

A VOICE—Make a speech on the Graduation bill. Make a speech on the Homestead bill.

Eleven o'clock.—Mr. RICHARDSON said he proposed to modify his resolution.

Mr. CAMPBELL objected, amid cries of "hear him," "hear him."

The Speaker said the resolution was in the possession of the mover.

Mr. RICHARDSON modified so as to close the debate on the Nebraska bill in 5 minutes after the House shall again go into Committee, and moved the previous question.

Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Me., and DEAN at the same time moved an adjournment. Negatived.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the House adjourn till Monday next.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked to be excused from voting.

Mr. SEWARD wanted to have the question settled now whether a gentleman can ask to be excused from voting without furnishing a reason, thus abusing the privilege of the floor.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Matters of abuse are for my constituents and not for the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. SEWARD—The movement involves the character of the House.

The Speaker decided that Mr. CAMPBELL could not ask to be excused.

Twelve o'clock.—Motions to adjourn, &c., continue to be made, and voted down by the Yeas and Nays.

Half past one o'clock.—Members appear exceedingly wearied, but are still engaged in the patriotic duty of answering Yea or Nay on the oft-repeated questions.

FRIDAY, May 12—3 A. M.

Mr. DEAN—We have been here fifteen consecutive hours, and have made no progress. I now appeal to the House, on both sides, to accept the proposition made yesterday morning, to allow the debate to continue till Thursday next, and to postpone the special order—the Pacific Railroad bill—for one week. This will give an opportunity for full discussion, and is fair to both sides.

Objection was made by Mr. TWEED and others.

Mr. RICHARDSON stated he was advised to say that the proposition made in the morning to postpone the special order, and terminate the debate on the Nebraska bill some time next week, would meet with no opposition from the friends of the measure.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had invariably been refused the privilege, and must now object to the gentleman's proceeding.

Mr. HUGHES asked the consent of the House to make a remark, but many objections were interposed.

Mr. HUGHES thought that inasmuch as the gentleman from Illinois had made a proposition on one side, the privilege of responding should be allowed on the other.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that he had made no proposition. He had merely said that he would accept the proposition coming from the other side.

Mr. HUGHES wished to say something, but what he said was lost in loud cries of "order."

A motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. HUGHES again asked to make a statement, which, he said, would not consume over two minutes. Cries of "hear him," "hear him."

Mr. WALSH—I object, no matter who desires to hear the gentleman. I do not want any proposition at all.

The SPEAKER—The Chair heard several very distinct objections.

Mr. WALSH—I repeat my objections for the gentleman's special benefit.

DAYLIGHT APPEARED.

The scenes already described had been repeated. The members were all nearly fagged out, and some with their heads tied up. The morning newspapers came to the relief of the honorable body, and occasionally baskets of refreshments were brought in to individual members. The House had been called, and the Sergeant-at-Arms directed to sally forth and arrest absentees and bring them to the bar of the House.

FRIDAY, May 12—9 A. M.

Mr. BARRY was produced at the bar of the House, when the Speaker informed him that he was at liberty to offer an excuse for his absence.

Mr. BARRY—I was not very well, and thought sitting up all night would make me sick. I paired off with a gentlemen who went home to sleep.

Mr. BARRY was excused for non-attendance.

Mr. KERR suggested that the doors be opened for the admission of members, if there were any outside who desired to come in.

Mr. BALL, for the purpose of giving members an opportunity to shave and brush up a little, moved that the House adjourn till 12 o'clock.

The motion was negatived.

By unanimous consent, all the absentees waiting outside the hall were admitted at once, with the understanding that they should separately render excuses.

Mr. BELCHER said he had remained as long as his health permitted. Excused.

Mr. BELL said he was present all the time with the exception of one hour.

Mr. DENNETT remarked that he remained as long as he was able, and then went away. Both were excused.

Mr. BENTON—I have an excuse which I hope will prove satisfactory. Neither on account of age nor infirmity did I stay away, nor did I pair off, though such offers were made to me. I never did pair off, and I do not intend to begin any such thing now. [Laughter.] I was absent without disrespect to the House. I am not inclined to impede the business of the House. I have been greatly gratified with the decorum, gravity and precision with which all questions have been put by the Chair. The Chair conducted itself well throughout the proceedings. I went away after taking a survey of the House. I saw good men and true sitting round in the Hall, and enough to keep up a quorum and carry on the business, such as it was. [Laughter.] And my absence made no difference. *Animus revertendi.* I designed to return, and not to skulk from the business of the House, and take my share, in turn—saving some strength for the pinch when it comes. I was without doors for some time, waiting to be let in, and therefore am entitled to credit for the time I was kept out. [Laughter.] I declare I mean to do better, some time or other. [Renewed laughter.]

All further proceedings in the call of the House were dispensed with.

Motions to adjourn were renewed.

Half-past Two o'clock P. M.—Mr. DEAN raised a point of order, that as 12 o'clock was named to the first rule as the time for the meeting of the House, and as that hour had now arrived, the Journal should be read.

The Speaker overruled the point, on the ground that there had been no adjournment, and this was the continuation of the Legislative day commenced yesterday. He had no authority to adjourn the House.

Mr. SLICER, the Chaplain, came in as usual to perform his duty if necessary.

Mr. BANKS quoted the order of the House adopted on the first day of the session, that 12 o'clock shall be fixed as the hour to which the House shall stand adjourned each day, till otherwise ordered. Therefore, the House stands adjourned by its own order.

The Speaker overruled the point, mainly because the Legislative day still continues, and because there cannot be a meeting of the body without an adjournment.

Mr. BANKS appealed, and wanted to make a brief explanation to show that there is a precedent for this point, but numerous objections were made.

Four o'clock.—Ineffectual motions were made to go into Committee on the Private Calendar, and to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table. Nothing was done but taking the Yeas and Nays to kill time on trivial motions.

Half-past four P.M.—A motion to adjourn was made, and resulted in Yeas 65 Nays 66.

A Voice—"A close shave."

Mr. WENTWORTH of Ill. raised a question, that ANDREW STUART'S name is recorded in the negative, whereas that gentleman is absent, and will not be here till 9 or 10 to-night. This did not alter the result but still the error ought to be corrected.

Mr. PHILLIPS agreed with Mr. WENTWORTH that this was an important matter and should be corrected.

Mr. HOWE thought so too, as they had been contending here for 30 hours for an adjournment. [Loud cries of "Order, order."]

Mr. CAMPBELL—Both sides should be heard or neither. [Cries louder than before, of "Order, order."

Several others spoke amid the confusion.

Mr HOUSTON to Mr. WENTWORTH—Let the matter stand till morning, when the gentlemen will be here.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN suggested that according to the Speaker's decision of to-day, there is no other day than this, which may be a perpetual day to the end of the session.

Six o'clock.—Mr. BAYLY inquired if the House should adjourn till to-morrow, what will be the first business in order?

Mr. PRESTON called for the regular order of business.

Mr. STUART came in, and said he was not here when the last vote was taken, and if he had been, would not have voted, because he had paired off. His name, by unanimous consent, was erased from the journal.

Mr. CUMMINGS—I wish to make a suggestion. [Cries of "Hear him, hear him."] I believe this struggle arises from the fact that a few gentlemen want to make remarks on the Nebraska question. I hope the side to which I belong—the majority—will consent, provided the other side will agree to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill one week from Tuesday, and allow gentlemen the intermediate time to say what they please.

Several objections were made.

Mr. RICHARDSON—We have already offered that.

Mr. KERR—We are willing for it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I object to any propositions out of order. I hope we will proceed regularly.

Mr. DEAN—I ask consent of the House to make a suggestion.

Mr. WALSH—I object.

Mr. SEWARD—I hope the gentlemen will be heard—nothing can be lost by it.

Mr. LEAN—I hope the opponents of the bill will accept the proposition; it is fair, and the man who does not accept it, will be liable to the charge of a factionist.

[While some called him to order, others cried "Good," "good."]

Further Yeas and Nays were called for.

Mr WRIGHT of Pa. wanted to make a proposition. [Cries of "Hear him." "hear him."]

Mr. WASHBURNE—I object.

Mr. WRIGHT—You don't know what you're objecting about.

Mr. LEAN, amid cries of "Order," said it was a proposition relating to the adjournment of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE withdrew his objection.

Mr. CULLOM—I object. I don't want *ex parte* statements. [Cries of "Withdraw your objection. CULLOM."]

Mr. WRIGHT—We offer the olive branch, and you will not take it.

Mr. HIBBARD—Don't offer any more.

Ten o'clock.—The process of taking the votes on motions to adjourn, &c., is still progressing, with no event to enliven the dull proceedings.

Half-past eleven o'clock.—Mr. RICHARDSON said a number of the opponents of the bill desire to have until to-morrow morning to deliberate as to their course on the Nebraska bill. With a view to afford that opportunity, he moved that the House adjourn. [Loud cries of "Oh, no;" "Yes," "Yes," &c.]

Mr. HUNT—Will you allow me to say a word?

Mr. RICHARDSON—Certainly, with a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. HUNT said, the friends of the Constitution, Liberty and Union are anxious to bring this matter to an amicable close. As one, it is the strongest wish of my heart. If you adjourn till Monday you will find full time for consultation with friends. I belong to no clique, nor am I associated with any caucus. There is no factious spirit in any bosom, but a spirit of liberty. If you join me in the same spirit of liberty and friendship, I will unite with you. I ask you to accede to this proposition.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I would most gladly accede, but my friends on this side of the chamber have advised the course I have indicated. When we meet to-morrow, I trust we shall discuss and arrange the preliminaries on which we can bring about a result which is as desireable to me, as to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga.—While the gentleman from Louisiana says what he does, yet he cannot speak for those who obstruct the business of the country.

Mr. HUNT—Several gentlemen acting here to-day as the opponents of the bill, have requested me to consider what plan I could devise to bring about an amicable adjustment. For the reason that there is some hope of success I think it reasonable to accede to what I have proposed.

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga.—But the gentlemen cannot speak for them, as I stated, with due respect for the gentlemen, and while he does not wish unnecessarily to obstruct business, yet all of those who act with the gentleman, with entire harmony, I doubt not, do throw obstruction in the way.

Mr. CULLOM—I have been acting firmly with those who have resisted what I, for one, regard as an attempt, in some degree, to stifle debate on this important question. I have been actuated by no factious motives. I have, from the first, resorted to nothing disorganizing to defeat the passage of this bill, if it in the deliberate intention of this House to pass this or any other; but have thought there has not been full discussion. When, however, discussion shall have been exhausted on this important question, I am not one of those who will stand in the way and impede the legitimate business of the country. How far I shall yield my opposition to the bill I am not prepared to say; but will say to the gentlemen from Georgia and Louisiana, and to the country, that I have been prompted in all I may do to perfect measures that may redound to the greatest possible good of the country, and there my opposition shall cease.

Mr. STEPHENS—The gentleman says, because there has not been full discussion, he thus acts. I will not moot the question how long the discussion shall continue—perhaps two months, or six—the House must be the judge. It has been so for the last ten years. We have had questions of peace and war decided with less debate than has been permitted on this question. The majority think time enough has been taken up in speeches. We are willing to extend the debate an entire week, contrary to the judgment of the House. There are men with whom the gentleman from Tennessee acts who want a month or a year. There are gentlemen who declare their meaning is factious. A print in a neighboring city has advised them to this course. It is time to sound the alarm and awake suspicion to their ultimate object.

Mr. CULLOM—I hope the gentleman will not consider me responsible for a faction.

Mr. STEPHENS—I must tell him, while occupying his position, the majority must look to the ultimate expectations from outside friends.

Mr. GIDDINGS (hastily crossing from a nap)—I call the gentleman to order. If this stump speech is to go on, I'll take a hand in it. [Laughter—Cries of "Good," and calls "To order."]

The Speaker *pro tem* (Mr. ORR)—The Chair sustains the point of order of the gentleman from Ohio. Such debate, if indulged in might lead to bad results. There is no debatable proposition before the House.

The question is on adjournment.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I desire simply, as the whole matter is out of order with the consent of the House, to inquire of the gentlemen from Georgia.

Before finishing the sentence, he was called to order by Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. CAMPBELL, elevating his voice above the din, exclaimed: "I will resist to the latter end." [Deafening cries of Order.]

The Speaker exerted his power to restore quiet. Great excitement prevailed. Many members who were dozing in their chairs and in the lobbies aroused, and the galleries were greatly interested.

Mr. SEWARD (in a loud tone, looking in the direction of Mr. CAMPBELL,) said, "This is no place for difficulties, but outside the Hall."

Mr. CAMPBELL, much excited, exclaimed, "All the power in the world can't prevent me."

Mr. EBNUNSON hurriedly stepped across to Mr. CAMPBELL in a menacing attitude, and instantly the parties were surrounded by members, some of them running over the desks in their anxiety to reach the scene. The excitement was intense. Loud cries of "Order, order."

The SPEAKER banged with his hammer, and said: The friends of order will preserve order. Gentlemen will take their seats. [Bang, bang.] The Sergeant-at-Arms will enforce order. Gentlemen who make this disorder are acting in contempt of the House. [Bang, bang went the hammer, cries of "Order," "Move that we adjourn," &c.]

The Sergeant-at-Arms hurried to the scene, bearing aloft the mace of office, the silver head of which—a globe surmounted with an eagle—glittered in the gas-light. He arrested Mr. EBNUNSON, and in a few minutes, much to the relief of all present, a personal collision was prevented. All breathed freer and deeper.

Members having returned to their seats.

Mr. SEWARD had a word to say.

The Speaker said objection was made, and he must enforce the rule.

Mr. SEWARD did not propose to make a speech.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., rose to a privileged question, and moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday.

Mr. MACE—I suggest that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) made a fair proposition to adjourn.

VOICES—"Let's adjourn." "Agreed, agreed." "No, no." "Yes." "I am hungry and sleepy." "That's the case with all of us." "Adjourn, adjourn."

The Speaker put the question.

Tremendous shouts of "Aye," and but few noes

The House was then declared adjourned, amidst clanging of bands and immoderate laughter; and at 11.40 the members darted out of the Hall homewards, to meet again at noon on Saturday.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston. Latest from Europe.

BOSTON, Friday, May 12—61 P. M.

The steamship *Canada* has just been signalized from the lower station, and will reach her dock about 10 o'clock to-night.

The following is the latest intelligence from Europe:

LONDON, Saturday Morning.—The Russians have completely evacuated Krajovn, carrying their guns and stores to Wilna.

The occupation of Albanie and Hezegorina is determined upon. The operations will be assisted by Austrian ships.

Of the allied troops landed at Gallipoli, one portion had been sent to Scrutari, and another was on the march to Adrianople.

PARIS, Friday Evening.—The funds closed at yesterday's prices—the 3 per cents 63.40 and the 4½ per cents at 89.95.

The story of the bombardment and capture of Odessa arose from the fact that the Odessa batteries fired into the British ship *Furious*, sent with a flag of truce to bring off the Consul and British residents.

PASKIEWITSCH was making formidable preperations for an attack on Silistria.

Capt. FOOTE, a deserving English naval officer, was accidentally drowned in the Baltic.

Second Dispatch.] BOSTON, Friday, May 12.

The *Canada* reached her dock at 9 o'clock this evening, having had to anchor on Wednesday night on account of the fog.

The London *Daily News* says: "The small-pox has broken out in the British fleet. The first reports represent that it is raging with violence, but we hope they may prove to be exaggerated.

The Paris *Moniteur* denies that any requisition has been made by France and England to Prussia with a view to force her to quit her neutral attitude.

Baron MANTEUFFEL said, in his speech to the Prussian First Chamber: "To protect Prussian and German interests, an alliance is concluded between Prussia and Austria; which alliance, it is hoped, the remaining federal States of Germany will join. A community of action will continue to subsist between Austria and Prussia, on one part, and the Western Powers on the other—the basis of that community being the Conference of Vienna. Prussia, however, believing that Russia's conduct has recently been more conciliatory, will persevere in efforts to effect an arrangement by diplomacy. But when the decisive moment shall have arrived, Prussia will act at once, with energy."

Ratifications of the treaty will not be exchanged till the end of May. It will then be submitted to the Germanic Diet.

The *Moniteur* publishes the details of the passage of the Danube by the Russians, which fully confirms the report given by OMAR PASHA, namely, that the Russian flotille end transports enabled them to cross at three points simultaneously, when the Russians immediately attacked the Turkish fortifications. In one of the Russian regiments every man was killed. Two battalions next engaged and were nearly destroyed, and it was necessary to send fifteen battalions to carry the entrenchments.

The Turks held their position for 48 hours under the fire of the Russian gun-boats, and 25 heavy guns and 8 mortars from the opposite bank. The Turks having fired their last cartridge, evacuated the place, carrying with them their guns, and falling back in good order on Kerasu.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* asserts, April 12, that secret instructions were sent to the Austrian Minister at Constantinople to prepare quietly to withdraw from Turkey. He argues from this, that Austria will yet play false and join Russia.

It was said that the British Camp would be formed at Enyuksdern, on the Bosphorus.

The Russians in the Dobrudscha were suffering from sickness, and some regiments had been ordered to recross the Danube.

General SCHILDER has notified the Austrian Lloyds that he will close the Sulina mouth of the Danube, leaving open only the Kilia Channel.

France, down to the latest date had chartered 351 ships to convey troops to the East, of which 181 had been dispatched. They were to make two voyages each, and could convey 120,000 men, and 10,000 horses, with suitable stores.

The leading Irish Catholics in Britain had issued a protest against Protestant Government inspection of Nunneries.

Several tumults had occurred at Stockport among the operatives on the strike there.

The Easton Conspiracy Trial.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, May 12.

This morning sentence was passed upon the Easton conspiretors by Judge MCCARTNEY, as follows:

DANIEL LACHENOUR $2,000 fine and three months' confinement in the County Jail.

C. C. FIELD, $2,000 fine and one year's solitary confinement in the State Penitentiary.

AARON S. DECK, $1,000 fine and one year's solitary confinement in the State Penitentiary.

STEVENSON $1 fine, and one year's hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

A. S. DECK asked permission to say a few words, which was granted. He then rose and said, "I am innocent, I am innocent, so help me God."

STEVENSON appeared quite composed—more so than the others.

The Court-house was crowded, and all seemed to think that justice had been done.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 12.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday last are received. They contain Galveston dates to the 3d inst. The citizens of Waco had rescued Dr. STEINER from Lieut. ANDERSON, who was taking him to Fort Graham for trial by Court Martial, for the murder of Major ARNOLD.

Canal Break in Canada.

ALBANY, Friday, May 12.

The *Toronto Colonist* of yesterday reports a break in the Beauharnois Canal, which will take two weeks to repair.

Loss of the Brig Exchange.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 12.

The brig *Exchange*, for Newburyport with coal, was capsized on Wednesday evening by a squall and sank. The crew escaped.

Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 10.

The first ship from sea arrived at Quebec to-day.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

May Anniversaries.

SUNDAY, MAY 14.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews—Sermon by Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., the newly elected President of the Society, in the Reformed Dutch Church, on Lafayette-place.

New-York City Sunday-School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—Asbury M. E. Church, Norfolk-street, on Sunday evening, May 14, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MONDAY, MAY 15.

Young Men's Christian Association—Church of the Puritans, 7½ P. M.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

A meeting in behalf of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held yesterday morning at the Tabernacle, Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President, in the Chair.

The exercises were commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. MATTZ.

A statement was read by the Secretary, from which we give the following extracts:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has under its care twenty-eight Missions, which occupy one hundred and eleven stations and thirty-eight regular out-stations. Of these Missions, seven are among the aborigines of our own country, two are in Africa, (one on the Western coast, the other in the Territory of the Zulus, near Port Natal, on the southeast side of the Continent,) one is in Greece, one to the Jews in Turkey, four are among the nominal Christians in the midst of the Mohammedanism of Western and Central Asia, seven are on the Continent in India. The whole number of laborers sent from this country is, therefore, 407. With them are associated 39 native preachers, and 192 other native helpers, making the total number of laborers connected with the Missions, and supported by their funds, to be 638. Seventeen Missionaries and seven Assistant Missionaries are now under appointment and expecting soon to depart—three Missionaries to Micronesia, several to the Armenian, and others to other Missions.

From eleven printing establishments, 37,127,251 pages of the Word of God, and of Divine Truth in other forms, were issued during the last year—the whole of issues from the beginning being more than 958,000,000 of pages. In the 9 seminaries, 23 boarding schools and 712 schools in the Missions, between 23,000 and 24,000 pupils receive instruction, which, with the blessing of God, will not only fit to their salvation, but furnish pastors and other well-qualified agents for the work of evangelization. One hundred and three Churches, under the care of the Missions, contain nearly 26,000 members in full communion, of whom 2,116 were received during the year last reported.

The receipts from August 1, 1853, to May 1, 1854, have been $213,200 17—being $3,647 32 more than in the corresponding months of the previous financial year. The expenditures of the year will, however, necessarily fall not much below $330,000. During the remaining three months, $116,800, or $38,900 per month, must, therefore, be contributed, to enable the Treasurer, at the end of the year, to exhibit no deficit. The amount received into the treasury during these months of last year was $ 5,702 73, or an average of $31,900 per month.

The reformation among the Armenians and the Nestorians, and in Syria and Assyria, is moving steadily onward—an element of power—a bright star of life—in respect to the future of those countries. Concessions have already been made, and engagements entered into, under the aggressions of the Power that meant them not, but something widely different, which are most favorable in their inevitable influences on the non-Mussulman mind in its relations to the truth that serves, and which, if carried out, must secure freedom to the Mohammedan population, and prepare it also to receive and obey the Gospel. The whole framework of the social and political institutions of the Turkish Empire is being taken down for reconstruction, and the life of Mohammedanism is departing. The revolution partially accomplished also in China is literally without a parallel in history.

Rev. C. V. A. VAN DYCK, M. D., then addressed the audience. He said that the sentiment had pretty generally prevailed, that the labors of the missionaries did not effect anything. Suppose that success had not crowned their efforts, should the command of the Saviour be therefore disregarded? The difference between the work of the Gospel at home and abroad was only a difference of locality, and Missionaries or Churches have no right to be discouraged, even though God did not see fit to give success to their labors. But very few have an adequate idea of the labors of the Missionary. Suppose one of the learned Brahmins of India, with their modes of dress, customs, habits and modes of thought, should take us to be a nation needing instruction and refinement, and came among us and set about working a reform in this country, how much effect would there be? Very much the same is the labors of the Foreign Missionary in a foreign land. He is among those of different habits and customs, despised by the people, who think themselves fully equal to any nation, and scout at the idea of anybody coming to teach them, and yet, under these circumstances he must labor for their evangelization, though in so doing he must change the whole structure of society. Notwithstanding these disadvantages the work has gone steadily forward, and men can no longer plead want of success as an excuse for not engaging in it. Missionaries will now have an opportunity to show how much they can do for Christ; the one by showing how much labor they can endure, the other by showing how far they are willing to come up in this work, to the aid of the Missionaries against the kingdom of darkness. The work is now brought to a most important crisis. But a short time since almost insurmountable obstacles met the missionary at every step, but now the whole country is opened to their efforts.

Rev. J. L. ALLEN, of Bombay, India, said Mohammedanism and the Catholic religion were the sources of evil which had been planted, and their influence was no better than that of the religion of the country of the heathen. Romanism had even degenerated, and in India it appears only to be a caste of Hindooism. The conflict was to effect the ascendancy of Protestantism. At first, missionaries were not allowed to labor there; now it is far different. One of the great bulwarks of the prevailing religion is *caste*, one of the fundamental laws in connection with it being that he that changes his religion loses his *caste*, and all his civil rights. The missionary field in India is vast, the population being estimated at 160,000,000. As to the religion of the country, it had its learned books in great profusion, and their gods are numerous, and each person can choose whatever god or goddess he chooses, which he worships with the prescribed rites and ceremonies. It is all as sacred to them as is evangelical worship to Christians, and though their ceremonies may seem puerile to us, they do not to them. Hence, the work of the missionary is arduous.

There are now 443 missionaries in India, and the Scriptures are translated into ten Hindoo languages. Of these there are only one-eleventh from the American Board, while from England there are five times as many. The American Board ought to do vastly more. This cause requires the prayers, the contributions, and the influence of all and the personal service of many. New provinces were being opened and obstacles removed, calling for the help of new missionaries to take possession of the land

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Nebraska Question in Texas—Position of Gen. Houston—How it Affects the Slaveholding Interest.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, TEXAS, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

The Nebraska excitement scarcely reaches Texas. The intelligent large planters are generally gratified and grateful to Senator DOUGLAS for his unexpected and gratuitous offer, but consider it of doubtful value to themselves in particular, because the opening of Nebraska to slave-settlers would bring its lands in competition before immigrants with those in Texas, and most wealthy Texans are extensive land-owners and speculators as well as slave-owners. For this reason they are reconciled to the vote of HOUSTON against the measure, and the absence of RUSK from the Senate when the vote was taken.

The poorer class of Americans know little about the matter, and are indifferent. The Germans alone are led to think and reflect. To assist them, you will be surprised to learn that a translation of Mr. SEWARD'S speech in the Senate has been extensively circulated under the frank of Gen. HOUSTON.

"*Der alte Fuchs!*" (the old fox!) I heard one of them exclaim, as he observed this significant circumstance.

There is a difference in the political sentiment of the people of the North and the South, with which, during all my extended tour, I have been more and more painfully impressed.

Patriotism at the North is much more generous and national in its application than it is at the South. There are evident indications of this in the action and speeches of public men, particularly on any subject in which the most jealous and sensitive inquisitiveness can suspect a danger of overlooking all the possible rights of the States in their individuality. But in the general conversation of the people in public affairs, it is much more manifest. When it is a question of internal policy, you never hear it discussed, except as to how the interests of the South are to be affected. The North is looked upon with a constant jealousy. Her prosperity is considered to have been in some way obtained at the expense of the South, and there is constant reference made to the supposed efforts of Northern people to *overreach* the South. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred at the South talk of Northern statesmen and politicians, as only our extreme Anti-Slavery agitators represent those of the South, as cunning Yankee tricksters in politics.

Southerners are patriotic, intensely patriotic, but *the South* is not patriotic. The patriotism of Southerners, in proportion to its intensity, is concentrated. It centres between a man's heels. The patriotism of the Northern people is broad and generous; it is national, and centres at Washington. I speak of patriotism as a sentiment—an interior spring of the mind, influencing its determinations independently of assignable reasons. The North feels towards the South as if it were a part of itself,—honors it and glories in it, and sorrows for it and with it, as bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. The South loves the North as its business partner, and cares for its glory and success only so far as it is reflected upon itself, and accrues to the honor, safety, and wealth of itself.

The dissolution of the Union, as an economical measure, has never been conceived of by a Northern mind. The extremists of the North have urged that union with the South, under certain circumstances, made the North responsible for the iniquity of the laws of the South, growing out of its determination to sustain and perpetuate the institution of Slavery; they have, therefore, attacked the Constitution of the Union as morally wrong. They have gone further; they have declared that because it was wrong it was not binding, and they have acted consistently in this, that while they repudiate for themselves a share in the wrong, they decline to use the privileges which it confers upon them. They refuse to vote. They are politically disarmed. As a power of the North, opposed even upon moral grounds to the purposes of the South, they are practically non-combatants.

But the men of the South, who, when the North has been suspected of a disposition to restrict them in the employment of certain means of improving their property—means of doubtful constitutional integrity, of doubtful morality, and of evident national inexpediency—have advocated, and labored to effect, a secession of the Slave States. Such men suffer themselves, and are suffered by others, not merely to act politically, but to occupy positions of great honor and influence.

Examine the proceedings of the Conventions of these factionists, and you will find that they are as impracticable, as fanatical, and as unfit for meddling with public affairs, as the most insane Abolitionist. They are certainly the counterparts of the extreme Anti-Slavery men of the North, except that the latter profess to be influenced by moral arguments, and they only by rage and selfishness—patriotic selfishness.

Suppose that instead of the heroic General PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, the equally heroic General PILLOW, of Tennessee, or General QUATTLEBUM, of South Carolina, had been our President, would his own party in the North itself have been gratified—would any one have thanked him for his generosity, and considered it as a peculiar expression of his love for the Union, had he chosen for his Secretary of War that very brave and talented citizen of Massachusetts, THEODORE PARKER? THEODORE PARKER has not expressed hostility to the Union more strongly than JEFFERSON DAVIS.

If a Southern President had turned out a Virginian, at a time when his severe labors were nearly approaching an honorable conclusion, and had put in his place a citizen of Ohio, who should immediately destroy a great part of the results obtained by the labor of his predecessor, the subserviency to party power in our country might let it pass without indignation; but if the new appointee to the doctorship of the Census of the United States had been the editor of the *Emancipator*, or even the gentlemanly, cautious and moderate Anti-Slavery editor of the *National Era*, no one will believe that it would have been hailed anywhere at the North as a most appropriate, suitable, and broadly patriotic appointment.

The reputation of Mr. DEBOW, the present Commissioner of the Census, as an extremist of the Slavery school of politics, is not less notorious than that of Mr. GARRISON or Dr. BAILEY among the Anti-Slavery agitators, and his private sentiment of enmity towards the North and devotion to the peculiar interests of the South, are so strong that I have heard him spoken of by one of his friends as in a condition approaching insanity on the subject.

President PIERCE, on his acquisition of office, almost immediately removed certain of the Territorial Judges in whose Courts the legality of holding slaves is expected to be tried. I think there were three such removals of Judges on what were supposed to be, of course, merely party grounds; an action of the Executive power unprecedented, with but two excusable exceptions, in the history of our Government. Suppose that the remaining Judges were all Northern men, and that the President should have proposed to fill the vacancies he had thus created with Northern men,—men having a private pecuniary interest, if it were possible, in the contraction of the market for slaves, as all slaveholders have in its extension—would it have met with general approval at the North; would it have been considered at the South as a wise, suitable and just proceeding? But the counterpart of this was the action of our President; and it passed entirely unnoticed at the North, and the patriotism of the South was in no way ashamed to accept it as proper and common-place.

I do not wish to dampen the patriotism of the North. I hope that love for our whole country, and a spirit of justice and severe good faith, may, if possible, be strengthened as a ruling influence in our politics, by the present excitement. But I trust that the conviction will not be lost, after the excitement occasioned by this Nebraska plot shall have subsided, that it is not safe to carry the spirit of conciliation so far as to give the ultraists of the South all those offices and opportunities for effecting their purposes which they most desire, while those of correspondingly extreme Northern views are excluded from the slightest direct political power.

Congress and the General Government will always "bear watching" in their action upon questions into which Slavery enters as an important element of consideration, for another reason, the value of which is scarcely at all appreciated at the North. No strong opposition to the designs and wishes of the South can ever have been made by individuals at the North from pecuniary considerations. Anti-Slavery principles improve no man's property. But there is not probably a single Southern member of Congress or Cabinet Secretary or departmental functionary, who has not a direct pecuniary interest in strengthening, enlarging and perpetuating the institution of Slavery. Any vote to weaken, restrict or decrease the permanence of Slavery, given by a Southerner, must be given solely from considerations of the general good—from patriotism and in good faith, in opposition to his immediate private pecuniary interests. For example, the introduction of Slavery into Nebraska will so much enlarge the field of slave labor, as to probably increase the demand for slaves sufficiently to add 5 per cent. to the value of each. In the same way that when the field of commerce was enlarged by the discovery of gold and the consequent immigration in California, the general value of ships was increased some twenty per cent. The owner of a ship of the value of $50,000 thus became $10,000 richer in a few months. The arch rowdy of our country, to gain the confidence of the South, some years since boasted in the Senate that he was the owner of a considerable number of slaves, having acquired them by his marriage. Suppose them to be one hundred in number—at the late current prices they may be considered to be of the value of $800, on an average, each. He gains then $4,000 directly, by the passage of his Nebraska bill. Indirectly, by gaining power for the general slave property interest, for future operations, his private pecuniary advantage is much greater.

I know a gentleman in Kentucky who owns nearly one hundred slaves, which pay him a very small interest on their value. He told me he would have sold them this Winter to go South, but he believed if a Slave State could be obtained on the Pacific coast, as he had reason to hope there might be in two years from this time, slave property would be increased in value nearly one hundred per cent., and he should continue his investment in that anticipation. It will be evident that this gentleman could well afford to give $50,000 to effect the passage of the Nebraska bill, the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty, the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the annexation of the Walker Republic as slave territory to the United States. I know of one other Southern gentleman who makes no secret that he has spent $40,000 during the last year, in furtherance of these schemes, and considers it a good investment.

Consider the immense power which these speculators have when the patronage of the Federal Government is placed in their hands. Honorable and honest speculators and officers though they be, are they to be expected to know "no North, no South," in the disposition of this patronage?

It is true that but a small proportion of the people of the South have this personal interest in wresting power from the North, but this small proportion have the *money power*, and the ignorance and stupidity of the poorer class at the South is so great that it possesses the means of almost absolute control of public opinion. It has been generally noticed by editors at the North how falsely and incompletely the newspapers with which they exchange at the South represent the public sentiment of the North on the Nebraska business. Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia, also justly complains of this, in his letter on the subject in the *National Intelligencer*. It has come within my knowledge that the promise of a considerable job of work, which had been given to a poor but worthy young printer, has been lately retracted, because there was issued from his office a newspaper of small local circulation, into which articles of the DAILY TIMES and other Northern papers, indicative of the general sentiment of the North, had been copied, though without editorial endorsement; and another printer is to have the work, because he publishes a paper in which only the views of ARNOLD DOUGLAS and others of that sort have been placed before the people. Censorship of the press is a tyranny of European despotism from which we are happily exempt. "*Non nobis*," etc.

YEOMAN.

Celebrated Trials in Kentucky.

The determination of the WARD trial in Kentucky will pardon, if it should not impart interest, to the account which follows of some of the more remarkable cases of murder and great assassination, which have occurred in that Commonwealth within the memory of the present generation. A late number of the Louisville *Journal* remarks upon the fact that few or no instances of violence, in open day, resulting in death, are capitally punished either in Kentucky or any other portion of the South or Southwest. This, for the peace of society, is unfortunately so; but we doubt whether, in the bloody catalogue of this description of crime, there is a single instance so nearly approaching willful, deliberate and unprovoked murder, in the first degree, without the apology of sudden heat, or the maddening influence of drink, or the manly plea of an equality of chances, as the shooting of Professor BUTLER. The case of SHELBY, at Lexington, to which we shall presently refer, is the nearest approach to it, and this has the extenuation of drunkenness, which its parallel has not.

The killing of BENNING, the editor of the *Kentucky Gazette*, in his own office, by young CHARLES WICKLIFFE, in 1828, was one of the unhappy results of the violent political excitement of the period between the respective adherents of Mr. CLAY and Gen. JACKSON. This excitement about Lexington, as about the Hermitage, ran into bitter personal animosities. The WICKLIFFE family were then divided in politics. ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Senior, whose son was embroiled in this difficulty, was professedly a friend of Mr. CLAY, which led to a very personal philippic against his family in the *Gazette*, the JACKSON organ, over the signature of *Dentatus*. The editor, although he had every reason to know that the author would be held to responsibility, refused, on the demand of young WICKLIFFE to surrender his name; an altercation ensued, and BENNING, the editor, was shot dead. The greatest possible excitement, both of a personal and party nature, followed, and the trial of WICKLIFFE was not permitted to take place until many months after, when the ADAMS Administration had given place to General JACKSON, and Mr. CLAY had returned to his profession at Lexington. That gentleman, in whose cause WICKLIFFE had, in a measure, become involved in the charge of murder, appeared at the Bar in his defence. His speech on the occasion was one of remarkable fire and eloquence—appealing less to the sympathies of the jury on behalf of the prisoner, than exciting their prejudices against and contempt for the men who had left BENNING on the post of real danger, which they had not the manliness to occupy themselves, though willing to use, through his columns, the weapon of the skulking bravo. These men were Mr. CLAY'S bitter persecutors, in the canvass of 1828, and he had little reason to respect and less to spare them on a capital trial, involving the life of his friend, and which their work had brought about. The result was the acquittal of WICKLIFFE; but neither his culpability as principal, nor Mr. CLAY'S position as counsel, will compare with the WARD case, or its volunteer defence by Mr. CRITTENDEN. Neither the motive to the killing nor the duty of the advocate was the same.

We do not know that Mr. CLAY was repaid, in after years, for his service in this remarkable trial, by the gratitude of the WICKLIFFE family. The "Old Duke" ROBERT—as the senior, because of his extensive landed estate, was called—never loved Mr. CLAY overmuch. Personally, they had been cotemporaries at the Lexington Bar, and leading and active members of the same influential community. But Mr. CLAY was the superior in commanding influence, irrespective of politics, and Mr. WICKLIFFE was rich and ambitious, but not popular with the masses. The Young Duke, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Jr., like his father, fell into the support of General HARRISON, in 1840; and after his death became a Tyler man, was sent to Turin as Chargé d'Affaires, at which Court he married an Italian lady, and was continued at the same post, as a Democrat, by Mr. POLK, and died some years after his recall by Gen. TAYLOR. His father deceased, if we mistake not, only a year or two ago. Young CHARLES, who was acquitted for killing BENNING, met a violent death himself, some years after, in a duel with young TROTTER, of Fayette County. They fought with rifles, and WICKLIFFE fell on the first fire. The affair ruined TROTTER. He became a desperate and unhappy man, and was subsequently involved in a personal difficulty with Mr. PRENTICE of the Louisville *Journal*, and came off second best in a street attack upon that gentleman with pistols.

In 1838, just ten years after the occurrence at Lexington, to which we have alluded, a desperate and wholesale butchery took place at the Galt House, in Louisville, and for which the homicides were so execrated by the community, that their counsel moved a change of venue to Harrodsburg, where they were tried on two counts, murder and manslaughter, defended with great ability by S. S. PRENTISS, of Mississippi, of which State the prisoners were citizens, and acquitted on the plea of self-defence. A case of justifiable homicide was certainly made plausible, if not entirely conclusive, as the prisoners were called upon by a party, said to be armed, for explanation or redress, at their own hotel, for an assault which one of them had made upon a merchant tailor on very slight provocation, the same day. The most horrid feature of the affair, and the one that excited the greatest indignation, was the summary use of the murderous bowie-knife. No parley was held with the assailants. One of them was literally cut to pieces, and another fatally stabbed; the prisoners, owing to the inequality of weapons, coming off with little injury. The original dispute was about the fit of a wedding suit for one of the prisoners. The wedding came off, we believe, before the trial and acquittal, at Harrodsburg; the prisoners being at large, on bail.

Another unfortunate affair took place in Louisville, a few years after this, with the circumstances of which our memory is not particularly charged. It resulted in the death by shooting of Mr. LEONARD BLISS, a young gentleman of literary pursuits from one of the Northern States, the friend and assistant of Mr. PRENTICE, of the *Journal*, at the hands of Mr. GONFREY POPE, connected with a rival paper. The provocation was slight, and the fate of poor BLISS universally regretted, although POPE, on a change of venue to Shelby County, we believe, was acquitted on his trial.

The last case of this character to which we propose to refer, was the unprovoked murder of a young drug salesman in the Phœnix Hotel at Lexington, by a member of the SHELBY family. There was no previous acquaintance or altercation between SHELBY and his unoffending victim. They met at the dinner table; SHELBY intoxicated or laboring under the effects of intoxication. The fancied insult which prompted him to use the fire arms, which are almost as commonly worn by the idle or sporting young bloods of the State as side-arms by the nobility in England a century or two ago, was that the salesman took the liberty of eyeing him across the table, from which he was commanded to desist, and on making some quiet, or, perhaps, dignified or indifferent reply, he was shot through the heart. The occurrence was sudden, uncalled for, and dastardly in the highest degree, but it was the act of a maddened inebriate, whose wealthy and influential family employed the ablest counsel—Mr. CLAY of the number, much to the regret of many of his friends—to defend him on this plea, as they did do, successfully.

A correspondent has called our attention to another murderous occurrence, or, rather, a series of deadly affrays, between two families in Garrard County. But this was a family feud, coming down from one generation to another, in which both parties were, in a large measure, culpable, and the fatal events of which are scarcely to be quoted as an illustration of the course of criminal jurisprudence in the Commonwealth.

In the capital offences in Kentucky, punished as such by the death penalty, there are two or three very remarkable cases of circumstantial murder, by lying in wait for revenge, or shooting with intent to rob, the records of which are refreshed by the WARD trial. The murder of BAKER by DESHA, in 1825, we have already referred to, but without alluding to the attempted suicide of the murderer while in jail, which led to a surgical operation on his windpipe, which he cut with a razor instead of cutting the carotid artery. The act of the murder of BAKER was not seen by a single witness. The last person seen with him was DESHA, and the first person to whom his ready money was traced was DESHA. He would never confess the crime, however, and it was found exceedingly difficult to fasten so horrid a crime upon the son of the Governor of the Commonwealth, committed for the mean motive of enjoying his victim's money, about $60 in amount.

There was an earlier occurrence, under somewhat similar circumstances, as early as 1819–20, in the County of Barren, for which the supposed murderer, JOHN HAMILTON, was convicted and executed. The standing of HAMILTON'S family was as inconsistent with the crime of murder as DESHA'S. His father was wealthy and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church, and the state and circumstances of his brothers and sisters rather above the ordinary class of country society. They were esteemed proud or haughty by their neighbors, and this was the great misfortune to the supposed murderer on his day of trial. His family had a reasonable share of wealth. They were exemplary withal, but not popular in their bearing, and too proud to make their wealth influential. JOHN HAMILTON was the eldest son. He was a bold speculator, making his annual adventures to New-Orleans, conducted at that day chiefly on flat-boats; the master and hands returning by steam or overland through the Indian country. On one of these trips, HAMILTON fell in with a Dr. SANDERSON, of Natchez, on his way to Kentucky, to purchase negroes for the plantations then settling on the lower Mississippi. HAMILTON was a man of the world, of pleasing address and captivating manners. He soon won SANDERSON'S confidence, and took him to his father's house, which he made his temporary home. He had a large amount of money with him, in United States Bank notes. One morning the two set out together at or before sunrise, SANDERSON to go to a distant part of the neighborhood to look at some negroes. In about an hour, by the sun, HAMILTON and a stranger were seen to pass a cabin by the roadside, and soon after the witness, (the milkwoman belonging to the cabin,) heard what she supposed to be the report of a gun. The horse of SANDERSON returned that day to the house of the senior HAMILTON without his saddle, and JOHN HAMILTON went to the town of Glasgow, some twelve miles distant, also the same day, where he paid off certain debts in United States Bank notes. The disappearance of SANDERSON some weeks after led to inquiry and search. The circumstance of the report of the gun was mentioned by the woman of the cabin, the vicinity was searched by a large party of neighbors, and the body of a stranger, his saddle and riding trowsers, discovered in a natural well or sink in the woods. The body was much decayed, and the head mutilated by the fatal shot. The riding habit was identified as SANDERSON'S by a member of HAMILTON'S family, and the saddle and returned horse were confessedly the same that he started with on the morning of his disappearance.

The circumstances against HAMILTON were strong, but by no means conclusive. The prejudices against his family in the immediate neighborhood, caused the evidence on the trial to be pushed to the extreme against him. He protested his innocence to the last. He could even account for some of the circumstances against him, but he could not establish an alibi, as against the testimony of the principal witness, and he was hanged, after his family had spent thousands in his defence—and the murder remains, in the estimation of the few who deemed him incapable of the deed, an unexplained mystery, to this day.

The last capital case which we shall advert to, occurred in 1825, and was one of singular revenge for a wrong to which the murderer voluntarily made himself a party several years after it was committed. His name was BEAUCHAMP. His sympathies were excited by the forlorn condition of a Miss COOK, residing in one of the Green River counties, whose seduction had been attempted, perhaps accomplished, by Dr. SOLOMON SHARP, who afterwards married and removed to Frankfort, the capital of the State, to practice his profession. BEAUCHAMP solicited the hand of Miss COOK in marriage, and his offer was accepted. He then assumed her championship in right of husband, and secretly determined to avenge her early wrongs. He made the journey to Frankfort to this end, armed himself with a poignard, proceeded under cover of the night to SHARP'S residence, first making himself familiar with the locality, used the name of a well known friend to decoy him to the door in his night clothes, gave the fatal stab, and disappeared from the town. It was some days before the trace of the assassin was discovered. He was then pursued, arrested, tried and convicted, but wholly on circumstantial evidence, as he had taken good care to disguise his entrance into and departure from the town of Frankfort. After his conviction, and while awaiting his doom in prison, he prepared with his own hand a full narrative and confession of the motive and guilt of the deed, and when the day of execution arrived, his wife, who was suffered to remain in prison with him, and himself, mutually administered poison, which speedily ended her miseries, but not so his own. He was borne to the gallows half dead, a horrid spectacle of the effects of mental and physical agony, and executed in this condition by the sheriff of the county.

The publication of BEAUCHAMP'S confession caused much sensation throughout the country. There was a degree of wild romance and of an insane chivalry in the motive of the deed, which with the incidents of its deadly execution and of the final catastrophe, gave to the TRUTH of the narrative, a strangeness that required no color of FICTION to heighten its interest or effect.

A Word about Senator Douglas' Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In his letter to the clergy, Senator DOUGLAS writes as follows:

"If a slave should be removed from Kentucky to Nebraska, the effect would be to reduce the number on the east side of the Mississippi, to the same extent that it was increased on the west, *without enlarging the political power of the master.* * * * * His presence in the new territory could not, in any degree, affect or injure any human being in any other Territory or State. Then why not leave it to the people of each Territory or State to decide for themselves, whether he shall be *permitted to come* (!) or not? Nobody else has any interest in it; *no other* State or Territory would be affected by it. It is purely a question of domestic concern, which, for weal or for woe, affects the people of each Territory or State, and *nobody else.*"

Thus writes Senator DOUGLAS. Suppose that the Nebraska bill should be enacted, and that the Territory should hereafter be divided, and Slave *States* formed from it—would no other State or Territory be affected by it? Would the people of no other State or Territory be affected by it? Would not the political power of "masters," removing thereto, be enlarged?

The Slave Interest controls legislation in the *present* Slave States, and sends its advocates to the United States Senate: would it fail to do the same in new Slave States? The reliance of the Slave Interest, is upon the *Senate;* would not, therefore, the removal of "masters" from old to new Slave States, by increasing their representation in the Senate, enlarge their political power, even although their removal might reduce the number of Representatives from the old Slave States? Besides, might not immigrants from the Free States, to some extent, by the force of evil example, be induced to hold slaves, and identify themselves with the Slave Interest, and so enlarge its political power?

I am no Abolitionist, except in the sense in which good men in Slave States are also Abolitionists, but I am opposed to enlarging Political Slave Power. Indeed it ought not to exist at all. One section of the country should not war against the interests of the other. This principle applies equally to the Free States. The question of admitting or not admitting Slavery into new States, *should* be determined on *moral*, not political grounds. The moral objection to its admission, is that it would increase the demand for slaves, and slaves would be *bred* still more numerously than they are now. The same rule would prevail, which now obtains with reference to other *animate* chattels. Does the demand for horses increase; more horses are reared. And so of other animals. Thus more Africans would be brought into the world to endure the degradation and enforced *immoralities* of Slavery.

One other objection to the creation of new Slave States. In proportion as their number increases, the period of Slavery is extended. Were there but two or three, they could be shamed and persuaded into providing for the future extinction of this evil. Now they keep one another in countenance. Many persons determine the morality of a question by the number of its advocates.

"'Tis sure so many can't be wrong,
And miss a happy end." R. W.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 13, 1854.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. Mr. DUNCASSEN is still supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Washington D. C.; and the Committee of the Church have published a card expressive of their sincere attachment to him, and, while acquiescing in the decision of the Council, they say that "the Divine blessing was resting on his labors, the audience was steadily increasing, the Church was satisfied and benefited, and the prospect of ultimate success was strong, palpable and certain."

On Sunday evening, 23d ult., the congregation of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Philadelphia, met for the last time in the "Old Church" in Crown-street, it having been sold to the city for a market site. The new and elegant house of worship which the Society is erecting at the corner of Spring Garden and Seventh-streets, is to be completed in September.

The Presbytery of Louisiana met in New-Orleans lately, to receive into their body Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick; Rev. J. SIDNEY HAYES, of the Presbytery of Tombigbee, and to ordain Rev. WM. MCCONNELL, a licentiate under their care, to the work of the ministry.

The minutes of the Presbytery of New-York report 26 Churches in that connection, of which there are in the City, including Yorkville and Morrisania, 13; in Brooklyn, including Williamsburg and Astoria, 7; in Jersey City, 1—showing an increase of 12 Churches in ten years.

Rev. Dr. ROMEYN, of Easton, Penn., has accepted a call from the German Reformed Church, Race-street, Philadelphia, under the pastoral care of Rev. S. H. REID, who is compelled to withdraw in consequence of ill-health.

Rev. Dr. SMALLEY, of Worcester, Mass., has resigned his pastoral charge in that city, intending to settle in Troy, New-York. Dr. S. is a very popular preacher, and was formerly colleague of Rev. Dr. EMMONS, the eminent theologian.

Rev. Dr. DEWEY is supplying the pulpit of the New South Congregation in Boston, vacated by the recent death of Rev. Dr YOUNG, and it is thought that a new call may be extended to him to become pastor of that Church.

Rev. WM. MORSE, late of Tyngsboro', has become pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chelmsford; and Rev. THOMAS DAWES, late of Fairhaven, has become pastor of the Hawes-place Church in South Boston, Mass.

Rev. A. ST. JOHN CHAMBRE has accepted an invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Universalist Church in East Boston.

Rev. J. T. SMITH of Sandisfield, Mass., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Bristol, Conn.

Rev. L. K. BERRINGE, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, has been received into the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia.

A new house of worship erected by the Reformed Dutch Church of Lisbas' Kill was recently dedicated by appropriate services.

Rev. D. N. COBURN has been dismissed from the Congregational Church in Ware, Mass.

A new and beautiful Unitarian Church edifice, in Somerville, Mass., was dedicated last week.

Missionary and Revival Items.

Rev. Mr. GRANGER, of Providence, R. I., who has been sent as a deputation by the Baptist Missionary Board to visit its missions in Burmah, stopped at Constantinople on his return route, and there addressed an American audience, holding their breathless attention for nearly two hours. The address was ably interpreted by a young Armenian, educated in America. It is stated that during the late war in Burmah, at least two of the native pastors have been barbarously *crucified*, in mockery of their professed faith in a crucified Saviour. One small Christian church in Palestine, Texas, gave $1,000 in 1853, to the domestic missionary cause.

A revival is in progress among the Seneca Indians—one of the converts being an old man 90 years of age. Twenty students in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, have made a public profession of religion. The San Francisco *Pacific* says that two pastors of Churches in that city have remarked an unusual degree of interest in religion among some of the young men in their congregations.

The labors of the Missionaries of the Assembly's Board in India have been very successful. The schools at many of their stations are increasing in numbers. At Agra, five girls have been received from the school of the Roman Catholic nuns. Twelve Hindoos at Saharunpur have renounced idolatry, and daily assemble to read the Scriptures and inquire about Christianity. A learned Pundit is at their head.

Revivals of religion are reported in Pembroke, N. H., Manchester, Ct., Sheldrake, N. Y., Phillips, Me., Lawrence, Mass. Also, in the Baptist churches in Piermont, N. H., Abbott, Me., Whitehall, Elmira, Burnt Hills, Prattsburg, Salem, N. Y., and in Oregon City. Presbyterian churches in Morris county, N. J.

The Missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society, now on the Pacific coast, have forwarded a special communication to the Executive Committee at New-York, setting forth the urgent demand which exists for an immediate reinforcement of a dozen men, to be sent into different parts of California.

In China, the excellent Dr. BRIDGMAN is pursuing a profitable work at Shanghai. At one time since his return, multitudes were at his door every day, begging Christian books. The Committee for the revision of the Scriptures have the Pentateuch and the Gospel of John ready for the press.

A friend of the Episcopal Missions among the New-Zealanders highly recommends a rich and solemn ritual system as necessary for full success with the natives,—a point which has hitherto given great advantage to the Roman Catholics.

The Missionaries at the Madura Station report that there have been admitted to the several Churches, during the last year, 562 persons. The number under instruction is 4,325—575 having been added the past year.

General and Personal Items.

The Methodist Book Concern, in this City, has a capital of nearly half a million of dollars, after all its liabilities are met. On their books and tracts, they have declared a handsome profit during the past year, but on their periodicals, of which they have circulated 177,400 copies, they have lost about $6,000, in consequence of the reduction in their price. The *Episcopal Recorder*, one of the ablest journals in the denomination which it represents, objects to applying the term "dissenters" to those not in the communion of that Church. It says that "dissent" means opposition to an *establishment* as an establishment, and that the prejudices against the Episcopal Church are already bitter enough, and the burden on the neck of its missionaries heavy enough, without investing either the one or the other with a political claim which is unwarranted as it is odious. During the past year, a Bible Revision Association was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature. It is an independent organization, co-operating with the Baptist Bible Union in only one specific purpose, namely, the revision of the English Scriptures.

There is a Sabbath School class connected with Rev. Dr. TYNG'S Church, numbering some 288 scholars, all of whom are under the exclusive charge of a lady teacher. It is the charity class—children from three to ten years of age—and nearly all of them are cared for by the charitable members of the congregation—every child, that desires it, being furnished with a complete suit of clothes every Spring and Fall, and occasionally with other assistance, in the way of clothing, hooks, &c. If this be not Christian nurture, then we would like to know what is.

The Washington *Sentinel* publishes a list of the names attached to the protest of the New-England clergymen against the Nebraska bill, and, insinuating that many of them are opinions, calls upon the people of New-England to bestow a careful examination upon the list, and to forward timely information of such frauds as they may discover. The editor of the Springfield *Republican* says he has looked over the names of the signers in that vicinity, and finds that the names of at least three of the clergymen in that city alone, who certainly signed the Protest, do not appear in the *Sentinel's* list!

The Franklin County (Mass.) Convention of Ministers, held lately at Greenfield, adopted a series of spirited anti-Nebraska resolutions, emphatically declaring, among other things, the right of the pulpit to bring all the influence of the Church and Clergy to bear against a system which threatens the ruin of our land, and the destruction of the best hopes of the friends of liberty throughout the world.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Virginia Bible Society was recently held at Richmond, Va. Twenty-two distributing agents have been employed, in twenty-seven counties, visiting 6,339 families, and distributing 4,072 volumes. About one-fifth of the families visited were found destitute.

At the last meeting of the Presbytery of New-York, it was resolved that the policy of parochial schools, already so successfully entered upon, is worthy of all confidence, and that any attempt to disturb it would be unfavorable to the progress of sound Christian education.

The members of the Thirteenth Congregational Society in Boston,—Rev. Mr. COOLIDGE'S,—have paid $1,000 to the American Unitarian Association, in aid of the movement for the distribution of the books issued by that organization.

Rev. Mr. OSGOOD, pastor of the Church of the Divine Unity, was accompanied by PETER COOPER, Esq., as delegate to the Unitarian Convention at Louisville, Ky.

The First Church in Manchester, N. H., have voted to grant their pastor, Rev. Mr. WALLACE, leave of absence for six months, and to continue his salary in the meantime.

Rev. S. HINE has resigned the pastorship of the First Congregational Church in Palmer, Mass., on the ground of inadequate support.

Rev. T. STARR KING, pastor of the Hollis-street Church, (Unitarian,) in Boston, received a present of $1,000, recently, from a merchant of that city.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Post-Conventional Comments—What has been Done or Said—Prospective Results—The Era of Good Feeling.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 22, 1854.

You will have seen, ere this, the verbal results of the Commercial Convention of the South and West,—the egg of the genuine Shanghai order that was ushered into this world with any quantity of premonitory cacklings. Whether it will prove addled, or bring forth its enclosed germ to life and action, remains to be tested in due course of incubation. A few running comments from "one who was there," may be deemed worthy a small space in your valuable and well-filled journal.

The Convention, then, *imprimis*, disappointed many in a most agreeable way. They did not assume too much—a common error on such occasions—nor did they act definitely on any matter savoring strictly of party politics. Such topics, it is true, were introduced—we intimated before that politicians would have "axes to grind"—and it seemed likely, at one stage, that internal improvements would lead to internal discord and interminable confusion. The question was, however, dropped, as a concession to harmony, and very properly so. Many constituencies had sent representatives merely from confidence in their business judgment and sagacity, without reference to political predilections, and hence it would have been unfair in the body to have assumed the right of opinion on such subjects.

In view of the understanding now generally established, that these commercial reunions will be kept up for years to come, perhaps, it is matter of gratulation that this course has been adopted, as the precedent may now be considered settled, which will hereafter restrict these bodies to extra-political subjects, so far as the dogmatics of party are concerned. It is but just to remark, however, that "internal improvements," as a test of parties, have become almost obsolete and traditional. Both parties have juggled with the Constitution to some extent, and strict construction itself meets more construction than one of THOMPSON'S long sentences, (in the *Sensons,*) from which our worthy Instructor used to drill us in grammar—with such good effect that we have never endured the sight of the work since. The doctrine practically seems to be that each expounder admits the right and duty of Congress to clear the sinmpa out of its own new grounds.

Cuba also was *Polked* into debate, more, however, as a rider to kill off the subject abovementioned, than from any deliberate design to press the matter. If forced to a vote, a large proportion, if not a majority, would have gone for coaxing that jaded gardeu, for divers "good and sufficient considerations them thereunto moving," and also because the enormous duty on cigars is an abomination to the nostrils of all free-trade smokers. It is due, however, to this latitude, to say that it furnishes but few filibusters in the thorough-going sense of the term. Many hereabouts are disposed to think that they got the worst of the bargain as to our last acquisitions, and they are not inclined to hurry up another issue. "Trespass to by title" is at all times a troublesome and expensive form of suit, particularly so when it sounds in damages of lives, blood and broken bones, not to mention millions in money. Cuba, then, remains *in statu quo.*

The Gadsden Treaty was another of these disturbing topics. This was finally withdrawn—not the Virginia delegation, however, as the telegraph had it—after a decided manifestation of a disposition to avoid, if possible, a direct vote. This conclusion was adopted by the sober sense of the body, as necessarily and naturally due to the constitutional functions and responsibility of the Senate. For the treaty, as negotiated by Gen. GADSDEN, there would have been found, no doubt, a large majority, but no one *knew* whether that document had not shared the fate of Sir JOHN CUTLER'S silk stockings, in being darned so often with cotton as to afford a nice problem for the schoolmen to determine whether they continued the same; nor or not. Our Minister, who, by the way, is a better judge of land and its value than is supposed by some in your region, will, perhaps, on seeing the *caput mortuum* of his progeny, as left by the Senate, exclaim "Bless me! how thou art translated."

Great is diplomacy; but great also is the misfortune that the only diplomat of the present *régime*, who has done anything beyond negotiating the cut and color of his regimentals, according to grand costumer MARCY, should find his work all knocked into *pi.*

Did the Minister here exceed his instructions? Why then was he not recalled, or his acts disavowed? Did he execute his instructions? Why then was he not sustained by a prompt communication and hearty support of his treaty? It is useless, however, to speculate or to assign causes and principles for the conduct of officials now-a-days, who sometimes seem to feel no higher impulse than the exigencies of place.

As to a war with Mexico, that talk is here set down for "humbum." The country, it is to be hoped, has profited some by past and late experience, and really we are not quite crowded yet in our present limits. Unless Mexican soil should appreciate rapidly, we shall get as good a bargain a score of years hence as we can now. The debate on this treaty, however, as reported in full, will present some points of interest. You have seen it no doubt.

The great question of the Convention was the *Southern Pacific Railroad*, on the *independent, go-ahead, help-yourself, puddle-your-own-canoe*, and *go-through-by-daylight* principle. This was the scheme finally adopted, and its author and proposer was the well known ALBERT PIKE, of Arkansas. He made a marked impression and many converts by his two speeches on this topic, and his views were adopted with great enthusiasm. Here, too, the full reports previously furnished you will give themes for comment.

Will the road be built? The scheme is not more visionary than the telegraph, if prospectively described, would have seemed to the outsiders generally, a few months only before its promulgation. Can it be built in the mode proposed—that is, can it be ciphered out according to PIKE? Perhaps so. But *States* are *females* with large families, &c.; and it is rather a difficult matter to get fourteen such, or even a dozen, to agree practically and perseveringly in anything except talking all together. We shall see, however; and it is distinctly understood that the whole press of the country go over on a grand excursion in the first train for San Francisco.

It will be something "out of the common" to announce that the "Senior expects to be absent for ten days or so, having taken a jaunt to the Pacific." Or perhaps thus: "The latest dispatches from the West render it probable that the Chinese Tea-party have succeeded in electing their candidates in both North and South California."

The scheme of Mr. PIKE, however, since its promulgation and adoption, has been gaining apparently in the estimation of those who have studied it, and is looked on by many as the only feasible plan for an overland through route. Sagacious men, however, think that the Gulf of Mexico was put there for some purpose, and look to nigh cuts across our Southern peninsula, and a certain Isthmus, which is not exactly ours yet, as essential and important links in the great interoceanic chain of communication.

The other matters embraced in the final action of the Convention were not of an exciting character, however important some of them may be deemed. The report of Dr. GIBBON, of the H. L. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., on uniformity of coinage, &c., already sent you, was adopted and endorsed so far as to order its publication and distribution with the official proceedings. It embraces a topic at least of no sectional or local character, and one that has been urged before on strong grounds. As commercial centralization and consolidation go on, it seems but natural that there should be a tendency tow

A New-England Clergyman a Hundred Years Ago.

Everything that brings before us the social feelings and modes of our antecessors is read with pleasure; and that past with which we have nothing to do, and from which we look for nothing, has a curious sort of charm for our imaginations. Hence it is that old memories and family records always excite our interest. The report, in a late TIME, of a lecture by Mr. HIGGINSON, on the old Clergy of New-England, was a very agreeable and amusing retrospect. We have just been going through the Memoirs of a sometime frontier missionary, Rev. JACOB BAILEY—(forming one of the series of works published by STANFORN & SWORDS, of this City, for the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society, and edited by W. S. BARTLETT, A. M., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass.)—and find in it several noteworthy traits and passages of the society which existed in New-England ebont a century ago.

BAILEY, the son of a poor farmer, was horn in 1731, at Rowley, on the shore of Massachusetts, a small, sequestered village, hnt marked with the failings and vices of larger and more populous localities. Of this place of his birth he seys, in one of the journals he has left behind him, thet, at ten years old, he fnund himself "an inhabitant of a place remarkable for ignorance, narrowness of mind and higotry. Nothing could be more criminal than for one person to be more learned, religinus or polite than another." If a man advanced in knowledge more than his neighbors, "he was shunned by avery company and left to drink his mug of flip alone on lecture night." But, worst of all, he was "bantered hy the young women, not only at the frolie and dance, hut nt the wsshing-tuh and spinning-wheel." He is terribly severe upon the clownishness and ill-nature of all Rowley, and laughs at ths people there for their adherence to the old humdrum fashions of their ancestors. He also describes the boys and girls as fond of dancing vehemently to the music of an old negro's cracked fiddle. He is an extremely hashful fool. The sight of a womsn discomfits him, and if he meets ona in his way, he gets inside a fence and lies close till she has passed on,—the very practice, by the bye, of poor COWPER, after he was a grave, grown-up man. The parson of the parish sees something young BAILEY has written, and goes to visit tha nuthor, who runs away and hides himself till tha visitor is gone. He is then invited to the Parsonage; he goes and pnces up and down before the door several times. At last, with a sudden psng of courage, he walks up to it, hut even then he is about to turn about and run away, when lo! he sees a young woman—s young woman looking at him with a dreadful expression o: curiosity from the other side of the way! Placed hetween two fires, as it were, he chooses the lesser evil, knocks at the door, and goes into the house. But he shortly gets over this weakness; and the editor says he cnnnot qnote some of the gay doings recorded hy the jonrnaliat. The young man goes from one extreme to another, as is generally the ease with thosa bashful rogues. Rowley, in spite of the primitivo habits of its people, was, it seems, a vicious little place, and BAILEY was rather wild. But he clears up, under the infinances of the education he received hy the assistance of the Rev. JEDEDIAH JEWETT, of that village. In his journal of 1753 he speaks of the marriage e: a clergyman's daughter, in that neighborhood. Before dinner he waits on the gentry with a bowl of lemon punch, and afterwnrds he and about fifty of the younger sort go into a large room, where they spend the evening in singing, dancing and wooing the widow. Next day the same festivities were renewed—cards and games, "singing and dancing, and wooing the widow." In the same yeer he goes traveling in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, asking for contributions of money to carry him through College—he being a Harvard student at the time. He trudges about, cheerfully and pertinaciously, and gets cash in various nmounts—from a dollar up to pounds sterling. Along with the money, he sometimes gets "a bundle of things"—shirts, stockings, cravats, and such matters. Passing through the villages of the Bay State, he describes them with the interest of a foreigner. In Wrentham, ho says: "The women in these parts wear but little more clothing than what nature gave them." It must be observed, however, that this was in the Summer weather. Moral philosophy never sufficiently comprehends or allows for "the skiey influences." He says the people of Providence, R. I., are immoral, licentious and profane—Sabbath-breakers and card-players. At Pautuxet, he saw children swarming out of a hut, with only a cloth round their waists, and as black and begrimed as the ground they walked on. He goes to Major STRAFFORD'S, where Miss STRAFFORD awaits him, hare-legged and hare-footed, "with a fine patch and a silver knot on her head." Those patches, of which the *Spectater* speaks in such a facetious way, must have been curious affairs. It would he interesting to trace them and other anch fashions to the cause of them; for there are reasons, good or had, for everything. At South Kingston, Mr. BAILEY and his companions put up at Esquire CASE'S, where they "dine genteely," the 'Squire asserting that every one passing through that part of the country makes it a point to visit his house, and giving them to nnderstand, "by subtle hints," thnt he was a Justice of the Peace. After the dinner, the host clasps his wife around the neck and kisses her amiably; and then, to enhance the agreeableness of the occasion, directs his visitors to a place at the bottom of the hill where a murderer is hnnging on a gibbet. They go to see the spectacle accordingly. At Charlestown, in Narragansett County, our traveler saw the honse of the Narragansett Indian King,—rather shabby for a royal residence; he also saw two of his Majesty's sisters standing in the door-way as he went hy. At Groton he dined at Capt. JEWETT'S, where the whole family "gathered, both white and hlack," at a long dinner-table." Our sentiments have greatly improved and refined since that time.

At last BAILEY journeys hack to Cambridge, with a stout purse, not at all in a condition to whistle *soram latrone*. At Harvard, he receives his friends, Mrs. PAGE, Mrs. THOMPSON, and Mrs. CLEAK, who "came first to his chamber, and then to GOONHUE'S, where they drank tea; after which they went into the library and than to his chamher, where he entertained them with a howl of punch. (!) Then he, POWERS and GOODHUE, wait on them back to GOONHUE'a chamher, and after drinking, (!) conducted them to their chair and left them." They did very wrong in so leaving them after the repented festivities of the evening. They should, certainly, have been them safe to their homes. The old New-England customs were wonderfully free and easy; and a college life was not a severe one, apparently, in 1754. In the August of that year, BAILEY is at Newhuryport and attends meeting. He goes, afterwards, with JONA. and SAM, into the orchard, where they spend the time "in too much jollity for the season." Meeting again in the afternoon. Rev. Mr. PARSONS is urging the use of examination, and saying there were those who could not endure anch doctrine, &c., "when a certain fellow starts up and says, 'Sir, yon had better call me out by name'—at which the whole congregation fell into laughter." No wonder. The New-England ancestry were not so very grim and precise, after all; they could unbend, when the occasion called for it. At night, BAILEY and some young sparks go rambling through the town. Coming back to the house of Mr. PARSONS, they find the old Sir and his lady gone to bed; (it is to be observed that this prefix, "Sir," belonged, in the old feudal times, to the priests, as well as to the knights, and BAILEY'S expression may refer to the old style;) and they go into the kitchen, to talk to the Scotch servant girl—proceeding "to such a degree of extravagance as to say whatever came uppermost." Abont 12 or 1 o'clock, down came the old lady to where they were sitting, and gave them at first, "some alarm;" but, "finding her design not unfavorable," (she had probahly supposed they were junketing over something ont of the pantry,) they waited till she went away, and carried it on till 2 o'clock. The journalist here makes some observations on moral behaviour and so forth, which, after such irregular facetiousness, are amusing enough.

BAILEY graduated in 1755. JOHN ADAMS was one of his classmates, along with Governor WENTWORTH, Judges BROWNE and SEWALL, and SAMUEL LOCKE, President of Harvard in 1770. He then kept several schools in a fitful way at Rowley and other places. In 1756, at Hampton, he makes military exercises a portion of his instruction. The French were dangerons neighbors then. In 1757, he writes to the editor of the New-Hampshire *Gazette* to express his conviction that the disorders nf society proceed from letting the two sexes sit together in church! The young reformado knows all about it, appsrently. Those good old times had some very cnrious old notions of things. BAILEY wenders about from school to school, and in 1758, gets permiasion to preach in a nomadic manner. In 1759, he and others get up the play of "Scapin," (the "Fourberies," we suppose) and the next day he preaches his first sermon. Shortly after, he went to Boston for a college diploma, which he procnred (they refused to give him any testimonials, for which the President had some reason of course,) and putting it in his pocket, he embarked in the King's ship *Hind*, for England, to demand Episcopal ordinstion—a rather vigorous resolution for the poor yonng provincial. He describes the quarters on ship-board as filthy and suffocating, and the officers of the ship as a drunken set of sweerers—one SHEPHARD, an Irishman, being the grestest termagant of theu sll. BAILEY was treated with roughness and disrespect, and obliged to share his hammosk with the servant of one of the passengers. He reaches England, and succeeds in getting ordsined. He dines at the Bishop of Rochester's tnhle; and, what with the ten servants, the twenty-four dishes, and "the drinking vessels, either of glass or solid gold, many of us could scarce eat a mouthful." ST. PAUL himself would probably have been in the same predicament. He went—not PAUL, hut BAILEY—to see SHERLOCK, Bishop of London, and found his lordship's face swollen horribly, and his diseased tongue henging out of his mouth as far as his chin. He often visited Dr. FRANKLIN and his son—the letter a barrister, "who has passed away the flower of his youth in too many extravagancies." At the doctor's, our parson dined with four ladies, who sat at table in full dress, without so much as taking their hats from their heads, and who apparently astonished the New-Englander a good deal. On his return to America, he settled at Pownallborough, in Maine, and labored in his mission. In 1766, he speaks of the Northridgewalks of that place prowling about, in a savage way, speaking French and hating the English. According to his description of the settlers in that place, they must—some of them, at least—have lived in a state of wretchedness not exceeded in any Scottish sheiling or Irish hovel. He had differences with the congregationalists, and these were afterwards inflamed to violence when the rebellion hroke out. He sided with the Royalists, and the others considered him a malignant. He is attacked and insulted in Pownallborough. In 1774, he is robbed in Boston—the rebellious city of Boston; and doubtless thinks—as FREDERICK II. did, a little later, when the French people began to agitate—that Lucifer has broken loose. On the news of "Colonel PERCY'S defeat," (Lexington,) he was "assaulted by a number of ruffians." Committee men are his mortal aversion, and they, doubtless, think him an incorrigible Tory. In the west parish of Pownsllborongh, in 1776, the people, in a great excitement, proceed to erect a liberty pole—which BAILEY would be the one to call "a tall hully.' They inaugurated it with libations of rum, and Capt. LOVEJOY proposed they should send for BAILEY to consecrate it, and, if he refused, whip him round it. This motion, says the journalist, was put to the vote, and lost by a majority of 2! The Revolution was not made with rose-water. No revolution is. In May, 1777, he is summoned before the Town Council, and laid under bonds. He is forbid to pray for the King, whose authority is no more acknowledged. But he refuses, and still prays for "our most religious and gracious sovereign, GEORGE." He preaches a seditions sermon, and refuses to read the Declaration of Independence from the desk—for which the Councillors are at him again. In the above year they kill several of his sheep; but he is more angered by the prohibition to pray for the King than by the loss of the mution. A fellow named HARVEY snaps a gun at the house in which he is—but it misses fire several times. He goes off, and trying it elsewhere, discharges it at once. This is noteworthy. Another fellow, named WHITING, in connection with the independent worship they have got up in the parish, begins to preach—nothing less!—at the Court-House, and is "extolled as an angel from Heaven." But it is said he preaches the sermons of President DAVIES; and it is said, moreover, that he stole a horse. And yet people would attend "his vociferations!" BAILEY, being *tenax propositi*, in a desperate degree, and praying for GEORGE ontrageously, a warrant is out against him, and he dodges about under hiding, leaving his wife and family at home, and bolting out on occasion in the midst of a dozen people to abuse the rebels and pray for the King. In 1778, he is in Boston, in a very shabby plight, snd looking like a clerical scarecrow. But he gets clothes and money here and there, and goes home with something to nourish and comfort his little *penates*. The necessity of the time is too strong for him; and in 1779, with his wife and children, he quits his parsonage at Pownallborough and embarks for Halifax, where he may still pray for the King. For a fortnight his sloop is on her passage, and he writes full particulars of the voyage and its adventures. They all land at Halifax in a deplorable condition; and here one of the children seeing a loaf of bread, cries out in delight and gloats over it; for the poor little missionary had never before seen any wheaten bread in Maine. A friend of the clerical exile, talking of the New-Englanders, says they are, generally speaking, "the profoundest hypocrites and cunningest knavcs on earth;" also, that though some Boston young men on their coming to Halifax, would only go in the way of swearing as far as, "You are a serpently devil, a'most," yet they soon bent everybody hollow in the acquired volubility of execration. This will be called "Old Bailey testimony;" and should he taken with a grain of salt. Our missionary is appointed to a military chaplaincy, and has hopes of profit from a set of his sermons sent to be printed in London. They are not very evangelical—"being chiefly levelled against the principles of rebellion." He is then appointed missionary at Annapolis, and describes his journey to that place, with as much particularity as his former journey to Halifax. Traveling in Nova Scotia was then a dreadful occupation—storms, morasses, broken roads, and Mr. BAILEY and two of the children strapped together on the back of a horse! It was a weary pilgrimage, in the shape of promotion. In 1782 and 1783 Mr. BAILEY speaks of several transports coming up from New-York, with refugees of both sexes and all ages. He speaks of the distress of the poor people, many of whom could not find lodgings. People of fashion, too, coming up "from every province on the continent except Georgia." Several hundreds were stowed away in the unfinished Church at Annapolis. BAILEY goes about the wild country to perform his duties, and is mostly wet to the skin and covered with mnd, and a good deal torn as to his habiliments. Dr. PETERS, of Pimlico, London, writes to him and observes that he is talked of as making large sums hy letting glebe lots—hints, furthermore, that cleanliness in a clergyman is next to godliness. Our hard-working pilgrim justifies himself: "As to myself, thongh always obliged to officiate twice, and often three times a week, besides distant excursions, yet I never appear without shaving and clean linen. It is true, when I perform at Granville, the skirts of my garments are frequently tinged with the ooze of the Toowanobsect; (*anobscot* must have been the general markland word for *river*;) besides shaving myself two or three times a week, and pay a harher one shilling a week for keeping my head in proper repair." Indeed, he never goes abroad without taking care to appear in character, "except when busy in my garden; and this both my health and the necessity of my family reqnire." No doubt the good missionary very often did ent an unclerical figure. A good deal of his journal, at this time, refers to the glebe lands, for which he contends vigorously against infringers. As for those Episcopalian Bishops who remained below among the rebels, he says they and their abettors have "as great a regard for the Alcoran as the New Testament; according to which all rebellions are damnable."

BAILEY, who lived to be 87, was a rough and ready soldier of the Church Militant nf the pioneer order; and he has the curious valne of an old coin turned np from the ground, or got in a crypt, with an inscription, however imperfect, npon it. In arranging his journals for publication, Mr. BARTLETT has discharged the dnties of his editorship with excellent judgment and discrimination.

Growth and Prosperity of St. Louis.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 24, 1854.

You see that I date this letter from this far away city of the great West, on the bonk of the Father of Waters, and to one who saw the place twelve years ago, the change is indeed surprising, in all that goes to make up a large and flonrishing city. At that time, the city extended back from the river about half a mile; now it is built up thickly a mile further, and extends along the bank a distance of six miles, and contains within these limits a population estimated at 110,000. Taken as a whole, it is the best built city west nf the mountains, showing more fine ranges of buildings, stores and dwellings houses, than Cincinnati or Pittsburg, or even New-Orleans. This is owing to several causes,—the fact that the city has been almost entirely built anew within the last twelve years, so that I could hardly find a single vestige of the city as we knew it in 1841, except some few remains of the old French in the lower part of the place, which is fast filling up with the German emigration, to judge by the number of Dutch signs of *Bier-haus* and *Gest-hous*, and the different mechanics' symbols. The great fire of 1849 was really a benefit to the place, and the burned district is now covered with fine rows of substantial, well-built brick storss and wereshonses, in which is done the principal wholesale dry-goods and hardware business of the city. The grocery business, which was formerly confined to the Levee or Front-street, has now been driven back across Main, on to Second-street; and within the past two years some of the largest and most substantial wsrehonses of the city have been erected on this street. Here, also, is the Post-Office, which is one of the most convsnicntly arranged buildings we have seen anywhere; and yet this building, put up for the accommodation of the public only two years ago, is becoming small from the increass of postal business. We were told that it was almost impossible to obtain stores or dwelling-houses, and that the demand was far in advance of the supply. The wholesale warehouses on the Levee, Main and Second-streets, are rented at from $2,000 to $4,000 per annum. The style of these buildings is plain, bot they look substantial and solid, and it is to be hoped thnt the good citizens of St. Louis will never go to the extravagance that we have done in New-York, in building royal palaces for dry-goods, sugar, cotton and drugs, and that they will remember that RUSKIN'S maxim, "Ornament where you rest, not where you work," is a principle containing both sound sense and good taste.

The commercial position of this city will strike every one who examines the map of the Valley of the Mississippi, and looks at the central location of what must be sometime or other an immense city. It stands about midway of the vest length of the navigable waters of the Mississippi. New-Orleans lying a thousand miles to the south, and the Falls of St. Anthony being almost as far to the north, while westward roll the waters of the Missouri, and eastward the Illinois connects the waters of the lakes with the great river of the West. Such is its natural position. Nature has done all that could be asked of her, to make St. Louis one of the great cities of the confederacy, and if it does not become so, it will be for the reason that its own citizens have not had enough of public spirit to sacrifice a little nf their own selfishness to benefit the public and build np the city in which they dwell. When one is informed that the whole of the private snbscriptions to the Pacific Railroad is but little over $60,000, while the assessed value of the real estate of the county and city is about $30,000,000, he could hardly be expected to form a very high estimate nf the public spirit of the people who are to be so much benefited by this important work. There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but to poverty, says the Eastern proverb; and the experience of all ages has proved that pure selfishness is not the best principle to guide the conduct nf a community. A little present self-sacrifice does often, and will almost nnivers ally, produce good profit in the future, and to no city in the country will the following out of such a role produce greater benefit than to St. Louis; for let it once become a great central railway-genglion, and she will become the great city of the West, if not of the Union.

I will give you a few items I have picked np as to the growth and business of this city, in the course of a few days.

SESE.

Libraries in Workshops for Employes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been a "worker" from my youth, I have heard much of the wrongs of labor, and seen not a little of the degradation of the mechanic, but I also have seen "self-culture" to be the "one thing needful;" and all reforms valuable in proportion to the aid they give to the individual.

I send you the following facts, as they seem to me to belong to that class of influences which the mechanic and the workingman need in the first stages of culture.

I do not wish to imply aught against the value of those large libraries, common to nearly every city in our Union—as the scholar, student and man of leisura may find not only "aids to reflection" there, but help to refine even scholastic culture; still I can't see in what way they can be of much use to the workingman, as they are not open in the evening, nor the books to be taken from the building.

The first condition is fatal to the man or women who has to work for daily bread; and the second is like unto it, as it demands too many of his evenings away from home.

In the following facts, however, I think you will see how books—good books—can be placed in the hands of the working millions and great good coms, without any sacrifice of time or coat in money to the workar.

In Brooklyn, corner of Raymond and Willoughby-streets, there is an extensive hat factory, occupying nearly the square of a block, in which hats of nearly all kinds nod shapes are made. It may be called a depot of human life, as there are employed in it heaween six and seven hnndred persons—men and women, boys and girls.

As a matter of conrse, where so many meat from week to week, there will be much said; and it may be, as it too often happens, that the moral philosophy of this work-shop is not of the best—no, not even good! Still, good or bad, it is the motive power that feshions into life the remaining honrs of day or night.

Mr. J. H. PRENTICE, as head of this factory, has commenced a change, by having "*Rules*" of *conduct*, which must be observed by every member of the factory—rules that, in the end, can work only for good.

The means he uses speak to the sense of all, on reflection, as he brings to aid him in this reform some four hnndred volumes of choice books, on nearly every variety of subjects.

These books are *free* to all, and can be had for the *asking*, by any one in his employ. There is no loss of time in observing the rules of the Library, as the books can be had as the person is going to or returning from dinner. The Library is open on Mondays for the males, and on Wednesdays for females.

The better to make this *practical*, Mr. P. proposes, during the coming Winters, to have *one* or more course of Lectures, on such subjects as will best explain the blessings of culture.

Cooperating with Mr. PRENTICE in this work, are Messrs. H. O. PIERCE and C. M. GIBBS, gentlemen who wish that the *influences* which surround the "worker" during the hours of labor, may be such as will aid in social intercourse and intellectnal association.

May I beapeak your cooperation in explaining the benefits which *must* come to the many, if in an age when capital is centrelizing itself on nearly every branch of industry men of wealth and enterprise will get together small libraries of from 500 to 1,000 volumes for the benefit of those they employ?

Hoping you may find these facts expressive of something *new*, and friendly to the many enterprises which the good and wise of our age have called into being for the benefit of that class known as the *people*,

I remain youre, &c.,

J. H. W. TOOKEY, Hatter,
No. 411 Myrtle-avenne, Brooklyn.

MURDER OF A SCENE PAINTER.—Mr. LAIN LAW, the artist and scene-painter at the People's Theatre, St. Lonis, was murdered on the road known as the "King's Highway," which runs across the country from the St. Charles-road to the Central plank-road, near St. Louis, on the evening of the 4th instant. A man named JACKSON is suspected of the crime, and officers have been sent in pnrsuit of him.

NEW DAILY PAPER.—The proprietors of the *Pioneer*, a weekly paper, published at St. Paul, Minnesota, commenced on the 1st inst. the publication of a daily paper called the *Daily Minnesota Pionser*. This is the first daily paper published in that region.

ARREST AT BOSTON OF J. S. ORR, THE STREET-PREACHER.—This individual, says the Boston *Journal* of the 11th inst., who has occasioned so many disturbances during the past week, "blew his horn" in South Boston this forenoon, and was promptly arrested and committed to the lock-up. Dr. Clark and other medical gentlemen will examine him, in order to ascertain whether or not he is of sound mind. It is to be hoped that some measur a will now be adopted to prevent this mischievous fanatic and his aiders and abettors from inciting new riots.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Tnesday last, a coach coming from Gorham to Geneva, with 24 passengers inside and out, when within three miles of Geneva, was overturned by the wheel striking a stone at the edge of the plank road, and three passengers, who occupied the seat above the boot, were badly injured. B. W. FRANKLIN, of Penn Yan, a Mr. PATCHIN, from Chemung Co., and an old man named HUMPHREY, were unfortunate persons. The latter was taken up speechless, in which condition he remained several hours, and at last accounts had not spoken.—*Rochester Democrat.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Grand Congregationalist Collation.

A great affair was the Congregationalist gathering of ministers, on Thnrsday evening, at the Mansion House, in Brooklyn.

The long dining-room of that establishment was elegantly arranged with tables and seats for several hundred persons, and by 8 o'clock was crnwded, not only with the clergymen—venerable and youthful—of this extensive and rapidly increasing denomination, but with an imposing force nf ladies. The saloon was decorated with choice flowers and evergreens, and the tables laden with fruits, ices, confectionery and pastry, which formed the staple of this pleasant feast; while coffee, lemonads and iced water were served abundantly, instead of the more stimulating but less appropriate beverages nf the Winter banquets.

Rev. CHANDLER STARR presided, and was sustained on the right by Rev. Messrs. BACON, LYMAN, BEECHER, THOMPSON STORRS, and BRADFORD WOOD—and on the left by Messrs. POST and DWIGHT and Prof. PARK.

The first sentiment of the evening was the *Welcome of New-York and Brooklyn to their brethren of the East and West*, and was supported by Rev. Mr. STORRS, who announced the gratification he felt at beholding so goodly an array before him, and augured well therefrom for the unity and progress nf the cause. While upon his feet he would, as an evidence of the feeling prevailing in Brooklyn, mention that a lay member of the Church of the Pilgrims had offered to give to the Association the sum of $5,000 or good 7 per cent. security to that amount, if the work continued to be carried on until the 1st of January next.

The second sentiment was: *Fraternity, the Bond of our Union.* This was responded to by Rev. Mr. BUDDINGTON, of Charlestown, Mass, who, after expressing his warm acknowledgments for the kind reception extended to the ministers of the East by their Brooklyn brethren, and promising a hearty return in old Faneuil Hall at Boston, feelingly referred to the career of the Congregational Church, and the services she had rendered in the Old and the New World to the cause of Constitutional Liberty. He spoke with much fervor and eloquence, quoting HIGGINSON'S farewell to England, and the language of WINTHROP to his company, and was greatly applauded throughout.

The third sentiment was: *The Fathers of New-England—wise old men who are always old.* Sustained by this venerable and Rev. Mr. DEAN, who, in speaking for the veterans of the New-England Church, made some remarks which teemed with good humorsd and genial wit, and excited the hilarity of his audience at every sentence.

Fourth sentiment: *The Memory of the New-Haven Colony*—Was responded to by Rev. Mr. DOTTON, who would, in referring to the earliest days of the old Colony, suggest three pictures for an artist: The first of these would represent the first Sundsy after the landing of the original colonists, their ship anchored near the shore, their company gathered around and under an old oak tree, listening to the words of John DAVENPORT. The second, the New-Haven colonists assembled some 14 months afterwards in Mr. CARLETON'S barn, to prepare the first regulations for the goverament of the Colony. The third a cave of huge rough stones, and standing at its entrance two men of marked features—men who had pronounced the doom of Royal traitors in England; children in the distance, bringing them food. He then quoted the glorious text of the Bible, commencing "Make thy shadow as the night in the midst of noon," &c., and said that he who now stood in the pulpit of JOHN DAVENPORT was willing to proclaim forever the same principles. [Applause.]

Greetings to the far East, called forth Rev. Dr. TAPPAN, who gave a very interesting account of the growth of Congregationalism throughout that section of the United States, and spoke with enthusiastic hope of the great future yet reserved for his denomination in New-England.

The far West, the forthest outpost of freedom, order, union and truth on the bonks of the Mississippi, linked by golden bands to our metropoliten heart and granite history, was the next sentiment. It drew forth a most humorous and entertaining response from Rev. Mr. POST, who described the condition of the Church in the West ten years ago, with its flourishing condition now, and concluded his remarks by some very eloqnent allusions to the unity and harmony of the Congregational body in America—"We are and shall be one," he said, "one in Christ our Lord, and, as the shadows fall upon these faces, young and old, around me, and they pass into the night end are known on earth, in life, no more, the good deeds done in their generation shall heve built a glorious Church over the land where their ashes will repose. From old Faneuil Hall, the voice of the truth, stronger even than of yore, shall have crossed the great waters, and aroused in the distant parent land the spirit of other years, and a new Pilgrim emigration shall again unfurl the tattered banner of the *Mayflower* to the breeze, and bear it westward to the slopes of Nebraska, and hang it on the summits of Oregon, where the mountain airs will play through its folds as gallantly and freshly as they did when it waved in peace over the bay whose billows rocked the earliest keels that bore our Pilgrim fathers to the wild shores of New-England!" [Long and enthusiastic applause.]

The Fraternity of our Denominational Organization was sustained by Rev. Dr. BACON, who narrated the increasing efforts to collect libraries and archives of the Church, and narrated some amusing anecdotes illustrative of the effects of Southern Slavery. His remarks, abounding in pleasing illustrations and urging the formation of a wholesome Puritan literature, were greatly relished by his audience, and elicited frequent applause.

As Dr BACON concluded, Mr. SIMEON S. CHITTENDEN asked leave to say a few words, and urged the propriety of aiding the Congregational Association in this District.

The next sentiment was:

The man who "means well" and is "about right;" the people must have his strong pamphlet—Was responded to by Professor PARK, of Andover—the gentleman alluded to by the above words. His brief address was amusing and forcible.

Andover Seminary brought Rev. Mr. STOWE upon the platform. What he said had peculiar reference to firm and decided action on the part of the Congregational Church and the tremendous struggle before it. The days of compromise, he said, were past;—the time for determined resistance to the advance of Absolutism, in all its forms, had come! No more cowardice, corruption, and compromise!

Congregationalism in the Capital of New-York was replied to by Rev. Mr. WOOD, of Albany. This gentleman, with much warmth, followed the ideas of Rev. Mr. STOWE, with additional illustration, and terminated his remarks by denouncing any further fellowship with political men who are coquetting with Absolutism.

Young Men who are always young brought forward Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who, however, excused himself from making any lengthened observations, and thanked his friends for their kind welcome.

The final sentiment was: *The Bishops of Commerce, who sell goods to further principles—may the Church have ten thousand more of them!* This was responded to at some length by Mr. BOWEN, of the well known and liberal firm of BOWEN, MCNAMEE & Co., in a very sensible and pleasing address, ugling the pastors of Churches, and others who were in search of funds for the purposes of the denomination, to appeal to the laymen, and leave the clergymen undisturbed. Thus, their object would be best attained; and he felt confident that the laymen would be found willing et all times. Mr. BOWEN resumed his seat amid a storm of applause; and a few observations from Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Committee of Arrangements, announcing that the Horticultural Society of Brooklyn, had extended an invitation to the gentlemen of the Congregational Union, to visit their annual collection of flowers, concluded this extremely agreeable and satisfactory entertainment.

During the evening, there were musical interludes between the various addresses, performed upon the harp and other instruments.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder TILLOU.

TRIAL OF INSPECTORS FOR ELECTION FRAUD IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The trial of WM. MURRAY, HUGH MOONEY and WM. TURNER, charged with introducing fraudulent tickets at an election held in the Twentieth Ward, for Alderman, was resumed yesterday morning.

Franklin W. Willard called and examined—I live at No. 250 Thirtieth-street; I was present at the closing of the polls of the First District; I was there during the whole of the day, from the morning until the canvass was over; I was employed by some persons as a dial lenger; I think there were four tickets.

Question—State what occnrred at the closing of the polls. *Answer*—The Inspectors commenced canvassing about dark; it was a rainy night; I was requested by a party to remain there and take minntes of the canvass; the Assembly ticket was first canvassed; the box was opened and the tickets emptied upon the table; they were then counted, and the whole number of tickets were announced; they were then opened and separated, and each candida e's ticket laid in a pile; as they were counted by one Inspector, they were passed to another, and so on; after the tickets were counted, they were packed up in tens; when the whole amonnt was canvassed, they were twisted up again and put into the box; the State ticket was then taken up, and then the Charter; Murray wished the others to count the Charter tickets instead of him, as he was an interested party; he turned the boxes topsy-turvy before he made that remark; in the first tally there were eleven tickets, and on the next I insisted upon their being reconnted; as Inspectors Mooney and Turner counted the tickets, I looked over Mr. Mooney's shoulder and counted after him; Turner said the Inspector was a sworn officer, and capable of doing his own duty without my assistance; I said I did not think there was any harm in my counting them too, and he said there was a deal of harm in it; there was nothing particular after that; I saw no other mistakes made, and I saw the canvass finished up.

Q.—Do you know how many votes were announced for Mr. McConkey? (Objected to as the minutes should be produced. Overruled.)

Question amended—Was there any announcement? A.—I do not precisely remember any announcement that evening; there might have been.

Q.—Do you remember the amount of the tally for Aldermsn which you kept? (Objected to. Question allowed and exception taken.) A.—I do.

Q.—What was the result?

To Mr. Shepherd—That tally was in writing; it was the minutes of which I have spoken of before.

Defendants' counsel then objected to his stating the contents without producing the writing.

Mr. Hall insisted on his right to have the witness' recollection as to the best evidence.

Mr. Shepherd replied that this was not an ordinary memorandum.

Objection overruled and exception taken.

Q.—What was the result of that tally? A.—165 for McConkey. (Objected to. Overruled and exception taken.)

Q.—And for Mr. Cummings H. Tucker? (Objected to, overruled, and exception taken.) A.—One hundred and eleven.

Q.—What time did the canvass close? A.—In the neighborhood of 12 o'clock at night; at the closing of the canvass the tickets which had been counted were twisted up and returned to the boxes again, and the boxes placed under the counter; after the canvass of the Charter, people came in to learn the result, and I announced it as I have done here; there was some conversation between Mr. Murray and parties who came in, but the purport of that conversation I do not recollect; at the close of the canvass Mr. Murray got up and said, "Gentlemen, we are through with this business now, and I hope it is satisfactory to all parties."

Q.—Did you leave the premises before the Inspectors? A.—I think I did; I think some of the Inspectors were there when I left the building.

Q.—How deep was that room before you came to the counter? (Producing diagram.) A.—Eight or ten feet.

Q.—And the counter? A.—About 2½ feet wide.

Q.—And the rear of the room in which the Inspectors sat? A.—About ten feet.

Q.—Who was clerk at that poll? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—During the canvass did you hear a ballot of C. Tucker read off? A.—No Sir; I kept a tally with a piece of paper which I retained in my possession about two or three weeks, and I then gave it to Mr. Justice Stuart last November, during the primary examination in this case.

Cross-examined—During the canvass of the votes I sat most of the time with my legs over the counter; there was some excitement about that election; a number of gentlemen took an interest in the election nf Mr. McConkey; the place outside the counter was about 8 feet in depth; I think the first ticket that was canvassed was the Assembly, the second the State, the third the Assembly, the fourth the Senate, and the fifth the Charter; when the Charter ticket was canvassed, there was quite a crowd outside nf the counter; at the commencement of the canvass the room was not crowded, but towards the close it was; there was a good deal of discussion as to how the Aldermen stood; I do not remember hearing any Inspector say that he had a public duty to perform and must be left alone; Mr. Mooney was absent during one part of the day, but I do not remember if the others were; Mooney was away sometime, and when he returned the canvass continued; Mooney was absent during some of the time that the receipt of votes began; there were a number of persons sitting on the counter besides myself, and some were inside the counter; I was acquainted with some of them; Mr. Conklin set near me some of the time; the people were talking together on diffsrent topics; Mr. Toyens was there; that mark (referring to the tally) means 55 votes for Cummings H. Tucker; each mark means ten, and were put down when the Inspectors called "tally" for "Cummings H. Tucker," or "Tucker"; Mr. Mooney, I think, announced them; I set down the five when five votes were announced; I marked the 22 because I think there must have been two tallies and a two; I think I kept a subordinate tally of that 22, but it is lost; most of the marks indicate Tucker and Bunker; there were one or two scattering; they were all what were termed scattering tickets, none of them being regular tickets; the particular matter of interest that led me to keep this tally was because I was requested by Mr. Conklin to assist him; when the tickets were emptied on the table they were counted in the whole; there were then selected ont different tickets and placed in piles; they were then taken up and counted by tens; the regular tickets were placed in one pile and the split tickets in another; I think the scratched tickets were put upon a wire; the defective ballots were placed on the candle stick; Mooney called out "Tally for McConkey or Tucker," and from these calls he made the entries in his book; the thirty-six marked on the talley were separated from the rest because Bunker was on tickets for Assessor, which made it a separate ticket; Mr. Mooney was a candidate for Assessor on the McConkey ticket.

To Mr. Hall—I was there at the opening of the polls.

To Mr. McKeon—I am not a member of the Whig Committee; I was there at Conklin's request to challenge voters; Mr. Conklin gave me $5; I am a painter by trade, but now I am engaged on machinery; I was not sent there to watch any one in particular; I had no particular instructions to watch the inspectors; in fact I did not know their names; I heard nothing as to their being regarded with suspicion; I took an interest in Tucker and no one else; Clarke got about 30 votes; the room in which the canvass was held with sperm candles, not tallow; I think there were three candles; there might have been four, but my impression is that there were three; there were two clerks seated during the day at the table, and during the canvass behind the screen; the tickets were in piles, and I saw one or two or three under the turnip or block; Mr. Conklin was running on a ticket for Inspector of Election.

To Mr. Hall—There were three piles; one was the regular ticket; the "Tucker and Ven Cleve" was headed Cummings H. Tucker, for Alderman; I saw the tickets during the day.

To a Juror—As the tickets were announced I took a note of them.

To Mr. McKeon—I sat most of the time on the counter; I got no tea until I got home.

J. B. Gridley recalled by the defence—I went to Mr. Turner's house on the evening after the poll; I went there to ascertain the result of the election for Alderman; for myself, I was satisfied that I was defeated for Assessor; Mr. Murray came down stairs accompanied either by Mr. Turner or Mr. Mooney; I asked Mr. Murray to give me the returns for Aldermen; he said he could not give them, as the clerks were up stairs making them out, but he would give them as far as Assessor was concerned; he gave me the number of votes in each district; I insisted a little upon getting the return for Alderman, and he said it would confuse the clerks; I was acquainted with Mr. Murray, and that was the reason I called upon him; the election for Aldermen was considered to be very close; I do not recollect saying anything about the labor of making out the returns.

James Kearney deposed that he voted at the poll, First District of Twentieth Ward; on the next day saw Mr. Murray and Mr Turner; I had a conversation with them; I went for the purpose of being present at a meeting of the Board of Ward Canvassers; I found that they did not meet till the next day; I then asked to be present with Mr. Murray and Mr. Turner when canning the tickets; they refused on the ground of inconvenience; I then went and saw Mr. Tucker; Mr. Tucker and I went to Mr. Turner's house about 1 o'clock, and on asking for some information respecting the vote for Alderman, Mr. Turner said he could not give us any, as one of their number was absent; something was said about "C. Tucker" tickets by Mr. Turner, who said there were about 41 of them.

Mr. Shepherd asked what was purposed to be proved by the witness.

Mr. Hall said he proposed to prove that at the time when this witness testified that Mr. Turner said one of their number was absent, he was absent for the purpose of getting fraudulent tickets printed, headed "C. Tucker."

Mr. Shepherd urged that the evidence was not admissible, and made a motion to strike out Mr. Kearney's testimony, asking the Court to reserve its decision.

At this moment, Aldarman Tucker spoke with the Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. McKeon—I want to know if Alderman Tucker is the prosecution in this case.

Mr. Hall—Alderman Tucker is subpœnaed here.

Mr. McKeon—I do not want to see him prompting the District Attorney.

Mr. Hall—The District Attorney does not want any prompting from him, nor even from the ex-District Attorney, learned as he is. [Laughter.]

The Court—Any citizen has a right to speak to the District Attorney without imputations

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING
TO ARREST THE
Violation of the Missouri Compromise.

The citizens of New-York, who believe that the proposed Repeal of the Missouri Compromise has been repudiated and condemned by the people at large, and who further believe that their will should be protected from influences unconstitutionally brought to bear upon the House of Representatives, will meet in the Park, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, to consider the steps proper to be taken by the Free States at this momentous crisis—and to demand of all members of Congress, whether from the North or the South, who adhere to the faith pledged by the Missouri compact, that at all hazards they protect from invasion the will and the rights of the people, and that to this end they resort, if necessary, to the most decisive and even extreme measures, to prevent the perpetration of an act of perfidy, fraught with fearful and perhaps irreparable disaster to the peace, the harmony, and the stability of our Union.

M. H. GRINNELL, W. E. WHITING,
SAM. J. BEEBEE, JOHN JAY,
SIGISM'D KAUFMAUN, THEODORE McNAMEE,
GEN. JOS. AVEZZANA, W. C. BRYANT,
GEO. W. BLUNT, JOHN McMULLEN,
ALFRED PELL, HENRY B DAWSON,
JOSEPH P. SIMPSON,
Executive Committee appointed to oppose the Nebraska Perfidy.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1854

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, earnestly join in the above call for a Public Meeting to arrest the violation of the Missouri Compromise.

(Signed by)

Jno L. Mason,	Geo. T. Strong,	A. E. Silliman,
Walter R. Jones,	W. T. Johnson,	Saml. B. Ruggles,
Geo Newbold,	Govr M. Ogden,	John B. Mills,
Geo Griswold,	A. G Stont,	Joseph Walker,
O. A. Worth,	J. S. Underhill,	Wm. H. Mellen,
S. Baldwin,	Jno. Brouwer,	H. L. Stone,
Robt. L. Stuart,	S. Beebe,	R. W. Griswold,
	W. W De Forest.	

☞ The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting to be held in the Park this afternoon: Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Hon J. E. COOLEY, Hon. J. A. DIX, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Hon. N. B. BLUNT, Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, ex-Governor PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, and R. N. HAVENS.

The Meeting in the Park.

The Anti-Nebraska meeting to be held in the Park this afternoon will be just in time to encourage the hearts, and renew the courage of the champions of Freedom and Public Faith in their unequal struggle against the Slaveholding interest, backed as it is by the whole power of the Federal Government. It will be an overwhelming demonstration of public sentiment in this great metropolis against this scheme. It is not in any sense, or to any extent, a party movement. Men of all political parties are enlisted in it, and will take part in its proceedings. Its influence will be felt at Washington; and even if it should not prevent the ultimate consummation of this Nebraska scheme, it will still gain time for its opponents to bring its enormities to the knowledge of the people, and to accumulate against its authors that overwhelming tide of popular indignation which will punish their crime, if it cannot prevent its consummation. Let every man, whatever his business or party alliances may be, attend in the Park this afternoon, and add his voice to the indignant remonstrance that New-York will send to Washington against the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Nebraska in Congress.

The proceedings in Congress deserve attention. While the great mass of the People throughout the Free States are occupied with their daily concerns, their Representatives at Washington are standing, firmly and unflinchingly, between them and the most high-handed and infamous betrayal of their rights which Executive power has ever attempted. They deserve and will receive the cordial thanks of the great mass of the American people. They are using all the means in their power to secure for the People the opportunity of being heard on one of the most important measures ever proposed for legislative action,—one which will affect the destinies of this Republic, and make itself felt on all its interests, more directly and more permanently than any act which has challenged public notice for the last twenty years. They are opposing Parliamentary law to Executive power. They are resisting an arbitrary and insolent despotism by the only means left in their hands,—a passive but resolute resistance. On Tuesday next the Pacific Railroad bill has been made a special order; and it must be taken up at that time unless set aside by a *two-thirds* vote. The Nebraska leaders have determined, therefore, that the vote shall be taken before that time; and accordingly their overseer, Mr. RICHARDSON, moved on Thursday that all debate on the Nebraska bill be cut off, and the vote taken at noon yesterday. Having a majority organized and drilled for his support, his motion would have been carried and the outrage consummated. But the opponents of the bill determined to *prevent a vote* by making formal motions, and calling the Yeas and Nays upon them until Tuesday noon, if necessary. And thus far they have nobly maintained their ground. We hope they will persevere to the "bitter end." We trust not a man of them will flinch,—no matter how long the contest may last, nor how fiercely it may be waged. They cannot transcend the hopes and expectations of their constituents. They will be thoroughly and zealously sustained in whatever they may do, to defeat this conspiracy and to secure for the people the right to be heard upon this bill. Its champions have counted on the treachery and timidity of the Representatives from the Free States, for the success of their endeavors. We hope the result will show that all the courage and firmness of the country, are not in alliance with the Slave power.

Theodore Parker.

THEODORE PARKER last night gave his Anti-Slavery friends a good deal more than they bargained for, in the matter of his speech. The Tabernacle was densely crowded with a miscellaneous mass of people, of all parties, creeds, and colors, assembled to hear Messrs. PARKER, GARRISON, and PHILLIPS, who were announced to speak. Mr. PARKER opened, and spoke over *two hours and a half*, and even then stopped only because he was compelled to do so by the impatience of his hearers, leaving at least one-third of the ground he had marked but untouched. His speech was very able,—denunciatory of everything, prophetic of evil to be perpetuated, and hopeless of any reform in any department of public affairs. Mr. PARKER reasons by statements,—never making a formal argument, but so collating facts as to suggest the inference he wishes drawn. His speech was a prodigious compilation of facts bearing on Slavery and its relations to the various interests of the country,—all of them striking, some lacking authority, and very many of them skillfully made to countenance conclusions they would not warrant. But they were instructive and well worth hearing;—and we were not surprised to find among his hearers quite a number of clergymen and others who have no sympathy whatever with his special views. Mr. PARKER predicted the success of the Nebraska bill at the next session of Congress, if not immediately; and said he could see no end to the triumphs and conquests of the Slave power. He predicted that the General Government would force the country into a war with Spain for the possession of Cuba, and that an effort would then be made to restore the African Slave-trade. These measures might possibly, in his opinion, so touch the *interests* of the Free States as to arouse them to resistance: and in that case Slavery would be swept from existence. But short of that he saw no ground of hope.

Mr. PARKER stated as facts not generally known, but of which many persons were cognizant, that the English Government had entered into an agreement with that of Spain whereby Slavery in Cuba was to be abolished within twenty years,—and that the Captain-General of Cuba had in his possession a document from the Spanish Government giving him full authority *to liberate the slaves in Cuba and to arm them for the defence of the Island* whenever he should deem it expedient. He did not believe the Eastern War would amount to much, and thought that Spain of herself, with her Navy embracing 174 vessels; her letters of marque, which would cover the seas with the most desperate pirates from all the nations of the earth, waging war on our commerce; the armed slaves defending the fastnesses of Cuba, and the climate, yellow fever and other diseases of the Island, as their allies, would be able to inflict fearful damage on the United States.

Why the Franking Privilege will not be Abolished just yet.

It seems to be admitted that at the present rates of postage, the Post-Office Department would easily support itself, were it not for the immense amount of matter that goes free through the mails. This freedom from mail-tax, however, is for all practical purposes confined to the members of Congress. The burdens of the mails are but a few pounds heavier for all that the Postmasters inflict by virtue of their privileges.

Now, when one sees what great trouble members of Congress have by reason of this franking power, he is disposed to wonder why they do not voluntarily shake it off,—surrender the privilege of being so bored, and, like other people, pay for the letters they receive and send.

None who have not felt it, can appreciate the extremity of the pains to which they are put by the possession of their privilege. Each member has thousands at home who expect and must have, (or be mortally offended,) their supply of documents free. Not that they value the documents, but they want to be remembered. To supply such demands, bushels of documents and speeches must issue from every member's desk. It consumes hours of his time daily, simply to write his name on the corners of wrappers. It swells the amount of his correspondence inordinately. We suspect that the fact that each member had some 100 copies of the late Census for distribution, cost him as many applications as that for copies, to each of which must go back a courteous reply,—not too brief either, for there is no shorter way to political destruction than curt replies or none at all, to the requests of constituents. This franking privilege makes packers, penmen, postmen, forwarders, and expressmen, of our members,—they should be our gentlemanly representatives.

It bores them in another and a still tenderer point. It costs them a deal of money. If a man had no one's speeches but his own to send off, he might make his calculations accordingly, and limit his editions to his time and means. But whatever friend publishes a speech, he is expected to compliment by subscribing for a hundred or two copies. Even his opponent's, if he is courteous, he must not decline subscribing for, and when the packages are dumped at his door, he must frank and mail them. Certainly it would be a relief to have this tax removed. We should think that to be exempt from it, he would leap up as light of heart as was Poor Pilgrim when the cords were cut, and "his great burden rolled off his back, and was seen no more."

But there are considerations which induce members patiently to submit to the infliction and to look on their chains as tenderly as if the links were golden. In this same franking privilege the member has a most powerful instrument for the acquisition of influence, and we have no evidence that it is not fully appreciated. It is a lever of great length, and its fulcrum is furnished to hand. By it he reaches the high and the low alike. He gratifies the pride of the village aristocrat by the public acknowledgment of his acquaintance, and flatters the unpretending, humble citizen. In his district he learns the names of the quiet, unostentatious people, of the men who vote and make no fuss about it, of the good folks whom the bar-room politicians never consult, and who are never invited to attend primary meetings,—and such he remembers with a speech. It has cost him little more than the price of the dirty paper it is printed on, and the time necessary to inscribe his autograph, but to the receiver it is a cherished memorial. Possibly it is never read, but it is not wasted on that account. It is a token of remembrance from a man at Washington, and will be cherished among the valuables that the children are under strict injunctions to do no violence to, for years. Or if it is read, the doctrine is accepted either into a heart mollified by the attention shown, or in excellent condition to embrace it. What a man reads and understands, though he does not believe it, he will be very likely to defend when he hears it weakly assailed; and a speedy conviction is apt to follow when one thinks he can creditably defend a cause. And, in either event, it will come easier to vote and work hereafter for the member that remembered him. Speaking after the manner of men, then, Members of Congress would be great fools to vote away their franking privilege. It would be about the same as if they should vote themselves $3 a day in place of the $8 they now receive, and magnanimously resolve to reduce their own mileage,—about which we will venture there is not one of them but would have conscientious scruples.

It is not at all clear to us that the people care to have this privilege abolished. They want perfect freedom to approach their Representatives. They do not wish to burden them with the postage on their correspondence. And, in the anxiety that infects the whole tribe of Postmasters General, that the Department should *exactly sustain itself*, they do not sympathize. Nor are we quite clear that if the people were desirous of its abolition, it would be abolished. That is a pleasant fiction with which we amuse ourselves, to the effect that *the people rule* in our country. They really do no such thing. Politics rule,—not absolutely, but with almost unlimited sway. When their rule becomes outrageous, the people have a veto power which they may exercise; but the history of our last dozen years very distinctly shows that the politicians, by a two-thirds vote, can pass their acts over the vetoes of the people. So we suspect that, in discussing questions connected with the rates of postage, we might as well leave out of calculation all considerations of the right or wrong, the uses or abuses of the franking privilege.

Death of the Marquis of Anglesea—Biographical Sketch.

The band of warriors among which WELLINGTON was the chief, is rapidly diminishing. After the death of "the Duke," came that of Marshal BERESFORD, who defeated SOULT at Albriera, and of Lord LONDONDERRY, one of the Peninsular commanders. We have now to record the death of the Marquis of ANGLESEA, who was a statesman as well as soldier, and whose gallant and wise conduct in maturer years much atoned for the one fatal blot upon his early life.

WILLIAM HENRY PAGET, whose ancestor was created a BARON by EDWARD VI., was the eldest son of the third Earl of UXBRIDGE, and born on May 17, 1768, being nearly a year older than WELLINGTON. He was well educated, had the advantage of foreign travel, and bore the courtesy-title of Lord PAGET. When he was twenty-five years old he was appointed to the command of a regiment of volunteers raised on his father's estates in Staffordshire, and served at the head of this corps under the Duke of YORK, in Flanders.

In 1795 he was married to a daughter of the Earl of JERSEY, by whom he had eight children. By December, 1808, when he joined Sir JOHN MOORE in the Peninsula, he had attained the rank of Major General. In the fighting-flight of the British out of Portugal, Lord PAGET showed courage and tact in several encounters with the French, and even captured General LEFEBRE in the very presence of NAPOLEON, and assisted in the last contest with the French at Corunna, in January, 1809.

Returning to England, covered with distinction, a brilliant career opened before him. At the age of 41 he had acquired high professional character. But the public and Lord PAGET's friends were startled by the announcement that HENRY WELLESLEY (afterwards Lord COWLEY, and brother to WELLINGTON,) had brought an action against him to recover damages for the seduction of his wife. The trial came on, Lord PAGET admitted the charge, by declining to offer any defence, and instructing his counsel to take no steps to mitigate the damages, if it could be supposed that any sum a Jury might give would compensate Mr. WELLESLEY for the deep wrong he had sustained. Damages to the amount of £20,000 were awarded by the Jury.

Nor was the pecuniary loss all. His own wife sued for and obtained a divorce from him. Lady CHARLOTTE WELLESLEY (daughter of the Earl of CADOGAN) was divorced from her husband, and thrown upon Lord PAGET, who married her whom he had degraded and disgraced. He had to fight a duel with Captain CADOGAN, the lady's brother. Not the least punishment was the notoriety. All the "fashionable" newspapers of London reaped a harvest out of the *scan. mag.* which transpired, and not only paragraph-makers, but MOORE and BYRON (neither of whom had any excess of morality, at the time,) assumed the part of censors, and put him into "the amber chrystallization" of satirical verse.

Lord PAGET's marriage with Lady CHARLOTTE took place in 1810, and his own divorced wife was married, some time afterwards, to the Duke of ARGYLL. Many years later, when society had forgotten or forgiven these transactions, the ladies and gentlemen involved in this intricacy of seduction divorce and marriage, used actually to meet, on terms of friendly acquaintanceship, in the fashionable drawing-rooms of London life!

The contest in the Peninsula was raging. Home and its associations were painful. Lord PAGET went out to serve under Lord WELLINGTON, and became leader of the heavy brigade, whose efforts greatly contributed to the victories gained. He threw himself into danger, as if he were anxious to meet a quick and honorable death;—there evidently was more of despair than courage in his daring, but he seemed to bear a charmed life, and returned to England at the end of the war, in 1814, without a wound.

Two years before, he had become Earl of UXBRIDGE, on his father's death, but had previously sat in the Commons for six years. In March, 1815, the return of NAPOLEON again called Europe into the field. Lord UXBRIDGE was placed in command of the British cavalry at Waterloo, where he displayed his usual contempt for danger, in repeated charges on the foe, and, nearly at the close of the hard-fought day, received a ball in his right thigh, which rendered immediate amputation indispensable.

Five days afterwards he was elevated to the rank of Marquis of ANGLESEY, and his services were further rewarded with the special thanks of Parliament, the Orders of the Garter, Bath and Guelph, besides distinctions from the principal sovereigns of Europe. His return to England was a sort of ovation. A cork leg so well supplied the place of that which he had lost, that few who saw him walking in the streets of London—erect, firm and rapid—would imagine that he had lost a leg. On horseback, too, he contrived to ride as well as most men, and Sir WALTER SCOTT has recorded, in his letter on the Coronation of GEORGE IV., how gallant was his appearance as he rode alongside of the Champion, and with what remarkable grace and skill he managed to put his spirited charger through the *menage* on that occasion, so as to back him out of the presence of the King and his nobles, assembled at the splendid pageant in Westminster Hall.

Though his personal appearance was only slightly affected by the loss of a limb, the painful disease, or affection, called *tic douloureux*, was a consequence—resulting, it was believed, from the hasty and unskillful manner in which an ignorant young army surgeon had performed the amputation. He suffered greatly, for many years, under this distressing and most painful ailment, which was only mitigated by the use of powerful narcotics.

In the early part of the reign of GEORGE IV., the Marquis was one of the Court party against Queen CAROLINE. He was once met by a crowd of her adherents, vociferous and eager, who insisted that he should join them in the shout of "The Queen forever." Resistance against such numbers would have been in vain, so he exclaimed "The Queen!" adding, "and may all your wives be like her."

The same illness, early in 1827, which alike attacked the mind and body of Lord LIVERPOOL, placed CANNING in the high office of Prime Minister, and he gave the office of Master-General of the Ordnance (the post once held by WELLINGTON and now by Lord RAGLAN) to Lord ANGLESEY. By this time, his once princely fortune, consisting chiefly of the vast estates of Beau-desert, in Staffordshire and Plasnewydd, in Wales, had become so very much involved that the income of the Ordnance office (£2,000 a year) was an object to him. Personally, he was not extravagant, but he had a large family by his second wife as well as his first, and his children eventually drew largely on him. For the last fifteen years his estates, worth £100,000 a year at the least, were in the hands of his creditors, who allowed him £10,000 a year to live upon.

Early in 1828, when WELLINGTON was made Premier, he sent ANGLESEY to Ireland, as Viceroy. The large salary (£20,000 a year) was the cause, no doubt, which made him accept the appointment. Roman Catholic agitation was very strong, and felt or affected anger with ANGLESEY, for having said that with three 10-gun ships he could put down an Irish rebellion. Very soon, however, his impartial administration of the power of Government made him popular. At the close of 1828, he wrote a letter to Dr. CURTIS, the Catholic Primate, in which he expressed a hope and belief that WELLINGTON would grant Emancipation. This letter got into print, and the writer was angrily recalled. In a parting address he urged the Irish to "agitate, agitate, agitate," and his departure was viewed as a national calamity. In six weeks after that WELLINGTON and PEEL granted Emancipation! Lord ANGLESEY was made Viceroy of Ireland a second time, in 1830, but lived to see his popularity at an end. He retired in September, 1833, nor did he resume office until 1846, when he again was made Master General of the Ordnance under PEEL. The obvious reason why his second vice-regal administration did not succeed, was, because, having given the Irish the parting advice to "agitate," he was under the necessity during the whole of 1830-'33, of causing legal measures to be used to put down the agitation which prevailed. He was defeated by circumstances. He was elevated to the rank of Field Marshal in 1847. The emolument, which is about £6,000 a year, had become as acceptable to him, almost, as the dignity. He held other sinecures, such as the Constableship of Carnaron Castle, the Captainship of Cowes Castle, the Rangership of Snowdon Forest, and the Colonelcy of the Horse Guards. He held, also, the gratuitous office of Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey. When he died, a fortnight ago, at the ripe age of 86, two of his sons by his second marriage were in the House of Commons. His eldest son, HENRY PAGET, commonly called Earl of UXBRIDGE, called to the House of Lords in 1832 as Baron PAGET, succeeds to the Marquisate. He was born in 1797. As many of the incumbrances on the PAGET estates were only for the lifetime of the late possessor, (who could not charge entailed property with permanent debts,) the new Marquis will be much better off, in a pecuniary sense, than his father long has been.

The late Marquis did not possess a large grasp of mind. He was liberal in politics, and on the few occasions when he spoke in Parliament, expressed himself clearly and even expressively. He was tall in stature, and had a sanguine complexion and light eyes, with sandy hair and whiskers, which had become white of late years. As far as he had power so to be, (for his creditors managed his property and collected his rents,) he was a good landlord. It should be added, as an exception to the general rule, that he and the divorced lady whom he seduced and married, lived happily together. One of the severest of O'CONNELL's many bitter taunts was in connection with this lady. The Irish, well acquainted with the circumstances of her marriage, declined paying her any attention whatever. During ANGLESEY's second Viceroyalty he had commanded the arrest of O'CONNELL for using seditious language. After he was bailed out, O'CONNELL said, "He caused my wife to weep. She is a virtuous woman. Does my Lord ANGLESEY know the value of a *virtuous* woman's tear?" Very soon after this public alluaion, the Marchioness left Ireland never to return to it. The iron had entered into her soul.

The Ericsson.

Yesterday morning the steam-tugs *Titan* and *Achilles* took the *Ericsson* in tow for the Dry Dock at the Navy-Yard. She arrived at the Yard at 2 o'clock, P. M., but grounded near the *North Carolina*, the tide being very low at that hour. She remained in this position until 5 o'clock, P. M., when she was towed up to the Buoy near the Dry Dock. The ship now draws twenty feet of water forward, and twenty feet and six inches aft. She was so much down at the head that the passage down the river was a matter of considerable difficulty; but she was finally got safely to the Yard, and will probably be docked to-day. The steam-pump was constantly at work yesterday, and the ship was rapidly lightened. The chains in the forward luckers weigh twenty-five tons, and these suffice to keep the vessel's bow down until she is entirely freed aft.

We have received the following communication from the Superintendent of the Derrick Company:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The writer of an article relative to the *Ericsson*, in this day's issue of your paper, says: "The Derrick had no little lifting power to be of essential service, except in raising the bow." Believing that you desire to publish truth only, I trust you will permit me to correct the mistaken statement above referred to, as its publication, without refutation, will be of serious injury to the New-York Floating Derrick Company, with which I am connected. The day after the *Ericsson* sunk, I called on Mr. KITCHING, and proposed to raise his ship by means of the Boom Derricks, and was ready to agree to put his vessel in dock in three days from the signing of the contract. And had the ship not been insured, she would have been raised by the Derricks in the manner proposed at less than one-fifth of the present cost; but as she was in the hands of the Underwriters, the insurance KING would not listen to any process not requiring the use of his schooners, and the longer they were employed the better for him. The Underwriters having been almost successful in getting the ship afloat after weeks of labor, were finally obliged, much against their will, to permit Mr. KITCHING to call in the aid of the derrick to complete the work which they were not able to finish without it. In 24 hours after the derrick came alongside, the ship was safe. How does your writer know the amount of lifting power of the derrick? One derrick alone lifted the ship *Robert Center* and her cargo, and in doing so did not use one-tenth of the entire power of the two derricks operating together.

Respectfully yours, JOHN S. BISHOP,
Superintendent of the N. Y. Floating Derrick Co.
No. 20 NASSAU-STREET, May 12, 1854.

The facts stated in relation to the raising of the *Ericsson* were derived from authority that was entitled to weight, and which it was needless to dispute. The derrick's work was chiefly confined to the bow of the ship, and it was here so far successful as to cause the vessel to swing clear. The exertions of the officers and owners of the *Ericsson* are entitled to equal praise. An enormous lifting power would have been required to raise the entire ship. The agencies that were employed were compelled to work together in harmony, or the work would probably have failed of accomplishment.

Musical.

Mr. T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD gave a very pleasing musical entertainment last evening at the new rooms of Mr. DESCOMB, No. 585 Broadway. For a first concert by a gentleman who is comparatively unknown as an executant, the attendance was good, and afforded a favorable prognostication of future success. Mr. BASSFORD is a young American composer whose works have not been long before the public, but who has acquired a considerable amount of popularity by them. If the opportunity be afforded, he will doubtless distinguish himself in a higher department of art than he has yet essayed. The new Academy of Music *should* open a more ample field for the native artist. By its charter it pledged to produce English Opera—and that definition includes of course all works in which the English language is used as the spoken medium. Composition is Mr. BASSFORD's proper vocation; he possesses a fund of melody which, with sufficient study, would undoubtedly give him a place in the musical world. Indications of this fact were particularly observable in the ballad "When other friends were round thee."

Of Mr. BASSFORD as an instrumentalist we may be brief. He plays delicately, phrasing with clearness and accuracy, and, for one unused to playing in public, producing a sufficient volume of sound. As an executant, however, he has many superiors, both in respect to execution and style. In his own compositions he is heard to best advantage—as most composers are—and these are a sufficient recompense.

Madame COMETTANT, of whom we have before spoken favorably, sang two pieces in part—the first an *intercalé* from "L'Elisir d'Amor," the second a ballad. In both she was heartily and deservedly applauded, for Madame's voice is of great purity and highly sympathetic.

APTOMMAS' CONCERT.—Mr. APTOMMAS, the Harpist, had an excellent attendance last evening at DODWORTH's Saloon, and as before, succeeded in delighting his hearers. The programme contained twelve pieces, rendered by Messrs. APTOMMAS, WELLS and DODWORTH, and that charming young vocalist, Miss BEATTIE.

Of Mr. APTOMMAS' performance, we can speak in unqualified praise. The solos and duets were given with the decision and delicacy of a master—without which, indeed, the Harp would not be very tolerable in the Concert room. The Cornopean and Harp Duet from "Norma" was less pleasing than it promised, the instruments scarcely blending thoroughly, but altogether the Concert was extremely pleasant.

MORE DISASTERS AT SEA.—The ship *Premier*, Capt. Ross, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, reports that on the 17th of April, in lat. 44° lon. 30°, she encountered a gale from the southwest, which continued for three days. The head of the *Premier's* entwater was started, her bulwarks were washed away, the hatches were torn off, and her wheelhouse and part of her stern moulding were destroyed, besides her sails being split. The crew had to keep both pumps going from the time of the disaster. On the 20th of April, Capt. Ross observed a dismasted ship to the leeward and bore down toward her. She proved to be the bark *Britannia*, of North Shields, from Cadiz for Quebec. She had seven feet of water in her hold, and the leak was still gaining upon her. Capt. Ross sent his boat and took off Capt. WM. THOMPSON, her commander, D. G. YOUNG, first officer, and twelve men. The bark sunk before the last boat returned to the *Premier*, and in hoisting in the boat one of the *Premier's* crew, who had gone to the rescue, was killed and the third mate severely injured. The *Premier* came into port with both pumps incessantly at work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COFFEE, TEA AND SUGAR—NO CHANGE IN PRICES.—No. 156 Bowery, and No. 256 Grand-street.

Extra fine Young Hyson Tea, of the best quality, six shillings (75 cents) per pound.

Fine Young Hyson Tea, strong and sweetly flavored, four shillings (50 cents) per pound.

Curious Oolong Tea, of the best quality, four shillings (50 cents) per pound.

Pure English Breakfast Tea, equal to anything in this market, three shillings (37½ cents) per pound.

Best quality Java Coffee, roasted and ground, fresh every day, fourteen pence per pound.

Best quality Double Refined Crushed Loaf Sugar, five shillings for seven pounds.

Best quality Double Refined Powdered Sugar, five shillings for seven pounds.

Best quality Steam Refined White Sugar, four shillings for seven pounds.

Very handsome Steam Refined Yellow Sugar, three shillings and sixpence for seven pounds.

The above articles are warranted to give entire satisfaction. ALBRO & BROTHERS,

No. 156 Bowery, fourth door above Broome-st., and No. 256 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their certs, at the solicitation of their friends and in view of their greatly increasing business, from No. 8 Wall-st. to No. 19 Nassau-st., where they will at all times be ready to serve their former patrons and the public at moderate charges. Having effected important improvements in their equipages and establishments, they particularly recommend themselves to the favorable notice of the public. JAS. SULLIVAN, JR.,
JAS. SULLIVAN,
Late Chief Draymen to H. H. Leeds & Co.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY WARE ARCADE—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—Housekeepers can here supply themselves with every description of Wood, Willow, Britannia, Tin and Iron Wares; Steps, Clothes Horses, Mats, Wash-Benches, Brushes, &c. J. KELLOGG.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York
A. B. HOWE.....New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO....New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass
HOND. RATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass
Messrs WORLDREDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass

Charles A Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine. No 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

KNOX'S HATS.—THERE IS SOMETHING SO PECULIARLY unique and elegant about the structure of Knox's hats, that a friend of ours, who prides himself on his 'cuteness, contends that he can tell one of Knox's make from any other hat made or sold in the City. Last Thursday we made a trifling wager with him, for the purpose of testing his ability in that regard; and taking our stand opposite the ruins of the late fire in Broadway, he commenced scrutinizing the chapeaux of the passers by. We had not been there half a minute, before our friend pointed out a dozen hats which he pronounced to be of Knox's manufacture; but, for the purpose of removing all doubt from our mind, he determined to hail one of the gentlemen, and ask him to satisfy our curiosity. He did so; the gentleman took off his hat, and in it, sure enough, we read the name of "KNOX, Nos. 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st." as large as life, and twice as natural. We gave in, of course.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; and by CLICKENER & CO. No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents; and at Retail by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; WM. BERRIEN No. 370 Grand-st. Williamsburg; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., do. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

DO GOOD TO OTHERS.

Who blesses others in his daily deeds,
Shall find the healing that his spirit needs;
For every flower in others' path we throw,
Confers its fragrant beauty on our own.
And if this be true, we doubt it not
That the proprietors of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS must be the recipients of blessings innumerable for the alleviation of the distressing coughs, &c., by this wonderful and extraordinary remedy, only 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts; where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 25 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—THE LADIES AND others are informed that they may now find the celebrated Dr. J. DUPONCO'S PILLS at C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Hall,Ruckle & Co. 220 Greenwich-st.; Alexander & Stotes, No. 82 Barclay-st.; and at retail, at Belden's Drug-store, No. 91 8th-av.; Hinton's, corner 20th-st. and 8th-av.; Conklin, corner 34th-st. and Broadway; Knapp's, corner 35th-st. and 8th-av., and by Druggists and dealers generally. Price $1 per box, and sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway, Chatham-square, New-York, postpaid. Infallible and harmless.

DEAHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, is attracting the attention of Physicians and Invalids, by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st.; CHAS. H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st.; and HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, Agent, New-Brunswick, N. J.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron factories, &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN INVITES ATTENTION TO THE LIGHT and cool appearance of his beautiful leading style of Gentlemen's Hats for the present Spring. Elastic and yielding, although rich and durable, its pressure is scarcely felt upon the brow, while its pressure upon the purse is one dollar less than that of its climsier and stiffer rival. The assortment of Children's Fancy Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets, French and other Umbrellas, Canes, &c., cannot be surpassed in this City. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SEWING MACHINES—BAGS—BAGS.—SINGER'S Single-Threaded Sewing Machines sew bags with unequalled rapidity—eight yards per minute—and the work is absolutely perfect. The right to use these machines is owned by the original Morey & Johnson patent, granted in 1848. We have filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court, in New-York, to prevent Glover, Baker & Co. from infringing this patent. The "stop thief" principle will, in due time, be properly illustrated.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—SPRING STYLES ARE now selling rapidly at RAFFERTY & LEASK'S, at their usually low prices of $3 and $4—equal to any in the City. They can't be beat. No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

IT IS A FACT THAT PERHAM IS SELLING MORE of his Gift Tickets daily than all the other gift advertisers put together. His enterprise is one that the people know will be carried through, and that, too, long before the others can possibly sell enough to warrant the undertaking. Indeed, we doubt whether a majority of those now before the public will be in existence in a month hence. PERHAM'S affair is attracting so much attention that they will be bad sight of entirely, and hence die out for the want of that which is needful to keep them alive.

PREPARE FOR THE WARM WEATHER.—We have now for sale the best stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods for Summer wear ever offered for sale in this country, consisting of Undershirts, Drawers, Half Hose, Cravats, Joinvilles, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen visiting our establishment will find a most extensive stock of the very best description of articles to select from, and at a small advance upon the original cost.
LEARY & CO., Holtzer, Nos. 2, 4 & 5 Astor-house.

THE NUMEROUS STRANGERS NOW VISITING our City—clergymen and others

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON who left a Gold Pencil Case at the store of [illegible] on Saturday last, is requested to call at [illegible] and pay charges, and prevent further residence.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As law clerk, by a young man of liberal education, and who has had a year and a half active practice in the law in a leading city in this State. A fair salary will be required. The highest testimonials as to integrity, ability, and business habits will be furnished. City reference also given. Address LAW CLERK, Times office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress, by a very competent young woman, (a widow,) who can take care of an infant from its birth; and as an experienced seamstress by another girl, who makes children's clothing in the neatest manner. Both coms well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; would do light chamberwork or see to children, or assist as ladies' maid. Will not object to travel, or go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by ons, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a French young woman, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly qualified as lady's maid, or nurse and seamstress. Can, as a general assortment of other servants, Protestants and Catholics, want situations. Good references will be given.
C. MASON, No. 14 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable and competent Scotch woman, to do chamber work and washing in a respectable private family. Unexceptionable City testimonials can be given of character and capability. Please call at No. 178 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to take care of children and to do plain sewing. Would assist in chamber work, if required. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 350 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do chamber work and wait on table. Reference from her last place, which she held for 18 months. Call at No. 163 1st-av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two very competent girls with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, as seamstress, or to assist in the care of children. She is neat, kind, and trustworthy, and can be seen at the house of her present employer, No 92 Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—To learn the plumber's, or any other respectable trade, by a strong young man, 17 years of age. Address W. OSBORN, No 205 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

A YOUNG MARRIED LADY—Wishes to devote a few hours each day as visiting Teacher in a family where there are two or more children. Is qualified to teach the English branches, and the rudiments of music. Address, (post paid) A. W. P., No. 193 West 26th-st.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to J. G. REED,
Office Peterson's Magazine, No. 346 Broadway.

AGENT WANTED.—A man to travel and make sales of an article used by all printers in the United States. To a competent man a fair salary will be paid. Address BOOKSELLER, at the office of this paper, giving references.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—Cook, $12 to $14; lady's maid, $10; nurse, $10; waitress, $8; cook for an Institute, $12; laundress, $10; gardner, $20; vegetable gardener, $18—all must be first-class servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a boy for a merchant's office.

MEN WANTED—Five smart young men, to put up on buildings and ships Otis' Patent Insulated Lightning Conductors. These Rods are the only method of absolute protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Orders promptly filled. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, residing in the interior of South Carolina, wishes to engage the services of a lady competent to teach his daughter. She must be a good pianist as well as possess other necessary qualifications as an instructor of a young lady. Applications addressed to Box No. 1,110, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with prompt attention.

TEACHER'S SITUATION WANTED.—By a young lady as Teacher in a first class seminary. Board and instruction in French will be received as compensation for her services. For further particulars, address DAVID LUDLAM, Jr. No. 36 Front-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wants a situation as Proof Reader, or as Foreman of a jobbing department. Is a thorough workman, and would take any situation in a printing office, in either of the above capacities, or as a clerk. Would attend to the compilation of news for a newspaper. Address PRINTER, at this office.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

DESIGNER WANTED.—A first-class designer for delaine work, is wanted by the Manchester Print Works. Apply to C. H. DALTON, Superintendent, care of J. C. HOWE, No. 59 Broadway.

SOPRANO.—A lady having a fine soprano voice, as well as clear, distinct and long accustomed to church music, wishes an engagement in a quartette choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address H J C., Chatham square Post-Office.

FIRE PROOF SAFE WANTED.—Any person having a second-hand small-sized Safe to sell, will please address Box No. 3,241 Post-Office, stating price, &c.

SKILLFUL MACHINIST WANTED—To take charge of an extensive machine shop in the South. Address T, Box No. 2,111 Lower Post-Office.

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHMEN who understand perfectly the business of making oil, desire employment. No objection to go in the country. They can also be useful for the cultivation of wine, as they understand the business perfectly. Address Mr. CAUMONT, Orange, New-Jersey.

ATTENTION.—I will send all; yes, every one of the various money-making instructions, arts, recipes, &c., of value, advertised, and either a ticket in a gift enterprize of over $100,000, or $1 25 worth of books, all for $1. Address JARVIS MELROSE, care of W. H. LAWS, N. Y. City.

FINE TENOR VOICE WANTED—For a Church Choir in this City. Apply at No. 50 Yarick-st.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale jobbing and importing house; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 672, P. O.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Salary fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-Office.

MACHINE JOBBING WANTED.—Will be executed with dispatch and in a workmanlike manner. None but competent men and A No. 1 tools employed. At No. 139 Elm-st., 2d floor.

BOARDING.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a First-Class House, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bedroom adjoining, also a single room, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Location desirable for its neighborhood, and its convenient distance from the Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, may find comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 133 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board in a new brown stone house, with gas, bath, &c. Seven minutes' walk from Fulton, Sridge and Catharine-st. Ferries. Stages pass. A; ply at No. 87 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., and within a few minutes' walk of all the ferries. A gentleman and his wife, and several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board. Apply at No 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN NORTH BROOKLYN.—A select number of boarders will be taken. House new and not within ten minutes' walk of the present ferry, and much nearer to that about to be established. References exchanged. Address S B., Box No. 2,908, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—For one and bedrooms to let with Board, in house No. 57 Court-st., convenient to South and Wall-st. Ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD OR COTTAGE WANTED.—Board for the Sommer, in an elevated inland situation, (State of New-York, and near a railroad station, or steamboat route preferred,) is wanted by a family consisting of two parents, four small children and nurse-maid; or a plainly-furnished cottage, at a reasonable rate, would be preferred. Address by letter, post-paid, stating address, location and terms, A. R. J., Office of the Daily Times, New-York.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, to gentlemen only. Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant suite of rooms on the second floor. Breakfast and tea will be furnished in the rooms if desired. Apply at No. 21 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS. A private family would let a suite of rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best localities in the City, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

NO. 31 BOND-STREET.—Gentlemen wishing to procure a quiet pleasant home will call and select parlors or bedrooms, as they may desire, which will be let with partial board or as lodgings. Have rooms of various prices. Location unsurpassed.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—With or without board, to a gentleman and his wife. Inquire at No. 107 Amos-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen in the upper part of the City, west side. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 26 Vesey-st., of Mr. B.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 17 East 12th-st. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—An elegant parlor, with bed-rooms, all handsomely furnished, with or without partial board, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—And one or two bedrooms on second floor, to let in house No. 4 East 11th-st., with or without breakfast, (where there are no other boarders.) The parlor will be handsomely furnishing to the desire of the applicant. Croton water, bath, gas, &c., Apply at No. 4 East 11th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BEING A RECORD OF INTEREST, Anecdote, Character, Fun, Humor, Pathos, Romance, and Wit, entitled THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS, CLERK OF THE ACTS OF CHARLES II. With Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

This is a work of great interest, historical as well as otherwise. Among the characters who figure in its pages are Charles II., Prince Rupert, Lord Sedley, Monmouth, Villiers, and the Duke of York. These names are familiar to every reader of English history, and need no remarks from us to surround them with an interest shared by few of the great names of the Seventeenth Century. The reign of Charles II. was as brilliant as it was licentious. The wit of Rochester and Buckingham gave a tone to a whole reign, while the beauty of Lady Castlemaine, Ellenor Gwynne, Barbara Villiers, and the Duchess of Shrewsbury, made the improprieties of Hamptea Court as irresistible as they were corrupting. The Author of "The Royal Favorite" has availed himself of all these salient points, and with consummate skill has so woven them together as to produce a romance whose interest no one will question who passes his eye over the exciting incidents which form the groundwork of the novel.

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, N. Y.; and for sale by all Booksellers.

BOOKS ISSUED FRIDAY MORNING.—HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA—From its discovery to the present time, with a new map of the country. By E. S. CAPRON. Price $1.

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.—Containing practical observations on the causes, nature and treatment of diseases and lameness in horses, with illustrations. By GEO. H. DADD, M. D. Price $1.

DURHAM VILLAGE; A Temperance Tale. By COREY LYNN. Price 38 cents.

KNOW NOTHINGS; A Poem for Natives and Aliens. Price 20 cents.

The following books we are selling in large quantities to the trade throughout the country:

LAMPLIGHTER;
MY SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-MASTERS;
THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS—Two Records;
PLEURALITY OF WORLDS;
CUMMING'S WORKS;
DAPPLETON'; OR, MORE WORK FOR THE MAINE LAW. By P. CHURCH, D. D. A work of great merit, and calculated to have a strong influence with the public mind. Price $1.

SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, New-York. J. P. JEWETT & CO. and GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston.

TOWN NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, FOR 1854-5—Compiled by H. WILSON. Price $1 50. Office, No 51 Ann-st. THOW'S DIRECTORY for 1854-5 (now preparing) will contain, in addition to the General City Directory, Appendix, &c., a full and complete Business and Copartnership Directory, all prepared with great care and bound in one volume in the very low price of $1 50.

The publisher begs leave to state that the canvassers employed on this work were carefully trained in their duties prior to the 1st May, and were particularly instructed to take sufficient time to obtain all the necessary information accurately, and in all cases from the best authority, and that nothing has been or will be left undone on the part of the publisher and compiler to insure accuracy and completeness, it being the ambition of the undersigned to issue a complete and thoroughly reliable Directory.

The Directory for the past year issued from this establishment contained upwards of 20,000 more names than any other City Directory ever issued.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

The canvass being nearly closed, persons not having been called upon are requested to hand in their names, &c., at the office, No. 51 Ann-st., 2d floor.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS ON THE COAST OF AMERICA, A. D. 1620.—Painted by CHARLES LUCY; engraved by W. H. SIMMONS.

This fine Picture—illustrating a subject dear to every American, and exquisitely rendered by the accompanying etching and unfinished proof—will be on exhibition from THIS DATE, in the subscribers' Gallery of Art, No. 353 Broadway, where subscriptions will be received for early impressions from the plate.

"A grateful posterity has marked the rock which first received their footsteps. The consequences of that day are constantly unfolding themselves as time advances. It was the origin of New-England. Historians have loved to mark every vestige of the Pilgrims; poets of the purest minds have commemorated their virtues; the noblest genius has been called into exercise to display their merits worthily, and to trace the consequences of their daring enterprise."

"Are, call it holy ground!
The soil where first they trod.
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God!"
[Mrs. Hemon's Song of Pilgrim Fathers.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Printsellers and Publishers, No. 353 Broadway.

CHESNEY'S RUSSO-TURKISH CAMPAIGNS.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH CAMPAIGNS OF 1828 AND 1829, with a View to the Present State of Affairs in the East. By Col CHESNEY, R. A., author of the "Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris;" with an appendix containing the Diplomatic Correspondence between the Four Powers, and the Secret Correspondence between the English and Russian Governments. 12mo., cloth, maps, $1 JUST PUBLISHED.

A YEAR WITH THE TURKS. By WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, with colored maps. Third edition. Cloth, 75 cents.

THE RUSSIAN SHORES OF THE BLACK SEA. By LAURENCE OLIPHANT. Maps and Illustrations. Fourth edition. Cloth, 75 cents.

FRANCHERE'S NARRATIVE OF A VOYAGE TO THE NORTHWEST COAST OF AMERICA, IN THE YEARS 1811, '12, '13 AND '14. With illustrations. 12mo., cloth, $1.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME, AS ILLUSTRATING THE CHURCH OF THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES. By Right Rev. W. INGRAHAM KIP, D. D., Missionary Bishop of California, with over one hundred illustrations. 12mo., cloth 75 cents

J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

NEW ROMANCE—By F. W. SHELTON. JUST PUBLISHED:

CRYSTALLINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON, author of "Salander, the Dragoo," "Rector of Bardolph," 1 vol. 12mo., with engravings from original designs by Billings.

THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN. A new story. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 75c. and 50c.

MELBOURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. With sketches of Lima, &c. 1 vol. $1.

CZAR—HIS COURT AND PEOPLE. By JNO. MAXWELL. 1 vol., 12mo., 4th edition.

MACLEOD'S (DONALD) BLOODSTONE. 1 vol., 12mo. 75c.

HOME LIGHTS. A new book. By T. S. ARTHUR. 1 vol. 75c

C. S. WILL PUBLISH ON TUESDAY, MAY 16,
MYRTLE WREATH; or, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED. By MINNIE MYRTLE. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New York.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS—DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. A new and improved edition. 8vo., illustrated $3 50.

RIKER, THORNE & CO., No 129 Fulton-st.

Pronounced by the English press superior to anything they have in their own country and commended in the highest terms by the entire American press.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin, $1 25.

LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. AUGUSTINE. 12mo., muslin, 75 cents.

DESHLER'S CHAUCER. 12mo.—muslin plain, 62 cents; muslin gilt, $1 25

PARKMAN'S PRAIRIE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIFE, 12mo., muslin, illustrated. $1 25.

BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER LYTTON, author of "Chevely," &c.

Mr. Disraeli is cleverly characterized under the name of Benjamin, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page.—London Globe.

Lady Bulwer has written another novel at her husband, called "Behind the Scenes," in which the man who owns her figures as a Mr. Ferars, and is described as "a solid block of vice gnarled with villainy, veneered with virtue and highly varnished with hypocrisy."—Eagle.

Will be ready on the 15th inst.
RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

NOW READY—The popular book UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE, by A. D. MILNE, in one handsome volume, 12mo. with illustrations by one of the first artists in the City. This valuable Law Tale was originally published in the New York People's Organ, and attracted much attention while in course of publication. It is believed that this work will do more to advance the cause of temperance than any book yet published. Price 75 cents. Copies to the Order of the Sons of Temperance, and all who purchase in quantities, will receive a liberal discount. GEO. PEARN & CO. No. 132 Fulton-st.

N. B—Sent by mail free of postage upon receipt of 75 cents in postage stamps or otherwise.

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. CHELDON & CO. Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, Publishers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No 88 John-st., New-York, beg leave to assure Booksellers and Country Merchants, who buy in large or small quantities, that they cannot find a better assortment of goods in the above line, and at lower prices, than at their establishment. Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Blank Books of every description, they can offer great inducements in that line, and their publishing and other facilities enable them to furnish Books and Stationery on equally favorable terms.

MEYER & TRETBAR—No. 304 Main st., Buffalo, Importers and Publishers of Foreign and American Music. Agents for the Publishing House of O. M. MEYER, Jr., Brunswick.

JUST PUBLISHED.

H. A. WALLENHAUPT op 22. Cinq morceaux caracteristiques; op. 23. Deux Polkas—No 1. L'Hironelle; No. 2 La Gazelle. Op. 24. Galop di Bravura Op. 25. Le Ruisseau—Valse Etude.

IN PREPARATION.

AUGUST GOCKEL. Une Nuit sur l'Océan—Nocturne.

CHEAP EDITION OF HANDY ANDY—NOW READY—HANDY ANDY, a humorous Irish story. By SAMUEL LOVER, author of "Legends and Stories of Ireland."

Of "Handy Andy," the London Journal of Commerce says: "It is the richest, raciest, and the most frolicking Irish story we have ever perused."

NEARLY READY.—Miss PARDOE'S new work—REGINALD LYLE. For sale wholesale and retail by
DUROESS & DAY, No. 100 Nassau-st.

SACRED CIRCLE—Edited by Judge EDMONDS, Dr. DEXTER and OWEN G. WARREN.—This magazine is devoted to the elucidation and defence of the Spiritual faith, and to moral and intellectual reform, based upon the principles of Spiritual Philosophy The SACRED CIRCLE will contain 48 pages. The first number is published THIS DAY, and will hereafter appear on the first of every month. Price, $2 per annum, payable in advance.

PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, Publishers,
No. 360 Broadway, New-York.

KNOW NOTHINGS—ATTENTION.—The third number is now ready. It is the best number yet issued. It contains a continuation of the thrilling revelation of the "Crimes of the Bergias;" also, a large amount of true American doctrine, lively editorials, correspondence, &c. It can be obtained of ABBE & YATES, the authorized agents, No 25 Ann-st., where a subscription book is now open. Term $2 a year.

THE BOSTON SUNDAY DISPATCH.—This popular sheet, the leading Sunday paper in the Pilgrim City, is, we are glad to hear, to be on sale in New-York hereafter. Each Sunday morning, an edition, filled with the very latest matter, being published expressly for our market. It is a capital paper, full of life, fun, military, fire matters, &c. &c., and cannot fail to "take" with our people. ABBE & YATES are the agents, No. 25 Ann-st.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, 13 years with S. S & W. Wood,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

A CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.—The publication of the annual circular of the undersigned for the present season, is postponed for a few days for the purpose of appending to it some particulars of recent failures of insulated Lightning-rods to afford the desired protection—especially of one instance where 27 of the glass insulators were destroyed by the lightning. A. M. QUIMBY & SON
No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

WAR IN THE BALTIC.—Just published a new Chart of the North and Baltic Seas, on a scale to form a companion to our Map of the Turkish Provinces, with enlarged plans of Cronstadt, Revel, &c.—indispensable to understanding the position of the combined fleets. Price, in cover, 50 cents. WILMER & SLOTE,
No. 69 Nassau-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION OF WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, JUST PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing to the public that a new and improved edition of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY is now ready for delivery. In this edition the whole work has been carefully revised, and a large number of new words and definitions added, while the entire vocabulary has been thoroughly examined, and brought, as they believe, to a high degree of accuracy. The Pronouncing Vocabulary of Scripture Proper Names, which has been prepared with great care, and which occupies about fifty pages, will be found a very important addition to the work. The Appendix has been enlarged to about one hundred pages, and contains a large amount of matter which will be found useful for reference. The Publishers have also added a Table of Synonyms, which will be found a valuable aid to the student of the English language. The Table of Contents has been greatly enlarged, and will be found very convenient for reference. The Publishers have also added a Table of Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing, which will be found very convenient for reference. The Publishers have also added a Table of Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing, which will be found very convenient for reference. The Publishers have also added a Table of Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing, which will be found very convenient for reference.

The Prisons Association.

From the New-York Daily Times.

The objects of the Prisons Association are:

1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners' whether confined for trial or fully committed, or as witnesses.

2. The improvement of Prison discipline and the government of Prisons, whether for cities, counties or States.

3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood and sustaining them in their efforts to reform.

Doubtless you are familiar with the fact, that for several years past this Association has been actively engaged in continuous exertion for the prevention of crime, the reformation of the criminal and the diminution of evil.

In multiplied instances, (under the divine blessing,) the labors of the late ISAAC HOPPER and his coadjutors were rendered eminently useful; many a poor wanderer who had strayed into forbidden paths, by their sympathy, counsel, and friendly interposition, has been reclaimed and restored, and subsequently "cease to do evil and learn to do well."

Encouraged by their past successes, they now seek to render this instrumentality still more efficient. It needs only to be more extensively known to be duly appreciated, and its claims more appropriately sustained. Although a chartered institution, it is alone supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions.

This communication is made, and its insertion (solicited) in your excellent paper, that the charitably disposed who have not heard of its existence, may sympathize with the objects it seeks to accomplish, and kindly forward their names as donors and subscribers to its funds.

Many of those now confined in prison, as well as those recently discharged, are in great need of clothes, hats, caps, boots, shoes, linen, &c., and any superfluous or cast off garments would be very gratefully appreciated by those requiring such, and a careful selection of the most worthy and hopeful cases guaranteed.

Yours respectfully,

ABRAHAM BEAL, Agent.

NEW-YORK, April 12, 1854. Office No. 15 Centre-street.

Our Relations with Spain—Official Backing of Mr. Soule.

From the Washington Union of Thursday.

If the rumors which were current at Madrid at our latest dates be reliable, the Spanish Cabinet had declined to afford prompt reparation for the wrongs committed against the flag of the United States in the instance of the *Black Warrior*. The intelligence, from the belief that it is true, is justly producing a mighty sensation throughout the Union. The period for diplomatising at a distance of 4,000 miles for redress for unprovoked, flagrant insults and injuries sustained by our country at the hands of the insolent, end, so far as we are concerned, irresponsible authorities at Havana, has at length passed by. Duty to ourselves requires that we should prepare for settling upon the spot where they were perpetrated, the offences to our honor and rights. We are quite free to state—and in terms so emphatic and unequivocal as to admit of no misinterpretation—that *if ample satisfaction is not allowed for the piratical seizure of the Black Warrior, we shall advocate an immediate blockade of the Island.* That justice which we temperately appealed for to the Home Government of her Catholic Majesty it is imperative upon us now to exact.

Outrages upon this nation, affecting even its honor, are of incessant accumulation in Cuba; and it is palpably distinct that there is but one solitary manner left to us for remedying them. That manner is the energetic and judicious employment of such resources as happily are at our disposal. The situation has become too grave to longer admit of temporizing negotiation. Our complaining voice has been heard sufficiently long—we must now make its expression felt.

That American continental system which we are endeavoring, and which we are resolved, with the blessing of God, to build up, precludes the propriety of our continuing to tolerate, much less favor, the marauders who have been preying upon our commerce at our very portals. Whatever may occur in the other hemisphere, in this there must be no legalized piracy. We owe it to ourselves, to civilization, to obliterate that wicked rule, which has been an incessant mockery of justice and of international law on this continent. To remove nuisances is the natural right of those against whom they operate. The principle is recognized by the most eminent law writers. Without taking time to search for the various authorities on the subject, we will merely make a short quotation from *Alison's History of Europe.* It is therein stated:

"The principle of non-interference with the domestic concerns of other States, perfectly just in the general case, is necessarily subject to some exceptions. No answer has ever been made to the observation of Mr. BURKE, that 'if my neighbor's house is in flames, and the fire is likely to spread to my own, I am justified in interfering to avert a disaster which promises to be equally fatal to both.'"

Upon this principle, as alleged, Cracow was struck down, and incorporated in the empire of Austria—if not with the tacit assent, at least without any hostile demonstration by any of the great powers of Europe. Its integrity was guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna, yet its annihilation was connived at by most of the parties contractant, and resisted by none, from the circumstance of its being too free for the security of its nearest neighbor! Great Britain alone, if we mistake not, protested against the deed, but in an informal and reluctant manner.

In this connection, we are permitted to make the following extract of a letter written to his friend by one of our most enlightened, experienced, and distinguished Northern statesmen—a person who has served his country in a number of high positions as faithfully as ever did a patriot in any land;

"As to Cuba, again, I am not inclined to the equivocal step of repealing laws that are in themselves just and of general application, to repress marauding and freebooting, like our statutes, to preserve neutrality. But I am inclined to a much higher and more ostensible attitude. I would say to Spain, 'You have no longer in America, continental interest to stand nearby over; Cuba is of no importance to your European independence and well-being; it is not half as valuable to your treasury as it has been. It is made by France and England a mere tool for our annoyance. To the United States, in the interests of peace, commerce, and domestic tranquility, it is really dispensable. Come fairly, we will give its full value. There is the money! Take it or not, as you please; but we take this island *openly*, if needs be, in defiance of all Europe!'"

The vehement language of PEZUELA, the Captain-General of Cuba, as contained in the official *Gazette*, against the Executive of the United States, because of the sentiments expressed in the message to Congress, concerning the *Black Warrior* affair, renders the establishment of good relations with Spain and friendly intercourse with her possessions *almost impossible, while that functionary is retained.* Every true-hearted American considers it exceedingly insulting to the Republic, and would resent it as indignantly, if an occasion offered, as did our acting Consul and Commodore NEWTON. The most ordinary regard for international civilities requires that such impertinence should be punished by the Queen with deprivation of office.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, warehouse No. 131 Chatham-st., N. Y., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following Looking Glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevels, assorted sizes; 6,000 dozen O. G. Flowed, assorted sizes; 6,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes; 1,000 dozen D. Plain and Ornamented, assorted sizes; 275,000 Looking Glass Plates, from 7x9 to 30x100

Also, Portrait and Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Gilt and Gold Leaf, &c. Having been established more than thirty years, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, great inducements are offered to buyers, either in large or small quantities. No. 131 Chatham-st. Warehouse, an unequalled assortment of richly ornamented Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Ovals, Portrait and Picture Frames and every description of Gilt Work.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—At the splendid warerooms, No. 707 Broadway, a very large and splendid assortment of cabinet furniture of the best quality for City and country trade, consisting of rosewood, walnut, and mahogany libraries, wardrobes, secretary, bookcases, etageres parlor furniture in suites, covered with French satin, brocatelle or velvet; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands marble-top centre and pier tables, fancy iron tables, cribs hat-stands, sewing chairs, rocking chairs, corner etageres work bedsteads, patent rocking cradles and others; elegant hall stands, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; oak walnut, mahogany extension dining tables, dining-room chairs to match; horse-hair mattresses, and all other kinds, palliasses, feathers and feather-beds, bolsters, pillows; also a general assortment of household furniture, well worthy of attention. A. B. MCKINNEY, No. 707 Broadway.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE No 314 BROADWAY, GOTHIC HALL.—TUNIS MORRELL invites the public to give him a call when in want of furniture. His stock and facilities are very extensive for good furniture, such that made to great advantage by old established manufacturers. Elegant rosewood suites parlor furniture, beautiful enameled furniture, desirable dining-room furniture with every article needed in furnishing complete in my line. Satisfaction given to every purchaser. Brooklyn or any other reasonable distance delivered free of charge.

ENAMELED COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, Nos. 514 and 516 Broadway, who received a silver medal at the last Fair of the American Institute, and a bronze medal at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in New York, for the best suites of Enamuled Cottage Chamber Furniture, respectfully invite their old patrons and the public to call and examine their rich, unique and extensive stock. They have determined not to be undersold. Suites, with hair mattress, straw-paillasse, pillows and bolster, for $40.

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARDINER No. 80 Beekman-st., corner of Gold, is prepared at his new and extensive furniture warehouse to supply families, hotels, and steamboats, with suites of splendid rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture, of superior quality of his own manufacture, covered with rich satin brocatelle, velvet plush, &c.; also, his celebrated premium bedsteads, with mattresses, bolsters, and pillows to fit, and a full assortment of plain furniture.

PATENT WRITING TABLES.—WALLING & HEDGES are now manufacturing and offering for sale this much admired article in the furniture line, which combines the desk, table and chair, unlike anything ever before offered to the public, adapted to the parlor, sitting-room, library, office, school-room, court-room, legislative halls, for students, reporters, &c. Please call and examine. N. B.—The trade supplied.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single Counting-house Desks, of all sizes, from three to eight feet; Office Desks, of every variety, from $3 to $100; Office Chairs and Stools, from 3s. to $15; Pidgeon-hole Cases; Office Tables, from three to ten feet—to be found at the Office Furture Store, No. 25 Ann-st.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARNER, No. 68 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. REYNOLDS, 72 Grand-st. 3 doors East of Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO PRINTERS.—One Imperial Press, No. 2; one Super Royal Press; one Medium Press; also, printing ink and all materials of all kinds for sale low. Cash or approved paper, by CORTELYOU & CUTTING, No. 20 Gold-st.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 340 West 30th-st., would devote his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds sup-

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following List consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 118 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Late Edwards & Jeb.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Domestic Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinary Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...46 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 23 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....343 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture.) 346 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....231 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Bookseller and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) .51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

I. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware. Refrigerators Meat Safes, &c

Brunette's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, upstairs

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Draggists tin wars in general

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York

Engravers, (Wood.)

I. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnikirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

I. N GIMBREDE..583 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Wstor-st.

French Window Glass.

I. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....30 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

I. S. WHITNEY & CO.... 4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 39 Maiden-lane

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

N. YORK Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Ott's Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

I. RUSSELL...(Manufac. all descrip.).....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

OEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's).....47 Maiden-lane.

CHARLES BRUNO (Impt's and Manuf.).3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 397 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....223 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufactu'g).61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conformably at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Desks with Book Baskets attached for infant schools, Book-cases, Druft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

E. PATON.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., or Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.) Messrs. CLARKE & RANNING, Principals, commence the last term of its eleventh school year on Monday, April 17, 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age charged from the day of entering. Catalogues of particulars had at the Institute.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Persons desiring second-hand school desks and seating at cheap rates, will please call on Mr. A. MACVEY, Superintendent of the Repairing Shop of the Board of Education, at No. 94 Crosby-st., New-York.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—THE FIRST-CLASS STANDARD READER, for Public and Private Schools, by EPES SARGENT, Esq. Just published by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—No. 15 Laight-st. Accommodations for 100 patients. Special department for female diseases.

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS.—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF

Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers and to the trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 3 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS.—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,

Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels used by brewers, soap boilers, dyers and bleachers, chemists, foundries, blast furnaces, railroads, gas works, sugar refiners, pine oil and fluid distillers, and all other manufacturing purposes. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by ramsdells, &c., for hotels, colleges, asylums, and private residences, &c., varying in capacity from 200 to 20,000 gallons; the above vessels being made of cedar, which is superior to any other kind of lumber, on account of its durability. Having introduced steam power into every department of my establishment, and all the improvements in machinery applicable, I am prepared to fill orders to any extent, with immediate dispatch, at the lowest rates. GEORGE J. BURKHARDT, southeast corner of Broad and Buttonwood-sts. Philadelphia.

DELAPIERRE, BALDWIN & CO., Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., offer for sale:

METALS,	NAILS,	HORSE SHOES,
OILS,	EMERY,	FILES,
ANVILS,	WIRE,	STEEL,

in part of a large assortment of Tools and Materials requisite for manufacturers, machinists, smiths, contractors, builders, railroads, &c.

J. KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.—No. 61 Fulton-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address and At Home Cards; Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery, &c. Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c. For sale, 8 Copperplate Presses, two Cutting Machines.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION, selling at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, at WM. H. DE GROOT & SON'S, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton, extending through to Nos. 63 and 65 Gold-st.

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES.—FREDERICK A. COZZENS, Agent, No. 16 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Irving House and Broadway. Catawba Brandy of "1839," a choice, fairly delicate and peculiar.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Two large handsome three story houses on 20th-st. (lots 23 feet 4 inches, by 46 feet 8 inches; houses with baths, gas, handsome gas fixtures), will rent at ten per cent. Also, two houses on 36th-st., between 4th and Madison-aves.; will be sold together or separate. Apply to E. B. KINKHIME, No. 319 4th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.; also HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A first-class double House, with all the modern improvements; grounds are ornamented with shade and fruit trees; lot 75x236 deep. A good chance for a man doing business in the City. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine, or G. A. ROBINSON, No. 63 Nassau-st. Good view of the Hudson.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of the finest country seats in New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York, seven minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Central Railroad, containing twelve and a half acres of land. For particulars, inquire of WM. VAN DEVENTER, No. 38 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two neat four-story basement houses, situated corner 3d-av. and 19th-st., finished in the best manner throughout; large court yard in front; private stable attached, if wanted; would suit a physician. Inquire at No. 56 East 13th-st., two doors west of Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 122 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the village of Tarrytown—an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of R. B. WESTERFIELD.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 23 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains half an acre, laid out in a handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and out kitchen on the place. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD, Jr., No. 13 Counties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—House and four acres, beautifully located, within five minutes' walk of Port Chester depôt. Communication to New-York, by rail, in an hour. House is in good order, old, and has a rocky. It has eight rooms, four more can be made. Privilege of a landing on Agram River, in rear of house, will be given. Terms easy. House will be put in good order. Apply to Capt. BEN. MERRITT, on the premises, or C. T. CROMWELL, Esq., No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine. Price, $3,000. Rent $275.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling house, with 9 parlors, overlooking the river miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—On Staten Island, 2½ miles from Rossville, consisting of 11 acres of good land and 1½-story house with four rooms on 1st floor, barn, &c. On the premises is a large variety of fine choice fruit. The location is healthy and convenient to New-York. Price low and terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On the north side of 58th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. a double cottage; 4 and 5 lots of ground; house finished in front; and shrubbery. Croton water and shower bath in the house. All in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply opposite the premises, or to J. W. RUMSEY, Suffolk Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Four two-story and basement cottages on 124th-st., Harlem, consisting of nine finished rooms, with three lots of ground; fine shrubbery. Rent only $3. Possession immediately. Inquire of MALLARY & FORSHAY, No. 91 Avenue C, or No. 3 Nassau, of S. C. MALLARY, from 10 to 4 P. M.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Bronklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Clifton, Staten Island. A very pleasant cottage, containing eleven rooms, and an acre of land. Also to let, at Stapleton, a pleasant house, large lawn in front, good water at the door. Apply to C. BARTLETT, Stapleton.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated on Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad. House new, commodious and well finished—five and a half acres of land, prettily laid out, and well stocked with the finest fruit and shade trees, shrubbery and nut-buildings, &c.; good schools, churches and society; no better fishing or bathing grounds. Seven trains a day each way; commutation $33 a year. Price, $8,500. Terms easy. Apply to I. J. OLIVER, No. 89 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Situated at Rye Neck, Westchester County. Can be had at a bargain. Apply to W. D. WHITE, No. 163 Elm-st.

NEW COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—Just finished, very roomy, marble mantels, grates, closets, pantries, a very large parlor, dining room, kitchen with range, and cellar on first floor; three chambers on second floor; two bedrooms on second floor; two finished attic rooms; in short, a model house for a large family, on four lots of ground, 150 feet deep, neatly fenced in, well and out-house, situated on George-st., Eltona; less than 18 minutes' walk from Morrisania Depôt, Harlem Railroad, just ten miles from the City Hall. The terms are, $1,000 cash, the remainder on easy payments. For full particulars apply to ROBT. H. ELTON, No. 24 Beekman-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or on the premises every afternoon.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—43 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 1½ miles from Scarsdale Depôt, on Harlem Railroad—on which is a new and finely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, a complete set of outbuildings and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent soon very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rosslie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossie Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 50 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—seven per ton, 100 bushels. The same has been uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water power, has involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned,

G. PARISH.

Ogdensburg, New-York, April, 1854.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and upon which have been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

J. OVERTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODBRIDGE, No. 113 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. W. Van Wagener, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 29 Beade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 113th to 116th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Seven Lots Land, situate North 10th-st., Williamsburg, each 25x100. Also, two Brick Buildings, one 25x100, one 25x50. Excellent location, and property for a brewery, planing mill, carpenter's shop, or oil works. Apply, Gas Company's Office, Savings Bank Building, Williamsburg.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, an established business in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Would be sold on liberal terms, with a good stock of lumber and timber, and a valuable lease. One half would be retained if desired. Address A. B., Brooklyn Post-Office.

PEW FOR SALE.—In the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn (Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke). The choice of Pews in this Church will be sold at auction, on MONDAY EVENING, May 15, at the Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton-sts., commencing at 8 o'clock.

W. T. DUNHAM, Chairman of Pew Committee.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER AND BOILER.—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Persons wishing to purchase farms, from five hundred down to eleven dollars per acre, can learn of a great variety, by calling on or addressing, (with postage stamp enclosed,) CHARLES M. LEE & Co., 31 Nassau-st., New-York. Persons wishing to sell or exchange property, will find it to their interest to call as above. Lee & Co. have now on their books a large number of farms in some of the best property in New-Jersey, and located near the Morris and Essex Railroad; some of them more than a mile from said road. One farm of fifty-eight acres, in beautifully situated high, picturesque. There will be sold together, all the stock—horses, cows, cattle, farming utensils, household goods and furniture, for $6,500. For information, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, proprietor of the Wesley-house, near the depôt, at Madison.

FARM FOR SALE.—A two-story house, barn and out-buildings, with 22 acres of fine tillable land, and 10 acres of meadow land, beautifully located on the Brooklyn and Hempstead Plank-road, 19 mi

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER-GLASSES, SILVERWARE, CHINA, &c.—Owing to the very large quantity of goods on every Auction day, this sale will commence on MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock precisely, rain or shine—being over 600 lots, by catalogue, in house in Bleecker-st., four doors from 14th-st.—(as usual in my sales, every article will be sold without reservation)—consisting, in part, of handsome 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, rich English tapestry, three-ply, Brussels and ingrain room and stair carpets, two suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, magnificent mirrors and sideboards, mirror-front, French inlaid loo tea-tables, reception and arm-chairs, in brocada and velvet; rosewood centre, pier, and sofa table, two splendid French pier-glasses, slabs and brackets, rich curtains and shades, French tête-à-têtes, ormain and Elizabethan clocks, with magnificent and costly mantel ornaments, and other decorations. Also, a number of beautiful oval and other paintings, and French embossed engravings, richly framed.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Richly carved rosewood and mah gany bedsteads, full marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus; marble-top, rosewood, mahogany and walnut washstands; rich china toilet sets, splendid Hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows on every bedstead in the house; oval and other mirrors, rosewood and mahogany sofas and divans, ottomans, rockers, card tables, corner etageres, rosewood, mahogany and French cottage chairs, blankets, bedding, &c. Also, elegant basement furniture, extension dining tables, elegant china dinner set—104 pieces; two rich china tea sets, great variety of silver-ware, castors, heavy balance-handle cutlery, ruby and rich cut-glass ware, soft bedsteads, lounges, one good old-fashioned piano-forte, &c. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale No postponement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CONTINUATION SALE, by order of the Executors, of the balance of the 206 DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES, and very valuable WATER RIGHT of the MILLE BOULER ESTATE—Situated on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th 20th, 21st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenues A and 1st and 2d-avs. HARLEM.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr John L. Milledoler deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, the balance of the 206 very valuable Lots, Gores, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this property. The Second-v. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchases of improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent, and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale; 20 per cent on the 9th of June, when full warranty deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent, can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrance. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broadway, New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall—Peremptory sale of 100 desirable building lots, in Troy, Schenectady, and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren, and Baltic-sts., in the 12th Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the 12th Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad cars will be in full operation on this avenue, thoroughfare (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferry. Neighborhood and location good, pleasant, and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, one lot, 21 by 85 feet, on the east side of 3d-av., 22 feet north of 8th-st., in the VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Title perfect. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn or at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. H. COLWELL, corner of Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at the same time and place, a one-story and attic frame-house, with two lots, on south side of Wyckoff-st., 70½ feet east of Utica-av.

One lot on south side of Bergan-st., 470 feet east of Troy-av.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine-st. and No. 56 Cedar-st

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—A splendid assortment of household furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer declining business, consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, chamber, and basement furniture, suites covered in French satin brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, couches, mirror-front marble-top etageres mirror-front and French pier-tables, book-case, stands, statuary, marble-top pier, sofa, and centre tables, voltaire arm, gothic, and parlor chairs, rockers, French porcelain decorated vases, toilet sets, crystal cut glass ware, bronze marble Parisian clocks, oil-paintings, on silk, under convex glass, paintings in oil, French plate pier glasses, rich decorated oval and toilet mirrors, silver-plated table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, castors cutlery, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, mahogany and oak marble-top sideboards morocco and cane-seat dining-room arm chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Consisting of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak marble-top and plain bureaus, washstands to match, rich carved French, Gothic, and scroll bedsteads, wardrobes, commodes, toilet tables, mirrors, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, enamelled, marble-top and plain chamber furniture, en suite, mattresses, warranted best curled hair, palliasses, &c.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

100 VILLA SITES AT SOUTH FORDHAM NEAR MORRISANIA DEPOT, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, May 16 on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, 100 villa sites of South Fordham, Upper Morrisania village, near the depot, containing from ¾ to 5 city lots each, comprising some of the most beautifully located and commanding situations for residences to be found in the vicinity of this City. The Harlem cars go to and from the City Hall 28 times daily, from 5½ A. M to 11 P. M. and by steam from 32d st. in about 30 minutes. Fare by commutation each way, the same as stage fare in the City, with the prospect of its being reduced this season. For healthfulness, convenience of access, and beautiful scenery this property is unsurpassed by any other inland village within 30 miles of New-York. Tickets by Railroad leaving City Hall to attend the sale at 7½, 9½ and 11 o'clock, free of extra charge. Also maps and further particulars. Apply to J. W. BARKER or J. T MOULTON, No 3 Nassau-st., or to N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broad-way, or Morrisania Village.

Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the ground.

In rainy, the sale will not take place till next fair day, at the same hour and place.

The Title is unquestionable—a printed Abstract of which will be furnished every purchaser free of charge.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE (to close a concern) OF FORTY-SIX BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, IN THE VILLAGE OF MELVINA, adjoining the City of Williamsburg.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th of May, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the original plot of Melvina. Melvina is situated on the Newtown Plenkroad, between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Maspeth and Columbusville, and 2½ miles from Williamsburg Ferries. An omnibus line runs between Melvina and the Ferries every 15 minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of Sale: 10 per cent. (Auctioneer's fee) on the day of sale, and remainder at option of purchaser, in monthly instalments of 5 per cent.; or one-half of purchase money on the 1st of June, and remaining half on bond and mortgage for three years, with interest. A deduction of 3 per cent will be made from bids of all purchasers who pay the full amount in cash on 1st of June Title unquestionable. Warrantee deeds will be given, and printed abstracts of title furnished For further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway; or to T. J. FONDA, No. 27 Nassau-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, May 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine-st. and No 56 Cedar st

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—A splendid assortment of household furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer declining business, consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, chamber, and basement furniture, suites covered in French satin brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, couches, mirror-front marble-top etageres mirror-front and French pier-tables, book-case, stands, statuary, marble-top pier, sofa, and centre tables, voltaire arm, gothic, and parlor chairs, rockers, French porcelain decorated vases, toilet sets, crystal cut glass ware, bronze marble Parisian clocks, oil-paintings, on silk, under convex glass, paintings in oil, French plate pier glasses, rich decorated oval and toilet mirrors, silver-plated table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, castors cutlery, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, mahogany and oak marble-top sideboards morocco and cane-seat dining-room arm chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Consisting of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak marble-top and plain bureaus, washstands to match, rich carved French, Gothic, and scroll bedsteads, wardrobes, commodes, toilet tables, mirrors, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, enamelled, marble-top and plain chamber furniture, en suite, mattresses, warranted best curled hair, palliasses, &c.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

COFFIN & HAYDOCK, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY-BUILT CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SULKEYS, &c.—WILLIAM RAFFERTY will sell at his New Repository, No. 650 Broadway, through COFFIN & HAYDOCK, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, his Stock of Carriages. Included in the sale will be found six-seat Brougham rockaways, four-seat Brougham rockaways, light standing top rockaways, shifting-seat phætons, four-seat brettonr and six-seat standing top rockaways, doctor's gig-phætons, Boston made chaises, cane-seat Boston buggies, shifting top buggies, close top buggies, no-top buggies, four-seat hunting wagons, sulkies and business wagons. Terms at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, May 16, at the Studio, No. 760 Broadway, near Washington-place—BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS—Collected by an artist during a residence of 14 years in Italy. This collection is composed chiefly of original oil paintings, of the Roman, Tuscan, Venetian, Lombard and Flemish schools. Among them are some splendid works from the pencil of Andrea del Sarto, Pordenone, Claude, Holy Family, attributed to Raphael, Pietro de Cortona, Correggio, V. Moia, Salvator Rosa, Tentoretto, Curradi, Fidonza, Leonardi da Vinci and others of great merit. Can be examined a few days before the sale, as above, as the owner is about leaving for Italy.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—CABINET MAKER'S STOCK at Auction, MONDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock at No. 398 Hudson-st., being the entire stock of Mr. GEO. SMITH, sold on account of his removing, viz.: rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture of every description. For particulars see *Courier and Enquirer*.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway, New-York.

J. R. PITKIN'S AUCTION SALES of Woodhaven (Centre) property adjourned to 15th of May, 1854, at 3 P. M., on the ground.

KINGS COUNTY—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, I will sell by public auction, at the corner of Bridge and President-sts., Brooklyn, on the 15th day of May, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one steam engine and boiler; one steam pump; one planing machine, saws, &c.; also, horses, wagons, carts, harness, lumber, &c. REM B. HEGEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated BROOKLYN, May 8, 1854.

MESSRS. DEMURE, MAURITZ & CO., Nos. 62 and 64 Centre-st.; are prepared to supply their customers and the trade with their superior patented Spring Bed Bottoms, at greatly reduced prices. Also, Iron Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Right, having 12 years to run.

THOMPSON & ROESSLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed, to No. 14 Maiden-lane, to the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

L. WILLIAMS, (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as to their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. P. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under this Banking Law but Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities:

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keeling, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting seventeen of the Locals are amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.

Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Companies heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (127 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 45 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, May 9, 1854.—NOTICE.—Subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased Capital Stock of this Company, are hereby notified that the sixth installment,—five per cent.—is payable at the Phenix Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, instant.

The office of the Company will be removed to No. 49 Wall-st., corner William, (over the Sun Mutual Insurance Company,) on or about the 15th inst.

WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN WHITE ZINC COMPANY is hereby called on the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at rooms Nos. 35 and 37 Trinity Building, Broadway. The books for transfer of stock will be closed on the 20th to the 1st prox. By order of the Board of Directors

JOHN S. WORTH, Secretary, pro tem.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

$9,000 TO LOAN—In one sum, on bond and mortgage for 3 years, on productive property in this City. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 9½ Merchants' Exchange. (Centre entrance on Wall-st.)

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK—Third-av., corner Astor-place and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of ALL CLASSES of persons. Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President. PHILIP W. ENOS, 1st Vice President; ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

J. A. Westervelt.	Francis H. Abbot.	Samuel R. Ashbey.
A. J. Underhill,	Edward Bridge.	James W. Elwell
Russell Dert.	Isaac T. Smith.	Wm. H. Hazard.
Philip W. Engs.	C. W. Thomas.	Nath'l L. McCreadry
Thos. Q. Tenaro,	Wm. H. O'Condor	Nath'l E. James.
Samuel Leeds.	James D. Fish.	Chas. M. Livingston.
Charles Miles.	Joseph Jamison.	
F. S. Brooks.	G. W. Quintard,	Morgan Iron Works.
Charles L. Vose.		

Deposits of any sums from $1 to $1,000 received. Interest allowed on all sums under $500, at the rate of 6 per cent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 98 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIE, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

GREAT FIRES AT NEW-ORLEANS.—$100,000 saved in HERRING'S SAFES, at the late destructive fire in Magazine and Natchez-sts. The following certificates have been received, which can be added to hundreds of others of a similar character, acknowledging the superiority of HERRING'S PREMIUM SAFES.

NUMBER ONE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15, 1854.

MR. SILAS C. HERRING—*Sir*: On the evening of the 15th March last, our store, No. 36 Natchez-st., was consumed by fire. In our counting-room, on the 2d floor, we had one of your (Salamander Patent) Safes, which contained most of our books, valuable papers, and several hundred dollars in bank bills. The safe remained in the flames from 2 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock next day. The brass knob, escutcheon plate, and other metal ornaments, were melted off, and when opened we found all of the books, papers and money in perfect order; the backs of some of the books being slightly charred. Since the fire we have purchased another of your Improved Patent Double Flange Safes, from Mr. Geo. W. Sizer, your Agent here.

(Signed) C. & G. B. TATE.

NUMBER TWO.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25, 1854.

MR. GEO. SIZER, Agent—*Dear Sir*: It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that the Herring's Salamander Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was the means of preserving my books and valuable papers from the very destructive fire in this city, of the 16th inst. The safe, after being exposed to the most intense heat for many hours during the great fire, was taken out, and on being opened, its valuable contents were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN H. HEALD.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1, 1854.

MR. SILAS C. HERRING—*Sir*: On the morning of the 18th March last, our store No. 57 Magazine-st., with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. A portion of our books and papers, and a considerable amount of cash, were deposited in a salamander safe, of your make, which was subjected to an intense heat, and remained in the burning room for twenty-four hours, and the contents were preserved in good order; and the result was to us perfectly satisfactory. We are yours, &c., (Signed) MORPHY & NEVIUS.

NUMBER FOUR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10, 1854.

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—*Sir*: The books and papers entrusted to the safe keeping of one of your Safes, were restored to me uninjured, after being subjected to great heat at the entire destruction of my store and contents by fire, in August last. I consider your Safe is fully entitled to the confidence of the public. We are yours, &c.,

(Signed,) CHAS. R. KENNEDY.

The subscriber is sole owner of Herring's Patent Champion Safe, and Manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, and the sole owner of Jones' Patent Permutation and Combination, and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks.

SILAS C. HERRING,
GREEN BLOCK—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854 J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 449 Pearl-st., corner of William-st.

OAK-HILL CEMETERY—Office No. 112 Broadway Lots can be had, and all necessary information obtained at the office, and orders may be left with the Agent or sent to Kinsey. D. VAN WART, Agent, No. 112 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report. $2,543,201 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$130,383 89	
Received for interest	4,699 16	
Interest accrued not due	97,500 00	
		$180,583 05
Total		$2,723,884 66

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.	$11,000 93	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, Stats and City taxes	8,203.15	
Claims by death	77,029 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 26	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,610 27	
	127,574 78	
		$2,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,883 56	
Advanced on policies	19,735 02	
Bonds and mortgages	2,382,933 41	
Premium account	47,608 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,380 91	
Due from agents	54,588 13	
		$2,596,309 88

Claims unpaid $5,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854	$19,680,927 34
Amount at risk issued since	1,358,650 00
Total	$20,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	389,900 00	
Dead	59,800 00	
		$449,700 00
Total at risk		$20,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854		7,373
Number of policies issued since		438
Total		7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	148
Dead	25
	173
	7,638

Of which—
6,511 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk $808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies 265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts	Isaac C. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jno. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Ahrsm Rininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blnat.
Jno. P. Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	Jonn M. Stuart.
Hamin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Mcnilton.
Chas. J. Stedman.	Lyons's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Sproulls.	Cephas H. Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H. Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug 8, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 118. Capital £5,000,000, Established in the United States of America, by investing £100,000 in United States securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M.D., and JOHN O. STONE, M.D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits*.—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office, No. 6 Wall-st., or to any of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Benben Withers,	Robert S. Minturn,
John A. Gray,	J. Foster,	J. M. Woolsey,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	B. W. Hamilton,	Saunel Y. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Ball,
Charles Hall,	Daniel Ewen,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary. GEO. S. FOX, President.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 172 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

The Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837.—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery—Continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chatham-st—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.—NINTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, will be paid on and after the 15th day of May ensuing. The transfer book will be closed from the 8th of May until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.—The President and Directors of the Bowery Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th, inclusive. Per order.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of Foreign deers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

PAINT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL.—J. ROUX, Importer, has just received from Paris the best and most beautiful white zinc yet offered in the Market of New-York. Also, white and chrome green, ground in oil, at lowest prices. 200 bbls. white zinc, ground in oil, 170 chrome green do., do. Also, colors and varnishes for artificial flower makers, carmine, pink liquid. Orders received at No. 13 Gold-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. ROE & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 Gold-st.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & HEWITT, Manufacturers of the new and splendid ornamental Glass for Windows, Doors, Sashes, &c., 26 Broadway, New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $70. From BOSTON to LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $55. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannahan;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FORREST vs. WILLIS.

Action for Libel in the Home Journal—Disagreement of the Jury.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Thursday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Mr. Fancher, the counsel for Mr. Willis, proceeded to close the case for the defence. The counsel said that the plaintiff did not bring his action until fifteen months after the alleged libel was published, showing that in his own estimation he did not in the day of it regard the matter as worth bringing an action upon. This argued that the plaintiff did not consider himself libelled. If he had a character to protect, why had he not thought of it before? Some motive, therefore, must be assigned for bringing the suit. Either the plaintiff had had a personal quarrel with the defendant, or he wished the questions involved in the divorce between himself and his wife to be again brought into the forum for a new trial.

The object of the alleged libellous article appeared to be two-fold—first, a plea for Mrs Forrest against what the writer considered the unjust proceedings of her husband for a divorce in Pennsylvania; and, second, in defence of his brother, and another, who stood in a relation to him still more endearing. A musical party at Mr. Forrest's house had been made the occasion of charges by his servants that implicated the character of a relation of the defendant. This, the counsel admitted, was the origin of the publication, which was published in the most widely-circulated paper in the country. Must the defendant submit to this without a reply, when he had a newspaper at his command? It was urged by the counsel that the evidence was published for the convenience of the Pennsylvania Legislature, where he had brought the suit for a divorce. The urged, also, and attempted to prove that Mr. Forrest had an agency in procuring the publication of the evidence in the *Herald*. Why was it done? Why did he not prevent it? He certainly had the power to have prevented it, had he been thus disposed. Another reason for the reply was to gain the ear of the Pennsylvania Legislature, whither Mr. Forrest had gone to obtain a divorce, although both he and his wife resided in New-York, if possible to get them to pause in their action, and leave the decision of the matter to the New-York Courts.

What was the substance of the alleged libel? First they say Mr. Forrest is called the Lord of Fonthill. That certainly was no term of reproach, and was not intended when the article was written, to reflect any discredit upon Mr. Forrest. The story of the libel was, the counsel urged, "that it does not allow that Mr. Forrest had wronged his wife guilty." How does this charge compare with the charge against the defendant's brother? It was much less severe, and afforded less grounds on which to base an action for libel. The alleged libellous publication stated that the evidence against Mrs. Forrest was "kitchen evidence." The counsel urged that kitchen evidence was as good as any. But admit it. That was not the point here. The point is that Mr. Forrest should allow his servants to be the only witnesses against his wife. But this was no libel upon Mr. Forrest. If Mr. Willis chose to insist that under the circumstances this evidence was not of the right kind, how could that opinion affect Mr. Forrest's character? It was rather an argument for Mrs. Forrest that this cause against her was supported by such evidence. Then the publication of the libel, according to the assertion of the counsel, was in a paper which circulated only among weak minded women. If so, no great harm had been done to the plaintiff, and the article was by no means worthy of the importence which he had given it by the bringing of this suit.

In the matter of damages the learned counsel stated that it was not urged that Mr. Forrest had suffered any in his business by the publication, nor in the public estimate of his character. It, then, the suit was not brought for a speculation, which the plaintiff denied, what good could come of any authority which the Jury would give the plaintiff to put his hand in defendant's pocket? The counsel said that if a mere nominal verdict was rendered the plaintiff,—a verdict for damages in the sum of six cents,—all that Mr. Forrest desired would be obtained.

The learned Judge charged the Jury as follows:

That if the suit mentioned in the defendant's answer was discontinued, and the costs paid by plaintiff, and received by the defendant before the answer in this action was put in, then, although such discontinuance was after the issuing and service of the defendant of the summons in this action, the defence is not made out.

The Court further ruled that if the Jury find issue on the answer for the plaintiff, the plaintiff is entitled to have his damages assessed by the Jury.

In assessing the damages it should be the endeavor of the Jury, without temper and without prejudice, to render impartial justice. As the case now comes before the Court, the defendant having rested his defence upon the averment that another action for the same cause was pending, there is no denial that the defendant made the publication, and no averment that the publication is question so far as it was libellous, is true. And if in charge the publication and it be not true, which is to be taken for granted, the plaintiff, if he recover, on the issue is entitled to be fully indemnified for the injury he has sustained. But the plaintiff is not to, by reason of anything in this long a case, except what reflects prejudicially upon himself.

The law may be erroneous statements as to the law, or what the Lord Chancellor of England has done, and remarks in regard to the character or conduct of other persons than the plaintiff. But this plaintiff is not here to vindicate or redress the wrongs of any but himself. So far as the article in question affected the character of the plaintiff, by tending to bring him into disrepute or contempt, he is entitled to liberal damages on a verdict.

Consider the article in question in its whole scope and meaning, discriminating between its contents, and in a sure your verdict is founded for the plaintiff, so as, in your best judgment to render just compensation for the wrong done to the plaintiff, and in so saying the amount is left in some sense to your discretion.

The law assumes that an aspersion upon the plaintiff's character occasions damage, and does not require, in cases like the present, that the plaintiff should prove his damages in dollars and cents. You will determine the amount of damages in view of the libel complained of, the circumstances of its publication, so far as they appear in the case, and according to the more or less aggravated character of the libel, make compensation to the plaintiff such as will indemnify and operate as an example for his protection against such wrongs.

The Jurors retired at 12 o'clock, and after two hours' consultation came into Court and requested to be discharged, as they could not agree on a verdict. His Honor refused to discharge them, as the only question was as to the amount of damages. The Jury retired again, and at 3 o'clock came into Court and reported that there was no possibility of their coming to an agreement. His Honor then discharged the Jury.

The reporter was informed that the Jurors differed widely as to the damages to be awarded. A portion of the Jury assessed the damages of Mr. Forrest at $10,000—the other portion at *six cents*.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....FRIDAY, May 12.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

A WREATH FOR THE VICTOUS.

While the Reader was waking through the minutes of last meeting, the dullness of the proceedings was enlivened by the entrance of a lady known as "Crazy Kate," who has interested herself and enlightened the public on the question of removing the dead. She advanced to the Bar, and throwing a handsome bouquet, with a note directed "To the good men of the Board," into the centre of the floor, retired. The note reads as follows:

"CONSCRIPTS—*The good men of Trinity, and Aldermen*

Brown,	Hoffmire,	Kelly,
Williamsen,	Voorhis,	Christy,
Blunt,	Trowbridge,	The President and
Baird,	Boardman,	man noble,
	Herrick.	

"Glorious masters of own existences, and benefitful in both receive our appreciation and homage.

"May the calm angels that Watch over as bring to you the inspired visitas for which you wait

"To MR. CUTLER: New-York, 1854.

"No spirit ever slumbered
Under Oman's dark waters,
More pure in its shell
Than thy spirit in thee."

No petitions of any importance were received.

BUILDING A NEW CITY HALL.

Alderman WM. TUCKER moved to suspend the regular order of business, and take up the reports of Special Committee, to whom was referred the report and resolutions from the Board of Councilmen.

Both reports were read. The majority report concurs with the Board of Councilmen, in favor of erecting a new building in the Park, 300 feet in length by 115 feet in depth, at a cost of about $600,000, for the use of the Courts and Heads of Departments. The report of the minority is in favor of removing the site for a new City Hall up town to Madison-square.

Alderman WOODWARD moved the adoption of the majority report.

Alderman C. H. TAEKER moved to amend by striking out "majority" and inserting "minority," report.

Alderman WAKEMAN spoke in favor of removing the new City Hall up town, and argued that the population and business of the City were tending up so quickly that Madison-square would soon be the centre of the City.

Alderman CHAUNCEY opposed any removal of the site up town. No matter how many persons lived up town, the chief business of the City would be done below Canal-street.

Alderman HERRICK was in favor of moving the Courts up town, for the purpose of punishing litigants by sending them a distance.

Alderman MOTT said it might be very well to build a City Hall in Madison-square for ornament; but as a matter of public convenience it would be quite useless.

Alderman VOORHIS considered that it would cost the City a million of dollars to build a City Hall in Madison-square, where it would be of little use. The great majority of those living up town done business down town. Every reason was in favor of keeping the City Hall on its present site.

The question was taken, and the amendment lost by a vote of 3 to 17.

The majority report was then put to the vote, and adopted by a majority of 18 to 2.

Alderman BLUNT offered a resolution, directing the Commissioner to sell at public auction, in accordance with [illegible] the ruins of the building known as the New City Hall, recently destroyed by fire; and the same to be removed within a month from the day of sale.

[illegible]ILY CELEBRATION.

[illegible] the following, which was laid on [illegible] Five be appointed Resolved, [illegible] the Board of Councilmen to confer with [illegible] arrangements for the celebration [illegible] of our National Anniversary.

[illegible]

the expediency of providing for the appointment of Inspectors of Public Works by ordinance, and that if they shall arrive at a favorable conclusion in relation thereto, that they report an ordinance to carry such conclusion into effect. Adopted.

CLERKS OF MARKETS.

Alderman THOMPSON moved that the Counsel of the Corporation communicate to the Board whether the Common Council can legally appoint Clerks of Markets, in any other way than by confirming the nomination from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. Adopted.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to report to the Board if there be in his department persons acting as Clerks under appointments made without the consent of the Board; and if so, whether such persons have been sworn in and are receiving salaries; and if so, by what authority and by whom such salaries are paid. Adopted.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE BROADWAY FIRE.

The Committee to whom was referred the check for $300, subscribed by merchants, for distribution among the sufferers by the late fire in Broadway, reported that they had divided the money as follows:

Charles Parks, of Hose Co. No 25, (leg broken and hurt internally)	$50
Patrick Waters, of Engine Co. No. 21	50
Catherine, mother of Edward Gillespie, of Engine Co. No. 21, (badly hurt)	50
Bridget McKay, widow of McKay, of Engine Co. No. 21	50
Patrick Feeney, of Engine Co. No. 21, (hurt inwardly)	50
John Newman, of Engine Co. No. 21, (badly hurt)	20
Hugh Hart, of Engine Co. No. 21, (badly burned)	15
Martin Gillegan, of Engine Co. No. 21, (badly hurt)	15
Total	$300

INVITATION.

An invitation to review the 71st Regiment of American Rifles, and witness the presentation of a stand of colors, on Monday, was accepted.

The report of Committee on Roads, in relation to sunken lots at Harlem, adopted.

CHARGES OF DEFALCATION AGAINST GEORGE G. CAMPBELL.

A communication was received from the Controller, stating that there had been returned to the office of the Clerk of Arrears from the Street Commissioner, a list of unsettled assessments, made in the Department against sundry persons from 1847 to 1850, amounting to $9,583 42. These assessments were placed in the hands of Geo. G. Campbell for collection, and it appeared that it has been known in the Street Department for a long time, that Mr. Campbell had collected money from the persons assessed, which he had not paid over, but the precise amount thus collected and withheld from the Treasury had not been ascertained.

This matter was first brought to the knowledge of the present Comptroller, in consequence of an application to the Clerk of Arrears for a search in regard to several lots of land, on which liens were found to the total amount of $2,610 26, the owner claiming that he had paid the assessments on them, and proving the fact, by producing the receipts of George G. Campbell for the whole amount. On the 22d of March the Comptroller addressed a letter to Mr. Campbell, setting the facts fully forth. The number of parcels included in the delinquent list is 264, and the Comptroller suggests that an extra number of copies be printed, to be sent to each person assessed, that an opportunity may be afforded to the persons whose money has been taken by the Collector and not credited, to bring in their receipts. This he considers more imperative from the fact that Mr. Campbell refuses to come forward and protect the innocent parties who have paid their assessments.

On motion, the report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE RUSS & REID CONTRACT.

On motion of Alderman HERRICK, the report of the Committee on the Russ & Reid Contract was taken from the table.

Alderman BLUNT moved to make it the special order for Monday evening next, which was carried, after some irrelevant discussion, and the Board adjourned.

United States Barge Run Down by a Steamboat—Narrow Escape of Custom-House Officers.

A very serious accident occurred on Thursday afternoon, nearly opposite Governor's Island, by which five men had a very narrow escape. A Liverpool packet-ship, with some five or six hundred emigrant passengers on board, was coming up the bay, when five of the officers of the United States Customs put off from the Barge Office in one of the Government row-boats to board the vessel in their official capacity. The tide was running ebb quite strong, and while the officers were hastening towards the ship, the steam two-boat *Rapid* rapidly advanced toward their craft. She was going along side of the same ship to take off some of the passengers for transportation by the New-York and Erie Railroad. As the steamer neared the Barge Office boat, the officers cried to the pilot to keep clear of them, but scarcely had they given the warning when she came in collision with the barge and cut her to pieces. The officers, fortunately, saw the danger they were in, as the steamboat approached their boat, and, at the risk of their lives, leaped overboard before the steamer struck their barge, and managed to swim for 15 or 20 minutes, by which time the *Rapid* had stopped.

These gentlemen were: Mr. MOONEY, of the Twentieth Ward; Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HOLLAND, and two other Government officers, whose names we did not learn. Those on board of the *Rapid* immediately threw lines to the sufferers, who were struggling in the water, and by extraordinary exertions all of them were rescued.

Mr. MOONEY states he was nearly exhausted from fatigue and by swallowing a vast quantity of water, and when a rope was thrown to him he had barely strength to hold on a sufficient time to be drawn up. He received several injuries about his lower extremities. The other officer who escaped with considerable injury was Mr. HODGERS, and the remainder of them were saved without damage. It is understood that civil suits will be commenced against the owners of the steamer.

The Trades.

THE STONE-CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Stone-Cutters met yesterday morning—WM. BUTCHER in the Chair. The Secretary reported that $300 had been received from the Stone-Polishers, who promised $500, and who would give twice that sum, if required, sooner than that the body should yield. The propriety of opening the machine-shops to the trade was again taken up, and after some discussion, it was agreed to let the men who had families go to work in these shops until such time as the present difficulty would be settled, on their getting a permission to that effect, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, under the understanding that at any time they would be called out of these shops by the body, they should leave, under the penalty of expulsion and losing all further benefits from the Society. Several men who had gone to work in those shops without the permission of the Society sought to be readmitted, but were refused, unless they paid the usual fine of $10, for breaking the rules of the Society. There were about 370 men present, to whom the weekly allowance given while on strike was paid. The payment of this money occupied a great portion of the day, and when all were paid the meeting adjourned.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—A few moments after 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, a daring thief was discovered coming from the house No. 151 Forty-ninth-street. The alarm was given by two ladies, when the fellow, who had a piece of carpet in his hand, dropped it and ran off, closely pursued by officers GUNAN and SLOTT, of the Seventy-second Ward Police. In his flight he was met by officer CAOUS, whom he dodged and escaped, although the policeman struck him several times with his club, but without knocking him down. He continued to run till he reached the Eighth-avenue, when he was captured by policeman KIERNAN, of that district, who, he turned upon and struck with a razor, the weapon taking effect upon his wrist, inflicting a bad wound. He struck the officer across the head with the razor, cutting a frightful gash. At this moment KILLMAN struck his adversary on the head with his club, knocking him senseless to the ground. He was taken to the Station-house where he was attended by Dr. MCALLISTAU who also dressed the Policeman's wounds. At last accounts the prisoner had not been restored to consciousness, consequently his name nor anything connected with him could be ascertained.

ARREST BY THE MAYOR.—Yesterday morning, while Mayor WESTERVELT was riding in one of the Broadway omnibuses, his attention was called to the disgraceful conduct of two men in the same vehicle. A respectable young girl was going to her work, and while in the stage these men entered and took their seats beside her, one on each side. They had proceeded but a short distance when one of the pair made an insulting remark to the female, who resented it to the best of her ability. The movements of the vagabonds were also noticed by Mr. ISAAC ROMER, who was sitting near the Mayor, and the men were taken into custody and sent to the Tombs. The affidavit of Mr. ROMER was taken, and Justice OSBORNE held them to bail in the sum of $300 for their future good behavior.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Committee appointed by the Directors of the Crystal Palace to procure works of art for exhibition from private sources, have succeeded in obtaining from RICHARD K. HAIGHT, Esq., the loan of CRAWFORD'S statue of "Flora;" from JOHN PAINE, Esq., CRAWFORD'S first statue, the "Genae of Autumn;" from ODNEN HAGGARTY, Esq., ROGERS' bust of "Night;" and several other elegant specimens of sculpture, besides rare portraits and favorite paintings by distinguished artists. These works of art are now on exhibition at the Palace.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—The Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the allegations contained in the petition of the residents in the neighborhood of Thirty-second-street, in order to prevent the Harlem Railroad Company running their cars by steam further into the City than Forty-second-street, was to have been held yesterday. A quorum could not be had, as some of the members of the Committee were engaged on the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

FREE CHURCHES.—The subject of the erection of Free Church edifices in the lower section of the City, by means of combined Denominational effort, is receiving a considerable degree of attention. The Broadway Tabernacle, we notice, have recalled Mr. ANDREWS, the former Musical Conductor of that Church.

THE POOR.—AN Address will be delivered by Rev. C. L. Brace, upon the operations of the "Children's Aid Society," among the City poor, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street, near Ninth-avenue, on Sunday evening.

CAPTURE OF FUGITIVES.—Yesterday two young men, named ROBERT HALL and GEORGE MADDEN, were arrested by Officer WILLIAMS of the Third Ward, on the complaint of Mr. JOHN BROWN, charged with being fugitives from justice from Philadelphia, where it is alleged they are wanted to answer to a felony. They were sent back to the Quaker City for trial.

☞ The Common Council moves in the matter of building a new City Hall. In the Board of Aldermen last evening, both the majority and minority reports were read; the former concurring and the latter non-concurring in the action of the Councilmen. The favorite project is the erection of a building in the Park, three hundred feet in length, by one hundred and fifteen feet in breadth, at a cost of $600,000. It is intended to quarter the Courts and Heads of Departments in this building. The minority report recommends a removal of the site to Madison-square. There are many arguments for and against the removal to a new locality. Up-town property owners are not altogether pleased with the idea, fearing that it may injure the value of real estate for private dwelling purposes, disturbing the retirement of the new sections of the City, and producing an influx of business in places that are now comparatively free from it. On the other hand, it is urged that the City is rapidly extending, and that the up-town people have now a long distance to go to get Justice in the Law Courts, while paneled Jurymen are compelled to come many blocks, and wait many hours vexatiously. The Board of Aldermen finally adopted the majority report, by a vote of 18 Ayes to 2 Noes. So the question of a removal of the New City Hall to the upper section of the City, may be considered as virtually decided in the negative.

☞ The Comptroller has brought to the notice of the Common Council certain deficiencies in the office of the Collector of Assessements. Lists of uncollected assessments, dating from 1847 to 1850, amounting to $9,583 42, were placed in the hands of Mr. GEORGE G. CAMPBELL. As that officer has given no account of the receipts of the moneys, parties have been assessed doubly; and hence this discrepancy from the Comptroller.

☞ A Corporation workman named CHARLES DOHERTY had his arm crushed yesterday, by a heavy stone slab falling on it, while at work laying crosswalks in the Park.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of an Auction Sale of One Hundred beautiful Villa sites, containing from 2½ to 5 City lots each, at South Fordham, near Morrisania, on Tuesday, May 16, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds. This property is beautifully situated, commanding a view of the surrounding country—the scenery of which is unsurpassed within fifty miles of New-York. It is also one of the most accessible villages to be found anywhere—the Harlem Railroad cars stopping nearly every half hour in the day, from 4 A. M. to 11 P. M., and the commutation fee is less than the City stages, with the probability of its being one half less this Summer. But enough said: go and judge for yourself. Maps and free tickets can be had for the trains which leave the City Hall at 7½, 9½ and 10 o'clock, by applying to JAMES W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street, or of N. MCGRAW, No. 155 Broadway, or Morrisania Village. Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the grounds. If the day should be wet, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important Decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S Patent Fire-proof Paint—in consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the Patentee, he, instead of raising the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can produce it extensively manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof, except BLAKE'S, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the Patentee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 257 Reasons why Ladies should buy their Bonnets at HARLEY'S,—1st, His ladies' and misses' bonnets are the choicest quality and shape. 2d, They are sold at the very lowest wholesale prices. 3d. The selection is very large. 4th, 5th, &c., Customers can find out by calling at the store, No. 31 John-street, where they will find extra Leghorn Bonnets, Misses' Leghorn and Straw Bloomers, Boys' and Infants' Leghorn Hats. No. 31 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE ANNIVERSARIES.—Those attending the Anniversaries will find this an excellent opportunity to supply themselves with pianos or melodions; and to do this to the best advantage, we would advise them to call at the great piano and music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Clergymen will find they are a large discount will be made them.

[Advertisement.]

DR. DUFF.—BRADY has added the portrait of this eminent Scotch divine to his great collection, and it is now on exhibition at No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon. This establishment contains a matchless collection of American and European celebrities, unrivaled on this continent.

[Advertisement.]

CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES, CUYSTALOTYPES, STEREOSCOPES, PLAIN DAGUERROTYPES, LOCKET PICTURES, &c.—Taken in any weather, at the Great World's Fair Premium Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Rooms easy of access. No connection with any other establishment. S. ROOT.

[Advertisement.]

SALE, THIS EVENING, OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS.—This evening, (Saturday,) at 7½ o'clock, in the Gallery No. 548 Broadway, recently occupied by the Dasseldorf Collection, a sale of the most valuable Paintings yet offered—most of them valuable pictures of the first class—being a costly private collection.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hats of superior quality and workmanship at FREEMAN'S, the Hatter, No. 90 Fulton-street. Price, $3 and $3 50. White Beaver and straw goods of every quality. Call and examine, at No. 90 Fulton-street, between William and Gold-streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ COZZENS' West Point Hotel is now open.

[Advertisement.]

ANNA.—This is a pretty moral drama, and reflects great credit upon its author, as well as upon the taste of the management at Barnum's Museum. It is amusing without being indelicate; it is romantic without being silly; it is truthful without being gross. No one need feel ashamed of witnessing such a piece beside his wife and sister. On the contrary, it would impart pleasure unalloyed by distrust. It is played at Barnum's this afternoon and this evening.

BROOKLYN CITY.

O'SULLIVAN SENTENCED.—In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Judge ROCKWELL sentenced JOHN O'SULLIVAN, convicted the day before of manslaughter in the first degree, for killing his wife at Fort Hamilton, to 21 years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The Judge, in his remarks to the prisoner, said that he considered the Jury had been very lenient towards him in finding him guilty of the lesser instead of the greater crime for which he was indicted. The prisoner, when sentenced, manifested considerable feeling, and at his special request the Court ordered the Sheriff to allow him to have an interview with his children in his cell before his incarceration in the State Prison.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—From this report we learn that of the year-book 1854, 2,000 copies were printed—600 of which remain on hand. At the present time, there are 469 Orthodox Churches in Massachusetts, with 67,000 members; in Maine 231, with 17,000 members; New-Hampshire 167, with 20,000 members; in Vermont 193, with 18,000 members; in Connecticut 277 Churches, and in Rhode Island 24 Churches; making a total of 1,385 Churches, and 164,590 members.

New-York has 150 associated Congregational Churches, besides 90 Independent, Ohio 196, Indiana 7, Illinois 118, Wisconsin 13, Iowa 57, Michigan 93, and others in Pennsylvania, Oregon and California, making 3,140 in the United States, and 70 in Canada. From the Treasurer's Report it appears that the receipts for the past year were $1,766 94. Disbursements, $2,666 85—leaving a balance of $877 91 due to the Treasurer.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION.—A second meeting for the purpose of organizing an Association under this title, was held on Thursday evening, at the office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company, when the Nominating Committee reported the following names as officers of the Association, which were unanimously adopted:

President—GEORGE HALL.
Vice-President—John French.
Secretary—Robert D. Anderson.
Treasurer—George Mitchell.
Trustees—Wm. Beard, Samuel Booth, Joseph Platt, John Murry and Wm. Spencer.

By resolution, it was ordered that the room be open for business at 11 o'clock each day hereafter.

Eighty persons were present; forty new members were added, and thirty members paid in the subscription of $10 each. The special object of this name union is to have a central point where each member can receive information and a place of interview. The meeting adjourned to the 25th inst.

BREACHES IN THE VALLEY CANAL.—A note from Mr. SEYMOUR, Collector at Mt. Morris, dated 10th inst., contains information that the Genesee Valley Canal is not navigable above Portage, on account of two breaks that have happened near the "Deep Cut." Boats were not expected to pass for several days. No boats had arrived from above Portage on Wednesday.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.—We learn from a forwarder of this city that there is an obstruction to navigation at "Perinton Straits," and that the boats which left this city on Sunday last, are still awaiting a passage. The large accumulation of boats prevents a passage of the water; hence the level is low, and the boats are aground.—*Rochester Democrat.*

☞ The Washington *Star* of May 11, announces the death of Captain THOMAS L. RINGGOLD, of the United States Ordnance Corps. He died in Washington, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. Wm. H. Van Dorea, C. A. CORNELL, Esq., to Miss R. I. TULLEN, all of Geneva.

In this City, on Thursday, May 11, at the house of the bride, by Rev. John Little, Mr. ROBERT BROWN to Miss MARY CHAMBERS.

In this City, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. A. S. Leonard, Mr. LOUIS BAILY to Miss MARY ANNA COOPER, both of this City.

At Rockdale, Penn., on Thursday, May 4, by Rev. Mr. Breck, Rev. JOHN K. MURPHY to FRANCES P., eldest daughter of the late Wm. Thompson, R. N., late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. Dr. Clark, CHARLES KNEELAND, Jr., of Bayside, L. I., to LOUISE, daughter of John A. Talcott, Esq., of the former place.

At Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, May 10, by Rev. Alex. H. Warner, LEVERITT HYSLOP SAGE, of Brooklyn, L. I., and MARIA, youngest daughter of the late John Anderson, of the former place.

In this City, on Thursday, May 11, at the house of Thomas T. Grifford, No. 38 Amos-st., in the order of Friends, BENJAMIN C. ARNOLD, of Arnoldton, Ulster Co., N. Y., to MARY J. GRIFFEN, of this City.

At St. Peter's Church, Lithgo, Dutchess Co., on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. Homer Wheaton, WILLIAM PERRY, of New-York, and KATE SUTHERLAND, daughter of Mr. Platt Sutherland, of Lithgo.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, May 12, of consumption, EGBERT L. WHITE, aged 28 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of J. J. Hull, No. 611 6th-av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. ☞ Danbury *Times* please copy.

In this City, on Friday, May 12, after a lingering illness, MARTHA, eldest daughter of David and Elizabeth Hickenbottom, aged 19 years, 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 67 King-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, May 12, Mrs. CATHARINE C. SMITH, aged 78 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of William Turnure, No. 31 West 41st-st., near Broadway. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 12, at No. 28 Wyckoff-st., JOSHUA THOMPSON, in the 80th year of his age.

Further notice will be given in to-morrow's publication.

In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 10, at the residence of James Van Nostrand, MARTHA F. relict of Isaac Carpenter, and daughter of the late Dr. David Fowler, of Hempstead, in the 62d year of her age.

In Williamsburg, suddenly, JAMES KELLY, a New-York pilot.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, North 7th and 2d sts.

In this City, on Friday, May 12, LAURA GAIFFITH, late of Dyer Island, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st. on Sunday morning, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 11, Mrs. ANN MCVEAGH, consort of the late William McVeagh, aged 76 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Duane-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

"This is the last of earth"

On Wednesday evening, May 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Eddy, Mr. S. T. WILLCOX of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss AMELIA, eldest daughter of Jno. T. Crew, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 12

$600 Ohio 6s, '60	101	26 N. Y. Central R. R.	103⅜
2000 City 5s '58	96	117 do	1 3⅛
2166 Erie Income Bonds	97	50 do	b60 1 1
1000 do	96⅜	450 Erie Railroad	23⅜
1000 N. Y. & N. H. R. '66, 94		100 do	b30 23⅜
950 Hud. R. 1st Mtg Bds	100	100 do	b30 23⅜
13,000 Pan. Bds. 1st Issue	102½	600 do	b60 23⅜
9000 Ill. Cen. Railroad bds	87	170 Harlem Railroad	13⅜
14,000 do	76⅞	200 do	13⅜
5000 do	76⅞	300 do	b60 13⅜
10,000 do	76⅞	50 Harlem Preferred	29
2000 N. Y. Cent R. R. Bds	87⅛	200 Comb. Coal Co	8⅝
6 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	110	300 do	b30 8⅝
115 do	111⅞	300 do	8⅝
27 Bank of North Am	94½	350 do	8⅝
11 U. S. Trust Co	100	50 do	8⅜
12 New Jersey Railroad	140	500 do	b60 8⅜
100 Canton Company	24	133 Mich. So. Construc	10⅜
100 do	24⅛	100 Northern Indiana R.	11⅛
200 Nic. Transit Co	b30 2	5 N. Ind. Construction	1 1
500 do	2⅛	25 do	1⅛
500 Plum. Coal Co	104	40 Panama Railroad	105
900 do	b30 105	10 Rome Watertown R	91
1500 Reading Railroad	83 75	20 Sixth-avenue R. R.	84
15 do	75⅛	18 Galena & Chicago R.	125⅛
100 do	75	105 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	93
0 do	75	25 do	92⅛
12 N. Y. & N. Haven R.	110		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the appointment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Goods and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

100 Penn and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mort. 7s	68		
500 Lyons (Iowa) Central Railroad 1st Mort. 7s	23½@23		
50 Harlem Canal Bonds and Niagara Falls R. R.	10		
5 Shares New-York and Erie Railroad Co	68		
4 Shares Parker Vein Coal Co	5		
0 Shares Hudson River Railroad Company	64		
5 Shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad	92½		

AFTER THE BOARD

$3,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	77	50 Erie Railroad	23 6⅞
10 Cumberland Coal Co	29	200 do	b30 6⅞
100 do	b30 29⅛	100 do	b30 6⅞
100 do	29⅛	200 do	b30 6⅞
100 do	b30 29⅛	100 do	b60 6⅞
100 do	29	50 do	23 6⅞
100 do	28	100 do	b30 6⅞
100 do	b30 28⅛	100 Wor. & Wor. R. R	95 5⅛
100 do	28⅛	500 Reading Railroad	b60 76
300 Parker Vein Coal Co	5	200 do	75⅛
8 do	b30 5⅛	100 do	b30 75⅛
100 Nicaragua Transit Co	2⅛	6 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	93
300 do	2⅛	66 N. Y. Cent. Railroad	104
100 do	b60 26	50 do	104
25 Sixth-avenue R. R.	84	25 do	b30 104
25 do	84⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	104

FRIDAY, May 12—6 P. M.

The Stock Market has at length fairly recovered an active speculative temper, and the business to-day was at an advance of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the Railway and Coal shares. The very decided ease in the offerings of Money at call, and on short notice, lends to the calculation, (or hope on the part of the Bulls,) that we may have a liberal movement in the Street for the next four or six weeks. The exports of Specie, though considerable, have ceased to give much trouble to the Banks, owing to the regular semi-monthly income from California, and the receipts of Gold from the South and West. The exports this week, including the packet to-morrow, will not much exceed half a million of dollars, counting $160,000 sent to Boston for the *Arabia*. The largest Stock movement to-day was in the Railroads and in Cumberland Coal. Reading, Erie and New-York Central each felt the improvement to the extent of 1@1½ ₱ cent., and Cumberland 2 ₱ cent. Railway Bonds are only in part al favor. The Panama Convertibles and Illinois Central Mortgages were dealt in to the amount of $20,000 or $30,000, each, at an improvement, and the bids for New-York Central Sixes were ½@¾ ₱ cent. dearer. Delaware and Hudson again sold at 112, cash, and Pennsylvania Coal recovered to 104½.

The improvement in Money is not yet sensibly felt by the class of paper offering outside of Bank. Prime names, unless when over time, find good currency in Bank. Long dates are done at 9@10 ₱ cent. in the Bill Houses. Fair paper, 12 ₱ cent. Railway acceptances rank 12, 13½@15 ₱ cent., according to the relative standing of the Companies on which they are drawn. There have been transactions within a day or two at each figure, and the quotations only apply to concerns of established character in the market. No reliance can be placed upon them by parties at a distance desiring to pass the paper of new Roads in the interior.

There was rather a liberal business done to-day in Sterling Exchange for the packet of Saturday. The cash rates for first class bills ranged 109¾@109¾. Southern Bank signatures were done at 109¾. The home Bankers drew at 109¾@109¾. The English houses are shipping less specie than a fortnight ago, when more apprehension was felt in regard to money affairs in London. On France the rates are firm, 5.11¼@5.10.

The Canal receipts of Flour and Grain already begin to tell on the market for Breadstuffs. There was a fall of 12½ cents on Flour to-day. The Eastern demand has fallen off, and prices have not yet come down to the export orders. Indiana Corn is also weaker, and in Wheat there is not a free disposition to operate at present at present currency. The sales of Cotton to-day included 750 bales for home use, and 1,700 bales on speculation. In regard to the influence of the recent frosts upon the young crop, Mr. STEWART'S Circular, prepared for the *Pacific*, sailing to-morrow, remarks:

"The frost of the 18th and 19th April we did not attach much importance to, as the season had not been an early one, and except in Florida, a part of Alabama and Texas, but little cotton was up. Since that we have had another severe

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, with sixteen columns to a page, or forty columns in a single issue, and giving about Eight Pages, or Three Hundred and Twenty Columns in the United States, is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted,) at No. 135 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—60 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 829. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of Things at the Capital.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA STRUGGLE.

Noble Conduct of Anti-Nebraska Men.

Prospects, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Snnday, May 14.

To-morrow's proceedings in the House form a universal topic of conversation. There were separate caucusses last night of both Whig and Democratic opponents of the Nebraska hill. The spirit of both was firm and unyielding. They resolved that they would continue resistance to the attempted tyranny o. the majority, until the 4th of March, if necessary They are perfectly willing to go into Committee on the Nebraska bill, the Pacific Railroad, or whatever else comea regularly in order, provided they are not to be gagged when they get there. They fight for freedom of speech alooe. The Nebraska men also held caucusses, hut failing to agree upon a plan of action, they adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning. The proepect is, they will agree to still louger obstruct the business of the country. The opposition can afford to lose appropriation bills, if tho Administration can. The Caucus to-morrow, will probably agree to propose to the opponents of the Nebraska bill, to postpone the special order oue week and continue the debate on the Nebraska bill. No propositions, except to go regularly to the business of the country, will be listened to by anti-Nebraska men. After the various propositions to them all, terminating with the gag. The intention Nebraska men is to wield the power of the majority they have to override the rules of the House, altogether; go into Committee. report the bill and declare it passed, wether or no. It is doubtful whether this will succeed if attempted.

If the Pacific Railroad bill is postponed it is dead. Every man who votes for its postponement does so fully cognizant of that fact. Indeed, it is whispered, though not avowed, that all the Railroad grants will go by the board, as the friends of these measures are sacrificing themselves and their interests to the Nebraska ewindle.

It is possitively asserted and as possitively denied that Mr. CUTTINO will vote for the bill at last. Too much credit cannot be awarded to those Democrats who continue firm with the minority. The Whig sentiment here is that every faithful man now must be sustained at home no matter what his antecedents.

Mr. RICHARSON endeavors to frighten the opponents by telling them they are ruining themselves by consorting with Whigs.

Mr. ENGERTON replied, asking who were the leaders of the majority except Messrs. STEVENS, PRESTON, HERR, REDDIE, MILAER, EWING and ZOLLICOFDER—all Southern Whigs—and telling him the Nebraska Democrats could not sustain themselves a minute except through their Whig allies. When Mr. ENGERTON told by Mr. RICHARDSON that the President would have to remove his friends from office, Mr. EOGRATON replied that if he had a friend mean enough to hold office ou such thrme he ought be removed.

Blood is, up and to-morrow promises to be an eventful day.

The New-York Assay Office is expected to be completely organized this week. The officers and clerks are all appointed except the Superintendent. Professor TOAAY has beeo appoioted Assayer. It will probably go into operation in a few days. S.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13, 1854.

Nobly have the opponents of the Nebraska bill defended their rights against the tyrannical power of an unprincipled majority. Again have they defeated the effort to cram the nauseating dose down their throats, and compelled their opponents to adjourn the House just where they commenced three days ago. Would that your readers could all have witnessed with their own eyes the scenes of the week now closing. They would need no further evidence of the tyranny of the Sleve power; of its readiness to crush everything that impedes its progress to absolute rule. When I say Slave power, I do not mean the South—far from it. Southern men have stood in this contest, side by side with the Northern friends of freedom, ready to be sacrificed if necessery, to what they feel to be the dictates of honor, to say nothing of sound policy. The names of HUNT, CULLOM, and other Southern men who have battled so nobly for the right, should be remembered, and their services rewarded when the excitement of the present hour shall have passed away. As you cannot all be here, let me give you a brief notice of some of the occurrences of the last few hours, which are not likely to oppear in the reports.

But before I proceed, let me do justice to Mr. HAVEN, of N. Y., whose name I felt myself called upon to mention the other day in coonection with those who were not perfectly faithful to the interests and sentiments of their constituents. Of whatever errors of omission or commiseion Mr. H. was guilty early in the week, since the fight fairly commenced no men is more true. At the first caucus of the minority after RICHARDSON proposed to close the debate, he declared his intention to stand by the opponents of the bill henceforth, in every movement; and he has redeemed the pledge, faithfully and zealously.

Mr. GIDDINGS has been placed by one of your colemporaries with the rccreant. Nothing could be more unjust. No man in the House has been more uniform in his opposition to the measuro. Indeed he was about the only man who remained in his seat all the night of Friday, and answered to his name at every call. Whoever else professes to be against the bill, yet seeks to secure its passage whenever he can aid in the effort without danger, Mr. GIDDINGS is against it, and has been, first, last, and all the time. So much is due in common honesty to a gentleman whose politicul opinions I have never claimed to share.

You already know that the House adjourned last evening in a row, and you know thet it was brought about by Mr. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, of Virginia, who walked up to Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and made use of threatening gestures and language. Senator DOUGLAS was sitting near EDMUNSON at the time of the occurrence. Whether he had excited this Virginia fighting-man, and prepared him for the disgraceful part he enacted, of course I have no means of knowing; but that a row was a part of the programme for the day I have little doubt. The game of intimidation is generally resorted to by the slaveocrcy in Congress—and has been too frequently with success—when other and more legitimate means fail. Fortunately, from the indiscretion of the individual selected to bring on the collision, or from the exceeding coolness of the triumphant minority, the movement failed last night, and resulted in the defeat of those who attempted it, and whose policy was to keep the House in session continuously until they passed RICHARDSON'S resolution. No blows fortunately were struck—I say fortunately, for God forbid such a scene of blood in an American Representative Hall as would inevitably have followed personal violence towards the minority. It is known that some gentlemen (?)—*how* many cannot be told—carry deadly weapons with them daily into the House; and the knowledge of that fact would not be oil upon the troubled waters in the event of actual violence. The minority feel outraged—deeply wronged. They feel that the effort of DOUGLAS and his men is to *drive* them like sheep, to record their behests. They refure to be driven. By virtue of their comoissions as American Representatives, if by no other evidence, they elsim to be men; and can ill brook personal violence to effect that which the opposition have neither the moral nor Parliamentary power to force upon them.

This EDMUNSON seemed all day yesterday to have a special commission from some quarter to do the bullying for his party, and I should fail of a duty if I failed to expose his conduct. His first venture was upon Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, under the following circumstances. Mr. CUMMINGS, of New York, made some motion requiring unanimous consent. MIKE WALSH objected. Senator DOUGLAS (who, by the way, has no more right within the bar of the House than any one of your readers, but who nevertheless is continually present, conversing one, persuading another, and perhaps "arranging the terms" with a third,) immediately stepped up to MIKE'S seat, and with his arm thrown affectionately around his neck, begged him to withdraw. [Just draw the picture, kind reader, of Senator DOUGLAS with his arm around MIKE'S neck, and MIKE refusing to be coaxed. Call it "sacrifices for the Union," and I think you will have a Nebraska scene worthy the skill of the best caricaturist you have in Gotham.] MIKE obstinately refused—if you can believe it possible for MIKE to be obstinate—and Messrs. CUMMINGS and DOUGLAS failed to carry their point, because one of their own men had become oblivious of its advantages. This scene ended, Mr. WENTWORTH immediately arose and called for the regular business of the day, as he had a perfect right to do. Mr. W.'s seat is on the outer row of seats and next to the centre aisle of the Hall. Immediately upon his taking his seat, EDMUNDSON passed over to Mr. WENTWORTH, and raising his cane and shaking it within a few inches of his nose, exclaimed: "You d—d scoundrel! You d—d infernal scoundrel! You G—d d—d infernal scoundrel!" Mr. WENTWORTH refused to notice him, further than to tell him to go away and keep cool. EDMUNSON started to leave him, but had proceeded only a short distance before he returned, and reassuming his threatening attitude in front of Mr. WENTWORTH, said: "You d—d infernal *sneaking* scoundrel!" *That* is the individual who took exception at midnight to Mr. CAMPBELL'S declaration that he would resist the imposition endeavored to be forced upon him and his friends, with every energy and all the strength that God had given him.

But this is not all. About 9 o'clock last evening, Mr. SAGE, of Troy, N. Y., and Mr. WRIGHT, of Mississippi, were sitting side by side in the Hall, engaged in friendly conversation, when EDMUNSON, without invitation, and without being even personally known to one of the gentlemen, stepped up to them, interrupted their conversation, characterized an expression of opinion by Mr. SAGE as a lie, and calling him a "d—d liar." It is but just to say that the Southern gentlemen about him, mortified with his behavior, did their best to silence him.

Mr. ORR'S prompt adjournment of the House probably alone prevented more serious trouble last night; and it is to be hoped a repetition of these scenes of outrage will be avoided by the efforts of the friends of those whose brute organization preponderates over their moral and mental. I ought not pass by this mention of Mr. ORR'S name with out expressing the high opinion entertained of his justice and impartiality, when in the Chair, towards the minority. His conduct is in striking and most honorable contrast with that of Mr. OLDS, although he is equally with the latter a friend of the Nebraska bill. There is, however, this difference between them: Mr. ORR is a Soutbern and an *honest* friend of that measure, and would scorn to carry it by any species of petty larceny legislation.

I have *one* specimen of Southern "fairness" to mention of which Col. ORR would not have been guilty. During the sitting this morning, on a motion to adjourn, the question being taken by tellers, Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, and CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, were appointed tellers. The vote stood 98 to 92—against the friends of the bill; whereupon Mr. CLINGMAN *refused to report*, alleging that he was not certain as to his count! Tha difference in tha count as above, and the account of which he wes so uncertain, was only one vote, which could not affect the result either way. Yet he refused to make a report at all, and when e new count was taken, his friends rallied strongly enough to reject the motion. Judge what the spirit of the majority is when it can avail itself of such tricks as this.

Is there any need of apologizing for the Parliementary resistance offered by the minority? I think the facts I have stated furnish all the apology thet could be necessary under any circumstances. You need but know the spirit of those whom they oppose, to find therein abundence of excuse for the most determined, unyielding resistance. But there is a better anewer to the charge of "faction" mede against the minority. At the commencement of each Congress, rules are agreed upon for the government of the House. These rules are made when there is no excitement; and they are framed with a due regard to the rights of a minority. These rules direct that the business of the House shall be pursued upon the just and homely plan of "first come, first served." The observance of this particular couree of action is the more important, in order thot members may make their calculation as to when any particular subject is to come up. And for the very purpose of compelling the observance of so important a regulation, it is distinctly stipulated that no measure shall be taken up out of its order, *except by a two-third vote*. I need not say that the majority dishonestly evaded this rule, and violated its spirit, when they went into Committee, and by a majority vo e only, laid aside important measures, one after another, in order to get at and take up a bill which a strong minority believed ought not be considered one day earlier than it could be avoided; and this was done too for a measure that is not in its nature pressing—that Northern sentiment almost unanimously reprobates, and Southern sentiment does not demand. But want of time and space forbide further pursuit of this subject. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 13.

Since last night the hall has been thoroughly cleansed of the two days' filth. Members to-day are nearly all present. There was a general buzz of voices, and during the reading of the journal little knots of toembers gathered here and there, consulting as to future operations. Mr. HEAD[illegible] proposed to omit the reading of the journal, on account of its length; but objections were made by Conn and others, who thought the reading would give gentlemen an opportunity to talk over pending matters.

Mr. MALBICE of N. Y., proposed a correction of the journal so as to insert a motion of his which had been omitted.

The Speaker stated the pending business to be on laying on the table Mr. RICHARDSON'S resolution offered on Thursday to close debate on the Nebraska bdl in five minutes after the House shall again go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me., moved a call of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. MATTESON, of N. Y., moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. NORTON, of Ill., asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, rose to a privileged question.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Tuesday, and demanded the yeas and nays. Ordered and taken. Before the result was announced,

Mr. HUNT, of La., rose to a personal explanation. He read an article in the *Union* of this morning, as follows:

"At 12 o'clock last night the session of the House of Representatives was brought to a sudden and unexpected close. The factious course of a few of the prominent men in the minority had finally created such indignation among the less excitable men of their own side, and among the majority of the House, Mr. HUNT, of Louisiana, one of the opponents of the bill, rose in his place, and seconded by Mr. CULLOM, of Tennessee, and others of his friends, proposed to the majority that, inasmuch as he and those for whom he spoke, did not desire to be factious, or to embarrass the majority, a satisfactory arrangement would be made if an adjournment could be had till to-day. Colonel RICHARDSON, on the part of the friends of the bill, accepted the proposition, and, on his motion, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day."

Mr. HUNT remarked—This article is a total misrepresentation of my feelings and conduct. I find in this morning's *Globe* a report substantially of what I did say.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Ill.—I would say with the permission of that gentlemen, I have not seen the *Union* of this morning.

Mr. HUNT—I should be ashamed to suppose you had anything to do with the article.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I would state, before the gentlemen made his remarks, I moved to adjourn.

Mr. HUNT—That remark stamps the falsehood in the right quarter. I stigmatized none of the opponents of the bill as factionists. I expressed no indignation, directly nor indirectly. My remarks are substantially reported in the *Globe*, as follows:

The friends of the Union and constitutional liberty are anxious to bring this matter to an amicable conclusion. As one of them, it is the strongest wish of my heart. If you will adjourn, gentlemen, until Monday, you will give us full time for conference with our friends. I belong to no clique—I am associated with no caucus—I have no factious feeling in my bosom. I speak as a patriot, for the good of my country. If you will join me in the same spirit of liberty—in the same feeling of friendship—I will unite with you to bring about an end which I believe will promote the harmony and welfare of the whole country. I ask you, gentlemen, to accede to that proposition.

Mr. HUNT, after reading the above, said: The House indulged me last night, and I thank them for hearing me now. The time allowed has not been sufficien for ascertaining opinions to regulate the course of action proper to be pursued. If the House will allow me, I move that the House adjourn.

The Speaker said such a motion was already pending, but the last vote was not announced.

Mr. CHURCHWELL, of Tenn.—I merely desire to ask a single question.

Mr. ORR objected.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I don't design discussion.

The SPEAKER—There being objection, the gen lemsn cannot be indulged.

Mr. ORR—It will give rise to debate.

Voice—"Better not allow it"—"Proceed with the business."

The Speaker announced the result on adjourning till Tuesday. Yeas, 92; Nays, 139.

The question was announced as the motion to adjourn. The yeas and nays were demanded, but the voto was taken by tellers, who reported the affirmative sido 89, when some difficulty arose about counting the negative side, and there were calls for the appointment of other tellers.

The question to adjourn was decided negatively—80 against 95.

The call of the House was refused—Yeas, 65; Nays, 121.

Mr. HAVEN, of N. Y., moved that the House go into Committee on the Private Calendar. He hoped the House would go to work.

The motion was negatived—Yeas, 23; Nays, 99.

Mr. RICHARDSON rose.

Mr. SAGE, of N. Y., objected to debate.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he was not going to debate, and amid various cries, stated his motion, which was to adjourn.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded, but refused by a large majority, and at 2 o'clock the House, amid applause, clapping of hands and laughter, adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

RECEIPT OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Loss of the Ship Winchester and Rescue of over 700 Passengers.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Washington*, Capt. FITCH, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon from Bremen *vid* Southampton, having left the latter port on the 26th ult. She brings 240 passengere of her own, with 477 peraons whom she rescued from the wreck of the packet-ship *Winchester*, Capt. MOORE, of Boston, which was entirely disabled in a storm soon after leaving England, and floated helpleasly for *sixteen* days,—at the end of which time she *went down headforemost*, all on board of her, including over *seven hundred emigrants*, having been previously taken off. Three of her seamen were swept overboard when the storm first struck her and were drowned. During her perilous exposure she was visited by several ships who took off as many of her, passengers as they could accommodate,—the following being about the numbers rescued by each:

Ship Edward, for St. Johns, N. F.	50
Brig Ann, for Quebec	16
Mary and Carolina	150
A brig for Quebec	14
British ship Paragon	25
Robert Bruce, for Quebec	40
Steamer Washington	447
Total	772

The particulars of this disaster and of the rescue of the sefferers will be found below:

Abstract of the Log of the Steamer Washington.

The following is an abstract of the log of the steamer *Washington*, from Breman and Southampton, commencing April 26:

Left Southampton Waters at 2 P. M., with a large mail, full cargo, and 214 passengers for New-York. Wind N. E., fine and pleasant. 4.15 P. M., left pilot off Needles Bar. At 12.50 midnight, start point bears N. 15 miles. Wind W., with heavy head sea.

April 27—Strong wind and heavy head sea. At 10 A. M., passed *Lizard* ship, pitching heavily.

April 28 and 29—Do weather. Passed English bark *Echo*, bound East.

April 30. Strong breeze and showery; wind N. W. 4.30 A. M., lat. 49° N., lon 20° 10' W., exchanged signals with ship *Middlesex*, bound East. Strong breeze and fine rain. At 10 A. M., passed Black Ball packet, bound East.

May 1—A severe gale and high cross sea, with rain and hail. Slowed engine. Wind N. W. to S. W.

May 2—Continued gale. 2.30 A. M., wind W. N. W.; a hard gale. No observations this day. At 9 A. M., made a vessel with stump of mizzen-mast and jury fore-mast standing, scudding under a square-sail and stay-sail. At 10 A. M., neared the wreck; discovered the American Ensign Union down; hailed and tendered assistance; was requested to lay by; ship was the *Winchester*, of Boston, from Liverpool for Boston, with an assorted cargo and passengers. At 11 A. M., weather clear, with strong breeze and high sea; lower large iss life-boat, (FRANCIS' metallic;) sent chief officer and four men to board, if possible, or to obtain further information; did not succeed in boarding, but obtained a letter in a bottle thrown from ship, as follows:

"CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER WASHINOTON: I have been drifting about for 16 days, making water fast; man all worn out, and we wish all to be taken off—consisting of 340 passengers and 20 ship's company. Respectfully,

"SHIP WINCHESTER, of Boston, Capt. MOORE."

2 P. M.—Towed boat as near ship as possible with a letter of encouragement, ordering chief officer and boat's crew to get on board and remain till it moderated. By the assistance on board ship W., they fortunately succeeded—our best boat hurting forward air chamber, and sinking almost instantly. Hovered around ship till daylight. 4 A. M. of 3d, lowered second boat, sent third officer and four men to the wreck to bring off passengers. At 6 P. M., received first lot and lowered three more boats, and with one remaining boat from the W., continued receiving all. 2 P. M.—All passengers on board; commenced receiving provisions; at 4 P. M., 50 barrels on board. Received at 4½ P. M. Capt. MOORE, officers and crew; took up all boats and shaped course for home. 5½ P. M.—*Wreck went down headforemost.* Officers, crew and passengers worked well, and vied with each other to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate; also, giving up rooms, berths and comfort; filled deck-house with women and children, spreading an awning over quarter-deck, &c. 9 P. M.—Sent all hands but four below. At 4 A. M., May 4, called all hands of both ships and commenced clearing port side of forward berth deck; also, clearing coal off boiler deck. At 7 A. M., three deaths among the emigrants, from exhaustion; shifted cargo and baggage aft into deck-houses. 9 P. M.—Had all emigrants but a few sick, (from exhaustion) below, on berth and boiler decks. For the last two days had no observation.

May 5.—Two more amigrants died from exhaustion. Weather moderate and cloudy; no observations.

May 6—Fresh breeze and clear; wind N. W.; lat. 46° 20' N., lon. 34° 20' W.

May 7—Moderate breeze and heavy rain squalls; wind S. W. This day two more deaths among the emigrants. Foggy all day. Lat. 46° 46' N., lon. 44° 43' W., passed Race, Lears westward say 500 miles

May 8.—Light breeze and thick fog; middle part, do. weather: sounded; thick fogs; latter part, heavy swell from southward; wind S.; thermometer—Air, 42°; water, 45°; bar. 29.6-10ths; lat. 46° 30' N., lon. 50° 27', sounded—37 fathoms.

Letter from Mr. P. W. King, Chief Officer of Steamship Washington.

On boarding the ship *Winchester* I was entreated by the immigrants to take them off the wreck, as they were very much worn out, not being able to lay down for the previous sixteen days, on account of the ship's rolling. I found some of them very much exhausted, and not able to help themselves. The general feeling among them was, that all had been done by the Captain and officers that lay in their power, and they must either leave the ship or find a watery grave. I next examined the depth of water in the hold, and found it to be five feet, six inches, the crew and passengers working the pumps. The state of the spars was as follows: The fore and mainmast gone, the mizzenmast broken off below the cap. They had rigged in piece of a foremast, a jurymast, where they could set mizzen-topsail with one reef in it, and a very small jib. Also, had set on the mizzenmast a spanker and mizzen-staysail. At this time it was blowing a very heavy gale, and a tremendous heavy sea on. At 12, midnight, it commenced to moderate. At 4 A. M., blowing a strong breeze. At 5 A. M., commenced to embark passengers with four boats; at this time the pumps were not to work, the water gaining on the ship very fast; at 7 P. M. all the passengers were embarked without accident and sent on board the steamer; also, sent about 50 barrels of provisions; the only property belonging to the ship that was saved was the *American Ensign*, which the Captain ordered to be taken; at 4:30 P. M. sounded the pumps and found 12 feet of water; the last boat now left the ship, containing Capt. MOORE, his first officer and myself; in my opinion it was not safe for any one to remain on board the ship, for if the pumps had become choked, the ship must have gone down, as afterwards proved to be the case, for in an hour's time there was nothing to be seen of the good ship *Winchester*, of Boston. She had found a haven beneath the waters of the broad Atlantic.

P. W. KING,
Chief Officer U. S. M. steamship *Washington*.
MAY 5, 1854.

Letter of Capt. Moore, of the Ship Winchester.

(Appended to abstract of the ship's log given above.)

And now I beg to offer my best and most sincere thanks to Captain FITCH, commander of the United States Mail steamship *Washington*, his officers and crew, as well as to his passengers, for the high instances of benevolence and humanity they gave to myself, officers, crew and passengers, from the first moment of our meeting them until our arrival at New-York. Forever I shall feel extremely obliged to Capt. FITCH, who kindly did us all the good that lay in his power, and even more than we could possibly expect. When he perceived our perilous situation he did not hesitate a moment to set for our rescue, and from that moment, during two days and one night, he did not cease in the greatest personal efforts, nor take a moment's rest, until he had saved 446 souls; and although a heavy gale opposed, he managed our rescue with such an admirable circumspection, that not a single accident happened, and after we had been taken on board his ship by his excellent arrangements, in the shortest time he brought us all under shelter without any considerable inconvenience for his own passengers, and with very much kindness and carefulness, he afforded the poor immigrants every support and accommodation they wanted.

Next to him I must pay my hearty thanks and due acknowledgements to his chief officer, Mr. P. W. KING, who with the utmost intrepidity and in spite of the apparent peril of death, ventured his life for our sake. The very moment the gale had reached its highest degree, struggling with four undaunted seamen against a tremendous sea, he came twice alongside our ship, and finally, with the greatest effort, succeeded in getting on board when his boat instantly sunk. There he was staying and working with us all the night and the following day with restless energy, until he embarked every soul from our ship. Nor did he quit me until the last boat left, and after everything had been done, just a quarter of an hour before the ship sunk.

Also, I feel under many obligations to Dr. FULMER, who very willingly took the greatest pains, and cared for no trouble in attending and relieving the suffering and exhausted, and whose skill and perseverance succeeded in saving most of them from death.

Finally, I return my thanks to the kind passengers of the *Washington*, who, when first they saw us, showed us the most sincere compassion, who cheered Captain FITCH for his generous resolution of helping us, and expressed to myself, and to my officers and passengers their benevolent sympathy, and who not only were kind enough to undergo many personal inconveniences for the immigrants' sake, but also assisted them in every way.

(Signed) FREDERICK MOORE.
May 13, 1854.

Detailed Account of the Wreck—Abstract of the Winchester's Log.

The following is an abstract of the Log of ship *Winchester*, lost at sea on the 3d inst., the passengers and crew of which were taken off by steamship *Washington*, arrived at this port:

Saturday, April 9—At 4 P. M., hove up the anchor, and was towed to sea by steam-tug *Express*, and at 2 A. M., cast off from steam-tug about abreast of Olmshead. Wind from the N. W.; light breezes; stood on to the N. N. E.; Ends at noon light breeze and fine.

April 10—Light winds from the N., with fine weather. At 4 P. M., saw the *Sheerness* bearing S. W. 10 miles distant. At 7 P. M., saw Holyhead; and at 2 A. M., it bore E. N. E., distant 15 miles; ends moderate breeze from the N. E., and pleasant weather. Latitude observations, 52° 48' N., longitude 4° 35' W.

April 11—Commences with fine breezes from the N. E., with fine weather, all sail set. At 9 P. M., saw Tusker Light, bearing W. by S. At 2 A. M., lost sight of Tusker, bearing N. E., distent 20 miles. Latter part pleasant, wind N. E. Latitude 51° 18' N., longitude 8° 10' W.

April 12—Throughout these 24 hours, fine breezes from the eastward, with fine weather; all sail set. Latitude 50° 59' N., longitude 14° W.

April 13—Throughout these 24 hours, fresh Easterly winds, pleasant weather. All sail set. Lat. 50° 36', lon. 17° 50'.

April 14—Throughout these 24 hours, fresh breezes from the N. E., with pleasant weather. All sail set. Lat. 50° 07', lon. 22° 40'.

April 15—First and middle parts, strong breezes from the S. S. E., with pleasant weather. Latter part, baffling and varying, took in the steering sails. Lat. 49° 35', lon. 27° 22'.

April 16—First part fresh breezes from W. S. W., with pleasant weather. All sail set. Middle and latter part light breezes, and cloudy. No observation. Latitude, by account, 51° 16' N., lon. 30° 20' W.

April 17—Commences with fresh breezes from the S. W. and squally. At 6 P. M., the wind hauled to the N. W.; tacked ship to the W. S. W.; middle part wind backing into the S. W.; tacked to the W. N. W. Throughout the night wind variable with thick cloudy weather; barometer falling 29.5-10; at daylight fresh breezes from the south, with passing squalls, two ships in company to windward; at 7 A. M., strong squalls with passing squalls; topgallant sails fore and aft, and at 8 A. M. double-reefed the topsails, took in the mainsail and jibs; at 10 A. M. barometer falling fast and heavy squalls, close-reefed the fore and main-topsails and furled mizzen-topsail; at 11 A. M. blowing very heavy, took in the foresail and brought the ship to under the close reefed fore and main topsails, main spencer and foretopmast staysail. Barometer 28, blowing a perfect gale with a high sea. While close reefing the foretopsail FRANCIS MCGUIRE fell from the yard overboard, and was drowned. Immediately after close reefing the foretopsail, the topgallant sails got partly blowed adrift, and hands were sent out on each yard to secure the sails, when a sudden gust of wind blew the foretopgallant mast over the side and three seamen with it, who were drowned. These names are WILLIAM YOUNG, PATRICK BOYDEM, and CHARLES WIGGINS. Every exertion was made to save them but all to no purpose, it then blowing a perfect hurricane. At 12 M. a sudden gust took the mainmast short off in the deck, making the ship a complete wreck, leaving only the stumps of the fore and mizzenmasts left. Ends blowing a complete hurricane from the south. Barometer 28.

April 18—Blowing a complete hufricane from tha south, with a very heavy sea: ship laboring heavy. At 3 P. M., a sea boarded the ship, and took four boats overboard and stove the booby hatch, both pumps going, with the assistance of the passengers; a seamen, named PHILLIP WILSON, had his leg broken by getting jammed in the spars; all hands employed in clearing the wreck. At 9 A. M. got a small piece of the spanker set on the stomp of mizzenmast; all hands employed in clearing the wreck, and passengers at the pumps; moderating, with heavy sea. Lat., by account, 45° 42' N., lon. 32°.

April 19—Fore part strong winds from the eastward, with a heavy sea; ship laboring and straining badly; pumps going all the time; six men disabled; the rest employed in trying to save the remnants of tha foremast; at 7 P. M. spoke the Br. ship *Jane*, from Liverpool for Quebec; offered to lay by us until daylight; at 2 A. M. the foremast broke short off to the deck, and went overboard, and at daylight found the bow-sprit broke and jib-boom gone, and no ship in sight; at 10 A. M. all hands that were able, with the passengers came aft and requested to be put out in the first vessel that would take them off; ends moderate, with a heavy sea; ship rolling and making very bad weather; pumps a-going; lat. 49° 25', long. 32° 22'.

April 20—Commences with light easterly winds, with a heavy sea on; ship rolling tremendously; a sail in sight; at 2, P. M., put our colors in the rigging, union down. At 5 P. M., spoke the brig, which proved to be tha *Edward*, from Liverpool for St. Johns, (N. F.) captain came on board and said he would take all he could, and he commenced taking away some of the passengers; up to 10 P. M. he has taken about 40 passengers, and will lay by us until morning; latter part employed in getting provisions and water for the brig. Lat. 49° 35' N., lon. 33° 20' W.

April 21.—Commences with moderate breazes and pleasant weather. Ship rolling heavy. A ship in sight bearing down for us. At 3 P. M. the Captain boarded us in his own boat, and said he would lay by us and take all he could; she is called the *Mary and Caroline*, and was from Liverpool, boned to Quebec. At 5 P. M. made the ship fast to our stern with oer hawser, and sent his long-boat for passengers, provisions, water, &c. Middle part squally; parted the hawser from the ship; latter part light winds from the N. W. and a heavy sea. Ship rolling heavy; pumps agoing; leaking bad. At 10 A. M. was boarded from the brig *Ann* bound to Quebec, who kindly took 16 passengers without stopping for any provisions or water. Ends pleasant, with a heavy sea; the ship and two brigs laying by us waiting for it to smooth down, so as to take off more passengers. No observations.

April 22—Moderate breezes from the N.N.W., with a large sea: ship rolling heavy; both pumps agoing; made two or three trips to the *Mary and Caroline* with provisions, water, and passengers; at noon put 14 passengers, together with stores and water, into brig bound to Quebec; it was all he could take, and he left us; ends moderate; no observation.

April 23—Commences light winds from the South, and weather looking bad; pumps agoing; ship rolling heavy; the brig *Edward* left us this afternoon, taking about 50 passengers over the ship; pumps agoing these twenty-four hours. At noon saw three vessels, one a ship partly dismasted, with loss of head of main and mizzenmasts and foretopgallantmast, and a ship laying by her. No observation this day.

April 24—Commences squally, with a large sea. At 3 P. M. lowered our boat and boarded the British ship *Paragon*, from Liverpool for Quebec, and from him we leamed that the disabled ship was the *J. L. Bogart*, that sailed from Liverpool on the same day as ourselves, and had lost his spars in the hurricane of the 17th. Sent twenty-five passengers on board of the *Paragon*, without provisions or water. At 4½ P. M. hoarded the British brig *Robert Bruce*, for Quebec, when the Captain kindly said he could about forty passengers, making in all 300. Latter part moderate; the *J. L. Bogart* in sight from deck. Pumps constantly agoing. Lat. 50° 55' N., Lon. 31° 22' W.

April 26—Throughout these twenty-four hours moderate breezes and fair weather. Ship laboring heavy. Pumps going all the time. Got a sail set on the mizzenmast; fore and aft staysail; employed in repairing; no vessel in sight; latter part employed in getting a jury foremast ready to get up, as it is smooth weather. Lat. 51° 13', lon. 31° 01'.

April 27—Commences fresh breezes from the S. W.; ship rolling heavy; all hands employed in getting the jury foremast ready to get up, as it is smooth weather. At 10 A. M. saw a bark steering to the N. W.; took no notice of us; got the jury foremast up, and set the mizzen topsail with a single reef; made a small jib and set it; ends wind S. W.; running to the S. and E., to fall in with vessel. Lat. 51° 56' N.

April 28—Throughout these 24 hours, moderate breezes with fine weather; all hands employed making sails and jury masts; pumps still a-going. Lat. 51° 46' N.

April 29—Commences with moderate breezes from the westward; employed making sails to suit our jury-masts; at 9 A. M. wind N. W. Kept the ship off south, and rounder under the jury-foresail; all hands employed in securing cargo below; pumps going by the passengers. Lat. 51° 27' N.

April 30—Commences with moderate breezes from N. W. with a heavy sea, ship rolling very heavy; running to the S. S. W. under the jury-foresail mizzen-staysail and foresail; ends stove; winds from the N. with thick weather and a large sea; pumps kept going; Barometer 29 5-10; lat. by acct. 48° 20' N., lon. 36° W.

May 1—Throughout these 24 hours, strong winds from the N. with hail squalls; ship scudding under the jury-foresail and making very bad weather, shipping great quantities of water; made a south course this day; pumps going; lat. 45° 26', lon. 26° 12'.

May 2—Commences with strong winds from the North, with passing hail squalls; scudding to the S. W. under jury foresail; the ship rolling heavily and shipping great quantities of water; throughout the night strong gales with a rough sea; ship making very bad weather; at 9 A. M. *saw a steamship steering towards us*; put our colors in the mizzen rigging, Union down, when she bore down for us; she proved to be the U. S. M. steamer *Washington*, Captain FITCH, from Southampton and Bremen for New-York; run past us and hailed; when we told him we wished to be taken off, as our ship was in a sinking condition, he kindly said *he would lay by us until it moderated*; it was then blowing a gale from the North with a very high sea on; sent his life boat, with Mr. KING, Chief Officer, and four seamen, and after two attempts succeeded in boarding us, and his boat immediately sunk alongside; we got Mr. KING and his four men on board by throwing them bowlines, when they were very much exhausted. No observation.

May 3—Commences with strong gales from the North, with a very heavy sea; passengers and crew at the pumps, with 5 feet 6 inches in the hold; at midnight more moderate and the sea going down; pumps kept constantly going; at 2 A. M. commenced embarking the passengers with four boats, three from the steamer and one belonging to the *Winchester*; pumps not worked, but sounded every hour and found the water gaining fast; at 3½ P. M. had embarked all the passengers without accident, and took about 50 barrels of provisions, which was all we could stop to get, as the water was gaining so fast on us; sounded the pumps at 4 P. M. and found twelve feet water; when the last boat left the ship, containing Captain MOORE, his first officer, and Mr. KING. In less than one hour the ship sunk, and at 5½ we proceeded on, and reached New-York the night of 13th of May.

The United States and Spain—The Character of Mr. Soule's Negotiations.

Correspondence of the London Times.
MADRID, Monday, April 17, 1854.

The affair of the *Black Warrior* assumes a very unpleasant, and even an alarming aspect for the Spanish Government. Mr. SOULE, to whom the *fortiter in re* seems much more habitual than the *suaviter in modo*, and the extrema *brusqueric*, not to say bad taste of whose proceedings, on more than one occasion since his arrival in Spain, can only be extenuated by his inexperience as a diplomatist and his ultra-democratic associations, has demanded, in notes so strongly worded as to be offensive to the Spanish Government, an indemnity of 300,000 dollers, and the dismiseal of General PEZUELA and of some other high officials from their posts in the island of Cuba. It remains to be seen upon what grounds the United States has their claim to an indemnity apparently so exorbitant.

The delay and utmost possible detriment occasioned to the owners of the *Black Warrior* cannot possibly be estimated at only thieg like this enormous sum, and it is not, I believe, usual in such cases to claim a larger amount than that of tha charges and loss actually experienced, or for one Government to take advantage of its superior strength to levy a fine upon another for the misconduct or mistakes of its officers. Yet this appears to be the course adopted by the States in the present instance; the amount of the fine being the difference between £60,000 and the fair claim (supposing a fair claim to exist, which is by no means as yet proved) that might be made by the owners of the American ship. *The Spanish Government has replied, it appears, in strong terms—so strong, indeed, that his colleagues were obliged to exert their authority to make that feeble gentleman, Señor* CALDERON DE LA BARCA *sign the note*—taking exception to the offensive form of Mr. SOULE'S communication, declaring that they have always steadfastly sought to maintain amicable relations with the United States, declining to comply with the conditions he demended, and stating their inability to reply upon the subject of the note until they should have received particulars of the affair from the Havana.

The American courier left this answer on Friday last, the same day on which was published the decrees for the better regul

...ade to her Italian and other provinces not included within the Germanic Confederation the same security which is mutually given to one another by the Federal States. Prussia derives the same advantage for the Grand Duchy of Posen. The treaty is said also to establish the joint policy of the German Powers on the Eastern question, and, even to provide for the course to be pursued by them upon the several contingencies which may arise. Upon the first question which is the immediate cause of the war—namely, the forcible occupation of the Principalities—Austria and Prussia have already recorded in the Protocols of Vienna their entire agreement with the Western Powers, and we have some reason to believe that this Convention distinctly recognizes the evacuation of the Principalities and the security of the Ottoman Empire as objects which must at all hazards be obtained. But it is probable that in taking this decision the German Powers have guarded themselves against being drawn into the ulterior measures of the Western Powers, and the King of Prussia is known to have expressed his positive resolution not to give his assent to any transaction or operation of war leading to circumscribe the influence, or reduce the power of the Emperor of Russia. We are entitled to say, but we do say it with the greatest regret, that no feudal vassal ever exhibited a more servile devotion to the interests and the will of his suzerain than King FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia has shown to the Emperor NICHOLAS, and that every act into which this feeble and mischevous Sovereign has been led is a compromise between his fear of the just resentment and indignation of his own subjects, or of the Western Powers, and his personal adherence to the Court of St. Petersburg. As a man, the King of Prussia is trifling with a policy which he knows to be branded with dishonesty; as a German, he has degraded and deceived the nation he governs; and, although public opinion is enchained in Germany, we are confident that these words will find a response in every German heart, for the people of that country are wronged by the spiritless conduct of their ruler; as a King he has submitted to usage from Russia which no King of Prussia ever tolerated, and no private gentleman would have borne at all. Whatever part the Court of Berlin may play in this question under its present Sovereign, we have no doubt that it will be as favorable to Russia as the King and Baron MANTEUFFEL can venture to make it; but, be their secret intentions what they may, they felt that they could not leave Austria to defend the interests of Germany single-handed, and they therefore entered into this alliance, perhaps as much with the view of preventing further hostilities as with that of joining in them. Accordingly these negotiations were opened, and a treaty is signed, which will probably only be known to the world hereafter by its effects. It is a remarkable circumstance that, although the negotiations partook of a military character, General BOEHN, the present Minister of War, was not allowed to take any part in them, because he is known to be a stout opponent of Russia, and had said the other day in the Chamber that for Prussia to go with Russia and against the other Powers would be an act of parricide. On the contrary, General GROEBEN and M. DE GERLACH, two of the most devoted adherents of the Russian Embassy and the reactionary party in Berlin, were consulted on this important transaction, and took part in the conferences, although they do not hold political office under the Government.

Nevertheless, although we anticipate nothing from the active policy of Prussia, and have every reason to believe that the measures of the other Powers must, for the present, be taken entirely without reference to that State, it is probable that the conclusion of this Austro-Prussian treaty will be of advantage to the cause of order and peace. It will, at least, serve to protect Austria from the danger of a Prussian army menacing her rear or her Silesian frontier, and it will check the efforts of Russia to gain over a part of Germany, when she finds she cannot get the whole. We are so strongly convinced, and have so often contended, that the real union of Germany consists in a close alliance of Austria and Prussia, and that to divide those States is to annihilate the strength of the German nation, that we rejoice at a combination which brings them on any terms to act together. Their true bond of union is a great national interest, which it is of infinite moment to the tranquillity and safety of Europe to preserve. That national interest, agreeing as it does with the policy and desires of the English and French Governments, is the power to which we look to overrule the miserable intrigues that have latterly found a free course at Berlin, though they have been manfully resisted at Vienna; and the nearer the public interests of all the German States are drawn together, the more impossible will it be for their Sovereigns and representatives to sacrifice those interests to personal hallucinations, or to the paltry divisions engendered by foreign intrigue. The German States have negotiated a separate treaty, coinciding in point of time with the Convention signed between France and England on the 10th of April. At the same time, on the 9th, the last Protocol of the Four Courts was agreed to at Vienna. Although, therefore, there may be a difference as to the mode of operation and the lengths to which the maritime and the German Powers may have bound themselves to go, there is none as to the principle from which they start, and that principle is totally adverse to the pretensions of Russia. It remains to be seen how these acts of the Four Powers will be regarded by the Emperor NICHOLAS; for among the contingencies contemplated by the Berlin Treaty the negotiators have certainly foreseen the possibility that upon Austria's checking the advance of the Russian forces beyond the Danube a direct blow may be aimed on the eastern frontier of Germany. Intended, as this instrument is, to meet several uncertain casualties, when they arise, and perhaps to provide means of carrying on war against a Power with which the German Governments are still at peace, it is not unnatural that such stipulations should be secret, or disclosed with great reserve. We can only hope that they exist in the form most favorable to the independence of Germany and the safety of Europe. This Treaty is at least not the declaration of strict neutrality with which we were at one time threatened; and, if the German States, or either of them, take up arms, we cannot doubt that it will be to resist aggression, and to reduce within lawful limits the pretensions of the Russian Empire over the east of Europe.

The War and the American Press.

From the London Times of April 28.

The Emperor of Russia has at last found an ally, not indeed among the sovereigns of Europe or the free States of the New World—not by the influence of public opinion or the deep combination of political influences—but, nevertheless, an ally, in the person of the rebel and outlaw, JOHN MITCHEL, who finds a natural satisfaction to his hatred of England in devoting his pen to the service of the enemies of his country, and doing homage to the great champion of despotic power. We have before as a letter from this eminent patriot to "the survivors of the Irish in Ireland aader forty years of age," which opens in the following genial strain:

"I believe it is safe enough to assume that in the war now imminent, England being at one side and Russia at another, all your sympathies, my countrymen, *are with Russia*. The sole reason and ground of this is, of course, that Russia is the enemy of England. If in the course of the war, the eagles of Austria and Prussia shall happen to range themselves against the red cross of England, I presume that from 10,000 Irish firesides will rise up prayers and blessings for the eagles of Austria and Prussia. If the present treacherous and unnatural league between France and England should happily burst asunder on some early day, it is altogether a matter of course that thousands of our countrymen will be eagerly soliciting service in the French armies, that so they may have a chance of dealing England, sometime and anywhere, a mortal blow. This state of feeling in Irishmen may as well be avowed and understood. I should like to see the Irishman who is enough of an Irishman and a believer that Ireland has any interest at all in the present confusions of Europe; save in so far as they may bring about the destruction of our ancient foe, and may bless us with the chance of bearing a hand in that destruction."

The writer goes on to exhort his adherents not to enlist in the British army, lest they should be out of reach when called upon to help certain Irishmen in New-York, who are resolved to avail themselves of the first fair opportunity for a disturbance. He expresses his envy of the Russians, who are yoked to their native soil, and live under a Russian Government; and, above all, he labors to keep up an unextinguishable hatred of England in the hearts of his countrymen. It is not worth while to answer this trash, which is, we hope, alike unwelcome in the land to which it is addressed and the land from which it comes. Otherwise we might ask Mr. JOHN MITCHELL where he would have been at this moment, if he had had the happiness to be born a Russian subject, and if he had said or done any part of what Emperor, one half of what he attempted in Ireland? Mr. JOHN MITCHELL would probably be working in chains in the farthest settlements of Siberia, instead of editing an Irish newspaper in New-York, if the knout had not already taken a more severe and sanguinary vengeance on his offences.

It is not, however, to this wretched person that we intended to allude in the course of these remarks, for he has exhausted every mark of dishonor, and his short-lived popularity in the United States so soon passed away that he is reduced to gain a livlihood by the most daring and despicable feats of malignity and sedition. The fact which attracts our attention and excites our regret is, that men like Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, who are neither British subjects nor American citizens, in the honorable sense of either term, should be doing their best, in the present agitated condition of affairs, to promote their own bad purposes and to injure the mutual relations of two great nations. We read in another American paper, the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which probably speaks of facts within its own knowledge, that "The Irish element in the United States is an element of bitter, relentless, undying, unappeasable *hatred* to Great Britain, and that it would make itself felt in any war with England, or in any attempt to draw closer the bonds of friendly alliance between the British and American Governments. The Irish are in the United States only because they hate England; and a meeting in the Park to-morrow of *sympathy with Russia would have a fourfold larger Irish sympathy* than one in support of England in the present war."

With some allowance for Hibernian exaggeration, which is carried even into the expression of feelings not very creditable to the human character, we have no doubt there is some truth in this statement. The Irish emigrants or fugitives, not satisfied with the improvement in their condition which attends their departure from Europe, or with the hospitable reception they find in the New World, still retain the taint of faction from that unhappy country which their own dissensions so long rendered the most wretched portion of the British Empire. A considerable portion of the press of the United States, especially in New-York, is inspired by the ingenuity and misplaced eloquence of these persons; and no inconsiderable number of the American journals, instead of reading the honest opinions of the American people, we find ourselves imposed upon by the ranting and vindictive fury of some Irish outlaw. These writers are the privateers of literature, who gratify all the worst passions of the Irish character under the American flag, and, in return for the asylum and the citizenship they have met with in the United States, their most ardent desire is to embroil the land of their adoption with the land of their birth, by a double treason to the country which has received and to that which has cast them off.

We are satisfied that these are not the opinions of the people of the United States. That great and free community, intelligent and eager to watch the movements of Europe, cannot so entirely misjudge the spirit with which we have engaged in this war as to limit a subject embracing the destinies of the world to the narrow and factious views of an Irish incendiary. We are interested in knowing what are the views and the judgment of the American people on this question, not in measuring the extravagance of an Irish party, speaking in the name of a nation to which it does not belong. But evidence is not wanting that the Americans are well aware of the interests engaged in this struggle, and that the cause of Turkish independence, to which they have themselves contributed by their admirable missions to the East, is at stake. It is significant that the party to which the agents of Russia have addressed themselves in the United States with most hope of success consists of the Irish rabble or Cuban Filibusters, and that the only demonstrations made in favor of the Autocrat in the New World proceed from one or other of these factions. We trust the people of America will be on their guard against these practices, which are calculated to demoralize in their policy and their opinions, by leading public opinion astray for purposes hostile to the real interests of the Union. It is already known to us that attempts of a very direct and positive character have been made to mislead public opinion and the public policy of the United States, as if Russia, in lending herself to the aberrations of the least reputable part of the American people, could compensate to the nation for one tithe of the loss caused by an interruption of their friendly relations with France and with this country. All just grounds of complaint on the subjects of neutrals are already and spontaneously removed. The causes which gave rise to inconvenience and eventually to war in 1812, are at an end, and not likely to be renewed. Although this country has placed her forces on a war establishment, she has made the largest concessions ever thought of to the liberty of trade; and the neutral States of Europe have gratefully enjoined upon their subjects the duty of accommodating themselves to the usages of war. A country which, like the United States, aspires to be a maritime Power, and can only act on Europe by maritime means, can never think itself interested in contesting those belligerent rights which are the essence of maritime warfare, and which no navy has exercised more rigorously than that of the United States. The right of blockade, and even of a blockade not adequately enforced, was asserted and practiced by the Americans during the Mexican war; the right of search to verify ships' papers and to detect contraband of war, though not to interfere with enemy's property in the cargo, is a belligerent right which every American cruiser would exercise to-morrow if the United States were at war with any other Power. In affecting to contest these rights, the Americans are weakening their own right hand at sea, and, in proportion as they acquire naval power, they will seek to enforce them. At present, however, no grievance can arise from these circumstances, and these subjects have been brought up to the surface solely to serve the strange combination of Irish revenge and Russian interests. It is to be hoped that the American people will see through this delusion, and that they will not lose sight of those broader interests and higher principles which ought to unite them, heart and soul, with the Western Powers of Europe in this contest.

Abd-el-Kader and the War.

From the London Daily News, April 28.

The news from the seat of war indicates an increased vigor on the part of the allies. A portion of the English army has gone up to Sentari, whilst another body has marched forward towards Adrianople. The fleet also has been more on the alert. One small steamer, with true old English daring, has been under the very guns of Sebastopol, and, despite the pursuit of a far superior force, contrived to bring away some Russians, prisoners. A naval division was also, it seems, dispatched to Odessa on its becoming known to Admiral DUNDAS that the boats of H. M. S. *Furious* had been fired upon by the Russians there. The departure of these vessels upon a hostile errand was probably the basis of the rumor that Odessa had been bombarded.

The secondary alliances of the Potentates engaged in the present war are among its most curious or amusing features. A week or two ago arrived the diverting news of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL's proposals to aid the Czar by revolutionizing Canada and Ireland. Now our deeper feelings are touched by reports of a very different compact on the other side. It is said and believed that the Sultan has offered a command to ABD-EL-KADER, and that the hero will no doubt accept it. If the Sultan has done this, it is one of the wisest steps taken by him yet; and if the Emir accepts the function offered, it will be an omen of the highest value to the right cause. Whichever way it is looked at, the event is full of interest, and of promise. The Algerian masterpiece was, as we all ought to remember, a Bourbon legacy to France. Neither the ORLEANS nor the BONAPARTE family entered upon the scheme which has cost their country so dear in blood and treasure. It was because CHARLES X. did not know what else to do with his disaffected soldiery that he got up his schems of African conquest and colonization; his troops entered Algiers on the 5th of July, 1830; and before the month had expired the BOURBONS were deposed. During the political changes at home the Colony went on in regular course—insking the towns as French as possible, and exercising the soldiery in forays against the native tribes—the object being to slay all the men, and bring in the women, children, and baggage. In their consternation the Arab tribes sent their chiefs to a rendezvous, to consult on the choice of a leader, and in this council the ordinary Arab disinterestedness showed itself. No chief sought the honor for himself; and they decided to apply to an old man in Mascara, of very ancient birth and high qualifications. He declared himself to be declining in strength and too old; but he proposed a son of his own as singularly qualified for such command. It was not the eldest son. The old chief let slip the opportunity of "making an eldest son" in desert fashion. He declared the eldest and second not to be of adequate capacity; but recommended the third. This was ABD-EL-KADER. He has rather strengerly been spoken of for these ten years past as old; whereas it seems doubtful whether he is yet fifty, and he cannot be much more. His mother, not very old either, was with him during his captivity in France. His spirit was worn, and his health weakened by his long and irksome imprisonment; but we are very much mistaken if, once again on his war-horse and in military command, his fine eye does not flash as brightly as ever, and his sinewy arm do as good service in Asia or Europe as ever it did in Africa. And what service it was, for the dozen years that his name was a terror to the Moors at times, and to the French always, from the coast to Mount Atlas, and from Tunis to Mogador! Six commandants of the colony retired in succession baffled from the conflict with the Emir. Each one of them was for ever sending home word that the Emir was doomed—encompassed—certain of capture. Sometimes he was up among the snows in a mountain, and the base was so girdled that escape was impossible. Sometimes he was hemmed in a ravine. Sometimes he was undergoing starvation in a cave. Sometimes he was surrounded on a wide plain, where his white flag was planted, as if to invite the French to come and take it. But somehow he and his white flag always did get away. Now he led the foe after him up the mountains slopes till they were lost in snowdrifts, and could never get back, because their limbs were frostbitten; and now he drew them forth among the desert sands, till the sun-stroke and thirst killed them by scores, and only a handful returned to tell the tale. As for him, the snows of Atlas had been from his youth up his playground and his bath, so that mere cold took no hold of him; and as to the heat, he was the Lion of the Desert (such was his title,) and where the lion could live so could he. Many times he broke through his hunters by night; and often he fairly rode them down in broad noonday. There was one leap, from rock to rock, which made his pursuers believe they had the devil to deal with. A price, and a high price, £4,000, was set upon his head; and great was the joy when, in 1845, he was reported dead, and in an inexpensive way, by his horse falling on him and crushing him. However this might be, there he was again presently, with his white flag in his hand, and 2,000 horsemen at his heels. A treaty had been made between the French and the Moors, by which the Emperor of Morocco engaged to keep the Emir quiet; a promise of ramarkable rashness, which could by no means be kept. When that ally deserted him, the hero seemed greater than ever. On one occasion, when he was hard pressed, and sent his cavalry in one direction and his family and baggage in another, and the enfeebled French chose to follow the latter, he and a few hundred followers made a singular defence. The baggage was taken, and the troop seemed to retreat; but they presently faced about, in perfect order, with the white flag in the centre of their line. The Emir's horse fell dead, but the flag never stooped. His followers surrounded him, remounted him on their best horse, again retreated, and again faced about. This was repeated three times; and three times more were the pursuers baffled, after making sure of their prey. At that very time, however, they were losing more men than their indomitable foe had with him, and more treasure than he had in the world, in a march among the snows; and it became a sort of superstition, that if any advantage was gained over ABD-EL-KADER, some deadly mischief was happening in some other quarter; and, if any victory was obtained over other tribes, ABD-EL-KADER was sure to come in and spoil all the pleasure.

When he gave up, it was a genuine giving up. He was never taken. When his allies despaired, and his following dwindled, he made for the great south road, from the region of Beni Hassen—this being the only way open to him. Finding the road occupied by the French cavalry, he offered surrender, on terms which were at once agreed to, but not fulfilled for five years. The blame of the delay rests first with the ORLEANS family and ministry, who had two years before the revolution wherein to redeem the solemn promise of the Duc D'AUMALE himself, that the Emir and his family should be sent by way of Egypt to Syria, where he engaged to remain for the rest of his life. Nobody forgets how the late Lord LYNDHURST exerted himself to obtain the liberation of that remarkable Arab company—the fifty soldiers, and household of servants, who had been removed secretly and shipped by night, lest the whole North of Africa should rise in agony at the sight of their hero in captivity. Nor will the decisive interview of LOUIS NAPOLEON with the Emir be forgotten—or that it was the hero of the *coup d'état* who gave ABD-EL-KADER his liberty.

It had been arranged with the Sultan that the Arab party should go to Broussa and live there; and there are they living now. But since the time has come for fighting for the freedom of the country of his refuge and Islam at once, there can be no doubt we shall see some gallant action. The Arab chief is the very man that is wanted; and his method of warfare is the great desideratum for the Turks. The Sultan is the head of his faith; the French Emperor is his benefactor. Can there be a doubt that his cavalry would be a good force to send out against the Cossacks? or that his fanaticism, being more thoroughly indigenous, normal and disinterested than that of the Russian leaders, will be more than a match for theirs? Give him the best horse that Arabia can furnish. Fearlessly give him a sufficient following, and the world will soon see what he can do. If in Asia, Arrarat may be his Atlas, and the table land of Georgia his Morocco; and the Russians will strew the plain in long lines, as the French did ten years ago. If in Europe, the Balkan will be a mere hill to him, and the Dobrudja in Summer like an easy bit of the desert. Let him equal his former self, and the Russians will have no rest, night or day. We may expect to hear of his seizing the stores of the invaders, firing their magazines, knocking in their flanks, worrying their rear, and overmatching them in the very warfare in which the allies have otherwise few means of competing with them. If Lord CARDIGAN can reach the field in time, he and his 11th may see, while getting into his tight clothes, how the thing is done and take a hint as to the benefit of easy garments. The heavy cavalry may soon be staring at the Arab method of warfare. We should like to be sure that the Arabs would not stare with yet wider eyes at our heavy cavalry, with all their clumsiness and deliberation. The heavy must learn of the nimble, as MARLBOROUGH, coming laced and perruked from Ramillies, might learn of NAPOLEON dropping his eyeglass at Austerlitz, with the observation "that army is mine!" Let us have ABD-EL-KADER on the Danube, and the spirit of the Caucasus is in the very heart of Turkey. We shall have a SCHAMYL for the west as well as the east of the Black Sea. Let us have ABD-EL-KADER in the field, and the CZAR is welcome to all the Irish traitors living. There is a strong bond between the Russian Autocrat and the Irish rebels—that of lofty contempt for their parole. There is broad ground of respect and friendship between ABD-EL-KADER and the allies—that the cause is one of indigenous rights and liberties against foreign aggression—a cause in which he has shown himself the most heroic leader of his nation, and the true compeer of the patriot heroes of all time.

The Position of Sweden.

From the Daily News, April 27.

"In order to blockade the Gulf of Finland more closely,"—says a telegraphic message from the Baltic,—one portion of the fleets of the Allies is to be stationed in the Gulf of Finland, and another in the Gulf of Bothnia." As the operations of our forces in these seas become more extended, the problem "What will Sweden do?" becomes more and more interesting. Next to Prussia, the most marked case of discrepancy of will and action between the nation and its head is that of Sweden. Considering that Russia is the foe, we might even place Sweden before Prussia as to the importance of the decision she will make, whenever her neutrality becomes untenable—which it very soon will. If the King and the Swedes were as thoroughly and truly of one mind as our Queen and ourselves, neutrality would not long be possible, when one party in the war is the power that has reduced Sweden to a second-rate position, cleft her territory, and dubbed Russians a population which is no more Russian than SCHAMYL and his tribes. But when, moreover, a King of a new and elected family—a King whose grandfather was a notary in a little Pyrenean town—leans to the side opposite to all the sympathies of his people, we may rely upon it that the professed neutrality is the merest film sham over the abyss of the national destiny, sure to give way under the first step taken in action. The King of Sweden is not a Swede; and his sympathies are with Russia. The genuine Swedes are heart and soul with us. What is their sympathy worth?

There is, perhaps, no other nation in Europe whose tendencies to freedom have been so obstinate and indomitable. The fortunes of the country have been various. No nation has been lower in humiliation, and none more glorious in ascendancy; but the abasement was always when the popular will was ineffectual against a headstrong sovereign; and the glory always arose from the Prince of the time carrying out the national principle and sentiment. The people looked after their liberties in the old Pagan days; and they had no sooner become Christianized than they abolished slavery, declaring in the law for that purpose that it is highly criminal for Christians to sell men whom Christ had redeemed by his blood. This was between five and six centuries ago. Out of the restlessness of the Swedes under the arrangements of the treaty of Kalmar, arose the glory of the house of VASA; and what glory was ever greater than that of the position of Swedes at the close of the Thirty Years' War? The people never lost the traditions of the freedom of the old Pagan institutions—a freedom due, not to Paganism, but to the natural features of Swedish life. They heaved restlessly under the dominion of the nobles and clergy in the early Catholic days; and rebounded into liberty the moment that Protestantism afforded an opening. The Romish faith was declared by acclamation to be abolished, so early as 1529, and when an attempt was made within the same century to force Catholicism upon the people, the King, who proposed it, was immediately dismissed, and his posterity excluded from the throne. They rehearsed at home first what their adored GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS was to do for Europe. Is this a people likely to fall at the feet of the High Priest and demigod of the Greek Church, the proprietor, properly or vicariously, of 42,000,000 of slaves? It appears to me that those who went to make out the present war to be a religious one had better give their sympathy to the Protestant Swedes than to Greek Russia.

During the depression which has existed for nearly a century and a half—from the battle of Pultowa till now, evidences have abounded that the spirit of the people is what it ever was. They have struggled, with partial success in the legislature to restrict the power of the Crown in the first place, and to counteract the inordinate influence of the aristocracy in the next; and whatever failure they have met with, whatever civil dissensions have interfered with their political progress, have been directly and unquestionably ascribable to Russian intrigue. Russia joined with Poland and Denmark to strip CHARLES XII., in his youth, of a great part of his dominions; Russia vanquished this once popular king,—popular so long as he fought for the actual liberties of Swedes; Russia put in a hand, on occasion of every difficulty, to set the nobles against the Crown or the people, or the Crown against the nobles or the people; Russia compelled the authorities at Stockholm to send out, against their will, those six ships of the line that NELSON disposed of so easily, after the battle of Copenhagen; and when the death of PAUL became known, Sweden burst from the confederacy, and made peace with us with extreme alacrity. At Tilsit, ALEXANDER undertook to prevent Sweden giving any more trouble to Bonaparte; and when the rash and unfortunate GUSTAVUS IV. stood out alone against the foe of England and the world, and ALEXANDER strove to depose him, the people stood by him, hoping against hope, striving against fearful odds, and would not yield till Finland was given up to the CZAR (Pomerania was lost already), and famine ensued from the loss of that national granary, and pestilence followed upon famine. Is it likely that the children of those very men should hold back their sympathy with the chastisers of Russian aggression at this day? It is true a new reigning family has come in, but the history of that family thus far strengthens the evidence of the indomitable love of freedom of the Swedes. When the aggressions of BONAPARTE became unbearable, and his old friend BERNADOTTE recalled from marching against him, the nation drove forth their King elect to the war; and if he had not helped to win the battle of Gros Beeren, he would certainly never have been King. As King he held his place and authority through his popular action on behalf of the lower classes, as against the aristocracy. His son, the present sovereign, has done great and good things in the way of reform of institutions and their working; but not even Swedish trust and gratitude will withstand the one intolerable provocation of sympathy with Russia; and if King OSCAR ventures upon any manifestation of it, he may prepare for his travels, for his will, like other Swedish Kings before him, be dismissed, to make way for an elected ruler. The more the people and their country are examined, the more certain seems such an issue. The Swedes are in number somewhat under 4,000,000; and of this number more than one-half are proprietors or farmers of the soil. Comprehending the families of hired husbandmen, the proportion of the nation employed in agriculture is no less than seven-tenths. In addition to the strong natural attachment of such a people to their soil and ancient institutions, there is the powerful corroboration of intellectual enlightenment. So general is education in Sweden that not one person in 1,000 is unable to read. They have their faults; and very serious ones. The sensual vices that hang on the skirts of feudality are rife. The corn brandy is almost as baneful as in Russia. But the great virtue of the Swedes, their attachment to liberty, strikes its roots deeper with every century. On the sandy plains of the South, the peasant thinks, as he makes his furrow, of the musters of peasant soldiers there in olden times. On the inland lakes, or in the winding channels among the islands, with which the coast is beaded, the fishermen glories in the thought of that most marvellous of military marches—the passage of the Swedish army in 1657 over the ice in both the Belts, till they stood, like a fearful apparition, before the gates of Copenhagen. Up in the north, where the stroke of the axe and the shock of the falling pine sound sharply in the frosty air, and the scattered inhabitants hunt themselves with poles over the snow, they never meet for social enjoyment without celebrating, in song or legend, their GUSTAVUS and his deeds, when he was hidden among their forests. Everywhere, from the Norwegian ridge to the Bothnian shore, every child reads the history of his country, and is thought to speculate on her destiny. If the crops are poor, the children are told how plenty could always be commanded before Finland was taken from them. If their fishing or commerce leads them within sight of Gothland, they look with pride and delight on the old Gothic churches with which the island is clustered. If the stranger crosses their gulf to Finland, he is earnestly told, on both shores, that the people consider themselves one. He hears the Swedish language all the way to Viborg—he sees the Swedish countenance and dress—finds Swedish food on the table, and has to pay his bill in Swedish money. Protestant steeples spring from every village. The people talk of their constitution, however little they may be allowed to enjoy its provisions. They boast of their seamanship, and quiz that which you will find beyond their ancient boundary. Such is the existing state of things, as our sailors will soon be sending us word, when they have seen enough of the Swedish seas. Such being the state of things, is it likely that this sturdy old nation should allow itself to be given away, like a curious painting or a diamond snuff-box, to the Czar? Is it likely that an extension of popular rights in the Diet, and the reform of old abuses, and the universal prevalence of education, should make them put up with mischief from their King which they would not permit of old? We shall believe it when we see their peasants offer to give up the proprietorship of the soil, and to become a chattel upon it. We shall believe it when they forget the VASAS, and take the PETERS and the PAULS for their heroes. We shall believe it when we see them take down the spires of their churches, and put on green and yellow Byzantine domes instead.

How does King OSCAR wish to fare? It depends upon himself. If he wants to be a vassal of the Czar, he may be so; but it must be in some Asiatic province; for Europe has no room or patience for such vassalage at this day. If he desires a niche in the Scandinavian Walhalla, in a line with the VASAS, now is the moment for him to put on his spurs, and call upon his people to hear his vow—the vow so familiar to the national ear and heart—to defend the Right against Might. A pause of neutrality, and solemn, may be allowed for meditation on an act which will go down to the latest posterity; but it cannot be a long pause; and then must come the decision, to pursue honor, with his whole people for his comrades; or to sink, alone, into everlasting shame. What says King OSCAR?

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

LONDON, Friday, April 28, 1854—5 P. M.

We have no improvement to notice since our last circular in the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets, which continue to be influenced by the state of Foreign Politics. SUGAR and COFFEE are steady. BREADSTUFFS firm. TEA, RICE and COTTON dull. MONEY, for short periods, continues easy. CONSOLS leave off 87¾@87¾. Bar SILVER, 5s. 11d; DOLLARS, 5s. 4d; AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 7½d. The Overland Mail arrived yesterday, with advices to the following dates: Manila, Feb. 21; Shanghai 9th, Canton 9th, Batavia 11th, Calcutta 17th, Colombo 25th and Bombay 28th March.

COCHINEAL—The public sales have comprised 120 bags. Teneriffe sold at full prices. 3c. 10d @4s. 1d. Mexican bought in at 3s. 10d@3s. 11d. for Silver, and 4s.@4s. 1d. for Black.

COCOA—600 bags Trinidad at auction, chiefly sold from 30s. for mid. gray to 37s. 6d. for good red. In Foreign nothing done.

COFFEA—Costinaeein demand, and prices firm, but very little offering.

At the CORN market, on Monday, there was again a short supply of English WHEAT, with considerable arrivals of Foreign WHEAT and FLOUR. The trade was without animation, but the sales made were on about the same terms as on the previous Monday. The number of Floating Cargoes off the coast was large, and the demand was good, at previous prices: Marianopoli, 76s'@77s; Odessa Ghirka, 68s @69s. To day the market was very quiet, without any material change in the prices of either WHEAT or FLOUR. Our quotations are: American White WHEAT, 78s.@82s.; Red, 72s @76s ₱ qr.; American FLOUR, 35s.@40s. ₱ bbl. The last weekly average price of English WHEAT was 79s. 11d on 54,353 qrs. retired.

COTTON—The sales during the week have been 1,230 bales, without change in prices. At Liverpool the market continues dull; yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 5½d. ₱ lb.

DRUGS, &c.—We have little to report under this head; 600 cases Castor Oil at auction were all bought in at 4½d.@ 5d. Catch, 400 tons sold at 42s. 6d @43s., and 100 bales Gambier at 25s. Jalap firm at 2s. 1d. Opium 12s. 6d. Quicksilver 2s. 1d.

HEMP—The market is steady, but the high prices check operations. Manilla is worth £70. St. Petersburg Clean nominally £70. Jute, 200 bales sold at £20@£21.

INDIGO—There is nothing doing, in anticipation of the ensuing sales. The declarations now amount to 11,833 chests.

IRON—The Welsh market continues dull, and our quotations to-day are £7 10s.@£7 15s. for Rails, and £20@£8 5s. for Bars, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs have further advanced. We quote American Brands, mixed numbers £8., and No. 1 Gartsherrie £8 5s. cash, on the Clyde. The demand for Staffordshire continues.

LARD very dull. Western nominally 54s.@56s.

LEAD—Prices are maintained, with a moderate inquiry.

...ARS in barrels £11; ... On the spot 100 tons. ...

MOLASSES—There is ... Cuba, on the spot, ...

OILS—The market for Fish ... Cod £40, Seal £43, Sperm £120@£125. Linseed sales have been made at 35s.@36s. 6d., but the market is steady to-day at 40s.@42s. 6d. on the spot; some for future months have been made at 42s @44s. Rape in limited demand, and Refined is offered at 46s., Brown at 44s. Cocoa Nut 52s.

RICE—Little doing in the absence of public sales. 3,000 bags good mid. white Bengal have been sold at 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. A cargo of 800 tons Arracan has been sold to arrive at 12s.

RUM—Is in more demand, and several parcels of Demerara and Leewards have changed hands; the former from 4s. 10½ @4s. 11d. ₱ gallon, and the latter at about 3s. 7d. ₱ proof gallon.

SALTPETRE—The market has been dull during the week; 1,000 bags Bengal in public sale were taken in at 44s.@45s. for 4 to 4 ₱ cent. refraction. There is more disposition to buy for arrivel at about 44s.

SEEDS.—There have been no arrivals of Linseed during the week, and on the spot nothing has been done. For arrival from the Black sea, large sales have again taken place at 64s @44s. 6d., cost, freight, and insurance, and 68s @69s. 6d. for free delivered. Rapeseed: fine samples of Calcutta are worth 58s

SPELTER—Very dull at £23, both on the spot and to arrive.

SPICES—274 bags heavy Malabar Pepper in public sale went at 5¾d., with one lot at 5¾d., being fully 3d. decline; about 1,500 bags good half heavy have since changed hands at a price not allowed to transpire; 140 bags Zanzibar Cloves sold at 5¾d.@5¾d. for middling to good. 32 cases Mace partly sold from 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. for fair to good pale red. Cassia, 150 cases sold at 81s.@85s., and 40 bundles Cassia Vera brought 52s.@53s.

TALLOW advanced 6d @1s. during the week; but to-day the market closes dull at 64s. 6d.@64s. 9d. on spot, and 66s. 6d. for August.

TEA—The market remains without alteration, but transactions are very limited; common Congou 11½d. ₱ lb. Large public sales are advertised for the 2d and 3d proximo which occupy the attention of the trade.

TURPENTINE—Rough is again lower; 1,000 barrels prime quality are reported at the Spirits remain without inquiry; 46s @46s. 6d. is the nearest price for American in casks.

TIN—Very dull at our late quotations.

WHALEBONE—A parcel of Polar at public sale brought £189@£191 ₱ ton

IN AMERICAN STOCKS we can mention no transactions, except in United States Federal Stocks. Our remaining quotations are nominal, in the absence of any regular demand:

United States 6 ₱ cent. 1862	106 @107
United States 6 ₱ cent. '67- 68	110¼@ —
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent Sterling	to arrive.
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Inscriptions	78 @ 79
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	83½@ 85
Pennsylvania 4 ₱ cent. Bonds	78 @ —
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sterling	92 @ 94
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Dollar Bonds	94 @ 96
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sterling Bonds	93½@ —
No business in Railroad Boads.	
Pennsylvania Central	91½@ 93½
Cincinnati and St. Louis	84 @ 88

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

FRANCE.

Political, Personal, Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, April 27, 1854.

The system of subscribing to a daily telegraph bulletin, as you would to a newspaper, is becoming quite general. The best agency of the sort is that managed by M. MONTDATAIGNY. For 25 francs a month, the subscriber receives at noon each day the opening prices of the London Bourse of that morning, or the closing prices, at 8 o'clock in the evening; or, the closing prices at Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Frankfort, in the course of the same evening. For 25 francs a month, he receives news of all the foreign arrivals at Liverpool and Southampton. For 100 francs a month, he receives all the foreign and war news; and for 225 francs, all the Boursea, all the arrivals, all the foreign news, and all the prices current of breadstuffs, &c., and the rates of Exchange. These dispatches, you will understand, are private, and do not have the value of Government telegraphic information: they are collected and forwarded by the correspondents of the Company. As fast as they arrive at Paris, they are lithographed. A man can lithograph, in the hasty way it is done for this service, nearly as fast as he can write; and thus one copy will yield enough for the whole subscription list. The paper, cut and prepared beforehand, already bears the Government stamp; and with such celerity is the whole operation effected, that an edition of printed bulletins is in course of distribution about the city twelve minutes after the news they bear has slipped off the wires. The intelligence furnished for 225 francs a month, would cost, if ordered and received dispatch by dispatch, 8,000 francs. You will see from these facts how the telegraph service is improving in this country, and how late circumstances have contributed to popularize the innovation.

From first to last, a considerable number of persons are getting into close quarters for improper collusion with dancing tables. An individual has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment for causing the utensil upon which he eats his dinner to deliver scandalous utterings about young women of his acquaintance. The Court said that though it was permitted, in the interests of science, to investigate what appeared to be a curious phenomenon, vulgar fellows could not be allowed to make "a culpable jugglery" of it; so he was sent to jail, and the table was confiscated.

The Council of State has sent to the Legislative body its bill for the abolition of Civil-Death. This legal fiction, which is a remnant of the Roman code and of Draconian severity, has long been considered out of tune with modern civilization. NAPOLEON, when First Consul, was inclined to strike it from the code, and another effort was made in 1831. Civil death, as it is at present recognized, applies to all persons condemned or transported for life. It has two principal effects. The criminal, imprisoned or transported, is considered to have died intestate, and his property is treated as if such were really the case. Again, as a person civilly dead cannot marry, any marriage existing at the time of his condemnation is, of course, *de facto*, annulled. A wife remaining faithful to a husband transported, is, in the eyes of the law, his concubine, and children springing from the connection are illegitimate. Such consequences, in the Nineteenth Century, are monstrous, especially when it is remembered that divorce is not allowed by French law. Besides, a person condemned for life may be pardoned, and thus finds, on his return to life, his property confiscated and scattered, his wife and children released from the tie that connected them with their husband and father. The bill, just elaborated by the Council of State, is based upon these considerations. The whole legal brotherhood of Paris is in favor of the abolition of the fiction, and the bill will of course be passed, when its turn for discussion shall come.

It is possible that a movement just commencing in Paris may result in the non-apparition of the daily journals on Monday, hereafter; this being another phase of the growing inclination to observe the Sabbath. The *Union* has for years advocated such a measure, but has never set the example, to the infinite amusement of the *Charivari*. The late circular of the Archbishop of Paris, though in no wise addressed to the journalists, has revived the subject, and the *Union* has returned to the charge. Two evenings ago, the *Patrie*, to its subscribers' astonishment, announced that it could not think of undertaking so costly an experiment as to set the ball in motion, single-handed

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

ANOTHER PROTEST FROM NEW-YORK.

PUBLIC MEETING IN THE PARK.

FREE DISCUSSION DEMANDED.

Northern Traitors to Liberty Denounced.

Address of the Committee—Resolutions, &c.

Speeches of B. F. Butler and others.

In answer to a call, numerously signed by men of the highest commercial und professional standing in the City, over five thousand citizens assembled in the Park, on Saturday evening, to conaider the steps proper to he takeu by the Free States at this momsutous erisis, and "to demand of all Members of Congress, whether from the North or the South, who adhere to the faith pledged by the Missouri Compact, that, at all hnzards, they protect from invasion the Will and the Rights of the People; and that, to this snd, they resort, if necessary, to the most decisive and even extreme measures, to preveut the perpetrution of an act of perfidy, fraught with fearful, und perhaps irreparable disaster to the peace, the harmony, and the stability of our Union."

There were uo banners of any deacription—no musie to invite a crowd;—but the meeting was composed of earnest, thinking men—chiefly mechanics—who saw in the Nebraska bill u perfidious attempt to violate the Missouri Compromise, against which they felt called upou to firmly remoastrate.

A rough platform was erected for the speakers and reporters. Shortly after 5 o'clock P. M,. Mr. Wm. D MURPHY, of the Seventh Ward, came forword and nominated for President Hon. MARE SPENCER.

The nominatiou was carried by acclamatiou, aad, the President having taken his place, the following officer were elected:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

W. F. Havsmeyer,	Robert Emmott,	Wm. Kent,
Geo. F. Griswold,	Thos. R. Stiltman,	David Banks,
Hon. J. E. Cooley,	George Wood,	James W. Gerard,
Walter R. Jones,	J. L. Coddington,	Daniel Lord,
Hiram Ketchum,	Edmund Henry,	A. C Flagg,
Moses Taylor,	Hon J. L. Mason,	G. A. Worth,
Robert L. Stoart,	F. H Lodlow,	Geo. Nawbold,
Chas. H. Marshall,	Charles King,	Wilson G. Hunt,
Rev. E. H. Chapin,	John Bigelow,	J. D Ordu,
Robert B. Minturn,	George Bruce,	Robert L. Stevens,
	Edmund M. Young.	

SECRETARIES.

Wm E. Dodge,	Thos. McElrath,	Lucius Robinson,
R. M. Hoe,	T. Addis Emmett,	David Olyphant,
John E Develin,	Robt. C. Goodhus,	Joseph Walker.

Mr. EDWARD A. STANSBURY read the following

ADDRESS

Of the Committee Appointed to Oppose the Nebraska Perfidy.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: When, in Jauuary lust, in violation of the pledges given at Baltimore by the Whig and Democratic parties, aud in yet grosser violation of the lnangural proffered to the world by the President of tha United States, the Slavery questiou, with the connivance of the Administration, was dragged iato Congress and before the country by a proposal to repeal the Missoari Compremise, the City of New-York, tras to her hereditary instincts, was tha first to protest against the threatened outrage, as destructive alike of oar peaee aud our harmony, of the aatioaal honor and the Federal Union.

In four mass meetings of her mercheats, her mechanica, her great German popuistion, and her citizeue at large, was the voico of New-York uttered in earnest warniog and remonstrance; aud throughont the Free Stutes, despite the inclemency of the season, the peopis gathered in their migiit at public assemblies, without regard to creed or party, and vented their stern displeasure in tones of thunder, until thee resounded from East to West one continuous echo of popular iodignation.

The heart of the North was stirred to its centre by this mediated breach of public faith, without a parallel in the annals of any Christian people; and the working classes, whether Americans by birth or citizens by soqption, showed themselves fully awake to the practical consequences of a plot that would forever rob them of a territory which was theirs by compact, in order that it might be cultivated by unpaid laborers, for the exclusiva aggrandisement of a slave-holding aristocracy.

Whatever popular elections were pending, into which the issae could be broaght, the canvass told uniformly the seme story, and Federal influence and Federal patronage were exerted in vain to secure sa approval, in the polls, of the conduct of the Administration.

Elaborate aad repeated efforts were made by politicisus, who anderrated the intelligence of the northern people, to mislead them in regard to the meaeing and effect of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to persuade them into the belief that it deaied the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories, that it established the doctrine of squatter sovsreignty, and that it recognized the principle of noa-interveatiou.

These efforts have been unavailiag. Not only have such pretences been frankly scouted by the Southern supporters of the bill, but every intelligent voter at the North knows them to be antree; knows thet the bill, in the laaguage of the great Statesman of the West, "denies to the people of the Territory every attribute of sovereignty; that it denies them freedom of electioe, denies them freedom of v ting, denies them the choice of their own laws, denies them the right of fixing qualifications for voters, subjects them to a foreign supervision and the control of the Federal Goverament, which they had no hand in electing;" and does uot even recognize their right to regulate their domestic iustitutions, and to exclude the curse of Negro Slavery.

While the great mass of the people at the North are unanimous in their intelligeet and determined opposition to the bill, the people of the South have neither demanded nor asked for it. It was introduced, as Mr. BENTON has told you, "without a memorial, without a petition, without u request from any human being."

In contemptuous defiance of the known will of the people, the Admioistratiou, by un act of aaconstitutional usurpation, that, as history teaches us, would not be tolerated iu a British sovereign, has dared, and even now dares secretly and openly to interfere with the freedom of our federal legislation; and a moment when Europe is convulsed, and our foreign relations are in jeopardy, there is reason to fear that a majority of the House of Representatives, having thrust aside the legitimate business of the nation, are preparing, at the inducement and dictation of a coordinate department of the Government, to perpetrate an act which the people whom they profess to represent have discussed, repndiated and condemned.

In this crisis of our country's fate, your Committee, appointed to take such measures as they might deem expedieat towards defeating the objects of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, feel it their duty to addrese you. The probable consequences of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are of immense momeut, eveu were it to be effected independeutly of Executive influeace, aserating against the people's will. The repeal of that Compromise, as you have already declared, will he the virtual repeal of all compromises betweeu freedom and slavery, and will terminate forever all coafidence between the North aod the South. The extension of slavery to Nebraska would secure to the Slavs States u permanent prepoaderaace in the Federal Union, which would enable them to away the Governmeut in all its branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—with reference only to the interest of some 300,000 slaveholders, and without regard to ths will or the welfara of 20,000,000 of free citizens.

Arise, then, again in your might, aud declare that this moustrous perfidy, however aided or abetted, shall aot succeed. Bid the Administration bewars how they tamper with your representatives—bid your representatives remember the infamy that awaits those who sell for a mess of pottage the birthright of their constituents. Let committees of correspoadeace, as in the days of our fathers, when plots less treasonable were rife against our liberties, be organized in every towu. Let remonstrances, and protests again flood the Seaate and the House, to remiad them them that both Cougress and ths Executive are the servants of the people. Let the clergy, unmoved by coarse assaults and infidel sneers, maintain their high and rightful positioa, aud protest, as American citizeas aad Christian ministers should protest, against fraud, falsehood and oppression. Declare again to the South, that the bill, if passed, will be wanting in the first elements of valid legislatiou. That you disavow aad repudiate in advance, the threatened surrender of your ancieut heritage. That you will not consent to the exclusiou or degradatioa of free labor in any Territory north of 36° 30', and that all who propose to introduce slaves above that limit will attempt the outrage at their own risk; and, in anticipation of the worst, organize promptly an emigration to Kansas and Nebraska, of intelligent and free laborers, who will not permit the soil consecrated to freedom to be polluted by u slave.

The urgency of the case demands instant action, and your Committee therefore recommend the immediate holding of mass meetings throughout the country, to consider the steps proper to be taken in so grave and solemn an emergeney, and especially to eucourage those members of the House of Representetives, whether from the North or the South, who, unseduced and unterrified, adhere hunorably to the faith plighted in the Missouri Compromise, to persevere in all lawful ways to maintain inviolate that ancient compact, and to urge them, should it become necessary, to resort to tne most decided, eveu extreme measures, to prevent the perpetration of an act so fearfully pregnant with national disaster.

By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH P. SIMPSON, Chairman *pro tem.*

HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

The address was received with much applause.

Mr. JOSEPH SIMPSON was theu introduced by the Chairman, and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is the first time for more than 60 years' residence in this City that I have appeared in the Park to speak or hear upon any subject; but I think the time has arrived when we must forget our private views, and go for our Country and our Country alone. [Loud cheers.] We had hoped that when we had held meeting after meeting, not only in this City but throughout the whole land, that our Representatives would have paid some respect to the opinions of their constituents, but it appears that the days of JOHN RANDOLPH have not yet gone by, and we have yet among us *Northern doughfaces*. [Loud laughter and applause.] But yet, gentlemen, we have a redeeming quality from the South. There are noble spirits there who dare to rise up for their Country and their God against Slavery and all its attendant evils and abuses. [Loud cheers.] I beg now to submit the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we have reached a crisis that threatens our rights as citizens, and the stability of our Union—when in order to extend Slavery over a Territory which is ours by compact, and to aggrandize the Slave States at the expense of the Free—plighted faith is trampled in the dust, and the expressed WILL OF THE PEOPLE is overborne in the House of Representatives, by influences unconstitutionally brought to bear, with the connivance of the Administratiou;—destroying the freedom of our legislation, and thus striking at the root of our liberties, and subjecting us to an intolerable despotism.

2. *Resolved*, That to those members of the House, whether from the North or the South, who, true to their honor and their oaths,—their country and their God, are keeping sleepless watch at their posts, in defence of the principles of true Democracy, of the just rights of the North and of our national welfare, we offer our warmest, our sincerest thanks; and we pray them to persevere unto the end, and to remember that the gratitude we now feel for their tried fidelity, will endear their names and their memories to the highminded and honorable of their countrymen through all coming time.

3. *Resolved*, That for our Northern Representatives, who, seduced by bribes, baffled by threats, or deluded by sophistries, are abetting the Nebraska conspiracy, and betraying the mighty interests and destinies entrusted to their keeping, words are wanting to expreaa our contempt, our scorn, and our most just indignation. That we solemly declare that no man who, from this hour, votes *to repeal the Missouri Compromise*, or, to our knowledge, aids its repeal, directly or indirectly, shall ever receive our votes for any office in the people's gift.

3. *Resolved*, That the pretences that the Nebraska bill maintains a squatter sovereignty—that it denies the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories, and that it recognizes the right of *non-intervention*, are most transparent shams, and serve only to indicate more clearly the bad faith of its framers and supporters: that the bill expressly and offansively intervenes in the domestic affairs of the people of the Territory; that, in the languaga of the great statesman, THOMAS H. BENTON, the trusty leader of the Democracy of the West, "it denies to the people of the Territory every attribute of sovereignty—denies them freedom of election—denies them the freedom of voting—denies them the choice of their own laws—denies them the right of fixing qualifications for voters—subjects them to a foreign supervision and the control of the Federal Government which they had no hand in electing;" and that if any recreant member from the North hopes to excuse his treachery on such pretences, he greatly mistaken the clear-sighted intelligence of his wronged constituents.

5. *Resolved*, That in our opinion the rights of the Free States are in jeopardy from Southern aggression and Northern treachery, and that inasmuch as union is strength, it becomes the people of the Free States to confer together at this momentuous crisis. That to this end, the citizens of this State, without distinction of party, who are disposed to maintain the rights and principles of the North, to stay the extension of Slavery to new Territories—to reecnu from its control the Federal Government—and so far as can be properly done to kindly aid the citizans of the South in peacefully hasteaing its end, as a system unjust in itself, and unworthy this Great Republic, be invited to assemble in Convention at such time and place as the General Committee shall designate, to determine what course patriotism and duty require us to pursne. And that the citizens of the Free States generally, as also of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Missouri, who sympathize with these views, be earnestly invited to hold Conventions in their several States, and to consider the expediency of a General Convention for the better protection of the rights of free labor in every section of our vast country.

6. *Resolved*, That the General Committee heretofore appointed by the citizens of New-York, to oppose the Nebraska perfidy, embracing a large number of trusty citizens, native and adopted, without reference to party lines, now being obliterated by our common danger, be continued permanently, with power to add to their number That they be charged with the execution of this last resolution, and that they be further requested to take immediate measures for the organization of an effective scheme of emigration to the southernmost border of Kansas and Nebraska open to emigrants, with a view of excluding Slavery from all Territories from which it was excluded by the Missouri Compromise; and that they appeal to the generous liberality of our merchants and citizens generally to create an ample fund for the use of the said Committee.

7. *Resolved*, That the resolutions and the proceedings of this meeting be addressed to the President of the United States, to each member of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and to the Governors of each State, that they may be advised of the temper and determination of the people of New-York, at this interesting and eventful period of our country's history.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by loud demonstrations of approbation. At the conclusion, the President put the question ou their adoption, which was carried by a hearty and general "Aye."

A VOICE—I move that Tennessee be included in the States invited by the fifth resolution.

THE PRESIDENT—It shall be done, and was so intended, but was accidentally omitted.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. BUTLER.

The President thea introduced Hon. B. F. BUTLER, who was received with loud cheers. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In March last, preparatory to the holding of the great meeting at the Tabernacle, to protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise law of 1820, I engaged to appear at that meeting, and to address you, my fellow citizens, upon that important and momentous question. A severe attack of influenza prevented me from being present at the meeting, but in the letter of apology which I sent I made a pledge that so soon as strengh and voice should be sufficiently restored to me, I would, on any proper occasion, unite with my fellow-citizens in any remonstrance against what was then only a mediated iniquity, but which is now an iniquity half effected. [Applause.] I am here to redeem that pledge; but, fellow-citizens, I have but just recovered from the sickness with which I was then visited. This is the most serious trial to which I have put either voice or strength, and it is a pretty severe ordeal to begin in the open air: but, fellow-citizens, though I fear I may not be enabled to offer to you all that I may desire to say upon this most interesting and momentous occasion, yet I can do as the brave General MILLER did when he was asked at Lundy's Lane, "Can you take that battery and spike those guns?" "I can try," said he. [Vociferous cheers.] He succeeded. I may fail, fellow-citizens—(loud cries of "GO ON")—but if I should do so, there are other brave soldiers—there are other brave spirits behind me who will be able, with your hearty cheers and voices, to spike the cannon of the enemies of human freedom. [Loud cheers.] Mr. President and fellow-citizens, we have assembled under circumstances of peculiar interest and solemnity. When in the early part of the last Winter a proposal to repeal the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise of 1820—that act which secures to a Territory, broad and extensive as the original 13 States, the blessings of freedom, and forever forbids the tread of the slave or the slaveholder—when the proposal to repeal this great ordinance of freedom was stealthily and covertly, and in a most cowardly way, brought before the Senate of the United States, the people of this Union, and especially the people of the Free States, were incredulous. They could aot be brought to believe that it was possible that any number of the representatives of this nation, in Congress assembled, least of all that any number of the representatives from the Free States could be so possessed with the spirit of madness and of wickedness as seriously to enter upon that work of shame. It was not until it was found that the men who entered upon this work were really in earnest—that they were banded together to repeal, for ia some way to get rid of that ordinance of freedom—it was not until it was discovered that there was a design to force the bill with that infamous provision in it through the Senate, before the people could be made to understand it and enabled to rally. I say it was not until the disclosnre of the wicked designs of the authors of this measure that the people of this country, in the Northern States especially, became roused to the importance of the crisis. They, however, were roused, and the loud uote of remonatrance and indignaet reprobatiou proceeded from every city, towu and hamlet in the Northern States, and from many places in the other Free Stetes, and there was one aach general—such sweeping tide of public indignation, that the authors of the measure, though they had in the mean time succeeded in carrying the bill through the Seoate, seemed to be pelsied. They saw the handwriting upoa the wall, but they obeyed the behest of their master; [loud applause] and we all supposed that in the House of Representatives the measure could not be carried, but although Territorial Governments might be given as they ought ta be given in proper form to the people of Nebraska aad Kaosas if they are prepared for them, yet that the repealing clauses by which the ordinance of freedom in the Missouri Compromise was declared to be inoperative and void, thet those would be stricken out of the bill in the House of Representatives, aed especially that every member, from the Northern States, would obey the wishes aad expressed will of his constituents. I say expressed will for that will was expressed in a thousaad forms as to leave no mistake as to the will of that people on that point, that that bill would be sent back to the other house stripped of those repeating clauses, and the people engaged in their variana avocations and pursuits, tired of the Slavery agitation, and wishing to be relieved from it, and therefore condemning the revival of it by the men who were pledged over and over egain, not only not to revive it, but eveu to prevent its being revived by others. I say the people were rejoicing in the belief that their representatives in the populena branch of Congress would conform to the expressed will of their constituents. The people passed from this high state excitement into which they had been aroused by the proceedings of the Senate, into a state of hopeful repose. The conspirators and those who have led them on, and were furnishing them aid and sliment in this work of infamy and fruud, have mistaken this sentiment of the people so just in itself un so honorable to their intelligence and to their hearts. They have mistaken it. They suppose that the people have sunk iuto a state of apathy and indifference. They suppose that the people will give uo more heed to this matter, and straightway they have united with the conspirators, many of them from thd northern States, in violation of the wishes, and the will perfectly understood, of their constituents, in this new attempt to force the measure through the House of Representatives—[a voice, "Shame on them"]—and I do not hesit ate to say, according to my own deliberate judgment, founded upou some knowledge of the people of this State, and some attentions to the proceedings of this State upon this questiou since it came before the people, that there is not a siegle Congressional District in the State, where, if this questiou of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were presented distinctly by itself, would not be voted down by a triumphant majority. [Louo cheers.] I believe you know and believe it to be true too. [Renuwed cheers.] Furthermore, of the five hundred thousand voters of the great State of New York, where is there u man to be found who would dare to say that he believes that if this question were presented to those voters distinctly and by itself, that one-fifth of that great number could be fonnd to say ayu to it. [Cries of "no," "no," and they could not be found.] And I say no, no, too. Suppose for example STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—[loud hisses]—supposu for example STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS nominated by the Democratic Baltimore Convention; and suppose that T. H. BENTON and SAMUEL HOUSTON, or F. BLAIR, were all right upon this point, and that he was a candidate of the independent people of Nuw-York, how would the vote stand?

A VOICE—He would get all the Whigs. [Laughter.]

Suppose that in opposition to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, nominated in the way I have mentioned, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, [loud cheers,] or JOHN BELL, or BENJAMIN HUNT, or any other honest Whig, from any part of the country, was the candidate of the opponents of this fraud, what would be the result? Why, if I were obliged, though I never before have said that I would vote, except until this very day, for W. H. SEWARD; yet, under the circumstances, I would vote for him. [Lend cheers.] Yes, I would vote for him if it were the last act I had to do [tremendous applause] upon this sublunary sphere. [Renewed cheers.]

Now, fellew citizens, we have assembled here to-day to say and to see what we are to do under the circumstances in which we are now placed, and we must not disguise the truth from each other nor from ourselves. There is danger that this law will pass with these infamous repealing clauses in it. Rely upon it that there is great denger that it will pass; and it will pass, if it passes at all, by the voice, by the votes and by the efforts of the representatives of the Free States. Look at the facts. The President of the United States is from New-England, and the majority of his Cabinet are from the free States. [Hisses and cries of "Shame on him."] The majority of the members of the House of Representatives—and a very large majority too—are from the free States. In the Senate of the United States the representatives of the States stand to the representatives of the Slave States, as 30 is to 32; and thanks to the movement of 1848 in which I had supposed that my humble political life would have ended, thanks to that movement and to the consequances resulting therefrom, California, the thirty-first State of our glorious national Confederacy—California is a free State. [Loud cheers.] Theu there are sixteen Free States and fifteen Slave States, so that the majority in the number of the States in the Senate, and consequently the majority of that body, as well as the large majority of the members of the popular branch, are from the Free States. Now, this measure to repeal the great ordinauce of freedom inserted in the Missouri Compromise of 1820, by which the dangerous Slavery agitation of that day was composed—by which the fear of civil war—for it did proceed to that—was removed, and peece was given to a distracted and agitated country. That Missouri Compromise, containing the eternal prohibitiou of Slavery in the Territories above the line 36° 30'—that measure so important and beneficent—that measure so consecrated in the memories and affections of the men of that day and their posterity—that measure which has been regarded by the people in all parts of the Ueion as irreversable, and almost as a fixed fact in our national history, and nearly as sacred as the Declaration of Independence itself—that measure is now in danger of being repealed; for its repeal has passed the Senate by a vote of more than two to one. It has passed that body, and if it passes the House of Representatives it will be passed there by the votes of representatives from the Free States, and if it receives, as it will receive, if it passes, the approbatiou of the President, it will receive that approbation from a Northern President, a majority of whose Cabinet is also Northern men from Free States; thus showing beyond all manner of doabt that for these responsibility of this measure the Free States are answerable in the sight of man in the sight of the world, and in the sight of God. [Loud cheers.] Nay, more, the Southern Slave States have ventured to bring forward at any time a distinct proposition for the repeal of that eighth section of the Missouri Compromise law, but it was left for Northern men to bring it forward, and for Northern President to make it a test measure in the support of his administration; nay, more, a test of Democratic principles; for I understand that although I am one of the few men to be found in this City who most heartily approve of the President's late veto to the bill giving 10,000,000 acres of land to the Insane Hospital, I approve of it because it is a touch of the doctrines and the manners of "Old Hickory," and I will stand by him until I find that he is wrong. [Cheers.] Yet although I do cordially approve of that veto, yet I cannot claim to be, according to the modern test of Democracy, set up by the President of the United States and his Cabinet—I cannot claim to be a member of any sort of the Democratic party, because I am not willing to submit or to take part in carrying into effect the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. [Loud cheers.] I would rather die first. [Renewed cheers.] Upon Northern men, then, and upon the representatives of the Northern States, will rest the responsibility of this act of shame—this violation of compact—this breaking down of the barrier against the inroad of Slavery in the vast territory of country comprehended in the Territory of Nebraska and Kansas, which lies in the very heart and centre of our now glorious Republic, extending from one ocean to the other. It then becomes a most serious question, to which I mean to devote the remainder of my remarks, and very brief they shall be, I promise you. What are the people of the Free States to do in this crisis? I say nothing about the Slave States,—the people of the Slave States have not asked for this infamous measure. Many of them have shown a disposition in the Senate and House to take it, if Northern men will give it to them. They are glad to get from Northern traitors anything which they think will be for their benefit; but don't you think they despise traitors just as much as you and I? [A Voice. "Yes," cheers and applause.] The Slave States are not responsible for the initiation of this measure. They are not responsible for its passage through the Senate, for without the votes of Senators from the Free States the measure could not have passed. They would not be responsible for its passage through the House of Representatives, because although the most of them would, although there are most glorious exceptions to the contrary, to some of whom I have alluded—although several of them have had the honesty and firmness to separate themselves from their colleagues of the South, and apparently to put themselves in opposition to the interests of their constituents, yet they have not hesitated to do so; and although the great mass of the Southern members of the House of Representatives, like the great mass of the Southern Senators, will go for this bill, and will cheer on Northern doughfaces who are doing their work; yet I do not hold them responsible, nor are the Slave States responsible for this measure. If, however, when this bill shall have passed and gone into law, the people of the Slave States shall not unite with their countrymen of the North in an effort to purge the law which repeals the ordiennce of Freedom in Nebraska and Kansas, if they shall persist in taking the benefits of this act of treachery performed by Northern apostates and traitors, then we will have a right to hold them responsible; but, for the present, I will not say a single word against the people of the South, for at present there is no proof that the people of the South desire that this act of fraud, and shame and perfidy, shall be consummated. Therefore our business at present is with the people of the Free States, and with their representatives, and the time has come when we are no longer to debate or argue this matter. I should like, upon some suitable occasion, to hear a debate upon the question of Popular Sovereignty, and I think I could make remarks upon that subject which even the *Journal of Commerce* would find difficult to answer. I have been a reader of that journal for some fifteen or twenty years, when in the City, and I like to read some things in that paper which I agree with, and I always read many things which I do not agree with, and I learn probably as much from the things I don't agree with as I do from those which I do. But this I have learned by reading that paper: I have learned how unsatisfactory, how evasive, how sophistical, how fallacious, how ensound, how untrue, how disreditable are all the arguments that can be offered in favor of this Nebraska and Kansas measure, and especially, and above all, in favor of this popular doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

I cannot go into that now. For the present I come back to the original question. What are we to do in the present emergency? Here we are in the very Thermopylæ of this great question. The bill is about to be brought down upon us by Executive influence by combination in the House the bill is about to pass; and believe it, O, believe it, fellow-citizens, it is about to pass the House of Representatives, with these obnoxious repealing clauses in it, unless between this and Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest, there can be aroused here in this great City a feeling among the people of the Free States which shall be equal to the Crisis. Now with regard to the answer to my question. What are the people of the Free States to do? I say upon my own responsibility, not pretending to speak for any one else, if you or any portion of the people agree with me, they will carry out with me the corresponding sentiments to those which I suggest; but my own impression is, that the people of the Free States should immediately, from the rise of morn to sundown during the next three or four days—taking out the Holy Sabbath aad devotiag that day to reflection and meditation and prayer in reference to this Crisis—should be up and stirring and make the voices to be heard in the House of Representatives at Washington. You may, by earnest appeals to those men at Washington, bring them to a sense of their duty to their constituents; for can any thing be plainer than that they were elected with reference to this question when we voted for MIKE WALSH, [laughter,] or for FRANK B. CUTTING, or for Mr. TWEED, or Mr. WHEELER my own Free-Soil friend, who would have me to go to Utica and Buffalo, and who told me that he thought that I was not so earnest in the matter as he was. [Laughter and cheers.] He thought that I would fall back, slide back.

A LOUD VOICE—Cave in.

Mr. BUTLER—A good word; yes, "cave in." [Laughter and cheers.] I believe I am the only man who now stands upon the Buffalo Platform. I voted for PIERCE as President, but yet I did so under protest, and fellow-citizens have we to give to him our letter of attorney to vote away our rights? Shall we give to him or our representatives authority to barter away our rights for a mess of pottage—to barter away this splendid inheritance of freedom which has been secured to us and consecrated to all posterity by the lovers of liberty from the old world, by the ordinance of 1820? (Loud cries of "No, no".) Have we ever authorized—have the voters in any district of this City ever authorized these representatives in the Congress of the United States to vote for the repeal of the eighth section of the Missouri Compromise of 1820? [Loud cries of "No, no."] And I say no, no! Then what are these men about? What my old Free-Soil friend, W. A. WALKER, about? What is he about?—the man who was so saxious to preserve New-Mexico, and California, and Oregou, against the inroads of Slavery? [Cheers.] Why now, if I understand uright—but yet I hope it may not be true, and if it be not true, I shall be happy and glad to make the *amende honorable*—if I understund aright from what I have been informed, he is about to vote awey the rights of his hundred thousand constituents in the vast Territory of Nebraska and Kansas, and he is about to perpetrate the very thing that he went with me to Utica uud Buffalo to prevent being done, in reference to Oregou, and New-Mexico, and California, in 1848. If he attempts to do that thing, I say he does it without authority, and he does it against the express authority of his constituents. And so it is, fellow-citizens, in reference to all these men. We are, therefore, bound by every honest and every available method to bring to operate upon these men before the perpetration of this deed of shame, every motive that can be made to bear upon them, by which they may be brought at once to a sense of their duty, und be prevented from consummating this act of wickedness and treachery. This is what the people of the Free States may do within the next two or three days. But the time is very short, for the bill will probably pass the House of Representatives with some alteration by the middle of next week; and although it may pass the House, it will have to go back to the Senate for their action; but yet you may be sure that the men who passed that bill in the Senate will not keep it there more than forty-eight hours, so that they will prevent the people outside from debating the question. Therefore everything that can be done within the next few days in the way of public meetings or remonstrances in every other form that may be expected to operate upon the fears or the consciences of the members of the House of Representatives, who are prepared to vote for the bill, with the repeal of the ordinance of Freedom, should be done. [Loud applause.] But, fellow-citizens, in all probability, whatever may be done in the meantime, the bill will pass, and it will receive the signature of FRANKLIN PIERCE, the President of the United States, the son of a Revolutionary officer, a son of New-England and a resident all his life of the State of New-Hampshire. [Great disapprobation.]

A VOICE—He is no New-Hampshire man. [Applause, and cries of "That's a fact."]

Then, continued Mr. BUTLER, what are the people of the Free States to do? Speaking for myself, I say this: without loss of time they should rally and organize. [Cheers.]

A VOICE—And that they will do. [Applause.]

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, and that I hope and believe they will do. The people of the Free States must and will organize for the purpose of electing Senators and members of the House of Representatives, between this and the year 1856, who will passand who will approvu a bill repealing the repealing clauses. [Cheers.] Yes, repealing the repealing clauses, and restoring to the statute book—from which it is now about to be blotted out—the glorious eighth section of the Missouri Compromise law of 1820—that section which declares that Slavery, except as a punishmsct for crime—"that involuntary servitude"—and those are the words—except as a punishment for crime, shall be forever prohibited in the Territories lying north of the line of 36° 30'. [Loud cheers.] In other words, pass a law that shall put back in the statute book, in letters of gold, this eighth section which our faithless representatives from the North in the Senate of the United States have already permitted to be expunged, and by their voices and their votes have assisted in expunging, and which our faithless representatives from the North in the House of Representatives of the United States are about also to expunge by their voices and their votes. [Cheers.] I am a firm believer in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, and I feel as confident that if this law passes, the people of the North will be true to themselves, true to their country, true to humanity, and true to the God of truth and righteousness, and that they will succeed in the effort to bring into power, between this and 1856, a Senate and a House of Representatives, and a President—I have already told you I do not care who the candidate may be, so he be a true man—to bring back to the statute book this eighth section of the act of the 6th of March, 1820—to bring back to its proper place in the honor and the affections, and the reverence of the people of the United States, this glorious ordinance of freedom, which faithless representatives from the Northern States—from the free States—are about to expunge. Let us expunge the expungers. Yes, let us expunge the expungers, and let us give no sleep to our eyatids, nor slumber to our eyes, until the time comes to act, which shall interfere with the performance of this great work, and I believe, although my race is nearly run, and I had hoped, for the short time that I have to live, that I might have been permitted to take no part in public affairs,—I believe that every man is bound by his duty to the country that gave him birth, to do what he can for the honor and the welfare of that country, and I will be with you in this effort. [Loud cheers.] And, fellow-citizens, do not despair of the Republic. [Cheers.] Never despair of the right. [Great applause.] Tyrants and apostates—man who possess the disposation of power—they may unite and combine to overbear the right—they may trample it in the dust, but I tell you, is the hands of a free, intelligent and determined people—is the hands of such a people as the people of the Northern Free States are, that representatives, Cabinet Ministers, Presidents are nothing—nothing—nothing—less than nothing—vanity!—[vociferous cheers]—and smoke. [Applause and laughter.] They will vanish and expire away in the grasp of a great and mighty people, when that people shall be aroused to a sense of their rights, and the wrongs they have suffered, and my word for it, you will have too with you not only BELL and HUNT, and many others from the South who are members of the Whig party, but BENTON and others from the Slave States and the Southwest, who will concur with you in this effort to redeem a nation from the disgrace of having repealed an ordinance of freedom in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, and broken the barriers which prevented the ingress of Slavery into a great Territory situate in the very heart of our country. [loud cheers.] and opened a road to the entrence of Slavery into this Territory, thus exposing us to the scorn and reprobation of the Christian and civilized world. [Loud applause.] You, fellow-citizens, will have many of the people of the South with you in the struggle, if it becomes necessary to go into it. [Cheers.]

Fellow-Citizens, I thank you for the patience with which you have heard me. I am grateful to you, and I am also glad that I have been enabled on this first trial of my voice, under the circumstances to which I have referred, to speak in such a manner as to be heard by you. I regret exceedingly, that I have not done better justice to this mare important and most momentuous theme. [Enthusiastic applause.]

The President announced that Hon. J. E. COOLY and Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN, who had been expected, were prevented from attending by illness, but had written to say they fully sympathized with the object of the meeting. [Applause.] He then introduced Mr. R. N. HAVENS, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—You will excuse me if you please, our honorable friead who has just addressed you—more honorable for the position which he has taken in this question than for the position which he has hitherto occupied before the public—has stated that it was every man's duty in a crisis like this to render his services however feeble they might be, to the country of his birth, or his adoption. It is in accordance with that principle that I appear before you, claiming nothing of the honor, but asking briefly your attention. During the early years of the first part of our era gentlemen, there was a man born in the Roman camp, when in Germany, who very soon after his birth had a pair of soldier's sandals put upon his feet, his name cams of the diminutive sandals which he wore. That man CALIGULA afterwards became one of the most corrupt, atrocious and bloody of the emperors who had disgraced the throne of Rome. That man in order to show his contempt for the Roman people in the summit of his power, had the impudence to walk his horse into the Senate and crown him.

the same in all ages. We, too, have a Little Giant. He has walked the black horse of slavery into our Capitol, and feed it from our treasury. He offers to him for his graring ground the dowery surface of our broad prairies. Now, the question before us is, by what kind of right, or what kind of assumption is it, that this man thus ancers to stalk his black horse into the Capitol? It is presuming upon the very precise principle of human nature upon which CALIGULA presumed. He presumed upon the corruption of the Roman people. Our Little Giant presumes upon what? Why Mr. President upon your corruption, the corruption of these men before you and upon the corruption of this broad land. That is the warrant from Mr. DOUGLAS' movement. The question for us to settle then, is, whether he has misjudged the American public. [A voice, "Yes."] In another respect our Little Giant shows his resemblance to his great prototype. The Roman Emperor, when he found his Senate not entirely subservient to his views, took down lists of the Senators, all of whom were to be decapitated. All of those Senators finally proved very pliant, and yielded to his reports. So likewise our Little Giant has his liste. He knows who is to be decapitated. All the heads are marked and well understood; and if those heads do not bow in pliant submission, then their political heads are to come to the block. Now it remains to be seen who will ar the leaders in the nefarious movement which has called us together, are or are not reckoning without their host—whether they are presuming upon your ignorance and upon your cormption, whether they are presuming upon wide-spread debasement—national debasement—which does not exist; that fact we are to test by an action at this time. Who are the parties, then, upon whose debasement the leaders in this movement presume? I need not refer to the commercial classes, because they can at all times take care of themselves. Tyrants feel the money power, but it is the laborers who are concerned in this question. They are the men who wield the sledge, the hammer, and drive the plane. These are the parties who are concerned in the movement who are to settle the fate of this measure—they are the ones whose interests are concerned in the movment which is now upon the political chess-board. Gentlemen, allow me to say that in reference to the interests of the laborers in this question—the laborers at the North—the free laborers at the North at the present time are advancing in intelligence—are advancing in all that makes man respectable, useful and happy in the world, with a speed never before known in any nation—and why? Because man stands here for himself—an individual before God and his country; because here a man holds his own fortunes in his own right arm, and his position in society—his position in life—is to be decided by his own individual character. Man with us is an individual, not a cypher, and that is the reason why men among us may hew out their own respectability from any part of society, no matter what their origin may be. But see, fellow-citizens, how it is where Slavery prevails. Go throughout the South, in all parts of the Slave territory of our country, and there the white laborer has a brand upon his forehead; he is called by the most opprobrious epithet which the negro can command—the white "nigger." This I know from my own personal knowledge. That is the true character of Slavery in its influence upon the working classes, and it always must be so. And now the attempt is to fasten upon us this accursed invitation by which certain men are to be raised upon the platform of political greatness, and you the free working men of the North—men who stand before God and before the world—men with all your faculties are to be brought down—are to be "white niggers." And gentlemen this is to be done by a revolution of a compact as sacred and as solemn in its character as the Constitution itself. But they say that this is no compact. No compact? Mr. President, where are your school books? I turn to these reporters—to the gentlemen on the stage—I turn everywhere around—where are your school books? Turn to the sentences in your school histories. Does any seateace, speaking of the Missouri settlement of 1820, call it aught else than a compromise—the Missouri Compromise—the Missouri Compact? This is the term by which we have been taught even in our infancy to regard that settlement; yet in the present time wise men and great men get upon platforms and in the Senate of the United States tell us it was no compact. Gentlemen, when are they to do this work? They are presuming upon the men whom we have sent to Washington for other purposes than to vote for this law. Was this law dreamed of? Ask any voter here when you cast your ballots at the last Congressional election. Who or which of you presumed or thought of any such question as this coming before Congress for a vote or decision? Did any man here? [voices. no, no;] and yet the presume upon the fact to take these men, having no sort of representative character about them, in so far as this particular subject is concerned, and to take up their learned pleadings, and by their threats, blandishments and wiles to induce them to commit this enormous perjury. And now, gentlemen, do our Northern dough-faces—do they represent you? Does Mr. TWEED represent you? Does Mr. WALKER represent you?—or Mr. WALDRIDGE? No; and why is it then that they are in such haste to carry this measure through? For the simple reason that the question may not come before us for decision. They are hastening their sittings by night and by day, for fear of this very meeting among others, and even the call for this meeting has been referred to on the floors of Congress. Ah, they are afraid when the popular scroll reaches Washington. This is their only fear, for they never fear God nor man. Now, gentlemen, we all of us agree, I think upon this point—that these men were not elected with reference to any such issue as this. Nothing of the kind. The question has never been mooted, and has never been discussed. It has been sprung upon us—it has grown up in one night, like Jonah's gourd. We

disclose all these material displays; it is the fact that stamps forth them—that they represent the paid toll of sweat—of men that know no technical shame—that reek and bleed under no lash—that call no man master—whose industry sanctioned by integrity gives them a moral stature which reaches the skies, and on their breasts honor sits planted. But go the South—go to Virginia—mother of heroes—home of classic green lanes—and we find what? Her first city, Norfolk—dowered by nature with a harbor wherein might ride the craft of all the seas—with an interior country to which wealth overwhelming in agriculture and mines is native, beseeching freemen to come and gather and garner—we find this city of Norfolk dwindled and dwarfed in the village figure of nine thousand inhabitants—we find that State with 60,000 whites of pure blood unable to read and write—we find the traffic in stalwart man and fecund womanbought and sold as cattle—made a prominent branch of her economy! Gentlemen, this is precisely the differences between a community without Slavery—though subject even to the drawbacks of a national connection with it—and a community with Slavery. I speak in no terms of objurgation against the South. My feelings are those of sorrow that such a State as Virginia, with such a glorious past and capable of such a future, should be so harnessed to the lumber wagon of sixty centuries, that sooner or later has been the Juggernaut of every nation which sprawled beneath its bloody wheels. There are, fellow-citizens, two great things in this world—Man and Land. All history but portrays the struggle between them for ascendancy. When the man gets possession of the land he becomes a master; when the land gets possession of man he becomes a slave. Assyria, Greece, Rome, Medieval Europe, equally with the North and the South, in their opposite capacities, exhibit this problem. In the Southern State, the man cannot hold land, and is therefore a slave; in the Northern States he can hold land, and is free. Among the thousands present I detect, among the unmistakably American physiognomy, the faces of a multitude of men who bear the European type, whether of England, Germany, or other countries. And let me ask these last, one and all, why did they come to this country? Because it contains slaves? "No!" you shout unanimously. No! indeed; but because it admits freedom to labor, and to accumulate, and to possess their own homesteads, and enjoy, without the fardel of privilege, all due public honor. So circled and exalted with these American rights, the European who comes to this country and would fasten upon the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed, and hold him as a slave deserves the heaviest reprobation that eloquence, logic, or ethics can thunder down upon recreancy and heartlessness. The man who takes up God's creation where he left it, and fashions it to the uses of his fellow-man, should comprehend all honor in his place and station. So should the laborer of the South equally with the laborer of the North. But contrast their fates as the massive horrors of the chapter of bondage levels the one in the plain of living oblivion—a walking ghastly lie—a man—a yet no man—a chattel—a brute—a soulless, hopeless, cringing, forlorn, all but God-deserted being! O, my countrymen—native or adopted—in the swell-tide of your hopes and achievements as freemen, forget not the poor slave. Despise him not because he has not the world's goods, nor the culture of the learned and polite, nor social condition, nor fashion, rank nor fame. As all these are yours, let your dispensations be all the more generous. Trouble not yourself with precedents, or compromises, or all perishable acts or ideas, which tricksters whistle down the wind, but look to the majesty of our common nature for arguments convincing and imperishable. Then you will find that Liberty blesses all—the giver and receiver—and that the measure of our country's endurance—her very life—is the omnipresence of that spirit.

After a few remarks from one or two other volunteers the meeting separated in good order.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1854.

The Nebraska Meeting.

The meeting held in the Park on Saturday, to protest against the passage of the Nebraska bill, was very respectable and influential. In point of numbers, it was not so large as it would have been, had anything like the usual preliminary efforts been made to call public attention to it. There was no organization,—no attendance of associations, no banners, music, or firing of cannon,—none of the devices by which public notice is challenged and meetings assembled in the Park. It was a purely spontaneous gathering, composed of substantial and influential citizens, and numbering from 3,500 to 5,000 people. The proceedings will be found reported at length on another page of this morning's TIMES. The leading feature of them is the speech of Hon. B. F. BUTLER, who has been for years one of the ablest and most distinguished leaders of the Democratic party, and who does not hesitate now to declare his hostility to *any* party which, shall lend its sanction to so faithless and iniquitous a scheme as that now pending in Congress for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. BUTLER was a prominent member of the Free-Soil party in 1848;—but he gave in his adhesion to the Baltimore Platform, and supported General PIERCE for the Presidency. Thousands of those who acted with him then, will sympathize with him now, in his abhorrence of this new scheme to establish the supreme and perpetual domination of the Slaveholding interest, over all the interests of this great Republic.

The Canada's News.

The *Canada's* mails bring no important additions to the summary of her news reported by Telegraph from Halifax. The English and French journals are still highly indignant against the King of Prussia, while their language towards the Emperor of Austria is much more moderate. Germany is reproached for her degradation by the Powers which, better than any others in Europe, know how readily nations, bent on preserving peace at any price, pocket insults, and suppress the indignation they cannot but feel at the unworthy *rôle* they are forced to play. But while the semi-official organs of both the Western Governments indulge in unmitigated disparagement of Germany, and of the servile devotion of Prussia to the Czar, the official declarations are much more guarded; and British Ministers in Parliament, and the French Government in the *Moniteur*, deny from time to time, "that any requisition has been made by France and England upon Prussia, with a view to force her to quit her neutral attitude." This is undoubtedly true—though the recall of Chevalier BUNSEN would indicate a very different state of feeling on the part of the Prussian Court. There is an evident anxiety of all parties to secure the neutrality of those Powers which cannot be coaxed or coerced into an active alliance. But Sweden and Denmark are told with unmistakable emphasis, that it will be impossible for them to keep up a "neutrality incompatible with the general interests of Europe."

There is very little to be relied upon in the news from the seat of the war. The Russians are said to have evacuated little Wallachia, while on the other hand the Turks have retreated to the Balkan line of defence, leaving Rustschuk and Silistria, with their strong garrisons, to themselves. The capture of this latter fortress was probably as prematurely reported as the bombardment of Odessa, although rumors of both events may be true by the next mail. Admiral NAPIER follows up his victories against salt ships, and Admiral DUNDAS courteously asks Russian war-steamers not to destroy the Circassian fortresses, and not to carry away their garrisons. A true "gentleman" is Admiral DUNDAS. The day of humiliation has also its peculiarities. First of all, the Catholics entirely abstained from praying for the success of the war. This neglect was remarked. It is difficult to explain this abstention, especially after the declaration of the Czar, that all but the followers of *his* Church are infidels and idolaters. Another interesting fact in connection with the public prayers, is the declaration of the celebrated Dr. CUMMING, that he could not conceal his belief that Russia would not be finally driven back, but that she was destined to triumph over Europe, and to be an instrument in the hands of God to exhaust Mohammedanism and to fulfil prophesy." The London *Daily News* cannot reconcile these words with Dr. CUMMING's subsequent assertion, that it "was right to call the people of the country together in prayer to God, . . . to make us victorious where it was good to be so, and to implore Him to *stay the progress* and change the heart of the Autocrat of Russia." We can: because Mohammedanism is already exhausted, and the auxiliary troops are gone to check the further progress of the Autocrat.

VELY PACHA, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, has received instructions from his Government to declare to the French Emperor that "the military resources of Turkey having been stretched to their utmost limits, it was utterly impossible for the Turkish army to make any further resistance to the advance of the Russians, unless immediate and efficient assistance were afforded by the Allies." And he asked for speedy reinforcements, to the amount, if possible, of 200,000 men. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives this important intelligence, adding that NAPOLEON was not surprised at this communication, and was ready to give all the assistance in his power; but VELY PACHA, although very thankful for the promise, did not conceal his apprehensions that "reinforcements might arrive too late." The Czar was right—the "sick man" seems to be failing more rapidly even than was predicted.

The *Morning Chronicle* disparages the insurrectionary movement in Greece, and declares that the Hellenic race is unfit for freedom and unworthy of constitutional rights. Of course we shall hear the same opinion of all who will not join the Western Alliance, or ask England's permission to make an effort to secure their own independence. The fact that King OTHO has to some extent committed the Government, shows that there must be a formidable public feeling among the Greeks against Turkey. The London *Times* has another vehement and vituperative article against JOHN MITCHEL, whom it styles the only "ally the Emperor of Russia has at last found." The *Daily News* sets up ABD-EL-KADER and the allies against MITCHEL and the Czar. It is said the Emir has been offered a command, and the hope is expressed that he will accept it. A letter from Paris, in the *Daily News*, says that "letters from Constantinople, of the 13th, state that KOSSUTH and MAZZINI were expected at Constantinople, and that REDSCHID PASHA had declared that he would not allow them to set foot on Turkish territory." This is not very likely to be true.

The Nebraska Bill—Ulterior Designs.

We have frequently called attention to various circumstances which indicate that the passage of the Nebraska bill is designed to be simply the initial step to a series of measures for establishing the ascendancy of the Slaveholding interest. The seizure of Cuba, at the risk of a war with Spain, England and France, seems to be the next movement on the programme, as now arranged: and that may be followed by the renewal of the Slave Trade,—the declaration of the right of Slaveholders to hold their slaves in any State of the Union, and whatever other measures the Slaveholding interest may think essential to its complete domination.

In this connection the following paragraph, in which the Washington *Union* urges the Pro-Slavery interest to support the Nebraska bill, is well worthy of consideration:

"If the principles of this bill ended with Nebraska and Kansas—*if they did not mean to apply to all future acquisition;—if they did not rally men of all sections of the Union, and prepare Northern sentiment for those great events with which the future teems*—we might more fully understand the hesitancy and doubt of some of our Southern friends, if such doubt and hesitancy really exist. *When Cuba is admitted into the Union, as in the course of thick-coming events she is bound to be admitted, and when the South turns to the great constitutional party of the North, already committed to that great act, for aid and for counsel,* let us not be compelled to find the seats in Congress, now occupied by staunch friends of the rights of the States, filled by Abolitionists and Northern Whigs, elected to the National Legislature by the refusal of the South in the present issue to recognize a great principle upon which, *in all time*, the friends of the Union might stand and defy the worst combinations of Northern fanaticism."

If this bill passes the plot will ripen rapidly. Such avowals as the above furnish additional reasons why the minority in Congress, the opponents of this infamous conspiracy, should resist the passage of the bill to the last extremity; *and insist on first submitting the issue to the popular vote.*

The Fire Warden.

Our readers will remember that during the late session of our State Legislature, there were two separate bills under its consideration which promised to relieve our City of the heavy tax inflicted on it by fires caused by design. The fact, as stated by Mr. CARSON, that probably more than half of our fires are the work of incendiaries, invested both with unusual interest. One of them proposed the erection of a new court for their investigation. The other provided for the same investigation through the agency of existing officers and courts, and without involving the necessity of any increase of salary, or any additional expense to the City. This last seemed to us to promise the most good, and we advocated its passage.

Legislators were not impressed equally with citizens as to the necessity of the measures; they let them sleep a little too long, and adjournment overtook them before the slumber was shaken off. Greatly is this failure to be regretted. Arson is, without a doubt, one of the most commonly practiced of crimes here, but one of the most seldom punished. If a fire occurs, it is nobody's business to hunt up its origin, unless suspicion points directly to its probable author. If one does, he takes upon himself a task extremely annoying to sensitive persons,—failure in it involves frequently his personal ruin. True, there exists a law already, authorizing the Chief of Police to investigate the origin of fires, but for some reason or other, perhaps first of all because it does not give that officer power to commit it is a dead letter.

We notice a new movement in the City, the move of a private citizen to attain the same end which the Legislature failed to accomplish. A gentleman, a private citizen, addresses a circular to the Insurance Companies, suggesting his appointment as "Fire Marshal," whose duty it shall be to ascertain the causes of all fires, to subpœna witnesses, and to record evidences. The Marshal's salary it is proposed to raise by a contribution from each Insurance Company of $25 a year. The *Courier* says that some fifty Companies have signified their approval of the plan.

Now, the object is certainly a good one; the point sought to be attained is essential to the safety of our homes and property. But who has the power to appoint such a Marshal? Who will give him authority to subpœna a single witness—to take down and record his evidence? And why is it that parties who lent no aid to the most feasible project that engaged the attention of the Legislature, are named as sanctioning and urging this? We cannot conceive that this power to create a new officer, with such authority, resides in any of our City authorities; and without it, delegated from some quarter, the Fire Marshal could be of no more service than any clever police reporter might be who would assume the responsibility of printing the names of suspected parties, at the double risk of injuring the innocent and embroiling himself perpetually in new suits for libel. When the Legislature gives to the City authority to appoint a Fire Marshal, we have no doubt he will prove a valuable public officer, though if it should pass a bill similar to the one they let die on their hands last Winter, they will be still more likely to extinguish the torch of our omnipresent incendiary. But a Fire Marshal, appointed without any shadow of law to sustain him, will do about as much good as a head of Department might who declines to exercise the power already in his hands, because it is not quite as great as he deems desirable.

Personal Damages on Railways.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railway Company, held at New-Haven a few days since, it was stated by the President, Mr. SCHUYLER, that two hundred and fifty thousand dollars had already been paid and a further sum of fifty thousand dollars remained to be paid by the Company, for damages to life and limb by the Norwalk disaster of May 7, 1853. The number of deaths on the instant was about fifty-four, and the serious injuries, not resulting in death, but for which the Company were made liable, were probably half as many more. The details of the appropriation of so large a sum as $300,000, would make an interesting history, if they were all proper to be published. We believe that only one suit was suffered to be prosecuted to judgment against the Company, and that from a disagreement between the claimant and the Board of Directors, as to the extent of injury. The most liberal spirit seems to have been evinced by the Board, in considering the hardships to which the families of the killed and injured were subjected by this sad catastrophe. The stockholders have not made the outlay a cause of complaint against their Board of Directors, although the latter made the sum thus appropriated the principal apology for the withholding of two half-yearly dividends since the occurrence.

We respectfully but urgently insisted at the time of this wholesale destruction of life, by what was believed to be the culpable negligence of the officers and servants of the Road, that the money remedy was the only one which would influence proper care in future—the only practical means by which the Corporation of the Road could be brought to a proper sense of its responsibility as a common carrier. The suggestion, it is a source of much satisfaction to know, was immediately appreciated, and first by the President and Directors of the Railway Company themselves, who have set an honorable example of promptness and liberality, which if not voluntarily followed in similar cases hereafter by other Companies, will surely be impressed upon them by legal process, and then to their greater cost. There is now only one opinion on the subject, and that in favor of exemplary damages, wherever the cause of death or injury is found to be within the reasonable control of the Railroad managers.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.—By the bark *Restless*, which sailed from this port for CHAGRES, New-Granada, on Thursday last, the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company sent out a corps of Engineers, Mr. JAMES C. LANE, Chief, and WM. C. FOX, HENRY P. ADAMS, and S. LEE PERKINS, Assistants, who will, before they return, make a thorough exploration and survey of that part of the Isthmus between parallels four and eight, (included in the Government grant to the Company,) with a view to the selection of an eligible route for a ship canal to connect the two oceans. Mr. LANE has already made one examination, and obtained what he considers satisfactory evidence that a ship canal can be constructed at a cost of less than $25,000,000. From information received while on his return from Quibdo, on the Atrato River, he was induced to believe that a much more favorable line could be formed at a point where the country had not yet been explored by an engineer, but the nature of his instructions from the Company were such as to leave him no time to make a general examination of the route indicated. For that purpose he now returns to New-Granada, with three able associates, and all the instruments and means necessary to enable him successfully to prosecute his enterprise.

ATTEMPTED MURDER ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON.—When the Southampton steamer *Washington* arrived at this port yesterday, one of the crew, named THOMAS DYER, was taken into custody by Capt. RACKLEWITZ, of the River Police, charged with attempting to commit murder on the high seas. It is stated that the prisoner had a quarrel with the second mate of the *Washington*, and to seek revenge endeavored to create a revolt on board of the vessel, and also made an attack upon the mate with a dirk-knife, with which he would have taken his life, but for the prompt interference of the passengers. He was placed in irons on the 6th inst., and kept confined in the hold until arriving at Pier No. 3 North River. He was brought to the Lower Police-office at the Tombs, and temporarily committed by Judge BOOART until to-day, when he will be transferred to the United States Marshal's Office in College-place for examination. The prisoner appeared quite penitent when arraigned before the Judge. He related a brief history of their having saved over 400 lives from the wrecked ship *Winchester*, and assured the Magistrate that he was innocent of the charge alleged against him.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Yesterday morning Officers DOWLING and GAUGHAN, of the Halls of Justice, arrested a colored man named AARON JACKSON, charged with being concerned in the murder of FRANK JOHNSON, (colored,) in Church-street, several months ago. The Coroner's Jury in the case rendered a verdict against the prisoner, but he fled the City and sailed for Cuba before Coroner HILTON had an opportunity to effect his arrest. The defendant was brought before Judge BOOART and locked up to await a further hearing in the matter.

INDIANA.—Hon. A. L. ROACHE (Dem.) has resigned the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, having been elected President of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad.

Morals of English Fashionable Life.

In the DAILY TIMES on Saturday, we gave a biography of the Marquis of ANGLESEA, one of the last of WELLINGTON's companions in arms, who died a fortnight ago. Some of the facts therein mentioned are so curious—so entirely at variance with the ideas of right and wrong entertained in this country—that we are tempted "to point a moral" from them, as illustrative of the peculiar manner in which fashionable society in England not only winks at, but applies itself to forget sin and its consequences in high life.

The case may be plainly stated thus: Lord PAGET, son of an English earl, reached the not immature age of 27, before he married an amiable woman of his own rank. She was some years younger than himself, accomplished, affectionate, and beautiful. In twelve years they had eight children and, to all appearance, led a happy life. At the same time, HENRY WELLESLEY, a brother to the Duke of WELLINGTON, (who was then plain Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY,) was the husband of Lady CHARLOTTE CADOGAN, whose father was an earl. Both families were in the habit of intimacy which equal rank in high life usually creates in London. Lord PAGET, who had obtained the rank of Lieut. Colonel by raising a regiment from among the tenantry of his father's vast estates in Staffordshire, and served as a volunteer in the two expeditions to Flanders, in the latter years of the last century, and had there become distinguished as a good cavalry officer. In 1808, he again volunteered for foreign service, and arrived in Portugal just in time to gain a high reputation for the gallantry and prudence with which he had covered the retreat of Sir JOHN MOORE, (capturing the French Gen. LEFEBRE, in the very presence of NAPOLEON,) safely effecting the departure of the British troops from Corunna, and returning to England with a deservedly high character, early in 1809. At this moment, he was "the observed of all observers," and an object of admiration—it may also have been of envy. He was in the broad path of danger—an avalanche impended over him—a breath could call down its awful devastation. It fell, and vast was the ruin.

Suddenly the public mind was startled with the announcement that the Honorable HENRY WELLESLEY had commenced an action at law against the Right Honorable Lord PAGET, for criminal conversation with Lady CHARLOTTE WELLESLEY, his wife. Soon after the trial came on. Curiosity was prurient on this occasion. This prurience was doomed not to be satisfied. No scandalous particulars were disclosed. Lord PAGET's counsel stated that their client admitted the truth of the allegations, and he would not put in any plea for mitigation of damages—(adultery is not legally a crime in England, and is only to be punished through the seducer's purse,—which accordingly were awarded, by the jury's verdict, to the amount of TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, the whole sum claimed. Lord PAGET declared, through his counsel, that if the deep wrong he had inflicted upon Mr. WELLESLEY *could* be compensated by money, he would not seek to reduce the amount one sixpence.

A double divorce ensued. Lady PAGET sued her husband in the Ecclesiastical Court, and had no difficulty in obtaining a divorce. Mr. WELLESLEY succeeded in like manner and with like result, in the same Court. But, though the ecclesiastical law had thus divided the bonds of union, more was to be done. Had the adultery occurred in Scotland, the Courts of law could there have finally divorced the parties, at the cost of £35 for each case. In England an act of Parliament was necessary, and two statutes were passed by the British Parliament in 1809,—one dissolving Lady PAGET's marriage, the other liberating Mr. WELLESLEY, and giving *all* the parties, (the sinning as well as the sinned against,) the right to marry again.

Accordingly, Mr. WELLESLEY contracted a second and more fortunate marriage. In fullness of time, (when his brother became eminent,) he was raised to the peerage as Lord COWLEY; and was Ambassador to Paris for many years. His son now holds that office.

Lady PAGET married again, espousing the late Duke of ARGYLE.

Lord PAGET, as the sole reparation he would make, married the divorced Lady CHARLOTTE CADOGAN, (he had a large family by her, also,) but died previously to meet her brother on the field of duel. But he was a wretched man, (although his second wife is understood to have been faithful and affectionate,) for his character was gone, and in the opinion was against him. A bold step, to redeem it or seek honorable death in battle, appeared all that was left him.

"The Duke," then plain Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, was winning fame in the Peninsula. He was brother of the man whose domestic peace Lord PAGET had so deeply injured, and one might expect that he would not countenance the convicted seducer of his sister-in-law. Nevertheless, when Lord PAGET went to him, as a volunteer, so far from seeming to recollect the blot upon his family honor, he at once and gladly received him as one of his officers; and accordingly, Lord PAGET fought all through the Peninsular war as "the Duke's" favored and intimate Lieutenant, with chief command of the British cavalry! The same, in 1815, when, by WELLINGTON's particular desire, he commanded the British cavalry at Waterloo, there losing a leg and winning a marquisate. In 1821, at the coronation of GEORGE IV, when WELLINGTON was acting as Lord High Constable of England, and had to select a person to act with him as escort to young DYMOKE, the Champion, the man whom his Grace selected was—the PAGET who had seduced his brother's wife! There, also, that wronged brother was present, and some people (but they were rather sneered at as puritanically primitive) did wonder at the cordial greeting between the two. Nor was this all. In 1828, when WELLINGTON became Prime Minister, the first thing he did was to appoint this PAGET (then Marquis of ANGLESEA) to govern Ireland for him, as Viceroy! What a strange state of social life was this,—how alike what we are here familiar with.

Etiquette prevented the reception of the Marchioness of ANGLESEA at the Court of London, but she was admitted into, and recognized by, "the fashionable world of London." By degrees the recollection of her former guilt appeared to have died away. But she was reminded of it when and where it was least expected. Her husband's office in Ireland made her Vice-Queen of that country, and, as was usual, she announced that, like an actual Sovereign, she would hold that masquerade delept a "Drawing-Room," where gentlemen cannot enter unless they wear a prescribed costume, which is a cross between the livery of a footman and the ordinary apparel of a Quaker. To this "drawing-room" went a large number of gentlemen, but *not a single Irish lady*. While the easy morality (or immorality) of English *haut ton* had affected to have forgotten, the stern purity of Irish virtue was relentless and recollecting. The Marchioness of ANGLESEA never again held a "drawing-room."

In fashionable society individuals get shuffled together strangely—like cards in a pack. Thus, the Duchess of ARGYLE, (*ci-devant* Lady PAGET,) the Marchioness of ANGLESEA, (ex-wife of Mr. WELLESLEY,) the Marquis, ex-husband of Lady ARGYLE, and "the Duke," brother of HENRY WELLESLEY, as well as that gentleman himself, used to meet in society, in "the west and worst end" of London, within twenty years after the occurrences—trials, divorces and remarriages—which we have here enumerated. We may safely leave our readers to meditate upon the extraordinary species of social morality which can calmly tolerate such things. We are even content to do without an aristocracy, provided that we continue in our present national opinion of not permitting vice, however gilded, to pass into currency as sterling.

THE ANGEL GARRIEL, J. S. ORR.—This noted individual visited the Wells School yesterday forenoon, and taking a little child in his arms, said to it: "The world is coming to an end, and hell is going to open." The masters ejected him from the school-house. In the afternoon he went to the Mayor and Aldermen's room, in the City Hall, and in the absence of the Mayor, abused him and Chief of Police NURSE to his heart's content. We understand that Drs. CLARK, FOSS, YORK and THAXTER held a consultation on Thursday, on the subject of ORR's sanity, and stood two and two on the subject—Drs. CLARK and THAXTER thinking him not of sound mind, and Drs. FOSS and YORK that he is sane. Yesterday a second council was held, and Dr. CLARK being absent, Dr. THAXTER went over to the other party, when the three physicians gave ORR a certificate to the effect that, having examined him at the request of the Mayor, they had come to the conclusion that he was of sound mind.—*Boston Atlas*, 13th inst.

The Raising of the Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You stated correctly in your notice of the operation of raising this ship, that "the derrick had too little lifting power to be of essential service except in raising the bow." It is somewhat surprising that Mr. BISHOP should take exception to a statement, the accuracy of which is so easily proved. The upper part of the ship, exclusive of paddle boxes and guards, extends over an area of 8,666 superficial feet, and therefore displaces 667 cubic feet of water to the inch. The water in the North River, at the present state of saturation, weighs 63 pounds to the cubic foot, and hence the ship's floating power is 42,021 pounds—21 tons to the inch, at the upper part. Mr. BISHOP, when he so kindly rendered his assistance in raising the vessel, stated that he could safely lift with his boom-derrick 150 tons—a great power certainly, yet feeble by comparison—the floating power of the ship being 21 tons to the inch, or 150 tons at the trifling depth of 7¼ inches. The action of the steam pumps lowered the water in the vessel at the rate of more than a foot in the first half hour, so that less than 40 minutes' pumping caused a lifting tendency in the ship of more than twice the estimated lifting power of the boom-derrick. But even this great force was only a fraction of that needed to raise the ship. It *is* the "truth," therefore, that the derrick was of essential service only in raising the bow of the ship. But for the culpable negligence of those who were employed to examine and close the holes under water, the ship would have been successfully brought to the surface on the very first application of the steam-pumps some ten days ago, without external aid. No disparagement is intended. On the contrary, I regard Mr. BISHOP's floating derrick as an elegant mechanical conception most skillfully carried out, and of very great practical utility. The prompt manner in which Mr. BISHOP, at great personal inconvenience, came forward to render his energetic assistance in saving the Caloric ship, I beg to assure him, is duly appreciated by all concerned. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ERICSSON.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1854.

The Accident in the Harbor.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the DAILY TIMES of the 13th inst., in an article headed "United States barge run down by a steamboat," an impression is conveyed that we run down the barge; this is incorrect. We will give you the true particulars of the affair, which is as follows: The *Rapid* started from the barge-office, and rounding to on the side opposite to the steamboat which had her in tow, a line was thrown and made fast, when the barge alluded to run under the ship's bows, with the intention of making fast ahead of us. Until that time we did not, nor could not see where the barge was going. Our wheels at that time were stopped, and we were going through the water with the ship. They then hailed to us to back out of the way, which we did as soon as it was possible to, when the boat coming in contact with the wheel we immediately stopped. We did not board her for the purpose of taking off any passengers, but merely to put a Custom-House officer and another gentleman on board. Will you not make a correction in accordance with the circumstances, and oblige Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH PEASE, Captain of *Rapid*.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1854.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire in the Eighth District yesterday afternoon, was caused by the burning of some light goods at No. 125 Cedar-st. The firemen were early on the ground, and extinguished the flames before any material damage was sustained.....At a late hour on Friday night the slaughter house of GEORGE D. DAVIS and GEORGE JACOBS in the vicinity of Ninth-avenue and Forty-third-street, caught fire. The flame was discovered by the Twenty-second Ward Police and put out with trifling damage.....At 10½ o'clock on Friday night a fire broke out in the extensive range of stabling, granary, &c., occupying a frontage of some 400 feet on the Fifth avenue and One hundred and thirty-third-street, Harlem. The building belonged to the estate of the late CHARLES USHER HALL, and were totally destroyed, together with their contents. They were occupied by Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, who used them for the stowage of cotton. The buildings were not of much value. The loss of Mr. MURPHY was upwards of $2,000. There was no insurance either upon the goods or the premises. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

FIRE IN WATER-STREET.—Building No. 262 Water-street, was discovered to be on fire at about 11 o'clock last night. The alarm was instantly given and promptly responded to by the firemen, who, after laboring for two hours, succeeded in confining the fire to the building in which it originated, but not before the interior was completely "gutted."

The building was owned and occupied on the lower floor by C. and J. WHITFIELD, plumbers. The upper stories were occupied by D. HATHAWAY, tallow chandler.

A portion of the Messrs. WHITFIELD's stock was saved. Mr. HATHAWAY's stock was all lost.

From the fact of the building having been closed since 8 P. M. on Saturday, the fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

The Police of the Fourth and Second Districts were present, and rendered efficient aid in keeping back the crowd of idle spectators and loafing boys, who hung about fires to impede the labor of firemen.

☞ A livery stable, No. 19 North-Moore-street, was badly damaged by fire at 11½ o'clock last night.

RAPPING MAD.—A German paper, the *Zeitstaats*, that a well-known authoress, who always indulged in superstitions, and who adopted all the recent spiritual fancies, has gone stark and hopelessly mad on spirit-rapping. "She was found, the other day in the open street, as her mother bore her, except that she had a pocket-handkerchief in one hand and a card in the other. She said the spirits had informed her that if she walked out so prepared she would be invisible. She is now in a madhouse."

CHEAP POSTAGE IN ILLINOIS.—The Editors of Illinois in a State Convention, SIMEON FRANCIS, presiding, drafted a memorial to Congress against increasing the rates of newspaper or letter postage.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, FOR 1854-5—Compiled by H. WILSON. Price $1 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-st. TROW'S DIRECTORY for 1854-5 (now preparing) will contain, in addition to the General City Directory, Appendix, &c., a full and complete business and Copartnership Directory, all prepared with great care and bound in one volume, for the very low price of $1 50.

The publisher begs leave to state that the canvassers employed on this work were carefully trained in their duties prior to the 1st May, and were particularly instructed to take sufficient time to obtain all the necessary information accurately, and in all cases from the best authority, and that nothing has been or will be left undone on the part of the publisher and compiler to insure accuracy and completeness, at being the emulation of the undersigned to issue a complete and thoroughly reliable Directory.

The Directory for the past year issued from this establishment contained upwards of 20,000 more names than any other City Directory ever issued.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

The canvass being nearly closed, persons not having been called upon are requested to hand in their names, &c., at the office, No. 51 Ann-st., 2d floor.

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND BAREGES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have recently purchased at peremptory auction sales, a magnificent assortment of rich Plaid and Striped Silks, of the newest patterns; also, solid colors in greens and tans of the most desirable shades for Mantillas and Dresses, and invite attention to their Black Figured and Plain Black Gros de Rhine of superior fabric.

SHAWLS—CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.—Plain and Embroidered Canton Shawls, of the newest designs, heavily embroidered, Plain Crape, extra heavy, and Rich Fringes; also, Plain Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, Wool and Silk Fringes of superior quality, Printed Cashmere Shawls of the richest designs at low prices.

BAREGES, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES—Received by late arrivals, a superb assortment of Paris Printed Jaconets and Organdies in stripes and small figures. Barèges, solid satin plaid printed Barèges and Tissues; also, a choice stock of Plain Barèges, Metallines.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM PENNSYLVANIA in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The greatest remedy known for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and disease arising from a disordered Liver and Stomach.

Dr. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, '51, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver Complaint and Diseases of a Nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms, from the use of the latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will entirely cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1854: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal Weakness and Costiveness for which I used many different remedies without relief. At last I used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles, according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took of your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

T. A. GALT, Strasburg, Pa., Oct. 1, 1851, said: "I have sold all the German Bitters left by your Agent; it has given great satisfaction; many among us bear testimony of its worth."

BARBER & BEATY, Clarion, Pa., Oct. 8th, 1851, said "Your Bitters are without doubt a good medicine. Our Editor here has used six bottles and speaks highly of its effects."

C. J. CURTIS, Waterford, Pa., May 15, '52, said: "Please send another supply of Bitters; they give universal satisfaction, and I do not like to be without them."

C. CRONIN, Dathere, Sullivan Co., Pa., May 14, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters has given general satisfaction, and I find that it is a medicine that I can recommend with confidence."

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

GENIN'S WIDE AWAKE HATS FOR BOYS.—GENIN No. 214 Broadway, (opposite St. Paul's.)

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE most reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co...New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
BENNETT WOODBRIDGE, KIMBALL & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH, THE EAST to the West—cures of praise go forth in favor of HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS. The great efficacy of these medicines has been so well established, that with them there is no such thing as fail. Read the following testimony from a Minister of the Gospel:

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK—*D ar Sir:* My child, from infancy, has been afflicted with worms—at times almost frantic. We used several preparations without any effect, until we used your Syrup. Astonishing, yet delightful to parental feelings! she, frantic with pain, emaciated with disease, in a few days was relieved from pain, restored to health, and is now doing well after passing a great many worms full six inches long, and scores from one to four inches.

C. H. PLUMER, Minister of the Gospel,
Marshall-st., Philadelphia.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia.

For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, Agents for the Eastern States.

SILKS AND CRAPE SHAWLS.—RICH EMBROIDERED Crape Shawls, only $6, $10 $12; heavy plain Crape Shawls from $6 to $15; Splendid new Silks from auction sellers very cheap—plaid striped, and brocatelle. Also, $50,000 worth Ladies' Dress Goods, Printed Jaconets, Lawns, Plaid and Plain Poplins, French Ginghams, Do. Bages, Plain and Figured Barèges De Lanes, &c. Also Cashmere Shawls, Mantillas, and Parasols, in great variety. Also Cloths Cassimeres and Summer Stuffs, for men's and boys wear; Drawers, Quilts, and every description of Domestic Goods. We would particularly invite the attention of the ladies to this splendid stock of New Goods, which will be sold 25 per cent below the market prices.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., cor of Orchard.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first Patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John L. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That Patent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Court, for infringement of said Patent. The whole combination of Howe's licenses are infringers in various ways on our Patent Rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our Patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

A DUEL.—A QUARREL BETWEEN ENSIGN Stebbins and the Lieutenant of the Thunderborn Invincibles, last Fall, terminated in a broadsword exercise between these two officers. After cutting at each other with desperation for about twenty-five minutes without doing each other the least inj

The Revolution in Southern Mexico—The Blockade of Acapulco, &c.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 7th inst., gives the following particulars of the firing on the *John L. Stephens* and the state of affairs at Acapulco. The account is more minute, and differs somewhat from that previously published:

On the night of the 28th of April the mail steamship *John L. Stephens*, arrived at Panama from San Francisco, with 550 passengers and $1,030,000 in treasure. By this arrival we learn that Acapulco was in a state of siege and blockade. The *John L. Stephens*, in attempting to enter that port for her usual supply of coal and provisions, was fired at by the blockading squadron, and brought to. The particulars of this affair seem to be these: In approaching the harbor of Acapulco, a ship (or bark) and a schooner were discovered ahead, drawing out from under the land.

An un-hotted gun was fired by the Mexican Commodore, who, at the same time, lowered his boat to communicate with the *Stephens*, but the signal not being heeded by the commander of the steamer, who showed every disposition to run the blockade, a depressed shot was fired, when the engines were stopped, but, after losing headway, the steamer commenced drifting towards the shore, when the engines were again started, whereupon a shot was fired by the Mexican at just sufficient elevation not to hit the steamer. This ball, whistling over the steamer, had the desired effect, and the engine bell was promptly rung to "stop her," which being done, Capt. PIERSON immediately lowered his boat and communicated with the Mexican commander, and requested permission to enter the harbor—basing his request very justly upon the ground that he required both coal and provisions to pursue his voyage.

The Mexican, with exceeding politeness, declined acceding to this request, stating that his orders were imperative to allow no vessel to enter or depart from the harbor, and that if the *Stephens* attempted to enter he would sink her if he could. But to show his considerateness, he offered to send a boat ashore to communicate with SANTA ANNA, who was encamped about three miles below the fort of Acapulco, with from 3,000 to 5,000 men, to ascertain his wishes—premising, however, that the request would meet with a decided refusal. Believing the same thing, and not willing to consume more time and what little of coal was on board, Capt. PIERSON wisely concluded to push on for Panama, where he arrived as stated above, on the night of the 29th, after a passage of about thirteen days from San Francisco, with about three bushels of coal on board.

It may be interesting to our readers to know that the Mexican Commodore was smart enough to communicate by with the *Stephens*, to get that vessel between his little fleet and the fort, which is in possession of the revolutionists under ALVAREZ. As the *Stephens* got from between the belligerents, a brisk cannonade commenced on both sides, which was being carried on with much spirit when the *Stephens* left.

SANTA ANNA with his troops had a large force of the revolutionary party in his rear, and the insurgent city of Acapulco in his front. ALVAREZ had let him get into the province of Guerrero, by apparently abandoning the only mountain pass through which entrance could be effected—but after SANTA ANNA had got fairly in, the pass was again occupied, and he had no other alternative but to push for the coast, where he was encamped near the sea and in sight of passing vessels.

News from Utah—Sufferings of Col. Fremont's Party.

Letter of the Salt Lake News:

DEAR SIR—I left Parowan Feb. 20, and arrived in this city on the first day of March, in company with President HENRY LUNT, Col. JAMES A. LITTLE, Major J. D. LEE, SAMUEL WEST JAMES H. MARTINEAU, SILAS and JOS. S SMITH, and others. We arrived in safety, having had a prosperous journey to this place, although we encountered several storms and severe cold. The road were very bad on account of deep snow on the mountains and mud in the valleys. The past Winter has been the coldest we have had in Iron County since its settlement; the thermometer fell to 17 degrees below zero.

It is a general time of health in Iron Conoty—there having been but one death at Parowan for the last six months, and that was the death of sister SARAH MONSE, relict of Br. WILLIAM A. MONSE, who died at Parowan, January 1853. There have been but two or three deaths at Cedar City during the last Winter—one of which I will note, namely, the death of Brother CYRUS WINGATE, one of the missionaries appointed at the October Conference.

The Saints are well united in Iron County, trying to carry out the instructions from headquarters. We hold meetings on Sunday, in the day and evenings. We have also set apart the first Thursday of each month for fasting and prayer. Our meetings have been well attended during the winter, and a great number of the brethren and sisters have renewed their covenants by baptism. We have day and evening schools at Parowan and Cedar City for learning the English, Spanish, German, and Indian languages.

The brethren that were sent to Iron county last fall to strengthen the settlements, and learn the Indian language, have enjoyed the spirit of their mission and manifested a spirit to build up the kingdom. They have all prospered themselves with comfortable houses. The Pi-edes have been friendly, as usual, and manifest a desire to live in peace with the saints. Another end about twenty-five or more Utes have been with us most of the time during the winter. When they first came among us they wished us to buy their friendship with provisions, clothing, &c., but finding we would not come to their terms, they concluded to trade their buckskins and work for their bread. They have manifested a friendly disposition towards us.

On the 6th of February, the man on the lookout at Parowan reported a company, supposed to be Indians, coming into the north end of the valley, twenty miles distant from Parowan, and about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Col. JOHN C. FREMONT, with nine white men and twelve Delaware Indians, arrived in Parowan in a state of starvation; one of his men had fallen dead from his horse the day previous, and several more must inevitably have shared his fate had they not had succor that day. They reported that they had eaten seventy-seven broken down animals; that when a horse or mule could go no further, it was killed and divided out, giving one half to the Delawares, and the other to the Colonel and his men; the hide was cut in pieces and cast lots for. After the bones had been made into soup, they were burned and carried along by the men for luncheon. The entrails were shaken, and then made into soup, together with the feet and eyes; thus using up the whole mule. They stated they had traveled forty-five days living on this kind of fare.

Although Colonel FREMONT was considered by the people an enemy to the Saints, and had no money, he was kindly treated, and supplied on credit with provisions for himself and men, while at Parowan, and fitted out with animals and provisions to pursue his journey. He went on the way rejoicing on the 20th of February. The Colonel was sanguine in his opinion that he had found the best route for the great National Railway. The honorable Secretary, A. W. BABBITT, arrived here on the evening of the 7th, and left on the 8th—having been out five days and a half.

Your brother in the gospel covenant,

J. C. L. SMITH.

Collision on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad—Car Smashed and Several Persons Injured.

From the Troy Daily Times of Saturday Evening.

A collision occurred on the Troy and Greenbush Railroad this morning, by the Hudson River 8 o'clock express train down, running into the Troy and Albany train at Bath. The latter train had started about five minutes ahead of the Hudson River train, which is in accordance with the time tables. The locomotive of the Hudson River train ran half through the passenger car of the Greenbush train, which was stopping at the time at Bath. There were some thirty passengers in the Greenbush car, all of whom escaped with their lives—none, it is believed, receiving fatal injury.

Not a person escaped from the car—all were hurled together in a heap, among the fragments of the broken car—and it is a miracle that there are no lives lost. Among the passengers in the Greenbush car were Judge HUNT and his two daughters of this city. The Judge received slight injuries; also his youngest daughter; but his eldest daughter is believed to be badly injured. She received severe cuts on the head and was otherwise bruised. Both his daughters were covered with blood, had their garments torn, and the extent of the injuries of the eldest was not known. JOHN TAYOR, the Conductor, received a severe wound on the back of his head and other bruises. A gentleman from the east received a wound on the face, and it was thought his arm was broken. A passenger who was in the car at the time says he was unable to distinguish anything, from the dense smoke and steam which filled the car as soon as the collision occurred, and he only made his *exit* by breaking open the door of the car.

Of the thirty persons in the car probably not ten escaped without some injury—being badly scratched or cut, with clothes torn, &c. Mr. C. A. LATHROP, of JOHNSON & Co.'s Express, who was in the baggage car at the time, says he was knocked from one end of the car to the other, but was not materially injured. The baggage car was after the locomotive "Ariel"—ahead of the passenger car—so that it sustained but slight injury. The locomotive of the Greenbush train is also, we believe, not materially injured.

Every seat in the passenger car was torn up and piled in a heap in the south end of the car. The locomotive of the Hudson River Road—the "Croton"—is now standing in a damaged condition in the centre of the passenger car, a few rods below the scene of the disaster, on the west track. As there are two tracks at this point on the road, travel is not interrupted.

The blame, we should judge, rests with the Hudson River Company—for allowing trains to run in this manner—there being not much more than five minutes difference in the time of starting both trains. Some blame also rests upon the engineer of the "Croton." He was aware of the fact that the Greenbush train was a mile ahead, and should, therefore, have run his locomotive with more caution—instead of which, it is stated, he must have been running at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT.—CANTO XII.

Then Sabretasho concerning Julia'a dower
Quaspoke—his moustache curling with emotion,
He said, "Her fortune was to him no more
Than drops of water added to the ocean."
Indeed, he'd rather, if he had the power,
(And thus to Julia *prove* his soul'a devotion,)
Shower it, *Dana*-like, ia golden rain,
Or scatter it, as farmers scatter grain!"

Cair Corpet's protestations must be received with a grain of allowance—indeed, we do not think there was a grain of truth in them. Of this fact, however, we are certain, that GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP will positively make the darkest skin as white as alabaster; it will also remove tan, freckles, pimples, ringworm, sallowness, redness, or roughness. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES have acquired an astonishing celebrity for their powers in eradicating superfluous human hair. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE imparts the most delightful rosiness to pale cheeks or lips.

Take particular notice that DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S Renowned preparations can be obtained genuine at his Depot, No. 67 Walker-st. first store FROM Broadway.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The NEW CREEK COMPANY is now receiving at Baltimore a regular supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any Coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the United States Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

BURYING GROUND NOTICE.—To all persons having friends disinterred and remaining in the house on the burying ground, corner of 1st-st. and 2d-av., that the Trustees will commence removing them on TUESDAY, May 16, to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment, unless directed otherwise.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden. Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** have purchased 500 beautiful building lots, situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hill plank road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., and 60-y three miles from the ferries. The property is beautifully situated, easy of access, and in the midst of improvements. More than one-half of the lots are already subscribed for. Persons desiring an eligible site for a suburban residence, may, by joining this Association, save to themselves the profits which usually accrue to the speculator, and realize the full benefit of the increased value of the property which a concentration of numbers is sure to give. Public meetings of the Association are held every MONDAY EVENING at their rooms No. 195 Bowery, where full and accurate information may be obteined.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Madame RUTKAY ROSSUTH** begs to inform her friends and the ladies of New-York that her place of business was removed on the 1st of May to No. 130 Ninth-st., three doors from Broadway, where it will be resumed, with a large addition to her stock of Paris and Fancy Embroideries, just received. The acknowledged beauty and reasonable price of her goods encourages Madame RUTTKAI to hope for the future patronage of the ladies, which she has so assiduous to merit. From this day to the 31st of May, Madame R. will offer a large assortment of Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, at importation prices, and part of her Brussels Laces, at greatly reduced prices, at No. 130 Ninth-st.

☞ **New York Conference Missionary Sermon and Anniversary.**—Rev. Dr. HOLDICH will preach the Annual Missionary Sermon before the New-York Conference, in the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Anniversary will be held in the EVENING, in the same church. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. NEELY of Alabama, Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Corresponding Secretary Missionary Society; Dr. WILEY, Missionary from China, and Rev. J. B. HAGANY. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Sunday, 1802.**—The PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY will celebrate its Fifty-second Anniversary, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S church Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., the exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6½.
JOHN V. HENRY, A. M., President.
HENRY C. MARVIN, Vice President.
JOHN V. LEWIS, HERBERT B. TURNER,
GEO. A. OSTRANDER, Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **The Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association** will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. Cheever's,) on MONDAY EVENING, May 15 The exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev Dr. TYNG, and JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. will address the meeting. B. N. BEERS,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **The Eighth Anniversary** of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, will be held in the House for the children of Seamen, near the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Brighton boats leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 1 o'clock P. M., landing passengers at the Sailor's Snug Harbor Dock. By order of the Board.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. C. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Tanner's Daguerrean Gallery, No. 347 Broadway.**—The new and splendid rooms, just fitted up expressly to this well known concern, south-west cor. of Broadway and Leonard-st., are now ready for the reception of its friends. Pictures furnished in every variety, from 50 cents (including case) to $10 each—and in a style of unsurpassed excellence.

☞ **Extension of the Bowery.**—Notice to all persons in favor of this great improvement.—A meeting will be held at 161 Eastern Boundary-house, corner of Pearl and Ferry-sts. on MONDAY NEXT, 15th, at 8 P. M. All owners of property, lessees and others, interested in favor of this improvement are requested to attend.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to attend. E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Francis' Metallic Life Boat Company**—An election for Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Beaver sts., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 15th inst.
MARSHALL LEFFERTS Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ **Seventh Williamsburg.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 127 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to attend. E. H. KIMBARK, President.

HOTELS.

SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 11 Beekman-st. N. Y.—kept on the European plan. Meals at all hours of the day. Lodging rooms from $2 to $3 per week; or at one cent per night. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor; BELA SAWYER Superintendent. TERMS.

	Cts.		Cts.
Roast Turkey	12	Veal Pie	10
Roast Goose	12	Lamb Pie	10
Roast Chicken	12	Chicken Pie	10
Roast Duck	12	Mutton Pie	10
Roast Duck Stuck	12	Mashed Potatoes	10
Roast Pork	12	Mashed Turnips	10
Roast Veal	12	Fried Potatoes	10
Roast Lamb	12	Fried Onions	10
Roast Beef	12	Fried Tomatoes	10
Roast Beef Hash	10	Fried Oysters	10
Roast Corned Beef	12	Fried Clams	10
Roast Mutton	12	Fried Eggs	10
Roast Lamb Stuck	12	Fried Ham	10
Roast Pig	12	Fried Sausages	10
Roast Veal Stuck	12	Fried Tomatoes Stuck	10
Roast Beef Stuck	12	Fried Potatoes Stuck	10
Roast Corned Beef Stuck	12	Fried Onions Stuck	10
Roast Mutton Stuck	12	Fried Oysters Stuck	10
Roast Lamb Stuck	12	Fried Clams Stuck	10
Roast Pig Stuck	12	Fried Eggs Stuck	10
Roast Veal Stuck	12	Fried Ham Stuck	10
Roast Beef Stuck	12	Fried Sausages Stuck	10
Roast Corned Beef Stuck	12	Fried Tomatoes Stuck	10
Roast Mutton Stuck	12	Fried Potatoes Stuck	10
Roast Lamb Stuck	12	Fried Onions Stuck	10
Roast Pig Stuck	12	Fried Oysters Stuck	10
Roast Veal Stuck	12	Fried Clams Stuck	10
Roast Beef Stuck	12	Fried Eggs Stuck	10
Roast Corned Beef Stuck	12	Fried Ham Stuck	10
Roast Mutton Stuck	12	Fried Sausages Stuck	10
Roast Lamb Stuck	12	Fried Tomatoes Stuck	10
Roast Pig Stuck	12	Fried Potatoes Stuck	10
Roast Veal Stuck	12	Fried Onions Stuck	10
Roast Beef Stuck	12	Fried Oysters Stuck	10
Roast Corned Beef Stuck	12	Fried Clams Stuck	10
Roast Mutton Stuck	12	Fried Eggs Stuck	10
Roast Lamb Stuck	12	Fried Ham Stuck	10
Roast Pig Stuck	12	Fried Sausages Stuck

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Receipts of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending May 6th, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Bbls.	1853. Value.	Bbls.	1854. Value.
Liverpool	11,653	$60,783	3,823	$20,185
London	2,731	12,126	4,698	37,608
Bristol	1,000	4,227	—	—
Glasgow	—	—	1,681	12,467
Limerick	300	1,425	—	—
Antwerp	—	—	300	1,425
Hamburg	—	—	50	400
Lisbon	6	62	—	—
Madeira	—	—	200	1,765
Chile	—	—	600	6,650
Falkland Islands	—	—	50	500
Sandwich Islands	—	—	254	2,162
Cuba	—	—	100	978
Hayti	—	—	1,507	12,800
New-Granada	240	1,225	700	5,820
Argentine Republic	1,000	7,800	—	—
Brazil	1,860	12,770	—	—
British Guains	600	3,043	—	—
British Honduras	266	1,815	—	—
British N. America	1,194	5,618	8,906	66,427
British West Indies	518	2,583	935	7,761
Danish West Indies	190	1,067	—	—
Dutch West Indies	350	1,876	—	—
French West Indies	—	—	200	1,968
Total for the week	21,915	$117,032	24,602	$188,208
Total, last week in May	20,395	102,816	9,253	73,719
Total in April	131,711	666,911	67,923	536,502
Total in March	148,471	813,890	78,329	647,926
Total in Feb	143,808	849,662	129,305	1,124,856
Total in Jan	96,689	570,246	187,493	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	526,989	$3,120,557	496 305	$3,935,611

	WHEAT. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	2,690	$2,950	18,584	$34,724
Gloucester	—	—	1,230	2,460
Limerick	8,000	9,600	—	—
Total for the week	10,690	$12,550	19,814	$37,184
Total in May	23,901	28,046	—	—
Total in April	230,736	270,629	69,795	$132,625
Total in March	152,565	229,316	238,431	447,598
Total in February	183,240	237,358	280,489	573,541
Total in January	224,461	286,352	517,482	899,123
Since Jan. 1	857,301	$1,054,491	1,126,012	$2,090,171

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Sales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,522	$167,822	8,048	$339,275
Glasgow	—	—	173	7,074
Hamburg	—	—	860	26,184
Bremen	969	38,750	462	13,614
Antwerp	124	8,030	413	20,162
Rotterdam	97	4,825	—	—
Venice	43	1,900	—	—
Cronstadt	1,906	96,016	—	—
Havre	269	13,770	—	—
Total for the week	1,870	$329,113	9,896	$106,307
Total in May	4 902	232,588	2,287	130,992
Total in April	95,152	1,723,491	27,511	1,332,693
Total in March	26,174	1,218,502	23,065	1,142,091
Total in February	16,599	856,022	30,928	1,420,564
Total in January	10,289	518,563	20,471	1,061,330
Since 1st January	100,326	4,898,279	119,159	$5,003,886

	CORN MEAL. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British N. America	—	$—	1,534	$6,163
British West Indies	111	359	233	943
British West Indies	20	60	—	—
Porto Rico	387	1,394	—	—
New Granada	—	—	25	116
Sandwich Islands	—	—	62	179
Total for the week	518	$1,813	1,914	$7,303
Previously	19 850	79 492	26 829	104.736
Since Jan. 1	20,368	$81,305	28,743	$112,039

	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Liverpool	22,783	$14,769	73 309	$61,195
Queenstown	—	—	15,519	16,180
Glasgow	—	—	13,631	15,738
Madeira	—	—	1,932	2,700
British N American	—	—	1,617	1,386
British Guiana	220	119	—	—
British West Indies	170	115	850	767
Dutch West Indies	200	150	—	—
French West Indies	1,250	850	—	—
Cuba	117	133	—	—
Total for the week	24,740	$16,177	112 858	$100,946
Total Previously	443,134	299,041	1,876,815	1,718,464
Since Jan. 1	467,874	$315,218	1,989,673	$1,819,410

	BEEF. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	160	$2,000	508	$10,000
London	150	3,200	492	12,008
Bremen	50	350	40	526
Antwerp	—	—	100	1,091
China	—	—	70	821
Africa	10	125	—	—
Sandwich Islands	—	—	180	2,301
British N. America	—	—	75	656
British West Indies	14	215	—	7,714
Danish West Indies	130	1,054	58	528
French West Indies	330	4,710	41	2.5
Dutch West Indies	120	567	—	—
New-Granada	30	270	300	4,777
Cuba	5	60	11	123
Hayti	—	—	40	545
Porto Rico	12	184	—	—
Total for the week	957	$12.743	2 414	$41,016
Previously	21.124	369,363	25,932	476,363
Since January 1	22,081	$382,106	28,346	$517,379

	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	399	$7,247	1,000	$15,500
Liverpool	—	—	390	6,108
Glasgow	—	—	104	1 670
Bremen	—	—	50	625
China	—	—	50	662
Africa	4	54	—	—
Sandwich Islands	—	—	360	7,024
British N. America	—	—	879	12,360
British Honduras	35	550	—	—
British Guiana	200	2,600	—	—
British West Indies	30	560	241	3,283
Danish West Indies	103	1,578	25	332
Cuba	14	411	30	432
Hayti	—	—	630	9,270
New-Grenada	100	1,400	300	4,222
Porto Rico	70	836	—	—
Total for the week	955	$15,236	4 279	$61,238
Previously	29,155	492 927	27,330	375,032
Since January 1	30,110	$508,163	31,609	$436,360

RECAPITULATION.	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	21.915	$117 032	24,602	$188,208
Wheat, bushels	10,690	12,550	19,814	37,184
Cotton, bales	6,870	329,113	9 896	106,307
Corn, bushels	24,740	16,177	112,858	100,946
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	518	1,813	1,914	7,303
Beef, bbls and tcs	957	12 743	2,414	41,018
Pork, bbls and tcs	955	15,236	4,297	61,238
Total Produce for the week		$504,664		$842,492
Total Miscellaneous				1,167,658
Total exports for the week				$2 010,150
Total previously				22,803,052
Total exports since Jan. 1				$24,813,202

Markets. *"Carefully reported for the N. Y Daily Times:*
SATURDAY, May 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $6 6¼ for both Pearls and Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

CIGARS—Some 60,000 German were disposed of at $7 50@$13 ₱ thousand.

COTTON—Is not very active at the improved prices referred to in our last. The day's sales embrace only 716 bales, including 226 to shippers, 350 to spinners, and 154 to speculators. The closing week's sales amount to 11,404 bales; 3,965 for export, 4,616 for home use, 1,514 on speculation, and 1,289 in transitu. We append the official list of current rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11¼	11¼	12¼

FISH—Dry Cod are pleaty and in good request at $3 37½@$3 62½ ₱ cwt. No. Mackerel find ready buyers at $16 37½@$16 50 ₱ bbl. There have been purchased 200 bbls. pickled Herring, in lots, at $3@3 12½ ₱ bbl.; and 1,200 boxes smoked Herring at 53c @55c. for scaled, and 33c @35c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are coming forward pretty freely and being still in moderate demand for the Eastern and local trade only, exhibit a slight downward tendency. The day's transactions consist of 7,200 bbls. within the annexed renge:

Snur, ₱ bbl	$7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 75 @ 8 —
Fine, common brands	8 25 @ 8 37½
State, straight brends	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Western Mixed do	8 37½@ 8 50
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @10 2 —
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 7½
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	10 — @11 —

Canadian is unaltered. Southern appears rather quiet at languid prices. The day's business embraces 1,400 bbls. at $8 75@$9 for mixed to good Straight grades; 600 @9 12½ for favorite; and $9 12½@$10 for fancy ₱ bbl.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inanimate and infirm.

FRUIT—We heard that 800 boxes Bunch Raisins changed hands at $2 75@2 85.

GRAIN—Wheat is in poor supply, and being held above the limits of dealers, remains very quiet. Rye is steadily depreciating, under the influence of an increasing stock. Sales were reported to-day of 3,000 bushels on terms not ascertained, and 400 bushels at $1 10. Barley exhibits no new feature of interest. State and Western Oats are in moderate request at 54c.@58c. ₱ bushel. Corn is pretty brisk, but being abundant, is easier in price. The day's movements reach 40,000 bushels, at 70c.@72c. for round; 72c.@74c. for mixed Southern and Western: 72c.@76c. for damp to handsome dry Northern, roned yellow, chiefly at 72c.@75c. ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are more inquired for, without change in value. The day's operations add up 250 packages Java Coffee at 14¼c.; 300 bags Rio do. at 11¼c.@11½c.; 350 Laguayra do. at 11c.; 1,000 St. Domingo, for export, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses, at 22c.; 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 25c.; 150 Clayed Cuba do. at 20c. ₱ gallon; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar (by auction) at 3¼c.@4¼c.; 325 Cuba do., on private terms; 300 do., do., in bond for export at 3¾; and 48 boxes brown Havana do. at 5½c. ₱ lb. This forenoon's tea sale displayed no new feature worth noticing.

HAY—River is pretty actively sought after at 75c.@85c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use ₱ 100 lb.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, with but a moderate stock here, at 30c.@33c.

LIME—Rockland seems less active at $1 for common, and $1 20@$1 35 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Tar has not varied. Sales were effected of 700 bbls. Crude Turpentine, (yesterday and to-day,) at $3 62½@$3 87½, ₱ 280 lbs.; 150 bbls. Spirits do., (to-day) at 56½c. ₱ gallon; and 600 bbls. common Rosin at $1 70@$1 72½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude attracts attention at 55c.@57½c. for Whale, and $1 50@$1 53 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds are without alteration. The business in other articles consists of 100 baskets Olive, at $4 each; 2,500 gallons Bleached Elephant on terms not made public; 1,500 gallons Lard, at 90c.; and 10,000 gallons Linseed, at 92c.@94c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, but at rather lower rates. About 1,300 bbls. were sold to-day chiefly at $14 for Mess, and $12 87½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are more inquired for at full prices, with sales for the day of 230 pkgs. Lard is brisk and buoyant. Some 600 bbls. fair to prime brought 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is without essential variation. The day's transactions include 300 bbls. at $7@7 50 for Country Prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City and Repacked Chicago do.; and $16@$16 50 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese remain as previously reported.

RICE—About 150 casks common to prime were sold to-day at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ lb.

SALT—There have been 6,000 bushels Liabon disposed of on private terms.

SEEDS—Clover is in pretty good demand at 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are scarce and quiet.

SPIRITS—We heard that 10 puncheons Jamaica Rum realized $1 09 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Prime is inactive at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The day's sales have been confined to 56 cases Florida at 5c.@12c.; 27 Connecticut at 11c.@12c., and 10 bales Havana at $2 ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—There were sold 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 25½@26½c., chiefly at 26c. cash, with 50 hhds. Drudge at 26½c., time, &c., ₱ gallon.

WINES—The day's business embraces 25 quarter casks Port at $1 80; 50 sweet Malaga at 62½c. ₱ gallon; 40 hhds. Claret at $40; and 100 baskets Champagne at $6, usual terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements comprised 500 bales compressed Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; and 17,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 7d. ₱ bushel. For London there were taken 500 bbls. Rosin at 3s.; 500 bbls. Oil Cake at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and 30 tons Bacon at 30s. For Glasgow, 5-16d. ₱ lb. Continental and California freights were unchanged.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer, warehouse No. 130 Chatham-st., N. Y. offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following Looking Glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevels, assorted sizes; 6,000 dozen O. G. Flowed, assorted sizes: 6,000 dozan O. G. Polished, assorted sizes; 1,000 doz. Gilt, Plain and Ornamental, assorted sizes; 275,000 Looking Glass Plates, from 7x9 to 30x100.

Also, Portrait and Picture Frames, Gilt Mouldings, Gilt and Gold Leaf, &c. Having been established more than thirty years, with greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, great indncements are offered to buyers, either in large or small quantities. And at my store, No. 342 Broadway, an unequaled assortment of richly ornamented Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Ovals, Portrait and Picture Frames, and every description of Gilt Work.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—At the splendid warerooms, No. 707 Broadway, a very large and splendid assortment of cabinet furniture of the best quality for City and country trade, consisting of rosewood, oak, walnut, mahogany libraries, wardrobes, secretary, book-cases, etageres, parlor furniture in suites, covered with French satin, brocatelle or velvet; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, marble-top centre and pier tables, fancy iron tables, cribs, hat-stands, sewing chairs, rocking chairs, corner etageres, iron bedsteads, patent rocking cradles and others; elegant hall stands, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; oak, walnut, mahogeny extension dining tables, dining-room chairs to match; horse-hair mattresses, and all other kinds; paillasses, feathers and feather-beds, bolsters, pillows; also a general assortment of household furniture, well worthy of attention. A. B. McKINNEY, No. 707 Broadway.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND FANCY DECORATIONS.—D. S. HOUGH calls the particular attention of purchasers to his new and extensive warerooms in the marble building No. 76 Beekman-st., four doors below Gold, where may always be found the largest, choicest, rarest, richest and most complete assortment of everything pertaining to housekeeping, as Furniture of every description, style and price; Carpets of all kinds and grades; Oil Cloths Beds, Blankets, Bedding and Mattresses; Oil Paintings, Pier and Oval Glasses, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, Silverware, elegant mantel decorations, Clocks, &c.; and, in addition, a multitude of articles both ornamental and useful, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. N. B.—All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE No 314 BROADWAY, OOTHIC HALL.—TUNIS MORRELL invites the public to give him a call when in want of furniture. His stock and facilities are very extensive for good furniture, and that made to greet advantage by old established manufacturers. Elegant rose wood suites parlor furniture, beautiful enamelled furniture, desirable dining-room furniture, with every article needed in furnishing complete in my line. Satisfaction given to every purchaser. Brooklyn or any other reasonable distance delivered free of charge.

ENAMELED COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway, who received a silver medal at the last Fair of the American Institute, and a bronze medal at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in New York, for the best suites of Enameled Cottage Chamber Furniture, respectfully invite their old patrons and the public to call and examine their rich, unique and extensive stock. They have determined not to be undersold. Suites, with hair mattress, straw pottlasse, pillows and bolster, for $40.

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARDINER No. 80 Beekman-st., corner of Gold, is prepared at his new and extensive warerooms to supply families, hotels, and steamboats, with suites of splendid rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture, of superior quality, of his own manufactnre, covered with rich satin brocatelle, velvet plush, &c; also, his celebrated premium bedsteads, with mattresses, bolsters, and pillows to fit, and a full assortment of plain furniture.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks of all sizes, from three to eight feet; office desks of every variety, from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools 3a. to $15. Pigeon hole cases from 6 to 40 holes. Office tables from 3 to 10 feet, at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 124 Grand-st. 3 doors East of Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE OTSEGO AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes" passed 15th, April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal payable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders resiling to be First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854

S. E. CHURCH, Lieuteuant-Governor
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

BONDS FOR SALE.—THE NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the Stock Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking, except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. Given the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President or the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R R Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 16 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R R STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the said Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Altoe, and W. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 32 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The Cleveland and Mississippi Railroad Company offer for sale $100,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN WHISE ZINC COMPANY is hereby called on the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at rooms Nos. 35 and 37 Trinity Building, Broadway. The books for transfer of stock will be closed on the 20th to the 1st prox. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN S. WORTH, Secretary, pro tem

NOTICE.—Bond-holders, stock-holders and creditors of the BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD, are requested to meet at the Astor House on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, on business of importance.—NEW-YORK, May 12, 1854.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 449 Pearl-st., corner of William-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A first-class double House, with all the modern improvements; ground handsomely laid out with choice and fruit trees; 75x236 deep. A good chance for a man doing business in the City. Inquire of JAMES YOUMANS, on the premises, Warburton-av., near Lamartine, or G. A. ROBINSON, No. 85 Nassau-st. Good view of the Hudson.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of the finest country seats in New-Jersey, 30 miles from New-York, seven minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Central Railroad, containing twelve and a half acres of land. For particulars, inquire of WM. VAN DEVENTER, No. 38 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of I. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the village of Tarrytown—an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of R. B. WESTERFIELD.

HOUSE AND LEASE FOR SALE.—Of lot No. 1 Clinton-place, next to Broadway. Apply at the office of W. B. HARRISON, Administrator, No. 24 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET, WITH THE FURNITURE, &c.—Situated at the Narrows, L. I., 8½ miles from Brooklyn Ferry. The premises have a water-front of one-fifth mile, and there are 40 acres of land, nearly all meadow; there are several hundred trees of all the choicest kinds of fruit; a flower garden, well stored with choice shrubbery; the kitchen garden is planted; ice-house filled; there are three cows, poultry, pigs, &c.; farming wagons and utensils, &c. The mansion house is of brick, contains 14 rooms, warmed by hot-air furnaces; a brick coach-house, with two carriages and horses; large barn for stabling four horses; gardener's house, elegant bathing and boat-house. This is one of the most beautiful and eligible situations within the vicinity of New-York; stages pass the door, and the steamboat landing is one mile distant. It will be rented for two years, for a gentleman's private residence only, and possession can be had immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $6,500; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st. by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On the north side of 58th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., a double cottage house and four lots of ground, with carriage house, fruit and shrubbery. Croton water and shower bath in the house. All in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply opposite the premises, or to J. W. RUMSEY, Suffolk Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing tee rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island. A very pleasant cottage, containing eleven rooms, and an acre of land. Also to let, at Stapleton, a pleasant house, large lawn in front, good water at the door. Apply to C. BARTLETT, Stapleton.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by our extension Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, parlors &c., on the first floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort; ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, grassy, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest fruits, and a garden stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York, and yet moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $6,500; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st. by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—On the north side of 58th-st., between 4th and 5th-avs., a double cottage house and four lots of ground, with carriage house, fruit and shrubbery. Croton water and shower bath in the house. All in fine order and built expressly for the owner's use. Apply opposite the premises, or to J. W. RUMSEY, Suffolk Bank, corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing tee rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Clifton, Staten Island. A very pleasant cottage, containing eleven rooms, and an acre of land. Also to let, at Stapleton, a pleasant house, large lawn in front, good water at the door. Apply to C. BARTLETT, Stapleton.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by our extension Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, parlors &c., on the first floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort; ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, grassy, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest fruits, and a garden stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York, and yet moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jeggar, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot and steamboat landing, fronting on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS ON EASY TERMS.—There are yet eight out of the sixty of those desirable l

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, in New-York, $1,000 each.

$4,500 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest in New-York 1st April and 1st October.

$4,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest in New-York, 1st February and 1st August, $1,000 each.

$44,000 Lyons Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest 1st June and 1st December, $1,000 each.

$2,500 Indiana Preferred 6 per cent. Stock.

10 shares New Haven and New-London Railroad, $100 each.

25 shares Madison, Indianapolis and Pero Railroad $50 each.

30 shares Third-avenue Railroad, $100 each.

20 shares Empire City Bank, $25 each.

30 shares Atlantic Bank, $100 each.

5 shares Marine Bank, $50 each.

40 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, $10 each.

26 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island, $25 each.

20 shares East River Bank, $50 each

20 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

100 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

26 shares North River Insurance Company, $25 each.

55 shares Firemen's Insurance Company, $17 each.

40 shares Broadway Insurance Company, $25 each.

10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.

25 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company, $50 each.

75 shares Belleville White Lead Company, $50 each.

300 shares North River Mining and Quarrying Company, (Vermont Marbles,) $25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. No Stocks or Boeds will be sold unless they are on the Catalogue.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other Securities, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PIER-GLASSES, SILVERWARE, RICH CHINA, &c. Owing to the very large quantity of goods, of every description, in this sale, it will commence THIS MORNING, May 15, at 10 o'clock precisely, rain or shine—being over 400 lots, by catalogue, in house in 8th-av., four doors from 14th-st.—(as usual in my sales, every article will be sold without reservation)—consisting, in part, of a handsome 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, rich English tapestry, three-ply, Brussels and ingrain room and stair carpets, two suites of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, magnificent stageres and sideboards, mirror-front French inlaid ladies' toilet tables, reception and arm-chairs, in brocade and velvet; rosewood cassire, pier, and sofa table, two spleadid French plate-glasses, elegant marble brackets rich curtains and shades, French tete-a-tetes, mahogany and other bedsteads, clocks, with magnificent and costly mantel ornaments, and other decorations. Also, a number of beautiful oval and other paintings, and French embossed engravings, richly framed.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, full marble-top rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus; marble-top rosewood, mahogany and walnut washstands; rich china toilet sets spleadid hair mattresses, beds, bolsters and pillows on every bedstead in the house; oval and other mirrors, rosewood and mahogany sofas and divans, ottomans, rockers, card tables, corner etageres, rosewood, mahogany and French cottage chairs, blankets, beddiag, &c. Also, elegant basement furniture, extension dining tables, elegant cabinet dinner set—140 pieces; rose china tea sets, a great variety of silverware, three-ply ingrain carpets, handsome rich cut glass ware, sofa bedsteads, lounges, one good old-fashioned piano-forte, &c. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. No postponement.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CONTINUATION SALE, by order of the Executors, of the balance of the 206 DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES, and very valuable WATER RIGHT of the MILLEDOLER ESTATE—Situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th 120th 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., and 1st and 2d-sts., Harlem, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Charles H. Thomson and Cornelius Graham, executors of Dr. John L. Milledoler deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, the balance of the 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Ave. nue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this propert. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing toward completion. The road is graded and the rails are laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unequalled inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent. on the 9th of June next, the full purchase money will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent, can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, a 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer No. 4 Broad st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON, } Executors.
CORNELIA GRAHAM, }

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, MAY 15—At 8 o'clock P. M., in the basement room, at No 155 Henry-between Jorelemon and State-sts., Brooklyn, the stock of a Homœopathic Physician, consisting of a large glass case containing about 1,000 bottles, 1 small do., case of Globules, &c. Also, the English medical books, Tellis' Shakspeare 52 Nos., &c., &c.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 16, 17 and 18—At precisely 7 o'clock each evening, at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, Signor G B Pandolfini's second great Spring sale of marble alabaster statuary, vases, tazzas, urns, card trophies, groups, busts, &c., &c. Silver Plated Ware,—Rich castors 1 quor stands, salt cellars tea racks, cake baskets, rich engraved tea sets, waiters, &c.

PAPIER MACHE Goons—Work tables inlaid with pearl, workboxes, portfolios, &c.; richly decorated china vases, with flower and figure pieces, &c., comprising the most splendid collection ever offered to the citizens of Brooklyn. The goods will be on exhibition on Monday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock All goods to be sent from the city will be packed in the best manner, and at a small expense, by Signor Pandolfini.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 19—At the Salesroom, at 7 o'clock precisely, a very large and splendid collection of valuable Oil Paintings in rich frames comprising many very fine Landscapes, Marine Views, Fruit Pieces, &c., &c. A number of beautiful Paintings on silk, and a large number of very fine Framed Engravings. The whole to be sold without reserve, and will be on exhibition during the week.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On MONDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.

SALE OF ELEGANT MARBLEIZED IRON GOODS—Comprising mantels suitable for offices or dwellings, of every size or pattern, comprising Sienna Roman fruit, Verde Antique, Isabel Favorite Scotch granite, Breccia de Brescia, Campe Melange, Rosso Claro, panel, Mereurio, Jasper, Verde Jasper, &c.

TABLES.—Lyre pattern, griffon stand, style of Louis XIV., &c.; centre tables for parlors, with rosewood and gilt standards, all of the richest materials.

VASES.—Terra Cotta, Grecian, Roman, and Sicoan garden and parlor vases.

PEDESTALS—Of every size and style, suitable for gardens and parlors. Also, a large assortment of marbleized iron pillars, suitable for building purposes. The above goods are not less valuable for durability than beauty, and we can recommend them to the public as being worthy of their particular attention. Immediately after the marbleized iron goods.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels, Wilton, Axminster, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, rosewood parlor suits in brocatelle, terry and crimson reps, elegant rosewood piano-fortes, bedroom furnitnre, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, bureaus, office desks, hoir mattresses, pillows, &c. Also, one patent mortising mechioe, made by one of the best manufacturers in the City, and one of Keysers' patent portable furnaces all complete and in perfect order, suitable for a dwelling house or store.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, May 15 and 16 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine-st. and No 56 Cedar st.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—A splendid assortment of household furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer declining business, consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, chamber, and basement furniture suites covered in French satin brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth, sofas, tete-a-tetes, coaches, mirror-front marble-top etageres mirror-front and fret-work escomeons, book music stands, statoary, marble-top pier, sofa, and centre tables, voltaire arm, gothic, and parlor chairs, rockers, French spoon elan carved work, toilet sets, crystal cut glass ware, bronze marble Parisian clocks, oil-paintings, on silk, under convex glass, paintings in oil, French plate pier glasses, rich decorated oval and toilet mirrors, silver-plated teble, dessert, and tea spoons and forks, castors, carry, &c.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, mahogany and oak marble-top sideboards, morocco and cane-seat dining-room arm chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Consisting of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, and oak marble-top and plain bureaus, washstands, cabinet ware, chairs, bedding, toilet and scroll bedsteads, wardrobes, commodes, toilet tables, mirrors, cane-seat chairs, &c. Also, enamelled, marble-top and plain chamber furnitnre, en suite, mattresses, warranted best curled hair, pallasses, &c.

Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall—Peremptory sale of 100 desirable building lots, on Troy, Schenectady, and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren, and Baltic-sts., in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are therefore located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferry. Neighborhood and location good, pleasant, and healthy These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, one lot, 21 9-12ths by 95 feet, on the east side of 3d-av., 22 feet north of 8th-st., in the VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Title perfect. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. H. CORNWELL, corner of Myrtle-av and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at the same time and place, a one-story and attic frame-house, with two lots, on south side of Wyckoff-st., 78½ feet east of Utica-av.

One lot on south side of Bergen-st., 470 feet east of Troy-av.

J. T. MORLTON, Auctioneer.

100 VILLA SITES AT SOUTH FORDHAM NEAR MORRISANIA DEPOT. AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, 100 villa sites of South Fordham, Upper Morrisania village, near the depôt, containing from 3½ to 5 city lots each, comprising some of the most beautifully located and commanding situations for residences to be found in the vicinity of this City. The Harlem cars go to and from the City Hall 24 times daily, from 5½ A. M. to 11 P. M. and by steam from 32d-st. in about 30 minutes. Fare by commutation each way, the same as stage fare in the City, with the prospect of its being reduced this season. For healthfulness, convenience of access, and beautiful scenery, the property is unsurpassed by any other inland village within 50 miles of New-York. Tickets by Railroad to meet City Hall to attend the sale at 7½ 9½ and 10 o'clock, given gratuitously, as also maps and further particulars. Apply to J. W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to N. MCGRAW, No. 455 Broad-way, or Morrisania Village.

Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the ground.

If rainy, the sale will not take place till next fair day, at the same hour and place.

The Title is unquestionable—a printed Abstract of which will be furnished every purchaser free of charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS—Collected by an Artist during a residence of fifteen years in Italy. HENRY H. LEEDS will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at the store, No. 769 Broadway, next door below Astor-place. This collection is composed chiefly of [illegible] of the Italian, Venetian, [illegible] Schools. Among them are some [illegible] the pencils of Andrea del Sarto, Perugino, [illegible] Family attributed to Raphael, Pietro [illegible] Medi, Salvator Rosa, Schidone, [illegible] da Vinci, and others of great [illegible] Lambelli, [illegible] examined as above until the day of sale, when [illegible] sale positive, as the owner is about returning to Italy.

AUCTION SALES.

CORTLANDT ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, EXTENSION TABLES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) May 16, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large and well selected assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, bedroom and basement furniture; it will consist in part of two or three rosewood parlor suits in crimson and gold brocatelle, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, card, sofa and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, mahogany tete-a-tetes in damask, large French plate mirrors, washstands, oil paintings, &c. Also, one very superior mahogany extension table 14 feet in length, made by Hutchins. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ and 6⅞ octave. Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture from a hotel. Also, silver-plated table ware of all kinds. Sale will be peremptory and catalogues ready early on Tuesday morning.

WILLIAM CONSELYEA, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of EDWARD GODFREY, at Maspeth, L. I., on the Newtown Plank-road—Horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., consisting in part of one pair of handsome gray carriage horses, young, sound, and perfectly kind in double and single harness or under the saddle; one two horse rockaway carriage; one one horse, two seat light top carriage; one light wagon; one lumber wagon; one sleigh; two saddles; two sets double harness; three sets single, do.; buffalo robes, &c.; one cow two plows, harrow, horse rake, forks, scythes, spades, &c. Also, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, lamps, girandoles, cooking and parlor stoves, together with other furniture. Stages thus pass the door leave the Williamsburg ferries every half hour.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CARPETS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 78 Pine-st., mortgage sale of about 5,000 yards of carpeting, from Sanderson's Gamercy-park Hotel, comprising carpets from about 300 rooms, nearly new, having been down but a short time; a number of very elegant and costly Aubusson and Turkey carpets; a large assortment of superb Wilton carpets, of various sizes and patterns; heavy English Brussels carpets, of every variety; tapestry Brussels carpets—an elegant assortmeat, various sizes and patteros; English three-ply carpets—a large and complete assortment; ingrain carpets, of various sizes and patterns. All of the above carpets are but little used, and are of the best quality. Sold by order of W. F. Bensell, Attorney for Mortgagees.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—Cabinet makers' stock at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 Hudson-st., being the entire stock of Mr George Smith, sold on account of his removing. The stock consist in part as follows: Elegantly-carved rosewood parlor furniture, sa suite; do. etageres, mirror doors, rich cabinets, writing tables, bedsteads, in rosewood, mahogany and oak; bureaus and washstands in match; rosewood and mahogany tables, chairs, hat-stands, sideboards, extension dining tables; easy, Voltaire and parlor chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, rockers, &c., and other articles to numerous to mention. This sale offers unusual indocements to those about furnishing, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, and the goods are such as can be relied upon, all having been got up under Mr. Smith's supervision. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY II. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 15—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Pierrepont-st, Brooklyn, near Hicks-st., by Wall-st. Ferry—consisting of rich Brussels and tapestry carpets, Russell's patent bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, card, sofa and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, mahogany tete-a-tetes in damask, large French plate mirrors, washstands, oil paintings, &c. Also, one very superior mahogany extension table 14 feet in length, made by Hutchins. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ and 6⅞ octave. Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture from a hotel. Also, silver-plated table ware of all kinds. Sale will be peremptory and catalogues ready early on Tuesday morning.

WILLIAM CONSELYEA, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of EDWARD GODFREY, at Maspeth, L. I., on the Newtown Plank-road—Horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., consisting in part of one pair of handsome gray carriage horses, young, sound, and perfectly kind in double and single harness or under the saddle; one two horse rockaway carriage; one one horse, two seat light top carriage; one light wagon; one lumber wagon; one sleigh; two saddles; two sets double harness; three sets single, do.; buffalo robes, &c.; one cow two plows, harrow, horse rake, forks, scythes, spades, &c. Also, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, lamps, girandoles, cooking and parlor stoves, together with other furniture. Stages thus pass the door leave the Williamsburg ferries every half hour.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CARPETS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 78 Pine-st., mortgage sale of about 5,000 yards of carpeting, from Sanderson's Gamercy-park Hotel, comprising carpets from about 300 rooms, nearly new, having been down but a short time; a number of very elegant and costly Aubusson and Turkey carpets; a large assortment of superb Wilton carpets, of various sizes and patterns; heavy English Brussels carpets, of every variety; tapestry Brussels carpets—an elegant assortmeat, various sizes and patteros; English three-ply carpets—a large and complete assortment; ingrain carpets, of various sizes and patterns. All of the above carpets are but little used, and are of the best quality. Sold by order of W. F. Bensell, Attorney for Mortgagees.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—Cabinet makers' stock at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 Hudson-st., being the entire stock of Mr George Smith, sold on account of his removing. The stock consist in part as follows: Elegantly-carved rosewood parlor furniture, sa suite; do. etageres, mirror doors, rich cabinets, writing tables, bedsteads, in rosewood, mahogany and oak; bureaus and washstands in match; rosewood and mahogany tables, chairs, hat-stands, sideboards, extension dining tables; easy, Voltaire and parlor chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, rockers, &c., and other articles to numerous to mention. This sale offers unusual indocements to those about furnishing, as every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, and the goods are such as can be relied upon, all having been got up under Mr. Smith's supervision. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY II. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 15—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 60 Pierrepont-st, Brooklyn, near Hicks-st., by Wall-st. Ferry—coonsisting of rich Brussels and tapestry carpets, Russell's patent bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, card, sofa and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, mahogany tete-a-tetes in damask, large French plate mirrors, washstands, oil paintings, &c. Also, oee very superior mahogany extension table 14 feet in length, made by Hutchins. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ and 6⅞ octave. Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture from a hotel. Also, silver-plated table ware of all kinds. Sale will be peremptory and catalogues ready early on Tuesday morning.

WILLIAM CONSELYEA, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of EDWARD GODFREY, at Maspeth, L. I., on the Newtown Plank-road—Horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., consisting in part of one pair of handsome gray carriage horses, young, sound, and perfectly kind in double and single harness or under the saddle; one two horse rockaway carriage; one one horse, two seat light top carriage; one light wagon; one lumber wagon; one sleigh; two saddles; two sets double harness; three sets single, do.; buffalo robes, &c.; one cow two plows, harrow, horse rake, forks, scythes, spades, &c. Also, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, lamps, girandoles, cooking and parlor stoves, together with other furniture. Stages thus pass the door leave the Williamsburg ferries every half hour.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CARPETS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 78 Pine-st., mortgage sale of about 5,000 yards of carpeting, from Sanderson's Gamercy-park Hotel, comprising carpets from about 300 rooms, nearly new, having been down but a short time; a number of very elegant and costly Aubusson and Turkey carpets; a large assortment of superb Wilton carpets, of various sizes and patterns; heavy English Brussels carpets, of every variety; tapestry Brussels carpets—an elegant assortmeat, various sizes and patteros; English three-ply carpets—a large and complete assortment; ingrain carpets, of various sizes and patterns. All of the above carpets are but little used, and are of the best quality. Sold by order of W. F. Bensell, Attorney for Mortgagees.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—Modern and antique form ture TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman, consisting in part as follows: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suite in brocatelle, &c; dining-room and chamber furniture in great variety, mirrors and oil paintings; also, three fine rosewood piano-fortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New-York.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PART IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE.—On TUESDAY and following evenings, a large collection of English and American Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., comprising many valuable publications, in quantities suited to the Trade or Private Libraries, being in part the stock of a Bookseller, with invoices of a new and fresh stock. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock each evening.

KINGS COUNTY—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, I will sell by public auction, at the corner of Hicks and President sts., Brooklyn, on the 15th day of May, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one steam engine and boiler; one steam pump; one planing machine, saws, &c.; also, horses, wagons, carts harness, lumber, &c. BEM R. HEGEMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Dated BROOKLYN, May 8, 1854.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meriden, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank, will be given up to said bank.

jy12-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JORNN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }

VANDERBILT L. RUXTON, Secretary.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

GREAT FIRES AT NEW-ORLEANS.—$160,000 saved in HERRING'S SAFES, at the late destructive fire in Magazine and Natchez-sts. The following certificates have been received, which can be added to hundreds of others of a similar character, acknowledging the superiority of HERRING'S PREMIUM SAFES.

NUMBER ONE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15, 1854.

MR SILAS C HERRING—*Sir*: On the evening of the 15th March last, our store, No. 36 Natchez-st., was consumed by fire. In our counting room, on the 2d floor, we had one of your (Wilder's Patent) Safes, which contained most of our books, valuable papers, and several hundred dollars in bank bills. The safe remained in the flames from 2 o'clock at night until 5 o'clock next day. The brass knob, name, plate, and other metal ornaments, were melted off, and on its being opened we found all of the books, papers and money in perfect order; the backs of some of the books being slightly charred. Since the fire we have purchased another of your Improved Patent Double Flange Safes, from Mr Geo. W. Sizer, your Agent here.

(Signed) C. & G. B. TATE.

NUMBER TWO.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 25, 1854.

MR. GEO. SIZER, Agent—*Dear Sir*: It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that the Herring's Salamander Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was the means of preserving my books and valuable papers from the very destructive fire in this city, of the 16th inst. The safe, after being exposed to the most intense heat for many hours during the great fire, was taken out, and its being opened, its valuable contents were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN H. HEALD.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1, 1854.

MR. SILAS C HERRING—*Sir*: On the morning of the 18th March last, our store No. 57 Magazine-st., with its contents, was totally destroyed by fire. A portion of our books and papers, and a considerable amount of cash, were deposited in a salamander safe, of your make, which was subjected to an intense heat, and remained in the burning ruins for twenty-four hours, and the contents were preserved in good order; and the result was to us perfectly satisfactory. We are yours, &c., (Signed) MORPHY & NEVIUS.

NUMBER FOUR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10, 1854.

SILAS C. HERRING, Esq.—*Sir*: The books and papers entrusted to the safe keeping of one of your Safes, were restored to us unhurt, after being subjected to the great heat at the entire destruction of my store and contents by fire, in August last. I consider your Safe is fully entitled to the confidence of the public. We are yours, &c.,

(Signed,) CHAS. R. KENNEDY.

The subscriber is sole owner of Herring's Patent Champion Safe, and the manufacturer of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, and the sole owner of Jones' Patent Permutation and Combination, and Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks.

SILAS G. HERRING,
GREEN BLOCK—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER. The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854 J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

L. WILLIAMS, (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report. $2,543,391 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$136,383 99	
Received for interest	4,899 16	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
		$180,583 65
Total		$2,723,994 66

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c	$11,000 93	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	8,203 15	
Claims by death	77,029 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 26	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,610 27	
		127,574 78
		$2,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,863 56	
Advanced on policies	19,735 02	
Bonds and mortgages	2,382,933 41	
Premium account	47,608 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,580 91	
Due from agents	54,583 13	
		$2,596,309 88
Claims unpaid	35,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854		$19,660,927 34
Amount at risk issued since		1,258,650 00
Total		$20,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	$39,900 00	
Dead	39,800 00	
		$449,700 00
Total at risk		$20,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854		7,373
Number of policies issued since		438
Total		7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, sarrendersd and expired		148
Dead		25
		173
Of which—		
6,511 are for life.		
972 are for seven years.		
36 are for one year.		
119 are for irregular periods.		
7,638		7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk $808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies 263

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct.

C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eogeae Datilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Booker.	Thos. Tileston.	Jonathan Miller.
Ahrem Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P Yelvertou.	Sam'l M. Corsell.	John M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lacine Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Ssm'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G Monlton.
Chas J. Stedman.	Lycarg's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E Sqroulls.	Cephes H Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 2, 1840, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th & 8th Victoria, Cap. 110, 1844. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Broker
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A Coit, Esq., Merchant
Nathaniel Theyer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Thomas Suffern, Esq., Merchant
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLOSSETT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits*.—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the 1st Division of Profits will then participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after payment of losses and expenses, the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray.	J. P. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samoel V Hoffman,
Gerard B. Lamar,	Benning Doer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Rives,	John Munn,	Fred'k Deland,
Wm. B Duncan,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H Russell,	Edward Coater,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred G Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No 172 Canal-st., People's Bank Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting at New-Haven.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, May 14.

A large and spirited meeting was held here last evening to express the public feeling in relation to the Nebraska bill. The talent and real worth of our city was largely represented. Such men as President WOOLSEY, Professors SILLIMAN and THATCHER, and Hon. R. S. BALDWIN took part in the proceedings, and the latter made a strong speech in opposition to the measure. After an earnest discussion, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the friends of freedom in Congress in resisting the passage of the Nebraska bill; and that they are urged to persevere to the end.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to Washington immediately by telegraph.

Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston—Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 11.

The steamer *Isabel*, from Havana and Key West, May 8, arrived at this port to-day. News had reached Havana from Spain, that the Spanish Government approves of the conduct of the Captain General in the *Black Warrior* affair. PEZUELA had published new regulations, making it lawful to search for negroes on estates. He also denies that there is a contract between Great Britain and Spain, by which the latter is bound to emancipate the slaves on the Island. He also makes very severe remarks relative to the introduction of negroes into Cuba. The Jesuits are again in full sway, marrying whites to blacks. Artisans are forbidden to carry knives, or any pointed instrument of their trade, on their person.

The steamer *Marion* arrived here this morning, at 5 o'clock; also schooner *Fanny*, from New-York.

Sales Cotton to-day, 550 bales. Prices nominal.

The brig *Amesbury*, of Gardiner, Me., from Attakapas, for New-York, went ashore on Tortuges shoals on the 20th ult., and arrived at Key West on the 22d, in charge of wreckers. Salvage awarded, $3,743.

The schooner *Peedee*, of Rockland, Me., ran ashore on American shoal on the 23d, and arrived at Key West in charge of wreckers on the 24th. Salvage, $1,378. The *Peedee* sailed for New-York May 6.

The ship *Saxony*, previously reported, was still ashore at Hillsboro' Inlet; the captain and crew arrived at Key West on the 26th. A steamship had been sent to the wreck, but it was doubtful if she could get the N. off.

The brig *G. Anderson*, from New-York, arrived 21th ult.

The ship *Calcutta*, from Bristol, England, for New-Orleans, ran over the reef on the 27th, and anchored. She was extricated by wreckers, and arrived at Key West the same day. Salvage, $1,500; total expenses, $2,067. She sailed for New-Orleans on the 30th.

The British bark *Snowdrop*, from Havana for Trieste, ran ashore on Pickle's Reef on the 28th. The Captain refused assistance, and by throwing overboard from 80 to 1,000 boxes sugar got off, and sailed on the 1st. By refusing assistance, he lost over $10,000, besides damage to his vessel.

The brig *Mayflower*, of and for Portsmouth, N. H., from Matanzas, ran ashore at Carysort Reef on the 28th, and was hauled off the next day by the U. S. steamer *Corwin*, receiving apparently but little injury.

Bark *Byron*, of Providence, from New-Orleans for Baltimore, ran ashore on Hickie's Reef on the 1st inst., and arrived at Key West on the 2d. She did not leak, and would sail when the salvage was settled.

The New-Orleans Mail—Arrival of Ex-President Fillmore—Fire in Baltimore, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 14.

The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, has arrived, but we find no news of interest in the papers at hand.

Ex-President FILLMORE and Mr. KENNEDY arrived here this morning, and were some hours in the city before their arrival was generally known. The Committee of Reception is in session this evening, making arrangements for a public reception, probably to-morrow.

Messrs. LLOYN & MCELDERRY's lumber yard, on Light-street wharf, together with four warehouses, occupied by MICHAEL DOASAY & Co., JAMES N. MUIR, R. & W. W. ISAACS, B. F. WILLIS, and J. T. TRAVERS, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $40,000. Insured for $23,600, of which $10,000 was in the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia, and $10,000 in the Hartford Insurance Company.

The "Angel Gabriel" Sustained—Street Preaching—Preparations for a Riot—Smuggling by the Canada, &c.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 13.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent a riot to-morrow, on account of the street preaching of ORR. He will be allowed to preach and protected from assault by the authorities. The military will be under arms. If the Catholics make no overt act there will be no trouble.

A merchant, of Quebec, and a passenger per steamer *Canada*, were arrested to-day on the complaint of Custom-House Officer THOMAS P. WILSON, on a charge of smuggling from $7,000 to $10,000 worth of watches and jewelry. The parties will be examined before the United States Commissioner on Monday.

The body SAMUEL HUNT, Secretary of the Mannfacturers' Insurance Company, who committed suicide in November last by drowning, was found this evening on the Flats near Cambridge.

Great Race in Virginia—Preparations to Receive Mr. Fillmore in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 13.

We have no mail to-night south of Petersburg, Va. A great race occurred at Petersburg on Friday, and was run in the fastest time ever made in Virginia. The heats were two miles, and the time was 3 min, 46 sec., and 3 min. 43 sec. The competitors were *Fanny Fern*, *One Eye*, *Joe*, *Ellen Evans*, and *Margrave*. The first named was the winner.

A town meeting was held in Baltimore, to-day, to make preparations for the reception of ex-President FILLMORE. Much enthusiasm was manifested. A military and civic parade, banquet, &c., were determined upon.

Later News from Mexico at New-Orleans—Ship News, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 11.

The steamship *Texas*, from Vera Cruz, is below, with two weeks' later intelligence from Mexico. The Balize telegraph has failed to transmit any of her probably interesting intelligence.

The steamer *Cahawba* sailed for New-York yesterday.

The ship *Memphis* and schooner *John Brown*, arrived here to-day from New-York. Also, arrived, the *Old Dominion*, from Philadelphia, and the ship *Transcubar* from Boston.

Flouring Mills Burnt at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Sunday, May 14.

The flouring establishment in this city known as the "Imlay Milla," and run by HENRY FRENCH, was entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. The mills contained a large quantity of grain. Loss $30,000; insurance $25,000.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 13.

The New-Orleans papers of Sunday are received here. They contain no news.

AN AFFRAY IN THE FOURTH WARD.—On Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, a disturbance occurred in the grocery store, at the corner of Chestnut and Oak-streets. Sergeant McGuire, of the Fourth Ward, went to clear the store, and found there a man named John Dillon, of No. 5 Oak-street, quarreling with the bar-keeper. The man, by the sergeant's orders, went home, where his wife endeavored to persuade him to go up stairs. After a moment or two, he came from the house, and was very abusive to McGuire, and said that he would "stick him." He was drunk, and finally was persuaded to go home. While his wife and a young man named James Ryan were endeavoring to assist him to get up stairs, he suddenly turned upon Ryan, and ripped up his thigh, inflicting a dangerous wound, six or eight inches in length. Dillon was arrested and Ryan conveyed to the Hospital, where he lies in a dangerous condition. Dillon was committed by Justice Bogart, to await the result of the injury he had so recklessly inflicted.

MURDERER AT LARGE.—It has been ascertained that JACKSON the murderer of LAMLAW, in St. Louis, on Thursday night escaped from that city the next morning on the packet Winchester, and went up to Springfield on the morning train of cars from that place. From Springfield it was not known what direction he took. Telegraph dispatches have been sent from St. Louis in all directions, and officers are out in hot pursuit.

☞ A California paper says, "for the benefit of those who have taken umbrage at recent articles in our paper, we will state that we have engaged a *fighting editor*, whose duties are exclusively confined to this particular branch of the editorial department. He stands seven feet in his stockings, his walking cane is a Minie rifle, his shirt buttons are ounce balls, and he has killed his man."

☞ Southern papers come to us filled with sad accounts of weather and unpromising crops. A letter from Eutaw, Ala., states that the frost of the 16th ult. killed all the cotton up, and rotted the seeds in the ground. Rains in Georgia and Tennessee, and frosts in every direction, seem to make a gloomy prospect for the planter.

☞ Judge W. A. HALL, of Kentucky, declines being a candidate for Congress in the Third District.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of May to the 13th day of May, 1854: Men, 93; Women, 90; Boys, 133; Girls, 116—Total, 434.

DISEASES.

Abscess, of lungs	1	Catarrh	1
Aneurism of the aorta	1	Debility, infant	4
Apoplexy	6	Debility, adult	2
Apoplexy, serous	1	Delirium tremens	2
Asthma	2	Diarrhœa	12
Atrophia	5	Dropsy	7
Bleed'g, f'm womb	1	Dropsy in head	20
Bleeding, f'm nose	1	Dropsy in chest	4
Bleeding, Fungus (of the eye)	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Bleed'g from the stomach	1	Drowned	4
Bleed'g f'm lungs	1	Dysentery	2
Burned or scald'd	1	Erysipelas	3
Bronchitis	5	Fracture of skull	2
Cancer of womb	2	Fever, infantile	1
Cancer of lungs	1	Fever, puerperal	6
Casualties	2	Fever, remittent	1
by fall	1	Fever, scarlet	16
kick from horse	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Cholera Infantum	2	Fever, typhus	6
Cholera, Morbus	1	Fever, hectic	1
Consumption	57	Head, disease of	1
Convulsions, inf.	36	Heart, disease of	4
Adult	2	Heart, disease of, valvular	1
Croup	11	Whooping cough	6
Congest. of brain	8	Inanition	2
Congest. of lungs	6	Inflam. of brain	6
Congest. of liver	1	Inflam. of bowels	1
Concus'n of brain	2	Inflam. of heart	1
Cyanosis (malformation of heart	1	Inflam. of kidneys	1
Cirhosis (liver disease)	1	Inflam. of lungs	33
		Inflam. of stom	2
		Inflam. of throat	1
		Inflam. of liver	1
		Infam. of tonsils	2
		Intemperance	4
		Jaundice	2
		Killed or murdered (supposed by poison	1
		Kidneys, disease of (Brights)	2
		Lues Venerea	1
		Liver, disease of	2
		Malformation of anus	1
		Marasmus, inf.	17
		Measles	5
		Mort'n (aged)	1
		Old age	2
		Palsy	5
		Poison, by laud'm	1
		Prsmature birth	11
		Retent'n of urine	1
		Rheumatism, inflammatory	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	18
		Sprue	3
		Still-born	29
		Suicide, by arsenic and laud'm	1
		Suicide, by cutting throat	1
		Soft'ning of brain	1
		Varioloid	1
		Total	434

Wards		Wards.	
I	9	IX	19
II		X	9
III	7	XI	37
IV	16	XII	45
V	19	XIII	19
VI	28	XIV	7
VII	18	XV	9
VIII	14	XVI	24
		XVII	34
		XVIII	21
		XIX	28
		XX	26
		XXI	29
		XXII	20
		Total	434

AGES—Under 1 year, 152; 1 to 2 years, 41; 2 to 5, 44; 5 to 10, 14; 10 to 20, 17; 20 to 30, 44; 30 to 40, 43; 40 to 50, 31; 50 to 60, 19; 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 14; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1. Total, 434.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 276; Ireland, 95; England, 9; Scotland, 5; Germany, 35; France, 3; Italy, 1; British Possessions in North America, 3; Poland, 1; at Sea, 1; Unknown, 5. Total, 434.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 22; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Small-Pox, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lunatic Asylum, do., 4; Ward's Island, 37; Randall's Island, 1; St Vincent's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 7; City Prison, 1; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 3; Workhouse, do., 1; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Colored Persons, 11.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, May 13, 1854.

☞ We are informed that a Mercantile firm, having in their employment a considerable number of clerks and porters, recently purchased of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company one hundred tickets for the Crystal Palace to distribute among their employés, including their wives and children. If the example should be extensively followed by our merchants and manufacturers, and one day allowed to each person employed, doubtless employers as well as those employed would be benefitted.

☞ We are requested to state that, in consequence of the removal of the Court-Room from the Park to Murray-street, no business can be transacted for the next two weeks by Judge GREEN.

Card from Wm. Hastings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 10th instant, you state that "Hastings put in an affidavit acknowledging himself to be most to blame in having provoked the assault committed on him by Gardiner." Please inform your readers that I did not put in any such affidavit, or make any such acknowledgment, verbally or otherwise, it being entirely at variance with the truth, and a flat contradiction to my previous deposition. By inserting the above you will do "justice for truth's sake," and oblige

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM HASTINGS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 71, 34, 20, 70, 74 to 78.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—The Calendar of Special Motions will be taken up, and continued until finished. No motion will be set down for any day without special leave of the Court; and Argument Calendar Nos. 1, 2, 12, 19, 20, 211, 26, 28, 29, 34, 36, 117.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 377, 378, 439, 479, 3841, 413, 562, 511, 418, 418, 419, 1347, 356, 358, 361, 362, 435, 328, 423, 433, 317, 498, 338, 458, 312, 532 to 536, 528, 532, 327, 464, 474, 301, 349, 506, 414.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Regular Trial Term.*—(Odd numbers called at the City Hall.)—Nos. 13, 873, 37, 811, 813, 729, 245, 277, 589, 923, 777, 87, 681, 662, 283, 451, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1021 to 1029, 1033, 1035, 1037.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Trial Term.*—(Called at corner of Chambers and Centre-streets.)—Nos. 746, 310, 612, 798, 486, 134, 586, 406, 642, 494, 674, 782, 778, 704, 642, 192, 146, 544, 796, 806.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 838, 214, 403, 369, 511, 611, 759, 98, 680, 688, 690, 85, 97, 890, 800, 845.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 740, 510, 714, 778, 779, 823 to 827, 235, 750, 704, 542.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Henry A. Smith against *John C. Nixon*.—This action is brought to recover $75 for balance of rent due on the first day of May, 1854, of the store No. 179 Williams-street.

It appeared in evidence that the defendant hired the premises in question from Sylvester J. Sherman, for one year from May, 1850, at the rent of $2000 per year, payable quarterly, with the privilege of the further term of three years at $225 per year, payable quarterly. That on the 31st of January, 1851 the defendant accepted of the privilege of renewal, and gave notice thereof to Mr. Sherman, and the defendant continued to occupy the premises down to the present time. On the 5th of August, 1851, Mr. Sylvester assigned the lease and sold all the stuff and fixtures with the premises to the plaintiff, and gave notice in writing thereof with directions to pay the plaintiff all the rent, except such as may be payable to Mr. Ridley, the original landlord.

The defendant set up that he had paid Col. Ridley, the original landlord, and was not bound to pay the balance to the plaintiff.

The Judge decided that the defendant, by his agreement with Mr. Sherman, which had been assigned to the plaintiff, undertook to pay the rent stipulated therein. After deducting the sums paid to Col. Ridley, he was bound to pay the sum, which balance amounts to $75. I therefore give judgment for the plaintiff for that sum, with costs.

Same against *the same*.—This action was brought to recover the value of a glass case of the alleged value of $40, belonging to plaintiff, and left in the possession of defendant on the above premises to the 1st day of May inst., when the same was demanded from defendant, who refused to give plaintiff possession thereof.

The defendant claimed that in the lease from Ridley to Sherman, is a clause that all improvements made on the premises shall belong to the landlord; that this case was nailed fast to the wall, and consequently was such an improvement as the lease contemplated.

The Judge decided that the article in question was a fixture for the purpose of trade, and not an improvement to the premises, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for $20 damages and costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Saturday.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS IN THE CASE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Hosack against *The Commissioners of Emigration*.—DALY, J.—The averment in the answer, that one of the defendants, the Mayor of Brooklyn, is not a resident of the City, does not show a want of jurisdiction. He may have been served with process in this City. But, independent of this, the defendants are public officers, within the meaning of the 2d sec. of sec. 124 of the code. The act complained of was done by them in virtue of their office, and the subject of the action, the alleged nuisance, is situated within the City and County of New-York, which is sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction.

The main question upon this motion, whether the defendants ought to be permanently restrained, should not be disposed of upon pleading. It comes within the class of cases which it is proper that a Jury should pass upon. Earl of Ripon *vs.* Hobart, 3 Myine and Keene, 169. Walter *vs.* Selfe, 15 Juriste, 416. J. Strong, Esq., Jr., s. 923. Sufficient however, appear upon the pleadings to warrant the continuance of the injunction until the verdict of the Jury is had. I shall, therefore, direct that the proper issues be found, and that the granting of a permanent injunction depend upon the finding of the Jury upon these issues.

Thomas Chalmers against *The Commissioners of Emigration*.—DALY, J.—There is no ground for continuing this injunction. It appears that the office in Canal-street has not been used since last August as a place of reception for diseased emigrants; but as an office where emigrants might obtain information as to the best routes or modes of conveyance to other parts of the country; or as an intelligence office, for the benefit of persons in search of employment. It was formerly used as a temporary lodging-house for destitute or sick emigrants; and as the time is not stated when the facts occurred which are detailed in the affidavits of the plaintiff's witnesses, it may well be that they refer to occurrences which took place before August last. The affidavits of the defendants, on the other hand, are explicit, and show conclusively that the use and purpose to which this office in Canal-street is now applied, does not render it a nuisance.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Saturday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Thomas Bell vs. *Thomas Hunt*.—This suit was brought on an agreement for salvage. The libellant claims that the defendant was charterer of the steamboat *Cricket*, which in July, 1848, ran upon Shrewsbury bar, near Sandy Hook, and that the defendant employed him to get her off, and after some labor had been bestowed ineffectually, agreed to give him $3,155 if he would get her off and deliver her at New-York, and half that sum if he did not succeed in getting her off; that the defendant paid him $2,800, but has refused to pay the balance, for which this suit was brought.

The defendant denies that he was the charterer of the boat, and says that she was run by her owner, Curtis Peck, since deceased, and that in all which he did about the agreement with the libellant or the payment of the $2,800, he acted only as agent for Peck, and is not liable himself for anything.

Decision reserved.

For libellant, Mr. Betts; for respondent, Mr. Stoughton.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of an Auction Sale of One Hundred Identical Villa sites, containing from 2½ to 5 City lots each, at South Fordham, near Morrisania, on Tuesday, May 16, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds. This property is beautifully situated, commanding a view of the surrounding country—the scenery of which is unsurpassed within fifty miles of New-York. It is also one of the most accessible villages to be found anywhere—the Harlem Railroad cars stopping nearly every half hour in the day, from 5½ A. M. to 11 P. M., and the commutation fee is less than the City stages, with the probability of its being one half less this Summer. But enough said; go and judge for yourself. Maps and free tickets can be had for the trains, which leave the City Hall at 7½, 9½ and 10 o'clock, by applying to JAMES W. RIKER, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 7 Nassau-street, or of N. MCGRAW, No. 465 Broadway, or Morrisania Village. Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the grounds. If the day should be wet, the sale will be postponed until the next fair day.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a change of entertainment will be given at this very popular theatre, and the prices fixed at 25 cents to all parts of the house. TOULMAN'S celebrated drama of the "Blacksmith of Antwarp" is to be revived in great splendor. The new novel drama of the "Sea of Ice, or the Child of Prayer," will also be performed.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kiddar's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DOLBEAR'S Academy of Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, German, French and Spanish, No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-street. For ladies or gentlemen, this is the finest Academy ever opened in America. Terms reduced.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE DEAF.—Just received from London—an assortment of auricles, an entirely new article, calculated to communicate vibration to the ear with surprising power. They are especially adapted to be worn by ladies. E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES, CRYSTALOTYPES, AND STEREOSCOPES—Taken to perfection at the World's Fair Premium Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. S. ROOT.

[Advertisement.]

THE HISTORY OF A HEART.—Would you peruse it? Would you look into its mysterious chambers and listen to its fearful midnight sounds of hope and apprehension, grief and despair? Then go and see the new drama to-night called "Anna; or, The Child of The Wreck," at Barnum's Museum. Two capital pieces there, besides, this afternoon.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 11, by Rev. Mr. Krebs, Pastor of Rutgers st. Church, JOHN N. SAVAGE, Esq., to Miss SARAH LOUISE STUART, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 9, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. JAMES H. OAKES, of Boston, to Miss ALMIRA A. EARLE, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In North Brooklyn, at Christ Church, on Sunday afternoon, May 7, by Rev. Charles Reynolds, GEORGE S. P. BRADFORD to HARRIET ELLEN, youngest daughter of R. Baldwin, Esq., of Mount Vernon.

On Wednesday evening, May 10, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Mr. S. T. WILLCOX, of Bridgeport, Conn., to Miss AMELIA, eldest daughter of Jno. T. Crew, Esq., of Nowark, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, May 13, at the residence of her father, No 4 10-st., CLARISSA LUCINDA, eldest daughter of James Fanning, aged 4 years and 10 months.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 11, after a lingering illness, Miss HANNAH WELLER, in the blissful hope of a resurrection to eternal life.

Her remains were taken to New-Jersey for interment.

In South Brooklyn, on Friday evening, May 12 JOSHUA THURSTON, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 28 Wyckoff-st., South Brooklyn, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., on Monday, 15th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the Fulton ferry, Brooklyn.

JOHN W. RIDLEY, aged 22 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

☞ The relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the late HENRY K. HARRAL are invited to attend his funeral, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 11½ train from New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..MAY 13

7 000 Erie Convt Bds	71 64	$5 New-York Cen. R	b30 105
100 Erie Rail Road	37	do	105
1,000 Hudson Convt Bds	84	do	89 104½
5 000 Ill Cen R. Bonds	77½	do	89 104½
11 500 do	77	do	105
3,500 do	76	30 Panama Railroad	105½
7,000 Ill Cen R Bds	p b3 85	200 Ill Cen RR	83 stk 85
1100 N. Y. Cen R. R.	88	100 Cleve & Toledo R R	93
500 do	88	do	93
7,000 do	88	95 do	93
20 Del & Hud Canal Co	112	100 Long Island R. R.	s3 23
50 Mech & Leather Bank	92	100 do	b30 23
50 Canton Company	27	50 Erie Railroad	s3 69
50 do	27	200 do	b30 70
100 do	s30 28	200 do	b15 70
50 New Jersey Zinc Co	28	do	s3 69
200 Portsmouth Dry Dock	11	150 do	s3 69
50 Elor & K Joint Stk	93	100 do	69
50 Nic Transit Co	8	1,100 do	b60 70
275 do	s3 22	100 do	s30 69
50 do	22	100 do	b13 70
50 do	b60 24	100 do	b30 70
70 do	b45 26	100 do	b60 70
100 do	b30 26	100 do	s30 69
85 Penn Coal Co	s3 105	100 Reading Railroad	71
100 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 30	200 do	73
100 do	b10 30	23 do	s3 73
200 do	s60 30	200 N. Y. Cent. R. R	s60 104
100 do	b10 30	s3 100 Harlem Railroad	opg 13
300 do	b60 31	100 do	b30 13
200 do	b60 31½	100 Erie Railroad	b60 73
100 do	b10 32	100 do	s30 70
100 do	s 30	100 do	b30 70
100 do	s60 30	150 do	b30 70
100 do	s3 31	220 do	s3 70
100 do	b60 31	50 do	s30 70
200 Nicar Trans Co	26	200 do	b3 70
100 do	s 25	100 do	s30 70
200 do	b60 26	250 do	b60 71
500 do	s60 25	300 do	s3 70
400 Elor & Key Joint Stk	14	300 do	b30 70
100 McCulloch Gold	1	50 do	b30 70
50 do	b60 51	50 do	b60 70
100 do	s60 5	100 do	s30 70
650 Georgia Gold	1	100 Reading Railroad	b3 76
100 do	b60 1	100 do	b60 76
250 Canton Company	s30 25	100 do	s3 73
50 Clev & Tol. R. R.	93	100 do	b60 76
500 do	b60 24	100 do	b10 76
200 do	s3 22	100 do	b3 73

SECOND BOARD

500 Del & Hud R Bds	87	200 Hudson Riv. R. R	b10 65
2,000 Erie Convt Bds	71	50 do	65
100 Cumber Coal Co	s60 30	200 N. Y. Cent. R. R	s60 104
100 do	b10 30	23 do	104
100 do	s3 30	100 Harlem Railroad	opg 13
300 do	b60 31	100 do	b30 13
200 do	b60 31	100 Erie Railroad	b60 73
100 do	s 30	100 do	s30 70
100 do	b10 30	100 do	b30 70
100 do	s60 30	150 do	b30 70
100 do	s3 31	220 do	s3 70
100 do	b60 31	50 do	s30 70
200 Nicar Trans Co	26	200 do	b3 70
100 do	s 25	100 do	s30 70
200 do	b60 26	250 do	b60 71
500 do	s60 25	300 do	s3 70
400 Elor & Key Joint Stk	14	300 do	b30 70
100 McCulloch Gold	1	50 do	b30 70
50 do	b60 51	50 do	b60 70
100 do	s60 5	100 do	s30 70
650 Georgia Gold	1	100 Reading Railroad	b3 76
100 do	b60 1	100 do	b60 76
250 Canton Company	s30 25	100 do	s3 73
50 Clev & Tol. R. R.	93	100 do	b60 76
500 do	b60 24	100 do	b10 76
200 do	s3 22	100 do	b3 73

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 13.

50 Ind & Cin. Railroad	69	120 Cin. Ham & Day. R. R.	99
10 Hurlbut House	30½	87 Cincin & Xenia R. R	105
20 Colum & Xenia R. R.	105	25 Cin. Wil & Zanes R R	75
20 Cin. & Hillsboro' R R	40	28 N. Alb. & Salem R. R.	45
50 Pelfont, Ind. R. R.	89	290 Newark Pats. R. R.	70
50 Madi., Ind. & Peru R. R.	50	40 Ky. Trust Co. Bank	93
20 Little Miami Railroad	109	36 Cov & Lex Railroad	56
30 Ohio Central Railroad	84	50 Ind. Central Railroad	80
20 Cin. Ham & Day. R. R.	97	30 Cin. Ham. & Day. R. R	97
75 Little Miami Railroad	109½	50 Cin & Ind Railroad	70
20 N. Alb. & Salem R. R.	45	40 Little Miami Railroad	109

MONDAY, May 15—A. M.

The Foreign Mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, to April 29, were delivered at a late hour on Saturday evening. Owing to the unusual delay since the first Telegraphic summary from Halifax, the market accounts have lost much of their freshness. We copy the London Circular of BARING BROTHERS on another page. The latest Liverpool circulars quote Ohio Flour at 38s. 6d. @ 39s.; Philadelphia and Western Canal 37s. @ 37s. 6d.; Canadian, common brands, 37s., and extra 37s. 6d. @ 38s.; Indian Corn 40s. Good demand for Mess Beef. Pork dull. Tallow has again advanced, 66s. @ 68s. Cotton as quoted by Telegraph: better grades ¼d. dearer; lower qualities 1-16d. dearer. The Bank of England return to April 22 shows a further loss of £980,000 in Gold, tho whole stock $66,570,000. The Public Deposits, stationary, amounting to about $8,500,000. The circulation of all the Banks in Great Britain, as made up officially to 18th of March, amounts to $193,535,000, being very near the bank circulation of this country, as made up at the Treasury Department a few days ago. The specie held by the Bank of England average for the month of March, was $78,015,000, and by the Scotch and Irish Banks, $18,100,000. The loss by the Bank of England since March, amounts to $11,445,000. Of this circulation of the United Kingdom, as given above, $106,315,000 is supplied by the Bank of England; $34,000,000 by the English Private and Joint Stock Banks, and $55,780,000 by the Scotch and Irish Banks. The discount rates are 4½ to 5 ℔ cent. in London. The continued loss of gold to the Continent excites an uneasy feeling. The receipts from Australia continue on a liberal scale. The gold developments on the island of Ceylon are not very decided. The India and China market accounts, by the Overland Mail, to the middle of March are in favor of increased transactions in manufactured goods at Bombay and Calcutta, and a moderate business at Canton. Prices improved. The Tea trade reported without particular change.

The proposals of the English Chancellor of the Exchequer for a loan of $30,000,000 are received with favor by a portion of the London press. The *Times* newspaper regards the form of the security as likely to prove decidedly acceptable with the middling classes, and indeed, with all money lenders outside of London. The Exchequer Bonds bear a liberal interest for a public British stock: 3½ ℔ cent. are payable to bearer, the periodical interest requiring no particular form for the collection; the Bonds to be distributed at about par, and certain of repayment without deduction, in from three to six years.

In this connection the following side-blow is aimed by this powerful journal at the Bank of England:

"What the money is immediately wanted for is to keep us in an independent position with the Bank till the relations of the State with that corporation can be arranged on a more dignified footing. Since it appears to be thought in that quarter that the State is an exigent and troublesome customer, it is quite time that the inconvenience should be abated on the one hand, and the sense of obligation removed on the other." We have shown on a former occasion that, after all, the balance of obligation is not so decidedly one way as the organs of the Bank would have us suppose; but, at all events, it is best such differences of opinion should be removed, and the best remedy is, that the State should act as a private individual, *manage its own business itself*—that is, by its own servants—and then deal with the Bank for accommodation, as any gentleman deals with his bank. In the meantime, however, cash is required. We are now about to disguise the formidable character of the war in which we are now engaged, to all appearances, as irretrievably engaged. We may or may not be able to carry on that war in an effectual manner, so as to blockade all the enemy's ports and keep her armies within brief and barren limits, without adding to the permanent debt. Meanwhile, however, money is wanted, and our bills will come in faster than the Succession Tax or even a double Income Tax can meet them. Now that we are in for it, and are released alike from the more romantic duties of charity and forbearance, we have no alternative but to wage war with our utmost strength, and not the least part of our national strength is that money, which Englishmen, dearly as they are supposed to love it, will always pour into the coffers of the State, whenever the honor of their country or the great interests of humanity are concerned."

We had another spirited Stock Market on Saturday, the improvement of the previous day in the tone of the dealings being fully sustained, with a further rise on the prices of most of the speculative shares. Reading Road was done as high as 76 ℔ cent. cash, and Erie 70¼, closing 70@70¼; Cleveland and Toledo 93½, Hudson 65½, New-York Central 105, closing 104¾ cash, and 104½ seller 60 days. The last-named stock has been freely sold short, of late, and the deliveries are not made by the Bears without some trouble to command the cash stock. The effect of the announcement of additional loans by the Company has been to induce a good many sales by real holders also, but not to the extent of the demand from new speculators for a rise. The stock has been assailed in the Street, through an anonymous circular, the only point in which worthy of notice is the statement that

"It is only one year since this Company commenced its corporate existence. At the time of its organization some of the Companies who became corporators had created new stock as follows:

The Schenectady and Troy Railroad Co	$162,500
The Mohawk Valley Co	1,575,000
Syracuse and Utica Direct Co	600,000
Buffalo and Rochester Co	718,750
Total new means	$3,056,250

This sum by the terms of the consolidation agreement was to be paid to the Directors of the Central Railroad on call, and it has accordingly all been called and paid in to them. At the time of consolidation it was said that it was to have been expended in completing the second track from Syracuse to Buffalo, providing new equipment," &c.

From which the writer argues that further means for the same object ought not to be called for without a thorough exhibit of the affairs and expenditures, past and contemplative, shall first be made to the public, which we presume will be done.

The Board sales of Railway Bonds amounted to $40,000—principally Illinois Central Mortgages, which advanced to 78 ℔ cent. Erie 1883's were done at 87, and New-York Central Sixes 88¼ ℔ cent. There is no general improvement on the Bond list. The European letters were not delivered in season to be acted upon.

The steamer *Pacific*, for Liverpool, took out $451,000 in specie—making a total export for the week of $523,000. The Sub-Treasury held at the close of business on Saturday $8,216,396, against $8,064,779 at the close of the previous week. The Bank Averages made up to-day will show an increased specie line, and raise the aggregate to $12,000,000, judging from the increase in several of the prominent Wall-street Banks. Money was freely offered on demand loan on Saturday, both in and outside of Bank. The stock movement is thus rendered easy to those who have confidence in the future course of money affairs at home and abroad. The main point of present strength with the Wall-street Banks is in the favorable income—much of it in gold—from the West and Southwest. While this continues, the Foreign Exchanges, though requiring considerable specie, will not occasion much concern.

The Merchants' Exchange

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted.) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Spruce, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—60 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 830. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER DUEL EXPECTED.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Gen. Cass' Long-Promised Speech on the Religious Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Richardson Withdraws His First Stifling Resolution and Introduces Another.

MESSRS. HUNT AND CRAIGE ARE DISORDERLY.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Interferes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, charged Mr. HUNT, of Louisiana, with being a Factionist. Mr. HUNT pronounced it a falsehood, which caused great excitement and disorder. Mr. HUNT was arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms. It is believed that Mr. CRAIGE will send a challenge immediately. He has left the Hall. a.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

Serious personal difficulties are apprehended between Messrs. HUNT and CRAIGE, growing out of their sharp colloquy in the House to-day.

The resolution offered by Mr. RICHARDSON, extending the debate on the Nebraska bill, was the result of a caucus of the friends of the bill, before the meeting of the House.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

Mr. WADE presented petitions against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. SUMNER presented several series of resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts—among them one recommending the granting of pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812, and against allowing the *Amistad* claim.

Mr. WALKER presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Philadelphia, in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. HUNTER introduced a bill making further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia Land Warrants.

The resolution directing the printing of 37,500 copies of the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report, was debated and postponed.

Mr. JOHNSON reported in favor of printing 2,000 additional copies of a map prepared at the Land-office of the United States of the West India Islands and the Isthmus of Darien. Adopted.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of one HANWAY, who was indicted and tried for treason, arising out of the Christiana riots, setting forth that his health has become injured in consequence of his said indictment, and he is utterly unable to pay the vast expenses of his defence—and he prays to be indemnified to the amount of his witness' fees—say $3,000.

The motion to recommit the report of the last session on the subject of religious freedom to American citizens abroad, was taken up.

GEN. CASS ON THE RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. CASS addressed the House at great length in support of the motion to refer Mr. UNDERWOOD's report made at the last session, on the subject of the claim of American citizens to be protected in the freedom of religious worship abroad, to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We have a full report of this speech, but the first part of it is rather a matter of verbal criticism than anything else, and we spare our readers its infliction, at the same time giving an abstract of the leading points of interest.

Mr. CASS said this was no Sectarian movement. The descendents of the Patriarchs and the believers in Jesus Christ are entitled to the same protection. Jew or Gentile, all are equal in this land of law and liberty; and as the former suffers most from illiberal persecution, his case is entitled to the most commiseration. He supposed no one would see in that doctrine, subject for denunciation; but the error of that expectation was made obvious. The document to which he referred particularly, was the form of a letter addressed by Archbishop HUGHES to the editor of the New-York *Freemon's Journal*, and is in fact a review of the proceedings of the Senate at its last session, in relation to this question of the religious freedom of American citizens in foreign countries. It was published soon after the discussion here, and is headed "Religious Freedom—Letter from Archbishop HUGHES—The MADIAI and the Proceedings in the Senate of the United States."

Mr. CASS denied that the MADIAI question was ever before the Senate, and he could not see why it was dragged in by the Archbishop. He denies the following charge, that he has broached a new national policy. It was a part of our policy when an infant. He denied that he attempted to stir up sectarian animosities. He said, that the course of the Tuscan government, in relation to the unfortunate family of the Madiai, was as incompatible with its true duty and the spirit of the Gospel, as it was with the feelings and knowledge of the age. The case has passed into the domain of history, and that imperial tribunal will arraign and condemn alike the actors and the precedent, re furnishing one of the most flagrant violations of the rights of conscience recorded in the long chapter of religious intolerance.

The "national policy" is destined soon to be an established and a successful one, founded as it is upon the inalienable rights of man; and even if it were "new" in practice, as it is not, it is old in principle, and it comes to do its work at an age of the world when other considerations besides those of antiquity enter into the determination of grave questions affecting the welfare of mankind. It is but yesterday, as it were, that the "new" policy of "throwing off governments destructive of the ends for which they are instituted," was announced in our Declaration of Independence, but young as it is, it already commands the assent of every liberal mind throughout the world, and ere long will become one of the great practical truths in all political systems. The Archbishop assumes that this policy is pressed here on the ground that, as foreigners are allowed the exercise of their religion in this country, therefore, in all other countries Americans have the right to claim and exercise a similar privilege. But this is too narrow a foundation for this great claim of religious immunity. It rests on no example, but on the everlasting decree of the Creator. The motive of the Archbishop in the promulgation of this moral theorem, is not at first very obvious. Where it does not degenerate into a mere dispute about words, and assumes to be a psychological truth, it is at war with the common sentiment of mankind.

There are two points involved in this branch of the subject, which for the sake of precision, it is well to separate. The first is the right of Governments to make conformity with a particular profession of religion, a condition precedent to any share in their administration, either as electors or as office-holders. This principle is equally impolitic and unjust, but it does not enter into the present inquiry, which relates to a higher subject, the freedom of conscience, its immunity from human restraints, and not to the freedom of mere political privileges. This discussion turns upon the claim of Governments to control the religious freedom of their people by prohibiting the exercise of any religious but the dominant one established by the State, or by requiring all within their jurisdiction to conform to it.

It is not every vagary of the imagination, nor every ebullition of feeling, nor every impulse of the passions, however honest the motive may be, which can lay claim to the right of conscience. That great moral faculty is an improving one, and should be improved and instructed by all the means within our reach; and he who neglects that duty, will have much to answer for.

But I deny, said the Senator, that religious worship is the subject of American legislation. There is no part of our country—not a solitary nook—from these marble halls, where the Representatives of the American States and people assemble to do the will of their sovereign, to the remotest log cabin upon the very verge of civilization, where a man may not freely and lawfully worship God, unrestrained by any law—local or federal. In Connecticut, in South Carolina, in Oregon, and everywhere else, any man may perform his religious services to his Creator without the slightest fear of interruption or punishment.

The Archbishop sees in any representations which may have been made by our Government to that of Tuscany, respecting the MADIAI case, not only a kind of national self-abasement, but a pregnant example, which might be hereafter converted to our injury. As I know, said Mr. CASS, nothing of any such representations, but have only to say, that though I should not have approved of any interference, as the rights of an American citizen were not in question, yet my objection would have originated in other considerations, and not in any fear that by an effort to check persecution and intolerance, we should lower our character in our own eyes, or in those of the world. Still less do I fear that the attempt to protect American citizens in the enjoyment of religious worship abroad will expose us to ridicule or contempt. If it does, I think we can bear it with due fortitude. As to the national humiliation of requesting the governments of the earth to permit the peaceable citizens of our own country, while residing in another, to worship God as freely as they worship him at home, I am not afraid it will injure us in the estimation of the world. On the contrary, I believe that this manifestation of solicitude for the religious freedom of Americans will be everywhere applauded as another proof of the devotion of free governments to the rights and welfare of their people. Nor do I apprehend that what we now ask will furnish a cause or a pretext for demands upon ourselves which we could not grant without danger, nor refuse without inconsistency. No such case can happen. We are ready to receive and consider the applications of all other governments to our own, in relation to the just rights of their citizens in our country. That is a legitimate subject for national representation, when made in a proper spirit, and it is one we should ever be willing to receive in a like spirit of conciliation.

MARTENS sees nothing humiliating in such an arrangement, and of course there can be nothing humiliating in the proposition. He speaks of the very course we propose as one sanctioned by the usage of nations. That it has been so for almost two hundred years—how much longer I have not sought to ascertain—is shown by the Treaty of Utrecht of 1667, between England and Spain, which provided that the subjects of neither party should be molested nor disturbed for their conscience so long as they gave no public scandal or offence. A change is going on in the principles of national intercourse, sure and irresistible. The harsh relics of dark and barbarous ages are disappearing, and the influence of liberal governments is extending and expanding itself wherever there is injustice to remove or prejudices to encounter. The Grand Duke of Tuscany is safe for to-day, even if he stands between the American or the English sojourner and his God; but I would not ensure his safety for to-morrow, without a heavy premium. The code of public law has not yet quite reached the case; but it is rapidly spreading, and, for one, I hope it will soon be a recognized principle with the enlighted governments of the world, that if duty and humanity fail to protect the rights of their citizens to free religious worship abroad, that protection shall be rendered by force.

As early as 1765, two years only after the acknowledgment of our independence, entire freedom of worship was consecrated in a treaty with Prussia in these memorable words:

"The most perfect freedom of conscience and of worship is granted to the citizens or subjects of either party within the jurisdiction of the other, without being liable to molestation in that respect, for any cause other than an insult to the religion of others. Moreover, when the subjects or citizens of the one party shall die within the jurisdiction of the other, their bodies shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance. &c.

JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, and THOMAS JEFFERSON signed this treaty. They stood prominently forward in "driveline" their country into independence, and no less prominently forward in "driveling" her into the assertion and maintenance of this great and glorious principle of entire religious freedom. We do not wish a letter changed in this noble tribute to the rights of conscience. Time cannot impair it, and I hope it will be the model kept in view till the great end is consummated.

How he, who acknowledges the duty of the Government to extend protection to our exasperated citizens, sent by the accidents of life to foreign countries, in questions relating to person and property, can deny the right to interfere by remonstrance, even in cases of religious expression, as I do not understand, I shall not attempt to explain. Modern diplomacy is filled with instances of interposition upon almost every subject, freely made and kindly received. It would be hard to satisfy me that firm remonstrance, in a kind spirit, on this subject of religious freedom, will be permanently unsuccessful. I do not believe a word of this. Since I have been upon the theatre of action, the progress of human opinion has wrought more change in the physical and moral condition of society than were witnessed for ages preceding that era. No man can set bounds to this mighty agent, and I bless God that though I am full of years I am full of hope, looking forward with confidence to other and yet mightier triumphs, more glorious than those of the battle field, and which will go far to reclaim the human family from political and religious thraldom, from intellectual ignorance, and from physical want. Governments cannot now do deeds of darkness darkly. Their inmost recesses are penetrated by the light of public information. And their doings and their designs are laid open to the gaze of the world. There are no veiled prophets now, to assume and hold power by mysterious pretensions, nor prisoners with iron masks to wear out their lives in confinement, and whose names and whose offences are equally unknown. There is, indeed, no want of tyranny, but it does its work openly. No nation can isolate itself from the common observation of mankind. The world is watching, judging, and approving or condemning, as the course of public measures is just or unjust. No people can withdraw themselves from this great scrutiny. No system of despotism can close its boundaries to the access of this mighty engine. And sooner or later it will finish, and well finish the work it is now doing.

Archbishop HUGHES, in the appeal he makes from our profession to our practice, in continuation of the Tuscan rebuke he administered to our Government, remarks, that "other violations of liberty of conscience in different parts of the country, are by no means rare in our history," and he proceeds, in proof of this assertion, to refer to the burning of religious buildings in Philadelphia, which I have already introduced in connection with another branch of this inquiry, as he had just before referred to the lamentable destruction of a convent in Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mr. President, these instances of lawless violence have no legitimate place in this inquiry. They are introduced as an offset against the MEDIAI persecution, and to warn us that we are not so quick as to find ourselves justified in throwing the first stone. It is contended that the MEDIAI were punished for possessing and reading the Bible. While Archbishop HUGHES indignantly denies this charge, he brings against our character and institutions this accusation, as one of equal or greater intolerance, which should foreclose us from complaint or animadversion. I am, indeed, amazed at this reference for any such purpose. That cause must be weak, indeed, which needs support like this. The Archbishop has left unnoticed, if not unheeded, the real principles which separate these American and Italian acts of intolerance by a vast distance, and which render our country responsible, as its share of reproach, for deeds of violence against the law, but punishable by the law, while the share of the other is the responsibility of bad laws, unjustly administered, and striking at the very foundation of religious freedom. All people are more or less accountable for the prevalence of crime among them, but this is a very different accountability from that which attaches to the commission of great moral offences, like the oppression of the human conscience, through the instrumentality of the law. The fanatical riots in London, in 1780, were a reproach to the English character, not because they were sanctioned by the Government, but because the Government had not the energy or the power to prevent them. The atrocious destruction of religious edifices in our own country, no one can justify—not even palliate; but they are deeds which bring no other public responsibility with them than what attaches to negligent or feeble administration. The actors in them exposed themselves to heavy punishment, and I presume some of them, at least, met it, though I have not inquired into the fact. But certain it is, the courts were open to prosecution, and with ample power, and, I doubt not, disposition, to visit these offences with the full severity of the law. As to the failure to make compensation for the scenes at Charlestown, of which the Archbishop complains, I must confess I have ever wished the most ample remuneration had been provided by the Legislature of the State.

The Senator next turned to see "what the Kings are about." Since PHILIP the Fifth crossed the Pyrenees, said he, it would be difficult to point out a single noble deed or one generous sentiment to redeem the Spanish branch of the Bourbons from universal obloquy. There is not a well informed man in Europe conversant with the past history of royal courts, who does not know the contempt for the proprieties and decencies of life which is exhibited in the very highest place in Madrid, occupied by one who guides and guards the consciences of the nations for some inscrutable purpose, subjected to her authority by a wise Providence. Well has it been said that God sometimes shows his contempt for human power by placing it in such hands.

The next point touched on was the intolerance of those who refuse Christian burial to such an die out of the pale of their church. But, after all, he says, the Englishman finds a grave, for here is a decree which allows him one into which, however, his friends must cast him as they would the beasts that perish; but the American, to whom the ordinary misfortune of death is not enough, but to which is added the misfortune of its advent at Madrid, where is his body to find repose? Is it to commence its wanderings in death, having terminated those in life, and to continue them until some friendly Potter's Field can be found to receive the stranger, and where the weary shall be at rest? For "a private garden where it can be buried secretly," a place of deposit, which has sometimes been humanely offered, cannot always be expected. Graves are gifts which are hard to wring from private benevolence in such a persecuting country. Nor is the ocean near to supply with its strand an unsightly receptacle, such as not long since furnished the only place of interment for foreigners, not Roman Catholics, dying at Malaga. Who can read the following extract, from a report upon this subject, without feelings of indignation which it would be as difficult to describe as it would be to suppress. Until within a few years "the remains of Protestants were stealthily conveyed by night to the seaboard, attended by a few trembling friends, and deposited in an upright position in holes, with scarcely any more ceremony than would have been awarded to the beasts of the field."

He alluded to the facts on this subject as set forth in a letter to Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD concerning the state of things in Cuba, and compared them with the tolerance exhibited of late by the Sovereign of Siam and the Emperor of Hayti. So late as the 10th of December, 1852, the Government of Portugal decreed that "the celebrating of public rites of worship, not that of the Catholic religion, should be punishable with imprisonment from one to three years, and to a fine proportioned to the income of the offender." In Valparaiso, we are told that Protestant worship is "connived at," any religion but the dominant one being constitutionally prohibited; but that recently, the party of exclusion has gained ground, and there is reason to fear that the little freedom now allowed will become less. At Santiago, the capital of Chili, the foreigner has not even the "connivance" of the authorities in the performance of his religious duties, but must worship at the established church, or not worship at all. And it is still further stated upon the most respectable authority, that the writer had just learned from the American Consul at Talcahuano, that among other like acts, the local authorities had refused permission to bury the dead body of an infant child, son of the captain of an American vessel, and that the body was, of necessity, taken to sea and put overboard. And I have seen, said the Senator, an official report, in which it is stated, that in answer to the earnest representations made to the curate for his cooperation, in order to procure permission for the burial of this infant child, he refused, saying, that "if it were buried, there was nothing to prevent it from being dug up, as it was no better than the carcass of a dog or cat; it not having been baptized." In 1851, an American citizen, Mr. W., (his name is given in full in the official report,) was at the point of death at Santiago, and such was his anxiety for Christian interment, that one of his friends called upon the American Minister for his opinion, whether it would not be proper that he should make a profession of Catholicism as the only means of securing his final deposit in the public burying ground. Notwithstanding the advice of the Minister, the ceremony of recantation was performed *in extremis*, and the dying man, by this nominal change of faith, bequeathed his body to a consecrated place of sepulchre. It is difficult to deal patiently with this presumptuous oppression, or charitably with those who exercise or extenuate it. And I will not doubt but that the members of the Catholic Church in this country will condemn as severely as their Protestant brethren this insane warfare upon the dearest rights of human nature. It is no part of true religion, whether Catholic or Protestant—it is sheer stolid bigotry. There are Catholic nations in Europe—France for example, and I believe Belgium—and perhaps others, as guiltless of this vile persecution of the living and the dead, as is our country. While they are faithful to their own creed, they are tolerant to that of others.

But, said Mr. CASS, Protestant as well as Catholic countries are exposed to the reproach of this kind of legislation over the consciences of man. Intolerance belongs to no one sect, nor creed, nor country. It takes its rise in the weakness of our nature, and triumphs over the dictates of reason and revelation. Protestant Sweden has attained an unenviable distinct on in this unholy warfare, and her Legislature has passed an act of self-styled toleration, but of real intolerance, difficult to be accounted for in a country possessed of much general information and of much practical freedom. This Swedish law provides

That foreign residents in the kingdom shall establish no school-houses nor other seminaries for the spread of their faith, nor support missionaries to teach it. That Jews shall have synagogues only in Stockholm, and at most in two or three other large places, where, under a proper police, they may be duly watched. That the processions and ceremonies usual among foreign religions, shall be forbidden, &c. That persons converted from the religion of the State shall be punished.

And the recent intelligence from Sweden makes known that this law is no dead letter, but that the spirit of intolerance, which prompted its passage, presides over its execution. A prosecution, it seems, has just been instituted against a number of females, for the high crime of quitting the Lutheran sod joining the Catholic Church. Punishment will follow, to the converts who have obeyed the dictates of their consciences; but disgrace and condemnation await the Government and people thus establishing persecution as a part of their political system. And Norway, and Mecklenburg, and Saxony, and probably others, all Protestant States, have also sullied their legislation with similar acts of fanatical persecution. I have no pleasure in the enumeration of these deeds of folly and presumption in any State, nor have I more pain in exposing them in a Protestant than in a Catholic State. It is all one to me where committed; I earnestly desire that legislative codes should be everywhere freed from these impious regulations, and that man be left as free as God created him, to worship his bountiful Maker.

It is a humiliating confession that in the race of persecution, many of the Christian powers have outstripped their Moslem competitor. It has been a long contest, and a bitter one, begun early and continued late, and carried on with fiery zeal, writing its history in characters of blood, but the follower of the prophet has yielded, and friendly remonstrances and the light of truth have at length been felt even in the high places of Islamism. The imperial mansalyer, one of the titles of the Sultan, and once not a barren one, who issued his decrees from the royal stirrup, and annually ransomed his Christian subjects from death by the payment of the haratsch, for a year embraced the legal tenure of Christian life by the Turkish law, has taken his place among the liberal sovereigns of the earth, feeling his responsibility to the public opinion of the world, and shaping his course in conformity with it. His appeal to that great tribunal, contained in the State paper recently issued, refusing the unworthy pretext by which the Emperor of Russia sought to give to his ambition the guise of religious fanaticism, repelling his pretensions with equal power and calmness, is one of the noblest tributes to the spirit of the age which has recently come to gladden those who, grateful for so much, yet anxiously look for still better things. It asserts boldly, though in the form of an interrogation which challenges a contradiction, that no obstacles now exist to the exercise of the Christian religion in the Ottoman Empire. A proud boast, and I believe a true one. And the declaration of the Governor of Adrianople, just made to an assemblage of its principal citizens, is a beautiful and practical commentary upon this claim of toleration. "Our creed is different," said the Pesha of three tails, (he deserved forty of these honorary candle appendages,) "our creed is different; but if we obey the law—we pray in the Mosque, the Christians in the temple, and the Jews in the synagogue—we are not less faithful subjects of the Sultan: we are therefore brothers, and ought to love each other as such." And this, while the Russian autocrat announces in his proclamation that his mission is to annihilate Paganism, and that whoever stops him in his course will be annihilated like the Pagans.

Protestant places of worship have recently arisen, even at Jerusalem, under the shadow of the Mosque of Omar, upon Mount Moriah, the site of the Temple of Solomon, while in more than one of the capitals of the Christian world an American believer in the Word of God, but who does believe in the creed of the established Church, is allowed no place of public worship, but must worship privately and by connivance, or not worship at all; and even this "connivance" is withheld from the native citizen, whose secession from the dominant faith is a high offence, sure to be visited by severe punishment.

And the soil of the Holy Land, once trod by the feet of the Saviour, is not too sacred to receive the lifeless remains of his Protestant believer, while there is no fitting repose for him in many a Christian land, desecrated by dark deeds and darker presumption. Even so late as the 25th of November, 1852, a decree was issued from the royal manufactory of intolerance at Madrid, which "prohibited any stranger, whether domiciliated or travelling in Spain, from professing any other religion than that of the Catholic Apostolic Church of Rome."

And does Archbishop HUGHES believe, asked the Senator in conclusion, that all these abuses are destined to continue, untouched and unchanged? That they will much longer resist the mighty tide of public opinion which has already done so much in these our latter days, and is fated to do so much more? It may not be. The past is a pledge for the future. Within the memory of the present generation the abuses of ages seemed to possess an impregnable fortress, occupying its position in the midst of Christianity and civilization, and overlooking and overawing both. But one after another its towers have fallen before the efforts of truth, and ere long the citadel itself will be levelled to the ground. And are the Representatives of the American people to lay their hands on their mouths, and their mouths in the dust, to look on and see the persecutions and oppressions to which their countrymen are exposed abroad, and not even express their displeasure and their demands? And all from an affectation of national decorum—national squeamishness it should be called—which is so tender to the presumption of others as to sacrifice our own true rights and honor. I trust no such humiliation is in store for us.

Mr. BADGER asked if the Senator had seen a paragraph going the round in the papers, purporting to have been taken from the *Shepherd of the Valley*, a Catholic magazine in St. Louis, published under the authority and supervision of a Roman Catholic Bishop of Diocess, in which it was stated that as soon as the Catholic population of any State in this Union should get the supremacy, religious toleration would be at an end in that State.

Mr. CASS said he had seen such a paragraph imputed to that paper, but had not seen the paper itself.

Mr. BADGER suggested to the Senator the propriety of amending his resolution so as to direct the Committee to inquire and report such measures as would secure to American citizens religious toleration at home.

Mr. CASS—I think the Government has nothing to do with religious toleration at home. That belongs to the States.

Mr. BADGER asked the Senator to suppose a case, that one or more of the States should happen to fall within the case put by this paper, an event which he feared was not an improbable one, would not this Government occupy rather an awkward position in asking foreign Governments to grant to American citizens a right which confessedly this Government cannot secure to them at home.

Mr. CASS—The Senator supposes an improbable case.

Mr. CLAYTON—Hoped the subject would now be referred. He proposed to discuss it himself at some suitable time, but before doing so he preferred that the Committee of which he was a member, should consider the subject. Referred.

Mr. CLAYTON—Moved that the Vetoed bill, granting land to the Insane, be printed as it passed Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. HUNTER—Moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. BADGER—Said, that after the discussion that had taken place, none desired to commence at this late hour to consider the Indian bill. He therefore moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. HUNTER—It is only 2 o'clock.

Mr. BADGER's motion was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

Mr. RICHARDSON withdrew the demand for the previous question on the resolution offered by him proposing to terminate debate on the Nebraska bill in five minutes after the House shall again go into Committee thereon—and offered a resolution to extend the debate until Friday next, at 12 o'clock,—and demanded the previous question on it.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. SAGE demanded the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. GIDDINGS inquired whether it was in order to move a suspension of the rules.

The SPEAKER replied affirmatively.

Mr. GIDDINGS made a motion to that effect, for the purpose of introducing a bill to repeal all parts of the laws of the United States which authorise the coastwise slave trade. He remarked, it was due to state, he had brought forward the bill on his own responsibility.

Mr. CLINGMAN objected to the introduction of the bill, as out of order.

The Speaker decided it was competent to move a suspension of the rules.

Mr. GIDDINGS, in reply to a question, said his bill seeks to carry out the doctrine of non-intervention.

After a debate on points of order,

Mr. Hillyer appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DEAN moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I withdraw my proposition because the advocates and the foes of the Nebraska bill think it interferes with the fight now going on, and I don't wish to embarrass the other side.

Mr. DEAN—You want a free fight.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved a call of the House.

Mr. DICKINSON vainly sought to introduce a resolution, to the effect that every bill on the calendar in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, which was set aside last Monday, shall be restored to its appropriate place.

The question was taken, Shall there be a call of the House—Yeas 61, Nays 141.

Mr. RICHARDSON asked leave to offer a resolution to terminate the debate on the Nebraska bill on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, and that consideration of the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, be postponed until the 24th inst.

[Much confusion attendant on the proceedings.]

Mr. SAGE objected.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved the suspension of the rules. Carried—Yeas 137, Nays 66, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bailey, Bagly, Banks, Barksdale, Barry, Benjamin, Bocock, Royce, Breckenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clarke, Clingman, Cobb, Convuht, Cox, Craige, Caruthers, Cummings, Davis of Ind., Davison, Dean, Disney, Dowsll, Dunbar, Edy, Edgerton, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Hamilton, Harlan, Harris of Ark., Harris of Ind., Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Kortz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsey, Macdonald, McDougall, McNair, Mace, Mayy, Maxwell, Miller of Va., Miller of Ind., Millson, Peble, Olds, Oliver, Orr, Packer, Perkins, Phelps of Mo., Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Read, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Ritchey, Robbins, Rogers, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smyth, Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Straub, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Taylor of Tenn., Trout, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Wentworth of Ill., Westbrook, Witte, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Belcher, Benson, Benton, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Cullom, Davis of R. I., Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edwards, Elliott, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Fisgley, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Howe, Hunt, Jones of N. Y., Knox, Lyon, McCulloch, Matteson, Meacham, Middleswarth, Molony, Nash, Morgan, Murray, Noble, Murray, Morton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins of N. Y., Pringle, Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Simmons, Smith of N. Y., Stratton Stuart of Ohio, Taylor of Ohio, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburn, Wells, Wentworth of Mass., Yates.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved the previous question.

Mr. HUNT—I wish to propose an amendment to the time, which will make the resolution more acceptable to the opponents of the bill.

Mr. SAGE moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. HUNT again rose to make a proposition.

Mr. CRAIGE objected, amid cries of "Hear him!" "hear him!"

Mr. HUNT—The gentleman compels me to take ground which I would not otherwise take. [The remainder of the sentence was lost in deafening cries of "Order!" "Order!"]

Mr. CRAIGE—I look on the gentleman as a factionist, and I declare him such.

"Order!" "order!"

Before the result of the vote was announced on Mr. SAGE's motion, Mr. HUNT wished to say a word, personal to his feelings.

The Speaker asked whether it was the unanimous wish of the House.

Mr. CRAIGE—I object on the same ground as I took before.

Mr. HUNT—If the gentleman from North Caroline stigmatizes me as a factionist, he speaks a falsehood.

[Loud exclamations of "order," and great excitement.]

Mr. CRAIGE—I will exercise my rights, and will call the gentleman to order as soon as I would any body else.

Mr. HUNT—If the gentleman says I am a factionist, he speaks what is false before God and the country.

During the colloquy there were deafening cries of "order! order!" The Speaker banged with his hammer, calling on the Seargeant-at-Arms to interfere to preserve order.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, seizing his mace of office, hurried over to Mr. HUNT.

The excitement subsided a little.

The Speaker then exerted his power to require gentlemen standing in the aisles to take their seats.

The result on laying the resolution on the table was then announced—yeas 65, nays 134.

Messrs. WASHBURN, of Maine, SAGE and CAMPBELL, severally moved that the House adjourn until Monday next.

Negatived—56 against 131.

Another unsuccessful motion was made to adjourn.

Cries of "Question!" "Question!" so boisterous that persons in the lobbies rushed up to the bar, supposing there was a fight.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., said something, but his voice was drowned in deafening cries of "Order," "Question."

The Speaker called the members to order, saying there could be no question put until quiet was restored.

Calls of the House were then made, and motions to adjourn submitted in quick succession, like the irregular firing of militia.

Cries of "Question," "Question," broke forth with renewed vigor, and amid the noisy proceedings, the demand for the previous question on Mr. RICHARDSON's resolution was seconded by acclamation.

Mr. GOODRICH moved to adjourn till to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., moved to adjourn until Wednesday.

Both motions voted down by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me. asked leave to introduce a resolution.

The Speaker said it would not be in order to introduce a new subject of regulation, while the House is acting on a matter under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me. moved to lay Mr. RICHARDSON's resolution on the table.

The Speaker said there was an express rule against it, pending action under the previous question.

Mr. HAVEN wished to have a division of the House, on the question of the resolution involving a postponement of the special order.

Main question ordered to be put on the resolutions—Yeas 127, Nays 62.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me. moved to lay Mr. RICHARDSON's motion on the table.

The Speaker decided the motion out of order.

After the calling of yeas and nays until 5½ o'clock, the House—Mr. STUART of Ohio having called for a division on the question—agreed to the first part of Mr. RICHARDSON's resolution proposing to close the debate on the Nebraska bill on Saturday next at meridian, by yeas 114 to nays 59, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Bailey, Ball, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Caruthers, Caskie, Christian, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquit, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Eddy, Edmundson, Ellison, English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Grey, Grow, Hamilton, Harris of Ala, Harris of Miss., Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Keith, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lindsley, Macdonald, McDonald, McNair, Macy, Maxwell, Miller of Mo., Miller of Ind., Moore, Mottor of Mo., Parker, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Preston, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Ritchie, Robbins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Strong, Shower, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Ala, Smith of Va., Smyth, Stanton, Stanton of Tenn., Stuart, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Trout, Tweed, Vail, Van Zandt, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Wentworth of Ill., Westbrook, Witbar, Wright of Pa., Zollicoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Crocker, Davis of R. I., De Witt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmonds, Elliott, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagan, Goodrich, Grow, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Jones of N. Y., Knox, Lyon, McCulloch, Matteson, Meacham, Middleswarth, Morgan, Marcy, Oliver of N. Y., Pettan, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Russell, Sabin, Sayre, Sarpe, Sapp, Simmons, Skelton, Stratton, Stuart of Ohio, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburn, Wells, Wentworth of Mass., Yates.

The second branch of Mr. RICHARDSON's motion, postponing the Pacific Railroad bill to the 24th inst., was agreed to—Yeas, 123; Nays, 53.

At 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

Later from the Cape of Good Hope—The Gold Discoveries.

BOSTON, Monday, May 15.

The bark *Springbok*, arrived at this port, brings Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope) dates to the 26th March. The papers are filled with accounts of the gold discoveries, which are said to extend over the whole sovereignty. Many pure nuggets, 40 grains, had been received at Cape Town.

A correspondent says: "From the accounts I have read of California and Australia, there has been more gold found near the surface here than there." Parties of diggers had left Graham's Town for the gold region Wagon loads of copper of great purity, with a considerable per centage of gold had been found on the surface. Agates and other valuable stones had also been discovered.

The Colonists were signing a petition to the Queen to reannex the Orange River sovereignty.

Arrived at Table Bay, March 31—Brig *E. L. Walton*, from New-York for Cape Town. 22d—Ship *Jamestown*, from Manila for New-York, put in for medical aid; bark *Jupiter*, from Boston, likely to be condemned.

Mr. OBR, *alias* the "Angel Gabriel," preached yesterday in Charlestown, South Boston and Chelsea. No rioting of any consequence occurred. The 1st Regiment of Light Infantry was held in readiness all day, to suppress disturbance, had any occurred.

The Loss of the Ship Winchester, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, May 15.

The lost ship *Winchester* was chartered in ENOCH TRAIN's Liverpool line. She was a line freighting-ship, of 1,500 tons, and was built in East Boston, three years since, by Messrs. JACKSON & EWELL—Messrs. W. F. WELD & Co., of this city, being her owners. The vessel was valued at $80,000, and was insured for that amount at several offices. The cargo was also heavily insured here

[illegible] from Malta. Lord RAGLAN left Malta [illegible] Constantinople.

[illegible] Factory, on the island of Crossstadt, and containing 60,000 lbs. of powder, blew up and killed 60 operatives. No damage was done to the fortress.

The Russian schooner *Liberias*, Captain RAAS, was taken by the British, and a prize crew was put on board to navigate the vessel to England. Captain RAAS being acquainted with British tastes, supplied his captors with an unlimited allowance of brandy. They got drunk; the Russians pulled them below hatches, and carried them as prisoners into Carlserona!

A strong note has been sent by France and Britain to the Senate of Lubec, calling the Government of that city to account for having permitted the clearance of a cargo of sulphur to Russia, after the declaration of neutrality was issued.

There was some talk of MEHEMET ALI returning to the Ministry of War. OMAR PACHA is on bad terms with RIZA, the present Minister of War, and with RENSCHID PACHA; and it was said that OMAR wrote to the Sultan strongly against RIZA's appointment.

An Austrian paper states that 26,000 Russian dragoons are on march to the Danube.

The first instalment of the French and English loan to Turkey of 30,000,000 francs had reached Constantinople.

A letter from Athens says that King OTHO, fearing he will have to flee from his kingdom, has hired a Prussian ship, which may protect him by its neutral flag!

On 29th April the British 44th, 50th, 93d, 4th, 28th Rifle Regiments were at Gallipoli, and the 3d, 44st, 49th, 77th, 47th, and 88th, at Scutari. To the 20th April, 10,000 French and English troops had reached Constantinople.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, had published an address to the Greeks, advising them to remain quiet.

OSMAN PACHA, the Turkish Governor of Mutschin, has been arrested, and is to be tried by a Council of War, on a charge of treason. Letters to him from Gen. LUDERS are said to have been seized. OSMAN was arrested by order of OMER PASHA, on a charge of "cowardice in face of the enemy, and treasonable connivance with the enemy's plans." OMER ordered him to be publicly degraded from his rank, and imprisoned at Shumla—but unwilling to take the responsibility of putting him to death, referred the matter to Constantinople. Orders are now on their way from the Government ordering his execution.

The Baltic.

The British fleet had been further reinforced, and was awaiting the arrival of the French squadron. Until the latter arrived the British force would cruise off the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia.

On the 21st, nineteen British ships anchored before Stockholm. Admiral NAPIER arrived on the 24th, and on the 25th had an audience with King OSCAR. He returned to the fleet the same day.

An Amusing Story.

A letter from an officer of the fleet, dated 18th, tells the following rather good story:

"One morning, a few days since, we saw a large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As we rapidly came up with her, she took in sail until she was under reefed topsails—fighting trim—so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, "Hands, bring the ship into action. For some three minutes everything was hustle—casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes more, and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match-lines in their hands, waiting for the word to fire. Just as we got within good distance the blackguard ran up American colors, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, *but he wanted to see how smartly we would clear for action.* If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of heaven, never believe me."

Latest from the Seat of War—Evacuation of Lesser Wallachia by the Russians.

From the London Times, May 1.

The latest intelligence from the theatre of war is published by the *Moniteur* of yesterday, which states that a telegraphic dispatch of the 27th ult. has been received from Belgrade, to the effect that *the Russians had experienced a considerable check at Czernavoda, and had evacuated Lesser Wallachia.* These two facts are wholly unconnected with each other, and must have occurred on the extreme left and the extreme right of the Russian army, which may be taken to be 150 miles apart. Czernavoda is a point in the Dobrudscha, situated on the bend of the Danube, a little to the north of Rassova. It forms the western extremity of that ancient but irregular line of defence called Trajan's Wall, which extends from the Danube to the Black Sea at Kosteudje; and, if it be true that the Russians have sustained a serious check at this spot, the Turkish army must have succeeded in making good the defence of that line, which separates the Dobrudscha from the rest of Bulgaria, and in preventing the advance of the enemy on Rassova and Silistria. Under the present circumstances of the war, when a considerable European force may be thrown, in a very short time, on the coast, this fact would be of extreme importance; it would check the possibility of an early advance of the Russians on Varna, Silistria or Shumla, and LUDERS' corps, already in the Dobrudscha, might find itself in a position of great difficulty. We may here observe, that we can entertain no doubt that the intention of the English and French Governments is *to commence operations very speedily on the Lower Danube or the coast*, and that, although it was considered essential to occupy and fortify the neck of the Thracian Chersonesus, near Gellipoli in order to secure the ingress and egress of the allied fleets and armies by the possession of the Hellespont, it never was intended to detain a large force in that place, where they are necessarily ill-provided with supplies, and remote from the immediate objects of the campaign.

Whatever the true state of the case may be on the Lower Danube, we have no doubt of the fact that Prince PASKIEWITSCH, on his arrival near the theatre of war, gave immediate orders for the withdrawal of the Russian forces from Little Wallachia. This determination of the Russian General is the best proof of the consummate judgment with which OMAR PASHA took up his position at Kelefat, and the ability with which his plans have been executed in that quarter. Last Autumn the extreme left of the Turkish army was generally considered to be the point most open to attack, and, among the schemes most discussed by competent judges, that which seemed most dangerous to the Turks was the possibility of turning their position altogether on the side of Servia, and passing the Balkan by a march on Sophia. The skill and courage with which the works at Kalafat were conceived, executed, and defended from attack, neutralized this plan, and on the only occasion when the Russians attempted a movement of the kind they were defeated at Citate.

Prince PASKIEWITSCH appears at once to have recognized the danger of the enormous extension which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had given to the Russian line of operations north of the Danube, and at the same time he has probably acted with a view to Austria, so as to have an air of yielding to her wishes by removing the war to a greater distance from her frontier. but, in reality, to withdraw out of reach of her direct intervention. The effect of this movement will probably be that the Russians will leave a detachment to watch the line of the Aluta, but that they will concentrate the bulk of their army on the grand line of operations directed against Shumla and the surrounding fortified places. If the Turkish army were better prepared to manœuvre in the field, they would have an opportunity of pressing upon the Russians in this partial retreat; but in the plains of Little Wallachia the Russians would employ with great effect their cavalry, which is their strongest arm; and we hope OMAR PACHA will not at present be beguiled into an advance, which could not be supported as long as the enemy is threatening in great force the centre of his position. Little Wallachia being evacuated. Prince PASKIEWITSCH has before him the alternative of contiuuing to *evacuate the Principality of Wallachia altogether*, retaining Moldavia, in which he has a far better position or of *putting forth his whole strength to strike a great blow on Silistria and Shumla before the Allied armies have reached the Danube.* The former supposition is not impossible, for the Emperor NICHOLAS may judge it expedient to make this concession to the demands of the German Powers by relinquishing a province which Austria is well able to protect, if she thinks fit to do so. But it is still more probable that this movement has been dictated by military reasons, and by the necessity of giving greater concentration to the army on the approach of fresh adversaries and a more formidable contest. Russia has less reason than ever to rely on the support or permanent neutrality of Austria, and, as was long ago shown, it is impossible for the Russian Generals to maintain the long and rambling line on which they had extended their troops, without an absolute confidence that Austria will not menace them in their rear.

That no such confidence can exist on the part of Russia, the Protocol of the 9th of April, which has just been laid before Parliament, and the sketch of the treaty between Austria and Prussia, furnished us by our correspondent at Berlin, distinctly prove. This Protocol lays down in precise terms that, although war has arisen between two of the Powers and Russia in consequence of a step taken directly by France and England, *and supported by Austria and Prussia, as being founded in right*, the representatives of the German Courts have thought that this change called upon them to renew their adherence to the principles before adopted. The Governments, therefore, declare in common that they remain united in the double object of maintaining the integrity of the Turkish empire, *of which the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is and will remain one of the essential conditions*, and of consolidating the civil and religious rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte by every means compatible with the independence and sovereignty of the Sultan. Upon this declaration, which is as strong and explicit as it can be made, Austria and Prussia have expressly concluded their convention, "couched on a similar base with the convention between France and England, and serving as a groundwork for a future peace, as it is laid down in the last "Vienna Protocol." Austria and Prussia, therefore bind themselves mutually to aid and assist each other if necessary, *even aggressively*, as soon as either of them considers German interests to be endangered, and the other coincides in that view; and the cases in which this assistance is to be given are provided for in a separate memorandum, forming part of this treaty. There is, no doubt, a limitation in this stipulation which may materially circumscribe its application, but the fact is not the less of extreme importance that the Germao States have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance, not *only without*, but in some degree *against* Russia. They expressly place their treaty on the same basis as that between France and England—Powers which are already at war with Russia on this very cause of quarrel,—and they pledge themselves to accomplish the same objects we have in view. The existence of such a protocol and such a convention would suffice to explain, even on the part of a less prudent tactician than Prince PASKIEWITSCH, a considerable change in the military plans of Russia, and he is already in so embarrassing a position that a successful advance would materially augment his danger. We therefore look with considerable confidence to the next intelligence we may receive from the seat of hostilities.

The Bombardment of Odessa.

From the London Times, May 2.

We receive the intelligence of the bombardment of Odessa with feelings which are not unmixed with regret. It was to be expected that the first great operation of war in which the combined fleets, now in the Black Sea, were engaged, would inflict a severe blow on the enemy, and would prove with what overwhelming force the naval armaments of England and France are provided. We shall, doubtless, learn that the measures taken by the fleets under the command of Admiral HAMELIN and Admiral DUNDAS were of the most effective character, but we must be allowed, without the slightest disparagement to the gallantry of these officers or of the magnificent fleets under their orders, to feel some regret that the first blow in the war should have fallen upon a commercial city, rather than a military or naval port. We are satisfied, however, that the Russian authorities in Odessa are to blame for having drawn down this terrible calamity on their unfortunate fellow-citizens by an outrage on a flag of truce, which is almost unparalleled in the warfare of civilized nations. We have official information, in the shape of a report from Admiral HAMELIN to the French Minister of Marine, that when the British steam-frigate *Furious* went to Odessa, on the 6th of April, to take on board the Consuls, and such British or French subjects as might be desirous to quit the town, and sent in her boat with a flag of truce for that purpose, seven cannon shots were fired from the Russian batteries on this boat a few moments after it had left the quay and quitted the officers of the port. It must be observed that on the 6th of April it was scarcely possible that the declaration of war, which had been published in London and Paris on the 29th of March, should be known at Odessa, and it was not till the 8th that the Admirals themselves were in possession of the fact.

But, even if war had been declared, it would have been a gross act of barbarism to fire on a boat under a flag of truce as she was leaving the quay, when she had entered the port only to fetch away the consular agents of the belligerent Powers, who had an undoubted right to leave the Russian dominions in peace and security. To his report of this transaction, which is dated the 10th of April, Admiral HAMELIN adds, that he and Admiral DUNDAS were about to consider the severe measures which such a proceeding might render necessary; and in the proceedings which have since been taken we have no doubt that the Admirals acted upon a strong conviction that it was impossible not to visit such a breach of the laws of war with speedy and severe chastisement.

The town of Odessa was founded by CATHARINE II. after she had extended her dominions in 1792, to the banks of the Dniester, and in 60 years it has become the emporium of the trade of Southern Russia. Its population, exclusive of the garrison, exceeds 70,000, and the total amount of its export trade was valued, in 1849 at about four millions and a half sterling. The town is built on cliffs, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, and form a sort of amphitheatre round the bay. It is fortified according to the modern principles of defence, and the citadel, on the east side of the town, commands the port. The port itself is formed by two large moles, one of which is regularly defended by a parapet, with embrasures for cannon. The anchorage in the bay is good, and the water so deep that vessels of the first class may lie within reach of the shore. It seems, however, by the brief account which has reached us from Vienna, that the only practicable harbor was attacked on the 23d by nine steamers of the fleet, and that one small battery was destroyed, and the ships in the harbor burnt. It is added that the city was bombarded with shells and rockets for *ten* (or, as another account says, *two*) hours; but, as this information has probably been transmitted to Vienna through Russia, we must suspend our opinion upon the details of this affair until they are made known to us upon more trustworthy authority.

The evacuation of Little Wallachia is not only confirmed, but it is already known that the Turks have advanced into the country as far as the River Schyl without seeing an enemy. It is further known that on the 24th, the Russians commenced their retreat from Krajova, and have broken up their position in that town, which was for some time the head-quarters of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The right wing of the Russian army will therefore probably rest on the river Alnta, with its head-quarters at Bucharest, and the main interest of the campaign is once more concentrated on the operations below Nicopolis, and especially between Rustchuk and Silistria. There is reason to believe that the bombardment of this latter place was confined to the fire of some heavy guns placed by the Russians on the opposite bank of the Danube; but the river in that place is 1,000 yards wide, and Silistria itself lies about 600 yards from the right bank, so that this fire must have been directed against the place at a range of nearly a mile, and no very important results could be expected.

Now that the moment has arrived for the more active operations of the allied forces by sea and land, and the season has also returned at which the waters of the Danube rise, we hope to learn that the Admirals are in a condition to open the navigation of the Danube to at least the smaller steamers of the fleets. It must surely be practicable to force a passage which was open until last Summer to the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd, and is now only stopped by the bar recently allowed to accumulate at the Sulina mouth; and it is obvious that the command of the river is one of the most essential conditions of success. The forts at the mouth and at Tultscha and Isaktcha are inconsiderable, and our seamen, who have found their way up to the Yang-tse-kiang and the Irrawaddy without pilots, can surely be left to ajeu the navigation of the Danube. Both for this service and in the Baltic, we have no doubt that the Admiralty would find great advantage in multiplying our small steam craft, which ought to form a flotilla for the navigation of shallow waters. Such vessels, fitted with screws and armed with one heavy gun fore and aft, are invaluable for desultory warfare. Their speed enables them to get out of danger from a vessel of superior force, and they are admirably adapted for cruisers or coasting operations, especially in waters where three-deckers and heavy frigates cannot be brought without danger within reach of the shore.

The New Vienna Protocol.

The following is the text of the protocol signed at Vienna on the 9th of April, 1854, by the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia; and now presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty.

"Present: The representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia.

"At the request of the Plenipotentiaries of France and of Great Britain, the Conference met to hear the documents read which establish that the invitation addressed to the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh to evacuate the Moldo-Wallachian Provinces within a fixed time having remained unanswered, the state of war already declared between Russia and the Sublime Porte is in actual existence equally between Russia, on the one side, and France and Great Britain, on the other.

"This change which has taken place in the attitude of two of the Powers represented at the Conference of Vienne, in consequence of a step taken directly by France and England, supported by Austria and Prussia as being founded in right, has been considered by the representatives of Austria and Prussia as involving the necessity of a fresh declaration of the union of the Four Powers upon the ground of the principles laid down in the protocols of Dec 5, 1853, and Jan. 13, 1854.

"In consequence, the undersigned have at this solemn moment declared that their Governments remain united in the double object, of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, of which the fact of the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is and will remain one of the essential conditions; and of consolidating in an interest so much in conformity with the sentiments of the Sultan, and by every means compatible with his independence and sovereignty, the civil and religious rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

"The territorial integrity of the Ottomon Empire is and remains the *sine qua non* condition of every transaction having for its object the re-establishment of peace between the belligerent Powers; and the Governments represented by the undersigned engaged to endeavor in common to discover the guarantees most likely to attach the existence of that Empire to the general equilibrium of Europe; as they also declare themselves ready to deliberate and to come to an understanding as to the employment of the means calculated to accomplish the object of their agreement.

"Whatever event may arise in consequence of this agreement, founded solely upon the general interests of Europe, and of which the object can only be attained by the return of a firm and lasting peace, the governments represented by the undersigned reciprocally engage not to enter into any definitive arrangement with the Imperial Court of Russia, or with any other Power, which would be at variance with the principles above enunciated, without previously deliberating thereon in common. (Signed) BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.
BOURQUENEY.
WESTMORLAND.
ARNIM."

The Exact Position of the German Powers.

From the London Times, May 1.

The last results of the negotiations preceding the campaign which is about to open in the East are now known to the world by the protocols, declarations, and convention recently signed by all the great Powers of Europe; and it may be convenient to define from these documents, and with as much precision as they enable us to use, the exact position assumed at this moment by these Powers towards each other and towards Russia.

Towards the end of February, or the beginning of March, the Austrian Government communicated to the other Courts its opinion that the time was come to give additional effect to the intervention of the Conference of Vienna by the signature of a Quadruple Convention, based on a scheme which had been prepared by France and England some time before. To this scheme Austria proposed to make some important additions, suggested by the state of things which had arisen since the failure of Count ORLOFF'S mission. This proposition was accepted, as our readers are aware, by the influence of Russia at the Court of Berlin, and, as the moment drew near when the ratifications of the Western Powers was to become more positive and direct, it became apparent that no reliance could be placed on the resolution or the assurances of the King of Prussia and his Minister. Yet, even in Prussia, the Government felt the necessity of raising supplies to prepare the army for the possibility of war, and these supplies could not be obtained without some kind of assurance of the purpose to which they were to be applied. For this reason M. DE MANTEUFFEL persuaded the King of Prussia to assent to a Protocol, though he had refused the more positive obligations of the proposed Convention, and this Protocol was accordingly signed at Vienna on the 9th of April. This document established three points: That the four Governments remained united in the object of maintaining the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and in particular the evacuation of the Principalities; they would endeavor to consolidate the civil and religious rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte; and that, whatever event might arise in consequence of this agreement, the Governments formally engaged not to enter into any definitive arrangement with the Court of Russia at variance with those principles without previously deliberating thereon in common.

This Protocol of the 9th of April having brought the Four Powers to the furthest point they could then reach, two of them being actually at war with Russia, and two at peace, it became evident that the further conventions arising out of this general agreement must be concluded for the present between France and England on the one hand, and Austria and Prussia on the other. This arrangement indicated a distinction between the position of the German and that of the Western Powers, though hardly more than was already shown by the fact that the latter were already at war with Russia, and the two former are not. The joint action of the Four Powers was here exchanged for measures taken by them separately in the two Conventions of London and Berlin, which are not identical in their terms. The French and English Convention of the 10th of April not only provides for the restoration of peace by rescuing the territory of the Sultan from invasion, but it pledges the contracting parties "*to secure Europe against the return* of the deplorable complications which have disturbed the general peace." The Austrian and Prussian Convention of the 20th of April, (as far as we are yet acquainted with it,) professes to be coached on the same basis, but to contemplate no more than the restoration of peace as it was laid down in the last Vienna Protocol. But, as we have seen, the last Vienna Protocol does not contain the important clause which figures in the Anglo-French Treaty of Alliance, binding those Powers to secure Europe against the return of these disasters. That principle is, consequently, not yet fully and explicitly recognized by the German Powers; and, further, while France and England declare their determination *to secure Europe* from these dangers, the German States have only agreed to act as soon as one of them considers *German* interests to be endangered, and the other coincides in that view."

This distinction well deserves consideration, for it establishes, not only what the difference is between the position of the Western and German Powers at the present time, but also what are their present ulterior objects. France and England have put upon record, in the formal shape of a Convention, that their object is not merely to protect the independence of the Turkish dominions, but to guarantee Europe from a repetition of these outrages. The German Powers say nothing of any such guarantee, or even of the interests of Europe, except in so far as they are mentioned in the Vienna Protocol. Hence it results that if the Emperor of Russia were now to evacuate the Principalities, without any further attack on German interests, the objects of the German Powers would be attained, and their dispute with Russia would be at an end. Not so with France and England, which stand pledged to secure Europe from a return of these dangers, by guarantees stronger than any which existed before the war. In other words, there is nothing in these Conventions to prevent Austria and Prussia from accepting the settlement of this question on the *status quo ante bellum*, while France and England certainly imply that they cannot be parties to the removal of the mischievous stipulations which led to this contest. It is upon this distinction that the Prussian Government more especially has taken its stand. The King has repeatedly declared that he conceives himself bound in honor and in policy to demand of his Imperial brother-in-law the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities, but that this is all he has to ask. The Russian party in Berlin flatter themselves that if this point could be obtained from the Emperor NICHOLAS, in deference to the wishes of the German Courts, it would then be possible to restore the alliance between Russia and the German Courts, even in opposition to the Western Powers, if they should be resolved, for their ulterior purposes, to continue the war. Probably the evacuation of Little Wallachia, which has been officially announced by Baron MEYENDORFF at Vienna, is intended to favor this scheme; though, as the *Moniteur* justly observes, the evacuation of that district is a very small portion of the redress which even the Court of Austria requires. But, although we are perfectly aware of the flagrant contradictions of policy which the reactionary party in Germany have built on this slender foundation, it appears to us that the whole fabric disappears at the first touch of fact and common sense. They say, if the Emperor of Russia will evacuate the Principalities, the bond which unites Germany to the Western Powers on this question is dissolved, and the ascendancy of Russia in Germany is of more importance to her power and safety than the possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. But, in the first place, can the Emperor of Russia evacuate the Principalities in the present state of affairs without a total loss of honor and authority, in the eyes not only of the world, but even of his own troops and his own subjects? We confidently hope that he will be driven out of them in one campaign; but that he should voluntarily surrender all his pretensions by an ignominious retreat is not what we expect of him. Again, if he did yield to the pressure of this emergency, and withdraw within his own dominions, there is little reason to believe that either the statesmen or the people of Germany would regard such a retreat as a sufficient atonement for the evils which the ambition of Russia has inflicted on the world. Since we have to endure these evils, to fit out large armaments, to lavish in war vast sums of money, and to suspend the prosperous and peaceful course of society, the least that can be done is to provide against the return of such calamities by all the means in our power. That is the avowed object of the Convention between France and England, to which the other Powers are invited to give their assent for the common interests of Europe. The German Powers have confined their mutual obligations within narrower limits; they have provided only for the defence of German interests, and they have only invited the other States of Germany to join them. But this contracted view of the subject will not suffice to the part which they are called upon to perform, and although they may for a time place themselves in a position distinct from our own, the growing dangers of the war, and the growing convictions of the German people, aided by the most eminent statesmen of that country, will eventually rally the rest of Europe to that cause which they have already declared to be identified with right, and most conducive to the restoration of peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussion of War Measures in Parliament.

From the London Times.

In the House of Commons, on the 28th, in replying to a question put by Sir J. WALSH, whether steam power could not be generally applied to the conveyance by sea of cavalry and artillery,

Sir J. GRAHAM stated what had been accomplished since the 6th of February—namely, that 830 officers, 24,119 men, and 2,259 horses, with 2,000 tons of provisions and commissariat stores, and 3,000 tons of Ordnance stores, had been conveyed to their destination in the East; that the number of transports employed, including steamers, was 92, of sailing vessels 78, and horse-transports 70. Considering the distance to which this force of men and horses had been moved and the time occupied, he was confident, he said, that, at no former period in the history of this country, had such an operation been performed in so short a space of time. The Admiralty, he subsequently added, had come to the conclusion that, generally, steam-vessels were not applicable to the transport of cavalry.

In answer to a question by Lord D. STUART as to the alleged removal, by Russian ships of war, of Russian troops from the Circassian coast, in the Black Sea, to the Crimea, unimpeded by the allied fleets,

Sir J. GRAHAM gave an explanation of the facts similar to that which was elicited by an inquiry in the House of Lords on Thursday, whence it appeared (as the Right Hon. Baronet stated) that the reports of the transaction furnished by our officers were quite at variance with the Russian accounts.

Lord D. STUART then inquired whether the Porte and the Servian Government had consented that Servia should be occupied by Austrian troops?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that that territory had not been occupied by Austrian troops, nor had any arrangement been made for its occupation by Austria, which had stipulated to abstain from such a measure, except in the event of the entrance of Russian troops into the territory, or of a general insurrection in Servia.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, as to the accuracy of certain statements contained in a letter of one of our correspondents respecting the provision made for the reception of the British troops at Gallipoli, which appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday,

Mr. S. HERBERT, remarking that it was impossible for the Government to be prepared, on the moment, to contradict such statements, with reference to some of which they had no information, entered into details with a view of showing that the statements in question were inconsistent with official reports, and must have been formed upon inaccurate *data*. He defied what he conceived to be the duties of a correspondent of a newspaper, which did not include, he observed, a rigid investigation of the truth of every rumor. He had no reason to think that our commissariat officers, our medical officers, or any other, had neglected their duties.

Mr. CORBEN prefaced an inquiry, whether the Government contemplated laying before Parliament any papers relating to the insurrection of the Greek Christians in Turkey, by some rather severe comments upon the views and policy of both the British and the Turkish Governments in relation to the insurrection.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the Government hoped, shortly, to lay before Parliament papers relating to this subject, and explanatory of our present relations with the Court of Athens; and he reiterated the statement he had made upon a former occasion—which later information, he said, confirmed—that the Greek Government had been most active in fomenting the insurrection. The expulsion of subjects of Greece from Turkey, was a step which the Sultan was perfectly competent to take. The creation of this civil war was, he observed, one of the consequences of that unjustifiable aggression on the part of Russia which found scarcely an apologist anywhere, except, perhaps, with the honorable member for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. BRIGHT defended Mr. COBDEN, and strongly condemned the policy the Government had pursued with reference to the war, which, he said, was repugnant to the feelings of the population of the country we pretended to protect.

Mr. LAYARD, dissenting from Mr. COBDEN, described the advantages which Greek subjects had enjoyed under the Porte, and their abuse of their privileges, and justified the conduct of the Turkish Government towards them. With reference to the removal of the Russian troops from the Circassian coast, he had received, he said, information that the vessels were really Russian ships-of-war, and that the number of troops which had been thus allowed to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol was 5,100. He believed, too, that the statements respecting the Commissariat arrangements at Galipoli, published in the *Times*, were, to a certain extent, correct.

Sir J. GRAHAM repeated his contradiction of the reports published in the St. Petersburg *Gazette*, and asked the House to suspend its judgment until the official dispatches were laid before it.

An inquiry made by Mr. GIBSON, relative to the case of the British ship *Ann M'Alister*, at Cronstadt, and the alleged detention of Sir H. SEYMOUR'S effects, gave rise to a discussion embracing the whole conduct of the war, which Lord D. STUART discussed at considerable length.

Mr. CARDWELL gave explanations, in reply to a question put by Mr. PRICE, as to the effect of the order in Council of the 15th of April, in respect to English ships as well as Russian ships, which, prior to the 15th of May, may have sailed from certain ports in Russia, bound for the British dominions.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, reverting to the subject of the conduct of the war, suggested the importance of interrupting the water communication of the Russian armies by means of a flotilla on the Danube.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR bore testimony, from personal observation to the oppression of the population in the Greek Provinces in Turkey.

Lord J. RUSSELL mentioned some circumstances in connection with the detention of Sir H. SEYMOUR'S effects, which were not, as reported, confiscated.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 8½ o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

The statement that Mr. HOLFORD, the rich American merchant, lately deceased, had bequeathed his property to the Prince of Wales, is contradicted.

Brazilian Mail steamer *Lusitonia*, at Liverpool, from Rio Janeiro, March 30, reports the U. S. storeship *Jefferson Davis* at Rio, and at Madeira, April —, the frigate *Constitution*. Also at Rio, the Russian schooner *Roguida*, prevented from leaving port by British ships-of-war.

Three more Russian trading ships had been captured in the Channel and brought to England; namely, the *Fyro Broder*, 400 tons; another bark of same tonnage, name unknown; and the schooner *Johannes*. All the prizes were laden with salt.

ROWLAND HILL is appointed Secretary to the Post-office.

The Eighty-Sixth Anniversary Exhibition of the Royal Academy was inaugurated, on 29th ult., by the customary banquet. Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, President of the Academy, occupied the chair, and among the guests were the Earl of CLARENDON, Lords PALMERSTON, JOHN RUSSELL, the Chancellor, Chancellor of the Exchequer and a large number of other notable. The speeches presented nothing very noticeable.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, the poet, died at his residence, the Mount, Sheffield, April 30, aged 82.

The Trade with Russia—Duties of Neutral Powers.

From the London Times, April 26.

Considerable inconvenience has been caused to some of the most important trading interests of this country by the measures which the Government has found it necessary to take to prevent the supply of munitions, as well as other materials of war, of this enemy from our own ports; and within the last few days the shipment of iron and copper in various forms had been impeded by the necessity of obtaining from the Lords of the Privy Council a permission to export these and other articles prohibited under Her Majesty's proclamation of the 18th of February last. During the period which elapsed between the promulgation of this proclamation and the declaration of war, leave was granted by the Customs to export most of the prohibited articles, upon giving a bond that they were to be landed and used in some friendly port. After the declaration of war, but before the blockade of the Russian ports could be established, it was found necessary to apply the prohibitory clauses of the proclamation with greater strictness, because it was known that strenuous exertions were being made by some traders in neutral States, and possibly even in this country, to export stores of war and machinery for the use of the Russian navy. It is probable that by this time Admiral NAPIER'S cruisers are in a position to exercise an efficient control over the export of suspected articles to the Baltic, and that the blockade of the Russian coast will very shortly be notified in the usual manner. Without, however, waiting for that announcement, the Government have already released by far the largest portion of the cargoes, the export of which has been suspended during the past week. A supplement to the London *Gazette* appears in our columns this day, containing an Order in Council which *reduces the articles forbidden to be exported under the proclamation of the 18th of February to three classes only—gunpowder, saltpetre and brimstone, arms and ammunition, and marine engines, or the boilers of marine engines, and their component parts.* These articles are still not to be exported without a special permission from the Privy Council to any ports north of Dunkirk or east of Malta in the Mediterranean; but to all other parts of the world even these articles may be exported under bond; and all other commodities included within the prohibition of the 18th of February may be exported to any part of the world, without any obstacle at all. The effect of this order will be to remove at once the inconvenience to which the Iron trade has been unavoidable subjected, with the sole exception of the export to ports within the prohibited limits of marine engines, or component parts of such engines. In the case of a war with Russia there is no object to be gained in enforcing to the full extent the prohibition of export against the whole list of articles which are regarded by all nations as contraband of war, for several of the most important of what are termed naval stores are articles of Russian produce. We are, on the other hand, strongly interested in preventing the Russians, as far as possible, from obtaining the assistance they might derive from British machinery. Several seizures have already been made of engines built, or partly built, for the Russian Government in this country; and we hope that the most energetic measures will still be employed to put down all attempts at an illicit trade in articles which cannot be exported without incalculable injury to the public interests.

At the same time the *facilities for obtaining articles of a similar character from Belgium, and the United States are such that it is mainly to the blockade of the Russian ports and to the vigilance of our cruisers in the Baltic that we must look to intercept these supplies.* The numerous fleet at Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S disposal, reinforced as it will shortly be by nine French line-of-battle ships and six heavy frigates, must command every outlet of those narrow seas; and, if Prussia adheres with sincerity to the terms of her own proclamation prohibiting the export and transit of stores and material of war, the conveyance of these articles to Russia will become almost impossible. *After the liberal concessions which have been made to neutrals* by the belligerent Powers, and the very enlarged interpretation put upon the law of nations as regards trade with the enemy, we *are justly entitled to expect that the neutral Governments will exert their authority both at home and abroad to prevent as far as possible the abuse of their flag by an illicit commerce in articles of contraband.* In this respect the Dutch Government has set a highly creditable example, worthy of that ancient mercantile nation, and of its own memorable exertions in the days of its greatest maritime power to obtain the recognition of liberal principles on these questions.

The policy of the British and French Governments clearly is to reduce within the narrowest possible compass the belligerent rights they are compelled to exercise, and to apply them to the smallest number of articles of trade; but, having defined these rights with precision, they owe it to themselves, as the Powers most interested in the conduct and success of the war, *to render those rights effectual, especially by a strict blockade.* It is stated in some of the foreign journals that considerable uncertainty and uneasiness are felt abroad on this subject, more especially with reference to property already purchased by foreign merchants, but still lying in the ports of Russia, waiting until the season of navigation commences; and it has been represented that it is rather for the advantage than to the injury of the Russian dealer, who has already received payment for these goods, that they should be prevented by hostile fleets from leaving the country. The British Government are understood, however, to have intimated to some of the foreign States which have applied to them for licenses to export Russian produce purchased before the declaration of war, that no licenses are to be issued, either to British subjects or to neutrals, for the entrance of blockaded ports. In fact, if such licenses were issued the blockade would be virtually at an end, for Russia would not allow such vessels to enter unless they brought her some contraband of use to her own population, nor has she any inducement to encourage the removal of property which has already passed by purchase into foreign hands. Upon the whole, therefore, as we have reduced our means of acting on the commerce of the enemy to blockade only, and have relinquished the right of pursuing his property under the neutral flag, we see no alternative for it but a close adherence to the rules of an efficient blockade. If once the door is opened to any exception, it becomes scarcely possible to draw a distinction between one case and another, and the indulgence which may seem called for in particular instances tends to prolong the general inconvenience and evil of a state of war.

FROM SPAIN.

Relations of Spain and the United States.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Friday, April 21, 1854.

Mr. SOULE is reported to have said that *the settlement of the dispute with the United States would be greatly facilitated by the dismissal of the present Ministry*; and, although I by no means vouch for the truth of this report, and although such a suggestion from a foreign envoy would be pretty sure, with so haughty and jealous a people as the Spaniards, to defeat its own object, yet, should the dispute in question unfortunately lead to serious difficulties between the two countries, the early downfall of the Cabinet might be one of its earliest results.

Last night, in the saloon of an ex-minister, an idle report, which obtained no credit, of hostilities being imminent between Spain and the United States, brought on a discussion as to the probable consequences of such a struggle, especially as regards the island of Cuba. Its garrison of upwards of twenty thousand men, and the improvements that have been made in its fortifications since the attack of the *Filibusteros*, afford, in the opinion of Spaniards, a *sufficient guarantee for the safety of that possession in the event of war with the United States.* The troops there are now armed with Minié rifles, instead of the wretched flint muskets, upwards of twenty years old, which were their weapons at the time of the piratical attempt above referred to. There are also Paixhan guns in the batteries of the island, and there is no reason to doubt that a stout defence would be made. But I incline to think that the Spaniards, although they may possibly not overrate their own military value and means of defence, *underrate the prowess of their anticipated enemies.* They justly enough observe, that the successes of the Americans in their wars with the degenerate and undisciplined Mexicans are not to be taken as an argument that they would be equally successful in an attack on Cuba. At the same time they hardly take sufficiently into consideration the tenacious valor of the Anglo-Saxon race, the expert rifle practice of the Americans, and their abundance of wealth, the great element of success in war. *To any but Spaniards there can scarcely be a shadow of doubt as to the fate of Cuba in case of a war between Spain and the States*—supposing, of course, non-interference on the part of any powerful ally of the former country. At the same time, America would not escape undamaged in a contest with this comparatively feeble country. *The ocean would be quickly covered with privateers under Spanish colors, and American commerce would suffer greatly.* And at the last moment, when all hope was lost, I fully believe that Spain would *emancipate the slaves* and abandon the island to them, sooner than see its darling possession—the "Queen of the Antilles," fall an easy prey and flourishing possession, into the hands of the ambitious and encroaching Republic which gives it so much uneasiness. I infer this, at least, from the tenor of conversations here, and I doubt not that the Spaniards, their impugnity stimulated by their defeat and spoliation, would find means to leave the island in such a state as to give the Americans a vast deal of trouble, even after the last European had quitted its shores. *The more sensible men in this country admit that Cuba must sooner or later, pass into the possession of the States*; but they admit it with a feeling of infinite bitterness, and with a stubborn resolution that the change of owners shall occur as late as possible and the prize be dearly bought by the conquerors.

PRUSSIA.

The Recall of Chevalier Bunsen—Its Reasons—His Successor.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Friday, April 28, 1854.

Now that this episode of modern Prussian history—the recall of the Prussian Minister—is closed, I will endeavor to give you a succinct narrative of its course, which will serve to prevent any misunderstanding as to this diplomatic change being intended to produce any alteration in the present political relations between Prussia and England. As I mentioned in a former letter, the expressions of Prussia's sentiments and probable future policy, as enunciated here at the opening of the Chambers, and as communicated by her representative in London, were, up to the end of last year, in harmony with each other, and satisfactory to the Western Powers. Subsequently to that, the diplomatic agents of Prussia in London, who recognized as their country's best interests an intimate and trusting alliance with England and a bold, brilliant policy in Germany, believing themselves borne up on the wave of Royal and Ministerial favor and approbation, were all at once left stranded high and dry in their diplomatic activity by the tide of political feeling on the Oriental question suddenly ebbing here in the beginning of March—you will find evidence of the tide having turned in my letters from about the 10th of that month onwards. This revulsion of feeling in the "powers that be" in Prussia destroyed the harmony that had previously apparently reigned between them and two of their diplomatic agents. Count POURTALES was compelled to renounce his sphere of activity here, and the order was given to make out Chevalier BUNSEN'S recall. Subsequent considerations, however, of the inexpediency of taking a step so liable to produce harsh feelings in England at a time when so much was going on here calculated to arouse suspicion and distrust in the Western Powers prevented that order from being signed, or if signed, from being sent off. Nevertheless, those in whose eyes Chevalier BUNSE

FROM HAVANA.

Official Denial of the Africanization Scheme.

More Landings of Slaves—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

This morning the Marquis PEZUELA, Captain General of Cuba, has issued his solemn proclamation, in the name and behoof of his Queen mistress, for the purpose of quieting public apprehension as to the eventual abolition of Slavery in the Island of Cuba "at a period more or less near, by a convention with a powerful nation, in recompense for which efficacious assistance is to be rendered far the preservation of the Island under the banner which discovered it and has peopled and maintained it, at great expense, for many long years." The document *denies* that any such purpose has been, or will be, entertained, "so repugnant to honor and glory and opposed to the sentimeots of the Queen"—neither now or ever to be "consummated while Providence leaves unextinguished in the bosoms of Castillians the holy sentiment of justice, and respect for property legitimately acquired." After much appropriate dilation previous to and subsequent to any selections, the people are apprized that while the Government will be just and faithful to obligation to them in protection of their interests, they have also duties as sacred to perform in acquiescence of the laws of the land—that the "*infamous traffic with Africa*" *must cease*—"food of the most barbarous covetousness—grave of all sentiment of virtue in the country that tolerates it"—(Poor Cuba then, has little virtue left to base reform upon, I fear,)—"stain upon the brow of the white and complete dishonor to humanity."

Just in this part of the prologue it seems appropriat to remark that we have a bold landing made at Matanzas, of a cargo of negroes—bonght on the Coast of Cuba by a speculative friend of our serene highness (*veritad*) for 14 ounces a head from a slaver, and sold, deliverable at Matanzas at 28 ounces each: the transaction was too open for sensitive friendship to endure; and the party has been arrested—is in prison; but in due course of our Island Justice the "Bozales" will be proven "Ladinos," and friendship will unlock the prison gratings.

Also to the west of Havana 600 Africnas have been landed in one of thors coovenient baye covered in by the estates of JOAQUIN GOMEZ, which probably will not be discovered. These landings have been effected while we were devising a proclamation for the British market.

All excose is removed for the continuance of Slavery, on the pies of the wants of labor, in eid of inlood industry, by the facilities granted hy the Government for the introdnction of colonists that have proved amply sufficient for all the requirements of agriculture and the incidental labor therewith associated, as the prefsce declares.

Thn six articles following the prolix introduction are very well prepared, and provide for the entry and search of estates where "Bozeles" are suspected as being held in concealment, hnt without force of arms, "unless open resistance is offered," with cantion to the officials to be careful not to commit any act to "impair the prestige of the master over his slaves;" provides for registry and dnplicate lists of the negroes upon every real estate, to be renewed every first day of August, without expense to the proprietors. All negroes found upon estates not registered, to be declared at liberty, if "Bozales," bnt if discoveted not to be "Bozales" to be returned to the owner, and he fined fifty dollars for not having placed tho subject upon his list for identification. All persons found engaged in the traffic will be expelled the island for two years, which is the extent of the power entrusted to the Captain General by his Qneen, with such other penalty as justice may ascertain for connivance in the introductiun of Africans.

The sincerity of this proclamation will be very soon demonstrated by practice under it. If not more regarded than the first mors striugent orders issued by His Excellency, they will not endure over the wear and tear of three weeks' service. I am informed by old Spaniards that this proclamation is only got up for effect, and as a cover for futnre action under the system of apprenticeship, which, hy the plan for contracting with them every twelve months, will prove profitable to the Government, and not unproductive to the carriers, the officials, or the planters, as the next best substitute to Slavery, with assurance of continuance in the same service, if the payments of salaries are promptly made.

The only drawback will be, as lo times past, that when a Creole negro disappears from an estate under any casualty, the apprentice will fall heir to the effects, name and servitude.

Last Sunday we had a murder committed upon the person of a colored woman, which her companions in the house of infamy declared had been perpetrated by the captain of an American vessel running betweeu this port and Philadelphia. In accordance with the allegation and description given, Capt. VEACOCK, of the American bark *Minnesota*, was called up through a request made by Col. ROBERTSON, the American Consul. When examined before the creotnres of the den, one of them at first said that he was the murderer, bnt forinately it was soon ascertained by the examining officers that Capt. VEACOCK had not left his vessel on Sunday—that he had his family on board, &c., and providentially he escaped being sent to pri-on to wait nine months to prove his identity, or that somebody else committed tha crime. The ridiculousness of the assertion would be apparent to all who knew Capt. VEACOCK—all who looked into his face—which speaks benevolence. He was not even annoyed hy two or three hours' detention that they might satisfy themselves of his innocence, which he said "was only dnty"—not to obstruct the course of Justice. Several American seamen (brig *Kite*) have been apprehended for smuggling (shoes.) and are in the lock-up, which is right. We have no obatement in our excitement, hnt slow progress with the black corps.

I am informed to-dey by responsible persons, that a gentleman of the name of RONAIGUZ, of the Vneita-Ahajo district, who was entitled, under the royal amnesty, to his freedom from restraint or concealment, presented himself with memorial to the Captain General, asking for *indulto*, when he was seized and thrust into prison, to wait the pleasure of His Lordship. It will be well, perhaps, for those who desire the benefit of the Royal order to the United States, to make sure of their ground before they ventore to Cuba.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 7, 1854.

Herewith you will receive your usual files, which will give yon the royal order—version of PEZUELA—and the PEZUELA charter of a royal banking house, with a present capital of $800,000, which will answer very well for the small business of Havana, bnt will not answerva the purposes of our private bankers, whose weekly operations esch frequently exceed the capital stock of the royal chest, which is established to fill the wants of our trade, and to alleviate business tension opoo the money market, for which it is by no means adequate.

The intelligence by the steamer *Isabel* that the *Black Warrior* affair and the long errears of aggressioo were adjusted through the extraordinary vigilance, intelligence and influence of oor Minister at Madrid, caused a great deal of excitemeot in our community. Tha "I told you so's" had it all their own way, the Catalans looked grave, the Creoles more so, and the Palace went into mourning over the stain upon Spanish honor, which one would have thonght had been dead and buried long ago, without the benefit of clergy; while all Yankeedom looked a sort of gratified disappointment. There were, as to the report, a thousand and one opinions, and yet no one was pleased with the adoption of belief of what all equally well knew to be true.

The Spanish mail packet from Cadiz entered port late last evening, and we are told that they deny that there was any adjustment of the *Black Warrior* affair at the time of their departure—the 12th April—and that the conduct of General PEZNELA had been fully anstained by the royal approbatioo; which argues that P. SONLE is not more than half way entered end estahlished in the personal fatoresta of the Queen, and has not the key to the secreta of royalty, as has been professed for him.

While the towo is filled with everybody's view of the intelligence brought by the Spanish steamer, which nobody yet is permitted to know, I cannot place any faith in the reports, which are likely to be invented in the Palace for the amusement of the multitnde outside, as to be derived from the active imaginations of the vulgar "outsiders." The Captain General is undoubtedly well advised of the state of the game at Madrid, and we presume will await the receipt of intelligence with much anxiety—while the stata of affairs is wrapped in uncertainty, oven with those who sit at the Queen's feet. Asseot directly may be given to all the demands of the United States, and yet a loop-hole be left in Spanish cnnning to hang delay npon, and to make the basis of future diplomacy.

Wo havn had tidings of a regular Spanish pirate of thirty years ago, to the seatward, and the Government has dispatched the Spanish war steamer to look after her—with pretence that they they soppose the vessel to be American, &c.—for the mera *éclat*, if they should havn nothing hnt the inventions of their llege subjects to pursue.

We have a rumor that the Captain General, finding his labor of love in black organizatioos, for white defence, is very hard of appreciation hy the stubborn free born or free made negroes—and that the numbers do not flock to the black banner as he anticipated—has determined to advance their civil positioo, and under the law, frea nr bond, to give to all the same civil rights in every respect as pertain to the white citizen, without any distinction as far as mere personal rights are concerned. The same weight to their testimouy, the same social privileges, and the propriety of intermarriage, where the tastes conform, to be sanctioned by law.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived in port last evening from Chagres. All well on board.

They were expecting to find the Commodore.

OCCATOR.

Decree of the Captain General.

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY, }
HAVANA, Wednesday May 3, 1854. }

It is the obligation of Governments in grave circumstances to address themselves to the governed, to tranquillize their minds, and to explain to them with clearness and frankness, that which in another manner circulated and falsely commented upon, might alarm them and affect their respectable interests.

The obligation falls upon me to-day, to deny in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Queen, whose authority I represent in this vast province of her monarchy, the report maliciously circulated of a supposed compact with a powerful nation, the base of which is the *emoncipation of the slaves*, at a period sooner or later, in recompense for its efficacious assistance in the conservation of Cuba under the flag that discovered it, that populated it, and maintained it at a great expense for a number of years. Useful it might be and well for oo he, perhaps, the help of so powerful a friend, if we should find ourselves in need of it, which is not to be expected, to repel the aggression of another, which has *greater obligations to respect our alliance contracted in the cradle of its own liberty;* but we would not purchase that assistance at so great a cost, nor is it indispensable to sustain our rights, which count upon a fleet and a veteran army, and upon the loyalty of the immense majority of the vigorous natives, before which the chattering and shameful war of letters and lies of a few revolutionists is despicable; in short, with the justice of our cause and the strength it gives to the good, for the defence of their homes, of their lives, and their God, who directs hurricanes and sickness against the foreign enemy, and so much animates our hearts, as well as gives endurance to our Spanish bodies.

That detestable inventioo is false in every point, offensive to our power and to our glory, the most opposed to the sentiments of the Queen, and I repel it now in her august name, as an attempt against the prosperity of this soil, and which now or never will be constituted. Whilst Providence does not extinguish, in every Castillian breast, the holy sentiment of justice and respect for *property legitimately* acquired.

Let if this is just, and the Government will never depart from this, fulfilling its duty, also the inhabitents of Cuba have another not less sacred to attend to, complying with the laws; *also, it is time to make the life of the Creole negro sweeter than that of the white, who with another name*, fatigues himself in Europe; and above all, the day has arrived to end forever that infamous market of Africa, food of the most barbarous avarice, the grave of every sentiment of virtue in the country which tolerates it, a stain to every white brow, and a complete dishonor to humenity.

The Government is determined to terminate it at all hazards. There shall be no more subterfuge nor hypocritical deception, which will be sufficient to keep it in that road, indispensable to gnerd the dignity which it toocbes. What are the pretexts alleged for continuing that infamous traffic? The want of labor, when the Government has facilitated the means of substituting it abundantly? The quality of the laborers, when from all parts, from honorable men, advices are received favorable to the new colonists? Or is it not, as they are all of the same class, that as to somo they prove good, and to others bad, according to the avarice of the party? If there be no motive but vile interest, not of the planter who cultivates the soil, bnt of the avaricious traders who obtain a thonsand for every hundred, although they tear it from the flesh of their fellow-man, the first can change from their present rapid but insecnre gains, others perhaps less at first, but surer and more lasting, which will pass to their children and to their grandchildren, without being extinguished like the present, in a single generatioo; and, above all, uniting true ricoes with religion, the law, habits, and public and private felicity, instead of the present artificial fortnoes, and the perpetuation of alarm and want of confidence which surround them. The latter are those who cannot change for anything the moostrous usury of their gain, and on that account their hearts find nothing to substitute for it, but their imagination much to invent to fascinate it with pretended advantages. To them of what importance is faith, law, the honor of the Government? It is of this, then, to occupy itself in regard to them. There has been enough of fraudulent introductions, the repression of which at present is the constant perturbation of him who governs. For a longer time the spectacle of the impotency of the Government cannot last, the endeavors of which avarice and vice laugh, or the impunity of a few capitalists, who put their private interests before nationalhonor, which is highly compromised.

Considering inasmuch as circumstances have changed with the ordinance for the admission of colonists, and the impossibility of preserving for a greater length of time in force and spirit, what is laid down in the penal law of the 4th of March 1844, I have ordered, without prejodice to other higher measures, the approbation of which I wait from Her Majesty, that what is contained in the following articles shall be observed from the 1st of August next:

ARTICLE 1. Within one month from the landing of negroes, the authorities shall have power to enter any estate suspected, and they may call a master of the negroes and examine them as they may consider proper, although they shall avoid all show of force, except in cases of open resistance, and shall take care to do no act that may lower the owners or administrators in the eye of their slaves.

ART. 2. To be able to prove, in a clear and precise manner, without delay, as at present, with regard to whence the slaves come—the only manner to comply with what is laid down in article IX. of the law of the 4th of March, 1845, already cited, which says that the proprietors shall not be disturbed in regard to their negroes, with the pretext as to where derived. The local authorities every year, from the 1st of August, at the end of the crop, shall form lists of the negroes, giving a duplicate to their owners, signed by both parties, it being the obligation of the latter to make known to the former, within the third day, any reduction or increase, giving the title and name of the person from whom they come; and in case of the disposal of negroes. It is with the understanding that these operations shall be done officially, and without any charge to the proprietor.

ART. 3. The negroes found on an estate not included in the list, shall be seized and declared free, after the corresponding steps, if newly imported, the holders being subject to the fines imposed on abettors and concealers of this prohibited traffic; but if, on examination, they should not be found to be newly imported, a fine of fifty dollars shall be imposed on every negro not mentioned in the list.

ART. 4. The Governors and Government, and other civil authorities, in whose jurisdiction laodings shall be made, not giving information to the Supreme Government as soon as they are aware of the facts, and at all events before the expiration of twenty-four hours from the occurrence, will for this alone be deprived of their office; but if other charges should be proved against them, they shall suffer, besides, the penalties imposed by the proper tribunals.

ART. 5. It being impossible that any landing can be made without the connivance of the Captain of Partido, or at least without their culpable blame, equal in law to bribery, those in whose jurisdiction these shall happen, if they do not capture all the negroes, shall incur for that alone the loss of their office, and be disqualified for any other.

ART. 6. Those occupied, great or small, in the prohibited traffic in slaves, shall be expelled from the island by the Government, for the term of two years, according to the powers conferred on me by the laws of the Indies, without prejudice to the responsibility that they may be liable to in the suits brought against them, in which their connivance shall be proved.

MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

Shipwrecks at Key West.

Correspondence of Charleston Courier.

KEY WEST, Monday, May 8, 1854.

An unusual number of vessels have been wrecked upon the Florida reefs the past month; ten having been either ashore, totally lost, or have arrived at this port in charge of wreckers, or in distress. In January there were 6 accidents, in February 5, in March 5, and during the present month, making a total of 28 accidents to shipping since January 1.

Of this number, 7 were ships, 6 were barques, 4 were brigs, 12 were schooners, total, 28.

Six of these vessels were total losses.

Nine were brought into port by wreckers.

Eight have arrived in distress, and upon which no salvage was paid.

Three have been ashore and took no assistance.

Two were taken outside; paying pilotage, only 28.

We have made a careful estimate of the loss which the owners and underwriters will sustain from these accidents, and find that it will exceed $250,000.

The valuation of these vessels and their cargoes, as near as can be ascertained by actual appraisement by Court, and by close estimation, is $963,000. The expenses attending these repairs, discharge, wharfage, storage and commissions, amounts to $26,448 30. The amount of salvage decreed by the Admiralty Court, has been $46,989 92, and two cases still remaining unsettled, but they will add but little to this sum.

The property brought befors Court for the adjudication of salvage, was valued at $956,189 74. Thus it will be seen, that an average of 18 cents has been paid to the wreckers for every dollar of property that they have saved.

Marine News.

April 23.—Arrived—Brig Amesbury, of Gardiner, Me., Daniel Gould, Jr., master, in charge of the wreckers The A. went ashore upon Tortugas Shoals, at 10½ P. M., of the 20th inst. Capt. J. judged himself ten miles distant from the light when he struck. Attempted to back her off, but failing, stove in the heads of 190 bbls. molasses, on deck. This did not lighten him sufficient, and the wreckers coming alongside, they were engaged, and the vess. given up to them 68 hhds. sugar and 38 bbls. molasses were taken out, when the ship came off. She has been discharged, hove out, recaulked, painted, &c., and will take in her cargo this week. The Admiralty Court have decreed the salvors $3,741 52 for their services. The brig was valued by appraisers at $4,000, and the cargo, which consisted as follows: 291 hhds sugar and 80 bbls molasses, at $7,941 40. Total, $11,941 40.

The A. was from Attakapas, bound to New-York.

April 24—Arrived—Schooner Pedee, of Rockland, Me., J. A. Potter, master, in charge of the pilot boat Champion, and wrecking schooner G. F. Bowne. The P. left Havana on the 20th, and soon after leaving port carried away her main and fore topmast, foremast, jib boom, and sprung the main topmast and bowsprit, lost sails, rigging, &c. She was bound to Key West, but unfortunately ran upon the American Shoal early in the morning of the 23d. Capt. P. got ont an anchor, but could not move his vessel; the above vessels soon after coming to his assistance, he was lightened of 60 hoxes of sugar, and then hove off. The schooner received but little damage to her hull, and after discharging her cargo, except enough to allow the carpenters to get at the keel of her forsmast. She was seized by the U. S. Marshal, for salvage, and Judge Marvin awarded the libellants $1,378 40—they to pay the expenses incurred by landing, and storing the cargo that was taken ont, and also the Court expenses.

The P. was bound to New-York, with 1,068 hoxes Sugar and 69 hogsheads Molasses, valued at $18,000. The vessel was valued at $6,000. Capt. P. gave his business to H. Benner, Esq. The P. sailed for New-York on the 6th.

April 25—Arrived, brig J. G. Anderson, Delano, New York, 8 days, and passed through the N. W. Pass, bound to St. Marks.

April 26—Arrived, pilot boat Florida, Lewis, with captain and crew of the ship Saxony, ashore and bilged at Hellsboro' Inlet. The F. has also the materials of the ship. When they left the Saxony was laying in an easy position, with eleven feet water in her hold. She could not be freed with the ship's pumps. The schr. Eliza Catharine, Capt. Davis with a steam pump, has been sent by Asa F. Tift, to make an attempt to free the ship. The success of the expedition is extremely doubtful.

The materials saved from this vessel will not be sold for a long time.

April 26—The pilot boat Dart, Capt. C. B. Williams, reports that the bark Linden, D. C. Clark, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, from New York, bound to Mobile, had been ashore on the Mary Maria Reef, near Carysfort Light, and had got off without taking assistance or throwing over cargo. She went ashore on the 23d inst. and got afloat the next day, and taking Captain Noyar and Reid as pilots, to whom she gave $150, was carried out to sea on the 27th, and sailed immediately for Mobile.

April 27—Arrived, ship Calcutta, D. C. Loring, of Portland from Bristol, England, with 760 tons railroad iron, bound to New Orleans, in charge of the pilot boats Florida, Capt. Trowo. and Dart, Capt. Williams. The C. ran over the reef the morning of the 27th, and finding her position too dangerous to attempt to get clear, anchored and awaited assistance. The above vessels came to, and after lightening up, they were engaged to warp her out, which was effected by 12 o'clock, and the ship brought into harbor before evening of the same day.

The case was tried by the Admiralty Court, and the men at $1,500 given the salvors for their timely aid. As the ship was drawing 18 feet water, and laying at anchor in 17 feet, and occasionally striking, the escape was fortunate, and too much praise cannot be awarded the Captains of the pilot boats, who proved themselves equal to the emergency.

The C. was consigned to Asa F. Tift, Esq. She sailed for New-Orleans on the 30th. Her total expenses were $2,087 63.

April 27—The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Lawless, passed the month of the harbor at 12 M., bound West. She passed very rapidly, evidently with a full head of steam on, and making not less than 15 knots—all sail set.

April 27—The ship Eva, with the head of her rudder gone, and being steered with tackles and spars over her stern, passed the ship Channel, bound to New-Orleans.

April 27—Coast Survey schr. E. Catherins Hull, Adams, arrived from Saddle Hills. Mr. Adams has completed this season's work, having made the topography of Boca Chica and the adjacent islands, and laid the same out into quarter sections. The latter portion of the work properly belonged to the Land office, but had been very improperly transferred to this party. These Keys will be in the market. They are well adapted to the growing of Sisal Hemp, but so far as our experience goes, are wholly unfit for anything else. Until some machinery is invented for the purpose of separating the fibre from the leaf, the cultivation of the Hempplant will not be followed upon our Keys.

Dr. J. Adams and his assistant, C. W. Parrish, Esq., return to Washington, in the steamer, to-night.

April 30—Arrived, yacht Brenda, Prassins, Tampa. Passengers—Mrs. Keanedy and children, Judge King, Hon. C. B. Hart Rev. Mr. Ellis, and others.

May 2—Arrived, sloop Plume, with a cargo of sugar, which had been thrown overboard from the British bark Snowdrop, Bremerg, from Havana, bound to Trieste, ashore on Pickles Reef. From Capt. Walker, of the Pluoie, we learn that the Snowdrop went ashore on the night of the 28th Capt. F. commenced immediately to throw over the cargo, consisting of 2,800 boxes of sugar, and continued to heave over the same, notwithstanding that the wreckers offered their assistance until hie vessel floated off. It is thought that from 800 to 1,000 boxes were lost. The wreckers saved 130 boxes, and brought them to this city. They have been sold at auction, and brought $1,500. The loss by the bad management of the Captain in not taking assistance, must have over $10,000, besides the damage to the vessel.

The Snow drop sailed on the 1st.

The U. S. steamer Corwin, Lt. Creven commander, arrived from the Reef on the 2d. She reports that the brig May Flower, Capt ——, of Portsmouth, N. H., and bound to that port, with a cargo of molasses from Matanzas, went ashore near Carysfort Reef, the evening of the 28th, and was hauled off the next day by the steam and carried to sea. Capt. Harris of the Corwin received $100, for piloting the brig outside. She went to sea on the next day, receiving very little apparent injury. The Corwin also reports that the bark Byron, Capt. James Titus, of Providence, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of 385 hogsheads sugar, 160 barrels molasses, 40 bales cotton, 1 bale wool, bound to Fall more, ran upon Pickle Reef the evening of the 1st, and received assistance from the wreckers stationed in that vicinity. They took ont 66 hogsheads sugar, 129 barrels molasses, 21 bales cotton and 1 bale wool. Previous to their arrival Capt. T. had stove 31 barrels of molasses, which were on deck. The bark came off the morning of the 2d, and arrived to low water the same day. She will not discharge, as she does not leak; but will, after settling her salvage, proceed on her voyage. The cargo is valued at $19,600, the vessel before the accident at $11 000; total, $30,600. The case is being tried to-day by the Admiralty Court. May 2: consignee J. W. Porter, Esq.

The U. S. Coast Survey schooner Petrel, Lieut. James Totten, U. S. A., Commander, arrived from Snipe Point. He has been engaged with his assistant, Mr Jardille, in a series of primary, secondary and tertiary triangulation, and determining several important points among the Keys previous to the commencement of the topographical work. This party will now proceed to a reconnoissance of Loggerhead and erecting signals at that point.

Arrived schooner C. M. D., Capt. Templeton, from New-York, and sailed 3d for Texas

May 4—Arrived bark Julia Dean, Mallory, Charleston; and passed through N. W. passage, bound to New-Orleans, on the 5th.

May 5—Arrived U. S. schooner Franklyn, Wyse, Commander. The F. left on the 6th for Pensacola. She will be engaged in the survey of that harbor and coast.

The steamer Corwin, Lieut. Craven, left the Reef on the 7th inst.

The brig Tartar, Sheer, from Charleston, finding the current to the Gulf taking him to the eastward, came into this harbor on the 7th and anchored, and went out of the N. W. passage on the 8th, bound to New-Orleans. All well on board. No other news.

THE CUBAN PROJECT.

Judicious Sentiments from a Southern Journal.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, May 10.

The Constitution vests the war-making power in Congress; but Congress is not belligerent enough to suit the views of filibusters and illibustering politicians. Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, has therefore introduced a resolution into the Senate of the United States which proposes to authorize the President to suspend the neutrality laws of the country whenever he shall deem it expedient—that is, to license filibustering expeditions against Cuba, and bring on a conflict with Spain, whenever he chooses, so that we may seize the island as one of the spoils of war. The resolution was in the form of an instruction to the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of giving the President such authority, and in this form it was, after some discussion, adopted.

The reason or excuse assigned for this movement is that Spain and England are combined together for the purpose of "Africanizing Cuba," as it is called—that is, emancipating the slaves there and virtually if not formally giving up the island to their dominion.

Now we have to remark:

First—*We don't believe the alleged fact.* We do not credit the story that England and Spain have entered into a combination for any such purpose. The whole story looks very much like a filibuster fabrication, got up for effect.

Secondly—There could be no question about the folly and inhumanity of such a proce ding. The slaves of Cuba are perhaps the most unfit for freedom of any slaves upon the North American Continent or islands. Hayti and Jamaica are constant and fearful evidences that enslaved negroes are not to be elevated into free, intelligent, orderly and prosperous communities, by thus rushing freedom upon crude and unprepared masses of them, but only by such careful training and slow and cautious steps as have marked the building up of Liberia, and crowned her with a successful present and glorious prospect. *But while we think it clear that it would be inexpedient, foolish and cruel for Spain to grant sudden emancipation to the slaves in Cuba, we cannot see that the United States has any right to interfere to prevent her doing so if she chooses.* It is for her, not us, to decide what is expedient for one of her own provinces. We did not go to war, nor even remonstrate, with England when she emancipated the slaves of Jamaica and the other islands she holds in the West Indies, although some of them, (as Bahama, for example,) were much nearer our shores than Cuba is. In 1848, the new and short-lived Republic of France set free all the slaves of her islands in that same quarter of the world; and if either our Government thought, or the public press suggested, that we ought to go to war about it, neither the thought or suggestion ever reached our eyes or ears. We minded our own business then, and acted upon the precedent maxim of letting other people's business alone. But now, because it is suggested that Spain may follow the example of England and France, and decree emancipation in her West India Islands, it is urged that we must go to war, or at least resort to licensed filibusterism, and prevent her by force from doing what she pleases with her own.

It is pretended that we are compelled to interfere for our own protection; that slave emancipation in Cuba will produce terrible evils in our own slaveholding States, and that we are therefore bound to prevent it in self-defence. We do not deny to nations, any more than to individuals, the right of self-preservation; and if it could be made to appear that emancipation in Cuba must inevitably be followed by a general slave insurrection in our Southern States, and a civil war of races, we would agree at once that we ought to prevent such a catastrophe, by arresting the proceeding cause at any cost.

But *what sane man can believe that emancipation in Cuba would be followed by any such consequence in this country?* No such effect followed from British emancipation, twenty years ago, nor from French emancipation, six years ago; and what reason is there to apprehend that Spanish emancipation would be of any worse effect? But it is said that emancipation would make Cuba a harbor for runaway slaves. Perhaps so; but it would be a harbor very difficult for them to reach. The Island is more than a hundred miles distant by sea from the nearest point of Florida, and four or five hundred distant from the shore of any other Slave State. How are slaves to make their way for such a distance over the sea and across the Gulf Stream? in skiffs and rowboats? There is not one slave in ten thousand who would have the daring to make the fool-hardy attempt; not one in ten thousand of those who might have the nerve, would have the opportunity to make it; and not one in ten thousand of those who might start, (ignorant of navigation and ill-provided as they must be,) would ever reach Cuba. The waves would swamp their frail crafts, or currents and winds would drive them out upon the broad ocean, to die of starvation.

Conodo is now far more—a thousand fold more—of a harbor for fugitive slaves than Cubo ever could be; and before we go to war with Spain for fear she will set up a harbor for runaway negroes, or seize upon Cuba to prevent the possibility of its being applied to such a use, common sense and propriety say we ought to go to war with England or seize Canada, to abolish a worse harbor already existing and in full operation.

But the truth is that even the great evil that we suffer from Canada in this respect is only an incidental evil resulting from a national neighborhood and furnishing no ground for intervention in a neighbor's affairs. We have, no more reason for asking England to change, or Spain to refrain from changing, the institutions of their respective provinces, because an incidental inconvenience may result to our slave-holding States, than our neighbor across the street would have to call on us to stop our press because its clanking disturbed his meditations or jarred his nervous head. We have a right to run our own press upon our own premises, and if he don't like the noise, he can stop his ears with cotton, or move into the next street. We can't see why England and Spain might not as well ask us to give up our republican institutions, as we ask them to give up any form of institutions that they may think best for their provinces. We have no doubt that most of those monarchies think it a great injury to them to have a republic like ours so near to their dominions; but wouldn't we roar with derisive laughter, if Spain and England should ask us to change our institutions, because we act a bad example to their subjects, and furnished a harbor for unsuccessful and fugitive revolutionists?

Thirdly—We believe the mainspring of the whole movement is the desire of annexing Cuba to the United States; and if there is any real apprehension that Cuba will be "Africanized," that event is dreaded, not because it would make Cuba a dangerous neighbor, but because it would put the island in such a condition that her annexation would not be desirable to the people of the Southern States, or indeed of any of the States. Africanizing Cuba would have about the same effect upon the filibuster projects as sinking her in the ocean; and there, we are inclined to think, lies the secret of all the extravagance and hinstar about the terrible evils that are to come upon us from such an event.

Fourthly—If there is any cause for war with Spain, let Congress declare it. There is no reason why the war-making power should be transferred to any President; and least of all to such a weak, vacillating, uncertain, unreliable sort of a President as we now have.

Fifth—To seize Cuba by filibustering expeditions would be a mean way of doing a mean thing. If we have made up our mind to dismember Spain, let us at least put on the pretense of manliness in the act. Let the American Government make her appearance in Cuba, and before the world, at the head of her own army, led by her own officers, under the folds of her flag, borne by hands having a right to carry it; let her at least avoid the disgrace of following at the heels of a filibustering expedition, and gathering up the booty won by its marauding prowess.

☞ DR. KENDRICK, formerly of Cincinnati, has resigned his office of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A DEN FOR DOG-FIGHTING BROKEN UP.—For sever weeks past there has existed in the Twenty-second Ward an infamous den for dog and rat fighting within a wooden building, at No. 530 Eighth-avenue, where congregated all sorts of thieves and the lowest dregs of society, together with persons claiming respectability. The brutal and demoralizing sports were publicly announced by placards, to come off on Friday next, and headed in large letters, "Sporting Entertainments," "A Grand Night," "The white dog Tiger will kill 25 rats against time." "Punch and Judy, (the bears,) will then endeavor to waken up the ideas of dull dogs." The bills of the above programme were industriously circulated through the hotels of our City, and resulted in the place being densely crowded on the night in question. Information of the disgraceful crib was given to Judge STUART, who immediately took cognizance of the matter and ordered the Police of the Twenty-second Ward to make a descent upon the house in question, and arrest every spectator of the sickening exercises. In accordence with the magistrate's instructions, Captain WITLER and his force proceeded to the place at 9 o'clock, and succeeded in arresting some twenty of the spectators and closing up the premises. They were all taken to the station-house, and committed to separate cells to await the action of Judge STUART in the matter. Saturday morning, the prisoners were arraigned before the magistrate, and among the gang were six individuals who sported mouseteches, and are or were guests of the St. Nicholas Hotel, hailing from the Southern States. When the defendants stood before the judge's bench, the Southern gentlemen remained in a cluster together, and the contrast was easily observed. It was plain that they belonged to a better class of society than those of their comrades, with whom they had associated the previous night. Judge STUART sentenced prisoners in regard to their past conduct, and discharged them from custody. Meanwhile the proprietor of the den sent word to the captain that he would give bail yesterday.

IRISH CIVIL AND MILITARY UNION.—A meeting of this body was held on Saturday evening at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner Broadway and Walker. Mr. JAMES IRWIN in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing three months: President, M. MALLOY; Vice-President, WM. FREONSON; Secretary, T. C. HOLLAND; Assistant-Secretary, M. GILL. Dr. P. O'HANLON respectfully declined accepting office for the present. Communications were received from Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other places, from parties anxious to organize branches of this Association. The Chairman and other members addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

STEALING SHIRTS BY WHOLESALE.—On Saturday morning, the police of the First Ward succeeded in arresting two young men, upon a charge of stealing some $400 worth of fine linen shirts from Mr. LEWIS SINSTIEN, at No. 48 Cedar-street. It seems suspicion rested upon a house at No. 37 Grand-street, where the shirts were supposed to be secreted. Upon the authority of a search warrant, issued by Judge BOOART, officer CASSIN entered the dwelling and found over one hundred of the stolen shirts. The prisoners lived in this house, and are held to answer the charge of grand larceny.

A CRIMINAL CHARGE DISMISSED.—The charge brought against JAMES DEMPSEY, Esq., by JOEL HOLCOMBE, has been duly investigated before Justice CLARKE, at the Jefferson Police Court. The evidence was insufficient to sustain the accusation. After a careful examination of all the facts, the magistrate discharged the defendant and dismissed the complaint.

ARSONONEN.—On Saturday morning, about 9 o'clock, Charles Moore, the florist on the Third-avenue, was in a piece of woods near Ninety-seventh-street, when he heard something rustle in the bushes, and on going to see what was the cause, he found a male infant, about three months old. The child was dressed very neatly. It had on a blue embroidered merino mantle, with a cambric handkerchief tied around its neck. Mr. Moore took the child to the Tombs, whence it was sent to the Almshouse. The little fellow manifested the most perfect good temper, and seemed quite at home among the strangers in the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Before all the Justices.

PRACTICE QUESTION—QUESTION OF COSTS.

An action for assault and battery, where over $500 damages are claimed, must be brought in a Court of Record. If in such action the plaintiff recovers, his right to costs will be regulated by the Code; but in no event can he recover more costs than damage.

Murray against *Degroff.*—OAKLEY, C. J.—This is an action of assault and battery, and the plaintiff has recovered a verdict of $50 damages. In his complaint he claimed $2,000. 9 chap., 617, of the Laws of 1853, Sec. 1, p. 1,165, declares that "the Marine Court of the City of New-York shall have jurisdiction over and cognizance of actions of assault and battery, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, libel and slander, where the *damages claimed* do not exceed five hundred dollars; and the *in all such* actions when prosecuted in any other Court in the City of New-York, are hereby limited to the amount which would have been recovered in said Marine Court, *if prosecuted therein, but in no such* action shall the costs exceed the damages recovered."

As the law stood prior to the passage of that act, the Marine Court had no jurisdiction of an action of assault and battery, committed as this was. (Code, section 65, subs. 1 and 4.) If prosecuted in this Court, a recovery of $50 or over, carried full costs: if less than $50 was recovered, no more costs than damages.

The act of 1853 gives to the Marine Court jurisdiction of certain actions, provided the damages claimed do not exceed $500. It then provides what cost shall be recovered "*in all such actions*" when not presented in this Marine Court. "All such actions" as there used, mean the actions of which the Marine Court may take cognizance under the authority of that act. They do not mean assault and battery, &c., irrespective of the amount of damages claimed, but the actions thereon, enumerated when the damages claimed do not exceed $500.

If the construction be adopted, that the words "in all such actions," in the connection in which they are found, mean "assault and battery, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, libel and slander," without reference to the amount of damages claimed therein, then two results must follow:

First, in an action like the present, brought in this Court, and in which over $500 damages are claimed and *recovered*, the costs must be limited to the amount given by the law regulating costs in the Marine Court. A plaintiff, therefore, claiming to recover and recovering $10,000 damages, would recover but $12 costs, (exclusive of disbursements and officers' fees.)

Second. The concluding paragraph of section 1, of the act of 1853, would be rendered nugatory. That is in these words, "But in no such action shall the cost exceed the amount of damages recovered."

As the laws regulating costs in the Marine Court stood prior to the passage of the act of 1853, a plaintiff was obliged to pay costs unless he recovered over $50 damages (2 R. L. 390, § 134; Laws of 1852, chap. 389, § 5, p. 648.) After the act of 1853 took effect, a plaintiff must pay costs unless he recovers more than $50 damages. If he recovers over $50, and not over $100, he recovers the fees allowed by law to the officers of the court. If he recovers $100 or more, he also recovers $7 in addition. If the defendant has not appeared, and if issue has been joined and a trial had, $12. (Act of 1853, § 5 and 6.

It follows that as a plaintiff could recover no costs beyond the fees of the officers of the court unless he recovered $100 or over, and must pay costs unless he recovered damages exceeding the sum, to which, by any conceivable possibility, the costs in that court could amount. Hence it is obvious that the limitation contained in the concluding paragraph of § 1 of the act of 1853, was not designed to apply to a recovery in the Marine Court, because no such recovery can present a subject on which it can operate.

The act should be so construed, if possible, that all parts of it may be congruous and operative.

That can only be done by construing it to mean:

First—That Marine Court has jurisdiction of the actions named in section 1 of the act of 1853, *when the damages claimed do not exceed* $500. When they do exceed that sum it has not. (Vugn *vs.* Hoonal. 6 Hill, 63.

Second—When such an action—that is, when any one of these actions in which the damags *claimed* does not exceed that sum—is brought in a court of record, the plaintiff shall recover no more costs than he would if he brought it in the Marine Court. Unless he recovers over $50, he will recover precisely the same costs that he would if he had brought the action in the Marine Court.

Third—But when in such an action over $500 damages is claimed, it cannot be brought in the Marine Court, but must be brought in a Court of Record. If the plaintiff recover in such action, his right to costs will be regulated by the code, and the alteration of its provisions made by the concluding paragraph of section one of the act of 1853. In no event will he recover more cost than damages, although the damages received may exceed $50. I do not perceive what other construction can be given to the act without rendering some provisions meaningless and imperative; under this construction all part of it are consistent with each other, and the probable intent of the Legislature to relieve Courts of Record in this City from being burthened with cases of this kind, which, the result may show, were not of a serious or aggravated character, will be to some extent effectuated. This probable intent cannot be whol

New-York Daily-Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Nebraska in Congress.

The Nebraska force in the House of Representatives succeeded, yesterday, in passing a resolution to terminate debate on the bill *on Saturday next at noon*, and to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill until the 24th, by a vote of 114 to 59. The friends of Freedom and of Public Faith succeeded, therefore, in delaying the consummation of this iniquity only a week. Whether when that time comes they will renew the struggle, and again resort to Parliamentary law in vindication of popular rights, remains to be seen. We feel confident that they would be triumphantly sustained by the People in any measure necessary to defer action on this most important matter *until the people can be consulted*. Not a solitary member of the present Congress was elected with the slightest reference to his vote on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The People have never had an opportunity to express their will in regard to it. And the real object for which the "Democratic" majority in Congress is now so desperately contending is to *prevent the question from going to the People*. Anything which will defeat this tyrannical and anti-democratic project will be of service to the country and a tribute to Popular power. Members of Congress are to be elected next Fall. Let the Administration party, *if it dare*, submit this issue to the popular vote.

The News by the "Atlantic"—Progress of the War.

The important event, by this arrival, is the bombardment of Odessa, the "Russian Florence," as a Muscovite writer, rather hyperbolically, calls it. This is the first serious step taken by the Allies, and one, which, should the town be captured, would have an immediate influence on the operations on the Danube, Odessa being the granary and principal *dépôt* of the Russian forces in the Dobrudscha. The affair seems, however, to have ended with the destruction of part of the city, a palace of WORONZOFF, and some merchant ships, one of them an Austrian, lying in the harbor; and Admiral DUNDAS is reported to have turned towards Sebastopol, to prevent the Russian fleet from coming out. It is unnecessary to offer conjectures on this matter. The affair of Odessa seems to us, however, on a closer examination, to be one more of those incidents which characterize this whole war, and which, without ceasing to be exceedingly important in their consequences, may nevertheless not be followed by the energetic pursuance of a settled plan. There may come a fresh interval of inactivity. It is indeed only to such incidents, that the gradual development of the existing complications is to be attributed,—for this bombardment itself appears to be an unconnected fact, in the series of those that baffled all the hopes and intrigues of diplomacy.

It seems, indeed, to be the fate of the European war to progress only upon pretexts. The apparition of the fleets in the Greek waters, was explained by the pretext that France could not remain at a distance while the English squadron was so near at hand, at Malta. The entrance of the Dardanelles and the subsequent sailing to Constantinople were explained by the pretext of revolutionary commotions in the Turkish capital. For entering the Black Sea, they needed the affair of Sinope and the pretext of medical assistance to the wounded; and now we have the bombardment of Odessa, on the pretext of an intended insult offered to a British war steamer, which was fired upon by the shore batteries. We wonder what pretext they will seek for and find for attacking Sebastopol. One thing is clear, that if the Czar had not shown himself eager to give pretexts for these movements, his adversaries would still have been at Besika Bay.

Each fresh event shows that the war is likely to be an exasperated and protracted contest, the evolutions, combinations, episodes, and results of which are incalculable. There never has been so much strenuous exertion to keep the peace; there never has been so much forbearance and deference shown to a reckless aggressor, in order to escape the calamities of war, as on the present occasion. And all the endeavors of open and secret diplomacy have completely failed to patch up even a temporary explanation or an armistice.

What further proof is wanted, to show that the Emperor of Russia, calculating on the state of discontent all over Democratic Europe, and on the possible dissension in the camp of his enemies, has decided to push matters to the extreme, and not to yield under any circumstances? We may be sure that affairs will continue to be more and more embittered. The explosion of the French *consular agents* from the Russian territory, indicates a preconcerted, uncompromising hostility; while on the other hand, the note of NESSELRODE sanctioning the Greek insurrection, and assuring its leaders that the Czar will never suffer the revolted provinces to be reannexed to Turkey, even in case of ultimate peace, clearly demonstrates the readiness of Russia to make use of every means at her disposal, to embroil the complication more and more. The disasters that may and must fall upon her at sea, she is prepared for. Her strength is on land, and there she will give employment to the allies, even if she should be left entirely alone. But is she really so isolated as is pretended by official French and English declarations, which do not like to see other enemies lingering in the background of that dark tableau of the battle-scene? Where are the German Powers? They have just signed the treaty of defence in favor of German, Prussian, and Austrian interests, with the first clause guaranteeing to each other the possession of their territories. But what of the European interests, of which the Western Powers are, for the time being, the undisputed representatives? Prussia wishes to remain a *Deus ex machina*, to make peace at some distant day, and as to Austria, she is very sorry and even angry, that Prussia's behavior has not left her hands free to fight against the Czar. We must never forget that all the Czar wished the German Powers to do, was to preserve their neutrality. The important mission of Count ORLOFF turned upon this single point. And now what do we see, but the neutrality of the two principal German Powers, implied in a treaty to be submitted to the Federal Diet, and resting on the basis of the defence of German interests. This is a fact, which all the friendly assurances of a hypocritical Vienna Court cannot explain away. If Austria intends in earnest to oppose Russian designs, why has she not *said* so? There is not a single promise on her part which has a direct unmistakable meaning. Each of her words can be construed in more than one way. And how is it that the Czar has not yet uttered a single word of discontent with Austria, which owes to him her actual existence, and will depend on his future aid? How is it, that in spite of all that "had feeling" and "coolness," asserted to be prevalent between the two Imperial Courts, there has not been even a rumor, picked up by that inventive gentleman, the Telegraph, of the probable withdrawal of the respective Ambassadors from St. Petersburg and Vienna? He who can answer these questions satisfactorily, may reasonably believe that NICHOLAS is isolated, and that Austria is with the Western Powers. We want *facts* to convince us. In the meanwhile our readers may find in another column, the very clear view taken by the London *Times*, of the difference between the last Vienna Protocol, and the separate treaty between France and England.

The evacuation of Little Wallachia is certainly a compliment to, and an invitation for, the Austrian troops, who may, not unlikely, take possession of it, so much the more as the Sultan's Government is not willing to let them into Montenegro and the Greek provinces. The fact is, that the Divan evidently has not the least faith in the fair words of the Vienna Cabinet. The Turks know well enough, by experience, how to estimate Austria's good faith. We, therefore, do not wonder if they believe—as we learn they do—that Baron BRUCK has already in his pocket a letter of recall, to be produced at a given moment. Our correspondent informs us that, in view of this expected eventuality, the Divan, in a council held April 4, favorably discussed the matter of inviting KOSSUTH, as soon as the rupture should have taken place. This will, however, not take place so long as friendly assurances from Austria shall continue to be accepted for ready money in London and Paris; and the comedy may yet last some time.

Besides the bombardment of Odessa, there are many interesting items in our foreign files—but nothing of peculiar importance. Silistria is hard pressed, and the next mail may bring the news of its fall, although it is not very easy to capture, as our remarks upon its strength, in one of our former articles, sufficiently show. Little Wallachia having been evacuated, the line of demarkation between the two armies is now the river Aluta. If the Turks should cross it, (and there are no forts on its left—that is the Russian, bank,) they can do it with the certainty of a regular battle between the river and Bucharest, which is now the head-quarters of Prince PASKIEWITCH. We do not expect to hear of any such attempt on the part of the Turks.

Ulterior Designs of the Slaveholding Interest.

We published yesterday morning a paragraph from the Washington *Union*, declaring in very distinct and unmistakable terms, that the accomplishment of the Nebraska scheme,—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the opening of *all* our Territories to the advent of Slavery, are *necessary* to the ulterior measures designed for the fortification and perpetuation of the Slaveholding interest. The *Union* stated that the seizure of Cuba, and its accession to the Union as a Slave State, was to be the next step in this organized scheme; and Senator SLIDELL's speech, Mr. SOULE's negotiations and various other occurrences of the day, indicate that the Slaveholding interest,—that interest, we mean, which controls the South and makes everything else subordinate to the extension of Slavery,—is ready to brave the extremities of war with Spain, England and France for the accomplishment of its designs. The following article from the *Southern Standard*, a leading South Carolina organ of the Slaveholding interest, is equally explicit in revealing the purposes and projects with which the present agitation of the Slavery question has been commenced:

> "*A general rupture in Europe would force upon us the undisputed sway of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, with all their rich and mighty productions.* Guided by our genius and enterprise, a new world would rise there, as it did before under the genius of COLUMBUS. With Cuba and St. Domingo we could control the productions of the tropics, and, with them, the commerce of the world, and *with that*, the power of the world. Our true policy is to look to Brazil as the next great slave power, and as the Government that is to direct or license the development of the country drained by the Amazon. *Instead of courting England, we should look to Brazil and the West Indies.* The time will come when a treaty of commerce and alliance with Brazil will give us the control over the Gulf of Mexico and its border countries, together with the islands, and the consequence of this will place African Slavery beyond the reach of fanaticism, at home or abroad. These two great Slave powers now hold more undeveloped territory than any other two Governments, and they ought to guard and strengthen their mutual interests by acting together in strict harmony and concert. Considering our vast resources and the mighty commerce that is about to expand upon the bosom of the two countries, if we act together by treaty *we can not only preserve domestic servitude*, but *we can defy the power of the world.* With firmness and judgment, we can open up the African Slave emigration again to people the noble region of the tropics. We can boldly defend this upon the most enlarged system of philanthropy. It is far better for the wild races of Africa themselves. Look at the 3,000,000 in the United States who have had the blessings, not only of civilization but of Christianity. Can any man pretend to say that they would have been better off in the barbarism state of their native wilderness; and has not the attempt to suppress, by force, this emigration increased the horrors of the 'middle passage' tenfold? The good old LAS CASAS, in 1519, was the first to advise Spain to import Africans to her colonies, as a substitute for the poor Indians, who, from their peculiar nature, were totally unsuited to bear the labors of Slavery. Experience has shown that his scheme was founded in wise and Christian philanthropy. Millions of the black men, yet unborn, will rise up to bless his benevolent memory. *The time is coming when we will boldly defend this emigration before the world.* The hypocritical cant and whining morality of the latter-day saints will die away before the majesty of commerce, and the power of those vast productions which are to spring from the cultivation and full development of the mighty tropical regions in our own hemisphere. If it be mercy to give the grain-growing sections of America to the poor and hungry of Europe, why not open up the tropics to the poor African? The one region is as eminently suited to them as the other is to the white race. There is as much philanthropy in one as in the other. We have been too long governed by psalm-singing school-masters from the North. It is time to think for ourselves. The folly commenced with our own Government uniting with Great Britain to declare slave importation piracy. Piracy is a crime on the high seas, arising under the law of nations, and it is as well defined by those laws to murder in at common law. And for two nations to attempt to make that piracy which is not so under the law of nations, is an absurdity. You might as well declare it burglary, or arson, or anything else. And we have ever since, by a joint fleet with Great Britain on the coast of Africa, been struggling to enforce this miserable blunder. The time will come that all the islands and regions suited to African Slavery, between us and Brazil, will fall under the control of these two slave powers, in some shape or other, either by treaty or actual possession of the one Government or the other. And the statesman who closes his eyes to these results, has but a very small view of the great questions and interests that are looming up in the future. In a few years there will be no investment for the two hundred millions, in the annual increase of gold on a large scale, so profitable and so necessary, as the development and cultivation of the tropical regions now slumbering in rank and wild luxuriance. *If the Slaveholding race in these States are but true to themselves, they have a great destiny before them.*

There is a certain quality of grandeur in the cool, remorseless, inflexible determination with which the Slave Power thus treads onward to its objects, trampling under foot all compromises, all compacts, all considerations of honor and good faith. It belongs to the order of the Infernal Sublime, and challenges a sort of admiration like that sometimes felt for MILTON's Satan. It is, too, under certain circumstances, and to a certain extent, an element of strength and success. Ordinary had men are embarrassed in their villainy by some remains of unextinguished conscience, or some sensibility to the moral judgments of mankind. The Slavery party have gained a complete emancipation from all such clogs. They stand disembarrassed, on the serene heights of a sublime contempt for all moral considerations. *Rem—quocunque modo, rem*—Slavery aggrandizement, by any means and all means, is their watchword. The simple North,—confiding in the chivalrous honor and good faith which the South is forever boasting as eminently, if not all its own,—fondly imagined there was something to protect her against flagitious outrage of her rights. When, too late, she lifts up her hand to point to compromises and compacts, she sees them trodden under foot; and as she stands aghast in amazement, horror and alarm, she meets only the laugh of insolent scorn with which triumphant villainy derides its dupes.

There is something sublime too in Slave holding disregard of the ordinary usage of language—its serene indifference as to any sense of contradiction which its use of terms may excite in the minds of those who are in the habit of sticking to the old fashioned sense of English words. Texas was wanted as a new illustration of the beauties of that "peculiar institution," which consists in holding men in bondage, working them and selling them like cattle, and its conquest was called "extending the area of Freedom!" From which it appears that Freedom eminently consists in the freedom to hold men in slavery—a freedom which did not happen to exist in Texas before its conquest. So, too, in Mr. SLIDELL's vocabulary, the letting loose the bands of Southern "panting chivalry" to prevent the Government of Spain from regulating its own affairs, and to estop its apprehended plans for the extinction of Slavery in Cuba, is eminently "democratic." And when in this way "the yoke of transatlantic *tyronts*" is broken, and Slavery established as a fixed eternal fact, then "the *Flag of Freedom*" will float over that island now so fearfully threatened with the abolition of bondage. The Richmond *Enquirer* rejoices likewise in the blessed vision of the speedy "transfer," even before the expiration of President PIERCE's Administration, "of the island from Spanish tyranny to *American Freedom!*" Blessed be language! TALLEYRAND said it was given man to conceal his thoughts. But there is no concealment here.

We should wonder whether such men did not always laugh in their sleeves at the folly of those who are duped by such phrases, if we did not rather suppose they believed no one duped by them. There must be phrases for pretexts. It is full as well to have pretexts as to openly avow the only moral doctrine they go upon—that Might makes Right—a very proper doctrine for the Slaveholding power.

But, as we said, there is something sublime in their imperturbable impassibility, their serene incapability of blushing when their pretexts are exploded, and their wonderful usage of the English language pointed out. We have seen, in another sphere of life and on a smaller scale, something that faintly approximated to a parallel with it but never anything that could claim the honor of rivalling it.

The Trial of Major Wyse—The Steamship Falcon.

The trial of Major WYSE, of the 3d Artillery, by Court Martial, for disobedience of orders, &c., was concluded yesterday, when the written argument for the defence was read. It is a long document, too long for publication this morning, and reviews with great thoroughness the evidence offered in the case. The Court, after deliberating (with closed doors) for about two hours, came to a decision. Colonel LEE, the Judge Advocate, leaves for Washington to-day with the result of the examination which must await the action of the President before being made public.

From the peculiarity of the circumstances upon which the charges against Major WYSE are based, their examination has been watched with interest, and the decision will be looked for with impatience. The result will determine whether a soldier is bound, *in all cases*, passively to obey the orders of his superior. It is thought possible, that although the Major will be convicted of a disobedience of orders, the mitigating circumstances attendant thereon will screen him from the extreme penalty of such conviction. Of course this is as yet merely a matter of conjecture.

We have hitherto commented somewhat freely on the evidence adduced, tending to show that the *Falcon* was palpably and notoriously unseaworthy when she was sent to sea with the United States troops. Justice demands that we should now say that the evidence on the other side was still more direct and emphatic,—that while the evidence *against* the *Falcon* is mainly hearsay and reputation; that from the owners in her favor is of a very positive nature. Mr. ROBERTS deposed that since she was built she had run more than 180,000 miles without serious accident or more than ordinary delay—such accidents or delays as occur to every steamship in constant contest with powerful oceanic force. Messrs. ISAAC NEWTON, JOHN DIMON, JAMES MURPHY, PETER HOOD, CHARLES H. HASWELL and HENRY B. RENWICK—being one steamboat owner, one ship-builder, two engine builders, and two scientific men and steamboat inspectors by law, and each eminent in their respective department—most positively sustained the ship. Against them came the evidence of a Marine Surveyor, who made an unauthorized survey of a hasty nature, and of Lieut. HENRY ROGERS, her former commander. But the latter left the ship a year since, at a time when the owners admit she was in need of repairs; and that these, of an extensive and serviceable nature, have since been made, appears from the evidence of the various experts just mentioned. Another pregnant fact appeared before the Court—that the discontent of the soldiers assumed the form of a needless panic, because the vessel upon discharging them at Norfolk immediately steamed back to New-York without accident during rough weather, and so demonstrated her safety. After thoroughly investigating the rumors, whose existence in reliable quarters made it our duty to notice them as we did, we cannot but believe that (under the reputable evidence before the Court Martial, and in view of the high character of her merchant owners, who, now that the public have had notice of the matter, would not dare to recklessly peril their fortunes and reputation,) the *Falcon* will retrieve her little mishap, and sustain her previous reputation.

Signs of Spring.

By the country papers we see that Spring has really come, and will stay a few days longer to fulfil her annual engagements. This vindicates the Almanac, which says the same thing. In town we have quite as indubitable evidences of Spring-time, as they have in the country, though of a different odor. They say that the grass is green in the fields, that the sown grains are breaking through the umber plowed lands, that there is a smell of violets along the hedges, and that the voices of singing-birds are heard in the morning. We have a vision of painters and plasterers ringing at all door bells at an early hour, with pots of paint and the implements of their trade about them. There is a smell of varnish and turpentine in all halls, and "paint" in large capitals chalked on shingles, announces to wondering wanderers what is the nature of the substance against which their best coats have ruhhed. The voice of chimney-sweeps is heard in the land, more musical than that of mono-toned birds, and very suggestive of the way to avoid violating the City ordinance that prohibits the burning of chimneys. The streets—which (let us be duly grateful) the authorities are taking measures messurably to clean—abound during the early hours in broken stoves that did not pay the expense of moving, lots of cracked crockery and barrels-full of cast-off bonnets and garments gone into decay. These are unmistakable evidences of Spring. But there are others still more tangible. There is a terrible run upon savings bank accounts and private purses about these days. There are sofas and "tête-à-têtes," "Voltaires" and "what-nots," in sudden demand. Pictures that were very good looking a month ago, are shabby now in the extreme. Carpets have faded marvellously, curtains suddenly are all in shreds, and bills for repairs of all sorts in a single week outrun the whole of the year besides. Our hats, our coats, our boots, that were in tolerable plight all along, succumb at last not to inevitable wear and tear, nor to any great change of weather, but to the Spring fashions and the artificial signs of Spring. Formerly, Spring was wont to send her herald ahead, making grand preparations for her coming. Now she hangs out her flag after getting into full possession only. Her signs are simple tokens after long residence. It would be well—better for us—if the manufacturers of clothes would follow her example, and be backward in obtruding Spring fashions upon us.

☞ Our Havana correspondence this morning contains matter of a good deal of interest. The official denial of the Captain General of Cuba, of the statement that any steps are in progress, in alliance with England, for the ultimate abolition of Slavery, is given at length.

In this connection we would also call attention to a very able and excellent article from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, on the proposed crusade against Cuba, to prevent the emancipation of her slaves. It will be found in another column.

☞ It will be seen by reference to our Washington correspondence, that a serious personal difficulty sprung up in the House yesterday between Mr. CRAIGE of North Carolina, and Mr. HUNT of Louisiana. Mr. CRAIGE offensively and insultingly styled Mr. HUNT a factionist, which the latter repelled by declaring that Mr. CRAIGE had uttered a *falsehood*. From the characters of the gentlemen concerned, it is supposed that a challenge will ensue.

Amusements.

Foremost in the attractions for this week,—foremost by merit and desert,—is M. JULLIEN and his unrivalled orchestra. After a prolonged tour in the South and Southwest, he has returned to New-York, and purposes giving ten more Concerts prior to his departure for Europe. It is questionable if M. JULLIEN has been sufficiently appreciated in this country; very questionable if he has realized the golden results he anticipated; but there is no question that, so far as he is concerned, he has richly deserved the most unbounded patronage. Merely as an industrious pains-taking man, JULLIEN deserves our sympathy and support. It is no ordinary undertaking to drill a powerful orchestra in a country where each resident member of it thinks himself a greater man than his Conductor, and where one and all are apt to grumble at the number of rehearsals which a man like JULLIEN is compelled to exact. In addition to this, M. JULLIEN has had to combat the prejudices of artists, and to one who knows how thoroughly prejudiced an artist can be, the difficulty of the task will be obvious.

Having, however, conquered all these difficulties, and perhaps smoothed the way for future imitators, M. JULLIEN remains but for nine nights more to reap his reward. If Castle Garden is crowded nightly to its greatest capacity it will be but a proper testimonial to a deserving man of genius. We have no hesitation of saying that JULLIEN has done more for the cause of art than any dozen *maestros* who have preceded him. He has familiarized the public ear with good music, performed in the best possible manner, without dosing it with compositions that are alike unintelligible and unpalatable to ninety-nine out of every hundred listeners.

The first of the ten Concerts was given last night, and we are happy to say attracted a crowded audience. Since our last visit to Castle Garden, some alterations have been perfected; the seats upholstered; the interior redecorated; new chandeliers added, &c. It is of course improved in a relative degree, and presents a truly elegant appearance.

Of M. JULLIEN's programme we can only speak in terms of praise; the opening overture; the selection from the Huguenots; the Sleigh Polka, were rendered in a manner which could not be excelled and has never been equalled. Mlle. ANNA ZERR sang two or three old acquaintances in the delightful manner peculiar to herself, and was encored on each.

We hope there will be no reluctance in giving M. JULLIEN the most ample support. The good taste of our musical public is involved in the issue of this campaign. Small towns have failed to appreciate JULLIEN; surely the public of New-York will not fail to come to the rescue and display their better taste.

Last night a new arrival—Miss ANNIE LEE—made her first appearance on an American stage, at the Chambers-street Theatre. "Asmodeus, or the Little Devil," was the piece selected for the occasion.

To-night, a lady, favorably known in the Literary World as in the Dramatic, pays us a flitting visit. We allude, of course, to Mrs. ANNA CORA MOWATT. It is some months since we had the opportunity of seeing this lady, and, in the mean time, have been very exactly informed of her ability in the very excellent *Autobiography* she has given to the world. It is more than probable that the public curiosity to see the authoress of that popular work will induce a longer stay than the one contemplated. Three nights is a very limited farewell engagement. If the stage is really to lose Mrs. MOWATT, she should make the parting less abrupt. A week would scarcely console us—but three nights!

Mr. WALLACK has no idea of being beaten out of the market by competition. With the enthusiasm of an old soldier, he flings himself into the breach, and brandishes his knife (*Shylock's*) in the face of his rivals. He is prepared to do this every night during the week.

The "Merchant of Venice" and "Much Ado About Nothing" are announced for the present. Both pieces are admirably placed on the stage.

At NIBLO's Mrs. MOWATT appears on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; the alternate nights being devoted to the RAVELS and Mlle. YSCA MATHIAS. Of the latter lady we may repeat what we have already said several times, that she is the best pantomimist and *danseuse* we have ever had in New-York. It is unnecessary to say a word about the RAVELS.

BURTON's Theatre will shortly close in consequence of alterations that are being made in the neighborhood, and which necessitate the closing of the theatre a few weeks before the usual time. Several benefits are announced during the week.

At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the tragedian, commenced an engagement last night. The opening piece, "Richard III.," Mr. ANDERSON as the hump-backed hero; Mr. CONWAY the *Richmond*, and Mme. PONISI the Queen.

At the Museum, the last new local piece, "Anna, the Child of the Wreck," is performed, and a variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

At the National, the "Sea of Ice or the Child of Prayer," an exceedingly effective melo-drama of French origin. We took an early opportunity of speaking favorably of this production. Why it was withdrawn so suddenly from the hills we are unable to divine. It certainly possesses all the elements of popularity, and at this moment is the rage in the British Metropolis. The "Blacksmith of Antwerp" was also performed last night.

A new melo-drama was performed at the Bowery last night with the title of "Salvator Rosa, Poet, Painter, and Musician." The life of this celebrated man is filled with incidents which cannot fail to supply ample material for the dramatist. The manager has placed this piece on the stage with "new scenery, new dresses, new properties, new machinery, &c." In addition to these novelties twelve splendid choristers will assist—trained and caparisoned at a cost of over two thousand dollars. We shall take an opportunity of seeing this spectacle and "make a note of it."

Last but not least on our list of amusements is the Crystal Palace. The national character of this establishment inspires it a visit from every stranger in the City, but it is deserving of more than that. For a delightful and instructive lounge we know no place that offers so many attractions to a resident. Mr. BARNUM has added a most acceptable feature in the musical department. Every afternoon and evening there are promenade concerts, in which Miss REMINGTON, Mr. FERNANDO MEYER and Signor QUINTO assist, aided by a grand orchestra of twenty-two instruments. The prosperity of the Palace may be greatly enhanced by the excellence of the musical arrangements, and we are glad to see that Mr. BARNUM recognizes the fact. Would it not be well to specify what time the concerts commence? The firing of rockets a short time previous to the commencement is a clumsy device.

Two highly interesting natural curiosities have been recently added. The first a specimen of the giant water lily, called the *Victoria Regia*, the leaf of which grows to such a marvellous size that a child may walk on it with safety. The second a mammoth cedar-tree from California, believed to be the largest log the world has yet produced.

BUCKLEY's, Wood's and WHITE's Minstrels are as heretofore, the best of their kind. We can recommend them cordially as one and all good.

The Elegy on the Marquis of Anglesea's Leg.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It was Mr. GASPEY, not GAMPEY, as stated in the DAILY TIMES of this morning, who wrote the Elegy on the Marquis of ANGLESEA's Leg. Mr. GASPEY, who is yet alive, was editor of the London *Sunday Times* for some years, and author of several works of fiction, of which *The Jollards* and *George Godfrey* are now best known.

Yours, &c., &c., R. S. M.

MONDAY, May 15, 1854.

Recent Deaths.

Died, at Charlton, Saratoga Co., on 6th inst., Mr. BENJAMIN MARVIN, in the 92d year of his age. When the British took possession of Long Island, his father's family were obliged to fly for safety across the Sound, leaving valuable property behind, which was entirely destroyed by the marauders. Some time after peace was declared, he removed to Saratoga County, where he spent the remainder of his life. Until within ten years, he was scarcely sick a day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, FOR 1854-5—Compiled by H. WILSON. Price $1 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-st. TROW'S DIRECTORY for 1854-5 (now preparing) will contain, in addition to the General City Directory, Appendix, &c., a full and complete Business and Copartnership Directory, all prepared with great care and bound in one volume, for the very low price of $1 50.

The publisher begs leave to state that the canvassers employed on this work were carefully trained in their duties prior to the 1st May, and were particularly instructed to take sufficient time to obtain all the necessary information accurately, and in all cases from the best authority, and that nothing has been or will be left undone on the part of the publisher and compiler to insure accuracy and completeness, it being the ambition of the undersigned to issue a complete and thoroughly reliable Directory.

The Directory for the past year issued from this establishment contained upwards of 20,000 more names than any other City Directory ever issued.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

The canvass being nearly closed, persons not having been called upon are requested to hand in their names, &c., at the office, No. 51 Ann-st., 2d floor.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-STREET, HAS lately been enlarged, so as to afford every convenience to the ladies to select from a magnificent stock of rich Lace and Muslin Curtains and Draperies, which S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have recently bought at auction, at prices which defy competition. Their stock of Toilet and Marseilles Quilts is unequaled in the City.

LINEN DAMASKS AND BARNSLEY SHEETINGS—All widths warranted all linen, purchased before the late advance, which are sold at less than importation prices.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. invite attention to their assortment of rich Silks, Barèges and Jaconets, which they have received by late arrivals, and will be sold at less rates than can be offered in the City. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE FAIRY LIGHT GUARD MADE A DEAD RUSH yesterday into the *splendid* warerooms of Messrs. W. JACKSON & SON No. 930 Broadway, Grate and fender makers, and were perfectly surprised to see to what perfection this useful and almost indispensable PARLOR ORNAMENT had been brought. All were away satisfied, and pronounced it the *ne plus ultra* Grate establishment.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—All who want the best goods at the lowest prices, should call at the OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers. Established in the year 1823.

BROADWAY OUTDONE!—JAMES GORDON BENNETT's article on Street Improvements, in Saturday's *Herald*, is conclusive evidence that English Carpets of equal quality can be afforded and purchased at the Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, at 30 per cent. less than on Broadway. A fair business competition is only asked. Look first at ANDERSON'S prices—then look at Broadway prices, viz.: HIRAM ANDERSON is selling the best quality of English Medallion Carpets at 18s. per yard, same as sold for $2 75 and $3 per yard; Royal Velvets, 13s., 14s., 15s.; English Tapestry 9s., 10s. 11s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s. 4s., 5s., 6s. per yard; and the best quality of English, 8s.; Rugs, Mats, Gold Window Shades, &c., at tremendous bargains, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Please examine.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE RECORDS OF THE United States Patent Office prove that the first Patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John L. Greenough, Esq., in 1842. That Patent has been assigned to us. It covers the peculiar needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Court, for infringement of said Patent. The whole combination of Howe's licenses are infringing in various ways on our Patent Rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made without violating our Patents. We have commenced prosecuting all infringers. Let the public beware of touching the spurious Boston Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Threaded Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE most reliable source of information on the relative merits of the SEWING MACHINES, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge STRONG, of Boston, in a suit against the Howe Machines, (as reported,) printed copies of which may be had as my agents, or will be sent by mail, by enclosing a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. E. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDREDGE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 305 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

SILKS AND CRAPE SHAWLS.—RICH EMBROIdered Crape Shawls, only $8, $10, $12; heavy plain Crape Shawls from $6 to $15; Splendid new Silks from auction selling very cheap—plaid striped, and brocatelle. Also, $50,000 worth Ladies' Dress Goods, Printed Jaconettes, Lawns, Plaid and Plain Poplins, French Ginghams, De Beiges, Plain and Figured Barèges De Lanes, &c. Also Cashmere Shawls, Mantillas, and Parasols, in great variety. Also Cloths Cassimeres and Summer Stuffs, for men's and boys wear; Drapery, Quilts, and every description of Domestic Goods. We would particularly invite the attention of the ladies to this splendid stock of New Goods, which will be sold 25 per cent below the market prices.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. of Orchard.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salerooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 25 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

THE BRIGHTEST JEWEL IN THE SPANISH CROWN.—No one will fail to acknowledge the beautiful Island of Cuba as the brightest jewel of Spain. Its climate is the most healthy in the world, and thousands are restored by its genial influences. Yet greater, far greater is the healing power and restoring influence of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS on the health of our citizens. They will, if taken early, cure your cold and prevent consumption, and Cuba may be left unvisited and your life enjoyed. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents in New-York and vicinity.

KNOX.—NOT THE ROCHESTER KNOCKS, NOR Nox, the Goddess of Night, nor ancient Knox, the Reformer, but the modern, enterprising, go-ahead, hat-producing KNOX, who with his own excellent manufactures, knocks the spots out of all competitors. If you desire a good roofing for your upper story, alias a tile, alias a thatch, alias a hat, call on him, at the Prescott House, Broadway, or at No 128 Fulton-st., and you will obtain a handsome, cheap and durable article.

THE NUMEROUS STRANGERS NOW VISITING our City—clergymen and others—are invited to call and examine the beautiful assortment of PIANO-FORTES at the extensive warerooms of the subscribers. Among others those truly magnificent instruments which received three prize medals at the Crystal Palace, and were pronounced the best Pianos on exhibition.

GROVESTEIN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PREPARE FOR THE WARM WEATHER.—WE have now for sale the best stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods for Summer wear ever offered for sale in this country, consisting of Under-Shirts, Drawers, Half-Hose, Cravats, Joinvilles, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen visiting our establishment will find a most extensive stock of the very best description of articles to select from, and at a small advance upon the original cost. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and 2-ply grain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE ELEGANT SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY Vases (including one splendid pair, 10 feet high,) of every size, just imported; also, Parian statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glassware, Sheffield plated goods, &c., by our friends A. H. NOLAN & CO., will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 16 and 17, at their salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st. Ladies are especially invited to attend the view on Monday, May 15.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s WORLD'S FAIR first premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with the celebrated iron frames and circular scales. T. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, Hallett & Cumston's Pianos (of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.,) Horace Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers at wholesale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODEONS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF MELODEONS larger than can be found anywhere else in the City, comprising Goodman and Baldwin's Organ Melodeons, with two banks of keys, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. For richness, purity and power of tone these two makes are superior to all others—as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Sold wholesale or retail, at great bargains.

HORACE WATERS, sole Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, Nos. 289½ Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

No. 259 GREENWICH-STREET.—THE CHEAPEST Window Curtains and the most beautiful styles of Dry Goods we ever heard of, are to be found at C. S. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 259 Greenwich-st. They do a large trade—buying most of their goods at auction and selling them at a small advance on cost. Call and see them before you purchase elsewhere.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 150 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Inclosing everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Shrubbery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **New-York Conference Missionary Sermon and Anniversary.**—Rev Dr. HOLDICH will preach the Annual Missionary Sermon before the New-York Conference, in the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Anniversary will be held in the EVENING, in the same church. Addresses may be expected by Rev. Dr. NEELY, of Alabama; Rev. Dr. DRAPER, Corresponding Secretary Missionary and Prince-sts.; Dr. WILEY, Missionary from China, and Rev. J. B. HAGANY. The public are cordially invited to attend

☞ **Bargain, 1802.**—The PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY will celebrate its Fifty-second Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at Rev E. H. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts., the exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock Doors open at 6½.
JOHN V. HENRY, A. M., President.
HENRY C. MARVIN, Vice-President.
JOHN V. LEWIS, HERBERT B. TURNER.
GEO. A. OSTRANDER, Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—At the written request of twelve active members of the Association, of the Presbyterian denomination, a meeting will be held at the rooms, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, (17th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in that denomination. The small number present at the meeting first held, and the inclemency of the weather on that evening, are the reasons assigned for this call.
F. E. BUTLER, Vice-President.

☞ **The Eighth Anniversary** of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, will be held at the Home for the Children of Seamen, near the Sailor's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Brighton boats leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 1 o'clock P. M., landing passengers at the Sailor's Snug Harbor Dock. Interesting exercises by the children, and addresses from the friends of the Sailor, may be expected on this occasion. By order of the Board.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Only twenty minutes from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Election Notice.**—Those who voted for CUMMINGS H. TUCKER for Alderman last November, at the poll in 7th-av., near 27th-st., will please attend at Court of Sessions, in the Brown Stone Building, Park, TUESDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, and hand their names at the desk of the District Attorney, or to the Officers in attendance, that their testimony may be taken.

☞ **Costar's Persian Insect Powder**—For the annihilation of bed-bugs, moths, fleas, insects, &c., for sale at COSTAR'S Exterminator Depôt, No 448 Broadway, N. Y., at 12½ cents a package, wholesale and retail. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y., Wholesale Agents for COSTAR'S Persian Insect Powder; also for COSTAR'S Rat, Cockroach, &c. Exterminator.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 16, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is particularly requested to attend. E. W. KETCHUM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, May 16, at noon. Subject—*Summer treatment of grape vines and small fruits*. Strangers are specially welcome. Admission free to all
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The members of State Rights Lodge No. 151, of Northern New-York, are requested to meet at their rooms in the New Clinton Hall late Astor-place Opera House, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order. CURTISS C. GARDINER, D. D. G. M.

☞ **Mercantile Library.**—NOTICE—The reception and delivery of books will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the down town office of the Association, No. 2 Nassau-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.
WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—A meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock All members are requested to attend. E. H. KIMBARK, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family in Court, near Montague-st., Brooklyn Heights, have a large front room, gas, marble mantel, closets, &c., to lease, with partial board to two young gentlemen friends. Also, a hall bedroom on lower floor. The house and furniture are new, and as the family does not wish to keep a boarding-house, the terms will be very moderate to permanent residents—none others need apply. Both French and English spoken in the family. Address W. H. J., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a private family, in a pleasant rooms and bedrooms, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 23 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st., within two minutes' walk of the Washington Park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A single gentleman is desirous of obtaining a comfortably furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family who have no other boarders, either in this City or Brooklyn. Best reference given. Address S. R. S., this office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board in a small private family, occupying a modern 3n It house. No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Baths, gas, &c.

BOARDING—Wanted by an American widow lady one or two children to board, 10 months to 10 years old. Every attention will be paid them. For particulars call at No. 426 3d-av., near No. 130 2d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife can obtain board, with a large, desirable apartment on the second floor, by applying at No. 30 King-st. Also, furnished rooms for one or more single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A furnished back parlor with pantry attached, to let, with or without partial board, in a private family. Cars and stages convenient. Apply at No. 174 Mott-st., one door from Broome.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bedroom adjoining, also single room, to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 15 Stuyvesant-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board, with front or back room, at No. 124 Henry-st. A room for a gentleman, also.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a comfortably-furnished front room, (or rooms, if required,) with board, in a private family residing at No. 22 Woodhull-st., near Hicks The house is pleasantly situated, open, and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire as above, or address W. W. P., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Location desirable for its neighborhood, and its convenient distance from the Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen may find comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 135 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court sts.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, at No. 324 Henry-st., 10 minutes' walk from South Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with second-story rooms and board, in the new brown-stone front house No. 322 Henry-st.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS.—Also a front basement suitable for a Physician's office. Apply at No. 181 Canal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD OR COTTAGE WANTED.—Board for the Summer, in an elevated inland situation, (State of New-York, and near a railroad station, or steamboat route preferred,) is wanted by a family consisting of the parents, four small children and nursemaid; or a plain-ly-furnished cottage, at a reasonable rate, would be preferred. Address by letter, prepaid, stating address, location and terms, A. R. J., Office of the *Daily Times*, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, and daughter 11 years of age, in the vicinity of the City. Address, stating terms, location, &c., S. S. H., *Times* office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18, 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suites, either furnished or unfurnished can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, bath, marble wash basins, &c., &c. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let; large and small; furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen in the upper part of the City, west side. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 26 Vesey-st., of Mr. R.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—At No. 17 East 16th-st. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they occupy, would let a suite of Furnished Rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new and has all the modern improvements, and lie in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages—No. 71 West 14th-st, first house west of 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—An elegant parlor, with bed-rooms, all handsomely furnished, with or without partial board, in the house No 14 Leroy-place.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT.—CANTO XIII.
His had himself no sordid thirst for gold,
Not he, thank God! nor could he see way money
Should be so highly prized by young and old;
It really was absurd as well as funny
To see how *wealth* could coil its snake-like fold
Around the human heart, and rather run he
Would from a single Hussar's cut and thrust,
Than be the victim of a *goldess* lust!
It must be admitted that our soldier is "coming it rather strong," and had he expended half this eloquence upon the virtues of GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, for removing tan, freckles, pimples, roughness, sallowness, &c., he would have done Julia a service, and probably have benefited himself much more "in the long run." GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES, everybody knows, are infallible for uprooting superfluous human hair. GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE is the only reliable article for coloring red, light, or gray hair a brilliant jet black or brown. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE is a delicate, innocent cosmetic for the complexion.
It must be borne in mind that the genuine preparations of DR. FELIX GOURAUD are to be procured only at his original Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first door FROM Broadway.

DR. PERRY—Member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, may be consulted on diseases. His medical work, "The Silent Friend, or Instructions on the Nature, Causes and Treatment of them Diseases and Organic Weakness," (gratis) Office, No. 116 West Broadway, opposite White-st. Hours, 10 to 1, and 6 to 9.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman to do general housework, or to do work in a family where a child is to be taken care of. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days. Please call at No. 275 1st-av., between 15th and 17th-sts., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for 3 days. Please call at No. 275 1st-av., between 15th and 17th-sts., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and nurse, or as waiter and chambermaid in a private family by one, and as chambermaid and laundress or as laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress, by a very competent young woman, (a widow,) who can take care of an infant from its birth; and as an experienced seamstress by another girl, who makes children's clothing in the neatest manner. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid, fine washer or laundress in a private family. Is kind and obliging in her disposition; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen at No. 336 12th-st., two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a gentsel English Woman, who is a professed cook, in a private family; has no objection to go in the country. The best of references will be given. Call at No. 201 Delancy-st., and can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Irish girl, a situation in a small private family, to do the general housework, or chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children. The best City reference given. Please call at No. 213 East 35th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable young woman, as cook and to wash and iron; or would do chamberwork. Can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Has good reference. Address No. 94 8th-st., (St Mark's-place.)

SITUATION WANTED—As dressmaker and seamstress, by a young woman, who can cut, fit and trim ladies' dresses in the most approved and fashionable manner; also, can cut and make boys' clothing. Can give the most respectable references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class cook in a private family, by a thoroughly experienced girl, with very satisfactory reference; and as nurse, or to do light chamberwork, by a tidy, industrious American girl, aged 16 years. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country by two very competent girls with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron, the other as nurse and seamstress or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chamber-work and washing, or chamber-work and to take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 137 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, hearty young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer; would do chamberwork. Best of City reference. Can be seen West corner Madison-av. and 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook in a small private family. Is a good pastry cook. Best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., back room, 2d floor.

AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—About 12 to 16 years old, to assist in taking care of a child and doing light work. To a good tidy girl, a good home and fair wages will be given, in a small family of three persons. Apply at No. 343 6th-av., in the evening.

TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN WANTED.—That are well qualified for the Silk and Shawle Department. Inquire of HENRY NICHOLS, No. 137 8th-av., before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED.—Cook, $12 to $14; lady's maid, $10; nurse, $10; waitress, $8; cook for an Institute, $12; laundress, $10; gardener, $20; vegetable gardener, $16—all must be first-class servants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a boy for a merchant's office.

SPINNERS WANTED.—A few women accustomed to work on spinning-frames for making cotton thread for sewing, such as is made in Glasgow and Paisley Noes others need apply. Application to be made at No. 18 Liberty-st., up stairs.

CHILDRENS' MAIDS—Ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, waiting-rooms, cooks and girls for general housework, are wanted to fill good situations in genteel families up town. The best places and highest wages will be given to first-class servants, well recommended. Apply at No. 11 6th-av. C. MASON.

NURSE WANTED—To go to Williamsburg, one competent to bring up an infant by hand, and to make herself otherwise useful, if required. To be under thirty years of age. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 195 Bowery in the store, between 1 and 3 P. M.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman, residing in the interior of South Carolina, wishes to engage the services of a lady competent to teach his daughter. She must be a good pianist as well as possess other necessary qualifications as an instructor of a young lady. Applications addressed to Box No. 1,140, New-York Post-Office, stating where an interview can be had, will meet with prompt attention.

TO PRINTERS.—The advertiser wants a situation as Proof Reader, or as Foreman of a jobbing department. Is a thorough workman, and would fill any situation in a printing office, in either of the above capacities, or as a clerk. Would guarantee the compilation of news for a newspaper. Address PRINTER, at this office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, of collegiate education, desires to obtain light remunerative employment to occupy his evening hours; is used to copying. Address APPLICANT, *Times* office.

THREE SASH-MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply at the corner of York and Warren-sts., Jersey City.

MUSIC.—Situation wanted by a Solo Tenor in a Protestant Episcopal Church. Address J. COCHRAN, Box No 1,553, Post-Office, or call at No. 70 Beekman-st.

TWENTY-FIVE GUITAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Apply at No. 18 Beekman-st.
WM. B. TILTON & CO.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $30 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 in $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

A GOOD WOOD ENGRAVER WANTED—Apply to JOHN McLAUGHLIN, No. 24 Beekman-st.

DESIGNER WANTED.—A first-class designer for delaine work is wanted by the Manchester Print Works. Apply to C. H. DALTON, Superintendent, care of J. C. Howe, No. 59 Broadway.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A skilful engraver on copper, for the West-Indies, (if he was speaking French it would be still better,) and being acquainted with the business of the Banks. $2,500 per annum. Apply to ANTHONY, at Burgundy Hotel, No. 25 Walker-st.

TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHMEN who understand perfectly the business of making oil, desire employment. No objection to go in the country. They can also be useful for the cultivation of wine, as they understand the business perfectly. Address Mr. CAUMONT, Orange, New-Jersey.

RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As wet nurse, who can give the best recommendations of character. Apply at the office of the Brooklyn *Evening Star*, 102 and 104 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale jobbing and importing house; one who lives with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 672, P. O.

HOTELS.

SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL AND TELEGRAPH DINING SALOON, No. 14 Beekman-st. N. Y.—Kept on the European plan. Meals at all hours of the day. Lodging room a from $2 to $3 per week, or 50 cents per night. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor; BELA SAWYER Superintendent.

BILL OF FARE.			
	Cts.		Cts.
Roast Turkey	15	Veal Pie	10
Roast Goose	15	Beef-steak Pie	10
Roast Chicken	15	Clam Pie	10
Roast Duck	20	Rice and Milk	10
Roast Black Duck	20	Mush and Milk	10
Roast Beef	10	Fried Fish	10
Roast Pork	10	Ham and Eggs	15
Roast Veal	10	Sirloin Steak	15
Roast Lamb	10	Tenderloin Steak	20
Boiled Ham	10	Porterhouse Steak	25
Boiled Mutton	10	Green Turtle Soup	25
Boiled Corned Beef	10	Mock Turtle Soup	10
Boiled Pork	10	Beef Soup	10
Boiled Fish	10	Stewed Oysters	10
Pork and Beans	10	Fried Oysters	15
Tomatoes	5	Fried Clams	10

Tea Coffee and Cocoa, 3 cents per cup.

DESSERT.			
	Cts.		Cts.
Tapioca Pudding	5	Mince Pie	5
Rice Pudding	5	Apple Pie	5
Indian Pudding	5	Gooseberry Pie	5
Plum Pudding	5	Custard Pie	5
Apple Dumplings	5	Peach Pie	5

Pure country Milk, home-made Bread.

ROCKAWAY PAVILION.—This favorite Summer resort will be reopened, on the 14th June, for the season, by which time all the extensive additions and improvements will be complete. The establishment, as enlarged, comprises: 1st, The hotel, having a frontage of 420 feet on the Atlantic, repainted, papered, and newly furnished, throughout. 2d, Twelve suites of 3 or 5 rooms, each communicating, fronting the ocean, and having entrances separate from the hotel. 3d, Eight family cottages in the garden, for parties boarding in the hotel. 4th, Four cottages for families living privately, with kitchens and use of ice-house, stables, &c. Also, stabling for 40 pair of horses, carriage house for 50 carriages, private stables of 2 stalls each, for servants, detached rooms, bowling-alley enlarged, archery ground, gymnasium, &c. &c. For rooms, cottages and terms, address Mr ERINTNAIL, Prescott House, or Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN—Only ten minutes from Exchange, in Wall-st. It has recently added another addition, which has been fitted up in a style equal to any hotel, and its capacity will now rank among the first in the country. Families or single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Spring or Summer, will do well to take a look at the Mansion House. Strangers arriving in town during the Spring, will find ample accommodations. Omnibuses pass the house every five minutes, from the South and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

EVERETT HOUSE, ON UNION-SQUARE.—For spacious and elegant apartments this house excels, and during the coming warm weather, when large rooms and good air are indispensable to comfort, the Everett House, located on the north side of Union-square, presents an opportunity for families who desire the advantage of a private table and good attendance, to secure delightful quarters, embracing all the comforts of home.
HAWLEY D. CLAPP, Proprietor.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON.—The Proprietor of this establishment respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now ready to enter into arrangements with parties who wish to engage apartments for the ensuing season. The Pavilion will open on SATURDAY, May 20. F. BLANCARD.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS.—At the MARKET HOTEL AND DINING SALOONS, (formerly Gould's.) Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Fulton-st., opposite Fulton Market, THIS DAY.

MERCHANTS' COFFEE HOUSE DINING ROOMS—No. 69 Barclay-st., between College-place and Greenwich-st. Meals served at all hours, from 6 A. M. until 9 P. M. JOSEPH BATTERBY, Proprietor.

ALDERNEY BULL FOR SALE—3 years old, in good condition. Apply at Private Stable, No. 56 9th-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCALPEL, FOR MAY—NUMBER 28—An entirely original Quarterly Exponent of the News of Health and Affairs of Medicine and Domestic Life. Published by EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. 64 pages; 25 cents. All the back numbers—two large volumes of 500 pages each—for $4, comprising the first four years.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXIII., MAY, 1854.

ART. CLXXXII.—Leaves from the Log-book of an Unfledged Esculapian; Fishing in a Fashionable Neighborhood for Practice; Clerical Patronage; First Visit to Mrs. Mackerel, of the firm of Mackerel, Haddock & Dun; Invocation to Mrs. Mackerel; Gloomy Prospects; Tricks to get Practice; Countenance; Clerical Wrath; Excommunication; Midnight Visit to Mrs. Mackerel; Description of her Case; Commercial and Ecclesiastical Economics; Torpedo a Soul-sustaining Solace to Mr. Mackerel; Description of the Gentleman; Mrs. Mackerel's Mistake; Moral and Psychological Reflections on Commercial Marriages.

ART. CLXXXIII.—Education—Physical, Social and Moral; Grecian Gymnastics; Olympian Exercises on Nobility of Character; Religious Duty of Cultivating the Faculties; The Soul is Manifested through the Senses; Exercise Prevents the Vicious Propensities; Every Sense should be Exercised Agreeably; Legislative Power should Cultivate the People.

ART. CLXXXIV.—Sketches of a Western Student's Life; The First Case; The Poisoner; A Young Damon; Sin is Caused by Contempt of God's Laws; The Nature of the Soul Depends upon the Organism; Beautiful Scene; A Western Camp Meeting; Sweet and Painful Memories; A Tremendous Hot Sermon; The Lost Soul; Nervous and Psychical Results; Philosophical Explanation of a Revival; Hard Work to get up a Second One; Mischief in the Camp; Zacchæus; Camp Meeting Wolves; A Midnight Attack; True Character of the Methodist Preacher.

ART. CLXXXV.—Feminine Dignity; Mistresses and Domestics; the influence of a well managed Table on Digestion; how to prevent Constipation of the Bowels; sagacity of Negro Slaves and Servants; variety of diet essential to Intellect; Nature's Law of Appetite demands Vegetables; Erroneous Education of Women

ART. CLXXXVI.—Scenes in Practice; the four Impelling Powers to Evil—Intemperance, Ambition, Animal Passion, and the Love of Money; an Extraordinary Character; an Awful Tragedy; the Dynamics of Guilt; magnetic power of a Designing Man; an Execution; Money and Death; Etc., Duty and Conscience

ART. CLXXXVII.—The Motive Power of the Heart is Oxygen; rule of the Heart's Action in different positions; number of Pulsations at different periods of life; interesting Experiments to prove the Heart the great Motor; fashionable dinner Hour—their and consequences; cold and warm Air; hot and cold Baths—their influence on the Body; Experiment to prove the Suction Power of the Heart; effect of Mountain Air and Horseback Exercise.

ART. CLXXXVII.—What is the nature of a Whitlow or Felon? its Causes and Treatment; Cause of the Pain.

ART. CLXXXVIII.—Scenes in Country Practice by an old Pill Peddler; a Vision of Heaven; Love and Death; Influence of Unbridenss on the Unborn Child; Sympathy; the proper treatment of an Idiot.

B. Frank. Palmer's Portrait; the American Leggery.

Ethics of the New-York Medical Academy; the Poodle in Paris; Literary Athletics; his Medical Confrères on the Pont Neuf; Editorial Suggestion.

Prince Murat's Defence; witty use of Anatomical Knowledge.

The Devil on Furnaces; the old Scotchman's Apology; Celestial Molasses; the Phenomenon in Europe.

The office of publication is removed from No. 2 Astor House to No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House—same building, round the corner—Messrs. Adriance, Sherman & Co. All City subscribers must apply there only. All persons residing abroad must address the Editor at Box No. 3,121, Post-Office.

The Editor resides at No 42 5th-av, between 19th and 11th-sts., where he confines his attention exclusively to medical and surgical consultations, and to operative surgery. Office hours from 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings. At all other hours he is at his private residence.

CONTENTS OF THE No.

It is as fascinating as a novel; "Sketches of Practice" are equal to the "Diary of a Physician."—*London Times.*

We greatly admire this work; here we have philosophy, a thrilling story, and science mingling with the deep current of the natural affections.—*Corson League.*

The quarterly is of a high tone; the articles for general instructions are equal to any ever published.—*Religious Herald, Richmond, Va.*

It contains volumes of great truths. It is tart, sparkling, invigorating. Its wholesome truths and warning examples—its tree elevated and manly tone—its candid reasoning and unprejudiced judgment—eminently fit it for popular instruction.—*American Citizen, Augusta, Ga.*

It is among popular periodicals the Good Samaritan of the age. A rich harvest of instruction, flashing with the sparks of humor, keen with the edge of satire, and melting the soul with its tenderness."—*Binghamton Daily Republican*

It always contains good, manly talk for the people.—*Albany Atlas.*

There is a frankness and raciness of style and rigor about everything written by Dr. Dixon, that is irresistible. No romance is more fascinating. The Scenes in Northern Practice by the editor, are soon to appear illustrated by Darley. We predict a wide circulation.—*Sussex Register, New-Jersey*

SUPERB NEW WORK OF ART.—NOW READY—THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, ART AND INDUSTRY, illustrated with 500 Drawings from the New-York Exhibition. Edited by Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr. and C. R. GOODRICH, Esq. Complete in one splendid volume, etc., $4 50; bevelled, gilt edges, $5. The whole cost of producing this splendid work exceeds $40,000. Of the 500 illustrations contained in the volume,
64 are devoted to Sculpture, Bas-Reliefs, &c.
120 are devoted to Manufactures in Metals, Bronzes and Ivorware.
17 are devoted to Textile Fabrics.
90 are devoted to Ornamental Furniture.
20 are devoted to Porcelain, Terra-Cotta and Glassware.
40 are devoted to Machinery, Models, &c.
93 are devoted to Miscellaneous Articles, Interior Views.

The Letter-Press includes a series of valuable papers, on subjects of Scientific and Practical interest, by some of our most competent and original investigators.

The whole volume furnishes information and examples which may be practically useful to a great variety of theoretical and practical men; while as a drawing-room table book, it may also prove attractive and useful to families

Truly a magnificent work—a work which we are proud to look upon and call American—and one which should be in the possession of every lover of the beautiful in art.—*New-York Advertiser.*
G. P. PUTNAM & CO.,
Publishers, No. 10 Park-place.

LIFE OF ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER D. D.
JUST PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE LIFE OF ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D. First Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. By Rev. JAS W. ALEXANDER D. D. 1 vol. 8vo. with Portrait. Bound in cloth, $2 50; cloth full gilt $3 50; Morocco $5 00.
New Edition and Price reduced of CONSOLATION, in Discourses on Select Topics. Addressed to the suffering People of God. By JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo $1 25.
OUTLINES OF MORAL SCIENCE. By ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D. 1 vol 12mo 75c.
THE PSALMS, TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED. By J. ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D. 3 vols. $3 75
ESSAYS ON PRINCIPLE AND CHURCH OFFICES. Uniform with "The Psalms." 1 vol. 12mo 63c.
COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE HOLY BIBLE. By Rev N. WEST D. D. 5th Thousand, 1 vol. 8vo. $5.
HISTORY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH. By Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF D. D. 1 vol. 8vo. $3.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW ROMANCE—By F. W. SHELTON. JUST PUBLISHED:
CRYSTALLINE; OR, THE HEIRESS OF FALL DOWN CASTLE. A Romance. By F. W. SHELTON, author of "Salander, the Dragoo," "Rector of Sardolph," 1 vol. 12mo, with engravings from original designs by Billings.
THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN. A new story. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 75c. and 50c.
MELBOURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. With sketches of Lima, &c. 1 vol $1.
CZAR—HIS COURT AND PEOPLE. By JNO. MAXWELL. Vol. 12mo 4th edition.
MAC LEOD'S (DONALD) BLOODSTONE. 1 vol., 12mo 75c.
HOME LIGHTS. A new book. By T. S. ARTHUR. 1 vol. 75c
C. S. WILL PUBLISH ON TUESDAY, MAY 16,
MYRTLE WREATH, OR, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED. By MINNIE MYRTLE. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT BOOKS—Just received and offered at unusually low prices. The present is a favorable opportunity for public libraries to purchase
MONUMENTS OF NINEVEH. From Drawings on the Spot. By AUSTEN LAYARD, Esq., D. C. L. Illustrated in 100 plates, folio.
HISTORY OF THE INDIAN TRIBES. With 120 Colored Portraits. 3 vols., half bound, folio, magnificent book, &c., &c. FRANCIS HORSFALL,
No 777 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts.

AUDUBON'S BIRD'S AND QUADRUPEDS OF AMERICA.—To be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 17, at 11 o'clock.—The undersigned will sell as above a copy of AUDUBON'S GREAT WORK on the Birds of America, the original edition, 4 vols., double elephant folio, colored plates, and 3 vols. of letter press, elegantly and substantially bound. Also, his large work on the Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols. imperial folio, and 3 vols. of letter press, uniform in style with the Birds.
BANGS BROTHERS & CO., No. 13 Park-row.
A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

SACRED CIRCLE—Edited by Judge EDMONDS, Dr. DEXTER and OWEN G. WAGNER.—This magazine is devoted to the elucidation and defence of the Spiritual faith, and to moral and intellectual reform, based upon the principles of Spiritual Philosophy. The SACRED CIRCLE will contain 48 pages. The first number is published THIS DAY, and will hereafter appear on the first of every month. Price, $2 per annum, payable in advance.
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, Publishers,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

MEYER & TRETBAR—No. 304 Main st., Buffalo, Importers and Publishers of Foreign and American Music, Agents for the Publishing House of G. M. MEYER, Jr., Brunswick.

JUST PUBLISHED,
H. A. WALLENHAUPT op 22. Cinq morceaux caracteristiques; op. 23. Deux Polkas—No 1. L'Hirondelle; No. 2. La Gazelle. Op. 24. Galop di Bravura. *Op.* 25. Le Ruisseau—Valse Etude.
IN PREPARATION.
AUGUST GOCKEL. Une Nuit sur l'Océan—Nocturne.

THE LIVING AGE FOR MAY 20, JUST PUBLISHED—Contains articles from *Chambers' Repository, Fraser's Magazine*, London *Chronicle, Examiner, Spectator, Athenæum, Blackwood's Magazine* and *Household Words*, and is illustrated with a fine steel engraving. Price 12½ cts. a number, or Six Dollars a year, sent by mail postage free.
LITTELL, SON & CO., No. 343 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, 21 years with S. S. & W. Wood,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS LOST—Or left by mistake, supposed in one of the stores at or near the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a bound volume of the above work. Any one giving information about it to the undersigned will be rewarded.
G. & H. MILLER, Booksellers, No. 545 Broadway.

LIFE OF ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D. D., Edited by JAMES W. ALEXANDER, D. D. One vol., royal 8vo., cloth, $2 50. For sale by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, upper corner of Amity-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

MEMORANDUM BOOK LOST.—In form of a pocket-book, between the Hudson River Railroad depôt and the Franklin House. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Franklin House, No. 23 College-place, New-York.

$10 REWARD—Will be paid for the clerical gown and its appurtenances, taken from a Church in the upper part of the City on Saturday night last, and no questions asked. A. A. WEBSELLS, Sexton, No. 164 7th-av.

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an installment of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 15th of July next. By order.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1854. EDW. KING, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Electricity applied to all diseases and derangements of the female system accompanied by appropriate

AUCTION SALES.

By PETER HENRY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY CONTINUATION SALE by order of the Executors, of the balance of the splendid LIGHT OF THE MILLEDOLER ESTATE, situated on the Bloomingdale Road, between 120th and 130th-sts., 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., HARLEM.—At 12 M. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Walter R. Thomson and Cornelia Graham, executors of the late John L. Milledoler deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, the balance of the 258 very valuable Lots and Corner, situated on 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 250 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of the property. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation to Harlem River by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchases or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale; 10 per cent to be paid the Auctioneer in fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent on the 9th of June, when full warranty deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent, can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMSON, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMSON,
CORNELIA GRAHAM, } Executors.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT—Will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall—Peremptory sale of 100 desirable building lots, on Troy, Schenectady, and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren, and Baltic-sts., in the 13th Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are finely on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are desirably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Omnibuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferry. The neighborhood and location good, pleasant, and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as laid out of the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, one lot, 21 9-12ths by 95 feet, on the east side of 3d-av., 23 feet north of 8th-st., in the VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn. Sixty per cent, if the purchaser chooses, can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. Title perfect. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn or at No. 80 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. H. CORNWELL, corner of Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at the same time and place, a one-story and attic frame-house, with two lots, on south side of Wyckoff-st., 204 feet east of Utica-av.

One lot on south side of Bergen-st., 470 feet east of Troy-av.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

100 VILLA SITES, IN SOUTH FORDHAM NEAR MORRISANIA DEPOT, AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, May 16, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., will be sold at auction, 100 villa sites of South Fordham, Upper Morrisania village, near the depôt, containing from ¼ to 5 city lots each, comprising some of the most beautifully located and commanding situations for residences to the finest in the vicinity. This offers unusual inducements to and from the City Hall 22 times daily, from 5½ A. M. to 11 P. M., and by steam from 32d-st. in about 30 minutes. Fare by commutation each way, the same as stage fare in the City, with the prospect of its being reduced this season. For healthfulness, convenience of access, and beautiful scenery, this property is unsurpassed by any other villa and village within 50 miles of New-York. Tickets by Railroad leaving City Hall to attend the sale at 7½, 9½ and 10 o'clock, given gratuitously, as also maps and further particulars. Apply to J. W. BARKER or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., or to N. McGRAW, No. 455 Broad-way, or Morrisania Village.

Refreshments will be furnished gratuitously on the ground.

If rainy, the sale will not take place till next fair day, at the same hour and place.

The Title is unquestionable—a printed Abstract of which will be furnished every purchaser free of charge.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CARVED FURNITURE, CARPETS, ENGLISH CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, EXTENSION TABLES, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Tuesday, May 16, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Nassau-st., a very large and well selected assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, bedroom and sumptuous furniture; it will consist in part of two rich three rosewood parlor suits in crimson and gold brocatelle, mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre, card sofa and side tables, marble-top dressing bureaus, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, beds and mattresses, mahogany tete-à-tete in damask, large French plate mirrors, washstands and sentinels, &c. Also, one very superior mahogany extension table 14 feet in length, made by Hutchins. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes, 6½ and 6¾ octave. Also, a large lot of second-hand furniture from a hotel. Also, silver-plated table ware of all kinds. Sale will be peremptory and catalogues ready early on Tuesday morning.

WILLIAM CONSELYEA, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of EDWARD GODFREY, at Maspeth, L. I., on the Newtown Plank-road—Horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., consisting in part of one pair of handsome gray carriage horses, young, sound, and perfectly kind; a double and single harness; one under the saddle; one two horse rockaway carriage; one one-horse, do.; one light top carriage; one light wagon; one lumber wagon; one sleigh; two saddles; two sets double harness; three sets single, do.; buffalo robes, &c.; one cow two plows, harrow, horse rake, forks, scythes, spades, &c. Also, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, lamps, girandoles, cooking and parlor stoves, together with other furniture. Stages that pass the door leave the Williamsburg ferries every half hour.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS—Collected by an Artist during a residence of fifteen years in Italy. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at the studio, No. 709½ Broadway, next door below Washington-place. This collection is composed chiefly of original oil paintings, of the Roman, Tuscan, Venetian, Lombard, and Flemish schools. Among them are some splendid works from the pencils of Andrea del Sarto, Bordenone, Claede, Holy Family attributed to Raphael, Pietro da Cortona Orizoeti, F. Mola, Salvator Rosa, Tintoretto, Carradi, Fidanza, Leonardo da Vinci, and others of great merit. They can be examined as above until the day of sale, with catalogues. Sale positive, as the owner is about returning to Italy.

COFFIN & HAYDOCK, Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CITY-MADE CARRIAGES, WAGONS, SULKIES, &c.—WILLIAM M. HAYDOCK will sell at Repository, No. 650 Broadway, through COFFIN & HAYDOCK, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, the Stock of Carriages. Included in the sale will be found six-seat Brougham rockaways, four-seat Bronsham rockaways, light standing top rockaways shifting-seat phætons four-seat brettor and six-seat standing top phætons, Bedford jig phætons, Boston made chaises, cane-seat Boston hurgies, shifting top hurgies, close top hurgies, no-top hurgies, four-seat hunting wagons, sulkies and hesiness wagons. Terms at sale.

JOSEPH LORN, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New-York.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PART IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE.—On TUESDAY next following evenings, a large collection of English and American Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., comprising valuable publications, in quantities suited to the Trade or Private Libraries, being in part the stock of a Bookseller, with invoices of a new and fresh stock. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock each evening.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHOICE CABINET FURNITURE.—VANDEWATER & TURNER, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Chaddle & Lentz, Nos. 44 and 46 4th-av., near 8th-st., the balance of their stock from Vanslab room, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book Baskets attached for infant schools, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

R. PATON.

MRS. C. M. WHITE'S BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, DANBURY, CONN.—Terms, $125 per year. References obtained of C. H. ROCH, Esq. No 226 Greenwich-st., or No. 21 Park-place, and W. T. PINKNEY, No. 67 Chatham-st.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—No. 15 Laight-st. Accommodations for 100 patients. Special department for female diseases

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroad," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket agent.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The NEW CREEK COMPANY is now receiving at Baltimore a regular supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any Coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the United States Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st.

MESSRS. DEMURE, MAURITZ & CO., Nos. 63 and 65 Cedar-st., are prepared to supply their customers and the trade with their superior patented Spring Bed Bottoms, at the most reduced prices. Also, free Bedsteads of every description. N. B.—For sale, the Patent Bight, having 13 years to run.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON received three times a week, with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct ingress in any other stands in the market

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored inks

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT COLGATE & CO. ROBERT COLGATE

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

TO PRINTERS.—One Imperial Press, No. 2; one Super Royal Press; one Medium Press, also, printing types and materials of all kinds for sale low, for cash or approved paper, by CORTELYOU & GIFFING, No. 29 Spruce-st.

THOMPSON & ROESLER—Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Furs, and Wholesale Dealers in Hats, Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, the premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. JOURNEAY, Jr., & Co.

GREEN-HILL CEMETERY—Office No. 118 Broadway where maps and pamphlets may be obtained at the office, and lots and burials left with the Agent or sent to Keeper. D. WADSWORTH, Agent. No. 118 Broadway.

NEATLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER—No. 2 Chatham-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address and at Home and Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery &c. Business Cards, Bill heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c.

REFRIGERATORS.—A Luxury and a great Saving. —Prices varying from $5 to $20, of different designs, with every improvement warranted to be equal to any in this City, and one quality very superior new designs

TUNIS MORRELL, No. 314 Broadway.

T. WILLIAMS (formerly of Buffalo,) Attorney and Counsellor, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hoboken, above the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with coach seats, and complete with all the modern improvements. Both prices and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One of the finest country seats in New-Jersey, 30 miles from New-York, seven minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Central Railroad, containing twelve and a half acres of land. For particulars, inquire of WM. VAN DEVENTER, No. 38 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE,—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In the village of Tarrytown—an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of R. B. WESTERFIELD.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 35 miles. The place combines advantages not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 23 Park-place and 17 Barcley-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A desirable House and Lot in the village of Bedford, Westchester County. Price $2,500. The house is a handsome built cottage, nearly new, containing ten rooms, conveniently arranged. The lot contains a half acre, laid out in handsome yard and garden, well stocked with fruit and forest trees, grape vines, shrubbery, &c., of ten years' growth. There is an excellent well of water, wood-house and ent kitchen on the place. Terms easy. Price for further particulars apply to RALPH MEAD JR., No. 13 Coenties-slip, or JAMES M. BATES, No. 18 Nassau-street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 33, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and four acres, beautifully located, within five minutes' walk of Port Chester depôt. Commutation to Rye, $55. House is plain, (four years old,) and land rocky. It has eight rooms, four more can be made. Privilege of a landing on Agram River, in rear of house, will be given. Terms easy. House will be put in good order. Apply to Capt. BEN. MERRITT, on the premises, or T. CROMWELL, 21 William-st., corner of Pine. Price, $3,000. Rent, $275.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st. by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Times Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, about six miles from the City of New-York, having a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The house is new and replete with every convenience. Croton water, stationary basins, water closets, baths, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., (Metropolitan Bank Building.)

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Staten Island, 2½ miles from Roseville, consisting of 11 acres of good land and 1½-story house with four rooms on 1st floor, barn, &c. On the premises is a large variety of the choicest fruit. The location is healthy and convenient to New-York. Price low and terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Or in exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Is pleasantly situated in a flourishing village on the New-York Central Railroad, ten miles from Fulton City. For further particulars, inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney at Law, No. 75 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—43 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 1½ miles from Scarsdale Depôt, on Harlem Railroad—on which is a new and finely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, a complete set of outbuildings and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue and the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

CLARENCEVILLE LOTS FROM $100 TO $200.—The subscriber is now offering these beautiful and desirable Lots for sale on very easy terms, in payments of from $5 to $10 per month. Clarenceville is undoubtedly the handsomest suburban village of New-York, and needs but to be seen to be at once appreciated; for, in beauty of location and scenery, healthiness, and the purity of its water, it has no rival. It is situate on the Long Island Railroad and Jamaica Plank-Road, 5 miles from Brooklyn, and can be reached at all hours of the day in half an hour. It is adjacent to churches and school-houses, and vast improvements are now going on there. The streets are from 60 to 120 feet wide, are all graded and planted on both sides with beautiful ornamental trees. To the merchant, trader, or mechanic, it offers inducements for a healthy and beautiful residence, superior to any ever offered in this or any other market. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Free excursions to view the property every THURSDAY, at 12 M., and Tickets can be had by applying at the office.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 1¼ miles west of the Southport depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. There are 8 acres of land, a high state of cultivation, in excellent order, well fruited and watered, with large old shade and woods adjacent to the house. The house is a wooden structure about 30x40, with a hall through the centre, and rooms on both sides, and three stories high—out buildings good, and has numerous and the place very secluded. The location of the above is on each and commanding ground—giving a view as far as the shore can reach out, and upon Long Island Sound, both East and West Long Island in the distance, and the beautiful inland and uneven scenery of Fairfield County. The beautiful views from the house and around can hardly be surpassed. The location is perfectly healthy, and in the midst of the salt water shore gives bathing, yachting, fishing, and gunning, as much as can be desired, and close at hand. In the near vicinity are the country residences of Morris Ketchem, William Couch, Charles Marquand, R. H. Winslow, Mr. R. G. L. De Peyster, and others. Few places that are offered are so desirable as this is now, and it is highly recommended by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, each tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any similar improved real estate, so near the growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Delaware-st., from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 12 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 10 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of J. E. WOODRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—The attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

CLIFTON—STATEN ISLAND.—For sale, the most advantageously situated building lots, at Clifton, near the Narrows, being on the tract of W. Van Wagenen, Esq. This is believed to be the most attractive property in the vicinity of the City. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, No. 13 Reade-st., New-York, or Clifton.

EIGHTH-AVENUE LOTS.—For sale, 36 lots on the 8th-av., from 112th to 116th-sts., will be sold cheap, separately or together, if applied for immediately, to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Seven Lots Land, situate North 18th-st., Williamsburg, each 25x100. Also, two Brick Buildings, one 25x100, one 25x50. Excellent location, and property for a brewery, planing mill, carpenter's shop, or oil works. Apply, Gas Company's Office, Savings Bank Building, Williamsburg.

FARM FOR SALE.—A two-story house, barn and out-buildings, with 22 acres of fine tillable land, and 10 acres of meadow land, beautifully located on the Brooklyn and Hempstead Plank-road, 19 miles from New-York City, is offered for sale. It is in a fine state of cultivation, and is a desirable chance. Terms about $200 per acre; and $250 for the whole of the meadow land. Apply to J. H. H. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.—Four small and beautiful farms in New-Jersey, about ten miles from Hoboken. Said farms are in a high state of cultivation, having thereon fine dwellings and out-houses, and a great variety of fruit, grape-vines, &c., and is well adapted to gardening purposes. Apply to H. J. IRVING, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing thirty-two acres; two miles from Centre-st. depôt, Newark. A desirable location for a country seat, or to cut up into city lots. Apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 266 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York.

LOT FOR SALE—One lot 25x100 on south side 50th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Terms liberal. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, No. 76 Nassau-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

THREE MARINE BOILERS FOR SALE—Apply to C. W COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

JAMES HENDERSON—Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st. Common English round, square, and flat Bar Iron.

Refined English round, square, and flat Bar Iron.

Swedes square and flat Bar Iron.

Hoed, spike, horse-shoe, band-scroll, oval, and half-round Iron.

Trunk-makers' and Coopers' Hoops, all sizes.

Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.

Assets and Rivet Irons. English Spring and Cast Steel, &c.

ORNAMENTAL WINDOW GLASS.—COOPER & BELCHER, manufacturers of the new engine-engraved ducked and vitrified Enamelled Glass, for windows, &c., Nos. 329 and 293 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—A first-class four-story brown-stone House, finished with all the modern improvements and thoroughly furnished, situated in 23d-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. Possession immediately. For examination, apply to R. WEBSTER, No. 265 6th-av. For terms, &c., apply to F. H. UPTON, No. 73 Wall-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSES TO LET—On 125th-st., near the Railroad Station at Harlem, and two lots and a half each, with Croton water, bath, range, &c. Immediate possession can be obtained. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOTEL AT THE HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK TO LEASE.—The large and new hotel, now finishing at the Highlands, commanding an unlimited view of the ocean. The house has about eighty rooms, and is arranged in the most convenient manner for a Summer hotel or boarding-house. There are about three acres of ground connected with the house, and will go with it. Good water in abundance at the house; and in front of the house sea bathing. The house will be rented for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—The second, third and fourth stories of the building No 435 Broadway, N. W. corner of Howard-st. Will be altered with a Broadway entrance, and arranged for warerooms or offices, and the fourth will be made a full story, and arranged with a suitable skylight for a first class Daguerreotype Gallery, if desired. Also, the basement, for a respectable restaurant. Each floor 26 by 60 feet; basement will be 26 by 75 feet. Apply at Office of the Broadway Insurance Company, No. 418 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A new cottage built with every convenience for a genteel family, with rain and spring water brought into the house. Contains three rooms on the first floor, and seven bed-rooms, with a large kitchen and two cellars, a large stable, and 1½ acres of land; has a good view of the Bay and City of New-York. Is situated on the Clifton Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Vanderbilt Landing, and a stage runs every hour the place on the arrival of every boat. Inquire of LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—In Central Morrisania just finished, and pleasantly situated. Inquire of E. JARDINE, No. 548 Pearl-st., or of C. HECKERT, second house on Locust-av., in Fairmount-av.,

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 34 Bleecker-st., consisting of front room and bedroom, back basement, and bedroom in the attic. Inquire on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building corner of Leonard-st. most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Snr, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

BEEKMAN-STREET STORE TO LET—With basement and cob-cellar; store 85 feet deep, well lighted. Inquire of L. E. GLATZ, on the premises

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET OR LEASE—In the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad buildings situated on Centre, Franklin, Elm and White-sts., varying in size from 25x25 to 105x25 feet. Apply at E. ANTHONY'S office, room No. 41, corner of Elm and Franklin-sts.

TWO HANDSOME OFFICES TO LET—In William-st., newly fitted up, suitable for a Banking or Exchange business. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 60 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 3 to 4 P. M. to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Cassel-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted rooms, well adapted for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 100 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises

OFFICES TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 114 Chambers-st., on the 1st, 2d and 3d floors. Inquire in the store.

OFFICE ROOM TO LET—Suitable for Bank and Insurance Agencies. Apply to N. B. COBB & CO., No. 29 Wall st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No 7 Broad-st., 3d door from Wall. Inquire there

BROADWAY STORE TO LET OR LEASE—150 feet deep Inquire at No 707 Broadway

BASEMENT TO LET.—A fine large front basement, it would make a splendid office for a physician, or any light or quiet business. Apply No. 20 White-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—The 3d, 3d and 4th stories on the corner of Chatham and Mott-sts., over the office of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, will be let together or separate. Apply at the office of the Company.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No 134 William-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & BUTLER, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain and check and plaid de barge, plaid and plain poplins barege de laines, one Challi cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & BUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

GREAT SALE OF DAMAGED CRAPE SHAWLS

20 Embroidered Crape Shawls, $5, worth $8.
40 Embroidered Crape Shawls $7, worth $10 50
60 Embroidered Crape Shawls, $10, worth $15.
10 Embroidered Crape Shawls, $15, worth $20.
15 Embroidered Crape Shawls, $20, worth $30.
10 Embroidered Crape Shawls, $27 50 worth $45.

N. B.—The damage is small black specks, scarcely perceptible. Ladies are invited to call and examine, as the above shawls will be found a splendid bargain. Dress Silks from shillings per yard up. Best Black Silks cheap.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

CASH BUYERS OF STRAW GOODS are solicited to examine an extensive stock of Straw Goods, among which may be found

100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets.
100 cases Ladies' and Misses' Lace Bonnets.
25 cases Ladies' and Misses' Duestable Bonnets.
20 cases Ladies' Split Straw Bounets.
10 cases Ladies' super Leghorn Bonnets.

Which, together with a great variety of Straw Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, will be sold low for cash by

HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William-st., New-York.

N. B.—Just received, 25 cases Misses' Leghorn Flats.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has just received direct from the manufacturers in France and England, his usual importation of the above goods, embracing everything novel and desirable for the approaching season. Also, a superior assortment of Ribbons, adapted to the late fashion of trimming Ladies' Dresses and Mantillas, Flouncing, Bows. The assortment in the Wholesale Warerooms, adjoining the Retail Store, is unequaled in this City for variety and cheapness.

BRUSSELS LACES.—Just received an importation of Brussels, Point a l'Aiguille and black-thread Lace and Flounces, thread-lace Mantillas, from $45 to $150, Scarfs, Shawls, Veils, Sleeves and Point Collers, very rich. A new style embroidered Collar. Also an invoice of very fine insertions and edgings in new designs.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS.—E. S. MILLS has removed to 80 and 82 Chambers-st., (up stairs, near Broadway,) and is now prepared to exhibit a large and beautiful assortment of Spring Mantillas, comprising all the latest novelties of the season; with a full assortment of Spring Shawls of every description, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, as they will be offered on the most favorable terms.

DAMAGED LINENS.—Table-cloths, Ginghams, De Laines, Prints, Muslins, Black Silks, Black Silk Shawls, Broadcloths, men's and boys' Summer wear; Plaid and Striped Muslins, &c. For sale by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS.—Great reduction in the prices of Paris made Mantillas Commencing MONDAY, May 15. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.—PARISIAN BONNETS AGAIN—MAY STYLES.—Just received per steamer *Canada*.—R. T. WILDE with much pleasure intimates to the milinere of New-York and vicinity, that he has just received direct from Paris, an elegant selection of ladies' French Bonnets of the most charming and entirely novel styles, intended expressly for the present season, which will be exhibited on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at his show rooms, Nos 20 and 22 John-st., up stairs, where he will be happy to receive visitors. P. S.—Also a large assortment of French Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

MILLINERY.—Please call and judge for yourselves of our stock of Paris Millinery Goods. Madame PIERRE A. GUY, No. 158 3d-av., between 15th and 16th-sts., wishing to secure the patronage of the ladies of the upper part of the City, has procured the services of a French lady who has been for years at the head of one of the fashionable houses of Faubourg St. Honore, Paris. Light expenses need smell profits.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by HOPKINS & GOODE,

Successors to H. H. Day, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly wa

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Bank ing Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,110,425 82
Average amount of Specie..... 332,153 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 356,471 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,433 087 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$341,209 00
Average amount of Specie..... 29 223 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,651 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits..... 331,634 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoeets.....$3,753,890 32
Average amount of Specie..... 1,642,017 24
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America,)..... 137,611 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2 602 972 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissionsr of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,251,822 33
Average amount of Specie..... 855 3o0 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 2,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits..... 3,445 149 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoeets.....$1,340,077 11
Average amount of Specie..... 80,706 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 83.200 67
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,291,614 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissoner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoeets.....$2,746,101 07
Average amount of Specie..... 934,791 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 321,988 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,330,085 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemsot is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eedieg Saturday, the 13th day of Mny, 1854:
Average amoeet of Loans and Discoeets.....$1,535,920 02
Average amoent of Specie..... 136 785 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,569 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,269,719 51

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the nbove statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashisr.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,273,815 69
Average amount of Specie..... 379,980 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,470 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,067,114 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amenet of Loans and Discoents.....$3,769 144 78
Average amount of Specie..... 496 694 98
Average amoeet of Circulation..... 578,026 00
Average amoent of Deposits..... 3,063,537 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoents.....$252,385 60
Average amount of Specie..... 14 426 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,518 00
Average amoent of Deposits..... 15 187 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,185,879 65
Average amount of Specie..... 91,150 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 200,106 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 995,200 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,369,510 95
Average amount of Specie..... 99,968 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 213 148 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,189,734 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,573,893 54
Average amount of Specie..... 104,666 38
Average amount of Circulation..... 14,916 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 959,650 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Ja., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
R. C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoeets.....$448,114 51
Average amount of Specie..... 20,815 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,455 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 305,552 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
WM. SINCLAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoents.....$658,629 58
Average amoent of Specie..... 17,602 61
Average amount of Circulation..... 139,492 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 385,544 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statemeet is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
T. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,306,131 00
Average amount of Specie..... 423,037 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 317,489 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,165,590 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1853:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$762,765 05
Average amount of Specie..... 43,653 87
Average amount of Circulation..... 162,952 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 614,404 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,811,596 88
Average amount of Specie..... 162,607 44
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,375 25
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,334,203 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WERTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. A. WERTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,529,353 17
Average amount of Specie..... 844,188 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 91,522 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,780,423 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,288 169 86
Average amount of Specie..... 123,452 06
Average amount of Circulation..... 67,957 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 869,615 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of May, 1854.
GEO. W. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saterday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loees and Discoents.....$859,434 00
Averege amount of Specie..... 43,945 00
Averege emount of Circelation..... 114,710 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 431,221 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statsment is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of May, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoents.....$125,080 86
Average amount of Specie..... 25,082 40
Averege amount of Circulation..... 95,713 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 104,923 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemsnt is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashisr.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of Mny, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—Ae required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Averegs emoeet of Loans and Discounts.....$563,226 55
Average emount of Specie..... 27,061 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 112,209 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 321,659 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being dely sworn, depose and say that the above statemeet is ourrect, according to the best of my knowledge aod helief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of Muy, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saterday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average mount of Loane and Discounts.....$1,655,819 61
Average amount of Specie..... 211,522 44
Average amouet of Circulation..... 200,659 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,109,513 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeet is correct, according to the hest of my knowlegs and halief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commisioeer of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK as regerred by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amooet of Loans and Discounts.....$507,691 31
Average amonet of Specie..... 32,276 31
Averago amount of Circulation..... 194,04t 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 415,709 24

City oad County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and helief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$652,973 53
Average amount of Specie..... 58,622 89
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,930 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 536,196 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistact Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Averags amoent of Loans and Discoeets.....$1,280,749 45
Average amount of Specie..... 90,496 80
Average amount of Circelation..... 146,855 00
Average amoeet of Deposits..... 769,359 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. to the best of my keowledge and helief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioeer of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amoeet of Loans and Discounts.....$354,874 00
Average amount of Specie..... 32,329 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,359 00
Average amoent of Deposits..... 152,532 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledgs and helief.

G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioeer af Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Averoge amoeet of Loans and Discounts.....$585,377 62
Average amount of Specie..... 42,603 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 136,386 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 485,901 04

City oed County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of May, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoents.....$339,452 53
Average amoeet of Specie..... 43,173 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 87,467 00
Average amouet of Deposits..... 350 823 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saterday, the 13th day of May, 1854.
Average emoent of Loans and Discounts.....$1,805,612 76
Average amount of Specie..... 183,464 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 252,507 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,066,298 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS HASLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being dely sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discoents.....$4,295,302 94
Average amount of Specie..... 609,811 97
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,031 33
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,679,514 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$698,069 43
Average amount of Specie..... 57,405 20
Average amount of Circulation..... 98,427 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 685 985 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of May, 1854.
WM. DONEZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As reqnired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saterday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,137,683 31
Average amount of Specie..... 85,577 85
Average amount of Circulation..... 109,700 80
Average amount of Deposits..... 916,280 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,463,019 93
Average amount of Specie..... 970,963 47
Average amount of Circulation..... 315,899 44
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,490,837 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashiar.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,253,021 34
Average amount of Specie..... 43,992 04
Average amount of Circulation..... 253,502 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 963,915 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FERDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As reqeired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$631,132 93
Average amount of Specia..... 74,335 19
Average amount of Circulation..... 137,696 03
Average amount of Deposits..... 555,446 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashiar of the MECHANICS' AND TRADES' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,864,077 00
Average amount of Specie..... 171,077 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 115,911 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,946,512 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,434,836 81
Average amount of Specie..... 1,351,482 93
Average amount of Circulation..... 289,190 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,291,135 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statesgnt is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saterday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Averags amoeet of Loans and Discounts.....$2,711,906 03
Average amount of Specis..... 169,904 33
Average amount of Circulation; including that of the late Bank..... 203,193 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,412,107 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, is the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statsment is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,211,302 30
Average amount of Specie..... 438,610 29
Average amount of Circulation..... 97 560 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits..... 1,955,917 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS Jr Cashier of ths METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Averags amount of Loans and Discounts. $919,151 00
Average amount of Specie 42,122 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 113,119 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 733 092 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
D. S. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—An rsquired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,563,468 73
Average amount of Specie..... 211,496 57
Average amount of Circulation 163,190 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,068,030 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK JONES, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. DOBBS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$459,865 24
Average amount of Specie..... 36,369 98
Average amount of Circulation..... 137,165 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 100,971 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK P. HALSEY, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemant is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashiar.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 13th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $228,261 61
Average amount of Specie..... 10,353 78
Average amount of Circulation..... 13 968 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 132,348 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of ths NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose aed say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK, TROY, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG—By Hudson River Railroad, Troy and Boston, Western Vermont, Rutland and Burlington, Vermont and Canada, and Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads, and Ogdensburg Railroad to Ogdensburg. Leava Warran-st. Station of ths Hedson River Railroad by Express Train at 7 A. M., arriving at Montreal and Ogdensburg same evening. Way Train at 12 M., lodge at Berlington, arrive at Montreal at 10:30 P. M., and at Ogdensburg at 5:30 P. M., next day. Way Train at 4 P. M., lodge at Troy, and arrive at Troy and Ogdensburg next P. M. For Cambridge, Salem, Granville, Poeltney and Castleton, passengers take the cars of the Retland and Washington Railroad at Eagle Bridge.—TROY, Aeg. 22, 1853.

SAML. H. P. LEE, Jr., Superintendent

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without cheege of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 4 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations Way Express at 12:45 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passeeger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) vid Piermont, for Sniferns and intermediate Stations Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. On Sundays, only one Express Train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steemers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Ostroit, Chicago, &c. D C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 10, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, Phillipsburg, &c., at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville (wet) at 6 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-street. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 8 A. M., and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (wet train) at 6.30 A. M. New-York AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leava New-York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7.45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3, and 6 P. M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Accommodation line at 7 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, connecting by cars to way places and Camden; fare, $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after SATURDAY, May 13, 1854, the trains of the New-York and Harlem Railroad will leave the depôt, corner of Centre, White and Elm-sts., for Albany and Troy, as follows: Morning Express, at 9 A. M., arriving at Albany at 3:30 P. M.; Afternoon Express at 4 P. M., arriving at Albany at 10 P. M.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendant.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity great body, and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal fonting.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PAINT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL.—J. ROUX, Importer, has just received from Paris the best and most beautiful white zinc yet offered in the Market of New-York Also, white lead and chrome green, ground in oil, at lowest prices. 200 bbls white zinc, ground in oil, 170 chrome green do., do. Also, colors and articles for artificial flower makers, carmine, pink liquid. Orders received at No. 12 Gold-st

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the building of every description of wooden vessels used by brewers, soap boilers, dyers and bleachers, chemists, foedries, blast furnaces, railroads, gas works, sugar refiners, pine oil and fluid distillers, and all other manufacturing purposes. Reservoirs to be supplied with water by rams, &c., for hotels, colleges, asylums, and private residences, &c., varying in capacity from 200 to 5,000 gallons; the above vessels being made of cedar, which is superior to any other kind of lumber, on account of its durability. Having introduced steam power into every department of my establishment, and all the improvements in machinery applicable, I am prepared to fill orders to any extent, with immediate dispatch, at the lowest rates. GEORGE J. BURKHARDT, southeast corner of Broad and Buttonwood-sts., Philadelphia.

J. KELLY, ENGRAVER AND PRINTER.—No. 61 Fulton-st.—Wedding, Visiting, Address and At Home Cards; Bridal Envelopes, Fancy Stationery, &c. Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c. For sale, 3 Copperplate Presses, two Cutting Machines.

OAK HALL CLOTHING.—FASHIONABLE SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING of EVERY DESCRIPTION, selling at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES, at VAN DE GROOT & SON'S, Nos. 26 and 28 Fulton, extending through to Nos. 67 and Gold-st.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 940 West 29th-st., Grsenwich village, would direct his attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

RAILROADS.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROUTE—FIFTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail)—Have the following staunch first class steamers running on Lake E in connection with the NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD from Dunkirk, touching at Cleveland and connecting with their Road at Toledo, and connecting directly with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroads at Chicago, in the same depôt, thus forming a daily line for passeng

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, May 15.

The Board of Aldermen met soon after 5 o'clock, and proceeded to business immediately.

STREET CLEANING.

The subject of cleaning the streets came up on a petition asking that the manner of giving out the contracts be investigated. The petitioner charged that while he had given in the lowest estimates for certain work, the contract had been awarded to another at a much higher price. The whole subject was referred to the appropriate Committee.

SEWERS.

Serious complaints were made by the gentlemen who contracted to build the sewer in Thirty-fifth-street, because the Committee had not reported on the subject, although the work had been finished for a considerable time.

Alderman HZARICK said there were no remonstrances against the confirmation of the work, and as the owners on the line of the sewer were desirous of its confirmation, so that they could pay the tax, he thought the Board should take action upon it without further delay.

It was subsequently stated that the brick work forming the bottom of the sewer was but four inches thick, where the contract required that it should be eight inches.

In answer to this, it was stated that there were but portions of the bottom of the sewer of which the brick work was but four inches, but wherever such was the case, the bricks were laid upon solid rocks, which was considered as substantial as any other bottom which could have been constructed. The subject was finally referred to the Committee on Assessments.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT.

A resolution was read forbidding Messrs. Russ & Reed taking up gutter-stones on Broadway, between Fourteenth-street and White-hall, as the resolution requesting them to substitute their pavement for the present gutter-stones has not yet been passed.

Several members had indulged in hope that Broadway was finished, that Messrs. Russ & Reed had completed their contract, and Alderman Mott, in particular, wanted to know if the work had not been finished, how it was that they had discontinued it, for it had been discontinued for nearly a year. He claimed that all they had contracted to do had been performed, and that they could not do more, unless ordered by the Board.

Messrs. Russ and Reid are busily engaged taking up the gutter stones, and the object of the resolution was to stay them until the Board should act upon the matter. The resolution, after a long debate, was not adopted.

SHALL THE T SAIL BE TAKEN UP IN CENTRE-STREET?

This was the momentous question asked by Alderman HAWARD, and he insisted upon having an answer. He had made a motion about six months ago, to take up the T rail on the Harlem Road, and have the groove rail put down. And as the people were desirous of the change, he thought it was time it should be acted upon. It was in his opinion a fit to question, and thought it would not be necessary for gentlemen to make any long and bad speeches on it.

Aldermen MOTT feared that such action would be in opposition to the spirit of the celebrated fourth section. As it involved an expenditure of money by the Railroad Company.

Alderman HOWARD was at some loss to divine what good a man received from possessing a lawyer's diploma, as he had never been able to tell what side Alderman MOTT took upon any question, until after it had been decided. He finally offered another resolution, requiring the Company to take up the T rail and put down the groove rail to Thirty-second-street, and that the work be done forthwith. The resolution was adopted.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

A most interesting debate arose on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. Taylor, the Keeper of the City Hall, be and is hereby directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, if there have been kept in his apartments, since the 1st of January last, for the accommodation of any member of the Common Council, any intoxicating liquors, such as brandy, wine, &c.; if so, who ordered the same; how long such liquor has been kept there; what quantity has been purchased; if the same has been paid for out of the City Treasury, or if the bills have been presented for payment, and what is the amount of such bills?

Alderman HOWARD immediately moved to amend by adding, "And if none has, that he immediately furnish some."

A long debate was had upon the amendment, which was lost, as was the original resolution.

THE FIREMEN'S FUNERAL.

Action was taken relative to the expenses incurred, and they were ordered to be paid.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

A resolution concurring with the Board of Councilmen, tendering the hospitalities of the City to ex-President FILLMORE, was passed unanimously. [The resolution will be found in report of Board of Councilmen.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in reply to a resolution inquiring whether the present Common Council have reinstated members in the Fire Department, who had been expelled for stealing. The report was ordered to be printed.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT—MARKET FEES AND WHARFAGE FEES.

The following is a synopsis of a report sent to the Board by the Comptroller, in compliance with certain resolutions passed by them.

The first resolution calls upon the Committee on Laws to report whether it is, or not, obligatory upon the Common Council or the Finance Department, by the terms of the Amended Charter of 1853, to sell the use of the stalls in the markets, and the right to collect market fees of the hucksters, &c., and all legal charges imposed upon dealers in the markets by the ordinances of the City, at public auction.

By the second resolution the Comptroller is requested to furnish his opinion to the Board upon the same subject, with a view of exhibiting to the Common Council the reason of his discriminating between the right to collect market fees and the right to collect wharfages from the public piers, &c.

In answer to the question in the resolution, why the Comptroller has leased the piers at public auction, and not the market stalls, it is sufficient to state, that the ordinances require him to act in leasing the piers, and that the market stalls and the collection of market fees are under the control of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and of the Superintendent of Markets. By the 330th section of the ordinance of 1849, butchers are to be recommended by the Department of Streets and Lamps, and licensed by the Mayor. The 311st section provides that the clerks shall collect the market fees. The 381st and 382d sections authorize the Superintendent of Markets to give permits to sell meat by the quarter, and also to occupy stands in the public market, who may at any time, with the concurrence of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, annul such permits.

The preceding references show that the Comptroller had no authority whatever to sell the use of the stalls in the markets, and that he had no power in the matter except to call the attention of the Common Council to the importance of revising the ordinance of 1849, and adapting it to the provisions of the Amended Charter, which he did in a special communication to the Board of Aldermen (document 16) on the 9th of February.

Aside from the necessity of legislation in regard to the subject of the ordinances, there are several grave questions affecting the rights of individuals, which require to be considered and properly adjusted before the market franchise in all cases can be disposed of at public auction. These cases can be classed as follows:

1. Those where premiums have been paid for butchers' stalls. In some cases these premiums were as big as four thousand dollars.

2. Those stalls in the markets which have been awarded by lot, without any pecuniary consideration, and fitted up by those who occupy the stalls, at an expense of several hundred dollars. In both of these cases, the rights which have grown up under the former state of things ought to be fairly considered, and equitably adjusted.

3. There are over three hundred licensed "shop-butchers," mostly in the upper Wards of the City, who furnish their own market-houses. These private markets have been established under an ordinance passed in 1843. The license gives them authority to establish a butcher's market, on premises owned or rented by them, on paying ten dollars annually. This being open to all, by the ordinance of 1843, it is not readily perceived how this part of the market franchise can be distributed by public competition, without subverting the principle of free trade in marketing, established by the ordinance of 1843.

The Comptroller brings to bear favorably upon the question relative to the discrimination he is said to have made between the right to collect market fees and the right to collect wharfage, various sections of the Amended Charter of 1853, and says that in his opinion it is obligatory on the Corporation, that is, on the Common Council and the appropriate Executive Departments, to establish the amount of revenue to be collected from the markets, under the 7th section of the Charter, by public auction, in the same manner as that adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in fixing the amount of rent to be paid for piers, wharves and slips.

Speaking in direct reference to the assumption that he has discriminated between the right to collect market fees and wharfage upon public piers, he says he has not designed to make any such discrimination in the discharge of the duties assigned to him. And he is willing to express an opinion that he sees no reason why Fulton, Franklin, or any other market should not be leased for a fixed annual rent, to be paid into the City Treasury, leaving all the market arrangements to be made on enlightened, liberal and simple business principles, and having the power of the Municipal Government interposed only to protect the weak and virtuous against the strong and vicious, and to enforce such wholesome regulations as are required for the preservation of the public health, and the enforcement of good order. And he also thinks the Common Council might, with decided advantage to the interest of the constituents, go still further, and rent some of the public grounds for a period of ten years, to individuals or associations, in the same manner that ferry grants are made, requiring the lessee to construct suitable market buildings, and securing to him the guarantee which the 7th section of the Charter provides in regard to the boats and buildings where property is landed with a ferry franchise. In this connection, he thinks the new-made land west of Washington Market affords a fine opportunity of carrying out this suggestion.

In short, on the subject of markets, the Comptroller holds that although the supply of this City with eatables is of great importance, it is purely a business matter, and Government agency is no more necessary in procuring beef and pork than in procuring coffee, tea and molasses.

In the report is a condensed history of the origin and progress of markets in the City, from which we learn that the first public market was established in the year 1656; and that in 1845 there were in the several public markets

Premium-paying stands	116
Non-premium-paying stands	249
Whole number of stands	365

Under the same data the amount paid into the Treasury for premium stalls of butchers, is stated to have been $80,211 55.

The total value of the market ground, at three periods, is given as follows:

In the year 1838	$1,167,220
In the year 1843	$1,112,500
In the year 1849	934,000

Another statement of valuation, coming down to 1853, gives the following estimate:

Total value of land used by the markets	$925,000
Value of market houses	116,000
Total of lands and buildings	$1,041,000

The following shows the receipts from the several markets in the year 1853, on account of "Market Fees and Butchers' Stands and Cellars":

Fees	$57,209 06
Butchers' stands	14,734 79
Rent of cellars	12,306 18
Total	$84,250 06
The total expenditure on account of all the markets in the same year	$54,017 73
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$40,233 22

But in this estimate no allowance is made for the market grounds and buildings. The interest, at 7 per cent., on the estimated value of the market grounds and buildings is equal to $72,870 00

Deduct from this	40,233 22
And it shows a deficiency of	$32,636 78

After an argument proving the property in markets belonging to the City would be more profitable for other purposes, he concludes by saying, "the system of government, management and premium monopoly having fallen by their own weight, and being practically abolished by the growing wants of the City and the concessions of the Corporation, why should not the agency of the Municipal Government be withdrawn, and the whole system made free and harmonious, by being placed in the hands of individuals and associations, and conducted, like all other business matters, on strict business principles."

Board of Councilmen....MONDAY, May 15.

E. J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred.

Resolutions—none of any particular importance—were adopted, referred, &c.

INVITATION TO EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

The following preamble and resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, MILLARD FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States, is now on a tour for his health, and has been received in different sections of the Union with true American hospitality and regard for his character as a man, and his position as a statesman; and

Whereas, It is proper that his own native State should not be behind in respect to him, and as it is supposed he is about returning to it; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to request him to visit this City, that we may extend its hospitalities to him as a distinguished son of the Empire State.

Board of Supervisors.

The Recorder in the CHAIR.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

BILLS REFERRED.

From John Oreer, Sheriff, enclosing bills for the quarter ending March 31, 1854; total amount, $1,550 24. Bill of McSpedon & Baker, for stationery supplied to the Superior Court—$266 35.

COMMUNICATION REFERRED.

Recommending Margaret Brown and Michael McDermot as State pupils for the Institution of the Blind.

REPORTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

From the Committee on Annual Taxes against allowing any compensation to the members of the Board of Health. On motion, the report was laid on the table. Ayes 12; Nays 8.

From the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to the report of the Comptroller, to pay the allowance made by this Board to the Assessors for their services in the year 1853. The Committee recommended that the document be placed on file. On motion, the papers were laid on the table.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of paying bills of newspapers for advertising special elections.

Adverse to the petition of the New-York Insurance Company for remission of tax.

In favor of paying bills of Edward Ewen and F. Wedell, for making a map of the Seventeenth Ward—amount $500—and $52 for part of the Eleventh Ward.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday.

American Tract Society.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. KNOX presiding. The session was chiefly occupied with foreign business. Letters of a cheering character were read from a large number of missionaries, and others in European and heathen countries.

A firm in Edinburg propose to order an edition of twenty thousand copies monthly of the *Child's Paper*, the Society's Juvenile periodical; and a London house requests casts of a portion of the Society's engravings—a handsome compliment to American art.

Rev. Mr. ONCKEN, of Germany, solicited one hundred and fifty thousand pages of German tracts, and fifty libraries of German books, to be loaned at preaching stations; and the grant was authorized.

Rev. Mr. EVERETT, of Constantinople, orders an ample supply of English publications for distribution among English residents and soldiers, and writes: "Now is the seed time; the fallow ground is broken up. Your Society may do much through the English language here."

Rev. Mr. SHAUFFLER, of Turkey, speaks of the enthusiasm of the Mohammedans in the existing war; of the conflagration at Salonica; of the bombardment of Odessa, where two of his sisters reside; and of the starving condition of poor Turks, thrown out of employment, while provisions are at war prices; and appeals to America for sympathy and aid. The missionaries at Bebek have provided for the support of one hundred souls for two months.

Rev. Dr. PERKINS, of Oroomish, Persia, states that he has just put to press the last sheets of *Baxter's Saints' Rest in Syriac*, at the Society's expense, and is proceeding with other works. He communicates the interesting fact that a revival of religion is in progress in the two Seminaries at Oroomiah.

Rev. W. F. WILLIAMS, of Mosul, reports expenditures for a depository of books, which he speaks of as a "successful experiment—a rendezvous for religious conversation to many not otherwise reached, and furnishing a constant opportunity for lay preaching."

Rev. E. C. MUZZY, of Madura, India, reports the growing interest among heathen minds. They are often seen reading and discussing the Tamil publications, and are gaining a more elevated standard of right and wrong, to which they familiarly appeal. He requests a new supply of Dr. EDWARD'S New Testament with Notes, and other publications, which were sent.

The receipts of the Society for the month were $23,145, and the issues from the Depository amounted to $26,243.

DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS.—The unfortunate emigrants who were on board of the wrecked packet ship *Winchester*, and saved by the steamship *Washington*, sorrounded the old office of Emigration in the Park yesterday morning, to await some action being taken by the Commissioners. They consisted of hardy-looking men, women and children, who, in consequence of being unable to save their luggage, or any clothes, were left in a very destitute condition. Many of the women were suffering from hunger. At an early hour in the morning, Mr. H. C. ROBINSON brought a number of them into his hotel, adjoining BURTON'S, and generously satisfied their appetites. During the day the men and women were permitted to use the large Croton hydrants in Chambers-street, and for several hours they were busily engaged in washing their bodies and some few garments. In the afternoon the majority of them were sent to Boston, by railroad, at the expense of the Emigration Commissioners.

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.—Yesterday morning an Italian named JOHN RABOXONI, was brought before Judge OSBORN, at the Tombs, charged with attempting to take the life of a young man named TIMOTHY DWYER. It seems the injured man was passing through Anthony-street with a female, about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, when he was attacked by defendant and dangerously cut with some sharp weapon. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. The accused was committed to the City Prison to await the result.

STRIKE AMONG THE BROWN-STONE CUTTERS.—At a meeting of the "Brown-Stone Cutters," held last evening, in Montgomery Hall, the Committee announced that the employers had not been able to agree on the terms of a reunion, and asked for further time. $500 was reported as a donation from the Marble-Cutters, and $100 from the Ship-Sawyers, to support the strike.

BUILDING OF THE RUSSIAN MAN-OF-WAR.—It is stated that Mr. WEBB, the ship-builder, has resolved (under advice of those high in authority) to continue the building of the Russian man-of-war now in progress of construction in his ship-yard.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A few members of this Society met last evening, at Niblo's, Broadway, but not in sufficient numbers to organize. They adjourned, subject to call by public notice.

☞ Among the arrivals by the steamship *Washington*, was the celebrated circus rider, Master JAMES HERNANDEZ.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 24, 70, 74 to 87, 80.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*General Term.*—Same as Monday.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—The same Calendar adjourned to Thursday.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 544, 83, 846 to 856, 859. *Part II.*—Nos. 510, 714, 778, 779, 823 to 827, 235, 750, 742, 687, 860.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Regular Term*—Nos. 373, 37, 811, 813, 245, 589, 923, 777, 87, 681, 682, 1013, 1025, 925, 691, 605, 917, 1039, 1041, 1049, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1085, 1087, 239, 657, 697, 697½, 613. *Special Term*—Nos. 310, 674, 778, 796, 806, 446, 612, 810, 812, 816 to 824, 828 to 836, 840. All odd numbers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.

Before his Honor Judge BETTS.

LIBEL—BOYDELL'S SHAKSPEARE.

Shearjashub Spooner vs. *John M. Daniel*.—This suit is brought against the defendant, the proprietor of the Richmond *Examiner*, for libel. The plaintiff having purchased the plates of Boydell's Illustrations of Shakspeare in England, and having had them retouched here at large expense, sent his agents out to procure subscriptions for the work. In the year 1851, his agents came to Richmond, Va., and were having very good prospects for subscriptions, when the article, on which this suit is founded, was published by the defendant. The article was headed "Boydell's Shakspeare." It began with speaking of two articles on the subject, which had appeared in the Richmond *Enquirer* and Richmond *Republican*, commending the plates in question, and says: "We do not mean either to express or to insinuate a charge of willful deception or misrepresentation on the part of their conductors; but it is our belief, that these gentlemen have been most grossly and willfully imposed upon by the agents for the *American* 'Boydell's Shakspeare,' now in this city."

It then devotes a column to the true history of the plates, and proceeds as follows: "This brings us to the engravings themselves—to the consideration of their worth; *per se*, Spooner would have the spoonies believe that since the plates have been retouched in New-York, the impressions are just the same as the earliest proofs. They confess the plates were were done in London, but they urge the work of one Parker in New-York, who has brought them back to perfection. They defy you to find one line in the new impressions which was not in the old. Parker has gone over the finished surface, and brought every line as it was before. Of course the last impression must be a fac simile of the first—equal in grace—equal in expression. But is there any one in this world so stupid and obtuse as to be led away by such a story as this? Let us illustrate it. A rich Yankee in Richmond, who has amassed a fortune by fraud and lying, takes his money and his vulgar family and his vulgar self, and goes to make the American name stink along an European tour. He reaches a great picture sale—Raiselle's Fornarina is put up, and knocked down to him. He boxes it up and returns to Richmond. On opening the package, La Bella Fornarina is found to be a little soiled. So he sends it down to Mr. Snyder, an ambitious sign-painter, in ——street, telling him to go over it with his brush, and to be careful that he puts on not one single touch that was not there before; to make not a line nor leave out one; to use the same colors. Mr. Snyder obeys his directions. But would the result be Raiselle's Fornarina? Would she not be replaced by something unlike aught in heaven or earth? Or at least, like a huge kitchen-wench or bar-maid?"

After illustrating this further, and stating that the plates were not worth retouching, and that these engravings were at any rate contemptible, the article closes as follows: "The reader who has a hundred dollars may think one hundred old copper plates of the last century an equivalent therefor. If so, let him gloat over the opportunity offered him to be eased of his money by Dr. Spooner. We have done our duty in exposing the cheat and legal swindle, the humbug, the barefaced imposture, which is palmed upon the community of Richmond. If the people of this city take as much pleasure in being cheated as in cheating, they must now be sold with open eyes.

"In conclusion, we would again guard against the supposition that our respectable contemporaries in this city would have lent their columns to this affair from any other cause than a want of examination into the sale which they have published. The public and the press of the Southern States cannot be too often warned of Yankee agents for Yankee books, maps and engravings. If they will take it as a social axiom that every proffer and offer which is made to them from the North is a trap for their fleeces, and that every man who crosses Mason and Dixon's line is a swindler and rogue until he has given proof to the contrary, they will save themselves much mortification, much vexation, and a considerable amount of hard-earned money."

The publication of this article having injured the sale of the work very much in the South, the plaintiff sues for special damages to his trade, besides general damages for the libel upon himself, laying them all at $50,000.

The cause was formally set down for this morning, and there being now no appearance on behalf of the defendant, an inquest was taken and the jury assessed the damages at $8,000.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Blunt.

Horace H. Day vs. *The N. E. Car-Spring Company*.—This case was then called on, and a motion was made on behalf of the defendants to postpone the trial in order to take the testimony by commission of Goodyear, in England, and one Hutchinson in France. Affidavits in that behalf being read, the counsel for the plaintiff offered to admit under the rules, that the witnesses would swear to the matters set up in the notice, whereupon the motion to postpone was denied. A day is to be fixed for the trial of the cause to-morrow morning.

For plaintiff, Mr. Stoughton; for defendants, Mr. Brady.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

Van Brunt and Watrous against *Downing, City Inspector*.—The establishment belonging to the plaintiffs, against which the City Inspector has been directed by an order of the Board of Health to proceed, is unquestionably a nuisance. It has been proved before me by a mass of incontrovertible evidence, that it renders the enjoyment of life and property uncomfortable in the vicinity in which it is placed. Is this all, however? Does the mischief or inconveniences which it produces extend no further than to render the enjoyment of human life and property uncomfortable? Is it not calculated to endanger and impair the health of the inhabitants residing in its neighborhood? It is an enormous hog establishment, where hundreds of hogs are slaughtered daily at certain seasons of the year, although not during the Spring and Summer. The surrounding atmosphere, to a considerable distance, is corrupted with foetid and noisome smells. The inhabitants in the neighborhood, in order in some degree to diminish the disgusting and sickening effect of those smells, are compelled to keep their windows closed, and are thus debarred from that most desirable and salutary enjoyment—the use of the fresh air, and are prevented from employing the ordinary means of ventilation to remove the carbonic acid which is continually escaping from the lungs and surface of the body. Hundreds of those noisome animals must be continually collected together on the premises to supply the place of those that are slaughtered, and it may be readily conceived that the stench which they emit must not only most seriously inconvenience the neighborhood, but must vitiate the atmosphere and render it absolutely unwholesome. If a butcher's slaughter-house is a nuisance, and a most unpleasant nuisance, what must this establishment be?—a hundred slaughter-houses in one—containing a multitude of the most unclean of all animals, reeking in their filth and contaminating the atmosphere with their peculiar effluvia, in addition to the annals and unavoidable decomposition of the entrails, refuse pieces, and excrementitious matter of the slaughtered carcases of those animals.

I believe the owners of this establishment have adopted all the means in their power to avoid these consequences; but it is utterly impossible to avoid them The establishment cannot properly be anything else but a nuisance, and a nuisance of a very aggravated description, more or less detrimental to the public health.

Under this state of things, I am asked to restrain the City Inspector from abating this nuisance. I will not inquire into the particular authority under which he threatens to do this, when the Court is convinced that the nuisance exists, it will not restrain any one from abating it, but will leave him to act upon his responsibility.

Having come to this conclusion, it is unnecessary to consider the regularity of the proceedings before the Board of Health, or the constitutionality of the law, which has invested them with judicial and other authority in cases of this nature.

Injunction dissolved. May 10, 1854.

MARINE COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Thompson.

C. C. Hubbard, o minor, by his next friend vs. *George Rophael*.—This was an action brought against the bar-keeper of the old Terrapin Lunch, to recover a compensation in damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, a young gent of the upper ten, in consequence of a detention by the defendant. It appeared that two scions of upper-tendom went to the Lunch to sup-per, and the plaintiff stepping into the yard was frightened by the dog, and stepping backwards from the canine favorite, tumbled through an ornamental glass door. After supper the defendant refused to let the young gents go away until they had deposited $5, to pay for "the smash." After a long parley the $5 was paid, and a suit brought to get it back, and also one for the damages suffered by the plaintiff. The case was tried, but the Jury, under the ruling of the Court, found for the defendant. The Court above, on appeal, overruled the decision and granted a new trial, and yesterday the Jury awarded the plaintiff $50.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE—This beautiful and fashionable place of amusement was crowded to overflowing last evening by one of the most fashionable audiences we have witnessed for many a night. The performances consisted of TOULMIN'S "Blacksmith of Antwerp" and the new moral drama of the "Sea of Ice," which were both well received. The same bill will be repeated tonight. The manager introducing the Crystal Palace plan of 25 cents to all parts of the House, we think a good idea, and will give general satisfaction.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE DEAF.—Just received from London—an assortment of auricles, an entirely new article, calculated to communicate vibration to the ear with surprising power. They are especially adapted to be worn by ladies. E. G. HYNE, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Visit No. 359 Broadway, if you would be convinced of the superiority of BRADY'S pictures, over those of his colemporaries. The most extensive and rare collection of Portraits in America.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Sunday School Reunion in the Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

There was an interesting reunion at the Sands-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday evening, of the officers, teachers, and scholars connected with the Society. The house was filled at an early hour, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. The exercises were commenced by the choir and congregation singing the hymn:

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face?"

This was followed by a prayer from Rev. LEMAN VINCENT, formerly Pastor of the Church.

The present pastor, Rev. HENRY FOX, stated that many who were formerly connected with the church and school had expressed a wish that, if it were possible, to have such a meeting, in order to unite them all, once more, in their original capacity. He then called upon Mr. JOSEPH HARBAUT, he being the longest connected with the school of any person now living, for some remarks.

Mr. HERBERT said that, in 1815, Mr. SNOW, himself and three others, organized a school, and met in Mr. BIACH's printing office, in Sands-street, between High and Fulton. At first, they met with much opposition, and the project was at one time abandoned, for the want of teachers; but through the assistance of their Dutch brethren, they rallied again, and although it was up-hill work for a time, they soon overcame all obstacles; and that success had crowned their efforts, the assembly then present could testify.

Mr. GEORGE HALL was next called upon. He remembered when it was much deplored that the children of Brooklyn were running the streets, gathering around the rope-walks and other like places, on Sunday. Mr. MAGEEN and himself, with a few others, met one day, and, after talking over the matter, consluded to go around from house to house and gather all the children in the village together, for the purpose of having a Sabbath School. They at first met with much opposition, some of the people thinking it preposterous and wicked—the idea of teaching children on Sunday; but they thought it worse to let them go untaught, so they struggled on, and sent invitations to the different denominations in Brooklyn to send their children to their School. With one exception, all complied, and the School was established, and finally became so crowded that they had to divide up among the different Churches; and such was the origin of the Sands-street Sabbath School, now the largest in Brooklyn.

Short addresses followed by Hon. CHAS. LEE, Judge DIKEMAN, Dr. CARSON, THOS. BIRCH, THOS. CHANWICK, ORRIN SWIFT, Mr. FRASIER, Mr. CARTWAIGHT, and J. MUNDELL.

The Superintendent of the School, Mr. M. P. CORSE, read the statistics of the School:

Number of Scholars connected with the School	600
Number of Teachers connected with the School	51
Number of Volumes in Library	1,110

Out of 663 scholars 130 are connected with the Church. During the last six months 77 scholars have passed through the School and 100 have been received in their place.

In this School $1,000 is raised each year for missionary purposes and $200 a year for the poor fund.

After passing a most agreeable and useful evening, the large assemblage was dismissed with a benediction by Rev. SAMUEL BURROWS.

THE ERICSSON.—This vessel was safely placed in the Dry Dock at the Navy-yard yesterday, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Efforts were made Friday, and up to a late hour Saturday night, to get her into the dock, but without success. The gateway being but six inches more than the breadth of the vessel, it was necessary to exercise great caution. The hull is as good as it ever was, and she is but little injured in any way. Workmen commenced repairing her yesterday.

FRIGATE SABINE TO BE LAUNCHED.—Orders were received at the Navy Yard yesterday, from Washington, to complete the next section of the sixty-four-gun frigate *Sabine*, now on the stocks. In accordance with the suggestion of BENJAMIN F. DELANO, Naval Constructor, the *Sabine* is to be lengthened twenty feet, and is to have her bow modernized.

CONSTRUCTION OF A GOVERNMENT STEAM FRIGATE.—A private letter from Washington states that Mr. GEO. STEERS, constructor of the yacht *America*, will be appointed by Government to superinteud the construction of the steam frigate to be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, commanded by Col. J. C. SMITH, has recently been supplied with muskets having percussion locks, instead of the old flint lock.

FIRE AT HEMPSTEAD.—The fulling mill, owned by CYRUS WHITMORE, located near Hempstead, was destroyed by fire one night last week. Loss $3,000, and no insurance.

NAVAL FOUNDRY.—The walls to the smithery, to be connected with the foundry, were commenced yesterday.

NEW CHURCH.—The Methodists of Hempstead have recently erected for themselves a new house of worship.

MORTALITY.—There were 62 deaths in Brooklyn last week—males, 27; females, 35; adults, 23; children, 39. *Diseases*—Psoas, Cancer in Breast, Casualty, Dropsy in the Chest, Nervous Fever, Heart Disease, Inflammation of the Brain, do. Stomach, do. Throat, Old Age, Palsy—one each; Drowned, Typhoid Fever, Inflammation of the Lungs—two each; Congestion of the Brain, Croup, Small-Pox—three each: Debility, Dropsy in the Head, Premature Birth, Stillborn—four each; Marasmus, 5; Consumption, 10.

JERSEY CITY.

A MAN MISSING.—A German named JOHN HENRY JOHNSON, who has for four years past been in the employment of Mr. ABRAM DURYEA, on Bergen Point, several miles south of Jersey City, started to come to Jersey City to deposit $101 80 of his earnings in the Savings Bank, on Friday last, since which, nothing has been heard of him. He has been traced to a neighborhood a mile or two from where he started, but no further tidings of him can be had. There is suspicion of foul play, and search is being made by the officers.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—There were eleven prisoners before Recorder COTTER, yesterday morning arrested the day previous, for drunk and disorderly conduct.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Griffith and two others.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMSHIP.

Wm. Moore was tried and convicted on a charge of attempting to break open a trunk in a state room of the steamship *Europa*. Sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $250 and costs of Court.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday May 15, after a lingering consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH STEVENS.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Gray, corner of Centre and Leonard-sts., on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

On Saturday night, May 13, at her residence in East Chester, JOSEPHINE, widow of Geo. Faile, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at William's bridge, to meet the Harlem Railroad train which leaves City Hall station at 2½ P. M.

At Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, May 15, WILLIAM H. RENDALL, formerly of Fredericktown, New Brunswick, British America, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 35 Second-st., Williamsburg, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Boston, *Ohio Branch* please copy.

In this City, on Saturday morning, May 13, at 5 o'clock, A. M., LAURETTA, the infant daughter of Caroline A. and Dudley M. Peterson, aged 1 month and 22 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the services, at 9 o'clock, this forenoon, at No. 188 West 33d-st.

May 14, EZRA COLLIER, aged 54 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Saturday morning, May 13, at the residence of her father, No. 4 10-st, CLARISSA LUCINDA, eldest daughter of James Fanning, aged 4 years and 10 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 15

$2,000	California 7's, 70	84	
1,000	So Pacific of Cal	61	
1,000	Erie Con Bds., '71	84	
1,000	do	83½	
15,000	Erie Bds. of '63	83	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st Mtg bds	102	
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds	79	
10,000	do	78	
500	do	78	
10,000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds	89½	
5,000	2d-av. R. R. 2d Bds	90	
25	Del. & H. Canal	113½	
100	do	112½	
5	Bank of Commerce	104	
10	Metropolitan Bank	105½	
250	Morris Canal	11	
10	Canton Company	25	
350	do	25	
150	Nicaragua Tran. Co	8 25	
350	do	26	
200	do	25	
100	do	25	
50	Penn. Coal Co	103	
30	do	103	
100	Phenix Mining Co	3	
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	31½	
500	do	31½	
100	do	31½	
100	do	31½	
1,150	do	32	
100	do	31½	
100	do	31½	
100	do	31½	
100	do	31½	
150	do	31½	
1200	do	31½	
300	do	31½	
200	do	31½	
500	do	32½	
400	Parker V. Coal Co	5	
100	do	5	
500	do	5	
200	N. Carolina Copper	2	
200	do	2½	
50	McCulloch Gold	5	
150	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	94	
10	do	93½	
60	N. Y. Central R. R.	105½	
50	do	103½	
150	do	103½	
40	do	105½	
200	do	105½	
100	do	105½	
36	do	105	
8	N Indiana Con	102	
10	Little Miami R. R.	107	
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	104½	
5	do	104½	
100	do	104	
10	Mich. South. R. R.	120	
200	Erie Railroad	70½	
300	do	70½	
100	do	70½	
150	do	70½	
300	do	70½	
200	do	70½	
100	do	70½	
400	do	70½	
50	do	70½	
200	do	70½	
35	do	71	
350	do	71½	
50	do	71	
100	do	70½	
200	do	70½	
100	do	70½	
150	do	71	
150	do	70½	
100	do	71	
100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	104½	
35	do	104	
100	do	104½	
240	Harlem Railroad	19	
50	do	19½	
100	do	19½	
100	do	19½	
200	do	19½	
100	do	19½	
150	do	19½	
150	do	19½	
100	do	19½	
50	do	19½	
240	Harlem Railroad	19	
50	do	19½	
100	do	19½	
100	do	19½	
1	N. Jersey Railroad	140	
200	Stonington Railroad	66½	
1800	Reading R. R.	60	77
850	do	76	
500	do	76½	
900	do	76½	
400	do	76½	
500	do	76	
250	Hudson River R. R.	65	
100	do	65	
50	do	65	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7s		85
4,000	Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mort. 10s		98
5,000	Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland R. R. 1st Mort. 7s		87½
15,000	Lyons Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mort 7s	25	24½@

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] Saturday Morning, at the office, No. 113 Nassau-st., [illegible] Five Dollars a year; Two Dollars and a Half, three months; Three Dollars and a Half, for six months; Five Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—one cent per quarter, or $1.04 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars. Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 331. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Speeches of Mr. Badger and Mr. Mallory.

Messrs. Hunt and Craige using Hard Words Again.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

NORTHERN TREACHERY.

How the Defeat was Effected—The New-York Assay Office Appointment—Duel Probable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

The defeat yesterday was brought about by DEAN, HUGHES, WENTWORTH, KITTERDGE, BANKS, SEYMOUR, EDGERTON, MACE and CHAMBLAIN, who, after pledging their faith, deserted without notice, and thus badly betrayed their trust. Had DEAN and HUGHES been true their votes were sufficient to defeat the scheme. They are responsible for the result and inexcusable. Little faith had been put in DEAN, but on HUGHES, BANKS, WENTWORTH, EDGERTON and SEYMOUR, implicit reliance had been placed.

There is a renewal of the difficulty this morning between CRAIGE and HUNT. It is believed that a fight must result. The challenge clearly belongs to CRAIGE, who is endeavoring to throw it on to HUNT.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH has been appointed Superintendent of the New-York Assay office.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 15.

The first grand battle in the Nebraska campaign is over, and the friends of freedom and the public faith are beaten—vanquished, as the champions of a holy cause often have been before, by treachery within their own ranks,—the treachery of those who had gone with them heretofore, it would now appear, only that their desertion at the critical hour might work the greater disaster to the cause.

The fight nevertheless was a glorious one. Overseer RICHARDSON lost three days' time by his ill-advised effort, and then only succeeded in making traitors enough to give success to his schemes, by adding another week for debate to whatever other terms of a private and confidential nature he or the Administration found it necessary to make.

There is no use of talking any more about conciliation with the set of men who have once again betrayed the North into the hands of the Slaveocracy. To-day should be made memorable in their lives by its indelible stain upon their future political character. "Faithless"—"not to be trusted with the honor and interests of free men"—should be branded upon each, and every man of them be shelved as curiosities—as extraordinary illustrations of the faithlessness of Loco-foco-ism (I cannot profane the term "Democracy" by using it in such a connection) and the folly which can lead men to forfeit the confidence and respect of their friends and neighbors for the blandishments or the bribes of a political Administration.

It is difficult to find terms sufficiently strong to express the abhorrence with which the conduct of DEAN, HUGHES, WENTWORTH, BANKS, EDGERTON and KITTERDGE in viewed by those whom they betrayed—I say *betrayed*, because no other word in the English language expresses their conduct, and *that* hits it exactly. On Sunday—after they had held their caucus, it will be remembered—they were profuse in their voluntary assurances that they would stand firm; and they even professed an anxious solicitude as to the probable firmness of their ruling nllies! I saw Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, myself late last evening, and asked him what was the programme for to-day. His answer was, "Unyielding, uncompromising resistance." I ventured an expression of fear that the opponents of the bill on his (the "Democratic") side of the House would falter, but was assured me that now they were in the fight, they would listen to no proposition from the majority that had the gag at the end of it. His course to-dny is n strange commentary on his protestations of last evening. Friends of Freedom in Massachusettes, these are not days for doubtful men. Look to it. Remember that *two votes* to-day would have prevented the accomplishment of the frand upon your rights; and remember that the vote of NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., taken from the majority with which he voted, and given to the minority *against* whom he voted, would have been equal to those two votes,—*would have secured the victory to the North.*

For one, I cannot say that I was disappointed at Mr. DEAN's course. Any one who has watched it since the commencement of the Nebraskn struggle—going back to the first proceedings in the House on the bill—must see that while he has sought to be placed on the record against the measure, he has never failed an opportunity to help it along by every side vote or *foilure* to vote, which he could possibly make bear in its favor. In short, he has been faithful in part, only because he had not the courage to betray his constituency in the whole. It is for the constituency of the Twelfth District to say whether Mr. DEAN perpetuates the manliness and faithfulness of the LIVINGSTONS, and shall be deemed a worthy successor of gentlemen and patriots of their stamp.

Thean men will make a thousand specious apologies for their course, but of defence *they have none.* Mr. DEAN, perhaps, will not find courage enough to second his disposition to vote for the bill; but he knew, and his coadjutors in to-day's betrayal knew, that all the friends of that measure wanted was *aid to get at it.* That point attained, the majority can readily accomplish their purposes. Mr. DEAN has done all he could do to help them in this emergency, and is quite as much entitled to his reward at the hands of the Executive as though he had voted out and out *for* the bill. Indeed, he is the *more* entitled, because there is no difficulty in *passing* the bill. RICHARDSON and DOUGLAS would not give two peace for his vote on that question; they only *want* to use him and the suffrages he misrepresents, to help them in taking the out-posts, and he has served them most efficiently. They don't want him to incur the danger of the pitched battle. Oh, no; they are merciful and considerate, and would not put him to so serious a test; all they asked was, that he would just give them the *entrée* to the citadel, and that done, he may take refuge soon as he chooses, and cry successfully for quarter from the point of least danger.

Where are such men as DEAN and HUGHES to go? Will they go to the Administration? What do *they* care for them after the dirty work is done? Just nothing. And at bo[illegible]RIDGE, WALKER, TWEED and TAYLOR will stand in infinitely better position, because if the latter *did* fail their constituents they have *not* betrayed those with whom they professed to act. But what is to give any of these gentlemen position in the future? A few short months will end their career here. The President will be done with them, for their power will have returned to the people who delegated it. No man of them is silly enough to expect to return. What is to give them enviable position when they return to their homes? Certainly not the gratitude and respect of a well-served and well-pleased constituency. Their power and their patronage will be gone, and that confidence of their fellow-citizens which gave them will also have passed from them forever.

But mark one fact. No single Whig flinched from the battle to-day; not one. Nor were they dinmayed even when so unexpectedly betrayed. If they had had the slightest hint of the trick that was to be played upon them, it would atill have failed. Two votes would have saved them. THOSE TWO VOTES OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN CAST BY HUGHES AND DEAN. Remember that THESE TWO MEN ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BASE SURRENDER OF TODAY, because without them it could not have been accomplished. But Whigs would havn found truer mettle on which to rely, if they had not been surprised by the ambuscade of their allies!

But after all this loss by defection, the Whigs would still have continued the battle, had not the majority overridden the rules by a movement almost too boldly tyrannical for belief. Do you understand how it was? This was the plan. A question was about to be taken. A member asked to be excused from voting on the question, and another member asked the Yeas and Nnys on the motion to excuse. These motions were made frequently on Thursday, Friday and Saturday last, and were always entertained. To-day the point of order was made that the motions to excuse are out of order. The Speaker—Mr. BOYD, of Ky., and a friend of the Nebraska bill—ruled the motion in order, as one that had been approved and sustained by precedent ever since the foundation of the Government; but thn majority—by a relentless majority vote—overruled the decision of the Cheir, and so ruthlessly and shamelessly disarmed the minority of their weapons of defence. No man of them professes the act to be justified by parliamentary law; they will admit it was revolutionary and designed to be so. And yet, humiliating as is the confession, the only defence made by the Northern recreants for their course to-day is, that they knew they were to be ridden over in this roughshod fashion! So, they not only marched themselves out of their defences to make the trampling process more easy for their oppressors, but they found it essentially necessary carefully to conceal from their sllies their intention to desert them! The contemplntion of auch scenes is too sickening for further iodulgence. Men of the North, how like yon your BETRAYERS?

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

Mr. PETTIT introduced a hill to ascertain and settle a class of privn land claims in Indiana. It was read and passed.

He also introdaced n bill for the relief of SYLVESTER M. GERAULT, of Indiana, and the same was passed.

Mr. MALLORY offered a resolntion declaring that recent acts of the Cnban authorities, &c., clearly show a design to throw Cuba into the hands of its African popnlation, an event so detrimental to the United States, &c.

Mr. SUMNER said he objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. MALLORY said he did hot propose to debate the resolution. He wished it to go the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the debate to take piece on its report.

Mr. SUMNER insisted on his objection.

The following is Mr. MALLORY'a resolution:

Resolved, That the recent acts and declarations of the Cuban authorities, considered in connection with Spain's past policy with reference to that island, are calculated to excite the apprehensions of the Government of the United States of a settled design to throw Cuba, nltimately, into the hands of the negro population, and to revive there, within a few hours' sail of our shores, the scenes of the San Domingo revolution—a result which the United States will deem, alike inconsistent with their progress, their prosperity and the civilization of the age.

The following is what took place between Mr. BADGER and Mr. MALLORY:

Mr. MALLORY—The morning of yesterday was engrossed in discnssing a question which, I presume, can meet at the hands of this body no practical legislation; and, as one of its members, I think it necessary to say a word in relation to that discnssion. But for a remark of the honorable Senator from North Caroline, (Mr. BADGER) which will, I think, be productive of misunderstanding, I should not deem it my daty to utter a word. The remark which I allnde to I see in the morning report of yesterday's proceedings.

He then read what was said after Mr. CASS had finished yesterday.

I do not know whether the remarks of the honorable Senator from North Carolina, and the introduction of the paper to which he refers, were made ironically or not, or whether he meant to say no more than that legislation upon the snbject, as presented by the honorable Senator from Michigan, would be as wise and no wiser, perhaps, than legislation upon the subject presented by the Senator from North Carolina himself. Perhnps the latter was the design. However, Sir, as it has been introduced into this body, it will certninly, anless some explanation be made, give rise to sour feeling and some misapprehension. In relation to the *Shepherd of the Volley*, I am happy to stete here, and I state it because it is an act of justice due to over two millions of our citizens, that the paper called the *Shepherd of the Valley*, is not an organ, a mouth-piece, or an exponent of the opinions, religious or otherwise, of any Catholic Church or creed in the United States, but that the Bishop of St. Louis himself has condemned, and in a circular letter cautioned the Catholics of his diocese against its dangerous nitraism. Therefore, Sir, it is that I would say, that no inference should be drawn from anything of this nature which appears in that paper against the constitutional loyalty and fidelity of this large body of our fellow-citizens. It is the first time in this body that I have ever heard, directly or indirectly, the creed of any portion of our citizens presented as a matter of dissension. It is the first time that I have ever known any member of this body to feel it necessary to rise and say a word upon the snbject, and I certainly do not wish or design to do more than to correct any misapprehension which may arise from the remarks of the Senator of North Carolina. If I thought proper to say more, if I thought it necessary or proper to enter into a defence of the Church, I could take my stand here in the Secete of the United States, and fearlessly appeal to the body for the confirmation of the fact, that from the settlement of the Colonies to the present honr, no creed has ever exhibited more toleration, more spirit of gentleness, and of conciliation in this country. I might, too, appeal to the fact that the Catholics of Colonial Maryland, having the power to estnblish religious distinctions, privileges and disabilities, refused to exercise it, and set a noble example of religious toleration. I might appeal to your ships and your armies, and show that a majority of this creed man your decks, and fill your ranks. I might bring into review all the departments of civil life, and show them adorned by the highest talent and character, taken from the members of that creed. And, Sir, I might show that in selecting the chaplain of your army and navy, filled as they are with a majority of Catholics, you have passed them by, and we have no Catholic chaplains. Sir, for our Catholic sailors and soldiers. Sir, in relation to these denials of sepolture in foreign countries, which the honorable Senator from Michigan brought to our notice yesterday, I have nothing to say now but that I deplore them; but do not let us misconceive this matter, nor conceal from ourselves the fact, that at least one large portion of the Protestant Episcopal members of this country, at this very hour, is refusing the unbaptized theft ceremonies of sepulture. I might say here, in relation to the performance of these ceremonies, to which the Senator from Michigan alluded yesterday without fear of contradiction, that in this country, at this moment, the feeling of the Catholic Church in the United States is in opposition to the refusal of those ceremonies; but, Sir, I have no desire to discuss the snbject at all. The only object which I have in rising is to say, that no inference against the disloyalty of these persons should be drawn from the ultraism of a newspaper whose authority is disclaimed by the Bishop of the diocese in which it is published.

Mr. BADGER—I am very sorry to have made any remark yesterday, and should be sorry to make any remark at any time, which would expose the honorable Senator from Florida to an unpleasant sentiment of respect, but I really do not understand for what purpose the honorable gentlemen has alluded to the subject of the remark, this morning. The reason why I mentioned it yesterday is, I think, sufficiently apparent, and if not seen by everybody, can be at once made manifest. The Senator from Michigan had made a very able and elaborate speech; in which he enforced upon the Senate the propriety of our Government taking some steps to enforce, by treaty stipulations with foreign powers, the enjoyment of unrestricted religious liberty by our citizens, when abroad and in the dominions of foreign countries. I had seen an extract producing to be quoted from a Roman Catholic paper, published at St. Louis, and said to be under the direction of the Bishop of that diocese, cum *permissione superiorum*, that in the event of the Roman Catholics obtaining the numerical ascendancy in one of the States of the Union, there would be an end of religious freedom in that State, because, said the paper (as it was stated) we know that we are right, and we know that they are wrong. I knew nothing of the relations subsisting between the Bishop of the diocese and the editor of the paper, except the general inference which I drew that the subordinates of the Roman Catholic Church are not apt to promulgate sentiments which do not meet the approbation of their chiefs and superiors. But I thought it very appropriate to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to the fact, that the proposition had been openly announced—of the quotation which I saw had been correctly made from the paper—as a result of the ascendancy of that Catholic denomination of Christians in one of the States of the Union, and to call attention to this remarkable fact—that this Government has no power or control over the subject of religious prescription in any of the States of the Union. That a State has a right to establish any amount of religious ordinance it pleases; to prescribe what religious tests it pleases; to make all rights dependent upon the possession of a religious faith;—and consequently, that if the negotiations which the Senator from Michigan suggested, were opened, we should be met with this difficulty. We propose to a foreign State, by treaty, to secure religious freedom to our subjects visiting the territories of that foreign State. The question proposed to us is, can you secure to us religious freedom in visiting any of the States of the Union? The answer is we cannot; it is a subject dependent upon State legislation, and so far are we from being able to secure such religious freedom to your subjects when coming here, we cannot secure it to our own citizens at home, if a particular State, in any instance, should think proper to refuse it. And therefore, unless it were in the power of the Government to adopt some measures for enforcing at home what they ask to be enforced abroad, we should be placed in the situation of those who demand [illegible] others that for which they can give no equivalent [illegible] all, Sir. It certainly never entered into my [illegible] suppose that I should pronounce a necessity [illegible] either the patriotism, or gallantry, or [illegible] of our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, of which I never had a doubt.

Mr. MALLORY—I know that the Senator from North Carolina entertains the kindest feelings towards all Christian creeds. But, Sir, I trust he will recollect that when an honorable gentlemen of his experience and position rises in this body and calls public attention to an intolerant and unworthy article from an isolated paper, upon this snbject, and then draws the inference from it that legislation of the character indicated may be just and necessary, it creates an impression that such a contingency as a Catholic legal supremacy may be apprehended.

Mr. BADGER—Well, may it not?

Mr. MALLORY—No, Sir. When he does that, he does by implication charge this particular creed with disloyalty, which I know he does not design to charge; and it is to rebut any such presumption of disloyalty from an unauthorized and isolated article, that I have deemed it necessary to say a word.

Mr. BADGER—Does the honorable Senator know that it is repudiated by the Church itself?

Mr. MALLORY—I have not seen the repudiating circular, but I understand from authority which I cannot possibly doubt, that it has been.

Mr. BADGER—I am glad to hear it.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was taken up.

Mr. BUTLER spoke an hour in defence of the veto, contending that the bill was unconstitutional, because it did not fall within any of the legitimate purposes for which the Constitution placed the public lands, in trust, at the disposal of Congress.

Mr. BROWN got the floor.

Mr. HUNTER hoped the bill would be postponed until to-morrow, and the Indian Appropriation bill taken up.

Mr. BROWN said he was willing to go an now or to-morrow.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone until to-morrow.

Some debate took place, and, upon question, no quorum voted.

Mr. WALLER moved an adjournment.

Mr. SLIDELL—I ask the Yeas and Nays on the motion.

Mr. WALLER—As it is early, and as the responsibility of making a motion to adjourn is sought to be placed on the journal against me, I am somewhat frightened, and therefore withdraw the motion. [Laughter.]

Second vote taken on the postponement—Yeas, 9; Nays, 20. No quorum.

Mr. WELLER—I move we adjourn. Agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Nebraska bill, Mr. MAXWELL having the floor, gave way to Mr. HUNT, who wished to correct a statement. He said the statement in the *Globe*, in respect to what occurred yesterday, is untrue, as far as his knowledge went, and as far as he was informed by his friends, and that the statements he had read in the other papers, are substantially true.

Mr. CRAIGE—If the allusion of the gentleman is to anything I said, I have to observe, my remarks are substantially reported in the *Globe*. What he said, I did not hear distinctly, and therefore I do not undertake to repeat what he did say. What I said, is substantially reported in the *Globe*, and by that I am willing to stand.

Mr. HUNT—I branded the statement made yesterday as false, and the brand is still hissing.

Mr. CRAIGE—The gentleman cannot strut into a scrape, and sneak out of it in that way.

Cries of "Order," "Order."

Mr. HAVEN said Mr. COOK had been suddenly called away, and had left with him some remarks which he wished, by permission of the House, to be published.

Mr. WALSH—By all means. I hope all his friends will follow his example. [Laughter.]

Mr. MAXWELL resumed the floor. He left it to the country to determine whether or not the recent movements of the minority were factious. He trusted that hereafter, as heretofore, their efforts to distract legislation and to mislead the people, would prove abortive. He advocated the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He apprehended none of the dangers which others fear from the passage of this measure. For where the right is, there will public convictions ultimately settle.

Mr. MAVALL said, the Compromise of 1850 is far more objectionable to the North than that of 1820 is to the South. If it is the object of the friends of the bill to repeal all compromises relative to Slavery, it devolves on them to repeal the former as well as the compromises of the Constitution. The question is, whether the good faith of the Nation shall be maintained, or whether it shall be trampled on. He was not opposed to organizing Territorial governments for these Territories, but was against the bill in its present shape. His objection related almost exclusively to the clause proposing to repeat the Missouri Compromise, conceiving that this would plunge us into another Slavery agitation.

Mr. FLAGLER said the voice of his immediate constituents came to him in tones deep and unbroken, like the cataract on their borders, earnestly remonstrating and protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and enjoining on him the exercise of all means in his power to oppose the proposed act of legislation. He was happy to say his own views and feelings were in perfect accordance with those of his constituents. He gave his reasons for opposing the bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS heiled the discussion of this important question with peculiar interest, emotion and joy. To those who introduced it he tendered his humble and hearty thanks. They had done more to agitate the question of humanity in one week than he had done in twenty years. He was not connected with either of the two political parties. He rejoiced that the old issues were subsiding, and the land marks which distinguished Whigs and Democrats growing fainter. The time has arrived for the lovers of their race, the patriots and statesmen of the land, to stand up boldly to brand the traitors who would overthrow the Constitution and seed our Army and Navy to Cuba to prevent the progress of freedom. He would stay here as long as he could, and say nothing but "Nay" to thwart the will of those who design treason to our Government and humanity. He drew a picture of the horrors of Slavery, and said whoever voted for this bill would help to perpetuate them. For the sake of argument, he would take the principle of non-intervention by Congress, and with this he would make the Territories the battle-field. Carry your arms in your hands—Congress shall not interfere; and carry naurlua for the slaves who may be there. Although a man of peace, he was a greater lover of freedom. He stated at length his objectionn to the bill, and when his hour expired, said he had merely touched on a few of his points.

The hall was nearly deserted of members during the delivery of Mr. GIDDINGS' speech.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Miss., said it was not to be expected that any man holding a seat on that floor from his State, would so far forget himself as to reply to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GIDDINGS—That is the best argument yon ever made or will make.

Mr. RANEY got the floor.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 16.

The train on the Central Railroad, which left Albany at 10½ o'clock last night, ran into a freight car on the track a mile and a half from this city, smashing the locomotive and some of the cars. Several persons were hurt, and one Irishman killed, both his legs being broken and terribly mangled.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The locomotive—thn "Dean Richmond"—three passenger cars and one baggage car, are a complete wreck.

JAMES LAINSBURY, of Irving, had both of his legs broken, and the lower part of his body badly mangled. He cannot survive.

H. W. GIFFORD, of Rochester, had a leg broken.

JAMES BURTMAN, the Engineer, arm smashed.

Mrs. IWICH, of Rochester, badly cut on the head and face.

No New-Yorkers or Albanians were seriously hurt. Several passengers were more or less bruised. The cause of the accident was that men employed making up the 12 n'clock freight train, left thn cars on the main track, and they were not seen by the engineer of the train until too late to stop the engine.

Filibuster Movements in the United States—The Black Warrior Affair—Europeans Leaving the Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, May 15.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Havana by the *Crescent City*, states that a number of officers in the army of Cuba were sent to the United States by the steamship *Isabel*, on her last trip, with instructions from the Captain General to keep a strict watch upon the filibuster movements in the United States, in consequence of the late seizure of the *Black Warrior*, and the efforts making on the part of prominent individuals at Washington to bring about a suspension of the existing Neutrality laws.

They are also instructed to observe minutely the progress of events at Washington in connection with the subject, and report the same without delay. The writer, likewise, asserts positively, that in the event of war between the United States and Spain, that the Captain General has a decree, ready to be issued at any moment, abolishing Slavery and arming the slaves. Many Europeans, with their families, were leaving Havana, in anticipation of the trouble ahead.—*Evening Post, May 16.*

Dreadful Coal Mine Explosion—Nineteen Lives Lost—Contract for Locomotives.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, May 16.

A terrible explosion occurred at English Coal Pit fourteen miles from Richmond, Va., yesterday. Twenty men were in the pit at the time, all of whom were kille but one, who was taken up dreadfully injured. The pit was over 600 feet deep, and several explosions had occurred heretofore. The accident was caused by leaks from old damps. The bodies of the unfortunate men were terribly mutilated.

The Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad Company concluded a contract to-day with DENNEAD & SON for the construction of eighteen locomotives.

Ex-President Fillmore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Mny 16.

Ex-President FILLMORE left here for Philadelphia this morning. He had a grand escort to the cars, the procession consisting of five military companies, the Mayor, City Council and other authorities. Flags were displayed throughout the route, and he was greeted with cheers as he passed through the city. He left in the 11 o'clock train, and is accompanied to Wilmington by the City Council, the Committee of Reception, and the Monumental Rifles and their band.

Ex-President Fillmore.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 16.

Mr. FILLMORE arrived at the Baltimore Railroad depôt, in this city, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, and was met by a Committee of citizens, including Mayor GILPIN, and escorted to the Girard House, where he partook of dinner with the Committee. He has been receiving citizens this evening, and leaves for New-York in the morning.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Mny 16.

The steam-tug *Chronistogon* was badly damaged by fire, at Queen-street wharf, last night. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace. The boat belongs to A. B. COOLEY.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United Stnten Mail steamer *Cahowbo*, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Mobile the 9th inst. and Havana the 12th, at 5 o'clock P. M.—making the ran from the Moro to Sandy Hook in four days.

From Havana we have papers to the 12th inst. They contain nothing of importance, except sundry decrees which have been recently issued relative to the slaves in the island of Cuba,—the most important of which we have already published.

The *Official Gazette* of the 9th, contradicts the statement that the Government of Spain had directed the Captain General to indemnify the owners of the *Black Warrior*. On the contrary, it says that the Queen has the fullest confidence in the zeal, services and action of General PAZUELA, and that he will bring the affair to a proper termination, recommending him, at the same time, to maintain the dignity of the nation.

It is said that there are 10,000 additional troops now on their way to reinforce the army in the island.

May 15, lat. 35° 40' N., lon. 75° W., saw a New-Orleans packet. May 16, lat. 36° 40', lon. 74° 20' W., signalized ship *Cozenovio*, at anchor.

Havana Markets.

Private Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Mny 7, 1854.

Our SUGAR market has been very active during the greater part of the past month, and the quotations at its beginning were freely paid—the increasing abundance of vessels and lower freights having tended much to facilitate business. The demand, however, was checked by the receipt of the news of the declaration of war by England and France against Russia—a good many orders, it appears, having been cancelled—and our market has been very languid since. Our shipments during the last month amount to 155,600 boxes, against 196,568 boxes during the same month last year. There are several large vessels loading for Europe. Our receipts have about equalled the shipments, and the stocks here and in Matanzas are 300,000 boxes, against 190,000 boxes last year, and 150,000 boxes in 1852. We quote:

Cnenruchos, Nos. 9 to 10	4¼ rls @4¾ rls.
Ordinary Yellow, Nos. 11 to 12	5 rls.@5½ rls.
Middling Yellow, Nos. 13 to 14	5½ rls.@5¾ rls.
Fine Yellow, Nos. 15 to 16	6 rls.@6½ rls.
Ordinary Whites	7½ rls.@7½ rls.
Middling Whites	7½ rls.@8 rls.
Fair and Florete Whites	8½ rls.@9½ rls.
Muscovadoes	3½ rls.@4½ rls.

The exports to 30th April compare as follows:

	1854.	1853.	1852.
United States	103,814	107,111	138,765
Gt. Brit and North of Europe	202,041	184,260	108,897
Mediterranean	37,282	45,121	30,571
Spain	40,676	55,276	85,538
Total boxes	384,013	391,768	363,791

MOLASSAS has continued in good demand. We quote 2@2½ rls., equal to 11c.11½c. ₱ gallon, or 4s. 10d.@5s. 1d. ₱ English cwt., free on board.

The exports ta end of the month compare as follows:

	1854.	1853.	1852.
From Havana	17,262	12,079	11,253
From Matanzas	46,810	30,395	33,422
From Cardenas	47,832	35,000	36,872
Total hhds	111,928	77,474	81,544
Of which	1854.	1853.	1852.
To the United States	61,067	64,149	72,183
To the British Provinces	6,942	6,717	7,731
To Great Britain	23,015	6,608	1,630
Total	111,024	77,474	81,544

COFFEE in good demand at $9@$10½ for ordinary to good seconds.

HONEY—Firm at 2½ rls. ₱ gallon.

RUM—$32 for colored; $36 for white.

FREIGHTS—Have declined £3 for Cowes and s market; to United States $1½@$2 for box; $7½@$9 for Sugar, hhds.; $3½ for Molasses.

EXCHANGE—On London has fallen from 11 ₱ cent. to 9½ ₱ cent.@10 ₱ cent. premium; Paris 2½ ₱ cent. discount; Spain 4 ₱ cent.@5 ₱ cent. premium; United States Northern cities par.; New-Orleans 2½ ₱ cent. premium.

Mr. Fillmore.

In reply to the tender of a public reception at Baltimore, ex-President FILLMORE writes as follows:

BALTIMORE, Sonday, May 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, informing me that you were a Joint Committee to welcome Mr. KANNADY and myself, and to tender to us the hospitality of the city of Baltimore, inquiring also when it will be agreeable to receive my friends and fellow-citizens generally.

My unexpected arrival among you has not taken you more by surprise than this mark of respect from your beautiful and flourishing city has me. I cannot regret, however, that I have reached this point in my journey earlier than you anticipated, for I should have felt compelled in parsuance of a previous resolution, to have declined any public honors which your citizens might have been disposed to tender.

My reason for this, I hope, will be duly appreciated by the citizens of Baltimore. My journey was undertaken with the sole view of visiting that portion of my native country which I had long desired to see, but which circumstances, beyond my control, had hitherto prevented. My route has been a long and fatiguing one. The generous hospitalities, which have been so profusely lavished upon me, have added greatly to its interest and delight, without lessening its labors.

To refuse these civilities, when offered by friends whom I had never seen, appeared ungracious, and I therefore yielded to what appeared to be a kind of moral necessity—resolving, however, that as soon as I reached a point where I had visited before, that I would ask permission to decline all further public display. This will explain my motive for now soliciting that favor at your hands.

I shall, however, be happy to be presented to such of your citizens as may desire it, any hour to-morrow which you may appoint.

I beg you to excuse this note, as I write in much haste and have not time to copy.

With my profound acknowledgments, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me, I remain your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Messrs. THOMAS SWANN, J. M. ANDERSON, and others, Committee, &c.

MAD DOG.—On Saturday, a large dog, in a rabid state, was observed near the Lunatic Asylum, snapping at everything in his way. At length he encountered an unconscious individual, whom he immediately seized by the thigh, lacerating it in a dreadful manner. The poor fellow shook him off and endeavored to escape, but the enraged animal pursued him and caught him by the arm. At this juncture a blacksmith, whose name we were unable to ascertain, stepped from his shop with a loaded gun. He leveled it at the animal and pulled the trigger, when it exploded and burst the barrel; tearing away the flesh, sinews and muscles of the arm, from the wrist to the shoulder. He was taken into the Asylum and attended to by Drs. ALEXANDER and BETTS. The unfortunate man is in excruciating agony, and will doubtless lose his arm. Mr. JEFFRIES, steward of the Asylum, afterward destroyed the animal.—*Cin. Times.*

Death of James Montgomery, the Poet—Biographical Sketch.

On the last day of April, 1854, a poet, who was a good, if not a great one, "shuffled off this earthy coil." To the recent necrology of distinguished men in England, we have now to add the name of JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Sheffield.

He was a Scotchman by birth, having entered this life in November, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayrshire, ten years later than ROBERT BURNS, who came from the same district, over which his songs have breathed a beauty beyond that which Nature gave. Almost orphaned while yet a child by the departure of his parents to the West Indies, (whither his father, a Moravian minister, was sent as Missionary and where he died,) the boy was sent to a Moravian School, at Fulneck, near Leeds, in Yorkshire and the gentle discipline of kindness and love there exercised upon him, was calculated to encourage sensibilities, which, at an early period, had begun to seek utterance in Song. Attempts at verse were early made. He commenced rhyme-making at the age of ten, had filled three volumes before he was twelve, and had composed a mock-heroic poem of a thousand lines in imitation of HOMER'S *Frogs and Mice*, in his fourteenth year. An epic poem, to be called *Alfred*, was projected when he was fifteen. His friends, who had designed him for the Ministry, vainly essayed to make him abandon the Muse. At lest they consented to his following lay pursuits. He had learned Greek, Latin, French and German, and, thus educated far above it, went to fill a humble situation in a shop at Mirfield.

This did not answer, and, at the age of seventeen, he went to London, with the double object of obtaining a publisher for some quires of stanzas, (which, with the clothes on his back and a very few shillings, constituted his sole possessions,) and of getting employment also. Mr. HARRISON, a friendly bibliopole in "The Row," who declined the verses, was pleased with the simple manners and calm enthusiasm of the youth, and took him into his shop as assistant. Here he remained a short time, but quarreled with Mr. HARRISON, (who had declined risking the publication of a projected Eastern story,) and went to attend a small shop near Sheffield, whence he went to act as clerk in the office of Mr. GALES, proprietor of a newspaper called the Sheffield *Register*.

GALES, who was a bookseller of some wealth, did not start this weekly journal with any idea of making money by it. The French Revolution was in full operation when he commenced his labors. French principles of liberality very generally prevailed, and were extending among the classes who toil, and were particularly popular in Sheffield—then, as now, a large manufacturing town. GALES' design was to act as the organ of popular opinion, and his paper obtained large circulation. Soon after young MONTGOMERY had entered the office, (his business being only to keep the accounts,) a series of anonymous prize essays, which were dropped, week after week, into the letter-box, and were published as received, attracted so much attention that Mr. GALES advertised for the author to come forward and declare his name. The anonymous writer maintained his *incognito* for some time longer, until it was accidentally discovered that the essayist was MONTGOMERY, the book-keeper. This reads like a passage in the life or our own illustrious FRANKLIN.

From that time he was virtually one of the conductors of GALES' paper, writing a great deal for it, (chiefly on literary subjects,) until the British Government, believing on the report of certain "loyal" magistrates of Sheffield, that GALES was that then dreaded thing—a Jacobin—GALES had to fly the country in 1794, to escape imprisonment and prosecution. It was arranged that MONTGOMERY should paper, the actual Editor and part propriator of the become which, to give it the chance of appearing wholly freed from former associations, was renamed the Sheffield *Iris*.

MONTGOMERY, though now editing a political journal, labored under the disadvantage of knowing little of, and caring less for, party politics. His principles were liberal, but his great desire was to make his paper literary. From time to time, brief poems from his own pen appeared in it, and many who disliked the politics of the *Iris*, used to read it for its literary articles.

Perceoally, the young Editor had not an enemy in the world. Politically, he had many opponents, and it was at their suggestion, no doubt, that the lawofficers of the Crown proceeded against him for reprinting, for a hawker to sell, a song, on the *Fall of the Bastile*, which had appeared without censure, in the Sheffield *Gazette* a year before. For this he was sentenced to pay a fine of £20, and to suffer three months' imprisonment in York Castle, which is the County Jail. This was in January, 1795. On his liberation he resolved to avoid politics, but, soon after, on account of a riot in Sheffield, was considered libellous on one of the magistrates there, and he was imprisoned for six months, with a fine of £30. Oddly enough, the magistrate, who had taken a fancy to him on the trial, stood his friend ever after, and not only showed him respect in public but volunteered to assist him in private. In 1797, a volume of poems which he had written, while in confinement, was published as *Prison Amusements*.

In 1798 he collected his newspaper prose essays as *The Whisperer*. He contributed the *Battle of Alexandria*, and other pieces, to the first volume of the *Poetical Register*, and finding these productions well received, published *The Ocean*, in 1805, and the *Wonderer of Switzerland*, in 1806. In BYRON'S *English Bards*, which appeared soon after, we have the following note:

"Poor MONTGOMERY! though praised by every English Review, has been bitterly reviled by the *Edinburgh*. After all, the Bard of Sheffield is a man of considerable genius; his *Wanderer of Switzerland* is worth a thousand 'Lyrical Ballads,' and at least 'degraded epics.'"

BYRON'S own lines on MONTGOMERY ran thus:

"With broken lyre and cheek serenely pale,
Lo! sad Alcæus wanders down the vale;
Though fair they rose, and might have bloomed at last,
His hopes have perished by the northern blast:
Nipped in the bud by Caledonian gales,
His blossoms wither as the blast prevails!
O'er his lost works let *classic* Sheffield weep!
May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!"

Meanwhile, political feeling in Sheffield had softened down. MONTGOMERY'S quiet manners, and true modesty, and real benevolence, had made him "troops of friends." Sheffield was becoming proud of her bard, and the *Iris* had become the leading journal of the place. Mr. GALES, who had retired to America, where his family continue to be connected with the press, s

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH. Edited by his Son, Robert James Mackintosh, Esq. From the second London Edition. In two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. New-York: Evans & Dickerson, No. 601 Broadway.

This is a most admirable book,—exceedingly interesting to the general reader, instructive to students, stimulating to all young men ambitious to render substantial service to their race, and in every respect one of the very best of the current issues of the Press. It is a noble companion to the life of Horner, reprinted by the same house, and worthy of the same cordial welcome from the American public. Like all their issues, the volumes are printed in superb style, and form an ornament, as well as a valuable addition, to every well-furnished library.

The latter part of the eighteenth century furnished England with a singularly large number of great men. If the first half of the present century has witnessed the most splendid triumphs of her industry, commerce and arms, we have only to step back a few years to find the profound thinkers, logical writers, philosophic statesmen, whose words were the prolific seed of this vast recent harvest. Rarely does greatness group itself in constellations; and still rarer is it for the firmament to be so suddenly enlarged as to afford a field for stars of widely varying orbits, and yet all of the first magnitude. The effects of this rapid enhancement of England's intellectual power are now too common to attract notice. But it were well for us to turn again and again to the lessons it teaches; to mark the introduction of a philosophic spirit into her systems; to see how Poetry, Critioism, Political Economy, Law Reform, and general Statesmanship have advanced with rapid strides towards the perfection of science, by means of that philosophic temper which a few able men succeeded in impressing upon the national mind. To have a place among these men is no small measure of fame. Whoever is spoken of in the same breath with Burke, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Wilberforce, must have no common claim to distinction.

Sir James Mackintosh belonged to this select company. He was born near Inverness, October, 1765—early enough in the new era to be one of its elder children, and to gather its best fruits into his biography. And then, too, a Scotchman in Scotland's awakening time, when her pulpit was to be regenerated by such fervid spirits as Chalmers, Gordon, Thompson; when her literature was to be revived and ennobled by Scott and Burns; and her critical reviews were to make Edinburg the Areopagus of the Anglo-Saxon Empire. Not, indeed, that Mackintosh was quite as much of a Scotchman as some of his cotemporaries. He lacked Scotch emphasis. His voice was not quite "big" and broad enough for that dogmatic land, nor had he sufficient current for a Highland stream. But still he had very many of the best elements of home blood, and they blended so well with his noble manhood as to fit him to act a most honorable part on the stage of the open world.

By some strange freak of fortune, he was destined for the profession of Medicine. But, like a good many other destinies, it turned out to be a mistake. He happened to have more brains in his head than his eyes and fingers could use, and, following his native bent, he directed his attention to the Bar. Literature also was cultivated. And as Politics then absorbed everything, it was not long before the state of Europe challenged his fresh heart for utterance. *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* appeared. A bold stroke of gallant knighthood was this to enter the lists against Burke. But the elegant scholar, classical thinker, courteous gentleman, were not buried beneath the armor. If he afterwards saw reason to change his opinions about the French Revolution, there was no room for repentance in the dignified and temperate mind in which he had penned his Defence. Burke himself was delighted with the work. Nor is this surprising. Mackintosh was his opponent, not his adversary.

There came a chance for him to redeem himself from the "obloquy" of French tastes. It was just such a chance as suited his talents. The Law of Nations had been a favorite study, and he proposed a series of lectures on it. Of course, opposition was arrayed against him. But it failed of its object. The lectures were warmly received and admired. Pitt and Fox complimented them in the highest terms. Honest men soon find their way out of the meshes of error. Mackintosh loved the truth, and sought it earnestly. He confessed his disappointment at the progress of the French Revolution;—he abhorred its licentiousness. But, as he had never been a Jacobin, he had not now to rebound into Anti-Jacobinism. The principles of Liberty were still dear to him, and he continued to support them. Inconsistency, the favorite weapon against all great men, is a harmless missile when thrown at such a man. It is often the highest wisdom to be inconsistent. Nature compels Age and Youth to be inconsistent in many things. The history of every day is inconsistent with itself. And so long as the world undulates in the strange way it does, so long must the most sagacious have occasion to change their opinions. If they can save their principles, this is sufficient to maintain their identity. None but charlatans will undertake to do more.

Mackintosh was now a rising man. The striking qualities of his mind, that had early shown themselves in his college intercourse with Robert Hall, and secured the favorable notice of the leading Whigs of the Scottish Metropolis, had everything to promote their active development. It was a time of intense political interest. Governments scarcely knew their old landmarks, and statesmen forget the alphabet of their language. The world was a great crucible, and the fires of revolutionary excitement fused all that it contained. A man's sentiments, at that period, committed him to eventual issues. To be accredited as a Thinker, who might lawfully claim to direct public opinion, was to assume weighty responsibilities, and incur terrible risks. Mackintosh proved himself fully equal to the stirring circumstances around him. He had little adventitious aid. The force of his talents, as talents—without the auxiliaries of selfish and malignant passions—carried him forward and won renown. On the trial of Peltier, he made one of the most magnificent orations ever delivered at the bar, and established the reputation of a splendid genius. Then followed the honors of Knighthood, and then the Recordership of Bombay. Amid the difficulties of the India service, he sustained himself with signal success, administering justice with simple regard to the claims of law and humanity, and exhibiting that beautiful harmony of character which presented the union of firmness with discretion, independence with gentleness. While at Bombay, he used the leisure of office to advance Science and Literature. But his Eastern residence was not protracted. The ill-health of Lady Mackintosh led him to resign and return to England.

Parliament now became his arena. Here, for twenty years, he devoted himself to the advancement of philanthropic views. But, though he distinguished himself highly, none can doubt that Parliament was not his proper sphere. A meditative man, delighting in speculative science, seeking truth for itself and not for its utilitarian advantages, accustomed to pursue abstractions and to enjoy them as living realities, could not be at home among a crowd of men whose sympathies were altogether with other modes of thought. The profound and brilliant essayist, putting forth his best strength in such luminous efforts as his speech on the Reform bill, was left to empty benches. Deficient in quick impulses, in ready logic, in pliant ease of muscle, in the little arts that make the "sleight-of-hand" debater, he could only discourse on grave topics in a didactic manner. His power of communication was very great; his power of sympathy very small. Nor was he at all able to insinuate himself into the humbler interests of daily occasions, to enter into the trifles of the hour with entire forgetfulness, and so acquire such an adaptation to the variety of common incidents as to fit him for any time and scene. Despite of these popular defects, he certainly rendered great service to the cause of philanthropy by the advocacy of those memorable measures with which his fame is associated. Few men have had such qualifications as moral legislators. His benevolence was genuine and thorough. Free from that taint of selfishness which so many flatter in themselves even while pursuing schemes for the improvement of society, and content to be just what he was and where he was, he had a true and unaffected love of human happiness, and was glad of every opportunity to contribute anything towards it. Moreover, he had the moral intellect—that intellect which blends truth and love, unites learning to simplicity and genius to reverence.

Late in life he seems to have awakened to a fuller consciousness of his abilities, and to have exerted more energy of will in the prosecution of literature. But the flowering was always more abundant than the fruitage. Like Coleridge, he was too much for himself. The power of resolute effort, the practical executive function, never equalled the other forms of his capacity. Such criticisms, however, ought rather to be avoided. For what is it but saying that men are not perfect?

Sir James Mackintosh occupies no doubtful place in the history of his day. Among thoughtful men, he has a position that corresponds with the measure of his eminent abilities and superior worth. If that position is not quite so exalted as that of some of his cotemporaries, it is so luminous with the moral excellence of his character, as to compensate for the want of altitude. Had he chosen to practice the arts of selfishness, to pander to corrupt tastes, to sacrifice at unholy shrines, he might have enjoyed a much larger share of worldly success. But he has not a friend or an admirer who would not prefer him as he was—a virtuous, disinterested, magnanimous, noble man—to anything that base motives or low pursuits would have made him. There are so many examples of splendid genius in statesmanship, corrupted and debased by sinister aims, that it is really delightful to rest the eye on such a man as Mackintosh. His relation to public life was favorable to the exertion of moral influence. Standing on the higher ground of politics—that ground which the better class of statesmanship covers—he had the task ever before him to analyze the intricate connections of abstract philosophy and practical government; to study the adjustment of circumstances and principles; to mediate between those conflicting claims which spring from the disorders of society. And he fulfilled his trust nobly. His vast learning was not merely arranged and disciplined with perfect precision, but it was animated and interpenetrated by a most genial, humane, and lofty spirit. The mildest and most impartial of men, he was singularly qualified for the rarest work that our nature ever performs well—the work of calm, deliberate, thorough judgment. He wrote history with a single eye to fact and reality. Partisanship never led him far astray. He seemed to be incapable even of exaggeration. A fine talker, he was free from all vehemence, and in conversational intercourse he was never given to bold, reckless assertions. The merits of other parties, no matter how much they offended his taste and predilections, were safe in his hands; and when he said to the two Dutchmen in India, who had determined, if they were convicted on their trial before him, to take his life, "I should consider myself as indelibly disgraced, if a thought of your projects against me were to influence my judgment,"—all who knew him, felt that utterance to be alike truthful and just.

The resources of his mind were exceedingly ample. In that many-chambered intellect, every apartment had its own furniture and ornaments. His power of retention was wonderful. No great man ever had a more obedient memory. His criticisms, decisions, arguments, always appeared to come forth as if they had long been laid by for a mellowing process. Nothing seemed the hasty fruit of the moment. The poetic fancy was wanting: so was the poetic imagination: but he had the imaginative faculty of an historian; the sympathetic, detective, illustrative imagination. Over all his writings, there was spread a kindly glow, that charmed without dazzling, and in every strain of dignified eloquence he uttered, the voice of the heart was heard in the language of universal love.

His fame, so far as works are concerned, rests chiefly on his English History and the Ethical Philosophy. The former has had the praise of the best judges in this department of literature, and of the latter we may safely say that every student of Moral Philosophy will bear witness to the pleasure and profit derived from its perusal. It is in this work (Progress of Ethical Philosophy) that we most love to commune with the man. Its earnest hostility to the selfish systems of Moral Philosophy—its high aspirations towards the ideal of moral goodness—its liberal tone—its cordial hospitality to the neglected and abused of other ages—its catholic temper and eclectic humanity—have always brought strength and refreshment to us. We cannot put it beside the "Aids" of Coleridge or some of the best German Treatises on kindred topics. But as an Anglo-Saxon estimate of controverted points and philosophical dogmas; as a work of clearness without intuitional insight; as a cautious, lawyer-like "summing-up;" it must always be held in repute. A vast, original, creative genius, he was not. But if he constructed no splendid Cathedral, with its wandering aisles, stained windows and towering dome, no one of our age was better fitted by nature, acquirements and discipline to stand beneath the sublime architecture of others, and draw out your spirit in reverent worship.

FRANCE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AND PREPARATIONS.

Personal, Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 1, 1854.

I am in a position to say to-day that the French Government, having recognized the insufficiency of its preparations for the task it has undertaken, is silently making such additions to its armaments as circumstances will allow. I can give no figures, and I imagine that no fixed data exist; the intention being to send as many more men as possible, to increase the supplies of ammunition, arms, and materiel, as far as in them lies. Two or three cases that have fallen under my own observation have convinced me that men are accepted as conscripts, the state of whose health and bodily condition would have secured their exemption in other times. These increased precautions have been judged necessary for two reasons: Russia has been found more able to make a serious and prolonged resistance than was expected, and Austria is considered as more than ever likely to espouse the quarrel of Nicholas, or at any rate, it is thought best to be amply prepared for such action on her part.

The *Moniteur* shows itself quite anxious on the subject of the policy of the Government of the United States, and the feelings of the people in this matter. It asserts that public opinion in America is becoming more and more favorable to the Anglo-French alliance; gives Mr. Dean's remarks and motion in Congress *in extenso;* translates the proceedings of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and quotes lengthily from the United States law of 1818 on privateers.

St. Arnaud has at length left Marseilles, after a most dilatory journey to that point. The Duke of Cambridge has embarked at Trieste for Constantinople. Lord Raglan is probably in the Archipelago by this time, and Prince Napoleon has been heard of at Malta. But it would not hurt the Turkish cause had he been heard of at Terra del Fuego. The *Moniteur* continues to be satisfied with the progress of things at Gallipoli, though private letters, and especially those published in the London *Times*, dwell at length on the insufficient arrangements for the comfort and health of the soldiers, and especially for the transfer of the camp to Adrianople.

The third French squadron, lately composed by the Minister of Marine, has sailed for its destination—the Gulf of Finland. It is thus composed:

3 vessels of the line of 2d rank, each		100 guns.
1 screw steamer		100 guns.
3 vessels of the line of 3d rank, each		90 guns.
2 vessels of the line, 4th rank, each		80 guns.
3 frigates of 1st rank, each		60 guns.
4 frigates of 2d rank, each		50 guns.
1 steam frigate		14 guns.
6 steam corvettes, each		10 to 4 guns.
23 sail.	Total	1,250 guns.

The French Black Sea squadron consists of

3 vessels of the line of 1st class, each	120 guns.
1 vessel of the line of 2d class	100 guns.
3 vessels of the line of 3d class, each	90 guns.
1 vessel of the line of 4th class	80 guns.
1 screw steamer	90 guns.
7 steam frigates	20 to 14 guns.
10 corvettes, avisoes, brigs	30, 20, 10 and 2 guns.
26 sail—1,120 guns and 4,960 horse power.	

The Archipelego squadron, Vice-Admiral Bruat, is composed of

	Guns.	Horse Power.
1 war steamer, 1st class	92	960
1 screw steamer, 3d class	90	450
4 men-of-war, 2d and 4th classes, each	80	450
4 steam frigates	40 to 8	400 to 200
10 sail. Total	522	2,880

Besides these principal fleets, all the French stations in foreign waters have been strongly reinforced. The marine counts, at the present moment, 56,000 seamen afloat.

I am glad to see that the Americans have somewhat opened their eyes to the fact that France and England, thus united, dispose of a force by which they can almost control the world; and that if they come out of the impending struggle with honor, they may find it necessary and convenient to carve out work for their fleets at leisure in the West. It would, perhaps, be quite as well for America if the allied squadrons were destroyed in the Euxine and the Baltic.

The treaty between England and France, of which the *Moniteur* gives the text this morning, is not as comprehensive a document as was at first reported. Its sole object is the defence of the Ottoman territory. It contains nothing new, merely putting the form of a treaty upon the understanding and unanimity which have of late characterized their action in behalf of the Sultan. It was supposed at first that the objects specified were other than those more immediately concerning them, and that unity of intent and purpose, even after the Czar is disposed of, were stipulated and promised by the exchange of ratifications. The instrument holds, however, no such language. Still there is nothing to prevent England and France, after having learned their power when combined, and remembering their counter-balancement when acting independently, from prolonging the alliance to any length of time, even beyond the existence of the circumstances which gave it birth. Should such be the case, America would be in a tight corner, with her beggarly fleet, her inefficient Government, and her vain-glorious people. This is a subject deserving of the most earnest consideration, and I trust that to be forewarned will not be the only way in which the country will be forearmed.

M. de Girardin has won his suit against M. de Mesicourt, for a libel in a biographical sketch, written and published by the latter. The Court, in its verdict, is very severe upon M. de Mesicourt, alleging that he employs bitter and violent language, descends into the details of private life with which he has nothing to do, and quotes the following passage as one of the grounds of the sentence it delivered: "M. de Girardin neither believes in friendship nor in disinterestedness, nor in conscience—for he has lost his own long since, in the battle of life; his soul has lost every sentiment of sincerity and justice; he does evil by instinct." Such language as this, whether true or not, constitutes, according to the French code, the offence of *diffamation;* and M. de Mesicourt was accordingly condemned to 500 francs fine and the costs. He is also to pay for the insertion of the verdict in any three newspapers that Girardin may choose.

There are two vacant seats in the Academy, and candidates enough to fill twenty. One is intended by the Government for some member of the high clergy, either the Bishop of Orleans or the Archbishop of Paris. The other will be given, in all probability, to some representative of literature proper. Jules Janin, the dramatic critic, and Pommard, the dramatic author, are the most prominent postulants. Pommard's claims are of the very highest order. It is useless to hazard an opinion upon the selection that will be made. The Academy has long since ceased to represent the militant literature of the country, and has for years filled its vacancies by invitations from the highways and byways. Balzac was never admitted; Beranger is not a member; nor Dumas, nor Sue, nor Alphonse Karr, nor Méry. But Messrs. Patin, Lacretelle, Baour-Lormian, Brifaut, Barante, Nisard, Pangerville, Jay, Vilet, &c., &c., &c., are among the immortals. These names, perhaps totally unknown in America, are far from familiar to the masses even here. For instance, M. Brifaut's literary works are the following: three bad tragedies, one of which has been played twice, and another three times; the third was stopped by the audience in the middle. Dumas and Beranger have positively declared that they do not desire admission to the Society of the Forty Immortals. Alphonse Karr has taken an oath never to allude to the Academy, either in conversation or in print. Méry wrote the other day to the *Mousquetaire* that if his name were mentioned as a candidate, he would send his card and two seconds to the editor; and Alexander Dumas, Jr. has just written a letter to his father on the subject, thus: "My Deer Father—I begin this letter with a mistake in spelling, so as to have a claim for admission to the Academy." Out of the forty, I find but sixteen names which I suppose to be known in America—those of Lamartine, Cousin, Viennet, Dupin, Thiers, Guizot, Scribe, Miguet, Mole, Victor Hugo, De Tocqueville, Alfred de Vigny, Alfred de Masset, Ampière, Montalembert, Berryer.

The cholera continues to prevail at Paris, though little is thought or said about it. There were 75 cases last week, and 43 deaths. This is a heavy increase over the week preceding, and seems to indicate that the plague means to spend the Summer among us. These figures are those of the hospitals, only; those occurring in private practice are probably not so numerous.

I enclose you in this letter, as a curiosity, what was left of the wrapper around the last package of the Times that the Post-Office delivered me. It had been cut through, and the laceration was probably so clumsily executed that the back and sides were torn off, and nothing remained but that portion on which the address was written. This was tied round the two papers that were allowed to reach me; one number had been withdrawn. You may paste the envelope up in your office as a piece of brown paper that has seen the world, met with strange adventures, and undergone harsh treatment.

The *Siècle* publishes an *appreciation* of M. Dupin, from which I extract a choice paragraph:

"Who is M. Dupin? M. Paulin Limayrac has placed him before the mirror, and has made him tell his own story, from the head to the ankle, including those iron-shod shoes that have passed into a proverb. M. Dupin is not a man; he is rather ten men at once. His soul is a jumble of several. Properly treated by reactive doses, he would produce you a revolutionist, a courtier, a Danubian peasant, a priest, a philosopher, a royalist, a republican, and a Turk even, if ever the Turk wins the victory—for M. Dupin is always on the side of the winners."

The observation of the Sabbath is making perceptible progress in Paris. Still, it is not a religious movement, and never has been; it is what is called in England the early-closing movement, in a view to obtain repose and fresh air. On Easter Sunday the Archbishop of Paris issued a circular to his clergy upon the subject. His appeal is earnest, but he lays the principal stress upon the purely secular advantages to be gained by abstention from work on Sunday. The argument addressed to the working classes is strong and well put. They have always urged that as they must eat seven days in the week, they must work seven days to obtain the necessary food. The Archbishop says in reply, that the reason wages are low is that there are too many hands; their number will be reduced by a seventh, if they do no work on Sunday, and they will earn as much in six days as in seven. They save no more by this additional labor, and by their own deplorable blindness cheapen the wages by which they live.

The clergy are exhorted to say to the shopkeepers, that if they were to shut their doors—one and all—on the Sabbath, there could evidently be no loss for any of them; their customers would make their purchases on Saturday. If they cannot bring about the necessary unanimity to produce a simultaneous closing of their doors, those that shut will lose, of course; but they must remember that "God has infinite rewards" (a bad argument, this,) "for those that obey his laws;" and besides, it is probable that the public will sympathize with the observers of the Sabbath, and give them their custom. (A much better argument, that.) The clergy will also naturally converse with those that buy, as they are quite as much concerned in the matter as those that sell.

The Archbishop does not ask those who may be released from labor, to spend the time thus obtained at church. He says plainly that the Sabbath is a temporal as well as a spiritual boon, and that those who do not care to exactify the day, may at least enjoy it, as a period of rest and refreshment. He instances a quarter of Paris, which has abandoned its former air of attention to business on Sunday, for an air *of fête and repose.* By this he means, that the small traders have put up their window-shutters, and have removed their goods from the counters, and are sitting upon the side walks, before their doors, in the shade, reading Alexandre Dumas, playing dominos, or embroidering a pair of sleeves. This he considers allowable, and even commendable. He does not tell the people in so many words, that they may go and see the balloons at the Champ de Mars, and the animals at the Garden of Plants, but he does not object to it, nevertheless. He looks upon the Sabbath as a temporal institution, in a large portion of its bearings upon society, and believes it was made for man, and not man for it.

The prayers ordered last week by the Archbishop for rain, have been partially answered. We have cloudy skies, colder breezes, and little drizzly showers, from time to time. This will do, for want of better, but a washing thunder-storm is what the farmers want, and what the priests ought more particularly and pointedly to have specified.

Mr. Baker of Boston, of the firm of Grover & Baker, proprietors of the sewing machine, is in Paris, and exhibiting his extraordinary engines in one of Livingston & Wells' office rooms. It creates a deep impression, as you may suppose, in this slow, traditional city. The movement is a bad one for the sale outright of the patent for France, as no one feels that he has money to invest, just now, in even the most promising schemes, and Mr. Baker will probably confine his operations to the sale of machines, merely, which he will import, ready-made, from America. The price in Paris of the machine for the sewing of shoes, is fixed at $150.

The Minister of the Interior has sent word to all the managers of Paris, that the final general rehersal, at which the Theatre Inspector is present, must be played in costume and with the scenery intended to be used before the public. The Government having examined the text, desires also to control the accessories. The scenery may represent the chateau of some historical personage, and the Minister wishes to be sure that it is historically correct; and so of the dresses worn by the characters represented. This order was given in consequence of the discovery, in the nick of time, that the hunting costumes designed for the fourth act of "La Vie en Rose," were very much like those worn by the Emperor and his suite when they go gunning. If it became necessary to represent upon the Theatre stage an American Ambassador, the Inspector would be puzzled to tell what was the authentic garb of that officer. Can any one tell what is the official costume of a United States Minister in Europe?

A play accepted by a manager, must be produced in a given time or the author may sue for damages. The Variétés, of late very much under the weather, has accepted more plays than it could find time to bring forward, and at a recent change of managers, an arrearage of 104 vaudevilles was found in the directorial portfolio. The authors were summoned to a council, and under the pressing circumstances of the case, were induced to forego their right to sue, on condition that the theatre would produce them in turn, according to the date of their reception, and with all possible dispatch. It is now putting them through at the rate of three a week. Seven are in rehearsal at a time. As they are leavings of several years' management, and are naturally rather poor stuff, it is not likely that any one of them will remain under possession of the stage, to the exclusion of those behind. It is calculated that the deck may be cleared in time for action at the commencement of the next season. "A Husband who is getting Corpulent" is the novelty of the moment, and is in its sixteenth night.

Dumas gives a concert next week for the Balzac-end-Soulie Monument fund. He sent ten tickets to the Empress, which were acknowledged in a very flattering reply from Damas Hinard, the Secretary of the Commandments. The Minister of State took 200 francs' worth, and Meyerbeer paid 100 francs for one. All the actresses of Paris are lady lady patronesses; the New-York Times received its *stalle d'orchestre numerotée* from M'lle Delphine Fix, pensionnaire of the Comedie Française. M'lle Delphine Fix is nineteen years old, and she has no diamonds; but she can have them if she wants them. The Company has just refused to admit her as Societaire for life, though if the public could vote, she would be admitted to-morrow. Just as, if the public could control the elections to the Academy, somebody would go in, even if somebody had to come out.

Dick Tinto.

THE ANNIVERSARY SEASON.

Young Men's Christian Association.

The Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held Monday evening, at Dr. Chavers's Church in University-place, in the presence of a large and highly respectable audience. This Association was organized on the 30th of June, 1852, with a membership of about three hundred. It now enrolls upon its catalogue a list of more than 1,800 of the young men of this great metropolis, and this large number is receiving accessions at each of its monthly meetings. The object of the Association is the improvement of the spiritual, mental and social condition of young men. In the attainment of this object, a variety of means are employed. The main features, however, are the reading-room, library, courses of secular and religious lectures, and the social and devotional meetings of the Association.

The exercises were commenced by Mrs. Jamieson and choir chanting the anthem, "Jehovah's Praise."

Rev. Dr. Phillips then read the 25th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. De Witt.

The President read his annual Address, pointing out the advantages which would result to the young men by enrolling themselves as members of this Association. In Europe, Africa, British North-America and Australia, 225 similar societies had been established, whose efforts had tended to improve the mental and religious necessities of the youth of the present day. He made a strong appeal to all Christian young men in this City, to come forward, and by their names, wealth and influence, assist this worthy object. He concludes as follows:

Connected with its general aim, however, the Association proposes to itself a specific effort on behalf of those large numbers of young men, who, from time to time, come to the City, from the various parts of the country, for the purpose of finding employment; such it endeavors to bring under moral and religious influence, by aiding them in the selection of suitable boarding-houses and employment, by introducing them to the privileges and membere of the Association, securing their attendance at some place of worship on the Sabbath, and by surrounding them with Christian associates. The Annual Report, which has been published, presents a gratifying record of what the Association has been enabled, by Divine permission, to accomplish during the first year of its organization. Our success since the presentation of that report, has been equally marked and encouraging; and we are persuaded, moreover, that there has been a silent, yet restraining influence which our Association has exerted over the hundreds of young men within the range of its operations, of which no record can now be made, and yet whose healthful results will hereafter attest its efficacy. The annual dues of our members are fixed at the sum of one dollar, in order that the privileges of the Association may be within the reach of all. This is our only source of income. It is obvious that the Association can do nothing more, with resources so limited, than barely meet its current expenses; and even for this, it has been necessary to reduce the expenses to the lowest possible standard. In order that it may gain a permanent foothold in the community, and be enabled to carry out its beneficent plans successfully, it is essential that it should receive the aid of others. The largest item of expenditure is incurred in the rent of rooms occupied by the Association, in Stuyvesant Institute, and which—although sufficiently ample in the commencement of its existence—are now entirely inadequate to meet its necessities. Our rooms are already too limited to accommodate the growing numbers of young men who throng our meetings. It is believed that, in order to meet the wants of the Institution, and to give it the proper position for acting as it proposes upon the interests of the young men of this City, it should at once be provided, in a central and prominent location with a building of its own, sufficiently spacious for the purposes of a lecture-room, reading-room and library, devotional and social meetings, &c. In one word, we desire to make it a Religious Exchange for the young men of the Metropolis, and a permanent centre of religious and moral influence. It is proposed to make it an attractive place of resort for the young, by the use of such appliances as the past experience of our Institution has attested; and, by such means, to draw away from the haunts of vice and dissipation, in which our City abounds, the crowds of young men who are sought to be allured to them by their brilliant but destroying fascinations. It has been proposed to raise for this purpose the sum of $50,000. We believe that the erection or purchase of such a building as is contemplated, where our Association may have a fixed and abiding home, is an essential condition of its prosperity, and possibly of its perpetuity. For this object our members are willing to contribute liberally in proportion, and out of proportion, to their means—limited as they are in the case of most of us. It is but a little, however, that they can accomplish. The *burden* must, in the end, rest upon the Christian public of our City. The *burden*, we said; but to those who love the cause of the Redeemer—as we believe ours to be—the burden will be light, as His own gracious words assure us. In order to guard against the objections which would naturally be urged, were the management of this fund vested in the Association or its Board of Managers, it is proposed to entrust it to a Committee, composed of gentlemen well known in the community for their integrity and judgment, and whose characters will be a sufficient guarantee that the funds will be wisely applied. We appeal to the Christian not alone: we invoke the aid of the citizen and philanthropist, who is interested in forming the character of the coming generation; we appeal to the man of business, whose success depends upon the character and integrity of the young men in his employ. Will you aid us in an enterprise identified with the character of the coming generation—with the growth and prosperity of our country—and, above all, with the advancement of the kingdom of our Divine Redeemer?

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To cash printing	$168 05	1854—By balance at last report	$91 76
Rent of rooms	1,000 00	By cash members due	1,187 00
Advertising	79 83	Lecture Committee	300 00
Librarian	423 50	Donations	194 70
Lecture Committee	25 00	Life members	360 00
Books	177 72	To balance	32 29
Insurance	12 50	Total	$2,186 76
Library Committee	162 46		
Iron railing	40 00		
Sign	7 50		
Incidental expenses	89 20		
	$2,185 76		

1854, May 12, to balance $32 29.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct by the Auditing Committee.

Rev. Dr. Tyng was then introduced to the meeting, and said: I think I ought to say at the outset, that I am brought here merely to fill up a gap. It had been proposed that this Society should have but laymen on their platform, and to exclude from their operations that which would be purely of a technical and professional character. I approve this principle, and should exceedingly desire to see exhibited a platform of laymen, taking the seals of Gospel ministers, without the apparent responsibility which devolves upon them. When these young men thus come out themselves in such an Association, with such a title, with such a report, with language so distinct, so bold, so noble, so undisguised, is there a father, a mother in this house, that will not weep tears of joy, and say "Blessed be God, for I see my son rise with the price of wisdom in his hand, to buy the treasure that faileth not forever." I hardly dare to look upon the present young men of New-York, when every other young man I meet flaunts along with a cigar reeking from his mouth and the language of profanity upon his lips, his evenings spent in a hall-room or worse, and his days completely devoted, under the bonds of slavish necessity, to the mere pursuits of Mammon. I hardly supposed that there was such a number of united Christian young men among us, and it makes our old bones to leap like a hart, and bids us, my dear venerated brother, (bowing to Dr. Bethune,) bids us to feel that there is hope in Israel, and that when our heads are laid below the sod, there is a sun to rise and a day to come, and a glory to dawn and a light to beam and a fount to flow, when we have finished our labors and entered into our rest. [Applause.]

I take you by the hand, beloved youth, and rejoice over you with a father's joy, from the very bottom of my heart. Look at the prospect before you. American young men! was there ever a time in the history of our Republic when it became so important that you should be trained and banded and combined—when almost the existence of our land is perilled as it never was perilled before—when days have arrived that might startle the policy of the ancient times from the tomb, and shake the energies of the olden age that have long been forgotten—when a crisis comes in which men have to fight the old contest over again for personal liberty, or else to give up that which is almost as dear to my soul as liberty itself, the glorious combination of the States of America, a combination that makes America what it is. Dearer than the Union of these States to me nothing is upon the earth but liberty itself. Now the question is, my friends, shall we help these young men and give them support? I do not believe that there is an individual in this house who will not help them,—the rich man according to his ability, to the poor seamstress who earns her money by her toil. The latter will be the sweetest gift of all, for what so precious to the hand of man as a gift of female devotedness, and female confidence and love, and when does man ever feel himself so exalted as when the hand of woman stoils to enable him to toil with more success himself! [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of this address, Mrs. Jamieson sung a solo—"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Rev. Mr. Cuyler then made a few brief remarks in favor of the movement, when a collection was taken up.

Rev. Dr. Bethune was then introduced to the audience, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: When, a few moments ago, my friend and brother, Tyng, was speaking, I pointed to myself, and I did so for the purpose of intimating a sympathy with him in the feeling of almost certain fear, lest others should be feeling in the same way and hesitate the same speedy response as mine. What is the cause of that good gentleman in front of me? more, and a healthy knee, most why is he, sir, that there are not many who will obey the calls of your Association and take their places upon the platform. I did not wish to speak. Speaking to egotism while I say that I am afraid that the audiences to which we speak are not aware of the real reluctance that many of us feel in coming forward so often upon these public platforms, and that is that we only obey a sense of duty in supplying a place which we find others are unwilling to take upon themselves. The work must be done, and if others will not speak, we must speak, if we are asked. But, Sir, in coming to this place, and after I had entered and looked upon the audience, I asked myself, and I even put the same question to a friend near me, what was the subject to which I should speak. Was I to speak to the Society? This is not a meeting of the Society, properly speaking; for there are a great many persons present who are certainly not young men. [Laughter.] Am I to speak to the audience? Certainly there are here a number of persons to whom the addresses of the young men themselves would be more agreeable than mine. [Laughter.] And of what, Sir, am I to speak. I could wish that some kind friends had taken it into their charitable hearts to obey the idea of my brother, and rejuvenate me that I might, venerable as I am, possibly become as young as my friend Dr. Tyng. But, Sir, I speak of this as a difficulty for this reason, that a man as he grows older loses his faculty of interest in the young, and however blind we are to the fact that our hair is blanching, and our sight is growing dimmer, and that we are approaching the shadowy years of life, we might find no evidence of those increasing years but in the disposition to give advice. A young man's life is really a contest with the world, and he who by the grace of God, has been enabled to put his heel upon the head of the serpent when he is young, may hope by the grace of the beloved Master, to find comparatively an easy conquest over the temptations that shall hereafter beset him when age shall have sobered his excitement, and when experience shall have tamed his rashness. Such are the objects of your Association, and I trust in God that it may prosper.

An anthem was then sung, and a benediction pronounced, and the meeting dispersed.

The Railroad Accident at Troy—Additional Details.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Troy, Saturday, May 13, 1854.

This morning at 8 o'clock and 31 minutes, the Troy and Greenbush train left the Union Railroad Dépôt, followed by the Hudson River train at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes. The former drawn by the very small and inefficient engine "Ariel," consisted of one passenger and one baggage car; and the latter train consisting of two passenger cars and one baggage car, was drawn by the "Croton," a powerful engine compared with the "Ariel." The Greenbush car is estimated to have contained about 30 passengers. After making their usual delay at the Nail Works and at Beth for the accommodation of travelers, and having hardly attained its usual speed after stopping at the latter place, the train was overtaken by the Hudson River train, and without the previous warning of the whistles of either train, was dashed into by the latter, which instantly resulted in the tearing up of the entire flooring and seats, and throwing forward of passengers, seats, splinters, from the rear end of the car, &c. The train was driven forward ten or fifteen rods, the "Croton" being now completely enveloped in the passenger car of the Greenbush train. Of course, considering the cause of the accident, every one expected instant death, but on the train stopping, no one was found dead, though many were seriously injured. The flying of splinters from the floor did much injured to the limbs of almost every passenger. This is thought to be one of the most miraculous escapes on record. Among the injured men were Rev. Mr. Garvin, who was bruised about the face and limbs, and had an arm broken. He returned to Troy where his injuries were attended by Dr. Skilton of that city.

Judge Hunt and daughters received injuries, the former had his ankle and foot wrenched, and one of the latter received a wound about the forehead. Mrs. Dr. Skilton, of Troy, was much bruised, and received an injury of the foot, which, it is feared, will disable her for some length of time.

Mrs. White received injuries of the face and body. Mr. J. Aug. Skilton and C. C. Skilton escaped with but little injury. Mr. E. Kenbrick was severely hurt about the face and hands. Mr. Hicks and wife, of Troy, extricated themselves with difficulty. Mr. Phillips, of New-York City, narrowly escaped, by being suddenly ejected out at the top of the car by the side of the smoke-pipe of the intruding engine. Among the more fortunate are Mr. E. Babcock, Mr. Talor, the conductor, Mr. Martin and Mise Chilus. One of the daughters of Judge Hunt was with difficulty extricated from beneath the cow-catcher of the "Croton." Every passenger but more especially those who occupied the latter end of the car, narrowly escaped, since the "Croton," forced its way half through, tearing and crushing the car upon it; but happily throwing the passengers forward an upward.

The question now is, as to the cause of this accident. It is the opinion of the passengers that it was the result of recklessness, or else wicked intention. The engineer of the Croton knew the train to be immediately preceding them, as he must have seen them for the previous three miles, there being no point on the road sufficient curved to keep the trains from view of each other more than one moment at a time. And moreover, Greenbush train had but four minutes the start of the Hudson River train, which should have made him exceedingly cautious. The Hudson River Railroad Company are not free from blame for allowing trains to run the road with so brief an interval of time. I have understood that the Company will be held liable for injuries sustained. The welfare of the public certainly I mand that this reckless engineer be immediately discharged, and that the Hudson River Railroad Company make a change of time, for should any accident occur the Greenbush train, another and more terrible accident must ensue. The fact that we were so fortunate as to escape with our lives, does not justify the public or the Railroad Company in allowing the occurrence to slide by uncommented upon.

OCULUS.

The Prison Association.

New-York, Monday, May 15, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit me, through the columns of your widely circulated paper, to express the sentiments gratitude I feel toward the "New-York Prison Association," and its humane and indefatigable Agent and Secretary, Mr. Abm. Beal. Having been so unfortunate (although entirely innocent of the offence charged upon me,) as to become an inmate of the Tombs, where I remained several days, I had an opportunity for seeing the plan of operation adopted by the Association, in a clearer light than I had ever before seen it. Indeed, I experienced some of its happy advantages to the unfriended stranger. During one of his frequent visits to the prison, Mr. Beal came to my cell, and after hearing my statement of the case, assured me he would investigate it, and if it proved to be true as I had averred, that I was entirely innocent, he would exert himself on

COURT MARTIAL AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Examination of Charges against Maj. Wyse.

NINTH AND LAST DAY.

The Court, in pursuance of adjournment from Friday last, assembled at 10 A. M., Monday. A number of spectators were present. The record of the last day's proceedings was read by the Judge Advocate, (Col. Lee,) after which E. W. Andrews, Esq., counsel for Maj. Wyse, rose and read the following

ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of this Court: Before entering upon an examination of the facts which have appeared before you in evidence, and to which I shall call your attention, as affording the justification of my conduct, I desire to present some general principles which may serve to the right understanding of these facts.

I scarce need say, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Court, that I recognize in all its fullness, the duty of valor, devotion and obedience. No truth is more clear than that "order is Heaven's first law." Everywhere we see this truth consciously or unconsciously acted upon. The very existence of civil society depends upon its observance, and there cannot be order except there be subordination. There must be some permanent will—some who speak by authority, and whom others must obey. A multitude of conflicting wills is anarchy, and fatal alike to outward activity and to internal peace.

This truth, so obvious that it needs no enforcement, and which is recognized in every department, of society, finds its highest realizement in military institutions. It is in the army that this is seen—the need of imperative rule and unhesitating obedience. The nature of military service requires that the superior chief should be clothed with a fullness of authority not possessed by those in civil stations, and that the inferior should be constrained to render a more implicit submission. It is from the necessity of the case that superior power is concentered in the commander, and without the right to give onthortative orders, and to demand their immediate execution, confusion and weakness must inevitably result. Unhesitating obedience on the part of the inferior to every lawful command is the very life of our army—the one indispensable condition of its efficiency. It has been forcibly said that "a well-disciplined army is a moving fortress."

I have stated these principles not for the purpose of instructing this Court, to which they are entirely familiar, but that I may bear my willing and hearty testimony to the necessity and value of military subordination. Yet it may not be improper under the circumstances in which I appear before you, that I should bring to your certain other principles, which may serve to define more accurately the measure of the powers which are inherent in military authority. We recognize here as elsewhere, the supremacy, not of an individual will but of *law*,—which makes the orders of the superior in any position authorative, and binding upon the inferior. It is not the man that speaks, but the law, speaking through him. This is so in every plan of rule—it is emphatically so in military service. No command is binding but a lawful command, as is expressed in the 9th Article of the "Articles of War," and every command must also be in accordance with reason, as expressed in the paragraph fifth of the General Regulations of the Army. No commander can say to a subordinate, "Go and hang yourself—go and murder your comrade!" The great principles of right and justice he is not and cannot be empowered to set aside. Nor can he command anything that is manifestly unreasonable. He cannot order a subordinate to eat putred meat, or to swim across the sea. These limitations of authority are found in the nature of things. When, therefore, an inferior officer is charged with disobedience of orders, the first inquiry must be, were the orders disobeyed lawful! Were they within the legitimate sphere of him who gave them, and such as could bind the inferior to obedience? If not, the charge cannot be sustained. There can be no disobedience where there is no authority to command.

Let us, however, suppose that the command is in itself considered lawful. It is often the case that circumstances intervene which radically change its nature before it can be executed. A thousand illustrations might be given were it necessary. Every one at some period of his life has been placed in positions where to execute the letter of the command was practically to disobey it. An agent entrusted with the control of property, whose owner resides at a distance, may often find that in his better knowledge he acts most faithfully, because most for the owner's interest, even when he acts at variance with his expressed will; he is true to his duty as an agent, although guilty of a literal disobedience. The commanding officer who orders his inferior in rank to ford a stream with his command, ignorant that by a sudden rain it has been swollen into a flood and is impassable, gives an order, in itself lawful and reasonable, but of which the execution has become impossible. Thus I often happens that the execution of a command, proper when given, becomes impossible, or if possible, to be effected only to the destruction of the very end for which it was given. In cases like these it is obvious that a lawful command may then, by a change of circumstances, become unreasonable, and indeed unlawful. In the illustration already given, what officer would be bound to lead his command into the flood, whose raging waters would sweep him into destruction! This is but to commit self-murder. He does not and ought not to obey it. It was right in the superior to give that order; it is right in the inferior, under the changed circumstances of the case, to decline to obey it.

There are certain other considerations bearing upon this point, to which I may briefly allude. Wherever the relation of superior and inferior exists, it exists in such a manner that the inferior preserves that right of judgment and that discretion of action which belongs to men—as men—in whatever position they are placed. The obligations of the public service do not and cannot demand of army officers a blind and unreasoning obedience. In no position in which he can be placed is he to act as an automaton. On this point I beg leave to refer the Court to Simmons on the Constitution and Practice of Courts Martial, page 236. Now, if it were possible to reduce men to this condition, nothing could be more destructive of all efficient action. No system that seeks to secure a mere blind and slavish obedience can ever produce good results, whether in civil or military service. It is obvious, from the nature of the case, that every officer of an army, whatever be his rank, must exercise some right of private judgment. He commands as well as obeys. He is continually placed in positions where his own judgment must influence his actions. It is, in the nature of things, often impossible that he who gives general orders can know of the special circumstances that may arise to make their execution inexpedient or impossible. He cannot have that knowledge of particular facts which is necessary to judge whether the execution of a general order may not be destructive to the very service it was designed to serve. And to these contingencies may be added his liability in issuing a command, to error, from deceptive information. He cannot have personal knowledge of all facts, but must certainly in some measure depend upon the testimony of others; hence it is, that whilst obedience is the rule—obedience prompt and cheerful—there must in justice to the subordinate be a certain power of action to meet the unforseen exigencies of the movement. Were it otherwise, if he deem himself strictly bound by the letter of the command, and without any right of judgment, his obedience often becomes scarce less than open insubordination. An instance of this may be found in the history of the British wars in India. An officer being commanded to take a certain fort which was supposed by his superior to be but slightly defended, was informed on his march that the garrison had been so strongly reinforced as to make the attempt at executing the order he had received absolute madness. The only reply, however, which the commander of the detachment deigned to return was, "There are my orders," and rushed on to an attack, which resulted, as might have been expected, in the utter annihilation of his command—a course of conduct which was regarded as not only improper, but unmilitary, by his commander.

If these principles be sound—and they seem too obviously just to be denied—it follows that every departure from a letter of command is not to be regarded as a crime. There are numberless cases where such departures have been held to be justifiable. Even upon the field of battle, where the necessity of strict obedience is greatest, the orders of the Commander-in-Chief may often be modified in their execution, to meet the exigencies of the moment. Probably a battle was never fought in which there were not repeated instances of departure from the letter of a command, in order to carry it out in spirit. Have such departures been regarded and treated as instances of insubordination and disobedience requiring punishment? If they had been so, how many of those most distinguished in the ranks of war would have been early and ignominiously dismissed the service. For a striking illustration of this point, I would refer the Court to a case which may be found in paragraph No. 92 of *Ingersoll's History of the War of 1812*. I would also refer the Court to the celebrated case of Capt. Croghan, who, when in command of Fort Stephenson, on the Sandusky River, during the last war with Great Britain, was ordered by Gen. Harrison, if the enemy should appear in force, to abandon the fort. The enemy appeared, but the gallant Captain, confident in the bravery of his noble little band, and believing that his retreat would produce disastrous results to the campaign and to the cause of his country, engaged with the enemy and obtained an important victory. He was triumphantly sustained both by his commanding officer and the country at large. If, then, there be a technical disobedience, which is technical merely, involving no guilt; if there be inherent in the very position of a subordinate officer some liberty of action—some discretion of judgment—it is not sufficient to fasten guilt upon him, that it be shown that he has departed from the letter of a command. If the subordinate, acting upon a knowledge of facts unknown to his superior, and which, if known to him, would have materially modified his orders, so acts as to seem guilty of disobedience, he is so in semblance only; for he acts not in disobedience to what he believes the will of his superior to be, but in harmony with what he is convinced his will would be, if expressed to him under the circumstances in which he is placed. It is, of course, to be understood that every departure from the letter of an order must be judged of by itself and rest upon its own merits. The subordinate who ventures upon such a departure, must find his justification in the peculiar circumstances of the case. Whenever, therefore, an instance of apparent disobedience arises, the question must be considered whether such disobedience is real, and not *apparent only*—that is, whether the subordinate has or has not done that which his superior would have ordered him to do had he been in the possession of all the knowledge which has influenced the subordinate in his action [in other words, whether he did not truly carry out the will of his superior, even in the act of seeming disobedience. Who can doubt that the British officer, to whom allusion has already been made, would have more truly carried out the will of his superior by declining to attack for such reasons, [illegible]

earning that he could not do so without danger of certain defeat and rout. I desire, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Court, that these principles, which are recognized in all legal systems of authority, in this tribunal may be considered in their application to the facts which I shall proceed to lay before you. That I declined to comply with the order of my superiors to embark with the detachment under my command on board the steamer *Falcon*, I do not deny; but I do most emphatically deny that I acted thus in the spirit of factious disobedience. I acted as I honestly believed my superior would have ordered me to do had he been possessed of all the knowledge by which I was guided in the course pursued. If, acting in the possession of information which he had not, I seemed to have been guilty of disobedience, I protest that this disobedience is in appearance only. I trust, however, that the facts which have been given in evidence, and to which I shall now call your attention, will abundantly show that no charge of disobedience of duly justly lies against me.

Let me now call your attention to the facts as they are set forth by the evidence adduced. In the month of September last, orders were issued for the 3d Regiment of Artillery to go to California, and a few days thereafter eight Companies of this Regiment assembled at this post, for the purpose of embarkation, which was expected to take place in ten or fifteen days. After our arrival, nearly three months however elapsed before we embarked. At length, on the 22d of December, 1853, our Regiment sailed in the *San Francisco*—a steamer which was hastened off to sea, without a proper trial trip, and as I believe, without the usual inspection required by the Regulations of the Army. It is not necessary that I should dwell upon the sequel of that fearful tragedy; its sad details are known to you all. I may be permitted, however, to say, that when on board this ship, I found that over five hundred souls were crowded together, in close and uncomfortable quarters—not spacious enough so accommodate, decently, half that number. When amid the scenes of that week, I searched in vain for a dry spot in which to lay the sick and dying soldier—and when with the pestilence within and the raging ocean without, threatening speedy destruction to all that yet survived, I heard the commander of the vessel say—*She was not built for the stormy Atlantic, but for the mild Pacific, and he hoped to get her round there in safety.* I felt, and deeply too, that upon *some one* there rested a fearful responsibility, for sending troops on such a voyage, in such a ship, and I then resolved that, if it should ever become my duty to superintend the embarkation of troops, *as their commander*, no effort within my power should be spared to save them from such scenes as were then passing around us. In accordance with this resolution thus formed, has been every step I have taken in relation to the embarkation of a part of the same regiment on board the steamer *Falcon*. On the 1st of April last, by direction of the Secretary of War, companies D, G, I and K, 3d Artillery, were ordered to proceed to California; on the 20th of the same month, (by way of Panama) under command of the senior commanding officer—present for duty. The 20th was the regular day appointed for the sailing of the mail U. S. steamship *George Law*, an A 1 sea-going steam-vessel. On the 8th of May, I claimed a leave of absence for seven days, to visit my friends in Baltimore—to get my family in readiness for the voyage; on the 12th of April I returned to New-York; on the morning of the 13th I reported for duty again at this port. Then I first learned, for a certainty, by an official communication from Col. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, (dated April 10, 1854,) that I was to be in command of the detachment ordered to sail on the 20th of April. I also found at my post another order from the same officer, directing the embarkation of our detachment to take place on the 18th instant, or the 20th of the month, and requiring me to make the necessary requisition for transportation. For the purpose of making this requisition I shortly afterwards visited the Quartermaster's office at No. 6 State-street, New-York. After making the necessary requisitions, and receiving information that we were to embark on the *Falcon*, I inquired of the Quartermaster if he had seen this steamer, to which he answered, he had not. I then went to the office of the Commanding-General, and asked Col. Thomas if any one from headquarters had seen the *Falcon*. He said there had not. I then said to him that my impressions of this vessel were unfavorable, and assigned several reasons why I thought it important that there should be minute inspection of her by a board of competent officers, before sending her to sea with troops. I requested specifically, that a special board might be ordered from Washington, which should be composed of an experienced engineer of the Navy, and one or more Army officers. To this he objected, that there would not be time to write to Washington for this purpose. I replied that with the aid of the telegraph there would be ample time. I further stated that if I cannot have such a board as this, I hope Gen. Scott will order a competent board to inspect the *Falcon*—and called his attention to General Regulations, page 718. From the office of the Commanding General, I went to the office of Warren-street, and found the steamer in which we were ordered to sail, and which had not yet been seen by any one officially responsible for her employment as a transport, as she had not yet come down from the works where she had been undergoing repairs. I did not succeed in seeing her until the next day, the 14th of April, when I did get an opportunity to go on board and examine her. My previous impressions of her unfitness for the transportation of troops were not only confirmed but greatly strengthened. Last, however, the judgment I had formed might be erroneous, I proceeded at once to make inquiries concerning her seaworthiness of experienced ship masters, of well known ship brokers, of responsible inspectors of marine insurance companies, and of others from whom I supposed that I might derive correct information. The result of all these inquiries was the establishment in my mind of the conviction that a proper regard for the safety of my command would forbid the taking of them to sea in the steamer which had been selected for that purpose. This conviction, together with the reason on which it was based, I expressed in a written communication, protesting against the troops going to sea in the Falcon, which I addressed to C. I. Thomas on the 15th of April. Up to the 16th I received no reply to this communication, and no intimation that my request for a competent board to inspect the *Falcon* was to be granted—I, therefore, on that day, as commanding officer of the detachment ordered a board, composed of Lieut Loeser and Winder, and the medical officer of the detachment, Dr. Murray, to inspect the ship—conforming as nearly as I could in this order to the regulation of the army page 718. The report of this board I handed in person to the office of the Head quarters of the army at 3 P. M., April 17,—the day before we were ordered to sail. The results to which this board arrived from the inspections of the vessel, confirmed me in the opinion which I had already formed and expressed concerning her. I now determined that I could not assume the responsibility of marching my men on board of her till her seaworthiness should be tested by a trial trip. Up to this date, from every source of information concerning this steamer to which I had resorted, I had met with nothing but facts and opinions adverse to her character as a sea-going vessel, and a fit transport for troops. On the next day, April 18, the day we were ordered to sail at 11½ o'clock, A. M., I received a communication from Col. Lorenzo Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General, enclosing the report of the Board of Inspection, ordered by myself, and also the report of a Board ordered from the Head-quarters of the Army on the 17th. Accompanying these documents was a letter from Colonel Thomas, saying that the troops must sail on the *Falcon*, as previously ordered. Immediately on the receipt of this letter I resigned my command into the hands of Lieutenant Loeser, and enclosed a copy of my resignation in a letter to Col. Thomas, which I sent by a special member, hoping, and believing even then, that the Commander-in-Chief, on learning that I regarded the *Falcon* so unsafe, that I could not take responsibility of leading my men on board of her, and preferred even to take the painful attitude of apparent disobedience to his will, would reconsider his order, and subject the vessel to such tests as to place beyond all doubt the question of her fitness for the service for which she had been engaged. In this, however, I was disappointed. The troops were ordered on board, and at 2 o'clock, P. M., the steamer sailed on her voyage. The same afternoon, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, I was placed under arrest, and confined to the limits of Governor's Island. In due time, two charges, with their specifications, were formerly presented against me. The first of these is "Disobedience of orders," and the second. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Upon these charges, by order of the President of the United States, I have been arraigned before you. The evidence on which the prosecution relies to sustain them has been presented, and after availing myself of the privilege to review this evidence, and to suggest such considerations in connection therewith, as shall seem to me deserving of weight in your minds, in order to a correct decision of my case, I shall most cheerfully leave it in your hands.

The first charge preferred against me is "disobedience of orders." Concerning this charge I have this following proposition to submit: If the Court shall be satisfied that in declining to embark with my troops on board the steamer *Falcon*, according to the order of the Commander-in-Chief, I acted in the possession and under the influence of knowledge which had the Commander-in-Chief himself possessed, would have prevented the issuing, or caused the revocation of the order, which I am charged with having disobeyed, that in that case my disobedience was apparent only, and without criminality. I will not, I cannot, for one moment entertain the thought that our distinguished Commander-in-Chief, if he had believed that even slight reasons existed why these troops could not with safety be sent to sea in the steamer *Falcon*, would ever have issued an order to that effect, and if under false impressions of the seaworthiness of that vessel he had issued the order. I will not doubt that convinced of their falsity he would have revoked it without a moment's hesitation. If then, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Court, you should be convinced that my conduct was such as would have met with the approval of my superior, had he been possessed of the facts which controlled me, I feel confident that you will at least acquit me of the guilt of factious disobedience of his orders.

What then are the facts in the knowledge of which I acted in declining to lead my troops on board the *Falcon* on the 18th of April last? By the testimony of Judge Lathrop, Captain Eldridge, Major Sprague, and others, I have shown you that I sought with diligence to make myself acquainted with the character and qualities of this vessel before seriously objecting to her as a transport for troops. The testimony which I have exhibited before you in my defence, is in the main the same upon which I acted in declining to embark myself, and in making every effort in my power to prevent the embarkation of my troops.

What is that testimony? First—That the reputation of the *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel was exceedingly bad among nautical men. Upon this point we have heard the decided testimony of Capt. Latham, Inspector of vessels for the Union Marine Insurance Company; Capt. A. B. Clarke, Inspector of vessels for the Son Mutual Insurance Company; Capt. W. H. Mery, Inspector for the New-York Mutual Marine Insurance Company; Capt. John R. Crane, Inspector of the Astor Marina Insurance Company; Capt. James W. Lowe, Inspector of the Marine Mutual Insurance Company. These gentlemen have all been masters of ships—have an extensive acquaintance among nautical men, and by the very responsibilities of their official position, have necessarily an intimate knowledge of the character of vessels owned in this port. Their testimony is, therefore, deserving of the highest consideration. In addition to this, we have the testimony of Capt. Wm. C. Storer, Master Warden of the Port of New-York; of Capt. Burgess, also a Port Warden; of Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, one of the most experienced and influential men among the nautical circles of this City; of Capt. Eldridge and Capt. Gardiner, both distinguished members of their profession. We have heard all these gentlemen testify, in the most unhesitating and unqualified manner, that the reputation of the *Falcon* as a seaworthy vessel was "very low" among seafaring men, previous to her late unsuccessful attempt to make a voyage to the Isthmus. It is impossible that, by any commission of mind, I can add in the slightest degree to the weight which this evidence should have upon your minds. In its very nature it is the very [illegible]

satisfactory that could be adduced upon the point now before you; and I respectfully submit whether, in your opinion, if these same gentlemen had made the statements to the Commander-in-Chief which, under the solemn sanction of an oath, they have made before you, concerning the reputation of this steamer, before he had issued the order to me and my troops to embark on board of her, that order would ever have been given by him. I cannot doubt your answer. The suspicions and doubts which such representations, from such a source, would have awakened in his mind concerning that vessel, would have effectually prevented her selection as a transport for troops.

But again I ask, what was the testimony upon which I acted, in declining to obey this order of my superior? I consider, secondly, that the actual condition of the *Falcon* at that time showed her to be an unseaworthy vessel, and an unsafe transport for troops. I have already stated that the convictions existing in my mind in relation to the qualities of this vessel, were the results of my own personal inspection of her—of extensive inquiries made concerning her of those most likely to know her condition, and to give disinterested testimony in relation to it, and of the examination of her by the Board which I had ordered for that purpose. Were these convictions founded in truth, and the facts presented in the evidence proved them to have been so? It has been proved that on the books of the principal Marine Insurance Companies of this City, the *Falcon* ranked from A 1½ down to A 2½; that is, from a second rate down to a fourth rate vessel. In those offices where she ranks A 1½, her rank has remained unaltered from the time of her first survey in 1848, when she was comparatively new. In those offices whose inspectors have made the most recent surveys of her, her rank is the lowest, and in some of them she has been stricken from their books entirely, as unworthy of any risk whatever. It has also been proved, that on the books of all these companies her class is No. 3, which signifies that she was "a sea going steamer, with two engines, and insufficient spread of sail; also with provisions and security against fire indifferent." Such was her actual condition, as exhibited in the books of these companies—companies which certainly could have no motive to make false representations concerning her. This fact of itself, that the *Falcon* held such a position on the books of the most responsible Marine Insurance Companies in this City, was enough surely, to create doubts in my mind, as to her entire fitness as a transport for troops, and especially so in view of the fact that the custom of our Government in the employment of transports for the use of the Navy, is to accept of none but A 1 vessels, the question irresistibly arose in my mind, "shall a vessel be regarded as fit to convey hundreds of troops to sea, which would be rejected as a transport for stores of the Navy!"

I will now call your attention to the testimony of several witnesses who swore concerning her condition from their personal knowledge of her qualities. Capt. A. B. Clarke, Inspector of the Son Mutual Marina Insurance Company, testifies that he thoroughly inspected the hull of the *Falcon* in July last, but he found in many parts of her marks of strain and friction; a great many of her knees started out of their pluces; that her horricane deck, which is a temporary thing altogether, made her unsafe as a sea-going vessel; that her excessive upper humper had been the cause of starting and straining her timbers below; that her riding above the main rail had not sufficient strength to resist the force of a heavy sea, and that after this inspection he so rated her that their office would have nothing to do with her.

Captain Elbert Latham, Inspector of the Union Nautical Insurance Company for Marina insurances, testifies that his last inspection of the *Falcon* was about two years ago; that his opinion then was that the house on her deck made her unsafe for passengers and freight, giving her too much to hemper; that at that time he rated her A 2½, and made this note at the bottom of his report: "A fair risk in good weather and smooth water"—meaning, as he says, that he thought she would go safe in fair weather, but in bad weather he considered her a very bad risk.

Captain Andrew C. Burgess, Port Warden of New-York, testified that he inspected the *Falcon* on the 2d of this month; that he found many of her knees sprung; that the vessel had been strained; that half-inch wedges were between some of the knees and the main deck; that the siding above the main deck in the larboard side was open with splits; that she had an upper deck or top hamper which, in his opinion, caused her to labor and strain at sea more than she otherwise would; that she had an insufficient spread of canvas; that if overtaken in a storm at sea, with her engines able to give her wheels but four and a half revolutions per minute, her passengers would be in imminent peril; that the first sea that came and struck her in that condition would take off her upper deck and everybody on it, and that the *San Francisco*, in respect of safety in a storm, was a perfect palace to her.

Capt. William C. Storer, Master Warden of the Port of New-York, testifies that he also inspected the *Falcon* on the 2d inst., and the results of his inspection were substantially the same as expressed by Capt. Burgess. In addition, however, he states that the *Falcon* is slightly hogged, and that the wedges between her knees and the main deck were so loose that he could move them with his fingers.

Capt. Wm. H. Merry, surveyor of vessels for the New-York Mutual Marine Insurance Company, testifies that he has examined the *Falcon*, though not particularly since 1850; that he did not consider her a first-class vessel at the time she was built; that her frame was light and insufficiently fastened; that the natural effect of her constant use during a long time and in rough seas, would be to rack her frame and weaken her original strength, and built as she was, pretty nearly to one her up; that the deck cabin which had been built upon her main deck would necessarily strain her hull and render her unsafe, and that if on her recent voyage, with her engines crippled as they were, she had been overtaken in a severe storm, she, in all probability would have been lost; that when she was new he rated her at 1½, but in reality considered her A 2; that he rated her so at the time because such steamers were in their infancy, and he did not wish to injure her; that under the A 1½ he put two dashes, a private mark understood in the office, signifying that she rated with them lower than the recorded rate indicated.

Capt. John R. Crane, Inspector of the Astor Insurance Company for marine insurances, testifies that in 1851 he minutely examined her and found her slightly built and lightly fastened; had large bins on her bilges, and a large upper-cabin on her upper deck; that he considered her a sea-going vessel, and classed her A 2 on his books; that from his knowledge of this vessel he should regard her as pretty much worn out, and that he knows no sea-steamer that stands lower in respect to seaworthiness among nautical men.

Capt. James H. Lowe, Inspector of the Marine Insurance Company, testifies that he superintended the building of the *Falcon*; that she was not so heavily timbered as sea steamers now are; that he desired to give her more strength of frame, but the contractor refused without extra pay; that in November, 1848, she was sold; that her new owners put a heavy topgallant forecastle on her which strained and hogged her, and put her out of shape; that afterwards they shifted her wheel beams from her lower to the upper deck, which he regarded as a great injury to the ship, being never calculated for that weight, and that after this they put on her deck the upper cabin, which, he thinks, pretty well ruined her; "it was like taking a race-horse and making a camel of him."

These witnesses, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Court, I beg you to bear in mind, have all spoken of the steamer from their own personal knowledge. They are impartial witnesses, having no conceivable motive for representation in the testimony they have given. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine how proof of any fact could be produced clearer and stronger and less liable than that which these gentlemen have given. If such proof, however, *be* possible, we have it in the testimony given by Lieut. Henry Rogers, of the United States Navy. This gentleman testifies that he commanded the *Falcon* from June, 1851, to April, 1853—a period of 22 months—when he was compelled by illness to resign his command. He testifies that she was slow for a passenger boat, and during the earlier part of that time, very uncertain; that her machinery was in very bad order, and much worn from work of several years; that she was lightly timbered than any ocean-steamer he knew; that she was considerably strained in her upper-works; in consequence of the upper-deck built upon her, and accommodations for passengers which the hull was not originally intended to bear; that, when loaded, her engines, in the best possible order, had not power to drive her more than ten knots an hour; that the addition of her upper-works had materially effected her qualities as a sea-going steamer, and if overtaken in a severe storm at sea, with her engines crippled, would greatly increase the danger of the passengers on board of her; that her seaworthiness by no means compares with the *George Law* and other first-rate seagoing steamers; that with new cylinders, new decks, additional fastenings to her upper deck, diagonal braces, the vessel in proper trim, and not too deeply loaded, he thinks she might be a safe and fit transport for troops on a voyage from this port to the Isthmus, otherwise not; that she could not go to sea safely drawing 16 feet 3 inches by the head, and 14 feet 8 inches in the stern; that so loaded she would be an unsafe and unseaworthy, that a prudent and reasonable person ought not to take passage in her. Such is the testimony of Captain Rogers, who knew this vessel from stem to stern, who had commanded her for two years, had been with her in all circumstances and, of course, had had the most favorable opportunities to form a correct judgment of her qualities. I cannot doubt that his statements and opinions will have great weight on the minds of this Court.

In addition to the testimony of these witnesses, we have that of Lieuts. Loeser, Winder, and Dr. Murray, who were on the Board ordered by me to inspect the *Falcon*, on the 17th of April, and who testify not only to her condition when lying at the dock, but to her unseaworthy state as demonstrated by her behavior and condition at sea.

We have the testimony of Mr. Henry Waller, and the other passengers who attempted to come in her last November, from New-Orleans to New-York, *vid* Havana, and after a voyage of eighteen days, were most happy to abandon her at the city of Charleston. In the most emphatic manner do these gentlemen declare their conviction of her utter unseaworthiness, both as to her hull and her machinery, on this her last voyage previous to her unprecedented trip of six days to Hampton Roads. If the Court will but compare the description given by these unfortunate passengers from New-Orleans, of the working of her machinery on that voyage, with the description of the same as given by Lieut. Loeser and others, on her recent trip, they will find it difficult, I imagine, to avoid the conclusion either that her machinery is worn out and worthless, or that the grossest carelessness has been practiced in sending her to sea with her machinery in a most defective and disabled condition. The statement of her chief engineer before the Board of Officers convened on her when at sea, was this: "Had I been in the ship on a trial trip, I would never have come to sea in her. Her valves are worn, and cannot be repaired at sea." As a witness called for the prosecution, he has testified before this Court substantially to the same things. This witness has also testified that from his observation of the machinery of the *Falcon*, since they returned to port, it would require a week to make the repairs required; that a trial trip would, in all probability, have developed the defects in her machinery before going to sea, and that since her return, he had found it necessary to cut off quarter of an inch from the length of each of four of the valve-stems of the engine.

Isaac W. Ayres, an engineer, another witness called for the prosecution, testifies that, in his opinion, the valves of the *Falcon's* engine were imperfect when she left this port; that a trip to Sandy Hook and back would have revealed the difficulty, and that a careful examination of her by a competent engineer would of necessity have discovered this defect without a trial trip, showing that in the opinion of this witness there not only existed a serious defect in her engines before she left, but that it was the result of great carelessness not to discover it and apply the remedy.

Patrick Murphy, another witness for the prosecution, testifies that in his opinion the steamer is [illegible] to sea with [illegible] minds. In its very nature it is the very [illegible]

the valve stem of her steam chest too long, is proof of great carelessness in those who put it in.

William B. Skidmore, Chief Engineer of the United States Steamship Erie, called as a witness for the prosecution, testifies that he found, on the return of the *Falcon*, two of the new valve stems, of her engine too long, so as to rest when cold on the bottom of her steam chest. In addition to this as main evidence, that when the steamer sailed from this port she drew 16 feet 3 inches by the head and 14 feet 8 inches at the stern. Captain Rogers has sworn that with such a draft she could not go to sea in safety, and that no man of ordinary prudence would take passage in her.

Such, then, is the evidence as adduced as to the actual condition of the *Falcon* at the time I was ordered to embark on board of her with my troops.

Has this evidence been materially weakened by what has been offered in rebuttal by the prosecution? When I consider that in meeting this prosecution I have had to contend not only against the prosecuting officer of the Government in the able discharge of his duty, but also against a powerful and wealthy corporation, whose pecuniary interests are heavily at stake, I am surprised that no stronger evidence in support of this steamer as a seaworthy vessel has been brought.

Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Court, you cannot have failed to mark the fact, that with but very few exceptions, the witnesses brought forward on the part of the prosecution are connected in interest, directly or indirectly, with the owners of the steamer *Falcon*.

J. J. Boyd, among the most distinguished merchants in New-York, states that he has often furnished transports for the Navy, and that the Government invariably requires A 1 ships. If such care is experienced in the selection of navel stores, is it not a shame that vessels of an inferior rank are accepted for the transport of troops!

The three Captains, McGowan, McKinstry, and Schenck, are all in the employ of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, and although they express themselves confidently in regard to the seaworthiness of the *Falcon*, yet not one of them claims ever to have made a thorough inspection of either her hold or her machinery. The testimony of Capt. Rogers, founded as it is upon his actual knowledge, is of a character to outweigh the mere opinions of a host of witnesses like these. The tenor of this testimony of Capt. Roberts is that of a man whose personal character and pecuniary interests are deeply involved. The statement of this witness upon one point is worthy of a moment's notice. He swears, in support of the prosecution, that three days are necessary to inspect the *Falcon*. I will not deny that this may be so. Indeed, I am of opinion that a longer time than this could be faithfully employed in detecting and enumerating all her defects. Surely, then, the prosecution cannot censure me for attaching but little importance to the brief inspection of an hour made of her by Colonels Abercrombie, Thomas, and Swords.

Isaac Wanton testifies, that in his opinion the *Falcon* is a seaworthy vessel; and yet admits that since she was built he has known nothing particular of her condition. He has been on board of her, but has never examined her.

John Dimon also testifies, that in his opinion the *Falcon* was in a seaworthy condition; but Mr. Dimon repairs the ships of this line, and has done so for three years past. He had received instructions to put the *Falcon* in perfect order for sea, so far as the carpenter work was concerned. It is scarcely to be expected, therefore, that at least so far as his sphere of responsibility extended, Mr. Dimon would very readily discover any evidences of unseaworthiness.

Capt. Stephen Glover, Inspector of the Hudson River and Franklin Insurance Company, has also testified to the seaworthiness of the *Falcon*. In his testimony he states that he considers this steamer as in a high degree seaworthy for her age—and immediately after adds, that age and the elements have had no effect upon her. He also states that her upper deck and cabin does not unfavorably affect her seaworthiness, as they are merely temporary and can be easily knocked away. A safe place, truly, to put some 300 soldiers.

The counsel then proceeded to review at some length the rebutting evidence adduced by the prosecution.

In view, then, of these facts, as to the actual condition of this vessel, I ask, can any one believe that my superior would have ordered my embarkation, had they been in his possession? Would he to-day order it? I dare to say that hereafter no troops will ever be embarked on that vessel. Am I then guilty of criminal disobedience because I did that which my superior would have ordered me to do, had all the facts known to me been known to him? Did I not carry out his real will even when I seemed to oppose it? That I did not act hastily and upon inadequate reasons the unfortunate result of her recent voyage has abundantly shown. In this connection I wish to remind the Court of the general unseaworthiness of the vessels that have been employed in the transportation of troops. I need not refer to particular cases in proof. It is within the knowledge, perhaps, of every member of this Court, and within the knowledge, most of the officers of the army, that old, tattered, worn out vessels, in which no prudent traveler would venture to sail, have been considered amply good enough to transport soldiers. When a steamer has become so crippled by age and hard usage that she is fit for nothing else, in many instances she is handed over to the service of the army. How often has it been the case, to use the language of Capt. Lovell, that "the only reliance of those who sail in these vessels has been upon the forbearance of Providence and the proximity to the land." Did the employment of unseaworthy vessels involve nothing more than the comfort of the troops, it ought not for one moment to be tolerated. Our Government is not so poor that those who fight her battles shall be treated worse than the meanest of her citizens. But when life is endangered; when, as we have so lately seen, a worthless ship is made a snare, the subject becomes one of the gravest importance. Human life is too precious a thing to be sacrificed to speculating and heartless avarice. Who should bear the blame I know not. I sit in judgment on no one; but surely it is time that this trifling with human life should cease, and the safety of the soldier be considered not less than the interests of the ship-owner, with some worthless vessel to dispose of. It is my hope and belief that this trial, whatever may be its issue to myself personally, will turn the attention of the Government to this great abuse, so that it shall be done away with forever. The second charge brought against me is, "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." This charge is "one single and individual term, and cannot be broken by a finding of the Court." Da Hart, p. 376; Simmons, p. 264. To sustain this charge, conduct must be proved which, while it impugns the character of a gentleman, must also be discreditable to his character as an officer, and cast reproach upon the military community. Let us, then, proceed to an examination of the particulars of the first specification, and see whether such conduct has been proved. The first point of this specification is, that "I did, just prior to the embarkation of my command, and without giving time to any competent superior officer to substitute any other officer of suitable rank, relinquish the said command, already greatly deficient in officers, to a subaltern of the same."

Here the period of time when I relinquished the command is made of importance; and it seems to be intimated that I purposely chose a time so late that no proper officer could be found to fill my place. Now, what are the facts? It has appeared in evidence that instantly on receiving the communication from Col. Thomas, on the 18th of April, enclosing the report of the Board of inspection appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and his order to embark with my detachment on board the *Falcon*, I relinquished my command into the hands of Lieut. Loeser, and dispatched a copy of the same, by a special messenger, to the head-quarters of the army. Before receiving this communication, I could not have given in my resignation, and I did so the instant it was received. I made no choice of time, for I had no choice to make. It was impossible, from the reasons that influenced me, that the relinquishment of my command could have been made at an earlier hour than it was, for the reasons of that relinquishment did not till that hour exist. The second point in this specification is, that the reason which I assigned for my conduct, in declining to embark, was a "*false pretence*." This must mean that I pretended to be influenced by that which I knew to be false; or, in other words, that I did not myself believe that the vessel was unseaworthy, although I gave this as the reason for the relinquishment of my command. What evidence has been adduced to prove this? It is said, indeed, that a Board of superior officers had inspected and approved this vessel, and therefore I must have known that she was seaworthy. But let us inquire into the constitution of this Board, and the character of the report which it made. Was it a Board whose decision I was bound to regard? Was it constituted according to the regulation of the Army in such cases provided? The language of the Regulations, paragraphs 718 and 719, is as follows:

"The commanding officers of the troops, or other officer charged with their embarkation, will order one or more needful officers to accompany the portion or commanders, who are to embark on board the several transports, for the purpose of making most minute inspection of the respective vessels, before the troops are sent on board.

"Each of these commanders will make a report of the inspection signed by himself and the accompanying surgeon, to the officer who ordered the inspection."

Now were the requirements of these regulations complied with? Was a medical officer appointed on this Board? No. Was I, the commanding officer who was to embark on the transport, connected with this Board? No. Was I called upon to make the report to the officer who made the inspection? No. So far from it that I differed entirely from the conclusions which it embodied. Was the inspection "most minute," as the regulations require? So far from this being the case, several of the statements of this report are very far from the truth. This report states that the hull of the *Falcon* is but five years old, whereas, it has been proved before you that it is between seven and eight. This report states that the boilers are less than two years of age, whereas it has been shown by the evidence that they are over three years. This report says that the construction of the *Falcon* in the same as any other steamship in the California trade, whereas, it has been shown that the construction of her upper deck is entirely different from that of the *George Law* and the *Illinois*, and other vessels in that trade, and that her frame is very materially lighter. This report states that during the last two years the steamer has been running without accident to hull or machinery, whereas it is in proof before you that only last November she put into Charleston in distress, her hull leaking at the rate of eight or nine inches per hour, and her machinery so crippled that her engines were unable, without aid, to turn their centres. But let us inquire, further, who were members of this Board? One was the Quarter master who had employed this steamer as a transport, and employed her without any personal knowledge of her qualities, and who could not be expected to nullify what he had already done. Another member was Col. Thomas, the chief of the staff at the head-quarters where this recommendation had been approved. Further comment from me would, perhaps, be inappropriate, and I accordingly leave it for the Court to form their own conclusions. Was the decision of such a Board, irregularly constituted, even if impartial, and which, as the evidence before you has shown, was not in possession of the facts sufficiently to form a correct judgment of the seaworthiness of this vessel, to be regarded by me as infallible? It is averred in the specification that, after this report was made known to me, it was impossible I could doubt of the seaworthiness of this vessel, and that I only *pretended* to doubt. But has not the proof which I have adduced in my defence abundantly shown that my knowledge of this vessel was such that I had a right to an opinion even at variance with that expressed in this report? I reg

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Strides of Slavery.

Debate on the Nebraska bill was resumed in the House of Representatives yesterday;—but it was conducted with but little spirit. The passage of the bill is a foregone conclusion. As usual, the rights, interest and public sentiment of the Free States have been treacherously betrayed by some of their own representatives. Executive bribery and party discipline have accomplished their object. The debate will probably drag heavily along until Saturday, when the vote will be taken and the bill passed. Whether this gigantic stride of the Slaveholding interest towards that supreme domination over the destinies of this Continent at which it aims, will arouse a spirit of active resistance among the people of the Free States, or whether it will be tamely submitted to, as have all previous aggressions from the same quarter, the future only can determine.

The next feature in the programme, is *war with Spain*, and if necessary with all Europe, in order to prevent the gradual abolition of Slavery in Cuba. As such a war would be felt almost exclusively by the Commercial interest, and as Cotton would still be admitted into English ports, and as all other Commerce belongs to the North, the Slaveholding interest would be comparatively but little affected by it. That interest, therefore, in view of the object to be obtained, is comparatively indifferent to war; and it counts on the West for sympathy in this sentiment. So far as the influence of Senator DOUGLAS goes, it will undoubtedly have it. It remains to be seen whether even *this* prospect will arouse the Free States to any just sense of their position.

The State Election.

We are promised certainly a triangular, and possibly a quadrangular, contest for Governor this Fall. The Soft section of the Democratic party are to hold their nominating Convention, at Syracuse, on the 6th of September. They will undonbtedly renominate Gov. SEYMOUR, being, of course, committed to his political position, and their State Committee having formally approved of his veto of the Anti-Liquor bill. It is questionable, however, whether Gov. S. will accept. His chances of reëlection will not be brilliant, and there is nothing in the fact of being a candidate likely to be very attractive to him. Politically he would be considered the special representative of the National Administration; and as things are now going, it will be difficnlt to find anybody in the State who would covet snch a distinction. Nor is the candidature of the Liquor interest likely to be more acceptable to Gov. SEYMOUR. He would undoubtedly command a much larger vote from that interest than any other man in the State. But the Hards embrace in their ranks a very large section of the Anti-Maine Law voters, and they will not be drawn off from their own political organization by this question. If Gov. SEYMOUR declines to run, as we think he will, the Softs will very probably fall back upon ex-Comptroller WRIGHT.

The Hards, whose hostility to the Federal Administration, being in revenge for its treacherous betrayal of those to whom it owes its power, is excessive, would be glad to nominate Judge BRONSON for Governor, as every vote given for *him* would be one of direct hostility to the Administration. It is understood, however, that he will decline; —and the Hards will, therefore, probably nominate ex-Senator COOLEY.

These nominations will probably divide the Democratic party very nearly as it was divided last Fall,—though the Administration party will be still weaker now than it was then. Under ordinary circnmstances, therefore, the Whig candidate would nnquestionably be elected. Bnt the Temperance men are determined to secure a candidate pledged to their views:—and if the Whigs shonld nominate a man whose opinions are at all open to suspicion on this point, and who will not pledge himself to approve a stringent Anti-Liquor law, thoy will nominate a candidate of their own,—probably Mr. GREELEY, whose popularity as a Whig, added to the regular Temperance vote, would be likely to give him a plurality and thus elect him. Quite a number of Whig candidates are talked abont,—among whom Hon. GEO. W. PATTERSON is prominent:—and as he has been a life-long Temperance man, his selection would probably prevent the nomination of a separate Temperance candidate.

The present State Senate holds over, as do also the State officers. Upon the Assembly to be elected will devolve the choice of a United States Senator. Members of Congress are also to be elected throughont the State:—at least *three-fourths* of the whole delegation, we prediot, will be Whigs.

Steamers to Havana.

We learn from privates sources at Havana that, at the solicitation of the United States Acting Consul at that port, the Captain General of Cuba has placed the *Black Warrior* and *Cahawba* on the same footing with the other United States Mail Steamers. There are, therefore, now *four* mail steamers between Havana and this port, but running at irregular intervals. It would be a great accommodation to the business community if these two lines could now unite in establishing a regular weekly intercourse with Havana, having a fixed day of departure from this port, and thus giving us the advantage of regular weekly mail communication by steamers with Mobile, New-Orleans and Havana. Such an arrangement could scarcely fail to be advantageous to the steamers as well as to the public at large.

☞ It has been suggested that some demonstration of respect should be made to Captain FRYER of the *Washington*, for his noble conduct in rescuing the survivors of the wrecked ship *Winchester* from the death which, but for his timely arrival, would speedily have engulfed them. The suggestion is eminently worthy of prompt and decided action. Less public excitement has been created by the intelligence of this rescue, than by that of the survivors of the *San Francisco*, because no lives were lost. But the merit of the rescue was certainly none the less on that account; and Captain FRYER deserves the most emphatio commendation of the public for his humane and efficient interference. We trust the merchants of the City will see to it that some publio expression is made of what cannot fail to be the universal sentiment on this subject.

The Two Barbarisms.

The London *Times*, in an article which we copied a day or two since, commenting on JOHN MITCHEL'S exhortations to his countrymen not to aid the English in their war against Russia, confidently asserted that the sympathies of the American people were with England and France in the pending struggle. This, we doubt not, is substantially correct. At the same time, it is not easy to see on what grounds of political principle, that sympathy should be very decided or very active. The Western Powers are professedly fighting against one gigantio Barbarism—but it is in support of another. We do not see that the Americon people are very deeply interested in maintaining the Turkish Empire in Europe. But still less can we agree with the writers who espouse the cause of Russia. This is going to the opposite extreme. The Turks are, unqnestionably, a loose, lazy and unprosperous race—on very bad terms with their neighbors, and, according to Americon arguments applied rather sharply against a certain nation nearer home, doomed, in consequence, to quit their present camping-ground.

But allowing all this,—granting that these Ottomans are inimical to the progress and freedom of Christian society, it does not follow that Rnssia is favorable to them. We can see no sign of any genuine, radical progress in Russia. Latterly we have had some curious reasoning on this subject, and a French style of systematizing and generalizing has been adopted in putting that enormous despotism into a theoretic shape, which looks like something—on paper. We allude to the vision of Panslavism—a shadowy thing, like the substance of Russia; the same huge, odd, contradictory jumble of imported ideas and indigenous despotism—the same evidence of perverse ingenuity and strenuons effort—the one a grotesque sophistry, and the other an unnatural amalgam; the language of both being appropriately enough, the French, and having nothing in common with the real Slavism. Philosophers there are who, having twisted and tnrned Russia, and found it an uncommonly difficult case, in every point of view, resolve to argue, like Rory O'More, on the principle of contraries. Russia goes against the received notions and the ethical principles of daily life; very well, they reason; that is the precise and providential reason why Rnssia is *going to be* remarkably great. That country is all darkness and stringent absolntism. Good; that, of course, cannot last forever. The stronger the compression the more vigorons will be the reection: the more brutified those masses, the sooner shall they be brightened. Destiny works by certain dramatic fulfilments, and Czarism is a tool to be used by the genius of History. This is the transcendental theory. Another and a more tangible argument is, that Russia is going ahead—a vigorous phraso meant to be unanswerable. But surely persons and things go ahead who come to no great good in the end. We are told, however, that Rnssia, building cities, founding fleets, organizing lsrge armies, and planting military colonies, is decidedly going ahead. But after all, we cannot properly call these things *progress*, as we understand it. Ancient Asayria, Persia, Egypt, Rome, were as rich or richer in such evidences of civilization. Russia, in material show, does not come up to those old brute monarchies. By geographical right she holds a tract of earth which nobody could or wonld disputo with her—a tract which furnishes rich harvests and the plentiful material of armies. The Czar can march, on his own ground, from the Gulf of Finland to the Mackenzie River—just stepping once over a Strait. With such advantages and resonrces, his Empire could scarcely fail to exhibit some signs of prosperity—make some demonstrations of power. Yet it has really done very little in that way. It has bnt three or four cities, and few thoroughfares. Its civilization is not the growth of the soil; it is a foreign varnish, and has the feeble stamina of an exotic. It has no arts or *belles lettres*, for its chief language is not its own. We see a movement in the North of Europe, and people are apt to call it the movement of a nation; bnt it is only the movement of a single man. If *mens agitat molem*, it is the mind of one man that agitates the entire mass. We cannot, without doing violence to our mother tongue and our traditions, call that sort of thing a *progress of society*, or a matter to be regarded with respect by any lover of liberty or civilization.

Russia is powerfnl, no doubt; but in its proper place, and with favoring circumstances. She oan make a terrible charge, on occasions, into the Sonthern fields. She is great at a foray; but she must ohoose her time. With Austria or Prussia to aid her, on the Rhine or Danube, she is truly formidable. Bnt if, instead of the Czar's brother despots, who always look to him and rely on him, there were free Governments in Central Europe, Russia would be shorn of her *prestige*, and forced to assume her true shape. We should then hear no more of the Panslavic theory—no one would believe in it.

Let us suppose—and we are supposing nothing which may not become a reality—Hungary independent, a Græoo-Latin federation, or two, on the Lower Danube, and in Thrace; the liberated Caucasus keeping her brave tribes in order, (no very easy task); and the despotism of Austria abolished, or rendered inoffensive by such arrangements;—Europe then need fear the aggressive power of Russia no more. Let geography and common justice manage this matter, and a barrier is raised against the Czar whioh he cannot overpass. If we go further —as our hopes do—and suppose the coming storms and ohances may liberate Germany and France, and so prepare the way for the restoration of a Polish Nationality, we can conceive how the hybrid and heterogeneous power of Russia would shrink into the North. It exists by the grace of European degradation and cowardice. Any show of internal vitality it may possess, is derived from foreign adoptions and appliances—foreign heads and foreign hands; and its external support and *prestige* come, certainly, from the fellowship of the foreign despotisms who appreciate the virtue of brute force, and pray for its continuance. Russia rests on rotten pillars. We speak of overgrown Russia—for it has real resources which are vast, and capable of making, in time, a powerful empire, for that part of the world—a Slavic empire, if you will. But this empire must begin *to grow*, instead of being put together. As it is, the Russian empire is as unbottomed and barbarous as the Turkish; and one argument will serve for both; save that, as the more dangerous and injurious interloper, the Czar should be driven back before the Sultan. We are for putting the latter away quietly—the rights of humanity being greater than his—and for throttling the other sly gentleman, but not too truculently, in consideration of the fact, that it is he who has raised a commotion which may yet serve the cause of Liberty.

And to this end things are, doubtless, tending. Rnssia is wonderfnlly like that other power—that "sick man;" and most of the arguments urged against Turkish intrusion snd Turkish want of stamina, conld be fairly nrged against it. That patched and painted semi-barbarism has no business with the Greek and Latin races of the Dardanelles and the Danube. These must form their own civilization, on their own hereditary soil. The idea of bringing a Rnssian dynasty to Constantinople horrifies all our notions of ethnology and geography. We are happy to think nothing short of a cataclysm can realize it. We know that the Turks must be finally driven over the Bosphorus. But the Russians will as surely be driven up beyond Dnieper and the ramparts of Warsaw. It is a somewhat curious destiny by which the fate of Enrope seems about to turn on its two barbarisms. Some of the system-makers would make out that it is just as it should be; that the increase and ripening of these barbarisms, for ages, were nccessary to liberty, and that having oppressed it for such a length of time, they now, by the logic or the chemistry of the historic drama, combine to form its triumph, or better its chances, by their mutual defeat. Be it so. It is likely the quarrel of these Powers will end like that of the Kilkenny cats, as far as the bright Bosphorus and its classic neighborhoods are concerned. The Christian races of European Turkey are brave and enlightened, and strong enough to form a new nationality; and to thom will probsbly fall the wardership of the Golden Horn—the most magnificent prize of the Old World. This will end the argument of the Czar and the Padishah. Destiny, giving to each a shell of the oyster, will in this way ostracise them appropriately.

No genuine pulse of ours can beat in sympathy with either of them. Our part of that war business has not come up yet. Just now, the tyrants have it all to themselves, snd try to carry on their iniquitons and selfish debate without ronsing the Democracy. They wish to untie only a certain amount of wind for the storm. We, on the contrary, care to see nothing if not the whole family of Æolus flying all abroad —Notus, Auster, Boreas and the rest of them. We only desire the discomfiture of Russia and the Great Powers. Freedom would rejoice over *such* a result, and cares little for any other.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Third Session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Chnrch Sonth assembled some days since, in Columbus, Georgia. It is the highest ecclesiastical body of this large and infinential Church, and its proceedings attract great attention. About 130 members are in attendance. We learn from a private source that the deliberations are progressing with deep interest, and bid fnir to exert an inspiring influence over the vast economy which the Conference controls. Methodism, in the Southern States, has long exerted a prodigious moral power. It has wealth, position, intellect, and numbors. Its active ltinerancy, advancing with civilization into the wilderness, and raising its rude pulpit in the forest, beside the log-cabin, is the most efficient system for rapid motion and frontier-lodgment in the world. Its missionary operations, among the plantation negroes, are very extensive, and planters, we are assured show great readiness in enconrnging the ministers to labor among them.

A large budget of business is already before the Conferenco. The establishment of a regular printing and publishing bnsiness —a Tract Society—enlarged missionary efforts—and snndry other extensive schemes are eliciting debate. Several new bishops will probably be elected. Dr. JEFFERSON HAMILTON, of Alabama, and Dr. GEORGE PIERCE, of Georgia, are spoken of among others, for this office. Rev. Dr. HAMILTON is said to be a man of remarkable energy and discretion—thoroughly versed in all the workings of Methodism, and possessing unusual talents, both as a preaoher, and an officer. Rev. Dr. PIERCE, though a young man, comparatively, has acquired a fine reputation. He is a great favorite in Georgia, and is remembered by many in New-York, for a very admirable speech, some years since, at the American Bible Society Anniversary.

Among the subjects for legislation introduced to the Conference, we notioe Lay-Representation. Neither division of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North or South, allows the lay membership any voice or participation in the law-making department. This feature, introduced into the earliest organization of the Church, has been steadily maintained, and that too, against a pressure that seemed at times to be almost irresistible. The most formidable excitement on this qnestion took place from 1825 to 1830. It finally resulted in formation of the Methodist Protestant Episcopal Church, in whioh Lay-Delegation as a coördinate element of all the legislative bodies, was introduced.

The long agitation seemed then to be extinct. But the spirit was again abroad after a lapse of nearly twenty-five years. Both sections of the Church, North and South, have been excited by its renewal. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, at its session in 1852, felt its influence, but the matter was quietly disposed of and things kept their old channels.

We have no idea that the Southern Church will admit Lay-Representation. Its organization there and here is ecclesiastically the same, and old habits are too firmly rooted for change. The laity appear to be generally contented. As the power of a system lies mainly in its administration, the ministers of the Methodist Church are usually careful to use their authority with very gentle hands and not to provoke resistance. We do not see how the policy could be sustained in any other way. If men had much occasion to assert their rights, they would certainly have Lay-Representation. It certainly argues well for the ministry, that the laity are so acquiescent in the present government.

The Flogging System in the English Public Schools.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR—You have raised a bold voice against the hrutalities of school boys *inter se*, hut you mnst go a step further. You must speak out, firmly and at once, against the far worse hrutalities practiced hy the masters of some of our public schools towards their pupils. I, Sir, have seen a boy, for a trivial fault, thrashed till he fainted, sent out into the air to recover, and then thrashed again. I have seen 13 or 14 weals on a boy's back, from which blood would bnrst at the least pressure, inflicted becanse he could not perfectly unravel an intricate problem. I have seen a hand cut open, and my own has often bled, because we have made a false qnantity, and yet not one of ns ever complained to our friends. Of what use was complaint when such things were part of a system carried into effect by men who, when they governed their passions, were as good masters, and conld preach as Christian a sermon as any clergyman in England, hut who were firmly of opinion that to spare the rod was to spoil the child. I even recollect one case where a boy resisted, and the consequence was a struggle in which others were called npon to assist, for the master was weak and the boy was strong. But, Sir, I have instanced enongh; and now I appeal to you to assist in doing away with a system demoralizing in its infinence, and which would not be tolerated by a free born savage. Speak out, and you will succeed. Tell the mothers of England that others may draw blood from those children whom they boast they never touched in snger. Ask of medical men the effects of such a system, and they will answer—disease of the spine, and not unfrequently an early grave.

W. J. A.

The English schools have long been notorious for the brutalities exercised by the teachers, submitted to by the pnpils, tolerated by the parents and systematically vindicated and upheld by the authoritios. In all the great public schools the "*fagging*" system, as it is styled, is regularly adopted as part and pareel of the general discipline. Its essential feature is the permission it gives to each member of the upper class to select from the lower class, one boy, and to make him, to all intents and purposes, a servant—compelling him to run of errande for him, and to discharge other menial services which he may require, and being at full liberty to inflict upon him personal chastisement at discretion, for any default in attention, and even for any lack of personal respect. This system has always been vindicated as essential to teach the youth of England the virtue and habit of due snbordination to snperiors in rank:—and the consolation to the lads who suffer from it, is the reflection, that in due course of time *their* turn will come to exercise this control over *their* inferiors. Even Dr. ARNOLD, certainly one of the most distinguished scholars and teachers England has ever produced, not only permitted the system in his school at Rugby, but entered into an elaborate written vindication of it, which is embraced in the volnme of his miscellsneous works. And we observe in our English files the record of a case which has just occnrred in the Rngby school, where ono of the upper class severely beat his "*fag*" of the lower form, for something in his conduct which he deemed not sufficiently respectful to himself. The lad appealed to the authorities for protection against such brutality, and the matter has thus become one of discussion in the public prints. The head master DR. VAUGHAN, successor of ARNOLD, has published an article upon it, in which he declares his determination, as long as he shall be connected with the school, to maintain *fagging* as an essential part of the system.

A very strong public sentiment is growing np in England against it, and it has come to be widely regarded as one of the abuses growing out of the *class* distinctions of English society, which ought to be abolished as speedily as possible. It is only inst, however, to say in this connection that the right of thus exacting personal services has never been confined to lads of aristocratic position;—on the contrary, it is purely a privilege of the upper class in school, so that the son and heir of a duke may be, and sometimes is, required to run of errands and wait on the pleasure of a mere commoner's boy, who may be in the class above him. But this fact does not in any degree relieve the practice from its inherent injustice, nor does it prevent its rapidly becoming unpopular.

The brutalities of teachers noticed in the communication copied above from the *Daily News*, are also very common in England, where severity in the discipline of the public schools is probably carried to greater lengths than in any other country in the world.

War with Great Britain.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is there not some fear that we may be involved in a War with Great Britain?

Our Government are seizing all the vessel sthat stow any cargo under the steerage passengers' berths, a practice permitted hy our Custom-House for some time without any objection. Now if the captain of a British vessel should be seized for such proceeding, having before passed the Custom-House without difficulty, and adopt the *Black Warrior* style of proceeding, (as the case seems to me to be a similar one,) would not Great Britain have a right to demand the full value of the vessel, and if not granted, issue a Slidell Bull against us? Will yon tell me the difference? The *Black Warrior* was allowed to enter with a partial manifest, not according to law. The law was carried ont on her last voyage and she was seized. Ships were allowed to enter not according to law;—the law was insisted npon and they were seized. No notice of change was given in either case.

Boz.

All this would be the subject of very pertinent inquiry, if the design of the writer were not transparent, to impeach the recent proceedings by our Revenue officers in regard to the gross violation of the Emigrant Passenger Law of Congress. We have not looked closely into all the cases of seizure, but it is sufficient to know that under one pretext or another, all laws for the regulation of the number and space afforded to European emigrants brought to our shores, might readily be avoided, if the officers of the Government charged with the duty of its execution, or the Commissioners of Emigration are to be arraigned before the public for the faithful performance of this duty. The cases of seizure, thus far, we believe, relate to American vessels. When the emigrant carriers of other nations shall attempt to violate our laws in the same way, it will be time enough to inquire whether they have sufficient apology for doing so, to authorize their exemption from the same penalties, or whether their seizure constitutes a parallel case to that of the *Black Warrior* at Havana.

☞ We have received a letter from E. W. ANDREWS, Esq., the Counsel of Major WYSE, in reply to our paragraph of yesterday on the testimony adduced concerning the steamer *Falcon*. The letter cites portions of the evidence in reply to the opinions we expressed. Inasmuch as we devote some *five columns* of our paper this morning, to a very elaborate argument from Mr. ANDREWS on the same points, he must exonse us for deolining to publish his letter in addition. We have submitted all the evidence brought forward on the trial to our readers, and follow it to-day with the defence of Major WYSE in full. The pnblic will thns have no difficulty in correcting any errors of opinion into which we may have fallen.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The attendance last night, we have much pleasure in stating, was literally overflowing—the occasion being Mrs. MOWATT'S farewell engagement. Half an hour before the time of performance we made an effort to procure *standing* room, hnt could not. Consequently we are prevented saying more at present. Probably on Thursday we may be more fortunate.

It would be a good opportunity for MR. NIBLO to state practically what his theatre will hold.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MR. JAMES ANDERSON —a gentleman who has few equals in certain parts—appeared last night in the character of *Huron*, the play being "Civilization." Ahont a year ago we spoke of this work on its production at Burton's Theatre. The main idea of the play is good—and for a certain style of canting morality—the language also. [Anomalies of a sufficiently obvious character exist in all communities which may well astonish a one-ideased savage like the *Huron*, and from which he may draw inferences pointed enough. On the whole, however, the idea is indifferently worked out; some of the antithetical passages being the merest bathos. Ths drama was indifferently successful at Burton's, where the gentleman for whom it was written, (MR. JAMES WALLACE) enacted the principal character. MR. ANDERSON, who has revived it, will probably not be anxious about its repetition. It certainly does not display his talents to any advantage. He is by far too civilized, too methodical, too cultivated for the rongh spontaniety of the *Huron*. MR. ANDERSON will shine to greater advantage to-night in "King Lear."

Monsieur JULLIEN produces a new Valse to-night, called the "*Farewell, or adieu to America.*" In addition to this the Adagio from MR. FRY'S symphony of the "Breaking Heart," will be given for the first time this season.

The Brothers MOLLENHAUER and M. WUILLE are the principal soloists.

Library for the Eldridge-street Jail.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have kindly indulged us in making our appeal to the public in behalf of the above object, will you now permit us, through the channel of your valnable paper, to return our hearty thanks to all who have in any way contribnted to this object. Here we would acknowledge the receipt of a parcel from Brooklyn, another of excellent character from "Some Ladies;" and a number of volumes, very needful, from a gentleman, and from the American Temperance Society with $7 50 in cash; all of which make a library of the purest literature of about one hnndred volnmes. They are now being nnmbered and prepared for the use of the inmates of this building.

Allow me to say here, that we also have a small Ward Library attached to our Mission Chapel, from which we loan books, free of charge, to all who desire their perusal. In this way, during the last month, we loaned from forty to fifty volumes. This library is also nnder the care of the Missionary of the Ward, and greatly needs replenishing.

These "streams of mercy" are for all who will partake of them, "without money and without price." And it is gratifying to know thet many in the humble walks of life come and drink, and go away refreshed and benefited in mind and body.

We respectfully call npon the liberal and the religious o leod ns their aid. Any communications or donations in books or money, will be thankfully received by the Missionary of the Tenth Ward, whose residence is now No. 50 Eldridge-street.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.—The regnlar weekly meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was held in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon. Present—Governors DRAPER, WEST, DUKE, TOWNSEND, SMITH PINCKNEY, HERRICK, DOOLO. Beyond the reading and examination into the requisitions from the varione Institntions, no bnsiness was transacted.

The report of the number of persons remaining in the different institntions for the week ending May 13, is as follows:

Bellevue Hospital, 643; Lnnatic Asylnm, 578; Almshonse, 1,054; Penitentiary, 757; Penitentiary Hospital, 307; Workhouse, 490; Small-Pox Hospital, 11; Randell's Island, 769; Randall's Island Hospital, 205; City Prison, 225—total, 5,059. Increase, 6. Nnmber remaining May 6, 1854, 5,053; admitted from 6th to 13th of April, 861—total, 5,914. Died, 33; discharged, 735; sent to Penitentiary, 74; sent to City Prisou, 13—total, 855.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUGUSTA.—The U. S. mail steamship *Augusta*, Capt. LYON, from Savannah May 13, arrived this morning. We are obliged to the gentlemanly Purser for favors.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION.—The U. S. mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from Charlestou, arrived this forenoon. The Purser has our thanks for favors.

☞ A State Agricultural Fair, recommended by Gov. DUTTON, and proposed to take place in October next, will be the first State feir ever held in Connecticut.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—All who want the best goods at the lowest prices, should call at the OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers.
Established in the year 1823.

MORE TESTIMONY OF THE STRONGEST KIND from Ohio, in favor of Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, fully proving that these Bitters are unequalled for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c. Read the proof:

P. KESSELMEIR, Jeweler, Wooster, O., Dec. 2, 1851, said: "I embrace the opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I have used them for Chills and Fever, and Disordered Stomach, and found relief in every case. They are the best remedy for Disordered Stomach, I think, in existence."

P. FOLEY, Bloomfield, O., Oct. 7, 1852, said: "With feelings of gratitude I take my pen to inform you of the inestimable benefit I have derived from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters. I have used them for the Liver Complaint, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public as the safest and best remedy in use."

The Editor of the Wooster *Democrat*, May 6, 1852, said: "Hoofland's German Bitters.—This invaluable Medicine is daily performing cures of the most remarkable character. We do not speak of this medicine without a knowledge of its efficacy, as we have tried it in our family, and find it to be the only thing needed in Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia."

DOTER & CLARKE, Cambridge, O., Nov. 17, 1852, said: "By those persons who have used your Hoofland's German Bitters, they are considered an invaluable remedy for Dyspepsia."

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the fnll opinion lately given by Judge SPRAGUE, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.	New-York.
A. B. HOWE.	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.	New-York.
J. E. NICHOLS.	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDRIDGE, KENNE & MOORE.	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, at reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Wagonmen scales, counter and portable; hay portable scales, on wheels for farm use; weighing beams, iron levers, &c. Also, for sale, platform scales, various sizes, counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally respected as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

DEEHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine, consisting in Salt of Cinchona, Quinine, &c., before using the combination of the public, and without making any display upon its availability, the inventor of this medicine only states that the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

"TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deehler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no trace of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates as deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we cannot vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deehler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Lloyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st., and by Clickener & Co., No. 62 Barclay-st., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Gnion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Smith, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gantley Ramsenyer, No. 4 Oliver-st.; Hichings, No. 125 West Broadway; Berrien, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deehler, New Brunswick, N. J.

PREEMPTORY CONTINUATION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE MILLEDOLER ESTATE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., the balance of the 266 very valuable lots and parts, with water right, on the Milledolor Estate, on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts., Avenue A, and 1st and 2d-avs., Harlem. This property comprises a water front and right on the Harlem River of about 350 feet, opposite Ward's Island. The Second-av. Railroad will be finished to this property, and in operation, about the 15th of July next, which will greatly enhance the value of this property. Terms 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. Title indisputable. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 36 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

GENIN'S SPLENDID SPRING HAT FOR 1854, is a "delicacy of the season," for which the gentlemen of New-York seem to have a peculiar penchant. The shelves and cases are swept of their glossy contents, sometimes twice a day, yet there is no dearth, the manufactory being equal to any demand that can be made upon it. The stock of Ladies' and Children's Leghorn and Fancy Hats, Gentlemen's Panama Hats, Gents and Boys' Caps, Umbrellas, Canes, Riding Hats and Whips, &c., &c., has been replenished. The public are invited to inspect the Spring fabrics in the various departments.

GENIN'S No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S article on "Street Improvements," &c., in Monday's *Herald*, is conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be afforded and purchased at the great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway. Look, first, at ANDERSON'S prices—then compare them with Broadway! HIRAM ANDERSON is selling best quality English Medallion Carpets at 12s. per yard—same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3 per yard; Velvets, 12s., 14s. and 15s.; English Tapestry, 6s., 10s. and 11s.; beautiful 3-ply Grain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. and 7s.; Oilcloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. Rugs, Window Shades, &c., at tremendous bargains.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS AN UNQUALIFIED falsehood which some unscrupulous dealers in Yankee Sewing Machines are uttering, viz:—That they have obtained a right to use the Eye-pointed Needle, secured by the patent of John J. Greenough, Esq., granted in 1842, and assigned to us. The legal dispute about the Needle and Shuttle Machines, has no relation to our new Single-Threaded Machines, which stand free from all claim, and are the most perfect and profitable Sewing Machines in existence. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SPRING DECORATIONS.—MR. JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st, is noted for always keeping a good assortment of articles in his line. He has a splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, with all the etceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible prices.—*Sunday Times.*

TO BE WELL DRESSED, TO FEEL INDEPENDENT, to preserve the character of a gentleman, to be considered a person of taste, to obtain favor with the ladies, in fact, to be all that a man should be, it is necessary to consult KNOX, either at No. 533 Broadway or No. 128 Fulton-st., and he will recommend to you, as his ultimatum, to purchase one of his inimitable hats. His new styles for the present season are the ne plus ultras of grace and elegance In a few days he will astonish the multitude with some elegant articles for Sommer wear.

THE NUMEROUS STEANGERS NOW VISITING our City—clergymen and others—are invited to call and examine the beautiful assortment of PIANO-FORTES at the extensive warerooms of the subscribers. Among others those truly magnificent instruments which received three prize medals at the Crystal Palace, and were pronounced the best Pianos on exhibition.

GROVESTEIN & TRUSLOW,
No. 565 Broadway, adjoining the St. Nicholas Hotel.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE ELEGANT SALE OF MARBLE STATUARY Vases (including one splendid pair, 10 feet high,) of every size, just imported; also, Parian statuettes, bronzes, Bohemian glassware, Sheffield plated goods, &c., by our friends A. H. NICOLAY & CO., will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 16 and 17, at their salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st. Ladies are especially invited to attend the view on Monday, May 15.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s WORLD'S FAIR first premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with the celebrated iron fr

The Twentieth Ward Election Fraud.

Trial of William Turner, Hugh Mooney and William Turner, Inspectors.

Before Hon. Recorder Tiffan.

FOURTH DAY.

The hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning.

Mr. McKeon called attention to what he styled an extraordinary advertisement which appeared in the morning papers. He considered it his duty to do so, when anything out of the ordinary course of judicial proceedings transpired. Not only the private interests of his client, but the public interests were involved. He did not intend to impute any improper motives to the prosecuting officer, but a serious error in judgment, he thought, had been committed. In the *Herald* he had read a letter addressed to the Editor, and an advertisement calling upon all persons who had voted for Cummings H. Tucker as Alderman in the First District, Twentieth Ward, to attend the Court of Sessions. He knew not by what means, unless he had had their examination, Mr. Hall could justify the statement made in the letter, that there were a hundred men who had voted for Cummings H. Tucker—thereby branding his clients in advance. It appeared that there were seventy-two by the evidence; and the statement that there were more was most gratuitous. Of all cases, election cases should be most carefully treated; but it seemed that they were to have a public meeting called in the Park for the purpose of this prosecution, and he rose to enter his protest against the unusual and dangerous precedent which had been set in the matter.

Mr. A. O. Hall, Assistant District Attorney, made no reply to Mr. McKeon's remarks, but proceeded to call his witnesses. Several persons were examined to prove that they had voted the regular "Cummings H. Tucker" ticket. The total number of persons who testified to having voted this ticket, up to the hour of adjournment, was 49.

Wm. J. Peck, late Alderman of the Twentieth Ward, and now one of the Tax Commissioners, was called and deposed—Was Supervisor at the late election; was acquainted with the defendants; received the returns signed by them; it was handed to him by Mr. Thomas W. Olmstead; it was delivered on Thursday after the election, and the amended one on the Sunday succeeding the day of election, (the 13th,) at his house, about 10 in the forenoon; the Inspectors were present, and it was written there; they said they had discovered an error, and thought it right to inform me as Supervisor of the Ward; Murray said so; he suggested they ought to make a written statement, and also suggested the form of it; Murray had a memorandum with him, from which he showed where the error occurred; they were at his house; the error occurred by crediting Mr. McConkey with votes for Tucker on the Vanclove Ticket.

Cross-examined—Examined the memorandum; it was in pencil; about half a sheet of letter paper; the Inspectors all concurred in making the correction; the amended return would have elected Mr. Tucker, independently of the 35 votes now in controversy.

To Mr. McKeon—They all seemed anxious to have it corrected; and would do nothing without consulting him; Mr. Turner and Mr. Mooney seemed to rely on Mr. Murray's footing up; Mr. Murray wished him to communicate with Mr. Tucker, and he, Aldermen Peck, said they had better do that themselves; they said they had started first of all for Tucker's house, but on consideration had come to me; received no returns on the night of the election; received them from three Districts on the following day, and the rest on Thursday; knew of one District in which they adjourned the canvass; thought it was the Second; could not say what the practice was but knew of their adjourning a canvass, or as they called it, "Taking a recess;" as Supervisor of the County, had been engaged in canvassing; never did it in one day; the last canvass took 15 days; they adjourned from day to day.

Mr. Hall—In a County canvass the law allows you to adjourn from day to day?

Witness—Yes, for twenty days; nothing was said about fraud on that Sunday morning; there had been a rumor during the week, but he never believed it.

Mr. Sheppard—Have you ever heard rumors that Mr. Cummings H. Tucker was charged with having attempted to bribe voters?

Objected to—and Mr. Sheppard alleged that he had affidavits in his hand.

Mr. Hall insisted on stating his objections. Here was a citizen charged with some sort of fraud long ago by rumor—a gentleman whose character was not in issue in any way, and who had not been placed upon the stand. The gentlemen knew very well it was an improper question.

The Recorder said there were no grounds for admitting this question. It seemed to him quite irrelevant. And even if it were not so, the affidevits would be inadmissible.

Mr. McKeon excepted; he thought that it was quite competent to show that Mr. Tucker had himself been charged with fraud, and that he was deeply interested in maintaining the prosecution. His object was to show the influences and motives acting upon these witnesses. He was sorry to say that the District Attorney's office had been used, he would not say corruptly, but it had suffered itself to be used for the purpose of carrying out this political prosecution.

Mr. Hall having made some remarks on the point raised,

The Recorder said the Court saw no reason to reverse the decision. The question was ruled out.

Mr. Hall—While I am up, I will say I am glad the gentleman has said publicly what he has, I understand, been cowardly enough to circulate in private. Were it not that my hands are tied by my position, he would not dare to take such advantage. Public insults I always resent.

Mr. McKeon—I call upon the Court to commit the District Attorney. He has here, in the presence of the Court, charged me with cowardice. I am said to be excitable, but I am quite calm under this insult. What am I to do? What protection have I or counsel in Court, from open insult? Would I not be justified, Sir, (suiting the action to the word,) in taking this inkstand and throwing it at his head?

Court—Hush—hush.

Mr. McKeon—But what protection have I? I am quite calm under this, but the man does not live who would have said so to me out of door. [During this appeal, Mr. Hall took his seat, and preserved the most imperturbable equanimity.]

The Recorder—Let the case proceed.

Mr. McKeon—But what am I do?

The Recorder—Proceed with the case.

Mr. McKeon—What protection have I? And am I to sit down under the insult? I have committed no offance against the decorum of the Court. Do I understand it as justifying the insulting language?

The Recorder—Certainly not. The remarks which called up this were very unfortunate, impreper and indecorous—and very much to be reprehended. The Court is not to be understood as justifying it at all. Proceed.

By Mr. Hall—How long did those parties remain at your house that Sunday morning? A.—I should judge about half an hour.

To Mr. McKeon—The amended return produced of the Third District was in the witness' possession before he got the amended one from the First; that gave Tucker ten votes taken from McConkey, and including that amendment, Tucker would gain his election by a majority of twenty-five.

At the hour of adjournment, Mr. McKeon asked if all the witnesses intended to be produced, as having voted for Mr. C. H. Tucker, had been yet subpœnaed, or were they yet subject to call by advertisement?

Mr. Hall said that he would not let the jury seperate under the misapprehension sought to be made by counsel for the defence. The officers had received a list of persons who had testified before Justice Stuart, with instructions to subpœne them. Many of these persons had changed their residence since the 1st of May, and the advertisement was put in for convenience of finding them.

The Court then adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—An adjourned meeting will be held at the rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 17, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Young man generally are invited to attend. RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, and C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Australian Letters.**—POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK May 17, 1854.—The undersigned requests the persons who last week deposited letters for Australia at a place commonly known as the "Chatham-Square Post-Office," addressed to the persons named below, to call upon him at the United States Post-Office, Nassau-st., between Cedar and Liberty-sts., some day this week, between 12 M. and 1 P. M., on a matter of importance to themselves. The letters were addressed as follows:

Mr. Champion, for Thomas Clark, Three Jolly Hatters, Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land.
Mr. Michael Monahan, Melbourne Post-Office, Port Philip, New South Wales.
Mr. William McFarlane, care of Elliott & Co, No. 7 Flinders-lane, Melbourne.
Mr. John Mead, Brighton, Melbourne.
Richard Lyne, ship carpenter, Melbourne.
Thomas Williams, ship carpenter, Melbourne.
James D. Caldwell, Melbourne.
Mr. William Francis, No. 79 Elizabeth-st., Melbourne.
John Nelson, Melbourne.
Mr. James Kent, care of Mr. William Helland, Globe Inn, Scranton-st., Melbourne.
John H. Heiser, Forest Creek, Castlemain Post-Office.
Mrs. Henry Newington, No. 7 Little Burke-st., West Melbourne, Port Philip, (M. S. C.)
In the care of W. A. Finley, Brighton, Hobart Town, V. D. Land, for John Bury.
NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant P. M.

☞ **At a Meeting of the Board of Trustees and Faculty** of the "New-York Medical College," held May 13, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"The Trustees and Faculty of the "New-York Medical College" have heard with deep regret the death of Hon. CORNELIUS ELLIS, one of the Board of Trustees of this College.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. ELLIS, the members of this Board and Faculty have lost one of their most honorable, efficient and valuable associates, and the "New-York Medical College" one of its earliest and most devoted friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, with the sympathy of the Trustees and Faculty of this Institution, be sent to the widow and friends of the deceased, and published in the City papers. WILSON G. HUNT, Chairman.

H. DARWIN DORMUS, Secretary.

☞ **The best Pills** in use are DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ARCTIC WILLOW PILLS.—They are prescribed by a number of the most eminent physicians who understand the nature of the diseases they are to treat and cure. They give instant relief, and in a few days will produce the most truly curative results. There is no pain or sickness in taking them, and they will cure in all forms of disease arising from disordered stomach and all forms of disease arising from derangement of the liver, with appetite, sick headache, costiveness, rheumatism in the back, yellow fever, ague, pain in the side, pain in the limbs, pain in the joints, pain in the head, pain in the stomach, pain in the bowels, pain in the kidneys, pain in the bladder, pain in the chest, pain in the throat, pain in the lungs, pain in the heart, pain in the eyes, pain in the ears, pain in the nose, pain in the face, pain in the teeth, pain in the gums, pain in the tongue, pain in the mouth, pain in the nerves, pain in the muscles, pain in the joints, pain in the bones, pain in the skin, pain in the blood, pain in the flesh, pain in the fat, pain in the glands, pain in the secretions, pain in the excretions, pain in the organs of generation, pain in the urinary passages, pain in the womb, pain in the vagina, pain in the testicles, pain in the prostate gland, pain in the seminal vessels, pain in the bladder, pain in the kidneys, pain in the ureters, pain in the urethra, pain in the rectum, pain in the anus, pain in the perineum, pain in the thighs, pain in the knees, pain in the legs, pain in the feet, pain in the toes, pain in the arms, pain in the hands, pain in the fingers, pain in the nails, pain in the shoulders, pain in the back, pain in the spine, pain in the neck, pain in the head, pain in the brain, pain in the ears, pain in the eyes

The Late John Hendrickson, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Being intimately acquainted with the [illegible] of John Hendrickson, Jr., and also the young man himself, I can safely say, never was there a greater piece of falsehoods devised by the evil genius of man, than your special Albany reporter, respecting the [illegible] and tenor of his life, prior to his arrest on the charge of killing his wife. Now, I can well conceive the object of this highly varnished tale of misrepresentation to [illegible] other than that of excusing, in the eyes of the world, the perpetration of a *cold-blooded judicial murder*, on the ground of his former immoral life.

The scientific world will in a short time determine, if they have not done so already, the truth or falsity of the medical and chemical testimony that produced his conviction and execution, and then it will be seen and known who have been guilty of shedding innocent blood.

It is but justice to you for me to say that I do not suppose you would knowingly permit anything to be published in your paper calculated to mislead the public in this matter. But a publication of this sort having been made *in extenso*, I trust you will, in justice to the living as well as the dead, give publicity to this statement, in order that a hasty and incorrect judgment may not be formed of the real life and character of that unfortunate young man. Yours, &c., W. J. D. HILTON.

Aid for the Newsboys' Lodging House.

New-York, Friday, May 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Here is another evidence that business men do sometimes stop and think of others—even the Newsboys. The following note, and the goods, were duly received, and I esteem it a pleasant duty thus to acknowledge it. The note speaks for itself better than anything I can say. Yours sincerely,

C. C. TRACY, Superintendent.

No. 50 Maiden-lane, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

Dear Sir: Enclosed we hand you a catalogue of our goods. If you find any articles there that will be useful in furthering the objects of your commendable Newsboys' Home, we shall take pleasure in contributing such goods as you may find suitable, to the extent of ten dollars. Yours truly, S. W. SMITH & BRO THER.

Journal of Insanity.—With the present number (April) of the *American Journal of Insanity*, the connection of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck with it, as editor, closes. The number is valuable. Two long articles embrace the greater portion of its pages,—the first is by Dr. Pliny Earle, on blood-letting in mental disorders, a monograph of some 120 pages; the second is the conclusion of the excellent treatise on the construction and organization of establishments for the Insane, by Henri Farbet, of Paris.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 16.

$4,000	Ohio 6s, '60	105½	1,650	Parker V Ct Co	5
20,000	Ind. Canal Pref'd 5s	23½	100	do	s3 3
3,000	Erie Income Bonds	86½	1 200	do	3½
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Rds.	56	250	do	b60 3
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	s3 78½	200	Brunsw'k C. Land Co.	4
300	do	s3 78	200	N. J. Franklinite Script	4
5,000	do	s3 78½	77	N. Y. Central R. R.	s3 104½
12,000	do	78½	5	do	104½
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds. priv.	84	6	do	104
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	89	50	Stonington Railroad	56½
40	Bank Commerce	104	200	do	b50 66½
20	Corn Exchange Bank	56	25	Norwich & Wor. R. R.	54
16	Continental Bank	101½	75	do	51½
10	Metropolitan Bank	105	100	do	b60 55
140	Morris Canal	b60 14½	100	Erie Railroad	70
40	Washington Ins. Co.	100	250	do	s60 69½
5,000	Canton Company	24½	100	do	s10 70
200	do	s3 24½	100	do	b10 70½
100	do	24½	200	do	b30 70½
100	do	b30 25	600	do	c 70
400	do	b60 25	150	do	b3 70
100	do	s60 24½	50	do	s3 70
300	Gold Hill Mine	s3 3	175	do	70
100	do	s30 3½	26	do	70½
200	do	s3 3½	200	do	c 69½
250	do	b30 3½	300	do	b30 70
500	Penn. & Leb Zinc	b60 3½	58	do	s20 69½
400	Calec onan Mining Co	4	200	Harlem Railroad	31½
200	do	b30 4	100	do	s30 31
300	McCulloch Gold	s3 3½	150	Long Island R. R.	s3 27½
200	do	b60 3½	100	do	b30 28
100	N. Jersey Zinc Co.	s30 81	30	New Jersey R. R.	140
200	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 25½	500	Reading Railroad	s3 75½
100	do	s30 25½	100	do	s60 75
25	Penna. Coal Co.	s3 103	200	do	s10 75½
100	do	b30 103½	100	do	b30 76
300	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 31½	300	do	s3 75½
350	do	b3 30½	460	do	b60 76½
200	do	30½	100	do	b10 76
250	do	c 30½	100	do	b30 76½
600	do	s60 30½	105	Michigan Cen. R. R.	118
500	do	s3 30½	18	No th. Indiana R. R.	118
500	do	b60 31	35	Cla. H. & D. R. R.	98
500	do	30½	51	Ill. C. R. R. 5 ₱ ct. Stk.	118½
60	Galena & Chi. R. R.	127	78	Clevo. & Toledo R. R.	93½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by Simeon Draper:

$2,000	Great Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 10s				97½
100	shares Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad				27
25	shares Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad				5
200	shares Canton Company				24
75	shares Cumberland Coal Company				24½
300	shares New-York and Erie Railroad Company				68½
50	shares Reading Railroad Company				75½
100	shares Harlem Railroad Company				30½
140	shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company				93½

SECOND BOARD.

250	Niear. Trans. Co.	s3 25½	200	Nor. Car. Copper	s30 2½
200	Canton Company	s3 24½	39	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	93
1000	Flor & K. Jt. Stk	s3 1½	50	Hude Riv R. R.	s60 64
145	Parker V Coal Co.	2½	100	Harlem Railroad	s30 30½
200	do	b30 2½	200	Erie Railroad	s30 69½
200	do	s30 2½	100	do	s3 69½
200	do	b60 3½	100	do	s30 69½
100	do	s3 3½	100	do	b30 69½
40	New-York Cen. R. R.	104	100	do	c 69½
18	do	104	100	do	b60 69½
50	Cumber. Coal Co.	30½	200	do	b20 69½
150	do	s10 30½	100	do	s3 69½
60	do	b3 30½	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	102
50	do	b30 30½	200	Reading Railroad	b15 72½
500	do	b60 30½	50	do	73
50	do	b60 30½	200	do	b3 73½
100	do	s60 30½	800	do	b60 73½
500	do	s3 30½			

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, May 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue pretty brisk and steady, at $6 12½ for Pearle, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is more in request, but at irregular prices. Exporters deal with the greatest spirit, spinners and speculators being comparatively idle. The supply is fair, though it is composed, in the main, of grades under middling, which are not the most popular, just now. The higher qualities are scarce and needed. The day's sales add up 3,755 bales, including 2,800 for shipment, 250 for home use, 105 on speculation, and 600 in transitu. We repeat the official list of current rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands remain in pretty ample stock, while being only in moderate demand for the Eastern and local trade, and limited request for shipment. Hence the tendency of prices, especially of the poorer kinds, is slightly downwards, though no quotable change has occurred in this respect since our last. The steamer's letters are rather more encouraging than her published news, but not sufficiently so to induce heavy export purchases. The day's transactions reach 6,900 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine, No. 2	7 75 @ 8
State, common brands	8 12½ @ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 31½ @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Western Mixed do	8 37½ @ 8 50
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 — @ 11 —

Canadian exhibits no new feature of interest. Some 600 bbls. Superfine in bond, were disposed of at $7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is depreciating under the influence of an increasing supply, and a diminished inquiry. The day's business consists of 2,200 bbls. at $8 50@$8 87½ for mixed to good brands; $8 87½@$9 for favorite; and $9@$10 for fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are salable and firm.

FRUIT.—There have been purchased 500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 75@2 85; 250 hlf. do. do., and 50 cases of Canton Ginger on terms not made public; 200 bushels Pea Nuts at $1 87½; and 30 cases Sardines at 65c @87½c.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request and, being still very scarce, commands tolerably full prices. We heard that 5,700 bushels prime Genesee White were procured at $2 87½ ₱ bushel. Rye is without essential variation. About 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania brought $1 10. Barley is rare and nominal. Skate and Western Oats are in fair demand at 53c.@57c. ₱ bushel. Corn is still plentiful and cheaper, not being more inquired for, either for home use or shipment. The day's operations comprise 47,500 bushels at 65c.@67c. for unmerchantable; 68c.@ 70c. for mixed Southern; 69c.@72c. for do. Western and round yellow, and 73c.@74c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Southern yellow is scarce and of uncertain value.

GROCERIES—Appear rather quiet, at unchanged prices. The day's business includes 400 bags Mocha Coffee, on private terms; 250 Rio do. at 10c.@11½c.; 140 Maracaibo do. at 11½c.; 50 Laguayra do. at 11c. ₱ lb. 240 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 22c.@24c.; 315 package Porto Rico do. at 29c.; 120 Cuba Muscovado do. at 22c.@23c.; 75 Clayed Cuba do. 20c. ₱ gallon; 400 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, in bond, for export, at 8½c.; 175 boxes Brown Havana do. at 5½c.@6½c.; and 75 Yellow do. do., at 6½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—There have been 1,000 bales River sold at 75c. @90c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—A limited inquiry prevails for last year's growth, at 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and quiet, though still quoted firm at old prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is not so freely offered, while being in better demand, at $3 62½@$ 87½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is dull and heavy, being worth only about 53d.@56c ₱ gallon. Tar seems very quiet, at $4 06¼@4 75 ₱ bbl. Nothing really new can be noticed in Rosins.

OILS—There has been no additional transaction reported in Whale or Sperm, which are not over-abundant, while being pretty stiffly held. We have to record sales of 125 barrels Olive at $3 87½, each; 9,500 gallons Linseed at 92c.@93c.; and 1,500 gallons Lard at 85c. ₱ gallon. Other commodities are without alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid, with sales for the day of only 500 bbls. at $14 for mess, and $12 50 for prime ₱ bbl. Cut meats are more active, but not dearer. There were 460 packages pickled disposed of at 7½c.@8c. for hams, and 5½c.@6c. for shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in fuller request, though rather easier in prices. About 1,250 bbls. Rosin is reported changed hands at 9½c. @10c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in good demand at full rates. Some 610 bbls. were bought at $7 @$8 50 for City Mess, and $8 @$8 25 for Country mess; $14@$14 50 for extra prime Chicago do., and $12@$13 50 for prime do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive at $9 @

and procurable at 12c.@15c. for Ohio, 18c. for Western New-York, and 23c.@26c. for Orange County.

Cheese is in moderate supply and request at 10c. @11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sells slowly at $3 50@$4 25 for Common to Prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

[illegible] Sugar, 24 hhds. Cloves, reshipped [illegible] ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are unchanged.

TALLOW—Sales of 15,000 lbs. prime case offered at 9½c.

WHISKY—Sales of 150 bbls. Ohio at 25c. The duty [illegible] remains unchanged, with little offered and Prices ranging from 23c. @ 25c.; and 50 hhds. Drudge, at 25½c., the latter with time and interest, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,500 bales Cotton, part compressed, at 9-32d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Corn, on private terms; 100 hhds. Oil, at 27s. 7d.; 360 kegs Sugar, at 20s.; and some Wood at 35s. Dead weight freights were quoted at 25s.@30s. asked; and Flour do. at 2s. For London, there were taken 500 bales Naval Stores, at 3s.; and 150 boxes Bacon at 30s. For Glasgow, there were shipped 500 bbls. Lard, at 32s. 6d. For Havre, there were but few and very trivial engagements, including Cotton at ½c.; a lot of Ashpha ium at $2 ₱ ton; Ashes at $7@$9; Bone at ½c.; and Rice at $10. A vessel was engaged to load with Deals at St. John's for Galway, (Ireland,) at £7; and another with do. at Pugwash for London at £7 10s. The ship *Edwin Forrest*, now on her voyage from London to Calcutta, was chartered from Calcutta to China and back to London at private bargain. The ship *Brewer*, now on her way to Bombay, was chartered thence to China and back to London at £6 ₱ ton. The *St. Louis* was chartered from London to Calcutta and back to London for £5,500. A vessel was put on for Melbourne, in which measurement goods were being engaged rather slowly at 35c.@37c. ₱ foot, these being the asking rates. For California, there was not much offering at 50c. ₱ foot, the general quotation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Washington Market, Tuesday, May 16.

There is a large supply of Beef on hand, but no change in prices to note in that article. Vegetables have advanced in price. Fresh salmon is quite abundant. Eggs sell 9 for a shilling. Best Dairy Butter is as high as 31½c. ₱ lb. We annex a corrected list of retail prices:

Dead Meats.—Porter-house steaks, 18c. ₱ lb.; sirloin steaks, 12c.@15c. do.; roasting pieces of beef, 12c. @14c. do.; mutton, 12c.@15c. do.; veal, 10c.@18c. do.; corned beef, 12c.@13c. do.; fresh pork, 10c. do.; pork sausages, 11c. do.; smoked Hams, 12½c. do.; do. shoulders, 10c. do.; do. tongues, 14c. do.; salt pork, 10c. do.; pickled hams, 10c. do.; lard, 12c. do.; bacon, 12½c. do.; smoked beef, 12½c. do.

Poultry and Game—Turkeys and chickens, 18c.@ 20c. ₱ lb.; ducks, 20c. ₱ lb.; English snipe, $3 ₱ doz.; pigeons, 50c.@75c. ₱ doz.; spring chickens, $1 25 ₱ pair.

Butter and Cheese—Orange County butter, 18c. @ 31½c., ₱ lb. Pineapple cheese, $1 12½ each; sap sago, 25c. ₱ lb.; imitation English cheese, 21c. do.

Vegetables—Mercer potatoes, 28c. ₱ half peck; Russia turnips, 25 do.; white turnips, 25 do.; red onions, 25 do.; white onions, 31½ do.; Winter pippin apples, 50 do.; spinach, 25 do.; beets, $1 12½@$1 25 ₱ basket; parsnips, $1 ₱ basket; carrots, $1 25 ₱ basket; carrots, $1 25 ₱ basket; sweet potatoes were selling at 31½c. ₱ half peck; lettuce, 87½c.@$1 ₱ dozen heads; salad $1 ₱ dozen; asparagus, 18½@25c. ₱ bunch; pie plant, 12½@ 18½c. do.; water cresses, 37½@50c. ₱ basket; green peas, from Norfolk, 25c. ₱ half peck; redishes 4c. per bunch; cranberries, 75c. ₱ half peck.

Fish—Codfish, 5c.@6c. ₱ lb.; pike fish, 12½c. do.; pickerel, 12½c do.; striped bass, 12½c. do.; flounders, 6c. do.; frost fish, 6c. do.; porgies, 4c. do.; perch, 8c.@10c. do.; haddock, 6c. do.; trout, 75c. do.; halibut, 10c.@12½c. do.; eels, 8c.@12c. do.; fresh shad, 25c.@37½c. each; lobsters, 6c. ₱ lb.; fresh salmon, 62½c. do.; sea bass, 8c. do.; flukes, 6c. do.; mackerel, 12½c.@18½c. each; muscles, 12½c. ₱ half peck; salt mackerel, 9c. ₱ lb.; smoked do., 12½c. do.; pickled salmon, 12½c. do.; smoked do, 13c. do.; codfish, (pickled and dried,) 4c. do.; sounds and tongues, 6c. do.; pickled shad, 10c. do.; white fish and cisco, (fresh water fish,) 6c. do.; salted herring 12½c. ₱ dozen; slewives, 12½c. half dozen; oysters, opened, from 62½c. to $2 ₱ hundred; round clams, 37½c., to $1 do.; soft clams, 25c. do.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN. McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 112 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp'rs and Job.)9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & BRUNSTEDTER. (late William Nensteedter) 25 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...48 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 22 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'f) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.... 20 Park-row, opposite Astor House

Architects.

S. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st

JOHN W. RITCH..... 642 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER. (City and Rural Architecture.) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 49 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....284 Washington-st

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 Soeth-st

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied..... O. M BALLARD'S Improved Heir Dye....333 Broadway, up stairs

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) .51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs

Blacking and Inks, Dunlop's Vegetable Manufactoring Emporium.

C. G. EVERITT. (sole Proprietor,) 36 Gold-st., New-York, Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO. (Late Ireland Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers. (Wood.)

I. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers).....279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..568 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

I. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

THE NEWARK INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer), 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON....132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSELL. (Manufac. all descrip.)....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....37 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.

CHARLES BRUNO (Impt'r and Manuf.)..2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf)....34 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, By-Laws, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS (Manufacturers) 150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 297 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....283 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....94 Maiden-lane, and 23 Liberty-st.

I. & E. HOLBERTON (Retail Warerooms).....9 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Sashes, Doors and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs).....41 Beekman-st.

(* Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, are authorized to make such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated newspapers of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to offer unusual facilities of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise them in such a way to meet prices and always keep the interest of their advertising patrons in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Hoboken, the choicest residence in the county. It is beautifully situated on the Hudson River. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, about six miles from the City of New York, having a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The house is new and very convenience—has Croton water, stationary basins, water closets, baths, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., (Metropolitan Bank Building.)

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Rye, Westchester County, of about five acres. T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with forest and hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, granary, fowl-house, &c There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing the varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jaggar, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors, in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Flushing, with its several advantages of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. Further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York; WALTER JAGGAR, No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence of 50 acres of good tillable land, with a sufficient quantity of wood land, situated on the Hackensack Road, one mile from Newark, (East Newark,) and seven from Jersey City. The farm is in complete order—the soil is varied, healthy and pleasant, affording a view of Bergen, Newar Bay, &c. On it is a large two-story cottage with large garden in front, filled with ornamental trees, choice fruit trees, grape, etc., with good outbuildings in complete order. The above will be sold for less than its value. Terms moderate. Possession given when desired. Apply to M. DANIELS, No 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—43 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 1½ miles from Scarsdale Depôt, on Harlem Railroad—on which is a new and finely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, a complete set of outbuildings and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, New-York, at the mouth of Matteawan Creek, with neat Gothic cottage, 10 rooms (filled,) convenient out-houses, beautiful flower grounds, large and fine vegetable garden, with small fruit and 200 full-bearing grape vines, nearly 5,000 peach, cherry, plum, pear and apple trees, just in bearing; fine springs of soft water, with about 20 acres of land, and finer river views. It will be sold on great bargain, with possession, if applied for, immediately. A. S. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, Dutchess County.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CT.—A neat new cottage with 3½ acres of land, outbuildings for 2 horses, poultry, &c. If not sold in a few days will be let for 6 months with the furniture, new, to a small genteel family. Inquire of JOSEPH S. LOCKWOOD, No. 16 Broadway, or of Mr. A. SEELY, Stamford.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same time of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham (Harlem Railroad) Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores, churches and schools, handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

JOHN BUSSING.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rossie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossie Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—coal per ton, 100 bushels. The same hands in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years; and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, is estimated at expenditure of over $40,000, and the present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned, G. PARISH.

Ogdensburg, New-York, April, 1854.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; occupying as it does, the entire vacant space between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrieania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 2 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence for a gentleman and his family, with nearly 40 acres of good land, highly cultivated; distance one hour and a quarter from the City. Inquire of E. WOOD-BRIDGE, No. 118 Broadway, from 12 to 1, and 4 to 5 o'clock, P. M., each day.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 3 from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY CONTINUATION SALE by order of the Executors, of the balance of the 206 DESIRABLE LOTS, GORES and very valuable WATER LOTS of the MILLEDOLER ESTATE—Situated on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 122d and 123d Wards, and fronting on the Harlem River, Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, near Harlem Bridge.—ALEXANDER NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Chancellor, Thomas Addis Emmet, and Cornelia Graham, executors of Dr. John T. Milledoler, deceased, without any reservation, to close the estate, the balance of the 206 very valuable Lots and Gores, situated on 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d and 123d-sts. between 1st and 2d-aves., Harlem, comprising a valuable water front; also, water right of about 350 feet on the Harlem River, opposite Ward's Island. Valuable improvements are in contemplation in the immediate vicinity of this propert. The Second-av. Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The road is graded and the iron ready to be laid. The road will be in full operation in Harlem, 70 per cent by the 15th of July next, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This offers unusual inducements for the investment of capital in purchase or improvements. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees upon the day of sale, 20 per cent on the 9th of June, when full warranty deeds will be delivered, and the balance, 70 per cent, can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at 7 per cent. The title of the property is indisputable, and will be conveyed free of all incumbrances. Lithographic maps and full particulars can be obtained of CHARLES H. THOMPSON, Esq., No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES H. THOMPSON, } Executors.
CORNELIA GRAHAM, }

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall—Peremptory sale of 100 desirable building lots, on Troy, Schenectady, and Utica-avs., and on Wyckoff, Warren, and Belticktz, in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn. These lots are nearly on the grade of the IXth Ward, and are favorably located in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, within a short distance of Fulton-av. Ommbuses are now running, and by July 4, 1854, railroad omnibuses will be in full operation on this great thoroughfare, (Fulton-av.) at the nominal fare of four cents to either ferry. Neighborhood and location good, pleasant, and healthy. These streets and avenues are all 70 feet wide, and are the same as laid out on the Commissioners' Map of the City of Brooklyn.

Also, one lot, 21 9-12ths by 95 feet, on the east side of 3d-av., 22 feet north of 8th-st., in the VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn. Sixty days' credit, or the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for four years. For maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or at No. 39 Wall-st., New-York; or to S. H. CORNWELL, corner of Myrtle-av. and Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Also, at the same time and place, a one-story and attic frame house, with two lots, on south side of Wyckoff-st., 70 feet east of Utica-av.

One lot on south side of Bergen-st. 470 feet east of Troy-av.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT RINGWOLD, WILLIAMSBRIDGE DEPOT—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground. S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Ohe ville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only 20 minutes' ride from 23d-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and several of the houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must become very readily in sale. Parties wishing to attend the sale furnished gratis, by trains leaving City Hall at 7 30, 9.15, and 10 o'clock, A. M. If rainy oe the 25th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WILLIAM CONSELYEA, Auctioneer

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of EDWARD GODFREY, at Maspeth, L. I., on the Newtown Plank-road—Horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., consisting in part of the following, viz: One pair carriage horses, young, sound, and perfectly kind in double and single harness or under the saddle; one two horse rockaway carriage; one one horse, dn; one light top carriage; one light wagon; one lumber wagon; one sleigh; two saddles; two sets double harness; three sets single, do.; buffalo robes, &c. Also, one lot of harness, one horse rake, forks, scythes, spades, &c. Also, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, lamps, girandoles, cooking and parlor stoves, together with other furniture. States that pass the door leave the Williamsburg ferries every half hour.

CHARLES B. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, to close a concern, of 16 beautiful building lots, in the village of Melvien, adjoining the City of Williamsburg. CHARLES B. MILLER will sell at auction, above, on TUESDAY, May 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the original plot of Melvien, which is situated on the Newtown plank road, between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Maspeth and Columbusville, and two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries. Access can be obtained from both the Flushing and Newtown fifteen minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of payment unusually favorable. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway, or of T. J. FONDA, No. 27 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneers

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.—Contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park, at H. LEEDS & CO. and A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 23d, WEDNESDAY, 24th, and THURSDAY the 25th, at 10 o'clock each day, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the entire elegant furniture, looking glasses, &c., contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts. comprising the furniture of 11 buildings, and having been furnished within the last six months. Particulars in *Courier* and *Journal* and evening papers. JOHN W SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RICH JEWELRY, WATCHES, PLATED WARE &c—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at his store, No. 64 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, the stock of a firm unfortunate in business. A rich and splendid assortment of watches and jewelry. Now is the time for first class jewelry store, and well worthy the attention of purchasers, as every article will be warranted as represented, and positively sold to the highest bidder, by order of the Assignee. Particulars in Catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS on 51th and 55th-sts., by order of Executors—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Chancellor Thomas Addis Emmet, three Lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av.; and two Lots on the south side of 55th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New-York.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PART IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE—On TUESDAY and following evenings, a large collection of English and American Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., comprising many valuable publications, in quantities suited to the Trade or Private Libraries, being in part the stock of a Bookseller, with invoices of a new and fresh stock. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock each evening.

J. B. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.—A collection of valuable Autographs of English celebrities, including Queen Victoria, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Anglesea, Daniel O'Connell, &c., with large number of English nobility, literary, dramatic and musical personages, warranted original, will be sold by J. B. BLEECKER & CO., at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 18th, at 12 o'clock. A list at the Auctioneer's office, No. 21 Wall-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—Large sale of crockery, glass, China, yellow and Rockm. ware—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, WEDNESDAY, May 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st., to close out choice stock in packages and lots from the shelves, worthy the notice of retailers, grocers and country merchants. Terms at sale.

FURNITURE.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AND FANCY DECORATIONS.—D. S. HOUGH calls the particular attention of purchasers to his new and extensive warerooms in the marble building No. 324 Broadway-st., four doors south of Grand-st., where may always be found the largest, choicest, rarest, richest and most complete assortment of everything pertaining to housekeeping, as Furniture of every description, style and price; Carpets of all kinds and grades; Oil Cloths, Beds, Blankets, Bedding and Mattresses; Oil Paintings, Piер and Oval Glasses, China Dinner and Tea Sets, Cutlery, Silverware, elegant mantel decorations, Clocks, &c., and a multitude of articles both ornamental and useful, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. N. B.—All goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE No 314 BROADWAY, GOTHIC HALL.—TUNIS MORRELL invites the public to give him a call when in want of furniture. His stock and facilities are very extensive for good furniture, and that made to great advantage by old established manufacturers. Elegant rosewood suites parlor furniture beautiful enameled furniture, desirable dining-room furniture, with every article needed in furnishing complete in my line, satisfaction given to every purchaser. Brooklyn or any other reasonable distance delivered free of charge.

ENAMELED COTTAGE CHAMBER FURNITURE.—MATHEWS & STACY, Nos 514 and 516 Broadway, who received a silver medal at the last Fair of the American Institute, and a bronze medal at the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, in New York, for the best suites of Enamaled Cottage Chamber Furniture, respectfully invite their old patrons and the public to call and examine their rich, unique and extensive stock. They have determined not to be undersold. Suits, with hair mattress, straw paillasse, pillows and bolster, for $40.]

CABINET FURNITURE.—WM. C. GARDINER No. 80 Beekman-st., corner of Gold, is prepared at his new and extensive furniture warehouse to supply families, hotels, and steamboats, with suites of splendid rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture, of superior quality, of his own manufacture, covered with rich satin brocatella, velvet plush, &c.; also, his celebrated premium bedsteads with mattresses, bolsters, and pillows to fit, and a full assortment of plain furniture.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Doeble and single counting-house desks of all sizes, from three to eight feet; office desks of every variety, from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools 3s. to $15. Pigeon hole cases from 5 to 40 holes. Office tables from 3 to 10 feet, at the Office Furniture Store, No. 25 Ann-st.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange. by P. K. PERRILL, 154 Grand-st. 2 doors East of Broadway

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—Please call and judge for yourselves of our stock of Paris Millinery Goods. Madame PIERRE & GUY, No. 159 3d-av., between 16th and 17th-sts., wishing to secure the patronage of the ladies of the upper part of the City, has procured the services of a French lady who has been for years at the head of one of the fashionable houses of Faubourg St. Honoru, Paris. Light entrance next small profits.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS is now exhibiting at her show rooms a large and fashionable stock of Paris millinery and straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS received the Medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery; and the only medal which was awarded for Split Straw Goods.

Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No 564 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & DOBBLE have removed to No. 16 Maiden-lane, where they exhibit their former place of business, a large, new and splendid assortment of Straw Goods, comprised by Messrs. A. Journeay, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of Straw Goods, Hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

GARDENING.—WM. CURR, No. 240 West 26th-st., would call the attention to giving designs, laying out, and keeping Gardens and Grounds. Plants of all kinds supplied.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,500,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes" passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 12th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States. Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds are guaranteed as above, have the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

S. SEYMOUR & CO., GENERAL RAILROAD AGENCY. Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 118 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in amounts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable Securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS.

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive engines and cars, railroad bridges, Mac Callum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c. &c.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keatier, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Macefield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Macefield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated road, at No. 2 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of the per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through to be finished of Illinois are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN WHITE ZINC COMPANY is hereby called on the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at rooms No. 35 and 37 Trinity Building, Broadway. The books for transfer of stock will be closed on the 20th to the 1st prox. By order of the Board of Directors

JOHN S. WORTH, Secretary, pro tem

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an installment of 5 per cent on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 15th of July next. By order.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1854. EDW. KING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Road-holders, stock-holders and creditors of the BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD, are requested to meet at the Astor House on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, on business of importance.—NEW YORK, May 12, 1854.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following, which he offers at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded, by mail or express, to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers	$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHERS.	
Duplex aed Levers, from	125 to 275
INSEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter do. Watches, for timing horses	135 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, splendid time-keepers	125 to 250
EIGHT DAY WATCHES,	
which run eight days without winding	140 to 185
ENAMELED WATCHES,	
for ladies, some in hunting cases	35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
for ladies, some in magic cases	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND	
up and turn the hands without any key	85 to 140
ALL KINDS WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.	
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches for the Ladies	35 00
Gold English Patent Levers	35 00
Gold English Pateet Levers in hunting cases	58 00
Silver Patent Levers, as low as	16 00
Silver Detached Levers, as low as	14 00
LADIES' GOLD SETS.	
Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Ear Rings, $2 to $25, Pins, $2 to $25.	
Bracelets	5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	10 00 to 110 00
Gold Vest Chains	8 00 to 85 00
Gold Fob Chains	6 00 to 25 00
Gold Wedding Rings	3 50 to 7 00
Gold Gnard Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	2 00 to 6 00
Gold Pob Seals	3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles	2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	3 50 to 16 00
Diemond Rings	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear Rings	100 00 to 300 00
Dismoud Pins	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings, with stones	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs, per set	1 50 to 10 00
Gold Scarf Pins, per pair	5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Tea Spoons, per set	5 00 to 9 00
Silver Table Spoons, per set	12 00 to 21 00
Silver Table Forks, per set	13 00 to 23 00
Silver Forks, for children	5 00 to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings, each	1 50 to 3 50
Gold Armlets, for children, per pair	2 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings	75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
Gold Scarf Pins	1 00 to 7 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, New-York,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Well-st., second floor, near Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.
Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that roils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers, and to the trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Garnish chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—One Imperial Press, No. 1; one Super Royal Press; one Medium Press; also, printing types and materials of all kinds for sale low, for cash or approved paper, by CORTELYOU & GIFFING, No. 29 Spruce-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report, $3,543,301 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$138,383 99
Received for interest	4,690 15
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00
	$180,583 65
Total	$3,723,884 26

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c	$11,000 99
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	8,203.15
Claims by death	77,029 17
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 26
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,610 27
	127,574 78
	$3,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,863 56
Advanced on policies	19,735 02
Bonds and mortgages	3,382,933 41
Premium account	47,603 25
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,580 91
Due from agents	54,588 13
	$3,596,309 88

Claims unpaid	35,000 00
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854	$19,660,927 34
Amount at risk issued since	1,258,650 00
Total	$20,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	389,900 00
Dead	59,800 00
	$449,700 00
Total at risk	$20,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854	7,373
Number of policies issued since	438
Total	7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	148
Dead	25
	173
Of which—	7,638
6,511 are for life.	
972 are for seven years.	
36 are for one year.	
119 are for irregular periods.	
7,638	
Increase for the quarter in amount at risk	$808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies	285

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy.	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dufilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bueker.	Jno Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Samuel Marshall.	Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	John M. Bamart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Moulton
Chas J Stedman.	Lyenrg's Edgerton.	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Sqronlls.	Cephas H Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. Forphan.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND.—Established Aug. 9, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thomas, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Banker.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 22d May, 1854, and will be declared in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 61 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,700,000.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Werren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arther Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Bowning,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deening Taylor,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed C. Ceeter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsaud,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peter Hall,	Robert M. Hone,	

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, No. 172 Canel-st., People's Bank Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas T Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	James C. Weaver,	Abraham Bell,
Jeo. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chepin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Browe,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Ronesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno Moecypeecy,	Alfred Barmore,
Geyl'd B Hubbell,	Geo. D Cragin,	C. H. Mcleture.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and 39 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company have a fund their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H Geeckenbosa,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel P. Whitney.
Geo Gilfillan,	J. DeForrest Wood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pennsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000 all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC C. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B FELLOWES, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, May 11, 1854.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION for Twelve Directors of the Third Class, held at the office of the Company, on the 9th inst., the following persons were elected:

M. Van Schaick,	N. D Morgan,	Jas. M. Benedict,
A. C. Kingsland,	Silas C. Herring,	John P. Ware,
Philip Reynolds,	E. D. Morgan,	Jas. M. McLean,
John T Terry,	Edwin J. Brown,	Elenzar Parmly.

At a subsequent meeting of the

Ships Wrecked and Dismasted at Sea.

Loss of the Bark Byron from Charleston and Two of her Crew—Rescue of the Remainder by the Clipper Ship Alleghanian.

We have for some time past been in daily receipt of intelligence of wrecks and ships seen in a disabled condition out at sea. The late heavy gales have made terrible havoc among the shipping far and near. The following abstract of the log of the clipper ship *Alleghanian*, and that of the bark *Byron*, will be read with melancholy interest:

LOG OF CLIPPER SHIP ALLEGHANIAN, FROM NEWPORT (WALES) FOR NEW YORK.

April 30—(Sea account) 9 A. M., saw part of a ship's poop; kept a lookout from topgallant yard for a wreck. At 11 20 saw a ship with loss of main and mizzen masts and foretopmast; kept off S. by W. 21st, lat. 46° 16', long. 31° 25', came under the lee of a wreck; backed maintopsail and boarded her; found her poop stove in, with six inches water washing about; main and mizzen gone at the deck, foretopmast at the cap, foresail partly adrift, topgallant forecastle stove in; nothing to be found in her cabin but bedding, all the boats gone but one which was stove, with *Argo* off its quarter, (before reported, the captain and crew taken on by British ship *Mohongo*, from Londonderry.) The ship appeared strained and had four or five streaks list to port, with several of her chain bolts out on the larboard side; at 1.30 filled away and kept a sharp lookout for boats from aloft; at 4 P. M., made a bark ten miles to the windward, with signal of distress flying with loss of foremast and mizzen mast; beat up to her and at midnight spoke her—she proved to be the bark *Byron*, of Castloe, Capt. NORTON, with decks swept and looking badly; had lost two men overboard; took the officers and crew, 12 in number; the *Byron* was from Charleston bound to Nantes, (France) with a cargo of rice, flour, and cotton; at 4 P. M. filled away; at 7 A. M. saw a ship with loss of main and mizzen masts, steering about S. S. E., probably for the Western Islands; At 11 A. M. saw a brig, the crew of which seemed to be fishing the mainmast; they showed no colors. This was in lat. 44° 58', long. 32°. 22d, in lat. 44° 7', long. 34° 20', at 1 P. M., saw a ship steering S. S. E., with loss of main and mizzen masts, probably bound to the Western Islands. At 11 A. M. saw a ship standing N. W. by the wind (W. S. W.), with loss of mainmast. At noon, spoke and passed ship *James Brown*, Wilson, from Liverpool, with loss of maintopmast at the cap; had two topsails reefed and set for courses; all well. 27th, lat. 46° 22', long. 44° 10', passed iceberga without number, from 100 to 200 feet high, three or four miles in circumference, and did not get clear of them until May 3, in lat. 42° 50', long. 57° 30'. At 5 P. M., same day, (May 3), spoke British ship *Saco*, from Liverpool for New-York, with loss of topgallantmasts and fore and main-topmast heads, steering W. N. W. May 7th, saw a large ship with loss of maintopmast; showed no colors; standing to the westward.

LOSS OF BARK BYRON, OF CASTINE, FROM CHARLESTON FOR NANTES, FRANCE.

Log.—Left Charleston March 28, with a full cargo of cotton and rice; April 1, had heavy gales from the southward; 4th, heavy gale from E. N. E.; in these two gales received but little damage; 16th, in lat. 45° 54', lon. 32° 30', commenced blowing from S. S. E., and increased to a perfect hurricane, gradually hauling to the westward, with a heavy sea on; at 8 A. M., the sea began to board, the ice parts were knocked on, in order to free the decks of water; soon after a sea boarded, which carried away the ice bulwarks, monkey rail, galley, water casks, spars, and breaking a number of ring-bolts; all the sail that was set were carried away by the wind and sea; hands were lashed to the pumps, which were many times choked with rice; at 10 A. M. a sea boarded, which carried away all the main rail, bulwark's top timbers, water waste on the weather side from the main channels to the bow; also, forward house and everything attached, incinding three men, one of whom was saved by a rope; then determined to cut away the masts, in order to save enough of the hull, if possible, to save ourselves. After several attempts, succeeded in cutting away the rigging, when the foremast went by the board, and all attached; also the main topmast and jibboom, a part of the lee rail, top timbers and waterways, were carried away; nailed canvas over the openings in the sides to keep the sea out, which was making a clean breach over her. 15th—Began the same; all hands at the pumps; latter part moderated a little. 20th—Quite moderate; made preparations to leave the wreck; the hull being in such a broken state, and making so much water, it was not possible to keep much longer above water. At 6 o'clock P. M., made a sail to leeward, 12 miles distant. Made a signal, which was immediately answered. After dark set a light. At 12 o'clock, midnight, the strange sail came up within speaking distance, and took us off, together with our baggage and some small stores. At 4 o'clock, A. M., 21st., we were all taken on board, ten in number, by the ship *Alleganian*, Capt. STETSON, from Newport, (Wales,) bound to New-York, and treated very kindly.

The names of the seamen lost were GEORGE COATES and ROBERT MAGEE; at least those are the names they shipped by.

ANNIVERSARIES.

New-York Conference Missionary Sermon and Anniversary.

The Anniversary of the New-York Conference Missionary Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Jane-street M. E. Church. The Annual Missionary Sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, at 11 o'clock. He took his text from Ezekiel, 47th chapter, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th verses. He said that, among the remarkable things in God's government, one was, that at no time were we left without living witnesses of His power and grace. In the darkest periods, some bright stars have glimmered in the firmament, to reflect a portion of their Maker's glory. In the antediluvian period Noah appeared; in the land of Uz was Job; in the Uz of the Chaldees was Abraham, and among the apostate kings of Judah was Obadiah and Elijah. So in every period of the Church's history. In the deep corruption of the Dark Ages shone LUTHER, MELANCTHON and ZWINGLY; in the polluted age of Louis the Fourteenth were the devoted Port Royalists, with Madame GUYON and FENELON; and in the equally shameless and licentious reign of CHARLES the Second were BAXTER, Chief Justice HALL, and the devout lady RACHEL RUSSALL; and then in the darkest period of the Papacy, there were a devoted few at the University of Oxford, at the head of whom were the WESLEYS, and their companion WHITFIELD. During the seventy years of Babylonish captivity of the Israelites, when the text was written, Zoorish, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Ezekiel. The book of Ezekiel was mostly written in the spirit of vehement denunciation of the sins of the people. The words of the text were thought by some to symbolize the different periods of revealed religion; by others, the different stages of Christian life in individual believers. The reverend speaker said he would take another view of the passage—that of representing the gradual progress of Christ's kingdom to the earth, as that was a view more applicable to the occasion.

The stream of true religion at first was very small—our Lord began with a few obscure Jews—then in seven years, bursting the confines of Judah, it spreads among the Gentiles, through the chief cities of Greece and Asia Minor even to imperial Rome, and in three hundred years the religion of Christ is recognized as the religion of the civilized earth—the established religion of the Roman Empire, extending from the Arabian Gulf to the British Channel, and from the Euxine Sea to the Pillars of Hercules. Still the Gospel had not achieved all its destined victories. The whole of the North of Europe was filled with barbarians, besides immense regions in Asia—there were yet unsubdued the British Isles, worshipping Woden and Thor, and held captive by Druidism; millions of the human race not yet dreamed of in the Western world, besides the almost boundless Empires of China and Japan, and the whole of unexplored Africa. To all these the waters of Divine truth are equally necessary, and are destined ultimately to extend.

It was to this universal diffusion of Christ's kingdom, the reverend speaker said that he supposed the text to apply. The design of God was that these healing waters shall extend to every part of the habitable globe, and he proposed to show the general adaptation of the gospel scheme to this object, and then the special adaptation of their peculiar form of Christianity to the grand result. No religion can become universal that embodies within it any decided antagonism to such an idea. If a system of faith be evidently local in its character and adaptation—if it be fitted only for men under certain modifications of humanity, it cannot have an origin from the infinite intelligence—and as no false religion is adapted to be a universal religion, so none has ever put forth any such pretension. The systems of Egypt, Greece and Rome were obviously local, and hence they made no claim to universality. Instead of recognizing one universal God, they had gods of the several virtues and vices, and recognized national and local deities. MAHOMMEN attempted to establish a universal religion, but proved himself a false prophet. The Koran is not adapted to man as man, but is accommodated to human nature only as existing where the impostor resided. The gratifications it allows in this world and the promises allaring to another, betray a mind breathing the atmosphere of the seraglio and the harem, and every part reeks with the fumes of Oriental voluptuousness. The religion of the Old Testament was also local and marked by national peculiarities. Christianity is an entire contrast to all this, and is addressed equally to all mankind—it contradicts no principle of philosophy, is fitted to all climates and countries alike, and thus proves its heavenly design. It is also adapted to universal diffusion, because it meets a universal necessity of our common nature—the necessity of religion—a necessity which is manifested by all nations, savage or civilized. Christianity is especially adapted to man as sinful and guilty. Nothing else—neither infidelity nor any system of false religion, presents any renovating agency or remedy for sin.

Christianity is equally effective in its mission, among all the phases of our humanity.

He then considered the adaptation of Methodism to promote the general diffusion of true religion, especially with reference to missionary enterprises, and exhorted an enlarged missionary spirit; then the work largely begun shall be consummated, and the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and his Christ.

EVENING EXERCISES.

The exercises commenced with singing by the congregation, and prayer by Rev. Mr. SELLICK.

The second annual report of the Society was then read by Rev. Mr. HERRANCE, showing the Society to be in a successful and flourishing condition.

The Chairman, Bishop SCOTT, then introduced Rev. Dr. WILEY, recently returned from China, who addressed the meeting. He said he looked upon every kingdom of this world as destined, according to the providence and promise of God, to become one day the kingdom of God and his Christ, yet he felt a deeper interest very naturally in the missionary work in that country where he had spent some years of his life, and in which he had seen the workings of the missionary cause; upon whose moral and political condition his own eyes had looked. He then remarked upon the situation of that country. One can never learn China from books—it requires the eye to look upon it. There is a great work going forward in that empire which claimed their attention. China, the long sleeping, motionless China has moved. A nation that has known no advancement for two thousand years past, has begun to advance. The mighty impetus that started the whole world has started that dormant nation to accomplish, in his opinion, results great, striking and important.

China is in a state of revolution. That statement might well startle some of his hearers, but it was a great fact. There was, he was happy to say, a Christian element in that revolution. Whoever heard of such a thing before as a great heathen empire giving life to a revolution involving in it a Christian element and a Christian power, which promised fair to revolutionize the whole country, and even evangelize it. A small body of men moved forward to the conquest of China. The leader of that body found a Christian book and read it—he was a descendant of the ancient line of monarchs that ruled over the empire, but had been driven from his seat by the traitors; he was restless in spirit, and felt disposed to urge his claim to occupy the throne of his fathers. God, however, seemed to have had a work besides all that for that man to accomplish. He made inquiries with regard to the truth of the religion which the foreigner came to teach, and said, "this religion shall be ours," and they who joined him in that work must embrace that religion. The Christian element had entered into the whole work with astonishing success. That small body of men, at first numbering 200, had increased to 3,000,000; and all through the army this truth prevailed. He asked, what did this state of things mean? He did not know whether those men were converted or not, but he did know that the movers of that great enterprise in China, were men who had examined Christianity as far as they could; were men who had long been disgusted with the idolatry and the superstitions of their country; were men who had long been satisfied that their country were ruined by the superstition and idolatry which existed there; and who have had some intercourse with foreigners from the West, and had become convinced that there was some power in Christianity. He would look upon the Chinese people as at least intellectually convinced that the Christian religion was right and theirs was wrong.

As far as he could learn before leaving the country, the army were victorious in every engagement; but he did not know whether those men who spoke so favorably of Christianity would become the masters of that Empire, though he believed there was a leavening power started in that vast people by the revolutionary work, which would eventually lead to the establishment of the Christian religion in that great heathen Empire. He would direct the attention of his audience to the waste created among the people by the revolution. The army going through that country, said—and gave very good indications of their *doing* so—that they would become masters of their Empire. And the people say: "We will have the insurgents for masters." There was a good demand for laborers, books, and preachers, in that country; and if this resolution succeeded there would be a greater demand still. The first want awakened by this great condition in China was the profound, the earnest, and the ardent prayer of the whole Christian Church.

These people need another thing. There is now a great revolution going on there. Are any of us drafted for this battle of the Lord? We cannot go; then we must aid in getting substitutes. The great want is men. Moneyed contribution is not enough. Soldiers are wanted in the great work. This work can only be effected by instrumentalities, Why is it that men are wanted—men of heart—ready for this work? The funds were ready and the instruments of labor are sought, but are not found. Why? Because we do not train our children for this missionary work. They are trained for every other avocation, but this is neglected; therefore the missionary ranks are not filled. When we consecrate our sons to this work, then, and not till then, the Kingdom of Christ will fill the world.

Rev. Mr. HAGANY then addressed the meeting. He said that the conversion of this world shall not take place by the simple agency of the Gospel alone; not that the Gospel shall not be the grand instrumentality when the way was prepared for it. Taking the world just now as it stands, if we had no other hope than that which is founded upon the diffusion of Gospel truth among the heathen nations of the globe, he would despair. That Gospel has been in the world 1,800 years, and what has been accomplished? To be sure it has greatly extended, and the Roman Empire was converted in 300 years. Miracles attended the Gospel throughout that whole period—the eyes of the heathen were opened before the people felt that such a religion was of God, and derived its power much on that account. 700 years after that time, Mahommedanism had extended its dark wing over those nations, and Christianity was almost exterminated from that period till 1500 in all the earth. Then came the Reformation, and Europe waked from the terrible dream, but there were political causes had as much to do in bringing it about, as did the preaching of LUTHER and the German Reformers. What then is the hope of the Church? He looked, in conjunction with the Gospel, to great Providential agencies. One was the superior power of the Christian nations of the present time, and their fear is among all the nations—China and Japan have been intimidated by them,—the Christian nations are all powerful in this respect. He believed God would accomplish a great deal by the wars he shall bring upon the earth. Christianity can go hand in hand with almost any agency. Another great instrumentality towards this result, was the material agencies which bring the nations together. Years ago nations were seperated from each other—now they are brought together in a moral aspect, and every steamer that goes over the waves of old ocean is an instrumentality in this grand work of diffusing the Gospel. The downfall of the Popish system, which recent events show to be near at hand, was another effective instrumentality in the work.

In view of this universal diffusion of the Gospel, the duty of the Church was to plant missionaries over the heathen world, to proclaim the Son of Righteousness in all lands, and we trusted to see the day when the morning light of this lower sun shall be continually rested upon Christian Missionaries.

Rev. Dr. NEELY of Alabama, then briefly addressed the meeting, with reference to Home Missions, when after a collection was taken, Bishop SCOTT closed the meeting with a benediction.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A SEA-CAPTAIN FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner HILTON at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Capt. BENJAMIN ROOKE, aged about 40 years, of Wreckford, R. I., of the schooner *Allie Day*, which had cleared to sail for Texas to-day.

Henry Greer, sworn: I am an officer of the Fifth Ward; was on duty at the corner of Broadway and Leonard-street about 10 minutes past 12 this morning, when I was told there was a man lying on the sidewalk in Broadway, between Walker and Lispenard-street; I immediately went there; Capt. Brennan of the Sixth Ward, and officers Brown and Coot were there; upon examination we found the body of deceased was warm, and we thought him dead; we immediately conveyed him to the New-York Hospital; we found $16 25, a sailor's time book and some keys on his person; also, a pencil case.

Dewitt C. Peters, M. D., sworn: The deceased was brought to the Hospital about 12½ o'clock; he was dead; I have made a *post mortem* examination of his body and found double Pneumonia; this was the cause of his death.

The Jury readered a verdict that he came to his death by "Pneumonitis."

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, held at the office, No. 2 Hanover-street, yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Company for the ensuing year: George L. Schuyler, Charles Dealson, Nelson Robinson, William C. Wetmore, Thomas W. Ludlow, Robert Schuyler, Richard M. Blatchford, Governeur Morris, Henry R. Dunham, Philip Daler, Isaac E. Heviland, Albert J. Akio, Henry S. Blatchford. A meeting for the election of officers will be held on Thursday next.

EXAMINATIONS.—The following gentlemen upon examination, have been admitted to the Bar: JOHN LALOR, CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, THADEUS BAILEY, OBENIAH S. BARKER, JAMES C. BARROW, JOSEPH EDWIN BERRY, WILLIAM HOARTIO BULLOCK, NICHOLAS WILLIAM BUSTEEU, JAMES C. JOHNSON, WILLIAM D. MAURICE, ALBERT MONTFORT, ADAM F. SACKETT, DANIEL L. SHOREY, STEPHEN F. SKINNER, JOHN D. STROW, FREDERICK B. SWIFT, MYRON E. TANNER and THOMAS VERREN.

CHILD ABANDONED IN A HOTEL.—A lady of respectable appearance called the other day at a hotel in Greenwich-street, and ordered a room for herself and child. One of the best rooms was reserved, in which the lady sat for about two hours, and was then observed to go out. She did not return, and after some hours one of the servants opened the door of the room and found a fine male child stretching and squalling upon the bed. Search was made for the mother, but she could not be found. In the meantime the child has found favor in the sight of one of the gentlemanly proprietors, who speaks of adopting it.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The National Grays, Flank Artillery Company of Fourth Brigade, will make an excursion to-day, to Orange, N. J., this being their thirtieth anniversary. This corps was formerly attached to the old 27th Regiment of National Guards, now the 7th. At that time, if we are not mistaken, Col. POSTLEY, who fell in the Mexican war, was a private, and subsequently an officer of the Grays. DOAWORTH'S full band will accompany them.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A young Frenchman made a desperate attempt to cut his throat yesterday with a sharp-edged chisel, at his boarding-house No. 480 Broome-street. He was, however, prevented from committing suicide by a timely discovery of his situation. The sufferer was taken to the City Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

ARRIVAL OF CHOICE POULTRY.—Quite a large number of Dorking fowls, gold and silver pheasants, gold and silver bantams, Spanish fowls, Barnacle geese, black swans, &c., arrived here from Liverpool in the steamer *Washington*. They were imported by P. T. BARNUM, and are designed for his villa in Connecticut, Iranistan.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN NEW-YORK.—A telegraphic dispatch announces that Ex-President FILLMORE will leave Philadelphia for New-York to-day—probably arriving here about 2 o'clock. He will be waited on by the Joint Committee of Reception appointed by both Boards of the Common Council, to extend to him the hospitalities of the City.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—This Association has established a down-town agency at No. 2 Nassau-street, where books can be received and returned, by such members as find it more convenient than the main building in Astor-place. The latter, we understand, will open about the 1st proximo.

Meeting of the Farmers' Club.

The regular weekly meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held at 12 M., Tuesday. Between thirty and forty members were present. SOLON ROBINSON, Esq., occupied the Chair. The subject for the day was, "Summer Arrangement of Grape Vines and Small Fruit." The Secretary, HENRY MILES, Esq., read an extract from the *Revue Horticole*, for February, 1854, on Assyrian Horticulture. The *Revue* says that LAYARA has done good service by his explorations at Nineveh. QUINTUS CURTIUS rejected the story of the hanging gardens of Babylon—and so have other grave historians—as fables. LAYARA has found at Babylon a table of stone bearing a good representation, well preserved, of the famous gardens, established upon platforms supported by columns, the style of which very much resembles the Corinthian order. He has introduced into England many kinds of oak trees, from Kardistan, especially the Quercos Brantii—so named from the discoverer, BRANT. It is the "sacred tree" mentioned in the Bible, under which the King, SENNACHERIE, sacrificed to his false gods. This truth is shown by a transparent cylinder (doubtless an agate) found in the ruins of the palace. It bears engraved figure precisely of the acorn of the sacred tree. This oak is one of the most beautiful of its kind.

The plains of Chaldea have been visited by very few botanists, so that they may be termed *virgin* to horticulturists. From them originally came to Europe some of the best fruit trees, and lately an Englishman has brought into Europe from there the Stenwick peach, the best of all, and for which the horticulturists of Great Britain pay, it may be said, its weight in gold. LAYARD always speaks with enthusiasm of the vegetable richness of those vast plains. In Spring they are covered with flowers, one after another daily changing color through the whole scale of colors. This change continues until stopped by the Summer heat. In the mountains of Kurdisten (whose heads are covered with snow in Summer) are found *truffles in great abundance*, and an extensive trade in them is carried on. Dates form the basis of the people's food. A great interest must naturally attach to the character of the tree out of which the timber used in the edifices of Nineveh was made.

Several other interesting extracts appertaining to horticulture and agriculture were also read.

Prof. MAPES gave a lucid explanation of GILES' digging machine

The subject of the day was then called up.

Prof. MAPES described the best method of Summer pruning of vines and their rank feeding propensities; recommended *tannic acid* for strawberries, and remarked that the *peach borer* is best avoided by planting the tree one inch further out of the ground than it grew in the nursery.

GEORGE WASHINGTON said that Mrs. ZADOC THOMPSON, of Burlington, Vt., had suggested what seemed to him the best method for ridding ourselves of this nuisance which has yet been proposed. It is to wrap around the base of the trunk a dark colored cloth, under which the worm would secrete himself without entering the inner bark. The cloth may at times be removed and the worm killed. This has been found a most valuable means of accomplishing this object.

An interesting conversational debate was then continued up to 2 o'clock, when the Club adjourned to Tuesday, 30th inst.

FIRES.—At a late hour on Monday night, a fire broke out in the attic of a dwelling-house at the corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place. The damage was very slight....The Seventh District fire was caused by the burning of some shavings at the Manhattan Hotel, No. 133 Fulton-street....Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the cabinet warehouse of Mr. HOFFMAN, No. 167 Avenue A. The damage sustained was about $400, and fully covered by $900 insurance in the Pacific Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

NEW MUSIC.—"The Right of Nebraska," by H. S. NEWELL. The emergency of the times demands a unanimous response from all the friends of the Union to the call made in this song and chorus:

"Then awake, sons and sires, lend echoes prolong,
Protest with your might against injustice and wrong;
Your country demands it—be faithful and true;
Protect well her honor and she'll ever bless you."

Price, 38 cents. Glee Clubs and other organizations forwarding $1, will receive four copies, postage free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE—The beautiful Drama of the "Sea of Ice, or the Child of Prayer," is to be performed at this popular Theatre this afternoon, for the accommodation of Ladies' Schools commencing at 2 o'clock. In the evening, a new moral Drame, entitled "Steps to Crime." The "Blacksmith of Antwerp" completing the entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is not strange that the sunlight which, with its long, golden fingers, traces upon the forest and the field its magical Iris hues of beauty, should weave so subtle a fabric of eternal light upon the silver, that it should transfer lovely features and sweet young eyes coduringly to the deguerreotype. BRADY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

ANNA.—The last chance of witnessing this thrilling moral drama, at Barnum's Museum. It is played at 3 this afternoon, and also 7½ this evening. Go and witness it. Greatest production of the season.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 15, 20, 21, 47, 48, 46, 70, 74, 75, 76.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 1, 2, 12, 19, 20, 22, 26, 29, 34, 117, 11, 48.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 811, 813, 589, 923, 777, 681, 782, 1025, 725, 1030, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1063, 1065, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1077, 1065, 1087, 657, 697, 697½, 613, 949, 477, 633, 917, 973.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 671, 612, 812, 816, 818, 822, 824, 828, 830, 832, 836, 810, 831, 760, 783, 728, 368, 842, 846, 848.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 83, 93, 313, 431, 693, 675, 817, 861 to 866, 868, 869.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 8, 23, 750, 542, 687, 860.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Tuesday.

Before Hon. Judge Beebe.

KEEPING A LIQUOR STORE WITHOUT LICENSE.

Sylvester Bennett, convicted of selling liquor without license at No. 71 Hammersly street, was brought up and sentenced to pay $50 fine.

INDECENT ASSAULT UPON A CHILD.

Henry Joyce, a German, was placed at the bar, under an indictment for committing an indecent assault, with felonious intent, upon the person of Rosanna Reardon, a child aged seven years, who was son to the store for some milk.

A question was raised by counsel as to the admission of the child's testimony, she being under age to take an oath. His Honor admitted her statement, which was clear and simple. After examining the doctor and other witnesses in corroboration, the case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court, and a verdict rendered of "guilty of an indecent assault." Sentence deferred. The accused received a good character.

CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

Philip McArdle was placed at the bar charged with having in his possession, with intention to pass, several counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank, R. I. The bills were worked from a plate that had been stolen from the Bank, and from which no bills had been taken for the Bank since 1844.

Philip Passmore, druggist, of Grand-street, deposed: That on the evening of March 21, the prisoner passed upon him a $10 bill on the Cranston Bank, R. I., which proved to be counterfeit. The counterfeit bill was here produced by Mr. Blunt, and identified by the witness as the one offered by the prisoner.

Mr. Jacobs also testified that he received one of the same counterfeits, namely, a $10 bill on the Cranston Bank of Rhode Island.

Officer Alder, attached to the Second District Police Station-house at Jefferson Market, deposed: That he proceeded on the day of the arrest of the prisoner to a house in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues, with a posse of men; they surrounded the house about 1 o'clock in the morning, and upon entering discovered the prisoner, two women named Mary Murphy and Bridget Oaks, and Eliza Flynn; witness arrested the prisoner and told him to show him what he had in his pocket-book; the prisoner took some bills out of his pocket and thrust them in the stove, where they were half burned; found a spade, trowels, some tea, coffee and sugar, in one of the rooms; searched a parlor and found a large quantity of money; about $400 in different packages; this money was good; witness' party arrested four females and two males and conveyed them to Jefferson Market; Eliza Flynn said the house belonged to her.

Charles E. Kecler deposed: That his place of business was No. 219 Third-avenue; had a bill passed at his store by the prisoner, he thought, on Monday evening, the 20th of March; witness gave him for the bill a leveller and a trowel, and good money in change. Witness here identified the bill passed upon him.

Lieut. Dunn, of the Twentieth Ward Police, testified that he was in company with officer Elder when the arrests were made; witness corroborated the testimony of officer Elder as to the attempt of McArdle to burn the bills, pieces of which, as it afterwards turned out, were fragments of the counterfeit bills on the Cranston Bank.

Here the case was rested for the prosecution.

No witnesses being brought upon the stand for the defence, Judge Beebe proceeded to charge the jury at some length.

The jury in this case, after retiring to their room for deliberation, returned to the Court in about two minutes, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty of forgery in the second degree." Remanded for sentence until Friday morning next.

BURGLARY.

Hugh Cristy was placed at the bar, charged with having on the night of the 6th of May entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Bertorf, No. 104 Perry-street. The grating of the area way was removed so as to admit the entrance of the burglars. About $15 worth of property was removed from its proper place. The evidence not sustaining the charge of burglary, the jury rendered a verdict of an "Attempt at Grand Larceny." The Court then sentenced him to one year's confinement in the Penitentiary.

SENTENCE OF CAPT. THISTLE.

Capt. Thistle, convicted some time ago of firing a loaded gun at Deputy Sheriff Folsom, was fined $250 for the offence. The Court administered to him a severe reprimand.

USING A SLUNG-SHOT.

Joshua Jackson (colored) pleaded guilty to having assaulted a colored man of whom he was jealous, having found him in his house alone with his wife. While there, it appeared that the prisoner drew out a slung-shot, and attempted to strike him in the head with it. The Court sentenced him to one year's confinement in the State Prison, under the special statute.

PETIT LARCENY.

William Mitchell and Edward Long were tried and convicted of stealing several boxes of sugar from the saloons of John Taylor, Broadway, valued at $40. The jury convicted them of petit larceny only, and sentenced Mitchell to the mercy of the Court. Sentence the latter to 4 months and the former to 6 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

John Hudson was fined $100, and sentenced to 30 days' confinement in the City Prison, for keeping a disorderly house.

Then Court then adjourned for the day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Achilles J. Rosseau vs. *Noah Tomes and others.*—This was an action for goods sold and delivered, viz: a suit of sails for the schr. *George Ross*, of which Tomes was master and the other defendants owners, in the month of January last. It appears that the master of the schr. ordered the plaintiff to make a new suit of sails, which were to be delivered on board for $275. When the sails were ready, the master of the schooner made a number of frivolous objections to their fitness, and said that the sails did not suit the schooner, and were not roped and thimbled according to order. The plaintiff proved that after the order to make the sails was given to him, the owners of the schooner had an offer to purchase her, made by a third party, provide the vessel had sails made of a superior quality, known as "Colt's Duck;" and that as the sails ordered from the plaintiff were out of that material, the order was repudiated, and the sails returned to the maker. The Jury found for the plaintiff $288 damages. On motion of Mr. D. McMahon, for the plaintiff, the Court ordered an allowance of $20, in accordance with the rule.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The Fire Department of the City of New York vs. *James Wright and others.*—This is an action against the defendants as agents of foreign corporation, to witt the North American Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and brought to recover a penalty under an act of the State of New York, passed in 1849, which provides that all foreign insurance companies must pay two per cent. on their premiums to the fund of the Fire Department of this City. The defendants denied the constitutionality of this penal statute, and suffered a verdict to be recorded against them, with liberty to appeal to the General Term on that point. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages $1,184 18.

MARINE COURT—Tuesday.

Before Judge Thompson.

James McLaughlin vs. *Frederick Witzel.*—This was an action to recover damages laid at $500 for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant, who is a butcher in William-street, keeping a large dog, which in January last bit the plaintiff. A suit was brought by his mother to recover for the loss of the services of the plaintiff, in which she succeeded—but as that Jury could not assess the personal injuries of the boy, the legal advisers of the latter instituted the present proceedings. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $30, which does not carry any more costs than damages.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIREMEN'S RIOT—ONE MAN FATALLY INJURED.—As before announced, Engine Company No. 12 on Sunday evening were driven from their machine in Myrtle-avenue, near Canton-street, by a well known gang of rowdies, but we have since learned that several persons were seriously injured. A young man named RANDALL was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. Coroner BALL yesterday proceeded to take his dying testimony at his residence in Graham-street. Officer DENTON, of the Fourth District Police, lost one of his eyes in the fight, and officer MCCLARKY of this same District had his skull broken.

FOUND DROWNED.—Officer MURPHY, of the Third District Police, yesterday morning found the body of an unknown man floating in the East River, near the foot of Amity-street. The Coroner was notified.

INTERESTING TO TAX-PAYERS.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of the Common Council:

Whereas, The practice of reducing or remitting taxes after the assessment rolls are confirmed by the Board of Supervisors, is attended with loss to the city and is of doubtful legality, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of all tax-payers claiming a reduction of taxation on account of over valuation of real or personal property, or military exemption, or exemption as ministers of the gospel, or for any other cause, to appear before the Board of Assessors within the time limited by law for the correction of assessments; and that no application for the reduction or remission of future taxes will be entertained by this Common Council, unless accompanied by the affidavit of petitioner, showing a sufficient reason for omitting to appear before the Board of Assessors, or showing that the correction sought for was occasioned by the error of the Board of Assessors, after the expiration of the time limited for correction of them.

Resolved, That the Board of Assessors cause the foregoing resolution to be published and printed in all notices or advertisements issued by them in relation to future assessments.

COURT OF SESSIONS.—This Court assembled yesterday, before Judge Moore and Justices Stilwell and Snyder. Thomas Ryan, indicted for burglary, in stealing a quantity of tools from a house in Hamilton-avenue, about one year since, was placed upon trial. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of burglary in the third degree.

FLUTAL CONDUCT.—A man named Edward Smith, charged with molresting a married lady, in Union-street, on Saturday night, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Curtis, and fined $40, or in default, six months' imprisonment in the County Jail.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

FIRE.—Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, a fire occurred in a rear building attached to Messrs. TUTTLE & BAILEY'S brass and iron foundry, at the foot of South Ninth-street. The building was occupied on the first floor as an engine room, and where the fire originated, on the second floor, as a japanning room. By the prompt action of the men at work in the foundry and the assistence of the Fire Department, it was soon extinguished. Damage by fire and water, about $1,000. Insured in the Citizens', Ætna, and Fulton Fire Insurance Companies. A gold watch belonging to THOMAS COOK, and the clothing of several of the hands at work in the building, were burned. The fire was the result of carelessness, having caught from a heated shovel which one of the men was using in scraping up japan, which had been spilled on the work-bench and dried down.

☞ At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, a resolution offered by Alderman MAERZ was adopted, directing the Counsel to prosecute the contractor on Marshall-street for the fine of $10 per day, from the 1st of December last to May 15, for not complying with a resolution of the Board requiring the fulfilment of his contract on said street. A resolution, offered by Alderman LINSKEY, was also adopted, appointing a Committee of three, in connection with the Mayor, to investigate the matter of the Second Ward District School, in relation to the recent incendiary fires.

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday, Coroner HANFORD held an inquest at the County Penitentiary on the body of CORNELIUS JEROLEMAN, a native of New-Jersey, 43 years of age, who died suddenly yesterday morning. He had been sent there the day previous as a vagrant, having been picked up in the street drunk. The jury rendered a verdict of death from delirium tremens.

REWARD.—The Common Council have passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Second Ward School-House on Saturday night last.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Aldermen Kelly, Sparks, Smith, Linskey, Baker, Woodruff and Maerz, have been appointed a Board of Health.

JERSEY CITY.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Common Council was held at the Lyceum last evening. Alderman LYON, President of the Board, presided. The message of Mayor MANNERS was received and read. A communication from the Mayor was also read objecting to an allowance of $2 50 extra, for writing up the books of account of the City. The objections of the Mayor were overruled by a vote of 11 to 4—Alderman James being excused from voting. The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow $10,000 at 7 per cent. interest for City purposes. The Board proceeded to appoint a Board of Commissioners of Assessment, as follows: First Ward, David Gould; Second Ward, Joseph W. Morgan; Third Ward, J. V. Brower; Fourth Ward, James Narine. The Board, after several ballots, elected Alderman Selah Hill, as Water Commissioner, in place of Thomas C. Alexander, resigned. The Board then elected Robert Gilman, Comptroller; Edgar Morris, Weigher and Measurer; Edgar Morris, Superintendent of Ferries and Wharves; R. D. McClelland, Jr., City Attorney; Albert T. Smith, City Treasurer; David Smith, Collector; the Jersey City *Daily Telegraph*, the Corporation paper; and Charles J. Farley, Captain of the Watch. After some further business the Board adjourned.

☞ The Washington *Union* concludes a long article in reply to the *National Intelligencer*, on the Africanization of Cuba, as follows:

Spain and England, and their faithful ally in the Federal city, cannot, with all their ingenuity, deceive the world into the belief that the Africanization of Cuba would be anything else but a gigantic evil, or that, once accomplished, *it will ever be submitted to by the American people.* Whatever the motive of Spain or of England, the United States will protest, in every form, against the consummation of so disgraceful a project. Spanish despotism in Cuba has long since become a "nuisance" to the United States; but whose is its present condition of one great dungeon is added the disgusting spectacle of that lovely island turned into a sort of lazar-house of runaway slaves and Abolition incendiaries, our voice will demand the abatement of the nuisance. Spain and her allies may as well know this now as later. *Never will the American people submit to such a change in the condition of an island within sight of their own shores, and commanding so formidable a position.* The Africanization of Cuba is attempted to be justified by England on the ground of a desire to arrest the slave trade; and yet England is well aware that the only effective way to accomplish that result is to make Cuba a State of the American Union. But the British Ministry would rather see the island sink into the sea than that it should pass into the hands of the American people; and Spain has united with France and England in

[Advertisement.]

ANNA.—The last chance of witnessing this thrilling moral drama,

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid one year, in advance, as follows:
Within the County ..... Free.
Within the State ..... 13 cents.
Within the United States ..... 26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, OF FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, made up expressly for circulation in California, will be issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, and arrangements have been completed to render it in these respects the cheapest paper published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

Progress of the Nebraska Bill in the House.

Highly Interesting Proceedings in both Houses.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

The city has been comparatively quiet to-day, under the reaction of the excitement of the preceding week. Nebraska, by common consent, was laid aside as a topic out of doors, although speeches were upon it in the House.

The opponents of the bill are disheartened. Betrayed and deserted at the critical hour when they relied most upon their betrayers, it is no wonder that they have little heart for further effort. But woe to those who betrayed them. Already they begin to feel within their own bosoms the punishment of their error; and they will be made to feel it in many an emergency where they will find no aid from the Administration, for whom they have sacrificed their integrity, and certainly will not dare look for it from those they deceived and deserted. And if they are not reminded of their error by the averted gaze of an injured constituency, and the prompt withdrawal of the confidence heretofore reposed in them, the constituency well deserve, as they doubtless will experience, many repetitions of the outrage.

The Pacific Railroad bill, I believe, is dead for the present Congress. Those who had it in charge in the House, have from the beginning united with the majority in their tyrannical, not to say disbourable, evasion of the rules, in order to hurry the bitter Nebraska physic down the throats of the powerful minority. And they knew perfectly well that they were to look for votes for their railroad, not among the ultra, strict construction Southern men who constituted the Nebraska strength, but almost exclusively among the men who were *opposed* to the Nebraska bill. They knew, too, that the opponents of the Nebraska bill relied upon the Pacific Railroad special order yesterday, as their legitimate rock of refuge and defence. They knew just as well, because distinctly informed of it, that if they should join the Southern enemies of the Pacific Railroad bill in postponing its consideration, in order to take from the minority the advantages given them by the presence of the special order, its Anti-Nebraska friends would desert it, and leave it to die naturally. And yet with a full knowledge of all this, Gen. MCDOUGAL, of California, consented to the postponement for a week, and so accomplished the almost certain death of his bill. Not a man of those for whose sakes he consented to postpone the bill will vote for it on that account. He gains not a single vote by tha act, while he drives off those upon whom alone he could rely. If that is statesmanship, it must be of some new order not yet domesticated on this side the Rocky Mountains. I mistake greatly, if Mr. MCDOUGAL won't have an ugly account to settle with his constituents, on this score. They care nothing about Nebraska; but the Railroad is their life; and they will not hold him guiltless who by such unpardonable mismanagement throws away the only safety for the measure, without the possibility of compensation.

The HUNT and CRAIGE difficulty assumed a new phase to-day, Mr. CRAIGE taking much pains to compel Mr. HUNT to send the challenge, which duty common sense (if that quality *can* be exercised in connection with a duel) evidently left with Mr. CRAIGE last evening. I profess no familiarity with the code duello, but the impression made upon my mind, and upon the minds of others with whom I have conversed, by the scene in the House this morning, was that Mr. CRAIGE was very anxious in the event of a fight, to secure for himself the choice of weapons. But I must be wrong in my impressions, of course, for such small tricks of "chivalry" are not to be supposed. It is rumored to-night that the challenge has passed, Mr. HUNT assuming the position of challenger, which Mr. CRAIGE evidently declined; but I have not heard anything reliable on the subject.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., who was appointed to-day to be Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at New-York, is spoken of by those who know him as an accomplished gentleman and most competent person. He is a native of New-York, but was for some years a resident in Mississippi, and at one time United States District Attorney there. Although a Hard-Shell in political sentiment, I believe he has not been actively engaged in politics of late years. Secretary GUTHRIE long ago announced his determination not to make the Assay Office appointments depend at all upon political repulsion and services; and so far, I believe, he has faithfully redeemed his pledge. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,....First Session,

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May, 17.

A few petitions were presented.

The bill for the relief of J. W. KELLY, Mail Contractor in Florida, was taken up, and after a debate as to the reason why KELLY's contract was discontinued, the bill was passed.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill granting the Fort Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company the right of way through the Military reservation at Fort Gratiot, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. MALLORY, reported a bill promoting the efficiency of the Naval Service.

Mr. CLAYTON, referred to the rescue of Lieut. STRAIN's surveying party by a boat's crew from the British ship *Virago*, and offered a joint resolution expressing the sense of Congress of their conduct. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution provides that the President of the United States be requested to procure gold medals with suitable devices: one to be presented to Commander EDWARD MARSHALL, of H. B. M. ship *Virago*; one to W. C. FORSYTH, First Lieutenant of the *Virago*; one to Dr. WILLIAM ROSS, and one to Paymaster W. H. HILLS, as a testimonial of national gratitude for their humane and generous conduct, and well-directed efforts in extending timely relief to the surviving party under the command of Lieut. STRAIN, and saving from inevitable death thirteen suffering Americans. To be paid for out of the Treasury. The second section gives to each of the crew engaged in the rescue, an evidence of the high sense entertained by Congress of their generous assistance.

Mr. MALLORY's bill reorganizing the Navy is nearly the same as Mr. STOCKTON's of last Congress.

Mr. MALLORY's Cuba resolution was taken up.

Mr. MALLORY said he desired no debate now; all he wanted was to have the resolution referred.

Mr. SUMNER said it was impossible to refer that resolution without implicitly, at least, giving the assent of the Senate to its sentiment.

Mr. CLAYTON did not think the mere reference of the resolution committed the Senate to its language.

Mr. CHASE said the resolution contained an assertion of certain facts and deductions therefrom, and to adopt it even by a reference was to give the assent of the Senate to the assertion that these facts were correct. He could not by silence acquiesce in that course, though he would not oppose any resolution of inquiry.

Mr. BENJAMIN proposed to amend the resolution by directing the Committee to inquire if the facts stated in the resolution were so. This was agreed to and the resolution referred.

Mr. JOHNSON reported in favor of printing 3,000 copies of Captain SITGREAVE's report of the Exploration of the Colorado, and 5,000 copies of Captain MARCY's report of the Exploration of Red River. Adopted.

The Indigent Insane bill was taken up.

Mr. BROWN read a speech for an hours sustaining the constitutionality and expediency of the bill.

The subject was then postponed.

The resolution to authorize the *Sentinel* to publish the Senate debates, copied from the *Globe*, in full, at $4 50 per column, was taken up, and a long debate ensued, extending until after 4 o'clock.

Mr. STUART moved an amendment, authorizing the *Sentinel*, *Union* and *Intelligencer* to publish the debates within 48 hours after their appearance in the *Globe*, at $4 50, and subscribing for 5,023 additional copies of the *Congressional Globe* and Appendix.

Mr. BRIGHT accepted this in lieu of his own resolution.

Mr. STUART then opposed the whole proposition as involving an unnecessary expense of over $50,000 each Congress for the republication of the debates in these three papers. He appealed to Democratic Senators to pause and consider the propriety of giving $17,000 to sustain a paper which, in the editorial columns of to-day, contained an article assailing the President and Secretary of State by name, and abusing Democratic officers appointed by the Administration. He read the article in question.

Mr. BRIGHT regretted the Senator had opened that subject. He would not go into it because it would be unprofitable. If he went into that subject he might go too far, perhaps, in endorsing some of the statements contained in that article. He endorsed no attack on the President, but he was one of those who never had, and never would, have any association with that branch of Free-Soilers professing to belong to the Democratic party.

Mr. WALLER also regretted the speech of the Senator from Michigan, which could have no other effect than getting up a difference in the Democratic party for the amusement of Whig Senators. He was a member of the Democratic party and stood upon its principals. He was a follower of the President only so far as the President stood upon the principles of that party. It was well known that many Democratic Senators had disapproved of the course of the Administration in the distribution of its patronage. The old line members thought that those who betrayed the party in 1848 ought now to occupy the lowest and not the highest seat in the political church. He denied the right or power of the Senate to read the *Sentinel* out of the party. That paper, on all questions of principle, had been, and would be, as soundly Democratic as the Senator himself.

Mr. STUART disclaimed any attempt to read the paper out of the party. He had called the attention of Democratic Senators to the fact that this was a proposition to put $17,000 in the pocket of a paper which assailed, by name, the President and Secretary of State.

Mr. WELLER replied, asserting that about two-thirds of the article read from the *Sentinel* met the cordial approval of his judgment. He had no doubt but some of those now in the party would have to part company. This Administration came into power by the votes of all kinds and sorts of parties—Democrats, Fire-Eaters, Barnburners, Free-Soilers, &c. The party was not healthy; it required purging. The purgative would, if a good one, weaken the strength of the party, but would tend greatly to improve its general health. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROWN protested against any one saying that any portion of the Democratic party, or any section was not pure, honest, and patriotic. Cæsar and Brutus were honorable men. We are all honorable men. It was as honest a party as ever existed. [Laughter.]

Mr. BADGER—As ever will exist. [Laughter.]

The debate was continued by Messrs. GWINN and FITZPATRICK in opposition to the resolution.

No question was taken, and at 4½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

The House went into Committee on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. READY stated that he preferred the Senate bill to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. RICHARDSON, but at the same time he should not be very scrupulous in looking at every minutiæ of the bill so as to hunt out objections to the substitute, inasmuch as he perceived the amendment embodied the great principle on which the bill is based, and inasmuch as there is a difference only in points of minor importance. He was willing to take either the Senate bill or the amendment. His party views were different from those of the Administration, but this should not control his action here on a great national question.

Mr. ETHERIDGE asked whether the majority had not been endeavoring to drive on an unwilling people a measure for which they have never asked. If the House had been left to itself, free from threats and promises from the other end of the avenue, a thousand caucuses and Cabinet consultations could not have prevented the bill from being buried so deep that it would never have been heard of again, and there would have been no mourners, except those who keep watch near what was supposed at one time to be its dying couch.

He desired to be heard from the Southern portion of the country, and argued that neither the South nor any person could be benefited by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. On the contrary, nothing but danger could grow out of the madness now started into life. In conclusion, he said a gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. COX, had called this a Whig measure. This reminded him of an anecdote which he would tell with permission of the Committee. (Cries from every direction, "Tell it, tell it.") He said: Captain MILLER was a well known Captain on the Mississippi River. The Clerk seeing a man afar off on the shore waving a torch, rounded up the boat, when the man loudly called out to know whether Captain MILLER was on board? On receiving an affirmative response, he said he wanted to see him. But this request was met by the Clerk, with the remark that the Captain having been up late, was asleep. Said the Clerk, tell me your business and I'll attend to it for you. No, no, said the other, I must see him; he is a very near relation of mine. To what extent? inquired the Clerk. Why, he is the father of my wife's first child. [Excessive and long continued laughter.] So, said Mr. ETHERIDGE, if a Court were convened to inquire into the paternity of the Nebraska bill, they would say Judge DOUGLAS is the father of this child. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. OLIVER, of Mo., said he had no anecdote to produce laughter. That which the gentleman who last spoke had related, he apprehended was for the purpose of diverting the attention of the House. The Missouri Compromise did not give repose to a distracted country. The North repudiated it in ons year after its passage, and the records prove this.

While he was speaking—at 2½ o'clock, a tremendous storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst forth, causing great commotion in the Hall. Owing to the darkness and rattling of the windows, he suspended his remarks for ten minutes. The chandelier had to be lighted, but by the time Mr. OLIVER finished, the sun came out.

Mr. BENNETT said—The bill by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would extend Slavery to territory now free. If this is not the object of the bill, such will be its effects. The Compromise Measures of 1850 were passed to settle forever the difficulty arising out of Slavery. Now, contrary to promises, we have a new, reckless and wanton agitation thrust upon us, unnecessarily, without reason. The bill originated in Washington, without any expressed desire for it from any section of the country. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise would bring the Union to the verge of dissolution. Pass this bill and another Slave State will never come into this Confederacy.

Mr. STRAUB obtained the floor at 4½ o'clock, but gave way to

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who, in order to give a full opportunity for debate, moved that the House take a recess till 7 o'clock.

Mr. SAGE thought it would be too severe a tax to keep members here till midnight.

Mr. HUGHES asked for a division on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, if the House divide it would be found without a quorum. (Not more than 30 members were present.)

Mr. STRAUB refused to give way for an adjournment, and spoke in favor of the Nebraska bill. He could see no occasion for a hostile feeling on this subject—or why the ocean should be into a tempest tossed to waft a feather or drown a fly. To his mind there was one simple question involved, and that was the right of the people to govern themselves, and for this he earnestly contended.

At 4½ o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the time fixed for reassembling there were but 20 members in attendance.

Mr. WADE exposed the inconsistencies of what he termed this "deceitful and lying bill." If, he said, you amend the bill and say, all the male population of these Territories shall determine their institutions for themselves by a popular vote, then I will cease my feeble opposition to this measure, and cease to agitate the question before the people of the country, but you shall not determine the color of the people to take this matter into their own hands, or you must say black persons are not people. There will be an end to the controversy, and I think I am warranted in saying every opponent of the bill will withdraw his objection to it, and we will carry out the doctrine of non-intervention, and bring it here to the District of Columbia, and say to Congress, "Hands off." In reply to the gentleman who had preceded him, he said Slavery would certainly go there if you take down the fence which now guards the Territories.

The Committee rose at 8 o'clock, nobody being disposed to speak, and the House adjourned.

The Connecticut Legislature and the Nebraska Bill.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 17.

The anti-Nebraska resolutions which were passed by our State Senate yesterday, by a vote of 16 to 1—passed the House to-day by—Yeas 148 to Nays 57.

The following are the resolutions passed:

Whereas, A bill is now pending in the Congress of the United States for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, by which the eighth section of the Act preparatory to the admission of Missouri, approved March 6, 1820, is declared inoperative and void,

Resolved by this General Assembly, That the form of the prohibition of Slavery, in the Act of 1820, as well as its incorporation in an act designed to be irrepealable, pledged the public faith, to the whole extent of the power of Congress so to do, against any repeal of the prohibition so enacted, and that the people of Connecticut have therefore relied upon the perpetuity of that enactment, with full confidence in the integrity and honor, both of the National Government, and of those States which sustain the institution of Slavery within their own jurisdiction.

Resolved, That in Connecticut, and in behalf of the people of this State, we protest against the proposed repeal of the prohibition of Slavery in the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri, as a violation of the national faith, as destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union, as exposing the Union itself to imminent peril, and as inconsistent with the fundamental principles of natural justice.

Resolved, That we declare our fixed purpose never to consent to the legal or actual admission of Slavery into the Territory from which it was excluded by the Act of 1820, and the admission of slaveholding States ought to awaken the people of Connecticut to the aggressive character of Slavery as a political power, and to its existence whenever it comes constitutionally within the reach of Federal legislation.

Resolved, That this General Assembly hereby declares itself ready to cooperate with other States in any legal and Constitutional measures which the existing crisis or its consequences shall demand for the preservation of our rights, and in defence of Liberty.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and that our Representatives be earnestly requested, to oppose, by all lawful means, and to the last extremity, the bill under consideration, with a clause abrogating the prohibition of Slavery known as the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States, to be by them laid before that body, and to the Executives of the several States in the Union.

Severe Storm in the South, and Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17.

A tremendous storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, broke over this city between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, during which a lady, residing in the First Ward, was killed.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 17.

The wall of one of the stores on Light-street destroyed by fire on Sunday, was blown down by the gust of wind this afternoon, killing one WILSON L LLOYD, of the firm of MCELDERRY & LLOYD, and a clerk named SAMUEL C. ATKINSON. They were in an office adjoining the wall, and which was crushed by the fall.

The Nebraska Bill in the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 17.

The Connecticut Legislature are to-day discussing the Anti Nebraska resolutions offered by the Whig portion of the Committee. The Democrats have made an able minority report, which has just been read, and made a powerful impression. The matter will be decided by a party vote.

United States Senator from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, May 17.

This evening, at the Whig Legislative Caucus, FRANCIS GILLETTE, Free-Soil, was nominated for United States Senator, for the short term, and LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Speaker of the House, for the full term.

Ex-President Fillmore—The Ship Argo.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 17.

Mr. FILLMORE leaves here, for New-York, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The ship *Mohongo*, from Londonderry, has arrived here with the captain and crew of the ship *Argo*, of Baltimore.

Destructive Fire in Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 17.

The village of St. Hyacinthe was almost wholly destroyed by fire to-day.

FROM HAVANA.

NEWS BY THE STEAMER CAHAWBA.

Affairs in the Island—Fresh Decree—Later from Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
HAVANA, Thursday, May 11, 1854.

We have been kept in a state of much excitement by the continued rattle of small arms from our Department of State, and the smoke has not yet well cleared away for ascertainment of the facts. Vice-royal orders—orders of explanation, exculpation and exultation, uttered in contradiction of the idle rumors circulated in our community by the subordinate officers of the Government, followed by real royal orders, of seven and fifty-six sections, for laterdiction, the thousandth time repeated, and suppression of the infamous traffic with Africa in human stock, &c., &c. These things in the last week have followed each other with such haste that we have not taken free breath from the perusal of one before another more hideous in form and more huge in dimensions has been thrust in our face.

The *Marine Journal* of the 10th copies from the official *Gazette* of the day previous, the following:

"We have the obligation of denying the news maliciously circulated at this time, that the Government at Madrid had ordered indemnity to the proprietors of the *Black Warrior* for detention in the Havana. On the contrary, His Excellency the Governor and Captain General has received a royal order as to the measure, in which Her Majesty manifests her confidence in his zeal for the service and his *habitual* prudence, to bring the matter to one termination, recommending that in all cases he will, *in the same manner*, preserve untarnished the national respect and dignity."

The Royal orders now published are modifications and alterations from the orders prepared a year since, which were intended for publication at that time, but owing to the exposure then made by your correspondent, showing palpably the finger of British interest in the woof, the measure was deferred by CAÑEDO for the action of his successor, "who came, saw, and conquered" all obstacles upon his path, approving himself the greatest Machiavellian diplomat of the age. The period of limitation for Cuban Slavery is left out; the system of registry is amplified, with the right of scrutiny upon the estates added; and if not made too burdensome to the planters, or the officials, and can be honestly executed, it will be with great difficulty that Africans can be introduced hereafter as slaves into Cuba; for which the subterfuge in substitution of apprentices remains, to prove a more extensive curse than slavery under its worst forms of Spanish institution has ever been.

The steamer *Dee*, arrived from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 9th, with thirty odd passengers and $1,300,000 in specie, for Southampton, sailed yesterday. The news from Mexico, to the 1st inst., would be a repetition of what you have already had upon your table via New-Orleans, and is confined to the incidents of the triumphal march of SANTA ANNA, and the conquest of a hundred men by the President of the Republic, who is to receive a procession of honor, as in the days of Roman glory, on his return to the Capitol.

Several large vessels are expected, with cargoes of Africans, on the south side—now due—and five Spanish steamers, between Trinidad and the bark *Jasper*, at the Isle of Cortez, are on the look-out for them. This looks like earnest on that side; but on the northern Royal side of Cuba there is no look-out, and landings are continued within the shadow of the halls of our justice with impunity, for which there must be reason.

The excitement in our community, and through the country, as far as intelligence of the recent orders issued have yet reached, is intense. There is no longer any confidence in the Government, and if the people rest quiet under these disturbing edicts, which have but one purpose—one end—and that destruction, it is because they have no means with which to strike for their salvation. The hope is expressed on all sides, that the United States will be roused to consideration of their own interests, and that, upon the principle of self-preservation from incendiarism and seditious neighbor, they will take charge of the matter, and save Cuba. It is not any more the question of property—it is the social condition and the safety of the white population from destruction.

The Bishop of St. Jago de Cuba has addressed a memorial to the Lord Bishop here, requesting that he may be empowered to compel such parties to marry as he may conceive to be living together illegally, for which crime, so general in that community, he alleges that Divine Providence has visited the district with awful earthquakes and pestilence, which Gen. PEZUELA asserts "is for the protection of Cuba and the destruction of its enemies," which he believes will cease when the censer for matrimony is borne among the people—and the project is seriously entertained.

This will bring a variety of colors together, if the edict is uttered by our chief. The proposition to permit amalgamation, with advance of the civil and social rights of the negro, has been for the last ten days under consideration, and another weak may bring us acquainted with more of the Nero wisdom of PEZUELA. OCCATOR.

HAVANA DECREES.

The *Diario de la Marina* contains the following order, regulating the use of agricultural and other implements which may be employed as deadly weapons by passionate or ill-disposed persons. It will be seen that the order practically amounts to an almost complete disarming of Her Catholic Majesty's subjects in the Island of Cuba. It commences by reciting the numerous cases in which improper use may be made of pruning and toy, knives, &c., &c., and proceeds to name the classes of the population who are to be permitted hereafter to carry the same, and the circumstances that will render their appearance legitimate.

Those who will be allowed to bear arms without special license, are military men and officials, who may carry the weapons belonging to their position and uniform; the citizens of Castilla, and persons of known distinction and responsibility; the domestics of the persons above specified, or whatever color, when accompanying their masters through the less inhabited portions of the country beyond the towns and villages; and all persons, either white or black, will be permitted to have the implements of their particular occupation, but these implements are to be fashioned without sharp points, unless where the latter are indispensable to the purposes for which they are used.

The subaltern officers attached to the Courts and Magistracies of the Island, Coast Guards, and others employed in the public service, white persons who have obtained permits to indulge in the pleasures of the chase, or who require arms for their defence in traveling, are included among the parties who may go armed, after procuring proper license, only that they are required to discharge all pistols or guns, or, at least, to remove the percussion caps, where such are used, before entering any settlement or town. Servants and others found with forbidden arms in their possession, will not be punished if they can show that they are carrying them by order of their masters and employers.

Article 5th provides that all persons violating these regulations shall be punished, if white, by a fine of not less than ten and not more than twenty-five dollars, according to the circumstances of the offence; and should the party adjudged guilty, prove insolvent, with an imprisonment of one day for every dollar imposed; if colored and free, they shall be imprisoned from ten to twenty-five days; and if colored slaves, their punishment will consist of from ten to twenty-five lashes, in public. A repetition of the same offence will entail the maximum of the penalties above specified, and should there be proven a habitual violation of the law, the penalty shall be redoubled, according to the circumstances. A repetition of the offence two or three times at intervals of at least twenty-four hours, will constitute a habitual violation of the ordinances.

All Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and even Alcaldes and Captains, are entrusted with authority to inflict the above penalties, final recourse to be had to the Governor General.

The *Diario* of May 10 and 12 contains the Royal Orders in Council relating to the positive prohibition of the Slave-trade on the Island of Cuba, and the importation and establishment of colonist-apprentices in the West Indian possessions of the Spanish Crown. Both these documents are extremely full and enter into the most minute details.

The former appeals to the solemn treaties concluded between Her Most Catholic Majesty and Great Britain, and provides for the management and registration of slaves upon the Island, in such manner as to keep them continually under the eyes of the local government.

The latter document, relating to the colonists, imposes very strict regulations for the admission and location of the colonists and their special government. In comprehensive terms the Governor General shall adopt proper measures for the classification of the said apprentices, in such manner that every year, in the month of January, their masters and employees shall furnish regular lists of their number, sex, age, nation, condition, kind of labor, term of contract, profession and domicil, and the same authority shall forward to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, an annual report of the said masters and employees, stating the number of apprentices, classified as above.

MORE SHIPWRECKS!

Loss of the Packet-ship Black Hawk.

Rescue of 850 Passengers.

Burning of the W. H. Harbeck at the South-west Spit.

ADDITIONAL DISASTERS AT SEA.

We have to record, besides several minor disasters, the total loss of two more packets—one, the *Black Hawk*, at sea; and another, the *W. H. Harbeck*, by burning in our harbor yesterday. In neither case were any lives lost.

The passengers and crew of the *Black Hawk* were taken off by the ship *Carrituck*, Captain FOSTER, from Antwerp, and arrived at Quarantine last evening.

Captain BUNKER, of the *Black Hawk*, makes the following report of the disaster to his vessel:

Left Liverpool April 4, at 4 P. M., with a crew including Captain and officers, of 35 men, and 790 adult passengers, and two in cabin, making altogether, including infants, 858. Nothing of note occurred until April 15, when we observed the barometer falling. Wind S. W. Took in light sails and prepared for a blow. 16th, glass still falling, and the wind veering around to N. E. and then to N. W. Sea running in all directions, concluded we were going to have very bad weather. Kept the ship under very short sail. Lat. 48° 20' N., long. 32° 2'. Monday 17th, glass down to 28° and falling fast. Wind afar backing to N. W. around to about N., and blew a perfect hurricane; took in fore and mizzen topsail at 9 P. M. Wind increasing, the topgallant masts went, carrying away head of foretop mast; soon after the fore and mainmast fell, and at midnight lost the mizzen mast, all close to the deck. The mainmast fell inboard and smashed the cabin, the topsail yard, going through the main deck, without injuring any person, but ripping up the deck, so as to cause the water to flow down a perfect avalanche. The heel of the mainmast fell on the pumps, smashing them down to the deck. The mizzenmast swept off all the skylights, and broke in the lee side of the cabin, causing the water to flow down there very freely. The foremast went under the ship's bottom, and we were fortunate to get clear of it; but not till it had thumped so long there as to make the ship leak badly. Cut away a portion of mainmast, and got a temporary brake rigged to one pump, and got the steerage passengers to work, bailing and pumping; while the crew were clearing the wreck. Found 6 feet water in the hold.

Tuesday, 18th.—Pumping, bailing, and clearing the wreck, and throwing the cargo overboard.

Wednesday, 19th.—Lat. 47° N., lon. 35° 30' W., at 6 A. M., a large ship passed so near we could see 6 feet below her waist, from our deck.

At 11 A. M., the bark *Caroline*, of Poole, England, came in sight, and at 12 meridian, she answered our signal, and came to our relief. We were employed, as usual, heaving cargo overboard, pumping and bailing, and the crew getting up spars to rig a jury mast. Began transporting the women passengers into the bark. Our long-boat had been stove too bad to repair, but the other boats we could repair sufficiently to use them. The Captain of the bark lent his boat, and we got about 140 passengers on board in safety, but a man who attempted, in the night, to go on board the bark by the hawser that we had fast to her, fell and was drowned.

Thursday, 20th—Light airs and baffling winds; ship labors incessantly, so as to make it dangerous to stand on deck. The ship *Dirigo*, Capt. YOUNG, came along and offered every assistance in his power, and it was deemed desirable to get the passengers out as soon as possible, as it was evident the ship could not survive; all the boats employed in getting out passengers, provisions and water, and all the pumps going. Friday morning, the ship *Carrituck*, of Norfolk, Capt. FOSTER, came up, and the next day all the boats of all the ships were employed till the wind came on to blow too hard to pass any more; all hope of saving the ship was now abandoned, as passengers and crew were worn down with fatigue, and the carpenter reported water up over the cargo in the hold, which was 7½ feet. Saturday night was a gloomy night; pumps kept going; sent up rockets and burnt blue lights all night, in order that the ships might not lose sight of us. 22d—Thick weather; when it cleared saw *Dirigo* and a strange bark; they came up in the evening and took some passengers. 24th—The *Carrituck* got back, and these gentlemen, (to whom I am under the greatest obligations for their untiring exertions, together with their mates and crew) effected without the loss of an individual, the transportation of all the rest of the passengers from the wreck. We left her, her lower hold half full of water, and she a perfect, hopeless wreck.

The officers of the *Carrituck* give the following account of meeting with the wreck of the *Black Hawk* and the rescue of the persons on board:

April 21, at 5 P. M., lat. 47° 30', lon. 33° 24', came up with the wreck of ship *Black Hawk*, Capt. BUNKER, from Liverpool for New-York, dismasted and leaking badly. The ship *Dirigo* and British bark *Caroline* were lying by her taking off passengers. Having more than they could take, more assistance was required; shortened sail and lay by the wreck until morning. April 22, all the boats belonging to the different ships were employed transporting passengers on board of our ship until 4 P. M., by which time we had 250 souls on board, the wind now blowing so strong as to render any further communication with the ship exceedingly dangerous. During the night the wind blew a strong gale. At 11 P. M., lost sight of the wreck. On the 23d, at 8 A. M., it fell calm, with thick, hazy weather. At 12 M., it cleared up a little, and we discovered the wreck bearing S. S. E., and at 11.30 P. M., came up to her, and hove-to until the morning of the 24th, when we found that the gale had caused her leak to increase so that all hopes of saving her had vanished. The *Caroline* had parted from us during the gale, and the English bark *Good Intent* had come by and took some of the passengers off. This day we succeeded in taking off all the passengers and the crew—we having taken, the second time, 108 passengers, Captain BUNKER, the doctor, second mate, and 18 of the crew. We had our full complement of passengers previous.

Of the passengers taken from the wreck by us, 198 are English and Irish, and 158 Germans—making, in all, 356. At 9 P. M. of the 24th, while taking in our boats, a brig came up and hove-to close by the *Dirigo*, and, we supposed, took some of her passengers. The brig was hence, bound to Glasgow.

Destruction of the Ship W. H. Harbeck by Fire.

The ship *W. H. Harbeck*, Capt. MARSHALL, bound to Mobile, while at anchor at the S. W. Spit, took fire in the forward part of the hold, this morning about 3 o'clock, and is a total loss. She had on board 700 bales of hay. Capt. M. had been below but a short time when the alarm was given, and on his coming on deck used every exertion to get the fire under. At 9 o'clock the steam-tug *Achilles*, Capt. REYNOLDS, came alongside, when a hawser was got to the ship, the anchor-chains slipped, and she started with her towards the Narrows but the flames increasing, and having once parted and once burned the hawser off, and the flames driving all hands ont on the bowsprit, was obliged to abandon her for the time and take them off. Afterwards got a hawser to the larboard fore rigging, and towed her ashore on the west bank, where she was scuttled.

The *W. H. H.* was about six years old, and was owned by Messrs. HARRACA & Co., of Wall street.

It is but justice to state that great praise is due to Capt. BAKER, of the British ship *Julia*, who with his first officer and crew rendered valuable assistance to Capt. MARSHALL in his endeavors to save the ship. Also to Capt. GIRAAN of the ship *Dakotah*.

There was a dense fog at the time the fire broke out, with a fresh breeze from S. E., and it was extremely fortunate that the steam-tug *Achilles* came to the ship's aid when she did, for if she had got adrift among the large fleet of vessels at anchor at the Spit, detained by head winds, a vast deal of damage would have been done. Capt. MARSHALL, his officers and crew, came up to the City last evening, having saved nothing but what they stood in.

Damage to the Red Gauntlet and Break O' Day.

The following is the log of the ship *Red Gauntlet*, at Boston from Liverpool:

April 17, lat. 39° 10', lon. 30½°, in a violent gale from S. W., lost jib, and when lying-to under close-reefed maintop sail, the three topgallant masts were blown away; shortly after, the main yard broke short off in the slings, and the maintop sail was split into ribbons; got a small sail in the main and mizzen rigging; at 11 A. M., topsail was blown adrift; at 11½ A. M., the wind blowing a complete hurricane and a tremendous sea running, shipped much water, and had skylights and forebetch house stove, and carved work on stern washed away; at 1½ A. M., wind hauling to westward; at midnight, the wind, sea and weather remaining the same, got the maintop gallant yard on deck, it having caught in the topsail yard and the maintop when it fell; kept the ship off before the wind to the eastward to keep her steady, to clear away the wreck; got the foretop sail, main sail and main yard on deck, and secured everything aloft; at 5 P. M., passed a ship, supposed the *Break O' Day*, with everything gone but lower masts and fore yard; at midnight the wind hauled to N. E., weather fine and pleasant; at 10 o'clock, came up with the *Break O' Day*; (the *Break O' Day* has since been spoken, and was bound for Cork;) Captain MOORE came on board, and was supplied with sails and provisions. April 22, finished fishing the main yard and sent it aloft. 29th, passed a large iceberg. On the 8th inst., was in company with a ship with loss of topgallant masts, maintop mast and jib-boom; a bark with loss of maintop gallant mast; a ship with loss of maintop mast and mizzentop gallant mast; another with loss of fore and maintop masts and mizzentop gallant mast.

Damage to Ship Constantine, of New-York.

The ship *Constantine*, arrived at this port, makes the following report:

April 17, lat. 45° 30', lon. 36°, experienced a tremendous hurricane, which lasted 56 hours without intermission; commencing at S. and going round to N. by W.; the barometer was 27.5 and remained in that position for 40 hours, during which time we experienced the heaviest portion of the gale from the North; at 12 M., on the 18th ult., was struck by a sea, which carried away the fore chain-sle, at the same time drawing the chain bolts of the topgallant backstays out of the side; lost fore and main topgallant-masts; started the upper works forward; at 1 A. M., shipped a sea, which went through the main spencer, taking the larboard quarter and stern boats, staving bulwarks, midship-houses, and taking everything moveable about decks; seeing time filling the between decks and cabin with water; at 4 A. M., blew away a new maintopsail from the close reef. 20th ult., lat. 46° 30', lon. 45° 20', fell in with a large quantity of ice, and was obliged to stand 12 hours to S. E. to clear it. Saw large quantities of ice from lat. 45° to 49°; has had a succession of calms, light S. W. winds and thick weather from the Banks. 29th ult., lat. 45° 40', lon. 34° 47', spoke bark *Notive*, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Cutter, Me., for Liverpool, with loss of maintopmast, head of mainmast, fore topgallant-mast, jibboom, and 12 feet water in her hold; supplied them with canvass and tools; came afternoon, saw a large ship with loss of fore and main topgallant-masts.

Disaster to British Brig Thetis.

The *G. W. Dodge*, at Boston, reports:

May 10, lat. 32° 40', lon. 67° 40', British brig *Thetis*, CASSIDY, 75 days from Newport for Wilmington, N. C., laden with iron; cargo all adrift between decks; had lost main topmast in lat. 34°; 11th, lat. 36° 16', lon. 53° 25', lost boats, compass, fore topmast and galley, had been on allowance of water for 15 days, and had but three gallons on board; supplied them with a cask of water; they were obliged to cook in a tub of sand between decks; had got up a spare topmast, and was able to make sail; the wind was southeast, and she probably would get into port.

Reception of Ex-President Fillmore—His Arrival in the City.

In accordance with the resolution of the Common Council tendering an invitation to ex-President FILLMORE to visit this City, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. FRYE, KIMBARK and BELDEN, left this City for Philadelphia on Tuesday evening to tender the invitation. Mr. FILLMORE's engagements were so pressing that he could not comply with their request to remain in Philadelphia till to-day, so that they had but little time to make preparations. At 2½ o'clock yesterday the steamer *Lauro Knapp*, chartered by the Committee of Arrangements, left Pier No. 3 North River, for South Amboy, with some of the members of the Common Council, Senator BROOKS and MARVEN R. BREWER, Committee from the Clay Festival Association, SHERMAN R. BROWNE, Esq., WM. B. REYNOLDS, and others.

In consequence of delay in stating from this City the *Lauro Knapp* was behind time, and not being at South Amboy at the time arranged, Mr. FILLMORE went on board the *John Potter*, of the Camden and Amboy Line, for New-York. The two steamers met about five miles from South Amboy, when the *Laura Knapp* hove round and took Mr. FILLMORE on board.

He was received by Mr. Councilman FRYE, Chairman of the Committee, who said:

MR. FILLMORE: At your desire we have made no formal reception; but have come to meet you, as you see, socially—were detained somewhat on the route, and regret that we were not able to meet you at South Amboy as intended. Now having you with us we are highly gratified, and welcome you most cordially to our City in behalf of all its inhabitants.

MR. FILLMORE, in return, thanked them for the kindness shown him.

The steamer having been detained by a thick fog which had set in, did not arrive here till 8½ o'clock last evening.

MR. FILLMORE was then escorted to his rooms at the St. Nicholas.

To-day, in the

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

German Immigrants of the Middle Class in Texas—Education at the South.

NUMBER TEN.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, April, 1854.

In a previous letter I have described to you the exceedingly honorable character supported by those German people of Texas who, in Europe, enjoyed the luxuries and advantages of education and wealth, and who have been driven to emigrate hither by persecutions of the police, and other misfortunes arising from their political views. These form a remarkably large number of the recent emigrants. The great mass, however, consists of young men of the middle and lower orders of society, who, if they had remained in Germany, would have been liable to be reduced, by the various restrictions and taxes on business and by the oppressive guild-laws of the handicraftsmen, to live almost hopelessly in the condition of laborers struggling against starvation. Many of these have been educated with care and in the midst of considerable comfort, but are wholly unprovided with capital.

This class of immigrants find immediate employment on the farms here, at such a rate of wages that, in from two to four years' time, they can always themselves become landholders, and be wholly independent of others—at least, for a mere personal livelihood. I have often found such young men clubbing together, either for the purchase or rent of land; and a picture of the condition of a family of this class, with a single man in partnership, established on a farm of their own, four years after immigration, I have given in a previous letter. The small number of women that immigrate occasions many bachelors to be their own housekeepers. Frequently, however, as soon as they have obtained the necessary means, they send to Germany for the betrothed, whom they have been obliged to leave there, to come and join them.

I am writing from a camp in the mountains. Near us there are several of these young Germans, who have either bought or rented or squatted upon land, which they cultivate and live upon, in small cabins or huts, alone, or in partnership with one another. There are four living together in one cabin. Two of them are mechanics, and earn a dollar and a quarter a day in the employment of the wealthier farmers; the others rent and work together a piece of land—the capital of the four being combined in the purchase of horses, cattle and swine, which, with their increase, are cared for and employed in their labor by the agriculturists.

Many of these young men, either with a little capital that they have been able to bring with them, or which they have earned by labor here, or with borrowed capital, become tradesmen, and I have not been in a single town in Texas in which I have not found at least one of these German shop-keepers established. Owing to their frugal manner of living and their habitual exactness of calculation and close attention to their business, the German tradesmen almost invariably make money rapidly. As soon, however, as they have acquired sufficient capital, instead of extending their business, they commonly sell out to new comers, and purchase land and stock and settle as farmers and graziers. I know one who six years ago commenced keeping a store in a small country town, with a capital of only three hundred dollars, who now owns several thousand acres of land, besides town houses which he rents, and other property, which altogether must be worth considerably more than twenty thousand dollars. He lives on a farm with a wife he had left in Germany from want of ability to bring her with him when he emigrated, and I have lately seen him among his hired laborers, guiding a plow with his own hands, no less industrious than when seven years ago he solicited employment as a laborer for himself.

It is the same with mechanics; as soon as they have earned sufficient capital—often in two years after their arrival—they become farmers, laboring on their own land. Those who remain long in the towns, seldom do so in the station of journeymen, but rent or build themselves shops or take contracts for work themselves, and rapidly accumulate property. I know a house-painter,—a trade for which there is very little employment in this country,—who arrived here only two years since. In a little more than a year he paid out of his earnings for a very comfortable house, half of which he occupies himself and the other half rents for over 10 per cent. interest on the capital invested in the whole, and he has just completed building a very handsome stone house, also, I presume, paid for out of his earnings at his trade, which he has rented at $35 a month.

There is another important class of immigrants who come here from Germany—small farmers and tradesmen, who, though they have hitherto been able to live comfortably and happily, have not in the old country been able to increase their fortune materially, and who are unable to leave their families in comfortable circumstances, or to find honorable and lucrative employment for their children. This class usually bring with them a small capital, with which they immediately purchase land and stock for farming.

I lately spent a night with a family of this class of the immigrants who arrived in the country last Fall, and who had been settled only about two months.

Their house, although built merely for temporary occupancy, until they could spare time and money for one more comfortable, was a very convenient, long, narrow log cabin with two rooms, each having a sleeping loft over it, two halls, or rooms open at the ends, and a corn-crib. The cooking was done outside by a camp-fire, but with utensils brought from Germany, and peculiarly adapted for it. A considerable stock of furniture was stored in the halls, yet in the boxes in which it had been imported. The walls of the two rooms had been made tight with clay, and they were furnished with doors on hinges. (No man who has traveled much on the frontier will look upon these indications as trivial.) Our supper was cooked and served to us on china, on a clean tablecloth, in one of these rooms, skillfully and nicely. A sofa occupying one side of the room had evidently been made by the woman of the family after the building of the cabin. On the walls there were hung a very excellent old line engraving of a painting in the Dresden Gallery, two lithographs and a pencil sketch, all glazed and framed with oak.

The family consisted of several middle-aged and elderly people, a young man, a young lady, and four very sweet, flaxen-haired children. They were all very neatly dressed, the head-dresses of the females being especially becoming and tidy. They were courteous and affable, and the tones of their voices were amiable and musical. One of my traveling companions was a German, and our conversation with them was left entirely to him. He went away however after supper, to call on one of the neighbors. An hour or two later, as I returned to the house, after looking to our horses, one of the elder women spoke to me in German; I could not understand, and she called to the young lady, who came before me, and bowing in a very formal manner, addressed me in these words: "Sire, will you to bed now go, or will you for rest, wait?" I replied that I would at once go to bed, if she pleased. She bowed and walked before me till opposite the open door of the second tight room, in which a candle had been placed, and pointing to it, said: "There, Sire." There were three single beds in our sleeping-room, all extremely clean, and we were provided with washing apparatus and other bed-chamber luxuries very unusually found, even in the "best hotels," in the Southwest. The walls of the room, too, were adorned with some good engravings and some paintings of religious subjects, of ordinary merit.

The head of this family had been a tradesman in a small town in Bavaria, where also he had owned a little farm. He had evidently been able to live there with considerable comfort. He could not, however, see any way in which he might provide for his family, so that he could leave them without great anxiety at his death. But now, if this farm should be divided among his children, all of them could, by honest labor, be sure of obtaining, come the worst, sufficient food and raiment and shelter, and in no case would they be dependent on the favor or kindness of public functionaries for the privilege of laboring for their living.

"Only one thing," said the mother, "we regret. It is that our children, who have so well commenced their education in Germany, cannot here continue it."

In Prussia every child is legally *obliged* to attend school. This forced education is, without doubt, often felt by the poor man as a tyranny, preventing him from enjoying for a time that assistance in his labor for the support of his family which his children are capable of giving him. It has also been specionsly urged that the child, being forced against its will to go to school, would resist his education, proceed with it as slowly as possible, and gain comparatively slight advantage from it; that the children altogether would be less well educated than if education were made, as in our Northern States, cheap but optional. The argument is fallacious, because, under all systems, *the child* is equally forced "unwillingly to school." It is only the peculiarity of the Prussian, that the State claims the right and exercises it, (not as a duty to the child but to itself,) of preventing the parent from withholding, from selfish motives, an education from his child.

I am glad to say that the Prussians, and all Protestant Germans here, seem by no means to undervalue the advantages of Education, as a security for the continued safety and welfare of the State. There is a general desire that a law similar to that of Prussia should be enacted by the Legislature of Texas;—that well-prepared teachers should be employed, and adequate school-houses and apparatus for teaching be supplied, and that all the children in the State should be compelled to prepare themselves for the future exercise of citizenship, either by the use of these free means or such other as their parents may be able and willing to provide for them.

Every one sees the danger, under a democratic system of government, of allowing the mass of the people to grow up in ignorance and unenlightenment of mind. In countries cursed with aristocratic institutions, like the Southern States and Prussia, the danger to be apprehended by the privileged classes from the education of the oppressed classes is greater than that which arises from their ignorance. In Prussia it is attempted to steer between both dangers, and by making the teachers functionaries, dependent for their living on the goodwill of the aristocracy, to compel them, while they educate the minds of the people in a low but useful degree, to *misinstruct* them, by habitnating their minds to the idea of the rightfulness and the necessity of their submission to tyranny. The attempt has failed.

At the South, instead of providing means and compelling the education of the degraded class, to that degree which shall make them most useful as laborers and artisans—finished tools of their master—the plan is adopted of wholly denying the means of education, and preventing the child of the degraded from even educating himself so far as he is disposed to; barring, restricting, and interrupting the natural development of his mind. This, undoubtedly, has its effect in making the relation of the masters and their people less dangerous.

It has, however, this great difficulty, even immediately. The large majority of the aristocratic class is itself poor and ignorant, and this part, having equal political rights, nominally, with those who reap the advantage of the degradation of the lower class, danger arises from their ignorance and unenlightenment. See the difficulty manifest now in Mississippi, where the poor and ignorant people, unwilling to submit to a tax, refuse to allow the debts of the State to be paid; in consequence of which the credit of the State has fallen so low, that works essential to its future prosperity cannot be carried on for want of means.

The education of the children of these ignorant aristocracy, is therefore, as every one perceives at the South, a matter of vital necessity. The degraded laboring class, (slaves,) however, constitute so large a proportion of the whole population, and so large a part of the land is reserved by their owners for the application of their labor, that the poor and ignorant moiety of the population is so scattered, and forced into such a vagabond method of life, that it is entirely impracticable to provide adequate means for educating them. The degree of this difficulty experienced is evident in the results exhibited by statistics, showing the proportion in which the smallest measure of education is possessed by the aristocratic class of the Southern States, and the whole people of the Free States, respectively. While there is but one in several hundred of the people of the North that are not able to sign their names to legal documents, in most of the Southern States the proportion is one in from seven to twenty.

A merchant in Western Texas tells me that a majority of his customers are Germans. Among these, in seven years' dealings with them, he has never found a man unable to write his name; a very common thing to find among the Americans with whom he has occasion to do business.

As the eastern part of Texas is to have, for an unlimited time, a planting aristocratic state of society, with slave labor, and the west, under the effect of the German immigration, will be a farming, democratic and free labor community, here will eventually arise a difficulty in adapting a school system suited to both sections, which can only be solved by a division of the State.

There is throughout the State, a much stronger disposition to give the means of some education to all its *white* children, than I have seen manifested anywhere else at the South. The present Executive, a native of that old pedagogue State, Connecticut, has done much by his personal and official influence to encourage this disposition, and the late Legislature constructed a fund for general educational purposes, of the sum of two million dollars.

YEOMAN.

FRANCE.

Personal, Political and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 1, 1854.

The Minister of Public Works has made a report to the Emperor on the situation of the Pont d'Austerlitz. Several circumstances have contributed of late, to render this bridge the passage way for an immense number of vehicles, which it is not sufficiently strong to stand for any great length of time. He proposes to reconstruct the five arches which support it, replacing the stone and cast iron of which the present ones are built, by solid masonry. The engineers engage to open a passage thirty feet wide over it in three months after the interruption of the circulation, and to complete the whole in six months. The expense is calculated at one million, which the City and State will divide equally. The Emperor has sanctioned the proposition. The Pont d'Austerlitz was built by NAPOLEON, and is now sixty years old.

A new style of paper hangings is coming into vogue. The *Journal Pour Rire* takes its comic engravings with the text underneath, makes them into enormous forms, prints them upon strong yellowish paper, and offers them at reasonable rates. They are principally sought for for billiard rooms, smoking rooms, lounging rooms, &c., &c. They are certainly preferable to Chinese tea-gathering scenes or pastoral panoramas, which begin all over again at every junction, and in which the seam, running straight through the shepherd's bagpipe, makes the most disastrous solutions of continuity, from the cornice right down to the wainscot.

One of the very serious disadvantages of celebrity is certainly the following. After your death people desire to erect a monument to your memory, and concerts and dramatic representations are given in order to procure the means. This displeases your widow, who does not wish a tomb to be constructed by subscription, having undertaken "that pious duty" with funds of her own. In other words, the widow of BALZAC has applied to the Courts for an injunction against the proceedings of ALEX. DUMAS, who is at the head of the movement for erecting monuments to BALZAC and SOULIE. It is supposed that a sculptor of very inferior talents, whom Madame BALZAC had employed to carve the bust of her husband, annoyed at the offer of CLESINGER to chisel one for the proposed subscription monument, has put Madame BALZAC up to this step. This case is to be pleaded day after to-morrow. DUMAS has employed one of the ablest advocates, and he bases his defence on one point: the evident right of the public to erect monuments to the memory of any national illustration. It is even said that DUMAS is to write the plea that his advocate, M. PAILLARD DE VILLENEUVE, will deliver.

I have often spoken of the interdiction of table phenomena among the faithful by the bishops. Last week I spoke of a judicial condemnation of dabblers in the art, and now I have to chronicle the first instance of administrative interference. A Prefect, alarmed at the extraordinary spread of the mania in his limits, has finally forbid any experiments therein; and has committed the execution of this decree, in his shire town, to a police body officially detailed for the service. The *Charivari* has a picture of the Russian General SCHILDER, inquiring of his table whether he shall win or lose an impending battle. The mahogany immediately raises three of its legs, and commences such an attack on SCHILDER'S rear that he is forced to beat a retreat. This the General supposes to be typical of a forced march, which, some enough, he and his troops were very soon called upon to execute.

The 12th of June next is a happy day for French dramatic authors. It closes the era of Belgian piracy, and introduces a period in which two Governments acknowledge that the laborer is worthy of his hire. On and after that date, French plays performed in Belgium, pay *a pro rata* upon the receipts to the author at Paris, as if they were performed in France. The Society of Dramatic authors has appointed its agent, the centre and seat of whose authority is Brussels. If LOUIS NAPOLEON never does anything else for letters, it will be no small achievement to have put an end to an enormous system of literary brigandage, known as *la contrebocon Belge*.

I said in my last, that I did not believe the movement in favor of the non-appearance of the newspapers on Monday, for the sake of a better observance of the Sabbath, would succeed in Paris. I now feel sure that it will not. Three papers have spoken very plainly their opinion and their determination: the *Débats*, *Siècle* and the *Charivari*. The *Siècle* maintains that the measure originated in pure hypocrisy; and that the motive of the *Univers*, in starting it, was to obtain Government interference in a matter of faith, trusting that the State, having once begun to legislate for the Church, might go a step further and revive the Inquisition, order a new St. Bartholomew's, and institute other modes of extermination for the heretico-Protestant Huguenots of our day. I may say, *en passant*, that the Jesuit organ has more than once expressed its approbation of those energetic measures. The *Siècle* concludes with the following declaration:

"As far as we are concerned, we must at once undeceive our fellow-journalists, and not allow them to believe for an instant that we shall pay any heed to the touching, tender and philanthropic appeal that they have made to us. We shall continue to appear, to edit, compose, correct, print, fold, direct and dispatch our journal on Sunday, just as long as we like. If, in the course of time, our adversaries find better arguments, if we acquire the conviction that by working on Sunday we commit a grievous sin, and cause Providence to shed tears, we shall stop that of our own accord, without waiting to strike a bargain with our colleagues, that they shall cease to appear as well. We shall practice virtue in silence; our adversaries would do well to do as much today."

The spectacle presented by the *Univers*, the *Union* and the *Patrie*, is not, in fact, a very edifying one. If they were really sincere in their professions of respect for the Sabbath, they would cease to profane it, without waiting for the cooperation of their brother journalists. Their present position is, that they will obey the dictates of their conscience, and will seek to please heaven, if they are sure they will lose no subscribers by it. The cause of pure religion is rather injured than advanced by such discussions as these.

A terrific drama is at this moment in progress in the vicinity of Lyons. Without exaggerating, I may say that the country is absorbed in the contemplation of one of the most terrible instances of human suffering in the long annals of accident. Two men engaged in boring a well were overwhelmed by the caving in of earth and stones. One was killed and the other was tightly shut up unharmed, with the corpse. This was at the depth of fifty feet. Two days passed before a knowledge of his situation was obtained. It was then seen that it was impossible to rescue the survivor by the removal of the earth above him. The slightest derangement would destroy the equilibrium into which chance had thrown the superincumbent mass, and bury forever the unfortunate victim. Means were found, however, to pass him such liquids as physicians, summoned from Lyons, would allow him to take. The work of deliverance then commenced, and has been going on, thus far in vain, *for fourteen days and fourteen nights*. Two shafts have been sunk, starting at a distance and arriving under the spot where he is imprisoned. These were to have been completed day before yesterday evening, and the rescue was then to be effected. Strange to say, the prisoner, though he cannot move, sleeps at night. The corpse of his fellow laborer presses upon him, and decomposition is far advanced, and yet he does not complain of the horrible neighborhood. His mind would seem to be somewhat shaken by his prolonged confinement, for he will only speak to one person—the captain of the corps of engineers working at his release. The road which passes by the scene of the calamity, has been closed to all vehicles, as it is feared that the rumble of heavy wheels might bring down upon him the frail interlaced structure of rocks above him. The Empress has directed the Chamberlain of the Palace to keep her informed from day to day of the progress of the rescue, and has ordered a telegraphic dispatch when the deliverance is finally effected.

We are having beneficent rains at intervals; the weather continues cold, and provisions are constantly on the rise. Green peas rose from 30 to 50 cents a quart, in one day—shelled peas, I mean, of course—and everything else in proportion. In fact, very many well-to-do families are finding themselves obliged to reduce their consumption of articles of the commonest necessity—meat, poultry, fish, and especially new vegetables.

A few figures will give you an idea of the colossal success of MAYERBEER'S "Etoile du Nord." The first 25 representations yielded $31,000—or $1,300 a night. The author's share is 13½ per cent. of the gross receipts; and is therefore over $4,000 already. The librettist and composer divide, by law, copyright money equally. In this case, it is fair to say, M. MEYERBEER has done much more for M. SCRIBE than M. SCRIBE has done for M. MEYERBEER. The theatres pay the hospitals 9 per cent. of the gross receipts, besides—an outrageous, unjustifiable tax—so the "Etoile du Nord" has already paid about $3,000 into the treasury of the Hotels Dieu. These figures have never been attained before at the Opera Comique, and the Grand Opera, which holds more money, has never yet achieved a success proportionately so fructuous.

RACHEL continues at Pau, and has sent from thence, for the third and last time, according to the rule, her resignation as member of the Comedie Française. The Minister of State has not yet accepted it, but he has no power to refuse to do so, and I do not see that there is any means left by which to oppose the *tragedienne's* determination. I believe it may be said positively that she contemplates a tour to America.

The French Theatre is preparing a comedy for AUGUSTINE BROHAN, entitled "A Midwinter Night's Dream." The name alone suggests the play—a dream about a nice fireside, an affectionate husband, domestic happiness, hail pattering against the window-panes, stormy without and cosy within—all of which will be realized in the fifth act of course. The piece will be produced in July. A Midwinter dream on a Midsummer night.

The Italian Opera is finishing its season courageously, but without brilliant success on the stage, or fortifying enthusiasm before the curtain. One of the papers boldly takes the ground, that the following two facts might be put together with advantage:—The Italian Opera is the least successful theatre in Paris, and it is the only theatre which has no *claque*. The inference is disgraceful to Parisian civilization, but is too obvious not to be drawn.

No sooner had the Chinese jugglers from New-York appeared at the Porte St. Martin, than a smaller troupe, also executing the impalement feat, appeared at the Hippodrome. This was the signal for a war of pastoms, of course. The Porte announced that its performers had no connection with the small company composed of three individuals at the Hippodrome. The next day, the Hippodrome informed the public that its Chinese were real ones, and were not like those of the Porte, some of them real, and some of them false. The Hippodrome had its rival there, for in the apropos written to introduce its jugglers, the Porte St. Martin had placed three of its comic actors, who pretend to be Chinese who are found out at the *denouement*. Upon this point the Hippodrome had seized, to acquaint spectators hesitating which exhibition they should choose, with the fact that the Chinese of the other establishment were natives of Paris. The *Charivari* considers this "Guerre des Chinois" very amusing, but the feuilletonists regard the conduct of the Hippodrome as "disloyal and uncourteous."

I think that I may say that an award of one of the four dramatic prizes for 1853 has been made by the Government Committee, though it is not yet announced. The two-act play, entitled "On Demande un Gouvernenr," produced at WALLACK'S, in New-York, under the name of "A Bachelor of Arts," has won the prize of 3,000 francs, for literary merit and moral point. This decision will please you, I know, for your criticism upon this piece was very favorable. I think if Mr. WALLACK were to revive it under these circumstances, it would run a week longer easily.

The authors of the tragedy in verse entitled "La Servante du Roi," in which the character of *Fredegonde*, mistress and wife of *Chilperic*, was intended for RACHEL, were begged by the Comedie Française, which had accepted it, to withdraw it. They claimed and received their compensation—5,000 francs. The play has been produced at the Odeon, and has failed.

DICK TINTO.

THE IRISH BAR.

SKETCHES OF THE IRISH BAR. By RICHARD LALOR SHIEL. Edited by R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, M. D. REDFIELD. 2 vols.

If there was ever a national anomaly, it was Ireland sixty years ago. Thronged with men eminent in every walk of life; producing, simultaneously, the greatest orators, wits, lawyers, generals and scoundrels, of the time; preserving the highest tone of chivalric courtesy in its social circles, it yet seemed plunged into the most utter barbarism, and sustained customs that comported only with the habits of a savage nation. While Irish Statesmen were charming the most enlightened Senate in the world with their eloquence; while Irish men of letters were captivating the public with poems, in which learning seemed, for the first time, to have found a bed of roses, Irish gentlemen were living in their houses, like the Barons of King JOHN'S reign, setting all law at defiance, and keeping up perpetual, and often fatal warfare, with the authorities; Irish politicians, careless of consequences, compassed their ends by stratagem, or force if that failed. Perjury at the hustings was a practice so universal, that it almost became legalized. Duels in the open day, to which crowds of spectators flocked, as the ancient Greeks to a gladiatorial show; abductions of heiresses by needy adventurers; tortures, equalling those of the Spanish Inquisition, and reserved especially for that unhappy class of men called bailiffs, whom the people looked on with a singularly unjust detestation; all these things marching side by side as it were, with the national triumphs in some of the highest walks of civilization, presented a contrast of the most singular nature. The genius of Erin seemed to have cast around her a chain of brilliant beings, such as SHERIDAN, BURKE, CURRAN, WELLINGTON, MOORE, whose exhilarated genius adorned her wild and ragged form, like the fine gold ornaments which travelers find gleaming on the bosom of the savage.

When the History of Ireland comes to be written—a task that, strange to say, has never yet been performed—this age will present a fruitful field for the men of letters to illustrate. All the accessories for a picturesque composition are to be found there; splendor, civilization and barbarism mingled together; details the most varied, and characters the most original.

One gentleman who may be said to have witnessed those things himself, presents us with a couple of works which will be invaluable to the future Historian of his country, when he comes to paint her social features, after the manner of THIERRY and MACAULAY. Sir JONAH BARRINGTON, in his *Personal Sketches*, and his *History of the Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*, furnishes us with copious details of the peculiar state of society in the period he treats of. He exaggerates much, and colors highly, but not so that we cannot discern the truth behind his brilliant decoration.

The work at present before us gives us the end of that society which Sir JONAH painted in its prime. At the time that Mr. SHIEL commenced to write, the outlines of the Irish character were beginning to be a little softened. The duel had become more infrequent, though still somewhat resorted to. That class of eccentric gentlemen who rode their horses up three flights into their wives' bedchambers, and set off on perilous journeys in order to play at ball against the walls of Jericho, and thus fulfil the conditions of drunken bets, found no longer that admiring audience to which they had been accustomed, and their peculiarities died with them. The union with England, if it was unjust and prejudicial in some of its effects, was beneficial in one way. It infused a little of the English sobriety into a people far too mercurial in character, and improved the tone of a society that had hitherto been lawless and barbarous to the highest degree.

Himself occupying a distinguished place among the celebrities of the time, there were none better calculated than Mr. SHIEL to become the biographer of his compeers. His sketches being originally published in a magazine, are necessarily deficient in very many details; but as these papers have had the good fortune to be edited by a gentleman eminently qualified for supplying these deficiencies, a work far more perfect and interesting than the author himself could have contemplated has been the result.

Mr. SHIEL'S books, as the name indicates, are chiefly devoted to sketches of celebrated legal functionaries, remarkable trials, elections, &c. The Bar in Ireland had then a far more extensive range of action than one would imagine, judging by the solemn assemblies of the sister country. The Irish lawyer of that time was a strange being. He sought practice and briefs by no devious path of intrigue. He took society as it were by storm. As soon as he had eaten his dinner, he commenced to give them. He gave pleasant parties and good claret to the honorable corps of attorneys. He rode into notoriety upon a dinner-table, and capped the climax of his fame with a duel. This latter performance generally had the effect of stimulating briefs considerably, and if the candidate for forensic fame was so fortunate as to kill his man, his career was wonderfully accelerated. Then again, the Irish lawyer did not confine himself solely to pleading before big-wigged judges, for or against murderers, rebels, and White Boys. He was serviceable at elections, talked eloquent personalities on the hustings, abused the rival candidates, wrote squibs against every one whom it was necessary to ridicule, and was quite ready, if occasion offered, to support his friend and employer with sword or pistol. He was also a political agitator. He denounced the Saxon as base, bloody and brutal; he poured into the public ear a highly-colored recital of the wrongs of Ireland; he recapitulated the treacherous snares by which her political assassination was accomplished; he dwelt on the turpitude of CASTLEREAGH, and prophesied the eternal perdition of those faithless sons of Erin who sold their country for title or for place. Then having succeeded in making himself formidable to the English Government, in establishing himself as a man whose silence it would be advisable to purchase, he after the usual amount of secret negotiation, adopted that course by the condemnation of which he won his popularity, and slipped into a comfortable sinecure in the English Bankruptcy Courts or the Customs, and completed his destiny amid the execrations of the populace who had once so vociferously cheered his anathemas against the Government.

In the life of such a man there must necessarily exist as much of social romance as would fall to the lot of any one less adventurous than a Spanish Bandit, or an Irish White Boy; and all records of their doings must necessarily be interesting and novel.

Mr. SHIEL'S volumes are excessively amusing. The style is not of that brilliant order that one might expect from a professed harangner and renowned orator. His attempts at wit are somewhat in the old style and rather stale, and his papers are chiefly valuable for the strange anecdotes and personal matter with which they are interwoven. His sketches of character are excellent. Lord NORBURY, the Judge who sentenced prisoners with a pun, is admirably described. Indeed, in description Mr. SHIEL is forcible and vivid. The episodes of the Burning of the SHEAS and the Murder of DANIEL MARA, are powerfully written, and many of the political and legal portraits are hit off with great fidelity and truth.

As an editor, Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE has performed his duties most admirably. There are few persons whose *repertoire* of personal anecdote is larger, and whose memory for political and social details is more accurate. His notes, which are very copious and painstaking, form a most valuable addition to the sketches, and although we have perused them carefully, we have been unable to discover more than one error, viz.: where he speaks of Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN as "the late member for Clare"—that gentleman at the time of his prosecution and conviction, having been member for the County of Limerick. This, however, is so trifling an error, that in so large a mass of accurate information, it is almost hypercritical to notice it.

We have heard with pleasure that Mr. MACKENZIE has undertaken to edit the celebrated *Noctes Ambrosianæ*; likewise Dr. MAGINN'S works. There is no one better able to execute this task. He will bring a large amount of interesting facts to his labor, and doubtless furnish us with a most acceptable edition of those brilliant papers.

THE REGENT'S DAUGHTER. A Serio-Comico Play, in five acts. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

The plot of this drama is one of those peculiarly stirring ones that occasionally emanate from the fertile brain of ALEXANDER DUMAS. From the opening to the last scene there is *action*—action palpable and sufficiently natural for reading even. It is but justice to the author of this play, however, to say that he has concentrated more interest in it than in the original Romance—*Une Fille du Regent*—possesses, and has, of course, effected a corresponding improvement in the plot.

The *Regent's* daughter *Helen* is introduced to us on the eve of her departure from a convent, where she has been educated. She is unconscious of her parentage, merely knowing that a nobleman is a near relative. In her solitude, however, she has not been without an adviser. The *Chevalier Gaston de Chaulay* has wooed and won the fair *Helen*, without knowing, of course, that she is daughter of the *Regent*. *Helen* has an interview with her noble relative, and the latter soon discovers the passion of his daughter for *Gaston*. It is, therefore, with unmitigated horror that he learns who this *Gaston* is; that he is a conspirator from Brittany, of noble family and unimpeachable integrity, who has had the misfortune to draw a number in a life lottery that compels him to assassinate the *Regent*. The unbending, unscrupulous devotion of *Gaston* to this object, his steady defiance of all danger attending its execution, constitute the most interesting portion of the plot. He is tenacious of honor to a Quixotic degree, and scoffs at all offers to let the *Regent* off. The situations in which the striking characteristics of *Chaulay's* character are brought out, become much intensified from the fact that his confidant is invariably the *Regent* himself, who has been introduced to him as a fellow-conspirator. This, added to the fact that the *Regent's* daughter is the only other interesting object in the world to *Gaston*, invests the play with an interest not often incorporated in a single work. The last act is particularly intense. The *Regent* finding it impossible to deter *Gaston* from executing his design, determines on a final bold expedient. He tells him where he may obtain a private interview; how he may recognize the *Regent*, &c. *Gaston* arms himself, and follows the directions; perceives the domino described; approaches and, sick at heart, prepares to strike—when the *Regent* discovers himself, and *Gaston* finds that his confidant has from the first been the Prince. Matters are satisfactorily arranged, when he also learns that the *Regent* is the father of the beautiful *Helen*.

The component parts of this play are so deftly blended that it is difficult to obtain a skeleton which can do justice to the whole. For instance, a leading character in the drama is the *Abbé Dubois*, a Minister of Secret Police, who plots and counterplots with such marvelous astuteness that he invariably overshoots the mark. The *Chevalier de Chauloy* is perhaps the best preserved character, as it is the most difficult one to delineate. *Helen*, the daughter of the *Regent*, is a happy conception, and would become Miss JULIA DEAN greatly.

A play like this, possessing all the elements of dramatic success, will assuredly be produced on the New-York boards. It is superior to nine-tenths of the every-day inventions that are nightly played, and would meet with decided success.

In its present form it is admirably adapted for reading—being as good as a novel, and much easier to read. The author (who, by the way, is Mr. WM. YAUNO, of the *Albion*,) announces that he has prepared an acting copy, curtailed by more than one-fourth.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 20. Edited by EDMUND BENNET and CHAUNCEY SMITH, Esqs. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

This volume of these reports seems to us more interesting than any of its predecessors. It contains 164 cases at law, being the alternate law volume.

The case of LUMLEY *vs.* GYE, reported here in full upon a demurrer to the complaint, is a very interesting one, arising out of a contract made by the celebrated singer, Miss WAGNER, to sing for LUMLEY, the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre. GYE, who was the manager of the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, induced Miss WAGNER to break her engagement with LUMLEY and make one with him instead, wherenpon LUMLEY sued him for enticing her from his service. GYE demurred on the ground that the action would not lie unless the full relation of master and servant existed between the parties, and that such was not the relation between a manager and an opera singer. The demurrer was overruled, however. The point has never been fairly decided in this country, and the judges were not unanimous upon it in this case. A very able opinion to the contrary was delivered by Justice COLERIDGE, who says that if an opera singer is a servant to the manager of a theatre [illegible] then a painter or sculptor would be the servant of any one who employed him.

The case of SOLOMONS *vs.* MILLER, on the right of a Jew to vote in Parliament, shows that the Judges were more liberal than the law. This was a suit against Mr. SALOMONS for penalties incurred under statute by voting in Parliament without taking the oath of abjuration, the form of which is, "Upon the true faith of a Christian." Lord CAMPBELL, one of the Judges of the Court of Exchequer, held that the defendant was liable—saying that his own desire was to have the law repealed, but, as it still stood, he must decide that Jews were excluded from sitting in either House of Parliament.

There are several criminal cases in this volume, one of the most noticeable of which is an indictment for stealing gas, by fixing a connecting pipe which went round the meter, in which this act was held to be larceny.

This volume also has an uncommon number of Admiralty cases, of interest and importance, on bottomry, salvage and wages.

How Cuba Must Come In.

From the Richmond Whig.

If Northern men madly suppose that Cuba, when acquired, *will be admitted into the Union as a free State*, they are grievously mistaken. Such an event is not upon the calendar of probabilities, and it is time it were. We are not the gifted of prophecy to foretell that [illegible] would never submit to its consummation. To them, anyone would be not only to resign his duty and his [illegible], but it would amount to even a surrender of the [illegible] self-preservation—to deliberately [illegible] that menaced his very existence. [illegible] first upon the entire South, of [illegible] tail into a free State? To be [illegible] and subverted into a [illegible] laws! It is very certain that [illegible] would be represented by a [illegible] to be represented by a [illegible] post up, somewhere, forsooth, [illegible] without the [illegible] consent to [illegible] Abolition policy of [illegible] it, and confining it within its present [illegible]

THE EASTERN WAR.

What the Object and Course of the War is to be.

The *Pays* of Paris sets forth in the following paragraphs the strategic character of the present great European war, so far as Russia is to have the direction of it:

It is not upon land, says the *Pays*, that Russia is seriously vulnerable. Vanquished at one point, there would still remain to her immense territories, in which she could successively concentrate her forces; she would retreat from steppe to steppe in case of need, and from desert to desert, into places where the strength and energy of our troops would be exhausted while endeavoring to pursue her.

When NAPOLEON was undertaking his campaign of 1812, he sent M. DE NARBONNE as the bearer of his *ultimatum* to Wilna.

The Emperor ALEXANDER received the French envoy, and showing him a map of the Russian Empire, remarked: "I do not nurse illusions; I know how great a General the Emperor NAPOLEON is; but you see, I have on my side space and time. There is not a remote corner of this, to you hostile, territory, to which I should not retire, not a distant post I should not defend, ere I would consent to a shameful peace."

What ALEXANDER said in 1812, the Emperor NICHOLAS might say, with no less truth, in 1854. No! there is no one who thinks of beginning again the mournful but magnificent episode of 1812. The policy of France has not, at this day, the same object which pushed NAPOLEON I. to Moscow. We no longer indulge the gigantic idea of a Continental blockade; we have nothing to conquer in Russia; we do not, in this country, look back to mournful recollections, to the history of another epoch.

Upon land, the aim of France and England should be to protect Constantinople, to drive back the Russian armies from the Principalities which they have invaded, in defiance of all laws human and divine, and beyond the Pruth which they have crossed in contempt of all treaties. They must avenge the unjust violation of the Ottoman territory, and expel from it an usurper who pretends to seize it as a guarantee, but whose real aim is to make it altogether his own.

But it is elsewhere and upon another theatre that they are to avenge the offended laws of Europe, and finally arrest that insatiable ambition which seeks to reëstablish, for the benefit of Russia, the unity of the Roman world.

Let any one attentively study the policy of PETER THE GREAT, and of his successors, and he will remark that, for the last one hundred and fifty years the persevering object of the CZARS has been to make Russia a maritime power.

They have perfectly well understood, all along, that it is not by the extent of its territory, but its external relations, by its commerce with distant States that a nation prospers and grows great and civilized, and that, by this title, the sway ever belongs to the nation that can command the seas.

This thought, fundamentally laid down in the will of PETER THE GREAT, has been the inspiration and the guide of those who have inherited his crown.

If PETER I. successfully invaded Sweden, Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia and Viborg; if CATHARINE took Courland, in 1793, and ALEXANDER seized Finland, in 1809, it certainly was not for the purpose of extending the already too vast limits of the Russian Empire; it was in order to become *masters of the Baltic Sea*; and if, at a later period, the Court of St. Petersburg gradually exercised upon the Governments of Denmark and Sweden a dissolving influence which would have degenerated at length into a protectorate whose termination would have been fresh usurpations, it was to place in the hands of Russia the keys of those narrow straits which open from the Baltic the gates of the North Sea.

The invasion of Tartary, of the Crimea and the Caucasian provinces under CATHARINE II., was not resolved upon or carried out with any other purpose than to give Russia the means of establishing considerable ports on the Black Sea.

The obstinate advance of the Russians toward Persia, has no other object than the possession of the Persian Gulf, whence that Indian Ocean can be reached which the will of PETER THE GREAT considers "the sovereignty of the world in the hands of him who shall obtain possession of it."

Lastly, if Russia hastens, by so many methods, to effect the decomposition of the Ottoman Empire, if she covets Constantinople, it is not, as she declares, through a feigned religious ardor to replace the Greek cross on the cupola of St. Sophia, but to launch her fleets and armaments on that Mediterranean Sea, where the destinies of humanity have so long hung wavering in the balance, and are, perhaps, to be decided.

To become a great maritime power—this is the aim, this the constant policy of the successors of PETER THE GREAT! Everything has converged towards this fundamental idea. They have, stealthily and silently, created ports; equipped fleets, slowly and with difficulty; formed legions of military seamen—never allowing the gaze of Europe to penetrate into those mysterious cities where the mighty work was going on, to which more than one century has already been devoted.

Very well! *it is in this policy, it is in this aim, in this dream, that Russia must be smitten!*

Should the combined forces of France and England succeed in destroying the squadrons so laboriously organized since the time of PETER THE GREAT; should they overthrow those military posts founded in the North and South; should they thus snatch from Russia all her resources on the sea, all her hopes of dominion in the Baltic, on the Black Sea, and thence on all the great ocean, they will have pierced the heart of her long efforts in her most important enterprises of the last one hundred and fifty years!

Deprived of her squadrons and her ports, Russia would find herself, in a single day, thrown back a hundred years. Again reduced to the proportions of a merely continental Power, fresh centuries of genius and intense effort would be required to people her deserts, fertilize her gigantic territory, civilize her still barbarous populations, and that material wealth and moral grandeur which are indispensable to every nation that aspires to become the head or the guiding light of mankind.

Yes, such are the disasters to which Russia has imprudently exposed herself! This is the side upon which she may be deeply gashed; here is the weak place in the armor of this giant with the feet of clay? This is the point of view in which the war about to commence may be made decisive to the interests of Europe, and of civilization!

The very considerable development which has just been given to the maritime forces of France and England, proves that the Western Powers have thus

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office System of the United States.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the Post-Office as an institution of our country. There is no one department of the public service which affects more universally the interests of the great body of the people.

We have been struck with an able discussion of the subject in the New-York *Quarterly* for April last, and we feel bound to call the public attention to its leading facts and positions. We recommend the article itself to a careful perusal. Its purpose is to show that cheap postage (which we have got) is not the only want; that by an improvement in our system in several particulars, our postage might be made even cheaper, and yet a revenue probably derived equal, at least to the expenses of the Department.

Great Britain derives, under her new system of universal *penny postage*, a clear annual profit of nearly *six million dollars* over all expenses. With a population not greatly exceeding ours, and where nearly one-half of those who are married cannot write their names on the register, the number of letters written and mailed in the United Kingdom is nearly four times as great as the number written and mailed in this country. The difference between the penny postage (two cents) and our three-cent postage can hardly be thought to explain the difference in the number of letters mailed in the two countries. The receipts in our National Post-Office in 1853 were, in round numbers, nearly *six million* dollars, and the expenses something over *eight millions*. The number of letters mailed in the United States in 1852 was 95,790,522; in Great Britain, the same year, it was 379,000,000. Had the number mailed in this country been as large in proportion to the population as in Great Britain, it would have been 315,666,666, the postage on which, at three cents, added to the actual receipts from letter postage alone of more than *ten millions* of dollars, a sum exceeding the whole expenses of the Post-Office Department for that year by more than three millions of dollars. If our people could be induced to write letters and send through the mail in the same proportion as the people of Great Britain, it is believed that from letter postage and its other sources the Post-Office Department would before long be in the receipt of a revenue of $12,000,000.

The scheme recommended embraces three particulars:

1. A universal delivery in all our large cities and towns, by mail carriers in the regular employ of the Post-Office Department.

2. A method of remitting money by mail through *Post-Office money orders*.

3. A universal postal rate of *two cents* a letter, and double that sum when not prepaid.

We select the following passages from the article containing the arguments in favor of the scheme:

"As it may be thought that a two-cent postage is not advisable at this time, we will base our arguments on the supposition that we shall continue to pay for some time to come, the same rates of postage that we now do. * * The city resident may say he thinks it unfair to charge him the same postage for a drop-letter which merely goes from one part of a city to another, that is charged to take a letter from New-York to Illinois, or from Maine to California. Now, it is all equitable, notwithstanding. In the first place one rate of postage so simplifies the business of conducting the Post-Office, that all parties can thus have a lower rate than they could possibly have at several rates. Then, with a universal delivery by carriers in cities and towns, the increase in the number of drop-letters alone will far more than pay for the services of all the letter carriers. Farther than this, all the residents of cities who have their letters delivered by carriers, pay the same now; that is, two cents extra to the carrier, and that, with the one-cent postage for drop letters, makes his city-letters cost him three cents, and those that come from out of the city cost him five—three for the postage and two for the carrier. Now we come to the reason—one of the principal ones—why they write so many more letters in England than they do in this country. Their post is so convenient, so cheap, and so expeditious, that they write three letters where we do one. In London there are ten letter deliveries a day; and sub-post-offices, called "receiving-houses," are located all over the city, so that a person never has to walk over three or four squares before getting to an office where a letter can be mailed; and every two hours—at 8, 10 and 12 in the morning, and every hour in the afternoon, all the letters are collected by carriers, and those for the city at once delivered. Often has the writer of this mailed a letter in London and other large cities in Great Britain, in the morning, and had it delivered, and got an answer by the post before 2 o'clock the same day. In New-York, where the sub-post-offices and letter carriers are depended on at all, it is usually from two to three days before a letter is delivered after it is mailed, when it is only going from one part of the City to another, unless it is put in the City Post-Office in Nassau-street, and then it is totally out of question to get an answer under thirty-six or forty-eight hours. Then when there is a universal letter delivery there is not one-fourth the number of clerks required at the Post-Office; for people do not call for their letters, but stay at home and get them earlier in the day, on the average, than they now do. Were there a regular letter delivery, and Post-Office "money orders"—drafts from one Post-Office to another—between all the principal offices, there would soon be such an increase in the number of letters, and in the revenue, that we should be able to have our postage reduced to two cents, and the expense of the post-office met by the receipts. * * In the London district, alone, the number of letters delivered annually is 42,359,877, and on these letters the postage is over $850,000, *a larger sum than is paid to all the carriers in the kingdom*. Were it not for this letter-delivery, two-thirds of these letters would never pass through the post, and consequently the revenue now derived from them would be lost. * * Letters are usually directed to street and number, and if the owner of the letters calls for them at the post-office, he cannot have them, but must wait for the delivery. When a writer of a letter does not know the residence of his correspondent, and expects him to call at the office for the letter, he thus addresses it with the words "post-office" before the name of the office, and often, when it is better still, writes on it "to be called for;" and these letters are not sent out by the carriers at all, but kept at the office. If a merchant or a banker who has a very large mail, prefers sending for all his letters, he can hire a box or a locked drawer at the post-office, and give directions to have his letters retained, or, what is often done, have a private mail pouch of his own, that is locked, and this is sent by the carrier. There is greater safety and security in the mail carriers than in allowing servants or clerks to go to the office for letters. There are policemen and "inspectors of letter-carriers" in England, and the system is so conducted that if a carrier goes to robbing the letters, he is just as certain to be caught as he exists. The carriers all wear a uniform—usually a gold band on the hat, and a red collar to the coat—and they are thus easily known, which is often a great convenience, and, being thus distinguished, they cannot loiter away their time or neglect their duty without being detected.

We now come to one of the greatest advantages attending a universal letter delivery. Whenever persons cannot be found according to the direction on the letter, it is at once sent to the Dead Letter Office, opened and returned to the sender. With us great delay, anxiety and often serious loss occurs, when the person to whom a letter is addressed cannot be found, while the writer remains ignorant of it, and the letter is never returned to him, though often of great consequence, unless it contains money or something valuable, and then only after a delay of from four to nine months.

In Great Britain all letters addressed to persons who cannot be found, are returned to the writer, and usually within a week of the time he mails them. If addressed "Post-office," or "to be called for," they remain one month, and then are treated as dead-letters and returned. By a late regulation, if a writer puts his own address on the outside of the letter, or has it impressed on the seal, it is at once returned to him without being opened, provided the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found. How vastly superior to our system—if system it may be called, where some three million of letters, more than a thirtieth of all that are written in this country, are burned up after being opened at the Dead Letter Office; and money and valuable letters that do get back to the writers, seldom reach them under six or eight months from the time they were mailed.

Another very important regulation in England—all letters are stamped at the office where received as soon as they arrive. This stamp is put on the back of the letter, and gives the name of the office and the day, month and year of its arrival. By this arrangement the receiver knows just how long his letter has been in the office before it is delivered to him. In England letters are never advertised. If we had a letter delivery, we should not have one-tenth as many to advertise, even if it were necessary to advertise any. Letters pre-paid in England, if returned to the writer, are delivered without charge; but when he mails a letter without paying the postage, if his correspondant refuses it or cannot be found, it is returned to the writer, and he is charged double postage on the letter, and if he refuses to pay it, is at once arrested and imprisoned. This is a good regulation; and another most excellent one is, that no letters that are chargeable with more than *four* postages can be sent at all unless they are pre-paid. Such letters, and all others not mailed according to law, and also those improperly directed, are at once opened and returned to the writer. With us, we often see a letter that is addressed to a foreign country, the postage on which is required to be paid in advance before being sent, but by the ignorance of the writer is left unpaid, and it is then retained and not sent, and the writer never knows but that his letter is gone, unless, perchance, it happens in contain a valuable enclosure, and then, several months intervene before he gets it. The loss, anxiety and detention of business attendant on our dead-letter system, are of great magnitude. The whole arrangement of our Dead Letter Office should be differently regulated by act of Congress; but we can never get at the root of the evils without beginning in the right place—by having a letter delivery. All dead letters should be returned to the writer, and they should be compelled by law to pay any postage left unpaid at the mailing. If this were done, and *all letters bearing more than quadruple postage were required to be paid in advance, we should not see cows' horns, galvanic batteries, bags of garden seeds, pieces of rock weighing one or two pounds, boxes of sugar and bundles of clothing* accumulating in the Dead Letter Office, all sent through malice or ignorance, and costing the country enough to send an extra million or two of letters per annum. It might take a few more clerks to return all the letters to the writers; but the unpaid postages would be collected, letters often of great importance returned to the writer; and much more in the aggregate be saved to the nation than the salary of a few Post-office clerks. * * Every fact connected with the letter-delivery in England goes to show that it is a large source of revenue, and of vast convenience to the people, and would be if adopted in this country. *It would remove the irregular and often irresponsible men who go about our large cities delivering letters, and charging as much for their delivery and miserable service as should be charged for carrying a letter across the Continent and delivering it also.*

As to the system of sending money through "money orders"—it is sufficient to say here that the amount of money remitted by money orders in Great Britian, during the year 1852, in sums under five pounds, amounted to more than $47,000,000. The number of remittances was about five millions; and though the exchange was hardly one per cent., it paid a profit to the Post-office Department of over $75,000. In this way of remitting money, it is almost an impossibility that it falls into the hands of any one but the lawful owner, and not one dollar in a thousand is ever lost. The money is sent through a draft made out on a form printed in ink of a peculiar color, any imitation of which is felony. At all the large offices there are clerks who do nothing else but attend to the furnishing and paying of money orders. The percentage comes out of the sender, so that the drafts or orders are all cashed at sight and paid in specie. We need such a system far more than they do in Great Britain, in consequence of the greater extent of the country, and the unsafe and irredeemable character of much of our paper currency. Were the system of Post-office "money orders" adopted, the aggregate saving to the country from uncurrent money and mail robberies, could not be less than one hundred thousand dollars, annually. One-half of this would be saved to one class of business men,—publishers of newspapers and periodicals. It would be difficult to tell how large a percentage through uncurrent funds and mail robberies, editors and publishers now lose, but it can scarcely be reckoned at less than two per cent. on all their mail remittances."

SKETCHES IN WASHINGTON.

NUMBER THREE.

The House is the scene of more than usual interest and animation this morning, owing to the reintroduction by Mr. BENNETT, of New-York—the large, heavy-looking, gray-headed man over the way—of his memorable bill of the last Congress, proposing to give the old States a fair chance in the scramble now going on for the public domain; for anything in relation to that branch of the national property, evokes the vigilant attention of members from all sections, just now. JONES, of Tennessee, is raising a torrent of points of order, while poor BENNETT vainly essays to parry the assaults made upon his pet measure by that astute parliamentarian. Meanwhile, let us, for a moment, take a brief survey of the crowd below. Beneath us, to the right of the Chair, you may see a group of Old Virginny's sons—doubtless, all of the "first families"—and they are a pretty fair sample of the style of public men furnished to the nation, in these latter days, by that degenerate "mother of States and statesmen." The woolly-headed, insignificant little man is Gen. MILLSON, of the Norfolk District, a tremendous hair-splitter and propounder of "abstractions," who votes against nine out of ten of all the bills introduced into the House, on the ground that they are "unconstitutional." The tall, thin, dark young man is PAULUS POWELL, who was sent here originally, because he was the only Democrat in his District who was not too unpopular to command a full vote of the party. Nobody knew anything of him, good or bad, except that he came of one of the F. F. V.'s, and so he was elected. He came here with no reputation, and he has made none. He is only remarkable for never having uttered a word in public in his life—on the stump or in Congress. Standing in front of him is perhaps the oddest-looking man here—LETCHER—he with spectacles and yellow hair, cut extremely close over the entire surface of an unusually long head. He is very economical—the terror of claimants and claim agents, and the bitter foe of "the lobby." The stout, vulgar farmer near him is Col. MCMULLIN, of TOM HYER notoriety—a first-rate pugilist, but an indifferent legislator. And, completing the group of Virginians, last, although not least, the light-haired, hustling, active-looking man is ex-Governor WILLIAM SMITH—better known in these diggings as "Extra Billy,"—why, I cannot say. He is said to be the best stump speaker in the Union, but his manner in the House smacks too much of the plantation and the negro-driver, and consequently he is far from popular.

Sitting together on the Whig side of the hall, immediately opposite the Virginians, are three as fair specimens of Southern country gentlemen as you could find in all Washington. They are, I believe, all planters or farmers, and all Whigs, although two of them, I'm sorry to say, behaved very naughtily in 1852 and would not vote for the hero of Lundy's Lane, for which act of perfidy may they do fitting penance hereafter, if not already racked by remorse at having aided to hoist such an incapable as PIERCE into the White House. The largest of the trio—he stands about six feet four inches in his stockings and is stout in proportion—is ABERCROMBIE, of Alabama, the heaviest man in Congress with one exception. The portly, laughing, gray-haired old gentleman next him is DAVID A. REESE, of Georgia, and the third is PURYEAR, of N. C., who defeated the celebrated A. W. VENABLE at the last election, and is a genuine Whig of the right stamp, and anti-Nebraska at that. They are neither of them talking members, nor working members either for that matter, but jolly old fellows, who think that if they frank plenty of documents to their constituents they are doing all that the public at home can reasonably expect of them.

Yonder, sitting on a chair placed temporarily in the area before the Clerk's desk—the most prominent spot in the hall, you perceive—is a troublesome, conceited little fellow, one JOHN WHEELER. Yes, that's the man—prim and consequential, with low forehead and carefully trimmed red whiskers. He represents one of the "up town" districts of New-York City, and those who don't know that he is extremely rich, wonder through what possible combination of circumstances he could have been elected to Congress. He is an unmitigated bore here, objecting to everything that will save time or expedite the business of Congress. He is a decided "Hard," and read a rather telling speech some time since against General PIERCE and the Administration, but malicious people *do* say that the aforesaid telling speech was written for him by a somewhat noted "Hard" *litteroteur* in New-York. Be this as it may, the little fellow was mightily proud of the effort. It was published at length in the *Sentinel* here, and to the great astonishment and amusement of all who witnessed its delivery in the House, was found to be copiously interlarded with such phrases as "great applause," "immense sensation," and "vehement laughter," evidently inserted by the orator himself, and not by the practiced hand of a reporter.

If his constituents have any respect for themselves, or any regard for the public interests, they'll by all means keep Mr. WHEELER at home in future, as he would be far better bestowed behind the bar of a hotel, compounding brandy cocktails and gin slings, than on the floor of the National Legislature, aping the statesman. Perhaps they can appreciate him, (which nobody does here,) and if so, it would be absurd for them to exile him longer from their midst. Pity it is, but nevertheless 'tis true, that the great Empire City is not as ably represented in the Congress as she ought to be. MIKE WALSH is a rowdy and a humbug, everybody knows; General WALBRIDGE, although as pleasant a fellow as ever breathed the air of heaven, is too fond of Buncombe and too much of a fillibuster, and the balance of the City delegation—FRANCIS B. CUTTING alone excepted—are nobodies. There is another small man now speaking, and he is also from New-York. That is GILBERT DEAN, of Ponghkeepsie, I believe; he is a common-place looking youth, partially bald on the crown of his head. He never speaks without twiddling a wafer or two in his fingers all the time, and nodding his head in the most self-complacent manner. He is always submitting some trifling motion or other, and looking as if he thought the destinies of the Democratic party rested upon it and on his individual shoulders. He is a "Soft," and the particular friend and confidant of Governor MARCY, and would *like* to vote for the Nebraska bill to please the Administration, but *dare not* on account of certain not-to-be-mistaken indications of popular sentiment on the subject at home. He loves MARCY much, but he loves his "eight dollars a day" more. There are some very able men among the New-York "Softs," but we will have a peep at them some other day. For the present, adieu. E. W.

THE FIRST FRUIT OF WAR.—A letter from Rev. WM. G. SCHAUFFLER, of Constantinople, draws a melancholy picture of the distress which the Eastern War has already occasioned among the poorer classes of Constantinople. He says that there is no commerce, no business going on, but little money to be seen, and thousands of human beings are dying of hunger, thirst, nakedness and disease. Rats and mice are eaten by many to allay the cravings of hunger, and people who but a few months since were comparatively rich in worldly goods, now beg for bread. Mr. SCHAUFFLER states that, although he has resided twenty years in Constantinople, through all the horrors of war, plague, famine and fire, he never saw such distress as now exists.

Lemuel Yew Painting of Washington at the Battle of Monmouth.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ROME, Tuesday, March 28, 1854.

The new American historical painting of WASHINGTON at the Battle of Monmouth, now on exhibition in this city, seems to excite much commendation as a work of art, and is certainly a production not deficient in many points of artistic merit. Those startling, but artificial effects of light, so boldly treated by the modern German school, may, perhaps, be considered masterly in management, as well as successful in this painting.

I have heard it stated that there are at the present time a large number of American artists studying in Dusseldorf, and it is said that no pictures sell to such advantage in the United States as those of this school. Is there not danger of our adopting too far the artificial, although certainly effective style of modern German art?—thereby sacrificing the simplicity and truthfulness of nature to the theatrical effects of this school. I have often been powerfully impressed by a first glance at one of these productions—but after more thorough observation I have become satisfied, in my own mind, that this school loses, in a greater or less degree, the true simplicity of nature, in grasping after effects—and that these works, when compared to the *chef d'œuvres* of Italian art, particularly of the Augustan age of that school—are what the stage is in its representations and scenic effect, when compared to the realities of life.

But to return to the picture of LENTZE. In the back ground on the left, a small cabin is introduced upon a gentle eminence—the ground is broken and partially wooded. This seems to be the point of concentration of the British forces; the extreme point upon the opposite side of the painting is occupied by a body of American troops. A commanding eminence in the centre has just been gained by a few Americans with some pieces of artillery. The declivity presents a number of scattered soldiers retreating towards the right, from whom an occasional discharge of musketry is kept up in the direction of the enemy. Approaching from the left towards the middle ground, is the retreating detachment of Americans under the command of General LEE, and led by this officer, when they are met by WASHINGTON, followed closely by Generals LAFAYETTE and HAMILTON.

The point of time which the artist has seized, is that of General WASHINGTON'S rencontre with the retreating troops, and his stern reprimand to LEE. General WASHINGTON rides fiercely up with his sword raised in his right hand, his countenance indicates astonishment and determination, mingled with suppressed passion. The drapery in the figure of WASHINGTON is masterly in its execution, and indeed this must be said of most of the *still life* introduced in this painting. But the artist has most unhappily failed in giving that characteristic expression to the *Pater Patriæ* which we Americans so much love. The WASHINGTON of LAUTZA, as represented in this picture, might be in good taste for the ideal of a CÆSAR, a NAPOLEON, or perhaps, more strictly speaking, of our fierce and eccentric PUTNAM, on some of his hair-breadth exploits—but it is most certainly wanting in those characteristics which, among military chiefs, belonged so exclusively to WASHINGTON. Again, the attitude of the horse upon which he is mounted leaping in the air, would be perhaps a happy representation of *Bucephalus*, and reminds one somewhat of the attitude of the charger in DAVID'S picture of NAPOLEON crossing the Great St. Bernard. The first impression of the figure of WASHINGTON upon the mind is even painful—it seems that the liberty the artist has taken in thus representing him is almost sacrilegious.

In extenuation of this is the fact that the moment which the artist has seized was one of great excitement, and necessarily embodying great action. In fact, it has been related that this was the only occasion in which General WASHINGTON was known to exhibit great wrath, and, as it has sometimes been said, to forget himself so far as to give vent to an oath. But then, I would ask, is it in good taste for the artist to seize this single exception to the whole general character of WASHINGTON, to embody it in a work of art? Historically speaking, this may be correct; but it certainly is not as we Americans like to see the "Father of his Country" represented.

The figure of General LEE is managed with great artistic skill and truthfulness, and strikes me as by far the finest point in the picture. *Mortified pride*, unyielding stubbornness, and suppressed wrath, all are wonderfully depicted in a countenance *quailing* under the withering wrath of the Commander-in-Chief.

Immediately behind WASHINGTON are LAFAYETTE and HAMILTON. These figures are well introduced; and the likeness of LAFAYETTE struck me as good, from some representations I have seen of him in early life. That of HAMILTON, I should consider more questionable.

Occupying the centre of the picture, immediately in the foreground, is a pool of water, surrounded by herbage of a green en deep and bright as to present a striking contrast with the verdure in other portions of the picture; but this is not, perhaps, out of place—as the moisture might produce this effect in such a locality, even upon a day so oppressively sultry as that on which this battle occurred. A dog, apparently panting with heat, has jumped into the water, and is luxuriating in its refreshing coolness—a very happy mode of giving an impression of the intense heat of the day. On the left is the figure of a soldier, who has dropped in a state of exhaustion upon the green margin of the pool. His eye is fixed upon the water, his right hand extended towards it as if vainly attempting to reach it; his left hand is clasped around the arm of a hardy, sun-burnt "leather-stocking" character, habited in the wild garb of a Western trapper. His strongly-marked and weather-beaten face is turned, with an expression of great interest, towards the Commander-in-Chief, forgetful of the two suffering objects who cling one upon either side of him.

The grouping at the left is spirited, and altogether well managed; and the mixture of races discernible in the physiognomies of the soldiers is faithful to history in its representation. Perhaps the most striking figure in this portion of the picture, and one of the best in the whole number, is that of a hardy, sunburnt soldier, with a face so characteristic that one cannot doubt the truthfulness of the likeness as a personification of the sturdy New-England farmer. His hat is raised in his left hand, his eyes are bent upon the chief, and the expression of eager readiness to obey his orders seems beaming from his countenance. His bristling gray hair, stern and time-worn features, his coarse apparel and general rustic appearance, with his brawny arms uncovered, presenting a striking contrast with the Patrician costume as well as general appearance of a companion in arms who stands by his side. This young man is represented as scarcely past the period of adolescence—his delicately-chiseled features, light and graceful figure, as well as rich costume, indicating the descendant of the Cavaliers.

Unlike as are these personages, they are doubtless equally true to life in a representation of the patriots of the American Revolution. In this group the variety of faces combining the striking characteristics of English, German and Southern European descent, is exceedingly well managed and truthful.

The foreground upon the right is occupied by the figure of a dying youth, supported by a brother-in-arms of a stately form and bearing; the intense interest with which his eyes are bent upon the dying man—as well as the contrast in years, would at once suggest to the mind the relation of father and son. The ghastly hue of death is suffused over the features, the eyes are set. The father's hand is pressed upon the breast of the dying man as if to be sure that the spark of immortality still lingered in its earthly tenement. Immediately in front a soldier is introduced dipping water with his hat for the relief of the sufferer.

At first, I can hardly believe that this work is calculated to add greatly to Mr. LEUTZE'S reputation as an American historical painter, particularly when contrasted with his very successful picture of WASHINGTON crossing the Delaware.

The furious attitude which the artist has chosen for WASHINGTON at the Battle of Monmouth, reminds me of an incident of this battle related to me by the venerable G. W. P. CUSTIS, the well-known grandson of Mrs. WASHINGTON, and adopted son of the Chief, which I will relate as near as I can recall it in his own words. Says Mr. C., "When General WASHINGTON'S horse fell under him, snorting streams of blood in the hottest part of the fight, the Chief coolly stepped from his prostrated charger and sprang upon another which, as in accordance with his usual custom, was led near him, calling at the same time upon his old body servant, "BILLY, take charge of that saddle," pointing to the one on the fallen horse. "Old BILLY" remarked, in relating this circumstance to Mr. CUSTIS, "Who ever did see such a man as Massa WASHINGTON? who would ever hab thought of the saddle hurt him? Massa remembers every ting, he never forget noting. B.

Young Men's Christian Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Anniversary of this Association, held on Monday evening in Dr. CHEEVER'S church, was as successful, or more so, as any anniversary which has occurred in our City this Spring; and we allude to it to commend the high character of the proceedings, and to draw from it encouragements to the young men who are united in the Association to prosecute their objects, and an augury for good to all the young men of this great Metropolis, and whatever of merit this Society deserves, it should be remembered, belongs to the *young*.

During the past year it was a company of young men, who opened a place of resort for the poor and friendless young, where they could hold communion with the finest minds and best writers of the language, and where they should be shielded from the temptations which beset the exposed wayfarer. It was a company of young men who have sustained eloquent debates on questions of principle and practice, and maintained reviews on many works which have attracted the public attention. It was a company of young men who have bestirred themselves, and bore or provided for the expenses of doing all this, and it was a company of young men who held a triumphant anniversary, and declared that their work should not fail.

The Society has become the commendation of its members, and if ever there was a set of intelligent, moral, energetic, brilliant young men, there is one to be found in it.

But young men are not always permanently settled so early in life as at the age of the majority of the members of this Association, and although they have shown that they can take care of their organization themselves, yet should any of them remove their residence to another quarter, or their places become vacated by death, confidence could not be felt that the Association would continue to take out of its own pecuniary needs, or what is an equivalent, continue to exist. Other young men might come up to the work with as good intentions and with as much intelligence, but if they could not exert as great a money influence their fate would be sealed, although the wants which this Association meets would continue to be felt. In such views as this the important one of placing this Society on a permanent foundation is seen, and the young men themselves realize it and have called on the community to make their work the cause they have thus far sustained, and to secure forever the benefits of such an organization to the young men who shall hereafter flock to this city. They have proposed to raise $50,000 for this purpose, and it needs but a codicil or a will by a dying man, for establishment on some legacy; the gift of a part of an annual income, or the combination at once of a few thousands of our immense population to produce the sum immediately. Z.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Twentieth Ward Election Fraud.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM TURNER, HUGH MOONEY AND WILLIAM TURNER, INSPECTORS.

FIFTH DAY.

The same line of testimony was continued, and a number of witness were called who had voted for Cumming H. Tucker at the First District of the Twentieth Ward, in the late election.

Mr. Samuel Conklin was also called. He deposed he had been present at canvass; heard 56 votes announced for Tucker, and then 70; could not say how long after, but it was all within an hour; saw Mr. Willard's tally; had asked him to keep it; did not remember the amount now; was candidate for the office of Inspector of Election.

Cross-examined—Mr. Murray did not participate in this canvass at all; Mr. Gedney came in and asked Willard for his tally, and he told him the amount; Turner and Mooney were counting the tickets at the further end; was only there part of the day; was there while the charter ticket was counted; saw nothing to excite his suspicion; only saw a mistake in one count of 10 tickets, which was remedied.

The depositions of Anthony Baptiste were read by consent. The first, dated 14th November, set forth that on the Wednesday—the day after the election—between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a man came into Mr. Casper C. Childs' office, and handed him a ticket with the name "C. Tucker," for Alderman, the rest of the name "Cummings" and the letter "H" being struck out in the copy, and ordered 75 of them to be printed similar to the said ticket. Deponent printed about 100 of them. They were all printed and endorsed "For the First District." They were ordered in haste, and delivered by 2 o'clock. In the second deposition, sworn the 22d November, he identified William Z. Holmes—then present before the magistrate—as the person alluded to, and who got the tickets printed.

Mr. Casper C. Childs, Editor of the *True National Democrat*, was called and corroborated the statements in Mr. Baptiste's deposition as to Holmes having called at his office and ordered the tickets, and that he had delivered them to him before 2 o'clock on the same day.

The Court then adjourned till to-day at the usual hour.

Important Practice Decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.

Before all the Justices.

THE LIABILITY OF THE DEFENDANT FOR COSTS ON A DEMURRER, IS NOT AFFECTED BY A SUBSEQUENT ORDER, COMPELLING THE PLAINTIFF TO MAKE HIS COMPLAINT MORE DEFINITE AND CERTAIN.

Clark against *Farley*.—The material facts in this case sufficiently appear in the opinion of the Court, which was rendered by

CAMPBELL, J.—In this case a demurrer was interposed to the complaint, and the cause coming on to be heard in February last, the Judge at Special Term made an order overruling the demurrer, but allowing the defendant to come in and answer within twenty days, on payment of $15 costs, and giving him further permission to apply within five days to have the complaint made more definite and certain. The defendant accordingly, within the specified time, made his application to have the complaint made definite, which application was granted, and to the complaint, so amended he tendered an answer. This took place within the requisite time, without any tender of costs by the defendant. The plaintiff refused to receive the answer, and applied to the Judge at special term for an order for judgment, upon the ground that no answer had been put in pursuant to the original order. This order for judgment thus applied for was granted, reserving to the defendant the right to come in and have the answer accepted on payment of the $15 costs, and $10 costs of this motion, and on cossenting to a reference. From this last order, an appeal was taken, upon the ground that inasmuch as the complaint was amended by being made more definite and certain, the defendant had the right to put in an answer to the complaint so amended, without paying the $15 costs, which by the first order was imposed upon him, as a condition of the answer. The whole question turns upon the wording of the original order. The order simply provided that the defendant must pay $15, if he answers, the wording of the order being, that the demurrer was overruled and liberty given to the defendant to answer within twenty days upon paying $15 costs. The time in which he might answer, and the fact that he might apply to have the complaint made more definite and certain, had nothing to do with the payment of costs. If he came in and answered at all he must pay the $15, which were the costs of the demurrer. I think, therefore, under all the circumstances, that the order of the Judge at Special Term was correct, and the case being proper for reference—the order of the Special Term will be affirmed with costs.

THE COURTS WILL NOT ALLOW A SUPPLEMENTAL ANSWER TO BE FILED, WHICH SETS UP AN INEQUITABLE OR MERELY TECHNICAL DEFENCE.

Wright against *Chapman*.—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term denying an application on the part of the defendant for leave to file a supplemental answer. The defence proposed to be set up was that the letter of guaranty upon which the action was founded, and which was given in England, was void, for want of the stamp which the English revenue laws required. The application was made upon an affidavit of the defendant, stating his ignorance of the fact when the original answer was put in.

DUER, J., in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that it had been insisted by the counsel for the defendant that the section of the Code, (199) under which the application was made, was imperative, so that the motion must necessarily be granted when the affidavit was positive and correspondent in its terms with those of the section. But the Court was of a different opinion. The section embraced two classes of cases; the first, when the facts constituting the defence intended to be set up on the supplemental answer have taken place since issue was joined; the second, where the facts then existed, but were not then known to the party. In the first of these classes the Court would properly be governed by the same rules that formerly prevailed in relation to pleas *puis darrein continuance*, and would exercise ordinarily the same discretion; but the second class to which the application before the Court belonged, stood upon a very different ground. Before the Code a defendant desirous to avail himself of a defence, of which he was ignorant when issue was joined, although the facts constituting it then existed, could only be relieved upon a motion to amend his plea—and this motion was held in all cases to be addressed merely to the discretion and favor of the Court; hence, unless the proposed defence related to the merits, the real justice of the case, the motion was never granted, and was uniformly denied when the defence was unconscientious, or purely technical, such as that of usury or of the statute of limitations. This rule had been followed and laid down in the broadest terms by the Court in the case of King *vs.* The Merchants' Exchange (2 Sandford, 698,) and would not now be departed from. The Code had changed the form of the motion and of the relief, but had not taken away the discretion of the Court, nor altered the rules by which its exercise ought to be governed. It was probable, (although this was very doubtful,) that the defence that the guaranty was not duly stamped, was valid in law, but it was certainly not meritorious.

It was as unconscientious as that of usury, and as harsh and technical as that of the statute of limitations. Upon this ground, without adverting to other reasons, the Judges were all of opinion that the defendant's application was properly refused, and decided that the order appealed from must be affirmed, with costs.

Titus for defendant; T. Sedgwick for plaintiff.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Tuesday.

Before His Honor Judge Betts.

Horace H. Day vs. *The New-England Car Spring Company*.—The counsel for the plaintiffs this morning filed the consent, admitting that Goodyear & Hutchinson would swear to the matter contained in the notice for a commission, and moved the trial of the cause. The defendant's counsel requested a delay of a few days, for preparation, and after some objection, the case was ordered to go off until Monday next, on the defendant's paying the costs of plaintiff's witnesses until that time.

WEDNESDAY.

The counsel for Capt. Edward Crabtree, Jr., this morning moved that he be discharged on bail. He is indicted for feloniously destroying the ship *Emma Watts*, of which he was mate, which by our law is made a capital offence. The Court, nevertheless, after hearing the affidavits, ordered that he be held to bail in $5,000, till the next term of the Court.

New Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending May 16, 1854—each bearing that date:

Wm. Barker, of Utica, N. Y.—For improved clapboard joint.

Cyrus Roberts, of Belleville, Ill.—For improvement in harvester rakes.

Hiram Priebie, of Olmstead, Ohio.—For improved bath machine.

Wm. Stoddard, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved rotary shingle machine.

Charles A. Read, of Waterloo, N. Y.—For improvement in self-heeling smoothing irons.

Wm. L. Bass, of Cambridgeport, Mass.—For improvement in tables for ships cabins.

Smith A. Skinner, of Brownington, Vt.—For improvement in surgical splints.

Israel M. Hopkins, of Pascoag, R. I.—For improvement in knitting machines.

Jos. Putnam, of Salem, Mass.—For improvement in moulding clay pipe couplings.

Thos. J. Sloan, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in water indications for steam-boilers.

Chas. G. Sargeant, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in machinery for combing wool.

George Rogers, of Enfield, England.—For improvement in baths for coating metals with other metals.

Henry Burt, of Newark, N. J., assignor to the "Newark Patent Hosiery Co." of same place.—For improvement in knitting machines.

Abel Greenleaf, of Kingston Township, Pa.—For improved water wheel.

Leander Lackey, of Sutton, Mass.—For improvement in machines for pegging boots and shoes.

Heman B. Hammon, of Bristolville, O.—For improvement in ox-yokes.

Daniel P. Baldwin, of San Francisco, Cal.—For improvement in shower-bath.

Levi Dederick, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement in hay and cotton-presses.

George E. Higgins, of Syracuse, N. Y.—For improved fastening for ear-rings.

Frank Baker, of Pepperell, Mass.—For improved laths for irregular forms.

Bernard Hughes, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in trip hammers.

Charles M. Daboll, of New-London, Conn., assignor to himself and Austin F. Daboll, of same place.—For improved safes for holding the ink in brass stocks.

Ward Eaton, of Carbondale, Pa.—For improvement in machines for cutting glaziers' points.

Charles H. Dana, of West Lebanon, N. H.—For improvement in potato diggers.

James Hunt, of Berlin Township, Ohio—For improvement in gun locks.

N. W. Cilley, of Nottingham Township, N. Y.—For improved method of hanging gates, &c.

Wm. H. Mitchel, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in machinery for composing type.

Jeremiah Peck, of New-Haven, Conn.—For improvement in fire-arms.

Lyman Scott, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improved portable grinding mill.

Linus Stewart, of Washington, D. C.—For improved saw.

Horace H. Taylor, of Springfield, Mass.—For improved machine for puging books.

Wm. H. Towers, of Philadelphia, Penn.—For improvement in guitars.

Wm. H. Street, of New-York, N. Y.—For improved mode of attaching blankets to cylinders for printing presses.

Mathew Spear, of Bowdoinham, Me.—For improved mitre-box.

Isaac W. Little, of Newbury, Mass.—For improvement in ox-yokes.

Peter S. Howes, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in self-heating smoothing irons.

David M. Smith, of Springfield, Vt.—For improved bathe dog.

Philos B. Tyler, of Springfield, Mass.—For improved mode of nibling saw teeth.

Jos. Edmondson, of Salford, England, and Caleb Haworth, of Marsden, England, executors of Thos. Edmondson, deceased, late of Salford aforesaid.—For improved case for holding railway and other tickets.

Lewis W. Leeds, and B. Morris Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in pyramidic heaters.

Edward Brown, of Waterbury, Connecticut, assignor to the Scoville Manufacturing Company, of same place.—For improvements in machine for making hinges.

Edmond H. Graham, now or late of Biddeford, Me., assignor to himself and Artemus Wheeler, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in magazine guns.

DESIGN—Chas. Chinnock, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for clock case fronts.

Encouragement of the Greek Insurgents by Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, March 2, 1854.

SIR—The memorandum annexed to my dispatch of the 16th of last month has enabled you to communicate to the Government to which you are accredited a faithful and circumstantial account of our difference with Turkey, of the negotiations by which we sought to bring the Porte to a more just appreciation of our demands, and of the complications which arise therefrom in consequence of the passionate intervention of the Cabinets of Paris and London, and of the hostile attitude assumed towards us at the very moment that they announced themselves as pacific mediators between us and the Ottoman Government. The events having acquired now the gravity which we feared for the tranquility of Europe, we consider it a duty towards the Courts who have hitherto judged our acts without prejudice or partiality, to continue to provide them with data to enable them to judge with the same justice the situation in which some of the great Powers of Europe are desirous to place Russia in its future relations with Turkey, and the obligations thereby sought to be imposed upon the Emperor.

There is one especially which touches the conscience of the whole of Russia and of its Sovereign, that which relates to the position of the Christian populations subjected to Turkey, and upon whom the Mussulman Government and people, excited by fanaticism, and confiding in the sympathy and aid offered to them with so unjustifiable an eagerness by the Christian powers, think themselves enthorized to exercise the most cruel vexations.

Some of these populations, especially those which border upon independent Greece, driven to extremes, and losing all hope of better fate, have taken up arms to throw off a yoke which has become insupportable.

This rising, already for a long time foreseen and even announced, occupies and moves at the present moment the minds and the press of Europe. By a contradiction, which those who pretend to protect against us the power of the Crescent and the rights of the Sultan can alone explain, these same powers, who declare war to us for the sole motive that we wished to maintain the religious immunities of the Christians of Turkey, say that they are disposed to obtain in their favor the same civil and political rights as are enjoyed by the Mussulmans.

We do not wish to drew sinister prognostics; but these tardy promises, so little in accordance with the ac

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Postal Troubles.

We must bespeak the indulgence of our subscribers who receive the DAILY TIMES by mail, along the line of the Erie Railroad, and in the section supplied from distributing offices on that road, for some probable delay in their receipt. We received notice a day or two since, from the Post-office, that the Erie Railroad Company had refussd to take the mail by the 6 o'clock Morning Express train as heretofore, and that the only mail train would be by the accommodation train, which leaves at 8 o'clock. This train does not stop at qnite a nnmber of the principal points along the road:—so that the papers by it will lie over at intermediate offices. The EVENING TIMES, which has hitherto been sent by the afternoon train, will probably also be delayed.

We understand that the Road has taksn this step in retaliation for having been fined by the Post-office Department, for dereliction of dnty. Whatever the change may be, we trust the Postmaster General will give his immediate attention to the matter, and make some arrangement which will obviate the serious inconvenience to which the pnblic at large is at present exposed.

Sentiment of the Southern Press on the Ward Murder.

The general sentiment of the Southern Press, so far as our notice has extended, with the exception of the Richmond *Examiner*, which seems to be edited by a lunatic, and one or two other papers, is very earnest in its condemnation of the acquittal of WARD. There is some comfort in this. It is encouraging to know that public virtue yet has its sincere friends; that corruption and bribery have not subsidized all the talent and influence of the country; that truth and justice have strong, stern advocates, whose hearts move the pen and guide the press.

The moral of this shocking verdict now begins to express itself. Men are inquiring into that state of things which can allow such an occurrence. The conduct of WARD, violent and barbarous as it was, could be explained on the known impulses of depravity, the recklessness of passion, the thirst of vengeance. But how a solemn verdict of innocence could be given in favor of a man committing so terrible a deed, perplexes all reasonable men. That verdict, under the sanctity of an oath, went to declare murder a proper and justifiable thing. The whole matter is now understood. A pliant jury, and lawyers to suit; witnesses and testimony for the occasion; the influence of talent and position; all arrayed between the culprit and his fate. A host of attorneys must be had; the case was too dreadful for the ordinary number. Great men—official men—men from Washington must be paraded into Court to prove character; the testimony of citizens at home was not thought equal to the danger. To cap all, volunteer counsel! He, too, a man of years, weight of character, and lofty position.

The pnblic mind will very heavily criminate the lawyers. It has disposed of the Jury in the quickest sort of style, and handed them over to their doom. Bnt the lawyers concerned involve the Profession—its present ungovernable license, its bold assnmption; and honest people are having their eyes turned to the nnwarrantable powers these men are exercising. One good will snrely come of this evil, viz.: Public opinion will now form its standard of professional conduct, and hold lawyers to it. Hitherto the Conrt has been the only restraint, and that in points of evidence alone. Lawyers, in their speeches to the Jury, were set free. Whatever they had to use, they could nse to their heart's content. Twisting, sneaking, undermining—all forms of logical deceit and verbal impositions—in a word, *the utmost freedom from moral responsibility*, in their appeals to the Jnry, were considered proper and commendable. The whole code of lawyers, on this branch of their duty, as commonly believed and practiced, is a heinous abomination. It is a curse to the Bar and to the Jury.

Try its principles by the sentiments of common sense and universal ethics. A gentleman of the Bar makes a speech in favor of his client, and the Jury is bound to hear every word. The oath of these twelve men compels them, in its spirit, to be most attentive, patient, and profound listeners. His eloquence has this advantage to begin with. The position of the lawyer gives him a prodigious command over his sworn audience, and pnts their hearts beneath his hand. How onght any man of moral honor, sensibility, and uprightness, to feel in snch a solemn relation? If the lawyer has any soul in him, he will enter into the responsibilities of the scene. He has no more moral right to abnse his talents, employ his professional skill, pervert his position, to give a false coloring to the conduct of the prisoner, than he has to steal or murder. He owes something to the Law—*does he not?* He owes something to Public Sentiment—*does he not?* He has a country; he has a God—*has he not?* Is the country—is his Maker and final Jndge—is everything on earth and in Heaven to be sunk in the safety and security of his client? It is a villainous doctrine that so teaches; for, obviously it absolves the lawyer from all law, human and divine. It permits him to be a hypocrite and liar, if he ehoose, and he can use the arts of Beelzebub without infamy. Let him exercise his dexterity in guarding his unhappy client from injustice and malice. Let him employ his brains to the utmost in seeing him *put right* before the jury. But is this any license to distort facts, to crucify justice, to cheat the law? If he labor to place the criminal in a position to which the evidence does not entitle him, he perjures his own soul before God, and under cover of his profession, outrages every instinct of right, every sentiment of duty, every interest of society, every sanctity of religion. What is it, in the name of humanity,—what is it but making the *lawyer* an antagonist to the *law?*

There is just as much of a *moral limit* to the efforts of a lawyer as there is to any other relation of life. *All he can*, is not the rule. But *all he can conscientiously, justly, honorably* in view of the facts, interests, circumstances of the occasion. His eloquence is amenable to the laws of all eloquence. His tact is subordinate to truth and goodness. His profession is secondary to his agency and accountability as a moral being. And before God and man, if the lawyer as a lawyer, uses his place and power to clear a guilty wretch, he is as morally culpable as if he were to give him the facilities of escaping from a jail.

Let the community wake up to the solemn significance of this event. If the spirit, that is now getting to be rife at the bar, is not boldly checked by public sentiment, the law will soon be a farce, and juries the creatures of lawyers.

Insane Asylums.

The Veto of Miss DIX's "Insane bill" and the late meeting at Washington of Superintendents of Insane Asylums, brings in review before the public the whole subject of the treatment of the insane, and again suggests the query whether or not establishments for their cure are in reality of much service. No one, however, who is posted in the history of such institutions, or who has studied the peculiarities of the insane, will panse before replying to such queries. Humanity was no less tender of her own an hundred years ago than now,—benevolence was in no less active exercise, yet the condition of those deprived of reason has scarcely vindicated the sene from the charge of inhumanity until now. Asylums for such are modern inventions. There was one in England as early as 1553, where the crazy were kept, not with a thonght of their cure, but for the security of the public.

In 1751 another was started for the admission of patients newly afflicted. In 1792 the Quakers of England opened an Asylum for their own insane. But PINEL, the French physician, first broke the chains that bound the insane, at the Hospital of the Bicétre, and afterwards at Salpétriére. Since his day they have been trented rather as the subjects of disease than as hopeless outcasts, and little better than criminals. Speoial establishments for their reception have since sprung up among the earliest of the institutions that philanthropy founds in every land that claims the Christian name. The close obscrvations of such philosophers as LANGERMAN in Germany, HASLAM in England, DACQUIN in Italy, and ESQUIROL in France, have indicated improvements from time to time in their instruction and management. In our country, they are in great favor. Esch of the New-England States, each of the Northern and Middle States, cach of the more advanced of the Western snd Southern States, and California has its Asylum. While few Legislatures consent to such liboral endowments as will enable an Asylum to confer its highest benefits, and while there is no community in which there does not exist more or less of prejudice against "the crszy honse," yet no State Legislature or community now blessed with sn Insane Asylum, will consent to break it up and scatter its inmates. This doctrine is thoroughly rooted in the popular mind;—that the separate establishment for for the reception of the insane is necessary for the happiness of families, the security of society and the welfare of the insnne. In the family of the poor, a crazy member suffers for the lack of the necessaries of life, and in a rich man's his presence is a perpetual terror. He is an annoyance to the vicinity while at large. The town is at his mercy. And his own restoration is almost impossible while subject to the equally injudicions indnlgence of friends and annoyance of strangers.

The insane behave better when together, —when kept under established rules to which they readily submit since they are not arbitrsrily imposed upon single individnals,—where they may be occupied in work or sports as is deemed best,—where schools, rennions, musie may employ some hours, and seclnsion afford perfect quiet at appointed intervals. In PINEL'S day it was estimated that of every hundred of the insane, from twenty to thirty were violent; now, not over five or six are so in a hnndred. Before Asylums were common, the insane were shnt up in private chambers from the beginning to the end of the year, immured in poor-houses, or chained in prisons. Their shrieks, sounding through the qniet of a rural village, chilled the blood of cheerful youth, and frightened into gloomy melancholy all that heard them. Infectious cells, dungeons unfit for the condemned, were their dreary life-graves, till exhausted nature left them tamer and fitter for the company of drivelling idiots, in disgusting almshonses. Now, provision is made for their care—and if the malady is not of too long-standing, for their oure. Yet, no State in the Union provides enough for all her insane, nor does any one provide, perfectly, for those it has in charge. To deal with them as they shonld be dealt with, is an exceedingly delicate matter. Attendants must be firm and unyielding, yet gentle and winning. Medical assistants must be shrewd—gifted in reading human nature—the choice ones of their profession. Asylums should avoid all that seems prison-like in architecture or furnishing. Rooms for restraint should be strong, without seeming so; the bolts should be ont of sight, and the locks sure, without pretension. The parlors should be hung with pictures suggestive of quiet and domesticity. Apartments to confine the noisy, while not far removed from the centre, yet should be constructed with thick walls, to deaden the sound that none need be shocked by their noise, nor the sleepers disturbed. None but those who know the insane, their wants, their dangers, their diffioulties, should be intrusted with the plans for building asylums. In these respects, mnoh yet remains to be done. The failure of the favorite projeet of Miss DIX must not lessen the hopes of philanthropists, or slacken their efforts. May a different effect be the issue, and greater interest than ever be felt in all that concerns the welfare of those in whom reason is overthrown.

Russia and Privateering.

When the English Government declared that it did not intend to issue letters of marque to privateers during the pending war, we took occasion to remark that its example would probably *not* be followed by Russia, inasmuch as the advantage of such a mutual surrender of what has hitherto been always deemed a lawful mode of war, would be wholly on the side of the Western Powers. Russia has no commerce to be warred upon, so that England would gain nothing by commissioning privateers. England, on the contrary, was mainly exposed to an enemy's attacks in *her mercantile marine;* and it was folly to expect that Russia would voluntarily consent to *waive* the advantage of assailing her by any means which the laws and practice of war should justify.

The event has vindicated our prediotion. In the notice issued by the Russian Minister, defining the operation of the war on foreign commerce, and setting forth the privileges which the Emperor would concede to foreign merchants, not a word is said about privateering. The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* thus notices this significant omission:

But there is, after all, a remarkable omission to be signalizsd in this document which has jnst smanated from the Cabinet of St. Pstersburg. *It makes no allusion whatever to privateering*, and thus leaves it to be inferred that he does not mean to imitate, so far as this subject is concerned, the liberal conrse pursued by the allied belligerents. The Czar means probably not only to grant lstters of marque against English and French commerce to his own subjects, but to such foreigners, citizens or subjects of neutral nations, as the inordinate lust of gain may induce to accept this odious and piratical mode of acquiring wealth.

Ward's Appeal.

WARN, the murderer of BUTLER, in a card, published in another column, appeals to the public for a snspension of judgment in regard to his acquittal, until the publication of the full report of his trial shall appear. Unfortunately for the success of this appeal, the whole osse is too clear,—the only facts essential to a just judgment are too few, too well established, and too notorious, to render a suspension of opinion possible. WARN shot BUTLER, on his own confession, without provocation which any sane man could deem sufficient, and after having himself provoked whatever of resistance BUTLER is alleged to have shown. Distortion of testimony, invention of attendant circumstances, false evidence of an accomplice, sophistry of legal connsel, eloquence, influence, and appenls to misplaced sympathy, may, in the fervor of the moment, hnve had weight with a Jury;—but they cannot influence the judgment of the great msss of the American people. WARD will carry the mnrderer's brand to his grave.

Besides, it is only fair that the public should understand the manner in which this "full and impartial" report of the trial has been prepared. We have been informed, on very good authority, that before the trial the WARDS, or some of their counsel, wrote to Cincinnati for a reporter who would prepare a report of the proceedings subject in all respects *to their direction*. Mr. RICHARDSON, who has been engaged on one of the Cincinnati papers, was employed in accordance with this request, and has been pnid by the WARDS *by the day* for his labor. The report, therefore, is substantially that of the WARDS themselves. It was ordered, and has been prepared, avowedly for the pnrpose of aiding their cause with the public. As they had influence enough to induce the Court to suppress all reports of the trial while it was in progress, its accuracy cannot easily be tested. The speeches of counsel will probably be revised by themselves, and according to precedent in such cases they will undoubtedly suppress or insert, at their pleasure. Instead, therefore, of having a fair and accurate report of what was actually said and done *at the trial*, we shall have a report made np expressly for another trial, where the American public constitute the Jury, and where the WARDS have the whole field to themselves.

Even under these circumstances, they will scarcely reinstate the verdict of the Jury, in the public judgment.

A Point Gained.

The Common Council did a thing worthy of their name as reformers, when they passed, by handseme majorities, a resolution regulating the license of liquors. Sober men should rejoice in it, nor forget its provisions. The resolution ordered the Corporation Counsel to provide two separate forms of license; one empowering the holder "to keep inns or taverns," and in this the Commissioner states that to him an inn or tavern at that particular place, seems necessary for the accommodation of travelers,—that the person licensed is of good character, and that the license does not authorize the sale of liquor except to be drunk on the premises and immediately. The other is a license "to *retail* liquor," and does not authorize the sale of liquor to be drunk on the premises.

This action on the part of the Common Council is certainly excellent. It does not give all that we want and mnst have, but it gives us a grent deal, and we are decidedly of the opinion that half a loaf is better than no bread. Moreover, it is no more than will be approved by the friends of good merals and sustained by the people. Some of the Licensing Board seem disposed to let us have the advantage of the reform. In several of the Wards we have assurance that no license will be given to tippling shops and "corner groceries." It is said—to his credit be it repeated—that Alderman BLUNT has already refused licenses to more than a hundred applicants, and that those which he has granted are principally to wholesale dealers and tavern keepers. But others seem to think that there is need of a tavern on every corner, and even of a dozen on a block in their wards, and are accordingly flush with their favors. We would suggest to our old friends who hold the power in their hands, that their course will not be unobserved. There are a great many practical men in the City who are disposed by their votes and otherwise to give, as they ask, no quarter to those who are violating City laws, at the same time that they violate good morals. We hear that the City Temperance Alliance is initiating measures for the enforcement of some existing laws on the liquor traffic. They purpose largely,—we hope they will not for the lack of funds or friendly countenance fail of performing what they purpose,—to wit, to indict any Alderman who may be proven guilty of granting illegal licenses, to break up if possible the establishments of those who sell without licenses, and also those whose licenses are not legally granted. Their undertaking reminds one of the famous job of the Son of ALCMENA. But HERCULES *did* olear the Augean stables, GENIN *did* sweep Broadway, and possibly they may succeed.

☞ In consequence of the storm of last evening, the telegraphic report for the Association, of the proceedings in Congress yesterday, is not as full as it would have been had the working of the lines been uninterrupted. There is enough, however, to furnish a tolerably accurate idea of what was done. Mr. MALLORY'S resolution relative to the Africanization of Cuba was the subject of discussion in the Senate, and in the House the Nebraska bill was further considered.

Opportunities for Southern Travel.

New-York is getting olose to every part of the Sonth and the Southwest. Abont twelve hours takes us to Alexandria, Va. If the travsler is on the way to Sonthwestern Virginia, he can take the Alexandria and Orange Railrosd any morning and proceed to Gordonsville. Changing thsre to the Virginia Central Railroad, hs passes through the magnificent country that stretches from Gordonsville to Charlottesville, the seat of the University. Thence he proceeds to Stanton by the same road, s mountain town of many attractions. If the present plan of roads is carried out, Lynchhurg and Abingdon will soon be connected; thance through Tennessee by the great middls routs to New-Orleans.

Meanwhile, the seaboard route is almost consummated. Travelers from New-York have a continuous railroad from this City to Montgomery, Ala., the steamboating on the Potomac excepted. The line is complete from Acquia Creek, some sixty miles below Washington, to Wilmington. The Manchester road there meets you, snd along the extended trunk you roll on to Branchville, and take the Hamhnrg and Charleston road; then from Branchville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga.; thence to Atlanta, Ga.; thence to La Grange and on to West Point, both in Georgia; and one link more of ninety miles reaches to Montgomery, South Alabama.

The projected road from Montgomery to Pensacola still hangs in soms douht. If that hs huilt, and a line of rapid steamers connect across the Gulf with New-Orleans, it is confidently asserted that New-York will be but fonr days from the Crescent City. A scheme has been on foot for some weeks to establish a mail line of steamers between Montgomery and Mobile by the Alabama River. But we learn from private sources, that the mail can scarcely be secured for it, and hence the project may fall through. The hreak at Montgomery in this important and popular route; the fatigue and delay of some thirty-six hours of staging over a prairie and sandy country, liable to heavy overflows of water, and not very mnch blessed in the way of accommodations; are, just now, a serious drawback to the perfection of this line of traveling But the advance has been wonderful both in time. and comfort; and we confidently look for this main Southern route to be made everything we could desire.

We hope that our Southern companies will have a tender eye to the comfort of their passengers at night. This is an item of weight. Sleeping-cars ought to be introduced. And we cannot see why every through train should not have a refreshment car, where "hot coffee" and other "helps" could be on hand to supply the vacancy of very rapid meals, and at times no meals at all. For it often happens that a little delay, a slight accident, compels Mr. Conductor to borrow the half-hour allowed for eating, and work it into his running schedule. Of course we shall have a reduction in the fare. Through tickets should be low. The whisper is, that thirty dollars will be the price to Montgomery. If so, that will do for the present.

Now there are interesting thoughts connected with this nearness of New-York to the extreme South. We hear from a very creditable source, that some Southerners are already looking out for Northern Summer residences. If the thing is once started, it must become popular. A house on the Hudson or Connecticut, in the Highlands, or on the sea-shore will be preferable for families to a sojourn at any of the fashionable Springs. A great many people would buy a home for Summer life at the North, and transfer all their families, if it could be done within the bounds of reasenable economy. Our opinion is that it can be so done, and that Southerners will find it to their interest to make this annual migration. The difficulty hitherto has been the enormons expense of the travel. That can now he removed. Four-horse coaches are done with. Steam will do all the work very much cheaper and better. Of course, the fashionable people will go to the Springs. But a large class of the most cultivated and wealthy members of Southern society are not fashionable, at least in the New-York sense. They will want comfort, quiet and health, and they will find it in snug cottages of their own among our hills and beside our rivers.

The immense utility of railroads in this country now begins to open on us. They have an import among us, that they have nowhere else. They are social ties—nationalizing powers—bonds of love and peace. Every mile of them is a new argument for union. And especially do we hope to see the North and the South brought more and more together, that we may correct each other's prejudices and strengthen each other's hands in the good work of fraternal affection.

The Disturbed Spirit of the Age—The Abbe de Lamennais.

A sketch of LAMENNAIS, in the May number of *Putnam's Monthly*, presents an animated view of the character and struggles of that distinguished man. The facts of his history, as therein embodied, give the reader a very clear and impressive idea of the memorable changes through which the strong seeker passed. It is not, by any means, a profound article, nor has it that sympathy with the spirit of its subject which could be desired. But with a gentle objection to its want of verbal taste in some matters of style, its occasional lapses into flippancy as nnbecoming so grave a topic, we can express our hearty interest in the free, vigorous exhibition it makes of one of the most remarkable men of modern France. LAMENNAIS had a varied experience. That experience, indeed, ran through all the gamut of inward moral life, striking hy turns, and with a heavy hand, all those notes which express the sorrows and joys of spiritual existence. A skeptic of the VOLTAIRE creed, then a priest of Romanism, next a Christian Reformer, he passed from these to the open world and became a Political Regenerator. Amid it all, the spectre of disappointment was before him. His own thoughts and hopes never satisfied him. The outward world and himself were not reconciled, and the fixed fate of all who undertake to be both workers and warriors, befel him in that sad onrest and ceaseless strife, which so often vex, irritate and finally subdue the best and bravest heroes of the ags.

LAMENNAIS does not, as just intimated, stand alone. If not as a Frenchman, yet as a man, he belongs to a class in all nations, whose civilization has taken a Christian aspect. The degrees of this conflict vary in different countries as circumstances act upon it, but in every ons it is resolvable into the same type. Men are conscious of more wants—intellectual, social, moral—than they can gratify. They are discontented with things as they are. Idealities, rising out of thsir purest thoughts, ascend to the higher realms of etherial beauty, and this common, hard-featured life refuses to take them into its nnyielding forms. The State does not come up to their aims. If they fly to the Church, it is not on a level with their aspirations. But they cannot surrender their chosen sentiments, and hence the morbidness, warfare, trial, to which they are hopelessly doomed.

The political and social forms of this anxious, fsverish stats of certain minds are seen in sush systems as Agrarianism, Fourierism, Socialism. Its religious forms appear in every sort of qnarrel with the old systems of belief and practice. Between these extremes we have its intellectual and poetio shapes in transcendentalism and German neology; its Spiritualism in the vast and limitisss creed of Swedenborgianism. On one side, it takes hold of our grossest earthliness and runs off into Mormonism; on another, it rids itself of ths mysteries of miracles and of the operations of the Divine Spirit by embracing Mesmerism, or Table-rappings. Thus, we have a host of substitutes for the good old faith of our fathers. And yet they are no substitutes at all. Men fly from them to other extravaganoies. Once unsettled from their moorings and cast out to sea, they steer for this island and that, but only to find the same rocks, the same barrenness, the same hard laws everywhere.

☞ The country begins to look well, under the refreshing influence of frequent warm showers. Farmers have very generally commenced plowing, and in some instances, in Orange County, they are nearly through with the sowing. The labors of the farm have been sadly retarded all this Spring, by the cold and backward character of the season. This will make two weeks difference in the yield of the s anding crops, the seed for which should have been sown in the first week of the month. In the villages, gardens have been decidedly behindhand. Wherever there has existed a necessity for plow-service, the plowmen proved to be exceedingly scarce. The farming people would, on no account, leave their own premises for the benefit of other parties. The fruit and grain crops will not suffer injnry hy the past cool wsather, unless there should be a repetition of it; of which we may hope there is now little fsar.

Thirtieth Anniversary of the National Grays —Excursion to Orange, New-Jersey.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the National Grays (Tenth Regiment,) was celebrated, yesterday, by a grand excursion to the village of Orange, New-Jersey. The Company looked exceedingly well. It was nnder commsnd of Cspt. J. RAYNOR, and was accompsnied by DODWORTH'S Band, under the leadership of HARVEY DODWORTH.

The "Grays" on this occasion turned out thirty-three muskets. The following are the officers of the Company: Commander, J. RAYNOR; 1st Lieutenant, J. P. COLLARD; 2d Lieulenant, E. H. SENIOR. Last year the corps celebrated its Twenty-ninth Anniversary by a tour to Niagara Falls. It has mnch improved in appearance and military skill within the last few years, snd now ranks as one of the best companies in the 10th Regiment of New-York State Militia. The Company left the City yesterday in the 9 o'clock train, and proceeded to Orange hy way of Newark, arriving there at 10 o'clock.

The Company was handsomely received hy the "Union Blues," Lieutenant JOHN SNYDER commanding, and the "Liberty Rifles," nnder command of Captain ROBERT F. SEAMAN, these bodies being accompanied by the Orange Brass Band. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large concourse of people at the Railroad Station. After drill exercises the "Grays" were escorted through the village to the Park Hotel, kept by Lieutenant SNYDER, where they stacked arms and partook of a collation on the lawn. Appetites satisfied, the corps formed in line and started for a long march; but in consequnence of the storm they were compelled to take refuge in Reeve's Hotel, in the north part of the town. Here they were served with another collation.

While the members of the Company were enjoying themselves hy rsmbles through the green fields, a magnificent dinner was prepared at the Park House. The cloth having been removed, Capt. RAYNOR made a few remarks. He had had the honor to meet with the "Grays" for npwards of eighteen years, and never had they met with a warmer reception than the present. Toasts, in honor of the hosts of thn day were given and responded to, and at dnsk the "Grays" returned home, highly delighted with their day's work.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The second performance of the "Merchant of Venice" attracted a crowded attendance last night. On its original prodnction here we referred to the interpretation given to the character of the *Jew* by Mr. WALLACK, and indeed it is so well-known to all theatre-goers, and varies so slightly on repetition, that it would be alike useless and unpalatable to refer to it continually at length. We will content ourselves with remarking that in the third act Mr. WALLACK displayed a force and intensity which we have seldom seen equalled, and to which we are too mnch nnaccnstomed on the New-York stage. Perhaps the trial scene is deserving of similar commendation, hut the points and passion in it are so stereotyped that it is difficult to say what is Mr. WALLACK and what somebody else.

The material difference between this year's cast and that of last year is in the character of *Portia*, formerly sustained by Mise LAURA KEENE and now given to Mrs. HOEY. It is an nngracions task to object to a lady's efforts, hut when they are wrongly directed and turned into a chennel for which they are utterly nnfit, the objection is lese a fault than a fragment of dispassionate advice. Whilst wa cheerfully concede that Mrs. HOEY has a range of characters for which she is peculiarly adapted, we must be permitted to add that in no respect does it include SHAKSPEARE'S heroine *Portia*. In s purely physical point of view Mrs. HOEY is unfitted for the character. A certain measured sonorousness of voice is essential to the performance of the fourth act, and *that* certainly Mrs. HOEY does *not* posses. Wa would recommend her not to essay the character again.

In other respects the play remains as it did last year. Mr. DYOTT as *Bassanio* is most excellent; the weariness and disgust of negotiating the loan with the Jew was admirably portrayed, and in the Casket scene also, Mr. DYOTT shone to advantage.

Of Mr. VINCENT'S *Launcelot Gobbo*, we cannot speak in terms sufficiently commendatory. We have little hesitation in prononncing it the most thoronghly Shakspearian rendition of the character we have ever had in New-York.

Musical.

Dr. GORDON HAKE, from London, who has recently lectured in Boston to the largest and best audiences, will deliver the first of two lectures npon the *Vocal Music of England*, this evening, at Dodworth's Rooms. The lectures will be illustrated hy many old English songs, snng by Mrs. NEILL, of London. We notice among the compoeers the names of PURCELL, ARNE and STORACE—sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the selections.

The second lectnre will be given on the 25th. We recommend our readers to attend both.

JULLIEN offers a magnificent programme to-night, from which we select three pieces as sufficient indncement for a pilgrimage to Castle Garden—the new farewell waltz; grand operstic selection from "I Pnritani," and Mr. G. F. BRISTOW'S brilliant Minuetto from the symphony, in E flat.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY —All who want the best goods at the lowest prices, should call at the OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

A RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers. Established in the year 1523.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York
A. BARTHOLF	New-York
A. B. HOWE	New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass
J. W. KEAN	Boston, Mass
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOON, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDREDGE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

GENIN'S VARIED ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT AND dashing Summer Hats and Caps, challenges the closest scrutiny of connoisseurs in articles of virtu. The fabrics he offers for the present Summer, reflect credit not merely upon the manufacturer, who has the pleasure of submitting them, but upon American Art. Such a drab Beaver as GENIN'S dress style, now ready, has not heretofore been seen in this country. His stock of dress and undress Hats for gentlemen embrace tha following: Rocky Mountain Beaver, White Brush, Silver Brush, French Gray Beaver, French Felt (white and drab,) snow-white Panama, Leghorn, Dunstable, Diamond Braid, Rice Straw, Pearl Straw, China Pearl. There are also numerous styles, original and other, of cool Summer Caps. Especial attention is invited to the excellent Summer Riding Hats for Ladies, both of light beaver and straw. French and American skill have likewise contributed their most elegant and novel fabrics to the Juvenile Department. The public are solicited to compare the Summer Stock at GENIN'S, as regards extent, variety and excellence, with that of any other and every other house in the City. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF the Port Byron *Gazette:*

CONSUMPTIVES, READ.—It is contrary to our practice to puff patent Medicines and quack Doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS' HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for Consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack Doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, whilst pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS' plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 671 8th-av.; C. M. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by Express.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—We respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our saleroomsd from No. 6 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 25 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP AND LIVER PILLS are daily performing the most astonishing cures; there is not a day passes by but what we receive testimony in favor of their superior virtues. The following letter received from a lady, speaks volumes in favor of these celebrated medicines:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1854.

DR. J. N. HOBENSACK—*Dear Sir:* I can scarcely find words to express the grateful feelings I experience for the great benefit your medicine has done for my child. For several years she has been subject to disturbsnce in the head, swelling of the stomach and vomiting of blood. I have had several doctors to see her, all of whom were unable to attain the nature of her disease, and pronounced her incurable. As a last resort, I purchased a bottle of your Worm Syrup, and having given it three doses, she discharged over 100 worms, since which time she has been like a different child. With respect, I remain yours

CATHERINE CAVANA.

DR. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, Agents for the Eastern States.

"THE WHOLE WORLD"—SINCE THE ISSUE OF this mammoth pictorial by Prof. HART, the excitement is tremendous. Such an enormous demand for a journal of any sort was never before known. One would suppose the Professor's establishment to be the whole world's veritable centre at the present moment, for all seem hesitating there to secure not only one of these Gift Tickets, and the *Pictorial* one year free, but also a view of the truly magnificent and really wonderful work of art he exhibits at the World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. Indeed, it requires the united and constant labor of thirteen clerks to read and answer this great manager's correspondence. Since we first advertised to publish his paper and give it away, all Christendom are beat upon making him rich, by sending abundant supplies of the all potent dollar.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S article on "Street Improvements," &c., in Monday's *Herald*, is conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be afforded and purchased at the great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway. Look, first, at ANDERSON'S prices—then compare them with Broadway! WILLIAM ANDERSON is selling best quality English Medallion Carpets at 1s. per yard—same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3 per yard; Velvets, 13s., 14s. and 15s.; English Tapestry, 8s., 10s. and 11s; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. and 7s.; Oilcloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. Rugs, Window Shades, &c., at tremendous bargains.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—THE LADIES AND others are informed that they may now find the celebrated Dr. J. DUPONCO'S PILLS at C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; Hall, Ruckle & Co., No. 220 Greenwich-st.; Alexander & Stutes, No. 82 Barclay-st.; and at retail, at Belden's Drug-store, No. 91 8th-av.; Hinton's, corner 26th-st. and 8th-av.; Conklin, corner 36th-st. and Broadway; Knapp's, corner 35th-st. and 8th-av., and by Druggists and dealers generally. Price $1 per box, and sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing $1, addressed to Dr. DUPONCO, Broadway, Chatham-square, New-York, postpaid. Infallible but harmless.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS AN UNQUALIFIED falsehood which some unscrupulous dealers in Yankee Sewing Machines are uttering, viz:—That they have obtained our license to use the Eye-Pointed Needle, secured by the patent of John J. Greenough, Esq., granted in 1842, and assigned to us. The legal dispute about the Needle and Shuttle Machines has no relation to our new Single-Threaded Machines, which stand free from all claim, and are the most perfect and profitable Sewing Machines in existence. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE PAST," FANTASIA. AS varied as the record of Time now flows, is this beautiful composition by HENRI MARATI. Price 38 cents. "Park Waltzes;" as beautiful and original, as the Æolean airs sung by a summer's breeze, as in playful mood it courses through the Park at even time, are these waltzes by JOHN FLETCHER. Price 38 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadwey N. B.—Music sent by mail postage free.

THE WORLD ON FIRE!—GEOLOGY AND CHEMistry prove, as conclusive and more irrefutable than Holy Writ, that the destruction of this great world, in course of time, must come by fire. The bowels of the earth are now one vast crater of fire, and although we cannot alter it, yet we have the consolation, when we have a cough or cold, of being soon cured by using BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, only 25 cents a box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents in New-York and vicinity.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—LEARY & Co., Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, are selling gentlemen's first-class furnishing goods at very moderate prices. Those in want of any article in the above line, would do well to pay a visit to this old and popular establishment, where they will find undershirts, drawers, half-hose, gloves, scarfs, cravats, ties, Joiceville's suspenders, canes, &c., in such varieties that the most fastidious cannot fail being suited.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, from No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mossic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s WORLD'S FAIR first premium Pianos, with or without the Æolian, and with the celebrated iron frames and circular scales. Also, T. Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos, Hallett & Cumston's Pianos (of the old established firm of Hallett & Co.) Howard Waters' Pianos, and those of other makers at wholesale or retail at factory prices. Second-hand Pianos from $75 to $150. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—AN ASSORTMENT OF MELODIONS larger than can be found anywhere else in the City, comprising Goodmen and Baldwin's Organ Melodeon, with two banks of keys, and S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons. For richness, purity and power of tone, these two makes are superior to all others—as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Sold, wholesale or retail, at great bargains. HORACE WATERS, sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great barg

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Additional Concerning the Discovery of Gold-Fields in Southern Africa.

By the arrival of the bark *Springbok*, at Boston, from Cape Town, the editors of the *Traveller* have received papers to the 27th of March. These papers contain additional particulars of the discovery of what may prove to be extensive gold fields in Southern Africa. The Cape papers have hitherto alluded to the subject with great caution, but they now contain numerous letters from reliable persons, leaving no doubt upon the subject that pure gold has been found.

The Cape Town *Mail* of March 18th says:—Letters from Burghersdorp, from respectable parties, remove all doubts respecting the discovery of gold and copper deposits near Smithfield. One letter, dated March 10, says:—Gold is now found in large nuggets. We have some splendid specimens here that have been dug up in the past two days. Copper mixed with gold is found in abundance upon another farm.

The Graaf-Reinet *Herald*, of March 3, says that the Vaal River Government have closed the diggings until it is decided whether they shall coin their own gold, and whether the sovereignty will be retained or abandoned by the British Government. The same paper says: Smithfield is about 324 miles from Algoa Bay. It is the most Southern point at which gold has been discovered, while Pietchefstroom is the most Northern. The distance between the two points is at least five hundred miles, the whole of which, it is highly probable, will be found auriferous. The whole of this immense tract of country is almost unknown with the exception of a small strip.

The Cape Town papers of March 22d, contain the following additional particulars:—

The reports from the diggings received at Bloem Fountain are to the effect that it is hoped that the golden deposits extend over the whole sovereignty and Transvaal County. A person returned from Smithfield, reports that several nuggets, (one the size of a small nut) are pure gold. A party of diggers were expected at Smithfield from Graham Town.

The Cape Town *Advertiser* says:—The fact has been ascertained that prolific gold diggings have been discovered, and by yesterday's post some six or eight nuggets, one weighing forty grains, have been received here.

A letter in the Eastern Province *Herald* says:—Gold seems to be found everywhere—on the Koesberg, in Moshesh's country, and on the Smithfield Dyke. What the end of all this will be I cannot tell.

A letter in the Cape Town *Mail* from the Smithfield diggings says:—

"The hole dug by FINLAY brought them down to the bed of an old river, where agates and other valuable stones were found. Here the largest nugget was found, but the water coming in in great abundance stopped further operations. Other holes have yielded more gold, and it has now been found in such quantity as to warrant the expectation of larger discovery.

"The gold in some places is found in the centre of a ridge of iron stone (which has evidently been thrown up by volcanic action) in a vein of quartz. The upper part of the vein is small, which gradually widens as the shaft is sunk. The most profitable part, the day is thrown away, the diggers not having the proper washing cradles. From accounts I have received of California and Australia, there has been more gold found near the surface here than there. The deepest shaft that has been sunk is sixteen feet. Copper ore has also been found of a purity which will astonish you. I believe the copper ore will contribute as much to the enriching of the territory as the gold discovery. The copper is found on the surface in wagon lands, and contains a considerable per centage of gold."

All these statements have of course made a considerable stir in the Cape Colony, and a rush to the mines is an incipient; indeed it has already commenced. If the mines now discovered should prove productive, it would probably cause as great a revolution of affairs there as it did in Australia, and perhaps even greater, as it is much nearer both England and this country; the run from here by sailing vessels has been made in forty-five days.

The only other noticeable fact in the papers is that England has withdrawn front any further control of the Orange River sovereignty. The Cape Town *Mail* says, that in the sovereignty the arrangements for the withdrawal of Her Majesty's dominion seems to be nearly complete, but adds that it is doubtful whether this is done at the wish of the majority of the inhabitants of the territory, and that promises to protect the settlers cannot be fulfilled if British supremacy is withdrawn. The whole subject (the editor thinks) will be brought before the English Parliament, where the recent gold discoveries in that region will give a degree of importance to that part of the interior, which it never had before in the eyes of the busy world of England. "One thing should be remembered," says the editor, "that the extension of British dominion toward the interior of Africa has never been a favorite object with British statesmen or the English people generally."

The new "Republic" has already formed a Provincial Government, of which J. P. HOFFMAN is President. The Assembly of the people which formed this Government adopted a document which says that while other nations sacrificed years of struggle and torrents of blood to get independence, they have obtained it through the magnanimity of Her Britannic Majesty, "until yesterday our respected Queen" They declare the only bulwark of our national existence is unity and the establishment of churches and schools among them. The new Republic, though small in population, has an immense extent of territory. The colonists, now that gold has been discovered there, do not appear willing to allow the country to slide from their grasp, and at once Towne petition to the Queen has been numerously signed, praying her to reannex it to her dominions, on the ground that the establishment of a republic will only lead to bloody border warfare with bad results to both parties. As the British Government has, however, finally withdrawn from the country, it is difficult to see how she can reassume her control over it.

Another Nebraska Vote.

From the Albany Argus.

Mr. HAWLEY, Postmaster at Canajoharie, Montgomery County, and a good and true Democrat, has been removed from office for "insubordination" alleged. His plude is filled by a Mr. DAVID SPRAKER, Soft, a nominee of Hon. PETER ROWE, Soft, M. C. from the Eighteenth Congressional District. Our advices lead us to infer that this little matter being arranged, Mr. ROWE goes back to Washington willing to vote for the Nebraska bill. Mr. ROWE has always been a Free-Soiler, but is reported to have very recently changed his mind on these subjects.

By the time the Administration has completed its work of ejecting National Democrats from office, and substituting in their stead more reliable and *soft* material, the men bone of its party in this State—and indeed elsewhere—cannot fail to be easily identified. *No man who does not wear the collar of ufac himself will labor under the least suspicion of belonging to it.*

A town meeting in Wareham recently took action upon the dog question, and according to the town records, it was voted, "That all persons within the town, owning dogs, shall be muzzled."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D SANOS. C. V CLICKENER & CO, C. H. RING, New-York; and WM S. ZIESER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The best Pills in use are** DR McCLINTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—They are prescribed by a distinguished physician, who understands the wants of the human system, and the treatment of diseases. They give no pain or purging, and produce the most rapid cures in liver complaints, and all forms of disease arising from derangement of the liver, with symptoms such as dizziness, headache, ringing in the ears, yellow furred tongue, pain in the right shoulder, sense of fullness of pain in the right side, disordered stomach or bowels, deficient action of the kidneys clay-colored stools &c. Ask for DR McCLINTOCK'S ANTI-SILIOUS PILLS. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No 122 Fulton-st, New-York.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of the Chancery O U A, State of New-York, and of the order in general, are invited to meet at the Chancery Room, No 458 Broadway, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 10 o'clock A M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, C GOODRICH HOYCE. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown by the 12 o'clock M. train. Full regalia, shrouded in crape.

T. R. WHITNEY, G. S.
H. S. BANCKER, C. C. of the C.

☞ **Sargam, 1802.**—The PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY will celebrate its Fifty-second Anniversary, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. at Rev E H. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts. the exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock Doors open at 6½.

JOHN V. HENRY, A. M., President.
HENRY C. MARVIN, Vice President.
JOHN V. LEWIS, HERBERT R. TURNER,
GEO. A. OSTRANDER, Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to the delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st

G. G. ANDREWS & J F. KENOALL

☞ **Dr. Robert Hunter**, Author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with Cases successfully treated by Medicated Inhalations," in association with Dr. James Hunter, has taken up his residence at New-York, for the treatment of affections of the throat and lungs, to which branch of his profession he has for many years devoted exclusive attention. Office, No. 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st.

☞ **One Cent Reward will be paid for Information—Who Scared Lion?**—At COSTAR'S Wholesale and Retail Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator, and COSTAR'S Persian Insect Powder, for the annihilation of Bedbugs Moths, Fleas, &c., the same as the Magnetic, that is sold for 25 cents. Only 12½ cents a package.) Depôt, No. 148 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Damascus Encampment, I. O. of O. F.**—The members of Damascus Encampment are hereby notified of its removal from Odd Fellows' Hall, to No 51 Division-st, where the meetings in future will be held on the 1st and 3d SATURDAY EVENINGS of each month. By order of JOHN B. DORAN, Scribe.

☞ **Oriental Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F.**—Will hold its regular meetings on and after this date, every THURSDAY EVENING, at their Lodge Room in the upper story of the Mercantile Library Building, (late Astor-place Opera House,) at the usual hour. By order of THEO. N. HERBST, Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., between Nassau and Broadway, is selling Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters cheaper than any other store in the City. Fine Dress Boots made to order from $3 75 to $5. Patent leather boots, best quality, $6 and $7. All warranted to fit and the best quality. Call and try A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **Veterans of 1812**—A meeting of this Corps will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, No. 64 Lispenard-st. By order.

A. W. JONES, Major Commanding.
A. DALEY, Jr., Adjutant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Lecture**—*On the Necessity of Organizing a great Hospital in this City for the Diseases peculiar to Females.*—The undersigned will deliver a lecture on this subject at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. The medical profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

J. MARION SIMS, M. D., No. 79 Madison-av.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** of the American Geographical and Statistical Society will be held at the New-York University, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock, when a paper on the projected Pacific Railway will be read.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—Mr. DAVID BALDWIN, of Godwinville, New-Jersey, desires to know if Mr. ALEXANDER McCASKEY is residing at present in the United States, and if so, where he may be addressed upon business of importance. Any information given us to the above person will be gratefully received.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young Swoman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer—has no objection to go a short distance with a lady in the country—best of City reference can be given from her last place. Please call at No. 97 East 25th-st. between 2d and 3d-avs., third floor, front rooms. Can be seen from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands baking. No objections to go with a family in the country for the season. Please call at No. 12 Amity-place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Good reference gives.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady of experience, and well qualified to teach the English branches higher mathematics. Latin, French, drawing, painting, and the rudiments of music, desires a situation in a family school. The best of testimonials given. Address box No. 153, Keene, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook in a private family or respectable boarding-house, by a woman of much experience; and as chambermaid and flat laundress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As laundress, or as chambermaid, and to help as laundress in a private family, by one, and as a good cook, and to wash and iron by the other These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress; or as laundress in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a stout, healthy young woman to do general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer; would assist in chamberwork; can attend to children. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 Norfolk-st., 4th floor, room No. 19.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and assist in washing; would take charge of children. Apply at present employer's, No. 290 7th-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Englishwoman, as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family—best city references given. Please call at No. 125 Boerum-st, Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of City references. No objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do the housework of a small private family The best City reference can be seen for two days, at No 135 West 13th-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook in a private family, by a very competent woman, with good City reference Call at No. 113 17th-st., west of 6th-av., 3d floor, during 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, Age 14 and 16—one as chambermaid or waiter; the other as nurse, or to do any light work Both come well recommended Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference Call at No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and washing. The best of City references given. Call at No. 93 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a fine healthy young woman with a full breast of milk. Call at No. 136 6th-av., in the shoestore, or at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as chambermaid and laundress No objection to the country. Good reference—12 years in one place. Can be seen at No. 125 Grand-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Apply at No. 238 12th-st., near 3d-av.

AMERICAN WOMAN WANTED—Who is able and willing to work, and who understands general house-work well, but who is willing to be taught, to go a short distance in the country Good moral character is indispensable. Good wages will be given. Address C. D. E., *Times* office.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, of collegiate education, desires any light respectable employment to occupy his evenings (ours; is used to copying. Address APPLICANT, *Times* office.

CLERK WANTED—A boy, 16 to 18 years, industrious and willing to make himself generally useful Inquire at No. 69 Mercer-st.

MASON—Situation wanted by a Solo Tenor in a Protestant Episcopal Church Address J COCHRAN, Box No 1753, Post-Office, or call at No. 70 Beekman-st.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—A competent salesman and general clerk, who can influence some sales, and in whom strict confidence can be placed, will be disengaged in a few days, and will accept of a situation on moderate terms. Address G. G. G., office of the *Daily Times*, stating where an interview can be had.

TO GOVERNESSES.—Wanted, to go into the country, a person thoroughly competent to instruct two girls, of twelve and eight years of age, respectively, in French, Music, Drawing, and the ordinary routine of an English education. Apply at the office of the *Albion* newspaper, No. 10 Park-place.

BOY WANTED.—A smart boy of 15 or 16 years, if with good references, can find a good and permanent place, at No. 285 Grand-st.

HARNESS MAKER WANTED.—A good journeyman harness maker to go in the country. Inquire of B. PRESS, No. 7 Cortlandt-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four salesmen at W. S. BOND'S dry goods store, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. Good hands only need apply.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $20 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

DESIGNER WANTED.—A first-class designer for denims work, is wanted by the Manchester Print Works. Apply to C. H. DALTON, Superintendent, care of J. C. HOWE, No. 59 Broadway.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A skillful engraver on copper, for the West-Indies, (if he was speaking French it would be still better,) and being acquainted with the business of the Banks. $2,500 per annum. Apply to ANTHONY, at Surgundy Hotel, No 25 Walker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family in Court, near Montague-st., Brooklyn Heights, have a large front room, gas, marble mantel, closets, &c., to lease, with partial board, to two young gentlemen friends. Also, a hall bedroom on lower floor. The house and furniture are new, and as the family does not wish to keep a boarding-house, the terms will be very moderate to permanent residents—none others need apply Both French and English spoken in the family. Address W. H. J., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A private family, residing in the upper part of the City, would let with board an unfurnished back parlor, first floor—if desired could have a bedroom on the third floor. Location between 5th and 6th-avs. The Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars run within half-a-minute's walk. For further particulars address W. A. H., at the office of this paper.

BOARDING—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry, a large, airy, front room, with closets and every convenience, suitable for two friends. Or they would be let unfurnished, to a gentleman and his wife, with full or partial board. Terms very moderate. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and bedrooms, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 23 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st., within two minutes' walk of the Washington Park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A small private family, having more room than they require, will let a front room on third story, with pantries, gas, and privilege of bath, with breakfast and tea, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 170 East 20th-st, near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board, with a large, desirable apartment on the second floor, by applying at No. 30 King-st. Also, furnished rooms for one or more single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board, with front or back room, at No. 124 Henry-st. A room for a gentleman, also.

BOARDING—No. 75 Warren-st. Breakfast and tea, with single or double rooms for gentlemen Also, furnished rooms without board. Baths in the House.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Location desirable for its neighborhood, and its convenient distance from the Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries. Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen, may find comfortable rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 135 Joralemon-st., between Clinton and Court-sts.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes partial board, in some very small family—Brooklyn, near Fulton or Wall-st. ferries preferred. No extra attention will be required, and satisfactory reference given. Address EDWARD, *Times* office, stating price.

BOARDING WANTED—For three single gentlemen, furnished rooms, with or without board. Location above 4th-st., west of Broadway. Address W. I. L., Box No. 211, Post-Office.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands at., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Two pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, may be had in a private family, first block east of Broadway. Apply at No. 528 Houston-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A number of boarders may be accommodated for the Summer, in a private family, about one mile from the Harlem Railroad, and 34 miles from the City. Conveyance to and from the railroad, if required. Also, stabling for horses. Address ROBERT C. CARPENTER, Chapaqua, Westchester Co., with reference.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a private family, where there are no other boarders, for a lady, two children and servant. Some place near the water, not far from a steamboat landing or railroad depôt, would be preferred. A house similarly situated and moderately furnished, would be still preferable. Address Box No. 366 Lower Post Office, with particulars as to terms, situation, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a comfortably-furnished front room, (or rooms, if required,) with board, in a private family residing at No. 22 Woodhull-st., near Hicks. The house is pleasantly situated, open, and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire as above, or address W. W. P., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Elegant furnished rooms to let, to single gentlemen, with partial board, in respectable private German family. The house is beautifully situated, commanding a full view of the harbor and bay, and only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Inquire at No. 35 Willow-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, together with a few single gentlemen, may find very desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 206 Washington-st., Brooklyn Location desirable, and the comforts of a home offered

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st. near Smith-st.; apartments can be had in suits or separately by single gentlemen. The house is located 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries, and as pleasantly as any in Brooklyn.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18. 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Several very pleasant rooms, singly or in suites, either furnished or unfurnished can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Asbury Church. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, bath, marble wash basins, &c., &c. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—To let, a few very pleasant furnished rooms, to single gentlemen, with or without board, in a pleasantly located house with modern improvements within a few minutes' walk of Atlantic Ferry. Apply at Dr. R. DULLON'S, No. 9 Cheever-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they occupy, would let a suite of furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen in the upper part of the City, west side. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 36 Vesey-st., of Mr. R.

PARLOR TO LET.—A large, back parlor, on the first floor, to let to one or more gentlemen as a sleeping apartment. Rented and kept in good order at $4 per week. Or two or three gentlemen will be accommodated with parlor board, at No. 19 Bethune-st., New-York. Reference required and given.

TWO PARLORS TO LET WITH BOARD—Neatly furnished, in a pleasant location, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 29 Allen-st. Reference exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let; large and small; furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

LARGE PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—To one or two gentlemen, with partial board, at No. 199 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET.—Front room, bedroom, and parlors to let, on second floor, with board. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—On first and second floors, with board, in a modern-built house with all improvements, gas, bath, &c. Apply No. 63 West 28th-st.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—At No. 17 East 18th-st. Apply from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board to gentlemen only. Apply No. 4 Bond-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING & Co., Auctioneers.

SUPERB SEVRES PORCELAINS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TODAY and TO-MORROW, May 17 and 18, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No 492 Broadway, near Broome-st—Superb porcelain, bronzes, antique silver-ware, laces, velvet, diamonds, jewelry, &c., selected in Europe by Messrs. Cohen & Smith, expressly for this market, and comprises 60 vases, just received, of the most rich and costly goods.—Sevres porcelains, superbly decorated Sevres china vases, with rich original paintings; one pair of very elegant Sevres porcelain vases, formerly the property of William II., King of Holland, are worthy the attention of connoisseurs; a superb pair of porcelain flower pots, exquisitely decorated with original oil paintings, cost $600; antique Dresden china groups and vases, Sevres porcelain tete-a-tetes, cups and saucers, plates, fancy figures, candlesticks, candelabras, mottoes, coupons and clocks, ormolu gilt and gold vases, candelabras for gas, splendid Sevres china tables with ormolu standards with complete suites of vases to match, most elaborately painted, each painting a per sonal gem; bronzes in a large variety of clocks, candelabras, coupees figures groups &c.; superior ebony and boire de rose and buhl secretary, cost $200; rich carved ebony cabinets, inlaid with pearls; antique marquetee chairs of the 15th century; elegant and costly antique laces, a large variety; dressing shirts, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, porcelain ancient Dresden vases, antique china dinner sets; antique coin, &c. Also, a number of very fine original oil paintings, by masters of the Dutch and Flemish schools Now on exhibition at No. 492 Broadway. See *Courier and Enquirer*

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, CHINA WARE, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, at No 85 Nassau, two doors from Fulton-st., R. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, by catalogue, viz.: All the furniture of a large four-story house, removed for the convenience of sale and consists of a very large and handsome assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut colored furniture, of good quality, which is well worthy of the attention of housekeepers, and consists of carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in French satin brocatelle, velvet plush and hair-cloth; mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, Voltaire chairs, spring seat parlor do., marble top and other parlor tables, pier tables, chamber furniture en suite, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble top dressing and other bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, best horse hair mattresses, cane seat chairs, looking-glasses, carpets, French china vases, walnut and library bookcases, extension dining tables, table cutlery, ball stands, cottage bedsteads wardrobes, &c.

PIANO-FORTES—At 12 o'clock, two superior carved rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, which are part culerly worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge, by experienced packers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, at our new gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st, between Pine and Cedar-sts.—Sale of elegant oil paintings, comprising some of the finest specimens of art offered to the public this season, viz.: A large invoice of fine oil paintings on copper and silk, attached to glass, including the celebrated "La Fete Champetre" or Ball in the Garden of Versailles and containing no less than 65 different figures, and the Holy Family, by Cardia, and others equally rare and meritorious, by the celebrated artists La Cloie, Caido Dolci, Chambers, Wouverman, Midy, Parez, Vos, Van Schender, Fairaf, Dubosk, Paris, Wouverman, Van Muller, Jilnot Decamps, H. Dunan, Van Bouras, &c Also, copies from Fenere, Gerhard, Douw, Boucher, Postelle, Raphael and others equally celebrated, together with a large collection of modern pictures in the French, English and Flemish schools, by Fergeson, Wilson, Innes, Hart, Harver Gen Zandt, of London, Vanderneilh, Van Bloemen, Williams of Brussels Van Withis, Beese, O'Conor, Jansen of Dusseldorf, and De Heen, together with a lot of engravings, &c Also, a lot of fine old oil paintings, many of them originals Also, a mammuth panorama of the Holy Land. The pictures will be on exhibition one day before the sale, when the public are respectfully invited to inspect them, and judge for themselves, sale positive without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 22, and TUESDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store, No 105 Fulton st., near William.—Extensive sale of elegant French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, in richly ornamented and gilt frames. Also, about 250 modern European and American looking glasses, many by first-class artists, being the entire stock of a well-known looking glass manufacturer and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors of every desirable size, large and small, all of which are framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, and of the best materiele and workmanship. This assortment will comprise plates from 120x60 to 40x20 in over a variety of ornamental frames some of which are of exquisitely carved work and double gilt. Also, a large assortment of gilt and gold ege and frames, finished and unfinished. Wo beg to call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without reserve, to close the business The store is now to rent For particulars, apply to H. H LEEDS & CO, No. 19 Nassau-st.

F. CULTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.—E. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, May 20, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., the largest and most expensive lot of French plate mirrors that has ever been offered at any one time in this market; they are from a large hotel, and been used but a short time; there are about 30 or 30 of the very largest size and with rich gilt and ornamental frames, and in size, from 6 to 10 feet in height. Also, mantel do., of various patterns. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the concern Also, at the same time, one rosswood piano-forte, 6½-octave, entirely new, and fully warranted. Also, carpets and oil cloths, with a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Also, sofas and tete-a-tete marble-top furniture, &c., &c. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory Catalogues early on Saturday morning. The mirrors can be examined on Thursday and Friday previous.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF THE FURNITURE, STOCK OF LIQUORS, SEGARS AND FIXTURES of the well-known establishment of "Gosling's French and American Restaurant," No 17 Nassau-st., on MONDAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above establishment, the entire stock and fixtures contained therein consisting of a large stock of the best quality of wines and liquors, fine imported Havana cigars, marble counters ornamented, French plate mirrors, marble floors, large ornamental; China, glass, crockery and plated wares; steam tables, copper boilers, kitchen ranges, marble-top tables, chairs, oil paintings, cutlery, together with a large assortment of furniture, bedding, oil cloths, &c.; also, an extensive assortment of kitchen utensils The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, and deposite required from every purchaser. Catalogues on day of sale,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, May 20, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock, immediately after the sale of paintings, large sale of house hold furniture, consisting of Royal, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; large mirrors, mantel, pier and oval, in rich ornamented gilt frames; suites of fine furniture, some of it made by Roux; fine, rich window curtains, lace do, cornices, suites furniture in rosewood, covered in rich brocatelle; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads chairs, marble-top tables, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, cabinets, clocks, chandeliers and gas brackets, desks, pianos-fortes in rosewood and mahogany, beds, mattresses, bedding, &c., with a large assortment of other furniture, removed for the convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st. Cigars—300,000 warranted genuine imported Havana Cigars, comprising some of the choicest brands and sizes ever offered at public auction, and inferior to none in the United States, viz.: Regalias, Londres, Coudre Regalias, and Millar Commune sizes Also, the following choice brands, viz.: Cabanas, La Minas, La Primaveras, La Sevillanas, La Elmendarna, La Florde Paseo, La Flor d'America, &c. Also, a large assortment of the choicest wines, brandies and gin. Peaches in jars hermetically sealed, and retaining all the freshness and beauty peculiar to the fruit. Sale positively without reserve. Terms cash—City funds.

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES—Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desks, Miniature Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 1 vol., 12mo., pp. 350. Price $1 10.

"It is not extravagant to say that we have read this charming volume with deep and thrilling interest, from beginning to end; and we venture to say that whoever reads the first chapter will read every one the book contains. When he has finished he will feel that the time spent in its perusal has not only pleasantly but *profitably* spent. Vara is introduced to us at her childhood home, on one of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. Her parents are missionaries, who have toiled in the service of their Lord on that far distant island of the sea for twelve long years. They have buried two of their children, and little Vara, (called by the name of the first heathen convert her father baptised,) a charming girl of ten years, with deep blue eyes and dear brown hair hanging in curls about her sweet face, is their only child. In order that her frail constitution may be strengthened by a cold climate, and also that she may be educated for the missionary work, these fond parents send her to the United States. She is adopted by a gentlemen in New-York, and after having passed through several trials and many hardships, having completed her education, is married and returns to her native isle. It is one of the most intensely interesting books of the kind we ever read. It cannot fail, we think, of doing much good, by correcting many false notions in the minds of many, in regard to missionaries, their trials, hardships, and self-denial, in carrying forward their great and arduous work."—*Highland Eagle.*

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

IN PRESS.

THINGS TO BE THOUGHT OF—By the author of "Little Things"

JAY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

GRATITUDE—An Exposition of 103d Psalm, by Rev. JNO. STEVENSON.

MISS LESLIE'S NEW COOK BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. It comprises new and approved methods of preparing all kinds of soups, fish, oysters, terrapins, turtle, vegetables, meats, poultry, game, sauces, pickles, sweetmeats, cakes, pies, puddings, confectionery, rice, Indian meal preparations of all kinds, domestic liquors, perfumery, remedies, laundry-work, needle-work, washing thread laces of all kinds, to make them look equal to new, preserving autumn leaves, Chinese embroidery, letters, additional receipts, &c. Also, list of all articles in season united to go together for breakfasts, dinners and suppers, to suit large or small families, and much useful information and many miscellaneous subjects connected with general housewifery. It is the best and most complete Cook Book published in the world, as in addition to Cookery of all kinds and descriptions, its receipts for making cakes and confectionery are unequaled by any other work extant. It is an elegantly printed duodecimo volume of 520 pages; and in it there will be found One Thousand and Eleven new Receipts, all useful, some remarkable, and all invaluable to every lady, miss, or family in the world. Price $1 in copy only.

A copy of this new, popular, and celebrated Cook-Book, entitled MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING, will be sent to any person, by return of mail, free of postage, on their remitting $1 to the publisher in a letter, postpaid. Published and for sale by

T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia,
BUNCE & BROTHER,
No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

MYRTLE WREATH—By MINNIE MYRTLE—Published THIS DAY—MYRTLE WREATH; or, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED. By MINNIE MYRTLE; with illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo., pp. 225. Price 75 cents. This book contains a great variety of pieces, both grave and gay.

CONTENTS.

My Mother

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 17—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods business remains without activity or buoyancy. The stocks on hand are ample, but they embrace but very little of ready desirable articles, which alone are in good demand at steady rates, operators thinking, and with justice, that it is a losing game to have anything to do with unpopular or inferior commodities. These are abundant enough, and cannot be got rid of under present circumstances, excepting at ruinously low prices: but even such a disposal of them would be more advantageous to owners than the selection of the other alternative; namely, the retention of them, until trade revives again. This course is a most dangerous one, and ought to be avoided by all means.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in moderate supply and quiet, but firm. Bleached goods seem inactive, though they are plentier and rather easier. Denims are rare and needed at buoyant rates. Drills are in fair request at previous quotations. Duck sells freely at improving prices. Ginghams and Lawns are without variation. Osnaburgs are in heavier stock and less sought after; hence they are depreciating, most kinds having already fallen off 1c. ₱ yard. Printing Cloths are inanimate, and almost nominal in price. There are some lots now being imported from England, which may restrict the inquiries for home-made goods. Prints are essentially unaltered. Stripes and Ticks are pretty active at former quotations.

We append a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton goods during five months (to date) of

	1855.	1854.	Dec'se.	Inc'se
January, pkgs	1,825	260	1,565	—
February, pkgs	4,799	788	4,011	—
March, pkgs	1,633	3,754	—	2,121
April, pkgs	7,864	3,906	3,958	—
May, (to 17th inst.)pkgs.	893	5,192	—	4,299
Total pkgs	17,014	13,900	3,114	—

Woollens are still dull and heavy. Blankets attract no considerable attention. Cassimeres are a little brisker, but not firmer. Clothe are dull and drooping—being offered at $1 37½@$1 75 for All Wool, and $1 12½@$1 50 for Cotton Warp, ₱ yard, without finding free buyers. Doeskins are unaltered. Flannels are quiet, and nominally quoted at 20c.@40c. ₱ yard. The medium and finer styles of Kentucky Jeans are salable and steady, at 23c.@30c.; but common descriptions are inactive at 18c. @22c. ₱ yard. We have no change to notice in Linseys or Mouslin de Laines. The better qualities of Satinets are in moderate demand, chiefly at 55c.@65c. ₱ yerd. Tweeds are without improvement.

Foreign prodnetions are pretty freely tendered, but are not in brisk request, nor very steady in price. The choicest styles of Continental and British dress fabrics, with Irish and Scotch Linens, are in good demand at full quotations, being rather scarce and gradually becoming more so. But the bulk of the supplies now here is either of an unseasonable or bad description, and privately is unnoticed unless where extraordinary indocements, in the shape of greatly reduced prices and long credits, are presented to buyers. Even in this case such articles as these which now form the heaviest portion of the stock cannot be sold very quickly, which is all that factors look or under existing circumstances. If these could get their stores cleared out, by nothing less than an absolute sacrifice of their contents, they would be tolerably well satisfied. However, time alone will grotify them in this particular.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 17.

$10,000 U. S. 6's '26...s10	103½	20 N. Y. Central R. R..	103⅜
2,000 Erie Income Bonds	9⅛	do	103⅜
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds, '71	81	50 do	103⅜
2,000 do	81⅛	100 do	160 103
2,000 do	80⅛	50 do	830 103
11,000 do	b3 80	50 do	820 103
10,000 Erie Bonds of '83	87½	50 do	845 103
2,000 R. Ist Mtg. Bds	103⅛	50 do	845 103⅛
1,000 Hudson Convt. Bds.	84	22 do	103⅜
1,000 Michigan So. Bds.	95	50 do	83 103⅜
2,000 Penn. Bds. 1st issue	105½	100 do	b60 103⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. RR. Bds	b3 78½	200 Hud. River Railroad	61
2,000 do	78½	23 Cleve. & Toledo R.R.	93
3,000 do	78½	100 do	93⅛
100 Phenix Bank	106½	100 do	c. 93⅛
300 Canton Co	b60. 25	26 Panama Railroad	105
50 do	s3 24	110 Erie Railroad	b3 68⅜
100 do	b3 24⅜	100 do	68⅜
200 Nicaragua Tran Co.	s3 24⅛	150 do	s30 68⅜
700 do	b60 24⅜	50 do	s60 68⅜
30 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104	50 do	b30 68⅜
750 P'r. Vein Coal Co.	s3 5	775 do	s3 68⅜
300 do	b30 5	100 do	s15 68⅜
200 do	c 5	200 do	s60 68⅜
100 do	b30 5	50 do	b3 68⅜
300 Cumberland Coal Co.	29⅛	100 do	s3 68⅜
100 do	s3 29	100 do	b60 68⅜
300 do	s3 29⅛	350 do	68⅜
400 do	s30 29⅛	250 do	c 68⅜
20 do	30	600 do	s30 68⅜
35 Crystal Palace	30	150 do	b3 68⅜
250 N Carolina Copper	s10 2⅛	50 do	b30 68⅜
100 do	s3 2	200 do	b30 68⅜
1,500 Gold Hill Mine	s10 3⅛	300 Reading Railroad	71
500 do	b60 3⅛	100 do	s3 74⅜
900 Georgia Gold	s3 1⅛	100 do	b3 75
110 McCulloch Gold	b60 5	100 do	b30 75
50 do	s30 5	200 do	b10 75
10 Mich. Central R. R.	s3 103⅛	200 do	s30 74⅛
10 do	103⅛	200 do	s3 74⅜
110 do	b3. 1 4	200 do	74⅜
40 do	b3 103⅛	450 do	75
30 Harlem Railroad	s3 20	90 do	s30 74⅛
87 Harlem Preferred	99	200 do	b60 75⅜

SECOND BOARD

$2,500 Ind. Can Pref. 5s	b3 23	300 Cumber. Coal Co	b30 3½
500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	77⅛	100 do	s3 2⅛
1,000 Erie Con. Bds.	79⅛	8 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	91
2,000 Erie Income Bonds	9⅛	10 Norwich & Wor. R. R.	84½
3,000 do	9⅛	200 Nic. Transit Co	b3 2½
1 600 Hod's Couv. Bds.	84½	200 do	s3 2½
5 Bank of Nor. Amer.	100	27 N. Y. Central R R	s3 103⅛
200 Cantoe Company	s3 2⅛	50 do	s3 103⅛
196 Fier X Orient Shi	30	50 Erie Railroad	s3 68⅛
100 Cumb Coal Co	s30 2⅜	100 do	b30 68⅜
00 do	2⅜	300 do	b10 69
100 do	s10 2⅜	100 do	s3 68⅜
300 do	b3 2⅜	200 Harlem Railroad	s3 20
200 do	s60 2⅜	100 Reading Railroad	s30 75
100 do	s60 2⅜	100 do	b60 75⅛
100 do	b60 30		

Markets..*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, May 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand and firm at $6 06½@$6 12½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, exhibiting a downward tendency. The day's sales (some of which were reported as having been made at prices 1c.@1c. ₱ lb under Monday's quotations, which we subjoin,) do not exceed 1,1½ bales, including 7½ to spinners, and 441 to shippers. We repeat the official list of current rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florids.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¼	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¼	12¼

FISH—A good inquiry exists for Dry Cod at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ cwt., and for No. 1 Mackerel at $16 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring are quiet, but steady. There have been 2,000 boxes smoked disposed of at 55c. for scaled, and 33c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are essentially unaltered. The supply is ample of the poorer qualities, which are not sought after by shippers, and not much needed for any other purpose. Hence they favor buyers. There is a comparative scarcity, however, of the medium and finer kinds, which are in lively request for the Eastern and local trade, and which in consequence, commend very full rates. The Canal receipts are rather light and not apt to be increased for some weeks yet. In view of these circumstances, holders manifest considerable spirit, and generally adhere to their old claims. The day's transactions add up 5,200 bbls., within the annexed range.

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 37½@ 7 62½
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 7 75
State, common brands	8 12½@ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 31½@ 8 50
Favorite State	8 62½@ 8 75
Western Mixed do	8 43¾@ 8 62½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 50 @ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 12½@10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 37½@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 —
Superfine Canadian, in bond, is inanimate and languid, at $7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is without improvement, either in demand or value. There were 1,400 bbls. purchased to-day, at $8 50@$9 for Mixed to very good Straight brands; $9@$9 12½ for Favorite, and $9 12½@$10 25 for Fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour retails at $5 for Fine, and $6@$6 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl. About 100 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal fetched $3 75 ₱ bbl.	

FRUIT—The day's business consists of 250 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 12½@$3 15; 500 Bonch do. at $2 75@$2 80; 600 bushels Pesnuts at $1 31½@$1 37½; 400 bunches Bananas at $1@$1 37½; 35 cases Sardines at 62½c.@65c.; a few small lots of Currants at 20c.@20½c.; 15 bales Languedoc Almonds at 15½c.@16c., and some Southern peeled Peaches at 8½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat remains very scarce and quiet, the high pretensions of owners impeding operations. This day's movements have been confined to 800 bushels Western red at $2, and 250 inferior Southern at $1 50. The last sale of prime Genesee white was made yesterday, and reported in our last at $2 37½ ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and demand at $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ bushel. Barley remains very rare, and is still held at $1 15@$1 18 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are plentier, and obtainable at 52c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Corn is also more abundant and cheaper, though it is actively inquired for. The day's transactions reach 54,000 bushels—at 56c.@63c. for nnaonnd; 64c @68c. for demp; 68c. @70c. for round yellow; 70c.@72c. for mixed Western; 73c.@74c. for do. Southern; 73c.@75c. for white do., and 76c @78c. for yellow do., ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Display but little animation at former prices. The day's sales consist of 200 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.@14½c.; 150 bags Laguayra, and 100 Maracaibo do., at 11c.; 2,200 bags Rio do., (chiefly of inferior and common qualities, by auction,) at 8c @11c.—averaging 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 11 tcs. and 11 hhds. Cuba Honey, in bond, at 40c.; 200 hbls. New-Orleans and Texas Molasses, the former at 23c., and the latter at an unpublished rate, ₱ gallon; 200 hhds. low grade New-Orleans Sugar, at 3½c.; 250 Cuba do., at 4½c.; 120 do. do., in bond, at 3½c.@3½c.; and 160 Porto Rico do., at 4½c @4¾c., ₱ lb. We have no change of interest to notice in Teas.

HAY—Rivor is less active, being now held at 80c.@85c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are extremely scarce and in good request, at buoyant rates, including prime Buenos Ayres, at 24½c.@25c.; Rio Grande, at 23½c.@24c.; Orinoco, at 22½c.; dry Maracaibo and Matamoras, at 19½c.@20c.; Porto Cabello, at 18½c.@19½c.; dry Barcelone, at 18c.@19c.; San Juan, at 17c.@18c.; and dry Southern, at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.—usual terms.

HOPS—Are not so brisk, at 28c.@31c. for last year's crop; or at 18c @20c. for 1852'e do., ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are more freely offered, and on slack demand, at $2 37½ a thousand

LEATHER—Prime Hemlock Sole, is in very limited supply and brisk request at upward tending rates. We quote:

GAS SLAUGHTER.	
Sole, light weights ₱ lb	29c.@31c.
Sole, medium weights, ₱ lb	28c.@30c.
Sole, heavy weights, for binding, ₱ lb	28c.@31c.
Sole, E. Ayres, wet salted ₱ lb	29½@30c.
Sole, dry hide and Orio, ₱ lb	27c.@28c.
Sole, light Southern, ₱ lb	24c.@26c.

HEMLOCK SLAUGHTER.

Upper, in the raw, ₱ lb	24c.@25c.
Sole, light weights, Rio G. and B. Ayres, ₱ lb	23½@24c.
Sole, light weights, Orinoco, &c., ₱ lb	23½@24c.
Sole, middle weights, R. G. and B. Ayres, ₱ lb	24c.@ —
Sole, middle weights, Orinoco, &c., ₱ lb	23c @ 23½
Sole, heavy weights, ₱ lb	20c.@22c.
Sole, good damaged, ₱ lb	19c.@21c.
Sole, poor damaged, ₱ lb	14½ @ 15½

LIME—Rockland is not abundant nor in very active demand at $1 for common and $1 35 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is sparingly dealt in at 29½c. for new Sheathing; 27c. for old do.; and 26c. for Yellow Metal, ₱ lb. Iron is hnt moderately active. The day's sales include 200 tons Scotch Pig at $40@$40 50, 6 months; and a small lot of common English Bar at $77 50, come credit, ₱ ton. Lead is quiet, yet stiffly held at $6½@$6½ for Spanish, $6½@6¾ for English and German, and $7 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. There were 150 tons Spelter sold during the past three days, partly for future delivery, at 5½c., 6 months, ₱ lb. Tin sells slowly at $10½ for 1 X plates, ₱ box; 20c. for Banca and 22c. for Straits, ₱ lb. Sheet Zinc is inactive and almost nominal at 8½c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine was purchased to-day to the extent of 800 hbls. Wilmington and North County, at $3 62½ and $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs., showing an unchanged market. Spirits do. retails at 55@56c., cash, and 56@58c., 30 and 90 days' credit, ₱ gallon. Tar is in limited request, at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ hbl. City Pitch commands no lots, $2 50 ₱ bbl. The operations in Rosin consist of 200 hbls. White, at $3@4 25 ₱ 280 lbs., and 2,500 hbls. Common do. at $1 67½@$1 70 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Crude is more sought after, at 56@58c. for Whale, and $1 50 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. We have heard of no essential variation in manufactured kinds. Sales were reported of 100 baskets Olive, at $1 each; 8,000 gallons Linseed, 91@93c.; 50 hbls. Lard, at 80@82½c., and a small parcel of City Red, at 53c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—For the week ending May 15.—SPERM—The market still continues quiet. There has been some inquiry, and holders are firm at prices quoted. We report a sale of 385 bbls. at $1 50, and 100 bbls. inferior at $1 48. WHALE—Has been in good demand. Holders are firm and the market has evidently an upward tendency. We notice sales of 500 bbls. at 57½c.; 3,800 bbls. upon private terms; 600 bbls. imported into New-London and sold and delivered there for New-Bedford account for 56c.; 150 bbls. South Sea at a price not named. In Fairhaven two cargoes amounting to about 4,000 bbls., have been sold at 58c. WHALEBONE—Sales 2,100 at 37c.; 8,000 do. upon private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and rather firmer. The day's movements comprise 1,400 bbls., at $13 93@$14 for Mess, and $12 50@$12 62½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. The day's sales add up 325 pkgs. Pickled Shoulders and Hams, at 5½c.@6c., 7½c.@8c., respectively, ₱ lb. Lard is in good demand and firm, with sales of 700 bbls. common to prime, at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is doing better, being only in moderate stock, while it is actively inquired for. The day's business embraces 500 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country mess; $14@$14 50 for City and repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is inactive at $20@$25 ₱ tierce. About 190 bbls. Beef Hams were bought, to-day, at $18 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is arriving freely, and can now be easily procured, at 11c.@14c. for Ohio, 17c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Cheese is slowly taken at 10c.@12c. ₱ lbs.

RICE—Continues in moderate request at $3 50@$4 25 for common to prime, ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Is not very freely dealt in, though being offered at 46c @47c. for Turk's Island, ₱ bushel; $1 15@$1 17½ for Liverpool ground; $1 60@$1 65 for ordinary brands do. fine, and $1 77½@$1 80 for Ashton's do. do. ₱ sack.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile procured at 11c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Appear quiet and languid at 5½c.@5½c. for Race Ginger; 11c. for Sumatra Pepper; 14c.@14½c. for Jamaica Pimento; 17c. for Cloves; 32c.@33c. for Cassia, in mats; $1 05 for Mace, and $1 10@$1 12½ for No. 1 Nutmegs, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. prime changed hands at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Remains inanimate, at old rates. The day's rates have been confined to 125 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@9c.; 85 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@11c. and 12c.; Florida, at 19c @26c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Is in limited demand at 36c. for Polar, and 34c. for Northwest Coast, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 25½c.@25½c. ₱ gallon—a reduction.

WOOL—Seems depressed. The stocks in market are not very large, but manufacturers are not inclined to do much at present, while there exists but little, if any, demand from the trade. Under these circumstances most owners find it difficult to maintain previous prices; while, in several instances, the tendency of the market is decidedly favorable to buyers. The current week's transactions have been of a very limited character within our range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₱ lb	— 50@— 55
American, Full Blood Merino	— 42@— 44
American, ¾ and ¾ Merino	— 38@— 40
American, Native and ½ Merino	— 30@— 34
Extra, Pulled	— 39@— 41
Superfine, Pulled	— 34@— 37
No. 1, Pulled	— 31@— 33
Peruvian, Washed	— 31@— 36
Valparaiso, Unwashed	— 17@— 14
South American Common, Washed	— 13@— 14
South American Entre Rios, Washed	— 15@— 17
South American, Unwashed	— 8@— 9
South American, Cordova, Washed	— 26@— 28
East India, Washed	— 26½— 28
African, Unwashed	— 9@— 13
African, Washed	— 18@— 30
Smyrna, Unwashed	— 13@— 11
Smyrna, Washed	— 21@— 24
Mexican, Unwashed	— 16@— 17

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements to-day comprised 500 bales of Cotton, (compressed,) at 5d. ₱ lb.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8½d.; and 11,000 bushels Corn, in do., at 6½d. ₱ bushel. Flour was quoted at 2s. ₱ bbl. For London, there were taken 500 hhds. Turpentine, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and 200 bbls. Sperm Oil at 35s. ₱ ton. Heavy goods were at 3 is ₱ ton. For Glasgow, the engagements were limited at old rates. For Havre, there was some Cotton taken at 5c. ₱ lb. Ashes were at 5c@$10 ₱ ton; and Quercitron Bark at $18 ₱ ton. For Antwerp, there were recently shipped 2,400 bags Coffee, 1c. ₱ lb.; 50 bales Cotton, 1c ₱ lb.; 50 hhds. Ashes, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton; 150 Provisions, 54s. ₱ bbl.; 110 Lard, 4c. ₱ lb.; and 1,000 Resin, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. The latest charters were: a ship to load with Deals at St. John's, N. B., for London, at £6 10s.; another of about 1,200 tons, to load here for San Francisco, at $18 ₱ ton; a berth hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, at $25; a bark, 290 tons, to Surinam and back to Boston, at $2,950; a brig from Union Island, Geo., to New-York, Sewed Stuff and Timber, at $15; a brig from Jacksonville to Martinique, Sawed Lumber, at $17; a brig from St. Mary's to Boston, Square Edge Staff, &c., $15; a schooner, 140 tons, to Maracaibo, at 2½c. ₱ foot out, and Coffee home, at 4½c.; a schooner from Nassau, Flor., to Boston, Ship Plank, at $16. Resawed Stuff, at $15 50, and Boards, at $14; a ship from Liverpool to Australia, thence to a port in the East Indies, and back to London or Liverpool, and to brig to Teneriffe and back, on terms not ascertained. Regular Californ fine freights were dull, at 50c. ₱ foot for measurement goods.

GROWING CUCUMBERS.—The following has been tried and proved by the *Scientific American:* Take a large barrel or hogshead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground, even with the top. Then take a small keg, and bore a hole in the bottom; place the keg in the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seeds midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor, a foot or two high, for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel, and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated in this way, will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.—The corporators of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company met at the Revere House. Mr. ELI THAYER, of Worcester, Chairman of a Committee appointed at the former meeting to prepare a plan of organization and also a specification of the objects of association, made two reports. The first consisted of a code of By-laws prescribing the form of organization. Those provide for the holding of the annual meeting for the choice of officers, in Boston, on the first Wednesday of June in each year, and designate the number of Directors and other officers to be chosen, and prescribe their respective duties. The second report contained a specification of the objects of the association and the prominent measures proposed to be adopted for accomplishing them. The meeting adjourned to the first Wednesday in June next for the purpose of completing the organization, by the adoption of the By-laws and choice of officers for the ensuing year.—*Boston Atlas.*

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SHAD FISHERY.—The shad-catching season is now at its height in the Connecticut river, and unprecedented fortune is attending the fisherman at the head of shad navigation under the dam at Holyoke. The fishing commenced there last Thursday, but no great success was had until Saturday, when 200 shad were taken at one haul. But the first haul of the net on Monday brought to 712, which is a greater number than was ever known to be caught at once before. A second haul produced nearly as many more, and at 3 o'clock P. M., over 3,000 shad had been caught at that point on that day. At the fishing place in this city, about 600 were taken on Saturday, and 150 on Monday. They retail here for 25 to 30 cents each, while they were sold on Monday at Holyoke at $12 50 per hundred. The high water has favored the gathering of shad at Holyoke; beyond that point, on account of the dam, they cannot ascend.—*Springfield Reupblican.*

ESCAPE OF A PICKPOCKET—The Elmira Daily *Republican* states that as the night express train on the Erie road was coming west, from New-York, on Friday night, Hon. A. B. DICKINSON, of Steuben County, discovered a man picking the pockets of a lady passenger in the car. He at once collared the rogue, and exposed him to the passengers, so that there would be no trouble in placing him in the hands of an officer at the first stopping place. The man then quietly sat down in his seat for a few moments, (no one on board having the least idea that he would attempt to escape, as the train was going at a fearful rate,) when he rushed to the door and leaped from the cars! Whether he landed safely or not on the "other side of Jordan," we did not learn; but he no doubt found it a pretty "hard road," when he struck the ground.

RICHMOND, VA.—The deaths in Richmond, says Dr. J. P. LITTLE, are about 1 in 70, while in many other cities of its population (35,000) they are 1 in 35. Philadelphia loses 1 in 45 every year; Glasgow 1 in 44; Geneva 1 in 43; Boston 1 in 41; London 1 in 40; New-York 1 in 37; Charleston, (S. C.) 1 in 36; Baltimore 1 in 35; Paris 1 in 32; Madrid 1 in 29; Naples 1 in 28; Rome 1 in 25; and Liverpool 1 in 19. There are said to be nearly an hundred practitioners of medicine in Richmond, and fewer *quacks* than in any other city. Drs. Bohannan, Patterson, Dean, Henry Cabell, and Patrick Cullen rank among the seniors in the list of practitioners, while among the youngor, ere Drs. Haxall, Cunningham, Conway, Marx, Cabell and Tucker. Among the *surgeons*, the most eminent are Drs. Gibson, Bolton and Johnson, the former Professor also in the College.

WRECKS AT SEA.—During the past year seventeen ships, thirty-one barks, one hundred and seven brigs, two hundred and ninety-two schooners, and eleven steamers —in all, four hundred and eighty-one vessels, are reported as lost, some of the total wrecks. Of five ships, five barks, nine brigs, thirteen schooners, and one steamer, the record is, "sailed at a certain date, and have not been heard of since." In these wrecks nearly eight hundred and fifty lives are known to have been lost. There could not have been less than seven hundred on board the thirty-two missing vessels.

☞ A panther, measuring *seven and a half feet* from the tip of his tail to the nose, was recently killed in a cane-brake, about three miles from Cross Plains, in Robertson County, Tenn. He was tracked by a fine hunting dog, and driven to a tree, from which he was dislodged, and after two or three "bouts" with the dog and a negro man, who was unarmed, and in which his assailants came off second best, he was finally brought down by Mr. PEVIT FRY, who lodged a rifle-ball among his face and eyes. He is supposed to have been a traveler.

☞ A Newfoundland dog in Boston lost the wire muzzle from his nose, as he was passing along Kilby-street a morning or two since. Instead of passing along without it, as many dogs would have done, he paused and gravely reinstated his nose into his wicker covering, and distending his jawa so as to keep it in its place, went on his way, seemingly conscious of the laws and determined to respect them. The Boston *Chronicle* is responsible for the story.

Hon. Joseph L. White, of New York, has purchased the farm of J. Fenimore Cooper, on the east side of Otsego Lake, in the vicinity of Cooperstown, and is about to erect a Summer residence thereon.

☞ A doctor in Massachusetts has in his possession an umbrella that he has owned and kept for his own service for *twenty-two years.*

☞ The annuel meeting of the Connecticut Newspaper Association will be held at Bridgeport, June 7.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hohokeu, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and complete with all the modern improvements. Both price and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One of the finest country seats in New-Jersey, 30 miles from New-York, seven minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Central Railroad, containing twelve and a half acres of land. For particulars, inquire of WM. VAN DEVENTER, No. 38 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient 2-story brick House and Lot on Lexington-av., between 48th and 49th-sts., will be let very low from now till May next, to a respectable tenent. For particulars, apply to FOWLER & FRANKLYN, Real Estate Agents, 35th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In the village of Tarrytown—an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of R. B. WESTERFIELD.

HOUSE FOR SALE—For $400, $100 cash, a fine two story frame house, 23 by 26 feet, nearly new, with back kitchen; cost $900. Situate on 53d-st., near 8th-av. Apply on the premises, or to J. T. JOHNSON, No. 34 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—An elegant country seat, at Claremont, on the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile from the Sing Sing Depôt, having six acres of land, well covered with fruit and shade-trees, and several springs. The house is 45x70, of Norman Gothic style, lately built, in the best manner, with all modern improvements, by the day's work, for the owner's use, with carriage-house and stable; is supplied with water from a natural spring, and commands a splendid river view of 20 miles. The place occupies a situation not surpassed by any of its class on the river. More land adjoining can be had. Apply to DRAPER, CLARK & CO., Nos. 22 Park-place and 17 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1¼ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1¼ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 38 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c., in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the banks of the Hudson, about six miles from the City of New York, having a fine view of the river and surrounding country. The house is new and replete with every convenience—Croton water, stationary basins, water closets, baths, dumb waiters, gas pipes, &c. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., (Metropolitan Bank Building.)

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, at Green's Farms, in the town of Westport, Conn., 11 miles west of the Southport depôt, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. There are 25 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, in excellent peace, well fruited and watered, with large old shades and woods adjacent to the house. The house is a wooden structure, about 36x40, with a hall through the centre, and rooms on both sides, and three stories high—out buildings good, and as numerous as the place requires. The location of the above is on high and commanding ground—giving a view as far as the eye can reach out, and upon Long Island Sound; both East and West Long Island is the far distance, and the beautiful inland and coast scenery. The grounds and the beautiful views from the house and grounds can hardly be surpassed. The location is perfectly healthy—the vicinity of the salt water shore gives bathing, yachting, fishing and gunning, as much as can be desired, and close at hand. To the near vicinity are the country residences of Morris Ketchum, William Curtis Noyes, Esq., Samuel B. Ruggles, Mr. R. G. L. De Peyster, and others. Few places that are offered are as desirable as the above, and it is highly recommended by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

CLARENCEVILLE LOTS FROM $100 TO $200.—The subscriber is now offering these beautiful and desirable Lots for sale on very easy terms, in payments of from $5 to $10 per month. Clarenceville is undoubtedly the hundson-est suburban village of New-York, and needs but to be seen to be at once appreciated; for, in beauty of location and scenery, healthiness, and the purity of its water, it has no rival. It is situate on the Long Island Railroad and Jamaica Plank-Road 5 miles from Brooklyn, and can be reached at all hours of the day in half an hour. It is adjacent to churches and school-houses, and vast improvements are now going on there. The streets are from 60 to 150 feet wide, are all graded and planted on both sides with beautiful ornamental trees. To the merchant, trader, or mechanic, it offers inducements for a healthy and beautiful residence, superior to any ever offered in this or any other market. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 1 o'clock.

Free excursions to view the property every THURSDAY, at 12 M., and Tickets can be had by applying at the office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—6 acres of excellent land in East Chester, 11 miles from Sceond Depôt, on Harlem Railroad, which is a new and finely finished mansion, with modern improvements and conveniences, a complete set of outbuildings and young fruit trees of choice varieties. This place, although just fitted up, will be sold very cheap, as the owner changes his business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Near Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, New-York, at the mouth of Matteawan Creek, with neat Gothic cottage, ice house, (filled,) convenient out-houses, beautiful flower grounds, large and fine vegetable garden, with small fruit and 200 full-bearing grape vines nearly 5,000 peach, cherry, plum, pear and apple trees, just in bearing, fine springs of soft water, with about 20 acres of land, and fine river views. It will be sold at a great bargain, with possession, if applied for immediately. A. S. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, Dutchess County.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CT.—A neat new cottage with 3½ acres of land, outbuildings for 2 horses, poultry, &c. If not sold in a few days will be let for 6 months with the furniture, now in a small genteel family. Inquire of JOSEPH S. LOCKWOOD, No. 16 Broadway, or of MR. A. SEELY, Stamford.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 4th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE ON STATEN ISLAND.—The subscriber, having established a General Real Estate Agency at Tomkinsville, Staten Island, is prepared to offer for sale Lots, Cottage Sites, and Farms, either for dwelling or business purposes, for very much less than similar property can be purchased within the same limits of the City of New-York, in any other locality. Also, for sale or to rent, some very desirable improved property in the vicinity of the different ferries. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. RAY TOMPKINS, corner of Arietta and Griffin-sts., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

THE EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE COMPANY—(C. R. MILLER, General Agent, No. 195 Broadway)—Are selling lots on easy terms of payment, and loan money for building. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn and is most beautifully located. It has schools, churches and stores, is growing rapidly, and is as easy and cheap of access as 50th-st. Omnibus lines run from Peck-slip and Fulton Ferries, and railroad from South Ferry. As soon as the avenue railroads now in progress of construction, can be built, there will be a great concentration of these thoroughfares at East New-York.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment eas

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, secured by Mortgage over the Jackson Branch of the road; interest payable semi-annually ....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Great Western (Ill) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds; Interest payable semi-annually, $1,000 ea.
$4,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per ct. Bonds; Interest semi-annually, $1,000 ea.
$20,000 Lyons, (Iowa,) Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per ct. Convert. Bonds; Interest semi-annually, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Bonds of Cedar County, Iowa, dated 1st June, 1853, and redeemable at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in New-York, 1st June, 1873; interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at said Bank, 1st June and 1st Dec.
$1,000 Buffalo and New-York City Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bond, payable in 1860; interest payable 1st January and 1st July.
$1,563 Draft by Henry P. Adams & Co., on, and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad, dated 4th April, 1854, at 60 days after date; due 6th June next.
$2,475 Draft by Henry P. Adams & Co., on, and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1854, at 60 days after date; due 3d June.
100 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad....$100 each
100 shares Mechanics' Ocean Mail and Inland Co.. 100 each
30 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg..... 50 each
18 shares New-York Exchange Bank..... 100 each
186 shares Chatham Bank..... 25 each
50 shares St. Nicholas Bank..... 100 each
14 shares Eighth-avenue Bank..... 50 each
70 shares Firemen's Insurance Company..... 17 each
20 shares Sixpenny Insurance Company..... 25 each
50 shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company. 100 each
40 shares Washington Insurance Company..... 50 each
185 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company..... 25 each.
75 shares Belleville White Lead Company..... 50 each.
3,000 shares American White Zinc Company..... 5 each.
1,000 shares Excelsior White Zinc Company..... 5 each.
300 shares North River Marble and Quarrying Company, (Vermont Marbles)..... 25 each.
20 shares Francis' Metallic Life Boat Corporation..... 50 each.
275 shares H. Gardiner Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Machine Company..... 5 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM in the town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., a quarter of a mile from the depot at Rye station.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, May 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., a valuable farm at Rye Station, Westchester County, New-York, of about 130 acres, situated in the towns of Harrison and Rye, and one-quarter of a mile from the depot at Rye Station 10 miles in this city. The highest state of cultivation, 18 acres in oak, chesnut, and hickory woodland, and the balance in orchards and pasturage. On the premises is a two-story attic and cellar frame house, built and finished in first-class style, with a piazza extending nearly eroced the whole house. There are, besides, on the premises, a farm-house for an overseer, ice-house, carriage-house, granary, two large barns, with cellar, extensive stables for stock, and a sew-yard, (with water brought in by pipes,) henery, &c.

The farm is newly walled and fenced, and the garden is well stocked with two or three hundred of the choicest peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and other trees, besides grape, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and currant vines. Through the entire farm nes e ecver failing spring of water, sometimes swollen to a river affording a grand opportunity for bathing, fishing, &c. The house is well furnished, with first-class furniture. There are besides, with the farm, a handsome span of carriage horses, two yoke of cattle and other stock, carriages, carts, harness, and agricultural implements too numerous to mention. No expense has been spared to make this lovely spot a gentleman's model country seat. The stock, vehicles and agricultural implements will be sold by appraisement.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves Cassel-st., and stops at Rye Statio e, ten times a day, and the comutation is about $50 per year. The time occupied is 45 ceets. For further particulars of the above farm, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS MIRRORS, SILVERWARE, &c., AT AUCTION—SALE POSTPONED FROM YESTERDAY.—Will be sold THIS DAY, Thursday, May 18, at 10½ o'clock the contents of the elegantly furnished house, No. 121 45th-st, near Broadway, comprising elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture in rich satin brocade; carved rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre table and fancy tables; rosewood work tables and corner stands; easy and sewing chairs, spring seat parlor chairs and rockers, sofa bedsteads elegant rosewood 7-octave Piano-Forte, a very superior instrument in perfect order and fully warranted; rosewood coreer etageres, rich tapestry and Ingrain carpets, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, fine cut glass, rich china dinner and tea ware, pretty, 25 fine oil paintings and engravings in handsome frames, decorated china tea sets elegant vases and mantel ornaments, fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, best curled hair mattresses, fine Marseilles quilts, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, gilt china toilet sets, oval mirrors, extension dining tables, kitchen utensils, crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture &c. Sale positiva, rain or shine, and deposit required from purchasers.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF OLIVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground, S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day. Oliville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only one-half hour's ride from 32d-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and several of he houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the New-York market, and must advance very greatly in value. Passes tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis by trains leaving City Hall at 7.30, 9.15, and 10 o'clock, A. M. If rainy on the 25th of May, the sale will eot take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets and particulars, apply to C. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, to close a concern, of 46 beautiful building lots, in the village of Melvine, adjoining the City of Williamsburg.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the original plot of Melvina, which is situated on the New-town plank road between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Maspeth and Columbusville, and two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries. An omnibus runs between Melvina and the ferries every fifteen minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of payment unusually favorable. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadwey, or of T. J. FONDA, No. 27 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS—Collected by an Artist during a residence of fifteen years in Italy HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at the studio, No. 760 Broadway, next door below Washington-place. This collection is composed chiefly of original oil paintings, of the Roman, Tuscan, Venetian, Lombard, and Flemish schools. Among them are some splendid works from the pencils of Andrea del Sarto, Pordenone, Claude, Holy Family attributed to Raphael, Pietro da Cortona Orizonti, F. Mola, Salvator Rosa Tintoretto, Carradi, Defendente Ferrari, Leonardo da Vinci, and others of merit. They can be examined as above until the day of sale, with catalogues. Sale positive, as the owner is about returning to Italy.

H. H. LEEDS & A. C. TUTTLE Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.—Contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. and A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 23d, WEDNESDAY, 24th, and THURSDAY the 25th, at 10 o'clock each day, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the entire elegant furniture, looking glasses, &c., contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts, comprising the furniture of 11 buildings, sed having been furnished within the last six months. Particulars in *Courier, Journal* and evening papers. JOHN W SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS on 51th and 55th-sts., by order of Executors.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Charles H. King, deceased, three Lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av and two Lots on the south side of 55th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond sed mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No 2 Pine-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New-York.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PART IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE.—On TUESDAY and following evenings, a large collection of English and American Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., comprising many valuable publications, in quantities soited to the Trade or Private Libraries, being in part the stock of a Bookseller, with invoices of a new and fresh stock. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock each evening.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—At house No. 72 Broadway, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, all the furniture, carpets, &c., contained in the house No 72 Broadway, consisting of all the usual assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, and piano forte. Also a lot of store fixtures, shew cases, &c., in the store under the house Sale positive and no postponement.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THE SALE OF RICH CABINET FURNITURE advertised to be made at the salesroom of Messrs SCHAEFLE & LENTZ, Nos. 44 and 46 4th-av., is postponed, the furniture from varnish room not having been finished and arranged in time for this day's sale. The furniture will be removed to our salesroom, No 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., of the sale of which due notice will be given in a few days.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—A Term of four months will commence on the 1st of June. The number of pepils is limited to ten. Dr. Jared Linsly, John J. Phelps, George D. Phelps, and Henry A. Hurlbut, Esqrs., are present or recent patrons of the school. Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred, which may be secured by an early application to HENRY JONES, Principal. Bridgeport, Conn., May 11, 1854

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book Baskets attached for infant schools, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

R PATON.

MRS. C. M. WHITE'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DANBURY, CONN.—Terms $125 per year. References obtained of C. H. ROCH, Esq. No 268 Greenwich-st., or No. 21 Park-place, and W. T. PINKNEY, No. 67 Chatham-st.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL.—No. 15 Laight-st. Accommodations for 100 patients. Special department for female diseases

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor.

10,000,000 of PICKLES FOR GROCERS.—Of medium, large and extra large sizes, together with an extensive assortment of Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, hermetically sealed articles Fancy Shell Goods, for sale by WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Front-st.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 443 Pearl-st., corner of William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BLACK RIVER AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 13th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 13th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c." and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent, on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan Paymente to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as regard to the State Bonds proper. The State of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE STATE, New-York, or to the Agent designed at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

SEYMOUR, MORTON & CO., GENERAL RAILROAL AGENCY, Office Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway, have to dispose of at private sale, in smoonts to suit persons desiring to invest, the following valuable securities.

LOUISVILLE CITY BONDS, at 30 years.
OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. STOCK, drawing interest.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON MORTGAGE BONDS, at 24 years.
MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R. STOCK.
STOCKTON'G VALLEY R. R. STOCK.
SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS, at 11 years.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. STOCK.
BUFFALO AND STATE LINE R. R. BONDS

They are prepared to negotiate contracts for the construction and equipment of Railroads in any part of the country, including furnishing corps of engineers and contractors, locomotive eegines and cars, railroad bridges, McCallum's patent, railroad iron, chairs, spikes, switch irons, &c &c.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the the Railroad Office of said Compaey in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several ects of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Boerd of Directors.
JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary af said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the eames of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, eed the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, ie pursuance to the aws of the State of Ohio, becoine one consolidated Corporation under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE
Union Bank of London,
Pelfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight and in sums from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 75 Wall-st., corner Pearl

No better remittence can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of the Company will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 15, 1854.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN WHITE ZINC COMPANY is hereby called on the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at roome Nos. 35 and 37 Trinity Building, Broadway. The books for transfer of stock will be closed on the 20th to the 1st prox. By order of the Board of Directors

JOHN S. WORTH, Secretary, pro tem

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an instalment of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 12th of July next. By order.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1854. EDW. KING, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following which he offers at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded, by mail or express, to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
Warranted perfect time-keepers.....$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.
Duplex and Levers, from..... 125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND,
Aed Quarter do. Watches, for timieg horses.... 135 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, splendid time-keepers..... 125 to 250
EIGHT DAY WATCHES,
which run eight days without wiedieg..... 140 to 185
ENAMELED WATCHES,
for ladies, some in hunting cases..... 35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
for ladies, some in magic cases..... 55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
which change into three different watches..... 100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND
up and turn the hands without any key..... 85 to 140
ALL KINDS WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled.....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers..... 30 00
Gold Eeemeled Watches for the Ladies..... 35 00
Gold English Petent Levers..... 35 00
Gold English Patent Levers in hunting cases..... 50 00
Silver Patent Levers, as low as..... 12 00
Silver Detached Levers, as low as..... 14 00
LADIES' GOLD SETS.
Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00
Ear Rings, $2 to $25, Pins, $2 to $25.
Bracelets..... 5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses..... 3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains..... 10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains..... 10 00 to 110 00
Gold Vest Chains..... 8 00 to 85 00
Gold Fob Chains..... 6 00 to 25 00
Gold Wedding Rings..... 3 50 to 7 00
Gold Geerd Keys..... 1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys..... 2 00 to 6 00
Gold Pen Seals..... 3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles..... 2 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils..... 1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pene and Pencils..... 3 50 to 16 00
Diamond Rings..... 7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear Rings..... 100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins..... 15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses..... 2 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings, with stones..... 2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Bottons.....per set 2 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs.....per set 1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles.....per pair 5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses..... 1 75 to 6 00
Silver Tea Spoons.....per set 5 00 to 9 00
Silver Table Spoons.....per set 12 00 to 21 00
Silver Table Forks.....per set 13 00 to 23 00
Silver Cups, for children..... 5 00 to 15 00
Silver Nepkin Rings.....each 1 50 to 3 50
Gold Armlets, for children.....per pair 2 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings..... 75 to 3 00
Chased Gold Rings..... 1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops..... 37
Gold Scarf Pins..... 1 00 to 7 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, New-York.
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.,
Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers, and to the trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS.—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report..$2,543,301 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$138,383 89	
Received for interest	4,699 16	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
		$180,583 05
Total		$2,723,884 66

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.	$11,000 93	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	8,203,15	
Claims by death	77,029 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 36	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,610 37	
		127,574 78
		$2,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,863 56	
Advanced on policies	19,735 02	
Bonds and mortgages	2,382,933 41	
Premium account	47,688 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,580 91	
Due from agents	54,588 13	
		$2,596,309 88
Claims unpaid	35,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854		$19,660,927 34
Amount at risk issued since		1,258,650 00
Total		$20,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	389,900 00	
Dead	59,800 00	
		$449,700 00
Total at risk		$20,469,877 34
Number of policies in force Feb. 1, 1854		7,373
Number of policies issued since		438
Total		7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	148
Dead	25
	173
Of which—	7,638
6,511 are for life.	
972 are for seven years.	
36 are for one year.	
119 are for irregular periods.	
7,638	

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies..... 265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts	Isaac G. Pearson.
Wm. Bore.	Joe. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jno. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jeo. P. Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	John M. Stuart.
Hamil. Fish.	Lemuel Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Moulton.
Chas J. Stedman.	Lycorg's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Sgronills.	Cephas H. Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H. Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 2, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7o and 8o Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richerd Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Thurston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albeny.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D. JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured, in scrip or certificates, which scrips to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn.
John A. G. Gray,	J. D. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury.
D. B. Fearing,	James Weeks,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman.
Gerawy B. Lamar,	Denning Diner,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaffiard, Jr.,	James G. Bell.
Charles H. Russell,	E. P. Carter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank Building. Properly generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Price,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clerk,
Richard Venck,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Christopher,	Wm Muir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm J. Beck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shinc ler,	Jno Mooeypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B Hobbell,	Geo. D Cragin,	C. H Mcintire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson	

RICHARD YARICK, President.

W. F UNGERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Mertin,	Phineas T. Barnum
Robert C. Bell,	Jas. Briggs,	Charles A. Jervis,
John A Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac Y. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenhoss,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with surplus of over $200,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reeding,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Wells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corbes,	Richard Field,	John J. Welker,
John D Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hewley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 178 Chathem-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

JACKSON BOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIEL BERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837.—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery.—Continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon-row, cor. Chetham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Rent Day—A Nice Firm.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—King of the Commons—To Paris and Back for Five Pounds.
NATIONAL THEATRE.—Steps to Crime—Sea of Ice.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.
CASTLE GARDEN.—Jullien's Concerts.
CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.
CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.
APOLLO ROOMS.—Jones' Pantoscope of California.

THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS."

Excitement in Town—Arrests by the Police—The "Know-Nothings" disturbed in mind.

The order of "Know-Nothings" is likely to achieve notoriety. Yesterday morning, the Lower Police Office was the scene of an affair in which some members of this secret organization were involved in difficulty. A member, whose fidelity was soon after suspected, was admitted to the "Order" not long since, and a close watch kept upon his movements. A few weeks ago, a letter was published in the *Courier and Enquirer*, which purported to be written by one ELLIOTT, a member of the Native American organization. It was addressed to a Roman Catholic priest, and announced the wish of the writer to divulge all the "secrets" of the Order, and to make a full exposure of the system. The consideration named for this act was ten thousand dollars. A person of the same name was secretary of this order; he was believed to be the individual who addressed this letter to the priest, and arrangements are said to have been made to secure the constitution and bye-laws which were in his possession.

Nothing more was herd of the matter, until a man named JAMES ELLIOTT appeared before Justice OSBORNE at the Tombs, and preferred a charge against three members of the Order, accusing them of stealing a leather trunk from his office, at No. 81 Nassau-st. In his affidavit he sets forth that the trunk contained 492 copies of the by-laws of the Order, besides other papers, and a considerable amount of money. The complainant assured the Magistrate that he could bring a witness who saw the defendants carry the trunk out of the building. A warrant was then issued for their arrest, and was placed in the hands of officer WEBB, who took them into custody in the course of the afternoon; but being responsible persons, the Court allowed them to go.

Yesterday the prosecutor again came into Court, and informed the Justice that his life was in danger. It seems he had received a package of anonymous letters, written in different styles, which were of a character calculated to shock his nerves. One of the letters went on to say: "You are an infamous traitor; depend upon it your course is known; for it, you will yet suffer death!" In rather a milder tone the document then reads thus: "You of course remember the sudden disappearance of MORGAN! who disclosed the secrets of the Masonic Order, and was thrown over the Falls of Niagara. Now look out for yourself, as your fate is sealed, and with you it will be the same as regards the cry of 'Where is MORGAN?'" Again, the recipient is warned "To make himself scarce from the City before Friday night, as he will die if he fails to take his flight."

From another letter we quote the following: "Your coffin is ready, so beware and benefit by the timely warning given you. On the afternoon of this night that you will receive the death blow, I will converse with you as usual, and nothing whatever will excite your suspicion. Do take caution, else your wife and children will be fatherless; for no man who acts the traitor in a secret organization, can or ought to live in a civilized community."

The language above quoted is the substance of all the letters exhibited to the Court, but strong doubts seem to exist whether they were written with base intent. The affair will perhaps lead to "disclosures" more authentic. The investigation was set down for to-day, at 3 o'clock, when testimony will be adduced on the part of the defence, which is to be conducted by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq. There will probably be a large attendance during the legal inquiry, as the details of the proceedings at the Police Court were spread over the City last evening, and became the theme of general conversation at the hotels and the public places.

Fire in Dunne-street—One Man Killed.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 10½ o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of a fire in a room on the second floor of the building No. 77 Dunne-street, occupied by S. PECK, manufacturer of silverware. The fire was speedily extinguished. Mr. PECK'S loss is trifling. The lower portion of the building was slightly damaged by water. The fire was discovered by Officer GORDON, of the Sixth Ward Police, while patrolling his beat. It is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

While Engine No. 2 was proceeding through Chatham-square, a young man who had hold of the rope slipped, and fell directly before the engine, the wheels of which passed over his breast, killing him instantly. The body was removed to the Dead-House of the City Hospital, where it now lies. He was not a member of No 2, and had not been recognized at midnight. He appears to be about 20 years of age, and resides a German. He had on a gray coat, striped cotton vest, colored satinet pantaloons, and Panama hat, with broad riband. The company say they were going slowly at the time, and attribute the catastrophe to the effect of a hole in Chambers-street, near Barton's Theatre, which has remained open for nearly a year past. The man fell into this hole, and could not be extricated in time to save him. There seems to be some dispute in regard to the degree of blame to be attached to the Company.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of this Committee was held last evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute—RICHARD SCHELL, Esq., in the Chair. The meeting was called principally for the reconsideration of resolutions sustaining the Nebraska bill, and stating that the Democracy of New-York would hold their Congressional Representatives to a faithful execution of their trust in voting for the bill. The resolutions had been passed by a vote of 16 to 9, but some of the members, being dissatisfied with the result, wished to have another issue in the matter, with a larger attendance of the Committee.

Another resolution opposing the Nebraska bill, was presented by Mr. RUTHERFORD, and laid on the table, by a vote of 24 to 7. After a very lengthy discussion with reference to the resolution, and whether opposition to the Missouri Compromise should be a test of Democracy, in which Senator BARR, ex-Alderman DOHERTY, Mr. HASKINS, and others, took part, the motion to reconsider the original resolutions was lost, by a vote of 24 to 17. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PASSENGER LAWS.—The seizure of a number of ships arriving here from Great Britain and ports in the North of Europe, within the few days past, by the Surveyor of the Port, for alleged infringement of the passenger law, has caused no little excitement among ship-owners. The law requires that each passenger shall have berth-room eighteen inches wide, but the law has been a dead-letter upon the *statute* for several years; the prevailing custom among shipowners being to furnish a steerage berth six feet square, dividing it between four persons. The Surveyor now insists on enforcing the law, which the shipowners and agents contend is wholly impracticable, inasmuch as families of emigrants cannot be separated; besides, their bedding is not constructed so as to fit the narrow berths. Another alleged cause for seizure is found in the fact that passenger vessels, on leaving Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and perhaps other ports, have been in the habit of placing lead or some other heavy metal between decks, under the emigrants' berths, as ballast, contrary to law, although the custom has for several years been sanctioned, and even required, by the Commissioners of Emigration in London, as a means of greater safety to the vessel. We understand upwards of *twenty vessels* have been seized under these pretexts, and heavy fines imposed upon the owners, and with a view to obviate the difficulty, the shipowners have deputized a committee to proceed to Washington, and lay their grievances before higher authority.—*Shipping List.*

THE STONE-CUTTERS AND THEIR TROUBLES.—The strike of the Journeymen Stone-Cutters still continues—no doubt, at great inconvenience to the community. Committees from the two parties met on Monday last, but without coming to any arrangement. The Committee of the men expressed a willingness to make a settlement at 20s. a day, by removing three ont of the four grievances of which the "bosses" complain, and by meeting them half-way as to the number of apprentices. But the chief difficulty lies in the fact that a few of the former members of the Journeymen's Association have gone to work in opposition, and the employers insist upon the Journeymen's recognizing these men as members. This demand the men consider unreasonable, on the ground that the employers have no right to interfere, and they declare that they will never submit to it, and will only receive the men back to membership on the terms which they themselves assisted to establish.

A TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH.—A meeting of merchants will be held at the Merchants' Exchange at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, to devise measures for presenting a suitable token of respect to Capt. FITCH, of the steamer *Washington*, for his humane endeavors to succor the sufferers on board of the wrecked ship *Winchester*. Capt. FITCH has been invited to be present on this occasion, to receive the greetings of his friends. Such a testimonial is well deserved.

☞ Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT, late of the Prescott House, will open, on the 1st of June, a new place of resort at Heath House, Schooley's Mountain. The Captain will, of course, be popular.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of this Society, which was the second under the new charter, the following gentlemen were reelected Officers of the Society: GEORGE BANCROFT, President; HENRY GRINNELL, Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Vice Presidents; S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, Foreign Secretary; ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, Domestic Secretary; M. DUDLEY BEAN, Recording Secretary; GEORGE SCHROETER, Librarian. A paper will be read by L. S. CHATFIELD this evening, at the room of the Society. Subject, the "Pacific Railroad."

☞ It is no credit to the City's street officials that we are just now blessed with cleanly thoroughfares. The skies are much better than all the besoms and watering-pots that were ever invented. Nevertheless, it is necessary to "go through the motions." The carts and men, with bundles of twigs imprisoned upon broom-handles, are still occasionally seen perambulating the City, seeking diligently for employment. Mr. Commissioner GLAZIAR is evidently intending to do his work well. His energy, thus far, promises us a comfortable Summer in New-York, and that would indeed be a variety.

DR. SIMS ON A SPECIAL HOSPITAL.—Dr. J. MARION SIMS, late of Montgomery, Alabama, proposes, at the solicitation of members of the medical profession and others, to lay before the charitable of this City the propriety and necessity of building a hospital to be specially devoted to the treatment of the diseases peculiar to females. He will deliver an address on this subject this Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Physicians and others acquainted with the professional standing of Dr. SIMS, will not be likely to remain absent.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Director of the United States Mint to have the Medals ready for the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, struck at the Mint; the Association furnishing the material and paying the actual expenses incurred. The medals for 1853 will all be completed during the present month. The Diplomas for 1853 are nearly all ready. We learn from the manager that the receipts at the Palace are daily increasing, and are considerably more than the expenses.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A gentleman by the name of Mr. FERGUSON was yesterday standing at the door of his house, in Forty-second-street near Third-avenue, when a tremendous rock was thrown from a quarry on the opposite side, where some men were employed in blasting rocks. The rock so thrown passed immediately over the head of Mr. FERGUSON, smashing the door to atoms. The parties having charge of the quarry represent the blast as having been well-covered. But too great precaution cannot be used in this operation.

☞ If that Eclipse that is to "come off"—or on—the last of this month, has anything to do with this remarkably wet weather, we wish it was hurried up. Did so many ever see so much rain in thirty days? Noah himself would have been astonished at it.

☞ Archbishop HUGHES has designated Sunday next for the dedication of St. Stephen's Church, on Twenty-eighth-street, near Lexington-avenue. The choir of the Church is rehearsing for the occasion. The Archbishop will preach the sermon.

☞ A police-officer was yesterday awarded $13 90 for the trouble of searching for COROLLA A. GRANT, the girl connected with the last Restell case.

☞ The Cunard steamer *Africa* sailed yesterday for Liverpool, taking 157 passengers and $358,994 in American gold.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, May 17.

NATHAN C. ELY, Esq., in the Chair.

ATTACK UPON LIBERTY.

A solitary petition was presented—alarming in its character to the lovers of liberty—being nothing less than an application for the removal of a liberty pole which has so long braved the breeze on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street.

On motion, the regular business was suspended, and papers from the Board of Councilmen taken up.

PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

Resolution—Directing the removal of rubbish at corner of Canal-street and Broadway.

Report of Committee on Lands and Places—in favor of granting the use of Hamilton-square to the New-York State Agricultural Society.

Of Committee on Fire Department—in favor of donating $25 to Richard Gorman, for injuries received while doing duty as a fireman.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—in favor of confirming contract to construct protection railing on Eighth-avenue. In favor of removing a pump and covering over a well on the northeast corner of Hester and Mulberry-streets.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The Report of Committee on Salaries and Officers, in favor of increasing the salary of deputy clerk to the Board of Councilmen from $1000 to $1,000, fixing salary of assistant clerk at $700; of Charles Holden at $600, and the doorkeeper at $1 each sitting, was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices of the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of Henry J. Allen, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, for the sum of $250, for hiring a horse and wagon, was referred to Finance Committee.

SALARY OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS.

A resolution passed by the Councilmen, in favor of increasing the salary of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps from $1,500 to $2,500, (taking effect from April 1, 1854,) was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell a piece of land in the Fifth Ward, was referred.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of lighting Eighty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenues, was concurred in. Of same, in favor of lighting Thirty-seventh-street, from Tenth-avenue to North River. Of same, in favor of lighting, with oil, Fifty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River; Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to First-avenue; Fifty-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to First-avenue; Seventy-first-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, and Second-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixty-first-streets. Of same, in favor of lighting Fiftieth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

THE RUSS & REID CONTRACT.

Alderman HERRICK moved to suspend the regular order of business, and take up document No. 32, being the report of Committee upon the Russ and Reid contract for paving Bowery and Chatham-street.

Alderman LORD moved to amend by striking out words "document No. 32," and insert "Report of Committee on Ordinances," to whom was referred the matter of gutter-stones in Broadway.

The amendment was lost by an even vote.

Alderman HERRICK'S motion was then carried by a vote of 13 to 9.

The President declared document No. 32 before the Board.

Alderman BLUNT moved the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman HERRICK moved to amend by inserting the words "majority report," but subsequently withdrew, saying he would allow the other motion to be decided by vote.

The majority and minority reports—the first against any abandonment of the Russ and Reid contract; the latter in favor of accepting the surrender of such contract—were read, as also the contract itself, and other documents relating thereto, already published at length.

Alderman VOORHIS followed in favor of the minority report.

Mr. BLUNT said he was as anxious as any other member that the Bowery should have a square-block pavement, but he wished to have it done on fair terms to the City, and not under a contract declared void by the Courts, and at an expense nearly double what it might be done for.

Alderman HOWARN was opposed to all large contracts, but under the Charter he was obliged to vote for some contract, and therefore would vote for Russ and Reid continuing their contract. This he done conscientiously. He had not seen Russ and Reid in a *certain way*, as he knew other members had, and he voted conscientiously. If say one took the matter to himself he might, but he knew that other members had seen Russ and Reid in a *certain way*, and he doubted their motives.

Alderman BOARDMAN moved to postpone the consideration of the subject to Friday evening, which was carried by a vote of 13 to 9.

The Board then adjourned to Friday.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 46, 45, 58, 53, 57, 28, 82, 70, 74.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Criminal trials.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Criminal trials.

SUPREME COURT.—*General Term.*—Adjourned to Friday.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—The same Calendar as Monday and Tuesday last.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Regular Trial Term*—Nos. 813, 923, 681, 682, 1039, 1037, 1059, 1069, 1085, 1087, 637, 697, 697½, 713, 949, 477, 633, 917, 973, 1173, 661, 769, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1101 to 1125, all odd numbers, 941. *Special Term*—Nos. 674, 634, 486, 368, 812, 848, 226, 866, 196, 498, 632, 850, 1166, 852, 856, 853, 862, 854, 868, 872, 274.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 93, 817, 865 to 869, 781, 870 to 876. *Part II.*—Nos. 823, 750, 687, 860, 746, 826, 567.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A correct Phrenological examination will teach with scientific certainty that most useful of all knowledge—Ourselves; our defects, and how to obviate them; our excellencies, and how to make the most of them; our natural talents, and thereby in what spheres and pursuits we may best succeed; show wherein we are liable to imperfections, errors and excesses; direct specifically what mental faculties and physical functions we require especially to cultivate and restrain; give all needed advice touching self-improvement, and the preservation and restoration of health; show throughout how to develop, perfect and make the very most of whatever talents we possess; disclose to parents their children's innate capabilities, natural callings, dispositions, defects, means of improvement, the mode of government especially adapted to each, predispositions to disease, with preventives, &c.; enable business men to choose reliable partners and customers; merchants, confidential clerks; mechanics, apprentices having natural gifts adapted to particular branches; shipmasters, good crews; the friendly, desirable associates; guide matrimonial candidates in selecting congenial life companions, specially adapted to each other; show the married how to adapt themselves to each other; and can be made the very best instrumentality for personal development and happiness.

Self-perfection should be life's first and greatest business. This involves that very self-knowledge which a Phrenological examination furnishes.

Written descriptions of character are becoming every day more and more in demand; to such an extent, indeed, that we employ Phonographic Reporters for this purpose. These mental portraits are becoming almost indispensable; while, as a guide to self-improvement and success in life, they are invaluable.

Professional examinations, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, by the BROTHERS FOWLER, at their Phrenological Rooms, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S Patent for Fire-proof Paint. In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the Patentee, he, instead of raising the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof, except BLAKE'S, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the Patentee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ M. B. BRADY calls the attention of strangers and others visiting the City in want of daguerreotypes, to his establishments, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway. The long experience he has had in his art, and the unequaled facilities he possesses for the production of first-class pictures, should commend his galleries to the notice of all in search of really good pictures. Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new drama of "Steps to Crime," written by S. D. JOHNSON, Esq., of Boston, was produced at this Theatre last evening, and was most favorably received. It is an excellent drama. It is to be repeated to-night, with the great drama of the "Sea of Ice. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HATS, AT FREEMAN'S, No. 90 FULTON-STREET.—White Beaver, Panama, and wide-awake felt Hats of every description; fine light moleskins $3 and $3 50. Call at FREEMAN'S. Remember his number is 90.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY CASE.—Some further particulars of this extraordinary case will be found in the *National Police Gazette*, now ready, together with a large variety of other interesting matter.

[Communicated.]

Offal Depot at Forty-fifth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: In the *Sunday Atlas* of April 30, 1854, under the above caption, I find a portentous editorial purporting to emanate from the City representative of the Nineteenth Ward to that portion of his constituents residing in and near Forty-fifth-street—reading thus:

OFFAL DEPOT AT FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

The Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward understands that he was grossly misrepresented, at a meeting of the citizens resident in the neighborhood of Forty-fifth-street, held at the Turtle Bay Brewery, one week before last, to take action to prevent the location of Reynolds' "awful depot" in that portion of his Ward. He understands that he was represented by a quondam friend, who knew better, as being in favor of the location of Reynolds' offal boats at the foot of Forty-fifth-street. In reply the Alderman has only to say that he has steadily and consistently opposed the removal of the "offal boat" to that locality ever since the idea was started, not only in the columns of the *Atlas*, but in the lobbies of the City Hall, and in his place, as the representative of the people and the democracy of the Nineteenth Ward, in the Common Council and in the Board of Health—that he has constantly and vehemently protested against it, upon every occasion the subject has been alluded to in his presence—that he has threatened, on behalf of the people the burning, sinking, and destruction of the boats and other property of the contractor—and finally, recorded his vote against the report of the Committee on Public Health, which recommended such location of the dreaded nuisance. Could he do more? With his press, his colleague, and his vote he has steadily opposed the measure from the beginning, and he is forced here, to pronounce any individual who has represented him, or who shall hereafter represent him, as favoring the removal of the offal boat to Forty-fifth-street, a malicious liar!

The Alderman is prepared to defend and justify every official and unofficial act of his, affecting the interests of his immediate constituents, but he intends to expose every liar he catches misrepresenting him. If his course in the Common Council were shaped to meet exclusively the views and expectations of "Grumbler's Corner," as much fear the other portions of his ward would have good reason to grumble; and perhaps they, too, might be induced to stop buying the *Atlas*, which would be really a sad calamity to its private business!

He has steadily and earnestly opposed the removal of the offal boat to that locality *ever since the idea was first started*, in the Atlas and out of it. "He has constantly and vehemently *protested against it upon every occasion the subject has been alluded to in his presence*;" and any individual who has the temerity or presumption to say or intimate to the contrary, is a "*malicious liar.*" This I must be conceded is strong, but to say extraordinary language to come from a representative to his constituents, or any portion of them, upon an occasion like the above, or indeed upon any occasion. It is comprehensive and unqualified; no ifs or ands or buts about it. It is threatening and to a certain extent personal. It is more: it is grossly insulting to all concerned, pronounced too with the bravado and emphasis of capitals, and we apprehend will require all the tact and talent and slippery cussing of the Alderman himself, in connection with that of the editorial trio, to defend and justify it before the community in the face and eyes of all the facts connected with it. Let us see what those facts are.

The undersigned, in company with several of his neighbors, attended the meeting at the Brewery on the evening in question, and in a social conversation around the stove prior to the organization of the meeting, it was remarked that as much had not been done as might, or should have been, to prevent the location of the Offal Dépôt in the neighborhood or ward—or words to this effect. The meeting was organized, and this branch of the conversation was dropped, and a Committee of Seven was appointed, who subsequently obtained a hearing before the Committee on "Public Health" in the Board of Councilmen, in whose hands the matter then was. At this hearing the undersigned, as one of the Committee of Seven, took occasion to remark, that if the establishment of an Offal Dépôt in the Nineteenth Ward was, as it appeared to be, a foregone conclusion, then and in that case, we should claim the dock at the foot of Sixty-first-street, East River, as the most suitable location—and for the following reasons:

First—That the Corporation owned or claimed the said dock, and could, therefore, use it without cost or charge to the City; and,

Second—That there were a less number of inhabitants to be discommoded at that location than at Forty-fifth-street; and,

Third—That the Alderman himself resided on Sixty-first-street, near the dock, and could not, or would not, object to the location, as he had, in his editorial capacity, on several occasions, directly or indirectly, favored its removal from Thirty-fourth-street into the Nineteenth Ward—as will be made to appear from the record, which are at hand, and speak for themselves. I quote from the *Atlas* of July 10, 1853, and read as follows:

"THE AWFUL NUISANCE.—Twenty-one lots of ground at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, are to be leased by the Corporation for the accommodation of the contractor for removing dead animals and offal from the City. It will be a great nuisance to the neighborhood; but we are not aware that a more out-of-the-way place could have been secured."

This we find in the columns of the *Atlas*, and that too, long since the "idea was started." Again in the *Atlas* of the 17th July, 1853, "since the beginning of measure," and after the idea had been started," we find, under an offal caption, quite a lengthy article, wherein the writer, after working himself into a great flurry in behalf of RAYLONS and his "awful contract," closes this wise:

"If REYNOLDS' contract is void, why do not the authorities direct the City inspector to make another arrangement? Why suffer Mr. REYNOLDS to expend his money? Why exact of him the execution of this bond, and then refuse to pay him the stipulated consideration? And not only that but after the Mayor, the City inspector, and Common Council have sought out and arranged a locality as a dépôt for the deposit and shipment of this offensive and pestiferous matter, where it will be the least annoying to our citizens, he refuses to execute the lease as directed by the Common Council, thus compelling Mr. REYNOLDS to keep his pestilential scow in a populous neighborhood, to the great annoyance and peril of numerous citizens in the vicinity of Thirty-fourth-street. With all due deference to Mr. FLAGG and his opinion, we are constrained to say that he is rushing the matter a little too hard in this "blood and awful business. If he happened to reside on or own property in the vicinity of the present location of REYNOLDS' offal scow, we are persuaded he would not be so very tenacious. The location selected by the Common Council at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, for the transaction of the blood and offal business, is in a secluded spot on the East River, remote from any populous neighborhood, and the price agreed to be paid for the lease reasonable."

This, we think, will show beyond cavil or doubt, how far and to what extent the honorable gentleman has been slandered or misrepresented, and in what direction the columns of *his press* has leaned, not only from the *beginning*, but ever since the *idea was started*. And although the gentleman may disclaim any knowledge of, or responsibility for, the foregoing, yet, from the manner, tenor, and tone of the language, it would not be entirely safe for him to defer to the judgment of his readers or constituents to say whether he did or did not originally pen it.

The fling at the "views and expectations" of what the gentleman facetiously calls "Grumbler's Corner," is in rather bad taste, coming, as it does, from a "City Father," and is not original. It is the offspring of a very low parentage, and has become a stale and cast-off witticism of the Nineteenth Ward, with which the mudgutters and groggeries of that locality are prolific, where they lay, and would forever lie, worthless and forgotten, but for the scavenger of the *Atlas*. *The gentleman*, however, is entirely welcome to the paternity, as he is to any pleasure or satisfaction, pecuniarily or otherwise, he may be able to derive from the pursuit now or hereafter.

The "views and expectations" of "Grumbler's Corner," for which the Alderman editor seems to entertain an apprehensive repugnance,—What are they? In the estimation of honest men, they are neither new, novel nor particularly exclusive, though differing, and widely too, in many essential particulars from those entertained and advocated by the *Atlas* and the Aldermen and others of the Nineteenth Ward, for they—the Grumblers—not only regard the removal and location of the Offal Dépôt, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, as illegal and contrary to statute or common law, and a plain and palpable violation of the rights and interests of those residing or owning property in the vicinity, but they look upon the lease of the twenty-one lots of ground for such dépôt, as originally given, and the notorious offal contract itself, as a rank cheat, and premeditated fraud upon the City. They believe no individual has a right to remove a nuisance from his own door, to that of his neighbor, to the damage and injury of that neighbor, under the shilly shallow plea, that it must go somewhere, or upon any other plea, without full and ample reparation for such damage—much less the Government. They therefore believe the offal contract itself should be immediately annulled, and a new and better plan devised. In conformity with law and common honesty, to get rid of the offal and dead animals of the City, and they confidently expect, and have no doubt the Court of Appeals will annul it. And they believe further, that governments are instituted and formed, among other things, for the preservation of law and order, for the protection of the weak against the strong, and for the promotion of justice, peace and happiness among the people, and to this end, certain uniform and wholesome laws are framed and adopted, by which the rights and interests of each are respected. And that it is the duty, the sworn duty, of those selected or appointed to administer such laws, not only to command or enforce obedience to them, from others, but respect and obey them themselves, just as they find them, and not to waste the time and money of the people in jeering those laws, and the man who framed and made them, and in concocting schemes and plots to evade and get round and over them into the money bags of the Treasury, as in New-York for the last several years. Not to take the aids of wrong and foul injustice to rob and plunder the people, as upon Fifty-third-street, and several others in the upper portions of the City, under the absurd and monstrous doctrine introduced and advocated by some of the modern saints of the City Hall, him of the Nineteenth among the number. That the thirty days provided for by law to make and enter up objections, or to show cause, if any, why the assessment as laid for regulating, paving, &c., of any given street or avenue should not be collected, means nothing more or less than so much time graciously granted for the correction of mistakes in the awards as laid, or clerical errors in the figuring up or out of such assessment list. And that behind the certificate of the Surveyor and Inspector—(the latter of whom may have not seen the street three times in his life, and be a tinker or a tailor at that, and know no more about streets or paving stones than a dog does of his second cousin)—and its acceptance by the Street Commissioner, there is no appeal, redress, or alternative, but pay up, whether the work be done or half done, according to the contract and specification therefor. Was ever anything more an extremely absurd or ridiculous? This law, like many of our existing laws, is an honest law, made by honest men, and for an honest purpose, to guard and protect the people in their just rights, against wrong and injustice from their agents. And the people on Fifty-third-street undertook to avail themselves of it, and in a respectful and quiet way, and in the prescribed form, for which they were denounced by the interested hangers-on about the "buzzard's nest," as a set of Barnegat pirates and scheming speculators, conspiring together to rob and defraud the poor contractor. And their assessment received the confirmation of the Board of Councilmen, and went to a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who personally examined the said street, and found good and substantial reasons why the assessment should not be confirmed, and would have so reported, but this and much other matter of a kindred character was, at the suggestion of the Aldermen of the Nineteenth, as we understand it, taken from their hands and summarily put through the Board of Aldermen under the whip and spur of the previous question. And pay is the word or go to the Courts; and even here, the confidence of the people has become somewhat disturbed of late. Such may be the case with every street and avenue now in process of improvement, and the interested parties would do well to see to it in time.

We believe, too, that the people of the City and County of New-York are sorely and needlessly oppressed by a daily increasing horde of unnecessary office-holders, such as inspectors upon streets in course of grading, hydrant watchers, census takers of new buildings, and others in process of erection, connection watchers about sewers, health recorders, and a thousand humbug offices of this kind, created by the several departments, with the sanction of the City Government, and quartered upon a good-natured people like so many leeches, not to protect their true interests but to subserve the designs and aims of scheming politicians, at the expense of the people. A body, forming in themselves a united and resistless power and force, setting in the direction of the pockets of the people, and the money bags of the Treasury, that even Mr. FLAGG with all his honest courage and coolness, nor a dozen Mr. FLAGGS can long withstand without the timely aid of the strong and mighty arm of an indignant people. The whole concern should therefore be abolished, and et once, and the duty, if any, turned over to the Police, who are fat and well paid, and abundantly able and willing to discharge these sinecure duties.

That our City affairs are wrong and sadly out of joint is generally conceded on all hands. That they are not only wrong, and clearly wrong, but to a certain extent alarming, is believed and admitted by many, and if suffered to continue, an element of resistance will sooner or later be forced into play, that you, Sir, and I, and even the City Father of the buxom Nineteenth himself, will regret to see pervading the great City of New York.

We have been drawn, or rather forced into this distasteful position with extreme reluctance, and have said more than we intended. But we were, in common with several of our neighbors, publicly and grossly assailed, for presuming to avail ourselves of an unquestioned legal and constitutional right to examine or bring into question, upon any occasion, in a respectful and lawful manner, the public acts of a public man—and we have felt it to be our duty, as it is that of every one, to resent it. We are private citizens, with no political aspirations of any kind, and no disposition to wilfully misrepresent or maliciously belie any man—public or private—and will not do it. We only ask to be protected and respected in our legal and unquestioned constitutional rights and privileges, as due to every common citizen.

S. D. MOULTON,
Of the firm of PINCKNEY & MOULTON,
Corner of Third-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leaves	For	Days.
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	May 6
Washington	New-York	Bremen	May 10
George Law	New-York	Aspinwall	May 20
Star of the West	New-York	Puenta Arenas	May 20
Cahawba	New-York	Hav. & Mobile	May 25
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	June 5
Curlew	New-York	Bermuda	June 7
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 24
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	May 24
Franklin	New-York	Glasgow	May 18
Arctic	Liverpool	New-York	May 12
Clyde	Glasgow	New-York	May 15
Hermann	Bremen	New-York	May 29

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. C. H. Stitt, of New-Paltz, N. Y., Rev. GEORGE S. MOTT, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Rahway, N. J., to ISABELLA, daughter of John Acken, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Monday, May 15, by Rev. William Hamilton, FREDERICK HAMILTON, of Williamsburg, to SARAH JANE DOUGHERTY, of New-York City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., at the residence of F. P. Schools, Esq., FRED. PARFF, of Watertown, N. Y., to SARAH P. PYEWELL, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 17, after a lingering and painful illness of nearly two years' duration, which he bore with Christian patience and resignation almost unexampled, MARIETTA DEANE, wife of Franklin J. Ottarson, (City Editor of the New-York *Tribune*,) aged 34 years, 5 months and 12 days. She leaves a husband and a son to mourn an irreparable loss.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 4 o'clock, P. M., from No. 13 10th-st., near 6th-av. She will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, WILLIAM M'KENZIE, son of William and Jane M'Kenzie, aged 5 years and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 51 Greenwich st.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, at the residence of her father, Michael Henry No 15 Warren-place, Charles-st., MARY E. HANCKER, consort of J. H. Hancker.

Full particulars of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Syracuse papers please copy.

In this City, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 17, JOSEPH F. STONE, of the firm of Cyrus W. Field & Co., aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, from his late residence, No 87 East 17th-st, at 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst. His remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

At Harlem, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 17, JOHN MOORE, in the 77th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of his sons, John and Wm. H., and his sons-in-law, Chas. Wittson and J. S. Kenyon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 116th-st. and Av. A, on Friday at 3 P. M.

May 14, CATHERINE WELLS, aged 23 years, 6 months and 10 days. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 16, C. GOODRICH BOYCE, aged 27 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, Metropolitan Lodge, No. 272, F. and A. M., Decatur Chapter, No. 16, O. U. A., and the Order generally, Baxter Guards, Twelfth Regiment, and the clerks in the public departments, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 224 Spring-st., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment.

☞ California papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, May 17—P. M.

A further depression in the Stock prices followed this forenoon the sudden change of yesterday. The rates almost touched the lowest point of Monday week, and showed a variation of 2@3 ₱ cent. as compared with day before yesterday. Erie shares were done as low as 68½ ₱ cent. in the Street after the adjournment of the early Board. New-York Central sold down to 103 ₱ cent., Harlem at 50, and Reading at 74½. The lighter fancies sympathized, and the Beare had the market pretty much their own way, until the Second Board, when the prices recovered ½@¾ ₱ cent. on some of the Railroads. There is continued depression in Railway Bonds, and this, more than almost any other influence, discourages onside orders. Erie Convertibles of 1871 are selling at lower rates than at any time within the last two years, and the Third Mortgage issue of 1883 is extremely dull at 87½ ₱ cent. Another cause operating against speculation is the prolonged scarcity of money in the neighboring cities. The Philadelphia and Baltimore letters quote extreme rates for paper outside of Bank. There is a slight improvement noticed in Boston, within a day or two.

The Cunard steamer to-day carried out only $351,000 in Gold. The Agent of ROTHSCHILD was the only prominent shipper. The Bremen packet, on Saturday, will be availed of by the Continental Bankers and Importers to a considerable extent. Preference is given to the steamers going direct, on account of the trouble and cost of transferring small shipments from England to the points of destination across the Channel. The packet today left over a fair supply of Sterling Bills, which closed with no great firmness, at 109½@109¾, and also a good supply of Gold bars and ingots. The Money wants of the Stock Houses were small, and the amount offering at call and on short notice continues liberal. The belligerent tone of the President's organ at Washington towards Spain occasions some talk in the Street. The General Markets are dull for Cotton, and gradually declining in Breadstuffs. The Canal trade opens with briskness, the tolls for 14 days exceeding the first 16 days of last season, in the proportion of $240,877 to $185,002. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $137,068; payments, $57,300; balance, $8,482,390.

The default of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, of Forty-Eight columns, and giving the latest intelligence received by Telegraph or Mail from all parts of the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—24 cents per quarter, or $1 96 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

is published EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gossip in and About the Capital.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Publication of the Senate Debates.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Rights of Neutrals and Claims of Belligerents.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday May 17, 1854.

Mr ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, made a capital speech in the House to-day, on the Nebraska bill, devoting his attention mainly to an exposition of the folly and wickedness of abrogating the Missouri Compromise, and to showing that while the act is worth nothing to anybody, it is dangerous to the South, and to Southern interests. Mr. ETHERIDGE is a fluent speaker, and an able debater. His speech of to-day *ought* to furnish not a little matter for serious contemplation to the Southern friends of the Nebraska bill.

It has been said, within a few days past, that the struggle made by the opponents of the Nebraska bill had determined Hon. GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, to go for the measure. I doubt very much whether this is so. He has, from the first, deeply regretted its introduction, looking upon it as mischievous, and mischievous only. Indeed, he has said he would as soon commit wilful perjury as declare that the Missouri Compromise was superseded by the legislation of 1850. Mr. JONES, I take it, is not the man to find in the struggle of a minority against an overbearing majority, an argument that can lead him to the commission of what he considers a crime equal to perjury.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., thinks I am in error in saying he pledged himself to resistance to the majority under all circumstances, and states that in expressing it as the determination of himself and friends to accept nothing "with the gag at the end of it," he had reference to their determination not to submit to the terms which Mr. RICHARDSON had offered. He states further that he had only asked a week's further time to debate the Nebraska bill, and that when that was accorded him he could not refuse acceptance. I have no desire to do Mr. BANKS injustice, and therefore give him the benefit of this unsolicited explanation. I think, however, it will hardly be satisfactory to his constituency, who will be apt to question whether a week was a sufficient amount of time to ask of those who had, by evasion of the rules of the body, taken up the Nebraska bill so far in advance of its regular order.

The Democrats who foiled the Anti-Nebraska men in their trying hour on Monday last, feel deeply the error of their course. Some of them, at least, express great concern at the record they have made, and would give a great deal if they could get back to the position they occupied on Saturday last.

There are a great many amendments to be offered to the bill after the general debate is closed; and the opportunity, doubtless, will be afforded to the non-interventionists to accept and pass a truly non-intervention Territorial bill. But the end will be, probably, the passage of the DOUGLAS iniquity about in the shape in which he shall *order* it to be recorded. Still it behooves the friends of freedom to be watchful, and to get as much of good in, and as much of evil out of the bill, as possible. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of Señor ATOCHA, praying to be allowed a claim rejected by the late Board of Commissioners on Mexican Claims. The Select Committee on the subject had been equally divided on the merits of the claim.

Mr. DOUGLAS laid on the table a substitute he intends offering for the bill reorganizing the Judiciary system of the United States. Ordered to be printed.

The resolution respecting the publication of the Senate debates was taken up.

Mr. RUSK urged a reference of the subject to a Committee.

Mr. HUNTER said if the Senate was not disposed to abolish the system of reporting altogether, the present proposition was the best that could be adopted. There was much that could be said on both sides. It might be said, and correctly, that in providing a system of reporting debates, the speeches had increased in number, and deteriorated in kind; had become mere political essays. He was for having but one report, and that in the *Globe*, and would be willing to pay for publishing that report in other city papers. In doing so he did not mean to be understood as endorsing everything contained in the editorials of these papers, as was supposed, by the Senator from Michigan, would be the effect of such a proceeding. He would be far from endorsing any attack on the President, who, he thought, had since placed in his office faithfully adhered to and carried out the great principles on which he had been elected. The course of the President on the Nebraska bill, and on the Land bill, the two great measures of the day, had been firm, straightforward and wise. He might agree with others, that in the distribution of patronage the President might have erred, but no one would impute that error to any improper intention.

Mr. PRESTON said he fully approved of all that had been said by the Senator from Virginia. He regretted that the Senator from Michigan had introduced this debate yesterday, or that it had been supposed by any one that it was showing hostility to the Administration to favor the publication of Senate debates in other papers.

Mr. BADGER followed, in support of the measure.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke over an hour in defence of the *Globe* and in favor of giving it increased allowance to sustain it.

Messrs. DAWSON, JONES of Tenn., and GWIN, favored the reference.

Mr. THOMAS favored that part relating to increased subscription to the *Globe*, but opposed the publication of the debate in other papers. He said he had an interest in supporting the *Globe*, for it was the only permanent record of Congressional proceedings. He cared nothing for the *Union*, for that represented the Administration; he cared nothing for the *Sentinel*, for that represented the Democratic party; and he cared nothing for the *Intelligencer*, for that represented the Free-Soil wing of the Whig party.

Motion to refer was lost—Yeas 14, Nays 25.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved a reference to a Select Committee. Lost—Yeas 14, Nays 23.

Mr. JOHNSON asked a division of the question on the resolution.

Question taken on the first part of the resolution, for publication of debates in the *Union*, *Sentinel* and *Intelligencer*. Lost—Yeas 17, Nays 21; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Clayton, Cooper, Dawson, Douglas, Hunter, James Johnson, Pratt, Stuart, Thompson.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Sumner, Toombs, Towsey, Wade, Walker, Weller, Williams.

Mr. WELLER said he voted in the negative for no other purpose but to give notice that he would to-morrow move a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. WELLER moved to amend the remaining part of the resolution, by reducing the number of additional copies of the *Congressional Globe* to be subscribed for, from five thousand and twenty-two to twenty-five hundred and eleven, and that the *Daily Globe* be furnished to such newspapers published in the United States. Lost.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, amounting to nothing but a subscription for five thousand and twenty-two additional copies of the *Globe* and Appendix.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President, communicating, in compliance with a resolution adopted on the 1st inst., copies of the correspondence which has passed between this Government and Foreign Governments, upon the rights accorded, by declaration or otherwise, to neutrals, and the rights claimed by the belligerents in the war pending between certain European Powers.

The first letter is from H. B. Majesty's Minister to Secretary MARCY, dated April 24, 1854, in which he says: "Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, being compelled to take up arms for the purpose of repelling the aggression of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, upon the Ottoman Empire, and being desirous to lessen, as much as possible, the disastrous consequences to commerce resulting from a state of warfare, their Majesties have resolved for the present not to authorize the issue of letters of marque. In making this resolution known, they think it right to announce, at the same time, the principles upon which they will be guided in the course of this war with regard to the navigation and commerce of neutrals. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has accordingly published the accompanying declaration, which is identical with that published by his Majesty the Emperor of the French. In thus restricting within these narrow limits the exercise of their rights as belligerents, the allied Governments confidently trust that the governments or countries which may remain neutral during this war, will sincerely exert every effort to enforce upon their subjects or citizens, the necessity of observing the strictest neutrality. Her Britannic Majesty's Government entertains the confident hope that the United States Government will receive with satisfaction the announcement of the resolutions thus taken in common by the two allied Governments, and that it will, in the spirit of just reciprocity, give orders that no privateer under Russian colors shall be equipped or victualled, or admitted with its prizes in the ports of the United States; and also that the citizens of the United States shall rigorously abstain from taking part in armaments of this nature, or in any other measure opposed to the duties of a strict neutrality."

[Here follows the declaration of the Queen on the subject, already published.]

The next letter is from the Count DE SARTIGES to Mr. MARCY, making a communication in terms similar to those on the part of Her Majesty's Minister.

Secretary MARCY replies to both of them, dated April 18, 1854, that he has submitted their communications to the President, and received his direction to express to Her Majesty's Government, his satisfaction that the principles that free ships make free goods, which the United States have so long and strenuously contended for as a neutral's right, and in which some of the leading Powers of Europe have concurred in, to have a qualified sanction by the practical observance of it in the present war, by both Great Britain and France, two of the most powerful nations of Europe. Notwithstanding the sincere gratification which Her Majesty's declaration has given to the President, it would have been enhanced, if the rule alluded to had been announced as one which would be observed, not only in the present, but in every future war in which Great Britain shall be a party. The unconditional sanction of this rule by the British and French Governments, together with the practical observance of it to the present war, would cause it to be henceforth recognized throughout the civilized world, as a general principle of international law.

This Government, from its commencement, has labored for its recognition as a neutral's right. It has incorporated it, in many of its treaties with foreign powers. France, Russia, Prussia, and other nations have in various ways concurred with the United States in regarding it as a sound and salutary principle, to all respects proper to be incorporated into the law of nations. The same considerations which have induced Her Britannic Majesty, in concurrence with the Emperor of the French, to present it as a concession in the present war, the desire to preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary destruction, will, it is presumed, have equal weight with the belligerents in any future war, and satisfy them that the claims of the principal maritime powers, while neutrals to be recognized as a rule of international law, are well founded, and should be no longer contested. To settle the principle, that free ships make free goods, except articles contraband of war, and to prevent it from being again called in question from any quarter, or under any circumstances, she, the United States, are desirous to unite with other Powers in a declaration that it shall be observed by each, hereafter, as a rule of international law. The exemption of the property of neutrals, not contraband, from seizure and confiscation when laden on board an enemy's vessel, is a right now generally regarded by the laws of nations. The President is pleased to perceive, from the declaration of Her Britannic Majesty, that the course to be pursued by her cruisers will not bring it into question in the present war. The undersigned is directed to state to Her Majesty's Minister to this Government, that the United States, while claiming the full enjoyment of their rights as a neutral Power, will observe the strictest neutrality towards each and all the belligerents. The laws of the country impose severe restrictions, not only upon its own citizens, but upon all persons who may be residents within any part of the territories of the United States, equipping privateers, receiving commissions, or enlisting therein for the purpose of taking a part in any foreign war. It is not apprehended that there will be any attempt to violate the laws, but should the just expectations of the President be disappointed, he will not fail in his duty to use all the power with which he is invested, to enforce obedience to them. Considerations of interest, and the obligations of duty, alike give assurances that the citizens of the United States will in no way compromise the neutrality of their country, by participating in the contest in which the principal powers of Europe are now engaged. Next in the documents follow the British orders in council, and letters from BUCHANAN, relative to the subject, and replies by Mr. MARCY to the same, also from Mr. MASON, and replies by Mr. MARCY. Among the documents are letters to Mr. MARCY, from the Chargés des Affaires, of Denmark, and Sweden and Norway, in identical terms, informing him that the sincere desire of those Governments, severally is to preserve intact the relations of friendship and good understanding which now so happily reign between all the Governments of Europe. Mr. MARCY replies to each, that the Government and people of this country feel deep solicitude in the events now transpiring in Europe, not only on account of the general anxiety they occasion to those powers more nearly exposed menaced to the evils, but also as having a most important interior bearing upon the United States. Mr. SCHROEDER, Chargé to Sweden, writes a letter to Mr. MARCY, communicating a copy of the Swedish ordinance relative to the rights of the commerce of Sweden. The concluding document in the series, is a letter from Mr. MARCY to Mr. SEYMOUR, Minister to Russia, dated May 9, 1854, in which he says it is the settled purpose of this Government to pursue such a course, during the present war in Europe, as will give no cause to either belligerent party to complain, and it sincerely hopes neither will give this country any ground for dissatisfaction. The danger of a misunderstanding is much less with Russia, than with Great Britain and France. I believe, however, these last powers are desirous to pursue a fair and liberal course towards the United States. You will observe that there is a suggestion in the enclosed for a convention among the principal maritime nations, to unite in a declaration that free ships shall make free goods, except articles contraband of war. I have thrown out the suggestion to Great Britain and France, to adopt this as a rule to be observed in all future wars. Should Russia, Great Britain and France concur with the United States, in declaring this to be the doctrine of the law of nations, I do not doubt that the other nations of the world would at once give their consent, and conform their practice to it. If a fair opportunity should occur, the President requests you to ascertain the views of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, on the subject. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., from the Select Committee appointed to examine the subject of Military Superintendents over Civil Government Works, reported testimony taken relative to the National Armories. Ordered to be printed.

The majority have agreed to report favorable to restoring the Civil Superintendency.

Mr. BANKS said, from the almost united voice of the people of Massachusetts, including those he represented, and from his own conscience and judgment, he was constrained to do whatever he could to prevent the establishment of Governments for the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. MILLER of Miss. advocated the bill, believing it would have the effect of quieting Slavery agitation.

Mr. PARKER opposed it, predicting consequences from its passage, and renewing a fearful Slavery agitation.

Mr. BUCHAN said he had ever been a National Democrat, and was what is technically called a Hard. He was no politician. He came to this House against his own judgment and inclination, surrendered both to the wishes of his friends, and therefore he spoke for himself alone. At the same time, he desired to say he was no Abolitionist—no Pharisee. He had as little inclination as authority to denounce the South for her peculiar institutions, or to lecture her for her sins of mission or commission. He had sins enough of his own to atone for, and would not volunteer a campaign against any portion of the country. He briefly alluded to the Hard contest in New-York, which was one of principle, and complained that gentlemen of the South had spoken of it as having selfish views. The Administration had proscribed its friends and rewarded its enemies. He had heard much profession about high and patriotic purposes, and indifference about the spoils, on the part of the gentlemen from the South. When the streams of public patronage flow quietly, persons are tranquil as the brooks; but when New-York comes here to return the blow given to her, and when that blow may interfere with the public patronage, then the South, which has already proclaimed her sympathy for us, turns the current of it as cold as Northern ice. Yes, sympathy has been expressed for the Hards; but poor indeed is the spirit which could be grateful for its manifestation in the manner which all had witnessed.

It is said that the Administration is for this bill, and that it will take care of those who fall in its defence. If so, it will have some labor, perhaps, on its hands. [Laughter.] The Administration could lay down no Democratic course for him. But, if it could, it would not be difficult at all to find himself somewhere standing with the Administration on this bill, for it has been on every side of it. [Laughter.] The Administration is said to be a unit. It is a gross libel to say so, though he had no feeling either than kindness for the President and Mr. MARCY, however differing from them on principle. The Administration could only be a unit on the ground of the cohesive power of the public plunder. The *seekers* who compose the Cabinet are as much opposed to one another in principle as a Turk is to a Christian—a Jew to a Gentile. Another figure may better describe it: though it may not be a unit, it is a cipher. [Laughter, and cries of "Good."]

He then spoke of the bill. We have not yet extinguished the Indian title to the lands in those territories. If the Missouri Compromise is inoperative, why introduce a clause to render it null? Why not leave it to the Supreme Court of the United States to decide whether or not it is unconstitutional? That is the proper tribunal. He did not believe in the principle of squatter sovereignty. The Missouri Compromise had never been violated by the North since its enactment; never, never. It has been held as sacred as the walls of Heaven. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, slavery can exist there, the climate admits of it; repeal the Missouri Compromise, and it will go there. There were obvious reasons for organizing two territories instead of one, as was heretofore proposed. They were to be a sort of public asylum, to sleeze those who become crippled in the contest. His fear was that they would be too much maimed to reach there. (Laughter.) Why re-open the slavery excitement? Why trample compacts, and plighted faith under foot. If the Missouri Compromise be repealed, what will prevent the Texas Compromise, and Fugitive Slave law from being repealed? What guarantee have we against this. (The hour having expired before he finished, he gave notice he should write out the remainder of his speech.)

Seven o'clock.—Fifteen members only were present. Owing to the slim attendance, it was proposed to rise, with a view to an adjournment.

Mr. LINDLEY spoke in favor of granting alternate sections of land for railroad purposes.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tenn., after fully and dispassionately considering the question, said he had come to the conclusion that the Nebraska bill embodies elements which would prove ruinous to the peace of the country, to the interests of the South, and to the harmony of the Union. It was a violation of the pledges, both oral and written, of the two great parties, and of the President himself. He asked by what authority did Congress undertake to repeal the Missouri Compromise? Who had commissioned the representatives thus to act? He challenged any one to show his credentials to this effect. He could see no hardship to the South. So far from injuring it, it was one of the great elements of Southern prosperity. It was adopted as the basis of a permanent peace to the Union, and had so been sacredly regarded for thirty-four long years. It was perfectly consistent with the Compromise acts of 1850, and both were a final settlement of the questions to which they refer.

Mr. WENTWORTH, of Mass., defended the North from the charge of having striven to violate the Missouri Compromise, justified the New-England clergy who had remonstrated against its repeal, and opposed the bill.

Mr. LETCHER fired a broadside into the lobby members who have been importuning Congress for lands to aid railroad projects, and defending Virginia from the charge of illiberality towards such schemes. He also exposed the abuses which took place in building Custom houses, and continued his remarks until his hour had expired.

Mr. MEACHAM, of Vt., defended the New-England remonstreting clergymen, and said, in conclusion, he hoped if the Nebraska bill is to become a law, it will be passed on the 26th inst.—the day of the great eclipse—for there will rest on it the blackness of darkness forever.

Mr. KERR replied, denying the right of the church, as such, to interfere with the affairs of State.

At 11½, Committee rose, and House adjourned.

Meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 18.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, New School, met this morning in the First Presbyterian Church in this city. About 200 members were present, among whom were Rev. Doctors BARNES, BRAINARD and RIDDLE, of Pennsylvania; SKINNER, PARKER, SPEAR, BEMAN, SHAW and HAY, of New-York: EAGLETON, of Tennessee; and NEWTON, of Mississippi. Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Lowe Seminary, preached the opening sermon. His subject was—"The comprehensiveness of the doctrines of the Cross, as seen in theology, history, and philosophy, and in its adaptation to the spirit of the age, to moral reforms, and to the sanctification of the individual man." He closed with touching allusions to the decease of Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER, Dr. HALL, and Dr. GILBERT. Rev. Dr. SKINNER was elected Moderator, and Rev. Mr. DARLING Permanent Clerk.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the Convention this afternoon the motion to rescind the eighth revised regulation failed by a majority of nine churches, though forty majority of the clergy favored it. Resolutions were passed, fixing the minimum salary at $500 for single and $750 for married clergymen.

General Assembly Presbyterian Church—Old School.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 18.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) met at the Central Church, in this city, this morning. About 300 delegates are present. Dr. YOUNG, of Kentucky, the Moderator, preaches the opening sermon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly organized in the afternoon. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, was chosen Moderator, and Professor WILSON, of Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, Temporary Clerk. No other business was done. Among the prominent persons present, are Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New-York; Rev. Dr. HONOR, of Princeton; ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky; Dr. EDGAR, of Nashville; Judge FINE, of New-York; and Chancellor JOHNS, of Delaware.

Destruction of Wheeling Bridge.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, May 18.

Wheeling Bridge was blown down yesterday afternoon during the storm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WHEELING, Thursday, May 18.

The bridge now lies in the river, and is a total wreck. All the cables, except two, were broken and twisted to pieces, and the bridge turned bottom upwards. The abutments were slightly injured. No lives were lost.

Resignation of Senator Everett.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 18.

The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in consequence of ill health, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate, the resignation to take effect in June.

Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, has resigned the Attorney-Generalship, and Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD has been recalled to the position. It is rumored that Gov. WASHBURN has tendered Mr. EVERETT's place to Mr. CHOATE.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The second appearance of Mrs. MOWATT, last night, attracted another crowded attendance—quite equal to the first, and as large as the last can possibly be. One hour before the time of commencement, every available seat was occupied, and the patience of the audience until the rising of the curtain was exemplary in the highest degree.

At this late day it is unnecessary to enter into any detailed criticism of Mrs. MOWATT's performance. The perfections and the imperfections of her characterizations are comparatively forgotten in the interest excited in Mrs. MOWATT personally, as the authoress of a highly popular and exceedingly interesting *Autobiography*. Were it not for this fact, (which, assuredly, Mrs. MOWATT is the last to overlook,) it is scarcely probable that that lady would have risked the experiment of a last impression on a New-York audience under such unfavorable circumstances as attend her engagement at Niblo's. We refer, of course, to the company who "assist" Mrs. MOWATT. In the first place, they are strangers to our theatre-goers, and a strange face on the stage is not more cheerful than in the private circle. In the next place,—we say it reluctantly,—they are not up to the usual standard of up-town excellence. It could not escape the observation of any one in the house last night that these drawbacks damped the general enthusiasm of the house, and diminished the pleasure which Mrs. MOWATT's performance might have afforded.

As for "Adrienne, the Actress," as a play, we will remark that it is heavy to the dullest comprehension, and bad to the least critical.

On Saturday, Mrs. MOWATT makes her final appearance.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD AGENTS CAPTURED.—Some weeks ago we copied from the Sandwich (Mass.) *Adnocate*, the announcement that a schooner had arrived at Wareham from this port, with two slaves who succeeded in making their escape, and that it was supposed that the steward of the vessel assisted in getting them clear. The schooner was ascertained to be the *Ellen Barnes*, through the vigilance of Officer COX. She put into this port a few days since in distress, with a cargo of ice, bound to E. City, N. C. The schooner had changed owners and sailed under a new Captain. No doubt the former Captain RUSSELL was afraid to show his face in these waters again. Officer COX arrested the present mate, THOMAS MURRAY, who was one of the crew when the vessel sailed under Capt. RUSSELL, and a negro sailor. They admitted that the negroes were stowed away, and were taken charge of by some men when they arrived at Wareham. The evidence appearing sufficiently strong against them, they were remanded for trial at the next term of the Hustings Court, which meets on Monday next. The slaves were the property of Mrs. BERKLEY of Portsmouth.—*Norfolk Beacon, May 16.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Oneonta *Herald* understands that a son of O. D. BARNES, of that town, came to his death, a short time since, in the following horrible manner: He was living near Canajoharie, and while grinding an axe on a grindstone which was carried by water, the band slipped off, and he endeavored to put it on, when his head was caught between the band and wheel, which drew him in, crushing out his brains and breaking his ribs, as also his legs, in three or four different places.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Wreck of the Packet-ship Montezuma.

SICKNESS AT SEA.

Forty-Two Deaths on Board Ship Progress.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

The record of marine disasters has not yet reached its end.

Intelligence was received in town, yesterday, of the wreck of the packet-ship *Montezuma*, Capt. DECOURCEY, on Rockaway Beach. The *Montezuma* left Liverpool on the 18th of April, just one month ago. She belongs to C. H. MARSHALL'S line, and had a large number of emigrants on board. The vessel went ashore on Wednesday night, and was thumping heavily all day yesterday. She has *four hundred passengers* on board. The Board of Underwriters received a dispatch in the course of the day from their agent, stating that he was unable to ascertain the condition of the ship, but would immediately proceed to her, and, if possible, land her passengers.

The Underwriters immediately prepared steamers and schooners, with a strong force of men, to go to the relief of the *Montezuma*. Fears were entertained for the safety of the passengers, inasmuch as a heavy gale was blowing yesterday, rendering all attempts to reach the vessel nearly abortive. The *Montezuma* is a vessel of 950 tons register.

The ship *Progress*, Capt. CHASE, from Liverpool in 30 days, with 757 passengers, arrived in port yesterday. She had *forty-two deaths* during the passage. In lat. 43° 30', long. 47° to 49°, the *Progress* encountered numerous large bodies of ice. One day five bergs were seen, and some of them floated within a quarter of a mile of the ship. One had the appearance of two light houses on an island of snow. Another, which was half a mile in diameter and forty feet above water, left a number of smaller ones in the rear, which appeared to have been separated from it. They all presented a white and ponrous appearance on the surface, and were easily discernible through the dense fog that prevailed at the time.

The schooner *Wing of the Wind*, Capt. PEARSALL, which arrived here yesterday in eight days from Matanzas, reports that on the 17th, when off Egg Harbor, close to the beach, the firing of cannon was heard. It was very foggy at the time. The firing was supposed to be from some vessel in distress.

The British brig *Bahner*, from Liverpool for Windsor, (N. S.,) has suffered severely. Capt. LANDERKIN, of ship *Wm. A. Cooper*, arrived yesterday from Antwerp, reports having fallen in with the *Banner*, in lat. 40°, long. 30°. The *Banner*, in a gale from the Southwest, had lost foretopmast with all the sails attached. The captain desired the *Wm. A. Cooper* to take off his passengers, but the *Wm. A. Cooper* could not do it, as she had not provisions enough to supply them on the 18th inst. While lying-to in a gale, the *Wm. A. Cooper* shipped a sea, stove the house on deck, rolled away the mainstopmast, sprung head of foretopmast, bowsprit, split sails. 5th inst., lat. 41° 9', long. 66°, in a gale from Northwest, JOHN REAN, seaman, fell from the jibboom overboard, and was drowned. We have no tidings of the fate of the persons left by the *Wm. A. Cooper* upon the disabled *Banner*.

The schooner *Fanny Mitchell* reports that on the 27th ult., off the harbor of Gonaives, GEERY LEE, second officer, fell overboard from the quarter-rail and was drowned.

The bark *George Leslie*, of Thomaston, Captain SLEEPER, 19 days from Matanzas, with sugar, bound to Falmouth, England, put into this port yesterday to repair, having, when five days out from Matanzas, sprung a leak. She was leaking about five hundred strokes per hour.

The bark *Isabella C. Jones*, from Cardiff, April 20, lat. 45° 11', lon. 31° 36', spoke Belgian bark *St. Neslas*, bound to New-York, who had just taken off the passengers from a Dutch bark, which was in a sinking condition.

The sloop *New World*, from Stoney Brook, went ashore on Lloyd's Neck in the fog, and was towed off by the steamer *Hector*, leaking badly.

Ship William Layton Ashore on Squam Beach.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, May 18.

At 2½ o'clock this morning, the ship *William Layton*, of New-York, from Antwerp for New-York, went ashore four miles south of Squam inlet. She is perfectly tight, and lies on the outer bar, broadside on. She has 495 passengers on board.

Movements of Ex-President Fillmore.

Visit to the Crystal Palace—Letter from the Young Men's Whig General Committee.

Mr. FILLMORE meets with a high degree of attention during his sojourn among us. He was yesterday called upon by a number of personal friends and strangers, and in the afternoon sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the St. Nicholas, in company with a few friends, members of the Common Council and others. The dinner was entirely private.

During the day Mr. FILLMORE visited the Crystal Palace, by invitation of the Board of Directors; he was accompanied thither by Mr. BARNUM, Mr. GREELEY, Mr. BATCHELDER and others. He remained in the Palace for nearly four hours, and appeared pleased with the character of the Exhibition. This evening he will again visit the Palace, and he present at the usual evening concert to be given there.

Last evening, the ex-President visited NIBLO'S. He did not occupy a private box. From the front of the stage was suspended a scroll inscribed:

"Welcome to the President who did his duty."

The entrance of Mr. FILLMORE was greeted with thunders of applause.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. FILLMORE by the Chairman of the Young Men's Whig General Committee:

No. 293 PEARL-STREET, N. Y., May 18, 1854.

SIR: As Chairman of the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, and personally, I deeply regret that illness from which I am now suffering, and that has confined me to the house almost uninterruptedly for several days, deprived me of the honor of waiting on you on your arrival. The promptitude with which, when you were so distant, and intelligence reached here that you were proceeding northward, and were being received by the people at every point of your journey, without distinction of party, with unbounded enthusiasm, tinadits and ecclesmations of honor, the Committee extended to you a cordial invitation to visit this City, must convince you that the Democratic Whig Young Men of New-York feel honored by your presence. If they fail to entwine the manifestations just your due, of those from among whom you have recently come, their heads and hearts will make atonement in the measure of respect and affection. In justice to to them, I assure you that they are surpassed by none others in zealous and disinterested labors for the common good in the advancement of sound national principles, in watchfulness of the acts of those intrusted with assertion of those principles in the Government, or in kindly consideration for them with whom they differ in opinion.

The manifestations of approval you have received at a period when even impartial history hesitates to indite a page of too account she will render of your brilliant Administration, indicate a deeper purpose on the part of large numbers of patriotic citizens engaged in making them, than of mere gratitude and respect. They indicate the fervent desire and immovable determination of those patriotic citizens to place you again in the sphere of public usefulness for which you have proven yourself so well qualified. Those manifestations are grateful and flattering to the Democratic Whig Young Men of New-York because of their distinguished fellow-citizen in whose honor they are made.

Accept assurances of my respect and warmest wishes for your health, prosperity and happiness.

MILLARD FILLMORE. JAMES H. WELSH

Mr. FILLMORE will, to-day, visit the Public Institutions of the City. Among his rambles of yesterday was included a trip to Greenwood Cemetery.

The ex-President appears in excellent health and is evidently gratified at the cordial warmth of his reception here. At his special request no public demonstration has taken place. Nor will there be any.

HORRIBLE RUMOR.—A rumor reached the city yesterday that a matricide had been committed by a man named JONES, aged forty years, in Franklin township, about six miles from Perrysville, on last Thursday. His mother is said to be almost 80 years of age, and it is rumored that he inflicted a great number of wounds. He has barricaded his house, and stands sentry with a loaded musket to keep himself out of the hands of justice. We understand Mayor ADAMS and one or two of his police, started to the scene of the murder yesterday afternoon, and they will probably secure him.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

BROOKLYN CITY.

New-York East Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This Conference assembled on Wednesday morning, in the Washington-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, and will probably continue in session from one to two weeks. At 10 o'clock a full representation was present and an organization was effected by electing the following officers of the meeting:

For President—Bishop AMES.

Secretaries—JAMES FLOY and J. M. REED.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop AMES and Rev. Dr. KENNADAY, and singing.

The Committees were then appointed, as follows:

Stewards—Moses L. Scudder, Albert Nash, William C. Hoyt, J. E. Sears.

On Religious Services—J. Kennaday, J. B. Wakely, H. Husted.

On Temporal Economy—E. Griswold, Morris Hill, J. H. Perry, John Crawford, J. L. Gilder, J. Shaw, N. Mead, C. Kelsey, C. Brainard.

On Missions—Heman Bangs, Segmen Langdon, W. H. Norris, J. B. Stratton.

On Missionary Cause—N. Bangs, J. Miley, J. S. Inskip.

On Education—D. Curry, J. J. Methias, M. L. Scudder, J. H. Perry, E. S. Janes.

On Sunday Schools—G. S. Gillut, B. Pillsbury, D. B. Chandler.

On Tract Cause:—H. F. Pease, S. W. Smith, J. W. B. Wood.

Bible Cause—J. S. Mitchell, R. W. Loomis, J. B. Mervin.

On *Temperance*—D. Curry, H. Hatfield, H. Husted.

On Slavery—H. Husted, R. M. Hetfield, J. M. Reed.

To Examine Local Candidates for Deacons' and Elders' Orders—D. Curry, J. Miley, R. Jessup.

To Nominate Trustees for Conference—J. Floy, N. Bangs, George Hollis.

On Publication of Minutes—J. M. Reed, Thos. H. Birch, Thos. G. Osburn.

On Post-Offices—Samuel A. Seaman.

On Colonization—J. Kennaday, F. W. Smith, J. S. Mitchell.

The following Supernumerary Preachers were appointed:

A. S. Hill, Robert Seeney, Seth W. Scofield, Cyrus Silliman, Moses Hill, Wm. H. Gilder, Harvey Camp, Charles R. Adams, Mitchell B. Bull, Henry Hatfield, Stephen Rnehmere.

The following were declared as Superannuated Preachers:

Asa Bushnell, Phineas Cook, Horace Bartlett, George Shaw Pierce, Raphael Gilbert, James Bowen, N. W. Thomas, Ebenezer Washburne, John Nixon, John Trippett, Robert Travis, J. D. Marshall, Charles Chittenden, N. Kellogg, Lsban Clerk, S. S. Strong, Sylvester H. Clark, Nathan Bangs, John Perker.

When the Conference assembled yesterday morning, Rev. Mr. WHITE, Jr., for several years a Missionary in China, made a brief statement relative to the reception of the gospel in that country, after which the examination of candidates for the ministry commenced.

This body will hold morning services only during the present week, and preaching in the evening.

Twenty-first Anniversary of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

The Twenty-first Anniversary of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum took place last evening, in the Concert Hall, in Henry-street. One hundred and fifty orphans—boys and girls in about equal numbers—neatly dressed, occupied the stage.

The attendance was very respectable in numbers, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The Annual Report was read by Rev. Mr. PECK.

The remaining portion of the evening was occupied by the children in singing, recitations, and closed with an address by Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

This Society has been in existence for twenty years, and is exclusively under the direction of benevolent ladies—a class of which Brooklyn can justly boast of possessing a large number. During this period of time their efforts, with but few exceptions, have resulted in the most flattering manner. Many now arrived at the age of manhood and womanhood can point to this most excellent institution as the great instrument in raising them from poverty and destitution to the position of worthy and useful members of society.

Though deprived during the past year of the appointment from the State, and with an increased number of children (from 125 to 150) the society has carried on its operations without embarrassment—every bill having been paid when presented, and there yet remains a balance in the Treasury.

The report alludes in the highest terms of praise, to Mrs. MARCAIN, for a bequest of $250—saved by her from a limited income, by practicing great self-denial; also, to the "Sewing Societies" connected with the various denominations, and to the "Orphan's Aid Society," a band of quite young ladies, for a donation of 100 garments cut and neatly made, and to unknown ladys for donations at various times amounting to $180, during the past 14 months.

The children at present are in the enjoyment of excellent health and there has been but little sickness during during the past year—three have died.

From the report of the Treasurer, Miss MARY CORNEEL, we gather the annexed facts:

Total receipts, $6,042, 72—from sources as follows: Cash on hand, $219,64; collected at Anniversary, $130 77; bequest of Dr. John S. Wiley, U. S. N., $500; do. of Augustus Graham, deceased, $500; received at Donation Visit, $935 26; proceeds of lecture by Wm. W Anderson, $67; from an unknown lady, $100; S. N. Borrit, $2 250; children of Miss Boyd's school, $4; do. J. Price & Son, $32 04; sundry donations, $59 24; subscriptions for the year, $1,285 88; for board, $1,549 44; indenture fees, $60; interest on temporary and permanent loans, $628 90; collections in charity box, $12 72.

mighty and feelings of the moment; he swears to you that if he had even conjectured difficulty might ensue, he would have gone himself. And that mother—can you believe that when she parted with him at the door she thought she was sending her son on an errand of blood—a mission of revenge! The idea is too horrible to contemplate. Neither the father nor mother expected the least difficulty with Butler, though the prudent apprehensions of the latter suggested that there might possibly be some interference on the part of Sturgus. But Ward and Butler were friends—they had mutual respect for each other.

Well, they left the house—Willie going along to get his books, and Robert, at the instance of his mother. What was the conversation on the way? It may tend to throw some light on the question at issue. The testimony of Robert Ward, gentlemen, may require hereafter more attention than I can give it at this point. But for the present it is sufficient to state that he did not know that his brother was armed, and that he had not the least expectation of difficulty. On the way, Matt. tells him—it was not all detailed here, but this was evidently the burden of the conversation: "I am going to seek explanation and apology for the injury done to brother Willie. I did not want you with me; you are young and hasty; you do not know the circumstances of the case, and you might act indiscreetly. I apprehend no difficulty—Butler is a gentleman, and will do what is right; and I desire you not to have a word to say," it was as much as to say, "I would you were at home, Robert, but now you are here, do not interfere by word or deed." But little Willie, who has heard this injunction, says: "Ah, brother, but Mr. Sturgus is there!"—not Butler, but Sturgus—"and you know he has a big stick!" Matt. replies: "Why, I shall have nothing to do with Sturgus—my application is to Butler." Then he turns to Robert, and adds: "If, however, Sturgus and Butler both attack me, you may interfere." He conjectured the possibility of this only to soothe the feelings of the little boy. He had already made Robert passive; but listening to the suggestion must excite his anxious and brotherly apprehension; therefore he said: "If such a thing does occur—which I do not expect—you *may* keep off Sturgus."

Does this look like an intention to commit murder? On the contrary, do not all these circumstances go to exclude the idea of any hostile feeling, any malignant purpose, or any design to attack, or do an unlawful act, on the part of the accused? Further, to prove that there is no possibility of malice, we have shown you how he had been making preparations for several days, and even on that very morning, to depart for his plantation in Arkansas. His mind was not bent on mischief, but engaged in a legitimate and proper channel. All the facts go to negative the presumption of malice, or of any wicked purpose.

But he had been told, and he knew before, that Sturgus was his enemy. He knew that, by some remote possibility, the visit might lead to a collision and combat with him. He was very weak—utterly unable to resist any attack that might be made upon him; and, therefore, it was right for him to arm himself. Is it to be inferred, because a man purchases a pistol, and puts it in his pocket, that he intends to commit murder, unless it is indicated by some subsequent act? You are often in town, perhaps, and if you purchase a rifle there, will that subject you to any suspicion? But in town the procuring of pistols is neither more remarkable nor more improper. It is true that when he buys pistols, a man may do it with an intention to commit murder; yet when he does an act which may be accounted for lawfully in a thousand ways, but, by a possibility, may be improper and unlawful, is it right for us to conclude that he must be actuated by the worst possible motives that can be conjectured? In such a case, we would be accusing spirits, indeed. What would be the condition of human society—what the relations of man to man—were this doctrine carried out?

A man may arm himself for a case of probable danger; he may do it with a view to no specific occurrence, and he may do it in self-defence. Who can object to it? The Constitution guarantees to every man the right to bear arms. No law takes it away, and none ever can. The right of self-defence is an inherent one, given by God, to man. It is our own natural right, and as Blackstone says, no human legislation can ever take it from us. But how ungatory and vain you render this right, if, when in pursuance of the laws of his country, a man arms himself for any possible contingency, and remote danger, you impute to him unlawful motives, and subject him to every sort of imputation of murderous intent.

This precaution on the part of my client, indicated no intention of violence. It may have indicated a purpose to defend himself in case of attack; but nothing more. Will you cast aside the thousand other natural constructions, and adhere to that irrational and unsupported one, which makes him criminal? That were alike unreasonable and inhuman. But take all the circumstances, and weigh them carefully, and you will see the motive as clearly as you see the act itself; and you will see no design to take life, or to violate the laws of the land.

Then what was the remainder of the conversation on the way? They met a young lady in Bloomer costume, and talked of the peculiar nature and fashion of that dress. What a subject for the conversation of a man within a few steps of the point where he intends to commit a malicious and cold-blooded murder!

One of the gentlemen who addressed you for the prosecution, announced, in the course of his argument, his disbelief that the accused purchased the pistols with the design to commit murder, or went to the school-house for that purpose. If he did not, he had no criminal intentions. But within half an hour after, the gentleman, becoming more deeply engaged, says, with violent gesticulations: "Ward purchased those pistols with the intent to murder Butler." Thus he assumes contrary positions, and as both of these declarations are made by the same author, I suppose I have a right to receive which I please. I will choose the one, then, that I believe takes the only reasonable and truthful ground—that he had no such intent. But I will go no further in this point. I think it is fully established, that the purpose for which my client visited the school-house, was a proper and lawful one. So far, then, we find no offence; when he entered the door he was free from all malice and all criminality. Did anything occur there which made him a murderer? This is the next question for you to consider.

You have heard the testimony as to what transpired at the school-house. No one was there except Matt., Robert, and the pupils. Willie was in the room, but so engaged that he knew nothing of the interview. To prove the nature of that interview, 13 boys have been introduced here by the Commonwealth. Now, gentlemen, before I say a word as to the testimony of these pupils I wish to have my position clearly understood. The counsel on the other side, with a triumphant air, have come forward and volunteered a defence of the truthfulness and veracity of these boys. But their services have been in advance of any occasion for them—they have only defended what is not attacked at all. Not one of the counsel for the defence has ever intended or sought to impeach the character of these witnesses. It may be asked, then, what circumstances justify us in the ground we assume as to their testimony? It must be remembered they are but a set of boys, and that they are testifying in regard to a circumstance in which their teacher was killed. They must have been under the influence of excitement and fright. The time which the scholars spent in the school-room was at most not more than 5 or 10 minutes. When he entered they were engaged in their studies, and it was contrary to an explicit regulation of the school to turn around and look up when strangers came in. And when, so unexpectedly, like a flame from the earth, this fearful occurrence broke out in the stillness of that school-room, what must have been the panic of these boys? You can imagine as well as I. It would have startled men—the calmest and firmest in this Jury-box or this Court-room. Benedict, I think, gives a very just idea of the condition of all of them. He says: "I was so much frightened that I couldn't think of anything or see anything plain." And whatever the gentlemen may contend, I believe this was the state of all the boys in the room. They may have seen Butler and Ward during the conversation in the early part of the interview; but this was all they saw clearly. One fact alone is sufficient to diminish the weight of their testimony. Not one of them heard all the conversation perfectly. Though one or two are confident that they did, they are contradicted by the others, who heard words and sentences which never reached their ears. No two of them give the same account of it; but, on the contrary, there is much inconsistency and contradiction. It is evident that no one of them saw all the acts or heard all the conversation that passed; and this, in addition to the general panic that agitated their minds and confused their recollections, renders it impossible for them to give a fair and perfect history of the occurrence.

"Ah," say the gentlemen, "but the panic was all after the firing of the pistol. Before this, up to the very moment when it took place, they can remember distinctly all that occurred." Is this rational? Is it according to the philosophy of the human mind? Was not the whole mind agitated and stirred, so that the things both immediately proceeding and immediately succeeding, were thrown into one mass of chaotic confusion? There is no other reasonable inference from the facts. Here, then, a parcel of school-boys are brought up under these circumstances, to testify in a case of life and death—to testify in regard to a conversation partly heard and acts partly seen. It becomes important that you should know with just how much confidence and with just how much allowance to receive their testimony. Suppose an affray were to occur here now, in this crowded Court-room, and the life of one of the parties be suddenly taken. How many of the men who were present and witnessed it, could give a correct and faithful account of the occurrence five minutes after it transpired! You know the character of the human mind, and you know that very few could do it. Transfer it in your minds, then, to the presence only of a parcel of schoolboys; and after months have passed, do you believe they are capable of giving a full history of the affair, detailing all the events in the precise order in which they occurred, and even descending to the minutiæ of the position of the hands? The mind, and particularly the youthful mind, under such circumstances is in a state of chaos, and the memory and the imagination combine, until it is impossible to unravel the tangled web and come at the simple truth. I believe these boys to be intelligent, and honest and high-minded, and incapable of any intentional misrepresentation. But I believe at the same time that they are incapable of narrating the simple, uncolored circumstances of the case, and of giving testimony on which the life of a man ought to depend.

Another thing: these boys, from 11 to 18 years of age, since the occurrence of the principal fact we are investigating, have been the scholars, and under the tuition and training of Mr. Sturgus. With all their natural sympathies on the side of their teacher—with all these other circumstances tending to give their minds a bias, they have been from that day to this under the authority and instruction of Sturgus, the enemy of Mr. Ward—the pursuer of this prisoner. You, who understand the affairs of men, will see the impossibility of a fair and faithful narration of the event from them, under such circumstances. You well understand how this man—they not knowing it—by a word properly thrown in, or a statement repeated until they were familiar with it and received it without question, may have exercised great influence and control over the feelings and recollection of these boys. He is their teacher and guardian—they are under his charge, and though he was sworn here as a witness for the Commonwealth, he was not introduced upon the stand. Put all these facts together—and it is your business where the facts are not all known, but a few of potent character are established, to infer the others—weigh them carefully in your own minds; and then judge for yourselves if the probabilities in regard to the character of the testimony of these boys are not all in favor of the assumption I have made.

Now let us examine the testimony. After the able manner in which it has already been reviewed and considered, it would consume too much of your time to enter into a minute repetition of its details; but I think I may safely say that, from beginning to end, no two of many unlike testimonies have perfectly agreed; that their statements contain numerous discrepancies and contradictions; that the account of no one of them is probable and satisfactory, and that they all show, from their disjointed nature, they only contain portions and fragments of the facts that occurred.

If there be any one thing in which there is more concurrence than on other points, it is in the statement that when the parties had exchanged salutations, Ward immediately said: "Which is the more to blame," &c. Now, would not this be a most extraordinary manner for one gentleman to assume in conversation with another? But four or five of them agree on this point, and if you receive their testimony, you must conclude there was no other introduction of the subject, but that these were the first words uttered by the prisoner. Is it reasonable? Does not the very awkwardness of the question, asked in such a manner, indicate a chasm here—something which did not reach their ears—some preliminary, if not for the sake of ordinary courtesy, at least to give a comprehensive explanation of the business? And what says Robert Ward on this point? He tells you that Matt. Ward first informed Butler he desired some conversation with him; and after declining to enter the private room—giving as a reason that the event of which he wished to speak had occurred there—went on to inquire what were his ideas of justice, and *then* propounded the question mentioned—which, in that connection, came naturally enough. Thus, in the very commencement, Robert Ward gives you the only natural and satisfactory account of the conversation; and this fact alone is sufficient to show you the fragmentary character of the information possessed by the other boys. I know Robert stands here in a position which, by the law, exposes him to imputation; and it is your duty to weigh his testimony carefully, and not to receive it unless you perceive in it intrinsic indications of truth, or it is corroborated by other witnesses, of whose veracity you entertain no doubt. In the case, we call the witnesses of our enemy to corroborate him, and contend that, even by them, he is so fully sustained as to be entitled to your belief.

One of the largest of these boys, and who had heard more of the conversation than any other witness who deposed for the Commonwealth, was Worthington. Yet he did not hear Ward make use of the term "liar" at all, and thus he corroborates the statements of Robert. Again, Robert tells you that the accused introduced the conversation in a natural and reasonable manner, by asking, "Mr. Butler, what are your ideas of justice?" Now, how is it that of these thirteen boys, twelve leave this entirely out in their history of the conversation? How is it that, if their opportunities for hearing and seeing were as good, and their recollections as perfect as you are asked to believe, they all disclaim any knowledge of this language? But let us turn for a moment to the testimony of little Pirtle, who frankly confesses he did not hear all that was said, and who was one of the finest and most intelligent boys in the whole school. He tells you that the first words he heard from the accused were something about "ideas of justice" and chestnuts. You must observe that the connection of subjects is a singular one—one that would not be likely to be suggested to the mind of a school-boy or any one else, unless he had distinctly heard it. The minuteness with which this trivial point is recollected, seems to give it more weight, and to indicate in no unimportant degree the truthfulness of the testimony given you by Robert Ward.

Crawford corroborates him by the fact that he did not hear the lie given. Benedict states that when interrogating Butler, Matt. asked, "Which is the worse, the *boy?*" etc., though all the other scholars state that he used the term "puppy." Now Robert tells you that when he asked the question the first time, he did so in the words detailed by Benedict; but that when no answer was given, he repeated it in some irritation, and then changed the phraseology to "the contemptible little puppy." Though the particular may seem trivial, yet I think all these minute facts combined will enable you to form a correct opinion as to the general character of his testimony.

Quigley confirms this. He tells you that Ward was forced back by Butler, before a pistol was fired, against the wall and the door. Is not this a corroboration on a most important point? And he further says in corroboration, that when Sturgus came out of his room Robert told him to stand back—not that he told him to come on, as related by some of the other boys. The statement of Quigley as to the condition to which Butler had reduced Ward, agrees exactly with that of Robert, word for word.

Campbell, however, contradicts Quigley in regard to the language used by Robert to Sturgus; and there are other contradictions between the boys on various points. I might pursue the subject further, but I believe it is unnecessary. I think I have demonstrated that but little reliance can be placed on the testimony of these school-boys—because they do not agree—because of their numerous contradictions—because however pure their minds may be, it comes to you through all these circumstances of diminished credit, combined with the fact that they have been so long under the care of Sturgus, the enemy of Ward—and by that enmity, as I verily believe, the cause of the unfortunate event which occurred.

Let us look at the testimony of Robert Ward; and after what has been shown you, I think it is not asking or saying too much to claim that this is the only testimony which has brought order out of disorder—given the only connected and reasonable account of the whole affair,—a consistent history of the events that transpired—natural in their course, and leading directly to the results that actually occurred.

You have been told that according to the testimony of this witness, the accused told Butler he desired a private conversation with him; but no such word was used, as your own recollection of his language will readily assure you. It was a public investigation he desired, and when invited into the recitation room, he declined, saying, "No, Mr. Butler, the occurrence of which I wish to speak, transpired here, and this is the proper place to talk of it." Could there be anything more natural or more proper than this? There the boy was whipped—there he had been called a liar—and there were all his companions who had witnessed the whole transaction.

Butler might have said, "Here are the boys; they witnessed the occurrence, they know all the facts of it, and they shall be called up, and the truth of the matter ascertained, to your satisfaction." What was it they wished to ascertain? Merely whether Willie gave the chestnuts before or after the recitation order. If before, he had done no wrong, and deserved no punishment; if after, he had violated the regulations of the school, and was culpable. So upon that fact the whole question depended. What remained then for Butler to do, but to call up the boys, investigate the matter thoroughly, and, if he had done wrong, make that atonement which was due the injured feelings of the little boy? Would not a father have done the same? If, in a moment of unreflecting haste and anger, he had whipped his son and called him a liar, and the boy had afterwards come to him, asserting that he had done him a wrong, and desiring him to examine the evidence carefully, and satisfy himself that this was the case—would he not have done it? With an overflow of paternal feeling and love, would he not readily go into the investigation, and gladly learn that even though he had acted hastily and wrong, his opinion of his son was unjust and incorrect?

If the request had been preferred to a stranger, even he should have acceded to it as an act of simple justice. And in view of the paternal relations of the teacher—in view too, of the intimate and friendly relations of this teacher—when the proper person came to ask it, there should have been no assumption of dignity—no buttoning of the coat and haughty refusal to be interrogated. Would it not have been more in accordance with reason and justice—more in accordance with the real character of the excellent Mr. Butler, even if the question was propounded in a manner not exactly agreeable to his feelings—to have replied, "I will gladly do as you desire, and if I prove to have been in the wrong, no man living shall be more prompt to make the necessary atonement."

Suppose he did see a little irritation in the manner of Mr. Ward, and suppose the method of propounding the question was not exactly compatible with his taste and feelings,—as a good man, as a just man, as a prudent man, ought he not to have said: "I see you are irritated; I know your feelings are aroused; but let us fairly examine the case, and then, if we find I have been in error, I shall be proud to repair the wrong I have done." Would that have misbecome Prof. Butler? Would it have impaired in any degree the proper and healthful discipline of the school? Not according to my conception of the matter.

But unfortunately he did not take this course. When his attention is first called to the matter, he buttons up his coat and replies: "I am not to be interrogated, Sir." Ward insists upon it: "Mr. Butler, I ask a civil question, and I expect a civil answer: Which is the worse, the contemptible little puppy who begs chestnuts and then lies about it, or my brother William who gives them to him?" There may be some objection, perhaps, to the language used here—the phraseology of the first question was better, but an answer was refused to it, and repeating it in a stronger form does not increase the criminality of Mr. Ward. He is assured that no such boy is there. "Then that matter is settled; but why did you call my brother a liar? For that, I must have an apology." As if to say: "I have just right to an apology—under the circumstances, it is my due." "I have no apology to make." "Is your mind made up on that point?" "It is; I have no apology whatever to make." "Than you must hear my opinion of you—you are a scoundrel and a coward."

And here let us pause for a moment to examine the relative position of the parties at this point. The accused had gone to the school-house for an explanation which was his due; it was utterly refused him, and thus that question was closed. He had then sought an apology; but that was denied him in terms equally emphatic, and that matter also was settled by the reiterated assurance that no apology whatever would be made. Then he used the language he did; and there, as I apprehend, the demonstration closed on the part of Ward; that was all he intended. He felt that his brother had been abused, insulted and outraged, and when all other redress was unpreciliously denied, he took the only satisfaction that was left him, by applying these terms to Butler. Do the circumstances indicate that he intended to follow it up further? I think not, in the natural course of events. He had retaliated; and there the matter must conclude—there he would have left it to rest for ever.

The next step was taken by Butler. They tell you he was an amiable gentleman, and there is no doubt of the fact; but they tell you also that he was a man of spirit. The facts show that he commenced the combat. Ward had reached a point where there was nothing more for him to do. But he was seized by Butler, whose hand grasped his collar or cravat—crushed back against the wall—bent down towards the earth—struck twice in the face to the certain knowledge of the only witness who saw the whole transaction; and then, but not till then, he fired the pistol to free himself from his assailant. This account of the transaction is perfectly corroborated by Quigley as well as related by Robert Ward. Do you not believe it? Do you not see how it would occur in the reasonable and natural order of things? Even their witnesses will tell you that they *knew* Butler would not take such language—that when they heard it applied to him they expected a difficulty.

This is the case proved by a portion of the testimony, and I think fully established by the better portion of it. I believe, then, we have clearly settled it, that the first assault was made by Butler—that he promptly and fiercely pursued it until he had placed this defendant in a position where he had good reason to apprehend the most serious bodily harm—in a position of extreme suffering and extreme danger.

Again: does any one doubt that this was a sudden and casual affray, unexpected by either of the parties, five minutes before it occurred? After some conversation, in which, it is true, some harsh language was used—but it is a settled principle that no language whatever can justify an assault—Ward was suddenly assaulted and attacked; and then, at a time when he was in great peril and suffering, he fired the shot—fired it, as we contend, in self-defence. The only means of protection he used, were the pistol; it is not in proof that he struck a single blow. You see his form—and you can perceive there the most palpable indications of the truth of what you have been told by so many witnesses—his extreme weakness and delicacy. Do you think it probable that one with such a form—in so feeble a condition—would engage hand to hand in conflict with a man of ordinary strength? And, according to the testimony of Mr. Joyce you will remember that Mr. Butler was a man of unusual muscular power in the arms.

The only pretence of a blow from the prisoner, is founded on the testimony of one of the boys who says Sim bring his left hand down with a gesture, and thought he struck; because he then saw Butler move from him. I do not speak of this to impair the testimony of the boy, but merely to show you another indication of the existence of those circumstances and influences that render it impossible for the schoolboys to give a faithful and perfect account of the transaction. Can you believe for a moment that a man in the physical condition of this prisoner, in his sober senses, would attempt to combat with any one? Even with his right hand it would be the most perfect folly for him to attempt to give a blow that would injure a child—and do you believe that with his left, he could give one that would cause a man in his full strength and vigor, to fall back? It is utterly impossible. And with this fanciful exception, not one of those thirteen boys saw a blow given an either side. That there were blows cannot be doubted. Butler himself stated it distinctly to every one with whom he conversed in regard to the affray, before his death. And on such conflicting and uncorroborated testimony as this, you are asked to take the life of a fellow being.

Gentlemen, I think I have stated the case fairly. I have certainly endeavored to do so. I have spoken of the testimony as it was given, according to the best of my recollection, and I believe it clearly establishes the fact that this prisoner was reduced to a condition where it was right and lawful for him to avail himself of any means of defence and protection that were within his reach.

Now, what is the law that applies to the case? I shall not trouble you with much of it, and I will endeavor only to call your attention to that which is strictly applicable. Many cases have been cited for your consideration, some of them involving nice distinctions and subtle questions of law, in regard to which even lawyers and Judges have hardly been able to satisfy themselves. Is it to be expected, then, that from sources such as these you must reason and analyze, and deduce the law it is your duty to act upon in a case of such magnitude as this? I think not. I think no conscientious man will desire to do it; and I am quite sure you prefer to know something of the simple principles on which this great crime of murder is founded, and the circumstances and elements that go to make up its different degrees.

I contend that according to all principles of law, the facts which have been developed in this case, prove the act for which the prisoner at the bar is arraigned, to be neither murder nor manslaughter, but justifiable homicide. Though the words of the law may not be known to every man, yet the statutes thereof are written in his heart. You know what malicious killing is—what killing in the heat of the blood is, and what killing in self-defence is, and your judgments as well as your hearts, tell you that there is a wide difference between them. In morals and in law, the criminality of men's conduct depend on the circumstances under which they act, and the motives by which they are actuated.

There is nothing more simple than the principle of common law, on the crime of murder. Malice is the essential ingredient. It may be caused by some difficulty and grudge, but it must be indicated in that wicked state of mind—that distempered and depraved condition of heart—which show them to be bent on mischief. When a man kills another, under such circumstances and from such instigation, that is murder. But had this accused any such grudge or malice towards Professor Butler? None; if he had ill-feeling towards any one, it was towards Sturgus, his enemy; for Butler he had no sentiments but those of friendship and respect. In his own language, he had always found him "a gentleman and a just man." The act cannot be murder.

But manslaughter—this is another gradation of the crime. When in an unpremeditated difficulty, without malice aforethought, in the heat of passion, one man kills another, it is called manslaughter. The crime is not so aggravated as that of murder, as the malice does not exist; yet it is not excusable, for the heat of passion is no justification for trifling with human life. But the law, making allowance for the weakness and infirmities of our nature, considers this an extenuation, and reduces the offense to manslaughter. Where parties are engaged in combat on equal terms, and there being no occasion to resort to such means, for self-defence and protection, one kills the other, he is guilty of this crime.

But where a man in sudden affray is beaten or assaulted in such a manner as to peril his life, or place him in danger of great bodily harm, when there is no other way of escape, he has a right to kill his adversary, and the law calls it justifiable homicide—killing in self-defence. The law is very tender of human life, and therefore homicide, even in self-defence, is spoken of by the English authorities as "excusable rather than justifiable." And thus, the definition of it given by Lord Bacon, is, "a blamable necessity." Yet, though blamable, it is a necessity, and it excuses and acquits the party. It is described as "that whereby in a sudden broil or quarrel, a man may protect himself from assault or the like, by killing the one who assaults him." But it must not be need for a revengeful and wicked heart, for we are explicitly told that we may "not exercise it, but in cases where sudden and violent suffering would be caused by waiting for the intervention of the law."

Language cannot be plainer than that of this distinguished author, Judge Blackstone. "And this," he says, "is the doctrine of universal justice, as well as municipal law." It is another principle equally well established, that except in cases of extraordinary violence, where it cannot be done without subjecting him to enormous peril, a man must "retreat to the wall," or to some other impediment which he cannot pass, before he may take the life of his adversary.

Gentlemen, I shall trouble you with but few more extracts from this or any other author. You see in what justifiable homicide consists—you see that you have a right to kill when you cannot otherwise escape death, or severe bodily harm; but that you must exercise this right only in a case of extremity—only in sudden affray—only when subjected to a condition where you can no longer defend yourself but by killing. It is not every blow that necessarily gives the right to take life; if the person be not injured, the blows not severe, and the parties not unequal in physical strength, or the one who is assaulted may retreat without further harm, the homicide is not justifiable.

Cases have been read to you that if a man provoke a contest himself, for the sake of obtaining a pretext to carry out the malignant and wicked purpose of his heart, and during it, kill his opponent, it is not excusable, but is murder. I think you readily perceive, however, that this principle is totally inapplicable here. If A pursue B with malice, seeking no opportunity to kill, and provoking a quarrel that he may do so, carry out his purpose, the act is murder. Mr. Gibson read to you yesterday a case of this kind; but here the defendant sought no quarrel,—no combat—no difficulty—he sought a reconciliation. With what propriety then do the gentlemen attempt to confound in your minds, cases where men are seeking to exercise the malice of a wicked and revengeful heart, with such an one as this? They have no connection whatever.

It is a well-established principle (Wharton's American Criminal Law, p. 311,) that "no words will amount to an assault;" and (do. 313) that "no words will justify an assault." Mr. Ward had made no assault; it is true he applied opprobrious words, but they neither constituted nor justified one. The gentlemen have told you here, and their own witnesses have testified to it, that Mr. Butler was a man of courage, who would not receive such language without giving a blow in return. I do not complain of them for showing that he was a man of spirit; but I do contend that they have no reason to look to the law for any justification of his conduct. He had no right under the circumstances to take redress into his own hands—the principle is laid down in so many words. He was first in fault—he made the first assault—Ward was forced back until he could retreat no further—in the literal language of the law he had "been driven to the wall;" and there, pressed back, and beat down and beaten in the face by his adversary, he shot him.

Now, gentlemen, have I not brought this case, not only within the principles, but within the exact words of the law relating to justifiable homicide? And I have not done it by relying on subtleties and technicalities, but I have proved it on the natural and eternal principle of Self-Defence.

We are told that where there is any other probable mode of escape, without losing life or receiving serious injury, a man is not justifiable in killing. True; but I am not aware that any such possibility existed here. The prisoner was confined, and beaten as you have heard—Campbell was just taking the tongs, to give his assistance if necessary, and Sturgus also was in motion. I will say no more about the extreme debility and feebleness of the accused, for you know it, and can perceive it. You also know—notwithstanding the assumption of the prosecution—that Butler was a man of more than ordinary muscular power; that he had been for years in the habit of practicing, both in the gymnasium and out of it, those exercises that tend as directly to develop and strengthen the muscles of the arm, as the habitual wielding of the blacksmith's hammer.

The many excellent qualities of the deceased, and his virtuous character, I freely admit—I deplore his death. The ill-fated circumstances that led to it are all before you. That death has been the effect of circumstances—unfortunate circumstances—but without any premeditation or malice on the part of the accused. The same circumstances which show that his hand inflicted the fatal blow, show, from the nature and suddenness of the occasion, that there was none of that malice or wickedness which alone could make it a crime. His character, too, pleads like an angel's voice, against such an imputation upon him.

In his state of feebleness and irritation, he may have naturally overrated the violence and injury with which he was threatened, and the necessity of protecting and defending himself by shooting the deceased. But surely a man, in such a condition, is not to be sacrificed for a misjudgment of the exact degree of the necessity which warrants him in such a defence.

You will make all just and humane allowances on this subject. You, sitting here in quiet, solemn consideration, must yourselves feel some difficulty in deciding the exact degree of violence with which he was threatened, and the lawful extent of the defence which it justified. How then are you to expect him to decide those questions, in the strife and passion of the moment?

The decision in Tennessee, to which your attention has been called, establishes the principle that if a man, from good reason, *believes* his life or his person to be in danger, he has the right to kill. He must act upon the instant, or not at all—in the heat of passion and conflict, and when his means for observation are limited. The real question here is, whether Matt. Ward, in his feeble and reduced condition, did not apprehend, and that from good reason, that he was in danger? If he did, there was no guilt—no criminality, and he deserves an acquittal.

The gentlemen for the prosecution have spoken of the declarations of Mr. Butler, on his dying bed. Now, the inquiries of Dr. Thompson were made for the purpose of ascertaining a medical fact. He desired to learn what was the position of Butler when he received the shot; and Butler replied to him, that they were clinched. The arm of Prof. Butler was raised, and it was then found that the probe followed the wound, at least for a short distance, when before, it did not penetrate at all. This demonstrates anatomically, naturally, necessarily, that Butler and Ward must have been engaged in combat when the fatal event occurred. Why was the hand of Butler raised, if he was not engaged in a struggle? This is the legitimate inference from the testimony given by Dr. Thompson.

But Barlow was present at the same time, and while Dr. Thomson was engaged in taking out his instruments and preparing to attend to his professional duties, he, with a curiosity perfectly natural, inquired how this had happened. A man had been shot down, under peculiar circumstances, and it was not strange that Barlow should follow him to Col. Harney's residence, and ask how it had been brought about. Butler replied: "He gave me the lie and I struck him for it; then he shot me." According to this, Butler admitted that he struck the first blow. It is true he was provoked by the language used; but you have been reminded that neither those nor any other words justify a blow.

But the counsel for the Commonwealth contend that Butler could never have made these statements, simply because Dr. Thomson did not hear them. The Doctor himself, however, has told you that there were five or even allow its conductors to keep within the bounds of propriety or consistency.

I now remember another of those flights of Mr. Carpenter, to which, as it involves something more than mere words, I would call your attention. Not satisfied with urging you to do it, impersonation of what he deems your duty to yourselves and to society, the gentleman asks you to convict this man that it may be an avenging of joyful remembrance to you when you appear before your Maker. He assures you it will be a great solace and consolation to recollect, that when a fellow man was brought before you and his fate consigned to your hands, you convicted him.

He would have you tell the Judge of the quick and dead, when you stand at His tribunal, how manfully you performed your duty by sending your fellow man to the gallows! He apprehends that it will go a great way to insure your acquittal there and your entrance to the regions of eternal bliss, if you are able to say that you regarded no extenuating plea—took no cognizance of the passions and infirmities of our nature—showed no mercy, but eternly pronounced his irrevocable doom. I understand that it would be more likely to send you in a contrary direction. I understand that a lack of all compassion during life will hardly be a recommendation there. I understand that your own plea will then be for mercy; none, we are taught, can find salvation without it—none can be saved on their merits. But according to Mr. Carpenter's idea, you are to rely there—not upon that mercy for which we all hope, but upon your own merits in convicting Matt. Ward! Don't you think the gentleman rather failed in the argumentative portion of his point? It seems to me he would have done better to take you somewhere else for trial.

I have somewhere heard or read a story from one of those transcendental German writers, which tells us that when the Almighty designed to create man, the virtuous angels of his attributes came in their order before Him and spoke of his purpose. Truth said: "Create him not, Father. He will deny the right—deny his obligations to Thee—and deny the sacred and inviolate truth—therefore create him not." Justice said: "Create him not, Father. He will fill the world with injustice and wrong—he will desecrate thy holy temple—do deeds of violence and of blood, and in the very first generation he will wantonly slay his brother—therefore create him not." But gentle Mercy knelt by the throne and whispered: "Create him, Father. I will be with him in all his wanderings—I will follow his way-ward steps—and by the lessons he shall learn from the experience of his own errors, I will bring him back to Thee." "And thus," concludes the writer, "learn, oh man, mercy to thy fellow man, if thou wouldst bring him back to thee and to God."

Gentlemen, these lawyers have endeavored to induce you to believe that it is a duty you owe even to Mercy herself to convict this prisoner. That you have nothing to do with mercy—that there is a Governor somewhere, a good, kind-hearted man, who may exercise it if he chooses—but that you have no right to show mercy. And pray, what are you? Yesterday you were but men—just men, kind men, and merciful men. To-morrow, when you have left this jury-box, you will be the same again; but according to the ideas that have been advanced, you must divest yourself of this attribute when you enter here, and become men of stone—mere mathematical jurors, with no more feelings and sympathies than if you were marble statues. Is this the right of trial by jury? Is this the principle our fathers contended for, fought for, died for? If it be, I can only say, it is not worth the struggles that have been made for it.

It is a merciful law, gentlemen, you are called upon to administer. I desire to see you do your duty. I desire that the law should be obeyed and enforced; but in the matter of facts you have the exclusive right to judge. I agree with the gentlemen, that you have no right to show mercy where the facts will not warrant it; but it is your duty alone to consider these facts, put them together, and upon them found your verdict. In examining these facts, may not one judge of them more kindly, and hence ascribe better motives, than another? The consideration of the facts and the causes that produced them, is the proper place for mercy to be applied. The law says the murderer shall be punished; but it is your province to ascertain what constitutes the murderer.

You have a solemn duty to perform, and I want you to perform it. I want you to perform it like men—like honest men. I ask your sober judgment on the case, but it is right for that judgment to be tempered with mercy. It is according to the principles of law, one of whose maxims tells you it were better for one hundred guilty men to escape than for one innocent to be punished. Is not here your commission for mercy? It is alike your honest minds and your warm hearts that constitute you the glorious tribunal you are—that make this jury of peers one of the noblest institutions of our country and our age. But the gentlemen would make you a set of legal logicians—calculators, who are to come to your conclusion by the same steps a shop-keeper takes to ascertain the quantity of coffee he has sold by the pound. That may be a jury in name, but it is in nothing else.

But I wish to call your attention to another fact that figures in this case. Mr. Carpenter, with more adroitness than Mr. Gibson, but with less scrupulousness, has attempted to create a prejudice against this prisoner, by speaking of his family as aristocratic—as believing themselves better than ordinary mortals. I suppose I feel no personal offense at this, for I have always belonged to that class usually called poor men. But in this country, no man can be above a freeman, and we are truthfully told that "poor and content is rich enough."

Do you not see the object of all this, when the gentleman speaks, in his peculiar tone of "Ward House," and tells you that "a Ward had been insulted, a Ward had been whipped, and therefore the stain must be wiped out with blood?" Do you not detect the low, unjust, unrepublican attempt to create a prejudice against this prisoner? What right have they to do this? The charge is personally an outrage upon him—the assumption is false. And we all know that before our laws every man, whether he come from the cabin or parlor—whether he be rich or poor—holds the same position, has the same rights and the same liabilities with all other men. Why, then, attempt to excite this low, vulgar feeling towards Mr. Ward?—why seek thus to prejudice your minds against him and his? I am sure that if the gentleman expected any response to such low, envious sentiments in your hearts, he made a grave mistake. There may be those who hate all men they are unable to imitate; but you, I presume, are willing to see all your countrymen enjoy any position they have honorably obtained, in whatever manner they please.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg leave to call your attention to an important consideration, bearing on the whole case, and affording a key, I think, to the heart of this young man. I allude to his general character and disposition through life. I need not recall your attention to what we have shown it: it is all perfect to your recollection. I have no occasion to exaggerate; he has shown, in the clearest and most conclusive manner, a character of which you or I, or any man living, might be proud. As in boyhood, so in manhood. His riper years only exhibited to the world the amiable, and lovely, and genial traits of the boy, more illustriously developed in the man.

I am one of those who believe in blood, and in consistency of character. Show me a man that for 20 or 30 years has been kind and honest and faithful in all the relations of life, and it will require a great deal of evidence to induce me to believe him guilty in any instance of a gross and outrageous wrong. You have seen the character of this man, from his early boyhood—so kind, so gentle, so amiable—ever the same, at school and at college, in the city or in the country, among friends or strangers, at home or in foreign lands. There was no affected superiority. You see how many mechanics and artisans have been his constant associates and friends. With health impaired, and with literary habits—never seen in drinking saloons or gaming houses—his associations with men of all classes—he has ever been the same mild, frank and unoffending gentlemen, respecting the rights of others and only maintaining his own. This is the man you are called upon to convict. His act was an unfortunate one, but it was one he was compelled to do. And though he has been misrepresented and reviled and wronged, I trust it will be your happy privilege by a verdict of acquittal, to vindicate his character in the eyes of all good men, and restore him to that family whose peace, happiness and honor are at stake on your verdict. Your decision must cover them with sorrow and shame, or restore them to happiness that shall send up rejoicings to Heaven, on your behalf, the warmest gratitude of full and overflowing hearts.

Gentlemen, my task is done; the decision of this case—this fate of this prisoner is in your hands. Guilty or innocent—life or death—whether the captive shall joyfully go free, or be consigned to a disgraceful and ignominious death—all depend on a few words from you. Is there anything in this world more like Omnipotence—more like the power of the Eternal, than that you now possess?

Yes, you are to decide; and as I leave the case with you, I implore you to consider it well and mercifully before you pronounce a verdict of guilty—a verdict which is to cut asunder all the tender cords that bind heart to heart, and to consign this young man, in the flower of his days and in the midst of his hopes, to shame and death. Such a verdict must often come up in your recollections—must live for ever in your minds.

And in after days, when the wild voice of clamor that now fills the air, is hushed—when memory shall review this busy scene, should her accusing voice tell you you have dealt hardly with a brother's life,—that you have sent him to death, when you have a doubt, whether it is not your duty to restore him to life,—O, what a moment that must be—how like a cancer, will that remembrance prey upon your hearts!

But if, on the other hand, having rendered a contrary verdict, you feel that there should have been a conviction—*that* sentiment will be easily satisfied; you will say: "if I erred, it was on the side of mercy; thank God, I incurred no hazard by condemning a man I thought innocent." How different the memory from that which may come in any calm moment, by day or by night, knocking at the door of your hearts, and reminding you that in a case where you were doubtful, by your verdict you sent an innocent man to disgrace and death.

Oh, gentlemen, pronounce no such, I beseech you, but on the most certain, clear and solid grounds. If you err, for your own sake, as well as his, keep on the side of humanity, and save him from so dishonorable a fate—preserve yourself from so bitter a memory. It will not do then, to plead to your consciences any subtle technicalities and nice logic—such cunning of the mind will never satisfy the heart of an honest man. The case must be one that speaks for itself—that requires no reasoning—that without argument appeals to the understanding and strikes conviction into the very heart. Unless it does this, you abuse yourselves—abuse your own consciences, and irrevocably wrong your fellow-man by pronouncing him guilty. It is life—it is blood with which you are to deal: and beware that you peril not your own peace.

I am no advocate, gentlemen, of any criminal licentiousness—I desire that society may be protected, that the laws of my country may be obeyed or enforced. Any other state of things, I should

NEW-YORK CITY.

HAVE DISCHARGED.

BOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

POISONING CASE.

Trial of Andrew Williams for the Murder of his Wife.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

At the opening of the Court yesterday the District Attorney rose and stated that, from the evidence in his possession, and given before the Coroner's Jury, it was apparent that Mr. Hays, at the time Dr. Lintener died, was in Harlem, and therefore that he should now move the Court for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Mr. Hays. That he had no additional evidence against Mr. Hays different from that laid before the Jury who tried Mrs. Hays, and that in view of her acquittal he did not feel at liberty further to prosecute the indictment.

The counsel of Hays, Messrs. Whiting and Busteed, were in Court, together with Hays.

Mr. Busteed stated to the Court, in reply to the motion of the District Attorney, that they would consult together as to their course, and in a few minutes advise his Honor of their views.

Judge Roosevelt—Do I understand you that you oppose the motion of the District Attorney?

Mr. Whiting—No sane man will understand me as intimating that our client wishes his disgusting imprisonment continued any longer, but his counsel are of the opinion that Mr. Hays is entitled to something more than the mere entry of a *nolle prosequi*. We suppose that was authorized, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, to have him discharged from the offence, as well as to have him sent out of custody, by the entry of a *nolle prosequi*; but if the Court will not grant us what we conceive to be our rights, the counsel for Mr. Hays have nothing to say in respect of the acts of the Court.

Judge Roosevelt—I understand the object of Mr. Hays' counsel to be to get such an order as will prevent a further indictment against Mr. Hays. Now the mystery which attends the death of Dr. Lintener may yet be cleared up; and if Mrs. Hays be not the wife of Mr. Hays, she may, I suppose, be used as a witness against him, or for him, as the case may require. For the purpose of this application, I shall assume that she is not his wife, and—

Mr. Busteed—You have no right to make any such assumption.

Judge Roosevelt—If the counsel will draw an affidavit now, that Mr. Hays will swear to, that he was married, I will give you the time to do so, and than consider the motion for the further relief to which they suppose themselves entitled.

Mr. Busteed—We have no doubt you will give us all that the law allows. This you cannot help, but your Honor has no business sitting on the bench, to require what is entirely irrelevant to the purpose in hand. Surely the affidavit of Mr. Hays to his marriage, cannot in any way affect his right to this remedy, and if a man's legal status is to be measured by his competency to prove an actual ceremonial marriage, your Honor himself might be embarrassed by such a rule. This is a very small matter, perhaps, to your Honor—a very small matter to the prosecuting officer—but to Mr. Hays, it is a matter of the deepest concern: it must overshadow his whole future, and although he has patiently borne his long imprisonment, and is now, and always has been ready to meet, and by competent proof dispel, the charge laid to his door by this indictment. The witnesses now within his reach may die or remove beyond his control. We are all mortal and subject to death, and one of the principal witnesses who was examined to the *alibi* for Hays, before the Coroner's Jury, and which *alibi*, according to the District Attorney's admission, made this morning, is a perfect one, is an old man, with—metaphorically speaking—one foot in the grave. When his voice is hushed, we may not be able to speak our innocence by the lips of living witnesses. Besides, Sir, there is no way by which the testimony of a witness can be perpetuated to meet this exigence, and we may be left remediless.

Mr. Blunt—There is a short answer to this. The case is now out of Court, and Mr. Hays has no more right here than any other men.

Mr. Busteed—Yes, Sir, but he has as many rights here as an individual, as you, or even his Honor. Those rights, meagre as they are, ought not to be invaded.

Judge Roosevelt—The case is now closed by the entry of the *nolle prosequi*, and I have no further duty in the matter, but will look at the statute to which you refer.

The statutes were here handed to his Honor.

His Honor here stated that he did not think the entry of such an order would be of any avail.

Mr. Busteed, in answer, again insisted upon the entry in the Minutes of the Court of the order, and Judge Roosevelt allowed the order for the discharge of Mr. Hays, in pursuance of the 31st section of Part IV. Chap. 2, Title 5, of the Revised Statutes, to be entered upon the minutes, in connection with the *nolle prosequi*.

Murder Trial.

ANDREW WILLIAMS, laborer, indicted for the murder of ROSE WILLIAMS, his wife, by poisoning her with arsenic, on the 29th of April last, was placed at the bar to take his trial. The prisoner is 35 years old, was born in Finland, and resided at No. 21 West-street. In the indictment he is described as a laborer, but his real pursuit was that of seaman, and lately employed as shipkeeper on board the *Golden Gate*, Pier No. 6, North River.

The following Jury were empanneled to try the cause:

Jahoakim Davis,	Fred'k Lockwood,	G. B. Darr,	
Benj Fovenhaven,	Jas McArthur.	Fredk M Jones,	
James Glassford,	A. M Fanning,	Wm. Envignerie,	
Solon Buffum,	Henry Whip,	Henry A. Dodges.	

Mr. BLUNT prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. SPENCER.

The District Attorney addressed the Court as follows: If the Court please, Gentlemen of the Jury—Of all crimes in the catalogue of human offences, that of deliberately prodncing death by poison is among the most atrocious.

The prisoner at the bar stands arraigned before you, and before his country, charged by indictment with having deliberately prodnced the death of his wife by administering to her poison. It would seem from the evidence dednced npon the Coroner's inquisition that the prisoner and his wife had lived unhappily together, and that something more than a year ago she had made a complaint against him as a disorderly person, nnder the statnte of this State, which declares that a husband who shall abandon his wife without adequate support, or who shall neglect to provide for her, according to his means, shall be deemed a disorderly person. She, it would seem, made the complaint, and the prisoner was arrested, and entered into the recognizances required by the statute, which is, in terms, "to be of good behavior" for the space of one year—this "good behavior" meaning that he shall not repeat the offence, or the neglect to provide for her according to his means. Under this statute, also, the practice has been for the Governors of the Alms-house to determine what amount, according to the means of the delinquent husband, he ought to contribnte to the deserted wife; and in this case they provided that he should contribnte the sum of $10 a month from his means. This amount was paid by the prisoner monthly to the agent of the Governors of the Almshouse, Mr. Keller, up to the 2d of May instant, which was the last installment for the year. Dnring this time he occasionally visited his wife, who, shortly previous to her death resided at 58 Duane-street. On Saturday 29th April, the deceased left the house, stating it to be her intention to call npon her husband, who was at the time shipkeeper on board a ship lying at one of the lower piers, npon the North River. She returned on Sunday morning, being at the time ailing, and she made statements on her return which I am not at liberty to detail before you, because she was not in what was then considered a dying condition, and it may not be legal evidence before a Jury, although proper before a Coroner's Inquest, for the purpose of tracing out the cause of death. The evidence frequently used before a Coroner's Jury is not always legal in a Court of Justice. On Sunday afternoon, however, the prisoner himself called npon her, and he continued his visits from that time until Wednesday, she dying on Thursday morning. Shortly before her death, and on the occasion of his last visit to the house, she having continned sick and subject to constant fits and vomiting, there was on the stove a small bowl containing a preparation of bread and tea which a Mrs. Campbell had prepared for her. I should remark, also, that she had been visited on Monday by a Dispensary physician, Dr. Bishop, who, not understanding the cause of her sickness, for the time administered some slight remedy, left, and returned no more. Upon this occasion, Mrs. Campbell being in the room, the prisoner insisted on the deceased taking something from this mixture. He was seen around the stove meddling with the bowl, and he desired Mrs. Campbell to leave the room, and gave her four shillings, and requested her to go and purchase something for his wife. She complied with his request, and on her return she found the prisoner about leaving, and on entering the room she found the deceased sitting up in bed vomiting violently, and complaining of a burning sensation aronnd the heart. In that state she continned until she died. On a *post mortem* examination being made there was discovered in her stomach a large quantity of arsenic yet remaining, and evidently freshly administered, and on a still forther examination of the bowl itself there was found adhering to the sides of the bowl a considerable quantity of arsenic, conclusively demonstrating that this arsenic had been placed in that bowl, after the mixture had been put into it, by some person—there being but two persons there present at the time, the one the prisoner, and the other Mrs. Campbell. It will be shown also in this connection that she refused to drink, but that he insisted npon her and finally compelled her to drain the bowl to the very dregs—that immediately npon drinking it she complained that it contained a gritty substance, and the prisoner replied that "sugar always contained sand." The deceased desired the sugar to be looked at. The sugar has been looked at, and found to be perfectly free from any impurity. It will also be shown that at the time of the payment, on the 2d of May, of the $10 to Mr. Keller, the prisoner stated at the time that his wife would not call for it—that she would never call for it, and that he would call and get it himself, as it would have to be paid to him.

The facts will bring the case within the provision of our statute which declares that the killing of a human being without the authority of law, by poison, shooting, stabbing, or any other means, shall be murder when perpetrated with a premeditated design to effect death. It will require no force of reason to believe if this arsenic was placed in this bowl by the prisoner, and by him administered to his wife, that the object was to produce the death of his wife. That being so—if the evidence demonstrates that fact—I apprehend that in this case there will be little difficulty in coming to a very correct conclusion.

Mary Campbell deposed: I resided on the 1st May last, in No. 58 Duane-street; I had been there prior to that 3 months; I knew the deceased for about a year; we then lived together at No. 28 City Hall-place; was left there, and ultimately came to Duane-street; Mrs. Williams was with me four months from the Tuesday up to her death; I knew her husband; deceased and her husband did not live together; they have not lived together since I became acquainted with her; he came to see her when in City Hall-place; he came to see her in Duane-street; he came on last day of April; she told me she was going on board the ship to see her husband; she did not return Saturday; when we went out on the Saturday before her death, she was in proper health; she returned on Sunday morning; she then appeared as if she had been laid in the grave—she could not have looked worse; I fixed the bed, and she got right into bed; she complained of pain and said she felt awful; she told me that she felt miserable, and I replied that she had been drinking more grog; she stated that her whole frame seemed as if it was on fire, and her heart felt awful; on the day she returned, her husband called to see her, and she was in bed; when he came in she was no glad to see him that she rose up and put on some of her things; she then gave me fifty cents and told me to go out and get her some apples and candies; when he came in, the wife told him that I had said she had been drinking some liqoor, and he said that she had not been drinking anything; I then went ont for the things, and brought them in, gave them to the deceased, and the deceased gave them to the prisoner; I was absent about five minutes; I put the apples and candy on the trunk, and deceased handed them to him; she vomited during the whole Snnday, both day and night, and when she took any water, which she was continually calling for, he brought it up; he did not stop very long on Sunday; I did not notice their conversation particularly; on Monday, a little before 2 o'clock, the Doctor came; the prisoner was there on Monday in the afternoon; he told her then that he had left $10 at the City Hall for her to pay her weekly; he said he would call again, and did so on the Monday evening, at 8 o'clock; she was no better then, and was vomiting all the time; she told him then that she had felt awful ever since she had tasted what he had given to her in a pitcher; he then told her that it was the water that she had drank that made her feel so bad; she then missed for a water, and he would not let her have any; she then told him to leave, as it was time for him to go, but he said there was time enough; he then went down stairs, and brought up some butter, a loaf, and some sponge-cake; he ate most of it himself; he offered her some, but she could not eat it; she was frequently asking for water, but he would not let her have any; she then asked him to lie down when he would not go; it was a far advanced period of the night at this time, and he would not leave, so that he should prevent her forgetting water; he laid down; I slept in the same room; he remained all night; she, during the night, wanted water, and he seemingly would be asleep, and when she attempted to get out of bed to get water he prevented her; at 5 o'clock on Tuesday he left my room; he did not come on Tuesday; deceased was in the same condition on Tuesday as on Sunday and Monday, vomiting all the time; he came on Wednesday about 6½ o'clock in the afternoon; on Wednesday she felt better and was up by seven in the morning; when he came she was in bed and I was talking with her; when he came in he asked her how she felt, and she replied that she felt no better; he set down by the bedside, and she took hold of his hand and put it on her heart, and said that the pain was all aronnd her heart, and she felt as if she was all on fire; she told him to look at her gums, and that her gums were all raw.

Benjamin W. McCready—I am a physician and have been a graduate of medicine for 20 years; I have lectured on Toxicology; Dr. Uhl requested me to analyze a human stomach, with two bottles with the contents, which were labelled and sealed.

At the desire of Mr. Spencer, the avidence of this witness was discontinned until Dr. Uhl had been examined.

Dr. David Uhl deposed—I am a physician; I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Rose Williams; Coroner Wilhelm's deputy, Dr. Richardson, assisted me; I did so on the 5th of May, at No. 58 Duane-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock; I found the woman lying in bed, her limbs were rigid and contracted; she had purple spots aronnd the mouth, and on other parts of the face; there was a slight bruise on the left leg, below the knee, and no other violence on the body; I then proceeded to make the post-mortem; on opening the chest from the neck down, I found the lungs congested; the heart was healthy, but filled with clotted blood; I then tied both ends of the stomach, and laid it on a clean rag, on the floor; I then examined the intestines, and laid a portion of them by the stomach; I then took ont the liver; I took the contents of the stomach and emptied them into two pint bottles, and sealed them up; the fluid I emptied into them contained a large quantity of white powder, which was in large cakes; the *mucus membrane* was inflamed; I pnt the stomach and liver in a cloth, and sewed up the body; I then went to the Coroner's, and labeled the bottles; the stomach also contained a large quantity of this white powder; I then took the stomach, bottles and liver to Dr. McCready; he was not in, and I waited until he came in, and I delivered them over to him personally, in the same state in which they were when I took them from the body; the Coroner gave me the bowl, which I did not take up to McCready's because I could not carry it; I locked it up, and took it to him in the evening.

Q.—I did you notice the appearance of the bowl when you received it? (Objected to.) A.—I received the bowl at the Coroner's office.

Q.—In what condition was it? A.—There was a very white substance on the inside of the bowl, which I carefully scraped, and tied the bowl up in a piece of paper.

Q.—When did you receive that bowl? A.—Before I made the *post-mortem*.

A.—Were you present at the examination of the contents of the stomach? A.—On the first evening; it was made on the 5th May; the principal test was Marclus', which is the best test that can be applied; the test was applied to the white powder in the stomach, and we found arsenic; there was not less than a drachm; on Tuesday evening we made an analysis of the contents of the bowl and found arsenic.

Q.—About what quantity? A.—I cannot say; in my opinion, undoubtedly the cause of her death was from arsenic; I did not examine the sugar.

Cross-examined—I have made five or six post mortem examinations where death was caused by arsenic; I made the *post mortem* in this case about 48 hours after death; the Coroner handed me the bowl in the Coroner's office, twenty minutes before I examined the body; the Coroner did not have a bowl in his hands when I came in; when I came in there were three persons to the office; the bowl in the Coroner's office stood on a table by the desk; he handed it to me and I wrapped it up in a piece of brown paper which was in a case in the office; I did not examine the paper particularly; I could not find any place to lock the bowl up, and so I took it and hid it under a lot of papers in the office, in a cupboard; that room was not locked; I pnt half a dozen newspapers over the bowl; I returned in three-quarters of an hour; I looked at the bowl and saw that it was safe, and then went up to Dr. McCready's; I saw the bowl three hours afterwards in the cupboard, in the same position in which I left it; the paper had not been disturbed; I took the bowl to my office and locked it up in my drawer; there is one person in my office, but he had no access to the drawer; at 9 o'clock I took it up to Dr. McCready; I examined the rags on which the contents of the stomach were placed and found them clean; the appearances that would result from antimony and arsenic when analyzed, would be nearly the same.

Benjamin McCready further examined. On the 5th of May Dr. Uhl brought me the bowl and a spoon; from my examination of the contents of the body there can be no possible doubt that arsenic was in the stomach; from the fluids and the contents of the stomach we produced four drachms of arsenic; fifteen or twenty grains would produce death; on taking arsenic the patient feels as though the abdomen were on fire and vomiting is incessant; the patient complains of its grittiness when swallowed; I would attribute but little importance to blue spots on the body after death; I made a separate analysis of the contents of the bowl and the spoon together; the bowl and the spoon were nearly clean, and there was no dry powder upon them, but a dirty substance was scraped from them, and the proper analysis having been made, arsenic was discovered; about two or three grains of matter were taken from the bowl and the spoon, and nearly all of that was arsenic.

Cross-examined—I have analyzed but one stomach before this; I examined the contents of the bowl on the 10th May; Dr. Uhl brought me the bowl on the 5th of May, and I locked it up.

To the Court—I have some doubt whether there was arsenic in the bowl and spoon in sufficient quantity to produce death; arsenic is never generated in the stomach.

To Mr. Spencer—Arsenic is not considered to be corrosive; as a general thing I should think that liquids would relieve the patient.

To Mr. Blunt—After taking the quantity of arsenic that was found in this woman's stomach, death would ensue in from 24 to 30 hours.

Mary Campbell, recalled—When I last saw that her gums were raw, she asked her husband to get a candle and look at her mouth, and he did so, and said that it was not so bad as she said; was; he then asked her if she had eaten anything, and she said that she had taken a few mouthfuls of tea which I had prepared for her; I toasted a piece of bread, and she put some of the bread in the tea, after drinking a little of the tea. (Witness identified the bowl and spoon.)

I made the tea myself; I used the brown sugar which was taken to the inquest; I insisted she should take more before he came, but she could not, and I put the bowl on the stove; the stove had no fire in it; when he came in, it was in the same place, with the toast in it; I drank some of the same tea and sugar which was in the bowl; I used tea out of the same teapot from which I poured the tea into the bowl; he took hold of the bowl and tasted the tea and said it was not sweet enough, and she said she did not want anymore sugar in it, as it made her thirsty, and she could not use it; he then asked her if she wanted anything, to which she replied in the negative; I then told him that a little of the best port wine would strengthen her, and he said, "Yes, that is right," and told me to go for it; I did so, and returned in about ten minutes, when I found him sitting on the bed-side with my baby on his lap, I gave her a little of the wine in a tumbler; she did not wish it, but on his insisting that she should drink it she drank about a tablespoonful of it; when I came in the half slice of toast in the tea had been broken up and stirred in with the tea, and the spoon was in the middle of the bowl; when I left, the half slice of toast was whole on the top of the tea; when I left the bowl was nearly full; he then took the bowl after I had but the wine away and asked if there was any sugar, and Mrs. Williams replied there was plenty; I got the sugar jar and held it up, and he shook the spoon a few times in it nut it into the sugar; he then took one spoonful of sugar and mixed it with the tea and toast; he then said that he would feed her with that as she had often fed him; she then laid on the bed on her back, and he gave her one spoonful and then told her that she could not take it that way but had better sit up; she then sit up and he gave her a few spoonfuls more, and she said to him, "Andrew, dear, I cannot take any more;" he said that she must take it, as it would strengthen her a good deal; he said if she would only take that from him he would buy her a splendid dress and a new hat; she then put her hand round his neck and kissed him; she had nearly drank all the tea and then said to me, "Mrs. Campbell, you ought to examine your sugar;" I asked her what was the matter with it, and she said it was all sand; I then looked at her, and it was like the cracking of salt under her teeth, and he was scraping the bowl and giving her what was left of it; she took it all; he gave her all; he then set the bowl on my trunk and came back to the bedside and said, "Mrs. Campbell, you did not take any of the wine," and he got up and poured some in the tumbler; I told him then I did not care for the wine; I drank it, and he then put a spoonful in the tumbler and gave it to his wife; he then was going to leave, and she told him then that on Friday she would be able to go after her money to the Hall; he said she would not be able to go; she said she would be able to go on the forenoon on Friday for it, as she felt better then; I said it would be better to let her go for the sake of the air, as it was but a little distance off; he then said he would call on the forenoon of Friday to see how she was, and that if she was not able to go he would bring the money himself; as he was leaving, he said he would ask the doctor when I became acquainted with her; he came to see her when in City Hall-place; he came to see her in Duane-street; he came on last day of April; she told me she was going on board the ship to see her husband; she did not return Saturday; when we went out on the Saturday before her death, she was in proper health; she returned on Sunday morning; she then appeared as if she had been laid in the grave—she could not have looked worse; I fixed the bed, and she got right into bed; she complained of pain and said she felt awful; she told me that she felt miserable, and I replied that she had been drinking more grog; she stated that her whole frame seemed as if it was on fire, and her heart felt awful; on the day she returned, her husband called to see her, and she was in bed; when he came in she was no glad to see him that she rose up and put on some of her things; she then gave me fifty cents and told me to go out and get her some apples and candies; when he came in, the wife told him that I had said she had been drinking some liqoor, and he said that she had not been drinking anything; I then went ont for the things, and brought them in, gave them to the deceased, and the deceased gave them to the prisoner; I was absent about five minutes; I put the apples and candy on the trunk, and deceased handed them to him; she vomited during the whole Snnday, both day and night, and when she took any water, which she was continually calling for, he brought it up; he did not stop very long on Sunday; I did not notice their conversation particularly; on Monday, a little before 2 o'clock, the Doctor came; the prisoner was there on Monday in the afternoon; he told her then that he had left $10 at the City Hall for her to pay her weekly; he said he would call again, and did so on the Monday evening, at 8 o'clock; she was no better then, and was vomiting all the time; she told him then that she had felt awful ever since she had tasted what he had given to her in a pitcher; he then told her that it was the water that she had drank that made her feel so bad; she then missed for a water, and he would not let her have any; she then told him to leave, as it was time for him to go, but he said there was time enough; he then went down stairs, and brought up some butter, a loaf, and some sponge-cake; he ate most of it himself; he offered her some, but she could not eat it; she was frequently asking for water, but he would not let her have any; she then asked him to lie down when he would not go; it was a far advanced period of the night at this time, and he would not leave, so that he should prevent her forgetting water; he laid down; I slept in the same room; he remained all night; she, during the night, wanted water, and he seemingly would be asleep, and when she attempted to get out of bed to get water he prevented her; at 5 o'clock on Tuesday he left my room; he did not come on Tuesday; deceased was in the same condition on Tuesday as on Sunday and Monday, vomiting all the time; he came on Wednesday about 6½ o'clock in the afternoon; on Wednesday she felt better and was up by seven in the morning; when he came she was in bed and I was talking with her; when he came in he asked her how she felt, and she replied that she felt no better; he set down by the bedside, and she took hold of his hand and put it on her heart, and said that the pain was all aronnd her heart, and she felt as if she was all on fire; she told him to look at her gums, and that her gums were all raw.

Benjamin W. McCready—I am a physician and have been a graduate of medicine for 20 years; I have lectured on Toxicology; Dr. Uhl requested me to analyze a human stomach, with two bottles with the contents, which were labelled and sealed.

At the desire of Mr. Spencer, the avidence of this witness was discontinned until Dr. Uhl had been examined.

Dr. David Uhl deposed—I am a physician; I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Rose Williams; Coroner Wilhelm's deputy, Dr. Richardson, assisted me; I did so on the 5th of May, at No. 58 Duane-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock; I found the woman lying in bed, her limbs were rigid and contracted; she had purple spots aronnd the mouth, and on other parts of the face; there was a slight bruise on the left leg, below the knee, and no other violence on the body; I then proceeded to make the post-mortem; on opening the chest from the neck down, I found the lungs congested; the heart was healthy, but filled with clotted blood; I then tied both ends of the stomach, and laid it on a clean rag, on the floor; I then examined the intestines, and laid a portion of them by the stomach; I then took ont the liver; I took the contents of the stomach and emptied them into two pint bottles, and sealed them up; the fluid I emptied into them contained a large quantity of white powder, which was in large cakes; the *mucus membrane* was inflamed; I pnt the stomach and liver in a cloth, and sewed up the body; I then went to the Coroner's, and labeled the bottles; the stomach also contained a large quantity of this white powder; I then took the stomach, bottles and liver to Dr. McCready; he was not in, and I waited until he came in, and I delivered them over to him personally, in the same state in which they were when I took them from the body; the Coroner gave me the bowl, which I did not take up to McCready's because I could not carry it; I locked it up, and took it to him in the evening.

Q.—I did you notice the appearance of the bowl when you received it? (Objected to.) A.—I received the bowl at the Coroner's office.

Q.—In what condition was it? A.—There was a very white substance on the inside of the bowl, which I carefully scraped, and tied the bowl up in a piece of paper.

Q.—When did you receive that bowl? A.—Before I made the *post-mortem*.

A.—Were you present at the examination of the contents of the stomach? A.—On the first evening; it was made on the 5th May; the principal test was Marclus', which is the best test that can be applied; the test was applied to the white powder in the stomach, and we found arsenic; there was not less than a drachm; on Tuesday evening we made an analysis of the contents of the bowl and found arsenic.

Q.—About what quantity? A.—I cannot say; in my opinion, undoubtedly the cause of her death was from arsenic; I did not examine the sugar.

Cross-examined—I have made five or six post mortem examinations where death was caused by arsenic; I made the *post mortem* in this case about 48 hours after death; the Coroner handed me the bowl in the Coroner's office, twenty minutes before I examined the body; the Coroner did not have a bowl in his hands when I came in; when I came in there were three persons to the office; the bowl in the Coroner's office stood on a table by the desk; he handed it to me and I wrapped it up in a piece of brown paper which was in a case in the office; I did not examine the paper particularly; I could not find any place to lock the bowl up, and so I took it and hid it under a lot of papers in the office, in a cupboard; that room was not locked; I pnt half a dozen newspapers over the bowl; I returned in three-quarters of an hour; I looked at the bowl and saw that it was safe, and then went up to Dr. McCready's; I saw the bowl three hours afterwards in the cupboard, in the same position in which I left it; the paper had not been disturbed; I took the bowl to my office and locked it up in my drawer; there is one person in my office, but he had no access to the drawer; at 9 o'clock I took it up to Dr. McCready; I examined the rags on which the contents of the stomach were placed and found them clean; the appearances that would result from antimony and arsenic when analyzed, would be nearly the same.

Benjamin McCready further examined. On the 5th of May Dr. Uhl brought me the bowl and a spoon; from my examination of the contents of the body there can be no possible doubt that arsenic was in the stomach; from the fluids and the contents of the stomach we produced four drachms of arsenic; fifteen or twenty grains would produce death; on taking arsenic the patient feels as though the abdomen were on fire and vomiting is incessant; the patient complains of its grittiness when swallowed; I would attribute but little importance to blue spots on the body after death; I made a separate analysis of the contents of the bowl and the spoon together; the bowl and the spoon were nearly clean, and there was no dry powder upon them, but a dirty substance was scraped from them, and the proper analysis having been made, arsenic was discovered; about two or three grains of matter were taken from the bowl and the spoon, and nearly all of that was arsenic.

Cross-examined—I have analyzed but one stomach before this; I examined the contents of the bowl on the 10th May; Dr. Uhl brought me the bowl on the 5th of May, and I locked it up.

To the Court—I have some doubt whether there was arsenic in the bowl and spoon in sufficient quantity to produce death; arsenic is never generated in the stomach.

To Mr. Spencer—Arsenic is not considered to be corrosive; as a general thing I should think that liquids would relieve the patient.

To Mr. Blunt—After taking the quantity of arsenic that was found in this woman's stomach, death would ensue in from 24 to 30 hours.

Mary Campbell, recalled—When I last saw that her gums were raw, she asked her husband to get a candle and look at her mouth, and he did so, and said that it was not so bad as she said; was; he then asked her if she had eaten anything, and she said that she had taken a few mouthfuls of tea which I had prepared for her; I toasted a piece of bread, and she put some of the bread in the tea, after drinking a little of the tea. (Witness identified the bowl and spoon.)

I made the tea myself; I used the brown sugar which was taken to the inquest; I insisted she should take more before he came, but she could not, and I put the bowl on the stove; the stove had no fire in it; when he came in, it was in the same place, with the toast in it; I drank some of the same tea and sugar which was in the bowl; I used tea out of the same teapot from which I poured the tea into the bowl; he took hold of the bowl and tasted the tea and said it was not sweet enough, and she said she did not want anymore sugar in it, as it made her thirsty, and she could not use it; he then asked her if she wanted anything, to which she replied in the negative; I then told him that a little of the best port wine would strengthen her, and he said, "Yes, that is right," and told me to go for it; I did so, and returned in about ten minutes, when I found him sitting on the bed-side with my baby on his lap, I gave her a little of the wine in a tumbler; she did not wish it, but on his insisting that she should drink it she drank about a tablespoonful of it; when I came in the half slice of toast in the tea had been broken up and stirred in with the tea, and the spoon was in the middle of the bowl; when I left, the half slice of toast was whole on the top of the tea; when I left the bowl was nearly full; he then took the bowl after I had but the wine away and asked if there was any sugar, and Mrs. Williams replied there was plenty; I got the sugar jar and held it up, and he shook the spoon a few times in it nut it into the sugar; he then took one spoonful of sugar and mixed it with the tea and toast; he then said that he would feed her with that as she had often fed him; she then laid on the bed on her back, and he gave her one spoonful and then told her that she could not take it that way but had better sit up; she then sit up and he gave her a few spoonfuls more, and she said to him, "Andrew, dear, I cannot take any more;" he said that she must take it, as it would strengthen her a good deal; he said if she would only take that from him he would buy her a splendid dress and a new hat; she then put her hand round his neck and kissed him; she had nearly drank all the tea and then said to me, "Mrs. Campbell, you ought to examine your sugar;" I asked her what was the matter with it, and she said it was all sand; I then looked at her, and it was like the cracking of salt under her teeth, and he was scraping the bowl and giving her what was left of it; she took it all; he gave her all; he then set the bowl on my trunk and came back to the bedside and said, "Mrs. Campbell, you did not take any of the wine," and he got up and poured some in the tumbler; I told him then I did not care for the wine; I drank it, and he then put a spoonful in the tumbler and gave it to his wife; he then was going to leave, and she told him then that on Friday she would be able to go after her money to the Hall; he said she would not be able to go; she said she would be able to go on the forenoon on Friday for it, as she felt better then; I said it would be better to let her go for the sake of the air, as it was but a little distance off; he then said he would call on the forenoon of Friday to see how she was, and that if she was not able to go he would bring the money himself; as he was leaving, he said he would ask the doctor when I became acquainted with her; he came to see her when in City Hall-place; he came to see her in Duane-street; he came on last day of April; she told me she was going on board the ship to see her husband; she did not return Saturday; when we went out on the Saturday before her death, she was in proper health; she returned on Sunday morning; she then appeared as if she had been laid in the grave—she could not have looked worse; I fixed the bed, and she got right into bed; she complained of pain and said she felt awful; she told me that she felt miserable, and I replied that she had been drinking more grog; she stated that her whole frame seemed as if it was on fire, and her heart felt awful; on the day she returned, her husband called to see her, and she was in bed; when he came in she was no glad to see him that she rose up and put on some of her things; she then gave me fifty cents and told me to go out and get her some apples and candies; when he came in, the wife told him that I had said she had been drinking some liqoor, and he said that she had not been drinking anything; I then went ont for the things, and brought them in, gave them to the deceased, and the deceased gave them to the prisoner; I was absent about five minutes; I put the apples and candy on the trunk, and deceased handed them to him; she vomited during the whole Snnday, both day and night, and when she took any water, which she was continually calling for, he brought it up; he did not stop very long on Sunday; I did not notice their conversation particularly; on Monday, a little before 2 o'clock, the Doctor came; the prisoner was there on Monday in the afternoon; he told her then that he had left $10 at the City Hall for her to pay her weekly; he said he would call again, and did so on the Monday evening, at 8 o'clock; she was no better then, and was vomiting all the time; she told him then that she had felt awful ever since she had tasted what he had given to her in a pitcher; he then told her that it was the water that she had drank that made her feel so bad; she then missed for a water, and he would not let her have any; she then told him to leave, as it was time for him to go, but he said there was time enough; he then went down stairs, and brought up some butter, a loaf, and some sponge-cake; he ate most of it himself; he offered her some, but she could not eat it; she was frequently asking for water, but he would not let her have any; she then asked him to lie down when he would not go; it was a far advanced period of the night at this time, and he would not leave, so that he should prevent her forgetting water; he laid down; I slept in the same room; he remained all night; she, during the night, wanted water, and he seemingly would be asleep, and when she attempted to get out of bed to get water he prevented her; at 5 o'clock on Tuesday he left my room; he did not come on Tuesday; deceased was in the same condition on Tuesday as on Sunday and Monday, vomiting all the time; he came on Wednesday about 6½ o'clock in the afternoon; on Wednesday she felt better and was up by seven in the morning; when he came she was in bed and I was talking with her; when he came in he asked her how she felt, and she replied that she felt no better; he set down by the bedside, and she took hold of his hand and put it on her heart, and said that the pain was all aronnd her heart, and she felt as if she was all on fire; she told him to look at her gums, and that her gums were all raw.

Benjamin W. McCready—I am a physician and have been a graduate of medicine for 20 years; I have lectured on Toxicology; Dr. Uhl requested me to analyze a human stomach, with two bottles with the contents, which were labelled and sealed.

At the desire of Mr. Spencer, the avidence of this witness was discontinned until Dr. Uhl had been examined.

Dr. David Uhl deposed—I am a physician; I made a post-mortem examination of the body of Rose Williams; Coroner Wilhelm's deputy, Dr. Richardson, assisted me; I did so on the 5th of May, at No. 58 Duane-street, between 11 and 12 o'clock; I found the woman lying in bed, her limbs were rigid and contracted; she had purple spots aronnd the mouth, and on other parts of the face; there was a slight bruise on the left leg, below the knee, and no other violence on the body; I then proceeded to make the post-mortem; on opening the chest from the neck down, I found the lungs congested; the heart was healthy, but filled with clotted blood; I then tied both ends of the stomach, and laid it on a clean rag, on the floor; I then examined the intestines, and laid a portion of them by the stomach; I then took ont the liver; I took the contents of the stomach and emptied them into two pint bottles, and sealed them up; the fluid I emptied into them contained a large quantity of white powder, which was in large cakes; the *mucus membrane* was inflamed; I pnt the stomach and liver in a cloth, and sewed up the body; I then went to the Coroner's, and labeled the bottles; the stomach also contained a large quantity of this white powder; I then took the stomach, bottles and liver to Dr. McCready; he was not in, and I waited until he came in, and I delivered them over to him personally, in the same state in which they were when I took them from the body; the Coroner gave me the bowl, which I did not take up to McCready's because I could not carry it; I locked it up, and took it to him in the evening.

Q.—I did you notice the appearance of the bowl when you received it? (Objected to.) A.—I received the bowl at the Coroner's office.

Q.—In what condition was it? A.—There was a very white substance on the inside of the bowl, which I carefully scraped, and tied the bowl up in a piece of paper.

Q.—When did you receive that bowl? A.—Before I made the *post-mortem*.

A.—Were you present at the examination of the contents of the stomach? A.—On the first evening; it was made on the 5th May; the principal test was Marclus', which is the best test that can be applied; the test was applied to the white powder in the stomach, and we found arsenic; there was not less than a drachm; on Tuesday evening we made an analysis of the contents of the bowl and found arsenic.

Q.—About what quantity? A.—I cannot say; in my opinion, undoubtedly the cause of her death was from arsenic; I did not examine the sugar.

Cross-examined—I have made five or six post mortem examinations where death was caused by arsenic; I made the *post mortem* in this case about 48 hours after death; the Coroner handed me the bowl in the Coroner's office, twenty minutes before I examined the body; the Coroner did not have a bowl in his hands when I came in; when I came in there were three persons to the office; the bowl in the Coroner's office stood on a table by the desk; he handed it to me and I wrapped it up in a piece of brown paper which was in a case in the office; I did not examine the paper particularly; I could not find any place to lock the bowl up, and so I took it and hid it under a lot of papers in the office, in a cupboard; that room was not locked; I pnt half a dozen newspapers over the bowl; I returned in three-quarters of an hour; I looked at the bowl and saw that it was safe, and then went up to Dr. McCready's; I saw the bowl three hours afterwards in the cupboard, in the same position in which I left it; the paper had not been disturbed; I took the bowl to my office and locked it up in my drawer; there is one person in my office, but he had no access to the drawer; at 9 o'clock I took it up to Dr. McCready; I examined the rags on which the contents of the stomach were placed and found them clean; the appearances that would result from antimony and arsenic when analyzed, would be nearly the same.

Benjamin McCready further examined. On the 5th of May Dr. Uhl brought me the bowl and a spoon; from my examination of the contents of the body there can be no possible doubt that arsenic was in the stomach; from the fluids and the contents of the stomach we produced four drachms of arsenic; fifteen or twenty grains would produce death; on taking arsenic the patient feels as though the abdomen were on fire and vomiting is incessant; the patient complains of its grittiness when swallowed; I would attribute but little importance to blue spots on the body after death; I made a separate analysis of the contents of the bowl and the spoon together; the bowl and the spoon were nearly clean, and there was no dry powder upon them, but a dirty substance was scraped from them, and the proper analysis having been made, arsenic was discovered; about two or three grains of matter were taken from the bowl and the spoon, and nearly all of that was arsenic.

Cross-examined—I have analyzed but one stomach before this; I examined the contents of the bowl on the 10th May; Dr. Uhl brought me the bowl on the 5th of May, and I locked it up.

To the Court—I have some doubt whether there was arsenic in the bowl and spoon in sufficient quantity to produce death; arsenic is never generated in the stomach.

To Mr. Spencer—Arsenic is not considered to be corrosive; as a general thing I should think that liquids would relieve the patient.

To Mr. Blunt—After taking the quantity of arsenic that was found in this woman's stomach, death would ensue in from 24 to 30 hours.

Mary Campbell, recalled—When I last saw that her gums were raw, she asked her husband to get a candle and look at her mouth, and he did so, and said that it was not so bad as she said; was; he then asked her if she had eaten anything, and she said that she had taken a few mouthfuls of tea which I had prepared for her; I toasted a piece of bread, and she put some of the bread in the tea, after drinking a little of the tea. (Witness identified the bowl and spoon.)

I made the tea myself; I used the brown sugar which was taken to the inquest; I insisted she should take more before he came, but she could not, and I put the bowl on the stove; the stove had no fire in it; when he came in, it was in the same place, with the toast in it; I drank some of the same tea and sugar which was in the bowl; I used tea out of the same teapot from which I poured the tea into the bowl; he took hold of the bowl and tasted the tea and said it was not sweet enough, and she said she did not

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The Post-Office Department and the New-York and Erie Railroad.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, May 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your articles of this morning you state that this Company has refused to carry mails by any but our accommodation train, which leaves here at 8 o'clock A. M.

Permit me to correct you in this. We carry Great Western mails to Dunkirk as usual, but have refused to carry *way mails* upon our through Express trains, for which we have no contract with the Post-Office Department, but have done so for the accommodation of the villages upon the line of our road. There being no mail agents upon our through Express trains, way mails have been delivered by our own men, and in doing so, it has sometimes happened that *through* bags have been carried past destination, for which the Post-Office Department has charged us fines to a considerable amount.

Under these circumstances we have refused to continue the arrangement.

Our regular mail train leaves New-York at 8½ A. M., by which mails are delivered at all stations upon our road. Respectfully yours, D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

As our paragraph yesterday related solely to the inconveniences which our subscribers *along the line* of the Erie Railroad would sustain from the new arrangement, it is fully confirmed by the above note. It was no part of our purpose to censure the Erie Railroad Company for the course they have taken; on the contrary, they seem to have simply discontinued a service which they were not obliged to render, when they found that it involved them in trouble with the Government. But the Post-Office Department ought to make some arrangement with the Company which will remedy the evil. At present the delivery of mail matter is delayed from four to twenty-four hours beyond the proper time. We send daily not far from 3,000 papers by mail to various points upon the line of the Road, and to sections supplied from distributing offices on the route. A very large portion of these papers will now be delayed from half to a whole day by this change. The same inconvenience is, of course, experienced by other papers, and in fact by the whole business community.

We trust the Postmaster General will give this matter his immediate attention. In the meantime our subscribers must accept this explanation as our apology for delay in the delivery of the TIMES.

Cuban Annexation—Southern Plans of Empire.

The *Journal of Commerce*, which enjoys the distinction of being the only reputable and influential paper in this City which favors the Nebraska bill, styles the TIMES an *Abolition* journal. The *Journal* professes to use language and apply epithets with some regard to accuracy; and it must be aware that in no sense of the word is the TIMES an Abolition paper. It has never favored the abolition of Slavery, nor has it ever countenanced the schemes of those who would invoke the power of the General Government to interfere with it in any way. But it *does* resist the extension of its political power. It does oppose all legislation which seeks to give the slaveholding interest the predominance in our national councils, and to render all the other interests of this Republic subordinate and subservient to it. This is a very different thing from Abolition. It has no connection with it; and nothing but a very reckless purpose to excite odium against an opponent can lead the *Journal* to confound the two.

We resist the Nebraska bill because it is part of this great scheme for extending and perpetuating the supremacy of the Slave Power. And now we desire our readers not to forget that the dominant slaveholding class at the South have purposes *with respect to Cuba*, which in their bearing on the policy openly avowed by that class, are of even more importance than the Nebraska outrage. They desire the possession of that island for the sole and only purpose of strengthening the political power of Slavery—of chaining forever the government of the nation to the triumphant car of Slavery domination and Slavery extension. With Cuba annexed as a Slave State, they think the Federal Government, the whole power of the Union, must come under their control forever—the North must entirely succumb, or else secede from the Union. They contemplate the contingency of a disruption of the Union. The Richmond *Enquirer*, it will be remembered, expressly so declares, and says that in such an event and with Cuba as a member of a great Southern Confederacy, Slavery might bid defiance to all its enemies.

But it is not their policy that the disruption of the Union should take place till Cuba is brought into it as a new Slave State. They cannot effect this without the aid of the Union. The South, by itself, with three millions of slaves at home to look after, without ships, without naval force, could not hold the Island against Spain, backed by England and France. The Free States must be used to help them. The Federal Government must accomplish the work for the use and behoof of the Slaveholding Power. Then the Union may go, unless it can be kept as a pliant tool—a useful bearer of burdens—hewing wood and drawing water for the South. With Cuba, the South believes it could set up for a naval power.

But the South does not want Cuba to come into the Union as a Free State. Were Cuba a Free State now, the South would resist its admission. Of course. Yet the South sees danger precisely in this direction. It is afraid that Slavery may be abolished by the Spanish Government. But for this Mr. SLIDELL would not be in such hot haste to pick a quarrel with Spain forthwith—to get up a show of revolt in Cuba, and to repeal the neutrality laws in favor of the brigands who might incite it. But for this the matter might be let slumber till the Nebraska outrage were fairly consummated. But it will not do to wait, lest Cuba become a Free State before she comes into the Union. Her becoming a Free State must, at all events, be prevented. The pear must be plucked, therefore, even if it be not quite ripe and ready to drop into our hands.

The policy of the dominant slaveholding power at the South is regardless, far seeing wide reaching. It should be boldly faced before it be too late. Why should the Free States, with fifteen millions of people, prostrate themselves at the feet of the South, with its six millions of whites, and only three hundred thousand of them slaveholders, only to be spurned and kicked for their abject submission. *The Slaveholding Power is preparing for a disruption of the Union, by making the Union, while it lasts, an instrument of extending and consolidating a Slave Empire that can stand without the Union.* All its plans are laid. All converge upon this great object. The Nebraska bill must open to Slavery a territory larger than all the old thirteen States together: Cuba must be had, and Mexico must be had—insuring the command of the Gulf, and the control of our present routes to the Pacific; a Southern railway from Charleston to the lower part of California must be had, the treaty-making power of the Union must secure the route, and the millions of the Federal treasury must pay for it. Mexico, all that remains of it, is expected in due time to fall under the same system of absorption as that by which we have already gained such vast accession to our territories out of her. Thus the Gulf trade, the South American trade, and the trade of California, will fall into their hands. Meantime, the four thousand miles of railways which converge from all the Northwest and Western North to Cincinnati, must minister to the four thousand miles of railways already made or in progress, which, diverging from that great and greatly growing city, will bring its trade to Southern ports. Then the conquest of St. Domingo and its reduction to Slavery. Then alliance with Brazil to reopen the African Slave-trade: and so in fine to establish the empire of Slavery from its present Northernmost line to the Southernmost point of the American Continent.

This, in the way of briefest sketch, is undoubtedly the policy of the Slaveholding Power. These are its plans, gigantic but well considered, firmly resolved.

Will the North wake up, and put forth its rightful power to defeat, (as it can, if it will,) their successful accomplishment? Will it rise and take possession of the Government for itself, and use its constitutional powers to protect its own just rights? Will the North prepare a little for the contingency long thought of, frequently threatened, but never till of late so coolly and so widely talked of by the South—the dissolution of the Union? God avert such a contingency! But it will never be averted by the North shutting its eyes and stopping its ears to all the sights and sounds that undeniably betoken its preparation at the South. To look to the worst, to prepare for the worst, is but the dictate of the commonest prudence in a case like this. When we say God avert the contingency of a disruption of the Union, it is from no weak fears for ourselves. The North can do without the South far better than the South can do without the North. But such a contingency would be like the opening of a dreadful apocalyptic seal to the South—a prelude of long woes. Slavery is destined to go down. Let the South be sure of that. Sooner or later the day of its extinction must come. These violent, unscrupulous attempts to widen its extent and deepen its hold, do but protract its final day, and render its death throes more terrible to those involved in the vortex of its expiring flukes. Slavery must die out. It is the destiny written against it. To hold, to govern, and to treat well the slaves among us now, until some way for enfranchisement, safe and salutary for both parties, be opened, is doubtless the duty of all good men whom circumstances have made slaveholders at present. But to extend the institution, to establish a great and lasting Free Republic on the basis of Slavery—that is another thing. It is a thing that can never be. God and the great ages are against it. All the history of the past is against it. Not the barbarians from the frozen North destroyed the old Roman Empire of the West. They were but as a push of the hand against a rotten edifice ready to crumble. It was Slavery that wrought its decay; that prepared its fall. There is not a historical fact of clearer demonstration than this. The spirit of the Present, and the genius of the Coming age, are against Slavery and the extension of Slavery. The moral sense of mankind is against it. It ill comports with the golden rule, in the way mankind will obstinately persist in construing it. It ill suits with Democratic pretensions about equal rights. It is at variance with the great master idea of the age—LIBERTY—an idea which, ever beating in the human heart, seems destined to be the cardinal idea of the coming age, the centre around which all the energetic action of the age throughout the civilized world is to rally—at all events, an idea which must and will have full scope and uncontrolled development in this country. And so even if Slavery did not in its economical, its social, and its moral workings, contain the seeds of slow but certain decay and dissolution to any State in which it exists; it would be hard for it to stand up solitary against the moral sense of mankind, to face alone the reprobation of the world—unsupported too by that firm consciousness of being in the right, which makes the true confessor heroic to endure.

Santa Anna's Troubles.

An announcement of a severe shock of earthquake, felt in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th instant, which continued over fifty seconds, is the fitting introduction to a long account of the condition of Mexican affairs, published in the newspapers of New-Orleans, and republished in this morning's TIMES.

The report brought by the *George Law*, a few days since, prepared us for the reception of other important news relative to the opposing armies, under SANTA ANNA and ALVAREZ, at Acapulco. The intelligence concerning their recent movements varies considerably, but that which seems most entitled to credit is unfavorable to the success of SANTA ANNA. It would appear that ALVAREZ, in this campaign, has proven the better General. The policy of ALVAREZ is now said to have been from the commencement to draw his opponent within the mountain gorges, and then to fall upon and destroy him. The number of retreats made by ALVAREZ doubtless gives cause for believing such to have been his policy, as some of them were made without sufficient reason, other than the one suggested; and to sustain this opinion the chronology of the changes of position and their apparent cause are given in the papers from which we have taken our account. On the 9th ultimo, SANTA ANNA's army arrived at Cajones and found that ALVAREZ's forces had abandoned it. On the 14th the advanced guard came up with the retreating army at Tierra Colorado, and on the 13th, the whole army appeared before Puerto del Coquillo, which was then defended by 1,200 men, under VILLAREAL. After an action of three hours' duration, VILLAREAL abandoned his position, and fled up the adjacent ravines, and ALVAREZ fell back upon Acapulco. This movement was considered by the friends of SANTA ANNA as favorable to him. The absence, however, of all official reports from SANTA ANNA, for a considerable time, gives weight to the account that he has been completely surrounded, and probably beaten by the army of ALVAREZ. But on this point there is still some doubt. A rumor—the latest—was afloat at the time the steamer *Texas* was leaving Vera Cruz, that a battle had been fought, and that SANTA ANNA had been successful. No particulars were given. It was not stated whether the battle took place at or near Acapulco; and, on a careful scrutiny, was considered as bearing internal evidence of being fictitious.

But besides this, and supposing SANTA ANNA has not yet been beaten, his troubles are thickening around him. VICENTE VEGA is reported as having raised the standard of rebellion, on the 17th ultimo, at the Hacienda of Santa Teresa, and to have attempted a *coup de main* against Albereas and Sanaaro. And in addition to this, the establishment of a Provisional Government is talked of at home.

From these, and many other facts given in the accounts, it will readily be perceived that the present condition of Mexico, and the prospects of SANTA ANNA, are not the most cheerful.

The death of Gen. BRAVO, who was one of the heroes of the revolution which overthrew the dominion of Spain in Mexico, is mentioned among other miscellaneous intelligence.

The Ward Case Once More—Mr. Crittenden's Volunteer Speech.

We publish this morning *in full*, Mr. CRITTENDEN'S argument in defence of MATT. F. WARD for the murder of Prof. BUTLER. We do this partly on account of its intrinsic interest, and partly because it presents WARD'S claim to an acquittal from the crime of murder in the strongest possible light. If *this* argument does not clear him in the public mind, it may safely be inferred that his guilt is beyond controversy. In ability, ingenuity and eloquence it is eminently worthy of its distinguished author. And we feel quite sure that by giving it a place in our columns, we shall conclusively vindicate our disposition to render equal and exact justice to all the actors in this deplorable tragedy.

As we remarked yesterday, the facts in this case are so clear as to defy the utmost efforts of sophistry, to present them in any light which will justify the verdict rendered. Mr. CRITTENDEN'S whole argument rests on the theory that BUTLER struck WARD first,—and that WARD shot him *in self-defence*. The only evidence to sustain this assumption is that of ROBERT J. WARD, an accomplice, standing by and aiding and abetting the crime, and under indictment at the moment of testifying as an accessory,—and the declaration of one BARLOW that BUTLER *told him* that he struck WARD first. ROBERT WARD'S testimony ought not to have been admitted at all, and BARLOW'S is directly and distinctly impeached by half a dozen other witnesses. Yet *this* is the evidence on which the whole defence is made to turn. The facts that WARD sought the interview,—that he sought it with a hostile, though possibly not a murderous, intent,—that he armed himself for it and took an armed assistant,—that he rejected BUTLER'S offer to give the desired explanation in private,—that he purposely and grossly insulted him, and *invited* an attack,—that he addressed him in language which he believed would elicit a blow,—these are facts which of themselves would establish, in any dispassionate and unbiassed judgment, the high criminality of the deed. Yet in the face of them all, the jury pronounced the homicide to be *no offence at all*.

In refutation of statements recently published in Western papers, Mr. CRITTENDEN very distinctly states that his "services in this case *were volunteered*." He says:

"I had known him from his boyhood—I had known his family from mine. And if, in the recollections of the past—in the memory of our early intercourse—in the ties that bound us together, I thought there was sufficient cause to render it proper, whose business is it? Whom does it concern, but my client and myself? I *am* a volunteer—I offered my services—they were accepted, and I have given them in this feeble way."

We doubt whether the public judgment will ratify this opinion. It was Mr. CRITTENDEN'S *influence*,—his personal and political reputation,—the weight of his fame and public honors, that were thus voluntarily thrown into the scale, already weighed down by wealth, social position and a most formidable array of legal counsel,—*against* the claims of justice for a poor man, a schoolmaster, without influential friends, who had been mercilessly shot without provocation, and under circumstances that should have stirred the sympathies of every manly heart. We cannot consider it to Mr. CRITTENDEN'S honor that his services were volunteered, when justice did not need them, *against* such a victim of such a crime.

We have given Mr. CRITTENDEN'S speech as it was reported for the WARDS. A note from Mr. RICHARDSON, the reporter, will be found on another page, denying our statement of yesterday that he was engaged to prepare this report "subject to their direction." He states that their only expressed desire was, to have a "full, accurate and impartial report." We make the correction with pleasure,—observing merely that our information was from a gentleman from Cincinnati, who claimed to be personally cognizant of the facts which he professed to state. We do not doubt the accuracy and impartiality of the report, so far as the testimony is concerned, which does not differ, in any substantial particular, from the report published by the Louisville *Courier*, and copied in full in the DAILY TIMES of April 27. But it is not a *full* report of all the proceedings, since, while all the speeches for the defence,—those of Mr. MARSHALL, Gov. HELM, Mr. WOLFE, and Mr. CRITTENDEN,—are given at length, only one is given of all for the prosecution, and that is Mr. ALLEN'S. The argument of Mr. CARPENTER, who was the leading counsel for the prosecution, as well as those of Mr. HARRIS and of Mr. GIBSON are entirely suppressed. So far as the testimony is concerned, the report is certified by ALEXANDER WALKER, Esq., Editor of the New-Orleans *Delta*; THOMAS D. BROWN, Clerk of the Hardin Court, and WM. ALEXANDER, Esq., a member of the Bar, to be "full, impartial and accurate in every particular."

The Report makes a pamphlet of nearly two hundred pages, and will be published by the APPLETONS to-morrow.

Rights of the Minority.

The National *Intelligencer* vindicates the opponents of the Nebraska bill in the House of Representatives, from the charge of "factious opposition" in having availed themselves of the rules of the House to resist and defeat the attempt to stop debate on the bill. It states that the rules are made for the protection of minorities against the absolutism of the majority, and that resort to them in such cases is very much like the resort of the President to the *veto* power, to arrest a measure which he disapproves. In both cases—that of a resisting minority, and of a resisting President—each acts legally, and each under the authority of law. The *Intelligencer* adds:

We could cite many instances in which propositions have been defeated by this sort of resistance on the part of the minority. We have seen the House kept all night long from coming to a decision on a measure, and ultimately defeating it, by forty members retiring behind the bar when the question was put, to prevent a quorum, and alternately coming in on a call to make a quorum, then going out on the question, so to leave the House without a quorum; and these, we may add, were all Democratic members; but they were not denounced by the press as factionists or *infamous*, as one paper denounces the opponents of the Nebraska bill. No longer, indeed, than four years ago, we saw a most important bill—infinitely transcending the Nebraska bill in intrinsic interest—defeated in the Senate by its opponents availing themselves of this privilege—not in resistance to a restriction on the freedom of debate, but in debating the session out, and so defeating the measure. These were also Democratic members; and though their course was the subject of deep regret, nobody thought fit to pronounce them "*factionists*" or "*infamous*."

On the occasion last referred to, Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, then Senator from Mississippi, resented in the most indignant terms the rebuke attempted to be administered to him for thus exercising his privilege. The following paragraph, from his remarks should be read, and their spirit acted upon, by the opponents of the Nebraska bill in the House:

"I say, then, that it is unjust and offensive to arraign the minority because they do not bow with submissive neck to receive the yoke of the majority wherever they chose to impose it. If this is a land of freedom; if we are worthy of those from whom we derive our political independence, it is not because we are in the minority that we will sacrifice our rights to dictation, however haughty the dictator may be.

"Sir, if I stood here alone, and had the power to check the passage of that bill, though the thunderbolt of all the indignation which has been forced were levelled at my head, I would meet it as the steeple meets the storm. I would be found, if it were possible for me, alone to defeat such a corrupt scheme for plunder as this, and leave it to others to count the cost." * * * * *

"I claim for the minority the protection of the parliamentary rules. I assert it as a right, valuable and dear to the minority as any they possess. Is it unfair in a Government of limited powers, of a carefully devised system of checks and balances, and forms of proceeding designed to secure them, *or a minority to resort to the parliamentary advantage, which under the rules of the body they possess, to prevent a dominant majority from forcing upon them measures violative of their sense of right and constitutional opinions?* If this is unfairness, I admit the charge. Can there be any duty more sacred, any obligation more imperious to an honest man, than the maintenance of his principles? It is for that the pure statesman sacrifices his political ambition. It is for that alone I esteem it honorable to live as a public man."

Who Govern?

It is a question among physiologists whether the heart or the capillary vessels do most toward supporting the circulation of the blood. One would not suppose that there need be any such question. The heart does all the beating,—its thumps are recognized under the ribs every moment. If one's courage gives out, his heart fails him. If the heart is diseased, there is a rush for the doctor in quick haste. But who knows anything of the capillaries? Who, to be in the fashion, ever has a disease of the capillaries? Yet is it a mooted question—one to which the writers on such such subjects return with vigor, ever fresh and ever new, so equally balanced are the authorities.

Careless observers would conclude that without a doubt the great centre of political action and power in our country, was in Congress;—that in Washington was its rendezvous;—that what the assembled members enacted must be of necessity the land's law and the people's policy. Congress does indeed make the noise and command all the attention. But, after all, it is or is not powerful according as it utters the aggregated "small voices" of the people. Probably no body so often forgets this fact as Congress itself. But it cannot forget it long without hazard. When it looks for motives of action to other considerations than the honest sentiments of the people, as to gifts that the Executive may hold in its hands,—when it comes to represent the wishes of a President or the dictates of Cabinets, an outraged people will be early disposed to repudiate it and select a new one. We would remind our members, that though they may enact laws that insult humanity and shame our past history, there is a higher power—a popular opinion at home that will repeal them. In quiet rural districts, in little villages, in secluded farm-houses, and in a thousand shops, are the men who think more than they talk, and whose thoughts crystallize into intelligent votes. In them, it is the beauty of our Constitution that the ultimate power resides, and they will not consent to such gross violations of time-honored compacts as are just now most wickedly insisted on. Violence and insubordination they do not admit among their arguments. Laws of the land they implicitly obey. But they do not permit such to be laws long, and they roll Lethean waves over the traitorous makers of them. Congress is the great gun, but the people furnish the ammunition. If Congress cleaves to its proper functions and behaves itself, there is great execution between them, and the piece is honored. But if the bore is untrue or there is any flaw, it is blown to flinders when the match is applied, and the newsboys cry its melancholy fate in the streets.

Congressional.

A resolution respecting the publication of the debates was discussed at considerable length in the the Senate yesterday, and resulted in a subscription for some five thousand additional copies of the *Globe* and Appendix. A message from the President was received in the House, in compliance with a request, transmitting copies of the Correspondence which has passed between this Government and foreign Governments, upon the rights accorded to neutrals, and the rights claimed by the belligerents in the war now pending in Europe. The Correspondence will be read with interest, although its purport has for some time been generally known.

Country-Houses.

This is the time of year when men going into the country and seeing how green and fresh and tempting its fields look, are apt to exchange their loose money for homesteads, and straightway fall to studying the fashion of house they shall build. One invests a dollar or two in a copy of *Downing's Cottage Residences*, and turns through its pages hopefully for a plan and specification to his mind. One consults his own taste and his wife's, and draws up an original design. One takes a Temple of Venns, cuts windows in its walls, and contrives where it will make bed-rooms, and where the kitchen shall be. Another's fancy runs to Gothic spires and pinnacles, and he stipulates for the erection of a house that would make a handsome monument in memory of a dead man. Now whatever it once was, Architecture is no longer one of the Fine Arts,—it has been promoted to a place among the useful ones. We want houses to live in—it is a degradation to build them to be looked at only. We want rooms to sleep in, to eat in, to be at home in, to receive our friends in. Why not build such houses as will answer these ends? It will be a point gained when men come into the habit of planning the inside first, and then of studying how they can most neatly and economically enclose it.

Our land is dotted all over with buildings that indicate equally a lack of taste and of sense. In every village, town and suburb, we have monuments to the blunders of our builders. Probably, the trouble is that most of those who have the taste to plan well, have not the money to elaborate their plans, while those who have the money lack experience, and don't know what they want. It strikes us that if a man is going from the City to the country, or is looking up a country-seat, he cannot do better than to buy and move into an old house. After he has occupied it with his family for a year or two he will know just what is lacking, and what changes will make it suit. Then let him call in the carpenters and masons, and make it suit. In eyes well educated, a house looks none the worse for being aged, so long as it is sound. And the old houses bear altering and amending marvellously well. If they leak or lean, and utterly fail to answer, then build with the advantages of the experience you have got,—suiting yourself exactly, and leaving the public to like or dislike, as their tastes dictate, and you will have such a house as suits the very temper and spirit of the TIMES.

☞ We understand that MATT. F. WARD has left Louisville and gone to his plantation in Arkansas, where he intends to remain until the public excitement against him in Louisville shall have subsided.

THE CHAMBERS-STREET ACCIDENT.—The unfortunate boy who was seriously injured by the falling of old building, at No. 43 Chambers-street, has since died at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner did not hold the inquest, in consequence of the name and residence yet being unknown. Information of the lad's appearance can be obtained by calling on Mr. PARISE, Clerk to the Coroners.

☞ "A Subscriber" desires us to call the attention of the Street Inspector to the condition of *Second-street*, in the Seventeenth Ward—which, he says, has been cleaned but once within the last two months, and is now in a state seriously prejudicial to comfort and to health. The Inspector will please consider himself notified accordingly.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—CHAS. KNAPP, aged 20 years, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad was thrown off the car yesterday morning near Piermont, and was killed.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY.—S. & M. E TOWLE & CO. have recently bought at auction for cash, 5,000 Lace and Muslin Window Curtains, in tambour, application and floss-work, less than they cost to land which can be sold lower than by any house in the trade. Also, on hand 10,000 yards of Lace and Muslin Drapery.

FRENCH TOILET AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.—500 Toilet and Marseilles Quilts of superior quality, from 20s. to $3. Just received, an invoice of Summer Quilts 9s. 4d. to 12s., adapted to hotel and boarding-house use.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS AND BARNSLEY SHEETINGS—Of the best manufacture; imported Scotch and Irish Satin Demesks, Brunsley Diapers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Towelling, Barnsley Sheeting, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 11-4, warranted all linen. These goods were bought before the recent advance in price, and are 40 per cent. less than usual prices. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

For Ladies Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

SILKS, SHAWLS—AT COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st., a magnificent stock of rich Striped and Plaid Silks, from 50 cents, up; India Silks in choicest style and best manufacture; French Foulards for Summer Dresses at 4s. per yard. S. & M. E. TOWLE will open to-day 10 cases of heavy Canton Crape Shawls, plain and richly embroidered, which they have recently bought to close a consignment, 33 per cent. less than retail prices; also, 500 Plain, Wool and Silk Fringed Thibet Shawls, in all colors. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

EDUCATION.—WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL FOR Boys, No. 7 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. Principal department, number limited to 22; primary department, 20. The situation of this school is convenient to residents in the vicinity of Union and Madison-squares. There are a few vacancies, owing to the removal of some pupils from the City.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY—All who want the best goods at the lowest prices, should call at the OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers. Established in the year 1823.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL ONE-horse carriage, made for City use, by one of the best makers. It will accommodate four persons. Price $225. Can be seen at the livery-stable corner 4th-av. and 25th-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF the Port Byron *Gazette*:

CONSUMPTIVES, READ.—It is contrary to our practice to puff patent Medicines and quack Doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS' HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for Consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack Doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, whilst pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS' plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. B. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 126 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by Express.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets,
Rich Velvets of every style,
Rich Tapestry, from 9s. to 12s. per yard,
Rich Brussels, 8s.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.

PETERSON & HUMPREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO inform their friends and those in want of a good article of Clothing, suited to the season, that they have removed from No. 148 William to No. 111 Fulton, extending through to No. 50 Ann-st., where we are offering a large stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, made with the strictest regard to service. We think our styles and fitting equal to best. We invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident that our system of small advance and always giving a good article, will meet the approbation of purchasers.

HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from auction a large lot of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they offer at the following low rates:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpet, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods at equally low prices.

SEWING MACHINES.—IF THE PUBLIC WISH TO purchase Sewing Machines which they can use without danger of any conflicting patent claims, and at the same time have the best Machine ever devised, let them buy one of our new single-threaded Machines, which are secured by the undisputed patent granted to Morey & Johnson in 1849. As improved by I. M. SINGER, these Machines cannot be equaled. Examine and be convinced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

JOHN GREASON, OF No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., has a splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, floor and table Oil Cloths, with all the etceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American Borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloths and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

HARRY HAZEL'S NEW NAUTICAL NOVEL APpears in the *Yankee Privateer* this week. It is called THE FLYING YANKEE; OR, THE CRUISE OF THE CLIPPERS. Everybody is fascinated with it. Single copies, 4 cents; $2 per annum. J. JONES, Publisher, No. 2 Water-st., Boston; and by DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st., and at all the News Depots.

HORSES, PONIES, CARRIAGES, &c.—THE property of a private gentleman removed for convenience of sale from 10th-st. to the Atlantic Stables. The strongest guarantee will be given with every horse. They will be sold by A. H. NICOLAY, on SATURDAY, May 20, (having been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, from Tuesday.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—STEPHEN & BREED, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 404 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their splendid stock of wall paper and decorations, just landing, and for sale, wholesale or retail at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind, promptly executed by their thoroughly competent workmen.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) is an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec. 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schweder & Co.) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 150 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

HOW DO THEY DO IT?—HOW VERY RICH AND pompous people enjoy themselves we know not; but if you wish to enjoy relief from a cold, cough, sore throat, or shortness of breath, try BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. 25 cents per box. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL sell THIS DAY, May 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Houses and Lots on Sackett and Quincy-sts., and Classon-av., Brooklyn. Also, very desirable cottage-built House and Lot in Mount Vernon. Titles perfect and terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SMITH, KNAPP & CO., No. 254 Broadway, (opposite City Hall) desiring to reduce their large stock of goods before making their Fall importations, are now offering their entire stock of choice Carpetings and Oil Cloths at greatly reduced prices—affording a rare opportunity to customers to make good selections at great bargains.

CARPETING FOR LADIES.—THE RICHEST GOODS at low prices, can be found at No. 372 Bowery, where all varieties of rich Medallion, Mosaic, Three-ply, Ingrain and Brussels carpeting, and all new patterns soon as issued, are received. Ladies will greatly add to their comfort by making a note of this, and calling on WRIGHT & BAILEY.

BROADWAY OUTDONE!—MR. BENNETT'S Editorial of Monday's *Herald* is conclusive evidence!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, sells Medallion Carpets, same as sold on Broadway, $2 75 and $3; Velvets 13s., 14s., and 15s; Tapestry, 9s., 10s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.; oil cloths, 2s 6d., 3s., 4s. to 8s. per yard.

PRINTED MUSLINS.—WE WILL OFFER THIS morning 10,000 yards of French Printed Muslins at 12½ cts., which we have just received from auction. Also, white printed Organdies at 1s 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s., worth double the above prices. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

RAFFERTY & LEASK'S DAGUERREAN HATS ARE all the go among gentlemen who want fashionable hats at reasonable prices, and receive a life-like picture without additional charge. Wide-awake Hats, Children's Hats and Caps, &c., &c., for the season. No. 57 Chatham-st., and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED WHEN SUMMER Clothing is wanted; and the place to buy well-made garments at fair prices, and where no deviation is permitted, is at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S Clothing House, No. 441 Broadway. Purchasers are respectfully invited to give them a call.

MERCHANTS' READ.—THE WELL KNOWN AND popular proprietress of the celebrated Manhattan Hotel and Dining Saloon, will be happy to see her old patrons at her new Saloon, No. 119 Chambers-st., which is fitted superbly. The cooking department will be superintended as usual, by Mrs. Fish.

THE FAIRY HAT—NOT INTENDED AS A COMpliment to the Fairy Light Guard, but to the season, KNOX has thus entitled a most light, fascinating, and dashing article. If you want a superior hat make him a visit. Price only four dollars. Call either at No. 533 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-street.

BAREGES! BAREGES!!—JUST RECEIVED, A large assortment of rich Bareges, which we are preparing to sell at a reduction of 50 per cent from cost of importation. Also, Barege Robes, at $10; worth $20. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

MEALIO'S HATS.—DRAB BEAVERS FOR SUMmer wear, pronounced by connoisseurs the most graceful of any worn; Summer hats of all kinds, styles, and qualities. An examination respectfully solicited. MEALIO, corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

WORTH ATTENTION.—WELL MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the season, of the best material and styles, now offered at the lowest rates; all articles guaranteed. EDWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emporium, No. 108 Fulton-st.

NEW PLAIN SILKS AT 50 CENTS PER YARD, worth 75 cents. Rich Striped do. at 62 cents, worth $1. Heavy plain do. at 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per pair. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

IRON FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, &c., No. 9 Canal-st.—Common and ornamental, plain and folding bedsteads of all kinds at lowest prices; spring hair and husk mattresses and bedding. J. M. CROMWELL.

BEEBE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS No. 156 Broadway. Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, and Beaver Cassimere Hats Gents' and Youths Summer Hats and Caps of every description.

HOWARD'S PRACTICE REPOR

THE "KNOW-NOTHING" EXCITEMENT.

Investigation of the Charges of Burglary.

Interesting Proceedings in Court.

BEFORE JUSTICE OSBORNE.

A great crowd of people assembled yesterday in the old Court of Sessions room at the Tombs, to hear the evidence in the case of burglary charged against Messrs. WILKINSON SLEIGHT, CHARLES B. ALLEN, and BENJAMIN B. MORRIS, who stood charged with burglariously entering the room of Mr. ELLIOT, No. 81 Nassau-street, and taking therefrom a trunk containing property belonging to Mr. ELLIOT.

The examination was made before Justice OSBORNE.

After the Court was opened, Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, for the defence, moved the discharge of the defendants on the ground that no burglary was disclosed in the affidavits, and that if there was any ground for an action against the defendants, it was simply for a trespass.

The Court overruled the motion.

Examination of Eugene Ferris—Question—Do you see the persons referred to in your affidavit, who were carrying a trunk on the night of the 13th of May, from the premises No. 81 Nassau-street? *Answer*—My impression is that I see them, but I am not so sure that I would swear to them.

Q.—Point out the men to whom you referred.

Mr. Russel objected, on the ground that his answer would be but a matter of opinion, as witness did not pretend to identify the men.

The Court admitted the question.

A.—My impression is that the two gentlemen next to Mr. Schaffer, (Mr. Charles Allen and Mr. A. K. Maynard) are two of the number; I do not recognize the third.

Q.—What time of the night did you see the three men carry away the trunk? A.—Five minutes past 12 o'clock.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Wilkinson Sleight? A.—I do not.

Q.—Will you point out the two men whom you think were of the three? Q.—(Witness again pointed out Messrs. Allen and Maynard.) In the day time I saw the gentlemen about 1 o'clock at Elliot's office; but I cannot say that Mr. Elliot was at home.

Q.—Can you state whether the men who were carrying the trunk were the same men whom you saw at 1 o'clock. A.—I am satisfied that they were.

Q.—Did you speak to the men who were carrying the trunk? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to them, and what was their reply? A.—I told them to hold on, and asked them where they were taking the trunk to at that time of the night; they said it was all right, and as I recognized them to be the same men who were there during the day time, I supposed it was.

Q.—How was the front door of the premises of No. 81 Nassau-street secured that night? A.—It was not locked then; the servant girl was washing the stairs; her name was Ellen Eubright.

Q.—Did you examine the door of room No. 19, Mr. Elliot's office, either that night or the next morning? A.—I did on the next morning, about 9 o'clock.

Q.—Describe the condition of that door. A.—The part where the bolt shoots into the door was forced off.

Q.—Previous to the night of the 13th, had you been in Elliot's room? A.—I had, but not for some time before; Mr. Elliot moved in there on May 1.

Q.—On what floor or what part of the building did you meet these men? A.—On the back part of the stairway, opposite Elliot's office.

Q.—Where did they go with the trunk? A.—They left the premises with the trunk; they went out of the front door of that building.

Cross-examined—Q.—Did you follow them? A.—I did not.

Q.—What were you doing when you first saw the men? A.—I was called out of bed by the girl, who said that the man in No. 19 was moving out; she then told me that Mr. Elliot was not there, but that three men were carrying off the trunk; I went to bed about 10 o'clock; my wife got up also when I did.

Q.—Did your wife go into the hall? A.—She did not.

Q.—How do you know that the girl was washing the stairs when these men moved the trunk? A.—I saw her; I had not seen her after 10 o'clock, before the trunk was taken.

Q.—Was there any other person in your room at the time than yourself and wife when the girl called to you, as here stated? A.—Two small daughters, 8 and 11 years of age; they were sleeping.

Q.—How near were you to these men who had the trunk? A.—About ten feet; I was standing on the stairs about midway, and they were on the floor below me.

Q.—Did they stop when you spoke to them? A.—I think that all three turned around so that I recognized them as the three men I had seen during the day; the girl had a light on the stairs.

Q.—Did you have any light burning from the time you went to bed that night until you saw the trunk going out the door? A.—I most always have a light burning in my room, but cannot say that I had one burning that night.

Q.—If a light was burning in your room that night, what kind of a light was it? A.—A candle.

Q.—Was the light that you speak of as being on the stairs, above or below the men? A.—One light was below suspended from the ceiling, and the girl had another washing the stairs.

Q.—Was she washing above or below you? A.—I cannot tell the exact spot where she was washing; I do not know but she had got through the work entirely.

Q.—When you went out were you dressed? A.—I had on my night-dress.

Q.—When you came out where did the light stand? A.—I think she had it in her hand; I do not know where she stood when I spoke to the men.

Q.—When you spoke to the men was the girl between you and the men? A.—She was not.

Q.—Did you closely examine any one of these men at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—Where were you principally on Saturday last? A.—No where in particular, but principally at Nos. 62 and 81 Nassau-street.

Q.—Were you in Elliot's room at all on Saturday? A.—I was not.

Q.—Where were you when you saw three men go into his room? A.—I was coming up the back stairs.

Q.—How were they trying to get in? A.—They were standing there as if in expectation of the door being opened; it being none of my business, I took no particular notice of them.

Q.—How was each of those three men standing at Elliot's door dressed? A.—I cannot be so particular as to that.

Q.—Was it not a fact that a good many men were calling on Mr. Elliott last week? A.—I don't know that, as I go to my business at 7, and don't go home until 1, and do not go back to business until 8 in the evening.

Q.—When you saw those three men at the door, did you take particular notice of their faces? A.—I took no more notice than I would of any other three men that I saw standing.

A.—How many offices of all kinds are there in that building? A.—About twenty-four; there are a good many occupants.

Q.—Had you any acquaintance with this Elliot previous to May 1? A.—I never saw him before April 10; he then hired of a tenant of mine, and since May has hired of me.

Mr. Phillips here announced that the matter would not be investigated with reference to a charge of burglary.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the names of the three men who called on Elliot except what you derived from Elliot himself? A.—I have not.

Q.—When did Elliot first tell you the names of those three men that called upon him on Saturday? A.—On my way to this Court the day I made my affidavit; I told him that I would not know the men if I met them in the street, and such is the case.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—Were the three men who took away that trunk, occupants of your building in Nassau-street? A.—They were not unless they occupied Mr. Elliot's apartment; they were not tenants of mine.

Q.—Did you see any men knock at Mr. Elliot's door on that day, besides those whom you have mentioned? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Are you positive that the men whom you saw leaving the premises that night with the trunk, are the same who were there that day at 1 o'clock? A.—Yes.

Cross-examination resumed—Q.—Do you say of your own knowledge that those three men whom you saw with the trunk were the same identical men that you patrad in the afternoon, and saw standing at Elliott's door? A.—It may be possible that I am mistaken, but I think it almost impossible I could be, for if I had a shadow of doubt I should have arrested them.

(Question repeated.) A.—I cannot tell you further than I have already done.

Q.—Did any of those men have on overcoats that afternoon? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did those three men whom you saw in the afternoon have whiskers and moustaches? A.—The three had large whiskers.

Q.—Did they appear sober in the afternoon? A.—I had no cause to think them otherwise; if they had been drunk I should have noticed it.

Q.—Can you describe any part of the dress of any one of those three men that you saw in the afternoon? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you describe any part of the dress of any of the three men that you saw with the trunk? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Had those three men with the trunk, whiskers or moustaches? A.—I believe that they had on the same whiskers that they had at one o'clock.

Q.—Had they overcoats on in the evening? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Were either yourself or your wife sick that evening? A.—We were not.

Q.—Do you know what that trunk contained? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know, of your own knowledge, when the three men that you saw obtained the trunk? A.—I do not.

Q.—Had you ever seen the trunk before? A.—I had not.

The Court adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

INCIDENTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The incidents which transpired at the Tombs during the investigation were very noticeable. An hour before the time arrived for the examination, hundreds of citizens wended their way to the Tombs. The apartments occupied by the Police Court were not large enough to admit one half the spectators then present. Judge OSBORNE accordingly directed the old chambers of the Court of General Sessions to be opened, but even that proved insufficient to accommodate more than two-thirds of the audience. However, those of the anxious hearers who were unable to squeeze through the crowd, patiently awaited their turn. The members of the Order manifested a good deal of feeling against the complainant. One exclaimed, "Why, the fellow ought to be hanged for betraying the secrets of his order." Another was heard to observe, "Well, he may be innocent;" and all sorts of exclamations were made. The great majority appeared to be favorable to the prisoners.

After Mr. ELLIOTT was excluded from the Court-room, he remained in the vestibule. To show how closely the movements of ELLIOTT were scrutinized, it was observed that while he listened to the cross-examination, he was copied by one of the crowd, who wrote these words on a piece of paper and sent it to Counsellor SCHAFFER: "That ELLIOTT stands outside, peeking through the door." The intruder was then ordered away by the officers, and he submitted without a word.

At a later period in the afternoon, Mr. ELLIOTT was engaged in explaining his position in the "Know Nothings" and a dozen other secret organizations, to which he is attached.

A VOICE—"What have they got agin ye?"

"Why, I'll tell you," replied ELLIOTT. "In the first place, they have declared their ability to prove that I was a Catholic Priest down in South Carolina, [laughter,] which I say is untrue."

AN OUTSIDER—"You carry the Cross of Crucifixion next to your heart."

Mr. ELLIOTT continued—"Yes, they call me a full-blooded Catholic and a traitor, because I carry a small cross in my bosom." Here he pulled a black wooden crucifix from his pocket, observing, (in an under tone,) "That can do no harm."

BY SEVERAL PERSONS—Well, that insignia is enough for any one to believe that you are a strong advocate of the Catholic faith.

During the afternoon, Mr. ELLIOTT exhibited an affidavit made by Mr. JOHNSTON, of this City, wherein he boldly charges one of the defendants (Dr. SLATE) with attempting to bribe the Governor of this State, for the purpose of obtaining a lucrative appointment. In glancing over the document, we find that the individual in question is accused of calling upon Governor SEYMOUR and threatening him with the vengeance of the "Know-Nothings" throughout the State, at the next election, in case of refusal to appoint the applicant as Health Officer, at the Quarantine at this port, in place of Dr. MERRIS, whose term had expired.

The following is the letter addressed to the Catholic Clergyman which produced this treble:

(Private.) * * * * April 29, 1854.

* * * * * SIR: You are no doubt aware of the existence of a society, wide-spread in its operation, working powerfully against the interests and influence of the Catholic Church. From present indications, it threatens the entire overthrow of Papist influence and Catholic institutions throughout the length and breadth of this Republic. Being desirous of benefiting myself and your cause, I make a tender of the whole mystery by which this society is now working, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. I say the whole, for, as an officer in the society, (and a high one at that,) I am in possession of all papers relating to its workings, and have, of course, correctly all the verbal intructions, pass-words and mysteries in all the degrees of this Order; and as I would be under the necessity of fleeing the country, or suffer death by an exposure, if you will promise to pay me what I ask, and send me a check for two hundred dollars to bear my expenses to that city, I will come on immediately.

A further detail of matters in this connection would be superfluous. "A hint to the wise," &c.

I feel confident that if you know all you would comply without hesitation, that a check may be made as early as possible. I am, Sir, &c.,

(Direct to) ——.

You will of course see the necessity of entire secrecy till you are in possession of all.

PARTICULARLY PRIVATE.

Answer immediately.

The fishermen of Swampscott are about to organize a company, with a capital of about $15,000, for the purpose of building a steam propeller of 100 tons, to be employed in making daily trips from the fishing ground to market with the proceeds of each day's catch.

The shad-catching season is now at its height in the Connecticut River, and unprecedented fortune is attending the fishermen at the head of shad navigation under the dam at Holyoke.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For benotifying the complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The National Disease of America.**—Dyspepsia, or Disordered Digestion, may be truly called the National Disease of America. Its symptoms are Headache, Giddiness, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Dimness of Vision, with motes and specs before the eyes, Itching of the Nostrils Dullness of Hearing and Roaring in the Ears, disagreeable taste in the mouth, constriction or weight about the chest, difficulty of breathing, sense of suffocation in lying down or ascending stairs, palpitation, pain or uneasiness about the heart, irregular or deficient appetite, sense of sinking at the stomach, acidity, heartburn, pain or fullness of the abdomen, and costiveness. Some of these symptoms always appear in Dyspepsia, and sometimes the same patient has many of them at the same time, or at different times. In order to check these Protean symptoms in their seat and source, viz.: deranged condition of the digestive functions, Dr. MCCLINTO K'S DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR combines the most valuable ingredients which the vegetable kingdom affords. One bottle has lately cured a case of ten years' standing. Taken in connection with the VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS, in cases where there is much costiveness, or with the ANTI BILIOUS PILLS, where the functions of the Liver are irregularly discharged, it will be found a most prompt and effectual remedy. Price, in pint bottles, $1. For sale, together with all of Professor MCCLINTOCK'S celebrated Family Medicines, by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., up stairs, and by Druggists generally.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Dr. Robert Hunter**, Author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with Cases successfully treated by Medicated Inhalations," in association with Dr. James Hunter, has taken up his residence at New-York, for the treatment of affections of the throat and lungs, to which branch of his profession he has for many years devoted exclusive attention. Office, No. 838 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st.

☞ **Anniversary** of the Allen-st. Youths' Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.—SUNDAY, May 20, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach a Missionary sermon at 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. L. SCUDDER, at 3 P. M. The evening exercises will commence at 7½, and consist of addresses by Rev. JESSE T. PECK and Rev. ABEL STEVENS. Rev. Bishop AMES will preside.

☞ **Notice**—The Seventh Anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the city of Brooklyn will be held in the Centenary Church of that city on FRIDAY EVENING, the 19th instant, at 7½ o'clock. One of the Bishops will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. J. F. PECK and Rev. J. E. WAKELEY. Those friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.—Merchants' Lodge, No. 150.**—Members of this Lodge are notified that their Lodge Room has been removed to the new Clinton Hall, 8th-st., Astor-place. A punctual attendance of members is requested on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. Per order of N. G.

JOSEPH WAIT, P. Secretary.

☞ **Damascus Encampment, I. O. of O. F.**—The members of Damascus Encampment are hereby notified of the removal from Odd Fellows' Hall, to No. 51 Division-st., where the meetings in future will be held on the 1st and 3d SATURDAY EVENINGS of each month. By order of

JOHN B. DORAN, Scribe.

☞ **Extension of the Bowery.**—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Westchester House, corner of Sowery and Broome-sts., on FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. All owners of property, lessees and others, interested in favor of this improvement, are requested to attend.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—About 22 years of age wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to marriage. If of rather pleasing countenance and good figure and disposition; has not wealth, but it is hoped is favored of sufficient means to make a comfortable home; wishes a companion who is healthy, warm hearted and frank in her disposition, having an intelligent mind along with general prudence and economy. None need answer who are particularly fashionable or ambitious to show off in fashionable society, or too nice to attend to household matters. Address, ANDREWS, Broadway Post-Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of twenty-seven years of age is desirous of forming the acquaintance of some agreeable, pretty and accomplished young lady, with the view to matrimony. Youth is a *sine qua non*. Any young lady possessing the above requisites, together with an affectionate heart and cultivated mind, desirous of forming the acquaintance of the advertiser, will please address CHARLES RANDALL, Broadway Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—With other papers, a note drawn by HORACE M. SMITH, payable to the order of J. MILTON SMITH, for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for three months, dated April 13, 1854. Thn finder will please leave it with J. MILTON SMITH, No. 30 Wall-st. All persons are forbidden to negotiate said note.

PIN LOST.—Lost, on Sunday morning last, between St. George's Church and Irving-place, a Gold Pin, in the form of a star, set with jet, and with hair. A suitable reward will be paid for thn same at No. 38 Irving-place.

KEMBLE HOUSE—No 45 East 19th-st., New-York, in the immediate vicinity of Union Park and the various railroad and omnibus routes. The proprietress of this large and commodious house would invite the particular attention of families from the South, and strangers visiting the City to the pleasant location of the Kemble House, and its advantageous position for both business and pleasure. In connection with the above she has also opened the Mansion House at Bloomingdale, corner of 80th-st. and overlooking the Hudson. This House occupies one of the most pleasant situations on the banks of the Hudson and enjoys peculiar facilities for rapid intercourse with the City. Applications for board should made to Mrs. KEMBLE, No. 45 E. 19th-st.

THE TURF.—NATIONAL COURSE, NEW-YORK.—By reference to the advertising columns of the *Herald*, it will be seen that a meeting of the members and those who wish to become members of the National Course Club, is requested on TUESDAY, the 23d inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 88 Prince-st., for the purpose of organization. Those who are desirous of encouraging the sports of the turf, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, will do well to attend and attach themselves to this Association. As Messrs. BOYDEN & CO. are expending so much money in our midst to this end, it is but the discharging of an obligation under which we rest to do so.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANOS.—"The Piano of McDONALD BROS. is an excellent instrument, new, ingenious and admirable." See official rewards. An assortment of superior toned 7-octave Pianos, at the lowest manufacturer's price for cash. Also, one second-hand 7-octave for $190, one do. for $225, one do. for $200, one 6-octave for $85. All warranted. Apply at the Warerooms, No. 296 Bowery. McDONALD BROS.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; understands baking. No objections to go with a family in the country for the season. Please call at No. 12 Amity-place. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Good references given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young French lady, (an Episcopalian) in a seminary or in a private family; would have no objection to take charge of a school. The best references will be given in New York, Philadelphia, and the South. Address Box No. 1,122 Philadelphia Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a stout, healthy young woman to do general housework. Is a first-rate washer and ironer; would assist in chamberwork; can attend to children. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 Norfolk-st., 4th floor, room No. 19.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; would do chamberwork and assist in washing; would take charge of children. Apply at present employer's, No. 200 7th-av., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman; is willing to work in any capacity at moderate wages; has not been long in this country. Can be well recommended by the family she is with. Apply for three days, at No. 32 Hammond-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference. No objections to go a short distance in the country with a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do the housework of a small private family. The best City reference can be seen for two days, at No. 135 West 13th-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to do plain sewing. Good City references given. Apply at No. 302½ West 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting. The best of City references given. Call at No. 93 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurser girls for housework and waiting girls; German and French servants, German and French coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters and mechanics, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COHNERTS establishment. No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SERVANTS.—A large number of servants—comprising a general assortment—are now wanting employment at C. B. MANN'S Office, Nos 54 6th-av. and 145 Bowery. These servants are well recommended, and willing to go into the country or City. Also, men and boys can be had for any respectable employment.

RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, in a small family, at No. 693 Houston-st. None but those with the best City references need apply.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, of collegiate education, desires any light respectable employment to occupy his evening hours; is used to copying. Address APPLICANT, *Times* office.

TWO FRENCH PROTESTANT LADIES—Who have much experience in tuition, wish to make some arrangement with families going to spend the Summer in the neighborhood of New-York, to teach two or three hours every day. Their course of instruction comprises all the English branches, with French, Music and Drawing. Families going to Staten Island would be preferred. Please address No. 241 4th-st. The best references will be given

TO AUCTIONEERS.—A competent salesman and general clerk, who can influence some sales, and in whom strict confidence can be placed, will be disengaged in a few days, and will accept of a situation on moderate terms. Address G. G. G., office of the *Daily Times*, stating where an interview can be had.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four salesmen at W. S. POND's dry goods store, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. Good hands only need apply.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

DESIGNER WANTED.—A first-class designer for Jeanins work, is wanted by the Manchester Print Works. Apply to C. H. DARLTON, Superintendent, care of J. C. Howe, No. 59 Broadway.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A skillful engraver on copper, for the West-Indies, (if he was speaking French it would be better.) Thn duties required with the business of the Bank. $2,500 per annum. Apply to ANTHONY A. Burgundy Hotel, No. 25 Walker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and bedrooms, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 23 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st., within two minutes' walk of The Washington Park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 7 West 20th-st. The house is handsomely situated, commands a full view of the harbor and bay, and only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Inquire at No. 35 Willow-place.

BOARDING.—A small private family, having more room than they require, will let a front room on third story, with pantries, gas, and privilege of bath, with breakfast and tea, to one or two single gentlemen. Refereoces exchanged. Apply at No. 170 East 20th-st, near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife can obtain board, with a large, desirable apartment on the second floor, by applying at No. 30 King-st. Also, furnished rooms for one or more single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms to let from the first of May, with or without board. The house has all the modern improvements. No. 259 Green-st., 3 doors from Clinton-place.

BOARDING—No 75 Warren-st. Breakfast and tea, with single or double rooms for gentlemen. Also, furnished rooms without Board. Baths in the House.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, a pleasant unfurnished back parlor, on the first floor; also, one on the second. Apply at No. 238 Spring-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Two pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, may be had in a private family, first block east of Broadway. Apply at No. 508 Houston-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private New-England family. Location unexcelled. About fifteen minutes' walk from either Fulton, Wall-st., or South Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply to No. 297 Bridge-st, near Willoughby; or of J. BUTLER, No. 231 Water-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A number of boarders may be accommodated for the Summer, in a private family about one mile from the Harlem Railroad, and 24 miles from the City. Conveyance to and from the railroad, if required. Also, stabling for horses. Address ROBERT C. CARPENTER, Chapaqua, Westchester Co., with reference.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a private family, where there are no other boarders, for a lady, two children and servant. Some place near the water, not far from a steamboat landing or railroad depôt, would be preferred. A house similarly situated and modernly furnished, would be still preferable. Address Box No. 306 Lower Post Office, with particulars as to terms, situation, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Elegant furnished rooms to let, to single gentlemen, with partial board, in a respectable private German family. The house is beautifully situated, commands a full view of the harbor and bay, and only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. and South Ferries. Inquire at No. 35 Willow-place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, together with a few single gentlemen, may find very desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 206 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Location desirable, and the comforts of a home offered.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st. near Smith-st.; apartments can be had in suits or separately by single gentlemen. The house is located 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries, and as pleasantly as any in Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 324 Henry-st., ten minutes walk from South Ferry.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18, 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—To let, a few very pleasant furnished rooms, to single gentlemen, with or without board, in a pleasantly located house with modern improvements, within a few minutes' walk of Atlantic Ferry. Apply at Dr. R. DULLON'S, No. 9 Cheever-place.

PARLOR TO LET.—A large, back parlor, on the first floor, to let to one or more gentlemen as a sleeping apartment. Rented and kept in good order at $4 per week. Or two or three gentlemen will be accommodated with partial board, at No. 19 Bethunn-st., Nnw-York. Reference required and given.

TWO PARLORS TO LET WITH BOARD—Neatly furnished, in a pleasant location, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 Allen-st. Reference exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let; large and small; furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Pond-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—Front room, bedroom, and pantries to let, on second floor, with board. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—On first and second floors, with board, in a modern-built house, with all improvements, gas, bath, &c. Apply No. 63 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 10 Nelson-place, only one block from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 6th-st. House contains gas, baths, &c., and will accommodate but a limited number of select gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 531 Hudson-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board to gentlemen only. Apply No. 4 Bond-st.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XVI.

Skill'd in the science which Lavater taught,
To study the heart's secrets by the *look*—
Our Julia Sabrestashe's meaning caught,
And read his wish as in an open book;
Is disgnant at the thought of being bought,
Her sylph-like frame, with strong emotion shook;
Tha rich blood to her dark brow made a rush,
And *redder than her* hair became her blush!

How much the beauty of a "sylph-like frame" is enhanced by a clear, white brilliant complexion is GOURAUD'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is the only article which will produce this satisfactory result, by the removal of tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, redness, roughness, salt rheum, or other cutaneous diseases.

The renowned preparations of DR. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained genuine at his original depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

3,000 COPIES SUBSCRIBED FOR AND SOLD IN ONE MONTH.—For sale THIS DAY by GEO. A. RICKE, No. 8 Nassau-st., New-York.

DELLESER'S INTEREST AND AVERAGE TABLES. A new method, combining accuracy, rapidity and simplicity by which interest on any amount for any period from one day to one year can be found at a glance, and for averaging accounts in a shorter time and with fewer figures than by any other method. To accountants and merchants this work will be invaluable.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MERCHANTS, &C.

We, the undersigned, have examined the specimens of "Delleser's Interest and Average Tables," and are of opinion that from the simplicity of their arrangement, showing at a glance the Interest and Equation of an account, they far surpass all other works of the kind ever before offered to the public. For the saving of a vast amount of labor, and from the simplicity, accuracy and rapidity with which calculations may be worked out, it is most invaluable. We therefore cordially recommend it to all merchants and accountants, as a work indispensable to the counting-room.

Howland & Aspinwall.	Beebe & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.	Hector Morrison, Cashier of
Alex. T. Stewart & Co.	Bank of Brooklyn.
Adams & Co.	J. H. Brower & Co
D. Appleton & Co.	George W. Powers & Co.
Charles H. Marshall & Co.	Joseph L. Lord, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—and others.
Edward K. Collins.	
A. P. Halsey, Cashier Bank of New-York.	

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1854.

Letter from Geo. R. Perkins, LL D., late Principal and Professor of Mathematics in the New-York State Normal School, and author of *Perkins' Mathematical Series*.

R. L. DELLESER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have attentively examined specimen pages of "Delleser's Interest and Average Tables." The arrangement of these Tables is new, and for simplicity and quntness they reflect much credit upon their author. What most highly recommends these Tables is their use in averaging accounts. For all practical purposes an account may be averaged by these Tables in far less time than by any other method with which I am acquainted. This will no doubt prove a popular work with accountants.

UTICA, May 4, 1854. GEO. R. PERKINS.

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Medical Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index; the whole illustrated with nearly three hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By JOEL SHEW, M. D. One large volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in library style. Published by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. This great work contains:

1. Anatomical, Physiological, and Hygienic Dissertations, illustrated with numerous engravings.
2. The Nature of Disease, Physiologically and Pathologically considered; Rules for Management in the Sick-room.
3. A Description of the various Diseases to which the Human body is subject, with methods of Prevention and Cure, on Hydropathic principles.
4. Management of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Fractures, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities. Illustrated.
5. The Diseases of Females, with Advices and Directions for Home Treatment concerning Menstruation, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the management of Infants.
6. The Water-Cure Process fully illustrated and explained; Temperature of Bath, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the Human System.
7. The Effects of Air, Exercise and Diet with especial reference to the treatment of chronic diseases.
8. The Drug-Practice contrasted with Hydropathic and Physiological Treatment.
9. Hydropathic Establishments; their Location, Formation, and Right Management.

The "New Hydropathic Family Physician" is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy. Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by mail, only $2 50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted in all the States.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION.—12mo., $1.

"It is not extravagant to say that we have read this charming volume with deep and thrilling interest, from beginning to end; and we venture to say that whoever reads the first chapter will read every one the book contains, and when it is finished he will feel that the time spent in perusal was not only pleasantly but *profitably* spent. Vara is first introduced to us at her childhood home, on one of the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Her parents are missionaries who have toiled in the service of their Lord on that far distant island of the sea for twelve long years. They have buried two of their children, and little Vara, (called by the name of the first heathen convert her father baptized,) a charming girl of ten years, with deep blue eyes and deer brown hair hanging in curls about her sweet face, is their only child. In order that her frail constitution may be strengthened by a cold climate, and also that she may be educated for the missionary work, these fond parents send her to the United States. Vara, adopted by a gentleman in New-York, and after having passed through severe trials and many hardships, having completed her education, is married and returns to her native isle. It is one of the most intensely interesting books of the kind we ever read. It cannot fail, we think, of doing much good, by correcting many false notions in the minds of many, in regard to missionaries, their trials, and their privileges, and encouraging forward their great and arduous work."—*Highland Eagle*

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

IN PRESS,

THINGS TO BE THOUGHT OF—By the author of "Little Things."

JAY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES

GRATITUDE—An Exposition of 103d Psalm, by Rev. JNO. STEVENSON.

MYRTLE WREATH—By MINNIE MYRTLE—Published THIS DAY—MYRTLE WREATH; OR, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED. By MINNIE MYRTLE; with illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo.; $1 25. This book contains a great variety of pieces, both grave and gay.

CONTENTS.

My Mother; Love and Money; The Unwelcome Baby; Thanksgiving in New-York; Neighbors; An Infant Playing with a Sunbeam; Yankee Courtship; My Children; The Drinking Heart; A Word for Woman; Solitary Musings upon Solitude; The False and True; Literary Women; A Brother's Love; Chapter on Love; Country Cousins; Our Baby; Husband's Soliloquy; An Irreligious Woman; The Bachelor's Bedroom; Little Match Girl; Hint to the Lords of Creation; Is She Happy? &c.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"Imagination and fancy have had little to do with those sketches; her motto is Truth. Wherever a story or incident is related, it is given as it actually occurred, and she has only exposed a little upon an untried path, in thinking it possible and proper to write True Love Stories."

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol.; 75c. and 50c.

PELOPONNESUS AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. By G. W. PECK. 1 vol.; $1.

SHELTON'S (F. W.) CRYSTALLINE. A new Romance. 1 vol.; 88c.

THE CZAR, HIS COURT AND PEOPLE. By J. S. MAXWELL. 1 vol.; $1.

BLOODSTONE. By DONALD MCLEOD. 1 vol., 12mo.; 75c.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BOOK FOR EVERY CHRISTIAN FAMILY.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have just published—

SACRED POEMS AND HYMNS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVOTION, by JAMES MONTGOMERY; with the Author's Latest Corrections, and an Introduction, by JOHN HOLLAND. 1 vol., 16mo.; beautifully printed in large type; 75 cents.

Montgomery, as a religious poet, has no equal among the living. The popularity of his hymns is bounded only by the limits of the English language. He is uniformly successful in what he attempts—always simple, natural, true; always accordant with the sympathies of ordinary minds—thoroughly Christian in all his feelings, all his thoughts, all

A Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

SIR: The unexpected distinction was conferred on the undersigned of having his humble name and supposed principles introduced by General CASS into the deliberations of the Senate of the United States and there discussed and to some extent championed, to a manner prejudicial to the sentiments and character of that humble individual, he begs leave to claim it as the privilege of a citizen to appeal from any denunciation, however eloquent, or from any hasty judgment even of that distinguished assembly—which ranks in his mind, and as he thinks ought to rank in the mind of the world, as the most honorable and dignified deliberative assembly on the earth—to the common sense and common justice of its individual members and of his fellow-citizens, without the slightest intention on his part to bias their impartial judgment one way or the other.

The undersigned begs leave to say that it is his intention to reply, through the medium of the public Press, to the great speech, so called, of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, the Hon. Mr. CASS.

Mr. CASS enumerates several cases which appeal directly to the most sacred feelings of the human heart. He is, as might naturally be expected in these particulars, on the side of human feelings. But the whole tone of his speech is calculated to leave the impression in the minds of his hearers when he spoke, and of his readers when he published, that the humble individual who has so unworthily been the occasion of a waste of precious public time, is opposed to the humane views of General CASS.

This would be an inference unwarranted by truth, and against which the undersigned begs leave to enter behehand an humble but firm protest.

There is only one question connected with this great speech of the honorable Senator from Michigan, which has given the undersigned the slightest pain. This is, that in reading the Senator's speech, it has occurred to the mind of this writer, th t General CASS, on deservedly honored by his country, and so highly esteemed, as well for his patriotic virtues as for reasons of private courtesy extended to the undersigned when the General was our distinguished representative at Paris, may have imagined that certain expressions in the letter on which he animadverts, may have been intended for personal application to himself.

I would beg leave to say now, that in the sacred presence of that conscience for which he so eloquently pleaded, I must assure him that when the letter was written, or before or since, it would be, and has been, and I trust ever will be, impossible for the undersigned to speak or write one syllable disparaging to the high character, honor, public or private integrity of General CASS.

At the same time, as a mark of the confidence of the undersigned in Senator CASS's impartial justice, and, indeed, in imitation of the General,s own free course in the great speech to which reference has already been made, the undersigned begs leave to say that, as far as God, and nature, and history, and philosophy, and the rights of nations, and the experience of human life may have enabled him to judge, and furnished him with means for analyzing the speech of our distinguished Senator, he shall claim the liberty of applying the tests rigidly, but most respectfully.

The undersigned, in addition, begs leave to say that he hopes, notwithstanding his numerous official engagements and duties, to be able to publish his remarks on General CASS's speech within ten, or at most fifteen days from this date.

The undersigned feels most deeply the disadvantages under which he must necessarily appear in venturing to review the dicta of so eminent a statesman as General CASS. General CASS is regarded, and I have no doubt deservedly, by almost a majority of the American people, as one of our most tried and most worthy statesmen. The undersigned, on the contrary, if he is known at all to any considerable portion of his countrymen, is known—so far as certain newspapers of disturbing knowledge—only as a narrow-minded, illiberal, bigoted adversary of the progress of our age, and the development of our institutions.

Under these circumstances, no one can feel more deeply than the subscriber, the disadvantageous position, the necessity of occupying which, the long meditated and deliberately arranged speech of Gen. CASS has imposed upon him, if he would not be forgetful of a reasonable measure of respect for himself and for his Catholic fellow-countrymen. For nearly a year and a half, Gen. CASS has been shedding the illuminations of his experienced intellect, and the concentrated powers of his broodiog mind on the letter which forms the staple of his great speech; and the undersigned hopes that he may be allowed the reasonable period already referred to for an opportunity to reply in answer to Gen. CASS, to statements, insinuations, innuendoes, and inferences, which he fears may be found in the Senator's speech, or deduced from it, calculated to lower the nudersigned in the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen, whether Se ators or private citizens.

† JOHN HUGHES, Archbishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1854.

Steamboat Troubles on Lake Champlain.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, of May 12.

The steamboat *Francis Saltus*, which has run as a line boat upon Lake Champlain for some years past, was purchased last Summer by Messrs. PLATT & VILAS, of Plattsburg, N. Y., for two companies who then owned and ran under one management the railroad from Plattsburg to Montreal. The boat, though registered in the names of the above mentioned gentlemen, was the property of those roads, the company which built the Canadian portion of the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad owning 29 of the 52 shares which represented the value of the boat, and the company which built the Plattsburg end of the road owning 23 shares. The Canadian company in the latter part of last Winter, were bought out by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, which owns the road from Montreal to Rouse's Point, and, with the rest of their property, transferred to the latter company the 29 shares of the boat property; which were subsequently conveyed to H. R. CAMPBELL, Esq., either in trust or by actual sale.

The Champlain and St. Lawrence Company found it for their interest to turn all the travel they could over their own road to Rouse's Point, and having made an exclusive arrangement with the boats of the Champlain Transportation Company, under the management of Mr. BUATON, they only needed the control of the *Saltus*, in order to have everything their own way, and cut off the Plattsburg Road from any share of the through travel. To such an arrangement the Plattsburg gentlemen objected, and having the *Saltus* in their possession, fitted her up with the intention of running her between Burlington and Plattsburg, in opposition to the *Sarnac* and for the benefit of the Plattsburg Road. She wintered in Shelburne Bay, and was all ready to come out, when an attachment in favor of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, from whom the boat was purchased last season, was laid on her by Mr. SMALLEY, acting as the holder of notes originally given by the Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Companies, for the boat, which notes were, however, not fully due.

The Plattsburg parties thereupon took the *Saltus* from under the attachment, by a writ of replevin, but were unable to remove her from the harbor, as a portion of her machinery had been taken out and secreted. They then procured an injunction from the Court of Chancery, forbidding further detention of the *Saltus* by the defendants, or molestation of the parties in the possession thereof. The defendants believing the injunction null, as it was issued by the Clerk of the County, took the boat and moved her to a less accessible position, and having procured another writ of replevin in favor of H. R. CAMPBELL, claimed the lawful possession of the boat, and were understood to be ready to prevent, by force, all attempts to remove her from the harbor.

On the 23d ult., a small steamer and sloop with something like a hundred men on board, came over to the harbor from Plattsburg. The steamer made fast to the *Saltus* and was about to tow her out, when the *Sarnac* fired, up and running across and cutting the tow-line, took a position which prevented further attempts at removal. That night the old steamers *Whitehall* and *Burlington* were sunk and the *Saltus* effectually blockaded. The foregoing proceedings were accompanied with an indefinite amount of hard words, high tempter, swearing, threats, show of clubs and pistols, &c., &c., on both sides, on which it is unnecessary to dwell.

An action for contempt of court was finally brought against sundry parties, and by the decision of Chancellor PECK, the defendants were declared to be in contempt, and were ordered to remove all obstructions, to restore the boat in 48 hours to the Plattsburg gentlemen, and pay all the damages and costs of the detention and the proceedings arising therefrom.

It is possible that an appeal may yet be allowed from that decision, in which event the case goes up to the Supreme Court. In the meantime we understand that the order of the Court has been complied with.

AN ERRING FAIR ONE CAUGHT.—A few mornings since, some little excitement was created among the ladies attached to FRANCONI's Hippodrome, stepping at the Merchants' Hotel, Cincinnati, by the sudden arrest of a young girl belonging to their tronpe, who had arrived from New-York the evening previous. It appears that on Wednesday a telegraphic dispatch had been received from a very respectable gentleman of Westfield, N. Y., stating that his daughter had been enticed from her home, and induced to join the Hippodrome tronpe by two females belonging to the establishment, and at the same time urging that she should be taken into custody and retained until he should arrive here. Two policemen were dispatched to meet the down train last night, who got on board the cars at Pendleton, and there saw the three fair ones, carefully stowed away. On arriving in the city, the ladies proceeded to Merchants' Hotel, (followed by the officers,) and there registering their names put up for the night. The officers, being too gallant to disturb them at such a late hour, waited until morning, when a policeman Minister had an interview with the fair runaway, told her his errand, and finally told her to accompany him up to the Mayor's office, where she went together with the other two ladies who were her traveling companions. The young girl, who is not yet sixteen years of age, is beautiful and prepossessing in appearance, of fine form and commanding figure, and without such a person as would make a Hippodrome attractive. She seemed disposed to follow the strange and hazardous life for which she had deserted home and relatives, and shed tears copiously when she found she was to be separated from her newformed friends. Mayor SHELDARDA deemed it advisable to commit her to the House of Refuge until the arrival of her father, which was done.—*Wilmington, N. C., Commercial.*

SHOCKING DEATH.—A shocking death took place at the CROSSMAN's, on Fifth below Mill-street, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The following are the particulars: WILLIAM HALL, a stout, hearty man, has been very intemperate for several weeks, and about one week since, became much used and quite ill in consequence, and confined to his bed. On Sunday last he was able to get up, and immediately set to get hold of his bottle of liquor, of which he drank freely. The result was a relapse and fits of delirium tremens. He was wild through the night, and frightfully haunted the family of Mr. CROSSMAN to kill him by shooting him in the sisters, or by giving him a dose of poison. About 11 o'clock he drew a dagger from his coat pocket, and stabbed himself three times in the breast, but not sufficient to cause death. His wounds were dressed by a physician, who also administered opium to him. Yesterday morning he was comparatively easier, until about 10 o'clock, when seized with another fit. He sprang from his bed, rushed towards the window, and, seizing an iron bed fastener, beat Mrs. C. and daughter, caught him by the legs, and prevented his falling. They next wanted to pull him back, and did not dare to let him go. In this position, the blood ran to his head, and when taken down by some good who came to the ladies' assistance, he was again seized with a violence for which no help could be rendered. Coroner NOBLE held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict, "Came to his death by the intemperance and exposure. Mr. HALL leaves a wife and child, who are at present residing in Kingston.—*Cin. Gazette, May 18th.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18.

$10,000	Indiana State 5's..	89	
1,150	Kentucky 6's.....	105½	
1,000	Erie Income B'ds	83	95
2,000	do	82½	
1,000	Erie Conv't B'ds '71	79½	
4,000	do	79	
2,000	Erie B'ds of '83	87½	
2,000	H.R 1st M'tge Bds.	102½	
1,000	Panama B'ds 1st s.	108	
5,000	Ill. Cen R.R. Bds	73	
7,000	do	77½	
2,000	do	77	
2,000	N.Y.Cen R.R. Bds.c	68	
3,000	do	88½	
1 000	do	88	
54	Manhattan Bank	119	
150	Del. & Hud. C. Co.s	113	
50	do	113½	
15	Hanover Bank	194	
25	Bank North America	100	
30	Ocean Bank	92	
360	Morris Canal	13½	
30	Manhattan Gas Co	136	
100	Canton Co	25	
100	do	25	
100	do	25	
21	Crystal Palace	30	
150	Nicarag. Tran. Co	25½	
200	do	25½	
30	Pennsylvania Coal Co	104	
50	do	104	
10	do	104	
100	do	104	
350	Cumberland Coal Co.	30	
150	do	29½	
50	do	29½	
200	do	29½	
600	do	30	
100	do	30	
150	do	30	
350	do	30	
200	do	29½	
250	do	29½	
200	Parker Vein Coal Co.	5½	
200	do	5½	
100	do	5½	
100	do	5½	

100	Potomac Copper Co..	3½	
700	Georgia Gold	1½	
100	Gold Hill Mine	10	3
200	Penn. & Lehigh Zinc Co	32	
50	do	30	
200	Gardiner Gold Mine's	2½	
100	do	3	
100	Caledonian Mining Co	4	
10	New-York Cen. R. R.	103½	
15	do	103½	
50	do	103½	
50	do	103½	
50	do	103½	
200	Erie Railroad	c 67½	
100	do	67½	
250	do	67½	
300	do	67½	
100	do	67½	
250	do	67½	
300	do	67½	
200	do	69	
550	do	69	
500	do	69	
650	Har em Railroad	23½	
200	do	50½	
100	Stonington R. R.	60½	
100	Reading R. R.	50¾	
100	do	53¾	
100	do	53¾	
100	do	53¾	
150	do	76	
100	do	76	
100	do	76	
100	do	53¾	
200	do	53¾	
100	do	53¾	
500	do	53¾	
10	Hudson River R. R..	64	
150	do	64	
100	Pacoima Railroad	10½	
100	do	10½	
10	Erie & N. E. R. R..	11½	
5	Clev. C. & Cin. R.R..	114½	
100	Ill. C. R. 5 per ct stk.	118	
24	Galena & Chi. R....	85	127
20	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	93½	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Marchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$5,000	Michigae Southern Railroad 7s
5,000	Great Western (Ill) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10s.
15,000	Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland R.R. 1st M...
15,000	Lyons, (Iowa,) Central Railroad 1st Mort 7s
5,000	Lyons, (Iowa,) Central Railroad 1st Mort.7s.
5,000	Bonds of Cedar County (Iowa) 6s
1,000	Buffalo and New-York City Railroad 7s
1,565	Draft by Henry P. Adams & Co., on, and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons, Iowa, Central R. R.
120	shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad
100	shares Merican Ocean Mail and Inland Co
20	shares Mechenics' Bank of Williamsburg
10	shares New-York Exchange Bank
166	shares Chatham Bank
50	shares St. Nicholas Bank
14	shares Eighth-avenue Bank
70	shares Firemen's Insurance Company
20	shares Steyvesnet Insurance Company
50	shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company
40	shares Washington Insurance Company
125	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company
100	shares Empire White Zinc Company
1000	shares Excelsior White Zinc Company
300	shares North River Miniog and Quarrying Company, (Vermont Marbles)
20	shares Fraucis' Metallic Life Boat Corporation
275	shares H. Gardiner Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Machine Company

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	San Francisco 6s.	101	
4,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bds	100½	
1,000	Erie Con. Bs, '71.	b30	80
10,000	do	79½	
2,000	Erie Bonds of '83	87	
1,500	Ill Cen R.R. Bs.	77½	
15,000	N Y Cen R R...	88	
15	Continental Bank	101½	
60	U. S. Trust Co	101½	
100	Long Island R. R.	27½	
200	do	27½	
100	Canton Company	25½	
100	do	25½	
100	do	25½	
100	do	25½	
100	do	25½	
100	do	25½	
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	30	
100	do	29½	
200	do	30½	
200	do	29½	
200	Harlem Railroad	50½	
3t	N. Y. Ceotral R. R.	104	

100	P'r Vein Coal Co.	s30	5½
100	do	s10	5½
200	do	b30	5½
150	Reading Railroad	s3	76½
100	do	s30	76½
400	do	b60	76½
200	do	s60	76½
100	Erie Railroad	s10	69
200	do	s30	69
250	do	s3	69
300	do	b60	69½
100	do	s10	69¾
100	do	s10	69¾
200	do	s60	68½
100	do	b3	69
200	do	s30	69
550	do	s3	69
500	do	b60	69½
150	do	s3	76
100	do	s3	76
100	do	c	76
100	do	s3	76
200	do	s60	76
100	do	s3	75½
500	do	s30	76½
100	do	b60	69½
100	do	s30	68½
100	do	b60	69½
100	do	b10	69
150	do	s30	68½
100	do	b30	69
200	do	b60	69¾
100	do	s30	68½
100	do	s3	68

Markets. *..Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continus is fair request at steady rates. There were 150 bbls. bought at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—This staple is represented by the Board of Brokers as "favoring buyers," from which, we suppose it just to infer that the market for it is better supplied and without firmness. The day's sales include only 1,347 bales,—798 te shippers, 369 to spinners, and 180 te speculators. We repeat the official list of current rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	11	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more abundant, while being only in very moderate demaed for the Eastere sod local trade, and not in any request for export, as shippers cannot afford to pay asking prices. Heuce, the tendency of the business is strongly downwards, as is evident from the material decline of 12½c.@18½c. ₱ bbl. in the value of the low and medium qualities, which has occurred since the publication of our last. The day's movements comprise 6,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @ 7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 7 75
State, common brands	8 — @ 8 12½
State, straight brands	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Western Mixed do	8 25 @ 8 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 37½ @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @ 11 —
Canadian in bell and drooping. About 1,800 bbl. Superfine, in bond, were procured, to-day, at $7 68½ ₱ bbl. Southern is more sought after, but is not deairer. There have been 4,500 bbls. taken at $8 50@$8 87½ for mixed to good brands; $8 87½@$9 for favorite; and $9 @$10 25 for fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.			

FRUIT—Some 400 boxes bunch Raisins realized $2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active, only because it is rather more freely offered, and at easier figures. The day's business consists of 4,000 bushels good Canadian White, in bond, at $2; 10,600 bushels prime red and Southern, at $1 95@$2; and 1,200 bushels inferior Western, at $1 60. Rye is unaltered: 2,000 bushels River fetched $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Barley is still scarce and needed; 900 bushels mixed were purchased from the railroad dépôt, at $1 18. Oats have not varied. Corn is in ample stock and lively demand, but very languid in price. The day's operations embrace 60,000 bushels, at 58c.@62c. for unsound; 64c.@68c. for Northern yellow; 65c @70c. for mixed Western; and 73c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are in pretty fair request and steady in prices. The day's sales reach 250 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.; 130 bags Rio do., at 11½c.@11½c.; 200 Laguayra do., at 11c. ₱ lb; 225 bbls New-Orleans Molasses at 32c.@34c. ₱ gallon; 600 hhds. do. Sugar, at 3½c.@4½c.; 825 Cuba do., at 4½c.@4½c.; 328 do. do., in bond for export, at 3½c.@3½c.; 250 boxes Havana, also in bond, for export, on terms not made public; and 30 boxes yellow do. do., at 6½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—River is plentier and more inquired for at 75c. @80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and quiet, at previous quotations.

METALS—No change has occurred in Copper to-day. Sales were reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $40, usual terms, ₱ ton; and 25 tons refined German Lead at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin are quiet, though firm.

OILS—We have heard of no important transactions since our last in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Some 12,000 gallons Linseed brought 92@94c. ₱ gallon, indicating a strengthening market for this article.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at former quotations. There were 450 bbls. obtained at $14 for Mess, and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are more abundant and on the decline, though being in fair request. Sales of 800 pkgs. pickled were effected to-day at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, at 5½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is freely dealt in at full prices. There have been 825 bbls. common to prime bought to-day at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef remains about the same, with sales of 350 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@ $12 for Country mess; $14@$14 50 for City and repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. We heard that 125 tcs. Prime Mess Beef were procured at $25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are without alteration.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of 125 tierces Fair to very Good, at $3 02½@$4 12½; and reported, (in addition,) of 260 tierces Prime, for export, at $4 37½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. These latter are, however, extreme rates, and not generally obtainable, excepting for small lots, wanted by the local tradn.

TOBACCO—Is attracting more attention, at previous figures. The day's business incindes 70 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@9c., and 70 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf on private termn.

WHISKY—There have been 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon—showing a less active, yet firmer market for this commodity.

WINES—Sales transpired of 15 qr. casks Port, at $1 15 ₱ gallon, and 50 hhds. Claret at $35, usual terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there was more offering, and the engagemente embraced 40,000 bush. Corn at 6½d. in bulk, and 7d. in ships' bags, ₱ buah., with 80 tons Lard at 25s. Cotton was quoted at 5-16d. ₱ lb., and Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For London, there were shipped 300 bbls. Beef, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. A vessel was taken no to load with Deals, at Bic, for London, at £7 2s. 6d.; another at Richibucto, for Liverpool, Hull, or Grimsby, at £7 10s., and another at St. Johns, for Hull, at £6 15s. Continental and California freights were unchauged.

PRAIRIE FIRE.—The St. Anthony *Express*, a newspaper published at St. Pauls, Minnesota, says that the citizens of that place had for several days been "enjoying" the spectacle of a prairie on fire. When evening sets in the whole eastern horizon is belted with a wall of flame, now shooting heavnward in vivid streaks, and again bending like a low reed before the blast. At one moment it rushes along with a hoarse roar, lapping up every blade and twig in its path, and in another it resembles the camp fires of a tented host, knotting every knoll and mound. As the red flame glares upward, now and deepling, now paling, it far surpasses in sublimity and grandeur the mightiest pyrotechnical efforts of man.

A JURY OF FEMALES.—In the year 1794, the body of a female was discovered in Newbury, under circumstances which rendered a coroner's inquest desirable. A jury of twelve women was called, and a copy of their verdict has been preserved. It was as follows:

"We judge according to our best light and contents, that the death of said Elizabeth was not by any violens or wrong done to her by any person or thing, but by some sudden stopping of her breath."

☞ $100,000 have been subscribed in Georgia towards the establishment of a line of steamers to run between Savannah and Havana.

THE NIAGARA FALLS HYDRAULIC CANAL.—Since the commencement of this work, about a year ago, it has progressed steadily, and as rapidly, as an economical plan of operations would seem to justify. It being one of the stipulations in the contract, that all the excavations shall be removed from the banks within a limited time, the contractors have wisely determined not to depnait any considerable portion of them there, but to dispose of them as the work progresses. This is done at the principal pit, at the west end of the job, by the use of dumping carts placed on a rail track leading to the edge of the great gorge of the river. There are now about 100 men employed on the work, who are distributed to three different pits. This is exclusivn of GARDNER's rock-drill) and we learn that the force will be increased to 150 as soon as preparations, now in progress, shall be completed for depositing the *debris* at the east end of the canal line. Should the season be a favorable one for work, we are assured that the whole excavations will be finished by the first day of January next. The whole length of the canal line, including the length of the basin, as conirncted for, is about 4,500 feet. Of this, 1,200 is already excavated down to grade, at the West, and in addition to which, the work done at other points, is estimated to be equal to 500 feet more. These facts show that the excavation is more than one-third done, and the expesditure, we are told, has now reached to about $50,000.—*Niagara Falls Gazette.*

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—It could hardly have been expected, after the affair at the Third Precinct yesterday afternoon, that riot and bloodshed would not occur. When a number of men, in the exercise of their legitimate and undonbted rights, are assailed with brickbats and fired upon from the windows of an adjacent house, it is not strange that their resentment should lead to excesses and serious results. Such was the case yesterday. A number of persons, inuaee from liquor or other cause, hurled brickbats and fired from the upper windown of a coffee-house at the corner of St. Joseph and Tebonitoulas-streets, upon the persons assembled below about the polls. The natural consequence was that a number of persons, indignant at this outrage, attacked the house last evening at about 8 o'clock, forced the doors and demolished everything within, firing pistols and hurling brickbats after the usual fashion of an enraged crowd, who believe they have right on their side and care not for the consequences. With the deepest regret we have learned that this violence resulted in the death of a man named EDWARD BURNS, who received a pistol bullet in the left side and expired in a short time after. To show too how senseless is the violence of a mob, we state that this man was identified with and had been acting for the very persons from whom he had received his death. Deceased was a carpenter, and lived we believe at the corner of St. Thomas and Benjamin-streets. We learn that several other persons have received injuries in this affair.—*New-Orleans Crescent.*

☞ We learn that the 25th, 26th and 27th of October next have been fixed upon by the United States Agricultural Society for holding its first Cattle Convention in Springfield, Ohio. The amount of premium is $6,000, and competion to all without restriction. Twenty acres of ground have been enclosed, and more than 300 stalls will be prepared for the shelter of cattle and horses.

A FINE OLD IRISH GENTLEMAN.—The Dublin *Freeman* says: "OWEN DUFFY, of Monaghan county, is 122 years old. When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third by whom he had a son and daughter. The youngest son is two years old, his oldest ninety. He stills retains, in much vigor, his mental and corporeal faculties, and frequently walks to the country town, a distance of eight miles."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE CLERGYMAN.—Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, D.D., pastor of the Unitarian Church in Barre, died very suddenly on the afternoon of Sunday last. A few months since, the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Dr. THOMPSON over the Church in Barre, was celebrated with appropriate services. The deceased leaves several children, among whom is Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Salem.

☞ It was a remark which M'lle SOMMERY frequently repeated: "The world stigmatizes many men with the reputation of being wicked, with whom a woman would be but too happy to pass her life."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—In plain and carved cases, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent enspeocion bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co's celebrated manufactory, for sale wholesale and retail at factory prices. These piaoos have received the first premium at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. Prices, $250 to $1,000.

COTTON—This staple is represented by the Board of Brokers as "favoring buyers," from which, we suppose it just to infer that the market for it is better supplied and without firmuess. The day's sales include only 1,347 bales,—798 te shippers, 369 to spinners, and 180 te speculators. We repeat the official list of current rates, according to the

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	11	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11½	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more abundant, while being only in very moderate demaed for the Eastere sod local trade, and not in any request for export, as shippers cannot afford to pay asking prices. Heuce, the tendency of the business is strongly downwards, as is evident from the material decline of 12½c.@18½c. ₱ bbl. in the value of the low and medium qualities, which has occurred since the publication of our last. The day's movements comprise 6,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @ 7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 7 75
State, common brands	8 — @ 8 12½
State, straight brands	8 12½ @ 8 25
Favorite State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Western Mixed do	8 25 @ 8 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 37½ @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @ 11 —
Canadian in bell and drooping. About 1,800 bbl. Superfine, in bond, were procured, to-day, at $7 68½ ₱ bbl. Southern is more sought after, but is not deairer. There have been 4,500 bbls. taken at $8 50@$8 87½ for mixed to good brands; $8 87½@$9 for favorite; and $9 @$10 25 for fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.			

FRUIT—Some 400 boxes bunch Raisins realized $2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active, only because it is rather more freely offered, and at easier figures. The day's business consists of 4,000 bushels good Canadian White, in bond, at $2; 10,600 bushels prime red and Southern, at $1 95@$2; and 1,200 bushels inferior Western, at $1 60. Rye is unaltered: 2,000 bushels River fetched $1 12½ ₱ bushel. Barley is still scarce and needed; 900 bushels mixed were purchased from the railroad dépôt, at $1 18. Oats have not varied. Corn is in ample stock and lively demand, but very languid in price. The day's operations embrace 60,000 bushels, at 58c.@62c. for unsound; 64c.@68c. for Northern yellow; 65c @70c. for mixed Western; and 73c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are in pretty fair request and steady in prices. The day's sales reach 250 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.; 130 bags Rio do., at 11½c.@11½c.; 200 Laguayra do., at 11c. ₱ lb; 225 bbls New-Orleans Molasses at 32c.@34c. ₱ gallon; 600 hhds. do. Sugar, at 3½c.@4½c.; 825 Cuba do., at 4½c.@4½c.; 328 do. do., in bond for export, at 3½c.@3½c.; 250 boxes Havana, also in bond, for export, on terms not made public; and 30 boxes yellow do. do., at 6½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—River is plentier and more inquired for at 75c. @80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and quiet, at previous quotations.

METALS—No change has occurred in Copper to-day. Sales were reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $40, usual terms, ₱ ton; and 25 tons refined German Lead at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin are quiet, though firm.

OILS—We have heard of no important transactions since our last in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Some 12,000 gallons Linseed brought 92@94c. ₱ gallon, indicating a strengthening market for this article.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive at former quotations. There were 450 bbls. obtained at $14 for Mess, and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are more abundant and on the decline, though being in fair request. Sales of 800 pkgs. pickled were effected to-day at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, at 5½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is freely dealt in at full prices. There have been 825 bbls. common to prime bought to-day at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef remains about the same, with sales of 350 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@ $12 for Country mess; $14@$14 50 for City and repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. We heard that 125 tcs. Prime Mess Beef were procured at $25 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are without alteration.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of 125 tierces Fair to very Good, at $3 02½@$4 12½; and reported, (in addition,) of 260 tierces Prime, for export, at $4 37½@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs. These latter are, however, extreme rates, and not generally obtainable, excepting for small lots, wanted by the local tradn.

TOBACCO—Is attracting more attention, at previous figures. The day's business incindes 70 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@9c., and 70 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf on private termn.

WHISKY—There have been 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 25½c.@26c. ₱ gallon—showing a less active, yet firmer market for this commodity.

WINES—Sales transpired of 15 qr. casks Port, at $1 15 ₱ gallon, and 50 hhds. Claret at $35, usual terms.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there was more offering, and the engagemente embraced 40,000 bush. Corn at 6½d. in bulk, and 7d. in ships' bags, ₱ buah., with 80 tons Lard at 25s. Cotton was quoted at 5-16d. ₱ lb., and Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl. For London, there were shipped 300 bbls. Beef, at 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl. A vessel was taken no to load with Deals, at Bic, for London, at £7 2s. 6d.; another at Richibucto, for Liverpool, Hull, or Grimsby, at £7 10s., and another at St. Johns, for Hull, at £6 15s. Continental and California freights were unchauged.

PRAIRIE FIRE.—The St. Anthony *Express*, a newspaper published at St. Pauls, Minnesota, says that the citizens of that place had for several days been "enjoying" the spectacle of a prairie on fire. When evening sets in the whole eastern horizon is belted with a wall of flame, now shooting heavnward in vivid streaks, and again bending like a low reed before the blast. At one moment it rushes along with a hoarse roar, lapping up every blade and twig in its path, and in another it resembles the camp fires of a tented host, knotting every knoll and mound. As the red flame glares upward, now and deepling, now paling, it far surpasses in sublimity and grandeur the mightiest pyrotechnical efforts of man.

A JURY OF FEMALES.—In the year 1794, the body of a female was discovered in Newbury, under circumstances which rendered a coroner's inquest desirable. A j

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] VALUABLE FARM [illegible] WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

[illegible] on the premises, on the [illegible] at auction, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., on MONDAY, May 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that valuable farm, containing 36 acres, 3 roods and 20 perches, more or less, situate in the township of Harrison and Rye, and also situate at a distance of a mile from the depot at Rye Station on the New-Haven Railroad, in the county of Westchester, about 18 miles from the city of New-York. 18 acres in a high state of cultivation, 10 acres in good timber woodland, and the balance in pasture and meadow. On the premises is a two-story stone and cedar frame house, built and finished in first-class style, with a piazza extending nearly around the whole house. There are, besides, on the premises, a farm-house for an overseer, ice-house, carriage-house, granary, two large barns, with cellar, extensive stables for stock, and a cow-yard, (with water brought in by pipes,) shrubbery, &c. The farm is newly fenced and divided, and the garden is well stocked with two or three hundred of the choicest peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and other trees, besides grape, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and currant vines. Through the entire farm runs a never failing spring of water, sometimes swollen to a river, affording a grand opportunity for bathing, fishing, &c. The house is well furnished, and first-class furniture. There are besides, with the farm, a handsome span of carriage horses, two yoke of cattle and other stock, carriages, carts, harness, and agricultural implements too numerous to mention. No expense has been spared to make this lovely spot a gentleman's model country seat. The stock, vehicles and agricultural implements will be sold by appraisement.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves Canal-st., and stops at Rye Station, ten times a day and the communication is about $36 per annum. Transient passengers 45 cents. For further particulars of the above farm, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, at our new gallery No 19 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar-sts.—Sale of elegant oil paintings, comprising some of the finest specimens of art offered to the public this season, viz.: large invoice of fine oil paintings on copper and silk, attached to glass, including the celebrated "La Fete Champetre," or Ball in the Garden of Versailles, and containing va less than 65 different figures, and the Holy Family, by Cardia, and others equally rare and meritorious, by the celebrated artists La Cloie, Carlo Dolci, Cheminade, Watteau, Mddy Parenky, Van Schelder, Ezkrat, Dubouk, Paris, Wouvermane, Van Muller, Ribaut Decampe, H. Dunan, Van Boarres, &c. Also, copies from Teniers, Gerbard, Donw, Boucher, Postelle, Raphael and others equally celebrated, together with a large collection of modern pictures in the French, English and Flemish schools, by Ferguson, Wilson, Innis, Hart, Harvey, Geo. Zandt, of London, Vanderbeldt, Van Bloemen, Williams of Brussels, Van Willis, Beese, O'Connor, Jansen of Dusseldorf, and De Heen, together with a lot of engravings, &c. Also, a mammoth panorama of the Holy Land. The pictures will be on exhibition one day before the sale, when the public are respectfully invited to inspect them, and judge for themselves. Sale positive without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, Office No 46 Pine-st., corner of William. FRIDAY, May 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

$1,000 Seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds of Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due 1863, interest payable 1st Feb. and 1st Aug in New-York...$1,000

$6,000 Seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, (Akron Branch of Cleveland and Pittsburg,) due 1863, interest payable April 1st and October 1st in New-York.....$1,000

$4,000 City of Milwaukee ten per cent Bonds, due 1857, interest payable annually at the Bank of New-York $1,000 ea.

154 shares Rome and Watertown Railroad Stock..$100 each.

194 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each.

Also, 10 per cent. down, the balance 1st of June each.

3,000 shares Gold Hill Mining Company.....$5 each.

Also, 10 per cent. down, the balance 1st of July,

100 shares Parker Vein Coal Company.....$100 each.

500 shares Brunswick City Stocks..... 100 each.

300 shares Long Island Railroad Company..... 50 each.

250 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company..... 100 each.

100 shares Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, ($5 paid,)..... 100 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 22, and TUESDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store, No. 165 Fulton st., near William.—Extensive sale of elegant French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, in richly ornamented and gilt frames. Also, about 250 modern European and American oil paintings, many by first-class artists, being the entire stock of a well-known looking-glass manufacturer, and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors, of every desirable size, large and small, all of which are framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, and of the best materials and workmanship. This assortment will comprise plates from 120x40 to 40x20 in every variety of ornamental frames, some of which are of exquisitely carved work, and the balance in large assortment of gilt mouldings and frames, finished and unfinished. We beg to call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without reserve, to close the business. The store is now to rent. For particulars, apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—H. G. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, May 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., the largest and most expensive lot of French plate mirrors that has ever been offered at any one time in this market; they are from a large hotel, and have used but a short time; there are about 20 or 30 of the very largest size, and with rich gilt and ornamental frames, and the rest, from 8 to 10 lights each. Also, 10 octave rosewood piano-forte, 6½-octave, entirely new and fully warranted. Also, carpets and oil cloths, with a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Also, sofas and tete-a-tete marble-top furniture &c., &c. N. B. Sale will be peremptory. Call and see early on Saturday morning. The mirrors can be examined on Thursday and Friday previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 20, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., at 10 o'clock, immediately after the sale of paintings, large sale of household furniture, consisting of Royal, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; large mirrors, mantel, pier and oval, in rich frames; suites of fine furniture, some of it made by Roux; also, rich window curtains, lace do., cornices, suites furniture in rosewood, covered in rich brocatelle; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, chairs, marble-top tables, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, cabinets, clocks, chocolatiers and gas brackets, desks, piano-fortes in rosewood and mahogany, beds, mattresses, bedding &c. With a large assortment of other furniture, removed for the convenience of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., on FRIDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 19 Nassau-st. Cigars—300,000 warranted genuine imported Havana Cigars, comprising some of the choicest brands and sizes ever offered at public auction, and inferior to none in the United States, viz.: Regalias, Londres, Cazadore Real as, and Vilda Cabanas sizes. Also, the following choice brands, viz.: Catanas, La Minas, La Primavesia, La Sevilla as, La Elmesdaras, La Florde Paseo, La Flor d'America, &c. Also, a large assortment of the choicest wines, brandies and gin. Paschoe is just hermetically sealed, and retaining all the freshness and purity peculiar to the last. Sale positively without reserve. Terms cash—City funds.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, to close a concern, of 46 beautiful building lots, in the village of Melvina, adjoining the City of Williamsburg.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, as above, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 2 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the original plot of Melvina, which is situated on the Newtown plank road between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Maspeth and Columbusville, and two and a half miles from the Williamsburg City Hall. An omnibus line runs between Melvina and the ferries every fifteen minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of payment unusually favorable. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 193 Broadway, or of T. J. FONDA, No. 27 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneers

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.—Contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park.—H. H. LEEDS & A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, 23d, WEDNESDAY, 24th, and THURSDAY the 25th, at 10 o'clock each day, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, the entire elegant furniture, looking glasses, &c., contained in Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts, comprising the furniture of 11 bridal suites, and is handsomely furnished with the last six months. Particulars in *Courier, Journal* and evening papers. JOHN W SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS on 54th and 55th-sts., by order of Executors.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Charles C. King, deceased, three Lots on the north side of 54th st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av.; and two Lots on the south side of 55th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer,

Salesroom 222 Nassau-st., between Beekman and Ann-sts.

J. FISHBLATT will give his personal attention to sales of Household Furniture at the residence of families breaking up housekeeping, and Real Estate and Stocks at the Merchants' Exchange; also, Groceries and Merchandise of every description, &c. Advances given when required. Terms will be found extremely low, and money advanced on stocks and mortgages, personal and leasehold property, &c.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New-York.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, PART IN QUANTITIES TO THE TRADE—On TUESDAY and following evenings, a large collection of English and American Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c., comprising many valuable miscellaneous items in quantities suited to the Trade or Private Libraries, being in part the stock of a Bookseller, with invoices of a new and fresh stock. Sale to commence at 7 o'clock each evening.

MILLINERY.

HONITON LACE—CARTER & CO., Manufacturers of Honiton Lace, beg respectfully to call the attention of ladies to their rich and large assortment of Honiton Lace, all of their own manufacture, and unequaled in richness and durability by any other establishment, consisting of Collars, Collarets, Sleeves, Chemisettes, in sets or separate. We call the attention of ladies particularly to our new style of Sleeve and Chemisette, never before introduced by any one in the trade.

CARTER & CO., No 573 Broadway, up stairs, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS is now exhibiting at her show rooms a large and fashionable stock of Paris millinery and straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS received the Medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery; and the only medal which was awarded for Split Straw Goods.

Mrs. W. SIMMONS No. 564 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business, (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Jaurneay, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, and will not become sticky. Every person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y., Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gardening Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers, and to the trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No 36 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By protecting your clothing with Rubber Linen, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK [illegible] ARMY OF [illegible] 1854.

Amount on hand January 31, 1854, per last report, $[illegible]

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums.....$[illegible]

Received for interest.....

Interest accrued not due.....

Total.....

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.....$11,006 93

Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes.....

Claims by death.....

Additions to same from dividends,..

Surrendered policies and dividends, redaction of premiums, annuities and bills payable.....

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company...

Advanced on policies.....

Bonds and mortgages.....

Premium account.....

Interest due, unpaid and accrued..

Due from agents.....

Claims unpaid..... 35,000 00

Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854.....

Amount at risk issued since.....

Total.....

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....

Dead.....

Total at risk.....

Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854.....

Number of policies issued since.....

Total.....

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....

Dead.....

Of which—

6,511 are for life.

972 are for seven years.

36 are for one year.

113 are for irregular periods.

7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....

Increase for the quarter on policies.....

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston. Robt. H. M'Curdy, Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn. William Betts Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore. Jos. B. Collins. Eugene Datilh.
John H. Swift. Geo. R. Clark. M. H Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker. Jno. Wadsworth. Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger. Nath'l Hayden. Joseph Blunt.
Jos. F Yelverton. Sam'l M. Corbell. John M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake. Alfred Edwards. Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick. Sam'l D. Babcock. Rodman G Moulton.
Ches J. Stedman. Lycurg's Edgerton Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l B Sgronlls. Cephas H Norton. John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler. Wm. H Popham. W Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 1, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made public 25th May, and dividend Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office Ry order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and secretly invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. P. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing, James Warren, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee,
A. C Downing, M. W. Hamilton, Samuel V Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar, Dennis Duer, John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Rigrs, John Stewart, Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell, Ed C. Ceator, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsead, Josiah Oakes, Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall, Robert S. Hone.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 172 Canal-st., People's Bank Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terhell, Jas. S. Brouwer, Chas T. Pierson,
Freen'n Campbell, Wm. M. Foster, Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis. Wm. Graham, Jr. Seeker, Matthias Clark,
Jno. P. Yelverton, Lyman Chapin, Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell, Solomon Banta, Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane, Charles Crane, Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick, George Warner, Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn, Christo Gwyer, Wm. Moor,
Cor Stephens, Wm J Bicks, P J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler, Jno Moneypenny, Alfred Barmore,
Geyl'd B Hohbell, Geo. D Cragin, C. H McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis, Edw'd D Nelson.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Theodorus Martin, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert M. Bruce, John R. Bruce, Charles A. Jervis,
John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell, N. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T Brnce,
H. Quackenbose, Andre Fromont, Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan, Thomas Wood, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman,
Rich A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, C. C. Van Zandtvoyne, Henry Grinnell,
Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corbes, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Irad Hawley, Wm. H. Wacy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC LEE PARKER, President.

JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.

DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery.—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendeat.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '53-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, June 2, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN,

Superintendeat.

jel '52-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,

Superintendent.

d2 '52-1aw2yF

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIE, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following, which he offers at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded, by mail or express, to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers.....$150 to $250

DOUBLE WATCHES.

Dupler and Levers, from..... 125 to 275

INDEPENDENT SECOND,

And Quarter do. Watches, for timing horses.... 135 to 250

CHRONOMETERS.

Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, splendid time-keepers..... 125 to 250

EIGHT DAY WATCHES,

which run eight days without winding..... 140 to 185

ENAMELED WATCHES,

for ladies, some in hunting cases..... 35 to 100

DIAMOND WATCHES,

for ladies, some in magic cases..... 55 to 800

MAGIC WATCHES,

which change into three different watches..... 100 to 175

WATCHES WHICH WIND

up and turn the hands without any key..... 85 to 140

ALL KINDS WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Finn Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled.....$25 00

Fine Gold Detached Levers..... 30 00

Gold Enameled Watches for the Ladies..... 35 00

Gold English Patent Levers..... 35 00

Gold English Patent Levers in hunting cases..... 50 00

Silver Patent Levers, as low as..... 16 00

Silver Detached Levers, as low as..... 14 00

LADIES' GOLD SETS.

Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00

Ear Rings, $2 to $25, Pins, $2 to $25.

Bracelets..... 5 00 to 80 00

Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses..... 3 00 to 25 00

Gold Guard Chains..... 10 00 to 50 00

Gold Chatelaine Chains..... 10 00 to 110 00

Gold Vest Chains..... 8 00 to 25 00

Gold Fob Chains..... 6 00 ts 25 00

Gold Wedding Rings..... 3 50 to 7 00

Gold Guard Keys..... 1 00 to 5 00

Gold Fob Keys..... 2 00 to 6 00

Gold Fob Seals..... 3 00 to 12 00

Gold Thimbles..... 2 50 to 5 00

Gold Pencils..... 1 25 to 7 00

Gold Pens and Pencils..... 3 50 to 16 00

Diamond Rings..... 7 00 to 250 00

Diamond Ear Rings..... 100 00 to 300 00

Diamond Pins..... 15 00 to 200 00

Gold Crosses..... 2 00 to 12 00

Gold Finger Rings, with stones..... 2 00 to 15 00

Gold Sleeve Buttons.....per set 2 50 to 12 00

Gold Studs.....per set 1 50 to 10 00

Gold Spectacles.....per pair 5 00 to 9 00

Gold Eye Glasses..... 1 75 to 6 00

Silver Tea Spoons.....per set 5 00 to 9 00

Silver Table Spoons.....per set 12 00 to 21 00

Silver Table Forks.....per set 13 00 to 23 00

Silver Cups, for children..... 5 00 to 15 00

Silver Napkin Rings.....each 1 50 to 3 50

Gold Armlets, for children.....per pair 2 50 to 6 00

Plain Gold Rings..... 75 to 3 00

Chased Gold Rings..... 1 00 to 5 00

Silver Thimbles, silver tops..... 37

Gold Scarf Pins..... 1 00 to 7 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, New-York.

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MADAME CHANGEREL, NO. 638 BROADWAY.—The business and affairs of the house will be continued, in all the departments, by the undersigned, who begs leave to inform the ladies and her patrons of New-York that she has lately received several cases of Paris Embroideries and Laces, unsurpassed and unequaled, which she will dispose of on the usual terms.

MARIE KIEDER.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—A Term of four months will commence on the 1st of June. The number of pupils is limited to ten. Dr. Jared Linsly, John J. Phelps, George D. Phelps, and Henry A. Harlbut, Esqrs., are present or recent patrons of the school. Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred, which may be secured by an early application to HENRY JONES, Principal. Bridgeport, Conn., May 11, 1854.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the Boards of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book Baskets attached for infant scholars, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

E. PATON.

MRS. C. M. WHITE'S BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS, DANBURY, CONN.—Terms, $125 per year. References obtained of C. H. ROCH, Esq. No. 226 Greenwich-st., or No. 21 Park-place, and W. T. PINKNEY, No. 67 Chatham-st.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL—No. 15 Laight-st. Accommodations for 100 patients. Special department for female diseases.

R. T. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now, on hand, and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid sole leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c. wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment, sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical paperhangers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 449 Pearl-st., corner of William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 7 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality, constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES—Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desks, Miniature Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING—Fire gilding and Oreplating on all kinds of household ware, jewelry, watch cases, plumbers' work, &c., &c. All orders promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms, by CHRISTIAN HILKER & CO., No. 121 Bowery, in the rear.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAFES.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of the above safes, fitted with Brahma's patent thief-proof locks: being exceedingly useful for valuable articles. For sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] FOR LIVERPOOL [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Cabin Passage, $80. The ships of this line are:

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
ATLANTIC, Capt. Lott; EUROPA, Capt. Shannahan;
ASIA, Capt. W. C. Luce; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Ottoman red on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York, Wednesday, May 17
CANADA, Stone, from Boston.....Wednesday, May 14
EUROPA, Shannon, from New-York..Wednesday, May 31
AMERICA, Lang, from Boston.....Wednesday, June 7
ASIA, E. G. Lott from New-York....Wednesday, June 14
ARABIA, Judkins, from Boston.....Wednesday, June 28

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight and Passage, apply to E. CUNARD,

No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. M. FITCH, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the Mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 20th, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon.....$120
In first cabin, lower saloon..... 100
In second cabin..... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 26 Sooth-st.

The steamship HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail June 17.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH STEAM SHIPS.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—Twice a week. These first-class ships will leave New-York for SAVANNAH, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....Wednesday, April 5
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....Saturday, April 8
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Ludlow.....Wednesday, April 12
FLORIDA.....M. S Woodhull.....Saturday, April 15
ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....Wednesday, April 19
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....Saturday, April 22
KNOXVILLE..C. D. Ludlow.....Wednesday, April 26
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....Saturday, April 29

And in the same order until further notice.

FOR THE INTERIOR.—Two trains leave DAILY for Macon, &c., Morning and Evening. In case of delay in the arrival of the connecting steamships, the Passenger Cars will leave Savannah every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., taking passengers into Columbus the next morning at 7 o'clock, and into Montgomery the same day at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—only 28 hours from Savannah to Montgomery—making 12 hours less land travel than by any other route.

FOR FLORIDA.—Steamer ST. JOHNS, Captain JAMES FREEBORN; steamer WELAKA, Captain N. KING; and WILLIAM GASTON, Capt. THOMAS E. SHAW, form a regular line, connecting with those steamships, leaving Savannah every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, for Fernandina, Florida, touching at Darien, and St Mary's, Georgia; Jacksonville, Middleburg, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida. These boats having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and taking the inland route, offer superior inducements for invalids and others. For freight apply on board, where Bills Lading will be signed, and for Passage, to SAMUEL B. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—CARRYING the United States Mail. For Mobile, stopping at Havana. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence running on Wednesday, May 17, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. D. BULLOCK, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail Jane 9.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. CAVENDY, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 20, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, about 24 hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage, to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Probable Destruction of Santa Anna and his Army—Triumph of Alvarez—Revolt of Sierra Gorda, under Vega—Arrest of an American Consular Agent.

By the New-Orleans papers we have dates from the City of Mexico to the 4th inst., and from Vera Cruz to the 8th.

Correspondence of the N. O. Bee.

MEXICO, Friday, May 5, 1854.

"A suitable reward will be paid to whoever will furnish news of H. M. S. H. and his army. Apply at the National Palace."

MESSRS. EDITORS: Such is the placard posted up a few days ago, at the four corners of the principal square. You perceive that I do not hesitate to take my news from the streets and highways. In an oppressed country like this, we may often discover indications of public sentiment from such publications. This placard, which was witty enough at the time, would be cruel now, for the pure and simple truth is, that SANTA ANNA'S army has been, in all probability, destroyed. Since the 15th April, not a dispatch from the General, not a letter from the army, has been received. ALVAREZ, after making a faint of resistance, and having fallen back, from position to position, from defile to defile—after having injured SANTA ANNA beyond the gorges of the mountains, has and half-fallen upon his rear, and placed SANTA ANNA'S army between the fortifications of Acapulco and the impossible passages of the Peregrino and Papanilla.

This is the sum and substance of what is known. What has become of SANTA ANNA, caught, as it were, in a mousetrap? His convoys have been seized, all his couriers intercepted—without provisions, without heavy artillery, harrassed by the Pintos on every side, decimated by the climate, eaten up by the fevers which the early rains have engendered, what has been the fate of the expedition? Sinister reports are in circulation. Some say that SANTA ANNA, after being twice repulsed from Acapulco, has embarked on board a vessel and disappeared; others declare that he has been killed; and the news to-day is that he is a prisoner in the hands of ALVAREZ. All these rumors are probable. It is certain that ALVAREZ has placed the Mexican Crassus in a difficult and dangerous position. It is hardly possible that he will have a chance to capitulate. SANTA ANNA in the power of ALVAREZ can hope for no mercy; and everything leads to the belief that the one-legged hero has fallen into the snare laid for him by his artful antagonist.

(I have just been interrupted by the shock of an earthquake, strong enough to excite some apprehension, and which lasted 50 seconds.)

For three weeks the Cabinet has been without intelligence from the army. His Most Serene Highness left precipitately, blindly bent on the expedition, without providing a Government *ad interim*, or delegating his authority to others. At a Council of State which preceded his departure, SANTA ANNA took leave of his Ministers. Three of them had the boldness to hint that he was neither immortal, nor invincible, whereupon the hero flew into a violent rage, and threatened the indiscreet interlocutors with expulsion. What insolence for foolish mortals to question the irresistible might of this son of Jupiter Ammon. SANTA ANNA left in a hurry, and now anarchy is the order of the day. The Ministry have only the power of arrest and banishment; but their signature alone is worthless. There is a frightful vacuum in the treasury, and yesterday the pious LARES and the great BONILLA endeavored to obtain a loan of $50,000 from the Archbishop out of the funds of the Church; but the priests who are so lavish of scapularies and *Te Deums* entertain a mortal detestation of an empty strong-box. The money of Mother Church is sacred. "Render unto the Lord what belongs to the Lord, and to Cæsar what belongs to Cæsar." Such is their motto, and so they refuse to loosen their purse strings.

From day to day an explosion is looked for. A movement in the Capitol has been talked of for the last three days. The Ministry, in their perplexity, wished to make a little *coup d'etat* by creating a triumvirate consisting of BONILLA, LARES and another whose name has not transpired. But the officers of the garrison declared that they recognized no one save SANTA ANNA, and that the proposed triumvirate would be treated as rebels and insurgents. The French journal, *Le Trait d' Union*, was seized, and its edition suppressed both in the mails and the public offices, for having ventured delicately to hint at his question of ministerial embarrassment. I learn that the editors have been sentenced to pay a heavy fine. The party in power are insolvent enough, but the hour is approaching when these *fanfaronnades* will cease. Do not be surprised if my next letter announces a new revolution. JUAN CERALLOS the man for the times: MR. CAMPO, however, is highly popular. The two together would concentrate the support of all the higher and more influential persons in the State. AUGUSTIN YTURBIDE, son of the liberator, would receive the suffrages of the people; but he is a sort of philosophic misanthrope, leads a secluded life, and cares too little for power ever to aspire to it.

We have not learned here the fate of the brave CENNEJAS, and the talented POIETO. The overthrow of SANTA ANNA would restore these distinguished citizens to the Republican party.

From the interior, a secret correspondence has been received notifying the Democratic leaders that everything is prepared, and that the insurrection is ready to burst forth whenever the signal is given. VEGA has stirred up Sierra Gordo; Mazatlan, Oajaca and Jalisco will follow the movement. The death or flight of SANTA ANNA would terminate, without a shock, the miserable and ignominious posture of affairs brought about by the dictator. SANTA ANNA'S character is strangely misconceived abroad. I shall, one of these days, write you his history, so that it may not be said that *stupidity and political fatuity* have usurped the name of *energy*. It is time that the world should know that the great Nebuchadrezzar is a brute beast, and has been such for many more than seven years.

P. S. Nothing positive is known of the mission of the *Portsmouth* at Acapulco. She has made her appearance, according to rumour, for the purpose of claiming the passengers of the *Petrita*, and intends forcing a blockade which was established without the customary warning to foreign powers.

An American consular agent has been arrested or rather summoned to appear before the tribunal of a petty judge of the frontier, for having uttered an offensive opinion of the Mexican Government. The embarrassment of the cabinet increase every hour.

The diligence from Mexico to Vera Cruz was stopped yesterday morning seven leagues from the capital. The Piedmontaise, Count Cossto, an immensely wealthy man, was killed while defending himself against the robbers. Three passengers were wounded. The miscreents left one of their party dead on the route, and took flight without securing any of the coveted plunders. Yours.

Various Accounts.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 13.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Vera Cruz at about 12 minutes past 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., which, according to the *Eco del Comercio*, lasted at least 50 seconds. Fortunately, notwithstanding its severity and its extended duration, it did not cause any damage. Mr. DA COSTA, the purser of the steamship *Texas*, informs us that it was not felt in the harbor. The *Eco del Comercio* says its direction was quite perceptibly marked, and was from east to west.

The only authentic and definite intelligence that we have received from the City of Mexico as to the state of affairs in the South, seems fully to confirm the most unfavorable reports previously brought from Acapulco, by way of Panama, as to SANTA ANNA'S prospects. A private communication, dated Mexico, May 3, which we have before us, and in the integrity and impartiality of the writer of which we are assured the most implicit reliance may be placed, has the following statement:

"At the present moment reports are in circulation here, little in favor of the existing order of affairs; but I do not know if they will prove correct. It is rumored that the President is entirely surrounded by the forces of ALVAREZ. It is said that the appointment of an Executive is discussed, and that the Commandant General does not obey the order of the Ministers. I think that much of this le mere conjecture; but what is certain is, that we have no intelligence whatever from the South."

In direct connection with this, however, we may state that we are informed by Mr. DA COSTA, the purser of the steamship *Texas*, that just as the vessel was leaving Vera Cruz, news reached there of a battle having been fought between the forces of SANTA ANNA and those of ALVAREZ, in which the former were completely victorious. We have been unable to ascertain any particulars as to where the alleged encountered was said to have taken place; though the presumption was, that it was at or near Acapulco. Independent of the consideration as to the amount of credibility to be attached to a report so vaguely transmitted, it would seem to bear internal evidence of being fictitious.

To show this, our readers, we think, will have only to consider the report of the previous condition of affairs given by the Mexican papers. We give these in a connected form, but from the period embraced by our last accounts taken from the same source.

On the 9th ult. SANTA ANNA'S army arrived at Cajones, which ALVAREZ'S forces had abandoned. On the night of the 11th the advanced guard passed the night at Tierra Colorado, a place belonging to ALVAREZ. On the 13th the whole army appeared before Puerto del Coquillo, which was defended by 1,200 men under VILLARAL. The plan of the battle laid down by SANTA ANNA was executed by Gen. BLANCO; the action commenced by the bombardment of ALVAREZ'S camp, which was followed up by a bayonet charge.

After three hours' fighting, VILLAREAL abandoned his position and fled up adjacent ravines. A report was circulated at night that ALVAREZ had evacuated the Cerro del Peregrino and fallen back upon Acapulco. SANTA ANNA reviewed his troops on the field of battle. This, however, would seem not to have been particularly bloody, for the army is said to have lost but four men—three privates and a sub-lieutenant of chasseurs, named GONZALES. The affair, which commenced at daybreak, was all over by noon.

On the 21st of March, Cap. DIAZ MIRON left Mazatlan with two vessels to blockade the port of Acapulco.

Immediately after the Coquillo affair, SANTA ANNA'S cavalry is said to have come up with ALVAREZ'S forces at the Cerro de los dos Arroyas, intercepting their retreat, and to have charged and dispersed them. One of the prisoners gave the information that ALVAREZ had fled during the night for Acapulco. The *Universal* remarks in reference to this, that the capture of the "hands" would be now so much the easier, seeing that their escape by sea would be impossible, as the port was blockaded. Our readers have already heard it stated, however, that ALVAREZ had retreated, only for the purpose of leading on SANTA ANNA, so as to be enabled to surround him.

We next hear that a lieutenant of auxiliary troops, who had been charged with the pursuit of VILLALVA'S band, encountered a guerilla band, commanded by YLIZONDO REBOLLEDO, in the vicinity of the hacienda of Tecamacalco, routed them, and took IGNACIO SANCHEZ, PAT VEJCA, and GABRIEL REBOLLEDO prisoners.

We are told that one JOSE ABARCA, chief of another of ALVAREZ'S guerilla bands, not having been able to seduce the inhabitants of Chilapa, set fire to two important buildings, the inhabitants of which, to the number of two hundred on foot and eighty mounted, fell on him and his band and accomplished a murderous defeat of them.

The Cabinet is next represented to have received a despatch from the Governor General of Guerrero to the 23d ult. The *Diario Official* says this affirms in the most positive manner that Santa Anna's army had encountered an [illegible] in which Wednesday, May 17, [illegible] down between Pendleton and here, and [illegible] nor five were heaped together. It is said that trees several times fell close to the train as it remained upon the track, and the conductor placed all the passengers in the centre of the cars, to steady them, as it was feared that the wind might blow them over.

The train on the same road due about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, came in about 11, having to cut through several trees a few miles above the city, which had fallen since the other train passed. We believe it suffered no particular injury further than the delay

In the city there was no great amount of damage done, except to shade trees and summer houses. The storm appears to have been more violent in the east and north part of the city than elsewhere. But all over town, twigs leaves were cut off by the wind, and strewed along the sidewalks so thickly as to form in some places a complete mat. Several awnings were torn away, and the iron supports bent and twisted badly.

The tent of ROBINSON'S Athenæum, located just north of the State House, was abandoned by the crowd, and all hands adjourned to Washington Hall, where, we believe, they "played out the play." A few minutes after it was left, the tent was blown down, saving the hands the trouble of taking it down, and was packed up for removal.

The storm seems, from all we have been able to learn, to have extended further, and more violently, northward and eastward, than in any other direction. It came principally from the south, when it grew most violent. but at the beginning blew from the East and Southeast. We have not learned what damage has been done through the country, but we presume it must be considerable.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. Ang. Wood, WILLIAM K. DIETRICH to LOUISE VAN NOSTRAND, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, May 18, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Jos. H. Price, D. D., AUGUSTUS H. SANDS to CHARLOTTE E., daughter of George Hawe, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, by his Honor, Mayor Westervelt, BENJ. C. MACY, of Ponghkeepsie, and JOLIA D., daughter of Israel Underhill, of New-York.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. Ioskip, at Madison-st. M. E. Church, Mr. CHARLES K. BATES to Miss MARY J. CLARKE, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Williamsburg, L. I., on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. Hunsted, CHAS. HUGHES, of Williamsburg, to Miss SARAH A. MILLOY, of the same place.

On Monday, May 15, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, of New York, to Miss JOSEPHINE PLATT, of Wilton, Conn.

At Dover Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Thursday, May 18, by Rev. Mr. HILL, WILLIAM R. BUTTS, proprietor of the "Weddell House," Cleveland, O., and MAGIA LOUISE KETCHUM, eldest daughter of the late Col. John M. Ketchum, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, May 18, ALEXANDER A. POLLOCK, of the firm of Aitken & Pollock, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 231 West 16th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, of scarlet fever, WILLIAM AINSWORTH, only child of Edward H. and Sarah C. Parker, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The remains will be interred at Mount Auburn.

At Richmond, Va., suddenly, of disease of the heart, on Sunday, May 14, HENRY JERMYN, of Atlanta, Ga., in the 27th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Atlanta for interment.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 18, after a protracted illness, JAMES ELBERT, son of Daniel A. and Mary Tooker, aged 15 years, 10 months and 12 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 16 Norfolk-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At Manlius, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on Saturday, May 13, MARY A., wife of Charles L. Williams, and daughter of the late John Fleming, Esq., of Syracuse, aged 22 years.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, MARY E. BANCKER, consort of J. H. Bancker.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father Michael Henry, No 15 Warren-place, Charles-st., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 17, Mrs. ANN BELL, aged 23 years.

Funeral services will be attended at the Institution of the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church, No. 18 Horatio-st., this day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The Board of Managers of the L. U. A. S., the members of Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, and friends of the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

May 17, EDWARD KERNISH, 30 years of age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, May 17, JOSEPH F. STONE, of the firm of Cyrus W. Field & Co., aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, from his late residence, No 87 East 17th-st., at 5 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the 19th inst. His remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, May 18—6 P. M.

There wss a fair business done at the Stock Exchange to-day. The prices show a little more steadiness of feeling. Several of the Railroads recovered ½ to 1 ₱ cent. at the early Board, and with the exception of Erie, were sustained at the close. Erie was done at 69¼ in the morning and 68¾ at the Second Board. This Stock has no particular support at present. The old parties who formerly moved heavily in it seem disposed to give the Bears their own way in making contracts, at the depressed rates of the day. The parties have done the same thing before, and then made the rise the more telling from the low point at which the new movement commenced. Reading recovered 1¼ ₱ cent., and sold freely again at 76¼ ₱ cent., New York Central is up to 104 ₱ cent. Neither this stock nor Erie finds grace in the estimation of the short sellers, which is the more remarkable just now from the circumstance that neither of these Roads ever did so large a Spring traffic as this season. The Bonds of both Companies are also sold dearer; 88 ₱ cent. for New York Central sixes, and 79¼@79 for Erie Convertibles of 1871. These sales are not ordered from abroad, as in one case we have seen intimated, nor are they sold for account of either of the Companies. The transactions at the Board, though frequent, are not very large, and it is not impossible, we may as well remark, since auspicion is the order of the day, that the Bonds are borrowed, in some instances, to be forced on the list, at low figures, in order to reach the credit of the stock.

There was no alteration in Money affairs to-day. The movement not very active. Most of the regular Stock houses find themselves over-supplied at the close of Bank hours. The Bill houses quote the rates on strictly prime paper at 9 ₱ cent., when offered ontside of Bank, at dates within 60 or 90 days, and 10 ₱ cent. on first-class long dates. Paper is very strictly discriminated, and there is still a fair amount of good mercantile names and Railway acceptances offered at 12 ₱ cent.

There was little or nothing done in Foreign bills to-day. The remittances by the continental packet on Saturday, will be made up in a considerable measure with gold. There will be a large number of shippers, as on Saturday week. There is very little doing for France or Germany in American Bonds. The Sub-Treasury disbursed today $247,334, against $118,205 received; the balance $8,353,260. In the general markets a further decline was established in Flour of 12½ cents ₱ hbl. The sales of Cotton for export are light.

We understand the Committee of Investigation and Conference appointed at the meeting of creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, yesterday, will convene at Buffalo with the Directors of the Road on Wednesday next. A contribution of means is making up to defray the expenses of the Commission in a thorough performance of the duty devolved upon them.

The present Public Debt of Pennsylvania is made, by a recent report, $40,378,000, of which $38,953,000 is in the 5 ₱ cent. loans of the Commonwealth. The receipts, for the month of April, of the Pennsylvania Railroad amount to $321,000, against $270,000 same month in 1853.

The installment of 5 per cent. called on the stock of the Brough Road, is for the 15th of *June*, not July, as first printed, payable at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

The Des Moines Navigation Improvement, in the State of Iowa, to which a liberal grant of land by the General Government has been made, has been transferred by the State to a newly organized Company, of which Gen. ORVILLE CLARK, of Washington County, N. Y., is the President; ALVAH HUNT, Esq., Treasurer, and Messrs. Litchfield, Stryker, and Ten Eyck, of New-York, and Stewert, Kitbee, and Henry O'Reilly, of Iowa, are Directors. Mr. O'REILLY is made the Secretary of the Company.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company report their earnings for the first four months of the present year, compared with the corresponding months of 1853. For April the figures are not exact:

	1854.	1853.
January	$12,624	$6,274
February	13,370	5,550
March	17,042	10,153
April	18,000	12,246
Total	$61,936	$34,223

The Cleveland *Herald*, on information de-

About 16 miles out the engine uncoupled itself, and went off the track, and by itself for a mile or two, when it ran [illegible] The Pittsburgh train, due between 2 and 10 o'clock, [illegible] Element of the Passengers of the Lake Shore Road, [illegible] surely be congratulated on the bargain they have made at Harrisburg. The public *principle* supposed to be involved in the lawless proceedings which fell under the peculiar condemnation of the Cleveland press a few months ago, appears to have been suddenly merged in the private *interest* of a Railroad Corporation, and so we have the dulcet note of fraternal love substituted for the discordant blast of bitter denunciation. The "land pirates" are forgotten; their "nest" converted into a flourishing "city," and their "miserable inlet" on the Lake, into a harbor of undisputed "excellence" and large "commercial advantages!"

The Lake Shore Settlement.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The leading points in the arrangement agreed upon, are as follows:

1. The Cleveland and Erie Railroad Company are to reanme that portion of their track within the State of Pennsylvania, and to enjoy the right of wey through Erie, without break or gauge, subject only to such taxations as may, by general law, be imposed upon all the railroads of that State.

The Cleveland and Erie Company are to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the Erie and Sunbury Railroad, to be paid in their bonds, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, the Erie and Sunbury Company guaranteeing a return thereon of 6 ₱ cent.

3. A track is to be laid to the Harbor of Erie.

The mutual advantages and concessions of the settlement are obvious. Philadelphia, Erie and Cleveland, have special cause for congratulation in the important aid thus secured for the construction of the Sunbury Road. This will open a valuable line of travel and trade, and the arrangement made so interlaces the interests of the three cities named as to make this great line at once a bond of harmony and union.

We have always urged that the cities of the lake shore must depend, for their increase of lake commerce and local trade, rather upon their railroad connections with the interior, than upon the East and West through roads. The history of our own city is proof of this. The Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati roads, with all their interior connections, have brought to us the unbounded mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and have opened to our merchants an immense and increasing trade. It is important to state in this connection that the passenger business of the lake has ceased to be profitable. The line of boats running between Cleveland and Buffalo during the season of 1853 was unsteined at a heavy loss. The same was true of the Sandusky and Buffalo line.

In this state of facts, it may be confidently predicted that the Erie and Sunbury road will open to the city of Erie an era of prosperity. None can dispute the excellence of her harbor and other commercial advantages; but like all other lake cities, she must depend upon her means of communication with the interior of her trade and commerce.

Railroad Subscription.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The County Court, on Saturday, made an order subscribing $1,200,000 to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad. As the power of the Court to make the subscription in the way proposed were questioned, counsel were in attendance, and the matter was thoroughly argued. Messrs. GANTT and GLOVER appeared in behalf of the legal right of the County to make the subscription, and Mr. P. A. LAOUE against it. We understand that an agreed case, involving all the objectionable points, will be made up, and the whole matter submitted to the judgment of the Supreme Court, at the present term.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Argus.

The following statement from the Auditor's office, fully confirms our representations of the large weekly increase of Canal tolls thus far, this year, compared with 1852 and 1853:

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 2d week of navigation in May, 1854, is.....$133,172 16
Same period in 1853, 4th week in April.....116,416 27
Increase in 1854.....$16,755 89

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 14th May inclusive, 14 days, is.....$214,340 60
To same period in 1853, 25 days.....354,628 41

Excess of 25 days last year over 14 days this.$110 287 81
Amount of tolls received on all the New-York State Canals in each of the following years, during the second week of navigation, and the totals up to the 14th day of May inclusive:

Canal opened.	Week.	Days.	Total.	Rec. per day.
1852, April 20..	$99,463 23	25	$318,925 23	$12.757 01
1853, April 20..	116,416 27	25	354,628 41	14.185 14
1854, May 1....	133,172 16	14	244,340 60	17,452 90

These are gratifying results—indicating, as they do, a remarkable aggregate increase of tolls this year even over those of either of the two previous years.

These results are obviously not to the tests, as they are known to be the reverse of the hopes of the Anti-Canal clique, for whom the Free-Soil and Administration *Atlas* prattles. That sheet has not yet had space or inclination to allude to them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 14.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,500 bales with a dull and drooping market. Middling is quoted 8c. FLOUR is dull at $7 12½ for Ohio. Sales of 20,000 bbls. of CORN were made to-day at 56c. RICE is at $4 50@$4 62. Fair SUGAR 3½c. MOLASSES has declined to 13½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 13.

The *Canado's* news had no effect on the COTTON market. The sales to-day were 6,000 bales Middling, quoted at 8c. The sales of the week foot up 41,000 bales, and the stock in this port is now 305,000. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports to this date is 473,000 bales. Mess PORK is at $12 75. Rio COFFEE—Sales of the week, 10,000 bags, mostly at 9¼c.@10¼c. Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool are quoted id.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 West Philadelphia 6s, 90½; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 76¼; $3,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½; $500 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 98; $3,000 United States 6s, '68, C. & P., 123½; 36 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 8 Harrisburg Railroad, 34½; 138 Reading Railroad, 36 do., 38½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 94; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 23; 9 Mechanics' Bank, 31; 50 Girard Bank, 12½.

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 50 Morris Canal, 13¾.

Second Board—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90; $1,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '96, 89½; 8 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 500 Lehigh Zinc, 3½; 75 Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 20; 30 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 3½. 40 Lehigh, C. & P., 61; 3 Girard Bank, 12½; 9 Bank of Kentucky, 107; 2 Bank of Pennsylvania, 121.

After Board—30 Long Island Railroad, 13½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 250 Morris Canal, 13½; 6 Union Bank of Pennsylvania, 90.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 123½@123½; United States 6s, '67, 122½@122½; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@84; Reading Railroad, 38½@38½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 76¾@76¾; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 86@88; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½@44½; Morris Canal, 13½@13½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 23@23½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@31½; Long Island Railroad, 13½@13½; Vicksburg Railroad, 11@11½; Girard Bank, 12½@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 3@3½; Union Canal, 12@12½.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leaves	For	Days.
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	May 6
Washington	New-York	Bremen	May 20
George Law	New-York	Aspinwall	May 20
Star of the West	New-York	Panama Arenas	May 20
Cahawba	New-York	Hav. & Mobile	May 20
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	June 5
Curlew	New-York	Bermuda	June 7
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	May 24
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	May 28
Franklin	Havre	New-York	May 16
Arctic	Liverpool	New-York	May 12
Clyde	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Hermann	Bremen	New-York	May 29

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—Samuel B. Terry, Solomon Doan, Samuel H. Brookings, Maurice Hass, David Boyce, J. W. Hall, Dewitt C. Gibbs, W. Chenery, James Kinally, Isaac Wark, John Schracker, Austin Keating, Robert Oliver, Jacob Parrish, Isaac J. Platt, Thomas Parrish, F. A. Voorhies and lady, Miss Jane K. Voorhees, Miss Mary A. Rosemyer, Conrad Lewis, Miss Hilt, G. W. E. Townsend, J. L. Gilbert, F. J. Curtis and lady, John Bailey, E. F. G. Buckland J. C. Ogden, John J. Peshine, Mrs. McCoren, Miss McCoren, Wm. McCoren, Mrs. Derby, Miss D. Derby, Wm. Wentworth and lady, Ezra Derby, Mr. Foote, U. S. N. Alex'r. Libby and lady, J. N. Crehare and lady, Wm. B. Morgan, Miss Libby, Miss Clark, F. Stadman, E. Vincent, Chas. Beale and lady, and 25 in steerage.

In bark F. S. Casanova, from Maracaibo—Capt. Samuel Jones, of schr. Mary Harvey, condemned at Maracaibo.

In brig Florence, from Nuevitas—Mr. Sprague and lady, John Gray, John Candere, J. Diez, Mr. Kenlier and lady.

In packet-ship Jacob A. Westervelt, from Liverpool—C. T. Raza.

In bark Lyra, from Havana—Mr. Van Honghton, Mr. G. Clements, Mr. L. Croz

In bark Express, from Havana—Mrs. Milne and family.

In ship Mornica, from Greenock—G. Stewart.

In ship Gen. Washington, from Liverpool—Mrs. C. Hill and family, Miss M. and B. Hackett.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon rises.... 1 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 16 | Gov. Island.. 2 06 | Hell Gate..... 3 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK..THURSDAY, MAY 18.

Cleared.

Ships Cheshire, Rich, Rotterdam, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Heller and Welker, (Brem.,) Roes, St. Andrews, N. B. Hensen & Co.; Sarah G. Snow, Hyde, Ruebec, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Guidior Star, (Br.,) Booth, Glasgow, J. B. Sardy; Jacob Prentiss, Loring, Matanzas, Nesmith & Sons; Nacochee, Thorp, Attakapas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Martin Van Buren, Coggins, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Wm. Moore, Eaton, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co; Enoch Benner, Morton, St. Mary's, Ga., R. P. Buck & Co.; Kate Anderson, Linekin, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co; Wappo, Coombs, Sagua la Grande, R. P. Buck & Co.; Oscar 1st, Gunderson, Gottenburg, Schmit & Co.

Schrs. Mary Capen, Pinmer, Darien, Mayhew, Talbot & Co; Margaret Ann, Dickinson, Sag Harbor, Van Brunt & Slaght; Golden Cloud, Mills, Antakta Bay, Jas. G. L. Hatch; G. S. Lowell, ——, Boston, W. T. Herrick; Ellen Louisa, Thompson, New-Haven, master; Abbott Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Emma Tuttle, Miller, Havana, J. & P. Pearsall; Centre Board, Loomis, Middletown, J. H. Haven; Emily, Mankin, Wilmington, D. D. Freeman & Co.; Yankee Blade, Hesser, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Water Witch, Newman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co

Propellers R. K. Diamond, Stevenson, Philadelphia, Wm. Thompson; Georges Creek, Terry, Baltimore, Parker Vein Steamship Co.

Arrived.

Ship Bremen, (Brem.) Beckman, Bremen 37 da., with mdse. and 418 passengers to Burchard & Buck. April 2, lat. 7, lon. 23, spoke Br. ship David, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Fulsurely be congratulated on the bargain they have made at Harrisburg. The public *principle* supposed to be involved in the lawless proceedings which fell under the peculiar condemnation of the Cleveland press a few months ago, appears to have been suddenly merged in the private *interest* of a Railroad Corporation, and so we have the dulcet note of fraternal love substituted for the discordant blast of bitter denunciation. The "land pirates" are forgotten; their "nest" converted into a flourishing "city," and their "miserable inlet" on the Lake, into a harbor of undisputed "excellence" and large "commercial advantages!"

The Lake Shore Settlement.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The leading points in the arrangement agreed upon, are as follows:

1. The Cleveland and Erie Railroad Company are to reanme that portion of their track within the State of Pennsylvania, and to enjoy the right of wey through Erie, without break or gauge, subject only to such taxations as may, by general law, be imposed upon all the railroads of that State.

The Cleveland and Erie Company are to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the Erie and Sunbury Railroad, to be paid in their bonds, bearing 7 ₱ cent. interest, the Erie and Sunbury Company guaranteeing a return thereon of 6 ₱ cent.

3. A track is to be laid to the Harbor of Erie.

The mutual advantages and concessions of the settlement are obvious. Philadelphia, Erie and Cleveland, have special cause for congratulation in the important aid thus secured for the construction of the Sunbury Road. This will open a valuable line of travel and trade, and the arrangement made so interlaces the interests of the three cities named as to make this great line at once a bond of harmony and union.

We have always urged that the cities of the lake shore must depend, for their increase of lake commerce and local trade, rather upon their railroad connections with the interior, than upon the East and West through roads. The history of our own city is proof of this. The Cleveland and Pittsburg, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati roads, with all their interior connections, have brought to us the unbounded mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and have opened to our merchants an immense and increasing trade. It is important to state in this connection that the passenger business of the lake has ceased to be profitable. The line of boats running between Cleveland and Buffalo during the season of 1853 was unsteined at a heavy loss. The same was true of the Sandusky and Buffalo line.

In this state of facts, it may be confidently predicted that the Erie and Sunbury road will open to the city of Erie an era of prosperity. None can dispute the excellence of her harbor and other commercial advantages; but like all other lake cities, she must depend upon her means of communication with the interior of her trade and commerce.

Railroad Subscription.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The County Court, on Saturday, made an order subscribing $1,200,000 to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad. As the power of the Court to make the subscription in the way proposed were questioned, counsel were in attendance, and the matter was thoroughly argued. Messrs. GANTT and GLOVER appeared in behalf of the legal right of the County to make the subscription, and Mr. P. A. LAOUE against it. We understand that an agreed case, involving all the objectionable points, will be made up, and the whole matter submitted to the judgment of the Supreme Court, at the present term.

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Argus.

The following statement from the Auditor's office, fully confirms our representations of the large weekly increase of Canal tolls thus far, this year, compared with 1852 and 1853:

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 2d week of navigation in May, 1854, is.....$133,172 16
Same period in 1853, 4th week in April.....116,416 27
Increase in 1854.....$16,755 89

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 14th May inclusive, 14 days, is.....$214,340 60
To same period in 1853, 25 days.....354,628 41

Excess of 25 days last year over 14 days this.$110 287 81
Amount of tolls received on all the New-York State Canals in each of the following years, during the second week of navigation, and the totals up to the 14th day of May inclusive:

Canal opened.	Week.	Days.	Total.	Rec. per day.
1852, April 20..	$99,463 23	25	$318,925 23	$12.757 01
1853, April 20..	116,416 27	25	354,628 41	14.185 14
1854, May 1....	133,172 16	14	244,340 60	17,452 90

These are gratifying results—indicating, as they do, a remarkable aggregate increase of tolls this year even over those of either of the two previous years.

These results are obviously not to the tests, as they are known to be the reverse of the hopes of the Anti-Canal clique, for whom the Free-Soil and Administration *Atlas* prattles. That sheet has not yet had space or inclination to allude to them.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 14.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3,500 bales with a dull and drooping market. Middling is quoted 8c. FLOUR is dull at $7 12½ for Ohio. Sales of 20,000 bbls. of CORN were made to-day at 56c. RICE is at $4 50@$4 62. Fair SUGAR 3½c. MOLASSES has declined to 13½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 13.

The *Canado's* news had no effect on the COTTON market. The sales to-day were 6,000 bales Middling, quoted at 8c. The sales of the week foot up 41,000 bales, and the stock in this port is now 305,000. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports to this date is 473,000 bales. Mess PORK is at $12 75. Rio COFFEE—Sales of the week, 10,000 bags, mostly at 9¼c.@10¼c. Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool are quoted id.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 West Philadelphia 6s, 90½; $2,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 76¼; $3,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 77½; $500 Lehigh Mortgage 6s, 98; $3,000 United States 6s, '68, C. & P., 123½; 36 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 8 Harrisburg Railroad, 34½; 138 Reading Railroad, 36 do., 38½; 10 Morris Canal Preferred, 94; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation, 23; 9 Mechanics' Bank, 31; 50 Girard Bank, 12½.

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 50 Morris Canal, 13¾.

Second Board—$1,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90; $1,000 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal 6s, '96, 89½; 8 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 500 Lehigh Zinc, 3½; 75 Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, 20; 30 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 3½. 40 Lehigh, C. & P., 61; 3 Girard Bank, 12½; 9 Bank of Kentucky, 107; 2 Bank of Pennsylvania, 121.

After Board—30 Long Island Railroad, 13½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 250 Morris Canal, 13½; 6 Union Bank of Penns

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A Penny Morning Daily Newspaper, containing all the News received by the Morning Mails and Telegraph, and the Latest Intelligence from all parts of the World, is published every Morning (Sundays excepted), at No. 138 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-st., and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS per annum; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—50 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Union's Defence of Mr. Edmondson.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

Progress of the Nebraska Bill.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 18, 1854.

The House is still in session, as I write, (10 o'clock at night,) engaged in the debate on the Nebraska bill,—the best possible evidence that the time graciously allowed by the majority for the discussion, is far from being sufficient; else why would members sit until midnight to make speeches to empty halls, in order that they may get the desired opportunity ere 12 o'clock on Saturday, when the debate is to be closed.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., opened the dey with a strong, decided, out and out speech against the Nebraska bill. There is no doubt of the honesty and earnestness of his opposition to thnt measure, and I would not be understood as expressing any such doubt, in my letter of Monday night commenting on the serious if not fatal error which Mr. BANKS and others committed in deserting the great body of the Anti-Nebraska men in their struggle against the majority.

Mr. PECKHAM'S speech was one of the best yet delivered, heing bold, original and thoroughly independent. His hard knocks at the Administration were much relished by many a man whom secretly curses the Nebraska hill, while he feels compelled to vote for it.

The *Union*, I perceive, is ont upon the "slanderers" of Mr. EDMUNDSON of Virginia, whom it characterizes ss one of the most amiable gentlemen in Congress, &c. I have seen nothing published in relation to the individual named above, except in connection with his conduct towards some of his fellow-members of the House of Representatives on Friday last; and I am bound, therefore, to suppose your correspondent to be one of the "slanderers" to whom allusion is made. I have no acquaintance with Mr. EDMUNDSON, and if the statements of facts I was called upon to publish in relation to him a few days ago present the evidence of his amiability, I am quite satisfied to remain a stranger to him; and so will your readers he doubtless. But the *Union's* charge of "slander" implies that Mr. EDMUNDSON has been made the victim of falsehood. Does it mean to say that your correspondent's specific allegations in relation to certain discreditable scenes in last Friday's House are untrue? It has not said so; it will not, dare not say so, because it must know that the picture was under rather than overdrawn. If it does not know the fact, it can become better posted by calling on Mr. WENTWORTH, Mr. SAGE, Mr. CAMPBELL, and a number of other gentlemen in their neighborhood.

The *Union* evidently refers to the scenes of violence in which Mr. E. participated, when it says that he did nothing more than was necessary to correct and rebuke the factious proceedings of the minority. Even if so desirable an end was properly accomplished by profane, vulgar vituperation, and personal threats toward the gentleman who needed rebuke, it is a little remarkable that the *Union* does not present its favorite's commission. Where did Mr. EDMUNDSON get his authority? Who constituted him either the mentor or tormentor of his unfortunate fellow members? He certainly *did* seem to have a commission from *some* quarter on Friday last; and he really might have spared himself a great deal of trouble, saved the House much credit, and the minority he assailed not a little honest indignation, if he had only exhibited the authority under which he acted. He presumed, perhaps, that the minority, in their then state of feeling, would have acknowledged no authority; but he should, at least, have made the effort before proceeding to such extreme measures.

I learn that the Postmaster General is engaged in efforts to secure a new schedule for the morning Express Mail from New-York to this city. He has already prevailed upon the Companies owning the railroads between New-York and Philadelphia to agree to start their morning Express at 8 o'clock, instead of 9 o'clock. If the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road will now agree to start a train at 1 P. M., instead of 2 P. M., we shall be able to get the morning mail from New-York, here, by 7½ o'clock at night, in time for distribution the same evening. This arrangement will certainly be an advantageous one for travelers as well as correspondents, and Mr. CAMPBELL will render the public an essential service if he succeeds in accomplishing it. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

Mr. COOPER laid on the table, to have it printed, a substitute for the bill suspending the collection of duties on railroad iron.

Mr. COOPER'S substitute proposes that, after its passage, a duty of $12 per ton shall be levied on all imported railroad iron, the price of which, at the place of manufacture, shall be $40 per ton.

Section two provides that when railroad iron shall, at the place of manufacture, command a higher price than $40 per ton, the duty thereon shall be reduced, dollar for dollar, according to its first cost, so as to keep an aggregate of the original cost and duty always at $52 per ton. When the first cost is $52 per ton, all duty ceases. The price of the iron at the place of manufacture to be ascertained by sworn appraisers.

Section three provides that when the price of railroad iron at the place of manufacture shall fall below $40 per ton, the duty shall be increased dollar for dollar per ton.

Section four provides for the appointment of two appraisers, who are monthly or quarterly to ascertain the price of railroad iron at the place of manufacture, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to give notice to the collectors, who shall levy duty accordingly.

Section five makes it obligatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to publish the report of these appraisers in the papers of the principal cities.

Section six prescribes the oath of the appraisers, and fixes their salary at $2,000 each.

The bill regulating the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the Eastern District of Louisiana was taken up and passed.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, reported a bill establishing an additional Land District in Florida, which was taken up and passed.

Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of making some suitable acknowledgment to the captain and crew of the steamship *Washington*, for the rescue of the passengers and crew of the ship *Winchester*; and also making some permanent provision for recompensing those who may rescue the lives of passengers and crews of American vessels. Adopted.

Mr. HUNTER hoped the Indian Appropriation bill would be taken up.

Mr. PRATT objected.

The Private Calendar was taken up.

The first bill, for the relief of W. G. RIDGELY, one of the Maryland cases for tobacco destroyed by the British during the last war, was voted on, and resulted in Ayes, 19; Nays, 9. No quorum.

The Yeas and Nays were called, and the bill passed by 25 to 12.

The bill extending the patent for the threshing machine of DEAN YORK and JOHN HASCALL was debated until 2 o'clock, and then postponed.

The Post Route bill was taken up.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 19.

Mr. WHEELER presented a memorial from several hundred citizens of New-York, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. DAWSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the propriety of establishing a Medal Department in the United States Mint, and distributing bronze copies of medals, commemorative of patriotic services among the several States.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Nebraska bill.

Mr. CHURCHILL advocated the bill. When the South has an opportunity to place herself in the position of the original States, he regretted to see four or six Southern men coming up with the Abolitionist and Free-Soilers, and taking a stand against the repeal of the Missouri line, because, forsooth, it will agitate the country; and because forsooth it has existed for thirty-four years. But during that time, under this geographical expedient there has been nothing but trouble and turmoil in attempting to establish the line of latitude, instead of fixing the principls of the right of people to govern themselves in their own way, without Congressional intervention.

Mr. DEAN said that since the introduction of this bill, which so intensely excites the country, he had not engaged in the discussion as to the propriety of passing it, or as to its effect. But as the debate was now about to close, he desired to express his views. Representing, as he did, the home of the late JAMES TALLMADGE, who, in 1818, in this House, first moved the Missouri restriction; and the birth and burial-place of SMITH THOMPSON, who, as a member of the Cabinet of President MONROE, gave a written opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise; and representing a constituency who are almost unanimously in favor of all the compromises, he should be false to himself and his district, and to all the cherished principles of his life, did he not only oppose, but resist with every means in his power, by every legislative expedient, the passage of this bill. It was not called for by the exigency in public affairs. It was not demanded by any considerable body of the people. It would open afresh a sectional controversy; which, more than all others, ought to be avoided. The events of last week had aroused the deepest feelings of the North against this measure, and produced an agitation fearful in its character. Whence the necessity for thus arousing public indignation? He wished to any, in yielding his opposition to the resolution to terminate the debate, he did not yield his opposition to the bill, which was one not only to be opposed, but resisted by all parliamentary tactics of which the opponents are capable, for the reason that no member here was elected for the purpose of disturbing the Missouri Compromise. He suggested that the House abandon this bill for the present; go on with public business, and submit this question for the decision of the people. If they want it repealed, they will return Representatives who will do it. This was what he offered as a compromise. He believed there were but three persons in the Nebraska and Kansas Territories, besides the Government officers, Why not make three Territorial Governments, one for *each*, that severally they may be "Monarch of all they survey?" If any one bill is to be passed strike out the Compromise repeal, and he would consent to scatter squatter sovereignty all over it. If you repeal the Missouri Compromise it will be restored to the statute book, for the North will send representatives here who will be heard. Leave the repeal of the Missouri Compromise out of any bill you may pass, and let the people decide their own institutions for themselves. This is popular sovereignty. Ay, more, constitutional sovereignty, which ought to be maintained.

Mr. WHEELER said a stern duty to himself and his constituents compelled him to address the Committee, for the purpose of giving the reasons which control his votes on the bill under consideration. When the bill was first introduced in the Senate, he was predisposed in its favor, and so expressed himself to his friends. As the bill began to attract attention of the country, and petition after petition against its passage was laid on your table, when men of the South rose in their places and conjured their brethren to maintain in its integrity the faith plighted to the North—then he felt the necessity of a more thorough examination; having made it, he came to the conviction he never could give his support to this bill without doing violence to his oath and conscience. He believed in the sanctity of compromises, in their maintenance in all their length, breadth, height and depth, as the only conservators of the Union of these States; and believing this he could never sanction by his vote, either directly or indirectly, a repeal of the Compromise of 1820. He believed the Compromise measures of 1850 assume and affirm that of 1820, and that they do not clash or interfere with one another, and the men or men who dare assert that they are inconsistent, libel the good men of those trying crises that gave them birth. The avowal of such sentiments in the campaign of '52 would have committed them to the rack of public opinion until there was not a whole bone in their bodies. He did not believe that this bill carries out the doctrine of non-intervention, inasmuch as it takes from the people, the source of all power, the right to choose their own officers, and makes their legislation subject to the revision of the creatures of the Federal Government. He believed, in the language of the last Baltimore Convention expression on the subject of Slavery, and emphatically in the last resolve, that the Democratic party will resist all attempts, in or out of Congress, to renew the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Elected upon this platform, he could not, and would not, stultify himself by giving this bill his vote. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not oppose this bill because it is an Administration measure: he was controlled by holier and loftier motives. He was controlled by the oath he took before entering on his duties, and the dictates of conscience. There were influences before which Presidents sink into insignificance, and Cabinets become as nothing. Did he believe this measure right, and the bill would give lasting peace to the country—did he believe it carried out the doctrine of non-intervention, and the right of self-government, and that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would not be affirmative intervention, by legislating, Slavery into territory now free, before God, who is his judge, he would vote for it. He would give it a hearty support. The threats of political death could not intimidate him; the frowns of his constituents would not awe him. The fact of its being an Administration measure would not swerve him from his duty. If right he would support it, although fifty recreant Presidents and as many imbecile Cabinets stood at its back. If his conscience approved it, in the language of the immortal JACKSON, "No earthly power could drive him from his position;" for he believed he would be standing upon the "immutable principles of justice." He came into political life upon the compromises of 1850; he supported them as a measure of adjustment between the North and the South; foremost and ever, early and late, in good and bad repute, in prosperity and adversity, he upheld the Compromise measures of 1850. He had proclaimed their sanctity; he venerated them as the saviour of our country from an impending and awful ruin; and with the same feelings, actuated by the same motives, believing in the saving efficacy of 1820, he would uphold it so long as God gives him strength. If it falls, he must. He would wish no more glorious fate than to go down in defence of the Compromises of the Constitution on which the Union is based, and without which the Union cannot exist. Such a fate he coveted. He was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. WALSH said, if he had consulted his wishes, he would have contented himself with remaining silent. He did not mean to make a speech in vindication of his course, which was known not only to the people of his own district, but throughout the country. His life had not been one of idle professions, but one of performances. Every act of his life proved the sincerity of his motives. His constituents had asked for no pledges, but relied on his past life. The people of his district knew him, and he believed they knew the worst side before they learned the other. [Laughter—and members gathered round him.] This motion had been thoroughly discussed, and therefore he could throw no new light upon it. He cared not for the terms on which the Missouri Act was passed; it was enough for him to know it was a gross violation of the Constitution. The Constitutional Convention was the place for compromises; there compromises began and ended; it was the cradle and the grave of compromises. The Constitution is a compact between Sovereign States; no tacit nor cowardly assent by Congress can make a violation binding upon us. The course pursued by the opponents of the bill was known throughout the land. The hurried and imprudent manner the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, under the previous question, without opportunity to say one word in reply, or ask a single question, caused an exultation of Federalists and Abolitionists over the supposed death of the bill. But what a change came over the spirit of those men, when they saw it rescued from the oblivion to which many thought it was consigned? What was their course of action? Here we sat for 36 hours. This may have been a subject of very deep regret to some gentlemen, but to him who had gone through so many trials, it was a source of infinite amusement. He had had clam-shop and Catharine Market tests, seeing who could sit up longest or latest. They had been told of the thunderbolts which had reached here against this bill. It had better been said penny whistles. The noise came from those who opposed the annexation of Texas—the opponents of every struggle of the Democracy on its onward march. The agitation now comes from the same source—the gingerbread and Peter Funk agitators, a thousand of whom could not revolutionize a barber-shop or an oyster-house. [Excessive laughter.] When they see meetings without respect to party, they see fag-ends of parties who hate the success of the Democratic party. He had been the worst-treated man of any on this floor by the Administration; there was not a single friend of his who had not been outraged by this Administration; but if other men were disposed to gratify their hostility by striking the sacred and venerated principles of Democracy, he had neither the courage nor baseness to do so. It seemed like firing a ship's magazine, with five hundred men on board, among whom are your purest friends, for the purpose of reaching the commander to whom you are opposed. The position he now occupied is the one he always occupied. He claimed to represent the National Democracy. He stood now where he stood in 1848, and sustained the principles of self-government, as set forth in the NICHOLSON letter. He stood with that self-sacrificing patriot DANIEL S. DICKINSON, whom he eloquently eulogized. He had not this year set his foot on the threshold of the President's house. He read in a newspaper the other day of a poor female, who stood on the steps of the Magdalen Asylum in England, but she was refused admittance because she was not qualified, and for himself, he was not admitted into the White House because he had not passed through all the degrading and debasing course of political prostitution. He asked no favors of the Administration. No relatives of his had ever held a public office; he would rather follow them to the grave. The Administration has but two years and ten months to serve, but the principles of Democracy are as immutable as the laws which govern God's universe—at least so he trusted.

After further remarks, Mr. MORATSON said that the Democracy of New-Hampshire are ready to yield to any part of the country what is due, but while he knew his was a citizen of this Republic, he knew and felt that his was, too, a citizen of that State. The man who proves false to one section of the Union, will, when ambition and interest lead the way, prove false to the other. He was not opposed to the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, but was adverse to repeal the Missouri Compromise. It was not the right of people to govern themselves which was in fact constituted for by the Smith, but the right to govern slaves and control Slavery as a municipal and domestic corporation.

Mr. KNOX obtained the floor, but gave way to

Mr. BENTON—Who commented on part of the speech of Mr. SEWARD of Georgia, saying the whole of Kansas is adapted to slave-labor, to the great staples, hemp and tobacco, and that within two hours rids there is a larger slaveholder than Rosnoke ever saw. In his opinion there was a great movement pending. He was not, however, in the confidence of anybody, and therefore must grope his way in the twilight for the purpose of guessing. He looked to contemporaneous events, and found about the time this bill was introduced, that Mr. GANSNEN went to Mexico as American Minister. What are State secrets here, locked up, are street talk in Mexico. It is reported that Mr. GANSNEN offered $50,000,000 for a broadside of Mexican territory enough to make five or six great States. This failed, but he has gone back. SANTA ANNA is pinched at present and GANSNEN may have better luck this time. Supposing this territory acquired,—Slavery will rush in, and then we will have the principle of non-intervention, and the cry will be to Congress, "Hands off!" He had to say this scheme was no stranger to him. It was an old acquaintance. He knew it in '46 and '48. It is reported that Mr. SOULE has been authorized to offer $250,000,000 for Cuba, and if he cannot get it to kick up a muss. He saw the two branches to this scheme—there may be others with which he was not as yet acquainted. But he had enough to stand on at present.

A question rose as to whether this time occupied by Mr. BENTON should be deducted from Mr. KNOX'S hour. The Chairman decided it should.

Mr. KNOX—I am happy to yield to the gentleman, whose remarks were of more importance than anything I could say. [Applause.]

The Committee took a recess at 4½ o'clock until 6 o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. EVERHART, seeing no opportunity to obtain the floor, got permission to write out and print a Nebraska speech.

Mr. BENSON opposed the bill.

Mr. KNOX contended that so far from the measures of 1850 rendering the Missouri Compromise inoperative, they endorsed and reaffirmed it.

Messrs. HAMILTON, GOODE and DUNHAM spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. PRATT against it.

[*Eleven o'clock.*—Mr. CASKIE is now speaking against the bill. The House will probably be in session all night, and as the speeches present no new features, we think it unnecessary to wait longer.]

The Presbyterian Assembly—Old School.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 19.

In the Morning Session of the Presbyterian General Assembly the Standing Committees were announced. Among the members of the Committee on Bills and Overtures are Drs. YOUNG, MUSGRAVE, McMASTIN, SILLIMAN, and Judge FINE. Official information was received of the organization of new Presbyteries in Mississippi, Kentucky, Pittsburg, and Texas.

Overtures on systematic benevolence were referred, after a long debate, to a Special Committee of five.

The Treasurer's and other Reports were received.

A communication from the General Assembly of Ireland was received, in which Slavery is bitterly denounced.

Papers from the Presbytery of New-York were received relative to Rev. THOMAS LONGMAN.

The afternoon was fixed for hearing delegates from corresponding bodies.

United States Senators from Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, May 19.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, Free-Soil Whig, (for the short term,) and LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Whig, for the long, were, this morning, elected United States Senators from Connecticut.

In the House, the vote stood: Gillette, 109; Chapman, 92; John Cotton, 66; Samuel Ingham, 3; R. S. Balwin, 5; Thomas B. Butler, 1; blanks, 3. The blanks being thrown out, Mr. GILLETTE was elected.

The Democrats left their candidate and voted for CHAPMAN.

For the long term, LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Norwich, had 129 out of 219 votes.

In the Senate, GILLETTE had one majority, and FOSTER three.

Ship Commonwealth Ashore—The Smuggling on the Canada—Editorial Retirement.

BOSTON, Friday, May 19.

The new ship *Commonwealth*, Captain KNAPP, from Newburyport for New Orleans, went ashore at 5 o'clock this morning, in a fog, on Spit Sand, Newburyport Bar. She is a fine vessel of 1,250 tons, owned by Messrs. NICKERSON & Co., of this city, and others, and valued at $75,000, for which amount she is insured in State-street.

SOLOMON COHEN, charged with smuggling watches and jewelry on the last passage of the steamship *Canada*, was examined to-day before Commissioner LORING, and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

JOHN S. SLEEPER, for twenty years Editor of the Boston *Evening Journal*, closes his connection with that paper to-day, on account of declining health.

Railroad Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 19.

A general Convention of the officers of railroad companies between New-York and Montgomery, Ala., was held here to-day. Nineteen railroad companies from all parts of the country were represented. A resolution was unanimously adopted, that the companies represented would not submit under any circumstances to the terms of compensation for carrying the mails, indicated by the Post-Office department in the bill now before Congress, and providing for the appointment of a Committee to memorialize Congress on this subject.

The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Presbyterian Assembly, New School.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 19.

The Presbyterian Assembly (New School) voted to-day to meet next year at St. Louis. Rev. Dr. SPEAR was appointed to preach upon Home Missions, and Rev. Dr. PATTERSON his alternate.

The Episcopal Convention has adjourned *sine die*.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 19.

We have no mail south of Mobile this morning.

THE TURF OF 1854.

The Spring Races—Trotting for Purse and Stake of $250—The Great Pacing Match for $2,000.

Yesterday afternoon another of the Spring races came off at the Union Course, Long Island. The gelding *Joe Husted* did not make his appearance. The drivers who made their claims known for the $250 purse and stake were Hiram Woodruff, with *Lady Collins*, and James Whelpley, with the black horse *Pony*, the same horses having trotted several matches in the early part of the Spring, their speed was known to most of the spectators, and bets of $10 to $2 was offered in favor of *Lady Collins*. The first heat was closely contested, and *Pony* trotted much better for a short distance, than he did a few days ago, when competing against *Lady Fronklin*. The heat was won by *Lady Collins*, who came to the Judge's stand some two lengths ahead, in consequence of her rapid stride after passing the half-mile pole.

While preparing for the second heat, there was but little excitement among the crowd, and it was the general impression that Mr. BELKLEY would withdraw him from the field. No intimation of a withdrawal of *Pony* was, however, made public, and when the judges made their call, the two horses came out on the track and started for the contest. *Lady Collins* easily won the heat by some 50 yards. The spectators began to leave the track at the end of this heat, and when the third heat was trotted, there were but few persons left on the ground. This was the third and last contest in thnrace, and as went the first and second, so went the third. The heat and race were declared in favor of *Lady Collins*, who won the three straight heats. Annexed is the time of each: 2.47—2.42½—2.47½.

On Thursday next an extraordinary pacing match is announced to come off at the Centreville Course, L. I., for $2,000, between two double teams. We hear that large sums are already staked on the result of this race. The horses are to be driven by HIRAM WOONARFF and WM. WHEELAN, both of whom are men of great skill in all matters connected with the turf.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—GEORGE RIEHL, the young man bitten by a mad dog in the early part of April, at the tan-yard in which he was learning his trade, died at the residence of his parents, Fourth-street, below George, between 2 and 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. There is no doubt of the terrible disease being hydrophobia, as pronounced by the family physician and other skilful medical gentlemen. The first symptoms were nausea at the stomach and severe pain. From this time his was first made known to the family on Monday morning, the sufferer continued to grow worse during that day, and repeatedly went into convulsions of such a terrible character as to alarm the attendants and friends present. Late in the afternoon of that day he became somewhat better, and continued so until Tuesday afternoon, under the treatment of a German physician, and hopes were entertained, that a cure might be effected. The faint hope proved fallacious, and, during that night, the disease took another form, and the unfortunate youth went into paroxysms, and continued in that condition the greater part of the few remaining hours of his life. He gave repeated evidences of the terrible malady, uttering at times the most piteous exclamations, such as, "Save me, save me!" "Don't drown me!" "Don't kill me!" "Take away the water!" &c. Those who witnessed the closing scenes of his life will probably remember them long, as the most trying that ever came under their notice.—*Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday.*

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

OUR CUBAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Crescent City*, H. WINDLE, Commander, arrived yesterday morning. She left New-Orleans the 11th and Havana the 14th inst. She brings one hundred and ninety passengers and a cargo of cotton, tobacco, peltries, merchandise, &c.

On the 14th inst., when the *Crescent City* entered the port of Havana, salutes were being exchanged with the English man-of-war brig *Speiglc*. She had just arrived there from Kingston, Jamaica, which place she left on the 2d inst. She reports having left there the French squadron composed of one frigate, two sloops-of-war, one brig, one steamer, and one transport, to sail for Havana the next day, 3d inst. Said squadron was from San Domiugo.

A French steamer and frigate were seen from the *Crescent City* a few hours after she left Havana, steering westward, supposed to belong to the aforesaid squadron.

We are indebted for early favors to Mr. M. L. PULTZ Purser.

The following letter from our Correspondent gives all the intelligence of interest by this arrival:

HAVANA, Sunday, May 14, 1854.

For some time we have not been favored with a British man-of-war in this port, until we had begun to fear that in the all-absorbing anxiety of the great war of the age, the small national interests in Slavery here were forgotten, as the small matters to abide a more convenient season; but we were most agreeably mistaken,—the British brig-of-war *Espiegle*, Commander HANCOCK, reporting from Port Royal, entered the harbor last evening—the 'gridiron" in the right place, and all well aboard. We are not without a piece of bunting to hang a hole upon, in case we all get so mixed up in misgerdom as to be unable to establish white identity,—which is indeed a social difficulty that we meet with every day,—and it is to be a political condition that will make safety under plea of color, that does not belong to us.

I had the pleasure of transmitting to you by the *Cahawba*, a mass of verbiage, christened a Royal order, dated the 22d of March last, to which I solicit your most particular attention. I ask that your readers may not be deceived, no matter what their views as to Slavery—this document is the veritable means for its perpetuity, under a new name, if we continue to exist as a "community dependent upon the Crown of Spain—a system that will be more pernicious than any other, for the reason that it will, by fraudulent imposition, be sanctioned by the intelligence of the civilized world, and legalized by the powers of the earth—if not stayed in the first flow from the fountain. Under any social or political change which might elevate Cuba to the position she is entitled to assume, these measures which are now stamped upon our statute books as laws of the land would prove very important,—indeed, the basis of formation for a real freedom, that would be cemented by mutual interests—without the blood, money, stripes and chains that now associate with the liberty, engendered of Spanish bigotry, cruelty and cupidity.

To say, that if Cuba does not like this savory morsel prepared for her, after the study and action of years, by the masters of their Royal Mistress and the Spanish Crown, that she can refuse and resist it, is idle. I have seen too much of the Cuban people, to do them that injustice now; although the time has been when I have thought that they scarcely deserved to be free, because they had made no physical assertion of their rights. They have no arms—and, unlike all other communities on the face of the earth, from childhood they have been studiously prevented from acquiring the knowledge and use of them;—even such false exercise as rambling in the open air, over our plains or upon our waters, hunting and fishing, which develop the physical energies, and teach boys the labor, the toil, the danger and the duty of men, they are denied,—while every man that has a weapon, by especial license, is registered, and held under continual surveillance. "He is the man that has the gun"—until life is made for him a continued curse; and in weariness of such existence, he gives up the only means by which he might, when the opportunity served, strike a blow for freedom—for the safety of his home from the fraternizing knife, which is laid to his throat by his mistress. When I see a young man—Creole—borne to the *garoté* for free expression of his belief, "that Cuba would be more happy and more prosperous, disconnected, than in restricted union with Spain;" and find him, while seated in his chair, with his eye resting upon the cross in his hand, and wandering thence over the vast crowd before him, giving the last earthly sigh of his soul for the glory, the liberty, and the happiness of his native land—with the injunction, "Forget not Cuba!" I cannot find it in my heart to say—I cannot feel or believe it—that the Creoles of Cuba are cowards. In no case where they have been brought to trial—such trial as the bravest men look at with respect, and calculate their chances with before they measure the evil—have they been found wanting. They have suffered death, long imprisonment, endured painful privations in foreign lands—toiling away from comfortable homes and fortunes, where every effort of Government has been made to cajole them back, without yielding to the wish and longing of their hearts for the embrace of the loved one—the earnest desire for the freedom of Cuba.

In the landing last made on Cuba by the distinguished unfortunate, the numbers were all counted and well established; but, when we come to add up the lists of their disposition, we find many more. Where did they come from? They were Creole boys, that escaped from Havana and vicinity, and worked their way through a surrounding host of eight thousand men, to find the small camp of them less than three hundred men—to die. They all behaved well—some were shot in battle—some went to Centa, and have been since pardoned. I am not permitted to say that the Creole is not worthy of having freedom, because he has no way of obtaining arms to win it for himself. I make this allusion for the reason that Mr. SLIDELL would prefer that they should make a movement here. There is nothing to move with but the tongue, and they dare to speak to the ears and the very heart of power. Within the last week, the Captain General was told in Council by a distinguished citizen that, as to a given measure, in relation to which the Captain General was very earnest for its promulgation, he would die before he would disgrace himself or his country by putting his signature of approval to any such document. It has caused the measure to halt in midbirth; and it has also caused PEZUELA to shake his own head, to be certain if it still sits firmly upon his own shoulders.

So we have a few weeks more to rest before the law can obtain by which priests can force white men to marry the negro women that they have corrupted for their own licentious pleasures, or subject the white mechanics to buffets from the negro laborer in the streets, without the power of correction; for this is about the amount of the proposed law for the advance of the colored person in civil and social rights, as now written, with the amalgamation feature of the points, got up for the purpose of cleansing the moral practice of our servants of the Most High in the supremacy of the community, while their concealed power and their covered crimes will be infinitely increased. How much a measure could have the sanction of a sensible man, unless himself stained with the stock, I cannot conceive; but it will prove to you how determined the minions are to subserve the black policy which has been traced for Spanish guidance by British cunning, under the fancy work of British philanthropy.

The *Crescent City* is to leave in a few minutes. I keep up your files and comme cial intelligence. The city is healthy. OCCATOR.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Conclusion of the Twentieth Ward Election Trial.

At the meeting of the Court yesterday, one of the jurors, Mr. DOCHEE, was found to be absent, having been seized with sudden and serious illness. After conversation between the opposing counsel, it was agreed that the case might go on without him.

Two more witnesses, making 80 in all, testified to having voted for Mr. TUCKER.

Mr. SHEPARD, for the defence, said that his clients were charged with "unlawfully adjourning the canvass before completed." He submitted to the Court that the making out of the returns after the tickets had been counted was not part of the "canvass," and therefore the evidence failed to show any "unlawful adjournment." Mr. SHEPARD proceeded to argue that the law of 1812 did not apply to the election of Aldermen, inasmuch as amendments to the charter under which the election was held had since been made.

Mr. HALL contested both these points.

Testimony was then taken as to the manner of counting the tickets.

After summing up on both sides, and a charge from the Court, the Jury retired and soon after brought in a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

BUENOS AYRES.—The bark *Virginia*, from Buenos Ayres, April 3, arrived yesterday. Capt. THURLOW reports a more peaceable state of things than has existed there for a long time previous to the date of his departure.

MARINE CATASTROPHES.

The Wreck of the Montezuma.

The Ship Ashore on Jones' Beach, L. I.

NO LIVES LOST.

ADDITIONAL DISASTERS AT SEA.

The disaster to the Liverpool packet ship *Montezuma*, (before reported,) occurred on Jones's Beach, near the New Inlet, off Freeport—a village of the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I. and not on Rockaway Beach.

Our special reporter left the beach at 1 P. M. yesterday, at which time the vessel was still deeply buried in the sand, about two hundred yards from the beach, proper, and with between 12 and 15 feet of water in her hold.

The steam-tug *Achilles* and two schooners dispatched to her assistance from this City by the Board of Underwriters, arrived at the wreck at about 10 A. M., and immediately proceeded to take off her passengers and render all other possible assistance. The storm which had raged fiercely throughout the night had considerably abated, and there was no doubt that the passengers on the *Montezuma* would all be taken off before night, although the heavy swell considerably retarded operations. But little assistance could be given from the shore, as the passage to the ship through the heavy surf was very dangerous. A boat from the shore, however, with some of the crew of the *Montezuma* who had come ashore on Thursday with Captain DE COURCEY, Captain ELLIS and other agents for the Board of Underwriters succeeded in reaching the vessel from the beach.

The *Montezuma* is about ten years old. She belongs to C. H. MARSHALL'S line of New-York and Liverpool packets, and left Liverpool on the 18th ult., in command of Capt. DE COURCEY, with five hundred passengers and a large cargo, consisting chiefly of iron, for this port.

The voyage from Liverpool was very boisterous, and on Thursday last, at 2½ A.M. the ship ran aground at the point where she now lies. A high wind and heavy fog prevailed at the time. Soundings had been made a few moments before she struck, and their result induced the captain to believe he was off Barnegat.

All efforts to right the vessel proved ineffectual. Every precaution was taken to prevent the passengers from attempting, in their excitement, to reach the shore. Guns were fired as signals of distress, and they were speedily answered by the inhabitants of Freeport, who hastened to the beach. Captain DENTON, Coast Agent for the Board of Underwriters, and his men were speedily on the ground with the life boats and life car and other apparatus. An effort was made to reach the vessel in the life-boat, but it filled when a few yards from the beach, and was obliged to return. At about 6 A. M. Captain DE COURCEY and three of the crew of the *Montezuma* succeeded in crossing the surf, and reached the shore in safety. The captain reported the vessel firm, and those on board in no imminent danger, and hence it was deemed advisable not to attempt to throw a line on board by means of the mortar, as the crowd on deck would render such an attempt highly hazardous.

Messengers were at once dispatched to this City for assistance. During the whole of Thursday the storm did not abate, and no communication with the ship from the beach, by means of boats, could be obtained. The water in the hold was becoming rapidly higher, and the ship continued to sink deeper in the sand. Towards dusk the water had gained so rapidly that all on board were forced to retreat to the upper deck, where they remained huddled together in great confusion. As night came on, and many of the large crowd who had remained on the beach during the day were observed to be retiring to their homes, an agonizing shriek for help arose from the deck of the wreck; the ship's bell was rung, and every possible mode adopted to attract the attention of those on shore. The poor people supposed they were being abandoned in despair to the fate which they momentarily expected to meet!

The steamers which were sent down to the relief of the wrecked vessels are hourly expected to return with the passengers to the City.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIP HOPE BY FIRE.

A dispatch received last evening from Mobile dated Wednesday, 17th inst., states that the ship *Hope*, Capt GODWIN, owned in Philadelphia, and, lying at Mobile, was set on fire by the crew and totally destroyed.

Capt. ELLIS, agent for the Atlantic, and Capt. TAYLOR, of the Mercantile Insurance Companies, are on the beach, and with Capt. DENTON are actively engaged in behalf of the Board of Underwriters.

At the last accounts, received at midnight, the *Montezuma* lay about 600 yards from the beach, full of water, with *all the passengers on board*, waiting for steamers from the City. She headed on N. N. W., and laid easy.

The *Wm. Loyton*, from Antwerp, was broadside on at Squan, perfectly tight, and landing the passengers, 495 in number.

That the vessel did not go to pieces is, in a great measure, to be attributed to her heavy cargo, which served to imbed her so deep and firmly in the sand as to prevent her from thumping. Her starboard, however, is badly strained, and she is generally considerably "hogged;" that is to say, her timbers have suffered material damage. Her mainmast and spars are but slightly injured. Her head, which is toward the beech, has sunk considerably lower than her stern, as the action of the breakers washes away the sand from beneath her bows.

Experienced sailors say that should the wind again freshen up the ship will soon go to pieces.

The *Montezumo* is fully insured in the Atlantic, Mercantile and Sun offices of this City.

A number of persons remained on the beach all night, awaiting a favorable opportunity to render assistance to the sufferers.

Yesterday (Friday) morning, as already stated, the storm was so far lulled as to admit of the passage of a boat to the vessel, although not without much risk; and in the afternoon assistance arrived by sea from New-York.

Not a single life was lost, although the sufferings of those on board, in mind and body, must of course have been severe.

BARK CORIOLAN ASHORE AT SQUAM BEACH.

The bark *Coriolon*, Capt. H. WOUFF, of and from Bremen for New-York, with passengers, went ashore on the beach about three miles below Squam Inlet, during the dense fog on Wednesday night. The vessel lies within the outer bar, head on to the beach, and is not considered in a dangerous position. The Commissioner of Wrecks, Mr. FOREMAN, with great difficulty succeeded in boarding her at 10½ o'clock on Thursday morning, the sea at the time being very heavy. It would have been attended with great danger to attempt to land the passengers, and as they were in no immediate peril, it was deemed prudent to wait until the sea moderated. The vessel was

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Rumored Battle on the Danube and Defeat of the Russians.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

THE LOSS OF 200 LIVES IN THE CHANNEL.

The American Ship Grape-Shot Turned Privateer.

CAPTURE OF A FRENCH MERCHANTMAN.

Downward Tendency of the Markets.

The Royal Mail steamer *Europa*, from Liverpool May 6, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. She bringe intelligenee three days later from all parts of Europe.

The intelligence by thia arrival is of a good deal of interest.

Some exoitement was occasioned on the 1st, by the statement of a sailor repraaenting himself as GASTON FOUQUA, second mate of the French brig *Ville de Marseilles*, and who called on Lloyd's Agent, at St. Ives, Corgwall, with the report that he had swam ashore from a Russian frigate which captured his vessel. He stated that the capture took place 20 leagues from Cardiff, that the frigate first hoisted English and theu French colors; that the Captain and crew of the hrig tried to escape in the boat, but were fired into and the Captain and three men killed. The frigate he reported to have gone up Channel. The Admiralty instantly sent twn steamers in search of the alleged frigate.

On the 5th, the excitement was materially increased by the publication in the London *Herald* of the following paragraph:

"News has reached the Admiralty that an American clipper, the *Grapeshot*, has captured a French merchantman off the Land's End. The *Grapeshot* cleared out of New-York on the 23d of March, for St. Thomas, with 1,500 packages on board, professedly of hardware, hnt really containing muskets, supposed to be bound to Finland, and, failing debarkation, then for tha Mediterranean. This will explain tha story of a Ruasian frigate in the Channel."

Two hundred persons are supposed to have perished in the recent collision lu the chaunel, between the Bremen bark *Favorite*, for Baltimore, and the American bark *Hesper*, from Charleston, S. C., for Antwerp.

The bark *Caroline*, from Poole for Qnebec, pnt back into Falmouth May 2, with 125 passengers taken off the American ship *Black Hawk*, from Liverpool for New-York, and fallen in with April 19, in lat. 47° 12' North, long. 53 West, totally dismasted dnring a gale on 17th. The *Black Hawk* had 800 paesengers. The *Caroline* took off 128, three of whom, (infants) subsequently died, and she remained by until 22d, receiving water and provisions. The American ship *Dirigo*, and another (name unknown) rescned the remainder of ths passengers and crew. The bark *Good Intent*, for Quebec, was likewise in company.

Particulars of both these disasters will be found below.

Rumored Battle on the Danube.

The fnllowing important dispatch was telegraphed from Vienna:

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

"It circulates in Bucharest that on ths 18th or 19th of April, OMAR PASHA advanced with 70,000 men towards the Dobrudscha, and a *battle took place with Luders' corps between Silistria and Rassova*. Dnring the night OMAR PASHA had detached a division in the direction of the Black Sea; and, when the battle was at its height the next day, this corps attacked the Russians in the rear, causing unexampled confnsion and consternation! Gen. Lunaas retreated towards Czernavoda, and it is said the Russiana lost many guns, ammnnition, stores, and baggage-wagons, and even their military chest!

"On the 20th, a Turkish flying eorps crossed the Dannbe below Silistria, in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries. They advanced to Kalaresh, where there was hard fighting for eome hours. The Turks fought bravely, but, being overmatched, were ultimately forced to retire."

The Paris *Patrie* has received accounts that the Rnssian army in the Dobrudscha had snspended its march, in obedience to the orders of Prince PASKIEWITCH. It appears that tha nrders given by the Emperor of Rnssia were, that the Russian army, instantly on entering the Dobrudscha, ware to march on without delay to Shumla, and strike a blow before the allies could come np. It had not been anticipated that the Turks could arrest their progress.

The follnwing dispatches give the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"VIENNA—Friday Morning.

"According to a Turkish dispatch several vessels of war and the powder magazines were destroyed at Odessa."

From a subsequent dispatch published in a third edition of the *Times*, it appears that: "On the 22d of April the allied fleets destroyed, in a few hours, all the fortifications, the batteries, and the military atores. The powder magazines were blown np, and twelve vessels of war were annk. The merchant vessels were saved.

"The loss of the allies was only five killed and six wounded.

"Thirteen Russian vessels laden with munitions were taken.

"The fleet left in the direction of Sebastopol."

The above highly important and interesting news is confirmed by a telegraphic dispatch from the British Consul at Belgrade, which was read in tha Honee of Lords last evening by the Earl of CLARENDON, and will be found below.

Reported Entry of Anstrian Troops into Wallachia.

The Russian organ, the *Indépendance Belge*, gives a dispatch from Vienna that certninly contains news wholly unexpected. Anstrian troops are said to have either already entered Little Wallachia, or to be on tha point of doing ao. There was a rumor at Vienna that the Anstrian armies had entered Servia, Bosnia, Albania, the Herzegowina, and Montenegro. The question is very naturally asked, what can possibly indnce Austria to enter Little Wallachia, now that the Russian forces have evacnated it, and the Trnks are resnmiog possession of it? This is the more eingnlar, because the population has everywhere received the Turks with open arms.

The Greek Insurrection.

TRIESTE, Tuesday.—The Greek Insurreotion appears to be a *complete failure;* all the dispatches of a late date are nnanimous in ao describing it. Their headquarters have been taken hy storm; two of their principal chiefs, TZAVELLAS and KARAISKAKI, have been thoroughly besten; ths third chief, GRIVAS, has fled. The rebels were defeated even at MEZZOVO.

With the exception of the Pirsns, all the coasts of Greece are rigidly watched. Englian and French ships are stationed at Patras, Vanatza, Stylida, and Nagropont; they auffered no vessel to eome ont without sending a party on board to make an effective search. Pirates, however, are swarming in the Archipelago.

An attempt at insurrection made at Samos has miscarried.

ATHENE, April 26.—At Peta, the centre of the Greek insurrection, when it was taken, on the 25th, by OSMAN PACHA, documents were found (It is presnmed on the body of TZAVELLA'S Secretary, who perished in the combat,) which entirely compromise the Greek Government.

TRIESTE, Wednesday.—A letter from Constantinople, of April 24, states that the Anglo-French fleet has cannonaded the Rnssian batteries on both sides of the Sulina mouth of the Dannbe.

STETTIN, May 1.—The Prussian Goverument that allowed arms to pass to Russia, atopa accontrements for Sweden. Abont 8,000 helmets ware sent hera from the Swedish Embassy in Berlin, in order to be shipped across to Stockholm. An order has just been received, prohibiting their exportation.

BERLIN, Monday, May 1.—The news is considered confirmed here, thnt a grand and *final nttempt is being prepared at St. Petersburg for gaining over Prussia to the side of Russia.* The hnsiness to bs n trenty of commerce. It is supposed the Czar, if not from political motives, is willing to concinde it, since the total drying up of his revenues from import dutles and tha rapid growth of the smuggling trade mnst soon convince him how ruinously his commercial system is acting on his own empire. No treaty of commerce has been made between the twn countries since 1826, and it was snffered to expire in 1836.

The news of the bombardment of Odesan has produced a very favorable impression on the Exchanga here.

The Attack on Silistria.

Authentic accounts to April 23, confirm that Silistria had been exposed to repeated and violent attacks, but to the abova date was uninjured. A Bucharest correspondent of the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna paper) writes that the Turks daily send about 1,000 balls into the Russian entrenchments. To 19th the Russians had 800 wounded men, incinding many officers; the loss in killed is not known. A letter says: "As it is affirmed that Silistria is invested on the land side, the news has found its way into some of the organs of the foreign press, but it is incorrect, the Russians not having even passed a defile between Rassova and Silistria, which is some 6,000 yards in length." Gen. GRABE, in commaud against Silistria, had asked for reinforcements.

THE BLACK SEA.

Bombardment of the Danube Batteries by the Allied Fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, April 24.

The Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube have been bombarded by part of the Al ied fleet. No details had come to hand.

It was reported that the Russian fleet put to sea from Sebastopol, on April 26.

THE BALTIC.

A letter from Copenhagen of April 27, states that Sir CHARLES NAPIER, with the line-of-battle-ships under Admirals CORRY and CRADE, were keeping up a vigorous blockade of the Gulf of Finland, which would render even the escape of a single Russian ship impossible. Cruisers were stationed off Revel, Riga, Memel, Dantzig, Stockholm, Gothland, Hernösand, in the Sound, Cattegat, and Gulf of Kiel—so that the whole Baltic Sea and Coasts are under strict guard. Numerous prizes had been taken. The same letter says that the report of the abandonment of Aland by the Russians required confirmation. The Danish Government lingers on the side of Russia. The Swedes are decidedly in favor of the allies. One Swedish line-of-battle-ship and four frigates were in commission at Copenhagen, and more were being made ready.

A most formidable force of row-boats is being organized by the Russians to harass the invading fleet, from the shallow water. Eight hundred armed boats are already enrolled. All the boats of the Neva Yacht Club, are placed at the disposal of the State. A considerable number of these are assembled at Sweaborg and Cronstadt. Sir CHARLES NAPIER is so well aware of the formidable nature of this force that he has hastily applied to his Government for a fleet of small steamers that may penetrate wherever row-boats can.

The latest advices of the state of the weather in the Baltic are:

"NARVA, April 25—The roadstead is clear, bnt there are masses packed in the Gulf."

"BOLNASA, 27—Roadstead covered with ice."

The Greek Insurrection—Battle between the Turks and Greeks—The latter routed with much loss.

ATHENS, Friday, April 28.—On the 25th, Arta was taken by the Turks, and 3,000 insurgents under KARAISSAKI, were defeated by the Turks under OSMAN PASHA. Many Greeks attempting to join the insurgents have been taken by the French ships, and have been delivered over to FAUN EFFENDI. An attempted insurrection in Samos has failed.

Another letter from Corfu, published in the Paris *Moniteur*, mentions further particulars: Arta, it says, the principal centre of the Greek insurrection, was taken on the 25th ult. by the Ottoman troops, under OSMAN, after a combat of fifty minutes. The insurgents, 3,000 strong, under the command of TSAVALLAS and KARAISKARAI, left 150 dead; the number of their wounded is not known. TSAVELLAS' private secretary was among the killed. FAUN EFFENDI was present at the action.

Yet another account, while it confirms the capture of Pets, near Arta, also announces the retaking, by the Sultan's troops, off the town of Metzoo—a very important position, for it commands the principal pass over the Pindas Mountains, between Epiras and Theesaly. The inhabitants of the city are entirely Christian, and are mostly wealthy. They openly allege that they were induced to throw off their allegiance to Turkey by the representations of Signor ROSETTI, the Greek Consul, who has just been expelled from Janina. No sooner had they done this than the Greek General GRIVAS came to "protect" them, and commenced his protection by levying a contribution of 100,000 piastres. He next exhorted the inhabitants to defend themselves against the Turkish attack on the city, and shut himself up in some loopholed houses, where he was quite safe—the Turkish General, ABDI PASHA, having no artillery. When the city was taken, GRIVAS escaped, with the treasure he had collected.

At Peta documents were found on the body of IZAVELLAS' secretary which entirely compromise the Greek Government.

With the exception of the Piræus, all the coasts of Greece are rigidly watched by the French and English ships of war. Their cruisers are stationed at Patras, Vanetza, Stylide, and Negropont. They snffer no vessel to come out without sending a searching party on board. Pirates are swarming the Archipelago. An English brig had drifted sabora on the Isle of Andoos. There was no one on board, but her cabins were dreuched with blood.

The recently-discovered Greek conspiricy, of which the Russian emissary Baron OELSNER, was one of the prime movers, was a formidable affair. The plan was to raise a host of some 60,000 Greek conspirators in various parts of Turkey, who, at a given hour were to put their Turkish neighbors to the sword. The principal blow was to be struck at Constantinople, and the further direction of tha revolt was to be entrusted to an English adventurer, named PLANTAGENET HARRISON. This HARRISON, we believe, served in some of the Central American States. OELSNER, who, during the very time he was organizing the conspiracy, was receiving 1,000 piastres a month as a Turkish spy, was weak enough to confide the knowledge of his schems to a physician named ASKA, who at once betrayed him to the Turkish authorities. One of OELSNER'S accomplices was CONSTANTINE, master of a Greek vessel, who was in correspondence with M. METAXA. CONSTANTINE had undertaken, to find forty Greek captains, who would engage to convey arms and ammunition to Constantinople, and to assist in the work of death. A Col. BOBINIANOFF was the middle man between OELSNER and GORTSCHAKOFF.

Gen. KLAPKA has had audiences with RESCHID PASHA and Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE. RESCHID recently informed a deputation of Poles that the hour was come for action, and that Gen. WYSOCKI would speedily receive a definite answer to his proposals. At a soiree given by Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLERS, Gen. KLAPKA was an invited gneet, bnt on his entering the room all the Austrian officers left! It is stated that the British Government has recommended the Porte to enroll a Polish legion.

SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO

Many reports were current to the effect that the Anstrians had entered, or were preparing to enter, Montenegro, but these rumors had no guaranteed authenticity.

A Scutari correspondent of the *Oest Deutsche Post*, etates that forty Rnsaian veterans were drilling the Montenegrins. By his summons to his people, Prince DANIEL had *de facto* declared war against the Porte. Hostilities began on the 19th, near Sliva, on the road to Nicksich. Two hundred armed Montenegrins, under the command of the Voivode, GEORGE PETROVITCH, attacked a Turkish convoy of prisoners and ammunition, which was on its way from Nicksich to Grabovo. A Turkish detarhment came to the rescne, and the Montenegrine were repulsed.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has, by order of the Emperor, signed a decree, conferring on M. ARISTARCHI, the ex-Logothete, a pension of 3,000 ducats per annum, "for services rendered to Wellachia and to Russia." Prince STIRBEY has written to Count NESSELRODE assuring him of his (STIRBEY'S) devotion to Russia, also recommending to Count NESSELRODE'S notice M. HUASCHERSKI, the Russian Consul General at Bucharest. STIRBEY, it appears, did accept from Russia the pension of 12,000 ducats, which he informed the Porte that he had refuaed.

The Russians have deprived the Wallachians of every description of weapon, even of scythes and axes.

The Paris *Constitutionnel's* correspondent saw twelve Polish officers shot near Bucharest. Ona of the officers was a colonel, and they were accused of an intention to desert to the Turks.

The Rumored Victory of the Turks—Position of the Hostile Troops.

From the London Times, May 4.

It is impossible to vouch for the accuracy of the report transmitted to us yesterday afternoon hy our Vienna correspondent, of the defeat alleged to have been sustained by the Russians on the 18th or 19th of April in the Dobrudscha, for the telegraphic message published in our third edition merely states that snch a report was current, in Bucharest. Bnt several collateral circumstances tend to strengthen onr belief in this statement, and we hope that it will soon be more fully confirmed. The French Government published three days ago, in the *Moniteur*, an official statement that a battle had been fought at Czernavoda, in which the Rnssians were defeated, and we presume that this intelligence, which has not been subsequently contradicted, was transmitted to Paris by the consular agents of France nearest to the scene of action. The report is now stated to come from Bucharest, which is the headquarters of a large portion of the Russian army, and it is obvious that statements unfavorable to the arms of Russia are very slowly and reluctantly communicated to Europe through the Russian posts. But, lastly, we had already observed on more than one occasion that the division of the Russian army under General LUDERS, which had crossed the Danube into the Dobrudscha on the 24th of March, must be considered to be in a critical, if not a precarious position. We cannot estimate the force of this corps at more than 44,000 men at the moment of the passage of the Danube opposite Galatz, Isaktcha, and Tultscha, and that number has probably been reduced by the resistance of the Turks on certain points, and still more by the difficulty of subsistence and the unhealthiness of the climate. The Russians have three bridges at the places where they crossed, but which are fifty miles in their rear; on their left they have the Black Sea, occupied by the fleets of the Allied Powers; on their right they have the Danube, which it would not be easy for them to cross between Hirsova and Silistria; and in front they have the main body of the Turkish army in Bulgaria, opposed to what is, in fact, only the left wing of the Russian forces. Under these circumstances, if OMAR PASHA has been able to collect a body of troops at all equal to the number mantioned by the telegraphic dispatch as 70,000 men, he may have attacked the Russian division with considerable advantage. The Danube is too wide in that part of its course for the Russians to have received any support from their comrades on the opposite bank, who are concentraced opposite Silistria. General LUDERS' wing of the army was, in fact, cut off by the river, and the intention of the movement he had been instructed to make by the Dobrudscha was evidently to menace Silistria from the east, while the centre of the Russinn army effected its passage and attacked the fortress in front. The conrse of the Dannbe from Silistria to the confluence of the Sereth lies between banks so extremely low and marshy that the bed of the river is inordinately wide, and no military movements can take place on the shore.

Bnt the same causes which would intercept the communications of the Russian army in this part of the country might prova most disastrous in the event of a reverse; and, if it be true that OMAR PASHA succeeded in turning the Russian position in the East, so as to threaten its only line of operations or connections with its base, it may readily be conceived thnt the consequences of any retreat would be exhaustions. Indeed, a division placed in the position which General LUDERS seems to have occupied, and opposed by an army of really superior strength, onght either to be annihilnted or compelled to lny down its arms. This danger will be enormonaly increased, if as tha telegraph informs us, the combined fleets have bombarded the forts which protect the mouth of the Danube, and are, as we trust, prepared to force a passage and maintain n command over the lower portion of the rivar. We most remember, however, that we are here relying much upon the Turkish forces, and that we are very imperfectly informed, both as to their numbers and their efficiency. The last accounts which have reached us on these points are rather unfavorable, and we are quite unable to determine, from tha facts previously before us, whether OMAR PASHA really had the means of conducting with success the very important operation he is now said to have undertaken and accomplished. Another account received by the German papers states that three Russia columns were defeated by the Turks with great loss near Czernavoda, bnt that on tha arrival of reinforcements the Turks themselves were compelled to retreat. However this may be, tha English and French troops, which had reached Constantinople on or before tha 16th of April, are at a distance of little more than 24 hours from the scene of these operations, for Varna is only 145 marine miles from the Bosphorus, and the fleets will enable our forces to act upon the coast as may seem most expedient.

While, however, the Russians have withdrawn their right wing from Little Wallachia, out of affected complaisance to Austria, and have engaged their extreme left, perhaps imprudently, in the Dobrudscha, it is evident that preparations are being made on a grand scale for the passage of the main body or centre of the army between Nicopolis and Silistria. The principal attention of Prince PASKIEWITSCH and Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is directed on that portion of the line, and they have judiciously contracted the extreme length of their operations parallel to the Danube, so as to bring the

[illegible] of their army to face the [illegible] of the Turkish position. The great difficulty the Turks have to encounter is in the number and extent of the places [illegible] fortified and defended among the Yoke of Hills, many of them open to attack; but we learn that considerable reinforcements are now falling down the stream of the Danube from Kalafat and Widdin to Rustchuk, the storm having passed over without breaking on the extreme west of the Ottoman dominions. Whether the accounts we have received of this reputed victory in the Dobrudscha be confirmed or not, the next few days will probably throw considerable light on the plan of the Russian campaign, and the extent to which Prince PASKIEWITSCH is instructed to carry his operations. If, as we suppose, he is about to take decisive steps to open the campaign to the south of the Danube, and to invest some. at least, of the great fortified places before him, no doubt can any longer be entertained, even by the German Courts, of the intentions of the Russian Government. Those intentions, as announced to the world by the last Imperial Manifesto, amount to a crusade against the Infidel, and the Czar appeare to inclnde France and England under that denomination. But such doenmente as this give an effectual answer to the delusion that Rnsaia is still seeking en honorable compromise; and at Vienna, if not at Berlin, the real policy of the Cabinet of St. Peterabnrg is fully understood. We learn with pleasure that nothing could be more straightforward and satisfactory than the communications made to tha Dnke of CAMBRINOR, both by the Emperor of Austria in person and by the most eminent and experienced servants of the empire, and that, as the moment approaches for more decided action, stronger proofs are given by Austria of her resolution to support the independence of Turkey from invasibn, and to join in the policy of the Western Powers.

Manifeato of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

A Supplement Extraordinary to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, of April 11 (23d), 1854, No. 379 gives the following manifesto of the Emperor:—

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11 (23).

By the grace of God, we, NICHOLAS the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c., &c., to all our subjects make known: Since the commencement of our difference with the Turkish Government, we have solemnly annonnced to our faithful snbjects that a sentiment of justice had alone induced us to reëstablish the violated rights of the orthodox Christians, snbjects of the Ottoman Porte.

We have not sought, we do not seek, to make conquests, nor to exercise in Turkey suy aupremacy whatever, that might be likely to exceed that influence which belongs to Russia by virtue of existing treaties.

At that period we already enconntered diatrust; then soon a covert hostility on tha part of the Governments of France and England, who endeavored to lead the Porte astray by misrepresenting our intentions. Lastly, at this moment England and France throw off the mask, regard our difference with Turkey as a mere secondary question, and no longer dissemble that their joint object is to weaken Russia, to tear from her a part of her poeeeaions, and to bring dowu our country from the powerful position to which the hand of the Snpreme Being had exalted it.

Is it for Orthodox Russia to fear such threats?

Ready to confonnd the sndacity of the enemy, shall she swerve from the sacred purpose that has been assigned to her by Divine Providence? No! Russia has not forgotten God! It is not for worldly interests that she has taken up arme: she combats for the Christian faith, for the defence of her coreligioniete oppressed by implacable enemies.

Let all Christendom know, then, that the thought of the Sovereign of Russia is also the thought that animates and inspires all the great family of the Russian people—this orthodox people, faithful to God and to his only Son Jesus Christ our Redeemer.

It is for the faith and for Christendom that we combat!

"God with us—who against us?"

Given at St. Peteraburg, on the 11th day of the month of April, in the year of grace, 1854, and the twenty-ninth of our reign. (Signed) NICHOLAS.

The Russinn Manifesto—Bombardment of Odesan—The Battle on the Danube.

From the London Morning Chronicle, May 4.

The Emperor of Russia once more asenres his subjects that, having gone to war exclnsively nader the pressure of religious motives, he still desiree neither conquests nor undue influence in Turkey. If those for whom the new Imperial manifesto is designed were of a critical temperament, they might inquire how the deadly conflict on the Dannbe tende to secnre the objects which are suggested as its justification. The success of the Russian arms would undonbtedly rendar the Emperor supreme, either openly or virtually, throughont the European territories of ths Porte; whilst failure, on the other hand, will obviously lead to a loss of that predominance which might long have been maintained, if it had not been too arrogantly asserted. The stale falsehood that the resistance of the Sultan to the MENSCHIKOFF demands was prompted by the Western Powers, was hardly worth repeating. If, according to the official writer, England and France only used the cause of Turkey as an excuse for their owo nttack on Rnssia, it is certainly hard that the Ottoman Territory should, for six months, have been exposed to all the ravages of war on account of a foreign quarrel. Ths notorious unwillingness of both the allied Governments to engage in the contest, is oddly contra-ted with the charge that they determined on war for the mere purpose of diminishing the power of Ruasia. It is not because we have to do with a giant, but because tha giant's strength is tyranuously used, that it becomes prudent and necessary to exact guarantees against future attempts at aggreseion. Only three months ago, the Czar was offered peace on the simple condition of evacuating provinces to which he has not. to this hour, even advanced a claim. Yet the imperial organ declares that it was the original design of France and England to dismember his dominions.

The politicians of St. Petersburg are, perhaps, not even yet acquainted with the secret correspondence. The Emperor's conversations with Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR furnish, however, the best commentary on his declaration that he desires no aggrandizement. There was nothing said about religion, when the discussion turned on the process by which the sick man's inheritance should be divided. The appropriation of the European Provinces of the Porte, implied in the offer of Egypt and Candia to England, would scarcely have been consistent with the treaties which, as it appears, are to be vindicated and restored by the present war. On reading the constant succession of mendacious proclamations which are addressed to the Rnasian nation, the question arises, not whether they are true, but why they are thonght worthy of publication. As it is not likely that affected professions of moderation can be popular with the ignorant multitnde, we can only infer that the disclaimer of all purposes of conquest mnst be intended to conciliate the discontented gentry. Difficult as it is to obtain information respecting the internal condition of Rnssia, it is well known that the useless and increasing burdens imposed on the country have made the war highly distasteful to the nobility. That great body is neither anthusiastic in its devotion to the Emperor, nor anxious to give a political triumph to the Greek Church. A large number of the aristocracy belong to the Latin communion, and Count NESSELRONE himself is a member of the Church of England. Even those of the nobility who adhere to the orthodox Eastern faith are not unwilling to proclaim, in private, their indifference to the aggrandizement of a priesthood which they universally despise.

Bombardment of Odessa.

A time has come when official documents possess little interest in comparison with the events of the war. In a few days, the reason and circumstances of the bombardment of Odessa will be known in England. There is ground to believe that all the accounts of the matter which have hitherto been received are derived from Russian sources. It is possible that Prince WORONZOW'S house may have been demolished; but the prominent mention of such a fact seems to have been suggested by a desire to represent the conduct of the allied fleets in an invidious light. Admiral DUNDAS and his colleague may have had good reasons for their attack on the place, in addition to the provocation given by the shots fired at a flag of truce. Many accounts have been received of the transmission of stores from Odessa to the mouth of the Danube; and it may have been considered expedient to destroy the shipping engaged in the transit, as well as to cripple the forts which protected the stores and materials. If the seaward defences of the city have been rendered useless, the maintenance of a strict blockade will be comparatively safe and easy. The main strength of the fleet may well be required elsewhere; and the Admirals undoubtedly took precaution to render the port unavailable to the enemy, before they sailed, after the completion of their work, to some unknown quarter.

There are two principal harbors at Odessa—the imperial port, and the port of the Lazaretto. Both inlets are protected by batteries placed on the piers or moles, as well as by the guns which respectively defend the barracks and the quarantine fort. A bombardment from the month of the quarantine harbor might be directed against the shipping and the lazaretto, in such a manner as to do comparatively little damage to the town; and it will probably appear that the allied fleets have not been negligent of the dictates of humanity. The general satisfaction which is felt at the actual commencement of hostilities would be greatly diminished if there were any reason to believe that the rules of war have been strained, even against an unscrupulous enemy.

The Rumored Battles.

Reports were circulated yesterday of a great victory obtained by OMER PACHA in the Dobrutscha, on the 18th or 19th April. As no telegraphic dispatch, however, to this effect has been forwarded by our well-informed Vienna correspondent, there can be little doubt that the rumor is a mere exaggeration of the affair at Czernavoda, which was mentioned in our columns a week ago. Our more recent accounts make no allusion to any event of the kind; and our correspondent at Schumla states that, on the 15th, OMER PACHA was in that camp, with a force—including the right wing, under MUSTAFHA PACHA—of only 50,000 men. According to the previous accounts, the defeat of the Russians was rendered more complete by a Turkish ambuscade in their rear; and the fact that the same circumstance occurs in the report of yesterday seems to identify the supposed battle with this combat which undoubtedly took place. It appears certain that the bombardment of Silistria was commenced after the check suffered by the enemy at Czernavoda. In that affair, as well as at Kustendje, on the extreme right of the Turkish line, the Ottoman troops seem to have maintained their accustomed superiority; and in a combat at Kalarasch, on the northern bank of the river, they inflicted heavy loss on the Russians, but were at last obliged to yield to superior numbers.

The frequent collisions which have taken place, although none of them have been decisive, will have materially diminished the numbers of the invadera, while they must have increased the confidence of the Turkish soldiery. The evacuation of the country between the Dannbe and the Aluta will also raise the spirits of the Ottoman army. The gallant defence of Kalafat has been finally crowned with success, and the greater part of the garrison is disposable for the centre of the operations. It may, perhaps, be thonght desirable to raise and arm the inhabitants of the Principalities against their hated oppressors. While intriguers and brigands are perplexing feeble minds by opposing the Cross to the Crescent, it might be advantageous to exhibit to Europe the spectacle of a Christian insurrection, not against the protecting authority of the Sultan, but to repel the unjust violence of Russia.

The news from the southern provinces of Turkey is satisfactory. The rebels and sympathizers have suffered a serious defeat, and there is reason to hope that the insurrection has received a fatal blow. Movements of this kind are, peculiarly dependent on immediate success; and it is not likely that the Greek kingdom will supply a constant succession of chiefs and soldiers, to renew a struggle which may have proved fatal to those who first set it on foot.

Position of Austria.

From the London Morning Chronicle, 5th.

There is, happily, every reason to believe that the Court of Vienna is continuing to pursue good faith with the Western Governments. That distrust and jealousy upon Russia, which is too common among Austrian courtiers and officials, is only of recent growth. The eldest counsellors of the Imperial Crown remember the former antagonism between the two great rivals for power in Eastern Europe. Prince METTERNICH can recall the alliance of his Government with France and England in the beginning of 1815, and the menace—which he himself unfortunately did not carry into effect—of supporting Turkey, in 1828, with the whole force of the Empire. It was under advice from Vienna that Sultan MAHMOUD ventured, in 1829, to run the risk of a second campaign; and when the nonagenarian RADETZKY expresses the natural antipathy of a veteran soldier to foreign domination, he only gives utterance to the sentimenta which have habitually governed the policy of Austria in the East. On the other hand, the Emperor himself will probably be secured by his youth from the risk of sympathizing with the FICQUELMONTS and other sycophantic tweaddlers of his Court. His first acquaintance with public affairs began at a disastrous period, when Rnsaia performed a service to the Austrian Crown, which, however valuable at the moment, is known to have been rendered exclusively for selfish purposes of her own. It was indispensable to the policy of St. Petersburg that the Hungarians, with their Polish auxillaries, should be put down, before Turkey rose nu the one side and Poland on the other. The risk of a great popular alliance, extending from the Ægean to the Baltic, was the true cause of that nbstinence from an attack upon the Porte, which, strangely enough, convinced half the statesmen of Europe that the Emperor NICHOLAS cherished no designs of aggression. The contempt which the Russian auxillaries of 1849 displayed, during tha Hungarian campaign, towards their Anstrian allies, excited deep resentment against the insolent protector of order; and, even at a very recent period, a similar disposition has been imprudently exhibited.

It is certainly not for the purpose of maintaining neutrality that a Government, threatened with no direct attack, places 200,000 men on a war footing. Similar preparations were made in 1813, while negotiations with NAPOLEON were still proceeding; and as soon as the proper moment came, the declaration of war was simultaneous with the opening of the campaign. Baron MEYENDORFF will undonbtedly continue to use every effort for the purpose of detaching Austria from the policy to which she has recently tended; bnt it is not improbable that the able ambassador of Russia may shortly have occasion to retire from the Court where his influence seemed, at one time, irresistible.

The Turkish Army in Asia.

From the London Morning Chronicle, 5th.

The letters of our Correapnndent at Kers present a discouraging picture of the Turkish army in Asia. The supplies forwarded from Constantinople to that place and to Erzeroum appear to have miscarried, owing to some strange mismanagement or corruption; and the causes which facilitated the rapid conquests of PASKIEWITSCH in 1828 are, apparently, still in operation. The representetives of England and France will not fail, however, to urge upon the Porte the necessity of strengthening the Asiatic army, and of supporting Gen. GUYON'S gallant efforts. The fortune of war would not be donbtful if there were a subsidiary force in the field, composed of native Turkish troops under the command of officers from the allied armies. All accounts concur in describing the Ottoman soldiers as brave, temperate, and intelligent; bnt fatal incapacity is too often found in the higher ranks of the service. If any scheme of the kind referred to were in contemplation, it would be necessary to select officers who could make allowance for foreign customs, so far as they might not interfere with military efficiency. Our Indian army would furnish many candidates for such an employment, who would not think it indispensable to compel a Turkish soldier to shave his chin, or to wear tight shoes and abandon his natural slouching gait.

Foreign Generals in the Turkish Service—Personal Sketches.

SCHUMLA, Friday, May 5, 1854.

General GUYNN (Khurschid Pacha) is literally adored by the troops, and well merits their devotion. A more perfect specimen of a soldier cannot be imagined, and England may be proud of this her son. In person Gen. GUYON is of the middle height, strongly but gracefully built. His features are finely chiseled, and set off by a nnity brown beard. Bnt what strikes universal attention, as it did mine, is the immense power concentraied in his blue eyes. I have never before seen ayes so brilliant and so piercingly searching. They read through a man's heart and soul. The personal activity of Gen. GUYON is astonnding, and prove hie frame to be made of steel. He risee at six, works hard until eleven or twelve, and then sets out on horseback either to visit the fortification works or to review the troops. He thus remains mounted some six or seven hours, which, in the present season of the year, with its aching cold, is no small fest. Then he returns to work, sees everybody and everything. All business passes through his hands, and most of the plans now in operation are the children of his brain. Snatching time for a hasty meal, the General resumes his hard labor until two in the morning, when he retires to bed only to get up again at six. This activity is catching, and even the sluggish native officers have not escaped the infection.

General GUYON testifies to the wonderful capabilities of the Turkish soldiers, and it would, indeed, be difficult to find troops to go through what they have suffered. Defeated through the imbecility of their commandere, these troops have also suffered the horrors of etarvation and typhus; and yet, such is their natural courage and elasticity, they are longing to renew the conflict under a general in whom they have confidence.

Another great favorite with the troops is the Magyar General KMETI (ISMAIL PACHA,) the Murat of Hungary. The personal bravery of this general, and his admirable qualities as a cavalry tactician, are world-renowned. If the irregular Bashi-Bazouks were placed under his command they might become of great service, and not be, as hitherto, merely an incumbrance.

As I have previously mentioned, there are two Polish Generals here, both of sound military reputation. General BRAINSKI was the favorite aide-de-camp of his Majesty CHARLES ALBERT, in the campaign terminated by the disastrous day of Novara. General Count DEMBINOWSKI, after the Polish Revolution had been subdued, took service in the French army, and fought with distinction in Algeria. He is highly connected, both in Poland and France, and he lately received, as a mark of respect from the French Government, a present of two thousand Minié rifles. With generals, colonels, and subalterns, there are, together, some thirty or thirty-five European officers here. They are chiefly Hungarians and Poles.

America has contributed, in the shape of Major BONFANTIS, a young officer of great activity and of much promise. Englishmen there are none. The Polish officers are here chiefly with the view of forming, should circumstances permit of it, a Polish legion, which will be composed of deserters from the Russian army in Georgia. That army consists chiefly of Poles, who would take the first good opportunity to desert, but, in order that such an opportunity may be rendered possible, the Turkish army must advance.

At present, I must state, the army is *not in a position to march*, even if the weather permitted it. The number of troops stationed here and in the neighborhood cannot be above 25,000 men, and these are not in a condition to advance, as many are still weak from sickness or privation. In order to conduct a successful advance there must be at least a regular corps of 60,000 men, with a proportionate park of artillery. With such a force, Tiflis might be taken and Georgia cleared of the Russians within six weeks. That force, and even a superior one, could easily be raised by concentrating the troops now extending on a line from Batoum and Bayazid, and by drafts from the army on the Danube.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussion of the War Measures of Government in Parliament.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, the Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to a question from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, respecting the attack on Odessa, read the following telegraphic dispatch received from the British consul at Belgrade:

"BELGRADE, May 4—7.15 P. M.

"Admiral DUNDAS announces through her Majesty's Consul at VARNA, that a division of steamboats of the combined squadrons destroyed upon the 22d April this Imperial mole and the Russian ships at Odessa. The mole and quarantine, and foreign ships, and the city itself, have not been injured, great care having been taken with regard to private and central property. The Pacha of Belgrade stated yesterday that the great powder magazine had been blown up, that the land batteries had been entirely destroyed, and that the loss sustained by the allied fleets does not exceed eight men killed and eighteen wounded. I am informed that the fleets, immediately after this attack upon Odessa, sailed towards Sebastopol."

The reading of this dispatch elicited loud cheers.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to a question from Lord RENSHAW, stated that the Duke of CAMARINOS had acted in strict accordance with his instructions in proceeding to Vienna from Paris; and that immediately after having discharged the duty confided to him at Vienna, the illustrious Duke proceeded to Trieste, on his route to the seat of war.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE then renewed the subject of Russian troops having been allowed to be conveyed from the coast of Circassia to Sebastopol in the presence of two steam vessels belonging to the allied squadrons; and he read passages from the report of Captain JONES, which, he contended, corroborated the account given of the transaction by the *Invalide Russe*. He inquired whether the Government had received any further reports upon the subject.

The Earl of CLARENDON replied in the negative. He then repeated the explanations he gave upon a former occasion, contending that Captain JONES and his gallant French colleague had acted strictly in accordance with their instructions, which were to make a reconnoissance of the Circassian coast in anticipation of war, and to send all Russian ships they might meet with back to the nearest Russian port. War was not declared at that period, consequently the Russian vessels could not be attacked by the British and French captains. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that criticisms of this character might be discontinued, and that less reliance might be placed upon Russian narratives.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE defended the course he had taken in relation to this subject; and declared that the Government, and not the commanders in the Black Sea, were to blame for what had occurred.

The Earl of HARDWICKE took the same view as the noble Marquis.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE energetically defended the Government in respect to the instructions they had issued, and contended that the extraordinary course taken by the noble Marquis involved serious reflection upon the British commanders, who had only obeyed their instructions. If the Russian vessels had not immediately retreated within their own forts, they would have been compelled to do so. Bnt to have attacked them in the then state of circumstances, war not having been declared, might have been characterized as a piratical act.

The Earl of MALMESBURY and the Duke of ARGYLL having added some observations, the subject dropped.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in answer to Lord DUDLEY STUART, who asked whether Government int

...and the Greeks themselves have been compelled to submit to the most humiliating conditions. Many Greeks have thus embraced Islamism to escape from the arbitrary exactions of his authorities in this province. It has refused to issue the *exequatur* of a great number of our Consuls, in order that our countrymen should be deprived of the protection absolutely requisite in Turkey, and it impeded the service of those it had been obliged to recognise.

I have not now space enough to expose in detail all the wrongs the Royal Government has endured from the Porte. It will be sufficient to remind you that in two other instances it has again found occasion for harsh measures against our vessels and our merchants, by prohibiting the former from trading in its ports, excluding the others from the corporations of trade, and withdrawing their *exequatur* from our Consuls.

It will be theu easily understood how, at this moment, the Porte has seized eagerly ou the pretext furnished it by the insurrection of Epirus aad Thessaly to resume its arbitrary measures against na, with a force and severity all the greater that it believes it can da sa freely and without any obstacle.

I have said, Sir, that the Porte sought a pretext for such coadnct, for, after the answer given to the last note of its Chargé d'Affaires, its conduct cannot otherwise be explained. What, ia fact, was demanded in the note of NASSET BEY? Ta order some officers who, for the most part ustives of the insurgent districts, left the kingdom to combat with those of the same religion as themselves—with their brothers—to retara to the kingdom within teu daye, and to intimate to them that if they d id not obey their pay should be stopped; to form a commisselon to try and punish them; to prohibit all armements in the kiagdom in favor of the iaeurgents; not to permit armed men to pass the frontier; to dismiss e rtain *employés* for having excited the public mind against Turkey; to disavaw, in its official organs, those who openly and publicly (*au grand jour*) demanded pecuniary aid, who prepared armameate, and were members of divers committees in favor of the insurrection; to moderate the language of certalu jonraals, and to establieh aa inquiry, in order ta discover the officer who facilitat d the escape of the prisoners at Chalcis.

The Helleuic Gaverament could reply to the complaints of the Porte by pointing to recent and well-known examples of other ustions who were in the same relation to each other as Greece is now with respect to the Porte. Bnt with the view of maintaining its friendly relations with the Sublime Porfe, it not only did not avail itself of these examples, but it, ou the contrary, promised to do all it was permitted to do by the iawe of the country, and all that was in its power to da, to satisfy thoss demands.

It therefore replied that the propositiou relative to the recall of the officers was no longer necessary from the moment those officers had demanded and received their dismissal; that uot belonging to the Greek army they received na pay, and were consequeutly oot of the jurisdiction of the Hellenic Government; that the Goverument would take care that the armaments against a neighboring State should be prevented, and that armed persons should be prohibited from crossing the frontier so far as the nature and extent of our limits and our means permitted us to do; that an Inquiry should be instituted against the accused *employés*; that it had no objection to expresa lu its official organs all the iacoavenieace and injury that would accrue to the friendly relations of the two States from making collectione of money for the porpose of preparing armements for the insurgents; and that it would do with pleasure all that was compatible with the laws of the country to moderate the language of the journals with reference to the ineurrection of the aeighboring proviaces. The Hellenic Government gave, at the same time, assurances to NASSAT BEY that his wishes respectiag the escape of the prisoners of Chalcis had already beeu anticipated; and that the resalt of the inquiry which had been ordered proved aot only the innocence of the officers of the garrison of Chalcis, but elso the luutdity of the attempts they had mede to bring back the soldiers to their duty.

It was after a reply so reasoaable and so conciliatory, aad iu spite of those promises and those assurances of the Royal Goverumeat, that NESSET BEY suddenly quitted Greece, and broke off all relations with the two countries.

Iu snch a etete of things it only remsins for Greece, thue expoeed to arbitrary conduct of the most unexempled kind, and to the most unjustifiable vexatioas, to make the Porte responsible for all tha evils which will be the inevitsble result of it; for the ruin of her commerce, of her navy, and of the fortuues of eo many private persona.

It is for the enlightened nations of the world to say whether, in the middls of the nineteeuth century, and in time of peace, any Governmeut can be allowed to abuso in such a manaer its position, and to inflict aach serious injury on an indepeadent State.

Yon will, Sir, communicate verbelly this dispatch, and the documents anuexed to it, to the Government to which yon ers accredited, and, if you are required to do eo, a copy of them; and you will direct its particalar attentioa to the coadact of the Porte with regard to us—conduct which a state of open war could scarcely justify.

Receive, Sir, &c., PAÏKOS.

Omar Pacha, the Turkish General.

SCHUMLA, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

The loss or sickness of OMAR PACHA at this time would be a calamity of incalculable magnitude to the eease of Turkey. There is no other man in the army who is aot immeasurably below him in all the qualifications requisite for a military commander. The amount of labor that he undergoes is immense. During the dey he is occupied, not oaly with riding along the vast chain of works, and in atteading to the disciplina of the army, but la looking at the quarters of the troops, and in visiting the hoepitals. He leaves aothing entirely to subordinates. He may be seid to be not only military chief, but adjutant general, quartermaeter general, and physician general. During the night, the correspondence that he has to read, and the dispatches he has to write and send off, deprive him of much of the time that should be given to the restoration of nature's exhausted energies. So overworked has he been, that lately he had a serious derangement of the stomach or bowels, and he was apprehensive his system was giving way. Notwithstanding his unwerried attention to his professional duties, he is not a man who prefers war to peace, or whose ideas are confined entirely to battle-fields. In a conversation which a friend of mine had with him the other day, he expressed himself very eaxious to eee the present contest brought to a close, and has made up his mind, should he get out of it, to travel through Europe. He has his eye particularly on England, and is anxious, in the meantime, to make himself acquainted with her public men. A man of his inquiring and liberal mind could not fail to appreciate the superior system of government and style of manners prevailing in your quarter of the world; and ou his return ta his adopted country his great influence would andoabtedly be employed in endeavoring to get Turkey to start on the same career of civilization.

The Friends of Poland.

At the annual meeting of this Association, held on the 5th, Mr. BIBESCO, the Secretary, read the report, which reviewed the principal events of the past year bearing upon the interests and prospects of the refugees and of their cause. Re erring to the Eastern question, it explained the steps which had been taken for the formation of a Polish Legion commanded by Polish officers and fighting under the national banner, in the service of the Sultan. For that purpose a correspondence had taken place between the Turkish Ministers and Prince ADAM CZARTORISKY, and subsequently Lord DUDLEY STUART had proceeded to the East to facilitate its accomplishment. *The scheme had encountered, until recently, the opposition of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, on the ground of his anxiety to conciliate Austria. This opposition was now, however, withdrawn, and the report announced that within a few weeks the flag of Poland would be once more raised against Russia.* At no period had the prospect of restoring their nationality appeared more bright then at preseat. The Czar had given the signal for war, and proved himself the disturber, and not the consolidator, of the peace of Europe. The weakness of the German Powers in resisting his ambitious policy had also been clearly demonstrated, and it was becoming every day more strongly manifested that the resturation of Poland was a political necessity. The Poles desired to hold their rightful possessions by no better title than that of guarding the civilization of the West against the renewed incursions of Eastern borbarism.

Miscellaneous.

The "supplemeotal estimates" for the army, navy and ordnance, were laid before Parliament on the 3d inst. These estimates show that war is an expensive game. They amount to no less a sum than five-and-a-half million pounds sterling, of which £3,096,000 are for conveyance of troops!

The subscriptiona to the first series of Exchequer Bonds had been unmerous, and considerably exceeded the required £2,000,000. The price fixed by Government was £98 15s., which, with the bonus of ½ per cent. granted in the ehape of interest, offers an investment of 4 per cent., for four years certsin. The Bank of England has not announced any iucrease in the rate of discount, but it was reported that the resolution to raise the rate was lost in the Board by a minority of one. It was also rumoied that the Bank of France intended to raise its rate to 5½ par cent.

The screw steamers *Phœnix*, Captain INOFIELD, and *Talbot*, Captain JENKINS, left Woolwich, on the 3d., for the Arctic Regions, with eapplies for Sir EDWAAD BELCHER'S searching expedition.

Among the presentatious at the Queen's levee on 3d inst., was Mr. D. DALY, on his appointment as Lieat. Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

The Earl of ELGIN took leave of the Queen on 5th inst. previous to returniug to Canada.

The Russian prizes *Gefion* and *Ahlstrom*, have been released, having been illegally captured.

FRANCE.

Increase of the Army—Immense Warlike Preparations.

Large bodies of troops continue to march in the direction of Toulon, for embarkatiou for the Levant. An Imperial decree calls into active service, on laud and afloat, 80,000 meu, from the 140,000 of the class of 1853.

It is agaiu positively asserted that the French army of the East will be augmented to 100,000 meu. The formation of a camp of 60,000 at Boulogne, with a view to an expedition to the Baltic, is also spoken of. Ae another proof of the disposition of the Governmeut to carry on the war in a manner befitting a great nation it is intended to propose to the Chambers a demand for authority to raise another loan of 250,000,000 francs in case circumstances require it.

Admiral BARBIER DE TINAN, who has been eruizing off the Eastern Coast of Greece, is to proceed with a portion of his division to Algeria, to embark several regimenta for Turkey.

The long expected decree for the formation of a new Imperial Guard has not yet appeared in the *Moniteur*. The Guard will number 12,000 picked meu.

Trade in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, May 1, 1854.

The rain and cold of the last week somewhat checked the activity which had begun to manifest itself in the Parisian trade. Some life, however, has been imparted to its industry, in consequence of large orders received from abroad, through the commission agents, who have swarmed to Paris, in the hope of profiting by the crisis to obtain exorbitant concessions from the manufacturers. The latter, fortunately, had few articles on hand, and were able to maintain their prices. Important purchases of furniture and *articles de Paris* were made for Spain and the United States, and the establishments which usually work for Russia readily disposed of their goods, which are to be forwarded to their destination by Prussian houses. The accounts from the departments are satisfactory. The manufacturers of Alsace and Rouen are in full activity, and a marked improvement is also observed at Lyons, and St. Etienne. Wheat fell during the week 1 franc per hectolitre and a...

...from 86 to 89 francs per sack of 157 kilogrammes. The flour trade remains dull. Advices from Marseilles state that there is a large rise in the price of corn there as at New-York; no fresh supplies were expected from beyond the Atlantic. At Marseilles the arrivals were continued last week to 23,000 hectolitres. Prices accordingly ksptup, but the transactions were very limited. Little or no grain was expected from the Black Sea, and the removal of the prohibition to export wheat from Egypt was not considered likely to produce any material change in the position of the market, the Egyptian grain being generally of inferior quality, and only imported when no better is available. The wheat throughout France presents the most luxuriant appearance. In the strong lands it is by 15 days earlier than in ordinary years. In the lighter soil, it had somewhat suffered from the drought, but the first rain easily repaired the injury, and there is now every prospect of a most abandant harvest.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon dates are to April 29. There was no truth in the report that the Portuguese Miulster was to be recalled from London. The Committee of Deputies had reported in approval of the fiuancial budget; also, in favor of the new coinage and regulation of the relative value of the gold and silver currency upon the same basis as in Englaad. The recent rains in Portugal, which so much improved the prospect of the grain and hay crops, had been accompanied by the reappearance of the grape disease in the vicinity of Lisboa, as well as in the Douro.

Liebon Exchenge on London, three months bille, 54½@54¼, with little doing.

PRUSSIA.

The Czor has offered to Prussia a treaty of commerce on tha most favorable terms. No commercial treaty has been meds betwesn the two countries siuce 1826, and it was anffered to expire in 1836.

RUSSIA.

The gold that is usually stored in the citadel of St. Petersburg is being removed to Moscow. In St Petersburg, a war-tax is levied of 300 silver roubles on merchents, of the first guild, 160 on merchants of the second guild, 100 on the third, and 10 per cent. on all house-rents. The Emperor is extremely active, and goes backward and forward betweeu Cronetadt and St. Petersburg almost incessantly.

Several regimeats of guards are ordered to Finland.

Prince PASKIAWITCH had granted permisaion to neutrel ships at preseent in the different mouths of the Danube, to depart freely uutil the 20th of May.

GREECE.

The *Observoteur*, of Athens, of April 22, takes occasion to deny, officially, that the King of Greece had received auy autograph letter from the Czar.

THE VERY LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, Saturday, May 6.

A letter appears in the *Moniteur*, of to-day, from the Baltic fleet. Sir CHARLES NAPIER was still at anchor sbont four miles from Stockholm.

The ice was breaking up and it was expected the Croastadt would be opeu by the end of April.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The following ships are telegrephed off Holyhead: *William and Elizabeth, St. Vincent, Hale, Alexandrio, Margoret Pollock, Sir H. Smith, Ellen Oliver*; also, the *Tower Castle*, from Philedelphia.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 5, 1854.

The *Canada* convoyed our last circular advices, dated 28th ult., and reported a dull COTTON market, at a decline of full ¼d. ₰ lb. Since then, we have a large import; and in the uncertainty of the disposition upon landing, and in the face of large receipts and lower prices from America, holders have continued to offer their stocks very freely; and the bulk of the business being confined to the immediate wants of spinners, prices have further receded ¼d. ₰ lb. At present, speculators are quite idle, notwithstanding the decline which has already occurred, they, no doubt, being deterred from operating by the high rate of interest, and the general expectation of a more stringent money market later on. Exporters have operated more freely the past few days, but not to a sufficient extent to give tone to the market. To-day, the sales amount to 6,000 bales, the market closing quietly.

The total sales of the week amount to 34,350 bales, of which 25,490 are American. Speculators have taken 2,240, and Exporters 1,990, leaving 30,120 bales of all kiads to the Trade.

The Import for the same time is 189,102 bales, of which 171,450 are American.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¼d.	5 7-16d.	3½d. to 4¼d.
Mobile	6¼d.	5¼d	3½d. to 4¼d.
Atlantic	6¼d.	5 3 16d.	3½d. to 4¼d.

	1854.	1853.
Total taken for Consumption	566,450 bags.	682,813 bags.
Total taken for Export, each	47,940 bags.	69,606 bags.

	American.	Brasil.	Egyptian.	E tadia.	W.India.	Total.
Stock this day	352 611	52,446	57,858	213 634	2,815	879,364
Same time 1853	498 608	49,438	86,643	110,658	4,446	748 493

In Manchester the business done has not been large, and confined mostly to YARNS, other articles being at the moment neglected. The operatives' strike at Preston has at length ceased. WRIGHT, GANDY & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Market—SATURDAY.

The sales of COTTON to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales including 1,000 on speculation. The market closes very steadily and compared with Friday's rates. Prices of all kinds are firm and tight for qualities over ½d. in American. Other sorts are unchanged.

American Securities.

The market for United States Government Stocks had been quiet during the week, with little change to prices, but other American Securities were better, and quotations generally showed a drooping tendency. D. SELL, SON & CO. quoted:

United States 5 ₰ Cent Bonds, 1865	10[illegible] @ 106¾
United States 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1852	105 @ —
United States 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1868	110 @ 110¾
United States 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, Inscription Stock, 1867-8	110 @ 110¾
United States 6 ₰ Cent. Insurance Stock, 1862	106 @ —
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cents	78 @ 79
Pennsylvania 5 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1877	83 @ 85
Ohio 6 ₰ Cent Insurance Stock, 1856	91 @ —
Massachusetts 5 ₰ Cent Sterling Bonds, 1868	97 @ 99
Illinois Internal Improvement 6 ₰ Cents	73 @ 80
Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, secured 6 ₰ Cents.	82 @ 83
Maryland 6 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds	92 @ 93
Alabama 5 ₰ Cents., 1863	83 @ 85
Virginia 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1856	94 @ 96
Virginia 5 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1868	93 @ 94
Canada 6 ₰ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1876	108½ @ —
Bds on City 5 ₰ Cents., 1865	97 @ 98
Montreal City 6 ₰ Cents, 1857-8	83 @ 84
New-Orleans 6 ₰ Cent. Bonds, 1893	84 @ 86
Great Western Illinois 10 ₰ Cent 1st Mtge., 1868	90 @ 92
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 ₰ Cent. Mortgage Bonds, 1860	80 @ 82
Pennsylvania Central Railroad 6 ₰ Cents., 1850	92 @ 93
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ Cents., 1st Mtge., 1868	100 @ 102
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ Cents., 2d Mtgs., Convertible, 1859	90½ @ 91½
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ Cents. 3d Mtge., 1883	85 @ —
New-York and Erie 7 ₰ Cents., Convertible, 1862	81 @ 83

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 5, 1854.

At the reduction advised in BACON more is doing. In BEEF NEW MESS no change. LARD has arrived freely, and for immediate delivery is lower; but for June, July and August, previous rates are offered, with few sellers. TALLOW has again declined 1s. to 2s. SEEDS, RICE, BARK and LINSEED CAKES are all easier.

BREADSTUFFS—The consumptive demand for Flour and Wheat improves, and the very large imports fail to depress prices. Indian Corn is arriving much in excess of demand, and sells irregularly with difficulty.

COTTON—There is no improvement to notice in the market since the sailing of the *Atlantic*. The quantity offering continues large, and is likely to be increased by the heavy import of the week; and to effect sales of middling qualities we may look shortly for more activity. At auction 7,100 bags Mocha were offered, and only part found buyers from 7½ to 7¾d. for mid. green, to 6¾ to 6¾d. for good clean garbled. 240 bags Native Ceylon sold at 4¼@4½d., and 355 bags washed Rio at 5¼@5¾d. Nothing done in cargoes afloat. In the Continental markets not much activity.

DRUGS, &c.—The sales this week have gone off very flatly, and prices generally lower, with but little demand. Of 450 cases Castor Oil early in the week a portion sold from 31½@35d. Oil of Cassia, a few cases brought 9s. Thevelly Senna—13 bales sold from 7d @9d. 30 bales Jalap partly sold at 7s. 11d. for ordinary. Of 30 caddies Tonquin Musk, a few sold at 32s. Sarsaparilla is rather dearer; 70 bales Jamaica have been sold at 2s. 7d @3s. 1d. No change in Rhubarb or Cardamons. Opium 12s. 6d @13s. Quicksilver, 2s. @2s. 3d. Saffron dull at 21s@22s.

COPPER.—The demand continues good and prices firm. Tough Cake and Tile £126. Best selected £129. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal 12d. Very little Foreign offering, and holders are asking higher rates.

At the CORN market on Monday, there was a moderate supply of English WHEAT; the finer sorts sold slowly at about late prices; all other descriptions were is. ₰ qr. cheaper. The arrivals of foreign were large, and the business transacted small, at previous prices. In Floating Cargoes a good deal has been done at 67s.@68s. for Odessa Galatz, 70s.@71s. for Taganrog, and 76s.@77s. for Marianopoli, cost, freight and insurance. The last weekly average price of English WHEAT was 79s. 5d. on 70,581 qrs. returns. To-day there was again very little doing, and prices generally had a downward tendency.

COTTON—The sales for the week are 1,000 bales, with a quiet market. At Liverpool the market is also dull, and prices of middling and ordinary qualities of American ¼d ₰ lb. lower; freightand's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 5-16 ₰ lb.

HEMP—Is quiet. St. Petersburg Clean £69@£68. The...

...offered on...

...Tuesday in the Commons, that the Government had no intention of proposing any change in the Corn Laws during the present session. He was not aware that any change in the Corn Laws was contemplated by any commercial or political party, but would be happy to hear the views of the gentleman at the head of the Government at the present crisis. The Society intends to call again to hear Mr. DISRAELI's views.

MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION IN FAVOR OF THE ITALIAN POLITICAL REFUGEES.—1. A Benevolent Society has been formed by the Italian residents of New-York; Americans and other charitable persons are likewise invited to become members of the same Association.

2. Each member shall pay into the funds of the Society at least 50 cents per month.

3. There will alsa be a subscription apart, for the purpose of forming a faad to commence with.

4. A Committee of five persons shall be appointed, to remain in office during the space of one year; said Committee to include a Secretary and Treasurer: all applications in behalf of well-behaved aud meritorious refugees are to be addressed to this Committee.

5. The principal object of the Society shall be to procure labor particularly for persone who have been some time in America, and who do not understand the English language. When another aid can be obtained, the Committee shall be authorized to pay the board and lodging of such persoas as may be in need of the same, and to find some place where the said persons may procure work even without receiving any pay for the same, during some weeks. During this period, however, the party sa aided most use every effort to learn the English language.

6. The Society may also procure assistance by paying the traveling expenses of any member to whom an offer may have been extended, of work anywhere out of New-York, and who may be destitute of sufficient means to defray the cost of the journey.

7. Persons to whom such an advance may have been made, will be required to pay back the same, as soon as their circumstances will permit them to do so.

8. Persons who, for want of means, have allowed their arrearages to the Society to accumulate, will be required to discharge the debt as soon as possible.

9. All the payments and expenses shall be entered in a book where the members may examine them at pleasure.

10. The Committee shall not decide apon exteading any aid, unless at least three members are present, who will be required to sign the order. The treasurer shall not have authority to pay out any amount without the presentation of said signature.

11. Should a revolution break out in Europe, the funds of this Society shall be employed to defray the expenses that may be occasioned by the return of the Italian refugees to the point whither duty would summon them.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY.—The Fifty-second Anulversary of this Society was celebrated on Thursday evening by the students of the Columbia College, at Rev. Mr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway. The Presideatial Address, by JOHN V. HENRY, was delivered. It was a congratulation to the members upon the present successful state of the Society, exhorting them to persevere in the pathe of literature, and describing college life—a very good production, in blank verse, filled with striking thonghts and glowing imagery.

"The New Crusade," by HENRY C. MARVIN, was next delivered. It was a comparison of the crosade against Mohammedanism with the present war of the Allisnce against Russia, and considered the aims and effects of the comiug conflict. The remainder of the programme was as follows:

Workings of Mystery.....MARVIN R VINCENT.
Woman.....LEWIS L. DALAFIELD.
Retrospect of a Life.....ROSWELL M. SAWYER.
Age Worship.....FRANCIS WALTON.
Young America.....OSCAR SMEDARBO.
Ideal of Manly Character.....CHARLES S. POMEROY.

"Young America," a satirical poem, was a very clever production, and "Age Worship" gave the spiritualists some strong hints.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.—Thursdey.

Before Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

NOVEL SUIT BY A RAILROAD COMPANY AGAINST A COMMUTING PASSENGER—THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AGENTS OF RAILROADS TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The New-York and New-Haven Roilroad Company vs. Minth M. Abbat.—In this case the Railroad Company were the plaintiffs, and one of their commuting passengers the defendant, in an action of trespass to recover damages for having broken open one of the Railroad cars. It appeared that the defendant was an annual commuter, and was entitled to a seat in the train to and from this City. For some time before the occurrence in question it had been the practice of the Company and their agents to reserve the rear car for the accommodation of way passengers and commuters, and that car was kept locked to prevent other passengers entering between Rye and the other stations until all the seats in the front care had been filled.

The defendant in this suit entered the cars at Rye to come to this City, and passed through the train from the front to the rear, without finding a seat. He then applied to the Conductor, and got on the platform of the rear car. The Conductor said he would get a seat for the applicant, and if unable to do so, would open the rear car to accommodate him. The train was, however, moving then, and the defendant without waiting the return of the Conductor, took the liberty of kicking in the door of the rear car, which was locked, and finding a seat for himself. The Conductor testified that at this time there were seats vacant in the foremost car of the train, in which the defendant might have been accommodated. On the part of the defendant it was contended, that inasmuch as all the seats were filled at Rye, and many passengers standing on the platform for want of accommodation, and the train starting at speed, the defendant, who had paid for his passage, was justified in using force in order to obtain a safe transit to the City.

His Honor, in his charge to the Jury, said that the right of the plaintiffs to recover in this action did not depend upon the question whether there was a seat for the defendant in the forward cars or in that which he had entered by violence, although this might have a bearing on the case when the Jury came to consider the damages. If the Company thought proper, for any reason, to refuse the defendant a passage or a seat in the cars, that would not justify him in taking one by violence, against their will. In such a case, the commuter had his legal remedy, and had no right to take it in any other way, or, in other words, had no right to take the law into his own hands. It might as well be said, that if one of that Jury owed another a sum of money the creditor had a right to enter the debtor's house and take it by force, as to say that one who has contracted his passage by a rail-car has a right to take his seat by force. If any railroad company refused to perform their contracts, they were liable; and it is the duty of railroad companies when they bring their traine to a stetion, to stop a sufficient time to allow the passengers to get in and out, and the agents of the train have no right to hurry the passengers on the platforms at the peril of life and limb; and if this defendant was so placed that it was incambent on him, for his personal safety, to break into the cars, he had the moral and legal right so to do. The train stopped for one or two minutes, and it was for Jury to say whether the Company allowed proper time or convenience for the passengers to get seats in the care. The Jury must consider all the facts and circumstances of this case, and if the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict, they could recover not only to the extent of the pecuniary damage they had sustained by the violence of the defendant, but the Jury might give such exemplary damages as would operate as an exsmpie to others, and thereby prevent a repetition of the wrong if there was any in the case.

The jury retired, and after a short consultation gave the plaintiffs a verdict for the sum of twenty-five cents. There was some surprise manifested at the result.

THE BELLIGERENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philedelphia *Pennsylvanian* says: "BURTON CRAIGE, of North Carolina, I believe has no bandle to his name. If he is a judge, general, colonel, doctor, or divina, I am not aware of the fact; but I do know that he is a gentleman of decided ubility, of great energy of character, of unquestioned personal courage, and a soundly orthodox member of the Democratic Church. He stands six feet six inches in his stockings, and has the appearance of a man who could hold more than his own in a "bear fight." Mr. HUNT, of Louisiana, is a trifle below the medium height, but is firmly put together. He formarly resided in Charleston, but has made New-Orleans his home since 1834. He is a gentleman of fair nbilities, although not an effective public speaker, and belongs to the ultra old line Whig school of politics. He is said to possess a disposition which rather courts than avoids 'a gentle passage of arms.' This is both Mr. HUNT'S and Mr. CRAIGE'S first session."

FATHER MATTHEWS.—The late Father MATTHEWS, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, has left a fortune of $200,000, a portion of which is bequeathed to his nephew, ex-Senator MERRICK, of Maryland, and a large sum to the Church. A cathedral will be erected in Washington City, on the site of St. Patrick's, from this bequest.—*Baltimore American.*

CLERICAL RESIGNATION.—The Rector of Trinity Church, in this city, Rev. A. B. ATKINS, has resigned his charge, having accepted a call to the pastorate of Christ Church, Germantown, Pa.—*Rochester Democrat*

☞ Hon. AMOS K. HADLEY has removed from our city and taken up his residence in New-York, where he will pursue his profession, he having some months since opened an office there. Mr. HADLEY has been a resident of Troy, we believe, ever since he was admitted to the Bar, and few members of his profession ever rose to a more commanding position in it than Mr. H. He represented this city three times in the Assembly, over which body he presided two terms as Speaker, and in which honorable position he won a wide distinction. As a presiding officer he is acknowledged to have but few superiors. As a lawyer and an advocate, he cannot fail to occupy a commanding position in the theatre of his future efforts. As a citizen and a friend Mr. HADLEY leaves behind a wide circle who sincerely regret his departure from among us.—*Troy Whig.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society.

An adjourned meeting of the Georgraphical and Statistical Society was held on Thursday night at the University, for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the views of Mr. L. S. CHATFIELD, the late Attorney General of the State, on the Southern Railroad Route to the Pacific.

Dr. HAWKS called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, when the Secretary, Mr. BEAN read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. CHATFIELD was then introduced by the Chairman to the meeting. He said he was induced a few evenings since to attend a meeting of the Society, in consequence of learning that Governor STEVENS was to give his views on a route to the Pacific, and he was then asked if he would give a description of what he thought best for a Southern route. The information he had to give would be from historical observation as well as reading the writings of those who had explored the routes. Long before the territory to the West of the Rock Mountains was acquired, great Statesmen saw the necessity of a railroad to the Pacific; and although Colonel BENTON claimed to be the advocate for thirty years past of this railroad, yet ROBERT J. WALKER was the first who suggested the idea, and Senator ALLEN, of Ohio, was the next who strenuously promoted it. The question is not now whether the two oceans shall be embraced by an iron link, for that is settled; but it is a mere matter of finence, and the exact locality through which this road should run, and the population, the resources and the prosperity of the country, should be taken into account. The plan started by Col. BENTON was that the road should be constructed by the General Government, and to transport men and merchandise without charge, but that the terminus should be at St. Louis. This was out of the question; it could not be done. The Speaker then called attention to the plan of A. C. WHITNEY, which was asking for 60 miles of public lands on each side of the road—but, however, many might consider that it was not the best mode, as the land could not be brought sufficiently in time into the market so as to finish the road in a sufficiently short time. He thought that the best mode of establishing the road, would be by a private corporate body, legalized by the action of the Legislature of the States through which the road would pass. He went to Washington with a bill for the purpose of having such a Company formed, and had spoken to General CASS and several other Senators for the incorporation of this body, who advised him to return to New-York and present his bill to the Legislature of the State. He did so, but it there met with great opposition, but which he soon found was merely political. The bill was passed, however, at the latter end of the Extra Session in 1853, and soon after a volunteer Company was organized, one hundred million of dollars was subscribed for, and the Company seemed prosperous, though he would not say that all the subscriptions were of a sound character. He then described his journey to Texas, and referred to maps for this purpose of explaining the route he would recommend. He stated that there were several cherters in Texas for the purpose of carrying out this road before the great charter passed last Winter, and but a few miles of railroad existed in that State, and those erected by General SHERMAN, not with Texan capital, but with Boston capital—and so it would appear that Texas, by her own capital alone, is not able to construct any route. General DAVIS, who is a strong Southern man, and desires much a railroad to the Pacific, had expended a great deal of money in the exploration of a Southern route, but never sent any engineers to Texas, and Texas thinking that she saw herself neglected in this act, passed a law giving twenty sections of land to any company which would construct a road over her territory, and the Governor is authorized to advertise for proposals for the construction of such road. This grant of land would be equal to twelve millions of dollars, and was the most magnificent *bonus* ever yet offered by any State for such a work. Generals RUSK and CLARKE explored the route—and the former describes the route there as the most magnificent in the world, as also did Colonel JOHNSON, who said that in the twelve eastern counties of Texas, through which the road would pass, none richer, more luxuriant and beautiful could be found on the face of the globe. Generals RUSK and CLARKE estimate that the road could be constructed for $32,000 per mile, which he (Mr. C.) would not agree with, because of the many streams running southward, and which were dry or nearly dry in Summer, but in the Winter and rainy season were greatly swollen, and over which bridges would have to be built. This country, from its fertility, would be the most profitable through which to run a railroad, but none would be more expensive in construction than it; and on the land in that State there could be raised from one to two bales of cotton to the acre, while in Georgia and the Carolinas there could not be more than a quarter of a bale raised. He went on to explain that the grant of land given by the State of Texas as a *bonus* would nearly pay for the construction of the road. He said that a road from New-York would pass all the great lines of railroad, and that a project to accomplish this would be very productive and profitable. He gave it as his opinion that the end of the freight route would be at Galveston or Matagorda Bay, both of which would want considerable doctoring before either would be available for New-York commerce. The policy of Texas was eminently statesman-like, in giving up her lands for internal improvement—for she was now isolated, at least commercially, and in transporting her cotton to the sea-shore, she expended two-thirds of its value; and it would be able to drive out of the market the Northern cotton-growing States, for neither Georgia, the Carolinas nor Alabama could compete with her, and only some parts of Louisiana. He concluded by saying he thought the Texas route a most profitable investment, and would advise New-York merchants to purchase stock in it, as a most profitable and money-paying route, which would support itself.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. CHATFIELD by Mr. LIVINGSTON, and on being seconded, passed unanimously.

Mr. DISTURNELL then said that the advocates of the Northern route had been heard by the Society, and now the advocates of the Texas route had just concluded a statement in which he, Mr. DISTURNELL did not agree. He, himself, had prepared a paper on the Midland route, which he would ask leave to read to the meeting.

The Chairman said that it did not become the Society, which was merely scientific, to express a preference for any route, their object being to collect information fo...

THE NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent firms in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

Importers and Jobbers.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Late & and Jos.) and 11 Park-place.
French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.
Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....10 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.
Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...62 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....57 Bey-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. (Importers and Manufacturers) 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO...20 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouses.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture.) 346 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER COMPANY (Manufacturers of Clothing, &c.) 19 Nassau-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....234 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Bankers.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.....42 William-st.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (Sub Brok's.).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 681 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable Manufacturing Emporium.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) 26 Gold-st., New-York.
Tin boxes and Canters in oblong variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....370 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Enca

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

To Our Subscribers.

We are compelled to solioit the indulgence of our subscribers for a few days longer, in regard to the early delivary of ths DAILY TIMES. We have been doing our best to remove all canses for complaint on this score, but the rapid increase in our circulation ondstrips our dtmost endeavors. We are positively promised, howsver, *a fortnight from to-day*, ona of HOE's magnificent Six Cylinder Lightning Presses,—which HOE & Co. havs been building expressly for the DAILY TIMES, and which will enable us to work off our edition in *two-thirds* of the tima it has hitherto required. We had hoped that we should he able to await ths completion of TAYLOR's new Press, which is constructed upon an entirely novel plan, and is being made expreasly for the TIMES; hut the increase of our circulation, which has bsen far more rapid than we expected, and the consequent nccessity of providing increased facilities for working the paper, has rendered this impossible. We accordingly ordered new Presses from Messrs. HOE & Co. a few weeks since, upon which ths whole force of their immense establishment is now engaged, and which will be completed at the earlie-t possible moment, and at a cost of not far from $20,000. With these additions to our machanical facilities, we hope to get along until the completion of TAYLOR's Press.

It may be worth while to add that all these improvements and enlargements in our establishment, and all others that may be needed to render it at least equal to any other daily paper in this City, will be made *without any increase in its price.* It will continue to be published at TWO CENTS a copy, and served to subscribers at a SHILLING a week.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law.* It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6½ cents per copy.

The News by the Europa.

Events of the impending war thicken, like clouds before a gathering storm. Each is of little importanco by itself:—but altogether they presage the tempest. The bombardment of Odessa is respondcd to, but less snccessfully, by attacks on Silistria; an eventual defeat of the Greek insurgents has its counterpart in a Montenegrin rising against the Turks; and a fifth belligerent power, the *first privateer*, makes its appearance on the scene, and that privateer is said to be the much talked-of American clipper ship, *Grape-Shot*. Mr. GEORGE LAW rises to European proportions. A great battle is also reported to have taken place between Silistria and Rassova, with great loss for the Russians; but on the other hand, a Turkish flying corps, which crossed the Danube below Silistria, in order to destroy the Russian strand batteries, is confessed to have been overmatched and forced to retreat. Authentic details, however, are wanting of both these actions.

Taking it all in all, the *Europa's* news is decidedly unfavorable to Russia, and there seems to be little chance that affairs will change for the better for her, on the ground where she now stands; and unless a decisive battle should have been fought and gained by Prince PASKIEWITSCH, we would not be at all surprised to hear, by the next mail, that Wallachia has been entirely evacuated. We have already stated our opinion, that the real war against Russia is to commence on her spontaneous or forced retreat beyond the Pruth. There will be, however, in all probability, hard fighting in Moldavia, before the Czar will submit to any step so clearly demonstrative of his inability to maintain positions he has once occupied. He will be hard pressed, no doubt, but all he wants is to protract the war to such length that the season of possible warfare—a season very short in those lands, and shorter still on those seas—shall have passed over without essential advantage to the allies. This object evidently forms the principal basis of this year's campaign. If the Czar gains this point, he has gained a great deal, and he may well be satisfied and prepare for the Winter contest of diplomacy, when auxiliary troops and Anglo-French squadrons will be frozen in, in storm-beaten seas and impassable tracts of roadless, exhausted, impoverished lands. Austria may in the meantime take possession, as she intends to do, of Wallachia, which is to change hands as a "material guarantee,"—not fall into anti-Russian possession. The *Indépendance Belge* already announces that Austrian troops have either already entered Little Wallachia or are on the point of doing so. There is also a rumor of their entrance into Servia, Bosnia, Albania, Herzegovina, and Montenegro. The London *Morning Chronicle*, astonished at such "wholly unexpected news," asks, rather innocently, "what can possibly induce Austria to enter Little Wallachia, now that the Russian forces have invaded it, and the Turks are resuming possession of it," and finds that occupation "the more singular, because the population has everywhere received the Turks with open arms." Now, the answer is very plain. Austria enters those Provinces, that they may not fall into other and anti-Russian hands. This is the simple reason. It would be very awkward for her to be excluded from those Provinces of the "dying man," and to find, perhaps, French troops between her and the Russian army.

As to her actual position, it is still the same. The visit of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE to Vienna has, of course, been made an occasion of fresh friendly "demonstrations," and the English Cabinet is more than ever inclined to rely on the good faith of the Emperor FRANCIS, who must naturally be allowed to act "at his own time and in his own way," as Lord CLARENDON said some time ago. Just now, he has no time. He has a bride, *felix Austria nubet*, and is quite taken up with balls and illuminations, and he bestows amnesty on persons, previously imprisoned for petty rebellious acts, in order that they may be graciously liberated on the day of general joy. There is not one name at all known, among all those contained in the list of all the amnestied. It is also a characteristic fact, and we have this from private sources, that from the $150,000 given "to the poor" on the occasion of the nuptials, not a small sum given to many of the Italians or Hungarians, but it is certainly to the honor of these two countries not to have been found worthy of the Imperial alms.

There is foul weather for the Austrian dynasty, especially in Italy, where we may soon hear of some new actor on the scene. The Revolution is certainly not sleeping, and one poor fellow who may happen to be caught, will not destroy the web of conspiracy which undoubtly covers the whole of Lombardy, and in fact, all the Austrian Provinces.

The official *Verona Gazette* announces the arrest of a gentleman called GRIOLI, a revolutionary agent, who had autograph letters and proclamations from MAZZINI and KOSSUTH, upon his person. This is, without doubt, substantially true, but there are other agents, who render certain the insurrection—the agents of Austrian despotism.

Matters in Spain also look not very bright. The garrison of Madrid is confined to its barracks, and kept constantly under arms. The French Emperor distrusts the Jesuits, and the exiled Piedmontese Bishop GRANZONI, has just been requested to take up his residence somewhere out of France. At the same time a Russian gentleman has been arrested in Auteuil, near Paris, and important papers seized at his residence, which seems to have been a centre of active correspondence with St. Petersburg. Conspiracy, insurrection, revolution, such are the leading words of this mail's news; and such words cast the shadow of coming events.

The Privateer.

One of the most stirring items brought by the *Europa*, yesterday, is the reported capture of a French merchantman by a clipper-built privateer, off Cardiff, Wales. The original paragraph in the London papers states that the British Admiralty had received such intelligence. Its source appears to have been the story of one of the French seamen, who escaped from the captured ship, and related the circumstance to the French Consul at St. Ives, an English town on the coast of Cornwall. He gave no name for the privateer. The conclusion seems to have been at once arrived at in London that she was an American clipper bark, the *Grapeshot*, which cleared from this port for St. Thomas and a market about 22d or 23d March last. The London *Sun* adds, that the American merchants on 'Change expressed much indignation at the occurrence, assuming for granted that the *Grapeshot* was really the vessel engaged in it. The Liverpool *European Times* treats the affair in the same serious temper.

There is some doubt yet resting on the main fact that a privateer has been actually encountered. It is not improbable, however, that such work has already been engaged in under Russian letters of marque. As early as the 20th February, we referred to certain suspicious movements at this port, the particulars of which were translated from the French *Courrier*, of New-York. On the 27th of the same month, we took occasion to repeat the conviction that the commercial world could have no guarantee against the fitting out of privateers from the American ports, and that the strongest reasons of policy would lead Russia to avail herself of letters of marque, and to use them, if possible, under American colors. The most ample encouragement to the attempt to do so would, at all events, be found in the fact that our Government had not been able to prevent the fitting out of slavers, nor, in all instances, to arrest filibustering expeditions, by sea, against neighboring, friendly Governments.

Again on the 4th March we referred distinctly to the fitting out of an unusual number of clipper vessels at this port and Baltimore, said to be twelve or thirteen in number, destined ostensibly for the Danish West Indies, and wholly manned by North of Europe crews. The money for these preparations was furnished from unusual sources, and through channels not accustomed to large disbursements for ordinary commercial adventures. We suggested, at the same time, on what we deemed sufficient warrant, that the mere assurances given to the public that the Russian officers then and now in this country, were merely superintending the Government vessels building for their imperial master by Mr. WEBB, at this port, would not and ought not to quiet the public mind in regard to the fitting out of privateers from the ports of the United States. Since then, actual war has been declared by France and England, and the defiance responded to by Russia, without one word from the latter on the subject of privateering, or the purpose of the Czar in regard to the use of letters of marque.

A few words of the *Grapeshot* and her famous musket cargo. This ought not to be the clipper bark that captured the French merchantman in the North Sea, if a New-Orleans cotemporary has not been grossly misled as to the movements of a similar vessel called and described as the *Grapeshot*. She is reported to have arrived off the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi, about the middle of April. The particulars of her fitting out at New-York; her purchase by Mr. LAW for the musket adventure, and her clearance for the West Indies, together with sundry items relating to the private history of the negotiation, were given with a precision that would seem to forbid the conclusion that she was *then* on the way to the North Sea, and yet the New-Orleans report was something too particular not to be suspicious, under all the circumstances of the case. Another story coming from New-Orleans by the *Crescent City* steamer of Mr. LAW's line, is to the purport that the Captain saw the *Grapeshot* still riding at anchor off the Balize, six or eight days ago.

☞ The *Herald* gives notice that on and after Monday its price will be *three cents* per copy. As a financial operation the change will probably prove a good one. It will lose ten or fifteen thousand of its subscribers, but make a larger profit on the remaining 20,000 than it now does on its whole list. By dexterous and persevering assertions, it will probably make the advertising public believe that its circulation has increased, rather than otherwise. Of course, under an increased price, some improvements must be promised. The only decided one thus far announced is the purpose of the Editor to leave the country. That card will *tell*.

One hundred [illegible] in riding a hundred or two miles from home in almost any direction. Suppose he rides from the greatest city on the Continent, to the capital of the greatest of countries on the globe. It is only two hundred miles or so, and he can accomplish the journey in twelve or fourteen hours. This certainly is quick enough, and yet two or three of them will be spent waiting for the cars to start, where there is ample time for a pleasant ramble, but no assurance from any quarter that it will do even to cross the platform. A Yankee clock, price three dollars, placed at two or three several dépôts, with a sheet of pasteboard, on which is written in good round hand the time of starting, would relieve the traveling public of this nuisance.

It is curious to note how some cities by simply keeping still about their dirt, can come to bear a reputation for cleanliness. If we find after sufficient waiting that it is utterly impossible to keep our streets clean, and hereafter as heretofore we are to have a constant alternation of mud to the ankles and dust everywhere, we submit whether it will not be wiser to follow the example of Philadelphia, and say nothing about our dirty streets.

It is curious that in so enterprising a city as our Quaker rival the means of connecting the extremity of two such avenues of travel as the New-Jersey and Baltimore Railroads should be simply three or four omnibuses, which may or may not be on hand at the arrival of the boats or cars. In the first of these all the stout, strong and impudent crowd, so that you might premise that those fit to bear arms would occupy the first, while in the last, or possibly on the sidewalk left standing, are the helpless children and unprotected females.

The ladies' cars are quite a curiosity for their convenience—ventilated admirably, riding easily, and fitted with private rooms, medicine box, and water cask, they really make it worth while for a young man to take his sister when he travels, for the sake of the permission to enjoy their superior conveniences. The "smoking car" is a car of consolation for men who have the blues True, where loafers seat themselves in it they seem to feel themselves at liberty to swear with as much energy as if in a grog-shop, and to elevate their heels to the tops of the seats. But they afford to inveterate smokers, who are never at home without a cigar, the consolations of the weed at an hour when if ever they need a time-killer. Some do not like the smoke of dried tobacco, and hence, very properly, good breeding puts smokers by themselves. It is curious then that sensitive men, delicate women, asthmatics, and children, should, all together, be obliged to submit to the nuisance of a smoking engine, under a low shed, for an hour at Baltimore. Indeed, the whole management of Railroad passengers at Baltimore is to be dreamed of as among the dreadful things which one would not willingly encounter twice. Say you are headed for Washington, and, as the sun is near setting, you approach the Monumental City. The speed is slackened down to the slow trot of a spavined horse, and at that pace, for a long way, you ride into town with a fine view of colored maidens, and colorless ones, sitting, as is the custom there, on the door-steps, or the stoop-benches, unbonneted and ebawlless. You stop at last, and there is a rush. Nobody tells you where you are, or what to rush at. The Conductor is like a Policeman—elsewhere engaged. By the time you have made out your whereabouts, the long horse-car is filled and moving off. Hurry up, and you overtake it. Throw up your carpet-bag, and then trust to the extended hands of sympathizing friends to get you on board:—they have no steps, lest the boys should bother them by climbing and hanging on. A mile's ride brings you to the Washington Dépôt, and here you have a full hour to spend, wondering what was the horse-car's hurry. Ask the Conductor when they start, and he says, "in a few minutes." But an irresponsible man comes through, telling you that supper is all ready, and that you have time enough to eat it. He wants your half-dollar though, and you cannot trust him, while he speaks a solemn truth. Meanwhile, the engine smokes perpetually under the same cover that shuts out the fresh air, and the smell of cinders is all-pervading. Why should not the smoking engine be sent into another room quite as justly as a smoking man? A well-flavored cigar has a better odor, in most companies, than a chimney of burning anthracite, or even of pitch-pine.

☞ The *Freeman's Journal*, referring to the incidental debate in the United States Senate, a day or two since, on the alleged statement of a St. Louis Catholic paper called the *Shepherd of the Valley*, that when the Roman Catholics shall be dominant there will be no longer any religious toleration in this country, denies that any such paragraph ever appeared in that paper, and also denies that the Bishop of St. Louis ever repudiated its authority. It says:

Now, altogether, this was a very odd debate for the grave Senators to have been engaged in. Mr. BADGER quoted as from the *Shepherd of the Valley, a sentiment which that paper never uttered.* A sentiment which the editor bitterly denied and repudiated, when it was imputed to him by anti-Catholic journals and orators, who cruelly and falsely misrepresented something very different which he had said. And the excellent Senator from Florida refuted the charge of Mr. BADGER, by citing a condemnation of the Archbishop of St. Louis *which never had an existence.*

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH.—The officers of the steamship *Washington*, embracing the occasion of the resignation of Capt. E. M. FITCH, of that vessel, have presented him a massive silver salver as a testimonial of their regard for him as a man and an associate officer. The salver bears the following appropriate inscription: "Presented to Captain E. M. FITCH, of the United States steamship *Washington*, by his Officers, as a memorial of their esteem and regard. May 20, 1854." The Merchants' Committee have commenced their labors, but the results are not yet announced.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE.—There was quite a breeze about the corner of Beekman and Nassau-streets, last night, consequent upon the appearance of two-score carts, and the speedy disappearance of the *debris* of the old Nassau Bank. The demolition of the Bank building, to give place to a more elegant structure, had caused the accumulation of an immense pile of brick, which offended the perceptions of Mr. Street Commr GLAZIER, and so he ordered its removal. This is, as we understand, the third occasion that the Commissioner has embraced to enforce the Corporation ordinances against obstructions in the streets. The work was very quietly done. The Commissioner will have his hands full to remedy all these evils; but the commencement is a good one. Better days are coming.

☞ The new clipper *Ocean Telegraph*, was visited yesterday by a large number of invited guests. She lies at Pier No. 27 East River. She is loading for San Francisco in Mr. JOHN OGDEN's line.

[illegible] visit to Randall's and Blackwell's Islands, &c.

Yesterday, Mr. FILLMORE, in accordance with the arrangements of the Commissioners of Reception of the Common Council, visited some of the public institutions in the City and on the Islands. The company started from the St. Nicholas at 8½ o'clock, and proceeded first to the Free Academy. After passing through the several departments they next visited the Dewitt Dispensary, and then the House of Refuge, on the corner of Twenty-third-stree: and First-avenue. They passed through the various departments of mechanism and inspected the domestic arrangements of the institution. Mr. FILLMORE was then conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital, and after passing through the wards the company embarked on board the excursion steamer *Norwalk*, Capt. HITCHCOCK, which moved towards Randall's Island.

The company on board numbered about one hundred persons. As the boat neared the Island a company of boys, numbering some two hundred, with music and banners, were seen approaching the landing. Their evolutions were well executed, and as Mr. FILLMORE passed they saluted him in fine style. The company passed through some of the departments of the Asylum, and then proceed to the school-room where the boys were collected to receive the Ex-President.

Governor DUER, in a few and appropriate remarks, introduced them to Mr. FILLMORE. He said they had been favored with the presence of many distinguished individuals; but never before had they been visited by one who had occupied the high station of President of the United States. Mr. FILLMORE in reply said:

MY YOUNG FRIENDS—I take great pleasure in visiting this Institution at this time, and although I have always been proud of the charitable institutions of my own State, I had no anticipation of finding here so much intelligence and happiness, and all this high state of discipline and order. When I saw your marching I was particularly struck with the order that prevailed in your ranks. It gave evidence to my mind that you were disciplined rightly, and that you obeyed your instructions, and this was a gratifying thought to me. During my occupancy of the highest public station of the country I have often had occasion to be present at parades and have reviewed many a regiment that did not display half the military order that you did when we met you this morning. Everything seemed in its proper place, and this is the first thing a boy should learn—to do his duty—and then he may expect to rise to usefulness, and perhaps to eminence. I am happy that New-York has provided such an institution, and there is not a place, however high, that each boy in this institution may not aspire to, and I do sincerely hope that we may be spared to see many a boy now here filling the most important offices in this City or even of the United States. This would be a high gratification for me, and would reflect high credit on that noble City that has so wisely provided for your education. I thank you for the pleasure you have given me in witnessing your exhibition.

His remarks were received with three times three cheers by the boys. Master JOHN HUGHES, one of the boys then delivered an address welcoming Mr. FILLMORE to Randall's Island, and eulogizing the character of the institution. It was a neat speech and well delivered. After visiting the younger childrens' department, the company reembarked for Ward's Island, and after inspecting the institutions of that place, proceeded on to Blackwell's Island.

The Lunatic Asylum Hospital and Penitentiary were then passed through, when the party partook of an excellent collation, in a spacious room in the new Workhouse, which was provided by Mr. ELNSTDOR, the Superintendent. Appetites satisfied the company again reembarked, and proceeded toward Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. FILLMORE having been detained by the unpleasant weather from visiting it previously, as he intended. Carriages were in waiting at the landing of Mr. FILLMORE, with a few friends, proceeded to the Cemetery, returning by the Hamilton Ferry. The *Norwalk* landed the remainder of the company at the foot of Chambers-street.

Last evening Mr. FILLMORE again visited the Crystal Palace accompanied by Mr. BARNUM and members of the Common Council. There was a very large attendance at the Palace to meet him, and as he entered was enthusiastically greeted.

The Erie Railroad and the Post-Office Department.

We have no disposition to become involved in the controversy between the Post-Office Department and the Erie Railroad Company. It is a matter of little importance to the public where the fault may be;—the main thing desirable is *to have the evil remedied* We hope the Postmaster General will give the matter his immediate attention. Meantime we have received from a gentleman connected with the Post-Office Department the following statement relative to mail service upon the Erie Railroad, which we cheerfully publish upon his responsibility. It is in reply to the Superintendent's note which we published yesterday:

The Erie Railroad Company have no contract with the Post-Office Department for any service whatever. The disingenuousness of the statement by their Superintendent, published in the TIMES, that they have "no contract to carry any *mails*," is therefore apparent. There is precisely the same obligation resting upon the Company to carry way mails with regularity and dispatch, that there is to carry through mails.

There has been no contract with the Erie Company to carry the mails since the 1st of July, 1853. Previously they received $200; per mile for the service, amounting to $92,400 a year. The Department offered to renew the contract on the same terms, but the Company refused. The latter demanded $300 per mile, $138,600 a year, which the Department declined to pay. The Company has continued the service without a contract, and taken all the pay they could get, which has been at a rate between the two above specified.

The Company dare not refuse to carry the mails, because the Legislature of this State has wisely, to some extent, protected its own citizens, as well as the people of the whole Union, against Railroad extortion within its limits, by imposing a penalty of $100 a day upon any Railrail Company which shall refuse to carry the mails. Thus prevented from accomplishing an extortion which its monopoly of the route between this City and Dunkirk would otherwise render practicable, and which their present conduct shows them but too eager to practice the active managers of that Company have not been restrained, either by the remembrance of the public honnty which aided in the construction of the Road, or a regard for the convenience of the public, or a proper appreciation of its own interests and dignity, from substituting a system of petty annoyances for the purpose of compelling the Department to accede to its demands. Indeed, the Secretary of the Company, in conversation within a day or two, avowed this to be their object; and further said, though it can hardly be believed, that the Railroad companies of this State were coöperating upon the same basis; and that last year they would have accomplished their object, if the Central Road had not backed out.

No Company receives compensation at a higher rate for carrying the mails than the Erie Company, except the line between this City and Washington. The latter appropriates a car exclusively for the mails, which the Erie Company does not. The Washington line transports the whole of the heavy mails passing through this City, between the South on the one side, and the East, North and West on the other; while above this City the service is divided between several lines. Considering the degree of service which it renders, the Erie Company is paid more largely than the Washington line; and as the Erie Company furnishes no exclusive accommodations, the amount, over $100,000, which it annually receives, is, to some extent, a gratuity.

The Erie Company transports care of cattle, averaging ten tons a car, from Dunkirk to New-York, for $90 a car, and yet refuses to transport the mails, the average weight of which does not exceed three tons a day, for $200. As before stated, it throws the mails in with other freight, and then its Superintendant makes a public complaint in the TIMES, that the Department does not provide mail agents to go with the mails. When the Company is willing to furnish proper accommodations for agents, it is not probable that the Department will refuse to furnish as many such officers as may be necessary.

There is only one other point made the Company's Superintendent to be noticed. He says it has been fined for carrying "*unmarked* bags" past their destination. The statement refutes itself. Common sense teaches us that if the Company proved that the bags were "unmarked" no fines could be exacted. Besides, the Company has no right to, and should not, receive such bags.

This whole matter resolves itself to one point. The railroad companies are one power in the State, and the press is another. The former seek to extort money from the Post-Office Department, and in the struggle the Press suffers. It, however, has the remedy in its own hands. Let it procure the passage of a law allowing the Postmaster General to require upon such trains as he may desire, car-room to such an extent as he may specify, to be paid for according to the capacity of the room for other freight, at the established rates of the company for such freight, and the evils under which the public now suffer will be remedied. Railroads will then be used, upon just terms, to accomplish in part that public benefit which was the only plea upon which the State did, or could for their use forcibly take the land of its citizens.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Lord ELGIN arrived yesterday by the *Europa*. His Excellency J. B. CEBALLOS, ex-President of Mexico, arrived by the *Crescent City*, from New-Orleans and Havana.

PHRENOLOGY IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist, commences a course of lectures at Athenæum Hall, on Monday evening next.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE LARGEST HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT IN NEW-YORK.—JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Importer and Manufacturer of HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, wholesale and retail. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, offered at a small advance on the original cost, and submitted to the purchasers' unbiased opinion.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—SPRING and Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY WARE ARCADE—Large Basement Store, No. 128 Canal-st.—Housekeepers can here supply themselves with every description of Wood, Willow, Britannia, Tin and Iron Wares; Steps, Clothes Horses, Mats, Wash-Benches, Brushes, &c. J. KELLOGG.

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND GENERAL SUPPLY WAREROOMS, No. 96 Canal-st.—Fine Cutlery, Plated and Planished Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Wood Ware, Broomn, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., at prices to suit the times. SIMPSON & CO., No. 96 Canal-st.

SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY—All who want the best goods at the lowest prices, should call at the OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

A RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers. Established in the year 1823.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL ONE-horse carriage, made for City use, by one of the best makers. It will accommodate four persons. Price $225. Can be seen at the livery-stable corner 4th-av. and 25th-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

GENIN, HAVING FILLED HIS EXTENSIVE SHOW-rooms with the largest and most varied stock of Summer Hats and Caps ever displayed in one establishment in New-York, tenders through the Press an invitation to his friends and fellow citizens to call upon him and judge for themselves whether he has or has not an assortment in every department of his business that warrants him in putting forth this sweeping and exclusive claim. The fabrics he offers for the present Summer reflect credit not merely upon the manufacturer, who has the pleasure of submitting them, but upon American art. Such a Drab Beaver as GENIN'S dress style, now ready, has not heretofore been seen in this country. In contour, material, lightness, finish, set and richness, it is the most brilliant thing of its class that has ever graced his establishment or the heads of his customers. His stock of Undress Hats for gentlemen, embracing short-napped Beavers; snow-white Panamas, and every style of Straws, afford a field for choice which anticipates all the varieties of taste, by presenting their realization. Especial attention is invited to the elegant Summer Riding Hats for ladies, both of light Beaver and Straw.

The GENIN Riding Hats have long been proverbial for the flowing beauty of their outline, and their graceful decorative appointments; but the Summer fabrics of this class, for 1854, surpass in these respects, it is believed, those which have already been received with so much favor by the fair equestrians of New-York. But of all these things the public are judges, and, in order that they may be enabled to form a material for an opinion, they are most respectfully solicited to compare the Summer stock at GENIN'S, as regards extent, variety, and excellence, with that of any and every other house in this City.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head: acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or flatulency at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of Williams-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 177 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague, of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York
A. BARTHOLF	New-York
A. B. HOWE	New-York
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
Hoon, BATTELL & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLRADGE, KEENE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF the Port Byron *Gazette:*

CONSUMPTIVES, HEAR.—It is contrary to our practice to puff patent Medicines and quack Doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS' HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for Consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack Doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, whilst pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS' plan is to supply pure air to the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, New-York; P. R. KNAPP, No. 363 Hudson-st., and No. 471 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by Express.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine in attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., and by CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents; and at Retail by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSBERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st., and HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; WM. BEBRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., do. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

NEW MUSIC.—"FAIRY LAND SCHOTTISCH," by VAN DER WEYDE. Titania and her Fairy Band never danced to more enchanting music. A beautiful lithograph upon the title page, representing a lovely fairy land scene. Price 38 cents. "The Right of Nebraska." Song and Chorus, just united to the emergency of the times. By H. S. NEWELL. 38 cents. "Baltimore Clipper Valse," by JULLIEN. Price 75 cents. "Park Waltzes." JOHN FLETCHER, 38 cents. "The Pant" HENRI MARATI. 50 cents.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets,
Rich Velvets of every style,
Rich Tapestry, from 9s. to 12s. per yard,
Rich Brussels, 8s.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.

PETERSON & HUMPREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GREATLY INCREASING demand for East New-York and Unionville Lots, Monday and Thursday have been designated as Free Excursion days. Cars leave Atlantic-st. at 10 A. M. and 12 M. Persons wishing to purchase and examine the property will apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, General Agent, No. 195 Broadway, for free tickets. The construction of the Brooklyn city railroads, (now going on,) together with the great Water Works improvement, (to cost $4,500,000,) makes East New-York property the most desirable of any other in the United States.

BROADWAY OUTDOOR.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S article on "Street Improvements," &c., in Monday's *Herald*, is conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be obtained and purchased at 20 per cent. less at the great Carpet Depôt, No. 30 Bowery, than on Broadway! HIRAM ANDERSON is selling English Medallion Carpets at 75c., same as sold on Broadway for $1 75 and $2 per yard; Velvets, 75c., 1s. and 1s.; Tapestry, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., &c., &c.; English Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., &c., in width. 4, 5, and 6 English 4s., 5s. per yard. Buyers will examine and compare.

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from auction a large lot of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they offer at the following low rates:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpet, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods at equally low prices.

SEWING MACHINES.—IF THE PUBLIC WISH TO purchase Sewing Machines which they can use without danger of any conflicting patent claims, and at the same time have the best Machines ever devised, let them buy one of our new single-threaded Machines, which are secured by the undisputed patent granted to Morey & Johnson in 1849. As improved by I. M. SINGER, these Machines cannot be equaled. Examine and be convinced.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL HOMESTEAD.—The division of those beautiful Lots at Roseville, and Farms, will take place on Wednesday evening, May 31, 1854. This is one of the best opportunities that our citizens can have to secure a pleasant and healthy residence for their families near the City. $15 only secures four building lots or a farm. We advise all our friends to secure a share at once. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

G. W. & D. HAFF HAVE FOR SALE, AND ARE constantly receiving, fresh lots of choice green and black teas, which they sell at much lower prices than what is generally asked for a poorer article. Also, a general assortment of choice wines and liquors, which are warranted equal to anything imported into this market, in bottles, and on draught by the measure, in any quantity, No. 506 Grand-st., third door east of Sheriff, and No. 150 Division-st., near Ludlow.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—LEARY & Co., Hatters, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, are selling gentlemen's first-class furnishing goods at very moderate prices. Those in want of any article in the above line, would do well to pay a visit to this old and popular establishment, where they will find undershirts, drawers, half-hose, gloves, scarfs, cravats, ties, Joinvilles, suspenders, canes, &c., in such varieties that the most fastidious cannot fail being suited.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They

A Card—To the Public.

As your valued paper [illegible] the publication of the charges which the public have seen fit to make against me, and for which I am in part left to blame, [illegible] I will state that I was Chairman of a Committee of Arrangements outside parties charges brought against [illegible] on the part of a number of recent occasion.

My very object was that I might be put in possession of [illegible] to meet, all evidences were in my hands relative to his previous history of fraud and crime. Hence my arrest with others.

On the first day of the investigation at the Court of Sessions, he charged the TRIBUNE reporter before the Court set, what purported to be a statement of *Mr.* JOHNSON, in which I am charged with threatening Gov. SEYMOUR with the "Know-Nothing" opposition if he did not do certain things [illegible] and also attempting to bribe him with their influence to do those certain things.

I wish to know who this *Mr.* JOHNSON (or Jones or Smith) is, and where he lives, and also whether *Gov.* SEYMOUR will endorse this *Mr.* JOHNSON'S statement, and also what Mr. DAILY THING thought that had to do with the case?

Mr. J. R. ELLIOTT did not appear to-day at the examination, (just as we expected,) and had he been locked up last night as we wished, we should have been able to-day to afford some more mysteries concerning this mysterious burglary.

Respectfully,
J. WILKINSON SLEIGHT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The Hungarian Orphan Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society, First-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible] will SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Church. Rev. Bishop WAUGH will preside. Rev. *Dr.* WILEY, from China, and Rev. Dr. Nicholson, from Santa Fe, will address the meeting. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to be present. A collection will be taken in aid of the cause of Missions.
H. B. KEEN, Secretary.

☞ The Beast with Seven Heads and Ten Horns!—The second discourse on *Popery, the Reformation, &c.*, &c., will be delivered by Prof. GWENTHAN, in the Christian Church, Suffolk-st., near Delancy-st., on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. G. will also preach in the same Church at 3 o'clock, on the *Inspiration of the Scriptures*, preparatory to the discourse in the evening. Seats free. All are respectfully invited.

☞ Anniversary of the Allen-st. Youths' Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.—SUNDAY, May 20, Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., will preach a Missionary sermon at 10½ A. M., and Rev. L. P. HICKOK, D.D., in the evening exercises will commence at 7½, and consist of addresses by Rev. JESSE T. PECK and Rev. ABEL STEVENS. Rev. Bishop ANDS will preside.

☞ John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William-sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, of Oneida Conference; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. ALLEN H. TILTON, of Genesee Conference. Seats free, and strangers in the City cordially invited to attend.

☞ The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, on 22d-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs., (Rev. Dr HARWENBER'S,) Divine service in this Church, by the Pastor, TO-MORROW, in the morning and evening, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., Rector of St. Georges Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, on Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 21. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Presbyterian Church, Corner of Stanton and Forsyth-sts.—Preaching by the Pastor EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ P. M., and on NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. B. FINLEY, D. D. Subject—*The Signs of the Times.*

☞ Laight-Street Church, corner of Laight and Varick-sts. Preaching TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. Subject—*Will the future misery of the wicked be endless in its duration?*

☞ First Mariners' M. E. Church, Cherry-street.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Morning, Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. Afternoon, Rev. J. KENNADAY, D. D. Evening, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD.

☞ Rev. John M. Macauley will deliver the last of his *Lectures on Life*, in the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. James M. McDonald, of Princeton, will preach in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW, May 21. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver a Discourse to Young Men on *Character*, in the Market-st. Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. J. Brash, from Glasgow, Scotland, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., TO-MOROW. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ South Williamsburg.—The regular weekly public meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association, will take place at their room No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 22. The property of this Association is beautifully situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills plank road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., and only 3 miles from the ferries, in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood. The first South Ward Association have completed the purchase of 200 lots, immediately adjoining, which have been taken mostly by persons who contemplate building during the ensuing Spring and Summer. It will thus be perceived that by joining this Association, members will not only effect for themselves a great saving over the ordinary mode of individual purchases, but also realize the advantage of the subsequent sale of such a connection as the number of members leave to give. In order to accommodate such persons as desire to inspect the property, with a view to becoming members, arrangements have been made for excursions on WEDNESDAY, May 24, THURSDAY, 25th, FRIDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY the 27th. An officer of the Association will be on the ground to furnish any information that may be desired, and receive the subscriptions of such as may wish to join. Stages leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries, Williamsburg, every half hour.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.—By O. S. FOWLER, in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 29, and continuing every evening during the week. The lectures will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology; Analysis, combination, and teachings of the Faculties; Self-Improvement. Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Memory; School and Home Education; Matrimony; Woman—her character, her rights, sphere, talents, duties, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and closing with Public Examinations. First Lecture, Free Tickets; to others, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Notice to the Journeymen House-Painters of New-York.—Tickets of admission to the Grand Trades Demonstration and Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, No. 359 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., in aid of the Stonecutters now on strike, may be procured at the following places: BRADLEY'S Painters' House of Call, No. 66 Bleecker-st.; Mr. THOS. MALONE, No. 130 7th-av.; Messrs. ENGLISH & BRANNON, No. 233 6th-av.; and at the residences of the donation. By order of New-York Practical House-Painters' Benefit and Protective Association,

THOS. H. COPPIN, Nos. 206 West 24th-st.,
CHAS. A. CLARK, No. 192 West 20th-st.
Deputation to the Committee of Arrangements.
Tickets 25 cents each.

☞ The Regular Weekly Meeting of the South-Williamsburg Association.—Will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 22. A general attendance of the members is requested. Members are informed that the selections of lots will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, May 24, and continue throughout the week, in pursuance of the plan heretofore adopted. E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $250 to $300, in monthly payments of only $5 per month. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Dr. Robert Hunter, Author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with Cases successfully treated by Medicated Inhalations," in association with Dr. James Hunter, has taken up his residence at New-York, for the treatment of affections of the throat and lungs, to which branch of his profession he has for many years devoted exclusive attention. Office, No. 828 Broadway, 2d door above 13th-st.

☞ Don't Fail to Read the NEW-YORK MERCANTILE GUIDE this week. The paper has just been enlarged, and materially improved. A thrilling tale, interesting editorial, and general miscellaneous reading, will be found in this issue. Single copies 3 cents. For sale by all the newsboys and at all the newspaper depôts. Also, at the publication office, No. 183 Greenwich-st.

☞ Notice.—A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., between Nassau and Broadway, is selling Boots, Shoes and Gaiters cheaper than any other store in the City. Fine Dress Boots made to order from $3 75 to $5 Patent Leather Boots, best quality, $6 and $7. All warranted to fit, and the best quality. Call and try A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ A Special Meeting of the Shipwrights, Caulkers and Spar-makers' Union, will be held at No. 179 Madison-st. on SATURDAY, May 20, at 7½ o'clock. Business of the utmost importance will be brought before the meeting. By order,
WM. HARIGAN, President.
JAMES WOOD, Secretary.

☞ Newtown Village Association.—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 23d. Every member is particularly requested to attend.
R. W. KETCHAM, President.
R. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ L. O. of O. F.—Merchants' Lodge, No. 160.—All members of this Lodge are notified that their Lodge Room has been removed to the new Clinton Hall, 6th-st., Astor-place. A particular attendance of members is requested on this SATURDAY EVENING next. Per order of N. G.
JOSEPH WAITE, P. Secretary.

☞ Weeks Bathing Academy, No. 482 Broadway, is open for ladies on Tuesday and Monday next. They are to be met with from Boston with great facility and accommodation. Gallery containing many choice views free to visitors.

☞ Wells, Fargo & Co.'s New-York Express Office.—NOTICE—The south half of Chamber-st. is CLOSED BY LAW, will close to-day (SATURDAY) at 1 o'clock P. M. after that hour, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER,
Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

MRS. JOE H. HARDY will please call on Mrs. [illegible], No. 18 Greenwich-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active young man, possessing an extensive acquaintance and thorough dry goods education, as salesman or buyer. Refers to last employers, with whom he has filled a position of trust and prominence for a number of years in this City. Those who appreciate talent and industry, address B. W., office of this paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman; is willing to work in any capacity at moderate wages; has not been long in the country. Can be well recommended by the family she is with. Apply for three days, at No. 33 Hammond-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American lady to travel with a family or an invalid lady. Good reference given and required. Address M. O., No. 115 East 32d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English lady, as child's nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 147 East 28th-st., 2d-floor, rear room, No. 8.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED.—As chambermaid and waitor, in a small family, at No. 693 Houston-st. None but those with the best City references need apply.

TWO FRENCH PROTESTANT LADIES—Who have much experience in tuition, wish to make some arrangement with families going to spend the Summer in the neighborhood of New-York, to teach two or three hours every day. Their course of instruction comprises all the English branches, with French, Music and Drawing. Families going to Staten Island would be preferred. Please address No. 261 4th-st. The best references will be given.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A lady or gentleman is wanted in a young ladies' school, near the City, as resident teacher of the French language (epokan) and piano. Address PRINCIPAL, *Daily Times*.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four salesmen at W. S. BOND'S dry goods store, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. Good hands only need apply.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—The advertiser wishes to purchase, rent, or take charge of the whole or a part of a well established neutral or Democratic newspaper office in the country. Satisfactory references will be given. Address PRINTER, Box No. 1,511, Post-Office, New York.

TO MOULDERS.—Wanted at the Empire Iron Works, ten or fifteen first class Moulders. Apply at the office, foot of East 34th-st. SLOAN & LEGGETT.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business. A young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

SMART INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED—In a Lawyer's office. Address, in his own handwriting, Box No. 1,180 Post-Office, giving age, references, residence, &c.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, of collegiate education, desires any light respectable employment to occupy his evening hours; is used to copying. Address APPLICANT, *Times* office.

ONYX RING.—Wanted, No. 9 of Vol. 1 of the *Two Worlds*, published March 30, 1850; or any other publication containing the story of the "Oeyx Ring," written by John Sterling. A liberal price will be paid for it on application to W. H. McDONALD, No. 102 Nassau-st.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A skillful engraver on copper, for the West-Indies, (if he was speaking French it would be still better,) and being acquainted with the business of the Banks. $2,500 per annum. Apply to ANTHONY, at Burgundy Hotel, No. 35 Walker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and bedrooms, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 23 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st., within two minutes' walk of the Washington Park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A small private family having more room than they require, will let pleasant front rooms on Cottage-place, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., with breakfast and tea, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Address R. J. H., office of the *Times*. Terms moderate.

BOARDING—A small private family, having more room than they require, will let a front room on third story, with pantries, gas, and privilege of bath, with breakfast and tea, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 170 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

BOARDING, 289 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 10.—The New York Boarding Exchange will furnish boarders at short notice, by early application at the office. Those in want of rooms, with or without board, can be immediately suited, free of charge, by applying as above.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife can obtain board, with a large, desirable apartment on the second floor, by applying at No. 30 King-st. Also, furnished rooms for one or more single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms in a private family, (breakfast and tea given if required,) at No. 3 9th-ev. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, a pleasant unfurnished back parlor, on the first floor; also, one on the second. Apply at No. 238 Spring-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a private family, where there are no other boarders, for a lady, two children and servant. Some place near the water, not far from a steamboat landing or railroad depôt, would be preferred. A house similarly situated and moderately furnished, would be still preferable. Address Box No. 306 Lower Post Office, with particulars as to terms, situation, &c.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can have a comfortably-furnished front room, (or rooms, if required,) with board, in a private family residing at No. 22 Woodhull-st., near Hicks. The house is pleasantly situated, open, and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Inquire as above, or address W. W. P., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentleman and their wives, together with a few single gentlemen, may find very desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 206 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Location desirable, and the comforts of a home offered.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18, 16th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER ou SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can have a suite of rooms on first floor—gas, bath, &c.—with board, at No. 56 Varick-st., opposite the park.

TWO PARLORS TO LET WITH BOARD—Neatly furnished, in a pleasant location, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 Allen-st. Reference exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let; large and small; furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A gentleman and boy, or single gentleman, can be accommodated with a front room, handsomely furnished, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements; situated in 24th-st., west of Broadway. Price $12 and $8. Address EMMONS, *Times* office.

ROOMS TO LET.—Front room, bedroom, and pantries to let, on second floor, with board. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemeo, two furnished rooms, at No. 236 East Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—On first and second floors, with board, in a modern-built house, with all improvements, gas, bath, &c. Apply No. 63 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more rooms than they occupy, would let a suite of furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, in a quiet part of the modern improvements, and is in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Front parlor and bedroom on second floor to let to single gentleman, in a quiet private house—no boarders. Rent $3 per week. References required. Inquire at No. 104 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Partial board if required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Two pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, may be had in a private family, first block east of Broadway. Apply at No. 358 Houston-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board to gentlemen only. Apply No. 4 Bond-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 531 Hudson-st.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XVII.
She quickly, therefore, resolution made
To shrew *cold water* on the Cornet's ardor,
Damascus was the metal of his blade,
But then his *tirade* was nothing but "*soft sneader.*"
She *whispered* something—but the word's she said
Rung in his ears like tramp of castle warder—
With shock electric from his chair he started;
He had a dreadful headache—and departed.
We should think it would be enough to give any lady a "dreadful headache," as well as heartache, to be the possessor of a dark, freckled, tanned, pimpled, sallow, or rough skin. A perfect cure for all these evils, as well as all cutaneous eruptions, is to be found in GOURAUD'S INCOMPARABLE ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE will positively arrest superfluous hair, without injuring the skin. Hair, moles or red hair may be altered to a beautiful jet black, by GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE. Pale lips and cheeks may have a beautiful and permanent redness supplied to them, by GOURAUD'S splendid LIQUID ROUGE. Ruinous, quack preparations can be purchased genuine at DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S Orig., No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

3,000 COPIES WORTH $3 EACH ARE NOW OFFERED FOR 25 CENTS.

[illegible] A new, practical, commercial manual, by which interest on any amount for any period from one day to one year can be found at a glance, and the averaging accounts in a shorter time and with fewer figures than by any other method. To accountants and merchants this work will be invaluable.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MERCHANTS, &c.

We, the undersigned, have examined the specimens of "Delisser's Interest and Average Tables," and are of opinion that from the simplicity of their arrangement, showing at a glance the Interest and Equation of an account, they far surpass all other works of the kind ever before offered to the public. For the saving of a large amount of labor, and from the simplicity, accuracy and rapidity with which calculations may be worked out, it is most invaluable. We therefore cordially recommend it to all merchants and accountants, as a work indispensable to the counting-room.

Howland & Aspinwall.	Beebee & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.	Hector Morrison, Cashier of
Alex. T. Stewart & Co.	Bank of Brooklyn.
Adams & Co.	J. H. Brower & Co.
D. Appleton & Co.	George W. Powers & Co.
Charles H. Marshall & Co.	Joseph L. Lord, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company—and others.
Edward R. Collins.	
A. P. Halsey, Cashier Bank of New-York.	

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1854.

Letter from Geo. B. Perkins, LL.D., late Principal and Professor of Mathematics in the New-York State Normal School, and author of *Perkins' Mathematical Series*.

R. L. DELISSER, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have attentively examined specimen pages of "Delisser's Interest and Average Tables." The arrangement of these Tables is new, and for simplicity and neatness they reflect much credit upon their author. What most highly recommends these Tables is their use in averaging accounts. For all practical purposes an account may be averaged by these Tables in far less time than by any other method with which I am acquainted. This will no doubt prove a popular work with accountants.
UTICA, May 4, 1854. GEO. B. PERKINS.

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Medical Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index; the whole illustrated with nearly three hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By JOEL SHEW, M. D. One large volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in library style. Published by FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. This great work contains:

1. Anatomical, Physiological, and Hygienic Dissertations, illustrated with numerous engravings.
2. The Nature of Disease, Physiologically and Pathologically considered; Rules for Management in the Sick-room.
3. A Description of the various Diseases to which the Human body is subject, with methods of Prevention and Cure, on Hydropathic principles.
4. Management of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Fractures, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities. Illustrated.
5. The Diseases of Females, with Advices and Directions for Home Treatment concerning Menstruation, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the management of Infants.
6. The Water-Cure Process fully illustrated and explained; Temperature of Bath, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the Human System.
7. The Effects of Air, Exercise and Diet, with especial reference to the treatment of chronic diseases.
8. The Drug Practice contrasted with Hydropathic and Physiological Treatment.
9. Hydropathic Establishments; their Location, Formation, and Right Management.

The "New Hydropathic Family Physician" is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy. Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by mail, only $2 50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Agents wanted in all the States.

SUNSHINE ON DAILY PATHS.—H. C. PECK & THEO. BLISS, Philadelphia, will publish SATURDAY, May 20,

SUNSHINE ON DAILY PATHS: OR, THE REVELATION OF BEAUTY AND WONDER OF COMMON THINGS, from *Household Words*, edited by CHARLES DICKENS. 425 pages, large 12mo., with eight original illustrations, executed in the highest style of art. Price $1.

Extract from the Preface.

"In presenting to the reading community this volume, the publishers believe they have anticipated a popular want. No journal has ever met with a more immediate and wide spread acceptance than that of Dickens. Not only has the journal itself had a large circulation in our country, but some of our own Magazines most remarkable for their speedy attainment of popularity, have owed their success in a great measure to extracts from its pages. Their merits demand a more permanent form, and this we have given in the present volume, wherein will be found a selection, we believe, a judicious one, of the most striking and interesting pieces that have hitherto appeared. It was said of one of old, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*, and this may be said of our author. Over every subject he casts the warm sunshine of his own genial and cheery nature, dispelling the fog and the smoke cloud from above the dwellings of the humble, gilding cottage and factory and sooty furnace with the glory of the dawn, and finding a back-door to the new-drop on the wayside weed a many-colored iris as bright as was ever refracted from the Kohinoor. Nothing can conceal from him "the soul of good in things evil," or obscure the beauty and interest that are inseparable from this so curious human life of ours, and the new world in which we dwell. We also have listened, and find the interest too great to be suffered to expire with the echoes of the hour. Therefore have we endeavored to give to these sketches that more permanent form which we trust will be found acceptable by many readers."

The volume is not composed of mere tales and fancy sketches—but those articles only are embodied in the work, which, while clothed in the beautiful imagery and ornate style of Dickens, convey useful and practical information upon various subjects of every day life—and which have not heretofore appeared in either of the volumes prepared from this source.

Orders solicited from the trade.

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS ON THE COAST OF AMERICA, A. D. 1620.—Painted by CHARLES LUCY; engraved by W. H. SIMMONS.

This fine Picture—illustrating a subject dear to every American, and exquisitely rendered by the accompanying etching and unfinished proof—will be on exhibition from THIS DATE, at the subscribers' Gallery of Art, No. 353 Broadway, where subscriptions will be received for early impressions from the plate.

"A grateful posterity has marked the rock which first received their footing. The consequences of that day are constantly unfolding themselves as time advances. It was the origin of New-England. Historians have loved to mark every vestige of the Pilgrims; poets of the purest minds have commemorated their virtues; the noblest genius has been called into exercise to display their merits worthily, and to trace the consequences of their daring enterprise."

"Aye, call it holy ground!
The soil where first they trod,
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God!"
(*Mrs. Heman's Song of Pilgrim Fathers.*
WILLIAM STEVENS WILLIAMS & CO.,
Printsellers and Publishers, No. 353 Broadway.

WILL BE PUBLISHED, MAY 20—THE PARISH SIDE: by the Author of some other books, and THE CLERK OF EDGEFIELD. 260 pp. 12mo., Illustrated. Price 75 cents.

The above volume has been prepared as a companion to the very popular books: "Shady Side" and "Sunny Side," and is an attempt to illustrate the trials, pleasures and other experiences of the Parish. It will be printed on superfine paper, and bound neatly in cloth.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD HUNDREDTH PSALM TUNE, with specimens, by Rev. W. H. HAVERDAL, Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, England, with a prefatory note by Right Rev. J. M. WHITEHOUSE, D. D., Bishop of New-York. 74 pages, 8vo. cloth. 75 cents.

Published by MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York

NEW WORK BY LEVER.—HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 84 Beekman-st.,

PUBLISH THIS MORNING.

THE DODD FAMILY ABROAD. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo., paper, 75 cents.

"The Dodd Family" is one of Lever's finest and funniest specimens of inimitable humor and satire. It relates the adventures of an Irish family, who leave their kindred bogtrotters at home, and "do the continent" "the genteel" on a European tour. They fall into all sorts of scrapes and constantly suffer from their own absurdities. The characters of the ambitious and most foolish mamma, the long-suffering papa, the graceless wretch of a son, and the deluded beauty of a daughter, are sustained with infinite spirit, and afford an endless fund of amusement.

NOW READY.—LADY BULWER'S NEW WORK —"BEHIND THE SCENES." 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.

Lady Bulwer has written another novel at her husband, called "Behind the Scenes," in which the man who owns her figures as a Mr. Ferers, and is described as "a solid block of vice, gnarled with villainy, veneered with virtue and highly decorated with hypocrisy."—*Eagle*.

Mr. Disraeli is cleverly characterized under the name of Bennreby, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page.—*London Globe*.

RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

LIFE IN THE MISSION.—THE CAMP AND THE ZENANA; OR, SIX YEARS IN INDIA. By Mrs. COLIN MACKENZIE. 2 vols., 12mo., cloth, $2.

This work contains an impartial and full description of Rev. Dr Duff's Seminary and labors in Calcutta, and, in addition to these, many notices of the illustrious dead. It contains a noble testimony to the zeal and energy of our American Missionaries. It gives the best record extant of European life in India.—superior, according to Dr. Duff's testimony, to Bishop Heber's Journal.
For sale by TAYLOR & HOGG,
No. 875 Broadway, between 18th and 19th-sts.

READ THE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE JURY.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

PUBLISH ON SATURDAY,

A FULL AND AUTHENTIC REPORT OF THE TESTIMONY ON THE TRIAL OF MATT. F. WARD—Certified to be correct by THOMAS D. BROWN, Clerk of Hardin Circuit Court; WM. ALEXANDER, former Commonwealth Attorney for the Hardin District, and Judge ALEX. WALKER, of New-Orleans. With the Speeches of Gov. CRITTENDEN, Gov. HELM, T. F. MARSHALL, Esq., and NATHANIEL WOLFE, Esq.; and the reply of ALFRED ALLEN, Esq., Attorney for the Commonwealth. Reported by A. D. RICHARDSON. One vol., 8vo., of 196 pages. Price 25 cents.

THE STAR CHAMBER—AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE. By WM. HARRISON AINSWORTH. This superb Historical Romance, which has been running through the columns of the New-York *Journal*, where it has attracted the greatest attention, is now published complete in one octavo volume, of about 300 pages, illustrated with 16 full page engravings, printed on tinted paper, and the whole is sold at the low price of 50 cents.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

SACRED CIRCLE—Edited by Judge EDMONDS, Drs. DEXTER and OWEN G. WARREN.—This magazine is devoted to the elucidation and defence of the Spiritual faith, and to moral and intellectual reform, based upon the principles of Spiritual Philosophy. The SACRED CIRCLE will contain 48 pages. The first number is published THIS DAY, and will hereafter appear on the first of every month. Price, $2 per annum, payable in advance.
PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, Publishers,
No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—A small space in the front of each number is set apart for advertisements. A work which has from 20,000 to 30,000 readers, of the best kind, is a very desirable vehicle for publishers, patentees, &c., &c. Advertisements are received at this office up to Tuesday of each week. No. 323 will be for sale on MONDAY NEXT; containing articles upon Locke, De Quincey, Wearied Common, &c., &c. LITTELL, SON & CO.,
No. 165 Broadway.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 98 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, 12 years with E. S. & W. Wood,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, having a MERCHANTS' office and counting room in connection with their establishment, and are confident to say we will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

THE AMERICAN ADVERTISER AND PUBLISHERS' GAZETTE, a monthly paper, devoted to the interests of American Advertisers and Publishers, is published at No. 121 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, LOW, SON & CO., [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE [illegible] being at this time the most complete work of the kind in which the [illegible] of the Western Continent are engaged, [illegible] whether the Cuban cent. [illegible] Country of the greatest [illegible] tance, [illegible] to which [illegible] the Bookseller to whom [illegible] to their country and its [illegible] is sought [illegible] with credulity. To those respecting their [illegible] to maintain longer [illegible] conquered [illegible] and the policy of their being [illegible] in the defence [illegible] Powers of Western Europe, it is necessary to study their history, laws, religion, policy, manners, customs, habits, [illegible] thought, standard of morals, progress in the arts and sciences, degree of refinement, and social and political condition generally. On many of these subjects, the present volume, by the author and popular Mayor of this city, gives the desired information. Having traveled in that country under very favorable circumstances, he has embodied in the volume before us a mass of materials of which a record was made on the spot; and has graphically described the various scenes of interest which he saw or learned, so that the reader almost fancies himself traversing the same ground, and witnessing the same things. He has presented the Turk as he is, and has spread out before us the condition of that country, which appears destined to become the theatre of a contest, such as the records of history show no parallel. All who are familiar with the writings of Dr. SMITH are unanimous in ascribing to him the rare faculty of making a readable book, and of so investing his subject with interest that those who commence a perusal of his pages are compelled to see their end. A large sale is anticipated of this popularly written book.—*Boston Bee*.

"The writer's intimate acquaintance with his subject from personal observation will enable him to produce a volume that will be read at this time with interest."—*Evening Gazette*.

D. A. & CO. have just ready the Sixth Thousand of RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count A. DE GUROWSKI. One neat vol., 12mo., pp. 323, well printed. Price, $1, cloth.

"The author takes no superficial, empirical view of his subject, but collecting a rich variety of facts, brings the lights of a profound philosophy to their explanation. His work, indeed, neglects no essential detail; it is minute and accurate in its statistics; it abounds in lively pictures of society, manners and character. * * * Whoever wishes to obtain an accurate notion of the internal condition of Russia, the nature and extent of her resources, and the practical influence of her institutions, will here find better materials for his purpose than in any single volume now extant."—*New-York Tribune*.

NEARLY READY:

RUSSIA. Translated from the French of the Marquis DE GUSTIN. 1 vol., large 12mo.

THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN.—By EMILIE F CARLEN. 1 vol., 12mo. 75c. and 50c.

A story of Swedish domestic life, by one who has only become known to American readers to be loved and praised. [*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

Mrs. Carlen is far superior to Miss Bremer.—*N. Y. Spirit of Times*.

Her tales are refreshingly original—being free alike from hackneyed incident and style of narration.—*Philadelphian*.

A beauty of style and richness of sentiment pervade all of Mrs. Carlen's writings.—*Hartford Times*.

She excels in those home scenes—the pure happiness of which woman alone truly appreciates and woman alone can truthfully paint.—*Protestant Churchman*.

As a well-written work of a talented authoress and a pure-minded woman, this book deserves an extensive circulation.—*Palladium*.

The story of "Whimsical Woman" will add to Mrs. Carlen's reputation.—*Boston Transcript*.

She opens the doors of a Swedish house, and makes the reader familiar with the manners and customs of its inmates, and in all her descriptions there is a simplicity and naturalness which are quite captivating.—*Boston Traveler*.

JUST ISSUED—NEW EDITIONS OF

ONE YEAR OF WEDLOCK. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 75c. and 50c

THE BRIDE OF OMBERG. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 75c. and 50c

GUSTAVUS LINDORM. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. 1 vol. 75c. and 50c.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

AMERICAN BOOKS.—The library of every American citizen should contain the following truly American books:

A WORKS OF DANIEL WEBSTER—His Speeches, Arguments and Diplomatic Papers, with a Biographical notice. By EDWARD EVERETT. 6 vols., $12.

BANCROFT'S HISTOR

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report.....$2,583,983 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums.....$138,363 89
Received for interest.....4,699 15
Interest accrued not due.....37,500 00
$180,563 06
Total.....$2,723,694 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.....$11,000 93
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes.....8,363,15
Claims by death.....77,029 17
Additions to sums from dividends.....7,731 26
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable.....23,610 27
127,774 78
$2,595,919 32

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company.....$28,863 56
Advanced on policies.....19,735 02
Bonds and mortgages.....2,382,533 41
Premium account.....47,598 85
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....62,380 91
Due from agents.....54,568 13
$2,596,909 88

Claims unpaid.....35,000 00
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854.....$18,600,927 34
Amount at risk issued since.....1,258,650 00
Total.....$20,919,577 34

REDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....389,900 00
Dead.....59,980 00
$449,780 00
Total at risk.....$20,469,977 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854.....7,373
Number of policies issued since.....438
Total.....7,811

REDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....148
Dead.....25
173
7,638

Of which—
6,541 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
26 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$806,950
Increase for the quarter on policies.....265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARNATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.
I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct,
C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H. Grinnell.
W. J. Bunker.	Geo. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abner Mesinger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P. Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	John M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Moulton.
Chas. J. Stedman.	Lycurg's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l B. Sprouls.	Cephas H. Norton.	John F. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H. Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 3, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7o and 8o Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Peter Gerard, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Winston Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Geneseo, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.

G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.

JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.

MEDICAL ADVISERS.

JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Dividend of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 30th May, and divided. Policies opened in the Whole Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office, by order of the Board of Directors,

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
R. R. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. E. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Jones,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel W. Holman,
Gamaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Foluj Hall,	Robert E. Irene,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No 172 Canal-st., People's Rail Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Turbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Joshua C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Hamlin Turbell,	Solomon Bain,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Stanth Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hotchkiss,	George D. Cragin,	C. H. Mclatire.
God'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1854.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Silsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Reed,	John B. Wright,	Charles A. Jarvis,
Wm. C. Kendall,	E. B. Fitzpatrick,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Odell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gliddon,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LESCHEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Glover,
Wm. H. Webb,	E. B. Litchfield,	Wm. J. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall.
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC D. BARKER, President.
JOSEPH W. DRexEL, Vice-President.
DANIEL PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Charter perpetual. Capital, $250,000. Office, No. 67 Wall-st. and 32 Exchange.—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Gold Hill Mining Company have this day declared the 4th dividend of two per cent. from the earnings of the last two months, ending 15th inst., and payable on the 1st June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 31st inst., inclusive.

J. H. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1854.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the Committees of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Patent School Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Settees, Desks with Book Baskets attached for infant schools, Black-boards, Book Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

E. PATON.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 120 Macdougal-st.) Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, commence the last term of its eleventh school year on Monday, April 3d, 1854. Pupils from 7 to 23 years of age charged from the day of entering. Catalogues of particulars had at the Institute.

MRS. C. H. WHITE'S BOARDING SCHOOL, MIDDLE DANBURY, CONN.—Terms, $125 per year. Reference obtained of C. H. BOOH, Esq., No. 226 Greenwich-st., or No. 11 Park-place, and W. T. PINKNEY, No. 67 Chatham-st.

WATER-CURE INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL—Accommodations for 100 patients. Special attention to female diseases.

R. TRALL, M. D., Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA STEAM WORKS.—For the construction of wooden vessels used by [illegible] Steam Engines of every description, Steamboat Castings, Iron Work, Brass Work, Composition Work, Sugar Machinery, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Chandeliers, Brass Cocks, Valves, Gauges, Steam Whistles, Water Pumps, Steam Pumps, Steam Engines, Boilers, Tanks, Sheet Iron Work, Copper Work, Machinery for Manufacturing Purposes

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM in the town of Rye, Westchester county, N. Y., a quarter of a mile from the depôt, at Station.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, May 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., a valuable farm at Rye Station, Westchester County, New-York, of about 116 acres, situated in the towns of Harrison and Rye, and comprising a quarter of a mile from the depôt at Rye Station and commanding the highest state of cultivation, 18 acres in oak, chestnut and hickory woodland, and the balance in orchards and pasturage. On the premises is a two-story attic and cellar frame house, built and finished in first-class style, with a piazza extending nearly around the whole house. There are, besides, on the premises, a farm-house for an overseer, ice-house, carriage-house, granery, two large barns, with cellar, extensive stables for stock, and a sow-yard, (with water brought in by pipes,) henery, &c. The farm is newly walled and fenced, and the garden is well stocked with two or three hundred of the choicest peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and other trees, besides grape, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and currant vines. Through the entire farm runs a never failing spring of water, sometimes swollen to a river, affording a grand opportunity for bathing, fishing, &c. The house is well furnished, with first-class furniture. There are besides, with the farm, a handsome span of carriage horses, two yoke of cattle and other stock, carriages, carts, harness, and agricultural implements too numerous to mention. No expense has been spared to make this lovely spot a gentleman's model country seat. The stock, vehicles and agricultural implements will be sold by appraisement.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad has a Canal-st., and stops at Rye Station, ten times a day and the communtation is about $50 per annum. Transient passengers 45 cents. For further particulars of the above ferm, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, would invite the special attention of housekeepers and dealers to his sale of elegant household furniture and house-furnishing articles, on MONDAY, May, 22, at 10 o'clock precisely, at No. 72 8th-av., near 13th-st., being the entire furniture of the above house, to be peremptorily sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, and a deposit will be required of every purchaser. The parlors are elegantly furnished with rich English carpets, superb rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rosewood parlor suits, rosewood etageres, French tête-a-têtes, rosewood tables, with Egyptian and statuary tops, large French plate mirrors, rich curtains and shades, Elizabethan and ormolu clocks, arm and reception chairs, elegant and costly mantel ornaments, with a collection of choice and beautiful oil paintings, in rich frames. Great variety of chamber and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, English blankets, mahogany, walnut and French cottage chairs, rockers, bookcases, wardrobes, gilt and oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, with marble-top washstands to match; decorated china toilet sets, &c., with a large quantity of other furniture; extension and other dining tables, sofa bedsteads, lounges, oil cloth, stair carpets, hat stands, rich silver ware, spoons, forks, castors, salvers, urns, ivory cutlery elegant china dinner set, 150 pieces; 3 rich tea sets, ont glassware, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement; 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 20, at 11 o'clock, at our new gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts.—Sale of elegant oil oaintings, comprising some of the finest specimens of art offered to the public this season, viz.: A large invoice of fine oil paintings on copper and silk, attached to glass, including the celebrated "La Fete Champetre," or Ball in the Garden of Versailles, and containing no less than 65 different figures, and the Holy Family by Cardisa, and others equally rare and meritorious, by the distinguished artists La Cloe, Carlo Dolci, Chaumbeaux, Watteau, Mildy, Parmegiano, Schneider, Ebrat, Dubosk, Paris, Wouvermaos, Van Muller, Ribaut Decampe, H. Ducant, Van Boernes, &c. Also, copies from Teniers, Gerhard, Donw, Boncher, Postelle, Raphael and others equally celebrated, together with a large collection of pictures in the French, English and Flemish schools, by Bergantees, Wilson, Jones, Hall, Harvey, Geo. Zandt, of London, Vandenhoht, Van Bloeman, Williams of Brussels, Van Willis, Reese, O'Connor, Jansen of Dusseldorf, and De Heen, together with a lot of engravings, &c. Also, a lot of fine old oil paintings, many of them original. Also, a mammoth panorama of the Holy Land. The pictures will be on exhibition one day before the sale, when the public are respectfully invited to inspect them, and judge for themselves. Sale positive without reserve.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 19 and 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine-st. and No. 56 Cedar-st., Household Furniture—A large assortment of Furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood, mahogany black walnut parlor furniture, suites covered in French satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; tetes, sofas, tables, marble-top pier, sofa and centre tables, Voltaire arm, Gothic and parlor chairs, rockers, French porcelain decorated vases, crystal cut glasswars, brocze, marble Parisian clocks, French plate pier-glasses, rich decorated oval and toilet mirrors.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Mahogany sed black Walent extension dining tables.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Consisting of carved rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, marble-top and plain bureaus washstands to match, rich carved French gothic sed scroll bedsteads, wardrobes, toilet tables, mirrors, cane seat chairs, &c.

Also, splendid assortment of hosiery, consisting of silk and cotton socks, variegated, white, red and blue; lambswool, merino and cotton knit under-shirts, drawers gloves, mitts, &c., all of the first quality English fabric, and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.—On MONDAY, SATURDAY, May, 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., the largest and most expensive lot of French plate mirrors that has ever been offered at any one time in this market; they are from a large hotel, and soon used but a short time; there are about 20 or 30 of the very largest size, and with rich gilt and ornamental frames, and in sets, from 6 to 10 feet in length. Also, mantels, of various patterns. The whole will be sold without re-serve, to close the concern. Also, at the same time one rosewood piano-forte, 6½-octave, entirely new, and fully warranted. Also, carpets and oil cloths, with a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture. Also, sofas and settees, &c. &c. Sale positive.

—Sale will be peremptory. Catalogues early on Saturday morning. Also 20 tapestry, Brussells and 3 three-ply carpets, entirely new.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLINVILLE, WILLIAMS BRIDGE DEPOT.—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground, S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high groved near the depôt—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Olinville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and in less than one hour's ride from 31st-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and several of the houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very materially in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis by trains leaving City Hall at 7 30, 9.15, and 10 o'clock, A. M. If rainy on the 30th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 22, and TUESDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store, No. 185 Fulton-st., near William.—Extensive sale of valuable French plate and mahogany mantel mirrors, richly ornamented and gilt frames. Also, about 250 modern European and American oil paintings, many by first-class artists, being the entire stock of a well-known looking-glass manufacturer, and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors, of every desirable size, large and small, all of which are framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, with of the best materials and workmanship. The assortment will comprise plates from 120x40 to 40x20, in every variety of ornamental frames, some of which are of exquisitely carved work and double gilt. Also, a large assortment of gilt mouldings and frames, unfinished. These goods will call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without reserve, to close the business. The store is now to rent. For particulars, apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE—CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, SILVER WARE &c.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Saturday) May 20, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture, &c., in the four-story house near the corner of Broadway and 13th-st., comprising rich tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatelle, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and fancy tables; rosewood work tables and corner stands, spring seat parlor chairs and rockers, elegant walnut bookcase and secretary, rosewood bookstand, a fine assortment of silver plated ware, decorated china tea sets, china dinner set, vases and mantel ornaments, fine rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, walnut cottage do., best curled hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, gilt china toilet sets extensive dining table, ivory cutlery, crockery and glassware, &c. Broadway stages pass the door.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND.—POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Montague Hall, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 123 vacant lots on De Kalb, Lafayette, Gates and Lewis ave., Brooklyn, and on Kosciusko and Pulaski-sts. These lots are very desirable, being in the most rapidly improving part of Brooklyn, within two blocks of several city railroad routs, from the South, Fulton and Peck-slip Ferries. These roads will be in operation in July next. The DeKalb-av. line of railroad will run through these lots. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, without reserve, as the same be sold to close the concern. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st New-York. The title is perfect. Terms—a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF THE FURNITURE, STOCK OF LIQUORS, SEGARS AND FIXTURES of the well-known establishment of "Gosling's French and American Restaurant," No. 17 Nassau-st., on MONDAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above establishment, the entire stock and fixtures contained therein, consisting of a large stock of the best quality of wines and liquors, fine imported Havana cigars, marble counters ornamented, French-plate mirrors, marble floors, large ornaments; China, glass, crockery and plated ware; steam tables, copper boilers, kitchen ranges, marble-top tables, chairs, oil paintings, cutlery, together with a large assortment of furniture, bedding, oil cloths, &c.; also, an extensive assortment of kitchen utensils. The whole will be sold without reserve for cash, and deposits required from every purchaser. Catalogues on day of sale,

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, May 20, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., at 1 o'clock, immediately after the sale of paintings, large sale of horsehold furniture, consisting of Royal, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets; large mirrors, mantel, pier and oval, in rich frames; seltes of fine furniture, some of it made by Kous; also, rich window curtains, lace do, cornices, sofes furniture in rosewood, covered in rich brocatelle; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, chairs, marble-top tables, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, cabinets, clocks, chandeliers and gas brackets, desks, piano-fortes in rosewood and mahogany, beds, mattresses, bedding, &c., with a large assortment of other furniture, removed for the convenience of sale.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, to close a concern, of 46 beautiful building lots, in the village of Melvina, adjoining the City of Williamsburg.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, as above, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the original plot of Melvina, which is situated on the Newtown plank road, between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Maspeth and Columbusville, and two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries. An omnibus line runs between Melvina and the ferries every fifteen minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of payment unusually favorable. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway, or of T. J. FONDA, No. 57 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS on 34th and 35th-sts., by order of Executors.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Charles C. King, deceased, three Lots on the north side of 34th-st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av.; and two Lots on the south side of 35th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROBERT LOSS, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE, NEAR ONE THIRD DISTANCE SAVED TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD LINE—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail)—Have the following splendid first class steamers running regularly in connection with the NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD from Dunkirk, touching at Cleveland and connecting with their Road at Toledo, and connecting directly with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroads at Chicago, in the same depôt, thus forming a daily line for passengers and freight from New-York to the Mississippi River: MICHIGAN, Capt. MILLER; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, a daily line from Buffalo direct to Monroe, by those well-known magnificent floating palaces, EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander, leaves Buffalo Mondays and Thursdays; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERRINE, Commander, leaves Buffalo Tuesdays and Fridays; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHATT, Commander, leaves Buffalo Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the above splendid steamers will leave the Michigan Southern Railroad Line Dock at 9 o'clock, P. M., every day, (except Sundays,) and run direct through to Monroe, without landing, in 14 hours, where the Lightning Express Train will be in waiting to take passengers direct to Chicago in 8 hours, arriving next evening after leaving Buffalo. Running time from New-York to Buffalo, 14 hours; Buffalo to Monroe, 14 hours; Monroe to Chicago 8 hours; Total, 36 hours. Connecting at Chicago with a fine line of low-pressure steam boats to all places north of Chicago to Green Bay; also, with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad to Le Salle, and there connect with Illinois River line of steamboats, or express trains of Illinois Central and Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, or connecting at Rock Island with regular line of steamers for all points above and below, making the cheapest and most direct route to St. Louis, Rock Island, Minnesota and the "Great West." The American Lake Shore Railroads from Buffalo and Dunkirk connect with this Line at Toledo, forming the only direct and coetiennns line of Railroads from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Valley of the Mississippi. Running time to Chicago, 36 hours; running time to St. Louis, 56 hours. Four daily trains by railroad all the way. Two daily lines by steamers on Lake Erie. Thus the traveler and shipper can see at a glance that no other line can be enter the lists as competitors. Passengers ticketed through from New-York with privilege of stopping over at any point on the route, and resuming seats at leisure, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, via Dunkirk, New-York and Erie and Buffalo and New-York City Railroads, via Buffalo; People's Line Steamboats, Hudson River or Harlem and New-York Central Railroads, via Albany and Buffalo. For any further information, through tickets, or freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York, or to JOHN P. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11.30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4.10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 3 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 3 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 8.45 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 7.30 P. M. for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Diee and Sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River—Vermont Railroads and Moetreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Havse, Hartford and Spriegfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbery and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 8.45 A. M. and Express at 4.10 P. M.

From New-Haven—Accommodation 5.30, 6.45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. Express at 9.35 A. M and 1.10, 1.30, and 9.25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation train, from Norwalk at 6 A. M.; from Port Chester at 5.30 A. M. and 5.50 P. M. See fairs of advertisement at the Union-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—BY THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS.—Passengers are afforded a route second to no other to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Tiffe, Findley, Sandusky, and the West generally. Six daily trains leave Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis, stopping at Norwalk, Clyde and Fremont. *Second*—8 A. M., Mail Train, stopping at all stations between Grafton and Toledo. *Third*—8.45 A. M. Express (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, stopping at Olmsted Falls, Elyria, Carmilion, Huron, Clyde, Fremont and Elmore. *Fourth*—2.50 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. and C. R. R., for Toledo, Coicago, and St. Louis, stopping at Oberlin, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevoe, Clyda and Fremont. *Fifth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky. This train connects at Sandusky with trains of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, arriving at Findley same evening, and stopping at all intermediate stations. *Sixth*—7:45 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. and C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Passengers on Lake Shore and Pittsburg Trains for third and fifth Trains, will be furnished with Omnibus Tickets, and taken to Ohio City Station, with baggage, free of charge, upon application to Omnibus Agents on the train.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Aurora and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and continuous journey around the South Shore of Lake Erie. The great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and a direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River, make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Freight contracted and shipped with promptness, to all points West and Southwest. For freight and through tickets, apply at the Office of Central Railroad Line, 193 Broadway, New-York.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIRECT via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—United States Mail and Express Line, through in four hours. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, Dec. 15, 1853.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7, 9, and 11 A. M.; and 4 and 5½ P. M. Leave Philadelphia at 8 and 11 A. M., and 2, 4 and 5½ P. M. Fare from New-York $2 75 in 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. $2 50 for Second Class, in 11 A. M. from New-York, and 4 from Philadelphia; $3 in 9 A. M., and 5½ P. M., and $2, with reduced way prices, to New-Jersey Accommodation Line, which leaves 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st. Through in six hours. Through tickets sold to Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Wellise, Wilmington, and Charleston, and all the above trains. Through baggage agents and baggage continued in 9 and 5½ lines only. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry 15 minutes before the trains leave.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—Oe and after WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 12 M. and 5 P. M. Express Trains 4 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.; end Way, Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 10 A. M and 3 P. M., 5½ P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 13th and 21st-sts. For SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 3:40 P. M. from Canal st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

EDMUND FRENCH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, TROY, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG—By Hudson River Railroad, Troy and Boston, Western Vermont, Rutland and Burlington, Vermont and Canada, and Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroads, and Ogdensburg Railroad to Ogdensburg. Leave Warren-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad Express Train at 7 A. M., arriving at Montreal and Ogdensburg same evening. Way Train at 12 M., lodge at Burlington arrive at Montreal at 10:30 A. M., and at Ogdensburg at 1:30 P. M., next day. Way Train at 4 and 5:30 P. M., lodge at Troy, and arrive at Troy and Ogdensburg next P. M. For Cambridge, Salem, Whitehall, Poultney and Castleton, passengers take the cars of the Rutland and Washington Railroad at Eagle Bridge.—TROY, Aug. 22, 1852.

SAML. H. P. LEE, Jr., Superintendent

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Dunne-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Express at 12.45 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 6 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 10, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 6 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-street. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6.15 and 10.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6.30 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10.15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7.45 and 9.25 A. M., 1.40, 3, and 6 P. M.

GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Accommodation line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy, thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare, $2. Express line at 3 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS—Just received by ships *Manhattan* and *Great Western*, a few sets of Velvets and Tapestry in good quality and patterns, from the manufactory of Messrs. CROSSLEY & SONS. Also a few bales of damask and heavy milled all wool Venetians, very pretty. All for sale at reasonable prices, for cash only, by GEORGE E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., opposite William-st., New-York.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK—PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, &c., for

Druggists, Perfumers,	Country Merchants,
Confectioners, Distillers,	Grocers, Bakers, Hotels,
Jewellers, Enamelers,	Painters, Dyers, Hatters,
Artists, Mechanists,	Colorers, Bleachers, &c.

Dealers and Manufacturers generally liberally dealt with for cash, at No. 62 Vasey-st. KINSLEY & DARLING.

10,000,000 OF PICKLES FOR GROCERS.—Of medium, large and extra large sizes, together with an extensive assortment of Preserves, Jellies, Catsups, Sauces, hermetically sealed articles Fancy Shelf Goods, for sale by WELLS & PROVOST, Nos. 215 217 and 219 Front-st.

MADAME CHANCEREL, NO. 656 BROADWAY.—The business and affairs of the house will be continued, in all its departments, by the undersigned, who begs leave to inform the ladies and her patrons of New-York, that she has lately received several cases of Paris Embroideries and Laces, unsurpassed and unequaled, which she will dispose of on the usual terms

MARIE KIEDER.

LAMP WICK CHEAP FOR CASH—At the Manufactory, No. 642 Hudson-st., New-York, where Wicks and Webbing of all kinds can be had or made to order on the shortest notice. Country orders promptly attended to. Don't forget the number. WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES—Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desks, Miniature Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING—Fire gilding and Greplating on all kinds of household ware, jewelry, watch cases, plumbers' work, &c., &c. All orders promptly executed, on the most reasonable terms, by CHRISTIAN HILKER & CO., No. 127 Bowery, in the rear.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAFES.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of the above safes, fitted with Brahma's patent thief-proof locks; being exceedingly useful for valuable articles. For sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $50. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Leitch; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Eyrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison, from New-York, Wednesday, May 17
CANADA, Stone, from Boston.....Wednesday, May 24
EUROPA, Shannon, from New-York, Wednesday, May 31
AMERICA, Lang, from Boston.....Wednesday, June 7
ASIA, E. G. Lott from New-York....Wednesday, June 14
ARABIA, Judkins, from Boston.....Wednesday, June 21

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless Bills of Lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

In consequence of the increased cost of coal, stores and provisions, the price of passage will be increased as follows: FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. Commencing with the steamer of the 28th June, from New-York. The price of passage by the steamships sailing before that date will be at the present rates For Freight and Passage, apply to E. CUNARD,

No 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. M. FITCH, Commander, will sail for Bremen, (nucbieg at Southampton to land the Mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, May 20th, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon.....$120
In first cabin, lower saloon.....100
In second cabin.....60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 26 South-st.

The steamship HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail June 17.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SAVANNAH STEAM SHIPS.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—Twice a week. These first-class ships will leave New-York for SAVANNAH, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:

ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....	Wednesday, April 5
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....	Saturday, April 8
KNOXVILLE...C. D. Ludlow.....	Wednesday, April 12
ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....	Wednesday, April 12
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....	Saturday, April 15
ALABAMA.....Geo. R. Schenck.....	Wednesday, April 19
AUGUSTA.....Thos. Lyon.....	Saturday, April 22
KNOXVILLE...C. D. Ludlow.....	Wednesday, April 26
FLORIDA.....M. S. Woodhull.....	Saturday, April 29

And in the same order until further notice.

FOR CHARLESTON.—Through trains leave Depôt for Macon, &c., Morning and Evening. For cases of delay in the arrival of the steamships, an Express Train of Passenger Cars will leave Savannah every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, after the arrival, at 2½ o'clock. P. M., taking passengers into Columbia the next morning at 7 o'clock, and into Montgomery on Wednesday at 12 M. Louis in 23 hours from Savannah to Montgomery—making 12 hours less land travel than by any other route.

FOR FLORIDA.—The new steamer ST. JOHN'S, Captain JAMES FRERSOON; steamer WELAKA, Captain N. KING; and WILLIAM CLINTON, Capt. THOMAS B. SHAW, form a regular line, connecting with steamship leaving Savannah every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, for Palatka, Florida, touching at Darien, and St Mary's, Georgia; Jacksonville, Middleburg, Picolata and St Augustine, Florida. These boats have been surpassed in accommodation for passengers, and taking the leland route offer superior inducements for levalids and others. For freight apply on board, where Bills Lading will be signed, and for Passage, to SAMUEL B. MITCHILL, No 19 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail. For Mobile, stopping at Havana. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHIPPERT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, May 23, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,

Agents, No. 81 Broadway

N. B.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, Capt. J. D. BULLOCK, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail June 9.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. CAVENDY, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 20, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond Time to Norfolk, about 24 hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c. Passage fare to Norfolk, $8: to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage, to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua Proprietors. Through is advance of the Mail. Only line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus Crossing. The new Double Engine Steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,000 tons burden, will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, on 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUERTO CAPENAS, on SATURDAY, May 20, connecting with the favorite Steamship BROTHER JONATHAN, 2,000 tons burden, over the NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE, having but 12 miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply on board, or to CHARLES S. MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED.—INDEPENDENT LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamship NORTH STAR, to leave New-York June 5, to connect with the YANKEE BLADE. The books for these celebrated steamers are now open. Tickets will be sold at the following rates, if applied for before the 26th of May: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $60. It is expected that passengers by these steamers will go through in twenty-one days. For tickets apply only to

J. M. CROSS, No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSION TO NEW-ROCHELLE AND PELHAM GROVE.—The splendid steamer NORWALK, Captain A. HITCHCOCK, will make an excursion to New-Rochelle and Glencove on SUNDAY, 21st inst., leaving foot of Spring-st at 8½ o'clock, pier No. 3 North River at 9 o'clock, Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock, and foot of 9th-st, East River, at 10 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Glencove at 5½ P. M. Fare each way 25 cents.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Passage 50 cents. Steamer MANHATTAN, Capt. W. R. NELSON, leaves MONDAY, WEDNESDAY

going to the ship for the purpose of seeing her husband.

Mr. Spencer then addressed the Jury for the prisoner, as follows:

It is difficult to conceive a responsibility greater or more fearful than that which rests upon a jury empannelled in a capital case. Many of us believe that the taking of life is an attribute of the *Almighty*; that no agency other than that which gives should take life away; that man has no right to strike his fellow man from existence, and usher him, perhaps unprepared, into eternity. The law says that murder shall be punished by death. Jurors must pass upon the evidence, and leave the responsibilities connected with its execution upon those who enacted it; but they have the right to subject the evidence to the most rigid, exacting and painful scrutiny. In courts of civil jurisdiction the weight of evidence tries your judgment. In criminal cases the rule is more merciful. Even if the weight of evidence is against the prisoner, he is entitled to an acquittal, if, admitting the testimony to be true, a rational doubt of his guilt exists. This is a case of circumstancial evidence. The chain of circumstances against the prisoner, if perfect, is one of steel; if a link is wanting it is no better than a rope of sand. The history of the past has taught us that scores of times men have been convicted and executed upon circumstantial evidence, and their innocence demonstrated after they have slept for years in an unhallowed, desolate, felon grave. When the innocence of a convict in prison is discovered, some atonement can be made; but the innocent executed cannot be brought to life again. Tears, efforts avail not,—he must sleep until the wrong done to him shall be proclaimed at the *last day*. In a case resting upon circumstantial evidence, all the circumstances must point to the conclusion of guilt of accused, and exclude every other rational hypothesis. Mr. Spencer then, at considerable length, analyzed the testimony of Mrs. Campbell. The deceased was a woman of dissipated habits, an inebriate and absodoned, alone, surrendered to her passions, with a wretched present, and a hopeless future; life for her has no attractions; death no terrors, aside from that instinctive shrinking from the dark journey which draughts of liquor soon would drive away. Where was she during the hours of Saturday night. Her expression of intention to visit her husband is no proof that she did. Was she wandering in the streets? Sha left Mrs. Campbell in the evening well. She came back in the morning with the seal of death upon her face. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, she vomited; she burned; she was poisoned. Who perpetrated the act? There is no testimony. Her husband visited her on Sunday; twice on Monday. It was natural He had visited her occasionally for a year; she was unwell and he came oftener; they were friendly. He made no attempt to administer poison; he had opportunity. He refused her cold water. He knew not the cause of her illness, but he saw that drinking it aggravated her symptoms. His refusal was humane. Mr. S. read from Orfila to prove that water, in cases of poisoning, aggravates the symptoms. On Wednesday evening the bowl from which Mrs. Williams drank Mrs. Campbell did not drink from, nor did she touch the bread. The poison might have been in the bowl before the tea was put into it or in the bread. The prisoner urged his wife to take the toast and tea; he thought it would do her good. It was natural to coax her, to offer to make her a present; it is done every day.

Mr. Spencer then argued that the analysis of the contents of the bowl was not satisfactory, because it was made two days after the death, and after the bowl had been in different hands, and open to the access of many. Good character, in a case of circumstantial evidence, is a shield between the prisoner and the sword of justice. Prisoner had no adequate motive to destroy his wife. No more money was to be paid upon the bond. Men do not kill for sport; nor had poisons been traced to the prisoner. There is no proof that he ever has purchased or possessed poison, nor has he been seen to put anything into aught deceased took. In the case of Hendrickson, it was proven that the prisoner purchased aconite; in the case of Capt. Donadin, that the prisoner distilled laurel water. In this case are no proofs of this description.

Mr. Spencer then contended that the circumstances proved as to the finding of deceased in the North River, at 10 o'clock at night, would bear the construction that deceased then attempted suicide. He bored and confidently believed that the Jury would carefully weigh the testimony, give to him a return all the consideration they deserved, and so finally decide as at no future time to experience a fear, lest, by error of judgment, they had doomed a fellow-being.

Mr. BLUNT having summed up for the prosecution, the learned Judge delivered the following

CHARGE:

GENTLEMEN: This case—and it has a most painful consideration connected with it—is either deliberate, unmitigated murder or it is nothing. Unlike cases where human life is taken by forcefor violence, and where there are degrees of manslaughter, from the first ranging to the fourth; nulike, I say, those cases, this admits of no degree. It is itself, and itself alone, or it is nothing. Either this deed was done, I say, from a deliberate, preconceived and studied purpose, or it was not done at all. The deceased, you will recollect, gentlemen, died between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 5th of May, and that her death was the result of poison is not disputed; or, if it were disputed, it is overwhelmingly proved. The only question, therefore is, was that poison administered by the deceased herself, or by accident, or mistake, or by the design of some person; and, if so, was that design the conception of the prisoner at the bar. It has been suggested that it was the result of suicide—that the deceased had shown indications of a disposition to destroy her own life; but on that point, gentlemen, I shall not detain you. The evidence is before you. The weight of it you can estimate; and I think you will require no assistance from the Court in doing so. Supposing it was not the result of her own act, what ground is there to su pose that it might have been the result of accident or mistake? These things do happen, sometimes. Grown persons, as well as children, have been poisoned by mistake. Wherein could this mistake have consisted? To get at this part of the case, and to unravel it, you have to look at its history in two parts. This woman, it would seem, must have taken poison somewhat between Saturday evening and Sunday morning—poison of some kind, and from some source. We are left entirely in darkness as to how it came, from whom, and where, and under what circumstances. There the rules of evidence are such, in the present state of the law, that instead of serving the purpose and shedding light upon the subject, they simply serve to hang a cloud over it. She left, on Saturday, her place of lodging, near this Hall, at the corner of Duane and Elm-streets, saying that she was going to see her husband. Whether she went there or not we cannot tell. Whether she saw him or not we do not know, nor are we permitted seemingly to find out. She was away from her lodging-house the whole of Saturday night, and such appears to have been her uniform practice. You may infer, perhaps, from the evidence, (although that is not very clearly proved,) that she went to see her husband, either on board a ship, or at his lodgings, regularly on Saturday nights. The evidence upon that subject is very uncertain. There is one piece of evidence, however, to which I shall advert. She came back on the Sunday morning, the last day of April, in a condition to attract the attention and excite the alarm of her fellow-lodger in the house in which she lived, in Duane-street, looking, as Mrs. Campbell expressed it, "awful—as if she had been almost dead." She complained of burning all over, on that morning, and she retired to bed immediately. All we know of that important period that intervenes between Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, in regard to what she had done, or what she had eaten or drank, is to be found in a very small piece of evidence of about two lines, coming from her own lips, and coming in a form in which by the rules of law it is admissible as evidence. On one of the occasions when he called there afterwards, she said to him that "she felt awful ever since what he had given to her." What was his response? That he knew, therefore, something about what had occurred that night is obvious, and he does not deny it. She alleges by implication that he had given her something in that interval. Therefore it would seem that undenied he virtually admitted (if that conversation is correctly related by the witness) that she had, as she said she had, been to see him on Saturday night, and that at that interview, wherever and whenever it took place, he had given her something. Now what is the answer? He does not deny that he he had given her something. He does not deny that he had been in contact with her somewhere. He then told her "that it was the water she drank—too much water," she complaining of this awful sensation. Instead of yielding to his advice she asks for more water, and he refuses. You have then, as I say, so far as that night is concerned, some evidence. You have entire evidence that she was poisoned by some one, and you have some evidence of some connection between the prisoner and her in that transaction. And in regard to that part of the case it does seem singular, showing, as she did, the most indisputable indications of poison, which are understood or apprehended by every body, educated and uneducated what, he did do. Did he propose sending for a physician or immediately resorting to a stomach pump on that Sunday? No. You have further in regard to that transaction on Saturday night, the evidence that he came there three or four times in three or four days—twice upon one day, and I think twice upon another. You will recollect that he takes no steps whatever to procure a physician with this warning of her appearance before his eyes. She was delighted to see him, seemingly, out, as I suppose, imagining what the cause of her sickness was, and the moment he comes she appeared to receive him as the prodigal son on his return, and saved out of her small pittance a sum to be invested in apples, cakes, and such other like things, to be bestowed upon him upon his return—she unconscious of her state. On Monday evening he comes again. She proposed to him to go home, but he refused and remained with her the entire night. During that night he took no steps whatever to send for a physician, or to afford any means of removing her pains, but on the contrary, he did all he could to prevent her taking water, whether from good or bad motives, I cannot say.

Now, gentlemen, we come to Wednesday evening. On his arrival there he finds on the stove a bowl of tea, which her companion had prepared for her, having taken one likewise herself from the same pot. I may as well here consider all the points of the case together as to whether there was accident or design on her part, or do sign upon his. This bowl of tea, you will recollect, was made from the same identical dry tea which was used by made from the same identical dry tea which was used by the witness herself (Mrs. Campbell), and from which she received no harm. It was made with the same water which Mrs. Campbell took for the decoction of that tea, and from which Mrs. Campbell received no harm.

We may fairly infer, I think, that the toasted bread was cut from the same bread which Mrs. Campbell herself had in the house. That toasted bread is divided into two parts, and half is put into that tea in the bowl and floating upon its top. Here was a woman, recollect, who, although poisoned on Saturday night, had, by the morning of Wednesday, to a great degree recovered from the effects of that poison, so as to be able to set up and even talk of going out that day. Now, in regard to this tea which she was taking, and which Mrs. Campbell had prepared for her—at all events, if either the sugar or the tea, or the water had poison in them, the experiment was as fully tried upon Mrs. Campbell as upon her, and upon Mrs. Campbell it produced no bad effect in that form. Now, gentlemen, here is a part of the case that seems very difficult to understand. While this process is going on, while the deceased seemed, as I have said, to be in a state of recovery, and was indulging in that very natural beverage, both for the sick and the healthy, and particularly for females, what occurs? A suggestion is made by Mrs. Campbell—and had it been made by the prisoner, its bearing would be very serious—who, nurse-like, was anxious to promote the comfort of her friend, that her husband was now in, and doubtless would probably get some good Port wine, which would serve to the recovery of the invalid and add to her strength. The prisoner met the suggestion immediately, and furnishes the money, and Mrs. Campbell retires for ten or fifteen minutes to procure that wine. We cannot say from this evidence that he had any design in instigating this movement upon the part of Mrs. Campbell. It may be, that the suggestion met his views, but that he was not aware of the suggestion you will perceive is obvious. She goes out and fetches this unfortunate Port wine which was to have strengthened the patient, and which has been the means somehow or other indirectly of causing her death; that is, supposing that her death was produced not by the poison taken or administered on Saturday night, but by the contents of this bowl which she drank on Wednesday. During this absence of Mrs. Campbell, what did he do? for the whole case, so far as the essential point in it is concerned, hinges n on the history of those ten minutes. What was done, and by whom, and how? This bowl was left on the stove with half a slice of toast floating upon its surface. The effect, undoubtedly, of the intervention of time upon that toast would be, together with the heat applied to the bottom of the bowl from the stove, to produce more or less of a solution of the toast with the tea. It requires no science to form a correct idea what that process would be, and what would be its result. There was seemingly at that time nothing in that bowl except the same identical tea which Mrs. Campbell had drank, and the same sugar, and the same toast which she partook of without injury. When she came back, what is the state of that bowl? Here we find not merely this toast reduced to a pulpy state by the infusion of water and the operation of heat, but a mass of glutinous matter strong enough to sustain the spoon in it not resting upon the side of the bowl. That could not by any possibility have been done if this had been mere tea and toast. Mrs. Campbell received it, however, as a mixture, and she thought the bowl had been moved. Now, what is the connection of the prisoner after this with this bowl? If this bowl contained nothing but tea and toast—which, according to the theory of the defence, it did not—why any great anxiety on the part of the prisoner in regard to the deceased taking it? Why all that urgency to make her take it, in spite of her protestations that she could not take it. But he who was the absent husband for nearly a whole year, urges her to take it. But look at this feature of the case: The prisoner then took one spoonful of sugar and mixed it with the tea and the toast. He then said, "he would feed her with it, as she had often fed him." She then laid down in the bed, and he gave her one spoonful. He then told her to sit up, and she did so, and he gave her a few spoonfuls more, and she said to him, "Andrew, dear, I cannot take any more." He replied, he would have her take it, for it would strengthen her, and, in order to induce her to do so, he promised that he would buy her a splendid dress and a new bat. What was there in this tea, this mere toast, if there were nothing besides—what was there calling for all this urgency to induce the patient to take it? Upon the strength of this seeming demonstration of kindness, she put her arm round his neck and kissed him. And thus, by this most persuasive of all arguments in such cases, he induced this patient, child-like, to take the contents of that bowl; and as the witness tells you, to take it almost to the last dregs, even to the scrapings of the bottom and the side of the bowl. The question then recurs, what was done to that bowl during these ten or fifteen minutes by the prisoner at the bar? What he did we can only infer from its consequences, and likewise from some of its antecedents. He had scarcely been lighted down from the room when the deceased began to vomit most violently, burning again all over, and she declared that she could not live until 5 o'clock in the morning. Now, to what is her state to be attributed? Was it the poison on an uncertain night, or was it poison from that ill-fated bowl, or was it both combined? That the poison came from the stomach is proved beyond dispute. Two entire bottles of the liquid contents were taken out, as well as the coat of the stomach, and an enormous quantity of arsenic was found therein. Was that the arsenic of Saturday night, the history of which is involved in doubt, or was it the arsenic of Wednesday night, contained in that bowl? That there was something very peculiar in that bowl, was certain, for on eating or drinking the contents the teeth of the patient were heard to grit as if it was sand, by Mrs. Campbell, so much so that an expression was used by the deceased, "Mrs. Campbell your sugar must have a great deal of sand in it." Now it never has been proved that the sugar used by Mrs. Campbell had any sand in it. It might have had, but there is no evidence of it. Now what was that substance in the bowl? Chemical analysis has determined that it was arsenic. [The learned Judge then addressed the jury on the question of motive to induce the prisoner to commit this crime.] I shall not—continued he in conclusion—detain you any longer. The Court of Oyer and Terminer is not my sphere. I have neither taste nor capacity for these cases, and I might almost say of myself as was said by the deceased—I will not say hursing all over, but to me it is but little short of torture, and it is emphatically so in a case like this. I trust gentlemen, that for the rest of my judicial life, if it should be long protracted, I may never have another case of this kind.

The defendant's counsel asked the Court to charge the jury as follows:

1. That if the bowl was exposed on a table, or in a closet, or room, or elsewhere, where Mary had access, between the time it was taken from the room of deceased and the chemical analysis by Prof. McCready, the evidence as to the analysis of the contents of the bowl should be rejected.

Refused to charge. Excepted to.

2. That this in a case of circumstantial evidence, requiring, in order to a conviction, that the circumstances *all* point to guilt, and *exclude*, if true, any other rational hypothesis.

Charged.

3. That the statement of Mrs. Williams as to where she was going on Saturday night is not pr of as to where she did go.

Charged.

4. That in a case of circumstantial evidence, good character is a strong defence.

Charged.

If upon reviewing the testimony, a rational doubt of the prisoner's guilt arises in the minds of the jury, it is their duty to give the benefit of it to the prisoner.

Court charged as requested on four last points, and refused to charge on first point.

Defendant's counsel excepted as to first point.

The Judges refused to charge on the first point, but read the others to the Jury.

The Jury then retired, at 25 minutes to 4 o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

At 25 minutes to 6 they returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty, with the following recommendation to mercy:

We the undersigned Jury, in the case of Andrew Williams, respectfully beg leave to recommend him to mercy, upon the ground, that although the evidence of Mrs Campbell was conclusive as to his guilt, being unimpeached during the trial, yet her evidence was the only direct testimony against him, while his good conduct previous to this affair was fully proved to us on the trial by respectable witnesses.

His Honor—This recommendation, gentlemen, can have no operation, so far as the Court itself officially is concerned. The law in these cases leaves no alternative to the Court. There is but one punishment prescribed for the crime of murder, and that is death. It is competent, however, for the Court to transmit such a recommendation to the Executive authority, and if, upon a review of the whole of the evidence, the Executive shall deem it a proper case for interference, he will undoubtedly pay great respect to your recommendation, and probably follow it.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday next.

IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM HAYES—(ERRATA.)

The Court in this case instead of granting, *denied* the motion of his counsel for any order other than, or in addition to, the common entry of a *nolle prosequi*. They allowed, however, the fact of the motion, and its refusal, to be put upon the minutes of the Court.

THE KNOW-NOTHING FELONY.

Examination of Dr. J. W. Sleight, Charles P. Allen and B. T. Morse.

DISCHARGE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

Before Justice Osborne.

The Court met at 3 o'clock, yeaterday, to continue the examination of witnesses upon the charge of larceny pending against Messrs. J. W. Sleight, C. P. Allen and B. T. Morse, for stealing moneys from J. D. Elliot.

There was a large attendance in the Court-room, though the room was not so deneely thronged as it was on Thursday last. Most persons present seemed to be sympathizere with the de eudants, who employed themselves to a greater or less extent in reading a "Know-Nothing" paper and the evening papers. At 3½ o'clock, the witness, Ellen Enbright, not being present, the Court proceeded to take other evidence. Mr. Elliot was not present during the investigation.

James Martin, sworn: I am a policeman in the Sixth Patrol District; I was charged with the execution of the warrant against these defendants with Officer Webb; I executed the warrant on Dr. Sleight on the corner of Henry and Oliver-streets; I went there, and was informed that he was up stairs; he came down a flight of stairs; we told him that we held a warrant, issued upon the affidavit of Mr. Elliot, for his arrest; we told him that he was charged with burglary, and told him to consider himself under arrest; we said that we did not wish to lock him up, and appointed an hour the next day when to meet na at the Police Court; it was than 20 minutes past 8, in the evening; he said he would meet us as desired, at eay hour we might appoint; we appointed 11 o'clock the next mornlug; Officer Webb told him to bring with him all the documents, and I think a carpet-bag or valise; he smiled, and said that he would be there, and bring all the property he had; I think we then bid him good night and left; he was there about the appointed time the next morning; Mr. McIntyre, one of his counsel, was with him; I have seen no property; after telling the doctor of the charge, we asked him if he knew the other men charged, whom we named; he said he knew Mr. Morse and Mr. Elliot; I do not recollect that he said anything about the charge when we informed him what it was.

Cross-examination—Q.—Then you are satisfied that Dr. Sleight was a very polite man? A.—Yes.

Ellen Enbright, on being sworn, answered the interrogations of counsel as follows:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—At Mr. Ferris', No. 81 Nassau-street.

Q.—Are a servant in his family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is your age? A.—About 20 or 21 years.

Q.—How long have you lived with Mr. Ferris? A.—About six months.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Elliot? A.—I do.

Q.—Had he an office at No. 81 Nassau-street? A.—He had.

Q.—On what floor, and what was the number of his room? A.—On the fourth floor, room No. 19.

Q.—Do you recollect having seen any persons coming from that room with a trunk? A.—I do.

Q.—When, and on what occasion? A.—On last Saturday night about 12 o'clock.

Q.—Do you see the persons in Court who were carrying away the trunk? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Look around within this railing and see if you recognize them, or either of them? A.—The men may be within the railing, but I cannot swear to them.

Q.—Would you know either of these men if you should see them? A.—I would not know them.

Q.—Were the men who took away that trunk occupants of any of the rooms in that house? A.—They were not.

Q.—Had you ever seen them before? A.—I had not.

Q.—Was Mr. Elliot there at that time? A.—He was not.

Q.—How did they obtain an entrance into Mr. Elliot's office? Question objected to on the ground that the charge of burglary was dismissed.

Q.—Do you know how they obtained an entrance into Mr. Elliot's office? A.—The lock was broken open.

Q.—How long did they remain to your knowledge in the office? A.—As soon as they entered I went and informed Mr. Ferris.

Q.—In what part of the building was Mr. Ferris sleeping? A.—On the same floor in the rear building.

Q.—When you informed Mr. Ferris what you had seen, what did he do? A.—He got out of bed and went down one flight of stairs.

Q.—Had either Mr. Ferris or yourself a light? A.—I had a light in my hand.

Q.—Did Mr. Ferris have a light when he came from his room? A.—He had not; he came out as quickly as he could.

Q.—Was there any light burning in the hall below? A.—There was.

Q.—What kind of a light? A.—A candle in a lamp.

Q.—Was it a hanging lamp? A.—It was.

Q.—When Mr. Ferris came from his room and went down one flight of stairs, where were the men who had the trunk? A.—They were on the flight below him.

Q.—Did he speak to them? A.—He did.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He told them to stop, and asked them if Mr. Elliot was there; they said that "All was right."

Q.—What did the men then do? A.—They went out of the door and went around in Fulton-street.

Q.—Can you describe the appearance of these men? A.—They were good looking men.

Mr. Phillips—So are these defendants. [Laughter.]

Q.—Cannot you give me any more certain description of the men? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Do you know how they were dressed? A.—I do not know; I was scared.

Mr. Phillips—I promised the Court that whilst I should endeavor to do my duty, I should act with equal candor to the defendants. I have become satisfied that it is impossible to identify the defendants, and I therefore desire to proceed with this investigation no further.

Mr. Schaffer—The charge preferred against these defendants is one of a grave character, and I do not think that it would be a wrong to them not to allow us to cross-examine the man Elliot, to see his antecedents, to know how far his affidavit should have been made a ground of issuing a warrant against these gentlemen. It is not so important to know what Elliot was in Rhode Island, or New-Haven, or Tarrytown, as to know what he is here.

Mr. Phillips—I do not think that the gentlemen can claim anything further after the charge is dismissed. There has been considerable excitement upon this matter, and Mr. Elliot has not only been an object of ridicule, but his counsel also have been treated similarly. So far as I am aware, and to the best of my belief, Mr. Elliot has said nothing relative to this prosecution except what he believed to be true.

Mr. Schaffer—I will state that we did desire to prove the following facts: That Mr. Morse was, during the whole of the day on Saturday last, when the burglary was alleged to have been committed, at Morrisania visiting some friends, a dozen of whom are present to testify to the fact. As to Dr. Sleight and Mr. Allen, we have witnesses here to testify that on Saturday evening they were with some Baltimore friends at least three miles from this part of the City until 1½ o'clock.

Justice Osborne—I think that it is unnecessary to proceed with the cross-examination. I coincide with the opinion expressed by the counsel, that there is no evidence on which to hold the defendants, and I therefore discharge them.

This announcement of the Court was followed by manifestations of applause on the part of the audience and as the defendants left the Tombs they were greeted with three cheers.

REMARKABLE INFLUX OF EMIGRANTS.—The harbor presented a beautiful appearance yesterday. The recent heavy fogs have had the effect to gather a large number of vessels on the coast, and there were in sight at one time yesterday, not less than *seventy-three* sail as follows: 1 man-of-war, 1 steamship, 29 ships, 17 barks, 14 brigs and 11 schooners, about 65 of which were from foreign ports. During the day 12,471 immigrants were brought into the Quarantine. They were classified as follows:

FROM LIVERPOOL.			
J. A. Westervelt	440	Isaac Wright	526
Continent	547	Lucy Thompson	874
West Point	440	Enterprise	301
America	444	Progress	757
Liverpool	653	Tarbord	25
New World	542	Geo. Washington	35
Empire	760	New-Hampshire	37
FROM HAVRE.			
Mercury	540	Charles Hill	409
Advance	760		
FROM OSBANOCK.			
Marmion			35
FROM LIMERICK.			
John Muir			100
FROM ANTWERP.			
W. A. Cooper	271	Vulture	270
Corinthian	426	Duchess d'Brabant	19
FROM PLYMOUTH (E.)			
Margaret Ann			200
FROM HAMBURG.			
Hudson	247	Shelle	205
Oldenberg	245		
FROM BREMEN.			
Adele	337	Frederick Gross	181
Freiren	418	Anna	210
Siedinger	330	Rio Plate	9
Copernicus	145	Peter	11
Total			12,471

Board of Councilmen.... FRIDAY, May 19.

GILLS PASSED.

To grant permission to construct a sewer at the foot of Horatio street.

To appropriate $6,000 to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The President appointed the following gentlemen a special committee to make preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July:

Councilmen Wainwright, Schenck, Gray, Reed, Raymond, Taber, Beckly, Pinckney, Gaffney and Pearson.

The Board received and referred the following:

RESOLUTIONS—PUBLISHING THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Councilman MATHER introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, Section five of the Charter of 1849, makes it the duty of the Clerks of the respective Boards" of the Common Council "to publish all ordinances and amendments of ordinances, which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, except such parts as may require secrecy," and

Whereas, The same charter imperatively requires that whenever a vote shall be taken in either Board upon the passage of a resolution or ordinance which shall contemplate any specific improvement or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys or income therefrom, or levy any tax or assessment, such resolution or ordinance shall, before the same shall be sent to the other Board, and immediately after the adjournment of the Board at which the same shall have been passed, be published with the ayes and noes with the names of the persons voting for and against the same in at least two newspapers, as a part of the proceedings," and

Whereas, Section 4 of the Charter of 1853 requires that acts resolutions, and ordinances "appropriating money or involving the expenditure of money," "shall originate in the Board of Councilmen," whereby the Board of Aldermen can take no action upon any act, resolution or ordinance, under the Charter, unless the same shall have been sent to them in accordance with the Charter of 1849, and

Whereas, The contract heretofore made for such publication, as aforesaid, expired on the first day of May, 1851 and no provision is made whereby the said clerks can discharge such requirement of the Charter, and

Whereas, By reason of the want of such provisions, and the illegality of all such acts, resolutions and ordinances as aforesaid, not based in conformity with but in direct violation of said Charters, the City and our fellow-citizens may be involved in serious losses, damages, and protracted litigations and

Whereas, The official oath of each member of this Board requires that he should not be party to any violation of such Charter, but that he shall faithfully discharge all his duties as a Councilman, which duties are, among others, to authorize and provide for such publications as aforesaid, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to contract according to law with not less than two nor more than six papers published in this City, for advertising for the Departments and publishing the proceedings of the Board respectively, with all ordinances and amendments of ordinances passed by them and not already first published—such contract to be for one year.

Laid over.

Councilman EARL—To repair Thirty-second-street, between Third and Lexington-avennes. Referred.

Councilman CURRY—To fence vacant lots on Ninth-avenna, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-streets. Referred.

Councilman MCCLURE—To have gas mains placed in Thirtieth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River. Referred.

WRECK OF THE WINCHESTER.

Councilman PEARSON—

Whereas, The gallantry and humanity displayed by Capt. E. M. Fitch, of the United States mail steamship *Washington*, and by Mr. F. W. King, chief officer of said ship, in rescuing from almost certain death the passengers and crew of the ship *Winchester*, upon the 2d and 3d days of May, numbering more than 350 persons, justly entitles them to the distinguished mark of public approbation as well as of the highest admiration and commendation of universal humanity which will be spontaneously awarded whenever these acts of noble daring and these self endangering endeavors to save their fellow men from death shall become known; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council, desirous of manifesting their high appreciation of the Municipal Government of this Maritime City for such distinguished acts of noble courage in the cause of humanity, as were performed by Capt. FITCH, Mr. KING, and their associates, the officers and men of the steamship *Washington* on her recent passage from Bremen to this port, in rescuing from impending death the passengers and crew of the steamship *Winchester*, do hereby extend to them the warmest thanks of the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That a Committee of five members from each Board be appointed to present to Capt. FITCH and Mr. KING, some suitable testimonials of the public approbation for heroic services in the cause of humanity, as well as a copy of these resolutions; and that $500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred by said Committee in the performance of its duty under this resolution.

Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—ROADS.

To open Sixty-seventh-street from Ninth to Tenth-avenues. Referred.

To adhere to resolution to grade Ninth-avenue from Fifty-third-street to Broadway. Adopted.

To open Seventy-third-street from Third-avenue to East River. Referred.

The Board went into a Committee of the Whole upon the subject of the Brick Church property which, after considerable discussion, was referred back to the Finance Committee.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

☞ The clipper ship *Tessica* will be launched from the yard of Messrs. ISAAC C. SMITH & SON, at Hoboken, N. J., this day at 2½ o'clock P. M. The *Tessica* is a finely modeled ship, 140 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, combining carrying capacity with qualities for sailing. She is owned in this City, and is designed for the South American trade.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions and decisions.

SUPREME COURT.—Motions and decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—Jury calendar adjourned for the term.

[Advertisement.]

Cooking by Gas.

The cook's millennium approaches. Cooking is at last made easy. The good time spoken of is at hand for all who are charged with the duty of roasting, boiling, broiling or frying fowl, fish, meats or vegetables. We have seen the operation and know of what we speak; we have dined on the food so prepared and *ought* to know.

Cooking by gas is essentially a new thing under the sun—at least under an American sun. We have often wondered if it could not be done. We had read that in the old country it had been done. Indeed, in theory it had become quite familiar. But it is of late only that the theory has ripened into practice, and a company been formed, as is the case we hear in this City, which has secured the most desirable patents and will soon offer for sale the means of using it in every bachelor's hall or metropolitan tavern in our vicinity where gas is used. This company is called the American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company.

The apparatus may be costly or cheap, complicated or simple, according to the fancy of purchasers—the essential element is exceedingly simple. To understand it, suppose a sheet-iron oven of any given size, doors opening the whole front, and with shelves or ridges on the sides within for a gridiron to slide on. Now, instead of a single plate of iron for a top, let it be a narrow chamber, into which the open end of a gas pipe is inserted, and let the bottom of this chamber, that is, the top of the sheet-iron oven, be perforated with rows of holes no larger than a pin's point; the rows perhaps an inch apart; the holes half an inch apart. Now turn the cock that controls the gas, as you do to let the light on your burner; hold a match near it, and instantly your fire is kindled. Don't turn on so much as to let the jet burn yellow or white—turn it off till more points of blue flame are visible, and you have got at once a flame which is the most economical and most serviceable. Upon the gridiron below lay your mutton-chop, beef-steak, or river shad, as suits, and as it cooks keep an eye on it; note how little drips into the pan underneath. Get closer and see how the juices that give the flavor are solicited in little bubbles to the surface; turn it, and in a twinkling it is done. Done, and not burned at all? Yes, done to a nicety, and equally so in every part. If you had closed the door there would have been no need of turning it, even. If you like to have the outside browned, that is, charred or carbonized, it were easy enough done by simply turning on a little more gas just before removing it.

Now, if you have read slowly and mindsd your steps, the whole process has taken little longer than you have been in reading thus far. You have noted one curious part of our statement—that the gas is burned above, not below the article broiled. Just turn the machine bottom-side upwards, and light the fire. You see how small the flames are, though the same amount of gas is let on, and if you watch it carefully,—if you hold a white plate over it, you will see the signs of smoke. The gas is not wholly consumed; some of it escapes in the form of lamp-black, as from our common burners, and the odor of the gas passes up through the meat on the gridiron. But turn the whole concern back again so that the flames shall burn from above; at once the flames are larger. If an atom of gas escapes from the fire, it strives to rise,—being lighter than the air below, since it is much heated, falls in again with the fire, which, from the nearness of the holes pierced, is spread in a blue sheet over the whole, and must be burned of course. A great point then is gained by burning from above, and rids you of all unpleasant odor.

But for roasting—is that as conveniently done? Certainly; the roaster is simply another sheet-iron chamber, as large or as small as you please, fitting on above the boilers. The flames do not directly enter it, but you get an intense heat in a few minutes, and you may put your loaf or your turkey in the moment you touch the match to the gas, so rapidly does the heat tell upon it. For boiling, a different contrivance is necessary. The kettle is set upon an iron stand, immediately under a broach which is a coil or a cross of perforated gas-pipe. Turn the cock, hold the match, and your fire is as hot in an instant as it will be an hour hence. Nothing could be simpler than the whole process; it would not be worth while to wish for anything more expeditious. What a pack of dolts we all are not to have invented it before!

Suppose the thing were in full operation—as, of course, it soon will be—what a happy thing for housekeepers! what a relief to housekeepers! Our bachelor friend rolls out of bed in the morning, takes his cold bath, and half dresses himself; from his willow basket he picks out his nice chop, lays it on the gridiron, and, at the same time, puts in the oven above one cup of water for coffee and another to shave with. He draws the match across the sand-paper, turns the cock, and, presto! the chop is broiling and the water singing! He has only time to shave his upper lip, when breakfast is ready. Who will marry, hereafter, to get a cook, or for the sake of having breakfast ready to hand on rising?

Friend, if you are going into the country to-morrow with the early train, what a turmoil of preparation must be made. The "help" must be up an hour earlier. There must be fine kindling, and charcoal, and the dirty anthracite laid just so carefully on, lest she should fail to start a fire. It is a good hour after the match is applied before the various dishes can be brought in turn, over a slowly increasing flame, and when you go, there is all concealed thanksgiving throughout the household that the job is well over. Under the Gas-cooking dispensation you get your additional hour of sleep, and if you are duly sure to have a match in the kitchen your breakfast is sure enough. What infinite trouble has a woman at every baking! Perfect success in a thing to be talked about, and good luck at all times makes her the admiration of the town. Each baking is a new experiment, and the issue of every grand roast is watched with unfeigned anxiety. But with gas for fuel there is no need of anxiety. Once known, it is always known how long it will take geese of the same age and loaves of the same size to roast or to bake. The gas-cook turned to the same notch will always give the same fire, and what that fire will do one day it must do on another. She may set her loaves to baking, look at her watch and go off to her shopping or her work. She may get her pudding in the oven on Thanksgiving Day and go off to church, knowing the minute, if the sermon is too long, that she should go home to take it out. The servant can't waste the fuel, for luckily the hottest fire is the small blue one, than which she cannot get a smaller. There is no need of burning it a moment before the article is set in, nor is there any bed of coals to cool into ashes, or of embers to worry about at night. A turn with the thumb and finger puts out the fire the instant that it is not needed.

But does it not cost a deal? Well, suppose it cost just as much as hard coal and charcoal, shavings and pine wood, and for the fixtures equal sums; then it would be far cheaper. For see the saving of carriage, of coal, of time. See the freedom from handling, from dirt, and from annoyances that lie as thick as coals in the scuttle. Put whether or not gas can be furnished as cheap as the commonly employed fuels for cooking, we have not a definite knowledge. At the Astor House, in this City, we understand that, for some weeks back, all the unseasonably early and unseasonably late breakfasts have been prepared under burning gas, and one of the contemplated proprietors (Mr. STETSON) assures us that its cost will not equal that of the coal that it replaces. No more satisfactory evidence could be desired, unless it is that some one could sit down like a philosopher and economize, and, by metre, and coal-cart, and abundant receipts, settle the question demonstrably. We are not apt to be sanguine when a new article is set before us, or no sooner promulgated for the first; but we see no reason why it may not be entered in the next Year-Book of scientific feats that in 1851 the custom of cooking by gas came into general use, in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S Patent for Fire-proof Paint. In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business into the hands of the Patentee, he, instead of raising the price, (as many would,) is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionately manufacture a larger much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof, except BLAKE'S, will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the Patentee.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Those that have not seen the novel drama of the "Sea of Ice," at the National, must go to-night, as this will be the last representation of it. "The Blacksmith of Antwerp" will also be performed. On Monday night Mr. B. CONEY, Mr. E. F. TAYLOR and Master CONAY, with their trained dogs, will commence an engagement at this house. Mlle. EVELINE, the accomplished dancerse, will also appear for the first time in this City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Remember that great sale at public auction, by H. H. LEEDS & Co., of 200 French plate pier oval mantel Mirrors; also, 250 modern European Oil Paintings, by first-class artists, which takes place Monday and Tuesday, 22d and 23d of May, at 11 o'clock, at No. 105 Fulton-st., near William. We recommend our readers who are in want of such articles to attend the sale.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A correct analysis of the Phrenological Organs shows each individual wherein he is deficient, and wherein excessively developed, and how to cultivate or restrain those faculties necessary to obtain a harmonious, uniform and consistent intellectual, moral and social disposition. Examinations daily by the Brothers FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AT BRADY'S.—A fine portrait of ex-President FIL

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 835. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Probable Revolution in that Island.

Annexation to be Proposed to the Present Congress.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Nebraska Bill—Caucuses on both Sides.

Mr. Everett's Letter of Resignation.

PROCEEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

I telegraphed you, this morning, that letters from Havana had just been received here, indicating that *the Island of Cuba is at the present time struggling amid the throes of Revolution.* Of course, these anticipations were based upon a knowledge of preparations which had been made there for an insurrection, and a familiarity with the state of popular sentiment in the Island. If these anticipations are realized, it is easy to see that the solution of the entire Cuban question is much nearer at hand than had been supposed. The safety of the Spanish dominion in Cuba, in former times, rested almost entirely in the loyalty of the Spanish population, who did not sympathize with the Creoles in their aspirations for Independence. If reliable and intelligent correspondents are to be credited, a great change has been going on in the sentiment of the Spanish population of late, and within the past two months the Spaniards, equally with the Creoles, are complaining of the rule with which the Island is cursed. All accounts concur in the statement that the greatest excitement, dissatisfaction and apprehension prevailed among *all* classes. If this be true, the hireling soldiery of Havana will be powerless to repress the revolution whenever the outbreak occurs; and the chances are that they will not resist the temptations offered by the wealthy Dons to bring them on the side of the People.

The Independence of Cuba established, the question of annexation will be upon us with the speed of the wind. The Administration is ready for it, has been, and is expecting it, whether right or wrong. The authorities here have been satisfied for some time past that the crisis of the destiny of Cuba was rapidly approaching. With them the acquisition of the island is a foregone conclusion, to be brought about, *speedily*, by purchase, annexation, or some other means—excluding filibusterism, so called. So great was deemed the *certainty* that the island would be in position for acquisition *soon*, that careful calculations have been made as to the precise majority that could be obtained in the present Senate for the *purchase* of the island, or in both Houses of Congress for its annexation. I have watched the workings of the wires in this connection for some time past, and I have no hesitation in avowing the deliberate conviction that,—whether the anticipations of immediate revolution are or are not realized,—the question of the annexation of Cuba, or of its acquisition by some other means, *will be presented to the present Congress*, and I should not be surprised at its presentation during even *the present session.* And if it is so presented, I have no doubt—from my knowledge of the elements of which this Congress is composed, and an acquaintance with its sentiment on the Cuban question—that the acquisition will be consummated with little difficulty, and without reference to the people, whenever the subject is brought forward in a tangible shape. I am not, be it remembered, expressing any opinion, as to the propriety or impropriety of this course, but simply giving what I believe to be a true and well-judged statement of the facts as they are.

If a revolution should break out in Cuba and sustain itself for a few days, its effect would be to induce the Home Government to *sell* to the United States. The purchase of the Island has been a favorite policy of General PIERCE'S Administration as it was of Mr. POLK'S; and if revolution does not obviate its necessity, you may be assured the purchase will ultimately be made. Indeed, for two months past the acquisition of the Island *by* purchase has been looked upon merely as a question of time; and every day's developments tend to strengthen the conviction here that, by revolution or purchase, Cuba will, very *speedily*, repose under the stars and the stripes. I am willing to stake some reputation for forecast upon the prediction that these anticipations will be realized within a few months. Of course the question of admission *into* the Union is quite distinct from that of the acquisition of Cuba.

It turns out that Mr. BORLAND'S treaty with Nicaragua was received here some time before its negotiation became public. This astute diplomatist undertook, on behalf of the United States, not only to guarantee the title of Nicaragua, from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean—thus including within her limits the territory of the friendly power, Costa Rica, as well as the Mosquito coast—but to make a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the pigmy State of Nicaragua!—thus binding us to fight her battles against Great Britain and the rest of mankind. Of course such a treaty was repudiated forthwith, and sent back to the negotiator, who immediately wrote a furious, insulting letter to Mr. MARCY, throwing up his commission. Exit Diego, in a rage, to the great good fortune of his country.

When Mr. SQUIER was sent to Nicaragua as Chargé, Mr. CLAYTON instructed him that in any treaty he might make he could *recognize*, but not guarantee, the title of that State. SQUIER'S treaty was made in accordance with these instructions, and was sent to the Senate, where, in the absence of Mr. CLAYTON, and under the influence of Mr. BULWER, as is believed, it was rejected.

There is nothing new in relation to the Nebraska bill, except that the debate is closed, and that on Monday the struggle over amendments will fairly commence. S

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

Mr. SETH B. FARWELL has been appointed California Land Commissioner, *vice* Mr. CAMPBELL, resigned. His appointment is to take effect in June.

Mr. RICHARDSON is a little afraid his Nebraska majority is not to be depended upon, consequently he has telegraphed off to his sick absentees, urging their presence at the final vote. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 20.

[Friday's proceedings concluded.]

After our report closed last night,

Mr. PRINGLE indicated his opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. HOWE obtained permission to print a speech against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. GREENWOOD spoke in favor, and Mr. SEYMOUR against the measure.

At 12½ o'clock, the Committee took a recess till 9 o'clock this morning.

[Saturday's Proceedings.]

At the appointed hour—9 o'clock—there were about twenty members in their seats, and thirteen persons in the galleries.

Mr. HARLAN, of Ohio, merely gave the points of a speech opposing the bill, because it proposes to repeal the Missouri Compromise, which the South are bound to preserve inviolable. The platforms of both parties of 1850 are violated by this bill. Had it been understood that the Democratic party intended to repeal the Missouri Compact, President PIERCE would now be in private life, and the Representatives of the North, who tender the repeal, would have their places filled by others. He was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and held that it was in the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories.

Mr. STUART, of Ohio, despairing of getting the floor, asked and obtained permission to print a speech against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., contended that the Missouri act was, like all other laws, repealable, and the repeal was justified by change of circumstances since its passage. To say that we are bound by it is to assert an absurdity. The Constitution and equality require that the Slavery restriction should be removed in the future organization of all territories.

Mr. GOODRICH argued that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would be the death of all other compromises, which would not be considered binding by the North. The pretence that the acts of 1850 repealed that of 1820, would be considered a cheat and a swindle.

Mr. HANN declared the reasons why he should give a warm and unflinching support to the bill.

Mr. WITTE held that the Missouri Compromise is repealable, like other laws. If it should prove unwise to invest the people of the Territories with the right to settle the Slavery question for themselves, he should console himself with the reflection that it is always well to give them the benefit of any doubts arising out of the construction of the Constitution. One of the chief causes of the difficulties in, and the disunion of, the Democratic party, is, the Administration took to its bosom agitators who, warmed into new life, now distract the peace of the country.

Mr. CHASTAIN spoke for the bill, as containing true Republican policy.

Messrs. EDMONDS and PENNINGTON severally and briefly stated the grounds of their opposition to the bill.

Twelve o'clock, the time for the general debate to terminate, having arrived, on motion of Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga., all the gentlemen who had not succeeded in obtaining the floor, were accorded the privilege to print their speeches.

Mr. RICHARDSON then began the closing speech. He replied to the opponents of the bill, on which, he said, the people would render a just verdict, for the principles contained therein must ultimately triumph everywhere. If the gentlemen want a political fight, let it come—they should have it, so far as he was concerned, to their hearts' content. The safety of the friends of the bill consists in standing together; by so doing they will attract even the admiration of their foes. But if they must fall, let them fall together. Let them ask no quarter, nor show any,—and vote down all amendments. If, he said, in conclusion, the opponents intend to fight out the bill to the bitter end, we must stand by our guns, that's all.

Mr. DEAN moved that the Committee rise.

Negatived—62 against 92.

The Clerk read the first section of the bill, when Mr. EDGERTON moved an amendment, substituting the bill heretofore passed by the House for organizing only Nebraska, contending that this had created no struggle or sectional difficulty. It did not propose to repeal the Missouri Compromise, and contained more of the doctrine of non-intervention than that before the Committee.

Mr. CRAIGE opposed the bill for reasons that he preferred the present bill.

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, moved to strike out from the House bill the provision that when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory or any portion of the same, may be received with or without Slavery, as its constitution may prescribe. He said, the idea that we should legislate for those who are to come after us was absurd. The attempt to bind future Congresses was in vain, and he would resist the attempt.

Mr. CLINGMAN of N. C.—I am opposed to the amendment. It was rejected. Ayes 53—Noes not counted.

Mr. WALLEY, of Mass., moved an amendment, to the effect that the Territory shall not, during the year 1854, be erected into a Territorial government. It was unwise to act on this matter now. If gentlemen do not think so they will before the year expires. Rejected—77 against 103.

Mr. PECKHAM, of N. Y., offered an amendment so as to have but one Territorial government. He offered it in good faith, because he perceived the majority were doing what the Chairman of the Committee on Territories had advised them to do—namely, voting down all amendments. That gentlemen had said he wanted two Territorial governments now, to prevent a fight in future. But this was a poor principle. It may be one of progression, but it is entitled to no other encomium.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pa., opposed the amendment, because the Territory is too large for only one government.

Rejected—83 against 100.

Mr. MACE, of Ia., offered an amendment that the Territorial Legislature shall not have power to admit or exclude Slavery at any time by law. He insisted that he wished to expose the humbug announced here in stump speeches.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Ia.—I would ask my colleague whether, if the amendment should be adopted, he will vote for the bill.

Mr. MACE—I will.

Mr. ENGLISH—Then I'll vote for the amendment.

Rejected—71 against 94.

Mr. PRATHER, of Ia., offered an amendment of bounties, with a view to encourage large free soil immigration to Kansas, to exclude Slavery.

Rejected—66 against 85.

Mr. FLAGLER, of N. Y., offered an amendment that this bill shall not take effect until the Indian title to lands shall be extinguished. He proposed it in good faith, as an additional reason why this objectionable bill should not be pressed through.

Rejected—63 against 54.

Mr. FULLER, of Me., offered the following: "The Legislature shall have power to establish or exclude Slavery, as they shall see proper." As a National Democrat he should like to vote for the bill, but would not, as at present advised, unless his amendment be adopted. In the spirit of kindness he asked his friends who stood by him in the Thirty-first Congress, to yield a little to Northern feelings on the question.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Del.—I am opposed to the amendment. Rejected—71 against 91.

Mr. ELIOT, of Mass., offered an amendment, that the Territories shall be admitted as States without Slavery.

Rejected—Ayes, 42; Nays not counted.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, offered the Wilmot Proviso amendment, saying, there is a spirit abroad which will raise this on banners, if with reckless hand the Missouri Compromise shall be torn from the statute book.

Mr. PRESTON, of Ky., merely said he opposed it.

The amendment was rejected—Ayes, 50.

At 3 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friends and Caucuses of the Opponents of the Nebraska Bill—Important Order from the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21.

The opponents of the Nebraska bill held a caucus last night, and determined to fight it out to the last, using the usual "Parliamentary expedients," and, when the bill is reported to the House, calling the Ayes and Nays, &c.

It is generally believed that Mr. OLDS, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, will make pretty short work of it, after time has been given for amendment, and when it is clear that the opposition is purely factious. When that period arrives, he will probably recognize a motion that the Committee rise and report the bill. When it is reported to the House, the majority will overrule the Speaker, and decide all calls for the Ayes and Nays out of order.

A caucus of the friends of the Nebraska bill was also held last night. Everything now promises some very exciting scenes in the House. The friends of the bill are even more sanguine than their opponents.

The vote will not, however, it is supposed, be taken before Wednesday, if so soon.

Mr. RICHARDSON will oppose all amendments.

Orders have been given by the Secretary of the Navy, to delay all vessels of war under sailing orders, and hold them in readiness for immediate service. This precaution has been taken in view of our present critical relations with Spain.

Senator Everett's Letter of Resignation.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 21.

Senator EVERETT has written the following letter to Governor WASHBURN:

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1854.

SIR: I regret to have to inform you that I am under the necessity of resigning my seat in the Senate of the United States. When I consented to be a candidate for that place, the improved state of my health led me to hope that I should, in that respect, be fully equal to its duties,—a hope afterwards confirmed by the experience of a laborious Winter in the Department of State. I was, however, in the course of the last Autumn, much indisposed, and during the present session of Congress my health has been greatly impaired. It is now such as to make it impossible for me, either with respect to daily attendance on the Senate, or the adequate preparation for important subjects of discussion—not to mention the burden of business correspondence, which is very heavy—to discharge my official duties in a proper manner. This must of necessity be still more the case with the advance of the warm season and the increasing length of the daily sessions, and I could not persevere in the effort without incurring the risk of the most serious consequences. For this reason, after anxious deliberation, and in obedience to the decisive opinion of my long-experienced and eminent family physician, Dr. WARREN, I have felt it my duty to resign my seat, the resignation to take effect on the first of June. In thus retiring from the public service, to which, with little intermission, I have devoted myself for thirty years; I beg leave to express my deep and grateful sense of obligation for the many distinguished marks of confidence with which I have been honored by the people and the Legislature of my native State, and by the Executive of the Union. With my fervent prayers for the honor and welfare of our beloved Commonwealth and country, I remain, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

To his Excellency GOV. WASHBURN.

Presbyterian Assembly—Old School.

BUFFALO, Sunday, May 21.

THIRD DAY.

Rev. Mr. WELLS, of the Dutch Reformed Church, stated that the Church had now 340 churches, and 40,000 members.

Communications were received from the Congregationalists of Boston, through Dr. ELLINWOOD; also, from the Association of New-Hampshire, through Dr. SAWYER; from the General Conference of Maine, through Dr. SHEPLEY, and from the General Conference of Rhode Island, through Dr. ALEXANDER.

Rev. T. McGILL was appointed to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology of Princeton Seminary.

The report of the Danville Seminary states that the total fund raised this year was over $76,000.

The Union Seminary reports that its vested fund amounts to $64,000.

Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary of the Board of Education, read an interesting report, in which he states that the new candidates for the Ministry this year number 140. The Board recommends an increase of the appropriation to students. The report shows the receipts of the year to have been $31,000—and the balance on hand is stated at $11,000. Much importance is attached to the foundation of a Religious School for the young, which is strongly urged by the Board.

Papers were presented requesting the formation of a Synod out of Baltimore, and two other Presbyteries now part of the Synod at Philadelphia. Dr. ROBERTSON, of Baltimore, moved that the request be granted. A warm debate ensued. Dr. MUSGRAVE opposed the request. The question was not decided at the hour of adjournment.

Dr. RICE, of Missouri, is dangerously ill at Cleveland.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 20.

The Presbyterian General Assembly voted that any replies which might be made by Southern Presbyteries to the inquiries of the last Assembly as to their connection with Slavery, should be referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. As no replies will probably be received, it is thought the discussion of the question will be quietly passed for this year. The Assembly thus far has been occupied with routine business of no general interest. Over thirty pulpits of this city will be occupied to-morrow by members of the Assembly.

Propeller Destroyed by Fire on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 20.

The propeller *Kent*, with a cargo of 300 tons of goods, was entirely destroyed by fire last night, on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie. The crew are supposed to have escaped in the boats.

May 20—4 P. M.

The *Kent* was burned off Gravelly Bay. Captain MARSHALL, of the propeller *Mowatkin*, lay by her five hours, but found no one on board, and supposed the crew had gone ashore.

The *Kent*, which was owned by J. C. EVANS & Co., left here yesterday at 2 o'clock. She was insured for about $15,000, but the loss is double that amount, her cargo of 300 tons being very valuable. It is understood a great part of it was shipped by Messrs. MORGAN & ROOT, of this city.

Interesting from Mexico—Honduras Railroad Company.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 21.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a letter from Mexico, dated on the 5th inst., which states that SANTA ANNA had reached a village near the City, where Madame SANTA ANNA had gone to join him. The General impression in the city was, that he had retaken and garrisoned Acapulco, and that he had resumed communication between the capital and that port.

Mr. EDWARDS, President of the Hoodnras Railroad Company, has arrived at Mobile, and reports that the Congress of Honduras has ratified the contract granting to the Company two and a half millions acres of land to aid in the construction of the road.

Propeller Destroyed by Fire on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 20.

The propeller *Kent*, with a cargo of three hundred tons of goods, was entirely destroyed by fire last night on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie. The crew are supposed to have escaped in the boats.

The crew of the propeller *Kent* have arrived all safe. The fire originated in the freight hold, supposed from the bursting of some combustible matter. The cargo belonged principally to parties in Milwaukee and Chicago. The propeller was insured $8,000 in the Buffalo Mutual, and $8,000 in the Cleveland Mutual Insurance Company.

Arrival of the Steamship Ottawa, at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 20.

The screw steamship *Ottawa*, from Liverpool April 27, for Quebec, put in here at 10 o'clock last night. She has 180 passengers and a large freight. Within 250 miles of Cape Race the *Ottawa* was detained four days in the ice, and afterwards put into Sydney, C. B., for coals. She then steamed to Quebec, but found the St. Lawrence closed with ice.

Fire at the Highlands of Nevesink.

THE HIGHLANDS, Saturday, May 20.

Last night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the house of Mr. JOHN FLETCHER accidentally took fire and was entirely destroyed. It was kept as a hotel during the Summer months. The flames raged with such fury that scarcely any of the furniture was saved. The loss is about $6,000. Insurance $2,000 or $3,000.

Daring Robbery and Attempt at Arson.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 21.

Last evening, at about 10 o'clock, two men called at the shop of Mr. POLLARD, a currier, in Charlestown, and after knocking him down, gagged him with a paster of tar, and robbed him of six hundred dollars, which were in his pocket. They then covered him with shavings, and, setting fire to them, decamped, locking the shop door. The flames bursting out, caused an alarm of fire, when Mr. P. was rescued by the firemen, having been badly burnt.

Fatal Casualty.

PATERSON, Sunday, May 21.

A man named ZELIFF, about sixty years of age, and his wife, were instantly killed this morning, by being thrown from their carriage while returning from Church.

Break in the Oswego Canal.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, May 21.

There was a break in the embankment of the Oswego Canal this morning at level No. 11, and fifty feet was washed away. It will be repaired on Monday.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, May 20.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 20.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are received, but contain no news of importance.

SHIPS WRECKED.

Additional Particulars of Wrecks before Noticed, and Accounts of New Disasters.

Accounts of ships wrecked, and of others disabled at sea, are still flowing in upon us. We give below, such among those we have received as are important:

THE WRECKS AT SQUAN BEACH.

The steam-tug *Huntress*, Capt. PHILLIPS, arrived yesterday at 5 P. M. from the Bremen bark *Coriolan*, ashore at Squan Beach. The *H.* brought the passengers (256) and their baggage to this City. Capt. P. reports, when he left the bark, (which was at 1½ P. M.) she was perfectly tight, and would be got off as soon as a portion of her cargo was discharged. She lies bow on the beach. He also reports the ship *William Layton* is drove up a little, and shifted her position. She now lies head off shore, and is leaking very little, not having gained any since our last report. She will probably be got off after discharging part of her cargo. The steam-tug *Hercules*, Capt. MORRELL, is in attendance, taking off passengers' luggage and cargo.

WRECKS ELSEWHERE.

The ship *Josephine*, from Bristol, on the 21st of April, passed the ship *James Call*, in lat. 45° 32', lon. 34° 35', on her beam ends, with main and mizzenmast gone, and no person on board.

The bark *Mary Spring*, from Callao, March 6, in lat. 17° S., lon. 83° W., spoke the ship *Splendid* of New-York, with foremast badly sprung. The *M. S.* experienced heavy weather off Cape Horn, where she had her boats stove in and lost her head rails.

The ship *Catharine*, from Antwerp, while towing from Quarantine this morning, in tow of a small steam tug, (a strong ebb tide at the time,) came in contact with the clipper ship *Bald Eagle*, lying at anchor in the North River, carrying away the *Bald Eagle's* jib-boom and the *Catharine's* mizzen top-gallant mast and yard, also royal yard.

The Holland schooner *Adrianus and Willner*, on Saturday afternoon, when 30 miles East of Saady Hook, was run into by the steamship *William Penn*; had her bowsprit carried away, and sustained other slight damage. The *A. and W.* has experienced heavy weather on the passage; she lost her foretopmast, topmast, jibboom, split sails, &c.

Packet ship *Dirigo*, YOUNG, Glasgow, 43 days, with merchandise, and 26 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. April 20, lat. 48° 12', lon. 35° 20', fell in with ship *Black Hawk*, of New-York from Liverpool, bound to New-York, dismasted and in a sinking condition; took from her 270 passengers and part of the crew, and brought them to this port. April 28, lat. 47° 30', lon. 38° 30', spoke ship *John Rutledge*, of New-York for Liverpool, and was kindly supplied with provisions.

Amusements, &c.

JULLIEN'S American campaign draws rapidly to a close. Five more entertainments only will be given, and then we lose the *chef* and his orchestra forever. We say forever, because we suspect the encouragement he has met with here is not of a kind to induce his return. During the nine months JULLIEN has been among us, he has worked with the most exemplary patience and industry; not once during the period has he failed to fulfil his promise; o'clock in New-York has been half so punctual as he; regularly as the City Hall *should* point at eight, he has raised his *baton*, and for two hours we have had the best music invariably performed in the best manner.

We were among the first to welcome JULLIEN here, and to express a conviction that he would not only benefit the science of which he is so able a professor, but elevate the general taste of our musical audiences to a better appreciation of the Masters. This opinion, endorsed by the press with but a single exception, has been more than justified. M. JULLIEN, in addition to innumerable works of his own, has familiarized us with the highest compositions of the classic school, and besides this has produced four original works by native composers—one of which ("The Breaking Heart," by Mr. FAY,) will, for its tenderness and pathos, bear comparison with any symphony of MOZART, and side by side with the trickey modern German works to which we have been accustomed lately, rises into gigantic proportions.

These efforts have not been without their result. The public has been aroused from its lethargy. JULLIEN has won his way silently but permanently. During the present season we have watched with unfeigned pleasure the increasing attendance. On nearly every night of the past week Castle Garden was crowded to its fullest capacity, and we are persuaded that could JULLIEN remain, he would find it so through the entire Summer. The patronage he now receives is from those who appreciate him, and their numbers receive constant accession. To leave at the present moment when there is but one opinion as to his merits, is to abandon the fruits which some less meritorious successor will secure.

Be this as it may, the public has five more opportunities of listening to the delightful Music at Castle Garden. To-night the programme is particularly good. In addition to the "regular" vocalist M'lle ANNA ZERR, another talented lady has been engaged, Madame WALLACE-BOUCHELLA, the sister of the eminent composer, VINCENT WALLACE. This strengthening of the vocal department is intended, we presume, as a kind of compensation for the defection of BOTTRINI and REICHARDT. Madems WALLACE-BOUCHELLA, by the way, gives us the first installment from MEYERBEER'S new opera, "L'Etoile du Nord."

Other prominent features of the programme are the overture from "William Tell;" BEETHOVEN'S Andante from the Symphony in A; the American Quadrilles, (last time,) and the operatic selection from "I Puritani."

Operatic rumors are on the increase. The latest—MARETZEK has accepted the Lesseeship of the Academy; Lafarge (late Metropolitan) Hall is to be convertible into an opera-house; NIBLO'S will give opera under the management of Mme. SONTAG; Castle Garden ditto, under the management of some (as yet) undiscovered speculator.

In a week or two we shall undoubtedly be in a position to speculate on the probable success of these undertakings, as we shall, in all probability, be in possession of one or more programmes. In the meantime, the rumors themselves may well be questioned. We attach importance to the first only. MAX MARETZEK *will* be the lessee of the up town opera, and of Castle Garden, commencing at the latter establishment, and conveying his troupe to Fortteenth-street in November.

At Mr. WALLACK'S, to-night, we have a Shakspearian revival, "As you like it," in every sense. The cast is essentially the same as on its production here some months back, except that *Rosalind* now finds an interpreter in Mrs. HOEY. The melancholy *Jocques* is represented by Mr. WALLACK, of course, and *Orlando* by Mr. LESTER.

On Wednesday next, Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, the treasurer of the establishment, takes his benefit. There will, undoubtedly, be a full house, for "the gentlemanly proprietor" of the box-office is a universal favorite. The pieces selected for the occasion are "The Scholar" and the "Rent Day."

At NIBLO'S, to-night, and during the week, we have the ever pleasant "RAVELS" and Mdlle. YRCA MASHIAS. The new ballet of "Genevieve la Somnambula" has proved a great success—as, indeed, everything must prove in which a danseuse so graceful, beautiful and clever assists.

BURTON'S THEATRE will close to-morrow evening for the reasons we have already assigned—namely, alterations in the vicinity. To-night is Mrs. BUCKLAND'S benefit. The "Honeymoon" and the "Two Buzzards" the programme. In the comedy a new artist, Mr. WALTER KEEBLE, from Dublin, makes his first appearance in the farce the eccentric baronet, Sir WILLIAM DON, assists. Between the acts Miss DUCY BARRA executes a *pas seul*. A sufficient bill surely, and one that will attract the multitude.

At the BROADWAY, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the tragedian, continues his star engagement. To-night "Glaucus"—*Glaucus* Mr. ANDERSON; *Fulvius*, Mr. CONWAY; *Sophrona*, Madame PONISI.

At BARNUM'S MUSEUM "Jane Shore" will be performed to-night—the heroine by Miss MESTAYER. In the afternoon the farce of "Slasher and Crasher" and the "Capital Match." For other attractions at this excellent place of family amusement, we refer to our advertising columns.

The National has resumed its democratic character, the moral drama being laid aside for a time to make room for the romantic; the "pit" of this theatre has been bereft of its arm-chairs, and the price of admission reduced to 12½ cents.

To-night the "Maniac Lover," the "Forest of Bondy," and the farce of the "Ourang Outang."

The Crystal Palace affords its usual attractions; and is adding new ones every day. A change is announced this week; the hours of admission being from 8 A. M. till sundown only. There will consequently be no evening entertainment. Economy has probably suggested this change.

Among the many exhibitions in New-York worthy of unbounded patronage is, without any kind of question, the "Bryan Gallery of Paintings." When we state that this collection includes in itself a perfect exposition of art, from the earliest masters to the present time (among which are some invaluable masterpieces,) we render but weak praise to an exhibition which is an honor to New-York or any other city in the world. This Gallery is neither sufficiently known nor adequately patronized. We trust there will be a change in the public's appreciation.

BUCKLEY'S, WOOD'S and WHITE'S Minstrels, as heretofore, attract crowded audiences, and deserve them. No establishments in the City are better than these in their way.

New Music.

"La Belle Suisse." Waltzes, by C. D'ALBERT.

"The Queen's Own Polka." Composed by ALFRED STELLA.

"Lilly Lee." Song and Quartette, by T. WOOD.

"The Spanish Victory March." Composed for "the Guitar," by CHARLIE C. CONVERSE.

The above publications, from the presses of FIRTH, PINO & Co., are more than usually excellent. The Valses by D'ALBERT, are among his most pleasing compositions; the introduction to and the first Waltz are of a most catching character, and will, undoubtedly, become popular. The "Queen's Own Polka" is also good, but terminates abruptly and in a very unartistic manner. The trio in this Polka, however, will recommend it to every one. The "Song" is one of the Amphions' best, and already well known. The "Spanish Victory March" appears to be excellently arranged, and so instructively that a learner may even essay it. Careful arrangements like the present are much wanted.

The *Musical Repository*, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Published at the office No. 120 Nassau-street.

The present numbers are the first of a new series of this truly excellent and marvellously cheap work. In appearance it is much improved—the contents, as heretofore, being the best of their kind. The moderate price of the *Musical Repository* places it within the reach of the most needy amateur, and gives it a distinctiveness from other musical publications, which are usually too high priced. It supplies a want, and deserves support.

The numbers before us contain—20. "Pop goes the Weasel Quadrilles;" founded on the popular dance of that name, and very lively. 21. "Valse Orientale," by THYS; easy and melodious. 22. "The Hercules Waltz," by YOUNG; the work of a native composer—bold, well-timed and effective. 23. "On the Wall I've hung thee," by SCHUBERT. 24. "Willikind and his Dinah," a most doleful and mirth-provoking ballad, joined to a very pleasing melody. 25. "La Tempete," by D'ALBERT; "In this Old Chair," by BALFE; "Towards the Threshold," by SCHUBERT. Three excellent works in one number. "La Tempete," by the way, is the last new dance. The figures are given in this number with the music. 25. "The Irish Emigrant," by BARKER. This ballad, without doubt, is one of the most popular and beautiful ever composed.

Stabbing—Shooting—Negro Insubordination and Riot.

From the Savannah Georgian.

At the way things have been going on in our city for the past few months, Savannah bids fair soon to become quite as notorious in character for crime, from petty theft to bloody murder, as she has so long justly sustained as a city of good order and thrifty enterprise. It is a fact, that notwithstanding a vigilant administration of municipal law, drunkenness, riotous conduct, theft, and even murders, are of late not uncommon occurrences within our corporate limits.

The police are apparently more successful in detecting crime than in suppressing it. We are called upon this morning to add to the catalogue of recent crimes, two attempts (and possibly both may prove successful) to take life; also a negro riot, in which an attempt was made to shoot an officer. The following are the details:

A man named JOHN J. MOORE, in a state of partial intoxication, in passing along Bay-street, about 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, took the liberty, without provocation, to slap or ran against several gentlemen standing in conversation on the pavement. Seeing the intoxicated condition of the man, these gentlemen took no particular notice of his conduct; but for his own sake, to keep him from getting into trouble, a friend accompanying him sought to get him home, without success however. At this time a man named JOHN BROWN, in a friendly way interfered, and succeeded in persuading MOORE home to his boarding-house. On their arrival there, MOORE deliberately drew forth a knife and plunged it into BROWN'S body, striking him in the right side, thereby inflicting a frightful and dangerous wound, though his recovery is not despaired of by DR YONNO, the physician called to his relief. MOORE was at once taken into custody and will be examined before Justice READY, to-morrow.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, two men, named JAMES TUELL and CHARLES GRIFFITH, having had some misunderstanding, accidentally met in Liberty-street, when the old quarrel was renewed. As we are informed, TUELL, though the weaker and offended party, struck and knocked GRIFFITH down, then jumped into and held him down. In that position TUELL proposed terms of peace to his antagonist, which were to the effect that he would let him up provided he would remain peaceable for the future, and let him entirely alone. This was finally agreed to, when TUELL got off and turned to leave. He had not proceeded many steps, however, when GRIFFITH drew a revolver, and, after the third attempt, sent a ball into TUELL'S back, near his right side, which brought him down. GRIFFITH was soon after arrested by Marshals RUSSELL and SWOLL, and lodged in jail. He will be brought before a magistrate to-day for examination. TUELL was conveyed to the private hospital of Drs. WILOMAN & GAHNAL, where he lies in a very critical condition, the ball having penetrated the right lung, producing such a copious flow of blood internally as to run from the mouth.

DIED.—The foregoing was written on Monday evening for, and appeared in our second morning edition yesterday. We subsequently learned that TUELL died at the Hospital of Drs. WILOMAN & GAHNAL at 12½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, surviving his wounds, as will be seen, but a few hours. From a *post mortem* examination of the body it was ascertained that the ball penetrated the lower lobe of the right lung from behind and lodged forward. Death occurred from consequent internal hemorrhage. Over a pint of blood was found in the right pleural cavity.

A group of about one hundred negroes assembled, on Saturday evening, in an outhouse conveoient to GILES & BRADLEY'S steam saw-mill, in the western part of the city, to amuse themselves in a dance. They, however, became disorderly, when Constable SWOLL, who was in charge of a vessel at the mill, went to quiet and disperse them. They at once resisted him, and he found it necessary to draw a pistol in self-defence, which they knocked from his hand. They then ran him on board the vessel of which he was in charge, and snapped the pistol at him. In company with two of the sailors, he came to town for a reinforcement, and finally succeeded in arresting twenty-five out of the gang, and placed them in jail. They were yesterday brought before the Mayor for examination, twenty-one of whom were convicted. Three of the leaders were ordered to receive one hundred and seventeen lashes, in three equal installments; the remainder each thirty-nine lashes. One of the party convicted has been identified as the person who snapped the pistol at the officer. We are not informed as to whom the negroes belong.

Mexico and the Indians of Yucatan.

Correspondence of the Freeman's Journal.

PUEBLA, Friday, May 5, 1854.

Since SANTA ANNA left for his army, there has been a suspension of new decrees he was in the habit of publishing daily, but they have issued one prohibiting the introduction into any port, except that of Vera Cruz, of books permitted by law—the decree to go into effect four months after its date or publication, which was about the 20th ult.

The opposition accused his Highness long since of *selling the Indians of Yucatan to the Island of Cuba*, and an agent has lately left here, not to sell Indians, but to contract for them, as it is said, and to take them to Cuba under contract to remain there, it must be supposed, as slaves in future; and this agent is an officer or chief of the Mexican army, of the household of his Highness, who has been on duty in the palace with him ever since his return from banishment.

His Highness published some time ago a correspondence his Minister had had with the British Minister here, about robbing some Indians in Yucatan, and selling them to Cuba; and I suppose the British Government must be concerned with his Highness in the contract business also, as they are with the Spanish Government in the slave business of that Island, and as every one knows they have been meddling of late in things relative to Cuba, Mexico, and Central America, however much John Bull may endeavor to make the United States Government and people believe to the contrary; and when he tells the United States that his alliance with France is not to interfere with those countries, I can easily believe him, because he means that he is not going to interfere any more at present, as it is not his interest to do so until the proper time arrives, when his policy will take a sudden change, and he will think entirely different.

Powerful nations like France and England are not to be trusted when allied together, particularly after going to the expense of fitting out such immense armaments, and especially after Lord CLARENDON'S explanation to Parliament. Even had this Minister never explained what he did, their interference is to be discovered in this part of the world every now and then; and it is only a few days ago that the official paper in the capital informed the public that the Mexican Minister in Paris had assured his Government here that the French Government had given orders to the Commander of the Naval force in the Pacific to prevent filibusters from coming from California in future to invade this country, and France has never done this before, nor would she be so complaisant at present to this Government were it not for alliance.

City Health and Mortality.

The City Inspector's report of burials for the week past shows a decrease of 49 from the week preceding. The whole number is 294, of which 141 were under one year, 37 from one to two years, 48 from two to five, 13 only from five to ten. It seems that the ages between five and ten are the safest of all. From that up to forty the danger increases gradually. From that time on though the number of deaths decrease, the proportions probably continue to increase.

Deaths from consumption this week number 69—11 increase. Fevers are decreasing in intensity as well in number of fatal cases. Of typhoid and typhus, week before last, there were 10 deaths; last week only 2. Measles has extensively prevailed, but it is generally of quite mild type, and attended by no troublesome *sequelæ*. Indeed, it seldom occurs of more universally mild form than now. Yet there were 7 deaths from it. The backwardness of the season, over which so many have been grumbling, has greatly promoted our health. Of course, some have found colds, coming of the unseasonably chilly weather, and frequent rains; but then, it has kept flannels and thick garments on those who, thinking one swallow makes a Summer, usually throw them off on the first right warm day and

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Position and Prospects of the European War.

Inclinations of Austria towards the Czar—Military Strength of France—The Liberal Party.

Political Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 25, 1854.

Unfortunately, I have to confirm what I said, in my last communication, respecting the probable course of Anstria and Prussia. However perseveringly France and England have exerted themselves at Vienna, to counteract and overcome the influence of Russia there, they have not yet succeeded in obtaining anything but diplomatic replies to their propositions and queries. The famous letter of the Austrian Emperor was followed by an autograph communication from the King of Prussia, and the *Moniteur* has just announced its transmiesion through the hands of the Prussian Ambassador. I am sufficiently well informed to assure you that it is but a second edition of FRANCIS JOSEPH'S letter, and contains nothing decidcd or decisive. Bnt our Government is aware, from other sourccs, of the extent to which the King of Prussia is devoted to the interests of Russia and the Greek Church.

The news from Constantinople is, likewise, unfavorablo. I learn from a letter written hy an Adjutant on the staff of BAARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, that tho French Commander feels convinced of Austria's intended and eventual cooperation with the Czar. Baron Von BRUCK, who is personally altogether in favor of an alliance with the Western Powers, is considered to he on tha very eve of recall; and it is aaid that his successor will be an Austrian Geueral. The intelligence transmitted by the French Ambassador at Constantinople and Colonel DIEU is to the last dagree gloomy. They represent the condition of things in Turkey, and particularly the Turkish army, in the darkest colors. The hurden of all the letters received from these gentlemeu, who have so good an opportunity of discovering the truth, is that the Ottomans will fare hadly, indeed, unless speedily and importantly succored. Their troops are good, but their officers are without competent instruction or experience, and their army lacks sufficent coherence as a military body; the finances of the country are in disorder, and the dangers which menace the Sultan's anthority in Greece become greater every hour, instead of diminishiug, as some of the papers unwarrantably assert. Is it to be wondered at, then, if Frafice and Englaud make etill another *last* attempt to wring some positive declaration from Anstria? The Duke of CAMSRIDOK, for whose reception at Marseilles every arrangement had been made, very suddenly determined to go by way of Vienna, towards the East. So very abruptly was this resolution adopted, that Baron von HUSNER, who was just departing for Vienna to be present at his Emperor's wedding, did not wait for the Duke, as he assuredly would have done, had he expected that personage to visit the Austrian capital. The Duke is charged with the task of urging the Austrian Emperor to make some open and positive annonncement of the coursa he intends to pnrsne, as France and England will otherwise be compelled to adopt a *somewhot different* line of policy than the one they have hitherto followed. In this there is probably some reference to events likely to transpire in July that would be favorable to the Western Powers; and, indeed, if we are to jndge from the news constantly reaching us from that quarter, the Italians are desperately impatient for the anticipated signal which is to set them in motion against Austria. Still, we will no longer feel any surprise at the persevering exertion made by France to win over Austria, when we recall the fact that she is very far from being fully prepared for a general contest, and it is only difficult to understand how she can expect Austria to side against the Czsr, without being absolutely forced to do so, particularly so long as that potentate's armies have not been signally and disastrously defeated.

You may find the following statistical items, relative to the nnmerical force of the French army, interesting, as they are drawn from the most reliable sonrces, and may serve to elucidate the assertions I have just made, respecting the unprepared condition of France: Under the Republic of 1848, and the Presidential Dictatorship, the highest cipher of the army was 420,000 men; this total was afterwards reduced to 320,000. Of these, 10,000 were sent to Rome, 70,000 employed in Algeria, 28,000 in the *gendarmerie*, and 29,000 in tho administrative service. Hcnce arose the haste and embarrassment when the Minietry was suddenly required to form and equip four complete Divisions, at once, for distant service, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by breaking the regular *Cadres*, and filling up the regiments destined for embarkation from the army at large. In effecting this change, the uniform buttons and other distinctive marks were changed, according to the tranefer made from company to company and regiment to regiment. The *Cadres*, thus left imperfect, were then filled up by new recruits, and hy the 25th of April, instant, all the contingents were to be under arms—thus increasing the total of the army to 512,000 men, without compnting the fresh levy of 140,000 men, which, by the end of the present year, will have raised the whole military regular force of France to 652,000 men. From the 512,000 we are to subtract 136,000, as above, and we shall then have 376,000, of whom 120,000 have never served.

The aick and those rated unfit for service in time of peace, number about one-tenth of the whole force, and, in time of war, at least one-eixth, so that France could not send more than 180,000 men beyond her frontiers, and you will readily perceive the propriety of my remarking that this country is by no means prepared for hostile operations of any extent, and that the nresent year may be regarded as only an initiatory prelude to the real campaigns yat to be fought through. We must, therefore, look forward to a long and wearisome war. Government is, conseqnently, striving to keep peace in every other direction, and is even looking beyond to the time when it may have to call upon the Democracy for aid. In connection with this idea, I can confidently inform you that a proposition was made to PROUDHON for the publication of a democratic paper; and, although the offer was subsequently withdrawn, the thought ie still cherished by persons in high anthority. Moreover, every one here knows what Prince NAPOLEON meant, in his apeech at Marseilles, by the phrase, "*thot the political termination of the present war cannot be foreseen.*"

The eyes of tho Liberal party in Europe are still fixed upon France, since they feel that the aignal can come from this quarter only. Yet, the events of the last few years have taught them to repose the destiny of France herself no longer implicitly in her own hands; and men indulge in various hopes of America. You may, therefore, imagine what an impreesion has been prodnced in Europe hy the language of certain American journals, from which it seemed as if no other deduction could be drawn than that a large and powerful Russian party exists in ths United States. This eventuality has not yet, indeed, openly presented itself; and the European Press, with the exception of the English, is not at liberty to give its true opinion; bnt the effect of the idea referred to has been and is very great, for the Liberal party throughont this whole Continent still count upon the only free Republican State in the world.

In Italy, the national hatred of Austria makes itself apparent in the most unmistakable manner; and, notwithstanding the great peril involved in so doing, there is no lack of hostile demonstrations. Here, among ourselves, there is by no means a state of calm indifference; and in the Government itself the most contrary and oppasite influences are visible, that have been grouped together since the *Coup d'Etat*. At the same time, the old rumors of Ministerial changes are in circulation. I do not accord them unhesitating belief, yet feel assured that they have not arisen without some ground for the resuscitation.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD is now actually on his way to the East; he was to stop at Athens, where he was to seek a personal interview with the King of Greece. He takes with him in his staff, General YOUSSOUF, from Africa, who was placed there because Madame de ST. ARNAUD desired to have Mme. YOUSSOUF for a companion. It is asserted here that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will act as pleased with the title of Aide-de-Camp under the orders of Marshal St. ARNAUD.

The Czar has communicated the secret correspondence of the Western Powers to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. What his object for such an exceptional surrender of the mystery can be, I do not pretend to know, unleah to prove that he is the only party possessing the power of committing such an indiscretion.

FRANCE.

Personal, Literary, Theatrical, Artistic and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

A new Daily made its appearance on Monday—*La Civilization*. This is the most serious attempt yet made in newspaper enterprise of late, for the new jonrnal, besides being daily, is of full size, and presents a positive commercial and industrial intereet. Its Editors are M. BELLEGAMIOUE, former Editor of *L'Avarchie, Journal de l'Ordre*, and an ex-Paris correspondent of a New-York paper. Its tendency is hitterly Anti-Amarican.

ALPHONSE KARR puts the following question in the *Siècle*: "Will the Archbiahop of Paris, who urges shopkeepers not to sell on the Ssbhath, forhid the taking of money upon that day in the Churches of his Diocese, for the chairs npon which the faithful sit?" You may or msy not he aware that there are no pews in the churches, and that the communicant or worshipper pays two sous for his straw-bottomed chair, as he takes it. Mr. KARR means to say that he does not see why the grocer may not as well sell cheese on Sunday as the priest mny eell chairs. He would not state his belief so boldly, but it is the doctrine of the French republicans that the clergy use Sunday as their day of husiness, from a motive not a whit better than that which leads the tradesman to keep his shop open from Monday to Saturday. The money taken for the cheese on Saturday goes to support the grocer; the money taken for the chairs on Sunday goes to support the priest. In pure logic, asks Mr. KARR, where is the difference, in favor of the latter, and to the detriment of the former?

The municipality is taking steps to popularize the practice of frequent bathing in Paris; means are to be placed at the disposal of the poor, hy which they may have periodical ablutions for little or nothing. Statistics show that every inhabitant of Puris takes, on an average, two baths in a year—and this, though above the average of London, is not enough. The *Potrie* argues the establishment of increased facilities, for reasons which I consider ideal, if not eentimental: "Cleauliuess is in fact," says that sheet, "happiness; it is one of the maans most conducive to that calmness of mind, without which it is impossible to have either good resolutions, a pure conduct, or generous sentimente!" The price of soap will rise, probably, after thie. *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, one of tha first of the Paris semi-monthliee, has in its number of the 30th of April a long and carefully weighed article on "The Turning Tablee, and the Pretended Supernatural Manifestations Considered, as regards the Science of Observation," by M. BASINST, of the Institute—one of the continuations in that body, of the specialties of ARAGO. The articlc is a detailed development of his theory, that the movements and sounds are produced by the unconscious and combined action of the fingers placed upon the table. He thus rccapitulates his viewa and belief, in the form of question and nnswer:

"Whst is to be ssid, once for all, of these facts that have been observed and proved? Are there really any rappings? Yes. Do these rappings reply intelligently to qnestions? Yes. Wheu yon pass the finger or the point of a pencil along the alphebet, do tha rappings correspond to letters chosen by the intelligence which replies to tbe qnestions throngh the medium? Yes. Do these letters form a sense? Yes, but the bearing of these specimens of supernstural eloqnence is never very elevated. Who produces these sounds? The medinm. By what process? By the ordinary process of ventriloqnists' acoustics. Do tables move by the snper-position of hsnds, if sufficiently prolonged? Yes. Whst is the cause of these often very energetic movements? It is the simnltaneous action of conspiring efforts, when these efforts, very inconsiderable in extent, are in the state that I have called unaccut—*noissant*. Do tables rise np on one side? Yes, by an inequality of pressnre. Can a table, thus acted upon, be raised np and maintained in the air, in repose and without having a start? No, by all means, no! Are the replies of tables intelligent? Yes, for they reply under the intelligent influence of tha hands placed upon them. Is there nothing enpernatural in these evolntions? No. Is there nothing new, curious, or interesting in them? Yes, very mnch. What mnst be done for ths progress of this branch of investigation? Everything must be carefully observed which has any bearing npon the apparent movement of a tshie, without immediate contact, and if—which is impossible,—a body can he rsised and maintained in the air in a state of repose, the operator might flatter himself that he had made the greatest discovery of the age. NEWTON is immortal for having discovered tha law of gravitation. He who without mechanical action, could withdraw a body from the action of this taw, would go a step further; it is true that everything in natnre would go to rack and ruin, but what matters that!"

I do not pretend to understand what I have translated, and it is possible that my ignorance of the subject may have injured the fidelity of the rendering. But I thought it my duty to give such publicity as I could to the opinion of one of our most distinguiehed aavane, which he has not hesitated to pnblish in one of our most esteemed reviews.

The circulation of the *Presse* continues to increase. The average daily issue in March was 32,500 copiee, and in April was 34,650. The circulation of the other evening paper, the *Potrie*, doee not augment in proportion, though, in order to anticipate the *Presse*, it has taken, of late, to issuing an early edition at 4 o'clock.

GEORGE SAND has commenced the publication, in the feuilleton of the *Siècle*, a new romance, entitled *Adriani*. It is dedicated to Madame ALBERTE, a distinguished actress of melo-drama: "You who, upon the stage, have developed so many touching shades of passion, in my eyes you are not only a celebrated artist, but, as a woman of warm affections, you are the best judge of the elavated and earnest sentiments which, in this work, I undertake to paint."

A newspaper makes the calculation, that an individual desiring to read all that has been written during the last eighteen months upon the Eastern question, wonld have to begin at the age of aix, and road without interruption for a period of 194 years. There are 2,300 daily newspapers, and these, at the rate of an honr apiece, would require, for eighteen months, 194 years; tbere are 1,200 weekly and monthly publications, which would demand 49 years; and lastly, 230 books and pamphlets have been published on the subject, which might he devonred in one year—194 in all.

The society of dramatic authors and composers has held this week its annual meeting. The society numbers 700 members. The report read ahowed that the Parisians had spent three millions more upon the 25 theatres in 1853 than in 1852, and that the recent treaties with Sardinia, Belgium, Spain and England, permitted authors to hope, hereafter, for a hctter recompense for their labors. It also announced that the great great grand-daughter of RACINE, his last descendant, was showing herself worthy of the education which the Society was giving her at its expense. M. SCRIBE continues President of the Society, and among the new Committee of five elected for the ensuing year, are MEYERBEER, and AUICET BOURGEOIS, one of the authors of "Don Cesar de Bazan."

Another journal has disappeared—a very estimable and ahle sheet, pnblished at Lille—*La Gazette de Flondre et d'Artois*. It has been condemned twice in two years, for press offences, not political ones however, and consequently was exposed to an administrative anppression. This measure was taken and the editors were notified of it by the Imperial Procureur of Lille. It was not allowed to pnblish one final nnmber, in which to prononnce a valedictory to its readers, but was obliged to inform them of its disappearance by means of a stamped circular.

Large posters announce the approaching sale, by auction, of the library and furniture of the late ABBE DE LAMENNAIS. The most curious articles are a quantity of gold, shell, and jewelled snnff-boxes, and a number of exceedingly rich missals.

The *Mousquetaire* says that an antiquarian of Berlin has discovered an unpublished tale by HOFFMAN, entitled "*Werner—the half-of-a-man.*" It is the history of an individual who had but one eye, one ear, one arm, one leg, and but half a soul.

Le Journal de la Librairie, for this week, announces that the number of volumes, pamphlets, [illegible] ... labor, the steam ... and machinery. All these pursuits are ... and illustrated in detail. The particulars ... complete ... of the steel illustrations will render the volumes more than commonly useful to practical men. The original authors are M. ARMENGAUD the elder, Professor of Design in the Academy of Art and Industry in Paris, and MM. ARMENGAUD the younger, and AMOUROUX, Civil Engineers. The work has been thoroughly revised, adapted to the wants of American artisans, and enriched with additions, by the American Editor—a gentleman who is favorably known as the conductor of the *Practical Mechanics' Journal*. The pnblishers have spared no labor to make the exterior of the book as attractive as its contents are valuable.

FIELD BOOK FOR ENGINEERS. Containing formnlm for laying out curves, determining frog-angles, tweling, calculating earth-work, &c. By JOHN B. HENCK, A. M., Civil Engineer. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This very neat pocket volume will doubtless he welcome to engineers on railroads, who have long felt the need of such a work. Mr. HENCK well oheerves that books of convenient form for nse in the field, contaiuing ths ordinary logsrithmic tnbles, are common enough, but a book combining with these tshles others peculiar to railroad work, and especially the necessary formulæ for laying ont curves, turn-outs, crossings, &c., is yet a desideratum. This want Mr. HENCK has endeavored to supply, and, as it appears to us, more than ordinary success. Engineers of eminence speak well of his labors, which is no had test of his merits.

The mode of calculating Excavations and Embankmeuts, the methods of laying out Parabolic Curves, snd the processee on Compound and Vertical Curves are among the original portions of this work. For the Table of Magnetic Variation, Mr. HENCK was indebted to Professor BACHE.

The volume is hcautifully printed, in a convenient size for field use, and is secured hy tncks.

LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON, AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY. Edited by B. P. SHILLABER, of the Boston *Post*. New-York: DERBY; Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

We would sooner break friends with our breakfast, than we would consent to part with Mrs. PARTINGTON. If we were of her kin, we could not love her more kindly. Good old soul, not eminently wise, hnt cminently great-hearted. We are glad to hsve the record of her sayings and doings presented to us in a compendions and handsome form, that our children may not lose the enjoyment that we have derived from our acquaintance with her.

Thie collection of her *Memorabilia* does credit both to her biogrspher and annotator, Mr. SHILLABER, and to her pnblieher, Mr. DERBY. It is heautifully printed, and choicely illustrated. A biography at once ample and curious in its details, will be welcome to the good creature's million admirers. And what a good soul she is! If she is sometimes mistaken, so are the wisest of us. If she maltreats our language, profesaed authors have been known to do the same. Her demise—may it be far distant—will breed a famine in Massachusetts, for half the population of the Union will attend as "tha friends of the family."

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. By EDWARD GIBBON, with Various Notes, including those of GUIZOT, WENCK, SCHREITER and HUGO, edited with further illustrations from the most recent sources, by an English Churchman. Vol. 2. London: H. G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & BROTHERS.

The ire of the London *Athenæum* has been roused against this edition of GIBBON'e great work. The *Athenæum*, it is generally nnderstood, is in the service of the well-known publiaher, Mr. MURRAY, who is bringing out a rival and more expensive edition of GIBBON. The charge of careless editing, which it prefers against Mr. BOHN's edition, is mostly frivolous and undeserving of attention. The *onimus* of the attack is very evident.

Unrivalled in cheapness, the present edition, it seems to us, is deserving of very high praise. It will be completed in aix volumes, forming part of a series of British Classics, which will include the works of ADDISON, DRYDEN, POPE, HUME, GOLDSMITH, ROBERTSON, and others of the most distinguished names in English literature. As a boon to the reading public, it is deserving of extensive encouragement.

THE FRUIT-GARDEN:—A Treatise on the Propagation of Fruits, Plants and Trees. By P. BARRY, of Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester. SCRIBNER.

Works on gardening by practical men, who understand their business, are very certain of popularity. This book is no exception to the general rule. Mr. BARRY hss given us in the space of four hundred pages, all manner of instruction, in regard to the proper conduct of a Fruit Garden. If the book has a fault, it is that the author has given too amall a list of remediee for diseasee that attack fruits in Summer. To do this properly would, however, have occnpied half his volume. The description of the varieties of grapes, pears, apples, plums, pesches, quinces, &c., &c., are very complete and satisfactory. The work has already passed through several editione.

VIOLET, THE CHILD OF THE CITY. A Story of New-York Life. By ROBERT F. GAERLEY. New-York: BUNCE & BROTHER.

A tale far above the average merit of similar tales, and written with a well-conceived design "to point a moral." The aim of the author hae been philanthropic, and his book deserves success.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF A COUNTRY MERCHANT. A narrative of his exploits at home, during his travels, and in the cities. By T. B. JONES. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co.

We cannot say anything in praise of this work. The style is crude, the language coarse, and the plot ill-conceived.

The Ward Murder and the Crittenden Whitewashing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to thank you most heartily for the clear, manly, and emphatic manner in which you have spoken of the WARD case. I quite agree with you, that CRITTENDEN'e *volunteer* speech does not help the matter—it is past help. No sophistry can eave either WARD's character, or the Jury, or the volunteer advocate. By the way, did he volunteer in the MONROE EDWARDS case?

I was about to say, no sophistry could eave the Judge. Did you ever, Mr. Editor, read euch a charge? It reminds me of one I heard in my yonth from a country juetice. There had been a fierce contest in a case of trover. The evidence was in; the pleadings were ended; and now rose His Honor to illumine the Jury. All eyes in the crowded schoolhouee were upon him. To the best of my recollection, he spoke in substance as follows: "Gentlemen of the Jury—You have heard the testimony, and listened to the arguments of the learned counsel. If you are satisfied that the case abonld be given to the plaintiff, your verdict will be for him; hut if, on the contrary, you think the right of the matter is with the defendant, why then yonr verdict will be for him. Gentlemen, I commit the case into your hands." The little village school-house grew hright with the brilliancy of this legal deliverance. Hardly less luminous is the charge in the WARD case. The law of self-defence—the turning-point of the whole case, as CRITTENDEN presents it, ie barely glanced at. How could a capable Judge have failed to put this point, so befogged by the prisoner's connsel, in a true and clear light?

CRITTENDEN's sophistories are manifold. I. As to WARD'e going to the school-house. He had no buainess there, in the attitnde in which he presented himself. This entering a school-room to call a teacher to account in presence of his pupils—to assnme, on his own premises, a virtual lordship and judgeship over him—was a piece of arrogance and impudence paralleled only by the volunteer counsel's defence of it. The proposition of Prof. BUTLER that whatever conversation wae desired should he had in a private room, was obviously and eminently proper; and the rejection of it was in the spirit of a purse-proud, domineering rowdy, rather than of a man and of a gentleman.

2. As to WARD's arming himself with deadly weapons. What olse could it mean but a *readiness*, at least, to do if necessary, in carrying out an insolent and overbearing purpose, a deadly act?

3. As to the testimony of the boys. Was there ever such special pleading? They were excited, and so the whole company of them are not to be believed! A model dodge this for a narrow corner. "Gentlemen," a shrewd pettifogger has only to say to the Jury, "the witnesses do affirm hard things about my client. But this was an exciting affair, and we are not to trust them." It used to be thought that sentiment, even [illegible] ... Besides, Master WARD was out all excited, we are to presume! He, forsooth, was strong as a Summer's morning. The others were confused, and were biassed; but he, the quiet, self-possessed, impartial man is incapable of error. How completely, Mr. Editor, does CRITTENDEN overlook, in speaking of the slight variation of the boys' testimony, the old test, "circumstantial identity, with substantial agreement."

4. Even if BUTLER did strike first, (a thing not proved,) what a chasm between this fact and the conclnsion that WARD might lawfully take his life. What a chasm, especially, when the defence failed to show that the slightest personal harm was done to WARD. But enough,—Mr. CRITTENDEN's whole ples is bnt a tissue of sophistry.

And now as to Mr. RICHARDSON's book. How comes it to pass, I ask with you, that the speeches of MARSHALL, HELM, WOLFE and CRITTENDEN, for the prisoner, are all given at length, while we have only that of ALLEN for the prosecution? We may not have a garbled report of the *evidence*; but the report of the *trial is* garbled. Why these omissions? Mr. RICHARSON, though employed in the case at the instauce at the WARDS, makes qoite a boast of his impartiality and independence. Why shut out all but one speech for the State and for Justice? The report of the trial, thus made, is, let me say to Mr. R., a decidedly "unfair" one. So, he may be assured, the public will judge. SCRUTATOR.

Destruction of the Wheeling Suspension Bridge.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 18th.

With feelings of nnutterable sorrow, we announce that the noble and world renowned structure, the Wheeling Snspension Bridge, has been swept from its strong holds by a terrific storm, and now lies a mass of ruins. Yesterday morning thousands beheld this stupendous structure in undisturbed repose and in undiminished strength, a mighty pathway spanning the beautiful waters of the Ohio, in a link in the mighty chain of trade and travel between the East and the West, and looked upon it as one of the proudest monuments of this enterprise of our citizens. Now, nothing remains of it but the dismantled towers looming above the sorrowful wreck that lies buried beneath them! A giant lies prostrate in the Ohio, and against his huge and broken ribs, and iron sinews, snapped asunder, the waves are dashing scornfully, sending up a sound the most doleful that ever fell upon the ears of our citizens.

During the forenoon of yesterday a high storm of wind prevailed, which towards noon increased to almost a hurricane along the valley of the river, breaking vessels at their moorings, and causing great devastation. About 3 o'clock we walked up towards the Suspension Bridge, and went upon it, intending to take a walk across it for pleasnre, as we have frequently done, enjoying the cool breeze and the nndulating motion of the bridge. We discovered that one of the guys or small iron cables extending from the flooring to the wall, near the base of the east abutment, was broken from its fastenings, and several of the stones wrenched apart. About a hundred yards further on, we saw that one, and only one of the suspenders to which the floor is swung, was broken. These were but slight damages, hnt as we had never before seen the bridge effected even to this extent by gales, and as it began to sway violently, we thought it prudent to retrace our steps. We had been off the flooring only two minutes, and was on Main-street when we saw persons running towards the river bank; we followed just in time to see the whole structnre of cables and flooring heaving and dashing with tremendous force.

For a few moments we watched it with breathless anxiety, lounging like a ship in a storm; at one time it rose to nearly the height of the tower, then fell, and twisted and writhed, and was dashed almost bottom upward. At last there seemed to be a determined surge along the entire span, about one-half of the flooring being nearly reversed, and down went the immense structure from its dizzy height to the stream below, with an appalling crash and roar. Nearly the entire structure strnck the water at the same instant, dashing up an unbroken column of foam across the river, to the height of at least forty feet!

Amid the confusion of the wreck, we cannot accurately estimate the extent of the damage. All the cables, except two on the north side, are torn from the towers. On the south side, all the cables except one small one, are torn from their anchorage in the heavy masonry on Main-street, and with such violence were they jerked from this piece of masonry, that one stone, weighing about 1,500 pounds, was thrown a distance of some feet. The large iron gate, at this end of the bridge, was shivered to atoms, and the toll-house completely demolished—Mr. JAMES BELL, the toll-keeper, making a narrow escape with his life. On the Island, at the west end of the bridge, we learn that hnt one cable broke from the anchorage. The entire wood-work lies in the river and on the shores. The cables also stretch across the river, sunk to the bottom. So far as we can discover, only two of the cables snapped asunder, and that on the outside of the towers, the rest of the breakage being at their connections with the anchors.

For a mechanical solution of the nnexpected fall of this stupendous structore, we must await future developments. We witnessed the terrific scene, and saw that it was brought about hy the tremendons violence of the gale. The great body of the flooring and the suspenders, forming something like a basket swung between the towers, was sweyed to and fro, like the motion of a peadulum. The cables on the south side were finally thrown off the spex of the eastern tower, retaining their position on the tower on the opposite side of the river. This destroyed the equilibrinm of the swinging body; and each vibration giving it increased momentum, the cables, which sustained the whole structnre, were unable to resist a force operating on them in so many different directions, and were literally twisted and wrenched from their fasteninge.

The summits of the towers on each side are several feet above the arch which nnites them. Upon the summits the cables rested on iron rollers, and it is supposed by some that the jar prodnced by the sudden falling of the cab es on one side from the roller to the connecting arch below, was the cause of the disaster. Whether this is a philosophical conclusion, or whether the result would have been different, if the towers had not been separated, is a qnestion which we leave to future investigations.

The flooring as it struck the water was broken into three sections, and extended across the river, entirely blockeding the channel for a while. Last evening that portion across the channel was cut away, and removed by the steamer *Thomas Swann*, so that the channel is now free for the paseage of boats.

We cannot estimate the inconvenience which will be caused to trade and travel, and the mail transit by the loss of this bridge. It ie one of the heaviest calamities which has ever fallen on our city, hut we believe the enterprise and pnblic spirit of our citizens will repair the lose as speedily as any community could possibly do. Temporary ferry boats have been provided, and their places will soon be anpplied hy the best boats which can be procured. For further arrangements, we look hopefully to the fntnre.

It is a source of gratulation, that no lives were lost by this disaster. We were among the last persons who left the bridge from this side, and although many on both sides were just waiting to go npon it, they were fortunately deterred. We saw no one npon it when it fell, and so far as we have learned, one little girl, daughter of Mr. LUKENS, on the island, is the only one who was injured, and she not dangerously. She was standing on this side waiting for the wind to anbside, and was struck by something which bruised her arm. We trust that further examinations will disclose no more bodily injnry.

Russia and Turkey.

Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event has again occurred, it is interesting to recur to the sentiments of two of the most eminent men that existed at that time, on the merits of the question and of war in general. Mr. JEFFERSON, when he wrote this letter, was 80 years of age, and JOHN ADAMS nearly 90.

MONTICELLO, Jnne 1, 1823.

* * * To return to the news of the day. It seems that the cannibals of Enrope are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the kite and snake; whichever destroys the other leaves a destroyer less for the world. This pugnacious hnmor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature; one of the obstacles to too great multiplication provided in the mechanism of the universe. The snake of the heu-yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse in his wild state kills all the young males, until, worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. * * * I hope we shall prova how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that tha life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter. And it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniaes of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by tha horns and the Turk by the tail. God bless yon! and give yon health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as yon think worth having.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Mr. Adams's Reply.

QUINCY, June 11, 1823.

DEAR SIR: Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian, dated Jnne 1.

* * * * This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar and the animalcules in pepperwater I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and cankerworms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the "Ruler with his skies."

JOHN ADAMS.

Baby Fair in Canada.

BYTOWN, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

MR. EDITOR: An exhibition of rather a novel character took place in this town yesterday, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen were present, Judge ARMSTRONG in the chair. The object of the show, as avnwed by its founder, was to do away with the impression given by the late census returns, which reported that no babies could be found in the township of March, under four years of age. The founder, Mr. PINKNEY, who was in some way connected with the late census, and is a man of means, offered to give to the three handsomest, largest, and fattest babies to be found in the township of March, $50 each. The following gentlemen were appointed as judges: Messrs. FRIEL, ARMAUND and Dr. HILL, who duly examined the babies, and awarded prizes to Master HENRY YOUNG, aged 17 months, and Master GEORGE W. MCKINNON, aged 16 months. As there was no competition for the third prize of $60, it was divided between the benevolent societies in town. It seems that the contest was not for fnrm right, as there were but two babies offered for the prizes. To a question put to one of the mothers, asking if her baby was born in March (meaning, of course, the town of March) she made the reply honestly, "No, your honors, he was born in January, Burlington, Vt., *Free Press* Correspondence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from May 13 to May 20, 1854: Men, 75; Women, 68; Boys, 136; Girls, 115. Total, 394:

DISEASES.

Aneurism of the heart	1	Dropsy, ovarian	1
Apoplexy	5	Drowned	4
Apoplexy, serous	1	Dysentery	7
Asphyxia	2	Heart, (enlargement of the)	3
Atrophia	4	Erysipelas	1
Brain, disease of	1	Fever, intermittent	1
Bleed'g f'm lungs	1	Fever, puerperal	4
Burned or scald'd	2	Fever, remittent	2
Bronchitis	4	Fever, scarlet	9
Cancer of womb	t	Fever, typhus	2
Cancer of breast	t	Fever, gastric	t
Casualties by railroad	t	Gland Parotid, disease of	1
Cholera Infantum	2	Heart, disease of	2
Colic	1	Heart, disease of, valvular	2
Consumption	68	Spras	3
Convulsions, inf.	35	Still-born	22
Croup	12	Inanition	2
Congest. of brain	3	Inflam. of bladder	12
Congest. of lungs	5	Inflam. of brain	12
Constipation	1	Inflam. of bowels	14
Cyrrhosis of liver	3	Inflam of heart	2
Debility, infant	5	Inflam. of lungs	20
Diarrhea	11	Inflam. of stom	2
Dropsy	5	Inflam. of throat	6
Dropsy in head	18	Kidneys disease of (Brights)	2
Dropsy in chest	2	Lues Vaoerea	1
		Malformation of heart	1
		Marasmus, inf	17
		Measles	7
		Morbus Cerulens (blue disease)	1
		Old age	3
		Palsy	5
		Premature birth	8
		Pleurisy	t
		Rupture of the womb	1
		Scrofula	5
		Small-pox	14
		Spinal disease	t
		Spras	3
		Still-born	22
		Softning of brain	t
		Softning of stom	1
		Tumor (uterias)	1
		Ulcer'n of womb	1
		Unknown (to the Jury)	1
		Total	394

Wards.		Wards.	
I	22	IX	16
II	9	X	9
III	2	XI	31
IV	11	XII	22
V	11	XIII	19
VI	23	XIV	18
VII	9	XV	16
VIII	22	XVI	16
		XVII	37
		XVIII	23
		XIX	25
		XX	29
		XXI	18
		XXII	12
		Total	394

AGES—Under 1 year, 141; 1 to 2 years, 37; 2 to 5, 43; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 23; 20 to 30, 39; 30 to 40, 33; 40 to 50, 22; 50 to 60, 11; 60 to 70, 12; 70 to 80, 11; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1. Total, 394.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 281; Ireland, 67; England, 8; Scotland, 3; Germany, 21; France, 3; Denmark, 1; Prussia, 1; British Possessions in North America, 1 West Indies 2; at Sea, 1; Unknown, 5. Total, 394.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 13; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 2; Small-Pox, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lunatic Asylum, do., 1; Ward's Island, 17; Randall's Island, 1; St Vincent's Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 2; City Hospital, 6; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 9; Colored Persons, 19; Lying-in Asylum, 1.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY.—A meeting of the occupants and property owners in the locality of the Bowery, Pearl-street and Chatham-square, and of persons interested in the improvement of that eastern part of the City, was held on Friday at the Westchester House, corner of Broome-street and the Bowery. Amongst those present we noticed the following: ex-Alderman JAMES KELLY, ex-Alderman FRANCIS, Messrs. WM. KEENAN, THOMAS TUFFANS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, GEO. EMERSON, F. R. LEE, and several others, whose names our reporter could not learn. Mr. DEAN was called to the Chair and Mr. EMERSON appointed as Secretary. Mr. JAMES KELLY advocated the opening of the Bowery to Franklin-square, and contended that such would be a great improvement to the eastern part of the City, and moved that a Committee be appointed to procure signatures for a memorial to the present Common Council, to carry out the resolution of the last Board.

Ex-Alderman FRANCIS, in seconding the resolution, said that the entire delay and failure of the improvement was due to Alderman BLUNT, who was interested in property in Duane and Church-streets, and all whose sympathies were with the northern side of the City. Ex-Alderman JAMES KELLY said he was born on the eastern side of the City, but every part of it was dear to him, and defended Alderman BLUNT from such narrow-minded ideas as were imputed to him by Alderman FRANCIS.

The Chairman put the question of appointing a Committee to wait on the Common Council and to procure signatures to a memorial to speed the work, when the following named gentlemen were appointed, viz.: ex-Alderman FRANCIS, ex-Alderman JAMES KELLY, Messrs. WM. KEENAN, JACOB WEEKS and GEORGE EMERSON. The meeting then adjourned.

THE RUSS AND REID CONTRACT.—In the Board of Aldermen, on Friday evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, in answer to an affidavit presented by Russ & Reid, at the last meeting. In that affidavit he states there were some omissions. The first application for payment alluded to in the affidavit was when the contractors had done work to the amount of $5,600, and this was the sum which the Comptroller refused to pay, and which was included in the application for a mandamus. If, therefore, the application for a mandamus had actually been issued, on the decision of Judges Edwards and Morris, the call for payment on the Comptroller would have been only $5,800, and cost and interest. If the Comptroller had appealed from this decision, which he might have done with great propriety after three judges had decided that the contract was illegal, and had restored the injunction and made it perpetual, even the payment of the $5,600 would have been suspended until the final decision of the Court of Appeals. The Comptroller, however, not only gave effect to a decision by two of the Judges, which he might with propriety have appealed from, but has extended the principle of that decision to nearly $28,000, not covered by the writ of mandamus, and paid the contractors for all the work which they had done under the contract to the date of payment. The contract was not surrendered until after the argument in regard to its validity had taken place before the five Judges, and a majority of them had decided against the contract, and had placed a perpetual injunction on it, forbidding the Corporation to make such contract, and prohibiting Russ & Reed from entering into or accepting, or executing such contract. As there was and is a perpetual injunction on the contract, arising from the fact of its illegality, the contractors surrendered nothing, and got a valuable consideration in the adjustment of the matter. The complaints of coercion, or that they were led astray by the Comptroller, have no substantial ground to rest on. They are the mere visions of fancy.

The communication was ordered to be entered at length upon the minutes.

METHODIST AFFAIRS.—At the last regular monthly meeting of the Methodist Missionary Board, the Secretary reported continued prosperity in our African and German Missions. The Treasurer reported a rising interest on the part of the churches in the matter of supplying funds. *Three dollars and fifty cents* per member were raised from one of the poorest German missions under our care in the New-York Conference during the past year. Dr. WILEY, Missionary to China, has returned home for a time, after the death of his wife, and to bring his children and to recruit his own health. His health is quite restored. Brother MACLAY is left alone in China, but we have two brethren to sail in the Autumn to reinforce the Mission.

☞ Judge CAMPBELL, upon the expiration of his term of office in the Superior Court, will retire to the family homestead in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, where he proposes to take up his future residence.

☞ The Bull's Head line of omnibuses have reduced the fare to three cents, to take effect June 1. Beyond Forty-second-street the rate remains at the old figure.

Important to Lottery Men and Gift Enterprises—Also to Ticket-Holders.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Saturday.

The Governors of the Almshouse of the City of New-York vs. Josiah Perham.—WOODRUFF, J.—This action is brought to recover the penalty given by the Act to prevent Raffling and Lotteries, Article 4, of Title VIII., Chap. XX., of Part I. of the Revised Statutes, by the 22d section of which it is provided as follows: "No person shall set up or propose any money, goods, chattels, or things in action, to be raffled for or to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who shall have paid or contracted to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such money, goods or things in action."

The defendant being or professing to be the owner of a series of paintings, constituting what he called "The Seven Mile Mirror," valued at $40,000; a farm in New-Jersey, valued at $24,000—afterwards stated to be valued at $22,000; a trotting horse, valued at $1,500; 10 pianos, 50 gold watches, and various other articles, varying in value from 25 cents to $500 each, and being in number 46,263, amounting in the aggregate to $89,400—added to these a sufficient number of pamphlet descriptions of the painting first named, to make the whole number of articles 100,000, (i. e., 53,737 pamphlets, valued in defendant's handbills at about 11 cents each.) And thereupon he proposed to sell, at the price of $1 each, 100,000 tickets, each of which tickets should entitle the holder to four admissions to a sight of the Seven Mile Mirror, then an exhibition at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, in the City of New-York, with the assurance that he would "present" 100,000 valuable and costly gifts to the purchasers of tickets to the Exhibition; that 100,000 only would be sold, at $1 each, and that each ticket would admit four persons to the Exhibition, and entitle the holder to one share in the 100,000 "gifts," as the above-mentioned articles are termed in the handbill issued to attract purchasers.

Handbills were thereupon issued, describing the painting, farm and other property above-mentioned, in terms calculated to awaken a strong desire for their possession, with the respective value of each, and summed up by a footing: "100,000 gifts, valued at $97,499"—afterwards altered to $95,499; and, apprising the public at what places "gift tickets at $1 each" could be purchased.

By the first handbill it is proposed that the shareholders shall meet on the 14th of November, 1853, or sooner, if all the tickets are sold, and select from their number a Committee, under whose supervision the distribution will take place—which Committee will be subject to the instructions of the shareholders, and "will *distribute the gifts among them*, in such way, *by lot or otherwise*, as the shareholders may determine."

By another handbill, which is laid before the Court, (which appears to have been issued after a sale of a portion of the tickets, and after a meeting of purchasers had been held, at which a Committee was appointed to receive the property from the defendant for the benefit of the ticket-holders,) he further notifies the public that these "100,000 gifts" had been or would be placed in the hands of the Committee appointed to receive them, at a meeting of ticket-holders held on the 16th November; and that on the evening of the 30th of December, "the shareholders will meet at the same place, to instruct the Committee in regard to *the distribution* of the 100,000 gifts, which *distribution* is expected to commence at New Year's."

In order further to secure the sale of his tickets the defendant issued, or caused to be issued, a further handbill, in which he invites buyers as follows:

"If you want a farm worth $20,000 for a dollar, buy one of Perham's gift tickets.

"If you want a splendid, profitable exhibition for one dollar, buy one of Perham's gift tickets.

"If you want the swiftest trotting horse in New-York for a single dollar, buy one of Perham's gift tickets.

"If you want a magnificent Rolian piano of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make for $1, buy one of Perham's gift tickets.

"If you want an elegant gold watch for one hundred cents, buy one of Perham's gift tickets.

"Which ticket will entitle four persons to admission to the exhibitions of the Seven Mile Mirror.

"Office and exhibition room, Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway."

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, that these handbills are printed in large capitals, prepared so as to exhibit the advantages to the purchaser in the most attractive form to the eye of those who might see them.

Affidavits are submitted on the part of the defendant, to the effect that the painting abovementioned was, during the period above referred to, actually on exhibition in the City of New-York, at a charge of 25 cents to each person admitted who was not a purchaser of a ticket; and it is stated that an opportunity to see the painting was reasonably worth that sum.

Also, that the defendant on the sale of the tickets notified the purchasers (i. e. those buying upon the faith of the first handbill,) that "he desired that a meeting of the holders should be held at, &c., on the 16th November, 1853, and that he would be prepared to make over the property."

That a meeting of ticket-holders was accordingly held, the readiness of the defendant to make over the property was announced, and a Committee was appointed by the ticket-holders to receive the property, and that on the 16th of December following, he executed to them a transfer of the goods and chattels, retaining the title to the farm, however, subject to their further orders, by reason of the legal difficulty under the laws of the State of New-York, of creating a valid trust for the ticket-holders; and the greater convenience of suffering the said Perham to retain the title until the determination of the ticket-holders in regard to the same; but he covenants to convey it to the ticket-holders or to such person as they shall lawfully direct.

After the said meeting, and until the making of such transfer and covenant, and again after the transfer, and so long as any tickets remained unsold, the defendant continued to exhibit the painting and to sell tickets upon representations such as are stated in the handbills above referred to. But, although it appears that their various articles were afterwards distributed by the Committee by lot, among the various holders of tickets, (the Committee leaving this State and going to Georgetown, D. C., for this purpose,) yet the defendant and several of the members of the Committee deny that the defendant controlled or attempted to control the disposition of the property after he had delivered it, about the 30th of December; and the tenor of these affidavits (though expressed with no little caution) is that Perham, the defendant, had no part in the manner of distribution—did not interfere with nor attempt to influence the disposition of the property; and that, until after the 3d of December, it was wholly uncertain whether these articles would be sold for the common benefit or would be partitioned or distributed.

Upon these facts, and the above denial, I am urged by the defendant's counsel to hold, as matter of law, that the statute has not been violated—or, at least, to say that these facts do not constitute any violation of the statute, nor warrant any inference of intent, on the part of the defendant, which would authorize a Jury to say that he had "set up or proposed any goods, chattels or things in action to be raffled for, or to be distributed by lot or chance, to any person who had paid for the chance of obtaining such goods or things in action."

The delay which has occurred in the disposition of this motion, has not been owing to any serious doubt in my mind at the time of the argument, regarding my duty in the matter; but is owing to the strong desire expressed by the counsel for the parties that the motion should be decided upon more deliberate reflection, and the great press of other duties which have occupied my time hitherto.

After such reflection as seemed to me suitable, I cannot reach the conclusion which the defendant's counsel seeks.

It has sometimes been said that no legislation was ever so ingenious or skillful in framing a law, but that cupidity and zeal would find a man astute enough to evade it; and I apprehend that no man of ordinary intelligence can peruse the affidavits laid before me without the unhesitating conclusion that the defendant's enterprise has been, from the beginning, an endeavor to evade the statute upon which this action is founded. He says, in his affidavit, "that he has not, at any time, sought or endeavored to violate any law of the State of New-York." This may very probably be true, and for the obvious reason that he supposed that he should succeed in effecting an evasion so ingenious that the law would not reach him.

It is insisted—and it is doubtless true—that an evasion of a statute is not a *breach* of it; and therefore, if this defendant has so far evaded the law as not to be reached by its provisions, as is not liable to its penalty, I am, therefore, called upon to decide whether he has succeeded in this endeavor.

The defendant's counsel urge that the purchasers of tickets received the value of their money in the privilege of their admissions to the exhibition of the painting, and therefore that, whatever else they received, or were to receive, was a mere "gift" or gratuity, for which it could not be said that the purchasers "had paid any valuable consideration;" and so the statute was not applicable to the transaction.

So far as this argument rests upon the meaning of the word "Gift," so freely used by the defendant, it wholly fails. Gratuity is but one of its meanings. In a common, as well as in a legal sense, there may be a gift upon a consideration as well as without a consideration. A gift may be a reward as well as a charity.

There is no necessity for enlarging upon this. The use of this particular word by the defendant is of no manner of moment. By calling his transfer a gift, he did not alter the nature of the transaction. This common and idle endeavor of those who have attempted to evade other laws, such as those restraining the sale of intoxicating drinks without license, by "selling a glass of water and *giving* the purchaser liquor," is of a similar character, is not more frivolous or less deserving of countenance.

Apart from the mere use of the word, the present transaction was in no just sense a gift. Whatever it was intended the purchaser of tickets should receive, it was all bestowed in consideration of the one dollar paid, and was held out to him as an inducement to buy the ticket. Whether other persons paid 25 cents for the privilege of seeing the painting, or whether they esteemed it worth that sum, or more or less, the purchasers of these tickets were distinctly assured that for the one dollar paid by them, they would be entitled to all the advantages held out to them by the defendant in his advertisements, and pledged to them by the certificate with which they were furnished. The consideration was in all respects mutual, and no gratuity was either offered or expected, and none was, in fact, bestowed.

But the defendant's counsel rest their advocacy of the present motion most strongly upon the ground that all that the defendant gave to the purchasers of tickets, and all that he proposed or offered to give them for the sum they paid, was to each an undivided share, or 1-100,000th part of the property in question—and that this he had a perfect right to do, whether by way of gift or sale.

The principle or theory of this argument is unquestionably correct. If a *bona fide* sale of property, and that only, is contemplated by both seller and buyer, the vendor may lawfully sell it in shares or fractional parts, or in parcels, or in mass.

The fallacy of the argument, if any, consists in the assumption that such was the real character of the present transaction. The defendant taking the premises for granted, insists that each ticket-holder became a tenant in common with all the others, and that this 1-100,000th part was all that was offered or intended to be transferred to the purchaser, and all that the latter bought or intended to buy.

The defendant in one of his handbills, no doubt having in his mind the idea that one might as lawfully sell 1th of a chattel as he might the whole, says that the certificate shall entitle "the holder" to one share in the 100,000 gifts," &c.

If I was called upon to decide this motion upon the mere words used by the defendant in this handbill, I should deem it pertinent to observe, as was heretofore said by another, that words are often used, not to express, but to conceal one's meaning. And yet the defendant, before the conclusion of the very handbill in which this language was employed, did much to repel the idea that any such undivided interest or joint ownership was contemplated, by informing those whom he invited to purchase that an actual distribution of those 100,000 gifts was expected to commence at New Year's.

And the handbill issued while the property was under the full control of the defendant, and before any meeting of ticket-holders, assures purchasers that these various articles shall be *distributed* among them—and that such distribution shall be *by lot* or otherwise, as they may determine. How any *distribution* could be made which would give 1-100,000th part equally to each holder of a ticket, as not readily perceived; while that he had a mode of unequal distribution "by lot" in contemplation is perfectly apparent.

The third handbill, however, throws more clear light upon the nature of the defendant's project, and the result which he led the purchasers to expect. He says: "If you want the swiftest trotting horse in New-York for a single dollar, buy one of Perham's Gift Tickets," and so on, of the other few articles of greater value than one dollar.

His counsel insist that he was not selling, and did not offer to sell, to any who, in the words of the statute, "paid a valuable consideration for the *chance* of obtaining such goods, &c.;" and yet the defendant bids those who want a painting valued at $40,000 for one dollar, to buy one of his tickets. If this was not offering to the purchaser a *chance* of obtaining the painting by buying one of the defendant's tickets, I am at a loss to conceive how such a chance could be more explicitly offered.

His counsel seek to avoid the inference justly deduced from the publication of this handbill, by saying that it was simply an untruth. That he had at that time executed a transfer to the Committee, and could not control the disposition of the property, and therefore had no property which he could then set up to be distributed to those who might pay for such a "chance." I shall not occupy time in dwelling upon this view of the subject. If upon the trial of the cause it shall be deemed material to satisfy the Jury that this defendant, when using this means of inducing persons to buy tickets, was stating to them what was not true, to insure his sales, or was endeavoring to obtain their money by falsehood, fraud or false pretences, the argument will receive proper consideration,—such an argument, (if the facts shall ultimately warrant its use at all,) it will, I think, belong to them rather than to the Court to consider.

It is, however, insisted that after the transfer to the Committee the property did, in part, belong to them for the common benefit of the ticket holders. That by such transfer the defendant had performed his pledge; that he could not control the Committee in the disposal of the property; that each ticket-holder had, in fact, acquired an 1-100,000th part of the property, and therefore that no person had a right to insist upon a division by lot, nor upon any unequal distribution, and therefore the defendant has only yielded to the legal rights of the ticket-holders; has done nothing that he was not bound to do, and has violated no statute by so doing. Possibly this may be regarded as very largely begging the whole question. If, however, it be intended by this that because each ticket-holder, when he bought a ticket, acquired such a legal or equitable interest in the property that a distribution of the property by lot would have been a violation of such ticket-holders rights, and therefore unlawful, the argument seems to me tantamount to this—the defendant has not violated the Statute, because it was unlawful for him to do so. At the time the defendant first set up or prepared this property there was no committee, and until a sale there was no ticket-holder, and he then in very plain terms proposed, and promised a distribution among those who should buy—a distribution which *he consented* might be "by lot"—and a distribution which, if it consisted in *mere distribution*, must necessarily give to one ticket-holder a painting valued at $40,000 and to another a pamphlet valued at 11 cents, but probably worth nothing. To whom the prizes would fall was uncertain as each had a *chance* to obtain one. It is also said, "suppose one man had purchased all the tickets, he might have demanded all of the property." Doubtless the purchaser of all the tickets in a lottery scheme might do the same thing. He would be clearly entitled to all the prizes and to all the blanks also. But the scheme would be none the less a lottery, nor the sale any the less a sale of lottery tickets.

To my mind this last suggestion of counsel makes very obvious the absurdity of the suggestion, no less than the incongruity of the assumptions that the purchaser of a ticket was in truth to receive the value of his dollar in the four admissions to the exhibition of the painting, and yet that each purchaser was acquiring an undivided share or interest as a trust in common with the rest. Thus, suppose, as suggested by the counsel, that one man had purchased all the tickets. Of what value to him was the pretended right to see the painting? It was, as assumed, *his own property*; he could view it when and where and as often as he pleased. In that event what did he pay his money for? Certainly not for the privilege of looking at his own property.

So as to each ticket-holder, if the defendant sold to him or had any interest to sell to him any undivided interest in the painting, it was absurd to say that he should be entitled to four admissions to see it. As a part owner he would have a right to see it, and neither Mr. Perham, nor any other ticket-holder, could lawfully prevent him, and he would have the right to show his property to his friends also.

The question however recurs, did the acts of this defendant amount to a setting up or proposing of the property to be raffled for, or distributed by lot or chance?

If in order to bring a defendant within the Statute it must appear that in offering the property he used the very terms employed in the Statute, then he did not. But there is no such necessity, if in substance and effect he did so—if being the owner, or having *for that purpose* a sufficient authority over it, or of rights or interests therein, he, with a view to its distribution by some lot or chance which would operate to allot its various parts onequally among the purchasers of tickets, offered shares for sale, holding out that inducement, and dealt with purchasers upon that expectation, his acts are, in my opinion, within the provisions of the Statute.

It appeared to me upon the argument that the question is mainly for the Jury and that, unless the Court could see that the plaintiff clearly failed to make out their case, the order of arrest should stand until trial. Subsequent reflection confirms me in this view. It appears to me that if I were to try this upon the affidavits now before me, and without any further proof, I must say that the circumstances disclosed warranted a finding in fact within the terms of the Statute. I might have disposed of the motion very briefly with this suggestion, had not counsel requested a more full consideration of the subject.

The defendant owned or controlled the goods, chattels, &c.

He set them up, to attract purchasers or ticket-buyers.

The property consisted of various articles, some of great value, and others of little or no value—probably only useful as waste paper. He made tickets corresponding in number with the number of the articles. He exhibited his handbills after the style of a lottery scheme, with a few prizes and many blanks.

The value of the whole, by his own statement, was $4,000 less than the aggregate price of the tickets, so that no inducement could be found by any one to buy, with a view to obtain merely an *equal* share of the property, or an *equal* participation in the proceeds of any sale thereof.

The arrangement of some distribution "by lot or otherwise," is held out to the purchasers, under the supervision of their own committee. No idea of a joint holding, or of a sale for the joint benefit is suggested, but a distribution, and only a *distribution* of the articles is promised, and a mode, to wit: "by lot," is intimated, and as usual distribution was impracticable.

No reasonable doubt can, I think, arise in my mind that he intended that purchasers should understand that a chance to obtain one of the most valuable articles was gained by the purchaser, and that from the beginning he had that result in his own mind, and meant to produce that conviction in the mind of the buyers.

And as it is always legitimate to infer an original intent from what a man actually does, it is proper to add, that while the sales were in progress, he distinctly assumes buyers that if they buy one of his gift tickets for one dollar, they may secure paintings worth $10,000, or a house worth $15,000, or a piano worth $500, and so on through what may be appropriately termed the prizes offered.

His retaining the title to the farm proposed to be given, under the alleged difficulty of creating a legal trust that would secure the object in view and be valid under the laws of this State, indicates in some degree that there never was a design that all the buyers of tickets should acquire an interest therein, and that it was expected that a conveyance to some one of them would be required. The other the statutes of the *State of New-York*, forbid the conveyance of a farm situated in the *State of New-Jersey*, to a trustee to sell and divide the proceeds among the holders of those tickets, is so idle that it warrants the inference that the pretext was grossly frivolous.

And finally, the actual consummation of the enterprise by a distribution by lot, with all the machinery of a superintending committee—a preparation of tickets and a drawing, runs up the detail of circumstances, showing what was the whole object of the defendant's enterprise.

To my mind, they show a labored endeavor to accomplish the very thing which the statute has forbidden, by a studied employment of terms suited to define acts which are lawful but used by him as a cloak to his actual purpose—and the employment of instruments acting upon his suggestion, but yet in some sort as of their own motion, so that he and they might swear, if need be, that he did not and could not control them.

If schemes like the present are successful, we may expect to see offences upon every corner, and allurements held out to attract our citizens to engage in an old vice under a new name, till this species of gambling is as common as it is pernicious. Neither courts nor juries can for this reason make laws, but they may and ought to be vigilant to see that the laws we have are not violated with impunity.

The motion to discharge the order of arrest must be denied, with costs to either party, to abide the event of the suit.

SUPERIOR COURT—Saturday.

Before Judge Duer.

Bryan against *Denniston, Wood and others.*—This is an action in the nature of replevin, commenced by the plaintiff Bryan against Denniston, Wood and Company to recover a certificate for nine hundred shares of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company of the value of over $16,000. The plaintiff shows that the certificate of stock was issued to him in December, 1851, and that the stock then stood and now stands on the books of the Company in his name. That the certificate was found in the possession of the defendants in October last, and they having refused—upon demand, to deliver the certificate to the plaintiff, he commenced this action to compel the delivery.

Eugene Delafield, for the defendant, testified that he was Simeon Draper's cashier in 1853; that he knew James C. Forsyth, that Draper, in 1853, made a loan to Forsyth on one hundred shares of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company, the certificate of which was the certificate now in dispute; that Draper parted with this certificate to Irene C. Kane & Co., as security for a loan, in August following, and that the certificate was always accompanied by an instrument of transfer. This instrument, however, was not produced upon the trial.

Simeon Draper testified that immediately after Forsyth's leaving for Europe the plaintiff called at his (witness's) office, and in the course of a conversation about Forsyth's departure, said that he had given Forsyth power to use the Utica and Schenectady Stock, not to be sold, however, except on thirty days' notice.

A motion for nonsuit, and also one to dismiss the complaint, were made by the defendant's counsel, and denied by His Honor the Judge.

The evidence being concluded, the Judge decided that as the defendant had proved his title to the certificate, and as the evidence did not show any authority to transfer it, there was no question to be submitted to the Jury, and he ordered a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $16,605, with $1,214 73 interest, by way of damages for the detention of the certificate. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

For the plaintiff, H. J. Sherwood and Daniel Lord; for the defendant, J. Thompson, E. Sandford and M. S. Bidwell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Saturday.

Before Judge Beebe.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Henry Muller was convicted on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Henry Wells, tried and convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon, was sentenced to Imprisonment in the State Prison for the term of two years.

PETTY LARCENY.

William Johnson, *alias* Cunningham, indicted on a charge of grand larceny, was convicted of petty larceny only, owing to the absence of evidence as to the value of the property stolen. He was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

A RUSSIAN ROGUE.

John Davis was placed at the bar, on an indictment charging him with stealing about $20 in money, and a silver watch and chain, valued at $15, the property of William Davis, a seaman on board the ship *Southampton*. The charge against the prisoner was clearly proved, and he was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

RIOT.

Charles Meyers and Thomas Mathews, jointly indicted for a riot and assault upon police officers on Sunday, 6th inst., in Second-street, were convicted. Meyers was sentenced for one year to the State Prison, and Mathews to thirty days in the City Prison.

ASSAULT WITH FELONIOUS INTENT.

John O'Hara was placed at the bar charged with committing an assault with felonious intent on the person of a Miss White. The occurrence took place in Third-avenue, near Dr. Tyng's Church, between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 7th inst. Officer Birdsall, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, who was near the spot at the time, and arrested the prisoner, detailed the circumstances. Miss White was not in attendance at Court. No evidence was offered for the defence, but the prisoner's counsel argued that the female was a *particeps criminis*, in the transaction. The Jury, after an hour's absence, declared the prisoner Guilty. The verdict was accompanied by a request from one of them that sentence be deferred until some facts as to the character of the girl could be produced.

ACQUITTED.

Daniel Ahearn, charged with stealing a horse, wagon and harness, valued at $320, the property of Robert Porter and Frederick Ellis, indicted for grand larceny, was both acquitted, no evidence to sustain the charges against them being produced.

The Court adjourned to Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Friday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

At the opening of the Court, James McGar, indicted for a larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months in Kings County Jail. Another also pleaded guilty to an indictment for endeavoring to make a revolt, and received a like sentence.

Counsel then proceeded to sum up in the case of *Dennis Harris* vs. *the Steamboat Pluto*, being a suit for a collision between the steamboat *Pluto* and *Jenny Lind*, after which testimony was taken in the following case:

Russell Sturges vs. *the Brig Nautilus.*—This is a case of salvage, brought by the owner of the steamtug *Achilles*, for saving the *Nautilus*, on Jan. 19, 1852. He alleges that the *Nautilus* was on that day anchored below Staten Island, and that the ice, which was that year very heavy, had collected about her, and was forcing her on shore; that the *Nautilus* was in a very dangerous position; and moreover, the provisions on board were consumed, and the crew were about to leave her, when the *Achilles* forced her way, with great difficulty and danger, through three or four miles of ice, and with great hazard succeeded in getting her out and brought her up to this City; that she had on board a valuable cargo, amounting in value to $45,000 or thereabouts; and he claims salvage of one-fourth of both vessel and cargo.

The defence denies the circumstances of peril and the right to recover salvage.

For libellants—Messrs. Martin, Strong, and A. F. Smith. For claimants—Mr. Emmet and Mr. Robertson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

A motion was heard on Saturday for an injunction in a suit brought by Wm. H. Hoyt, as patentee of the Covered Omnibus Step, against John Stephenson, for infringing his patent.

For complainant—Mr. Gifford. For defendant—Mr. Baker.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 46, 45, 38, 53, 57, 28, 82, 70, 74, 19.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 1, 2, 12, 19, 20, 22, 26, 29, 34, 117, 40, to 44.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Adjourned to Wednesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 923, 681, 682, 973, 1131, 1137, 1155, 1203, 85, 591, 825, 826, 1217 to 1243, 1247 to 1257, 27, 211, 87, 349, 461, 477, 633, all the odd numbers *Special Term.*—Nos. 226, 498, 481, 382, 888, 804, 900 910, 826, 642, 300, 860, 686, 634, 864, 346, 348, 464, 878, 918, 922.

BROOKLYN CITY.

BROOKLYN FEMALE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Seventh Anniversary of this Society was celebrated on Friday evening at the Centenary M. E. Church, in Johnson-street. Bishop AMES presided, and an able address was delivered by Rev. Dr. PECK. The annual report of the Missionary was read, from which we learn that he has during the year preached 250 sermons; some poor persons have been relieved, and 20 persons have been converted—a few of these came from the Roman Catholic Church.

☞ Rev. JOSEPH FARGHER, wife and family, arrived from Liverpool on Friday, in the ship *Jacob A Westervelt*. Mr. FARGHER has come to take charge of the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-street, Brooklyn.

FROM SANTA FE AND EL PASO.

Indian Depredations—Battle between United States Troops and Three Hundred Indians.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Intelligencer.

SAN ANTONIO, Friday, April 28, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Santa Fé and El Paso mail, in charge of Capt. B. DALLAM, arrived here on the morning of the 26th. The news from Santa Fé is of a very exciting character. A desperate fight occurred at Taos, New-Mexico, between two companies of United States dragoons, under command of Capt. MAGRUDER and Lieut. DAVIDSON, and a large party of Apache and Utah Indians, (about 300 warriors.) The loss of the United States troops was forty killed, including two officers, ten severely wounded and only eight escaped. The Indians were all well armed, and from all accounts are prepared for hostilities. Those who escaped were desired to go home and inform their master that when he wanted to fight again they would be ready. A party of Utah and Apache Indians numbering about 300, have made war upon the Navajos, and have killed off a large number. A general war is looked for. A party of Utah Indians recently made a descent upon the settlement of Culebra, and stole about thirty horses. Information was immediately given to Major BLAKE, at Taos, who started a company of dragoons in pursuit. They were accompanied by KIT CARSON, the Indian Agent, and about twenty citizens. The treaty is officially published in the papers of Chihuahua. From scientific examinations made by Capt. POPE, U. S. Topographical Engineer, Col. GRAY and Lieut. PARK, it would seem a sad mistake has been made in the treaty, if the line is to be established at a point three miles above the town of El Paso, as is generally understood to be the case. In that event the most practicable crossing of the Rio Grande, which is only one mile above the Plaza of El Paso, would be lost. At that point the river can be bridged for about half that it would require at any other point between this and Albuquerque. Col. GRAY left El Paso about the first day of April in the prosecution of the survey which he is engaged in for the New-York Company. Gen. GARLAND was looked for daily, when it was supposed the military post for the protection of the Valley would be permanently established. It is a source of much annoyance and inconvenience to have the command divided as it is. There are two companies, one at Franklin, the other at Mesoffinsville, a mile and a half from each other. The officers and men are in fine health, excepting Capt. SNELLING who has been sick for some time, but is now recovering. Business of every description is in a languid condition at El Paso. The unprecedented rates of Custom-house duties, amounts to a total prohibition. The merchants who purchased goods for the Chihuahua market, now have them in store on this side of the river, awaiting the alteration of the existing regulations.

Two Mexicans yesterday morning went out picking dew berries. While out some altercation took place, when one of the parties shot the other dead with a rifle.

On last Friday night, an express was sent here from Major HOWARD, that the Lipan Indians in San Antonio should be imprisoned. Four were taken prisoners about 11 o'clock, disarmed and conducted to jail. As they approached the prison, they did not seem much inclined to go in, when one of them, a large, stout fellow, about six feet high and twenty-four years of age, broke loose and fled. Several shots were fired after him, when he gave a yell and fell, but immediately sprang to his feet and was in the chaparral, and, if not dead, is in the mountains, as he has not been seen or heard from. On Sunday night last, a man who had been remaining with his tribe, under the instruction of the Indian Agent, as interpreter, upon learning of the barbarous outrage that had been committed, left the tribe with six Indians, to discover the malefactors, arrived in our city, and the Indians were immediately taken into custody. From the interpreter the following facts were elicited. A short time before the murder of the FORESTER family, the Lipans got permission from the Indian agent to remain where they were and cultivate their corn. A few days after this, the agent having heard many complaints from the nearest settlements against the Indians, informed them they would have to leave and go farther back from the frontier. They did not understand this, and the chief and three or four others wished to come to San Antonio and see Major HOWARD about it, but the interpreter would not consent. A day or two after this, CASTRO, Jr., and five others, came to San Antonio; and as soon as the interpreter learned this, he went to San Antonio, stating the fact of their leaving without permission. The fact that these Indians were offended at being obliged to leave their corn, and leaving the camp without permission of the interpreter, the FORESTER family being murdered during their absence, and directly on their route here, CASTRO and the other Indian, who went as guides, eloping with the two horses, throw strong suspicion that the Lipans are implicated in the murder of this family. Messrs. WELLS and HERMANN arrived in this city on the morning of the 22d. They state that the morning previous between 2 and 3 o'clock, the Indians stole a caballado of twenty-eight miles and four horses from them on the Quihe, 35 miles from here, and owing to the manner in which it was done, there must have been a large number of them. This occurred in the country immediately beyond where the FORESTER family were murdered. A short time since some sixty mules and horses were taken in the day time from near Eagle Pass, by WILD CAT and a large number of Seminoles, and taken into Mexico. The Mexican authorities refused permission to follow them. One of the party in charge of the stock makes the following statement: Lieut. UNDERWOOD and fifteen soldiers, accompanied with five others, following. The soldiers found that, as they were going contrary to the author

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

To Our Subscribers.

We are compelled to solicit the indulgence of our subscribers for a few days longer, in regard to the early delivery of the DAILY TIMES. We have been doing our best to remove all causes for complaint on this score, bnt the rapid increase in our circulation outstips onr utmost endeavors. We are positively promised, however, *within a fortnight*, one of HOE's magnificent Six Cylinder Lightning Presses, which HOE & Co. have been building expressly for the DAILY TIMES, and which will enable ns to work off our edition in *two-thirds* of the time it has hitherto required. We had hoped that we should be able to await the completion of TAYLOR's new Press, which is constructed npon an entirely novel plan, and is being made expressly for the TIMES; hut the increase o our circulation, which has been far more rapid than we expected, and the consequent necessity of providing increased facilities for working the paper, has rendered this impossible. We accordingly ordered new Presses from Messrs. HOE & Co. a few weeks since, upon which the whole force of their immense establishment is now engaged, and which will be completed at the earliest possible moment, and at a cost of not far from $20,000. With these additions to our mechanical facilities, we hope to get along until the completion of TAYLOR's Press.

It may be worth while to add that all these improvements and enlargements in our establishment, and all others that may be needed to render it at least equal to any other daily paper in this City, will be made *without any increase in its price.* It will continue to be published at TWO CENTS a copy, and served to subscribers at a SHILLING a week.

Renewed Rebellion in Cuba—Stirring Events at Hand.

We learn from our Washington correspondent that private letters from Cuba, received by the last arrival, render it exceedingly probable, that *the Island is at this moment in a state of Revolution:*—and that both Spaniards and Creoles are enlisted and organized in resistance to the Spanish power. This intelligence will not surprise any who have carefully watched the proceedings of the Spanish Government, and who have been at all aware of the real state of feeling among the inhabitants of Cuba. Every month has witnessed some fresh invention of tyranny,—some new device of the Spanish power for the oppression of its Colonial subjects. Not a step has been taken towards remedying the evils which stir them up to insurrection. The chains have been made more heavy,—the bonds have been fastened with a tighter grasp,—the pressnre of despotism, long since too great for contentment, has been made more and more intolerable, with the arrival of every successive decree from Madrid. This is not the way to appease rebellion or allay discontent. All experience proves that the spirit of resistance to tyranny increases with the pressure put upon it, and that although the day of vengeance may be delayed by cruel enactments, and by measures designed to crush the spirit and destroy the means of rebellion, all such devices will fail of their purpose, and only increase the terrors of the movement by exasperating the spirit of those who made it. England did more to quiet Canada when she repaid to the rebels of 1837 their losses, and redressed the evils which led to their rebellion, than when she hung the score she captured at the old wind-mill at Prescott. The British Government did not go through the American Revolution without profit. The Spanish Government seems incompetent to learn anything from experience.

It is now three years since the failure of the last rebellion attempted at Cuba. Those three years have advanced the spirit and augmented the means of rebellion immensely. The relentless despotism of the home Government has driven the great mass of the inhabitants who then felt doubtful or lukewarm in the cause, to the conclusion that, so long as she is a Spanish colony, there can be no prosperity for Cuba—no security for property or for personal rights,—no increase in industry, no profit for commerce,—none of those advantages, public and private, which attach men to the institutions of their country, and make it a matter of self-interest to fight in their defence. All the interests of the Cubans lie on the other side. No man doubts that the dominion of Spain is a curse to them;—that they would be infinitely better off if they were independent, or under the protection of any other Power. We have no doubt, therefore, that the great mass of the people of Cuba are ripe for a revolution. We know that the leaders of the movement have been actively preparing for it,—that they have labored diligently and discreetly to give to it a proper form and organization,—and that a rebellion is just as certain to occur at no distant day as any future event, dependent on human agencies can possibly be. We believe, moreover, that it will be *a movement of the Cubans themselves,*—that it will be under their direction, and that they will themselves carry it forward,—not relying, as they seemed to do before, on help from the United States, and least of all allowing it to degenerate from a noble revolution in defence of popular rights, into an invasion from without, piratical in form though not in motive,—a violation of public as well as of American law, and which must of course incur universal and emphatic reprobation.

If this shall prove to be the case, the movement will command the universal sympathy and the cordial good wishes of the great body of the American People. It will be recognized everywhere as the legitimate resistance of an oppressed people against their oppressors; and every such struggle is entitled to and will receive the prompt and hearty sympathy of the people of this Republic. The *results* of the rebellion, so far as this country is concerned, will be left, where they belong,—to the future. Whether Cuba shall be annexed to the United States or not,—whether she shall, or shall not, be admitted as a Slave State,—whether the measures in progress there for the ultimate removal of Slavery shall be encouraged or repressed,—all these are points of grave importance, doubtless,—of momentous interest to us and to the world. But they are entirely distinct from the great question of Revolution. They have no necessary connection with the movement of the Cuban people for deliverance from oppression. The Cubans themselves will act wisely if they postpone all discussion upon them. And we, certainly, have no right to allow them to sway our judgments, or control our sympathies, in regard to a question with which they have nothing to do. The Cubans assert their right to govern themselves. Their first object is to vindicate it by force of arms,—to throw off the yoke under which they groan:—and in this attempt they will receive our hearty wishes for their full success. What use they may make of their power, even as an independent State, after it shall have been acquired, is a matter for them to consider, when the occasion for its exercise shall arrive. What relations we shall establish with them, can best be decided after they shall have conquered the right to enter into engagements with other powers. We have no right to seek relief from possible embarrassments to ourselves, by fastening on them the chains of despotic power. So long as they contend for freedom,—for the sacred right of self-government,—they will have the sympathy of every American heart.

There is one point more, of a good deal of interest in this connection. *England and France have no more right to interfere, to put down a rebellion in Cuba, than we have to interfere for the purpose of preventing the removal of Slavery.* The intervention of Russia in Hungary, to crush the attempt of the Hungarians to free themselves from Austrian despotism, roused the indignation of the civilized world. Neither England nor France ought for an instant to dream of imitating such an outrage upon national rights and international law; nor has either of them any interest in doing so in the case of Cuba. Their commerce with that Island, which is the leading interest they have in connection with it, would be greatly enhanced by its deliverance from the Spanish yoke. It would be very difficult, if not impossible, for this country to prevent their interference against popular insurrections in Europe, except so far as our moral influence and urgent diplomatic remonstrances might avail. But we take it for granted we *should* forbid such an intervention, if attempted to be exercised in the case of Cuba. That Island, so far as international law is concerned, is within our jurisdiction; and we are bound, by every consideration of interest, as well as principle, to see that its provisions are not disregarded. The people of Cuba have the right, if they have the power, to throw off the Spanish yoke, and establish themselves as an independent State. We have no right to aid the people in such a struggle; but we have a right to insist that no other nation shall aid the Spanish Government, in its attempt to hold them in perpetual subjection. Non-intervention is the rule we should impose on ourselves, and the policy we should require at the hands of England and France.

Church and State—Clerical Abuses in England.

"Church and State" was once the rallying cry of the ultra Tories in Great Britain and Ireland. There the people have a "Church by law established," and to maintain this connection was the constant aim of Torydom. No wonder,—for the cadets of the Aristocracy and Squirearchy are provided for out of "the Church." The education which Bishops usually require in all candidates for ordination is so expensive, (averaging some $15,000 in each man's case,) that the sons of the poor, who have no means of paying such a price for it, are virtually excluded from becoming ministers of the established Church. The consequence is, they become dissenting clergymen, and the sons of the noble and the rich monopolize the fat benefices and the pleasant tithes. Now and then, it is true, a man does get into the Church, from an originally lowly station; but this is so rare as, of itself, to constitute the exception which proves the rule.

The Church of England is the wealthiest clerical establishment in the world—wealthier, by far, than that of Rome. When HENRY VIII. plundered the Church, that institution actually had possession of *one-fifth* of the whole landed property of England. What his rapacity did not appropriate to his own use, his extravagance lavishly distributed among his followers—the nobles, knights, and gentlemen of his Court. *They* gained, of course, but the people lost; for, with all their failings and vices, the monks and the regular clergy were kind and liberal to the poor. While they had territorial possessions, they largely relieved the wants of the distressed. And how well they did their duty may be learned from the fact that, until the spoliation of the Church, there was no Poor Law in England—because there was no occasion for it. What the Church had voluntarily done, the new owners of Church property neglected to do; and then, (in the reign of ELIZABETH,) it became necessary to enact that, as the aged and infirm poor must not starve, a compulsory rate should be levied to maintain them.

We are at a loss to know what actual service the English Church establishment renders to John Bull. Not understanding the blessings and benefits of religious teaching, we look at one side, where the Voluntary system, which is called Dissent, gives spiritual instruction to millions; while, looking at the other side, we find immense wealth annually paid for what Dissent does really and truly perform. The cost of the Church in England is about $50,000,000 per annum,—distributed among 15,000 clergymen, of whom about 5,000 are paid between $300 and $500 a year. About one-half of the actual members of the Church of England are unprovided with seats in the places of worship. This moiety, therefore, either does not go to any place of worship, or goes, by necessity, to the chapels established by Dissent. Value the Church property in England, at the usual scale, (twenty years' purchase,) by which landed property is purchased there, and the Church is seen to be worth $1,000,000,000.

In Ireland, a poorer country, the Church property is much more vast. There, out of a population of six millions, not more than 250,000 persons belong to "the Church of England in Ireland, as by law established." Altogether, there cannot be less than 5,000,000 Roman Catholics in Ireland. The annual income of the Anglican Church in that Island is over three millions sterling. An immense sum, it may be said, to be paid by a quarter of a million of Church-goers; but the money is paid, not by them, but by the Roman Catholics!

This is the plain case, in England, Wales, and Ireland. "Church and State" means that *everybody* must pay to support the Church of England. Roman Catholic, Unitarian, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian; all must pay the "Church by law established." It is the five million Irish Catholics, and not the quarter million Protestants, who must disburse £3,000,000 which the Anglican Church in Ireland receives every year. But these people do not belong to that Church—hold no communion in it—disbelieve its doctrines—will not enter its temples. No matter; they must pay all the same.

One-third of the English clergymen, that is the workingmen of the establishment, receive less than $500 a year. Another third may have average incomes of $1,000 each. The remainder are well provided for. *How*, may be gathered from the following paragraph, which we find in an English journal:

We have to record the death of the Very Rev. CHARLES SCOTT LUXMOORE, M. A., dean of St. Asaph, which has taken place at his residence at Cradley. The late dean was the son of the Righ Rev. Dr. LUXMOORE, Bishop successively of Here ford and St. Asaph, from which prelate he receive a large smount of ecclesiastical patronage. In ad dition to the deanery, worth about £1,200 a year the Rev. gentleman was rector of Cradley, worth £1,000 a year, to which he was presented in 1816 sinecure rector of Bromyard, to which he was pre sented in the same year; sinecure rector of Da rowen, worth £200 a year, to which he was presented in 1819; Chancellor of St. Asaph Cathedral, and Prebendary of Hereford. All these appointments he held up to the time of his death His brother, Rev. J. H. M. LUXMOORE, holds a large share of the patronage the Bishop had to be stow, being a Canon Residentiary of St. Asaph sinecure Rector of Llanarmon, Rector of March wrel, and Vicar of Moreton—in the aggregat worth considerably more than £2,000 a year.

This pluralist appears to have had about $25,000. His brother, less lucky, has over $10,000 per annum. Why were they so fortunate?—Because their father was a Bishop, who "provided" for his children by quartering them on "the Church." As benefice after benefice became vacant, this Spiritual Lord, (for the Bishops have seats in the House of Lords,) looked around among the poor, hard-working curates in his diocese, and found no one more deserving than—his own children! The nepotism of the Popes, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was nothing to that of the Anglican Bishops. No wonder—that the aristocracy and squirearchy of Great Britain are fond of supporting the connection between "Church and State." No wonder that John Bull, patient as he usually is does get restive, when he thinks of such men as this Very Reverend LUXMOORE actually holding six distinct appointments and in *two* dioceses.

Mr. LUXMOORE's case, we should add, is not an extreme one. There is one clergyman in England now holding *eleven* benefices, and nearly every Bishop holds one or more sinecures, in other dioceses, *in commendam* with his own See. The subject which we have but glanced at, is unfortunately very suggestive and fruitful. It affords one proof, out of many, of the unsound system which victimizes the English people despite their complacent assertion that "Britons never will be slaves." They *are* slaves—to a vicious and corrupt state of society in which wealth and rank are unnaturally elevated over worth.

"Gift Enterprises."

A short time since a motion was made before Judge WOODRUFF to discharge the order of arrest of PERHAM, "the Gift Man." But on Saturday the Judge denied the motion. His decision, which may be found on another page, is a straight-forward, common-sense document, with which the friends of good morals will be abundantly pleased. It takes ground that PERHAM's was an obvious and simple attempt to evade the penalty of the "Act to prevent Raffling and Lotteries"—but an unsuccessful attempt We need not go over the points of the decision;—they are the same that we have often made in cautioning the public to beware of these modern forms of lottery tickets, and they, as the case demanded, put the whole matter in the positions that any man's unbiassed sense of right and wrong would put it. The Judge truly says, that "if schemes like the present are successful, we may expect to see offices upon every corner, and allurements held out to attract our citizens to engage in an old vice under a new name till this species of gambling is as common as it is pernicious. Neither Courts nor Juries can for this reason make laws, but they may and ought to be vigilant to see that the laws we have are not violated with impunity."

Meanwhile, in cars and omnibuses, in public houses, and down by our basement doors, we find still other advertisements of "Gift Enterprises," so drawn as, if possible to tempt the unwary. Let none be deceived thereby. Let none lose the dollar or the quarter they are likely to by purchasing a ticket, nor their self-respect by becoming parties to what Judge WOODRUFF calls "a species of gambling."

An Elephant at the Helm.

A story is going the rounds about a steamer on Lake Ontario, whose helm suddenly refused to answer to the wheel. The man at the wheel hove lustily, but not an inch could he move it. "Starboard your helm!" shouted the mate, but the wheelsman sweat in vain to obey him. The mate took hold, but he hove and swore in vain. The Captain rushed aft to save his boat from running far down to leeward but his strong hand was at the wheel as a baby's would have been. They went below to overhaul, and there and thon it was discovered that the tiller was in the grasp of the trunk of the huge elephant that occupied a steerage berth. Of course, Hannibal was first appeased and persuadod to relinquish his hold, and then everything was right again.

A very instructive story, and pertinent to these times. Hannibal, in his rough sport, was a type of the people, and the politicians may as well read their meaning in the emblem. They are very anxious to steer the Republic in their own channel, but the wheel will not turn. DOUGLAS sweats and heaves like a young giant, as he is, but he only breaks out a spoke. The President issues anew his orders, but they do not turn it, nor, though Congress puts its brawny hand to the task, can our policy be shaped to the course marked out for it by the Slavery propagandists and the faithless ones who, having enjoyed all the favors to be had for them under the Missouri Compromise, now turn and tear it to pieces. They would do well to look down from the wheel-house into the body of the boat. The people are handling the tiller, and must be coaxed, not driven from the position. But Hannibal had a chain on his foot. The people have not, and that makes a difference worth considering.

Concerning Every Citizen.

"It is ascertained in France, beyond a doubt, that the vine and potato disease is caused by the presence of small insects of the order of the '*hemipteres homopteres*,' of a species very similar to ground lice."

Then confusion seize the *hemipteres homopteres*, say we, if it is the cause of potatoes being so high in the market. At Washington Market, these princes of vegetables—or rather, for we wish to be complimentary, these honorable middle-classes of the vegetable world—fetch 28 cents the half peck—that is, three and a half cents a pint, or a cent apiece, for respectable-sized ones, and yet a fraction too little to be calculated for the single ones of the specimens now mostly offered.

They call bread "the staff of life" very properly. "A staff" which youth toys with, and middle-aged people get along without, and old people alone appreciate. But potatoes are the favorite of young and old, and enjoyed by all. Mothers whip their boys for not eating bread with their sweetmeats, but who ever had occasion to flog a lad for not eating his fried potatoes? What is meat without potatoes, or a stew, or a chowder, or a roast, in their absence? We were coming to love potatoes perhaps too well,—we were running them into the ground. And now the *hemipteres*, &c., is dispatched, a special messenger to raise the price of Russia turnips, which used to sell for a song, up to two shillings a half-peck,—though how much the Russian war contributes to this end we can only guess—and other neglected roots accordingly. Onions, for the same quantity, are two shillings; apples, four shillings, or pretty nearly as much as oranges; and most other vegetables are at good prices to got or talk of, but ruinous for poor folks to pay. Meats and fish hold their own and get a deal of ours, too, if we get much of them. Butter is two shillings and sixpence a pound, and even at that price it looks best to near-sighted people. High times these in the market, and hard times for all who part hard with their money. The very poor will unwittingly adopt the newly-advised system of "Hunger Cure,"—a capital time for the doctrine to make headway, if it ever will. But it is a pity that the rascally vermin with the hard name did not leave the country and the potatoes before the war marked up the price of everything. Meanwhile, let employers remember the *hemipteres homop*, &c., and pay their workmen accordingly.

Large Companies of Strangers.

Twelve thousand four hundred emigrants landed at this port on Friday, before a late breakfast hour. Most of them go directly on to take possession of the rich lands that invite them to the West. But many, fearing that their little means will be exhausted before they can reach another meridian, hang about our crowded streets, anxiously waiting for work. Good workmen they will make after a little practice here, but it is out of the question to find employment for such numbers in a day or a week. The heavy expenses of City life eat up the residue of their means in the briefest while, and then comes suffering, sickness, neglect and manifold misery. They perish for want while for just their like the teeming country beyond is hungry. They sit down in sorrow here for lack of work, while, for the pittance that supports them a fortnight, they might reach localities that suffer and are waste for lack of just such workers. Here they are a class to be feared, and legislated about, and to be anxiously cared for: a little further West, and in the country, they are struggled for by rival States, sought out and boasted of as an element of power and success—they are legislators and sovereigns. It is strange,—it is sad that emigrants will stop to waste themselves and suffer thus in our overcrowded cities, while such rich possessions invite their occupancy all through the West. Those who have no means to get further, or indeed anywhere out of the City, are fit subjects for the benevolence of individuals and organizations. And let none be tempted to remain a day beyond what is necessary in our crowded City where the sharp rivalry of trades makes it difficult for any but the shrewdest to maintain a standing and obtain an honest livelihood.

A Strange Verdict.

Juries render curious verdicts now-a-days. In the case of the sailor WILLIAMS, whose trial for poisoning his wife was closed on Friday, the Jury found a verdict of *guilty*,—the only evidence, that of a Mrs. CAMPSELL, being very direct and conclusive:—but the Jury recommended the prisoner to *mercy*, "on the ground that the evidence of Mrs. CAMPBELL is the only direct testimony, and also in consideration of his previous good character. If Mrs. CAMPSELL's testimony was *doubted*, that doubt ought to have influenced the verdict. But if not, this recommendation is an outrage on justice. Mrs. CAMPBELL's evidence was to the effect that WILLIAMS poisoned his wife by mixing arsenic with her tea. He did it deliberately and repeatedly. If her statements are believed, a more distinct and well-defined murder has never been committed; and there is not a shadow of ground for the exercise of mercy. And if the Jury entertained doubts of his guilt, as their recommendation implies they did, why did they not give the prisoner the benefit of those doubts, as the spirit of the law requires, and acquit him of the crime?

☞ The Washington *Union* says that the DAILY TIMES "has advanced far enough in "the road to treason to propose WM. H. "SEWARD as the Northern candidate for the "Presidency." The readers of the TIMES are, of course, aware that the *Union's* statement is utterly untrue. We have never proposed Mr. SEWARD as candidate for the Presidency. All we have said on that point is, that the ultra pro-Slavery fanatics in Congress, and the advocates of the Nebraska bill in particular, are doing more to bring about his election to the Presidenoy, than all other influences and agencies put together could ever accomplish. The *Union* will live to test the truth of this opinion. If it be "*treason*" to make Mr. SEWARD President, DOUGLAS & Co. will stand a very good chance of being convicted of that crime,—even if tried by a Kentucky Jury. But will not the *Union* be good enough to cite its authority for this new definition of "treason?"

The Nebraska Bill.

Voting on the Nebraska bill will be attempted to-day. Appearances indicate that the opponents of the bill will make a firm and determined resistance to the vote being taken at present; and it is quite probable that the majority will be compelled to ride over all the rules and all Parliamentary law, in order to accomplish their object. They are evidently prepared to do this, and the opponents of the bill ought by all means to give them the opportunity. Let the People understand to what extremes the enemies of Freedom and public faith are willing to go, in order to preclude *them* from having any voice in the decision of this momentous question.

Uncleanly Markets.

If you are going to market this morning, be pleased to put on thick, stont shoes, and a dress that will not readily show dirt. For of all the dirty places in the City, our Public Markets are the dirtiest. In the fish markets the floors are slippery and constantly wet. In the meat market giblets are scattered about the floor, unsightly objects are obtruded at all points, and refuse meats are frequently only swept out under the eaves, and left to disgust all passers by though they go on the other side. A visit to the stalls is ruinous to silk dresses, and a man should wear fustian and corduroys to bring no token away with him.

We have often thought that at Centre Market it would be a blessed thing for the neighbors if those great dogs that guard the doors were unchained, that each might snatch a carcase and run off to gnaw it,—and so clear the vicinity, in part, of the materials that taint the air. Yet, Centre Market is a model for cleanliness, compared with the Washington, and Fulton is even fouler than Washington. If one is fond of choice pieces of meat and poultry, let him go to market and see them as they are before the cook has commenced his processes of disguising. There is need of pickles and of sudden stimulants to the appetite after such a visit. Now, this is a disgrace to our City, to our times, to our tastes. Our markets, if public, should be clean and inviting; they should be so temptingly arrayed, that it would be unsafe to trust our wives there unless the times were flush with us. As it is, there is no plan they more successfully adopt for bringing us back to plain roasts and grits, than to urge us out to do the marketing.

But "it's no use talking." So long as the markets are public property, they, like everything else public, will be unclean. Abolish the monopoly that the City maintains, and let companies or individuals provide themselves with stalls, and we shall have no more to complain of. The filth that meets the eye at every existing public market would let the grass grow up by the door-step of every private one that so offended. It is high time that our markets were removed from the list of nuisances. To take the first step will be for the authorities to adopt the late suggestions of Comptroller FLAGG in the matter.

☞ A letter from Genoa, in the Newark *Advertiser*, states that on the 28th of April the first steam packet was to leave that port for New-York. She is a fine vessel of 1,200 tons and 800 horse power, and is commanded by Capt. GARSON. She was built by JAMES and GEORGE THOMSON at Glasgow. She ought to arrive here within the week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and dureble fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery. No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Calomel Arsenic or Quinine—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any claims upon its credulity the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and had them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will earn after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit, as we desire to propose to every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentlemen known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs Newell above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 34 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Peal, No. 149 Chambers-st., and by Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand st.; Sheddea, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 68 Oliver-st.; Hitchings, No. 132 West Broadway; Herring, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM ALABAMA IN FAVOR of Dr. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The greatest known remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jeuadice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, &c.

DICKSON & GREEN, Alexandria, Ala., Sept. 30, 1852, said: "We have taken pains to introduce your German Bitters, and we find it to be a very valuable medicine."

C. A. ROBINSON, Bellefonte, Ala., Jan. 30, 1851, said: "Your medicines must eventually have a large sale: all those who used it in the Fall liked it very much. The people here been much deceived here by trifling patent nostrums, and that affects the sale of your valuable Bitters, and will, until it becomes known."

C. FOWLER, Tuskegee, Ala., Jan. 1, 1851, said: "The Bitters are selling well, and I think they will continue so, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used them."

Dr. H. P. LEONARD, Fayette C. H., Ala., Jan. 15, 1853, said: "Your Bitters have done wonders in this section. A youth, a son of G. M. Hubbert, Esq., of this county, had been for several months under the care of our best practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man, although scarcely able to get about, commenced with the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take, until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout."

These Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing great advantage over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

For sale in New-York by A. H. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROSSINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co...New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDREDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 33 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 3 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 30 by 80 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

A MAGNIFICENT FARM AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY, May 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very superior farm of 130 acres, situated in the town of Rye, Westchester County, New-York, one-quarter of a mile from the Railroad Depôt, Rye Station. One hundred acres are in the highest cultivation, and the rest in fine woodlands, orchards and pasturage. On the premises is a first-class two-story, attic and cellar frame house, a farm-house for an overseer, ice house, carriage-house, granary, two large barns with cellar, extensive stock-stables, cow-yards, hennery, &c., &c. First-class furniture with the house, and with the farm are a span of fine carriage horses, two yoke of cattle, and other stock and agricultural implements, too numerous to mention. The attention of gentlemen of taste is particularly called to this notice, as such another chance may never occur again. No expense has been spared to make this lovely spot a model country-seat. The stock, vehicles and agricultural implements will be sold by appraisement. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves Canal-st. and stops at Rye Station ten times a day, and the commutation is about $50 per annum. For further particulars of the above farm, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER WITH WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, ST. VITUS'S DANCE, &c.?—HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP will cure the above in a few days. Fits, St. Vitus's Dance and Bowel Complaints, and in fact almost all diseases are caused by worms, and by using HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and LIVER PILLS you destroy them and remove them from the system, and nature once more returns health and happiness. The following shows in what estimation respectable physicians hold HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and LIVER PILLS:

From the Fulton Democrat, Delta, Ohio.

"We have made considerable inquiry as to the efficacy of these medicines, and always heard them highly recommended. Drs. Halfhill and Ramsey have sold and used them in their practice with distinguished success."

Be careful and ask for HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and LIVER PILLS, and take no other purporting to be Liver Pills. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, &c.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.

PETERSON & HUMPREY.
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

JULLIEN'S LIBRARY OF DANCE MUSIC—Arranged for the piano by THOMAS BAKER. 1. Original Polka. 2. Olga Waltz; 3. Bohemian Polka; 4. Original Mazourka; 5. Ernani Quadrille; 6. Post Horn Galop; 7. Bird of Paradise Waltz; 8. Eclipse Polka; 9. Fleur de Marie Waltz; 10. German Polka; 11. Pas des Fleurs; 12. English Quadrille; 13. Valse d'Amour; 14. Prima Polka; 15. Nepaulese Quadrille; 16. Prima Donna Valse; and Jullien's Music for the million; just published. All of Jullien's published compositions constantly on hand.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GREATLY INCREASING demand for East New-York and Unionville Lots, Monday and Thursday have been designated as Free Excursion days. Cars leave Atlantic-st. at 10 A. M. and 12 M. Persons wishing to purchase and examine the property will apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, General Agent, No. 195 Broadway, for free tickets. The construction of the Brooklyn city railroads, (now going on,) together with the great Water Works in prospect, (to cost $4,500,000,) make East New-York property the most desirable of any other in the United States.

REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO inform their friends and those in want of a good article of Clothing, suited to the season, that they have removed from No. 146 Willism to No. 111 Fulton, extending through to No. 10 Ann-st., where we are offering a large stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, made with the strictest regard to service. We think our styles and fitting equal to best. We invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident that our system of small advance and always giving a good article, will meet the approbation of purchasers.

HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

LADIES WISHING TO KNOW WHERE TO PURchase Fashionable Dress Goods, Crape Shawls, Mantillas, Silks, Barages, Lawns, Poplins, De Laines, French Ginghams, Parasols, &c., of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices, we will inform them that such a place is G. M. SODINE'S, No 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where a large and complete assortment of rich and fashionable goods for ladies' wear are always kept, which, in consideration of his unlimited facilities for buying, enables him to sell at least 25 per cent. below the market prices.

DEATHS OF TWO LADIES.—THEY WERE both elderly women, worthy women, lived a life of purity and worth. Commend us to all that is good and useful, as we do BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, which do so much good in curing colds, coughs, hoarseness, sore throats, etc. Only 25 cents a box. They are fine articles for clearing the voices of speakers, singers, &c. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., general agents for New-York and vicinity.

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from auction a large lot of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they offer at the following low rates:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet, 8s. to 10s per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpet, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods at equally low prices.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to secure SINGER'S celebrated SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, must apply soon, as the rapidly increasing popularity and superior working qualities of our new Single Thread Sewing Machines will speedily supersede the shuttle machines altogether. The public at our office can compare the various kinds of machines, and make up their own judgment as to which is best

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 436 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SPRING DECORATIONS.—MR. JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st., has a splendid stock of window shades, paper hangings, lace and muslin curtains, floor and table oilcloths, with all the et ceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His paper hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—SUTPHEN & BAEED, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 404 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their splendid stock of wall paper and decorations, just landing and for sale, wholesale or retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind, promptly executed by their thoroughly competent workmen.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec. 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 150 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms

PO

THE TURF.

Alabama Races.

MOBILE COURSE.—Thursday, May 11.—Trotting purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Pigot's ch. g. *Butcher Boy*	1	1	1
P. O. Foster's br. m. *Brown Kitty*	2	2	2

Time—2:52—2:43½—2:40½.

FRIDAY, May 12.—Trotting purse $50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Cottrell's gr. m. *Queen*	1	1	1
W. L. Nunnelee's ro. g. *Telegraph*	3	2	2
W. Cottrell's b. g. *Colonel Keys*	2	3	3
S. Rice's s. g. *Diggory*	4	4	4
A. Haig's b. m. *Oregon*	dist.		

Time—2:58½—2:55—3:01.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing, purse $50—mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. L. Nunnelee's sc. g. *Romeo*	2	1	1
P. O. Foster's b. m. *Brown Kitty*	1	2	2

Time—3:12—2:44—2:54½—2:51½.

Massachusetts Races.

CAMBRIDGE TROTTING PARK, Tuesday, May 16.—Trotting purse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Lady Mac	2	1	2 1
Granite State	1	2	1 2 2

Time—2:50½—2:51½—2:50—2:52½—2:49½.

MURDER IN SAVANNAH.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, named JAMES TUELL and CHARLES GRIFFITH, having had some previous misunderstanding, accidentally met in Liberty-street, when the old quarrel was renewed. As we are informed, TUELL, though the weaker aod affended party, struck and knocked GRIFFITH down, theo jumped upon him and held him down. In that poeition TUELL proposed terms of peace to his antagooist which were to the effect that he would remain peaceable for the future, and let him entirely alone. This was finally agreed to, when TUELL got off and turned to leave. He had not proceeded many steps, however, when GRIFFITH drew a revolver and, after a third attempt, sent a ball into TUELL's back, near his right side, which brought him down. GRIFFITH was soon after arrested. TUELL died of his wound about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night.—*Savannah Georgian, May 17.*

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was obstructed last week by the falling of a large rock in the deep cut below the big tunnel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; sed WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadwey, and all respectable druggsts.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The regular weekly public business meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association, will take place at their room No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 22. The property of this Association is beautifully situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills plank road, between Myrtle and Cooper-ave., and only 3 miles from the ferries, in the midst of a thickly settled and rapidly improving neighborhood. The first South Williamsburg Association have completed the purchase of 500 lots, immediately adjoining, which have been taken mostly by persons who contemplate building during the coming Spring and Summer. It will thus be perceived that by joining this Association, members will not only effect for themselves a great saving over the ordinary mode of individual purchases, but also realize the advantage of the enhanced value of the property which no consolidation of members is sure to give. In order to accommodate such persons as desire to join the Association, with a view to becoming members, arrangements have been made for excursions on WEDNESDAY, May 24, THURSDAY, 25th, FRIDAY, 26th, and SATURDAY the 27th. An officer of the Association will be on the ground to furnish any information that may be desired, and receive the subscriptions of such as may wish to go. Stages at Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries, Williamsburg, every half hour.

JOHN WILSON, President.

CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **The Subscriber**, the Patentee named in the letters patent issued by the United States of America, for a new and useful improvement in taking DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES, and dated June 23, 1849, and a part of being otherwise known as a patent for making CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES, hereby gives notice that he has duly revoked the power of Attorney made by him to MARCUS A. ROOT, dated July 19, 1851, by which power of Attorney said Root was empowered to sell certain rights under said patent, and has revoked any and all powers of Attorney made under said first mentioned power of Attorney (if any there are) and especially the power of Attorney made by said Marcus A. Root to Samoel Root, dated August 15, 1851, and neither the said Marcus A. Root nor Samuel Root, has any authority to act for or in the name of the subscriber in any way or manner whatsoever. JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

N. Y. May 19, 1854.

☞ **Lectures.**—Doctor G. W. F. MELLEN, of Boston, will deliver his celebrated Lectures in Hope Chapel No. 697 Broadway, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 23, 25, 26, and 29th, his celebrated lectures on the following subjects:

1. *On the Cause of Color as it Appears in the Different Races of Men*; giving its Chemical and Physiological reasons.
2. *On the Intellectual Qualifications of the Colored Race.*
3. *On the Financial Bearings of Slavery* on the Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Industry of the Country; showing a loss of near $270,000,000 yearly.
4. *On What Constitutes a Free American Citizen*; with a concise history of the Habeas Corpus. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ **Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.**—By O. S. FOWLER, in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 22, and continuing every evening during the week. The lecture will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology; Philosophy, combinations, and teachings of the Faculties; Self-Improvement, Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Memory; School and Home Education; Matrimony; Woman—her character, or rights, sphere, talents duties, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and closing with Public Examinations. First Lecture, Free Tickets, each, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal of the Dead.**—The Christian community and friends and relatives of persons interred in the Burying Grounds corner of 2d-av and 1st-st., and all those interested in the sanctity of the grave, are earnestly requested to attend a meeting at the Hermit's Hall, corner of Houston and Allen-sts. THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 22d, at 7½ o'clock. All persons interested in the sanctity of the grave, are earnestly requested to be present. A full report of the Committee will be readered on the occasion.

SMITH HICKS, Chairman.

J. G. POWERS, Secretary.

☞ **3,000 Hands Wanted**—Ta attend the Grand Tradea Demonstration and Lecture, to aid of the Stone-Cutters, now on a strike, on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 23, at the Tabernacle, No. 340 Broadway. The subject of the Lecture is—*The Advantages of a National Trades Union.* Several popular speakers will address the meeting, and information from the stone-cutters will explain the nature of the strike. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the doors, or at any Trade Societies' houses. Workingmen, be on hand.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of Potoem Chapter No. 8, O. U. A., are hereby notified to attend, without fail, a regular meeting of the Chapter WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, as very important business will be before the Chapter

J. W. JARBOE, Chairman Special Committee.
WM. S. PECK, C. of the C.

☞ **The Regular Weekly Meeting of the South-Williamsburg Association**—Will be held at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 22. A general attendance of the members is requested. Members are informed that the sections of lots will be commenced on WEDNESDAY, May 24, and continue throughout the week, is pleasance of the plan heretofore adopted.

E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Dr. Robert Hunter**, Anthor of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with Cases successfully treated by Medicated Inhalations," in association with Dr. James Hanter, has taken up his residence at New-York, for the treatment of affections of the throat and lungs, to which branch of his profession he has for many years devoted exclosive attention. Office, No. 838 Broadway, 3d door above 12th-st.

☞ **One Cent Reward will be paid for Information**—Who scared Lion!—At COSTAR'S wholesale and retail Rat, Cockroach, &c., Exterminator and COSTAB'S Persian Insect Powder, for the annihilation of Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., the same as tha Magnetic, that is sold for 25 cents. Only 12½ cents a package. Depot No. 448 Broadway.

☞ **A Meeting** will be held at the Stuyvesant Institute on MONDAY the 22d of May, at 8 o'clock P. M., to adopt further measures for the purchase of Dr. ABBOTT'S Egyptian Collection. All persons who are desirous of retaining it in this country are requested to attend.

J. W. FRANCIS, President.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING May 23d. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library.**—NOTICE.—The reception and delivery of books will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the down town office of the Association, No. 2 Nassau-st. Office hours from 8 A. M to 7 P. M.

WM. H. GILDEB, Recording Secretary.

☞ **GAS COOKING, &c.**—THE AMERICAN PATENT GAS COOKING AND HEATING COMPANY invite the attention of the public to the important invention, which they are now prepared to introduce into actual use. They propose to furnish apparatus for COOKING BY GAS, including the means of roasting, broiling, baking, &c., by which the juices of the meats are fully preserved, and the flavor greatly improved. For convenience, neatness, economy, and uniform and perfect results, no other method of cooking can at all compare with this. They also furnish flat-irons, heated by gas through elastic tubes, which operate in the most convenient and efficient manner, at very little cost of fuel. Druggists and Tin-Workers will find trifling cost of fuel. Druggists and Tin-Workers will find contrivances to facilitate their operations, well worth their attention. Apparatus for heating rooms in a very neat and agreeable manner, with various other appliances, are in a state of forwardness, and will be supplied when wanted.

The Company are ready to receive applications for the right to manufacture and vend their apparatus in other States and Cities. Communications addressed to DANIEL ELLIOT, Actuary of the Company, will meet prompt attention. At the rooms of the Company, No. 348 Broadway, second floor, may be seen samples of the various articles proposed to be furnished, and the practical operation will be explained and explained to those who may wish to avail themselves of this great improvement in domestic economy.

ROBERT B. COLEMAN, President.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young French lady, (an Episcopalian) in a seminary or in a private family; would have no objection to take charge of a school. The best references will be given in New York, Philadelphia, and the South. Address Box No. 1,128 Philadelphia Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American lady to travel with a family or an invalid lady. Good reference given and required. Address M. O., No. 115 East 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English lady, as child's nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 147 East 36th-st., 2d-floor, rear room, No. 6.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Chambermaid or waiter in a respectable family, and can give seven years' recommendation. Can be seen at No. 419 Pearl-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress, who shall come well recommended as to honesty and capability. Inquire at No. 97 12th-st., above 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress or laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable person who is fully competent, and can give good City reference. Please call at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a first-class Drug Store, by a competent prescription Clerk. Unexceptionable references given. Address PHARMACY, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a genteel English woman, as professed cook in a private family. Has no objection to the country. Best of references given. Call at No. 198 Rivington-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, in a small family at No. 693 Houston-st. None but those with the best City references need apply.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, Washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and waiting girls; German and French servants, German and French coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters and merchants, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SERVANTS—A great number of Servants, Protestants and Catholics, are now at C MASON'S offices No. 14 6th-av, and No. 145 Bowery, wanting employment. Good references given. Terms—Yearly subscription 50 cents.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Several compositors, at extra prices. Apply at No. 161 Broadway, up stairs.

BOYS WANTED.—In the family of the Principal of Stamford Academy, at Stamford, Ct., distant two hours from the City of New-York, six boys to whose improvement especial care will be directed. Terms, $200 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Ample reference given. Address, M. P. CAVERT, A. M., Stamford, Ct.

BOYS WANTED—At No. 308 Broadway, to sell books, Papers, &c., etc. A good chance for a number of lads with a few shillings to commence with. Call after 10 o'clock.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business by a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

GOOD DAGUERREAN OPERATOR WANTED—One who understands his business. No other need apply. Inquire at No. 90 Chatham-st., in the store.

VARNISHERS WANTED.—Two good varnishers to go East. Inquire at WM. TILDUN & NEPHIEW'S, No. 115 Norfolk-st., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and bedrooms, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 23 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st., within two minutes' walk of the Washington Park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 49 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated, and has gas in each bath-room, and is convenient to the cars and stages. References exchanged. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING.—A small private family, having more room than they require, will let a front room on third story, with pantries, gas, and privilege of bath, with breakfast and tea, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 170 East 20th-st. near 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family in a modern-built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

BOARDING—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. A large front room, with closets and other conveniences, can be obtained unfurnished, with either full or partial Board. Would suit a gentleman and his wife. Terms very moderate. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife can obtain Board, with a large, desirable apartment on the second floor, by applying at No. 36 King-st. Also, furnished rooms for one or more single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms in a private family, (breakfast and tea given if required,) at No. 39th-av. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, a pleasant unfurnished back parlor, on the first floor; also, one on the second. Apply at No. 238 Spring-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a private family, where there are no other boarders for a lady, two children and servant. Some place near the water, not far from a steamboat landing or railroad depot, would be preferred. A house similarly situated and moderately furnished, would be still preferable. Address Box No. 306 Lower Post Office, with particulars as to terms, situation, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, together with a few single gentlemen, may find very desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 206 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Location desirable, and the comforts of a home offered.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 324 Henry-st., ten minutes walk from South Ferry.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable apartments, with partial board, are now to let in a house commanding a full view of tha Herbor and Bay, and within a few minutes' walk of Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No. 120 Columbia-st., between Clark and Pierrepont-sts.

TWO PARLORS TO LET WITH BOARD—Neatly furnished, in a pleasant location, suitable for a gentlemae and wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 20 Allee-st. Reference exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—Front room, bedroom, and parlor to let, on second floor, with board. Apply at No. 280 West 20th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsome furnished parlor, with bedrooms and pantries, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Two or three very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, marble wash basins, &c., &c. References exchanged.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN—In the first-class house No. 776 Broadway, a splendid suit of rooms, with exclusive bath, well adapted for a family, or two gentlemen, who wish to live in good style. Also, a room and bedroom, to a single gentlemen. Please apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The comfort of the inmates attended to.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Two pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, may be had in a private family, first block east of Broadway. Apply at No. 358 Houston-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 10 Nelson-place, only one block from Broadway, between Wevserley-place and 8th-st. House contains gas, baths, &c., and will accommodate but a limited number of select gentlemen.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS for gentlemen and their wives. Also, single gentlemen, with full or partial board. No. 17, Concord, corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. Refereece exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 531 Hudson-st.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XVIII.

E'en to this day, 'tis not *precisely* known
What had caused the Comet such a pang profound,
But from that night Mars Sabretache has flown!
The *next* day it was noised the town around
That Messrs. *Lynars* (Julia's bank) had *blown*,
And could not pay a sixpence in the pound!
From loss of love, or wealth, or *both* combined,
Julia was soma time to her room confined.

The sickness of heart produced by a tasoned, frackled, pimpled, red or rough skin, has confined many a lady to her room, who would otherwise have been the happiest among the happy. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is a perfect remedy for these evils, making the skin as clear, smooth and white as polished alabaster. GOURAUD'S POUDRES SUBTILES work a wonderful change on all superfluous hair to which they are applied—totally uprooting the nuisance without injuring the skin. GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE, as its name implies, is a chemical preparation to change the color of red, light or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black.

The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained at his depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store *from* Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	Jno. T. B. Maxwell,	Jacob Little,
Rich'd F. Carman,	Marsh. O. Roberts,	Am. C. Kingsland,
John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry L. Pierson,
Fred. De Peyster,	Shepherd Knapp,	Nich. K. Anthony,
Alfred Plunkett,	John Garcia,	Nathan Babcock,
Geo. S. Doughty,	G. W. Burnham,	Wm. H. Johnson,
Henry L. Hogust,	Joannes Gonrd,	L. E. Lahens
S. J. Perdessus,	Loren. Delmonico,	Geo. B. Morewood
Eugene Plunkett,	Austin S. Tuttle,	John R. Livingston
Abr. Van Santvoord,	Solomon Banta,	E. K. Collins,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Howard C. Cady,	C. F. Lindsley,
Robert Hogan,	Bayard Clarke,	R. H. Blatchford,
Jos. F. Bridges,	S. M. Stilwell,	Hiram Anderson,
	Thomas E. Davis.	

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Pursuant to an order of WILLIAM F. FRAZER, Surrogate of the County of Rockland, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM WOODBURY, late of the town of Orangetown, County of Rockland, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Hubbell W. Bisley, one of the executors of the said deceased, at his place of business, No. 39 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated May 9, 1854.

H. W. BISLEY,
HARRIET WOODBURY.
Executor and Executrix.

my22-law6wM*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS—No. 82 Beekman-st.—WILL PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY:

A POPULAR HISTORY OF GREECE, from the earliest times to the Roman conquest, with Supplementary chapters on the History of Literature and Art. For schools and students. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Illustrated with wood-cuts. 12mo. Muslin, $1.

This is not only the best school History of Greece now before the public, but the most suitable for popular reading. As a manual for common use, it must soon take the place of every other. It embodies the results of Mr. Grote's important investigations as well as of other modern writers. In the department of literature and art it is particularly rich. The style is lucid, elegant, and spirited. There can be no doobt that it will at once justify its claims to be a standard work on the subject.

We are very glad to receive, with the welcome which it deserves, a History of Greece, by Dr. William Smith, a man eminently fit for the task he has undertaken. This is to give, in the compass of a small volume, a readable, interesting, and authentic History of Greece, of sufficient literary merit to attract the sympathies of youthful students. We think he has accomplished this; by dwelling at some length on the more important events and characters, and dismissing with brevity, or omitting altogether, unimportant transactions. Life is thus imparted to the narrative, and subjects which deserve it, receive a treatment not altogether (as in most summaries) disproportionate to their importance. There are separate chapters, and very good ones, upon the language and literature of Greece, full of information and sound criticism.—*Guardian.*

Dr. Smith shows himself to have only thoroughly acquainted with his subject, but what is a much rarer merit, possessed of that practical skill which is indispensable to the production of a good school-book. The logical skill manifested in the arrangement of the book is only equaled by the happy tact with which the attention is kept alive—now by an apt and striking quotation from some ancient or modern poet; now by a characteristic anecdote, or by a just and appropriate reflection, in which the sound judgment and the refined taste of the author are unceasingly displayed. The work adopted by Dr. Smith is just what such a work requires—simple, easy, and idiomatical, yet perfectly accurate, and in good taste throughout.—[*Journal of English Education.*

Several excellent school histories of Greece have been of late years published, but we have no hesitation in proclaiming that the one before us is in many respects superior to all its predecessors. It is impossible to read the volume, and not be struck at once caught with its sparkling ease and racy liveliness. The author writes as if through joyous impulse; and, turning his pen into a toy, he amuses at once his reader and himself.—*The Press.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing "Lady Lee's Widowhood" the most promising *début* that has been made in fiction since Bulwer surprised the world with "Pelham," or "Vivian Grey" made D'Israeli famous.—*The Critic.*

A bright, healthy book.—*Athenæum.*

This clever and amusing story.—*Examiner.*

A very capital story.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE UNITED STATES GRINNELL EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. By Dr. E. K. KANE, U. S. N. Richly illustrated with Maps and Engravings on Steel, Wood, and Stone. 8vo, muslin, $3.

The Grinnell Expedition has been fortunate in its historian. It would, we think, be difficult to produce a more interesting story of Arctic adventure than the present volume. Besides the account of the voyage, which is full of startling incidents, Dr Kane enters at length into the physical geography of the Arctic regions, which is profusely and admirably illustrated in one of the most interesting in the line that we have seen, and deserves a place by the side of our most cherished records of Arctic adventure.—*London Athenæum.*

The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin was as noble and distinguished a project as any on record; and its history, as narrated by Dr. Kane, will be read with delight, both in Europe and America, as long as there is sympathy for suffering, or admiration for heroic enterprise in either hemisphere.—*London Morning Post.*

One of the most thrilling accounts of maritime adventure we have ever read. The incidents of close, dreary, and perilous voyage give to the narrative that species of romance which appeals to the imaginations and hearts of all men.—*Southern Methodist Quarterly Review.*

There is not a chapter in the book that is not replete with interest and curiosity. All that is beautiful in Arctic life is drawn in beauty; all that is terrific is surveyed and told calmly, and all that was hardship and suffering is depicted without a murmur. We doubt whether there is more thrilling account of peril and suffering than that which records the nine months' drift in the tenacious grasp of the ice-field.—*London Sun.*

A narrative likely never to be surpassed by any future record.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A book of which Americans may justly feel proud, as it records the courage, the humanity, the science, and the liberality of their countrymen.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The most vivid and interesting account that has been given to the public of the perils of Arctic navigation.—*N. Y. Daily Times*

PROTESTANT CHURCH IN HUNGARY.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN HUNGARY, FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE REFORMATION TO 1850: WITH REFERENCE ALSO TO TRANSYLVANIA. Translated by Rev. J. H. CRAIG, D. D., Hamburg. With an introduction by J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D., President of Theological Society, Geneva.

Extract from the introduction, by J. H. Merle D'Aubigne.

"I wish to recommend the narrative to the notice of all the friends of Protestant faith. No complete history of the Church of God in Hungary has as yet been published." "The work that we now offer to the public ought, therefore, to be considered worthy of attention, were it only for its novelty, but more particularly on account of the talent that has been bestowed on its composition. The author is a man possessed of enlightened piety, sound judgment, integrity, faithfulness, and christian wisdom—qualities well calculated to inspire perfect confidence. He has obtained his materials from the most authentic sources. Government edicts, convent protocols, visitation reports, and official correspondence here also been consulted with scrupulous attention, as is proved by the numerous quotations he cites. He has thne sought to place the authenticity of his book on an indisputable basis, and at the same time to render it impervious to the shafts of hostile criticism." "It remains for the Lord to prove how much he has succeeded."

One large 12mo. vol. Price $1.25. Orders from the trade solicited. J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS COMPLETE.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have for sale at a very low price, the only remaining copies of the following work: THE SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850, embracing a statistical view of each of the States and Territories, arranged by Counties, Towns, &c. One large vol., 4—to., over 1,000 pages. Price $8, in cloth.

"Should be read by the million."

D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH ON TUESDAY:

THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. By J. W. JOHNSTONES, F. R. S., F. G. S., &c.

Number 2 containing—"The Bread We Eat"—"The Beef We Cook"—"The Beverages We Infuse"—with Wood Cut Illustrations. Price 25 cents.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

No. 1, containing—"The Air We Breathe"—"The Water We Drink"—"The Soil We Cultivate"—"The Plants We Rear."

"To all who wish to acquire knowledge divested of abstruseness, we heartily commend this work."—*Tribune.*

JUST READY—THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. By ELLEN LOUISE CHANDLER. Illustrated with nine engravings from original designs. Comprised in one large duodecimo volume. Retail price, $1 25.

ALSO READY, NO 11.

MARTIN MERRIVALE, HIS (X) MARK. CONTENTS—In the Great City; How Alice was Entertained; Mr. Toplink and Friends. Embellished with four original Illustrations. For sale by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

THE STAR CHAMBER—AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE. By WM HARRISON AINSWORTH. This anperb Historical Romance, which has been running through the columns of the New-York *Journal*, where it has attracted the greatest attention, is now published complete in one octavo volume, of about 200 pages, illustrated with 16 full page engravings, printed on tinted paper, and the whole is sold at the low price of 50 cents.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 134 Nassau-st., New-York.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—A small space in the front of each number is set apart for advertisements. A work which has from 20,000 to 30,000 readers, of the best kind, is a very desirable vehicle for publishers, patentees, &c., &c. Advertisements are received at this office up to Tuesday of each week. No 523 will be for sale on MONDAY NEXT; containing articles upon Locke, De Quincey, Wesrfert Common, &c., &c. LITTELL, SON & CO.,
No. 343 Broadway.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, 13 years with S. S & W. Wood,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

POETICAL AND OTHER READINGS.—Mrs. T. J. JOHNSON will, by request, give two more of her READING ENTERTAINMENTS, at Stuyvesant Institute, opposite to Bond-st. The first on TUESDAY EVENING, May 23; and again on TUESDAY EVENING, May 30. Tickets may be had at the door at 50 cents each. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH—THE ESSAYS AND MISCELLANIES of PROF. WILSON, including the RECREATIONS. Just published, and for sale by
J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

3,000 COPIES SUBSCRIBED FOR AND SOLD IN ONE MONTH.—For sale THIS DAY by GEO. A. HICKS, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DELISSER'S INTEREST AND AVERAGE TABLES. A new method, combining accuracy, rapidity and simplicity by which interest on any amount for any period from one day to one year can be found at a glance, and for averaging accounts in a shorter time and with fewer figures than by any other method. To accountants and merchants this work will be invaluable.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MERCHANTS, &c.

We, the undersigned, have examined the specimens of "Delisser's Interest and Average Tables," and are of opinion that from the simplicity of their arrangement, showing at a glance the Interest and Equation of an account, they far surpass all other works of the kind ever before offered to the public. For the saving of a vast amount of labor, and from the simplicity, accuracy and rapidity with which calculations may be worked out, it is most invaluable. We therefore cordially recommend it to all merchants and accountants, as a work indispensable to the counting-room.

Howland & Aspinwall.	Bosbea & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.	Hector Morrison, Cashier of
Alex. T. Stewart & Co.	Bank of Brooklyn.
Adams Ex. Co.	J. H. Bower & Co.
D. Appleton & Co.	George W. Powers & Co.
Charles H. Marshall & Co.	Joseph L. Lord, Mutual Ben-
Edward K. Collins.	efit Life Insurance Com-
A. F. Halsey, Cashier Bank	pany—and others.
of New-York.	

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1854.

Letter from Geo. R. Perkins, LL.D., late Principal and Professor of Mathematics in the New-York State Normal School, and author of *Perkins' Mathematical Series.*

R. L. DELISSER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have attentively examined specimen pages of your Delisser's Interest and Average Tables." The arrangement of these Tables is new, and for simplicity and neatness they reflect much credit upon their author. What most highly recommends these Tables is their ease in averaging accounts. For all practical purposes an account may be averaged by these Tables in far less time than by any other method with which I am acquainted. This will undoubtedly prove a popular work with accountants.

UTICA, May 4, 1854. GEO. R. PERKINS.

MELBOURNE AND THE CHINCHA ISLANDS—WITH SKETCHES OF LIMA AND A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.—1 vol., 12mo. $1.

"One of the most delightful books of the day."

[*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

"A volume of rare interest, abounding in facts illustrative of Australian society, and written in a vivacious and attractive style."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

"The graphic sketches which this writer gives us in this book will be read with more than ordinary interest."

[*Boston Journal.*

"It shows no common power of observation, a perennial vein of humor, and great power of forcible and picturesque expression. * * Full of animated descriptions, it is not only perfectly readable for the moment, but leaves a multitude of agreeable pictures in the memory."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The most entertaining book of travels we have read in a long time. It is happily relieved by frequent incidents and graphic descriptions, many of which possess intense interest."—*Philadelphia News.*

"It contains much useful information, conveyed in a style of quiet humor which evidently provokes and sustains interest. It cannot fail to receive a large sale."

[*Congregationalist.*

"We commend this book to the public as a work of mark."—*N. Y. Churchman.*

"Glowing descriptions of Melbourne and the Chincha Islands."—*Cotskill paper.*

"The account of Melbourne is the most complete of any we have ever seen."—*Boston Atlas.*

"A book full of interest and information. His graphic sketches will be read with more than ordinary interest."

[*Boston Journal.*

"To all classes of readers this will prove interesting. To the lovers of literature it will afford pleasure, because it is cleverly written. To the merchant and farmer it will furnish information of importance, both as regards the commerce in Australia and the traffic in guano."

[*Buffalo Republican.*

Second thousand just published by C. SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st.

DANIEL, A MODEL FOR YOUNG MEN—A series of Lectures by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. 8vo. $1 50.

From the Introduction by Dr. Sprague.

"The Lectures that compose this volume have manifold claims on the patronage of the Christian public. In the first place they are invested with great interest in consideration of the class to whom they are addressed in the next place, the portion of Scripture which forms the subject of these Lectures is, on many accounts, one of remarkable interest. In its historical details nothing can exceed it—its records events which stand out in the world's history, and form some of the most impressive illustrations of divine character. There will be little difference of opinion, it is presumed, on the question whether the author has done justice to his noble theme. No intelligent and candid reader will doubt that he has brought out the mind of the spirit with great clearness and force. He has discussed a great variety of questions, historical, theological and practical, that naturally suggest themselves; and has shown himself at every point thoroughly at home. * * * Dr. Scott has left upon every page of this work the impress of a vigorous, discriminating, independent mind. Without any affectation of originality, he has his own way of saying things, and often striking and effective ways of saying them. Without apparently thinking of the graces of composition, his style is always perspicuous and manly, and sometimes radiant with beautiful imagery. You find you are in contact with a mind of bold and lofty impulses, and with a heart that is in unison with every measure for the promotion of Lamen virtue and happiness."

Published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

IN PRESS:

FLORENCE FIDG

Receipts from the Port of New-York, Exports of Specie, &c., for the week ending May 13, and comprised since the commencement of the year:

Receipts.	Dry Goods.	Gen'l Merch'dize.	Total.
For the week	$1,499	$27,207	$28,706
Previously	317	1,004	1,321
Total since Jan. 1	317	1,004	1,321
Same time in 1853	5	59	64
Entered at the Port of New-York for the week	$1,499	$27,207	$28,706
Withdrawn from Warehouse for the week	8,252	70,145	78,397
Total thus far this week	9,751	97,352	107,103
Previously	1,996	12,000	13,996
Total since Jan. 1	11,747	109,352	121,099
Same time in 1853	345	2,063	2,408
Entered at the Port of New-York for the week	$1,499	$27,207	$28,706
Withdrawn from Warehouse for the week	8,252	70,145	78,397
Total thus far this week	9,751	97,352	107,103
Previously	1,996	12,000	13,996
Total since Jan. 1	11,747	109,352	121,099
Same time in 1853	345	2,063	2,408

Exports from the Port of New-York, Exports of Specie, &c., for the week ending May 13, and comprised since the commencement of the year:

Exports.	Dry Goods.	Gen'l Merch'dize.	Total.
For the week	$1,499	$27,207	$28,706
Previously	317	1,004	1,321
Total since Jan. 1	317	1,004	1,321
Same time in 1853	5	59	64
Entered at the Port of New-York for the week	$1,499	$27,207	$28,706
Withdrawn from Warehouse for the week	8,252	70,145	78,397
Total thus far this week	9,751	97,352	107,103
Previously	1,996	12,000	13,996
Total since Jan. 1	11,747	109,352	121,099
Same time in 1853	345	2,063	2,408

Specie.	Bbls.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	1,400	$27,000	4,000	$94,613
London	317	4,000	825	1,000
Glasgow	—	—	5	64
Brazil & South America	6 bxs	$6,477	8,252	72,145
British Ports in Europe	325	3,000	193	1,396
British West Indies	849	2,182	345	2,760
Dutch West Indies	—	—	65	571
Puerto Rico	—	—	681	4,160
Venezuela	—	—	1,905	19,103
French Guiana	—	—	775	7,235
Hayti	—	—	—	—
Dutch West Indies	546	3,699	—	—
Africa	—	—	20	185
Total for the week	9,900	$43,244	16,975	$186,360
Total the week in May	39,300	162,846	9,253	73,719
Total week in May	21,925	117,038	24,902	188,208
Total in April	131,811	666,901	67,243	506,594
Total in March	148,471	823,890	78,329	647,926
Total in Feb.	143,200	849,563	129,365	1,124,856
Total in Jan.	96,680	570,246	187,493	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	572,989	$3,178,791	513,280	$4,082,591

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	81,234	$92,849	8,314	$14,350
Glasgow	—	—	518	1,038
Argentine Republic	—	—	537	938
Total for the week	81,234	$92,849	9,369	$16,324
Total last week in May	22,901	23,046	—	—
Total, 2d week in May	10,690	12,550	19 814	37,184
Total in April	230,736	270,629	69,795	132,625
Total in March	183,565	229,516	236,431	447,598
Total in February	185,248	237,368	280,489	573,641
Total in January	224,461	286,382	517,483	899,123
Since Jan. 1	838,825	$1,158,340	1,135,381	$2,106,693

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	6,114	$293,659	5,969	$253,781
Glasgow	—	—	614	29,503
Gottenburg	—	—	379	15,613
Hamburg	674	49,361	601	26,063
Bremen	—	—	590	23,093
Havre	2,730	140,186	1,212	53,773
Amsterdam	326	18,297	—	—
Total for the week	10,044	$501,503	9,364	$401,715
Total 3d week in May	6,870	329,113	9,896	406,307
Total last week in May	4,502	253,583	2,187	130,902
Total in April	29,152	1,723,491	27,511	1,322,697
Total in March	26,174	1,218,509	28,066	1,342,901
Total in February	16,939	856,022	30,928	1,420,584
Total in January	10,289	518,563	20,471	1,061,392
Since 1st January	100,370	5,399,782	128,523	$6,095,631

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	16,150	$10,725	70,088	$59,417
British N. America	500	300	968	909
British W. Indies	264	171	1,244	944
French W. Indies	100	85	—	—
Cuba	400	304	—	—
Total for the week	17,422	$11,385	72,300	$61,270
Previously	467,874	315,219	1,989,673	1,319,410
Since Jan. 1	485,296	$326,803	2,061,973	$1,380,680

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British N. America	220	$ 970	2,520	$9,100
British West Indies	25	78	30	100
French West Indies	25	80	—	—
Dutch West Indies	35	107	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	125	500
Porto Rico	90	335	90	370
Total for the week	395	$1,370	2,765	$10,070
Total Previously	20,368	80,305	28,743	112,039
Since Jan. 1	20,763	$81,675	31,508	$122,109

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	—	1,281	$31,000
Glasgow	—	—	90	2 160
Marseilles	50	300	—	—
Havre	50	400	—	—
British N. America	—	—	35	529
British Honduras	2	23	30	341
British West Indies	14	134	21	200
French West Indies	11	91	—	—
Dutch West Indies	85	754	—	—
Hayti	—	—	56	452
Total for the week	212	$1,702	1,513	$34,687
Previously	22,081	382,106	28,346	517,599
Since January 1	22,293	$383,808	29,859	$552,286

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	—	1 260	$19,930
British N. America	495	6,588	832	11,356
British Honduras	62	887	41	648
British West Indies	92	1 812	48	731
Dutch West Indies	—	—	317	5,547
Dutch West Indies	30	330	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	20	312
Porto Rico	20	312	20	290
Hayti	—	—	569	7,533
Total for the week	699	$9,929	3,159	$48,467
Previously	30,110	568,163	31,609	436,560
Since January 1	30,809	$518,092	34,768	$483,027

RECAPITULATION.

	Am't.	Value.	Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	9,900	$43 244	10,975	$146,980
Wheat, bushels	81,234	92,849	9,369	16,324
Cotton, bales	10,044	501,503	9,364	401,715
Corn, bushels	17,422	11,385	72 300	61,270
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	395	1,370	2,765	10,070
Beef, bbls and tcs	212	1,702	1,513	34,687
Pork, bbls and tcs	699	9,929	3,159	48,467
Total Produce for the week	$667,182			$717,743
Total Miscellaneous				840,877
Total exports for the week				$1,558,620
Total previously				24 813,202
Total exports since Jan. 1				$26,371,822

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 20.

$9,000 Virginia 6s	106	200 Potomac Cop. Co.	b30 3½
1,000 Erie Income Bonds	95	500 do	b60 3¾
1,000 Erie Con. B. 7'1	b60 82	400 do	s3 3
6,000 do	81	200 Caled'n Min'g Co.	b30 4½
1,000 Erie Con. Bds '62	84	100 Flo. & K. Joint Stk	s3 1½
5,000 Erie Bds. of '83	s3 87½	20 N. Y. Central Rd.	s3 104
1,000 Mich. So. Bds. '55	101	97 do	s3 104½
1,000 Ill. Cen R.B. Bds.	77½	100 do	104½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 2d mort.	b60 84	100 L. Island Railroad	b30 29
1,000 Hudson Conv. Bds.	84½	100 do	b60 28½
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	88½	100 do	b60 21
50 Metropolitan Bank	105½	400 Erie Railroad	s3 82
24 Butch. & Drovers Bk.	119½	300 do	s60 68½
10 Washington Ins. Co.	103	350 do	s30 68
18 Canton Co.	25	100 do	b60 68
50 do	24½	250 do	b30 68½
50 do	s60 24½	230 do	c 68
100 do	c 24½	20 do	c 68½
100 do	b60 24	100 do	b30 69
200 Nic. Transit Co.	b30 2½	25 do	c 69
300 do	s30 2½	200 do	s3 69½
400 do	s60 2½	100 do	c 69½
100 do	b60 2½	100 do	b15 69½
500 N. Carolina Cop.	s30 2½	100 do	b60 69½
225 Penna. Coal Co.	s3 104½	50 do	b60 69½
250 do	s3 104½	560 Harlem Railroad	s3 30
350 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 31	100 do	b60 30
300 do	b3 31	100 do	b45 30½
100 do	31½	100 do	b30 30½
200 do	b30 31½	100 do	b10 30½
75 do	31½	1050 Reading Railroad	76½
200 do	b60 31½	100 do	s60 76½
500 do	s15 31½	100 do	c 76½
100 do	s30 31½	100 do	b60 77
100 do	c 31½	750 do	b60 77½
100 do	b60 31½	450 do	s3 76½
100 do	c 31½	100 do	b45 77
100 do	s30 31½	500 do	b30 77
400 do	s3 31½	125 Hud. River Railroad	64½
400 do	b60 31½	70 Mich. Cent. R. R.	b3 104½
300 do	s60 31	150 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3 93
300 do	b30 31	20 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	77½
1750 Park. Vein Coal Co	s3 44	30 Mich. Southern R. R.	119
250 do	s60 44		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 N. Y Cen. R.R. B.	83½	100 Cumberl'd CoalCo	s30 31½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.P.	83½	50 do	b3 31½
3,500 Ill. Cen R.R. Bs.	77	100 do	b60 32
2,000 N. Ind '63 (new is.)	82	200 do	s30 31½
5 Phenix Bank	107	500 do	s10 31½
500 Fler. & Key. Jt. Stk	50	100 do	31½
200 P'r Vein Coal Co	44	300 do	b30 31½
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	b60 26	100 do	c30 31½
100 do	s30 25½	200 do	b10 31½
200 do	s30 25½	100 do	s3 31½
100 Erie Railroad	s3 69	150 McCulloch Gold	b30 5½
100 do	b40 69½	100 Canton Company	b60 24
100 do	b30 69½	50 Harlem Railroad	30½
50 do	b10 69½	500 Reading Railroad	b30 77½
6 do	69½	150 do	s3 77
200 do	b30 69½	100 do	b50 77½
200 do	s3 69	25 Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	93
300 do	s20 69	28 N. Ind. Construction	103

CINCINNATI STOCK SALES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 17.

80 N. Alb. & Salem R. R.	40	75 Central Ind. R. R.	80
35 Cin. Wil. & Zan. R. R.	74½	20 Cov. & Lex. R R new	56
46 Little Miami Railroad	109½	200 Eaton & Ham. R. R.	50
10 Cov. & Lex. R. R.	56	15 Nor. Bk. of Kent'y	111½
75 Eaton & Hamil. R. R.	50	50 Ohio Central Railroad	81½
20 Cin. Ham. & Day. R. R.	98½	30 Little Miami R. R.	107½
100 Little Miami Railroad	109½	20 Cin. Ham. & Day. R. R	98
15 Cin. Ham & Day R. R.	99½	40 Cov. & Lex. R. R.	56
30 Farm. Bank of Kent'y	106	20 Little Miami Railroad	109

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

SATURDAY, May 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and wanted. The large operations have been of a limited nature, at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The inspection Warehouse contained, this forenoon, 215 bbls. Pearls and 417 bbls. Pots—in all 632 bbls.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,800 lbs. American Yellow were purchased at 29c.@29½c., cash, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is more inquired for, especially grades above Middling, which are comparatively rare and firm, while Middling and kinds under this are abundant, and ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb lower than on Monday last, when the annexed list of prices was adopted by the Board of Brokers. The day's sales consist of 1,991 bales, including 1,053 to shippers, 582 to spinners, and 356 to speculators.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling, ₱ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¾	10¾	11	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11¼	11¼	11¾	12¼

FISH—Dry Cod is in fair supply and demand, at previous figures. There were 1,200 qtls. bought to-day at $3 56½@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are not very freely offered, but they appear in rather slack request, at $16 37½ @$16 50 for No. 1, and $10@$10 25 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring sell slowly, at $3 12½@$3 37½ ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are moderately dealt in, at 5½c.@55c. for sealed, and 35c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand for the Eastern and local trade, at pretty full prices. Though the receipts are fair, they comprise a large proportion of common qualities, for which but little inquiry exists, as shippers are not able to enter the market, at current rates. Hence, the bulk of the stock is unsalable, except at reduced figures, while medium and fine descriptions command a ready sale at unaltered quotations. The day's movements embrace 7,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Super, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @ 7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 7 75
State, common brands	8 12½@ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Western Mixed do	8 37½@ 8 56½
Michigan and Indianastraight do	8 02½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 — @10 —
Extra Genesee	10 — @11 37½

Canadian extracts more attention and is doing better some 1,600 bbls. Superfine, in bond, were taken, at $7 75 for common, and $8 for good, ₱ bbl. Southern is without essential change. About 2,000 bbls. found buyers at $8 50@$8 87½ for mixed to good; $8 87½@$9 for favorite; and $9@$10 25 for fancy, ₱ bbl. There have been sold about 200 bbls. good fine Rye Flour, at $6 — and 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's business includes 250 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 75; 600 bunches Bananas, at $1 25@$2; 15,000 West India Fine Apples, at $8@$10; 25 bbls. Currants, at 20c.@21c.; and 25 cases Sardines at 22½c.@ 25c.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, especially common kinds, which are dull and heavy. Good and prime lots are not freely offered, while being needed by millers. Prices are generally unaltered. The day's transactions reach 1,600 bushels of handsome Genesee White at $2 37½; 2,500 Southern do. at $2 15; 10,000 Pennsylvania do. on private terms; and 1,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at $1 90. Rye is in steady request, at $1 20 for 1,000 bushels at 61c. ₱ 56 lbs. Corn is in fair demand, at 70c. for 1,000 bushels at 53c.@53½c. for damaged and heated; 69c.@69½c. for round yellow; 69c.@70c. for mixed Western; 73c.@76c. for white Southern; and 77c.@81½c. for yellow do., the latter—an extreme rate—having been procured for only one lot of 2,500 bushels handsome, wanted for immediate shipment.

GROCERIES—This branch of trade lacks animation and firmness. Local jobbers buy only as they are in want of supplies, while country dealers take only very small amounts each time tha: they come to market—an occurrence, however, more frequent now then in former years, owing to the increased facilities for transportation, which enable interior merchants to secure the advantages so often arising here ont of heavy stocks and low prices. The day's movements consist of 150 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.@14¾c.; 225 bags Rio do. at 11c.@ 11¼c.; 100 Jamaica do. at 11c.; 400 St. Domingo do. at 9½c.@9¾c.; 2,000 do., (yesterday, for export,) at about 9 1-16c. ₱ lb.; 7 hhds. and tcs. Cuba Honey, for homo nao, at 50c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 27c.@28c.; 50 Cuba Muscovado do. at 22c.@23c.; 100 hhls. New-Orleans do. at 24c. ₱ gallon. 210 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 4¼c.@5¼c.; 300 Cuba do. at 4½c.@4¾c.; 200 New-Orleans do. at 4c.@4½c.; and 9,000 bags Manilla do. at 4½c. @4¾c.; 200 New-Orleans do., at 4c.@4½c.; and 9,000 bags Manilla do., in bond for export, supposed at 3½c.@ 3¾c. ₱ lb. Teas are quiet, but steady. Sales were reported to-day, of 30 half-chests of fine Hyson, at 41c.@ 45c.; 112 do. common Hyson Skin, at 20c.@22c.; and 200 do. common to superior Oolongs, in lots, at 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

HAY—River is less abundant and in good demand at 60c. for shipment and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The supplies of American Hemp have been more liberal, but we have no change to make in our quotations, although the transactions have been very small, and the market, generally, dull. Some small lots, undressed, commanded $240, and about 200 bales of dressed were sold at $268@$290 according to quality. A cargo of Manille which was received was sent into store in the absence of purchasers, at 16c., at which price it was offered. Sprine Hemp has declined, the last sales being at 5½c. Jute is without change, although weaker.

HOPS—Last year's crop are in fair request at 28c.@ 33c ₱ 100 lbs.

LATHS—Eastern are rere end worth, in small quentities, $2 ₱ thonsend.

LIME—Rockland is in poor supply and steady demand at $1 for common, and $1 35 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is selling slowly at 29½c. for new sheathing, 27c.@27½c. for old do., and 26c. for yellow do. ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron is pretty active and steady at $40, usual credit, ₱ ton. Other kinds of Iron are unchanged. Lead is plentier and less inquired for at $6 31½@$6 37½ for Spanish, $6 37½@$6 50 for English, and $6 50@$6 62½ for German, ₱ 100 lbs., the asking figures. Galena is nominal at $7 ₱ 100 lbs. Steel has not varied. Tin is not very active, but is held with more firmness at 30c. for entries, 31c. for Banca, ₱ lb., and $10 25@$19 37½ for ½ X Plates, ₱ box. High prices, it was supposed, had checked consumption, but it is now found that the stocks are very small. In Amsterdam, the stock on the 15th of April amounted to 25,000 slabs, against 42,000 in 1853, and 48,000 in 1852. In London, the stock of Banca was 12,000 slabs, against 36,000 in 1853. In this market there are 8,500 slabs Banca and Straits, mostly held by one house. There have been some shipments made from Holland, but no invoices are offered for sale, es one pricee are below the English and Dutch markets. It appears that 90,000 slabs have been exported from Holland since the last auction, during eight months, and only 25,000 are to meet the demand for the next four months. The Dutch Trading Company had received, up to the 1st of April, 77,500 slabs, against 65,850 in 1853, and 99,320 in 1852, and it does not appear likely that the Company's sale in August will exceed the last, which consisted of about 120,000 slabs. The import into this port from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1853, was 22,986 slabs, against 11,890 same time 1854.

NAVAL STORES—Among the day's transactions, we notice 150 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $3 56½ ₱ 280 lbs.; 50 bbls. Spirits do. at 50c. ₱ gallon, cash, a reduction; and 900 bbls. (of 310 lbs. each) common Wilmington Resin at $1 70, delivered.

OILS—Nofurther change of interest is noticeable in Whale or Sperm. There were sold 15,000 lbs. Palm at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 120 baskets Olive at $3 87½ each; and 10,000 gallons Linseed at 92c.@94c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, though not dearer. The day's operations embrace 800 bbls. here, at $14 for mess, and $12 50 for prime; with 3,600 bbls. mess, deliverable in July and August, at $14 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats moved to the extent of 235 pkgs., at former rates; and Lard to that of 700 bbls. common to prime, at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. We have no alteration to notice in Beef, the sales of which sdd np 280 bbls. at $7@$7 50 for Country prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$12 for Country mess; $14@$14 50 for City and repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese remain as last noticed.

RICE—During the past week there has been less doing in this article at previous quotations. The receipts have not been large, and some receivers have placed their lots in store, declining to offer them while prices rule as low as they do now. The week's sales reach 850 casks common to prime at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Only 8,000 lbs. prime were purchased, at 12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has not varied. The day's transactions consist of 60 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c.@8½c.; 30 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, at 6c.; 22 do. Florida at 17½c.@22½c.; and 127 bales Cube at 20c.@23c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 1,000 barrels were effected at 26c. for Jersey, 26c @26½c., chiefly the latter rate for Ohio, and 26½c.@27c. for Prison, ₱ gallon, indicating a firmer market.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, but otherwise unchanged. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at ⅛d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; some Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; Corn, in bulk, at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel; Bacon at 25s. ₱ ton; and 1,000 barrels Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ barrel. For London, there were taken a few lots Naval Stores at 3s. ₱ barrel; Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton, and Oil Cake, 2s. 9d. A contract has been made for the shipment of 3,000 barrels ₱ month, for nine months, at the same rate. For Havre, there were engaged 10,000 lbs. bone at 1c. ₱ lb., some Cotton at 3-8c. ₱ lb., and Rice on private terms. To Rotterdam, there were lately shipped 10,000 gallons Honey at 4c., and 600 barrels Resin at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. To Antwerp, 160 barrels Ashes, 37s. 6d., and 50 Lard, 4c. To Bremen, 200 bales Cotton, and 5,000 lbs. Wbalebone, 1c. and 50 tierces Rice, 25s. To Hemburg, 200 Measurement Goods, 27c. 6d.; 1,000 barrels Resin, 3s. 0d., and 100 tons Mahogany, 27s. 6d. The latest charters were: four ships from Bic to London, Deals, £7 6s £7 2s. 6d.; a ship from Quebec to London, £8; two ships, now at Boston, to load Coal at Philadelphia for San Juan del Sud, $15; a bark from Demerara to London, Sugar, &c., £5; a bark from Pensacola to Rio Janiero, Lumber ont, and back to the United States with Coffee, $1 85 ₱ bag; a brig from Charleston, same voyage, $1 60; a brig from Porto Rico, Sugar, 50c.; a brig from St. Mary's, Geo., to Boston, Sawed Staff, $15; a schooner from Jacksonville to Essex, Conn., Lumber and Timber, $16, and a brig from South America to London, on private terms. For San Francisco, the engagements were light, including Measurement Goods, at 50c. ₱ foot. The number of vessels advertised hence to the latter port this morning, was 12, including the clipper-ships *Young America*, for immediate dispatch, and *Golden State* for Monday, the 22d inst. These two had nearly complete cargoes on board.

REMOVALS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, ont buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No 45 Dey-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

TRUSSES—REMOVAL.—THE HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE has been removed to the private dwelling No. 56 White-st., six doors west of Broadway. The parlors are neatly fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and are placed under the charge of competent male and female attendants. Butler's Patent Truss and Supporter Pads applied for the cure of Hernia and Prolapsus Uteri. Butler's Improved Spinal Umbilical, Abdominal and Shoulder Braces, made to suit case. Suspensories, Lace Stockings, &c., on hand and made to order.

HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 56 White-st.
FREDERICK BUTLER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL—MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.—W. GALE & SON have just removed their store and factory to their new building, (adjoining their old store,) No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway. W. GALE & SON keep constantly on hand every article in the silver ware line, suitable for family use or presents, all of their own manufacture. We have been manufacturing in this City for more than thirty years past, and hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st., to their new Manufactory, Nos. 242, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

REMOVAL.—DR. J. R. CHILTON respectfully informs the public that he has removed from Chambers-st. to No. 93 Prince-st., corner of Mercer, where he has fitted up an extensive laboratory and chemical warerooms. Having increased facilities for performing analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, commercial articles, &c., &c., he hopes to receive the patronage of the public, which he has so long enjoyed. A full assortment of chemical apparatus and chemical preparations constantly for sale.

REMOVAL.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S First Premium World's Fair Piano-Fortes.—The unprecedented demand for our instruments has compelled us to again enlarge our business, and in consequence we shall remove from No. 22 Canal-st to No. 421 Broome-st., (between Broadway and Elm-st) on the 25th of May next, where we shall open the most extensive warerooom in the City.

REMOVAL.—N. R. COBB & CO. have removed from No. 29 Wall-st. to No. 27 William-st., between Exchange-place and Beaver, where they will continue the business of STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS AND NEGOTIATORS OF LOANS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

REMOVAL.—The REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 74 Wall-st.
BOBT. S. HONE, President.
D F. CURRY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—BURT, BROTHERS & CO. have removed to No. 83 Chambers-st., rear of the City Hall.
BURT, BROTHERS & CO.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED.—EUGENE ELY has removed to No. 75 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts., where he offers all kinds of Paper in any quantity desired, at manufacturers' lowest prices.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1854.—The subscriber has taken the office No. 56 Beaver-st., corner of William, formerly occupied by the Corn Exchange Bank. He will give exclusive attention to the Stock Commission business.
E. S. MUNROE.

GEORGE W. FARNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 Bond-st., having removed from No. 537 Broadway, invites a call from his patrons and friends at his new location.—NEW-YORK, April 24, 1854.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Now two-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated at 123 East 20th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, JOHN HOWARD, No. 1 Pine-st.

SIXTY ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—In the Town of Rye, Westchester County, distant two miles from the depôt stations at Rye and Port Chester, and 27 miles from the City of New-York. It is in good cultivation, beautifully located for a country residence, and commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound. The neighborhood has always been a remarkably healthy one, and possesses advantages worthy of consideration to those seeking a place in the vicinity of the City. Apply to Judge BROWN, at Rye, or to S. K. SATTERLEE, No. 5 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE VERY LOW—Or exchange for approved bonds and mortgages, or vacant lots a new first class three story brown stone basement and subcella House, finished in the best manner—admirably located in Williamsburg, within five minutes' walk of all the ferries. Amount required, $3,500. Apply to
T. J. FONDA, No. 27 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hoboken; about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both price and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One of the finest country seats in New-Jersey, 35 miles from New-York, seven minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Central Railroad, containing twelve and a half acres of land. For particulars, inquire of WM. VAN DEVENTER, No. 38 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A three story and basement house, brown stone front, in 37th-st., north side, between 8th and 9th-avs.; fitted up with all the modern improvements, and finished in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of IRA CHRISTIAN, or next door of J. V. ONDERDONK.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—For $400, $100 cash, a fine two story frame house, 23 by 26 feet, nearly new, with back kitchen; cost $900. House on 53d-st., near 8th-av. Apply on the premises, or to J. T. JOHNSON, No 34 Burling-slip.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 10 acres of the finest land in the State of New-Jersey, situate distant nine miles from New-York and two miles from Newark, on the road from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the City by care eod stage. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horse, cow, pigs, chickens, carriage, wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold, if desired, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4 500. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—At Plainfield, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York. Two pleasant and desirable residences, one embracing about 2 acres, and one about 1½ acres, and both in complete order. The dwellings are—one 30 by 36, two-story attic and basement, carriage house and other outbuildings, grounds in order, fruits and shrubbery in abundance; and one about 30 by 35, also with outbuildings, &c., in order. Price of the former, $8,000; price of the latter, $4,200. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 miantes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large double Cottage in good order, with stable, garden, and ice-house, full of ice. It is pleasantly situated, having a view of the river, and well shaded with forrest and fruit trees. It is within five or six minutes' walk to the Rahway Railroad Depôt, where trains leave nine or ten times a day for New-York, and will be sold or rented low. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. BODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BEA

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF A VALUABLE FARM in the town of Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., a quarter of a mile from the depot, at auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, May 22, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., a valuable farm of five acres, situated in the towns of Harrison and Rye, Westchester county, 2 miles from the depot at Rye Station and seven miles from the city of New-York, in the highest state of cultivation, 18 acres in rye, wheat, and buckwheat, 40 woodland, and the balance in orchards and pasturage. On the premises is a two-story frame house, built and finished in first-class style, with a piazza extending nearly around the whole house. There are, besides, on the premises, a farm-house for an overseer, ice-house, carriage-house, granary, two large barns, with cellar, extensive stables for stock, and a cow-yard, (with water brought in by pipes,) henery, &c.

The farm is newly walled and fenced, and the garden is well stocked with two or three hundred of the choicest peach, apple, pear, plum, cherry, and other trees, besides grape, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry and currant vines. Through the entire farm runs a never failing spring of water, sometimes swollen to a river, affording a grand opportunity for bathing, fishing, &c. The house is well furnished, with first-class furniture. There are besides, with the farm, a handsome span of carriage horses, two yoke of cattle and other stock, carriages, carts, harness, and agricultural implements too numerous to mention. No expense has been spared to make this lovely spot a gentleman's model country seat. The stock, vehicles and agricultural implements will be sold by appraisement.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad leaves Canal-st., and stops at Rye Station, ten times a day and the commutation is about $50 per annum. Transient passengers 45 cents. For further particulars of the above farm, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURNITURE.—RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, would invite the special attention of housekeepers, hotel-keepers and others to his sale of elegant household furniture and house-furnishing articles, THIS DAY, May, 22, at 10 o'clock precisely, at No. 72 8th-av., near 13th-st., being the entire furniture of the above house, to be peremptorily sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, for cash, and a deposit will be required of every purchaser. The parlors are elegantly furnished with rich English carpets, superb rosewood piece-forte, stool and cover, rosewood parlor suits, rosewood etageres, French tête-a-têtes, rosewood tables, with Egyptian and statuary tops, large French plate mirrors, rich curtains and shades, Alhambra, Grecian and grenade clocks, and exception chairs, elegant and costly mantel ornaments, with a collection of choice and beautiful oil paintings, in rich frames. Great variety of chamber and bedroom furniture, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, English blankets, mahogany, walnut and French cottage chairs, rockers, bookcases, wardrobes, gilt and oval mirrors, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, with marble-top washstands to match; decorated china toilet sets, &c., with a large quantity of other furniture; extension and other dining tables, sofas, bedsteads, looking, oil cloth, stair carpets, hassocks, rich silver ware, spoons, forks, castors, salvers, urns, ivory cutlery, elegant china dinner set, 150 pieces; 3 rich tea sets, cut glassware, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement; 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS & A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, all of which was made to order within six months, in fine condition, contained in the establishment known as Sanderson's Family Hotel, Gramercy-park, having cost upwards of $70 000, to be sold under foreclosure of several chattel mortgages, without reserve.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. and A. C. TUTTLE, will sell by auction on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock each day, at the above hotel, east side of Gramercy-park, 20th to 21st-sts., the immense assortment of elegant furniture in the eleven parlors, public buildings, comprising rosewood and oak carved parlor and dining-room furniture, having cost nearly $20,000; velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets and oil cloths, over $10,000; silk brocatelle and worsted delaine and lace curtains, costing $150 per window.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—Very large oval, pier and mantel glasses, costing over $10,000

BEDROOM FURNITURE.—About 150 suits enameled cottage furniture, mostly with marble tops, every variety of shade and color—wardrobes to match—the whole costing over $12,000. Also, an extensive assortment of cabinet bedsteads, feather beds, napkins, bedding &c., &c.

ALSO—Gas fixtures throughout the houses—chandeliers, brackets, &c.

The above sale offers a rich opportunity for purchasers to supply themselves with superior furniture in large and small quantities, all selected with care. Sale positive. Catalogue on morning of each day's sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23 at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Fine-st.—Diamond Jewelry, Gold Watches, &c.—For account of whom it may concern, consisting in part of elegant single-stone and cluster diamond rings; do with opal and garnet centres, single stone and cluster diamond earrings, do. pendants and hoops, brilliant 13 stone diamond Maltese crosses, elegant diamond brooches, cluster and single stone diamond breast-pins, diamond studs, and head ornaments, together with an assortment of rings, earrings, brooches, &c., set with pearls, garnets, torquoises, &c., all set in the latest Parisian styles; watches, ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold hunting case watches, lepine and lever watches, with gold and enameled dials, ladies' fine gold watches, with diamond backs, chronometer watches, silver cups, small boxes, &c., gold and silver chains, pencil cases, tooth-picks, thimbles, &c. At 12 o'clock—Also, by order of consignees, to pay advances, 12 very fine large brilliant single-stone diamond pins, weighing from 2 to 3¼ carats each Also one extra large diamond pin, valued at $1,000 Sale peremptory, to pay advances.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLINVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT.—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground, S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Olinville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only one half hour's ride from 32d-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and several of the houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very greatly in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis by trains leaving City Hall at 7 30, 9.15, and 10 o'clock, A. M. If rainy on the 30th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, May 22, and TUESDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store, No. 185 Fulton-st., near William.—Extensive sale of elegant French plate, pier, oval and mantel mirrors, richly ornamented and gilt frames. Also, about 250 modern European and American oil paint age, many by first-class artists, being the entire stock of a well-known looking-glass manufacturer, and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors, of every desirable size, large and small, all of which are framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, and of the best materials and workmanship. This assortment will comprise plates from 120x40 to 40x20, in every variety of ornamental frames, some of which are of exquisitely carved work and double gilt. Also, a large assortment of gilt mouldings and frames, finished and unfinished. We beg to call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and to state that every article will be positively sold without reserve, as we close the business. The store is now to rent For particulars, apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

BROOKLYN LOTS—IXth Ward—POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 23, at 12 o'clock, at Montague Hall, Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 123 vacant lots on DeKalb, Lafayette, Gates and Lewis-aves., Brooklyn, about 5 minutes walk from the above lots are very desirable, being in the most rapidly improving part of Brooklyn, within two blocks of several city railroad routes, from the South, Fulton and Peck-slip Ferries. These roads will be in operation in July next. The DeKalb-av. line of railroad runs through these lots. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, without reserve, as all must be sold to close the concern. Maps and full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st. New-York. The title is perfect. Terms—a large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, Auctioneer

SALE OF RICH LACES, EMBROIDERIES SHAWLS, LINENS AND HOSIERY.—RUSSELL & WESTCOTT & TUCKER will sell THIS DAY (Monday), May 22, at 1½ o'clock, at No 43 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway, a large assortment of veils mantillas, scarfs, lace and muslin collars, sleeves, chemisetts, seconrate and in sets, bands, &c., being the stock of a Broadway importer declining trade. Also, will be sold at the same time on account of real French china ware, consisting in part of elegant decorated gold band and plain tea sets, cake baskets, vases, cups and saucers, colognes, &c. Also, an invoice of rich silver-plated wares, such as tea sets, cake baskets, castors, knives, forks spoons and sugar tongs, together with a lot of ivory handled knives and forks, making in all one of the most attractive sales for ladies which has taken place in the City this season.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE to close a concern, of 46 beautiful building lots, in the village of Melvina, adjoining the City of Williamsburg.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, as above, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the original plot of Melvina, which is situated on the New-town plank road, between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Manhattanville, Bushwick and two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries. An omnibus line runs between Melvina and the ferries every fifteen minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of payment reasonably favorable. For maps and particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway, or of T. J. PONDA, No. 47 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS—Collected by an Artist during a residence of fifteen years in Italy. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 16, at 11 o'clock, at the studio, No. 709½ Broadway, next door below Washington-place. This collection is composed chiefly of original oil paintings by Roman, Tuscan, Venetian, Lombard, and Flemish schools. Among them are some splendid works from the pencils of Andrea del Sarto, Pordenone, Claude, Holy Family attributed to Raphael, Pintoro da Cortone Orizonti, F. Mola, Salvator Rosa, Tintoretto, Carradi, Fidanza, Leonardo da Vinci, and others of great merit. They can be examined as above and till the day of sale, with catalogues. Sale positive, as the owner is about returning to Italy.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY—To be sold at auction on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 23, at 4 o'clock.—The undersigned will sell a large, select and exceedingly valuable library of law books, commencing at 4 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 23d inst. If embraces all the States' Reports and the Reports of the United States Courts, together with many valuable treatises, full particulars of which may be found in catalogues at the sales room, where the books are arranged for examination.

HANGS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 13 Park-row.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

GOSLING'S FRENCH AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT AT AUCTION—THIS DAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at "Gosling's Restaurant," No. 17 Nassau-st., his entire stock of best imported brandies, fine wines some 12 years old, Havana Cigars, together with the fixtures and furniture contained in the building, viz: marble-top coasters, French plate mirrors, large ranges and copper boilers, elegant street-lan terns, china and glassware, French and English clocks, tables, oil paintings, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c. Terms cash, and a deposit required from every purchaser.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS on 54th and 55th-sts., by order of Executors.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, May 23, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Charles C. King, deceased, three Lots on the west side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of the 1st-av.; and two Lots on the south side of 55th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av. Two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 2 Pine-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

Store No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.

ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.—On THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, as above, an assortment of two-seat Rockaways and Buggy Wagons, made by City-men, and all in good and perfect order, one Britschka English-built, one Jersey Wagon, Baker's Spring Cart, double and single harness, riding whips, halters, saddles, &c.

JOSEPH HUSSMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 23—At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the store, No. 7 Fulton-ferry, the entire stock of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—consisting of the stock of a retail Dry Goods store, consisting of shawls, embroideries, goutings, muslins, calicoes, ginghams, flannels, &c.; comprising a general assortment to be sold in lots to suit purchasers without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman, large and peremptory sale of first-class cabinet furniture; pianos, mirrors, china and plated ware; viz.: rosewood parlor suit, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, wardrobes, pier and oval mirrors, two carved rosewood pianos, oil paintings, French china vases, tea sets, silver plated ware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 236 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Boads, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the thn Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 9 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or of one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to thn Stockholders for acceptance, and such meeting each other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.

Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations hereto fore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Boads of nither Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole Consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Thn per Cent. Incomn Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Boeds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest thereon, to a half million of Mortgage Boads Thn receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. ELIAS BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—The Bondholders and creditors of the Buffalo and New York City Railroad Company are requested to pay to EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, No. 56 Wall-st., the one dollar per $1,000 on their respective interests, according to resolutions passed at thn meetieg held at the Astor House, on the 17th inst., in regard to the affairs of the said Company.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
DENNING DUER,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1854.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of London,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issne Drafts on thn above Benks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of the Company will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 15, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, May 22, 1854.—Thn first enunul election for sixteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking rooms, (Merchants' Exchenge,) on MONDAY, the 5th day of Junn next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. By ordnr of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GREENWICH BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1854. NOTICE.—The annuel nlection for Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. Poll to open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By ordnr of thn Board. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—Thn Lanneal election of Directors of this Bank and of Inspectors for thn next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking roome on MONDAY, the 5th dny of Jane next, between thn hoars of 1 and 3 o'clock, P M. By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN WHITE ZINC COMPANY is hernby called on the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at rooms Nos. 52 and 57 Trinity Building, Broadway. The books for transfer of stock will be closed on thn 20th to thn 1st prox. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN S. WORTH, Secretary, pro tem.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report..$3,543,301 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$130,368 00	
Received for interest	21,400 16	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
		$189,583 65
Total		$3,733,884 66

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c	$11,000 93	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	8,293 15	
Claims by death	77,029 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 26	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,610 27	
		127,574 78
		$3,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,863 56	
Advanced on policies	19,735 03	
Bonds and mortgages	3,382,933 41	
Premium account	47,606 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,580 91	
Due from agents	54,588 13	
		$3,596,309 88

Claims unpaid..35,000 00

Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854	$19,660,927 34
Amount at risk issued since	1,258,650 00
Total	$20,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surreadered and expired	$89,900 00
Dead	59,800 00
	$149,700 00
Total at risk	$20,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854	7,373
Number of policies issued since	438
Total	7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	148
Dead	25
	173
Of which—	
6,541 are for life.	
972 are for seven years.	
36 are for one year.	
119 are for irregular periods.	
7,638	7,638

Increase for the quartnr ie amonat nt risk..$808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies..265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Wieston.	Robt. H. M'Cardy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Detith.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jno. Wadsworth.	Josathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blant.
Jno. P Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	John M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards	Lacine Robinson.
Richard Petrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G Moulton.
Chas J. Stedman.	Lycurg's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sem'l E. Sprouils.	Cephas H Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. L. Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, Established Aug. 6, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament 7o and 8o Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq..Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq.....Merchant.
Watts Sherman, Esq.....Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq.....President Phenix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq.....Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq.....Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq.....Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq.....Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of this first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division Detailed prospectuses, form of proposal, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors.

G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Thn Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent per annum, four-fifths of thn remaining profits are to be divided among thn assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whnnevnr the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephan Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury.
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samonl V Hoffman,
Seaman B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	Joseph Jr.,	Fred. J. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Jamns C. Ball,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Carter,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsead,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No 172 Canal-st., People's Bank Building. Property generally insured against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremish Terbell,	Jas. S. Brnower,	Chas T Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson
John W Lewis,	Jonham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. F. Yonnglove,	Lyman Smith,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crann,	Charles Crann,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Christo Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm J Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shinc'ar,	Jas Honeypeeny,	Alfred Barnnorn,
Gayl'd B Hebbell,	Geo. D Grarin,	C. H McIntire.
Gid'a De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, apper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, insure against dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Riggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Oknll,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbosa,	Andra Fromont,	Samnnl F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Readlog,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Nell Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corbes,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC D. BAKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, May 11, 1854.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION for Twelve Directors of the Third Class, held at the office of the Company, on the 9th inst, the following persons were elected:

M. Van Schaick,	N. D. Morgan,	Jas. M. Benedict,
A. C. Kingsland,	Silas C. Herring,	John N. Ware,
Philip Reynolds,	E. D. Morgan,	Isaac M. McLean,
John T. Terry,	Edwin J. Brown,	Eleazar Parmly.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 10th inst., N. D. MORGAN, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st. and 36 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Gold Hill Mining Company have this day declared the 4th dividnnd of two per cent. from the earnings of the last two months, ending 12th inst., and payable on the 1st June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to 31st inst., inclusive. J. H. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, May 19, 1854.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING.

INDIA-RUBBER HORSE COVERS.—The best and cheapest article ever before offered. They are perfectly waterproof, will not become sticky, or any person who has any regard for his horse or harness, should not be without one of our covers. For sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS & WYCKOFF, successors to Horace H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS—Which will not wet through or become sticky in any climate. The undersigned have a good stock of these, their own manufacture, on hand, which for price and quality defy competition.

ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.
Dealers in every kind of Rubber goods.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure Ladies Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers, and to thn trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS—By providing yourself with a good Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or Peoples's Line Steamboats, &c.

P. S.—If consigned to Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 168 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket agent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SHORTEST DISTANCE BY 140 MILES TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD LINE—Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail—Have the following named first-class steamers running on Lake Erie in connection with the NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD from Dunkirk, touching at Cleveland and connecting with their Road at Toledo, and connecting directly with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroads at Chicago, in the same depôt, thus forming a daily line for passengers and freight from New-York to the Mississippi River: NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, a daily line from Buffalo direct to Monroe, by these well-known magnificent floating palaces, EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander, leaves Buffalo Mondays and Thursdays; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERRIN, Commander leaves Buffalo Tuesdays and Fridays; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander, leaves Buffalo Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the above splendid steamers will leave the Michigan Southern Railroad Line Dock at 9 o'clock, P. M., every day, (except Sundays,) and run direct through to Monroe, without landing, in 14 hours, where the Lightning Express Train will be in waiting to take passengers direct to Chicago in 8 hours, arriving next evening after leaving Buffalo. Running time from New-York to Buffalo, 14 hours; Buffalo to Monroe, 14 hours; Monroe to Chicago, 8 hours; Total, 36 hours. Connecting at Chicago with a fine line of low-pressure steamboats to all places north of Chicago to Green Bay; also, with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, and there connect with Illinois River line of steamboats, or express trains of Illinois Central and Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, or connecting at Rock Island with regular line of steamers for all points above and below, making the cheapest and most direct route to St. Louis by Rock Island. Minnesota and the "Great West." The American Lake Shore Railroads from Buffalo and Dunkirk connect with this Line at Toledo, forming the only direct and continuous line of Railroads from the Atlantic Seaboard to the Valley of the Mississippi. Raning time to Chicago, 36 hours; running time to St. Louis, 56 hours. Four daily trains by railroad all the way. Two daily lines by steamers on New-York Erie. Thus the traveler and shipper can see at a glance that no other line can enter the lists as competitors. Passengers ticketed through from New-York with privilege of stopping over at any point on the route, and resuming seats at leisure, either by the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Gisippus—Twas I.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—As You Like It—Love and Murder

BIDLO'S GARDEN—Genevieve la Somnambula—Medina.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Maniac Lover—The Forest of Bondy—Ourang Outang.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.

CASTLE GARDEN.—Jullien's Concerts.

GEO. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.

CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

APOLLO ROOMS—Jones' Pantoscope of California.

Preaching in the Park—Disgraceful Row, and Stabbing.

Yesterday afternoon another of those disgraceful rows, latterly of almost weekly occurrence, took place in the Park, arising out of public preaching on the steps of the City Hall, by one MOSES, who calls himself the "Secretary of the Angel Gabriel," and sounds his horn. During the sermon a number of small affrays arose among the crowd, and increased to such an extent that the police were called in to quell them.

The officers of the "Reserved Corps" turned out in full force, and suppressed the riot by arresting several of the ringleaders. One man named ROGER MCLAOLIN was arrested in the act of cutting JOHN HAWKINS in the arm with a long dirk knife. He was hastily brought into the Chief's office, and with the others arrested went to the Tombs, where Judge OSBORNE committed them for trial. The man who used the knife was locked up to answer the crime of felony, under the new law against carrying dangerous weapons.

Suicide by Arsenic—An Ignorant Clerk in a Drug Store.

Yesterday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at No. 347 Sixth-street, on the body of a female [named CHARLOTTE LANCASTER, who committed suicide by taking over two ounces of arsenic. A clerk in the drug store of Dr. BARRY, in Sixth-street, gave out the poison, and his employer has been censured by the Jury for permitting a person ignorant of medicines to take care of his drug store. The evidence of the clerk was taken.

Henry D. Henderson, sworn—I am the clerk in Dr. Barry's Drug Store, corner of Avenue C and Sixth-street; I never was in the drug business before March 25, 1854; I have the entire charge of the store, and of the dispensing of drugs, in the absence of Dr. Barry; I am not a practical Chemist; the arsenic now shown was given by me to a boy, yesterday forenoon, who asked for four ounces of it, but I only gave him two ounces; he had not a sufficient amount of money to pay for the four ounces; I do not remember to have given the handsaum, but I know it came from our store; I recognize the boy to whom I gave the arsenic; I am not much acquainted with the profession of Pharmacy; after I gave the arsenic to the lad, Dr. Barry cautioned me against giving out such large quantities of poison, but this was after he had heard of her death; he never gave me any caution prior to this time.

Other witnesses were examined, and after a brief consultation, the Jury rendered the annexed

VERDICT.

"We find that the said CHARLOTTE LANCASTER came to her death by suicide, by taking arsenic; and we further state that we ceasurs Dr. BARRY for allowing any person so ignorant of the nature of medicines as H. D. HENDERSON shows himself to be, to take charge of his (Dr. BARRY'S) drug store."

Dedication of St. Stephen's (R. C.) Church —Address by Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes, on Professing and Active Christianity.

The new Roman Catholic Church of "ST. STEPHEN'S," in Twenty-eighth-street, betwen Lexington and Third-avenues, which was first opened for divine service on Sunday, March 5, was yesterday morning dedicated by his Grace Archbishop HUGHES. A charge of one dollar for admission did not prevent every seat being filled, and as an assurance that there were no "dead-heads," one old lady, whose full proportions in the aisle threatened to stop the procession, on being requested to move, replied loudly, "Don't throubls yourself, Miather! I ped me dollar, or I'd not be here, un' I'll hold me place."

"St. Stepheu's" is a handsome building, in the Roman style of architecture, with brown-stone front. It is 150 feet deep by 75 feet in width. The frescoes on walls and ceiling are well executed, but present a light, airy appearance not in harmony with the ceremonies of Romish Church. The cost of erection, &c., was $40,000. Rev. Dr. CUMMINO is Pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. FAURELL, as Curate.

At 10½ o'clock A. M., the ceremony of dedication commenced. The procession moved down the centre aisle, round the building outside, and again round the interior—the choir singing the usual service, and His Grace Archbishop HUGHES, who was attired in rich canonicals, sprinkling the sacred salt and water. High Mass was then performed—Rev. Dr. CUMMINO, Pastor of the Church, officiating.

His Grace Archbishop HUGHES preached the dedicatory sermon, taking his text from the Epistle for the day—James 1., verses 22 to 27:

"But be ye doers of the word and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves. For if any be a hearer of the word and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass. * * * * * Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this: to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

These words, he said, might seem to have little connection with the solemn and joyous occasion which had brought them together. It was the Epistle for the day, and not selected because of any particular appropriateness to the occasion; yet the words were such as should excite in their hearts, and in that of their zealous pastor, feelings most fitting to the time. He knew not better how to discharge his duty, then, than by calling their attention to the purpose for which the Church they had met to dedicate was founded. The Apostle, in the text before them, warned the disciples against a great and frequent mistake. He had before the contemplation of his inspired vision, the deuger—not only of the period, but of all time—of confounding real and spurious religion—taking the profession for the practice—the name for the substitute. To impress it, he used the familiar illustration of a person looking at his face in a glass, but going forth and straightway forgetting what manner of man he was. A little further on he selects a common vice, and tells them that he who indulges therein—"he man who bridleth not his tongue, deceiveth—not his neighbor, (he is only scandalized,) but his own heart. Such a man's religion is vain; he has taken from it the essence and substance, and made it a vain shadow. From this reasoning of the Apostle, he meant to infer that religion, in order to accomplish what God designed, was not a sentiment merely, but a living, moving principle, exemplified in the life and conduct. Religion was inefficient, unless it took in what God intended.

This fact it was particularly necessary that they should keep in view at the present time. We lived in an age in which the weakness of human reason was abroad—in which almost every man was a public writer, a preacher or a philosopher; and all things were sought to be brought into a sort of eloquent confusion. For them this confusion was not profitable. They should be prepared to meet the sophistries of those who on the one hand contended that the profession of religion was sufficient, and on the other, those who taught that nothing beyond the practice of morality was required.

The word religion explained itself—*re ligio*, a binding again to God—the means by which Jehovah united us to himself; and it might be considered in three parts:

First, The dogma He has revealed.—That dogma which the skeptic and infidel have taken so much pains to say was unnecessary; that dogma which was the foundation on which religion had alone to rest; for religion depended upon a knowledge of God, as far as we were capable of receiving such knowledge. This attached us to God. It was not mere opinions, but an established revelation; for if opinions were all that were necessary, if morality could live without religion, then it were a waste of money to build that structure. But religion was necessary.

Second, The Graces.—The merits of Christ applied to us by means of this religion, cleansing the soul and removing the dark and defiling impurities of sin; the application of Divine unction. It was by this part that Christ communicated his own body and blood in the sacrament; by this that, when the soul he had received in baptism was about leaving this life, He cleansed it through the instrumentality of his priest from sin by Divine grace. He would not speak of the affections which these considerations were calculated to awaken—of the close union of spirit which supported the martyrs who sacrificed for Christ—of the holy love of those virgins who had devoted themselves to him; but would come to the next part.

Third, The outward obligation religion imposes upon all its professors.—Religion not only bound us to God, on one hand, but to our fellow creatures on the other; for where did we find our duty to our fellows but springing out of our duty to God. The worldly-minded saw religion, not as she is, but as reflected in the lives of her professors; and when they saw these not fulfilling the obligations imposed, they looked upon religion as horrid; and seeking out some example of a moral atheist, they contrasted the two, and then preached that man may be moral without the aid of religion. But this was a false deduction. They should not allow their minds to be filled with such doctrine; and for this reason, that, outside of religion there was nothing to be found to direct us what morality is. Some would say, reason was sufficient to direct. Reason, as now with us, had been improved by Christianity. But even so, could reason be relied upon? Reason, perverted by sin, swayed to and fro by the dark passions of the heart, how could it be a guide to moral actions? Any rule of morality must, if true, from the nature of things, be universal; it could not be a rule derivable from an individual. Such a universal and fixed standard was to be found in revealed religion alone. The rule which permitted one man to do with a good conscience what another might not do with a good conscience, could not be a rule for every one. Religion was the only guide; and he who followed it would prove true to his God, first; next to his country, to his family, his neighbor, his friends and enemies, and false to none. This was no new doctrine, but one with which the fathers of the Church were familiar. TERTULLIAN told the Romans, when they persecuted the early Christians, that they were mistaken if they thought them dangerous to the Empire—they knew not what the Christian religion ordered. When, he asked them, had the Christians shown themselves bad citizens or reprovent soldiers? St. CHRYSOSTOM enlarged on the same subject, and showed that there was no safety without religion, even in temporal matters. And he gave his reason; for, said he, when God suffered man to fall into idolatry, he still preserved his revealed religion; and all history showed that without that there was no code, no principle of honor sufficiently binding, to protect society. The act of administering an oath to the elected to office, common in all civilized communities, was an act of religious obligation, and an acknowledgment that a principle of honor alone was not sufficient protection. Away then with the cant introduced by some, that religion was a thing for Sunday, and had nothing to do with the things of the world. Such would be a vain religion.

That Church was dedicated for the purpose of perpetuating religion—so important to them, and to the country. Take away the basis of religion, and morality would be at an end—no guarantee would be left. There were trying tests, in which no man's sense of honor alone would preserve man. Talk of honor, infamy, penalties of law—there were times when all these might be escaped. Then where was the security, if it were not in religion, which taught that the all-searching eye of God, before whose throne we would one day appear for final judgment, was looking on. But even our ideas of honor, from whence did they come? Why, they had their origin in revealed religion. Religion taught that it was mean and wrong in a man to pervert the truth, and so it was pronounced dishonorable. The Code of Honor, then, obliged a man to resent being accused of a lie; and even though the accusation may have been true, he adds to it another by the denial, and the still further crime of killing his neighbor, or standing to be killed himself. Thus religion was the only universal guide to be relied on, and all attempts at substituting short-sighted reason or mistaken ideas of honor, would prove disastrous.

In conclusion, he implored his hearers to cherish religion as the basis and rule of moral life—as the prospective safety of their country. Even VOLTAIRE trembled when he thought of what a country would become if peopled by persons acknowledging no religious obligations. They should be on their guard against all sophistries, and understand that religion was not a mere holiday affair; that their services did not end with their attendance in God's holy palace; but that when they went forth they should so discharge their duties as to prove to all men that to be a good Christian and a good Catholic was the best surety of good citizenship.

GAS EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—Near 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, a gas meter in the lower part of the marble-front buildings Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau-street, owned by Mr. PLATT, exploded, with a loud report. The meter was located in the basement of the building No. 119, occupied by Messrs. SHELDON, LAMPORT & Co., book and stationery dealers. It appears that on opening the building in the morning a strong smell of gas was discovered, upon which the gas-fitter was sent for. After a short time an upprentice boy arrived to look after the defect in the pipes. The boy proceeded into the basement with a lighted lamp, and upon bringing the light near the end of an inch-pipe which had been carelessly left uncapped, a loud explosion occurred—the shock and report being felt and heard at a distance of two blocks. The main stairway, about six feet wide, leading to the upper part of the building, was entirely demolished, and portions of the floorings and ceilings of the first and second stories were torn away and scattered in every direction. There were many persons in the building who were slightly injured by the shock. A plumber named JOHN LEPETIT, who was sitting on a counter on the first floor, had one or two ribs fractured; he was taken to the New-York Hospital. A fire succeeded the explosion, but the alarm being promptly given, several fire companies soon arrived on the ground and quickly extinguished the flames. The glass in the windows and doors throughout the buildings was shattered into fragments. The ceiling in the store No. 121, occupied by HILONO & BAOTHER, was considerably damaged. Messrs. SHELDON, LAMPORT & Co. were moving into the premises, but had not opened for business, otherwise their loss would have been very heavy. They estimate their damage at about $1,000. Insured for $2,000 in the Beekman Insurance Company. The damage to the buildings Nos. 119 and 121 is estimated at about $1,000. The persons employed about the buildings met with a narrow escape.

VISIT OF WORKMEN TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The exemple set of giving workingmen employed in large factories a holiday excursion to the Crystal Palace is being largely followed. On Saturday the proprietors of the "Wickersham Iron Works," presented their men, to the number of 100, with tickets. They marched in procession, being headed by DODWORTH'S Band, and in passing through Nassau-street drew up to salute the DAILY TIMES with three cheers.

A NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.—The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Mr. GLAZIER, has appointed Mr. EUASTUS W. GLOVER to fill the office of Superintendent of Streets, in place of Mr. GEORGE WHITE, removed. The selection is said to be a good one.

THE POLICE LIEUTENANTS.—The Lieutenants of Police are making a move to procure an increase of their salary from $800 to $1,000 per annum. They claim to do more duty than the Captains, and ask to receive the same pay.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD.—On Saturday, officer White, of the Twenty-first Ward, attended before Justice Stuart, and stated that in consequence of information he had received as to the disappearance of a little lad, 10 years of age, named David Target, he went to the premises of his brother, John Target, (a fisherman by trade,) at a shanty in Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway. He saw the wife, Margaret, who admitted that the boy was in the house, but refused to let him be seen. Upon this the officer searched the house, and, in a dark room, at the top, he found the child—naked, excepting a small piece of flannel about his loins. His legs were tied, as a rope was suspended from the roof, to which the child stood his hands were tied, and that he had been confined in the room a month. This was corroborated by the statements of the neighbors. Bruises, wounds, and weals, were found on the body of the child. He was sent to the Almshouse by the Magistrate, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of John Target, and Margaret, his wife.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The steam-propeller *Westchester*, Capt. L. D. CLARKE, arrived at this city on Monday, May 8, having on board two hundred and sixty thousand feet of pine lumber, it being the largest cargo ever brought to this port. The lumber was from the yard of Messrs. MOORE, CLARKE & Co., Newburg, N. Y., who are extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of the celebrated Alleghany Pine Lumber, and delivered to Messrs. E. TAYLOR & Co., of Dutch Point, of this city.

[*Hartford Courant.*

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. CONY, Mr. E. F. TAYLOR, and Master CONY, with their wonderful Dogs, are to appear at this popular Theatre, to-night, in the dramas of "The Forest of Bondy," and "The Orsug Outang." The drama of "Michael Burl" will commence the entertainments. The Box-book is open for the whole week. Admission, dress-circle, 25 cents; pit, 12½ cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By teaching Parents, specifically, the dispositions and characteristics of their children, Phrenology shows how to instruct, develop, and govern them, and for what profession, business, or pursuit in life to prepare them. Examinations daily, by the BUOTHAUS FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DR. DUFF AND HIS FRIENDS.—Dr. DUFF, Dr. MURRY of Elizabethtown, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON of New-York, Mr. GEO. H. STUART of Philadelphia, and Mr. ROBERT L. STUART of New-York, sat for several groups at LAWRANCE'S, No. 381 Broadway, where copies can be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of AACHAN, WARNAU & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mrs. FISH has opened a first-class eating-house at No. 119 Chambers-street. Female waiters are employed. It is a neat, newly-furnished place, and is conducted in the best style.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Free Introductory Lecture on "Phrenology" will be given in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, by Mr. O. S. FOWLER, this evening. See special notices.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of James Eegan, at No. 4 Horatio-street, who was killed by falling from a pile of lumber corner of Washington and Gansevoort-street. Deceased was aged 74 years, and was born in Ireland.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 18, by Rev. Mr. Henry Mr. ISAAC THOMPSON to Miss ELIZA HALL, all of this City

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. Mr. Brown NICHOLAS B. HAUT to JULIET GUANOER, all of this City.

At Trenton, N. J., on Monday, May 15, by Rev. Richard Van Horn, Mr. JOB THROCKMORTON, of this City, to Miss KATE WINTERS, daughter of Peter Winters, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, May 20, RANDOLPH BRANDT KELLEY, eldest son of Wilkins and Sarah J. Kelley, aged 6 years.

In this City, on Saturday morning last, May 20, MARTHA, wife of John B. Ward.

Her remains will be taken to Sayhrook, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, May 20, after a lingering illness, JULIA A., wife of Thos. Goadly, and daughter of Henry C. Stacey, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 31 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday morning, May 21, Mrs. MARY DOANE, widow of the late John Doane, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the house of her son-in-law, Ezra Denison, No. 125 West 24th-st., on Tuesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Tuesday, May 16, CORNELIUS J. ROLOMSON, aged 43 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 20, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. Vanderbilt, Adelphi-st., first house south of DeKalb-av., SARAH S. STARR, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at the above place, on Monday, May 22, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Her remains will be taken on the following morning to Unionville for interment. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, May 20, 1854, ESTHER, wife of Richard Reed, Jr.

The funeral services will be held at his residence, No. 112 Pearl, near Sands-st., on Monday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Pompton Plains, N. J., for interment.

On Saturday morning, May 20, of consumption, CAROLINE, wife of Alexander Underhill, of East Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

Her remains will be taken this afternoon to the residence of her brother, Silas Albertson, Roslyn, by the Long Island Railroad, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from South Ferry, and the funeral to-morrow, (3d day,) at Friends' meeting-house, Westbury. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, May 22—A. M.

An official Treasury order appeared at Washington, on Sturday, extending the period for the purchase of the U. S. Stocks, on the terms of the Circular of the 1st January, to the 1st July next. The regular transfers of the new Stocks close, for the semi-annual collection of interest, on the 31st inst., and the present order, therefore, directs that all certificates forwarded for redemption after 1st June must be accompanied by a distinct assignment of the July dividend, or in default of this the premium, *less* the interest from the time of redemption to the 1st July, will be returned. The terms of the Circular now extended are

For U. S. 6s of 1867...121	U. S. 6s of 1856.....106
For U. S. 6s of 1868...121	Texas ludsmulty.....110
For U. S. 6s of 1862...115½	And the interest on each.

The present order has an important bearing on the new Canal Loan of our own State for $1,000,000, to be awarded on the 22d June, and payments made on the 1st July. This loan, if had on satisfactory terms by the Country Bankers, may be substituted at the Bank Department for any portion of the $5,777,000 United States Stocks held under the last named report of the Superintendent. The Banking Law allows the use of New-York Stocks exclusively, and compels their use to at least one half the amount of the Stock Security deposited, allowing the other half, at the option of the Banker, to be in the United States Loans. The payments for the new Canal million are required to be paid in by 1st July, when the interest will commence; but we presume there will be no difficulty in arranging for the earlier delivery of the certificates, by a few days, to facilitate the exchange at the Bank Department in season to have the United States Stocks in Washington on 1st July. The regulation at the Treasury, we believe, is, that all certificates mailed before the expiration of the circular will be entitled to redemption, whether mailed in Europe or any part of the United States. It is not improbable that the circular will again be extended on the 1st July, but as that will be the close of the Treasury year, and it is possible that a new policy or new terms of purchase may be adopted, the present order had best be availed by all who think of parting with their stocks on the very liberal terms proposed by the Government. It is not at all likely that the premiums will be increased.

The Specie Export from New-York, the past week amounted to $1,123,000, including $733,000 by the Continental packet on Saturday, which consisted chiefly of gold bars, assayed at San Francisco. There were some small deliveries of ingots from the Philadelphia Mint during the week, and a further very considerable delivery of gold and silver coin by the express lines from the West and Southwest. The Sub-Treasury on Saturday received $93,871; paid $36,942, and held at close $8,349,007, against $8,216,396 at the close of previous week. These movements may reduce the Bank averages, which last week stood $12,382,000, in the sum of about half a million on the returns to be rendered to-day. The foreign Exchanges, though nominally firm, show no present tendency to full specie point on England. The principal shipments of Gold are to the Continent, pursuant to orders from the other side, made in some instances to exclude 60 day bills altogether. The Money supply of the week, and at the close, was liberal, on

Demand loans at 7 ₱ cent. Interest.
Prime 60 and 90 day paper, 8@9 ₱ cent.
Prime 4 and 6 months paper, 10 ₱ cent.
Fair names 2 to 6 months, 12 ₱ cent.
Railroad Acceptances, 12@13½ ₱ cent.

There is a slight improvement in Money affairs noticed in Boston, and on Saturday, judging from the reported tone of the Stock market, the stringency was not so severe in Philadelphia. The rates keep up at Cincinnati.

The Stock Market closed on Saturday with a fair degree of steadiness. The Bears had pretty full control during the week after Monday, and the new contracts made considerably exceed the *bona fide* or cash purchases. The Bears were not able at the close, however, to depress the leading Railroads below 69 ₱ cent. ou Erie, 104 on New-York Central, 77 on Reading, and 64½ on Hudson River. The other party had decidedly the advantage on Reuding, which sold in Philadelphia as dear as 77½ ₱ cent., and also on Cumberland Coal shares, in which the contracts of late have been immense. They closed 31½ cash. The extreme fluctuations of the week were between 28 and 32 ₱ cent. The other Coal fancies in the Cumberland region, on the other hand, have gradually fallen, until Parker Vein, once at 78 ₱ cent., can be had for 4½ ₱ cent., and Phœnix, once last year at 41, for 3 ₱ cent. Transit Stock and Canton Company show only slight variations. For the higher class Railroads, with the exception of New-York Central, which has fairly entered the arena of Bull and Bear, there is rather a poor market; though the rates for the two Michigan Roads, Cleveland and Toledo, and Cleveland and Columbus, are steady. Cleveland and Pittsburg is selling at 77½ ₱ cent. The Bond list, on Saturday, was without much interest. In regard to Pennsylvania Fives, old issue, which have been dull in Loudon, where they are largely held, for some months back, there is a rumor that several hundred thousand dollars have been returned for sale in the Philadelphia market. The price there is down to 83¾ ₱ cent. A letter from Hamburg, of date May 2, from a Banking house of high respectability, says of American Stocks:

"We look upon the sort of panic you report in your Money Market as quite temporary, as, except the Federal Stock, for which the Gold lies unemployed in the Sub-Treasury, we do not expect to see much returned to you of American Securities. For the moment, there is the entire absence of demand, and the fluctuations of European Stocks absorb the entire attention of speculators."

The pleasure excursion, projected by the managers of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, recently opened in its whole extent, for the gratification of their share and bond holders who may desire to see the country and survey the new work in which they have ventured their money, will take place early in June. The tickets to the excursionists will extend from New-York to Rock Island on the upper Missisippi River by rail, and thence, as they may desire it, to the Falls of St. Anthony by steamboat. The occasion promises to be one of exceeding interest and pleasure, to be participated in by a numerous party of a good class of people from this City and Albany, and from the cities of Central and Western New-York. The excursionists are to leave Chicago about 5th June. Since the opening of the Rock Island Road, the drovers are bringing cattle to the New-York market by rail from the State of Iowa. A single drover delivered 600 at the Bull's Head market a few days ago in nine days from the western bank of the Mississippi, in Iowa, by means of the Rock Island, Michigan Central and New-York Central Roads, and the Lake Erie and Hudson River boats, and received therefor an average of $85 each. A friend who communicates this fact, says in a note, that it forcibly illustrates the changes brought about by the wonder working agency of Railroads, and it certainly does.

The following are the exports for the past week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, barrels	16,975	$146,980
Wheat, bushels	9,369	16,524
Cotton, bales	9,364	401,745
Corn, bushels	72,300	61,970
Corn Meal, barrels and tres	2,765	10,079
Beef, barrels and tres	1,513	34,68[illegible]
Pork, barrels and tres	3,159	4[illegible],46[illegible]
Total produce		717,743
Miscellaneous		840,877
Total		$1,558,620

The Import of General Foreign Merchandise for the past week amounted to $2,361,435, which, with the Dry Goods table in our paper of Saturday, gives a total Foreign movement of $3,913,535. The Specie Import, alone, was $987,849, and Metals $467,851.

The General Markets closed with a good inquiry for Flour at $8 to $8 12½, common State brands, $8 37½ for Ohio and Michigan, and $8 50 for Southern. Wheat also active, and prime Genesee brought as much as $2 37½. The sales of Indian Corn are large, but at a wide range of prices—63 to 77 cents, according to condition of the parcels offered. The Cotton market is at a decline of ¼ cent on the rates compared by the Brokers last Monday. Grain freights are 6½d. and Flour 2s. to Liverpool.

The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company closed at the office of the agents, Messrs. WAINSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall-street, on Saturday, the 20th, preparatory to apportioning the stock on the 1st June. Holders of the stock of this Company at that date will be entitled to 25 ₱ cent. of new stock, to be paid for in installments on the 1st June, 1st July, and 1st August.

At the annual election of the Harlem Railroad Company, Messrs. GEORGE SCHUYLER, President; DENNISON, ROBINSON, WETMORE, LUDLOW, ROBERT SCHUYLER, R. M. BLATCHFORD, MORRIS, DUNHAM, DATER, HAVILAND, AIKEN, and H. S. BLATCHFORD, Vice-President, were made Directors; S. M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer; ALEXANDER KYLE, Secretary; J. D. ELLIOT, Superintendent, and W. J. CAMPBELL, Assistant Superintendent.

The official Treasury tables of the Banking movement of the United States, for the past 17 years, afford the following interesting figures:

	1837.	1843.	1848.	1851.	1854.
No. of Banks	634	577	622	731	1,059
No. Branches	151	114	129	148	149
No. of both	788	691	751	879	1,208
RESOURCES BY MILLIONS DOLLARS.					
Loans	525	254	344	413	607
Stocks	12	28	26	22	44
Real Estate	19	22	20	20	22
Other Investments	10	13	8	8	6
Due by Banks	59	20	38	50	55
Other Bank Notes	36	13	16	17	22
Specie Funds	5	6	10	15	25
Specie	37	33	46	48	59
LIABILITIES BY MILLIONS DOLLARS.					
Capital paid	290	228	204	227	301
Circulation	149	58	128	155	204
To Banks	62	21	39	46	50
Deposits	127	56	103	128	188
Other Liabilities	36	7	5	6	13

The aggregate of immediate liabilities, to wit, Circulation, Deposits and Due to other Banks, as compared with the aggregate of immediate means, to wit, Specie, Specie Funds, Notes of other Banks, and Dues from other Banks, stood as follows at the foregoing periods:

CASH LIABILITIES VS. CASH MEANS.	
In 1837	$339,004,193 $139,479,277
In 1843	136,188,754 74,067,062
In 1848	271,146,639 112,191,828
In 1851	330,539,691 131,926,342
In 1854	443,200,113 163,164,657
SPECIE IN SUB-TREASURY AND IN BANKS AND SUB-TREASURY.	
	Sub-Treasury. Sub-Treasury and Banks.
In 1837	Not established. $37,915,340
In 1843	Not established. 33,515,806
In 1848	$ 8,101,353 54,471,118
In 1851	11,164,727 59,835,775
In 1854	25,136,251 84,516,505

The Coal Trade of the past week from the Schuylkill and Lehigh fields, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	50,637	701,175	529,817
Schuylkill Canal	23,330	211,702	171,271
Lehigh Canal	29,126	126,486	131,443
Total tonnage		1,039,363	832,531
Cumberland region	19,805 for week.	104,298 season.	

The heavy rain storm of 13th inst. did considerable damage to the Wabash and Erie Canal near Logansport, Indiana, which caused a suspension of navigation. It will require two weeks to repair all the breaks.

The *Railroad Record*, of Cincinnati, furnishes the following list of the railway works in Ohio now in operation:

I.—COMPLETED RAILROADS IN WHOLE OR PART.

	Miles.
Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Line	2[illegible]
Cincinnati, Dayton and Sandusky	2[illegible]
Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, (part)	90
Cincinnati and Hillsborough	37
Cincinnati and St. Louis, (part)	20
Eaton and Richmond	41
Dayton and Western	36
Greenville and Miami	46
Dayton and Michigan, (part)	20
Bellefonteine and Indiana	118
Springfield and Columbus	19
Columbus, Piqua and Indiana	102
Columbus and Wheeling Line, (part)	86
Steubenville and Newark	117
Scioto and Rocking Valley, (part)	45
Iron Road	13
Cleveland and Toledo Line	147½
Cleveland and Erie	70
Cleveland and Pittsburg	99
Cleveland and Zanesville	14
Ohio and Pennsylvania	143
Ohio and Indiana, (part)	38
Springfield, Mt. Vernon and P[illegible]	45
Findlay Branch of Mad River	15
Steubenville and Indiana	20
Total	1,707½

Of these, completed since November 357 miles.

II.—VIEW OF THE PROFITS OF SOME OF THE LINES.

	Cost.	Gross Rec'pt.	Net Rec'pt.
Little Miami	$3,480,140	$667,558	$352,132
Columbus and Xenia	1,291,700	314,434	168,612
Cleveland and Columbus	3,833,348	1,191,873	611,097
Cincinnati and Dayton	2,508,040	321,793	200,956
Mad River	1,110,148	540,518	113,401
Euton and Hamilton	1,124,000	89,855	49,974
Cleveland and Pittsburg	3,280,000	432,602	267,278
Greenville and Miami	462,448	37,062	22,821
Total	$20,105,787	$3,595,683	$1,786,271

Net receipts, 8[illegible] ₱ cent. ou cost.

	Present Market Value.
Little Miami Railroad	$3,860,000
Columbus and Xenia	1,382,000
Cleveland and Columbus	4,410,000
Cincinnati and Dayton	2,560,000
Euton and Hamilton	640,000
Mad River	3,160,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	2,724,000
Greenville and Miami	250,000
Aggregate	$18,986,000

Net receipts 9½ ₱ cent. on market value.

The gross subscriptions to the Louisville and Naabville Railroad were $3,328,700, of which $1,218,147 were paid in the form of bonds, cash, &c. The work done to 1st April $341,076; dépôt grounds $63,504. Of $500,000 Louisville City Bonds, included in the payments of subscription, $302,000 have been turned into cash, and $198,000 pledged on the purchase 3,000 tons American rails. The *Railway Record* says:

"In consequence of the want of means to prosecute the enterprise, work has been suspended on the whole line with the exception of the section of thirty-two miles from the dépôt grounds in Louisville, to the crossing of the Rolling Fork of Salt River, the tunnels and other heavy work on Muldrow's Hill, and the crossing of Green river. The thirty-two miles here spoken of, it is stated, will be completed and equipped at an early day the ensuing Autumn. And an intimation is thrown out that with such improvement in money matters as will enable them to raise means on such terms as would be just and prudent, the rest of the work can be pushed forward with a vigor that will inadvertently complete on a period not far beyond that originally fixed by contract."

The first steamer of the New-York and Genoa line, a fine vessel of 1,200 tons and 300 horse power, was to have left Genoa on the 28th ult. for New-York; so writes a correspondent of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, under date of Genoa, April 25.

There was a Railway Convention at Baltimore on Friday, pursuant to a call made by the Philadelphia and Wilmington Company, to take measures to represent to the Post-Office Department and to Congress, the hardship of the proposed recommendation of the Department to Congress, the reduction of compensation for carrying the mails. A series of Resolutions on the subject, and a committee to memorialize Congress were the result. The New-York Central and Erie, together with the main lines of Pennsylvania, Marlyland, Virginia and North Carolina, were represented.

The annual report of the Morris Canal Company has just been published. The

Gross receipts of last season	$188,907
Expenses, ordinary and extraordinary	92,056
Profits to the Company	$96,851

The increase of gross receipts over the previous season amounts to $45,216. The tonnage 467,288, against 358,797 in 1852. The progress of the tonnage, since the reorganization of the Company in 1844, is as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
In 1845	58,359	In 1850	239,682
In 1846	109,505	In 1851	281,707
In 1847	155,559	In 1852	358,797
In 1848	204,683	In 1853	467,288
In 1849	234,305		

The progress of the Coal and Iron tonnage alone, see follows:

	Coal, Tons.	Iron, Tons.		Coal, Tons.	Iron, Tons.
In 1845	28,291	5,795	In 1850	104,336	23,787
In 1846	47,947	11,356	In 1851	146,262	23,009
In 1847	67,089	16,944	In 1852	190,277	20,201
In 1848	80,879	16,556	In 1853	235,605	31,973
In 1849	114,617	23,975			

The extra appropriations for the War Expenditure by Great Britain asked for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, amount to $30,000,000. It is stated that the cost of transporting each cavalry soldier on the Current steamers taken off the American Mail line for the purpose—from England to the seat of war on the Danube will be $500, or more than three times the rate of first-class cabin passage from Liverpool to New-York.

We are requested to state that ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds takes place, as usual, this day, (Monduy) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The following returns of the Savings Banks of this City are copied from the *Courier and Enquirer*:

Names of Bank.	Commenced.	Deposits.
Bank for Savings	1819	$7,901,808
Seamens' Bank for Savings	1829	6,478,677
Bowery Savings Bank	1834	5,270,519
Greenwich Savings Bank	1833	2,322,071
Manhattan Savings Bank	1851	1,007,828
Merchants' Clerks Bank	1848	840,898
Broadway Bank	1851	438,509
East River Bank	1851	419,080
Irving Savings Institute	1851	291,992
New-York Dry Dock Savings Bank		591,024
Knickerbocker Bank	1852	427,662

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 836. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...Commercial Advertiser, Courier & Enquirer, Express, Herald, Journal of Commerce, Mirror, Post, Sun, Tribune, World, Albany Argus, Albany Evening Journal, Albany Knickerbocker, Albany State Register, Albany Spectator, Albany Atlas, Albany Express, Albany Daily Times, Troy Daily Whig, Troy Daily Times, Troy Daily Budget, Troy Daily Post, Troy Daily Press, Troy Daily Northern Budget, Troy Daily Northern Press, Troy Daily Northern Whig, Troy Daily Northern Times, Troy Daily Northern Post

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Exchequer Statement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 8.

The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving for a committee to consider a report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and for a resolution thereupon, said that the Committee would recollect that on the 19th of April last he had stated the probable amount of the Customs and Excise duties for the year ending on the 5th of April, 1854, at £23,000,000, and that he had also stated that he should propose to take off the duties on tea, sugar, and molasses, and to impose certain duties on income, property, and trades, which would produce £5,000,000, leaving a surplus of £1,500,000 to meet the charges of the year. The Committee would also recollect that he had

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly.—New School.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

The General Court of that division of the "Presbyterian Church in the United States," distinguished as the New School, or Constitutional, has been in session in this City since Thursday morning last, very fully attended, and attracting not a little public attention. In point of numbers it is the largest Assembly that this denomination has ever convened, there being now present some two hundred and five Commissioners, clerical and lay, and delegates from corresponding bodies; and more will probably make their appearance on Monday. The Assembly has an unusually able delegation as a whole—several of the oldest and best known clergymen of the denomination being present, and quite a number of laymen distinguished in civil life. Some twenty Doctors in Divinity adorn the roll of members, while civic prefixes are not uncommon among the list of elders. This large body the hospitable people of Philadelphia quietly and cheerfully entertain during the fortnight of their session, evincing a commendable degree of Presbyterianism, of nothing more.

The proceedings of the Assembly thus far have been so entirely harmonious, and composed to so great a degree o the were details of business, preparatory to the graver deliberations, or more exciting debates which make up its usual history, that they may be condensed into a single letter.

Rev. Dr. SKINNER of New-York, one of the oldest members of the Assembly, and many years ago a popular and rousing preacher in this city, was chosen Moderator, as Presiding Officer. The Moderator of the last Assembly, Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, Ohio, preached the opening discourse. It was a very clear, able and appropriate effort, having more of the qualities of an ordinary sermon than of the special ersion for the occasion, and was delivered with a simplicity of manner and fervor of feeling that well accords with the best ideal of the Christian Minister. With a feeble voice, an awkward manner, and a diffidence which communicates its uneasiness to the hearer, Dr. ALLEN is nevertheless, by the force of his solid thought, evident sincerity and kindness of feeling, and good sense, a most effective preacher. He has been placed this year upon the important standing committee on the Polity of the Church.

Rev. HENRY DARLING, the young pastor of the Clinton-street Church in this city, and son of Hon. WILLIAM DARLING, of Reading, was elected Permanent Clerk, in place of the late Rev. Dr. GILBERT, who died last Summer, having held the office since the disruption of the Church in 1837. Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Chicago, was chosen Temporary Clerk; these, with the Stated Clerk, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, of New-York, and ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Esq., Treasurer, form the officers of the Assembly.

The Standing Committees were announced on the first day. On the important Committee of *Bills and Overtures*, were placed Rev. Mr. Barnes, Drs. Spear and Newton, Mr. Little and Elders Otis Allen, ex-Senator Naudain, and Hon. Orlando Hastings. On the *Judicial Committee*, Rev. Drs. Beman, Parker, Hay and Cleland, and Elders Perkins, Cowden and Cornwell. On the *Polity of the Church*, Drs. Allen, Judd, Shaw, and Mr. Bardman, and Elders Benedict, Ogilin and Shelton. On *Church Extension*, Drs. Riddle and Eagleton, and Thornton A. Mills, and Elders Taylor, Duncan and Cowles. On the *Narrative of the State of Religion*, Rev. Messrs. Curtis, of Michigan, Heacock, of Buffalo, Thacher, of New York, and Mitchell.

The Records of the several Synods were also referred to Standing Committees for examination.

At the last Assembly, Rev. Dr. Cox procured the passage of a resolution inquiring into the practicability of having all the Moderators' sermons, preached since the separate existence of the Church, printed in a volume. He was made Chairman of the Committee, and his report was called for. Not being present it was proposed to discharge the Committee and to drop the subject. This, however, was warmly opposed, both as discourteous to the Committee and as unwise, since the object for which it was appointed was a desirable one. It would form an important and attractive element of the Church's history, and in future years would possess great interest and value. The debate was prolonged for sometime, eliciting a variety of opinions respecting the intrinsic value of Moderators' sermons, and of sermons generally. The subject was finally postponed, and the Stated Clerk directed to correspond with Dr. Cox, now regaling at Vesper Cliffs, and ascertain if he had any report to make.

At the last Assembly a Committee was appointed, of which Rev. Dr. HATFIELD was chairman, to inquire into the State of the Assembly's Churches and ecclesiastical bodies on the Pacific. In the present Assembly, the Presbytery of California, for the first time, has a commissioner in attendance—Rev. Mr. BRAYTON, who would be able to give the Assembly all the information which the Committee was charged to procure. A time for hearing Mr. BRAYTON was accordingly set.

The last Assembly, it will be remembered, propounded many questions to its Presbyteries in the Slave States, respecting the number of slaves held by members of churches, the motives with which they are held, and the existence of any abuses, such as withholding the Bible, restraining them of their marital rights, &c. The replies of these Presbyteries were called for; but, though it is understood that some two or three of them have replied, none were presented. It was moved that if any such replies shall be made, they be referred to the Committee on Bills and Overtures. This subject will unquestionably come up again, and possibly stay up for some time.

The next place of meeting was balloted for, and the Assembly made choice of St. Louis. A Committee of Arrangements was formed, of which Rev. Dr. BOLLARD is Chairman.

The Committee on the Church Erection Fund also made their report on Friday. It will be remembered that the last Assembly recommended to its Churches to take up collections for raising a permanent fund of *one hundred thousand dollars*, to be loaned in small sums, within the bounds of the respective Synods, in aid of feeble churches to erect church edifices. The second Sabbath in November was the day recommended for the general collection. This Committee appointed to superintend the matter, and to receive the money, reported that they had heard from only 559 of the 1,620 churches connected with the Assembly; and that from these they had received in money $39,318. From individual donors the further sum of $2,224 had been received, and pledges to the amount of $30,000 more, some of which were made on condition of the whole being obtained—making an aggregate of about $75,000. It was supposed that further sums would be reported during the present session of the Assembly; but it would be necessary for the Assembly to make another request of its Churches to raise the remainder, since the plan contemplates no use of the fund until the whole be raised.

The Committee also presented a plan for the holding and distributing of this fund when completed, which suggested the creation of a Permanent Board or Committee, to be located in New-York, who should hold the money and distribute it to the several churches making application for it in the proportion belonging to each Synod. The plan contemplates the formation of a Committee of Church Extension in each of the twenty-three Synods of the Church, who shall first receive and decide upon the application of the churches desiring the aid of the fund. The recommendation of this Committee shall entitle the Church to a loan of not more than $500 on bond and mortgage, given upon land owned in fee and unincumbered, for a term of two to five years, without interest, provided the sum loaned shall be the only debt remaining on the house.

The report was referred to a Special Committee, and was listened to with eager attention. The enterprise to which it relates is one which has enlisted the Church with unexampled unanimity, and is regarded on all hands as having an important bearing upon the future history and policy of this denomination. This proposal to erect a permanent Central Board is almost the first attempt to introduce the strictly ecclesiastical element into this body. The policy of the New School Church has hitherto differed from that of the Old School in this particular; and there are not a few who regard this approximation to the characteristic economy of the Old School with jealousy. It is not likely, for this reason as well as for others, that this explicit report of the Committee will be adopted without debate—perhaps warm debate.

The reports of several Theological Schools connected with the denomination were heard. They consisted merely of verbal statements of the officers or friends of the institutions—the Assembly not claiming, as does the Old School Assembly, any jurisdiction or control overthem. They are all independent corporations, governing themselves, and amenable only in a moral way to the General Court. This consolidation has been regarded with dissatisfaction by some of the leading minds of the Church; and as a result, a Committee was appointed to consider the subject of which Rev. Dr. SPEAR was Chairman.

Several interesting matters were called up and postponed for one reason and another,—giving promise of business hereafter.

The appointments for preaching on Sunday were very numerous and attractive to church-goers. A large number of the leading divines of the Assembly were designated to the several pulpits of the city and vicinity—among them several Old School. As interchange and fellowship between these two branches have hitherto been entirely suspended, this event occasions considerable talk. Dr. SKINNER is to preach in O. S. Arch-street church; Rev. Mr. WOOD, in the Eleventh, (O. S.;) Dr. EGGLESTON for Dr. JONES; Rev. Mr. HODGE, in the Second Church, (O. S.;) and Dr. HATFIELD in the Dr. McIlvaine.

It ought to be added that Philadelphia is the scene of [illegible]

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

Influence of Annexation on the Sugar Interest —Letter from John S. Thrasher.

SAMUEL J. PETERS, Esq: *Dear Sir:* I cannot submit the following observations upon the effect which a change in the political condition and relation of Cuba, would have upon the commercial interests of New-Orleans; and the agricultural interests of Louisiana, to any one with greater propriety than to yourself. Your long continued acquaintance with these important sources of our wealth and prosperity, and the solicitude you have ever exhibited, for their increase and permanent establishment and welfare, have given you an intimate knowledge of their wants and of their tendencies, while your acknowledged judgment and experience will enable you to detect at a glance any fallacy or error which I may incur. I would submit my opinions to the scrutiny of experience, and to the test of truth.

The industry of Cuba is almost entirely absorbed in the culture of the sugar cane and the tobacco plant, and its attendant labors; and the necessary supplies for its consumption come almost entirely from abroad. These supplies properly divide themselves into two classes; that of sustenance, or food, and that of use, or utensils and clothing; the former of which greatly preponderates in value.

The natural source of supply for the class of sustenance is the great valley of the West, as is evident from the following table of eight of its principal articles, taken from the official returns of the commerce of Cuba:

Average of Imports for three Years, 1849—50.

Flour, bbl	231,264	Pork, dry & wet, lb	1,434,778
Lard, lb	10,168,595	Jerked beef, lb	30,566,950
Olive oil, lb	8,451,900	Hams, lb	2,047,466
Beef, dry and wet	502,825	Butter, lb	685,349

The fact that New Orleans is the great exporting port of nearly all these articles, and that it is the one most easily accessible to both the producer and the consumer, would indnce the supposition that the greater portion of them are obtained from thence. How erroneous this supposition is, will be seen in the following classification of the foregoing table:

Whence Imported and Rate of Duty.

	From United States.	Duty.	Other places.	Duty.
Flour, bbls	5,647	$10 81 bbl.	223,902	$2 52 bbl.
Lard, lbs	10,193,370	4 30 qtl.	121,225	4 30 qtl.
Olive Oil, lbs	—	2 87 qtl.	8,451,900	57 qtl.
Beef, lbs	359,161	1 75 qtl.	143,664	1 75 qtl.
Pork, lbs	1,322,655	2 86 qtl.	112 123	2 16 qtl.
Jerked Beef, lbs	—	1 96 qtl.	30,566,990	1 17 qtl.
Hams, lbs	1,228,443	3 58 qtl.	818,963	3 58 qtl.
Butter, lbs	619 107	4 77 qtl.	66,252	4 77 qtl.

Here we find that unequal fiscal impositions change the natural current of trade, and that Flour instead of being brought from the cheapest mart in the world, is sought on the other side of the Atlantic; that Olive Oil of the most inferior quality is enabled to compete largely with Lard for domestic purposes; and that of 34,531,959 pounds of meats consumed, only 2,890,159 pounds, or a fraction over 8 per cent, is imported from the United States; while Butter and Pork, being subject to an equality of fiscal exactions, are imported to the extent of more than 90 per cent. from this country.

In contemplating the commerce of Cuba, there is another point worthy of our dispassionate attention. Under its present excessive fiscal burdens, prices are maintained at a point that materially diminishes consumption. The mean price of flour there at this time is $16 per barrel; that of lard 15 cents a pound; olive oil, 12 cents; beef, 7 cents; jerked beef, 6 cents; hams, 11 cents; and butter, 25 cents a pound. I do not hesitate to say, and I believe every unprejudiced mind will agree with me, that with a tariff that should not exceed one dollar a barrel on flour, and one cent a pound on lard and meats, not only would the revenue of the Government be increased, but the commerce of the Island, and the welfare of its inhabitants would be vastly augmented.

The following table of comparative consumption at present mean prices, and estimated consumption at mean prices which would leave no abandant margin for profit and charges, I do not deem in the slightest degree exaggerated:

	Mean price.	Present consump.	Mean price.	Estimated consump.
Flour, bbl	$16	234,264	$10	500,000
Lard, lb	15c.	10,168,595	11c.	25,000,000
Olive oil, lb	12c.	8,451,900	12c.	3,500,000
Beef, lb	7c.	502,825	6c.	20,000,000
Pork, lb	8c.	1,434,778	7c.	10,000,000
Jerked beef, lb	6c.	30,566,950	6c.	10,000,000
Butter, lb	25c.	685 349	20c.	2,000,000

In this estimate I assume that flour would double in quantity, and the consumption would be entirely of American product; that lard would not only experience its natural increase of consumption from the diminution of cost to the consumer, but that it would displace in a great measure the inferior olive oil that now competes with it; and that the consumption of meats would undergo a moderate increase, exciding in a great degree the very poor article of jerked beef now imported so largely from Buenos Ayres, in consequence of its less cost to the consumer.

The great advantages which the market of New-Orleans presents for this commerce, would undoubtedly attract to itself by far the largest portion of it; and a moderate calculation demonstrates that the increased value of trade which would accrue to its merchants by a change to a liberal fiscal system in Cuba, would not be less than $25,000,000 annually, or nearly one-fifth of their present export trade.

The effect which a change in the political condition of Cuba and her relations to the United States would have upon the great staple of Louisiana cannot be submitted to the same severe calculation; but deeming, as I do, that misapprehension pervades the public mind on this point, I would submit, with due deference, the following observations:

The present aim of the people of Cuba is to establish, through a successful revolution there, a free Government, and to secure by this means the right of self-government, and a permanent safeguard against the present nefarious system of importing large numbers of savage negroes from Africa, which menaces the future safety of society in that Island.

No man there dreams that this revolution however rapid and successful it might be, can be effected without a temporary interruption of the industrial labors of the country, and a subsequent temporary diminution of its productiveness.

The duration, or the ultimate effect of this disturbance upon the supply and the prices of sugar, now become an article of necessary consumption in the world, cannot be estimated by any process of calculation. That its present effect would be to diminish the production and to enhance prices, no one can doubt.

The establishment of a free Government in Cuba could not produce any immediate prejudice to the sugar-planting interest of Louisiana, for it would not disturb in any way the fiscal protection which the present tariff extends to it.

It is the subsequent admission of that Island as one of the States of this Union, which is supposed to nurture disaster and ruin for the sugar planters of Louisiana.

I will not deny my fixed belief that the vast majority of the people of Cuba desire the admission of their country to the benefits of this confederacy, when it can be attained with honor to themselves as a people, and with due regard to their social institutions and interests.

But I do not entertain the belief that this event is pregnant with ruin, or even with injury to the sugar planting interest of this State, and to such an supposes that such a result follow the admission of Cuba into the Union, I would suggest the following reflections.

The product of sugar to the acre in Cuba differs very slightly from that of Louisiana, while the difference in the amount produced per hand is even less than the difference of product to the acre, and is probably in favor of the Louisiana planter from his improved system of culture, and better care and feeding of his hands.

The great elements of the less cost of production of sugar in Cuba than in this country, consist in the superior cheapness of labor, and the lower value of land there. The average value of field hands in Cuba is $500, while in this State their value is $1,200; and the mean value of land is known to be far less than here. In these great items consist almost the entire advantage which the planter of Cuba possesses over him of Louisiana. In other respects he labors under disadvantages; for instance, the cost of his supplies, which is greater from his greater distance from their place of production.

The first great result of the establishment of a free Government in Cuba, or of its admission to this Confederacy, would be the immediate cessation of the African Slave-trade, and the appreciation in value of the slaves there, consequent upon the cutting off of this source of cheap supply.

Next in the scale of economic results, attending the admission of Cuba to the Union, would be the equalization of the value of slaves. They could not remain at an average value of $500 there, while they bore that of $1,200 here, and freedom of intercourse between the two countries existed. They would either advance in value in Cuba, or decline here. As the numerical preponderance is so great on the side of this country, it is a legitimate supposition, that by far the greatest effect would be produced upon the smaller mass in Cuba, and that consequently, their value would advance there.

Such an equalization in the value of labor in this country and in Cuba, would contribute in a great degree to an equalization of the cost of production of sugar in each, increasing it in Cuba and diminishing it in Louisiana, in the exact proportion of its effect upon the value of labor respectively.

That a great increase in the value of land in Cuba would follow the admission of that island to the benefits of this Confederacy, I presume no one doubts. Such a result would contribute also to augment the cost of its agricultural products, thus removing another of the important constituents of the product of cheap sugar there.

The increase in the cost of production of this staple in Cuba, would be a far more permanent and efficient protection to the sugar planter of Louisiana, than the present fiscal impost upon sugar; while so long as Cuba is enabled to produce it at less cost than Louisiana, and the desire in the North to obtain cheap sugar exists, the danger to the sugar planting interests in this country will not only remain, but may continue to increase.

The effect of great changes in the value of labor upon agricultural products, is notably exemplified in the course of the culture and the price of coffee.

Cuba was formerly a coffee exporting country. Subsequently to the partial suppression of the Slave-trade under the treaty between England and Spain, the average value of negroes in Cuba was, for a long period, from $400 to $450. Brazil continued the Slave-trade, and from her proximity to the coast of Africa, and the abundant supply of slaves, their average value in her markets fell to from $250 to $300.

The Coffee culture requiring no expensive machinery, or other outlay than that for hands, was largely entered into there, and Brazil was enabled to compete successfully with Coffee-producing countries. She could undersell every one else, and the mean price of Coffee in her ports fell to six cents a pound. Cuba with her dearer labor could not produce it at this price, and her Coffee fields were turned round, and her labor transferred to other and more remunerating employment.

On the 14th of November, 1850, the Emperor of Brazil issued the edict establishing measures for the final suppression of the slave trade in the empire, and its result is shown in the following extract from the report to the British Parliament by the Select Committee on the Slave-Trade:

"The evidence before your Committee proves that the importation of slaves into Brazil in 1847 was 56,172; in 1848, 60,000; in 1849, 54,000; but that in 1851 it had diminished to 3,287, and in 1852 to 700, of which last importation a considerable portion had been seized by the Brazilian Government."

The connection of the supply immediately enhanced the value of labor in her markets, and under the increase of the cost of its production the price of coffee began to appreciate in her markets, and it now stands at a mean of one cent, with a prospect of greater, but uncertain advance.

But the coffee planters of Cuba had been reaping [illegible]

died in poverty, while their slaves passed into other hands, and their fields now lie fallow or have been sold to other [illegible]. A new generation has grown up, skilled in new labors, and though the enhancing value of labor in Brazil should continue to enhance the price of her staple products, she will still have the markets of the world to her sole benefit. Great economic changes are not produced except by violence, or under the long continued action of powerful causes.

There is another argument of great weight bearing upon the question of the admission of Cuba to this Union, which should not be forgotten.

While the equalization of the cost of the production of sugar in Louisiana and Cuba would bring to the Louisiana planter a permanent protection, the admission of Cuba to the Union would make the United States the great sugar grower, as it is the great cotton grower of the world. Under the increasing power of our moral influence, relaxations of the fiscal regulations of other countries, (nearly all of which box sugar as a luxury,) would be obtained, and its consumption thereby vastly increased to the great benefit of the producer. The results that would flow from such an attainment cannot even be estimated.

If these views are correct, as I believe they will be found, upon a careful examination, to be, not only in there no danger to the sugar planting interest of Louisiana from the admission of Cuba to this confederacy, but great benefits will accrue to that interest upon its consummation.

So long as Cuba continues in her present condition, the Louisiana planter will be continually menaced by a cheap sugar producing community on one side, and an earnest desire on the part of all the other members of the confederacy to obtain their supplies at a low cost. One State, Ohio, has already begun the struggle against Louisiana, and has passed resolutions instructing her representatives in Congress to urge upon the Secretary of the Treasury that sugar and molasses be put upon the list of articles to be imported free of duty.

In this war of interests Louisiana stands alone. How long she will be able to maintain the struggle successfully can only be a matter of conjecture. The ultimate result cannot be doubtful even to the most sanguine advocate of fiscal protection to the sugar growing interest.

There is another greater and more imminent danger to this interest,—one which it would seem to me is not properly appreciated in this country.

The Spanish Government in Cuba has declared that its duty is to increase the supply of labor in that Island at all hazards. A new code for the government and discipline of free laborers has been instituted, and great exertions are being made under it, with the favor of the Government, to bring in European, Indian and African laborers. Whatever the motives of the Government may be, its declared policy is to reduce the price of labor.

In pursuance of this idea, it is now seeking to establish a system of African apprenticeship, and offers to the planters in Cuba that it will give them apprentices to labor for a series of years, at prices most inordinately low, and that if they will sustain the Government in the measure it will introduce 100,000 negroes in one year. In the meantime, the Slave-trade is stimulated and encouraged in every way, and at this moment is carried on there with an activity that has not been equaled since 1840, when 20,000 negroes were brought in.

If this policy is successfully established and the cost of labor reduced to $200 per hand, as the Spanish Government of Cuba argues it will be, what protection will the present duty on sugar in this country afford the Louisiana planter against the almost costless sugar of Cuba?

Five years of such competition would suffice to ruin every sugar-planter in this State. They would follow the coffee-planters of Cuba in poverty to the grave. Though the ruin of Cuba should then follow, as it doubtless would, and her now fertile fields be given up to thousands of semi-savage Africans, could Louisiana then recreate her sugar-growing interest? And if she did recreate it, would its present possessors enjoy its fruits? No man can believe they would.

These views, which I present in all candor, induce me to believe that so far from the admission of Cuba, as a sugar-growing region, to this Union, being in any way prejudicial to the same great interest in this State, its consummation is the only measure that will confer stability upon the entire of the sugar-cane here, and conduce to the permanent welfare of the planting interest of Louisiana.

The benefits of the measure to Cuba, in an economic point of view, will be equally great if they do not exceed those of Louisiana. An augmentation to more than double the value of every slave and a four-fold increase in the value of her lands will confer great individual wealth upon vast numbers of her people, and replace many-fold the undoubted sacrifices necessary for her revolution.

The effect of her admission to this Confederacy upon the body politic in Cuba are well and truthfully asserted in the following words of one of her most illustrious sons:

"There will she find peace and consolation, strength and protection, justice and freedom; and, resting upon these solid foundations, will in a short period exhibit to the world the portentious spectacle of a people rising from the most profound degredation and passing with the rapidity of the lightning's flash to the highest point of greatness."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant, J. S. THRASHER.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1854.

Preparations for the Invasion of Cuba.

Extract of a Letter to a Mercantile House, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 12, 1854.

We give such facts and rumors as are current with regard to the difficulties brewing with Cuba, the results of which are bound to have a great effect upon the sugar market, and consequently upon Louisiana. Let us commence by saying that we are strongly opposed to all "filibustering," or to any governmental influence in Cuba, as likely to produce anarchy and confusion and bloodshed there, and to bring disaster and perhaps disunion to this Republic, without any chance of doing good to any party. There is, undoubtedly, a strong "Cuba" party in this country, and there is, doubtless, very extensive preparation making in money, arms, &c.; and the present move of Mr. SLIDELL in Congress, if it produces no other effect, will cause confidence among those engaged in the scheme, who are not deeply enough interested to be confident in private assertions that may be made to enlist their means and energies.

The matter has gone so far among those who are enthusiastic and interested, that the prospect of its realization has caused lately another party to join in it; and it is this new addition, which we have just heard of through a most reliable source, that has caused us to think the matter of sufficient importance to address you upon, that you may watch its course and its commercial effect. *The planters of Louisiana have naturally been adverse to the annexation of Cuba, as likely to injure the sugar interests;* but most of them are now convinced, that any demonstration against the Island, will result in immediate anarchy and confusion, and destruction of the productiveness of the Island, and consequently remove the competition against the sugar interest of this country.

We can only be with this view and expectation, that some parties are now affording means privately, and giving their influence openly, to the "filibusters;" for among them we know most influential and wealthy planters, who have heretofore bitterly opposed their schemes, publicly and privately. Some of these persons are well known as public influential men in Washington, and the fact of their entering into purchases of sugar estates, negroes, &c., latterly, satisfies us that they have great confidence in an early and effectual demonstration upon the Island of Cuba, which will produce the results mentioned above.

The active preparations for an expedition are kept as quiet as possible. The most suspicious circumstances is, *that the bark Grapeshot, which cleared from your port with muskets, &c., for the Thames [St. Thomas?] has been lying at the mouth of the Mississippi for a month past*, and the Captain has been staying in the city. Many rumors are afloat of men being drilled in the interior; of large subscriptions from Cuba, &c., in which we can express no reliance nor doubt.

A general conviction of the near approach of much difficulty in Cuba would impart firmness, and might produce a speculative advance in sugars; but we would not be willing to speculate on it prospectively, or to act on it upon the first demonstration; because it might end as rapidly and disastrously as the previous attempts on the Island. Your friends, &c.

P. S.—We further beg to say, that we know that there are immense orders here from New-York for sugars, and that these orders are from your most sagacious merchants, who may be calculating upon some such affair as we allude to.

Cuban Affairs—Mr. Soule's Demands—England, &c.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

In extenuation of Mr. SOULE'S exorbitant and ill-advised demands on the Spanish Government, it must be stated that, at the time he demanded the recall of Mr. PEZUELA, the Captain General of Cuba, and $300,000 damages for the vessel and cargo of the *Black Warrior*, he was not aware that the Captain General had already restored her to her owners, and exacted only $6,000 fine, the remittal of which he referred to the court of Madrid. Had these facts been known to Mr. SOULE, he would hardly have ventured to disobey instructions. Mr. SOULE'S course having been in violation of his instructions, his demands will hardly be sustained by our Government, and Mr. SOULE, finding his acts disavowed by his Government, will return home, and appeal to the Legislature of the State of Louisiana either to justify or condemn. A justification is equivalent to an election of United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March, 1855.

Letters have also been received from other distinguished personages, having no doubt as to the truth of the statement that there is no treaty, secret or avowed, between England, France and Spain, to prevent the United States from seizing Cuba, nor does it appear from that same distinguished source, that England is very particularly anxious that Spain should remain in possession of the Island. And from what I learn here from sources entitled to credit as well as from personal observation, I should judge that France too, was too much engaged in the East, and too little concerned about the fate of Spain, to care much for any Island in the West Indies. If we have tact and patience, and the war in the East continues a little while longer, the Island will, no doubt, be acquired by purchase, and without any hostile collision either with England or France.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations refuse to report on Mr. SLIDELL'S filibustering resolutions, and the subject will not make much progress in the Senate. There is a conservative majority in both Houses, and a determined resistance to filibusterism in both Committees on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GADSDEN has left here several days ago with the Senate treaty with Mexico. He will embark for Vera Cruz at Charleston, on or about the 24th of this month, and expects to be in Mexico early in June. We shall have the news of the ratification early in July. If SANTA ANNA is able to maintain himself against ALVAREZ, there cannot be a doubt but that the treaty will at once be ratified.

☞ The Congregational Church and Society in Stonington, Conn., of which Rev. WM. CLIFT is pastor, have raised his salary from $800 to $1,500, made him a present of $1,500 to pay off a debt, and voted to appropriate $300 a year towards a pastor's library. There were two or three reasons, says the Hartford *Courant*, that led to this liberal course. The pastor had received a call from a church in this city, and he had delivered to his people a choice between going on the salary of those who preach to a support, coupled with a request for them to unite in calling a Council to dissolve the connection.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says: Old "Uncle Harry," in the days of wheelbarrows, one of the Mount Vernon servants, died yesterday, where he had lived for many years, at Jones' Point. He was said at taking of his life almost to the day of his death.

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARRESTS.—PATRICK MCGONIGAN was arrested on a charge of stealing from CASPER FAITZ, a newly-arrived German emigrant, the sum of $31 in gold and silver coin. FAITZ was about proceeding with his family by the Erie Railroad, and paying his fare, when the money was snatched from his hand by the accused. He was arrested by Officer SLATTA, of the Third Ward. The man, when he found he could not escape, threw the money away, which was recovered by the officer. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, and held for examination. ELY BUTTERFIELD was arrested by officer UNDERHILL, of the Second District Police Court, upon a charge of robbing his employers, Messrs. FOGEL & Co., in West Thirty-ninth-street, at various times, of large quantities of fancy soap, &c. BUTTERFIELD was taken before Justice STUART, when Mr. FOGEL stated that he had been in their employ for several weeks, at $15 per week, that he was suspected and watched, and eventually they obtained a confirmation of their suspicions. The man denied the charge, and said he was not paid his wages. On searching his house, about forty pounds of choice scented soap was found. Messrs. FOGEL allege that they have lost perfumery and fancy soap to a large amount. BOTTERFIELD was locked up for examination. ..... JOHN MURPHY was arrested by officer EVERITT, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of having stolen the pocket-book of ELIZA SMITH, of No. 410 Water-street by taking it from her bosom. The pocket-book contained $75 in gold, $4 in notes, and $1 in silver. He was taken before Justice OSBORNE, when he denied the charge. WINIFRED MCINTYRE, of No 36 Roosevelt-street, deposed: "That about half an hour after she heard ELIZA SMITH complaining of her loss, she saw the pocket-book in question in the possession of the accused." MURPHY was committed for trial..... JAMES DONWILL, and his daughter MARY DODWILL, were on Friday evening arrested by officer UNDERHILL, of the Third District Police Court, on a charge of having certain property in their possession, belonging to MRS. KELLY, No. 682 Houston-street, with whom MANY had been a domestic. Mrs. KELLY had pawned a quantity of clothes, the pawn tickets of which she alleged to have been stolen by MARY, and given to her father, who redeemed them. Part of the property was found in their possession, the value of which is alleged to be $35. The prisoners were taken before Justice CLARKE. They denied the charge, but were committed for trial in default of bail in the sum of $500 each. ..... WM. MCLANE, formerly in the employment of Mr. BOGARDUS, at the corner of Centre and Duane-streets, went to Messrs. DUAYER, Lumber merchants, at the corner of Jefferson and Cherry-streets, and represented that he was still in the employment of Mr. BOGARDUS, and bought, at three several times, lumber to the amount of $45 38, stating that it was for his employer. These statements proving false, MCLANE was arrested on Friday night, on charges of obtaining goods under false and fraudulent representations. He was taken before Justice WOOD, who held him for examination..... On Friday evening, THOMAS PAICE and ELIZABETH DAY were observed, in Canal-street, by a citizen, under circumstances of suspicion. After watching them some time, he directed the attention of Officer JACKSON, of the Ninth Ward, when they were seen to visit a pawn-shop and a jeweler. The officer arrested them, and on being taken to the station-house and searched, a gold watch was found on PAICE. On the woman a gold watch was also found. They were committed for examination.

DROWNED.—On Sunday morning Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at Pier No. 56 East River, upon the body of an unknown man found floating in the river by Mr. SAMUEL WHITE. The usual verdict in such cases was rendered by the Jury.... Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on Sunday on the body of PATRICK RYAN, who was found drowned at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River. A verdict was rendered of death by accidental drowning.....The body of an unknown man was found on Sunday in the East River, and Coroner O'DONNELL held the inquest on board of the ship *John Bright*. Verdict of Death by Drowning.....Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest, on Sunday, on the body of PATRICK CAMPBELL, on board of the ship *Oldenberg*, who was drowned a few days ago. The Jury were unable to say whether deceased was thrown overboard, or fell, and, therefore, rendered a verdict of "Death by Drowning, from causes unknown to the Jury."....On Saturday, an inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at No. 385 Water-street, upon the body of PATRICK FRANCIS DALY, who was drowned in the Screw-dock, between Market and Pike-streets, between nine and ten o'clock on Friday morning. It appeared from the evidence adduced before the Coroner, that he accidentally fell into the dock. The verdict was accordingly. Deceased was a native of Ireland, twelve and a half years old.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Betts.

Horace H. Day vs. *The New England Car Spring Company.*—This cause having been postponed till to-day at the request of the defendants, to enable them to prepare for trial, at the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Stoughton, for the plaintiff, moved the cause on.

Mr. Brady, for the defence, suggested that the trial could not proceed, as there was no issue to be tried, because the defendants had withdrawn their plea of the general issue, which was to have been tried, and had given notice of such withdrawal to the plaintiff, and that they relied upon the special pleas, to which demorrers had been interposed, and on which, of course, there was no issue of fact before the Court.

Mr. Stoughton said that they could hardly do such a thing as that; that the plea of the general issue was put in, and could not be withdrawn without an application to the Court.

The Court said there was no motion before it, and nothing could therefore be said by the Court, as the matter stood: that there was nothing on the files of the Court to show any reason why the cause should not proceed.

Mr. Stoughton said he moved the cause on then.

Mr. Brady said there was no issue to be tried; that they had prepared amended special pleas, in which was embodied a *retraxit* of the general issue which they had put in, which they now filed, and that the record would then show that there was no issue before the Court. He cited cases to show that the defendant might withdraw any of his pleas at any time before a Jury was called, of right.

Mr. Stoughton said that if the general issue was withdrawn, it must leave them without any answer to the bill, which would enable the plaintiff to go on and take an inquest, which he was confident enough of the correctness of his views of the practice, to do.

Mr. Oldnor, for the defence, answered Mr. Stoughton withdrawn his plea of the general issue, stating that the fact, and made the motion that the defendants have leave decision of the Court in denying the motion to strike out the special pleas, had expressly said that justice between the parties would be more correctly arrived at, by a trial upon special pleas, than under the general issue; that acting upon that suggestion, the wisdom of which was manifest, they had resolved to abandon their general denial, especially as they did not wish to deny any of the facts stated by the bill, and to have the cause tried upon their special pleas.

Upon this motion the counsel for the plaintiff argued, that the circumstances of this case were not such as to warrant the Court in granting the motion, if it was within the discretion of the Court.

The Court reserved its decision, both as to whether the defendants had the right to strike out the pleas, without application to the Court, and whether the Court would grant the application which had been made to that effect.

BROOKLYN CITY.

New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

This body assembled at 8½ o'clock, A. M. The proceedings commenced with a prayer by Rev. Dr. BANGS. Bishop JANES presided.

ELI BASSET, a local preacher, sent in an appeal, and his case was sent to the Quarterly Conference for a new trial. Rev. Dr. FLOY was selected to preach the Missionary Sermon on the first day of the next Annual Conference.

Mr. NICHOLAS OSCHAAN was admitted into full connection.

THE MISSION CAUSE.—The Committee on this subject presented the following Report:

We consider this cause so intimately connected with the cause of God, in general, that one is identified with the other. But this has been already so fully demonstrated by argument, by numerous experiments, and has been so frequently spread before the Church in various of ways, that it is needless on the present occasion to enter into the subject at length, as it would only be a repetition of what has already been done and said over and over again. The Committee, therefore, simply present the following resolutions for the consideration of the Conference:

1. *Resolved*, That we consider the missionary cause of paramount importance in diffusing abroad the glorious gospel of God our Saviour.

2. *Resolved*, That while we behold with lively gratitude the extension of this work in foreign lands, particularly in Africa and China, we look with peculiar pleasure upon the success of our domestic missions.

3. *Resolved*, That in extending the missionary work among the destitute populations of our cities, we regard the Female Home Missionary Societies as among its most efficient agencies, and therefore ought to be established and encouraged in every city and considerable village throughout our bounds.

4. *Resolved*, That a missionary sermon should be preached and collection for the cause be taken up in every congregation within our respective charges.

5. *Resolved*, That we regard the practice of forming juvenile auxiliary societies among the children of our Sabbath Schools, in which the children made collectors, as peculiarly calculated to foster the missionary spirit, both in training their minds to the importance of the work and in begetting the spirit of liberality for its support, and hence we pledge ourselves to do all we can to diffuse this practice among the children of our respective Sabbath Schools.

6. *Resolved*, That we have heard with delightful gratitude of the success of the Mission at the Five Points, under the patronage of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, and therefore recommend that similar missions be undertaken where similar localities exist, as it proves to a demonstration the power of the gospel to reclaim the most degraded of our fellow beings.

All of which is respectfully submitted. N. BANGS, Chairman of Committee. Adopted.

Wesleyan University.—The resolutions adopted at the last session of the New-York Conference were then taken up and considered, and adopted with one additional resolution. These resolutions read as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it is of the highest importance to our community to give security, permanence and elevation to the Wesleyan University; in a word, to render it an institution of learning of a grade and character conforming to the present position of the Church and the wants of the age.

2. *Resolved*, That we most highly appreciate the truly generous proposal of the friends of the Institution in Boston to raise by joint action $100,000 for that object, and hereby congratulate them on being the originators of this measure.

3. *Resolved*, That the New-York Conference cordially concurs in this measure, and we hereby agree (the New-York East Conference concurring with us) to raise our share, viz., $50,000 of the above sum, provided Boston raise the residue of which we do not entertain a doubt.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby refer the whole subject to a Committee to consist of the presidents who may be elected in New-York and Newark Conferences together with one preacher from each district in the New-York and New-York East Conferences, with power to take such measures as may in their judgment be deemed best for securing the aforesaid object, and that the New-York Conferences appoint the presidents for this purpose, for their districts respectively, during this present session.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Resolved, That we respectfully request the presiding Bishop to appoint an agent for the endowment of the Wesleyan University from among the members of this body.

*Ayes

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ In reply to the inquiry of M. A. B., we have only to say that we have no knowledge of any such office in New-York as that to which she refers.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The News by the Franklin.

Without being important, the accounts from Europe by this arrival are not devoid of interest. A new attempt at negotiations has been made,—Anstria, as is natural enough, having taken the lead of it. The Ambassadors at the Court of Vienna are not willing, it seems, to be deprived of their amusements—holding conferences, signing protocols, &c. They sat down, accordingly, once more, at the diplomatic council-board, and have decided to authorize the Austrian Government to make fresh proposals of negotiation to the Czar. The conditions laid down and consented to, have not been found, we are told, unacceptable by M. MEYENDORF, the Russian Ambassador, to whom they were communicated. So far all went on well. Of the result, we have not the least doubt. It will be another failure. Bnt these constantly renewed attempts to reopen the way of reconciliation to the Czar, afford the strongest proof of the general solicitude to escape the war against the high Protector of all the Despots and crowned oppressors. To fight against NICHOLAS is, in fact, a suicidal act, on the part of Monarchs and Princes living and oppressing hy *his* favor. To weaken, to hnmiliate, perhaps even to mutilate the Russian giant, is to work their own ruin. To attack the Honse of ROMANOFF, is to undermine a house by which their heads are sheltered. What wonder, therefore, that they should hesitate to strike, and that they are indefatigable in finding means, and in propounding schemes to avoid the necessity. We are not in favor of Russia; we have no sympathy whatever with the ruler of Siberia and the Kantscouk. But, on the other hand, we may he allowed to look with some distrust at the pretended liberality and vaunted resolntion to revenge wronged justice and insulted right, of those Powers, who, having called the Czar, over and over again, "the enemy of Civilization," "the violator of the most sacred obligations," &c., &c., still show such an eagerness to shake hands again with him and to forget the expressions they have uttered to his disparagement.

The most amnsing, and not the least characteristic feature in these persevering overtures for negotiation, is, that tho Czar always repels them, and that he never condescends to reciprocate the compliment. We may safely play the prophet in predicting that the bombardment of Odessa, of which we have now the Russian version, with the nsual four men killed and ten wounded, will not have rendered NICHOLAS more pliable or more disposed to accept any terms hut his own. Semi-official communications endeavor, of course, to pnt the fresh proposals in the light of an *ultimatum* from Austria, bnt the term is, very prudently, not used hy any Vienna paper. We may mention here, that private letters from Governor KOSSUTH speak of the state of affairs as exceedingly favorable to the prospects of freedom. He has hopes based on the well-known facts of a complication impossible to be smoothed over by the legerdemain of diplomatic conjurers, but also on other grounds not yet known to the public, thongh likely to suggest themselves to reflecting men.

The Emperor of France seems to be preparing also for some snch eventualities, and we hear that two camps are to he formed, one at Marseilles, of 50,000 men, the other hetween Montreuil and St. Omer, of 100,000 —the first to be in readiness for operations in the East, while the latter is professedly designed for the war in the Baltic, but really directed against Prussia, where the Russian party has jnst gained another signal victory in the dismissal of M. BONIN, the Secretary of War, whose antipathies against the Muscovite alliance wers openly declared at the late loan debate in the Prussian Parliament. The ereotion of a corps of observation, of such strength, and so near to the Rhine, looks certainly not very encouraging to those who believe in the good faith of the German Powers. Our readers may be prepared to hear, next, that the erection of a Prussian camp has been found advisable, and is to be established on the Rhine, to watch over these same "interests of Germany." Bnt why distrust Prussia, after she has signed the offensive and defensive alliance with Austria, who is so very fond of the Western Powers, and is just sending an Imperial Prince to repay the compliment of the visit of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE? Echo answers, why? The *Bourse* in Paris, and the Royal Exchange in London, must he fed with "good news from Germany;" bnt this reason will cease when Austria shall have obtained the $17,750,000, of which she has declared herself to be very much in need. Let this loan be once realized and the "Bears" will have their turn. Just now all is bright and prosperous. Even Sweden and Denmark join the Western Powers. So say the brokers for a rise in Paris; but let the time of action come, and we shall hear news of a different stamp. We have not the least doubt that Russia will be defeated, hut nothing is more foolish than to suppose that this result is to be obtained by a short war and by illusory hopes of the coöperation of the Russian elements *out of* the CZAR's dominions.

There is nothing at all important from the scenes of war. DUNDAS, as well as NAPIER, is looking for the Russian fleets, that cannot be got out, notwithstanding the "lads" have "sharpened their entlasses." The French squadron for the Baltic will soon reach its destination, and then, perhaps, there will be something done, unless the Russian gun-boat flotilla has neglected to provide Lord ANSWORTH with a fresh pretext for bidding NAPIER to be very cautious, and not to approach the forts.

The Prophet on the Nebraska Question.

"Shall iron break the Northern iron and steel?" asked the prophet Jeremiah, long time ago, with an accent, and in a connection which indicated his opinion to be that soft Southern iron would make about the same impression on the Northern steel as a spitefnl adder's teeth would on a file. HORACE BUSHNELL preached a curious sermon, on the 14th ult., from this query of the prophet as a text. In it he confesses that it *does* look as if the softer metal had been breaking the harder for some years back. Certainly the Slave-powor has heen encroaching, month by month, year by year, for quite a cycle of years. The Slave-power is one. Slaveholders act in concert. Perhaps the pressure from without, perhaps the perfect nnity of interest, is the cause; at any rate, it is seldom divided. The Free interests, on the other hand, are multiform. Our wealth rolls in from many quarters. And these interests, in their conflict, leave the Slave-power, which, though perhaps stronger than any one of them, is far weaker than they are united, to achieve all its ends. But their concentration is the unity of a struggling minority. Our diffused, loose, unconcentrated state is the result of our conscions strength. Men will not wear arms when no enemy is abont, and magnanimous majorities are very apt to let spirited minorities have their own way until they "crowd the monrners." Then, again, we at the North have loved the Union from onr cradles; and if one looked up sorrowfully in our faces, saying that our course endangered its existenoe or integrity, straightway we desisted from our resolution, and saved the Union. Bnt the Slave-power has cared not a fig for the Union. He may have threatened to do what he could to rupture the hond of nnion, it never was set down against him. Slavery must be protected, though the Union tottered. "Union" indeed has been a watchword with a minority at the Sonth, but the majority held that those who cried it were a pestilent crew, and they have been sorely punished, as the record shows.

Mr. BUSHNELL opines, however, that tho "iron" will not cut the "Northern iron or the steel" much deeper; and we think he is right. The unprincipled demands of the Slave-power have compacted the whole of the Free Labor interests into one. Its greediness and never-satisfied assumptions have driven freemen of the North to sink their smaller conflicts and rally for a common protection. We have practiced settling points of conscience by contract, and splitting differences in matters of principles until the party of the second part refnses to allow us the stipulated consideration to heal our wounded consciences, and demands hoth sides for its own after we have done the splitting, to our own great harm. Moreover, the Union which it has been rending and we saving so assiduonsly, on a close calculation, is shown to be of no more service to us than to them. We think it is so knit together that until the minority has vastly ontgrown its present size, and, moreover, will dare to profess publicly a desire for what they still affect to dread—its dissolution—there cannot be fonnd the men to attempt the murderous task; and surely it must be a weak and most nnserviceable Union that cannot hold together when none are plotting for a separation.

There are in the South some 130,000 Slave-holding voters. It is for this little band that we have heen shamed hefore the world, laughed at hy our enemies, and pitied hy onr friends. The North comes slowly, hut at last quite up to the opinion that we have sacrificed all that we can afford. The last fat tit-hit is now burning on the altar. The last wreath of the smoke of burning incense is now ascending. The people have made up their minds, and the priests, leaving the temple, have shut the doors and are going home. Slavery has abont got its growth. Hereafter its Northern guardians expect it to shift for itself. The age frowns on it. All free lands hut onrs spurn it. The freedom-loving people of lands that are enslaved, when they come among us, turn away from it with loathing. Our own history is against it. Our infant Democracy tolerated it as a monster brother that it could not he rid of. It never dreamed that it would overtop and bind it,—starve and drive it out. Now that both are come of age they cannot manage the farm together. One or the other must go out into the desert, and if Slavery should he the Ishmael, no angel of the Lord will come down and point where the water is, to restore its fainting heart. Against Slavery is arrayed Reason and Rhyme, Law and Literature, Philosophy and Religious Principle. All these are strong, hut stronger than all has been its intolerable arrogance. Had it heen satisfied with regal honors, the North might have stultified itself a few years longer hy rendering them. Bnt now it comes to hreak our necks, because we will not treat it as a God and worship it.

But it is asked, will not Congress pass the Nehraska hill? Snppose it does,—Congress is not the People. If men, for a consideration, consent to hetray the People and obey a President or a faction, the People will refuse to endorse their enactments. The People will obey the laws they righteously make only so long as it takes time to do execution on the traitors and repeal their mischievons enactments. We hegan with a text from which Mr. BUSHNELL preached a discourse at Hartford on the day when, donhtless, the Senator from Illinois was suffering a terrible nightmare—a vision of a crowd of clergymen thundering ont their denunciations of his conspiracy to audiences that were inwardly responding "amen" to them all. The Hartford Pastor most appropriately tenders to him, as his foreshadowed end, the nttering of a prophet on another occasion, "But tidings out of the East and out of the West shall tronble him [see Congressional debates *passim*]; therefore shall he go forth with great fury to destroy and nttterly to make waste, yet he shall come to his end and none shall help him." Who names DOUGLAS for the next President now?

Three Weeks' Immigration.

Three weeks of the month of May were ended Sunday night. During those three weeks, 429 vessels from foreign ports entered here, bringing to our midst 48,054 passengers. A very large proportion of these seek with us a home—a new home. They can get, by staying in town, miserable, dirty, fetid cellars and garrets, where their little ones will be likely to die before the first year is out—being asked therefor a rent that should afford any payer a comfortable house. But they must spend much time in seeking work, suffer many grievous disappointments, be cursed for no sins of theirs, be trained to bitterness of spirit, be reviled and toadied to successively as election day rolls past and returns, become a burden to a galled public, and taught at last to lose their self-respect.

Or, by quitting our over-crowded City, they are welcomed heartily to fields that do not yet produce, only for lack of their labor;—find work enough, at good wages—homesteads, almost, if not quite free, awaiting them—independence; the fullness of American citizenship, and the promises and rewards that all good oitizens are entitled to. The country never offered richer rewards to industrions immigrants than now. Labor is high, and for all the products of their lahor there is a ready sale, at good prices. The City, except in a season of pestilence, seldom has worse fare to offer.

Why are so Many Ships Lost?

Dnring a period of eighteen months, ending in Septemher, 1853, one hundred and three ships and harks, one hundred and forty-four brigs, and three hundred and twenty-seven schooners and sloops, were lost at sea;—fifty vessels, whioh had previously sailed, were never afterwards heard from; eight hundred and thirty-eight pnt into port in distress, and one hundred and two wrecks were passed,—making a total loss, for the period given, as calculated hy a writer in the Boston *Atlas*, of one vessel lost every eleven honrs; one stranded every forty-four hours; one ahandoned every seventy-five hours, and one sailing and never afterwards heard from, every ten days. Such a statement as this should awaken earnest inquiry concerning the canses of these disasters. The calculation is almost exclusively confined to American shipping. Few can read it unmoved, and yet if the loss of life, as well as of property, had been included, and if the dreadful sufferings of the dead and the boreaved could he set forth, the horrors of the picture would be infinitely increased.

Some inquiry ought to be made into the causes of these disasters. They must be due to some cause snfficiently general to be detected,—and sufficiently definite to be snsceptible of a remedy. Ship owners are too often satisfied if they can effect and recover heavy insurances on their losses, and are apt to dismiss the matter as the result entirely of accidents over which they have no control. A writer in the Philadelphia *Bulletin* suggests the following as among the causes to which these disasters are mainly due:

1. The unfitness of the vessels themselves. Some vessels are sent to sea unsound in timber and planking, with crippled spars, rotton and worn rigging, thin and strained canvas—sent too, at the most inclement season, to the most stormy latitudes, overloaded with a dangerous and racking cargo. What follows? A gale springs up—the crippled spars fall—the worn canvas blows away—the laboring hull, shorn of all support, leaks—the helpless wreck founders and drifts ashore, and the sea buries all.

2. Vessels, beside being unseaworthy and overloaded, are entrusted, oftimes, to the most incompetent and careless masters. An owner, anxious to dispatch his vessel for a good market, looks around for some one to take charge of her. The first person who offers, perhaps, is appointed from necessity. His certificates of character and fitness (if he has any) are doubtful and insufficient. The owner relies for his security on the insurance office, and the insurance office on chance. A very safe reliance for general results, but fatally treacherous in detail. The crew and passengers must rely upon the master and the vessel. They go to sea; the master proves to be neither sailor nor navigator; unfit, too, to command his crew, (especially now, when the former and long established system of discipline has been abolished, and the officers of vessels must rely chiefly on the moral power which good character and professional skill combined, alone can inspire.) Mutiny and insubordination ensue. Bad weather comes on—the crew refuse duty—they neither respect his character nor confide in the master's knowledge of his profession. Spars and canvas go—the reckoning is wrong, and the end of course is the loss of the vessel, and perhaps of every soul on board.

3. *Weakness and inefficiency of crews.*—Our merchant vessels are all under-manned, and besides are supplied in most cases with a large proportion of men who are sailors only in name. The master knows nothing about his crew till he gets to sea. They are not shipped by himself. They are subjected to no examination. The owners probably never see them. The insurance agent is equally ignorant about them. The landlords who collect and put them on board are the only persons who do know anything about them, and they are directly interested in concealing the truth in precisely those cases where it is most important that it should not be concealed, viz., when the men are worthless.

4. Our merchant vessels are not generally supplied with the requisite appliances for safe navigation, viz.: instruments, books, and charts. With the exception of the first-class ships employed in distant voyages (and not all of them,) but one chronometer is on board, and that the master is required to provide. Where the owners are liberal, the ship furnishes one and the master another. Among the coasting vessels, a chronometer and its use are both unknown. The result is, that the large proportion of American merchantmen are destitute of the means requisite for safe navigation. One chronometer is not enough; in some respects worse than none.

Here is gronndwork for an investigation, and every vessel and crew should he subject to it hefore leaving onr harhor. After a vessel is lost it is too late to commence an inquiry. An examination in advance of sailing, if properly conducted, might reveal defects in some of the particulars named in season for a remedy to he applied.

Massachusetts Senator.

EDWARD EVERETT is abont to withdraw from the Senate and from pnhlio life. The country will feel his loss. With him will depart from the pnhlio connoils more of high-toned, accomplished and disciplined statesmanship, than has been for many years embodied there in any other individnal. He is not at home in the turmoil of political contention. His tastes hold him aloof from party struggles, and from the sharp conflicts of political debate. But he sheds a grace over legislation which is more needed there than strength, and which elevates and dignifies its character. Of unspotted integrity, unequalled culture, thorongh knowledge of history and of puhlio law, and of large experience in public affairs, his presence in the Senate has heen an honor and an ornament to that distinguished body. Since his reëntrance on pnhlio life, after a long retirement, he has snrprised the country by the vigorous statesmanship whioh he bronght to its service, and by the evidence he gave of being thoroughly abreast with the spirit of the times in his political sympathies and general views. The whole country, while regretting his withdrawal from the scenes he has adorned, will still more deeply deplore that ill health should have rendered it imperative.

Massachusetts is fortunate in having a long list of names from which to choose his successor. RUFUS CHOATE seems to be prominent among them in public sentiment, as well as by his rare genius and still more extraordinary mental and general culture. He is not a politician;—he would never become, either in the Senate or elsewhere, a party leader. But he is a scholar, a statesman, equaled by very few in general accomplishment, and among the most gifted and perfected of living orators. We shall rejoice to see him returned to a sphere so worthy of his powers, and on which he would confer additional distinction.

Out-Door Haranguing.

That such out-door preaching as assembled loafers and gentlemen of leisure generally are apt to get on Sundays from the City Hall steps, is a nuisance, and an offence against good morals, we do not doubt. But, though it is the occasion of many rows, it is not so bad as it would be to put improper restraint upon Free Speech. When all the old centuries and the old Governments have been running to the extreme of violently restraining speech and prohibiting discussion, it must be pardoned to this age and our country, if we allow, even contrary to ordinance, foolish men to rave in public places. Then there is in a large class of our people a morbid sensitiveness on certain snbjects, which can only he cured by entirely disregarding their squeamishness, and giving enongh of what they are so fidgetty about to get them used to it. When a shrewd father finds that Pat is turning up his nose every time beef is hronght to the table, while Jack always makes a face at mntton—thongh, for himself, he is fond neither of beef nor mutton—he will he sure to order a snccession of those meats alone until, whatever Pat's taste is, he can tolerate beef; and Jack, though he still does not affect mutton, can ahide its presence, without any ill-mannered demonstrations of disgust. We suspect that "the People"—they who neither pride themselves on their foroign birth, nor on their league with "Know-Nothings"—mean to act like the shrewd father, at the present juncture. They will probahly insist that any man, whether he carries a trumpet, an accordion or a toot-horn, shall have the privilege of saying his say in the open air, though his say should include a perfect rigmarole about the lady with the scarlet letter and rohe. And they will insist that equal freedom be given to any professed son of the Church whe chooses to defend his mother from the aspersions of heretics and Protestants, whether he be sober or tolerably otherwise. These monomaniacs who assume the titles and offices of heaven, are exceedingly weak and dishonored means to teach to us all patience. Until they positively break the peace, we hope they will he endured; thongh when the day arrives for them to go to their rest, like hetter and wiser citizens, it will he occasion of cheerful thanksgiving throughout an order-loving community.

Matrimonial.

The fuct is revealed by the late British Census (of 1851) that of 290,000 women under the age of 45, in one of the ten divisions, only 170,000 were wives—the 120,000 remaining being widows or spinsters; and from 1841 to 1851, only 10 children were horn to every 58 women under 15 years. Of 67,609 households, 41,916 only were families under husbands and wives, 10,854 were under widows or widowers, and 14,399 were under spinsters or hachelors. English writers charge these most unpleasantly suggestive facts to the restrictions ou food and commerce that have existed. With their removal it is presumed that a new order of things has heen commenced; and they point to the returns for the last two or three years to evidence the assertions that the number of marriages now increases every qnarter.

We have no statistics in our own late Censns to show whether a like demoralizing state of Society exists with us. We trust it does not so considerahly; and yet it is too far the case, although upon our means of ohtaining food there are no restrictions worth naming in the comparison. The difficulty in the City affects two classes: one, the really poor who decline to enter matrimonial bonds from a well-grounded fear that on the wages allowed them they would find it hard to support a family; the other, those too proud to live with a family, as they mnst, below the standard of luxury with which they are familiar. The plea of poverty is easily set aside when affeotion and sound judgment are arrayed against it. But Pride is more likely to withstand the arguments of Reason, while Vice soon chokes out Affection. Thongh the unmarried are pretty equally divided among the sexes, we oftenest find them voluntarily so among the males—no choice being left to the other sex bnt to remain in a state of celihicy or marry unworthily. The young of the stronger sex owe to society that their convictions of duty on this subject he not hastily adopted, nor without serions and earnest thought. Their personal and private fortune will generally he found to run parallel with the interests of the Commonwealth, and that State is cnrsed in which marriage falls out of favor.

Congress.

The report of yesterday's proceedings in Congress is well worth reading. In the Senate TRUMAN SMITH gave Gen. CASS a fresh opportunity to define his position on the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. SMITH presented the remonstrance of the Connectiont Legislature against the passage of the Nehraska bill,—and their tenor prompted Gen CASS to make a gratuitous and rather impertinent remark abont the Hartford Convention. Mr. SMITH replied, and a sharp exchange of courtesies ensued.

In the House, the majority availed itself of the astuteness of Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, to discover a way of ontting off all amendments, riding over the rights of the minority, and forcing a vote on the Nebraska hill. After going into Committee, a motion was made to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried, and then the bill was reported to the House. The question then being simply on agreeing to the report of the Committee, all amendments were ruled out of order. The minority resisted this manœuvre resolutely, but without avail, for the bill was finally passed by a vote Yeas 113, Nays 100.

☞ The *Mobile Register* fears that Slavery will be abolished in Cuba before we shall have effected the conquest of the island; and it foresees some little difficulty in again reducing the negroes to a state of slavery after that event. It says:

"This much is certain—if we postpone the conquest of Cuba until after a proclamation of emancipation, the reëstablishment of Slavery in the island will be a most *difficult if not an impossible achievement*. Congress may not *intervene* to restore the *status quo*, and the BADGER proviso may prevent the revival of the colonial law. Hence, the timely and energetic action of our Government, or its criminal apathy, must determine whether the acquisition of Cuba is to be a blessing or a curse to the South."

The Sonth may at some fnture time be called on to vote for or against the acquisition of Cuha as a *free State*. There oan, of course, he no douht as to how that vote would, in such an event, be oast. But if the action which the ohampions of the Nehraska bill are now taking in Congress is to become a precedent for fnture legislation, that vote will he of comparatively little consequence. The ultra pro-Slavery fanatics are creating a spirit in the free States which will send to Congress a reliable, determined, unpnrchaseahle free State *majority*. And if it is now to he established that a majority may ride over all the rules of the House, and all Parliamentary law, for the accomplishment of their object, and that the minority have no rights whatever in resisting such tyranny, the lesson will be remembered and the invention will most assuredly return to plague the inventor.

Labor is Honorable.

A man dropped a shilling in the car. As the floor was covered with straw, it was no small joh to find it again. The seats were not crowded, so it trouhled no one for him to hunt for it. At it he went. You would have blushed to look fof a shilling in the straw—he did not, but he looked in vain. Passengers soon began to smile. One said, "Let it go, it is not worth the hunt." "But it is the interest of a dollar for two years," said another. "He could have for it the use of twenty-five for a month," said a third. "Pshaw," said a fourth, "it would huy a scant lunch;"—"or only one drink of hrandy," said the red-faced man in the corner. "It would buy a yellow covered novel," sighed a pale lad; "Two loaves of hread for the starving children," said a tattered, wizened mother of a haggard boy, who in his hunger thought how many fire crackers it would huy him.

"I'll not give it up yet," said the seeker. "I've nothing to do on board, and I might as well be looking for it as not. It is the price of an hour's hard, sweating work. I struck for an advance of as much last month,"—and into the straw he plunged again. Labor is honorahle. We thought the more of him for the search, but the moncyed man at our elbow, who was thinking of the shilling he shrewdly got out of the grocer not over honorably an hour ago, turned up his nose, and muttered as he pulled the strap, "rather small business."

Important about the City of Glasgow.

The following is a telegraphic dispatch per *Fronklin*, from RICHARDSON BROS., of Liverpool, to SAMUEL SMITH, Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company, Philadelphia. It was put on board by J. R. CROSKEY, U. S. Consul at Southampton, as we were leaving Cowes: J. C. KANE, Purser.

10:30 A. M.—Following is a telegraphic answer from Cork only: To-day saw Captain of *Baldaur*. April 21, lat 45° 30', lon. 32° 54', two miles distant, observed a steamer—hull and funnel black; inside drab; paddle-boxes yellow; fore mast, fore and top sail yard and top; nothing on mainmast; great beam; strong list to port; no people; no smoke; heading north; altered towards *Baldaur*; steered there; saw biscuits, boxes, when we observed that a hark was alongside, which steered southwards. If no other steamer is missing, we think this is the *City of Glasgow*. It was a likely place, making from the ice to the Azores. The masts and spars were likely used for fire-wood, and the hark steering for the Azores—as the steamer, being then 50 days ont, would be short of provisions. The spot is only about 400 miles from the Azores, and due sonth was the course. We are telegraphing for further information. On consideration, we think all, or nearly all, are saved.

The general impreasion among the underwriters and others in Wall-street is, that the foregoing report holds out very little hope for the long missing steamer. The *City of Glasgow* was not a side or paddle-wheel steamer, hut a propeller. The vessel seen making for the Azores, was more likely a West India steamer.

THE SHIP MONTEZUMA.—One of the Reporters of the DAILY TIMES left South Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday morning, having been within two miles of the beach where the *Montezuma* lies embedded in sand and mnd. During Snnday her spars and sails were sent down, and a lighter took off part of her cargo, and if the weather should continue fine and calm, it is possible—in the opinion of many persons—yet to save the cargo, and perhaps get the hull afloat again at the spring tide. At least such was the opinion of many intelligent persons near the scene of the disaster. In order to attain this desirable end, however, the agents of the underwriters must be on the alert, and have two gangs of laborers employed during the twenty-four hours to get out the cargo. The amount of salvage must certainly be greater than the cost of labor, even at enhanced prices.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES AND DRAPERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., are selling magnificent Lace and Muslin Curtains, recently bought at auction, for less than importers' prices. Their stock of Lace and Muslin Draperies, by the piece or yard, is unsurpassed in the City. Cornices and bands of every description constantly on hand.

TOILET AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.—Just received, an invoice of superior French Toilet Quilts, all sizes, at low prices. Single and double Marseillee Quilts, from the lowest cost up to the heaviest goods imported; also, Marseilles and Toilet Covers of every grade.

LINEN DAMASKS AND BARNSLEY SHEETING, bought before the recent advance in price of linen goods, 8s. 10d., 10s. 4d., 11s. 4d., 12s. 4d. Barnsley Sheeting of superior manufacture, warranted all linen. Scotch Donbls Damask, extra heavy; Irish Satin Damask and Table Diaper, Spot and Damask Napkins, of the best make imported. Also five cases heavy Shirting Linen, and 500 pieces fine to extra super. fronting linen, warranted strong and all linen.

The attention of families and hotel preprietors is invited to these goods, which will be sold at low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

For Ladies Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 168 Bowery, near Grand-st.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—THE PHYSICIANS UNIversally recommend the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS

sold at our establishment. They possess every quality adapting them to the season: Elasticity, Lightness, Durability and Cheapness.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

"THE WHOLE WORLD"—SINCE THE ISSUE OF this mammoth pictorial by Prof. HART, the excitement is tremendous. Such an enormous demand for a journal of sport was never before known. One would suppose the Professor's establishment to be the whole world's veritable centre at the present moment, for all seem hastening there to secure not only one of these Gift Tickets, and the *Pictorial* one year free, but also a view of the truly magnificent and really wonderful work of art he exhibits at the World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway. Indeed, it requires the united and constant labor of thirteen clerks to read and answer this great manager's correspondence. Since he first advertised to publish his paper and give it away, all Christendom are bent upon making him rich, by sending abondant supplies of the all potent dollar, which readers it certain that this enterprise will be carried through long before any other.

THE PEOPLE'S PATENT OFFICE.—THIS WELL-known establishment is still carried on under the personal superintendence of the undersigned, by whom all the necessary drawings, specifications, and documents, for Patents, Caveats, Designs, Foreign Patents, &c., are prepared with the utmost facility and dispatch, on very moderate terms. Persons wishing for advice relative to Patents or Inventions, may at all times consult the undersigned, *without charge*, either personally at his office, or by letter. Private consultations held daily with inventors, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All consultations and business strictly private and confidential. Models from a distance may be sent by express or otherwise. For further information apply to, or address, post-paid, ALFRED E. BEACH, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, People's Patent Office, No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our quarters from No. 8 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Fulton and Ann-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales (two sales per week), and shall continue to devote ourselves to the sale of [illegible] horses and carriages, &c. [illegible] have stood us in a position [illegible] with a liberal share of public patronage. [illegible] For particulars of sales apply to [illegible] between Fulton and Ann-sts.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to any claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be had in the office of the Inventor, Elias Howe, Jr., 305 Broadway, where the original Howe Machine, (so called,) printed copies of Patent may be had at any office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & CO.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & CO.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO..New-York.
DOUGLAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & CO.....Worcester, Mass.
MESSRS. WOOLDRIDGE, KERNS & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Harper-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF THE POST BYRON GAZETTE.—Consumptives, read—it is contrary to our practice to puff patent medicines and quack doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, while pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS'S plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RISO, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 203 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 138 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S article, of Monday's *Herald*, May 14, on Street improvements, &c., is conclusive evidence that English Carpets of equal quality, can be afforded and purchased at the Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway. HIRAM ANDERSON is selling best quality English Medallion Carpets 1lc. per yard, same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3. Velvets, 13s., 14s., 15s.; do. Tapesty, 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s; Oil-cloth, 2s. 9d., 3s., 4s., 5s., and English do. 8s.; buyers will please examine and compare.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 8s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

JULLIEN'S LIBRARY OF DANCE MUSIC—Arranged for the piano by THOMAS BAKER. 1. Original Polka; 2. Olga Waltz; 3. Bohemian Polka; 4. Original Mazourka; 5. Ernani Quadrille; 6. Post Horn Galop; 7. Bird of Paradise Waltz; 8. Eclipse Polka; 9. Fleur de Marie Waltz; 10. German Polka; 11. Pas des Fleurs; 12. English Quadrille; 13. Valse d'Amour; 14. Drum Polka; 15. Nepaulese Quadrille; 16. Prima Donna Valse; and Jullien's Music for the millions; just published. All of Jullien's published compositions constantly on hand.

BERRY & GORDON, Nos. 297 Broadway.

LADIES WISHING TO KNOW WHERE TO PURchase Fashionable Dress Goods, Crape Shawls, Mantillas, Silks, Barages, Lawns, Poplins, De Bages, French Ginghams, Parasols, &c., or the best qualities, and at the lowest prices, we will inform them that such a place is G. M. BODINE'S, No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where a large and complete assortment of rich and fashionable goods for ladies' wear are always kept, which, in consideration of his unlimited facilities for buying, enables him to sell at least 25 per cent. below the market prices.

KNOX EVERYWHERE.—THE FAME OF KNOX, the Hatter, has extended everywhere; and, go where you will, you will find his Hats are as great favorites as they are in this City. This is the result of his acknowledged superiority, and we advise all who wish a really beautiful Hat to call at either of his establishments, No. 128 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st., and expend four dollars, his standard price. The act, from the consciousness of having done a wiss deed, will bring its own reward.

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., have just received from auction a large lot of Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpetings, which they offer at the following low rates:

Rich Velvet Carpet, 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpet, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpet, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods at equally low prices.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 225½ Broadway, and No. 54 Read-st., have on hand, 20 000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the origiual cost of importation. Go early for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to secure SINGER'S celebrated SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, must apply soon, as the rapidly increasing popularity and superior working qualities of our new Single Thread Sewing Machines will speedily supersede the shuttle machines altogether. The public at our office can compare the various kinds of machines, and make up their own judgment as to which is best.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 468 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec. 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 156 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and Others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depot, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodeons. These two makers are world-renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodeons of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. O. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-st.

O KINDLY RAIN! O TENDER SHOWERS! YE are renewers of the soil, ye bring forth all beautiful things from the earth. So may luxuriant locks be restored, when fallen, by BARKER'S GREASELESS TONIQUE.

Direct from Honduras.—Arrival of Minister to the United States.

From the Mobile Register, May 16.

The pilot boat *George Steers*, Capt. LEWIS, from Omoa, Honduras, Central America, arrived in the lower bay yesterday, bringing the following passengers, who left on the steamer *Wm. Jones Jr.*, in the evening, en route for Washington city: General JOSE BARRENDIA, Minister to Washington, wife and son; Don SERAPIO LOZO, Secretary of Legation; AMONY EDWARDS, of New-York; HERMAN SCHIFFNEY, of Brunswick, Germany; CHARLES FOLLEN and Miss FOLLEN, of Omoa.

The *George Steers* left Omoa on the 7th inst.

Mr. EDWARDS is President of the Honduras Railroad Company, and from him we learn that the surveys of a route from Porto Cabello through the State of St. Salvador, to Port Union on the Pacific, a distance of 200 leagues, are rapidly progressing, and prove that a road can be built without any serious obstacles. The summit, the plain of Comayagua, is 1665 feet above the ocean, and the harbors of the Gulf of Fonseca on the South, and Porto Cabello on the North, are the best harbors in Central America, with ten fathoms of water on the bar in both. The Congress at Honduras have ratified a contract granting the company two and a half millions of acres of valuable lands to aid in the construction of the work. The country through which the road will pass is table land, and mostly timbered with pitch pine, and is very healthy.

On the 16th of April severe earthquakes occurred in the State of St. Salvador, nearly destroying the Capitol. Many of the principal buildings and about 600 families were buried in the earth. For some time previous to the calamity, the rumbling sounds were heard, and the ground appeared to wave under the weight of the buildings.

Northwestern Sabbath Convention—Sunday Railroad Travel.

A Convention to promote the more general observance of Sunday as a time for religious ceremonies, held its sessions last week in Chicago, commencing on Wednesday, the 18th inst. About one hundred delegates were present from Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and New-York. Among the resolutions reported on the first day of the session, was one proposing the formation of the "Northwestern Sabbath Union," so as to render the efforts of the friends of the Sabbath "united, systematic, general and effective." This project, with a Constitution for its regulation, was adopted. A report and series of resolutions were read and finally adopted, in which the practice of running Sunday trains on railroads was strongly condemned. Rev. N. H. Loss, in moving the recommitment of the report for further modifications, suggested that the condemnation should extend still further. He thought that the Railroad Companies, in merely stopping the running of their cars on the Sabbath day, do not fulfil their whole duty, so long as they allow repairs to be made in their engine-rooms on the Sabbath day.

The report maintains, that the only way to reach the railroad companies is to present to them such considerations as will affect their interests, and recommends that a permanent organization be made to adopt means and carry out the measures necessary for the furtherance of this object. We give two of the resolutions, bearing on the railroad question of the series adopted:

3. That the violation of the Sabbath by railroads, steamboats, canal boats, or other public conveyances in the transmission of passengers or freight, or the United States Mail, is an immorality alike repugnant to the Divine law, to the best interests of society, and to the pecuniary interest of the owners of such conveyances.

4. That this Convention highly appreciate and commend the action of such companies and individuals in the northwest as have taken measures for the suppression of Sabbath breaking by our railroads and other public conveyances, and we earnestly entreat all who are engaged in commercial business, and in the management of public conveyances, not to cease well doing until this form of Sabbath desecration shall be entirely done away.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* on Friday afternoon, after a session of two days. The Northwestern Sabbath Union, which it organized, will hereafter meet annually on the second Wednesday in May.

THE PROPELLER KENT.—We learn from the Buffalo *Commercial* that the screw steamer *Kent* took fire in the freight hold from a cause unknown. She was a fine vessel, and of the largest class, and was insured for only $15,000. So suddenly did the fire burst out, and so rapid were the flames, that the officers and crew had barely time to leave her in her boats. The cargo chiefly belonged to parties in Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE FISHERIES.—The Montreal *Pilot*, of Saturday, says that the British Government is about to reorganize the expedition for the protection of the English fisheries in the gulf. Dr. FOSTIN to be in command, as formerly, and the expeditiou to be at the Magdalen Islands at the commencement of the herring fishery. The St. John *Times* does not like the present aspect of the fishery question, especially the withdrawal of the British cruisers.

ANOTHER STEAMER LOST.—A telegraphic communication to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., brings the intelligence that the steamer *Garden City*, ashore on Lake Huron, is a total loss, excepting the machinery and furniture of the boat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Oardsu, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dangers of Costiveness.**—The long train of evils resulting from a costive habit, includes many of the most serious diseases to which man is liable; yet, as symptom is more easily managed and cured by skillful treatment. A combination of pure vegetable principles, scientifically adapted to produce a gentle, natural, and healthful action of every day upon the stomach, bowels, liver, skin and bowels, must inevitably eradicate disease, and remove its cause, by giving strength and regularity to those important functions. Such a combination, approved by the experience of one of the leading physicians of this country, is found in DR. MCCLINTOCK'S VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS. Sold by all Druggists and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Subscriber**, the Patentee named in the letters patent issued by the United States of America, for a new and useful improvement in taking DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES, and dated January 23, 1849, said patent being otherwise known as a patent for making CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES, hereby gives notice that he has duly revoked the power of Attorney made by him to MARCUS A. BOOT, dated July 19, 1851, by which power of Attorney said Boot was empowered to sell certain rights under said patent, and has revoked any and all powers of Attorney made under said first mentioned power of Attorney (if any there are,) and especially the power of Attorney made by said Marcus A. Root to Samuel Root, dated August 15, 1851, and neither he said Marcus A. Root nor Samuel Root, has any authority to use for or to the name of the subscriber in any way or manner whatsoever.

MAY 19, 1854. JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

☞ **Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.**—DR. O. S. FOWLER, in Athenæum Hall, Broadway, commences on MONDAY EVENING, May 22, and continues every evening during the week. The lecture will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology; Analysis, combination, and teachings of the Faculties; Self-improvement, Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Memory; School and Home Education; Matrimony; Choice of Character, or single sphere, talents, duties, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and closing with Public Examinations. First Lecture, Free Tickets; to others, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Lectures.**—Doctor G. W. F. MELLEN, of Boston, will deliver his celebrated Lectures in Hope Chapel No. 720 Broadway, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 23, 25, 26, and 29th, on the following subjects:

1. *On the Cause of Color as it Appears in the Different Races of Men*; giving its Chemical and Physiological reasons.
2. *On the Intellectual Qualifications of the Colored Race.*
3. *On the Financial Bearings of Slavery* on the Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Industry of the Country, showing a loss of near $270,000,000 yearly.
4. *On What Constitutes a Free American Citizen*; with a concise history of the Habeas Corpus. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Dangers of Costiveness.**—The long train of evils resulting from a costive habit, includes many of the most serious diseases to which man is liable; yet, as symptom is more easily managed and cured by skillful treatment. A combination of pure vegetable principles, scientifically adapted to produce a gentle, natural, and healthful action of every day upon the stomach, bowels, liver, skin and bowels, must inevitably eradicate disease, and remove its cause, by giving strength and regularity to those important functions. Such a combination, approved by the experience of one of the leading physicians of this country, is found in DR. MCCLINTOCK'S VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS. Sold by all Druggists and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Subscriber**, the Patentee named in the letters patent issued by the United States of America, for a new and useful improvement in taking DAGUERREOTYPE PICTURES, and dated January 23, 1849, said patent being otherwise known as a patent for making CRAYON DAGUERREOTYPES, hereby gives notice that he has duly revoked the power of Attorney made by him to MARCUS A. BOOT, dated July 19, 1851, by which power of Attorney said Boot was empowered to sell certain rights under said patent, and has revoked any and all powers of Attorney made under said first mentioned power of Attorney (if any there are,) and especially the power of Attorney made by said Marcus A. Root to Samuel Root, dated August 15, 1851, and neither he said Marcus A. Root nor Samuel Root, has any authority to use for or to the name of the subscriber in any way or manner whatsoever.

MAY 19, 1854. JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

☞ **Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.**—DR. O. S. FOWLER, in Athenæum Hall, Broadway, commences on MONDAY EVENING, May 22, and continues every evening during the week. The lecture will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology; Analysis, combination, and teachings of the Faculties; Self-improvement, Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Memory; School and Home Education; Matrimony; Choice of Character, or single sphere, talents, duties, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and closing with Public Examinations. First Lecture, Free Tickets; to others, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Lectures.**—Doctor G. W. F. MELLEN, of Boston, will deliver his celebrated Lectures in Hope Chapel No. 720 Broadway, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 23, 25, 26, and 29th, on the following subjects:

1. *On the Cause of Color as it Appears in the Different Races of Men*; giving its Chemical and Physiological reasons.
2. *On the Intellectual Qualifications of the Colored Race.*
3. *On the Financial Bearings of Slavery* on the Commercial, Manufacturing, and Industrial Industry of the Country, showing a loss of near $270,000,000 yearly.
4. *On What Constitutes a Free American Citizen*; with a concise history of the Habeas Corpus. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

☞ **3,000 Hands Wanted**—To attend the Grand Trades Demonstration and Lecture, in aid of the Stone-Cutters, now on a strike, on TUESDAY EVENING next, May 23, at the Tabernacle, No. 340 Broadway. The subject of the lecture is—*The Advantages of a National Trades Union.* Several popular mechanics will address the meeting. A deputation from the stone-cutters will explain the nature of the strike. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the doors, or at any Trade Societies' houses. Workingmen, be on hand.

☞ **Jullien's Last Week Previous to His Departure for Europe.**—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 23 first night of the BRITISH NAVY QUADRILLE, embracing all the most celebrated English Naval airs, and performed in London with the greatest success for upwards of six hundred and fifty nights. Reserved seats to be had at S. C. JOLLIE'S, No. 300 Broadway.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of Putnam Chapter No. 8, O. U. A., are hereby notified to attend, without fail, a regular meeting of the Chapter, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, as very important business will be before the Chapter.

J. W. JARBOE, Chairman Special Committee.
WM. S. PECK, C. of the C.

☞ **Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 Sixth-av.**—Public speaking by the students of this Institution will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of this week. Persons wishing to be present at these exercises can procure tickets by applying as above.

S. J. SEDGWICK, A. M.,
Projector and Principal.

☞ **The Members of Eckford Lodge No. 234 I. O. of O. F.**, are hereby requested to attend a Meeting to be held in their room, No. 96 Houston-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance desired, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. E. H. KIMBARK, N. O.

JOHN W. SICKERSON, Secretary.

☞ **Dedication at Yonkers.**—The First Presbyterian Church, of Yonkers will be dedicated to the worship of God, on WEDNESDAY, May 24. Services commence at 3 o'clock, P. M. An Evening Service will also be held at 8 o'clock. Discourses will be preached by Rev. A. D. SMITH, D. D., and Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of Charter Oak Chapter No. 22, O. U. A., are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of the Chapter on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will be before the Chapter. N. FORD, Sachem pro tem.

T. MACOY, C. of the C.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 128 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 23d. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

E. V. DAVIS, Secretary. E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Mercantile Library.**—NOTICE.—The reception of books will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the usual hour, 4 P. M., at the Library, No. 8 Astor Place, from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M.

By order of the Board. WILLIAM KELLY, Recording Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, going to Europe in the month of June next. Can give several years' recommendation by the most respectable family in this City, as being a faithful and agreeable servant. Is not wishing the protection of a private family going in that month to Europe, she would give in return her services in the most dutiful and agreeable manner. Call at No. 72 6th-av., up stairs, near Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By an indu trious, tidy Sprong woman, to do either general housework, or chamber work, washing, and ironing. Is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give the best of City reference. Would go in the country. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, as cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and laundress, or as waiter and chambermaid, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in city or country, by a respectable middle-aged woman; and as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent Protestant girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as coachman in a private family. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Reference given if required. Call at No. 97 22d-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., for two days, or more if not suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American lady to travel with a family or an invalid lady. Good reference given and required. Address M. O., No. 115 East 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English lady, as child's nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 147 East 28th-st., 2d-floor, rear room, No. 6.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid or waiter in a respectable family, and can give seven years' recommendation. Can be seen at No. 419 Pearl-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as waitress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress, who shall come well recommended as to honesty and capability. Inquire at No. 97 13th-st., above 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress or laundress and chambermaid, by a respectable person who is fully competent, and can give good City reference. Please call at No. 144 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a first-class Drug Store, by a competent prescription Clerk. Unexceptionable references given. Address PHARMACY, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a genteel English woman, as professed cook in a private family. Has no objection to the country. Best of reference given. Call at No. 198 Rivington-st. Can be seen for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family. Apply at No. 40 Wooster-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Apply at No. 258 12th-st., near 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—Good servants of every description are waiting for places in the City or country, at FERRER'S Domestic Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near corner Broadway. Several more Protestants wanted.

SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS WANTED—By a neat, agreeable young girl, who is a Protestant, with a fair recommendation. Is expert at making children's clothing; would teach young children, or take full charge of one child; no objection to travel. The most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability can be given. Call or address a line Mrs. W. HODGES, No. 251 29th-st., near 9th-av. Please walk up stairs without ringing the bell.

TWO GOOD COOKS WANTED.—One as meat and vegetable cook, and the other as pastry and assistant vegetable cook, to go a short distance from New-York. References will be required. Apply at the office of "Barderon's Family Hotel," Gramercy Park and 20th-st., before 12 o'clock and after 4 o'clock.

DOMESTIC WANTED.—A cook, washer and ironer None but those well qualified need apply, at No. 145 9th-st.

NURSE WANTED—A respectable middle-aged woman, of kind disposition and good principles, who is capable of taking the most faithful care of a family of children. Apply at No. 55 East 24th-st., on Tuesday morning, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, in a small family at No. 693 Houston-st None but those with the best City references need apply.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As Assistant Bookkeeper, copyist, or light porter, by a temperate man; is a good writer and accountant; best reference from last employer. Letters addressed to SULLIVAN, *Herald* office, or No. 13 Rose-st., (rear,) will be attended to.

BOYS WANTED—At No 393 Broadway, to sell books, Papers, etc., etc. A good chance for a number of lads with a few shillings to commence with. Call after 10 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. Salary fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 751, Post-office.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business A young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

LAWYER'S CLERK WANTED.—Call at No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 15, from 4 to 5 P. M.

VARNISHERS WANTED.—Two good varnishers to go West. Inquire at WM. TILDUN & NEPHEW'S, No. 115 Norfolk-st., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good customers can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and from or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and bed rooms, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 23 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st., within two minutes' walk of the Washington Park. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A small private family, having more room than they require, will let a front room on third story, with pantries, gas, and privilege of bath, with breakfast and tea, to one or two single gentlemen. References exchanged. Apply at No. 170 East 20th-st. near 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern-built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

BOARDING—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. A large front room, with closets and other conveniences, can be obtained unfurnished, with either full or partial Board. Would suit a gentleman and his wife. Terms very moderate. No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms in a private family, (breakfast and tea given if required,) at No. 39 8th-av. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—To let, with board, a pleasant unfurnished back parlor, on the first floor; also, one on the second. Apply at No. 238 Spring-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—In a Dutch private family, where there are no other boarders, for a lady, two children and servant. Some place near the water, not far from a steamboat landing or railroad depôt, would be preferred. A house similarly situated and modestely furnished, would be still preferable. Address Box No. 366 Lower Post Office, with particulars as to terms, situation, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private New-England family. Location unexcelled. About fifteen minutes' walk from either Fulton, Wall-st., or South Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply to No. 297 Bridge-st, near Willoughby; or of J. RUTLER, No. 231 Water-st., N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within a few minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, several fine rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for families or gentlemen, with board, in one new, brown stone front, and beautifully located. Apply soon in Concord-st., between Washington and Adams, third door from Adams.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen willing to room together, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant front room by a genteel family, located near the Fulton Ferry, on a stage route. Apply at No. 50 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, together with a few single gentlemen, may find very desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 206 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Location desirable, and the comforts of a home offered.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 185 Pineapple-st Large rooms connected on the first floor and lighted with gas, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, and a very desirable location, within three minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—A gentleman and lady, or single gentleman, can be accommodated with a front room, handsomely furnished, in a private family; house has all the modern improvements; situated in 34th-st., west of Broadway. Prices $12 and $8. Address EMMONS, *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A handsome furnished parlor, with bedrooms and pantries, in the house No. 14 Leroy-place.

ROOM TO LET WITH BOARD—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 362 Greenwich-st., 2d door from North Moore-st.

RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT PERSON WANTED—Who is an excellent seamstress, and perfectly understands dressing hair. Must be willing to assist in the care of children. The most satisfactory references required. Apply at No. 15 Waverley-place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Two or three very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family residing at No. 288 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located, has gas, bath, marble wash basins, &c., &c. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and very desirable rooms at No. 73 Henry-st. The house is large and airy, pleasantly situated, and lighted with gas. Those wishing the comforts and quietness of home will find it for their interest to apply immediately. References required.

BOARDING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, on the first floor of No. 770 Broadway, a splendid suit of rooms, with exclusive use of water closet for a family, or two gentlemen, who will find in good order a sitting room and bedroom, to a single gentleman. Please apply from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. The comfort of the inmates attended to.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more rooms than they occupy, would let a suite of furnished rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages—No. 71 West 16th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A suite of Rooms, on the second floor, to let to gentlemen, without board. The house is pleasantly situated—fronting the Battery. Apply at No. 1 State-st., corner of Whitehall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Two pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, without board, may be had in a private family, first block east of Broadway. Apply at No. 358 Houston-st.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS for gentlemen and their wives. Also, single gentlemen, with full or partial board. No. 17, Concord, corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. Reference exchanged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE BOOK.—ROGET'S THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS. Third edition, JUST PUBLISHED, THESAURUS OF ENGLISH WORDS AND PHRASES, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of ideas and assist in literary composition. By PETER MARK ROGET, M. D., author of the "Bridgewater Treatise on the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom." A new edition, revised and enlarged, with a list of foreign words defined in English, and other additions, by Prof. BARNAS SEARS, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, assisted by several literary gentlemen. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50. A work of great merit, admirably adapted as a text book for Schools and Colleges, and of high importance to every American scholar. Among the numerous commendations which this work has received from the Press, in all directions, the publishers would call attention to the following:

"We are glad to see the 'Thesaurus of English Words,' by Peter Mark Roget, one of the authors of the 'Bridgewater Treatises,' republished in this country. * * It is a most valuable work, giving the results of many years' labor, in an attempt to classify and arrange the words of the English toegue, so as to facilitate the practice of composition. * * The purpose of an ordinary dictionary is to explain the meaning of words, while the object of this Thesaurus is to collate all the words by which any given idea may be expressed."—*Putnam's Monthly.*

This volume offers the student of English composition the results of great labor in the form of a rich and copious vocabulary. We would commend the work to those who have charge of Academies and High Schools, and to students who have the aid of a copious vocabulary.—*Christian Observer, Philadelphia*

This is a novel publication, and is the first and only one of the kind ever issued, in which words and phrases of our language are classified, not according to the sound or their orthography, but strictly according to their signification. It will become an invaluable aid in the communication of our thoughts, whether spoken or written, and hence as a means of improvement we recommend it as a work of rare and excellent qualities, and one which should meet with an extensive sale.—*Scientific American.*

This volume must prove of great utility to all engaged in the walks of literature. This Boston edition is no questionable book for paper issued, and we commend it to the notice of all students and others, to whom it will be useful.—*Salem Register.*

It is undoubtedly a work of great utility when the compiler's plan is once understood. * * As a help to a writer's memory, it is most useful. * * * It will give him the word he wants, when that word is on the tip of his tongue, but altogether beyond his reach. The work will be of great service to students of our language, and will not be found unserviceable even to practical writers.—*N. Y. Times.*

Published by GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

For sale by all Booksellers.

A REMARKABLE BOOK—Just published by GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston, THE PLURALITY OF WORLDS—With an Introduction by Rev EDWARD HITCHCOCK, D. D., President of Amhers College. 12mo. Price, $1.

This is a scientific and theoretical work of great ability, and one that cannot fail to arrest the attention of the world of science. Its author takes the bold ground of contesting the generally adopted belief of the existence of other peopled worlds besides our own earth. A gentleman upon whose judgment we place much reliance, writes in regard to it: "'The Plurality of Worlds' plays the mischief with the grand speculations of Christian and other astronomers. It is the most remorseless executioner of beautiful theories I have ever tumbled upon. It leaves the grand universe of existence as barren as a vast Sahara. The author is a stern logician, and some of the processes of argumentation are singularly fine. Many of the thoughts are original and very striking, and the whole conception of the volume is novel as the results are unwelcome. I should think the work must attract attention from scientific men, from the very bold and well sustained attempt to set aside entirely the scientific assumption of the age."

ALSO:

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM. By Profs. C. TH. VON SIEBOLD and STANNIUS. Translated from the German, and edited with Notes and Additions, recording the recent process of the science, by WALDO I. BURNETT Boston 2 vols, 8vo.

Vol. 1. Anatomy of Invertebrata. By C. TH. VON SIEBOLD. Price, $3.

This is by far the best and most complete work of the kind yet published; and its appearance in an English dress, with the additions of the American translator, will no donbt be welcomed by the men of science of this country. GOULD & LINCOLN, Publishers, Boston.

3,000 COPIES SUBSCRIBED FOR AND SOLD IN ONE MONTH.—For sale THIS DAY by GEO. A. HICKS, No. 53 Nassau-st., New-York.

DELISSER'S INTEREST AND AVERAGE TABLES. A new method, combining accuracy, rapidity and simplicity by which interest on any amount for any period from one day to one year can be found at a glance, and for averaging accounts in a shorter time and with fewer figures than by any other method. To accountants and merchants this work will be invaluable.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT MERCHANTS, &c.

We, the undersigned, have examined the specimens of "Delisser's Interest and Average Tables," and are of opinion that from the simplicity of their arrangement, showing at a glance the Interest and Equation of an account, they far surpass all other works of the kind ever before offered to the public. For the saving of a vast amount of labor, and from the simplicity, accuracy and rapidity with which calculations may be worked out, it is most invaluable. We therefore cordially recommend it to all merchants and accountants, as a work indispensable to the counting-room.

Howland & Aspinwall.	Bosworth & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.	Hoctor Morrison, Cashier of
Alex. T. Stewart & Co.	Bank of Brooklyn.
Adams & Co.	J. H. Brower & Co
D. Appleton & Co.	George W. Powers & Co.
Charles H. Marshall & Co.	Joseph Lord, Mutual Ben-
Edward K. Collins	efit Life Insurance Com-
A. F. Halsey, Cashier Bank	pany—and others.
of New-York.	

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1854.

Letter from Geo. B. Perkins, LL. D., late Principal and Professor of Mathematics in the New-York State Normal School, and author of *Perkins' Mathematical Series.*

R. I. DELISSER, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have attentively examined specimen pages of "Delisser's Interest and Average Tables." The arrangement of these Tables is new, and for simplicity and neatness they reflect much credit upon their author. What most highly recommends these Tables is their use in arranging accounts. In such practical purposes an account may be averaged by these Tables in far less time than by any other method with which I am acquainted. This will no doubt prove a popular work with accountants.

UTICA, May 4, 1854. GEO. R. PERKINS.

DANIEL, A MODEL FOR YOUNG MEN—A series of Lectures by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. 8vo. $1 50.

From the Introduction by Dr. Sprague.

"The Lectures that compose this volume have manifold claims on the patronage of the Christian public. In the first place they are invested with great interest in consideration of the class to whom they are addressed. In the next place, the portion of Scripture which forms the subject of these Lectures is, for many reasons, one of the highest interest. In its historical details nothing can exceed it—it records events which stand out in the world's history, and form some of the most impressive illustrations of divine character. There will be little difference of opinion, it is presumed, on the question whether the author has done justice to his noble theme. The interest which he has awakened in behalf of that he has brought out the mind of the spirit with great clearness and force. He has discussed a great variety of questions, historical, theological and practical, that naturally suggest themselves; and has shown himself at every point thoroughly at home. * * Dr. Scott has left upon every page of his work the impress of vigorous, discriminating, independent mind. Without any affectation of originality, he has his own way of saying things, and a terse, striking and effective way it is. Without apparently thinking of the graces of composition, his style is always perspicuous and manly, and sometimes radiant with beautiful imagery. You find your self constantly with a mind of bold and lofty impulses, and with a heart that is in unison with every measure for the promotion of human virtue and happiness. Published by

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

IN PRESS:

FLORENCE EDGERTON. By the author of "Clara Stanly."

GRATITUDE. By Rev. JOHN STEVENSON.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS COMPLETE.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have for sale at a very low price, the only complete running edition of the following volumes of THE SEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850, embracing a statistical view of each of the States and Territories, arranged by Counties, Towns, &c One large vol., 4—to., over 1,000 pages. Price $6, in cloth.

"Should be read by the million."

D. APPLETON & CO. PUBLISH ON TUESDAY:

THE CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE. By J. W. JOHNSTONE, F. R. S., F. C. S., &c.

Number 2 containing—The Bread We Eat"—"The Beef We Cook"—"The Beverages We Infuse"—with Wood Cut Illustrations Price 25 cents.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

No. 1, containing—"The Air We Breathe"—"The Water We Drink"—"The Soil We Cultivate"—"The Plants We Rear."

"To all who wish to acquire knowledge divested of abstruseness, we heartily commend this work."—*Tribune.*

MORNING STARS OF THE NEW WORLD.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—MORNING STAR OF THE NEW WORLD. By H. F. PARKER.

CONTENTS—1. Columbus—2. Vespucius—3. De Soto—4 Sir Walter Raleigh—5. Hudson—6. Capt Smith—7. Miles Standish—8. Arabella Johnson—9. John Eliot—10. William Penn. One elegant 12mo. vol., with 6 illustrations. Price $1 25.

Also, Dr. OLIN'S Book on Greece and Turkey.

GREECE AND THE GOLDEN HORN—By the late STEPHEN OLIN, D. D. 12mo Illustrated. Price $1.

Orders from the trade solicited.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 8 Park-place.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED.—UNCLE TOM IN PARIS. By ADOLPHUS M. HART, Esq. Price, 25 cents.

THE OATH OF OFFICE. By CHAS. JAS. CANNON, Esq. Price, 25 cents.

THE TURKISH QUESTION. By Count A. DE GUSOWARI. Price, 12½ cents.

TURKEY AND THE TURKS. By Admiral SLADE. 1 vol., cloth, illustrated, pp. 386. Price, $1.

WM. TAYLOR & CO.,

Publishers of the Modern Standard and Minor Drama, No 19 Ann-st., New-York, and No. 282 Baltimore-st., corner of Charles, Baltimore, Md.

PERSONS AND PICTURES—From the Histories of France and England, from the Norman Conquest to the fall of the Stuarts. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, Author of "The Captains of the Old Republics," "Cavaliers of England," "Marmaduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," "The Roman Traitor," &c.

New-York: RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st. Will be published on the 26th inst.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—A small space in the front of each number is set apart for advertisements. A work which has from 30,000 readers, of the best kind, is a very desirable vehicle for publishers, patentees, &c., &c. Advertisements are received at this office up to Tuesday of each week. No. 363 will be for sale on MONDAY NEXT; containing articles upon Leeba, De Quincey, Wenzbrt Common, &c., &c. LITTELL, SON & CO., No. 245 Broadway.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for the sale or republication of American books on commission, conducted by SAMPSON LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of terms for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

POETICAL AND OTHER READINGS.—MR. T. J. GOSLEE will, by request, give two more

AUCTION SALES.

BY BIRDS, CUTTING & CO., Trade sale of Boots and Shoes, on THURSDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange, Nos. 1 and 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., corner of Broad-st., by order of Messrs. Hall, Wilson & Co., Boston, Mass., and others, comprising a very desirable assortment of Men's Calf, Kip, Grain and Buff Brogans, Boots and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Brogans and Shoes; Women's Kid, Morocco, Goat and Prunella Boots, Gaiters and Shoes; Misses' and Children's Kid, Morocco, Goat and Prunella Boots, Gaiters and Shoes; Men's Thick Boots and Brogans; Women's Kip and Calf Brogans and Shoes; Misses' and Children's Kip and Calf Brogans and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Boots; Boys' Calf and Kip Boots; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Gaiters and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Gaiters and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Boots; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Boots; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Gaiters and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Gaiters and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Brogans and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Brogans and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Boots; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Congress Boots; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Gaiters and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Congress Gaiters and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Brogans and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Congress Brogans and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Balmoral Boots; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Balmoral Boots; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Balmoral Gaiters and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Balmoral Gaiters and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Balmoral Brogans and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Balmoral Brogans and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Balmoral Boots; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Congress Balmoral Boots; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Balmoral Gaiters and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Congress Balmoral Gaiters and Shoes; Men's Calf, Kip and Grain Pegged Congress Balmoral Brogans and Shoes; Boys' Calf and Kip Pegged Congress Balmoral

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 256, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,370,399 56
Average amount of Specie.....427,658 23
Average amount of Circulation.....345,441 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,646,535 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$549,829 00
Average amount of Specie.....27,863 00
Average amount of Circulation.....99 829 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....344,122 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO D ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,649,691 50
Average amount of Specie.....1,139,940 32
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America).....133,607 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,467,253 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,438,876 02
Average amount of Specie.....672,732 38
Average amount of Circulation.....2,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....3,367,114 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,292,820 51
Average amount of Specie.....78,948 67
Average amount of Circulation.....85,982 50
Average amount of Deposits.....1,155,657 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,720,645 18
Average amount of Specie.....928,823 00
Average amount of Circulation.....313,400 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,795,292 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,582,998 47
Average amount of Specie.....180,159 86
Average amount of Circulation.....80,475 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,341,761 60

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,303,189 49
Average amount of Specie.....349,157 67
Average amount of Circulation.....109,927 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,172,398 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,736,064 38
Average amount of Specie.....362,614 81
Average amount of Circulation.....377,888 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,857,763 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,292,820 51
Average amount of Specie.....78,948 67
Average amount of Circulation.....85,982 50
Average amount of Deposits.....1,155,657 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,218,173 76
Average amount of Specie.....17,152 85
Average amount of Circulation.....129,464 00
Average amount of Deposits.....558,963 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,387,529 51
Average amount of Specie.....96,281 50
Average amount of Circulation.....115,183 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,131,891 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,570,675 86
Average amount of Specie.....135,647 12
Average amount of Circulation.....13,128 00
Average amount of Deposits.....875,881 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$461,365 48
Average amount of Specie.....29,307 47
Average amount of Circulation.....87,949 00
Average amount of Deposits.....328,670 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$646,363 44
Average amount of Specie.....22,265 28
Average amount of Circulation.....113,919 00
Average amount of Deposits.....379,920 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. J. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,365,969 00
Average amount of Specie.....320,133 00
Average amount of Circulation.....366,714 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,093,412 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$740,294 48
Average amount of Specie.....26,953 04
Average amount of Circulation.....166,116 00
Average amount of Deposits.....559,690 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. CISCOM, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,721,515 89
Average amount of Specie.....215,238 50
Average amount of Circulation.....131,225 75
Average amount of Deposits.....1,284,258 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,544,440 44
Average amount of Specie.....250,100 44
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,170,645 36
Average amount of Specie.....65,891 31
Average amount of Circulation.....97,326 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,260,611 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. W. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$665,420 00
Average amount of Specie.....45,496 00
Average amount of Circulation.....114,849 00
Average amount of Deposits.....481,770 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM R. MALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN NEWHOUSE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$139,189 40
Average amount of Specie.....20,203 54
Average amount of Circulation.....97,380 00
Average amount of Deposits.....107,321 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$517,869 09
Average amount of Specie.....28,322 46
Average amount of Circulation.....114,276 00
Average amount of Deposits.....326,727 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,702,643 27
Average amount of Specie.....289,350 52
Average amount of Circulation.....189,121 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,139,932 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$528,346 25
Average amount of Specie.....30,411 43
Average amount of Circulation.....192,127 00
Average amount of Deposits.....420,478 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$642,262 26
Average amount of Specie.....77,281 69
Average amount of Circulation.....94,147 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....521,599 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,276,615 79
Average amount of Specie.....84,015 96
Average amount of Circulation.....116,392 00
Average amount of Deposits.....664,318 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$346,698 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,384 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,751 00
Average amount of Deposits.....111,343 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—Asrequired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$563,094 69
Average amount of Specie.....29,810 33
Average amount of Circulation.....136,232 00
Average amount of Deposits.....439 813 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$545,841 98
Average amount of Specie.....26,050 37
Average amount of Circulation.....89,918 00
Average amount of Deposits.....343,165 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,819,288 18
Average amount of Specie.....199,573 04
Average amount of Circulation.....239 822 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,067,870 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ALLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ALLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,264,048 98
Average amount of Specie.....328,537 00
Average amount of Circulation.....433,9.9 02
Average amount of Deposits.....2,551,639 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$735,658 10
Average amount of Specie.....101 801 54
Average amount of Circulation.....97,822 00
Average amount of Deposits.....691,569 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,170,480 19
Average amount of Specie.....122,023 18
Average amount of Circulation.....109,033 00
Average amount of Deposits.....857,191 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,546,543 73
Average amount of Specie.....1,031,894 74
Average amount of Circulation.....239,250 94
Average amount of Deposits.....2,544,143 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,250,643 37
Average amount of Specie.....50,984 18
Average amount of Circulation.....251,839 00
Average amount of Deposits.....909,766 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$455,186 91
Average amount of Specie.....66,378 48
Average amount of Circulation.....137,541 00
Average amount of Deposits.....239,906 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,373,128 00
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. I. SEARS, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, [illegible] being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. I. SEARS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
CHAS. B. DOWNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,689,118 78
Average amount of Specie.....179,714 99
Average amount of Circulation.....148,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,000,152 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. BILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,088,089 45
Average amount of Specie.....193,393 29
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....194,554 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,454,052 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,254,654 25
Average amount of Specie.....421,565 65
Average amount of Circulation.....102 033 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....1,936,175 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$896,763 00
Average amount of Specie.....87,967 00
Average amount of Circulation.....111,672 00
Average amount of Deposits.....771,509 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,569,118 78
Average amount of Specie.....179,714 99
Average amount of Circulation.....148,015 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,000,152 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK DOBBS, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. DOBBS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 20th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$462,015 86
Average amount of Specie.....86,861 81
Average amount of Circulation.....136,526 00
Average amount of Deposits.....112,216 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$227,607 84
Average amount of Specie.....10,487 56
Average amount of Circulation.....112,973 00
Average amount of Deposits.....132,635 87

City and County of New-York ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,405,789 97
Average amount of Specie.....85,625 52
Average amount of Circulation.....225,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....870,008 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
EDWARD N. BOSSIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,501,774 03
Average amount of Specie.....74,898 43
Average amount of Circulation.....134,453 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,274,259 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$497,371 66
Average amount of Specie.....44,300 73
Average amount of Circulation.....95,196 17
Average amount of Deposits.....278,370 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$896,019 65
Average amount of Specie.....43,316 04
Average amount of Circulation.....110,865 00
Average amount of Deposits.....508,408 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$783,546 95
Average amount of Specie.....33,433 73
Average amount of Circulation.....144,959 00
Average amount of Deposits.....308,631 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,439,725 93
Average amount of Specie.....496,098 19
Average amount of Circulation notes of the late Phenix Bank.....221,997 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,763,764 82
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....1,763,764 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$966,310 00
Average amount of Specie.....42,637 00
Average amount of Circulation.....88,366 00
Average amount of Deposits.....407,012 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,218,393 22
Average amount of Specie.....131,982 29
Average amount of Circulation.....236,981 00
Average amount of Deposits.....705,963 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$300,465 00
Average amount of Specie.....27,049 00
Average amount of Circulation.....119,475 00
Average amount of Deposits.....468,402 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$309,515 03
Average amount of Specie.....16,765 68
Average amount of Circulation.....28,258 00
Average amount of Deposits.....145,150 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 20th day of May, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,373,978 97
Average amount of Specie.....96,803 32
Average amount of Circulation.....262,865 00
Average amount of Deposits.....754,596 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, N

New-York Daily Times.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Difficulty between the United States and Great Britain about Wild Pigs.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTEVIDEO, Friday, March 3, 1854.

Probably your readers have been informed of the difficulties that have grown out of killing a few wild pigs in one of the Falkland Islands, by American whalemen, and as it is possible that a friendly correspondence will ensue between Great Britain and the United States, a more particular account of the affair may be acceptable, and in the first place, of the Islands themselves. They lie off the coast of Patagonia, in latitude 51° South, and are nearly two hundred in number, though most of the territory is on two of the islands called East and West Falkland. The group, with its bays and straits, cover an area of more than eight thousand square miles. On the East Falkland is situated the town of Stanley, where is the residence of the English Governor, and where are some four hundred inhabitants. At this place is Port William. As the Islands produce scarcely anything but cabbages and turnips, they remain in a state of nature, uncultivated, and in fact uninhabitable. The main use they have been put to for more than thirty years, has been to give American fishermen shelter and refreshment. They have put hogs on the small islands, and left them to propagate; and when they were in need of food the fishermen killed them, being careful, however, not to let them become extinct. The French placed cattle on one of the islands, and these have been permitted to increase. Among whalemen, these wild animals were regarded as common stock, it being for the interest of all to perpetuate and protect them. Americans have, in the manner stated, used these islands more than all other nations together.

There have been various claimants to the Falkland Islands; but during nearly half a century Americans have exercised the right of using them for the shelter and refreshment of their fishermen as against the world. About seventeen years ago Buenos Ayres was in possession, and coming into collision with an American vessel, an American man-of-war went down from this port, apprehended the authorities, and brought them up here, and then the English went down and took possession, and have held it ever since. Buenos Ayres still claims the Falkland Islands, and the jurisdiction of Great Britain is a question of *quien sabe* on all the Atlantic coast of South America.

The claim of Great Britain extends not only to those animals that have been placed on the Islands she has never done the first act to redince to possession, but to the seals and even to catching whales in the ocean round about the Islands. Her Majesty owns the pigs of the American and the wild cattle of the Frenchmen, and all rabbits, geese, ducks, and snipe, together with the seals and whales—for isn't she mistress of the sea?

Now for the recent difficulties that have arisen from taking a few pigs claimed by Her Majesty the British Queen. Capt. CLIFT, in the ship *Hudson*, having as a tender the schooner *Washington*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, sailed from the United States in July, 1852, on a cruise for whales and the sea-elephant on the coast of Patagonia and adjacent seas. Capt. CLIFT was an old cruiser in those waters. He pursued his cruise according to his usual custom.

In the latter part of February last, while Capt. CLIFT was engaged in trying out oil off New Island, one of the most westerly of the group, H. B. M. sloop *Express*, Commander BOYS, made her appearance, having on board a sheriff with a warrant to arrest Captains CLIFT and ELDRIDGE for killing thirty wild pigs in August, 1853—Captain B. having also an order from the Governor to bring both vessels to Port William. He boarded the *Hudson*, and the civil officer having read his warrant, Capt. BOYS read the order of the Governor to take the ship, then demanded of Capt. CLIFT the ship's papers, which he took and kept possession of. On board the *Washington* the order to take the schooner was first read and the papers demanded and received, and then the civil process was served. This was done on Sunday, February 26, and the next day Capt. CLIFT went on board the *Express* and begged of Capt. BOYS not to take the *Hudson* from her fishing, as they were just beginning the best of the season, and offering to go in the *Washington* with Capt. ELDRIDGE to Port William and abide the event of the criminal process. But Capt. B. said his orders were peremptory. The fact was, they intended to fine the Captain a thousand pounds, raise the money by selling the vessels, and give a grand ball to the officers of the *Express* for the gallant exploit of capturing two unarmed fishermen. The whole thing had been already arranged. Capt. BOYS repaired on board the *Hudson*, and, ordering the first and second mates to get the ship in readiness to sail, they would not recognize him as commander of the ship, whereupon he threatened to send them on board the *Express*, put them in irons, imprison them at Stanley and try them for mutiny! He put the sheriff, an officer and a marine on board the *Hudson* and conveyed her. On board the *Washington* he put a Lieutenant and six armed men, and the vessels proceeded on their way to Port William. The news that trouble was brewing at the Falkland Islands having been communicated to the American Consul here, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Squadron in the coast of Brazil immediately dispatched the sloop-of-war *Germantown*, Commander WM. F. LYNCH, who arrived at Port William on the afternoon of March 2. Early in the forenoon of March 3, the *Washington* came into the harbor, having American colors flying, and as she passed close under the quarter of the *Germantown*, the fact of an English officer and some men of war were on board of her was observed, and immediately Capt. LYNCH ordered a boat and Lieut. CROSBY to go and recapture the schooner, if she was held in military duress. The English lieutenant explained that he did not hold her as a prize &c., and having delivered the vessel's papers to Capt. B., by order of Lieut. C., he was directed to leave the schooner with his men. While this was going on, the ship *Hudson*, in custody of the *Express*, hove in sight. She did not fly American colors as she came into the harbor. After she had anchored and a boat was on the way to her from the *Germantown*, she hoisted American colors. Capt. LYNCH immediately demanded of the Governor an apology for the outrage committed on those Captains, and that he should pay the damages they had sustained by his orders, as Capt. BOYS sheltered himself under the order of the Governor, who is *ex-officio* some sort of an Admiral. A long correspondence followed, at the close of which the *quasi* Admiral became quite docile, though at the start he tried to enact the lion most rearingly.

On the trial of the case it appeared that the ordinance against killing wild pigs was passed October, 1852, and the charge was for killing in the previous August. To this it was replied that there was an ordinence against killing cattle, &c., of several years' standing, and that the "wild pigs" came under the description "&c." Capt. CLIFT then offered to show that at the time he was accused of killing these wild pigs, he was on the coast of Patagonia, and referred to his log-book to prove the fact. That course would entirely spoil the programme, and the Government would allow no such Republican doings. Seeing they were determined to get some money, Capt. CLIFT admitted that in April, 1853, six months before the passage of the wild pig ordinance, he took from a certain island 30 pigs, and put 8 or 10 of them on an island where there were none; the balance were killed. For this he was fined, and he paid it under protest. The Government could not show that this wild pig ordinance was ever promulgated, and, had it been, it could not apply to this case.

All this interference with the rights of whalemen in these waters was based on a circular issued by the Hon. Secretary of State, ten months after Capt. CLIFT sailed from the United States, in which Americans are warned not to make addition on British territory in the Falkland Islands. But it is not to be presumed that the Secretary of State intended to take away from American whalemen rights that they had been exercising for many years prior to the occupancy of the British of a little bay in one of near 200 islands. The English are trying to do here what they attempt everywhere they get an opportunity. They bluster and bully, and claim what they think is, and if their claim is admitted very well—they take them negotiate, and let you, for a handsome consideration, enjoy what was your own before. This is what they propose to do in this Falkland Island affair. They wish to sell to the American whalemen those privileges that have enjoyed for perhaps half a century—privileges to which they have a far better right than the English themselves, and which they were in the enjoyment of long before the English took possession of East Falkland.

Capt. CLIFT, who has been in this business twenty-four years, finding his cruise broken up, concluded to remain home with his ship, and the *Germantown* returned to Port William till she had sailed for home, and received a week longer for an English frigate which was expected. The *G.* arrived here on the 27th March, making the passage in seven days.

The above, it is believed is a correct narration of the affair to date. The points will be readily made by the practical reader.

We have no news of general interest in this Republic. Business continues dull, and the population is evidently diminishing. A revolutionary movement is expected by and by, and the present administration is furnishing material for it in negro soldiers that are disbanded by Revolution troops.

It is said that two of the States of the Argentine Confederation have declared war against the President. There is nothing to be made clear in regard to the position of Buenos Ayres. Here is a fine field for the orators of the Peace Society, and barring these ugly interruptions, to lead a life of ease in a most healthy country, in which to exercise the gift of gab. Not for the life of me in Plata, Mr. Thurlow Weed!

All the vessels of our squadron on the coast of Brazil were lying in the river La Plata, off Montevideo, on the 3d of March. The sloops-of-war *Germantown* had just returned from a cruise to the Falkland Islands, and the brig *Bainbridge* from St. Catharine's. The *Water Witch*, engaged in exploring the Paraguay, was still at Montevideo, having been by that bad hot reputed. Our Correspondent at Montevideo has procured us the names of the officers of the several ships of the squadron:

The flag-ship *Savannah*—Commander Samuel Mercer; Lieutenants, John M. Berrian, Geo. F. Emmons, C. F. M. Spotswood, Geo. M. Totten, Wm. L. Le Roy, (flag;) Master, A. F. Wardley; Fleet Surgeon, Daniel Egbert; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Lockhart; Assistant-Surgeon, J. P. Thom; Purser, Chas. Murray; Chaplain, Joseph Stockbridge; Marine Officer, First Lieut. J. T. Doughty; Second Lieut. Robert L. Browning; Commodore's Secretary, William Ingersoll; Commodore's Clerk, Mr. Springer; Passed Midshipmen, F. F. Brose, C. W. Flusser, B. E. Hand, R. T. Chapman, J. P. K. Mygatt; Midshipmen, Geo. Bacon, J. C. Chapin, T. Arnold; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Murray; Boatswain, Robert Whittaker; Gunner, A. F. Thompson; Carpenter, L. Manson; Sailmaker, R. Van Voorhis.

Sloop-of-war *Germantown*—Commander, William F. Lynch; Lieutenants, D. B. Ridgely, Geo. Wells, P. Crosby, W. N. Jeffers, (Acting;) Acting Master, James J. Waddell; Purser, John De Broe; Surgeon, Joseph Beale; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. E. Wysham; Marine Officer, Second Lieutenant, A. S. Nicholson; Passed Midshipmen, J. P. Foster, Wm. P. A. Campbell, John D. Rainey; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Jenkins; Gunner, Wm. Arnold; Sailmaker, T. Tatem; Carpenter, — Thomas.

Brig *Bainbridge*—Lieutenant Commanding, Charles Hunter; Lieutenants, Charles E. Fleming, Henry S. Newcome; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, J. Rudenstein; Purser, T. H. Looker; Acting Master, Wm. Mitchell; Passed Midshipmen, Wm. S. Lovell, Wm. Gwyn; Captain's Clerk, Mr. Marsh.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen...MONDAY, May 22.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., the President, Councilman F. E. MATHER was elected President *pro. tem.*

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of Jacob Sharp—To have Forty-second-street regulated and graded from Ninth to Eleventh-avenues.

Of the residents on Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—To have lots in Thirty-fourth-street fenced in and the street graded.

Of E. C. Sandell—To fill up vacant lot at No. 202 East Fourteenth-street.

Of Joseph H. Godwin and G. H. Peek—For the opening of Seventieth-street.

Of Peter J. Weadover—To prevent the wanton destruction of public and private property throughout the City.

Of J. H. Godwin—For the opening of Eighty-first-street.

Of Westchester County Market Slips—For exclusive use of pier at the foot of Laight-street.

REMONSTRANCES.

Against a sewer in Columbia-street, between Houston and Stanton-streets.

Of Timothy Phelan and others, against a sewer in Sixteenth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman EARLE—To open Distributive Reservoir, on Forty-second-street, every day, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Referred.

By Councilman GAFFNEY—To inquire into the propriety of extending Waverley-place to Eighth-avenue. Adopted.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

By Councilman CONOVER—

Whereas, The constant demolition of the dwellings in the lower part of the City, to make room for the warehouses necessary for its increasing trade and commerce, has nearly depopulated the lower Wards; and

Whereas, The time is fast drawing near when but few if any of our citizens will reside south of the line which bounds the Seventh and Eighth Districts; and

Whereas, It is evident that in case of a fire, there is but little reliance that can then be placed on manual labor to extinguish it, in consequence of the extreme difficulty to obtain men to man the engines; and

Whereas, All accounts concur in the opinion that the steam fire engines now in use in Cincinnati are entirely adequate for the purpose of extinguishing fires—performing the work of several engines; and as it is our duty to prevent, if possible our City from being visited with so direful a conflagration therefore be it

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to purchase forthwith a steam fire engine, such as is now being used in Cincinnati.

Referred.

Councilman ELLIOTT—To repair Tenth-street. Referred.

Councilman FAY—To fix certain salaries, as follows: Clerk of the Bureau of Arrears, $2 500; Book-keeper of the Department of Finance, $2,000; Clerk of the Comptroller, $1,500. Referred.

Councilman CURRY—To fence vacant lots on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth-avenues. Referred.

Councilman YOUNG—To repair entire No. 4. Referred.

Councilman BELKAN—That persons, bulk-heads, walls or docks, be constructed, erected, built or extended, into the waters of the East River, either on or from the Brooklyn or New-York shores, any ordinance or resolution heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding. Referred.

Councilman BICKFORD—To place oil lamps in Seventy-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenues.

FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

To instruct the Comptroller to pay the salary to persons acting under appointments made without the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Laid on the table.

To stay all proceedings in relation to the building for Hose Company No. 6 in Gouverneur-street, until further action of the Board of Aldermen. Referred.

PAVING THE BOWERY.

In the Committee of the Whole, a resolution was ordered to a third reading to award a contract for paving the Bowery, between Hayard and Division-streets, with the Belgian pavement, provided the Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies pay one-half of the expense thereof.

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in June.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—In pursuance of a vote recently passed by the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, a beautiful stand of colors was yesterday presented by the Mayor to the American Rifles, 71st Regiment. The regiment, after parading through the streets for some time, accompanied by WALLACE'S band, formed in line in front of the City Hall at 1½ o'clock P. M., where they were inspected by His Honor the Mayor, and several members of the City Government. The Mayor, in presenting the colors to the regiment, said that in so doing he was obeying a command of the City Government, and he felt assured that the recipients would ever prove faithful to the trust reposed in them, and would always be ready to resist an external foe as well as to quell internal disorder. The Colonel responded in behalf of his regiment in a few brief and appropriate remarks. The regiment then proceeded from the Park to their head-quarters, where they dismissed. One of the flags is of white silk, and the other of blue, with yellow trimmings. The white flag has on it the words "American Rifles, 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M.; *Pro patria, ero faris at, as tempelis, pro avis ad forces*," and the arms of the City of New-York. The blue flag has the arms of the State of New-York and inscribed, "Presented by the Corporation of the City of New-York to the 71st Regiment N. Y. S. M." Both colors are of exquisite workmanship, and evince much taste in their design.

NO HOTELS LICENSED IN THE NINTH WARD—EXCITEMENT.—Some excitement was manifested yesterday, among the liquor-dealers in the Ninth Ward, in consequence of the refusal of Alderman VOORHIS and the Councilmen of the Ward, (Messrs. LEE, HOLNAN, COOPAN and BAUER,) to grant any renewals of liquor license, for the coming year.

About two hundred and forty applicants were present in the the Mayor's office: a decrease of twenty-eight. The Mayor finally asked the Excise Commissioners why they had not commended licensing. One of the Councilmen replied that he had not seen any one whom it would be a benefit to the Ninth Ward to license, and it was not probable that they would see one. The Mayor said if they licensed them, he would be responsible for the execution of the law. The reply given was that they did not intend to license any one. It is now understood to be the intention of all persons keeping respectable hotels in the Ninth Ward, to continue their business as usual, and test the matter in the Courts of Justice, for which purpose a fund will be raised to defray expenses.

RECOGNITION OF THE DECEASED.—The unknown man who, a few days ago, was run over and killed by Engine No. 2, was, after the rendering of the verdict, recognized by Mrs. CARVET, of No. 474 Pearl-street, as her husband, MICHAEL CARVET, not long resident in the City. The widow was exceedingly distressed, and being in limited circumstances, Engine Company No. 2 took charge of the funeral rites. On Sunday afternoon the funeral left the Engine-house for Greenwood. Rev. Mr. BANGHD (Baptist Church) read the burial service.

FIRE IN THIRTEENTH-STREET—The alarm of fire for the Fifth District on Sunday evening, was caused by the burning of a range of stables at No. 264 East Thirteenth-street, owned and occupied by THOMAS MCCANN and PETER JENNINGS. The damage was $300. No insurance.

SICK EMIGRANTS AT THE QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.—We learn that there are about five hundred sick emigrants at the Quarantine Hospital, Staten Island. Ship fever and small-pox are the prevailing diseases. A few cases of cholera have occurred.

☞ Among the passengers by the *Franklin*, at this port yesterday, were M. DE CORSCO, Minister from Spain to the United States; Mr. WINSLOW, bearer of special dispatches from the American Minister in Spain, and Mr. WM. INSLIN, bearer of ordinary dispatches to the Government.

☞ The Journeymen Horse-Shoers' Union celebrated their third anniversary yesterday by a public parade, in procession, through the principal streets, and a visit to the Crystal Palace. They turned out in strong force, and made a good appearance. They were accompanied by a band of music.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—WM. E. ROCKWELL and JAMES BOOKMAN, Esqrs., were yesterday, after examination, admitted to practice in the Courts of this State.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PHRENOLOGY enables us to read the characters and motives of our "fellow-men," to judge reliably whom to trust, and with whom to form intimate business or social relations, and becomes at once the most delightful, useful, and interesting study which can possibly engage our attention. Examinations daily, by the BROTHERS FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Messrs. CONY & TAYLOR, Master CONY, with their astonishing Dogs, appear in two of their best pieces. The drama of "Steps to Crime" commences the entertainment. Secure your places early. The National is now in the full tide of success.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRADY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, has recently made seve al additions to his collection of distinguished portraits. His gallerie are unequalled in extent and elegance by any in America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. O. S. FOWLER gives his Second Lecture on Phrenology, in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock this evening. Tickets, 12½ cents, to be had at the door. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 46, 45, 38, 53, 57, 28, 88, 70, 74, 19, 52.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 1, 2, 12, 29, 34, 117, 40, 41, 43, 44, 21½, 23, 25, 128.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Regular Term.*—Nos. 661, 662, 973, 1137, 1155, 1203, 85, 591, 1219, 1225, 1229, 1231, to 1241, 1247, 1251, 1253, 1255, 27, 211, 87, 349, 451, 477, 633, 1079, 769, 107. *Special Term.*—Nos. 496, 464, 894, 900, 346, 364, 190, 192, 924, 928 to 946, 950.

BROOKLYN CITY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Sunday Schools of this city, will be celebrated to-day in different churches, as follows: Central Baptist, Bridge-street; Sands-street; Methodist; First Baptist, Nassau-street; First Reformed Dutch, Jo. alem-street; Pierrepont-street, Baptist; South Presbyterian, Clinton-street; First Presbyterian, Remsen-street; Second Presbyterian, Clinton-street; Plymouth Congregational, Carlton-avenue; Methodist, and Central Congregational. All the church bells will be rung at 12½ o'clock, when the children, who will have met previously in their respective school-rooms, will march in procession to the churches assigned them. The exercises in the different churches will commence at 3 o'clock, after which each division will proceed to the City Hall and pass through the Park. The Band from the U. S. ship *North Carolina* will furnish music for the occasion. In the evening there will be a meeting of Superintendents and Teachers in the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—A stable and a small dwelling house in Hickes-street, near Pacific, were destroyed by fire, at a late hour last night. Two other buildings were partially injured. Loss about $4 000.

FROM RIO GRANDE, BRAZIL.—Capt. BROOKS, of the bark *Ottawa*, from the above port, arrived last night. He reports prodnce very scarce at that place. There was very little water on the bar. The *O.* was detained 15 days on that account.

THE WRECKS.

Commerce and Immigration.

During the present month, from the 1st to the 21st, inclusive, there have arrived at this port 424 sail of vessels from foreign ports, of which there were steamers, 10; ships, 128; barks, 88; brigs, 120; schooners, 78—bringing the number of 48,054 passengers. The arrivals were from:

Aspinwall	1	Hamburg	10
Antwerp	20	Havana	20
Aux Cayes	1	Honolulu	1
Bermuda	4	Hull	1
Bremen	29	Jacmel	1
Baracoa	7	Liverpool	43
Bordeaux	3	London	7
Bristol	1	Londonderry	2
Buenos Ayres	3	Lisbon	6
Bahamas	1	Laguayra	1
Bonaire	1	Limerick	2
Belize	1	Messina	1
Bahia	1	Matanzas	9
Belfast	1	Marseilles	3
Bolivar	1	Maracaibo	3
Canary Islands	1	Montevideo	1
Cienfuegos	10	Manzanilla	2
Cardenas	1	Manilla	1
Coquimbo	1	Newfoundland	1
Callao	1	New Brunswick	3
Curacoa	3	Nova Scotia	13
Cape Hayti	2	New-Castle	10
Canton	2	Nuevitas	8
Cardiff	3	Nassau (N. P.)	1
Dublin	2	Newport (W.)	3
Glasgow	5	Porto Rico	27
Gibara (Cuba)	1	Port-au-Prince	4
Genoa	1	Pool (Eng.)	1
Havre	27	Port-au-Piatt	1
Total			424

Palermo	4		
Porto Cabello	1		
Port Vendre	1		
Para	2		
Panzacola	1		
Plymouth	1		
Rotterdam	1		
Rio Grande	1		
Rio Janeiro	3		
Savanilla	1		
San Juan (Nic.)	1		
Sag-Harbor	9		
Shanghai	1		
Sagua la Grand	9		
St Croix	1		
St. DomingoCity	1		
St. Jago (Cuba)	1		
St. Thomas	1		
St Barts	1		
San Juan (Coba)	4		
Sligo	1		
Sunderland	1		
St. Ubes	1		
Tahiti (S. I.)	1		
Tarragona	1		
Trinidad	6		
Turks Island	1		
Tralee	1		
Zaza (Cuba)	3		

THE WRECKS.

The ship *Montezuma* lies as per last accounts, full of water.

The *William Layton* has been off the beach about one length, and it is confidently anticipated she will be got off at high water to-morrow morning or evening. Lighters are alongside.

The Bremen bark *Coriolan* was got off this morning, without any serious damage, and was towed up to the City by the steam-tug *Achilles*.

The British bark *Devonport*, MCKENZIE, from Havre 51 days, with merchandise and 190 passengers, on the 18th and 19th ult. experienced a hurricane. 19th ult., lat. 46°, lon. 36° 30' was struck by a sea while lying-to; started the main rail, took away the bulwarks and passengers' house from the after hatch, and did damage to the boats. On the same day fell in with the ship *James M. Moren*, of St. Ives, from London bound to Quebec, in a sinking condition; took off the Captain and crew, 18 in number. On the 1st inst. she spoke the bark *Lenord Doblin*, of Wnrtshy, and supplied her with provisions, she having on board 112 passengers from the wreck of the French bark *Cachlott*, of Havre, bound to New-York.

The British bark *Louisiana*, from Gove Shields since the 25th March, with railroad iron, encountered serious hurricanes and gales from S. W. to W. S. W., in the North Sea, until April 12, when she was in 63° 04' N., and only 45 miles to the west of the meridian of Greenwich. Gale on gale followed, straining the ship, splitting and blowing away the stay-sail and fore top-sail, carrying away top-gallant bulwarks, jib-boom, &c. April 30, she fell in with a vast field of ice and many icebergs. No opening seen as far as the eye could reach from the mast-head. On the 3d inst., she spoke British bark *Ellen*, of Montrose, from Liverpool for New-York. Her course and drift, till clear of the ice, was about E. S. E., and the extent from lat 53° 12' to 45° 45', and lon. 44° 24' to 48° 25' and 50°. She has had light winds and thick, foggy weather since leaving the ice. Made the Highlands on the evening of 20th.

The Bremen brig *Curcar* on the 2d inst. passed a ship filled with water and abandoned. Could not learn her name.

The steamtug *Hunitress*, Capt. PHILLIPS, arrived yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M. from the Bremen bark *Coriolan* ashore on Sqnan Beach. The H. brought the passengers (256) and their luggage to this City. Capt. P. reports that when he left the bark (which was lit o'clock P. M.) she was perfectly tight, and would be got off as soon as a portion of her cargo was discharged. She lies bow on the beach.

From the deck a square-rigged vessel was seen ashore about eight miles further to the southward, near Barnegat Inlet. What she is or whence she came is no known.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Interesting from El Paso—More Indian Outrages.

The most important item of intelligence relatee to Indian outrages, and is contained in the following extra slip from the San Antonio *Ledger* of the 8th inst.:

NEAR FORT EWELL, TEXAS, May 2, 1854.

DEAR LEDGER: Thinking you might possibly be out of news, or had not quite enough of matter to fill up your interesting paper conveniently at hand, I thought I would give you a little of my time and lend you a helping hand.

About noon to-day, a teamster, by the name of MANSFIELD, belonging to one of Maj. CHAPMAN'S trains of wagons for Eagle Pass (Fort Duncan) came into Fort Ewell, with the report that Indians (supposed to be Lipans,) attacked the train about seven miles from the post, drove off all the teamsters, wounding some, killing others, and then cut the mules out of the harness and run them off. There were fourteen or fifteen wagons, the same number of teamsters, and a wagon master, (MCINTOSH,) with one other extra man. MCINTOSH was on a fine horse, and has not come in. It is supposed he is killed and his horse taken. Two of the wounded teamsters have since come in, and three not wounded, making six accounted for.

The commanding officer, on hearing the report, ordered out five different parties of riflemen—one of twenty men, under command of an officer, and four parties of ten each under command of a sergeant; with each of the latter also went one of the return teamsters as guides. As the Indians have only about two hours the start, it is probable they will stand a pretty hard chance of getting away; for on no occasion did I see men so quickly in the saddle, or show such an eager spirit for the chase. Pork and bacon, sugar and coffee, were scarcely thought of; in fact, a half-an hour after the alarm was given, every man was in the saddle, and off at the word go.

Four o'clock P. M.—Since writing the above, one of the riflemen has returned from his party, and reports five dead bodies in the vicinity of the wagons, one of which he recognized to be MCINTOSH, the wagon master; the names of the other he did not ascertain. He brought in a rough-like sketch for a fence or some other of the Indian weapons. I believe the commanding officer will send out an escort for the dead bodies.

There is no more than ten or fifteen soldiers at present at the post. The other part of the command have been out sometime scouting, and are still in the vicinity of Los Ojuelos, I think in three different parties, each under an officer. Two officers only remain at the post, one of which is the surgeon.

I will write to you again, and give you the result of the chase. The slave can be raised on as all hot as

Yours truly, RAMBLER.

KICKAPOO INDIAN STORY.—We copy the following from the Santa Fe Gazette, by permission of a former chief and the subject received us, that a party of Jicarilla Apaches, who have been committing depredations on the Navajoes, were overtaken three days ago by Lieut. BEAL and a party of Dragoons, near which a fight immediately ensued. The Indians left eight men dead on the field, and three Dragoons were killed and five or six badly wounded. The above took place in Red River Canon.

An extra of the San Antonio *Texan*, of the 8th, has another account of the same occurrence, the greater part of which we subjoin:

By one of our citizens, JOHN CRAWFORD, who just arrived in our city from Fort Ewell, we learn the following painful intelligence: On Tuesday last, May 2, a Government train consisting of fourteen wagons and one hundred mules, horses, &c., left Fort Ewell for El Paso, and had proceeded about five or eight miles from the Fort, when they were attacked by about twenty Indians, who were well mounted, and armed with bows and arrows, knives, lances, and two rifles. At the time of the attack, the wagon master, Mr. MCINTOSH, was a short distance from the train, in pursuit of a horse, and unarmed, and there was only one weapon of defence among the whole train, and that was an old rifle, and unloaded.

The Indians made a charge upon them and killed the wagon master and scalped him, and also killed five others. Some few are still missing; they are supposed to have been taken prisoners, and are now with the Indians, no doubt to, undergo the most horrible tortures. All the mules and horses connected with the train were taken, and the wagons completely destroyed, with their contents, amounting in all to some $80,000 or $30,000. One of the wounded men, from whom our informant gathered the particulars of this horrible outrage, arrived in camp at 11 o'clock A. M., two hours after the massacre. The lieutenant in command, notwithstanding he was sick in bed at the time, within one hour had four companies armed and equipped and in hot pursuit, and it is to be hoped that they will overtake these savages and hold an inquest over their dead bodies.

Indian depredations are reported in almost every interior paper we receive. A petition signed by the Indian agents and others, has been sent to General SMITH, asking protection on the El Paso, and other roads. It states that in April, 45 wagons, carrying $85,000 worth of goods, and 3,800 head of cattle left San Antonio for El Paso and California, and urges that they are entitled to military protection. Besides the above they include 30 emigrant wagons, with 200 souls, and 1000 head of cattle; SKILLMAN'S train passing monthly; J. R. SWEET'S train of 60 carts and 10 wagons now bound in, etc.

MARRIED.

At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, May 18, by Rev. Samuel Buel, Mr. LEONARD B. HASBROUCK to CAROLINE B. DAVIS, daughter of the late John H. Davis, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, May 21, Mrs. MARY DOANE, widow of the late John Doane, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son, John J. Doane, are invited to attend the funeral at the house of her son-in-law, Ezra Dennison, No. 135 West 24th-st., on Tuesday, May 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH BARRIAN, wife of Edward Berrian, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral; also, the members of Meridian Lodge, and the members of Jackson Engine Co. No. 24, and the members of Paoli ing Chapter. The funeral will take place this Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Methodist Episcopal Church in 18th-st., near 8th av.

On Sunday, May 21, Rev. JOHN ELLIOT THOMPSON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J.

His brethren of the clergy and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., without further notice. The train leaves Jersey City at 8½ A. M., and persons can return to the City at 4 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, May 22, at 3 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, JOHN C. RYAN, aged 40 years, formerly of Mobile, Ala.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral at his house in Pierrepont-st., opposite Willow-st., this Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Tuesday, May 16, of scarlet fever, ELINOR MARY, infant daughter of Augustus and Catharine Yeckney, aged 1 year and 7 months.

Buried at St. John's Church, Elizabethtown.

In Saturday, May 20, JAMES PRYOR, aged 19 years, 10 months and 10 days. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Saturday, May 20, after a lingering illness, JULIA A., wife of Thos. Goadby, and daughter of Henry C. Stacey, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 21 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

See Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, May 22—P. M.

The Foreign accounts received to-day by the steamer *Franklin*, from Havre and Southampton, May 10, are in favor of Cotton, Provisions and Grain, and also more encouraging than the advices by the previous packet for Mouey affairs in England. The circulars quoted by our Southampton summary represent a firm market for Cotton, without a change of figures. Flour 1s. dearer in Liverpool, though Wheat is slightly down in London. There is an extensive demand for Flour noticed by RICHARNEON, and by MAXWELL, in the first named market. MCHENRY reports Beef advancing and Pork firm. The manufacturing districts are not active, with, perhaps, the single exception of the Iron trade at Birmingham. The Continental Exchanges have slightly turned in favor of London, and the calculation is ventured that the export of Gold will soon cease. The period required for coinage at the Paris Mint is now 49 days. The Exchange on that city from London, short sight, is 24 francs 92½ to 97½ centimes to the pound eterling; on Amsterdam, 11.13¾, and Hamburg, 13.4½. A good deal of excitement, it will be noticed, was created in the Sugar market by the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Government proposed an import duty upon that article. The general Financial statement made by the Chancellor to the House of Commons, and which raises his extra War appropriations to $34,250,000, was received with favor, and the fact that he proposes to get through the year without a permanent Public Loan, caused an advance in Consuls to 88 ⅛ cent. The British Shipping returns and the French Railways both show a decided increase for the month of April over the corresponding period of last year. The tonnage reported by the British Board of Trade for the month ending April 5, compares as follows:

Entered in	1853.	1854.
British vessels	347,884	350,544
United States vessels	77,550	183,141
Other countries	123,097	93,495
Total	548,531	633,183
Cleared in	1853.	1854.
British vessels	359,980	495,879
United States vessels	75,049	144,697
Other countries	120,634	104,120
Total	555,672	744,696

The traffic on ten of the principal French Railways for the third week in April, we notice, was equal to $585,600, against $485,800 the corresponding week of last year. The Cotton Market at Havre is better, and trade in Paris and the provincee is reported better. Grain is again on the advance, notwithstanding the fine appearance of the French crops.

The Stock Market this morning opened with considerable firmness, and after the Foreign news was made known in the Street, the rise in prices continued until an advance of from 1 to 2 ⅛ cent. on Saturday's sales was established. The operations in Cumberland Coal, which has of late been the object of attack by the Bears, who are understood to have sold largely short, were the heaviest in amount, and at the afternoon Board, 1,850 shares realized 34 ⅛ cent. cash, a rise of 6 ⅛ cent. on the lowest sales of the past ten days. The aggregate share business sume up about 25,500 shares, participated in largely by Erie at 69¼@70, and Reading as high as 79, and a fair amount in Harlem at 51 ⅛ cent. The Railway Bond list, and also the higher class of Railroad Stocks, were not so largely dealt in—the prices firm. New-York Central Bonds sold at 88½. Delaware and Hudson stock 115½.

The Weekly Bank Averages, which we publish this morning, as compared with the previous report, exhibit an increased movement in Loans of $640,201; a small loss in Specie, $264,025; and an apparent decrease of Deposits, $821,010, although, taking the Clearance House differences—that is, the checks held by the Banks on each other—into view, the result is as follows:

May 13—Gross Deposits	$54,203,000
Average Clearances	21,991,000—$42,212,000
May 20—Gross Deposits	$53,382,000
Average Clearances	20,790,000—$42,593,000
Actual Gain in Deposits	$390,000

Including the Sub-Treasury statement to Saturday, the following is the

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Aug 6	$97,899,617	$9,746,452	$60,994,568	$6,496,660
Nov. 12	82,962,469	12,822,375	56,291,207	6,146,980
May 6	90,666,774	11,437,894	53 857 467	5,971,930
May 13	90,345,927	12,382,082	54,203,671	5,216,306
May 20	90,666,728	12,118,043	53,382,661	5,349,307

As the export of specie last week was $1,123,000, the gain to the Sub-Treasury $133,000, and the loss to the Banks only $264,000, the income from the interior, through the express firms, must have been about one million of dollars.

The New-Orleans Bank Statement to 15th inst., shows a steady movement. The Specie reserve is $9,182,000, against a line of only $17,400,000 Loans and Discounts.

There was no change in Money rates to-day. The subscription of Country B

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 837. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1851. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A VERY LARGE, DAILY [illegible] each morning, containing [illegible] News, Foreign and Domestic, [illegible] Literature, Commercial and Financial Intelligence, [illegible] Markets, &c., &c., published every morning (Sundays excepted) at No. 113 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, in the City of New-York. Delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, &c., TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week; payable to the Carrier. Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months, One Dollar and a Half. Three Dollars in advance required in all cases when Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES, sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered - 10 cents per quarter, or $1 36 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Is PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Soule and Cuban Affairs.

Anticipated Resignation of Mr. Cutting.

LORD ELGIN AND THE FISHERIES.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

The special messenger from Minister SOULE brings nothing new in relation to the *Black Warrior* affair. Mr. SOULE is on excellent terms with the Court at Madrid, whatever may be the case with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is now quite certain that he will neither be recalled or voluntarily return. He will stay and finish the acquisition of Cuba.

It is understood, that in consequence of pressing engagements, Mr. CUTTING will resign at the end of the session, or earlier.

A dispatch from Mr. EVERETT states that he is detained at home by illness, but requesting an announcement to be made to the Senate, that if here he would vote against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution to-day is considered an initiatory measure for the annexation of Hayti. Young America is playing his pro-Slavery cards boldly.

The statement that Lord ELGIN is here on a special mission is erroneous. It is understood that he comes to counsel on fishery negotiations with Mr. CRAMPTON, but the latter will continue to have charge of the subject. The statement that any arrangement relative the fisheries is concluded, is equally erroneous. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

The excitement on the Nebraska question has been succeeded by an extraordinary calmness in all quarters.

The Senate have confirmed JAMES A. PADAN as Chargé d'Affaires to Buenos Ayres, *vice* WILLIAM H BISSELL, declined; and WILLIAM H. DAVIE, as Secretary of New-Mexico, *vice* WILLIAM MASSERVY, resigned.

Mr. WINSLOW, the special Bearer of Dispatches from Spain, has reached this city, and this morning had a long interview with the Cabinet.

Lieutenant JEROME BONAPARTE, U. S. A., has obtained leave of absence, and will visit Paris, by invitation from his grandfather, Prince JEROME BONAPARTE.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1854.

The Nebraska iniquity is a *fait accompli*, and my gloomy forebodings of a week ago are fully realized. The opponents of the bill lost their last chance of defeating it when, by the desertion of half a dozen of those who had been acting with them, they were defeated on Monday last in the effort to keep the question open until the Pacific Railroad special order was reached. It must be clear now, if indeed there was ever any doubt of it, that the majority needed aid from the friends of the bill, only to get at it, and that this aid was afforded just when most wanted. The *Union* did well to acknowledge the service, and flatter Messrs. DEAN & Co. for having stepped in to the aid of the Nebraska men just at the right time. *That* stepping in settled the question; and all the proceedings since have been of little or no practical value to anybody. It was the vote of Monday, suspending the rules to permit RICHARDSON to introduce his resolution closing the debate on the Nebraska bill, and postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, which gave the victory to the South, and broke down the Compromise of 1820;—the vote of to-night on the passage of the bill was the mere record of the decree then proclaimed. And when we look for the responsibility for the evils which are to flow from the iniquity consummated to-night, we must turn to the record of a week ago to-day, if we would reach the place where it reposes.

But this is no time for criminuation. Those who failed their friends a week ago bitterly feel their error now, and they will long remember it. To-day they have been faithful—earnestly faithful—when earnestness and faithfulness were necessarily entirely ineffectual elements. They urge that their error a week ago was one of judgment, and not of the heart—that they consulted with no one as to the vote they gave on RICHARDSON'S motion, but voted aye because they felt that they had pledged themselves to be satisfied with a week's further time. On the first point it must be answered that if they *had* consulted those with whom they had been acting before they recorded their votes, they probably would not have committed their fatal error, and secured the passage of the Nebraska swindle. It was *because* they failed to consult their allies, and kept them in the dark as to their intentions, that their defection was fatal. On the second point, it is for their constituents to say whether they had any right to promise to submit quietly to the gag—not of the members but of the people they represent—if they should be permitted an additional week of debate! It is in no criminating spirit that I seek to press these points; but there are lessons to be drawn from adversity, valuable for the future, which I would not have your readers lose sight of on this memorable occasion.

In justice to Mr. HUGHES, I ought to say that he has tried hard to get the floor to make a speech against the bill. I have no douht he *is* honestly against it. I believe he never failed to vote with its opponents, except on the single occasion referred to; and fatal as the consequences of that error have been, and as I is common with others saw at once it must be, I am unwilling to harbor the supposition that the error was *other* than one of judgment. Bnt, unfortunately, that in no way ameliorates the *consequences* of the act.

It is hardly necessary to nay, I suppose, that the extraordinary course pursued by the majority today, in cutting off amendments in Committee, was pursued in order to save the bill from serious dangers that menaced it. They had solemnly promised DEAN and others, that they would permit the presentation of amendments and the five minute debate thereon to proceed as long as was desired by the minority. But the compromise breakers found that to keep faith in this engagement was to subject the bill to serious danger, from the defection of men who would not dare vote down certain contemplated amendments making the bill a true non-intervention measure, and the success of which would probably lead to a stampede on the Southern side of the House. So they set on Mr. STEPHENS, of Ga.—a man whose political position is not and cannot well be defined—to move the parliamentary trick by which the opportunity for amendment and debate was to be denied.

I say trick, and I challenge those who did

ed in its consummation to produce from either their own Southern Speaker BOYD, or from Col. ORR, of South Carolina, the acknowledged skillful Parliamentarian, a declaration that this proceeding can be for a moment justified by Parliamentary law. Neither of them will sustain it; but both will characterize STEPHENS' motion as entirely inadmissible, under the most liberal construction. Dr. OLNE, of Ohio, was Chairman of the Committee. He has repeatedly shown his extraordinary capacity, since the commencement of this struggle, for doing any of the little, contemptibly dirty work, which a Southern man would rather pay somebody else for doing, than do himself. He found no difficulty in reporting to the House that the Committee had stricken out the enacting clause of the bill, notwithstanding that action was equivalent to the *rejection* of the bill, which, by Parliamentary law, a Committee of the Whole is conceded to have no power to do. This point of order was raised, but the Speaker ruled that it was a question for the *Committee*, and not the House, to decide, and so the thing was irretrievable. I will go a little further, and venture to say that neither Mr. BOYD nor Mr. ORR will say he would have consented to make any such report from the Committee, had he been in the Chair.

But your space will not admit of a mere extended narrative of the proceedings of to-day. I have given you so much, that you may understand the spirit of those who won their ignoble victory, to-day, rand the by which they marched to it—a road where all right road was ruthlessly trampled under foot, and all rules were disregarded, and nothing but the *end* kept in view. Remember that in all this the enemies of freedom were countenanced and aided by Messrs. TWEED, WALBRIDGE, WALKER, WALSH, CUMMINGS, CUTTINO, and TAYLOR. No single man of them all rebuked by a word or a vote, the wrong that was perpetrated on their own constituents. On the contrary, they seemed to glory in the opportunity thus offered, to show how regardless they were of your will or your approval.

I take it there will be little difficulty in passing the amendments through the Senate. Mr. CLAYTON intends to insist upon his amendment, stricken out by the House, and to make a speech upon it; and we shall probably have a warm discussion on the subject. But in the end, General SHIELDS, and half a dozen others, who equally with him curse the measure while they vote for it, will march up under the bidding of Mr. DOUGLAS, and choke it down no matter how unpalatable the dose. What will the opponents of Slavery propagandism now do? The time for decision has arrived; and there is no necessity for swaiting the mere forms which remain to be complied with ere the bill becomes a law. *The deed is accomplished.* Do you realize it? The Missouri compact *is* broken—destroyed. Is the North alive to the fact?* It is a thing no longer to be,—*it is*. Will the people promptly, hut firmly decide whether they will bow their necks submissive to this new-yoke, or whether they will hurl from power those who have betrayed them, and send successors here to *practice* the lesson of compromise breaking which has been forced upon you by the Slave Power? That is the question, and that the issue. a.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

Mr. TOUCEY said that yesterday his colleague presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, which he regretted were presented in his absence. By the debate which sprung up on the resolutions, he perceived that his colleague had fallen into an error, as he naturally would in speaking of the action and sentiments of the Democratic party. His colleague was not very intimate with the wishes and sentiments of that portion of his constituents. His colleague had erred in saying that these resolutions had received the support of the Democratic members of the Legislature. Not one-fourth of the Democratic members voted for the resolutions. Of those Democrats who voted for or against the resolutions, more than two-thirds voted against them. He was well acquainted with the Democratic members and the people whom they represented. They are firm friends of the Union, and no resolutions embracing the sentiments that these do will receive their support. Now, and at all times, the people of Connecticut strenuously oppose the course indicated in some of these resolutions.

Mr. MORTON moved to refer to the Committee on Naval affairs, the report of the Navy Department on the Pensacola Dry Dock, Basin and Railway. He read a long speech on the subject, to show that the contractor had failed to construct the works.

During Mr. MORTON'S speech, the Nebraska bill was received from the House.

Mr. MORTON said he would cheerfully vote a liberal appropriation to remove the dock from the Harbor of Pensacola. Subject referred.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to refer other reports on subject of docks, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. MASON—from Committee on Foreign Relation—reported the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion it be compatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence in the State Department, relative to the Slave Trade of the Island of Cuba, and of any late decrees or other acts of the Spanish Government in the Island, or connected with the same.

Mr. DOUGLASS offered the following:

Resolved—That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the Independence of the Republic of Dominica, and of opening Diplomatic intercourse with the same.

Mr. CHASE objected to its consideration. Laid over.

Mr. RUSH reported back the House bill, regulating the pay of Deputy Postmasters with an unimportant amendment. Amendment agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. STUART reported a bill extending COLT'S Patent for improvement in fire-arms.

Mr. GWIN, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill authorizing the coinage of gold pieces of the value respectively, of ten eagles and five eagles. Ha gave notice that at an early day he would move to take it up.

The Nebraska bill was taken up and read the first time.

The CHAIR—If there is no objection, the bill will now be read a second time,

Mr. SUMNER—I object to reading of the bill a second time.

The CHAIR—The bill goes over, then.

Mr. WELLER moved to take up the Indigent Insane bill. After some debate the motion was lost.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up. The amendment paying half a million of dollars to friendly Creeks for land taken from them during the War of 1812, by General JACKSON. Further debate and rejected: Yeas 12, Nays 22.

Many other amendments of no public character, were offered and debated.

The bill was reported to the Senate with all the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole. Concurred in.

Mr. WALKER said he had another amendment to offer. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23.

Mr. MAURICE of New-York, said he was absent from his seat yesterday on account of sickness. He desired simply to remark, that if he had been present, he should have voted in the negative on the Nebraska bill, and therefore he asked leave to have his name so recorded.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved that 50,000 copies of the journal of yesterday's proceedings in the House be printed, to be distributed throughout the country.

Objection was made.

Mr. PHELPS—Will you include the journal of the 10th and 11th of May?

The consideration of Mr. BENNETT'S Land bill was postponed for four weeks.

The House went into Committee on the Deficiency bill.

A discussion lasting two hours ensued on the Senate's amendment, appropriating half a million of dollars for continuing the works for supplying Washington and Georgetown with water.

One side contended the works would cost five millions dollars, and as good a supply can be furnished for half a million. The other took the issue, and were for adhering to the law which left to the President the selection of the plan already commenced.

Mr. WALSH considering the generous and energetic character of the citizens of Washington, asked whether it would be in order to introduce an amendment giving them coffee, tea, sugar and whisky for their water. [Laughter.]

Without concluding the debate, the Committee rose.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution, that when the House adjourn on Wednesday, the 31st inst., it adjourn until the 1st of June at 8 o'clock in the morning, and from that day to Monday, June 5, and the door-keeper be instructed to renovate and refit the Hall for Summer use. Passed, with an amendment that the Clerk remove the chairs and substitute new ones for Summer use. Adjourned.

Presbyterian O. S. General Assembly.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, May 22.

The Assembly, after a warm debate, broke up the large Synod of Philadelphia, making a new Synod out of the Presbyteries of Baltimore, Carlisle and the Eastern Shore, to be called the Synod of Baltimore.

An appeal was received from the Second Presbytery of New-York in reference to the [illegible]

Explosion of a Gas-Bag—In three Parts.

I.—THE INFLATION.

From the Herald of Thursday, May 18.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD RAISED TO THREE CENTS PER COPY.

The proprietor of the New-York *Herald* proposes to raise the price of this journal to *three cents per copy*, beginning with Monday next. He has been induced to take this step in consequence of the great increase in the cost of paper, presses, type, materials and labor of all kinds, which has taken place during the last few years. With the increased price he will be enabled to expend, in addition to his present expenses, $50,000 or $60,000 a year on improvements in his establishment, embracing new fast presses, capable of printing 20,000 copies per hour—and also in enlarging the circle of his writers and correspondents, extending to the seat of the great war in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor, to an extent hitherto unknown in the history of American journalism.

2.—A LITTLE MORE GAS.

From the Herald of Friday, May 19.

THE NEW-YORK HERALD—PROGRESS OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

The proprietor of the *Herald* contemplates leaving the country within a few weeks, for Europe, for the purpose of effecting arrangements with correspondents at the various points of interest during the war. The improvements which are now in progress in the organization of the foreign department of this journal are of so extensive a nature that it may perhaps be worh while to mention a few of them in this place. * * *

These are a few of the arrangements which we are on the point of making, and which were referred to in the notice published yesterday. We have concluded and are concluding others, of which, for obvious reasons, we can say nothing in this place. Altogether, we venture to say that our readers never had so fair a prospect of receiving the earliest and most reliable news in our columns. These arrangements cannot be made for nothing. Correspondents—to be fit for the duty—require to be well remunerated, and traveling is expensive. We estimate that the changes and additions we are about making to our force, domestic and foreign, will raise our yearly expenditures from some four hundred thousand dollars to four hundred and fifty thousand, or perhaps half a million—a larger sum, we think, than has ever yet been spent on any newspaper in the world in twelve months.

We incur this fresh responsibility, and make this new venture with confident convictions of its success. We might have continued to employ our present force, and relied upon our former sources for information of the events now taking place in the world; and had we thus adhered to the old rule that *le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*, every business man knows that our profits would have increased year by year, and our position in the press remained the same. *We have refused to set the example of conservatism. Age has not yet so far impaired our energy that we shrink from once more leading the American press in a new channel of enterprise.* We only require public support—and we believe we can command it—to ensure our success.

3.—THE COLLAPSE.

From the Herald of Tuesday, May 22.

We notified the public last week, that from and after Monday (yesterday) they might prepare for the possible advance in the price of the *Herald* to three cents a copy. Our two cent cotemporaries had been urging us to this advance—they were anxious to adopt it—they were not paying expenses—it would be advantageous to all parties; but of course they could not move in the matter without the *Herald*—they can do nothing in a great business movement without the *Herald*. Well, in making our announcement last week, it *was reasonable to expect that our two cent neighbors would come up to the mark. But they did no such thing.* On the contrary, they notified the public, accompanied with their customary slang, that though the *Herald* was to be raised to three cents, they would continue to hold on at two, and would be ready to supply all orders from the dissatisfied subscribers of the *Herald*.

When the Herald is raised to three cents it will so appear at the head of the paper.

Amusements.

JULLIEN had a splendid house Monday evening, perhaps the fullest of the season. Considering the time of year and the few visitors in the City, this is gratifying as it proves that the musical public of New-York is sufficiently strong to support JULLIEN, and willing to do so now that he is appreciated.

The noticeable features of Monday evening's programme were the "Tell" Overture; the "Nepaulese Quadrilla," the Andante from BEETHOVEN'S Symphony in A; and the "American Quadrilla." It is needless to say that each of these works was played in a masterly manner.

In the vocal department we had a valuable addition in the person of Mad. WALLACE-BOUCHELLE—a lady already favorably known to our Concert-goers. The first arietta from MEYERBEER'S new Opera "L'Etoile du Nord," excited some expectation, but it turned out to be an old acquaintance, transferred from the "Camp of Silesia" to the first-named work, and familiarized to our public by M'lle JENNY LIND, under the name of the "Gypsy Song." Mad. BOUCHELLE appeared to labor under some nervousness, and did not take the higher notes with her usual precision; but when Mad. BOUCHELLA becomes familiarized with the mass audiences at Castle Garden, we scarcely expect to have an objection to urge.

A gratifying mark of appreciation has lately been bestowed on the gentlemen who are at the head—so far as the sinews of war are concerned—of these entertainments. We refer to Dr. JAY and Mr. CHAPPELL. Some months ago, it will be remembered, a concert was given by JULLIEN and his band in aid of the funds of the Fire Department, the proceeds of which amounted to the very useful sum of $1,500. The Fire Department, as a token of their appreciation of the charitable feeling which prompted this voluntary act, presented Dr. JAY and Mr. CHAPPELL with gold medals, inscribed with appropriate mottoes. The presentation took place last week, and was given universal satisfaction. It is a pity there are not more of such men to present gold medals to.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Last evening the "Honeymoon" was presented here for the second and last time. It scarcely demands attention, except to record the *début* of a new aspirant for histrionic honor in New-York. Mr. WALTER KEEBLE, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, was the *Duke Aranza*—a substitute, and a sorry one, for Mr. FISHER.

Were Mr. KEEBLE new to the stage, it would be ungracious to speak harshly of a single performance. But he has been sufficiently before the public to acquire habits which do not belong to the artist, and will fail to please the audience on this side the Atlantic. The sooner he begins to unlearn them, the better for his immediate popularity. There is no shilling gallery to appeal to here, and all the shouting and grimacing in the world will not impel a single hand to applaud what offends good taste and sober earnestness.

Mr. KEEBLE has one recommendation—a good voice. Beyond this, we were unable to detect anything that should give him the rank of a first-rate actor. Beside the other artists of this establishment, he is at an immense disadvantage.

After the comedy had been performed, Mr. BURTON made his appearance, and announced that the theatre would close for a season of three months. In referring to it, Mr. BURTON stated that upwards of fifty pieces, new to the audience, had been produced—or about one a week since the commencement of the season. Of this number, ten were original—beginning with the "Fox Hunt," and ending with the "Automaton Man." The season had been thoroughly successful; exceeding his most sanguine expectations.

Next season, Mr. BURTON promises to introduce two or three new artistes to his patrons, and to see what can be done for the original American Drama. He had already, Mr. B. stated, some comedies in his possession, which would bear comparison with the best of the imported ones. This announcement drew down repeated rounds of applause; proving incontestably that Mr. BURTON had struck the humor of the audience. There can be little doubt of a triumphant campaign. We want one theatre, at least, where original plays have a chance of being acted; besides, the spirit of opposition is strong in the human breast—if Mr. BURTON does it, somebody else may.

The State of our Markets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I must respond to your notice of our markets in this morning's paper. I entertained a friend from Philadelphia a short time since, for whom I was glad to spread a very nice table. She praised my housekeeping, and expressed a desire to see our markets. You know it is a common thing for strangers to be taken through the Philadelphia markets. I had some misgivings when the request was made, but had no idea of the extent of the evil, for my husband markets for the family, and you know gentlemen are not as quick observers as ladies in some things. My friend accompanied me to one of our largest markets, and was horror-stricken at all she saw. It was all you describe—and more! I cannot dwell upon it. She looked upward as well as downward. "Oh, the cobwebs! The spiders! The masses of strangled flies!" she exclaimed. "They certainly must flavor your butter and cheese." I fear that my friend's appetite was not quite so good after her peep at our market, and mine will fall entirely, if I continue to dwell upon it. In our hotels only the strangers are thoroughly washed once a week, and that's the whole annually.

JANE.

New-York, May 22, 1854.

Late and Important from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, May 22.

The *United States* reports that on the 5th instant, SANTA ANNA summoned Acapulco to surrender. The summons was refused by ALVAREZ, who sallied out, attacked SANTA ANNA'S troops, and took 300 prisoners. SANTA ANNA is reported to have fled.

The following letter from the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* gives a very different statement from the above, on what purports to be good authority:

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1854.

SANTA ANNA came, "like a thief in the night," back to the capital, eighteen days before he was expected, or had purposed, *after having crushed the rebellion of the Pinto chief.* Giving no credit to the unfavorable reports of his enemies, I was prepared for the statement of SANTA ANNA'S esfa and triumphant return, *which we now have in a letter from Mr. CRIPPS to Gen. GANSNEN.*

It is fortunate for this country, if not for Mexico, that SANTA ANNA will be able to preserve that bewildered country from absolute anarchy and confusion; the occurrence of which would render it expedient for the United States to take possession of the country before the Mexican population are at all fitted for any political connection with the United States.

Senor ATOCHA was to arrive in the city of Mexico today, with the certified copy of the Treaty. General GANSNEN probably left Charleston for Mexico in the United States ship *Fulton*, yesterday. The Treaty will, therefore, soon be ratified, and SANTA ANNA'S power will be propped up by the ten millions.

The Martha Washington Conspiracy.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 22.

A preliminary trial has taken place at Helena, of the persons charged with destroying the steamer *Martha Washington*. Captain CUMMINS was discharged, Messrs. KISSANE, COLE, CHAPINS, HOLLAND, and all the others were required to give bail in $2,000 each, and KISSANE had given the bail. In consequence of the grave charge, the small bail required is regarded as tantamount to a final acquittal of all concerned.

Fire and Loss of Life at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 23.

GEORGE W. BURKHART'S mill, on Broad and Buttonwood-streets, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. It was occupied by different parties. JOHN ELLIOTT, employed by Wm. A. BUETIE, sash moulder, and JAMES LEWIS, assistant engineer, were crushed to death by the falling walls. JOHN RICHTER was rescued nearly suffocated, but has recovered. Both the deceased were married men, and leave large families.

Probable Murder—Suicide by a Lady, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 23.

At an early hour this morning, CHARLES GOUGE, aged 19 years, a runner with Cataract Engine Company, was found dead on the sidewalk in Cooper-street, his skull being beaten in, and his body exhibiting other marks of murderous assault. The Coroner is investigating the matter.

In Haverhill, yesterday, Mrs. Loun, the wife a respectable citizen, drowned herself and her infant child. The cause was insanity.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (New School.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 23.

The morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied mainly with the report of the Committee on the Education of Young Men for the Ministry, and a continuation of the debate upon Popish Baptism.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses from delegates of corresponding ecclesiastical bodies. Rev. Mr. BRAYTON, of California, made a thrilling statement respecting the religious wants of his State.

Fatal Casuality—Five Men Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 23.

Five colored men were drowned this afternoon in the Delaware, near Burlington, by the capsizing of a sail boat. There were six in the boat, one of whom escaped. They all belonged to this city. Their bodies were brought down this evening in the steamer.

No Tidings of the America.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, May 23.

The *America*, now due at Halifax, was not signalled at 7o'clock this evening. Since that hour, the wires east of this place have been broken, and cannot be repaired till to-morrow.

THE TURF.

The New National Course—Public Meeting to Organize the National Jockey Club.

Since the purchase of several acres of land on the Willett Farm, situated in the vicinity of Newtown, L. I., by Messrs. BOWDEN & Co., who have commenced building a new track for turf sports, a lively interest has been manifested for the intimate success of the great enterprise. The turfmen of the City and elsewhere have taken hold of the matter with a spirit of animation, and are determined to organize a Jockey Club which shall be second to none. A large and respectable meeting was held last evening in Prince-street, for the purpose of taking measures to organize "The National Jockey Club" for the new race-course. The attendance was composed of gentlemen who take an interest in fine horses, and also the encouragement of their breed for good-blooded stock.

Among the spectators, we noticed turfmen from Tennessee, New-Orleans, South Carolina, Virginia, but the majority of them were New-Yorkers and Long Islanders. Shortly after the appointed hour, the meeting was called to order, and FREDERICK F. MORRIS was chosen the Chairman *pro tem.* JOHN DEAN, Esq., was then elected Secretary, and they proceeded to business. A motion was made for the appointment of a Committee of three, to select a sufficient number of persons to organize the Jockey Club in question.

A gentleman suggested an idea of enlarging the Committee to six, and subsequently amended it by naming ten.

It was then urged by JOHN WHITE that the Committee should only consist of three, and *they* to be men of energy and influence.

Another of the spectators hoped the next meeting would be held with closed doors.

The subject of appointing the Committee above named was here taken up, and the number decided upon by the meeting was three.

It was moved that the Committee be appointed by the Chairman.

Mr. MORRIS said he would desire to wait a few days before announcing the names of those he should select to act in that capacity.

It was finally agreed that the Chairman should choose the Committee on Wednesday and notify them the same day, in order that they may procure the requisite number of members in time to meet again on Friday evening next, to fully organize and adopt rules and regulations for conducting the Club.

This being a meeting for preliminary business it adjourned, *sine die*, and the club will be called together again this week.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of Workingmen at the Tabernacle.

A demonstration of the Workingmen of New-York, in favor of Union or Association of the craftsmen of all trades was held last evening at the Tabernacle. There were present upon the platform delegates from different Labor Associations, amounting in number to six: Plasterers, Carpenters, Plumbers, House Painters, Stone Cutters, and Bricklayers. The delegates were the badges and decorations of their respective Societies, and some of the audience who were members were in like manner designated. Much interest in the proceedings of the meeting and enthusiasm for the cause of laboring men was manifested.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as officers of the meeting:

For President—EUGENE JOHN SULLIVAN, of the House Painters' Association.

For Vice-Presidents—Messrs. Tanner, of the Plasterers'; Rexstrew, of the Bricklayers'; Hanson, of the Carpenters'; Bennett, of the Plumbers'; Collins, of the House Painters'; Hutchinson, of the Stone Cutters'.

Mr. SULLIVAN, the President, upon taking the Chair, said he would make but a very few remarks. He stated briefly the object of the meeting; and urged the necessity that the workingmen of New-York should unite in forming a Trades' Union. He said many had thought such an association impossible to be formed; but it was his opinion that there is enough spirit and enterprise in the workingmen to effect such an organization, and even a greater if they wished. The weapons we are to use in the war that we must urge against those who would crush us, are not to be those deadly engines of destruction now used in Europe, but the implements of our handicraft, the operation of which in hands guided by the intelligence of the artificer, are the creators of the beautiful fabrics which we delight to behold in our Crystal Palace. [Applause.]

He repeated that he did not intend to detain the audience by any lengthy remarks, but said that before he sat down, he desired to make a public acknowledgment of the aid which the TIMES and *Tribune* had always afforded the workingmen. They herald our cause and proclaim our worth.

Mr. YEUNG, delegate from the Stone-Cutters Association, was then introduced by the President to the audience. He said his mission from his Society was to explain the movements of the Stone-Cutters that have lately taken place, and to ask the sympathy of this meeting in their behalf. He said that the Stone-Cutters had recently been fighting not only their own battles, but those also of the other trades. [Applause.] Their Association was first established in 1835, and is consequently one of the eldest societies of laboring men in the City. But it has not been weakened by age—it is stronger now than ever, and gives fair promise of lasting through long future years. [Applause.] It has been a rule of this Association to regulate our prices twice a year—the Winter prices on the 10th of November, and the Summer on the 10th of March. Our wages have in times past been 18s. a day. But in consequence of the exorbitant rates of provisions and of rents, these are no longer sufficient to supply the demands of our necessities. We, therefore, stated the fact to our employers, and asked for more money. It was denied. Efforts were then made to have a strike. They began thirteen weeks ago, and are still continuing, and we ask you, gentlemen, here to-night assembled, to aid the men who are endeavoring to bring about this result. We have no despair as to our ultimate triumph. We believe our cause is just. You all are convinced of that. Our trade is peculiar in one respect;—we get employment only about eight months in the year, consequently the average wages are but two-thirds of that which we actually receive.

Eighteen shillings a day for eight months of the twelve, and nothing at all during the remaining four, is not enough for us to support ourselves and educate our children as we desire to have them educated. [Applause.] We ask with good reason for more; we desire to have it; and indications are at present favorable that we will have it. [More applause.]

He said he knew that there had been excitement in consequence of this protracted endeavor to effect a strike, but it has been more the fault of the employers than the men engaged by them. [Applause.] He desired, he said, that all the workingmen of the City would give their sympathy to this movement. [Applause.]

The President then stated that he had been told that Mr. BARNUM, the President of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, would give to the working-men of the City the use of the Crystal Palace whenever they desired to assemble and hear a lecture from any one whom they might choose to select.

This announcement was received with great enthusiasm, which was consummated, and expired in a loud burst of cheering.

Mr. DANIEL WALFORD, of the Plasterers' Association, was then presented to the audience, and proceeded to deliver an address.

He said that if he had a musical voice, and could sing a song, he would sing

"There's a good time a-coming, boys;
A good time a-coming:
A good time a-coming, boys;
Wait a little longer." [Applause.]

As every sermon should have a text or two at the head of it, so it is not inappropriate that a speech or lecture should have. He quoted two from the Bible: "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and "He that thinketh he standeth, let him take heed lest he fall." If they didn't like the first, he hoped every man would carefully consider the last. He knew many workingmen who did not come from Trades-Unions. They think they are strong enough without them. There are those who think they stand; but let them take heed lest they fall. [Applause.]

When I visited, said he, the Stone Cutters' Association to make known to them what we were doing, I told them as it was said of the period of the American Revolution, these are the times that try men's souls; these are the times in which we are tried; but I hope not more than we can bear. Yet it is certain that those who endure through to the end will be deserving of lasting honor. He desired to speak of the advantage of a Trades Union Association. First, he said, he advocated a National Association of Workingmen, irrespective of birth or opinions. The standard of membership should be manhood, and nothing else—countries or creed are of but little consequence. The only thing that should be required is, that every man does his duty. [Applause.] In fact, the only creed that is important to them is universal with them. They are all bare to toil. [Applause.] Their creeds therefore are alike. They greatly need an organization of workingmen such as has been spoken of. They need it, he remarked, for the same reason that the citizens of the United States needed a Constitution—to protect themselves, and their property to themselves. Our property is our labor, and we need a Union—and a powerful and influential one—to protect that which is so dear to us, and to which we owe all our support.

An employer said once that if "the bosses could keep laboring men on the threshold of starvation they could command their labor," but my friends you know that some of our noblest, most honest and best men, are those who have often wanted bread, and it has been some of our worst who have denied it to them. [Great applause.] All employers are not, it is true, of such a character, but really it is the fact that the body of them are oppressive.

VOICES—"True; that's so; that's right."

Our first object, he said, is to form a union of strength and influence; and then to establish a fair standard of prices—"a fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Let us be determined to receive from our employers—for it is justly and honestly due to us—as much as we are in need of for our proper support in these times of trial for workingmen with their scanty wealth.

VOICES—"We must; we will."

And we will receive it. Be assured of that. The day is not far distant when Justice *will* have her due.

"There's a good time coming," and we have only got "to wait a little longer." [Applause.] But, my friends, how much longer do you want to wait? Have you not waited long enough already? Can we not go and bring the time to us, rather than wait a little longer? And to achieve the task, let us unite our strength. We will soon become mighty enough to go and bring the "good time" to us. [Applause.] Why, we can make ourselves so strong as that all the armies of Queen VICTORIA, of NAPOLEON of France, and of Old Nick of Russia, would have to fly before us. [Great applause.]

He hoped the etcnes of an organization laid to-night, would be set in with strong cement, which the rain cannot wash away. He said he is looking forward to a beautiful edifice that is thus to rise up before our view, and which is to stand long and firm during coming time.

He hoped, also, that the time would soon come when workmen would not speak of the remuneration for their toil by the term "wages." It is an odious word. There is oppression—hard, tight, screwing of the poor man in it. He hoped that the workers and the employers might soon be so softened in their feeling toward each other, that they would meet together and deal together as strong and ardently attached friends; and when the money they should receive would not be "wages," but liberal compensation for good work. [Great applause.] Let us all, he repeated, here make up our minds to be *men*. Let us aim at an exalted manhood. Let us, also, in furtherance of our object, be sobet and active. Let us, in our deliberations, act with judgment, and with care and candor.

Another object contemplated by our Union, and which I wish to mention, is the reduction in the number of hours of labor. [Great applause.] We will by and by consider something like this. Twenty-four hours a day. Now, it seems natural that it should be divided into three equal parts—eight to work; eight for recreation and improvement of the mind; and eight for sleep. [Great applause.] There are two constitutions to every man. Some men think there is but one. One constitution is that of the body; and we think ten hours' labor a day is too much for it; the other is the constitution of the mind, and we believe that the remaining time, affording opportunity for mental improvement, is too little for that. [Applause.]

But let us first perfect our organization, and we will afterward consider this matter. Let us come together, and pledge ourselves firmly and faithfully to each other's cause; and we may be sure of success. Union is the only means afforded to the workingmen, as a body, to acquire knowledge and become intelligent. That alone is a glorious object, worthy to be aimed at. [Applause.] We will, perhaps, when we become strong enough, build a beautiful Temple of Labor, where we will have a free library and reading-rooms, and where we will go and study what our *rights* have been. [Applause.] We will learn the Sciences, and make ourselves familiar with Shakspeare. We will have opportunity also, to bring up our children in the ways of wisdom. [Great applause.]

He told a story, in illustration of the worth of a united league, of a wealthy capitalist and a backwoodsman, who were cast by shipwreck upon an island inhabited by savages. The rich man, when he had lost his money, had nothing left but himself; but the backwoodsman had himself and his trade. The Indians of the island coming, he wrove willow twigs so curiously as he did, regarded him as a great curiosity and a great wonder, and accordingly highly honored him; but the man of fortune, who could do nothing, was regarded as a vagabond, and was only saved from being eaten by the appetite of cannibalism upon promising to learn the trade. [Great applause.] Thus is shown the value of a trade. In conclusion, he said, think seriously of union. Think of what it will do for us. Think how easily we may make it our help and supporter.

[Great and continued applause.]

Mr. MASTERSON, Vice-President of the Carpenters' Association, then being introduced, presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The elevation of the workingmen, and the maintenance of their rights, is of the utmost importance to them, and for the benefit of the entire community, as a great bulwark to the liberty of the country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Building Trades should organize themselves into a National Union for mutual protection and support, and that a meeting of the delegates of all Trades Societies wishing to join in or take an interest in such an undertaking, shall be held in Spring-street Hall, No. 185 Spring-street, on the evening of Monday, the 19th of June next.

Mr. MASTERSON accompanied the reading of the resolution with some remarks, after which they were unanimously and enthusiastically carried.

The Erie Railroad Company and the Post-office Department.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In the TIM

FRANCE.

Personal, Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 9, 1854.

The Imperial Guard, an institution of the elder Emperor, has been revived and reestablished by his citizen nephew. The report to Louis NAPOLEON from the Minister of War, takes the ground that as a corps of picked men, elevated in their own esteem by the complimentary designation which was given them, and stimulated to unusual exertions by the actual presence of NAPOLEON, fifty years ago, accomplished feats of valor which almost seemed impossible, it is reasonable to think that a similarly select organization, bearing the same name and enjoying the same immunities, might render important services in the present necessities of the country. Without stopping to inquire whether the efficiency of the Old Guard was not in great part owing to the personal relations exis ing between it and the Emperor, and whether it is likely that a similar *prestige* can be created by the licentious Sybarite that now occupies the throne, and whose sole military exploit has been a massacre of unarmed citizens upon the Boulevard, let me briefly enumerate the component parts of the new body. It is to consist of 15,000 men about: two regiments of grenadiers; a battalion of chasseurs, two regiments of voltiguers, a regiment of cuirasseurs, a regiment of guides, a regiment of gendarmerie, a regiment of mounted artillery, and a company of engineers. These form three brigades, each commanded by a General, with a Commander-in-chief. Certain strict rules for the formation of the Guard, requiring either length of service, or some brilliant action, and in all cases, fixed conditions of age, and height, seem to promise that the organization will be an efficient one.

The origin of the institution of the Imperial Guard, was the Consular Guard organized by BONAPARTE, after the dispersion of the Directory: this body consisted of 2,400 men. From 1814 to 1817, it received additions, which increased it to 16,000 men. During the latter years of the reign of the Emperor, it was still more considerably augmented, and at one period in 1813, there were in the Imperial Guard, no less than 94,000 men; 34 regiments of infantry, and 10 regiments of cavalry besides. 10,000 artillery. Probably LOUIS NAPOLEON will go through a similar process of development, till the whole army is Imperial Guard, and everybody in it an officer.

Another creation due to the military invention of his Majesty, is that of the Hundred Horse Guards, intended for his personal service. If you wish to know why this body is called the Hundred Guards, I can tell you. It is because there are 11 officers, and 137 privates in it; in all 148 men. Figures have lost much of their precision of late years; and the love for round numbers is beginning to execute pretty serious eliminations. Forty-eight men suppressed by the necessity of composing a concise period—*Les Cent Gardes!* The Arabians were more equitable. The body-guard of one of their Caliphs consisted of a thousand and one knights, and the same justice was meted out to the odd one, as to the even thousand. The French way would have been to immolate this odd one on the altar of round numbers. Just as they say *Les Cent Gordes*, they would have said *Les Mille Chevaliers*,—thus falsifying history, and annoying Scheherazade.

On the 5th of this month, the Empress entered her 26th year. The same day was the anniversary of the death of NAPOLEON I. The recurrence of the two solemnities was celebrated in succession: a mass was said at the Chapel of the Invalides, and a birth-day party was collected at the Tuileries. Duty before pleasure; first canonize the dead, and then angar-plum the living.

The latest singularity of DUMAS was to recount, in the *Mousquetaire*, a visit he received from Doctor CASTLE, who passes for the first phrenologist of Europe. He was occupied over his forthcoming romance of *Les Mohicans de Paris*, when the Doctor arrived, introduced by a mutual friend. DUMAS rose to do him the honors, but the Doctor requested him to go on with his writing, as he could rummage with less restraint in his hair. So the romancer resumed his pen, and the phrenologist commenced his superficial examination. In a quarter of an hour, the former had written a page of 40 lines and 2,000 letters, and the latter declared that he had made himself acquainted with the external developments of the most extraordinary brain in the universe. The phrenologist intends to write a work on the brain in question, but in the meantime has indited a letter to the mutual friend, which the *Mousquetaire* has published. In this he says: "I was happy to be able to study so exceptional an organization. If I say to you that I found at once an opulent literary talent, an inexhaustible imagination, and indefatigable capacity for work, I shall tell you nothing new. The genius of DUMAS constitutes what I call the most absolute expression of psychological science, in its two grand branches—the primitive faculties of man, and their manifestations under different circumstances. I am no less curious than you, my dear F——, to investigate this problem—but it cannot be done in the limits of a letter. The subject is rich enough to furnish a volume. I shall write this volume, if I obtain permission to treat my theme with philosophic impartiality, and I shall add it to the phrenological gallery which I have undertaken of the illustrious men of our epoch."

This is curious language for an author to publish of himself in his own journal. DUMAS is not a modest man; reserve is not a quality that he can claim, or would care to claim. But he is impartial to a rare degree, and publishes unfavorable criticisms with quite as much equanimity and complacency as the most complimentary opinions.

The romance of *The Mohicans of Paris*, is, I understand, a work commenced under the title of *Paris at Night*. *The Mohicans* is an after thought; and I do not know in what way they are made to typify any portion of the night-prowlers of this city. While upon the subject, I may say that a farce entitled "The Last of the Mohicans" has been produced at the Palais Royal. The audience supposed it was a jolly version of COOPER'a novel, with which two translations have made Paris thoroughly acquainted. They were quite licensed to find that the individual in question was a Mr. Geo. Mohican, of the Boulevard St. Denis, who had no heir, and was very much afraid he should be the last of his name. This wretched disappointment, resulting from so transparent a sell, reacted upon the author by causing the damnation of his farce, and its immediate consignment to the receptacle of things lost on earth.

An interesting revival has occurred at the Porte St. Martin—that of "La Nuit Porte Conscil," known in English as "Victorine; or, I'll Sleep on it." This play was written 25 years ago, and was performed 240 nights in succession.

Madame DE BALZAC doubtless already bitterly repents her suit against DUMAS, apropos of her husband's monument. The singularity of her position, that a great man's widow alone has the right of honoring his memory in marble, excites no little amazement. Her motives are not considered the most disinterested, as BALZAC was buried four years ago at Père la Chaise, and the simple slab that marks the spot is overgrown with briars, and the name engraved upon it is illegible. As the widow seems to be neglecting her privileges, it is high time for the people to be thinking of its duty. The papers do not spare Madame DE BALZAC, more especially as being a foreigner, rejoicing in the name of REWISKA, her pretension to prevent the erection of a monument to a Frenchman upon French soil is all the more inadmissible. The following letter from CLESINGER, the sculptor, to DUMAS, is published in the *Mousquetaire*.

MY DEAR DUMAS: I see in the papers that you have received notice from Madame BALZAC to interrupt the progress of our monuments. As far as I am concerned, I warn you that I have not interrupted my labor, and consider myself entitled, in spite of all the widows in the world, to carve a bust and monument for any illustrious citizen I please.

"I have never heard of a Mrs. SHAKESPEARE, or of a Mrs. RACINE. One thing is certain; you will have your statue completed ready in a month.

"I guess it, as you know; it shall be my subscription.

"CLESINGER."

DUMAS says of this letter, that it is rather rough, but was written by a hand that is accustomed to hammer upon marble, and to knock off a fragment at each blow.

After twenty days of confinement, GIRAUD has been delivered from the well at Ecully, through the diagonal trench. This rescue was effected by the body of engineers attached to the Army of Lyons, who did not suspend their labor even at night. Their success is a triumph of skill, and an example of heroism,—for the attempt was one of peril, and offered constant danger of suffocation. The *Siècle* has an admirable article upon the event, and alludes by contrast, to the remedies rendered necessary to insure the success of the *coup d'état*. "We are confident that the engineers, and all those who have contributed to the release of the martyred well-digger, will receive the thanks of the whole country! They have set a noble example, and a lesson of humanity to conquerors, who, from ambition or from pride, sacrifice so lightly the lives of men." The Empress has ordered that a pension of 600 francs a year be secured to GIRAUD for the rest of his life; that is, as long as the Empress lasts, for all her pensions run out, of course, when she runs down.

BERANGER'S portrait was taken last week, by COUTURE, in one single sitting, under the following circumstances. He told the story himself, in the studio of a fellow-artist, and I give it in his own words, as nearly as I can remember them:

"You know, CHARLES, that I had long desired to paint the jolly old chanticleer; but I was aware that he was constantly importuned by others, in a similar design, so I held off. Some days ago, a mutual friend said to him: 'BERANGER, you ought to have your portrait taken by COUTURE; I know he'd be proud to do it; why not give him a sitting?' 'Well,' said BERANGER, 'I don't know; perhaps I will. Tell him to come and see me.' I went the next day, as you may imagine; found the old gentleman gracious, and without insisting over much, obtained from him a promise. I offered to take my utensils to his house, but he said he would prefer to come to my studio, where I should be in the midst of my facilities. He didn't know, Heavan forgive me, that I inhabit a fifth story, and that my stairs are long and steep. When the octogenarian arrived at the top, he was a sad model for a painter; his breath was gone, his eyes were lujected with blood, all the lines in his face were deeper and more tightly drawn, and his whole air was that of a man thoroughly exhausted by unusual fatigue.

"You must put me to bed, COUTURE, my boy; I shall be good for nothing till I have taken a nap. Dear me, what a frightful ascent! A good view, this, when you once are here. Knock me together some pillows on your sofa; and wake me up in twenty minutes."

"I handled together the best bed I could, and the old gentleman snuggled into it, and went to sleep in twenty seconds like an infant on its mother's breast. The tears came to my eyes, as I watched that good, simple, veteran-child, drop off into so tranquil a slumber. I wish I could sleep like that, CHARLES.

"I walked around in slippered feet, arranging my easel, preparing my canvas, illuminating my pallette. In twenty minutes, BERANGER woke up, of his own accord. 'Ah, ha! here I am, refreshed, renewed, invigorated. Give me a hand, COUTURE, and help me out of these bolstars. There! I am to sit here, am I? Now begin.'

"I made all haste, and dashed on huge splashes of paint, for I felt the necessity of making my portrait while the face shone. I rather dreaded a relapse into unconsciousness, for my patient looked as if he might take his twenty minutes' nap over again. Sure enough, the right eye closed, and then, by a very natural and excusable sympathy, the left followed suit. Hallo! thought I, this will never do in the world. How on earth can I keep the old fellow up? Who knows a recipe for keeping a poet awake?

"I bethought me of an expedient; I began to hum 'Le Roi d'Yvetot,' trusting to the action of that universal sentiment, *l'amour propre*, to chase away the somnolent influences that beset my gentle model. A ray of recollection spread itself over his time-worn features, and the smile that ensued almost drew his eyelids from over his eyes; at the chorus they opened wide.

"'Oh! oh! oh! oh! Ah! sh! ah! ah!

"'Quel bon petit roi c'était là.'

"'La! La!'

"The effulgence produced by this effort lasted, perhaps, five minutes, during which time I got the outline, and a sort of rough transfer of the features. By similar successive expedients, and by finally inducing the poet to sing 'Le Carillonneur,' and coming in myself at the refrain—'*Dig, din, don, din, digue, digue, don*'—I produced a sort of unnatural excitement, which kept the expression in play, and illumined his eyes with the divine emanation from within. In short, CHARLES, I've got the old gentleman on canvas, such as he exists in the flesh, and such as no other portrait represents him, and the future ages that shall seek to know BERANGER, must refer to his picture in oil, by your humble servant, COUTURE."

The edition of the *Presse* of last evening was printed upon paper made from straw. This paper is whiter than the common paper used, and the print shows upon it with an unusually bold contrast; but it crackles disagreeably under the touch, tears with extreme facility, and is apt to split, after a little handling, along the creases and folds.

The French have been of late not only transporting their troops to Turkey, but introducing their manners and customs there. The Parisians ought not, therefore, to be surprised if they find Turks endeavoring to acclimate certain Oriental institutions here. We are to have a harem at Beaujen, not far from the Champs Elysées. At least there is an extraordinary building there, square, without windows upon any of its four sides facing outward, but with small apertures intended for such, in the walls upon the court which the edifice encloses. The only access from without is a small celler door. Rumor not only says that this singular construction belongs to an elderly pacha, who trembles for the safety of his twenty-seven wives at Constantinople, and intends to house them more securely at Paris, but adds that the ladies in question are even expected by the *Choptol*, Government mail steamer, due from Pera at Marseilles to-morrow. This may be an invention, but the windowless, inexplicable building is certainly ready and waiting at Beaujeu, and is evidently either a prison or a seraglio. Public opinion, as I have said, leans to the latter interpretation.

An arrest of a Russian at Auteuil, in the outskirts, has been the theme of gross exaggerations in the English papers. No correspondence with St. Petersburg was found at his house, and nothing to induce the belief that he was a spy is in the possession of the Government. The circumstance that led to his arrest was his anti-French sentiments, whenever he spoke of the war. That a Russian should espouse the cause of his country, is perhaps natural and excusable. He underwent an interrogatory the next day, and was then set at liberty. He is a person of wealth and distinction, and is allied by marriage with some royal family of the German Principalities.

DICK TINTO.

The Real Meaning of the Nebraska Movement.

Col. BENTON, who scents a political conspiracy with a sagacity instructed by experience, and rarely at fault, obtained a chance to make a few remarks during Thursday's debate on the Nebraska bill. He took occasion to refer to the declaration of Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, that, so far as the immediate effect of the bill on the Slave States is concerned, he was opposed to it, but that he should support it as a Southern man, *on account of its ulterior operations, as containing a principle to be asserted in future, and which was put into the bill to become the basis of some grand movement in this country.* Col. BENTON said he wished to know what these ulterior operations were, before he went any further in this matter. He could only *conjecture* what they might be, and putting facts together he thought he found something of them in two diplomatic missions, of which the country had heard much, *but not all:*

First.—The mission of Mr. GARSNEN to SANTA ANNA. It must have been conceived about the time that the bill was; and, according to transpiring accounts, must have been a grand movement in itself—$5,000,000 for as much Mexican territory as would make five or six States of the first class. The area of the acquisition, as I understood it, was to extend from sea to sea, on a line that would give us Sautander, Montarey, Saltillo, Parras, Sonora, and all Lower California. This was certainly a large movement, in point of money and of territory, and also large in political consequence; and clearly furnishing a theatre for the doctrine of non-intervention, *if there should be any design to convert the newly-acquired territory from free soil, that it is, into slave soil, that it might be desired to be.* Here, then, I believe I have found one branch of the grand movement; and although Mr. GADSDEN returned from his mission with a small slice only of the desired territory, yet he has returned to his post, and may have better luck on a second trial—if SANTA ANNA escapes from the speckled Indians (Los Indos Pintos) who have him at bay in the Sierra. I say nothing on the merits of this new acquisition, only that it is an old acquaintance with me, having first heard of it in November, 1845, and afterwards in March, 1848—at which latter time it was proposed in the Senate, (by Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi,) on the ratification of the Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty; and rejected by the Senate. I voted against the Santander and Monterey line, and have not seen cause to change my opinion.

Second.—The mission of Mr. SOULE to Madrid—also a grand movement in itself, if reports be true—$250,000,000 for Cuba; and a rumpus kicked up if the island is not got. Here again might be found a case for the non-intervention principle; but of that I say nothing, because I know nothing and wish to know something. Of the acquisition itself I say nothing now, but did say something about forty-four years ago in a Nashville newspaper, published by THOMAS EASTIN, called the *Impartial Review*; in which I discussed Cuba as the geographical appurtenance of the valley of the Mississippi, and eventually to become its political appurtenance; but to be got with honor whenever it was got; and in all that faith I still remain firm. No dishonor! no stain on the bright and spotless fame left us by our fathers!

Mr. Chairman, I discuss nothing in relation to those rumored acquisitions of the Island of Cuba and a broad side of Mexico; I only call attention to them as probable indexes to the grand movement of which the members from Georgia gave us the revelation, and which no one has denied. According to him, and according to my own belief, *this Nebraska bill is not only an enlarging wedge to future interference*—a thing unanticipated for a particular purpose—a stepping stone to a grand movement which is to develope itself in this country of ours. I wish to know what that movement is. I have a right to know, to enable me to discharge my duties understandingly; and I respectfully crave the information from those who have the conducting of the bill.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament—Protestant Movements—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Canadian Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

A proclamation has at length been issued, summoning the Canadian Parliament to meet at Quebec, for the dispatch of business, on Tuesday, the 13th of June, after a vacation of exactly a twelvemonth—the last session having been prorogued on the 14th June, 1853. A pledge was given last session that Parliament would be called in February, but the Government have staved it off to a season of the year when the members will be very glad to make the session as short as may suit the views of the Ministry. In a confined town like Quebec, in the dog-days, and with shelers either present or apprehended, there will be little encouragement to go thoroughly into the charges of Ministerial corruption and jobbery, with which the Press has been ringing from one end of the Province to the other during the last twelvemonth; and it is not very uncharitable to suppose that the parties implicated in those charges had this circumstance in their eye when they fixed the period for assembling.

The burning of the second set of Parliament Buildings, on the 3d May, has come very opportunely for the furthering of this purpose, and the Government organs have been instructed to say that, in consequence of the want of suitable accommodation, the session will probably be one of only a few days' duration, to renew expiring bills and vote the supplies.

The Music Hall has now been rented at $700 a month. The building just destroyed belonged to the Sisters of Charity, from whom it was rented by the Government, on the burning of the Parliament Buildings in February. Although a story, almost too absurd for the credence of any one, has been industriously circulated, that the fire was the work of an ingenuity sent down from Upper Canada, in order to compel the removal of the Legislature to Toronto, where we have capital buildings ready for them, to walk into at a moment's notice. There can be little doubt that it was caused by accident, or rather culpable negligence on the part of the workmen engaged in fitting up the building. A correspondent of one of the Toronto papers mentions that, on the forenoon of the day on which the fire took place, he visited the building, and walked up to his knees through dry shavings in the immediate vicinity of a stove kept red-hot for the comfort of the workmen! In such circumstances, it would have been a useless expense to have sent down an emissary from Toronto to set fire to the premises. The Roman Catholic Archbishop and many of his clergy were present during the conflagration, and according to one account I have seen, recourse was had to "charmed ribbone" to stay the devouring flames. The fiery monster, however, licked up the sacred ribbons quite as sacrilegiously as on a former occasion, when the same instrumentality was substituted for the ordinary fire-engine and hose, in order to save the Bishop's Palace at Montreal. When educated men, as the priests undoubtedly are, hardly perpetrate such puerilities as would only befit the worshippers of Mumbo Jumbo on the African Coast, no wonder that the population under their influence are in a state of ignorance and superstition. Fortunately but few of the official records saved from the flames on the two former occasions had been removed to the premises now destroyed. The loss on the building itself, however, is considerable, its original cost a year or two ago having been £16,000, and the insurance on it only amounting to half of that sum. There is a general feeling that, after these two burnings out, the seat of Government should have been removed to Toronto at once, instead of waiting for another year, when our regular turn would come, according to the present system of perambulating Parliaments, making a four years' sojourn at Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, successively. The old Parliament Buildings, in this city, would furnish ample accommodation, and the new ones, for which £60,000 have been voted, are at least commenced, and if they had been pushed on vigorously, might are now have been completed. There are indications, however, that it is intended to make Quebec the permanent seat of Government. In addition to the circumstance of the strange tenacity with which the Government sticks to that city, notwithstanding that they have been twice burned out of house and home within a couple of months, it has been remarked that several of the Ministers have of late been purchasing every acre of salable property in the vicinity of the city, proceeding, it is believed, on the supposition that property must rise very much in value if Quebec becomes the permanent metropolis. So long as we have a Government leagued with priestcraft, it requires no great penetration to see why Quebec should be preferred to Toronto. Measures which last session were passed before an approving audience of black-frocked gentlemen, no one would have dared to propose in the presence of an assemblage of Protestants in Toronto.

A Report has just been published by the Committee appointed at a public meeting of the Protestants of Quebec, held on the 9th of June last, to watch over the judicial proceedings that might be taken in connection with the GAVAZZI outrage. They report that, although it was a matter of incontrovertible fact, that on the 6th of June, when a large congregation of men, women, and children, were assembled in CHALMERS' Church, a gang of rioters entered the Church, broke up the meeting, severely wounded several persons, in particular attempting the life of Father GAVAZZI, and injured and nearly destroyed the Church, yet not one of the rioters had been brought to justice. The Committee had three several times addressed the Government through the Provincial Secretary on the subject, but had not had the honor to have even the receipt of their communications acknowled. They further state that a Grand Jury in September last had presented the Police Magistrate for inefficiency and neglect of duty on the occasion of the riot, but the Crown officer, notwithstanding the injunction of the Judge who presided, declined to enter a prosecution, and no indictment had yet been laid. The Committee also express their regret that, in consequence of a general apprehension of recurrance of such outrages, voluntary organizations have been formed to resist them. Pity, certainly it is, that the temporary abeyance of law should bring into existence such dangerous organizations. But the trampling under foot of law and order can only be for a time, and if the dispensing of equal justice to Catholic and Protestant cannot be secured by other means, it must sooner or later be brought about by the union of all the British American Provinces into one sound-hearted, law-abiding body.

Some of the papers on the other side, I observe, are amusing themselves with a discussion as to the propriety of annexing Canada. They might spare themselves the trouble. With the feelings that at present prevail, it would be necessary to *conquer* before annexing us, and it is not likely that any party in the States would advocate an attempt of that sort. Canada don't want to be annexed, and ex-President FILLMORE never made a more egregious mistake than when he said lately, somewhere in the South, that we were "Kuocking at the door of the Union for admittance." There is not a fraction of a party in the whole Province that has any cause of complaint against the British Government, and if there is anything wrong in the administration of our affairs, it is our own fault, and we have the remedy in our own hands. This being the case, and no tangible benefit being held out from a closer union with the States than is afforded in our local proximity and affinity of race, and feeling, and language, I do not believe that at the present moment a single print, from Sandwich to Gaspé, would be found willing to say a word in favor of annexation. Your "peculiar institution," as a repelling force, is stronger than all the attractive influences combined. We have among us a good many thousands of poor Africans, the *quondam* property of gentleman of the South, and, although few of us have any great liking for their company, and would much rather see them back in their native Africa, yet it is felt that they have been cast on our protection, and as one of the effects of annexation would be to consign them again to bondage, that of itself is sufficient to create an insuperable dislike to such a measure. The cry of the Three C's, therefore—Canada, Cuba, and the whole Continent—is not likely, at present, to meet with any very effective response in this region.

An important Will case was tried at the Court of Assize, in Toronto, last week, deriving its interest from the circumstance of the name of a well-known Roman Catholic being mixed up very suspiciously in the transaction. An old gentleman, of the name of MCMAHON, died about the middle of December, 1849. In the previous March, as his health was failing, and a softening of the brain had commenced, which, it was feared would gradually weaken his intellect, at the advice of his medical attendant, he made a will, dividing his property into seven parts, five of which were to go to his five surviving brothers, one to the family of a brother deceased, and one to a natural daughter of his own. This will was deposited in the hands of Hon. Dr. WIDMER, an old friend of Mr. MCMAHON'S, and some months afterwards, the will was sent for, but Dr. WIDMER refused to give it up, believing that his friend, from the weakening of his faculties, would never be in a proper state to make another will. In the end of October, however, six weeks before his death, it appears that another will was signed, conveying the whole of the property, with some trifling exceptions, to a nephew, for whom, it appeared from the evidence, the old gentleman had, at least shortly before, entertained an most striking dislike. Of this second will, Priest CARROLL was one of the executors. It was Priest CARROLL who got the other executors—Roman Catholics—to act—the three executors to the previous will having been all Protestants. It was Priest CARROLL who took to the lawyer who drew up the will certain memoranda from which he framed it, without ever having spoken to MCMAHON in his life. It was Priest CARROLL who employed the physicians, that the ordinary medical attendant was not to visit the old man, and held a few minutes' conversation with them before prescribing on the state of his mind. Various other circumstances showed pretty clearly that the will was Priest CARROLL'S and not MCMAHON'S, the old man also having been proved by various witnesses to have been exceedingly childish and imbecile, if not insane, in his latter days; but, as there was no motive for the priest's interference on the face of the will, beyond a legacy of £50 to the Church, as there was nothing except surmises in regard to any private understanding between him and the nephew as to the other advantages not mentioned, and as there was no proof of his making use of any threats or intimidation to influence the testator, the Jury, after a three hours' charge by Chief Justice ROBINSON, returned a verdict in favor of the validity of the last will.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 22, 1854.

This reverend body has occupied itself this morning with several grave and anxious subjects. After a report commending the Union Theological Seminary in New-York, and the Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, and speaking encouragingly of the projected Seminary at Galena, two reports, majority and minority, were presented from a Committee previously appointed, to consider the question—*Is the Baptism of the Romish Church valid?* The majority report, signed by Rev. Drs. HATFIELD and COX, took ground against the validity of such baptism. It argued from previous decisions of the Assembly; from the confession of faith; from the acknowledged apostacy of the Romish Church; and from consistency. As the Church of Rome was Antichrist, she was not to be recognized as a Christian body, nor her priesthood to be regarded as a Christian ministry. All its other sacraments are universally repudiated by Protestant Churches; there was no reason why this should not also be. The report concluded with these words:

"Planting ourselves on the broad and firm ground of a Protestant and a pure Christianity, and believing that the circumstances of the Church and of the age demand of us a manly and unambiguous avowal of our faith in relation to the pretensions and abominations of this 'Mystery of Iniquity,' this General Assembly solemnly declare their conviction that the ministers of the Church of Rome are not authorized to administer the sacraments ordained by Christ our Lord in the Gospel; and that the administration of what is denominated baptism in the Roman Catholic Church is not to be recognized as Christian baptism."

Rev. Dr. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, presented a minority report, which was read by the Moderator. It argued that it was inexpedient for the Assembly to decide that baptism in the Roman Catholic Church is necessarily invalid. A presumptive argument was to be found in the unanimous consent of the Reformed Churches and Theologians. The French, Dutch, Germen and English Churches; the great Reformers, Divines like CALVIN, TURRETIN and HOOKER, admit the validity of Romish baptisms, while contending against the corruptions of the Papacy. During the century of the Reformation, only the Anabaptists, of all the sects of the Reformers, advocated the contrary opinion. With the exception of the Old School Presbyterian Church, no considerable Protestant body in this country has taken the position that Romish baptism is necessarily invalid; and against that, the Princeton *Repertory*, the great Review of the Church, took ground. The Assembly ought not to decide against such a current of testimony, except on the strongest grounds.

It argued further, that baptism, like marriage, may be valid, even when the form of it is irregular. Even those churches which insist most strenuously on Sacramental Grace, allow the validity of lay-baptism in certain cases. It also distinguished between the Roman Catholic Church and the Papacy; because the latter was corrupt and Antichrist, does not prove that the former has none of the elements of a true Christian Church. Even a ministry is not essential to the being of a Church; and even in a corrupt Church there may be a lawful ministry. As the Roman Catholic Church, in its public confessions, retains Christian truth on fundamental doctrines, as the Trinity, and the necessity of grace, though intermingled and overlaid with errors, superinduced by the Papal and sacramental systems, it is still to be regarded as a Church, and its ministry lawful, despite its apostacy, and the sacrament of baptism as administered therein may be held to be valid. The report also argued the inexpediency of taking ground against the validity of such baptism on the ground of consistency, and the relations of the Church to Roman Catholics in this country.

On the perusal of the two reports, a lively debate sprung up, which elicited a variety of opinions. Some were for postponing it, in order to have time to prepare for a regular discussion of it; others were for a discussion now; others still agreed with the advice of Prof. SMITH'S report, that the Assembly take no ground on the subject. It transpired in the debate, that two of the clergymen of the body were converted Roman Catholics, one of whom had been re-baptized and the other not. Both now agreed that there was no good ground for denying the validity of Romish baptisms; because it is not to be assumed that the Romish Church is not a Christian Church, and because the real validity of baptism depends upon the intent and design of the subject of it much more than upon the regularity of its form. Some of the oldest and ablest men of the Assembly expressed themselves on one side or the other, very definitely: Dr. BAMAN warmly espousing the majority report; Mr. BARNES and Dr. SPEAR the opposite. No conclusion was reached before the order of the day arrived, and it is therefore to come up again.

The order of the day was the report of the Committee on Publications, which was a long and interesting document read by Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr. It advocated the policy of creating a strictly denominational literature, and cited in proof of the utility of such a measure, the success of the Methodist Book Concern, the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and the Congregational Board of Publication. It maintained that there was ability enough in the Church to prepare a sufficient number of works, and money enough to give them a wide circulation. To give the scheme its proper efficiency, it argued that a central place of publication should be adopted, and a systematic scheme devised for procuring and publishing and circulating the desired books. It stated that the operations of the Committee have hitherto been confined to the issue of a small edition of the *Confession of Faith*, the *Form of Government*, the *Smaller Catechism*, three tracts on *Doctrinal Subjects*, and an Almanac—the total expense of which was less than $1,200.

This, too, elicited a warm discussion, pending which a motion was made to give leave to JOHN A. BROWN, Esq., of this city, to make a statement respecting the *Presbyterian House*, of which so much had been said. Mr. BROWN very modestly stated that some weeks ago, convinced that some house was necessary for the projected operations and plans of the Church, he and a few friends had purchased a large lot and house in Chestnut-street, opposite the United States Mint, for the sum of $45,000. He proposed to make over this property to the General Assembly on these terms: The Churches in Philadelphia will pledge themselves to raise $12,500 or this sum, provided the General Assembly will recommend to its Churches to raise $12,500 more—making $25,000, and leaving $20,000 on the building, the Interest of which, together with taxes, and a sinking fund, could be raised by the rent of such portions of the building as are not wanted for the Church's purposes.

A plan of the edifice was shown, which has an imposing appearance; and as it is understood that the property is worth not less than $75,000 to-day, it is regarded as a good speculation; and if the Assembly has a taste for real estate operations, of course it cannot hesitate to take the offer. It will, however, meet with some opposition from the party that are jealous of Denominational Boards—to say nothing of jealoney of centralizing at Philadelphia.

W.

Needed Reforms in the Postal Service of the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The late BARNABAS BATES, who so nobly earned the title of the American "Rowland Hill," fully set forth in his public and private appeals to the Post-Office Department and the public, the principles which have been so ably set forth in the article from the April number of the New-York Quarterly, published in the TIMES of yesterday, and having been a colaborer in the cause since 1840, I feel happy that you have brought the subject before the people. But, Sir, there is much to contend with before we shall secure the only sure basis of a correct Post-Office system—cheapness and simplicity.

When we recall to our recollection that in the year referred to above, the rates of postage were multifarious, varying with distance, number of enclosures &c., to one dollar per ounce, or quadruple letter, we shall find much has been accomplished. The postage is now three cents per half ounce, and there it must rest for the present; but if the system of delivery is reformed, an overflowing Post-Office revenue will in a few years render two cents, if not one cent, amply sufficient to defray all the expenses of the Department; and in this country no more revenue is required. The only fault which exists in the English system, is in not requiring all postages to be pre-paid, and so impressed was Mr. ROWLAND HILL with the importance of the error, that in his correspondence with BARNABAS BATES, he especially cautioned that the United States Government should be advised to steer clear of it. But in vain, as it is not a little singular that it was the only portion of the English system which Congress adopted, and it is now the fruitful cause of much loss to the Department, and stands so entirely in the way of uniformity that it must be abandoned.

Another great evil which stands in the way of Post-Office reform, is the existence of those pets called private Post-Offices, which, being illegal, ought to be at once suppressed. If the Government [illegible] the Express Companies of the Post-Office Department, they have private rights to [illegible] as to the public; private express companies may [illegible] by illegally conveying letters on the short routes, whether in the City or beyond its limits, whilst on the Department is thrown the expense of establishing Post-Offices and post-routes in the sparsely settled districts of the United States. The success of cheap postage in England has arisen from the fact that the Department conducted the entire Post-Office business of the Kingdom, whether in London or in Liverpool. Again, free delivery of letters by carriers employed and paid by the Post-Office in the principal cities, always existed. The same result may be secured in the United States if the public, aided by the Press, will at once call public meetings and send their appeal to Congress. Hon. Dr. OLDS, Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices, suggests, forsooth, an increase in the rates of postage, and is about to bring such a measure before Congress at an early day. The fact is, that the present rate of three cents would be found more than equivalent with a better system, and that reform I will, in a very few words, endeavor to suggest:

1. Let all letters be prepaid by stamps, or not forwarded.

2. That the rates of postage be three cents for not exceeding half an ounce to all distances, whether from New-York to Liverpool, to New-Orleans, or from one part of the City to another.

3. Let the adjacent cities of Brooklyn and Williamsburg be comprised in the City of New-York delivery, the same to apply to all the large towns contiguous to the principal cities.

4. Abolish carriers' fees, and have letters delivered by competent men, employed and paid by the Post-Office Department.

5. Let the Postmaster charge one cent for each letter delivered at the Post-Office, whether by individuals who desire their letters left at the Post-Office for their convenience, or the same commuted for by merchants holding boxes, which ought to command a rental of $10, per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

6. Abolish all City private Post-Offices, by enforcing the law. Chatham-street or Broadway is as much a post route as the Erie Railroad.

7. Let the Postmasters in New-York and the large cities employ a certain number of competent youths, either as apprentices or otherwise, to aid the clerks. They would be found useful; and in the vast increase of Post-offices, will be, as they now are, much needed.

Lastly—Let the Clerks be liberally paid, which at present they are not. Yours respectfully, E. C.

Naval Reform—Important Bill Before the Senate.

The following is a copy of a bill reported on the 17th, by Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, in the Senate of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the active commissioned officers of the Navy of the United States may be, but shall not exceed, the number and the grades following, to wit: 20 Commodores, 48 Captains, 98 Commanders, 325 Lieutenants, 60 Surgeons, 37 Passed Assistant Surgeons, 42 Assistant Surgeons, 64 Pursers, 198 Masters. The number of Chief Engineers, and of First, Second, and Third Assistant Engineers, and of Chaplains now in the service. The Professors of Mathematics now in service may hold their commissions, but no Professors of Mathematics shall hereafter be commissioned or appointed in the naval service. The number and grades of warrant officers, and the number of midshipmen and acting midshipmen, shall be as now established by law: *Provided*, That no appointments of masters, not in the line of promotion, shall hereafter be made; and provided that the grade of passed midshipmen be abolished, and that the masters in the line of promotion, and passed midshipmen, be commissioned as masters.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That before any change of the grades aforesaid shall take effect, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause each naval captain, commander, lieutenant, medical officer, and purser, to report, under such regulations as he may prescribe, the officers of their respective grades who are qualified to perform efficiently all their duties ashore and afloat; and from his scrutiny of such reports, the Secretary, with the approval of the President, shall retire, or permanently furlough all officers not so qualified; and of the officers so furloughed or retired, those on the retired list only shall be entitled to wear the naval uniform. Retired and permanently furloughed officers shall, from the date of their retirement and furlough, be ont of the navy, and their places shall be supplied by regular promotion by seniority of rank. The Secretary of the Navy may, upon the application of any officer of the Navy place him upon the retired or permanent furlough list.

PAY.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the pay of the Navy shall be as now determined by law, with the following exceptions: Masters shall receive, on sea service, $1,400; other duty, $1,200; leave or waiting orders, $1,000; assistant pursers, on sea or other duty, $900; leave, or waiting orders, $700; boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall receive on sea duty, $1,000; on other duty, $900; on leave, or waiting orders, $600; officers on the retired list shall receive three-fifths, and those on the permanent furlough list two-fifths of the sea service pay to which they were entitled when retired or furloughed; able seamen shall receive, per month, $18; ordinary seamen, $15; landsmen, $12; boys, $8.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no officer of the line of the Navy shall be required to discharge the duties of purser and assistant purser, unless the office of purser and assistant purser shall be vacant, by death or otherwise, on ships at sea, or on foreign stations; then, in that case, the duties of purser may be performed by a commissioned officer until another purser or assistant purser shall report for duty: but the Secretary of the Navy, and the commanders of single ships, and of squadrons, may confer acting appointments, as the exigencies of the service may require; and officers, while performing the duties of a higher grade under such appointments, shall, if such appointment be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, have the pay of such higher grade, in lieu of the pay of their grade proper.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That twenty assistant pursers shall be appointed by the President, who shall be detailed for service as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, and this number shall be maintained. No purser shall hereafter be appointed, but promotions shall be made from the grade of assistant purser to that of purser by seniority of appointment, and the qualifications of any applicants for the post of assistant purser shall be inquired by a board of pursers, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of every officer in command of any vessel of the Navy of the United States, upon the termination of his cruise, to make a special report to the Secretary of the Navy, upon the general conduct of the petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, under his command on said cruise, and to designate by name those who are entitled, from their good conduct, to special notice; and, upon such reports, the Secretary of the Navy may annually select ten of said boys who may appear to him most deserving, and send them to the Naval Academy for Education as Midshipmen. And to each petty officer, seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, and boy, so reported for good conduct, (provided that the number so reported from each ship shall not exceed one-tenth of the crew thereof,) the Secretary shall cause to be issued a certificate of conduct and character, in such form as he may prescribe, which certificate shall entitle every petty officer to three months' extra pay, and an appropriate medal, to be devised by the Secretary, and every seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, and boy, to three months' extra pay.

MARINE CORPS.

SEC. 7. *And be it

WALKS AMONG THE NEW-YORK POOR.

Boyishness—The Newsboys' Story.

A few weeks ago, a bright little fellow found his way into the News Boys' Lodging-House. He was one of those nondescript characters which only a great City produces; a child in some traits, a self-dependent man in others; twelve years old, yet supporting himself by a steady business, where wrong calculations would bankrupt him and leave him, not as older merchants, in comfortable circumstances, but hungry for bread in the streets, or a vagrant in the City prison.

He had a handsome boy's face, rich brown hair, a large, dark, quick eye, and a very winning, frank expression. The other News Boys all liked him, and Mr. TRACY said he was the most honorable lad of them all. He became tired finally of his mode of life, and Mr. TRACY brought him up one morning to our office, to get him a place in the country. He talked very openly—wanted to be a farmer, he said; had had enough of New-York, would try anything that he could do. "Haven't you any home, Jamee?" "No, I ha'n't." "Where are your father and mother?" "Ha'n't got no father and mother,"—and the large tears forced themselves through the child's eyes and ran down his cheeks. We did not question him more, as Mr. TRACY knew his circumstances; but the sudden feeling told a long sad story for the friendless boy, of loneliness in a city full of people, of the hidden hunger in the child's heart for a love he could never get, of a childhood very bitter, weary and lonely.

There was a rough, hearty old farmer present, who liked the boy and took him.

We give the boy's first letter in his new home:

C——, H—— COUNTY, N. J., May 13, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIENDE: I am much indebted to you for your kindness to me. I think I am one of the most fortunate of your boys. I had not been long here when I received a great many presents in clothing, all new from the store. I am like one of the family; there is no distinction here; we have plenty to eat and drink, and what more do we want? I have concluded to stay here till I am 18 years old, and then Mr. V—— is going to give me a trade. We want for nothing;—we get everything we want, even before we hardly know we want it. Now, we intend to go to B—— in a day or two, to get me some clothing for Sundays. When I came here, I did not know how to work; now I can work a little—but I will try, for my own sake, and do as much as I am able.

I like the country much more than I anticipated. I thought I would not like the country at all, but now I find the difference. Instead of running about, selling papers, and living in the midst of wickedness, I am in the quiet, pleasant country. I would give my advice to any boy that sells papers, or any other boy running about the streets of New-York, to go to the Children's Aid Society, and there they will find a place for them to go into the country. Give my best respects to the Trustees of the Society. If you want to write to me, you can direct to the care of Mr. G. V.

Yours truly, JAMES.

THE SEAMSTRESS.

Some of your readers will remember my speaking before of a poor widow, suffering under a long sickness with a remarkable christian patience. It may be well to detail the facts again, as we should be very glad of assistance for her. I was visiting about a year since in a poor street in the upper part of the City, and had at length entered a rickety house, filled with poor working men's families. I knocked at one door and it was opened by a pale, intelligent looking woman, of apparently about 45 years. We fell into conversation, and after a little while she told me her history. She had been the wife of a sailor; he died 10 years before and left her with two small children, whom she must bring up. Her only means of support was sewing. She sewed for slop-shops, and worked often from 5 o'clock in the morning till 11 or 12 at night, day in and day out. She had educated her children, kept them well-dressed, and they all went regularly to the Methodist Church in A—— street. But finally she began to feel pains in her chest; still she worked, for everything, with those children, depended on her labor. Latterly her sleep had been interrupted, and now she was so weak she could do but a part of a day's work. All this was told without a word of complaint, except that she said that it came so hard not paying up the rent promptly, as she always had done, but the landlord was very kind and had given her time; and she hoped yet to get strength again to work and make things up. To me it was sadly evident she never would. The cough, the flush, the night-sweats—the old warnings of our Northern pestilence!

The two children were there—a little girl of 12 and a boy of 11. Everything in the room bore out her story.

The boards were swept and scrubbed as neat as the best kitchen; windows close, bed-clothes, and table, and dishes, all pure and well-kept. I noticed a few books and a thumbed Bible on the table. I said something of this. "Yes," she said, "I don't know what I should do without the Bible. The little girl reads it some in the afternoons." And then, with a look of faith and hope which made the thin worn face beautiful, she said: "I don't know but the Bible is for all, Sir; but it seems to me it is especially for the poor—*there is so much in it about the widow and the orphan!*"

You felt at once that the bare room was not so lonely as it looked. Through all those bitter years of drudgery, and friendlessness, and loneliness, there had been with the poor solitary woman one who is most of all where the weary and heavy-laden are. Your fair-weather skepticism of the Old Book vanished. The few rich and the few learned—the comfortable here and the philosophic there—may appear sometimes to do without it; but for those who make the masses of humanity—for the poor, the heavy-hearted, the oppressed, the prisoner, the outcast, the slave—it would be a hard, dark world, without those words from the Infinite Friend.

Since that interview the woman has been growing very gradually weaker. The doctor says "*She has worn herself out!*" She has done no work for months; most happily friends have sprung up around her. The doctor visits her gratuitously and has employed her boy. The landlord has forgiven her four months rent, and one or two kind-hearted ladies are helping us now to support her. She has never complained and never begs for anything—indeed, is averse to receiving. As the Spring comes on we hoped she might revive, and the little girl has trained a rose on the window, to remind her of what the great city does not give.

"What a blessed thing," she said one day as the warm sunlight came streaming in through the little window, "the sunlight is for the poor!"

The room is still, though all the long sickness, neatly kept; and to those who have been permitted to help her, it has been beautiful with her Christian patience and faith. Life has not been so happy for her, perhaps, that she feels much pain at the leaving it; but she is young—only 35, though old in appearance—and her two children are to be left out on the open sea, for strangers to care for them. Still, she never doubts that a good Hand will be under them. Poverty, solitude, sickness, coming Death, have not weakened, but confirmed a hope which glorifies them all. In the highest estimate of things, perhaps, the penniless, friendless, dying young woman may possess more than the gayest of those who hold rich houses in our great City! It seems strange that her pastor, or her fellow church-members, or some one thus associated, have never known of her. When at length churches are something besides wealthy conveniences for sermon-hearing, it may be different,—and a church have a faint resemblance to a Brotherhood.

She may yet live months, and if there are happy and comfortable persons willing to contribute the means which shall smooth her dying moments, we shall gladly accept and cheerfully use the gifts.

Perhaps an apology is almost necessary, for giving to the public, in a secular journal, detail so sacred and personal. But the Press now is the Pulpit and it will harm no one, in this whirl and rush of life, to stop a moment and look at one of those scenes, ever occurring here under our gay and busy surface, which belong to the life real and eternal—the only interests, after all, to each one of us, substantial and enduring. C. L. S.

Office of Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MUNIFICENCE OF A SINGLE LADY.—Miss CAROLINE PLUMMER died at Salem on the 15th inst., at the age of 74 years. She was a lady of fine talents and accomplishments, numbering among her friends many of the most distinguished of her fellow citizens. She was for many years an inmate of the family of the late Dr. BOWDITCH. By a course of right economy and self-denial she had accumulated a fortune of $100,000. By her will she has conferred more to public uses than has ever been done by any one resident in Salem, viz.: the sum of $12,000 to Harvard College, to found "a Professorship of the Desert," i. e., for Mor. Phil. supply; the sum of $30,000 to the Salem Athenæum, (this fund, being private, because the residue of her estate, which will probably be about $30,000, to public,) Normal School at Salem.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Is Austria to be trusted?

From the London Manchester, May 6.

Is Austria to be trusted? Or are the statesmen disposed to think so to be again the dupes of their own credulity? These are questions which may now ask each other with no slight anxiety.

Up to the present moment Austria has done everything which as a faithful ally the Czar could have demanded from her. Let us suppose for a moment that Austria has been in collusion with Russia, and see what color her acts will then assume.

Everybody knows that if the protocols and notes had been adopted which the Court of Vienna advised, Russia would have obtained all she desired. Nor could that mischief have been so nearly consummated but in the assumed and well played part of ally of Turkey. Exactly the same thing has been since going on at Constantinople. M. DE BRUCK has been doing everything he could in favor of Russia. It has been entirely owing to his remonstrances, backed by the representations of the English and French Embassies, who have hitherto been too willing to sacrifice everything to conciliate Austria, that the admission of the ablest foreign officers into the Turkish service has been constantly refused, although the armies of Asia, owing to the want of efficient commanders, have failed in inflicting a blow whom Russia is most vulnerable. Such men as General KLAPKA are still seeking employment at Constantinople, and seeking in vain.

With respect to Greece, the conduct of Austria is scarcely less ambiguous. While England and France have presented threatening notes, Austria has not joined them, but has, or feigns to have, remonstrated alone. Yet it is not through Athens, but through Munich, that the Austrian influence should make itself felt in Greece. The Emperor of Austria has just married a Princess of Bavaria, and this is the moment when they would have us believe that a word from the Imperial bridegroom is not sufficient to sway the policy of a Court like that of Munich!

The military dispositions of Austria have been scarcely less ambiguous than those of her diplomacy. She declared that should Russia pass the Danube, she would no longer remain neutral. The allies, lulled by this assurance, proceeded tardily with their preparations; and the best-informed persons in Constantinople not only held the delay as of most serious consequence, but openly declared their opinion that if the Russians did not succeed in crossing the Balkan before the allies were on the scene of action, it could only be attributable to the systematic slowness of Russian military movements. By how much redemption of her promise has Austria since justified her good faith to her allies? Certainly by no declaration of war against Russia. She has concentrated a large force on the banks of the Danube, and threatened to occupy Servia; and, as was the case with the Protocol of Vienna, was prevented only by the superior sagacity of the Turkish diplomatists. For the Turks well knew that the occupation of Servia by Austrian troops might be made much more dangerous to Turkey and her allies than to the Russians. Once there, in conjunction with the Russians, they might have cut off the army of OMAR PASHA from all communication with the French and English forces, or obliged him to relinquish Kalafat and the line of the Danube, seized and fortified with such masterly skill. Had Austria really wished to threaten Russia, this army, instead of being concentrated on the frontiers of Servia, would have been sent into Transylvania, or the Bukovina, where its presence would not only have prevented the Russians from crossing the Danube, but must have obliged them to evacuate the Principalities. Yet Transylvania, which is the key to the Russian position, is occupied only by sufficient troops to keep its inhabitants from rising, as they willingly would do, to aid the Turks; while, for Servia, which, in Austrian hands, may be equally or more dangerous to the French and English forces than to the Russians, a large army is at once set apart.

We do not like the easy way in which our Ministers speak of the possibility of this army proceeding to occupation in case of disturbances in Servia. They ought to know that Austria has the means of exciting such disturbances at any moment for her own purposes. Something more vigilant in the way of the exercise of a due caution, of a wholesome and watchful suspicion, appears greatly wanted in matters of the kind. It might be well, for example, that we did not depend too much on the information received from our Ambassador in Vienna, seeing that Lord WESTMORELAND is a very different person from Lord DE REDCLIFFE, and has already shown how easily he can permit himself to be made the tool of the Austrian. Why not replace Lord WESTMORELAND by Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR? If ever it was desirable or essential, it is singularly so at present, to place trust only where trust is due.

For ourselves we do not believe that Austria is to be trusted. She must either be deceiving Russia, or England and France; and in either case she is undeserving of confidence. Nor as an example of Austrian policy may it be out of place to recall the course pursued by that Government in 1848. Such a tissue of falsehood, weakness, and treachery is scarcely recorded in the history of the world. It is well to recollect that a power thus treacherous to its own subjects may prove equally faithless to its allies. Until Austria has openly entered the lists against Russia, let no one statesman place the least reliance on her promises, or allow her to make a single step which she could at any time turn to our injury.

Setting aside such open adhesion to one side or the other, we may be reminded of the part which Germany has also the right to play as mere armed mediator in this quarrel. No doubt that it is a highly convenient pretext, and it is quite possible that Austria may desire the occupation of Servia to enable her, by thus holding the command of an important position, to throw her weight into either scale as may best serve her purposes. But it would be unpardonable in us to become the dupes of such a scheme.

Miscellaneous.

The following extract of a letter from an American merchant, now in Stockholm, contains important facts in relation to the effect of the war on European emigration:

"During my travels, I have been obliged, as you are aware, to visit Norway and Sweden, for the purchase of iron. I was utterly astonished at the feeling created by the apprehension of a general war in Europe; for, although in such an event there is no probability of its extending to these countries, a general panic seems to have taken possession of the inhabitants. Day after day, so that farmers are selling out their lands at ruinous sacrifices, with a view to emigrate to the United States. I have known of farms, worth, in reality, three or four thousand dollars, sold as low as seven or eight hundred, and had it not been for the ties of kindred and associations at home, I should almost have been tempted to remain here, and speculate in farms, rather than in iron.

"The convictions expressed by the newspapers, that the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, and from Germany will be materially diminished, if not altogether destroyed, will not apply here. Everything gives evidence of a large increase. It has been calculated, by one well acquainted with the matter, that there were, in the beginning of March, 14,000 persons in Sweden and Norway, prepared to take their departure for the New World. Most of these will arrive at New-York, on their way to the 'Far West,' where they will settle down and become a part and parcel of the Great Republic."

Mr. GEOFFREY SAINT HILAIRE and other eminent naturalists in France, are beginning to turn their serious attention to the acclimation or domestication of animals which have hitherto been totally unknown to Europe, or known only as objects of scientific or idle curiosity. Within the last month they have received for the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, a number of Yaks from China—an animal which BUFFON says "is more precious than all the gold of the New World." In Thibet and China this animal serves as a horse, an ass, a cow, and a sheep; he bears heavy burdens, draws large loads, supplies milk, has flesh which is excellent, and hair which can be wrought into warm clothes. To naturalize him, therefore, in Europe would be an immense service to mankind; and as he bears cold bravely the French naturalists have every hope that they will be able to do so, though, by the way, the late Lord DENBY made the attempt and failed. Some Chinese have been brought over to attend the Yaks.

An anecdote is related of M. DES ESCARS, French Consul General at Warsaw: Upon receiving information, whilst packing up and preparing for departure, that the authorities would not permit him to remove with him the archives of his office, he remonstrated against a proceeding as utterly at variance with the laws of nations as was that of firing upon the boat of the *Furious*, bearing the flag of truce, at Odessa. This remonstrance proving abortive, the gallant Consul General loaded a pair of pistols, continued his preparations, and declared that he would blow out the brains of the first man that dare impede the removal of his papers. This story may or may not be true; but if it be, there can be little doubt that the interruption of usages must be ascribed to the intemperate zeal of subaltern functionaries.

From a report of the Assyrian Excavation Fund Committee, we extract the following interesting particulars: The Committee has to announce that a new palace has been found at Nineveh, in the mound of Kouyunjik, of which Colonel RAWLINSON reports the following: "A most beautiful palace has been recently discovered at Nineveh, belonging to the son of ESAR-HADDON. The sculptures are infinitely superior in variety of subject, in artistic treatment, and in skill and delicacy of execution, to everything which has been before found. The palace, also, is of great extent, containing perhaps five hundred sculptured slabs, and the marbles are generally in a good state of preservation."

The London *Times* correspondent at the seat of war, (Gallipoli), writes feelingly:

"The life of an 'Own Correspondent' is not all *couleur de rose* here. He is not always living in a fine chamber, well ventilated through the floor and walls, with extended views of the country through the holes in the roof alopes. He has not always a breakfast of nice brown bread and goat's milk, and of strong eggs, to be had after a little forage through the town, and a few struggles in languages with the merchants, nor does he feast sumptuously every day on ethereal beef and ration biscuit, washed down with raki."

The 65th anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund in London, was presided over by Lord MAHON. The Chairman, in the course of his remarks on the growth of literature at home and abroad, referred to the United States in terms of high compliment, alluding particularly to the warmth of THACKERAY'S reception. Grants for the Fund to the amount of £1,490 have been distributed during the past year. Among the donations are noted 100 guineas from the Queen.

It is said that a ship cannot sail far in any direction without seeing an English pendant. The very sight of a blue ensign, even in a yacht—mistaken sometimes by foreign merchantmen for a tender to a man-of-war—produces great sensation in each strange sail which nears. In the Baltic, the other day, the precipitation of some vessels, to show their bunting, was quite ludicrous. A skipper, fearful of delay, actually held up his colors in his hands. His flag was Prussian.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, the parent of similar institutions in this country and elsewhere, has recently celebrated its anniversary, and exhibits an exceedingly flourishing condition of affairs. The expenditures of the society in 1853 amounted to upward of one hundred thousand pounds sterling (£119,257 15s.), being a large increase. The Chinese New Testament Fund has increased to a half million of dollars. The issue of the Holy Scriptures during the year was 1,367,528 copies.

The mammoth ship *Himalaya* has just performed the distance from Malta to Liverpool, (2,150 miles) in 9 days and 20 hours. Between noon of the 26th and noon of the 27th ult., she ran, with a strong Levanter in her favor, 315 nautical miles by observation, equal to 13 knots average and three miles over, clearly showing what speed may be obtained, with very small power, by a long and well-proportioned vessel.

The Royal Society has been entertained with a scientific essay by Dr. T. THOMSON, (a Fellow of the Society,) on the Virtues of Oil from the Bean of the Ash-tree. The experiments of Dr. T. go to establish its medicinal importance of the red corpuscles in the blood; hence, it is valuable.

They have in London a charitable organization for the benefit of members of the art that is preservative of all arts, entitled the "Printers' Pension Society." The last anniversary meeting was presided over by Mr. LAYARD, M. P. Subscriptions to the amount of $2,000 were handed in.

The missionaries of the London City Mission (a society established to reach the poor in the metropolis) have made 1,439,380 visits during the year. The number of tracts distributed was 1,931,705. The income was £27,484.

A reporter who attempted to gain admittance to a show in London, in the name of the *Times*, receives a scorching in the Editorial columns of that journal; while the exhibitor is severely handled for listening to the impostor.

Not less than 31,500 emigrants for Canada, the United States and Australia, left Liverpool in the month of April. This number is altogether unprecedented in a single month.

At the last meeting of the Epidemiological Society, Dr. JAMES BIRD read a paper on the Indian plague, which prevails in the mountainous districts of Gurhwal and Kumaon.

JOHN B. GOUGH is lecturing on Temperance to large audiences in London. Exeter Hall was overcrowded during his oration in behalf of the London Temperance League.

Rev. Dr. WHEWALL has commenced a course of lectures at the Royal Institution on "the Influence of Science on Education."

WHITTINGTON'S celebrated stone has been mysteriously removed from Highgate Hill, greatly to the wonder of the citizens.

Measures have been taken in London for the establishment of a "Disabled Clergy Insurance Society;" the object of which is expressed in its title.

The London Zoological Society has sold two giraffes for £700, and a lioness for £115.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sale of Egyptian Antiquities.

On Monday evening, the Committee appointed to negotiate the sale of these valuable antiquities met at the Stuyvesant Institute.

On motion, Mr. H. T. TUCKERMAN was appointed President.

Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be and are hereby offered to Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, for his able and eloquent lecture on *The Relation of the Egyptian Antiquities to the Study of Biblical History*, delivered on the evening of the 8th inst.

The Doctor regretted that such slow progress had been made in the disposal of these valuable memorials of the past, which it would be impossible to replace, as the Pasha of Egypt had strictly prohibited their further removal. He suggested that each member of the Committee should use his utmost influence, both among his private friends and the public, to secure so valuable a collection for this metropolis. For his own part, he assured the Committee that he would exert every endeavor to procure subscriptions.

Mr. DAVINSON proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be and are hereby offered to Dr. ABBOTT, for granting the free use of his Museum to Mr. LATILLA, Instructor of the School of Design, to illustrate his lectures on Art.

The subscription report states the amount now collected to be $25,310.

Further Disclosures of Frauds on Emigrants.

Frauds of every description continue to be practised in the most open manner on emigrants, by boarding-house keepers, forwarders and runners, who evade or put at open defiance the laws for protection of passengers landing upon our shores. By the law, it is made a misdemeanor for any boarding-house keeper to board a ship before she enters the dock; yet the Health Warden, whose duty it is to see the law carried out in this respect, permits these men to board the ships at Quarantine. By affidavits recently made before the Mayor, it would appear, that not only Germans and Irish cheat their fellow countrymen, but captains and mates of vessels lend themselves to the work of general fraud. The following affidavit, made before Alderman DRAKE, speaks for itself:

Benjamin B. Rosenberg, residing at No. 274 Avenue A, deposes—That on Wednesday, 10th inst., the ship from Havre, arrived at this port with about 780 passengers; and when said ship had left Quarantine, deponent and two other persons had a conversation with the said captain concerning the anchoring of said ship, deponent and the said other person, (whose names are given) were endeavoring to bargain with said captain for the privilege of taking out said passengers from the ship. Deponent further states that the said captain agreed with deponent to anchor his ship and allow him to take out said passengers for the sum of $150. Deponent is a licensed emigrant runner, and so informed the said captain; the said captain did so anchor the said ship, and on the following day the passengers thereof were removed by steamboat to the different emigrant, forwarding, and boarding-houses.

Two other affidavits were made in reference to the mate, of which the substance will be sufficient:

David Graber deposed that while the ship was lying in the East River he remained on board the ship, During the day a great number of the passengers were removed from the ship. In the afternoon, deponent, with several friends, were removed also in a steamboat, together with their luggage, and landed upon one of the wharves. Deponent was solicited by an agent by a boarding-house keeper, in Greenwich-street, and Graber says that he was told by the first mate that he must go on board the steamboat and go along with him. Being afraid of losing his baggage he followed it, and took lodgings at the boarding-house to which it had been taken. Next morning, wishing to go to another boarding-house, he asked what he had to pay for himself and friends, when the following bill was presented:

Cost at steamboat *Rapid*	$12 00
Paid carman for 4 chests	50 25
Paid laborers in loading and unloading	7 00
Storing and securing the 4 chests (one night)	9 25
Board for 4 persons	4 00
Total	$42 50

Graber paid the bill and received his baggage, when he discovered that three feather beds and two bags of potatoes were missing. But Graber does not know whether the beds were taken to the boarding house or stolen from the wharf. He saw the potatoes at the boarding-house and was paid afterwards $1 for them.

The other affidavit was made by S. Duhard, which corroborates the statements of Graber. Both affidavits were sworn to before his Honor, Mayor Westervelt. The boarding-house keeper was notified to appear before the Mayor, and was ordered to refund the money, which he did.

While the *Great Western* was lying at Quarantine ground, six persons, solicitors for emigrant boarding-houses, attempted to go on board for the purpose of soliciting passengers. The captain and mate forbid them coming aboard. They, however, got on board of the steamboat employed to take the *Great Western* into port, and when there, they threw coal and other missiles on board of the ship for the purpose of injuring or intimidating the captain and mate. The runners were only prevented from coming on board by the bold stand taken by Capt. Faber.

Last week an affidavit was made out against an unlicensed runner employed by a firm whose name has already appeared. He promised the passengers that he solicited employment for them as miners. The story of getting them employment was only a hoax to induce them to purchase tickets. The case has been submitted to the Grand Jury which is now sitting.

The New-York Literary Union—Appeal to the Merchants.

At a special meeting of the New-York City Literary Union, held in the rooms of the Board of Education on Thursday, the 18th of this month, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President be empowered to collect funds, from the merchants and others, to further the designs and purposes of the Union.

In accordance with which, I beg to present

A CLERK'S APPEAL TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

An enterprise which commands the general approval of the community because of its merit as a public measure has a right to demand from society something more available than a mere expression of good will and favor. A smile is very welcome, if it is an indication of something more substantial. An institution recognized as engaging a certain want—as creating new facilities for the culture of the popular mind—has direct claims upon the patronage of the community its intention is to benefit.

The effort to bring forward Lyceums, as a prominent feature in our educational system, we regard as such an enterprise.

The New-York City Literary Union is such an institution. Its direct object is to establish a class of Associations, which shall offer facilities for the profitable use, and not the waste of leisure hours; to bring forward Lyceums or Literary Societies, as a class of Associations, which shall meet young men as either forms of social life meet them: as the theatre, with its superficial attractions—as the card-table, with its ruinous excitements—as each resort of amusement or dissipation, with their fascinating or degrading associations—as the parlor or the Church meet them, when first they go out into what we call society. Our object is not to draw your clerks from their business pursuits, or to make them any less attentive to business—nor will such be the result; because a young man is a clerk, and expects to become a merchant, it does not make him any the less an intelligent being, or make void his responsibility as such. It would be no discredit to the mercantile class—nor would the wheels of mercantile enterprise move any the less rapidly if you should build up around you forms of social life, whose tendency will be to give to the mercantile mind a depth of massiveness it now manifestly and most unintellectual class in the whole community.

If society is a blessing, we should seek it in its highest forms—in its best phases. It does not so meet your clerks. It offers many inducements in the shape of amusements, and of vicious indulgence, but few incentives to virtue and the culture of the higher graces of life. If you approve our efforts, remember that society gave you the means of making your princely fortunes, and that the best returns you can make, is to give your aid to those efforts which gird society about with institutions which tend to reveal its higher objects and its better phases.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
President of New-York City Literary Union.

☞ The question of the removal of the dead from the burial-ground in Second-avenue is still agitated. Another meeting of persons opposed to the removal was held on Monday, when a form of remonstrance was agreed upon for circulation among the

Trade in the City, according to the testimony of the merchants, has suffered some retardation this Spring, in consequence of the extremely backward character of the season. Dealers from abroad have naturally been impelled to wait for more favorable skies and settled weather, before venturing into the City. The result has been the lengthening of the Spring season to a period when Summer leisure should begin to be thought of. The fine weather of the past two or three days has given a new start to business, and brings strangers in town in great numbers. The stores are alight until late hours of the night. Clerks are flying about, "drumming" vigorously. Book-keepers are fastened to stool and desk till fingers ache and brain gets dizzy. Towards midnight they travel homeward, weary enough, only to renew the same experience to-morrow. The First of June was once a time when merchants and merchants' clerks and merchants' customers began to think of reposing upon their oars; and when it was fashionable to put on Summer traveling-dresses, and run away from cities to the country and the watering places. This year, however, we have an Eclipse, a wet Spring, and a general stagnation. A few days of sunshine to end May with, would be a recompense for the troubles of the Spring. The streets are now as busy as they were in April. The pavements are thronged with strangers, and the beauty of the City still lingers—though some goodly portion of it has already winged away to the rural shades, to rest till Frost comes.

GREAT SALE OF RARE AND STANDARD BOOKS.—A sale of very valuable books, some of them extremely rare, will commence this evening at the auction rooms of Messrs. BANGS & BROTHERS, No 13 Park-row. The catalogue numbers no less than 2,568 works, and the sale will continue for ten evenings. Auctions of rare books have not of late years been infrequent in this country, but very seldom indeed have so many of the choicest gems of literature been brought at one time before the notice of the public. A glance at the catalogue makes our blood quicken. All the great English writers, from the days before printing was discovered, are to be found in the most tempting editions, many of them in black letter. The Old English Drama, and such old poets as CHAUCER, LYDGATE, SHELTON, SYDNAY, DRAYTON, SOCKLING, SHIRLEY, flourish in fine copies. French, Italy, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, even Russia, yield some of their choicest books. The collection is especially rich in theological and philosophical works. But we cannot begin to enumerate even the departments of literature which are represented at this sale. Every buyer of books will do well to attend. Such an occasion may not occur for many years to come.

☞ Citizens who feel inclined to contribute to the fund contemplated for testimonials to Captain FITCH and other Captains, who have furnished efficient aid in saving the lives of shipwrecked passengers, are desired to send their subscriptions to Mr. R. BELL, Treasurer of the Merchants' Committee, at No. 43 Wall-street.

A "CUTE ONE" OVERREACHED.—A gentleman from Rochester, Va., who has been staying for some time in this City, while strolling down Broadway, on Monday, ventured into a Mock Auction shop, opposite Trinity Church, trusting in his knowledge of watches, to make a good purchase. He examined one which was put up, and which was unmistakably worth $100. "Going! going! at $25!" cried the Peter Funk. Our friend saw an excellent opportunity of making a bargain, bid, and had the watch knocked down to him; but while he was paying the money the watch was changed, and one of similar appearance, but base metal, substituted. The Rochester gentleman, on seeing the swindle that had been practised, threatened legal proceedings, and to save their credit, the proprietors compromised by returning him $15. He departed, satisfied that even at $10 he was miserably sold, and resolved no more to measure wits with Sir Peter.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE IN PACIFIC-STREET.—At 11 o'clock Monday evening, a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred in a stable on Pacific-street, near Hicks, occupied by Mr. PARES, and owned by J. H. MILLER. The flames spread to an adjoining blacksmith's shop, occupied by MOORE & MURPHY, and owned by GEORGE A. PATCHEN. The houses in the neighborhood being frame, were instantly in flames. One was occupied by a number of families, and by the liquor store of MICHAEL THOMPSON. These buildings were all destroyed. On Hicks-street, two buildings, occupied as groceries by EDWARD MALLOY and THOS. BRADY, were seriously damaged. Several poor families were turned out. The dwelling houses on Hicks-street, occupied by HENRY FORBELL and DAVID EASTGATE, were much injured. The Pacific-street houses, with a single exception, were owned by Mr. MILLER, whose loss will probably reach $5,000; partially insured. The total loss was about $10,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Considerable excitement occurred on Sunday upon the docks at Newark, on account of the non-appearance of the steamboat *Iolas*, advertised and noticed in our columns to commence her regular trips to New-York at that time. Some 300 people were present in the morning, and a large number in the afternoon. The *Daily* is informed that the reason of the disappointment was the failure of the steamboat inspectors to examine her, under the steamboat law, at the time they promised to do so.

☞ The Trenton *Gazette* understands that the bids for building the hospital to the prison far exceeded the appropriation made by the last Legislature. The Commissioners do not feel warranted in proceeding with the work. It is quite likely that it will not be commenced the present year.

☞ Rev. HENRY COX, of N. Y., has been appointed to supply the vacant pulpit of the Broad-street M. E. Church, in Newark, and will commence his duties next Sunday.

☞ The Mayor of Newark has signed the new ordinance to establish a *paid* Fire Department in Newark. The law will go into effect in twenty days.

☞ The body of an unknown man was found floating in a creek, on Saturday, on the meadows below the Zinc Works, at Newark.

☞ The Newark *Daily* says: "An old gentleman, named JOHN ZEALIFF, and his wife, were killed on Sunday at Little Falls by a melancholy casualty. They were returning home from Church, in a spring box wagon, which had no dashboard, and a shower coming up, the old lady raised an umbrella. This frightened the horse, who gave a sudden pluege, throwing both of them under his feet, where they were trampled on and killed almost instantaneously. Mr. and Mrs. ZEALIFF were between fifty and sixty years of age, and among the oldest residents of Little Falls."

Bold Outrage at Charlestown—Robbery and Attempt to Burn a Man.

A most daring outrage was committed at Charlestown, on Saturday evening, on Mr. SAMUEL O. POLLARD, leatherdresser, whose place of business is on Main-street, near the Neck. Mr. POLLARD'S shop is a two-story building, and his counting-room is on the second floor, at the head of the stairs. He had occasion on the evening in question to remain in his office until about 9 o'clock, revising his books and making a weekly review of his affairs. Having completed his business for the night, he extinguished his light with a view of retiring—and the moment he did so, two men who had, no doubt, stealthily crept into the entry, stepped into the office, and one of them, calling him by name, took his hand in a friendly manner, and asked him if he wanted any help. Before he had time to answer the question, the other man seized Mr. POLLARD'S left hand, and simultaneously therewith clapped a plaster across his mouth.

The robbers now bound Mr. POLLARD'S hands and thighs together in such a manner as to reduce him to a sitting posture, and then robbed him of five hundred and eighty-two dollars. They next procured a quantity of the leather shavings, saturated them with spirits of turpentine which they had brought with them, placed them in different parts of the room, fired them, and left the premises, locking the front door as they went out. Mr. POLLARD rolled himself out of the room—and, by almost superhuman exertion, succeeded in reaching the bottom of the stairs.

Here he remained for some time in a terrible state of fear and doubt—his hands still bound, his mouth sealed, his shop on fire over his head—with no prospect before him but death in its most terrible form. Fortunately for him, however, the blazing fire in the counting-room was seen by some persons in a sausage factory near by, who came at once to the shop, broke in the door, and found Mr. POLLARD, helpless and nearly exhausted, in the entry. They cut the cords by which his hands were bound, removed the plaster from his mouth, and then proceeded to extinguish the fire. Mr. POLLARD has no knowledge of the persons who committed the outrage upon him.

The man who saluted him spoke in an Irish accent, but he is unable to say whether the tone of voice was real or assumed. One of the men wore a cap, the other a hat; but their features, owing to the darkness of the place, could not be discerned. The authorities of Charlestown will, no doubt, offer a high reward for the detection of the thieves. Mr. POLLARD, who is represented as an industrious man, has been a victim of a series of mishaps. About a year since his shop was reduced to ashes, and last Summer his house was broken into and robbed of a large amount of property.—*Boston Courier, May 22.*

A CLERICAL SCAMP.—The Manchester *Mirror* gives a chapter of the "romantic adventures" of Rev. JOHN C. WEBBER, who has a wife and seven children in that city. For the last few weeks he has been preaching in Sutton, Bradford, Wilmot, Hillsborough, and other towns in that State. Last week he hired a horse and carriage in the latter place to carry his family there to reside; but instead of his family, he took one Miss NANCY MEAD and carried her to Dorring, where they put up at a hotel as man and wife. They afterwards went to a private house in Antrim, where they remained two or three days. They were there arrested, and taken before J. S. BLAKE, Esq., at Hillsborough, where the Rev. JOHN plead guilty to the charge of adultery, and Miss NANCY to that of fornication, and in default of bail they were lodged in jail.

An Indian Wife.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

Accounts of fresh outrages and murders, perpetrated by the roving bands of Indians along the frontiers of Texas and New-Mexico, are brought by almost every arrival of news from those fertile but thinly populated regions. While Congress and our petty news-mongering Administration are making themselves extremely busy with all sorts of questions—the war in Europe, the Nebraska bill, the quarrel with Spain and the acquisition of Cuba—the defenceless and unfortunate settlers of our Western frontiers are left to the murderous fury of the savage, the mercy of the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

There is every reason to believe that a combined and systematic warfare against the whites has been commenced by the numerous tribes of Indians that skirt the borders of Eastern New-Mexico and Western Texas—the dwellers of the almost illimitable prairie-deserts, into which no insignificant or ill-appointed force can pursue and combat them with success. And it is indisputable too that this combination includes some of the most powerful tribes in the Southwest, and, perhaps, many far north of the eastern part of New-Mexico. For many months past we have been receiving news of hostile demonstrations towards trains on the different northern and southern routes to Santa Fé, and on the 6th of March last, there was a regular attack made by a party of Jicarillas upon a small force of dragoons, under the command of Lieutenant BEALE, in which two of his men were killed and four wounded. In the account of the affair it was stated that the Indians, after losing six of their number, fled from the battle, being "*whipped for the first time.*" After this came the sanguinary battle on the road from Taos to Santa Fé, near the Senegnilla, between about sixty dragoons under the command of Lieutenant J. W. DAVIDSON, and about 250 Apache warriors, in which the dragoons, although accounted of the finest in the service and armed and equipped in the most complete manner, were utterly defeated and more than half their number slain, only eight of the whole force escaping unharmed, and nearly all their horses and arms falling into the hands of the enemy.

A contemptuous opinion of the prowess of these ferocious prairie Indians has been generally entertained by those who knew nothing about the matter—a consequence, probably, of the thousand exaggerated stories which Western adventurers have told of their own feats, and of the cowardly and thieving propensities of the savages. But it does not follow, because they have hitherto been in the custom of stealing, running off cattle, horses and mules, and, perhaps, abandoning their plunder and taking to flight, even when greatly outnumbering their pursuers, that they have not the courage to fight with desperation and terrible effect against a mere handful of dragoons and infantry, whose combination of tribes and unity of purpose give them confidence and determination. Later indications lead to the belief that some of the most warlike and numerous of the tribes of the Northwest have arrayed themselves with this hostile confederation, and that a series of bloody events will take place, unless immediate and decisive steps are taken by the Government. The Crows, the Arraphoes, the Cheyennes, the Camanchea, the Lipans, the various divisions of the Apaches, and numerous minor tribes besides, could muster a formidable force of well-trained and well-armed warriors, should they choose to commence simultaneously a systematic warfare against the Santa Fé traders, the Government trains and the frontier settlers.

And what does our Government oppose to this threatening outburst of savage war? A few forts scattered here and there throughout the Indian countries, garrisoned by forces of dragoons and infantry, barely sufficient to defend their walls, but not to keep the country immediately about them free from raptus and murder; the dragoons not better mounted nor much better armed than the savages, and the infantry, of course, powerless for all purposes of warfare except defence, where the only question should be one of pursuit and punishment.

And hence such shocking scenes of barbarity and murder as a few days ago befell the unhappy FORRESTER family, within 18 miles of San Antonio, where the father was shot down and scalped in the midst of his family, and the others all butchered or carried into captivity, with one exception, the mother, who escaped and lived to shudder and weep over the recollection of this horrid sight—her gasping husband covered with blood, her children struggling in the grasp of the frightful and murderous savages. And lastly, the almost entire destruction of a Government train, on its way from Fort Ewell to El Paso.

Our Government should put an immediate end to this condition of things, by a liberal appropriation of men and money. War, vigorously prosecuted, exterminating war if necessary, should be let loose upon these bloodthirsty barbarians, whose whole code of law and morals is force; who plunder and kill for subsistence, and murder women and children in their dwellings for pastime.

Fall of a Bridge over the Potomac.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 21, 1854.

Soon after meridian yesterday, the people of this city and

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be send for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Later from California.

By way of New-Orleans and the telegraph we have a fortnight later news from California. The *United States* which brings it, brought also 100 passengers, and reports 400 others coming by the *Illinois*.

Col. FREMONT had arrived weary with long wanderings and his party broken up. After crossing the Colorado, the greater part of them deserted, leaving him but twenty to conclude his bold Midwinter journey with. The intrepid Colonel left the States last Fall and entered the mountain regions about the 1st of December. The three Winter months he was plodding through the wilderness and under the shadows of the mountains, seeking to discover by experiment whether living and traveling were practicable in those parts and passes during that portion of the year. It was on the 9th of February that he was overtaken by Secretary BABBITT and reported. At that time they were in the valley of the Parawan, about as far north as the latitude of Norfolk, and where the waters of Virgen River, a western branch of the Colorado are leaving the Fremont Mountains. The Indians of his party were all exhausted and broken up, and more or less frost-bitten. One only, a Mr. FULLER, of St. Louis, had died. But the "Delawares" were sound and strong. Grievous as have been their sufferings, we suppose the Colonel will claim that his explorations settle the practicability of carrying a road through by the central line to the Pacific, and maintaining it in traveling order in Winter as well as Summer. The mining news is said to be flattering. There, as here, marine disasters abound. Two vessels had been wrecked in the harbor, and thirteen lives lost thereby. A steamer had exploded on the Columbia River, Oregon, killing 25 persons. From this port the *Gamecock* and the *Flying Cloud* had arrived out, the latter rejoicing in having made the quickest trip yet. Then there is a Consular trouble in full blast, but we need the papers or the letters of our California correspondents to make much out of it. We hear no more of the Southern fillibusters.

The Mail System.

Our Postmaster General ought to have the sympathies of the country. The present mail system is behind the age, and that is a bad place to occupy. It allows the age to throw the Government, acting through this great machinery, into the shade, and even to direct a kick towards it in moments of irritation. The chief officer of the Department, whatever his merits, gets the blame, but things remain pretty much as they were.

There has never been so much complaint of the Post-Office system as has been evinced of late. A letter just published from one of the members of Congress from Louisiana, gives the result of some inquiries.

"I find," says he, "on examination, that last year, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1853, the mails on the line between New-York and New-Orleans failed

From Mobile to New-Orleans, three times.
Beyond Mobile, twenty-four times.
Beyond Montgomery, fourteen times.
Beyond Charleston, twenty-four times.
Beyond Washington, twenty-four times.

The total number of failures in the year, was eighty-nine—an average of nearly one every fourth day.

It will be observed, that these failures are on the main route in the United States, of the great Northern and Eastern Mail. According to this reliable information, the business commnnity within the effect of these derangements, is thrown out of its letters and papers nearly one hundred days in the year. All this time it is paying to support a system that proposes to deliver daily letters and papers. It is taxed to enjoy a benefit that it does not receive. It contributes its share of the expenses of mail for eleven months, or three hundred and thirty-four days, and gets value received for two hundred and forty-five days. A loss of nearly 25 per cent. is rather severe on the finances of business, but add to it the endless inconvenience, the ceaseless annoyance, and often, the severe monetary losses, and the account against the Government swells up to something more formidable than figures.

If this evil cannot be remedied, we are not quite the people that we fancy ourselves. The "fast" age is a delusion. Our triumphant gratulations on steam and railroads are entirely premature. Any other business, conducted in this way, would soon perish. No merchant, who failed in his obligations eighty-nine times in three hundred and thirty-four days, could hold up his head long. Getting a case through Chancery—getting a bill through Congress—and getting the United States Mail from New-York to New-Orleans—form the model trio of slow things. Go to the snail, thou sluggard of a Mail!

There are some signs of improvement on the route in question, though little elsewhere. The famous Wilmington boats are laid up, and Cape Fear River, the troublesome Shoals, and the Ocean, are off the road. The new Manchester route will help the matter; but event here, this Spring, there was a clean cut-off of about one week. Bridges washed away, Floods paid no respect to the United States and business men. Editors were near starving for newspapers. So there is still ground for fear on this portion of the route; but what of the rest? Everywhere else the former difficulties remain, and what can we expect but a succession of the same vexatious delays?

The present force of mail agents is entirely too small. They are valuable officers, but they are burdened, oppressed, and fagged out, all the time. There is now, we believe, in many cases, but one agent for two or three States, and his work is chiefly to detect robbers of the mail. One of these agents, not long since, had some twenty cases of robbery to ferret out. The hands of these gentlemen are full. Now, the common-sense view of this matter is, that every State should have two of these agents—one to detect robberies; the other to give the Department all needed information as to routes, failures, and impediments—and the place of the latter would be no sinecure.

The Franking privilege, as now practiced, is a perfect nuisance. If we could get all the "statistics" on this subject, they would startle sober-minded men. Some months ago there were *one thousand paper sacks* of franked matter sent from Washington city *in a single week*. We have received this statement from high and reliable authority, and our readers may depend upon its truthfulness. The enormous burden to the department arising from this source of corruption and fraud is almost inoredible. *Full one half of this free matter is a perfect impoitions on the Post-Office*. If this prodigious evil continue to grow in the same ratio in which it has done lately, it will soon require a large proportion of the monetary means and working force of the Department to effect its distribntion. There is no excuse for this waste of public funds. A large part of the documents sent through the mails are not of the least service to the country. Our citizens never read them. They are used only as waste paper. Now there cannot be a doubt that it is very considerate in our Congressmen to supply waste paper to their constituents. It is one of the benefits of their absence from home—a sort of irregular *per diem* paid to a faithful constituency. But this is not the way to do it. The *freight* of our Congressional warehouse ought not to be counted as mail matter, nor ought the Department to be converted into a mammoth forwarding establishment. If the privilege must be kept up, let us have a *freight train* for the purpose.

Cost of Glory.

As has been seen, in the report of Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech in the British House of Commons, which we published yesterday, John Bull is already beginning to feel that what is called Glory is rather a costly thing. A surplus in the Treasury of $17,000,000 over the last year's expenditure, has melted away like a mountain snow-wreath under sunshins. A loan of $30,000,000 in addition, was proposed, and as the money cannot be obtained in that way, the Government came down to Parliament with a few proposals for augmenting the taxes. And this is only the the commencement of the end. This is before John Bull has well put his foot off the threshold of his homestead. This is almost before the war has commenced, for what is the taking of a few merchantmeu and the firing against Odessa? These are trifles, in comparison with what may be required.

Perhaps some of our readers may not be aware of the expenditure of Great Britain dnring a European war. Not many months ago, one of the Parliamentary Returns gave an official statement on this point, which it is well to recur to. From this it appears that the expenditure of England during the war, from 1803 to 1815 inclusive, amounted to £1,159,729,256, or close upon *Five thousand eight hundred million dollars*. In the last year of that war, the expenditure ran thus: £103,421,538 in the year 1812; £120,952,657 in 1813; £116,843,889 in 1814; and £116,491,051 in 1815;—in which last year, the campaign commenced in April and finished at Waterloo, in Jnne.

When the pnblic, from whom all this money was wrung, complained of the enormous cost, for a matter which little concerned their interests, (for what matter was it to the British Democracy whether a BOURBON or a BONAPARTE ruled in France?) Lord CASTLEREAGH, virtual ruler of the country, owing to the weakness of Lord LIVERPOOL, the nominal Premier, had the coolness to wonder, in Parliament, at the "ignorant impatience of taxation." Now that the people are already grumbling over the demand for a paltry six millions sterling, what a growl will they make when it comes—as come it must, if the war go on—to a hnndred millions in the year! And what did the waste of blood and treasure actually effect? The restoration of the BOURBONS—to be kicked out, first by NAPOLEON and then by LOUIS PHILLIPE, who, in turn, has been replaced by a BONAPARTE—by the nephew and heir of the very man against whom England carried "war to the knife"—the said nephew being, with the exception of the United States, the only staunch friend, ally, and we had nearly said *protector*, that John Bull can now rely upon.

War is necessarily costly. The British Government had to get money. The Bank of England, already heavy creditors, refused to lend any more. As many Exchequer bills as could be issued with any decent regard to appearances had been put into circulation. This National kite-flying was injuring public credit generally and Mr. GLADSTONE particularly—coming on the heels of his Budget orations—a Loan was announced—a loan of six millions sterling—a trifle, compared with the money raised formerly. Mr. GLADSTONE proposed to borrow two millions, at 3½ per cent., on bonds to be paid off at par in May, 1858; as much more to be redeemed in May, 1859; and the third portion to be paid off in May, 1860. When the tenders for these loans were opened, on May 2, it was found that the minimum price fixed by the Governmeut was £98.15 cash for every £100 in bonds, and that less than the first two millions, redeemable in four years, had been bid for; while not one shilling had been offered for either of the other series. Here was a dead look! Mr. GLADSTONE extended the time for obtaining the first two millions to May 8—but the result has beeu the same. *Six* millions are asked for; the moneyed publio will not leud *two*.

The causes of this are obvious. Every European nation either wants money at present or will speedily want it. The demand exceeds the supply so much that, when the screw is made a little tighter, nations who borrow, instead of dictating their owu terms, as Mr. GLADSTONE does, at £98 15s. per centum, may be glad to take £90 cash for every £100 stock, and advance the rate of interest also.

Another reason why Mr. GLADSTONE has failed is the obvious one that he offers only 3½ per cent. interest, and the great Railway Companies, who are borrowers also, offer 4½ per cent.

A third reason for the failure of the Loan is to be found in the fact that the Government peremptorily refused to receive all tenders for sums less than £1,000. Thereby the example lately set by the Emperor the French was ignored, (he got the money he wanted, by allowing everybody to lend it,) and the middle classes were impertinently told, in effect, that none but the wealthy were thought worthy to become creditors of the State. But in the present dearth of profitable employment, money in England (partnership *en commendete* not being allowed,) net six but sixty millions, in the hands of small capitalists, could have been obtained, but for the £1,000 limit.

So Mr. GLADSTONE resorts to inoreased taxatiou. The Inoome-tax, whioh unfairly makes no distinotion betweeu oapital and labor, is to be doubled, while the war lasts. The duty on spirits in Scotland and Ireland is to be raised—one certain result of which will be an immediate increase of illioit distillation. The Sugar duties are to be "readjusted," so as to get £700,000 more out of them. And the Malt duty is to be nearly doubled—which wise projeot will, of oourse, set the malt-producers and malt-consumers, who have long been olamorous for its total repeal—dead against the Government.

That is the way in which £6,800,000 is to be raised, by the British Government, over and above £3,000,000 already voted, "to *begin* the war." We are impatient to learn how John Bull will take this preliminary depletion.

The Keutucky Trial—Letter from Matt. F. Ward.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 1854.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., *Editor N. Y. Daily Times:*

SIR: Though unknown to you except in the most unfavorable light, I have taken the liberty not only of addressing you, hut of asking of you a simple act of justice. When you remember that I have beeu acquitted hy a jury of my peers; when you reflect that yon heve as yet seen the statemsnt only o' my bitterest persecutors and most malignant foes, I cannot but helieve that you will consent to divest yourself of the prejudice which I confess it is so natural for you to feel, and to read a full, impertial and authenticsted report of the svidence, as teken down at the time by one of the finest short-hand writers in the country. You will, I know, feel surprised et the complexion of this testimony, and may et first doubt its correctness till you see the positione of those who have authenticsted it. Bitter, as your feelings may be now, just as you may consider your past condemnation of me, yet I feel sure that yon have too high a regard for justice forcibly to shut your eyes to the fact that I have been wrongfully persecuted, and that ths jury have been unjustly denounced. Recall the character of that jury, as given hy the Louisville *Courier* itself Was it not remarkable for the intelligence and respectability of those who composed it, until the verdict suddenly made them the most infemous and corrupt body of men that could have heen found without the walls of a penitentiary? Ought not this fact to make every just mind hesitate befors adopting the opinions and endorsing the stetements of a paper so evidently and violently prejudiced against an unfortunate man? I know that I am addressing one strongly prepossessed against me, but I am addressing at the same time an American Editor, and I will not doubt his readiness to redress an injury that he has unconsciously done. You have acted hitherto, I am certain, in accordance with what you believed to be the justice of the case, and this emboldens me to hope and believe that you will not refuse any opportunity to correct impressions which every mind must have received who has seen but one side of this case. All I ask is a hearing in the *verbatim* evidence of the case, and this I believe you would willingly accord to your bitterest enemy. How, then, can I doubt your granting so reasonable a request from a man who never offended you, except so far as you suppose he has offended against the laws of our country? Entertaining such an opinion of your generosity, even towards an enemy. I have this day requested Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co. to send you a copy of my trial, with a firm assurance that you will not refuse it a calm perusal

Respectfully, &c., MATT. F. WARD.

We are not quite sure that Mr. WARD intended the above letter for publication;—but as it contains no intimation to the contrary, we venture to lay before the public the appeal which he has made to us. It is in all respects reasonable and proper. We readily admit its justice, and advise all who feel interested in the oase to comply with its suggestions. As for ourselves we have omitted no opportunity, not only of reading ourselves, but of laying before our readers, everything that could throw light on this dreadful tragedy, in which Mr. WARN was the leading actor. The TIMES alono, of all the papers in this City, and indeed, so far as onr recollection serves of all the papers in the United States, published the speech of Mr. CRITTENDEN at full length, as reported for Mr. WARD himself and thus laid before the pnblic the strongest argument in his defence whioh can possibly be made. We have published none of the speeches of the prosecution but have given instead a very full report of all the testimony given on the trial,—a report which does not vary in any essential particular, from that published in Mr. WARN'S behalf, which he commends to our perusal. We have compared them with some care, and believe that, on all important points, they confirm eaoh other. No other paper in the Union, so far as we are aware,—certainly no other in this City,—but the DAILY TIMES, has published the testimony in this case thus at length.

Under these ciroumstances, we feel sure that Mr. WARN will acquit us of auy intention to do him injustice, by withholdiug from our readers any fact, or any argument which can mitigate in any degree the public judgment of his aot. But in spite of all this, and of the verdict of the Jury, we still think the killing of BUTLER one of the clearest, most unquestionable, most distinctly established *murders* ever proved in a Court of Justice. We do not suppose that WARD started for the school-room with any deliberate intent to commit a murder; uor is any such intent essential to the. orime. But he went there to pick a quarrel with Prof. BUTLER; he armed himself, and took an armed assistant with him; he used language towards BUTLER calculated and *designed* to draw from him provocation and excuse for killing him; and he showed an alacrity, whioh could only have sprung from murderous malignity or from the grossest cowardice, to avail himself of that excuse and to shoot down an unarmed man. If this be not murder, that term, as a distinctive description of erime, may as well be stricken from the statute book. To say that it was not eveu manslaughter—that it was *no offence at all*, as the Kentuoky Jury did say—is to make a mockery of justice, and to turn a Court of Law into a theatre for the enactmeut of a hideous farce.

Indian Troubles.

The Texan papers teem with accounts of Indian outrages, and with loud calls on the Government to send more troops for the protection of our Southwestern frontier. We have no doubt that these savages commit frequent depredations on the property of the settlers, and many more additional steps ought to be taken to check them. The following paragraph, however, contained in a private letter from our South-western correspondent "Yeoman," may be worth reading in this connection. It is dated:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Monday, May 8, 1854.

"You will see accounts in the papers of Indian troubles. They make the most of them in order to indnce Government to send more troops to the frontier. The frontier farmers and merchants make their living, in a great measure, out of the army and the Indian appropriations. In returning from Mexico we were right among the Indians who committed the late massacres, and it was a "toss-up" with us whether we should not go to GALLAGHER'S rancho which was one of the two visited by them, to spend the night on the night they occnrred. We rode a good part of a day with some of those who are now in jail and one who has been since shot hy the dragoons. They are treacherous rascals, no douht, hnt I am much mistaken if hey are as bad as some of the Indian agents of the Government.

"We crossed the Colorado on the 1st inst. The ollowing night there was a slight frost. I don't hink it injured cotton, though it will probably be so eported. Frost never known there so late before. I shall remember it hecauss, riding late in ths pine woods, we got lost and had to sleep on ths ground n e cool exposure with only a horsehlanket to cover us—rather inconvenient. The next night we slept hot enongh to compensate for it, two together n a feather bed charged with fleas." Yours truly.

Mexican News.

SANTA ANNA has been trying the late President WALKER'S game. It seems by our New-Orleans dispatch, that wheu he had led his men entirely within the trap set for him by his adversary, he summoned Acapulco to surrender. It reminds one strongly of the roving President, who, from the extreme northwestern oorner of Lower California, ordered Sonora to be annexed to his baby Republic—and it was annexed. But SANTA ANNA'S snmmons was hot equally successful. Unlike Jericho of old, whose walls tottered at the winding of the rams' horns, his orders had uo other effeot than to bring out the Pintos and their shrewed leader ALVAREZ, who attacked his summoning Highness in front and rear, and on every side, taking 300 prisoners, though SANTA ANNA fled. Letters previously published say that he had reached a village near the city of Mexico, whither Madame SANTA ANNA gone to join him. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* claims good authority for the statement that he has reached the capital again, having crushed out the Pinto insurrection and got home in 18 days less time than was promised. We take it that we shall get at the truth at some future day. Meanwhile, we can do no better than, between flying rumors and Mexican assertions, to pick out the probabilities. The Muse of History will have a hard time writing np her Mexican chapter unless she has greater facilities than are vouchsafed cotemporaries.

☞ New-York votes seenred the passage of the Nebraska bill after all. The following New-York members voted for it: Messrs. CUTTING, TWEED, WALSH, WALBRIDGE, and WALKER, of New-York; CUMMING, of Brooklyn; WESTBROOK, of Ulster; ROWE, of Schenectady; TAYLOR, of Tioga. If these *nine* votes had been given against the bill, it would have been defeated by a majority of *six*. Is there a single one of them whose constituents wonld have instructed him to vote in its favor, if they had been consulted?

Low Fares and High Wages.

We have already noticed that one line of omnihuses in the City has adopted a cheap fare, giving a ride hereafter at three cents insteed of six. The latter has for many years been the settled, standard price for a ride of any respectable length in any carriage painted yellow, that lumbered along on four heavy wheels, and had its door in the stern. But this innovation is likely to produce a revolution. It is qnite evident that the rates of omnibus fere have never before been put at the minimum profit mark. Considering what we get for sweating ten hours of the day to do the work of other people, we have been overpaying our carriers. We douht not that the Bull's Head Line will find the diminished fare they have adopted, a money-making operation. If any one is in donbt, let him ride occasionally first on the Fourth-avenue cars, and then on those of the Third-avenue road. With the new cars of the Fonrth, nothing is to he said in favor of either line as above its rival, for convenience or comfort. Indeed, the cars on the Fourth, unless delayed by the Harlem or New-Haven traina near their depôts, make the best time, and on acconnt of fewer stops would be preferable; yet the Fonrth run nearly empty dnring several honrs of the day, while the Third oftener afford only standing berths, than seats. They run from Grand-street to the upper end of the Bowery over the seme track, and meet at their lower terminus. Yet we presnme that four passengers take the Third to one that takes the Fourth, going down below the point of intersection of Third and Fourth-avenues. There can be but one reason for this—the difference of fares. On the Third it is five cents, on the Fourth, six cents. A cent is not much, hut we have seen men whose salaries are counted by thousands, wait for a crowded Third while two empty Fourth cars passed, out of the habit which all Yankees who know which side of their bread is buttered, sooner or later fall into, of saving a penny when it is entirely convenient. If all the cars or stages were npon a line that it could accommodate, the question would be complicated. But on most of our stage and car lines, it is simply a question of running empty carrieges much of the time at a high fare, or full ones and more of them, at a lowsr.

But why must we give you cheaper rides when for everything else yon pay more than you did five years ago? Horse flesh is dearer, drivers ask better weges, and carriages cost more.

But five persons ride now, where one rode then, and if you reduce the fere, twenty will crowd into the ten's placea. Then there is much fiction about these higher prices. Your men get precious little more for their work than of old, and if you will show your hills, your omnibus will be seen to heve cost very little more, unless it is much better than the first you put on ths lins. There is great talk about higher wages, but the wages would not seem astonishingly high to our fathers.

Beef they say is higher. How much? If cattle are coming from the western bank of ths Mississippi in nine days, as now already they begin to, unless "the middle-men," "the speculators," are allowed to take all the profits, beef will be cheaper instead of dearer henceforth. Potatoes which used to cost a quarter, now cost a dollar a bushel. But it is for a fictitious reason, or a temporary ons. Ten years ago potatoes on Long Island were thought well sold at two shillings. Farmers pay a little more for help than formerly, but not much. They can raise them very profitably for three shillings; and then *the rot*, which is responsible for the last half of the dollar, is a thing greatly magnified for very obvious reasons. The brief of that story is, that the farmers are getting rich as they deserve to do. This is their harvest time, and it will last in its fullness so long as "the war" holds out, which "fresh negotiations" and new "bombardments" promise to continue for some years yet. But when the Eastern "cannibals stop eating up each other" and turn to raising their own food, we, the consumers in the cities, will have no more to pay for our flour and potatoes and beef than it costs to raise them, with handsome profits added to the traders who bring them to our doors, and corner groceries.

No—food is [illegible] not higher. Steam will bring the grain, hunger of the prairies together; steam will be hammered to plows and spades, plowers and reapers, and relieve men of their worst drudgery. Thousands of hnndred acres are green with pasture for herds, which will graze them for the first time this year or next. Meadows and prairies, hundreds of miles away, will be doing for us next season what the "pickle-lots" and "garden-spots" of the old farm-houses that stood in our suburbs did for the City in the days when General JACKSON ruled. The rise of wages is legitimate. From their slow advance they can never come down again. The time and services of men havs nsver been overrated. Bnt the prodncts of the soil and of manufacture must be afforded cheaper and cheaper. The farmer and the factor will get their rewards equally through cheapened machinery and improved modes of prodnction. So down with the fares and prices, and np with the wages; and whoever reverses the motto must change his policy again at an early date.

Recent Deaths.

THOMAS RITCHIE Jr., one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, died on Sunday evening last. The Washington *Sentinel*, speaking of the deceased, says: "For several years he has been in fsehle health, and for many months his friends have been convinced thst he could not long survive. The hereditary malady which afflicted him, steadily progressed until his long continnsd sufferings were terminated by death yesterday morning, about eight o'clock. THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr., was the son of THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., who is known to the whole country. He was abont thirty-three years of age at the time of his untimely death, and was respected by all who knew him for his solid merits, and by those who knew him well, for his kind, genial, and generous nature. We knew him well—intimately well. We have seen him nnder all circumstances—in the day of adversity and the time of prosperity. In sorrow and in joy we have been with him, and we have always seen him the constant, true, faithful, noble-hearted man. A wide circle of friends will receive the announcement of his death with sadness and sorrow; bnt it mnst fall with s heavier force on those who were nearer and dearer to him. May tbey find consolation for their loss in the sympathies of those who grieve with them in their sad bereavement."

Col. A. B. CHAMBERS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 20th inst. says: "We announce the deeth of Col. CHAMBERS, of the *Republican*, with deep regret. He sxpired yesterday at 8 o'clock, of internal inflemmation, as we have been informed. There were few men who had snch personsl popularity, or whose manners and conduct in public and private relations, so deserved it. The *Republican* itself is a monument to his talent, energy and business capacity. If a warm pertisen, he was elso a consistent politician, and a gensrous opponent.

Marine Disasters.

LIGHTER ASHORE.—The lighter schooner *Wave* wse ashore on Squan beach tast evening.

FRENCH BARK DISMASTED—PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED.—The Aldenburg hsrk *Catherine*, on the 19th of April, in latitude 44° 54', lohgitude 35° 8', saw the French hark *Cachalot*, from Havre for New-York, dismasted. She was making for the Western Islands, having, on the previons day, transferred 110 passengers to a British bark bound for Quebec. The *Catherine*, on the 17th of April, sxperienced a violent hurricane.

Robbery of a Store.

NORTHEAST CENTER, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 20.

The store of Mr. WM. WINCHELL, at Spencer Corner, in this town, (Northeast,) was last night broken into and robbed of goods to a large amount. Mr. WINCHELL is this morning in a state of mental excitement, in consequence of his loss, amounting almost to insanity. Yours, truly, C.

ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.—The Supreme Jndicatory of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America is to meet in Albsny on the 24th day of May, at 4 o'clock P. M., and continue its sessions by adjournment, probably for a week or ten days. Several matters of very considerable importance will engage the attention of the Synod.

This body, although not so large or popular as the General Assembly Presbyterian Church, now contains (according to a statistical table published in the *Evangelical Repository*, July 1853,) 114 settled Ministers; 54 itinerent Missionaries and Ministers without charge; making a total of 168 Ministers, 250 congregations settled and vacant, 7,729 families, and abont 20,000 communicants.

THE PAY OF DOCTORS AT THE STATION-HOUSES.—In the Marine Conrt, yesterday, before Jndge PHILLIPS, the qnestion of ths recompense of physicians who are called to attend patients at the station-houses, was called up. Dr. JOHN SIMMONS sued the Corporation for remnneration for services rendered at the Sixth Ward Police-station. The Corporation endeavored to show that the complaint should ha dismissed, because the Amended Charter expresely declares that no moneys shall be paid out for which there is no specific appropriation. The Judge held that the cases of disease or injnry which occur at the station-houses are often cases of life or death, and that there mnst be an exception to general rules,—especially as the Captain of the Patrol District wontd treat hiame, were he to refuse to provide medical assistance. The complaint was therefore dismissed, with costs—the question virtually remaining open.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES AND DEAPERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., are selling magnificent Lace and Moslin Curtains, recently bought at auction, for less than importers' prices. Their stock of Lace and Moslin Draperies, by the piece or yard, is unsurpassed in the City. Cornices and bands of every description constantly on hand.

TOILET AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.—Just received, an invoice of superior French Toilet Quilts, all sizes, at low prices. Single and double Marseilles Quilts, from the lowest cost np to the heaviest goods imported; also, Marseilles and Toilet Covers of every grade.

LINEN DAMASKS AND BARNSLEY SHEETING, bought before the recent advance in price of linen goods; 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting of superior manufacture, warranted all linen. Scotch Double Damask, extra heavy, Irish Satin Damask and Table Diaper, Spot and Damask Napkins, of the best make imported. Also five cases heavy Shirting Linen, and 500 pieces fine to extra super. fronting linen, warranted strong and all linen.

The attention of families and hotel proprietors is invited to these goods, which will be sold at low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

For Ladies Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introdnced to the notice of the pnblic is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

HERE! THERE!! EVERYWHERE!!!—The residents of New-York may be seen rushing like wildfire to procure copies of that great Historical Romance, THE STAR CHAMBER, by WM. HARRISON AINSWORTH. If you wish to read it, procure a copy immediately. The price is only 50 cents. It contains a vast number of splendid illustrations. For sale by all Booksellers.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—THE PHYSICIANS UNIVERSALLY recommend the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS

sold at our establishment. They possess every quality adapting them to the season: Elasticity, Lightness, Durability and Cheapness.

☞ RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN & DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DOUGLAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, RAYNES, & Co.	Worcester, Mass.
MOORE, WOODBRIDGE, KEMPE & MOORE	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 96 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

No. 250 GREENWICH-ST.—WINDOW MUSLINS.—G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. will open on THURSDAY, May 25, [illegible] Pieces [illegible] at 8½ per yard; [illegible] at 9½ per yard; [illegible] at 10½ per yard; [illegible] at 12½ per yard; [illegible] at 14½ per yard; [illegible] at 16½ per yard; [illegible] at 18½ per yard; [illegible] at 20½ per yard; [illegible] at 22½ per yard; [illegible] at 25 per yard; [illegible] at 28 per yard; [illegible] at 30 per yard; [illegible] at 32½ per yard; [illegible] at 35 per yard; [illegible] at 37½ per yard; [illegible] at 40 per yard; [illegible] at 42½ per yard; [illegible] at 45 per yard; [illegible] at 47½ per yard; [illegible] at 50 per yard; [illegible] at 52½ per yard; [illegible] at 55 per yard; [illegible] at 57½ per yard; [illegible] at 60 per yard; [illegible] at 62½ per yard; [illegible] at 65 per yard; [illegible] at 67½ per yard; [illegible] at 70 per yard; [illegible] at 72½ per yard; [illegible] at 75 per yard; [illegible] at 77½ per yard; [illegible] at 80 per yard; [illegible] at 82½ per yard; [illegible] at 85 per yard; [illegible] at 87½ per yard; [illegible] at 90 per yard; [illegible] at 92½ per yard; [illegible] at 95 per yard; [illegible] at 97½ per yard; [illegible] at 100 per yard; [illegible] at 102½ per yard; [illegible] at 105 per yard; [illegible] at 107½ per yard; [illegible] at 110 per yard; [illegible] at 112½ per yard; [illegible] at 115 per yard; [illegible] at 117½ per yard; [illegible] at 120 per yard; [illegible] at 122½ per yard; [illegible] at 125 per yard; [illegible] at 127½ per yard; [illegible] at 130 per yard; [illegible] at 132½ per yard; [illegible] at 135 per yard; [illegible] at 137½ per yard; [illegible] at 140 per yard; [illegible] at 142½ per yard; [illegible] at 145 per yard; [illegible] at 147½ per yard; [illegible] at 150 per yard; [illegible] at 152½ per yard; [illegible] at 155 per yard; [illegible] at 157½ per yard; [illegible] at 160 per yard; [illegible] at 162½ per yard; [illegible] at 165 per yard; [illegible] at 167½ per yard; [illegible] at 170 per yard; [illegible] at 172½ per yard; [illegible] at 175 per yard; [illegible] at 177½ per yard; [illegible] at 180 per yard; [illegible] at 182½ per yard; [illegible] at 185 per yard; [illegible] at 187½ per yard; [illegible] at 190 per yard; [illegible] at 192½ per yard; [illegible] at 195 per yard; [illegible] at 197½ per yard; [illegible] at 200 per yard; [illegible] at 202½ per yard; [illegible] at 205 per yard; [illegible] at 207½ per yard; [illegible] at 210 per yard; [illegible] at 212½ per yard; [illegible] at 215 per yard; [illegible] at 217½ per yard; [illegible] at 220 per yard; [illegible] at 222½ per yard; [illegible] at 225 per yard; [illegible] at 227½ per yard; [illegible] at 230 per yard; [illegible] at 232½ per yard; [illegible] at 235 per yard; [illegible] at 237½ per yard; [illegible] at 240 per yard; [illegible] at 242½ per yard; [illegible] at 245 per yard; [illegible] at 247½ per yard; [illegible] at 250 per yard; [illegible] at 252½ per yard; [illegible] at 255 per yard; [illegible] at 257½ per yard; [illegible] at 260 per yard; [illegible] at 262½ per yard; [illegible] at 265 per yard; [illegible] at 267½ per yard; [illegible] at 270 per yard; [illegible] at 272½ per yard; [illegible] at 275 per yard; [illegible] at 277½ per yard; [illegible] at 280 per yard; [illegible] at 282½ per yard; [illegible] at 285 per yard; [illegible] at 287½ per yard; [illegible] at 290 per yard; [illegible] at 292½ per yard; [illegible] at 295 per yard; [illegible] at 297½ per yard; [illegible] at 300 per yard; [illegible] at 302½ per yard; [illegible] at 305 per yard; [illegible] at 307½ per yard; [illegible] at 310 per yard; [illegible] at 312½ per yard; [illegible] at 315 per yard; [illegible] at 317½ per yard; [illegible] at 320 per yard; [illegible] at 322½ per yard; [illegible] at 325 per yard; [illegible] at 327½ per yard; [illegible] at 330 per yard; [illegible] at 332½ per yard; [illegible] at 335 per yard; [illegible] at 337½ per yard; [illegible] at 340 per yard; [illegible] at 342½ per yard; [illegible] at 345 per yard; [illegible] at 347½ per yard; [illegible] at 350 per yard; [illegible] at 352½ per yard; [illegible] at 355 per yard; [illegible] at 357½ per yard; [illegible] at 360 per yard; [illegible] at 362½ per yard; [illegible] at 365 per yard; [illegible] at 367½ per yard; [illegible] at 370 per yard; [illegible] at 372½ per yard; [illegible] at 375 per yard; [illegible] at 377½ per yard; [illegible] at 380 per yard; [illegible] at 382½ per yard; [illegible] at 385 per yard; [illegible] at 387½ per yard; [illegible] at 390 per yard; [illegible] at 392½ per yard; [illegible] at 395 per yard; [illegible] at 397½ per yard; [illegible] at 400 per yard; [illegible] at 402½ per yard; [illegible] at 405 per yard; [illegible] at 407½ per yard; [illegible] at 410 per yard; [illegible] at 412½ per yard; [illegible] at 415 per yard; [illegible] at 417½ per yard; [illegible] at 420 per yard; [illegible] at 422½ per yard; [illegible] at 425 per yard; [illegible] at 427½ per yard; [illegible] at 430 per yard; [illegible] at 432½ per yard; [illegible] at 435 per yard; [illegible] at 437½ per yard; [illegible] at 440 per yard; [illegible] at 442½ per yard; [illegible] at 445 per yard; [illegible] at 447½ per yard; [illegible] at 450 per yard; [illegible] at 452½ per yard; [illegible] at 455 per yard; [illegible] at 457½ per yard; [illegible] at 460 per yard; [illegible] at 462½ per yard; [illegible] at 465 per yard; [illegible] at 467½ per yard; [illegible] at 470 per yard; [illegible] at 472½ per yard; [illegible] at 475 per yard; [illegible] at 477½ per yard; [illegible] at 480 per yard; [illegible] at 482½ per yard; [illegible] at 485 per yard; [illegible] at 487½ per yard; [illegible] at 490 per yard; [illegible] at 492½ per yard; [illegible] at 495 per yard; [illegible] at 497½ per yard; [illegible] at 500 per yard; [illegible] at 502½ per yard; [illegible] at 505 per yard; [illegible] at 507½ per yard; [illegible] at 510 per yard; [illegible] at 512½ per yard; [illegible] at 515 per yard; [illegible] at 517½ per yard; [illegible] at 520 per yard; [illegible] at 522½ per yard; [illegible] at 525 per yard; [illegible] at 527½ per yard; [illegible] at 530 per yard; [illegible] at 532½ per yard; [illegible] at 535 per yard; [illegible] at 537½ per yard; [illegible] at 540 per yard; [illegible] at 542½ per yard; [illegible] at 545 per yard; [illegible] at 547½ per yard; [illegible] at 550 per yard; [illegible] at 552½ per yard; [illegible] at 555 per yard; [illegible] at 557½ per yard; [illegible] at 560 per yard; [illegible] at 562½ per yard; [illegible] at 565 per yard; [illegible] at 567½ per yard; [illegible] at 570 per yard; [illegible] at 572½ per yard; [illegible] at 575 per yard; [illegible] at 577½ per yard; [illegible] at 580 per yard; [illegible] at 582½ per yard; [illegible] at 585 per yard; [illegible] at 587½ per yard; [illegible] at 590 per yard; [illegible] at 592½ per yard; [illegible] at 595 per yard; [illegible] at 597½ per yard; [illegible] at 600 per yard; [illegible] at 602½ per yard; [illegible] at 605 per yard; [illegible] at 607½ per yard; [illegible] at 610 per yard; [illegible]

The Nobleboro' Railroad.

HARLEM, Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen an article in your paper, some time ago, relating to the refusal of the New-Haven Railroad Company to land passengers at Harlem from the down trains, I would now like to have them explain how it is that they will stop at this place on signal and receive a passenger, and when he wishes to return, he is *forced* to leave the cars at Mott Haven, or be carried to New-York. And if an inhabitant of Mott Haven wishes to take an up train, he must either come here or proceed to Williams' Bridge, in one of the Harlem Railroad Company's cars, as the New-Haven trains do not stop going up, but go on their return. But an excuse is given. At Mount Vernon, distant some eight or nine miles from Harlem, on my asking Mr. DRAKE, the obliging conductor, to slacken the speed at Harlem, in order that I might get off, he seemed to think that I did not give him sufficient notice. Now, if a conductor is unable to stop a train in the distance of eight miles, we may, of course, reasonably expect another "Norwalk" tragedy.

SUFFERER.

The Virgin Bay Disaster.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1854. }

The following description of the effects found on persons drowned in Virgin bay, in February last, identified as American citizens, is published for the information of their legal representatives, who may make application, with the necessary proofs, at this department, for the portions to which they may be respectively entitled:

1. WILLIAM LANE—Gold and silver coin, $355 03; one large gold ring, elliptical, cornelian set.

2. D. CHURCHILL—Gold and silver coin, $299 10; 2 trunk keys.

3. EDWARD THOMAS—Gold pen in silver holder; silver ring, much worn; gold and silver coin, $45; three specimens gold ore.

4. H. LEAVIL, LEAREY, or LEAVIN—Gold coin, $170; second of exchange on Messrs. ADAMS & Co., of Boston, to order of CHARLOTTE LEAVIL, $100; steerage passage ticket.

5. ISAAC ENOS—Gold dust, stated to be 109 ounces; specimens of gold ore, 4 ounce; gold and silver coin, $130 25; three pins, heads gold specimens; gold ring marked I. E.; large ring, shield pattern.

6. JAMES LEWIS (colored)—First of a set of exchange, of PACE, BACON & Co., on the American Exchange Bank, New-York, $140; second, same on same, $107; second, same on same, $60; gold and silver coin, $31 25; second cabin ticket, San Francisco to New-York; brass trunk key; carpet bag key.

7. WM. H. GARDINER—Canvas bag, with letters M. A. marked with thread; silver watch, (Obvior Quartier;) gold and and silver coin, $942 85; a receipt, signed T. O. SPRING, for various sums received from D. CHURCHILL; second of a set of exchange on ADAMS & Co., New-York, $1,450; pocket comb and small key.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. OSCAR WILDER, of the house of J. B. WILDER & Co., wholesale druggists, met with an accident yesterday, which it is feared will prove fatal. Mr. W. fell through a hatch in the first story of the house into the cellar, a distance of about nine feet, at 5 o'clock last evening. His physicians had no hopes of his recovery.

[Louisville Journal, Friday.

☞ Dr. B. F. LONG has been nominated Whig Senator for the Barry District, Missouri.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **Peremptory Sale of 41 Splendid 6th-avenue, 37th, 38th, and 39th-streets—Building Lots at Auction.**—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, 41 lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av., being the whole front of the block between 38th and 39th sts., and 23 choice lots on 37th, 38th and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-ave., and between 6th-av. and Broadway. The above lots are all full size, free from nuisances, and comprise some of the finest lots of ground for first-class residences on well to business purposes, of any now for sale on the Island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Every lot put up will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all encumbrances, and two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For Photograph maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.**—By O. S. FOWLER, in Abraham Hall, Brooklyn, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 22, and continuing every evening during the week. The lectures will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology, in combination with the teachings of the Faculties; Self-Improvement, Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Memory; School and Home Education; Matrimony; Woman—her character, or rights, sphere, talents duties, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and closing with Public Examinations. First Lecture, Free Tickets to others, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens.**—Important to purchasers on Broadway.—The great objection to buying on this great and splendid thoroughfare is that the prices are much too high for articles sold in the City, although the goods are known to be of the first quality. WILMARTH & BENTON have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 363 Broadway, where they offer an extensive a stock of Watches and Jewelry as can be found in the City, at manufacturer's prices, it being a branch of their extensive manufacturing business already established. Call before purchasing elsewhere. We sell fine goods. We sell low, for we manufacture. WILMARTH & BENTON, No. 363 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ **Notice to Journeymen Tailors.**—The Executive Committee of the Society having made out the bill of prices—(previous to its presentation to the bosses)—the Society especially invite all journeymen tailors who do not belong to the Society to become members, that they may have an opportunity of taking part in a movement which so vitally concerns their interests. This Society meets every MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Hotel, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts. Signed by order.

THOMAS SPILSBURY, President.
JAMES GIBSON, Secretary.

☞ **O. U. A.**—The members of Putnam Chapter No. 8, O. U. A., are hereby notified to attend, without fail, a regular meeting of said Chapter at UNION HALL, THIS EVENING, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock, as very important business will be before the Chapter.

J. W. JARROE, Chairman Special Committee.
WM. S. PECK, C. of the C.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $250 to $300; in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 2 Nassau-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Dr. Robert Hunter**, Author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with Cases successfully treated by Medicated Inhalations," in association with Dr. James Hunter, has taken up his residence and Home in the most central position of the City, and will devote the principal attention of the throat and lungs, to which branch of his profession he has for many years devoted extensive attention. Office, No. 636 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

☞ **Mechanics' Gymnasium Academy**, Nos. 95 and 95 Allen-st.—Public speaking by the students of this Institution will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of this week. Persons wishing to be present at these exercises can procure tickets by applying as above. E. J. BEDDOWICK, A. M.,
Professor and Principal.

☞ **The Demand for East New-York and Union Lots**—Is so rapidly increasing that MONDAY and THURSDAY have been set apart for Free Excursions. Persons wishing to purchase and examine the property, will apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway, for free tickets, &c. Cars leave Atlantic-st. at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

☞ **The Members of Midland Lodge No. 224 I. O. O. F.**, are hereby requested to attend a Meeting to be held in their room No. 26 Hudson-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance desired, as business of importance will be brought before the Lodge. E. H. KIMBARK, N. G.
JOHN W. SUMMERS, Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg Association.**—Members are informed that the collection of lots will be commenced THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. All members holding numbers from one (1) to two hundred (200), are requested to be upon the ground, to make their selections, this day. E. H. KIMBARK, President.

☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The Members of Unity Lodge, No. 16, are requested to meet in Special Meeting, at the Lodge Room, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the Funeral of our late Brother, LOUIS BRUNER. By order of the Lodge.

F. W. STEINRODE, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, to do Washing, or would assist in both; and Iron, by the other. These young women are honest and respectable. Unexceptionable references given. To secure a trifle, none need apply except a private family of high respectability. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged, at No. 178 6th-av., up stairs, near Waverley-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' plain dresses. Would assist in some light chamberwork, or the care of one or two children. Call at No. 176 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Laundress or as Chambermaid, and to help as Laundress in a private family, by one, and as Chambermaid and Waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would engage in a hotel or respectable boarding-house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, as cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and laundress, or as waiter and chambermaid, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, as cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and laundress, or as waiter and chambermaid, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a very Experienced woman, as cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and is used to dairy work; is willing and obliging and comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as Laundress and chambermaid and to help as Laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as Chambermaid; willing to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. Would like to go a short distance in the country. Best of references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 89 Macdougal-st., to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in city or country, by a respectable middle-aged women and as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent Protestant girl. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid in a small private family, to assist in washing or plain sewing. Please call for two days at No. 223 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as Cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable family. Apply at No 49 Wooster-st., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as Cook. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Apply at No. 256 12th-st., near 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and waiting girls; Germans and French servants, German and French coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters and mechanics, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COOLEY'S Establishment, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SERVANTS.—A large number of domestics of all kinds, many of them with excellent City references, are now waiting for situations at the Office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 130 Ninth-st., cor. Broadway, and No. 27 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—Good servants of every description are waiting for places in the City or country, at FERRE'S Domestic Agency, No. 57 Duane-st., near corner Broadway. Several more Protestants wanted.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES—Nurses and other good female domestics may now be obtained for either city or country upon application from 9 to 5 at the offices of American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 130 Ninth-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Employers should at once apply as above.

TWO GOOD COOKS WANTED.—One as meat and vegetable cook, and the other as pastry cook assistant vegetable cook, to go a short distance from New-York. References will be required. Apply at the office of "Saodeman's Family Hotel," Gramercy Park and 20th-st., before 12 o'clock and after 4 o'clock.

DOMESTIC WANTED.—A cook, washer and ironer. None but those well qualified need apply, at No. 145 9th-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As Assistant Bookkeeper, copyist, or light porter, by a temperate man; is a good writer and accountant; best reference from last employer. Letters addressed to SULLIVAN, *Herald* office, or No. 13 Rose-st., (rear,) will be attended to.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A young German lady, equally conversant with French and English as her own language, desires an engagement to accompany a family going to Europe, as Governess or Lady's companion; she has resided in the country for five years, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Apply by letter, to H., box No. 81, Post Office, New-York.

BOYS WANTED.—In the family of the Principal of Stamford Academy, at Stamford, Ct., distant two hours from the City of New-York, six boys to whose improvement special effort will be directed. Terms, $200 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Ample reference given. Address, M. P. CAVERT, A. M., Stamford, Ct.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store. $8 a day fifty dollars the first year. Address Box No. 851, Post-office.

BOY WANTED—In a Hardware store—14 years of age. Address with reference, Box No. 3,111, New-York Post-Office.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.—AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new chart containing the portraits of the Presidents of the United States, with a short biography of each. This is one of the most neatly engraved and colored charts ever issued. Copies sent by mail (post-paid) on the receipt of 25 cents. Address, or apply to RUFUS BLANCHARD, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business. A young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—In a Fancy store, No. 254 Catharine-st., as clerk. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Reference relative to character required.

PRESS WANTED.—A cylinder printing press, in good running order. Inquire at No. 158 Pearl-st.

CLERK WANTED.—Call at No. 167 Broadway, from 4 to 5 P. M.

TEN A[illegible] Good salesmen can [illegible] per month. Call or [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A [illegible] with pleasant rooms, [illegible] SWAIN'S, No. 21 Jay-st., corner of Greenwich-st. The house is commodious and [illegible]

BOARDING.—A [illegible] Two single [illegible] rooms, at No. 48 W[illegible] pleasantly situated, [illegible] convenient to the [illegible] Reference exchanged. Apply on the [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] Boarders, and [illegible] Reade-st., [illegible] stantly made. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A [illegible] Men and their [illegible] ble private [illegible] minutes walk [illegible] of Division-st. [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] room and [illegible] Box No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] venient [illegible] mutual [illegible] voix moderate. [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] Private [illegible] cent to [illegible] Reference [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] cent to [illegible] rooms [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] cent to [illegible] rooms [illegible]

BOARDING.—[illegible] cent to [illegible] rooms

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The prices and prospects of coal are farther from flattering to the consumer than ever before. The Philadelphia *North American*, in commenting upon the rich produce of the Pennsylvania miners, regrets that the price "is at present so high as to act as a stimulant upon the operations at other regions." In consequence of it, we find that the Pictou coal is largely in demand at the Eastward, and freights there are ranging higher even than they are here. So, also, it has caused a settlement of the wages dispute between the Cumberland operators and their miners, and the resumption of mining in that region with spirit and vigor."

At Rosendale, Ulster County, on Monday, a lad of 16 years, named Warren Auchmoody, met his death by accidental hanging, in a singular manner. He had completed a round his neck a chain attached to a post for fastening horses, and attempted to climb the post by clinging to the chain, when his foot slipped and he was observed to settle down. No one apprehended danger from his position, but in about a minute, as he did not move the chain was unhooked, and the unfortunate youth was found to be lifeless! All efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing.

Before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, in session at East Greenwich, last week, Godfrey Pearce, of Coventry, was tried on the charge of murdering Augustine Slunk, a child only three and a half years of age, on the 20th of March last by throwing her down a cistern. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for life.

A Mr. Edmonson, in McCraken County, Ky., last week, on setting down to breakfast, discovered the biscuit on the table of an unusual color; he called his cook and required her to eat one of them, which she did very reluctantly, and died in fifteen minutes afterwards from the effects of the poison she intended for her master and mistress.

The Albany *Express* says: Fourteen car-loads of our future fellow-citizens went West by railroad yesterday. There were nearly 800 of them. The average for this week must be about 700 daily, or over 4,000 for the week. And this is but a single stream. The tide flows up on the Canal, also, and the Erie Railroad almost incessantly.

A quantity of mail matter was found in a gutter hill, a few days since, by a man engaged in breaking prairie, in Peoria County, Illinois. The mail was robbed in that vicinity in January last, and the letters found were evidently taken from the mail at that time and concealed by the robber.

The Portland, *Advertiser* says: Jnet after the steamer *Cleopatra*, for Quebec, left the wharf yesterday, a couple of cannon on board were fired, and immediately some twenty or thirty small fish of the pollock species came to the surface of the water on their backs, and after struggling a few minutes, died!

The condition of slavery has been set up as a defence for bigamy, by a colored man who was lately tried for that offence in Chicago. The ground was taken that as a slave he was not capable of contracting marriage when he became connected with his first wife. The jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Dr. James McCune Smith, of New-York, publishes in Frederick Douglas's paper, of the present week, an announcement to the effect, that the next meeting of the National Council of Colored People is postponed till the 19th of July next, when it will assemble at Cleveland, Ohio.

The losses by the Brantford, Canada, fire, are ascertained to be as estimated, $104,300. The Buffalo, Brand G. Railroad Company was insured in the Equitable Assurance Company, London, $20,000. Other parties had insurances amounting to $13,000; leaving a total loss of $81,300.

The Hartford *Courant* of yesterday says that the Connecticut River had risen nearly a foot in the last forty-eight hours, and remains three or four feet over the wharves, having been over them constantly for *three weeks*, with a fair prospect of remaining so a week or two longer.

The U. S. officials at Norfolk have refused lately to admit to the Marine Hospital sailors laboring under infectious diseases. This is complained of by the people and authorities of the city, as an unlawful innovation, and injurious to the public health.

The Geneva *Courier* notices the appearance in that village of a strong-armed, strong-backed, and of course, strong-minded woman, in charge of a canal boat, of which she is owner and captain. She is of German origin, and manages her craft with ability.

Bill Smith, the Mormon prophet, and brother of Joe Smith, the renowned founder of the Mormon Church, is now closely confined in the jail at Dixon, Illinois. He has escaped once, but was retaken at St. Louis, on his way to Salt Lake City.

F. M. Marion, who ascended in a balloon from Fairmount, Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon, made a safe descent at Pea Shore, having traveled 12 miles in about twenty-five minutes, notwithstanding the calm that prevailed.

Mr. Elisha Tobey, of Fairhaven, had an ear cut off, his scalp ripped up, and the flesh torn from the back of his head, in consequence of an engine being started while he was concealed at work upon it. He is doing well.

There is a gentleman named Standard, now living, at the age of 88, who distinctly remembers hearing the first volley fired ie the Revolutionary war, at Lexington, on the 19th of April, 1775. He was then 9 years old.

In answer to inquiries, the proper officer in the Post-Office Department decides that there is nothing in the laws or Post-Office regulations forbidding Justices of the Peace from being Postmasters.

A Mr. Bayne is in court at Petersburg, Va., charged by Miss Williams with having "blackguarded her, villified her character, and *ruined her reputation and the front door of her residence.*"

Hay is so scarce in the midland districts of Upper Canada, that cattle are everywhere perishing. For sometime past $45 per ton has been freely paid for the most indifferent qualities.

The population of Manchester, N. H., according to the census taken in April, is: males, 8,185; females, 11,713: total, 19,897. The excess of the female over the male population is 3,527.

The *Young America* states that not less than one hundred horses have been killed in Union County, Ark., in the vicinity of the river by the gnats within the past two or three weeks.

The following notice was observed on the door of one of the churches in London: "It is particularly requested that moustaches be not worn in this church during Divine service."

It is held at the Post-Office Department that Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices, which may be addressed, deliverable from other offices.

A workman in Cincinnati, on Wednesday, fell backwards into a kettle of boiling lard, and was scalded from the neck to the knees, an that the skin peeled off with his clothes. His recovery was doubtful.

Under the laws and regulations of the Post-Office Department, postmasters cannot, under any circumstances, be legally interested or concerned in any mail contract.

It has been decided by the proper officer of the Post-Office Department, that postage on regular newspapers cannot be pre-paid for a less term than a quarter.

Mr. T. Barbe, one of the best citizens of Liberty, Virginia, has been taken to a lunatic asylum, having been made crazy by the "spirit rappings."

While frosts are destroying the crops throughout the South, the Bangor *Mercury* of Saturday last says the thermometer stood that afternoon at 84° in the shade.

William D. Whitney, of Northampton, Mass., has been chosen Professor of Sanscrit, and of its application to other languages, in Yale College.

Among the paupers at Northampton, Mass., is one near over 100 years old.

ROW WITH CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS.—The Boston papers of yesterday state that some eighteen or twenty students from Cambridge went into ALLEN'S Saloon, in Court-street, at a late hour on Sunday evening, and created a disturbance which called for the interference of the watch. Watchman LORENZO BURTON, assisted by watchmen EASTMAN, went in and arrested one of them named THOMAS KENDALL, and started with him toward the West watch-house, when they were followed by others of the party, and when in Green-street were attacked, and an attempt was made to rescue KENDALL. Watchman BURTON was struck a heavy blow upon the head either with a cane or club, inflicting a severe wound. Mr. EASTMAN was also struck, but they succeeded in retaining their hold of the prisoner, and with the assistance of other officers several of the assailing party were arrested and locked up. In the Police Court, this forenoon, THOMAS KENDALL, on a complaint for drunkenness and also for disturbing the peace, was fined $5 and costs. THOS. JACKSON was brought up on a charge of assaulting watchman BURTON, and attempting to rescue KENDALL. He waived an examination, and gave bonds in $500 for trial at the Municipal Court. HENRY T. BURNELL, for an assault upon watchman EASTMAN and attempt to rescue KENDALL, was sentenced to four months' hard labor in the common jail, from which he appealed, and gave bonds in $500 for his appearance for trial at the Municipal Court. WILLIAM JOHNSON, for an assault upon watchman BURTON, was sentenced to six months' hard labor in jail, from which he appealed, and in default of bail in $600 was committed.

ARRIVAL OF A BOSTON ICE-SHIP AT MADRAS.—STATE OF THE LANGUAGE.—The American bark *Piscataqua*, from Boston, has arrived at Madras. She will already have attracted the notice of all whom business or pleasure has drawn to the beach, where she presents the curious appearance of a vessel on her beam ends and about to sink. She left Boston nearly five months ago in good trim, and filled with ice, for Madras. By some strange chance it has nearly all melted away on one side of her hold, shifting the centre of gravity till she floats as she is now to be seen. The length of her voyage is to be accounted for by the difficulty of sailing her in her present trim. The *Piscataqua* has brought some American confectionaries for Madras and Calcutta. The supply of ice brought by the *Piscataqua* is well-timed; the steamer Bentinck has been put on to-day for the greatest despatch, and not ready to last at the present rate of demand for more than ten days or a fortnight.—*Madras Spectator, April 21.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Quite an excitement occurred during the past week at Altoona, Pa., from strange stories having been spread in a graveyard, leading to the supposition that a body had recently been interred had risen from the grave, and moved something, it was supposed, prayer to disturb the sexton. On reading the burial-ground came on exploring the scene, it was found to consist in water, which had filtered into it from the surrounding earth and it became apparent that the noise had proceeded from the action of the water. Among the curious to rub visited the spot. An effort had been made to displace the crowd from the burial-ground, but the attempt was unsuccessful. Many of the curious were the more determined to see what they could, and the excitement was not allayed until the water had been pumped down, when the cause was revealed.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, May 23.

$3,000 Ohio 6s '70	107	500 Park, Vain Coal Co	4½
6,000 Ohio 6s '70	113	800 do	b3 4½
5,000 Cla. Canal prefd 5s	84	100 Penn. & Lch. Z. Co	s3 9
1,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bds	100	44 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	93 104½
12,000 Erie Income Bds.	56	25 do	b30. 104½
9,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	81½	50 do	s30. 104½
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '63	84½	15 do	s15. 104½
4,000 Hudson Conv. Bds.	84½	112 do	s3. 104½
7,000 do	84½	100 do	b3. 105
1,000 Hud. R. 2d Mort. Bs	101½	50 Harlem Railroad	b60 51
3,000 N. Indiana Bonds	93	100 do	b30 51
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	b3 77	50 do	b3 51
5,000 do	b10 77	100 Erie Railroad	o 69
10,000 do	b30 77	50 do	69
5,000 do	s12m. 75	614 do	s3 69
7,000 Ill. Cl. R. R. Bs. priv.	83½	75 do	b3 69
5,000 do	b60 84½	350 do	s60 69
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bs.	93½	300 do	b60 69
7,000 do	88½	300 do	b60 69
20 Bank of N. America	109½	200 do	b60 69
15 Metropolitan Bank	105½	200 do	b30 69
50 Flor & K. J'nt Stk	11½	100 do	b30 69
1,500 do	1	100 do	s3 69
50 McCulloch Coal	s10 5	800 Reading Railroad	c 78
300 Nicar. Transit Co	s3 26½	50 do	s30 78
100 do	26½	500 do	s30 78
100 do	b45 26½	250 do	b60 78
100 do	b60 26½	50 do	s3 78
60 Peensyl Coal Co	c 105	300 do	s3 78
200 do	b30 105½	500 do	b10 79
100 Cumberl'd Coal Co	b3 33½	500 do	b60 79
100 do	b3 33½	300 do	s60 79
100 do	c 33½	50 do	b3 79
900 do	s3 33½	11 Hudson R. Railroad	65
300 do	b60 33½	40 do	c 65
200 do	b60 33½	150 do	b60 65
500 do	b60 33½	150 do	c 65
50 do	s30 33	35 Mich. Central R. R.	103
100 do	b30 33½	100 do	103
500 do	s60 33	20 Panama Railroad	105
350 do	33	40 Clev C. & Cin R. R.	117
650 do	s3 33½	100 Clev. & Tol R. R.	b60 92
200 do	s30 33½	50 do	b3 92
900 do	b30 33½	20 do	92
100 do	b60 33½	30 Third Av. Railroad	52

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$5,000 State of Wisconsin 12s	99
2,000 City of Milwaukee 10s	100
4,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7s	75
100 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Company	33
150 shares New-York and Erie Railroad	69½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B	88½	25 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30. 104½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B	b30 77	72 do	104½
1,000 do	76½	2 do	104½
50 Bank Commerce	105½	100 Erie Railroad	69
50 Morris Canal	14½	150 do	s3 69
45 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	116	50 do	s30 69½
50 Brunswick City Loc. Co.	4	200 Reading Railroad	b3 78½
200 Pr Vein Coal Co	3½	200 do	s30 78
300 Gold Hill Mine	s10 3½	200 do	b60 78½
500 North Car. Cop.	b10 2½	200 do	b10 78½
200 Cumberl'd Coal Co	s3 33½	100 do	s60 78½
200 do	b60 33½	100 do	b10 78½
100 do	b10 33½	200 do	s3 78½
100 do	b30 33½	50 Hudson River R. R.	s60 65½
200 do	33½	100 Long Island R. R.	b30 28½
100 do	b1w 33½	10 N. H. & Hartf'd R. R.	122
200 do	b60 33½	10 Rome & Water. R. R.	92
50 McCulloch Gold	4	50 Harlem Railroad	s3 50½
50 Cleve. & Tol R. R.	b30 92½		

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less sought after, though being offered at $6@6 06½ for Pearls, and $6 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The day's sales do not exceed 100 bbls.

COTTON—The market for this staple is without change, being pretty active and steady at yesterday's partial improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb., on the annexed list of prices. This day's sales add up 2,063 bales, including 686 to shippers, 641 to spinners, and 584 to speculators:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11½	11½	12½

FEATHERS—There were 3,500 lbs. Live Geese disposed of on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, especially such as are included under the head of the medium and finer kinds, are less abundant and more inquired for by the Eastern and local trade, at buoyant prices. Shippers are doing very little and, in consequence, the low grades are relatively less active and easier in value, than other qualities. The day's transactions reach 8,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$7 25 @ 7 50
Superfine, No. 2	7 50 @ 7 75
State, common brands	8 12½ @ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Western Mixed do	8 37½ @ 8 50
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 62½ @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio	8 37½ @ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, commoe	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 — @10 —
Extra Genesee	10 — @11 37½

Of the aforementioned sales, were 1,000 bbls. Common State, to arrive by the 15th prox., at $7 87½; and sundry small lots inferior State, here, at $8@$8 12½, ₱ bbl. Canadian is doing better. There were 1,200 bbls. Superfine taken at $7 75@$7 81½, ₱ bbl. Southern has ecn varied much. The day's movements consist of 2,100 bbls., at $8 50@$8 67½, for mixed to good; $8 87½@$9, for favorite; and $9@$10 25, for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is more active, but otherwise unaltered. The day's operations embraced about 900 bbls., chiefly common fine at $5 25, with some superfine at previous figures. We heard that 125 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal realized $3 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT.—Sales transpired to-day of 500 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 75@$2 85; 400 bushels Pea Nuts, at $1 25@$1 37½; 25 cases Sardines, at 62½c.@65c.; 50 bbls. Currents at private contract; 1,100 boxes Sicily Lemons, (by auction), at $3 37½@$3 81½; and 2,650 do. do. Oranges, (by do.), at $3 25@$4 18½.

GRAIN—Wheat is improved demand, mostly for home use, but the scanty stock of desirable kinds impedes business, though at sometime prices. The day's transactions amount to 4,500 bushels prime Missouri white at $2 10½; 400 do. Genesee red at $2 03; 2,000 Western do. at $2; and 1,200 Upper Lake at $2. Rye is improving in demand and value. Sales were reported to-day of 6,400 bushels, from store, at $1 12½, and 3,000 bushels, deliverable in Albany, at $1 13. Barley is without variation. About 2,200 bushels four-rowed were procured at $1 20. State and Western Oats are in livelier request at 51c.@54c. ₱ bushel. Corn is very brisk and on the advance. The home trade buy freely, and there exists a fair export iequiry. The day's business consists of 83,000 bushels, at 64c.@68c for unsound; 66c.@70c. for round yellow; 68c.@70c. for Jersey, white; 68c.@72c for Western mixed; 76c. for Southern yellow; and 74c.@78c. for do. white, ₱ bushel. Of this quantity, there were sold 20,000 bushels Western mixed, to arrive, half in July and half in August, at 70c. ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are more generally sought after at steady rates. The day's operations comprise 200 mats Java Coffee at 14½c.@14½c.; 300 bags Maracaibo do. at 11c; 500 Rio do. at 10½c.; 300 St. Domingo do. at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.; 360 bbls. New-Orleans and Texas Molasses at private contract; 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado do. at 22c.@23c.; 40 tart Cuba do. at 19c. ₱ gallon; 275 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 3½c.@4½c.; 50 Texas do. on terms not made public; 650 Cuba do. at 4½c.@5c.; and 200 Porto Rico do. at 5c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Teas have not varied much.

HAY—Sales of 900 bales River were effected to-day at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Some 30 bales last year's crop found buyers at 2½c.@33c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are rather inactive, though stiffly held at $2 ₱ M.

METALS—No change has occurred in Copper. Sales were made of 400 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $38, cash, and $39@$40, usual credit, ₱ ton; with 50 tons Spanish Lead at about $6 31½@$6 37½; and 100 tons German refined do. at $6 62½, 6 mos., with interest, ₱ 100 lbs. Other articles are unaltered.

OILS—Crude is in moderate request at 55c.@57c. for Whale, and $1 40@$1 50 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. We heard of no further movements of interest in manufactured qualities. Sales transpired during the day of 200 bbls. Olive at $3 87½@$4, cash; and 12,000 gallons Linseed at 90c.@92c. ₱ gallon. Lard is retailing at 82½c. @85c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without essential variation. There were 650 bbls. bought at $14 for Mess and $12 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; with 2,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable in July and August, at $14 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats rule about the same, with sales of 180 pkgs. at previous quotations. Lard is in good request at steady rates. There have been 600 bbls. good to prime disposed of at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is doing better, the supply being light, while the demand is pretty brisk. The day's operations add up 400 bbls., at $7@$8 25 for Prime; $9 75@$12 25 for country Mess, and $14 25@$14 62½ for repacked Chicago do., ₱ bbl.; with 220 tierces Indiana Mess Beef at private bargain. Butter is abundant and languid at 11c. @14c. for Ohio, and 16c.@20c. for Western New-York, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull and heavy at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 100 tcs. fair to prime were taken at $3 67½@$4 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—We heard of sales of only 25 bbls. Clover at 7½c.@8½c., ₱ lb.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile obtained at 11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime were reported at 12c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is in fair supply and request, with sales of 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison, chiefly at 26½c.; and 100 hhds. Drudge at 26c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 600 bales compressed Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 50,000 bushels Corn at 6½d.@6¾d., in bulk, and 7d. in bags ₱ bushel, with 20 tons Bird's Eye Maple, at 20s. And there exists some demand for vessels to load with Cotton at New-Orleans for Liverpool. Direct London and Havre freights appeared as previously reported. The ship *Fatherland*, 1,600 tons, was chartered to load at St. Johns, with Deals, for London, at 2£ 5s.; and two other vessels to load at Miramichi, with deals also, for Hull, at £7 15s. For California the engagements of measurement goods were limited, at 50c., ₱ foot.

PURE OLD PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands in the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of respectable grocers and druggists throughout the country, or at the manufactory of J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 186 Cliff-st.

Read CHILTON'S certificate: "Having tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by J. C. HULL & SONS, I can pronounce it as being an excellent quality of Toilet Soap. The healing properties of Palm Oil, which are well known, must render this Soap preferable to Castile Soap, for the same purpose.—Address R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

JAMES HENDERSON—No. 72 B. and 74 West-st. Common Exercise rocker, square, and flat Bar Iron. Refined Rarities round, square, and flat Bar Iron. Cast Steel of every brand. Blacksmiths' Bellows. Sled, sleigh, horse-shoe, bend-scroll, oval, and half-round Iron. Tyre Setters' and Carpenters' Hoops, all sizes. Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes. Shaft and Spring Iron. English Spring and Cast Steel, &c.

THE CHARTER MARSHFIELD CENTRE, CONN.—[illegible] of the Institute [illegible] opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of May. [illegible] Broadway, N. B.—[illegible] KONFF.

THE BEST AGENT FOR PIANO-FORTES is the quartz of Chelmsford, indispensable for [illegible] Broadway, N. B.—[illegible] KONFF.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains the names of persons and firms in each line of business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 182 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp'ts and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. BRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....49 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...42 John-st.

CHAS. FEICKERT.....27 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAWES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'e) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.

WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....234 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Impgoved Hair Dye. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill et Nate.

D. M. FARNUM.....5 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,) 70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. His boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest: also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. OBE, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....220 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE...588 Broadway, and 3 Metropol'e Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man'rs).....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 851 Broadway, one door south of the late firm of W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 246 Front-st and 230 Broadway.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 54 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

SANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...139 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSELL...(Manufac. all descrip.)....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers) .. 136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Imp'ts and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WESSELHOEFT, Imp & Manuf 2 Maiden-lane

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)....35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Felton-st., 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AM MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....262 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact's)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expenses to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—In plain and carved cases, with entire iron frame curve scale, patent suspension bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, for sale wholesale and retail at factory prices. These pianos have received the first premium at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. Prices, $350 to $1,000.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS—The largest and best assortment in the City, made by six of the best makers, with one, two, and four stops, suitable for the parlor or church, for sale at the lowest prices—$35, $45, $60, $75, $100, $150. One second-hand piano case for only $35.

SECOND HAND PIANOS at great bargains. Now on hand at $30, $40, $90, $110 to $200. Cash paid for piano Pianos and Melodions to rent

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS for sale to dealers and at retail, at the lowest rates

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANOS, with or without the Æolian, and with iron frames and circular scales; Gilbert's Boudoir Pianos; Horace Waters' Pianos, with iron frames, diagonal scales and gold strings; Hallet & Cumston's Pianos, (of the old firm of Hallet & Co., and fully entitled to all the reputation of the name.) All of the above Pianos, wholesale or retail, at factory prices. New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains, from $30 to $150. To suit some purchasers monthly payments are taken.

MELODIONS.—Goodman and Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions; S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions. In power, brilliancy, and sweetness of tone, these two makes excel all others, as they are the only ones tuned in the equal temperment. Melodions of all other styles. The largest assortment in the City.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher and Dealer in all kinds of Music Merchandise, No. 333 Broadway,

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MOORE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture rooms, churches, and all other places where they are to be heard. These instruments are unsurpassed in volume, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANOS.—The Prize of MCDONALD BROS. is an excellent instrument, very sonorous and admirable. The official report of the Judges of the Crystal Palace, 7-octave Pianos, at the lowest manufacturer's price for cash. Also, one second-hand 7-octave for $190; one do. for $200, one 6-octave for $85. All warranted. Apply at the Warerooms, No. 288 Bowery. McDONALD BROS.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S CRYSTAL PALACE PREMIUM PIANOS—Just what every purchaser wants can be found at No. 415 Broadway. They are remarkably good instruments at a low price. Also, the celebrated award of the Crystal Palace, among A. W. LADD & CO.

LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents.

No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A very beautiful 6¾ octave rosewood piano, for sale for $165—superior in tone, with metallic frame, round corners finished back, been used but 11 weeks, perfect every way and fully warranted by celebrated makers. The owner is going to Mexico. It can be seen at No. 54 Walker-st. from 9 till 1 o'clock, for three days.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HALLETON & BROTHERS show at their new factory and warerooms, No. 389 Centre-st., their superior Piano-Fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Manufactured and finished equal to any in the market. Prices moderate.

PIANO VERY CHEAP.—A beautiful 7-octave rosewood piano, very handsome. Has been used but a few months, and is warranted for five years. Can be seen at McDONALD BROS.' warerooms, No. 288 Bowery.

MELODIONS.—CARHART & NEEDHAM'S celebrated Melodeons, Organ-like in tone, and Patented Piano-forte Melodeons, with the Æolian attachment, are for sale at No. 417 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, of the best manufacture, and warranted for five years, very cheap at the warerooms No. 359 Broadway.

F. LYNCH

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Or exchange for approved bonds and mortgages, or vacant lots, a new first class three story brown stone basement and coupola House, finished in the best manner, pleasantly located in Williamsburg, within five minutes' walk of all the

AUCTION SALES.

Sales, Business &c. Auctioneers.

CHOICE BOOKS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.—THIS EVENING (Wednesday), 24th inst., at 7 precisely, will be sold, THE GREAT LITERARY SALE of splendidly-bound and valuable Books, Nearly and Handsome English Literature, Poetry, Romances, Belles Lettres, &c. Among the rare, old, and beautiful Library Editions in this evening's sale are: The Retrospective Review, 22 vols.; Mary Burgoyne's Works, "Castles," "Evelina," &c., 12 vols.; Burns' Works, by Allan Cunningham, 8 vols.; Pope's Works, 10 vols.; The Mirror for Magistrates, 2 vols.; do.; Lord Clarendon's Rebellion, in half, 3 vols., do.; Edmund Burke's Works, 16 vols.; Specimen of Fine Gentlemen, Burke, Sheridan, &c.; Rae's Biographical Dictionary, twelve volumes; Smollett's Works, six volumes; Hume's Works, six volumes; Dr. Johnson's Works, 12 volumes; Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, 2 vols. folio, (first edition); Tom. Brown's Works, 5 vols.; Wendall's Justin, 2 vols.; Fabyan's Chronicles of England, 1559; Sydney's Arcadia, 1598; Ludgate's Fall of Princes, 1558; Lord Chesterfield's Letters and Dispatches, qr. pl.; Chalmers' Tattler, Spectator, and Guardian, 14 vols.; and many others equally important, with a great number of curious old works in Poetry, Theatre, Novels, &c., very rare and curious. Now on view, and catalogues may be had at

SANGS, BROTHER & CO., Auction Rooms,
No. 13 Park-row.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF LARGE OUT NINETY-NINTH-AVENUE BUILDING LOTS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, May 25, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 80 beautiful building lots on 98th st., 99th, 100th, 97th, and 98th-sts., near the Central Park, in the City of New-York, at a sacrifice, to close concerns. The above lots are nearly all size and most of them on the 97th-av., near the Central Park, and adjoining Colonel Thorn's Estate of Elm Park. The 97th-av. is being opened, and all assessments are to be paid for by the present owners. The whole of the above lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement, and particularly adapted for building purposes, situated in a rapidly growing neighborhood, which is extremely healthy, and free from nuisances, commanding views unsurpassed for beauty, located near the 8th-av., the grading of which is nearly completed for the Eighth-Avenue Railroad, and will in the coming Summer be ready to have the rails laid to McComb's Dam, running near this desirable property, and, when completed, will, no doubt, increase the value of these lots 100 per cent, as they will then be very easy of access to and from the City, at fares of only five cents, and much less by commutation. This is one of the finest tracts of land, as well as the most desirable for private residences of any now for sale on the island, and every lot will be sold to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear of all incumbrances, and 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps giving exact dimensions of each lot, and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.—A. M. MERWIN will sell at auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 24, 25 and 26, at 7 o'clock P. M., first three evenings of the great ten days' sale of the most choice, curious and valuable library, comprising English literature, poetry, biography, belles-lettres, &c., &c., including the best library editions, richly bound, of the works of Pope, Lady Montague, Richardson, Smollet, Mackenzie, Fielding, Mrs. Radcliffe, Miss Birney, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Rambler, Idler, Walpole, Hurd, Hume, Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton, Cowley, Waller, Congreve, Fuller, Shaftesbury, Cudworth, Berkley, Chillingworth, Louth, Butler, Hallam, Miss Edgeworth, Thomson, Young, Raleigh, Sir Warton Egerton, Brydges, Swift, Burns, Clarendon, Burnett, and many others. The Retrospective Review, 10 vols.; Rees's Biographical Dictionary, 12 vols.; Rush worth's Collections, 8 vols.; Biographia Britannica, 7 vols. folio; British Poets, 63 vols.; British Essayists, 47 vols.; Sydney's Arcadia, folio, and an immense number of equally valuable books: Black Letter Chronicles, old romances, novels, poetry, and miscellanies of the rarest description, all in the order in which they will be sold. Also included in the sale are nearly all the best books of the History of Ireland, and 100 lots of valuable works on American History. The sale extends to ten nights. The catalogues may now be had. The first portion of the books on view Monday, 22d.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLINVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT.—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 10 o'clock, noon, on the ground, S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot, and from which are 30 trains daily, a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Olinville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only one-half hour's ride from 32d-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and 12 houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very greatly in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis, by trains leaving City Hall at 7 30, 9 15, and 11 o'clock. If rainy on the 30th of May, the sale will take place till next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON.—LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of new and second-hand family furniture, consisting in part of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture of various kinds, such as sofas and tete-a-tetes, French bedsteads, bookcases, wardrobes, secretaries, mahogany and black walnut spring-seat chairs, marble-top centre, card and sofa tables, dining and breakfasting dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, cottage furniture, velvet, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, several large French plate mantel and pier mirrors, suitable for large parlors or saloons: couches and couch bedsteads, oil paintings and engravings, hair mattresses, palliasses, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a large lot of silver plated wares, clocks, second-hand furniture, &c. Sale peremptory, and catalogues early on Wednesday morning. Also, one rosewood piano-forte, 6¾-octave, in good order.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, to close a concern, of 46 beautiful building lots, in the village of Melvina, adjoining the City of Williamsburg.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, as above, on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 3 o'clock, on the ground. These lots are all that remain unsold of the tract of land belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Meeker, which is situated on the Newtown plank road, between and adjoining the flourishing villages of Maspeth and Columbusville, and two and a half miles from the Williamsburg Ferries. An omnibus line runs between Melvina and the ferries every fifteen minutes. The Flushing Railroad (to be completed in July) runs near the property. Terms of payment unusually favorable. For further particulars, apply at office of Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway, or of T. J. FONDA, No. 27 Nassau-st.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. S. H. BARTLETT will sell, at BRIDGEWATER, on May 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Canal-st., a large and choice assortment of crockery, glass, china, Rock and yellow ware, in lots to suit wholesale and retail dealers, grocers and country merchants. Also, 300 packages all kinds glassware, Britannia ware, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell at auction, at their salesroom, No. 30 Pine-st., and No. 56 Cedar-st., on THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a large assortment of Greenhouse Plants, Exotics, &c., from the Nursery of D. Bell, corner of 56th-st. and Broadway.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

REMOVALS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their paints, are now ready to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the keg for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

TRUSSES—REMOVAL.—THE HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE has been removed to the private dwelling No. 36 White-st., six doors west of Broadway. The parlors are neatly fitted up for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and are placed under the charge of competent male and female attendants. Butler's Patent Truss and Supporter Pads applied for the cure of Hernia, and Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Hull's Improved Spiral Umbilical, Abdominal and Shoulder Braces, made to suit cases. Suspensories, Lace Stockings, &c., on hand and made to order.

HULL'S TRUSS OFFICE, No. 36 White-st.
FREDERICK BUTLER, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.—MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.—WM. GALE & SON have just removed their store and factory to their new building, (adjoining their old store,) No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway. W. GALE & SON keep constantly on hand every article in the silver ware line, suitable for family use or presents, of their own manufacture. We have been manufacturing in this City for more than thirty years past, and hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us. WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st., to their new Manufactory, Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

REMOVAL.—DR. J. R. CHILTON respectfully informs the public that he has removed from Chambers-st. to No. 25 Prince-st., corner of Mercer, where he has fitted up an extensive laboratory and chemical warerooms. Having increased facilities for performing analysis of ores, minerals, mineral waters, commercial articles, &c., &c., he hopes to receive the patronage of the public, which he has so long enjoyed. A full assortment of chemical apparatus and chemical preparations constantly for sale.

REMOVAL.—LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S First Premium World's Fair Piano-Fortes.—The unprecedented demand for our instruments has compelled us to again enlarge our business, and in consequence we shall remove from No. 333 Canal-st. to 421 Broome-st., (between Broadway and Elm-st.) on the 25th of May next, where we shall open the most extensive warerooms in the City.

REMOVAL.—N. R. COBB & CO. have removed from No. 10 Wall-st. to No. 32 William-st., between Exchange place and Beaver, where they will continue the business of STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS AND NEGOTIATORS OF LOANS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

REMOVAL.—The REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 74 Wall-st.
ROBT. B. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED.—EUGENE ELY has removed to No. 75 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts., where he offers all kinds of Paper in any quantity desired, at manufacturers' lowest prices.

NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1854.—The subscriber has taken the office No. 20 Beaver-st., corner of William, formerly occupied by the Mutual Exchange Bank. He will give exclusive attention to the Stock Commission business.
E. S. HUNTER.

GEORGE W. FARNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 Bond-st., having removed from No. 289 Broadway, invites a call from his patrons and friends at his new location.—NEW-YORK, April 24, 1854.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—A complete assortment of the newest and most patterns, in suitable for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, &c., for sale by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and paper hangers, No. 469 Pearl-st.

DEGREES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Bank of Medicine, 714 Broadway. All diplomas genuine. Consultations, personally or by letter, free. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. JOHN E. HOFFEL, M. D.

BIRTHDAY, BRIDAL, JEWEL CASES.—Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Ministers Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Parisian Fancy Works, and for sale by CHAS. MAST & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ISSUE OF $3,000,000 OF 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company have resolved to issue Three Millions of Dollars of Bonds, in aid of the construction account of the road, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York, in gold of the present standard, with interest warrants in the usual form annexed, and convertible into stock of the Company at par, after three and within five years from the date of the issue. These Bonds will be offered to the stockholders of the Company at par, and will be of the denomination of one thousand and of five hundred dollars. The issue will bear date on the 15th day of June next, and the payments will be required in instalments, as follows: 25 per cent. of the amount on the 15th day of June next, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of July next, with the privilege of converting the two said sums into the payment of 50 per cent. on the 1st day of July next, and the remaining 50 per cent on the 15th day of September next. Interest will be allowed on the payments at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the time of their receipt by the Company to the 15th of December next, and the first dividend warrant will be made for the amount of such interest. Payment in full will be received at any time before the maturity of the instalments, and interest will be allowed accordingly. A Circular now in preparation will, by the 1st of June, be sent to the stockholders by mail, in all cases in which their address is known, containing more detailed information on this subject, accompanied by a statement of the affairs of the Company. Copies of this circular may be obtained by any stockholder who may not receive it by mail, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Albany and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, and of Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHERS, Boston, or of either of the Directors of the Company.—Albany, May 22, 1854. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—THE NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 6 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, both of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.
Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the lines and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 32 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds, payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds. The receipts of the 220 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, estimated at $1,200,000 per annum, making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 13 William-st.
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1854.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of London,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We have special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS.
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of the Company will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 15, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, May 22, 1854.—The first annual election for seven Directors of this Bank and three Inspectors of election will be held at the Banking house, (Merchants' Exchange,) on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GREENWICH BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1854. NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. Poll to open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—The annual election of Directors of this Bank and of Inspectors for the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the AMERICAN WHITE ZINC COMPANY is hereby called on the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at rooms Nos. 35 and 37 Tribune Building, Broadway. The books for transfer of stock will be closed on the 26th to the 1st prox. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN S. WORTH, Secretary, pro tem.

STATE OF LOUISIANA BONDS—Six per cent. interest, receivable for banking purposes in Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. For sale by
CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 20, 1854.—The LOCKPORT BANK AND TRUST COMPANY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK of Albany as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.
o19,'53-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 98 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PELLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following, which he offers at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded, by mail or express, to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge:

GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers	$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers, from	125 to 375
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter do. Watches, for timing horses	135 to 250
CHRONOMETERS,	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, splendid time-keepers	125 to 250
RIGHT DAY WATCHES,	
which run eight days without winding	140 to 185
ENAMELED WATCHES,	
for ladies, some in hunting cases	25 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,	
for ladies, some in magic cases	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND	
up and turn the hands without any key	85 to 140
ALL KINDS WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.	
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers	30 00
Gold Enameled Watches for the Ladies	15 00
Gold English Patent Levers	35 00
Gold English Patent Levers in hunting cases	50 00
Silver Patent Levers, as low as	15 00
Silver Detached Levers, as low as	14 00
LADIES' GOLD SETS.	
Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Ear Drops, $3 to $35, Pins, $3 to $35.	
Bracelets	5 00 to 90 00
Gold Lockets, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains	10 00 to 50 00
Gold Chatelaine Chains	15 00 to 110 00
Gold Vest Chains	6 00 to 50 00
Gold Pencil Cases	2 00 to 25 00
Gold Wedding Rings	1 25 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys	1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys	2 00 to 8 00
Gold Fob Seals	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Thimbles	1 25 to 5 00
Gold Pencils	1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils	7 50 to 15 00
Diamond Rings	7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear Rings	100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins	15 00 to 300 00
Gold Crosses	2 50 to 15 00
Gold Finger Rings, with stones	2 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons	per set 3 50 to 15 00
Gold Studs	per set 1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles	per pair 5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses	1 75 to 6 00
Silver Tea Spoons	per set 6 00 to 12 00
Silver Table Spoons	per set 12 00 to 21 00
Silver Table Forks	per set 12 00 to 22 00
Silver Cups, for children	3 00 to 15 00
Silver Napkin Rings	each 1 00 to 2 00
Gold Armlets, for children	per pair 2 00 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings	1 00 to 5 00
Chased Gold Rings	1 00 to 4 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	37
Gold Seal Rings	1 50 to 7 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, New-York,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 31 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING.—Fine gilding and Plating on all kinds of Jewelry, Watch Movements, Silver-ware, Brass, &c. All other kinds of plating done. Instruments for sale. All orders promptly executed. FULLER & CO., No. 251 Broome, in the rear.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAVED.—The subscriber is prepared with Brilliant Powder to clean Jewelry, and restore it to its original brilliancy. Your orders solicited. CHAS. MAST & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending April 20, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report: $3,545,204 61

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$190,257 80	
Received for interest	4,660 16	
Interest accrued not due	97,500 00	
		$292,508 05
Total		$3,753,894 66

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.	$11,899 98	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	2,203 15	
Claims by death	77,028 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 36	
Surrendered policies and dividends, re-fection of premiums, annuities and bills payable	33,616 27	
		137,376 73
		$3,616,517 93

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$29,863 58	
Advanced on policies	19,755 08	
Bonds and mortgages	2,302,983 41	
Premium account	1,258,650 00	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	47,626 25	
Due from agents	52,590 91	
	54,548 13	
		$3,796,309 33
Claims unpaid	35,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854	$19,689,927 34	
Amount at risk issued since	1,258,650 00	
Total	$20,919,577 34	

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	$29,900 00	
Dead	59,800 00	
	$449,700 00	
Total at risk	$20,469,877 34	
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854	7,373	
Number of policies issued since	438	
Total	7,811	

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	148	
Dead	25	
	173	
	7,638	

Of which—
6,541 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk $809,950
Increase for the quarter on policies 365

F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ARBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jas. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph B. Collins.
Jno. P. Wharton.	Sam'l M. Fox.	Wm. M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Moulton.
Chas. J. Stedman.	Lycurg's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Sproulls.	Cephas H. Peirce.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H. Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF SCOTLAND—Established Aug. 2, 1846, registered and empowered under British Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110. Capital $5,000,000. Established in the United States of America, by registration and deposit of securities, in accordance with the laws of the Legislature of the State of New-York. New-York Office, No. 6 Wall-st.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, Chairman.
William C. Pickersgill, Esq., Banker.
Richard Irvin, Esq., Merchant.
Wetts Sherman, Esq., Banker.
Thomas Tileston, Esq., President Phœnix Bank.
Henry A. Coit, Esq., Merchant.
Nathaniel Thayer, Esq., Banker, Boston.
Erastus Corning, Esq., Albany.
Royal Phelps, Esq., Merchant.
James S. Wadsworth, Esq., of Genesee, Livingston County, New-York.

PRESIDENT.
G. A. THOMPSON, Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London.
JOSEPH BLUNT, Counsel.
MEDICAL ADVISERS.
JOHN F. METCALF, M. D., and JOHN O. STONE, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICE—*First Division of Profits.*—The profits of the first seven years of the Company's business are to be made up to 25th May, and divided. Policies opened in the With Profits Class, before 25th May, participate in the division. Detailed prospectuses, form of application, and every information may be obtained on application at the Company's office. By order of the Board of Directors,
G. A. THOMPSON, President of the Company in N. Y.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in, and a surplus invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
W. T. Rossell,	Wm. Sturgis,	George Adee,
A. C. Downing,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac T. Wynnead,	Josiah Macy,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1854.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Blanchard,	Joseph O. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Morean,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Moseman,
Daniel T. Willets,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Hewson,	John Rutherfurd,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephan Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.
BOBT. D. HART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 42 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Iverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banks,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Schuyenaway,	Alfred Bishmore,
Gerl'd B. Hoboken,	Geo. B. Ogden,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. Vanderpool,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,

New-York Daily Times.

Presbyterian General Assembly, (Old School.)

THE UTILITY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Old School Assembly, in session at Buffalo, has discussed the subject of Foreign Missions with much earnestness. We quote from the Buffalo *Commercial's* report:

Rev. Dr. LOWRIE drew the attention of the Assembly to the fact, that at almost all points there is an urgent call for more laborers in connection with the various missions. Among the Seminole Indians, great need of more assistance existed. This tribe are in a deplorable condition, and there are at present among them but two laymen conducting the mission, one of whom is himself a converted Seminole. The mission might be greatly enlarged, and the time seems to have come when there ought to be an ordained ministry connected with it. The chief difficulty lays in the want of funds, the Seminoles being poor themselves, and having no immunities nr school funds.

The missions in India were also greatly in need of laborers. The Punjab is now a field where much good may be done, and where a promising prospect is opening.

The speaker stated that the Board desired to impress upon the Ministry the necessity which existed of strenuous exertions on the part of the various Churches to raise funds for the use of the Missionary service. At present the contributions were exceedingly limited, and the efforts of the Board were necessarily contracted. It must be remembered that large expenditures were forced to be made in advance of the receipts of the funds which are received. In India, $62,000 had been expended; in China, $27,000; in Africa, over $10,000; and large sums in other places. These amounts have had to be used at once, when wanted, and could not be withheld until the sums were collected. The Churches give but a trifling amount. Several individuals contributed largely, but the entire sum collected during the year does not amount to a cent a week from every communicant of the Church in the United States.

Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Missions, presented the report of the Committee on the annual report of the Board of Foreign Missions, which had just been presented to the Assembly. The report stated that the Committee had given the documents such attention as their time allowed, and recommended its acceptance by the Assembly. The Committee also submitted the following resolutions:

1. That in the success with which our efforts in the Foreign Missionary field have been crowned during the year, there is much occasion for devout thanksgiving to the great Head of the Church, and for an increased confidence in the blessed promise given in connection with the Missionary commission of the Church, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

2. That the Assembly heartily approve of the manner in which the Board, the Executive Committee, and officers to whom the management of the Foreign Missionary operations of our Church have been committed, have conducted those operations during the year.

3. That in the multiplied openings for missionary labor, which God in His providence has made during the past year, as well as in the blessings with which He has crowned our efforts as a Church, the Assembly recognize the obligation laid upon the Church for an increase, both of the number of the men and the amount of the means devoted to this work.

4. That the Assembly would earnestly commend this subject of an increase both of missionaries and missionary funds to the careful and prayerful consideration of the pastors and sessions of all of our Churches, that they may select such measures as in their judgment it will best secure the attention, awaken the Christian sympathies, and call forth the cheerful and liberal contributions of all the members of their respective Churches.

Mr. ARMSTRONG stated that he took up a paper the day he left New-York for this place—a paper which enjoyed the largest circulation of any in the metropolis—(he did not give the name)—in which he found a notice of the Foreign Missions of the Church, in which the editor stated that better work might be done at home with money than having blank checks and beads for heathens. This was the spirit, and these the sentiments against which the Church had to fight. He would refer him to one mission in reply to that infidel sneer. It was that of the Sandwich Islands. There the work was complete—its object was accomplished, and we could look now at the result. The residents of those Islands, formerly savages, were civilized, Americanized, Christianized by the labors of the missionary.

Rev. JOHN P. LAUNEAU, of Georgia, also made some spirited remarks upon the subject.

Judge FINE offered an additional resolution to those offered by the Committee, to the effect that ministers should be desired to take up in all their churches monthly collections in aid of the Board of Foreign Missions.

In offering the resolution Judge FINE stated that he thought the great difficulty lay in the want of some well-organized plan for taking up collections for Foreign Missions in the churches. He thought a monthly collection should be taken up for the missions—the amount was immaterial—a sixpenny or a shilling collection—but the principle was the object to be gained.

Dr. J. B. ADGER, of South Carolina, occupied the platform for a short time, and in commencing his remarks stated that he should not attempt to shake the platform as it had been shaken by some of the speakers who had preceded him. He desired, however, to make a few observations with respect to a few items which he found in the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions. He went on to show the amounts collected in the large Synods of Philadelphia New-York and other Synods, and contrasted them with the contributions of South Carolina.

Gen. WADE suggested that the sessions, as well as the pastors should be called upon to aid in collections.

Rev. E. M. PAINTER, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of monthly collections in the churches.

Dr. SPRING, of New-York, said he had no fear of any serious difficulty ever being encountered in the Presbyterian church for want of funds. The church was rich and liberal, and when money was required for the conversion of the world, it would be forthcoming. This he believed to be the prevailing sentiment of the Assembly. The want of the church was for men—Christian, energetic, true, liberal men. He thought the subject of the wants of Foreign Missions should be brought to the minds of the laity. There was the field for work. The commission to preach the word of God and to convert the world was not to be confined to the ministry. The labor must be shared by the laity. Miracles must be wrought before the world is converted. It was necessary that young men in the laity should go out into the heathen countries—must teach the gospel—must read the gospel—must live the gospel among the benighted, before the good work can be done. He had in mind two noble men of the laity—DAVID OLIPHANT and Mr. ROYCE—who had done as much as any minister to convert the heathen world. In their own lives and in their families they had set an example which had been productive of infinite good. When he heard of a rich merchant or banker who retired upon his wealth in a Christian world, he asked himself why did not that man take the wealth which the Lord had blessed him with among the heathen, and labor for their conversion.

The resolutions were carried unanimously.

GIVING TITLES TO MINISTERS.

The Clerk asked if the title of members and officers of the Convention should be retained in printing the minutes of the proceedings. These had been a motion made and adopted that they should be omitted in printing the roll; but, unless the Clerk was otherwise instructed, he should transcribe the names as they appeared on the certificates.

Dr. BERCKENRIDGE, who had made the original motion, stated that he had no feeling in the matter, but he thought the most modest way was to omit the scholarly titles of ministers. Indeed, he saw no more use in their being appended or prefixed to the names of ministers, than in the military or judicial titles of lay members. There was an anecdote told of a Catholic Bishop, who told an Irishman that unless he went to mass, he would go to hell. The Irishman then asked what would become of the young Americans who never went to mass. The Bishop told him they would all go to hell. "Well, then," he replied, "I guess I can stand it as long as they can." Now, he had some titles appended to his name, and if it was thought proper to retain them, he could stand it, he presumed, as long as the rest could.

A good deal of discussion ensued upon this, and a motion was made that the Clerk be instructed to make out the minutes as in former years, with the titles that each man bore.

Dr. YOUNG did not see as a general thing, like those titles in Church courts, and if a general proposition were made to abolish them altogether, he would go for it warmly; but as it would not be general, he should now oppose it.

No vote was taken.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Mellen's Lectures on the Colored Race.

Dr. G. W. F. MELLEN, of Boston, delivered the first of his Course of Lectures on the Colored Race, in Hope Chapel, last evening, in which he gave his theory of "the cause of color as it appears in the different races of men." The term *Adam*, he said, meant red clay, and it was probable that our first parent was created of a reddish color; but as the race spread North or South, the color of the skin changed by the action of light and heat—those entering cold latitudes becoming white, while those who settled in warmer climes grew of a darker hue, until under the influence of a torrid zone, they became black and assumed the other characteristics of the negro. This change was occasioned by the action of heat and light upon the carbon in the human system. From a consideration of the cause, the Lecturer went on to dwell upon the advantages of this wise provision in nature, by which the human form became adapted to the circumstances in which it was placed. All chemical experiments proved that black substances transmitted heat quicker than white ones. Now, the temperature of the body was greater than that of the atmosphere around, and the system required constantly to throw off this heat which was being generated, and which if prevented escaping for one hour, would become twice as hot as iron at white heat. In warm temperatures the body generated heat more quickly, but by a wise provision, the skin became proportionably dark, and consequently transmitted the heat with greater freedom. As an evidence of this, we never saw the colored man's skin blister under the sun's rays; he was not attacked by sunstroke, nor was he subject to fevers; while the white man, on being exposed for a single day, became blistered and tanned under the influence of the sun. To the objections raised by some, that the colored man did not become white in the North, he replied that the action of cold did not effect a change so quickly as the action of heat. Yet there were instances of colored men becoming white, and the decided fact, after a few generations, that change would be complete; while white immigrants, if placed at the South, would, in like manner, after a few generations become black. That difference of color, then, which was wisely provided for by Providence, should not be made a reason for contempt and oppression.

Only a few persons attended the delivery of this lecture, and of these, the only two ladies present left abruptly.

At the conclusion, Dr. M. was requested to proceed with the lectures, and not be discouraged by a first small attendance.

Court of Special Sessions—The Cowardly Attack on Mr. Glover.

At the opening of the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, by the Tombs, a number of prison cases were disposed of by Judge BOSWORTH. The prisoners, who remained in the City Prison since the Friday's session, charged with minor offenses, were nearly all tried. The indictment pending against JOHN D. MCGREGOR, WM. B. HASKINS, and others, was then called up by the Judge. As will be recollected, these defendants committed a cowardly assault and battery upon the person of LOUIS N. GLOVER, Esq., who was the principal Clerk of the Corporation Attorney, under Mr. SICKELS. The leader of this attack was Mr. MCGREGOR, and as the Clerk called over the defendants' names, he (MCGREGOR) pleaded guilty. The trial of Mr. HASKINS, and the remainder of those indicted with him, was here proceeded with. Several lawyers who were witnesses to the assault were examined, besides a witness who proved that some days after the assault, MCGREGOR announced his intention of pleading guilty, and submitting to a fine which would end the matter. NATHANIEL FRENCH, a constable, was examined for the defendants, and said he was occasionally employed by the Corporation Attorney to serve summonses, "that he knew the sport was coming off, and so he got out of the way." He also testified that ROBINSON—one of the defendants—came there with him, and he was examined to prove that ROBINSON'S presence there was accidental, and that he was not concerned in the assault. After the trial was concluded, the Judge suspended further proceedings in the matter until Friday morning, when the sentences will be announced.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The Mayor's office was thronged from 10 to 2 o'clock yesterday, by applicants for liquor licenses. The Alderman (VOORHIS) and Councilmen of the Ninth Ward were in attendance until the close of office hours; but in every case they refused to grant any licenses. The ground taken was, that the sale of liquor was no necessary part of the business of a hotel-keeper. Remonstrances were earnestly put forth, but to no effect. As a general rule, the disappointed applicants bore their refusal with good humor. In the course of two days' sittings, the Ninth Ward has been pretty thoroughly canvassed, and all licenses have, thus far, failed of renewal. The Ninth is, therefore, *the* Temperance Ward of the City. It is probable that liquor will continue to be sold, even without licenses, but the fact that the traffic will in this manner become illegal, will expose sellers to the penalties, should Temperance men see fit to watch the trespassers and report them. There is no little excitement in the ward in consequence of the action of the Alderman and Councilmen. It is understood that the different wards will be called over at the end of the regular list, in order to afford parties a fair hearing, in case any should have been missed. The licenses granted during the present year, in the eight lower wards of the City, amount to 1,833. The performances will be renewed at the Mayor's Office to-day, and continue daily at 10 A. M.

KILLED IN A STEAM SUGAR REFINERY.—Yesterday morning Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the City Hospital, on the body of a man named GEORGE MILLER, who met with a shocking death in the Grocers' Steam Sugar Refinery, corner of Laight and Washington-streets. It appeare the deceased was employed in the establishment, and while scraping the third floor with a shovel, he stepped heckwards, and received a fatal blow in the back by the walking beam of the machinery. The principal evidence adduced was that of the foremen of the immense establishment.

Barton Thomas, sworn, says: I reside at No. 419 Washington-street; I was in another portion of the building at the time of the accident; I am the foreman of the concern, which belongs to the "Grocer's Steam Sugar Refinery;" the walking beam of the machinery projects into the third story, and is about four feet above the level of the floor; there is no railing around it to prevent persons coming in contact with it; we sometimes run the machinery at night; the building is lighted with gas; the company has been in operation since last March.

The Coroner briefly charged the Jury, and they rendered the following verdict:

"We, the Jury, find that George Miller came to his death by injuries received from coming in contact with the walking beam of the machinery in the Grocer's Steam Sugar Refinery, on the corner of Laight and Washington-streets on May 19th, 1854. Further, we hold said company culpably censurable for said accident, which, in our opinion, was the result of the walking beam of said machinery not being properly protected by a railing or otherwise." The deceased was born in Germany, aged 25 years, and resided at No. 70 Sudbury-street, where he leaves a young wife to mourn his loss.

DEATH ON SHIPBOARD—THE OWNERS CENSURED.—Yesterday forenoon an inquest was held at No. 5 Albany-street, by Coroner HILTON, on the body of an infant named TERESA J. KIEFER, who died on board of the packet-ship *Onward*, through the negligence of not having a physician on board, during the voyage from Liverpool. The Jury rendered a verdict as here annexed: "We find that the deceased came to her death by dysentery. Further, we hold the owners of the ship *Onward* highly censurable for not having a physician on board of said ship, and respectfully request the authorities to whose duty it may belong to inquire into the case." The deceased was born in France, and aged nine months.

TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE.—The following subscriptions have been made to the fund for procuring testimonials for the captains, officers and crews of the steamship *Washington*, and the ships *Currituck*, *Dirigo* and others:

James Lenox	$200	Maitland, Phelps & Co.	50
Brown Bros. & Co.	100	Arthur Leary	50
Dennistoun, Wood & Co.	100	Theodore Dehon	50
Total			$550

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A young man, named GILBERT O. MEIGS, was arrested yesterday, by officer KEEFE, charged with embezzling $200 from Messrs. HOPE, Grocers, in Chambers-street, where he had been employed as driver of a wagon to deliver goods. The defendant acknowledged the crime, and was committed for trial.

☞ Greenwich-street was Little Germeny yesterday. Blouses were to be met with in all the lower section of the City. The recent large arrivals have caused a very perceptible increase of population; few of the emigrants having as yet been able to depart Westward, which is the Germans generally tend.

☞ On and after to-morrow, (Thursday,) the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will set apart cars exclusively for colored people; to leave the Crystal Palace, Barclay and Canal-streets every hour.

☞ The stationers and blank-book manufacturers of the City have agreed to close their stores on Saturdays at 3 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 27th inst. A good movement.

Board of Ten Governors.

A regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms-house was held in their room, in the Rotunda, at 4 P. M. yesterday. Present—Governors Draper, Townsend, Pinckney, Degro, West, Connover, Duke, Herrick and Henry. Governor TOWNSEND occupied the Chair.

The following resolution was offered by Governor DRAPER, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Randall's Island be requested to confer with a Committee of the School of that Island, and report what arrangements can be made for the mutual convenience and accommodation of the schools as well as the Warden of the Island.

The Finance Committee offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York to such an hour warrant, payable to the order of our President and Secretary for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The following resolutions, offered by Gov. WARD, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be directed to commence legal proceedings, under the statute, against the various lotteries or raffles in this City, known as "Gift Enterprises," now advertised, or which may hereafter be advertised, or which may come to his knowledge.

Resolved, That the "Gift Enterprises," and kindred systems of gambling, being fruitful sources of demoralization and pauperism, it is the duty of parents, guardians, employers and all good citizens, both by precept and example, to warn the young and unwary against any participation in such violations of good morals and of the laws.

Gov. DUDLEY offered the two following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That $50 be appropriated for the erection of a small fountain at the City Prison.

Resolved, That the gateway outside of the City Prison, on Leonard-street, be granted to Hose Company No. 40, for their use as a temporary location, subject at any time to the action of the Committee on City Prisons.

Governor HERRICK called up the special order of the day—the resolution offered by Governor DUKE at the meeting on May 10, relative to the interment of Catholic inmates of the institutions in Calvary Cemetery.

Governor WEST hoped the matter would be laid on the table. The whole affair was a piece of demagogueism, caused by the near approach of election.

A warm debate, slightly personal, thereupon arose between Governors WEST and PINCKNEY. The question was finally disposed of by postponing the special order, on motion of Governor WEST, to the 1st of January, 1855.

A communication was received from the Resident Physician of Randall's Island, with a list of patients on that Island, chargable to the Commissioners of Emigration. Such inmates were ordered to be discharged.

A number of other communications, but none of them of any general importance, were read and appropriately referred.

The weekly reports give the following as the number of persons remaining in the various City and County institutions, for the week ending May 20, 1854:

Bellevue Hospital, 645; Lunatic Asylum, 562; Almshouse, 1,051; Penitentiary, 710; Penitentiary Hospital, 319; Workhouse, 571; Small Pox Hospital, 10; Randall's Island, 765; Randall's Island Hospital, 204; City Prison, 223. Total, 5,100. Increase, 41. Number remaining May 13, 1854, 5,059; Admitted from 13th to 20th May, 890. Total, 5,949. Died, 20; Discharged, 737; Sent to the Penitentiary, 84; Sent to State Prison, 8. Total, 849.

On motion of Governor HERRICK, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the next meeting of this Board be held on Tuesday next, at 2½ P. M., at the Workhouse, on Blackwell's Island, and for every fortnight thereafter, until the first meeting in September, at the different institutions.

The Board then adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 46, 45, 38, 53, 57, 28, 62, 70, 74, 19, 52, 48, 61, 32.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—No members but Judge MITCHELL will sit to hear motions.

OYER AND TERMINER—Judge ROOSEVELT will try a case of murder.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 662, 1127, 477, 760, 633, 107, 1356, 1363, 4267 to 4270, 1260, 1291 to 1305, 1308, 1307, 1311 to 1327, 849, 867, 1705. All the odd numbers.

Special Term.—Nos. [illegible], 846, 1054, 1122, 878, 1022, 1023, 678, 870, 959 to 1025, 964 to 976. All the even numbers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Tuesday.

Before Judge BETTS.

Horace H. Day vs. *The New-England Car Spring Company.*—The Court gave its decision this morning on the question whether the defendants have the right to withdraw the plea of the general issue, deciding that they could not do so unless upon application to the Court.

The motion for leave to withdraw the plea was also refused, the Court saying that such a proceeding ought not to be allowed under the present circumstances, where the plaintiff would clearly be damnified by it.

The counsel for the defendants then said that if the case must be tried, it was desirable for both parties that as many issues of fact should be presented as possible, and it was desirable, therefore, that the pleadings should be fixed so as to present them.

The Court said any arrangement of that sort that could be made between counsel would, of course, be acceptable to the Court.

The case was finally adjourned till Thursday, to enable that preparation to be made.

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.—Of all the entertainments given in this City, we know of none better calculated to please both citizens and strangers than those nightly given at the National Theatre, in Chatham-street. Manager PURDY has made his theatre one of the most respectable in town; and the company attached thereto is of the highest order of talent. To-night Messrs. CONY and TAYLOR, and Master CONY, with their highly trained dogs appear in two beautiful pieces. The domestic drama of "Woman—Her Faith, Her Love, Her Trials," commencing the bill.

[Advertisement.]

JOURNEYMEN STONE-CUTTERS' STRIKE.—NOTICE.—The Stone-Cutters' Association of New-York, &c., wish to inform the Bosses of New-York, &c., that they (the Journeymen) will work on the terms which six of the Employers acceded to in their letter of to-day, and admit of the use of saws worked by machinery on Little Falls stone, Marble, Belville, and Nova Scotia. For further particulars, write to Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By showing the reciprocal relations between "Body and Mind," Phrenology enables us to retain a proper balance between our physical and mental functions, to restore lost equilibrium, and to treat successfully the various phases of insanity and other disorders. Examination, daily, by the BROTHERS FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America. Also, Agents for Kidder's Gas Regulator.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. O. S. FOWLER delivers the third lecture of his Course in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, this evening. Professional examinations after 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Lecture-room.

[Advertisement.]

ALL THAT GLITTERS.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and also this evening, at 7½ o'clock, the highly recommendable and truly moral Comedy of "All that Glitters is not Gold," will be produced at BARNUM'S Museum. It is one of the greatest Comedies of the age, and merits all eulogy.

BROOKLYN CITY.

New-York East Conference.

The New-York East Conference met again yesterday, Bishop AMES presided.

The further consideration of the Slavery Resolutions was postponed.

Dr. CURRY moved that the Conference proceed to the choice of a place for the next meeting. He recommended the city of Bridgeport, Ct.

Dr. FLOY recommended Danbury, Ct., and the amendment was agreed to. The next session of the Conference will accordingly be held at Danbury on the 16th of May, 1855.

The Committee on the Metropolitan Church in Washington reported that they deem the enterprise of great importance, and will recommend it to their charge.

The Committee on the Bible Cause reported that the cause has secured the support of the Church, and liberal contributions from every friend of liberty, good morals and religion; that they have greatly multiplied donations of Bibles and Testaments, and made large appropriations of money to publish the Scriptures in foreign lands; and that they will present the case to their congregations.

The Committee on Divorce presented their report, as follows:

The Committee appointed to consider the subject of Divorce, and to confer with Rev. S. W. COCHRANE, delegate from the Provisional Committee, upon that subject, beg leave to report that, from facts within the knowledge of members of the Committee, and from other facts stated before them, they are brought to the conclusion that a great, if not an increasing, laxity of principle exists upon the subject of Divorce.

The Committee would, therefore, respectfully recommend to the Conference the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we know of no cause justifying divorce but the one given by our Saviour in Matt. v., 31, 32; and also Matt. xix., 1—12.

Resolved, That we consider the laws at present existing in many of the States based upon so low an estimate of the sacredness of the marriage relation, that Christians are called upon, in their capacity as citizens, to adopt such measures as may secure their elevation to the true Christian standard.

Resolved, That, if circumstances in our respective charges demand it, we will most carefully administer Christian discipline upon this subject.

(Signed) LABAN CLARK,
JACOB SHAW,
NATHANIEL C. LEWIS.
Committee.

After the reading of the second resolution, Rev. S. W. COCHRANE made a few remarks, and was followed by Dr. CURRY.

The case of EDMUND BROWN, a mulatto, who had been set free by his owner, and two of his children given to him for hal. their value, was presented. Six children remain to be purchased. A collection of $130 was immediately taken up. Mr. BROWN, who was present returned thanks in person for the liberality displayed.

The ordinations services were then proceeded with Deacons were presented by Dr. FLOY, and ordained by Bishop AMES. Elders were ordained by Bishop WAUGH. When the Lord's Supper was administered by Bishop JANES.

The Conference then adjourned until 8½ o'clock, this morning.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The twenty-fourth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sabbath Schools was celebrated yesterday. At 2½ o'clock the Schools assembled in the different churches assigned them, when they were addressed by their pastors and others, and at 5 o'clock marched in procession, passing in front of the City Hall, where they were viewed by the City authorities, and soon afterwards returned to their respective school-rooms and were dismissed. The procession was very large (occupying one hour in passing,) and attractive. Each school carried a banner on which was designated the church to which they were attached. Not the least interesting feature of the procession was the large number of children from the Dean-street, Union and other Mission schools of the city. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the Superintendents, Teachers and friends of the school assembled in Dr. BETHUNE'S church, on the Heights, when the Committee on Statistics read their report, and able addresses were made by Rev. C. L. BRACE, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD and T. L. CUYLER.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, CHARLES LANSING, arrested last February by Assistant Captains LATHAM and BROWN, of the First District Police, for passing counterfeit bank-bills at several saloons in this city, was arraigned for trial, and convicted of forgery in the second degree.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A meeting of the young men of Newark was held in the 1st Baptist Church, Academy-street, on Monday, to complete the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rev. H. C. FISH in the Chair. Rev. Dr. SCOTT made a short address, setting forth the benefits and duties of the Society. The Committee on the Constitution were called upon for their report. They reported a draft, embodying, in the main, the principles of the New-York Association.

☞ The Water Works Company of Trenton have adopted a rule, by which water rents must be paid half-yearly, in advance, on the 1st days of April and October. If not paid in twenty days thereafter five per cent. in addition will be charged.

☞ Dr. WILLIAM KITCHELL, of this city, Secretary of the New-Jersey Natural History Society, has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Geological Survey authorized by a recent act of the Legislature of this State.

A small vessel was found, capsized, on Lake Michigan, with working oars at the bottom, indicating the names of those who had clung to the wreck until hope and endurance were both exhausted. The following touching words were a part of the writing: "Whoever finds this boat, I. Miller, master, (a word illegible,) intelligence to my wife ——, 1100 and 42 dollars and 50 cents landed to this boat. H. S. Bushnell, Dixon, Lee Co., Illinois."

GOING ASHORE.—Mr. E. CUNARD announces by advertisement, that in consequence of the increased cost of coal, stores and provisions, the price of passage on the British and North American Royal Mail steamships will be increased. From New-York to Liverpool, the price of chief cabin passage will be $120; of second cabin passage $75. From Boston to Liverpool, chief cabin passage $110, second cabin passage $50.

It is announced, on good authority, says the Province of the Louisville Journal, that the Duke of the present month, the King of Day will present a Ball to the North. We have no doubt that the presentation will be numerously attended by millions.

The Raising of the Ericsson.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 15th instant we notice a letter headed "The Raising of the Ericsson," and signed "J. Ericsson," in which appears the following statement: "But for the culpable negligence of those who were employed to examine and close the holes under water, the ship would have been successfully brought to the surface on the very first application of the steam pumps some ten days since." As we are the men who did the principal part, and all the dangerous diving on board the *Ericsson*, we presume Mr. E. referred to us, to which we beg leave to reply as follows: When we went on board the ship, on the 29th and 30th ult., we were informed by the Captain that he wished us to examine the four coal ports—two on the starboard and two on the larboard side—two of them being forward and two aft of the wheel-house, about 10 feet each and about 20 feet under water, and two scuppers alongside of said ports, on the starboard side one, and one on the larboard; also, one side light in the cabin, on the larboard side aft, which he said was the only one open, and to stop the hawse pipes. These were all that were named to us at first to be done. The Captain was told how this could be done; but as the current was very swift, on account of the great freshet, it was decided that we should make the attempt to examine, and stop the ports and scuppers, by going down inside the ship. Accordingly, we made the attempt, and passing down to the third deck we landed and passed to the sides of the ship, and found two ports and two scuppers open, and two ports closed. We closed the scuppers, by driving a plug into each of them, and the ports, by putting canvas over them, and then letting the gratings down which hooked up, and making them fast by driving spikes into the staples to hold the gratings. Captain LOWBER was then told that it would be necessary to spike timbers across the gratings to prevent the water from pressing them open, but he said the pressure would be about the same inside and out, and therefore it was unnecessary. Of course, as we were nothing but two poor divers, how could we for a moment dispute the superior knowledge in hydrostatics of the commander of the greatest windstaff ship in the world. This work was completed on Tuesday the 2d instant. We next proceeded to close the warping chocks, scuppers and hawse pipes, and the only side light which was supposed to be open. The reason for this supposition was founded on the statement of both the captain and the steward that such was the case; and also, that the two mates examined them all carefully with boat-hooks, and stated that there was but one open, and the boat hook was left shoved into it from the outside. We attempted to close this light by going to the main deck, which was under water—then opening the door of the main-cabin, and turning to the left, went down a winding pair of stairs into the passage-way to the toilet-room, and there searching till we found the door of the state-room to the side light, unlocked it, but found it swelled so that it could not be opened by hand. We then tried to force it, but could not. We then split off some of the panels with a chisel and hammer, and still found it so difficult, on account of the narrowness of the passage, and the number of turns we had to take to get there, with so many things floating in our way, that we were obliged to abandon the attempt inside, but bettened it outside, though with great difficulty, on account of the current, which was still running so swift, as it was found very difficult to hold on even with guy-lines, and still more difficult for us to hold the batten, even with the aid of a boat-hook to steady it. This was done on Friday, the 5th inst.

Up to this time we had not been requested to look at any other part of the ship, except as before mentioned. In fact, Capt. LOWBER was so confident that all the holes were closed, that he ordered the pumps going, even before this side light was effectually closed, except *according* to a *plan of his own*, viz.: oakum, which, as before stated, would answer every purpose, in "*his opinion*." On Saturday the pumps were again set in motion, but to no purpose. After this Mr. EARICSSON was introduced, who asked the Captain if the apertures around the shafts had been closed? The Captain had insisted, up to this time, that as the shafts went straight through the barber's shop, there could not much water get into the ship without wetting him and his customers, but Mr. EARICSSON enlightened him a grain on this point by informing him that on both sides there was a column of water entered the ship in this way equal to some 60 inches. This was a puzzler to the Captain, on account of the barber's shop, but he scratched his head and gave it up, because the man who knew even more, if possible, about *air* than *he* did about *water* said so, and so he set his men at work to stop these *little cracks*. This was done, and next day the ship came up aft, but was held down forward by her chains and anchors embedded in the mud, and but for which he would have been raised that day, if the Captain had have taken the advice given him before hand, to remove his chains and anchors. He did not choose to do this, and the consequence was that the rising of the ship pulled out the oakum in the hawse pipes, into which the water rushed again, and breaking over the canvas, down she went again. Then they got the derrick to lift the anchors and bow of the ship, and next day pumped again; but she would not come up even with the help of that additional power, though she did rise the day before without it. Why was this? Well, the next day, after the pumps had been working some hours, with very slight gain, the attention of the Captain was called to a strong boiling of water rising out of the cabin, and it was suggested to him that one of the side lights must be open. And what did he answer? Why, he replied as follows: "The water is higher in the cabin than outside, and so it runs over." "But why only in that one place" was the retort. The Captain made no reply, but went forward, and the pumps kept going all the rest of the day and night till next morning, when the hydrostatic Captain came to the conclusion that the boiling and bubbling might possibly be caused by a side light. This was stopped, and up came the ship. The foregoing is a brief but true statement of our connection with the *Ericsson*, which ship would have been raised in less than a week after she sunk, if Captain BROWN'S, WILKINSON'S, PRAY'S, or our own views had been carried out as proposed. It does not *always* follow, because a man is a good lawyer that he is necessarily a good minister, or that a good minister is necessarily a good doctor; neither because a man is master of a steamship that he knows how to raise sunken vessels.

We do not think Mr. ERICSSON would intentionally injure us, but his statement uncontradicted would have that effect, since he says that but for us the vessel would have been up ten days sooner than she was, when in fact we were not requested to examine the side light, at all, till the morning of Tuesday, 9th inst., and the ship was raised on the 11th inst.

As our reputation is our all, we hope and expect you will do us the justice to insert this in your paper, and have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JAMES M. GLINN,
JOHN EMERY.

☞ The New-Orleans *Medical News and Hospital Gazette* is the title of a new Medical Journal issued in the city of New-Orleans semi-monthly. It is edited by S. CHOPPIN, M. D., House Surgeon, Charity Hospital; C. BRAHN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy; R. SCHLATER, M. D., University, La., Visiting Physician, Charity Hospital; P. C. BOYLE, M. D., House Surgeon, Maison de Sante, New-Orleans.

We learn, says the Boston *Transcript*, that Rev. Mr. FARTELLY, of SAXONVILLE, has brought an action against the proprietors of the Boston *Bee*, for a libel, and the damages are laid at $5,000. The case is brought in the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex County, and George T. CURTIS, Esq., and Hon. Charles R. TRAIN, of Framingham, have been retained as counsel for the plaintiff.

DIED.

May 20, PETER MILLER, 45 years of age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, May 23, by Rev. Dr. POTTS, Hon. EDWIN J. BROWN to MARIETTA, daughter of the late David Strong, of Geneva.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 11, at the Carlton House, by Rev. Mr. VANDOREN, Mr. CHARLES A. CORNELL, of New-York, to ESTALLA J., daughter of Almond Tickner, Esq., of Massachusetts.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 17, by Rev. T. BROWN, JNO. W. B. DOBLER to JANE, daughter of James Muir, Esq.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, May 14, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, ROBERT W. ANDREWS to LOUISA S. BINNS, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, May 23, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, MILTON H. GALLAHER to SARAH E. HALE, both of Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

TUESDAY, May 23—P. M.

The new loan of the New-York Central Railroad is officially announced. The amount is $3,000,000, in Convertible Sixes ⅌ cent. Bonds, semi-annual coupons, June 15 and December 15; the convertible privilege to attach three years after issue and to continue two years thereafter. The subscription to be opened to stockholders only on 15th June, prox., at par; the money to be paid, 25 ⅌ cent. at the time; 25 ⅌ cent. July 15—or the two payments consolidated into one, July 1—and the remaining 50 ⅌ cent. September 15; interest allowed on each installment to December 15, from which date the first coupon will attach. The object of the loan, the improvement of the track, depot property and equipment of the Road. The circular was the subject to the stockholders will meet on the 1st of June, the stockholders will meet on the 1st of June, the stockholders will meet on the 1st of June,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 838. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] Newspaper is published every MORNING, (*Sundays excepted.*) and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week. Single Copies to the Carrier; Single Copies by Mail, Two Cents. Mail Subscription, FIVE DOLLARS a year; ONE DOLLAR and a HALF; three months; or Seven and a Half, Three Dollars in advance required for [illegible] with Country Newspapers.

Postmasters to THE DAILY TIMES must to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered for one quarter, or $1 25 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

is published Every Evening, (*Sundays excepted.*) One copy will be sent for 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and this price is in no case exceeded beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in these sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

From California to May 1.

$450,000 Specie and 740 Passengers.

COL. FREMONT'S ARRIVAL.

Marine Disasters.

Later from Oregon—Washington Territory—Sandwich and Society Islands—Australia—The Isthmus—Jamaica—South America, &c., &c.

Later from the Mexican Insurgents.

The *North Star* was telegraphed as off Sandy Hook yesterday in time for the bare announcement in our Evening edition. Following is her report as furnished by Purser OLEY, to whom, as to Mr. BOYLE of ADAMS' Express, we are also indebted for papers at the earliest possible hour:

The *North Star* left New-York on the 5th, at 3 P. M.; sent three 'stow-hweys" on shore at Sandy Hook. Arrived at Aspinwall on 13th, at 12 o'clock, M. (Steamer *Illinois* arrived on 14th, at 2 P. M.) Left Aspinwall on the 17th, at 1 o'clock, A. M. *North Star* brings of treasure $450,000, as follows: $170,000 to American Exchange Bank; $140,000 to DONCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; $60,000 to J. GIFFORD; and $80,000 in the hands of passengers.

The rainy season has not yet commenced on the Isthmus, and roads are in good order. The Panama Railroad is completed as far as the Summit, ten miles beyond Obiapo, and will be ready for passengers by the next steamer. The health of the Isthmus is remarkably good, there being no sickness of any kind prevailing either at Aspinwall or Panama.

Passengers.

E. D. Page, Frank Page and lady, and F. Page, Jr., J. Short, Mrs. Hopwell, Miss Short, Ira Eaton, lady and infant, R. Kidder and lady, J. Gaaley, lady and two children, Dr. Morrison, E. Vail, D. Sutton, Mrs. R. P. Chase, Mrs. Thurston, G. V. Dixwell, Selby, Leonard, Harley, Bird, Griggs, C. Wood, wife and child, Porter, Paul, McDermott, Morrison, Todd, Hnber, Capt. Watson, Capt. Bailey, Townsend, Flint, Mockus, Menck, Major Loring, Taft, Rochford, Mr. and Mrs Clark and 2 children, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Dodge, Col. Kinser, lady, daughter and servant; M. Merriwn and lady, Mrs. Caulkins, Mrs. Tiffany and child, Mrs. Conrad, W. Stowell, lady and five children; Mrs. Russell, Joan V. Plume, lady and servant; Mrs. Dewitt C. Brown, child and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Lenham, Mrs. Pierson, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Wright and infant, Mrs. Merithew and infant, Mrs. Captain Nye, Miss Maguire, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Whaelock, Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Bates, Messrs. Filkins, Haskins, Cox, Coons, Sir Henry Hnntly, Dr. Hastings, Thayer, Graham, Stickell, Downey, A. Parker, J. Parker, Boyle, (Adams' Express,) Capt. Willcox and son, Wyldron, Wall, Keen, Dawson, Cnoles, Garland, Jennings, Holbrook, Kellogg, Williams, Capt. Freeman, Capt. Crowell, and 171 other cabin passengers, with 450 in the steerage.

CALIFORNIA.

Col. Fremont's Route.

The journey from Parowan to the Sierra Nevada was tortuous and not suited for the road, but it is suggested that the line 36°, or the Spanish trail down to this latitude and thence to the pass, would be available.

"The account given of this portion of the trip says, "about 100 miles from Parowan the party crossed the river of the Great Basin, and reached the watershed of the Rio Virgin, which empties into the Colorado. Thence the distance to Owen's Range, which was struck in latitude 37°, was about 200 miles over the same kind of country. Indeed, Col. FREMONT did not know at what precise point he left the Great Basin. Here and there were fertile valleys, but the greater portion of the soil is of a sterile character. The mountains are composed of short irregular ranges, generally running north and south, covering nearly the whole country, and are well timbered with pine. Col. FREMONT reached Owen's Mountain on the 21st of March. It was covered with snow, and presented no pass, and the party turned to the north, following the foot of the mountain about sixty miles to the end of the range."

The people at Parowan treated Col. FREMONT very hospitably. The town of Parowan has about 400 inhabitants. The houses are built of adobes, with shingle roofs, and the town is surrounded by an adobe wall, as a protection against the Indians. Col. FREMONT's party made the greater part of the road on foot. They started from the frontier, from Bent's Fort, near Perowna, and from the camp of the Horse-thief Indians, at the foot of Owen's range, with a full supply of fresh horses; but each supply, except the last, gave out. The grass was dead along nearly the whole route; it had lost its strength by the washing of the rain and snow; the horses became weak rapidly under this cold and thin feed, and it was absolutely necessary to retain some of them to pack the papers and instruments of Colonel FREMONT.

The men, though they reposed full confidence in their leader, yet doubted whether they would succeed in making the trip in mid-winter over a monotainous country, a considerable portion of which had never been trodden by white men. They never knew in the morning how far they would have to travel to grass and water, the search for which was rendered more difficult frequently by the necessity of finding wood in the same place when the weather was cold. Col. FREMONT used tanned hides. He arrived at Bent's Fort, where he obtained Indian lodges or tents of tanned buffalo skin. The food for a portion of the way was horse meat. Whenever a horse gave out, if the game was not plenty, he was slaughtered, and his stringy and lean muscles were divided with the strictest economy.

The Consular Cases.

The trial of the Mexican Consul, Señor DEL VALLE, for a breach of the neutrality laws, in having enlisted a number of men, chiefly Frenchmen and Germans, at this port, to serve in the Mexican Army—and the arrest of the French Consul, M. DILLON, on an attachment to appear as a witness, engrossed public attention. The facts of the case were fully proved; and, after a prolonged legal argument, in which the unconstitutionality of the law giving to the Federal Courts the power to try offences committed against the law of nations, was fully and ably argued by the best legal ability in the country, Señor DEL VALLE was found guilty by the Jury, after five minutes' deliberation, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear before the United States District Court for sentence on the third Monday of May.

A motion in arrest of judgment has been put in by the defendant's counsel, in connection with this trial, the arrest of M. DILLON, the French Consul, on an attachment as a witness, caused great excitement among the French population of this city, and lead to the hauling down of the French flag by the Consul himself, till he received further instructions from his Government. The facts of the case are simply these: At the commencement of the case, the prosecution deeming the evidence of the French Consul essential to the establishment of the facts charged in the indictment, caused an invitation to be addressed to M. DILLON, requesting his attendance as a witness. In accordance with the provisions of the Convention agreed upon by France and America, which says that "the Consuls shall never be compelled to appear in the Courts of Justice as witnesses, except by invitation," to which request M. DILLON declined to accede.

A second invitation was sent, but with no better success, and the matter was abandoned by the prosecution. Then the defence turned about and filed an affidavit, contingently declaring that it would be unsafe for the defendant to go into trial without the testimony of the French Consul, and asking that a subpœna might be issued to compel his attendance, which was granted by the Court. No return having been made to the subpœna, an attachment was issued, upon which M. DILLON was brought into Court. He then entered a protest against the whole proceeding, claiming the exemption guaranteed him by the Convention, stating at the same time that he considered himself a prisoner of the United States. The legality of the arrest was argued at considerable length, when the attachment was quashed,—Judge HOFFMAN deciding that the Convention took away all power from the Court to compel the attendance of M. DILLON, explaining at the same time that the attachment would not have been issued if the protest to the attachment was put in as a return to the subpœna; for as no return was made to the subpœna, there was nothing judicially before the Court to show that M. DILLON was entitled to any immunity, the invitations that were at the commencement sent to the French Consul being in another case, viz.: on the part of the prosecution, were to be considered as if never made. The French Consul having been discharged, the counsel for Señor DEL VALLE argued that the Court should recommend the District Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi*, as the Convention entitled the right of the defendant, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, to procure the attendance of witnesses by compulsory process; but the Court overruled the point, because the defendant had not taken advantage of the provisions of the Convention agreed upon by France and America, which says that "the Consuls shall never be compelled to appear in the Courts of Justice as witnesses, except by invitation," to which request M. DILLON declined to accede.

Consul for Sardinia, *pro tem.*, continues to discharge as such the duties of the French Consulate.

Following is the protest of the French Consul referred to:

The undersigned, Consul of France at San Francisco, has the honor to represent to all whom it may concern, that having been invited by letters bearing date the 18th April, 1854, in the name of the United States District Court for Upper California, to appear before the said Court, in order to testify in the matter of the proceedings instituted by the United States, against LUIS DEL VALLE, Consul of Mexico, and to bring with him a certain letter, from said Consul of Mexico, represented as containing the tenor of the said LUIS DEL VALLE's instructions from his Government in reference to the supposed enlistment of men for service in Mexico, he, the undersigned, declined complying with these invitations, for the following reasons:

First, Because the said invitations merely expressed the hope that he, the undersigned Consul of France, would appear unless absolutely prevented by other duties, and that he was, in reality, absolutely prevented at the time, being engaged in other duties pertaining to his Consular office.

Second, Because he, the undersigned Consul of France, was invited to bring with him certain papers, which must, if in existence, have formed a portion of the archives of the Consulate, and which the 3d article of the Convention the 23d February, 1853, forbids "the local authorities to examine or to seize, under any pretext whatever."

Third, Because the 2d article of the said Convention of the 23d February, specifies and declares that the Consuls of France residing within the United States, and duly accredited to the authorities thereof, "shall never be compelled to appear as witnesses before the Courts, whether Federal or State."

The undersigned having notified to the United States District Court for Upper California, in respectful and becoming terms, the above reasons which prevented him from responding to their invitation by personal attendance, has returned, under this day's date, a printed summons, beginning with the words, "We command you to appear," and ending, "That you bring with you a certain paper," and reading, "That you bring with you a certain paper, bearing date March 29th, 1854," &c., which paper, if in existence, must form a portion of the archives of the Consulate of France of San Francisco, protests against the *command* to appear, and the said *command* to bring with him a certain paper, as being in direct violation of the second and third articles of the Convention of the 23d of February, 1853; he furthermore declares that he holds the authors and instigators of the above proceedings, as also the Government and people of the United States, in whose names they act, as responsible to France, and to the civilized world, for the grave consequences that may ensue from the above violation of a solemn treaty, which has been signed by the President of the United States, ratified by the Senate, and forwarded to the undersigned by the Government of France, to serve as the basis of his official conduct.

Le Consul de France.
DILLON.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25th April, 1854.

Loss of the Steamer Secretary.

On Saturday morning the small steamboat *Secretary*, Capt. E. W. TRAVIS, left her wharf about 10½ o'clock for Petaluma, thronged with passengers, the number of whom it was supposed was about sixty. Shortly afterward, the steamer *Nevada* left for the same destination. The latter being the fastest of the two, overhauled the *Secretary* when about twelve miles from the city, and was about to pass her, when the engineer of the latter boat, Mr. BESSIE, who was then carrying as much steam as the boilers could bear with safety, seized an oar and placed it across the lever of the safety-valve, where he fastened it down.

In a few moments the boat blew up with an awful explosion, hurling into the air, or immediately prostrating almost every one of the unfortunate passengers and crew. At this moment the two boats were nearly abreast, and about one hundred yards apart. Captain H. CORNELL, of the *Nevada*, immediately backed his wheels, and went to the rescue of the sufferers. Those still struggling in the water were picked up and taken on board the *Nevada*, and in a short time the few remaining on the sinking wreck were also removed to the same vessel. The *Nevada* remained at the wreck about an hour, and when she left, nothing was to be seen of the *Secretary* but a portion of her bow. The explosion had severed her completely amidships, and it is thought the principal part of the machinery was blown overboard.

The list of the killed and those known to be missing are as follows: Mrs. Clark, Morgan Clark, Geo. Clark, Chas. Smith, Major John Ebbetts, Jesse Potter, Wm. H. Tripp, Thomas Cameron, James Wright, Theodore A. Bird, Emma Holmes, infant son (four months old) of Isaac Hillman, of the Temperance House; Mr. Bessie, engineer, G. P. Huie, fireman, —— Muller, deck hand, and another deck hand, and the cook, names unknown. It is thought that the whole number killed can scarcely be less than thirty, as there were many persons on board who had not registered their names, and who are not found among the survivors.

The badly injured were Mrs. Isaac Hillman, R. S. Lewis, Isaac Pailthorp, C. W. Barber, E. H. Snyder, and L. Lambertos, Clerk.

The slightly wounded were Mrs. Harding, of Petaluma, Mr. Day and child, Mrs. Harris, Miss Rogers, Wm. Landy, wife and child, James A. Shorb, Judge Terrill, J. D. Cockingham, Geo. Robinson, Geo. Walker, Chas. W. Rogers, David Johnson, D. N. Tarrill, James McGennie, C. A. James, A. Brackett, Richard Pudder and Capt. E. W. Travis.

The uninjured were Miss Day, Chas. Miner, W. J. Devock, V. Day, (boy,) L. A. Norton, Jas. Thompson, J. T. Overton and J. A. Wilt.

At the moment the dreadful accident occurred, Mrs. ISAAC HILLMAN was sitting on a sofa in the ladies' cabin, her infant lying asleep beside her. This was the last he saw of her child. Mrs. H. is badly cut about the face and head, and received a severe injury in the side, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. In company with Mrs. HARDING, she was on her way to Petaluma to spend the Sabbath.

An inquest was held, and the Jury strongly recommended to the District Attorney to take immediate action against those of the survivors who were in charge of the vessel.

Miscellaneous.

The theatres have been more than ordinarily attractive. The BATEMAN children filled the Metropolitan for two weeks, and then retired to give place to KATE HAYES and an operatic troupe. Madame BISHOP also has an engagement at the Metropolitan. The DENINS were very successful at the American. Miss HERON is playing a round of "farewell engagements," previous to leaving for Europe. The THILLON and the MONPLAISIRS are somewhere in the interior towns.

WILLIAM SHEPARD has been convicted of murdering HENRY C. DAY, in this city. The defence set up was "insanity."

On the 18th the State Treasurer redeemed $28,000 of the State seven per cent. Bonds due in 1851, at 99½ per cent. and the interest. Since the 1st of January the State debt has been reduced nearly $300,000.

The Mint in in full operation, and coins money at the rate of $1,000,000 a month. Its capacity is very much greater than that.

The Legislature has created two new counties this session—Stanislaus, formed by a division of Tuolumne county; and Plumas, from portions of Butte and Sierra counties.

The Catholic Bishop of San Francisco, Rev. Mr. INGOLDSBY was robbed recently of $510 cash, and many valuable papers.

Mr. PRICE recently recovered $10,000 from the city of Sacramento, as "damage" for injuries resulting from his falling into a hole in one of the streets of that city.

Mr. JOHN S. BARNES, Superintendent of the State Prison, was drowned on the 16th, near Point Quentin. He was 35 years old.

The Chinese population has been increased within the past two weeks fully fifteen hundred. A large number of vessels, loaded with passengers, are reported on the way from China, and the latest advices from Hong Kong were to the affect that 6,000 men and women were waiting passage at that port.

The bark *Walter Claxton* capsized on the bar at Mendocino, April 21. Of fifteen persons on board at the time of the disaster, three only were saved. The vessel, owned in San Francisco, became a total loss.

The clipper ship *Golden Fleece*, in beating out of the harbor on the 22d, struck on the rocks near Fort Point, and was rendered a total wreck. Sold for $2,600.

The clipper ship *Flying Cloud* arrived at this port on the 26th, *eighty-nine days and eight hours* from New-York, the quickest passage ever made between the two ports. She sailed for Hong Kong on Saturday, in tow of steamers *Resolute* and *Hercules*. It blowing strong at the time, one of her hawsers parted, and she was caught in the eddy tide half way between Mile Rock and Fort Point, and was compelled to anchor in twelve fathoms of water with both anchors. She was in the same position when the pilot boat *Walter Francis* came up yesterday. She had not been ashore, as was reported. Capt. ALDEN, of the United States surveying steamer *Active*, went to her assistance when he heard she was ashore, and says the report of her being ashore was unfounded.

The ship *Lady Pierce*, with her owner, Mr. SILAS E. BURROWS, clears to-day for Japan, in hopes of finding a free permit for her to trade by the time she reaches Jeddo. Mr. BURROWS has kindly volunteered to take any letters or parcels intended for those on board Commodore PERRY's fleet.

Among the acts passed by the present Legislature are the following:

An Act to provide for the permanent location of the Seat of Government of the State of California at Sacramento City.

An Act abolishing the office of Inspector at the port of San Francisco.

T. W. LANDERS, a topographical engineer, who was the head of the engineering staff in Gov. STEVENS' extreme northern exploration, appears to think that the central route may, after all, be the best for Washington Territory. About the 20th of March, Mr. LANDERS began the reconnoissance of a route from Puget Sound direct to Salt Lake, a distance of 1,000 miles, and he and his party are now in the mountains. LANDERS desires to conclude his survey early, so that he may have his report concluded and in Washinton City in July. The Territorial Legislature approves of the reconnoissance, and has adopted a resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of the expedition.

The Mines.

The accounts from the mining districts continue, as for the past six weeks, of the most flattering character. Big strikes and big lumps are recorded in the local papers to an extent greater than we ever before witnessed. These accounts may be very highly colored, but after making all allowances, enough remains to show that mining, as an occupation, has never been more profitable than at the present time.

Walker's Movements.

From the Los Angeles Star, April 22.

Dr. THOMAS FOSTER returned to this city from a visit to the Colorado the week. From the gentleman we gather the following items from

WALKER'S PARTY.—About the 7th inst., a party of ten or twelve of WALKER'S men came up the Sonora side of the Colorado, and crossed the ferry, nearly in a naked and starving condition. The party gave no satisfactory explanation why they separated from WALKER. They stated that about ten days previous WALKER crossed the river some forty miles below the mouth of Gila, by means of rafts and swimming. They describe the whole of the command as being in a most miserable and destitute condition. Wearing the same clothing with which they went to the country, and this is in tatters and rags. WALKER himself is no better clad than the rest, and has but one boot and a piece of a boot. At their crossing they *cached* seventy or eighty stand of arms.

The Cocopa Indians were here detected stealing some of their stolen cattle, and in the attack upon them seven or eight of the Indians were killed. After this, WALKER recrossed the river at the same point, with only twenty-five men, and started back for Santo Tomas, with nothing to subsist upon but beef, their only fare previously. They represent WALKER as having turned back in sheer desperation, without an object, or if he had one it was concealed, and because it was the only thing he could do. The party arrived at the Fort in extreme destitution, and were kindly furnished with clothing and provisions by Major HEINTZELMAN and Dr. MCKINSTRY. They represent themselves as extremely sorry for having joined the expedition, and are on their way to the settlements to obtain employment. They say if they can gain an honest living, they will not "go soldiering any more."

Dr. FOSTER also furnished us with the following: Since his arrival one of the men of whom he speaks has reached town, traveling from the Colorado on foot in eight days. From him we have the following particulars of the march from San Vicente to the river. WALKER left San Vicente with one hundred men, and driving off one hundred cattle. In crossing the mountains between them and the Gulf, two men deserted and twenty head of cattle were lost. Soon after crossing the mountains, they were joined by thirty Cocopas, who followed them to the river, where they stole some thirty head of cattle. Five of the Indians were seized as hostages for the return of the property, and in attempting to escape, three of them were shot.

At this time the rations had been reduced to beef alone—and poor at that. There had been corn, but this had been reduced so that it was only to be had in the mess of his Excellency. There was murmuring at this, for WALKER had boasted that he would share the hardships of his men.

They reached the river six miles above its mouth, and about seventy from Fort Yuma. The Colorado here is about four hundred yards wide, very deep and not rapid. The men crossed by means of rafts. In attempting to swim the cattle several were drowned and some escaped, and the attempt was abandoned.

The first raft took over, among others, Capt. DOUGLASS, and SMITH, an Englishman; and for DOUGLASS went along, also, a pint of boiled corn, which was placed upon the ground and stolen by SMITH. When DOUGLASS ascertained SMITH to be the thief, he drew his pistol and deliberately shot him dead. Thus a pint of boiled corn was worth a man's life!

The party remained at this point three days. On the second day after crossing, there was much dissatisfaction in camp—and in a barren country, which they had invaded with hostile intentions, with few means of repelling attack; exhausted, naked, starvation staring them in the face, many men prepared to abandon the wening fortunes of the expedition, and return to the settlements for an honest livelihood.

The party of one informant were three days reaching Fort Yumn, where they were received by Major H. with courtesy, and their necessities supplied. Before leaving the Fort, many others came in, and it was ascertained that fifty men had deserted WALKER, and others were preparing to leave—in fact, a general stampede had occurred.

Finding his numbers thus reduced, that he could not swim the cattle, which were his only rations, WALKER resolved to retrace his steps to San Vicente, with the evident intention of rejoining his Excellency SMITH. He started back in "the Winter of his discontent," with not more than twenty or twenty-five head of cattle.

In reference to the proceedings of Gov. SMITH, whom WALKER left behind at San Vicente, a letter to the *Star* says:

"SAN DIEGO, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

"A report, entitled to considerable credit, is in circulation to-day, that WALKER has departed for the Valley of Trinidad, where he was waiting for his aid-de-camp, SMITH, who remained in San Vicente, with twenty-five men, to gather up and seize cattle from the ranchos below, and to drive them up to form a junction with WALKER. It has further transpired that MELENDREZ, watching these movements, collected together a few men and fell upon SAN VICENTE, killing four or five men that were left to guard the arms and ammunition there by SMITH, on his departure for Rosario, (below Santo Domingo,) for the aforesaid objects; and MELENDREZ took the arms and ammunition, and left immediately in pursuit of SMITH, hoping to surprise him on the road. It is further reported that he accomplished his object, killing several men and taking SMITH prisoner. This must be generally true, although, perhaps, some of the particulars are exaggerated. It is also reported that WALKER is at the Hureta, on his way to the Colorado, but I am under apprehension that when he receives notice of what has happened to his companions in arms, he will retrace his steps and wreak his vengeance upon the innocent and unfortunate that may chance to fall into his hands. Nearly all the families of the frontier are on their way to San Diego; some have already arrived, others are near, and the whole frontier is depopulated. In Guadalupe there are also some families, who fled there for relief from distress and famine; and even this refuge of the unfortunate must now be abandoned, as I fear that I shall have to order all the persons in my service there to withdraw, even to the sacrificing of my interests."

From San Diego and the South.

Dr. FOSTER represented gold as quite commonly found between the Gila and Colorado.

Excellent Irish potatoes have been grown this year on San Diego bay. The *Herald* says it is now clearly established that both the Irish and sweet potatoes will succeed there.

Extensive arrangements are making in San Diego county to cut large quantities of wild oats. This most extraordinary spontaneous production of California looks better this year than usual, and is likely to be very profitable.

Mr. THOMAS BIGGS, formerly from Missouri, a cattle buyer, crossed the Colorado about the 7th inst., with some two hundred head of cattle, and about twenty-seven miles from the river between Cook's and Curtis's well, accidentally killed himself. With the desert before him, and his cattle poor, he resolved at this point to leave his heavy wagons. In these he had a quantity of Government rifles, which not having any use for, he commenced breaking. The second one he took out by the muzzle, and the hammer accidentally striking the wheel, it was discharged, the ball passing near the groin. He soon died.

During the past week, says the *Herald*, some cattle drovers from the upper country have been visiting our different ranches and buying here and there quite a number of fine cows and calves, as well as young heifers, for which they have paid the average price of $32 50 per head. They have also made some purchases of horses and mares.

OREGON.

EXPLOSION OF THE GAZELLE, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We find in an extra of the *Spectator* of the 8th inst., the following account of the explosion of the *Gazelle*:

The Willamette Falls Company's new steamer *Gazelle* left her wharf this morning, at 6½ o'clock, and had just landed at Canemah, at fifteen minutes before 7, when a terrible explosion of her boilers blew her into atoms, killing about twenty persons, and wounding many others.

Mr. DAVID PAIGE, Chief Superintendent of the company, had his head literally dashed to pieces, and could not have been recognized by any means than his clothes. Many others were as badly mutilated.

List of Killed.—David Paige, of San Francisco, the Company's Superintendent; David Woodhull, of Michigan; John Bloomer, deck hand; Joseph Hunt, of Michigan, surveyor; Mr. Hatch, deck hand; John Daly, cabin steward; John Clemmens, pilot; David Fuller, of Portland; Mr. Wadsworth, a passenger; Judge Birch, of Luckminke, passenger; Jamee White, of Salem; John K. Miller, deck hand; J. M. Fudge, pilot, of Willamette; Mr. Morgan, of Lecreola, O. T.; Mr. Hill, of Albany, O. T.; Daniel Lowa, passenger; a Spaniard, name unknown.

Missing.—Mr. Kusust, formerly of steamer *Whitcomb*; David McLane, and some others not known.

Wounded, Scalded, &c.—Capt. R. Hereford, of *Gazelle*, scalded; Mr. Blanchet, passenger, scalded—since dead; B. F. Newby, passenger, badly scalded; Mrs. Miller, (lady of Rev. Miller) had two ribs broken; Miss Bell, slightly scalded, and a gash in the forehead; J. Herald, scalded; James Portlow, pilot, slightly hurt; Michael McGee, deck hand, scalded; H. Bouyce, scalded; David Davis, slightly hurt; Mr. Pinut, second engineer, scalded—since dead; Robt. Pentland, scalded; Charles Gerdiner, slightly scalded and arm broken; Mr. Crowford, one leg gone—amputated; Preston S. Black, cabin steward, slightly scalded; Robt. Shortess, slightly wounded; James Stanfield, steward, slightly wounded; several others were scalded and wounded, whose names we have not.

The Coroner's Jury, which sat upon the bodies of the dead, declared in their verdict that "the disaster resulted from the gross and culpable negligence of the First Engineer, MOSES TONER, in knowingly carrying more steam than was safe, and neglecting to keep sufficient water in the boilers," They also say that said TONER, though summoned to appear and testify before the Jury, refused to do so, and escaped from the Territory, and beyond the process of the Coroner, or any judicial authority.

ANOTHER DISASTER.—We learn from private letters that Major C. H. LARNARD, U. S. A., the commander of the post at Steilacoom, Puget's Sound, together with eight men, were drowned in the Sound a few days since. We have not been able to get the particulars of this melancholy catastrophe, except that Major L. and ten soldiers were in a small boat returning from the scene of recent Indian difficulties, when the boat capsized in a storm and all were drowned except two. Major LARNARD was highly esteemed as a man and a gallant soldier by those who knew him. He leaves a wife to mourn his untimely and unexpected end. Another paper states that information has reached Portland to the effect that the remains of Major LARNARD had been found.

THE COMET.—Another comet was seen just above the western horizon Thursday evening, 30th ultimo. Astronomers will undoubtedly give the world some notice of this phenomenon.

ELECTION.—In Oregon City there was a tie between the two candidates for Mayor—AMORY HOLBROOK (Whig) and W. W. BUCK (Dem.) The City Council with a single exception is Democratic.

THE CROPS.—The same paper says: The scene throughout the country are looking well, although the Spring is more backward than usual. It is thought that there is double the quantity of land in the valley of Oregon under cultivation this year as last.

GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE YAKIMA RIVER.—We have information, says the *Oregonian*, that there is considerable gold being taken out on the Yakima, by some parties who have been in that region during the Winter. It has long been known that gold existed in that part of the country, but as examinations have been limited, little has been known of its extent.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Chilian bark *Duchess of Son Lorenzo* was wrecked near Vancouver's Island, recently. Of fifteen passengers and the ship's crew, only one person was saved.

GOLD AT STEILACOOM.—The correspondent of the *Pioneer and Democrat* writes from Steilacoom, under date of April 4:

The most intense excitement that has ever been created in this town, or any other in Washington Territory, was caused here to-day by the unmistakable discovery of gold! One of our citizens, Dr. P. M. MOSE, took his spade and pan at an early hour this morning, and repaired to a spot at the head of high water, dug out a pan-full of the earth, washed the same, and found it to contain a handsome quantity of beautiful, real Simonpure ore! Soon the news spread like wild-fire over the entire length and breadth of Steilacoom, and men and boys were seen hurrying to the spot, armed and equipped with shovels, picks, and pans. All went to work with high hopes and hearty good will, and none without success. Some $25, probably, have been washed out to-day, from a hole some two feet square. One man washed out a beautiful specimen of virgin gold weighing $2. Claims are already being taken and companies formed, and everything promises that the work will be prosecuted vigorously and with success.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have Sandwich Island papers to March 30, a week later than previous advices.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SMALL POX.—It is officially announced that the small pox has at length disappeared from the Islands, and the Board of Health has ceased its functions.

WISE.—The King honored himself as well as the clipper *N. B. Palmer*, by visiting that vessel on March 23.

INCENDIARY.—The American whaler *Sarah Sheaf* was set on fire by her cook; but no great damage was done.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the brig *Rosalie*, on the 30th of April, at San Francisco, from the Society Islands, we learn that she left at Tahiti three French men-of-war steamers, two of which had just returned from New Caledonia, where they left a garrison of five hundred men, and the sloop-of-war *Marseilles* on station. The garrison at Tahiti, numbering fifteen hundred regular French troops, were in fine condition. It is presumed this fleet will soon visit San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA.

THE MARKETS.—At Melbourne, the gold market is active, and the price remains firm at £3 17s. 9d ₩ ounce. The Sydney gold circular says advices from the gold districts continue generally of a cheering character, and in many places there are evidences of good supplies, both from old diggings and new discoveries.

The arrivals this week have been moderate, and met by a very steady demand at full quotations: New South Wales, £3 15s. to £3 15s. 6d.; Ovens, £3 17s. to £3 17s. 6d.; Port Philip, £3 17s. 3d. to £3 17s. 7d.

GOLD IN TASMANI.—The bubble has burst. The northeastern party has returned from Ben Lomond, having given up the search in despair.

From the Sydney *Empire*, we learn that the *Terror* has made a rapid passage from Caledonia, occupying but seven days. She reports nothing of interest connected with the land. Its occupation by the French, it would seem, now that novelty no longer exists, makes very little difference in the general aspect of affairs.

THE ISTHMUS.

To the Panama *Star* and *Herald*, we are indebted for the following memorandums of the steamship *Columbus*, which arrived at Panama on the 13th: "P. M. S. Company's steamship *Columbus*, JOHN M. DOW, commander, left San Francisco at 2 P. M., April 26, for Panama; arrived at Acapulco 9 A. M., May 5, 8 days, 19 hours from San Francisco. Received coal, water, provisions, and sailed again at 7½ P. M., Arrived at Panama 11 A. M., May 13, in 16 days, 7 hours, 40 minutes, from San Francisco.

The blockade squadron had departed, and SANTA ANNA had withdrawn his army (numbering 5,000) into the interior, seven days prior to our arrival in Acapulco.

We are informed that during the encampment of SANTA ANNA, near Acapulco, he had several light skirmishes with the revolutionists, resulting only in killing two or three on either side, and a bombardment of the castle, the bombs doing no damage, falling rather short. He then sent a flag of truce to the castle, demanding the peaceable surrender. The bearers were sent back to SANTA ANNA, by the Commander of the Castle, General COMFORT, to say he would send his answer. After consulting his command, (about 150 or 200,) his answer was sent in a discharge of round shots into the camp of SANTA ANNA, killing six men, and taking an arm of another. During his withdrawal, SANTA ANNA, expecting to be attacked whilst passing some defiles in the mountains, sent the litter in which he had previously been conveyed along with his army, and took a more circuitous route on horseback, to the place to which they were marching."

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co's messenger supplies us with the following additional information:

"Acapulco was blockaded by the Mexican barque *Caroline*, but did not see her. The steamer *Oregon* was stopped by her while entering the port, but was finally allowed to proceed, after applying to and obtaining permission from Gen. SANTA ANNA. Brig *Panchita*, from Guaysaquil, saw the blockade, after having 19 shots fired at her, but four taking effect, doing but little damage. SANTA ANNA broke up his camp on the 26th of April, retreating towards the city of Mexico.

A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Acapulco on the morning of the 5th instant—no damage done. We learn that the *Yankee Blade* was also at first prevented entering the harbor, and some shots were fired at her, but as her commander, Capt. RANDALL, took no notice of the Mexican fire, and deliberately proceeded on his way into port, the blockade party finally desisted, and he took his steamer alongside the hulk, coaled and proceeded to sea without further molestation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A revolution broke out in Bogata about the middle of last month.

Gen. MELO has pronounced himself Dictator, at the capital.

Gen. HERRERA, and most of the National Congress had fled and had not, at the last advices, accomplished a reunion.

Gen. MOSQUERA is in Buenaquilla, with a force.

Here, in Carthagena, all is "confusion worst confounded," divisions existing in every party and class of society, and nothing but weakness and foolish blustering having yet been made manifest.

VENEZUELA.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

By private advices from Venezuela, we learn that matters are there rapidly maturing for another revolution—and that Gen. MONAGAS is exerting every nerve to prepare for the struggle. To make himself popular and obtain adherents, he secured the emancipation of all the slaves on the 1st of April. The owners were to be indemnified in Government scrip.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bogota*, Capt. HALL, arrived in Panama on the 5th instant, with $300,000 in specie and over eighty passengers.

They report that a considerable number of Australians are at Callao and vicinity, and more are coming.

The news dates are from Guayaquil to the 20th, from Callao to the 26th, and from Valparaino to the 14th of April.

From the Valparaiso *Herald*, we learn that the *Yankee Blade* coaled at Lota with great facility, taking 600 tons in thirty-six working hours; the coal being brought on board in sacks of 100 lbs., after being lightered to the side of the steamer at a convenient, safe, and always accessible anchorage, in lighters of 11 tons. The *peons*, who received it on deck, and stowed it away, receiving 25 cents per ton therefor.

The Lima *News* says that 100 gold hunters have left that place for the mountains.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are to put a steamer on the route between Callao, Pisco, the Chinchas, &c., making weekly trips.

Freights from Valparaiso to New-York are $20@$22 per ton.

Flour at Valparaiso is quoted at $7 50 to $8.

JAMAICA.

Dates are to May 3.

The Governor, Sir HENRY BARKLY, and lady, were going through a round of feting, feasting, &c.

The Legislature had closed its sessions. The Responsible Government Bill had passed the Legislature. Its design, we believe, is the creation of a third Department of the Government, in the form of an Executive Committee, as far as we can learn, to consist of a Prime Minister and Secretaries, similar to those of the Home Government.

Cholera is quite prevalent in Kingston and several towns adjacent. And the cases of scarlet fever and bronchial diseases are also quite numerous.

Three vessels of the French West Indies squadron were at Port Royal.

The *Journal* (Kingston) comes to us reduced in size—and gives as the reason, the want of paper.

The Right Hon. Sir CHARLES GREY sailed from Port Royal, in H. M. screw-steamer *Devastation*, on the morning of the 11th. The worthy ex-Governor was saluted as the *Devastation* glided out of the harbor.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, May 1.

We left the general market at the date of our last steamer report, much depressed after the time of the recent activity, since that period, trade in all its departments has been exceedingly dull, and money matters have gradually been becoming more stringent. During the early part of April trade was animated, and prices of many articles advanced. Country dealers bought freely, and the city jobbers, anticipating a continuance of the demand for the interior, laid in full supplies. Suddenly, however, the country requirement fell off, and it was found that supplies had been forwarded, during a fortnight, quite sufficient to forestall trade here for some time to come. This declension in trade produced an embarrassing effect on not a few of our dealers, who had bought largely on time, in anticipation of realizing from sales before the day. Bills, at a considerable, fell due which, necessarily required to be laid over, and now are up on the eve of another steamer day without a greatly improved condition of financial affairs. Under the general money market is tighter, [illegible] are [illegible] must be resor

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Allies—Close of the Campaign—Policy of Austria—French Politics.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 4, 1854.

With the bombardment of Odessa, the actual and effective cooperation of the Allies with Turkey may be said to have commenced, and I have deemed it high time to communicate some intelligence respecting the plan of operations adopted by the combined French and English forces. It is very evident that since the arrival of PASKIEWITSCH, the Russians are determined to push forward with more energy and resolution. Their own position, and public opinion in Russia, compel them to do so, and grain every nerve for the purpose of winning new and important advantages. The condition of things on the Dannbe asemed to havs inspired them with hopes of success.

In fact, the first result of the passage oft he Danube by the Russians has been the fall of the Turkish line of defence fronting on Widdin, so that scarcely anything remains to the latter but the fortresses still held in that direction. Nothing but a great victory, which would compel the invading army to recross the Danube and entirely evacuate the Dobrudscha, could now counteract the advantages obtained by the Muscovite forces. In any other case, the Turkish line of defence must be transferred to the Balkans: the fortresses on the Danube will then be retained as a permanent advanced guard, and position will be taken up at Schumla, or on the high road from Varna to that place by way of Pravidi.

This posture of affairs is likely to continue for some time yet, since the Russians, as they are already doing, must first try to shnt up or even to take Silistria, and perhaps Roustchouk,—a work requiring the delay of weeks. The French and English Governments had at first resolved, in view of this possible turn of affairs, to make an attack on the flank of the Russian army, with as many troops as ST. ARNAUD could hasti y collect. They wished, however, to let tha Russians cross the Balkans before this operation shonld take place, as success against them would then be much more certain, than while they still remained close to their military basis of action. But it was recollected that the political disadvantages of such a manœuvre outweighed the strategic gain, and great fear was at the same time entertained of the complete demoralization of the Turkish army, when it found itself in continuous retreat. Hence, troops will be landed at Varna, where a junction will be effected with the Turkish forces, preparatory to some great tactic stroke. Another portion of ths Anglo-French army is to be employed in Greece, and a third in Asia. However fruitless the efforts of the Greek insurgents may bave hitherto been, it is still well understood that Rnssia will, of course, do everything in her power to reap the benefit of so important a diversion, as long as possible. This reflection causes the Western Alliancs to entertain serious ideas of occupying Greece and assuming the the reins of Government.

The bombardment of Odessa, with the details of which we are not yet accurately made acquainted, will speedily be followed by decisive events The Rnssians will hurry onward tbeir forces; and if the telegraphic announcement of the destruction of their batteries at the Snlina mouth of tbe Danube be true, as many very well informed persons maintain, that fact would go to prova that the bombardment of Odessa was not merely a retaliation for the outrage upon an English flag of truce, but part and parcel of a regular plan. It is even asserted that these operations evidence the beginning of a cooperation with Austria.

Since I last wrote, the attitude of the German Powers has so far changed tbat, to jndge by the feeling here and in England, and the language of the organs beyond the Rhine, the conviction is daily gaining ground that Austria will not be ablo to recede from the logical deduction of her having signed the Vienna protocol. I was yesterday told, in the saloon of a person occupying a very high position, that FRANCIS JOSEPH had replied to General GRUNWALD, when informed by the latter of the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia, tbat so long as all the Duchics were not evacuated, ths Czar need expect no concessions from Austria. This is, indeed, made dependent upon the Russian plan of operations, but the answer is only the more significant. I am furthermore assured that the Head Secretary and right-hand man of our Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken a bet of several thousand francs that the first attack made npon tbe Muscovite armies along the Dannbe *will be by the Austrians*, who will discharge their pieces at the enemy before the French and English do.

Prussia would no longer be taken into consideration, once that Austria had frankly and fully declared her alliance with France and England. No little remark is occasioned by the admission of semi-official Austrian papers, even those favorable to Russia—such, for instance, as the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Journal de Frankfort*, and the *Neue Preussische Zeitung*—that tbe Russians are not so cordially sustained at Vienna as had been expected.

I have thus told you all that the opponents of my opinion bring forward and repeat from day to day; this it was my duty to do, as an impartial narrator of the news; but I am forced to persist in my original conviction. I have already conceded tbat, under the pretence of peculiar circumstances, Austria might be forced to join France and England, but that the alliance could be no lasting one, and the further progress of the war would find that monarchy arrayed on the side of Russia, against France and England. Still, we do not discover one single indication of even this temporary alliance, excepting in those organs which have always spoken contrary to tbe public opinion of Germany. We cannot see any symptom of practical action, and Austria's words have very little weight indeed. The maintenance of an entirely neutral policy appears to us, of necessity, to be the leading idea entertained by Austria. If tbe latter power really feels so deep an interest in tbe Western alliance why are France and England still uninformed regarding the secret clause in the Prussian Convention? Whence arises the unsatisfactory attitnde of the King of Naples? It is to be hoped that we shall soon have satisfactory answers to all these inquires.

Notwithstanding all the hopes expressed, and in some measure entertained, of an Austrian alliance, the idea of forming an army on the Rhine is still pursued, and a distinguished General has been sent in that direction to make the necessary preparations. Why, then, these gigantic armaments in France and England, which denote a long and bloody war, if the support of the German Powers be a sure thing? The *Moniteur* of to-day directs tbe anticipated levy of 80,000 men from the Reserve of 1853, and will to-morrow or day after to-morrow, publish the decree regarding the formation of an Imperial Guard. General REGNAULT ST. ANGELY is appointed Commander of this corps, which will contain the *élite* of the officers from all the regiments.

The Parisians are still indulging themselves with the anticipation of a visit from Queen VICTORIA, and it has been said that rooms are kept in readiness for her in the Chatean of St. Cloud. It is certain that the visit is hoped for her, and many steps may have been taken and many promises made, to the same effect, in London; but we have pretty good reason to believe that Her Britannie Majesty does not seriously entertain the thought of visiting Paris, at this juncture.

The Eastern conflict does not so thoroughly engross the attention of our Government as to wean it from its favorite policy towards the Press and everything that has to do with publicity. We are reminded, from time to time, by the sudden demise of some paper, or a warning to its editors, that the powers of the existing Government are discretionary. The editors, as a body, have been favored with sharp instructions from the Ministry of the Interior, directing them to make no mention of any special act, or any matter transpiring within the Corps Legislatif, until the *Moniteur* has given the signal. The latter regulation has greatly irritated the gentlemen of the legislative body, who consider it a new infringement of their right to publicity, and there is profound talk of interpellating the President, BILLAULT. This feeling among the Deputies will make very little impression on our great Ministry, although Government does find the financial consideration of the Chamber sufficiently convenient to-day. I am also informed that these gentlemen will not adjourn on the 15th of the present month, but will remain in session long enough to vote the necessary supplies.

To-day, we have no news from Odessa, nor particularly from any part of the theatre of war. The rumor that was circulated on the Bourse of a fresh victory by OMER PASHA is entirely unfounded, as intelligence from Bucharest to the 28th of April does not speak of any battle fought upon the 18th.

A letter from Bucharest asserts that PASKIEWITSCH *is anxious to march directly upon Adrianople*, and that the Russian officers generally entertain the opinion that the Turks will not give battle, excepting beyond the Balkans,—exactly the reverse, as you will perceive, of what I have meutioned in the beginning of this letter. Since I last wrote, we have weathered another ministerial crisis, occasioned by a difference of a ministerial and not of a political nature, between FOULD and PERSIONY. The latter was much excited, hut an arrangement was at length bronght about. LOUIS NAPOLEON, like PHILIP II., is fond of hearing the most opposite views expressed in the Ministerial Council that surrounds him, *hoping that the personal bickerings and jealousies of his Cabinet* will make all its members but the more entirely dependent upon himsslf.

BUDA.

The Cuban Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If it be true that the free population of Cnba are np in arms against the tyranny of Spain, it must be evident to all that whatever may be the result of the contest, the American Government cannot much longer avoid the consideration of the Cuban question, or forbear coming to a decision in regard to it. Should the patriots succeed in their glorious exterprise—in overthrowing the supremacy of the mother country, and establishing their independence, they will in all probability at once send deputies to Washington, to ask to be admitted into the Union, which would force the Senate and Administration to enter into discussion concerning tbe *terms* on which their reqnest should hs complied with. Should the patriots be vanquished, it is almost certain that the Spanish Government, to punish the disloyalty of the free population, will immediately take into consideration the question of negro-emancipation, whicb is to be the signal witb tbe Southern States for the scizure and annoxation of the Islan l. Hence it is plain that let the present struggle terminate as it may, the time is at hand when tbe American Government must decide what course they will pursne—what policy they will adopt—with regard to Cuba—the Queen of the West Indian Archipelago, the last of the magnificent possessions of Spain in tbe Western Hemisphere.

The apple which Satan pluckad from the tree of knowledge was not more beautiful to the eye of Eve than is the Queen of the Antilles to that of the American people. From North to South, from East to West, they have long sigbed to gain possession of her—the Free States, lest their enemies and rivals should obtain her, and, from her strongholds, harass their commerce and assail their interests in time of war; tbe Slave States, that tbey might add to their power in Congress, and buttress up their darling institution with her strength. But none, perhaps, anticipated that she would be obtained so easily and so soon as is at present probable. As a boon or a temptation, however, Providence has now placed her within their reach, and it remains to be seen whether her acquisition will prove a bane or a blessing to the Union—whether it will increase its harmony, its stability and its happiness.

Bnt, though the American people in every section of tbe Union desire ardently tbe annexation of Cuba, yet the North and the South—the Free States and the Slave States—are diametrically opposed relative to the conditions on which she is to be annexed. The former are unwilling to admit her with the badge of Slavery, or to strengthen in any way an interest which they regard as being already too deep-rooted, and too powerful in the land. The latter have no idea of adding to the influence of their enemies, and have declared repeatedly through their organs among the Press, and orators in Congress, that they will never suffer Cuba to enter into the Union, unless she bring along with her the favorite and peculiar institution of the South. Bnt, though neither may be disposed to yield an inch of ground, or to give an ally to their opponents, though both may be determined to maintain their respective positions, and to fight the battle to the last, and though the shock of their encounter may shake the Union to its foundations, yet it is certain that one or the other of these belligerents must ultimately succumb, and leave the victory to their adversaries. Let us assume, for the present, that the revolutionists are triumphant—tbat the independence of Cuba is established,—and that deputies are arrived at Washington to solicit that the infant Republic be received into membership with the Union. What, then, will be the course of Congress? They cannot keep the new-born Commonwealth in the position of a suitor till doomsday. The war of opinion between the North and the South cannot be eternal. It must, so far as Cuba is concerned, be quickly determined. But which of the two parties—the advocates of Freedom, or the advocates of Slavery—are to give way? Whether is the Queen of the Antilles to enter into ths Confederacy with the badge of liberty, or the symbol of bondage, on her bosom? Whether is she to come as the ally of ths North, or of the South—as the adherent of the Free or of the Slave States? These are grave questions, which demand the attentive consideration of every citizen that does not desire to see the Slave interest completely predominant in Congress, and his country altogether degraded. If the people of the North really are devoted to liberty as they are said to be—if they really have that political power which their flatterers ascribe to them, let them rise upin their might and call on their Representatives and Senators to gird themselves for the coming contest, and to fight manfully the battle of freedom. Let them remind them that the Nebraska hill, now virtnally the law of the land, will be a precedent against them; let them remind them that the State-right doctrine of Democracy will militate against them; that the traders in politics and the demagogues—tbat the hunters after popularity and power—that all who prefer themselves and their party to their country, will be arrayed against them, and that nothing save unanimity, union and fidelity on the part of their legislators, can secnre a trinmph to the Free States of the Confederacy on that great occasion. If tbe people of the North, however, from apathy or dread of endangering the Union, or anxiety to get hold of Cnba, should decline to do their dnty in the coming crisis, and leave the mass of tbeir Representatives to act as they have acted in relation to the Nebraska hill; let them not be surprised to see the Queen of the Antilles entering into tbe Union as a Slave State, and taking up her station in tbe ranks of the South; let them not murmur when tbey hear of measure after measnre being passed through Congress for tbe aggrandizement and exaltation of Slavery; let them not fume and rage when they hear the Federal Government and the Federal Legislature expressing their admiration of the "favorite and peculiar institution," and their readiness to sanction everything that can make it strong and durable; no—nor must they complain or npbraid others with having dishonored them when they find tbemselves cbained as captives to the chariot wheels of Slavery, and all their highest interests made subservient to its advancement, for tbey alone will be guilty who, having had power to save their country and themselves in the day of trial, failed, and became recreants and traitors to both.

All this, however, has been founded on the assumption that the patriots have overcome the mother country, and established their independence. But let us now suppose the champions of freedom vanquished, the rebellion suppressed, and Spain about to punish the disloyalty of her Cuban subjects by emancipating their negro slaves. The South has repeatedly declared that this is to be signal for the seizure and annexation of the island—but what says the North? Will she that would not permit the American Government to aid the struggling sons of freedom with its little finger, suffer it to fit out mighty armaments, and wage war against another nation, that the bondmen may be kept in fetters, and the oppressed in misery? It cannot surely be that the North is so tame, so spiritless, so void of shame, so lost to all sense of what is just and becoming, and honorable, as to submit! It cannot surely be that the people of the North have become such traitors to liberty, to their country—to the most sacred interests of humanity, as to stoop to this! How freedom would weep, and tyrants laugh, to hear that the great Commonwealth of the West, that had never armed to uphold liberty, was come forth in her might to battle for Slavery and to perpetuate oppression! But away with such vile suspicions; it cannot be that she would do so!

Let us now maks another assumption, and one which is quite as likely to be realized as either of the foregoing. Let us assume that Slavery continues in Cuba, that no attempt is made by the Spanish Government to better the condition of the unfortunate negro, and none by the American to seize the Island, but that the latter is willing to purchase it from Spain. What, in this case, would he the course of the North? Would she allow a revenue, raised chiefly by her enterprise and industry, to be appropriated to purchase territory and influence for the South? Would ehe consent that a portion of that general income raised for common and ecumenical purposes, shonld be applied to aggrandiae a powar already predominant in the councils of the Republic? Would she, that has battled so firmly against the Nebraska bill, because its tendency ie to enlarge the area and the empire of Slavcry, act so inconsistently as to vote money to purchasc transmarine possessions for that very interest which she is striving here at home to confine within its ancient limits? Wonld she, that has been recently vanquished, and must be sensible of her weakness, consent to take a course that will inevitably add to the strength of her whom she had already fonnd too strong, unless she were demente, and doomed to destruction? Shonld the North yield assent to a measure so nalculated to lessen her own influence and magnify that of ths South we must have recourse to the ethics of heathenism to account for her conduct, or assume that the star of her rival is in the ascendant and must prevail. The Slave States would rather see the Qusen of the Antilles sunk in the ocean than coming into ths Union as a Free State. Tbey wonld as soon grant money to redeem Satan out of hell as to purchase an ally and auxiliary for the North. Why then should the Free Statee be so tolerant—so liberal—so apathetic. Will they ever learn a lesson from the South? Will they ever manifest the same enthusiasm in behalf of *right* which the South manifest in behalf of *wrong?* Will they ever display the same deep devotion—the same burning zeal—in the cause of freedom, which their sisters of the Soutb display in that of Slavery?

We must hasten to conclude. Let the people of the Free States decide as they may, the Government of the United States must be prepared to act with promptitude. The Cuban qnestion will bs on them immedistely. Whether the Queen of the Antilles be acquired by gift or by conquest, or by purchase, none, of course, can as yet tell. But that sbe will be speedily acquired by some ons of tbese means, is tbe anticipation of all. Tbe Government of the United States is preëminently the Government of the people, and therefore it must unavoidably act in accordance with the wishes of that party among the people which bas greatest weight and influence. This is the party whose opinion concerning the disposition of Cuba the Government will be constrained to respect, and this is the party which will prescribe the conditions on which the Ocean Queen must enter into the Union. Let this party only act together with unanimity and zeal; let them be true to the people who confided in tbem and to the country which gave them birth, and there can be no doubt as to the result. But if treason, discord and faction estrange them from each other, and from the great cause that should hold the first place in their hearts, the triumph of their opponents is certain and inevitable.

ANOLUS.

THE WARD TRIAL.

Letter from an Advocate at the Criminal Bar.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have just finished a close perusal of the APPLETON pamphlet upon the WARD trial. I had previously abtained from reading the telegraphic and newspaper reports, because I understood in advance, from a professional friend in Louisville, that a stenographic report would be published. I have known of the accused for some years, and was rather prepossessed in his favor. It must be conceded then, that I came to the perusal of the evidence with a fair frame of mind. You, who have my name, know very well that I am not wholly without experience at the criminal bar, and that my conclusions have some possibility of correctness.

My conclnsions are these:

First—That the homicide was unqualified murder.

Second—That the bearing of the Jndge evidenced a peculiar bias in favor of the prisoner.

Third—That the course of connsel for the defence betrayed a determination to acquit at all hazards of evidence, law and gentlemanly feeling.

Fourth—That the jury, undar the tone of the judge, and the extraordinary admission of ths codsfendant's testimony, and the unwonted license given to the advocates for the defence, are not to he blamed for their verdict.

First—Of the Crime:

The accused went to ses decessed and have a negotiation about an affront given *a third party*. He knew he would meet him in a school-room surrounded by his pupils, where his dignity would restrain him from quarrelling; and bs had no reason to apprehend from tho man or the place a *dangerous* altercation. He was not in the habit of being armed. He deliberately purchased new pistols—had them loaded by an expert; he bought TWO; one would have been enough for protection; *two* evidenced a determination to the ulterior purpose. Mrs. HARNEY noticed him walking with a determined air through the streets. He gained the achool-room; he commenced demanding explanations; he became abusive. Although assisted by the presence of a brother, who by concert of arrangement accompanied him *armed*, while BUTLER was in the act of striking him, (to take to the full the evidence,) or of wreating the pistol, (to give it a charitable construction,) he *fired*. So near was the pistol that the powder burned the flesh, and the ball entered the back-bone. *There was no time for a blow; there was not one step of retreat.* There was no suspicion of a danger to his life or his limbs, from the deceased.

I see premeditation, deliheration, and malice in all the testimony. Tbese are the elements of murder. In all species of manslanghter some sudden provocation—some audden heat of blood—or some act of retreat before repelling violence with death—especially violence with naked fist—have been expected and shown. I challenge from the books one case of manslanghter or justifiable homicide parallel with the present.

Second—The Court's bias to the accused:

The Judge (page 9) at the outset directed the Jury on the law of mana'aughter and self-defence, *but did not limp the word murder, hint of it, or define it!* Upon the examination of a boy, (page 16,) the Court termed questions as to his religious education "unnecessary," and said, "I trust these questions will be omitted in the examination." The Court admitted evidence of the defendant's declarations, the evening before, regarding his intentions *after he had heard of the insult he went to avenge*—and when, *non constat*, he might be *making evidence for himself*. The rule of law here violated is familiar to all lawyers, and was eloquently discussed pro and con in People *vs.* Wiley, 3 Hill, 194, by Messrs. WHITING, O'CONOR and N. B. BLUNT—the decision being *against* prior declarations of a prisoner. There was here a *transparent* violation of evidence—not a mere mistake. It permitted the father to calmly give illegal testimony, *and then ruled it out!* The Court swore the co-defendant in the indictment for the prisoner—a man incompetent *from being a party to the record*, and not merely obnoxious to the charge of interest. Moreover he was indicted as an accessory. His principal being acquitted, he would also be cleared. *Thus his testimony was in his own case.* The printed report says that Messrs. GIBSON and CRITTENDEN cited—the one various authorities—the other a large number of authorities! It is a pity the stenographer did not bag the game, for I'll venture to say not one can be found to a reliable law book. Even a pettifogger must nolle pros. a joint defendant to make him a witness for the people—a State's evidence—and then judges advise the jury that it isn't safe to convict unless he is corroborated! Further illustration is unnecessary. The charge on trial which took a week *does not occupy a page and a half out of 175 in the pamphlet.* It is a blind and confused charge. It does not begin to touch the definition of murder, and is not so good a one as might fall from the merest tyro in the professinn. *Every lawyer who reads it will say so.*

Third—The Course of Counsel.

MARSHALL did the bullying, and did it well. Hs commenced it early in ths cause—he kept it up and he finished with it—and the Court did not censure it. The counsel—even Mr. CRITTENDEN—and it is a course no honorable lawyer pursues—when they knew certain proposed evidence was illegal and could not be received, wonld persist in offering it, reciting it at length before the Jnry. They pressed witnesses to character as to particnlar facts—whereas the law of character on direct examination deals only in *generalities*.

Fourth—The Jury.

It seems inconsistent, perhaps, after asserting that the evidence proved murder, or at least manslaughter, to say that the Jnry ought not to be blamed for their verdict. But the Judge befogged them as to the law, and left them to take it from the defence, who painted the whols thing *as a killing in defence of life!*" They were surrounded by an aristocratic influence of witnesses, spectators and counsel. All the great men were there to bolster np WARD. He was painted to them as a mild, inoffensive, weak man—*and on the trial, no doubt he looked so.* No Jury could resist such outside pressure.

One word as to the prisonsr, as he may be viewed from his own testimony. He went armed against his precepter and his friend, and abot him down as he wonld a dog, when he made an attempt witb a slight blow to resent an insult. The code of chivalry would have said, "Give him a chance for his life." If there is anything good about duelling, it is the manliness of allowing your adversary the same chance at yourself that you possess at him. But the act of WARD was the act of a coward; and he is more mean a being than a murderer; although the latter must first be the one to become the other.

Yonrs, &c.,

Q.

FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

The Falls of St. Anthony—St. Pauls—Progress of Settlement, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, Minn., May 15, 1854.

I have a few leisure moments, and thinking perhaps a few lines from the "Upper Mississippi" might intercst your readers, I sit down and write.

We left Galena in the afternoon of Tuesday last, on the beautiful new steamer *Galena*, commanded by Capt. MOREHOUSE, so deservedly popular on the River. The sboal water and tortuous windings of Fever River were not passed till near svening. As we swung around upon the broad bosom of the Mississippi, the sun was just winking a merry "good night," snd, in a moment after, resigned in favor of his consort already bigh in tbe cloudless heavens. 'Twas a glorious evening.

About midnight there was a sound—not of revelry—hut of crasbing timbers and human cries. By some unacconntable accident, our bost had very irreverently run into ths old steamer *Doctor Franklin*, cutting her nearly in twain. In less than three minntes she sunk to her guards. Fortunately no one was lost, though aeveral steerage passengers got well drenched. One impetuous man jumped overboard, and caught the bonghs of a trec overhanging the bank. The collision occurred six miles above Dubuque. The *Doctor Franklin* was valued at $6.000; her machinery, worth $1,000, will be saved. Both boats belonged to ane company.

Ths scenery on this part of the Mississippi excels any river scenery for beauty and grandeur I have ever met with, not excepting tbe Hudson. All along, on either side, are butting bluffs and imposing headlands, running up from 300 to 600 feet high, with here and there a prairie or tableland, seemingly left on purpose for locating river towns. Already, on most of these, little villages are springing into lifa. A good portion of the land on the rivar is covered with timber.

On Lake Pepin is "Maiden's Rock," a high perpendicular ledge, from which the lovely Winona threw herself in the distraction of disappointed love. In the dim shadows of moonlight the Red Man still sees her airy form hovering about the cliff, and hears her complainings in tbe winds that moan around its base.

From the lake to St. Paul the country is far less broken. St. Pauls now numbers abont 5,000 inhabitants. A great amount of buainess is done hers, but mostly af one sort—I may say the *only extensive* business is speculation in land; almost every one is connected with it in one way or anothsr. Newcomers are taken all aback (and not without reason) at the bigh prices of land in and around St. Psuls, $10 per acre being low for good land witbin five or ten miles of the city! It is *surprising* to what an extent the land mania is raging. Persons interested predict that the population will be 10,000 within a year, and that in ten years it will vie witb Chicago. Now, it is hard to tell definitely what "Young America" will not do; but certainly these figures look large. To be sure hundreds are flocking to Minnesota—every boat is crowded. But it must ba remembered that the majority of these do not settle in the Territory; and those who do scatter to different parts of the country, of wbich St. Paul's is, and undoubtedly will be, the head-quarters. Besides, not far off is tbe beautifnl St. Anthony, with its inexhaustible water privileges and superior location. It has large manufacturing facilities in the falls, and for beauty, all admit it to be far ahead of St. Pauls. It will, I believe, in a few years, compete strongly with tbe latter. Just across the river is Minneapolis, in all respects tbe counterpart of St. Anthony. Between tbe two lies Nicollette Island, containing forty acres of land covered witb splendid forest trees, mostly sugar maple. In the centre is an oblong elevation of 15 or 20 feet, making a beautiful aite for a mansion. The island belongs to Mr. STEELE, who, as I learn, intends to make it his residence. If he does justice to nature and the amplitude of his purse, the spot will be a gem of beauty not less brilliant than BLENNERHASSET'e formerly was. From the island to the eastern shore tbere is a wooden bridge, and over the other arm of the river there is in process of erection a wire suspension of 600 feet span.

In St. Anthony there are two weekly papers,—in St. Pauls four dailies. The latter is to all intents a "fast town." One would hardly expect to find three livery stablea, witb from 50 to 100 horses each, and yet tbey are here and well supported. For a single horse and buggy you pay $3 per day, &c. &c. &c.

All classes are well represented, except *laborers*. Minnesota needs farmers and mechanics more tban ahe does speculating capitalisis. Tbe territory is overrun with these already. The climate is cold but healthy. The soil is a rich warm alluvial, well adapted to the growth of crops usual in the Northern States; and if we could see more of the sturdy sons of toil, instead of so many white fingered gentlemen, the prospect of rapid growtb would be more promising. Minnesota has all the natural elements of a rich and powerful State, and will in time rank with the first class. I was surprised on coming here to find vegetation more advanced than I left it several hundred miles Sonth. The woods are in full costume of rich foliage, and fragrant with the breath of wild flowers. Birds are singing songs familiar to ns in our Eastern home, and we can hardly believe that we are so far away, in what was but yesterday a savage, inhospitable waste.

There is a little excitement here just now, re-epecting a recent appointment by tbe President. Judge MEEKER was appointed three years ago by President FILLMORE, as Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territory, for the term of four years, under the organic act thereof, and of course his term is not expired. Notwithstanding this, President PIERCE has by an extraordinary act appointed Judge SHERBORNE to the same office. Jndge MEEKER has published his view of the case, asserting in a dignified and fearless manner his *exclusive* right to the office till the expiration of the four years, says he shall hold his Court as usual, and abide the result. Among the arrivals to-day, are Gov. GORMAN, Hon. Mr. RICE, M. C., and Major WINSTED, Inspector General United States Army.

Yours, &c.

DEACON.

FROM MADRID.—Mr. WARREN WINSLOW, bearer of dispatches from Mr. SOULE, to the State Department, reached Washington this morning, and we learn, was closeted for some time with the Secretary of State. So far, the only account of the information he communicated is that the affairs of Spain in Madrid were in a most [illegible]

Freedom Against Slavery.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The last straw has been laid upon the camel's back, and it behooves him to shake off the *whole* load or be crushed by it. Of course the *straw* can be displaced, but why leave himself exposed to its *future* impositions?

To drop the figure: The Nebraska bill has been enacted. Of course it can and must be repealed; but why stop there? Freedom and Slavery are now at direct issue. Good men of the Free States have time and again warded off the day of contest, but it has come in spite of them. Let it therefore be met, and let Freemen throw away the scabbards.

The Constitution provides that

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included in this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three-fifths of all other persons.*" Con. Art. I., Sec. 2. Sub. 3.

Upon this, Judge STORY makes the following comments:

"The arrangement adopted by the Constitution was a matter of *compromise* and concession, confessedly *unequal* in its operation, but a necessary sacrifice to that spirit of conciliation which was indispensable to the union of States having a great diversity of interests and physical condition and political institutions. It was agreed that slaves should be represented under the mild appellation of 'other persons,' not as free persons, but only in the proportion of three-fifths. In order to reconcile the non-slaveholding States to this provision, another clause was inserted, that direct taxes should be apportioned in the same manner as representatives. So that, *theoretically*, representation and taxation might go *pari passu*. This provision, however, is *more specious than solid*; for, while in the levy of direct taxes, it apportions them on three-fifths of persons not free, it, on the other hand, really *exempts the other two-fifths from being taxed at all as property.* Whereas, if direct taxes had been apportioned, as upon principle they ought to be, according to the real value of property within the State, *the whole of the slaves would have been taxable as property.* But a far more striking inequality has been disclosed by the practical operations of the Government. *The principle of representation is constant and uniform; the levy of direct taxes is occasional and rare.* In the course of forty years, no more than *three* direct taxes have been levied; and these only under very extraordinary and pressing circumstances. The ordinary expenditures of the Government are, and always have been, derived from other sources. Imports upon foreign importations have supplied, and will generally supply, all the common wants; and if these should not furnish an adequate revenue, excises are next resorted to as the surest and most convenient mode of taxation. *Direct taxes constitute the last resort;* and (as might have been forseen) would never be laid until other resources had failed."

[*Story's Com. Abrig. Ed., Bos.*, 1833, *p.* 239.

The above was written twenty-one years ago—it may, therefore, be said that for *sixty* years hut *three* direct taxes have been levied.

Here is one stand-point for Freemen, that this unjust system of representation shall not be extended into new territory—that no more Slave States shall be admitted into the Union. Let us, who were not Free-Soilers in 1848, become Free-Soilers now; and when we shall bave acquired the power, let us amend tbe Constitution in the matter of representation. Let us roll back the waves of Slavery, and appeal to the noble *plebeians* of tbe Slave States, to crush out the monster Slavery, in spite of the aristocratic Slave Power.

Other stand-points will readily occur to the minds of Freemen. We want a *genuine* Freeman for President—New-Hampshire has not furnished such. We want *genuine* Freemen for Representatives. We want a *modification* of the Fugitive Slave law, so that trial by jury may he had. We want Slavery excluded, *by law*, from New-Mexico and Utah. Ws want the law repealed which provides that Texas may be divided; so that there may he no increase of Slave Power in tbe Senate.

Let us keep in view the declaration that "*all* men ars born free and equal," and that "*every* man has an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and let us, hy our legislation, show that we really believe the declaration. We cannot, in all its length and breadth, enforce the doctrine, bnt let us *stay* the plague, and label the infected district, "*Hoc niger est; hoc tu, Romane, caveto.*"

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

R. W.

Survey of the Eastern War.

From the London Leader.

The present moment seems favorable for a survey of the warlike operations which have been effected within the last six weeks, so far as we can make them out from the confused and contradictory reports that flood the newspapers day by day; premising that much of what we write may be inaccurate, but answering at least for this, that it shall not misrepresent the facts which have appeared before the public.

At the beginning of March, the Russian position consisted of a chain of posts, more or less strong, running from Galatz to the banks of the Danube, above Kalafat. Behind them rose the Carpathians; in their front ran the Danube; and sweeping away to the north, the high road to Russia, whence alone they could receive such supplies and reinforcements as were needed. On the banks of the Danube itself, at Giurgevo and other places, they showed a front to the Turks; and a strong body, up to quite recently, menaced the lines at Kalafat. But they did not hold both banks of the Lower Danube, a matter of great importance, both as regarded the security of their line of communication and the possession of the Danube itself. Towards the close of March, as our readers know, they effected the passage of the Lower Danube, not without loss, and the Turks withdrawing, they occupied the Dobrudscha. Having accomplished this, their engineers endeavored to secure the mouths of the Danube against the combined fleets; and simultaneously with the march of Gen. LUDERS through the Dobrudscha, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF drew down upon Silistria, and established strand batteries opposite that fortress. Yet another movement was made a few weeks later. In order to support any offensive movement from Encharest upon the centre of the Turkish position, the troops hitherto engaged in watching Kalafat, and hovering on the Servian frontier, were suddenly marched to the left bank of the Schyl, and probably to the left bank of the Alnta. Meanwhile, Gen. LUDERS, whose advanced guard was roughly handled at Csernavoda on the 20th, hut whose superior numbers secured him from any serious check, pushed forward his columns beyond Trajan's Wall, and bent his course to the right, evidently with the intention of cooperating in the siege of Silistria. Thus, whatever may be the plans of the Russians, it would appear that their columns point, on their right, to Rustschuk, on their centre, to Silistria, and on their left, to the road leading, on the one hand to Schumla, on the other to Pravadi.

Of course a corresponding change has taken place in the position of the Turkish army. When once the Russians got a footing in the Dobrudscha, and reduced the small fortresses, it became nnnecessary, and OMAR PACHA ordered the troops to fall back upon the entrenched camp at Schumla. This movement, we know, has been effected. The Ottoman General had on the 16th of April, something like 70,000 men under his hand in this stronghold; Baeardechich was also occupied, and sconting corps were thrown forward in the direction of Silistria and Rassova to observe the Russians. Farther to the left the links connecting Schumla with Widdin were the river fortresses and ports—Rustschuk, Sistova, Nicopolis, Rahowa—while an the left bank of the Danube, the admirably chosen position of Kalafat, and the retreat of the Russians, left it to the discretion of the Ottoman commandera whether they would or not follow and harass, or engage the right of the Russians. Nor is this the only advantage which the change of position seems to have given the Turks. It is admitted that General LUDERS was in a precarious position. On his right ran the Danube, cntting him off from enpport on that side; on his left the Black Sea, occupied by the combined fleets; in his rear the desert Dobrudscha. OMAR PACHA was watching his movements with a keen eye; we have yet to learn the results. The balance of loss and gain by both sides would seem to be thne: the Turks bave lost the command of the Lower Dannbe, and with it the power of obstructing the opening of the mouths by the allied squadrons; bnt they have lost their unity by placing the Dannbe between the main body and the corps of General LUDERS.

Such is the position of the armies. Tho report that reached London, on Wednesday afternoon, that OMAR PASHA had defeated General LUDERS, does not appear to be warranted by facts. The conflict referred to is probably that at Czernavoda, which, we are told, took place on the 20th, the day named in the Vienna dispatch as the date of the conflict "between Silistria and Rassova." There is every reason to believe that the Ottoman commander would not strike a blow until joined by the allied forces, nnless he clearly saw an opportunity which it would be criminal to let slip.

Beyond what we have stated there are few details of warlike movements. It is certain that Odessa has been bombarded; but the details are still wanting. It is probable that attacks have been commenced at the Sulina month of the Danube; bnt a telegraphic dispatch is our only warrant for the assertion. At all events, it is the duty of the allies to open the Danube, and no doubt the Admirals will fulfil that duty.

Turning from Europe to Asia, we find the Turkish force at Kars every day deriving new strength, new discipline and fresh courage from the inspiration of Gen. GUYON, under whom they are fortifying Kars, and preparing either for offence or defence. But there is no news from the Russian positions, which are probably much the same as they were last Autumn. In the Caucasus, however, the Circassians are on the alert, and no doubt SCHAMYL will find work for his personal foes.

Blockade of the Cuban Ports.

From the Charleston Evening News.

Among the expedients by which the Washington *Union* proposes to redress our wrongs, if Spain does not give us prompt reparation, is a blockade of the Cuban ports. This is in the same category of irregular proceedings with the suspension of our neutrality laws. It is scarcely necessary to say that there can legally be no blockade of the ports of an offending Power without a previous declaration of war. It must be recollected that there are third parties which may be affected by the measures that one or both of two countries engaged or about to engage in conflict, may adopt in relation of real or imaginary grievances. The law of nations protects the interests of both parties. The United States would have no more right to embark the vessels of other States from the ports of Cuba without the usual formalities first pursued towards them, than they would have to violate the territory for the punishment of our injury by

Captain Fitch, of the Washington.

From the Rochester Union.

Capt. E. M. FITCH, who so nobly distinguished himself in rescuing the perishing crew and passengers of the packet *Winchester*, and who has thus suddenly secured fame and a fortune, is a native of Western New-York, and yet but a young man.

He is the eldest son of LODOWICK C. FITCH, late of West Bloomfield, and whose death we were called to announce but a few days ago.

Capt. FITCH was born in the town last named, and until about sixteen years old was not particularly distinguished above other boys of his age and opportunities. Or, if marked at all, it was for those hardy and persevering elements which when fully developed, make the brave fighter, or the good seaman, and which in him make the man, ready for either emergency.

Capt. FITCH took to the sea quite young, and as cabin-boy, sailor, and in intermediate capacities to that of commandor, has seen enough of the world to enable him to write a book of strange adventures, should he ever drop the ropes, and take to the "*grey goose quill.*" But of this there is no probability. He would rather *make* a history than write one.

When acting as first officer of the vessel of which he has now command—some two years since—it was discovered on her outward trip that the captain was laboring under aberration of mind, and that he was intent on the wreck of the ship, and the destruction of all on board. To this end he so ordered things as they entered the English Channel, that passengers and crew were driven to an instant choice between mutiny and death. To obey their crazy commander was to be dashed upon the rocks and destroyed at once; to resist was to MUTINY and brave the terrors of human law therefor. They wisely chose the latter—put the captain under hatches and Mr. FITCH took command, reporting himself at Portsmouth, where the captain was declared insane by a Commission of Doctors, and placed in an asylum for treatment, while young FITCH went on to Bremen with his lading and passengers, and finally returned to New-York, where his conduct was highly approved by the company owning the Bremen line. His promotion was a matter of course. Bnt before he was ready to sail again, his old commander returned to New-York, apparently "all right," when Capt. FITCH tendered the Company a resignation of his new post, not wishing to stand in the way of one whose fall was by misfortune; but the resignation was not accepted, and he has continued in command nntil the present time; not, however, without encountering perils both by sea and by false brethren. In the meantime, of which it were needless to particularize further now. Capt.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF GREECE, FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE ROMAN CONQUEST. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Illustrated by one hundred Engravings. HARPER & BROTHERS.

It has been reserved for our own times to produce the first really valuable history of Greece. The early writers, like ROLLIN and GOLDSMITH, aspire to no higher place than that of mere annalists. They did not conceive that it fell within the province of a historian to set forth the development of the political constitution, far less that of the social and intellectual life of a people. Even as annalists they were singularly deficient. They seem to have assumed that every statement made by an old writer, no matter how far removed from the times of which he treated, was of equal authority. That a man who wrote in Greek or Latin could make an error, or state a falsehood, seemed to be altogether out of the question. They had not apparently learned that the age of history in the development of every people, shades off into an age of myth. CADMUS and his dragon's teeth, ROMULUS and his wolf nurse, are narrated as undoubted facts. HERCULES is as historical a personage as PERICLES. In their treatment of character they were equally shallow. To their view the great men of antiquity were mere aggregates of qualities, good or bad. To these succeeded an order of writers like GILLIES and MITFORD, of far higher abilities, but if possible, still worse historians than their predecessors. The former class wrote with no definite principle—the latter with false ones. Ardent monarchists, they undertook to set forth the history of a people whose animating and guiding principle was attachment to Republicanism. Their histories are pamphlets against Republican and Democratic principles. They are expositions of the text, "Republics are ungrateful, fickle, evil and only evil." Every incident in the history of a people, all whose greatness and glory sprung from their free institutions, was to be tortured into a palliation of oligarchy or a eulogium upon monarchy. THIRLWALL at length broke ground in the right direction. His history was a great advance upon any or all that had preceded. But it was reserved for GROTE to combine within himself the qualities requisite to produce an adequate history of the Grecian States. To an erudition which had neglected no possible source of information, he added a cool and unbiassed judgment, a mind capable of balancing conflicting testimony, and edneing the truth from the vary contradictions of witnesses; while his own strong republican tendencies brought him into cordial sympathy with the movements of the popular cause in those old days. In spite, therefore, of his somewhat painful deficiency in the graces and charms of composition, his History has already taken permanent and undisputed rank with the immortal works of GIBBON and NIEBURE.

MR. SMITH, in the preparation of this Manual, has caught the spirit, and followed in the footsteps of GROTE. Without being a mere abridgment, it presents, in a moderate compass, the leading results of GROTE'S elaborate volumes. It is written with a full comprehension of the requirements of the subject; the facts selected are chosen with admirable judgment, grouped in such a manner as to form a complete whole, and to form a fair summation of the course of events. The decisions pronounced are fair and impartial; while the important chapters upon the art and literature of the Greeks, are full and satisfactory. The style is always clear and precise, rising, when the occasion demands, to elegance and eloquence. In all respects, it is an eminently reliable work. As a text-book for schools and academies, and as a manual for those whose time or avocations will not allow them to master the great work of GROTE, we are confident that it will supersede all the works heretofore existing in our language. The illustrations which embellish the volume, consisting chiefly of maps, plans of battles, views of buildings and aceuary, coins, medals, and works of art, greatly enhance the value of the work.

LYRICS BY THE LETTER H. New-York: DEREY.

The lyrics in this volume are of various degrees of merit. As many of them have appeared in the columns of the DAILY TIMES, it cannot be presumed that we judge unfavorably of the author's talents, but we must confess that in our opinion, he has acted unwisely in admitting into a collection of his poems some trivial effusions, political squibs and pasquinades, which decayed in interest with the fleeting occasion that called them from his pen. In another edition, "The Letter H" will do well to revise and somewhat reduce his table of contents.

Thus much at the outset. But we will do all our fault-finding at once, that we may not be interrupted in the genial task of praising, where praise is justly due. We object to the parodies on the principle that we defended when reviewing Miss PHŒBE CAREY'S *Poems and Parodies*. Frankly, we have an objection to all parodies, and the "Letter H's" parodies, though they are surely very good, we cannot be induced to favor. We would as soon travesty a mother's dying admonition to her child, as many of the poems which Miss PHŒBE CAREY and "The Letter H" have parodied. All such wit is very poor—really, of the poorest, though ARISTOPHANES, and a thousand other writers since his time, even to BON GAULTIER, may have lived and thrived thereon.

Poor EDGAR POE is the chief victim of "The Letter H." Given POE as a literary corpse, and our author is the Raven to pluck him to pieces and make game of him. "The Letter H" has metal and muscle of his own. Let him leave unprofaned that sad grave at Baltimore.

Of other faults we do not care to speak. Our friend should have flourished at the Court of CHARLES the Second. Sir JOHN SUCKLING should have walked arm in arm with him, CAREW should have joked with him, and HERRICK, though advanced in years, should have taught him the spirit and warmth of his Epithalamiums. Why does "The letter H" fall into the Nineteenth century instead of the Seventeenth, and produce his sunny volume in this cold and uncongenial Spring?

In all seriousness, we take our author to have poetical abilities of really a high order. His witty lyrics, which constitute the staple of the volume, are equal to SAXE, and superior to HOLMES. But his witty vein injures his better talent. There are serious poems in his volume, which indicate "a calling to the palace floor" of the bards. He comes among us unheralded, but he really is the most promising of our young poets. With more merits than faults, but with faults enough to kill a smaller man, we expect that "The letter H," if he has fitting regard for his laurels, will soon take his place in the foremost rank of our poetical literature.

THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS. From the French of GERMAIN DE LAGNY. HARPER & BROTHERS.

This work gives a gloomy picture of the condition of Russia and the Russians. If the author is to be believed, the great mass of the feudal nobles are brutal tyrants, the clergy ignorant bigots and hypocrites, the public functionaries venal and corrupt beyond all example, and the serfs degraded and miserable. The knout, the stick, dungeons and Siberia, our author represents as the great facts in Russian life; and every man who escapes these pleasant liabilities owes it to good luck and chance, rather than to any immunity guaranteed by the Government. Russia, he says, is a vast entrenched camp, and everybody within it is liable at any moment to the rigors of military law. Notwithstanding its evident partisan bias, there is much valuable information, and many reliable representations of the state of Russia, contained in this volume. It shows, if not the precise actual state of things, that which may at any moment become so, if another PETER I. should take the place of the present astute and energetic Czar.

STRUGGLES FOR LIFE; OR, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A DISSENTING MINISTER. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

We do not see what purpose this book is intended to serve, beyond that of ministering to the appetites of undiscriminating readers of fiction. That it really was written by a "Dissenting Minister" we do not believe. At any rate, it might as well have been the production of an ordinary penny-a-liner. It is altogether without merit.

DISCUSSION OF THE DOCTRINE OF UNIVERSAL SALVATION, between T. J. SAWYER, D.D. and Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT. New-York: LYON.

The final report of a discussion which lately occurred in this city, between a Universalist Minister and a Baptist minister, on the question whether the final salvation of all men was taught by the Scriptures. A condensed report appeared in our columns at the time.

THE WOODCUTTER OF LEBANON, AND THREE LIVES OF LUCERNE. By the Author of "The Morning and Night Watches." New-York: CARTER & BROTHERS.

Two religious stories for children. Of the first we can say but little that is commendatory. The second, which describes the sufferings of the Waldensea, is really interesting. The volume is well printed and illustrated.

EARLY ENGAGEMENTS. By SARAH MARSHALL HAYDEN. New-York: BARNES; Cincinnati: MOORE, ANDERSON, &c.

A Sentimental work by a lady who is evidently inexperienced in authorship. The volume is well printed on good paper, but the story is sadly common-place.

SUNLIGHT THROUGH THE MIST, being Conversations between a mother and her children on Luther and the Reformation. By a Lady. New-York: STANFORD & SWORDS.

A child's book for Sunday reading, the purport of which is exactly described in the title. It is judiciously written, and illustrated with some good engravings.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

The subject of Romish baptism came up again in the afternoon, and drew forth a few strong speeches.

Mr. DODGE read extracts from the Romish Catechism, to show the radical difference between the baptism of that Church and the baptism of the New Testament.

Rev. Mr. RILEY proposed to substitute a minute, declaring the inexpediency of any action on the subject.

Dr. BEARNEAD also thought it inexpedient to legislate on the subject. It was not good policy to do anything to estrange us from Catholics. To make a violent assault upon their rites or their character, as a Church, would be just what the priests of that Church would like. Moreover, the subject is invested with great difficulty. If the validity of Catholic baptism be denied, than LUTHER and CALVIN, from whom our baptism is derived, were unbaptised; and to maintain our own standing in the Church, we must baptise the ashes of the Reformers. Questions like this, involving matters of conscience, cannot be settled by majorities. The discussion would do good, but the Assembly should be slow to legislate.

Rev. Mr. CLAPP thought the adoption of the majority report—which declares the invalidity of Romish baptism—would lead to practical difficulty. What if the child of sincerely pious parents within the pale of the Catholic Church should present himself for admission to a Protestant Church? To require his rebaptism would be to deny the faith and sincerity of his parents. He opposed any such declaration, because the validity of any rite depends much more upon the intent and spirit of him who receives it than on the character of him who administers it; and because it would be attaching too much importance to the form, and too little to the substance, of the ordinance.

Hon. ELISHA TAYLOR, of Cleveland, strongly advocated the invalidity of Romish baptism. Baptism, as defined by the New Testament, was an initiatory ordinance; if so, it could rightfully be performed only by those belonging to the Church into which it admitted the subject. The question was not as to the intent of the subject, but as to the authority of the administrator. A few years ago a company of infidels in New-York admitted their members by the rite of baptism, in derision of Christianity. What if any one had received this baptism innocently, and with good intentions,—would it have been valid baptism? The hierarchy of Rome were as corrupt and as hostile to true Christianity as this band of infidels; and any principle which would admit the validity of their baptism would sanctify the mockery of the infidels. He was for speaking out on the subject. There was quite too much disposition to trim and compromise for the sake of effect. This is no question of policy; and if it were, he knew of no better policy than to declare the truth boldly.

Rev. Mr. LENOUX repeated his opinion that the Romish Church was a true Church of Christ, though greatly corrupted. Any just definition of a Church would necessarily include the Romish communion.

Rev. Dr. BEMAN made a powerful speech in opposition to the minority report, in which logic and wit were finely intermingled. He divided the friends of the minority report into three strata—not intending, he said, to imply by that term that they were fossils. The upper stratum believed in the genuine Christian character of the Romish Church; they are opposed to telling the truth on the subject because they did not believe it. The second stratum believed that baptism was valid by whomsoever administered—by lay men or women. The third believed in the principle of the majority report, but like the lower strata in the physical world, were pressed down flat, and were for quiet. They were opposed to action in any shape, for policy's sake. These several classes were held up to ridicule and reasoned against in a manner that kept up a lively interest. Dr. B. has but few superiors as a debater. Deliberate, shrewd, witty and unmerciful, he makes the worst kind of a foe; and generally marches off the field in triumph, if not stained with the blood and brains of his adversaries. His speech on this occasion disclosed not a little of the vigor of his best days.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING.

Before the subject of Romish baptism came up again, two very important reports were presented by Special Committees previously appointed—one on the subject of Education of the Ministry, presented by Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Lane Seminary, and the other on the subject of Home Missions—or rather the relations of the American Home Missionary Society to the Presbyterian Church, presented by Rev. Dr. ENDY.

With regard to the first, the report went into a lengthened statement of the alarming deficiency of theological students and the inevitable dearth it must soon create in the Ministry. It recited various causes for this fact, and suggested the remedy—which was partly moral and partly economical. It concluded with a preamble and resolutions to the effect that a Standing Committee of nine shall be appointed by the General Assembly to supervise the whole subject of Education. This Committee shall appoint a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to visit the Synods and Presbyteries, and to promote as wide an interest as possible in the cause. That the Churches shall continue to cooperate with the Central American Education Society of New-York, and the Philadelphia Education Home Missionary Society. The report was not acted on, and will probably elicit some discussion.

The Home Missionary report stated that this Committee had held conferences with the American Society in New-York, and with the Philadelphia Society, and had addressed to them these three inquiries:

1. Will it be consistent for them to make such an alteration of their rules as to allow appropriations to be made to Churches and congregations in cities and large towns?

2. Will they consent to make appropriations to Churches in places where there is already a Church supported by the Society—as a Congregational Church, for example?

3. Will it be consistent with the rules of the Society to assist a missionary laboring under the direction of a Presbytery or Synod, but not commissioned by the Society?

To all these the American Home Missionary Society replied in the negative, and the Philadelphia Society in the affirmative.

The report recommended that the relations of the Churches to both these Societies, and that for any special or excepted cases, a special provision be made, to be entrusted to the Philadelphia Society.

The Romish baptism question was then resumed, and was continued till the hour of adjournment. But little new was said, though there was great eagerness of debate. Dr. KINDLE, Rev. Mr. BOARDMAN, Rev. Mr. KING, and Rev. Mr. SNYDER, spoke at length—the latter, though a third man, in a very clear and impressive style. It was proposed to recommit the two reports to the same Committee, enlarged by the addition of two new members, to report next year; but the desire to discuss it was too strong and too general to allow of its quiet disposal in this way. W.

Presbyterian General Assembly—Old School.

The Moderator of the Old School Assembly, at Buffalo, on Monday afternoon, announced the Committees, of one from each Synod, on Systematic Benevolence.

The subject of honorary titles was indefinitely postponed.

NEW SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

The Assembly next took up the following resolution, proposing to constitute a new Synod from the Synods of Philadelphia and Virginia:

Resolved, That the request of these four Presbyterian (Carlisle, Baltimore, Eastern Shore, and Winchester,) be granted, and that the Presbyteries of Carlisle, Baltimore, and Eastern Shore, from the Synod of Philadelphia, and the Presbytery of Winchester, from the Synod of Virginia, be hereby set off and constituted into a new Synod, to be called the Synod of Baltimore, which body shall meet in the F-street Church, in the City of Washington, on the last Tuesday (30th) of October next, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.; and be opened with a sermon by Rev. W. S. PLUMMER, D. D., or in his absence by the oldest minister present, who shall preside until another Moderator be chosen, and that thereafter the Synod convene on their own adjournment.

The previous question was called, and the resolution was adopted—Yeas, 130; Nays, 110.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Rev. Mr. WARREN, Secretary from the General Association of Connecticut, gave an account of the general condition of religion in Connecticut; and said that, he [illegible] during the past year. He referred in somewhat minute language to the evils of intemperance in the State, and said that [illegible] in Connecticut and in high places. These reports, he was happy to say, were unfounded.

Dr. SPAING heard this report with pleasure and gratification, but he would ask the Reverend gentleman, before he resumed his seat, whether he had properly understood him; and whether there was really no foundation for the rumor of defection in some of the churches in Connecticut.

Rev. Mr. WARREN replied that individuals and even individual churches might be amenable to such a charge, but he himself knew of no church in connection with the association that would not subscribe to the orthodox doctrines of the church as understood by our fathers.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, read the Report. The financial condition of the Board was stated as follows:

The total amount received from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, was	$73,207 80
Balance on hand	17,753 25
Total	$92,961 05
Amount paid out	70,306 44
Balance April 1, 1854	$22,654 58
Due to Missionaries April 1	11,076 74
Unexpended balance	$11,577 74

The receipts were larger during the last months of the year than in the early portion. The amount received from the churches had increased largely during the year, showing that an increasing interest was awakening among the people.

CHURCH EXTENSION FUND.

The financial condition of the Church Extension Fund is as follows:

Balance of Church Extension Fund on hand April 1, 1853	$6,211 33
Receipts for year from individuals	3,211 93
Receipts for year from Churches	3,085 16
Total	$12,509 42
Appropriations paid during the year	6,177 25
Balance, April 1, 1854	$6,332 17

There are, however, unpaid appropriations of $8,178 07, which would absorb the balance and leave the fund in debt. There had been founded in the year, 63 Churches, extending over 22 Synods and 44 Presbyteries. Of these, 35 churches had been finished.

The Board submitted, whether it would not be well for an effort to be made for Church extension to raise the sum of $100,000 this year, and to appoint a special day for prayers and collections for this purpose. They called the attention of the Assembly to the fact that other Churches had raised large funds for Church extension, and, unless a similar policy were pursued by the Presbyterian Church, the ground would be occupied by other denominations, and the Presbyterian Church would be in a manner excluded from prominent and desirable positions. This sum, it was suggested, should be raised as an additional sum to meet the exigencies of the times, and should not be suffered to interfere with the regular annual subscriptions for the Church extension fund.

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

The report was referred to the Committee on Domestic Missions.

The subject of ministerial support was brought up. The Moderator stated the position of the question before the House at present. Judge FINE had moved the reference of the report from the New-York Presbytery to a special committee of five, consisting of three ministers and two laymen. An amendment had been made that the committee consist of ten, all laymen. Another amendment had been moved that the committee consist of one elder from each Synod. Dr. SPRING asked for the reading of the full report before the Assembly.

Mr. S. N. HUTCHINSON, of North Carolina, advocated a mixed Committee. In so doing, he stated his conviction that if Ministers would attend more strictly to their duties—if, instead of occupying their time in tilling farms or in teaching schools, they would devote it to the service of God—if all the hours they could spare from preparation for their pulpits, they would employ in pastoral visits, they would awake in the hearts of men such a love of God, and such a sense of their duty, that there would be no such complaints as were now advanced.

The motion that the Committee shall consist of one member from each Synod was adopted.

Dr. YOUNG moved that such members be all Ruling Elders. Adopted.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

The Report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was read by Dr. ENDAS, Chairman of the Committee.

The question being as to the approval of the papers relating to Princeton Seminary, as recommended in the report,

Rev. Mr. BRONSON, of Pennsylvania, offered as an amendment, "excepting so much as relates to the removal of Prof. A. T. MCGILL from a Professorship in the Seminary, this Assembly believing that such removal would be an act of injustice to one seminary for the benefit of another." Lost; Ayes 115, Noes 92.

The papers relating to the Union Theological Assembly were approved, as recommended by the Committee.

Also, the reports relating to the Western Theological Assembly.

CANDIDATES UNDER CARE OF PRESBYTERIES.

The Committee submitted the overture from West Lexington Presbytery, asking that candidates should put themselves under the care of a Presbytery before entering the Seminaries, and recommended the adoption of such portion of the overture.

Dr. SPAING was opposed to the adoption of the overture, because he thought it would operate oppressively on young men to make it obligatory that they should connect themselves with the Presbytery.

Dr. BRECKENRIDGE took the floor, but the hour of adjournment having arrived, his remarks were interrupted.

Eastern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Conference reassembled at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning in Rev. Dr. KENNADAY'S Church, Washington-street, BISHOP AMES in the Chair.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

After the usual religious exercises, Rev. Dr. KENNADAY read the following resolution, reported by the Committee upon the Cause of Colonization:

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the American Colonization Society, believing it powerful in promoting the objects for which it was founded, affording a home for those free persons who desire to enjoy the full privileges of freemen, opening facilities for the evangelizing of Africa and imposing barriers against the infamous Slave Trade.

Resolved, That we commend this cause to our respective churches, recommending that the agents of the Society may have access to our congregations for the purpose of making collections in its behalf.

Rev. J. M. PEASE, Colonization Agent, spoke to the resolution, and urged that the people should respond more liberally when he called on them.

Rev. Dr. KENNADAY followed. He said that it should not be forgotten that what was done by Methodists for the Colonization Society—and much had been done by Methodists to sustain it—was done not so much for the sake of Methodism as for the African race—for the sake of Freedom—for the sake of Christ.

Rev. HEMAN BANOS hardly thought that the agent had given the great Methodist body sufficient credit for what had been done to support the Colonization Society. A reason why the people did not respond so liberally as might be expected to the agent's application, might be found in the fact that they had already contributed largely through other sources.

Rev. Dr. FLOY said he had frequently expressed an opinion unfavorable to the American Colonization scheme; but now, as a member of a Christian Church, he withdrew all opposition to the resolutions. They were now driven into a close corner, by recent action of Congress, and in the hope that these resolutions would do any thing to show the world they were an *Anti-Slavery body*, he would vote for the resolutions.

The question was then put, and the resolutions adopted by a large majority.

COMMITTEES OF EXAMINATION.

The following were appointed as Committees of Examination for 1855: First year—J. J. Matthews, C. Kilsey, B. Pittebury. Second year—W. C. Hoyt, W. F. Collins, N. C. Lewis. Third year—E. E. Griswold, J. M. Ried, J. M. Glider. Fourth year—J. B. Merwin, J. Miley, D. Curry.

Revs. JOHN G. SMITH and W. W. BARNES were declared superannated.

The report of the Committee on Appropriations was read, discussed, and, on motion, recommitted.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CAUSE.

The Committee on the Sunday School Cause reported that they were much gratified to learn from the circular of the Sunday School Union, that the interest taken in that institution was constantly, though slowly, increasing. The contribution to the Union by this Conference have been more than doubled during the past year. But while rejoicing at this, they felt it their duty to call the attention of the Conference to the fact that this money has all been raised on fifty-one stations and councils, or on about one-third of the appointments.

From the returns received at the present session of the Conference, the Committee reported the statistics as follows:

	No. of Sunday Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars	Volumes in Library.	No. of Bible Classes.
N. Y. East Dis'ct	40	774	6102	13,039	47
L. I. District	65	1175	8292	20 428	165
N. Haven Dis'ct.	55	768	3736	14,978	85
Hartford Dis'ct.	36	410	1758	10,865	42
Grand Total	216	3127	18,900	61,301	279
Last Year	200	3044	18,580	57,849	246
Incr. or Decr.	16	83	320	3,452	33

	Scholars in Infant Classes.	Expenses of the Schools this Year.	Rais'd for S. S. Union.	S. S. Advocates taken.	Conversions.
		$	$		
N. Y. East Dis'ct	813	1,346 55	373 45	1734	149
L. I. District	1652	1,716 20	298 49	2735	320
N Haven Dis'ct.	419	945 49	91 82	1238	70
Hartford Dis'ct.	404	388 39	61 82	763	53
Grand Total	2988	4,336 63	899 59	6760	592
Last Year	2906	4,500 10	382 95	6267	651
Incr. or Decr.	82	1,644 07	416 64	493	59

The Committee in view of these facts recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in Sunday Schools, as an instrumentality for the religious instruction for our children and youth, and hereby express our gratitude to Almighty God for the success which continues to attend the schools of our Church.

Resolved, That the decrease in the number of conversions in our schools call upon us, as parents, to examine with greater care into the method of teaching religious truths, and to impress upon teachers the importance of seeking immediate fruits of their labors.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every pastor to give his people an opportunity to contribute to the funds of the Sunday School Union.

The Report was adopted.

CHARGES AGAINST REV. A. HOWLAND, OF VIRGINIA.

The Committee to whom was committed the matter of charges against Rev. A. HOWLAND, suspended, reported [illegible] Conference was informed by the President that their duty had not led report a decision on the case, but as communications to receiving testimony only. The bill of charges was prepared by members of the Harding Methodist Episcopal Church, Jan. 30, 1854, and a Court of Inquiry was held at the said Church, Feb. 6, 1854, which insisted on the suspension of Rev. Mr. HOWLAND from ministerial functions until the session of the present Conference.

The Secretary read the bill of charges, which came under the general head of immorality of conduct: First, *of falsehood*, in preparing exorbitant estimates of expenses, in calling a reverend brother a "jackass," &c.; Second, *of slander*; and, third, *of fraud and dishonesty*.

On motion of Rev. Mr. CURRY, the matter was laid on the table, to be made the special order for the afternoon session.

Subsequently, a motion was made that the consideration of these charges be now proceeded with, which was carried.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the evidence taken before the Committee, which was very voluminous, and occupied the entire day.

Rev. H. F. PEASE appeared for the accused, and Rev. MOSES L. SCUNDER for the prosecution.

CATHOLIC CEREMONIAL.

Celebration of the Feast of St. Andrew Bobola.

The Feast of the Blessed St. ANDREW BOBOLA, Martyr of the Society of Jesus, was celebrated in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth-street, on Tuesday. A solemn High Mass was offered up at 9 o'clock A. M., and a panegyric was preached at 7 o'clock, P. M., by Father DELAVAN, and a solemn Benediction given. The ceremonies were in the most gorgeous style of the Roman Catholic religion, and were largely attended.

The Blessed ANDREW BOBOLA was born in 1592, at Sandomir, in Poland. His family were originally from Bohemia, and occupied a high rank among the nobility of Poland from the thirteenth century, when it first entered that kingdom. It was, too, at all times distinguished by the zeal and piety of its members, from the gallant crusader, JAMES BOBOLA, to the Blessed ANDREW, whose feast was yesterday celebrated. When the Society of Jesus was introduced into Poland, the BOBOLAS were its earliest benefactors, and the College of Sandomir was founded and endowed by ANDREW BOBOLA, the grandfather of the illustrious martyr.

ANDREW, after a youth of singular modesty and innocence, resolved to renounce all the advantages which his father's wealth and position, as well as the State, offered, and become a member of the Society of Jesus. He began his noviceship at Wilna, in the year 1611, assuming the habit, as if presaging his martyrdom, on the festival of St. Lawrence, the Martyr of the Eternal City. During the term of his probation, he made such progress in perfection, and was so remarkable for his regularity and piety, as to become an exemplar and stimulus to the rest of the novices. When he emerged from his noviceship he began his career of teaching, instilling alike piety and science into the young committed to his care. He next, with great zeal, applied himself to his sacred studies, and becoming invested with the order of priesthood, gave himself entirely to the work of the Society to which he belonged. Henceforward Lithuania was the field of his zeal, and especially Pinsk and its vicinity, of which he was universally styled the Apostle. Here, for more than twenty years, he persevered in his labors with an unwearied zeal, instructing the young and ignorant, and preaching from village to village. "The most obdurate sinners," says his biographer, "yielded to his zeal the young were preserved in virtue, the old brought back to its paths."

During the ferment created by the Reformation, in the Sixteenth Century, many schismatics to the Catholic Church raised their heads in Poland. It was then and there that Unitarianism found its first stronghold in Europe. Besides this, many of the people followed the Greek, and some even the Armenian rite, and though a part of these were in communion with the See of Rome, a large portion were involved in the schism of Constantinople. The civil state of Poland, at the time we speak of, was in a very disorganized condition. JOHN CASSIMER, in early life a Jesuit, had been called from his scholasticate to the rank of a Prince of the Church, and then raised to the throne of Poland. Many of the nobles were in arms against the royal power or their rivals; the Northern Provinces were invaded by the Swedish monarch, while the South was invaded by the predatory bands of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, bitter enemies of the Jesuits, who had actively exerted themselves to annihilate the schism of which they (the Cossacks) were the apostles.

Such was the field in which Father BOBOLA labored, and became so conspicuous by his efforts in support of his order. The Jesuits and Pinsk became odious also to the powerful schismatics of the place, and the Cossacks in their inroads, which were particularly directed against the Jesuits, met with but little resistance from the inhabitants. Many colleges were destroyed, and forty Jesuits were killed.

In 1657 a party of Cossacks from Paperieko and Lichenieske, headed by the fierce ASSABOULA, burst on Pinsk, determined to capture and destroy, to them the odious BOBOLA. They were soon put on his trace, and two officers were sent with a party to surprise him at Janow, but their search was fruitless. Hearing at last, by their scouts, that the Missionary was in the neighborhood of Bovedilno, the party advanced in haste to that place, and surprised him and his companion, JOHN DOMANOWSKI. Father BOBOLA had just finished mass when the news arrived of the approach of the Cossacks. Eager for the glory of martyrdom, he wished to await their coming, but yielding to entreaty, he entered a wagon prepared for his escape. He had proceeded but a short distance when the Cossacks appeared in pursuit, and his driver, full of terror and affright, dropped the reins and fled to the woods, leaving the missionary alone on the road. When the Cossacks came up, they struck him over the shoulders with their sabres, and used him with that ferocity for which they have ever been so distinguished. To make him experience all their hate was now their study. Life must be prolonged amid the most dreadful tortures—prolonged to bear all that fiendish malice could devise. The account of his sufferings and death at the hands of the Cossacks is thus detailed in the history of his life:

They began by stripping him, then bound him to a tree and scourged him with great cruelty. Amid this torture, in which he was permitted to tread the path of his crucified Lord, Father BOBOLA imitated his divine model, and, like an innocent lamb, opened not his mouth. His patience and mildness could not allay their fury;—it rather gave it new fuel; they paused to devise a new torment. Leaving him drenching in his blood, they cut off a number of small oak branches, and placed them in the water, to soak for a time. Then they twisted them together, to form a kind of crown, as if to crown him with thorns, after honoring him with the flagellation. This crown they forced on his head, and as it dried it contracted and pressed around his skull like a vice; but, as it could wring no expression of pain from the heroic sufferer, they, by twisting, tightened it still more.

It was now time to lead their captive to their chief, who was still at Janow, hoping to win his praise by the torture which they had already inflicted. Releasing the martyr then from the tree, they tied a rope around his neck, and two of the Cossacks, each taking an end, leaped into their saddles and spurred their fiery horses to a gallop. The illustrious martyr was forced to keep pace with them, or be dragged suffocating along; for a long time he kept up with the horses by straining every nerve, not to escape pain, but to drink to the dregs the cup which his loving Lord and model had proffered him. His strength, however, was not equal to his love of the cross. Spent and exhausted, he at last was unable to continue his course, and was actually dragged along; but painful as this was, it was too great a relief for his executioners to grant. One of the party spurred up behind him, and with a heavy axe struck him several times between the shoulders. Roused from his state of lethargy, he again resumed his dreadful race along the straight and narrow way that led to his throne.

In half an hour they reached Janow in triumph, and with loud shouts of exultation, led the martyr before ASSABOULA, whose countenance betokened the deepest brutality, lighted up only by the religious fury of a schismatic. He received the holy man with reviling and insult, unmoved by the piteous condition in which he stood before him. To all his outbursts of fury, BOBOLA made no reply, except to declare that he was a Jesuit, a Priest and a Catholic, ready to die for the faith as he had lived to propagate it. This drew from the Cossack, the most furious threats, but the Blessed ANDREW replied only by prayers, conjuring his captor by every motive zeal could suggest to abandon his schism and embrace the true faith, for the Holy man, forgetful of his own position, thought only of winning souls to God. But to ASSABOULA this seemed a scoff, and his fury now burst all bounds. Drawing his sabre he whirled it around, and rushing on the martyr dealt him a fearful blow. ANDREW'S uplifted arm saved him from instant death, but his hand was almost severed from his arm, and he fell beaten down.

After a short respite to form new plans, the Cossacks rushed upon him, stripped off all the clothing that remained, and dragging him to a butcher's shop not far off, began to prepare pieces of wood and torches. Lighting these they applied them to his sides and breast, till his whole frame was roasted and burnt. Several of his teeth were dashed out; his whole face so bruised and swollen that his sightless eyes were no longer visible, and not a feature distinguishable; his streamed with blood from his scalp; his breast and sides half-roasted, one hand severed almost from the arm; both lacerated, his leg laid open, his whole body livid with bruises, and yet he was alive, and yet his murderers could devise new torments.

The martyr lay stretched out, uttering prayers for his persecutors, and ejaculating the holy names of Jesus and Mary. They now lifted him up and laid him on a table, and flayed his back to resemble a chasuble, filling the raw flesh with fine-cut straw, and rolling him out to drive the morsels into the quivering surface.

Exited, now, to behold him thus, arrayed in a crimson vestment, where the straw sparkled like yellow gold, they drove sharp stake under his finger nails, cut off his nose and lips, and paused to deliberate how they might best extract his tongue; that organ which had so often delivered vital truths, so often exposed the errors of heretics, the quivering shred of his torments paralyzed his executioners, thirsting for the destruction of the doctrines of the Roman Church. "Be silent, this tongue while it was yet alive would be a signal triumph." Those were their feelings when the blade of his own sabre cut the root of the tongue, and there it was then seen and through their exultation hailed as a trophy.

BOBOLA was still alive, but he was senseless, and a [illegible] shapeless mass. The Cossacks exultingly [illegible] him into a ditch by the road, where he lay for some hours, till one of the party happening to be passing, saw him still breathing, drew from his side with a spear stroke, and reclosed his noble soul."

Thus died the Blessed ANDREW BOBOLA, as he is styled in the Church calendar, on the 16th of May, 1657.

His biographer goes on to say that his body was taken from the ditch, where it had been thrown, and removed to a room in the adjoining passage, wherein, although it remained exposed for some time, yet emitted no unpleasant odor. His body, he proceeds to say, "lay in the cemetery unknown, till, by his own supernatural direction, it was found, uncorrupted, diffusing a most fragrant odor. This fact was attested by thousands, and the case in which his body was placed was soon covered with the seals of bishops, schismatic as well as Catholic, who attested the state in which they found it. The throngs who crowded to visit this holy body induced the late Emperor, ALEXANDER, to order its removal to Polock, and it is still there in the church of the Dominicans, honored by the veneration of the faithful, and still exhaling a delicious odor."

The course of Father BOBOLA was finally brought to a close, and Pope PIUS IX., on the 18th day of October, 1853, solemnly enrolled him in the "catalogue of the Blessed."

Singing Pilgrims—A Catholic Mission to America.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The *Illustration* of the 10th ult. contains a wood cut and a brief notice of a band of mountaineers, from the Pyrenees, who are at present in Paris, and who have made choice of a singular occupation in accordance with a vow, which is, no doubt, without precedent, save in the middle ages. These noble fellows have turned their backs on their mountain home, after having pledged themselves to one another before God *to roam over the world for the term of twenty five years, making the holy canticles of the Catholic Church heard among all the nations of the earth that it will be in their power to reach.* Their first journey led them to Rome, to ask the blessing of the Holy Father, and to obtain from him the consecration of the privileges and immunities which belong to the pious work they were about to undertake. The Sovereign Pontiff graciously accorded them a bull, conferring upon them the right of singing mass in all the churches of Christendom.

It is now twenty-three years since these mountain pilgrims left the soil of France; they have during that period visited all the large cities of Europe. *They intend shortly to sail for America, and from thence to China.* When the term of their pilgrimage will probably be completed, and they will be free to turn their steps homeward to the Pyrenees; their leader, Mr. ROLAND, is the founder of a school for sacred vocal music, established at Bagneres de Bigorre. The wood cut above alluded to, represents them as they appeared in the church of the parish of St. Mary, Mr. ROLAND leading them in their vocal performance, all costumed alike in a loose garment, resembling a blouse, and girt at the waist.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Wednesday.

DECISIONS.

We give a condensed statement of several interesting decisions rendered at the May and April Terms of the Supreme Court, obtained through the kindness of Mr. EMMENBURY, the very obliging Clerk of the General Term.

PRACTICE—ARREST IN CIVIL ACTIONS.

Goodrich against *Dunbar*.—This was an appeal from an order of Special Term, denying a motion made by the defendant to be discharged from arrest. It appeared that a judgment was recovered against the defendant in this case in California for $1,008 25 and costs. The cause of the recovery was money received by the defendant as the plaintiff's agent, he acting at the time as the consignee and general ship agent of the plaintiff at San Francisco. After this judgment had been recovered against him, he left California and came to New-York, where he was arrested upon an affidavit showing the necessary facts. This was a motion to discharge the order of arrest.

MITCHELL, P. J.—(After stating the facts at length)—The Code (Sec. 179) allows the arrest of any person, *in an action* for moneys received by any agent, factor, broker, or other person in a fiduciary capacity. It is insisted by the defendant that he is not liable to arrest after judgment, under this section of the Code. The plaintiff insists that this is an action for money received by an agent, although it is founded on a judgment, as the judgment was for money thus received, and that the parties may go behind the judgment and show its consideration.

A judgment merges the original cause of action. In this case no action can be sustained for money received by the defendant as agent; it can only be sustained on the judgment. If this plaintiff had accepted a bond alone, or a bond with a mortgage for his debt, he could not have sued for the original cause of action, nor held the defendant to bail. The judgment obtained by him was as much a voluntary act as the acceptance of a bond would be. He chose to sue the defendant; he was not compel him, against his will, to bring him into a Court in California, or to take judgment against him. He has all the advantages of the judgment, and should take it with such inconveniences as necessarily attach to it. The defendant might, perhaps, (if the whole case were opened to him,) show that the items of payment before disallowed to him should be allowed; and if he should succeed in this, he would nearly discharge the plaintiff's claim. But he is precluded from doing this on account of the high character of the evidence of his indebtedness contained in the record of the judgment and its merger of the original contract, and he should, therefore, be protected from having that judgment regarded as unimportant when the question is whether he should be imprisoned or not.

The order at Special Term denying the motion to vacate the order of arrest, should be reversed without costs, the defendant

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Communications containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All letters proposing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Cuban Plot.

The second act in the great scheme for consolidating and perpetuating the domination of the slaveholding interest, was opened yesterday in the Senate of the United States. The Louisiana resolutions concerning Cuba were presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A profoundly interesting and significant debate, though of course in its present stage it could only deal with the subject at arms' length, was had upon it. The leading point made by the representatives of the slaveholding interest was, that if Spain takes any measures to effect, however gradually and peacefully, the removal of Slavery from the island, such a step, or the proof that it is in contemplation, will justify this country in taking foroible possession of Cuba and holding it as part of the United States. The only doubt raised by Southern Senators related to the question of *fact*,—whether any such project was in contemplation or not. Mr. SEWARD alone intimated that he should oppose any intervention on the part of this Government in the internal affairs of Cuba.

The indications are unmistakable that the next great battle against the domination of Slavery, is to be fought in connection with Cuba,—if the Free States feel sufficient interest in the matter to fight it at all. But the Slave power is so flushed with its Nebraska victory;—it has the whole Executive power and patronage of the Federal Government so completely at its control;—so considerable a portion of the Northern representatives are anxious to sell their votes for office or for cash;—and the people of the Free States have become so habituated to a cowardly and disgraceful submission to whatever of degradation their own representatives may impose upon them, that but little ground for future hope remains. So far as the present Congress, and the present Administration are concerned, we have no doubt that everything will be done which the Slaveholding interest may demand. JEFFERSON DAVIS is the ruling spirit in the Executive Department. He has been an open and declared advocate of Secession;—and the policy of the Administration, under his lead, is to prepare the South for this contingency.

If the people of the Free States have any disposition to resist the accomplishment of these designs, they will have an opportunity to show it before many months.

News by the North Star.

The *North Star* brings a plethoric budget. Our columns swell with a satiety of news from all quarters of her importation. The most engrossing matter—the one to which page after page of the San Francisco papers is surrendered—is the trial of the Mexican Consul, Señor DEL VALLE, at that port, for breach of the neutrality laws, in having enlisted a number of French and Germans to serve in the Mexican army. The trial resulted in a verdict of *guilty*. Señor DEL VALLE was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. M. DILLON, the French Consul, was needed as a witness in course of the trial, and was invited to attend for the purpose. Under a treaty stipulation, a Consul of France is at option to accept or decline an invitation to go into Court. Mr. DILLON declined. But his presence being deemed necessary, an attachment was afterwards issued, and he was taken into Court by the United States Marshal. On this, he struck his Consular flag, and awaits orders from his Emperor, before hoisting it again. In a letter to the French Consul at Guaymas, dating back of his arrest, Mr. DILLON explains his connection with the whole matter. He says that the Mexican Government had authorized Señor DEL VALLE to offer all Frenchmen who should detach themselves from M. DE RAOUSSET'S expedition, a free passage to Guaymas, with the same rank in the Mexican army that they had held in the French. Of such, 450 accepted the proposition, and took passage on board the English ship *Challenge*, chartered for that purpose by Señor DEL VALLE. Their purpose, he says, was peaceful. They went seeking labor for a subsistence, not revolution nor war. On the other hand, there are many suspicious facts recorded in this matter. It is said that RAOUSSET first chartered the *Challenge*, and only transferred her to other hands when his connection became dangerous. When the news of the revolt in Guerrero arrived, the *Challenge* Expedition suddenly revived. It looked as if there might have been a design to get these "peaceful," soldiering fortune-hunters off in time to assist ALVAREZ. Then suddenly they are under the protection of Consul DEL VALLE, endorsed by Consul DILLON. But, explain the matter of the *Challenge* as we may, here is a pretty little row for NAPOLEON to amuse himself with on our Territory.

President WALKER was last heard from on the 10th of April. We are sure—for our authority on this point is official—that he had crossed the Colorado near its mouth, heading eastward. Rumor adds that at that point his men had deserted him. Had not rumor sent him a score of times utterly adrift, a dozen times left him starving in a desert, and as often had all his men exhausted, shot, and deserted, we should give implicit credence to these details. There is no reason to doubt, however, that at this time he cannot have more than twenty with him, and they must be wandering in destitution whichever way they bend.

We have a few brief notes of the route taken by Col. FREMONT after leaving Parowan. They tell only a story of hardship and suffering—of long desert wanderings and marching around mountain ranges over which they could find no pass—their horses feeding only on dead, bleached grass, the stringy carcass of any one of which when it fell exhausted, was eagerly divided among the men for food. The other California news we yesterday alluded to.

From Oregon and Washington Territory the new gold findings are matters of most interest. The Sandwich and Society Islands send in several weeks' news, but nothing startling with it. Those who have a fancy for revolutions will be gratified on reading the reports from Bogota and Carthagena. The coal mines of Chili, the gold of Peru, and the discoveries in Juan Fernandez of copper ore, are stirring up the rovers of the South Pacific Coast. BELZU, in Bolivia, was successful in suppressing all organized opposition to his power thus far. From Australia we have intelligence to the 3d of March, some three weeks later.

The America's News.

We are informed by the Agent of the Associated Press, that there is no doubt but that an attempt was made on Tuesday night and yesterday, by the parties recently suspected of purloining the European news, to prevent the transmission of the *America's* news from Halifax in season for this morning's TIMES. The steamer was fully due at Halifax on Tuesday evening, when the Nova Scotia wires were cut in several places, and as soon as repaired in Nova Scotia, the wires were cut again near Boston, and then again near Portland.

Consequently, we were unable to receive our full summary of the news, but the abstract received and published in another column doubtless embodies the leading features of the general and commercial news.

The Allied Powers are believed to have progressed favorably in their negotiations with Sweden, Piedmont, Spain, and Portugal. The full accounts relative to the bombardment of Odessa, give strength to the surmise that it was one of mere destruction, without result. The Russian accounts deny that they fired on the boat with the flag of truce, and affirm that they fired first two guns without ball, and ordered the British steamer not to approach, and that afterwards, when she did move nearer to the batteries, they fired upon her. The British estimate their loss at less than twenty killed and wounded, and the Russians theirs at twenty killed and sixty wounded.

There was no change in American Securities, or in Consols. The Bank of England had advanced discounts; Cotton was heavy, and Breadstuffs had advanced.

Newspaper Movements.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you explain the *Herald's* back and forward movements in regard to raising its price? One day he announces his refusal to stand still. "*Age*," says its editor, "*has not yet* so far impaired our energy, that we shrink from once more *leading* the American Press in a new channel of enterprise." He accordingly declares his determination to enlarge his correspondence, to make his paper infinitely better than any of the others, and to raise the price of it to *three cents*. The next day he *drops* all these projects and promises, and gives, as a reason, that the TIMES and *Tribune would not lead off!* This looks very much as if age, or something else, *had* so far impaired his energies as to make him desperately afraid of his rivals, and incline him to await their motions instead of being their leader. Yours, ——.

When a man begins to protest that he is *not* affected by old age, it is a pretty sure sign that *he is*;—and the more vehemently he protests, the more evident will his senility appear. The *Herald* continues to have spasmodic convulsions of enterprise, but they expend their strength in promises and boasts. It talks loud, but does nothing. It is very courageous in words, but is excessively timid when it comes to act. Ten years ago the *Herald was* the leader of the New-York press, so far as energy and enterprise were concerned. It got news in advance of all its cotemporaries;—it ran expresses, employed correspondents,' paid for news and had everything its own way. It could do as it pleased, and cared for nobody. If it lost a thousand subscribers one week, it felt sure they would come back, for they needed the paper. Now it has no such confidence;—especially since the DAILY TIMES was started the *Herald* does not feel at all sure of its ground. It dreads losing a subscriber for fear it will never hear of him again. And the threat of an agent to stop selling the paper, sounds in its ear like the crack of doom. This is the real secret of its collapse the other day. Its agents and carriers compelled it to back out. They threatened it with a loss of 10,000 or 15,000 subscribers; and the *Herald* was not strong enough to lose them, nor plucky enough to believe in their coming back. It boasts of 55,000: but if it had 35,000 it would not have feared to make the change. When we raised the price of the DAILY TIMES from *one cent to two*, we had a circulation of 24,000; and it fell off within the first month over 9,000. But then it began to increase, and there has not been a month since in which it did not go steadily upward. The *Herald* cannot count on any such reaction. Its day has gone by. "*Age*" or something else, has paralyzed its energies. It has no faith in its position—no confidence in its hold on its subscribers. And all its bluster and braggadocio are only intended to keep up a show of courage, and conceal its dread of its younger and more enterprising rivals.

The *Herald's* confession that it *dare* not raise its price, until the TIMES leads the way, affords melancholy evidence at once of its declining strength, and of the gross stupidity which expected us to *run a race* with it in this experiment. It wanted the *credit* of leading off, in a bold and hazardous enterprise, but expected to be bolstered up by our instantly following its example. "In making our announcement," says the *Herald* with touching ingenuousness, "*it was reasonable to expect that our two cent neighbors would come up to the mark.*" And that, too, after the *Herald* had ostentatiously proclaimed that "it had *refused* to set the example of conservatism,"—that "*age had not yet so* far impaired its energy that it would shrink from once more *leading the American press* in a new channel of enterprise." But, in the depth of its sorrow the *Herald* pathetically exclaims, "*they did no such thing!*" And so it dismisses at once and forever its pretensions of *leading* the American press.

We have no doubt that *eventually* the leading newspapers of the City, those to which the public will look for the earliest and fullest news, for the largest correspondence and the ablest editorial writing,—will be published at *three cents*; and that not only because the cost of all the materials, labor, &c., must in these manufactures steadily increasing, but because *the public taste constantly demands better and better papers.* Ten years ago a newspaper which should have published a double sheet like the DAILY TIMES, with as much and as good reading matter in it, would have been a miracle. Five years hence, a sheet *twice* as large, with three times as much reading matter will very probably be required by the great body of the reading public. Whether the existing two cent papers, or any of them, will take this step in advance, and undertake to supply this demand as it may arise,—remains to be seen. In many respects they have advantages for so doing, which a new paper started expressly for the purpose, would not possess. But of course, any paper, new or old, which should attempt it would of necessity advance its price beyond the present mark;—and the paper which has the largest list, and the most distinctive character,—which is recognized as the best newspaper, and which the great mass of the reading community, therefore, feel most constrained to have, can take the lead with the strongest confidence of success.

The recent experiment shows conclusively that the *Herald* cannot do it, at all events. Its abortive attempt to raise its price, on the strength of *promises* to improve its character, completely exploded its ridiculous pretensions of being at the *head* of the American press. Its *prestige* is gone. Its advertisements fell off from twenty columns to fourteen. The apprehended loss of ten or twelve thousand subscribers, threatened it with destruction. *Age* has not only "staled its variety," but cooled its energy and punctured the bubble of its pretensions. We shall hear no more from the *Herald* of its "leading the American press," in anything which requires energy, enterprise, and courage for its accomplishment. It has fallen to the old level of the *Sun*:—nobody looks into it except from habit, or to hunt up a servant through its advertising columns.

Nebraska.

When the House voted on Monday of last week to suspend the rules and take up the Nebraska bill, we saw that the game was up—that all further resistance was useless and that the professed opponents of the bill who voted for this motion, had deserted their friends and betrayed their cause; and our Washington correspondent branded them, especially HUGHES and DEAN from this State, whose votes would have *saved* freedom if they had not preferred to betray it, as they deserved. For this we were taken to task by our neighbor, the *Tribune*, in the following paragraph:

From the Tribune of Thursday, May 18.

THE TIMES of yesterday gives place to a very sharp commentary upon the conduct of those members of the House, who had hitherto acted with the minority in resisting the Nebraska bill, but on Monday last *voted with the majority to suspend the rules of the House*, thus precluding further resistance to RICHARDSON'S motion to close the debate on Saturday. We are assured that this commentary is not correct, and the members in question, Messrs. WENTWORTH, of Ill., DEAN, HUGHES, BANKS, KITTREDGE and EDGARTON will show on Saturday, when the trial comes, that they are as unflinching and uncompromising in their opposition to the bill as any of the minority. *On this assurance we have viewed the proceedings of that day in a very different light from that of the* DAILY TIMES, and still look forward to the defeat of the bill by the resolution of the minority under the rules of the House.

We are glad to perceive that, as the event fully justified our view of the case, the *Tribune* now sees it in the same light and concurs entirely in the opinions we then expressed. The following on this point is

From the Tribune of yesterday.

THE TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.—On Monday, the 8th inst., Col. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, moved, and the House ordered, that the seventeen preceding orders of business be laid on the table, and that the Nebraska bill be taken up, with the *avowed* purpose that it be put on its passage without delay. *Whoever thus voted to take up that bill, voted with a deliberate intent to promote and secure its passage.* * * But if these gentlemen imagine that their constituents will not know and mark them as recreants *who aggravated treachery by cowardice*, then they greatly undervalue the intelligence of the people they have betrayed and dishonored.

☞ It is scarcely necessary to say that the following paragraph, on the *party* aspects of the Nebraska vote, is from the Albany *Atlas*. The *Evening Post* will probably copy it; but it could not have originated anywhere else:

There is one characteristic of the divison on the final passage of the bill worthy of note. The majority of the Democrats of the Free States voted against the bill (46 noce to 43 ayes,) and *gave a larger vote in opposition than the Whigs of the Northern States*, who numbered 41 votes.

In the face of the efforts to make this measure a test of party, *the position of a majority of the Democracy of the North is significant.*

☞ We incidentally hinted the other day that the Richmond *Examiner* was edited by a lunatic. Its more recent ravings convict us of error. Delirium tremens is probably the disease which controls its columns, though it evidently has a variety of assistants equally violent and no less loathsome.

☞ The advance in the price of passage across the Atlantic, which we noticed yesterday, is not peculiar to the British steamers. The COLLINS line and the Havre line have both advertised the same increase. The advance in the cost of everything is the occasion of this. We has noded no diparagement to the CUNARD line, and certainly no unfairness, in directing attention to their advertisement,—as the announcement of this other lines had not fallen under our notice.

☞ The Washington *Union* publishes a communication, five columns in length, aiming to show that our sympathy with Turkey in the present war is misplaced, and expressing the ardent hope that Russian arms may prove triumphant over England and France.

REPORTED DEFALCATION IN THE MINT.—It is stated that an officer of the United States Mint, well known as one of the most experienced in the institution, is a defaulter to a large amount, which is variously reported at from $15,000 up to $100,000. The circumstances have not fully transpired, but it is understood the friends of the officer will make up the losses.

MEETING OF LIBERAL SOCIETIES.—Another union meeting of Liberal Societies was held at Pythagoras Hall, in Walker-street, last evening. About fifteen native and foreign Societies were represented, including the Free Democratic Society of Universal Republicanism, Italian Democratic Society, Polish Democratic Society, German Democratic League, Union for Social Reform, German American Workingmen's League, French Society *Le Montagne*, Cuban Athenæum, and several others. Dr. ASCHENBRENNER, of the German Freemen Society, occupied the Chair, and Dr. DULON acted as Secretary, in place of Mr. MCMULLER, who declined to act. After the transaction of the usual preliminary business, a letter was read from the Convention of Free Germans of Ohio, announcing their intention to establish a paper in English, with a view to a more united action with their American brethren in principle. Col. FORBES read the prospectus of the Emigrant Aid Society of Boston, established for the purpose of populating the new Territory of Kansas, with a view to secure it as a Free State. Some other business of no general importance was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Presbyterian General Assembly—Old School.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 24.

Since our last report the Assembly has been mainly employed in considering a judicial case involving the right of the Church to strike from its list Elders refusing to have their children baptised. The argument was not concluded when the hour arrived for hearing the report of the Board of Publication. The Board have circulated 98,000 books, and 26,000 tracts during the year. The value of the books distributed was $136,000. The receipts had increased over the previous year $12,000. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of April was $16,000. This large balance was explained by the Board. The Board of Domestic Missions reported in favor of building a Church at Washington on a liberal scale, and recommended a collection of from $50,000 to $100,000. Adopted.

The report regarding the Danville Seminary then came up, when a warm personal debate commenced. Dr. MCMASTER, of Va., attacked bitterly the action of the Committee at the last General Assembly, charging that they had improperly oppressed information before them, and induced the Assembly to adopt a report which, otherwise, would not have been adopted. The fight is between the Danville and New-Albany Seminaries. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE opposes, and a warm time is anticipated. Dr. MCMASTER had not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

Free Democratic Convention in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, May 24.

The Free Democratic County Convention met today, and appointed Delegates to the State Convention, but adjourned without nominating a County ticket. They are to assemble again upon the call of the County Committee.

The Free Democratic State Convention also assembled to-day. About 40 Delegates were present. E. D. GAZZAM, of Pittsburg, was chosen President.

On the first ballot, the Convention nominated DAVID PILLA, of Chester, for Governor; GEO. R. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, for Canal Commissioner; WM. M. STEPHENSON, of Mercer, for Supreme Court Judge.

The Convention adjourned until this evening.

The Passage of the Nebraska Bill—The Insurance on the Ship Golden Fleece.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24.

The Democratic Committees of Suffolk County met last evening, and, after considerable discussion, adopted resolutions endorsing the Nebraska bill, passed by Congress by—Yeas, 43; Nays, 8. The also voted to fire 113 guns to-day, one for each member who voted for the bill.

The ship *Golden Fleece*, lost at San Francisco, is insured in this city for $50,000.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

CHARLESTON, Monday, May 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 23.

The steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York early this morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 23.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, has arrived at her wharf here in 62 hours.

The Expected Steamer.

CALAIS, Me., Wednesday, May 24—1 P. M.

Telegraphic communication with Halifax is still interrupted. We are, therefore, without any information as to the steamer now overdue at that port.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 24.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, Capt. STONE, sailed at 10½ o'clock this morning, with 128 passengers for Liverpool and 17 for Halifax. She takes out $450,771 in specie.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 24.

We have no mail this morning south of Raleigh, N. C.

DEFRAUDING THE U. S. REVENUE.

Smuggling Liquors through the Custom House—Important Seizure of the Property at a Distillery—The Officer of a Bonded Warehouse Suspended from Duty.

The Custom-House Officers of our City were in a state of great excitement during yesterday, in consequence of the recent perpetration of a heavy fraud on the United States Revenue, by the smuggling of Malaga wines and brandies, amounting to some forty casks. The packages were imported by Mr. CAZART, and landed from the vessel at his Bonded Warehouse, in Whitehall-street, where an officer of the United States Customs is placed to keep watch of the importations forwarded to the proprietor of the store. It appears that since JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., was appointed surveyor of the Port, and Capt. RYNDERS the assistant, a vast number of frauds on the United States Government have been discovered and seizures made of the goods, which in all cases, have been confiscated, and the proceeds placed to the credit of the United States Customs at this port. In several instances, Mr. COCHRANE and his assistants have traced the smugglers before they had an opportunity of leaving the ships, with articles of jewelry, laces and other valuables concealed about their persons.

One of the officers of Customs is charged with gross negligence and criminality while on duty at the bonded store of Mr. CAZART, in Whitehall-street. Quite recently some forty packages of wine and other liquors, sent from the United States Barge Office to Mr. CAZART'S warehouse, consigned to the proprietor, were all landed in front of the store. Shortly after the landing of the liquors, two cartmen were employed to carry the property to the upper part of the City. Not a single cask should have been permitted to be taken away by the officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse. The liquors being sent in bond to Mr. CAZART'S store, it was the imperative duty of the officer to receive a permit for every pipe of liquor, setting forth that the duties were paid. It was suspected by Captain RYNDERS that something was wrong in this matter, but before proceedings could be taken to arrest the roguery, all the property was removed. Subsequently, the Assistant Surveyor was placed on the track by the Surveyor, who had been assured that between 40 and 50 pipes of wines were smuggled ashore and forwarded to an extensive dealer in the upper part of the City.

From the information thus in possession of the Assistant Surveyor, he procured the aid of Captain FAIRCHILD, an officer of the Surveyor, and started in pursuit of the contraband goods. The officers searched from street to street on the east side of the town, and finally Captain RYNDERS got on the scent of the liquors, and made a seizure of every cask of wine and brandy they had missed from the Bonded store. The property was found at the extensive distillery of Mr. KELLY in Eleventh-street, where it had been purchased in perfect good faith. The seals of the casks had not been broken, and by order of Mr. RYNDERS they were all brought back to the public store, No. 12 Broad-street, and of coarse confiscated. It is said there are over $10,000 worth of goods recently smuggled in the same manner, which Captain RYNDERS is on the track of. Meanwhile the officer above named has been suspended to await further action.

CITY POLITICS.

Young Men's Democratic Republican General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute—C. GODFRAY GUNTHER, President, in the Chair.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Blake, Parker and Van Mart, appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted at the meeting, in relation to the Nebraska bill and other matters, presented the following resolutions in its approval, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The object of the formation of this Committee was to preserve the integrity of Democratic principles, and to every legitimate way to secure success to the party. We have planted ourselves upon the platform of principles laid down by the fathers of the party, among the first and chiefest of which we recognize the great principle of non-intervention in the Territories upon the Slavery question; therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with congratulation the passage by Congress of the bill organizing a Government for the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, in which the right of non-intervention is recognised and asserted; that the passage of that bill meets with our unanimous approval, an approval at once honest and heartfelt, because in accordance with Democratic expectation

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the action of the State Convention of the party which recently assembled at Albany, in reference to a call for the assemblage of a State Convention, to meet on the 12th of July next, at Syracuse, to nominate Candidates for our next Fall Election; that we will use all proper means to be represented in that Convention by trusty and reliable men, and feel confident that the Convention will present to us candidates whom we can endorse with alacrity and cheerfully support at the polls.

Resolved, That our Executive should take early action in relation to our complicated Foreign Relations; that we have just cases of offence at Spain, for the many and outrageous assaults upon our flag and people, and which can be alone atoned for by full and ample reparation being speedily made; that further endurance or remonstrance would be a cowardly of our Government because experience has taught us that forbearance upon our part has only led to renewed insult and aggression.

After the resolutions were adopted, Mr. MORTON, of the *National Democrat*, was called for, and made some remarks to the Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—An old two-act farce of BUCKSTONE, called the "Scholar," was produced here last night for the benefit of Mr. CHARLES WALLACK. Had it been written as a *piece de circonstance*, it could not have been more appropriate at the present time. It tries at, and hits hard, the anti-matrimonial theorists, who now as twenty years ago, create some little excitement in limited circles.

The principal character, ERASMUS BOOKWORM, (Mr. WALLACK,) had written the first volume of a work on the

work is to be completed in eight volumes, and the tenth one contains thirty odd copper rostrums against the third step. Bookworm is interrupted in the completion of this work by his Doctor, who warns him that he needs excitement, and that unless he seeks it he will never live to complete the work. The Scholar agrees to do as his physician advises; the latter recommends matrimony; the Scholar is horrified; Physician argues the advantage of practical experiment for the sake of his work; Scholar consents to take a wife as he would a dose of medicine, for the good it may do him, and for the lift which will enable him to finish his manuscript.

This absurd incident is worked up with BUCKSTONE'S usual cleverness, and the termination—the marriage of the Scholar with a favorite pupil who has long loved him—is well managed. There are many good hits in the dialogue, and throughout it is more carefully written than the later works by the same author. Stageyness, however, is its besetting fault.

The "Scholar" was of course successful, and is announced for repetition to-night.

LECTURE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Dr. HAKE'S second lecture an English Music. It will undoubtedly be an instructive treat. We recommend it to our readers.

Fires in Duane and Washington-streets—Loss $25,000.

At about 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the large five story building, No. 207 Duane-street, occupied by Messrs. RATHBONE & Co., wholesale grocers, and on the second and third floors by JOSEPH S. STEBBINS, importer of brandies, wines and cigars. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied for the storage of cotton, and it was in this part of the building that the flames were first discovered. There were some two hundred and fifty bales of cotton on steerage. The whole was destroyed. It was owned by different parties, and was insured for $12,000, principally in the Arctic Insurance Company.

The loss of RATHBONE & Co. was about $12,000. The firm was fully insured in the following Companies:

Washington	$5,500	Granite	$2,500
Merchants'	3,000	Stuyvesant	2,000
Total			$13,000

Nothing was saved from the immense stock of Mr. RATHBONE. The small portion of goods saved from fire was ruined by water.

Mr. STEBBINS' stock was totally destroyed. The loss was estimated at from $5,000 to $6,000, partially insured.

The roofs of the adjoining buildings, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Caroline-street, were badly burned. The damage will probably reach $1,500.

The total loss by this fire will be from $25,000 to $30,000, fully one-half of which is insured.

At a few minutes past 7 o'clock last evening, another fire occurred at No. 246 Washington-street, above Robinson. The building adjoined the rectifying distillery which was burned about two months ago, and was occupied by J. N. LUCKEY, grocer. The second floor was occupied by JOHN H. DOMPHEY, dealer in liquors, cigars, &c. HALL & DIMON used the third floor as a storage loft, and the fourth floor was used for storage by ——CRAIG. The fire originated in the third story, from some cause as yet unknown. The damage was comparatively trifling. Mr. DUMPHEY is insured for $3,000—$1,500 each in the Irving and Fulton offices.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The following additional subscriptions have been received toward the FITCH Testimonial Fund:

Amount reported	$559	W. W. De Forrest	50
Grinnell, Minturn & Co	100	R. M. Lawrence	50
R. Bell & H. E. Ransom	50	Barstow & Pope	25
		Witherspoon & Co	25
Total			$750

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES AND DRAPERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., are selling magnificent Lace and Muslin Curtains, recently bought at auction, for less than importers' prices. Their stock of Lace and Muslin Draperies, by the piece or yard, is unsurpassed in the City. Cornices and bands of every description constantly on hand.

TOILET AND MASSEILLES QUILTS.—Just received, an invoice of superior French Toilet Quilts, all sizes, at low prices. Single and double Marseilles Quilts, from the lowest cost up to the heaviest goods imported; also, Marseilles and Toilet Covers of every grade.

LINEN DAMASKS AND BARNSLEY SHEETING, bought before the recent advance in price of linen goods; 8-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Barnsley Sheeting of superior manufacture, warranted all linen. Scotch Double Damask, extra heavy, Irish Satin Damask and Table Diaper, Spot and Damask Napkins, of the best make imported. Also five cases heavy Shirting Linen, and 500 pieces fine to extra super, fronting linen, warranted strong and all linen.

The attention of families and hotel proprietors is invited to these goods, which will be sold at low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

For Ladies Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—THE PHYSICIANS UNIVERSALLY recommend the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS

sold at our establishment. They possess every quality adapting them to the season: Elasticity, Lightness, Durability and Cheapness.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable source of information as to my claims to the SEWING MACHINE, may be found in the able opinion lately given by Judge Sprague of Boston, in a suit against the Singer Machine, (so called,) printed copies of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage-stamp. The following is a list of licensees under my patent of 1846, viz:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co	Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. COLLENDER, KERNE & HOOKER	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Dergin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NINETY NINTH-AVENUE BUILDING LOTS.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 90 desirable building lots, situated on both sides of the 9th-av., and extending from 93d to 98th-sts. The above lots are nearly all full size, and most of them on the 9th-av., near the Central Park, and adjoining Col. Thorn's estate of Elm Park. The 9th-av. is being opened, and all assessments to be paid for by the present owners. The whole of the above lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement, and peculiarly adapted for building purposes, situated in a rapidly-growing neighborhood, which is extremely healthy and free from nuisances, commanding views unsurpassed for beauty, located near the 9th-av., the grading of which is nearly completed for the 8th-av. Railroad, and will in the coming Summer be ready to have the rails laid to McComb's Dam. This is one of the finest tracts of land, as well as the most desirable for private residences, of any now for sale on the island, and every lot will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear of all incumbrances, and 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-street.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF THE PORT BYRON GAZETTE.—Consumptives, read—It is contrary to our practice to puff patent medicines and quack doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, while pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS'S plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st., and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, No. 353 Hudson-st., and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.

PETERSON & HUMPREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S editorial of Monday's *Herald*, May 15, on "Street Improvements," &c., in conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be afforded and purchased at the great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway! HIRAM ANDERSON is selling the best quality English Medallion Carpets at 12s. per yard, same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3 per yard. English Velvets, 12s., 14s. and 15s.; do. Tapestry Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.; Oil Cloths, 3s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s. English do., 8s. Buyers will please examine.

Fair as a beam of silver light,
Falling like snow through the still, sad night,
ASK THE DAGUERREOTYPES EXECUTED WITH such magic skill by BRADY, Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway. Bear in mind the numbers—corner of Fulton-st., and over Thompson's Saloon.

GREAT BARGAINS.—BOOTS AND SHOES SELLING off at cost to close the concern by the middle of June. No. 30 Ann-st., between Nassau and Broadway, a fine assortment of boots and shoes at great quantity of patent leather shoes, of different styles. Take a note of it.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND BAREGES.—JUST RECEIVED a large stock of rich new Barèges, Tissues, and Printed Muslins, which we will offer this morning at greatly reduced prices. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION for sale at great bargains; gold borders and transparent window shades, French and American paper hangings, cornices, bands, pins, upholstery, &c. Ladies are invited to call. W. O. JENKS, No. 458 Pearl-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY HOLDS HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars we refer to his advertisement in another column.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—HURD'S HAIR RESTORER is guaranteed to produce a new growth of hair on any bald head, or no pay will be required. It prevents the hair from falling off, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy. Price $1. W. C. HURD, No. 291 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, are now prepared to show a great variety of Clothing adapted to the season. Their stock is all of the best quality, and in every respect equal to clothing made to order.

DR. G. W. P. MELLEN WILL DELIVER HIS LECTURE upon the cause of color as it appears in the different races of men, &c., &c., at the Institute in Brooklyn, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

WORTH ATTENTION.—WELL MADE CLOTHING, suitable for the seasons, of the best material and styles, now offered at the lowest rates; all articles guaranteed. EDWARD T. HACKETT, Clothing Emporium, No. 138 Fulton-st.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS No. 156 Broadway. Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, and Beaver Cassimere Hats. Gents' and Youths Summer Hats and Caps of every description.

GENIN HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING that on THURSDAY he will issue his Summer Fashions for 1854. GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HOWARD'S PRACTICE REPORTS—VOLUME 9TH, Part 1st. April Number just published and for sale by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Meneely's Patent Instruments, for sale at the Works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S SUMMER FASHIONS FOR 1854 WILL be issued this day. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GENIN'S WIDE AWAKE HATS. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Artists, Architects and Seminaries, are respectfully invited to examine my large stock of Artists' materials of every description, imported direct from the principal German and Paris manufacturers, and superior to any in the City. W. SCHAUS,
Importer of Engravings and Artists' Materials,
No. 393 Broadway, second floor.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Shrubbery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIRBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ Peremptory Sale of 41 Splendid 6th-avenue, 37th, 38th, and 39th-streets—Building Lots at Auction.—We notice that ANTHONY J. SLEEPER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, 8 lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av., being the whole front of the block between 38th and 39th-sts.; and 33 choice lots on 37th, 38th and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., and between 6th-av. and Broadway. The above lots are all full size, free from encumbrance, and comprise some of the finest plots of ground for first class residences as well as business purposes of any offered for sale on the Island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Every lot put up will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all encumbrances, and two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For full paragraphs and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ South Williamsburg Association.—Members are informed that the selection of lots will be continued on THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 25, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of the plan heretofore adopted. The lots corresponding with the following numbers were selected yesterday (Wednesday.) Nos. 262, 178, 177, 381, 240 293, 239, 280, 279, 171, 176, 345, 349, 116, 216, 115, 1, 401, 274, 390, 402, 109, 214, 251, 288, 172, 213, 117, 215, 279, 167, 284, 468, 253, 174, 278, 3, 277, 276, 119, 287, 252, 118, 273, 111, 4, 285, 347, 217, 400, 399, 286, 246, 219, 216, 113, 379, 114, 397, 403, 280, 2, 5, 115, 270, 272, 360, 274, 361, 362, 211, 359, 283, 271, 362 344, 363, 365, 284, 210, 364, 325, 396, 367, 390, 409, 209, 193, 365, 346, 404, 445, 347, 367, 368, 398, 378, 366, 346, 349, 350, 357 The selection will be continued on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 26th and 27th, commencing each day at 8 o'clock precisely.
E. H. KIMBARK, Presidest.

☞ Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.—By O. S. FOWLER, in Atheneum Hall, Brooklyn, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 22, and continuing every evening during the week. This course will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology; Analysis, combination and teachings of the Faculties; Self-Improvement Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Memory; School and Home Education; Matrimony; Woman—her character, or rights, sphere, talents, duties, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock and closing with Public Examinations. First Lecture Free Tickets; to others, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens.—Important to purchasers on Broadway.—The great objection to buying on this great and splendid thoroughfare is that the prices are uniformly higher than in other localities in the City, although the goods are known to be of the first quality. WILMARTH & BENTON have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 343 Broadway, where they offer as extensive a stock of Watches and Jewelry as can be found in the City, at manufacturer's prices it being a branch of their extensive manufacturing business already established. Call before purchasing elsewhere. We sell fine goods. We sell low. We manufacture. WILMARTH & BENTON, No. 343 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ Donetti's Trained Animals.—With an increased reputation DONETTI'S TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS have returned to New-York, and take up their Summer quarters at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, in Broadway. An elegant stage has been erected for their performances, and judging from the host of editorial commendations we have from time to time met with, we feel warranted in strongly recommending our readers to pay them a visit. Donetti's beautiful Chemical Illusions are added to the feats of the trained animals.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ Extension of the Bowery—NOTICE—A meeting will be held at the Westchester House, corner of the Bowery and Broome-sts., on FRIDAY, 26th inst. at 8 P. M. All owners of property, lessees and others interested, in favor of this improvement, are requested to attend
ENOCH DEAN, Chairman.
GEORGE EVERSON, Secretary.

☞ Masonic Notice.—The members of Eastern Star Lodge, No. 227, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a regular meeting at Masonic Hall, on EVENING, at 8 o'clock, N. W. corner of Bleecker-st. and Broadway. It is important that every member should be present. By order of SAML. D. WILSON, W. M.
JOHN HANNA, Secretary.

☞ The Demand for East New-York and Unionville Lots—Is so rapidly increasing that MONDAY and THURSDAY have been designated as Free Excursion days. Persons wishing to purchase and examine the property will apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway for free tickets, &c. Cars leave Atlantic-st. at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

☞ Directors' Notice.—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company will be held at the office of RUSS & REID, No. 289 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—NEW-YORK, May 24, 1854. GEO. W. REID, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

JOSEPHA MARIA DEL CARMEN GARCIA DE PELLATIER—Just arrived from Panama, requests her husband, ANTONIO PELLATIER, to call on her at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as she does not know his residence.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—As children's nurse and plain seamstress, by a respectable woman (a widow,) who is also an excellent sick nurse, and is willing to tend an invalid, and will exhibit, in the discharge of her duty, judgment, and can refer to very satisfactory testimonials. Will go in the country if required. Call at No. 199 West 14th-st.—the residence of her present employer—during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, of obliging, persevering habits, as clerk or city official capacity where active business and trustworthy charge is required. Was in a public practice for himself in Glasgow, and acquired a knowledge of commercial trade, in consequence of having many very respectable clients there. Address to S. M., No. 2, office of this paper, will meet with attention and receipt.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American girl, between 17 and 18 years of age, to do light chamber work and sew, or to take care of children; is kind and obliging, and would be willing to make herself useful. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. No objection to going in the country. Please apply or address, No. 85 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' plain dresses. Would assist in some light chamber-work or the care of one or two children. Call at No. 261 East 30th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 336 12th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a very Experienced woman, as cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and is used to dairy work; is willing and obliging and comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—By a respectable young man, well acquainted with the care and management of horses. Best reference given. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, Washers and Ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and cooking, Irish, German and French servants, German and French governesses, farmers, gardeners, waiters and coachmen, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COMBERTY'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SITUATION WANTED—As childree's nurse and plain seamstress, by a respectable woman (a widow,) who is also an excellent sick nurse, and is willing to tend an invalid, and will exhibit, in the discharge of her duty, judgment, and can refer to very satisfactory testimonials. Will go in the country if required. Call at No. 199 West 14th-st.—the residence of her present employer—during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, of obliging, persevering habits, as clerk or city official capacity where active business and trustworthy charge is required. Was in a public practice for himself in Glasgow, and acquired a knowledge of commercial trade, in consequence of having many very respectable clients there. Address to S. M., No. 2, office of this paper, will meet with attention and receipt.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young American girl, between 17 and 18 years of age, to do light chamber work and sew, or to take care of children; is kind and obliging, and would be willing to make herself useful. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. No objection to going in the country. Please apply or address, No. 85 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework, in City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Please call at No 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a young Protestant young woman, who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' plain dresses. Would assist in some light chamber-work or the care of one or two children. Call at No. 261 East 30th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 336 12th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a very Experienced woman, as cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and is used to dairy work; is willing and obliging and comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—By a respectable young man, well acquainted with the care and management of horses. Best reference given. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, Washers and Ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and cooking, Irish, German and French servants, German and French governesses, farmers, gardeners, waiters and coachmen, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COMBERTY'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House on Broadway, an experienced and competent salesman, with a reliable six months' acquaintance, whose trade he can influence. To such a one a liberal salary will be given. None other need apply. Address, stating where last engaged, Box No. 365, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Laundress or as Chambermaid, and to help as Laundress in a private family, by one, and as Chambermaid and Waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would engage in a hotel or respectable boarding-house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do chamber work and plain sewing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 201 7th-st., between Avenues B and C, on the third story, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a young Swedess who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' dresses. Would assist in some light chamber-work or the care of one or two children. Call at No. 261 East 30th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 336 12th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a very Experienced woman, as cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and is used to dairy work; is willing and obliging and comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—By a respectable young man, well acquainted with the care and management of horses. Best reference given. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, Washers and Ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and cooking, Irish, German and French servants, German and French governesses, farmers, gardeners, waiters and coachmen, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COMBERTY'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House on Broadway, an experienced and competent salesman, with a reliable six months' acquaintance, whose trade he can influence. To such a one a liberal salary will be given. None other need apply. Address, stating where last engaged, Box No. 365, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Laundress or as Chambermaid, and to help as Laundress in a private family, by one, and as Chambermaid and Waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would engage in a hotel or respectable boarding-house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do chamber work and plain sewing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 201 7th-st., between Avenues B and C, on the third story, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a young Swedess who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' dresses. Would assist in some light chamber-work or the care of one or two children. Call at No. 261 East 30th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 336 12th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a very Experienced woman, as cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and is used to dairy work; is willing and obliging and comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—By a respectable young man, well acquainted with the care and management of horses. Best reference given. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, Washers and Ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and cooking, Irish, German and French servants, German and French governesses, farmers, gardeners, waiters and coachmen, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COMBERTY'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, Washers and Ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and cooking, Irish, German and French servants, German and French governesses, farmers, gardeners, waiters and coachmen, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COMBERTY'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a Dry Goods Importing and Jobbing House on Broadway, an experienced and competent salesman, with a reliable six months' acquaintance, whose trade he can influence. To such a one a liberal salary will be given. None other need apply. Address, stating where last engaged, Box No. 365, Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As Laundress or as Chambermaid, and to help as Laundress in a private family, by one, and as Chambermaid and Waiter by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore. Would engage in a hotel or respectable boarding-house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook and laundress, or chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do chamber work and plain sewing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 201 7th-st., between Avenues B and C, on the third story, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a young Swedess who is capable of doing all kinds of sewing. Can make children's and ladies' dresses. Would assist in some light chamber-work or the care of one or two children. Call at No. 261 East 30th-st., near 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 336 12th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In the country, by a very Experienced woman, as cook and to wash and iron in a private family; makes excellent bread and is used to dairy work; is willing and obliging and comes well recommended. Call at No. 4 Cornelia-st., near 6th-av., during two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS GROOM AND COACHMAN—By a respectable young man, well acquainted with the care and management of horses. Best reference given. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., for two days

...ictment [illegible] (colored) for the Murder of Francis Johnson (colored.)

COURT OF OYER TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards.

Pursuant to adjournment, this Court assembled yesterday morning at the appointed hour, when Aaron Jackson was placed at the bar to take his trial for the murder of Francis Johnson, by stabbing him with a knife on the 14th of February last, in a dance house situate on West Broadway.

The District Attorney prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Jonas B. Phillips, Esq.

The following Jury were empannelled:

W. K. Hutchings, Francis Cedine, W. A. Parker, W. R. Moore, J. Van Ness Rogers, Geo. W. Bowne, Frederick Rockwell, Peter W. Livingston, Wm. C. Clowsley, Fred'k M. Jones, Wm. Farrrieve, George B. Dorr.

If the Court please—Gentlemen of the Jury: In one of those vile and miserable dens which infest our City, is laid the scene of this tragedy. The time of its occurrence was on the 14th of February last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. A company assembled on the occasion, consisting of twenty or thirty male and female blacks, engaged in dancing, and the principals and actors in the drama were persons named Peter Thompson, Robert Matthews, Aaron Jackson, the prisoner at the bar, and Francis Johnson, the deceased. The circumstances which led to this occurrence, briefly detailed, are as follows: Johnson, the deceased, was engaged in a scrimion, and while so engaged, Peter Thompson and Robert Matthews came up towards him, in the rear part of the room, and Thompson remarked that Johnson had trodden upon his foot. The reply was, "You lie." Upon this, Johnson stated that he could "lick" him, and deceased replied that he could not. Coats were taken off, and Thompson commenced an attack upon Johnson. Matthews was standing by at the time, and said to one or the other, it is uncertain which, "Do not strike." They, however, clinched, and fought, and while these two (Thompson and the deceased) were engaged in fighting, it is averred that the prisoner at the bar, who had no part in that original fight, came up from behind, drew a clasped knife from his pocket, first struck with the left hand at deceased, and then with his right hand, stabbing him in two places in the left side. Of these wounds, on the 19th of February, he expired at the New-York City Hospital.

If these facts are made out, it would seem strange, indeed, that this man should have entered himself, without any apparent cause at the time, into this affray between two others, and thus wantonly have used this deadly instrument; but I am advised by the testimony that there was a grudge previously existing between the deceased and the prisoner, and threats had been made, and, at this time being in a partial state of intoxication, he availed himself of this affray to inflict the vengeance upon the deceased. It is also averred that, subsequently to this, and with a knowledge of the fact of the deceased having been thus stabbed by himself, he spoke in a manner rather indicating a feeling of pleasure on his part than of remorse or regret. Finding, however, that the deceased had afterwards died, the prisoner fled. He was not arrested, although the indictment was found in the month of February last, until about eight or ten days ago—at any rate during the last week, and the Court being in session, the case was brought on for the judgment of a Jury upon the facts as they will be presented to you.

As the witnesses come upon the stand before you, gentlemen, you will perceive what is the true character of this whole transaction, and you will have an opportunity of discovering what human nature is, in some of its worst aspects in this City, from the character of many of the witnesses who will be produced before you. If, however, the testimony of the various witnesses should concur in the statements made before the Coroner's Jury, and before the Grand Jury, upon the finding of the indictment, it would seem difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that the prisoner at the bar had wantonly inflicted the blows which deprived this man of his life.

Whatever may have been the character of the deceased, and however depraved his associations, the Law, which respects not persons, looks upon the life of the most miserable wretch in society as equally sacred with that of the purest among us.

Mr. Phillips hoped before any testimony was adduced in this case that the witnesses for the prosecution would be directed to retire from Court, while one of their number was under examination.

Mr. Blunt thought that both the witnesses for the prosecution and the defence should be excluded.

Accordingly the Court ordered the witnesses on both sides to withdraw.

Dr. Ed. W. Delay examined by the District Attorney—I am resident surgeon of the City Hospital; I knew the deceased, Francis Johnson; he was admitted to the Hospital Feb. 14; I think during the morning, before daylight; I saw him about 10 o'clock in the morning; he had two wounds on the left side of the chest posterior; one wound was between the 9th and 10th and the other between the 10th and 11th ribs; the wounds were about two or three inches from the spine; he died on the evening of the 10th; I made a post mortem the next day; found that both wounds had penetrated the cavity of the chest, but not sufficient to wound the internal viscera; the wounds were each about an inch in length; they were incised wounds; they were wounds that would be produced by the instrument handed to me; (pocket knife handed to witness); the cause of his death was pleurisy and pneumonia produced by the wounds.

Cross-examined.—I had a conversation with the deceased a day or two before his death, and I told him he could not live; he was not laboring under pleurisy before wounded: I have seen cases where similar wounds have been inflicted, and death has not ensued; I do not remember the age of the deceased.

Alexander Parker (colored) deposed as follows: I am married: in February last, I lived at No. 57 Anthony-street; I occupied the whole house; the house is a wooden house, of two stories, and has seven rooms; it is situate between Church-street and West Broadway; it is a porter-house; the bar-room was on the first floor, back; we had a dance-room, which was the same as the bar-room; I know Francis Johnson, and have done so since I was ten or eleven years old; he belonged to Baltimore; he was at my place on the night of the 14th February last; I was in the room when he was stabbed, which was between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning; there were about thirty persons, men and women, in the room at the time, engaged in dancing; we had dances there every night or most time; we had an orchestra there; [illegible] is near the door as you enter; the orchestra was [illegible] the back part of the room; there were three colored musicians; Francis Johnson was dancing; Robert Matthews and Peter Thompson came in and leaned with their backs against the bar where I stood, for a few minutes; Francis Johnson was then standing near the orchestra; the orchestra was to his back; after they had stood there a few minutes they went to where Johnson was dancing; Francis Johnson (the deceased) I heard say that he did not want to fight; that was the first I heard of the conversation; I then saw Peter Thompson strike the deceased in the face with his fist; Johnson still said that he did not want to fight, and I still saw them making fight, and I hallood and sent for the officer; the girl I sent could not find one, and I went out to the gate and screamed for one, and when I returned I found Johnson on the floor; Peter Thompson had a stool in his hand, uplifted over him, and I said to him, "Don't kill the men;" Matthews was right alongside of him; the deceased got up and ran against the wall, and I told him to run out; I then saw Jackson alongside of him; Johnson had his coat on, and pulled it off and said he was stabbed; he was then standing up in the middle of the floor; he commenced to cry, and than the officer came in; Jackson had been there all the night together with the deceased, and I had waited on them several times; after the deceased said he was stabbed, the prisoner left, which was before the officer came in; Thompson and Matthews also went out; Jackson left his over-coat with me to take care of; that coat was behind the bar; he took as the officer had taken the deceased away, a [illegible] for Jackson's coat; I said I would give the coat to no one but the owner: I do not know the man's [illegible] for the coat; Jackson then came in [illegible] ear; I looked at him, and he asked me [illegible] at him so, and I replied, "Nothing;" I [illegible] ants in two places; he went down [illegible] ly after came back, and I could [illegible] fresh; I saw blood on his hands, for his [illegible] I have not seen him from that time until [illegible] the blood was on the right side of his pantaloons.

Cross-examined by *Mr. Phillips*—The blood was by his pocket [illegible] handkerchief; I first saw Jackson and the deceased [illegible] o'clock, perhaps later; Jackson had treated the [illegible] early during that evening.

To Mr. Blunt—I could not [illegible] a note on that occasion, but cannot identify [illegible] to the prisoner.

[illegible] They appeared to be on friendly terms; [illegible] had no quarrel that evening between the prisoner [illegible] deceased; at the time Thompson had the stool in his hand and was standing over the deceased, and Matthews was standing by, near enough to touch him; Thompson struck the deceased [illegible] at once, as far as I saw; I [illegible] he was say "Don't hit him;" when Thompson struck, deceased the blood gushed from his mouth; I did not see the deceased fight at all; the deceased kept his hands up to protect himself and. Matthews called out to the deceased not to hit Thompson; when he was on the ground he hallooed "Murder," and I called out, "Don't kill the man;" when I told them not to kill the man, Matthews replied that he was too saucy; immediately after he got off the floor, deceased said that he had been stabbed in the right side; he put his hand to his side and said so; I never heard Matthews or Thompson say anything against the deceased; I heard a week before the murder, that the deceased and Mathews, and Thompson, were not on good terms and did not speak; the deceased said to the officer that one of the party had stabbed him.

Q.—Did you not state, before the Coroner's Jury, that when the officers came the deceased told them that he had been beaten and stabbed by Peter Thompson and Robert Matthews? A.—No, Sir; some of the persons who were then engaged in dancing boarded with me; no "ladies" lodged with me at that time; I had previously to this kept female boarders, but I did not then or now; my husband is in Philadelphia; I have not lived with him for fifteen years; there had been a negro concert that night; after the concert the dancing commenced; the minstrels did not play for the dance; Dawson [illegible] another of the minstrels remained while the dancing was going on; Dawson during the concert performance played the banjo; he did not play for the dancing; I do not know whether he was in the orchestra or not at the time this affray took place; I saw Peter Thompson last Friday or Saturday; Thompson went to [illegible] this affair, and came to my house on Friday or Saturday; that is the first time since the affray that I have seen him, with the exception of the Sunday after the affray; I have seen Matthews every day since his discharge; he lives next door to me; I never heard [illegible] say that the deceased had had something to [illegible] of his (Matthews') brother.

[illegible] Penny, (colored) deposed: I reside in Leonard-street; at the time of this affray; I knew deceased; I was at Mrs. Parker's, the night he was stabbed; I was in the same set with the deceased; I was in the set, and Peter Thompson and Robert Matthews came in; they came through the set, and it appears that Johnson, the deceased, stepped on Thompson's foot; Thompson struck him, that he had stepped on him, and deceased told him that he had; Thompson told him that he lied back, and called him a black ——; the deceased called him the same; I saw that they were about to quarrel, and I went to look for my shawl; while I was looking for it I saw Thompson and deceased clinch; I don't know who struck first; I still looked for my shawl, and I saw deceased down on the floor on his back, and Thompson on him; I saw Thompson with a stool in his hand; I ran to him to [illegible] him; Matthews was standing by him; I heard Matthews tell Johnson, before he had time to strike Thompson: I did not see the time they were wrestling nor the prisoner near the deceased; when the M. P. came, I left; I did n't hear deceased say who stabbed him.

Cross-examined.—The deceased was on the floor two or three minutes before he got up and said that he was stabbed; I did not see the prisoner near the deceased when he fell.

Thomas Barton (colored.) deposed: In the month of February last I lived at No. 33 Anthony-street, with Rob. Matthews; I attended bar for him; I know the deceased; I remember the night he was stabbed; Pete Thompson came into our place, and asked me to go in and dance, and I refused; I then began to put up the shatters, and I heard a noise, and I thought that the deceased and Pete Thompson were fighting, for I had heard Frank say that "the first time he got hold of Thompson he would whip him."

[Witness then detailed the scene in the dance-house, as spoken of by the other witnesses, with the important addition, that the prisoner, after the shuffle, came into the bar in which the witness was employed, and produced a knife (which he identified as the one in Court,) covered with blood, and requested witness to wash the blood from the blade. The witness did so, and the prisoner refused to receive it again, and made him a present of it.]

On the day of the Coroner's inquest I met the prisoner, and I told him that deceased was dead, and that Matthews was locked up on suspicion; he said he was sorry; I have not seen the prisoner since that time until now.

Cross-examined.—I have known the prisoner four or five years; the prisoner follows the sea; I know nothing against his character; I did not notice that he had a rag on his finger previous to the affray; I often asked the prisoner to sell or give me the knife before this occurence; he told me before the affray took place that he was going away, and that before he went he would give me the knife; he did not say to what port he was going or what vessel he was going in, for he had not shipped at that time.

Richard Arthur, deposed: In February last I attended Matthew's bar; I knew the deceased and the prisoner and Peter Thompson; on the night the deceased was stabbed, I was in Matthew's house asleep in the back room adjoining the bar-room; Thomas Benton waked me; I heard then that the deceased and Thompson were fighting in the dance house, and I went in; I saw the deceased just rising from the floor, with a man called Dorsay supporting him; I heard the deceased say, "Gentlemen I am stebbed;" he then began to take off his coat, and I saw the stab: I heard some one ask who had stabbed him, and he said he did not know; Thompson was walking away from where deceased had been standing, and he appeared to be excited and I asked him what was the matter, and he said that Johnson had insulted him; Thompson then went to Matthew's; he was slightly intoxicated; I saw the prisoner in No. 55; he came in while Thompson and Matthews were their; when the prisoner came in he had a bloody knife in his hand, and handed the knife over the bar to Barton to wash the blood off; he asked for a piece of rag to bind up his thumb: I saw his thumb and bound it up; the cut was bleeding fresh, and appeered as if it had been cut with a knife; Jackson then asked us to diriuk and eppeered to be very much intoxicated at the time; we took a drink; prisoner missed his over coat and overshoes, and he sent some one in to get them, and the man came back and said the woman would not give them to him; he then went out himself and brought them in; he gave the coat to some one to put them behind the bar; prisoner then got into a dispute with McKenny about fighting; I started to go home with Jackson about 2 o'clock and Matthews was with us; at that time Jackson lived in Orange-street; I went with him to opposite Centre Market; we wented him to go home but he would not and insisted upon getting some coffee; on our way he said that he did not like the block end had not for some time: *he gave it to him* twice; we told him that he was foolish in talking so, but he repeated it several times; he was drank all the time and staggering; he said he had cut his finger giving it to the block ——; Matthews said he had done wrong; it was not manly, and that he should have taken some other course; I told him it was foolish to talk so, as a men was walking behind us some part of the way; we had our coffee and tried to persuade Jackson to go home, but he would not go, and returned to Matthews end remained there the whole night. [Witness identified the knife handed by the prisoner to Matthews across the bar.]

Cross-examined—I was in Matthews' employment at the time I was examined before the Coroner's Jury: Matthews and myself are friends; Matthews charges me nothing for lodging during the trial; I am now stopping with him; I have known the prisoner four or five years; his employment is that of a seaman, and, as far as I know, his character is good; I have seen the deceased and the prisoner together; they were friendly, though they often passed rude jokes on each other; I never heard Thompson make any threats in regard to the deceased; I do not know where Matthews was when I went into the Dence-house; I met Johnson's mother, a few days after the affray, and told her that I had sworn to no more than what I heard and knew, and I hoped she would have no hard feelings towards me; on the night of the affray I did not hear any one ask for the loan of a knife.

James Dawson—I am a musician; I play the violin and the banjo; I was one of the minstrels engaged at the place where deceased was killed, and was there that night; when Thompson and Matthews came in Johnson was dancing; Johnson was standing close to the stage with his back to me; Thompson came to Johnson and Johnson trod on his foot; (witness here recapitulated the scene in the dance house); he saw Jackson pull a knife ont of his pocket and strike it into the deceased, the prisoner then went into the street and I went and picked deceased up; at his request I went to get some liquor, and while I was doing so the officer came in and took deceased away; I saw the prisoner afterwards, and I saw his thumb was cut, and I asked him what ailed his thumb, and he said he had fallen on an oyster shell and cut it.

Cross-examined—I cannot read or write; I believe that if a man swear falsely, he will be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison; I did not tell the officer that I had seen Jackson stab the deceased; I did not tell anybody of the circumstance until Matthews had been arrested.

Thomas Parnell—Was in the dance-house on the night when Johnson was stabbed; saw the prisoner take a knife from his right pocket, and plunge it into the side of the deceased.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at 10 o'clock.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 24.

$5,000	Income Bonds.....	96⅛	85 N. Y. Cen. Railroad..104⅝
1,000	do.....	96⅛	25 do.....b30 104⅝
1,000	do.....st2 m	95	50 do.....b7 104⅝
2,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.	81⅛	670 Erie Railroad..... 69
2,000	do.....	81⅛	400 do.....b30 69
5,000	Erie Bonds of '63..	88	100 do.....s10 68⅞
1,000	Hudson Con. Bds..	96	100 do.....b60 69⅛
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	76⅞	200 do.....b30 69⅛
3,000	do.....	76⅞	150 do.....b30
2,000	N.Y. Cen. R. Bds.	88⅛	25 Mich. Sooth'n R..b30 119⅛
5,000	do.....	88⅛	23 do..... 119
9,000	do.....	88	50 Harlem Preferred.....100
$ Bank of America.....		111	60 Nor. & W. R. R..... 54⅞
26 Fulton Bank.....		127½	50 Harlem Railroad..... 59⅛
33 American Ex. Bank..		114	150 do.....s30
5 Home Ins. Co.....		100	200 do.....b60 51
300 Canton Company..opg		25	100 do.....b30 50⅞
40	do.....	s3 25⅛	150 do..... 50⅛
100	do.....	25⅛	150 do..... 50⅛
500	Nic. Transit Co...b30	26⅛	100 Reading Railroad..... 78
200	do.....b30	26⅛	150 do.....s30 78⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.....	105½	200 do.....s30 78
50	do.....b30	105½	200 do.....b3 78⅜
50	do.....b30	106	1300 do.....b30 78⅛
30	Stonington Railroad.	67½	200 do.....b35 78⅛
100	do.....stwk	67½	100 do..... 78⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....s30	33	700 do..... 78⅛
450	do.....b60	33⅛	55 Hudson River R. R. 65⅛
100	do.....b30	33	400 do..... 65⅛
300	do.....	33	150 do.....s30. 65
100	do.....b30	33⅛	200 do.....s60. 65
1000	do.....b30	32⅞	250 do..... 65⅜
700	do.....b20	33	50 do.....b15 65⅜
700	do.....s30	32⅞	500 do.....st 5m. 65
400	do.....s60	32⅞	25 N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 94
200	do.....s30	32⅞	55 Michigan Cen. R. R..103⅛
200	do.....s60	33	66 do..... 103⅛
200	do.....b60	32⅞	50 do.....b90. 104
450	do.....s60	32⅞	6 Panama Railroad..... 105½
50	do.....s60	32⅞	100 do.....b30. 105
300	do.....	33	10 do..... 105½
150	Park. Vein Coal Co...	4	56 do.....b60. 106⅛
500	do.....s10	33⅛	85 Cleve. & Pittsb'g R. R. 76
200	do.....	33⅛	50 do..... 75
100	Gerdiner Gold Mine	2½	22 Cleve. & Toledo R. R. 92⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Coovt. Bds. '71.	82	100 Erie Railroad.....s3 68⅜
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	88	100 do.....s30 68⅜
2,000	New-Jer. Cen. Bs.	98	250 do.....b30 69
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B....	77	150 do..... 68⅞
16	Bank of St. N. York.	103½	100 Harlem Railroad..b60 59
10	Del. & Had. Can. Co.	115	100 do.....s60 59⅛
50	Pr Vein Coal Co.....	4½	400 Reading Railroad..b15 78⅛
100	do.....	4½	100 do.....s60 78
50	Hudson River R. R.	s30 65	300 do.....s3 78⅛
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b60 33	500 do.....b30 78⅛
100	do.....s30	32½	100 do.....b40 78⅛
100	do.....b60	33	700 do.....b60 78⅛
10	do.....	33½	600 do.....b3 78⅛
100	do.....s10	32⅞	10 Cleve. & Tol R.R.... 92⅛
500	do.....s30	32⅞	18 do..... 92⅞
200	do.....b60	33⅛	50 do..... 92⅜
200	do.....b3	33	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60. 105
6	Rome & Water. R. R.	92	50 do.....105⅛

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 24—6 P. M.

We have no novel features to notice in the Dry Goods traffic, which is as destitute of activity and firmness as it is possible to conceive—far more so than towards the close of any Spring season within our remembrance. The enrrent transections are quite limited, and at almost unquotable prices; for, in consequence of the accumulation of supplies, especially of inferior articles, and of the eagerness of owners to dispose of these with the utmost dispatch, buyers obtain almost any concessions they choose to claim. This is a cheerless representation, but a true one, and apt to hold good during the remainder of the season.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are more liberally tendered, but not eetually sought after, and are on the decline. We notice a little activity in the leading makes of bleached Sheetings end Shirtings at former qnotations. Other kinds are dull and languid. Denims are briskly inquired for at hnoyant rates. Drills are moderately dealt in at unchanged figures. Desirable styles of Duck sell quickly at full prices. Ginghams are in fair demand and firm. Lawns are rather inactive, bnt without further variation in valns. Oeneburghs are not so freely purchased, while they appear in heavier stock and rather easier in price. Printing Clothe are without animation and firmness. Prints are in pretty good request at old quotations. Stripes and Ticks are quiet and languid.

We append a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton goods during five months, to date, of:

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1,825	800	1,025	——
February, pkgs	4,799	798	4,011	——
March, pkgs	1,289	3,754	——	1,121
April, pkgs	7,854	3,908	3,958	——
May, to 24th inst.	1,160	5,217	——	4,057
Total pkgs	17,321	15,921	3,360	——

Woolens are still quiet and drooping. Blankets are dull and nominal. There is but little doing in Cassimeres, which are in moderate request, and only 12½ cent. Cloths are neglected by large purchasers, whose action sparingly deals in by jobbers at [illegible] depending to a great extent, whether the owner or buyer wishes to operate, though in a majority of cases the former is the urgent party and, by consequence, the losing one. Doeskins are selling slowly at old figures. Flannels remain as previously reported. Jeans are quiet and languid. Linseys are taken in small lots, as wanted, at 18@20c. Mouskin De Laines are without change. Fall work is keeping manufacturers fully employed. Satinets and Tweeds are moderately active, bnt without firmness or bueyancy.

Foreign goods are sparingly dealt in at unsettled figures, the demand being almost exclusively for articles that are extremely scarce and immediately needed, which find ready buyers at very full prices, the tendency of these being in some instances favorable to owners. Whet stocks on the market are, however, mainly united to the enrrent wants of the trade, and being therefore oppressive to their owners, they are of very uncertain velue, as most of them can be sold only through the snction-rooms, where a free buyer is more sought after than a high or remunerative price, for any particular article.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, May 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are arriving more freely, and exhibit a downward tendency. Some 180 bbls. brought $6 for Pearls and Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is not so brisk, bnt remains steady in price. The day's sales consist of 1,988 bales, including 1,407 to shippers, 380 to spinners, and 201 to speculators. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	M. O. & T.
Ordioary, ₱ lb.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling, ₱ lb.....	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair, ₱ lb...10¼		10¼	10¼	11¼
Feir, ₱ lb.....	11	11¼	11¼	12¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in pretty good request at $3 37½ @3 62½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel appear inactive and nominal in value. There were 2,000 bxs. Smoked Herring disposed of at 52½c.@55c. for sealed, and 32c.@34c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor factors. The low grades are the most abundant and the least sought after, as exporters are doing little. Medium and fine qualities are, however, in a rather poor supply and lively demand, almost entirely for the Eastern and local trade. Hence, the latter command higher and rising rates. The day's business reaches 6,500 bbls. within the ennexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl.....	$— @ —
Superfine, No. 2.....	7 62½@ 7 87½
State, common brands.....	8 25 @ 8 37½
State, straight brands.....	8 37½@ 8 50
Favorite State.....	8 56½@ 8 68¾
Western Mixed do.....	8 37½@ 8 56¾
Michigan and Indiana straight do.....	8 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Ohio.....	8 50 @ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio.....	6 81½@ 9 —
Extra Ohio.....	9 — @10 37½
Extra Indiena end Michigan.....	8 87½@ 6 75
Fency Genesee.....	9 — @10 —
Extra Geaesee.....	10 — @11 37½

Ceundian is without change. Abont 2,500 bbls. superfine, to bond, realized $7 75. Southern is improving in demand and velue. The day's operetions comprise 2,300 bbls. at $6 50@$8 93¾ for mixed to good; $9@$9 12½ for favorite; and $9 12½@$10 25 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is retailing at $6 25 for fine, and $7 25 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more inqnired for at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's transections add up 800 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 75@$2 75; 600 bunches Bananas at $1 62½@$2 25; 25 cases Sardines at 62½c.; 10 cases Citron at 25c.@25½c.; and a few small lots Currents at 20c.@20½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is more active at bnoyant prices. The supply is moderate end embraces but a little amount of really desirable lots, which millers are greatly in need of. The day's sales include 7,990 bushels choice Genesee White at $2 40; 9,000 Canadian do., in bond, at $2 04; 2,000 Inferior Tennessee do. at $2; and 5,000 prime do. red at $2. Rye is in better request at enhenced rates. Some 8,000 bnshels were bought at $1 12½ afloat, and $1 15, delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are less abnndant and cannot be had under 51c.@55c., ₱ bushel. Corn seems brisk end firm, the tendency of the market being decidedly in owners' favor. The day's movements amount to 69,000 bnshels at 65c.@68c. for unsound; 69c.@73c. for Western mixed; 70c.@72c. for round Yellow; and 76c. for Southern do., ₱ bnshel.

GROCERIES—Are moderetely active and steady. The day's business consists of 200 bags Java Coffee at 14¼c.; 60 prime white Maricaibo do. at 12c.@12½.; 50 white Maricaibo do. 11½c.; 150 Rio do. at 10½c. 7200 Laguayra do. at 16½c.; 500 St. Domingo at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb; 200 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 25c.; 60 hhds. Porto Rico do. at 27c.; 70 Cuba Muscavado at 23c.; 40 clayed Cuba do. at 29½c. ₱ gal.; 182 hhds. Nibere Syrup for refining, at 27c. ₱ gallon; 600 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 3¼c.@4¼c.; 60 Porto Rico do. at 4¼c.@5¼c; 220 hhds. Cuba do. at 4½c.@5½c.; 260 Cube do. in bond for export, at 3¼c.@3½c.; 220 boxes brown Ilevana, in bond for export, on private terms; and 200 boxes brown Havana do. at 6½c. ₱ lb. We can report nothing essentially new in Teas. This forenoon's auction sale was not remarkable for either spirit in demand or firmness in prices.

HAY—River is freely purchesed at 75c.@80c., for shipment, and $1@1 06½, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are more abundant and less inqnired for at easier rates, including prime Buenos Ayres at 24c.; Porto Cabello at 19c.@19½c.; Port-an-Platt at 18c.; and dry southern at 16½c.@18½c. ₱ lb., nanal terms.

HOPS—Sales of 28 bales last year's growth were reported to-day at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eestern are plentier and cheaper, being obtainable at $1 87½ ₱ M.

LEATHER—The market is ill-stocked with domestic tanned Sole, which is in brisk request at last week's improved qnotations. French Calfskins are saleable and steady; English salted Sheepskins rule quiet at old rates.

LIME—Rockland is rare and inactive. Hence, it is entirely nominal in price.

METALS—Copper is less freely tendered at 29½c.@30c. for new Sheeting, 26½c.@27½c. for old do., and 26c. for Yellow Metal, ₱ lb.; but these figures are not readily procured, except for small quantities. Scotch Pig Iron is dull and drooping—sales having been reported to-day, at $36 50, cash, and $38@$39, usual credit, ₱ ton. Lead tends downward. The last sales were effected at $7 for Galena, $6 37½@$6 50 for English and German, and $6 25@$6 37½ for Spanish, ₱ 100 lbs. Steel, Tin, and Zinc, are essentially unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Though the stocks are generally moderate, bayers have the advantage in the absence of a brisk demead. Crude Turpentine is inactive at $3 50 @$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Spirits do. is slowly dealt in at 47c. @49c. cash, and 50c.@51c., short time, ₱ gallon. Tar is in fair request at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Resin attracts considerable attention at $2@$4 75, for No. I and White ₱ 280 lbs.; and $1 56½@$1 70 for common, ₱ bbl. afloat, in yard and delivered.

OILS—Crude continues to find purchasers, in lots, at 55c @57c. for Whale, and $1 50 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. Manufactured kinds are in limited demand et 65c. for refined Spring Whale, and $1 60 for do. do. Sperm, ₱ gallon. Bleached Winter Elephant is inanimate at 78c. ₱ gallon. Olive has not varied. Linseed is without activity or change in valne. There were 10,000 gallons disposed of, in lots, to-day, at 90c.@92c. ₱ gallon. Lard is sparingly bonght at 62½c.@65c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—[For the week ending May 22.]—Sperm—The market has been active the past week, and sales of 2,514 bbls. have been made at $1 50, and 175 do. inferior npon private terms—the market closing firm, and holders refasing to operate except at advaced prices. Whale—The demand for article has been moderate. Transactions for the week amount to sales of 3,850 bbls., as follows: 700 at 58c., 1,400 at 57½c., 300 at 57½c., 550 at 56½c., 200 at 56c., 100 dark at 56c., and 600 South Seas at 58c. Whalebone—Sales, 4,400 lbs. Ochotsk at 85c., 59,000 lbs. Polar at 36c.

The following are the imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending May 22, 1854:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Total.....	1,254	7,066	36,000
Previously.....	25,927	220,869	2,992,461
From Jan. 1 to date.....	27,181	227,935	3,028,461
Same time last year.....	35,239	148,598	3,914,650

PROVISIONS—Pork is saleble and firm. There have been 600 bbls. taken at $14 for mess, and $12 50 for prime; with $10 50 for old rumps, ₱ bbl. Cutmeets were purchased to the extent of 430 pkge. et 7c.@8c. for Hams and 5½c.@5½c. for Shoulders, and 7½c. for boneless long middles, ₱ lb. Lard is still in good demand at full rates. There were 600 bbls. prime obtained at 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues active and steady. The day's sales reach 370 bbls. et $7@$7 50 for country prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$10 25 for country mess; $14 25@$14 50 for City do.; $14 25@$14 62½ for re-packed Chicago do.; and $15 50@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. There were also 70 tcs. prime mess Beef procured at $24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are rere and needed at $18½@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is bnt moderetely dealt in at 11c.@14c. for Ohio, 16c.@20c. for Western New-York, and 21c.@24c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese is inactive at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been 125 tcs. Fair to Prime sold at $3 87½@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is scarce and wanted, at $1 15@$1 17½ for Ground, $1 60@$1 65 for Ordinary Brands Fine, and $1 80@$1 82½ for Ashton's dairy, ₱ sack. Other kinds are unchanged.

SEEDS—Clover is in poor supply end moderete request, at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed.

SOAP—Sales of 100 boxes Castile transpired, at 11c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 9,000 lbs. prime proenred today, at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, at unaltered prices. The day's sales include bnt 30 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@8½c.; 130 cases Ohio, Pennsylvenia, New-York, and Connecticut Seed Leaf, at 5½c.@15c.; end some small lots Cuba, at 22c.@22c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—Polar is less abundant and more inquired for, at 37c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has not varied much. The day's operations add up 560 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 26½c.@26½c., with 100 hhds. Drudge, at 26c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—More demand has existed for this staple since our last, owing to the increased willingness of holders to meet the views of buyers; occasioned, to some extent, by the proximate free receipts of the new clip, which will add to the stock and render it a difficult task to sell this, without lessening prices. The past week's sales consist of 50,000 lbs. domestic fleece, 25,000 lbs. do., pulled, and 120 bales South American, within our revised range:

American, Saxony Fleece, ₱ lb.....	48@ 52
American, Full-Blood Merino.....	42@ 45
American, ¾ and ⅘ Merino.....	37@ 40
American, Native and ½ Merino.....	33@ 35
Extra, Pulled.....	40@ 42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34@ 36
No. I, Pulled.....	30@ 32
Peruvian, Washed.....	33@ 34
Valparaiso, Unwashed.....	13@ 14
South American, Common, Washed.....	13@ 14
South American, Entre Rios, Washed.....	15@ 17
South American, Unwashed.....	8@ 9
South American, Cordova, Washed.....	25@ 28
East India, Washed.....	20@ 22
African, Unwashed.....	9@ 17
African, Washed.....	18@ 20
Smyrna, Unwashed.....	13@ 14
Smyrna, Washed.....	21@ 26
Mexican, Unwashed.....	16@ 17

FREIGHTS—There was rather more doing in this line, to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.; and 2,000 bush. Corn, in ship's bags, at 7d. ₱ bush. For London, 3,000 bush. Wheat were engaged at 7½d. in bulk. For Glasgow, there were recently shipped, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Rosin, at 4s. 6d. ₱ do., and 50 boxes Bacon, at 30s. ₱ ton. For Havre, the quotations were at ½d. for Bone and Cotton, ₱ lb.; $10 for Rice; and former rates for Ashes. For California, measurement goods were being engaged at 50c. ₱ foot. The latest charters were.

A vessel to load at Quebec, with Deals for London, at £7 15s; a ship from Miramichi to Bristol, E., £6 10s.; 2 ships from Miramichi to Hull or Grimsby, £7 5s.; a ship from Richibucto to Gloucester and Sharpness, E., £7; a foreign brig from Richibucto to Hull or Grimsby, £7 10s.; a bark hence to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, white pine Lumber, $25; a brig from Porto Rico, Sugar, 55 cts.; two brigs from north side of Cuba, and one from the south side, Sugar, 50 cts., and Molasses $3; a brig from St. Mary's to Boston, Ship Plank, $15; and a schooner hence to Barbadoes, 50 cts. ₱

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] BUILDING LOTS AT [illegible] ON THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, at the store, No. 19 [illegible]-st., by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., [illegible] sale of [illegible] Park, and adjoining Colonial [illegible] Park, and [illegible] Lots, fronting on [illegible] Avenue, and [illegible] Lots, fronting on [illegible] Avenue, and [illegible] Lots, fronting on [illegible] Avenue

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Excitement among the Friends of the Nebraska Bill.

The Africanization of Cuba.

Speeches of Senators Clayton, Benjamin and Seward.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.

The excitement and indignation among the anti-Nebraska men here is at a high pitch. S.

Important Decision—Mr. Crampton's Fete in Honor of the Queen's Birthday—The Sun's Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.

Justice McLEAN gave the decision of the Supreme Court, to-day, in the case of Cruse Cerrance, appellant vs. The United States—it being an appeal from the decision of the United States District Court for California. The decision, as rendered by Judge McLEAN, reverses that of the District Court, and remands the case, with leave to amend the proceedings relative to jurisdiction and other matters deemed necessary.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of The Ohio Life and Trust Company vs. Henry de Bolt, was sustained, with costs and interest. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice TANEY.

GEO. W. SEARLE, Esq., of Massachusetts, was to-day admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court.

The Nebraska bill, as amended by the House, will again come up in the Senate to-morrow, and it is understood that the friends of the bill will give full latitude to the final debate.

The *fete* of Mr. CRAMPTON, this evening, in honor of the Queen's birthday, is fully attended. Nearly all the officers of the Government, resident Diplomatic corps and many distinguished citizens, are present, and the affair is among the most brilliant of the season.

Very extensive and complete arrangements for observing the eclipse of the sun on Friday, have been made here by the Scientific Institutions.

The observations of the Coast Survey now extend from Maine to the western part of Texas, and along the Pacific Coast as far as California.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 24.

Mr. SEWARD presented numerous memorials in favor of a Ship Canal at Niagara Falls. Also, ten remonstrances against the Nebraska bill, including one from 105 Methodist clergymen, and from 434 clergymen of Michigan.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana on the subject of the Africanization of Cuba.

The following are the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana, passed 16th of March, 1854:

Be it resolved, That we view with alarm, the recent and avowed change that has taken place in the policy of the British Government in Cuba, the manifest tendency the result of which must be the abolition of Slavery and the destruction of the white race in that country

Resolved, That we believe such an event will have a most disastrous influence upon the same institution and interests in these States; that it will destroy the social and political equilibrium of the Union; that it will materially affect the national law of Amendment; that it produces the admission of Cuba into this Union; that it will create in the Gulf of Mexico visibly, and almost within sight of our coasts, a power governed by an inferior and barbarous African race, under the immediate influence of European interests and ideas, and adverse to the pure American influence which should predominate on this continent and its central islands; that it will menace the security of the points of all our Southern and Southwestern rivers and harbors of the Gulf of Mexico of the American Mediterranean, of the new great highways of commerce through those seas and across the Isthmus of America; and that it will materially endanger the intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific States.

Resolved, That we approve of the sentiments expressed in the Inaugural Message of General PIERCE, relative to the extension of our limits and the prevention of the establishment of prejudicial influences around our Southern border, and of those laid down by his Excellency Governor HEBERT in his late Annual Message.

Resolved, That we deem the time has arrived when the American people and the Federal Government should take a great and active interest in the proceedings of Spain and other European Powers in Cobe, in order to prevent the establishment of measures and institutions prejudical to our own safety and welfare.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he agreed with every word in the resolutions. Though he was desiring to discuss the subject while it was pending before the Committee, he regretted much that the Senator from Delaware had denied the existence of facts going to show that the Africanization of Cuba was really the design of the Spanish authorities. When the subject came before the Senate, he had no doubt but he could clearly substantiate the fact that such was really the intention of Spain.

Mr. CLAYTON asked if the Senator was to be understood as saying he could exhibit facts showing a present design on the part of Spain to emancipate the slaves to Cuba.

Mr. BENJAMIN said he did not suppose he would be able to make a mathematical demonstration of the fact, but he did expect to be able to present facts sufficient to justify every unprejudiced mind in believing that such a scheme is now in progress, and was to be carried into operation at the earliest possible time.

Mr. CLAYTON said he did not think the Senator would be able to substantiate any such thing. Every day's intelligence, and the more and more he considered it, made him believe more strongly that the Spanish Government have no designs or desire to lose control over that island. But he did believe that if Spain should find that it was to fall into the hands of any piratical expedition sent from the United States or elsewhere, she would emancipate the slaves; and she would be justified on the same grounds that the captain of a vessel would in setting fire to his powder magazine to prevent his ship falling into the hands of a pirate. This Spain had declared long since on frequent occasions. If the Senator could only prove this design on the part of Spain, he will prove only what is conceded; but he (CLAYTON) utterly denied any faith in the impression that Spain, under any other circumstances, will do anything by which she will lose the Island.

Mr. GWIN said he knew the fact, that the Spanish authorities threatened, and were determined, in the event of any revolt or insurrection by the people of Cobn, to emancipate and arm the whole slave population for the extermination of the other race.

Mr. BENJAMIN again repeated his surprise that the distinguished and experienced Senator from Delaware should persist in his denial of the state of facts in Cuba, which had been declared to be correct by several Senators, who spoke upon reliable information. All knew the nature of the government in Cuba, and the heavy and oppressive laws in force there. No man on the Island can keep in his family a sharp pointed knife. All knew something of the strict espionage maintained by the authorities over all persons residing there—the decree of the Government emancipating the large number of slaves now there, of inviting and holding indncements to African apprentices to be brought to the Island, &c., &c. Who ever will look calmly at all these facts and dispassionately weigh them with the well known character of the Government of the Island, will not doubt that the scheme is now rapidly progressing to maturity. The effect of the late decree of registration was a strong evidence of it. For years slaves have been transferred from owner to owner by parol sales. The recent decree declares and makes absolutely free, all slaves where owners cannot produce a title to them by some registered deed or purchase. This act alone will set free nearly one-fourth of the slaves on the Island. Another decree has emancipated all those who have been found on the Island, and not contained in former acts of registration. Thus, already, have been emancipated a large body of blacks, who, with arms in their hands, will prove strong auxiliaries to the Spanish troops in keeping the population of the Island in subjection. He thought that after the report of the Committee, the Senate could be satisfied, that these resolutions set forth no idle, speculative, or imaginative idea.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and HUNTER begged that the discussion proceed no further, but that the resolutions be now referred.

Mr. CLAYTON said that when a Senator as distinguished as the one just sat down uttered statements with such confidence in the Senate, they would make great impression on the country, and he (CLAYTON) would not be discharging his duty if he allowed them to go out without an effort to arrest at once the alarming effect they would naturally produce. He was not, nor had he ever been, insensible to the oppressions and wrongs under which the people of Cuba had long continued. At the proper time, and in the proper manner, he would be as ready as any one to sympathize with and alleviate their condition. He again repeated that he did not believe it possible for the Senator to substantiate the idea that the Spanish Government now had in contemplation any scheme of emancipation of the slaves of Cuba. He could not bring his mind to any such conclusion. It was the duty of those at the other end of the avenue to attend to this affair, and he did not doubt but they would do so. They who were presumed to know all the facts upon this subject, as far as they could be known, would have a fearful responsibility upon them if they allowed this opinion, thus sent forth to the Senate by Senators, to go forth to the country uncorrected. He did not know what was the opinion of the Secretary of State as to the existence of any design of emancipation in Cuba; but he would risk the decision of the issue between him and the Senator from Louisiana on the opinion of the Secretary of the State. He did not think that the Secretary believed Spain had any idea of Africanizing Cuba. However, to get all the State Department knew on the subject, the Committee on Foreign Relations had submitted the resolution adopted yesterday, calling for information. He did not understand, as the Senator seemed to, that any great number of slaves had been declared free under the recent decree of the Cuban authorities. Not over 5,000 had been made free during the last fourteen months; no such number as hundreds of thousands, had been emancipated. He thought he had already to the satisfaction of the Senate, that to prevent the introduction of Africans into Cuba, it was only necessary to protect our own people from engaging in the business, under our own flag, in American vessels. The best way to stop it, was to take away from our own citizens the privileges under which they had and may carry on the trade. There it was that Congress ought to strike. And there it was that Congress had failed to strike. The authorities of Cuba had only derived free Africans who had been brought in the slave vessels, notoriously [illegible] the statistics of importation. He ridiculed the idea that the Africans [illegible] converted into [illegible] and said he [illegible] any belief of [illegible] by Spain to emancipate slaves, and said he would [illegible] by submit the fact to Secretary MARCY's opinion.

Mr. BENJAMIN—What [illegible] Secretary of the Senate, [illegible] from Louisiana, by the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) I thought a very general desire was manifested by the whole Senate to have it referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, uncontrolled by a discussion previous to its reference, though the consent given to the reference, without debate, would convey the idea that the Senate generally admitted there was grave cause for such an inquiry. But since that time other resolutions of inquiry have been introduced upon the subject, and have led to more or less debate; and to-day the resolutions of the State of Louisiana have been presented to us. I certainly agree with the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) that the most appropriate time to discuss the matter will be when the Committee shall have made out their report. The discussion of this subject by those who entertain apprehensions for the peace of the country, going out from this place without opposition, except so far as it was made by the Senator from Delaware, is calculated to produce very serious effects. It produces alarm in mercantile circles, certainly premature and unnecessary now, even if it be not without sufficient cause. There is no necessity for Senators to give way to their imaginations, until the grounds for their fears have been exhibited by the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the Executive authority. For one, whenever a crisis in Cuba may come, I shall be prepared to meet it; but it is impossible for me to see that circumstance alluded to by the Senator from Louisiana form any ground for apprehending that a crisis is at hand. I do not now merely look at the facts relied upon by the Senator from Louisiana, but I look at the condition of Spain, at the condition of the United States, and of European nations, and I see nothing to warrant any such apprehensions. For ourselves, we have a claim unsettled against Spain, and we are expecting the answer of the Spanish Government to that claim. We are expecting the arrival of an officer prepared to treat on that subject, and on all subjects whatever. Why should Spain, deriving a million of dollars income from Cuba, desire to renounce it? Why should she hurry in the ocean almost the last relic of the New World given to her by COLUMBUS? Her exigencies are as great now as in former times. Then, it is supposed that the British Government is concerned in this movement. I entertain no doubt that if Great Britain occupies any position in regard to this question now, it is a position which inclines her to prevent the extremities which are dreaded by the Senators from Louisiana. Engaged in a war which is almost certain to become a Continental war in Europe; which is to be a short war only in the case that Austria and Prussia shall join their standards to those of Great Britain and France; and which is to be an interminable war, a ruinous and disastrous war in the other event; it seems to me that Great Britain is now under bonds to keep the peace with our Government on this question. I see no reason, therefore, to impair the confidence of the Committee and spread over them a dread of evils which may never come. I hope, then, that this question may rest in tranquillity, for the present. It strikes me that it is calculated to produce apprehension in this country in relation to our claims on Spain, on Europe, and on the nations of the world, for we know, and the nations know, that this is regarded by some as the favored time to strike at the interest of Spain in Cuba, and at the interests of Great Britain.

If this question is one of the rising of the inhabitants of Cuba to assert their liberty, that is one thing. I shall desire to know of the Committee on Foreign Relations, when they report on this subject, on what ground and to what extent they propose to intervene. If they propose to exert the influence of this country, as it has heretofore been exerted, in favor of efforts for constitutional freedom, that will be one question. But if they propose to control or supervise the local matters of Cuba, then for one I am decidedly *against any such intervention*. I have no doubt that is the general popular sentiment, and any action that may be adopted on this subject will turn upon the question whether what is proposed is a simple influence felt, and necessary, and justly excited in favor of freedom, or an attempted regulation and control of the Government of Spain in Cuba, in its lawful exercise of a right to meliorate the condition of its people.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

The Nebraska bill was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the bill was the same as passed the Senate, except that it contained that provision which had been stricken out on motion of Mr. CLAYTON. He hoped as the bill was understood the Senate would now vote on it.

Mr. PEARCE moved to strike out the provision, allowing foreigners who may have declared intention to become citizens to vote and hold office in the Territories. He said the Senate had voted this amendment upon the Senate bill. The reason of it was to confine the right of suffrage to American citizens, native and naturalized. The right of suffrage was one peculiarly belonging to the character of the citizen, and of none other. It controlled the interest of the country, and it ought to be exercised by citizens only. He knew that practice, Government in particular, had been irregular. In the case of the Northwestern Territory, citizenship was not required, but at that time there was no Federal Union, no Constitution, no such thing as citizens of the United States. There was then only citizens of respective States of the Confederation. It was right, therefore, then to give the right of voting to residents. It was decided, however, with a condition of two years residence, and freehold qualifications. The same privileges was extended to the North west Territory, and afterwards to the Teritory of Mississippi. In 1806, Congress confined the right of suffrage in the Mississippi Territory to citizens of the United States who were property holders. The right of suffrage was confined to citizens in the Territories of Missouri, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Utah and New-Mexico. A different course was adopted in Oregon, Washington and Minnesota. In these three last cases, however, the subject seemed to have attracted no attention, and they ought not to be considered as precedents. By the terms of the bill, aliens may vote immediately upon coming into the Territory, while officers &c., of the Army and Navy who may be there, are not allowed to vote.

Mr. WALKER—The bill provides that persons in the army or navy, having residences elsewhere, shall have the right to vote in the Territory, from the fact of being stationed there.

Mr. PEARCE said the bill repealed the Missouri restriction, and conferred upon the people of the Territory the right to settle the question of Slavery themselves. This bill gives to aliens just arrived in the country the right to vote on and determine the question, which Congress unable to settle, has, as a last resort, turned open to the people of the Territories. He was unwilling to let any one bot citizens of the United States, to have the right to vote on this or any other question.

Mr. BRODHEAD said this was the same bill as passed the Senate, with an important provision in it which the Senate had stricken out. It authorized unnaturalized foreigners to vote and hold office. It was directly opposed to practice of Government. It repealed, in effect, the naturalization laws in existence since 1802, so far as Nebraska Territory is concerned.

Mr. MASON—Not at all.

Mr. BROODHEAD said he found the bill properly denounced in the *Union* for containing this amendment. This bill is, in spirit, a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of all good and sound policy. He had voted for the Clayton amendment to the Senate bill, and was the only Northern Senator who had so voted. The Constitution declared expressly that naturalization laws must be uniform. There cannot be one law for the Sletes and another for the Territories. This amendment would be to extend naturalization laws over Nebraska; for that reason he had voted for it, and would do so now. He quoted all the precedents of Territorial Governments, and gave the history of naturalization. He said that foreigners did not themselves desire this privilege. The Irish and German emigrants, who come hither for a home and protection, were willing to wait for the five years prescribed by law, for the right of suffrage. Congress seemed to have become incapable of legislating upon Slavery or questions pertaining to foreigners. They seemed to be appalled on ere hand by Abolitionists, and on the other by those who sought to use foreign influence to promote their own ends, even to the extent of selling it out for gain. What a scene was beheld during the last Presidential election. That old chief who had successfully braved the perils of battle fields on the Northern frontier, and who in triumphant glory had carried our flag to the Halls of Montezuma, went about the country speaking of the rich brogue, and the sweet German accent—what a humiliating spectacle. He had been always a firm friend of the rights of naturalized citizens, and opposed to assaults upon them by the Native American party; but he did not believe foreigners asked this right, and he hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. TOOMBS said the error of the Senator consisted in confounding naturalization and the right of suffrage. Naturalization made no man a voter. The right of voting is regulated by State authority alone. The right to vote makes no man a citizen. After the Revolution, for years, not over one-third of the free white male citizens did not enjoy the right to vote, for property qualification existed in most of the States. The right of voting in Territories had not, for the first 40 years, been confined to citizens, and since that time the practice has been variable.

The Senate put this provision out of its bill. The House had put it in; but it contained assertions of great principles, the adoption of which ought not to be endangered by this outside issue, which involved no Constitutional question. Though in favor of the amendment itself, he thought the friends of the bill ought to yield in this case to the House. These foreigners were on our shores. It was no time now to discuss the propriety of adopting them. As they were here, he was for Americanizing them by the most speedy method.

Mr. ATCHISON said he had voted for this amendment before, and believed it to be right. He did not believe any one should vote or hold office but citizens of the United States. But it was not a constitutional difficulty, and as the bill contained other and higher principles, he was willing to abandon the amendment. He would vote for this bill if it had a thousand other obnoxious features, because it repeals the infamous restriction placed on the Territory by the Congress of 1820. When that great deed was done then would the South have accomplished the repeal of that great wrong against which it had struggle for 30 years. This amendment was of no practical importance to the South. Foreigners were not pioneers in emigration. They remained in cities and villages, and followed the footsteps of pioneers. Foreigners were not generally agriculturists. They were mechanics, laborers, and traders. He had been charged by Abolition papers in Missouri with having been the author of this amendment, and with having used the Senator from Delaware as a tool to offer it. He denied having had any knowledge of the amendment until it was offered.

Mr. CLAYTON said he offered the amendment without having had any consultation with the Senator, and he had had no conversation with him on the subject until after it had been disposed of.

Mr. WALKER made an argument to show that Congress had no power over the right of suffrage of the people of the States.

Mr. PETIT opposed the amendment. He regretted that it had been offered. If put into the bill all the trouble, anxiety, labor, and so forth, of this session, would prove to have been in vain. The bill, if sent back to the House, might be defeated, and it might not be possible again, for years to come, to get into Congress a body of men who would settle this question of Slavery as this bill proposed to do.

Defeat this bill and let the subject go back to the people, and the sentiment of agitation would again become heated, and boil for years. It would unite through out [illegible] with whom [illegible] Congress [illegible] of Speaks equal to the average semi-monthly shipments. They think there is [illegible] $270,000 on [illegible] the United States mail steamer [illegible] $900,000 to New-Orleans. The Illinois, from Panama, and the *Northern Light*, from San Juan, are due at this port. Among the passengers who left San Francisco were Mr. D. D. PAGE, of PAGE, BACON & Co., and Mr. PLUME, of BURGOYNE & PLUME. Col. FREMONT was also a passenger. In regard to the Gold production, the reports from the Mines are as encouraging as by the previous packet. The discussion on this side of the falling off of the Mint receipts to the close of March had attracted the attention of the San Francisco Press. The *Price Current* makes the shipments by the

1854..April semi-monthly packets	$4,363,000
1853..Same packets	7,660,000
1852..Same packets	3,502,000

And conceding that the first thought on looking at the comparison would be that "the product of Gold in California is decreasing," the writer remarks that he has abundant evidence at hand that such is not the case, and then proceeds to account for the falling off in the export to the Atlantic States, by the condition and low prices of the market for goods sent to California, and the increased consumption of home produce. The *Alta California* newspaper has a leader on the subject, from which we make the following extract:

"The speculations in the Atlantic papers on the supposed decrease in the produce of our gold mines have attracted general attention here, and so far as we know the opinions of those most conversant with the mines, there is but one opinion, and that is, that those speculations are not well founded. It is true that little or no rain fell during November and December, and the produce was unusually small for that season, but since the beginning of the year the rains have been favorable beyond the most extravagant hopes of the miners, and only day before yesterday we had such a rain as Americans have never seen in California in the end of April, and one of very great benefit to the gold and grain crop. If it be true that the produce has been less for the last four months than during corresponding months in previous years, then the falling off would have been very great had not the season been so propitious.

The manifested exports of gold have decreased, and there are many reasons why they should. The prices of all kinds of imported goods have been wonderfully low. Many considered to be paying articles are offered at a lower figure than ever before. Many of the necessaries and luxuries of life, for which California depended upon distant countries in the beginning of 1853, are now procured within her own limits in abundance. For imported flour, barley, butter, potatoes and oats, we paid not less than $8,000,000 last year, but this year we shall probably not pay more than one-third that sum to the merchant on the Atlantic. The people are rapidly adopting more settled habits, becoming, of course, more provident, and producing largely all the necessaries of life. The mint is coining and running into bars about $1,200,000 per month, and this indirectly prevents the exportation of a large sum."

The markets, it will be seen from the quotations in another column, have fallen back to the stagnation which embarassed the operations of business in March. They were still largely overstocked with Flour, and most other leading articles. The Deposite of Gold Dust for coinage at the new branch Mint to 23d April amounted to $540,000, and for assay to be run into bars $600,000.

The course of the Stock Market to day was unusually irregular; opening dull, improving under a liberal amount of sales at the early Board; falling off in the Street between Boards, and rapidly recovering at and after second meeting. This zig-zag movement was particularly noticed in Erie and Cumberland Coal Shares, which sold at all intermediate fractions between 68⅛ and 69½ cash, on the former, and 32½ and 33⅛ on the latter. The transactions in Reading were again large, about 2,000 shares at 78½, buyer 60 and 40 days; closing 78½@¾ cash. In the higher class of shares, Pennsylvania Coal brought 105½; Delaware 115; Panama 106; New-York Central 104½; Michigan Central 103½, and Cleveland and Toledo 92½. The Market, generally, closed firm. There was less business in Railway Bonds. The Panama steamer, this evening, brings word that the Railroad is finished to the summit station, 10 miles beyond Obispo, leaving only one short section to be completed to the Pacific side.

The supply of money was quite free again, with less use, apparently, for demand loans than yesterday. The rates of interest on paper offering at the bill houses are in favor of the borrower, though still 8@9 ℘ cent. on prime names, commercial, and 12 ℘ cent. on fair notes not known as belonging to the first class of paper, and Railway acceptances. Nothing done in Foreign bills since the sailing of the steamer.

We learned to-day that an officer in the Philadelphia Mint, in the Treasurer's office of the establishment, had defaulted for a large amount, and the name of the person mentioned we noticed on Saturday in the list of passengers sailing from this port in the steamer *Washington* for the Continent of Europe. The occurrence creates much surprise, as the party had long sustained a fine reputation as a citizen and leading member of the Christian Church, and was highly connected in his family relations. The rumor of the default is telegraphed this evening from Philadelphia, and the amount stated at $100,000. We notice in the *Ledger* of this morning that Mr. ROBERT M. PATTERSON, the old Director of the Mint, is restored to the management of the concern. He occupied the post under all changes of Administration until a few years ago.

The California papers have a good deal to say on the affair of the January interest on the State Debt. Col. JACK HAYS, the Surveyor General, is acquitted of intentional wrong in drawing large drafts which were dishonored at Washington, as he did so on assurances from the delegation in Congress that the payments would be made at the seat of Government, though his general instructions were to the contrary. The whole blame is thrown upon PALMER, COOK & Co. The following explanatory letter from the American Exchange Bank, of this City, to the Governor, is published:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 18, 1854.

To His Excellency John Bigler, Governor of the State of California:

SIR: We observe in the California papers some animadversions upon the conduct of this Bank in not paying your State coupons, on the 1st of January last.

The credit of a great State has been trifled with, and the blame thrown upon us. It is, therefore, due to your Excellency and to ourselves, that we explain the part we have had in the transaction.

You will bear in mind, that our position in the matter has been almost an involuntary one from the beginning. We were not the agents of the State. Had we been, we should have paid the coupons, in any event. We were merely a common depositary where the money was to be left—the clearing-house where the parties interested—the agents of the State and the bondholders—were to meet and settle; where the former failed of the appointment.

About the first of December, we were requested by Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co., of San Francisco, to announce through the newspapers, that the January coupons would be paid at this Bank. We did so—causing their advertisement to appear over their signature, not ours, as it was wholly their business. From that day, up to the present week, we heard not another syllable from them on the subject of the coupons; nor have they ever remitted us funds to pay them.

As it was known that their drafts on us have, in the meantime, been protested, it is not improper for us to add, that, so far from making provision for these coupons, they have not even kept their account good for their own operations.

In justice to them, however, we would state that there is a wide and irreconcileable difference between the amount of funds they claim to have sent us, and the amount we find we have received; and the idea is still forced upon us that some important letter of theirs, with its contents, has been lost, without their missing it or noticing that we did not acknowledge its receipt. On any other supposition, their silence regarding the coupons, since early in November, is strange and unaccountable.

On the first of January last, Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co., had in our hands, according to our books, $19,200. On the fourth of the same month, we paid their draft for $15,000—which overdrew their account. Soon after we sold, and put to their credit about $15,000 worth of California bonds—all they had in our hands; but they had, in the meantime, drawn more drafts; and their account was still not good; nor has it been good at any time since for all their drafts that have been presented.

On the 10th of January we received from them a letter, which had been detained on the *Winfield Scott*, and which consequently came late to hand. It enclosed about $64,000 bills of exchange of which $50,000 was a draft of JOHN C. HAYS, Surveyor General, drawn on the Land Office at Washington. Payment was refused and an answer given in writing, that the drawer, before making the draft, had received and acknowledged a notice that his drafts would not be honored. But even if it had been paid, the coupons would still have been left to take care of themselves; for Messrs. PALMER, COOK & Co. had at the same time, drawn upon us, according to their own advices, to the amount of $63,000; and their drafts would, of course, have taken precedence of the coupons, as the former were the subject of recent advice, while the latter seemed to be utterly forgotten.

In view of the whole case, your Excellency will not fail to see that we could have paid the coupons, ourselves, only at our peril. Any other Bank might have done so safely; but if, under the circumstances, we had paid them, you might have claimed, and with good reason, that we did so, not for the State, but for PALMER, COOK & Co., and that we must look solely to them. They, on their part, would have claimed, and do claim, that they had already put us in funds, and were, not, of course, expected to pay us twice.

How these would have been reconciled, if the coupons had been presented, it is for them to explain, or in our appearing before your Legislature by appointment for relief. I have the honor to be, with much respect, your humble servant, SAM. WILLETS, President.

The Sub-Treasury paid $171,[illegible] 18; paid, [illegible] 19; paid, [illegible] 20; paid, [illegible] 21; paid, [illegible] 22; paid, [illegible] 23; paid, [illegible] 24; paid, [illegible] 25; paid, [illegible] 26; paid, [illegible] 27; paid, [illegible] 28; paid, [illegible] 29; paid, [illegible] 30; paid, [illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

[illegible] Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A weekly Literary Newspaper for the Country, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and no paper is to be continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] a year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper or Ninety Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, is published for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to persons in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 839. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Arrival of the Illinois and Northern Light.

$2,220,000 in Specie, and 1,244 Passengers.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.

Greytown in Arms.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS.

ARREST OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The papers from the steamer *Illinois* reached us at an early hour on Thursday morning. To Purser E. W. HULL, we are indebted for early favors.

The *Illinois* sailed from Aspinwall 6 o'clock P. M., 17th inst., 18 hours *after* the sailing of the *North Star*, which arrived here Wednesday afternoon. She experienced strong Northeast gales with heavy sea, during the greater part of the passage.

The health of the Isthmus continues very good. The last run of passengers will go to the Summit in the cars, leaving but 11 miles of mule transportation.

She brings intelligence of the following deaths: April 22, JACOB DALE, laborer on railroad, dysentery. April 24, Jas. JOHNSON, laborer on railroad, congestive fever.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. CHURCHILL, from San Juan, arrived last evening, with 820 passengers and $1,500,000 in specie, to C. MORGAN.

The *Northern Light* arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 16th, having touched at Kingston for coals.

The steamship *Cortes*, connecting with the *Northern Light*, left San Francisco on the evening of the 1st, at 4 o'clock, with 900 passengers and $1,500,000 in specie, and the independent mails for New-York and New-Orleans, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the night of the 19th inst.

The *Northern Light* left Punta Arenas, with 820 passengers and $1,500,000 in specie, on the evening of the 17th, at 6 o'clock, and arrived at Quarantine early last evening, the 25th—from Punta Arenas, seven days and 21 hours.

She left in the harbor of San Juan the American bark *Martha Clark*, for New-York, soon; British steamer *Teviot*, for Aspinwall, on the 20th.

We notice in the list of her passengers, published in another part of the paper, the names of Hon. SOLON BORLAND, United States Minister; Col. FREMONT, and G. M. HOWENS, British Consul to Realizo.

The following is the

TREASURE LIST OF STEAMER ILLINOIS.

Adams & Co.....	$283,760 65	C. W. Thomas.....	$3,000 00
American Ex. Bk..	250,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	84,577 00
W. Appleton & Co..	5,986 56		
Chambers & Heiser.	9,639 00	Total.....	$704,935 21
John Durand & Co..	11,018 00	Adams & Co.(Aus.)	14,181 75
Newhouse & Spain.	5,500 00	Grand total.....	$719,116 96

TREASURE LIST OF STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT.

Duncan Sh'n & Co	$179,000 00	Accous. Transit Co..	$14,617 45
Amer. Ex. Bank...	131,000 00	W. Seligman & Co..	20,000 00
Adams & Co.....	220,000 00	Bloomingdale & Co.	13,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80,000 00	Cummings, of Phil..	2,794 40
Drexel & Co.....	150,000 00	J. R. Rea, do.....	3,742 67
Wm. Hogue & Co..	142,000 00	Peter Manning, do.	1,200 57
Nelson Robinson..	36,455 25	By Passengers.....	440,000 00
Total.....			$1,504,430 64

The *Northern Light* brings no later dates than those received by the *North Star*, and published in the TIMES of yesterday morning.

We have, however, some interesting intelligence from San Juan, for which we are indebted to the Purser, Mr. R. LORD; and to ADAMS & CO.'s Express Messenger.

SERIOUS TROUBLES AT SAN JUAN.

The Purser informs us that he has been authorized by Capt. CHURCHILL to communicate the following statement of the late extraordinary proceedings at San Juan, involving the arrest of Mr. BORLAND, the American Minister. The Purser says:

On the evening of the 16th inst., the river steamer *Routh*, Captain T. T. SMITH, arrived at Punta Arenas, and was lying alongside the *Northern Light* to deliver her passengers. About dusk, while the passengers were passing from one steamer to the other, a bungo having on board some 25 or 30 armed men, mostly Jamaica negroes, headed by a mulatto man calling himself the Marshal, came over from San Juan or Greytown, and ranged up alongside the steamer *Routh*. The so-called Marshal, accompanied by several of his armed men, jumped on board the steamer and announced their purpose to arrest Captain SMITH by virtue of a warrant from the Mayor of Greytown, upon the charge of murder. Capt. SMITH refused to be arrested, and armed himself for resistance. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. BORLAND, the American Minister, who was at the time on board the *Northern Light*, was informed of what was going on. He immediately went on board of the *Routh*, where he found a crowd of persons—among them a number of the armed men from the bungo, in a high state of excitement. The Marshal with his men was attempting to arrest Capt. SMITH, and the latter, standing at his cabin door, was keeping them at bay. Mr. BORLAND at once interposed, telling the Marshal that no authority recognized by the United States existed at Greytown, to arrest or in any way to interfere with any American citizen, and ordering him to withdraw his men from the steamer, and go away. The Marshal proposed to exhibit the Mayor's warrant, under which he was acting. This Mr. BORLAND declined to examine. After some hesitation, the Marshal announced his purpose to withdraw, as advised by Mr. BORLAND. While this was going on, and before the Marshal and his men had left the steamer, much excitement was manifested among the men who had remained on board the bungo; loud, threatening language was used by them, and brandishing their weapons, several at once rushing on board the steamer. At this moment Mr. BORLAND, taking a rifle from the hands of of a bystander, stepped over the railing upon the guards, warned the men in the bungo to keep off, and at their peril not to put a foot on the steamer. Upon this, the movement towards boarding the steamer ceased, and in a few minutes, the Marshal and his men returned to the bungo, and she returned to the opposite side of the harbor.

About dark Mr. BORLAND, accompanied by Mr. SCOTT, a son of the agent of the Transit Company, on board of one of the boats of the *Northern Light*, went across the harbor to San Juan or Greytown, to visit Mr. FABENS', our commercial agent. Soon after arriving there Mr. BORLAND heard that at a meeting of the people of the town, held at the Station House, presided over by the Mayor, it had been proposed and seemingly agreed to, that he (Mr. BORLAND) should be arrested. In a few minutes the execution of this proposition was attempted. A loud knocking was heard at the lower doors of Mr. FABENS' house, and upon his going to ascertain the cause, a body of men armed with muskets, consisting in part of the regular police of the town and headed by a Jamaica negro, inquired for Mr. BORLAND, and declared their purpose to arrest him. Mr. BORLAND hearing this went down stairs, confronted these men, and demanded their business with him. Their leader informed him they came by order of the Mayor to arrest him, because of his preventing the arrest of Captain SMITH. Mr. BORLAND then repeated to them what he had said to the Marshal about their want of authority, &c., and inquired of them if they were not aware of his exemption from arrest in his capacity of Minister of the United States. To this they answered, they cared nothing for all that, but that they had come to arrest him, and meant to do it. He then warned them of the serious consequences to themselves and to all concerned with them, if they proceeded to the extremities they proposed. They replied that they knew the consequences, and were prepared to meet them. Mr. BORLAND said to them that they must proceed at their peril, and called several gentlemen who were in an upper room to come down and be witnesses of the threats and outrages upon him. Upon this the leader of the armed force called Mr. MARTIN, (ex-Mayor,) as if for the purpose of consultation, and MARTIN not answering, they went off a little from the door in the direction where from their manner they expected to find him. About this time Mr. BORLAND with shedding at the door, the Mayor (a Frenchman) came up and said these proceedings had been without his order and authority; and while this conversation was going on, some one from the crowd threw the fragments of a broken glass bottle which struck Mr. BORLAND, and slightly wounded him in the face. The particular person who threw this missile was not recognized, as the night was dark, and a crowd in the porch and about the door. Soon after this blow was inflicted upon Mr. BORLAND, the crowd dispersed.

Mr. FABENS, the commercial agent, procured a canoe, and crossed the harbor to the *Northern Light* to make known to Capt. CHURCHILL and the passengers the state of affairs on the other side. A meeting was held at which it was agreed to hold a consultation of three gentlemen, to consist with Mr. BORLAND, as to the best steps to be taken under the circumstances. Mr. FABENS proceeded to the Mayor's office, and upon his arrival there found the Mayor, Mr. MARTIN, (ex-Mayor,) and a number of armed men. Upon the Mayor's being informed of the object of Mr. FABENS' visit, he said that he had no objection to the consultation proposed, but that Mr. BORLAND must first withdraw his armed men from the steamer, and go on board the *Northern Light*. Mr. FABENS then returned to the steamer, and informed Mr. BORLAND of the result of his visit to the Mayor's office. Mr. BORLAND then left the steamer, and went on board the *Northern Light*, where he found Capt. CHURCHILL and the passengers in a state of great excitement. Mr. BORLAND's wounded face was bleeding profusely, and presented a shocking appearance. Capt. CHURCHILL and the passengers were indignant at the outrage, and were for taking immediate steps to avenge it. Mr. BORLAND, however, dissuaded them from any such course, and proposed that they should proceed to Greytown, and demand of the Mayor the withdrawal of the armed men from the steamer, and the punishment of the person who had thrown the bottle. Capt. CHURCHILL, Mr. BORLAND, Mr. FABENS, and Mr. SCOTT, then went in a boat to the steamer, and on their arrival there found the armed men had left her. They then proceeded to the Mayor's office, and demanded the withdrawal of the armed men from the steamer, and the punishment of the person who had thrown the bottle. The Mayor replied that he had no power to punish the person who had thrown the bottle, but that he would withdraw the armed men from the steamer. He then sent a message to the steamer to that effect, and the armed men left her. Capt. CHURCHILL then returned to the steamer, and Mr. BORLAND, Mr. FABENS, and Mr. SCOTT remained at the Mayor's office.

Mr. BORLAND, Mr. FABENS, and Mr. SCOTT remained at the Mayor's office about two hours, during which time the Mayor, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. BORLAND had a conversation in relation to the affair. The Mayor stated that he had no power to punish the person who had thrown the bottle, but that he would withdraw the armed men from the steamer, and that he would also issue a proclamation, forbidding any person from interfering with any American citizen, and ordering all persons to keep off from the steamer. Mr. BORLAND then left the Mayor's office, and went on board the *Northern Light*, where he remained during the night.

Early next morning, Mr. BORLAND, Mr. FABENS, and Mr. SCOTT went to the Mayor's office, and found the Mayor and Mr. MARTIN there. The Mayor stated that he had issued the proclamation, and that he had also ordered the armed men to leave the steamer. He then read the proclamation, which was in substance as follows:

"Whereas, certain persons have attempted to arrest Captain SMITH, of the steamer *Routh*, and whereas, Captain SMITH has refused to be arrested, and has armed himself for resistance, and whereas, certain persons have attempted to arrest Mr. BORLAND, the American Minister

NOTICE—WURNSAW MORNING.
SIXTH DAY—WURNSAW MORNING.

The settlement of the details of the plan for holding and distributing the fund for church erection. The plan presented by the Church Erection Committee to the Assembly was reported almost unopposed, and was voted on clause by clause. A great variety of amendments were offered by delegates, but very few adopted. Perhaps the importance of the subject will justify, at least to those of your readers who take an interest at all, an outline of this plan:

The plan embraces 16 articles; the first provides that the fund, together with additions that shall be made to it by gift or bequest, shall be used for no other purpose than that of aiding feeble congregations in connection with the General Assembly in erecting houses of worship.

The custody of this Fund is committed to a Board of Trustees, consisting of nine members—four ministers and five elders—residing in or near New-York, who shall become incorporated; is elected to classes of three each, of which portion of it as shall remain on hand, shall be kept on interest. An Auditing Committee, to be appointed by every Assembly, from its members, who shall audit the accounts and examine the securities of the Board.

The manner of making the loans to congregations is as follows: Each Synod is to appoint a permanent committee of Church Extension; this Committee shall employ a legal adviser, who shall examine all certificates of title, conveyances, &c., connected with the loan or donation. The General Assembly shall appropriate to the several Synods the whole Fund, in the following proportion: To the Synod of Albany, 2½ per cent.; to the Synod of Connecticut, 3 per cent.; Genesee, 2 per cent.; Geneva, 3 per cent.; Illinois, 6 per cent.; Indiana, 3 per cent.; Iowa, 5 per cent.; Kentucky, 8½ per cent.; Michigan, 8 per cent.; Mississippi, 3½ per cent.; Missouri, 3½ per cent.; New-York and New-Jersey, 15 per cent.; Ohio, 3 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 5 per cent.; Peoria, 7 per cent.; Sandusky, 3 per cent.; Tennessee, 4 per cent.; Utica, 3½ per cent.; Virginia, 3½ per cent.; Western Pennsylvania, 3 per cent.; Western Reserve, 5 per cent.; Wisconsin, 2 per cent.

If any Synod shall not need their proportion, it shall be distributed to the other Synods in the above ratio.

Whenever an application is made for a loan or donation, the Congregation applying shall inform the Committee of Synod of the location of their house, the amount of subscriptions they have secured, and whether they are in debt, and how much. The legal adviser of the Synod shall examine and certify upon the title of the lot on which the house is to be built, and that it is free from encumbrance. The Synod's Committee shall then certify that the loan is needed; and when the mortgage is duly executed, the Central Board shall authorize the Trustees to pay the amount loaned or the donation.

The amount loaned to any congregation shall never be more than one-third of the amount subscribed for the house and lot, nor ever exceed the sum of $500. No donation shall exceed $300; and the donations made within the bounds of any Synod shall not exceed one-fourth of the sum appropriated to that Synod.

When a loan is made, it shall be on these conditions: The principal shall be paid in four equal annual installments, the first installment becoming due in three years from the date of the loan. If the installments are paid, no interest is required. If an installment is not paid at the time due, the whole amount shall become

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE IN ARKANSAS.—A dispatch in the Memphis papers states that the preliminary examination of Mr. ——, at the city of Pocahontas, in Randolph County, Ark., charged with the murder of Capt. Chesterton, and the robbery of the latter, had terminated. Capt. Chesterton had been murdered on board the steamer Martha Washington, on the Mississippi River, on the night of the 25th ult., and $4,000 cash, and the valuable papers belonging to the boat, were stolen. The accused, who was arrested upon the information of a negro boy, had been committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. The negro boy, who is the principal witness against the accused, was held in custody as a witness.

"Every Man has his Price"—The Price of the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think it may fairly be presumed that very little damage has been done by the "explosion" of BENNETT'S latest, "gas bag," the particulars of which I find in the morning's TIMES. TIMES, Mr. Editor, you see the extraordinary "two cent circumstances" of the ethereal Herald have shrunk your dirty shanerdly in the eternity hour. It was now, it seems, when the attempt to raise the advance it only per cent. on the present price of your newspaper, that urged the indignant James Gordon to take the lead in the movement. He knew your modesty and your incapacity, and realized (like a "hero of a hundred fights," which he is,) to take you by the hand and lead you on to fortune, but I cannot help noticing the blindness of two cent men. But I cannot help noticing the blindness of two cent men; and even point that struck me as contradictory. BENNETT'S profession of the *Herald* would be three cents. This he did on the strength of the supposition that he despised a "two cent circumstance" would support him in the advocation of the Constitution as to "enable it to act all over the country," and to comply with the wishes of the General Assembly. But after learning that the American Society were willing to do all they could, the Society deferred action on the subject till June next. The proposed alteration will work a separation of the two Societies.

"Every Man has his Price"—The Price of the Herald.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I think it may fairly be presumed that very little damage has been done by the "explosion" of BENNETT'S latest, "gas bag," the particulars of which I find in the morning's TIMES. TIMES, Mr. Editor, you see the extraordinary "two cent circumstances" of the ethereal Herald have shrunk your dirty shanerdly in the eternity hour. It was now, it seems, when the attempt to raise the advance it only per cent. on the present price of your newspaper, that urged the indignant JAMES GORDON to take the lead in the movement. He knew your modesty and your incapacity, and realized (like a "hero of a hundred fights," which he is,) to take you by the hand and lead you on to fortune, but I cannot help noticing the blindness of two cent men; and even point that struck me as contradictory. BENNETT'S profession of the *Herald* would be three cents. This he did on the strength of the supposition that he despised a "two cent circumstance" would support him in the advocation of the Constitution as to "enable it to act all over the country," and to comply with the wishes of the General Assembly. But after learning that the American Society were willing to do all they could, the Society deferred action on the subject till June next. The proposed alteration will work a separation of the two Societies.

Religious Toleration.

We copied from the *Freeman's Journal*, a few days since, a paragraph denying that the St. Louis *Shepherd of the Valley* had ever published

SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE DEAD COME TO LIFE.—In 1844 or '45, a merchant of Cincinnati, George Bateman, of Jefferson City, Mo., suddenly disappeared, and from position could be had. Rumor was busy with his name, and various stories were circulated to account for his disappearance. Some time ago, a person who had been a resident of Jefferson City, but who had removed to Cincinnati, was in the latter city, and saw Bateman in the street. He was dressed in the garb of a Catholic priest, and was walking with a gentleman. The latter was pointed out to the informant as Bishop Purcell. Bateman was recognized by his friend, but he passed on without speaking. The latter, on his return to Jefferson City, reported what he had seen, and the matter was investigated. It was found that Bateman had left Cincinnati, and gone to Europe, where he had entered the Catholic priesthood, and was now a Bishop in Ireland. He was known there as Father Bateman, and was highly esteemed by his parishioners. He has since returned to Cincinnati, and is now living there.

Church and State—The English Establishment.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: From your editorial of the 22d, on "Church and State," as from your many excellent editorials on other subjects, I have derived much gratification. But is there not, in the present instance, a degree of almost total misconception of the principles involved? Is not the whole question one of expediency, to be determined by the circumstances of the case? Is it not a question of time and place? Is it not a question of the relative amount of good and evil that will result from the one course or the other? Is it not a question of the greatest happiness of the greatest number? Is it not a question of the greatest amount of truth and righteousness? Is it not a question of the greatest amount of the glory of God and the salvation of souls? Is it not a question of the greatest amount of the spiritual prosperity of the Church?

"As to the manuscript itself," says Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having read the greater part, if not the whole, I should say that *three or four pages* of it were too gross and indelicate for publication; that the rest *with few exceptions*, contained little traces of the early vices of Byron, and no interesting details of his life. *His early youth in Greece, and his extrication from the scenes around him, when resting on a rock in the swimming excursions he took from the* [illegible] Byron's genius, and no interesting details of his life. *His early youth in Greece, and his extrication from the scenes around him, when resting on a* [illegible] Byron's genius, and no interesting details of his life. *His early youth in Greece, and his extrication from the scenes around him, when resting on a rock in the swimming excursions he took from the

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Developments in Regard to Cuban Affairs—Action of Great Britain, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

Since my letter of Saturday last, I have seen still additional communications from Havana, setting forth the precarious condition of affairs in Cuba, and the almost certain breaking out of an insurrection within a few days, at the furthest. All these anticipations may fail of realisation. The organisation of the Revolutionists may not be so ripe as its leaders suppose. The blow may be suspended still a few days or a few weeks further; but that it will fall—*must* fall ere long—is the universal opinion of the body of the best-informed correspondents from the Island. Nothing has operated to advance the cause of revolution half so much as the fears of the Spanish population that the negroes are about to be turned loose upon them, by sudden emancipation; or that they may be freed, with arms in their hands, on occasion of some panic on the part of the Captain General, who is instructed to take that step whenever he feels that he can no longer maintain the authority of Spain. The arming of black regiments of soldiers has also created much alarm, while it has disgusted the white soldiers, and prepared them to listen eagerly for the signal of revolt. If this latter statement is true—and it certainly is very reasonable—the greet need of the Revolutionists (arms and ammunition) is supplied at once. But even of those necessaries, the masses are not so destitute as might be supposed. Despite the vigilance of the authorities, they have considerable amounts of *materiel* upon which to lay their hands when the hour is come.

Your views, as expressed in yesterday's TIMES, in relation to the position the United States would occupy with reference to France and England, in the event of their interference to maintain the dominion of Spain in Cuba against her revolutionizing subjects, meet a hearty concurrence here. And still more, it is the position the President will assume if the opportunity presents itself. The resolutions now pending in the House of Representatives on motion of Mr. CHURCHWELL, of Tenn., covering this precise point, it is believed will obtain the approval of a large majority of Congress.

Many intelligent gentlemen still refuse to believe that England is in any way complicated in any scheme for the Africanization of Cuba, because they see no adequate motive for such action on her part. They also reject the whole idea that Spain has taken or will take any step tending to the Africanization of her Island, because they cannot believe she would prefer the transfer of her power to a negro republic, to selling the Island to a customer who is ready to pay an hundred millions of dollars for it. On the contrary, they naturally think the mother country will endeavor to hold on to her colony in its present condition; and when she finds that she can do that no longer, that she will sell on the best terms she can make with us. I think a brief reference to the past will show that Spain is not so free to follow the dictates of common sense as these doubting gentlemen suppose; also that England, with all her boasted philanthropy, has for thirty odd years been trifling with human life and freedom, for motives of *cupidity* as well as jealousy; and that these antecedents furnish the proof that those motives are quite sufficient to urge her forward to the perfect development of a scheme of Cuban Africanization.

In 1817, as is well known, Great Britain made a treaty with Spain, by which the latter Government received $2,000,000 as the consideration for which she would consent to the suppression of the slave trade from and after the year 1820. The treaty stipulated also, that every negro who should be imported into the island in contravention of the treaty, *should be set free unconditionally*. It is a notorious fact that this treaty has never been observed. The slave trade has been continued to the present time, and an average of 20,000 negroes per annum have been introduced into the island during the thirty-four years' existence of the treaty. It is equally notorious that Great Britain has made no serious effort to procure the observance of the treaty. She had the power to put an end to the trade in Cuba if she had chosen so to do. The conditions of Spanish obligation were positive and absolute; and whenever Great Britain should have set about the business in good faith she could have *compelled* the observance of that obligation. The fact that she did not pursue her rights in the premises is *prima facie* evidence that whatever the sentiment of the people of England, the Government did not desire the observance of the treaty. There is a reason for this.

Nor did the British Government insist upon her right to demand the emancipation of the Africans illegally imported. It is useless to say she could not find them. She had the power to enforce her right under the treaty, by insisting on a registration of all slaves, and the emancipation of every black man whose registration did not show him to be legally held in bondage. England did none of this. While her people showered their philanthropic tears upon the slaves of America, who were beyond their reach, and were engaged in getting up appeals to our heads and our hearts against the iniquity of our slave system, twenty thousand fellow beings per annum had been added for thirty-three long years to the twenty thousand who thirty-four years ago were doomed to groan in bondage—all of whom might and would have been free had the Government of Great Britain been honest in its professions of abhorrence of the slave trade, and insisted upon its right. Had she exerted her strong arm, as she had the right, under her treaty, to exert it, nearly seven hundred thousand human beings would have changed their groans of despair for the song of joy. But philanthropic Britain never raised her arm in such a cause. That was not her policy. What *was* her policy? There must have been weighty considerations of some sort that led her rulers so long to deprive themselves of an opportunity to get the price which so much philanthropy would bring in the political shambles.

I can see but one reasonable answer to these interrogatories. England wanted the Island of Cuba Africanized, and she has been steadily engaged for thirty odd years in bringing about the accomplishment of that object. Her own West Indian Colonies have dwindled under the influence of emancipation. For the present they are ruined. And they can never recover while they have to compete, in great staple productions, with slave labor in fertile Cuba. If, therefore, they can succeed in breaking Slavery down in Cuba, there is a *hope* at least that Jamaica may rise again upon the ruins. It is to accomplish this that Great Britain has smothered her conscience, and closed her ears against the half million slaves in Cuba for whose sufferings and unrequited toil she is responsible before God and humanity. To aggrandize herself, by the revival of her West Indian Colonies, she was willing to wink at the iniquity of the Slave trade and evade her duty toward its victims—to maintain a stolid indifference to all their woes, crowded into a whole generation. And now, when the scheme is ripe, and she sees that the enforcement of her treaty will deluge the Island of Cuba with free negroes, (for of the 700,000 slaves in the Island at least 550,000 would be emancipated under the stipulations entered into by Spain in 1817,) and so break down Slave labor there altogether, she comes forward and all at once demands the immediate emancipation of all negroes who have been illegally imported, threatening that if the demand is not complied with, she will permit the American fillibusters to work their will upon the Island! Was there ever a more diabolically cunning scheme of villainy than this perpetrated under the cloak of Philanthropy? Had the treaty been enforced year after year, the gradual emancipation resulting therefrom could have been carried forward without danger to anybody. The free negroes themselves would have been gradually absorbed by the laboring masses, and their condition made at least tolerable. But that would not do. Great Britain's object of self-aggrandisement was worth more than the welfare and happiness of the poor benighted African, or the peace and prosperity of the white residents of Cuba; and she would not afford to lose her grasp of flesh!

But Great Britain had still another motive for her course—jealousy of the United States. The age of steam has made Cuba the key to the Gulf and the mouth of the Mississippi. Indeed, the Cuban ports are really more important in that view now than the island of Orleans was when we were so anxious to acquire it half a century ago. Great Britain believed we would not care to acquire the Island without its salvery; and at all events felt satisfied that if it ever should become ours, it would be comparatively valuless without slave labor. These considerations but made her the more eager to carry out her long cherished scheme.

Will Great Britain after all reap the reward of her inhuman trick? I do not believe it. She has, for some months past, been crowding Spain closer and closer, and the necessities of her critical condition have forced the former to take many steps leading to the grand *development*. Necessity is the motive underlying all others, for Spain's steps towards Africanization. But she will evade the trap at last. To refuse concession to Britain's demand she sees is the loss of the sovereignty of the Island; and to yield is to maintain the sceptre only, while the practical sovereignty is lost forever. In this dilemma whether shall she turn? There is a mode by which she can cheat her wily ally of the fruits of her long cherished scheme, while she can secure for herself a substantial equivalent for the loss of her colony, and that is by selling the Island to the United States. As I said in a former communication, unless a revolution robs her of the power, she will, within a few weeks or months, accept the latter alternative.

S.

MURDER TRIALS.

Trial of Henrietta Robinson for the Murder of Timothy Lannagan.

The trial of Henrietta Robinson, indicted for the murder of Timothy Lannagan and Catherine Lubee, by administering poison to them on the 25th day of May, 1853, commenced before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Rensselaer County, on Monday. The proceedings are published in the newspapers of Troy, and from them we obtain the following abstract. The circumstances attending this case render the trial one of absorbing interest. The trial is for the murder of Lannagan, who was about 37 years of age, and had a wife and four children. Catherine Lubee was 25 years of age and unmarried.

The prisoner is about 35 years of age, and is described as possessing a pretty face, fine form and foreign air. On the morning of the first day's proceedings her appearance in Court is thus described by the reporter of the Troy *Daily Times*:

"She was closely veiled, and remained so during her stay in Court. She was richly dressed in black silk a finely worked collar and undersleeves, wearing a white shirred bonnet, ornamented with artificial flowers, (overhung with a heavy blue veil,) white kid gloves, black silk long shawl, lined with white satin. Her whole apparel was of that "fashionable" description adapted to exhibit her form to the best advantage. She manifested considerable nervousness at times, during the empanneling of the Jury, and particularly during the opening of the case by the District Attorney."

The District Attorney, in his opening, gave the following outline history of the case. He said:

It will appear that the prisoner, on the 25th day of May last, resided in the extreme north part of this City; that she had resided there, previous to this time, a year or more, keeping house. What her antecedents were it will not be necessary, at this time, to inquire into. On the opposite side of the street from this woman's house resided Timothy Lannagan. He occupied a small dwelling, part of it for his family, and part he used as a grocery. He had been there from the previous October. The prisoner and the deceased had no personal acquaintance until the prisoner moved there. After she had resided there some two months, the prisoner became a frequenter of his grocery, purchasing her groceries there. About four months previous to the time we allege the murder was committed, a trouble arose between the prisoner and the deceased in this way: She attended a dance at Lannagan's house, and during the evening got into a wrangle with a man, or several of them, in the course of which she drew a pistol upon them. Upon this, she was put out of the room by Mr. and Mrs. Lannagan, and taken to her home. Two or three days afterwards she called at Lannagan's house, quite early in the morning, before L. himself was up, and abused Mrs. Lannagan. Some time elapsed before she resumed her visits to the grocery; but when she did, it was to purchase her groceries and provisions as before, and apparently on good terms. On the 25th of May, 1853, she called at the grocery in the absence of Mr. Lannagan, purchased a pound of crackers and a quart of beer. In an hour or two afterwards she returned and requested a loan of $2. The money Mrs. L. did not have. The same forenoon she returned to the house, and several men were there, before whom she conducted herself with so much impropriety that Mrs. Lannagan requested her to leave—to go away. She did go away; but about 1 o'clock P. M. she returned to Mr. Lannagan's. The family consisted of Mr. Lannagan, his wife, and a young woman at the time visiting there, named Catherine Lubee. These three persons were at dinner. Mrs. Robinson took a seat at the table and partook of some of the food. While Mrs. R. was seated at the table, Mr. L. left the back room for the grocery, which was in front, leaving the three women about the table. After they had completed their dinner, Mrs. Robinson says, "We must have some beer." The two others declined: she pressed her proposition, and said, "You must have some on my account." She also requested to have some sugar in it. Mrs. L. left the room to procure what the prisoner had called for, and soon returned with the sugar in a saucer, and a quart of beer. Upon returning, she found Mrs. Robinson walking the floor, and having a white paper in her fingers. She noticed the paper more particularly from the fact of her wanting to borrow two dollars in the forenoon, and she looked at the paper to see if it was not a bank bill. Mrs. Lannagan then poured the beer into the tumblers, but the tumblers were not full. Mrs. Robinson insisted that the tumblers should be filled. Mrs. Lannagan, upon this, left the room for more beer, and when she returned she found that Mrs. Robinson had poured the sugar from the saucer into the tumblers, and also found a slight powder on the surface of the contents of the tumblers.

Just at this time Mr. Lannagan, who was in the grocery all this while, called for his wife to come there; she went, and Mr. Lanagan, the deceased, came into the room where Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Lubee were. Mrs. Robinson then stirred up the beer in the tumblers, and asked Mr. Lannagan to drink. Miss Lubee and Mr. L. both drank. Soon after this Mrs. R. left the premises. Mr. Lanagan soon after left, to go down to Morrison & Lord's. He returned soon to his house, very sick; physicians were sent for, and he died about 7 o'clock that evening.

Some time previous to this transaction (about the 10th of May,) the prisoner had purchased arsenic, some two ounces, at one of the drug stores; a quantity of that article was found at her house, concealed under a carpet, after this transaction."

During the first day there were no witnesses examined. On the second day Dr. Adams was called. He was the physician of Lannagan, and attended upon him while dying. He identified the prisoner, after some difficulty arising from her refusal for a time to raise her veil, and gave the following account of Lnnnagan's death:

I first found Lannagan in the bed in the back room; when I first saw him he was vomiting, I supposed from taking poison; I was first induced to believe so by a statement of the family that he had had poison administered to him; he complained of pain in the stomach and bowels, a burning sensation in the throat; vomiting was an indication of poison; the other symptoms were severe evacuations of the bowels; these symptoms continued until his death; I do not know what he died of; I suppose it was from the effects of some poisonous substance administered; it is my impression that he died from the effects of poison administered; this is my decided belief; I could not exactly tell by the symptoms as to the nature of the poison; the symptoms would correspond with the effects of arsenic; the family and friends were in the room with Dr. Skilton and myself; no other physician there; I was not present at the *post mortem* examination; on my arrival at Mr. Lannagan's his symptoms were very violent; I was apprehensive the case would terminate fatally; Mr. Lannagan told me he thought he should not recover; he did not ask me what I thought; I had no expectation after seeing him of his recovery; I do not remember that he stated more than once that he would not recover; the expression was that the villain had destroyed him and he should not recover."

Drs. Skilton and Seymour were next sworn, and testified that they were convinced Laanagan died from the effects of mineral poison.

Mrs. Lannagan, the wife of the murdered man, was called as a witness. She appeared very much enfeebled and had nearly fainted away in her seat at an early part of the day. Some time elapsed before she became collected enough to answer the questions propounded by the counsel. She testified as follows:

"I knew Timothy Lannagan in his life time; he was my husband; he is now dead; before his death he lived on the corner of River and Rensselaer-streets; I had lived there not quite twelve months; we went there in October, and he died the 25th May; I know Mrs. Robinson; I was two months living there before I became acquainted with her; she lived near me, right across the street next to Mr. Bourwell's; saw Mrs. R. on the 25th May; I first saw her about 6 in the morning; I saw her in the morning in my place at that time in the grocery; there was no one there except myself at that time; she could not tell how long she staid; she called for a quart of beer and a pound of soda-crackers—strong beer; I furnished her with it; she took it out of my place; my husband was not out of bed at that time; I saw her again on that day about 8 o'clock, as near as I can say; she came into the grocery again; there was an old man there by the name of Haley, who lived with Mrs. Robinson in her house; she asked the old man Haley what kept him so long; she had sent the old man in for the loan of two dollars; he said he wanted it for Mrs. Robinson; I did not let him have it; she asked him what made him stay so long; I answered that I had delayed him; that I had no money in the house, and that I thought I would send and see if I could not borrow some; she asked me, was I so scarce of money? I said yes; she said she was sorry, but that she would lend me $100 to-morrow; she left the place then and went away; she was in about 10 or 15 minutes at that time; I saw her again on that day about 11 o'clock; she came in the grocery again; she told me she was in great trouble; that she had a telegraph a few minutes ago that Robinson got hurt on the cars; there was a man absent, by who said her son is free; that his wife was in the West, and that Haley was dead he would not feel that he owe her; she spoke with Welch; she then turned away from the counter, and went inside to the kitchen of the grocery; the door between the grocery and kitchen was part glass; she stayed in the kitchen some time; I heard there was a lot of men sitting on the inside, when she went in, and there was loud talking; I do not know who the men were that were talking; I could hear, Mrs. R.'s voice; I did not hear what was said; my husband was down to Morrison & Lord's at this time; she went into the kitchen again before she left; I told her to go home; it was no place for her to be there among such a lot of men; she left after a little time; I saw her again that day about 1 o'clock; she came through the grocery into the kitchen; my husband and Catharine Lubee were in the kitchen at this time; Catharine's sister was married to a brother of mine; she was stopping with me at that time; she came from Albany on a visit; I and my husband were eating dinner when Mrs. R. came in; she said, "Are you at dinner!" I said yes; there was an egg on the table and she asked whose egg that was; my husband said it was here if she wanted it; she took the egg in her hand and my husband stood up and went into the grocery; she sat down to the table and eat the egg, and I pealed a potato for her; she said when she had got done, Mrs. Lannagan and Catharine must have a glass of beer from me; I told her I did not want any beer; I had got tired of beer; I would not take it; Catherine made answer that she did not like beer; she then asked me if I had any sugar in the house; I said yes; I told her I thought she did not want any as she had got 9 lbs. during the week; she said she did not want to take it home, she wanted to put it into the beer to make it good; I took a saucer and went into the store and brought in some sugar; it was white powdered sugar; after I brought in the sugar I went out for the beer; I brought in some in a quart measure; I poured it into two glasses; Mrs. Robinson was walking over the floor with her saucer in her hand when I came in with the beer; I did not bring enough of the beer the first time to fill the two glasses; Mrs. R. said she would have two glasses full; I went back and brought in some more beer from the grocery; when I came in with the second beer, Mrs. R. was pouring the sugar in the two glasses; I poured in the remainder part of the beer and filled the glasses; I sat down to the table to take my glass of beer; Mrs. R. was standing beside me; there were two glasses of beer—the other stood before Catherine; I noticed a little foam that was upon the top of the beer, and I thought it was some dust from the sugar; I took a teaspoon in my hand to take it off: she took the spoon out of my hand and said, "don't you do so, that is the best of it;" my husband called on me and I went into the grocery; my glass of beer when I went out was on the table; I don't recollect that I heard anything further said before I went out; I did not hear my husband say anything before I went out; my husband said I should go into the grocery; he wanted to go down town as far as Mr. Merrison's; I went into the grocery; I turned round to the door and saw the glass of beer in my husband's hand; he was just putting it to his lips to take it; heard nothing said at that time; Mrs. Robinson left a few minutes after; I went into the grocery after my husband went into the kitchen; he came back through the grocery; I asked him to stop a few moments; when my husband came into the grocery, Mrs. R. had left; when my husband had the glass of beer in his hands he stood near the table between Catherine Lubee and myself; I did not see where the other glass of beer was when my husband stood with the glass in his hand; I saw a piece of white paper in Mrs. R.'s hand; I observed it when she was eating the egg and potatoes; I do not know as to Catherine Lubee's drinking any further than what she told me; Mrs. Robinson did not drink any beer at this time to my knowledge; I did not return to the kitchen after I went into the grocery, before Mrs. R. came out; I had no conversation with her as she passed through the grocery; she said nothing to me; my husband stopped to make some charges; he done so; I left him in the grocery and went into the kitchen; he called upon me when he was ready to go, to come in the grocery; he was going to Morrison & Lord's; when I returned into the kitchen, the glasses were empty; my husband went down street; I went back into the grocery; Catherine came right to the door while my husband was in and asked how did he feel after taking that glass of beer; this was after Mrs. Robinson left; it was after I had requested my husband to enter some things in the book, Catherine came into the door of the grocery from the kitchen; Lannagan in reply to the question asked him by Catherine, said he did not feel very comfortable; she made no further remark about it at that time.

At this point the Court adjourned until the following day.

Trial of Aaron Jackson (colored) for the Murder of Francis Johnson (colored)—Guilty of Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

SENTENCE ON ANDREW WILLIAMS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

SECOND DAY.

The Court met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, when the following additional testimony was adduced for the prosecution:

Robert Matthews (colored) examined by the District Attorney.—I now live at No. 42 Leonard-street; I resided on the 14th of February last at the same place; I keep an oyster saloon; I now keep that oyster saloon, at No. 55 Anthony-street, and did so on the 14th of February last; I knew the deceased; I had known him three or four months previous to his death; I know the prisoner, and have done so from his boyhood; I know Peter Thompson; I have known him from a boy; I was present on the occasion of an difficulty in the dance-room belonging to Mrs. Parker; I went there about 2½ o'clock in the morning of the 14th February, after I had shot up; on one accompanied me; I had not seen Thompson since I o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th; he came in to the dance-room shortly after I got in; when he came in I was standing by the bar, and I think I had been there two or three minutes before he came in; when Thompson came in I asked him if the dance was up that he had been to up-town, to which he replied, "Yes," and I looked at him and saw that he been drinking; I left him and walked down the right hand side of the dance hall, which is 40 or 50 feet in length, and sat down on a bench near the back door, on the right hand side; I was seated about 12 feet from the orchestra; the dance room was an old bowling alley, long and narrow; after I had been seated some time Thompson came down to where I was on the left hand side; before Thompson came down I had not seen Johnson; I saw him in the room because he was dancing at the head of the set; Thompson caught hold of the girl that Johnson was dancing with by the shoulder; the musicians then told Johnson to "for ward;" they were dancing a cotillon; as Johnson went forward, Thompson said "get off my toes;" Johnson replied, "I did not tread on you toes;" Thompson said "you did;" Johnson said "you are a liar;" they then had some very hard words, and made an effort to go towards each other for the purpose of fighting; Johnson raised his left hand as if he were going to strike Thompson; I said, "don't strike him;" I said so to Johnson because Thompson was intoxicated; they then got into a general row, and some, as I thought, were trying to separate them; Mrs. Parker sent for the watch; I saw Johnson on the floor, and the last I saw of him was his standing near the orchestra, with his coat off; I saw the prisoner there; when I first came in he was standing opposite where I sat, on the left-hand side, near the orchestra; I did not notice where the prisoner was at the time of the commencement of the affray; I did not see the prisoner during the commencement of the affray, nor after it was over, before I left the room; I went next door, to my place, No. 55; Barton and Arden were there; I'm certain Barton was; I think he said "You'd better stay here,—if the watch or officer comes they will arrest you;" the prisoner at the bar came into my bar-room about five minutes after I was there; he came in, said his thumb was bleeding, and asked for a piece of rag; he had a knife in his hand and handed it to Barton to wash off; there was blood on it, and blood on his thumb; Barton gave him a piece of rag, and then washed the knife off and then returned it to the prisoner, but he gave it back to Barton, saying, "You may keep it, I don't want it;" I had not seen it before; it was a white handled knife; I think it was short; he bound the thumb up himself; Barton then left my place and went to see about Johnson; prisoner stood winding up his thumb, and did not say anything; he staid until Barton returned, and a long time afterwards; Barton said that "Johnson was stabbed"; the prisoner said "I stabbed him"; that was the first time he spoke; I told him to keep quiet, as he ought not to have done it; he said in giving it him the second time he cut his thumb; I told him to keep quiet and not to drink any more; then we had a drink all round; he took brandy; I didn't drink, Judge, I took a cigar; I let 'em have it 'cause they called for it; he, however, was not sober before he took it; next I advised him to go home; he said he would not go at first, but I said I'd go with him; finally he consented, and I and Barton went with him to his home in Orange-street, but he wouldn't go in, and we returned to my place again; we stopped at Centre Market Coffee and Cake Saloon as we were going; on the way the prisoner said he stabbed him, and the second time he gave it to him he had cut his finger; I advised him to go home and not drink any more; he said he knew what he was about; he repeated it several times; we then returned to my place, and he lay on some chairs in the front bar-room; I lay in the back room until morning; I never had any difficulty with the deceased; I had not seen him that day or night until I saw him in the dance-room; I had no difficulty with the prisoner; I saw Thompson last night in a dance-house, at No. 57 Anthony-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips—There was a dance at Mrs. Parker's last night; she was there, and Thompson was there; Arthur and Barton were not there; I went on business; I only spoke to Thompson, and stopped to give a young woman some change; I did not stop long; Barton was in at my place last week; I had some conversation about this trial; it was merely passing our opinion which way it would go; Barton and Arthur spoke of what they testified to; they said it was the truth, and nothing but the truth, about what the prisoner said about giving Barton the knife, and what he said to Arthur; I did not say I went to the dance after my place was closed; I had been there five minutes before the affray commenced; I did not see Barton there; I did not know that the deceased had been stabbed when I left the bar-room; I can't describe Thompson's dress; I think he had a dark overcoat; I had on a light overcoat and dark pantaloons; I do not know of any one borrowing a knife that night; I did not hear Thompson say he had borrowed a knife from Jackson, the prisoner; I do not know that Thompson had a knife; I did not hear him say that the deceased had been at it for some time, and richly deserved all he got; I heard the deceased during the affray cry out something; I don't know that I saw Thompson raise a stool to strike him with; I didn't see it; I heard some one say, "You beat him enough;" Arthur said: "Don't kill him;" I don't remember; I didn't say deceased was too heavy; I did not make that reply; he was a short, stout gentleman; but I was on [illegible] nothing; I heard [illegible] brother of [illegible] I was arrested myself; I didn't know it was [illegible] I was arrested myself; I didn't know it was [illegible] didn't have much recollection, but Officer Maynard asked why I didn't tell him that Jackson was the man who did it; I went into the dance-house before Thompson was killed; Mrs. Parker was behind the bar; I was arrested on Feb. 14; I had at that time a license to sell liquor.

Question—Have you a license?

Witness—No answer.

[The Judge said, as the law stood, he had a right to keep such a place, and was not bound to answer.]

Barton, Arthur and Thompson were there when the prisoner could be stabbed the deceased; up to that time I had never been arrested on any charge whatever; I recollect Barton wanting to buy a knife from prisoner; I have known the prisoner from his boyhood; he has always been an honest, upright boy, all the time, rather peaceable.

District Attorney—That is when he is sober! How is he when drunk?

Witness—When drunk he is funny.

Phillips—Which thumb was it he cut that night?

Witness—The right one.

Juror—Which hand does he use?

Witness—I think he uses his right hand, but I'm not certain.

Judge Roosevelt—How did you see the blood on the knife if it was shut up?

Witness—I think the blood was on the handle; the knife was shut up.

Judge Roosevelt—How many people were in the room?

Witness—Twenty-five or thirty; they all flocked up, but I recollect seeing the prisoner at the affray.

Mr. Phillips—Witness, have you ever been in the State Prison?

Witness—Judge, am I bound to answer?

Judge Roosevelt—You can do as you see fit; you are not bound to answer.

Witness—Yes, I do decline to answer.

Phillips—That is all. you can go.

District Attorney—If he is the man you say, you can have his testimony stricken from the record.

(On reference to the record it appeared the last witness was sentenced to the State Prison in 1839.)

Phillips—He is no incompetent witness by law; however I'll call another witness who will prove the fact of that man's conviction, by Mr. Whitisg, in 1839.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PRISONER.

Fred'k. Francis, colored boy, called by Phillips Q—Do you know the last witness who was on the stand? A.—Yes, he is the same man ex was convicted and sent to the State Prison when Mr. Whiting was District Attorney.

District Attorney—Francis, when were you last an *the Island?* A.—Well, I was last there on the 3d of last September; that is the second time; I never went up but twice; that was for six months; I was never in the State Prison; I was never brought up before on trial in the General Sessions; I was sent up by the Special Sessions for gambling with cards and winning.

The District Attorney—Why they have not the power to send you up for gambling.

Witness (with great emphasis)—Well, Judge! whether they had it or not they took it, any how, and they did it; they called it burning; I called it betting on a card and gambling, and winning the money.

The District Attorney—Well, Francis, you can go, but don't let us catch you again winning money that way.

Mr. J. B. Phillips opened the defence in a few brief remarks, cautioning the Jury against harboring any prejudice against the unfortunate man. He denies positively committing the crime. Like most sailors after a voyage, he indulges in a little debauch, and spent that night of his return at Mrs. Parker's. There he met Thompson and asked him to lend him his knife; he asked Thompson what he was going to do with it; the reply was, "It is none of your business." He did lend it, and did have it returned to him. I shall show you that before his going to that saloon he was cutting a piece of tobacco with the knife and cut his finger, and that night he gave the knife away. I shall show you that he staid with the deceased until he was taken to the hospital, and that the deceased never for one moment attributed the wounds to this prisoner. I shall also show with reference to Arthur, that after the Coroner's inquest he saw the prisoner's mother, and said he hoped she would have no hard feelings towards him, and he would not have done so, but to clear Robert Matthews, and knowing that her son had gone to sea.

Julia Jackson, examined by Mr. Phillips—I am the mother of the prisoner, live at No. 49 Elizabeth-street; my husband has been dead ever since that boy was 10 years old; I have one more child, a little girl; he was born in 1828; he has always been going to sea since he was 11 years old; before that he worked down town among the flour inspectors; he has a wife and always took care of me, paid my rent since he was 11 years old; he has always been a mild kind of a young man, sometimes drunk a little too much, but nothing out of the way: he always could cure himself: he has been married going on for two years; I saw about this affray in the papers; that night it wanted a quarter to 10 o'clock when he left the house; before he went my little girl asked him if he would not hear her a lesson, but he wanted to go out; I said Aaron, before you go I want you to cut me some tobacco for my pipe; the girl asked if he would not hear what she had to say, and as he stooped over he cut his thumb a great gash; I asked my daughter-in-law to get a rag to bind it up; he had been about a ship that night, but he did not go away for three or four days after; he was back about a week before he was taken; it was between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday the 14th of May; I told him about the affray. (objected to.) He came home in the same vessel he went away in; I didn't know Arthur until I met him at the corner of Walker and Orange-streets; the prisoner's wife was with me; he knew him and spoke first; then he said he wanted to speak to me; I asked what he had to say; he said he hoped I wouldn't have any hard feelings toward him for what he had said about Aaron; I told him I had no hard feelings; I didn't know what he meant; he said when he told about Aaron was to clear Robert Matthews; he said they were going to send him to hell; he asked where Aaron went—if he had gone to San Francisco; he said we ought to send him word not to go there, but to go to Australia, as telegraphed to San Francisco.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—I was not at home when my son was arrested.

Stephen W. Maynard, examined by Mr. Phillips—I am an officer of the Fifth District Police, and was on the 14th Feb. last; I heard the cry of watch about 3 o'clock; I went down Anthony-street to the dance-house, and saw several persons, (here the witness named several of the persons who were there); I asked what was the matter; they said nothing; I heard who called watch; they said a man going down the street; I returned and went into the dance-hall, there I saw Johnson, (the deceased) with his coat off and blood on his side; I went to him and asked him what was the matter; he said he was stabbed; I asked who done it; he said some of 'em; I asked several bystanders who done it; I couldn't get any information, and I took him to the Hospital; on my way to the Hospital I asked him again who done it; he then told me it was Matthews; (the District Attorney said this testimony was inadmissable); I asked him why he did not tell me that at the dance-house; he said he was afraid to; I told him he had no reason to be afraid after I got there; I then asked him how the muss commenced.

Mr. Phillips—I now proposed to ask the witness what account the deceased gave of the transaction.

His Honor though that all that was material had been adduced.

Examination resumed—I do not know that I heard the deceased express any opinion as to his recovery; I did not see him afterwards; when I went there I found Matthews, Thompson, Arthur, and Lewell standing in front of the dance-house steo.

Re-examined—When the wounds were examined at the Hospital, the doctors considered them to be slight, and so pronounced in the presence of the deceased; I was not examined before the Coroner's inquest, but was present, and I heard the statements of the various witnesses tending to status this act upon Jackson, and I told the Coroner what deceased had told me.

Benjamin McFarlane, deposed—I am one of the deputy keepers of the City Prison; I know the prisoner; I have done so for some four or five years; never knew anything against his character before this occurrence; his disposition seemed, as far as I could judge, to be good; he does not seem to be an ugly, cross-grained person.

Dr. Joseph Hilton, examined: I am one of the Coroners of the City; I held the inquest on the deceased on the 20th of February; the depositions are in the same condition as when I took them, and the testimony was, I believe, correctly taken; I remember Mrs. Parker having been examined.

To Mr. Blunt—The testimony is my hand-writing.

Mr. Phillips interrogated the witness as to the testifying of Mrs. Parker in regard to the affray, and the Coroner stated that it had been entered correctly; I remember receiving a paper after the affair, during the time of holding the inquest; the contents of that paper was represented to me as the sentiments of the deceased; it was not written by him, but I think dictated by him to another person, or represented to have been said by him; I have looked for that paper, but have not been able to find it.

Q.—Do you recollect what was on that paper?

Mr Blunt objected. Question not admitted.

Examination resumed.—I did not attach any importance to the paper or I should have filed it; it was not signed by any person.

William Ward (colored)—Had known the prisoner five years, and testified as to his general good character and disposition; he appeared to be a peaceable man.

Joseph Dowling, called by Mr. Blunt—I am one of the officers of the Sixth Ward police; I arrested the prisoner on the 14th of this month.

Q.—State the circumstances under which you made the arrest? Objected to; objection sustained and the witness withdrew.

George Bladwell deposed on behalf of the prisoner—I am a nurse at the City Hospital, and I had care of the deceased; I remember when deceased gave up all hopes of recovery, believing that he would die; that occurred after Dr. Derby told him that he would not live.

Q.—When he was in that condition, did he speak as to his wounds?

To Mr. Blunt—He said when he got well that he would have revenge on Bob Matthews.

To Mr. Phillips—He made that remark after Dr. Derby had told him that he could not live, and after the Doctor had left the room.

Q.—Did he say by whom he had been stabbed? A.—Yes.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Robert Matthews: when he came in he said so, and when he was dying and the breath was leaving his body, he said so.

Q.—Did you remain with him until he died? A.—I did—alongside of his bed, and closed his eyes.

Cross-examined—When he came in he said he would have revenge on Matthews; and that he thought that Matthews was the last man who would have stabbed him with a knife; he did not tell me how it was done; when he next told me before dying, he said he would have his revenge on "Bob" or Robert Matthews, before he died, and he took a long breath, turned over, and died in about fifteen minutes afterwards.

To a Juror—I don't know Bob Matthews.

To Mr. Phillips—I don't know the prisoner; I have been a nurse at the Hospital for the last two years; I have followed the sea for many years.

This closing the case for the defence, Mr. Phillips inquired of the District Attorney whether in the event of his (Mr. Phillips) abstaining from addressing the Jury, he would adopt a similar course.

Mr. Blunt said that he did not believe that he should perform his duty to the public, whom he represented, if he were to accede to the learned counsel's request. From the evidence which had been adduced for the prosecution, there seemed to him no doubt that the prisoner's knife inflicted the wounds on the deceased which caused his death, and he would therefore follow in the line of conduct which he had considered his address to the Jury [illegible]

Mr. Phillips then addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, and contended that there was no positive proof [illegible] and contended that there was no positive proof [illegible] money was so conflicting in its nature that it was impossible for the Jury to come to any certain conclusion in the matter. He must ask them to acquit the prisoner, according to their oaths, render a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Flint Raving replied for the prosecution, his Honor delivered the following

CHARGE.

His Honor said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The deceased, Francis Johnson, it is clear, gentlemen, came to his death by being stabbed with a knife, in a dispute at a dance-house in Anthony-street, on the night of the 13th of February. About this there can be no dispute. The only question would seem to be, was the instrument which was used for the purpose held by the prisoner or by Thompson? That the affray was between Thompson and deceased is sufficiently manifest. *They* had given each other the lie—*they* had squared off to each other—*they* had bandied opprobious epithets, and clinched and scuffled—and *they* it was who were seen in the attitude of one standing with an uplifted stool over the other, and threatening his life. The passion, the motive, the threat, at first all seemingly pointed to Thompson as the author of the crime. Indeed, in one stage of the trial the inference against *him*, as the case then stood, appeared to be irresistible.

It was met, however, by positive proof, and that of the most confirmatory character, fixing, if believed, the charge distinctly on the prisoner. Two witnesses, only a few feet from the parties, saw him draw the knife from his pocket and deliberately thrust it into the side of the deceased. True, the deceased himself, immediately after, on being interrogated, said he did not know "who did it." As he was engaged in defending himself from Thompson, his attention might easily have been diverted from the actual perpetrator. But *they* saw it, and are certain. They swear that the knife was held and the thrust made by the prisoner at the bar. The knife, too, it is proved, was the prisoner's knife—it was seen a few moments after with blood upon it, in the prisoner's hand; and on his way toward Orange-street he boasted to his two companions, and that repeatedly, of having done the deed. He seems to have been equally reckless in the act and in the acknowledgment of its perpetration. He was drunk before—drunk at—and drunk after it; and would seem to have had no motive, except a drunken, senseless love of fight, regardless of cause, and regardless of consequences. He had, only a few hours before, been treating deceased, and treating him as a friend—indulging, it is true, in rude jokes, but exhibiting no indications whatever of malignity. The whole transaction was, no doubt, the result of liquor. The prisoner drank before he went to the dance; and we may fairly presume drank frequently and freely at the dance. There was a bar at Mathews' porter-house, from which he went, and a bar at Mrs. Parker's dancing saloon, to which he went. And it will be recollected that the evening's entertainments continued from about 9 in the evening till after 2 the next morning, when this fatal occurrence brought them to a close. Here was ample time and ample temptation for indulgence; and the condition of the prisoner immediately after, showed that he had availed himself of the one and yielded to the other—to such an extent, indeed, that the witness Arthur says he was staggering drunk.

If then—and such should be the result of the evidence—if, I say, the prisoner did the deed, and did it under the circumstances and in the condition detailed by the witnesses, what in law is the character of the offence? Is it murder, or is it manslaughter? And if the latter, to what degree?

The Statute divides the crime of unjustifiably taking human life, into murder, and four degrees of manslaughter. To constitute murder, there must be design, not, longer or shorter, premeditation. If the killing be "in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, but with a dangerous weapon, in a cruel and unusual manner," it becomes manslaughter in the second or third degree, according to the ease—the manner, if cruel and unusual, aggravating the offence. If the killing in the heat of passion—no matter what the manner or the instrument—be even "involuntary"—it may be manslaughter in the fourth degree, unless a legal excuse can be offered for it, which voluntary drunkenness certainly is not. The act of a drunken man may, perhaps, in some sense, and in some cases, be said to be involuntary, or without design, and in the heat of passion. Unless this be so, the Statute makes no exception in favor of drunk

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Union and its Dangers.

We have no desire to familiarize our readers with the idea of the disruption of the Union. It is a structure, painfully and laboriously built. Mutual concessions and sacrifices; claims here and yielding of claims there; power and its balances have formed the slowly united material. Common labors and sufferings, and the indefinable but powerful associations of a past history have cemented it. As it rises before the world, not only our interests, bnt our devotion to a great principle, pledge us to its support.

It is not a thing whose value is to be calculated in dollars and cents. It is a fruit of feeling and association, as well as of interest. And yet, with the mass of the Northern mind, we can unhesitatingly say, the Union ceases to be of value when it ceases to represent a Principle. It will need time to root out old sympathies and habits. We cannot lightly forget the blood which stained the battle-fields of the Carolinas, as well as those of New-York and Massachusetts. But he who understands our Northern habit, will see that such a process is going on among the masses of the Free States. Great changes with us do not come from sudden excitements, and are not accompanied with hinster. We are not naturally impulsive or eloquent, or bullying. What we do is done with forethought;—that man is ignorant of human nature, who regards it the less, because it is slowly and cautiously done. It is this very steady, cautious, unyielding pertinacity which has built up the Republics on our barren granite hills, and which is advancing the stars and stripes wherever enterprise can reach. A great change of public opinion in the North is a formidable thing. A Southern man, accustomed to see the smallest popnlar emotion attended with a prodigious outlay of words or blows, would be inclined to sneer at snch movements here, and to consider them as the mean and cowardly writhings of a spirit which dares nothing else. Yet it is just such still, profound movements in history, which uproot old States and build new ones.

Of all excitements, the politician should provoke last, the excitement of *conscience*. She is a terrible master when she has control of a people. The ordinary expedients of petty politics, the miserable hlinds and devices of gamhling party leaders, are swept away like pretty spider webs before a tempest. It was this stern impulse of conscience which broke one Union, when separation included exile, and winter and storms, and a home on a savage coast.

It is a milder day now; but the sens of those indomitable men live, and we are convinced that if the time comes, when they must choose between a State and Government, existing chiefly and principally to extend negro chattel Slavery, and a disunion, which should leave our Southern allies to a servile war, and shatter the whole fair structure of onr polity, they would not for a day hesitate. We have lately been traveling somewhat through the country districts of the North, and we are surprised at the depth of this discontent among men who once opposed the Slavery agitations, and who were friends of the Compromises.

There is a growing and profound determination among the masses of the Free States that Slavery shall not extend itself; that the great majority for freedom must arouse and simply put the minority down;—*come what may*. Whether it will be permanent and manifest itself in acts, time only can tell.

A Southern paper has lately scattered through the conntry an ingenious and insulting analogy, in which the Northerners are pictured as holding the place of the Greeks in the Roman Empire; supplying their chivalric masters at the South with school-masters, pimps and books, bearing their insults and oppression, hut revenging themselves hy the petty over-reachings of bargain and trade.

It is a true analogy in one direction, but with an exception. Our Northern politicians have played for years now the mean, supple Greek part; they have bowed humbly to bullying, and quietly yielded to violence; they have crinped; they have betrayed their own principles, while our Romans have never for a moment lost sight of theirs; they have let the few firm hold in check the many feeble:—but with all this, with their great men miserahly cheated, and their own rights repeatedly and contemptuously trampled, they have had not even the poor Greek revenge—our Romans have not only conquered but *cheated them!*

With all the sting of defeat within us now, and with the burning sense of a great wrong perpetrated, we do not hesitate to say that the Southern men in Congress, for years past, have shown themselves men of pluck. We respect courage wherever it is—and we invoke the scorn of brave men everywhere, on the cowardice and duplicity of those Northern men who have lost us the battle in the great struggle for freedom. If there had been half the manly spirit for Freedom that there has been for Slavery, the Territory of Nebraska-Kansas would have been free to-day and forever.

When we speak of dissolution of the Union, it is only as of a dim, a terrible possibility in the future. And yet there is danger. A union without mutual confidence is impossible. A few more such acts of bad faith and such fierce contests and our bonds will become very weak. Why will not the South see this?

The danger of separation is for them, not for us. Our trade might be crippled and our navigation to the Gulf impeded; but what is all that, to the perils of a narrow strip of States, begirding a hostile Confederacy, with three millions of oppressed men to be guarded and kept down. Within a hundred miles of that narrow line which should separate the Free from the Slave Union, there could not possibly be hold a slave. All the restraints which compact, or comity, or legislation now lay upon revolutionizing the slave population, would be at once removed.

Abolition documents, Abolition agents through the South, would be as common as those of Democracy among the tyrannies. To free a slave would become an act of devotion to Liberty. All along that bloody border, would be hordes of men waiting every opportunity for arousing or leading the black throngs of revolutionists. Not even an Austrian system of police could prevent it.

We are told by travelers, that the Carolina planter in his solitary house, snrrounded by slave cottages, starts tremhlingly at the sound of a distant gun, even though every arm has been carefully stored in the house of the master.

But what will it be, when a hostile State is on the borders, whose very principle of separation has been, deadly hostility to Slavery? Who will seoure the planter from secret supplies of arms, scattered among the black workmen? Who will keep the negroes of the oities in servitude, when a few hours can carry them to a safe and welcome refuge? Foreign aid oannot be called in, for English feeling is even more hostile to the Sonth on this matter, than the feeling of the North. Warfare could not prevent the danger, for hostilities would only wake a servile insurrection more profitable to the enemy.

The most terrible of all Revolutions would be forever underlying this vaunted Southern Confederacy—a *servile Revolution*. Have our Southern journals considered this possibility, when they talk so blusteringly of Dissolution of Union?

We pray Heaven that no such awful and bloody calamities may ever overwhelm our Southern States. The fields which MARION, and SUMPTER, and LAURENS stained with hlood, nohly shed for Liberty, should never be crimsoned with the struggles of master and slave. Such a war would blacken the rich lands, and sack the homesteads of every Southern district. And yet snch insane and violent actions, as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and otfier measures in contemplation by the South, hasten on such a possible event. Why will not Southern men of prudence and calmness see this as it is, and act before it is too late?

England and America.

The last number of the *Westminster Review* says, that "Now, even SYDNEY SMITH would be fain to admit, that among the many tests of the permanent merit of an English work, *none, perhaps, is sounder than the judgment of an American public.*" Among the higher classes of the English, this is fast becoming a common opinion. Its open, nndisguised acknowledgment is perfectly characteristic of John Bull. If onr good taste and critical decisions flatter him, the old gentleman ceases to be surly. He admits our claims to the judgeship and pronounces onr authority to he worthy of all honor.

There is reason for it. A large number of recent English writers owe a very considerable share of their position and influence at home to an American recognition of their claims. CROLY'S *Salathiel* is indehted to onr country for a great part of its popularity. CHALMERS, HALL, and especially FOSTER, would never have exerted the influence in their own land, which they now have, but for the warm, generous praise they received from onr conntrymen. DE QUINCEY has heen introdnced to the English *people* proper, by means of our Boston puhlishers and his fervent admirers among us. COLERIDGE'S memory and increasing reputation can never he separated from the masterly analysis, profonnd sympathy and hearty commendation of Dr. MARSH. The same remark may apply to CARLYLE, PRÆN, and others. Nor is the fact surprising. Americans have been the first to catch and reflect the new spirit of the age—to see the tokens of advancing humanity—to watch the early light on the mountain summit, and read what its kindling glories mean. No man ought to deny us this honor. Moreover, it should not excite that vanity which is our national besetment. For it is the natural result of the sentiments which our forefathers bequeathed. It is the seqnol of their lives—the moral of their actions—the practical application of their philosophy. How can we fail to think better of the race, and more hopefully of the fnture; how can we distrust the signs of the times and look wistfully hack on the past; when our Revolution, our Federal Union, our Statesmen, our progress are all proofs unmistakable and invincible, that another grand epoch has begun? A man must he either stupid or heartless, if he does not feel in every nerve and fibre of his soul, that he is centuries nearer than his immediate ancestors towards a millenium, or something else beautiful and glorious. The new style of sentiment here—the yonthful hope, freshness, joy—have *transatlanticized* themselves. WORNSWORTH felt it. ARNOLD of Rngby felt it. Sir ROBERT PEEL felt it. And when Mr. COBDEN remarked, (as we privately learn he did,) to some Southern friends last Summer at a dinner party, *that he was indebted for his great political doctrines to the genius of* JOHN C. CALHOUN, he only expressed, what scores of Englishmen know to be true in the history of their own experience.

We are glad of these things. We rejoice sincerely in every common sentiment and mutual interest, that draws England and America more olosely togcther. We can learn much of them; they oan learn much of us; and thus in the relations of reciproal teachers and learners, we can both, the more easily and effectually, fulfil our appointed destinies, and together honor the race, from whioh we sprung.

A Screw Loose.

Musical readers of the *Herald* will readily cell to mind the flaming pronunciamentos whioh not long ago filled the columns of that sheet, concerning the projected visit of GRISI and MARIO to the United States. The following paragraph on the same subject, but in a different vein, appears in yesterday's *Herald*:

IMPORTANT MUSICAL EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—That courageous and enterprising theatrical *speculator*, Mr. HACKETT, has caused the announcement to be extensively circulated through town, that GRISI and MARIO have at length made up their minds to hazard an Atlantic voyage, and will embark for this country on board the steamer which leaves on the 5th of August. They are to appear at LAFARGE'S new opera house, and it is said expect to bag $350,000 of California gold before their return, in exchange *for the old and worn out notes which they have been circulating in Europe for the last quarter of a century.*

Mr. HACKETT will please step up to the captain's office and settle. "Age has not so far impaired the energies" of the Editor of the *Herald*, as to prevent him from "leading the American press" in the exaction of black-mail. Mr. HACKETT will please bear in mind the fate of Mr. FRY and the Italian Opera.

Query? Has the Sheriff yet been able to collect the $10,000 damages awarded by the Jury to Mr. FRY?

A Word Before You Buy.

Young housekeepers who have just got settled after their late moving, now look abont the naked walls of their parlors, and sigh for pictures; along their empty mantels, and long for a few mantel ornaments; at their soant furniture, and wish for elegant chairs, a neater "tête-à-tête" or a "Voltaire;" at their sitting-rooms, and wish they had a cheap lounge: in their bedrooms, and wonder if they cannot afford a more fashionable bedstead; in their olosets, and long for a set of spoons;—everywhere, and at all points discover a lack that nothing but a plenty of money would exactly supply. It may he called the season of temptation. There is scarcely a young couple in the City that would not, with unlimited credit, find such a list of necessaries positively demanding an outlay as would break a man of moderate means, and run one who lives on a respectable salary only, heels over head in debt.

But hold up, young friends,—don't do yonr shopping till you have heard our advice. The chairs, the mantel-ornaments, the "just one oil-painting," the spoons, the new carpet, would help your house wonderfully. They would add very mnch to the elegance of your apartments, and make us envy your snug quarters when we incidentally drop in or stop to take tea by appointment. But are you *sure* you can afford them? "Your husband has good wages,"—but how much has he laid up against the day when some of these reckless omnihns-drivers shall knock him down in the street and disable him for a month or two? "Your wife is thrifty"—but what provision have you made for her if she should suddenly have to go into mourning,—a pretty yonng widow? "But furniture, pictures, 'silver,' are just as good as money;"—so they are, worth all they cost, until you want to sell them, and by them raise the cash, and then suddenly you find they are marked too high if put down at half cost price.

Money is a mighty hard thing to come at; like a captive obtained by tedious watchings and skillful waitings, it should not be surrendered, until a council of war has been held over it. You, then, our fair reader, who hold that well-engraved $20 hill in your hand, wondering what you will get with it, fold it again and pnt in the portmonnaie;—wait till you have talked it over with "him." He says, "spend it of course, you want the articles." But let him fetch out the book and do a bit of calculating. He has paid all his notes and is not in debt. That is good. He has a small sum in the Savings Bank on which he can call and save his credit if there should be an unexpected demand. That is very clever. He has a small snm ont at interest, he has calculated what it amonnts to daily, and can tell jnst how much it makes him during the seven hours he sleeps each night. Why, he is independent! His rent he pays monthly, and there he shows you a fund set apart for its payment. The sexton will call this week for his pew-money; the Croton tax is due in June, and next week he must renew his Life Insurance policy; and he shows where the dollars are to come from to meet them all. Current expenses he can predict within a half-eagle for a month to come, he has so often kept strict account of the items. Why now, go ahead. Spend the bill you was rumpling in your hand, and another just like it, if you wish. You can be trusted to make wise bargains. Folks that keep accounts of the items and know exactly how they stand, may safely be trusted to spend when they feel a want pressing. And yet remember that the fashions of this world pass away, and as many additional dollars as you give to-day for an article, because it is in the very height of the fashion, you may he willing to give shortly hence, if it conld he hut made a little less pretentious so as to outlast a series of fashions instead of that of a single sesson.

Fashionable Folly.

The passion for notoriety is fast becoming one of our most prominent characteristics. We have just laid down several of our leading newspapers that give strong evidence of our growing taste in this direction. The specifio phase of it that is now beginning to stand out more boldly than all the rest, is the disposition to bestow through the public press the most fulsome flattery on ladies of certain social positions. The newspaper has recently been added to the sphere of fashionable life, and a lady's drawing room, with its gay assemblies, is not complete unless one hundred thousand readers are informed of the midnight scenes. Reporters in white gloves are present; busy, they are, in burnishing their silvery surface for hrilliant impressions. Knowing the lack of brains at such times, they are wisely active—as much on the alert as swift-winged swallows after insects—darting hither and thither to catch some accidental witticism—a revived pun—a smart repartee—and meanwhile straining their ingenuity to provoke a dull genius, a stupid belle or an empty fop to say something that can be put into types and paraded before the world.

The fashion is decidedly modern. A few years back, Ladies were not considered as common materials for printer's use and editorial comments. A little more sacredness was attached to them. Their shrinking nature was then treated as a reality—their retirement was honored—and it was supposed to be good taste and genuine refinement to leave them to adorn the virtue and quietness of home. The conventional circumstances of the lady were not thought inconsistent with the firm, noble qualities of the woman. And the effect of this was most salutary. For it was under such a state of things, that our countrymen of late generations grew up with a profound respect for female character, and a heartfelt devotion to its excelence. Politeness, then, was simple and eloquent. Books were not studied to teach the arts of graceful behavior. Nature was the teacher, and good society the school where men of sterling worth did homage to the purity and loveliness around them.

But a change has been brought about. Ladies are now subjects for public discussion; for high-wrought critioism; for minute and marvellous details. A fashionable party is first given to a few hundreds of elect persons—then given in print, to the whole public; and what was an entertainment of champagne and embroidered confectionery last night, will be served up for the enjoyment of all gossip-lovers abroad. With few exceptions, this thing is generally condemned. All people of pure tastes and social culture feel it to be utterly nonsenoical in itself, and as tending to corrupt the morals of the country. Bnt fashion endorses it; the evil oonsequently grows. A few years more, and all sensibility will be blunted to it. A small handful of the seed will be enough to sow the whole soil, and give us a large crop of the noxious weed.

Who is Victor, Alvarez or Santa Anna?

The contradictory accounts whioh have recently been published respecting the movements of SANTA ANNA with his troops in the South of Mexico against ALVAREZ, have led to considerable doubts in the public mind, whether his Highness had been the conqueror or beaten again as usual. We had a dispatch from the city of Mexico, dated the 5th inst., stating that he had arrived in the vicinity of the Capital, after taking Acapulco, and defeating ALVAREZ and dispersing his troops. Next the steamer *United States* from the Isthmus to New-Orleans, reported that on tho same date, the 5th inst., SANTA ANNA had been repulsed at Acapulco, and some of his troops taken prisoners. Now these two reports were contradictory, and one of them could not be true; he could scarcely be on the 5th at Acapulco, and also at the city of Mexico, 270 miles distant. It appears, however, by the Panama *Star* of the 14th inst., that SANTA ANNA, on the 26th of April, summoned the fortress at Acapulco to snrrender, snd that on the same day he was attacked by ALVAREZ, who took 300 of his troops prisoners; whereupon SANTA ANNA fled to the city of Mexico, arriving there no doubt on the 5th inst. Of course his Serene Highness will report himself a victor;—flying faster than Fame, he will sound his own trumpet on his own key. As he is now raising a monument in Mexico to commemorate his victory at Buena Vista, we have no doubt his achievements against ALVAREZ will grace one side of the triumphal column. His defeat at Acapulco was a perfect Waterloo for him, and like NAPOLEON he was the first to reach the Capital with the information.

General GADSDEN will no doubt find his Serene Highness in a proper frame of mind to negotiate a new treaty respecting the Northern frontier of his territory. The ten millions will be too small a snm to cover the deficits in the Civil list, added to the costs of the last campaign. One portion of Mexico has now effectually thrown off the yoke of the Dictator, and other portions will soon follow. The usual fortunes of SANTA ANNA are evidently soon to overtake him; and then, abdication and exile as heretofore.

The Illinois and the Northern Light.

Twelve hundred and forty-four passengers and two millions two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie were dumped npon our docks yesterday from the steamers *Illinois* and *Northern Light*. The former are hale and hearty fellows, who take Pregress by the hand and help him onward, and the latter makes smooth his path—straightens his spine. Both are welcome, and may remain with us just as long as they please. So much of the good and useful, however, was hardly to he expectod unaccompsnied hy something to canse unpleasantness, and those rascally fellows at Greytown have furnished it. They charged Capt. SMITH, of the river steamer *Routh*, with murder—the SMITH family are unfortunate in that way—and went on hoard in great numhers, armed to the teeth, for the purpose of arresting him. Capt. SMITH was not willing to he taken, and there was good prospect of violent demonstrations, when Minister BORLAND who happened to be on board the *Northern Light*, appeared and interposed, telling the gentlemen of Greytown that they had no authority, recognized hy the United States, to arrest or in any way interfere with any American citizen. They then determined to arrest Minister BORLAND, who informed them that in the capacity of Minister of the United States, he was exempt from arrest. To this they answered, they cared nothing for all that, and after hitting him with a hroken hottle, they detained him a prisoner on shore until the following day. The passengers on the *Northern Light* were indignant at the treatment given to Mr. BORLAND, and fifty were soon fonnd willing to remain and protect the persons and property of Americans, nntil the Government can afford it. Mr. BORLAND has gone to Washington for the purpose of laying the whole matter before the President.

☞ We noticed some weeks since the formation among our Irish population of secret societies, which have a military organization, and hold regular meetings for drilling, &c., for the purpose of striking a blow against England, either in Ireland or Canada, as the developments of the existing war may render feasible. Notwithstanding the infinite amount of billingsgate and balderdash which our cotemporaries have expended upon this statement, we have not seen it denied or even questioned in any quarter entitled to the slightest confidence.

We understand that the formation of these societies has been continued, and that large accessions have been made to their numbers. On Sunday last a Roman Catholic priest in Brooklyn took occasion to allude to them in his sermon, and to denounce them in the most emphatio terms. He warned all the members of his congregation to have nothing whatever to do with secret societies of any kind, and intimated that if this warning was disregarded, it would be followed by other measures.

THE $2,000 PACING MATCH.—The great pacing match for $2,000 that went to come off yesterday at the Centreville Course, L. I., was postponed in consequence of the heavy rain storm. Notice will be given when it takes place.

The Eclipse of To-Day.

Our readers need not trouble themselves to rise early to-day, on the supposition, erroneously entertained by many, that the Eclipse occurs at sunrise. There will be no necessity to hurry. The performances do not commence till a late hour in the afternoon; giving early diners a chance to be made comfortable beforehand, and finishing up in season for the meal at the latest fashionable period. The Eclipse will be well worth watching, for it will be very many years before we shall have another like it. None has been visible in this latitude, of equal magnitude, since 1806. There was one in the month of February, 1831, which was annular in New-England, and was carefully examined by scientific men. Another occurred in the Summer of 1839, which was also made the basis of astronomical calculations.

A central Eclipse, such as this will be in many localities, is a rare occurrence. In the city of Paris, one hundred and thirty-three years is the length of time during which but one annular obscuration takes place. The last one observed there was in 1761; the next will be in 1900. In the century and a quarter intervening between the years 1775 and 1901, the records of New-England exhibit but *four* which became annular or total. Of these, two have already occurred; one was annular, (April 2, 1791,) and another total, (June 16, 1806.) The third was that of Feb. 12, 1831, but this was annular only at certain points,—as Nantucket, Cape Cod and Chatham. The one of to-day will be followed by another on the 28th of September, 1875. This last-named Eclipse will be less interesting than the sun's obscuration this afternoon, for the reason that the ring will be formed early in the day, when the sun is low.

We need not look for any remarkable degree of darkness to-day. In this latitude the Eclipse will not exhibit the annular or ringed appearance. The Sun will be eclipsed in New-York 10.70 digits on the northern limb, leaving a luminous crescent upon its southern rim. Mars only can become visible. The chickens will not be compelled to go to roost, nor human observers to grow drowsy, even if the obscuration continue for the two hours that are set down for it. The hours of beginning, greatest obscuration and ending, in this City, will be as follows:

Time of beginning	4.15 P. M.	Duration	2 hrs. 22m.
Greatest Eclipse	5.30 P. M.	Magnitude (digits)	10.70
End of Eclipse	6.37 P. M.		

Observers will consult the safety of their eyesight by providing themselves with bits of glass *well blackened* (not merely browned) by exposure to the smoke of a candle. Some have recommended smoked opera-glasses for the same purpose. Watching the sun is a different matter from taking observations of the moon, whose copper-colored eclipses will never wronble any one. During the last important eclipse of the sun, in 1831, many instances occurred where serious injury was sustained by observers who neglected the necessary precautions.

To-day's Eclipse will first touch the earth near the Caroline Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, (lat. 6½° N., long. 197° W.) From this point it will take a northeasterly direction, striking the Continent of North America in Washington Territory, near Cape Flattery. Thence it will pass over Vancouver's Island, British Oregon, Minnesota, Isle Royale and Lake Superior, Canade West, the States of New-York, Vermont, New-Hampshire and Maine to the Atlantic Ocean, in which it disappears in lat. 36°, long. 52°. The space of time during which the moon's shadow will rest npon the earth will be *three hours, forty-one minutes and twenty-one seconds*. The distance traveled will cover 145½ degrees of longitude, and 56 degrees of latitude. At the points named above, the Eclipse will be central, presenting the appearance of a luminous ring; while in the vicinity of this City the southern limh of the sun will not be obscured at all. The ring, when most perfectly developed, will be equivalent in breadth to one-thirtieth part of the sun's diameter. The earliest time of beginning will, of course, be at the Caroline Islands immediately after sunrise. At San Francisco the obscuration commences at 11:27 this morning. At Chicago it will begin at 3:3 this afternoon. Here, at 4:15 P. M. At Kingston, Jam., ibs beginning is put off till 4:45 P. M. The smallest degree of magnitude will be fouud in Mexico, where it is but 1:53 digit. A fine view will be obtained (if the sky is not foggy) at Boston, where the obscuration is 11:36 digits.

This eclipse first touched the Earth (say the Almanac makers) July 2, 1313, and since then bas returned thirty-one times. Its next visit (June 5, 1872) will not be visible in this country. Its end will be August 17, 2593,—making a period of 1,280 years.

The next important solar eclipse, visible in the United States, will occur March 15, 1858. The total eclipse of the 20th November next will be visible in South America, the Cape of Good Hope and the adjacent waters.

Amusements.

MRS. MOWATT.—We have much pleasure in laying the following commnnicatione before onr readers. The promise of a final performance on June 3, will be received with satisfaction by a greater number of enthusiastic admirers than can possibly find accommodation in Niblo's Garden:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

TO MRS. ANNA CORA MOWATT—*Madame:* Upon the eve of yonr final retirement from a profession which you have al once adorned hy brilliancy of talent, and elevated hy loftiness of character, to whose illustration you have brought all womanly graces, and whose instructions you have pointed with all womanly virtues, we feel the peculiar propriety of a request which private friendship and public admiration alike inspire.

We are nnwilling to allow a career so triumphant to close, even so prosperously, and in a manner so entirely agreeable to your own choice, without asking you to gratify us and your other friends and fellow-citizens—for such the people of New-York are home of your family, may justly be called—by accepting a complimentary benefit at such time and place as you may appoint.

Confident that the private life upon which you enter under such flattering auspices, will be as happy as your public career has been successful, we indulge the hope that you will grant us this last public opportunity of manifesting our appreciation of the authoress, our admiration of the artist, and our high respect for the woman.

George Bancroft,	H. H. Ward,	Benj. D. Silliman,
Geo. Wm. Curtis,	W. C. Bryant,	James Phalen,
Sam'l B. Ruggles,	Richard C. White,	Wm. Beach,
Robert Le Roy,	Erastus Brooks,	A. M. Cozzens,
Robert Emmet,	Henry Nicoll,	Geo. J. Cornell,
Chas. E Strong,	Wetts Sherman,	James W. Gerard,
E. K. Collins,	Chas. Kuhn, Jr.,	Theodore Dehon,
F. Sheldon, Jr.,	Francis R. Tillou,	Royal Phelps.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I find it difficult to make a fitting reply to your complimentary letter, just received. This difficulty I have never experienced in answering other letters of the same nature. My excuse for not framing into language the emotions which your words of commendation have excited, lies in the poet's assertion, "Full hearts, few words." Will it not be observed? And will you not believe that if I felt less I could say more, and accept the feeling in the place of its expression?

My engagement in Boston terminates June 2. The compliment you design for me I will gratefully accept on the evening of June 3, at Niblo's Garden. That evening must close my dramatic career, and I rejoice that it will end where it began—in the city which you rightly termed "the home of my family." I am, gentlemen, with earnest sincerity, yours, &c. ANNA CORA MOWATT.

VOCAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND.—The lecture to which we directed attention in yesterday's paper, was, we are happy to say, postponed. The extreme inclemency of the weather induced Dr. HAKE to defer it for another week. We have so few entertainments of this excellent character that it would have been alike unsatisfactory to the lecturer and those of his audience who dared not face the storm, to have given it under such unfavorable circumstances.

The Lecture will be delivered on Thursday next.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate. JAMES E. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—THE PHYSICIANS UNIVERSALLY recommend the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS sold at our establishment. They possess every quality adapting them to the season: Elasticity, Lightness, Durability and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—IN announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will overwhelm superior quality, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered. At the Parlors of the Broadway Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] and the Corner on Pine and [illegible] we are prepared to present to entire satisfaction, [illegible] and novel character of a portion of [illegible] in which we have [illegible] the [illegible] Trade have never [illegible] to present to entire satisfaction, [illegible] and novel character of a portion of [illegible] in which we have [illegible] the [illegible] Trade have never [illegible] to present to entire satisfaction, [illegible] and novel character of a portion of your patronage, we shall [illegible] to merit a continuance of the same by [illegible] and [illegible] prices.
LEARY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, and Pine-st. corner.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE MOST reliable persons of all nations are in my choice to the SEWING MACHINE, many of them I had the pleasure personally given by their own hands, (and others by mail,) the public confidence in the Machine, (not called,) induced persons of which may be had at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. The following is a list of businesses making my patent of 1846, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.	New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.	New-York.
A. BARTHOLF	New-York.
A. B. HOWE	New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co.	New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY	New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS	Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN	Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT	Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.	Boston, Mass.
Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KENNE & MOORE	Worcester, Mass.
	Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Dergin has no longer a license to make, use or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 28 Hanover-st. Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—MAY 1, 1854.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of
Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 8s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s.
And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 3 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts, where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than in our present, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 30 by 36 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

REMOVAL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO inform their friends and those in want of a good article of Clothing, suited to the season, that they have removed from No. 148 William to No. 111 Fulton, extending through to No. 50 Ann-st., where we are offering a large stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, made with the strictest regard to service. We think our styles and fitting equal to best. We invite an inspection of our stock, feeling confident that our system of small advance and always giving a good article, will meet the approbation of purchasers.
HEWIT & COULSON, No. 111 Fulton-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS AN UNQUALIFIED falsehood which some unscrupulous dealers in Yankee Sewing Machines are uttering, viz.: that they have obtained our license to use the eye-pointed needle, secured by the patent of John J. Greenough, Esq., granted in 1842, and assigned to us. The legal dispute about the needle and shuttle machines has no relation to the single threaded machines, which stand free from all claim, and are the most perfect and profitable Sewing Machines in existence.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

"THE WIDE AWAKE."—JUST PUBLISHED, A lively, spirited, saucy, brilliant little weekly paper, entitled THE WIDE AWAKE. It is lively and dashing, without descending to anything that is low or scurrilous; independent and caustic, but never unjust or libellous; readable and entertaining, but avoiding stale jokes and vulgar witticisms. For sale by all newsdealers and newsboys. Price one cent. Office, No. 120 Nassau-st.
N. B.—The burlesque report of the proceedings of the Common Council is alone worth the price of the paper.

THE HAT QUESTION.—THIS HAS BEEN DECIDED, notwithstanding the excitement on the Nebraska bill. It is now universally allowed that KNOX, No. 128 Fulton-st., and under the Prescott House, in Broadway, has one of the neatest, most artistic and fashionable styles of hats this Spring that has ever been presented to New-Yorkers. All who would grace their craniums with a chapeau of the most beautiful and superior character, should patronize KNOX. His productions are inimitable.

DO SOMETHING TO INAUGURATE THE BEAUTY OF SPRING.—MR. JOHN GREASON, of No. 261 Greenwich-st., has a splendid assortment of Window Shades, Paper Hangings and Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Pins, Cords, Tassels, &c. Besides these, he has Floor and Table Oil-Cloths, of all widths and patterns. No place in the City contains a more general and varied stock of everything which a housekeeper desires. Give him a call.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reede-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

LACE CURTAINS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—THE subscribers will open this morning one of the largest stocks of rich Lace and Swiss Curtains ever before offered in this City, having purchased them at a great sacrifice for cash, and will sell them at about half their real value. Our store will be ready to receive customers at 8 o'clock A. M.
LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Brussels, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SUMMER HATS.—BEAVER, STRAW, WIDE-Awake, and every description of Hat for the Summer at RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts. The only place where you can get a pretty daguerreotype likeness inserted in your hat without extra charge. The superfine drab Beaver Hat, the most neat, elegant, light, airy hat ever manufactured—now ready.

THE AVERY SEWING MACHINE (SO-CALLED) IS an infringement of my patent of 1846; also of the patent granted to S. C. Blodgett, Dec., 1853, for making the identical stitch made by the Avery machine. I am about taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SMITH, KNAPP & CO., No. 254 Broadway, (opposite City Hall,) desiring to reduce their large stock of goods before making their Fall importations, are now offering their entire stock of choice Carpetings and Oil Cloths at greatly reduced prices—affording a rare opportunity to customers to make good selections at great bargains.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING—IN ALL THE new styles, is made at short notice for Clergymen and those who wish experienced cutters and the best of work. The popularity of ALEX. HUME in his particular business is so general, that we need only say to those about "furnishing their wardrobe neat," don't fail to go to No. 82 6th-av.

LUNG INSTITUTE, No. 6 BOND-STREET, NEW-YORK.—All Diseases of the Lungs and Throat treated by Dr. SANBORN'S system of Inhalation of Medicated Vapor. No medicines given into the stomach. All patients allowed the benefit of one week's trial without charge. Open from 9 to 4. Under the control of G. D. SANBORN, M. D.

TRUSSES.—CRYSTAL PALACE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded to MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, for their RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Imported Silk and Cotton Elastic Ankle Socks, Knee Caps and Stockings of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—Unequalled for a jet black or mellow brown. Specimens exhibiting its wonderful natural appearance, brilliant gloss, and downy softness, can be seen at No. 45 Nassau-st., adjoining Liberty-st. Applied or for sale, and for sale at most of the Drug and Fancy Goods stores in the United States.

JET ORNAMENTS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, consisting of bracelets, hrooches, ear-rings necklaces, crosses, chains, head-dresses, stuns, &c

The Trial of Mrs. Robinson for Murder.

We have devoted a portion of our third page of this morning's TIMES to the trial of Mrs. ROBINSON, at Troy, for the murder of TIMOTHY LANAGAN, by administering poison to him on the 20th of May, 1853. This case created considerable interest before it was brought into Court, and since the peculiar conduct of the prisoner at the bar, has been a fruitful source of conversation. Her refusal to withdraw her veil is partially accounted for in the following remarks made by the editor of the Troy *Whig* yesterday. He says:

"In some respects this a in most remarkable case, and in some of its features paralleled by no other that we now remember. We allude more particularly to the most extraordinary, and almost fatal determination, persisted in by the prisoner, Mrs. ROBINSON, against the advice and earnest wishes of her very able counsel, to keep herself so closely veiled, as to defy all attempts to identify her. For two days, neither Court nor Jury, knew whether it were a man or a woman at the bar as the prisoner. When required by the Court to remove her veil and disclose her face to a witness, she refused to do so, and she was identified only by being permitted to rise from her seat and go to the witness's stand, and there allow him, and him only, to behold her features. Her counsel felt called upon to state that this extraordinary determination of the prisoner was not within their control; that it had been taken by her in view of considerations above and beyond this trial or its results; and that they were not answerable for it. And so she sat, the Veiled Prisoner, no less secluded from the gaze of man, than was the "Veiled Prophet." Yesterday morning the Court commanded the veil to be laid aside, as the mode of seclusion adopted and persisted in, was but little less than a mockery of the forms of justice. The prisoner rose to speak for herself, which she did in a self-possessed manner, and said that she was there to undergo an important and painful trial, and did not wish to be gazed at. Her counsel said they had urged a compliance with the wishes of the Court, but that they were powerless. She continued to sit veiled, and the Court proceeded. At another stage of the trial, Judge HARRIS remarked, that unless that which hid the prisoner from the Court and Jury was removed by herself, he would direct the Sheriff to remove it;—*and then the veil was withdrawn*—disclosing a face at once attractive and engaging, if not quite beautiful;—but not the reason why, in such a manner, it had been thus far secluded. It is this question that lends extraordinary interest to the trial, and has given rise to much speculation. It may not be improper to say that the current belief is—not to use a stronger term—that Mrs. ROBINSON, the prisoner, formerly—some twenty years ago—resided in this city, as a pupil at the Seminary; that her maiden name was WOOD; that her family was one of wealth, standing and respectability—and resided somewhere near Quebec; that while here she moved in the best social circles of our city, as did three sisters who also attended the Seminary at different times; that she subsequently married an army officer in Canada, who died; that she then married a surgeon in the army, in the Provinces, from whom she separated; and that she is now here the veiled prisoner at the bar, charged with the crime of murder. These, we believe, are the outlines of the narrative generally credited—we may say not doubted, from the first—by very many. For what reason her identity has been attempted to be disguised, we know not. Shortly after the prisoner was arrested, a gentleman from Quebec or vicinity, came here; and a statement was put forth to the effect that the prisoner was some other person; but it is now to be presumed that the representation is not sustained in the public belief. Whoever the prisoner is, she has from the first possessed the facilities for securing for herself the ablest counsel, and many comforts not possessed by all who inhabit a cell.

The defence is *Insanity*. The counsel for the prisoner seem prepared to press this point with skill and force. During the examination of witnesses yesterday afternoon, although on the assembling of the Court after dinner, Judge HARRIS again insisted upon the veil being withdrawn, the prisoner, either by drawing the veil down entirely, or by placing a handkerchief or fan before her face, to all intents and purposes successfully resisted the wishes and commands of the Court. She for the first time evinced emotion, and was frequently in tears, but whether from an apprehension of being recognized by a partial removal of the veil, or from a realization of her real position, we cannot, of course, say. The prisoner is between 35 and 40 years of age, of genteel appearance, and is represented as having possessed personal charms of no ordinary character, some of which she still retains. Whether it is the extraordinary character in which she has chosen to appear, or her peculiar fitness to "act her part well," it is difficult to say; but true it is, the drama an cast excites a deep interest.

The Next Governor.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It must be conceded that in approved ebility, long experience, and varied accomplishments, Gov. SEWARD is preëminently qualified [for Governor]. On national questions we have frequently felt constrained to differ from him, and have seen with regret that the influence his talents, acquirements, industry and courtesy should have justly given him in the national council, has been neutralized in a great degree by his espoused and avowal of opinions that are regarded as ultra and impracticable by a very considerable body, if not a majority of his constituents, and decidedly reprobated by the nation at large. In this way his capacity for usefulness has been much impaired.

But whatever force there may be to this objection to him as a member of the Senate of the United States, as a Governor he would be unobjectionable. Our State policy has recently been defined with remarkable unanimity. It is a policy which Gov. SEWARD is intimately acquainted, and with which, in former years, he was identified. The executive guidance of this great State affords a field wide enough for the exercise of the highest abilities and statesmanship. His ultra notions, to which we have alluded, would here be comparatively harmless, while the State would have the benefit of his large practical experience in the management of its purely domestic concerns.

We see that Mr. GREELEY of the *Tribune*, has recently endeavored to throw cold water on the proposition to bring forward Gov. S. as a Gubernatorial candidate, but it is generally understood, that Mr. GREELEY wishes to be a candidate himself on the Temperance ticket, and he may be pardoned, if, with all his modest assurance, he shrinks from a contest with Gov. S. We trust, however, that when the *Tribune* intimates, as it has recently, that Gov. S. will not be a candidate, it has no other authority for its intimation than its own wishes and aspirations.

The above will probably settle the matter of Gov. SEWARD's nomination. Whoever runs for Governor of this State next Fall, will run on *national issues*; and the only reason for ever thinking of Gov. SEWARD in this connection was, that he represented the popular sentiment of New-York on those issues more perfectly than any other man within her borders.

THE ARMORY QUESTION.—The Springfield *Republican* publishes a letter from Hon. J. Z. GOODRICH, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh Massachusetts District, to E. D. THOMPSON, Esq., of Greenfield, in which Mr. GOODRICH says: "As I understand it, the President is in favor of the Military Superintendency." The subject is undergoing a legal examination before a Committee of the House. Mr. GOODRICH himself favors the employment of civilians as civilians.

Judge Beecher has been committed to prison at New-Orleans, for ten days, for contempt of Court in resisting a process of the District Court in that city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **South Williamsburg Association.**—Members are informed that the selection of lots will be continued on THIS FRIDAY, May 26, commencing at 8 o'clock, in pursuance of the plan heretofore adopted. The lots corresponding with the following numbers, were chosen yesterday, (Thursday:) Nos. 257, 293, 282, 205, 280, 190, 179, 305, 184, 129, 288, 350, 400, 412, 306, 279, 157, 260, 191, 130, 208, 407, 185, 164, 113, 230, 256, 238, 109, 292, 254, 207, 211, 225, 227, 187, 188, 289, 233, 206, 206, 151, 163, 258, 166, 157, 355, 352, 411, 204, 309, 179, 254, 125, 158, 201, 203, 278, 166, 194, 197, 198, 159, 196, 204, 250, 275, 163, 256, 123, 158, 127, 295, 302, 277, 308, 257, 345, 183, 344, 351, 408, 425, 200, 239, 190, 123, 302, 405, 406, 410, 242, 245, 141, 128, 434, 397, 287, 122, 163, 134, 178, 195, 129, 130. The selection of lots will be concluded on SATURDAY, May 27, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely, and numbers holding numbers from three hundred (300) up to four hundred and forty-one, (441,) must positively be upon the ground to make these selections. The balance of the lots and gores will be sold at auction on MONDAY EVENING, May 29, at the rooms of the Association, No. 127 Bowery. Every member, and all others interested, are particularly requested to attend. R. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Peremptory Sale of 41 Splendid 6th-avenue, 27th, 28th, and 29th-streets—Building Lots at Auction.**—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, 4 lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av., having the whole front of the block between 28th and 29th-sts., and 37 choice lots on 27th, 28th and 29th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., and between 6th-av. and Broadway. The above lots are all full size, free from nuisances, and comprise some of the finest plots of ground for first class residences as well as business purposes, of any now for sale on the Island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Every lot put up will be peremptorily disposed of at the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all encumbrances, and two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For further and full maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Lectures on Man; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to Human Life.**—By O. S. FOWLER, at Clinton Hall, Brooklyn, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, May 29, and continuing every evening during the week. The lectures will embrace Principles, Proofs, and Utility of Phrenology; Analysis, combination, and teachings of the Faculties; Self-Improvement. Physical, Moral, and Intellectual Manifestations and Means; Mutual Adaptation; Matrimony; Woman; Choice of character, pursuits, and companions, &c. Commencing at 7½ o'clock precisely, with Public Examinations. First Lecture, Free Tickets, 25 cents, 12½ cents each. Professional delineations of character, with charts and written descriptions daily, at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **New York Ticket Office** of every description of the Erie Railway, No. 2 Park-row, Astor House, and at the Depot, foot of Duane-st. Tickets for sale at this office for PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CHICAGO, and all points West. J. H. STARIN, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens**—Important to purchasers on Broadway.—The great objection to buying on the great scale of other houses, is that the goods are usually of inferior quality to those sold in the City, although the prices are known to be of the first quality. WILMARTH & BENTON have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 343 Broadway, where they offer as extensive a stock of Watches and Jewelry as can be found in the City, at a manufacturer's prices, it being a branch of their extensive manufacturing business already established. Call before purchasing elsewhere. We sell fine goods. We sell low, for we manufacture. WILMARTH & BENTON, No. 343 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Extension of the Bowery**—NOTICE.—A meeting will be held at the Westchester House, corner of the Bowery and Broome-sts., on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 8 P. M. All owners of property, lessees, and others interested, in favor of this improvement, are requested to attend.

ENOCH DEAN, Chairman.
GEORGE EVERSON, Secretary.

☞ **Harry Hazel's new Nautical Novel** appears in the *Yankee Privateer* this week. It is called THE FLYING YANKEE; OR, THE CRUISE OF THE CLIPPERS. Everybody is fascinated with it. Single copies, 4 cts; $2 per annum. J. JONES, Publisher, No. 2 Water-st., Poston; and by DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st., and at all the News Depôts.

☞ **Green Turtle Soup To-Day.**—BAYARD, No. 8 State-st

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If Mrs. ALICE EVANS will call at No. 34 Norfolk-st. she will hear something to her advantage.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotchman, of obliging, persevering habits, as clerk or any official capacity where active business and trustworthy charge is required. Was in a public practice for himself in Glasgow, and acquired a knowledge of commercial trade, in consequence of having many very respectable clients there. Address to S. M., No. 2, office of this paper, will meet with attention on receipt.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Swiss girl, of respectable family, just arrived, as chambermaid and seamstress. Has learned dressmaking in a fashionable establishment in Europe, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 70 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, between 2 and 5 o'clock P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, as cook, hand to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and laundress, or as waiter and chambermaid, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young French lady, (an Episcopalian,) in a seminary or in a private family; would have no objection to take charge of a school. The best references will be given in New York, Philadelphia, and the South. Address Box No. 1,122 Philadelphia Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Please call at No. 336 13th-st., top floor, front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl, who is recommended, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waiter. Has no objection to go in the country during the Summer if required. Please apply at No. 371 12th st., near 1st-av., for two days, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook and first-rate laundress, in a private family. Has good reference. Please call at No. 97 25th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a fine, healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, or as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, in a private family. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No 97 12th-st, between 5th and 6th-avs.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st, where families can be suited with good help.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a watch importing house. To one well recommended and competent, a good situation is offered. Address, in hand of applicant, with name and address, C. W. S., *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED—By Oct. 1, at the Huntsville Seminary, Huntsville, Ala. One qualified to instruct in French, Vocal Music, and Dancing. A French lady preferred. Address A. M. KELLOGG, Principal.

TENOR SINGER WANTED.—A Tenor singer who has a good voice, and is a correct reader wanted in a quartette choir in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 2,190 Post Office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One having the highest testimonials as to character and capability may hear of a permanent situation, by addressing B. J. B. *Times* office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—An intelligent, well-educated youth, to learn the drug business. Apply at the drug store, No. 421 Pearl, corner of Rose-st.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 217 Bowery.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend a Billiard Room, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, in a clothing store. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at E. H. WEYMAN & CO.'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

HORSE WANTED.—Any gentleman who has a good trotter, with wagon and harness, which he would like to send to the country to be kept and used for his feeding and care, for the ensuing four or six months, can find a splendid opportunity of disposing of the same to a gentleman who resides in the country during the Summer months. Address G. J. T., Box No. 15, Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Are you looking for board or boarders? The most reliable information can be obtained at our office. Our extensive knowledge of this and neighboring cities enables us to bring suitable parties together. Boarders politely directed free of charge. Persons wishing boarders call. Office Clinton Hall, cor. 8th-st. and Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can obtain neatly furnished rooms and comfortable board, full or partial, in a respectable private family, in a most desirable location, within nine minutes walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Apply at 5th-st., corner of Division-av., Williamsburg.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be very desirably accommodated with board, an unfurnished room and pantry, in a private family. Location west end of 8th-st. Terms moderate. References required. Address Box No. 2,975, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—The new family Hotel, on Palace-place, (Nos. 673, 673, 677, and 679 6th-av.,) which with its extended balcony overlooks the Crystal Palace, is now ready. This location, for health or beauty of prospect, is unsurpassed by city or country. Cars every three minutes.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without board, at Mrs. SWAIN'S, No. 21 Jay-st., corner of Greenwich-st. The house is commodious and has the modern improvements.

BOARDING—Furnished rooms can be obtained, with or without board, in a private family, where there are no children. No. 159 Hudson-st., corner of Desbrosses-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen and their wives, together with a few single gentlemen, may find very desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 206 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Location desirable, and the comforts of a home offered.

BOARDING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 324 Henry-st., ten minutes walk from South Ferry.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few persons can be accommodated with board in a private family, in the healthy and delightful village of Orange, N. J., contiguous to the Water-Cure establishment. Those desirous of the comforts of home on moderate terms, will please address Box No. 3,342 New-York Post-Office. The location can be reached by cars or boat within one hour from the City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A suit of furnished rooms, in a Hotel, sufficient to accommodate two or three families with board, to be had on reasonable terms, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, delightfully located, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad. Address B. B., Office of Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and very desirable rooms at No. 72 Henry-st. The house is large and airy, pleasantly situated, and lighted with gas. Those wishing the comforts and quietness of home will find it to their interest to apply immediately. Reference required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern-built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 118 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Corner of Broadway and Prince-st. The house is newly furnished, including gas, bath, &c., containing over 30 rooms, in suites of parlors and single rooms. Entrance, No. 96 Prince-st.

PARLORS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Four large parlors with bedrooms, and several suites of 2 to 3 rooms. Also, several single rooms to permanent boarders, at reasonable terms, at the new Collins Hotel, corner of Canal and West-sts.; fronting the river. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms, in a private family at No. 18, Jane-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and finished with baths, hot and cold water, breakfast and tea, if required. Reference exchanged.

PUBLISHED [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR JUNE—WILL be ready for it. CONTENTS.

1. The Poor Man's Garden.
2. Maidens of Tenth Days.
3. Oil upon the Waves.
4. The Present Moment.
5. Cheap Surgery.
6. Home Sketches.
7. Preventible Accidents.
8. My Folly.
9. Club Law.
10. The Late Mr. Justice Talfourd.
11. A Russian Cauldron in Full Boil.
12. Amber Witchery.
13. The Hermit of Dambergville.
14. The Robins.
15. Plant Architecture.
16. Greek Fire.
17. Deaf Mutes.
18. Deadly Lively.
19. Hard Times.—Chapters I, II and III.
20. Oranges and Lemons.
21. Sharpening the Scythe.
22. Our Coachman.
23. Where are they?
24. Rights and Wrongs of Women.
25. The Bottle at Sea.
26. The Girl I Left Behind Me.
27. Hard Times.—Chapters IV. and V.
28. Gehlia Life.
29. A Call upon Sophy.
30. Sonnet in a Spring Grove.
31. From California.
32. Patchwork.
33. Love and Self-Love.
34. Behind the Louvre.

"Hard Times" in advance, presented in book form to each subscriber. Each monthly number of HOUSEHOLD WORDS will contain, as a supplement, about eight chapters of "Hard Times," folded and paged, so that at its completion it will form a separate book. By this means, subscribers to the Monthly Edition will receive the successive portions of the story about the same time that it is published in London, or nearly two weeks in advance of its regular receipt in this country. It will also be found in its appropriate place in the columns of each weekly part. By this arrangement, each subscriber to the monthly "Household Words" will receive in advance (gratuitously) a complete copy of the most interesting work that has appeared from the pen of Dickens since the days of the "Pickwick Papers."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Household Words." No periodical is more worthy of preservation in permanent form than this admirable journal, which in a short time would furnish a valuable library for family reading in itself. The May number contains the commencement of Dickens' new story, entitled "Hard Times," the advanced sheets of which have been purchased by Messrs. Harper & Brother, for their edition. We have examined the opening chapters of this story, and find that they have the true Dickens stamp. The story is to be continued throughout the volume, and will, doubtless, bring in a large accession of subscribers.—*New-York Tribune.*

T. S. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., Publishers of HOUSEHOLD WORDS, by CHAS. DICKENS, in monthly parts, two volumes yearly of more than 1,200 octave pages. Eight volumes, neatly bound in cloth, now ready. $2 per year, payable in advance; 20 cents each number.

A new tale by CHARLES DICKENS, called HARD TIMES, is now publishing in *Household Words*, and will be continued from month to month, and completed in five numbers from its commencement, in the May number. By special arrangements with the English publisher we receive advance sheets of this new story, so that the successive chapters will appear in our edition of *Household Words* about the same time as in London.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART—(Heretofore published by Daykinck & Montgomery)—In monthly parts, containing at least thirty superb engravings in each number. 2 vols., 8vo., cloth, nearly ready. 2 vols., yearly, $3 per year, or 25 cents per number.

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE—THE POPULAR EDUCATOR.—(Heretofore published by ALEX. MONTGOMERY.—Published in monthly parts, containing a regular course of instruction in every department of knowledge. With maps, diagrams, engravings and drawings. $1 50 per year; 12½c. per number.

ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD—A series of services for Domestic Worship. Edited by Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D. D., assisted by eminent contributors, to be completed in 12 monthly parts, at 25 cents each.

IN PRESS, AND SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE—A tale of Southern Life. By LOGAN. Illustrated, 12mo.

HARD TIMES. By CHARLES DICKENS.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

VARA; OR THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12 mo, $1. It is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story, and yet a sermon. Taking the little *Vara* by the hand, and leading her though the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely.—*Buffalo Express.*

We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors. As a work of art, we place it high. Independently of any aim of plot, the language is both chaste and ornate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with great skill, and we can find originals in our mind who seem to be here carefully pictured. *Newark Daily.*

A tale of exquisite pathos.—*Watchman.*

Written with remarkable spirit.—*Presbyterian.*

The book will be found profitable in every pious family. [*Christian Chronicle.*

A pure and evangelical spirit runs through the entire work.—*New-York Observer.*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New-York

This work will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, to these who send us a dollar.

NEW ENGLISH THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.—EXAMINATION OF MR. MAURICE'S THEOLOGICAL ESSAYS; by Dr. McCAUSLISH. $2.

THEODOXIA, OR GLORY TO GOD; by Rev. J. B. DIXON. 87 cents.

THE FINGER OF GOD; by CUMMING. 75 cents.

THE PROTESTANT IN IRELAND IN 1853. 81 cents.

REMAINS OF BISHOP COPELSTON; Edited by Archbishop WHATELY. $2 75.

THE JESUITS, AN HISTORICAL SKETCH; by GRINFIELD. $1 75.

THE LAND OF THE FORUM AND THE VATICAN; by NEWMAN HALL. $1 75.

INFANT SALVATION; by Dr. CUMMING. 69 cents.

IN PRESS.

THINGS TO BE THOUGHT OF.

LILY GORDON, OR THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

WORK; OR PLENTY TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT. Second series.

ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

PEARSON ON INFIDELITY.—CHEAP EDITION.—ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS respectfully announce that in consequence of the large demand for this work, and to gratify the desire expressed by many to see it still more widely circulated, they have decided to issue a cheap edition, at such a price as to bring it within the reach of all. This edition will be issued in a few weeks. The fine edition will still be continued for such as want a handsome library copy.

NEARLY READY.

GRADITUDE: AN EXPOSITION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD PSALM.—By Rev. JOHN STEVENSON. 12mo.

FLORENCE EDGERTON.—By the author of "Clara Stanley." 16mo.

IN PRESS.

JAY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES.

THE MINISTER'S FAMILY.—By Rev. W. M. HETHERINGTON

THE FAMILY AT HETHERDALE.—By Mrs. MACKAY.

NO. 523 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Has for an illustration a fine view of the Falls of Niagara. The contents are Musical Criticism from *Punch*, an elaborate article upon Sterne, a fancy Military Sketch of an adventure in Vera Cruz, from the *United Service Magazine*, the first chapters of the promising tale "Wearyfoot Common," by LEITCH RITCHIE; an account of "Herudon's Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon;" Curious Marriage Agreement, Poetry, &c., &c.

"The best publication of its kind in the World."—*Home Journal.*

Subscriptions and advertisements received, and single numbers sold at the publication office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. LITTELL, SON & CO.

Back numbers and volumes and complete sets constantly on hand.

FANNY FERN IN PARK ROW.—The Second Series of FERN LEAVES, by FANNY FERN, is THIS DAY (May 25) published. Price $1 25. For sale by MASON BROTHERS, at 23 Park-row, who will supply the trade at publishers' prices.

This work is composed entirely of original matter, and is superior to anything previously written by the gifted authoress. It is replete with ennobling thought and sentiment, sparkling wit, irresistible humor, exquisite and life-like home-pictures, moving pathos, brilliant and entertaining narrative, and winsome, moral, and religious teachings. It is, in short, THE BOOK OF THE SEASON. Twenty thousand copies have already been sold, and the demand is now more brisk than ever MASON BROTHERS.

No. 23 Park-row, directly opposite the Astor House.

MR. VERDANT GREEN.—EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway, have for sale:

THE ADVENTURES OF MR. VERDANT GREEN, AN OXFORD FRESHMAN. By CUTHBERT BEDE, B. A. With 90 comic illustrations by the Author. 25 cents, fancy paper covers.

THE ALAIN FAMILY. A Tale of the Norman Coast, by ALPHONSE KARR. Translated from the French by ROBERT B. BROUGH.

LADY FELICIA. By HENRY COCKTON, Anthor of "Valentine Vox."

THE SQUANDERS OF CASTLE SQUANDER. By WILLIAM CARLETON. 2 vols.

AUBREY CONYERS. By Miss E. M. STEWART.

All the new books constantly on hand, and received as soon as published.

EVANS & DICKERSON, Publishers.

THE STANDARD PRACTICAL DRAWING-BOOK. Ready THIS MORNING, Part XI of THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. To be completed in 12 parts at 37½ cents each.

Every page is full of pleasant instruction, and demonstrates competent intelligence and excessive care. The original work is a class-book in the Industrial Schools on the Continent, and the present English form of it will hold a high place wherever the subject is studied, either in our own lands or in the United States.—*Practical Mechanics' Journal.*

The names of those concerned in the production of the work, are a guarantee for its excellence; and the American publishers have issued it in a style worthy of its merits. Though in many respects superior to the English edition, it is sold at one-half the price.—*Courier and Inquirer.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND. No. 222 Broadway.

DR. TYNG'S NEW BOOK—FELLOWSHIP WITH CHRIST, A GUIDE TO THE SACRAMENTS. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D. 16mo. 63 cents.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE ISRAEL OF GOD. 8vo. $1 50.
LECTURES ON THE LAW AND GOSPEL. 8vo. $1 50.
CHRIST IS ALL. 8vo. $1 50.
CHRISTIAN TITLES. 18mo. 75 cents.
RECOLLECTIONS OF ENGLAND. 16mo. $1 00.

Published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

WAKE UP.—A BETTER TIME IS COMING.—Buy it. Read it. A pamphlet which ought to be read by every native-born American citizen, will be issued to-day. It is addressed to those born on the soil who Know Nothing but the advancement of their country's good. Written by Nobody Knows Who, and dedicated, by special permission, to those who like it. Price five cents. For sale, wholesale and retail, together with all the daily and weekly newspapers, magazines, &c., by ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 32 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, JONATHAN JANES,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books on copyright, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of terms for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM THE HISTORIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE; by HENRY WM. HERBERT, now ready. Published by

RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED—The TRUE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH AND ITS RECOGNITION. By Rev. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS. JOHN F. TROW & CO., Printers & Stereotypers, 50 Ann-st.

GUARDIAN ANGELS—Just published, a beautiful Gift Book, entitled GUARDIAN ANGELS, by Miss Sedgwick. Price 75 cents. For sale by [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] PUBLISHED BY HIRE, Publisher, 129 Nassau-st., New-York, and J. F. TROW & CO., Boston.

THE HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME. Comprising also a full description of its climate, surface, soil, rivers, towns, harbors, mineral wealth of the country, &c., with a map of the country. By H. G. CARPER, Esq. Price $1.

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR. By Dr. DADD. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

THE CONVENT AND THE MANSE. By HYLA. New Edition. 12mo. Price 75c.

DEMOTISM IN AMERICA. By RICHARD HILDRETH. 12mo. Cloth 75c.

DURHAM VILLAGE. A Temperance Tale. CORRA LYNN. 12mo. 38c.

THE LAMPLIGHTER. 12mo. Price $1.

KNOW-NOTHING! A poem for Natives and Aliens. By the author of "Nebraska." Price 30c.

CUMMINGS BENEDICTIONS; Or, THE BLESSED LIFE. By Rev. JOHN CUMMINGS, D. D. 12mo. Cloth 75c.

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD. 12mo. Cloth 75c.

SCRIPTURE READINGS ON GENESIS, &c. 12mo. Cloth 75c.

VOICES OF THE DAY. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE NIGHT. 12mo. 75c.
VOICES OF THE DEAD. 12mo. 75c.

And other works by the same author, each volume independent of the others, and sold separately.

PORTER. UNCLE JERRY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG MOTHERS. By ANN E. PORTER. 37½c.

FIRST LESSONS IN GENTLENESS AND TRUTH. 37½c.

PRIVATE LIFE OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.—D. APPLETON & CO.,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

CHARICLES; a Tale, illustrative of Private Life among the Ancient Greeks; with Notes and Excursuses. From the German of Prof. BECKER. Second edition, carefully revised, 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. $2.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED, UNIFORM,

GALLUS; or Roman Scenes in the Times of Augustus. From BECKER. Translated by F. METCALF, M.A. A new edition, 1 vol. 8vo, cloth. $2.

The novelty of its conception, the comparatively fresh ground it broke in the field of Greek and Roman antiquities, and the exceeding erudition brought to bear upon the subject, at once arrested the attention of scholars, and it has ever since been considered a desirable repertory of whatever is most worth knowing about the private life of the Greeks and Romans.—*London Times.*

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR'S WORKS.—D. APPLETON & CO.,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE WORKS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.—New and revised edition, in 2 vols., large 8vo., cloth, $7 50; half calf, $9; calf extra, $10 50.

Including the Imaginary Conversations, with New and Original Series; Pericles and Aspasia; Examination of Shakspeare; Pentameron of Boccaccio and Petrarch; Hellenics; Tragedies; and Poems. With many large additions throughout, and this author's last correction.

ALSO

IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS. By W. S. LANDOR, 1 vol., small 8vo., cloth. $2.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIAN GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—In plain and carved cases, with entire iron frame, scale, patent suspension bridge, from Hallet, Davis & Co.'s celebrated manufactory, for sale wholesale and retail at factory prices. These pianos have received the first premium at Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. Prices, $250 to $1,000.

MELODIONS AND REED ORGANS—The largest and best assortment in the City, made by six of the best makers, with one, two, and four stops, suitable for the parlor or church, for sale at the lowest prices—$35, $40, $60, $75, $100, $150. One second-hand piano case for only $35.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS at great bargains. Now on hand at $30, $40, $50, $110 to $200. Cash paid for pianos. Pianos and Melodions to rent

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS for sale to dealers and at retail, at the low

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Bishop Visitation, during his Lent and Easter visitations, and including a few previous appointments, has visited 21 parishes, preached more than 30 times, confirmed 1,242 persons, and delivered 30 confirmation addresses. The number of confirmations, which includes all since the last Diocesan Convention, is very large, (according to the *Church Journal*,) when it is considered that these parishes were all visited only about a year ago. The attack of chills and fever under which the Bishop has labored is now broken, and he trusts to be sufficiently recovered to fulfil the remaining appointments already published.

REMOVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY.—On Tuesday the Sub-Treasurer's office was removed to its new quarters in the United States Bank Building, and Wall-street consequently received on that day a tremendous accession of coin to its vaults,—far greater than ever before in the same space of time. The treasure of the coin, (which amounted to $9,000,000,) from the Pine-street side of the Custom House, was a heavy job, occupying the entire day up to a late hour. It was sealed up in parcels of $5,000, and closely watched during the process of transfer. The present arrangement is a decided improvement.—*Journal.*

☞ Rev. Dr. DUFF having taken his departure from this country, and many persons being desirous of making contributions for the seminary and college under his care at Calcutta, donations for this object will be in season if addressed, until June 15, to R. L. STUART, No. 171 Chambers-street, New-York; or to G. H. STUART, No. 13 Bank-street, Philadelphia. It is understood that the Doctor raised and took with him, from this country, subscriptions to the amount of $20,000 in aid of the college.

☞ The Board of Underwriters has determined to refuse policies of insurance on any vessel in the foreign trade, or on its freight, except such vessel is guaranteed not to carry grain in bulk. This measure is adopted to protect insurers against frequent losses, such as have recently occurred, resulting from the shifting of grain cargoes.

☞ It is understood that the new Clinton Hall, occupied by the Mercantile Library Association, Astor-place, will be formally dedicated early in June. Governor SEYMOUR has consented to deliver an address on the occasion, and Mr. J. R. BROWNLOW will read a paper sketching the history of Libraries.

☞ Steam-tugs, bringing in vessels subject to Quarantine, are now required to tow them with a hawser, and no communication will be permitted between the steamer and the vessel until the same is discharged from Quarantine.

☞ At a meeting of officers held in the Eagle Drill Rooms on Monday evening, Col. ROE presiding, Capt. NUGENT was chosen Major, and Capt. RYAN Lieutenant-Colonel, of the 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M. The election in both cases was unanimous.

☞ It is stated that Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Secretary of the American Board, is about to sail for India, and probably to China, on an extended tour of Missionary survey.

☞ It is proposed to dub the Free Academy in this City the "Manhattan College." Why?

Meeting of the Board of Education.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening. Commissioner WILLIAMS, President *pro tem.* occupied the Chair.

A communication was received from the Board of School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward, enclosing the proceedings of a meeting of that Board, wherein it was resolved, that the office and seat of CHARLES TRACY, as a School Commissioner of the Twenty-first Ward, shall not be deemed or declared vacant by reason of the said Commissioner's removal out of the Twenty-first Ward. The communication was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the First Ward, nominating Joseph Blackburn as Commissioner of Common Schools, for said Ward, in place of Walter H. Townsend, resigned; and Andrew Parry, as Inspector of Common Schools for said Ward, in place of John H. Griffin, resigned. The nominations were adopted.

A communication was received from the same officers, transmitting a resolution adopted by them, wherein it is declared that the Board of School Officers of the First Ward have considered the subject of the removal of R. W. Townsend, Esq., Commissioner, from said Board, and have determined that his seat as Commissioner of Common Schools for said Ward shall not be declared vacant on account of such removal. The communication was ordered on the file.

An application was received from the School Officer of the Sixth Ward, asking for the reorganization of Primary School No. 11, said school having been broken up in consequence of the demolition of the Penri-street Church, in the basement of which the school has been located. The application was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Commissioners West, Curtis, and Lawler.

An application was received from the New-York Sunday School Union, for the use of one of the rooms in the Hall of the Board of Education, for the meetings of the Board of Managers at said Society. The application was referred to the Committee on Sites.

The Finance Committee made a report recommending an appropriation of $19,400 for building a School-House in Fifty-first-street, in the Nineteenth Ward. The report was accepted and the appropriation adopted.

The same Committee reported in favor of appropriating $230 75 for the payment of the bill of William Lambier, for extra mason-work on the foundation of the Primary School in Nineteenth-street, in the Eighteenth Ward. The appropriation was adopted.

The Board then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the amended by-laws as reported, Commissioner C. A. Smith, of the Eighteenth Ward, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. One of the amendments so reported provides for the payment of the Teachers' salaries monthly instead of quarterly, as heretofore. The amendment was after much debate adopted.

The Committee continued to sit to the hour of adjournment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Wednesday.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *John Dougherty and seven others.*—The prisoners formed part of the crew of the ship *Calhoun*, and were put on trial charged with an endeavor to make a revolt during a late voyage from Liverpool.

The master of the ship, Capt. Truman, was called on as a witness. From his testimony it appeared that in some heavy weather which the ship met with, when a few days out of Liverpool, some coffee was spilt on the floor and wet with salt water. Previously to this, the Captain finding that the salt provisions were going very fast, ordered that two pounds of them should be weighed out for each man every day, besides other food; that soon after five of these men, one morning, went to the Captain, and complained that their coffee was salt, and that they had not enough to eat. The coffee was not had after that, but the men refused to do duty, saying still that they had not enough to eat, and continued to refuse for about 48 hours. The Captain ordered the crew to eat their meals on deck, that these men might not receive any from the others, whereupon the other three refused duty, but they all afterwards returned to duty.

The mate, cook and steward, were also called, and corroborated the statements of the master. One of the passengers (the ship having some 500 emigrants on board) testified that these men were in the habit of selling provisions to the passengers, and that one of them tried to borrow a gun from one of the passengers, to shoot the captain with.

No evidence was put in by the defence, the cause being summed up by counsel on both sides on the evidence offered by the prosecution.

The Jury, after a few moments absence, brought in a verdict of "Guilty."

The Court then said that there seemed to be no reason for their behavior, even on the statement which they made themselves: that it appeared plainly that they had plenty of food, and that their conduct was one frauht with great danger, as well to the ship as to the lives of the 500 passengers on board. The prisoners were therefore sentenced to imprisonment for the period of one year.

Clifford, Carter and Lubkeman, three seamen on board the ship *Plymouth Rock*, and indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon and for revolt, were arraigned. They appeared by their counsel, Mr. Whedon, and pleaded "Not guilty."

Andrew Mackay and John Haly, indicted for larceny on the high seas, appeared by their counsel, Mr. Morton, and also pleaded "Not guilty." The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Hon. John W. Nelson.
CHARGE OF STABBING.

The United States vs. *James Allen.*—This prisoner, who was the steward of the ship *West Point*, was brought up charged with inflicting a wound with a knife on the cook of that ship on the 8th inst., while on the high seas. The prisoner it appeared had been sick on board and for some days unable to do his duty, which were therefore performed by the cook. After the recovery of the prisoner he went to the galley where the cook was attending to his own business, and there a quarrel ensued in relation to the duty the cook had done for the steward while he was sick, and in the midst of the dispute the latter took a knife and stabbed the cook in the arm. The prisoner was committed for trial.

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.

The United States vs. *Josiah W. Grant and five others.*—In this case, the prisoners were black sailors, and part of the crew of the ship *Columbus*, which sailed from this port, for New-Orleans, and was compelled to put back, after having 70 miles from Sandy Hook, in consequence of the refusal of the prisoners to obey orders, or to go aloft, or take in sail, or do any other duty on board, under the pretense that the ship was short-handed. The captain proved that he had taken two extra hands, in order to man and work the ship, when they should arrive at New-Orleans. It was also proven to the Commissioner that, in consequence of the return of the ship to port, the owners would be subjected to various charges of port dues, pilotage, and other necessary expenses, which would amount to near $3,000. The prisoners were all committed for trial.

MARINE COURT—Wednesday.
Before Judge Daly.
REPLEVIN vs. CITIES MARVIN.

Michael Sullivan vs. *Wm. Boardman.*—This action was brought to recover the possession of [illegible] which the defendant, as Deputy Sheriff, had taken on an execution against the goods of Cities Marvin. It was found on the first day of the month, and was taken on Avenue C. The defendants are the Alderman and the Captain of the Police of the Thirteenth Ward. It was in evidence that the property was in the actual custody of the plaintiff, and that the defendant had forcibly entered and took him to the Station-house and that the other defendant on the day previous had levied on the property. After the levies were made, the plaintiff, it appeared, had paid the amount of the execution, and had also paid his wife's fine upon an Saturday night last, and denied the power of the Aldermen and the Captain of Police. These functionaries replied, that the plaintiff kept a disorderly house; and had violated the law in his own person, and by selling beer. On the main question, as to the interference of the plaintiff, the evidence was very conflicting, and the Jury, after a short consultation, found a verdict in his favor, and assessed the damages at $35.

BROOKLYN CITY.

NEW-YORK BOYS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—On Wednesday morning three youths from New-York were brought before Justice CURTIS by the Police of the Fourth District, and convicted of a charge of larceny in stealing from the premises of S. SOMB, corner of Graham-street and Flushing-avenue. They were sentenced each to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and gave their names as EDWARD KEARNAN, BENJAMIN BRETLEY, and JOHN CORNELL.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

SHIP BUILDING AT GREEN POINT.—Mr. WM. PERAINE has just laid the keel of a clipper ship for Messrs. HARBECK & Co., which is intended for the general freighting business. She will be 200 feet keel, 43 feet beam, 20½ feet deep, and about 1,800 tons measurement. He has also contracted to build a ship for NASMIT & SONS, of 1,600 tons, and one for Mr. HASWOOD, of about 1,000 tons capacity. There are also on the stocks at this yard six vessels in course of construction, of about 1,000 tons measurement.

Messrs. SNADDAN & WHITLOCK have recently laid the keels of four steamboats. One is for Capt. PACA and others, for the New-York and New-Haven route. She will be 300 feet long on deck, 38 feet beam, and 12 feet deep, to be completed for next season. Another is a steamboat for Capt. JAMES L. DAY, for the South. Her deck is to be 260 feet long, 32 feet beam, and 10 feet deep; to be launched in September. A small steamboat for the Fall River Steamboat Company; she is to be 165 feet long, 25 feet beam and 9 feet deep; to be launched in September. Also, a steamboat for JOSEPH GAINNALL & Co., for New-Bedford. She will be 180 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 9 feet deep; to be launched in September.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN EMIGRANT.—SUPPOSED SHIP FEVER.—About 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, an unknown Irish emigrant, who was taken suddenly ill in the morning, was brought to the Second Ward Station-house, where he died in about 15 minutes. Deceased arrived in this country last week, and commenced work Tuesday afternoon, for JAMES BOWLAS. He was taken very ill with cramps about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. BOWLAS, believing that the sick man had the ship fever, was conveying him to the Flatbush Hospital. On the way, he became worse, and was accordingly taken in at the station-house, where he died as above stated. Deceased was apparently twenty-eight years of age, and was dressed in a black dress coat, corduroy pants, brogans, and striped shirt. Coroner HANFORD will hold an inquest.

SHIP LAUNCHES.—On Saturday next, Mr. E. WEBB will launch from his yard, at Green Point, a ferry boat of 200 tons, built for the New-Bedford and Fairhaven Railroad Company. On Saturday, June 3, he will also launch the clipper ship *Stingaree*, of 1,060 tons, intended for the Pacific trade. She is owned by Messrs. WAKEMAN, DIMOND & Co., and is to be commanded by Capt. KIRBY, recently of the bark *America*. The last of next week Mr. J. T. WILLIAMS, at Green Point, will launch a bark of 650 tons. She is owned by Messrs. DUNHAM & DIMON. Mr. PATTERSON will also launch, during next week, from his yard, foot of North Sixth-street, the Liverpool packet ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, of 2,000 tons, intended for the Black Star line.

NEW-JERSEY.

CITY OFFICERS' SALARIES.—The ordinance regulating the salaries of the city officers, was adopted in the meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening. We give them below; also the salaries allowed the same officers for 1852 and 1853:

	1854.	1853.	1852.
Street Commissioner	$500	$700	$500
Recorder	500	450	350
City Clerk	750	750	650
City Comptroller	400	400	300
City Treasurer	400	400	300
Corporation Attorney	250	250	250
City Marshal	300	250	175
Corporation Printer	400	400	300
Overseer of the Poor	500	400	250
Superintendent of Wharves and Ferries	100	100	75
Superintendent of Schools	100	100	—
Chief Engineer of Fire Department	300	100	—
Corporation Surveyor	1 500	—	—
City Physician, First and Second Wards	225	200	125
City Physician, Third and Fourth Wards	280	150	125
Assessors, each	350	250	250
Captain of the Watch, per month	40	40	21 50
Watchmen, per night	1	—	—

The per centage allowed to the Collector of Taxes has been reduced. For the first $20,000 collected, 1 per cent. is allowed: for the second $20,000, 1½ per cent; and for all over $40,000 collected, 2 per cent. is allowed. Last year it was: For the first $5,000, 1½ per cent; for the second $5,000, 2 per cent.; and 2½ per cent for all collected above $10,000.

The Collector of Arrears of Taxes is allowed, by this ordinance, 2 per cent. on the first $5,000 collected, and 3 per cent. on the excess.

Progress and Prospects at Washington.

Correspondence of Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

The last British steamer brought no advices from Madrid, save those brought by the English papers; but it is supposed that Mr. SOULE has sent a bearer of dispatches, who was expected to arrive in the *Franklin*. Our affairs with Cuba are evidently approaching a crisis; and it is not improbable that a special mission will be dispatched for Madrid with an offer to purchase, or an ultimatum that Spain must comply with, or refuse at her peril. There is a very strong desire to acquire Cuba, in some way or other, but neither House is quite willing to come into the arrangement, and the Committees on Foreign Relations, in the two Houses, are inexorable. The real, substantial, conservative portion of the South are not in the least hurrying to annex Cuba, and the Northern Whigs and Free Soilers are too exasperated about Nebraska, not to oppose the acquisition of Cuba, at this hour, to the bitter end. Those Free Soilers who are filibusters, want to annex Cuba for the purpose of prohibiting Slavery in the island, in order, by that means, to strike a decisive blow at the South. As far as I can ascertain, France is far more opposed to our acquiring Cuba or the Sandwich Islands than Great Britain; but the war in the East, as it progresses, may change the views of NAPOLEON III.

A *projet* of a fishing treaty with England, agreed upon between Gov. MARCY and the British Minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, has met with the approbation of the British Government, subject, however, to the consent of the Colonies. This would seem to be a mere declination to make a treaty, considering that all the difficulties arose from the colonial authorities of the provinces, and that it was the Colonies who urged the British Government to protect the provincial fishermen against their Yankee competitors, if it were not known beforehand that Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island are for treaty with the United States; Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick against it. The majority, therefore, are satisfied with the treaty, and there is no doubt but that the minority will come in.

The great Land case of Cruz Cervantee *vs.* The United States, which was to be argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been postponed. The case is a very important one, involving several millions worth of property, and will govern a very large class of similar cases. By the law creating the Land Commission in California, the decision of the Commission must be certified to the U. S. District Court, and as there are two such District Courts in California, a northern and a southern one, divided by the 37th degree of north parallel, the Supreme Court is doubtful whether the case was certified to the right district, since the line of 37 degrees has never been surveyed. It is not improbable that the Court may order the survey of the line. The new-fangled proposition of annexing Honduras to the United States does not meet with much favor here in Washington. It is too absurd to think of it. Every acquisition in that direction can only weaken the strength and cohesion of the United States. No annexation to the United States is of any real value unless the people of the annexed territory can be made to assimilate with our own people, or our own people can supplant the natives by their superior energy. If all indices do not deceive us, we may yet be compelled to annex a portion of Mexico.

Cuba and the South.

From an Alabama Subscriber to the National Intelligencer.

As a Southern man I deplore the agitation of this question—first, because I believe it will involve us in a war with more than one European Power; and, second, that it will result in the annexation of the British North American Provinces, and consequently prove injurious to the South and her best interests, and perhaps end in the abolition of Slavery. England has intimated that, *under certain circumstances*, she would not hold on to her Provinces north of the United States. Now, what are those circumstances? This should be plain to every Southern man, (at least it is to me;) for every one must know that England is inflexibly opposed to the institution of Slavery. If we should be involved in a war with England, France, and Spain, (which, in the eyes of every sensible man, must be the case, if we attempt to wrest Cuba from Spain,) the people of the Northern States, favored by the French Canadians, will at once take possession of the Provinces, and the inevitable result will be the admission of three or four Free States, with six or eight Senators, and a proportionate number of Representatives.

But let us take it for granted that we are in full possession of Cuba, which, however, will be no such easy task to accomplish as some may imagine; being but an island, it does not consequently follow that we can hold it when the combined navies of England, France, and Spain shall arrive. The idea that we are invincible is all moonshine. We may be invincible on our own soil in defending our own firesides; but certainly not in a war of conquest. The fact is we could not hold the island against these Powers combined. While our miniature navy would be struggling against fearful odds in the Gulf of Mexico, our commerce would be swept from the ocean and our ports blockaded; and, moreover, we would be compelled to use our men and money in the defence of our Atlantic coast. Indeed, it would be well, for some years to come, to have our whole force on the Atlantic coast. The South *gained nothing* by the admission of Texas; and I agree with the remark, made within my hearing, of an honorable Southern Senator, after the contest on the Compromise measures, that could it talk it would have taken a different course. Such is the opinion of the physician, and I believe had better be consulted.

A TRUE SOUTHERNER.

THE STEAMER CITY OF GLASGOW.—We published, without comment, the report brought by the steamer *Franklin*, which seemed to relieve the fears for the safety of our missing steamer, as we were anxious to learn more of the intelligence received by the Messrs. RICHARDSON, of Liverpool. They seem to think it important from the pains they took to circulate it. The ship *Baltar*, from New-York, arrived at Cork on the 1st inst., and the Captain reported that in latitude 45° 30′, and longitude 32° 54′, he saw a steamer in distress; he accordingly steered for her, but discovering a bark alongside of her, he thought it unnecessary to go nearer, and continued his voyage. The description which Capt. DAHL furnishes of this steamer so far corresponds with that of the missing vessel, that her owners confidently infer that it is she. The only discrepancy in his account is that the distressed vessel had yellow paddle-boxes, whereas the *City of Glasgow*, a propeller, had no paddles. But, it is well known she carries an iron galley and house over the main hatchway, painted buff color, or a sort of yellow, and occupying about the same space edmidships as paddle-boxes, while the roof over them, being slightly arched, and being apparently very high from the absence of bulwarks, the *City of Glasgow* never had anything more than a rope netting around her spar deck, they might very easily be taken for paddle-boxes at a distance. It is therefore by no means impossible that this vessel may have been the missing steamer, and although we have long since given up hopes of her safety, we are free to say that they are much revived, and that we shall await the receipt of further intelligence from the Azores with the most anxious solicitude.—*Philadelphia Sun, 24th inst.*

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....May 25.

$1,000 Erie Inc. Bonds	93½	100 N York Cen R	130.104
9,000 Erie C. Bds. '71, 83	82	127 do	104
1,000 Hud. R. 1st Mt. Bds	104	50 Hud. R. Railroad	63
2,000 Hudson Conv Bds	82½	100 do	30 65
4,000 Ill. Cen R. R. Bds	77	20 Mich Cen. Railroad	102½
3,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds. priv	84	5 Mich. Sou. Railroad	119
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds	88	5 N. Hav & N. London	93
125 Del & Hud. Can. Co	93½	44 Clev. & Tol. Railroad	98
39 Bank of N. America	100½	100 do	92
10 Metropolitan Bank	105	1200 Erie Railroad	b30 69
43 Bank of America	110	100 do	b5
20 Ocean Bank	92½	100 do	b60
50 McCulloch Gold	b60 52	200 do	b10 69
60 Penn. Coal Co	106	125 do	c 69
25 do	106½	50 do	s10 69½
150 do	106½	50 do	b3 69½
100 Parker Veiu Coal Co	4	400 do	c 69
200 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 33½	100 do	s3 69
50 do	s60 33½	350 do	c 69
200 do	s3 34	100 do	69
500 do	c 35	25 do	s3 69
450 do	s3 34½	50 do	s3 69
100 do	s30 34	200 do	c 69
100 do	s60 34	150 do	s30 69½
350 do	s3 34½	100 do	b3 69½
50 do	s60 34½	50 do	b60 69½
550 do	b30 34½	50 Stonington R. R.	b60 69
500 do	b30 34½	100 Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60 56
50 do	b45 35	200 Reading Railroad	s3 78½
50 do	b30 sft. 30 34½	300 do	c 78½
600 do	b30 35	50 do	78½
100 do	s3 34½	350 do	s3 78½
300 do	34½	700 do	s30 78½
200 do	35	225 do	s3 78½
200 do	s3 35	600 do	b60 79½
200 do	c 34½	200 do	b10 79
100 do	s30 34	100 do	s3 78½
100 do	b10 35	10 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R	117

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Ill. Cen R. R. B. Pr	83½	225 Harlem Railroad	50½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	77	100 Cumberl'd Coal Co	34½
1,000 Clev. & Tol. Bds.	95	500 do	b3 35
1,000 Erie Income Bs.	s3 96½	100 do	b30 35
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. B	105	100 do	b10 35
2 000 N. Y. Cen. R. R Bs	87½	500 do	b3 34½
100 Canton Company	b30 25½	17 do	34½
100 Flor & K. Jt. Stock	1½	300 do	s3 34
5 Chicago & R'k Isl'd R.	95	100 do	s10 34
100 Nicar. Trans. Co	b15 26	100 do	snw 34
200 do	26½	150 do	b30 34
200 do	b60 26½	300 do	34½
300 Penn. & Lab. Z Co	3	300 do	s60 33
50 Erie Railroad	s3 69½	100 do	b60 34½
100 do	69½	200 Parker V. Coal Co	b60 4
100 do	s30 69½	100 do	b15 4
450 Reading Railroad	s3 78	500 do	4
1300 do	b60 79½	10 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	92½
100 do	s30 78½	6 New-York Cen. R. R	105

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, May 25—6 P. M.

The inclemency of the weather and the absence of the *America's* mails, have operated to-day as a check upon transactions in most branches of trade.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $6 for Pearls and Pots. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, without steadiness or uniformity in value. The day's sales do not exceed 650 bales, including 417 to shippers and 241 to spinners. Prices close in favor of buyers, especially for grades under Middling, which are the most freely offered, though being the least needed. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9	9¼	9¼	9⅜
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11¼	11¼	12½

FIRE-CRACKERS—Some 600 bxs. Canton, 40 packs, were purchased on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are doing better, in view of the diminished arrivals, and the favorable European news. The Eastern and local demand is good, and absorbs most of the receipts of the medium and finer qualities, which are gradually increasing in value. The export inquiry is still without animation, and on this account, the low grades are relatively easier than other kinds. The day's business consists of 8,200 bbls. within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, ₱ bbl	$7 62½	@	7 87½
State, common brands	8 25	@	8 37½
State, straight brands	8 37½	@	8 50
Favorite State	8 56½	@	8 68½
Western Mixed do	8 43½	@	8 62½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 62½	@	8 81½
Fancy Michigan	8 81½	@	8 93½
Common to good Ohio	8 50	@	8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 43½	@	8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½	@	9 —
Extra Ohio	9 —	@	10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 —	@	10 —
Extra Genesee	10 —	@	11 37½

Canadian appears pretty brisk and steady in price. There were 1,200 bbls. Superfine, in bond, taken, at $7 75@$7 81½ ₱ bbl. Southern is less abundant, and in livelier request, at higher rates. The day's movements embrace 1,600 bbls., at $8 75@$9 12½ for Mixed to Favorite, and $9 12½@$10 25 for Fancy, ₱ bbl. About 100 bbls. good Fine Rye Flour brought $6 25 ₱ bbl. No change has occurred in Corn Meal.

FRUIT—Sales of 500 boxes Bunch Raisins were effected, at $2 72½@$2 75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very fair demand and buoyant in price, but the inclement weather and the lack of fine lots impede operations. The day's transactions add up 5,500 bushels choice Canadian white, free, at $2 30; 6,000 good Southern white at $2 15, and 5,500 common to good Western red at $1 85@$1 95. Rye is rare and seeded at enhanced figures. There were 2,000 bushels afloat, bought at $1 18. Barley is scarce and nominal. State lots are nominally and firm at 83c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Corn seems tolerably active and steady, though with an increased supply, towards the close the market is rather weak. The day's operations amount to 50,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for heated; 70c.@71c. for round yellow; 71c.@72c. for do. white; 71c.@74c. for mixed Western; 75c.@76c. for yellow Southern, and 75c.@78c. for white do., ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—The boisterous weather has obstructed transactions in this line. We can only report sales of 120 bags of Rio Coffee, at 11c. ₱ lb.; 50 bbls. Now-Orleans Molasses, at 23c. ₱ gallon; 150 hhds. do. Sugar, at 4c.@4½c.; and 125 hhds. Porto Rico do., at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HAY—About 3,000 bales River have been sold within a few days, at 80c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A lot of 1,200 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs. fetched 24c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Are in pretty good request, chiefly at 28c.@30c., ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are now inquired for at $1 87½ cash, ₱ thousand.

NAVAL STORES—Among the day's operations, were 300 bbls. North County Turpentine at $3 62½, ₱ 280 lbs.; 50 bbls. Spirits do. at 46c., ₱ gallon; 200 bbls. Rope Tar at $4 50, ₱ bbl.; and common Wilmington Resin, in lots, at $1 67½@$1 70, delivered, ₱ bbl.

OILS—We have no important change to notice in Whale or Sperm. Sales transpired of 200 baskets Olive at $3 87½ each; 7,500 gallons Linseed at yesterday's prices; and 1,000 gallons Lard, at 82½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after, particularly to arrive, but at rather easier rates. The day's movements include 540 bbls., here, at $13 93¾@$14 for Mess; $13 56½ for thin Mess; $12 50 for Prime, and $11 50 for Rumps; with 3,000 bbls., deliverable in July and August, at $14 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are without change, sales having been made to-day of 175 pkgs. at former prices. Lard is doing better. There were 300 bbls. prime disposed of at 9½c.@10c., mostly at 9½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for at unaltered quotations. The day's business embraces 330 bbls., at $7@$7 50 for country Prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$10 25 for country Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for City do.; $14 25@$14 62½ for repacked Chicago do., and $15 50@$16 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese remain about the same as reported in our last.

RICE—Is quiet, though firm at $3 50@$4 25 for common to prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Some 7,500 lbs. prime were sold at 11¾c. @12c. lb.

WHISKY—Is more active, but otherwise unchanged. The day's transactions comprise 250 bbls. Michigan at 26½c.; 420 Prison at 26¼c.@26½c.; 400 Ohio at 26½c.@26¾c., and 100 hhds. Drudge at 26c., usual terms, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was not much activity in this line to-day, transactions having been interrupted by the inclement weather and the absence of the steamer's letters. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 6,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. in ship's bags, ₱ bushel; 5,000 gallons Oil at 25s. ₱ tun; and 200 tons Bacon at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 2s.; and 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, Havre, and California, the shipments were trivial and at unaltered rates.

JAMES HENDERSON—Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st.,
Common English round, square, and flat Bar Iron.
Refined English round, square, and flat Bar Iron.
Swedes square and flat Bar Iron.
Rod, spike, horse-shoe, band, scroll, oval, and half-round Iron.
Trunk-makers' and Coopers' Hoops, all sizes.
Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.
Angle and Rivet Iron; English Spring and Cast Steel, &c.

TO INVALIDS—A highly respectable Physician in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, would receive in his family, consisting of himself and sister, any lady requiring his attendance during her confinement. Address, for particulars, Dr. D., No. 1,949 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROAD IRON,—500 tons best English make, 57 pounds per linear yard, now in port. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 249 Broadway.
Contracts made as above for rails, delivered at any East-ern or American port, at lowest rates and customary credits.

[illegible]

[illegible] of superior quality, constantly on hand. Machine Screws made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Brooklyn, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, with every modern convenience, and replete with all the modern improvements. Rent $700 per annum and taxes. Apply to JOHN M. FRAGOR in 200 feet of real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Five 2-story and basement brick houses and lots, on 1 corner of Bond-st., Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry. Terms very liberal. Also, three houses on 7th-av., and one on 18th-st., New-York. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—One of the finest country seats in New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York, seven minutes' walk from the New-Jersey Central Railroad, containing twelve and a half acres of land. For particulars, inquire of WM. VAN DEVENTER, No. 26 Dey-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With immediate possession, No. 46 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. It is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Price, $11,000. D. SHEPHERD, No. 9 Trinity Building, first floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story and basement house, brown stone front, in 37th-st., north side, between 8th and 9th-avs.; fitted up with all the modern improvements, and finished in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of IRA CHRISTIAN, or next door of J. V. ONDERDONK.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 196 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 9-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGE SITES FOR SALE.—In the town of New-Utrecht, near the Stone Church and the Bath House, distant about 6 miles from the Hamilton-avenue Ferry by plank-road and by omnibuses. The sections contain about 20 city lots, and command a full view of the ocean, &c. Apply to R. SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, or to EGBERT BENSON, No. 5 New-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, granary, five cows, and upward of 30 acres of land in high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences of the first class of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jaggar, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors, in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Flushing, with her social advantages, her seminaries of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to need comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York; WATSON & BROTHER, No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS—(Now going on,) together with the great water works improvement, (to be built at East New-York, at a cost of $4,500 000,) make East New-York and Unionville lots more desirable for the investment of capital than any other property in the United States. East

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] SALE OF [illegible] ABOUT $700,000 [illegible] all of which [illegible] conditions, [illegible] Pan- [illegible] several chattel mortgages, without reserve.

E. H. LEEDS & CO. and A. C. TUTTLE, will sell by auction on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th, at 10 o'clock each day, at the above hotel, east side of Gramercy-park, and to 21st-st., the immense assortment of elegant furniture, &c., contained in the eleven saloons, comprising rosewood and oak carved parlor and dining-room furniture, having cost nearly $20,000; velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets and oil cloths, over $10,000; silk brocatelle and worsted delaine and lace curtains, costing $12 per window.

LOOKING GLASSES.—Very large oval, pier and mantel glasses, costing over $10,000.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.—About 150 suits enameled cottage furniture, mostly with marble tops, every variety of shade and color—wardrobes to match—the whole costing over $12,000. Also, an extensive assortment of patent felt mattresses, hair linen, napkins, bedding &c., &c.

GAS FIXTURES throughout the houses—chandeliers, brackets, &c.

The above sale offers a rich opportunity for purchasers to supply themselves with superior furniture in large and small quantities, all selected with care. Sale positive. Catalogue on morning of each day's sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Fulton-st.—Signor G. B. Pandolfini's great sale of marble alabaster Statuary, consisting of marble, Bronze, Grecian, Etruscan, Burdigin, Hebe, Paris, Medici, Egyptian and other vases; Roman tazzas and urns, card receivers, jewel caskets, candlesticks, paper weights, &c. Also, splendid marble statues, representing Venus at the bath, Psyche, Cupid with nest, &c.

ALABASTER—A large invoice of magnificent alabaster statuettes, just received from Italy, comprising the Magdalen, the most superb piece of workmanship ever offered for sale in this country; Niobe and Child, Cleopatra, Venus at the bath, Apollo Belvidere, and others equally fine.

SILVER PLATED WARE—Superb heavily-plated castors, liquor stands, salt cellars, toast racks, cake baskets, sugar bowls, richly-engraved tea sets and cups.

PARIAN MACHE GOODS—Work tables inlaid with pearl, chairs, portfolios, &c.

PARIAN GOODS—A large invoice of parian statuettes, comprising the following subjects: Venus at the bath, Magdalen, Woodnymphs, the Four Seasons, Peace and War, Despair, Agriculture, Commerce, &c., &c.

All goods to be dealt from the City will be packed in the best manner, and at a small expense, by Signor Pandolfini. The goods will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Furniture and unreserved sale At the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway near Grand-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, May 31 and June 1, of $100,000 worth of RICH CABINET FURNITURE—Rich French porcelain decorations, papier mache goods, magnificent Wilton, Axbesson, velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs, elegant bronze clock, figures and candelabra, rich oil paintings, piier and mantel glasses; superb and costly piano-fortes, by the most celebrated manufacturers, such as Chickering, Nunn, Gilbert, Waters, Travers and others; solid silver tea sets, servers, &c.; plated do.; Sheffield cutlery, fine glass ware, &c.; together with a large catalogue of housekeeping articles, both useful and ornamental, too numerous to mention.

The above sale will take place as stated above, and without regard to weather, and will be positive. The furniture will be guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the City, being made by our best Broadway manufacturers, and all the other goods being of the first quality, will be fully warranted. Terms of sale, all sums under $200 over that sum, satisfactory indorsed paper at four months will be taken. The sale will be the largest ever made in the City before, and will be well worth the attention of housekeepers and others desirous to purchase fine goods at a low price. The rooms will be ready for exhibition on TUESDAY next, day and evening. D. HOUGH, Auctioneer,
Private Salesroom No. 76 Beekman-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Will take place on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This place is situated in the village of Southport, Conn., 50 miles from the City of New-York, two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from the wharf. The place is two acres of land, well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, and tastefully laid out in lawns, circular carriage ways, &c. The buildings consist of a large and commodious Dwelling, built in the most approved style, and furnished with marble mantels and grates throughout; also, the necessary coachings, all nearly new. The village is perfectly healthy, the society select, and schools and churches in the immediate vicinity. The facilities for sea bathing and fishing are fine. This place is accessible five times a day from the City, by railroad, and is well adapted to gentlemen of leisure, or those doing business in the City. For further information apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y., where handbills giving a full description can be obtained. A sale of the Furniture, Carriages, and Garden Utensils, will take place on the premises subsequent to the sale of the property. Possession given in ten days.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—FRIDAY, May 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 State of Ohio 6 per cent. stock.....$100 each.
$4,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. stock, interest payable May 1 and November 1, in Philadelphia.
$1,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. stock, interest payable in January 1 and July 1, in Philadelphia.
$2,000 7 per cent. Third Mortgage Bonds of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Co., Nos. 708 and 809, coupons for interest payable June 1 and December 1, in New-York.....$1,000 each.
$500 7 per cent. Third Mortgage Bonds of the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Co., No. 550.
100 shares Savannah Steamship Co.....$100 each.
$6,000 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Co. of Illinois, due 1868, interest payable April 1 and October 1, in New-York.....$1,000 each.
$4,000 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Co., (Akron Branch,) payable April 8 and October 1.....$1,000 each.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLIVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 13 o'clock, noon, on the ground, S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Oliville is accessible by means of trains and stages every other minute from the Harlem Railroad, and is only one-half hour's ride from 33d-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and several of the houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very much in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis, by trains leaving City Hall at 7.30, 9.15, and 10 o'clock, A. M. If rainy on the 30th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the ground, 332 Lots and Gores of Land lying on Division, Bushwick and Evergreen-aves., Bleecker and Covert-sts., formerly the property of W. Covert, Esq., of the city of Brooklyn. The Division-avenue Railroad is soon to be completed and in running order, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This property offers strong inducements for investment, as great improvements are now going on in the immediate neighborhood. Through tickets will be given to parties wishing to attend the sale, by the East New-York stages that leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries from 9 to 11 A. M. For maps and tickets apply to J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st. If raining, the sale will take place the next fine day.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on the southeast corner of 10th-av. and 33d-st., at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: On 10th-av. and 33d-st., the large 4-story brick building, together with the lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 33d-st. The lot is 25 feet 3 inches front on 10th-av., 29 feet on the rear, by 45 feet 10 inches in depth, fronting on 33d-st. and 45 feet 1 inch in depth on the northerly side. The building covers the whole width and nearly the whole depth of the lot. The sale will be positive, and one-half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the elegant and costly household furniture, in house No. 169 24th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of splendid rosewood suites, in French satin, rosewood piano-forte, sofas couches, centre, side and sofa tables, bureaus, whatnaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, extension tables, oil paintings, engravings, china dinner and tea sets, bookcases, tapestry and Brussels carpets, hat rack, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, crockery and glassware; silverware, refrigerator, &c. Every article in the house will positively be sold, without regard to weather. The furniture was made to order, and of the best description.

JNO. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell THIS DAY, May 26, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 36 Pine and No. 35 Cedar-st., a large and splendid assortment of household furniture; rosewood piano-forte, &c., rosewood suits in brocatelle, plush, and hair cloth sofas, tête-à-tetes, Voltaires, marble top centre, pier and side tables, bronze clocks; Parisian vases, &c., mahogany, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c. The above being a mortgagee's sale, will be sold to the highest bidder without any reserve.

SALE OF LOTS AT YONKERS.—To be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers, on the premises, the 13th of June, at 2 o'clock—62 beautiful building-lots, together with a dwelling-house and a variety of handsome fruit trees, in the village of Van Ville, in the town of Yonkers, adjoining the village of Yonkers, about ten minutes' walk from the depot, and commanding one of the finest building sites on the Hudson River. Also, the elegant and commodious dwelling-house and lot of land formerly belonging to Frederick Nodine, now for sale by T. Oliver. From this property there is a handsome view of the East and North Rivers. Terms of payment made easy to suit purchasers. Also will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, FRIDAY the 9th of May, 143 acres of land, about five minutes' walk above the High Bridge, on the south side of the Harlem River, fronting on the Harlem River about 450 feet, extending back to the road leading from the High Bridge to King's Bridge, and beautifully situated for a gentleman's private residence. This property will be offered in the whole, if not sold, will be offered in plots to suit the purchasers. 75 per cent can stand on bond and mortgage for five years. Also, 150 lots at Fordham adjoining the College property, laying each side of the Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot. Terms made easy to suit purchasers. T. Oliver will be found at Fordham every day in the forepart of the day, and in the afternoon at the day at Yonkers to show the property to persons wishing to examine the same. Parties desirous to T. OLIVER, at Fordham or Yonkers, will be punctually attended to by T. OLIVER, Agent for the sale of the above property.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st.—Furniture, Piano-fortes, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver-plated and China Ware—Consisting of parlor suites, bedsteads, bedding, wash-stands, chairs, tables, &c.; Also, two 7-octave piano-fortes; one second-hand do. Also, to pay advances, two patent lever fine gold watches. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The extensive sale of furniture in the Gentleman's Family Hotel, will be continued THIS DAY at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 326 Broadway, New-York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on the premises.

SOMETHING PLEASANT.—Mens' and boys' clothing, hats and caps, and no desirtion from first prize medals at VANDERBILT'S, No. 91 Fulton-st., corner of Gold-st., receiving from California, and others in exchange for clothing, the lowest possible prices, are invited to call and examine. No canvassing allowed. Country merchants will find it to their interest to call. Those who are in want of clothing, and have no fare prices, can have their fare paid. VANDERBILT, No. 91 Fulton-st. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. You may rest assured that no misrepresentation will be made, please you can save from 10 to 20 per cent.

PAPER HANGINGS.—A cash [illegible] PAPER HANGINGS, [illegible] CHILDS & BRIGGS, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company have resolved to issue Three Millions of Dollars of Bonds, in lieu of the same amount of the original issue of Bonds, and convertible into stock of the Company at par, after three and within five years from the date of the issue. These Bonds will be offered to the stockholders of the Company at par, and will be of the denominations of one thousand and five hundred dollars. The issue will bear date on the 15th day of June next, and the payments will be required in installments, as follows: 25 per cent. of the amount on the 15th day of June next, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of July next, with the privilege of averaging the two and making the payment of 50 per cent. on the 1st day of July next, and the remaining 50 per cent. on the 15th day of September next. Interest will be allowed on the payments at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the time of their receipt by the Company to the 15th of December next, and the first dividend warrant will be made for the amount of such interest. Payment in full will be received at any time before the maturity of the instalments, and interest will be allowed accordingly. A Circular now in preparation will, by the 1st of June, be sent to the stockholders by mail, in all cases in which their address is known, containing more detailed information on this subject, accompanied by a statement of the affairs of the Company. Copies of this circular may be obtained by any stockholder who may not receive it by mail, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Albany and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, and of Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHERS, Boston, or of either of the Directors of the Company.—Albany, May 22, 1854. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run from 1st January, 1854, and bear 3 per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st January and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or one of them. And at said meeting several Acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. H. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.

Dated May 4, 1854.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

TEN PER CENT. INCOME BONDS.—The CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale $400,000 of Ten per Cent. Income Bonds payable in six years from March 1, and convertible into Stock at any time prior to March 1, 1857. These Bonds are fully secured by a pledge of the entire income of the Road, after paying interest on three and a half millions of Mortgage Bonds The receipts of the 290 miles of road through the best part of Illinois, are estimated at $1,500,000 per annum—making these Income Bonds a very safe and desirable investment. The Road is now in operation to Bloomington, (137 miles,) and will be opened through to Chicago on the 1st day of July next. GEO. BLISS, President, No. 18 William-st.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1854.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of London,
National Bank of Ireland,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight and in sums from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

NOTICE.—The Bondholders, Stockholders and Creditors of the late BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to meet pursuant to adjournment, at the Astor House, SATURDAY, (27th inst.,) at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting.

(Signed) THEO. SEDGWICK,
EDW. WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER, } Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of the Company will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Chicago, May 15, 1854.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, May 22, 1854.—The first annual election for sixteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking room, (Merchants' Exchange,) on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GREENWICH BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1854. NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. Poll to open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—The Annual election of Directors of this Bank and of Inspectors for the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board. T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA BONDS—Six per cent. interest, receivable for banking purposes in Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. For sale by CORNING & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following, which he offers at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded, by mail or express, to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.
Warranted perfect time-keepers.....$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.
Duplex and Levers, from.....125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND.
And Quarter do. Watches, for timing horses.....125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, splendid time-keepers.....125 to 250
EIGHT DAY WATCHES,
which run eight days without winding.....140 to 185
ENAMELED WATCHES,
for ladies, some in hunting cases.....35 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES,
for ladies, some in magic cases.....55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,
which change into three different watches.....100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND
up and turn the hands without any key.....85 to 140
ALL KINDS WATCHES AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 7 holes jeweled.....$25 00
Fine Gold Detached Levers.....30 00
Gold Enameled Watches, for the Ladies.....35 00
Gold English Patent Levers.....35 00
Gold English Patent Levers in hunting cases.....50 00
Silver Patent Levers, as low as.....16 00
Silver Detached Levers, as low as.....14 00
LADIES' GOLD SETS.
Ear Rings, Pins and Bracelets.....$15 00 to $75 00
Ear Rings, $2 to $25, Pins, $2 to $25.....
Bracelets.....5 00 to 80 00
Gold Lockets, 1, 3 and 4 glasses.....3 00 to 25 00
Gold Guard Chains, &c.....10 00 to 50 00
Gold Watch Chains.....10 00 to 150 00
Gold Vest Chains.....3 00 to 25 00
Gold Fob Chains.....3 00 to 25 00
Gold Wedding Rings.....3 50 to 7 00
Gold Guard Keys.....1 00 to 5 00
Gold Fob Keys.....3 00 to 5 00
Gold Seals.....3 00 to 12 00
Gold Thimbles.....3 50 to 5 00
Gold Pencils.....1 25 to 7 00
Gold Pens and Pencils.....3 50 to 16 00
Diamond Rings.....7 00 to 250 00
Diamond Ear Rings.....100 00 to 300 00
Diamond Pins.....15 00 to 300 00
Gold Cuff Pins.....3 00 to 12 00
Gold Finger Rings, with stones.....3 00 to 15 00
Gold Sleeve Buttons.....per set 3 50 to 12 00
Gold Studs.....per set 1 50 to 10 00
Gold Spectacles.....per pair 5 00 to 9 00
Gold Eye Glasses.....5 00 to 9 00
Silver Tea Spoons.....per set 12 00 to 31 00
Silver Table Spoons.....per set 13 00 to 33 00
Silver Table Forks.....5 00 to 15 00
Silver Cups, for children.....3 50 to 3 50
Silver Napkin Rings.....each 1 50 to 6 00
Gold Armlets, for children.....per pair 5 50 to 6 00
Plain Gold Rings.....75 to 2 00
Chased Gold Rings.....1 00 to 5 00
Silver Thimbles, silver tops.....37
Gold Scarf Pins.....1 00 to 7 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, New-York,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES—Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desks, Miniature Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAFES.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of the above safes, fitted with Brahma's patent thief-proof locks; being exceedingly useful for valuable articles. For sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN FOLEY'S CELEBRATED "EAGLE" GOLD PENS. Price $1, $2, $3, and $4 each, with Silver Pencil Cases. Points warranted not to come off. Pens and Cases made to order for the trade. Office No. 167 Broadway.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their capacity for the early passage of Spring freight, are now prepared to forward with promptness and dispatch, all Eastern and Southwestern freights, at very low rates. Their "Lake Shore Line," extends to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, for Boston, &c.

P. S.—Freights forwarded to New-York City National Bank, 52 Wall-st., New-York City Hotel, 113 Broadway, New-York Hotel, 24 Broadway, New-York, and to the Astor House, New-York, by TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, Buffalo.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

As required by the 9th section of the Act of Incorporation, passed April 12, 1842, for the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums.....$180,388 00
Received for interest.....4,800 00
Interest accrued not due.....97,356 00
$188,293 68
Total.....$2,723,894 68

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.....$11,000 00
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes.....2,203 15
Claims by death.....77,822 17
Additions to same from dividends.....7,731 86
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills, payable.....33,619 27
127,374 78
$2,596,520 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company.....$28,963 56
Advanced on policies.....19,725 03
Bonds and mortgages.....2,362,933 41
Premium account.....47,088 85
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....62,586 91
Due from agents.....54,598 13
$2,596,309 88

Claims unpaid.....35,000 00
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854.....$19,060,927 34
Amount at risk issued since.....1,258,550 00
Total.....$30,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....
Dead.....50,800 00
$449,700 00
Total at risk.....$30,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854.....7,373
Number of policies issued since.....438
Total.....7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....143
Dead.....25
173
7,638

Of which—
6,541 are for life.
973 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$866,950
Increase for the quarter on policies.....265

P. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ARRATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.
I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct,
C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jno. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Math. Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jos. P Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Fitzhugh,	John M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Moulton.
Chas J. Stedman.	Lyoury's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Syroulls.	Cephas Horton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H. Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $175,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Kingsland,	M. M. Hamilton,	Samuel Hotchkiss,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Biggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone.	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and 39 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. J. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Schenck,	Solomon Sapps,	Edward Arnold,
H. Gaackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Doane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Morean,
Elias G. Drake,	Wm. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Moseman,
Daniel T. Willets,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John R. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. R. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 18, 1854.

BOBT. D. HART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Ruck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Geyl'd B. Hobbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson,	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chatterton,	Daniel Clark,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—BUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $300,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 128 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1857.—Offices No. 67 Wall-st. and 58 Bowery.—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandize, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

PREPARE FOR DUSTY STREETS.—By sprinkling yourself with the Rubber Hose, which is the cheapest and only article that will give entire satisfaction. For sale by ROGERS & WYCKOFF,
Successors to H. H. Day, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

$100 A YEAR.—TO THE MANUFACTURING [illegible] PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Protection of Commerce, will pay a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per year, for the best [illegible] in the United States, for the detection of counterfeits on the Banks in the Union. [illegible] to be the best Detector in all parts of the country, [illegible] Counterfeit Detector Paper, to be issued on the first day of January, 1855, and [illegible] Paper to be issued on the first day of January, 1856. [illegible] Paper to be issued on the first day of January, 1856. [illegible] Paper to be issued on the first day of January, 1856.

New-York Daily Times.

THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

Additional European News.

Seventy Thousand Russians on the Frontiers of Bukovina and Transylvania.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Thursday, May 25—1½ P. M.

The wires east of this city were found cut in several places this morning. In one place the wires were taken from the posts for some distance, and carried into the deep earth, and stones piled upon them. Telegraphic communication with the East is entirely suspended.

Some British steamers had approached the harbor of Sebastopol, and threw in a few bombs, but there was no reply. A few ships would remain cruising before Sebastopol, but the rest of the Allied Fleet went, some to the European coast and some to Asia.

The Baltic.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S fleet had been reinforced by the line of battle ships *Cumberland*, *Prince Regent*, and the French ship *Austerlitz*. Ten French ships had also recently joined the fleet.

The fleet sailed on the 5th of May, it is supposed for the Gulf of Finland.

The weather was fine.

The Norwegian Navy was in Swedish waters.

The Danube.

From the Danube we are without any news on which reliance can be placed.

It is said, from Vienna, that the Russians have recalled their new checks from below Silistria, but nothing confirmatory of this statement has been received by Government.

The report that the Russians intended to evacuate Great Wallachia arose from Prince PASKIEWITSCH having made changes in GORTSCHAKOFF's plans, and strongly censuring the great extent of the Russian lines.

At Bucharest it was considered that PASKIEWITSCH would defend that city at any cost.

The Russians now propose to attack Silistria by water.

Greeks who can prove that they were not connected with the recent conspiracy may remain at Constantinople.

A dispatch says that Russia is posting a corps of 70,000 men on the frontiers of Bukovina and Transylvania. This will compel immediate steps on the part of Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament, Lord ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the enormous expenses already incurred for the transport of troops—£3,000,000 sterling.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied that the money was not yet all expended, and that the troops were healthy. Also, that Admiral DUNDAS' report of the bombardment of Odessa was received, and would be immediately published,—but it did not differ from the newspaper accounts.

The Earl of MALMESBURY was surprised to find the cause of attack assigned entirely to the outrage on the flag of truce. He asked whether Odessa would have been bombarded if that outrage had not been committed.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE refused to state the instructions which the Government had issued as to the proceedings of the War.

At Liverpool numerous troop ships were fitting ent.

The great race for the Chester Cup took place on Wednesday, and attracted a large field of horses. Capt. LANE's horse *Epaminondas* was the winner; *Indian Warrior* second; and *Acrobat* third.

FRANCE.

The camp of 50,000 troops forming at St. Omer is said to be destined for Finland, to cooperate with the Swedes. It will be conveyed at England's expense.

From Paris, it is stated that the Emperor NAPOLEON has written to King OTHO commanding him to desist from aiding Russia, and threatening to occupy Greece with French troops, if this summons is not immediately attended to. 12,000 men are already detailed for occupation.

Austria has also notified Greece of her intention to send troops unless order is kept.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, May 11.—The ROTHSCHILDS are actively engaged in the attempt to raise a new loan for Austria, at 75½ per cent.

PRUSSIA.

General WALDERSEE is appointed Minister of War.

The answer recently returned from St. Petersburg to the plans of pacification made in the middle of last month, is in substance that the present moment is not a fitting time, but it is hoped that the future may be more propitious. A sensation had been caused at Berlin by a rumor of dissensions between the King and Prince of Prussia relative to the present war. The Prince is well known to be favorable to an alliance with England and France. The Prince has probably ceased to act as Military Governor of the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia.

RUSSIA.

Commercial advices from St. Petersburg, of May 2, report the Neva full of broken ice, and the weather warmer. The supply of Tallow was 10,000 casks above last year's supply; half of it would be exported overland. Exchange on London had advanced to 35d.

GREECE.

The blockade of Greece by the Allies is officially announced.

From Athens, the 2d May, it is reported that the Chambers were dissolved.

The insurrection had been beaten at every point, although still energetically fostered by Russia.

Russian agents were busy inciting discontent in the Island of Candia.

PERSIA.

BOMBAY, April 14.—The Shah of Persia and King of Bokhara have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive.

The *Journal of* Constantinople says, Persia has now declared against Russia, and demands the restitution of her captured provinces.

CHINA.

Hong Kong dates are to the 25th March, and state that the Imperial forces had been defeated, and those of General KANG CHONG deserted their colors.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s Circular of the 12th inst., says: In the early part of the week there was decidedly more steadiness in COTTON, and sales could be effected at higher rates; but the Bank of England having yesterday advanced the minimum rate of interest to 5½ ₩ cent., all the improvement is lost, and the market closes heavily at a decline of ⅛d. on qualities below middling. The week's sales were 54,500 bales, (of which 41,570 were American,) including 4,560 on Speculation, and 7,570 for Export. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling do. 5¾d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling do. 5 3-16d.@5¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling do. 5 3-16d.@5¼d.; Inferior, 4¾d.@4½d.; Ordinary, 4¼d.

Some circulars quote fair Mobiles and Atlantic, at 6¼d., continuing their last week's quotation. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, closing dull. Stock on hand 894,652 bales, including 569,000 Americans.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say: The market is again active to the advance of 2d. on WHEAT, 1s. on FLOUR, and 1s. on CORN; a large business being done to-day (Friday) at the following quotations: White WHEAT, 11s. 4d.@12s.; Red, 10s. 4d.@11s. 4d. Western Canal FLOUR, 37s. 6d.; Baltimore, and Philadelphia, 38s.; Ohio, 39s.; Canadian, 37s. 6d.@38s. 6d.; Sour, 33s.@35s.; White CORN, 39s. 6d.; Mixed, 38s. 6d.; Yellow, 39s. The business was mostly for consumption; speculation remaining quiet. The imports were small. The weather favorable for agriculture. Messrs. DENNISTOUN and others quote White WHEAT at 11s. 4d.@12s. 6d.; Yellow and mixed CORN, 40s.

Liverpool Provisian Market.

Messrs. GARDINER & Co. report an active inquiry for BEEF, with large sales at very full prices, and holders demanding an advance on all qualities. PORK was also in increased demand, but the stock being light and holders' pretensions high, restricted the extent of business. Fine BACON was in fair demand at steady rates, but secondary and lighter was 2s. @3s. lower. Shoulders and Hams, if good, selling freely. TALLOW dull, at 2s 6d per cwt. LARD continued to decline—300 tons reported sold at 58s.@51s. LINSEED CAKE, without inquiry.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Broker's Circular reports ASHES in limited demand, and unchanged rates. Nothing doing in BARK. RESIN, 1,000 bbls. sold at 4s. 9d.@5s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE lower: sales at 44s.@45s. No transaction in TAR or TURPENTINE. A good business in Palm OIL, at rather lower rates; Seal easier—no sales; nothing doing in Rape; Linseed OIL sold slightly under 40s.; rather more inquiry for Olive, prices ruling steady. Whale OIL had transpired in Fish-OILS. Small sales of Petersburg Clean HEMP, at £70. DYEWOOD—Logwood dull. GUANO in good demand, at full prices. BONE DUST in limited request. COFFEE quiet. MOLASSES heavy. SODA unaltered, in consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal to increase the duties 15 ₩ cent.

Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market was dull, and prices slightly yielding.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report a very limited business during the week. American White WHEAT sold at 12s.@12s.; red, 7d.@10s. FLOUR, 35s.@40. COFFEE quiet, and but little offering. RICE very dull, and tending downwards. TEA steady, with but little doing; common Congou, 11½d. TALLOW dull, at 63s. on the spot. SUGAR, business checked by the announcement of the immediate increase of duties.

London Metal Market.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report: IRON, a fair demand for Rails at £7 12s.@£8; Bars £8 5s. @£8 15s., free on board in Wales; Scotch pig less firm; Mixed Nos. 3s.@ nos. 0f. COPPER, firm and unchanged. TIN, a further decline of 5s.; Block quoted at 119s. SPELTER, quiet at £23.

Havre Markets.

HAVRE, Wednesday, May 10.

The sales of COTTON during the week were 6,725 baled, prices being supported under the Hermann's news—Orleans fair ordinary 72 @73c.; Mobiles, 70 @71c.; Uplands, 67 @ 68c. Stock on hand, 107,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS steady, but somewhat governed by the above. FLOUR at 47f. 75c for Genesee and 47f. for Ohio. WHEAT firm, but business small. Nothing doing in Rice.

London Money Market.

The Bank of England, on the 11th May, raised the minimum rate of discount to 5½ ₩ cent. CONSOLS closed at 87¾

Capt. LOWE, master of the bark *Ellen*, who was one of the bearers of the resolutions of the *San Francisco*, was yesterday presented by the Steamdrawn with the resolutions of the Common Council, handsomely embossed upon parchment. The presentation was made by Councilman WILD, Chairman of the Special Committee. The freedom of the City was also presented to Capt. LOWE. In the evening, by invitation, the Captain visited the Broadway Theatre, and was there rapturously received.

COMMISSIONERS OF ESTIMATE.—Present, Hon. Wm. T. McCOUN, Isaac H. Haviland, Samuel Willets, John Simonton, and Nicholas Wyckoff. In this case the Commissioners met in the Court of Common Pleas to assess the damages in the case of *The Newtown and Bushwick Turnpike Company* vs. *The Flushing Railroad Company*, for crossing the Turnpike. The damages were assessed at $100.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS!—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures or ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDERICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Phrenological Cabinet contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also, Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated Individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, an agreeable place to visit. Professional Examinations daily by the BROTHERS FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Matrimony, or Phrenology and Physiology applied to the selection of congenial companions for life; is the subject of Mr. FOWLER's lecture in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, this evening. Seats only 12½ cents. Delineations of character made daily, in the Lecture-room after 2 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The steamer *Atlantic* leaves for Europe on Saturday next. She will take out scores of those magnificent Daguerreotypes, Stereoscopes and Crayons made by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. ROOT's pictures can be depended upon for their durability.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Book-Keeping Rooms of C. C. MARSH, removed to No. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Building. Those desiring a thorough course of practice and instruction in accounts will call or send for circulars, with terms, City references, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 68, 46, 45, 38, 53, 57, 28, 82, 70, 74, 19, 52, 48, 61, 32.

SUPERIOR COURT—*General Term.*—As before.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Regular Term.*—Nos. 498, 866, 942, 294, 738, 868, 214, 932, 802, 978, 980 to 994, 998, 928, 950, 930. All even numbers.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 498, 866, 942, 294, 738, 868, 214, 932, 802, 978, 980, 986 to 994, 998, 928, 950, 930. All even numbers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Tuesday, Before Judge Betts.

Horace H. Day vs. *The N. E. Car Spring Co*.—This often postponed case, which was finally set down for trial on yesterday, was really commenced, with a great array of parties, and counsel and witnesses, and spectators in attendance. No progress was made in the cause however, beyond empanneling the Jury, in which difficulties were experienced which are not common in civil causes. The jury were questioned as to their interest and acquaintance with the parties, and for one trier were appointed at the request of defendant's counsel, the witness having said that he had known the plaintiff a good many years. It appearing by his oath however that he was perfectly unbiassed, he was admitted to be sworn. The Jury being obtained, the Court adjourned for the day. The case will be opened to the Jury in the morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Conspiracy Case—A Tailor in Trouble with a Seamstress.

Yesterday morning another bold conspiracy to defraud a citizen out of a large amount of money, was brought before Judge WELSH, at the Essex Police Court. As will be recollected, the criminal authorities have been frequently called upon during the past year to bring certain parties to justice, who conspired to commit these depredations. Among the most recent cases of note was that of Dr. SEYMOUR to fleece Mr. STUYVESANT out of $10,000 in real estate. This plan succeeded, but owing to the sudden demise of the complainant, while the inquiry was pending, the Doctor and his female confederate, were discharged. They still, however, retained possession of the house and lot made over by Mr. STUYVESANT. The other case was one by which an old gentleman, residing at Easton, Pa., was victimized to the tune of some $3,000 The parties concerned in this affair were all arrested at the Merchants' Hotel in Courtlandt-street, and by means of the energetic action of Justice WELSH they were sent back for trial, and were subsequently convicted and sentenced. The details of these bold operations were fully published in the TIMES at the period when the arrests were effected.

The affair brought to light yesterday before Judge WELSH, involves the character and reputation of several persons who took part in the transaction. Mr. PINNER, the proprietor of an extensive tailoring establishment on the east side of the City, was recently induced to call at a dwelling in Ninth-street, where resided the principal seamstress employed by him. As alleged, he was cordially received by the young lady, and was introduced into a handsomely-furnished apartment, when the key of the door was immediately turned, and the complainant and his seamstress were placed together in circumstances which were made the occasion of the sudden and violent appearance of two men—one of whom pretended to be the girl's husband, and the other her brother. The latter acted in the capacity of a peace-maker, and while, cowered repeatedly in the ear of Mr. PINNER, "You had better settle with him." Meanwhile, the other rogue feigned to be frantic at the discovery, and made some threats, which frightened the tailor to such a degree that he finally agreed to compromise the matter, and gave the enraged husband a check for $250, but he was not permitted to leave the house until the recipient returned to say whether the paper was good on the face of it.

He shortly came back, and remarked to the captive, "Your check is not good, as I could not obtain the money on it." This was no news to Mr. PINNER, as he knew it was on a Bank log institution where he never had an account. Additional threats were now made, and while in fear of bodily injury he gave a genuine check for some $200, and was also compelled to give up his gold watch, and about $30 in cash. The accused parties were all arrested by Sergeant JOHNSON, of the Essex Market Police, on the authority of a warrant issued by Judge WELSH, and were committed to await a further hearing in the matter.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN GOLDBEATERS.—A meeting of Journeymen Goldbeaters was held at No. 220 Grand-street, last evening, to take into consideration the present state of the trade. Mr. PHILIP FITZPATRICK was chosen Chairman, and JAMES FRAZMAN was appointed Secretary. The Chairman said the meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on a recent attempt made by some of the boss goldbeaters to reduce the pay of their workmen $1 a heat, or $2 per week. The pay of journeymen goldbeaters in this City does not now average over $9 per week, and any attempt to reduce that amount ought to be resisted. The pay of the goldbeatere was, he thought, smaller than that of any other class of tradesmen in New-York—too small when the present exorbitant and extraordinary cost of all the necessaries of life is taken into consideration. Eight of their fellow-workmen, some of whom had families dependent upon them for support, were about to quit their work, in consequence of the attempt made to reduce their pay. In so doing, these men were offering themselves as a sacrifice to the interests of the trade of which they are members, and he hoped their fellow-workmen, who were in receipt of the regular pay, would unite in support of their brother craftsmen on the strike.

Remarks were made by Messrs. HILL, ACKERMAN, MITCHEL and others, condemnatory of any attempt to reduce the present wages, and advocating the adoption of measures to sustain those thrown out of employ in consequence of their refusal to agree to such reduction.

A resolution, appropriating $5 a week to each of the men on strike, was then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN FITCH AND OTHERS.—The following additional subscriptions are reported:

Amount reported	$850
ADDITIONAL.	
Bremen line of steamers	250
Goodhue and Co.	100
Jas. W Phillips	30
H. L. Routh & Sons	25
Total	$1,255

Contributions received by RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—Alderman TOWNSEND and Councilmen RAAN, FOSTER and PUADY sat again in the Mayor's Office yesterday as Commissioners of Excise for the Tenth Ward, and granted thirty additional licenses. This makes, in all, forty-nine licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks granted in that Ward, all of which have been given in direct and strict conformity with the law. Porter-houses and mere tippling-shops have been entirely cut off. The whole number of licenses granted so far amounts to 1,882.

SERIOUS RIOT ON A FERRY BOAT.—On Wednesday evening, EDWARD BROWN, PETER COLLINS, TIM HANNIGAN and nine others, all Irishmen, were arrested by officers SAMPSON, WATSON, WALLACE and others, on a charge of rioting on board one of the Calvary Cemetery ferry boats. They were returning from a funeral, and having become intoxicated, created a disturbance, during which they beat the hands on the boat severely, took forcible possession of the boat, and mutilated the same in a shameful manner. While the boat was yet in the stream, Lieut. BENNETT, who had been notified, dispatched a force of men to the foot of Twenty-third-street, where the boat was to land, and arrested the whole gang as they came ashore. They were taken before Justice STUART and committed to prison, preparatory to being removed to Astoria for trial, the offence having been committed within the boundaries of Queens County.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a willow and basket-maker's shop in the basement of No. 126 William-street. The store above was occupied by Mr. T. CONOVER, as a sash and blind warehouse. The fire being confined to the basement, his stock was only damaged slightly by smoke and water. The willow in the basement was packed to the ceiling, and caused an immense smoke, which was very annoying to the firemen.

The alarm of fire in the FIFTH District at a quarter of 9 o'clock last night was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the cabinet shop of HENRY HESS, No. 208 Centre, near Grand-street. It was quickly extinguished with but trifling loss.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Eastern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NINTH DAY.

THE CASE OF REV. MR. HOWLAND.

The Conference reassembled at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, Bishop JANES in the Chair. After the usual religious exercises, the consideration of charges against Rev. S. HOWLAND, was continued. A memorial from a number of the Hedding M. E. Church parishioners, praying for the reappointment of their "Beloved Pastor," and styling the charges as "frivolous and vexatious," was received and put upon file.

Rev. Mosas L. Scudnan summed up the evidence and addressed the Conference on the part of the prosecution occupying the entire forenoon session.

At the Afternoon Session, Rev. Mr. HOWLAND addressed the Conference, and retorted upon his prosecutors, one of whom he charged with receiving a bribe to suppress his testimony in the case of the Broadway Post-Office robbery by DANIEL E. SICKLES.

[While he was speaking our Reporter was edified by a spectacle of "brotherly love" and "impartiality," in the person of a Rev. Brother who went around canvassing for votes on a resolution for the "indefinite suspension" of the Brother on trial, before the defence had yet been made.]

Rev. Mr. PEASE followed for the defence. The case had not terminated up to the hour of adjournment.

FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown female was found floating in the East River, and was towed into Tompkins Dock, and the Coroner notified. Deceased appeared to be about 21 years of age, and had dark, long hair, and was dressed in a calico frock, with small figure, red aswl, silk apron, and bonnet. Supposed to be an emigrant.

SUICIDE.—Mrs. JOHANNAH JOHNSON, residing residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. BLAIR, on Clement-avenue, committed suicide Wednesday evening, cutting her throat with a razor in such a manner that she died immediately.

Deceased was 25 years of age, and was the wife of WILLIAM ROBINSON, first mate of the ship *Nerma*, now at sea. Some personal troubles are stated to have been the cause of the rash act.

FROM JAMAICA.

Progress of the Cholera—Political Intelligence—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Friday, May 12, 1854.

Cholera, that mysterious and awful scourge, still exists to an alarming extent in various parts of the country. The Central Board of Health, composed of several talented gentlemen, mostly of the Faculty, have drawn up such a notification of the nature, origin, spread, and preventive treatment of the disease, as they consider may be of service in warding off or modifying the severity of the malady, and submitted for the adoption of the community such curative treatment which experience has pointed out to be most successful. They consider the vexed question of the propagation by contagions or infectious properties rather speculative, and, regarding which they desire to be silent. They are also of opinion that the establishment of permanent sanitary measures, and *not quarantine restrictions*, are the best safeguards of a community against the origin and spread of epidemic and endemic diseases. They recommend an active and systematic house-to-house visitation, performed by responsible and intelligent persons, under medical supervision, and the treatment on the spot of all persons under premonitory symptoms. It would not be out of place here to give you the prescriptions recommended in the first stage of the disease: 10 or 12 drops of BATTLEY's solution of opium, or 20 drops of laudanum, in a wine-glass of water, with a few drops of camphorated spirits, or 1 grain of opimn in a pill; also, a mustard-plaster to the pit of the stomach. Should the patient be in a state of collapse when first visited, then adopt the following remedy:

Chlorate of Potash, 7 grains.
Carbonate of Soda, 20 grains.
Chloride of Sodium, (table salt,) 20 grains.

In one powder, dissolved in half a tumbler of iced water, every quarter of an hour. Take as much cold or iced water as the patient is inclined to drink; but, above all, cleanliness, free ventilation, and placidity of mind are particularly invoked.

The latest information from the country is very unfavorable. The attacks of the disease are *single and scattered*, but affecting so many persons at the same time, that the distinction between *sporatic and epidemic* hardly exists. The only modification is that the deaths are few and not locally connected.

In the metropolis the disease lingers—a few fatal cases have occurred, but not to any extent. The country parishes have and are suffering most alarmingly.

Scarlet fever has shown itself in the city—a few persons have fallen victims to this distressing malady.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., three French vessels of war anchored at Port Royal. It is reported that four more are expected. These vessels form part of the fleet that was in Carthagena. What the object is has not transpired; but it looks ominous. Two more arrived on the 4th inst.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce presented an address to Rear-Admiral La VICOMTE DUQUESNA, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval force of His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, an address, the purport of which was their regret that it has become necessary to make a stand against dangerous and unprovoked aggression, while it is a consolation to reflect that France and England are found cordially united in the determination to resist the encroachments of a power which has become the great obstacle of the age to the progress of civilization.

To which the Admiral, surrounded by his officers, replied to this effect: He thanked the gentlemen for the address, and toasted them as the high tribes he played and the expressions therein contained. He regretted that his very brief stay prevented his accepting the offered hospitality of the merchants of Kingston, but he hoped on some future occasion to have the pleasure of meeting them. He sincerely wished that the good understanding between England and France might continue undisturbed. He alluded to the "holy cause" in defence of which their flags were now combined in friendly alliance. In such a struggle, waged by the united strength of the two powers, he felt no apprehension for the result; and felt convinced that civilization must preponderate over barbarism.

After partaking of some refreshment, the deputation were invited by the Admiral to join in the toast which he proposed to the health of their Majesties, the Queen of England and the Emperor of the French; and to the duration of the present cordial understanding between the two countries. The Mayor then proposed the health of the Admiral. The squadron left Port Royal harbor on the 6th instant, for Havana, on a cruise, at least so it is rumored.

Sir HENRY BARCLAY, accompanied by his lady, military and civil Secretaries, took their departure from Government House, about the latter part of last month, for the north and south side of the Island, on a visit of inspection. At every stage of their progress through the towns, most flattering addresses were delivered by the *custodes*, attended by the most distinguished inhabitants. At Trelawny, His Excellency's reply to the address presented concludes as follows:

"It has grieved me to see the change which has occurred in the agricultural condition of this beautiful parish, since I passed through it as a traveler some fifteen years ago; but on the other hand, I cannot but trace the progress of improvement in some matters of importance, and join with you in hoping that brighter days may still be in store, not alone for Trelawny, its splendid sugar estates, and its well situated capital, but for the whole Island of Jamaica."

Business generally is exceedingly dull for the want of capital. Island notes are at a discount of from 2 to 2½ per cent. Exchequer bills, to run for 12 months, are from 10 to 12½ per cent. discount.

We have had splendid rains throughout the country; indeed I may say the seasons have been universal.

His Excellency Sir CHARLES returned to the seat of Government on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th inst. He intends in a few days hence to return to St. Ann's, her ladyship having been left in that parish from the recent heavy rains.

By Royal Proclamation, the Legislature has been further prorogued the 1st proximo.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Political News—Americans in Chili—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VALPARAISO, Friday, April 14, 1854.

This is the saddest day known in a Catholic nation. It is regarded as the anniversary of the death of Jesus Christ our Saviour. The observance of the Lord's day is not to be compared with it. Since yesterday at 11 A. M. all stores have been closed, and all workshops. No person has been allowed to mount a horse, except policemen and mail carriers. Not a carriage or gig has been seen in the streets. The flags of the public offices and among the shipping have been at half-mast. Mechanics are forbidden to work even if their shops are closed, under penalty of a fine. This morning the Intendente and nearly all the public officers were at mass, each holding a lighted candle in his hand, and all upon their knees. This time of sorrow will continue till tomorrow about 10 A. M., Saturday; and will terminate on a signal given from the church bells. Then a dozen effigies of Judas will be burned, and the current of affairs will flow on again as usual.

The Congress of this Republic is not in session at present. It will assemble on the 1st of June.

Señor Don MANUEL CARVALLE has just returned to Chili from Washington, where he has for several years resided as Chilian Minister. He has long desired leave to return home. Now that he has arrived, it is probable he will take a position in the Cabinet, and some progressists a change in the policy of the present Administration. It is supposed Mr. VARAS will resign, who has been Secretary of the Interior as well as of Foreign Relations, and that CARVALLO will succeed him.

ALLEN CAMPBELL, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., who for three or four years has been engaged in this country in the construction of railroads, has now left it, going across the Andes to Mendoza. There is a plan on foot to connect Mendoza with Rosario, a port on the Parana River, by railroad. Mr. C. has been invited by the Argent ne Republic to reconnoitre the route and decide if the railroad is practicable. Appended to the same project is another plan, which is to construct a cart road across the Andes themselves, by Uspallata. At present this road is only practicable for mules. This pass is open and free from snow in the Summer months; but now it is closed.

Of late several inhuman crimes have been committed on board vessels sailing from this port. No less than four vessels have been found leaking badly, after getting a few days out to sea, and on putting into port it has been discovered that their bottoms had been deliberately and maliciously bored through and through with an augur. A Chilian vessel, the *Virginia*, not many weeks ago, sailed for Montevideo with a cargo of flour. She put into Chiloé, at the south, and had eight auger holes in her bottom. The voyage has, in consequence, been broken up. Two days before yesterday also, an American ship, the *Emily Taylor*, whaler of New-Bedford, with a full cargo of oil, returned in a similar condition. She for a whole year has been trying to get home, and hindered by one difficulty after another; and now this one has come added to all the rest. Many of the men were in irons when she came in; and the Consul went at once on board to form a statement of the case. It appears to be a crime of the same nature as arson, in so far as guiltiness and exposure of life is concerned. I know not what is the law on the subject; but it ought to be severe, in order to repress such villainy.

There is no United States ship of war here now. The *St. Laurence* is or was at Coquimbo. The *Germantown* is expected shortly from home.

We have as yet no Minister from the United States to this Government. Consul WOOD is acting Chargé des Affaires.

The American ship *Dauntless*, from Boston, is long over due, and no tidings have been received of her in any shape by her consignees here. Fears are entertained for her safety. I believe she is out more than 160 days.

The coal of this country is coming into much better notice—as the mines descend the quality of coal improves. The ship *America* and also the *Yankee Blade* went to Lota, south of Talcahuano, for their supplies of coal.

This country is now enjoying peace. Trade is not very active. Peru is plunged in war with Bolivia, and an internal revolution at the same time. The Argentine Republic bids fair for peace, though the province of Buenos Ayres refuses to accede to the new Constitution.

L.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 100 Monroe-st., by Rev. James Fley, D. D., JAMES R. QUIN, Esq., to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. E. Allen.

In this City, at Calvary Church, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., RICHARD A. OAKLEY to EMILY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In this City, on Thursday, May 25, by Rev. James N. Granger, of Providence, Rev. EDWARD LATHROP to EMILY ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Garret N. Bleecker.

At New-Haven, in Centre Church, on Wednesday, May 24, by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, E. TOWNSEND MIX to Miss MARY B. HAYES, all of New-Haven.

DIED.

At Batavia, N. Y., on Saturday, May 20, Mrs. ANNA M., wife of G. B. Worthington, aged 38 years.

On Wednesday, May 24, of disease of the heart, CHARLES E. MARTIN, Storekeeper for the Commissioners of Emigration, at Ward's Island.

May 22, GEORGE MILLER, 25 years of age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, May 25—P. M.

The European news by the steamer *America*, from Liverpool May 13, telegraphed this morning from Halifax, was not materially felt in the markets to-day. The rise in interest at the Bank of England, to 5½ ₩ cent. is qualified by the decrease to 4 ₩ cent. at the Bank of France, and the fact stated in the telegraphic summary, that the last-named institution had gained, in the last three or four months, as much as the former is reported to have lost. The additional fact, that Consols maintained their steadiness under this change, is also to be noted. The adverse immediate influence of the measure of the English Bank, appears to have been felt mainly by the Cotton market. At Liverpool, Wheat is quoted an eighth of a penny down on the middling and lower qualities. What the ultimate effect may be, remains to be seen. The Breadstuffs quotations are the same as by the *Franklin*. The telegraphic summary speaks of an advance of 1 shilling on Flour, but this was for the week, and no real alteration had occurred after Wednesday, 1st May, when the Havre steamer left Southampton. Provisions are quoted firm. American Stocks dull. The accounts are as yet too meagre to judge of the reasons which lead to the movement by the Bank of England, and the influence of the enhanced rate of interest on the manufacturing interest. It seems to be the impression at Manchester, that between the wants of the Government in the money market, and the continued drafts on London for gold from the Continent, as for the support of the war, there is not much encouragement left for the active business in the Cotton trade, or the accumulation in the stocks of goods, or of the raw material in anticipation of reduced receipts of Cotton from the United States this season, or a short crop the next.

The steamer *Illinois*, from Panama, delivered to-day, $719,000 in Gold from California, and the *Northern Light*, from Nicaragua, arrived this evening with $1,155,000 on freight. Added to the manifest of the *North Star* yesterday, these sums make the semi-monthly receipts $2,244,000. The payment of drafts drawn from San Francisco, and the purchase of Gold Dust and Bars, together with the increased movement in Stocks, caused considerable activity in Money to-day, and there was a good demand on temporary loan, at 7 ₩ cent. The market tends to ease on prime paper. The demand for Foreign bills for the packet on Saturday was not much felt. Sterling, of best class, continues to range 109½@109¾.

The Stock Market shows some excitement on two or three of the Speculative descriptions, but no general buoyancy. Over 7,500 shares Cumberland Coal changed hands, cash and on contract, and the game between the Bulls and Bears is both animated and of doubtful result. The former have the advantage at present, not only in rates, but in the large amount of short contracts, made at lower prices, and running to maturity. We pretend not to the secrets of the movement, on one side or the other. The rumors are, that one set of buyers are moving merely on the hope of a short corner upon the parties who have ventured large sales below 30 ₩ cent.; and another, on the assurance that, although the concern made no money last year, owing to the mismanagement or bad faith of the principal men in charge, it has now an honest administration, and will make a dividend some time this year, because of the increased production, good prices and high freights (on the Company's own vessels) of Bituminous Coal. The Anthracite Coal Stocks are all firm. Pennsylvania moved up to 106½ to-day, and Reading to 78¾ cash and 79 buyer's option. Erie Railroad more steady than yesterday, closing 69@69½, New-York Central 104¾@105, and Transit Shares 26½. Illinois Central Mortgages, $10,000, sold at 77 ₩ cent. Little else done in other Railway Bonds, and nothing in State Stocks.

In regard to the production of California Gold, a corespondent writing from San Francisco, remarks:

"Because the shipments of gold fall off, you attribute it to a decline in the product of the mines. Not so: the yield was never greater. The fact is, we are getting out of debt on the Atlantic, and prefer to keep our money here, and invest it at 3 ₩ cent. a month, and in real estate and other productive investments, yielding from 30 to 70 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. The markets are overstocked, and flour and other kinds of provisions are lower here than on the Atlantic, and would pay a profit to return. In fact two ships have gone hence with full cargoes of fleur, provisions and other articles, which will open the eyes of shippers on the Atlantic, if nothing else will. We shall grow all the wheat, raise all the pork, make all the butter, and almost every other article we require in the shape of food, this year; and shall therefore keep our gold at home, and at no distant period we shall have a plethora of everything. So much for California."

The views of our correspondent in regard to the home production of Wheat are supported by the estimates which we find in our California files of the aggregate yield of Grain in the several counties of the new State, say 1,803,000 bushels per annum, equal to 457,500 bbls. Flour for a population of 300,000 consumers.

The California mail advises that the City of Sacramento will be prepared, through the Banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in this City, on the 1st of July, to pay the principal of the debt then falling due, and the interest on the Bonds running to maturity.

The semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock.

The June interest on the Five per cent. Bonds of the City of Albany will be paid in this City by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company distribute one share of new Stock to six of old, to the Stockholders, on the 20th June next.

The following, from the Albany *Journal*, exhibits the amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 3d week of navigation in May, 1854 is *$127,020 15
Same period in 1853, 1st week in May..... 75,334 08
Increase in 1854..... $52,286 07
The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of May inclusive, 22 days, is..... $371,528 95
To same period in 1853, 33 days..... 429,962 49
Excess of 33 days last year over 22 days this $58,433 54
Amount of tolls received on all the New-York State Canals in each of the following years, during the 3d week of navigation, and the totals up to the 22 day of May, inclusive:

Canal opened.	Week.	Days.	Total.	Rec. per day.
1852, April 20.	$83,105 62	33	$402,030 86	$12,182 75
1853, April 20.	75,334 88	33	429,962 49	13,029 16
1854, May 1.	127,620 15	22	371,528 95	16,887 68

* This amount will be increased by the complete returns, say about $500.

AMERICAN CARPETS—THOMPSONVILLE.

From the Hartford Times, May 24.

Within a few weeks new life has been infused into this fine village, or rather city—for it bears more strikingly the appearance of a city than of a village. The immense carpet factory of this place has been idle for two years, and all efforts to start it into full operation failed, till a company of gentlemen, principally of this city, raised a capital sufficient to purchase the whole concern at the Assignee's sale; and procuring a charter from the General Assembly of last year, they have been able to set the machinery in motion. Most of the machines are now at work, and one a week will be started till the whole number, 147, are in full operation. The larger portion of the old hands have again been employed and are now at their posts, and Thompsonville is really herself again.

The Thompsonville Carpet Company was organized in 1828, with a capital of $150,000. In 1848 this capital was increased to $500,000. The hand loom was used, each machine requiring one man and a boy to attend it, producing five yards of carpeting per day.

In 1846 the Lowell Carpet Company procured the patent of the famous Carpet power loom. It was a remarkable machine, embodying the results of extraordinary ingenuity, and by it carpets could be produced, at only with rapidity, but at greatly reduced expense. Instead of a man and a boy to operate each loom, the new invention required the services only of one girl to each loom, producing 25 yards per day, or five times as many yards as the hand loom.

It was quite evident

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 840. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

The Constitution and Compromises.

The following are the remarks of Senator SEWARD, on Thursday night, during the debate in the Senate on the Nebraska bill:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise with no purpose of further resisting or even delaying the passage of this bill. Let its advocates have only a little patience, and they will soon reach the attainment of the object for which they have struggled so earnestly and so long. The sun has not for the last time upon the disinterested and certain liberties of all the unorganized portions of the American Continent that lie within the jurisdiction of the United States. To-morrow's sun will rise in dim eclipse over them. How long that obscuration shall last is known only to the power that directs and controls all human events. For myself, I know only this, that no human power can prevent its coming on, and that its passing off will be hastened and secured by other than those now here, and perhaps only those belonging to future generations. Sir, it would be almost factious to offer further resistance to this measure here—indeed successful resistance was not ever expected to be made in this hall. The Senate chamber is an old battle-ground on which there have been many contests, and always, at least since 1820, with adverse fortune to the cause of equal and universal freedom. We were only a few here that engaged in that cause in the beginning of this contest. All that we could hope to do—all that we did hope to do, was to organize and to prepare the issue for the House of Representatives, to which the country would look for its decision as authoritative, and to awaken the country, that it might be ready for the appeal which would be made, whatever the decision of Congress might be. We are no stronger now. Only fourteen at the first, it will be fortunate if we maintain that number to the end. But we are on the eve of the consummation of a great national transaction—a transaction which will close a cycle in the history of our country; and it is impossible not to desire to pause a moment and survey the scene around us and the prospect before us. However obscure we may individually be, our connection with this great transaction will perpetuate our names for the praise or censure of future ages, and perhaps in regions far remote. If, then, we had no other motives for our actions but that of an honest desire for a just fame, we could not be indifferent to that scene and that prospect. But individual interests and ambition sink into insignificance in view of the interests of our country and of mankind. And these awaken, at least in me, an intense solicitude. It was said by some in the beginning, and it has been said by others later in this debate, that it was doubtful whether it would be the cause of Slavery, or the cause of Freedom that would gain advantage from the passage of this bill. I do not find it necessary to be censorious, or even unjust to others in order that my own course may be approved. I am sure that the honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) did not mean that the Slave States should gain an advantage over the Free States, for he disclaimed it when he introduced the bill. I believe in all candor that the honorable Senator from Georgia, (Mr. TOOMBS,) who came out at the close of the battle as one of the chiefest leaders of the victorious party, is sincere in declaring his own opinion that the Slave States will gain an unjust advantage over the Free States, because he disclaims it as a triumph on their behalf. And yet, notwithstanding all this, what has occurred here and in this country during this contest, has compelled a conviction that Slavery will gain something, and Freedom will endure a severe, although I hope not an irretrievable loss. The slaveholding States are passive, quiet, content, and satisfied with the prospective boon, and the Free States are excited and alarmed with fearful forebodings and apprehensions. The impatience for the speedy passage of the bill manifested by its friends betrays a knowledge that this is the condition of public sentiment in the Free States. They thought in the beginning that it was necessary to guard the measure by inserting the Clayton amendment, which excluded unnaturalized foreign inhabitants of the Territories from the right of suffrage. And now they seem willing, with almost perfect unanimity, to relinquish that safeguard rather than to delay the adoption of the principal measure for at most a year, perhaps for only a week or day. Suppose that the Senate should adhere to that condition, which so lately was thought so wise and so important—What then? The bill could only go back to the House of Representatives, which must either yield or insist. In the one case or the other, a decision in favor of the bill would be secured, for even then, in case of disagreement, the Senate would have time to recede. But the majority will hazard nothing, not even on a prospect so certain as this. They will recede at once without a moment's further struggle from the condition, and secure the passage of the bill now to-night. Why such haste? Even if the question were to go to the country before a final decision here, what would there be wrong in that? There is no man living who will say that the country anticipated, or that he anticipated the agitation of this measure in Congress, when the members of this Congress were elected, or even when it assembled in December last. Under such circumstances, and in the midst of agitation, and excitement, and debates, it is only fair to say that the country has not decided in favor of the bill. The refusal, then, to let the question go to the country, is a conclusive proof that the Slave States, as represented here, expect from the passage of this bill what the Free States insist that they will lose by it—an advantage—a material advantage, and not a mere abstraction. There are men in the Slave States, as in the Free States, who insist always too pertinaciously upon mere abstractions. But that is not the policy of the Slave States to-day. They are in earnest in seeking for and securing an object, and an important one. I believe they are going to have it. I do not know how long the advantage gained will last, nor how great or comprehensive it will be. Every Senator who agrees with me in opinion, must feel as I do—that under such circumstances he cannot forbear to do everything that can be done decently, with due respect to difference of opinion, and consistently with the constitutional and settled rules of legislation, to place the true merits of the question before the country. Questions sometimes occur which seem to have two right sides. Such were the questions that divided the English nation between PITT and FOX—such the contest between the assailants and the defender of Quebec. The judgment of the world was suspended by its sympathies and seemed ready to descend in favor of him who should be most gallant in conduct. And so, when both fell with chivalry on the same field, the survivors united in raising a common monument to the glorious but rival memories of WOLFE and MONTCALM. But this contest involves a moral question. The Slave States so present it. They maintain that African Slavery is not erroneous, not unjust, not inconsistent with the advancing cause of human nature. Since they so regard it, I do not expect to see the statesmen representing those States indifferent about the vindication of this system by the Congress of the United States. On the other hand we of the Free States regard Slavery as erroneous, unjust, oppressive and absolute, inconsistent therefore with the principles of the American Constitution and Government. Who will expect us to be indifferent to the decision of the American people and of mankind on such an issue? Again there is suspended on the issue of this contest the political equilibrium between the Free and the Slave States. It is no ephemeral question,—no idle question whether Slavery shall go on increasing its influence over the central power here, or whether Freedom shall gain the ascendency. I do not expect to see statesmen of the Slave States indifferent on so momentous a question, and so little can it be expected that those of the Free States will betray the great cause. And now it remains for me to declare, in view of the decision of this controversy, so near at hand, that I have seen nothing and heard nothing during the progress to change the opinion which at the earliest proper period I deliberately expressed. Certainly I have not seen the evidence then promised, that the Free States would acquiesce in the measure. As certainly, too, I may say that I have not seen the fulfillment of the promise that the history of the last thirty years past would be revised, corrected and amended, and that it would then appear that the country, during all that period, had been resting in prosperity and contentment and peace, not upon a valid, constitutional and irrepressible Compromise between the Slave States and the Free States, but upon an unconstitutional and false opinion and even indictable act of Congressional usurpation. On the contrary, I am now, if possible, more than ever satisfied that, after all this dispute, the history of the country will go down to posterity just as it stood before, carrying to them the everlasting facts that until 1820 the Congress of the United States legislated to prevent the introduction of Slavery into new Territories wherever that object was practicable; and that in that year they so far modified that policy, under alarming apprehensions of civil convulsion, as to admit Missouri, a new Slave State, but upon the express condition, stipulated in favor of the Free States, that Slavery should be forever prohibited in all that part of the existing and unorganized Territories of the United States lying north of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude. Certainly I shall hesitate long to win my favor toward the bill in the proposition of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. PEARCE), to restore the Clayton amendment, which was stricken out in the House of Representatives. So far from voting for that proposition, I shall vote against it now as I did when it was under consideration from before, in accordance with opinions adopted so early as any sufficient experiment of ever had and cherished as long, that the highest suffrage is not a mere constitutional right, but an inherent natural right, of which no Government can rightly deprive any adult man who is subject to its authority, and obligated to its support. I hold, moreover, sir, that freedom is as every man is, by force of circumstances beyond his own control, a subject of Government, and entitled by the very constitution of human society, instituted to effect equality in the conferring of political power on those who would, if it is not disqualified by crime. That in a despotic Government like ought to be allowed arms—in a free Government the ballot or the open vote—as a means of protection against oppression. I am not likely, therefore, to restore to this bill an amendment which would deprive it of a feature imposed upon it by the House of Representatives, and that one, perhaps, the only feature that harmonizes with my own convictions of justice. It is true that the House of Representatives desire such suffrage for white men as a condition for opening to the possible proscription and Slavery of the African. I shall separate them. I shall vote for the former, and against the latter, glad to get universal suffrage of white men, if only that can be gained now, and working right on, full of hope and confidence for the prevention or abrogation of Slavery in the Territories hereafter. Sir, I am surprised at the pertinacity with which the honorable Senator from Delaware, mine ancient and honorable friend, Mr. CLAYTON, perseveres in opposing the right of suffrage to the unnaturalized foreigner in the Territories. Congress cannot deny them that right. Here is the third article of that Convention, by which Louisiana, including Kansas and Nebraska, was ceded to the United States:

"The inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, prosperity and the religion which they profess."

The inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska are citizens already, and by force of this treaty must continue to be, and as such to enjoy the right of suffrage, whatever laws you may make to the contrary. My opinions are well-known, to wit, that Slavery is not only an evil, but a local one, injurious and ultimately pernicious to society wherever it obtains, and in conflict with the constitutional principles of society in this country. I am not willing to extend or to permit the possible extension of that evil into regions now free within our empire. I know that there are some who differ from me and who regard Slavery recognized and sanctioned by the Constitution of the United States as welfare Freedom—but if I could admit a proposition so incongruous with the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution and the known sentiments of its illustrious founders, and so should concede that Slavery was national, I must still cherish the opinion that it was an evil; and because it was a national one I should be the more firmly held and bound to prevent an increase of it, tending as I think it manifestly does to the weakness and ultimate overthrow of the Constitution itself and therefore to the injury of all mankind. I know there have been States which endured long and achieved much, which tolerated Slavery; but has was not the Slavery of caste, like African Slavery. Such Slavery tends to demoralize equally the subjected race and the superior one. It has been the absence of such Slavery from Europe that has given her nations their superiority over other countries on the continent. Slavery, wherever it exists, begets fear, and fear is the parent of weakness. What is the secret of that eternal, sleepless anxiety in the Legislative Halls, and even at the fire-sides of the Slave States, always asking new stipulations, new compromises and abrogation of compromises, but fear? It is the apprehension that, even if safe now, they will not always or long be secure against some invasion or some aggression, from the Free States. What is the secret of the humiliating part which proud old Spain is acting at this day, trembling between alarms of American intrusion into Cuba on one side, and British dictation on the other, but the fact that she has cherished Slavery so long, and still cherishes it in the last of her American Colonial Possessions? Thus far Kansas and Nebraska are safe under the laws of 1820 against the introduction of this element of national debility and decline. The bill before us, as we are assured, contains a great principle, a glorious principle; and yet that principle, when fully ascertained, proves to be nothing less than the subversion of that security not only within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, but within all the other present and future new Territories of the United States. Now it is quite clear it is not a principle alone that is involved, but that those who crowd this measure with so much zeal and earnestness must expect, that either Freedom or Slavery shall gain something by it in those regions. The case then stands thus in Kansas and Nebraska: Freedom may lose, but certainly can gain nothing; while Slavery may gain, but as certainly can lose nothing. So far as I am concerned the time for looking on the dark side has passed. I feel quite sure that Slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska, the wider northern region, will escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed toward the subject, I cherish a hope that Slavery will not be able to gain a foothold even in Kansas. Congress only gives consent, but it does not and cannot introduce Slavery there. Slavery will be embarrassed by its own over grasping spirit. No one, I am sure, anticipates the reestablishment of the African slave-trade. The tide of emigration is to be supplied there solely by the domestic fountain of slave production. But Slavery has other regions besides Kansas to be filled from that fountain. There is all of New-Mexico and all of Utah already within the United States; and then there is Cuba, that consumes Slave labor and life as fast as any one of the Slaveholding States can supply it; and besides these regions, there remains all of Mexico down to the Isthmus. The streams of slave labor flowing from a small fountain, and broken into several divergent channels, will not cover so great a field; and it is reasonably to be hoped that the part of it nearest to the North Pole will be the last to be inundated. But African Slave emigration is to compete with free emigration of white men, and the source of this latter tide is as ample as the civilization of the two entire continents. The honorable Senator from Delaware mentioned, as if it were a startling fact, that twenty thousand European emigrants arrived in New-York in one month. Sir, he has stated the fact with too much moderation. On my return to the capital a day or two ago, I met twelve thousand of these emigrants who had arrived in New-York on one morning, and who had thronged the churches on the following Sabbath to return thanks for deliverance from the perils of the sea, and for their arrival in a land not of Slavery but of Liberty. I also thank God for their escape, and for their coming. They are all their way now to the West, and the news of the passage of this bill preceding them will speed many of them towards Kansas and Nebraska. Such arrivals are not extraordinary—they occur almost every week; and the immigration from Germany, from Great Britain and Norway, and Sweden, during the European war, will rise to six or seven hundred thousand souls in a year. And with this tide is to be mingled one rapidly swelling from Asia and from the islands of the South Seas. And all these emigrants under this bill as the House of Representatives overruling you have ordered, will be good, loyal, liberty-loving, slavery-fearing citizens. Come on then, gentlemen of the Slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.

There are advocates of this bill equally earnest who do not expect, and who, I suppose, do not desire that Slavery shall gain possession of Nebraska. What do they expect to gain? The honorable Senator from Indiana, Mr. PETIT, says that by thus obliterating the Missouri Compromise restriction they will gain a *tabula rasa*, on which the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska may write whatever they will. This is the great principle of the bill, as he understood it. Well, what gain is there in that? You obliterate a Constitution of freedom. If they write a new Constitution of freedom, can the new be better than the old? If they write a Constitution of Slavery, will it not be a worse one!—I ask the honorable Senator that. But the honorable Senator says that the people of Nebraska will have the privilege of establishing institutions for themselves. They have now the privilege of establishing *free* institutions. Is it a privilege, then, to establish Slavery? If so, what a mockery are all our Constitutions which prevent the inhabitants from capriciously subverting free institutions and establishing institutions of Slavery. Sir, it is a sophism, a subtlety to talk of conferring upon a country already secure in the blessings of freedom the power of self-destruction. What mankind everywhere want is not the removal of constitutions of freedom, that they may make at their pleasure constitutions either of Slavery or Freedom when they already have them, and the removal of constitutions of Slavery, when they have them that they may establish constitutions of Freedom in their place. We hold on tenaciously to all existing constitutions of Freedom. Who denounces any men for diligently adhering to such constitutions? Who would dare to denounce any one for disloyalty to our existing constitutions, if they were constitutions of despotism and Slavery? But it is supposed by some that the application of this principle is less important in regard to Kansas and Nebraska, than as a general principle applies ble to all other present and future Territories of the United States. Do honorable Senators then indeed suppose they are establishing a principle at all? If so I think they egregiously err—whether the principle is either good or bad, right or wrong. They are not establishing it and cannot establish it in this way. You subvert one law capriciously by making another law in its place. That is all. Will your new law have any more weight, authority, solemnity, or binding force on future Congresses than the first had? You abrogate the law of your predecessors—they will have equal power and equal liberty to abrogate yours. You allow no barriers raised around the old law to protect it from abrogation. You erect none around your new law to stay the hand of future innovators. On what ground do you expect the new law to stand? If you are candid you will confess that you rest your hopes on the ground that the Free States will never agitate repeal, but always *acquiesce*. It may be that you are right. I am not going to predict the course of the Free States. I claim no authority to speak for them, and still less to say what they will do. But I may venture to say that if they shall not repeal this law, it will not be because they are not strong enough to do it. They have power in the House of Representatives greater than that of the Slave States, and when they choose to exercise it, a power greater even here in the Senate. The Free States are not dull scholars even in practical political strategy. When you shall have taught them that a Compromise law establishing freedom can be abrogated and the Union nevertheless stand, you will have let them into another secret, namely: that a law permitting or establishing Slavery can be repealed and the Union nevertheless remain firm. If you inquire why they do not stand by their rights and their interests more firmly, I will tell you to the best of my ability. It is because they are conscious of their strength, and therefore unsuspecting and slow to apprehend danger. The reason why you prevail in so many contests is because you are in perpetual fear. There cannot be a convocation of Abolitionists, however impractical, in Faneuil Hall or the Tabernacle, though it consists of men and women who have separated themselves from all political parties, and who have renounced all political agencies, even though they resolve that they will vote for nobody, not even for themselves to carry out their purposes, and though they question on that resolution, but you rally [illegible] alarm, and your agitation renders necessary such Compromises as those of 1820 and of 1850. We are young in the arts of politics—you are old. We are strong—you are weak. We are, therefore, over confident, careless and indifferent—you are vigilant and active. These are all traits that redound to your praise. They are spoken not in your disparagement. I only say, that there may be an extent of intervention on your side, of aggression on your side, which may induce the North at some time, either in this or in some future generation, to adopt your tactics and follow your example. Remember now, that by unanimous consent this new law will be a repealable statute, exposed to all the chances of the Missouri Compromise. It stands an infinitely worse chance of endurance. The Missouri Compromise was a transaction which wise, learned, patriotic statesmen agreed to surround and fortify with the principles of a compact for mutual consideration, passed, executed, and therefore, although not irrepealable in fact, yet irrevocable in honor and conscience, and down at least until this very session of Congress of the United States, it has had the force and authority not merely of an act of Congress, but of a covenant between the free States and the slave States scarcely less sacred than the Constitution itself. Now then who are your contracting parties in the law establishing Government in Kansas and Nebraska and abrogating the Missouri compromise? What are the equivalents in this law? What has the North given and what has the South got back that makes this a contract? Who pretends that this is a contract? Who pretends that it is anything more than the exercise of an ordinary act of legislation? If, then, a law which has all the forms and solemnities, recognized by common consent as a compact, and covered with traditions, cannot stand amid the shocking of of this balance between Free States and the Slave States, tell me what chance this new law that you are passing will have! You are, moreover, setting a precedent which abrogates all compromises. Four years ago you obtained the consent of a portion of the Free States—enough to render the assent of unanimous repeal or resistance alike impossible—to what we regarded as an unconstitutional act for the surrender of Fugitive Slaves. That was declared, by the common consent of the persons acting in the name of the two parties, the Slave States and the Free States in Congress, an irrepealable law—not even to be questioned, although it violated the Constitution in establishing this new principle. You expose that law also to the chances of repeal. You not only expose the Fugitive Slave law, but there is no solemnity about the articles for the annexation of Texas which does not hang about the Missouri Compromise; and when you have shown that the Missouri Compromise can be repealed, then the articles for the annexation of Texas are subject to the will and pleasure and the caprice of a temporary majority in Congress. Do you, then, expect that the Free States are to observe compacts and you to be at liberty to break them; that they are to submit to laws and leave them on the statute book, however grievous, and that you are to rest under no such obligation? I think it is not a reasonable expectation. Say then, who from the North will be bound to admit Kansas when Kansas shall come in here if she come as a Slave State? The honorable Senator from Georgia, Mr. TOOMBS, and I know he is as sincere as he is ardent, says if he shall be here when Kansas comes as a Free State he will vote for her admission. I doubt not that he would, but he will not be here for the very reason, if there be no other, that he will vote that way. When Oregon or Minnesota come here for admission—within one year, or two years, or three years from this time—we shall then see what your new principle is worth in its obligation upon the Slaveholding States. No, you establish no principle—you only abrogate a principle which was established for your own security as well as ours, and while you think you are abrogating and resigning all power and all authority on this subject into the hands of the people of the Territories, you are only getting over a difficulty in settling this question in the organization of two new Territories, by postponing it till they come here to be admitted as States, Slave or Free.

Sir, in saying that your new principle will not be established by this bill, I reason from obvious, clear, well settled principles of human nature. Slavery and Freedom are antagonistical elements in this Government. The founders of the Constitution framed it with a knowledge of that antagonism, and enfeered it to continue, that it might work out its own ends. There is a commercial antagonism, an irreconcilable one, between the systems of Free labor and Slave labor. They have been at war with each other ever since the Government was established, and that war is to continue forever. The contest when it ripens between these two antagonistic elements, is to be settled somewhere; it is to be settled in the seat of central power in the Federal Legislature. The Constitution renders it the duty of Congress to determine questions as often as they shall arise in favor of one or the other party, and refers the decision of them to the majority of the vote in the two Houses of Congress. It will come back here, then, in spite of all the efforts to escape from it. This antagonism must end either in *a separation of the antagonist parties*—the Slaveholding States and the Free States—or, secondly, in *the complete establishment of the influence of the slave power over the free*, or else, on the other hand *in the establishment of the superior influence of Freedom over the interests of Slavery*. It will not be terminated by a voluntary secession of either party. Commercial interests bind the Slave States and the Free States together in links of gold that are riveted with iron, and they cannot be broken by passion or by ambition. Either party will submit to the accomplishment of the other rather than yield the commercial advantages of this Union. Political ties bind the Union together. A common necessity, and not merely a common necessity, but the common interests of empire—of such empire as the world has never before seen. The control of this national power is the control of the Western Continent, and the controlling influence in the world. Who is there North that hates Slavery so much, or who South, that hates emancipation so intensely, that he can attempt with any hope of success to break a union thus forged and welded together? I have always heard, with equal pity and disgust, threats of disunion in all Free States, and similar threats in the slaveholding States. I know that men may rave in the heat of passion and under great political excitement, but I know that when it comes to a question whether this Union shall stand either with freedom or with Slavery, the masses will uphold it, and it will stand until some inherent vice in its constitution not yet disclosed, shall cause its dissolution. Now, entertaining these opinions, there are for me only two alternatives, viz.: either to *let Slavery gain unlimited sway*, or so to exert what little power and influence I have as *to secure the ultimate predominance of Freedom*. In doing this I do no more than those who believe the slave power is rightest, wisest and best are doing, and will continue to do, with my free consent to establish its complete supremacy. If they shall succeed I still shall be as I have been, a loyal citizen. If we succeed, I know they will be loyal also, because it will be safest, wisest and best for them to be so. The question is one not of a day nor of a year, but of many years, and for aught I know, many generations. Like all other great political questions, it will be attended sometimes by excitement, sometimes by passion, and sometimes, perhaps, even by faction; but it is sure to be settled in a constitutional way, without any violent shock to society or to any of its great interests. It is, moreover, sure to be settled rightly because it will be settled under the benign influence of Republicanism and Christianity, according to the principles of truth and justice and human reason. In pursuing such a course it seems to me obviously as wise as it is necessary to save all existing laws and constitutions which are conservative of freedom, and to permit, as far as possible, the establishment of no new ones in favor of Slavery, and thus to turn away the thoughts of the States which tolerate Slavery, from political efforts to perpetuate what in its nature cannot be perpetual, to the more wise and benign policy of emancipation. This, in my humble judgment, is the simple, easy path of duty for the American statesman. I will not contemplate that other alternative—the greater ascendency of the slave power. I believe that if it ever should come to the voice of Freedom will cease to be heard in these halls, whatever may be the evils and dangers which Slavery shall produce. I say this without disrespect for Representatives of Slave States, and I say it because the right of petition and of debate on that subject is effectually suppressed—necessarily suppressed in all the Slave States, and because they are not always held in reverence and respect even now in the two Houses of Congress;—and when freedom of speech on a subject of such vital interest shall have ceased to be heard in Congress, then I shall expect to see Slavery not only luxuriating in all new Territories, but stealthily creeping into even into the Free States themselves. For me, at least, and all who think as I do, that liberty is secure just in the degree that equality prevails and that the security of the citizen requires complete responsibility on the part of the Government and the decline and ruin follow always in the train of Slavery, this will be no longer a land of Freedom, but a land of Slavery. *Auferre trucidare nominibus imperium atque ubi solitudinem faciant pacem appellant.* Sir, I have always said that I should not despond, even if this fearful measure should be effected, nor do I now despond. Although, reasoning from my present convictions, I should not have voted for the Compromise of 1820, I have labored in the very spirit of those who established it to save the landmark of freedom which it assigned. I have not spoken irreverently even of the Compromise of 1850, which, as all men know, I opposed earnestly and with diligence. Nevertheless, I have always preferred the Compromises of the Constitution, and have wanted no other. I feared all others. This was a leading principle of the great statesman of the South, (Mr. CALHOUN.) I see my way in the Constitution; I cannot in a Compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It give us no security. But the Constitution is a statute. It is a rock on which we can stand, and on which we can meet our friends from the Slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the Constitution. I stood upon this ground in 1850, defending Freedom upon it as Mr. CALHOUN defended Slavery. I was overruled then, and I have waited since without proposing to abrogate any compromises. It has been no proposition of mine now to abrogate them; but the proposition has come from [illegible] quarter—from an adverse one. It is about vail. The shifting sands of compromises [illegible] from under my feet, and they are now, without my own, taking hold on the rock of the Constitution. This seems to me auspicious of better days than [illegible] legislation. Though all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright visions are breaking that inspire me with hope and confidence in perseverance. They show that the day of Compromises has passed forever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery [illegible] coming days, and none other, shall be submitted on they ought to be, upon the [illegible] of the Constitution. [illegible] of the [illegible] of Union is restored in all its force, and it is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Indian Brutalities on the Texan Frontier.—Inefficiency of Measures for their Suppression.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR, Monday, April 17, 1854.

We crossed the Medina in returning from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, last Saturday morning, and bivouacked on the prairie.

I walked into the plaza an hour afterwards, and found my German friend very impatiently waiting, with two or three others, who were all talking of the business as if it were a trade they were anxious to close, proceed to state some other facts which I think will be welcome to many of your readers, who may be desirous of information on the Texan question.

I have already opened and the sources of that interest which are peculiar to the Germans. Doubtless, a certain number of these emigrants are induced by speculations of all sorts, at that time, to settle in Texas for the purpose of trade, but the majority are, no doubt, driven by political causes, and by the desire to find a home for their children, where they may grow up free from the trammels of caste, and the prejudices of class, which are the curse of the Old World. Many of these men have been educated, and have occupied positions of trust and honor in their own country, and are, consequently, men of character and intelligence, and, as such, are welcomed by the Texans, who are glad to get them to settle in their midst.

Many of the Germans have already purchased land, and are settled on their own property, and are doing well. Others are living in towns, and are following their trades, and are also doing well. Others, again, are living in towns, and are following their trades, and are also doing well. Others, again, are living in towns, and are following their trades, and are also doing well.

I have already stated that the Germans are, as a class, well off, and I may add that they are generally very intelligent, and are, consequently, very much respected by the Texans, who are glad to get them to settle in their midst

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. WILLIAM C. SCOFIELD has been dismissed from the pastoral charge of the Second Congregational Church, in Danbury, Conn.

Rev. JOSEPH N. MCGIFFERT was installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hillsdale, N. Y., by the Presbytery of Columbia, May 9.

Rev. JOHN CUNNINGHAM, of the New-York and Brooklyn Association, is supplying the pulpit of the Congregational Church at Globe Village, Mass., where a new church is soon to be erected.

Mr. THOMAS MONROE, late of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church, in Pepperell, Mass., 12th inst.

The First African Church of Louisville, Ky., is being torn down, and an elegant new edifice is to be built by the Society on the same spot. The congregation is one of the largest in the city, and possessed of unusual means.

Rev. FREDERIC A. FISKE, of Ashburnham, Mass., has resigned the Congregational pastorship in that place.

Rev. J. L. MERRICK, Pastor of the Congregational Church at South Amherst, Mass., has been admitted a member of the Connecticut Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. CHILD's (Congregational) Society at Hartford have unanimously declined to unite with him, in requesting a dissolution of his pastoral relations with them, and have offered him a year's release for the restoration of his health, which he has accepted.

Rev. Mr. HEADLEY, of New-Bedford, has been invited to the pastoral charge of the Congregational Church in Sandwich, Mass.

Rev. G. W. BOURNE has been dismissed, at his own request, from the pastoral charge of the Mariners' Church, Boston.

Rev. WHITMAN METCALF has resigned the charge of the Baptist Church in Springville, and accepted that of the Church of Nunda, N. Y.

The New-York *Recorder* says that the vestrymen of an Episcopal Church on Boshwick-avenue, Brooklyn, having erected a neat Gothic house of worship, and being unable to meet their liabilities, offered it to some gentlemen of the Baptist Church, residing in the place, who at once received it and took possession; strong efforts have been made by the Episcopal Bishop and Clergy to reconsider their action and retain the church, but this has been declined, and the vestrymen have liberally aided the Baptists in their purchase.

Rev. Miss BROWN declines a call to a Church at Canenovia, N. Y.

Rev. MATTHEW KINGMAN, of Bethel, Vt., has accepted a unanimous call to the Congregational Church in West Charlemont, Mass.

A handsome Catholic Church, says the *Baltimore Sun*, has been erected and dedicated at the country seat of CHARLES CARROLL, Esq., who projected the enterprise and carried it through at his own expense. The walls are of stone, the interior is painted throughout in fresco, the altar is of pure Italian marble, and a number of valued paintings from Rome are suspended around the walls.

Rev. R. H. SALLAY, of Springfield, has received a call from the Jefferson-avenue Presbyterian Church in Detroit.

A new Presbyterian Church edifice has been dedicated in Wattsburg, N. Y., by the Erie Presbytery.

Rev. MOODY HARRINGTON has been called to Middlefield, Mass., and Rev. F. G. JEWALL has succeeded Mr. H. in Morrisville, N. Y.

The Plymouth Congregational Church in Syracuse, N. Y., Rev. Mr. STRICHY's, are about to erect a new edifice.

Rev. ISAAC S. DAVISON has been installed pastor of the Eighty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) in this city.

Missionary and Revival Items.

Rev. Mr. ARNOLD, late of the Black River, and transferred to the Oregon Conference, writes the following very interesting intelligence: "We spent thirty hours in Jamaica, and were very kindly entertained by Rev. J. WEBSTER, Wesleyan missionary at Kingston, in a parsonage built with special reference to the accommodation of ministerial gatherings. I preached for him, in the evening, to a large and intelligent audience—most of them colored persons, emancipated slaves, raised from the condition of slavery to be a fine Christian people, by the Gospel of Christ, which dictated emancipation."

The Russian Government is dead against missionaries. The London Missionary Society undertook, in 1820, a mission in Siberia, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. They were countenanced by the Emperor ALEXANDER, and met with great success. But in 1841, after twenty years' toil and expense, the mission was suppressed by an order from the Russian Synod, on the ground that the mission did not coincide with the views of the Church and the Government.

There are now supported by the Protestant Missionary Societies of Great Britain and the United States: in North America, 147 Missionaries, exclusive of those in the domestic field; in South America and West Indies, 367; in Africa, 229; Western Asia, 41; Burmah and Siam, 40; India and Ceylon, 409; China, 69; South Sea Islands, 120; among the Jews, 54; total, 1,482. Besides these there are employed 191 assistants, and 2,028 native assistants. Of the missionaries, 375 are from the United States, and 679 from Great Britain.

The intelligent English merchants residing at Constantinople have always given their friendly support to the American Mission, and for several years have contributed from $10 to $40 each to the charity fund of the Mission, for the relief of poor and persecuted Protestants, and to aid in the support of the civil officers of the Protestant community. Had these gifts been withheld, says a missionary, it is difficult to see how these objects would have been provided for.

Late news from Maulmain announces the arrival of Rev. Dr. MASON in that city from Toungoo, on his way home. His physician had warned him that he should not place any dependence upon the apparent improvement of his health, but must leave India before another hot season. SAN QUALA, the old Karen assistant, is to carry on the mission.

Rev. S. T. CATLIN has recently been appointed by the Baptist Home Mission Society, an associate laborer at the Pembina Station, Minnesota.

Rev. Dr. PERKINS, missionary at Oroomiah, communicates the intelligence that a revival of religion is now in progress in the seminaries under the care of the mission in that city—a repetition of what has occurred in times past.

The missionary spirit is said to prevail largely in the Union Theological Seminary. One-fourth of the whole number of students have consecrated themselves to the work of Foreign Missions, and a greater number are looking forward to that of Home Missions. The founders and guardians of this institution have ever wished that it might partake largely of this spirit, and be indeed a missionary seminary, and the result so far has not disappointed them.

A revival of religion is in progress in Nassau, N. Y., and in Boonton, N. J., in the Presbyterian Churches.

General and Personal Matters.

A sensible writer in one of our religious papers, speaking of the salaries paid to clergymen, and of the refusal by Rev. Dr. PEABODY, of Boston, to accept an addition to his own, says that Dr. P. was already receiving a salary of $3,500, and he showed a commendable sense of Christian propriety, when he declined to receive a sum more than sufficient to support his family as well as a Christian minister's family ought to be supported. There are ministers in the City who receive even less than a thousand dollars, who do the work of an evangelist faithfully.

Rev. JOHN STORRS, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Winchendon, Mass., died in that place on the 8th inst., aged 52 years. Mr. S. was settled for several years in Barre and Holliston, Mass., and Norwich, Ct.

The captain of a merchant vessel unloading in Turkey, feared to leave a part of his cargo exposed during the night. "It will not rain," said a Musulman. "But somebody may steal them," replied the Captain. "Oh, never fear," rejoined the Turk, "there is not a Christian within seven miles."

The *Southern Churchman* cites the following from the Journal of the House of Bishops of 1847, the terms being nearly the same with those of the Episcopal General Convention of 1785: "*Recommendation*, That the Bishops of this Church take the title of 'The Right Reverend A. B., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in C. D.;' and, as Bishops, may have no other title, and may not use such style as is usually descriptive of temporal power and precedency." In this action the *Southern Churchman* finds a sufficient objection to the usage of some of the Bishops, who sign themselves, 'Bishop of New-Jersey,' 'Bishop of Western New-York,' etc., as though they had a territorial jurisdiction embracing all the Christian inhabitants. The same paper says that the Bishop of its own diocese, Virginia, never does that thing.

Archbishop BEDINI recently gave a sumptuous entertainment, in Rome, in honor of ex-President VAN BUREN, who, however, did not attend. Among the Americans present were Bishop FITZPATRICK, of Boston, and ex-Bishop IVES.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn has withdrawn the clerical license of Rev ALEXANDER MACGOWAN, on account of charges deeply affecting his moral character. Mr. M. was recently received from the Presbytery of Ayr, in Scotland.

Prof. PARK's discourses before the Congregational Union, at Brooklyn, is spoken of by the *New-York Evangelist* as an able and felicitous effort on the adaptation of the Church for the education and development of the race; but that the Professor, though announcing a generic subject, pressed the entire argument to an exclusively sectarian use, with an absence of courtesy to the other members of the body of Christ, seldom exemplified in the Calvinistic circle.

On St. Stephen's Day, a monk was appointed to pronounce a long eulogium upon the Saint. As the [illegible] pretty well advanced, the orator, who was getting hungry, and were apprehensive of a tedious panegyric, whispered to the [illegible] "Brother, if he proceeds [illegible] I shall not attend." The monk answered the pulpit and after a short prevarication) said: "My brethren, it is only about a year since I was [illegible] I knew about St. Stephen. As I have had nothing [illegible] with regard to him since that time, I shall add nothing to what I said before." And so making the sign of the cross, he walked off.

The Central Association of Congregational Ministers, in Illinois, recently met at Brimfield, and passed resolutions of censure at the continued support of Slavery in mission churches of the Indian territory, under the care of the American Board; deprecating the course of the New-York *Independent* in sustaining the latter; disapproving the use of alcoholic wines at the communion table; and in favor of securing religious privileges to American citizens abroad.

Rev. WM. D. SANDERS, of Ravenna, O., has accepted a Professorship in Illinois College.

The Committee on Church Erection, appointed by the General Assembly, (New School,) have addressed to individuals a circular in respect to the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund, in which they say that the whole amount will not be raised in season for distribution by the next General Assembly, except by especial effort the deficiency being some $20 000 or more. Many of the large contributors have conditioned the payment of their subscriptions upon the raising of the entire fund.

The Hindoo idea of hell is, to say the least, sufficiently terrific to arrest the attention of sinners the most incorrigible. Some, say they, are made to tread on burning sands, or sharp-edged stones; others are rolled among thorns and spikes and putrefied flesh; others are dragged along the roughest places by cords passed through the tender parts of the body; some are attacked by jackals, tigers and elephants; others are pierced with arrows, beaten with clubs, pricked with needles, seared with hot irons, and tormented by flies and wasps; some are plunged into pans of liquid fire or boiling oil.

The Methodists of Boston have pledged themselves to raise $50,000 for the endowment of the Wesleyan University at Middleton, Conn., provided the New-York Methodists will do the same, and one liberal-hearted brother has pledged $15,000 of the sum.

The town of Gloucester, Mass., has eleven churches, a greater number than any other town of equal population in Massachusetts, and hence it may fairly be inferred that the good citizens of that place are at least "hearers," if not "doers of the word."

The troubles in the English Wesleyan body seem to be getting worse and worse. Their public meetings are fast becoming public scandals.

A general appropriation of the property of monasteries and nunneries, in Sardinia, is likely soon to be made, to relieve the State from the burden of the support of the bulk of the poor parochial clergy.

The word "Dutch," in the title of the Reformed Dutch Church, in this country, signifies "of or relating to Holland," and has no reference to Germany or the Germans. The Reformed Church of Holland planted the first Churches in the present States of New-York and New-Jersey, and for a long time continued to foster them. At length the Church of England was established in those two States, and as that was also a "Reformed" Church, it became necessary to add the word "Dutch" to the name of the older denomination, in order to show its origin distinctly.

The *Calendar* says that the services of Rev. Dr. COIT, a lecturer on Theology and Ecclesiastical History in the Connecticut Diocesan School, have been secured, notwithstanding his acceptance of the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y.

There are one hundred and eleven Episcopal clergymen residents of New-York City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 25, 1854.

During the sitting of yesterday afternoon, a long and interesting report was read by Rev. Dr. ENNS, of Newark, from a Committee appointed last year, on *Legal Rights, Claims and Liabilities of the General Assembly*. It first gave a sketch of the early history of the Assembly; that it sprung originally from a single Presbytery. This Presbytery, in 1705, was divided into four, which were constituted into a Synod of New-York and Philadelphia in 1717. In 1778 this Synod was divided into four Synods, and the General Assembly formed by their union. The Assembly continued till 1799 unincorporated; an act of incorporation was then obtained of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under the style of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in the United States." These Trustees were annually elected by the General Assembly, until in 1838, when two sets were appointed by the two bodies claiming to be the General Assembly, into which the old Assembly was divided. The Trustees of this, the New School Assembly, brought suit against those elected by the other, or Old School Assembly. The case was tried before Judge ROGERS, and the New School Trustees declared to be the Trustees of the General Assembly. This decision of Judge and Jury was appealed to the Court in Banc and there reversed, and a new trial ordered. As the principles of this last decision are adverse to the claims of the New School Trustees, the privilege of a new trial has never been made use of.

This decision, however, did not attempt to decide which of the two bodies into which the Church had been rent, was the true Presbyterian Church. On the contrary, on subsequent occasions, the same Court decided that Churches belonging to the New School Assembly were as much Presbyterian as any. The rupture was regarded as a division, and not an extinction of the Church, nor of either of its branches. In the eye of Pennsylvania law, both are equally parts of the Presbyterian Church—and churches belonging to either have all their legal rights as such protected.

For practical purposes, however, the old charter is of no avail to this Assembly; and any trustees it may elect have no legal existence by virtue of that charter. And they can have none without another suit at law, which the Report decidedly condemned.

The Report then recommends that the Assembly proceed forthwith to procure an act of incorporation, either of itself as a Church, or of some agency or body outside of itself, but under its control, by which its legal existence shall be recognized. Such a procedure will not work any forfeiture of its existing rights, actual or contingent, but will secure many important privileges and trusts that are now exposed for the want of a charter.

The Church Erection plan then came up again, and the remainder of the sitting was consumed in debating the clause that provides that if any installments of the loan made to any Church shall not be paid off at the time they become due, the whole sum loaned shall thereupon become due, together with interest. This was strenuously opposed as being harsh—of the nature of a cut-throat mortgage, imposing a penalty that Shylock ought to be ashamed of. On the other hand, it was argued that something of the nature of a penalty was necessary to induce the churches borrowing to meet their debts. The laymen, business men, were particularly urgent to have the clause untouched, and descanted eloquently upon the obligation of debts and the immorality of delays. The ministers were generally for leniency, better understanding the weakness of the flesh in this particular. Various amendments were offered, but no result was reached till the hour of adjournment shut down the gate.

SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY MORNING.

The Church Erection plan was completed, and adopted with but two dissenting voices at an early stage of this morning's proceedings. The clause making the whole loan due on a failure to meet any one of the installments, was modified, so as to make the interest on the whole sum commence running.

The great Slavery question, which has loomed in the distance with such angry portent, was, most unexpectedly, disposed of without jar, debate or dissent. How it came about it would be difficult to say; but the Committee on *Bills and Overtures*, through their Chairman, Mr. BARNES, introduced a minute to the effect that some twenty memorials had been received; but as none of them asked for any modification or renewal of the testimony borne by previous Assemblies in regard to the system and practice of Slavery, as existing in this country, and as in the present aspects of Divine Providence the consideration of the subject was inexpedient, the Assembly take no action on it. To this proposal there was not a dissenting voice.

Mr. GRIFFITH, of Brooklyn, then introduced the subject of the *inadequate salaries of Ministers*, and several laymen delivered themselves of very spirited addresses, acknowledging the wrong and desiring to see it remedied.

Mr. ALLEN, of Albany, thought that the subject commended itself so instinctively to the sense of justice of the churches, that it only needs to be brought before them to have the evil entirely remedied. ELISHA TAYLOR, Esq., of Cleveland, was very glad to have the subject brought up in this conspicuous and authoritative way. He understood that the average remuneration of the Presbyterian and Congregational ministers in this country did not exceed four hundred dollars, a sum that would not pay for the cigars and cocktails of many a member of the church. The money paid for ardent spirits by the members of the churches would more than pay the salaries of the ministers.

Judge DARLING and Dr. KNOX also took part in the debate, and one or two clergymen. The debate was principally conducted by laymen, and was decided in its utterance and just in its feeling. W.

Three negroes were sentenced recently in Savannah, Ga., to receive one hundred and seventeen lashes each, and eighteen others of twelve thirty-nine lashes each, for having counterfeited a ring and dwelling and killing a policeman who interfered with them.

In the DAILY TIMES of the 24th inst., there occurs the following passage in reference to a worthy but indigent woman:

"It seems strange that her pastor, or her fellow church members, or some one thus associated, have never known of her. What at length Churches are something besides wealthy conveniences for sermon hearing, if they be different, and a church have a faint resemblance to a brotherhood."

There may be good ground for this reflection, and no doubt there is to some extent, and had the remark stood as a general one, indicating a common defect, I should not have noticed it. But the writer had already signified to what church this afflicted person belonged, and in so doing gave a direct application of his remark to that particular church. This is unjust. That church does not deserve to bear the onus of this reproach. It so happened that the day before I read the above passage in the TIMES, I met with a similar case in a member of a wealthy church of a different denomination, which has for its pastor one of the ablest, most faithful, as well as most popular clergymen in this City. Yet I did not regard this as proof of special delinquency on the part of church or pastor. Such cases, I believe, are isolated. A few such there will be. I hope and trust there are not many in any of the denominations. And as to the particular church alluded to—the Methodist Church in A. (Allen) street—I will venture to say, though it contains a large proportion of poor members, with a fair proportion in comfortable or wealthy circumstances, there are few churches in this City, if any, that pay more attention to their poor, or take better care of them. And I am sure that if the writer of that article will send the name and address of the poor woman in question to the pastor of that church, her wants will be attended to. Perhaps the writer of the article was not himself aware of the imputation he was casting, but that any reader would receive this impression from the passage can hardly be denied.

MAY 26, 1854. J. H.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.—Services continue to be held every Sunday in the small Chapel of the University on Washington-square. To-morrow, the service in the sign language will be in the evening. Since the appointment of Mr. ROBERT LAANAS as collector, the Building Fund has increased from $6,500 to upwards of $11,000. Prof. DOREMUS, of the Thirteenth-street Medical College, will deliver a Lecture (to be translated by signs) on Chemistry, to deaf-mutes, in his lecture room at the College, on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock. Deaf-mutes, and all who feel interested in their welfare, are invited to be present. As everything in connection with this movement for the benefit of educated deaf-mutes points towards permanent success, we hope that lots may be secured forthwith for the erection of the proposed Church and Lecture Room.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fugitive Slave Law Enforced Peaceably—Three Slaves Surrendered.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. Commissioner Morton.

On Thursday P. M., Deputy Marshal De Angeles, by virtue of a warrant under the Fugitive Slave Law, granted by Mr. Commissioner Morton, arrested three negro slaves, a father and two sons, and this morning they were brought up before the Commissioner. The elder slave was about 44 or 45 years of age, and the two boys about 18 or 20 years. They wore the same clothes as they had ran away in.

The following examination was taken by the Commissioner:

In re the application of David Smith, for the reclamation of Robert, alias Bob, Pembroke, Jacob, alias Jake, Pembroke, alleged fugitives from service and labor from the State of Maryland.—The fugitives being brought up in custody of De Angeles, Mr. Dunning and Mr. Smith appeared for the claimants of the fugitives.

The Record from the District Court of Maryland, duly authenticated, was offered in evidence and the affidavits of David Smith and Augustus Briggs.

David Smith was sworn, and testified: Resides in Washington County, Maryland, and has resided there one sixty years; I knew the two boys, Robert and Jake; their mother was my slave, and they were born while she was my slave; they are still my slaves, and still owe me service and labor as slaves; they both escaped from my service about the 21st of this month.

(Signed) DAVID SMITH.

Jacob H. Grove was sworn, and testified: Resides at Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland; I am well acquainted with David Smith, now present, and have known him since my infancy; I have known the two boys, Robert and Jake, since their infancy, as the slaves of Mr. David Smith, in Maryland, County of Washington; one, Robert, was born of a slave mother, and Jake was born while the mother was slave to Mr. Smith; the mother was the wife of a slave belonging to witness; they both escaped from the service of Mr. Smith, and I accompanied him on to reclaim them; I have known them from their infancy, and know them to be slaves and to owe service and labor as slaves; they both escaped from my service about the 21st of May, instant, and were arrested in this district. J. H. GROVE.

In the matter of the application of Jacob H. Grove for the Reclamation of Stephen H. Pembroke, a fugitive from service and labor from the State of Maryland.—Mr. Dunning offered in evidence the record from the District Court of Maryland, duly authenticated with the affidavits of Jacob H. Grove and Augustus Briggs, and calls as a witness David Smith, who, being duly sworn deposes:

"That he resides at Washington Co., Md.; that he is well acquainted with Stephen H. Pembroke, now present; have known him some twenty years at Sharpsburg, Washington Co., Md.; I saw him on Saturday, the 20th May, inst., on Mr. Graves' farm; he was then a slave for life of Mr. Grove's, and owed him service and labor, as a slave, under the laws of Maryland; on the following day he escaped from the service of Mr. Grove, and I accompanied him on here for the purpose of reclaiming him; he was the husband of a slave belonging to me, and always has been a slave since I have known him.

(Signed,) DAVID SMITH.

On this evidence, which is unusually satisfactory, the Commissioner granted the required certificate for the return of the fugitives to bondage. The customary documents having been signed and delivered over to to the claimants, Deputy Marshal DeAngeles and the witnesses departed with the three negroes towards the South.

The United States Marshal previously held a conversation with the fugitives, and they admitted that they were slaves and had run away on Sunday of last week and came to this City by the cars. Messrs David Smith and Grove started in pursuit, and happened to be in the cars in Philadelphia and traveled with them to Newark where they left the cars. The fugitives were also asked if they wanted counsel, and they said they did not. They appeared perfectly willing to return home again.

LATER FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Schooner *Cortes*, Capt. STANHOPE, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, whence she sailed April 14, making the passage in the unprecedented time of 38 days. We learn from Captain S. that on the 4th of April, the Mission Houses, Church and other houses, belonging to the Church, at Corisco, were set on fire by the natives and entirely destroyed. Two female servants belonging to the United States were burned to death. For the past three months it has been very sickly on the West Coast.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMBOATS.

Henry Keeler vs. *The Steamboat Transport.*—This suit was brought by the libellant as owner of the steamtug *Sarah E. Brown*, to recover the damages sustained by the steamtug in a collision with the *Transport*. The tug was coming round Castle Garden, and heading close in for the pier at the foot of Eighteenth-street. The tide was half ebb, and the time about midday. The *Transport*, which is one of the boats of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, pushed out from her berth at Pier No. 1, North River, at her regular hour of departure, and was about sixty feet or one-third of her length outside of the pier when she was struck on her stem by the starboard bow of the tug, which sustained considerable damage. The *Transport* moved out slowly, and her engine was slowed, stopped, and backed.

It was held by the Court that the *Transport* was in no fault. She did all that she could do. She had but one course to get out of the slip, and in her then situation and disability, was to a position analogous to that of a close-hauled vessel.

That the tug was in fault. Her pilot knew that several ferry boats and others are constantly coming out of that pier, and that precaution was necessary in passing that point; and besides the *Transport* was visible from the time she started ahead. The engineer of the tug was not at his post, but on the upper deck. The tug had the whole river to the east, and was in a condition analogous to that of a vessel with the wind free.

That it was therefore the duty of the tug to have kept out of the way. That she could have done so, and that her duty in this respect was neglected by those in charge of her.

Libel therefore dismissed with costs.

For libellant, Mr. G. F. Betts and Mr. F. C. Bliss; for claimants, Mr. W. Q. Morton.

Thomas Bell vs. *Thomas Hunt.*—This suit was brought on an alleged agreement for salvage. The libellant alleged that the respondent was the charterer of the steamboat *Cricket*, which ran between New-York and Shrewsbury in the Summer of 1848; that she got aground on Shrewsbury Bar, and the libellant was employed by the respondent to get her off, for which he was to receive the sum of $3,135, and half that sum if he could not get her off, but got out her engine and machinery; that he did get her off in safety and had been paid by the respondent on account the sum of $2,800, leaving a balance due for which suit was brought.

The respondent denied that he was the charterer of the boat; but said that she was run by her owner, Curtis Peck; that all agreements with the libellant had been made by him only as the agent of Mr. Peck, and the money paid only in that capacity, and he denied any liability on his part.

The Court, on the evidence, considered that the respondent had given the true statement of the case, and dismissed the libel with costs.

For libellant, Messrs. Owen and Betts; for respondent, Mr. Stoughton and Messrs. Harrington and Dodge.

SUPPLIES—DEFAULT.

Peter McPherson, et al, vs. the Bark Tallegrand.—This suit was brought to recover for supplies furnished to the bark. The furnishing the supplies was not denied, but it was claimed that the libellants had not given the credit to the vessel, but to the owners. The libellants, being unacquainted with the ownership, made no such objection. The Court ordered the matter to be referred to a commissioner to report the facts.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., the Superior Court, in General Term, rendered decisions in all cases previously argued before it, and remaining undecided. The following are the cases thus decided. Many of them raise questions of considerable interest to the profession, and to the public at large.

Kenouse against *Martin.*—Judgment of Common Pleas reversed.

PARTY WALLS—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEIGHBORS.

Guimard against *Dingee.*—The plaintiff and defendant were next door neighbors in Amity-place in Houston-street—the plaintiff owning house and lot No. 18 Amity-place, and the defendant No. 20. William B. Bolles, formerly the owner of both lots, conveyed No. 20 to the plaintiff by deed, dated February 10, 1851, which described the premises by certain bounds, one of which was "the line running through the centre of the wall upon the north side of the house, and which is called the party-wall." This deed also contained a stipulation that the walls upon both sides of the said house "are to be and shall remain party-walls to the adjoining houses." At the same time Mr. Bolles conveyed No. 20 to the defendant, bounding the lot by a line running through the centre of this party wall.

After the lapse of some time the defendant undertook to "improve his premises" as he called it, by building a larger house upon his lot. In doing this he had occasion to enlarge the party-wall, which he claimed the right to do. He built it higher than it had been breaking up the plaintiff's roof where it was connected with the party-wall. He also extended it several feet backwards towards the rear of the lot, and in digging down to get at a foundation, a good deal of incidental injury was done to the plaintiff's yard and flower garden. As the party-wall was one foot wide, and stood one half upon each lot, this was of course a taking possession of a strip of the plaintiff's yard, six inches wide, and as long as the party-wall was extended.

The plaintiff brought this action to recover three things.

1. The premises invaded by the defendant, upon the top of the old party wall, in building it higher up; upon the principle that when a man owns a portion of the earth's surface, he owns from the center, upwards indefinitely.

2. The premises invaded by the defendant, in extending the wall rearwards.

3. Damages for the injury done to his premises. For the plaintiff, Howland & Chase; for the defendant, W. S. Sears.

Upon the trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $275, which was taken subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. This was now rendered, and was in substance as follows:

OAKLEY, C. J.—(After stating the facts in the case)—The deed under which the defendant claims his right, whatever it may be to this wall, says that the walls of the house then existing, and which was conveyed to the plaintiff, shall be and remain party walls upon both sides. Now by the terms of this deed, it is apparent that the grantor and the parties must have had reference to the then existing wall. When the deed says that the wall shall remain as a party wall, it means that the particular wall then existing shall remain as such party wall; and a party taking a conveyance with such reference to that wall must limit his rights to the wall as it was then erected and in existence. It follows, of course, that the defendant had no right to elevate the party wall at all. If he chose to use it, he must confine his building to the same height as the wall itself. So far as he extended the party wall rearward, the same remark applies. He is confined to the existing wall, which he claimed the right to use. He must take it as he found it.

In our judgment, the plaintiff has the right to recover the six inches which the defendant has encroached upon, from the roof upwards, and also the six inches which was covered by the extension of the party wall to the rear.

After encroaching upon and digging up the ground of plaintiff, the defendant did some damage, by digging up a paved walk, destroying a small flower garden. He did as little injury as possible, leaving the wall he had extended even with the surface. The Jury were directed to assess the damages of the plaintiff, with the instruction that the defendant had no right to do in the matter what he had done.

We think the plaintiff has an undoubted right to recover damages for the digging up of his ground. The result of the whole is, that the plaintiff has a right to recover the premises, as demanded in the complaint, with damages.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

CONTRACT—CONSTRUCTION OF AGREEMENT.

Depew against Keyser.—This is an action brought by Depew as assignee of Tichenor, of a claim against Keyser for goods sold. The defence sets up that Keyser took the goods as agent or factor to sell, and was not bound to account for them until actually sold. Upon the trial a verdict was rendered for the defendant and the plaintiff appeals. For the plaintiff Storrs and Sedgwick; for the defendant D. B. Bowley.

OAKLEY C. J. The whole case turns upon an instrument by which Keyser agreed to sell and account to Tichenor for the cost prices, and 20 per cent, in addition for all the articles sold at retail, and 15 per cent, in addition for all the articles sold at wholesale, of the stock furnished him by Tichenor. The Judge upon the trial held this instrument to be a sale of the property to Keyser, containing a stipulation as to when the price was to be paid; and that this was an unconditional agreement, by which he was absolutely bound without reference to subsequent profit or loss on the goods; that it was simply a sale and delivery of the property to Veyser, who was to pay for it. This was the ground put upon the agreement by the Judge, and we think that it was the right construction.

The verdict however was set aside and a new trial granted on other grounds.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL—STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Grim against *Dyar.*—This was an action in the nature of ejectment. The property in suit consisted of two of four lots on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, which belonged to one John Dyckman previous to his death, which occurred 1st of July, 1793, and were by him devised to his wife until John, his youngest child, should become of age, and then to his five children; providing, however, that in case either of the children "*should die under age, or married, leaving no lawful issue,*" his or her share should be equally divided among the survivors. A partition of the property among the children was subsequently had, and on the 10th of September, 1793, the premises in question were sold by the heirs to whom they were assigned. The grantees immediately entered upon the premises, and they have been held under the conveyances of the 10th of September, 1793, ever since.

One of the heirs to whom the premises in suit were assigned was Rebecca, daughter of John Dyckman. She united in the conveyance of September, 1793, being then unmarried. She afterwards died, having attained full age, but leaving no issue.

The plaintiffs, who claim through Catherine, a sister of Rebecca, who survived her, contended that they are now entitled to recover the premises, by virtue of the limitation in the will; for they say Rebecca did die "married, leaving no lawful issue." The defendant maintained that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations; and moreover, that plaintiffs were not right in their construction of the will. The defendants obtained judgment, and the plaintiffs appealed to the General Term.

For the plaintiff, C. W. Sandford; for the defendant, C. A. Sherman.

OAKLEY, C. J.—(After stating the facts)—If it were necessary to determine the construction of the will in disposing of the case, we should probably hold in accordance with a series of decisions—both in England and in this State—that the word "or" might be read "and," so as to make the limitation in the will depend on the death of Rebecca, within age, and without, issue, in order to carry out the apparent intent of the testator.

But assuming that the estate of Rebecca went over to Catherine at the death of the former, this occurred on the 11th September, 1830. At that time Catherine was a widow, and there was no impediment to her prosecuting her rights, whatever they might have been. About 23 years have elapsed since her right became complete, and the statute of limitations is explicit. When the right of entry is not used within twenty years it is barred. The property sought to be recovered was actually possessed under conveyances as far back as the year 1793, and has been held so ever since; and of course, at the decease of Rebecca an adverse possession commenced. The only answer made to this is, that there was a tenancy in common. It is very true that where there is such a tenancy, adverse possession cannot operate. That tenancy, however, may be destroyed in a variety of ways. And we think that it is apparent here that for many years before the decease of Rebecca, that property was held exclusively under the original conveyances made by Rebecca and Catharine, and all the parties interested. In corroboration of this, it will be seen by reference to the original conveyances, that they recited the provisions of the will, leaving out the limitation contained in it, and conveying the estate in fee with full covenants in the most ample manner. Under such circumstances, it is improper for the children of Catherine to say that she became tenant in common, upon the death of Rebecca, with the persons who were then in the exclusive possession. In point of fact, the possession was entirely exclusive, and had been so for many years. The result, therefore, is upon this latter ground—that the defendants are clearly entitled to maintain their defence, and the judgment must stand.

Nason against *Cockroft.*—Judgment appealed from; affirmed.

PARENT AND CHILD—DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF CHILD'S SERVICE.

Castans against *Ritter.*—The defendant, Ritter, in making some improvements upon his premises, dug a large hole some ten or twelve feet deep. The little son of the plaintiff, less than four years old, fell in, and was much injured. The father brought this action to recover for the expenses of his son's cure, which amounted to $53, and for his own loss of his child's service; undertaking to show that the injury to the child was occasioned by the defendant's neglect to keep the hole properly covered and secured. The Judge who tried the cause instructed the Jury that the plaintiff might recover for services, *if any were shown to have been incurred.* The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of $200; and the defendant appealed. For the plaintiff, L. M. Gardenier; for the defendant, C. W. Cook.

OAKLEY, C. J.—Technically, it might be considered that a child, however young, might possibly render some service to its father; but it does not appear that any services were rendered by the plaintiff's child. The Supreme Court has declared in a case where a child of ten years of age was killed, that the Jury were properly instructed to allow prospective damages, for loss of service, up to the time when the child should become of age. But this was a case in which the possibility of rendering any future service was destroyed. In this case, however, we are bound to presume that the injury was but temporary; for from all that appears, the child recovered, and became capable of rendering services. We think, therefore, that the Jury may possibly have been misled by the suggestion that they should allow damages for loss of service if any were proved, while in fact none were proved. We think, therefore, especially as the case is still open for an action by the child itself, to recover for any injury done to it, apart from the loss of the parent, that a new trial must be granted, unless the plaintiff will consent to reduce the verdict to $53.

CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT—MISTAKE OF FACT.

Renard against *Fiedler.*—The plaintiffs alleged that in 1848 they sold to the defendant 43 bales of jalap, then in public store; the defendant assuming to pay the duties; that they rendered an account to the defendant, in which they debited $575 25 for the duties, being at the rate of 25 per cent., and defendant gave his notes for the balance; that they subsequently discovered that the duty chargeable was 30 per cent only, making the deduction to which defendant was entitled only $690 40; and that they applied to defendant for the deduction, which was now made to upon the default.

The Court ordered the nonsuit.

For Washington Morgan, Donohue, Scoville and Benedict, for claimants, Messrs. Lapaugh and Andrews.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., the Superior Court, in General Term, rendered decisions in all causes previously argued before it, and remaining undecided. The following are the cases thus decided. Many of them raise questions of considerable interest to the profession, and to the public at large.

Kenouse against *Martin.*—Judgment of Common Pleas reversed.

PARTY WALLS—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEIGHBORS.

Guimard against *Dingee.*—The plaintiff and defendant were next door neighbors in Amity-place in Houston-street—the plaintiff owning house and lot No. 18 Amity-place, and the defendant No. 20. William B. Bolles, formerly the owner of both lots, conveyed No. 20 to the plaintiff by deed, dated February 10, 1851, which described the premises by certain bounds, one of which was "the line running through the centre of the wall upon the north side of the house, and which is called the party-wall." This deed also contained a stipulation that the walls upon both sides of the said house "are to be and shall remain party-walls to the adjoining houses." At the same time Mr. Bolles conveyed No. 20 to the defendant, bounding the lot by a line running through the centre of this party wall.

After the lapse of some time the defendant undertook to "improve his premises" as he called it, by building a larger house upon his lot. In doing this he had occasion to enlarge the party-wall, which he claimed the right to do. He built it higher than it had been breaking up the plaintiff's roof where it was connected with the party-wall. He also extended it several feet backwards towards the rear of the lot, and in digging down to get at a foundation, a good deal of incidental injury was done to the plaintiff's yard and flower garden. As the party-wall was one foot wide, and stood one half upon each lot, this was of course a taking possession of a strip of the plaintiff's yard, six inches wide, and as long as the party-wall was extended.

The plaintiff brought this action to recover three things.

1. The premises invaded by the defendant, upon the top of the old party wall, in building it higher up; upon the principle that when a man owns a portion of the earth's surface, he owns from the center, upwards indefinitely.

2. The premises invaded by the defendant, in extending the wall rearwards.

3. Damages for the injury done to his premises. For the plaintiff, Howland & Chase; for the defendant, W. S. Sears.

Upon the trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $275, which was taken subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term. This was now rendered, and was in substance as follows:

OAKLEY, C. J.—(After stating the facts in the case)—The deed under which the defendant claims his right, whatever it may be to this wall, says that the walls of the house then existing, and which was conveyed to the plaintiff, shall be and remain party walls upon both sides. Now by the terms of this deed, it is apparent that the grantor and the parties must have had reference to the then existing wall. When the deed says that the wall shall remain as a party wall, it means that the particular wall then existing shall remain as such party wall; and a party taking a conveyance with such reference to that wall must limit his rights to the wall as it was then erected and in existence. It follows, of course, that the defendant had no right to elevate the party wall at all. If he chose to use it, he must confine his building to the same height as the wall itself. So far

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

To Correspondents.

S. L. F. makes inquiry about the mysterious persons who die daily, without relatives, residence or funerals, and are buried in the Cemetery of the Evergreens—according to announcements in the DAILY TIMES. All we can say of them is, that the notices are regularly handed to us, paid for, and endorsed by the person who publishes them. Whether the deaths are actual or fictitious we have no means of ascertaining. Any one who desires to do so can see the original notices with the endorser's name.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The European Democracy and the Eastern War.

The Emperor of Austria has granted a general amnesty to all persons condemned, or under trial, for high treason. The next thing to come is the exceptions, for there is *nulla regula sine exceptione*, especially if the rule be an Austrian one. However that may be, there *is* an amnesty, and many sufferers will again see their sons and fathers, provided they have not been hanged or shot. Exiles generally do not like to hear of amnesties. They pretend that these apparently conciliatory measures of a despotic Govment are likely to delude the people, to soften their exasperation, and transform their eagerness for improvement into an apathetic resignation to evil, from fear of worse. We do not agree with those who reason thus. We do not admit that political schemes of liberation are entitled to calculate on the agonies of imprisoned martyrs. The axiom, that good may come from evil, may be true in some respects, but this good result is by far too problematic and uncertain to give any one the right to count on the life-blood, tears and sufferings of thousands as an invested fund of martyrdom, with dividends looming in the future.

Nobody is allowed to speculate on any agonies but his own. Bnt there is, moreover, no need for such desperate speculation. It would be very sad if the prospects of Democracy had no basis, but in the dungeons; no support bnt from the ohains of the imprisoned; and no other incentive than a thirst for revenge. All these ingredients certainly weigh heavily in that huge mass of revolutionary fermentation; still they are only secondary materials, and we are glad that they are so. It is on the firm ground of freedom that the aspirations, tendencies and progress of the European popnlar Revolution must move, if it move at all. It is liberty for the sake of liberty, and its salutary consequences, that the nations, more and more conscious of their high ends, are struggling for. It is not to revenge this or that individual that the People rise; it is to vindicate the inborn right of men to the equal, free enjoyment of those rights which constitute the only reasonable basis of the social compact. It is for principles, not for persons, that revolntions are made. Were it etherwise, we would not raise a voice on their behalf; we would be silent in respect to European nations, chanting to the last a sad *de profundis* over their gradual, inevitable decease.

Its prospects are, however, brighter, without being brilliant. The Austrian amnesty has been granted as a wedding gift of the Imperial bride, but it is, in reality, a boon of reconciliation, by a Government despairing of being able to avert the insurreotions whieh threaten its existence from every side. This amnesty, given in the eleventh honr, will not gain a single partisan to the throne whioh has only liberated its enemies.

The Vienna correspondent of even the London *Times*, remarks that "the Hungarisn nation was represented only by *six* magnates," at the nuptial ceremonies of the Emperor,—six magnates of one of the most nnmerous aristocracies of Europe! And by whom was the Hungarian People represented? By nobody. "Not fifty persons in all Hungary are for the Government,"—a Magyar gentleman—net an exile—writes to us from London, having left his country only three weeks ago:—"An amnesty," he says, "is looked for, but, if granted, it will only give *officers* to the masses, that are in daily expectation of a general outbreak. We have the whole *cadre* of our revolutionary army in the prisons, and you may depend upon it, that our *Honvéds* would find, at a given moment, their way, as our Hussars did in 1848, to their late leaders, and to other flags than those they are impatiently standing under now."

If we turn to Italy, equally favored with an amnesty, we may content ourselves with pointing to the well-known spirit reigning all over that country, harboring more Vesuviuses and Ætnas, and of a more dangerons sort, than those noted on the maps. The last clear-headed declaration of MANNIN, the ex-Dictator of glorious Venioe, announced the true programme of the Italian voleanio fermentation, to get rid of Austria at any price. "It is not her humanity,"—says that illustrious man—"that we want; it is her disappearance from Italian soil," MAZZINI fully endorses this view, in a recent letter, as well as by the whole tenor of his exertions. There is no compromise possible for Austria, with the Italians, —and as little reconciliation with the Magyars. But Prussia and Austria have guaranteed each other's possessions? Of course they have, and very naturally too; but where is the guarantee for this Mutual Insurance Company? If they had real strength—if they were not trembling in continual fear of their own subjects—would not the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia have already joined the one or the other of the belligerent parties? Would they have stood aside in a complication of such importance, in a question affecting all the interests of Europe, and especially those of the German Powers? Who will say that the Revolution has not already had a great influence on the present affairs of Europe? To what is this state of trembling irresolution, that frightened inactivity, to which both Austria and Prussia are reduced, to be attributed, if not to the Revolution? Suppose they succeed in remaing neutral during the whole war, will their enslaved populations remain quiet, with the world on fire around them? No one can believe this who remembers that, besides the oppressed nations of Italy and Hungary, there happens to be also a vast territory lately called the Kingdom of Poland. This Territory was divided into three parts,—one being given to Austria, the other to Prussia, the largest remaining with the distributor, who is now at war with England and France. To revolutionize Russian-Poland would, in the course of a long war, not only be useful to the allies, but also necessary and decisive for their success. And Russian-Poland once up in arms, can any one suppose that the people of Austrian-Poland, that is Gallicia, which sent thousands of warriors into the Hungarian war,—and of Prussian-Poland, that is of Posen, which has not yet had time to forget how terrible to the Government were the scythe-men of Miroslowsky, would keep still to please their Despots? They would rise, without any doubt, and in that case, which of the two parties would hasten to aid in crushing a Revolntion raging in the three parts of dismembered Poland, and one of them under the protection of the Western Powers? And with what armies would the attempt be made? If drawn from the Southern frontiers, the Turkish provinces would rise at once, and Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro would spread over the bordering Slavonic elements, in the Austrian Empire, a most contagions spirit of insurrection. Could they come from Italy? RADETZKY asks continually for more soldiers, without obtaining any, and a change in the national disposition is not likely to take place in favor of Austria, in any event, and still less upon the news of insurrections. We venture to assert that Italy will be the *first* to give the signal for revolutionary ontbreaks in the course of the coming struggle. Has Prussia strength enough to send troops in every direction? Is not the Court even now struggling with its servile Parliament, to say nothing of the people, who made the barricades at Berlin? The King of Prussia would not, *could* not send a single soldier to the help of Austria. It is not in his interest, and it would not be in his power. All the ambition of King FREDERIC WILLIAM turns towards Germany. To displace Austrian influence there is his principal endeavor. His long refusal to enter into any treaty with Austria fully demonstrated how little the Court of Berlin wishes to make common cause with that of Vienna. That this treaty has been at last signed proves nothing; it has no binding clause for any particnlar event; in fact it has no meaning at all but the general declaration of mutual aid in retaining their possessions. It will have no importance for the object it was designed to reach; but it may force Anstria to take sides, when she shall no longer be able to remain nentral. And it is not unlikely that Prussia would be glad to accomplish this, as the result of her signature to the special convention, for then she could take the chance of the party opposite to Anstria.

Such are the prospects of Democracy in those two Empires, if their rulers shonld succeed in remaining nentral. We may add, perhaps, to this, that the different nations of those countries have, already, in 1848-9, fully appreciated the importance of *united* action; and if we remember the last *general* rising in Germany, Italy, and Hnngary, with all of their great towns at the head of the movement, we may feel assnred that the next outbreak will not be a partial one, but that the nations will have signed also *their* mutual alliances for defensive and offensive warfare. There are facts within our knowledge, which authorize us to hope that a vast revolutionary conflagration will embrace the whole Austrian Empire, as soon as this Power shall have committed herself to *either* side by an open *act*. It is indeed against Austria that almost the entire exertion of the Democratio nnderground warfare is directed. And this is not to be wondered at. Anstria exists only by Russian favor, which would be extended to her also in the fnture, whenever needed. Bnt Russia has now her hands full at home. She could not help her vassal; and thns it is now the time to annihilate the dominion of the HAPSBURGS, who form the real *virus* of despotical rule on the European Continent. With free, independent nationalities on the extensive territory called the Austrian Empire, Russia would cease to be dangerons. She is so now, because she has a watch-dog before her threshold.

And, from this complicated state of the antagonistic elements in Enrope, we infer—and we have information to snpport the inferenee—that the Revolutionary party and its leaders will try not to come into oollision with the Western Powers, in any oase; bnt that they will not remain inactive spectators of the contest, even at the risk of suoh collision. If Anstria remains neutral, or if she goes with Russia, there will be no danger of any such collision. The *two wars*—against Austria by the Revolntion, and against Rnssia by the Western Powers—would, in both these cases, be carried on without ever coming into opposition, although entirely distinct in their tendencies. For though there would be two wars, both in fact, wonld be against Austria; because the humiliation of the Czar would fall upon the helpless HAPSBURGS, who live only by Muscovite protection, while, on the other hand, the war of the Revolution would be directed wholly against them. Thns are the interests of the Democracy and of the Western Powers, for the time being, olosely connected—in fact, identical. If, however, Austria should declare, against all probability, for an *active* alliance with England and Franoe, then the Revolution, although still remaining highly interested in the defeat of Austria's Protector, would, nevertheless, be exposed to collisions with the Western Powers—the allies of Austria. And this is the last case on which we have a few words to say.

Could France and England send any efficient help to Lombardy, Hungary, Bohemia, Gallioia, perhaps even to Vienna and Austria Proper, where rebellion is by no means impossible? Have the Western Powers sufficient troops to conquer both the Czar and the Revolution? Is NAPOLEON so firmly seated on the Imperial throne, that the Frenoh and the Parisian people might be trusted to remain quiet without bayonets at their breasts? Has England any soldiers to spare? But there is Prussia again, we are reminded. Tme, Prussia is there, and with a vast and powerful military organization. But Germany is also there, and the King of Prussia—who *will* remain neutral, especially if Austria is against the Czar—will be very glad not to move, lest Germany should move; and, in spite of special treaties, not one Prussian soldier would help the enemy of the King's brother-in-law and his rival in Germany. FREDERIC WILLIAM would be satisfied to remain perfectly quiet, and, unless Revolutions should break out in Germany, or, perhaps, even in his own kingdom, he would remain a mere spectator. We feel confident that Prussia will remain neutral to the end, unless Austria goes over to Russia. In this very probable case the advantages for King FREDERIC to join France and England are so evident, that it is not necessary to point them out to our readers. But if the revolution should break out also in Germany, then, of course, the King of Prussia would also move; but here all further reasoning and speculation stops before the question "which of the two—a general European Revolution, or the ruling Monarchs, now divided, but then perhaps reconciled,—would prove the stronger?"

These are our views on the eventualities of the war. Our readers may see from them that we have hopes for the oause of popular European freedom. There are *chances* for the Revolntion, whatever turn affairs may take; but, of course, the essential element of our calculations is the authorized assumption, that the Democraoy will really perform all that is expected from it. The play of Hamlet will not be acted, with the *part* of Hamlet left out.

The News by the America.

There can of General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, is the principal fact of this mail. The General has broken off all diplomatic relations with the Power, in aid of whom his master is sending batallions and fleets in every direction. He behaved quite *à la* Prince MENSCHIKOFF, and presented to the Porte peremptory demands in favor of the expelled Greeks of the *Latin* Church,—who were, he asserted, under the protection of France. This was just the pretension which formed, if not the basis, at least the origin or pretext of the war against Russia; the Czar did not ask for anything else, than an exoeptional protection in favor of the Orthodox Greeks. His recall was the only thing the French Government could possibly do; and whatever the Bourbon factions in Paris may say about this being a new and humiliating concession to England, that reoall is nothing more than a reasonable satisfaction given to the offended ally. The ex-Ambassador is, however, not left entirely without consolation, and is appointed Commander to the army to be concentrated at St. Omer, under the personal command in chief of the Emperor. There is a report that part of this camp will be sent to Finland. If this should turn out to be true, it is the most important step that has been taken, especially if it be viewed in connection with the rumor of an alliance between the Western Powers and Sweden, snch an alliance being only possible on *promises given to this latter Power*, of the restitntion of Finland. Of what importanoe *such* an alliance would be, it is unnecessary to explain, and we remark only, that those Powers who deolared they would never oonsent that Russia should be mutilated, will find themselves in a very embarrassing position. We are also mindfnl of the fact that the British Government is *no longer* against the formation of a Polish legion; on the contrary, it sends arms and ammunition for this objeot to Constantinople. A French expedition in Finland, with a Swedish alliance and an organization of the Poles nnder English authority, would give quite another aspect to the Western Alliance and a more favorable character to the war. Bnt these two facts would also prove that there is no reliance whatever to be placed on the coöperation of the German Powers. We shall await more authentio reports before venturing npon all the reflections suoh a policy is calculated to suggest.

We have the French official report of the bombardment of Odessa, from which we learn that the Russian fiction abont an intended landing was nothing more than an approach of boats to throw Congreve rockets. The Greek insurrection is in *debandade*, and OTHO is threatened with a triple declaration of war.

The rumor of a Rnssian corps being about to be concentrated on the Moldo-Transylvanian frontiers may be true, bnt, so far as at present advised, it seems to be only a very natural step taken by Prince PASKIEWITSCH to cover his rear and flanks, by fortifying his position at Jassy.

The Bogotan Revolution.

We have already annonnoed the revolution which has overthrown the late Government in the Capital of New-Granada, and made Gen. MELO dictator. MELO, in this his introdnotion to a North American acquaintance, does not come with the best of characters. The letter-writers from those parts say that he has neither judgment nor reputation to spare;—that he had tried both parties and commanded the respect of neither. In that latitnde it is not customary to look far or to wait long for an excuse to inaugurate a new era. MELO's, so far as appears, consists simply in the fact that he was under trial for the murder of a soldier, he being in command of the soldiers in the Capital. The President OBANDO and most of the other leaders of the Repnblic, are in prison. Congress is dissolved, the members of the Judioiary expelled, the Democratic system abolished, and the country in distress.

In this emergenoy Gen. MOSQUERE, a New-York merchant, who was in the country on private business, issued a proclamation to the Granadians, offering his services as General to the Governors of the six Atlantic Provinces, and his best efforts to restore OBANDO to the Snpremacy, and the powers that were to authority. In this proclamation he says: "Forty years ago, with feeble hands, I first took up arms in defenoe of independence, and I have had the honor of arriving at the highest military grade, without ever mingling my name in revolutions against the Government, which have sought to destroy the social compacts by armed force. You have always seen me on the side of Government and the Sovereign, whioh is the people. The National Congress placed in my hand a sword of honor in 1841, and this emblem of my loyalty should serve you as a guarantee that I shall do everything for the people, and by the people." In 1841 he fought Gen. OBANDO. In 1849 he renewed the sentence of banishment by which OBANDO was reëstablished in his rights as citizen. He calls on Granadians to forget all party names, to take one flag only, to let the Catholic ministers teach their religion, and at the same time to tolerate all creeds and interfere with no man's conscience. In short, the proclamation is such an one as a sensible man, who had livèd long enough in New-York to become thoroughly imbued with our liberal sentiments, would be likely to issue at the call of his distressed country. The revolution was entirely unsuspected. There had been no indications of unusual disquietude, nor any general dissatisfaction among the people. We shall await the arrival of further news from that quarter with interest.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

The remarks of Senator SEWARD during the debate of Thursday night, on the Nebraska bill, will command general attention by reason of their dignified and manly tone, as well as of the weighty and unmistakable truths which they embody. Of course they had no effect on the Senate, for the passage of the bill was a foregone conclnsion; but they will make an impression on the public mind and exert an influence on that popular sentiment which controls legislation, and sooner or later directs the policy of the nation.

☞ A noisy procession, with banners, music, and the discharge of cannon, paraded the streets last evening, by way of celebrating the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. One of their banners bore the device, "No *black line* across our country,"—which is appropriate, inasmuch as the whole face of the country is now blackened, the only white line it had having been repealed. Three fngitives from Slavery were also seized yesterday, and summarily returned to their owners in the Southern States.

Affairs in Turkey.

One of our correspondents at Constantinople gives the following interesting items of information under date of April 20:

The order of the Government, driving the Greeks from the country in fifteen days from the 1st of April, caused the utmost suffering among that class of the population. There were in Constantinople abont *forty thousand* Greek snbjects, besides large nnmbers of "Rayas,"—Greeks, subjects of the Sultan—and more than twelve thousands permits of residence had been taken ont by heads of families. The more prosperous of these people were merchants, having extensive commercial engagements, while the larger portion were poor laborers, without even the means of leaving the country. Thousands of sorrowful-looking families were to be seen moving away, in every manner affording a conveyance, presenting a most pitiable sight.

I heard that soon after this order was issued the American Minister, Mr. SPENCE, presented a *protest*, respectfully and earnestly remonstrating against the course pursued towards so large a number of peaceable inhabitants, and the sentiments which he expressed on the subject, as set forth in the document, were highly commended by most of the diplomatic functionaries in Constantinople. Since this protest of Mr. SPENCE was presented to the Porte, the time allowed for the departure of these poor people has been extended one month, bnt those who have not sufficient influence to remain are preparing to leave with all haste, while they express much gratitude to the American Minister for his efforts on their behalf.

The United States corvette *St. Louis*, Capt. INGRAHAM, is now lying at anchor in the Bosphorus opposite Constantinople, having arrived here a few weeks since from a cruise to the eastward. The officers and crew are generally in good health, while the praises of the brave and determined commander are in the mouths of citizens of all nations. Since the affair at Smyrna, Mr. BROWN, the accomplished Dragoman of the American Legation, is continually importuned for passports and protections by all descriptions of refugees from the south of Europe, and the most ingenious tales are told to prove their citizenship. They seem to think, if they can only get an American passport they are all safe.

Yours, &c., P.

THE NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1854-55.—The New-York City Directory for the year 1854-55 was laid npon our table last evening. It is published by CHARLES R. RODE, (late of the firm of DOGGETT & RODE,) and is issued with a degree of promptitude that is quite remarkable; particularly in New-York, where things of importance are somewhat given to lagging. The volume is a plethoric octavo of one thousand pages; seven hundred and eighty of these being filled with names, closely printed in double columns, and on good type and paper. The enterprise displayed by Mr. RODE in compiling the work so soon after the 1st of May is very commendable. The Appendix is rendered unusually valuable by a careful summary of the origin, history and reaonrces of the Public Institutions in the City, by Tables of Postages, sanctioned by the Postmaster-General, and with lists of Banks and Railroads of the United States; besides information concerning Foreign Consulates, Packets, Steamers, Railroads, Insurance Companies, Newspapers, Periodicals, the Judiciary, the City Government, &c., &c. Altogether the Directory has more than an ephemeral interest.

The Eclipse.

The Crescent was in the ascendant yesterday. All that was not eclipsed on the sun's disk shone out as a luminous quarter, leaving the sky with the hue of twilight, while the thermometer fell ten or twelve degrees.

The performance attracted a large audience. Indeed, we do not recollect seeing a larger concourse of people who evinced less enthusiasm. The bits of smoked glass that were strewed abont the roofs and yards at 7 o'clock, indicated the feeling of profonnd disgust with which the spectators retired at the fall of the curtain. Those who expected to see 'mnch of a show" were disappointed, but the Eclipse was, after all, quite a respectable affair; and, as the foundation for scientific observations, was an excellent opportunity. Corps of special reporters were undoubtedly on hand in season, detailed for dnty by our spirited cotemporaries. The Eclipse was well examined, by professional and non-professional men, and the results of these observations, as regards the peculiar atmospherical changes of the Spring, will possess some interest.

The Eclipse first appeared at 4:15 P. M., and increased slowly till 5:30, when it attained its greatest magnitude. The obscuration caused a perceptible change in the temperature, as well as in the degree of light. Before the Eclipse the air was warm and pleasant, but it changed gradually till 5:30 P. M., at which time a gray, cold mist was observed spreading out over the horizon and bearing the appearance of early daylight. The aspect of the sun, as observed without the aid of telescopes, was very peculiar. The slim crescent which was left on the sun's lower limb underwent a series of changes of position. It veered around gradually, as the shadow of the moon advanced and receded, and showed, at the darkest moment, sufficient light to enable accurate observations to be taken.

We look for interesting developments in connection with this phenomenon, so soon as the astronomers get their heads fairly together, and their ideas, comparison and dates in shape. The meteorological observations will not be the least curious part of these results:

Mr. Blennerhassett.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. SAFFORD, in his recent history of BLENNERHASSETT, tells us that the accomplished wife of that unfortunate man was buried in New-York. Are you aware of the spot? If so, you will oblige at least one of your readers by naming it.

Respectfully, yours, W.

☞ Barclay-street, from Broadway to Church, is in a miserable condition. The carriage way is full of ruts which should be taken care of.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOUSE FURNISHING AND FANCY WARE ARCADE—Large Basement Store, No. 126-Canal-st.—Housekeepers can here supply themselves with every description of Wood, Willow, Britannia, Tin and Iron Wares; Steps, Clothes Horses, Mats, Wash-Boards, Brushes, &c.
J. KELLOGG.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Cheap for cash. Apply at the office of this paper.

ALLEN & BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., have just received several invoices of very choice NEW TEAS, which they are retailing at the following prices, viz.:
EXTRA FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA, of the best quality, six shillings (75 cents) per pound.
FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA, strong and sweetly flavored, four shillings (50 cents) per pound.
CURIOUS OOLONG TEA, of the best quality, four shillings (50 cents) per pound.
PURE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, equal to any in this market, three shillings (37½ cents) per pound.
They are also retailing the best quality of
OLD JAVA COFFEE, roasted and ground, at fourteen pence per pound.
BEST QUALITY DOUBLE REFINED CRUSHED LOAF SUGAR, at five shillings for 7 pounds.
BEST QUALITY DOUBLE REFINED POWDERED SUGAR, at five Shillings for 7 pounds.
BEST QUALITY STEAM REFINED WHITE SUGAR, at four shillings for 7 pounds.
VERY HANDSOME STEAM REFINED YELLOW SUGAR, at three shillings and sixpence for 7 pounds.
The above artioles are warranted to please.
No. 156 BOWERY, west side, fourth door above Broome-st., and No. 256 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1854-5.—Compiled by H. WILSON. Comprising, in one volume, the General City, Business and Copartnership Directories. Price $1 50. Office, No. 51 Asu-st. Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that this work is now nearly completed and will be published in a few days. The subscriber, in preparing the issue for this year, has acted under the impression that he best consults the wishes and interests of his patrons and himself by taking sufficient time to render the work as perfect as possible in all its parts, believing that the annoyance which is a constant attendant during the whole year upon an erroneous Directory is in so way compensated by publishing two or three days in advance of the time absolutely necessary to do the work well; acting upon these views, the undersigned has not spared either time, care or expense to publish a Directory worthy of the public patronage and support; while, on the other hand, every moment since the 1st May has been improved to bring the work forward as early as compatible with these objects. Subscribers are reminded that they have signed separately on cards which will accompany the book when ready for delivery, and are cautioned against purchasing without such cards are produced.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

SOMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT's commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate. JAMES E. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—A FINE assortment of Summer styles of Gents' and Boys' Hats and Caps, of the most recherche patterns. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps that can be found in the City. The ladies are invited to examine our superb stock of Straw Goods. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—THE PHYSICIANS UNIversally recommend the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS sold at our establishment. They possess every quality adapting them to the season: Elasticity, Lightness, Durability and Cheapness.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

AN IMPORTANT AGCTION SALE OF BUILOING Sites at OLINVILLE, Williams' Bridge Depôt, occurs on TUESDAY next, 30th inst, as will be seen by the advertisement, at which all wishing to secure a most convenient and desirable spot for residence, should not fail to attend.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY—CHARLES R. RODE, LATE DOGGETT & RODE, No. 161 BROADWAY.—The volume for 1854 and '55, this day published price $2 25, contains the names of the residents of New-York, Yorkville, Harlem, Manhattanville, and all the suburbs of the City, with the business and address of each person, carefully arranged in alphabetical order, comprising upwards of 120,000 genuine names, being an increase of about 10,000 names over the last year's Directory. It also contains the Street Directory, City Government, Courts, Churches, Schools, &c.; complete Tables of Postages, List of all the Banks in the United States, with the names of Presidents and Cashiers, List of all the Railroad Companies in the United States, Executive Government of the United States, List of our Ministers, Charges, Consuls and Commercial Agents abroad, and of Foreign Ministers Consuls, &c., resident in the United States, Public Institutions, Societies, &c., &c., with the fullest statistical details. The Volume contains over 1,000 pages.
This work has been compiled and revised with the most scrupulous care and attention, and will be found far superior to any publication of the kind, the facilities and long experience of the publisher enabling him to ensure at once both accuracy and dispatch.
Experience having demonstrated that no reliable Business Directory can be compiled from information procured before the 1st of May, the undersigned has determined to add a new and valuable feature to his publication.
Immediately after the present issue of the GENERAL CITY DIRECTORY, the City will be carefully canvassed for a BUSINESS DIRECTORY, to which will be added all alterations and additions for the General Directory, and the whole published in a separate volume as a supplement, and given free of charge to all the purchasers of the City Directory, thus making the work by far the cheapest, as it has always been, the best of any issued.
CHAS. R. RODE.

DR. HOGFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, such as constipation, inward piles, fullness, or blood to the head; acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or faintness at the pit of the stomach; swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c.; sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imagining of evil and great depression of spirits. For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.; and C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
For sale in NEW-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 137 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF THE PORT BYRON GAZETTE.—Consumptives, read.—It is contrary to our practice to puff patent medicines and quack doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, while pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS'S plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, No. 393 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st, Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ACCTIGNEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 4 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods Horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, edapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of
Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 5s. to 12s. per yard,
Rich Brussels, 4s.
And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS AN UNQUALIFIED falsehood which some unscrupulous dealers in Yankee Sewing Machines are uttering, viz.: that they have obtained our license to use the eye-pointed needle, secured by the patent of John J. Greenough, Esq., granted in 1842, and assigned to us. The legal dispute about the needle and shuttle machines has no relation to the single threaded machines, which stand free from all claims, and are the most perfect and profitable Sewing Machines in existence.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S editorial of Monday's *Herald*, May 15, on "Street Improvements," &c., is conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be afforded and purchased at the great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway! HIRAM ANDERSON is selling the best quality English Medallion Carpets at 10s. per yard, same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3 per yard; English Velvets, 12s., 14s. and 15s.; do. Tapestry Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; English do., 8s. Buyers will please examine.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 239 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in this State.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AGCTIGNEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 4 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods Horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 80 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, edapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NOS. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of
Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 5s. to 12s. per yard,
Rich Brussels, 4s.
And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS AN UNQUALIFIED falsehood which some unscrupulous dealers in Yankee Sewing Machines are uttering, viz.: that they have obtained our license to use the eye-pointed needle, secured by the patent of John J. Greenough, Esq., granted in 1842, and assigned to us. The legal dispute about the needle and shuttle machines has no relation to the single threaded machines, which stand free from all claims, and are the most perfect and profitable Sewing Machines in existence.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S editorial of Monday's *Herald*, May 15, on "Street Improvements," &c., is conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be afforded and purchased at the great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway! HIRAM ANDERSON is selling the best quality English Medallion Carpets at 10s. per yard, same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3 per yard; English Velvets, 12s., 14s. and 15s.; do. Tapestry Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; English do., 8s. Buyers will please examine.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 239 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in this State.

RENOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, into No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Hemp and Cocoa Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FREE EXCURSION TO EAST NEW-YORK AND Undercliff on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, apply to C. B. MILLER, No. 233 Broadway, for tickets; good for the day. Cars leave Jamaica-st. at 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Return cars leave Undercliff at 11 A. M. and at 5 P. M. Parties can visit Washington Cemetery, (by going up and down the Canal,) and the Prospect Water Works, (by going by R. R.) under the most favorable circumstances. (In consequence of capital, these two choice real estate in or about this City.

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN AND CO from their New Warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway cor. of Warren-st.—We beg to inform you that we have moved into our new warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway corner of Warren-st., and are now opening large and varied assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing and Furnishing for men's and boys' wear, manufactured in the best manner our City trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our Merchant Tailoring department on the second floor which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this City and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for gentlemen wear.
At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming, as it does a new feature in the trade of our City, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing
First—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear in the way of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, both for City and country trade

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The annual election for officers of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29. The Polls will be open from 6 to 9 o'clock.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr. Recording Secretary.

☞ **Dedication Postponed.**—The Dedication of the Baptist Church at Bushwick Cross Roads, on Bushwick-av., is postponed by reason of the storm on Thursday. It will take place on SABBATH (To-morrow). Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. J. EDDY; at 3 the dedication sermon by Rev. S. L. HOPKINS, D. D., and at 7½ by Rev. S. ILSLEY.
JOHN WHITTLESEY, JOHN STEWARD, W. M. WHITMORE } Committee.

☞ **Dedication.**—The Attorney-st. Methodist P. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington-sts.,) will be opened and rededicated to the worship of God, on SUNDAY MORNING, June 4, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, of Baltimore, Md. An original hymn, composed for the occasion, will be sung by the Choir. Seats free.

☞ **Rector S. W. F. Mellen** will give his fourth and last Lecture in Hope Chapel, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock, on *What Constitutes a Free American Citizen*; showing, as the Constitution does not recognize property in man, so ought not a Judge or Commissioner.

☞ **The Anniversary Sermon of the City Missionary Society of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church,** will be preached by the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, on SABBATH EVENING, the 28th inst., in the Lafayette-Place Dutch Church. A collection in aid of the funds of the Society will be taken up.

☞ **Rev. Josiah Hutchman,** of Newcastle, Pa., Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, of same place, and Rev. DAVID HEATHCOT, of Hartstown, Pa., are expected to preach TO-MORROW, (Day and Evening,) for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Congregation worshiping in Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring.

☞ **A Missionary Meeting** on behalf of the New-York City Tract Society will be held in the 6th-st. Mission Church, east of 2nd-av., at 7½ o'clock TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 28th inst. Interesting addresses may be expected by several of the Missionaries. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **First Ward Mission Hall,** at No. 27 Greenwich-st., having been greatly enlarged, will be reopened on SABBATH DAY, the 28th. Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT will preach at 3½ o'clock P. M., and Rev. H. J. EDDY in the evening.
GEO. HATT, City Missionary.

☞ **Advent Mission Church, No. 37 Forsyth-street.**—This free Church is open to all. Preaching by N. N. WHITING, SUNDAY, 11½ A. M.; by L. D. MANSFIELD, the pastor, at 3 P. M. Mr. CARSON, author of the "Carson League," will speak on Temperance, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Services Te-Morrow in Westminster Church,** 3rd-st., by Rev. JOHN LITTLE, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon will be on *Sabbath Schools and their Results*, after which a collection will be made in aid of the Sabbath School of the Church.

☞ **Mount Zion Church of the Restoration** worships at the Union Buildings, No. 153 Sewery. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Rev. ISAAC SNOW, Special Messenger of Christ. Evening subject—*The Angel in the Sun, and the Supper of the great God.*

☞ **The N. W. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church,** On 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—The Pastor (Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON) may be expected to preach TO-MORROW, in the Morning and Evening, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A M., and 7½ o'clock P.M.

☞ **The Semi-Annual Sermon**—In aid of the Moravian Missions, will be preached (D. V.) next SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Church on the corner of Houston and Mott-sts. At the close of the services a collection will be taken up.

☞ **Duane-street M. E. Church**—Between Greenwich and Hudson-sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. at 3 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. Mr. CARROW, Missionary to Buenos Ayres, South America. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **To my Friends.**—My brother and mytwo nephews have this day been seized and taken into Slavery. I will state the facts on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in my Church, corner of Prince and Marion-sts.
J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

☞ **West Twenty-Third-street Presbyterian Church.**—Monthly evening service in this Church (between 7th and 8th-avs.) TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK.

☞ **The Irish Evangelical Mission, No. 187 Bowery.**—Preaching EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Poor people who desire to hear the Gospel without human ornament are invited.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church**—Ninth-st., between Grand and North Second-sts., Williamsburg, L. I.—Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon; 7½, evening. Rev. J. B. FINLAY, LL.D., Pastor.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Haight,** of Trinity Parish, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Ludlow-st., near Grand, TO-MORROW EVENING. The stated quarterly collection will be taken up.

☞ **Advent Chapel, Seventh-avenue, near Eleventh-street.**—Preaching by Elder J. W. DANIELS on SUNDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. and at 8 in the evening. Meeting for prayer and conference at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

☞ **A Discourse on the Religious History and Condition of Russia** will be delivered by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Higbee** will preach in St Matthew's Church, Christopher-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, and a collection made to aid said Church, in meeting a heavy assessment and other unusual expenses.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. A. A. WILLETT's of Philadelphia, will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

☞ **Hoboken Presbyterian Church.**—Discourse by Rev. J. P. STRYKER, at 7½ P. M., in reference to the late Congressional triumph of the Slave Power.

☞ **St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn,** which has been closed for repairs, will be opened, by leave of Providence, on SUNDAY, May 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Peremptory Sale of 41 Splendid 6th-avenue, 37th, 38th, and 39th-streets—Building Lots at Auction.**—We notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, 8 lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av., being the whole front of the block between 38th and 39th-sts., and 33 choice lots on 37th, 38th and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., and between 6th-av. and Broadway. The above lots are all of nice, free building size, and comprise some of the finest plots of ground for first class residences as well as business purposes, of any now for sale on the Island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Every lot cash up will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all encumbrances, and two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For lithograph maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

☞ **A Public Meeting** of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association will be held at their rooms, No. 185 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29. Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

The property of this Association is beautifully situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank Road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., only 3 miles from the ferries. The whole cost to members is a commission and eligible lot, including an equal interest in $5,000 worth of improvements, will be only $35, payable in small weekly instalments. Persons who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association are requested to attend the meeting, and learn further particulars.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG Secretary.

☞ **Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens.**—Important to purchasers on Broadway.—The great objection to buying on this great and splendid thoroughfare is that the prices are universally higher than in other localities in the City, although the goods are known to be of the first quality. WILLCOX & KENTNER have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 343 Broadway, where they offer an extensive a stock of Watches and Jewelry as can be found in the City, at manufacturer's prices, it being a branch of their extensive manufacturing business already established. Call before purchasing elsewhere. We sell fine goods. We sell low, for we manufacture. WILLMARTH & BENTON, No. 349 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ **South Williamsburg Association.**—Members are informed that the selection of Lots will be continued on THIS SATURDAY, May 27, commencing at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely. Every member holding numbers from three hundred and forty-one (441) upwards positively to call upon the ground to make his selection, as this is the last day. The balance of the lots will be sold at auction on MONDAY EVENING, May 29, at the rooms of the Association, No. 127 Bowery. Members and all others interested are requested to attend.
R. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 30. Every member is requested to be present, and all who desire to become their associates must make known their intention at once. Persons desirous of joining may obtain full and accurate information, by application at the meeting.
E. W. KETCHAM, President.
R. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursion to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferry—and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots sold on time, in monthly payments of only $5, and $10 per lot. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
C. C. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Impure Blood** is the source of the Worst Diseases.—Almost every person has its purification of the blood, at this season. Nothing is so effectual and safe as DR. MCLINTOCK'S TONIC ALTERATIVE SYRUP, for both adults and children. $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors of N. York McLINTOCK'S family medicines, No. 129 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Assembly Association** will meet on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at [illegible]. The land is located [illegible] and is [illegible] and cannot fail to be a profitable investment. The only lot [illegible] for sale is [illegible] eligible lot, including an equal interest in $5,000 worth of improvements, will be only $35, payable in small weekly instalments. Persons who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association are requested to attend the meeting, and learn further particulars.
P. T. PORTER, President.

☞ **Steamer Atlantic.**—NOTICE.—The Steamer ATLANTIC will leave the foot of [illegible] for Albany, at 6 P. M. [illegible] May.
WM. VAN ANDEN, Agent.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—If MRS. ALICE EVANS will call at No. 24 Norfolk-st., she will hear something to her advantage.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged American lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family; where there are two or three children, preferred. Please address, for three days, W. A., at this office, stating where an interview can be obtained, and it will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking in all its branches. Is willing to make herself generally useful; no objections to the country. Good City reference. Please call at No 26 Gansevoort-st, near Hudson.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, or as Chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress, in a private family. Has three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 18th-st, between 5th and 6th-avs.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—In a watch importing house. To one well recommended and competent, a good situation is offered. Address, in hand of applicant, with name and address, C. W. S., *Times* office.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Lady fully competent to instruct in the English branches and Music, is wanted to teach a small School for Girls State terms. References required. Address S. F. B., Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—By Oct. 1, at the Huntsville Seminary, Huntsville, Ala. One qualified to instruct in French, Vocal Music, and Dancing. A French lady preferred. Address A. M. KELLOGG, Principal.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One having the highest testimonials as to character and capability may bear of a permanent situation, by addressing B. J. B. *Times* office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—An intelligent, well-educated youth, to learn the drug business. Apply at the drug store, No. 421 Pearl, corner of Rose-st.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

MEN AND BOYS—A good assortment of men and boys, suitable for any respectable employment in the City or country. Men with or without wives; boys all sizes, can be had at C. MASON'S offices. No. 14 6th-av. or No. 145 Bowery. Also, a great number of female servants on hand.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As Assistant Bookkeeper, copyist, or light porter, by a temperate man; is a good writer and accountant; best reference from last employer. Letters addressed to SULLIVAN, *Herald* office, or No. 13 Rose-st., (rear,) will be attended to.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A young German lady, equally conversant with French and English as her own language, desires an engagement to accompany a family going to Europe: as Governess or Lady's companion; she has resided in this country for five years, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Apply by letter, to H., box No. 81, Post Office, New-York.

TWO WAITERS WANTED—At PAIGE'S saloon, corner Spring and West-sts., who understand their business; no others need apply. Call between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend a Billiard Room, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

A YOUNG MAN—Under 30 years of age, desires a young and pretty wife. Would "cast their fortunes on the hands of the die!" Address W. J. SLATTERLEE, Manhattan Hotel, New-York City.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active boy, in a clothing store. One having some knowledge of the business preferred. Apply at E. H. WEYMAN & CO.'S, No. 25 Maiden lane.

BOY WANTED—To work a hand press, and make himself useful in a printing office—a stout active boy. Apply at No. 197 Centre-st., opposite Hester.

BOARDING.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen with their wives can be accommodated with board and elegantly furnished rooms in the brown stone house No. 46 East 33th-st., one block from the Park. Furniture in rooms, rosewood; carpets, velvet. No other boarders taken. Family small. None but genteel parties need apply. References expected.

BOARDING.—The new family Hotel, on Palace-place, (Nos 673, 675, 677, and 679 6th-av.,) which with its extended balcony overlooks the Crystal Palace, is now ready. This location, for health or beauty of prospect, is unsurpassed by city or country. Cars every three minutes.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st

BOARDING.—A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a private family, by applying at No. 25 Watts-st., corner of Washington.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Flea Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife desire a parlor and bedroom in a house with all the modern improvements and where there are but few boarders; location must be on the west side of the town, between 8th and 23d-sts. Also, a furnished room for a single gentleman. The rooms will be taken now or on the 1st of September next. Address, stating location, &c., J. C. V., *Times* office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 105 Pineapple-st. Two large rooms connected on the first floor and lighted with gas, suitable for a family or single gentleman, and in a very desirable location, within three minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A suit of furnished rooms, in a Hotel, sufficient to accommodate two or three families with board, to be had on reasonable terms, situated on the bank of the Hudson River, delightfully healthy, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad. Address B. B, Office of Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and very desirable rooms at No. 72 Henry-st. The house is large and airy, pleasantly situated, and lighted with gas. Those wishing the comforts and quietness of home will find it for their interest to apply immediately. References required.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Corner of Broadway and Prince-st. The house is newly furnished, including gas, bath, &c., containing over 30 rooms, in suites of parlors and single rooms. Entrance, No. 8 Prince-st.

PARLORS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Four large parlors with bedrooms, and several suites of 3 to 5 rooms Also, several single rooms to permanent boarders, at reasonable terms, at the new Collins Hotel, corner of Canal and West-sts., fronting the river. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18, 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, if desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A few genteel apartments in East 21st-st.; two rooms and two bedrooms for each family, with other accommodations. Apply at No. 190 East 21st-st.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIII.
At length Miss Julia opened her fine eyes—
Gazelle-like in their softness and their grace—
And gazed around her in a mute surprise,
Much wond'ring why her maid was in that place
With Blackstone Story; then she tried to rise,
A modest blush suffusing neck and face;
Increasing weakness made the effort vain,
So down she sank upon her couch again!
Nothing sets off the beauty of "a gazelle-like eye" so much as a clear, white, transparent skin—free from Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sallowness, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, or other deformities. To bring about such a glorious "consummation," it is only necessary to use GOURAUD'S wonder-working ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILES exert an almost magical power in extirpating superfluous hair GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE is warranted to change the color of red, light, or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black!
Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S renowned preparations can be obtained, genuine, at his depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TO PERSONS IN TROUBLE.
Are you in love, reader? Are you in grief?
Have you been robbed by some conscienceless thief?
Is there a law suit that bothers you, pending?
Have you lost money by foolishly lending?
Has some old comrade turned out a deceiver?
Would you some maid of her young heart bereave her?
Are you about to go on a journey?
Are you annoyed by some hungry attorney?
Would you engage in some great speculation,
Yet hang back uncertain, and show hesitation?
If to these questions your answer is yes,
Why then, be you Mister, or Madam, or Miss,
You'll be sure with both comfort and succor to go back,
If you call for advice on C. W. ROBACK.
The present head-quarters of this celebrated Astrologer and Magician are at No 7 High-st., Boston. He can be consulted by mail as well as though the parties call on him in person.

DECORATION IN FRESCO, THAT IS WARRANTED TO WASH.—D'ORSAY'S Water Proof Fresco, for the interior decorations of private residences, hotels, churches, &c., which from its beauty, durability and cheapness, must supersede all other modes of decorating. It forms stone on the plaster, and is in no peril from water or leaks, contains no oil or fatty substance, and is warranted to wash without injury to the painting. The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine specimens of the art. For further particulars, reference, &c., address J. STANLY D'ORSAY, decorative artist, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—CIGARS.—The subscriber takes this means of informing his friends and the trade, that having purchased the business of importing Havana Cigars, he has resigned the same to Mr. C. A. HUBBARD, who will continue to receive regular supplies of the favorite brands heretofore kept by him, and solicits for his successor a continuance of that patronage so liberally and so long bestowed on the agent.
E. CAREY, No. 7 Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.—HAMMOND'S Rooms, 15 tables, at 539 Broadway; 10 tables, at No. 103 Bleecker-st. Billiard Tables for sale or hire, or exchange for any other description of property; Clothes, Cues, Balls, and every article in the line for sale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS—No. 82 Beekman-st.—PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
A POPULAR HISTORY OF GREECE, from the earliest times to the Roman conquest, with Supplementary chapters on the History of Literature and Art. For schools and students. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. Illustrated with wood-cuts. 12mo. Muslin, $1.

This is not only the best school History of Greece now before the public, but the most suitable for popular reading. As a manual for common use, it must soon take the place of every other. It embodies the results of Mr. Grote's important investigations as well as of other modern writers. In the department of literature and art it is particularly rich. The style is lucid, elegant, and spirited. There can be no doubt that it will at once justify its claims to be a standard work on the subject.

We are very glad to receive, with the welcome which it deserves, a History of Greece, by Dr. William Smith, a man eminently fit for the task he has undertaken. This is to give, in the compass of a small volume, a readable, interesting, and authentic History of Greece, of sufficient literary merit to attract the sympathies of youthful students. We think he has accomplished this; by dwelling at some length on the more important events and characters, and dismissing with brevity, or omitting altogether, unimportant transactions. Life is thus imparted to the narrative, and subjects which deserve full treatment not attempted (as in most summaries) disproportionate to their importance. There are separate chapters, and very good ones, upon the language and literature of Greece, full of information and sound criticism.—*Guardian.*

Dr. Smith shows himself to be not only thoroughly acquainted with his subject, but what is a much rarer merit, possessed of that practical ability which is indispensable to the production of a good school-book. The logical skill manifested in the arrangement of this book is only equaled by the happy tact with which the attention is kept alive—new by an apt and striking quotation from some ancient or modern poet; now by a characteristic anecdote, or by a just and appropriate reflection, in which the sound judgment and the enlightened views of the author are unequivocally displayed. The style adopted by Dr. Smith is just what such a work requires—simple, easy, and idiomatical, yet perfectly accurate, and in good taste throughout.—*Journal of English Education.*

Several excellent school histories of Greece have been of late years published, but we have no hesitation in pronouncing this far the best. In its plan it is more comprehensive than any other, special chapters being devoted to the history of Greek literature and art In the narrative of historical events, Dr. Smith has had the advantage of consulting the latest works, among which that of Mr. Grote is pre-eminent. In the account of Greek literature, the work of Colonel Mure has been of great assistance Dr. Smith's name, as a learned and accomplished scholar, is sufficient guarantee for the research and accuracy.—*Literary Gazette.*

II.
THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS; OR, THE MUSCOVITE EMPIRE, THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE. By GERMAIN DE LAGNY. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo. Muslin. $1 00.

This work presents a detailed and very lively description of the interior of Russian society, with a lucid exposition of the prevalent public institutions. The author's chapters on the army, the nobility, the clergy, the navy, the magistracy, and the finances, are informing and valuable. The vivacity of style with which this volume is written makes it more readable than a large proportion of the works which have been suggested by the Russian question.

A complete sketch of Russia, full of facts worked up into a very readable form. The author seems well acquainted with his subject. Evidently he has been connected with Russia some time. Altogether it is as clear and readable an account of Russia as any we have seen.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

NOW READY.
THE DODD FAMILY ABROAD. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo. Paper. 75 cents One of Lever's finest and funniest specimens of inimitable humor and satire. It relates the adventures of an Irish family, who leave their kindred boggrotters at home, and go in search of "the genteel" on the Continent, and fall into the pit, which constantly suffer from their own absurdities. The characters of the ambitious and most foolish mamma, the long-suffering papa; the graceless wretch of a son, and the deluded beauty of a daughter, are sustained with infinite spirit, and afford an endless fund of amusement.

DICKENS' CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols., 16mo. Muslin, $2.

Without sacrificing any true graces of style for the sake of adaptation to young readers, it gives the narrative of English history to the Revolution of 1688 with an ease, simplicity, and occasional pathos, which are equally fascinating to those for whom the work is designed, and to children of larger growth. As a specimen of agreeable narrative, there are few things superior to it in the language. [*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is peculiarly delightful and instructive to children, though the charms of Mr. Dickens' style render it attractive to readers of all ages.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

We have never seen a book which seemed to us better calculated to convey the most useful knowledge in so agreeable a manner.—*Norwich Tribune.*

It is an admirable resume of the History of England, in graphic style and simple language, and is well worth the reading of children of the largest growth.—*Congregationalist.*

We are not surprised to learn that it has been extensively introduced into schools.—*Boston Transcript.*

The second volume is quite equal to the first. There is the clearness of statement, strong delineation of character in a few brief sentences, judicious selections of facts and condensation of materials, which rendered the first volume so valuable as a history for youth.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Dickens' keen sense and prejudiced humor quickly cut the knot in a paragraph which wise and able historians have labored through volumes to untie.—*Churchman.*

MACAULAY'S LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME. By Capt. E. G. HANLEY, R. A. Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine* 8vo. Paper, 37½ cents.

It has one of the greatest merits which a fictionist can display for attracting readers, or softening the adverse comments of a critic. No quality in a writer is so winning as fresh nature, unassumable to read, the volume, and not be at once caught with its sparkling ease and racy liveliness. The author writes as if through joyous impulse; and, turning his pen into a key, he amuses at once his reader and himself.—*The Press.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing "Lady Lee's Widowhood" the most promising *début* that has been made in fiction since Bulwer surprised the world with "Pelham," or "Vivian Grey" made D'Israeli famous.—*The Critic.*

A bright, healthy book.—*Athenæum.*

This clever and amusing story.—*Examiner.*

A very capital story.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH POLE. By Dr. E. K. KANE, U. S. N. Richly illustrated with Maps and Engravings on Steel, Wood, and Stone. 8vo, muslin, $3.

The Grinnell Expedition has been fortunate in its heroism. It would, we think, be difficult to produce a more interesting series of Arctic adventures than the present volume. Besides the account of the voyage, which is full of startling incidents, Dr. Kane enters at length into the physical geography of the Arctic regions. His book, which is profusely and admirably illustrated, is one of the most interesting of the kind that we have seen, and deserves a place by the side of our most cherished records of Arctic adventure.—*London Athenæum.*

The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin was as noble and distinguished a project as any on record; and its history, as narrated by Dr. Kane, will be read with delight, both in Europe and America, as long as there is sympathy for suffering, or admiration for heroic enterprise in either hemisphere.—*London Morning Post.*

One of the most thrilling accounts of maritime adventure we have ever read. The incidents of a long, dreary, and perilous voyage give to the narrative that species of romance which appeals to the imaginations and hearts of all men.—*Southern Methodist Quarterly Review.*

There is not a chapter in the book that is not replete with interest and instruction. All that is beautiful in Arctic life is dwelt upon lovingly; all that is horrible is surveyed and told calmly; and all that was hardship and suffering is depicted without a murmur. We doubt whether there is a more thrilling account of peril and suffering than that which records the nine months' battle in the tenacious grasp of the ice-field.—*Louisville Journal.*

A narrative likely never to be surpassed by any future record.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A book of which Americans may justly feel proud, as it records the courage, the humanity, the science, and the liberality of its countrymen.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

The most vivid and interesting account that has yet been given to the public of the perils of Arctic navigation.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

LADY BULWER'S NEW BOOK.—Dedication—To the great—and will be greater—American Nation; who all, in "Going ahead" in the mighty race of Social, Moral, Scientific, Literary, Political, and Artistic Emulation, never forget that a sound heart is the best screw-propeller that the vast engine of Progression can have, this volume is respectfully dedicated by their friend and admirer,
THE AUTHOR.
Published by
RIKER, THORNE & CO.
No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Mr. Disraeli is cleverly characterized under the name of Benarahy, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and its versatility is displayed in almost every page."—*London Globe.*

"Lady Bulwer has written another novel at her husband, called 'Behind the Scenes,' in which the man who owns her figures as a Mr. Ferrars, and is described as 'a solid block of vice, guarded with vitality, veneered with virtue, and highly varnished with hypocrisy.'"—*The Eagle.*

"It is a long time since we have had anything piquant in the way of fiction, and a desideratum so desirable, at this enjoyable season, is supplied by Riker, Thorne & Co., who having purchased the advanced sheets of Lady Bulwer's last production, have brought it out in truly readable style."—*Boston Transcript.*

* * * "It is a vigorous, racy, readable book."—*Boston Daily Times.*

* * * "A book of qualutness and power."—*New-York Day Book.*

* * * "It will doubtless find many readers, and we are not sure that its chief faults may not be to some its greatest attractions."—*Boston Atlas.* [*Boston Transcript.*

* * * "That Lady Bulwer Lytton is a clever woman, or that she has more than the usual amount of study and cultivation, none can deny. Some of her dialogue is quite brilliant, and her leaning, both modern and classical, manifests itself almost too often. But the rage of a disappointed, scorned and passionate woman shows itself in every line she writes." * * *—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

A TRANSLATION INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO ANY PUBLISHED.—A new edition in 4 vols., 12mo. $3 50.

THE HISTORY OF DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA. Translated from the Spanish by MOLLEAUX, with copious notes; and an essay on the LIFE AND WRITINGS OF CERVANTES, by LOCKHART. 4 vols., 12mo., cloth, $3 50.

In *Blackwood's Magazine for June*, 1853, will be found a notice of Mr Lockhart's notes and criticisms, and of the character of Molleaux's translation, from which we clip the following:

"It seems strange that till now we never had any edition containing *notes* to render the text intelligible. * * * This great blank has never been fully supplied. The text needed is that of Molleaux, and this is, out of all sight, the richest and best. Molleaux possesses a native humor, which no other translator has approached." Published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston. For sale by their agents, EVANS & BRICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway. The trade supplied at publishers' prices.

VARA; OR THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12 mo, $1.

It is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story, and yet a sermon. Taking the little *Vara* by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely.—*Buffalo Express.*

We predict for it an immense sale, and venture to announce the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American prose writers. It is a gem of art, no false lights. Independently of any aim of plot, the language is both chaste and ornate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with great skill, and we can find originals in our mind who seem to be hers carefully pictured. *Newark Daily.*

A tale of exquisite pathos.—*Watchman.*

Written with remarkable spirit.—*Presbyterian.*

The book will be found profitable in every pious family. [*Christian Chronicle.*

A pure and evangelical spirit runs through the entire work.—*New-York Observer.*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New-York.

NEW MEMOIR OF HANNAH MORE.—By Mrs. H. C. KNIGHT. The best presentation extant of the character of the distinguished authoress.

THE DISPENSED; OR, STORY OF RACHEL KELL. Tragical and startling interest.

SUMMER HOURS. By the Private Secretary of Daniel Webster. Just the book for the season.

LOVE AFFAIRS IN OUR VILLAGE. By Mrs. CAUSTIC. Lively, all, particularly the gentlemen, may learn some valuable lessons.
M. W. DODD,
Brick Church Chapel.

DR. TYNG'S NEW BOOK—FELLOWSHIP WITH CHRIST, A GUIDE TO THE SACRAMENTS. By STEPHEN H. TYNG, D.D. 18mo. 40 cents.
Just published by
THE ISRAEL OF GOD. 12mo. $1 25.
LECTURES ON THE LAW AND GOSPEL. 8vo. $1 50.
CHRIST IS ALL. 8vo. $2.
CHRISTIAN TRUTH. 8vo.
CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND. 12mo. $1 00.
Published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS FOR JUNE—Will be published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS.

1. Hard Times, part 2.
2. Shadows of Dark Days.
3. Oil upon the Waves.
4. The Present Moment.
5. Captain Jacyes.
6. House Richness.
7. Preventible Accidents.
8. My Folly.
9. Club Law.
10. The Late Mr. Justice Talfourd.
11. A Russian Cauldron in Full Boil.
12. Amber Witchery.
13. The Hermit of Deamburgville.
14. The Bobins.
15. Plant Architecture.
16. Greek Fire.
17. Deaf Mutes.
18. Deadly Lively.
19. Hard Times.—Chapters I, II and III.
20. Orangery and Lemons.
21. Sharpening the Scythe.
22. Our Coachman.
23. Where are they?
24. Rights and Wrongs of Women.
25. The Bottle at Sea.
26. The Girl I Left Behind Me.
27. Hard Times,—Chapters IV. and V.
28. Goblin Life.
29. A Call upon Sophy.
30. Sonnet in a Spring Grove.
31. From California.
32. Patchwork.
33. Love and Self-Love.
34. Behind the Louvre.

"Hard Times" in advance, presented in book form to each subscriber. Each monthly number of HOUSEHOLD WORDS will contain, as a supplement, about eight chapters of "Hard Times," folded and paged, so that at its completion it will form a separate book. By this means, subscribers to the Monthly Edition will receive the successive portions of the story about the same time that it is published in London, or nearly two weeks in advance of its regular receipt in this country. It will also be found in its appropriate place in the columns of each weekly part. By this arrangement, each subscriber to the monthly "Household Words" will receive in advance (gratuitously) a complete copy of the most interesting work that has appeared from the pen of Dickens since the days of the "Pickwick Papers."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Household Words." No periodical is more worthy of preservation in a permanent form than this admirable journal, which in a short time would furnish a valuable library for family reading in itself. The May number contains the commencement of Dickens' new story, entitled "Hard Times," the advanced sheets of which have been purchased by McElrath & Barker, for their edition. We have examined the opening chapters of this story, and find that they have the true Dickens stamp. The interest is continued throughout the volume, and will, doubtless, bring in a large accession of subscribers.—*New-York Tribune.*

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., Publishers of HOUSEHOLD WORDS, by CHAS. DICKENS, in monthly parts, two volumes yearly of more than 1,200 octavo pages. Eight volumes, neatly bound in cloth, now ready. $3 per year, payable in advance; 20 cents each number.

A new tale by CHARLES DICKENS, called HARD TIMES, is now publishing in *Household Words*, and will be continued from month to month, and completed in five numbers from its commencement, in the May number. By special arrangements with the English publishers we receive advance sheets of this new story, so that the successive chapters will appear in publication of *Household Words* about the same time as in London.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—(Heretofore published by

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....May 26.

$ 5,000	United States 6's	105	100	Par. Vein Coal Co	b3 41
4,000	Ohio 6's	107	300	do.	s3 41
1,000	California 7's '70	95	250	do	s30 41
1,000	San Juan 10	90	500	do	s3 4
2,000	Erie 1st Mort.	95	500	do	b30 4
2,000	N. Inst. Bonds	85	19	St. Nicholas Bank	92
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	77½	40	Pacific S.-M. Co.	div. 105
5	Canton Company	79	200	Mobile Canal	14½
280	Nicar. Transit Co.	b60 25½	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92
150	do	s10 27	500	do	c. 85½
200	do	27	50	do	b30 85½
200	do	b30 27½	100	do	b60 85½
200	do	b60 27½	100	do	b30 85½
200	Pt Wn Coal Co	3½	100	do	c. 85½
200	do	b30 4	100	do	b60 87
200	do	b30 3½	50	do	88
25	Reading Railroad	78½	150	do	s15 88
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b10 36½	500	do	s10 88
200	do	s3 36½	100	do	b10 88
200	do	36½	50	do	89
200	do	s3 36½	100	do	b10 89
200	do	37	200	do	b60 89½
100	do	b60 37	500	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b10 37
200	do	s60 35	200	do	s60 35
200	do	36	200	do	36
200	do	b30 37	200	do	b30 37
100	N. York Cen. R. R.	b3 105½	100	N. York Cen. R. R.	b3 105½
50	do	s30 105	50	do	s30 105
300	Erie Railroad	s3 69	300	Erie Railroad	s3 69
50	do	s15 68½	50	do	s15 68½
100	do	69	100	do	69½
100	do	b60 69	100	do	b60 69
50	do	68	50	do	68
150	do	s15 68	150	do	s15 68
500	do	s10 68	500	do	s10 68
100	do	b10 68	100	do	b10 68
50	do	69	50	do	69
100	do	b10 69	100	do	b10 69
200	do	b60 69	200	do	b60 69

RECORD BOARD.

$2,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds.	100	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	77½	
50	Canton Company	79	
280	Nicar. Transit Co.	b60 25½	
150	do	s10 27	
200	do	27	
200	do	b30 27½	
200	do	b60 27½	
200	Pt Wn Coal Co.	3½	
200	do	b30 4	
200	do	b30 3½	
25	Reading Railroad	78½	
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	b10 36½	
200	do	s3 36½	
200	do	36½	
200	do	s3 36½	
200	do	37	
100	do	b60 37	
200	do	s60 35	
200	do	36	
200	do	b30 37	
100	N. York Cen. R. R.	b3 105½	
50	do	s30 105	
300	Erie Railroad	s3 69	
50	do	s15 68½	
100	do	69½	
100	do	b60 69	
50	do	68	
150	do	s15 68	
500	do	s10 68	
100	do	b10 68	
50	do	69	
100	do	b10 69	
200	do	b60 69½	

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue to sell in lots at $6 for Pearls and Pots ₩ 100 lb.

COTTON—The finer qualities are in fair demand and firm, but the lower kinds are neglected and nominal in value. The day's sales amount to 1,080 bales, including 576 to shippers, 337 to spinners, and 113 to speculators.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATIONS.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Middling, ₩ lb	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11⅛
Fair, ₩ lb	11	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is more activity and firmness apparent in the market for State and Western brands, especially the better grades of these, the Eastern and local demand having improved, while the receipts are limited and the stock is on the increase. The day's business consists of 9,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, ₩ bbl	$7 75 @ 8 —
State, common brands	8 25 @ 8 37½
State, straight brands	8 43¾ @ 8 62½
Favorite State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Western Mixed do	8 50 @ 8 62½
Michigan seed Indiana straight do	8 62½ @ 8 81¼
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 —
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 87½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 —
Extra Ohio	9 — @ 10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 — @ 10 —
Fancy Genesee	9 — @ 10 —
Extra Genesee	10 — @ 11 37½

Canadian is brisker and dearer. The day's operations add up 5,800 bbls. superfine, ie bond, at $7 81¼@$8 ₩ bbl. Southern has not varied. About 1,500 bbls. changed hands at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to favorite, and $9 25@$10 50 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

FRUIT—There were sold 400 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $3 75@$3 75; 50 cases Sardines, part to arrive, at about 6¾c.; and 20 bbls. Currants at 20c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat presents no new feature, desirable kinds being rare and needed at full rates. The day's movements embrace 6,000 bushels Michigan White at $2 25, and 9,000 Western or Upper Lake Red at $1 82½ @$1 85. Rye is quiet, being scarce and held above the views of buyers. Only 500 bushels were procured, at $1 17 ₩ bushel. State Oats are in good demand, at 54c. @56c. ₩ bushel. Corn is very active and steady in price. The day's sales reach 90,000 bushels at 65c.@68c. for ue-scund; 70c.@72c. for round yellow, and 71c @74c. for mixed Western, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Coffee and Molasses continue in limited demand at unvaried rates, while Sugars are actively sought after at previous figures. The day's sales include 150 mats Java Coffee at 14¼c.@14½c; 200 bags Rio do. at 10¾c.@11¼; 360 St. Domingo do. at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb; 100 hhds. Cuba Muscavado Molasses at 22c.@23c. ₩ gal.; 1,150 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4c.@4¼c.; 1,100 do. in bond for export, at 3 5-16c.@3¾c.; 675 New-Orleans do. at 3½c.@4¼c; 200 Porto Rico do. at 5c.@5¼c.; 100 Texas do. on private terms; and 150 bxs. brown and yellow Havana do. at 6c.@6¾c. ₩ lb. The forenoon's sale of Teas was characterized by more spirit and steadiness than any of those which have occurred of late. The private trade in the same article is, however, very moderate and without much influence upon prices.

HAY—There have been 1,500 bales Rive. disposed of at 85c. for River, and $1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 25 bales last year's growth bought at 28c.@32c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are saleable and firm at $1 87½ ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is dull and nominal, in the absence of an adequate stock.

METALS—Copper has not varied. Sales were reported at 150 tons. Scotch Pig Iron at $38 50@$39, 6 months, ₩ ton; and 50 tons refined German Lead at $6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs. Galena Lead is quiet, yet stiffly held at $7 ₩ 100 lbs. The receipts of Lead at St. Louis, from both the upper and lower mines, in each of the past five years, have been as follows:

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Pigs	625,241	608,099	526,781	428,627	455,999

The consumption of lead in St. Louis, in the year 1853, was 165,000 pigs, against 175,000 ie 1852, and 152,000 in 1851. The stock on hand, on the 1st of January, 1854, was 34,000 pigs, of which 21,000 were in first hands, and 13,000 in the hands of manufacturers. We have nothing additional to record in steel, tin or zinc.

OILS—Nothing of any consequence has been done today, in Whale, Sperm or Olive: Linseed is heavy and drooping. The day's operations comprise 9,000 gallons, at 58c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds are without variation.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered at lower prices. Hence, it attracts increased attention from buyers. The day's sales amount to 1,800 bbls, chiefly Mess at $13 87½, with Prime, in lots, at $13 25@$13 50 ₩ bbl. Cutmeats appear as previously represented. Lard is less active yet steady. 300 bbls prime fetched 9¾c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Yesterday there were sold 5,000 bbls. "Billings" canvass packed hams at a fraction above 11c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet, unaltered figures. The days' transactions embrace 200 bbls. $7@$7 50 for country Prime; $8@$8 25 for City do.; $9 50@$10 25 for country Mess; $14 25@$14 50 for City do.; $14 25@$14 62½ for repacked Chicago do., and $15 50@$16 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese remain about the same as reported in our last.

RICE—About 250 tierces fair to prime found buyers at $3 75@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 100 boxes Castile were effected at 11c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is not so active, but appears more valuable. The day's business consists of 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26½c.@27c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active. For Liverpool, engagements included 2,000 bales Cotton, at ½d. ₩ lb.; 3,000 bushels Wheat at 7d., and 31,000 bushels Corn, in bulk and bags, at 6½d.@7d., closing at the latter rate, ₩ bushel. For London, there were taken 250 bales Hemp, at 25s. ₩ ton. For Havre, the engagements were moderate at old figures, including 300 bales Hemp, at 4c. ₩ lb. For Bremen, the clipper ship Rose Angelique was nearly ready, having already engaged among other things, 2,500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 100 hhds. Sugar, at 28s.; and 50 bales Tobacco Stems, at 4c. For California, the shipments were limited, embracing Measurement goods, at 50c. ₩ foot.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these Scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is mechanical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are hard knife-edges, placed on polished steel surfaces, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so turned and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally upon their whole length; and in every point, skill and ability have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and Mexico, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have long since given them the reputation of being the standard Scales which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer, sold and warranted by.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 39 Water-st., New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. The Germantown chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, sold by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

JAMES HENDERSON—Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st. Cannon English round, square, and flat Bar Iron.

Refined English round, square, and flat Bar Iron.

Tyre, square and flat Bar Iron.

Nail, spike, horse-shoe, band-st., oval, and half-round Iron.

Trunk-makers' and Coopers' Hoops, all sizes.

Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes.

Angle and Sheet Iron; English Spring, and Cast Steel, &c.

LIGHTNING RODS—INSULATED—GIBS' PATENT. The only method of double protection, fully guaranteed by science and experience. Orders promptly executed. Wanted—Agents to sell town rights. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of VARIOUS PRINTING INKS manufactured by Perkins, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the Standard Colored Wood and Fancy Inks.

RUEL & WOOD, No. 24 and 26 Gold-st.

LEVER FOR SALE—For the Germ or to Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements. Address R. ANDREWS, Box 1,000 Post-Office, Boston.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list contains the names of prominent houses in each line of Business:

BED GOODS.

Blankets and Counterpanes.

BOWEN, BENAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers,) 59 Broadway.

Brushes.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Lord's and Feb.'s) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Bonnet Silks, Satin Bands, &c.

CAMERON & MUIR (Importers).....16 Broad-st

WM. BEAND & CO. (Importers).....43 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers).148 John-st.

CHAS. FERCKERT.....27 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 32 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....69 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 21 John-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....384 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Car Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....256 South-st

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Impayved Hair Dye...353 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Rend and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).78 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacklns and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest: also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Dead-ance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....198 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 8 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign).....36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..368 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's)....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 291 Broadway, one door above 19th st.

W. JACKSON & SON, (of the late firm of W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 246 Front-st and 930 Broadway.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Belts, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

G. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).53 and 54 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...122 East 27th. and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSELL...Manufac. all descrio.).....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 98 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's.....47 Maiden-lane

BRUNO & WEISSENBORN, Imp & Manuf. 2 Maiden-lane

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)..35 Maiden-lane

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 122 Nassau-st

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....160 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st

Tinished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS.....150 William-st.

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO 397 Broadwe

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....233 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....375 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....42 Maiden-lane

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FRANCIS & CO. (Manufact'rs)..81 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MILLINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, has just received direct from the manufacturers in France and England, his usual importation of the above goods, embracing everything novel and desirable for the approaching season. Also, a superior assortment of Ribbons, adapted to the late fashion of trimming Ladies' Dresses and Mantillas, Flouncing Bows. The assortment in the Wholesale Warerooom, adjoining the Retail Store, is unequaled in this City for variety and cheapness.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS is now exhibiting at her show rooms, a large and fashionable stock of Paris millinery and straw goods Mrs. SIMMONS received the Medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery; and the only medal which was awarded for Split Straw Goods. Mrs. W. SIMMONS, No. 564 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Journeay, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs Tables, Chairs with Book Baskets attached for infant schools, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Bruce-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

E. PATON.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.,) Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, commences the last term of its eleventh school year on Monday, April 17, 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age charged from the day of entering. Catalogues of particulars had at the Institute.

BOYS WANTED.—In the family of the Principal of Stamford Academy, at Stamford, Ct., distant two hours from the City of New-York, six boys for whose improvement special effort will be directed. Terms, $200 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Ample reference given. Address, M. P. CAYERT, A. M., Stamford, Ct.

MRS. C. M. WHITE'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DANBURY, CONN.—Terms, $125 per year. References obtained of C. H. ROCH, Esq. No. 226 Greenwich-st., or No. 21 Park-place, and W. T. PINKNEY, No. 67 Chatham-st.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Buffalo. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket agent.

REFINED SUGARS, FRESH TEAS, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH.

Best double refined White Sugar, 4s. per 7 pounds; Refined White Sugar, 3s. 6d.; per 7 pounds; best crushed Loaf Sugar, 5s. per 7 pounds; best ground Loaf Sugar, 5s. per 7 pounds.

Best extra fine Oolong Tea, 4s. per pound; best English breakfast, 3s. per pound; best Young Hyson, 4s. per pound; extra fine Young Hyson, 4s. per pound; best old Hyson, 4s. per pound; fine Old Hyson, 4s.; best Imperial, 4s. per pound, fine Imperial, 4s.; best Gunpowder Tea, 4s. per pound, fine Gunpowder, 4s.

Best old Java Coffee, 14 pence per pound; good Java, 1s. per pound.

Best fresh Orange County Butter, 1s. 10d. per pound.

Largest and cheapest establishment in the City.

SHUTE & BOYD, No. 205 Hudson-st.

Goods delivered to all parts of the Island.

VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.—Just received by ships *Manhattan* and *Great Western*, a few pieces of Velvet and Tapestry, of great quality and patterns, from the manufactory of Messrs. LISLEY & SONS. Also a few pieces of Brussels, just finished and received. Will be very pretty. All for sale at remarkable prices, for cash only, by GEORGE E. L. HYATT, Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st., corner of Wilkes-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Rockaway, during the season of that favorite resort. Immediate possession. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Five 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, on Lee-av., corner of Rose-st., Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry. Terms very liberal. Also, three houses on 7th-av., and one on 12th-st., New-York. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story and basement house, brown stone front, in 27th-st., north side, between 8th and 9th-avs.; fitted up with all the modern improvements, and finished in the best manner. Inquire on the premises of IRA CHRISTIAN, or next door of J. V. ONDERDONK.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—With immediate possession, No. 46 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. It is in good order, and has all the modern improvements. Price, $11,000. D. SHEPHERD, No. 6 Trinity Building, first floor.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. H. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Fortyminutes' ride from 23d-st. by Harlem Railroad. Dwelling large and convenient, kitchen attached, fine well of water, and pump near the door. Lot 50 by 268 feet, fronts on two streets—beautifully situated; is so about 70 shade and fruit trees. Those wishing a complete country home, will stop at the Melrose Station, ask the keeper to direct you to No. 286 Prospect-st., where you will see its beauty. The owner will inform you the price and terms. Also, 3 lots for sale, each 50 by 176 feet.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 miles from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGE SITES FOR SALE.—In the town of New-Utrecht, near the Stone Church and the Bath House, distant about 6 miles from the Hamilton-avenue ferry by plank-road 4 and by omnibuses. The sections contain about 25 city lots, and command a full view of the ocean, &c. Apply to R. SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, or to EGBERT BENSON, No. 5 New-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new Cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. BODMAN No. 57 Wall-st., New-York.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rossie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossie Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—coal per ton, 100 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned, G. PARISH.

Ogdensburg, New-York, April, 1854.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—The double two story and attic house on Henry-st., recently occupied by the late Spanish Minister resident, and by the Rev. Dr. Nevil, fronting the Sound and commanding an extensive view of the same, built in the most substantial manner, containing 12 square rooms, exclusive of kitchen, large store-rooms and numerous closets, well and cistern water, both under cover, garden and grounds handsomely laid out and well stocked with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, containing grape, arbor, and Summer house, all in complete repair. Also, a very desirable cottage on the opposite side the same street, finished in the best manner, contains 13 rooms, 5 on the first floor. Also a choice old place on Atlantic-st., surrounded by fruit, shade, and ornamental trees of the tallest sort, good garden with abundance of shrubbery. The house is old but very convenient, and in good repair. Large lawn in front, well of excellent water near the door. Carriage house and stables nearly new and in complete repair Immediate possession given. Inquire of A. KWOLTON, Stamford or direct to Box No. 582 Post-Office, New-York

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN CLARENCEVILLE, U. I. ONLY $100, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER MONTH.—A second drawing of those beautiful lots will soon take place. Clarenceville, without exception, the handsomest suburban village of New-York—only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by the Long Island Railroad in half an hour. Several lines of stages also continually run past this village. The streets are all graded, wide, and planted with beautiful ornamental trees, and a number of houses are already built and in course of erection. The place is also well supplied with public pumps having the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the subscriber having two new and beautiful houses in Clarenceville, they will be drawn for by the subscribers to the lots, and the fortunate drawers will get a house and lot in the centre of the village. Altogether, this is a chance to get a homestead so near the City seldom to be met with, and all that is asked is a personal examination of this property before purchasing elsewhere. For that purpose, free excursions to the property will be made every Thursday, at 3 P. M., and tickets can be had at the office of the undesigned. J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytendnyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property command magnificent panoramic views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. An excellent location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements are also going on in the neighborhood, large sums being expended in grading the streets. For maps and further information, apply to D. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS—Now going on, together with the great water works improvement, (to be built at East New-York, at a cost of $4 500 000,) make East New-York and Unionville lots more desirable for the investment of capital than any other property in the United States. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn, is growing rapidly, and is famed for the unrivalled beauty and advantages of its location. It is easy and direct of access, at all hours, by 50th-st. Terms of payment easy. Free excursions MONDAY and THURSDAY. Apply to CHARLES S. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property hereby offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 125 Broadway, New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the dépôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M., daily.

JOHN BUSSING.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautiful residence of 50 acres of good tillable land, with a sufficient quantity of wood land, situated on the Hackensack Road, one mile from Newark, (East Newark,) and seven from Jersey City. The farm is in complete order—the situation elevated, healthy and pleasant, affording a view of Bergen Neck, the City of Jersey, and in the distance the Staten Island and Highland Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Whitehouse, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM AT HASTINGS FOR SALE.—A Farm of 125 acres, on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Depot. On the premises are an old farm house, mill, barn and other out buildings, and an orchard of grafted fruit. Price low and terms easy. Apply to F. A. GUION, No. 118 Broadway.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—Eleven handsome Building Plots, from 5 to 15 acres each, quarter of a mile above Fordham Depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

TREES—EVERGREENS FOR SALE.—This attractive country seat, widely known since the days of General Nathaniel Greene, at Rosebrook, Morrisania, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 2½ from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE—In good order. For sale cheap. Inquire at Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—WOODHAVEN, THE LYNN OF NEW-YORK.—R

...ITALIAN COT-... Also, 22 recent ... ALBERT H. NICOLAY, ... at 12 o'clock, on ... ted, a 2-story attic ... Italian style of archi... feet each, situated at ... walk from the steamboat ... and contains on the ... on first and; 2d floor, 3 bedrooms, ... linen press, closet &c.; attic, ... chamber room; cellar, kitchen, wash... ...'s bedroom, store-room, pantry, closet, large ... The house is beautifully situated on an elevation of 50 feet, between 1st and 2d-sts., fronting on the E. R., and commanding a splendid prospect of the New-York bay, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., as far as the Hudson river, with the ... country. In short there can be no more desirable ... for a gentleman's suburban residence. The numerous ... and costly dwellings which cluster around ... the desirableness of the location. The communication with New-York City, by boat, is always a pleasant trip, at the same annual cost as the City rail cars, and ... the same space of time. Also, 22 desirable lots adjoining the above, fronting on Gilbert, Waters, Nevins and others; solid silver tea sets, servers, &c.; plated do: Sheffield cutlery, fine glass ware, &c.; together with a large catalogue of housekeeping articles, both useful and ornamental, but too numerous to mention.

The above sale will take place as stated above, and without reserve in regard to the furniture. The furniture will be guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the City, being made by our best Broadway manufacturers, and all the other goods being of the first quality, will be fully warranted. Terms cash, and for all sums under $200; over that sum, satisfactory indorsed paper at four months will be taken. The sale will be the largest ever made in the City before, and will be well worth the attention of housekeepers and others desirous to purchase fine goods at a low price. The rooms will be ready for exhibition on TUESDAY next, day and evening.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
Private Sales on No. 76 Beekman-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Will take place on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This place is situated in the village of Southport, Conn., 50 miles from the City of New-York, two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and two minutes' walk of the Depot. There are two acres of land, well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, and tastefully laid out in lawn, circular carriage ways, &c. The buildings consist of a large and commodious Dwelling, built in the most approved style, and furnished with marble mantels and grates throughout; also, the necessary outbuildings, all nearly new. The village is correctly healthy, the society select, and schools are unexcelled in the immediate vicinity. The facilities for sea bathing and fishing are fine. This place is accessible five times a day from the City, by railroad, and is well adapted to gentlemen of leisure, or those doing business in the City. For further information, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y., where handbills giving a full description may be obtained. Sale of the furniture, carriages, and Garden Utensils, will take place on the premises subsequent to the sale of the property. Possession given immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

GREAT SALE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 1 and 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their new Gallery, No. 19 Nassau-street, between Fulton and Ann-sts., the entire collection of original Drawings and Etchings contained in part two portfolios, numbering about 600 lots, just arrived from Holland, a country preeminently distinguished in Europe for its collections of original drawings, and where they formed part of a collection of a Dutch nobleman at the Hague lately deceased, embracing specimens of the most celebrated old and modern masters of the various schools. Their identity and originality are vouched for, having formed parts of known collections from periods upward with the masters themselves. Their rarity is such that it warrants them in saying that it is the best collection ever offered for sale at auction in the United States. Consequently, the present offers to collectors and amateurs an opportunity to enrich their galleries and cabinets that may never occur again. Can be seen, with catalogues, on Monday, up to day of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLIVIEVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT.—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground, by S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Olivieville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only one-half hour's ride from 32d-st. Over 200 lots have been sold and built on in a few years from January last, and several of the houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very greatly in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis, by trains leaving City Hall at 7.30, 8.15, 9.45, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. If rain on the 30th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 2 Nassau-st.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the ground, 332 Lots and Gores of Land lying on Division, Bushwick and Evergreens-ave., Bleecker and Covert-sts., formerly the property of W. Covert, Esq. of the city of Brooklyn. The Division-avenue Railroad is now in course of construction, and, when finished, will be the means of greatly increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This property offers strong inducements for investment, as great improvements are now going on in the immediate neighborhood. Through tickets will be given to parties wishing to attend this sale, by the East New-York stages that leave Peck Slip and Grand-st. Ferries from 8 to 10 A. M. For maps and tickets apply to J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st. If raining, the sale will take place the next fine day.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—On the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 33d-st., at auction, on ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: On 10th av. and 33d st., the large 4-story brick building, together with the lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 33d-st. The lot is 95 feet 3 inches in front on 10th-av., 29 feet on the rear, by 45 feet 10 inches in depth, fronting on 33d-st. and 45 feet 1 inch in depth on the northerly side. This building covers the whole width and nearly the whole depth of the lot. The sale will be positive, and one-half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CARPETS, MIRRORS &c.—J. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of silver plated ware, of every description—it will embrace all the various kinds of goods for table use, such as silver plated coasters, silver plated goblets, all sizes, table and tea spoons, sugar do., table and dessert forks and napkin rings, large and small ladles, together with cake baskets, fancy goods, &c.; all of the very best sterling silver plate on German plate. This sale will prove advantageous to those in want of goods, as it will be my inquiry to sell the balance not sold to-day will be sold on MONDAY MORNING at the same hour. The furniture consists in part of over 30 good tapestry, 3-ply and Brussels carpets, elegant rose wood parlor furniture of every description made to order, two beautiful French plate mirrors, superior Rosewood piano-forte, rich curtains and shades, rich and costly porcelain statuary ornaments, elegantly carved etageres, with a choice collection of oil paintings in rich gilt frames, strange variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, all of superior workmanship, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, elegant China toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, sofa bedsteads, mahogany, walnut and cottage chairs, centre and pier tables, rocking-chairs, wardrobes, 12 French Jenny Lind bedsteads, all of the best manufacture of them, English blankets, oval and gilt mirrors, Elizabethan and Gothic clocks, &c. Also, a beautiful variety of basement furniture, extension and other tables, great variety of rich silver ware, three sets gold and decorated China dinner and tea sets, ivory handled table cutlery, ruby and French cut glassware, &c. Catalogues early on Saturday morning and no postponement.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—Immense and unreserved sale at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway near Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next, May 31 and June 1, of $60,000 worth of RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Rich French porcelain decorations, papier mache goods, magnificent Wilton, Aubesson, velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs, elegant bronze clock, figures and candelabras, rich mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses; superb and costly rosewood, &c. by the most celebrated makers, such as Chickering, Nunns, Gilbert, Waters, Nunns and others; solid silver tea sets, servers, &c.; plated do: Sheffield cutlery, fine glass ware, &c.; together with a large catalogue of housekeeping articles, both useful and ornamental, but too numerous to mention.

The above sale will take place as stated above, and without reserve in regard to the furniture. The furniture will be guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the City, being made by our best Broadway manufacturers, and all the other goods being of the first quality, will be fully warranted. Terms cash, and for all sums under $200; over that sum, satisfactory indorsed paper at four months will be taken. The sale will be the largest ever made in the City before, and will be well worth the attention of housekeepers and others desirous to purchase fine goods at a low price. The rooms will be ready for exhibition on TUESDAY next, day and evening.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
Private Sales on No. 76 Beekman-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Will take place on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This place is situated in the village of Southport, Conn., 50 miles from the City of New-York, two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and two minutes' walk of the Depot. There are two acres of land, well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, and tastefully laid out in lawn, circular carriage ways, &c. The buildings consist of a large and commodious Dwelling, built in the most approved style, and furnished with marble mantels and grates throughout; also, the necessary outbuildings, all nearly new. The village is correctly healthy, the society select, and schools are unexcelled in the immediate vicinity. The facilities for sea bathing and fishing are fine. This place is accessible five times a day from the City, by railroad, and is well adapted to gentlemen of leisure, or those doing business in the City. For further information, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N.Y., where handbills giving a full description may be obtained. Sale of the furniture, carriages, and Garden Utensils, will take place on the premises subsequent to the sale of the property. Possession given immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

GREAT SALE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 1 and 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their new Gallery, No. 19 Nassau-street, between Fulton and Ann-sts., the entire collection of original Drawings and Etchings contained in part two portfolios, numbering about 600 lots, just arrived from Holland, a country preeminently distinguished in Europe for its collections of original drawings, and where they formed part of a collection of a Dutch nobleman at the Hague lately deceased, embracing specimens of the most celebrated old and modern masters of the various schools. Their identity and originality are vouched for, having formed parts of known collections from periods upward with the masters themselves. Their rarity is such that it warrants them in saying that it is the best collection ever offered for sale at auction in the United States. Consequently, the present offers to collectors and amateurs an opportunity to enrich their galleries and cabinets that may never occur again. Can be seen, with catalogues, on Monday, up to day of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLIVIEVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT.—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground, by S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depot—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Olivieville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only one-half hour's ride from 32d-st. Over 200 lots have been sold and built on in a few years from January last, and several of the houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very greatly in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis, by trains leaving City Hall at 7.30, 8.15, 9.45, 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. If rain on the 30th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 2 Nassau-st.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the ground, 332 Lots and Gores of Land lying on Division, Bushwick and Evergreens-ave., Bleecker and Covert-sts., formerly the property of W. Covert, Esq. of the city of Brooklyn. The Division-avenue Railroad is now in course of construction, and, when finished, will be the means of greatly increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This property offers strong inducements for investment, as great improvements are now going on in the immediate neighborhood. Through tickets will be given to parties wishing to attend this sale, by the East New-York stages that leave Peck Slip and Grand-st. Ferries from 8 to 10 A. M. For maps and tickets apply to J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st. If raining, the sale will take place the next fine day.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—On the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 33d-st., at auction, on ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: On 10th av. and 33d st., the large 4-story brick building, together with the lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 33d-st. The lot is 95 feet 3 inches in front on 10th-av., 29 feet on the rear, by 45 feet 10 inches in depth, fronting on 33d-st. and 45 feet 1 inch in depth on the northerly side. This building covers the whole width and nearly the whole depth of the lot. The sale will be positive, and one-half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, SILVER PLATED WARE, CARPETS, MIRRORS &c.—J. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of silver plated ware, of every description—it will embrace all the various kinds of goods for table use, such as silver plated coasters, silver plated goblets, all sizes, table and tea spoons, sugar do., table and dessert forks and napkin rings, large and small ladles, together with cake baskets, fancy goods, &c.; all of the very best sterling silver plate on German plate. This sale will prove advantageous to those in want of goods, as it will be my inquiry to sell the balance not sold to-day will be sold on MONDAY MORNING at the same hour. The furniture consists in part of over 30 good tapestry, 3-ply and Brussels carpets, elegant rose wood parlor furniture of every description made to order, two beautiful French plate mirrors, superior Rosewood piano-forte, rich curtains and shades, rich and costly porcelain statuary ornaments, elegantly carved etageres, with a choice collection of oil paintings in rich gilt frames, strange variety of chamber furniture in rosewood and mahogany, all of superior workmanship, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, elegant China toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, sofa bedsteads, mahogany, walnut and cottage chairs, centre and pier tables, rocking-chairs, wardrobes, 12 French Jenny Lind bedsteads, all of the best manufacture of them, English blankets, oval and gilt mirrors, Elizabethan and Gothic clocks, &c. Also, a beautiful variety of basement furniture, extension and other tables, great variety of rich silver ware, three sets gold and decorated China dinner and tea sets, ivory handled table cutlery, ruby and French cut glassware, &c. Catalogues early on Saturday morning and no postponement.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

SALE OF LOTS AT YONKERS.—To be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers, on the premises, the 10th of June, at 2 o'clock—32 beautiful building-lots, together with a dwelling-house and a variety of handsome fruit trees, in the village of Van Ville, in the town of Yonkers, about a five minutes' walk from the depot and steamboat landing, on the land formerly belonging to Frederick Nodine, now for sale by T. Oliver. On this property there is a handsome view of the East and North Rivers. Terms of payment made easy to suit purchasers. Also will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the same time and place, 2 lots of land, about five minutes' walk above the depot, on the south side of the Harlem River, fronting on the Harlem River about 450 feet, extending back to the road leading from the High Bridge to King's Bridge, and beautifully situated for a gentleman's private residence, and will be sold in plots to suit the purchasers. 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Also, 130 lots at Mount Vernon, adjoining the College property, laying each side of the Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot. Terms made easy to suit purchasers. T. Oliver will be found on the premises the day previous to the sale of the property, and on the day of sale in the forepart of the day, and in the afternoon at the office of T. Oliver, Yonkers, where he can be shown the property at any time previous to or on the day of the same. Letters addressed to T. OLIVER, at Yonkers or Yonkers, will be punctually attended to by T. OLIVER, Agent for the sale of the above property.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 27, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., a rare and curious collection of Oil Paintings.—Three cases containing about 200 old original Paintings, being a consignment from the interior of Europe, among which will be found many originals of value. Connoisseurs and amateurs will find this a specially worthy of their attention. Will be ready for exhibition in our gallery two days previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTIC AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. ... Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of ... Variety of rustic furniture for ... manufactured by Mons. ... and mahogany parlor ... ; also, sounding-room ...

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY ... o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., Fur... Oil Paintings, Engravings, ... Water Colors, Gilt Frames, ... stands, chairs, sofas, &c. Also, ... Also, ... Catalogues ...

SALE OF LOTS AT YONKERS.—To be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers, on the premises, the 10th of June, at 2 o'clock—32 beautiful building-lots, together with a dwelling-house and a variety of handsome fruit trees, in the village of Van Ville, in the town of Yonkers, about a five minutes' walk from the depot and steamboat landing, on the land formerly belonging to Frederick Nodine, now for sale by T. Oliver. On this property there is a handsome view of the East and North Rivers. Terms of payment made easy to suit purchasers. Also will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the same time and place, 2 lots of land, about five minutes' walk above the depot, on the south side of the Harlem River, fronting on the Harlem River about 450 feet, extending back to the road leading from the High Bridge to King's Bridge, and beautifully situated for a gentleman's private residence, and will be sold in plots to suit the purchasers. 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Also, 130 lots at Mount Vernon, adjoining the College property, laying each side of the Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot. Terms made easy to suit purchasers. T. Oliver will be found on the premises the day previous to the sale of the property, and on the day of sale in the forepart of the day, and in the afternoon at the office of T. Oliver, Yonkers, where he can be shown the property at any time previous to or on the day of the same. Letters addressed to T. OLIVER, at Yonkers or Yonkers, will be punctually attended to by T. OLIVER, Agent for the sale of the above property.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, May 27, at 11 o'clock, at our gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., a rare and curious collection of Oil Paintings.—Three cases containing about 200 old original Paintings, being a consignment from the interior of Europe, among which will be found many originals of value. Connoisseurs and amateurs will find this a specially worthy of their attention. Will be ready for exhibition in our gallery two days previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ARTISTIC AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, No. ... Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of ... Variety of rustic furniture for ... manufactured by Mons. ... and mahogany parlor ... ; also, sounding-room ...

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY ... o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., Fur... Oil Paintings, Engravings, ... Water Colors, Gilt Frames, ... stands, chairs, sofas, &c. Also, ... Also, ... Catalogues ...

GOLD LOCKETS, CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c.—Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the large and splendid assortment of the above articles, at the manufactory of the subscriber, where they will find a large variety of the most beautiful patterns, and at prices much lower than can be found elsewhere. Also, a large assortment of Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Pins, Ear Drops, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Keys, Silver Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, Gold Pencils, Silver Fruit Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Pie Knives, Cake Baskets, Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Combs, Fine Cutlery, Razors, Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Fancy Boxes, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Hair Pins, Combs, Purses, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies

The New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Closing Scenes—Fate of the Measure.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 25, 1854.
11 o'clock A. M.

I have just left the Senate chamber, where the Nebraska iniquity was consummated a few min utes since; and, as I write, the roar of cannon from Capitol Hill is speaking the joy of those who have accomplished it. The work is finished. To-morrow, doubtless, the bill will receive the President's approval; and by Monday next, the hireling cowards who have betrayed their constituencies for prices stipulated, may walk up and demand the reward of their ignominy. The work of organizing the Territories, and of rewarding those whose consciences would not let them vote the measure until stiffened by Executive promises of a share in the spoils, will probably progress *pari passu*; and it will be an interesting study to analyze the appointments for officers of the new Territories, and ascertain who gives a receipt in full for services rendered, as each commission is filled up by the Executive. The fat jobs and contracts which constitute the price of *some* of those whose votes passed the measure through Congress, will not be available for some time yet; but as they come along in the course of time, I shall hope to have the pleasure of announcing them, and of giving the value of the contract, and the vote which secured it, side by side, as cause and effect.

There is little to be said of to-night's session of the Senate. It was interesting, but not exciting. Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHASE, and others, in their speeches distinctly indicated the results which are to flow from the consummation of the Nebraska swindle. Their language was calm, courteous, and forcible. They were replied to by Mr. DOUGLAS in a tirade of scurrilous abuse towards themselves, the clergy, and everybody else who does not belong to the Slavery Propaganda, such as he only is capable of; and as he has been practicing this speech and this style before the Senate now for some three or four months, he has become rather perfect in that line, as you may suppose.

The disclosures in the Senate, during the last day or two, in relation to the action of the Southern Whig Senatorial Caucus on the Nebraska bill, presents one fact in a very strong light—to wit: that every man of the Whig party who went for the Nebraska bill, was filled with the conviction that he was going to political death, so far as a *national* political position is concerned. And the same thing is equally true, of nearly every Senator among those who have heretofore claimed the title of Democracy. A more lamentable exhibition of moral cowardice can scarce be imagined, than has been displayed in connection with this bill, from beginning to end. Nobody hardly, except DOUGLAS, has been for it. The men who have spoken for it, and toiled for it with him, have cursed it and him with it, continually, in secret. But they were in his toils, and dared not refuse to do his bidding, lest they should be suspected of being Abolitionists, or of being disloyal to the "Democratic" party. I know this to be true, as does everybody else here, who is at all familiar with political life behind the scenes. It was clear from the first, that there was no sincere, spontaneous support of the bill, from any quarter. And still I saw it must pass, for it had the ear-marks of the Administration, which had adopted it, and brought to bear upon it the whole weight and influence of Executive power and patronage,—and that, at this day, is irresistible.

It remains now to be seen whether DOUGLAS and Co. can cheat the people into believing that after all it's best to be quiet and "acquiesce" in this new triumph of the Slave Power,—whether the arch Demagogue who initiated this scheme, and whose untiring energy and industry has carried it through, is right when he laughs to scorn all threats of resistance to his plans of Slavery aggression.

The events of the last month are considered by all thinking men here, to have completely broken down all old party lines. Whigs of the North heve no longer any responsibility to, or sympathy with, the Southern Whigs as such. The line of division is complete. On the other hend a large portion of the Democracy of the North feel that they are thrown out of their old party association, because while they are honest, patriotic *men*, they can never consent to political fellowship with those whose whole end and aim is to strengthen, develop and extend the Slave power, at the sacrifice of all that true Democracy claims to feel and to inculcate. The old issues by which party lines were marked have been suspended. The question of Freedom or Slavery as the ruling principle, the controlling interest in the Republic, is the *only* issue of any importance now before the people; and it certainly is a far more interesting and vital one than any the country has divided upon since the foundation of the Government. Upon that the country *must* divide. That is inevitably the issue, although the most strenuous efforts will be made to divert public attention from it. The friends of freedom and the public faith must rally under the banner of Democracy, for that *is* the name which expresses the sentiment necessarily embodied in the party of Freedom. Let the organization commence without delay. The enemies of Freedom are untiring, remorseless, sleepless. The true Democracy will need to be ceaselessly vigilant, or the chains, ere long, will have been so firmly rivated upon them that escape will be almost hopeless. It is the time for action. That action has already begun in the hearts of the people. Let the leaders in every hamlet, town and city give it immediate direction and permanent form. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Ill., the House agreed, when they adjourn, to adjourn till Monday next

Mr. DAWN offered a resolution that the several Standing Committees of the House, who have matured private bills, be allowed to report the same by filing them with the Clerk, who shall place them in order on the Calendar.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., objected.

Mr. DAWN—We have our desks full of bills.

Mr. JONES—I am willing to stay here and transact business. Report one bill at a time.

Mr. HOUSTON—If the House had not agreed to adjourn over, we could, to-morrow, receive those reports.

Mr. LANCASTER introduced a bill to establish the office of Surveyor General for Washington Territory, and grant for the construction of military roads therein. Referred.

The House proceeded to vote on amendments to the Deficiency bill.

The House rejected—47 against 100—the amendment of Mr. OLIN, containing the works to supply Washington with water, and likewise rejected the following Senate amendments:

To repeal that part of the printing act which provides that when any documents shall be ordered to be printed for both Houses of Congress, the Senate printing of such documents shall be done by the printer of that House which has ordered the same; and to divide the printing of Executive Departments equally between the two printers of Congress—59 against 102.

Also rejected—46 against 104—the amendment for the Custom Houses at St. Louis, Mobile, and Cincinnati, Louisville, Bangor, Bath, Wilmington, (Del.,) Providence and San Francisco, $771,000; for Marine Hospitals at Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Paducah, Evansville, San Francisco and Burlington, (Iowa,) $[illegible].

Adjourned until Monday.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case—Great Meeting at Faneuil Hall—Attack on the Court House, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, May 26.

Intense excitement prevailed in this city this evening. The arrest of the escort of the street of BURNS, the alleged fugitive. The cell [illegible] hearing at Faneuil Hall attracted [illegible] could get inside the building. The [illegible] were WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEO. PARKER, [illegible] W. REED. The tenor of the speeches [illegible] denouncing the Fugitive Slave Law [illegible] not to attempt, and counselling [illegible] to attempt a rescue [illegible] a motion to adjourn [illegible] meeting, when [illegible] was carried by [illegible] rushed [illegible] Court House, which [illegible] Marshal [illegible] Court House.

This announcement caused the immediate rush of 2,000 to 3,000 excited people to the Court House-square. An attempt was at once made to break open the Court House doors, and [illegible] with a battering engine; [illegible] the outside of the door, and [illegible] p. m. while we [illegible] pistols were fired, and the mob became formidable. The Centre watch-house, being in the immediate vicinity, a posse of determined watchmen dashed in, and succeeded in arresting eighteen of the leading rioters, after a desperate conflict.

The prompt arrest of the ringleaders suppressed further violence, and an increased police force, who were soon after on the ground, and stationed at the several entrances to the Court House will probably preserve quiet for the night. BURNS is confined in an upper room of the Court House. The office having charge of him are well armed, and had the mob gained an entrance, it is doubtful if they could have carried him off. Col. SUTTLE, who claims BURNS as his property, was arrested to-day, on a charge of attempting to kidnap a citizen of Massachusetts, and is held under bail.

The examination of BURNS takes place at 9 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. It is openly asserted, that if the decision is against freedom, he will be forcibly rescued.

Eleven o'clock.—From five hundred to eight hundred remain in Court-square, but no further violence is anticipated to-night.

LUKE WEST, of MURPHY, WEST & PERL'S "Campbell's Minstrels," died at the Adams House, this evening.

Fugitive Slave Excitement at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Friday, May 26.

A tremendous excitement was created here this afternoon. A telegraphic dispatch was received by Messrs. CONE and WHEATEN, Abolitionists, that a fugitive slave, in charge of a U. S. Marshal, on his way to the South, would arrive in the 6½ o'clock train. The bells were rung, and upwards of 2,000 persons turned out, and attacked the cars. A negro was caught, but he proved to be a passenger residing here, and no fugitive slave was discovered.

Arrival of the Pampero—The American Consul Fired at, and the Consulate Mobbed—Terrible Consequences of an Earthquake.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 24.

The steamship *Pampero*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived at this port to-day, in six days from San Juan. She brings one hundred and thirty passengers and a small amount of specie.

A letter received by this arrival, announces that during the excitement attending the arrest of Mr. BOSLAND the American Minister, the United States Consul was fired at and the Consulate mobbed. A volunteer force from the steamship *Pampero* was enrolled, in order to save the property of the Company at Punta Arenas from being destroyed.

On the Sunday after Easter a fearfully destructive earthquake occurred at San Salvador. Upward of four millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed, and 200 lives. The first shock was felt on the Thursday night of Easter week, the earth being disturbed by a movement similar to the rolling of heavy billows, but no serious attention seems to have been given to the matter. The great shock occurred on Sunday, at noon. Hundreds of the adobe houses were thrown down, filling the air with dust. The ancient Cathedral was also severely shaken, many of the heavy beams and other timbers being displaced. The Bishop and some priests who were officiating at the time were somewhat bruised.

The same letter states that the destruction of life and property by the late earthquake was far more awful than at first represented—*nearly five thousand persons having been killed by the catastrophe.*

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, May 25.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived with Havana and Key West dates of May 22.

The *Isabel* left at Havana one French frigate and two small steamers, also the English brig-of-war *Espiegle*.

The Captain General was meeting Vice-Admiral DUQUESNE and officers, and the *Gaceta Oficial* announces that they come to help Spain.

The idea of emancipation was creating great uneasiness.

Business at Havana was generally very dull. SUGAR was in fair demand for Europe; CONFITURES scarce; LARD reviving; FLOUR, LUMBER, and SHOOKS, were dull; FREIGHTS were as last quoted, and exchange unsettled: EXCHANGE on London, 9½@10¼ prem.; on New-York, 1½@2, and dull.

The brig *Sterling*, of Boston, from Matanzas, for Montreal, went ashore on Couch Reef on the 16th, and was a total loss.

The brig *Amesbury* sailed from Key West for New-York on the 17th: her total expenses were $7,100 26. The vessel pays $3,648 96, and the cargo $3,527 32.

The ship *Sea Lion*, of Bath, Me., from Matanzas, went ashore on Delta Shoal on the 17th, and was got off the next day by wreckers.

The bark *Byron* sailed for Baltimore on the 13th. The Court had refused salvage on her. Her expenses were $1,058 71c.

Powder Mill Explosion—Seven Men Killed—Six Buildings Blown Up.

SAUGERTIES, (Ulster Co., N. Y.)
Thursday, May 25, 1854.

The powder mill of Messrs. LAPLIN & SMITH, about three miles back of this place, blew up to-day, killing seven men and blowing six houses in the vicinity all to pieces. The buildings are of no great value. The principal loss will be from the destruction of stock and interruption of the works. The latter loss will be pretty serious, as this is the largest mill in the State, and next to the largest, I believe, in the United States.

This mill has blown up some five or six times before, but never, I believe, has the destruction of life been so deplorable. Yours, respectfully,

We have by the following telegraphic dispatch from Hartford an account of another powder-mill explosion, by which two more men were killed:

TIMES OFFICE, HARTFORD, Friday, May 26.

HAMMER & FOSTER'S powder-mill, situated at East Hartford, exploded about 5 o'clock this morning; two men were killed.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 26.

The Indiana State Democratic Convention assembled at Indianapolis on Wednesday, and nominated candidates for office.

Resolutions were adopted by a vote of 421 to 13, that the Democrats of Indiana fully approve of the principles of the act extending the laws of the United States over the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. That they concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the Constitution of a State, further than that the form of a republican form; but on the contrary the people possess the right and power to adopt such principles as best suit their views and wants. That they are distinctly opposed to the Clayton amendment.

Resolutions were also adopted, endorsing the Administration; complimenting Senator DOUGLAS, and against the prohibitory Liquor Law.

Presbyterian General Assembly—Old School.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 26.

This morning in the Presbyterian General Assembly, (Old School) Rev. Mr. MCCLUNG, of Indiana, asked leave to suspend the order of the day to introduce a resolution. The request was granted, and the resolution when read was found to be similar to that of Dr. MCMASTER, (withdrawn yesterday,) and concerning the controversy just closed about the Danville and New-Albany Seminaries. The resolution declared the Assembly had no intention to interfere in any way with the New-Albany Seminary, nor to interrupt its operations. After a fine speech from Mr. MCCLUNG, General WADE moved the previous question, and the resolution was passed.

The Report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries, refusing to entertain overtures respecting the Assembly to yield the care and charge of Seminaries to Synods, was adopted.

Dr. KIRKPATRICK presented resolutions, that vacant Professorships in future be filled by the Directors or a Special Board appointed therefor. Referred.

The question as to the adoption of the report on Princeton Seminary was taken. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE presented a letter from Professor MCGILL, of Alleghany College, signifying his intention to accept the Professorship of Pastoral Theology at Princeton, if elected. The debate was not finished.

Nashville, Tenn., was selected as the next place of meeting.

By Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 26.

We have no mail to-day south of Savannah.

Nassau papers of 17th inst., have been received at Charleston. The salvage awarded on cargo of ship *R. L. Lone* is 42½ per cent.

A great deal of rain had fallen at Inagua, retarding the salt-raking. Cargoes of salt had been sold at 11c. and 14c.

An American ship, name not mentioned, which got ashore on the Middle Ground, was got off by wreckers, who were awarded $3,800.

The Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

The weather here was remarkably favorable for making observations of the Eclipse; not a cloud being visible from morning till night.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 26.

It rained here this forenoon, and this afternoon [illegible] so, that the [illegible] of the Eclipse [illegible] Boston were [illegible]

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, May 26.

The Church bells in this city were tolled for an hour this morning, and [illegible] to the eclipse.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 26.

Steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool, 10th inst., arrived at her dock this morning. She brings 704 passengers.

The United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 26.

The United States Supreme Court to-day adjourned to the first Monday in December next.

THE TURF OF 1854.

The Novel Pacing Match for $2,000—Matches at the Centreville and Union Courses—Intense Excitement—Heavy Betting—Five Thousand Persons Present.

Yesterday was a gala day in the sports of the Turf. RACES took place both at the Centreville and Union Courses. The long-anticipated pacing match for a wager of $2,000, between two double teams, which have been under the management of the most experienced reinsmen in the United States—viz., WM. WHEELAN and HIRAM WOODRUFF—for several weeks past. The race was a great novelty, and a deep interest was manifested by the turfmen as to the result. The day announced for this contest was Thursday last, but owing to the match being made with the stipulation of "fair weather," the affair was postponed until the next fair day. When the Judges declared the race postponed, several disputes arose in regard to the betting made by the friends of each team of horses. A number of men who had wagered large sums of money, varying in amounts from $100 to $1,000, were under the impression the postponement would cancel and annul all outside betting. The Judges, however, decided that all bets were to abide the result of the contest whenever it should take place. Numerous opinions were expressed as to the right of the Judges to declare that these bets were not won until the horses had paced over the track and the result had been announced by the proper persons.

Among the multitude on the track we noticed one of the veterans of the turf, (Mr. BEVINS,) who formerly owned the celebrated horse *Henry Clay*, with which he won twenty-seven trotting matches during the seasons of the brilliant career of the late JACK HARRISON and other gentlemen of wealth, who have studied sport for nearly half a century. Mr. BEVINS was a backer of WHEELAN, and repeatedly wagered long odds on the black ponies, thus realizing over two thousand dollars in cash on the result. One of these bets was $500 to $100 *that Hiram would not win a single heat in the race.* At least $30,000 or $40,000 changed hands among the spectators. The number of persons present was upwards of five thousand, and the roads and avenues leading to the Course were crowded with vehicles, each containing from one to half a dozen persons. The dust having been laid by the rain the night before, with the exhilirating atmosphere, brought out a mass of people from the City and Throgg.

The proprietor of the Centreville Course announced the match as follows:

"Match $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, between two pacing teams. HIRAM WOODRUFF names roan team *Flash* and *Snap*; WM. WHEELAN names black team *Isadora* and *Cinderella*."

The long stand and fences were literally covered with persons, and the drivers being very prompt in starting at the hour named, the race was ended before half the people arrived who had set out to witness the contest. Hence, a number of sporting gentlemen were disappointed.

FIRST AND ONLY HEAT.

The crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to keep the track clear a sufficient length of time to permit the contending horses to get a fair start at the Judges' stand. The little roan ponies were perfect specimens, and had been trained only four or five weeks, by HIRAM WOODRUFF, who felt confident of success when he entered the field, but unluckily he met with a Waterloo defeat, as his team was distanced on the first heat. The celebrated black ponies were under the management of the renowned BILL WHEELAN. In fact, when WOODRUFF and WHEELAN come in contact to drive a match on the track, the sharpest kind of work is always expected, and the turfmen are generally very cautious how they bet on the result. After the teams had scored several times, they came to the Judges' stand side by side, and received the word. The team of Mr. WHEELAN led off and took the inside. It was evident their speed was much faster than the roan team, and when passing the "quarter-pole" they were ahead over three lengths. Mr. WHEELAN then urged his team slightly, and passed the half-mile pole over a dozen lengths in advance of HIRAM. The driver of *Cinderella* and *Isadora* here looked back, and finding there was an opportunity to make the "distance," he pushed his team onward at a very rapid gait and amid shouts of applause by the spectators, he came around the lower turn over 60 yards ahead of the roan team. Bets of $100 to $5 were now offered that HIRAM would be shut out; and when the black ponies passed the distance stand the roans were more than six lengths in the rear. The flag was finally dropped, and cries were heard in all directions, "HIRAM is distanced." The heat was made by the black horses in the quick time of "2:37," which is *not* as fast as they can go, by some five or six seconds. The backers of the roan team were fully satisfied that a screw was loose somewhere, (either by fright at the crowd, or their failing to pace together,) and having bet and lost long odds they appeared sullen and looked downcast. One sporting man, residing in Broadway, lost $2,000, by betting $100 to $50, and various odds of that average, on HIRAM's team winning the race. The Judges announced their decision that Mr. WHEELAN won the race, by distancing the other team on the first heat.

THIS PACING MATCH COMPARED WITH THE DOUBLE TEAM TROT, IN 1841.

Our Reporter procured the following items of interest from an old turfman, respecting the great double trotting match at Philadelphia, 13 years ago. During the season of 1841 *Lady Suffolk* and *Rifle* trotted in double harness to wagons, on the Hunting Park Course, near Philadelphia, against *Hercules* and *Apology*, two miles. The first mile of the race was made in 2:37; the second in 2:42½. *Lady Suffolk* and *Rifle* were victorious, and accomplished the extraordinary task of going two miles to the pole in the unprecedented, and as yet incomparable time of 5:19½. *Rifle* subsequently became the property of Mr. GEORGE JANEWAY, and was driven by him on the road alongside of that veteran of the turf, the renowned *Dutchman*, whose three mile race against time, 7:33½, stands foremost as the best race at that distance under the saddle, on the trotting calendar.

Lady Suffolk, although withdrawn from the turf after a brilliant career, can yet show a 2:40 gait. *Dutchman* and *Rifle*, if we are to believe in ancient Mythology, are making good time in the other world.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE.

Subsequent to the pacing match the crowd dispersed and made their way to the Union Course to witness two exciting trotting matches for $2,000 and a purse of $50, announced by the proprietor as follows:

"UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting—On Friday, May 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a match for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. D. PIFFER names b. g. *Jack Walter*; WM. WHEELAN names b. g. *Unknown*. Same day, a purse of $50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. WM. WHEELAN enters b. g. *Ezra*; H. WOODRUFF enters b. m. *Gipsey*."

The contest for the $50 purse came off first, and the three straight heats were won by HIRAM. Annexed is the time made by the mare *Gipsey*:

Time—3:01—3:03—3:57.

The great trot that has been talked of for several weeks in all parts of the City, next came off between the celebrated gelding *Jack Walter* and WHEELAN's bay horse. The former belongs to a wealthy young man of the City, and has trotted in the rapid speed of 2:32. The bay is also very fast, but did not prove herself to have the speed or bottom to win this match. The betting was $500 to $100 on the gelding, with but few takers. *Walters* won the three heats in succession, and below is the time made: 2:40, 2:43½, 2:39.

The day's sport was not over until near 7 o'clock, and the roads leading to Brooklyn and Williamsburg were thronged for an hour with vehicles.

NEW-YORK CITY.

REPORTED LOSS OF ANOTHER FINE CLIPPER SHIP.—A telegraph dispatch, dated at London, May 13, received in this City from one of the first houses in that city, states "that the ship *Oriental*, of New-York, was lost at Foo-chow-foo, China." The *Oriental*, Captain FLETCHER, was at Foo-chow-foo on the 15th of February, loading teas, &c., for New-York. She was owned by A. A. LOW & BROTHER, of this City, built in New-York in 1849, a superior vessel, 1,000 tons burden, valued at about $70,000.

REMARKABLE WORK OF ART.—The eclipse of yesterday was daguerreotyped in a series of 28 pictures, showing every position of the sun and moon during the time of conjunction. These pictures, which are of the most perfect description, were taken by Mr. ROOT, the celebrated daguerrean artist, of No. 363 Broadway, through the telescope of Mr. CAMPBELL, in Sixteenth-street, who assisted in the work, while Professor LOOMIS, of the University, noted the time of each picture. The Daguerreotypes can be seen at Mr. ROOT's gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF FEMALE SERVANTS.—On Monday next, the "Christian Home of Protection and Instruction for Female Servants" will be opened to the public. The Home is located at No. 614 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street. It is proposed to supply families from this place with servants whose capacities shall be fully tested. Girls out of place may, for a small sum, secure an apartment and lodging, and will receive kindly sympathy, with assistance in their duties. It is also intended to establish a series of Sabbath evening discourses in the Lecture room attached. The first of the [illegible] will be delivered to-morrow evening. It is [illegible] that [illegible] will be [illegible] to the Home [illegible]

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.
Motions and Decisions in all the Courts.

Photographic Reporters for this purpose. This [illegible] plan is to insert in a permanent form [illegible] advice relative to health, habits, balance of temperament, the culture of weak faculties, and the training of strong ones, etc., much better than can be done in any other way. These mental portraits, as guides to self culture, are invaluable. Examinations by the BROTHERS FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT. Who could wish for a better programme of amusements than that which is to be given at PUROY'S National Theatre, to witness Messrs. CONY and TAYLOR and Master CONY, with their wonderful Dogs, appear in the Drama of the "Murdered Boatman," and the Pantomime of "Don Juan." Mr. and Mrs. FAICH, Mr. G. L. FOX, and the whole Company, appear in the most splendid Drama of the "Miller's Maid."

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS; Or, woman considered in relation to the laws of her being, is the subject of Mr. FOWLER's lecture, in Athenæum Hall, Brooklyn, this evening. Seats only 12½ cents. Phrenological examinations in the lecture room, through the day.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Book-Keeping Rooms of C. C. MARSH, removed to No. 346 Broadway, Appleton's Building. Those desiring a thorough course of practice and instruction in accounts will call or send for circulars, with terms, City references, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The sun has been eclipsed, but HARLEY's fine Dunstable and split straw bonnets never; neither as to quality or price—or prices at least, so the ladies say, and they ought to know. Call at No. 34 John-street, and purchase.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The wonderful Stereoscopeic Pictures, taken by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, are the most popular works of Art of the day. Call and see his pictures of the High Bridge.

[Advertisement.]

THE STRANGER AT BARNUM'S.—It is not often that we have so excellent an opportunity to witness a sterling play handsomely presented, as we have in the "Stranger" this afternoon at Barnum's Museum. Miss Mesteyer's *Mrs. Haller* is a truly elegant performance. "The Fairy Light Guard" and another comic piece this evening at Barnum's.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, May 26—P. M.

There was a rise of 1-4 per cent. in Foreign Bills to-day, owing not so much to the limited supply as to the rise in the rate of interest on the other side, and the advance, just announced, of ⅛ ℔ cent. in the insurance upon specie, and a contemplated advance of ¼ ℔ cent. on the freight charge on specie. Prime bills were sold, and settlements made by the Bankers, at 109¾ ℔ cent. on London, and 5.10 on Paris. The business for the Collins packet to-morrow was to a fair amount at the rates of 109¼@109¾. The amount of Gold engaged for the steamer is about $390,000. The demand for Money, at call, was again active, while the amount required on business paper is less than it was a week or two ago. The large receipts of Gold, yesterday, from California, give much satisfaction. They are confirmatory, in a very important degree, of the newspaper reports of the increased productiveness of the mines. No more practical basis of calculation on the future could be desired by business men, than the delivery of two and a quarter millions by the semi-monthly packets—equal, without counting the dust and coin brought by passengers, to four and a half millions a month.

The attention of the Stock Exchange dealers and speculators was chiefly directed to-day to the continued and rapid movement in Cumberland Coal Shares, which opened at 34¾, sold up to 37½, and closed 37 ℔ cent. The transactions were 7,500 shares, exclusive of the Street operations, making 15,000 in two days, on an advance, altogether, of 5 ℔ cent. from Wednesday's prices, and 10 ℔ cent. from the beginning of the upward movement. Some surprise was felt at a counter-movement in Erie Stock, which was pressed by a leading commission firm to the extent of 4,000 shares, at 69 down to 68¾. Transit Stock advanced to 27 ℔ cent. The friends of the concern are much pleased that their San Francisco Agent is commanding so liberal a division of the Gold freight and passenger traffic against the two competing lines on the Panama route. On the other side, the Panama Railroad Company have such news from their work by the last packet as to cause a rise of 3 ℔ cent. in their shares. Sales were made to-day 69 ℔ cent. New-York Central Stock was moderately firm, at 105@105¼ ℔ cent. The demand for Reading less animated than yesterday, closing 78¾ ℔ cent. The other Railroads steady. The Bond list dull; the offerings, however, not pressed upon the market.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $229,769; disbursed $184,061, and held at the close, $8,600,606. The office has been removed into the Assay Building, No. 32 Wall-street; the apartment formerly occupied by the Bank of Commerce. The immense iron vault, costing originally $6,000 or $8,000, which stood in the Custom-House building, Pine-street front, was taken to pieces at an expense of a few hundred dollars, and reconstructed in the new office. The change is a great improvement, both for light and room.

The delegation of ship owners, consisting of Mayor WESTERVELT, C. H. MARSHALL, M. H. GRINNELL, and THOMAS TILESTON, appointed to wait upon the Administration at Washington in regard to the recent proceedings of the Surveyor of the Port against the emigrant ships, returned to-day, having received assurances that no further or unnecessary trouble is to be given to ship-owners here or to foreign ships arriving here, in regard to the mere technical violation of the Emigration Law, where no intentional purpose to overcrowd the ship is established. We understand that most of the recent seizures have grown out of the absence of the proper subdivision of berths or sleeping apartments, as required by the legal regulations, and the presence of cargo stowed under the berths, prohibited by the same regulations. Both are said to be susceptible of explanation. From the high respectability of our leading ship-owners, the public may readily take for granted that such is the case; but justice to the Custom-House authorities, upon whom blame ought not to be thrown for the strict performance of their duty, involving considerations of humanity as well as law, in attempting to correct the overcrowding of emigrant ships, demands that we should add, that *all* the cases subjected to seizure do not stand thus excused. We hear of at least one instance, where the violation of law is said to have been such as to provoke investigation by one of the Foreign Benavolent Societies, whose helpless countrymen and countrywomen were shamefully treated on the voyage.

The loss of Messrs. A. & A. Low's splendid East India ship the *Oriental* was reported on 'Change this afternoon, involving a loss to the underwriters of nearly or quite $300,000.

The Dry Goods Import this week amounts to $1,451,648, of which $413,690 passed into public warehouse. The following is the summary:

	ENTERED AT THE PORT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	1,130	$346,287	791	$197,847	833	$33,488
Man. of Cotton.	830	152,410	190	56,865	1,035	30,341
Man. of Silk...	655	373,227	366	129,625	1,035	38,349
Man. of Flax..	540	116,125	95	13,853	1,035	9,722
Miscellaneous.	61	54,299	119	15,499	1,035	344
Total.....	3,211	$1,037,348	1,561	$413,690	1,035	$112,196
		413,690				1,037,338

Total entered..$1,451,038 Total withdrawn..$1,149,158

In the General Markets there is a good demand for Flour, particularly for common grades, at $8 35@$8 37½, and for Indian Corn at 71@73c. for good shipping parcels. The Cotton sales are light, and the market rules at the following quotations, established at the beginning of the week:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary.....	4½	7½	7½	7½
Middling.....	9	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair..	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½

In regard to crop matters, the receipts of Mr. STEWART for the market to-morrow amount as follows:

[illegible]

The Foreign Mails by the *America* at Boston were delivered overland at the Post-Office this evening, though too late for merchants generally to receive their correspondence. The papers and circulars comment freely on the change in Money at the Bank of England. We transfer to another page the article of the Money writer of the London *Times* on the subject. General surprise appears to have been manifested on the announcement, at the same time, of a lower rate of interest at the Bank of France. The English Bank lost $1,485,000 in Gold on the report of Saturday, 6th May. The stock of bullion $63,035,000. The week which succeeded was more favorable to the Exchanges with the Continent. The private Bankers were allowing 4½ ℔ cent. on deposits. The Cotton quotations are better than reported by Telegraph. The Liverpool *European Times* states that buyers could not purchase American descriptions under the rates of Friday week, 5th May. Provisions in fair request. Grain and Flour as reported by telegraph. Of the Manchester market, the *European Times* remarks:

The condition of the Manchester market may be best expressed by a very general and therefore somewhat vague statement. The present state of Europe, with the liability to increased monetary difficulties arising therefrom, keeps alive the feeling of caution among all classes of buyers, and restricts their operations to the mere supplies of immediate wants. And, as the operatives at Stockport and Preston have now yielded to their employers' terms, the increased supply that must ensue has also some effect. The consequence is a continued general bias of prices against producers, which is more felt in Goods than in Yarns—being indeed but slight, during the week, in the lower and medium counts of the latter. The spinners of rather finer numbers, such as are spun at Bolton, are complaining more than they have done for some time back.

Change of Bank Interest.

From the London Times Money Head, May 11.

The Bank of England to-day have raised their rate of discount from 5 ℔ cent., at which it had stood since the 20th of September, to 5½ ℔ cent.

This measure would have been fully anticipated, but for the favorable turn observable during the past week in the foreign exchanges, coupled with the impression, which has this afternoon been realized, that the Bank of France was about to reduce their rate to 4 ℔ cent.

Although, under these circumstances, it took the public in some degree by surprise, no question is raised as to the propriety of the step, and the general relations of trade are still so healthy that it has not awakened apprehension in any quarter. Instead of the movement being regarded as premature by those who have watched the efflux of bullion since September, it is seen that an unusual delay has been practiced. While the drain of gold during the past 16 months has been to the extent of £7,611,736, and the attempt to arrest it has caused six alterations of ½ ℔ cent. each in the rate of discount, nearly £3,000,000 of the loss has occurred subsequently to the last advance. The public, therefore, after noticing the conditions which had necessitated the preceding alterations, had every cause to be prepared for an additional one, and the sole reason for its not having been adopted at an earlier date would appear to consist in the fact that, owing to the contraction of business consequent on the war, a large diminution of the circulation has been compatible with only a moderate increase in the demand for money.

It is true that all the considerations that could warrant a fresh movement to-day existed apparently in greater force a week or two ago, but it is not upon a question of a fortnight one way or the other that the policy of the measure turns. It has been believed for some time to have been under serious discussion, and the presumption may be entertained that the latest signs with regard to the stock of bullion, and the applications for accommodation, have been such as to influence the decision now arrived at. Unless some decided check to the drain had become manifest, further hesitation could not have been justified by the recent improvement in the foreign exchanges, which may prove as transient as that which occurred a few weeks back. It is also to be borne in mind that the late large arrivals of grain have failed to produce any serious depression on the corn market, and that the country is wholly in the dark as to what will yet be required before the harvest, while, at the same time, the last telegraphic quotations by the Overland Mail show that the Eastern exchanges are still far from satisfactory.

Hence, although there is ground for anticipating that a more favorable, instead of a more adverse state of affairs, may be at hand, there are too many elements of uncertainty in the immediate future to render it desirable that any precautions should be neglected. It is possible that much of the demand for discount at the Bank, within the current week, may have been of an artificial character, from the expectation of a further rise, and it seems unlikely that, in the present intimate business connection of the two capitals, a difference of 1½ ℔ cent. can long prevail between the rates at London and Paris. If these suppositions should be correct, the bank will of course soon cease to find customers, and a return to a lower charge will take place, no harm having meanwhile been caused, since the commerce of the country is free from all unhealthy sensitiveness.

In the English funds to-day the fluctuations have been violent, the range of Consols having been equal to nearly one and a half ℔ cent. Business commenced at an improvement of a quarter ℔ cent., the first price being 86¾, to ⅞. From this they advanced to 88¾, when the rise brought in one or two large sellers of money stock, and a tendency to reaction was visible. It was also found that, in the arrangement of the settlement which took place to-day, there was a surplus of all descriptions of Government securities on the market, and a fall therefore occurred to 88. Subsequently, the announcement of the increase in the Bank rate of discount caused a further sudden decline to 87½, from which there was a speedy rally to 87¾, that being the closing quotation for both money and account. Transactions in the new Exchequer-bonds were entered into at par.

The discount houses this afternoon gave notice of an advance in their rate of allowance for money at call to 4½ ℔ cent.

The rate of discount at the Bank of France, which has to-day been reduced to 4 ℔ cent., had stood at 5 ℔ cent. since the 21st of January last. Their stock of bullion has increased £4,600,000 since February, while during the same period the Gold in the Bank of England has experienced a drain of almost that amount.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, May 12, 1854.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets the business transacted during the week has again been on a very moderate scale. Yesterday the Bank of England raised their minimum rate of discount to 5½ ℔ cent. CONSOLS leave off 87¼@88; BANK SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1d.; AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 6d. By Electric Telegraph from Trieste, we learn the arrival of the Overland Mail, with advices to the following dates: Calcutta 2d, and Madras 10th April; Shanghai 15th, Honkong 27th, and Manila 21st March. EXCHANGE at Calcutta, 2s. 1d.; Shanghai, 5s. 8d.; Canton, 5s. 2d.

At the CORN market on Monday the supply of English WHEAT was small, with large arrivals of foreign WHEAT and FLOUR. Choice WHEAT sold at previous prices; but all other qualities were offered 1s.@2s. ℔ qr., and FLOUR 6d.@1s. ℔ bbl. cheaper than on the previous Monday. The last weekly average price of English Wheat was 79s. 9d., on 66,511 qrs. returned. To-day there was more demand for both WHEAT and FLOUR at firm prices. In floating cargoes a large business has been done during the week. We quote white American WHEAT 80s.@84s., Red 74s.@80s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 35s @40s. ℔ bbl.

IRON—There is a fair demand for Rails at £7 15s., and for Bars at £8 2s. 6d.@£8 5s., both free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig is not

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER, DAILY [illegible] at the low price of Two Cents per copy. DAILY [illegible] Cents per week, payable to the Carrier; single copies, Two Cents. [illegible] DOLLARS a year, payable in advance, with Canada Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—3 cents per quarter, or $1 12 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low prices of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES paid by mail one year, in as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The Black Warrior Affair.

The Mexican Grants.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. GADSDEN.

HARD-SHELL ADDRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

The French Minister had an interview with Mr. MARCY yesterday, when diplomatic notes were exchanged in relation to the recent arrest, at San Francisco, of Mr. DILLON, the French Consul at that port. Mr. DILLON, it will be remembered, was subpœnaed to attend the United States District Court, to testify on the trial of the Mexican Consul for a violation of our neutrality laws, and refusing to obey the summons, was brought up on attachment issued by Judge HOFFMAN, but subsequently discharged. That Judge H.'s conduct was in contravention of the treaty between the United States and France, which exempts Consuls from arrest, is perfectly clear. If there was any cause of complaint against Mr. DILLON, our Government could withdraw his *exequatur*; but under no circumstances was there any authority for his *arrest*. Mr. MARCY is understood to admit this view of the case, and to have acted accordingly.

On the other hand, there is a great deal of complaint from California in relation to DILLON'S course. He is charged with being an intermeddler in American affairs, and with seeking to create a sort of distinct French party in San Francisco, greatly to the danger of the peace and harmony of the city. He is still further charged with studied insolence of manner towards officials of the State or Federal Government, whenever he can indulge in the luxury safely. Upon these grounds Senator GWIN demands the revocation of his *exequatur*, which may be granted after the recollection of Judge HOFFMAN'S awkward blunder has blown over a little, unless the Consul keeps his "eyes to the right."

I stated some time since that there was a difference of opinion in the Cabinet in relation to Mr. SOULE'S demand for the removal of the Captain-General of Cuba, in consequence of his participation in the *Black Warrior* affair. I am inclined to believe that the determination now is to sustain him, as their is a precedent for the demand, which the Spanish Government cannot well refuse to recognize. In 1843 an American vessel, the *Empress*, was seized and confiscated in the Spanish part of Malaga, under circumstances almost, if not perfectly, the counterpart of those which mark the *Black Warrior* case. The *Empress* was entered in ballast, while she had on board a cargo, or part of a cargo, for another port, which according to the *letter* of the law should have been manifested. In that case, also, the neglect to manifest was the result of suggestion of the Spanish officials, who gave a liberal construction to the law, and permitted its letter to fall into disuse. In that case, too, the matter was referred to the Judicial Tribunals, who decided the seizure and confiscation to be according to law. WASHINGTON IRVING, who was then our Minister at the Spanish Court, took the case in hand, and demanded *the dismissal of the Intendent*, the officer under whose direction the seizure was made. *That demand was complied with, and Señor Gaminde, the Intendent, was removed.* In view of this perfect precedent, in a case between the Governments of the United States and Spain too, it is not easy to see how the President can refuse to sustain Mr. SOULE'S demand. To retreat would be exceedingly awkward for us under these circumstances.

In order to show what was the attitude assumed by the present Administration, in relation to the Tehuantepec Grants, prior to the negotiation of the Gadsden Treaty, I send the following extract from Minister GADSDEN'S instructions, communicated confidentially to the Senate during the discussion of that instrument.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1853.

* * * * * * *

During the last Administration, this Government interceded itself in behalf of the assignees of a grant made by Mexico, of the right of way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The privileges of the original grantee had passed, by assignment, to citizens of the United States. A deep interest was felt by our people generally in the object of this grant, and our Government interposed to give it effect. It has urged Mexico to respect the rights of the present proprietors of this grant, but she has denied the validity of the grant, and by a formal decree of her Legislature declared it null and void. There is in the archives of the Legislature an extensive correspondence on the subject, which will enable you, should it come up for your consideration, to understand the condition of that question. It is not proposed to instruct you, at this time, to resume this negotiation. Should the President hereafter conclude to do so, his views will be fully made known to you.

Within a few months past the Mexican Government has made another grant of the right of way through the same route. The latter grant is in direct conflict with the former one to GARAY. Our Minister at Mexico, your immediate predecessor, without instructions from his Government, entered into a Convention guaranteeing protection to the latter grant, and has transmitted it hither for the purpose of ratification. Any favorable action by the President upon this Convention, would seem to imply an abandonment on his part of any further attempt to induce Mexico to respect the rights of the assignees under the GARAY contract. You are not authorized, therefore, to give any assurance to Mexico that this Convention will be approved by this Government. The President is not yet prepared to announce the course he may deem it his duty to take in regard to the GARAY grant or the proposed Convention for the guaranty of the one recently made. I am, &c., &c., &c., W. L. MARCY.

JAMES GADSDEN, Esq., &c.

Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, at the meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution a few days ago, made a brief but eloquent and effective speech against the present conduct of that Institution. He is to speak more at length on the subject in a few days.

The Hard-Shell address of the New-York delegation to their constituents, signed by MAURICE, WHEELER, PECK, PECKHAM and OLIVER, will reach you for publication in Tuesday's TIMES. It is a very strong document, showing inconsistency and the faithlessness to pledges of the President, DOUGLAS, CASS, and others, in their course on Nebraska. It denounces the Administration and its schemes of Slavery aggrandizement, and declares uncompromising war against it. S.

The Nebraska Bill and the New-York Representation in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 28.

Messrs. JAMES MAURICE, JOHN WHEELER, JAMES J. PECK, RUFUS W. PECKHAM and ANDREW OLIVER, Representatives in Congress from the First, Sixth, Ninth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first Congressional Districts of New-York, have in press an address to their constituents, defending their course in opposing the Nebraska bill. They contend that the transit of the measure through the House was characterized by the most tyrannous exercise of power. They object to the bill on the ground that there was no immediate necessity for organizing a Territorial Government, there being, according to the last report of the Indian Commissioners, only three white persons in the Territory embracing Nebraska and Kansas, in addition to Government officers,—that the land is still owned by the marauding tribes of red men; and that the landn cannot be taken without extinguishing the Indian titles; that to extinguish the titles would be to extinguish the tribes; and they do not feel called upon to set in motion the machinery that is designed to eradicate them; that the organization of the Territories involves great expense, and creates a large amount of Executive patronage; and they are unwilling to increase the one, and extend the other; and a still greater objection is found in the fact that the annulment of the Missouri Compromise is a departure from the platform laid down by the Democratic Convention of 1852, and opens again the agitation which was lulled by the Compromise of 1850.

The address is severe upon the President for his alleged departure from the sentiments expressed in his Inaugural Address, and also upon the course pursued in relation to those who have opposed the measure in the House and Senate. They say that the passions of the country have been aroused by the President and his advisers, and that discord, confusion and sectional animosities, again threaten to harass and distrb the peace of the Union. For their own part, they are indisposed to follow the authors of this renewed commotion, but prefer to remain where they have ever stood, true to the principles and professions and pledges of the Baltimore Convention, and opposed to disturbing or unsettling so ancient and so beneficial a measure as the Missouri Compromise.

The authors of the address give copious extracts from the opinions of Messrs. PELK, CASS, DONOLAS, ATCHISON and PINANAY, to show the great esteem in which the Missouri Compromise has been held by those eminent men, previous to the introduction of the Nebraska bill. The address says:

"In voting for this bill, we were called upon to follow the lead of the President in this departure from the Compromise measures of 1850, and with the most subservient of his creatures, to violate our pledge to adhere to the platform of 1852, and thus reopen the Slavery agitation in its most formidable aspect. This we have refused to do, and we confidently appeal to you, to whom we are shortly to surrender our trust, to say whether we have not in this respect done right. Events daily transpiring constrain us to believe that the annulment of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820 is the first of a series of measures, long premeditated and deliberately pursued, having for their object the formation of a great sectional or Southern party, of which the present Executive designs to become the leader. In order to win the South and propitiate the favor of her citizens, in addition to the repeal of the prohibition of Slavery north of latitude 36° 30', it is designed to obtain, regardless of expense to the National Treasury, additional territory from Mexico. The Gadsden Treaty, recommended by the President to the Senate for confirmation, stipulated to pay SANTA ANNA the extravagant sum of twenty millions of dollars for a mere fragment of territory, to supply additional resources to the Slave States. This treaty, modified in many essential particulars, has been returned to Mexico, and is now in progress of negotiation.

"In pursuance of the same political scheme it was determined at an early day to acquire Cuba, utterly reckless of consequences. To that end, a gentleman was selected to represent this country at the Court of Madrid, whose appointment occasioned alarm in the minds of those who were acquainted with his disposition, manners and political sentiments. Whether he attempted to open negotiations for the peaceful acquisition of Cuba, is not known—but certain it is that no success attended his efforts, if any were made.

"The seizure of the steamer *Black Warrior* by the authorities at Havana afforded Mr. SOULE, as we are credibly informed, the opportunity to address a communication to the Spanish Government so insolent in tone, so peremptory in manner, and couched in language of a character so insulting, as to render a compliance with his demands in the highest degree improbable. Whether the affair will be adjusted, or whether we are about to be precipitated into a war, are problems that time alone can solve. That an effort will be made, directly or indirectly, at the conquest of Cuba and its incorporation into the Union as additional Slave territory, admits, we think, of little doubt. A war with Spain and her allies on this question, (France and England,) would place in instant and immediate jeopardy millions of dollars of the hard earnings of the people of the Atlantic States, invested in ships and their cargoes, and in the peaceful pursuits of commerce—and all in order to advance the personal objects of political traders.

"Under such grave and portentous circumstances, we are unwilling to contribute, by our votes or otherwise, any aid or assistance to those selfish and destructive schemes, although, under a different state of things, we would regard the annexation of Cuba with decided favor; and however calamitous a war might be, when satisfied that the rights of our citizens have been violated and redress demanded in vain, we would enforce justice at whatever hazard.

"We have reached the conclusion of our task, with pain and deep regret, that an occasion should have arisen which rendered it necessary for us to address you in the manner we have done. Conscious of the rectitude of our conduct, we entertain no fears that you disapprove of it, or condemn it."

The address concludes with an extract from the message of President PIERCE to the present Congress, in which he says:

"That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Great excitement exists in Alexandria with regard to the Slave riot in Boston. Popular indignation is especially directed against Messrs. SUMNER, GIDDINGS, and one or two other members of Congress. The President is determined to have the law enforced with alacrity, if not with cheerfulness, and he has, I have reason to believe, transmitted orders for a sufficient force to sustain the civil power in Boston, and secure the Slave at all hazards.

LATEST.

The Slave Case in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 28.

The case of ANTONY BURNS, the alleged fugitive slave, continues to strongly agitate the public mind. Many persons openly denounce WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER as the direct instigators of the murder of BALCHELDER, and indications of an organized attempt to lynch them are so strong, as to induce the Mayor to detail a police force for the protection of their persons and property.

There has been no outbreak to-day. Court-square was cleared last night, and the Court-House surrounded with a cordan of ropes. A detachment of one hundred United States troops is quartered in the Court-House, and two companies of the Boston military are stationed at the City Hall.

The following handbill has been extensively circulated to-day, in contradiction of a report that Col. SUTTLE had sold BURNS:

"The man is not to be bought! He is still in the Slave pen in the Court-House. The kidnapper agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell him for $1,200. That sum was raised by eminent Boston citizens, and offered to him; but he then claimed more, and the bargain was broken off. The kidnapper breaks his agreement, although the United States Commissioner advised him to keep it. Be on your guard against all ties. Watch the Slave pen. Let every man attend the trial."

Printed notices were also left in every Church pulpit this morning, requesting that prayers be offered for the escape of BURNS from his oppressors.

The Abolitionists are very active in getting up secret meetings. Large delegations are expected to-morrow from Salem, Worcester, New-Bedford, and other places. One thousand pistols, principally revolvers, are said to have been sold by dealers on Saturday. A very large crowd remained in the vicinity of the Court-House all last night.

The following is the copy of a circular which has been widely circulated in the country towns:

BOSTON, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

To the Yeomanry of New-England:

COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS: The Vigilance Committee of Boston inform you that the mock trial of the poor fugitive slave has been further postponed to Monday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. You are requested, therefore, to come down and lend the moral weight of your presence, and the aid of your counsel, to the friends of justice and humanity in the city. Come down then, sons of the Puritans, for even if the poor victim is to be carried off by the brute force of arms, and delivered over to Slavery, you should, at least, be present to witness the sacrifice; and you should follow him in sad procession, with your tears and your prayers, and then go home and take such action as your manhood and your patriotism may suggest. Come, then, by the early trains on Monday, and rally in Court-square. Come with courage and resolution in your hearts; but, this time, with only such arms as God gave to you.

No signature is attached to this document.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 28.

A collection of from five hundred to a thousand persons has been in the vicinity of the Court-House all day, up to the present hour. All the main entrances of the building are guarded by the United States Marshal's officers, and but few persons were admitted. All the doors and passages leading to the room where BURNS is confined are occupied by United States soldiers. The Court-House resembles a garrisoned fortress. A Sabbath Day exhibition of this kind creates a feeling among our more quiet citizens, which, to judge from its open expression, is anything but favorable to the Fugitive Slave Law, as it is being enforced here.

The Southern Mail—The President and the Boston Rioters.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 28.

The Southern mail to-day brings us nothing south of Augusta, Ga.

The Washington *Union* says that the President telegraphed to the U. S. Marshal, at Boston, yesterday that his conduct, in the matter of the slave case, was fully approved of by the Government, and that the law must be enforced.

Funeral of the Victim of the Riot.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 28.

The funeral of JAMES BACHELDER, who was killed in the slave riot on Friday night, took place from Charlestown this afternoon. There were but few persons present, except the immediate friends of the family.

The Fugitive Slave Excitement at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, May 27.

The intelligence from Boston creates great excitement here, and knots of people discussing the subject, are gathered on all the corners.

Last night 2,000 men guarded the dépôt till 10 o'clock P. M., at which hour the JERRY Rescue toesin was sounded, as the train came down, but the cars were examined in vain for the expected fugitive. It is thought some Adamantine sold the city, to eclipse the eclipse.

Later from Mexico—Santa Anna's Triumphal Entry into the Capital.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 26.

By the arrival at this port of the steamer *Orizaba*, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst.

SANTA ANNA made a triumphant entry into the Capital on the 16th, on his return from Acapulco.

A general rejoicing, to be continued for three days, had been ordered, on account of a victory over ALVAREZ at Mount Teliquiro, in a battle fought after SANTA ANNA had abandoned the siege of Acapulco.

The account of the affair, received from Gen. BANCO, says the Government troops stormed Peliquiro on one side, and drove the rebels down the other. All the accounts, however, come from the Government journals only, so that it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth.

The steamer *Iturbide* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th, with the news of the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty.

Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 27.

The Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly was occupied through the whole of yesterday and to-day discussing the report of the Committee upon the education of young men for the ministry. The debate is upon the expediency of Ecclesiastical Boards in distinction from the voluntary society system. Drs. ALLEN, BRAINARD and SPEAR, are the leaders of the young Presbytery, which includes those in favor of distinct denominational action. Drs. BEMAN, RINDLE, and others, are strongly opposed to the movement. The discussion this morning was very sharp. Rev. ALBERT BARNES has the floor for Monday morning.

A protest was presented against the action of this Assembly upon the Slavery question. It will be read on Monday.

Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 27.

The Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly adopted a report recommending the transfer of Dr. MCGILL to Princeton Seminary.

The resolution recommending that appointments to vacant professorships in seminaries be made by a Board of Directors instead of the Assembly, was laid on the table.

An overture, asking that churches be formed in certain localities where there are no ruling elders, was rejected.

The Assembly adjourned early, in order to visit Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Robinson Convicted of Murder.

TROY, Sunday, May 28.

The Jury in the case of HENRIETTA ROBINSON, charged with murder, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of guilty. She received the verdict with great boldness, and exclaimed, "Shame on you, Judge! you are prejudiced against me." She also charged the Jury with being bribed. Sentence was deferred until Monday morning, to allow her counsel to bring in a bill of exceptions. The prisoner's manner, after the rendition of the verdict, was strange, and her language incoherent.

A Steamer on Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, May 28.

A terrible scene was witnessed on board the steamboat *Star* this evening. The boat, while returning from Red Bank, with nearly one thousand passengers on board, took fire around the smoke-stack, when about one mile from her landing. Prompt measures were taken to extinguish the flames, and the boat was headed for the nearest wharf, where the passengers were safely landed, and the fire was extinguished. During the excitement on board the steamer, many of the passengers could hardly be restrained from leaping overboard.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, May 26.

The steamer *Empire City*, for New-York *vid* Havana, left this port to-day.

MOBILE, Friday, May 26.

The *Black Warrior* left yesterday for Havana and New-York.

Collision of Steamers—The Queen's Birthday.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 27.

The steamers *Governor Graham* and *Fanny Satterlee*, came in collision on Cape Fear river, on Wednesday last, and the latter sunk. No lives lost.

G. P. R. JAMES, the British Consul at Norfolk, celebrated the Queen's birthday on Wednesday by entertaining a large party.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN.

FALL OF THE BARCLAY-STREET FERRY BRIDGE.

One Hundred Persons thrown into the Water—Several Supposed Drowned—Miraculous Escape of Hundreds on the Bridge.

An accident of the most painful and alarming nature occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, at the Hoboken Ferry on the Jersey shore, by which the lives of some five hundred persons, men, women and children, were placed in peril. The ferry bridge, erected for the landing of passengers to and from Barclay-street, New-York, fell with a lend crash, while upward of 500 persons were standing on it, awaiting the arrival of the next steamboat. A wild cry of alarm arose, and at one time it was supposed that more than half of those on the bridge had met with watery graves. The shrieks and cries for help were heard in every direction from those struggling in the water and clinging to the bridge. The scene was truly appalling. When the news of the catastrophe reached our City it spread with great rapidity, and thousands flocked to the opposite shore in search of their friends. All sorts of exaggerated accounts were afloat, which led the people to believe there was a large number of lives lost. One man hastily entered the exchange of the Astor House, and assured the gentlemen present "that over fifty persons were killed." Others were positive that over one hundred had met with untimely death by this disaster. Soon after the sad occurrence, one of our reporters repaired to the scene, and obtained full particulars of the sad catastrophe. The steamer *John Fitch* was just entering the slip adjoining the Atlantic Hotel when the bridge gave way. It was then near 6 o'clock and the number of visitors anxious to return to Barclay-street in that boat was immense. Hence the entire bridge was densly crowded with between five and six hundred persons, and the ferry master was unable to admit any more. As the pilot of the *Fitch* rang the bell to back one or two turns, the middle cable chain on the north side of the bridge, suddenly broke, and owing to a great weight on this bridge, the balance of the suspension chains also parted and the bridge went down into the water. The tide was full flood, and the depth of water at high tide is not less than fifteen or sixteen feet. The rear part of the bridge is fastened to the dock, and the iron cables were used for hoisting and lowering the bridge to meet the steamers and suit the tides as they ebb and flow. The steamboat was crowded with passengers, and as the bridge was precipitated to the water, the most alarming excitement was manifested for the safety of those who were upon it. Their condition being quickly observed by the pilot of the *John Fitch*, he instantly gave a signal to stop the machinery, which order was immediately obeyed by the engineer. The steamer was pushed outward a few feet, and the other part of the slip was filled with men, women and small children, among whom were several infants who had been thrown into the water by the falling bridge. The repeated screams of the helpless beings for assistance aroused everybody within their hearing, and nothing was left undone that could render them any aid. The painful scene was of a character that quickly startled the spectators, and to describe it in detail, would require more space than our columns afford this morning. Small row boats, scows and other crafts, were speedily brought from the other slips, and in less than ten minutes over fifty persons had been saved by the main strength of those who manned the boats. Two athletic young men, named FRANK MCDONOUGH and WM. ROWE, of Hoboken, are deserving of great credit for their noble acts in the rescue of some forty men and women who were clinging to the fender poles almost exhausted. These men were outside of the Ferry gates when the accident took place, but scarcely had the steamer backed three feet before they leaped into the water and were the sole means of saving a large number of valuable lives as they were about going down for the third and last time.

Numerous others of the three or four hundred citizens who were suddenly plunged into the water, crawled out on the dock without help or the least assistance; one poor woman with an infant in her arms, was observed as she raised her head above the surface of the water, and a courageous man leaped in the water and swam ashore with both of them on his back. The babe was clinging to its mother's dress dresses and astonished many persons by its apparent calmness when brought ashore by the kind hearted man alluded to above. Among those who were released, some five or six persons were found to be injured and were forthwith taken into the Atlantic Hotel, where Captain BARNES and his kind lady rendered them every assistance to alleviate their suffering.

One lady receiving a severe cut in the face was Mrs. MARTLING, and a resident of Brooklyn named JONAS STRYVAN had his knee pan cracked. Those who received kind treatment at Mr. BARNES'S house were soon enabled to leave for their residences. All the persons that could be seen floating about the slip were finally brought ashore in safety, but there is cause to fear that several lives were lost.

NEW-YORK CITY.

STREET-PREACHING DISTURBANCES.

Street-Preaching in New-York.

As was anticipated, a very large number of persons gathered in front of the City Hall yesterday afternoon, for the avowed purpose of listening to the discourse of one of the street-preachers. The discourse had scarcely commenced, when, although there were many present determined to defend the preacher, a few uttered words of disapprobation, and were almost immediately knocked down and badly bruised. There was no general fight: and, at 7 o'clock, the preacher concluded and the people dispersed. A man named JAMES W. HYATT was, on complaint of Gen. HALL, arrested by officer MASTERSON, and lodged in the Tombs, on a charge of creating a disturbance, and using personal violence. JAMES F. TAZLAR was arrested on a similar charge.

Mr. PARSONS, during the day, discoursed to a large congregation at the juncture of Grand-street and East Broadway. There was no disturbance.

STREET-PREACHING IN BROOKLYN—ORDER FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.—In all the Roman Catholic Churches of Brooklyn, an order, or perhaps it should be called a request, from the Bishop, was made through the several Priests to the people of their charge, having reference to anticipated disturbances in the vicinity of the Sunday street-preachers' stands. The request was, that all belonging to the Roman Catholic Church should avoid all places where sentiments are uttered calculated to wound their feelings,—and, in any event, to abstain from creating disturbance. The request was accompanied by an assurance that a compliance with it would evince a proper Christian spirit, and show that they were lovers of order and had a desire for peace.

The request and the assurance were wholesome and proper. But, unfortunately, those who *make the disturbances* on such occasions—whether they claim to be Catholics or Protestants—are seldom to be found within the walls of any Church. Consequently the street-preaching yesterday was not wholly undisturbed.

In the afternoon, a large number of persons gathered at the corner of Atlantic and Smith-streets, avowedly for the purpose of hearing a sermon from a preacher at that place. Soon after 6 o'clock, the preacher appeared, and with a few friends occupied the vacant lot on the corner, where he delivered his discourse. During the delivery a few stones were thrown, but as there was no one injured, the parties were not noticed. In the street adjoining, there were a number of persons who manifested a disposition to create disturbance, but they were promptly arrested by the Police and taken to the cells. The meeting adjourned at an early hour, and seemed to be a signal for another violent demonstration, for the preacher and his friends were surrounded by a number of persons, whose excited manner caused the Police to interfere, and with the aid of a number of order-loving citizens, some arrests were made before much harm had been done.

During the sermon a delegation arrived from New-York, headed by the Secretary of the Angel Gabriel, who was playing on an accordeon, which created some sensation, but in a few minutes all was quiet again. At 9 o'clock the larger portion of the crowd had dispersed, and everything at that time was quiet.

The delegation from New-York, while passing down Main-street to the ferry, was attacked, but the interruption was only momentary and they finally crossed the Cabarine Ferry.

STREET-PREACHING IN JERSEY CITY.—Yesterday afternoon there was preaching in Greene-street, near Montgomery, by one of those who had spoken in the Park, in New-York. An audience of about 300 gathered to listen, and the services passed off quietly.

The Late Fugitive Slave Case.

Yesterday evening a number of colored people, and some white, assembled at the church of Dr. PENNINGTON, corner of Marion and Spring-streets, in order to express their indignation at the treatment which the three fugitive slaves, STEPHAN, ROBERT, and JACOB PEMBROKE, lately arrested in this City, and carried South, had received from the hands of the Marshall, and other officials engaged in the capture.

Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, the relative of the fugitives, came forward, and made the following statement in regard to his family:

The group consisted of Stephen Pembroke and his two sons, Robert and Jacob Pembroke, 19 and 17 years of age. Stephen is Dr. Pennington's own brother. He is two years younger, and aged 45. Twenty-seven years ago "blacksmith Jimmy" Pembroke escaped from Col. Frisby Tilghman of Hagerstown, Washington Co., Md. Col. T. was an uncle to the late Maj. Ringgold, who was killed in the Mexican war. To escape detection Dr. P. changed his name to Pennington—hence the difference of the name in the brothers. The original ancestors of the Pembroke family in America was a young, *Mendinga* Prince, taken from Africa about one hundred years ago. Leaving the Mandingo Prince we come to the second generation: Uncle Bazil and Aunt Nelly were the parents of 13 children, as follows: 1. Robert; 2. James, (Dr. Pennington); 3. Stephen, (arrested yesterday); 4. Margaret; 5. Maurice; 6. Emmeline; 7. Bazil; 8. Daniel; 9. John; 10. Horace; 11. Richard; 12. Vernon; 13. Jane. In 1827 James Pembroke (Dr. Pennington) escaped, leaving the entire family, except Robert, (two have been born) in the hands of Col. Tilghman. Soon after that the whole family nearly was sold South, under the apprehension that they intended to run away. So far as the Doctor can inform us, the present state of this broken and scattered family is as follows:

Uncle Bazil and Aunt Nelly escaped to Pennsylvania at a camp-meeting. Aunt Nelly was taken, carried back to Maryland, and sold to Missouri. Uncle Bazil continued his flight to Canada, where he is now safe. Robert fled to Pennsylvania, where he died. Margaret married a free man, who purchased her, but she did not live long to enjoy the boon of freedom. Horace, Richard and Vernon have also died. Maria, with her husband, escaped to Canada, where she is now free. Emmeline was sold to Missouri. Bazil and Daniel are both owned by a relative of one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, (if we are rightly informed.) Jane died young. Mr. Pennington had not seen his brother Stephen for 27 years. His two nephews, Robert and Jacob, he had never seen at all till their arrival in this city. How they have been torn away from his sympathizing heart before he had time to fully realize their fond presence, the above account but too painfully tells.

The reverend gentleman then went on to prescribe minutely the particulars of his application to the Marshall on behalf of the fugitives, and complained bitterly of the means which he (the Marshall) and his deputy had resorted to for the purpose of putting him on a false scent.

Mr. CULVER followed. He briefly reviewed the facts of the case, and made a strong appeal to the colored portion of the audience to assist the Vigilance Committee in liberating their enslaved brethren. He had invariably up to this period advocated the doctrine of non-resistance, but he would now say to the colored audience, if their liberties were attacked, let them defend themselves like men. [Applause.]

After a few remarks from Mr. SNODGRASS, the audience separated.

The Late Conspiracy Case—Examination Continued.

The examination into the charge of conspiracy against Mrs. ROLETTE, her husband, and others, was resumed on Saturday at 12 o'clock. Long before the proceedings were commenced the court-room was full and became so disorderly that Justice WELSH directed many of the persons to be removed from the room. The cross-examination of Mr. PINNER was then resumed. Did not put on his coat after it was off; first put it on between 5 and 6 o'clock; it was taken from the table in the back room when given to him; don't know whether it was moved from the time it was taken off till it was given back to him; did not know that it was moved; did not put the coat on the table himself; did not have that coat off when he went into the bedroom; at the time the coat was given him in the morning there were no hard words; it was given to him on the promise to write the check; when given to him the coat was in no way soiled or torn; got the vest at the same time; thought it was also taken from the table; the watch was not given him then; the three male prisoners were present when the coat was handed him; Mrs. Rolette was not there then; did not see her go out of the room during the night; seen nothing at all of her in the early part of the difficulty; it was early in the morning when he next saw her; it was about two minutes after Mrs. Rolette was missed that he first saw prisoner (one of the prisoners); missed her first between 9 and 10 o'clock; they put him on the floor and tied his hands and feet with a rope pretty tight; remained tied until about 12 o'clock; could not tell on what part of his arms and legs the rope was tied; did not know where the "wrists" and "legs" were situated; could not tell how many times the rope was tied around his wrists; it was more than three; could not tell how large the cord was; it was such a cord as you hang wet clothes upon; it was very tight around his wrists; it left no marks upon them; it left a little blue mark upon his legs; saw the marks the next day, when he had the parties arrested; could not tell whether he twisted or turned while tied; when they attempted to tie him, he could not resist, because there were three men at him; the whole three men were present then, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock; while he was tied he was lying in the bedroom all the time; he was kept in there all night till morning; neither of the doors were open; he tried the back room door and it was locked; this was a long time after they had taken off the rope; did not know whether the doors were locked or not while he was tied; did not recollect through which Mrs. Rolette went out; as soon as the prisoners arrived, they commenced beating him, therefore could not remember; do not recollect what clothes Mr. Rolette had on; was sensible in the morning; do not know that the clothes he had on then were the same that he has on now; one of the prisoners (Lewis) pretended to act as P.'s friend; he tried to separate Mr. Rolette and him; thought that was about half an hour after R. first struck him; was positive that Lewis helped to kick him before acting as his friend as above; the first blow was in the eye; thought from Mr. Rolette; could not tell where the next blow was, nor how many he got altogether, neither whether each left a bruise; felt them pretty hard; they were directed all over the body; when they came in I was facing towards the front room door; the light Mrs. R. held in her hand shone upon the faces of those who came in the door; thought Mr. Rolette struck first; saw things distinctly after the first blow, which nearly shut his eye; did not defend himself. Nothing more material was elicited.

An application was made by Mr. Barnaby for the discharge of Mrs. Rolette, on the ground that she could not be an accessory of her husband, and that it was not shewn by the evidence that she was present when the crime charged was committed. This was opposed by Mr. Phillips, on the ground, first, that the marriage had not been proven, and secondly, that she was implicated, inasmuch as it was by her indictments that Mr. Pinner went to her apartments. Mr. Barnaby offered to prove the marriage. Justice Welsh held that the present was not the proper time. Application was made at the close of the examination that she should be admitted to bail. This was acceded to by the Judge, who fixed the bail at $1,000. The further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

OPENING OF THE CHRISTIAN HOME.—The "Christian Home for the Protection and Instruction of Female Servants," located at No. 614 Sixth-avenue, of which we spoke on Saturday, will be formally opened for business purposes to-day. This is one of the most praiseworthy and laudable benevolent enterprises ever commenced in this City. Its special object is to benefit the female servants of our City, by affording them, for a small compensation, protection and a comfortable home, when needed, and procuring them employment in respectable families. The institution is free from all sectarian principles, but the spiritual interests of its inmates will not be neglected. Each of them will be obliged to attend on Sunday the house of worship of her choice during the day, and in the evening an address on spiritual mattern will be delivered by some one of the benevolent ladies who act as managers. Those so desiring will be taught in the rudimental English branches, to which end a neat school-room has been fitted up. Attached to the building in a store for the sale of such articles of work as the inmates may, for their own benefit, occupy their time in making.

The first of the series of Sabbath evening meetings took place last evening, in the Lecture Room of the Institution. The exercises consisted of prayer, reading from the Scriptures, the delivery of an address, &c. The discourse was very appropriate. It pointed out concisely, and in language suited to those to whom it was addressed, the necessity of a Christian life. The name of the lady who delivered the address is, out of respect to her retiring disposition, omitted.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Triple attractions will be given at this Theatre to-night, forming an entertainment worth four times the price of admission, and one that we can cheerfully recommend to our country and City friends. Messrs. CONY and TAYLOR and Master CONY, with their dogs, have been reengaged for another week, and will appear in the famous dramas of "La Perouse," and "Cross of Death." MONS. DEVANI, said to be the great wonder of the world, will appear in his immense feats of contortions and posturing. In addition to all this will be produced a new drama, called "The Real Fairy Light Guard," in which a company of 40 young ladies will appear in full military costume, and give an exhibition drill of the manual of arms and evolutions of the line. Apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FASSUCAS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ PHRENOLOGY enables us to read the character and motives of our "fellow-men," to judge reliably whom to trust, and with whom to form intimate business or social relations, and becomes at once the most delightful, useful, and interesting study which can possibly engage our attention. Examinations daily by the BROTHERS FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Elegant French and India Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed in the latest style; Wedding Envelopes of every description, of the latest importation from Paris and London; silver-plated Door Plates, at Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-street.

[Advertisement.]

A WONDER OF ART.—The great Eclipse of Friday was daguerreotyped in twenty-eight perfect pictures, showing all the phases of the sun and moon, by ROOT, No. 369 Broadway, where the pictures can be seen.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either wholesale or retail.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 1, 2, 29, 40, 43, 44, 23, 39, 18, 21½, 30, 32, 3, 131.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FIRE—NINE HORSES BURNT—ONE MAN STABBED.

—At an early hour Saturday morning a fire broke out in a stable owned by CHARLES FROST, rear of Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Atlantic-street, and occupied by several parties. JOHN LOUBY, butcher, lost two horses; YOUNG & WILLIAMS, grocers, lost one horse; WICKETT & WELSH, clothing, one horse; M. LUNWIG, pork dealer. In all, nine horses were burnt. The stable was entirely consumed, and several buildings adjoining were much damaged. We give the losses and insurances as near as possible. JOHN O'DWYER, who kept the "South Ferry Retreat," No. 99 Atlantic-street, loses about $800,—insured for sufficient to cover the loss in the Erie Insurance Company.

Mr. MARTIN FIELD, junk store, loss $800, insured in the Granite Insurance Company.

Messrs McQUEEN & CLARK, bar-room, loss $600, insured in the Fulton Insurance Company.

MICHAEL HUGHES, grocer, loss $400, insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

T. LOCKITT'S pork store damaged to the extent of $200, covered by insurance.

Messrs GIL ons & JARVIS, stable keeper, loss $100; insured.

A number of families occupying the upper stories of No. 107 Atlantic-street lost considerable in the sudden removal of their furniture. The fire is alleged to be the work of an incendiary.

During the fire a young man named RICHARD SLAVENTER, member of Engine Com. any No.

the...ed...by a show of...ction...ensued. Crim was...ened to "...ground" the corner at his hotel, to which Mr. Parker responded in the affirmative.

Several persons have since stated that it would risk the "...caure" if anything were done until morning, and in the midst of the greatest excitement Mr. Parker retired.

...Phillips again appeared, and urged his friends to remember why and where they were, and said that nothing could be accomplished by groans. He was opposed a...any demonstration that morning, as it would be ill...ought that it would be done to-night he would not go t... the Court-House. When he rea...ted he would do it in the daylight. To act otherwise than in open day would be to descend to the degree of a mob, and that he would not do. It was in the power of those present to block every thoroughfare to the Court-House, and thus prevent the removal of Burns. "Law or no law," said he, "not a man, woman or other thing shall stir, in the night, of the sun, leave Boston." He thought that the mail that would not keep till morning would never rescue a slave.

Some one now (9 o'clock) cried out that a large crowd had assembled at the Court-House—that a rescue would be attempted for night, and he moved an adjournment. The platform was at once deserted by the officers, and the people began to leave; but many remained to hear Father Lamson and Abby Folsom, who appeared together upon the rostrum, and spoke in concert. The lights were...n extinguished, and the crazy couple were forced to retire.

There was a general rush in the direction of Court-square, and upon our arrival there, the mob had began to storm the doors of the Court-House. Those on the east side were first attacked, but without avail. The rioters then went to the west side, threw stones through the windows, and attempted to batter down one of the doors with a heavy beam. Failing in this, two men came forward with axes, and deliberately cut a hole through the lower part of the door, and subsequently forced it open. A number of persons rushed in, but they were repulsed by the Marshal and his aids.

During this struggle some thirty shots were fired by the rioters, and Mr. James Batchelder, a special officer, who was assisting the entrance of assailants at the shattered door, was shot dead. The weapon discharged at him must have been a blunderbuss, as its contents embraced many buttons, some of them of a very large size. His bowels were literally torn out, and he died almost instantly. He was a truckman, in the employ of Mr. James Buckley, and leaves a wife and one child.

The Marshal's officers did not use their firearms, and successfully in expelling the rioters from the doors with their clubs only. During this scene the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and the Sheriff of Suffolk were in the building, awaiting the return of the Jury in the Wilson case, who were to come in at 11 o'clock. Some members of the Jury, who put their heads out of the window to see what was going on, were fired at, and the balls, in one or two instances, struck quite near them. The windows of the Justice's Court-room were completely riddled by bullets discharged from without.

Marshal Freeman had a very narrow escape, a ball having struck the wall quite near him while he was leading his men up to repulse the individuals who had broken in. His little son, who was present, ran into the crowd, crying "Father, you will be shot," and the lad was quite close to Batchelder when he fell.

The Mayor was notified by his Chief of Police of the state of affairs, and he at once issued an order on Col. Cowdin for two companies of artillery. At 12 o'clock the Lawson Artillery, Capt. Evans, and the Columbian Artillery, Capt. Cass, came to the aid of the civil authorities.

Their presence served to restore quiet, and Court-square was soon deserted by the rioters. Captain Evans' command was stationed in the City Hall for the night, and Captain Cass's company took quarters in the Court House. At 12½ o'clock the square was deserted.

It is quite likely that the mob will reassemble this morning. If they do, and attempt to rescue Burns, the result will be awful. The Marshal is determined to execute the law, cost what it may. We give this information last certain persons should be deceived by the lying statements of these Abolitions who, last night, in Faneuil Hall, counselled violence, and stated that the Mayor and police would not protect the public peace.

At 8 o'clock this morning a detachment of marines arrived from the Navy-yard. They will be stationed in the Court-House this morning to preserve order during the examination of Burns, and should be be remanded back to slavery, the marines will see to it that if a rescue is attempted there will be blows to give as well as blows to take. Let the noisy praters of Faneuil Hall—Rev. Theodore Parker and his pious followers—"govern themselves accordingly."

From the Boston Evening Journal, May 27.

No unusual excitement was perceptible about the Court-House during the day yesterday, and the fugitive, Burns, remained under guard. During the forenoon, a writ was issued by Seth Webb, Esq., on an action of tort, for the recovery of $10,000 damages against Messrs. Charles F. Suttle and William Brent, "for, that the said Tuttle and Brent, on the 24th day of May instant, well knowing the said Burns to be a free citizen of Massachusetts, conspired together to have the said Burns arrested and imprisoned as a slave of said Suttle, and carried to Alexandria, Va.," &c., &c. Lewis Hayden, a colored man was the complainant in the case.

The writ was served upon Messrs. Suttle and Brent, and they gave the required bail in the sum of $5,000 each.

Subsequently, Chief Justice Wells issued a writ of replevin against United States Marshal Freeman, directing that officer to bring the body of Anthony Burns, the fugitive, before the Court of Common Pleas, on the 7th day of June next, but the Marshal did not obey the order.

Soon after Burns' arrival here, as it now appears, he wrote a letter to his brother in Alexandria, who is also a slave of Mr. Suttle's, stating that he was at work with Coffin Pitts, in Brattle-street, cleaning old clothes. This letter he dated "Boston," but sent it to Canada, where it was post-marked and sent according the superscription to Burns' brother in Alexandria.

As in the custom in the South, when letters are received directed to slaves, they are delivered to the owner of such slaves, who opens them and examines their contents. This appears to have been the case with Burns' letter, and by his own hand his place of retreat was discovered by his master.

An excited meeting was held at Faneuil Hall last night, to take measures to prevent the return of the fugitive. The meeting was terminated very abruptly by a report that an attempt was then making to rescue the fugitive.

THE ATTEMPTED RESCUE OF BURNS.—On the abrupt termination of the meeting in Faneuil Hall, the excited crowd rushed for Court-square, pell-mell, shouting, "Rescue him!" "Rescue him!" &c. Entering upon the Eastern-avenue, in the space of a minute or two, several hundred people had collected. The officers in the building closed the doors, when some dozen people, some of whom were colored, rushed up the steps, and commenced pounding on the doors. A pistol was shortly fired on the westerly side of the Court-House, when the crowd rushed around the building. Here, some two thousand people collected in a very brief space of time. Several pistols were fired in the streets.

The crowd immediately commenced an assault upon the south door on the west side, with axes, and a battering-ram, in the shape of a heavy beam, some twelve feet long, which was at once launched upon the stout oak door. The battering-ram was manned by a dozen or fourteen men, white and colored, who plunged it against the door until it was stove in. Meantime, several brickbats had been thrown at the windows, and the glass rattled in all directions. The leaders, or those who appeared to act as ringleaders in the melee, continually shouted: "Rescue him!" "Bring him out!" "Bring him out!" "Where is he?" &c., &c. The Court-House bell rung an alarm at 9½ o'clock.

When the doors were opened, two or three persons rushed into the entry, but the officers in the building, who were mustered in full force on the stairs, gave the valiorous rioters so warm a reception with clubs and swords, that they quickly retreated to the streets. Two shots were discharged in the entry, which appeared to intimidate the rioters somewhat, and they retreated to the opposite side of the street. At this time, a large deputation of police from the Centre Watch-house arrived upon the ground, and, in a few moments, arrested several persons and took them to the Watch-house. Stones were occasionally thrown at the windows, and shots continued to be made, but the firm stand of the officers stationed within the building, with the support they received from the police, prevented any further demonstration.

The saddest part of this outrage, on the part of the mob, rests in the fact that human life has been sacrificed.

At the time the mob beat down the westerly door of the Court House, several men, employed as United States officers, were in the passage-way, using their endeavors to prevent the ingress of the crowd, and among the number, was Mr. James Batchelder, a truckman, in the employ of Col. Peter Dunbar, who, almost at the instant of the forcing of the door, received a pistol shot, (evidently a very heavy charge,) in the abdomen. Mr. Batchelder uttered the exclamation, "I'm stabbed," and falling backwards into the arms of watchman Isaac Jones, expired almost immediately. The unfortunate man resided in Charlestown, where he leaves a wife and one or two children to mourn his untimely death.

At the time of forcing the door, and just as the fatal shot was fired, one of the rioters, who was standing on the upper step, exclaimed to the crowd, "You cowards, will you desert us now?" At this moment the exclamation of Mr. Batchelder, "I'm stabbed!" was heard, and the rioters retreated to the opposite side of the street.

In the meantime a white man rushed into the crowd and distributed several meat axes, with the blades enveloped in the original brown papers. Two or three of these axes were subsequently picked up by the officers, and have deposited in the Centre Watch House.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Batchelder, Coroner Smith took charge of the body, and will hold an inquest to-day.

After the arrests had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a new element was introduced by the arrival of a military company. The Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were in the streets for their usual drill. When they marched up Court-street, the mob at once supposed them to be the U. S. Marines come to reserve order, and they were at once saluted with hisses, groans and other marks of derision. Capt. Evans, seeing an excited crowd, and not knowing anything of the circumstances, immediately marched his command down the west side of the Court-House, and halted in the square, the crowd giving way. When the cause of the appearance of the company was explained, the crowd gave three cheers and the company departed.

By order of the Mayor, the Boston Artillery and the Columbian Artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in City Hall, where they remained during the night, waiting further orders.

A large force of officers were detailed for duty during the night outside the Court-House, and throughout the whole evening and night, an additional strong force was inside fully armed and prepared for any emergency.

Such arrangements have been made by the U. S. Marshal, and by Chief of Police Taylor, together with the ordered of the Mayor, that any and all attempts at rescuing the fugitive or creating an evil disposed mob, will be met with the most certain and successful defeat.

The examination of the fugitive now in custody will be resumed at 9 o'clock, this morning, and those who are investing to the issue, doubt that justice will be administered and the laws of the country duly executed.

The following persons were arrested for taking part in the affair on the square, of violence or misdemeanor.

Albert G. Browne, Jr., a law student at Cambridge.

John J. Roberts, (colored,) of Merrimack-avenue, for extinguishing one of the gas lights on the easterly entrance of the Court-House.

Wallace Putney, colored; John Wesley, colored; Wesley Hersey, colored; Thomas Jackson, colored; Henry Howe, white; Martin Stowell, colored, of Worcester.

John Thompson, (colored,) one of the chief parties who fastened in the church on the westerly door, and the Chief of police, who was instantly on the spot, sprang through the crowd and seized the rioter, hurried him to the centre watch house, [illegible] All the persons [illegible] the centre watch [illegible] North, Boylston [illegible] were promptly [illegible] duty out [illegible] the Court [illegible]

After [illegible] was repulsed by the [illegible] and after demanding admittance "as a citizen of Boston," made a few blustering remarks and left.

The noise of the mob created a stampede in the Messenger, and much alarm prevailed among the ladies. The performances were interrupted, and nearly half the audience left the house.

Saturday's Proceedings.

Half-past Nine o'clock, A. M.—A few persons loitered about the Court-House through the night, but no disturbance occurred after the melancholy affair in the fore part of the evening.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, Deputy Marshal Riley proceeded to East Boston, and calling up the Captain and Engineer of the steamer *John W. Taylor*, chartered that boat for special service. Steam was got up with dispatch, and the boat proceeded at once to Fort Independence, where she took on board a corps of United States troops, under command of Major S. C. Ridgeley and Lieutenants O. B. Wilcox and O. A. Mack. She then returned to the city, and at 6½ o'clock this morning the troops were quartered within the walls of the Court-House.

About the same hour that Mr. Riley left for East Boston, officer W. K. Jones was dispatched to the Navy-Yard in Charlestown with orders for troops, and in a very short time a corps of United States marines, numbering 50 men, rank and file, under command of Lieut. Col. Dulaney, with Capt. J. C. Rich, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Queen, 2d Lieut. A. N. Balser, were also quartered in the Court House, and reported to the United States Marshal as ready for duty.

At an early hour this morning, people began to collect about the Court-House, viewing the damage done to that building last night by the mob, and discussing the merits of the case, and the circumstances therewith connected. At 8 o'clock several hundred persons had re-assembled, and every moment the crowd increased until the numbers reached thousands.

About 8½ o'clock, the Columbian Artillery, Captain Cass, marched into Court-square, where they were greeted with hisses, groans, and other insults from the crowd. The company entered the Court-House, but after a brief stay, they took up their quarters in City Hall.

Shortly afterwards, the Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, entered the square, and also took their quarters in City Hall.

Col. Cowdin, of the artillery, was in attendance at City Hall under orders, and the other companies attached to his command are under arms at their several armories.

The Independent Corps of Cadets, Lieut. Col. T. C. Amory commanding, and the Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Rogers, are ordered out, and a Corporal's Guard from each of the other companies attached to the 1st Regt. Light Infantry, are under orders at their respective armories.

The westerly side of the Court-House shows the effects of the assaults made upon it last night. The door which was forced is well battered up; and there are between forty and fifty panes of glass broken. Two or three of these bear evidence of having been perforated with bullets.

Ten o'clock A. M.—It is estimated that from seven to ten thousand persons are now in Court-square.

The body of the unfortunate officer Batcheider, who fell a victim to the unrestrained passions of the mob last night, has just been removed by order of Coroner Smith, to his late residence in Charlestown. As the coffin was being placed in the carriage which conveyed it out of the Square, the noisy outcries of the assembled multitude were hushed, and quiet reigned until the vehicle which bore the body had left the Square.

When other vehicles passed through the square, the riotously disposed were quite boisterous, and crowded upon the officers who were stationed about the easterly entrance of the Court-house. Three or four of the most forward in these disturbances were promptly arrested and committed to the Centre watch-house. These summary arrests tended to cool the ardor of the riotous, and order was once more restored for a time.

In company with High Sheriff Eveleth, Mayor Smith appeared on the steps of the easterly entrance of the Court-house, and, being introduced by the Sheriff, as the Mayor of the city, briefly addressed the crowd. He expressed regret at the assemblage, and warned the multitude, as good and peaceable citizens, to quietly go to their homes, at the same time adding that a sufficient force was in readiness to preserve the public peace; and that at all hazards the laws of the city, the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States, *shall* be maintained. [Applause.] Again beseeching the crowd to disperse quietly, and go to their several residences or places of business, and remarking that in case they remained they might be presumed to do so for no good purpose, His Honor retired, and in company with the Sheriff, repaired to City Hall.

Just as the Mayor closed his remarks, a colored man made some demonstration of disrespect, and he was immediately arrested and committed to the watch-house. A large number of the more orderly portion of the crowd soon retired.

The following are the names of the persons arrested this forenoon: Charles H. Nichols, George Smith and Edward D. Thayer, (minors,) James Nolan and John Jewell, (adults,) and William Johnson (colored.) The last named is the one who, at the close of the Mayor's address, made a disrespectful and insulting remark.

Half-past Eleven o'clock A. M.—For the past hour and a half the crowd have remained comparatively quiet, and their numbers have somewhat diminished.

We learn that the inquest on the body of Mr. Batchelder is adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

The Colombian Artillery, Capt. Cass, have just left City Hall on relief, and the Independent Corps of Cadets, Col. T. C. Amory commanding, are marching into the Square.

A detachment of the Boston Light Dragoons, Co. B, have been ordered to be in readiness at their armory.

The Mayor has caused posters to be printed, bearing the following request:

CITY HALL, Boston, May 27, 1854.

To the Citizens of Boston:

Under the excitement that now pervades the city, you are respectfully requested to cooperate with the Municipal authorities in the maintenance of peace and good order. The laws must be obeyed, let the consequences be what they may.

J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

About an hour ago the Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were relieved by the Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Rogers, who, upon marching into the square, proceeded to an apartment assigned them in City Hall.

The crowd contians in a state of comparative quiet, a majority of those present being apparently drawn there from motives of curiosity. The number has considerably decreased during the past two hours, but there are still many hundreds assembled about the square.

The New-England Guards, Capt. Henshaw, have been ordered on duty this evening.

It is currently reported that a telegraphic dispatch was this morning received from Washington by the United States Marshal, directing him to have the fugitive slave trial put through as promptly as possible, and the law carried out to the letter. Also, authorizing him to call upon all the United States troops in the vicinity for assistance, and if needed, to send to New-York for reinforcements.

The Examination of Burns.

The examination of Burns was resumed in the United States District Court Room, before Commissioner Loring, this morning at 10 o'clock. At 9 o'clock Burns was brought into the Court Room from the upper room, where he had been confined, accompanied by a strong guard, and handcuffed. He looked dejected and anxious. The passage way to the Court Room was strongly guarded, and within the room was a strong force of armed men surrounding the prisoner.

Seth J. Thomas, Esq., and Edward G. Parker, Esq., appeared as counsel for the claimants, and Richard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles M. Ellis, Esqs., for the fugitive.

Mr. Ellis asked for a further delay, for the purpose of preparing the case on the part of the fugitive. We were not counsel for the prisoner at the former hearing, but only interposed to secure public justice, and so that the proceedings might secure public respect. He said that it was not till yesterday afternoon that Mr. Dana or himself felt at liberty to act for the prisoner. He understood that all persons except Mr. Dana were prohibited from access to the prisoner, and he did not feel at liberty after what had transpired here, to approach him and volunteer his counsel.

They did not volunteer as his counsel on the first hearing. Yesterday afternoon for the first time had we any right to prepare a defence. It therefore stands as if this person was seized yesterday afternoon, and was brought in here this morning for examination. Is it fit that this case should be tried under these circumstances. He had never spoken to the fugitive. They therefore ask that a reasonable delay might be granted. It is fitting there should be a delay under the circumstances by which we are surrounded. He had not supposed this thing would ever happen here again—that a man would be sure of a full, free and fair trial, but it is not so. This case does not come up as the cases three or four years ago. It was then put to people here that we should acquiesce; the law could be enforced, and we should have no more of it. The man stands here as a freeman, entitled to all the protection the laws can throw around him. He asked his Honor to consider that this was the only tribunal between the man and perpetual slavery. He feared it was to be settled here that there was no process which could interfere here. He reminded the Commissioner that he acted as Judge and Jury in this case, and he ought to be able to say that he had given every chance for preparation, for reflection. If you must approach this case, I beg you to pause and give him time for preparation, and until you can approach it without bias, which the counsel said he could not. He urged the excitement of the morning as a peculiar reason why the request of delay should be granted.

He desired to say that he had no personal invitation to attend the meeting last evening, and had no inclination to do it. He thought there was force enough to have this trial go on in the ordinary way. He thought there was fault in the show of force, for that begets force.

Mr. Parker objected to a further continuance of the case. When the case first came on, the learned counsel said the fugitive was not in a state of mind to determine whether he would have counsel to cross-question the witnesses. On such a plea he did not object to delay; and delay was granted on that ground. Now it is not pretended that he is in that state of mind, but they have not had time to prepare the case. The argument is, that the proceedings here are to settle the case of man's freedom or slavery. This is not so, but to only a preliminary hearing, to determine the question of sending the man to a place where the question of his condition will be settled, according to the laws which are presumed to exist there. He therefore saw no reason for delay. In the excited condition of the public mind, it is best that the matter should be disposed of as speedily as is consistent with justice.

Mr. Thomas asked his Honor to consider the nature of the case; the petition for delay, and the ground for opposing the petition. He referred to the other hearing, and said those who had appeared for the fugitive then did not say they had any defence to make. He understood that at that hearing the fugitive was not in a proper state of mind to go on. The fugitive then admitted that he had no defence to make, and only wanted time to think what to do. The case, in this—if the claimant has property in this man and it is proved the only duty of your Honor is to grant a certificate for his removal to a place where the case is to be decided.

What cause, he asked, is shown for continuance? They say they have not had time to prepare for the defence. The plea that his counsel had not been permitted to see him was not correct. The Marshal sent word to Mr. Dana that he might have access to him. He thought the counsel for the man knew as much as they had any official grounds of defence. [illegible] No more favorable to live [illegible] intelligent care [illegible] strange upon [illegible] which could [illegible] and therefore he saw no reason for [illegible]

From the Boston Evening Transcript, May 27.

Allusion was briefly made to the disgraceful scenes of violence which transpired in this city last evening—the exciting meeting in Faneuil Hall—the lawless counsels which there prevailed—the violent attack upon the Court-House—and last and most to be deplored, the murder of an officer who was faithfully discharging his duty. We will call to mind to lead the peaceable and well-disposed—those who respect the laws, and who recognize the authority of a properly constituted government—to reflect upon the nature and tendency of the insane efforts which are making to rescue an alleged fugitive from the custody of the United States authorities. If unrestrained passion is to be allowed full sway—if lawless violence is to go unrebuked, and men high in social position are to become the leaders of a mob—if a law of the United States is to be trampled under foot, and the officers of the Government shot down in the discharge of their duty, and this without rebuke, then indeed will a blot rest upon the fair fame of our city, and Boston will be degraded in the estimation of the whole Union.

We take a more hopeful view of the present excitement. We know that the great majority of our citizens are well disposed. They will uphold the constitution and support the laws. They will sustain the authorities in the firm and decided stand which they have taken to put down mob violence, and will aid in the preservation of order. The law will triumph over the passions of an infuriated mob. Of this we have an evidence in the promptness and success with which the city authorities have met the crisis, and in the readiness with which the citizen soldiery—who are with the people and of them—have responded to the call of duty.

The self-constituted friends of the alleged fugitive, have certainly taken a very injudicious course, and one which has tended to embarrass any property directed efforts to rescue the unfortunate man from a return to slavery. They did not wait to try the virtue of legal proceedings. In their eagerness to trample upon the fugitive slave law, they forget that inflammatory appeals and mob violence, instead of increasing the sympathy which every one felt for the unfortunate prisoner, would only arouse a feeling of indignation, and a deep settled determination among the law-abiding portion of the community to sustain the authorities in enforcing the laws. The cause of Burns has thereby suffered, and the man who might now have been free by the voluntary transfer of the claim by which he is held, is still confined in the Court-House, under the guard of United States troops, and in actual bodily fear lest some indiscreet friend should endanger his life rather than see him returned to slavery.

We are glad that the excited and violent leaders of the mob have been allowed time for their passions to cool, and for reflection upon their unwise course. The real friends of the alleged fugitive can now devise some means to secure his freedom without transgressing the laws. There is evidently a disposition, on the part of the Commissioner to extend to Burns all the favor which is consistent with his duties, and with a proper administration of the law. We have no fear, with the able counsel who have been employed in his behalf, that the case will be summarily disposed of, and if the worst fears of the friends of Burns should be realized—if he should be remanded by the Commissioner to the custody of his claimant—his rescue from slavery may yet be effected without resorting to violent means, which under any circumstances are unjustifiable.

In the holy hours of the Sabbath—by the quiet of the domestic fireside—let those who have been instrumental in inciting to deeds of violence and bloodshed, reflect upon the deplorable consequences of their rashness, and upon the duty which they owe to their country, as Republican citizens—to the State, whose fair fame should be above all price—and to the city, upon the maintenance of the peace and order of which their own personal security so intimately depends. Let them consider well how they can best serve the cause of the poor fugitive, whose rescue by violent means they cannot hope to effect, rather than in what manner they can most strongly show their contempt and hatred for an obnoxious law. Above all, let them consider whether the deep, earnest, and abiding feeling which exists at the North in favor of human freedom, may not be made more available in its opposition to the Slave Power, if more moderate measures and wiser counsels should mark the course of those who claim to be its peculiar champions.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 27—8 P. M

A crowd of from 500 to 600 persons have remained about the Court-House all the afternoon. The Cadets and Boston Light Infantry are on guard in Court-square, and two companies of United States troops are quartered in the Court-House.

About 4 o'clock a muscular negro was seized on the Court-House steps for carrying concealed weapons. He knocked the officer down, drew a bowie-knife, and it required six policemen to disarm and convey him to the Station-house.

A dispatch from Washington authorizes the U. S. Marshal, if necessary, to call out two companies of soldiers stationed at Newport.

In the Police Court to-day the following persons were arraigned as accessories to the murder of JAMES BATCHELDER, in the riot last night:—A. J. BROWN, JOHN J. ROBERTS, colored; WALTER PHŒNIX, colored; JOHN WESTERLY, colored; WALTER BISHOP, colored; THOMAS JACKSON, colored; HENRY ASAL, colored; HENRY ROWE, MARTIN STOWELL, and JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN C. CLUER, a Scotchman, was subsequently arrested, and all were committed without bail.

The preliminary examination will take place on Tuesday next.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of BATCHELDER has been adjourned to Monday.

Col. SUTTLE, the claimant of BURNS, has offered to sell him for $1,200. A subscription paper to that amount is almost made up.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 27—10 P. M.

There are about 2,500 persons in front of the Court-house, mostly idlers.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PHILLIPS have applied to the police for a force to protect their residences, being fearful of a rumored attack by the Irish, who have, during the day, threatened to avenge the death of BATCHELDER.

No demonstration has yet been made.

The military are still under arms in the City Hall.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of May to the 27th day of May, 1854: Men, 70; Women, 68; Boys, 113; Girls, 106—Total, 359.

DISEASES.

Abscess of Liver	2	Dropsy in head	21
Abscess of Lumbar	3	Dropsy in chest	3
Alfumisaria	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Apoplexy	4	Drowned	11
Asphyxia	3	Dysentery	9
Asthma	3	Heart, (enlargement of the)	1
Atrophia	6	Epilepsy	2
Bleed'g f'm w'mb	1	Fracture of neck	1
Burned or scald'd	1	Fracture of skull	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever, puerperal	1
Cancer of face	1	Fever, remittent	1
Casualties, run over	1	Fever, scarlet	6
Casualties by steam mach'ry	1	Fever, typhus	2
Cholera	1	Fever, hectic	2
Cholera Infantum	4	Fever, nervous	1
Cholera Morbus	2	Fistula in Ano	1
Consumption	49	Heart, disease of	4
Convulsions	23	Heart, disease of, valvular	1
Croup	14	Hooping cough	3
Congest. of brain	10	Inflam. of brain	8
Congest. of lungs	3	Inflam. of bowels	5
Con'sion of brain	1	Inflam. of heart	2
Cyrrhosis of liver	1	Inflam. of lungs	26
Debility	9	Inflam. of stom	2
Diarrhœa	5	Inflam. of liver	1
Dropsy	8	Inflam. glands of neck	2

Wards		Wards.		Wards.	
I	26	IX	14	XVII	24
II	3	X	12	XVIII	17
III	3	XI	30	XIX	15
IV	26	XII	31	XX	27
V	19	XIII	13	XXI	22
VI	11	XIV	17	XXII	13
VII	11	XV	4		
VIII	13	XVI	25	Total	359

AGES—Under 1 year, 113; 1 to 2 years, 48; 2 to 5, 41; 5 to 10, 20; 10 to 20, 16; 20 to 30, 42; 30 to 40, 31; 40 to 50, 23; 50 to 60, 15; 60 to 70, 13; 70 to 80, 4; unknown 3. Total, 359.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 236; Ireland, 70; England, 12; Scotland, 3; Germany, 22; France, 5; Denmark, 1; Prussia, 1; Italy 1; British Possessions in North America, 1; Africa, 2; Unknown, 6. Total, 359.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 8; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Ward's Island, 15; St. Vincent's Hospital, 3; Leake & Watt's Orphan Asylum, 1; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Colored Persons, 13;

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.

A regular meeting of the Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union was held in Vauxhall Garden, Fourth-avenue, on Friday evening. The nomination of Mr. C. MALLOY, as President of the Union for the ensuing three months, was unanimously confirmed. Mr. MALLOY, in taking the Chair, thanked the Union for the position in which they had placed him, and pledged himself to use his best exertions to promote the interests of the Society. He also dwelt at some length on the objects for which the Union was formed. The objects of the Association, as they appear in the programme, he said, are three—each of great magnitude and importance. The first of these, if accomplished, we make the United States the strongest military Power in the world, and give her just cause to glory in and admire her Irish adopted citizens. The second, if carried out, will revolutionize Canada, England and Scotland; and the third will, beyond a doubt, if undertaken, unite men of all religious denominations in Ireland upon one Republican platform, and urge them on to a brave and noble effort to break the chains which bind them.

The first object, he believed, can easily be accomplished, and the second is one which should be attempted even were there but the remotest prospect of success; for the crimes perpetrated in Ireland during the last seven centuries, called aloud to Heaven for vengeance; consequently, all Irishmen are justified before God and the world in aiming a fatal blow at the heart of England, from any point where an opportunity may offer. He deemed it unnecessary to tell Irishmen that next to the service of God and the salvation of their own souls, the accomplishment of the third object—the freedom of Ireland—was their most sacred duty.

Mr. MALLOY's remarks were received with applause.

The Secretary, Dr. O'HARLON, read a letter from J. C. DONOVAN, of Mobile, asking for license, and applying as to the method of establishing a branch of the Union in [illegible]

[illegible] Grand Council of [illegible] Union, which, after the transaction of some private business, adjourned for two weeks.

Extension of the Bowery—Meeting in Favor.

On Friday evening, a meeting of citizens, comprising property owners, and others, met at the Westchester House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee who had been deputed to investigate the matter at the last meeting. ENOCH DEAN, Esq., presided.

The following report was presented, and unanimously adopted: "Your Committee find on examining a map made by order of the late Common Council, showing a plan of the eastern section of this City, through a part of which the extension of the Bowery is proposed being cut. That it will pass through about 45 whole lots, and through 30 lots from which will be taken from one-third to two-thirds to form the proposed street—in all about 75 lots of ground. It is not now the duty of your Committe to say what these 75 lots are worth. All the gentlemen present know or can form some slight idea of the value of property in that section of the city. But this is a subject for the Commissioners who may be appointed to look into it. However, your Committee would report that on examining a map of the City, they find that there are about 2,500 houses located in that section of the City through which South-street, Front-street, Water-street, Pearl-street, and the intermediate streets crossing those streets, many of which would be very much benefitted by this improvement, and nearly all the owners of the above mentioned property have signed a memorial in favor of this project.

Your Committee would also report that there are about 2,000 houses on the line of the Bowery and the streets adjacent thereto, from [illegible] to Forty-second-street there are about 500 houses; from Forty-second-street to Harlem there are about 1,800 lots of ground; also, that there are in the immediate vicinity of the improvement about 2,000 houses, making an aggregate of about 9,000 houses and lots of ground interested in having this outlet for the growing travel of the eastern section of the City.

Your Committee find themselves justified in naming in the above report sections of the City so far distant from each other by the fact of parties having expressed a willingness to see this improvement made, who are deeply interested in property situate in those localities, and who have signed memorials in favor of this great improvement.

The meeting then adjourned.

Temperance Demeastrations in the City.

The Delegatee from the Temperance organizations of the City met again on Friday evening to devise measures for a permanent existence. The meeting was held in the top story of Columbia Hall.

R. N. HAVENS, Esq., President of the Convention, stated that Gen. CARY, of Ohio, the distinguished lecturer on Temperance, had arrived in town, and that arrangements had been made for holding a public meeting at which the General will speak. This meeting will take place at the Tabernacle on the 8th of June, the day recommended by the World's Temperance Coavention for simultaneous meetings throughout the United States and Canada.

The President presented the report of the Committee on Organization, prefacing it with remarks intended to show the benefits of united action on the part of the friends of Temperance. The report comprised a Constitution and By-Lawe for the formation and government of a new society, to be known as the "Temperance League of the City of New-York." It is proposed to form a permanent organization by means of subscriptions, which shall constitute a fund to be managed by a Board of Trustees selected from the subscribers. The labor is to be performed by the existing societies, the members of which will be leagued together in this organization. It is intended that the League shall coöperate with all Temperance associations and all friends of the cause, in such manner as shall tend to promote the interests of Temperance. Meetings of representatives are to be held once in each month.

It was intended, at first, to have a public demonstration in reference to the veto of Governor SEYMOUR; subsequently, however, it was considered expedient to enlarge the sphere, and hence the movement to organize a permanent body.

The question of adopting the Constitution and By-Laws was warmly discussed until the hour of adjournment.

The Trades.

CIGAR MAKERS.—An adjourned meeting of Journeymen Cigar Makers was held in Washington Hall, No. 101 Ann-street, on Friday evening. Mr. F. WALKER was chosen Chairman, and Mr. CHARLES BURKE was appointed Secretary.

Mr. RAPILA said the meeting was called for the purpose of ratifying the proceedings, and agreeing to the scale of prices, adopted by the Coavention of Cigar Makers recently held in Syracuse. In considering the subject, he said both the interests of the employers and employés should be taken into consideration.

The minutes of the previous meeting at which the scale of prices of the Syracuse Convention was adopted, subject to the action of another meeting, were then read and adopted.

An employer moved that the vote adopting the minutes of the previous meeting be reconsidered. He thought that the interest of the trade would not permit any advance of the present rate of pay at the present time, and proceeded to show why.

A long discussion for and against the adoption of the minutes then ensued.

The Syracuse scale was finally so amended and modified as to make clear-seed La Normas and clear-seed Indies $4 instead of $5 per thousand, and the article providing that for "every additional one-eighth of an inch 50 cents extra shall be charged," was annulled.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE STONE-CUTTERS.—The strike of the Stone-Cutters is concluded at last. We do not recollect of any former struggle between employers and employed in this City so protracted as this has been. Connected with it is the fact that there has been little noisy demonstrations, no street processions or useless show, but the extreme pertinacity of the opposing party shows that they were men of strong purpose rather than of many words. No doubt great evils have arisen from it to all concerned, but it is to be hoped that it will not be without some good results. The men have gone to work on the terms of their original demand of 90s. a day, but have altered several of the rules of the trade as required by the "bosses." It is believed that these alterations will be mutually beneficial.

A Nebraska Demonstration.

The Nebraska people, hereabouts, had a time of it on Friday night. The final success of the DOUGLAS bill in the Senate was the immediate occasion. Seventy-five men and little boys turned out to see the fun. A hundred guns were let off in the Park at dark, making a prodigious clatter; while the procession marched and countermarched up and down Nassau-street and Fulton, carrying with it many small lanterns, some of them transparent and bedecked with mottoes.

Among the inscriptions were these:

"The Capitol not yet in Ruins."
"I'm off for Nebraska."
"Nebraska Bill."
"Constitutional Principles Triumphant."
"The People's Right to Self-Government."
"Maniac Doctrine."

"A black line shall never be drawn across our Country."
"A Republic the Manifest Destiny of Cuba."
"State Rights."
"A Republican Government for Cuba."

At 10 o'clock the lights died out, the transparencies grew black as night, the music blew its final blast, and all was still.

Traps in Third-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you advise those whose horses are injured by the iron frames or Creton traps in the Third-avenue, where to see for redress? They are allowed to rise above the road, and in the dark, or when not noticed, with their sharp corners have done great damage. There is one at the 6-mile stone, and several above and below it. The Avenue is not kept in proper condition.

Yours, &c., SUBSCRIBER.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—Alderman BOARDMAN and Councilmen KIMBARK, RAYMOND, SCHUYLER, PHILLIPS and ELLIOTT, of the Eleventh Ward, sat as Commissioners of Excise for that Ward on Friday. They received two hundred applications for licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, but granted only sixty-seven, the others being refused on the ground of incompetency. Nine porter-houses were licensed. About one-tenth of the sixty-seven persons to whom the licenses were granted were foreigners, and ten of them could not write.

THE FITCH TESTIMONIAL.—The following additional subscriptions have been received for the Testimonial to Capt. FITCH and others:

Amount acknowledged	$1,255
ALEX. DUNCAN, Esq	100
Duncan, Sherman & Co	100
T. W. Reimer, Esq	40
Total	$1,495

A GRAND SACHEM.—The Grand Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society met Friday evening to choose a Grand Sachem for the ensuing year. ELIJAH F. PURDY was unanimously elected. On the announcement of the election the Waters of the Great Spring flowed freely, and everything went off in a most harmonious manner.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Friday.

Horace K. Dupuis vs. The New-England Car-Spring Company.—At the opening of Court this morning, Mr. [illegible] commenced the opening of the case for the plaintiff. He spoke for only an hour or two. He gave a [illegible] of a history of the India rubber manufacture, described the invention of Chaffee, the assignor of the plaintiff, and gave an account of the joining of the patent, the vessel receipts which Chaffee received from it during the 14 years of its duration, the publication of it from seven years, which will expire in 1857, and the vast extent of the use of India rubber.

The case being opened, there was offered in evidence, the original patent issued to Chaffee, the extension of it, and his assignment to the plaintiff, and the act of incorporation of the def

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR.

MORE FROM AUTHENTIC Statements of Facts.

The following history of the *Black Warrior* outrage is abridged from a statement drawn up by a person fully conversant with the facts. The document was handed to us by a gentleman who has himself just arrived from Havana, and who assures us that its assertions may be depended on. It is headed—"*The Case of the Steamship Black Warrior, and the Cuban Authorities—A Statement of Facts.*" It has special interest and importance in view of the Spanish representations received by recent steamers, which attempt to put an antirely false coloring on the whole transaction.

Upon the establishment of a line of English steamers between England and the West Indies, certain privileges were accorded to them by the Spanish Government—they were as follows:

1. Exemption from the payment of Ponton dues, being a charge of 1½ reals par ton, and 1 per cant. additional levied on tha Spanish measurement.

2. Permission to take cargo to the extent of three tons without incurring tha charge of tonnage dues, and the privilage of being antered and cleared at the Custom-House previous to arrival, so as to avoid delay.

The same indulgences were extended a few years afterwards to the steamers between New-York and New-Orleans.

In the Summar of 1852, a line of steamers was established to run between New-York and Mobile, touching at Havana to land mails and passengers, and obtain coal if fuel was required. The *Black Warrior* was the pionear boat of this line, and was expected at Havana about tha 1st of September. Her agents in that city made application to tha Government for the same privileges which had been accorded to the lines before mentioned. Their memorial was presented at tha Intendency in July, and the necessary formulæ having been gone through with, tha agents were informed by the Secretary of the Intendente that their petition was granted. The Intendente at this time was taken sick and left for tha Isle of Pinos, leaving the memorial unsigned in consequance. The *Black Warrior* arrived on the 31st of August following, and her Captain gave in his manifest, (heving some specie on board,) and a list of ship stores, which was endorsed by the Spanish boarding officer. The *Black Warrior* had also a full cargo for Mobile. She was entered and cleared at the Custom House in ballast, (specie not being considered as cargo,) and sailed the same day for Mobile. On tha 11th of April sha arrived from Mobile with a full cargo for New-York. The Captain's manifest on this occasion stated that no cargo was to be landad at Havana, but *all* in *transit*. Tha boarding officar, COLOME, endorsed in Spanish on tha manifest, tha fellowing: "*Delivered with one line of cargo in transit, and eleven of ship stores, without alterations.*" This manifest is translated by the sworn interpreter at the Custom-House and certified to by him as a faithful translation. This translation was undoubtedly made so by order of the Collector. Both the Captain and Agents of the steamer were directed to make the enteries in ballast when she had no cargo for Havana,—this was communicated to the agents previous to her arrival. This order was carried ont upon her succeeding voyages, as her manifests of October 12 and 28 will show. It had also been received and followed by the other lines of steamers. The order was a verbal ona, issued to save the great amount of delay and confusion arising from the necessity of noting and translating the bills of lading, from which the Spanish Treasury derived no benefit, as cargoes in transit are not required to pay duties. The proof that this verbal order was given, will, hesida the positiva statement of the Captain, Purser and Consignees of the *Black Warrior*, be found in the fact that her entrances and clearances at the Custom-House have always heen in ballast. A further proof, it is believed, may be found in the New-Orleans Custom-House, as it is supposed that many of these long manifests on which the Spanish boarding officers made their notes were returned to ships who finally cleared in ballast.

Sometime between the 28th of October and the 11th of November, an order was received by the Custom-House anthorities, in reply to an application mada by the housa of VILBOLNO, WARNAOP & Co., of Havana, that the English screw-propeller *Tamaulipas* should enjoy the privileges conaeded to the other lines. This vessel is a screw steamer engaged in trading between Vera Cruz, Havana and Liverpool, landing and discharging cargo in aach port. This order stated that thosa privilages could not be conceded to the *Tamaulipas*, and the *Black Warrior* (not being under contract with the United States Government as a mail steamer) was also declared by the Collector to be a merchant ship—and, therefore, unentitled to them. Though this order, dated Oct. 3, was received before the 11th of November, no notice was given at the time to tha agents of the *Black Warrior*. Tha steamer antered the port of Havana on the 10th of November, and, as she had done previously, took freight to the extent of the three tons which the aforesaid privilegs allowed. A few days *after the vessel sailed*, her agents received an order from the Collector to pay the tonnage dnes which the ship had incnrred for the three voyages to New-York—as she had upon those occasions taken freight to the extent heretofore permitted,—freight which *would not have been taken* had not the Intendenta, through his secretary, stated that the privileges applied for by her agants were granted. The Collector denied that the privileges had been allowed—as the Intendente had not signed the memorial—and, also, because whatever was done in Havana, was subject to revision at Madrid. It is very evident that the agents considered the privilege as granted—because it is reasonable to suppose that they would not take freight, amounting at the most, to $300 or $400—when, by so doing, the ship would incur tonnage and other dues to the extent of about $950. It seems equally evident that the Custom-House anthorities considered the matter as sattled—else why did thay permit the ship to take cargo at three different times—a month intervening between each period—before making any demand on the agent for the duties thus incurred. Tha amount claimed was deposited by the agents, and they appealed at once to Madrid. Up to the latest advices to Havana, no answer to that appeal has been received; but, on the contrary, other demands have been made upon the agents for two voyages more. Merchant vessels with cargoes on board, whether in transit or for Havana, are obliged to pay the ponton or mud-machine dnes. It will be wall to explain tha nature of this charga. Abont twenty-five years ago, when Gen. TACON was Captain General of the Island of Cnba, he granted to the "Real Junta de Fomento" of Havana the pgivilege of collecting from merchant vessels going to that port the amount of 1½ reals per ton measurement. The amount thus collected was to pay the cost of a dredge to olean out the harbor, and it was expressly understood and stated that when enough had been collected for that purpose the charge should cease. The cost of the boat and other apparatus was a trifle over $175,000, which was paid np in the year 1831—notwithstanding which, the charge has been kept np ever since, and they have thus collected some millions of dollars, without law. This charge, it is very trus, is collected by the Custom-house, but this is only a matter of convenience. It is strictly a muncipal tax. A failure to pay this exaction cannot, therefore, be considered an attempt to defraud the Royal revenue, because it is not *known or named* in the revised laws of the Customs published by the Government in 1847. This was the only charge which could have been claimed of the *Black Warrior*, had she entered and cleared with *cargo in transit*, instead of *in ballast*. A few months since, an entire new set of officers were sent out from Spain to take charge of the Custom-House and the Intendancy, in Havana. They went there with hostile feelings against the Americans, which they did not hesitate to express. They entered upon their duties impressed with the idea—or at least they *pretended* to entertain it—that the American vessels were constantly defrauding the revenue. It was well known that one of the highest officers thus sent out was to receive an addition to his salary of ten per cent., upon any amount which the revenue might be increased this year over the amount collected during the last. These officers went to Havana, without a knowledge of the rules and regulations of that port, and several instances might be stated in which they have imposed fines of penalties, and finally decided not to exact them—for the best of all possible reasons, that they could find no law to bear them out. Within almost the very date of their arrival, they fined vessels for the alleged violation of every trivial and obsolete law which they could by any device persuade them to infringe—which resulted in several *American* vessels being seized and obliged to pay heavily within six weeks from the beginning of their administration, and the fines thus collected were *divided among them according to law.* Bnt they were not yet satisfied—they required a richer prize and more ample profits than the molasses droghers could giva. They were anxious too to spend their spite against the Americans—they kept a constant watch. Tha arrival of the *Black Warrior* on the 28th Feb. gave them (as they thought) the wished-for opportunity—they fell upon her lika ravenous wolves.

The story of this outrage is, in itself, simple. Thongh it has been called by a writer in the *Diario de la Marina*—(*who is believed to be none other than the Captain General himself*)—"a small and trivial affair;" it is very far from being so,—for, apart from the qnestion of dollars and cents involved in the transaction, there is one great principla which should be definitely settled, viz.: shall innocen parties—such, for instance, as the owners of goods on board that steamer—lose their property, and thus be made to snffer for a mistake, an error, or aven a malicions attampt on the part of a Captain, over whom they can hy no possible means have any control? And is this one of the risks which the underwriters are to take when they insure npon cargoes from one port in the United States to another, with the undarstanding that the vessel is to put in to a foreign port on the way to her place of destination?

The *Black Warrior* arrived in Havana from New-Orleans on the 17th of February, and seiled the same day for Mobile, as she was expected to return to Havana on the 26th of February, which would be Sunday. She was entered and cleared at tha Custom-House hy har agents on the day previous, (Saturday the 25th.) Tha Captain General, in his official pnblication in the *Diario de la Mariana* of tha 31st March, states that on tha 28th of February the agents asked for tha entrance and clearance of the steamer; but these agants positivsly deny that they askad for it on the 28th, and the *Diario de la Morina* of the 26th of February publishes in its list of clearances of the day previous, "The *Black Warrior*, for New-York, by CHARLES TYNG & Co.," her agents. In connection with these facts, it should be borne in mind that *all papers published in the Island of Cuba have, before publication, to undergo the inspection of the censor appointed by the Spanish Government; and thus nothing appears without* the authority and consent of the Government. From whence, then, could the *Diario de la Marina* obtain tha report of the clearances and entrances except it were from the Custom-House itself?—and how could it state in its issue of the 26th of February, that the steamer *Black Warrior* cleared on tha 25th, supposing the statement of the Captain Ganeral to be true that the consignees asked for her entrance upon the 28th? Mr. ROBERTSON, the American Consnl, in his letter to the Captain General, under date of 28th of February, writes thus:

"Under consulting with the Consignees of said ship here, they assure me that she was cleared at the Custom-House on the 25th inst., in the same manner as she had been on her former trips."

Now, why does the Captain General, in his answer of the same date, studiously keep silence upon this point, whan it occupies so prominent a position in the letters of the Cousul? If it were false—why not deny it at the time? And was it the Collector—the Intendente or the *Captain General* who altered tha figures 5 in the originel memorials of the agents to the figures 8. Alterations, which are very evident, being made as they are with slightly different colored ink, thus making the memorials which originally bore the date of Feb. 25, appear to hear the date of Feh. 28.

Again, the agents had no notice of any difficulty nntil that day at noon, when they were informed, upon going to the Custom-House, that the ship could not leave. On asking the reason, they were told that the captain had mada his manifest as in hallast. Upon this manifest the boarding officer endorsed, "This ship snters in hallast; she has 400 bales of cotton for New-York." Upon some conversation with the Collector they claimed their right to amend the manifest. To this the Collector mado no reply, bnt said that he had written to the Intendente about the affair, and advised the Agents to see that officer. They accordingly went to the Intendente's house. He was sick and could not be seen. Upon returning to the Custom-House to ascertain the purport of this fnnctionary's reply to the Collector's note, they were informed" that tha vessel and cargo had fallen under the penalty of the law, viz.: *the cargo confiscated and the vessel fined in a sum equal to the value of the cargo.* At 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day, they called upon the Collector again, and demanded their right to the twelve hours allowed by law to correct the manifest. This demand was refused, and the Commandante de Resguardos at the same moment received the verbal order of the Collector to proceed to tha discharge of the ship's cargo. At a faw minntes past 4 o'clock, the Agents received a formal notice from the Commandante de Resguardos, that he should proceed *at once* to discharga the cargo the steamer, and that they were requested to send some one on board to attend to it;—to this they replied, that they should not send any one, and that, moreover, they should abandon vessel and cargo if the Government proceeded to discharge the ship—for which act they should hold it responsible. At 5 o'clock P. M. they received another notice to tha same effect, which was answered in a similar manner. These are the main points in the case.

(Here follows a summary of the laws regulating the case, with comments; also an argument which proves very conclusively that tha *B. W.* was seized within the twelve hours allowed by their own laws, in which to amend tha manifest. The Custom-Housa officers were therefore guilty of a violation of their own code.)

The writer then goes on to state:

Thera were no dnties dua by the cargo, no revenne was defrauded; why then was the cargo declared confiscated, and the fine imposed? The fact is, the Government knaw that they had taken an nntenable position, althongh the Captain-General states in his letter of the 20th of March, to tha President of the Council of Ministers, that "the Board declared as legal ths declaration of the saizure and fines already made in the proceedings." He knaw it to be false. He knew and it is well known to others in Havana, that the Fiscal or Attorney-General stated to that same Board of Administration that there was no law which would justify tha seizure of the *Black Warrior*, as it had been made. The Attorney-General said to them, "The cargo of the *Black Warrior* being in transit, owes no dntiss, and is therefore snbject to no fines; why then do yon confiscate the cargo and fina tha ship?" For a time they were at their "wits' ends." They knew not what to do. At last, rather than make a complete surrender—which would have been too humbling to their pride—it was arranged and agreed npon between them, that in order not to throw the blame upon the Custom-House Anthorities, tha Board should declare the seizure legal, hut that the Captain-General, in virtue of his superior authority, should step in, and (with a show of generosity which he did not feel) give up vessel and cargo, but impose a fine of $6,000 npon the owners. The Captain-General writes, accordingly, to the President of the Council of Ministers. "Bnt I, in accordance with the *spirit of Benevolence so striking* in the Council of Ministers, in the report of the Board of Political Administration came to resolve by eader of the 16th instant," &c., &c. Benevolence! "Heaven save the mark," if *this is* benevolence—what unbounded generosity! what magnanimity of soul is here displayed on the part of his Excellency "El Marques DE LA PEZUELA!"

The only law which the Spanish Government has advanced as an argument on their side is article 175, which says:

"If, in consequance of the searchers' visit, which has to be paid to every vessel before dispatching the register under which she has to navigate, there results in her cargo any excess, this shall be confiscated, and the captain fined to the amount of such excess."

By the word register, of which this law speaks, is meant a document granted by the Custom-House officers of the United States. Now, the object of this searcher's visit is to see that no cargoes or parts of cargoes go out without paying the export duty on goods shipped in Havana. Vessels in transit have no register dispatched, neither do vessels in ballast. The *Black Warrior* had cargo in transit. This law then, the only one which they have been enabled to advance in argument, does not apply in the case. It appears then that the Spanish authorities in the first case broke their own laws by refusing permission to the agents to amend the manifest of the *Black Warrior*, and their violated them again by siezing vessel and cargo before the time had expired when they could legally do so. Again, as the cargo could pay no dnties, it was anbject to no penalty, and could not lagally be confiscated. Thare was, therefore, no legal right to impose a fine.

It may be said by soma, why did not the agents refnse altogether to pay the fine, or to receive the vessel? Why make any memorials to the Govarnment of Spain for the remission of the exaction? An eighteen years' residence in Havana had given those gentlemen reasons enough to judge what would probably he the and of the whole affair, when they themselves had seen such occurrences take place as those of the *Georgiana* and the *Susan Loud*, vessels lying quietly et anchor in neutral waters, forcibly seized by Spanish man-of-war and hronght to Havana, where their crewa were thrust into prison and the vessels sold at public auction without even en effort for reperation or indemnification on the part of the United States Government. The case of THRASHER, arrested solely for his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate American prisonars of the LOPEZ Expedition, tried before a military tribunal in defiance of treaty stipulations, sentenced without even being informed of the charges against him, and then transported in chains to Spain. The case of the *Crescent City* and *Ohio* steamers, and this same steamer *Black Warrior*. Tha cases of REY, abdncted from New-Orleans, of tha saamen of the *Jasper*, and the hundreds of ethers which must have come under their own knowledga;—is it strange that they were only too glad to get back vessel and cargo, or that they should try to save anything that coold he saved? A person residing in a free country like that of the United States, cannot understand, to its full extent, the condition of one living nnder the tyrannical and despotic rule of such a Governmant as Cuba. To secure even the reception of a petition in that Island or in Spain it must hc addressed to the parson in authority according to certain well known rules, and must bear tha Govarnment stamp, which costs from 25 cents to $17 per sheet. Even a common business letter, if sent to a gentleman, is signed, "Your humble servant who kisses your hands," or, if sent to a lady, "Your humble eervant who kisses your feet."

The paper on which tha petition itself is written must hc folded in a certain way; the writing commences et a certain distance from the top of the page, and occnpies only a certain portion of the sheet; and should a person present a memorial to the Captain General without inserting such words as "gracious favor," "known discretion and justice," and others of a similar import—or a petition to the Queen without "begging reverently of her Majesty," &c.,—he would be sure of not having the petition granted, and perhaps would have it *torn up before his face.* The way in which these memorials of tha agents came to be made was as follows: Tha day following the seizure of the steamer, an old friend of ona of the partners called at their counting-house. This gentleman had been a schoolmate of the Captain General, and was on very friendly terms with him. This friend stated to the agents that he knew he could arrange the affair in a very few moments—that he had no douht that a memorial to the Captain General, if presented at once, would be favorably answered, and without delay.

Thia was made and forwarded (being memorial No. 1.) In reply, the Captain-General stated that the affair was already before the proper tribunal, and he could not interfere. Upon the next day, at about 4 P.M., the agents were visited by another friend of tha firm, onc of the most influential merchants, a creole by birth, and of high standing in Havana. This gentleman stated to the agents that he had that day seen the Military Secretary (who is a brother of the Captain-General)—that the Secretary had told him that the Captain-General was very much displeased with the Intendente, Collector, and other Custom-House officials, for the course which they had pursued in regard to the *Block Worrior*, and that the Captain-General had been misled hy the false statements of those officers, and had expressed a wish to put a stop to those proceedings; and that if the agents would make a memorial, there was not the least doubt but that the Captain-General would order the vessel and cargo to he given up at once; in fact, that there was nothing wanted but a memorial properly worded in urder to scttle the whole affair, A long conversation ensned, in which it was argued that the outrage had already been committed—that the taking out of any of the cargo was the same as taking ont the whole—that a very large amount of property was at stake—that bills drawn in Mohile against the cargo might be protested, to the great injury of the shippers—and that the interests of many innocent persons would suffer by tha long detention of the steamer and her lading. This gentleman still stronger nrged another memorial, saying that he was certain that both vessel and cargo would he immediately given up, and the steamer be enabled to leave before 24 hours had elapsed. Although by no means convinced that another memorial would be of any service, the agents finally consented that anch a document should be drawn up. One was accordingly prepared in the words of their friend. As it confessed no fault, bnt merely requested that the proceedings might be stopped, and the steamar be allowed to take in the cargo already discharged and go to sea, it was agreed to by the agents. They waited nntil a clean copy (or what purported to be such) was made, and signed it at once, as there was no time to lose. This was memorial No. 2. When the documents published in the *Diario de la Marina* of the 31st of March appeared, they were thnnderstruck to find this second memorial published in tho way in which it was. They compared it with their copy, and the differences were so great that they cnnld only conclude that they had been betrayed by a false friend, or else their memorial had bean altered throughout. As their memorial for the entrance and clearance of the steamer had been altered, and as when they obtained a copy of the Expediente (law papers or process) it was granted to them with the *express condition that they should not be allowed to compare the original papers with the copies*, as the law allows, it is hut fair to presnma that this memorial had been altered, especially when it had been lately proved in a great lawsuit in Havana, in which the brothers of the Captain General were an interested party, that tha principal documant in his favor had been entirely altered to favor his ends, acids being employed to take ont snch sentences as did not suit his purposes, and the blanks thus left filled up with other aentences. The fact of the alteration of papers in a lawsuit in which the near relatives of the Captain General had an interest—the fact that the memorials for entrances and clearances had been altered in their dates—and the fact that when the agents were granted the copy of the Expediente they were not allowed to see the original documents to compare them with the copies received, are or ought to be convincing proofs upon this point. At the time of making and presenting these memorials, viz., the two to the Captain General, and that addressed to the Queen, the agents had not received one word of information from the United States as to tha course they ought to adopt. They were entirely ignorant of the steps which either the owners of the *Black Warrior* or the United States Government had or would take in the matter. Theirs was a delicate position. They were placed, as it were, between two fires. Without any orders from tha owners of vessel or cargo, without any confidenca that the United States Government would protect them in their rights, they were obliged to mark ont their own conrse and follow it, in defiance of the threats and menaces of the officers of the Spanish Government; and at the same time without feeling at all assnred that either the owners of the vessel or the United States Government would support the action they had taken. All this, and with the firm conviction that if the United States Government did not at once protect them, neither their property nor their lives would be secure.

To show the spirit which animated the offieers of the Spanish Government, it will be well to give a short relation of the occurrence which took place npon the day preceding that upon which the steamer was painted to go to sea. On that day (March 23) Captain BULLOCK carried to the counting-house of the agents a list of stores, wines, &c., missing from the ship.

[Here follows a list of stores, edibles, and drinkables, in which the wine list foots up to the extent of 294 bottles, the liquors running from champagne to whisky.]

This paper, translated into Spanish, was handed by the agents to Don RAMIENDO GABRIEL, the Visitador General, and by him given to the Commandante de Resguardos. At about 2 o'clock P. M. this person went to the counting-house of the agents, (well knowing that he, being a Commandante as well as a Colonel in the army, could, from his high official position, commit such an act with impunity,) and there insulted them in the most outrageous manner, threatening them with personal injury, and swearing that he would injure their business in every way in his power. Had such an occurrence taken place in the United States, the agents would undoubtedly have kicked him out of their office, but in the island of Cuba things are different; and it is to have kicked the fellow out, only to call him down with in defendants of soldiers to arrest them in the name of the law, carry them to the Moro Castle, and confine them in its dungeons, which it might have been their fate to remain, like the persons lately given up to Captain WALSH, of the *Fulton, nine whole months*, and then to be released, because the Attorney-General had reported that there was no ground of complaint against them. But personal threats are not the only evils which the agents have had to contend with. Stories have been started by the officers of the Govarnment tending to injure their credit; and every underhand means has been employed to effect their ruin, but without accomplishing the end songht. Their goods were actually stolen from the steamer while nnder charge of the Commandante, and there is little doubt hut that this offieial was himself the thief, for a few days after tha steamer sailed, a person who was an officer under the Commandante at tha time the *Black Warrior* was siezad, called npon Mr. TYNG, and told him he had something to communicate to him. This officer had been turned out of his place a day or two before; and, doubtless, it was tha spirit of revenge against his Commandante, which induced him to confess whet follows. He stated in tha presence of Mr. TYNG and another gentlaman of Havana, that *he saw*, on the second day after the steamer was in possession of the Comman I nte, a boat come alongside of the ship, into which boxes, barrels, and packages of provisions of various kinds, with a large quantity of hottles of wines, ale, &c., were lowered, and that finally this boat with these articles on board went in charge of two under officers of the Commandante to the Casa Blanca shore, and was there discharged.

Upon the same day that this officer made his confession, it is presumed that the Commandate heard of it, for the officer was not only reinstated, but, in order perhaps to get rid of so inconvenient e witness, was sent to Segua la Grand, there to exercise his duties as Custom-House officer. It is hiph probable that at this present time the officer would be tronhled with a short memory. Were he to be questioned, it is probable that ha would have not the slightest recollaction of a conversation of this kind. They are a class of people who have very peculiar facnlties either for forgetting or remembering—as best snits their purposes.

It will be well to mention here what occnrred when the steamers of the Law Line arrived in Havana after the seizure of the *Black Warrior*. On the morning of the 6th of March, the steamships *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, and *Crescent City*, from New-York, both arrived in the port of Havana. When tha boarding officers went alongside of these steamers, each of the Captains handed the manifest of his vessel, as *in ballast*. They were then informed of what hed happened to the *Black Warrior*, becansa her manifest was made ont as in hallast instead of in transit, and were advised that in case their ships had cargo on board, the safest plan for them would be to make out new manifests. Accordingly, the manifests first given were returned, and the boarding officers waited alongside nntil new ones (stating that they had cargo *in transit*,) were made out and delivered. Why was the *Black Warrior* so unceremoniously siezed without ona word of warning, and these steamers not only nnmolested, but the Captains allowed to make ont new manifests, and the boarding officers made to wait for them.

The foregoing are the simple facts in relation to this much talked-of *Black Warrior* transaction. In continuation will be found the translation of the documents and observations npon the seizure of the *Black Worrior* published in the Island of Cuba hy order of the Government. This translation, which smooths over many of the most objectionabla sentances in regard to the President, was made hy order of the Captain General himself, the translator receiving for his work the sum of $170. A few copies were sold in Havana, and the balance taken by the Government, to be forwarded to the United States and to England. In this publication not more than one-half of the documents relating to the case can be found; but only those which the Captain General chose to give. It is a one-sided, garbled statement of the affair, and has been published evidently with tha intention of manufacturing puhlic opinion in his favor. He knew that tha false statements published in Havana could not be contradicted there, because nothing appears in the public prints of Cuba without his consent; but he did not know that here in the United States there is at least one person who is acquainted with the true facts in this case—and who can and now does publish them.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Royal Order in regard to Colonists—French War Vessels in Port—Bull Fight.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, May 15, 1854.

In reference to the last Royal orders, *authorizing* the introduction of colonists from all parts of the earth—Africa only excepted—not named—the binding clauses for limitation of contracts, the service of children born during the period of contract, defining *quality* and *quantity* of punishment, and the permission of the snperior authority necessary before any attempt being mada for introduction, you will find they are all worthy of particular attention and study for future utility, as well as for present protection. The last is, perhaps, of more importance than all others, as under cover of this clause license will obtain for drafts upon Africa, which can be concealed from public knowledge nntil disembarkation takes place in Cuba, when the African will be quietly disposed of under the apprentica system. It is impossible to forbear allusion to these subjects, of such vital importance to the social organization of a neighboring State, to you, and the engrossing theme of the day here, as the people are acutely sensible of the ultimate consequances, threatening extermination of tha white, that they cannot avoid calling upon Hercules to aid in strangling the serpent and its progeny of evil. The Cuban Protectorate powers begin to show their teeth. We have entered port yesterday as the *Crescent City* was running down the offing for her course, the French frigate *Yphignia* and Frenoh war steamar *Acteon*. Tha frigate, when opposite the Palace, under the glassea of Viceregal curiosity, got sground, and had to he warped off, which may he angury of the fate of friendship in striving to give life, animation and breath to the carcass of Spanish power in this hemisphere;—the steamer followed, and with more prudence got to her anchorage without damage. The flag of a Rear Admiral—if they have such things in the French navy—was displayed upon the mizzen. They report that the balance of the French Squadron are to follow, and are expected hourly to arrive, making, I believe, all told some six vessels of war, which as they appear will be noted. Four American vassels in port a few weeks since, was considered disrespectful, from their threatening appearance, and as if intended "to coerce Spanish Justice!"—as if such an item, in the administration of Cuhan affairs, really had being. They have it all to themselves now—England, France and Spain—but the first, I presume, will find prudence the better part of valor, nnless bound by offensive and defensive relations with the party of the second part, France. It does look strange, in gathering of the birds of prey, that the eagle scorns to be a mere looker-on at the feast; the noble hird will be in time to save the *heart* and the *liver*, so that the functions of social being may not cease. The report which reached Port Royal, and put in motion these potent representatives of European autocracy and imperialism, represented "that Commodore NEWTON had been in the harbor of Havana, treating the anthorities with indignity, and demanding instant indemnity for the *Black Warrior* outrage, hut finding that he was not in snfficient strength to enforce his demand, had retired for the purpose of returning with a snperior force." This *version* was probahly of official conveyance, and shows with how much truth statements of facts may be borne from Spanish reports. Although the very graphic pen of PEZUELA asserts that *He* wants no aid to protect Cuba, hnt the Almighty and himself, the "hurricane and pestilence," combined with negro and Spanish chivalry! yet he is not slow to invoke the assistance of everything that he supposes can possibly have sympathy in his iniquitous cause.

The *Black Warrior* entered port too late last evening to have communication with the shore.

We had a magnificent bull display at the shambles of "Belascoain" yesterday—present the Captain General and family, and military suite, all seeming in good health and participating in the sport with much "gusto"—the chief often giving the signal for the plaudits from the multitude of vulgarity with which the vast arena was fragrant. Five bulls were done to death after due process of tormenting—two with much bungling—taking, one five thrusts before the head touched the earth in the death agony—three disposed, with consummate skill, by the man with the long knife—very famous, but I do not know his name. The fifth entry was no fight, and the animal, ingloriously, was permitted to retire from the scenc of his disgrace.

As the steamer leaves directly, I shall wait for matters, which will probably be soon following this.

OCCATOR.

Welcome to the French Vessels—Feeling Towards England—Tax on Slaves.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 18, 1854.

I feel constrained to prolong the strain of welcome which you will find in the *Marine Journal* of the 16th: "Yesterday entered our port the frigate *Yphignia*, and likewise the war steamer *Acheron*, belonging to French Naval Division. The worthy chief and officers of said vessels may feel assured of the nnanimous satisfaction with which the entire population sea the presence in this city of our sincere allies."

"Now read me my dream"—so runs my text, and I must be excused responsibility for my tautological construction, while I read you what it means, though no dreamer—and the words of Lochiel's Warning, not belonging to tha *Diario*, though tha warning might be *fitting*. Perhaps I may be indulged in noticing the classic appellations of our "*sincere*" friends abova. The steamer in the official announcement of entry in the *Diario* of the same date, is called the "*Acteon*." Now it can be of but little consequence, whether we are to hava tha "Hunter" torn by his own hounds, for intruding with selfish gaze and thought upon the privacy of the Queen af Purity, or the son of "Sol and Terra" doomed to lave the walls of hell for rendering service and comfort to those who do not deserve it. *Yphignia* ready for the sacrifice—wa do not see how we can save her, as with her French versatile habits it would be impossible to introduce her as a priestess in tha Temple of Freedom or Diana; and I fear she will heve to sink in unhallowed service. So mnch for the ominous names of tha first representatives of the French protectorate "*division*." But to my text—the words are few, and yet more than would heve served to convey the sense. The first sentence implies that these vessels belong to the French Naval Division, hut leaves us uninformed as to what *that division* pertains—so that we are compelled to understand, as they wish to be understood, that they belong to tha French division of the "protectorate squadron"—with which France and England promised to aid Spain in retaining Cuba, until it should be carbonized or "Africanized." In assuring the "worthy chief" and the offiars of the vessels of "the *unanimous* satisfaction of the *whole community*" in beholding "their *sincere* allies," the ire slips ont that has been rankling in their bosoms becansa England has not chosen to vindicate tha Spaniard in his lust for tha plnnder of American property, and has presumed to advise that honest restitntion should be made for the wrong done.

England has undoubtedly obligated herself to protect Spain from *piracy* in Cuba, to the best of her ability, which just now will not be very great, hut she has not pledged herself to intervene in any contest between Spain end *any other power*; nor between Spain and the *people of Cuba*, who have the right of reorganizing their form of government if they choose, and can accomplish it, irrespective of England, France, Spain or the United States, and they will do so, using all the natural rights and power, predicated npon association, the sympathy of the civilized world, and the means—and the arms that they can control with their means, both at home and abroad—and this doing, when it assumes form and character, as it will, to upset the rotten fabric that overshadows the land, will be no piracy; and not he within the honest expounding of the secret agreement of the three Powers. My view as to the jealonay or dissatisfaction with England, just now, and growing ont of recent axpositions at St. James and Madrid, are demonstrated by the manner in which British cruisers are received, and the slight attention given to their "*oficialidad*."

We heve the frame work of increased taxation in another "Royal order," of the batch dated 22d of March ult., published in the *Gazette* of the Government of the 16th, and to be found in the *Journal* transmitted of the 17th inst., under the affectation of creating a fund, of which to construct three premiums or awards, for certain conditions, which it is supposed will indicate the beat care and management of negro slave property, to meet the agricultural wants of Cuba;—the tax to he drawn from the property holders, in slaves, of our cities and towns, and to be distributed in the country to those planters who may chance to fill the given requisites. The reading of the edict will give you the best evidence of its impracticable character for the purpose intimated. The tax, $2 for the first negro slave, second, $3, third and fonrth $4, and so on, belonging to one master, up to fifteen—from thence at $8 per head for all over fifteen to be added to the $118 for the first fifteen. A friend of mine has thirty-three negroes, who work as day laborers upon the wharf, and in any business that suits them—living in their own homes and paying their owner every Saturday evening as they heve agreed with him—with which master and servant are both satisfied, and the master informs me that he never has to look for his money—it is always brought to him. If sick, they send him notice, hut tbey will not consent to his employing a physician, even, having a private hospital of their own, which they have arranged out of their own savings, where he visits them when he pleases—hnt always finds them well attended. He says that this law will bear hard upon him; he has always heen indnlgent to his people, and must continue so, but he does not like having his labor abstracted from to make awards for the lash dealers in the country. He estimates that, instead of $33 tax, which he has heretofore paid, he now has to pay $118 for his first fifteen negroes per annum, and $144 for the balance of eighteen, exceeding the fifteen, making the sum of $262. The amount so gathered into the royal chest, at the end of the year is to be divided into three equal parts: "The first to be given to the planter who, having over fifty negroes, in proportion has the greatest number of legitimate or legitimatized children (color not stated) during the year;" "the second to him, who having a greater number of slaves proportionably has made the least loss by death for the same period," and "the third, to the party, who having the greatest number of male slaves, has also, in like proportion, a greater number of females on his estete." For the balance, I must refar you to the original—it is altogether too deep for me—unless tha money sleeps in "my chest" until my royal order draws it out to meet my country's children's necessities. OCCATOR.

Havana Markets—MAY 20.

SUGARS—Although there are only few purchasers in the market, transactions this week have been kept up to a fair extent at former rates. Whites have been mostly inquired after, and found eager buyers at from 7 to 7½ reals for current to good quality. The stock of this description, excluding that of Derosne process, is hut moderate. Also the No. 11 to 14 Dutch Standard are in good request, and obtain full prices, when of desirable color and quality. Of low grades, Nos. 8 to 10, there is very little offering for sale, whereas the Nos. 15 and 16 are mnch more abundant, and to be had on comparatively easier terms. Our qnotations remain firm as follows:

Whites, inf. to florette.. 7½@9 rs.—22s. 6d.@26s. 8d.
Yellows, ditto ..... 5½@7 rs.—18s. 3d.@21s. 11d.
Browns'.....No. 11-12. 5 @5½ rs.—17s. 1d.@17s. 8d.
Cucuruchos...No. 8-10. 4½@4¾ rs.—15s. 3d.@16s. 6d.

Stg. ₱ cwt. f. o. h. at 10 ₱ cent. premium of Exchange.

The stock on hand yesterday afternoon was estimated at about 200,000 boxes, of which 181,024 boxes at the Regia Warehouses. At Matanzas there are about 60 to 70 thonsand boxes and 2,500 hhds.

A sale has to-day been made of 700 boxes Caña Plantation pretty dry seconds No. 12 at 5½ rs.

Muscovadoes are selling slowly at near outports at from 3½ to 5 rials for inferior to prime quality.

MOLASSES—We have had but few transactions during the week. Arrivals from the coast are not abundant, and prices are firm at 2½ reals. One cargo at a near outport was paid at this rate. Muscovado is nominal at 3@4 reals ₱ keg.

FLOUR—All the cargoes lately received have been stored, the prices offered by dealers being considered too low.

LARD—Few sales have been made this week, but holders are firm, selling at $15 for bbls. and $17 for kegs.

LUMBER—Portland Boards have been sold at $25@26 with very limited demand. Pitch Pine is dull and abundant. Last sales were from Jacksonville, at $24 ₱ mille. Hhd. shooks very dull. Box shooks continue at 9 reals, abundant. Hoops abundant and dull; last sales of 12 feet at $30@40.

FREIGHTS—There is hardly any change since our last report. Business has been rather active, and small vessels have still obtained high rates, while the demand for large ships is slackening, and a decline in their rates is anticipated.

EXCHANGES—Have given way again and closed to-day as follows: London, 9@10½ ₱ cent. prem.; Paris, 1@1½ ₱ cent. dis.; Antwerp, 1½ ₱ cent. dis.; Spain, 8@7 ₱ cent. prem.; New-York and Boston, 1@2 ₱ cent. dis.; New-Orleans, par to ¼ ₱ cent. prem. short sight.

Among the articles that came down the Nangatuck River the other day was a pulpit. It lodged near one of the depots. Anybody lost a pulpit?—*Bridgeport Standard.*

The Causes of Shattered Masts.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a communication you published a few days since, copied from a Philadelphia paper, speaking of the causes of our recent heavy marine losses, one of the most important was omitted by the writer, which I conceive to have been the *over-sparring of our modern built clippers.*

To the eye of a seaman, it must be apparent that *their lower masts are too long*, and that when the royal yards rest, should be the heighth of the truck of the sky-sail masts. The pressure on the top-sails in a gale, owing to their distance from the deck, will materially strain the vessel, and tend to open the seams, thereby causing leaks, and when off a lee shore, although close reefed, cannot be carried so long from the same cause.

The shorter the lower masts, the greater the spread of the shrouds, and, consequently, their greater security, above which, in pleasant weather, any quantity of sail may be carried with impunity, while in a gale close reefed top-sails will render the vessel snug, whether close hauled or before the wind.

It is amusing to observe the immense quantity of "*top hamper*," as the sailors call it, on the majority of our clippers!—it would appear to be the intention of the owners to approach as near the clouds as possible. Of what use are standing skysail yards, unless a gang of monkeys are employed to hand the sails? Surely they can be becketed with the royals and used when occasion requires. Besides, the great danger of carrying so heavy a pressure of canvas, owing to the want of bearings forward of the fore chains, is, that it subjects the bows to being buried in a head sea, from which *many never arise*, and it is a misteken idea that this class of vessels require the quantity of canvas they are compelled often to bear.

The writer being off Sicily in a hermaphrodite brig noted for her sailing qnalities, while under a full pressure of canvas, was overtaken by a sudden and violent squall; her speed at the time when it struck us was about twelve knots an hour, her mainsail was run down, her gaff topsail secured, and the square sails clewed up, the steering sails having taken care of themselves by the parting of the booms, when all was made snug, and her canvas reduced to a single topsail, and that reefed; her speed was not apparently lessened. CAUTION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 26, 1854.

The afternoon of yesterday was an agitated if not stormy session of this hitherto peaceable Assembly. While members were congratulating themselves that so quiet a disposal had been made of the vexed Slavery question, some regaling in the hopes of an ecclesiastical millennium on the subject, the whole Pandora's box was suddenly poured forth

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, oorner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Slavery Question—State of Public Sentiment.

Close upon the heels of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise come several attempts to reclaim fugitive slaves from Free States. One was seized at Boston on Thnrsday;—three were taken from this City on Friday;—and rumor laid the scene of another at Syracuse. These attempts, occurring in distant sections, at points where previous disturbances have taken place, after a long interval of inactivity, and jnst at this crisis in public affairs, have every appearance of having been *concerted*,—for the purpose, possibly, of testing public sentiment in the Free States, but more probably of *provoking violent and illegal outbreaks* which can be used to good purpose, in that political contest between the Free States and the slaveholding interest which the latter has invited. Slavery has always profited by the ultraism and violence of its opponents. Its advocates understand thoroughly the advantage which such movements give them, and have always been prompt to avail themselves of it. Every breach of the law,—all the intemperate denunoiations of the Union and Constitution by the ultra Abolitionists, which are treated with contempt by sensible men everywhere, and the exhortations to violence and orime which reckless passion may sometimes prompt, are paraded through the ultra pro-slavery press of the Southern States as indications of Northern sentiment, and as specimens of the unreasoning and treasonable fanatioism by which alone the extension of Slavery is resisted. Our readers will readily call to mind the use which has been made of this weapon during the recent debates on the Nebraska bill. The system has been deliberately and persoveringly pursued, of denounoing all who have resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as Abolitionists,—as allies of GARRISON and PARKER, as responsible for their opinions and participants in their violent and reckless schemes. It is before this most unprincipled, but most potent crusade, that the Southern friends of Public Faith and the Public Peace have quailed. We believe that *three-fourths* of the Whig members of Congress from Slaveholding States, were in principle and at heart averse to the high-handed project which has just been consummated; but they dared not face the odium, which the political gamblers from their own section were resolved to fasten on them, if they ventured to resist, of being the allies of Abolition. And the same pressure has been brought to bear with full success, on Northern men,—not that they did not know the falsehood of the plea, but they have relied upon it to sustain them at home in their determined treachery.

There can be no doubt that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has done more than any event of the last ten years, to strengthen the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the Free States, and to secure audience and attention for the violent harangues of the most ultra Abolitionists. But the great mass of our people are nevertheless loyal to the Union and the Constitution;—and are not disposed to countenance any illegal outbreaks or violent proceedings. We hope, therefore, that the champions of the slaveholding interest will not be permitted to reap the advantage they seek from these renewed attempts to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. That law stands upon the statute book, and must be obeyed until it is repealed. Every act of resistance to the officers who enforce it, inflicts injury on the cause of Freedom. All pains should be taken to secure to its unhappy victims the full advantage of the law:—and public execration ought to follow, and public justice ought to punish, such a flagrant and infamous disregard of law, of truth, and of common humanity, as is said to have marked the surrender of the three fugitives seized in this City last week. But all popular violence,—all illegal attempts at rescne,—all assaults upon prisons, or upon officers of justice,—everything which the law will not warrant, must be condemned, and will, we trust, be avoided. We hope that all who really feel the importance of the great crisis upon which we have fallen,—all who realize the transcendent interest of the pending struggle between Freedom and Slavery,—will bear in mind that in this country, *nothing is strong that transcends or violates the law.* In a despotism, where bayonets rule, bayonets offer the only mode of redress. Force can only be met by force. But as our evils are political, onr remedies must be political also. If we are oppressed, our oppressors must be overthrown—not by arms, but by the ballot-box. If our laws are inhuman and atrocions, they must be repealed;—and our first and only task is to send men to Congress who will repeal them.

We have resisted the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slavery, steadily, earnestly, and with whatever of ability we could command. We shall resist with equal zeal all the sokemes for establishing over this Continent the domination of the Slaveholding interest, which are looming so portentously in the immediate future. But we feel it incnmbent on us to resist and denounce every attempt at the violent resistance of any law,—every endeavor that may be made to substitute popular passion and mob force for the *power of voting*, which is the legitimate and only republican mode of securing a redress of evils.

The political duty of the people of the Free States is to seize the first opportunity to drive from power every man who has contributed, directly or indirectly, by vote, or voice, or by silence and absence—often more potent than either—to the consummation of the gross and gigantic wrong inflicted upon them. It is not needful, for this purpose, to break up existing political parties, nor to resort to new organizations. Indeed any such endeavor as this would inevitably fail, and involve the defeat of the object sought. The remedy can be applied through the organizations which already exist, far more effectually than by any new ones that could be formed. So far, indeed, as the Whig party in the Free States is concerned, we see no motive or excuse for dissolving it; for it cast a unanimous vote against the bill. It has no excuses to make,—no accusations to repel. So far as State elections, or the elections of Members of Congress, therefore, are concerned, the people of the Free States have only to support the men who have been faithful to Freedom and the public Faith. They can, if they see fit, sweep from power every man who has betrayed the political rights of the Free States, or put in his place one who will prove true to them under all circumstances and in every emergency. If they *choose* to do this, it can be accomplished. If they do *not* see fit to do it, we have no course open but to submit to their behest. But it is in this direction, and through this ageney, that redress for the past and security for the future must be obtained, if they are obtained at all. Let Nebraska be filled with men who, when they form a State Constitution, will prohibit Slavery forever within its limits. Let the majority in Congress be of men who will never vote for the admission of another Slave State into the Union. Let our State Legislature secure to every human being within this State, whether a fugitive slave or not, the right of jnry trial. Let the People place the power and patronage of the General Government in the hands of a man who will not use both to orush the rights of the Free States, and enthrone the slaveholding interest in supreme and perpetual domination over all the affairs, foreign and domestic, of this great Republio. All these things we have a right to do. But we have no right to resist the law, however odious,—nor to array the passions of a mob against those who attempt its execution. All such resorts are hostile to the spirit of our institutions, and fatal to the success of any cause, however just its principles and its aims.

The European War—Privateering.

The war now begun in Europe revives a practical interest—that has slumbered for near thirty years—in the prinoiples of Public Law, which define the mutual rights snd duties of belligerents and neutrals. For our country, with its vast commerce floating on every sea, it is an immense interest.

It is a great pity that the progress of modern civilization, which has done so much to mitigate the rigor of the ancient laws of war, has not extended to private property *afloat* the same exemption from capture which international usage, under certain exceptions, allows to private property *on land*. In our judgment, the insorporation of such a rule into international law would be for the interest of all maritime nations, besides being more consonant with the liberal spirit of the age. This, however, is looking to an improvement in Public Law which is not likely to be roached at present. If the rule could be adepted, it would put sn end to the custom of *Privateering*, and do away with nearly all the vexed questions about *Neutral Rights*.

England and France have declared their intention not to grant letters of license to private armed vessels. It happens to be the policy of both these Governments to relinquish the exercise of this belligerent right in the present war. They have little to lose and much to gain by this poliov. Whether they would adopt the same rule in a war with each other, or with us, or at all events whether, in snch a case, the Government of Great Britain would do so, is quite another question. The position of Russia is different, and accordingly her manifesto maintains a significant silenoe on this point. The probability is, that she will avail herself, to the utmost, of the means of annoying and weakening her powerful msritime enemies which the privateering system affords. Our country has no immediate material interest in the question. But it does not follow that, in the long and large view, we have not a very great interest in it. We certainly have an interest in evcrything that affects the progress of civilization—an interest which binds us to use the powerful influence our position among the great powers gives us to promote the perfectionment of the international code.

The privateering system—after all is said that ever has been or ever oan be said—is a barbarous custom, and when practiced by the subjects of a neutral State, uader the flag of a belligerent power, for the sake of plunder, is nothing better than legalized piracy. To say nothing of its injustice and its demoralizing effects—points whieh are conceded by every great writer on publio law—the evils and inconveniences resulting from it in more material respects are so many and so great as to have called forth a variety of expedients for repressing the excesses to which the system is liable. But it is impossible to devise effectual restraints upon a force employed from such sordid motives. The system works disastrously on commerce. It involves individuals in misery and ruin, with little proportionate effect in furthering the legitimate ends of a war between Governments. It draws with it endless liabilities to dispute and ill-will among neutral powers. In every point of view, then, whether of the great interests of civilization and human advancement, or of the material interests of commerce, our Government should embrace this opportunity of procuring with the great maritime powers the suppression of the system. If such stipulations were made between onr Government and France and England, they would in no great time become a settled rule of international law. The present moment is favorable to the attempt, and the New-York Chamber of Commeroe in its Memorial to Congress suggests that the present disposition of the British Government is such, that it would not only concur in this great improvement in the international code, but to secure it would even be induced to withdraw the opposition it has hitherto made to the incorperation into the law of nations of the favorite maxim of our Government in regard to the immunity of enemy's property on board neutral vessels.

Be this as it may, the obligation of our Government, both under the law of nations and under the legislation of Congress, to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, is one which we trust will be thoroughly enforced. International law forbids the arming and equipping vessels and enlisting men within neutral territory by either belligerent power. This rule has been enforced by special legislation in our country and in Great Britain. The Aot of Congress of 1794, revised and reenacted in 1818, among other things, prohibits our eitizens from being concerned in fitting out any vessel to eruise or commit hostilities in foreign service against a nation at peace with us, subjecting the vessel in such case to forfeiture, and the persons concerned to the penalties of misdemeanor. It is not an easy thing for our Government to enforce such legislation, if our citizens are disposed to evade or violate the laws. It is to be hoped that Russia will not hold out any temptation to our people to engage in such a nefarious business as that of plundering the private property of those with whom we are at peace. If she does, it will be a just subject for strong remonstranoe. But it is better still to open negotiations with her, to secure, if possible, her consent to the erasure from the international code of the right of privateering,—so far, at all events, as neutrals are concerned,—a belligerent right, barbarous in itself, fraught with liabilities to abuse, against which it is impossible to provide any adequate prevention.

What England is Doing.

One grumbler—well gifted in the way of a querulous temper and a garrulous tongue—can make more of a sensation than any fifty pleasant men. It is not to be wondered at, any more than that a small furnace should send smoke enough up a factory chimney to form a big cloud and hide a fourth of the sky, or that a kettle-drum should be heard further than a Cathedral organ. Grumblers are always resolute people. They take society by the ears, and determine to push in pretty much as men seize a door-knob and turn the latch. Of late years, we have had grumblers organized into a regiment. They are now on the army roll, mustered as miners, sappers, artillerists, light-horsemen and Joan of Arcs. Some jump into Master Peter's Puppet Show for the rescue of Melisindra, and call to the heavens, descending to meet their voices, "Would that this could have been seen by all the despisers of knight-errantry!" others, not so select and tasteful, throw bomb-shells into hornets' nests, while not a few are content to flourish wooden swords and march on Gibraltar with toy cannon.

Of late years, the steamers from Liverpool have been bringing an extra mail-bag of grumbling. The groans of many of John Bull's children have been collected therein, and on their escape from the padlock, they have rumbled about over the country rather alarmingly. Things across the water, put up in the shape of reports for this side of the water, have sounded badly. Devout old men have been disturbed, and Millennialists have taken occasion to review ancient prophesies. Ssnitary Reports—Workhouse Documents—Factory Commissions—Alton Lockes and Yeast—London Poor and Mayhew Literaturc—HARRIET MARTINEAU'S fall into Atheism and CARLYLE'S Sterling—troubles nmong Wesleyan Methodists and MAURICE'S last Lectureship—have all been oonsidered as very bad omens of very bad times. If these aerolites fall so fast and thiok, the volcanoes of the moon must be in commotion.

But the other side should be known. Grumblers are not the only people in the world. There are some editors left—there sre men to write and to read. "The fifth stage" of the proceedings has been reached, snd rebutters are in order. We have taken no little interest of late in our mother country; indeed, we have been apprehensive, from the tidings received through the grumblers, that she would soon need our offices in a friendly way. This, has induced us to look into her affairs with a sharp eye. We are now prepared to make a partial report of our examinations.

Our mother still keeps house on the Island, and her domestic affairs are decidedly improving. Having removed certain restrictions on the food trade, she has given a great impulse to her children. There is muoh more bread. There is, consequently, more cooking and eating. Her agriculture is being stimulated, so that the face of the country is rapidly changing. Hedges are lessening, and woods are being concentrated. Manure is being brought from the Paoific. She has a good deal of vacant land to put it on, and busy are the hands that spread and turn it into the astonished soil. This increase of food has revived and encouraged manufactures and commerce. But this is not all. The ratio of marriages is augmented. Young people are doing more courting, and houses are in demand. What is still more encouraging, persons are marrying at an earlier age. MALTHUS is going down—Dr. FRANKLIN is going up.

The whole country is stirring with edncational discussions, and much is doing in a practical way. There is evident progress, for we see that there are 17,015 Church of England schools; 1,500 sohools of the British and Foreign School Society; besides other schools. The Privy Counoil is offering a very encouraging hand to build up old schools and to establish new; and altogether, the prospect is enconraging. In the matter of sentiment, the good work is advancing. Poverty is more cared for, sympathized with, and aided. The nomadic hordes of the metropolis are being gathered in, and these wanderers of the wilderness are finding rest and habitation. Away from home, the mother is likewise up and stirring. Her 43 Colonies have rights and privileges very freely accorded, and she is on good terms with the most of them. Australia is doing wonders—Mrs. CHISHOLM has been doing greater wonders. A list of great apostles is filling up, and both sexes are shining in the calendar. JOHN POUNDS, the poor shoemaker, is there; MARGARET FRY is registered; THOMAS CHALMERS flames out gloriously.

The great Learned Societies are uncommonly active. All attempts to hold the savans together in the Royal Society—the same Society on whioh CHARLES II. bestowed a gilt Mace and a Royal Title, and to which NEWTON, BOYLE and MONTAGUE belonged—all these attempts having failed, sundry other Societies, amounting to fourteen "prominent Institutions, sprang into existenee. They are very flourishing. Whether the telescope or microscope, the barometer or the blowpipe, is doing the more, we cannot say; but between all of them, Nature is being deprived of all privacy. She has to make her toilet in public. Indeed, she is fast becoming a member of everybody's family, with no house of her own.

Filibusters will pay due regard to these facts. They are reliable. Our mother is not decaying. Her Island is not ready for us. If certain fast men are engaging their furniture for Windsor Castle, or even Gore House, they had better wait, we think, a few days.

Items for Post-Office Reform.

Mr. OLNS is on the right track, at last. The bill reported from the House Committee on Post-Offices, proposing to return to former rates of postage, threatened us with a step backwards. Indeed, such a diminutive as a step does not equal the idea. It was a stride that would not disparage the best days of the illustrious "Seven-Leagued Boots." A more unpopular measure could scarcely be introduced into Congress. There was no justiee, propriety, or prudence in it. As things are now managed, *the abuses of the postal service will cost about as much as its uses.* And yet we were to be taxed to support a foolish and extravagant expenditure that produces no solid good anywhere. There is annually an immense smount of matter sent throngh the mails that ought to take some other channel of conveyance. A large proportion of it is free matter. Congressional speeohes, reports, and books, by the thousand, are distributed all over the country. To form an exact idea of the cost of this Governmental literature to the Post-Office, is impossible. But all know that it is enormous. And, furthermore, we all know that the great mass of the people care very little about these works. In many eases they are never taken from the office. All that is good in them is ordinarily put in the newspapers, and these abstracts are quite satisfactory. As for Congressional speeches, their fate is a matter of public notoriety.

Let us instance the large Census Report. It is enclosed in a box and weighs 25 pounds. Eight of these boxes fill a common mail sack. If three thousand copies are sent out, three hundred and seventy-five sacks are occnpied with this single volume. Paper, twine and et ceteras for local post-offices are also forwarded through the mails. A city post msster will sometimes receive a dozen bags of this material for the use of his own office. All of it is put into the mail; and thns, a huge omnibus is filled up under the plea of public service. If the transportation of such a vast amount of irrelevant matter were not as costly as it is, still the office-work would make it a most expensive business. Extra clerks are necessary to perform all this service; and their salaries have to be paid. The whole of this documentary matter ought either to be separated from the regular mail, or the recipients of these Congressional favors ought to pay a reasonable sum for it. There is no sort of justice or wisdom in compelling the mail service to bear all this prodigious extra burden. It is a select benefit—a particular luxury; and as such, let the parties concerned pay a moderate price for its enjoyment.

Printed circulars make another formidable item. A prominent Postmaster informs us, that by one mail, he receivod recently, *Ten Thousand* of these circulars from one Lottery-office. It took one of his clerks between two and three days to distribute them. There is a multitude of just such cases every year, and the amount paid to the Department will not cover any considerable portion of the expense for the transmission and delivery. All such matter ought to go in a "Freight Train," or else be charged so as to pay first cost. Mr. OLNS, as we said before, has at last taken the right position, and proposed a more popular, exoellent and sensible scheme. He, a day or two since, introduced into the House a substitute for the Postage bill reported by the Committee. It proposes to *abolish the franking privilege*, making the postage on all letters that now go free, a charge on the Treasurer of the United States. It provides to continue prepayment rates on letters under 3,000 miles *at three cents, as at present.*

No Hydrophobia Here.

Dogs have had their day. Mastiffs, pointers, hounds, and curs alike, are out of repute. A dog can't howl now-a-days, bnt he is suspected of being mad; he oan't hold his peace, but his muteness marks him for suspicion. While he lives he is jealously watched, and the act of death is held such positive proof of fatal madness, that all his relatives and acquaintance are straightway brought to ignominious deaths The price of dogs has fallen, and, in consequence, those who wish to buy will find it a favorable opportunity to seonre a supply. Let all owners remember, however, that neither Constitution nor Law will proteot them except through the intervention of a wire-muzzle. With one of these over the snout, with a brass-collar and chain, and a master within a couple of feet, a dog is as safe in New-York as in the kennel of a baronet. Without it, he is treated with no more consideration than is a free negro in Illinois.

Boston has been badly afflicted, as has the region round abont, with hydrophobia. Philadelphia has suffered, too; Cincinnati has become aroused; and, from almost every quarter, the mail brings us in, among the local items, either deaths from hydrophobia or panics based on the apparition of foaming dogs,—although some of the foaming is directly chargeable not to a virus in the blood so much as to a tin-pail tied to the caudal extremity of the poor brute by thoughtless Young America. To be brief,—dogs must be muzzled; owners must be careful to keep them so;—and yet the public have no occasion to go into a panio at the sight of one. We of New-York are yet spared. The Pound will be in operation before there is any danger.

Indian Outrages near El Paso.

The San Antonio *Ledger*, of the 8th of May, has accounts of new Indian outrages: It seems that on the 2d, a Government train of 14 wagons, and 100 mules, horses, &c., were on their way from Fort Ewell to El Paso, when a party of twenty Indians, well mounted and thoroughly armed, attacked them, killed the wagon-master whom they found away from his horse, and four others, wounding others and running off with the scalps and all the beasts. The commanding officer, on hearing the report, though sick at the time, ordered out five different parties of riflemen, one of twenty men, under command of an officer, and four parties of ten, each under command of a sergeant; with each of the latter also went one of the escaped teamsters as guides.

It states that in April 46 wagons, carrying $85,000 worth of goods, and 2,000 head of cattle, left San Antonio for El Paso and California, and argue that they are entitled to military protection. Beside the above they include 30 emigrant wagons, with 200 souls, and 1,000 head of cattle. These seem like hard cases. Our readers, however, will remember the statement of our correspondent "Yeoman," as to the temptation of the settlers and politicians to increase the number, and aggravate the horrors of these Indian massacres.

☞ The *Baltimore Patriot* does not object to the encouragemsnt of the migration of emigrants into the Kaness and Nebraska Territories. This is gratifying. We of the North believe that it is this migration that will yet save that vast territory from the curse of Slavery.

☞ It is thought that the number of immigrants srrived in this country during the past year, could be less than half a million, and they have brought a capital of $10,000,000 with them.

Amusements.

We are to have five more entertainments at Castle Garden with JULLIEN and his fine orchestra. They are devoted mostly to the popular performers; the first (to-night) being for the benefit of an artist who has no equal—HERR KŒNIG. This gentleman is so great a favorite with the public that it is unnecessary to add another word. To-morrow evening is set apart for Mlle. ANNA ZERR, a lady who has vastly improved since her arrival here, and claims an exalted station in the world of vocal music, a position which there is certainly no one else to dispute with her in this country. On Wednesday, Mr. W. BROUGH takes his benefit. It is almost unnecessary to state that Mr. BROUGH is the business manager of the company. Those who remember the arduous duties he has had to perform during Monsieur JULLIEN'S extended campaign will readily admit that no man is better entitled to a complimentary testimonial of appreciation. Thursday is M. JULLIEN'S night. If Castle Garden were twice its present size and could be crowded with spectators it would not be a compliment in *his* case. There will undoubtedly be a brilliant assemblage.

To-night is, as we have stated, set apart for Herr KŒNIG. The programme will be found in another column; a grand quartetts for brass instruments is one of the principal features.

At the Broadway Theatre a popular spectacle is to be revived—"Faustus, the Demon of the Drachenfels." The original production of this work, some years ago, was attended with the most brilliant success, and with the improved facilities of the Broadway Theatre it is scarcely probable that the revival will be less fortunate. New scenery by Mr. HEISTER, (decidedly the best scenic artist in New-York,) has been prepared, together with new dresses, appointments, machinery, &c. The cast includes the entire strength of the company, and for the ballet M'lle LERNER has been engaged, with a powerful *corps de ballet* to assist her.

Mr. WALLACK announces his last appearance to-night—for the present. He appears in two characters *Erasmus Bookworm* in the "Scholar," and *Dick Dashall* in "My Aunt."

To-morrow, Mr. BLAKE—a great favorite here—takes his regular benefit, and plays two of his best characters, *Jesse Rural* in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," and *Geoffrey Dole* in the "Last Man."

At NIBLO'S, a new ballet will be produced called "Bella is Paquerette." This work has met with great success in Paris, where it was originally produced, and will undoubtedly achieve the same here. The RAVELS improve everthing they take in hand, and M'lle YACA MATHIAS is not easily surpassed. "Bella is Paquerette" has been placed on the stage at considerable expense, new scenery, dresses, &c.

To-night, MISS THERESA ESMONDE gives some Readings from the Poets at the Stuyvesent Institute. The selections are from Shakspeare, Bryant, Campbell, Willis, Longfellow, Monk Lewis, G. P. Morris, &c.

On Thursday, at Dodworth's, DR. CLARKE will deliver his second lecture on the Vocal Music of England. In consequence of the storm last Thursday, this entertainment was deferred. We commend it to our readers as worthy of especial attention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1854-5.—Compiled by H. WILSON. Comprising, in one volume, the General City, Business and Copartnership Directories. Price $1 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-st. Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that this work is now nearly completed, and will be published in a few days. The subscriber, in preparing the issue for this year, has acted under the impression that he best consults the wishes and interests of his patrons and himself by taking sufficient time to render the work as perfect as possible in all its parts, believing that the annoyance which is a constant attendant during the whole year upon an erroneous Directory is in no way compensated by publishing two or three days in advance of the time absolutely necessary to do the work well; acting upon these views, the undersigned has not spared either time, care or expense to publish a Directory worthy of the public patronage and support; while, on the other hand, every moment since the 1st May has been improved to bring the work forward as early as compatible with these objects. Subscribers are reminded that they have signed separately on cards which will accompany the book when ready for delivery, and are cautioned against purchasing without such cards are produced. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them duriog the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING Sites at OLINVILLE, Williams' Bridge Depôt, occurs on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) as will be seen by the advertisement, which all wishing to secure a most conveuient and desirable spot for residence, should not fail to attend.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and intersting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Calomel Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Desbler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 34 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Peul, No. 149 Chambers-st., and by Clickener & Co., No. 81 Parclay-st., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand st.; Sheddon, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 66 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 132 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 176 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 6 Wall-st. to the spacious store No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities, we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 50 by 36 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depot, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

EMERY SQUIRE GROCERY, &c.—D. DEVLIN & CO. from their late Warehouse, Nos. 59 and 61 Beekman-st., corner of Washington, have the pleasure to inform their friends and the public that they have removed into our new Warehouse, Nos. 253 and 255 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of Sugars and Teas, which they offer for sale on the most favorable terms for cash or approved credit. Our Merchant Tailoring department on the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this City and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work.

At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our City, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing.

First—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear in the way of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, both for City and country trade, also to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us such care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third—It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to make our prices so uniform and so low, as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste.

And Lastly—We confess to the ambition of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great Metropolis of the Union, as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope, by the extensiveness of our trade, to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail, an exclusive and perfect organization, and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford to sell them, and by the openness and integrity with which our business will be conducted, to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command

Very respectfully, D. DEVLIN and CO.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—We are enabled to speak knowingly of the virtues of this great restorative. A gentleman connected with this office, who for a long time has labored under severe Dyspepsia, with all the accompanying evils, was induced to try the Bitters, of which he used but a few bottles. He appeared in our sanctum to-day and declared that since he has taken the above medicine he has not only been cured, but is a much stronger and healthier man than before. D. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, is the original and only proprietor of this great medicine.—*American Farmer.*—For sale in New-York by A. B. & D SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No 169 Chamber-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; COTTS, MCKESSON & ROBINS, No. 21 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—In announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will comprise superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver, (without mixture,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the Trade have never approached) will this season be presented in entire new combinations. The unique and novel character of a portion of our intended issues is without precedent, its leading characteristic being characteristic of the ever-varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's élite and most fastidious votaries.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats.

SEWING MACHINES.—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, has just decided that the NEEDLE AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE was invented and made to operate by Walter Hunt, in 1834, about 12 years before the patent of Elias Howe, Jr. This able and conclusive decision, showing that Howe patented an old invention to which he had no right, will be published in a few days, and copies supplied to the public gratuitously. The credit will now be given to the true inventor, and the rights of the public be vindicated. A certified copy of this important document, under the seal of the Patent Office, may be seen by applying to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LADIES WISHING TO KNOW WHERE TO PURchase Fashionable Dress Goods, Crape Shawls, Mantillas, Silks, Barèges, Lawns, Poplins, De Bages, French Ginghams, Parasols, &c., of the best qualities, and at the lowest prices, we will inform them that such a place is G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where a large and complete assortment of rich and fashionable goods for ladies' wear are always kept, which, in consideration of his unlimited facilities for buying, enables him to sell at least 25 per cent. below the market prices.

RENT-PAYERS OF NEW-YORK—OUR SINCERE advice to you is to secure a beautiful Country Residence at Rosevale, L. I. 500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, with 100 Farms from two to twenty acres, will be divided among 600 subscribers, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 31, 1854. For only $15 each subscriber will receive four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm from two to twenty acres. A few shares only left. These are the last of the Rosevale lots. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No. 206 Broadway.

AN AGREEABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR THE LADIES WHO USE HAIR DYE.—The earnest solicitations of many lady patrons have induced Mr. LAUCK to remove the Ladies' Hair Dying Department from his Gentlemens' Hair Dressing and Dying Saloon, No. 5 Roosevelt-st., to his private residence, No. 283 6th-st., where ladies can have their hair and eyebrows dyed in a very superior manner, by Mrs. Lauck, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Charges moderate.

FREE EXCURSION TO EAST NEW-YORK AND UNIONVILLE—ON MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, apply to C. R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway, for free tickets, maps, &c. Cars leave Atlantic-st., at 10 A. M., and at 12 M. The construction of the Brooklyn city railroads, (now going on,) and the great Water-Works improvement, (to cost $4,500,000,) make the property more desirable for the investment of capital, than any other real estate in or about this City.

SEWING MACHINES.—IF THE PUBLIC WISH TO purchase SEWING MACHINES which they can use without danger of any conflicting patent claims, and at the same time have the best machines ever devised, let them buy one of our new single threaded machines, which are secured by the undisputed patent granted to Morey & Johnson in 1849. As improved by I. M. SINGER, these machines cannot be equalled. Examine and be convinced.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Moquette Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

LADIES, GO TO GREASON'S STORE, No. 261 Greenwich-st., if you would be sure of obtaining everything you may desire in the line of window decorations. His stock is very large and extremely well selected, embracing beautiful window shades of every style and variety. His paper hangings, both of French and American manufacture, are of the latest patterns including lace and muslin curtains, window cornices, cords, bands, tassels, &c.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE RIGHT OF NEBRASKA"—Song and Chorus, 38 cents; "Fairy-Land Schottische," with beautiful Vignette, 38 cents; "Park Waltzes," 38 cents; "First Concert Polka," 63 cents; "Modern Belle,"—Song, 25 cents; just published by HORACE WATERS, Publisher, and dealer in Pianos, Melodions, and all kinds of music merchandise, No. 333 Broadway.

N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—Unequalled for a jet black or mellow brown. Specimens exhibiting its wonderful natural appearance, brilliant gloss and downy softness, can be seen at No. 45 Nassau-st., adjoining Liberty st. Applied or for sale, and for sale at most of the Drug and Fancy Goods Stores in the United States.

PARALOLS, PARASOLS—JUST RECEIVED PER steamer *Franklin*, a splendid assortment of FRENCH PARASOLS of all colors and varieties, for sale low. Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 327 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the

Explosion of a Powder Mill—Seven Lives Lost.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, May 26, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Powder Mill of LOCKE & SMITH, situated three miles west of this place, blew up yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, killing seven men who were employed in the several buildings belonging to the establishment. The buildings in which the various processes of powder-making are carried on, are located upon the north side of a small stream emptying in the Pistachill Creek, and within a few rods of each other. Six of these buildings, containing an aggregate of some 600 kegs of powder, were demolished by the explosion, which occurred to take place almost simultaneously, with a report heard for many miles around. Former explosions have occurred, with more or less of damage, but none involving so great a loss of life as the present. The unfortunate men who have perished so suddenly by this catastrophe had but just returned from breakfast, and were pursuing their accustomed tasks unconscious of the frightful death impending over them. Of course, nothing can be known of the cause of the calamity, as no person, in either of the buildings destroyed, was left alive after the explosion. With the exception of a single body found entire, though disfigured, all were more or less mutilated and blown to pieces, rendering identification, in two or three cases, out of the question.

The following are the names of the killed:

THOMAS HEALY, who leaves a wife and five children.

JEREMIAH QUIRK, leaving a wife and one child.

ISAAC BELL, wife and two children.

GEORGE KENNEDY, wife and three children.

CYRUS BROCKLEBANK.

PETER F. L. BERSING.

JAMES BELL.

The last three were unmarried.

Six of these unfortunate persons were foreign born, though they had resided for several years in this country, and C. BROCKLEBANK, the only one of the seven born in this country, had been employed for several years in the establishment, highly esteemed for his integrity and general worth. He had passed unharmed through several similar disasters.

The funeral services for the deceased were held today, at 1 o'clock, at the boarding-house of the establishment, and a large number of people from the surrounding country evinced their sensibility at the mournful event by their solemn presence. The remains were then carried to Bridgeville and interred, two of the number in the Catholic burying-ground, the remainder in the cemetery belonging to the village.

The Mails South.

Extract from a Business Letter to the Publishers, dated

AUGUSTA, Geo., Tuesday, May 23, 1854.

Under the new arrangement of the mails between here and New-York, your favorite paper comes to hand at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day after published. It seems as though I ought almost to hear the voice of the news boys. Every new connecting railroad between here and New-York bring us nearer to you.

The prospects for corn and cotton are fair, weather warm, but not warmer than we expect at this season.

Very respectfully, D. W. C.

Terrible Accident at Canemah—Over Twenty Killed and Twenty-five Wounded—Explosion of the steamer Gazelle.

From the Portland Oregonian of April 15.

We have conversed with several persons acquainted with the circumstances attending the late explosion of the steamer *Gazelle*, which took place at Canemah on Saturday morning last. It seems to be the settled opinion of everybody that this melancholy accident, which caused the most intense anguish in the hearts of hundreds of our citizens, and spread a gloom over the entire community, was attributable to the reckless carelessness or total incompetency of the engineer. We understand a committee have made an investigation, but what their conclusion was we do not know, save that they were of opinion that there was a lack of water in the boiler.

It appears that the chief engineer had run the *Gazelle* across the river, and stopped alongside of the steamer *Wallamet*, for a few moments, to take on some freight. She was then run a few rods further up—to the wharf-boat—where she was stopped. TONIE, the chief engineer, left the steamer and went on board the wharf-boat, when the explosion immediately took place, and twenty-four human beings were in a moment hurried into eternity, besides maiming some twenty others, and destroying a large amount of property.

There was evidently a reckless carelessness on the part of the engineer, which is unpardonable, and which ought to be severely punished. The engineer, TONIE, was permitted to escape, and has gone to parts unknown. This, to say the least of it, is censurable, as he should have been made an example of by the strong arm of the law. Human life should be held at a higher price, by those in whose hands it is placed on steamboats, than it now is. We trust he may yet be arrested and properly punished.

The following was published in only a part of our edition last week which will explain why it appears again:

LIST OF KILLED.—David Page, of San Francisco, the Company's superintendent; David Woodhull, of Michigan; Rev. Y. F. Miller, of Albany, O. T.; John Bluimar, (deck hand); Joseph Hunt, of Michigan, (surveyor); Michael Hatch, (deck hand); John Daily (calm steward); John Clemmens, (pilot); David Fuller, of Portland; C. Wordsworth, Milwaukie, O. T.; Judge Birch, of Lucktanute, (passenger); James White, of Salem; John W. Miller, (deck hand); M. Fuller, (pilot of Wallamet); Mr. Morgan, of Lancaster, O. T.; Mr. Hill, of Albany, O. T.; Daniel Lowe, (passenger); Spaniard boy, (name unknown)

SINCE DIED.—Mr. Blanchet, (passenger); Michael McGee, (deck hand); Mr. Plant, (second engineer.)

MISSING.—Charles Mason, formerly of the steamer *Whitecomb*); David McLane, and others whose names were not ascertained at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WOUNDED, SCALDED, &c.—Capt. Hereford, (of *Gazelle*,) scalded; E. F. Mowry, (passenger,) badly scalded: Mrs. Miller, (lady of Rev. Mr Miller) had two ribs broken; John Lloyd, (cook,) both arms amputated; Miss Pell, slightly scalded, and a gash in the head; Mr. Bonney, scalded; James Partlow, (pilot,) slightly hurt; H. Royce, scalded; David Davis, slightly hurt; Robert Pentland, scalded; Chas. Gerdis er, slightly scalded and an arm broken; Crawford Dobbins, of Portland, one leg gone—amputated; Preston S. Black, cabin steward, slightly scalded; Robert Thornton, slightly wounded; James Marshall, (steward,) slightly wounded; S. Sherbus, scalded; Joe, (an Indian boy,) badly scalded. Several others were scalded and wounded whose names we have not learned. Mr. Tonie, Engineer; Z. Crowell, clerk, and Mrs. Paint and child, together with the little daughter of Rev. Mr. Miller, escaped uninjured.

THE LOST STEAMER REPORTED BY THE BALDAUR NOT THE CITY OF GLASGOW.—Last evening's Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: We are indebted to Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, Agent of the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company, for the dispatch given below, sent by RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & Co., per the steamship *America*, and telegraphed from Halifax to this city. It destroys all surmises of the steamer reported by the *Baldaur* having been the *City of Glasgow*, and at the same time it is calculated to create apprehension that some other steamship with passengers has foundered at sea. The dispatch is as follows:

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 13, }
Via HALIFAX Thursday, May 25 }

Samuel Smith, Agent Liverpool and Philadelphia S. S. Company, Philadelphia:

The steamer we advised as foundered, per *Franklin*, was not the *City of Glasgow*. The captain who saw her is positive that she had yellow paddle-boxes and timber bulwarks, which answer to the West India mail steamers. The *Washington*, of and from Hamburg to New-York, was also in sight at the time. The portions of wreck seen by the *Hibernia*, (which arrived some time since at Philadelphia,) were not from the *City of Glasgow*, the handles of the doors being white, and those of the *City of Glasgow* being all brass or black. RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & CO.

There are said to be sixteen thousand more women than men in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The annual election for officers of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29. The Polls will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,

C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **Peremptory Sale of 41 Splendid 6th-avenue, 37th, 38th, and 39th-street Building Lots at Auction.**—I beg to notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, 8 lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av., being the whole front of the block between 38th and 39th-sts., and 33 choice lots on 37th, 38th, and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., and between 6th-av., and Broadway. The above lots are all full size, free from nuisances, and comprise some of the finest plots of ground for first class residences as well as business purposes, of any now for sale on the Island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for building improvement. Every lot put up will be unreservedly disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all encumbrances, and two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For lithograph maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens.**—Important to purchasers on Broadway. The great objection to buying on this ground and throughout Connecticut is that the prices are universally higher than in other localities in the City, although the goods are known to be of the first quality. WILMARTH & BENTON have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 363 Broadway, where they offer extensively a stock of Watches and Jewelry on the same ground as the City, at a small advance. It being a branch store of their old established manufacturing business already established. Call before purchasing elsewhere. We sell the goods. We sell low, for two reasons. WILMARTH & BENTON, No. 363 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ **Dr. Hall's Great Remedy**, as taught by Mr. WOOD, No. 376 Broadway, for the cure of Nervousness, Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Sterility, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Pamphlets sent to all parts of the country. Medicines sent to any part of the world. Dr. Hall's Remedy is the only one before the public, supported by

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants**—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The annual election for officers of the Association will be held at the rooms of the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29. The Polls will be open from 8 to 9 o'clock.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,

C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **Peremptory Sale of 41 Splendid 6th-avenue, 37th, 38th, and 39th-street Building Lots at Auction.**—I beg to notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, 8 lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av., being the whole front of the block between 38th and 39th-sts., and 33 choice lots on 37th, 38th, and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., and between 6th-av., and Broadway. The above lots are all full size, free from nuisances, and comprise some of the finest plots of ground for first class residences as well as business purposes, of any now for sale on the Island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for building improvement. Every lot put up will be unreservedly disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all encumbrances, and two thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For lithograph maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens.**—Important to purchasers on Broadway. The great objection to buying on this ground and throughout Connecticut is that the prices are universally higher than in other localities in the City, although the goods are known to be of the first quality. WILMARTH & BENTON have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 363 Broadway, where they offer extensively a stock of Watches and Jewelry on the same ground as the City, at a small advance. It being a branch store of their old established manufacturing business already established. Call before purchasing elsewhere. We sell the goods. We sell low, for two reasons. WILMARTH & BENTON, No. 363 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ **Dr. Hall's Great Remedy**, as taught by Mr. WOOD, No. 376 Broadway, for the cure of Nervousness, Debility, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Sterility, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Female Complaints, &c., &c. Pamphlets sent to all parts of the country. Medicines sent to any part of the world. Dr. Hall's Remedy is the only one before the public, supported by

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A Public Meeting** of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association will be held at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, May 29. Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.

The property of this Association is beautifully situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plank Road, between Myrtle and Cooper-avs., only 3 miles from the ferries. The whole cost to members for a commodious and eligible Lot, including an equal interest in $5,000 worth of improvements, will be only $25, payable in small weekly installments. Persons who desire to avail themselves of the advantages of this Association, are requested to attend the meeting, and learn further particulars.

JOHN WILSON, President.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—A public meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 30. Every member is requested to be present, and all who desire to continue their connection must make known their intention at once. Persons desirous of joining may obtain full and accurate information, by application at the meeting.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.

E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $300, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **The Petersville Homestead Association**—Will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, corner of Broadway and Grand-st. The land is located in the beautiful town of New-Rochelle, and accessible to the City by railroad and steamboat. $75 only for a plot of ground, equal to 4 City lots. Members are hereby notified to attend this meeting, as business of importance will be acted upon.

F. A. POTTER, President.

☞ **O. U. A.**—An address will be delivered by brother B. M. FOWLER, of Valley Forge Chapter, at the room of Paulding Chapter No. 10, Knickerbocker Hall, corner 23d-st and 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 30, at 8 o'clock P. M. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order, FREDERICK B. WOOD, Sachem pro tem.

WM. MCLELLAN, C. of the C.

☞ **Removal of the Dead.**—A meeting of all persons opposed to the removal of the dead from the burying-ground corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st., will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Hermitage Hall, corner of Allen and Houston-sts. Be punctual, is our earnest request. SMITH HICKS, Chairman.

J. G. POWERS, Secretary.

☞ **One Cent Reward will be paid for information** Who scared Miss J COSTAR'S wholesale and retail COCKROACHES, from EXTERMINATOR? COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for the annihilation of Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., the same as in the Magnetic, that is sold for 25 cents Only 12½ cents a package. Depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, NEW-YORK.**—All Diseases of the Lungs and Throat treated by Dr SANBORN'S system of Inhalation of Medicated Vapor. No medicines given into the stomach. All patients allowed the benefit of one week's trial without charge. Open from 9 to 4. Under the control of G. D. SANBORN, M. D.

☞ **New-York Yacht Club.**—A special meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 4 o'clock Dinner at 5. Sharp Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st., MONDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. N. BLOODGOOD, Rec'g Secretary.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting** will be held on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Stuyvesant Institute, to adopt further measures for the purchase of Dr. Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities for this City.

J. W. FRANCIS, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—For sale, real estate and business attached, that pays a clear profit, above all expenses, of over $3,000 a year. Only $5,000 cash down, and the balance in bonds, mortgages, state stocks or bank stocks, and as part payment a place in the country. For full particulars inquire of D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 11 to 4 P. M. to G. REED,

Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 306 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 20, and 22.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE $50,000 to loan at 7 per cent, on improved property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to F. A. GUION and A. G. Montgomery, No. 118 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED TRAGEDY:

"'Tis night! All sleep, and now a murderous brood,
In number countless, and athirst for blood,
O'er sleeping forms commence their horrid march.
Stretch them to-morrow, all, as stiff as starch
With LYON'S POWDER, that like Death's siroc
Upsets fleas, bugs, and all such hateful stock.
Cockroaches, bedbugs, ants, fleas, plant and fowl insects, &c., are destroyed with certainty by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, which is devoid of poison, and like his MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of rats and mice, may be obtained at the principal depôt, No. 304 Broadway, and MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two farms on Long Island—one of 41, the other of 17 acres—under a good state of cultivation, situate near the Hicksville Depôt on the Long Island Railroad. A capital chance for a person who will cut them up into building lots. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., New-York.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

No. 1.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIV.

In Blackstone's eye a tremulous tear-drop stirred;
His breath came thick—his sighs were without number;
Her illness made him almost broken-hearted;
But when his Julia fell into a slumber,
He took his hat and cane, and then departed
After deciding in thought, for ended the encumber
Cools ess with which the footman shut the door
And left him standing on the side-walk's floor!

Many a deep sigh has a Tanned, Pimpled, Freckled, Sallow, Rough, Spotted, Blotched, or Red Face, cost its unfortunate possessor. Any lady or gentleman thus afflicted must be convinced that GOURAUD'S *Italian Medicated Soap* is a *Certain Cure for all these evils*. GOURAUD'S *Poudre Subtile* will positively uproot hair without injuring the skin. GOURAUD'S *Dye* is a remarkable preparation for coloring red or gray hair a beautiful black or brown. Pimples, Flesh worms, &c., may be *permanently* eradicated by GOURAUD'S Magnificent *Liquid Rouge*. Found at the old Established Perfumery Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st. first store from Broadway; CALLENDER, No. 88 S. 3d. Phil.; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell; ROBINSON, Portland; PERRY, Manchester; BLISS, Springfield; GREEN, Worcester; MCNARY & BUCK, Hartford; —— Troy; POST, Rochester; CAMERON, Bridgeport, and respectable Druggists generally.

DECORATION IN FRESCO, THAT IS WARRANTED TO WASH.—D'ORSAY'S Water Proof Fresco, for the interior decorations of private residences, hotels, churches, &c., which from its beauty, durability and cheapness, must supersede all other modes of decorating. It forms stone on the plaster, and is in no peril from water or leaks, contains no oil or fatty substance, and is warranted to wash without injury to the painting. The public are respectfully solicited to call and examine specimens of the art. For further particulars, references, &c., address J. STANLY D'ORSAY, decorative artist, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of as almost infinite variety of patterns; are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER COATES & YOULE, No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATINACH, No. 56 Broadway, corner of Wall-st, has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid Sole Leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel, Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the stable of A. B. RAYMOND, Town of West Farms, a Bay Mare, 14½ hands high, a full switch tail, two hind feet white, 10 years old, very prompt and stylish driver; also an old wagon, and several sets of single harness. The above reward will be paid on return of the mare, by applying to W. HOLLO, Niblo's Garden, New-York, or A. B. RAYMOND, West Farms.

NOTICE.—CIGARS.—The subscriber takes this means of informing the trade that having relinquished the business of importing Havana Cigars, he has resigned the same to Mr. C. A. HUBBARD, who will continue to receive regular supplies of the favorite brands heretofore kept by him, and solicits for his successor a continuance of that patronage so liberally and so long bestowed on himself.

E. CAZET, No. 7 Whitehall-st.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firms of JIMMERSON & BEERS, or JIMMERSON & HUSTED, will please present them immediately at the office of the Dry Dock, Grand-st., &c., Stage Company, cor. of Avenue C and 10th-st.—NEW-YORK, May 25, 1854.

B. J. JIMMERSON.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Purchasers of superior quality, constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOPPEL,

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to see the new GAS COOKING ARRANGEMENTS at the Company's rooms, No. 336 Broadway, over J. C. HARRIS' Carriage Repository. Rooms open from 8 A. M. until 9½ P. M. every day during the week except Thursday, June 1st.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE—A neat two-story house, with about two lots of ground, in some pleasant location in the vicinity of New-York. Brooklyn preferred. Address H. P. W., at this office.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Regatta of this season will come off on THURSDAY, June 1, and FRIDAY, June 2. The steamer JOSEPHINE is engaged for the members, and will leave the foot of Spring-st., on THURSDAY at 10½ A. M.

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

MORE NEW GOODS.—More great bargains in dry goods again, this week, at the Bowery Savings Store, No. 128 Bowery. F. W. & W. F. GILLEY & CO.

VESSELS WANTED.—Good freights will be given for vessels to bring coal from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to New-York, and Philadelphia. Apply to

R. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

JARVIS, BRISTED AND TRIPLER—No. 49 Wall-st, Agents for the sale of Real Estate, Collection of Rents, Investment of Funds, Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, Notes, Drafts, &c.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young French lady (an Accouchée) in a respectable family, where she would have no objection to take charge of a young child; best references will be given. 16 West 19th, Philadelphia, near the Bowery. Address Box No. 1,107 Philadelphia Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged American lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family; where there are two or three children preferred. Please address, for three days, W. A., at this office, stating where an interview can be obtained, and it will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in City or country, in a good baker, will be glad to know her business well, is willing and obliging, has good reference. Apply No. 361 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking in all its branches. Is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Good City reference. Please call at No 26 Gansevoort-st, near Hudson.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, who wishes to take care of an infant, and would like to engage with some one going to England or the Continent; can give the best recommendations from her present employers, where she can be seen. No. 99 East 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a wholesale or retail store, as a book-keeper or clerk, and make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address P. D., *Times* office.

WANTED—At the Employment Agency, No. 341 Broadway, men on steamers, porters for stores and hotels, boys to learn trades, salesmen, book-keepers, coachmen and waiters, girls as housekeepers, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses, &c. Employers and persons seeking situations will find it to their mutual interests to apply. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and waiting girls; German and French servants, German and French coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters and mechanics, always to be obtained at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 397 Broadway, corner of Reade-st, under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One having the highest testimonials as to character and capability may hear of a permanent situation, by addressing B. J. B. *Times* office.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $300 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $20 to $30 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

MEN AND BOYS—A good assortment of men and boys, suitable for any respectable employment in the City or country. Men with or without wives; boys all sizes, can be had at C. MASON'S offices, No. 14 6th-av. or No. 143 Bowery. Also, a great number of female servants on hand.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As Assistant Bookkeeper, copyist, or light porter, by a temperate man; is a good writer and accountant; best references from last employer. Letters addressed A. GUILTY, N. *Herald* office, or No. 16 Rose-st., (rear,) will be attended to.

CANVASSERS WANTED—Two enterprising men to canvass in this City for a popular periodical. An excellent opportunity to make money rapidly. Apply between 8 and 6 P. M., at No. 343 Broadway, second floor.

LITTELL, SON & CO.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, one hundred first-rate bootmakers at the shoemakers' shop, No. 147 10th-st. near 4th-av., up stairs.

THE ADVERTISER, lately Professor of Modern Languages in a Southern College, wishes a situation of the same kind in some Educational Institution. He teaches Latin, French, Italian, and German, and has resided most of his life on the Continent of Europe. Apply, by letter, to R. N., care of Rev. Dr. Neville, Stamford, Ct.

CARRIER WANTED—A person acquainted with the business is wanted to distribute in this City and old established Monthly Magazine. Apply to S. BROWN, No. 90 Wall-st., third floor, room No. 6.

HOUSE-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—In a gentleman's small private family by an American lady, who has had several years' experience. Is kind and obliging, a good sewer; and would take particular interest in the care of children. Country preferred. Satisfactory reference given. Inquire for Miss CHIPMAN, for one week, at No. 350 Greenwich-st, N. Y.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A young German lady, equally conversant with French and English as her own language, desires an engagement to accompany a family going to Europe, as Governess or Lady's companion; she has resided in this country for five years, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Apply by letter, to H., box No. 81, Post Office, New-York.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To attend a Billiard Room, and make himself generally useful. Inquire at the Fifth Ward Hotel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin-st, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Miss SIMES having taken the house on the corner of 32d-st. and 5th-av., is now prepared to offer very desirable suites of rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board, and every advantage that such a location, in a newly-fitted house, combines, being well supplied with gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. An exchange of reference required.

BOARDING.—A lady living retired, and for years familiar with the requirements of the sick, would accommodate a lady with beautiful apartments, with board and medical attendance during her confinement. Address Mrs. HOLBROOKE, Chelsea Letter Deposit, No. 1,042 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bed-room in a modern house, near 23d-st. and Broadway, to a lady and gentleman, with full board for the lady, or they may be had without board. No children, and family small. Address M. R. Y., Chelsea Letters' Deposit No. 1,049, Broadway.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 32d-st

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without board, at Mrs SWAIN'S, No. 21 Jay-st., corner of Greenwich-st. The house is commodious and has lately modern improvements.

BOARDING—Furnished rooms can be obtained, with or without board, in a private family, where there are no children. No. 159 Hudson-st., corner of Desbrosses-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A suit of furnished rooms, in a hotel, sufficient to accommodate two or three families with board, to be had on reasonable terms, situated on the bank of the Hudson River, delightfully located within one hour's ride of the City by railroad. Address E. B., Office of Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained on a very pleasant farm, convenient to depôt on New-Haven Railroad, about twenty miles from the City; the house is large, modern built, and handsomely finished. Plenty of fruit on the premises. Address M. A. M., *Tribune* Office, until 1st June.

DESIRABLE BOARDING.—A large third-story room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. Will be let single or together, with full or partial board, in a small quiet family. Gas and bath in the house. Reference required. For terms, &c., apply at No. 57 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Two or three very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 290 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and very desirable rooms at No. 72 Henry-st. The house is large and airy, pleasantly situated, and tightly kept. Those wishing the comforts and quietude of home will find it for their interest to apply immediately. References required.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Corner of Broadway and Prince-st. The house is newly furnished, including gas, bath, &c., containing over 30 rooms, in suites of parlors and single rooms. Entrance, No. 86 Prince-st.

PARLORS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Four large parlors with bedrooms, and several suites of 3 to 5 rooms. Also, several single rooms to permanent boarders, at reasonable terms, at the new Collins Hotel, corner of Canal and West-sts., fronting the river. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let: large and small; furnished or unfurnished; in suits or separately; hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 17 Bond-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 10 Nelson-place, only one block from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. House contains gas, baths, &c., and will accommodate but a limited number of select gentlemen.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 10, 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 29, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house No. 121 45th-st., near Broadway, consisting of rich tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels and Venitian stair-carpets, oilcloth carpeting, brocatelle and lace curtains, oval mirrors, elegant rosewood suite of parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, a very fine instrument, in perfect order, and fully warranted, rosewood and mahogany sofas, and tete-a-tetes, easy and sewing-chairs, parlor seat chairs and rockers, sofa-bedsteads, fine silver-plated ware in great variety, vases and mantel-ornaments, fine oil paintings, china tea and dinner-sets, elegant walnut book-case and secretary, rosewood work-tables and corner-stands, rosewood corner etagere, rosewood centre and side-tables, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, with mattresses and palliasses to fit, walnut cottage bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany dressing-bureaus, marble-top washstands, gilt toilet-sets, extension dining tables, ivory and common cutlery, crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Broadway stages pass the door, and 8th-av. cars within one block

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding carriage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry to Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats. "The American" Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 186 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. BUNTON, Ticket agent.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, NOS. 757 AND 759 BROADWAY.—Capt. H. begs to inform his patrons that he has now completed his arrangements for furnishing meals, either in the private or dining-room, at any hour or place, in a superior manner. Good suites of rooms fronting Broadway, and one on Clinton-place, can be obtained by immediate application.

LIBRARY FURNISH GARDENING GLOVES AND MATS.—Just received, a large assortment of Gardening Gloves, for ladies and gentlemen, of every description, and also a large assortment of Mats, for covering plants, &c., which will keep out the frost. Together made long to protect the whole of the body. For sale at retail by all Seedsmen throughout the trade, only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 25 Johnst., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.—PUBLISH THIS WEEK:

I.—ON MONDAY.

A POCKET DICTIONARY OF CHRONOLOGY, OR HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL REGISTER FROM THE BIRTH OF C

Shipments from the Port of New-York, Exclusive of Specie, during the week ending May 27, and corresponding week of other years.

	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	FLOUR			
	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
Liverpool	1,420	$11,400	4,005	$21,370
London	1,915	7,200	—	—
Glasgow	2,125	13,240	600	4,500
Hamburg	—	—	3	27
Other ports	3	43	—	—
Africa	37	451	—	—
Australia	—	—	50	270
Brazil	—	—	350	2,200
Cuba	30	262	30	180
New-Orleans	600	3,661	18	77
Nassau, N. Providence	700	4,200	1,573	10,253
British N. America	2,112	20,109	2,279	20,279
Total for the week	13,352	$71,724	14,846	$106,577
Total for week in May	21,854	114,554	16,975	116,000
Total for week in April	20,282	117,631	24,000	169,300
Total for 22 days in May	21,915	117,631	9,520	72,918
Total for 30 days in May	31,296	162,516	9,520	72,918
Total in April	121,811	691,288	67,500	393,000
Total in March	168,671	882,000	102,000	1,134,000
Total in Feb	161,000	809,000	137,000	1,304,310
Total in Jan	90,000	502,000	50,000	390,000
Since Jan. 1	552,571	$3,139,815	338,146	$4,138,988
	WHEAT.			
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	23,500	$36,985	2,714	$5,400
London	—	—	12,747	25,938
Total for the week	23,500	$36,985	15,461	$31,338
Total for week in May	21,234	32,849	9,369	16,534
Total for week in April	12,000	18,500	19 214	37,184
Total for 22 days in May	21,234	32,849		
Total for 30 days in May	33,500	51,985		
Total in April	420,736	670,829	69,786	122,635
Total in March	182,583	288,516	236,436	447,000
Total in February	185,348	257,300	309,169	573,841
Total in January	234,468	286,302	517,483	899,122
Since Jan. 1	963,543	$1,179,335	1,130,842	$2,138,043
	COTTON.			
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	6,250	$269,727	4,185	$176,070
Glasgow	—	—	104	4,518
Cuba	97	4,462	126	5,537
Hamburg	774	35,912	171	6,700
Other ports	935	39,791	242	9,719
New-Orleans	—	—	139	6,850
Nassau	764	32,796	—	—
Total for the week	9,819	$382,630	4,966	$209,394
Total for week in May	10,914	391,303	9,354	401,715
Total for week in May	6,899	239,113	9,896	406,307
Total for week in May	4,303	152,508	2,367	130,902
Total in April	39,282	1,721,491	37,511	1,333,693
Total in March	36,176	1,376,908	32,066	1,343,691
Total in February	16,138	655,823	33,268	1,428,584
Total in January	14,230	510,502	38,471	1,661,390
Since Jan. 1	137,819	$5,739,418	130,989	$5,230,225
	CORN MEAL.			
	Bbls. & bus.	Value.	Bbls. & bus.	Value.
British N. America	115	$1,200	355	$3,728
British West Indies	330	1,122	681	2,560
Rice	200	680	—	—
Other ports	2	30	—	—
Total for the week	353	$3,030	1,036	$6,232
Total Previously	30,763	91,675	31,568	122,109
Since Jan. 1	31,715	$94,705	33,144	$128,401
	BEEF.			
	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	80	$280	856	$31,976
British N. American	20	200	65	670
British W. Indies	17	202	93	361
New-Grenada	140	630	—	—
Africa	46	440	—	—
Brazil	16	128	—	—
Cuba	22	222	—	—
Total for the week	335	$2,563	994	$33,007
Previously	32,293	383,806	39,859	532,286
Since January 1	32,628	$386,371	39,843	$573,293
	PORK.			
	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British N. America	422	$5,649	393	$4,942
British West Indies	187	1,658	39	603
Danish West Indies	—	—	22	248
Cuba	346	2,667	—	—
Porto Rico	85	1,170	—	—
Brazil	46	615	—	—
New-Grenada	100	1,463	—	—
Africa	47	627	—	—
Total for the week	1,227	$14,844	454	$5,873
Previously	30,809	519,998	34,768	483,027
Since January 1	32,036	$532,895	35,222	$488,900
	RECAPITULATION.			
	Amt'k.	Value.	Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	19,582	$71,724	14,846	$106,577
Wheat, bushels	23,500	36,985	15,461	31 338
Cotton, bales	9,819	382,630	4,966	202,594
Corn, bushels	31,397	14,507	24,661	20,924
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs	353	3,030	1,036	6,232
Beef, bbls and tcs	335	2,563	994	33,007
Pork, bbls and tcs	1,227	14,844	454	5,873
Total Produce for the week		$626,095		$396,485
Total Miscellaneous				536,316
Total exports for the week				$932,731
Total previously				26,371,812
Total exports since Jan. 1				$27,304,543

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 27.

$2,000	California 7s, '70	84	100	Cumb. Coal Co	33 3/8
5,000	Erie Inc. Bonds	83 3/4	100	do	33 3/8
1,000	do	86	900	do	0 38
17,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	77	100	do	b3 38
2,000	do	77	250	do	33 3/8
1,000	do	77	350	do	38
1,000	Ill. Cen. R R Pr.	85	200	do	33 3/8
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R's	87	500	do	0 38
1	Del. & L. & W. Co.	86 1/4	300	do	33 3/8
25	Bk North America	100	200	do	38
10	Market Bank	104	100	do	b60 aft. 30
100	Morris Canal	b60	100	do	b60 aft. 30
5	Com. Ins. Co	100	400	do	b60 aft. 30
5	Home Insurance Co	104	300	do	b3
5	do	100	50	do	b60
100	Canton Co	25	200	do	10
200	do	25	100	do	b30 aft. 10
200	do	25	150	do	b10
200	do	26	50	do	b30
100	do	26	375	do	38
100	Portsmouth Dry Dock	11	650	do	38
25	do	11	100	do	38
200	Fire & K. Joint Stock	1	100	do	38
100	Penn. & Lehigh Z. Co	25	250	do	38
10	New-York Central R	105	50	Cleve & Toledo R.	92
25	do	105	15	do	91
50	do	105	200	Parker Vein Co	3
50	do	105	200	do	3
50	Stonington R. R	69	100	do	3
1,150	Nic. Transit Co	27	1050	do	3
200	do	27	200	do	3
200	do	27	500	do	3
200	do	27	100	do	3
200	do	27	300	do	3
200	do	27	200	Erie Railroad	3
200	do	27	100	do	3
200	do	27	183	do	3
100	do	27	500	do	3
200	do	27	300	do	c
100	do	27	100	do	3
100	do	27	300	do	b
100	do	27	300	do	b
100	do	b30	50	do	b
			100	do	s
			100	do	b
			25	do	b
			150	do	b
			100	Harlem Railroad	b
			50	do	b
			100	do	b
			100	do	b
			100

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, May 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually..$1,000 ea.

These Bonds are secured by a Mortgage over the main line of the road, from Cleveland to Wellsville, 100 miles, also, the extension from Beyond to New Philadelphia, 42 miles, and the extension from Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling, to Manchester, in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, 61 miles, and are next to a First Mortgage of $300,000 on the main line from Cleveland to Wellsville only.

$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad First Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually. ..$1,000 each.

$2,000 Rock River Valley Union Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.

$16,000 Pamphlin and Susquehanna Coal Company First Mortgage, 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable 1st January and 1st July.....$1,000 each.

$20,000 Iowa, Iowa, Central Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest semi-annually, ..$1,000 each.

$2,000 Bonds of Johnson County, Iowa, interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually...$1,000 each

$7,000 Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Mortgage, 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each

20 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg...$50 each

100 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Island.....25 each

50 shares Island City Bank.....25 each

20 shares Empire City Bank.....25 each

150 shares Elevator Fire Insurance Company.....50 each

40 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.....50 each

300 shares North River Mining and Quarrying Company, (Vermont Marbles,).....25 each

207 shares Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Co..100 each

5,000 shares Potosi Lead Company.....5 each

5 shares Hudson River Stone Dressing Co.....100 each

10 shares Empire Stone Dressing Company.....100 each

1,000 shares American White Zinc Company.....5 each

4,000 shares Excelsior White Zinc Company.....5 each

600 shares Ship Timber Bending Company Scrip Stock.

$7,975 Draft by Henry P Adams & Co., on and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons Central Railroad, dated 1st April, at 60 days.

$1,500 Draft by Henry P. Adams & Co., on and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons Central Railroad, dated 1st April, at 75 days.

$2,400 Draft by Henry P. Adams & Co., on and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons Central Railroad, dated 10th April, at 60 days.

$1,600 Draft by Henry P. Adams & Co., on and accepted by the Treasurer of the Lyons Central Railroad, dated 20th April, at 60 days.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

No Stocks or Bonds will be sold unless they are on the Catalogue.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ITALIAN COTTAGE AND 12 LOTS OF LAND. Also, 22 vacant Lots, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, a 2-story attic and cellar frame cottage, built in the Italian style of architecture, and 12 lots of land, 25x100 feet each, situated at New-Brighton, S. I., 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The house is well finished, and contains on the 1st floor, parlor, dining-room, vestibule, pantry, large hall, with handsome piazzas on front end; 3d floor, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, bath-room, linen press, closet, &c.; attic, 3 bedrooms, closet and lumber room; cellar, kitchen, washroom, servant's bedroom, store-room, pantry, closet, large oven; &c. The house is beautifully situated on an elevation of 50 feet, between 1st and 2d-sts., fronting on the Kill, and commanding a splendid prospect of the New-York Bay, stretching far up the Hudson river, with the surrounding country. In fact there is no more desirable place for a gentleman's suburban residence. The numerous attractions and costly dwellings which cluster around attest the desirableness of the location. The communication with New-York City, by boat, is always a pleasant trip, at the same annual cost as the City rail cars, and about the same space of time. 22 desirable lots adjoining, 25x100 feet each. Parties desirous of seeing the property, can take the boat from the foot of Liberty-st., N. Y., at 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Leave New-Brighton 7½, 8½, 9½ and 11 30 A. M., 1 20, 2½, 4½ and 6.20 P. M.

TERMS.—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee on day of sale, 15 per cent. in 30 days, when full warrantee deeds (containing the usual mutual release clause) will be delivered, and 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent.

Should it storm on Tuesday, the sale will not take place until Friday following, June 2d, at same hour and place. For further particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Immense and unreserved sale at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway near Grand-st., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 30 and June 1, of $100 000 worth of RICH CABINET FURNITURE.—Rich French porcelain decorations, papier mache goods, magnificent Wilton, Aubusson, velvet and tapestry carpets and rugs, elegant bronze clock, figures and candelabras, rich mantel, pier and oval gilt glasses; superb and costly piano-fortes, by the most celebrated makers, such as Chickering, Nunn, Gilbert, Stodart, Travers and others; solid silver tea sets, servers, &c.; plated do.; Sheffield cutlery, fine glass ware, &c.; together with a large catalogue of housekeeping articles, both useful and ornamental, but too numerous to mention.

The above sale will take place as stated above, and without regard to weather, and will be positive. The furniture will be guaranteed as good as can be purchased in the City, being made by our best Broadway manufacturers, and all the other goods being of the first quality, will be fully warranted. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under $200; over that sum, satisfactory indorsed paper at four months will be taken. The sale will be the largest ever made in the City before, and will be well worth the attention of housekeepers and others desirous to purchase fine goods at a low price. The rooms will be ready for exhibition on TUESDAY next, day and evening.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer,
Private Salesroom No. 76 Beekman-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Will take place on THURSDAY the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This place is situated in the village of Southport, Conn., 50 miles from the City of New-York, two hours' ride by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and two minutes' walk of the Depôt. There are two acres of land, well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, and tastefully laid out in lawns, circular carriage ways, &c. The buildings consist of a large and commodious Dwelling, built in the most approved style, and furnished with marble mantels and grates throughout; also, the necessary outbuildings, all nearly new. The village is perfectly healthy, the society select, and schools and churches in the immediate vicinity. The facilities for sea bathing and fishing are fine. This place is pleasantly located, 1 mile from the City, by railroad, and is well adapted to gentlemen of leisure, or those doing business in the City. For further information, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y., where handbills giving a full description can be obtained. A sale of the Furniture, Carriages, and Garden Utensils, will take place on the premises subsequent to the sale of the property. Possession given in ten days.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 1 and 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their new Gallery, No 19 Nassau-street, between Fine and Cedar-streets, the entire collection of original Drawings and Etchings contained in seven large portfolios, numbering about 600 lots, just arrived from Holland, a country pre-eminently distinguished in Europe for its collections of original drawings, and were formed for the part of a collection of a Dutch nobleman at the Hague lately deceased, embracing specimens of the most celebrated old and modern masters of the various schools. Their identity and originality are undoubted, having formed parts of known collections from private cabinets in the Netherlands. Their rarity is such that it warrants them in saying that it is the best collection ever offered for sale at auction in the United States. Consequently, the present offers to collectors and amateurs an opportunity to enrich their galleries and cabinets that may never occur again. Can be seen, with catalogues, on Monday, up to day of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT OLINVILLE, WILLIAMS' BRIDGE DEPOT—Of 150 beautiful Building Sites, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the ground, S. BARKER, Auctioneer. These sites are large, and are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depôt—to and from which are 30 trains daily, at a commutation of less than six cents a day each way. Olinville is accessible by more trains per day than any other point on the Harlem Railroad, and is only one-half hour's ride from 23d-st. Over half the lots have been sold to be built on in two years from January last, and several handsome houses are now erected. In view of its very eligible position, healthfulness and pleasantness of situation, this property is the most desirable of any now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must advance very greatly in value. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis, by trains leaving City Hall at 7.30, 11, 3 and 4.30 P. M. In case of rain on the 30th of May, the sale will not take place till the next fair day. For maps, free tickets, and particulars, inquire of J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Sale of Engish, French and American Engravings, comprising about 200, with duplicates, framed and unframed, suitable for ornamenting private dwellings or for the port-folio—among the various subjects represented may be found the Morning Bride, portraits of Queen Victoria, Wellington, John Knox, H. Clay, Gen. Pierson, Major Andre, Sir Walter Raleigh, Washington and Daniel Webster; also, the head ornaments of King Charles the First, Opening of the Sixth Seal, Departure of the Children of Israel, Columbus Percy's Expedity to Japan, New-York Crystal Palace, Susannah and the Elders, Trapper's Last Shot, Declaration of Independence, Trial of Charles 1, Anne Page, Slender and Shallow, Capture of Major Andre, and numerous others equally interesting—to be sold without reserve. Our friends and the public are invited to examine them on the day of sale, as above.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the ground, 192 Lots and Gores of Land lying on Division, Bushwick and Evergreen-aves., Shaffer and Covert-sts., formerly the property of W. Covert, Esq., of the city of Brooklyn. The Division-avenue Railroad is now in the completed and in running order, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. The property offers strong inducements for investment, as great improvements are now going on in the immediate neighborhood. Through tickets will be given to parties wishing to attend this sale, by the East New-York stages that leave Peck-slip or Catharine ferry from 9 to 11 A. M. For maps and tickets apply to J. HARKER, 7 Wall-st. J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st. If raining, the sale will take place the next fine day.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st. at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: On 10th av. and 23d st., the large 4-story brick building, together with the lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st. The size of the lot is 100 feet on 10th-av. and 100 feet on 23d-st. front, by 45 feet 9 inches in depth, fronting on 23d-st. and 43 feet 7 inch es in depth on the northerly side. The building covers the whole width and nearly the whole depth of the lot. The sale will be positive, and one-half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Beekman-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of Salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., Sulky Horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old, handsome bay, eight years old, warranted sound and kind in every particular. Also, a buggy and harness, in first rate order.

AUCTION SALES.

WESTON EDDY, Auctioneer.

BY E. M. EDDY & CO.—THIS (Saturday), May 27, and MONDAY, May 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Leeds & Co., No. 19 Nassau-st., in front of the premises, will be sold, by order of Signor G. Pandolfini, a most valuable collection of marble and alabaster statuary, many specimens of this season, consisting of marble Roman, Greek and Parian busts, Antique Vases, Florentine tables, Egyptian and other vases, Bacchante, Head and Head, carved cockatrices, jewel caskets, candlesticks, paper weights, &c. Also, splendid marble statues, representing Venus at the bath, Psyche, Cupid, with a nest, &c.

ALABASTER.—A large invoice of magnificent alabaster statuettes, just received from Italy, comprising the Magdalene; the most superb piece of workmanship ever for sale in this country; Nisbe and Child, Cleopatra, Venus at the Bath, Apollo Belvidere, and others equally fine.

PARIAN GOODS.—A large invoice of Parian statuettes, comprising the following subjects: Venus at the Bath, Magdalen, Woodcutters, the Four Seasons, Peace and War, Despair, Agriculture and Commerce, &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Superb heavily plated castors, liquor stands, salt cellars, toast racks, cake baskets, sugar bowls, richly engraved tea sets and cups, about 150 dozen table and dessert knives, forks and spoons, and tea spoons of every fashionable size and pattern, being the balance of the stock of a celebrated importer about declining business, and the best of silver plate on Germans silver.

PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Work tables inlaid with pearl, chairs, portfolios, &c.

All goods to be sent from the City will be packed in the best manner, and at small expense, by Signor Pandolfini.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 St Marks-place. The property of a gentlen an now in Paris

PARLOR FURNITURE—Suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, consisting of three sofas and six parlor chairs, arm chairs and one Elizabethan chair; carved rosewood centre and sofa tables, tripods, rosewood etageres, suite of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson and gold satin damask, sofa, six chairs, two arm chairs and sewing chair; elegant rosewood seven octave piano, made by Dodart; Worcester & Dunham; rosewood marble top pier tables; bronze and marble clocks and candelabras; rosewood secretoires, &c.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Suites of carved rosewood bedroom furniture, elegant French bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus, washstands and cabinets, superb rosewood wardrobes, and armoire-a-glace, Psyche glass, ladies, bois de rose and rosewood secretaires and cabinets, writing desks, &c.; hair mattresses, spring do., feather beds, bolsters, and pillows, quilts, blankets and bedding, lace window curtains, &c., rosewood cottage chairs, toilet sets, &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Carved extension dining tables, rosewood bookcases, arm chairs, tables, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, PIANO FORTE, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will continue the auction sale commenced on Saturday, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, being the balance of superb household furniture contained in house in 45th-st., four doors from 4th-av. This sale is of extraordinary inducements, as there is a most complete and desirable variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description; large French plate mirrors; elegant rosewood piano-forte, rich carpets on 17 rooms. The sleeping apartments are furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, &c. Also, a beautiful collection of landscape and historical paintings, richly framed; with a large quantity of basement and kitchen furniture, rich silver ware, ivory cutlery, elegant gold decorated tea and dinner sets; ruby cut glass ware, extension dining table &c. Every article will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine. Catalogues ready at 9 o'clock.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Salesroom, No. 13 Park-row.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAYS June 6 and 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M., RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY.—A choice and valuable private library of rare, curious and standard books on American History, chiefly relating to the early history of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. many of them are many years out of print, works, well worthy the attention of collectors for public and private libraries. Catalogues are now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, May 31.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 117 Bank-st, between Greenwich and Washington-sts.—Consisting of tapestry, Brussels carpets, do. ingrain, mahogany and hair cloth parlor furniture, mantel ornaments, 6½-octave piano-forte, sideboards, card, pier and centre tables, with marble tops, lace window curtains, cornices, mahogany bedroom furniture, hair cloths, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany extension tables, do. chairs and card tables, sofa and lounge, all in good order and but little used.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PIANO, CARPETS, MIRRORS, HAIR MATTRESSES, SILVER AND CHINA WARE, and to which we call the special attention of ladies. We shall at the same time and place offer a large assortment of laces, embroideries, muslins, &c., being the stock of a Broadway importer declining business. BILLING & TUCKER will sell on TUESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock at No 43 Walker-st., a few doors from Broadway, a large assortment of the above goods. Ladies, recollect the embroideries on TUESDAY at No. 43 Walker-st. Particulars on morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday), at 10½ o'clock, at 113 Nassau-st. Large sale of furniture, mirrors, oil paintings, china and silver plated ware, and other bonse furnishing articles, well worthy of attention. Several rich parlor suites in brocatelle, etageres, dining room and chamber furniture, silver plated and French china tea sets, vases and other ornaments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By THOMAS BELL & AH. N. BUSH.—THIS DAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 318 Hudson-st., extensive sale of excellent furniture of all descriptions, too numerous to advertise. TO-MORROW, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of furniture, dry goods, &c., in the Auction rooms, No. 37 Centre-st.

SALE OF LOTS AT YONKERS.—To be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers, on the premises, the 13th of June, at 3 o'clock—63 beautiful building-lots, together with a dwelling-house and a variety of handsome fruit trees, in the village of Vne Ville, in the town of Yonkers, adjoining the village of Yonkers, about ten minutes' walk from the depôt and steamboat landing, on the land formerly belonging to Frederick Vodine, now for sale by T. Oliver. From this property there is a handsome view of the East and North Rivers. Terms of payment made easy to suit purchasers. Also will be sold by FRANKLIN & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock, FRIDAY the 9th of May, 164 acres of land, about five minutes' walk above the High Bridge, on the west side of the Harlem River, fronting on the Harlem River about 450 feet, extending back to the road leading from the High Bridge to King's Bridge, and beautifully situated for a gentleman's private residence. This property will be offered in the whole, if not sold, will be offered in plots to suit the purchasers. 75 per cent. can stand on bond and mortgage for five years. Also, 150 lots of Fordham and the College property, laying on the north of the Harlem Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depôt. Terms made easy to suit purchasers. T. Oliver will be found at Fordham every day in the forepart of the day, and in the afterpart of the day at Yonkers to show the property to persons wishing to examine the same. Letters addressed to T. OLIVER, at Fordham or Yonkers, will be punctually attended to by T. OLIVER, Agent for the sale of the above property.

FINE ARTS.—AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.—Messrs. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) a choice lot of Engravings, just imported, with and without frames, at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st. This is a rare chance for connoisseurs.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the name of DAVIS, BROOKS & CO., expires on the 15th day of May, 1854, by its own limitation. Either of the subscribers is fully authorized to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
THEODORE DEHON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provision of Title 1, Chapter 4, and Part 3 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, all of New-York. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is THEODORE DEHON. The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants. The said THEODORE DEHON is the General Partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the Special Partner of said partnership. The residence of both partners is in the City of New-York. The said Special Partner has contributed to the common stock, and paid in cash as capital, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1854, and shall terminate on 15th May, 1856.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1854.} THEODORE DEHON,
No. 26½ Broadway. } SIDNEY BROOKS.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between SIDNEY G. MILLER and JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, under the firm of MILLER & WILLIAMSON, in the Saugatuck Iron Works, being dissolved, the affairs of said firm will be settled by the undersigned.

SIDNEY G. MILLER.

SAUGATUCK, Ct., May 25, 1854.

The business of the Saugatuck Iron Works will be continued under the firm of MILLER & SIMONDS, by SIDNEY G. MILLER and GUSTAVUS B. SIMONDS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business Mr. EDWARD AUSTIN. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of ROBERT COLGATE & CO. ROBERT COLGATE.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will commit their interest by examining the recent decision of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWARD & Co.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE Co...New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE Co.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. W. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass.
HOOD, BARTLETT & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOOLDRIDGE, KEENE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and surrendered. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

O. C. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTRE, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' and tailors', and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ½ and 1 lb. packages, 100 skein bundles and on spools. Domestic sewings by the case. Constantly on hand, a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

HAVANA CIGARS.—The subscriber has commenced the importing of Havana Cigars, and will continue to receive regular shipments of desirable brands and qualities, selected by one of the best judges in Havana. Now landing and in store, for sale low: 25 fool, mill, Partagas, do.; La Key, do.; Filantropa, do.; Taglioni, do.; Victoria, do.; Ben, Franklin, do.; Leon de Oro, do.; Catedral, do.; Vaqueta Cubana, do.; Numesonie, do.; Marie Luisa, do.; Lugardita, do.; Sultana, do.; Corona Decal, do.; Jenny Lind, do.; Jefferson, do.; Rio Hondo, do.; El Sol regalia; El Colono, do.; El Rhin, do.; El Cupido, do.; El President, do.; El Cubana, media regalia; El President, do.; El Colono, do.; Jenny Lind, regalia de londres; Jefferson, do.; Dos Amigos, londres; Lugardita, do.; Jefferson, do.; El Comeata, do.; El Colono, do.; La Espanola, cindradas. Corono Decal, do.; Funcelloa, Operas, Gabanes, Trabucoos, &c. C. A. HUBBARD,
No. 7 Whitehall-st.

RAILROAD IRON.—300 tons best English make, 57 pounds per linear yard, in store in yard. For sale by
THOMAS ROSE, Railroad Iron Agent, 2 Broadway.

Contracts made to shape Railroads, delivered at any Railroad or Steamboat pier, at lowest rates and quickest credits.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report.....$3,140,398 46

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums.....$187,557 46
Received for interest.....77,022 17
Interest accrued not due.....77,000 00

Total.....$342,579 63
$3,482,978 09

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.....$11,890 98
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes.....3,396 25
Claims by death.....77,022 17
Additions to same from dividends.....7,731 36
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable.....23,618 27

127,574 73
$3,506,309 82

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company.....$39,988 56
Advanced on policies.....19,725 62
Bonds and mortgages.....2,382,223 41
Premium account.....47,806 85
Interest due, un paid and accrued.....62,560 91
Due from agents.....54,398 12

$2,596,309 82

Claims unpaid.....35,000 00
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854.....$19,660,927 34
Amount at risk issued since.....1,258,650 00

Total.....$30,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....$29,908 00
Dead.....59,500 00

$449,700 00

Total at risk.....$30,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854.....7,373
Number of policies issued since.....438

Total.....7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....148
Dead.....25

173

Of which—
8,541 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
30 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.

7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$804,950
Increase for the quarter on policies.....365

ISAAC ABRATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston. Robt. H. M'Curdy, Gover'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn. William Betts. Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore. Jos. B. Collins. Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift. Geo. B. Clark. M. H. Grinnell.
Wm. H. Bunker. Jno. Stanwood. Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger. Nath'l Hayden. Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P Yelverton. Sam'l M. Cornell. John M. Stuart.
Hamilin Blake. Alfred Edwards. Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick. Sam'l D. Babcock. Rodman G. Moulton.
Chas. J. Stedman. Lyman's Edgerton Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Sproulls. Orphen G. Cook. John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler. Wm. H. Popham. W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided annually, (or half yearly, bearing interest) which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. Gray, J. P. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. D. Fearing, James Harvey, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee,
A. C. Downing, M. W. Hamilton, Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar, Denning Duer, John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs, John Stuart, Jr., Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Bell,
Charles H. Russell, Geo. Center, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakley, Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall, Robert S. Hone.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, are ready to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandize, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martin, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert G. Bell, Henry Briggs, Charles Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell, M. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos, Andre Fromont, Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LIGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Joseph Foulke, Joseph Walby, Benjamin Merriam,
John A. Bunting, Wm. C. Arthur, John B. Morean,
Elias G. Drake, F. W. Ogsbury, Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins, Elisha Brooks, Nash Moseman,
Elijah Houghton, John B. Dunham, Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin, Eben'r H. Brown, Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus, Geo. B. Whitfield, Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby, Egbert Scudder, William Close,
William Everdell, Jas. F. Freeborn, Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

BOST. D. HART, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, May 27, 1854.—A Special Meeting of the Board was THIS DAY held, upon the official announcement of the death of the late President, JOHN C. RYAN, Esq. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board bere learnt with deep regret of the death of our late President, JOHN C. RYAN.

Resolved, That although the term of the late Mr. RYAN was brief, it nevertheless justified our fullest confidence in his preeminent ability to manage the important interests entrusted to our care. His bigh-minded course in his business relations and other important positions of life, commanded the fullest esteem of his friends and associates.

Resolved, That this Board extend their Condolence, condolence and sympathies to his bereaved wife and family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered in full on the minutes, and that the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy to the family of Mr. RYAN.

An election was subsequently held by the Board to fill the vacancy, which resulted in the unanimous election of Mr. CALEB BARTLETT, as President of the Company.

RICHARDSON A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, Daniel Parish, Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse, G. A. Coerer, G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum, Martin Bates, Jr., Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby, Isaac E. Taylor, Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott, W. Delano, Jr., Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong, Henry V. Butler, Joba La Farge,
Moses H. Grinnell, R. B. Minturn, E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon, Henry Dwight, Jr., Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 23 William and 173 Canal-st.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell, Jas. S. Bronwer, Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell, Wm. M. Foster, Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis, Lyman Clarke, Alex. T. Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton, Lyman Chapin, Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell, Solomon Banta, Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane, Charles Crane, Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick, George Warner, Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn, Christo. Gwyer, Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens, Wm. J. Buck, P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler, Jno. Honeyman, Alfred Barnore,
Gayl'd B. Hubbell, Geo. D. Morgin, C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis, Edw'd D. Nelson.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 81 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS:

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Chardavoyne, Hull Clark,
Wm. H. Fails, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Th. W. Farrell, Charles H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Ira d Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 178 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

EUGENE KELLOGG & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC C. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held this day, all the Companies being represented, it was unanimously

Resolved, That, from and after this date, no policy shall be issued on any vessels engaged in the foreign trade, or on the freight of such vessels, unless containing the clause "Warranted not to carry grain in bulk."

ELWOOD WALTER,
MAY 24, 1854. Secretary Board of Underwriters.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANC

New-York Daily Times.

FLOODS AND TORNADOES.

Great Tornado—Immense Amount of Property Destroyed—Remarkable Incidents.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Tribune* publishes an account of a terrible storm which visited St. Clair County on the 10th inst. The first intimation of the approach of a storm was given by the leaves and twigs which filled the air, some of which had come from a considerable distance.

The tornado, it is supposed, originated in Missouri, several miles below St. Louis, and crossed over to the Illinois side. The first damage we have so far heard that it did, is in the town of Waterloo, Monroe County, where a brick house on the public square, belonging to a Mr. COLMAN, was blown down, as well as some four or five other houses, and all literally demolished. Large quantities of standing timber and orchards were blown down, together with fences, out-houses, &c., &c. It is also reported that several persons were injured.

All of the out-houses, the stable and corn-crib, on the farm of JAMES GLASGOW, five or six miles from Belleville, on the Kaskaskia road, were blown down and carried away; but the dwelling-house was not injured. A horse was tied in the stable at the time it blew down, but was not injured. There was a quantity of wool in the yard recently sheared, piled up against the fence, on which were placed some heavy boards to protect it from the rain. This wool was not removed at all, but the boards were split and literally broken to pieces by the current of air.

Here the course of the storm changed, and passed in a southeasterly direction. It would descend to the ground in whirls, scattering timber, &c., in every direction; then again, descending, it would travel for some distance without doing any damage, until it again struck the ground.

On the farm of ISAAC RITTENHOUSE, it is said, enough timber was blown down, to make three or four thousand cords of wood; serious injury was also done to the orchards, fences, &c.

On the farm of FRED. MERRILL, the storm was terrible beyond description. It carried away and destroyed every thing within its reach for a great distance. The farm suffered more than any other within our knowledge—the loss being estimated at about $3,000. The house was a two-story brick, comparatively new, with 18 inch walls, stout and substantial in every respect, which was almost entirely destroyed. At the time the family were in the west room of the house, a portion of one of the walls of which remained standing, together with a bureau, afforded the inmates some shelter from the fury of the storm without. Mr. M's wife was standing and holding on to the mantlepiece, when one of the walls was blown down, and she fell with it to the ground, a distance of some four feet, and was covered up with the bricks and falling timbers. She received severe bruises and contusions, but none of a very serious nature. A child three months old, lying in a cradle, received no injury whatever, although surrounded by falling brick, timber, &c., large quantities of which fell on and in the cradle, breaking it to a very considerable extent. A small dog a few feet from the cradle was killed.

The barn, which was a large one, heavy and well built, was twisted out of shape—one end blown out from top to bottom—roof off of main building, and all of the shingles removed from the sheeting on the shed part. Some of the rafters, sixteen to eighteen feet in length, were blown a distance of about three hundred yards and forced into the ground, one of them so tightly that it required the aid of four men for a considerable time to withdraw it. The gate posts were torn from the ground and blown a distance of about two hundred yards, and entirely demolished. A choice orchard, containing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred trees, was entirely destroyed; all of the trees, with the exception of probably two or three, were uprooted, and some of them carried a distance of two hundred yards or more. The shade and ornamental trees in the yard shared a similar fate. The smoke-house, which was full of bacon at the time, was raised from its foundation and removed a distance of about one hundred feet, and remains whole. The dairy house was blown into the air, turned over, and dashed into pieces. The fences were nearly all blown down, not forty rods remaining standing on the farm.

The storm then passed over to an adjoining farm belonging to the MERRILL estate, and occupied by WM. HENDRALIGHTE. The house was a good sized one, built of large and heavy logs, which was leveled to the ground. Mr. H., at the approach of the storm, went to the front door endeavoring to close it, and was blown through the house and out at the opposite door, thence through the yard into the orchard, where he seized hold of an apple tree which was soon blown down, and carried by the wind a distance of 200 yards. Mr. H. still clinging to it. He was considerably bruised and mangled, but not seriously injured.

Mr. H.'s wife, we believe, was unable to get out of the house and was forced between the wall and a door—the door lodging against a portion of the wall thus forming a kind of shelter—by which she was protected from the logs and timbers falling around her. She was soon extricated from her perilous situation, and was but slightly hurt.

A Mr. DUNAN, in the employ of Mr. H., it is said, was blown a distance of some 200 yards across a meadow, and was rather seriously hurt, having two or three ribs broken.

A great deal of damage was done to the orchards, fences, timber, and houses of other farms. The loss of DAVID MOORE is set down at from two to three thousand dollars. He had a brick house in process of erection, which was entirely destroyed. On a farm belonging to the brothers PEARCE, an orchard of one hundred choice trees, one of the oldest in the State, was destroyed, and three miles of fence were blown down. The trees, though some of them were nearly two feet and a half in diameter, were pulled up by the roots, and carried along by the storm. Shingles were found on a farm three miles distant from the above.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives some additional particulars:

A mile further it encountered the double log-house of Mr. AARON VICKERS, in which were Mr. VICKERS, his wife and child, and three other persons. The room they occupied was torn away to the foundation, and yet, marvellous as it appears, they all escaped without injury. It appears to the inmates, to their best recollection, (for the tornado lasted but a moment,) that the house was lifted up over their heads, torn in pieces in the air, and the fragments strewed in every direction.

Half a mile further, it lifted the roof from the log house of Mr. HALL into the air, and carried it, no one knew where, for its fragments had not been found thirty-six hours after.

The new buggy of Rev. ELY, was blown several hundred yards, and broken and torn into a hundred pieces. Rails from fences, and timber from buildings were thrown to the outermost verge of the track of the tornado, and driven three feet into the earth.

A singular feature of this storm is seen in the zigzag direction of its track, taking, in some instances, direct angles in its general course. Persons within or near its track speak of the sudden appearance of a dense smoke or mist, and the darkness, almost equal to night, that came suddenly and departed in a few moments.

The damages to buildings, fences, orchards, and young timber, (including Mr. ELY's carriage,) within two miles, may be safely estimated at not less than $1,200 or $1,500.

Next day the citizens rallied from several miles around to aid in repairing the fences and buildings. Native Americans and Germans were equally liberal and industrious.

FLOOD AT ANDES, DELAWARE COUNTY.

The Delhi *Gazette* of Wednesday, contains a letter from a correspondent, giving an account of a most remarkable flood, which occurred in the eastern part of the County the week before. The greatest rise was at the head-waters of the Little Delaware and the Trembersskill—both streams attaining a height never known before, and in a short space of time.

In the vicinity of Andes, the water appeared to come down in streams instead of drops. Much damage was done in Andes village and various sections of the country around it. Fences, sheds, dams, trees, bridges, &c., were carried away, and in many cases the Tremperskill struck out courses, excavated them to a great depth, streaked through village gardens, over and under the turnpike; carrying with it wagons, plows, and even a large potash kettle.

Corporal TRIM, represented to be a large and athletic colored individual, while attempting to secure some property passing Bunting's Hotel, narrowly escaped being carried to the other side of Jordan.

The correspondent concludes as follows:

The turnpike, at present, presents the appearance of the bed of a river four rods wide, deserted by its waters, except a small trickling stream, sufficient to make cascades from the surface to the bottom of the deep holes formed by the whirlpool of the waters, its surface tattooed and torn, filled with rocks, boulders and gravel. The dam of the woolen factory, situated about the centre of the village, was carried away, which greatly augmented the flood; the bridge near Esq. MOORE's store, the wood-house of D. HAWES, one wagon-house of A. SHAW, the bridge across the new turnpike, the bridge across the old turnpike; also the large and powerful stone dam belonging to the flour mill of Mr. HENRY DOWIE, were also carried away. The destruction below it is awful in the extreme. Mr. DOWIE's fine and highly cultivated flats are not to be found: his solid race-course and more than 40 rods of stone wall are swept away. It is estimated that ten thousand dollars will not pay the damage that Andes village alone will sustain by the flood. HENRY DOWIE, HIRAM SCOTT, JOHN BOHLMAN, DUNCAN BALLENTINE, WM. OLIVER, H. H. ROTTENBURGH and JOHN BAXTER, were the principal sufferers. Many others sustained damage varying from $300 to $30. A small tenant house of PHILIP SHAVER was carried down by the flood. DAVID MUIR, whose farm is about a mile and a half below the village, had about 10 acres of his fine flat destroyed. The 7th of August, 1845, and the 18th of May, 1854, are two memorable days in the history of Andes.

Great Flood in Andes—Heavy Losses Sustained.

Correspondence of the Delaware Express.

ANDES, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., at about 5 o'clock, P. M., there occurred in the village of Andes and vicinity, the most terrible and destructive flood ever witnessed. The usual expression, "the rain fell in torrents," conveys no impression of the descent of that element. It seemed as though "the windows of Heaven were opened," and the fountains of the great deep broken up. A cloud, ponderous, dark and terrific, approached from the southwest and passed to the north of the village. A thunder shower was expected, but no vent the cloud until it approached the vicinity of Moont Pisgah, when it instantly burst, precipitating its contents in a volume to the earth. In its descent on the surface, the water carried before it fences, trees, bridges, dams, sheds, houses, and the soil to a considerable depth, and in fact everything usually and unusually moved by torrents.

The Tremperskill, which passes through the village, rose to an unprecedented height, its banks being unable to contain a tithe of the water—new courses were formed to a great depth through the gardens of the villagers, sweeping off the fences, strawberry, and in most instances the entire soil to the hard pan. The recently beautiful and tastefully ornamented gardens exhibit at present the appearance of a barren, gravelly waste, with deep holes formed by the whirling of waters. The turnpike formed another bed for the raging torrent, which in its course swept before it the plank walks, wagons, plows, and everything in its way upon the street—even a large potash kettle belonging to E. MOSES, Esq., was carried the distance of eight or ten rods, from his store to the south flood.

It is impossible to describe the force and velocity of the flood. Even before the water reached its height, Captain TRIM, a strong and athletic colored man, undertook to save some property that was passing in front of Hunting's hotel, he got pas further his strength to return, and he was swept on with the common wreck of matter, and had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by Mr. HENRY MORRISON and Mr. CLINTON LANDON, the Corporal, despite his powerful struggles, would have never reached the shore. The turnpike at present presents the appearance of a bed of a river four rods wide, deserted by its waters, except a small trickling stream sufficient to make cascades from the surface to the bottom of the deep holes, formed by the whirlpool of waters, its surface tattered and torn, filled with rocks, boulders and gravel.

The dam of the woolen factory situated about the centre of the village was carried away, which greatly augmented the swollen waters, which carried before it the bridge near MOSES's store, the wood house of D. HAWES, one wagon-house of A. SHAW, the bridge across the new turnpike, the bridge across the old turnpike, and also the large and powerful stone dam belonging to the flour mill of Mr. HENRY DOWIE. The destruction below it is awful in the extreme. Mr. DOWIE's fine and highly cultivated flats are not to be found; his solid stone race course and more than 40 rods of stone wall are swept away. It is estimated that ten thousand dollars will not more than cover the loss that Andes village alone has sustained. HENRY DOWIE, HIRAM SCOTT, JOHN BOHLMAN, DUNDAN BALLATINE, WILLIAM OLIVER, H. H. ROTTERMUNN and JOHN BAXTER were the principal sufferers. A small tenant house of PHILIP SHAVER was carried down by the flood. DAVID MUIR, whose farm is about a mile and a half below the village, had about ten acres of his fine flat destroyed.

The 7th of August, 1854, and the 18th of May, 1854, are two memorable days in the history of Andes.

Our Foreign Relations.

Correspondence of Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1851.

Notice has been given to our Government by the Government of Great Britain that they will take possession of the port of Sitka and all other Russian ports on the Pacific coast during the war with Russia, and probably afterwards. This will be very convenient for the British in case of any war with the United States.

There was yesterday a considerable flurry among politicians, in consequence of an alarming report of a speedy war with Spain. The dispatches just received are probably of a character that will enable the President to maintain the warlike tone that he assumed to the message of the 14th of March on the *Black Warrior* case.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate yesterday held a meeting on the subject of the resolutions before them relative to Cuba. They came to no conclusion on the subject, and are to take another consultation, after obtaining the Spanish documents which they have called for, upon which will embrace the edicts relative to the Slave-trade, apprenticeships, &c. There is no probability that the Committee will make a report very soon in favor of the propositions of Senator SLIDELL, or of a blockade of the Cuban ports.

Great preparations have been made by the filibusters for a descent on Cuba. The Association now commands a fund of a million of dollars, and they have an able and experienced American General at their head. They do not expect to conquer the island and keep it without the aid of the United States.

Upon the failure of Mr. SLIDALL's resolutions, a blockade will be resorted to. At all events, our filibusters will be enabled without hindrance to carry out their own plans until Congress can be dragooned into the measure. Preparations are now making to get in readiness a naval force to enable the President to give some efficiency to the blockade in opposition to the French and Spanish fleets. It is supposed by many that we shall be in a state of flagrant war with foreign Powers in ninety days.

ENGLISH ORDERS FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.—The Liverpool *Courier* of May 12th says: "Capt McKAY, brother of the celebrated shipbuilder, takes his departure in the steamer *America* for Boston this afternoon. Since his arrival here in the *Lightning*, he has made arrangements for his brother to build for different Liverpool houses nearly £200,000 worth of shipping, a pretty good specimen of the business habits of the enterprising Yankee."

The clipper-ship *Lightning*, built by Mr. McKAY, was to sail from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 13th. Her passengers, who are of the most respectable class, number 470.—*Boston paper, 27th.*

VESSEL CRUSHED TO PIECES BY THE ICE.—The English papers state that the ship *Lady Faulkland*, which arrived at Liverpool from Apalachicola, reports having run foul of an iceberg on the 19th ult., in lat. 42°, lon. 46° by which she received considerable damage. On the following day she passed a great quantity of wreck, false, a number of chests, boxes, &c., which, as far as could be ascertained, appeared to be the remains of some unfortunate passenger ship that had been beset and crushed by the masses of ice which for the last two or three months have obstructed the navigation of the Atlantic.

Chicago, according to the *Daily Journal* published there, has sixty thousand inhabitants, and the oldest native is a lady of twenty-two.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday evening, May 25, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, JAMES LOWIE and ELIZABETH ANN VANDERBECK, both deaf mutes, the former educated in England, the latter a graduate of the New-York Institute.

At Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 25, by Rev. Mr Cassidy, Mr. EDWARD C. HADDOCK, of Belfast, Ireland, to Miss ELIZA H. KENNY, of Carrickfergus, Ire and.

At Springville, Staten Island, on Thursday, 25th inst., by Rev. J. B. Hagany, PHILIP WATTERS, of New-York, to ELIZA J., daughter of Jacob Simonson, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday evening, May 26, HANNAH, relict of Jacob Titus, in the 66th year of her age.

At Stamford, Ct., on Friday, May 26, FREDERICA J., wife of S. L. Crosby, aged 24 years.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 27, WILLIAM PHENTICE, only son of William M. Goodrich, of New-Orleans, aged 11 years and 14 days.

The funeral will take place at the house of Mr. W. M Lands, corner Henry and Ramsee-streets, Monday, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 28, ANN B. SMITH, in the 64th year of his age.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood. The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, Simeon, Joel, John and Conchlin Smith, also, those of her sons in-law, Robert J. Luckey and Gen. S. Andrews, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, (this day,) from her late residence, No. 71 Pineapple-street, Brooklyn.

In Hoboken, on Saturday, May 28, FRANCES J. TOWNSEND, widow of the late William W. Townsend.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No 85 Garden-street, Hoboken, on Monday, May 29, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, at his residence, No. 20 Pierrepont-street, THOMAS HALE, aged 53 years.

Funeral services at the house this morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Newburyport for interment.

May 25, Capt. BENJAMIN ROOKS, 33 years of age. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, May 29—A. M.

The Bulls on the Stock Exchange have fairly turned the tables on the opposite party, and the rise in prices is made the more dreaded from the almost uninterrupted success of the Bears for some months past and their boldness in making time contracts. As the business of Saturday drew to a close, the advance in Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit shares, which seem to be the main springs of the market, was made to tell 1 or 2 ₱ cent. on the rates of the morning on the par of each Stock, equal to 3 to 6 ₱ cent on the money invested at market price. The Railroads sympathized more in the spirit with which large amounts of Erie and Reading were taken by cash and contract buyers, than in the actual advance on the rates of Friday. Canton Land Company rose 1 ₱ cent., and Panama Railroad 5 ₱ cent. Railway Bonds were only steady, with very little disposition to speculate in them; so that after all, the change in the market is not likely, at present, to be felt on the great internet of the interior, which is now weighing down the money affairs of the Western, and in some measure, of the Middle and Southern States. There was quite a moderate business in the better class of Road Shares. New-York Central done at 105¼ cash, and 105 sellers' option, 60 days; Cleveland and Toledo 91, and Michigan Central 103¼. There is little or nothing said in Wall-street in regard to the New-York Central loan of $3,000,000, to be awarded to Stockholders on the 15th proximo.

The steamer *Atlantic*, on Saturday, carried out $401,000 in specie. The advance in the rates of insurance is not at all likad by the bullion shippers. Including the amount sent to Boston for shipment, the loss of specie by export during the week, is $885,000, and the increase in the Sub-Treasury $450,889. The receipts from the West, by express, were again liberal, but the course of specie with Philadelphia rather against New-York—exclusive of the Mint—a large amount of Philadelphia paper having been discounted by our bill-holders. The gross receipts from California were $2,244,000, and the state of the Bank Averages, to be published in the morning, will depend in a large measure upon the amount of these receipts which passed into Bank. The Sub-Treasury did a large business on Saturday—receipts $210,236, payments $101,206; balance $6,799,896. The import of general Foreign Merchandise for the week was $3,040,799, which with the Dry Goods table on Saturday, gives an aggregate Foreign Import of $4,492,425.

The Money Market continues to afford a fair amount of facilities to borrowers, on demand, where the stock securities are such as are readily sold at the Brokers' Board; and there is also a good request for favorite paper at the Bill Houses. The rates on

Loans at call	7 ₱ cent.
Prime paper, 60 to 90 days	8@9 ₱ cent.
Prime paper, 6 to 9 months	9@10 ₱ cent.
Fair names, 60 days to 4 months	10@12 ₱ cent.
Railway Companies	12 ₱ cent.

Nothing done in foreign bills after the sailing of the steamer on Saturday.

The proceedings, including the report of the Committee who visited Buffalo, of the adjourned meeting of the creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, at the Astor House on Saturday, will be found in another place. The proposition to raise $300,000 to release the second mortgage pledged for the floating debt of the concern, and for other purposes was concurred in, and the same committee continued for the purpose of securing its object through the shareholders and third mortgage, and unsecured creditors. The financial embarrassment of the Company appeared to be serious, though not hopeless, since they have a good road completed and well equipped, and the prospect, under the proposed relief, of a fair amount of business. The cardinal error of the managers seems to have been in the attempt to build, equip and conduct the work on too small a stock basis. The capital subscribed was only $900,000, of which $798.000 was paid in, while the aggregate cost of 91 miles of road was run up by actual outlay, and a heavy incidental expense in financiering, to $3,551,000. The following are the figures gathered from the report and schedules exhibited at the meeting on Saturday:

Capital	$900,000	$798,000	
First Mortgage	1,200,000	1,044,000	$156,000
Second Mortgage	500,000	6,000	494,000
Third Mortgage	575,000	359,000	216,000
Income Bonds	213,000	163,000	50,000
Floating Debt		1,181,000	
Total cost		$3,551,000	

The Floating Debt is divided as follows: $126,000 on the hypothecation of First Mortgages; $292,000 on second; $152,000 on third; $35,000 on Incomes, and the remainder unsecured. The proposition is to release the $494,000 Second Mortgegee from hypothecation, and to make the present third class of creditors, the second in fact, by the use of a preferred stock. The report, it will be seen, exonerates the President, Mr. PATCHIN from the imputation of bad faith.

The following are the exports for the past week, exclusive of specie:

Flour, barrels	14,846	$106,377
Wheat, bushels	15,461	31,338
Cotton, bales	4,966	202,594
Corn, bushels	24,661	20,924
Corn Meal, barrels and tres	1,636	6,292
Beef, barrels and tres	984	23,007
Pork, barrels and tres	454	5,873
Total produce		$396,405
Miscellaneous		536,316
Exports		$932,721

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your money article of Saturday, you observe that "General surprise appears to be manifested at the announcement at the same time (as the raising of the rate of discount by the Bank of England) of a lower rate of interest at the Bank of France."

The subjoined extract from a letter received from my correspondents in England gives an easy explanation of this. They write

"The French have reduced their discount to 4 ₱ cent., and it is probably in connection with an intended new loan of two millions sterling, while we rise ours to 5½ ₱ cent., most likely to prevent English capital from being employed in it." AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company commences operations this day. Its capital is $300,000. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM is the President, and EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary. The office is at the corner of Pine-street and Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

We are requested to state that ALBERT H. NICOLAY's semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place, as usual, on Monday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The catalogue will embrace a great variety of valuable Bonds and Stocks.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. advertise that they will pay at their office, on the 1st of June next, the semi-annual interest then due on the Bonds of the city of Columbus, Ohio, issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company; on those of the city of Madison, Ind.; those of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, and on those of the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad Company.

The Cleveland and Columbus Road earned in April $106,172, against $81,146 same month in 1853. The Rome and Watertown Road $27,405, against $24,442 in April, 1853.

Included in the specie shipped by the *Atlantic*, on Saturday, was $150,000 in silver.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* announces that the Ohio and Mississippi Road Company have negotiated a loan on $1,500,000 of their Second Mortgage Bonds—the money to be furnished in Eastern Bank Notes, to be circulated in thn West.

The General Markets on Saturday were firm for Flour at $8 25@$8 50 for State brands, and for Wheat at $2 22@$2 27 for prime Western. Indian Corn, 70c.@74c. for good shipping lots. Grain Freights are 7d. and Flour 2s. The business in Cotton limited to 969 bales, of which 538 bales were taken for export. The Circular of Messrs. ULMANN & FREDERICKSON, for the *Atlantic* on Saturday, gives the following view of the Cotton Market for the past week:

HOME USE.—The demand has been moderate, Spinners supplying themselves as they can negotiate funds on the City. The deliveries to them have amounted to 5,471 bales, and principally of the better grades.

SPECULATION.—This branch of sales has been less active, the market not having allowed chance lots to appear, owing to the firmness of holders upon the better qualities, while clean even running lots of Middlings are much sought after for Export. The purchases have been 2,221 bales.

IN TRANSITU.—The business has been very small, amounting to only 600 bales, which no doubt will continue under the yielding classification at the South.

CROP PROSPECTS.—Since our last the weather for the growing crop has turned more favorable, and a late Fall may yet retrieve the young plant from much of the damage done it by the recent severe frosts. The present deficiency in last year's crop now amounts to 473,000 bales.

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week and season, from the Lehigh and Schuylkill fields, is as follows:

	Week.	Season. To date	Last year.
Reading Road	44,459	745,434	657,527
Schuylkill Coal	25,023	236,736	193,385
Lehigh Coal	25,237	156,006	167,209
Total Tonnage		1,138,166	918,121

Long Island Railroad Company.

From the Railroad Journal, May 27.

The annual report of this Company gives a very favorable exhibit of the operations of the Road for the past year. The increase of passengers this year over last is 25,564. A corresponding increase has been realized in the earnings, the amount being for the year ending April 1, 1854, $247,611 04, an increase of $30,044 81 over that of last year. Some important improvements have been made during the year. There have been permanent trestle constructed around the curve at Hicksville and at Wampmisic. Their length is nearly a mile. Two new bridges with stone abutments have taken the place of trestle bridges. And the rolling stock has been improved making the expenses of last year quite heavy.

A contract was made last November, between this Company and the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, by which the construction of that road is insured. It will be finished to Ketchum's "now called Syoseit," on or before the 15th day of June next, distance 4¼ miles, at a cost of less than $30,000.

The Long Island road extends from Jamaica to Greenport, 84 miles. A branch owned by the Company extends from the main track to the village of Hempstead: its length is 2¼ miles,—making the length of road owned by the Company 86¼ miles. It is a single track throughout, laid chiefly with a rail weighing 56 lbs. ₱ yard of H pattern.

The Road from Brooklyn to Jamaica belongs to the Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad Company, and is leased and operated by this Company 11 miles in length, making the entire length of Road to be kept in repair and used, 97¼ miles.

It is rented by this Company until the year 1870, at an annual rental of 11 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings of both roads, provided the same shall not be less, in any one year, than $21,000, and shall not exceed $33,000. This lease has so long to run that it is equivalent to a permanent interest in the Road, and viewed as such in 1852.

Railroads of New-York.

From the Buffalo Express, May 27.

There is no better source for information as to the extent, business, money influence and power of the railroad interest of this State, than the able report of the State Engineer and Surveyor for 1853, which was submitted to the Legislature this February last. From that document it appears that the length of all the railroads in operation in the State is two-thousand four hundred and thirty-two miles. The number of locomotives in use is 586; the number of passenger cars 834; the number of baggage and freight cars 6,895; the whole number of miles run by passenger trains is about 5,594,608; by freight trains, 4,227,807; making an aggregate of 10,622,770 miles. The whole number of miles traveled by passengers is put down at 531,572,296.

Twenty Railroad Corporations have made full reports, from which the following statements appear:

The capital stock, as per charter	$54,748,800 00
The capital stock, as subscribed	50,137,163 03
The capital stock as paid in	47,430,865 04
The amount of funded debt is	43,346,781 27
The amount of floating debt	7,111,590 64
The amount expended in construction and equipment, including grading and superstructure, during the year	95,466,243 99

Of this latter item, $19,130,411 44 was expended during the past year. This shows something of the extent of the Railroad enterprise of the State.

Illinois Banks.

From the Chicago Journal.

The Auditor of the State furnishes statements of the condition of the banks of this State on the 24 day of April, 1854. The whole number of banks in this State is twenty-nine, ten of which are located in Chicago. Circulation of the State, 3,908,886. The following is a statement of the condition of the banks in the aggregate:

Stock deposited	$2,476,741 00
Real Estate owned by Banks	36,169 53
Notes of other Banks on hand	285,109 45
Debts other than loans and discounts	1,208,903 68
Specie on hand	585,139 04
Loans and discounts	316,841 78
Deposited with other Banks	878,619 58
Expense account	24,674 97
Checks, drafts, and other cash items	63,893 41
Total resources	6,905,978 86
Capital Stock paid in	2,513,790 17
Debts owing other than deposits	294,034 50
Due to depositors	1,266,102 25
Circulation	2,263,536 00
Profit and loss account	71,787 00
Total liabilities	6,449,239 92

State Indebtedness Redeemed since January 3, 1854.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER,
SACRAMENTO, Friday, April 14, 1854.

HON. S. A. MCMEANS—*Dear Sir:* The following is the transamount of Comptroller's Warrants redeemed since January 3, of the present year:

Paid in cash	$105,092 47
Paid in State property, etc	138,399 49
Total	$243,591,96

Making the gross amount received by you as State Treasurer two hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-one 96-100 dollars.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
GEO. W. GIFT.

GONNE KENNAMAN.

Bonds of 1851—Cash		$10,000
State property		6,500
		$16,500
Bonds of 1852—State property		26,500
Total		$43,000
Bids—W. C. Parker & Co's	$10,000	
C. W. Rand'e	28,000	
		$38,000
		$81,000
Total		$324,491 95

This shows that our State indebtedness is being redeemed at the rate of nearly $100,000 per month.

Buffalo & New-York City Railroad—An adjourned Meeting.

The Bondholders, Stockholders and Creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company met pursuant to notice at the Astor House, on Saturday, May 27, 1854, Hon. J. P. PHŒNIX in the Chair. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, appointed at the meeting held on the 17th inst., to carry into effect the resolutions then passed, presented the Report of said Committee, which was unanimously accepted. On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be adopted and printed for circulation among the parties interested, under the charge of the General Committee.

Resolved, That this meeting advise and recommend the bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company to accept the proposition made by the Board of Directors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, and contained in the report of the Committee.

Resolved, That the same Committee be continued, for the purpose of endeavoring to accomplish the measure proposed, so far as the bondholders and creditors are concerned.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Committee for the able manner in which they have discharged the duty imposed upon them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be also presented to the President and Directors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company for the facilities afforded by them to the Committee in prosecuting the investigation.

Resolved, That the said Committee be requested to nominate three gentlemen to be elected Directors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company at the annual election to be held in June next.

Resolved, That the said Committee be authorized to confer with the Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as to the interests of both Companies.

The meeting then adjourned.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting of the bondholders, creditors and stockholders of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York on the 17th day of May, 1854, and who by the resolutions passed at that meeting were instructed to make a careful investigation of the affairs of the Company, showing what the road and its equipments cost, every item of every kind and the condition of its stock and debt in full, the present condition and future prospects of the business of the road, and to state what measures are in their judgment desirable to place the affairs of the Company in a sound and prosperous condition, respectfully report,

That immediately upon their appointment they put themselves in communication with A. D. PATCHIN, Esq., the President of the Company, and in pursuance of arrangements with that left the City on the 22d instant, taking the route of Hornellsville and Attica over the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and on the 24th instant met the Directors of the Company at Buffalo.

In order to expedite and to facilitate this investigation of the affairs of the Corporation, your Committee prepared and submitted to the Board written interrogatories to, and to the masters under inquiry, which, with the resolutions and answers of the Company, relative and relative thereto, and the schedules annexed will be found appended to this report. And it is proper, in this connection to state that the officers and Directors of the Company, without exception, manifested throughout the most readiness to give the Committee all the information in their power in regard to the affairs of the Corporation.

They placed the books, records and documents of the Company at the disposal of the Committee, and evinced the most unreserved disposition to facilitate the investigation.

The Committee have prepared from the answers and schedules of the Company an abstract of its affairs, which Schedule B: this paper is annexed to this report and is referred to as giving in detail the information called for by the resolution above recited. The first prominent result of the investigations of your Committee, is that the Company have expended the sum of $3,552,035

Of which is capital stock 798,400

Debt funded and floating 2,753,635

Total cost $3,552,638

To represent this, they have a road 91 miles in length, from Buffalo to Hornellsville, where it connects with the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, at a point 332 miles from New-York; a large amount of real estate in the heart of Buffalo, and admirably situated for purposes of business, represented as worth not less than $400,000. Of the real estate, a map has been obtained, and is appended to this report. And a very complete rolling stock and equipment, consisting of 16 locomotives, 16 passenger cars, 138 freight cars, 20 gravel cars, 15 hand cars, four baggage cars, four emigrant cars, and two mail cars.

The opinion formed by your Committee during the brief time that they have been able to give to the subject of their labors is in the highest degree favorable to the actual character and condition of the road, its equipment and its capacity for business.

The track appears to be in good order, is extremely well gravelled and well fenced; the rails are heavy and the road in all respects belongs to the first class of single track roads. The engines and cars seem to be in excellent order. The terminus of the Road, in or near the heart of Buffalo, its convenient and capacious machine shop, the size and location of its freight depot, a large brick building covering over an acre of ground, situated on Buffalo Creek, in an excellent situation for the purpose, all put the Road in a condition to do a very large amount of business.

The accounts of the earnings and expenses of the road are in the charge of a faithful and experienced officer, and seem to be in a high state of order and system.

Your Committee wish that they could speak with equal satisfaction as to the financial condition of the affairs of the Company. It is unfortunately laboring under great embarrassment. Schedule D, to which reference has already been made, contains the details of its pecuniary position. This is more briefly as follows: The Company has issued First Mortgage Bonds, directly and by way of hypothecation, to the amount of $1,900,000

Second Mortgage do	500,000
Third Mortgage do	575,000
Total mortgage	$2,975,000

BONDS ISSUED.

Of these of the first are actually sold	$1,044,000	
Of the second	6,000	
Of the third	359,000	$1,409,000
Of the first Mortgage Bonds are hypothecated	156,000	
Of the second	404,000	
Of the third	216,000	863,000
Total		$2,275,000
Of the Mortgage Bonds, then, there are held by *bona fide* holders		$1,409,000
As security		866,000
Total		$2,275,000

This latter amount of $866,000 is held against a part of the floating debt which, as appears by schedule D, amounts to $1,181,636

A considerable amount of the floating debt is without security, and a large part of it has been put in suit.

The amount of judgments actually recovered, including one of Mr. PATCHIN, the President, for $155,632 72, (for cash advances claimed to have been made to the Company rendered Dec. 3, 1853, is $211,056 35

Of demands now in suit on which judgment will soon be obtained 265,043 87

Total amount of judgments now recovered or soon to be obtained $476,100 22

Income Bonds have been issued to the amount of $163,000

In addition to this on the 27th December the Company executed a chattel mortgage on the rolling stock and equipment of the road to two of its judgment creditors, to secure the payment of $86,000, of which sum a portion has been paid. [How far this chattel mortgage takes precedence of the prior mortgages on the road in which the rolling stock is specified, the Committee do not intend to express an opinion.]

In March last the Sheriff of Erie County was required to sell the personal property of the Company, including its rolling stock, under an execution obtained against the road by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company on the 27th Feb., 1854, for $10,502 12, and did so. The property was struck off to Mr. PATCHIN, the President of the Company, (also, it will be recollected, a judgment creditor to a large amount,) in his own name and for the sum of about $15,000.

By virtue of these proceedings Mr. PATCHIN claims now to hold the rolling stock in his own right, subject only to the chattel mortgage above referred to. As to the validity of this claim your Committee do not intend to express any opinion, but it is proper to say that Mr. PATCHIN also expresses his willingness and intention, in case the affairs of the Company are put on a satisfactory basis, to relinquish any personal claim that he may have to the rolling stock, and your Committee have full confidence that Mr. PATCHIN will not permit any interest that he may have in this question to stand in the way of the permanent welfare of the Road.

Such then is the general condition of the affairs of the Company. With a capital stock of less than eight hundred thousand dollars, mortgage bonds, issued to the amount of three times the amount of the capital stock. Income bonds to the amount of $163,000. Judgments against the Company actually obtained or on the eve of being, so far, to the amount of three fourths of the amount of the stock. A chattel mortgage on all the rolling stock and equipments of the Road, to secure a sum of $86,000, and a sale of the personal property under a execution subject to this mortgage, it would be equally idle and impertinent to endeavor to conceal the fact that the present financial position of the company is one of the most serious difficulty and embarrassment.

We turn now to the next branch of the inquiry which your Committee was instructed to make, viz: as to the present business and future prospects of the Road; for here must be sought the real practical solution of the problem on which we are engaged. In this respect, also, the result is unsatisfactory. By the statement made

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] DAILY TIMES, [illegible] EVERY MORNING, [illegible] ADAMS-STREET, corner of [illegible], in the Building, [illegible] Subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, SIX CENTS A WEEK. Mailed, Country, &c., [illegible] to the Country: Single Annum, Two Copies, [illegible] Dollars, FIVE DOLLARS a Quarter, One Copy, [illegible] and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all cases, in accordance with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered [illegible] per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

IS PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, and put up for [illegible] Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Boston.

THEODORE PARKER'S ADDRESS.

PROPOSAL TO BUY BURNS REJECTED

CONTINUANCE OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Intense Excitement Still Prevailing.

Ten Thousand Persons Around the Court-House.

The Interior Filled with Armed Men.

In yesterday morning's TIMES, we published all of interest that had transpired in Boston relative to the proceedings, in and out of Court, in the case of the fugitive BURNS. This morning we continue the account as received through the newspapers, of Boston and by telegraph. Also, an interesting correspondence (on our second page) giving a condensed history of the case to date.

Services at the Music Hall.

From the Boston Commonwealth, May 29.

There was an immense audience at the Music Hall, yesterday, to hear Rev. THEODORE PARKER. There was a general expectation that he would have a "Lesson for the Day," and the vast hall, with its double tier of galleries, could not contain all the people who sought admittance. Mr. PARKER delivered a short extempore discourse on the subject uppermost in all minds, which we give in full. He then delivered a short discourse on another subject. When he rose to pray he read the following:

"ANTHONY BURNS, now in prison, and in danger of being sent to Slavery, most earnestly asks your prayers, and that of your congregation, that God would remember him in his great distress, and deliver him from this peril.

"From Rev. Mr. GRIMES, and Deacon FITTS, at BURNS' special request."

He said, in substance, (we cannot give his language precisely,) that this was the old form for such requests, but he did not like it. It seemed to ask God to do our duty. God was never backward to do his work, and we should do ours. He could not ask God to work a miracle to deliver ANTHONY BURNS; although if He should see fit to do so it should be accepted with proper sentiments of reverence and gratitude. He had received the same request in another form, which he liked better, and read as follows:

"*To all the Christian Ministers of the Church of Christ, in Boston:*

BRETHREN: I venture humbly to ask an interest in your prayers and those of your congregations, that I may be restored to the natural and inalienable rights with which I am endowed by the Creator, and especially to the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, which, it is said, this Government was ordained to secure.

ANTHONY BURNS."

BOSTON SLAVE PEN, May 24, 1854.

The following is "A Lesson for the Day," delivered at the Music Hall, Sunday, May 28, 1854, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER:

I see by the face of each one of you, as well as by the number of all, what is expected of me to-day. A young man, some time since, sent me a request, asking me, cannot you extemporize a sermon for this day? It is easier to do than not to do it. But I shall not extemporize a sermon for to-day—I shall extemporize *the Scripture*. I shall therefore pass by the Bible words, which I designed to read from the Old Testament and the New, and shall take the morning lesson from the circumstances of the past week. The time has not come for me to preach a sermon on the great wrong that is now enacting in this city. The deed is not done; any counsel I have to offer is better given elsewhere than here, at another time than now. Neither you nor I are quite calm enough to-day to look the matter fairly in the face, and see entirely what it means. I had proposed to preach this morning (before the events of the past week took place,) on the subject of War, taking my theme from the present commotions in Europe, which also will reach us, and have already. That will presently be the theme of my morning's sermon. Next Sunday I shall preach on *the perils into which America is brought at this day*. That is the theme for next Sunday: the other is for to-day. But before I proceed to that, I have some words to say in place of the Scripture lesson, after the fashion of the Old Testament prophets.

Since last we came together, there has been a MAN STOLEN in this city of our fathers. It is not the first, it may not be the last. He is now in the great slave-pen of the city of Boston. He is there, if I understand it aright, against the law of the Commonwealth, which, if I am rightly informed, prohibits the use of State edifices as United States jails—I may be mistaken. Any forcible attempt to take him from that BARRACOON of Boston, would be wholly without use. For, besides the holiday soldiers that belong to the city of Boston, and are ready to shoot down their brothers in a just cause, or in an unjust cause, any day when the City Government gives them its command and its liquor, I understand there are one hundred and eighty-four marines lodged in the Court-House, every man of them furnished with a musket and a bayonet, with his side-arms and twenty-four ball cartridges. They are stationed also, in a building very strong, and where five men, in a passage-way half the width of this pulpit, can defend it against five and twenty, or five hundred. To keep the peace, the Mayor, who, the other day, regretted the arrest of our brother, ANTHONY BURNS, and declared that his sympathies were wholly with the alleged fugitive—and of course wholly against the claimant and the Marshal—in order to keep the peace of the city, the Mayor must become corporal of the guard for the hunters for kidnappers. He must keep the peace of our city, and defend these guests of Boston over the graves—the unmonumented graves of JOHN HANCOCK and SAMUEL ADAMS.

A man has been killed by violence. Some say he was killed by his own coadjutors. I could easily believe it. There is evidence enough that they were greatly frightened. These were not United States soldiers, but volunteers from the streets of Boston, who, for their pay, went into the Court-House to assist in kidnapping a brother man. They, I say, were so cowardly that they could not use the simple cutlasses they had in their hands, but smote right and left, like ignorant and frightened ruffians, as they were. They may have slain their brother or not—I cannot tell. It is said by some that they killed him. Another story is that he was killed by a hostile hand from without; some said by a bullet, some by an axe, and others yet by a knife. As yet nobody knows the facts. But a man has been killed. He was a volunteer in this service. He liked the business of enslaving a man, and has gone to render an account to God for his gratuitous work. Twelve men have been arrested and are now in jail to await their trial for wilful murder.

Here, then, is one man butchered, and twelve men brought in peril of their lives. Why is this? Whose fault is it? Some eight years ago a Boston merchant, by his mercenaries, kidnapped a man between this city and Old Quincy, and carried him off. Boston mechanics, the next day, held up the half-eagles which they received as their pay for kidnapping a man. The matter was brought before the Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk, and abundant evidence was presented, as I understand, but they found "no bill:" A wealthy merchant, in the name of trade, had stolen a black man, who, on board a ship, had come to this city, had been seized by the mercenaries of this merchant, kept by them for a while, and then when he escaped, kidnapped a second time in the city of Boston. That was one thing. Boston did not punish the deed; the merchant lost no "personal popularity."

The Fugitive Slave bill was presented to us, and Boston rose up to welcome it. The greatest man in all the North came here, and in this city told Massachusetts she must obey the Fugitive Slave bill "with alacrity"—that we must all "conquer our prejudices" in favor of justice and the unalienable rights of man. Do you not remember the meeting that was held in Faneuil Hall, when a "political soldier of fortune" sometimes called "the Democratic Prince of the Devil," howled at the idea that there was no law of God higher than the Fugitive Slave bill. He sneered and asked, will you have the "Higher Law of God" to rule over you? and the multitude that occupied the floor and the multitude that crowded the galleries howled down the higher law of God! They treated the higher law to a laugh and a howl! That was Tuesday night. It was the Tuesday before Thanksgiving day. On that Thanksgiving day, I told the congregation that the men who howled down the higher law of Almighty God had got Almighty God to settle with; that they had sown the wind and would reap the whirlwind. At that meeting Mr. CHOATE told the people "REMEMBER! *remember!* remember!" Then nobody knew what to "remember." Now you know. That is the state of that case.

Then you "REMEMBER" the kidnappers came here to seize THOMAS SIMS. THOMAS SIMS was seized. Nine days he was on trial for more than his life, and never saw a judge—never saw a jury. He was sent back into bondage from the city of Boston. You remember the chains that were put around the Court-House; you "REMEMBER" the Judges of Massachusetts, stooping, crouching, crawling, grovelling under the chain of slavery, in order to get to their own Courts. All these things YOU "REMEMBER?" Boston was non-resistant. She gave her "back to the smiters" from the South; she "withheld not her cheek" from the scorn of South Carolina, and welcomed the "spitting" of kidnappers from Georgia and Virginia. Now we are having our pay for it. To-day we have our pay for that conduct. You have not forgotten the "fifteen hundred gentlemen of property and standing" who volunteered to conduct Mr. SIMS to slavery—Marshal TUKEY'S "gentlemen." They "remember" it. They are sorry enough now. Let us forgive—we need not forget. REMEMBER! *Remember!* Remember!

The Nebraska bill has just now been passed. Who passed it? The fifteen hundred "gentlemen of property and standing" in Boston, who, in 1851, volunteered to carry THOMAS SIMS into slavery by force of arms. They passed the Nebraska bill. If Boston had punished the kidnapper of 1845, there would have been no Fugitive SLAVE bill in 1850. If Massachusetts in 1850 had declared the bill should not be executed, the kidnapper would never have shewn his face in the streets of Boston. If, failing this, Boston had said, in 1851 "THOMAS SIMS shall not be carried off, and forcibly or peacefully, by the majesty of the great mass of men, had resisted it, no kidnapper would have come here again. There would have been no Nebraska bill. But to every demand of the Slave power Massachusetts has said, "Yes! yes!—we grant it all!" "Agitation must cease!" "Save the Union."

Southern Slavery is an institution that is in earnest. Northern Freedom is an institution that is not in earnest. It was in earnest in '76 and '83. It has not been in earnest since. The Compromises are but provisional. Slavery is the only finality. Now, since the Nebraska bill is passed, an attempt is made to add insult to insult, injury to injury. There was a fugitive slave case at Syracuse this last week; at New-York, a brother of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, an established clergyman of large reputation, great character, acknowledged learning, who has his diploma from the University of Heidelburg, in Germany,—a more honorable source than that from which any clergyman in Massachusetts ever received his,—*his* brother and two nephews were kidnapped in New-York, and without any trial, without any defence, were hurried off into bondage. Then at Boston, you know what was done in the last four days. Behold the consequences of the doctrine that there is no "higher law." Look at Boston, to-day. There are no chains around your Court-House—there are *ropes* around it. A hundred and eighty-four United States soldiers are there. They are, I am told, mostly foreigners—the scum of the earth, none but such enter into armies, as common soldiers, in a country like ours. I say it with pity—they are not to blame for having been born where they were and *what they are*. I pity the scum as well as I pity the mass of men. The accident of birth kept you and me from being among that same scum. The soldiers are there, I say, and their trade is to kill. Why is this so?

You remember the meeting at Faneuil Hall, last Friday—when even the words of my friend WENDELL PHILLIPS, the most eloquent words that get spoken in America, in this country, hardly prevailed upon the multitude from going, and by violence attempting to storm the Court-House. What stirred them up? It was the spirit of our fathers—the spirit of justice and liberty in your heart, and in my heart, and in the hearts of all of us. Sometimes it gets the better of a man's prudence, especially on occasions like this, and so excited was that assembly of four or five thousand men, that even the words of eloquent WENDELL PHILLIPS could hardly restrain them from going at once rashly to the Court-House and tearing it to the ground.

Boston is the most peaceful of cities. Why? Because we have commonly had a place that was worth keeping. No city respects laws so much. Because the laws have been made by the people, for the people, and are laws which respect justice. Here is a law which the people would not keep. It is a law of our Southern masters, a law not fit to keep.

Why is Boston in this confusion to-day? The Fugitive Slave bill Commissioner has just now been sowing the wind, that we may reap the whirlwind. The old Fugitive Slave bill Commissioner stands back: he has gone to look after his "personal popularity." But when Commissioner CURTIS does not dare appear in this matter, another man comes forward, and for the first time seeks to kidnap his man in the city of Boston. Judge LORING is a man whom I respected and honored. His private life is wholly blameless, so far as I know. He has been, I think, uniformly beloved. His character has entitled him to the esteem of his fellow citizens. I have known him somewhat. I never heard a mean word from him—many good words. He was once the partner of HORACE MANN, and learned humanity of a great teacher—have respected him a great deal. He is a *respectable* man—in the Boston sense of that word, and in a much higher sense; at least, I thought so. He is a kind-hearted, charitable man; a good neighbor; a fast friend—when politics do not interfere; charitable with his purse; an excellent husband; a kind father; a good relative. And I should as soon have expected that venerable man who sits before me, born before your Revolution [SAMUEL MAY]—I should as soon have expected him to go and kidnap ROBERT MORRIS, or any other of the colored men I see around me, as I should have expected Judge LORING to do this thing. But he has sown the wind, and we are reaping the whirlwind. I need not say what I now think of him. He is to act to-morrow, and may yet act like a man. Let us wait and see. Perhaps there is manhood in him yet. But my friends all this confusion is his work. He knew he was *stealing a man*, born with the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness as himself. He knew the slaveholders had no more right to ANTONY BURNS than to his own daughter. He knew the consequences of enslaving a man in Boston. He knew that there were men in Boston who have not yet conquered the prejudices—men who respect the Higher Law of God. He knew there would be a meeting at Faneuil Hall—gatherings in the street. He knew there would be violence.

EDWARD GRAALEY LORING, Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner of the United States, before these citizens of Boston, on Ascension Sunday, assembled to worship God, I charge you with the death of that man who was murdered on last Friday night. He was your fellow servant in kidnapping. He dies at your hand. You fired the shot which makes his wife a widow, his child an orphan. I charge you with the peril of twelve men, arrested for murder and on trial for their lives; I charge you with filling the Court-House with one hundred and eighty-four hired ruffians of the United States, and alarming not only this city for her liberties that are in peril, but stirring up the whole Commonwealth of Massachusetts with indignation, which no man knows how to stop—which no man can stop. You have done it all!

This is my lesson for the day.

The discourse which followed his "Lesson for the Day," was on the war now agitating Europe, and the unprincipled spirit of the men who hurry us into another war to aggrandize the Slave power, but he had some allusions to the present state of things in Boston. Here is one of them:

"Boston is in a state of siege to-day. We are living under military rule, in order that we may serve the spirit of Slavery, and Boston is hunting ground for the Sooth who respects us so much! Our NICHOLAS is a Virginia kidnapper. Our ruler is a Judge of Probate."

THE PURCHASE OF BURNS.

The Boston *Chronicle* of yesterday says, that during the previous evening efforts were made to collect by subscription a sufficient sum to purchase the fugitive, as it was stated that he claimant offered to sell him in Boston for $1,200. Many of the friends of BURNS were opposed to the purchase, believing that some informality would be found in the documents; finally, at about 11 o'clock, the money was raised by subscription by merchants and colored men.

The following is a copy of the subscription paper:

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

We the undersigned agree to pay ANTHONY BURNS, or order, the sums set against our respective names for the purpose of enabling him to obtain his freedom from the United States Government, in the hands of whose officers he is now held as a slave.

This paper will be presented by Rev. L. A. GRIMES, pastor of the 12th Baptist Church.

A portion of this amount was subscribed on condition that the bargain should be consummated that night. The counsel on both sides were present in the Court-room till 12 o'clock, but there was some apparently slight obstacle which prevented the consummation of the bargain. So confident were many that he would at once be liberated, a carriage had been brought, and was in readiness to convey him to the residence of Rev. Mr. GRIMES. It was agreed that the proposal should remain open till Monday, and perhaps later.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, two negroes armed with clubs were seen following a Revere House carriage up School-street; the police pursued them, and officer PRITCHARD arrested one of them named JAMES PALM.

Yesterday it was reported that the claimant had receded from his proposition, and under advice insisted on the payment of costs already incurred, which of course, if true, excludes the probability of a purchase.

We are informed that a secret meeting of colored people was held at the west end yesterday morning, when the present position of affairs was discussed. About 3 o'clock an incendiary handbill was posted throughout the city stating that BURNS had not been sold, that the story of the contemplated sale was a *ruse*, and cautioning people not to be deceived, but to keep a good look out upon the "slave pen."

The Boston *Advertiser*, in reference to the proposition to purchase BURNS, says:

It was understood on Saturday evening that the fugitive might be purchased for twelve hundred dollars, and that sum was readily subscribed for the purpose. It was expected that the necessary papers might be drawn up that night, and the object thus immediately effected; but while the gentlemen engaged in this philanthropic proceeding were maturing the papers, the hour of twelve o'clock arrived, and they were obliged to cease, as no proceedings had on Sunday would have binding legal force. Proceedings will be resumed at an early hour this morning, and we confidently trust that by the time our subscribers read this paragraph, or very shortly afterwards, *Burns will be free*—freed from the service which it can scarcely be doubted he owes his master, by the philanthropy of enlightened citizens, and not by the violence of the indiscreet. The money is all ready in gold.

Two incidents connected with the subscription are worth mentioning. On Saturday evening, eight hundred dollars had been subscribed: it was thought important that the remainder should be obtained at once in the hope of consummating the measure that evening. One of our liberal merchants whose benevolence is practical and unostentatious, although he had already subscribed a hundred dollars, immediately advanced the requisite four hundred dollars and completed the subscription. This is the one incident. The other is this:—We are informed that during the day on Saturday, Rev. THEODORE PARKER was asked if he wished to put his name to the subscription paper. His reply was "*I have nothing to subscribe but truths and talents!*"

A paragraph has appeared in one of the Sunday papers containing statements in connection with the names of Messrs. THOMAS B. CURTIS and W. W. GREENOUGH, which requires correction. They were not appointed to [illegible] THOMAS B. CURTIS, and [illegible] were not [illegible] to negotiate the purchase of BURNS, but were desirous, for obvious reasons, that he should be liberated before midnight on Saturday. They have never had or sought any interview with Colonel SUTTLE. The delay which occurred with regard to the purchase of BURNS, &c., was understood to have arisen from questions of legal costs; nor is it within the knowledge of Messrs. CURTIS and GARANOUHN that any officer of the United States Government was disposed to defeat the negotiation.

We are authorized to state that the story that the subscription paper for the purchase of BURNS was drawn up in the office of Judge LORING on Saturday night is without foundation. Judge LORING has no knowledge of any such document.

The negotiation for the purchase has not been completed. Nothing could be legally done on Sunday. At a late hour last night it was feared that it might not be consummated before the hearing to-day. We confidently hope that these fears may prove unfounded.

We understand that the Marshal has been advised from Washington, that the expenses incurred in protecting his prisoner are not to be assessed upon the claimant. The whole amount of the costs of the case cannot thus exceed one or two hundred dollars, which we have no doubt will cheerfully and readily be subscribed, if required, in addition to the twelve hundred dollars already raised.

It was rumored, however, last night, that the claimant had said that no money would now buy the slave; and it was further rumored that he had been advised from Virginia that he, (Col. SUTTLE,) would incur the displeasure of his fellow-citizens if he returned there without his slave. We hesitate to credit these rumors. Sales of slaves are certainly not such unusual occurrences in Virginia that a case of a sale like the present need be visited with public disapprobation there.

SUTTLE REFUSES TO SELL BURNS.

From the Boston Commonwealth of yesterday.

Mr. PARKER, SUTTLE'S counsel, stated before the Commissioner, Saturday, that he was willing to sell BURNS for his fair market value as a slave. Endeavors were accordingly made to rescue the man by paying the claimant's price for him. SUTTLE agreed to give him up for $1,200. This sum was raised immediately; but then he averred that he must also have all the expenses paid: and finally said he was counseled not to give the man up at any rate. We hear that the Commissioner advised him to conclude the arrangement for the sale that had been agreed on, and that Mr. HALLETT used his influence to prevent it; and also that SUTTLE has received a dispatch from Virginia, urging him to take the man back at any rate. The gentlemen who sought to buy off the claimant were in consultation on the subject until midnight, Saturday. When the result was known, the following handbill was put in circulation:

"THE MAN IS NOT BOUGHT!

HE IS STILL IN THE SLAVE PEN IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

The kidnapper agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell him for $1 200. The sum was raised by eminent Boston citizens, and offered him. He then claimed more. The bargain was broken. The kidnapper breaks his agreement, though even the United States Commissioner advised him to keep it. *Be on your guard against all lies.* WATCH THE SLAVE PEN. Let every man attend the trial. Remember Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

We stated, Saturday, that this man-hunt in Boston was deliberately contrived, and intended as an outrage to the principles and feelings of men in the Free States, to be perpetrated by way of jubilee over the passage of the Nebraska bill. This was said at one of our hotels, Friday evening, by a gentleman from Northern Virginia, and was told to us by the gentlemen to whom he said it, and whom he seems to have mistaken for a Southerner. The fact refused to sell the man plainly confirms this statement.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

From the Boston Atlas.

ALBERT G. BROWN, JR., JOHN J. ROBERTS, HENRY HOWE, MARTIN STOWELL, JOHN MORRISON, WALTER PHENIX, JOHN WESLEY, WALTER BISHOP, and THOS. JACKSON, (the last four colored,) the persons arrested during the disturbance in Court-square on Friday night, were brought before Justice ROGERS, of the Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, when a complaint was made by Deputy Chief LOTHEA A. HAM, charging the whole number collectively with having committed, with malice aforethought, a felonious assault upon the person of JAMES BATCHELDER with firearms loaded with powder and ball, and that they did kill and murder the said BATCHELDER. Mr. HAM proposed a postponement until Wednesday, as the Government were not prepared for examination.

J. A. ANDREWS and CHAS. E. DAVIS, Esqrs., of Plymouth, appeared as counsel, and objected to the complaint on the ground that it appeared that the charge of murder was preferred against the whole number, thereby precluding the possibility of their release from imprisonment on bail, until the Government were prepared for an examination. He also inquired if some of the prisoners were not arrested before the homicide took place, and if so, he held that they should be admitted to bail. The Court decided that might be true; it might appear upon examination that they might be accessories. Mr. DAVIS said that one of the prisoners was arrested long before the homicide, charged with putting out a lamp; to which Mr. HAM replied that he expected to prove there was a concert of action, and he would endeavor to be ready for the examination on Tuesday at 11 o'clock, but if not then ready he should ask for a further postponement. This statement was endorsed by the Court, and the prisoners were committed to jail.

THE HARRISONED SLAVE PEN.

From the Boston Commonwealth of yesterday.

One of the papers stated that Boston Court House, Saturday morning, resembled a "beleaguered fortress." It should have said "Bastile," or "fortified slave pen." Some of the windows on the west side were broken, and the southwesterly door showed abundant signs of the fierce contest that took place there the night previous. To our readers at a distance it may be interesting to give some description of the building. It is a large oblong structure, strongly built of hewn blocks of granite. It is four stories high above the basement, and the interior consists of rooms, stairways, and narrow passages. Its north end fronts on Court-street, from which there are wide spaces on each side of it. Just south of the Court House is the City Hall, which fronts southerly on School-street, with a well-kept yard before it.

The United States District Court has been permitted to hold its sessions in a room in the second story of the Court House, and, by virtue of this permission the Government officials assume or take authority to use the building as a prison and fortress of the Slave power. We commend this fact to the sober attention of people of Massachusetts. Does not a law of this State provide that our public buildings shall not be used as jails, by the officials of the General Government? And are not our local authorities bound to execute this law?

Large ropes, instead of chains, are now employed to fence out the people from the passages down the sides of the Court House; and these rope-barricades are guarded by the *Boston Police!* The Court House is garrisoned by United States troops, some of whom were quartered in the fourth story and others in the second story, where Saturday and Sunday they were seen lounging about the windows, and gazing at the crowd in Court-street. The poor fellow against whose liberty this force is marshaled, could now and then be seen on Sunday, looking from a third-story window on the west side, in the room where he is held by the Marshal and his aids. Such is one picture of man-hunting in Boston.

The following is a correct list of the United States and other forces within the Court-House last night, under the direction of Marshal FREEMAN:

Artillery and Infantry from Fort Independence.—Fifty men—Major S. C. BILGELEY commanding detachment; Lieutenant C. B. MACY.

Marines from the Navy-Yard.—Fifty men—Lieut. Col. DULANY commanding detachment; Capt. J. C. RICH commanding Company; 1st Lieut. H. W. QUINN; 2d Lieut. A. W. BAKER, Acting Adjutant.

Marshal's Auxiliaries.—About one hundred citizens armed with cutlasses.

There are also on active duty, the regular Deputy United States Marshals, JOHN H. RILEY and FREDERICK WARREN, and several others.

In the City Hall last night, the Mayor and Chief of Police were in attendence with a reserved force. The "Union Guards," Capt. BROWN, of East Boston, a young but effective corps, were quartered in the Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. They were relieved this morning by detachments from the "Pulaski Guards," Capt. WRIGHT, of South Boston, and the "Light Guard," Capt. FOLLETT.

The Bay State Club, of this city, tendered the Marshal an efficient force *of fifteen hundred men*, in case their services should be required. The Marshal accepted a detachment of fifty from the number.

The Court-house was visited last evening by several of our most prominent citizens, who congratulated Marshal FREEMAN upon the admirable arrangements he had made to secure the fulfilment of the laws.

The fugitive BURNS was seated at one of the open windows of the Court-House, during most of the day, viewing with apparent complacency, the crowd assembled beneath.

There were but few incidents of interest stirring yesterday, but among them, the arrest by officers WARREN and MARSH, of MICHAEL MCGOIRK, for an assault, and PATRICK NOONAN, for a similar offence—growing out of the prevailing excitement.

The Latest by Telegraph.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29.

ANTHONY BURNS was brought into the Court-room at 10½ o'clock this morning, not ironed, but closely guarded.

Except the members of the bar, and reporters, no person was admitted without a written pass from the Marshal.

There was an immense crowd outside, but they kept very quiet. The impression seems to be among the most reckless, that an attempt at rescue would prove a bloody failure.

The Massachusetts military under arms will protect the city property,—while 100 United States troops will take care of the fugitive.

We anticipate no riot.

The examination commences at 11 o'clock.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29—12½ P. M.

The proceedings commenced at 11½ o'clock. The Court-room was densely crowded. WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER were present.

Mr. ELLIS, for the defence, protested against proceeding with the case under the extraordinary state of things which surrounded them. It was not right and fit to proceed in a legal investigation when counsel came armed to the Court-room. He protested also against proceeding, while the defendant in this case is held in iron shackles.

An officer replied, he has none on.

At this stage of the proceedings a procession of from 500 to 600 people from Worcester County, carrying a banner inscribed "Worcester Freedom Club," marched into Court-square, and the cheers, noise, and confusion ensued, for a time drowned the voice of the counsel.

As soon as he could be heard, Mr. ELLIS spoke at length, and under great excitement, of the outrage upon law and order, of filling the Court-house with armed men. I ask your Honor, he said, not to go on in this manner. I repeat it is not fitting to have such an array of military plumes and epaulettes in this place. It is this military show which has caused whatever excitement exists. Under the circumstances, I protest against the case being proceeded with.

The United States Attorney said those whom the counsel have called friends, have made the military force necessary.

THE COURT—Mr. HALLETT, this is irrelevant.

Mr. HALLETT—This force is necessary to keep order.

THE COURT—Mr. HALLETT, I request you to stop.

Mr. HALLETT declined doing so.

Mr. ELLIS—I protest against this disobedience of Counsel to the Court.

THE COURT—This is my matter, and I will take care of that.

Mr. ELLIS renewed his protest, and asked for a continuance of the trial until such time and place as it could be proceeded with, with propriety.

THE COURT—Let the trial proceed.

Mr. ELLIS—We have to protest against your decision as your Honor has not been specially qualified.

THE COURT—I was qualified fifteen years ago by Judge STORY.

Mr. ELLIS—It is not a matter of record, I believe.

THE COURT—It is, however, a matter of fact.

After some further words between defendant's counsel and the Court, the complaint was ordered to be read.

Mr. DANA said the counsel for the defence knew nothing of the evidence which had already been given.

THE COURT—You shall know everything.

The case was then proceeded with.

WILLIAM BRENT testified, substantially, that BURNS lived in Virginia. Knew Col. SUTTLE and the prisoner. As witness was about to answer what the relations were between Col. SUTTLE and the prisoner, the counsel for the defence objected.

The Court ruled that it should be answered.

Witness stated that he bore the relation of slave to master. Had known him as such for twelve or fifteen years.

The evidence is being proceeded with.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BOSTON, Monday, May 29—1½ P. M.

Mr. BRENT testified in relation to the escape of BURNS, from his own confessions. That after loading lumber on board a vessel he fell asleep, and was carried away from his master.

The counsel requested the witness to discontinue the word "master," as it was odious.

The argument arose as to the admissability of the prisoner's confessions.

The Court ruled that they should be taken for the present.

Witness continued—The first words of the prisoner on meeting Col. SUTTLE in this city were, "How do you do, Master CHARLES?"

Witness then detailed the conversation of the parties, exhibiting the kindness of Col. SUTTLE to BURNS. BURNS was asked if he was willing to go back, and answered "Yes." The mother of the prisoner lives on Col. SUTTLE'S place. His mother is a slave of Col. SUTTLE'S.

COONSAL—We object to the constant reiteration of the word "Slave."

WITNESS—I know of no distinction between the word slave and the word the counsel prefers.

[Col. SUTTLE here stated that he was the owner of BURNS, and hired him out to Mr. BRENT.]

Mr. ELLIS said the declaration was inadmissable without the production of records.

The Court ruled the witness might answer as to any definite claim.

Witness said that Col. SUTTLE, at one time, gave a mortgage of his property, and among his slaves was BURNS.

The direct examination here closed.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The cross-examination of Mr. BRENT elicited no material fact.

CALEB PAGE, a teamster, residing in Somerville, was the next witness. He was present at the interview between Col. SUTTLE and BURNS, and mainly corroborated the testimony of BRENT.

The record of the ownership of BURNS by Colonel SUTTLE was then produced, subject to objections by the defence, hereafter.

The Court then took a recess.

Proceedings recommenced at 4½ o'clock.

Mr. ELLIS asked the Commissioner previous to the commencement of the hearing, that an order might be issued so that he could obtain access to the Court-House without being obliged to get an officer to accompany him.

The Court replied that he had no authority in the matter.

Mr. ELLIS asked for a further postponement on account of want of time to prepare the case, to say nothing of the exciting circumstances by which they were surrounded. Still, he saw we must go on. We shall offer some evidence to contradict the evidence put in. Before stating what that evidence is—evidence which he thought would satisfy a man that there is some gross wrong here, and which would cause a fair mind to hesitate—he called the attention of the Court to the position in which the case is left by the claimants. He urged, that upon the case as it now stands, the defendant is entitled to his discharge. We stand here upon the presumption of that man's freedom being held as sacred, and more sacred than on trial for the greatest crime, for the reason that from this decision there can be no appeal. The learned counsel seems to have assumed that there is a desire to free a man not under the law. But the objections are against the law itself. He would not submit to such imputations. It is not true. I will not call their course in judgment. Sooner than lay my hand to such work as they have volunteered in, I would see my right hand wither, and would sooner be struck dumb than open my mouth in such work as this. I desire to say that I feel oppressed also for another cause. I cannot help feeling that there are influences at work, which make this anything but a trial, save only in the influence in which we have hope, and that is that you as a Judge will hold a steady hand, and as a man remember that you are a man. In opening the case, he said he could not hope to present the argument in full in this case. When the effort to get a writ of *de homino replegiando* failed, he knew not what there was to hope for in any process of the common law. He argued that the decisions quoted were not relevant in this case. They are political decisions, and this is not a political trial. It is singular that just on the passage of a certain bill, this matter is brought up here. And it is more than singular that the United States District Attorney should attempt to over-ride the Court here.

Mr. ELLIS then alluded to the law, and said that claimant's counsel presented for their view—politics. In their view, the enforcement of the law was a matter of political necessity. Such may have been the case formerly, but public opinion has changed. He entered his protest against such political influence, and said: "I choose to point out the darkness, and speak of the men who come with pistols in their pockets, and to a Court-House where muskets and bayonets are pointed at my breast. If this man goes as they desire, he goes to the block or the lash, and the men is a fool who expects me to see any other view of it. I present this case, not as they present it, but that we are entitled to the same judgment as if a man well known here was seized. How would he be tried? BURNS should be tried as if he was a freeman. Unless every rule and presumption of law is perfectly clear, and unless the evidence is overwhelming that he is not a freeman, he is entitled to go free. The case on the part of the prisoner is this: The evidence will be to show that prior to the time this escape is alleged to have taken place, this man was a freeman of Massachusetts, about his work. They bring this record which they have put in, to prove the facts which they allege, and we object to it; that it is not an entire record. It is a transcript from it. It does not set forth the testimony as is required by the act. That it is not competent to the extent to which they wish to use it. He argued that the record should have the effect it would have in Virginia; and so far as this act gives it more effect here so far it is in opposition to the provisions of the Constitution. He further objected that his Honor could know nothing of it, and could take no judicial cognizance of the fact. This book they offer to prove the laws of Virginia, is no proof at all. They bring no proof of these laws. They must prove something which is the basis of their proceedings here.

The Court then, at 6 o'clock, adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

INCIDENTS OF THE AFTERNOON.

The "Freedom Club," from Worcester, having attracted considerable attention and some cheers, one of the leaders attempted to address the crowd from the Court-house steps at the western entrance, but was immediately seized by the police and conveyed to the station-house. Subsequently the Club marched around the Court-house, and, on attempting to repeat the movement, their banner (which was pleasingly seen from the Court-house) was taken from them, and the Club dismissed. It is an elegant silk banner, bearing the following inscription: "Worcester Freedom Club—True to the Union and Constitution." On the reverse, "Freedom, National Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—Slavery Sectional—and a figure of the Goddess of Liberty."

Each of the two placards bore the following: "Shall Freedom or Slavery triumph?—Let Massachusetts speak."

The crowd about the Court-House at 5 o'clock, could not have been less than 10,000 persons. The Light Dragoons, Col. WRIGHT, were on duty awaiting orders. Also, the City Guards and Independent Cadets. Two companies will be quartered at the City Hall during the night. The United States troops remain in the Court-House. The Mayor and Aldermen held a meeting this afternoon, but transacted little business. The Aldermen were nearly unanimous in favor of dismissing the military, but the Mayor, who has sole power in the matter, disagreed with the Board.

The members of the Worcester Freedom Club, and others, assembled in Tremont Temple, where inflammatory addresses tending greatly to increase the excitement, were made by Mr. GARRISON, and others. Dr MITCHELL, of Worcester, presided, and seemed much excited. He called for volunteers to aid one of the Boston Coroners who was willing to serve a writ of *replevin* or *habeas corpus*, to take the fugitive BURNS from the United States Marshal, provided he could be sure of sufficient aid. Very few were willing to sign their names to an agreement to that effect, although a large number were willing to stand up in their seats in answer to the call.

Cheers were given for Governor WASHBURN and a number of other public functionaries.

Nine o'clock.—The vicinity of the Court-House is quiet. Much credit is due to Mayor SMITH and Chief of Police TAYLOR, for their judicious and well-directed efforts in preserving the peace of the City during this exciting day.

It is rumored that the State military will be dismissed to-morrow from further attendance at the Court House, and thus throw the safe keeping and rendition of BURNS, if the decision is against him, entirely upon the United States force.

Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

BOSTON, Monday, April 29—5 P. M.

A petition to Congress, for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, was placed in the Exchange Reading Room to-day, and has already received a large number of signatures, embracing many well-known merchants, who in the case of the fugitive SIMS, two or three years since, were among the most prominent and active upholders of the law.

There is a deep feeling in the community against the rendition of BURNS, which is controlled only by respect for the laws of the land.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Nebraska Bill Signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

PASSAGE OF THE INDIAN BILL.

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Debate on the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating a copy of the Report by Mr. SANFORD, late American Chargé at Paris, upon the Penal Codes of France and other European countries, and also on the Administrative changes in Europe since 1848. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BADGER presented the petition of 47 members of the Jewish persuasion, in favor of religious freedom.

Mr. GWIN offered a resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on Monday, 3d July, at 12 o'clock M. Laid over.

Mr. ADAMS stated, that if he had been present at the time when the vote on the Nebraska bill was taken, he would have voted for it.

The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, when Mr. BADGER

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Cuba—The Post-Office Department and New-York Railroads—California Intervention.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

Some of your cotemporaries in various cities have a very unfortunate habit of pretending to copy from your Washington correspondence, while, instead of giving the text of my letters, they in reality furnish their readers with very careless statement of what they *understood* me to mean, upon a very hurried perusal. These statements again are copied into the distant press, and comments are made not justified by the original publication, while your correspondent at the same time is held responsible for sentiments and convictions and "prophesies" which he never originated. Thus, a few days ago the Philadelphia *Ledger* claims the authority of the Washington correspondent of the TIMES for the statement that the Island of Cuba is "at this moment in a state of revolution." I copy the quotation marks to show the cunning particularity with which the effort at misrepresentation is marked. One of the leading papers of this city, whose assumed character for fairness should teach it better, copies the statement into its columns, and thus it is brought to my notice. Now your readers know perfectly well that I asserted nothing of the character attributed to me; and it would be absurd to suppose I had, as ubiquity is not one of your correspondent's attributes—valuable as that quality would be to one of his profession; and therefore I could not well be in the Island of Cuba and here too. What I did state in substance was that letters received here from gentlemen of large information in Havana indicated such a state of things as to make it quite probable that by this time the Island was actually in a state of revolution; and upon that hypothesis I ventured some comments upon the probable results of an insurrectionary movement at this time. I took especial pains to suggest the possibility that the anticipations of the correspondents might not be realized as soon as expected. I should not have made reference to this matter at all, except from a desire to caution the public how they receive second or third-handed through the press, alleged statements of your correspondent. I am responsible for what I write, but have no ambition to be held accountable for the misrepresentations of those who carelessly or wilfully distort it.

And now a word as to the expected revolution itself. I fully believe it will come, and come very soon. Some of the gentlemen whose anticipations of an immediate struggle I noticed a week ago, I know to be possessed of better than ordinary sources of information. I have proved their reliability on former occasions, and have seldom found them at fault. The precise moment when an insurrection shall break out cannot be calculated with the certain accuracy of an eclipse; but these informants who are familiar with the whole plan of revolutionary organization, and who mix freely among the people of Cuba, and understand thoroughly the popular sentiment, assert with the greatest confidence that the revolution cannot be restrained much longer, and I believe them. When I profess to state *facts*, I shall always be able to make the statement good, or show the authority on which made.

I am requested by a Director of the Central Railroad Company of New-York, to say that the statement that they have closed a contract with the Post-Office Department, to carry the mails at $200 per mile per annum, is untrue. I made the statement on the authority of the Postmaster General. I learn since, from the same source, that few of the Railroad Companies on the great lines of travel ever close formal written contracts with the Department; but the Department maintains that where a Company performs the service and makes settlement with the accounting officers, at any given price, it virtually accepts a contract to perform the service advertised for, and on the terms stated in the advertisement. The only practical difference between the implied and the written contract then is, that the latter may be discontinued at any moment, and is relieved from restrictions which the Department deems it desirable to impose in its *written* contracts.

As to the sufficiency of the compensation of $200 per mile, I am assured by the Director to whom I have already alluded, that the Department does not pay as much for its mail transportation as the Railroad Companies get for the cheapest freight they carry,—and not half as much as they obtain for live stock. If this can be shown, the Department cannot and will not, I am sure, demend a reduction. But that is a disputed point, upon which I shall reserve further comment until the whole subject comes before Congress for its action, which it will do ere long. Then we shall have both sides of the question fairly presented, and an enlightened judgment can be formed.

I see nothing in the communication of "O." on this subject, published in your columns a few days ago, which requires notice at my hands, except the statement that no letter had been written by the Postmaster General to the Erie Railroad Company relative to the remission of fines, until the day anceeding the date of my letter announcing the fact. If "O." sees in the assumed discrepancy any essential argument in the case, or any proof that the *fact* I presented was not substantially true, I think he has the exclusive advantage of the sight. If he is an employé of the Erie Company, as I presume from the fact that he takes so much trouble to "inquire at the office," he probably is aware that the President of a Company, or the Head of a Department, may very well give an *order* sometimes to have a certain letter written two or three days before the order is fulfilled, especially if it happens to be a busy season, when the whole clerical business is two or three days behindhand. I have only to repeat, in reply to his *assertion*, that the advertisement under which the Erie Railroad does the mail service, if it does it at all, *does* require them to deliver the way mails, when properly marked. If they insist that they are bound to nothing, because they have no written contract, then the Department is bound to nothing, and has no power to *pay* for the service. The alternative would not be an agreeable one to "O.", I suppose, if his income were to be affected by it, for even the *justice* of a claim is a wretchedly inefficient argument for its allowance before Congress, whither the Company would be compelled to look for its compensation, if "O.'s" assertion means what it is evidently intended the public shall understand it to mean.

California interests are being put to the knife in the House of Representatives, as was expected. Those who were formerly the firm friends of California, have deserted her completely since her delegation so unnecessarily devoted themselves to the success of the Nebraska bill. The first installment of the threatened retaliation was administered yesterday in the rejection of a number of amendments to the Deficiency bill, designed for the benefit of California.

Sometime since the members of the Bar of New-York determined to procure a marble bust of Judge NELSON, of the U. S. Supreme Court, to be placed in the Law Library. The execution of the work was entrusted to HORATIO STONE, Esq., a native of New-York, whose studio has been in this city for some years past, and who is destined at no distant day to fill a prominent niche in the column of his country's artistic fame. The Judge was not aware of the object for which his bust was sought but nevertheless kindly accepted the invitation of the sculptor to sit for the piece. The model has just been finished, and it is but just to the worthy artist to say that it is without a fault in the estimation of connoisseurs—a fact which the gentlemen of the Bar of New-York will doubtless be interested in knowing.

The modesty of the artist is only equalled by his merit; and as I know personally, his entire avoidance of all effort to become known, except through his works, has operated to keep him in the background, while men of less genius, and more self-assurance and pretension, have become known to the world. One of his recent achievements is a marble bust of Chief Justice TANEY, executed to fill an order from a number of the most distinguished practitioners at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. I heard nothing in saying that it cannot be excelled. It is the admiration of all who see it; and, at a meeting of the bar not long since of which Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was Chairman resolutions in the highest degree complimentary towards the artist and the work were adopted. I enclose you for publication a letter recently addressed to Hon. HAMILTON FISH, in relation to this deserving American artist, from the pen of one who has established his own claims to be recognized as high authority in works of art.

HORATIO STONE, SCULPTOR.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR: In addressing you this letter, on a special subject, I know you will appreciate both my motives in drawing your attention to it, and the importance of the subject itself, as it effects the encouragement of native genius. There is an artist here of great excellence, as well of private character as of merit in his art, HORATIO STONE, Esq., a sculptor and a native of our State, who deserves the attention of Congress, and certainly has peculiar claims on the exertions of our own delegation in his behalf. Mr. STONE is a man of real genius. I need only refer to his admirable bust of the distinguished Chief Justice TANEY, of the Supreme Court, now placed for inspection in the Library of Congress, to sustain my opinion. No one, I think, can contemplate this bust without feeling with what fidelity the artist has embodied in the marble the intellectual and moral qualities of this venerable man. A prominent trait, faithfully expressed, is that firmness of will, tempered with benevolence of heart; and also, that earnest, yet mild inquisitiveness so characteristic of his physiognomy, and a meditativeness which, if it has not moulded the lineaments of his face into the smooth forms of a feminine beauty, has yet stamped upon them indelibly the more fitting and sublimer beauty of intellect.

Surely an artist capable of such an effort and such a result, is worthy the kindly and fostering care of the dispensers of the public patronage. I trust the day has gone by when we shall pass over native genius to encourage foreign mediocrity. As well might we look to a foreign statesman for an expression of American political principles, as to a foreign artist to embody in canvas or in marble American ideas.

I am sure you will do all in your power to bring Mr. STONE to the notice of those in Congress, who will give him the opportunity of doing himself and his country honor.

I need not say that Mr. STONE is wholly ignorant of this appeal of mine.

With sincere respect and esteem, your obedient servant, SAM'L F. B. MORSE.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Senator &c.

Movements in Constantinople—Aspect of the City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

Constantinople and its suburbs presents at the present time one continued scene of life and interest. The daily arrival and departure of troops for the seat of war in Asia and on the Danube, detachments of wild-looking cavalry coming in from the provinces, the landing of the English troops at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus; the departure of the thousands of poor Greeks who have been driven from the country, the mingling of English, French and Turkish soldiers, with the Arab and Egyptian, the Circassian and the Cossack, in their different uniforms, create the liveliest picture imaginable. Exaggerated and groundless tales from the seat of war are floating about, while the cafés and lounging places are filled with officers and citizens of all nations and tongues, all eager to learn the latest news from OMER PACHA and the army. These statements are seldom reliable, there being no means of communication except by courier to the Seraskier Pasha, and in the mouth of a Turk a battle is always a victory.

We get the news from the army through the English papers, and even that is not always to be relied on, for among the news-gatherers and letter-writers congregated here, there are many who seize upon the floating rumors, and forthwith away goes a long letter describing a battle or some other transaction which has never taken place, and in all probability never will. In a country like this, without one good public road, and with no means of internal communication, it is impossible to obtain accurate intelligence until a day after the fair.

The fine Turkish fleet, commanded by Admiral SLADE, remains quietly at anchor in Beicos Bay, about ten miles up the Bosphorus, where it is likely to remain for some time. Although the Turkish Navy contains some of the finest ships in the world, the sailors are exceedingly poor affairs, and require the smoothest of water for their navigation, while it is a fact, well understood here, that many of these fine frigates are deterred from going to sea on account of the total incapacity of their valiant officers, and the unpleasant sensation produced upon their delicate stomachs by a heavy swell. The Turk will fight when it becomes absolutely necessary, but he makes an infinitely better soldier than a sailor;—he don't take to the water.

About seven thousand English troops have already landed in Constantinople, and taken possession of the new and beautiful barracks lately erected at Scutari, and some five thousand more are expected daily. Meantime, the immense artillery barracks, on the opposite side of the Bosphorus, are to be prepared for the French troops upon their arrival. The English soldiers are in most excellent condition; and the officers—all in fine spirits—are impatiently awaiting the opportunity to cross swords with the Russians. The tidy and elegant appearance of these troops produces much sensation among the Turks, who cannot understand how they are kept in such fine order; but the fact is, the Mussulman cannot learn to wear Christian clothes, and they are about as obnoxious to him as the Christian religion. The Turkish soldier, of all others, makes the most sorry appearance.

Already much distress exists among the poorer classes in Constantinople. The price of flour and provisions generally has advanced very much, while the present state of commerce produces great embarrassment among the mercantile community.

The Christian and Orthodox Religion of the Russian Czar.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Czar NICHOLAS, after having provoked the present war, the aim of his ambition and the object of the plans so favored by PETER THE GREAT, beholding a fatality gathering around him, in the hostile alliance of France and England, now calls the conflict a *Holy* one, and appeals to his people in the name of the defence they owe to *the Orthodox-Catholic* religion.

Let us glance at the facts of the case, and let us embrace, in the same view, the territories peopled by men who profess the Christian religion.

In the early ages of Christianity, there was a schism between the Patriarch of Constantinople and the Bishop or Pope of Rome. This schism had its ostensible origin in a few words' difference of creed, but really arose from nothing but the ambition of the two Catholic prelates. The Roman bishop wished to keep the clergy unmarried, and proclaimed, in his confession of faith, the Credo that the Son proceeds from the Father, and the Holy Spirit from the Father and the Son, and is equal with them. The Greeks of the East maintained, on the contrary, that the Holy Scriptures do not forbid priests to marry; that communion should be in two kinds, and that the Holy Ghost does not proceed from the Father but from the Son, and is equal to them. This was the commencement of the religious quarrel which brought about the separation and division of the Christian Church. It was the policy of the monarchs to bring about a reconciliation, if practicable, and councils were called in which the rival pretensions of the two bishops were warmly and earnestly debated; the difference, instead of being healed, became envenomed, and the Church was separated into two denominations, the Eastern or Greek Church, and the Western or Latin Church.

The slaves embraced the Christian religion of the Greek Rite, and the Bishops of Constantinople accorded them permission to say mass in the Sclavonic language; but the Roman Bishops interfered, and, by the ascendancy of the Benedictines, imposed the Latin Rite and communion.

I will pass by in silence the angry dissentions and bloody persecutions that arose out of these events, whose origin lay in the ambition of the Byzantine and Roman prelates, each party claiming to be the orthodox and Catholic Church.

Let us now turn to the annals of the centuries immediately following this schism. The Pope of Rome, seeing several Sclavic tribes thus withdrawing themselves from under his authority—among them the Armenians and others—tempered and modified his anathemas, and allowed the Greeks of Poland to make the double communion. Moreover, he dropped the Catholic formula of the Credo, permitted them to say mass in their native tongue, and finally conceded to all their priests, excepting the Bishops, the right of getting married. The Armenists likewise obtained these advantages; and the concessions thus granted form another and striking instance of a schism approved of, or at least countenanced, by the Pope.

The Church of Constantinople laid the foundations of the Russian Church. The Metropolitans were placed under the authority of the Bishops of Constantinople, but when the latter city fell into the hands of Turkey, PETER THE GREAT, indignant that the head of his Church should be dependent upon a Bishop nominated by a Turkish Sultan, threw aside the dignity of Patriarch, and invested himself with the title of head of the Russian Greek Church, which he called Catholic and Orthodox.

This formed still another schism. The Montenegrin, Sclavonic, Croatian and Hungarian bishops of the Greek rite followed his example, and each one of these countries made its metropolitan bishop a head of the Church independent of Constantinople. Hence new schisms. It is true that the latter recognized the authority of the Pope, through the ascendancy of the Emperors as Kings of Hungary, but did so very reluctantly, and they have continued to regret and elude their promises.

Lately the Greek Church of Greece has raised its head, and in order to escape the supremacy of the Bishop of Constantinople, has made the King of Greece its Chief Pontiff.

The Pope or Bishop of Rome gained something by the acquisition of the Armenians and Greek Sclaves who recognized his authority, but he lost on the other hand by the secession of the English Episcopalians, &c., and the Swedish and other Lutherans, not to mention innumerable Protestant denominations which have sprung up since the Eastern schism. He labored but in vain to bring these back to his fold, while the Eastern Church was steadily increasing.

From the enumeration above given, it will be seen that there, even now, exist several heads of the Church, viz.: the Pope or Bishop of Rome; the Patriarch of Constantinople; the Czar or Head of the Russian Greek Church; the Queen of England; the King of Greece, and we may add the Bishops or Wladicas of Servia, Bosnia, Croatia, Sclavonia, and the Montenegrins, not to specify the various tribes of the South of Hungary. Each of these styles him, or herself, head of the Church, with a claim to sole Catholicity and Orthodoxy. The different communions of Protestants have not yet committed the weakness, or, we might say, the stupidity, of nominating Popes,—an omission which brings them in nearer proximity to the primitive doctrines of Christianity.

As we have remarked, all these "heads of the Church" call themselves Catholic and Orthodox. *Catholic* means common or general to all men, and *Orthodox* what belongs to the true and real faith. All are, in one sense of the word, right, but when a potentate like NICHOLAS of Russia appeals to the fanaticism of his people, as the head of *the* Orthodox Catholic Church, well may the heads of rival Churches be watchful and wary, lest at a day not far distant, he may make them bend the knee to his omnipotent sceptre, as the sole Pontiff of the one and supreme denomination. The Queen of England has religious as well as political reasons for moving against the Czar—the supremacy of the Anglican and the security of the Protestant Churches are menaced by his aggressions. LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, joins in this alliance to defend the Pontiff of his Church as well as to secure the influence of France in the East, but the Emperor of Austria, a heretical son, and the King of Prussia, who recognizes no "head of the Church," why do they still deliberate, why do they fail to rise against the oppressor of their consciences, and perhaps of their respective realms?

In conclusion, may not the Emperor of Russia, heed of the Russian, Greek and sole Orthodox Church, after having brought about the submission, and possibly the destruction of the Ottoman Empire, declare war against the other "heads," and the Empires under their control, for the purpose of making himself, in fact, as well as in pretension, the single and ruling Chief of the Christian Church? May he not imitate ALEXANDER THE GREAT, who went forth to the deserts of Africa to have himself recognized as the Son of Jupiter, go among Christian Copts to be proclaimed Vicegerent of Christ on earth, not excepting the Protestants and Anabeptists of America, in the sweep of his omnipotence?

By examining the facts we have presented, and their bearing upon the great war now about to burst upon the world, our readers may recognize the true meaning of the appeal NICHOLAS has made to his co-religionists, and the aim of his subtle and ubiquitous policy.

FROM HAVANA.

State of Public Sentiment—More Slaves Landed.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, May 22, 1854.

On the 19th we were gratified with the arrival of another war steamer from the Antilly squadron of "our sincere allies"—the *Chimera*, from Belize Honduras, Commander Mr. GUTHREY. The report still prevails that three more French vessels of war are ordered here for the protection of Cuba "from the clutches of the rapacious barbarians of the North." Our political parties are now pretty clearly defined. On one side are arrayed all the officials of the Government in the various branches of the Administration—the sympathies of two thirds being with the cause of Freedom; and on the other the whole people, Spanish and Creole, only restrained from expression of their feelings by the soldiery continually paraded before them. A few, and they are so few as to be easily counted and marked in our community, of the old country Spaniards, are to be found among the friends and austaincrs of the Queen, in her pretensions to retain the *undivided* affection of her children in Cuba, and they have certain interests that influence them, which are more powerful than patriotism. The prevailing opinion is, that the child has arrived at mature age under *Spanish law*, and has a right to contract engagements.

I beg to be permitted to say, that in relation to the purpose of freeing the slaves of Cuba, there is no such intention at present—that is remote, "47 years!" *on paper*—and much further in *Spanish faith* under the *secret* obligation. But if there should be danger of losing the island, in a contest with the United States, the *dernier ressort* is to declare freedom to the slave, for which Gen. PEZUELA has the royal order of Her Majesty, subject to his discretion. "Africanization" may be the result either way, by the long continued policy established by PEZUELA, or by giving freedom to the negroes when they find that the island cannot be maintained. To be frank, however, I will state that at any time when PEZUELA would feel inclined to issue his *bando* of freedom to the negro, it would be ineffective, because he would not have the power to enforce it. He would not be the controlling and governing authority of the country; he would no more be law-giver of the land, if he was shut up in Havana, the Moro, or a dungeon, and a victorious leader had taken the Administration, with the voice of the people. And this, I imagine, might be the condition when PEZUELA would be willing to put his threat, often repeated, into execution.

If war is declared on the part of the United States, there will be volunteers enough to do the business on this side, and I presume you may possibly find means enough in the Union to float them across the Gulf, and possibly to protect them in transit.

Two slavers have landed cargoes of negroes the last week—nine hundred and thirty-five, all told—one escaping the Spanish watch on the south side, and the other entered near us, where we have no surveillance. We have a report in town that SANTA ANNA is in serious trouble, and in danger of losing his position; that he is shut up by ALVAREZ, starving, and his troops dying with fever.

Certain persons here declare that there is good and reliable information from Madrid that, although Mr. SOULE is a thorn in the side of the Government, the affairs between the United States and Spain will be adjusted. This I think doubtful. A gentleman, brother of one of the members of the "Ayuntamiento," tells me that that body has formally protested against the project of the Captain General of Cuba for drawing apprentices from Africa, which was proposed for their consideration and report, and it is not possible to avoid giving a consideration, although it comes a little late, as permits were issued months since, as you were advised at the time—it is quite likely that he will order them to appear at present.

The troops are kept in constant drill and exercise, and all the War Departments are busy.

OCCATOR.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Historical Collections of Georgia—Progress of this Branch of Literature—New Works Expected.

We have received a handsome volume of nearly seven hundred pages, with numerous woodcuts and fine engravings on the History of Georgia. It is the successor to the *Statistics of Georgia*, a work published in 1849. Both are from the pen of Rev. GEORGE WHITE of that State. We say the pen, but this is only figurative. The worthy gentleman, a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Georgia, has given some ten years to the collections. He has traveled, lectured, talked all through the State, and spared neither his muscles nor his purse to get Georgia ready to make a fine presentation in his book. His industry has been most commendable. His ability is worthy of an eulogium. Indeed, he is nothing short of a Historical Society, complete in himself.

Works on this plan have been coming before the public in a modest way for some time. The first on Connecticut was published in 1836; one on Massachusetts in 1838; New-York, 1841; Pennsylvania, 1843; New-Jersey, 1844. MARTIN'S work on Virginia appeared in 1836. HOWE'S ditto in 1847. BARBER, DAY, MARTIN, HOWE, not to name JEFFERSON and others, were the first general explorers of this interesting field. They have encouraged others. A great deal has been done in gathering materials for future histories, and especially among those local matters, and traditions and incidents, which give the individual and sectional peculiarities of our wide-spreading civilization. There is no branch of our literature that is now attracting such general attention; and none that promises such rich results. Here are the resources for future poets, novelists, historians. Age, in this fast time, will soon mellow them; and then imagination, looking far back through its coloring atmosphere, will weave them up as taste and skill permit, or historic truth reduce them to the service of wisdom by its faithful logic.

A considerable portion of the different volumes of Historical collections already published, give a very admirable view, or rather a series of views, of the facts, characters and circumstances of our progress in civilization. We can now mark the wonderful contrasts in our external life. If the rude log school-house and the splendid gothic college—the humble board hut and the elegant mansion—the rough seats in the forest, around a small pulpit, and the stately church—the little village and the vast city, be taken as the extremes of our past and present, we shall see what strides we have made in materiel civilization. But the contrast does not apply with the same force or fullness to the people. We have great characters all through these books—sturdy souls, that lived on noble old truths—big, brawny men and women, who seem to have assimilated in their digestiveness, some of the elements of granite and quartz. Pioneer character is the source of all our heroism and vigor. Its ideas, passions, habits, have been the reservoir of our power. It was just the kind of character we needed, and never has there been such a striking parallel between men and their circumstances as existed here. Had it been but a few generations removed from barbarism, we can easily tell what effect would have been produced on our institutions. Fortunately for us, it was refined; it had a spirit that feared God and honored men; but, at the same time, it was instinct with brave energy—bold to grapple with all sorts of difficulties, and able to supplant its foes wherever found.

If these achievements could even now be exhibited by the hand of genius, what a panorama would be unfolded! What a history could be made out of the American axe, the American rifle, the American steamboat! What a science on colonization created! Men and women ordinarily seem to be very common creatures, but what wonders they are, if you just put them apart from one another, and let a hard fate consign them to a victory over savages and the wilderness! Our great grandchildren will, doubtless, open their eyes at these strange things, and how many Robinson Crusoes, Captain Cooks and other personal marvels they will find. What an Amazonian NANCY HART, of Georgia, will he then—what a hugs hero DANIEL BOONE! We have some magnificent historical paintings, grand epics, thrilling Waverleys—only they are not transferred. They are spread out on the canvas of mountains and prairies—written on leaves of oak and Magnolia Grandiflora—awaiting the eye and hand of genius. That good time must come. Symbols will have interpreters and history must form writers. The spirit is awakening in our day. If we have any national taste, it is for history. Our best books are historical; our best authors are historians. This is our present method of looking at ourselves and our ancestry. We take the plain mirror of facts. But that will not satisfy us long. We shall want Poems and Romances—as great as the country—and they will come.

But to get back. Southerners seem to be all alive on the subject of Historical collections. More has been done in this branch of literature South, than in any other, and done, too, with remarkable success. Within a very few years we have had Howe's History and MARTIN'S Gazetteer of Virginia; HOWIASON'S two volumes on the same subject. MONETT'S Valley of the Mississippi; FRENCH'S Louisiana; WHEELER'S North Caroline; GIBB'S Documentary History of South Carolina; two works on Georgia; PICKETT'S two volumes on Alabama; RAMSEY'S Annals of Tennessee. There are some thirty Histories, we learn, of Louisiana alone. Add to these the smaller works,—Memoirs, Biographies, Lectures, and the like,—and we think that posterity will hardly complain of indifference to its gratification.

We happen to know of several new and most extensive works now in progress, on the settlement and growth of the South and Southwest. In some cases, thousands of dollars have been expended in the collection of rare books—visits to Europe, and all the preliminaries of successful historic labor. This is working in the right spirit, and we may soon hope to see corresponding fruits in the enlargement of the most valuable department of our literature.

THE MYRTLE WREATH; OR, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED. By MINNIE MYRTLE. CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-street.

So large a portion of the contents of this handsome volume appeared originally in the columns of the DAILY TIMES, that its general character and merit must be already familiar to our readers. Making no pretension to literary brilliancy, pushed upon public notice by none of the arts and appliances frequently employed in similar undertakings, the sketches it contains have secured a very remarkable degree of public attention and favor. Their conspicuous merit consists in the truthfulness of feeling, and the soundness of judgment,—the essential, moral and intellectual *healthfulness*, by which they are pervaded. They are written in the simple, unpretending style of one far more anxious to win sympathy than admiration, and indicate throughout the uprightness and sincerity of purpose, and a calm sobriety of judgment, which command respect, and carry conviction.

Nearly all the sketches which compose the *Wreath* touch upon the evils of society, upon vices or defects of character which involve unhappiness, upon social usages which violate good sense and principle, upon poverty, ignorance and degradation, and the means by which relief can be afforded and reform secured. Yet there is nothing of the ostentatious and professed reformer in them. They appeal to the heart by the simplest of rhetoric;—and they rely upon the oldest truths of nature and the Bible for their methods of reform. They are written by a woman,—one who shows that she feels keenly enough the disabilities and frequent wrongs of her sex;—but she is never betrayed into the extravagance and absurdities which have done so much to make the championship of Womanhood ridiculous, nor does she seek redress outside the bounds of propriety and common sense. She is always natural, sensible and amiable;—her pictures are never overdrawn;—her opinions are always worth considering, and almost always worth adopting. Her book is made up of sketches apparently disconnected, and written on various subjects and at different times;—but there is a unity of sentiment and of purpose apparent, which pervades them all and gives them the merit and the interest of a complete production.

The *Wreath*, in our judgment, is one of the very best books of its class which have been recently published; it will be widely read, and will prepare the way for still more valuable and popular contributions from the same pen, to the graceful and useful department of literature to which it belongs. The author certainly cannot fail to be highly encouraged to renewed efforts by the general welcome which has greeted her first adventure in the world of Letters.

THE VALLEY OF THE MISSISSIPPI Illustrated by a series of eighty views, taken on the spot, by H. LEWIS, of St. Louis. Published by ARNZ & Co., DUSSELDORF, and JOHN WILEY, No. 167 Broadway.

The first number of this work is just received, containing four tinted lithographs and twenty-four pages of letter-press. Ample certificates attest the fidelity of the views, and the descriptions are satisfactory. It is to appear monthly.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Presbyterian General Assembly—New School.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

The question respecting the legal rights and liabilities of the Church was settled yesterday afternoon, by the adoption of a report presented by Rev. Dr. ALLEN, recommending the trustees of the Church Erection Fund to have inserted in their act of incorporation a general provision authorizing them to hold in trust for the Assembly any property committed to it by donations, bequests, or otherwise; and also, if an act of incorporation shall be procured for any Board or Committee in Philadelphia, to do the same thing here. This, it is supposed, will answer the purpose of a distinct charter, and forfeit none of the claims which the Assembly may have to the title and privileges of the old charter of 1799.

The Education report occupied the remainder of the session, branching off into a variety of other subjects—as ecclesiastical boards, the voluntary system, the utility of agents, the duty of pastors, the causes of the decline of the Education cause, &c. Sound emphatic utterances were made on either side, and the debate, though evolving no light, was by no means wanting in heat. Half an hour before the time of adjournment, leave was given to Rev. Dr. STILES, Secretary of the Southern Aid Society, to explain the objects of that new Association, which was eloquently done.

The following gentlemen were nominated as the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund, and afterwards elected Rev. Drs. SPEAR, A. D. SMITH, MCLANA, and HATFIELD, ministers; and W. S. GRIFFITH, Esq., W. E. DONOE, Esq., NORMAN WHITE, Esq., OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., and S. H. THAYER, Esq.

The following were also nominated as the Auditing Committee: OTIS ALLEN, Esq., Hon. WM. DARLING, and J. C. HINES, Esq.

NINTH DAY—SATURDAY MORNING.

The ecclesiastical and voluntary question engrossed and gave great interest to the Saturday's sitting. The several clauses of the Education report were adopted; a very spirited debate sprung up on the whole subject of the tendency and drift of the Church. Dr. BEMAN made a strong attack upon "Young Presbytery," protesting against its pretensions, and characterizing its spirit as high-churchism in a more offensive form than can be found this side of Rome itself. He believed that all action of Christian men in doing Christ's work, was, in the best sense, if not in the literal sense, the action of the Church. It was altogether a false assumption that the Church could do nothing except by means of ecclesiastical organizations. It was not true that the Church was inactive because she did not institute and keep up her own separate schemes. He had long lived in another kind of atmosphere; and it gave him a choking sensation to be brought into the close, sephitic air of these Ecclesiastical, Sectarian ideas. This Committee of Education looked very harmless, but depend upon it, it will grow into a full-grown Orthodox, thorough-going Old School Ecclesiastical Board.

Dr. RIDDLE concurred in this—that is the true question now to be decided. He was not prepared to espouse one side or the other; but it could not be disguised that a grave crisis is at hand. If it be thought best to inaugurate the Ecclesiastical system, and to abandon our long-cherished cooperative, voluntary modes of benevolent action, why do it; but do it with your eyes open. Don't lay hare and now the corner-stone, to marvel at the superstructure that is to be erected on it. Don't hope to install the system and thee evade its logical results. Perhaps it is best to make the change; perhaps we must yield to "manifest destiny" and enlist under Young America; but let us do it intelligently, and understand that we are effecting a radical change in our characteristic policy, and bidding good-bye to time-honored friends.

Dr. BRAINERD responded very sharply. He fell behind these fathers not in whit in love for unity, catholicity, and for New-England. But then we are living in altered times. The old New-England he loved ever sect four hundred of her ministers across the Hudson to trample down the plan of union. In the days of this good old fellowship, Congregationalism had no centres of genius and power, backed up by wealth, to summons the denominational hosts every year together to devise aggressive schemes upon us. He would like to continue the fellowship of former years, but we are not allowed to do it. We have either got to labor alone, or not labor at all.

Several other very plain-spoken indications of feeling on one side and the other were given, which kept the Assembly quite awake. Mr. BARNES rose and expressed a desire to be heard on the subject, but there not being time, the sitting was adjourned till Monday morning.

Previous to this, the Publication Committee reported in favor of accepting Mr. BROWN'S proposal respecting the Presbyterian house, and to locate the Publication scheme in Philadelphia. Resolutions approving the Maine law; a protest against the Assembly's action on Slavery, &c., were among the other matters of the Session. W.

The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

The seizure of ANTONY BURNE, an alleged fugitive slave, under the pretence of a criminal charge, has excited in Boston the most intense feeling. Though you may have had the main facts through the papers here yet a brief history of the case, up to the present time, may not be unacceptable.

BURNS had been in the employment of a colored man named PITTS, deacon of a colored church in this city. On Wednesday night, after closing the store of his employer, in Brattle-street, he proceeded down Court-street towards home. On arriving opposite the Court-House, he was assaulted by seven men, who called themselves civil officers, and preferred against him a charge of larceny. The poor fellow was too badly scared to resist, and quietly accompanied them into the Court-House, on their promising him that half an hour would decide the matter, and set him at liberty if really innocent. It was not till he was safely secured by the stone walls of the Court-House that he was confronted with his former master, and aware of the true peril in which he stood.

At 9 o'clock the next morning, an hour earlier than courts usually open, the Commissioner, Judge LORING, proceeded to his examination. But it chanced that RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., happened to be passing earlier than usual that morning, through a neighboring street, when he was told that an unfriended fugitive from slavery had been thus seized, and was about to undergo his examination. He at once turned his steps toward the Court-House, where he arrived just in time to enter a request that the case might be postponed sufficiently long to give the prisoner an opportunity to determine his course of action. The latter seemed stupefied with terror and surprise, and admitted that he scarcely dered attempt a defence, for fear of the punishment he might incur from his master if surrendered up. Under the circumstances, Mr. DANA would not interfere *as counsel*, but called the Commissioner's attention to the facts. The latter, seeing the confusion of BURNS, called him to him, and inquired his wishes, and on learning that he desired time to defend himself, postponed the hearing till to-day.

Meantime, Marshal FREEMAN refused to allow any parties friendly to BURNS to see him, except Mr. DANA, *as counsel*. As the latter had not been engaged to act as counsel, and had heard from BURNS no desire that he should do so, he declined seeing him, but asked that Mr. PITTS, his employer, Rev. Mr. GRIMES, the clergyman of his church, and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, might be allowed to confer with him and learn his wishes. This was refused by the Marshal, though he had admitted Col. SUTTLE, the alleged master. He was asked if he would permit an interview on an order from the Commissioner, and he replied that he would not. Nevertheless, such an order was procured, and the Marshal did not see fit to disregard it. BURNS was visited by the three persons named, and arrangements made for his defence by Messrs. DANA and C. M. ELLIS. This was about 2 o'clock P. M.

The time till 6 o'clock was spent by them in a vain attempt to procure his release by a process from another tribunal, and at 10 o'clock this morning the parties again met in the court-room. The counsel for BURNS asked a further postponement, till Monday, on the ground that they had insufficient time for preparation. The motion was opposed by the claimant's counsel, Messrs. THOMAS & PARKER, and the Commissioner urged to proceed with the case. Two hours were occupied with the speeches of the four learned gentlemen, when his Honor, Judge LORING, decided that the prisoner was entitled to the delay asked, and postponed the examination to Monday at 11 o'clock A. M.

The speeches of Messrs. ELLIS and DANA were feeling and forcible, and produced an effect on all. The opposing counsel confined themselves to the technical points of the law. His Honor, Judge LORING, seemed to regard the case as a most disagreeable and unfortunate one, but maintained an appearance of great firmness. His decision was communicated in a brief but pointed and clear address, and did him credit.

Among the audience I noticed THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS and RICHARD H. DANA, Sen. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. PARKER spoke a few words to BURNS—the officers at first attempting to prevent him.

The streets about the Court-House were filled with a crowd during the whole time, and great circumspection was used in admitting persons to the house. But the crowd in the main was orderly, and little disturbance occurred. The passages to the Court-room were filled with U. S. soldiers with fixed bayonets, and the civil officers of the city.

When judge LORING appeared yesterday morning before his class in the Harvard Law School, he was received with cheers by the students from the Southern States, but the applause was at once drowned in the hisses and groans of the remainder of the class.

At the meeting at Faneuil Hall last night, THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PHILLIPS counselled the crowd not to attempt violence till to-day; but their feelings led to an immediate assault. It is said that the Mayor, Dr. SMITH, forbade the police to interfere in any way, except in the protection of the public property, and sent word that he would, if possible, have attended the meeting. But he is out to-day in a proclamation urging the citizens to assist the municipal authorities in keeping the peace, as the law must be obeyed, let the consequences be what they may.

The excitement is said not to be as violent as in some former cases, but the feeling is more general, and the determination not to permit the removal of the prisoner more strong. W.

Items of Texas News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

Things continue to glide on smoothly, quietly and prosperously in the Lone Star State. The season continues to be of the most favorable character for farming operations. Much of the first planting of Corn would be made without any more rain. Our Wheat is in a prosperous state, and promises an abundant yield. The harvesting will commence in a few days. By the 1st of June our citizens in the Wheat growing region will have an abundance of new Flour. Hence, we need railroads to transport that Flour to the coast, and to send them in return our Sugar, Molasses, Pine Apples, Oranges, Bananas and other products of the coast country.

Our political horizon is quite calm—scarcely a cloud can be descried even in the distance. Our citizens are decidedly of the go-ahead class, though there is but little filibustering spirit among us. We prefer to extend the area of freedom, by giving to the world the example of what it has done for our citizens. We are devoting our energies to aiding in making the State of our adoption one of the first in the Union. We are quite confident of having the Pacific Railroad permeate our territory. Internal improvement is the order of the day. Several railroads are being made, and others projected.

One universal burst of unqualified indignation is heard throughout the whole State against the recent decision, by which the murderer WARD was acquitted and permitted to go unwhipt of justice. The Courts of Justice in Texas have never yet been disgraced by such a decision.

Street-Preaching.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Every Monday morning the Dailies are fraught with the details of disgraceful riots and disturbances connected with preaching in our Public Squares and Parks.

Is it not time that something was done to arrest this rapidly increasing evil? We would not denounce street-preaching *as such*, for in *itself* there can be no harm; and if it would not too much provoke the prejudices of the foreigners, great good might be the result. But their indignation is already aroused, the fire kindled, and every occasion of the kind only seems to add more fuel to the flame, and these meetings are obviously productive of much more harm than good.

Will not a simple appeal to the leaders of these meetings suffice to suggest a careful examination of the moral results? If so, we are confident that their good sense would prompt them to abolish the custom. But if not, cannot *something* be done to prevent them *legally*? F.

Stagnant Pools in Howard-street.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Address of New-York Democrats to their Constituents.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS: Called by your suffrages to perform, for a limited period, the duties of your Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and holding ourselves responsible to you for the proper discharge of those duties, we ask your attention, for a brief space, to the consideration of a bill lately crowded through the House, in which we have the honor to occupy seats, to organize separate governments for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska—a measure of momentous interest to the people of the whole country, and involving consequences of transcendent importance in the future.

This bill, as originally reported to the Senate, varied greatly from the bill as it finally passed that body; and differed in many essential particulars from the bill reported by the Territorial Committee of our House. When the Senate bill was taken up in the House, we thought it required careful examination to ascertain the effect of its complex and ambiguous provisions, and, therefore, voted to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Circumstances of a peculiar and extraordinary character marked the progress of the bill on its way to the Committee: and every subsequent step in its transit through the Committee, and the final vote upon it in the House, all exhibit a tyrannous exercise of power on the part of the majority, and a wanton violation of the rules of the House, alike unprecedented in our National Legislature.

It is not our purpose to comment on these things; the precedents are recorded on the Journal, and future Congresses will know how to apply them. Our business is with the bill itself; and our examination of it will be limited to some observations on its general scope and object, with especial and particular reference to the annulment of the 8th section of the act of March 6, 1820, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, and to the vindication of the vote we felt it our duty to cast against its final passage. And in doing this, we are not called upon to excite, nor do we wish to arouse, any other feeling in regard to this measure than a calm, a candid, and an intelligent consideration of it will necessarily create.

The Territories of Kansas and Nebraska comprise all that portion of the unorganized territory acquired from France, under the name of Louisiana, lying to the north of the 37th parallel of latitude, and embracing an extent of country nine times larger than the State of New-York. Kansas is the more southerly, and of much less extent than Nebraska. According to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, presented to Congress with the President's Message, (Message and accompanying doc. vol I, p. 275.) there were, on the 11th of October, 1853, but three white persons besides those in Government employ in all this vast region. There does not seem to be any great necessity for the organization of a territorial government, at this time, for these three persons, or any others who have gone there since Mr. Manypenny's report was made. We have already FIVE organized territories of immense extent and every variety of climate, and millions of acres of public lands within the limits of the States, all open to sale and settlement, and inviting the emigrant, whether of native or foreign birth, to come and subdue their fertile soil to the uses and dominion of civilized men. Our public lands, in quantities too great for this generation to exhaust, can be found where Slavery prevails, and where it is prohibited, and in regions where the people have not settled it definitely in either way. The absence of any necessity for the organization of new territories is an objection to this bill of great weight and moment.

Another is, that the greater part of these extensive countries is still owned, so far as their wandering and vagrant way of life can be associated with ownership, by the red men, who have dwelt there from all antiquity, or who have removed there from the east of the Mississippi, under express guarantees from the Federal Government that they should enjoy these lands in perpetuity and undisturbed. But these lands, it is said, cannot be taken from the Indians without extinguishing their title, and that the bill contains ample provisions in this respect for their protection. The bill does contain some provisions seemingly, of such a character, and we will not argue their effect. To extinguish the Indian title, is to extinguish the Indian tribe; and we do not feel ourselves called upon to set in motion the machinery that is designed to eradicate them. On this ground, and on the ground of unnecessary expense, as we are informed, Messrs. BOCOCK, CASKIE, EDMUNDSON and LETCHER, of Virginia, JONES of Tennessee, ORR of South Carolina, CHASTAIN of Georgia, and ABERCROMBIE, COBB, HARRIS and HOUSTON of Alabama, all of whom voted for the bill on its passage through this Congress, voted against it at the last session of Congress, when the bill passed the House but failed the in Senate.

Great expenses are incurred by the Government on the organization of Territories, and for their future support. These expenses we consider a sufficient drain on the Treasury, at this time, without swelling their amount by the large additions certain to be made to them by the twain Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

A considerable amount of patronage is created by this bill for the benefit of the President and his favorites, and our observation of the mode in which the President has misused his power in this respect, renders us unwilling to increase Executive patronage. Besides, two Territories are demanded when one is all that ought to be proposed, and this objection to the bill thus acquires double force.

But these objections, potent as we believe them to be, sink into insignificance when compared with the fatal effects that may ensue from the reopening of the Slavery agitation, occasioned by the annulment of the 8th section of the act of March 6, 1820, prohibiting Slavery or involuntary servitude north of 36° 30', that is to say, in this very identical country of Kansas and Nebraska. Elected as we were upon the principles announced by the Representatives of the Democratic party in convention, assembled at Baltimore in June, 1852, we have endeavored to make them the rule and the guide of our action. Chief in importance amongst them was the approval of the great measure of pacification, adopted by Congress in 1850, now universally recognized as the Compromise measures, which healed the deep wounds that had endangered the safety and existence of the Union. The Convention did not limit itself to a bare approval of the measures of 1850, but in view of the imminent crisis from which the country had just emerged, and admonished by the perils from which we had escaped, it solemnly announced that the Democratic party would, for the future, resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt might be made. The Democratic party thus planted itself, firmly and for all time, on the existing legislation of the country on the subject of Slavery, as a book written full and sealed up so as not to be reopened, and pledged itself against any renewal, in Congress or out of it, of the disturbing questions connected with that legislation in language so clear and explicit that it is not possible it can be misunderstood. These important declarations were welcomed by the people with extraordinary unanimity, and were ratified and approved, at the ensuing general election, almost by acclamation. It was believed that peace and contentment were restored throughout the land, and the people wearied and worn out with the excitement of agitation, hailed the inaugural Address of the President elect with the highest admiration and delight.

Whilst the country was in the enjoyment of profound quiet and peace, and when the bonds of fraternal regard were drawn more closely between the different States and sections of the Union, than had ever before been known, the President and his advisers, in open disregard of the obligations imposed on him by this resolution of the Convention at which he was nominated, and of the promises contained in his inaugural Address and his first Annual Message, suddenly threw alarm and apprehension into the public mind, by the announcement that the annulment of the Missouri Compromise was a favorite measure of his Administration, and would be made a test of Democratic orthodoxy. Having thus placed himself in an attitude of hostility to the principles on which he was elected, and to all who still proved faithful to them, the whole power of his Administration was brought to bear on all who could be reached or controlled by its influences, and the energies of the Federal Government were directed, with ceaseless assiduity, to unsettling and disturbing this the oldest and the fairest adjustment of a bitter sectional controversy ever known in our national history. With a hardihood and audacity never surpassed in legislative tactics, the advocates of this scheme made a fierce assault on all who should dare to oppose it, stigmatized them in advance as Abolitionists, and sought to throw from their shoulders to those of their opponents the odium of the agitation this movement was certain to arouse. This game is still continued. And epithets too coarse to be represented have been heaped on the heads of those who dared to act in opposition to this set purpose of the President and his Administration. The tenor and import of the bill, and the private views of the President in regard to it, were studiously and industriously represented differently in different parts of the country. It was even said to contain the principle of Congressional non-intervention, when, by express terms, every law that Congress ever passed—except only this Missouri Compromise section, being in fact the single section of all the laws of Congress having any relation distinctly and peculiarly to the country or its inhabitants—is made applicable to and extended over the territories, without the consent of the people, but merely by the exercise of Congressional power. And it was proclaimed everywhere that the bill conferred on the people the power of self-government, and was therefore Democratic, whereas in fact the people of this Territory will pay the same taxes to the United States that we do, without having as we have a voice in their imposition, and their Governor and all other prominent officers are appointed by and amenable to the President of the United States, relatively to them a foreign jurisdiction, and pretty much the same system of Colonial vassalage that was found to be so oppressive to our forefathers as to occasion the separation of the Colonies from the British Crown. In continued and perpetuated in this bill, and yet it is called "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY." We do not wish to be understood as objecting to judicious and suitable provisions being incorporated in bills, organizing Territorial Governments, but we do object to the false names given to the provisions embodied in this bill, and then, because we will not advocate the same principles in reference to the Presidential canvass now that would have made us tories in the Revolutionary war, to be stigmatized as enemies of the right of the people to self-government.

The means resorted to accomplished, in part, the purpose intended. But they accomplished something more; the wind has been sown, the whirlwind is yet to be reaped. The smouldering embers of the dead fires of agitation have been revived and rekindled, and the ominous question of Slavery in the Territories is again presented to the consideration of the American people, as a living and fearful thing that must be encountered and struggled with. The consequence has been that the passions of the country have again been awakened, and the agitation which heralded by the patriotic efforts of our greatest and best men in 1850, has again been excited and aroused by President PIERCE and his advisers. Discord, confusion, and sectional animosities threaten again to harass and disturb the Union. The end is obscured in the dim and distant future, and none can foretell what it will be. For our part, we are independent to follow the authors of this renewed convulsion; and we prefer to remain where we have ever stood, true to the principles, the professions and the pledges of the Baltimore Convention, and opposed to the disturbing or agitating of the sectional question, in any measure as the Missouri Compromise.

To show the great extent to which the Missouri Compromise had even been regarded by our most eminent public men, we will quote, from among a multitude of others, the opinions of the following:

President Polk said of it:

"In December, 1819, application was made to Congress by the people of the Missouri Territory for admission into the Union as a State. The discussion of the subject in Congress involved the question of Slavery, and was prosecuted with such violence as to produce excitements alarming to every patriot in the Union. *But the good genius of conciliation which presided at the birth of our institutions finally prevailed, and the Missouri Compromise was adopted.* The 8th section of the act of Congress of 6th March, 1820, to 'authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States,' and to prohibit slavery in certain Territories," approved March 6, 1820.

When Senator DOUGLAS first introduced this bill in the Senate, he accompanied it with a report from the Committee on Territories, of which the following is an extract:

"Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New-Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by *actual* enactment. The decision of this question involves the Constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various Territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen, who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the 8th section of the act prepared for the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in large portions of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. *They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850.* As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matter in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your Committee is not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or by an act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

In voting for this bill we were called upon to follow the lead of the President in this departure from the Compromise Measures of 1850, and with the most subservient of his creatures to violate our pledge to adhere to the platform of 1852, and thus reopen the Slavery agitation in its most formidable aspect. This we have refused to do; and we confidently appeal to you, to whom we are shortly to surrender our trust, to say whether we have not, in this respect, done right!

Events daily transpiring constrain us to believe that the annulment of the Missouri Compromise act of 1820, is the first of a series of measures, long premeditated and deliberately pursued, having for their objects the formation of a great sectional or Southern party, of which the present Executive designs to become the leader. In order to win the South and propitiate the favor of her citizens, in addition to the repeal of the prohibition of slavery north of latitude 36° 30', it is designed to obtain, regardless of expense to the National Treasury, additional territory from Mexico. The Gadsden treaty, recommended by the President to the Senate for confirmation, stipulated to pay SANTA ANNA, the extravagant sum of $20,000,000 for a mere fragment of territory, to supply additional resources to the Slave States. This treaty, modified in many essential particulars, has been returned to Mexico, and is now in progress of negotiation.

In pursuance of the same political scheme, it was determined at an early day to acquire Cuba, utterly reckless of consequences. To that end a gentleman was selected to represent this country at the Court of Madrid, whose appointment occasioned alarm in the minds of those who were acquainted with his disposition, manners, and political sentiments. Whether he attempted to open negotiations for the peaceable acquisition of Cuba is not known, but it is certain that no success attended his efforts, if any were made. The seizure of the steamer *Black Warrior*, by the authorities at Havana, afforded Mr. SOULE, as we are credibly informed, the opportunity to address a communication to the Spanish Government so insolent in tone, so peremptory in manner, and couched in language of a character so insulting as to render compliance with his demands in the highest degree improbable. Whether the affair will be adjusted or whether we are about to be precipitated into a war, are problems that time alone can solve. That an effort will be made, directly or indirectly, at the conquest of Cuba, and its incorporation into the Union as additional Slave Territory, admits, we think, of little doubt. A war with Spain, and her allies on this question, France and England, would place in instant and immediate jeopardy millions of dollars of the hard earnings of the people of the Atlantic States, invested in ships and their cargoes, and in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, and all in order to advance the personal objects of political traders.

Under such grave and portentous circumstances we are unwilling to contribute, by our votes or otherwise, any aid or assistance to these selfish and destructive schemes, although under a different state of things we would regard the annexation of Cuba with decided favor; and however calamitous a war might be, when satisfied that the rights of our citizens have been violated and redress demanded in vain, we would enforce justice at whatever hazard.

We have reached the conclusion of our task with pain and deep regret that an occasion should have arisen, which rendered it necessary for us to address you in the manner we have now done. Conscious of the fact that of our conduct, we entertain no fears that you will disapprove or condemn it.

In the message of President PIERCE, delivered at the opening of this session of Congress, we find the following, some sentences of which possess peculiar significance, and therefore we append the [illegible] to it is no part of my purpose to [illegible] object, which may properly be regarded as [illegible]

[illegible] the difficulties [illegible] of the past. But while the past [illegible] in bright contrast [illegible] and independent for the [illegible] of the past, the present [illegible] evidently fail to fulfill the object [illegible] Whether the causes shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1854 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the State. But notwithstanding difference of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. THAT THIS REPOSE IS TO SUFFER NO SHOCK DURING MY OFFICIAL TERM, IF I HAVE POWER TO AVERT IT, THOSE WHO PLACED ME HERE MAY BE ASSURED."

We have the honor to remain, faithfully, your obedient servants,

JAMES MAURICE, 1st Cong. Dist., N. Y.
JOHN WHEELER, 6th Cong. Dist., N. Y.
JARED V. PECK, 9th Cong. Dist., N. Y.
RUFUS W. PECKHAM, 14th Cong. Dist., N. Y.
ANDREW OLIVER, 26th Cong. Dist., N. Y.

Dated WASHINGTON CITY, May 24, 1854.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church.

The Anniversary Sermon of this Society was preached Sunday evening by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, at the Reformed Dutch (Dr. VERMILYE'S) Church, in Lafayette-place. The reverend speaker selected his text from Job, 14th chapter and fourth verse. "Who can bring a clean thing out of an unclean—not one." The preacher spoke of the great contrast between the different phases of civilization, as exhibited in this City—of the luxury and poverty—enlightenment and ignorance—religion and crime, and churches and prisons, visible upon every side. The most revolting scenes were perpetrated within the sound of New-York's one hundred bells. It must not be thought the victims of poverty, vice, crime, intemperance and prostitution, were all uneducated. The devil had his schools in all parts of the City. Eighteen thousand, it was ascertained, of the people residing in New-York, resided under ground, and the want of proper ventilation was a most fruitful source of intemperance. But the suffering was not confined to cellars, for in garrets, alleys and filthy courts, the same was to be seen. In a single apartment in this City was crowded together 100 human beings, clothed in rags and amid pestestial filth. In another place, in a single building not larger than the space of this church, were 250 families and 1 200 human beings. The elevation of humanity to spiritual cleanliness was impossible, while surrounded by outward impurity. While man was left in his native depravity it was impossible to expect any moral or any spiritual results to issue from it. To remedy the evil an exclusive following of either one of the two modes of philanthropy was wrong. To care for the body alone or its care for the soul alone was part in our effort to save the fallen. An hour's instruction in the Sabbath School would be of but little benefit when the child was for six days in the week under the influences of the devil. It was necessary to furnish him with the means of support. The Industrial Schools were doing much and they should be connected with every Mission Church. At the present time there were not churches enough in this City for one-half of its inhabitants. Every church should have its vagrant school. The attention of Christianity should be bestowed upon the emigrants upon our shores. The Bible should be placed in the hands of all, and it was gratifying to know that much of the Missionary effort of the City Missionary Society had been directed to the elevation of foreigners

As a means of Christianizing the City the reverend speaker said that the Evangelical Churches of the City should cooperate in one vast Missionary effort. All should be Missionaries in some way—each should add his effort to aid in the work. The post of honor was the post of service—the Missionary took precedence of the Monarch.

THE BATTERY MURDER TWO YEARS AGO.—Some weeks since we published a paragraph stating, on what we believed to be good authority, that a convict who died recently in the State Prison at Sing Sing, confessed that he was privy to the murder of a young German on the Battery some two years since, to which no clue had previously been obtained, and alleging that he was aided by SAUL, HOWLETT and JOHNSON, who had been executed or imprisoned for previous offences. We have received from JOHN HOWLETT, brother of one of the parties named, a long letter denying the statement of this confession, and alleging the following facts in contradiction of it. He says:

"The murder was committed upon the night of the 27th of January. Now, we will trace the accused parties. On the 23d of December previous, WM. SAUL was arrested and committed to prison, and was not liberated until the 22d of June following. He was arrested over one month previous to that murder. How was it possible for him to participate in that deed? Next, we have JOHNSON arrested upon the 6th or 7th of January, tried, and sent up to Blackwell's Island on the 13th of January, and remained there until the 12th of April following. How was it possible for WM. JOHNSON to have taken a part in this transaction on the 27th of January, when he was under confinement from the 6th or 7th of January until the 12th of April?

Now, where was NICHOLAS HOWLETT? We find that he, with seven others, were arrested from a house in Madison-street, near Roosevelt, and sent on Blackwell's Island under the Vagrant Act, on 22d of January, *five days previous* to the murder, and remained there for some 23 days, when he was brought down upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Now, was there any probability of HOWLETT's getting off the Island so as to commit the murder, and then return and there remain for some fourteen days? You must now plainly see through this moonshine report, a report which I am sure you will admit has done both me and my family a most serious injury. I have, furthermore, had conversations with the officers connected with the State Prison, relative to this case. Those persons state positively that the whole thing is a fabrication, and that no such confession ever took place within the walls of the State Prison at Sing-Sing.

It certainly is not right to add to the sufferings of an afflicted family, by thus perpetuating slanders against members of it, who have already expiated their offences; and now that I have refuted these statements I hope they will not be repeated. Believing that you can and will sincerely sympathize with me and my relatives, I trust you will give this publicity through your paper, and oblige, Yours respectfully, JOHN HOWLETT.

FIREMENS' ROW.—While Engine Company No. 31 was proceeding to a fire, the progress of the engine was momentarily and unavoidably impeded at the corner of Varick and Carmine-street, by Mr. DANIEL FOSTER, of No. 427 Sixth-avenue. The men with the engine, impatient at the delay, commenced a wanton assault on Mr. FOSTER, flinging paving stones at him, some of which struck him, badly bruised him, and put him, he swears, in an affidavit made before Justice STUART, in imminent hazard of his life. Peaceable citizens who were passing in the vicinity at the time were also endangered. JOSEPH SINCLAIR, HENRY L. VENETT, and JOHN LEVERETT were arrested, charged with taking part in the assault on Mr. FOSTER.... Another disgraceful collision between Engines No. 31 and No. 9 took place in Broadway, near Metropolitan Hotel, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The disturbance was quelled by the members of the Sixth Ward Police.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the poor widow mentioned in the DAILY TIMES, May 24:

Friend	$5	C. J., Brooklyn	$5
Friend	5	Friend	1
C. M. T.	1	Friend	10
Friend	5	"Methodist of Peekskill"	2
Mr. Corning	3	Ronder of DAILY TIMES	2
Friend	5		
Total			$41

C. L. BRACE.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH.—The following subscription for the testimonial to Captain FITCH, and others, were received by the Treasurer, R. BELL, Esq.:

Amount advertised	$1,495
ADDITIONAL.	
Howland & Aspinwall	100
W. H. Aspinwall	100
J. Little & Co	50
J. H. Browar	25
Total	$1,770

NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.—A committee appointed for the purpose, advertise for proposals for the erection of new buildings, on a site purchased near the High Bridge.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—A dispute has arisen amongst the members of the Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, as to the election of certain officers. It is now principally between Mr. Thomas Godwin and Mr. James Henry, who both claim to be the actuary of the Society. It appears that Mr. Henry published in the Daily *National Democrat*, on the 11th of May, a certain advertisement under the head and shape of a preamble and resolutions adopted by the American Institute of New-York, reflecting upon Mr. Godwin, charging him with being "a notorious falsifier and slanderer," &c. &c., and which Mr. Godwin deposes were calculated to injure and destroy his, deponent's, good name, reputation, character and credit, and deponent believes that the said publication was maliciously made by the said James Henry with wicked intent, to injure deponent in his reputation, character, and standing in society, as aforesaid." A warrant was accordingly issued for the apprehension of Mr. Henry, who was arrested on Saturday and held to bail by Justice Stuart, in the sum of $500, to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—May.

Before Oakley, C. J., and Campbell and Bosworth, J. J.

Dickerson against *Cook*—A verdict was rendered in this action for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court at General Term, on the questions of law presented by the case. The action is on an undertaking; also on a bond executed by the defendants. The former was given to obtain an injunction, and the latter after the injunction had been dissolved, to have it restored and continued. The facts are briefly these: Dickerson had a judgment against John Cook, in the Supreme Court, for $1,130 82, entered April 20, 1849, under Sec. 388 of the Code. John Cook brought an action in this Court to restrain Dickerson from collecting the judgment, and from proceeding further under an execution issued upon it; and an injunction was issued on or about Sept. 5, 1849, upon an undertaking executed by J. Cook and the other defendants as his sureties; whereby they agreed to pay to the plaintiff such damages, not exceeding $500, as he might sustain by reason of the injunction, if the Court should finally decide John Cook was not entitled thereto. This injunction was dissolved by an order of the Court, made on the 23d of December, 1849, which order is the motion. The General Term of this Court, on appeal, reversed that order with costs, and directed a perpetual injunction. The General Term also ordered that the injunction might be restored and continued on [illegible] Cook's giving [illegible] the collection of the judgment, and [illegible] the plaintiff should [illegible] the sureties in the undertaking, conditioned that if the "said obligees, their executors, administrators, or any of them, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Dickerson, his executors, administrators or assigns, the said sum of $1,130 82, the amount of said judgment, whenever ordered by the said Superior Court, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue."

Issues were joined in the action. It was referred to a referee to hear and decide the whole case, who made a report Oct. 15, 1851, which stated the facts established by the evidence and the referee's conclusions of law thereon, which, among others, was that John Cook was not entitled to relief, and that his complaint should be dismissed with costs. The report found among other facts, that prior to and at the time of confessing the judgment of April 20, 1849, John Cook was indebted to the plaintiff, upon a bond and mortgage, notes and checks; that the mortgage had been so far foreclosed that plaintiff had obtained judgment in an action to foreclose the same, and thereupon an accounting was had, and a balance fixed of $1,130 82-100, for which amount John Cook confessed the judgment upon an agreement between him and the plaintiff, that the latter should surrender and give up to the former such notes, checks, and bond and mortgage, and cancel the judgment on the foreclosure suit, and give time for the payment of the judgment. That such notes, checks, and bond and mortgage had not been surrendered, nor the judgment on the foreclosure suit cancelled. Judgment having been entered on the report of the referee, Cook appealed from it to the General Term. On the appeal that judgment was reversed, and a judgment was given that the plaintiff surrender the notes, checks, and bond and mortgage, acknowledge satisfaction of the mortgage and of the judgment recovered in the foreclosure suit. The Court did further adjudge the judgment of the 30th of April 1849, for $1,130 82-100 "to be a good and valid judgment, and direct the same to stand as good and effectual between the parties."

On the 11th of October, 1852, the Superior Court, at special term, on a previous notice to John Cook, ordered that he pay the judgment of $1,130 82 and interest in ten days, or that in default thereof the plaintiff might move for liberty to one the sureties on their bond and undertaking.

On the 30th of November, 1852, an order of the Special Term was made, that the Clerk of the Court deliver the bond and undertaking to the plaintiff to be prosecuted by him. On the motion on which the last order was made, counsel for all these defendants were heard.

In December, 1852, this action was commenced.

On the trial, the Judge presiding dismissed the complaint as to the first cause of action (which was upon the undertaking,) on the ground that the orders and judgment given in evidence had not finally determined that John Cook was not entitled to the injunction issued on the security of the undertaking.

He also decided that the plaintiff could not recover anything in addition to the sum of $1,130 82, not even interest subsequent to the commencement of this action.

The defendants offered to prove that the notes, checks, and bond and mortgage which it had been adjudged that Dickerson should surrender to John Cook, had been given up, that the mortgage had not been cancelled, nor satisfaction of the judgment in the foreclosure suit acknowledged. A motion was made by defendants to dismiss the complaint as to the second cause of action, (which was upon the bond,) on various grounds. The motion was denied and the decision excepted to.

BOSWORTH, J.—The fair meaning of the condition of the bond of Feb. 22, 1850, is that the defendants would pay the judgment of $1,130 82, whenever the Superior Court directed *that judgment to be paid*. The bond does not contemplate, nor was it necessary that the sureties of John Cook should have previous notice of the motion or proceedings on which such order or direction might be made. It was enough that the Court should order in that action that John Cook pay it.

The order of Oct. 11, 1852, does not modify or vary the judgment of the General Term that the judgment of $1,130 82, is "a good and valid judgment," and that it "stand as good and effectual between the parties." It was made by the Superior Court. And though made at the Special Term, it is as much an order of the Superior Court, as if made at a General Term. It is not a void order, and its propriety cannot be questioned collaterally.

The judgment of the General Term, denying so much of the relief prayed for by the complaint, as consisted of a claim that the judgment for $1,130 82 be recalled, and instead thereof, adjudging it to be a good and valid judgment, and that it should stand as good and effectual between the parties, was in legal effect a direction that it should be paid, if they had not been satisfied subsequent to its recovery.

The complaint in the action of Cook against Dickerson alleged that the latter had issued an execution on the judgment of $1,130 82 which had been levied on the property of John Cook, and that the Sheriff threatened to sell the same. That allegation was not denied by the answer to each complaint. For aught the Court at General Term knew, a sale of that property had been made, or might be, and that satisfaction of the judgment, in part, had been or might be produced by such levy and proceedings consequent to it.

It was therefore proper that Dickerson should subsequently apply to the Court, on notice to John Cook, for an order directing him to pay the judgment, in order that he might show cause, if any existed, why such an order should not be made. None being shown to the satisfaction of the Court, an order was made that he pay the $1,130 82 and interest. The Court, at General Term, having previously decided that the judgment was valid, and should stand as good and effectual between the parties, a subsequent order that Cook should pay it was one which it was prudent, if not necessary, that the plaintiff should obtain before commencing an action on the bond. Such an order having been made on notice to John Cook, we may hold it to have been rightfully and properly made, and sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to recover, so far as that right depends nakedly on the question whether the Court has made such an order as is contemplated by the condition of the bond of the 22d of February, 1850.

It was strenuously insisted in the argument, that the Judge erred in excluding evidence that Dickerson had not delivered up to John Cook the bond and mortgage, note and checks, and executed the satisfactions as ordered by the judgment of the General Term, to the suit of Cook *against* Dickerson.

It is a sufficient answer to this objection, that no such defence is set up in the answer. Perhaps on this ground the Judge deemed the evidence irrelevant, as he also excluded evidence offered by the plaintiff, that he had surrendered them to Cook's attorney before this action was brought, and also that satisfaction of the mortgage and of the judgment on the foreclosure suit had been delivered to the same attorney.

The judgment of the General Term, in this respect, if it had not been complied with, would have been enforced by attachment. But as non-compliance is not averred in the answer, proof of it at the trial as a defence was inadmissible.

We think none of the exceptions taken by the defendants to the decisions of the Judge overruling the evidence offered by them are tenable. The plaintiff is consequently entitled to judgment on the verdict.

But he insists that he is entitled on this motion to review the decisions to which he excepted at the trial, and that if the Court is of opinion that there was error in dismissing the complaint as to the first cause of action, or in disallowing the interest claimed, a new trial should be granted. No right is reserved in the case, or contained in the order made at the trial, that he may move on this case. He is as much precluded from reviewing the adverse decisions of a Judge as the defendant, unless he makes a bill of exceptions, or in case for the purpose, and moves upon it for a new trial. Leave might, perhaps, have probably been given in a matter coming on as this does, to move on the case, to which the verdict was subject. When so given, the case would be prepared, and amendments understandingly prepared with a view to adapt it to both motions, and to present all that bore on the merits of either. But on a case made as this is, merely for the plaintiff to obtain a judgment on his verdict, we do not think he is entitled to move, as a matter of course, to set aside the verdict.

The injunction issued on the security of the undertaking was dissolved in about thirty-three days after it was granted. All the damages occasioned by the issuing of that injunction occurred within that time. That was an injunction *pendente lite*. It was dissolved, not because the Court thought the facts insufficient to entitle Cook to an injunction, but because the security made by the Revised Statutes a condition to granting it, had not been given. The Court ordered it revived and continued on the execution of the bond. The bond, from the time the injunction was restored, was the security given to Dickerson as a condition of granting it, and it is not clear that the parties to the undertaking, as such, are liable for the consequences of such revival and continuance.

The plaintiff's right to recover upon the understanding is not so clear as to justify us in attempting to interfere in this case with the decision made at the trial.

We think it very doubtful, in the most favorable view of the plaintiff's rights, whether he can recover against the sureties in the bond, anything beyond the amount specified in the penal part of the bond. It is not in terms named a penal sum. But they acknowledge themselves indebted in the specific and precise sum of $1,130 82, and the condition is to pay this sum whenever it is directed to be paid.

On the whole case, we think judgment should be entered for the plaintiff on the verdict rendered.

BROOKLYN CITY.

FORT GREENE GUARD.—FRANCIS C. KIRBY, Esq., has been recently elected Captain of this corps, *vice* WM. B. BISHOP, resigned. This Company are preparing a block of stone, 6 feet by 2 feet, taken from Fort Greene, for the Washington Monument. The inscription is to be:

From the
FORT GREENE
BATTLE-GROUND,
Long Island,
A Tribute
FROM THE FORT GREENE GUARD,
of
Brooklyn,
1854.

This stone will be on exhibition at the City Hall, June 5, on which occasion the Company will parade.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

☞ The New-York East Conference of the M. E. Church have made the following appointments for this City: South Second-street Church, Rev. J. MILEY; Gothic Church, Grand-street, Rev. J. W. B. WOOD; North Fifth-street Church, Rev. C. GARDE, (reappointed); South Fifth-street Church, Rev. H. J. FOX; Mission Church, South Third-street, Rev. G. L. FULLER; Cross Roads, Dr. MITCHELL.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The merchants of Elizabethtown have considered the question of adopting decimal currency, and doing away with the shilling and pence system. A Committee reported affirmatively, and the meeting resolved in favor of the reform.

☞ The New-Jersey *Standard* concludes, after an observation of years, that the arrival of the whip-poor-will is a criterion for determining the advance of the season. That cage bird is about thirteen days behind [illegible] this season.

☞ It is rumored that a newspaper, under the direction of a colored gentleman, is about to be established at Trenton.

☞ The New Jersey Historical Society has secured a site for a fire-proof building on Park-place Church, Newark, 100 feet from Broad-street.

☞ The *Elizabeth Gazetteer* is a new weekly, established at Elizabethtown. It is independent.

☞ A Presbyterian Church was organized at Hope, Warren County, on the 17th inst.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 29.

$1,000 Kentucky 6's	106¼	50 N. Carolina Copper	21
6 000 Erie Bonds of '85	90	107 N. Y. Central R. R.	105¼
4,000 H. R. 1st Mtg. Bds.	104¾	66 do	105
2.000 Panama Bds. 2d iss	111¼	30 do	869 105½
5,500 Ill. Cent. R. R. Bds.	73	250 Par. Vein Coal Co.	b3 3½
1,100 Ill. C. R. R. Bds. priv.	84	700 do	s3 3½
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	114¾	550 do	s3 3½
5 Bank N. America	100¾	300 do	b3 3½
100 Canton Co	b30 27	100 do	b30 3½
100 do	s3 p&c 26½	2150 do	s3 3½
600 do	opg 26½	1000 N. J. Zinc Co	71
100 do	b30 26½	25 Stonington Railroad	c 70
100 do	b30 26½	23 Nor. & Wor. Railroad	56
1,000 Nicar. Transit Co	c 30	100 do	a60 57
500 do	30	300 do	b60 57
200 do	b10 30	84 Panama Railroad	111
100 do	30¼	50 Erie Railroad	c 67½
100 do	b60 30¼	150 do	s3 67½
100 do	b10 30¼	100 do	b10 67½
100 do	s3 30¼	350 do	s3 67½
550 do	s3 30½	50 do	67½
150 do	c 30½	200 do	s60 68
1100 do	b30 31	50 do	b60 67½
500 do	s60 30½	50 do	b60 68
500 do	b35 31	100 do	s25 67½
500 do	b27 31	100 Harlem Railroad	51
150 do	b60 31½	350 do	s3 51
250 do	c 30½	900 do	s3 51½
100 do	b60 31½	400 do	b60 52
50 do	31½	200 do	s60 51
100 do	s3 31½	1200 do	b60 51½
50 do	b30 31½	200 do	b15 51½
450 do	b30 31½	350 Reading Railroad	s3 79½
200 do	s3 31½	100 do	b3 79½
100 do	s3 31½	300 do	b60 80
50 do	b30 31½	200 do	b30 31
100 do	b10 30½	100 do	b60 31
100 do	b30 31½	100 do	b30 30½
250 do	s3 31½	200 do	30½
200 do	b3 31½	100 do	b30 30½
250 do	s60 31	200 do	30½
200 do	s3 31½	500 do	b90 30½
25 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	91½	100 do	s30 30½
50 New York Cen. R. R.	185	300 do	c 30½
200 Harlem Railroad	s2 51½	500 do	c 30
200 do	b30 52	200 do	b30 30½
200 do	b60 52	200 Reading Railroad	b60 80
600 Pa Vein Coal Co.	s3 3½	100 do	79½
100 do	b60 3½	200 do	s30 79½
500 Erie Railroad	s30 70	200 do	b10 79½
100 do	70½	200 do	b30 79½
50 do	s30 70½	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	s60 66
300 do	s3 70½	200 do	at 90 66
500 do	s50 70½		

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, May 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady, at $6 for Pearls and Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A parcel of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow fetched 29c @29½c. ₱ lb.

COAL—There were 300 tons HALIBURTON'S Liverpool disposed of on private terms.

COTTON—No official report of to-day's transactions in this staple has been published, because of a decision made by the Board of Brokers, who adopted, on motion of the President this forenoon, the following resolution:

Whereas, Certain members of our Association have resigned, and

Whereas, We are unable to give an accurate report of the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1854.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts, must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the World, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Eastern War—Important Rumors.

We have information through private and highly respectable sources in London, which indicate that the Emperor of Russia is seriously inclined to withdraw from the position into which he has been betrayed. Onr informant states that the recent attempt of Austria to reopen negotiations with the Czar will afford the desired, if not indeed the concerted oppertunity, for taking the first step in this direction.

It is stated that Baron MEYENDORFF, the Russian Minister, has assured the Emperor of Austria that the Austrian note, whioh, as our readers know had received the approval of all the Ambassadors at the Court of Vienna, will be answered in snoh a manner as to show the perfect sinoerity of the Emperor of Russia in denying all intentions of conquest and aggrandizement to the detriment and prejudice of the other Powers, and to testify, at the same time, his readiness to maintain peace, if it be not made conditional on the acceptanoe of propositions detrimental to the interests, dignity and honor of his throne. This reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, thongh vague in its meaning, will be framed, says our iuformant, so as to intimate that the Czar would not be unwilling *to suspend hostilities, and to send a Plenipotentiary to a European Congress*.. As long as war was declared ouly by Turkey, the Emperor regarded the questiou of the settlement as one between that Power and himself, and aocordingly he refused to acknowledge the interferenee and action of England and France; but after the declaratiou of war by the Western Powers, the qnestion having lost the exclusive character which the Czar wished to maintain for it, has risen to such European proportions as to admit the intervention of a Congress of the Powers, especially after the Western allies themselves have been instrumental in obtaining even greater amelioratious in favor of the Sultan's Christian subjects than the Emperor of Russia wished to secnre for them.

Such is, we are assured, the *resumé* of the Russian statements contained in the declarations of Baron MEYENDORFF to Count BUOL, and by him transmitted to London and Paris. What the effect will be, events will soon show. Neither of the two Governments of England and France desire to call upon such revolutionary elements as would be necessary to be called upon in order to prosecute the war with the utmost effioiency, aud so it is not at all unlikely that such *advances* on the part of Rnssia will fall on no deaf ear. And if we bear in mind the slowness of operations, we might even venture the suggestion that the allies, while showing their power to chastise, wished to allow time for the Czar to make such advances. Should affairs turn out as intimated by this information, we shall soon have to report that the belligerents have taken up their Winter quarters in the middle of August. We confess that we are not prepared for such an event. We fully rely on the sources of information of onr correspondent, but we think the move, if it be made, is another Russian trick to postpone operations, and to secnre the auxiliary forces of impassable rosds, tempestuous waves, and all the rigor of a Winter, that would be the undoubted death of the "sick man." *Tant pis* for the Western Powers, if they let themselves be sold by the new Muscovite hoax.

The Boston Riots.

DOUGLAS, TOOMBS and Company have no more serviceable and effective allies, in their base conspiracy against the rights and liberties of the laud, than PARKER, PHILLIPS and the misguided mob whom they have stimulated to illegal and murderons violence. They could desire nothing better than sueh ontbreaks, to divert attention from their own nnprincipled schemes, aud to bring weakness and reproach upou that deep and determined indignation which honorable men everywhere feel for their condnct. There is no argument in a mob;—violence and passion convince nobody, but always disgust and repel the sensible and considerate. Nobody will dislike the Fugitive Slave law one whit the more heartily, for the riots and bloodshed whieh it has stirred up in Boston,—while thousands of its opponents will shrink from all alliance with men who take counsel only of their passions in resisting its operation. If the Slave-owners and Slave-drivers, whose interest this law was intended to promote, can fasten upon the great mass of the people of the Free States the responsibility for such proceedings, they will have little difficulty in carrying their worst and wildest schemes to a consummation. For that responsibility will be repudiated. The mass of the people everywhere, in the Free States, are disposed to obey the law;—and any attempt to commit them to measures of mob-violence in its resistance, will tend to drive them to the opposite extreme. Whatever may be the tyranny of their rulers, they are not disposed to seek relief from it in the more dangerous tyranny of a mob. And the effect of such an outbreak as that in Boston on public sentiment, is decidedly against the cause it is designed to serve.

In 1850 it was alleged that *good faith* to the South required every citizen to aid in the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. This reliance exists no longer. This appeal has lost its force. The Slaveholding interest has forfeited all claim to snch a plea. It has set the example of violated faith. It has proclaimed, by the high-handed repeal of the oldest and most sacred compact under the Constitution, that such things as Legislative Compromises have no validity;—that it recognizes no obligation of compacts;—that it keeps no faith with Freedom;—that its only law is the law of force, and its only rule of conduct the prosecution of its own schemes, by any and every means which occasion may afford. Nobody in the Free States can any longer feel under any moral obligation to consult the interests or the claims of Slaveholders, in connection with this or any other law. But we owe it *to ourselves* to obey the law,—or, at all events, not to oppose mob violence to its execution. We do not suppose that any man, whose instincts would not incline him to become a slave-driver on a Southern plantation, will volunteer his aid in returning a fugitive slave, or accept and hold an appointment whioh would make it his dnty to do so. But resistance of the law is another thing. It strikes at the basis of sooicty;—it involves infinite evils, and can do no good. The successful rescue of a slave does nothing towards repealing the law. It only saves the money which would buy him, while it involves deep disgraoe and a loss of moral strength, whioh will far outweigh the paltry advantage that may be gained. The treatment of Judge HOAR in Sonth Carolina, whither he went on a perfectly legal and legitimate errand, sunk that State into a profound and universal contempt, from which half a century will not redeem her. Massachusetts cannot afford to imitate her example, or to provoke her fate.

It should never be forgotten that *the true remedy for all political evils is the ballot-box*. If Boston hates the Fugitive Slave law, let her seek its repeal. If the Free States find its operation onerons, let them send men to Congress who will blot it from the statute book. If it trenches upon State Rights, let State Legislatures apply the remedy. Let Massachusetts secure the right of *jury trial* to every person within her borders. Let her send men to Washington whom threats cannot terrify, nor bribes sednce. Until the Free States can rouse themselves to the effort which alone is needed to place their principles in the ascendant, they have no right to complain that they are disregarded. While they have the *power* to protect their rights, the fault rests with themselves if they fail to do it. So long as they send men to Washington whom Executive iufiuence can turn into snpple tools of Executive power,—so long as they sanction the betrayal of their rights, and the disregard of their interests,—so long as they help *make* Fugitive Slave laws, and help repeal Missonri Compromises, and help elect Presidents in the interest of Slavery, they have no right to resist the law, or to complain of its execution.

Ferry Management.

Twelve months ago we directed atteution to the insecure conditiou of the Ferry landings on the Jersey shore, and referred particularly to such of them as were largely frequented by Sunday holiday folk. At the time our remarks were offered it became sufficieutly obvious that safety—to say uothiug of accommodation—formed no part of the Ferry Companies' general scheme for the Summer campaign. The massacre at Stapleton (Vandorbilt's Landing) was without a result; and had escaped the public miud. The unhappy beings who perished in that calamity were but a few additional victims to the greed of avaricious speculators, aud their fate was scon and easily forgotten. It conveyed no warning; led to no precantion.

On Sunday, an accident precisely identical occurred at Hobeken, with the fortunate exceptiou that the result was less melancholy. As usnal on that day, a large number of pent-np citizeus sought the cool breezes of the Elysian Fields, and towards nightfall gathered ou the ferry bridge to return home. Abont five hundred persons of both sexes were concentred on this spot, and their weight, bearing on the frail structure, cansed it to break the suspension chsins, snapping them like threads, and consigning the remainder of the structure to the water. Previous to the accident an official had warned the visitors of the danger of crowding the bridge, so that its insufficiency must have been known to the Company, as well as to those in its employ.

The common objection will, of conrse, be urged in this case. It will be argued that the accident resulted entirely from the carelessness of the passengers. But it would be well to inquire whether the proprietors of a Public Ferry are entirely blameless when they uoglect precautions against accidents, which, however impossible according to *their* code of safety, are uevertheless of frequent occurrence;—whether, in short, it is not as necessary to provide against the accidents of omission as of commission. Grauted that the carelessness of passengers eudaugers many lives, is it the less imperative ou a pnblic company to provide against that carelessness? If publio safety be narrowed down to the mere precautions of official vigilance, it ceases to be a responsibility; for it *is* true—undoubtedly true—that accidents of this character arise not from deriliction of dnty on the part of the public's servants, but of the publio itself, and uuless *that* be guarded against, there is no safety at all.

The Barclay-street Ferry, on the Hoboken side, has been remarked for its fragility. Its insecurity was known—or why the necessity of warning passengers from it? Yet it was permitted to be used on the day of all days when it is most liable to extreme pressure. It is no unusual occurrence for Hoboken to be crowded on Sunday; it is no unnsual thing for the Ferry-house to be filled with several hundred persons; it is uo uuusual circumstanee for them to assemble on the ferry bridge, anxious for the first opportunity of returning to New-York; yet in view of all these facts, we find a bridge in use so insecure, so eheap and trumpery, that it is necessary for the ferry master to warn the passengers of their danger, and not heeding that warning to await an accident as a result of their blind trustfulness.

Those who reeall the circumstances of the Staten Island catastrophe will not fail to lament the juggle which exonerated the officials in that case. Had proper action been taken then we should have been spared the occasion of these remarks. As it is, the lessees of our public ferries have yet to learn, what the railroad companies have already been taught, that human life is of more value than plethoric dividends. Ones let the lesson be imparted and there will be little occasion for its repetition. Public bodies have pockets, whether they possess hearts or not. Attack them and you are sure of attention. They will soon perceive the impolicy of building bridges like scales for letters, to carry a certain weight and no more.

In the meantime, it would be well if the proper authorities would institute some inquiries as to the safety of the piers and bridges on the New-York side of our ferries. There is doubtless an Inspector of some kind or other who might amuse his elegant leisure in this direction, if his ambition could only be excited to do so. After a few more accidents it may be thought worth while to inquire if they can be prevented.

Prof. Butler's Family.

We have received a private letter from a gentleman of high character, well known in the scientific world, stating that Mr. NOBLE BUTLER, brother of him whom MATT. WARD murdered, is likely to be obliged to *sell his house* to raise money to pay the neoessary expenses of the prosecution. Several of his friends in Louisville have acted very generously in the matter, but in consequenoe of the wealth of the WARDS, and the extraordinary efforts made by them to seonre impunity for the murder, the expenses of Mr. BUTLER have been very heavy. Our correspondent, whose name alone, if we were at liberty to give it, would secure attention and entire confidence in his statements, adds:

"MR. BUTLER, like his lamented brother, is a teacher, and conducts one of the best young ladies' day-schools in Kentncky. He is a man of small means, but with a noble, generous soul, well worthy of his Christian name. Knowing him intimately, and being with him dnring the dark and exciting hour of his poor brother's death, when his Christian principles were put to the severest test that can be conceived, he never was heard to utter a vindictive word against the miserable being, whose mad folly had brought to a murderous end his brother's valuable and beautiful life."

The gentleman who writes thus states that he intends to contribnte $50, towards relieving Prof. BUTLER from the pecuniary distress in which he has been involved by this unhappy affair, and suggests that others would doubtless cheerfully add their donations to the same cause. He proposes that the sum of $1,000, be raised in this vicinity,—but adds that his own gift is entirely independent of any such attempt. We not only comply with his request, but take great satisfaction, in stating the facts of the case for the informatiou of those whose sympathies may have been excited by the circumstauces of this sad tragedy. Without urging the matter upon the public, we shall very gladly take charge of any money which may be proffered for the pnrpose named, and will forward it to the gentleman whose letter has drawn our attentiou to the subject.

About Dogs.

When the lovely poodle of Mrs. Upton has left the hands of the accomplished barber, who dresses his tail aud clips tho glossy wool from the sacred parts of his person, be disports himself in the window of Mrs. Upton's carriage, *couchant* over the crest. And it mnst be confessed he is a very creditable ornament. But the first breath of Summer brings with it a savor of harshness to the tender mind of Mrs. Upton, for in it she scents the dread ediot of the Police Department. It whispers to her a tale of unutterable agony; it is laden with treason, and soughs like the wail of perishing innocence. The companion of man (uot Mrs. Upton, bnt ber poodle, Carlo), is meuaced; murder and sudden death are items in her disqniet. She draws a heavy sigh, aud the reflection that if He of her lap depart but one moment from the maternal roof, Carlo—to use the figurative and forcible language of the Marchioness—is "a goner." With poignant sorrow she ties a blue string round his neck and trusts to Providence—and a reward.

It is different with Policeman K, who, goaded into activity by the possibility of mad dogs, sees hydrophobia in a buoket of water, and suspects everything that has the misfortuno to walk on fonr legs. He views the cauine species as his natural enemies, and loves them with such Christian benignity, that in the plenitude of his affection he is compelled to take care of them for the remainder of their lives. When, therefore, he discovers the lovely Carlo in a state of jubilant liberty, it becomes at once his duty and his pleasure to secure him, and to tske him to a place of temporary safety—so temporary, indeed, that it is scsrcely worth mentioning.

But another class of meu are solicitons about Carlo—a class of men who are alike insensible to the claims of the higher and lower auimal; Iscariots, who sell the canine as they would the human species, for pence, and whose mundane regard for pelf would induce them not only to take tho companion of man, his dog, but that other companion of man, his watch, if they had the opportunity. Men of this nnworthy class hail the Summer months as the farmer does, for the harvest they bring. The dog-days are the honored ones of their calendar, and they observe them with a veugeance.

The difference in these various idiosyncrasies may be easily explained. During the dog-days every dog that is worth stealing is attacked with hydrophobia. He may not display any symptoms of that fatal disease, but the Law recognizes its existence, and in the eye of the Law the dog is mad, or ought to be. To scoure the safety of the subjeet, therefore, it is ordained that he shall wear his nose in a muzzle; aud further ordained, that if he neglect his toilet and show his nose (uo matter how cold) *out* of the muzzle, he shall be forfeit to the State—a fit victim for the altar of Inexorable Jnstice. The unhappy wretch is seized, carried to the police-yard, poisoned, or otherwise disposed of.

Now, Mrs. Upton complains that at this time of year she regularly loses Carlo, although that poodle is of sedentary habits, opposed to exercise, and irreproachably domestic. As for beiug muzzled, Mrs. Upton avers that yon might with as much propriety put a muzzle on a canary bird; he is harmless, and having been reared on stewed chicken and goat's milk, never bites, because he don't know how. Bnt the strangest part about it is that Mrs. Upton always recovers the dear puppy. A reward of ten dollars invariably insures the attendance of a gentleman with very greasy hair, who invariably knows an M.P. who saved the purty creature from bein' pisoned up at the yard, and who thinks he might induce him to overcome his affection for the dog if the lady will give him a trifle for his pains in addition to the fee for his friud the M. P., who will be plunged into great unhappiness by parting with Carlo. Would not Mrs. Upton sacrifice her life in such a cause? Why, then, a second thought about a paltry ten dollars?

But when Mr. Upton returns from his den in Wall-street, he waxes profane and swears it is a swindle; swears that nine-tenths of the dogs taken to the yard are stolen—stolen by boys and men for the sake of the price fixed on their head; stolen and sold to the police, and sold again by them to professional dog fanciers, who in turn part with them for the reward offered in the papers. For his part, Mr. Upton adds, if all the dogs, puppies and poodles in oreation were poisoned, he wouldn't care the snap of his fiuger; bnt it's an infernal shame, he thinks, for the Law to put a price on theft, in order that it may make a bigger price by it. And then Mr. Upton insists on smoking a cigar in the parlor with his feet on the brocatelle. What comfort is there for Mrs. Upton but Carlo?

☞ In another part of this morning's TIMES we publish at length the address of the Five members of the Hard-Shell branch of the Democratic party, who voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They justify their action by authority, as well as reasouing, which it will not be easy to impeach. They are entitled to the respect of the whole country, and will command the approbation of their eonstituents for their firm and manly resistauce to a project false in principle, utterly useless and fraught with misohief to the country, the extent of which the future alone can reveal. An attempt will undoubtedly be made, by the minions of Executive power, to brand them as false to the organization and discipline of the Democratic party. Mr. CUTTINO, who stood with them at the outset in their manly resistanee to such base menances, proved unequal to the contest, and ingloriously deserted the position he had so ostentatiously taken. He will share the common fate of meu too timid to shape their conduct by their wishes;—he forfeits the respect of both sides, and has no claims on the gratitude or confidence of either. We feel confident that those who proved faithful to their principles aud to the interests of the whole oountry, will find that party discipline has not the power to punish their fidelity.

Water for Brooklyn—A New Plan.

There is what is ealled a new plan for procuring nn adequnte supply of wholesome water, abont to be submitted to the citizens of Brooklyn, for their acceptance or rejection. The subject is one of grent importance, and, although the necessity for a better means of obtaining water than they now have is great, the plan proposed should not be carelessly favored.

In what the present plan differs from that which was defeated about a yeer ago, is very difficult, so far as we are concerned, to discover, for there is a vagueness in the outline published which is surprising in view of the magnitude of the work to be done. The want of sufficient detail in the first plan, drawn by Mr. MCALPINE, then State Engineer, was considered good ground for its rejection. Is the plan now presented not less satisfactory in that particnlar?

So fer as we understand it, the present plan proposes to take water from "Parsonage Creek"—understood to be abou: twenty miles from the city, on the Island—pass it through an aqueduct to e point at or near the base of Cypress Hills, and from that point into the city. The supply promised is 20,000,000 gallons per day. The cost of the work is not to exceed $4,500,000.

If the citizens were assured by competent authority that all that is promised would be performed at the price stated, there would probably be but one opinion concerning it, and that a favorable one. But they are not satisfied, and among their reasons are the following:

First—That Williamsburg, which is now consolidated with Brooklyn, should be consulied as to the plan, and made to participate in the pnyment of the cost.

Second—That the outline presented of the plan is too vague, and gives cause for a suspicion that the cost would far exceed the estimate.

Third—That the source from which the water is proposed to be taken, is uncertain.

Fourth—That the water, if procured from the source proposed, would not be equal to the supply which might be obtained from a point a few miles distant from the city, at much less cost.

Fifth—That in adopting the plan proposed, circumstances render it necessary that the contract should be given to certain parties who hold the title deeds of the late Williamsburg or Long Island Water Works Company.

That there is ground for at least a portion of the objections made, we are disposed to believe. The anxiety which several of those who are now holding office have evinced for the interests of the contractors who hold the deeds of the Williamsburg Company, has not at all tended to do away with a suspicion, that the plan is not presented entirely on the ground that it is the best that could be drawn. The friends of the contractors alluded to, will, we believe, find it difficult to convince the people of Brooklyn that the Williamsburg Company, or any person holding their deeds, have any claim upon them, for they can hardly have forgotten their conduct soon after the Company had been organized.

The right of the Williamsburg Company to the streams on Long Island will soon lapse in consequence of their failure to exercise it, and then the citizens of Brooklyn will be in a position to adopt any plan they may deem best, without dictation from contractors. This fact should have some weight with those who have to decide upon the plan now proposed, and the obvious propriety of having Williamsburg united with Brooklyn in a matter so important to both should also militate against any immediate action.

WHAT THEY ARE LOOKING AT.—The Second-street Cemetery at all hours of all pleasant dnys is shut ont from the street—first by a heavy stone wall; second, by a stout iron railing; and third, by a cordon of neat little girls, shabby little boys, stout grown Irishmen, burly big Dutchmen, Yankees of all ages, and a sprinkling of butchers' boys with up-rolled sleeves. Inside of this triple wall, there grows greener fresh grass nnd sweeter flowers than grow or flourish elsewhere till you have crossed a ferry. The monuments, too, are of very pure marble, and are alike monuments of respect for the dead and of the taste of the living. But neither grass nor flowers nor monuments so "take down" the looker-on through the iron railing as do the peacocks that strut up and down the graveled walks. The movements of one of these birds of Venus, (who owns them now we don't know, since the old lady is dead,) are watched with most eager interest. When one spreads his tail the lookers-on shout as if they had seen a live lord, and when he leaps np to his perch and spreads it, you'd think another Eclipse had come or the Fairy Guards had made their appearance. We don't know the object of keeping peacocks in Cemeteries, but it draws, which we suppose should satisfy us.

☞ We understand that Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON has received a letter from Mr. GROVE, the owner of his brother, who was recently taken back from this City, offering to sell him to him if he desires to buy him, and saying that he will await a reply from him before selling him to the *drivers*. He does not name any price.

☞ A marble diver, named JOHN TATE, was suffocated while thirty feet under water, on Lake Erie, on Saturday last, owing to a defect in the air pump.

Castle Garden Last Night.

When the current week is ended we may as well break our Opera-Glasses and grow domestic. What more will it be worth our eyesight to dwell on in concert rooms? The grand JULLIEN leaves us. We see other vests as irreproachable, perhaps at the Crystal Palace; we shall see with returning winter, snow-drifts as white as those gloves; another imperial as faultless may reach us from classic Italy; but that air, that swaying wave of the baton-grasping hand, that total abandon when the victory is achieved—when shall that be restored to us? It is sad. It reminds one of Mr. MOORE'S gazelle, in whom it was a fatal symptom to have begun to be loved. We were just beginning to appreciate the great conductor who had a regiment of God-fathers at his christening. We had just attained to the level above the negro minstrelsy, and now our great teacher, with a week of benefits and a grand dress ball, departs. Oboes and ophicleides, cornets and castanets will remain, but they will seem only like bones and toot-borns, and mere cunningly-crooked wind instruments of brass, in the comparison.

We went down last evening to Castle Garden—not the critical *we*, but *we* the saddened admirers of JULLIEN. The Castle had an overflowing attendance, as usual—that is, the crowd had overflown so that half the seats were empty; "owing," doubtless, "to the unpleasant weather," which was quite discoverable at the conclusion. The Concert-room had been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The gilding and light blue glazing of the balcony-front had a chastened, silvery shade, that harmonized well with our feelings; but the gipsey overhead was still swinging her wreath of roses, and, to all appearances, disposed to see if she could leap the big crack in the wall close by her. The scarlet dais for the master's desk, and the gilded afrite that supports the book-rack, looked as fresh and bright as if it were yesterday that they first astonished our vision. The performers were in excellent mood and the instruments in fine wind. We entirely agreed with the gentleman behind us, who pronounced the March of All Nations "a snorter," and with his lady, who declared it "gorgeous" five times, and the sixth "splendid." And yet we did not enjoy it as we ought, for constantly remembering that this was the last week. That dolefnl announcement which has been repeated these many nights, and stared at us from all the programmes, gathered itself into an audible sound, and rolled along as the under bass of waltz and ballad, fantasy and hymn. He leaves us soon—alas, too soon. Nothing will remain but the precious memory and such imperfect representations as are to be had at Buckley's.

THE ERICSSON—The *Ericsson* has been removed from the Government Dry Dock at Brooklyn, and now lies at Hooo & DELAMATER'S dock, nnd nrgoing repuirs. Her timbers are fonnd to be perfectly sound. The degree of injury to her machinery cnnnot as yet be ascertained. It is believed, however, that the expense of repair will be comparatively slight, nnd that the ship will be ready for her trial trip in the course of a few weeks. The refiting of the cnbins nnd state-rooms will prove a heavy bill of expense to the owners. The carpets, cushions and plate were nearly all destoyed by the immersion in the river, and the principal delay will be occasioned by the necessity of renewing the elegnnt appointments of the vessel. The owners are pushing forwnrd the work upon the ship as fast as possible.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS, TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1854-5.—Compiled by H. WILSON. Comprising, in one volume, the General City, Business and Copartnership Directories. Price $1 50. Office, No. 51 Ann-st. Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that this work is now nearly completed, and will be published in a few days. The subscriber, in preparing the issue for this year, has acted under the impression that he best consults the wishes and interests of his patrons and himself by taking sufficient time to render the work as perfect as possible in all its parts, believing that the annoyance which is a constant attendant during the whole year upon an erroneous Directory is no uo way compensated by publishing two or three days in advance of the time absolntely necessary to do the work well; acting upon these views, the nndersigned has not spared either time, care or expense to publish a Directory worthy of the public patronage and support; while, on the other hand, every moment since the 1st May has been improved to bring the work forward as early as compatible with these objects. Subscribers are reminded that they have signed separately on cards which will accompany the book when ready for delivery, and are cautioned against purchasing without such cards are produced. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

SOMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attentiou to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, for Ladies Gentlemeu and Childreu. No other Garmani as yet introduced to the notice of the pnblic is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate coustitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of onr variable climate. JAMES E. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy underclothing, and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightnsss, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING Sites at OLINVILLE, Williams' Bridge Dépôt, occurs on TUESDAY, (to-morrow,) as will be seen by the advertisement, which all wishing to secure a most convenient and desirable spot for residence, should not fail to attend.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN AND CO from their New Warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway cor. of Warren-st.—We beg to inform yon that we hav moved into our new warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway corner of Warren-st., and are now opening large and varied assortments of Spring and Summer clothing and furnishing for men's and boys' wear, manufactured expressly for our City trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our Merchant Tailoring department on the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this City and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work.

At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our City, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing.

First—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear in the way of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, both for City and country trade, also to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us, such care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third—It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to maintain our prices so uniform and so low, as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste.

And Lastly—We confess to the ambition of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great Metropolis of the Union, as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope, by the extensiveness of our trade, to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail, an exclusive and perfect organization, and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford to sell them, and by the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted, to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command.
Very respectfully, D. DEVLIN and CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY-ONE SPLENDID BROADWAY 5TH AND 6TH-AV., 33D, 37TH, 38TH AND 39TH-ST. BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, to the highest bidder, sixty-one lots of ground on the west side of 6th-av, being the whole front of the block between 38th and 39th-sts., and 33 choice lots on 37th, 38th and 39th-sts., between 5th and 6th-avs., and between 6th-av. and Broadway. The above lots are all full size and free from incumbrance, and comprise some of the finest plots of ground for first-class residences, as well as business purposes of any now for sale on the island. They are located in the immediate vicinity of the Crystal Palace, in a pleasant and rapidly growing neighborhood, and are all beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Every lot put up will be peremptorily disposed of to the highest bidder. The title is free and clear from all incumbrances, and two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain as bond and mortgage for three years. Also, will be sold on liberal terms, at the same time and place, 11 choice lots of ground on 6th-av., 43d and 44th-sts.; 2 lots on 5th-av., near 56th-st.; 1 lot on 5th-av., near 51st-st.; 1 lot on Broadway, near 64th-st.; 2 lots on 58th-st., near 6th-av.; 1 lot on Lexington-av., near 39th-st.; and the valuable property on the north-east corner of 10th-av. and 23d-st. Maps of the above can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF THE PORT BYRON GAZETTE.—Consumptives, read—It is contrary to our practice to puff patent medicines and quack doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, while pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS'S plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Bleecker-st. and 473 8th-av.; H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster-st. and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 124 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

LADIES WISHING TO KNOW WHERE TO PURchase Wholesale Dress Goods, Cross Barrels, Mantillas, Silks, Fancy goods, Laces, Trimmings, Parasols, Corsets, Parasols, &c., at the least quantities, at the lowest prices, can call [illegible] where they will find [illegible] cheaper than at any other house in the City. Remember the place, No. 101 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl, where a saving of from 10 to 20 per cent will be made in purchasing. Remember the number, 101 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl-st. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find [illegible] to their interest to do so. Remember the place, No. 101 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl-st. Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find [illegible] to their interest to do so

Appointments in [illegible] Secretary of War

Cadets [illegible] Academy at West Point

The [illegible] will take place on the 1st of July, 1854, and [illegible] to report at West Point [illegible] of June. The examination for [illegible] will take place on the 20th of June.

Royal L. Gibson,	Wm. Wemberly—3.
L. A. [illegible],	VIRGINIA.
[illegible]	R. F. Botham,
[illegible]	Geo. Campbell,
[illegible]	Peter J. Hairston,
[illegible]	C. J. Morgan,
[illegible]	Isaac Wheeler—5.
[illegible]	SOUTH CAROLINA.
[illegible]	John M. Kerr,
[illegible]	Wm. G. Robinson—2.
[illegible]	SOUTH CAROLINA.
[illegible]	F. Holleujier,
[illegible]	J. M. Myers,
[illegible]	E. Pickens,
[illegible]	T. Tryon—4.
[illegible]	GEORGIA.
G. [illegible]	Le Roy Napier,
[illegible]	E. Rutherford—2.
Asa B. Covey,	FLORIDA.
W. [illegible],	R. E. Taylor—1.
[illegible]	ALABAMA.
[illegible]	Rufus S. Ash,
L. D. [illegible],	Wm. B. Bradley,
R. Cowley,	S. Lockett,
[illegible]	J. Tate—4.
F. R. Crowther,	MISSISSIPPI.
Chas. H. Hoyt,	J. A. Albert,
G. F. [illegible],	Wm. S. Paine,
Chauncey Boone,	Benj. T. Phillips,
Rufus Peabody,	Redman Stone—4.
[illegible]	LOUISIANA.
F. W. Van Brunt—1.	J. S. Hyams,
PENNSYLVANIA.	A. E. Kennedy—2.
A. L. [illegible],	ARKANSAS.
E. B. Cloyd,	Harold Berland—1.
F. J. Ottell,	TENNESSEE.
C. K. Crownshield,	Joseph Dixon,
Gilbert Lorentzer,	W. H. Fulkerson,
J. R. Lagard,	Wm. W. Gordon,
Wm. P. Maxwearre,	H. Snodgrass,
J. G. McCormick,	Robert White,
Joseph Wright—6.	Moses Wright—6.
OHIO.	KENTUCKY.
V. H. Boynton,	No vacancies.
Caleb Curtis,	MISSOURI.
R. L. Curtis,	J. C. Landis,
John P. Grimes,	Alphus Whitmore—2.
Wells Kellogg,	TEXAS.
J. Van Horn—4.	Wm. J. Anderson—1.
INDIANA.	UTAH.
Wm. B. Harper,	Sam'l McKee—1.
J. H. Hosey,	OREGON.
A. Sowers—3.	E. F. Jennings—1.
ILLINOIS.	CALIFORNIA.
John Bush,	James A. Zabriskie—1.
F. Koerner,	AT LARGE.
T. F. Sprague,	Samuel Cooper,
J. J. Swift,	Wm. M. Gaine,
A. Waterhouse—5.	F. C. Goodrich,
IOWA.	Mr. Hardin,
Vacancies are filled.	Chas. Jessup,
WISCONSIN.	Wm. E. Merrill,
Joseph Ridde,	Edward Ross,
J. J. Upham—2.	John Sanders,
DELAWARE.	J. Washington,
Vacancies are filled.	O. C. Wagner,
MARYLAND.	R. O. Wade,
Elias Carling,	James Wilson—12.
Wm. Nicodemus.	
Whole number, 101.	

Several vacancies remain to be filled, and the cadets for these districts will be appointed in the course of the summer, and report in September next. Yours, &c. X.

☞ Mr. BENTON'S last card in the *National Intelligencer* concludes as follows:

"Rejoices the 'desertion' part of the story as false, and as an aspersion upon FREMONT, from which the conduct of his men in all time past should exempt him. No man ever deserted from him. His men die with him, or live with him, but never desert. He was not educated at West Point. And if any person wishes to know why the United States Army has been in a state (nearly) of dissolution for some years past, they have only to read a brief letter from Mr. MACOMB to me, printed in the *Thirty Years' View*, at page 169, at the beginning of the chapter headed 'Military Academy.'"

☞ The affair at the Mint, referred to yesterday, was a regular robbery, and not a defalcation. As far as we understand it, Mr. J. ENGLE NEGUS, the Weigh Clerk, through whose hands the deposits of Californin gold dust passed, has been discovered to have been in the habit of taking various amounts from the different bags, until the sum total amounted to $10,000, for which, we are glad to learn, full restitution has been made. This is the whole amount of his depredations. On finding that his offence was discovered, he left the city, and sailed from New-York last Saturday, in the steamship *Washington*, for Southampton. Justice to the worthy officers in the Mint, who are all liable to suspicion as long as the real author of the depredations is unknown, has induced us to give his name to the public.—*Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.*

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER.—Marshal PASKIEWITSCH, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army in the Principalities, is 70 years of age. He has seen many campaigns with France, Turkey, Persia, Poland and Hungary. It is said that he possesses unimpaired vigor of body and mind, and the firmest and most sedate spirit.

☞ The loss of the fine clipper ship *Golden Fleece*, of this City, in the harbor of San Francisco, is attributed by the California papers to the intoxication of her crew, which unfitted them for duty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address R. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scres, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIERER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ Vocal Music of England.—On THURSDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Rooms will be delivered the First Lecture on the VOCAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND, by GORDON HAKE, illustrated with Songs, by Mrs. W. V. WELL, from London, accompanied by the eminent pianist, Mr. H. TIMM.

Songs illustrative of the Second Lecture:

1. In Infancy our hopes and fears.....Arne
2. Let the merry (Allegro,).....Handel
3. Oh! 'tis love (your faithful Ariel Sy, (Shakspeare,).....Linley
4. The Miller's Daughter. (Tennyson,).....Miss Barker
5. I'm a merry Zingara.....Balfe
6. Young Lochinvar, (W. Scott,).....T. Atwood
7. Song of the Blind Girl.....Presche
8. Sally in our Alley.....Hora

Tickets 50 cents; to be had at HALL & SON'S, Broadway, and at C. H. NORTON'S, Chambers-st.

☞ Watches, Jewelry and Gold Pens.—Important to purchasers on Broadway.—The great objection to buying on this great and splendid thoroughfare is that the prices are unusually higher than in other localities in the City, although the quality is known to be of the first quality. WM. MARSH & BENTON have overcome this obstacle at their new and splendid store, No. 343 Broadway, where they offer an extensive a stock of Watches and Jewelry as can be found in the City, of manufacturer's prices, it being a branch of their extensive manufacturing business already established. All before purchasing elsewhere. We call the special attention of the public to our manufacture. WILMARTH & BENTON, No. 343 Broadway, between Leonard and Anthony-sts., opposite the Tabernacle.

☞ Notice.—JNO. C. HENDERSON & SMYTH having sold the balance of the late firm of HENDERSON, SMYTH & CO. to WM. H. WELCH, admitted Mr. GASTON LEMERCIER and Mr. E. V. WELCH to an interest in the Importing Branch of their business: it will in future be known under the firm of HENDERSON, SMYTH & CO., at No. 200 Broadway, and 22 Rue de Paubourg, Pessonsiere, Paris.

JNO. C. HENDERSON,
J. E. SMYTH,
GASTON LEMERCIER,
E. V. WELCH.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1854.

☞ Spiritual Lectures.—Mrs. Dr. L. P. BRITT, of St. Louis, Inc., under Spiritual direction, will commence a series of Lectures, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 30, at 7½ o'clock, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Mrs. BRITT is not a speaking medium, for nearly two years, and for the most time has lectured weekly before the St. Louis Conference of Spiritualists. She is entranced in the presence of the audience, and the subject matter and diction of the addresses are beyond the capacity of the medium when in the normal state. Admission 25 cents.

☞ Swedenborgian Conference.—A public meeting of these societies will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 30. Every member is requested to be present, and all who desire to continue their connection must make known their intention at once. Express desires of joining may obtain full and accurate information by application at the meeting.

R. W. DAVIS, Secretary. T. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ Grand Concert at Williamsburgh.—Grand concert under the direction of Mr. Hill will every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from the Williamsburg Hotel, corner of Fourth and Bedford-sts., Williamsburgh. Every lover of music is invited to attend the concerts, which will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Refreshments to be had at the Hotel. No. 1. C. C. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL, Proprietors.

☞ Families going to the Country should provide themselves with a copy of the Complete Gardener, which contains a description of one of the best Gardens in the United States, with plans, &c. Also, a description of the Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, &c., with the best mode of cultivation. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Address FOWLER & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Notice.—The Subscriber has removed his Office to No. 1 Pine-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and customers. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. JAMES BOORMAN.

☞ Notice.—The Subscriber has removed his Office to No. 1 Pine-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and customers. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. JAMES BOORMAN.

☞ Notice.—The Subscriber has removed his Office to No. 1 Pine-st., where he will be happy to see his friends and customers. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. JAMES BOORMAN.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of quiet address, as nurse and seamstress. Can do all the plain and neat family sewing, or would wait on the washing and ironing and chamber work, on ship bard filled both situations. Would go a short distance in the country. Has best of City references. Call at No. 229 1st-av., front rooms, second floor, or send a note to the above.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework. She is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful, and has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, with good reference from her last place, as plain cook. Is a good washer and ironer, and would have no objection to do the housework of a small family, or to go in the country. Inquire at No. 64 West 18th-st., second house from corner of 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, as cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and laundress, or as waiter and chambermaid, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook, in a private family, by a very experienced woman; and as laundress, or as chambermaid and to help as laundress, by another, both can well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, by a young woman who is an excellent seamstress as well as a good nurse, and who can bring the best recommendations from her present employers. Apply for three days, at No. 182 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged American lady, as housekeeper in a widower's family; where there are children preferred. Please address, for three days, W. A., at this office, stating where an interview can be obtained, and it will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, who wishes to take care of an infant, and would like to engage with some one going to England, or the Continent; can give the best recommendations from her present employers, where she can be seen. No. 90 East 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter by a respectable young man who perfectly understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference can be given; apply at No. 366 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., bookstore, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in a wholesale or retail store, as a book-keeper or clerk, and make himself generally useful. Can give good reference. Address P. D., *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or take care of children. Can give good references. Apply for three days at No. 36 State-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress in a small private family, by a very respectable girl. Has no objection to go in the country. City preferred. Apply at No. 199 20th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to cook, wash and iron in a respectable private family. Can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a middle-aged woman, as Cook; best of city reference given. Apply No. 112 Cedar-st., New-York.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

TEACHER WANTED.—A Lady fully competent to instruct in the English branches. Music is wanted to teach a small School for Girls. State terms. References required. Address S. F. B., Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business, a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

TWO INTELLIGENT BOYS WANTED—To learn the Hat Finishing Business. Apply at No. 128 Canal-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A young man, well educated, and having a few months' experience in the retail drug business, can obtain a good situation by addressing C S., *Times* Office.

FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED LABORERS WANTED—To work on the coal wharves at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, to whom steady employment will be given at $1 25 per day. Apply at the various coal offices in Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or on the wharves at Port Richmond.

THE ADVERTISER, lately Professor of Modern Languages in a Southern College, wishes a situation of the same kind in some Educational Institution. He teaches Latin, French, Italian, and German, and has resided most of his life on the Continent of Europe. Apply, by letter, to R. N., care of Rev. Dr. Neville, Stamford, Ct.

TO PRINTERS.—An experienced practical printer desires a situation to take charge of a country newspaper office, or to work by the week. Address, for one week, G., care of G. W. Duryee, No. 9 Spruce-st.

CARRIER WANTED—A person acquainted with the business is wanted to distribute in this City an old established Monthly Magazine. Apply to S. BROWN, No. 90 Wall-st., third floor, room No. 6.

CHANDELIERS WANTED.—Two or three chandeliers, with four or more burners; also, two or three mantel looking glasses. Address G. G. G., *Herald* office, with full description.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A lady living retired, and for years familiar with the requirements of the sick, would accommodate a lady with beautiful apartments, with board and medical attendance during her confinement. Address Mrs. HOLBROOKE, Chelsea Letter Deposit, No. 1,049 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.—A parlor and bed-room in a modern house, near 23d-st. and Broadway, to a lady and gentleman, with full board for the lady, or they may be had without board. No children, and family small. Address M. R. Y., Chelsea Letters' Deposit No. 1,049, Broadway.

BOARDING.—Several Gentlemen may be accommodated with Board, at Churchill's Hotel, No. 5 College-place, a very pleasant location, being directly opposite the Columbia College Park. No liquors sold here.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 60 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry.

BOARDING.—Parlor and bedroom on second story, also, one large room and dressing-room on third story, may be obtained with board, at No. 61 West 24th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with full or partial board at No. 43 King-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms, with or without partial board, can be had at No. 101 4th-av., near 11th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A young man is desirous of obtaining partial board in a respectable house in the vicinity of Clinton or King-st. He will furnish his room, and will have no objections to rooming with a respectable young man. Private family preferred. References given and required. Address GEORGE W., this office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A suit of furnished rooms, in a Hotel, sufficient to accommodate two or three families with board, to be had on reasonable terms, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, delightfully located, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad. Address B. B., Office of Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For a married lady and child 2½ years old, within 20 or 30 miles of the City. Farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders. Address C. B. W., this office.

DESIRABLE BOARDING.—A large third-story room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen. Will be let single or together, with full or partial board, in a small quiet family. Also, a single room on the second floor. Terms moderate, &c., apply at No. 57 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Two or three very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 289 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Two rooms, with pantries, can be had with the private family No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn. This is a chance seldom offered to those that want a permanent home. Call and see the house.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Corner of Broadway and Prince-st. The house is newly furnished, including gas, bath, &c., containing over 30 rooms, in suites of parlors and single rooms. Entrance, No. 86 Prince-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let; large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites, or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—In an American private family, by a single gentleman, a parlor, and bedroom, with a smaller one adjoining, in a pleasant location up town, not lower than Bond-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars and rent, L. T., office of this paper.

PARLORS TO LET, WITH BOARD—Four large parlors will be let, with board, and several suites of 3 to 5 rooms, also a servants' single rooms to permanent boarders, at reasonable terms, at the new Carlton Hotel, corner of Canal and West-sts., fronting the river. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms, in a private family at No. 18, 20th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest [illegible] due in the City of [illegible] on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, viz:—

[illegible]

The books of the City of Cincinnati, (Ohio,) issued to the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad Company—

[illegible]

J. PERKINS, [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] Her sprightly, narcotic pen often hits a point with great force, and never suffers the reader's attention to flag; there are few writers who will prefer her to "Fanny Fern."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

She is clearly a good, honest Yankee girl, familiar with the genial aspects of country life, imbued with the homebred common sense which is predicated in an active mind, by observing eye and ear to passing things, with a fund of sound and generous feeling, and a certain freshness of thought, which betokens a rural life and an unshackneyed nature. Her "Wreath" is bound to be cherished in a genial atmosphere, and preserved as an offering of early flowers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Poetry and prose are here intermingled, giving variety, and melody to the whole. It is a beautiful parlor companion.—*Worcester Transcript.*

She writes as naturally as a thrush warbles. The book is full of beauties—palpable beauties—that will be seized by those whose hearts are et all susceptible, and treasured among their gems.—*Buffalo Express.*

They are characterized by beautiful simplicity of thought and expression, by an elevated tone of moral sentiment, and by a graceful interweaving of the entertaining and the instructive.—*From Rev. Dr. Sprague.*

A beautiful and interesting volume, and one that will be acceptable to a large class of persons.—*Rochester American.*

This charming volume should be read in the repose of twilight, with the curtains of a deep bay window drawn close, so as to hide the tear that irresistibly trickles down at the perusal of its heart pictures.—*Philadelphia Register.*

Now and then we are treated to a page of shrewd and good natured satire, and anon, to a warm, generous burst of sympathy with worth in some lowly sphere, or our sense of justice is invoked in favor of the helpless victims of social or conventional oppression. Her style is graceful and natural.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

For $1 25 remitted to the publisher, this book will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, postage paid.

Just published by CHARLES SCHIRNER,
No. 145 Nassau-street, New-York.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., Publishers of HOUSEHOLD WORDS, by CHAS. DICKENS, in monthly parts, two volumes yearly of more than 1,200 octave pages. Eight volumes, neatly bound in cloth, now ready. $3 per year, payable in advance; 30 cents each number.

A new tale by CHARLES DICKENS, called HARD TIMES, is now publishing in *Household Words*, and will be continued from month to month, and completed in five numbers from its commencement, in the May number. By special arrangements with the English publishers we receive advance sheets of this paper, so that the successive chapters of this will appear in our edition of *Household Words* about the same time as in London.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART—(Heretofore published by Alexander Montgomery)—In monthly parts, containing at least thirty superb engravings in each number. 3 vols. 8vo.; cloth, nearly ready. 2 vols. yearly, $3 per year, or 25 cents per number.

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE—THE POPULAR EDUCATOR—(Heretofore published by Alex Montgomery)—Published in monthly parts containing a regular course of instruction in every department of knowledge. With maps, diagrams, engravings and drawings. $1 50 per year; 13½c. per number.

ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD—A series of services for Domestic Worship. Edited by Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D. D., assisted by eminent contributors, to be completed in 12 monthly parts, at 25 cents each.

IN PRESS, AND SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE—A tale of Southern Life. By LOGAN. Illustrated, 12mo.

HARD TIMES. By CHARLES DICKENS.
T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

WE READ IT AT ONE SITTING—And did not sleep all night for it.—THE SAINT AND THE SINNER: A Tale not stranger than true. Published by E. N. GROSSMAN. This is the most astounding revelation that has been made for years, and will create a sensation as great as did Lord Byron's "Don Juan." Its unsparing truthfulness and relentless exposure of the vices of, the great metropolis, have already raised a cry for its suppression, but its truth is safeguard and justification. Hear what the press has already said:

It lashes the vice of this great City as unsparingly as the satirist Juvenal whipped with his kindling verse the besmotched morals of lascivious Rome.—*Daily Times.*

Its versification is full of the graceful wantonness of Rochester.—*Daily Express.*

This is emphatically the most startling production of the day. Solon Robinson may now cry "Hot Corn" unheeded, and the "Old Brewery" cease its clamors, for "The Saint and the Sinner" eclipses them altogether.—*National Democrat.*

The imagery is exquisite, and the poetry throughout is beautiful.—*Morning Star*

We read it at one sitting, and did not sleep all night for it.—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.*

Since the days of Lord Byron, nothing so good in a poetical sense has been offered to the public.—*Sunday Courier.*

Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Building; LONG & BROTHER No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann st., and by the principal news agents and booksellers.

NEW UP-TOWN MUSIC STORE.—COOK & BOOTH have just opened, at No. 843 Broadway, an extensive music and piano establishment. They are the sole agents of HAINES, BROTHER & CUMMINGS' superior piano-fortes, which are now becoming extensively known and justly celebrated: an extensive and complete assortment of music and musical instruments always on hand. For the purpose of making their establishment and pianos well known to the public, COOK & BROTHER have determined to sell at the lowest possible rates. New and second-hand pianos to let. Music bound.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—No. 524—Plate, Jenny Lind, with accompanying articles. This number also contains articles upon John Locke, Thomas De Quincey, The Policy of Austria, Death Warning, Wearyfoot Common, Poetry, short sketches, &c.

Subscriptions and Advertisements received, and single numbers sold at the Publication Office, No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Back numbers and volumes and complete sets furnished, if applied for soon.

FRANK FORRESTER'S NEW BOOK.—PERSONS AND PICTURES, from the Histories of France and England. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, author of "The Captains of the Old Republic," "Cavaliers of England," "Marmaduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," "The Roman Traitor," &c. 12mo., muslin, $1 25. Now ready.
RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, JONATHAN JANES,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

MARTIN MERRIVALE, HIS (M) MARK.—No. 3 of this popular serial, by Paul Creyton, price 12½ cents, published this day. J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—For sale, real estate and business attached, that pays a clear profit, above all expenses, of over $3,000 a year. Only $5,000 cash down, and the balance in bonds, mortgages, state stocks or bank stocks, and as part payment a place in the country. For full particulars inquire of D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

$2,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—For a term of years, on valuable Lots and a Building to be erected, about five miles from the City, on line of railroad. May be paid in installments as the building progresses, if desired. Address M. S., *Times* office.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to J. G. REED,
Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 20, and 22.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$50,000 to loan at 7 per cent. on improved property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to F. A. GUION and A. G. Montgomery, No. 118 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL—On the United States' Grounds at West Point, is now open for the reception of guests. A new Dock has been built by the Government, affording a convenient landing for the steamboats Steam Ferries plying between Cold Spring and West Point, and also between Garrison's Depôt and West Point, have been established. No most every train of passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad.

The fast and elegant steamboat ALIDA leaves New-York daily at 6 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Robinson-st., landing her passengers at the Point in time to witness the evening parade of the Cadets, and returns to the City at 9 o'clock A. M. Other steamboat communications will be frequent during the day.

The Hotel has been freshly painted and renovated for the season, and the subscriber will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public. S. R. ROE.

COOPER HOUSE SALOON—Opened THIS DAY, at No. 334 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., by J. A. WALNUT, formerly of "Live and Let Live," No. 214 Broadway. Mr. WALNUT informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the above Saloon, and will be happy to see his old patrons. Every delicacy of the season on hand at the most reasonable prices.

J. A. WALNUT, No. 334 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st.

COURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXV.

Our hero passed a very restless night,
Waiting and watching for the morrow's dawn,
And when the first faint streak of crimson light
Upon the eastern sky proclaimed the dawn,
He started up—dressed, shaved, and ere the light
Rays of the sun illum'd the college lawn,
He seized the bell-pull at Miss Julia's portal—
A hollow-eyed, dejected, love-sick mortal!

The cause of many a lady's dejection may be traced to a tanned, freckled, sallow, red, rough, or eruptive face; the *certain* remedy for which is unquestionably GOURAUD'S *Medicated Soap!* In a short manner a maiden may become hollow-eyed from sleepless vexation, induced by an unnatural growth of hair upon her upper lip or forehead. GOURAUD'S *Poudre Subtile* is designed expressly to uproot superfluous hair! It may be, too, that she tosses restlessly upon her pillow, devising ways and means to rid herself of a head of red hair, not knowing that GOURAUD'S Dye would instantly change her fiery locks to a rich, jet black or dark brown! Peradventure her lips may have become embittered from a loss of the bloom on her cheeks. GOURAUD'S Liquid Rouge imparts a delicate rose stain to lips and cheeks, whilst his *Lily White* is the best article in the world for flushed, heated complexions. Found at the old established Perfumery Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and Mr. HAYN', Brooklyn.

$100 REWARD.—Mysterious disappearance of ANN ELIZABETH PORTER, wife of Dr. J. H. WEBSTER, of Montreal, C. E., who left Westport, N. Y., where she was visiting on, and on the 9th day of May, in a deranged state of mind. On the 13th, she addressed letters to her husband, mother and aunt, dated New-York City, bidding them a sad farewell, since which time no trace of her whereabouts can be ascertained. She is about 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, very delicate, subject to fainting turns, which may lead to identify her; light complexion, hazel eyes, hair very thin, mixed with gray, wears false hair in front; upper front teeth artificial; had a large red mole near her throat, arms neck and wrists, heavy cancers covering with the name of Dr. J. H. Webster, Montreal C. E., painted on one end, made by Mr. Hibbard, Montreal. She wore a large oval gold bracelet with a transparent stone set in the centre. Any person giving information to the subscriber, or to her mother, Mrs. Porter, Rochester, N. Y., will be suitably rewarded, and all expenses paid incurred by her or any one writing. Address W. Munn, M. D., Mayor of Montreal, C. E., and C. P. Lindley, Esq., 56 Cedar-st., New-York. N. B.—Papers throughout the United States please copy.

CHRISTADELPHIAN GOOD AND CHEAP—Edited by Dr. THOMAS, and published monthly at 50 cents per annum, in advance. Specimen numbers sent gratis. Address, post paid, Dr. THOMAS, Yates Center, Woodson County, Kansas Territory.

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
Dwelling, Furniture, &c., on Broadway, Bleecker-st., and 11th-st.

On THURSDAY, June 1, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 499 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., will be sold, the handsome Furniture of a family removing to Europe, comprising rosewood and hair cloth parlor suits, in brocatelle, damask and reps; rosewood and hair cloth sofas, chairs and rocking chairs; rosewood centre, card, work and other tables; elegant pier and mantel mirrors; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil cloths; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads; hair, husk and other mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; blankets and counterpanes; sheets, pillow cases, &c.; mahogany chairs, sofas, tables, bureaus, wardrobes, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 11 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 1 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 13 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 2 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 15 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 3 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 17 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 4 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 19 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 5 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 21 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 6 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 23 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 7 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 25 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 8 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 27 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 9 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 29 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 10 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 31 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 11 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 33 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 12 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 35 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 1 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 37 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 2 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 39 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 3 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 41 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 4 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 43 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 5 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 45 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 6 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No. 47 East 11th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., with the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep. Possession given immediately.

Also, at 7 o'clock, the three-story brick dwelling and lot No

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Will take place on THURSDAY, the 1st of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. This place is situated in the village of South Flushing, 9 miles from the City of New-York, two hours' time by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and two minutes' walk of the Depot. There are two acres of land, well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, the dwelling has just been thoroughly repaired, and contains 10 large, circular carriage ways, &c. The buildings consist of a large and commodious Dwelling, built in the most approved style, and furnished with marble mantels and grates throughout; also, the necessary outbuildings all nearly new. The village is perfectly healthy, the society select, and schools and churches in the immediate vicinity. The facilities for sea bathing and fishing are fine. This place is accessible five times a day from the City, by railroad, and is well adapted to gentlemen of moderate means doing business in the City. For further information, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y., where handbills giving a full description can be obtained. A sale of the Furniture, Carriages, and Garden Utensils, will take place on the premises subsequent to the sale of the property. Possession given in ten days.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BY KIRKUM DRAPER—Office, No. 46 Pine-st., Bounds of William.—TUESDAY, May 30, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 Seven per cent. Income Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., due 1893, interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1.....$1,000

$3 000 Ten per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Co., of Illinois, interest coupons April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York.....$1,000 each.

$54,000 Twenty per cent. Bonds State of Wisconsin (Rivers Improvement, interest payable annually in New-York.....$500 each.

$32,000 Seven per cent First mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Keokuk (Iowa) Railroad Co., due 1873, interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1.....$1,000 each.

1,000 shares Mechanics' and Mariners' Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each.

100 shares Orchard Land Co.....$10 each.

1,000 shares Phœnix Gold Co.....$5 each.

$5,000 First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Co., coupons payable March 1 and Sept. 1 in New-York.....$1,000 each.

Also, 150 shares Ocean, Lake and Inland Steam Boat Co., 200 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Stock, $50 each, 200 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Co.....$100 each, 100 shares Reading Railroad Stock.....$50 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—GREAT SALE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO will sell, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 1 and 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their new Gallery, No. 19 Nassau-street, between Frie and Cedar-streets, the entire collection of original Drawings and Etchings contained in seven large portfolios, numbering about 600 lots, just arrived from Holland, and formerly pre-eminently distinguished in Europe for its collections of original drawings, and whereof they formed part of a collection of a Dutch nobleman at the Hague lately deceased, embracing specimens of the most celebrated old and modern masters of the various schools. Their identity and originality are undoubted, having formed parts of known collections from periods coeval with the masters themselves. The variety is such as to render it a most desirable lot, and it is the best collection ever offered for sale at auction in the United States. Consequently, the present offers to collectors and amateurs an opportunity to enrich their galleries and cabinets that may never occur again. Can be seen, with catalogues, on Monday, up to day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 165 Fulton-st., near William. Grand closing sale of elegant oval mantel and pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames, being the balance of the stock of a manufacturer retiring from business. Also, about 250 modern European and American oil paintings, many by first class artists, being the entire stock of a well known looking-glass manufacturer, and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors, of every desirable size, large and small, all of which have been framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, and of the best materials and workmanship. This assortment will comprise plates from 120x48 to 40x20 in every variety of ornamental frames, some of which are of exquisitely carved work and double gilt. Also, a large assortment of gilt mouldings and frames, finished and unfinished. We beg to call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without reserve, to close the business. The store is now to rent. For particulars, apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 79 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following desirable real estate, viz.:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—2 lots on the south side of 43d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—2 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., TUESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No 165 Fulton-st. Sale of English, French and American Engravings, comprising about 600, with duplicates, framed and unframed, suitable for ornamenting private dwellings or for the port-folio—among the various subjects represented may be found the Mermaid Bride, portraits of Queen Victoria, Wellington, John Bunyan, H. Clay, C. Pinckney, Sir Walter Raleigh, Washington and Daniel Webster; also, the best moments of King Charles the First, Opening of the Sixth Seal, Departure of the Children of Israel, Comodore Perry's Expedition to Japan, New-York Crystal Palace, Susannah and the Elders, Trapper's Last Shot, Declaration of Independence, Trial of Charles I, Anne Page, Slender and Shallow, Captain of Misers' Andrea, and numerous others equally interesting—to be sold without reserve. Our friends and the public are invited to examine them on the day of sale, as above.

JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE IN BROOKLYN.—JAMES T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, May 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the ground, 323 Lots and Gores of Land lying on Division, Bushwick and Evergreen-avs., Hamilton and Covert-sts., formerly the property of W. Covert, Esq., of the city of Brooklyn. The Division-avenue Railroad is to be completed and in running order, thereby increasing the value of these lots from 100 to 200 per cent. This property offers strong inducements for investment, as great improvements are now going on in the immediate neighborhood. Through tickets will be given to parties wishing to attend this sale, by the East New-York stages that leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Terms—From 9 to 11 A. M. for maps and ticket apply to J. W. BARKER, or J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st. If raining, the sale will take place the next fine day.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MARBLE QUARRY on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 234-st., at auction, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 30, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz.: On 10th av. and 234 st., the large 4-story brick building, together with the lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of 10th-av. and 234-st. The lot is 98 feet 3 inches front on 10th-av. by 100 feet on the 234-st. by 45 feet 10 inches in depth, fronting on 234-st. and 45 feet 1 inch in depth on the northerly side. The building covers the whole width and nearly the whole depth of the lot. The sale will be positive, and one-half of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. M. PERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Saleroom, No. 13 Park-row, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAYS June 6 and 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M., RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY.—A choice and valuable private library of rare, curious and standard books on American History, chiefly relating to the early history of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. Among them are many scarce and curious works, well worthy the attention of collectors for public and private libraries. Catalogues are now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, May 31.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At 10 o'clock, at the house No. 117 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts.—Consisting of tapestry Brussels carpets, chairs, mahogany and hair cloth parlor furniture, marble centre-tables, 7½-octave piano-forte, sideboards, card, pier and dressing tables, with marble tops, lace window curtains, mirrors, mahogany bedroom furniture, oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany extension tables, chairs and card tables, sofa and lounge, all in good order and but little used.

BY BRYANT & MILLER.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 101 Nassau-st. Large sale of [illegible] and silver plated forks, spoons, castors, ice-pails, tea-sets, well worthy of attention; also, a large assortment of [illegible], elegant parlor and chamber furniture, silver plated and French china tea sets, vases and other ornaments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. W. WILSON & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY.—Large and valuable assortment, sale of crockery, china, glass, brass goods, plated britannia, cutlery, Rockaway and yellow ware. By J. H. HARTLETT, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 1 Park-row, corner of Ann-st., grocery and country merchants; also the packages from the last great trade sale.

SALE OF [illegible] PROPERTY.—By virtue of a power [illegible] with the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of [illegible], deceased, we will sell at public auction, on [illegible], May 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, viz.: [illegible] Front this [illegible] Rivers, [illegible] made easy to suit purchasers. [illegible] Terms [illegible] at sale. For [illegible] apply to [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, or to [illegible] Nos. 1 and 2 Wall-st. [illegible] Dated New-York, May 1, 1854. [illegible] Executors.

BY [illegible] & CO.—TUESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 165 Fulton-st., near William. Grand closing sale of elegant oval mantel and pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames, being the balance of the stock of a manufacturer retiring from business. Also, about 250 modern European and American oil paintings, many by first class artists, being the entire stock of a well known looking-glass manufacturer, and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors, of every desirable size, large and small, all of which have been framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, and of the best materials and workmanship. This assortment will comprise plates from 120x48 to 40x20 in every variety of ornamental frames, some of which are of exquisitely carved work and double gilt. Also, a large assortment of gilt mouldings and frames, finished and unfinished. We beg to call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without reserve, to close the business. The store is now to rent. For particulars, apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 79 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following desirable real estate, viz.:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—2 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., TUESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 117 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts.—Consisting of tapestry Brussels carpets, chairs, mahogany and hair cloth parlor furniture, marble centre-tables, 7½-octave piano-forte, sideboards, card, pier and dressing tables, with marble tops, lace window curtains, mirrors, mahogany bedroom furniture, oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany extension tables, chairs and card tables, sofa and lounge, all in good order and but little used.

BY BRYANT & MILLER.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 101 Nassau-st. Large sale of [illegible] and silver plated forks, spoons, castors, ice-pails, tea-sets, well worthy of attention; also, a large assortment of [illegible], elegant parlor and chamber furniture, silver plated and French china tea sets, vases and other ornaments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. W. WILSON & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY.—Large and valuable assortment, sale of crockery, china, glass, brass goods, plated britannia, cutlery, Rockaway and yellow ware. By J. H. HARTLETT, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 1 Park-row, corner of Ann-st., grocery and country merchants; also the packages from the last great trade sale.

SALE OF [illegible] PROPERTY.—By virtue of a power [illegible] with the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of [illegible], deceased, we will sell at public auction, on [illegible], May 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, viz.: [illegible] Front this [illegible] Rivers, [illegible] made easy to suit purchasers. [illegible] Terms [illegible] at sale. For [illegible] apply to [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, or to [illegible] Nos. 1 and 2 Wall-st. [illegible] Dated New-York, May 1, 1854. [illegible] Executors.

BY [illegible] & CO.—TUESDAY, May 30, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 165 Fulton-st., near William. Grand closing sale of elegant oval mantel and pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames, being the balance of the stock of a manufacturer retiring from business. Also, about 250 modern European and American oil paintings, many by first class artists, being the entire stock of a well known looking-glass manufacturer, and consisting of over 150 French plate mirrors, of every desirable size, large and small, all of which have been framed in the richest and most fashionable styles, and of the best materials and workmanship. This assortment will comprise plates from 120x48 to 40x20 in every variety of ornamental frames, some of which are of exquisitely carved work and double gilt. Also, a large assortment of gilt mouldings and frames, finished and unfinished. We beg to call the particular attention of the trade and the public to this really fine assortment, and assure them that every article will be positively sold without reserve, to close the business. The store is now to rent. For particulars, apply to H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 79 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following desirable real estate, viz.:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—2 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., TUESDAY, May 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the house No. 117 Bank-st., between Greenwich and Washington-sts.—Consisting of tapestry Brussels carpets, chairs, mahogany and hair cloth parlor furniture, marble centre-tables, 7½-octave piano-forte, sideboards, card, pier and dressing tables, with marble tops, lace window curtains, mirrors, mahogany bedroom furniture, oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds and pillows, mahogany extension tables, chairs and card tables, sofa and lounge, all in good order and but little used.

BY BRYANT & MILLER.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at 101 Nassau-st. Large sale of [illegible] and silver plated forks, spoons, castors, ice-pails, tea-sets, well worthy of attention; also, a large assortment of [illegible], elegant parlor and chamber furniture, silver plated and French china tea sets, vases and other ornaments. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. W. WILSON & SON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY.—Large and valuable assortment, sale of crockery, china, glass, brass goods, plated britannia, cutlery, Rockaway and yellow ware. By J. H. HARTLETT, WEDNESDAY, May 31, 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 1 Park-row, corner of Ann-st., grocery and country merchants; also the packages from the last great trade sale.

SALE OF [illegible] PROPERTY.—By virtue of a power [illegible] with the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of [illegible], deceased, we will sell at public auction, on [illegible], May 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of New-York, the following described property, belonging to the estate of the said deceased, viz.: [illegible] Front this [illegible] Rivers, [illegible] made easy to suit purchasers. [illegible] Terms [illegible] at sale. For [illegible] apply to [illegible] Merchants' Exchange, or to [illegible] Nos. 1 and 2 Wall-st. [illegible] Dated New-York, May 1, 1854. [illegible] Executors.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, No. 316 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Contains 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Will be sold low for cash. Apply to ANDREW J. CLARK, No. 2 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Or exchange for approved bond and mortgages. A most vacant lots, a new first class 3 story brown stone basements and sub-cellar. House finished in the best manner—admirably located in Williamsburg, within five minutes' walk of all the ferries. Amount required, $3,500. Apply to T. J. FONDA, No. 21 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Hoboken, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both price and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—Five 3-story and basement brick houses and lots, on Pacific-av., corner of Nassau-st., Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry. Terms very liberal. Also, three houses on 7th-av., and one on 10th-st., New-York. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-fronted Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. E. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 16 acres of the finest land in the State of New-Jersey, situate distant nine miles from New-York, and two miles from Newark, on the road from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the city by cars and stage. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horse, cow, pigs, chickens, carriage, wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold if required. Immediate possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Fine City Property, (west side,) with about forty acres of land, part wood and meadow, with new house, kitchen and barn, house finished with marble mantels and sliding doors. Also, an orchard with about sixty trees, two acres of strawberries and other fruit, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables planted, with stock, farming utensils, and furniture, if required. The property is thirteen and a half miles from Hoboken. Omnibuses run within one and a half miles. Inquire No. 294 West-st., opposite Canal-st. Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 2-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., Daily Times Office.

COTTAGE SITES FOR SALE.—In the town of New-Utrecht, near the Stone Church and the Bath House, distant about 6 miles from the Hamilton-avenue ferry by plank-road and by omnibuses. The sections contain about 10 acres, and commands a full view of the ocean, &c. Apply to R. SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, or to EGBERT BENSON, No. 5 New-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new Cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable residence in the village of West Farms, with churches and good schools near at hand. This place contains about three acres, with a large house, good barn, and fine garden with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Distant about one hour's ride from the City by carriage, and convenient to 4 depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. This house property will be sold, or exchanged for property in this City or Brooklyn, or for a good farm in a desirable location. Inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 11 Pine-st. Terms easy. Possession given immediately.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Rye Neck, Westchester County. Can be had at a bargain—$500 cash, or would exchange for furniture. Apply to WHITE, No. 163 Elm-st.

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOTS IN CLARENCEVILLE. ONLY $100, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER MONTH.—A second drawing of those beautiful lots will soon take place. Clarenceville is, without exception, the handsomest suburban village of New-York—only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by the Long Island Railroad in half an hour. Several lines of stages, also, continually run past this village. The streets are all graded, wide, and planted with beautiful ornamental trees; and a number of houses are already built and in course of erection. The place is also well supplied with public pumps having the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the subscriber having two new and beautiful houses in Clarenceville, they will be drawn for by the subscribers to the lots, and the fortunate drawers will get a house and lot at the mere price of the lots. Altogether, this is a chance to get a homestead so near the City seldom to be met with, and all that is asked is a personal examination of this property before purchasing elsewhere. For this purpose, free excursions to the property will run on every Thursday at 3 P. M., and tickets can be had at the office of the undersigned. J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester st.

HUDSON-PARK. FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile from H. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. A convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and a mrtgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS (Now going on,) together with the great water works improvement, (to be built at East New-York, at a cost of $4 500 000,) make East New-York and Unionville lots more desirable for the investment of capital than any other property in the United States. East New-York adjoins the city of Brooklyn, is growing rapidly, and is famed for the unrivalled beauty and advantages of its location. It is as easy and cheap of access, at all hours, as 50th-st. Terms of payment easy. Free excursions MONDAY and THURSDAY. Apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. JOHN BUSSING.

LARGE SALE OF LOTS ADJOINING THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.—Having recently divided into lots, my tract of land, lying between Memphis and Fort Pickering, containing about one hundred and eighty acres, I propose selling, at public sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 30th and 31st of May, several hundred of the most desirable. These lots are beautifully situated, and will be found to offer greater inducements to purchasers than any other improved real estate, so near this growing city. No property promises a more rapid enhancement in value; and as it does, the entire tract must soon be between the two towns, and near the centre has been located the Memphis and Grenada Railroad Depôt.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. J. OVERTON.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about 300 yards from Depôt at Rahway, N. J. The house is cottage style, 2 stories, built in the very best manner, with marble mantels throughout, 5 rooms on first floor, carriage house and barn, same style of architecture as the dwelling house. The grounds (2 acres) are thickly studded with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, and decorated with the choicest kinds of flowers. Everything has been arranged with great care and taste. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-street. Time from New-York about 50 minutes.

MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Three modern built English basement houses, with every improvement, just completed, and access by railroad and stages, situated next to Lexington-av. in 39th st. in a full row. One 4-story house, 24 by 56 feet; lot 124 feet, with stable in the rear; two 4-story houses, 18 by 56 feet, each lot half the block; one 2 story house, 23 by 42 feet; lot half the block. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises No. 109 39th-st., at the office of Dr. J. UGLOW, Jr.; or at No. 55 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Of about 34 acres, 10 miles from New-York, in Essex County, N. J., within one-half mile of Railroad Depôt, in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a 2-story house, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, 700 fruit trees, 500 of them peach. It is well fenced, and will be sold low to settle an estate. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the premises. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No 2 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two farms on Long Island—one of 41, the other of 17 acres—under a good state of cultivation, situate near the Hicksville Depôt on the Long Island Railroad. A capital chance for a person who will cut them up into building lots. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 55 Wall-st.

FORT HAMILTON, LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A pretty cottage two-story and attic Cottage, with two lots, ground and good fruit trees, price low; terms easy. Enquire of HAGE & SUTHER, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR THE MILLION.—Only $65 to $100, payable in small sums by instalments, for a number of beautiful lots in Meyer's addition to the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, four miles from the City. The completion of this railroad in July next, will greatly enhance the value of these lots. For full particulars, apply to JOHN B. MYERS, No. 215 Broadway.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country Seats and Building Sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Hempstead and West Brook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottage Sites for the Summer. Apply to BUTLAND & BROOKS, Real Estate Brokers, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

RED ROCK LOTS FOR SALE.—A block of 25 lots, near Atlantic Dock Basin, will be sold at a very low price, on the affirm of a Western Company intending to build thereon. Apply to D. F. WORCESTER, 256 Atlantic-st., room No. 22.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FOREDAM.—Desirable Building Plots, from 3 to 15 acres each, in the vicinity of the new Freedman's Depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 43 Chambers-st.

LOT FOR SALE.—One lot 25x100 on Eighth-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Lot well located for business. Terms easy. Inquire of M. D. BAGG, No. 75 Nassau-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—On Gates-av., Brooklyn—3 lots for sale on this handsome avenue, next to the Lafayette Park, will be sold for $2,200. Terms easy—a great bargain. 4 Lots on Cumberland-st., between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., can be bought at a bargain. Apply to Mr. WHEELER, basement of No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

RAVENSWOOD—FOR SALE.—The only vacant lot on the Ravenswood Terrace, 100 feet front and 650 deep, with a river front and water grant. Inquire of I. M. WHITNEY, Astoria; or ELLIOTT & HOLDEN, No. 90 Beekman-st.

A GRAY MARE FOR SALE—About fifteen hands high, very handsome, perfectly sound, kind, and very enduring; can trot in three minutes, which will be shown or guaranteed; eight years old. Is very cheap at the price, $300. The owner is usually at the stable from 2½ to 3½ o'clock, but she will be shown at any other time by Mr. CRAFT, Bogart-st., second stable from Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, LAND ROLLER.—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two upper stories of the house No. 257 Broome-st., with the adjoining building, consisting of ten rooms finished in good style, with modern improvements, will be let from the 1st of June to a respectable family. Rent $300 per year. Apply to A. WEISMANN, at the Drug store.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses to let and ready for occupancy, with court yards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—In 32d-st., near 8th-av. Contains water, gas, &c., throughout, and handsomely furnished. Rent only $60. Also, for sale, the entire handsomely-finished and rosewood Piano-forte in sale, finished three months since—manufacturer's price $475—will be sold cheap. Inquire of D. M. FERGUSON, No 289 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—Three-story brick house, No. 97 South 6th-st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Ten rooms finished. Rent $350. G. W. HIGGINS, No. 79 Frankfort-st., N. Y., or S. COCKCROFT, Real Estate office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE TO LET—The Dwelling House No. 162 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. It is of brick, three stories high basement, finished with marble mantels, bath, Croton water, and gas through the house, with good yard. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st., or at the house.

HOUSE TO LET.—A country place, 1 of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge; Westchester, Conn., consisting of a dwelling house, ice-houses, barn, and from 5 to 10 acres of land. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET—Rent $300—A 3 story brick house in Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Apply to B. BENSEL, between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 311 East Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A new cottage built with every convenience for a genteel family, with rain and spring water brought into the house. Contains three rooms on the first floor, and seven bed-rooms, with a large kitchen and two cellars, a large stable, and 1½ acres of land; has a good view of the Bay and City of New-York. Is situated on the Clifton Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Vanderbilt Landing, and a stage runs very near the place on the arrival of every boat. Inquire of LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

TO LET to a PHYSICIAN.—A front basement will be let to a physician for an office in the house No. 45 East 22d-st., by 4th-av. Rent, $200 per annum. Possession given immediately. Situation equal to any in the City in all respects.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most conspicuous Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sas, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STORE ON BROADWAY TO LET.—With immediate possession. Store and offices No. 281 Broadway. Inquire of THEODORE DEHON, No. 264 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 45 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 53 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam-power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted rooms, well adapted for mechanical or manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—To let, three unfurnished rooms in a delightfully situated private house, near the beach. Landing stages pass the house hourly. Apply to J. H. R., No. 464 6th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 34, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

OFFICES TO LET—No. 49 Dey-st. Four rooms on second floor, and three rooms on third floor to let at No. 49 Dey-st. Apply to H. L. CLINTON, No. 170 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—Three fine offices on the second floor, No. 7 Broad-st., 2d door from Wall. Inquire there

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 14 Maiden-lane, for jewelers, fancy goods dealers, or importers. Apply on the premises.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES—DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE.—The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his large and well-selected stock, comprising, in part, the following, which he offers at less than usual prices, and which will be forwarded, by mail or express, to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge:

LEVER WATCHES.	
Warranted per

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,426,316 27
Average amount of Specie.....636 039 80
Average amount of Circulation.....347 905 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,566,706 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1851
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$549,621 00
Average amount of Specie.....73 418 00
Average amount of Circulation.....192 215 00
Average amount of Deposits.....346,511 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above state ment is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,709,057 31
Average amount of Specie.....1,042,192 68
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America).....139,673 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2 583 499 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,529,301 60
Average amount of Specie.....722,169 41
Average amount of Circulation.....3,810 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....3,254 340 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,189,706 44
Average amount of Specie.....84,782 28
Average amount of Circulation.....85 614 17
Average amount of Deposits.....1,039,575 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,724,693 76
Average amount of Specie.....713,688 11
Average amount of Circulation.....323 46 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,578 736 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
THOMAS SWEARY, Commissioner of Deeds.

[redacted]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,262 963 69
Average amount of Specie.....305 603 49
Average amount of Circulation.....143,129 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,121,327 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,548,112 59
Average amount of Specie.....453,647 74
Average amount of Circulation.....588,383 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,874,983 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$346,496 15
Average amount of Specie.....16,098 78
Average amount of Circulation.....93,449 00
Average amount of Deposits.....278 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for thn week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,226,283 14
Average amount of Specie.....48,231 71
Average amount of Circulation.....277,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....978,894 90
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
BENJ. L. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,394,113 54
Average amount of Specie.....88,863 64
Average amount of Circulation.....$12,642 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,142,359 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,592,808 27
Average amount of Specie.....136,709 45
Average amount of Circulation.....12,108 00
Average amount of Deposits.....991,185 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashiar.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$469,413 83
Average amount of Specie.....21,164 33
Average amount of Circulation.....98,353 00
Average amount of Deposits.....230,892 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$646,535 98
Average amount of Specie.....18,891 43
Average amount of Circulation.....141,362 00
Average amount of Deposits.....371,504 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. J. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,303,234 00
Average amount of Specie.....256,790 00
Average amount of Circulation.....312,529 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,027,389 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1853:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$710,122 33
Average amount of Specie.....51,230 50
Average amount of Circulation.....161,550 00
Average amount of Deposits.....532,175 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. L. ORDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,743,922 13
Average amount of Specie.....136,498 76
Average amount of Circulation.....135,463 75
Average amount of Deposits.....1,177,253 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. A. WORTH, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,597,462 62
Average amount of Specie.....231,558 72
Average amount of Circulation.....86,378 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,589,987 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,131,301 26
Average amount of Specie.....29,376 41
Average amount of Circulation.....87,017 00
Average amount of Deposits.....845,986 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. W. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$648,293 00
Average amount of Specie.....40 234 00
Average amount of Circulation.....113,407 00
Average amount of Deposits.....408,559 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$129,490 73
Average amount of Specie.....16,011 15
Average amount of Circulation.....96,613 00
Average amount of Deposits.....100,338 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$510,622 23
Average amount of Specie.....31,407 51
Average amount of Circulation.....111,109 00
Average amount of Deposits.....325,569 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,739,354 03
Average amount of Specie.....310,514 06
Average amount of Circulation.....198,255 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,093,631 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$535,542 35
Average amount of Specie.....86,918 85
Average amount of Circulation.....186,819 00
Average amount of Deposits.....434,748 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$654,211 02
Average amount of Specie.....100,537 59
Average amount of Circulation.....91,577 00
Average amount of Deposits.....552,089 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,296,042 79
Average amount of Specie.....55,664 66
Average amount of Circulation.....146 406 00
Average amount of Deposits.....654,069 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$340,539 00
Average amount of Specie.....31,441 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,129 00
Average amount of Deposits.....140,139 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. H. NICHOLS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—Asrequired by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$545,859 94
Average amount of Specie.....48,032 79
Average amount of Circulation.....136 097 00
Average amount of Deposits.....456,732 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$535,808 08
Average amount of Specie.....25,911 60
Average amount of Circulation.....89,770 00
Average amount of Deposits.....332,979 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,835,300 66
Average amount of Specie.....185,295 97
Average amount of Circulation.....228,631 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,034,076 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,319,739 96
Average amount of Specie.....478,782 89
Average amount of Circulation.....414 083 35
Average amount of Deposits.....2,534,703 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chaptnr 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$737,937 90
Average amount of Specie.....93,668 93
Average amount of Circulation.....98,239 00
Average amount of Deposits.....691,477 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Dneds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,226,715 86
Average amount of Specie.....102,088 71
Average amount of Circulation.....119,255 00
Average amount of Deposits.....835,241 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of May, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,718,587 19
Average amount of Specie.....831,863 89
Average amount of Circulation.....339,894 77
Average amount of Deposits.....2,478,107 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,251,589 93
Average amount of Specie.....86,146 31
Average amount of Circulation.....245,326 00
Average amount of Deposits.....859,413 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. PENTZ, President.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$989,563 50
Average amount of Specie.....64,191 93
Average amount of Circulation.....137,397 00
Average amount of Deposits.....433,179 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,966,184 00
Average amount of Specie.....187,778 00
Average amount of Circulation.....119,197 00
Average amount of Deposits.....965,628 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,721,433 97
Average amount of Specie.....1,095,721 69
Average amount of Circulation.....288,128 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....3,114,593 89
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK —As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,672,594 43
Average amount of Specie.....148,356 24
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....196,736 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,403,033 55
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854,
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,312,387 49
Average amount of Specie.....435,764 88
Average amount of Circulation.....102 976 00
Average amount of Individual Deposits.....1,872 804 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY MEIGS, JR., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$835,214 00
Average amount of Specie.....76,160 09
Average amount of Circulation.....111,910 00
Average amount of Deposits.....728,161 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
D. B. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,592,626 49
Average amount of Specie.....172,311 33
Average amount of Circulation.....136,182 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,004,826 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK JONES, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. DOBBS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 27th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$467,080 82
Average amount of Specie.....27,650 53
Average amount of Circulation.....136,779 00
Average amount of Deposits.....112,732 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$219 682 09
Average amount of Specie.....10,481 71
Average amount of Circulation.....112,570 00
Average amount of Deposits.....110,170 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,097,750 69
Average amount of Specie.....100,118 10
Average amount of Circulation.....221,644 00
Average amount of Deposits.....889,406 02
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,526,033 52
Average amount of Specie.....96 249 25
Average amount of Circulation.....131,933 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,010,262 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$480,033 37
Average amount of Specie.....30,882 52
Average amount of Circulation.....95,706 50
Average amount of Deposits.....271,425 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that thn above statement is correct.
WASH. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 29th day of May, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$897,820 60
Average amount of Specie.....34,321 54
Average amount of Circulation.....105,412 00
Average amount of Deposits.....591,732 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$789,278 47
Average amount of Specie.....24,625 00
Average amount of Circulation.....148,586 00
Average amount of Deposits.....496 004 04
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashiar of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,480,773 27
Average amount of Specie.....266,454 01
Average amount of Circulation.....216,996 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,503,671 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29thday of May, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissionnr of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$647,933 00
Average amount of Specie.....23,522 00
Average amount of Circulation.....89,031 00
Average amount of Deposits.....408,229 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, thn 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,200,426 54
Average amount of Specie.....125,740 32
Average amount of Circulation.....224,199 00
Average amount of Deposits.....679,638 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to thn best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before mn this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$766,529 00
Average amount of Specie.....48,047 00
Average amount of Circulation.....117,202 00
Average amount of Deposits.....271,425 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, thn 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$338,812 88
Average amount of Specie.....14,739 05
Average amount of Circulation.....86,730 00
Average amount of Deposits.....158,122 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of thn SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that tha above statement is correct.
M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, thia 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for thn week ending Saturday, the 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,343,257 48
Average amount of Specie.....82,778 13
Average amount of Circulation.....258,139 00
Average amount of Deposits.....726,475 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier, of thn TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, thn 27th day of May, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,588,202 54
Average amount of Specie.....349,819 55
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....283,427 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,014,018 46
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBERTS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBERTS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 29th day of May, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TRADES.

Meeting of Journeymen Tailors.

The regular weekly meeting of the Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society, was held in Mechanics Hotel, corner of Catharine and Madison-streets, last evening. MR. THOMAS STILLSBURY, President of the Society, presided. The President said the special business before the meeting was the consideration of the bill of prices reported by the Executive Committee. It was not proposed to adopt the bill immediately, but it would be well to discuss it that any imperfections in it might be remedied. He hoped those present would express freely their opinions on the matter. After a few general remarks from several gentlemen, MR. FEEHAN moved that the discussion on the bill be postponed for one week. The subject was one of great importance, and ought not, he thought, to be acted on hastily.

MR. FARRELL moved, as an amendment to the motion of MR. FEEHAN, that the discussion of the bill be referred to a mass meeting of all the journeymen tailors, called for that purpose. He agreed with the previous speaker that the subject was one of momentous importance to all in the trade. It was one in which every journeyman tailor in the City was deeply interested, and he was surprised that many of them were so obtuse as not to lend their assistance in aiding the cause for the success of which the Society has been laboring. He believed those who staid away did so from heedlessness merely. They wanted but a reminder to do their duty. The announcement through he press of a grand mass meeting would, he thought, act as an incitement to the laggards to attend. He hoped each member of the Society would exert himself to induce all to become members of the Society, or at least attend the mass meeting which it is proposed would be held.

MR. MCGUIRE said if it were proposed to invite the attendance at that mass meeting of those engaged on the merchant branch of the trade. Such an invitation would display great inconsistency, as the existence of such a branch as the Southern was entirely ignored in the bill of prices prepared by the Executive Committee.

MR. MOARDLE entirely coincided with the remarks of MR MCGUIRE. There was no necessity for either the immediate adoption or discussion of the bill, but he thought it would be well, and indeed it was necessary that every one of the different classes of the trade should be provided for, and every man according to his capabilities. There were in the Tailors, as in every other trade, a difference as regards the competency of the workmen. It would be unfair to the employers, and ultimately injurious to the trade, to adopt a uniform scale of prices, and insist upon its payment to all. No one class or no one man in the business, should be excluded from the benefits which it was proposed to secure. But this benefit should be proportionate.

MR. MCGEE believed, too, that the bill ought to be amended so as to afford protection to all. He trusted nothing would be said about a mass meeting until the necessary amendments were made. The great object was to get every journeyman tailor interested—to have all their names enrolled on the Society's books, and then any reasonable advance that they might ask for would be obtained. When the employers saw that the movement was a unanimous one, and that the demands were reasonable, they would not hesitate, he felt assured, to acquiesce in the bill of prices. He hoped the question would be discussed at the regular meetings, and no doubt a proper and permanent understanding would be arrived at in proper time, and at the commencement of the Fall business.

Several others also spoke to the same purport, and MR. FARRELL withdrew his amendment. The original motion was then put and carried.

MR. MCGEE said he would like to make a few remarks on a matter not exactly before the meeting, and he felt confident no objection would be made thereto. He, like all of his co-laborers in their efforts for justice, had not a command of language, fluency of diction, or elegance of speech, with which to advocate their disensalons. But they understood their own business, they felt their grievances and expressed their ideas thereon in their own way. Under these circumstances, he felt pleased and grateful to see the reports of their meetings in print, side by side with those wherein the learned and the mighty spoke. Here was an argument in favor of the press, if any argument in its favor were needed. It proved that the sympathies of those attached to the press were not drowned amid peals of lofty eloquence, but that they lent a willing ear to the grievances of the lowly. There was one paper in particular which, throughout all their meetings, never failed to send a representative to report their proceedings to the public. That paper was one of the leading journals of the City and of the country. It had ever manifested a true interest in the cause of the laboring men, of whom it deserved well. The paper to which he allnded was, as they all knew, the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES. He would therefore move that the thanks of the Society be passed to that paper for the reasons which he had stated.

MR. FARRELL said votes of thanks were cheap affairs—they cost nothing. He entirely agreed with the remarks of MR. MCGEE in regard to the DAILY TIMES, but he thought the proper way to express their gratitude to that paper would be by subscribing for it. He would, therefore, move as an amendment, that every journeyman tailor be recommended to subscribe for the TIMES.

MR. GIBSON entirely agreed with the remarks of the two previous speakers.

The amendment was adopted, and the original motion as amended, was put and unanimously adopted.

A number of new members were then enrolled and the meeting adjourned.

Dr. Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the purchase of DR. ABBOTT'S collection of Egyptian Antiquities was held last evening in Stuyvesant Institute, DR. J. W. FRANCIS in the Chair. The Secretary reported that about $25,800 had been collected. He stated that the agent, MR. PARSA, was absent, but would resume the collection of subscriptions this week. The Chairman suggested that the gentlemen on the Committee, and others, all interest themselves more actively, and aid the agent in procuring subscriptions. He believed that if they could get between $30,000 and $40,000 the valuable collection would be secured to the City. With the promise of rooms in MR. COOPER'S handsome building, there was every inducement to exertion. He regretted that the progress was so slow. MR. COOPER said that if the collection were secured—as he hoped it would be—he would set apart good apartments in the Institute for its reception. There had been some delay in the erection of that building, in consequence of a defect in the large steam engine for making the iron beams; but he had spared no money in bringing that part of the details to perfection.

It was announced that Prof. EUGENIO LATILLA would deliver a lecture on the subject in the Museum this evening.

DR. MACKENZIE suggested that members of the Committee would call at the hotels and other places of business in the City, where he was sure their applications would be liberally responded to; and the success would be much better than under the present jog-trot system.

The following was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the following Committee be and are hereby authorized to take such measures as may seem to them expedient, until the next general meeting, to promote the object in view, of securing the collection to New-York:

J. W. Francis, Horatio Allen, Stewart Brown, James Renwick, R. B. Minturn, C. R. Dean

DR. SCOONER though that twenty-five gentlemen could be found who would each be able to raise $1,000. He would guarantee to raise $500.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to call of the Committee.

The Sunday School-Teachers and the Moral Drama.

A special meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday School Teachers was held last evening at Amity-street Church, (Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS',) near Green-street, for the purpose of considering the subject of the new attempt made to secure the patronage and support of the moral and Christian public for the Theatre, by inviting clergymen, &c., to seats to witness the representations of MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S work, entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and other pieces under the title of the Moral Drama. Mr. J. C. BAXTER presided.

The meeting having been opened by singing and prayer, the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, at which MR. OLAND BOURNE had moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Several of the Theatres in the City of New-York have recently brought to the attention of the public, a dramatic representation of the work of Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, entitled *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and other pieces of similar character, comprehending what is called "THE MORAL DRAMA;" and

Whereas, In the view of this body, the Theatre, with all its associations and influences, is evil and pernicious; and

Whereas, Special efforts have been made to attract clergymen and professing Christians to the seats of the Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing this new product of the dramatic art; and

Whereas, We have heard that a number of professed Christians have been induced to visit the Theatre for the above-named purpose, thus lending their influence and example to this allurement of folly and dissipation:

Resolved, That we earnestly and affectionately urge upon all professed followers of Christ to abstain from lending any countenance whatsoever to this new attempt to secure the patronage and support of the moral and Christian public for the Theatre, and that we appeal to all who are connected with the Sunday School work to discourage every tendency towards such a movement.

At that meeting the discussion of this subject was deferred until last evening.

The minutes were approved.

MR. BOWNE made some remarks regretting that the instructive purposes of the Museum had been so perverted as to be connected with the theatre, and the abominable vices which he considered inseparable from that blasted pest-house, which, he considered, was the grave of all hope.

MR. POST followed. He considered that when such humbugs as Spiritual Rappings and other absurdities were palmed off upon the weak and credulous, some conservative and Christian principle should be instilled into the minds of the rising generation. He condemned the theatre and play in strong terms, and expressed his surprise that clergymen and others coming to town commonly spoke of going to see "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the "Old Brewery," and such representations.

MR. MCDERMOTT thought that the work should not be so condemned as it had been by the last speaker. He believed *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was an admirable and truthful book. He had been to see it at the National Theatre; but, at the same time, the fact of its being called "the Moral Drama" proved that there were limits of dramas, and it was absurd to transfer theatrical representations of any kind.

MR. CHASE also considered that the full benefit to be derived from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as at the Broadway Theatre, and the Ethiopian Hall, could not be obtained if it were to be a hundred years old. There might not be any harm in this piece; but if people went to one, they might go to all; and, as Sunday School Teachers, they certainly should avoid such recommendation.

MR. COVENTRY thought that the previous speaker had omitted the principal reasons why the professing Christian should not go to the theatre, and that was the associations and evil influences which they must then be brought into contact with. The evil had now taken another startling feature, the representation was advertised to take place at Knickerbocker Hall, a place in which the Sunday School was held, thus invading the very sanctuary of Christian purity.

Other speakers followed in the same strain, and the meeting adjourned.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—This body held its regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-streets. D. H. CRUTTENDEN, Esq., presided. The annual election of officers was held, and the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: D. H. CRUTTENDEN, Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, President; JOHN H. FANNING, Principal of Ward School No. 15, Vice-President; DAVID SCOTT, Principal of Ward School No. 40, Treasurer; ROBERT H. PETTINGREW, First Assistant of Ward School No. 13, Recording Secretary; J. W. BELKLEY, Principal of Public School, Williamsburg, Corresponding Secretary. The "Best method of teaching English Grammar" was discussed. Several members spoke upon the subject, after which its further consideration was postponed till the next regular meeting. Remarks were made in regard to the liberal provision of the Board of Education in setting apart and furnishing a room for the meetings of the Association, and the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the Board of Education for the pleasant and convenient room in their Hall, assigned for our use as a place of meeting.

The Association then adjourned, to meet again the last Saturday evening in June.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday night, a young man named WM. MOARELL, residing in Jay-street, while with a friend or two on the corner of College-place and Murray-street, was stabbed in the left arm by CARLO ROVELLI, an Italian, without, as is said, the least provocation. ROVELLI and EMELIO HOCATELLI, who was in his company, fled up Murrey-street, pursued by Irwin and others, who gave the alarm. Mr. JAMES NORTON, of No. 41 Marray-street, seeing the assailants running off, stepped out on the walk to stop them, when HOCATELI, as is alleged, drew a long dirk knife and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a severe wound. The weapon took effect near the heart, but fortunately did not penetrate sufficiently deep to endanger life, although MR. NORTON is this morning confined to the house. ROVELLI was captured by a private watchman and taken to the Third Ward Station-house. His accomplice continued up Murray-street, crossed Broadway into the Park, where he was arrested by Capt. LEONARD and officers BROWN and MATHEWS, of the Chief's office. Both parties were taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed to prison for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

THE ACCIDENT AT HOBOKEN.—Our reporter again visited Hoboken yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining additional particulars relative to the falling of the bridge of the Hohoken ferry. It was ascertained that no lives had been lost, and that no person had been seriously injured. A number had received bruises, and an employé of the Ferry Company, JOHN MULCAHEY, was slightly injured by the sudden turning of a crank. A number of ladies who were precipitated into the water suffered the loss of their shawls, parasols, mantillas and bonnets. The bridge was raised yesterday, by means of ropes, and men grappled at the bottom of the river for supposed drowned bodies, but none were found. A large white shawl, with brown figures, was fished from the river under the bridge. Two black hats, one with crape around it, are waiting for owners at the ferry-house. It appears that there are no floats under the Hoboken bridges, to catch the bridges in the event of the chains breaking. Hundreds of people are occasionally gathered on these bridges, waiting for the boats, and in case of an accident like the one of Sunday, it would seem miraculous for people to escape with merely a few bruises and the loss of a part of their clothing.

THE GOLDEN AGE.—We have seen letters from Captain D. D. PORTER, U. S. N., Commander of the fine steamship *Golden Age*, and another signed by 260 of the passengers, which convey pleasant information of the performance of that vessel. The *Golden Age* sailed from this port for Australia *viâ* Liverpool only a few weeks since, and made the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in fifty-one days' running time. Capt. PORTER writes in high praise of the staunch qualities of the ship. Her passengers met a warm greeting from the American residents at Melbourne. A splendid dinner was tendered to the ship's officers, at a cost of $2,000, and great rejoicings took place in consequence of the fact that an American paddle-wheel steamer had made the trip in eleven days less time than any other craft.

☞ Broadway is a gleam of sunshine. At least, it was a gleam till last night, when it became a 'wet blanket.' For two whole days we have been blessed with real old-fashioned Spring sunshine, and have greatly rejoiced therein. The Eclipse has manifestly produced favorable effects. Sunday was a July day,—a time for promenades and church-goings, for the introduction of new fashions and the crowding of the streets till they blazed with silk and embroidery. By-and-by, all this rainbow-color will flaunt and flourish at the Springs and the Falls. And the City will be left desolate and hot.

ADMINISTERING BRANDY TO A CHILD.—Two persons by the names of WM. REED and FRANCIS GRAHAM, were arrested by officer CHRISTMAN, of the Twentieth Ward Police, on the charge of causing the death of a small lad 11 years of age, by administering brandy to him. It appears that a party of old friends met and sent out for some brandy, which being procured they all drank, and as is alleged the parties accused gave some to the boy who was present, which caused his death soon afterwards. Coroner HILTON investigated the sad affair yesterday and the Jury rendered the annexed verdict: "We find that the deceased came to his death by convulsions from poisoning by alcohol administered to him by FRANCIS GAAHAM, on the 27th May, 1854." The person thus charged was held by the Coroner in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Young Men's Christian Association elected officers last evening, for the ensuing year. The following ticket was elected:

President—HOWARD CROSBY.
Vice-Presidents—Richard C. McCormick, Jr., Baptist Langdon S. Ward, Congregationalist; Floyd Clarkson Dutch Reformed; Charles Selden, Episcopal; Benjamin Lord, Methodist; George P. Edgar, Presbyterian.
Recording Secretary—John A. Corbett.
Corresponding Secretary—Theodore L. Cuyler.

THE FITCH TESTIMONIAL.—Additional subscriptions for the testimonial to Capt. FITCH and others:

C. H. Marshall & Co..	$100	Amount previously received	1,771
C. G. Gunther & Son..	50		
P. T. Barnum	50	Total	$1,971

RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

LICENSES.—Twenty-nine tavern licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Twelfth Ward, were granted yesterday. They were signed by Alderman WAKEMAN, and the Mayor. Councilman NORTH, one of the Commissioners of Excise for that Ward was present, but refused to sign any of the licenses granted.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Superior Court has granted a temporary injunction against the Hudson River Railroad Company, on the application of CLARK and CRANDALL, restraining the Company from establishing an Emigrant Dépôt at the foot of Canal-street.

AN EXAMPLE.—MICHAEL MURPHY, driver of hack No. 20, was brought up before the Mayor yesterday, charged with leaving his hack in West, near Cortlandt-street, unattended. The charge was substantiated, and he was fined $5, and in default of payment was remanded to the Tombs for five days.

☞ The launch of the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, from J. SIMONSON'S shipyard, foot of East Nineteenth-street, will take place at 11 o'clock this day.

☞ The 12th Regiment parades in Tompkins-square at 3 P. M. to-morrow.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 43, 57, 62, 32, 74 to 78, 80, 81, 83.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—1, 2, 29, 40, 43, 44, 23, 25, 30, 18, 21½, 30, 52, 3, 131, 13.

SUPREME COURT, SUPERIOR COURT, AND COMMON PLEAS.—N. B.—To-morrow is the last day for filing notes of issue for the June Term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Monday.
Before Judge Betts.

Horace H. Day vs. *The New-England Car-Spring Company*.—MR. Dickerson, one of the counsel of the defendants in this case, began his opening speech on Saturday. He claimed, first, that the plaintiff had not made out a *prima facie* case against the defendants, inasmuch as the only proof of infringement was that the defendants were using eight machines, which had been made previously to the extension, and used them under license from Chaffee, the patentee; and he cited a case which held that, where such a license had been given without restriction of time, the machines could be used during the extension as well. He said, however, that the defendants were desirous of having the case settled on no such technical grounds, and proceeded to open the case on the merits, in a speech which lasted all day Saturday, and an hour or two of this morning, giving a history of the Goodyear patent, and the Chaffee patent, which is for a machine for softening the rubber by friction, and which is the patent in question in this suit, and setting forth the several agreements between Chaffee and Goodyear and Judson, in reference to the extension of the patent, under which the defendants claim a license.

His speech being concluded, the rest of the day was occupied with documentary evidence, principally the testimony of Charles Goodyear, as the plaintiff had admitted that he would give it. The reading of this testimony was interrupted by frequent objections to parts of the testimony, and exceptions to the ruling of the Court as to its admissibility.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We notice that J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, May 31, on the ground, the very desirable building lots in the city of Brooklyn, lying on Division, Bushwick and Evergreen-avenues. The rapid growth of this city, its easy access to New-York, the great improvements going on in the immediate neighborhood, render these lots very desirable for private residences, and must rapidly increase in value. The East New-York stages pass this property every fifteen minutes, at six cents fare, and the Division-avenue Railroad will soon be completed and in running order, at four cents fare. We notice that on the day of sale all persons wishing to attend will be taken free of charge by the East New-York stages that leave the Peck-slip and Grand-street ferries, Williamsburg, from 9 to 11 A. M. Now that warm weather has come, no doubt hundreds will attend this sale. A few hours could not be spent more agreeably, and more desirable lots could not be procured for investment.

[Advertisement.]

I'm gazing on thee now, my mother,
Though seas between us sweep,
And years have traced upon my brow
Their furrows stern and deep,
And like a dream of other days,
Thine eyes now meet mine own—
And thy sweet smile of long ago
Cheers on the wanderer lone.

☞ DAGUERREOTYPES set in lockets, seals and rings, at BRADY'S Premium Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Phrenological Cabinet contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished man that ever lived; also, Skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe—including Egyptian Mummies, Pirates, Robbers, Murderers and Thieves; also, numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated Individuals, living and dead. Strangers and citizens will find this Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway, an agreeable place to visit. Professional Examinations, with written descriptions, daily by the BROTHERS FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The performances announced at this house for to-night will be found highly attractive, amusing and instructive. Messrs. CONY and TAYLOR appear in two pieces with their dogs Bruin and Yankee. The great wonder of the world, Mons. DEVANI, also executes his immense feats, and the real Fairy Light Guard will appear armed and equipped according to SCOTT.

[Advertisement.]

AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.—This very curious title belongs to a new piece, just from London, performed at Barnum's Museum this afternoon. It is highly piquant and interesting. The "School for Scandal," that fine old comedy, is to be played there this evening.

BROOKLYN CITY.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer reports 52 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males, 29; females, 23; adults, 21; children, 31.

THE SUNDAY RIOTERS.—Twelve of the persons arrested for disturbing the audience attending the preaching at the corner of Smith and Atlantic-streets, on Sunday evening, were arraigned yesterday before Justice BLACKLEY and were held to bail to await an examination. They gave their names as: MICHAEL ENGLISH, MICHAEL SULLY, MICHAEL WRIGHT, THOMAS FEELY THOMAS HUSSEY, THOMAS MANNING, PATRICK KELLY JAMES PEACY, JAMES LINDEN, JAMES SHARKEY, JOHN CUMMINOS and JOHN PETIT.

BRUTAL ATTACK UPON AN OFFICER—RESCUE OF A PRISONER.—On Sunday evening Constable QUIN of the Tenth Ward, while walking up Bergen-street when near Powers, saw an Irishman, named JAMES COMESKE, make a brutal and unprovoked attack upon an old man, for which he attempted to arrest COMESKE when he was assailed by a gang of about one hundred Irishmen, knocked down, kicked and bruised in a most shameful manner. Officer QUIN finally made his escape without his prisoner, but returned soon after with assistance and arrested COMESKE, and two others named OWEN FINNEGAN and NICHOLAS HENDRICK, for being concerned in the rescue. They were all taken before Justice BLACKLEY, who committed the trio to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

Serious Affray at Green Point—One Man Dangerously Injured.

On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, an affray occurred at Green Point, at a German porter-house, corner of L and Fourth-streets, between two Irishman and the keeper of the house, named JOHN FOSTZ, which resulted in FOETZ receiving injuries which it is feared will terminate fatally. Last evening Coroner HANFORN proceeded to hold an *ante-mortem* examination at the residence of the injured man, when the following facts were elicited from the injured man and other witnesses:

John Foetz, (the injured man) sworn: Last evening about 8 o'clock, a man by the name of Fitzgerald, and another man, came to my house and bought some candy and asked me to change a $5 bill; I did so, when he refused to take the candy; I refused to give back the bill and told him (the man with Fitzgerald) I did not want such customers; he then attempted to strike me with a pitcher, but I prevented him; I then pushed him and Fitzgerald out of the house, but did not strike either of them; they went away and returned again in about five minutes; the short man had a club and Fitzgerald had a stone in each hand; the man struck at me with the club, and the third time I caught hold of and tried to pull it from him; while doing so Fitzgerald struck me in the head with one of the stones; that is all I recollect of the matter until I found myself attended by the doctors the stones shown me are the ones that Fitzgerald had in his hands.

Mrs. Eliza Foetz, sworn: John Foetz is my husband; he is 32 years of age, and was born in Germany; the testimony given by him is correct; after they had knocked my husband senseless with a stone, the man with the club commenced beating him; I began to cry, and asked them why they wanted to beat my husband when he was already dead; he then raised the club at me, but did not strike me; Fitzgerald then caught hold of me and threw me off of the platform in front of the house, on the stones, a distance of 10 feet down; they then went away; shortly after this Constable Osborne and others came and I went with them to the house of Fitzgerald; we were refused admittance, and the door was finally burst open; several men were in the room I pointed out the two assailants; the short man said, "I'm the man that killed him;" Fitzgerald jumped up and said, "I will kill you if you say I have done anything to you;" the short man said when he came out of prison he would kill three or four more Dutchmen.

Wm. Huxley, being sworn, testified that on hearing of the disturbance he proceeded to the house of the assailants, and assisted to arrest Patrick Fitzgerald and Peter Shay, the persons charged with having committed the assault; Shay's shirt sleeves were sprinkled with blood.

The testimony was here closed, and the Jury rendered a verdict that John Foetz was dangerously wounded by being struck in the head with a stone in the hands of Frank Fitzgerald, and by being beaten with a club in the hand of Peter Shay; said act being malicious and premeditated.

The prisoners, who were locked up in the Cells, will be committed to the County Jail to-day by the Coroner to wait the result of the injuries.

The injured man was very feeble last evening at 11 o'clock, and his recovery was quite doubtful. There is a deep cut in his head made by a stone; his breast is supposed to be broken, and his body is badly bruised.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a young man named PATSA BREN was found in the dock at the foot of South First-street where he had been thrown after first having been beaten by three ruffians. He states that he was in a store in First-street, and, in making change, exhibited a roll of bills. On going on, three men followed after, and beat him, and then threw him off the dock, but did not rob him. The tide was out, and consequently he was badly bruised. Officer MCELROY conveyed the injured man to the Cells, where medical aid was procured. The assailants are unknown.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A NEGRO CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—Information was communicated, by telegraph from Elmira, to Deputy-Sheriff TOLMAN, of Jersey City, yesterday, stating that a burglary had been committed in Elmira, and a negro charged with the offence was on a train of cars on the New-York and Erie Railroad, on his way to New-York. When he arrived at Jersey City, Officer POLLARD arrested him. He was taken before the Recorder of Jersey City, who committed him to the City Prison to await an examination upon the arrival of his accusers. He had with him a heavy trunk and two hanjoes; and, upon searching his person, a loaded revolver and three knives were found in his pockets. Upon examining his trunk, several new revolvers, a quantity of porte-monnaies, a lot of knives and other goods were found in it. The prisoner is apparently over 40 years of age. His examination will probably take place to-day, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ A new Roman Catholic Church edifice will soon be erected in the northern part of Jersey City. Lots for a site have been purchased in Erie-street, near Pavonia-avenue.

☞ The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company is about to make a carriage-way, 24 feet in width, through the embankment under the railroad track, where Bruns-wick-street cross as Railroad-avenue, about one mile from the Ferry.

Jullien's Concerts.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 29, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having read a statement in the *New-York Herald*, of this day, to the effect that M. JULLIEN'S engagement with my brothers and self has already terminated, allow me to inform you that it will not expire until Monday, June 5, next. I have also M. JULLIEN'S full authority to state that he has not entered into any engagement whatever with Mr. BARNUM to play at the Crystal Palace.

If you will give publicity to the above you will much oblige. Your obdt. servant, ARTHUR CHAPPELL.

[Advertisement.]

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The world-renowned story of "Faustus" was revived here last evening, and seems likely to be as popular now as when it was first conceived before Shakespeare's time. The boldness and palpability of the main idea appeals to every taste, and when properly carried out seldom fails to elicit the approbation of an audience. Indeed it is a melancholy but certain fact, that whenever the ——— has anything to do on the stage, he always contrives to do it in an interesting manner.

This spectacle was originally produced at the old Park Theatre, and had a great success. With new scenery and appointments of every kind, it has revived at the Broadway in a manner which cannot fail to surprise those who had the fortune to see it at the first-named theatre.

The scenery claims attention for its unusual excellence. MR. HEISTER, the artist, has perhaps exceeded his former efforts in one or two instances; more particularly as he has had to adapt his powers to the necessities of the carpenter. In the first act the views of the Drachenfels, changing afterward to the city of Venice, were exceedingly effective, particularly the latter. But the triumph of the evening was undoubtedly a modest "Churchyard by Moonlight." The foreground in this scene has not been equalled in this country, and we should think never surpassed anywhere. It displays a knowledge of drawing and artistic effect by no means common. We have had frequent occasion to commend the productions of Mr. HEISTER'S pencil, and each time we do so have new reason for placing him at the head of American scenic artists.

The costumes are generally good, but there are occasional deficiences in minor characters, rendered none the less conspicuous by the proximity of those who *do* sport new dresses. Economy takes the wrong channel when it descends to the kitchen. Servants, of all others, should be well and appropriately dressed, otherwise they are not ornamental. If they lack that recommendation they might as well be off the stage.

Mr. CONWAY gave an exceedingly clever interpretation to the character of *Mephistopheles*, lustful, malignant and persuasive. Mr. POPE as *Faustus* was also good, but struck the wrong key, and was at least a note too low all the evening. The other characters were sustained in a creditable manner.

Mad. PONISI played *Adine* in her usual forcible manner, and the graceful Miss A. GOVOENHEIM, was a noble looking daughter to the Count as CASANOVA. Miss J. GOUOENHEIM would have been more acceptable as *Lucella*, if she had avoided certain sharpness of intonation which we regret to observe growing on her.

There are some effective dances introduced, the best of which, (the best for its novelty and peculiarity,) was the "Jota Arragonese."

SELECT READINGS.—We direct especial attention to the advertisement of MRS. T. J. JOHNSON in another column. This is the last opportunity of hearing that lady prior to her departure for the East. The programme is made up principally of light reading, and cannot fail to delight the audience.

A visit to Stuyvesant Institute this evening will be amply repaid by the pleasure it will yield.

JULLIEN'S.—It must *not* be forgotten that to-night is Mlle. ZERR'S benefit. Go.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, May 27, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, JAMES W. ROBERTSON to Miss CATHERINE BROWN, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, May 25, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., ROBERT M. ROBERTS to JULIA A., youngest daughter of James W. Ellis, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, May 14, by Rev. Mr. Mr. SAMUEL T. SCARLETT to Miss ANNA M. LEONARD.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, May 29, after a long illness, JAMES M. JAMES, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother, Thos. M. James, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 284 Grand-st., on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Monday, May 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM, son of John and Johanna McCauley, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 North William-st. His remains will be taken to 11th st. burying-ground, for interment.

In this City, on Sunday evening, May 28, MATTHEW ANDERSON, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, aged about 90 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 6 Hammond-st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock, A M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In South Brooklyn, on Monday, May 29, MARY ANNE AGGE, the beloved wife of John J. Joiner, aged 23 years.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 19 Beach-place, Sackett-st., South Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this day.

At Newburg, on Sunday, May 28, after a long and painful illness, CAROLINE ANN DUNBAR, aged 45 years.

HENRY DICKINSON, aged 14 years, 5 months and 22 days. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, May 29—6 P. M.

The official Bank Averages for the past week which we publish this morning, exhibit a loss of Specie to the amount of $1,136,512, and an apparent decrease in deposits of $1,758,991. The movement in Loans was a regular one, the difference being an increase in the averages of $95,246. The actual change in the line of deposits, owing to increased business at the Clearance-House, is as follows:

May 20, Gross Deposits	$63,382,000	
Less Checks cleared	20,790,000	
		$42,592,000
May 27, Gross Deposits	$61,623,000	
Less Checks cleared	20,590,000	
		$41,114,000
Actual loss in deposits		$1,478,000

The loss in coin is larger than was generally anticipated. The loss by export, as shown this morning, was $885,000, and the addition to the Sub-Treasury $450,000; making $1,335,000 against the Banks, to balance which, only a small portion, and that at the close of the week, of the California receipts, was used in the averages. The returns from the Mint this week will materially assist the next statement. Another cause of loss of Specie the past week, is found in the operation of buying commercial paper for New-York account in one or two of the neighboring cities, thus throwing the exchange against us. Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the folowing is the

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
Aug. 6	$97,850,017	$12,746,452	$90,994,368	$7,406,000
Nov. 12	82,582,409	12,022,575	56,201,207	6,146,900
May 6	90,668,774	11,437,634	63,857,487	8,371,950
May 13	90,245,527	12,362,068	84,203,671	8,216,396
May 20	90,686,728	12,118,043	63,382,661	8,349,007
May 27	90,981,974	10,981,531	61,623,670	6,799,896

The week opened on the Stock Exchange with remarkable animation, particularly in the fancy or speculative shares, of which the extraordinary business of 39,000 shares was transacted at the early and closing sessions of the Board of Brokers, independent of a large Street business between Boards. Nearly 10,000 shares of the Nicaragua Transit Stock changed hands, at prices ranging from 30@31¾ cash and on contract; the extreme difference from the opening rate of Saturday last and the top price to-day being 4¼ ₱ cent. on the par, or about 11 ₱ cent. advance on the money involved in the market worth of the Stock. The closing sales were at 30 cash, and 30½ buyer 30 days. The movement in Cumberland Coal continued, opening 39; falling down to 37, and closing 37½. There was considerable realizing by some of the late buyers for a rise at the prices at the early Board, 39@39¾ ₱ cent., being 15 ₱ cent. on the par, above the price at which the present speculation first manifested itself. Attention was considerably directed to the Railroads, nearly all the old speculatives on the list, like Erie, Reading, Harlem and Hudson, participating in an advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent. on the rates of Saturday. Erie was taken hold of, late in the day, with some show of spirit, by two or three of the old operators in the stock, 70¾ cash; 70½ asked, 60 days. New-York Central sold at last week's rates, 105@105½; Panama, 111¼; Delaware and Hudson, 114¼; Clavaland and Toledo, 91½. There was an improvement of 2½ ₱ cent. in the Erie Bonds of 1883; sales at 90 ₱ cent. The Bond list, generally, is not active.

In Money affairs, there is a scarcity of prime first-class paper offering outside of Bank, and orders have been executed for our Money lenders in Philadelphia, and possibly in Boston, where the rates of interest have ranged higher of late than in this market. Demand loans are accessible to the Stock Houses at 7 ₱ cent., but these, we must remark to our distant readers, carry the obligation on the borrower to shift the securities from one lender to another, at a moment's notice, and neither the rate nor facility for negotiation can be relied upon by country Bankers or Railroad people looking for temporary accommodation here, because of the reported ease of the market. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $213,014; disbursed $92,038, and held at the close of business $8,920,871. The Foreign bill market scarcely opened for the packet of Wednesday, owing to the expected arrival of the *Arctic*. The rates on London are 109½@109¾; France 5.10@5.11¼.

The General Markets exhibited renewed firmness at the commencement of the week in Breadstuffs. Owing to the rather limited stock on sale, Flour advanced 12½c.@25 cents, and for prime Genesee Wheat as much as $2 47½ the bushel was paid. The sales of Cotton were about 1,100 bales, at the following rates, compared by the Board of Cotton Brokers this forenoon. We notice that some of the Brokers decline reporting the particulars of their daily transactions, in consequence of which the list heretofore made up and discriminating between the sales for export, home use and speculation will be abandoned.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11¼
Fair	11	11¼	11¼	12¼

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock.

The Bank Department at Albany has caused to be published a tabular statement of the condition of all the Banks of this State, city and country, for the last quarter, made up to Saturday, March 18. The following are the footings, copied from the official State paper, Albany *Evening Journal*:

Summary of the Items of Capital, Circulation and Deposits, Specie and Cash Items, Public Securities and Private Securities of the Banks of the State of New-York, on the morning of the 18th day of March, 1854:

Capital	$90,702,396	Specie	$11,553,778
Circulation, (old emission)	$314,806	Cash Items	18,587,355
Circulation (registered notes)	32,056 400	Public Securities	20,832,640
		Private Securities	162,280,958
Deposits	$81,140,877		

The Merchants' Bank of New York has made a half yearly dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on or after the 1st June.

The New-Orleans Weekly Bank statement, which we publish this morning, to May 22, shows a decrease of Loans of $157,000; a loss of specie $202,000, and a loss of deposits of $276,000. Money affairs in that market are quoted less important as the Summer season approaches; the Street offerings of paper are not large; the rates of interest, outside of Bank, on prima signatures, 10 to 12 per cent. The stock of Cotton, for the week ending Monday, 22d May, was reduced 31,000 bales; standing 268,924 bales. The crop news from Louisiana is as follows:

The Harrisburg *Independent* of the

VOL. III.—NO. 538. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

his thimble. It will be recollected that I was among those who discountenanced the election of Mr. TYLER, and denounced the party which brought it about; but having been fairly elected, common honesty requires that the Senate should not permit his ruin, through a perversion of the law. It is the duty of the Senate to protect its printer in his just and equitable rights; and if it fails to do that, it fails to maintain its own dignity, and the respect due thereto. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

The House of Representatives has some 800 private bills to consider, besides public business of importance,—and will it is thought refuse to concur in the Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 3d of July. The action of the Senate occasions much speculation.

Considerable feeling exists among Northern men here, in consequence of an article in the *Star* of this evening, which is construed to be an invocation to personal violence to Mr. SUMNER, and other anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

The article contains the following language:

"If Southern gentlemen are to be threatened and assaulted while legally seeking to obtain possession of property, for the use of which, they have a solemn constitutional guarantee, if legal rights can only be sought for and established at the bayonet's point, certain men now in our midst will have to evince a little more circumspection than they have ever evinced in their walk, talk and acts. If we contrast the treatment which a Southern shareholder receives at the hands of a Northern Abolitionist, with the treatment which the latter receives at the hands of the former, we may proudly assert, that among the many virtues which adorn the Southern character, forbearance is not the least conspicuous."

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

Mr. FOOTE introduced a bill authorizing the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company to extend their road into the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Pensions, as to reporting a law to pension the wife and children of Mr. RATCHELDER, who lately lost his life in the execution of the laws of the United States at Boston.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, a suitable pension for the support of the widow and children, if any, of the late JAMES RATCHELDER, of Massachusetts, who was killed while assisting the Marshal of the United States for that State in executing an act of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER—Let it lie over. Agreed to.

Mr. CHASE presented several petitions that the independence of Liberia be recognized.

Mr. SLIDELL introduced a bill granting land to Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, for constructing a Railroad from New-Orleans to Mobile.

The bill for the relief of CHARLES ARFWEDSON was taken up and passed.

The resolution providing for the adjournment on the 3d of July was taken up.

Mr. DAWSON moved to amend the resolution by providing for the adjournment on the 3d of July to the 3d Monday in October.

Mr. GWIN accepted Mr. DAWSON's amendment.

Messrs. CLAYTON, DAWSON, GWIN, PRATT and JOHNSON supported the resolution.

Messrs. DOUGLAS, STUART, PETIT, SHIELDS and RUSK opposed fixing any day for adjournment while public business was in its present unadvanced state.

Messrs. HAMLIN, BROWN and TOOMBS opposed any recess.

Mr. PETIT moved to postpone the subject until Monday week. Lost—Yeas 7, Nays 35.

Mr. BROWN moved to strike out all relating to adjournment till October. Lost—Yeas 19, Nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Brown, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Toombs, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Brodhead, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Evans, Foote, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Petit, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toucey, Wade, Walker.

Mr. BAYARD moved to strike out the third and insert the first Monday in October. Lost.

The resolution was then adopted—Yeas 27, Nays 17—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Brodhead, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Evans, Fessenden, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade, Weller.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chas. Chase, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Foote, Gillette, Hunter, Mason, Norris, Petit, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Toucey, Walker.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was then taken up and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report that they recommended the Senate to recede from all former amendments, including appropriations for Water Works, Custom-Houses, Marine Hospitals, Potomac bridge, &c., and the House to recede from its refusal to agree to the Senate's amendment amending the Printing law so as to give all the printing of each House to the printer of that House. Report adopted.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30.

Mr. HENN introduced a bill for the construction of certain military roads in Nebraska. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill providing for the sale of Public Lands in that Territory, and establishing Land Offices therein. Referred to Committee on Public Affairs.

On motion of Mr. PENNINGTON, it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what further measures are necessary for facilitating the preservation of life and property in case of wreck and other disasters on the coast of New-Jersey, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, relative to the condition of dies and medals in the Mint, commemorative of patriotic services.

Mr. MAY offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to Congress copies of the correspondence with our Minister at Constantinople, and by him transmitted to the Department of State. He said he believed our Minister had been unjustly assailed, about a speech which he delivered. He thought when an authentic copy of it should be received, it would be found that Mr. CARROLL SPENCE had only declared the well settled principles of this Government. He desired that justice should be done to him, and ventured to add, when this correspondence touching the expulsion of Greeks from Constantinople shall be received, it will meet the approbation of the entire country.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WELLS,

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the fourth section of the act of March 2, 1831, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northeastern and northwestern frontiers, and for other purposes, as prohibits the reception of commissions by the officers of the customs on such frontiers, to guide counsel in their offices and pilot thereat.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH said that however the measure appeared to the country, it was for building a road to the Pacific by Government, providing the road shall be owned by Government, and whenever that Government shall continue to be the owner of all that part of it which lies within the limits of our national territory. Such, in his view, was to be the essential and controlling connection of government with this road, and become such is to be its connection, he rose to oppose the bill. He need not say he deeply desired to see a railroad to the Pacific. What American does not desire to see it? Commerce, travel, the love of country, the love of each part for every part, the deep hope in every true American heart that our country will always be one that we shall always make our country,—all these and numberless other considerations unite in calling for the building of this road. We must have and shall have this essential connection, this iron band between the East and the West, between the Atlantic and the Pacific. But, much as we have to hope for from this road, much, good as would accrue to it in the evil which would follow from its wrong construction, we trembled greatly lest it should be built by Government; would greatly overburden all the parts. He hesitated not to say it would be better not to have the road than to have it built by Government. After stating his views of the duty of civil Government, the legislative and sole province of which is to protect persons and property, he said he held it dangerous to every individual right that was common from the fact that Government is so big, and the people so little. Just subject the Federal Government to its true dimensions, and our make room for the individual people to rise in their true dimensions; and not until then. War comes from the fact that the Government is the only power in the world. Reverse this rule, and then there will be no war, for then Government will reflect the mind of the people, and the mind of the people is just for war. Five million dollars would be sufficient for Government in time of peace, and a just, wise and Christian Government need never find itself involved in war. If Government would only do its proper province, instead of meddling, we should have no more war. The small wants grow up from the people without injury. The right and free trade in our whole country would flourish. The whole commercial system would be left to the people, and the people would be left to the system. The first two years of the Administration of Mr. PIERCE will be memorable in the history of this country. Its foreign policy has been of the most wise and liberal character. Its domestic policy has been of the most wise and liberal character. Its domestic policy has been of the most wise and liberal character. Its domestic policy has been of the most wise and liberal character.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON.

THE EXCITEMENT ON THE DECREASE.

PROBABILITY OF BURNS' RELEASE.

Evidence showing him to have been in Boston Before Col. SUTTLE alleges he Escaped.

MEETING OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Resistance to the Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law strongly urged.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 30.

The examination in the case of ANTHONY BURNS, the alleged fugitive slave, was resumed at 9½ o'clock this morning.

The Court room was less crowded, and there is far less excitement outside.

Mr. ELLIS resumed his argument for the defence. He remarked upon the insufficiency of the warrant, saying that it was not sufficient to allege the naked fact that the prisoner owes his services, but it must also state how he is held; whether, as a slave, the owner having a specific interest in him, or whether as a lessee. The prisoner is entitled to have the allegations properly set forth, and also time for his defence. Another objection was to the record of the Virginia Court. This Court cannot know the seal of the Virginia Court. The Court is by no means to know the seal of every other Court, it is impracticable. He cited authorities to sustain his position.

Another objection was the insufficiency of proof of ownership. He also contended that inasmuch as the evidence went to show that the prisoner fell asleep on board a vessel, and was brought away, it did not amount to an escape according to the strict sense of the Statute. Mr. ELLIS concluded his argument at 12 o'clock, and then introduced testimony.

William Jones, (colored) testified—Knows the prisoner; saw him on the 1st day of March last; employed him on the 4th at the Mattapan Iron Works, South Boston, cleaning windows; was in my employ five days; witness said he could not write, but produced a memorandum book showing that Burns had worked for him.

Cross-examined—Was positive as to meeting Burns on the 1st of March in Washington-street, near the *Commonwealth* office; was first addressed by Burns, who wanted to know if I could get him a place to work; he stopped with me five nights; I reside in South Boston.

[NOTE.—The complainant alleges that BURNS escaped from Alexandria on the 24th March.]

The witness JONES was cross-examined at great length, but his testimony as to seeing BURNS about the 1st of March was not shaken.

George H. Drew, book-keeper at the Mattapan Iron Works, in South Boston, was next called. He testified that JONES, the previous witness, was employed there several days, commencing with the 1st of March, and had two or three men with him. The prisoner was one of them. Witness recognized him now, and felt sure of his identity.

Witness was closely cross-examined, but without shaking his direct testimony.

The Court adjourned to 3 o'clock.

The testimony so far is quite convincing that BURNS was in Boston all of three weeks before the alleged date of his escape. The general opinion is, that he is the slave of Col. SUTTLE, but that a fatal error in dates has been made in the present complaint.

The Court re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

James G. Whittemore, member of the Common Council from Twelfth Ward, and Lieutenant of the Pulaski Guards, was called, and testified as follows: Was formerly a Director in the Mattapan Iron Company; is a machinist; resided in Boston eight years; is neither an Abolitionist nor a Free-Soiler, but a Hunker Whig; witness testified substantially that he saw the prisoner employed in cleaning windows at the Mattapan Works on the 8th or 9th of March last; WILLIAM JONES was at work with him; noticed the mark on his cheek then, and also observed that his right hand was maimed; witness fixed the date from the fact that he arrived home from Philadelphia on the 8th of March, and went directly to the shop; he was quite positive of the identity of BURNS.

Stephen Maddocks, (colored,) testified that he saw BURNS on the 1st or 2d March.

E. H. D. Gilman and *Wm. C. Culver*, employés at the Mattapan Works, testified to seeing BURNS at work there.

John Favor, carpenter, swore positively to having seen BURNS in his shop in Lincoln-street about the 1st of March; JONES was with him; they called to ask witness for employment.

Horace W. Brown, police officer, who had been employed at Mattapan Works, testified to seeing BURNS there previous to the 12th of March.

The testimony for the defence being closed here, the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The examination of the eleven persons arrested for riot on Friday night, and also charged with the murder of BACHELDER, has been further postponed until Friday. The Police Court was crowded when the prisoners were brought in.

The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 30.

The Annual three days' gathering of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society commenced to-day in the Melodeon.

The meeting was organized as follows:—

President, EDMUND QUINCY; Vice-Presidents, FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston; CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem; EFFINGHAM L. CAPEN, of Worcester; SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse; Rev. S. S. GRISWOLD, of Mystic, Conn.; Rev. ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H.; WILLIAM WHITNEY, of Concord; WILLIAM GREEN, of Boston.

Secretaries, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston; ELIAS SMITH, of New-York.

The following resolutions were presented:—

Resolved, That resistance to slave-hunters and slave-catchers is obedience to God,—and in whatever forms they may appear among us, whether as President, slave-holder, or Commissioner of the United States,—or as officers of the State Government, or as Southern slave-holders or their minions,—we pledge ourselves to resist them each, and by such means as we shall deem right and expedient.

Resolved, That no human law should be allowed to be put on trial before any Court in this State, or in the nation on the issue whether he is a freeman or a slave,—a brute or man,—and that no Court should be allowed to hold a session in this State to try a case involving such an issue.

Resolved, That the Government of the State of Massachusetts having, in many ways, demonstrated its unwillingness and hostility to protect the citizens against kidnappers, it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves against such assaults.

Resolved, That the citizens of the Free States are bound to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and to call every man to assist who opposes the tribunal of the people who shall attempt to execute it.

Resolved, That the experience of the past few days proves the necessity of a more thorough and efficient organization of the friends of freedom throughout this Commonwealth and the New-England States, for the special purpose of protecting our own citizens against the powerful band of kidnappers and slave-hunters, now in session, and whose presence among us is imminently dangerous to the liberty and life of every honorable and upright man.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to report to this Convention a plan for such an organization.

Rev. Mr. FOSS, of New Hampshire, was the first speaker. He abused Gov. WASHBURN, Mayor SMITH, and many other officials, for calling out the militia to discountenance any disturbance that might arise during the fugitive slave excitement. The Mayor, by his casting vote in the Board of Aldermen last night, had shown his sympathy with the slave power, and was therefore a traitor to freedom. He knew there was a great deal of excitement in the city, but not one-half what there should be. Every place of business should be closed, the bells tolled and all public and private houses shrouded in mourning.

Mr. BLACKWELL, of Cincinnati, next addressed the meeting. He came to Boston in the hope of seeing a freer and wiser community than could be found in Cincinnati, but in this he was mistaken. He went to the Court-house and found it in chains; and when he saw the forms of those by whom it was guarded—many of them being poor, ignorant Irishmen, who were excluding free-born American citizens from entering the Court-house—he thought it was high time for such a Revolution as took place in the days of old. Resistance to slave-catchers was obedience to God. He did not know whether stated resistance would be in accordance with the constitution or not, but he thought it was the duty of the people of Boston to rescue the man Burns peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. He saw 500 men come down from Worcester; but why did they not bring 500 thousands with them? Massachusetts had not her present position when she was ruled by New-York and Pennsylvania. He hoped he would live to see the day when it would be a disgrace to have the prison which he doubted not there were many here who had been in, for the purpose of separating them from the dominion of whose men of honor

THE CITY INSTITUTIONS.

Yearly Return of the Ten Governors.

A plump pamphlet was sent us yesterday, purporting to be the Annual Report of the Board of Ten Governors. The contents present a very complete view of the condition of the Institutions placed under the supervision of the Governors.

The Report treats of the affairs of the Almshouse, Bellevue Hospital, Blackwell's Island Hospital, City Prison, Colored Home, Colored Orphan Asylum, Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, Nursery Hospital, the Outdoor Poor, the Penitentiary, the Randall's Island Nurseries, and the Workhouse,—in all, twelve distinct establishments, connected and working together under the guidance of the Board.

The net expense of the Almshouse Department during the past year was $492,342 70. This amount was derived from the following sources: Balance of 1852, $17,693; due from Superintendents of Workhouse and Outdoor Poor, $530 80; warrant from the Comptroller of the City, $415,000; receipts from institutions, $60,555 43; Balance in bank Dec. 31, 1853, $1,178; due from Commissioners of Emigration for board of patients at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, hospital treatment and interments, $23,968.

The Workhouse progresses as rapidly as circumstances will admit. It is intended for the accommodation of 1,200 inmates. On April, 1853, the north wing was occupied by the males from the Almshouse. The amount authorised to be raised for this building is $75,000, and the amount expended to the date of this report was $48,938.

The Warden of the Almshouse reports that there were 2,196 admissions to that establishment in 1853. Of the number, 1,369 were Irish. Only 535 were natives; 96 were Germans, and 105 English. The highest number of admissions per month was 238, in August. Remaining at date of report, 1,147; of whom 929 were foreigners, and 219 natives. Many of the persons who are admitted are old, feeble, afflicted with disease, and incapable of work. Each year shows an increase, especially in the number of women. The accommodations for the Female Department are so wretchedly inefficient as to call forth a warm protest from the Warden. He states that the 24 Wards can comfortably contain only 23 persons each; making a total of 536. Instead of this number, it became necessary to find accommodations for 803 women and 86 infants. A peculiar and melancholy feature of this report is the return of the number of women who have been committed to the Almshouse for intemperance. One hundred and twelve married women were so committed on complaint of their husbands or friends. Seventy-two widows were also committed, besides 21 single women. Total, 205. The fact that many old and respectable women are found to find an asylum in the Lunatic asylum from the necessity of some place for separating them from the dissolute females by which they are now surrounded. The Warden

The Purchase of Burns.

The following explanation of the attempted negotiations for the manumission of ANTHONY BURNS, the alleged slave at Boston, on Saturday, furnished by Mr. EDWARD G. PARKER, one of the counsel for the claimant, is published in the Boston papers:

At the time of opening the hearing before Commissioner E. G. LORING, in the case of the alleged "fugitive from service and labor," ANTHONY BURNS, I was told that, if the claimant would consent, $1,200 could be raised within five minutes, to buy the freedom of said BURNS. I advised with the claimant, and he consented, provided it were done forthwith. I then myself drew up a paper for superscriptions therefor, to wit: buying the freedom of said alleged slave. Subsequently I drew up another paper of similar character, for Rev. Mr. GRIMES, the colored clergyman; but I told him and assured him, over and over again, that the whole matter must be fully arranged and completed absolutely forthwith, and certainly that day, or the claimant would be released from all assent to the agreement, which he had only made to show that he was not harshly disposed towards the boy ANTHONY BURNS. At 8 o'clock, in the evening, only $600 had been raised. Knowing then that the matter must be very speedily consummated, if at all, I took another subscription paper and went with other gentlemen to the houses of several persons, to ask contributions; telling them no time was to be lost. Finally, about 11 o'clock at night, a citizen of Boston put into my hands a check for $400, payable to my own order, expressly stipulating that I should not endorse it unless the freedom of said BURNS was obtained that night.

Both the counsel for the claimant then went immediately to the office of the Commissioner, who issued the warrant. Here a deed of manumission was drawn. The said Commissioner and both the counsel then went to the United States Marshal's office to complete the discharge of said BURNS. It wanted about a quarter of 12 o'clock when we arrived at the Court-House. Some discussion then ensued between all parties, the United States Commissioner, the United States Attorney, and the counsel for the claimant, as to whether it would be necessary for the claimant to be brought down in person, to entitle the Commissioner to discharge said BURNS, and also as to the protection of the United States Marshal from the costs of all the military and other extra expenses in case of a voluntary discharge of the person claimed. The statutary costs, although the claimant had not agreed to pay them, it was understood there would be no difficulty about. Before these two matters could be arranged, the *clock struck twelve*. I then told Rev. Mr. GRIMES that, inasmuch as the money was raised before twelve o'clock at night, I thought the claimant ought not to retire from the bargain unless the parties withdrew the proffered money. The next morning being Sunday, the last mentioned check of $400 was *withdrawn from me by the drawer* thereof. This wholly absolved the claimant from his agreement. And now, the claimant being advised thereto by many lovers of law and order, declines to negotiate further until it is first established that the supremacy of the law can be maintained.

John G. Whittier and the Boston Riots.

To the Editor of the Boston Times:

AMESBURY, 29th 5th month, 1854.

In thy paper of this morning I see a paragraph stating that at a meeting of colored citizens in Boston, a document was read from me tendering aid for the liberation of the new victim of the Fugitive Slave law. As the paragraph stands, it might be inferred that I was in favor of the extreme measures said to have been proposed to the meeting; and I only notice it for the opportunity of saying that *so far from counselling resistance, I have always and on all occasions deprecated it, and have, on the present occasion, most earnestly entreated my friends in Boston to abstain from even the appearance of it.* That I feel indignant at this new outrage—that I look with horror upon the Fugitive Slave law, and deeply sympathize with its victims I need not say. But I regard all violences as evil and self-destructive, and earnestly desire that the friends of freedom and humanity may be preserved from it; and if my voice could reach my colored friends especially, I would say: Be calm, be patient—God rules, and oppression cannot endure forever.

J. G. WHITTIER.

Amusements.

JULLIEN'S CONCERT.—We direct attention to the excellent programme of this evening, and to the fact that the entertainment is for the benefit of Mr. W. F. BROUGH, the business manager of the establishment. Mr. BROUGH is well known to our musical public in connection with Miss CATHERINE HAYS and Miss ADELINA PATTI. The duties he has to discharge are of no ordinary character, and effect in a great measure the comfort and satisfaction of the audience. In view of the uniform excellence of the JULLIEN arrangements, it is but right that Mr. BROUGH should receive a hearty token of public appreciation. To-night is the opportunity for bestowing it, and we trust there will be a crowded audience.

It appears from the card we published yesterday, that M. JULLIEN positively terminates his American campaign this week. Not a single opportunity should be lost of attending the few remaining entertainments.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather last evening, Mr. BLAKE drew an excellent house. Few artists are more popular than Mr. BLAKE, and in certain characters he has no equal. For a simple, pathetic and unaffected piece of acting, we conceive nothing superior to his *Jesse Rural*. If it were the only character in his repertoire he will immortally individualized, it would alone stamp him as a great artist. But it is far otherwise; in many other characters he is equally excellent. It is gratifying to perceive that the public appreciate Mr. BLAKE.

An excellent bill is offered to-night by Mr. WALLACK. Three pieces—"A Bachelor of Arts," "Popping the Question," and "Number One Round the Corner."

SELECT READINGS.—Mrs. T. J. JOHNSON gave her final Readings in New-York last evening. We were unprepared for an entertainment so thoroughly artistic and elegant. It is seldom that an amateur arrives at sufficient excellence to satisfy the conservative fastidiousness of a New-York critical audience. But we are inclined to think if Mrs. JOHNSON has not achieved that excellence. Perhaps personal appearance has something to do with it, for there are few things in the world more exciting to the savage disposition of man than the soft voice of a beautiful woman. It is the more observant, when he takes each person we call the higher endowments of delicacy and intuition—the first to detect meaning, the latter the finer part character.

The programme last evening contained a miscellaneous collection of ten pieces, ranging from the poignant tragedy to the comical *brusquerie* of BOUCICAULT's "Rough Diamond." In comedy, perhaps, rather than tragedy, Mrs. JOHNSON appears to best advantage, the difference being tenable on physical more than intellectual grounds. In both, however, she is made thoroughly good, and for parlor entertainments of excellence we knew of no better or more fascinating reader than Mrs. JOHNSON.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—We have repeatedly done ourselves the pleasure of directing public attention to this very excellent band of minstrels. With all the peculiarities of the Ethiopian bands, they have combined an air of refinement and artistic skill not usually found in entertainments of that character. For the higher kind of glee singing and part music, they have no equals, whilst in ballads and operatic arias they are equal to any.

The latest production at the Bowery is a drama founded on the "Sonnambula." For a burning house we knew of nothing better. It is unlike anything we have previously witnessed—so far as our knowledge extends—in the manner and method of its production. The "Sonnambula" of Opera bears but little resemblance to the "Sonnambula" at BUCKLEY'S. In the latter place, the selections are admirably Africanized, whilst the performance, of course, is of a corresponding character. Some of the parties, indeed, are quite equal to the performances of Ethiopians; the exception to the rule is to have imported, OLE BULL-like, a real Ethiopian, or as he is here baptized, OLE BULL-TOMAS, to the bursting of drum heads or the cracking of banjos, or anything of that kind. In the main there is much to commend, and given the good humor and excellent singing of the troupe, the entertainment is a very pleasant one.

The Blackwell's Island Hospital received, during the year, a total of 3,126 admissions, against 2,984 in 1852, being an increase of 142. Deaths, 142—a decrease of 6. The worst feature in the returns is the record of 1,000 cases syphilitic disorders. Of this number, four proved fatal.

The Small-Pox Hospital received 128 patients, and treated 12 who remained from the previous year—total, 188. Thirty-nine persons died. Discharged, 104. Remaining in Hospital, 45. Increase of deaths, 2. Rate of mortality, 29.9 per cent. The Physician's Report ends with the customary assurance that "long before another annual report, it is believed that the wants of our citizens will be amply and comfortably provided for in the treatment of this loathsome disease."

The inmates of the City Prison have enjoyed uninterrupted health since Dr. CLEVE made his report for 1852. No epidemic has escaped within the walls, and with the exception of a mild and manageable some diarrhœa, during the heat of Summer, which yielded to treatment, no serious case has been known,—"a fact," says the Physician, "of which speaks volumes in favor of the healthiness of this much-abused locality." The total number of deaths was thirty, including *four executions*, out of 29,675 persons committed. Sixteen thousand prisoners were discharged from custody. Sent to Blackwell's Island, 3,855. The total number of commitments at the *three* District Prisons, was 29,861. Of this number, 22,229 were *foreigners*, (males 14,738, and females 7,491,)—and 6,302 were natives, (males 4,427, and females 1,875. Eleven persons were "classically educated;" 9,131 could not read; 2,656 were "well-educated;" and 11,427 could read and write; while 4,932 could read only.

In the Lunatic Asylum, 487 patients were admitted, making the whole number for the year 1,014. Of the admissions, 94 were natives and 393 foreigners. One hundred and fifteen died, a decrease of 15. The maniacs, from year to year, have become more mild and manageable.

Dr. RANNEY narrates several curious facts in regard to the inmates of the Asylum.

"Of a patient admitted several months since, I made an inquiry as to his previous history. He immediately replied: 'I am the son of GUY, Earl of WARWICK, the king maker, who was 40 feet high. I graduated at Yale with the highest honors. I then read law seven years with Chancellor KENT; medicine seven years with Dr. F., and theology seven years with *Rev.* Dr. H. of this City. I mastered the whole field of science, and was then elected to Congress, and on account of my excelling DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY in eloquence and statesmanship, I was unanimously elected President of the United States."

"One patient has been admitted who believed herself a medium of communication with the 'Spirit World,' but there is no apparent connection of the spirit-rapping excitement with the production of her derangement, as she had not given any particular attention to that subject until after its occurrence. She professes to be governed wholly by the directions of St. Paul, and when spoken to will rap out the answer with much care. Fortunately, the spirit of the saint has ordered her to follow the advice of the physicians, thus securing entire submission to the regimen and medical treatment prescribed."

A fact or two from the Classified Table of Expenditures attached to the Report must conclude. The use of a steamboat cost the Board the moderate sum of $5,438; children's nursing, $10,186; refreshments for Grand Juries *and visitors*, $1,220 60; wine, alcohol, ale, brandy, &c., "for the Hospitals," $5,193 46. Tobacco and snuff occasioned an expenditure of $713 70. Milk cost no less a sum than $7,982 88. Coal was used to the amount of $37,217 89.

The voluminous tables which the Board publishes will give occasion for interesting comparisons.

we went to sleep. And as the flames came toward the snake-skins slowly writhed and shot long red sparks across the line of fire on the other side of the field, and the mosquitoes, deserting our legs, and the fast smouldering fire, deserting our legs, and the fast mosquitoes of the hottest chase stinging in our ears, we reflected on the immense destruction of insect life that such fires must occasion, and recalled, in the leisure of imagination, some of the scenic effects of the flame and smoke hanging up the face of the hill that had passed with but momentary perception while we were in the heat of our exertions.

"The fear of the damage it might do the settlers," said the Doctor, "did not make me feel the culpability of starting the fire, nearly as much as seeing the ants crowding away from it on to the stones in the edge of the water when we had carried it down to the creek, and afterwards when I noticed the excitement of a little bird that probably had a nest in the bushes."

The grandest and most remarkable picture that had painted itself on my memory, had done so at the time when I came up the hill in the rear of the fire. The ground under me, and above the level of my eyes before me, was black as the darkness of the darkest night. I could see nothing, and knew not on what I should place my foot. I stretched out my hands before my face, to defend me from anything that might stand in my way, and I could not see my hands. I particularly noticed this, and it seemed to me I was groping in a sea of darkness, when just over me, there was an atmosphere of light. My eyes, looking upwards, were dazzled. The tide of fire was moving on, in one grand, clean sweep, and through the waving flames and the turbid surge of hurrying sparks and lurid smoke, I saw in distinct brightness, the ragged edges of the protruding rocks, and of the rough bark of old trunks and branches of dwarf oaks, and the young leaf points of the bushes, in their springing life, against the dim red dusk of the general grassy slope,—and further up, the outline of the hill itself against the dark, distant sky.

YEOMAN.

CANADA.

A Railroad Journey to Montreal—Aspect of the City, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

It seems somewhat of a change to jump from Summer back again into Spring. To leave the apple blossoms falling through a still atmosphere in New-York, and find after two days' journey the larch tassels not yet unfolded. This has been my experience, and the rapid journey from the Chambers-street Station to SWORDS' Hotel, has accomplished this vegetable change.

What shall I say of a railroad journey? How find incidents in it sufficiently exciting to gratify the cultivated people who read the DAILY TIMES? An oblong box with a certain number of scats; so many square inches of glass to look through, or if preferred, a square aperture capable of admitting hazy clouds of dust that float and sway through the whole length of the cars, until at length settling in the crevices of passengers' garments, the reign of despair commences. Then people begin to dust themselves vainly with ineffectual pocket-handkerchiefs. Every crevice of the human body capable of being occupied is taken possession of by a thousand minute particles, that induce a dry, horrible and irritating glow all over the skin. The corners of the eyes are favorite resting-places for these vagrant motes, that flit about with the malice and perseverance of demons. Nothing is sacred. Even that Hibernian bride opposite, who sits beside her Celtic lover in all the pride of a new white bonnet and a sunburnt nose, is doomed to suffer from the universal plague. She thinks with agony of the purity of that bridal head-dress which will never shine again with its original splendor. The bold boy who will keep the window open, though his mamma has a cold, and does not wish it, is at last conquered. The dust is more powerful than filial affection, and after a fruitless struggle against his own discomfort he shuts it down. Everybody gets cross. Everybody seems to be trying to coil themselves up like hedge hogs, and so present no available surface to the horrible persecutor. In the midst of these agonies the majestic scenery of the Hudson passes by unheeded. The Palisades, those old gray ramparts raised by the giants of earth as barriers to the insurgent river, call forth no ejaculations of wonder or admiration. The Highlands, looming up like humped behemoths slumbering by their pastures, fleet past unregarded. When one is covered with dust, eating dust, breathing dust, smelling dust, and seeing dust, one has very little eye for the beauties of Nature. And so to Albany and Troy. There a change of cars and a ride across Remington Bridge. I saw the first model of this bridge which that clever, but I believe unfortunate American built. It was erected in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, London, and thousands passed over it daily. It spanned a small stream some thirty feet wide that ran through these grounds, and had no intermediate support. It swayed with every step, and people could scarce be brought to believe that a few thin slips of deal could afford support to the burly citizens and citizenesses that crossed and recrossed every moment on the holidays. This model was then the source of much controversy among scientific men, and REMINGTON himself had a most unpleasant correspondence with a former employer which redounded to the credit of neither. That his invention met with public approbation, however, the bridge at Troy testifies.

From Troy to Whitehall may be summed up in a few words. Dust, rattle, stations, steam-whistles and a break-down. This last detained us some two hours on the road in a lonely and not very picturesque spot. There it was discovered that one of the valves leaked, and there took place a vast expenditure of time and cotton to set it right again. The passengers walked moodily up and down the track, or gathered round the engineers and watched them screwing and unscrewing nuts and plugging the leak. One or two individuals of economical tendencies muttered that it was the duty of the company to return the passage money, but whether they carried their theory into practice I know not. We labored on slowly with our lame engine as far as Saratoga, when we got one warranted sound in wind and limb, and so sped on to Whitehall, that nestles on the bosom of Lake Champlain.

I consider it rather fortunate that Lake Champlain has been considerably "done," because as I passed through it by night I could give only an imaginative description of it. This, however, is not difficult. I may tell you in confidence that I once wrote an account of travels in Turkey for the *North American Review*, although my experience of Orientals was confined to the wooden Turks that stand opposite the doors of tobacconists' stores, and I am now the Eastern correspondent for an important but disreputable daily paper in New-York. You may have seen in its columns the other day an elaborate statement of the vast expenses about to be entered into for Eastern correspondence. It will, no doubt, astonish you, Sir, when I inform you that *I am that* expense. I have no doubt but that I shall be able from my seat in the Bowery to supply most important news from the seat of war.

Passing over Lake Champlain—I have a conscience, you see, sometimes—and the railway which from Rouse's Point to the St. Lawrence, was soon to Montreal.

I am not going to bore you with my historical recollections. I could get them up easily enough, but I will spare you for once. Montreal resembles the corpse of a city of jails. The houses are all built of a gray stone, with little or no ornament: small windows and doors, with the appearance, when shut, of being fast and secure, like the doors and windows of a prison. The streets are narrow, and the sidewalks are so confined that two persons can scarcely walk abreast. The whole city is in a hollow, surrounded by hills, and the heat was intense. The thermometer in the shade ranged from 80° to 90°, and the sun poured down its rays with a fierceness that I have never felt before. The Town Hall is a pretty building, and some of the Banks are far superior to the conglomerate erections of a similar nature in New-York.

Whether it was the sudden change from the active bustle and din of commerce in the Empire City to this quiet trading-place, or not, but Montreal had an air of stagnancy for me that I have seldom seen equalled. There appeared to be no life in the town. The business men moved along in a sort of half torpid state. The cleanness houses looked as if a sudden large consignment of goods would have astonished them into a fit of apoplexy. A lazy, sleepy vapor seemed to hang over the entire city. A commercial TENNYSON might have written a second lotos-eating poem with the scene laid in Montreal.

During the few hours I remained there I wandered about, seeing all that was to be seen, which was not much; then, after a bad dinner, proceeded to the wharves, which are very fine, and took my passage on board the *Lady Elgin* for Quebec.

My experiences on board of this wretched boat, and my adventures in Quebec, I reserve for my next.

ANSER CANADIENSIS.

Exemption of Private Property from Capture in War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having noticed in the NEW-YORK TIMES an article maintaining that private property of non-combatant enemies ought to be exempt from capture at sea as well as on land, we would suggest that BANES, GOULD & Co., of New-York, are about to put to press *Gardner's Institutes*, a work on the Law of Nations, upon American, Public and Private International Law, in which this doctrine is elaborately defended. The writer shows that our first treaty with Prussia, signed on our part by FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS and JEFFERSON, supported it. In assigning their reasons for this improvement in the Law of Nations, they insisted that in all wars the belligerents should exempt from capture and molestation,

"*First*—Cultivators of the earth, because they labor for the subsistence of mankind.

"*Second*—Fishermen, for the same reason.

"*Third*—Merchants and traders in unarmed ships, who accommodate different nations by communicating and exchanging the necessaries and conveniences of life.

"*Fourth*—Artists and mechanics inhabiting and working in open towns.

"It is hardly necessary to add that hospitals of enemies should be unmolested; that they ought to be assisted.

"If rapine is abolished, one of the encouragements to war is taken away, and peace, therefore, more likely to continue and be lasting.

"*The practice of robbing merchants on the high seas, a remnant of ancient piracy*, though it may be accidentally beneficial to particular persons, is far from being profitable to all engaged in it, or to the nation that authorizes it."

HUGH S. LEGARE, late Attorney General of the United States, while Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in our House of Representatives, reported strongly in favor of improving the Law of Nations, so that private property should be exempt from capture in war on the high seas as well as on land. Our able civilian ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, former Minister to Spain, and Commissioner to China, in his learned work on Europe, denounced the capture of private property of an enemy non-combatant at sea, "*a piratical practice of past ages*, which has been dignified with the title of a rule of law." WASHINGTON, HENRY CLAY, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS approved of this improvement of public law. NAPOLEON asserted it as the true rule of the Law of Nations, in his celebrated Berlin Decree of Nov. 1806.

There is certainly no difference, as is shown in the forthcoming *Institutes*, between goods of a merchant in a warehouse on shore and goods in his ship coming into port, three and a half miles from the coast on the high seas.

The capture of the private property or of the persons of non-combatant enemies on land or at sea, is clearly a piratical practice, a relic of barbarism, and unbecoming any Christian nation.

MADISON.

Florida Sketches.

LONG STAPLE COTTON IN FLORIDA.

This culture is confined entirely to the east and middle portions of Florida. The counties in which it is most extensively planted, are Gadsden, Leon, Marion, and Duvall. A few experiments have been made on the western bank of, and subjacent to the Chattahoochee, but the limited success attending its cultivation, and the great preponderance in favor of the ordinary varieties of cotton, induced its abandonment. It is a hardier growth than the short staple, will endure greater vicissitudes of climate, and oftener escapes the late frosts which sometimes cut off the springing crops in the northern and more elevated agricultural districts of Florida. This quality, also, enables the planter to secure an earlier stand. However different the system of cultivation employed by those whose means are embarked in this interest on the islands and main of Georgia and South Carolina, but little difference obtains in Florida between the modes used in the production of the green-seed and the black-seed cottons. Indeed practical planters of large experience in regard to the most judicious methods of culture, have assured the writer that they had been led to conclude that, whatever plan under the modifications of circumstances, would yield the largest return from the one crop, would be attended with equal success when applied to the other. Great care is requisite in picking the long staple, because the preparation for market necessitates perfect freedom from all adhesive particles, fragmentary bolls and faulty locks. Before being subjected to the process of ginning, it must be thoroughly dried by natural or artificial appliances. This necessity arises from the nature of the machine employed, known as the roller-gin, which differs materially from the saw-gin, used to separate the seed from the lint of the short cotton. The rollers, through which the staple is passed, are commonly of domestic manufacture, formed of fine, hard, tough material, generally of seasoned hickory. They are round, about an inch in diameter, two feet in length, readily fashioned in a few moments by any person of ordinary mechanical appreciation, by passing the timber through a roundshave, graduated to the proper size. They are fixed in sockets at each end, regulated by screws so as to increase or diminish the distance between them, and are braced at regular intervals in order to prevent oscillatory motion in the rollers. Notwithstanding every precaution, the rapid revolution of the wooden rollers, the frequent diffusion of oleaginous matter expressed from crushed seeds, and the prevalence of moisture in the cotton, often generate spontaneous combustion, which, though generally limited to a small spot, chars the roller, increases the liability to subsequent ignition, and renders the material unfit for further use. It may be inquired why such a rude, primitive mode of preparing the cotton for market is still employed, while mechanical ingenuity and inventive genius are constantly perfecting such improvements in every department of labor. The reason seems to be found in the fact that every other known method of ginning destroys the most valuable characteristics of the staple, by cutting and tearing the fibre in pieces.

When Sea Grove (Florida) [illegible]

THE "ORANGE GROVE" IN EAST FLORIDA.

[illegible] projecting into the [illegible] The [illegible] of land [illegible] of natural plantation of evergreens, containing 300 acres, of which 100 are covered exclusively with this tropical growth. Here is presented one of the most delightful exhibitions of the incomparable exuberance, beauty, and freakish luxuriance of this Southern clime. Vegetation, stimulated by moisture and a genial heat, appears in its utmost vigor and strength. The slender trees, with their yellowish green bark, shoot taperingly up to the height of 12 or 15 feet, straight, flexile, and inimitably graceful. Their expanding boughs are clad in thick umbrageous foliage. The smooth, ovate leaves, coriaceous and of the intensest verdurous hue, shine gleamingly in the creamy Southern sunlight. Beneath is the sweet, cool, sylvan shade, interwoven with tracery of golden rays, falling upon patches of green sward, and bare spaces of loamy soil. Overhead the delicate snowy blossoms, in every stage of development, from the budding, bursting bud, to the wide-spread odorous petals standing apart to invite the droning insects, shake perfume of Araby from their floral envelopes, at each breezy dalliance of Zephyr. Hiding amidst this profusion of bloom and verdure, pendulous from their slight stems, swing the luscious Orange-spheres, like orbs in Ether, ripe, ready to yield their mellow juices to the thirsting palate, while above and around them are seen fruits in every act of growth and every circumstance of size and color, suggestive of Olympian refections and nectorous imbibitions. As you stand and look before you through green-pillared vistas, you catch glimpses of the tranquil lakes sleeping in undisturbed serenity, while above you bends an unflecked azure sky, not excelled in purity and depth of pure, unfathomed clearness by skies of Italy.

Water for Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: An article appeared in your paper yesterday upon the subject of Water in Brooklyn, in which some very erroneous statements were made, and you will oblige by inserting this answer. The article premises that the present Water Plan is similar to that voted down last year; but this is not the case in fact, for the last year's plan proposed to bring the water to Prospect Hill through a wooden-bottomed, closed conduit, at an expense of $7,000,000 for a full supply of 20,000,000 gallons daily, while this proposes to bring the same amount of water to Cypress Hills at a cost of $4,500,000. The saving of $2,500,000 by this plan is made by improvements in the construction of the proposed works, too lengthy for full statement in your columns.

You say the people are not satisfied with the present plan; but, Sir, you must have been wrongly informed, for the whole of the people go for this plan, with the exception of a few aged gentlemen who lead the unprogressive portion of the Whig party, and they are simply afraid of the introduction of water on account of the expense, for it will add a few hundred dollars to the amount of the taxes they pay on their already large real estate. The progressive part of the Whigs, to a man, are favorable to the water plan, and the Democrats, as a body, go for it,—therefore a large majority is expected on Thursday next at the Polls. Among the reasons given by you for opposing water, you say—

1. That Williamsburg, being consolidated, should be consulted and made to participate in the cost. This objection falls, because the law giving Brooklyn power to vote on water, confines said vote to the present city limits, and as to cost the charter of the city makes all property belonging to the two cities held in common, and compels one city to pay its proportion of the value of the property belonging to the other.

2. You say the outline is vague, and gives cause for suspicion that the cost would far exceed the estimate. This objection would be tenable against any plan, and cannot now be better answered than by saying that the estimates have been prepared by competent engineers, paid by the city for that purpose, and upon their reports the estimate is based.

3. You say the source of supply is uncertain. This is proved incorrect, for the sources of supply have been gauged during two years, and all through the driest season which has occurred for ten years, the streams were proved to be capable of supplying full 20,000,000 gallons of water.

4. You say a supply may be obtained from a nearer source! Yes, Sir—from the East River—but it would not be fit to use. The artesian well system has been tried in Williamsburg, and it failed—for the well threw up the quicksand as soon as the water became low from pumping.

5. You say that in adopting the plan, circumstances exist which make it necessary to give the contract to parties who hold the Long Island Water Works property. This is not so, for that property is offered at a cost of $150,000, charter and all—and the plan distinctly gives the contract to the lowest bidder or bidders. If any one connected with that Company can do the work cheaper than other parties, the people will receive the benefit of the lowest contract. But plenty of water can be obtained, Sir, without touching the streams owned by the Long Island Company, and hence that objection falls.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to say that the remark as to the rights of the Williamsburg Company having in consequence of not exercising them, is mere moonshine, for that Company has now a call out in the Williamsburg papers for a new election of Directors, and many people are of opinion that they will exercise their rights if Brooklyn does not go on with her water-works. If she does proceed, after the vote of the people in favor of water, on Thursday next, the Williamsburg bugbear will die a natural death.

A FRIEND TO WATER.

The Case of Deaks in Kentucky.

SHREVEPORT, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have just picked up your paper, and my eye fell upon your article in reference to the WARD trial in Kentucky. Permit me to correct your mistake, as well as that of your correspondent, relative to DESHA and his fate. ISAAC DESHA, the son of the then Governor of Kentucky, was put upon his trial for the murder and robbery of a man by the name of BAKER upon the highway, convicted, and pardoned by his father. At the same time JEROBOAM BEAUCHAMP was in prison awaiting his day of execution for the killing of Col. SOLOMAN P. SHARP, for the seduction of Miss COOK, who afterwards was BEAUCHAMP's wife. He attempted to commit suicide in prison, but did not succeed in doing so,—his wife, however, did kill herself on the fatal day of execution.

ISAAC B. DESHA came to Texas, and falling in company with EARLY, the son of Governor EARLY, of Georgia, who also was a murderer; they soon formed a friendship and started from St. Phillippi in company to San Antonio. DESHA had about $575 in money, EARLY about $2,700—not long after DESHA returned alone with all of EARLY's money. He was suspected and confined to a large oak of timber by means of a ring. Search was made for EARLY, and his murdered remains were found on the side of the road and buried. DESHA afterwards died while confined; he breathed through a silver tube in his windpipe, it was placed in the throat to remedy the gash which he inflicted upon himself in attempting to commit suicide in the Kentucky Prison. The Governor manifested much reluctance for refusing to extend a pardon to BEAUCHAMP, and extending clemency to his son who was guilty of a much greater crime. I saw DESHA while confined in San Phillippi, and lately I have passed the spot where rest the remains of EARLY.

F.

Steven Proceedings.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent in your paper of Tuesday asks if something cannot be done to arrest this rapidly increasing evil. He alleges that the "indignation of contributors to charity societies has become [illegible] and that these public meetings are productive of more harm than good." I can most heartily concur in the sentiments and comment to be found in each of his letters; and would say that in private circles the disposition [illegible] Central America [illegible] development [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Fine Modelling Materials.—Messrs. Sixteenth-street, [illegible] have recently [illegible] attention was arrested by the magnificent front of a dwelling-house, [illegible] to the ornamental of plaster, differing [illegible] We had never seen noticed in the City. It [illegible] the appearance of marble, but with more of a silvery grey or greenish tint, that lighted up finely in the sun. On inquiry, it proved to be the "variegated free-stone," from the Middlefield, Mass., steatite beds, of which, some fifteen years ago, we were wont to hear Prof. Hitchcock speak somewhat warmly. As far back as 1840, a stone was built of this material on Round Hill, Northampton. It had all the beauty of marble, and when we saw it stood as it is said to stand yet, without a weather-stain upon it, looking as fresh and clean as if it were erected in the year of Grace, 1853.

The value of steatite, talc, or soap-stone, for domestic uses, is everywhere recognized, but of its manufactures with other rocks, now that inexhaustible supplies of it have been discovered, and seeing that there are indications that it may come into general use, it will not be unprofitable to inquire.

Steatite is one of the softest of all the rocks. It may be cut with the chisel, sawed with a saw, bored with an augur, or turned in the lathe with great facility. When combined with lime it has much the appearance of white marble; with hornblende or serpentine it is variegated with the beautiful colors of those rocks, and with either its hardness is increased, and it is susceptible of a very high polish. The facility with which it can be carved suggests its use where a compact and durable stone is needed, which yet can be worked easily. In case of a break in working it there is no difficulty in setting in a new piece—its own powder being used as the cement, and it would require a critical examination to discover the seam.

But is not its softness an objection?—its facility for being worked a fatal facility to be worn? Not necessarily. For it is an exceedingly well-compacted stone. Soak it, boil it in water, and you cannot add to its weight. Water does not penetrate it,—a property that builders will appreciate. For water penetrates the red sandstone, and then, as it freezes, the sandstone is cracked and split off. The seeds of lichens lodge on its moist surface, and give it, in all damp situations, a coating of green moss. But Old Mortality would find no occasion for his pious industry among monuments of talcose stone. It is exceeding "refractory," the chemists say. The strongest acids and the most powerful alkalies alike fail to act upon it. So that Time, toiling through his three most usual agents—water, acids, and alkalies—treats this soft and easily worked "variegated Freestone" much more gently than many harder materials.

But a still more curious and most valuable property is its behavior when subjected to heat: It takes up heat with great rapidity, and "has a power of retaining it," says Professor Hitchcock, "superior to any known substance." A slab of it heated sufficiently to keep warm the feet of a sleigh-riding party all through the bitterest day of any New-England December, will not scorch the flannel wrapping it. Heat the slab to white heat, and throw it into water, it neither crumbles nor splits. It is entirely proof against fire. Sandstone and marble crumble in our great conflagrations. Granite, if when well heated it is played upon by a stream of water, explodes. But a building constructed of this material, and its floors and partitions lined with it, ought to be—unless chemistry and natural history are entirely at fault—proof against the contingencies of the largest conflagrations that accident or incendiarism ever kindles. We hear that the Building Committee of the Historical Library is considering the question of adopting it for their fire-proof edifice. They will doubtless bring in their aid the judgment of practical as well as scientific men. If the article is what it seems, it need only to have attention directed to it to come soon into general use, and do us exceeding service. If it is not what it seems, the sooner it is exposed the better.

Wanted—A New Set of Phrases.—A great want has lately been experienced. It is one which requires an early supply. It bears intimate relations to the interests of newspaper writers and newspaper readers. It has so close a connection with accounts of moving accidents that it becomes indispensable in accounts of all catastrophes, in reports of public meetings, in statements of veracious eye-witnesses, in descriptions of the obsequies of the great. To prove that our old stock of phrases is thoroughly threadbare, it is only necessary to recall a few specimens—such as everybody has seen and all remember. Did a reporter ever go to a public demonstration at which the leading orator did not become "the distinguished speaker?" This gentleman invariably "rose and said." At the close of his remarks, here is any amount of "applause." During the delivery of the address, there are "vociferous cheers." Public anniversaries are generally attended by "a large audience," of whom at least one-half is "composed of the fairer sex." The presiding Judge in a Court of Justice is always the "learned Judge." Counsel invariably "rose and addressed the Court, as follows." And then follows the customary colon, and the solid type. Great political gatherings in the Park are "outbursts" of feeling; and the applause is "tremendous." But it is in the report of great conflagrations that the finest specimens of this peculiar style of composition occur. After the preliminary statement that the fire was discovered by Policeman Jenkins, the reader is told, not only that "the firemen were promptly on the spot"—they were never known to do otherwise,—but that the first machines to arrive at the scene were Hose Company No. 101, or Engine No. 202. This statement is mildly put forth, but its mildness does not prevent "Items" from being prosecuted during the day that the announcement appears, by runners from each company claiming priority one over the other, and nearly coming to blows in the editorial sanctum. If you make a correction, you are certain to make enemies of at least one quarter of the Department; for these gentlemen are always and unduly sensitive. But we have not yet called out all the flowers of rhetoric which the ambitious reporter sprinkles through his account of a serious conflagration. One of our celebrated contemporaries invariably talks of the "red-tongued element" states that the new edifice which rises upon the old site has sprung "like a Phœnix from its ashes," and remarks that the proprietors and builders are "enterprising," and their work "highly creditable." Is there a tornado? The special aids work up extraordinary statement of its effects. Does a military company make a trip? It is "gigantic." The members of the corps are "treated like princes," live on the fat of the land, and, as a matter of course, return to their respective homes "in high spirits." Is there an Evening Concert? The house will "doubtless" be full. Are the obsequies of a celebrated personage to be celebrated? They are always "funeral obsequies." Did any person ever hear of "obsequies" which occurred on any other occasion than a funeral? The "spectacle," whether it be a funeral, a Fourth of July procession, or a military parade, is generally "imposing," or "gorgeous," or "magnificent." And in Police reporting there are some funny reminiscences, which we shall not repeat, though a salutary fear of consequences,—half the restraint of that craft being given to implements of defence, natural or assumed. The richest specimen recollected at the moment, which may be safely recorded, as it happened neither here nor there, was the account of that precious scamp, who, at his trial, "faced the Court with all the impudence of an honest man."

But, really. Why use so many adjectives, good reporters? What is to be accomplished by heaping up epithets? Mr. John Smith may live, die, be buried, and his memory remain fragrant, without the aid of so many expletives. The language is becoming lame from too hard usage. Things may be spoken of mildly. Everything is not necessarily magnificent, gigantic, exciting, or even surprising. "Humbug!" says a grumbler, "What's the use of talking about such things: if you knock out these props, you must have a new language." Not so, good friend. Is it not quite as easy to state what simply so to pile up extraordinary phrases on its back? If comment is essential, let it be made elsewhere. The statement of results is all that is wanted. Give us that—and a fig for your adjectives.

Songs of the People Dying Out.—Seven years ago the boys in the streets were musically inclined. They are so no longer. Then they sang and whistled to the tune of "Take your time Miss Lucy;" an affair that was a favorite for a time, and then died out, to give place to Mary Taylor's famous air: "I dreamt that I dwelt." Then came a lull. There was little whistling and no street-singing. "Lucy Long" slackened again, and then went out forever. "Jordan's a hard road to travel" has had its day. Political songs are good only in the time of a Fall campaign, and the old stock is so far exhausted that a new one is indispensable. While Sontag acted and sang charmingly in Don Pasquale, at Niblo's, there was an outbreak of airs from this Opera. The serenade at the end was the favorite. Possessing song is so well behind the scenes that all the young men about town were impelled to follow the example before the curtain, and so the streets resounded to instructions that were sometimes good, and more frequently very execrable. Allboni started a new air. The "Child of the Regiment" furnished the [illegible] of which were worked up a curious medley of [illegible]. But it was when Piccolomini came that the fever broke out with the greatest virulence. Kossuth's "Prima Donna [illegible] is still heard occasionally [illegible] of the whistle, with a chorus [illegible] or time, [illegible] ing to [illegible] melody [illegible] died out. Yankee Doodle [illegible] Dynamite [illegible] to, no song [illegible]

[illegible] the Crystal Palace invites strangers [illegible] Julien makes a grand pot pourri of the airs of a action and cube it a quadrille. We want an American Bubble. Where is he?

New-York Yacht Club—Entries for the Yacht Race.—The following is a complete list of entries for the Yacht Race to come off Thursday.

FIRST CLASS—OVER 100 AND UNDER 200 TONS.		Tons.
Schooner *Haze*	H. B. Duncan	99
Schooner *Cornelia*	Wm. Hegar, (vice Cass.)	73
Schooner *Tonlipa*	E. J. Johnson	71
Sloop *Gem*	E. C. Timberman	86
Sloop *Gertrude*	J. M. Pendleton	99
SECOND CLASS—OVER 50 AND UNDER 90 TONS.		
Sloop *Irene*	Thos. B. Hawkins	48
Sloop *Ray*	F. M. Ray	38
Schooner *Mystery*	Charles A. Stetson	65
Schooner *Spray*	Moses H. Grinnell	37
Schooner *Spitfire*	E. C. Center	57
THIRD CLASS—OVER 15 AND UNDER 25 TONS.		
Sloop *Ceres*	Thos. C. Ives	16
Sloop *Alpha*	H. B. Morris	17
Sloop *L'Esperance*	W. Langdon	20
Sloop *Prima Donna*	D. D. Westervelt	18

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Judge Duer.

Touton against *Baker*.—This is an action to recover damages for malicious prosecution.

The plaintiff was a clerk in the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., of which the defendant is a member, and in December, 1853, about the time the proceedings of which the plaintiff complains, were commenced, he left that Company's employment. He took at the time, with their consent, a number of goods, and also, as the answer alleges, some $14 worth or more of goods, consisting of a mourning set, a cloak, a veil, and a pair of gloves, without their knowledge and against their consent, which he refused subsequently to deliver to the defendant. The defendant thereupon entered a complaint against him before Justice Stuart, for embezzling the goods, and he was arrested upon that complaint one afternoon, but was discharged the next morning, Mr. Baker not appearing against him. The answer alleges that Mr. Baker ceased proceedings because Mr. Touton consented to give the goods up to Mr. Baker.

The damages are laid at $10,000.

The main question in dispute seems to be whether or no Mr. Touton had a right to the goods, he claiming to have bought them, or whether he took them feloniously.

Mr. Justice *Stuart*, the keeper of the City Prison, and one of the Captains of the Police testify to the arrest and confinement of the plaintiff.

Mr. *Cook* testified that he was a salesman in the employ of Arnold, Constable & Co. in 1853; that he sold the goods in question to Tonton; that Touton told him that Arnold had given him permission to buy them at cost prices; that he (witness) should not have sold them to him at cost prices had it not been for this representation of Tonton's; that Touton was discharged upon the same day or the day after the sale.

Mr. *Arnold*, for the defence, testified that he gave Touton consent to take certain goods at cost prices, but that he subsequently found that he had taken a number of articles which he had not permitted him to take; that he did not discover this until after Touton had been discharged.

Several witnesses, employés of Arnold, Constable & Co., testified that they called upon Touton for the goods in question, but that he refused to deliver them. It was also in evidence that it was a rule of the store that the clerks might purchase goods for themselves at cost prices, and for their families at retail prices, and it was admitted that the goods which Touton had thus purchased were for the use of his family, not for his own private use.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Dyett; for the defendant, Lawton & Gridley.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingraham.

In re Donadi vs. *The New-York State Mutual Insurance Company*.—The affidavits on which this motion is renewed establish that Van Wart, upon whom the summons was served, was not in fact at the time of service the agent of the defendant.

The service of the summons therefore upon him was not sufficient, and the judgment must be set aside.

In making this order, however, I do not award any costs. Van Wart had been the agent, and although he had resigned, he had no notice of the acceptance of the resignation, and by his own acts and conduct led the plaintiff's attorney to suppose he was authorized to act for the Company at the time. No notice had been given of the resignation, and the plaintiff's error was induced by the negligence of the Company, and of their former agent, and not by any want of diligence on the part of the plaintiff. I cannot but add that in such cases as this, a voluntary appearance of the Company to answer claims of a creditor, would better promote the credit which Insurance Companies ought to have with the community than a resort to technical objections to defeat a claim under a policy, where a loss has been sustained.

Motion granted without costs.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Man Killed on the Clove Road.—Patrick Boyle, an apprentice to John Coulter, contractor for the Fulton-street sewer, was instantly killed on Sunday afternoon, on the Clove Road, near Wilson's Hotel, by a blow given him on the side of his head, by some person as yet not arrested. It is stated that Boyle, somewhat intoxicated, came into the road just as two carriages, containing several persons each, were passing, and caught hold of the coat-tail of a man in the forward carriage, and refused to let go, though requested to several times, and did not until one of the party dealt him a blow, with his fist, on the side of Boyle's head, which, it is supposed, caused the breaking of a blood vessel, as he died almost instantly. The persons in the carriage immediately drove on at a rapid rate, and it is reported that the horses they were driving died soon after reaching the city. Coroner Ball on Monday held an inquest on the body, the result of which was not made known.

Drowned.—A sailor, belonging on board a Swedish ship, lying at the foot of Hudson-avenue, was drowned on Sunday evening, by falling from a plank, on which he was walking from the dock to the ship. A companion of his narrowly escaped meeting the same fate.

Arrivals Coastwise.—The United States Mail Steamship *Marion*, Capt. Foster, arrived yesterday morning in fifty-seven hours from Charleston, and the U. S. Mail Steamship *Augusta*, Capt. Lyon, from Savannah. To their Pursers,—both gentlemen to whose punctuality we are indebted,—we tender our thanks.

College Rebellion.—There has been a row at the Alabama University. A student, for cause, was expelled. His classmates and others denounced his expulsion as tyrannical, and asked the Faculty to explain. The Faculty declining, not less than fifty of the disaffected withdrew, highly incensed. All of the Mobilians were reckoned among the incensed.

☞ Laws against Sunday liquor-selling, and other Sunday traffic, are strictly enforced in Melbourne, Australia. Prosecutions are instituted by a society for the suppression of vice and Sabbath desecration. Let us import some from the old Convict Land to teach us morals, and how to conform to the laws we have.

☞ Newson, Mitchell & Co., of St. Pauls, Minnesota, show their taste by naming the smart, high daily, which they have just started, the *Times*. It is a Whig, and a very neat one.

☞ Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, of Sacramento, denies that he ever thanked the Father of Mercy that *President* Walaaa has attempted to steal Sonora, as charged in the *Express*.

☞ A stiff trade was expected in smoked glass by the opticians of Boston, on the occasion of the eclipse. But the rain spoiled the trade;—the capital was thrown away.

☞ A neat *Manuel of Rules for Men-of-War* has been published by Appleton & Co. By reading it, an outsider may get a very definite idea of the way they live on board.

Smuggling.—There is a looseness of doing business on the part of the Customs authorities of this province, which for the benefit of the fair trader requires to be looked into. It has this moment come to our ears, that while every other steamship or steamboat company import their coals for consumption, and pay the 2½ per cent. duty, the McLarty Company of steamship proprietors evade the provincial duty by importing coals from England in bond which they take out of bond for exportation, that is to say, for the home voyage use, without paying duty. The McLarty Company have no right to special favors. Again, we learn that American pork is purchased by certain mercantile firms in this city, in bond for exportation to the Lower Provinces where it goes duty free; that it is got out of bond for such exportation, but instead of being shipped to Newfoundland is kept in the merchant's store and Canadian pork sent in its stead. Such smuggling should not be connived at by the Customs. Civility of the trade is all very well, but there is such a thing as carrying civility too far. Our public officers should be adequately paid, and so be above even the suspicion of obtaining wealth after the fashion of Russian officials.—*Quebec Observer. May 23.*

British Provinces.—By Gunnison's & Valentine's expresses we have our papers from the British Provinces. The Legislature of Prince Edward's Island was prorogued on the 10th of May to the 10th of July. The New-Brunswick Assembly having been dissolved, an election is to take place immediately. Mr. Harding has offered for St. John. The freshet in the river St. John was the most disastrous that was ever known;—horse, cattle and human were swept off, and at Canning and some other settlements the inhabitants had to leave their houses and take to the highlands. There is snow still melting in the woods. The first salmon had been taken at St. John. The elections in Nova Scotia all resulted in favor of the Government candidates. In Windsor, T. N. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary, has been returned by a majority of 135 over Mr. McLatchey; Mr. Henry, Solicitor General, has been returned for Sydney by a majority of 413 over Mr. McDonald; and W. Young has been unanimously returned for Inverness County.—*Boston Post.*

Accident at Niagara.—Several days since a wagon and two horses slipped over the bank of the Niagara River, at the lower end of the Chippewa ferry, on the Canada side, and were precipitated down the steep declivity, where they lodged. Slaughter to relate, both of the horses escaped without injury, and the wagon, although somewhat damaged, was soon repaired. The driver, a Frenchman, who was in the wagon at the time, escaped with a few bruises.

LETTER FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Full Details of the Different Battles with the Indians, and Operations of General Garland.

From the Missouri Republican, St. Louis, May 31.

The mail from Santa Fé arrived last night, bringing us very important intelligence from New-Mexico. The following letter from our well informed correspondent at Independence is very interesting:

Independence, May 30, 1854.

The Santa Fé mail arrived here to-day—so I telegraphed you yesterday—bringing little additional news from the former month, other than some details of the Indian battles. From the official reports, as you will see in the Santa Fé papers, there were killed of Lieut. Davidson's command, twenty-two men, and twenty-seven wounded. For this, as well as other deeds of theirs, Gen. Garland, aided, by the late authorities, is determined to destroy, or in the language of Kit Carson, wipe out this band of Ricarilla Apaches. Acting Gov. Messervy has issued his proclamation, threatening those who aid or assist these Indians with all the punishment he is authorized to inflict. Col. Cooke has recovered some of the property lost by the United States troops in their former battles, and at last accounts was in close pursuit of the retreating savages. A failure here will prove disastrous to the Americans and Mexicans throughout New-Mexico, as well as those who cross the plains to Oregon or California. In fact the emigrant have been threatened already and before the season is over we may hear of many depredations if not loss of life.

The returning mail party were at one time entirely in the power of a band of the Cheyennes, and if the conductor and his men had not showed some bravery, their lives would have paid the forfeit, and it would have been attributed to some of the hostile tribes. Near Cedar Spring, at noon-time, the mules were just turned loose, (not an Indian or anything else in sight,) and they had commenced staking them out, when, as quick as thought, and before the party could get to the stage for their guns, (their pistols they had,) the mules were swept off from before their eyes, and had not a gun been levelled at the Chief's head, no doubt they would never have been returned. This act urged him to cry out that he was a friend. They then were very hungry and wanted all the provisions, &c. This was refused until the mules were brought back. The Indians even after this were very insolent, and would not suffer the party to move until they pleased to let them go, taking off the bridles as fast as the men put them on. Every day discloses more and more of their treachery, and unless punishment, even to the best of them, is soon administered, we shall hear of more trouble in every quarter.

To small parties going out or coming in, protection protection must be afforded, but not such protection as was furnished the mail that went into Mexico month before last—three or four men on jaded horses and some footmen. The mail party coming in could not get an escort; it was asked for, but none could be had. I would not trouble you with this statement of facts only that this partial disclosure of that which we have every week or two, may eventually be the means of doing some good to those who are compelled by necessity or otherwise to cross the plains west of us. They must learn to take care of themselves by traveling in greater numbers or else expect to be cut down without a moment's warning, for Government does not or cannot render them any aid.—Yours, &c., in haste.

From the Santa Fé *Gazette*, of April 15, we make these extracts:

The fight an Cienequilla between the Jicarilla Apaches and the United States Dragoons.

Through the kindness of Gen. Garland and Assist. Adjt. Gen. Nichols, we have been permitted to read the official report of the fight at Cieneguilla, between the Apaches and the United States Dragoons, and we now have the pleasure to place an account of the same before our readers.

After the fight between Lieut. Bell and Lora's party, the Indians crossed the mountains, and showed themselves on the road between Taos and Santa Fé. On the evening of the 29th ult., Maj. Blake, commanding at Cantonment Burgwine, ordered Lieut. John W. Davidson, with sixty men of companies "F" and "I," 1st Regiment of United States Dragoons, to make a scout in search of the enemy. He left the cantonment the same evening, and was accompanied by Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder. The next morning, Lieut. D., with his command, came upon a party of Apaches, supposed to number near two hundred warriors, at the foot of the north slope of the mountains, and not far from the small Mexican village of Cieneguilla. When the troops appeared in sight, the Indians immediately raised their war-whoop, and manifested a disposition to make an attack.

The camp of the Apaches was situated upon a mountain ridge, and in a position naturally strong and difficult of access. Lieutenant Davidson saw that an action could not be avoided, and therefore made the necessary preparations for battle. He dismounted his men, and with a small guard to protect and hold them, placed his horses a little ways in the rear. With the balance of his command, not more than fifty strong, he made an attack upon the camp of the Indians. The soldiers charged bravely up the ridge, and carried the position of the Apaches, who were forced to retreat. They rallied, however, almost immediately, and attacked the troops at close quarters, with great desperation; they were several times repulsed, and upon each occasion, seven in all, rallied again to the charge, in every instance exhibiting the utmost determination and bravery. The troops maintained this unequal contest for nearly three hours, when they were forced to give way and retreat, which they succeeded in doing, and reached Taos the same afternoon, with their wounded.

The loss on the part of the troops was very severe. The official report shows twenty-two killed upon the field, twenty-three wounded, several of them badly; and upwards of forty-five horses killed and lost in the action. Of the Indians, it is not known how many were killed; but Lieut. Davidson judges they must have lost at least fifty or sixty. On the arrival of the troops at Taos, Major Blake immediately started for the scene of action, to bring in the dead bodies, and took with him twenty soldiers, all he could mount—a few Mexicans and Americans, and a small party of Pueblo Indians. They succeed in recovering the bodies of those killed, which they took to Taos, and had them interred.

This is one of the severest battles that ever took place between American troops and the Indians, and our loss much greater in proportion to the numbers engaged.—The Apaches fought with a bravery almost unprecedented, and we are well convinced that nothing but the stubborn valor of Lieut. Davidson and his men, saved the command from entire destruction. The troops had greatly the disadvantage. The Indians selected their own position on a ragged mountain ridge, and the dragoons had to charge up a steep slope to reach them. The latter were encumbered with their horses, which it required nearly a fourth part of the command to take care of; and the valley in which the troops were at the time they commenced the attack, is so filled with large boulders as to render the movement of horses almost impossible. We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Davidson and Dr. Magruder were both slightly wounded.

Since the fight at Cieneguilla, the Indians have retreated to the west side of Rio del Norte, and are now hotly pursued by Col. Cooke, with nearly two hundred dragoons and riflemen, and a spy company of citizens and Pueblo Indians, under the command of Mr. James H. Quinn, of Taos. The troops are on their trail, which leads among the mountains to the north; and as the Indians are encumbered with their women and children, and are reported in low spirits, we think there is some chance of their being overtaken.

General Garland has taken the most prompt and vigorous means to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. A large number of troops under the command of gallant and experienced officers, have been ordered to the north, and are now in rapid pursuit of the enemy. We cannot conclude this article without signifying our approbation of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Davidson and Dr. Magruder, and to whose bravery and good conduct is justly attributed the safe retreat of the survivors of the command. If brevets were ever earned, they were upon this occasion.

List of the killed and wounded.

F Troop—*Privates killed*—Briesswood, Sehmonts, Bowditch, Awant, Kimble, Mitchell, Higgins, McDould. Total of F troop killed, 8.

I Taoop—*Killed*—First Sergeant Holbrook, Sergeant Kent, Farrier Snell. *Privates*—Bradley, Brenker, Dale, Driscole, Gibbins, Humbert, Null, Pease, Rennie, Rottger, Ryan. Total I Troop killed in action, 14.

F Taoop—*Wounded*—Corporal Davis, slightly wounded; privates Fell, Flood, Mahoney, severely; Winter, slightly; Buek, severely bruised; Bowles, slightly. Total of F troop wounded, 7.

I Troop—*Wounded*—Lieut. John W. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, slightly wounded; Corporals Dempsey and Byrnes, severely; Bugler McGrath, slightly; privates Baltsell, Bronson, severely; Crout, severely bruised; Curtis, J. Dowd, Junkins, slightly; F. Miller, J. Miller, severely; S. Somerville, Weldon, slightly; Sullivan, severely. Total I Troop wounded, 15.

Assistant Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A., slightly.

Recapitulation—Total killed in action, 22; total wounded, 23; total killed and wounded, 45.

Local Items.

Arrival of the army stores in Santa Fé.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., a train of ten wagons arrived from Alburquerque, loaded with commissary stores; and are destined for the seat of war, in case the troops are in want of provisions. The wagons came the whole distance, eighty miles, in two days, and each one is loaded with about four thousand pounds of stores.

The proclamation on acting governor Messervy.

We call the attention of our readers this week to the proclamation of the Honorable William S. Messervy, acting Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in relation to the war now existing between the Jicarilla Apaches and the United States. We consider the proclamation called for by the present position of affairs; and since hostilities actually exist, it is right and proper the same should be declared in an official manner.

We hope that all third parties will heed the warning contained in the proclamation, because if any are found acting contrary thereto, they will be dealt with in the most summary and rigorous manner. All such will be considered as enemies of the United States, and punished in the same manner as the Indians who are caught with arms in their hands. And at the same time it is the duty of all good citizens to give notice to the Executive of all persons who hold communication with the enemy, in order that they may be brought to punishment.

In the present emergency, the civil authorities and Gen. Garland, the military comander of this department, are acting in perfect harmony; and the latter is giving the most efficient support to the acting governor. We know the most vigorous measures are being taken to bring the war to a close, and the chastisement the Apaches will receive, will be so severe, that it will be a warning for all Indians, in the future, to remain at peace. It will be impossible for the Jicarillas to escape the troops, and we are in daily expectation of hearing that an engagement has taken place, and that the whole tribe has been wiped out.

Another fight with the Apaches—battle of Agua Caliente Creek.

Major Nichols, Asst. Adjutant General, has kindly placed in our hands the official report of Lieut. Col. Cooke, of his fight with the Apaches, at Agua Caliente Creek, Saturday, the 6th inst. The report was brought by a Dragoon who left the camp the same evening of the battle, and arrived in Santa Fé Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Lieut. Col. Cooke, with seventy-two mounted men, had been following the trail of the Apaches for some days, up the west side of the Rio del Norte, when, on the evening of the 5th inst., he came upon the Indians encamped on the top of a mountain. From the Dragoon which brought the report to Santa Fé, we learn that the Indians were encamped on the top of a mountain, and the troops had to ascend a steep ascent to reach them. The battle commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted about an hour and a half, fighting principally hand to hand. The Indians were completely routed, and left in the hands of the troops, a large quantity of provisions, and many of the blankets of their number, and a number of tomahawks and other implements of warfare. They also left behind a number of horses and mules, which were captured by Col. Cooke. How many Indians were killed on the field, but it is not known whether they suffered any further loss. Of the troops one man was killed—private Casey, company G, First Dragoons, and one man of the Second Artillery severely wounded. The day of the fight the troops marched through snow two feet deep, and it was also snowing some of the time.

Major Carleton, with a reinforcement, joined Col. Cook, about an hour after the battle, and will unite with him in the further pursuit of the enemy. From the crippled condition of the enemy's resources, we have every reason to believe they will again be overtaken, and brought to a general engagement, which, we hope, will bring the war to a close.

The result of the expedition of Col. Cook, thus far, makes it a fixed fact, that Indians in New-Mexico can be caught by the troops, which circumstance alone will have a beneficial influence on the other tribes, who, heretofore, have considered themselves quite secure from attack from the soldiers.

Court at Pena Blanca.

The Court left Santa Fé for Pena Blanca, Monday last, to hold the Spring Term in that county, and returned again Wednesday afternoon, there being but little business to detain them. Monday the 17th, the Spring Term commences in the Third Judicial District at Alnuquerque, in the county of Bernalillo, and will last four weeks, Donna Ana being the last county where Court is held.

Further particulars of the battle of Cieneguilla.

We learn a few further particulars of the battle of Cieneguilla by a private letter from Taos. It appears that eight or nine dead Indians were left on the field; and on passing a certain point on the Ojo Caliente they admitted a loss of twenty-three, and were in great tribulation. The Indians are said, by the Mexicans, to be tired of the war, and are ready to surrender all the plunder they have taken, and make peace. Lieut. Davidson was wounded in the shoulder by an arrow; and Dr. Magruder was wounded in the hand and heel; their wounds are not considered dangerous. The Indians did not scalp any of the dead who were left on the field.

Complimentary dinner to Gen. Garland and staff.

A complimentary dinner to Gen. Garland and staff came off at the Fonda in this city, on the afternoon of the 13th inst. It was gotten up by the American residents of Santa Fé, and tendered to Gen. G. and his military family, as a mark of appreciation of their distinguished services in the field. The affair passed off in a very creditable manner, and those who were present and partook of the "good things of life," paid a high compliment to the host, if we are allowed to judge from the few fragments that remained of the feast.

Later Intelligence from the seat of war.

An express from the seat of war arrived at Head-quarters Thursday evening, with news to the 12th inst. Since the action on the 8th inst., Col. Cooke and his command have been in active pursuit of the enemy, whom they pressed so hard they were obliged to separate into small parties to save themselves. They led the troops over the most inaccessible country in New-Mexico, with snow in some places three feet deep; and Kit Karson, who is their guide, says it is the roughest country he has ever seen. The Indians have suffered very much, and their bare foot prints were seen in the snow.

When the Indians separated they took a direction southwest, and it is supposed they will attempt to make their way to the southern part of the Territory. The troops were expected to reach Ahiquin on the evening of the 13th, where they would wait further orders and a supply of provisions left Santa Fé, Friday morning the 14th, for that place under an escort of dragoons commanded by Lt. Garland. From indications it is supposed the Mescalero Apaches have joined the Jicarillas and have been present with them during the campaign.

More treaties made with Indian tribes.

The results of the labors of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, during the current month, have been the formation of treaties with the Shawnees and Delawares, the Kickapoos, and the Saxs and Foxes. By the first, with the Shewnees and Delawares, the country known as the Kansas valley will be opened shortly to settlement. The Kickepoos have ceded territory lying immediately north of that valley, and around Fort Leavenworth. The territory obtained under the Saxs and Foxes treaty is situated just north of the Kickapoo cession above referred to. Under these three treaties, the country west of Missouri, and within the limits of the proposed United States Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, for 500 miles north, is to be added to our Western Territory, and to be open hereafter to the axe and plow of the white man. All accounts represent this acquisition as presenting great agricultural advantages, much of it being of the best description of soil, and easily of access by water communication. The negotiation of these several treaties has occupied the Commissioner of Indian Affairs very closely, indeed, throughout the current month; keeping him in consultation in his office with one or another delegation of the tribes mentioned above, for perhaps nine hours per diem.

If we are not greatly mistaken, when these conventions see the light it will be found that the Commissioner has, in them, consummated the purpose of the Interior Department hereafter to provide the means of the ultimate civilization of the tribes on our frontier in all Indian treaties, obligating the United States to make annual payments to them. We have before been called on to explain how and why, under our "Indian system," the monies paid nominally to the savages did them no permanent service, but went quickly into the hands of the traders in payment for whisky and gewgaws, for the most part.

The leading features of these recent contracts is the fact that they reserve to the Bureau or Department the discretion of making the payments or such portions of them as they may think best for the interests of the tribes, in money, kind, or instruction.

Their destruction by wholesale has heretofore been the interest of almost all private parties dealing directly with them; hence arising very many of the obstacles to their improvement and preservation on the face of the earth. Hereafter it is to be hoped that it will not be permitted to be the interest of the trader to perpetuate the state of things on the frontier which, up to this time, has baffled nearly every effort of the Government for their real good and improvement.

Fight with Indians.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 23.

We are favored with intelligence from Corpus Christi to the 10th inst., from which we learn particulars of a fight that took place on the previous day between a small detachment of United States troops and a body of Indians four times their number.

Lieut. Cagsby, we learn, with ten men and one sergeant, attacked forty Indians, who had been committing depredations in the vicinity, and whom the troops were therefore pursuing.

The Indians turned on the troops with great fierceness, and fought hard, but four of them were soon killed, five were wounded, and the whole body shortly afterwards completely routed. The gallant little band suffered considerably. One, a brave fellow, Sergeant Byana, being killed, and Lieut. Cagsby himself, and several other being wounded, besides whom two others are missing. All the plunder of the Indians, however, with all their spare horses and equipments, and their bows and arrows, were captured.

Lieut. Crosby was brought into Corpus Christi on the morning of the 10th inst., in a wagon. His recovery is confidently expected. He was struck in the groin by one arrow, which fortunately hit a $30 gold piece which he had in his pocket-book in his pantaloon pocket. When he was brought in the arrow head was found doubled up in his pocket-book. The nature of his wounds is not explained, but they are said not to be such as seriously to threaten his life.

Slavery in California—Prospect of its Establishment.

From the Mississippian.

Two years ago a law was passed by the California Legislature granting *one year* to the owners of slaves carried into the territory previous to the adoption of the Constitution to remove them beyond the limits of the State. Last year the provisions of this law *was extended twelve months longer*. We learn by the late California papers that a bill has just passed the Assembly, by a vote of 33 to 21, *continuing the same law in force until 1855*. The provisions of this bill embrace slaves who have been carried to California since the adoption of her Constitution, as well as those who were there previously. The large majority by which it passed, and the opinions advanced during the discussion, *indicate a more favorable state of sentiment in regard to the rights of slaveholders in California than we supposed existed*. Her Constitution declares "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." A number of members friendly to the objects of the bill and favorable to the institution of slavery voted against it, because they believed it to be contrary to the clause. Thus a member (Mr. Ashly) said: "He was willing and anxious to see a division of this State; he believed it was the desire of the people he represented, and, when divided, he would offer no serious objections to the introduction of slaves in the southern portion; he did not know but he would buy one himself if he had the means. But he could not vote for this bill, because he thought it was unconstitutional. People under this law could continue owning slaves in this State as long as they pleased, expecting to have the law extended from year to year."

A Mr. Tallmadge said: "He was opposed to the bill, and should vote against it, because he believed it to be a violation of the spirit and meaning of the Constitution, if not of its letter. The eighteenth section of article first of our Constitution, declares that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." Now he said, while bound by my oath to uphold every feature of the Constitution in its literal meaning, letter and spirit, I am yet no Anti-Slavery propagandist, but can wish, with the patriot John Mitchell, that if I lived in Alabama, I owned a plantation, and that plantation well stocked with negroes. I hate and abhor abolition in every form, feature and color, but I am bound by my oath to support the Constitution of this State; I am solemnly sworn to do this. It says that slavery shall not be tolerated here; yet the object of this bill, as I understand it, is to extend the institution of slavery for another year in defiance of the clause of the Constitution."

Other members entertaining similar views in regard to slavery—detesting abolition in "every form, feature and color," voted against it, in conformity to their oaths to support the Constitution, notwithstanding it was intended for the benefit of slaveholders; and yet it passed by a decided majority, showing that the Pro-slavery feeling is much stronger than the vote cast for the measure.

If such is sentiment is developed in view of all the circumstances which have combined to preclude Southern men from settling in California, will the development in that region of so wholesome public sentiment concerning slavery, who might have been expelled if the Territory had been permitted to remain open to occupation by the rich from every section of the Union, without regard to the kind of property they may have possessed? No reasonable doubt can remain that the Pro-slavery party will have a strong majority in the first Legislature that will be elected under the new Constitution, and that they will pass laws for the protection of slave property. But supposing that they should not, the fact that the question of slavery was discussed in the Legislature, and that the opinion of members was favorable to the introduction of slaves, will have a powerful influence in the future settlement of the question. Many persons will go to California who would not have gone if they had supposed that slavery would be excluded from the State. Many who have gone will return for their slaves, and others will send for them. Thus the institution will be established in California, and the Pro-slavery party will be strengthened by the addition of the slaveholding interest.

Political Intelligence.

Passage of the Nebraska Bill.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, May 31.

The recent struggle in the House of Representatives on the Nebraska bill will be memorable, not only for the pertinacity with which the minority resisted its passage, but also for the extraordinary measures to which the majority resorted at the last to secure their triumph. The amendment offered by Mr. Stephens in Committee of the Whole, to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, cut off all other amendments, deprived the bill of its vitality, and, compelled the Committee to rise and report the bill thus amended to the House. The question then came up in the House upon the adoption of this report. By previous understanding, the very majority who had so amended the bill in committee now voted for the rejection of the report.

The effect of this move, then, was to remove the bill from Committee, where amendments without limit could impede its passage, and bring it before the House, where the *so called* previous question, to the exclusion of all amendments, would force it at once to a direct vote. The tactics were most adroit, and as the result showed, entirely successful. Thus, after a tedious Parliamentary campaign, which left the question still to be decided by patience and physical endurance, the victory is won by a simple manœuvre, as unlooked for as it is unusual. The resort to it is an era in the Parliamentary history of the country. It has closed the door henceforth to the successful resistance on the part of minorities, to measures which they deem unconstitutional and oppressive. And the effect of a victory thus won will be to make majorities more intolerant of opposition, and regardless of the claims and arguments of the weaker side. We do not speak of this movement in reference to the Nebraska bill.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1854.

☞ No Correspondents.

The gentleman in Tennessee who directed a testimonial entitled "To the best Paper in New-York," is respectfully informed that it reached the TIMES office in due course of mail. The address was just as intelligible as if "DAILY TIMES" had been written on the face of it. His request was complied with.

We receive a great number of communications commending, in very complimentary terms, the passage of the Appropriation bill, and urging various measures of reform. Much of this we cannot so set to present the subject in any new shape, or to offer suggestions not hitherto made, we think proper to publish. But as we see no good result likely to be accomplished by simply reiterating the views with which the public has already been made familiar, we must decline publishing the greater part of them.

☞ The excitement in and around the Court-House in Boston yesterday, while the Fugitive Slave Case was progressing, is reported to have been much less than on former days. The principal feature in the trial was that several witnesses testified to seeing BURNS employed at South Boston as early as the first of March last, while the complainant alleges that BURNS escaped from Alexandria on the 24th of March. That he was in Boston some time before the day on which Col. SUTTLE says he left him, would seem to be pretty well established by the evidence taken yesterday. The case is on again this morning.

Our Post-Office and its Improvements.

All well-informed people know in how many respects we are behind England in the safety, promptness and regularity of our Post-Office system. The want of thorough organization in this branch of public service is now most deeply felt. There is not, be it said, half the complaint that might be expected. In some things, we are the most patient people in the world. One of these things is the Post-Office Department. Why it is so, we cannot tell. But certain it is, that we bear more inconvenience and annoyance here than anywhere else.

Our Postmaster Generals ought to be Generals indeed. They should understand how to manage the campaign; to distribute their forces; to guard weak points, and especially to supply necessary provisions to important posts. But the most of them are not much distinguished in this way. The consequence is, the subordinate officers borrow from their epaulettes more than they give, and by the time we reach the lowest sergeant, we have gone down to the bottom of a long hill. Nor is this surprising. Every four years this officer is changed. Whatever may be his qualities and qualifications, he must go out of office. He may have just begun some wise improvements, but no matter; he is no more than any other man. Now, we see no sort of reason for this custom. It is full of evil. It causes every time it occurs a vast amount of injury to all the business interests of the country. Everybody knows how things were for several months after President PIERCE's inauguration. No other Department of the public service suffered much, but, owing to the inexperience of the Postmaster General, there was blunder on blunder—loss on loss—until the land fairly groaned with suffering.

If this officer were withdrawn from the Cabinet, (not until recent times was he considered a member of the Cabinet,) he might be appointed as the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are, and the office made permanent, at least, for some years. He would then have motives to perfect himself in the necessary knowledge, to familiarize himself with details, to draw around him competent aid in the discharge of his onerous duties. Our present system, as it is practically carried out, supposes that any man whom the President selects, and the Senate confirms, is a miracle of intelligence, skill and adaptiveness. The first day of service must find him a perfect proficient in calculation, a general almanac of days and months, a sort of quasi omnipresence, so as to know all the land. But this is one of the pleasant delusions of Governments. It is a paper promise not redeemable in substantial coin.

The whole thing is wrong—ridiculously, grievously wrong. We shall never have a proper, efficient, thorough Postal system so long as the General Postmaster is the creature of a day. His politics are matters of indifference; his skill and sagacity are things of magnitude. The vast business allotted to him is a gigantic study. It is complicated a thousand fold. It brings him in living contact with hundreds of the shrewdest men in the country—the men who have Presidencies of Railroads, steamboat companies and the like. The knowledge simply of the topography of these States—our roads, water-courses and railway locations of towns and cities—modes of speed and means of transportation, is enough to tax all his genius and endurance. If he cannot have time to travel and gain the necessary information by minute, personal observation, let us have an Inspector or Observer General, who shall be his right hand man, and keep him posted upon such subjects.

Various sections of the country, numerous editors, and a host of correspondents are grumbling bitterly at the state of things in the mail service, and blaming the Postmaster General for all. This is not right. It is neither just nor generous. The honorable gentleman does his best. But what man could do much as the system stands? We want a radical reform in its organization. We want such a department as will put the possible means of activity and success in the hands of its chief officer. We want such a state of things as will really allow him to be a free man, and to make such improvements as the exigencies of the country require.

The most remarkable business man of late years in the Postmaster Generalship was Hon. AMOS KENDALL. A man of mark, he left his stamp on the system, and it remains there to this day. Whatever were his supposed ultraisms of his politics, he was a bold, decided, fearless officer. He had a spice of Old Hickory in him. He consequently evil-doers. Contractors took no liberties with his sharp-featured spirit. He had a will and a way; men knew and felt it. Every mail-coach and post-office had a supervision in time. There is a change now. The power is more diffused. If we desire to recall its active, energetic, and just exercise, we must look to the past. Let us have a man of mark, of decision, of public power placed there.

The Russian Settlements in North America.

Russia possesses in North America, the country commonly called New-Archangel, which has been entrusted to the control of a Russian Company in consideration of a certain tribute, the Czar still remaining its virtual sovereign. The European population of the territory referred to numbers about 30,000 souls, of different nations, no small proportion consisting of persons originally exiled to Siberia and afterwards pardoned. The Indians of the interior, whose number is unknown, are hunters and fishermen. They chase the wild denizens of the forest and sell their furs to the Company, or, rather, exchange these peltries for the powder, lead, fishing nets, brandy and other articles of the kind, so highly prized by the hunter. Their food is chiefly the flesh of game and dried fish. From their easy traffic with these savage tribes, the Company reap immense profits, which cannot, however, be accurately calculated, since, in addition to what the employés pilfer, the Company itself, sitting at St. Petersburg, conceals the true amount of its business lest it should be more heavily taxed by Government. The latter covers the Company with its protection, which is represented by the fortress of Sitka, stationed at the entrance of a spacious and available harbor. The fortress is provided with considerable works, and in 1832, it had 40 cannon and a garrison of 300. It may be better manned and stocked at the present moment, but, unless the Russian vessels of war cruising in the China seas come to its rescue, there can be but little doubt that a couple of regular war steamers and frigates would suffice to wrest Russian America from its Muscovite master.

In Asia, the vast possessions of the Czar extend from the Ural Mountains to the Bay of Ochotsko. The governments or provinces of the East are the most densely peopled, such as Tobolsk, Tonsk and Takutsk. Those of Jenniseisk and Irkutsk are almost a wilderness, containing but a few petty towns. In the West, however, the Government of Okotsk has its importance: this district and the town of Okotsk are peopled by the French prisoners of 1812 and their descendants. These are manufacturers and burghers, and live under a less rigorous *régime* than that to which the remainder of the Russian Empire is subjected.

There are two important places in the Government of Irkutsk. Nevtsehink, the first of these, possesses the gold worked by the hands of Russia's exiles and convicts, under the iron rod of the Government overseers: Kiachta, the second important place, lies on the frontier of China and is an entrepôt of Russian traffic with that country. Every year, the plains of Irkutsk are traveled by thousands of *kibritka*, a kind of two-wheeled vehicle drawn by one horse. These are conducted by the kakaps, who bring cloths and furs from the frontiers of Poland and Prussia to China, and thence, take back tea and porcelain.

The environs of Selinginsk in the Government of Tanniseigk furnish the best rhubarb in the world, and the more northern regions yield the muskrat fur, and those parts of the same animal from which the precious musk perfume is prepared; they also produce other furs brought in by the exiled inhabitants. Each free exile is a hunter, and builds his own cabin, where he lives with whatever family he may have gathered aronnd him. The Government provides him with powder, lead, provisions such as biscuit, dried meats and fish, and brandy. They are not taxed for the peltries they bring in, but for the provisions they receive in exchange. Woe to the unskillful who do not manage to procure enough—their stock of food will be small in proportion, and they may die of hunger; woe to those who lose themselves in the forest where they freeze to death. What matters their wretched fate, if the Russian Government can but continue to amass the profits?

Russia possesses, in Asia, an army of 50,000 men scattered through the towns, villages and hamlets as garrisons, or to guard the exiles and convicts. It is invulnerable, excepting on the peninsula of Kamschatka, a rocky region without productions, and almost uninhabited excepting Bolscherosk, a seaport, and several other unimportant boroughs near the coasts. But the government of Ochotsk may be attacked from the sea, and if the town of the same name were taken, more than 60,000 exiles scattered throughout the governments of Jienisisk, Irkutsk and Iakutsk will join the victor and fight under his standard against Russia, and the southern road, along the borders of Lake Baïkat, once intercepted, the commerce of that empire with China would be cut off. This is Russia's weak point in that part of Asia.

Again, the town of Okolsk, situated on the Bay of the same name, has a safe and spacious harbor for large vessels. It is defended by two citadels mounting more than one hundred cannon, and up to the present time no foreign vessel has succeeded in obtaining communication with it. All shipping has to stop at the Island of Kodiah, where commercial business is transacted. This island is situated at the entrance of the Bay, the passage into which is only practicable under the cannon of the Fort of St. Paul. In 1839 the latter had a garrison of 300 men, with 40 cannon. Four small vessels, each mounting 4 cannon, guard the coast.

In 1832, when California still belonged to Mexico, a plan was presented to the Polish Committee of Paris, showing how an attack might be made upon Russia to procure the deliverance of the unfortunate Polish exiles transported to these distant regions. This plan was as follows: Two ships were to be fitted out in the United States, and a dépôt of arms, ammunition and uniforms formed in the same country. These ships were to proceed to Chagres, and there lay in stores while waiting for the expedition. One thousand men were to be enrolled among the Polish refugees in America, and sent to Chagres, whence they would cross the Isthmus to Panama and there embark. The next step, after getting on the steamers, was to sail for Sitka and capture it, following up the movement, if successful, by taking possession of [illegible]

The Russian-Polish Committee

The Russian-Polish Committee proposed considerable funds, and would have made an appeal to the sympathy of the French people for an additional subscription to aid the exiles, who, by the execution of the plan above detailed, would have been conveyed to the shores of America. A loan might have been obtained in the United States. The enthusiasm and sympathy for the Poles were, at that time, very great, and everything would have gone well, but the fates were against the enterprise and it fell through.

Then Russia had, at that time, but very feeble naval forces in the Pacific, her whole armament there consisting of but two corvettes of insignificant strength, and the exiles would all have assisted in any hostile movement. The white Eagle of Poland might have taken a glorious flight in Asia, and the news have reached the ears of NICHOLAS when it was too late.

But, since that period, the Russian garrisons and naval forces have been greatly augmented, and the attempt to carry out such a scheme as the one just described, would encounter more considerable difficulty.

The facts we have stated are sufficient to show that the power of Russia is, by no means, perfectly unassailable in many parts of her vast dominions; and, indeed, the British Government has just informed the American authorities at Washington, that it will seize Sitka and other parts of the Russian possessions, on this Continent, and hold them during the continuance of the pending war.

The French Consul at San Francisco.

Our Washington Correspondent writes that the French Minister has complained to our Government of the action of Judge HOFFMAN, in California, in having issued a *subpœna* to compel the attendance of Mr. DILLON, the French Consul at San Francisco, as a witness in Court; and that Mr. MARCY has expressed his regret at the occurrence, and implied censure of Judge HOFFMAN's course. The facts of the case, as they have reached us through the California papers, in our judgment, do not justify such a censure. On the contrary, Judge HOFFMAN pursued the only course open to him under the law and the uniform practice, both in England and in this country, in similar cases.

The Constitution of the United States secures to the accused, in all criminal cases, the right to the process of *subpœna*, to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and this process, under the Judiciary acts, applies to all persons without exception, within the jurisdiction of the Court. In the trial of the Mexican Consul, at San Francisco, a subpœna issued to "P. DILLON" among other witnesses, and the writ not having been obeyed, the Marshal's return was, that "P. DILLON" refused to attend, without any ground of exception or reason of refusal being set forth. Under these circumstances, the writ of attachment would issue as a matter of course. It seems that "P. DILLON," on being brought up under the attachment, pleaded his special privilege as Consul, under the French Treaty, and the Court, being satisfied by competent evidence, that he was entitled to his privilege, at once discharged him from custody. But if the Marshal's return had shown, that "P. DILLON" refused to obey the subpœna, on the ground that he was the French Consul, the attachment should still have issued. All special privileges must be specially pleaded and established by proper evidence. The general rule is, that all persons within its jurisdiction are subject to the process of the Court; and Consuls as such, being commercial agents only, are like other resident foreigners bound to obey it. The treaty with France provides a special exemption for their Consuls from the obligation to testify upon compulsory evidence; but the Court must be satisfied as a Court *judicially*, that the party is entitled to the privilege he claims, which, as a personal right, he may waive. The person claiming it may be an impostor, or, having been once a Consul, may have been recalled, or his exequatur revoked, &c. The legal and proper course for a party alleging his immunity is to appear in Court, establish his right, and refuse to waive it, when he is discharged, of course.

The English reports and our State decisions afford abundant precedents of a similar character, and the practice is familiar to every lawyer. There are certain things of which Courts take *judicial* notice—the laws of the land, treaties, &c.; but that A B is a French Consul is not one of them; and in England, where a special immunity is set up, but not clearly established, the party has been driven to his writ of privilege.

Look for a moment at the other side of the question. A party is on trial charged with a criminal offence. The Constitution itself secures to him the right to compel the attendance of witnesses on his behalf. The Court, on insufficient grounds, declines to protect him in the exercise of this right, and permits the privilege to be used, or rather abused, in a case where there was no just claim to it. A conviction under such circumstances would be manifestly illegal and improper. These considerations seem to us quite sufficient to show that the course pursued by Judge HOFFMAN was the only one open to him; and we feel satisfied Mr. MARCY will not find ground in his action for any such censure as the assurances he is represented to have given to the French Minister would necessarily imply.

☞ The intelligence from New-Mexico, which is published on the third page of this morning's TIMES, is full of interest to the general reader, and should incite Congress to, if possible, furnish more effective protection to our people in that region of country. The troops now there are behaving gallantly, as the details of their recent battle with the Indians show. But there is not [illegible]

American Sympathy.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in our country on the great political measures of the day, there can be no doubt that the popular Press is about as free, faithful, and full in their discussion as it well can be. The recent struggle to which opinions have been subjected in our midst, has brought out the whole strength of the Press on both sides, and has served to define, in sharp, severe outline, the growing characteristics of its power and importance. Certain it is, that Congress has utterly lost all pretension to a leadership of public opinion. Once it had this proud distinction, but it is gone—utterly gone. Any influential paper, in the United States, does more at this day to direct public thought and settle public sentiment than half a dozen statesmen. It discusses all great questions far better—with more range—with deeper subtlety—with much more exhaustiveness. Let any man compare the debates in Congress with the debates among Editors, and he will soon see where the intellectual forces of the world are marshaling themselves. The fact is, the Parliament of out-door opinion is now the authoritative body of this country, and its decisions have supreme sway.

The reasons for this state of things—a phenomenon even in our country—are manifold. But in passing we may observe, that in Congress there is really but little genuine discussion. It is anything else but debating. Each man goes into a discourse more in the style of a lecture at College than anything else. There is no close contact—no fight hand to hand—and indeed, half or more of these Congressional speeches are devoted to the private affairs of the speaker's consistency and particular position. But Editors are pressed at the start into the heart of things. They have to write too much to write any wasteful words. If they expect to be heard as is their usual lot, in the roar of omnibuses, in the confusion of business, or when children are crying after supper, they must speak so as to possess the ear. Statesmanship has nothing to do except to explain its subject; but Editors have to enforce and apply. Moreover as the Editor is one of the people, he not unfrequently has to represent the people and put the Senator or Representative right. There are many Editors in the United States, who represent their districts in Congress a vast deal better than the honorable gentlemen who have been sent to Washington for that express purpose.

Ten or twenty years hence Editorship will be *the* profession in the United States. That is a certainty. And the cause is plain enough—the people are resolved to have the best talent of the land to minister to their daily service in the newspaper. The want of our national mind is just here; and just here, the choicest intellect of the country will focalize. It is rapidly becoming as absolutely necessary to the energy and enterprise of human life, (especially city and commercial life,) to be supplied every morning with a map of the world and a commentary on its current facts, as it is to have the divisions of day and night, or the laws of appetite and assimilation.

The Avenger.

THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr., whose death was announced a few days since, will be remembered from his connection with the horrible butchery in which JOHN H. PLEASANTS, at that time and for many years previous Editor of the Richmond *Whig*, lost his life. The affair was called a duel, but in all the essentials of barbarity it was worthy of the lowest savages ou the face of the earth. The Detroit *Tribune* says that since killiug PLEASANTS, young RITCHIE has borne evidence of being a doomed man. The mark of Cain was upon him, and acting upon the belief that he was shunned and despised by society, he in turn sought refuge in his own thoughts in dissipation.

Some six or eight years since, while spending a few weeks in Washington, we observed a young man of large size and handsome figure and face, who had no apparent occupation, but spent his time lounging about the bar-room and sitting-room of the National Hotel. He was seldom visible during the day, but at night was always there,—generally more than half intoxicated, always moody, shunning conversation, and apparently anxious to escape both his own thoughts and the companionship of others. His appearance attracted our attention, and those of whom we inquired concerning him, told us that he belonged to one of the best families in Virginia,—that he was highly educated and of promising talent,—that he had made a most excellent start in life, but that he had acted as one of RITCHIE's seconds in the bloody and brutal affray which consigned poor PLEASANTS to the grave. From that time his course had been rapidly downward. He had become an outcast from society, mainly from his own inability to mingle with other men, had sought relief in dissipation, and had become the mere wreck which we then beheld. We have heard nothing of him since, but presume he died some years ago. And now the principal in that transaction, after longer and we doubt not still keener sufferings, has followed his victim and his accomplice to the repose of the grave. It is often a short-sighted judgment which pronounces the victim of crime to be the most unfortunate of the parties whom it involves.

☞ The *Westminster Review*, for April, contains an article on "Manners and Fashion," which has been noticed in the newspapers of this country more than is usual. A pretty fair inference from this act is, that the public are getting to be interested in this matter. They feel the present onerous system, dislike its arbitrary rules, hate its ridiculous pretensions, and naturally enough, their mouth-pieces—the papers—begin to plead earnestly for a more rational state of things. The various classes, outside of this Fashionable circle, are hostile to it, because it sets up a very high tariff on their merits, and compels them to pay their custom-house a good share of themselves, with their purses, for the privilege of introduction. For this short part, it is a selfish quarrel [illegible]

☞ There was but little done by Congress yesterday. In the Senate, a resolution proposing that the Committee on Pensions should report a law to pension the wife and children of Mr. BATCHELDER, who lost his life at Boston, was laid over for a time, and a resolution to adjourn on the 3d of July was passed. In the House, the Pacific Railroad bill was discussed, but no action was taken on it.

Quaker Meeting Rain.

Promptly with Quaker meeting week comes our rainy season. Rain and the annual gathering of the Friends are as certain to come in conjunction as the sun and light, or a full moon and romantic evenings. Comets never come it over the Clerk of the Weather so far as to alter the expected arrangement. Eclipses never modify the old programme. Rain is always down in the bill. It was so further back than man's memory runs in a day, and doubtless had its influence in fixing upon the Thee-ing and Thou-ing people their sober uniform which rain does not so much harm.

A rainy day in New-York! It is a contingency never arranged for by strangers here, and citizens never seem quite ready for it. Business goes on as usual, but only under an umbrella. To the busy money-making people it is always a dull day. Every drop that pattered on the pavement yesterday, or pecked for admittance on the window-pane, was a dollar lost to our buyers and sellers. Every hour that it rained was the cause for so many shillings to be deducted from the week's wages on Saturday night. Many were blue who in fair weather are always bright; and many on a rainy day travel a week's journey on the road to drunkenness and dissipation. For quiet, home-loving mechanics, however, these rainy, Quaker-meeting days are fine times to renew acquaintance with their children, to tinker their broken toys, to patch up damaged furniture, and get a taste of such home joys as generally are only furnished on Sundays. Then a rainy day gives a good lift to the rubber-shoe trade, and umbrella men work off a fine lot from their old stock. Men who have homes have no right to growl at the rain; but strangers who are only stopping "on expense," and whom the loss of a day seriously discommodes, should be allowed to fret to their heart's content. "Have an umbrella, Sir,—only a dollar?"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT's commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." JAMES E. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. Valentine Mott's commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot seasons from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." JAMES. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CAUTION!!—CHAMBERS' EDINBURG JOURNAL, NEW-YORK REPRINT.—All authorized canvassers are furnished with printed receipts from the publication office, and the public are cautioned against paying money to any others, and particularly against C. W. HUBBELL, a young man of about 24 years of age, who is taking subscriptions and giving written receipts, representing himself as being connected with the office of publication, which is not the case. P. D. ORVIS, Publishor, No. 75 Nassau-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy underclothing, and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

WANTED—AT RAY'S HOSIERY AND UNDER-Garment Factory, No. 108 Bowery, a strong Boy, about 15 years of age, as porter. Salary $16 a month.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN AND CO from their New Warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway cor. of Warren-st.—We beg to inform you that we have moved into our new warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway corner of Warren-st., and are now opening large and varied assortments of Spring and Summer clothing and furnishing for man's and boys' wear, manufactured expressly for our City trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our Merchant Tailoring department on the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this City and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work.

At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our City, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing.

First—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear in the way of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, both for City and country trade, also to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us, such care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third—It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to make our prices so uniform and so low, as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy, as of taste.

And Lastly—We confess to the ambition of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great Metropolis of the Union, as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope, by the extensiveness of our trade, to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail, an exclusive and perfect organization, and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford to sell them, and by the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted, to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command.
Very respectfully, D. DEVLIN and CO.

IT SHOULD BE UNIVERSALLY KNOWN—FOR IT is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dyrsentary, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases as enumerated in the City Inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by indigestion alone. Think of that, dyspeptics! think of it all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, of a score of years, delay not a day, but try HOFFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. General Dépôt, No. 120 Arch-st. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above.—*City Item.*

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—IN announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will comprise superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, (without mixture,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the Trade have never approached) will this season be presented in many new combinations. The unique and novel character of a portion of our intended issues is without precedent, its leading feature being characteristic of the ever varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's élite and most fastidious votaries.
LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—WE respectfully notify our friends and the public generally, that we have removed our salesrooms from No. 7 to the more spacious store No. 13 Nassau, between Fine and Cedar-sts., where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of works of art, furniture, fancy goods, horses and carriages, &c. In addition to the facilities we have fitted up a picture gallery, upwards of 70 by 30 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of pictures and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sales, refer to our general auction advertisements. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., No. 13 Nassau, between Fine and Cedar-sts.

SEWING MACHINES—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—Wm. Chester Mason, Commissioner of Patents, has just rendered the WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE a patent, dated June 5, 1849, signed by Walter Hunt, in 1834, about 12 years before the patent of Elias Howe, Jr. This plain and conclusive decision, showing that Howe patented an old invention to which he had no right, will be published in a few days, and copies sent to all interested parties immediately. The whole will now be open to the public, and every one will be at liberty to make and sell machines. Purchasers of Howe machines will see by the decision of the Patent Office that they cannot be sued by the owners of Howe's patent, and will not be compelled to pay royalty to them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, [illegible] FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

THE MONTH OF JUNE ALWAYS TELLS [illegible] green leaves, its roses, and its [illegible] lily and the damask—and yet [illegible] every where we speak of it, [illegible] and Carolines, Paper and Muslin [illegible] of the newest styles, with French and [illegible] borders, and everything else that is used and [illegible] the house furnishing line, supply the imagination with sufficient material to decorate a palace for Oriental Fairies. No. 361 Greenwich-st.

REMOVAL TO NO. 550 BROADWAY.—TIFFANY & Co. (late TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS) beg respectfully to announce their removal from their new, elegant and commodious Store No. 550 Broadway—four doors below Spring and Prince-sts.—where, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, June 1, they will open with many novelties and their former assortment, including the most complete and varied stock of diamond and other rich jewelry, silver ware, watches, clocks, Paris gros grain dresses, fashionable ware, desks, fans, opera glasses, rich porcelain, &c., &c., that has ever been offered in this country.—*New-York, May 22, 1854.*

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of
Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 4s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, &c.
And all other goods full 25 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT SALE.—THE SALE OF A HANDsome Italian cottage and 24 vacant lots, situated at the beautiful village of New-Brighton, advertised to be sold on the ground yesterday at 12 M., is unavoidably postponed on account of the weather to FRIDAY, June 2, at the same hour and place. Prize steamboat tickets and lithographic maps to attend the sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

MOURNING GOODS, MOURNING GOODS.—WE have now in store one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Mourning Goods in the City, which we have reduced in price, and are selling at a reduction of fully 25 per cent. than their former prices. In order to give our customers a better opportunity of examining our goods, we will have our store ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M.
LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WISHING to secure SINGER'S celebrated SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES must apply soon, as the rapidly increasing popularity and superior working qualities of our new single-thread Sewing Machine will speedily supersede the shuttle altogether. The public, at our office, can compare the various kinds of machines, and make up their own judgments as to which is best.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS.—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY of Mr. Van Schaick, at Harlem, is to be sold without reserve THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. It consists of about 100 beautiful lots, all of the finest building land, with valuable water privileges in the east of Harlem River. The sale is unlimited, and the terms will be very liberal to the purchasers, as three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for ten years.

MODEL MELODIONS, MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. A Melodion with new improvements, well worth the attention of all who wish an instrument which is unsurpassed in quality of tone, in perfection of action, and beauty of finish. 12, 15 and 6 octaves, single and double reeds, suitable for the parlor or Church, at $60, $75, $100, $120, $150 and $175. Dealers supplied at factory prices.
BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agents.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 220½ Broadway, and No. 55 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, which we offer for sale for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 442 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

PAINTING AND GILDING CHINA.—OUR FAcilities for executing orders for Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets, of any desired pattern, with families' crests or coats of arms, are unsurpassed by any house in Europe. We employ constantly at this work one hundred persons, painting, gilding, and burnishing China. The public are invited to call and see the process. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
New Marble Store, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 220½ Broadway, and 54 Reade-st., are called to their inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of Window-Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in this State.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, AT GREAT BARGAINS.—T. Gilbert 6-octave, $100; Harper 6-octave, $125; L. Gilbert rosewood, $150; Parkhurst round corner, $125; Gilbert Cabinet, nearly new, $175; Barmore 7-octave, nearly new, $225. A fine Church Organ, with 6 stops, for sale. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agents for Hallett, Davis & Co. Pianos.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—SUTPHEN & BREED, importers and manufacturers, No. 466 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their splendid stock of wall papers and decorations, for landing and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind promptly executed by their thoroughly competent workmen.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallett, Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all competition.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH's celebrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodeons. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (late Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 262 Broadway, three doors from Houston. Merchants from other cities will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SMITH, KNAPP & CO., No. 254 Broadway, (opposite City Hall,) desiring to reduce their large stock of goods before making their Fall importations, are now offering their entire stock of choice Carpetings and Oil Cloths at greatly reduced prices—affording a rare opportunity to customers to make good selections at great bargains.

THERE IS NO TRADESMAN IN THE CITY so accommodating as KNOX, the Hatter. Gents in the upper regions of the town can procure his classic beavers at the Prescott store, No. 379 Hudson-st. His old establishment, No. 128 Fulton-st., has a splendid selection of Youth Caps, &c., of every description, at popular prices. KNOX'S castors are unsurpassed for style, beauty and durability.

MUSICAL CARD.—NEW UP-TOWN MUSIC STORE, No. 343 BROADWAY.—COOK & BROTHER have just opened an extensive assortment of Pianos and Music, including Bruder & Cummings' superior Pianos, which for quality and prices defy competition. Melodeons, Guitars and musical instruments generally. Pianos to let.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—LEADBEATER & LEEARE selling rich Printed Barèges at 25c. French Lawns at 12½c. Barèges de Laines at 12½c. Rich Printed Muslins from 12½c. 6d. to 4s. Rich Barège Robes, $12. Fine Scotch Ginghams, 1s. Best Kid Gloves, 4s. No. 247 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MARBLE Bronze Clocks in great variety, including one that, in addition to keeping the time of day, regulates daily, on mean or apparent dials, the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., New Marble Stores, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—CRYSTAL PALACE ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded to MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, for their RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Imported Silk and Cotton Elastic Ankle Socks, Knee Caps and Stockings of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

NEW SALOON.—WE HAVE WATCHED THE FITting and arranging of the premises, No. 12 Spruce-st., by Messrs. SWALM & WILKINSON, which on THIS DAY opened as a Refreshment and Dining Saloon, and we are justified in warranting the public satisfaction in quality, quantity and prices. This will be a great convenience.

HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.—Unequalled for a jet black or perfect brown. Possessing qualities exhibiting its wonderful natural operations, imparting gloss and downy softness, can be seen at 28 Astor-House, and Division Lafayette-st. Applied or for sale, and for sale by most of the Drug and Fancy Goods Stores.

PARASOLS—JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER Franklin, a splendid assortment of FRENCH PARASOLS of all colors and varieties, for sale at the Importers' Warehouse, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 267 Broadway, cor. of Spring-st., under the St. Nicholas.

NEW CHEAP SILKS.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 247 Broadway, will offer THIS MORNING some pieces of Striped and Plaid Silks, which they have just received from auction, at 50 cents per yard, and all other styles equally cheap. Broadway and Leonard-st.

No. 106 FULTON-ST.—WELL MADE CLOTHING,

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Miss SIMMS having taken the house on the corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., is now prepared to offer very desirable suites of rooms, for families and single gentlemen, with board, and every advantage that such a location, in a newly-fitted house, combines, being well supplied with gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. An exchange of references required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms at No. 45 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated, with gas, bath-room, &c., and is convenient to the cars and stages Apply on the premises.

BOARDING.—Several Gentlemen may be accommodated with Board, at Churchill's Hotel, No. 5 College-place, a very pleasant location, being directly opposite the Columbia College Park. No liquors sold here.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 94 East 2d-st.

BOARDING.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 99 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Hamilton Ferry.

BOARDING.—Parlor and bedroom on second story, also one large room and dressing-room on third story, may be obtained with board, at No. 11 West 24th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms, with full or partial Board, at No. 75 Warren-st. No removal. Bath in the house.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with full or partial board at No. 43 King-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms, with or without partial board, can be had at No. 161 4th- av., near 11th-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats Oceana and George Law leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within a few minutes' walk of Fulton ferry, a respectable family, or gentleman, willing to pay a fair price for a pleasant house, may be accommodated with an airy front room, furnished or unfurnished, in a delightful locality Either full or partial board. Good references indispensable. Apply at No 113, corner Sands and Fulton-sts., before 9½ A. M., and after 8 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen may obtain partial board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, with a private family, on Clinton-st., near State-st., Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address P. W. T., Box No. 66, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Choice of Rooms in a new house newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, in Henry-st., between Amity and Congress, fourth house from Amity. MRS. PETTET.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A suit of furnished rooms, in a hotel, sufficient to accommodate two or three families with board, to be had on reasonable terms, situated on the banks of the Hudson River, delightfully located, within one hour's ride of the City by railroad. Address B. R., Office of Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., No. 5 Tryon-row, N. Y.

DESIRABLE BOARDING.—A large third-story room and bedroom adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentleman. Will be let single or together, with full or partial board, in a small quiet family. Gas and bath in the house. Reference required. For terms, &c., apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Two rooms, with pantries, can be had with the private family No. 123 Sands-st., Brooklyn. This is a chance seldom offered to those that want a permanent home. Call and see the house.

TWO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let: large and small; furnished or unfurnished; in suits or separately; hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 17 Bond-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Corner of Broadway and Prince-st The house is newly furnished, including gas, bath, &c., containing over 30 rooms, in suites of parlors and single rooms. Entrance, No. 60 Prince-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—In an American private family, by a single gentleman, a parlor and bedroom, with a smaller one adjoining, in a pleasant location up town, not lower than Bond-st. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars and rent, L. T., office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 10 Nelson-place, only one block from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. House contains gas, baths, &c., and will accommodate but a limited number of select gentlemen.

PARLORS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—Four large parlors with bedrooms, and several suites of 2 to 5 rooms. Also, several single rooms to permanent boarders, at reasonable terms, at the new Collins Hotel, corner of Canal and West-sts., fronting the river. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 12, 19th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A fine airy furnished room, or Room and bedroom, with gas and bath, to let, to one or two gentlemen, at No. 12 Stuyvesant-st, three doors from 3d-av.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 25 Murray-st.—One or two furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply as above.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE ADVERTISER would preface this advertisement by saying that he is perfectly aware that this method of procuring a wife is, to use an expression more forcible than elegant, entirely "run into the ground," or, for the benefit of such ladies as do not understand that phrase, is "pretty well used up." Still he hopes that his predecessors in this line have not appropriated all the young, pretty and intelligent girls throughout the length and breadth of the land; and, therefore, would be happy to open a correspondence with any young lady possessing the above qualifications. The Advertiser is young and good looking, and possesses a kind and affectionate heart, beyond the ordinary. Any young lady desirous of making his acquaintance, can do so by addressing H. F. A., Broadway P. O.

HOTELS.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL—On the United States' Grounds at West Point, is now open for the reception of guests. A new Dock has been built for the accommodation, affording a convenient landing for the steamboats Steam Ferries plying between Cold Spring and West Point, and also between Garrison's Depôt and West Point, have been altered to meet every train of passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad.

The fast and elegant steamboat ALIDA leaves New-York daily at 9 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Robinson-st., landing her passengers at the Point in time to witness the evening parade of the Cadets, and returns to the City at 9 o'clock A. M.: Other steamboat communications will be arranged during the season.

The House has been freshly painted and renovated for the season, and the subscriber will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public. S. E. ROE.

BATH HOTEL, SEA SIDE.—This desirable property, recently purchased by the Bath Hotel Company, will be thoroughly repaired and refurnished, and opened for the approaching season, making it the most splendid and desirable Summer residence in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, now open for transient and permanent boarders for the season. Meals at any hour for transient guests.

B. BAINBRIDGE, Agent.

COOPER HOUSE SALOON—Opened THIS DAY, at No. 324 Broadway, corner of Anthony-st., by J. A. WALNUT, formerly of "Live and Let Live," No. 324 Broadway. Mr. WALNUT informs his friends and the public that he has opened the above saloon, and will be happy to see his old patrons. Every delicacy of the season will be served up in the most tasteful manner. J. A. WALNUT, No. 324 Broadway, cor. Anthony-st.

HOLDRIDGE'S HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, NOS. 76 AND 78 BROADWAY.—The Proprietor begs to inform the patrons that the new entrance to the Hotel is now completed, and that the Ladies' Entrance is on the corner of Broadway and Thomas-st., by the Ladies' Elevator. Gentlemen's Entrance, No. 78 Broadway. Ladies' Entrance, No. 128 Thomas-st.

PERSONAL.

I PERCEIVE that some malicious person has caused to be published in the New-York *Daily Times* of May 25, a notice, of which the following is a copy:

"Joseph Marin Del Cornuau Garcia De Pellotier, just arrived from Spain, requests her husband, Antonio Pellotier, to take his restaurant in the suppression of the Liquor law, and to attend to the business. Antonio Pellotier, No. 1,128 Philadelphia Post-office."

Now the person who caused the above notice to be inserted is malicious. A person in the shape of a husband I am not. That the public may not be misled, I state that I never had but one wife, with whom I have lived since my marriage, and with whom I now live.

ANTONIO PELLOTIER.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the country, as cook, to wash and iron, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and waitress, or as waiter and chamberman, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one, and as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young French lady, as governess, in a seminary or in a private family; she has no objection to take charge of a school. She can give the best of references. Town or City. Address Box No. 1,128 Philadelphia Post-office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse, or to do chamber-work and sewing; has no objection to do housework of a small family, or to go in the country. Inquire at No. 64 West 18th-st., second house from 6th-av. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, by one who can bring the best recommendations for honesty and capacity. Apply for three days, at No. 46 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waitress, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, who is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, where she can be seen by calling at No. 21 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter by a respectable young man, who can perfectly understand his business, and is Country or would travel. The best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 308 Bowery, corner of Grand-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, as chambermaid, sewing or to take care of children. Can give good references. Apply for three days at No. 46 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, where there is no other servant. Apply No. 112 Mercer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, as chambermaid and waiting in a private family, where there is a young child. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; has no objection to the country;

...Charleston...Cincinnati reported for the *N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, May 30—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are plentier and cheaper. There were 150 bbls. received to-day, at $5 87½ for Pearls and Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—We heard that 800 boxes Sperm have been purchased since Saturday for two markets in the interior, at 30c. for plain, and 40c. for patent, ₩ lb. Other kinds are unchanged.

COCHINEAL—A sale of 5 ceroons Mexican, was reported on private terms.

COTTON—Remains rather quiet, at former prices. Some 1,500 bales were disposed of to-day, within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T
Ordinary, ₩ lb.	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₩ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb.	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb.	11	11½	11½	12½

FEATHERS—Prices were 4,300 lbs. Live Geese taken at an unchanged rate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor buyers. The receipts are quite limited, and the stock is unusually light; while the wants of home dealers are still numerous and urgent. Hence, twenty barrels can scarcely be secured except at extreme prices. The day's operations embrace 9,000 bbls. We quote:

Superfine, No. 2, ₩ bbl	$6 25 @ 8 50
State, Extension brands	8 62½ @ 8 75
State, straight brands	8 75 @ 8 87½
Favorite State	8 87½ @ 9 —
Wester, mixed do.	8 87½ @ 9 —
Mississippi and Indiana straight do.	9 — @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to good Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 25
Ohio, mixed hoop, common	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @10 25
Extra Genesee	10 50 @11 75

Canadian is likewise improving. About 4,700 bbls. were sold to-day, at 6% for superfine, in bond, and $9 12½@9 37½ for common to good, duty paid, ₩ bbl. Southern is active and buoyant. The day's business amounts to 2,500 bbls., at $6 06@9 37½ for mixed to good; $9 37½@9 50 for favorite; and $9 50@10 50 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Mr. DE LYZE changes us to-day to the Wheat Flour.

Clearances from New-York, from May 23 to 27, inclusive

	Tons.	Bbls.	Tons per 1,000 bbls.
To Liverpool	1,894	4,281	To South Amr. 1,250	3,642
To Liverpool	2,983	6,662	To Hong Kong	—	15
To Glasgow	—	900	To Madeira	—	20
To Brit. Prov.	7,613	18,826	To Aspinwall	—	363
To W. Indies	1,151	4,133			

We also learn of sales of 150 bbls. good fine Rye Flour at $4 62½@4 75; and 500 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3 75 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Some 600 boxes Dutch Raisins found buyers at $2 70 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The scanty stock here and the high claims of owners retard operations, while there exists a good consumptive demand. The day's transactions consist of 4,500 bushels prime Genesee white, paid ahead of arrival, at $2 43½; 5,000 fair Canadian do., in bond, at $1 61@$1 62; 8,000 Western red at $1 57½@$1 60; and 6,000 Upper Lake do at $1 58@$1 70. Rye is brisker and dearer; 4,000 bushels of good quality realized to-day $1 23 ₩ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal; 300 bushels of good quality brought $1 92. State and Western Oats are extremely scarce and unsettled in price. Sundry small lots were disposed of to-day at 61c.@65c. ₩ bushel. Corn is less freely offered; white being in good request it commands better prices. The day's movements add up 65,000 bushels, at 77c.@77c. for unsound; 74c.@76c. for round yellow; 75c.@77c. for mixed Western; 79c. for yellow Southern, and 80c. for White do. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 60 tons Lakes River were effected at 80c. for choice, and $1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are less active at 20c.@25c. for last year's growth, and 30c.@35c. for 1858's crop, ₩ lb.

LARD—Eastern appears in fair demand at former quotations. The supply is not quite so large.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Crude Turpentine ask $2 62½@$2 75; 2,200 lbs., but we have heard of no interior transactions at these figures. Spirits Turpentine is quieter and decidedly cheaper. 200 bbls. have been sold since our last, in part at 40c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar and Pine Rosins are unchanged. The recent movements in colonial Rosin include 1,400 bbls. Wilmington at $1 75, ₩ bbl. of 310 lbs.; and 1,200 bbls. do., near others, at $1 80, delivered.

From Mr. HOWLAND DILL'S circular we take the following statement of the exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain for the year ending May 1, 1859:

From—	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New-York	771,788	16,000	4,308,530	2,474,678
New-Orleans	201,127	—	115,220	1,114,664
Philadelphia	309,000	20,514	622,905	702,034
Baltimore	300,000	2,107	925,220	780,009
Boston	46,667	186	16,056	153,492
Other ports	16,137	—	19,000	19,060
Total	2,737,699	40,707	5,450,714	4,914,194
Same time, 1858				
Sept. 1, 1858 to May 1, 1859	1,628,448	100	4,882,519	1,425,978
Do. 1857-8	2,417,448	1,683	2,782,448	1,457,303
Do. 1856-7	3,540,264	5,600	1,400,344	2,120,560

Shipping to France for the same time:

From—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.
New-York	272,672	1,026,123
New-Orleans	171,626	66,941
Philadelphia	—	—
Baltimore	12,702	4,660
Boston	16,552	7,565
Other ports	—	—
Total	473,552	1,173,949

GROCERIES—Quotations remain at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 500 bags of Java Coffee at 14c.; 100 boxes Raisins, at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; 2 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 6½c., cash, ₩ lb.; 50 bbls. Molasses, at 33c., ₩ gallon; 200 bbls. Syrup, at 30c., ₩ gallon; 400 Cuba do. at 31c.; 100 bbls. do. at 31½c.; 400 Cuba do. at 32c.; and 100 boxes Yellow Sugar, at 6½c. Rice are without essential variation.

Mr. DE LYZE reports the following sales of the Ocean Steamships from New-York, from May 23 to 27, inclusive:

	Tons.	Bbls.	Tons per 1,000 bbls.
To Liverpool	1,894	4,281	To South Amr.	1,250	3,642
To Liverpool	2,983	6,662	To Hong Kong	—	15
To Glasgow	—	900	To Madeira	—	20
To Brit. Prov.	7,613	18,826	To Aspinwall	—	363
To W. Indies	1,151	4,133			

OILS—We have received no new advices from the interior, and the market is without essential change. Sperm is in fair demand, at former prices, 1,000 bbls. Whale is quiet, at 60c. for crude, and 65c. for refined. Linseed is in fair request, at 60c. for city-pressed, and 57c. for Western, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is dull, at 90c. for No. 1, and 85c. for No. 2, ₩ gallon. Crude Petroleum is unchanged. Refined is in fair demand, at 20c. for Kerosene, and 18c. for Carbon, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 1,000 bbls. Mess, at $17 50@$17 62½; 1,000 bbls. Prime, at $13 50@$13 62½; and 500 bbls. Prime Mess, at $15 50@$15 62½, ₩ bbl. Beef is unchanged. Cut Meats are in fair request, at former prices. Lard is dull, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 8½c.@9c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Butter is in fair request, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio, and 20c.@22c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request, at 10c.@11c. for Ohio, and 12c.@13c. for State, ₩ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and unchanged. The sales embrace 200 tierces, at 4c.@4½c., ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is in fair request, at 6c.@6½c., ₩ lb. Timothy is dull, at $2 50@$2 62½, ₩ bushel. Flaxseed is in fair request, at $1 50@$1 62½, ₩ bushel.

SPIRITS—Brandy is in fair request, at former prices. Gin is dull, at 45c.@47c. for Holland, and 40c.@42c. for American, ₩ gallon. Whisky is in fair request, at 25c.@26c., ₩ gallon.

SUGAR—Refined is in fair request, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 1,000 bbls. Crushed, at 11c.@11½c.; 1,000 bbls. Powdered, at 10½c.@10¾c.; and 1,000 bbls. Granulated, at 10c.@10½c., ₩ lb. Raw is in fair request, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 1,000 hhds. Cuba, at 6½c.@6¾c.; 500 hhds. Porto Rico, at 6½c.@6¾c.; and 500 hhds. Muscovado, at 6½c.@6¾c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Is in fair request, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 100 bbls. City, at 9½c., ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 100 cases Seed Leaf, at 8c.@12c.; 100 cases Havana, at 50c.@$1 10; and 100 cases Sumatra, at 60c.@$1 10, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is in fair request, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 200 bbls. Ohio, at 25c.@26c., ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Is in fair request, at former prices. The day's transactions embrace 100 bales Domestic Fleece, at 40c.@45c.; 100 bales Pulled, at 30c.@35c.; and 100 bales Foreign, at 30c.@35c., ₩ lb.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent houses in each line of business:

DRY GOODS.

Importers and Foreign Jobbers.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Importers and Jobbers.) 313 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Late Woodruff & Edwards.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WERTER (Importer).....29 Broad-st.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Lace Goods, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....25 Broad-st.

WM. BLAND & CO. (Importers).....45 and 46 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTADTER. (Late William Neustadter) 36 and 38 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. SAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....49 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...97 John-st.

CHAS. PECKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 18 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp'rs and Man'f) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

SANFORD & BRO....80 Pearl-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

J. PLANAT.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....343 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouses.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....36 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER, (City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....351 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. (Manufacturers).....234 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Rent and Gas Meters.

INGERSOLL'S.....329 South-st

From 200 to 500 Rents always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...323 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....32 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (late Brok's.).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 691 Broadway. Cooking Utensils Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 323 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin wire in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Fire and Burglar Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....198 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....339 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Expressers, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign).....36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE...348 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. R. CROOKE & CO. (Impt'rs and Man'f).....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 201 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

W. JACKSON & SON, (of the late firm of W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 246 Front-st and 200 Broadway.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 36 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co. 39 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Mattresses, Beds.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON....132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furnitures.

T. RUSSELL, (Manufac. all descrip.).....68 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, ERO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....126 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

R. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 60 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....37 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WEIMENBORN, Imp & Manuf. 2 Maiden-lane

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. HALL (Importer and Manuf.)...99 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE LELY.....76 Fulton-st. 3d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN B. HOULTS & CO. (every description) 128 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....168 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....81 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & HARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS....159 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, &c.

P. M. SEGEE, (Importer and Manufacturer) 239 Broadway

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 307 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS.....321 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 344 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Pirowerks)....6 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufac'rs)..51 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest rates, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaids and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Also, a full assortment of fancy plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barage de laines, fine Chali cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Immense sacrifices in the prices of Dry Goods.

Embroidered Crape Shawls from $4 50 to $30.

Plain Crape Shawls from $1 50 to $25.

Thirty-five damaged Crape Shawls, $37 50, worth $55.

Thirty-in. silk pat. corded Gros Lavras, 1s.; De Beges, for traveling dresses, 1s. 6d.; Plaid Poplins, 4s.; Embroidered Robe Dresses only $3 50, worth $5; large Rose Blanket Silk Shawls only $2 50, worth $4; Lyons Rose Blanket Silk Shawls only $3 50, worth $5; Silks, &c., &c., &c., and 500 pcs. of black fabrics, bombazines and all kinds from 6d. up to the per yard.

OLIVER MURRAY, No. 143 Canal-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Invite special attention to the great reduction they have made in the prices of various Dress Goods; and, although it is only a few days since the reduction was proved, they will surprise to a few prices: Silks, 5s. and 6s.; Barages, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Plaids, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Poplins, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Lustre, 1s. and 1s. 6d. Also, a large stock of Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Parasols, &c. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

No. 22 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER EUROPA—An Invoice of French Embroidered Collars and Sets, in the latest styles and designs. Also, a full assortment of Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

No. 22 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

DRESS GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaids and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Also, a full assortment of fancy plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barage de laines, fine Chali cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Immense sacrifices in the prices of Dry Goods.

Embroidered Crape Shawls from $4 50 to $30.

Plain Crape Shawls from $1 50 to $25.

Thirty-five damaged Crape Shawls, $37 50, worth $55.

Thirty-in. silk pat. corded Gros Lavras, 1s.; De Beges, for traveling dresses, 1s. 6d.; Plaid Poplins, 4s.; Embroidered Robe Dresses only $3 50, worth $5; large Rose Blanket Silk Shawls only $2 50, worth $4; Lyons Rose Blanket Silk Shawls only $3 50, worth $5; Silks, &c., &c., &c., and 500 pcs. of black fabrics, bombazines and all kinds from 6d. up to the per yard.

OLIVER MURRAY, No. 143 Canal-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS—Invite special attention to the great reduction they have made in the prices of various Dress Goods; and, although it is only a few days since the reduction was proved, they will surprise to a few prices: Silks, 5s. and 6s.; Barages, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Plaids, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Poplins, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; Lustre, 1s. and 1s. 6d. Also, a large stock of Ribbons, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Parasols, &c. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

No. 22 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED PER EUROPA—An Invoice of French Embroidered Collars and Sets, in the latest styles and designs. Also, a full assortment of Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Parasols, &c. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

No. 22 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE VERY LOW—Or exchange for property in this city, a new and elegant three-story first class [illegible]. House finished in the [illegible] manner, and contains all the modern conveniences. Will be sold very low. Apply to JOHN H. TAYLOR & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Montgomery-sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—[illegible] about the centre of the city, [illegible] rents, [illegible] Apply to [illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—Two 3-story brick houses and lots, [illegible] lots, on Lewis-st., between Houston and Bleecker-sts., [illegible] minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms very liberal. Also, three [illegible] on Thompson-st., one on 19th-st., New-York. Apply to J. PHILLIPS, No. 2 [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE—A very desirable place in [illegible], near the Unity Hall, a 2-story brick house with [illegible] stone basement, and every modern improvement, 15 minutes' walk from either ferry. Price very low, and easy [illegible] cash. Apply to B. EDMONDS & CO., No. 60 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. E. MILLER, No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 16 acres of the finest land in the State of New-Jersey, situate distant nine miles from New-York, and two miles from Newark, on the road from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy access to the City by cars and steamer. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horses, cows, pigs, chickens, farm wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold if desired, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City Property, (west side,) with about forty acres of land, part wood and timber, with new house, stable and barn, house finished with marble mantels and sliding doors. Also, an orchard with about sixty trees, two acres of strawberries and other fruit, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables planted, with stock, farming utensils, and furniture, if required. The property is thirteen and a half miles from Hoboken. Omnibuses run within one and a half miles. Inquire No. 294 West-st., opposite Canal-st. Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' walk, 21st-st. by Fordham Bay Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, double cottage, in good order, with stable, garden, ice-house full of ice. It is pleasantly located, with view of the river, and well shaded with forest and fruit trees; is within 5 minutes' walk of railroad depôt, and about 12 miles from New-York—a very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City, having 9 or 10 trains daily to the City. Will be sold very cheap or rented. Also, a farm of 60 acres, convenient by railroad to New-York, for sale low or to let, and one of 67 acres, and one of 40 acres, new houses and barns. Also, a house and lot in Jersey City, nearly all the purchase money can remain on the property. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 60 Nassau-st., real estate office.

COTTAGE SITES FOR SALE.—In the town of New-Utrecht, near the Stone Church and the Bath House, distant about 6 miles from the Hamilton-avenue Ferry by plank-road and by omnibuses. The sections contain about 60 city lots, and command a full view of the ocean, &c. Apply to R. SARJEANT, No. 7 Jauncey-court, or to EGBERT BENSON, No. 5 New-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 8th-st., near 8th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. R. RODMAN No. 57 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation, overlooking the river, the City of the Passaic, in a town of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors (nine, including bath-room, distributing of every sort, for house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing; apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horses, cows, pigs, chickens, farm wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold if desired, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jagger, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors, in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most slightly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Flushing, with her social advantages, her seminaries of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The situation of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York; WALTER JAGGAR, No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM ELOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable residence in the village of West Farms, with churches and good schools near at hand. This place contains about three acres, with a large house, good barn, and fine garden with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Distant one hour's ride from the City by carriage, and convenient to 4 depôts on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The above property will be sold, or exchanged for property in this City or Brooklyn, or for a good farm in a desirable location. Inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 11 Pine-st. Terms easy. Possession given immediately.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Eye Neck, Westchester County. Can be had at a bargain—$500 cash, or would exchange for furniture. Apply to WHITE, No. 162 Elm-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A beautiful residence of 50 acres of good tillable land, with a sufficient quantity of wood land, situated on the Hackensack Road, one mile from Newark, (East Newark,) and seven from Jersey City. The farm is in complete order—the situation elevated, healthy and pleasant, affording a view of Bergen, Newark Bay, &c. On it is a large two-story cottage with large garden in front, filled with ornamental trees, choice fruit-trees, grape, etc., with good outbuildings in complete order. The above will be sold for less than its value. Further information given when desired. Apply to DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rocks, Furnace and Foundry, &c., of Lawrence Cook & Co., long well known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The Cook Furnace, at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., is in full blast, and the iron made at these works is in the village and town of Monroe, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 4 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of over $150,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect can be considered unquestionable. For further information inquire of or address the undersigned, at the office, or at the undersigned.

C. PARISH.

Ogdensburgh, New-York, April, 1854.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the unsurveyed farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 200 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear, by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, within 1 mile from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores, churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN S. JENKINS, No. 22 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office on the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

JOHN RUSSING.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 34 acres, 16 miles from New-York, in Bergen County, N. J., within one-half mile of Hackensack Depôt. Terms easy. On the premises are a 2-story house, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, 700 fruit trees, 300 of them peach. It is well fenced, and will be sold low to settle an estate. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the premises. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two farms on Long Island, one of 67 acres, the other of 40 acres, with a variety of cultivation, situate near the Hempstead Depôt of the Long Island Railroad. A liberal money lender, who will use them up here instead of selling, can have them CASH. Apply to DANIELS, No. 176 Market-st., Newark, or SAMUEL EDDY, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very desirable country residence, with about [illegible] acres of land, and a portion of wood land, situated on the Hackensack Road, about [illegible] miles from Jersey City, on the Plank-road to Bergen, on the Hackensack and Jersey City Railroad, and [illegible] miles from Newark. The house is large and commodious, and in good repair, and has all the modern conveniences, gas, water, &c. There are also on the premises a large barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. There is a fine orchard of choice fruit, and a large variety of shade trees. The above property will be sold low, or exchanged for property in the City of New-York. Apply to [illegible]

BROOKLYN LOTS ON EASY TERMS—[illegible] for sale within a few minutes' walk of the Ferry. Will be sold [illegible] Apply to J. PHILLIPS, No. 2 [illegible]

FINE HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE—A block of 26 lots, on [illegible] Plank-road, [illegible] to be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises, or at the office of A. WORCESTER, No. 34 William-st., room No. 12.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—Very handsome Building Plots, from 5 to 10 acres each, quarter of a mile above Fordham Depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

LOT FOR SALE—One lot 25x100 on southeast side of [illegible]-st., between [illegible] and [illegible]-avs., Harlem. Inquire of M. D. RADG, No. 76 Nassau-st.

THE "EVERGREENS" FOR SALE.—This elegant country seat, widely known as once the estate of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary memory, is situated on the Passaic, adjoining the village of Belleville, 9 miles from New-York, and 11 from Newark. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Persons desirous of building a factory, (not a cotton mill,) and who have plenty of ground, can find one in Clifton, (Si,) modern by the Long Island Railroad to the very door,) will be liberally dealt with by the undersigned proprietor of Clarenceville, Long Island. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., 7 to 9 o'clock.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER, AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A beautiful, new and commodious House, with 12 acres of land, in the most pleasant part of the village of New-Rochelle, within ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Depôt, and commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Apply to H. P. PELTON, near the Railroad Depôt, or to JOHN G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

HOUSE TO LET—The new modern built four-story Brown-stone House, No. 163 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., with modern improvements and chandelier, fixtures, &c. The neighborhood is highly respectable. Apply to C. B. MORRISON, No. 39 West 23d-st. or to JNO. C. MORRISON, Jr., at No. 36 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The two upper stories of the House No. 297 Broome-st., with the adjoining building, consisting of ten rooms finished in good style, with modern improvements, will be let from the 1st of June to a respectable family. Rent, $300 per year. Apply to A. WEISMANN, at the Drug store.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In reply to this toast, Mr. MITCHEL rose and said:

The Chairman and Gentlemen of Richmond: I do assure you that I [illegible] this demonstration—though your appreciation [illegible] than I, a stranger to your State, and [illegible] to your country, subjected you this [illegible] your guests. The difficulty is to respond, in [illegible] to the morning—almost bewildering—enthusiasm you have now paid me, without damaging myself in your esteem by some escapade into the regions of oratory, declamation, or tideward topics. It is my usual luck, and I believe it will attend me to my dying hour. All understate preposterously, this must be; I suppose this opportunity to speak out very plainly—to state simply, calmly, and dispassionately, the views and consciences [illegible] here, frowned and dashed clearly and sharply in [illegible] understanding. One is almost forced to infer [illegible] such is not the style for public addresses. It is [illegible], perhaps, to eschew questions of public interest, and pour out, like a potpie, a stream of metaphor and imagery, brilliant and trenk as pump-water;—to avoid [illegible] like poison, and take refuge in platitude;—to shut one's eyes to what is near, pressing, and personal, and lead every one's heavens to somewhat afar off. I might make a dissertation to you upon the pro[illegible] and inevitable Czar in his encroachments upon Turkey, in the treaties of Kainardji and Adrianople, and the debating that ought to be going on, but is not going on, in the Black Sea—the war which was to have been finished so quick, but is not fairly begun. To be—to be refer you for all that to the faithful [illegible] correspondents of our morning papers, those anxious and enthusiastic accumulators of items else unknown, with [illegible] note-book in hand, up to the muzzle of [illegible] guns, seeking the bubble information even in the cannon's mouth; who would not hesitate to [illegible] with graphite pen behind the ears, astride upon a [illegible]—and all, beloved public, for thee! Or, perhaps, I might venture, (now that the thing is all over,) to [illegible] an elaborate analysis to you of the great Ne[illegible] question and the ninety speeches;—a careful investigation of all the arguments and facts adduced on both sides, and review of the general conclusions to be drawn. What is to hinder me to do this? I have your ear, gentlemen, and may pour into it what tediousness I [illegible]. But no, I scorn the notion. I should not like to [illegible] "to myself"; and besides, the truth is, that I have not yet read all those ninety-three speeches which [illegible] and consume precious which I feel [illegible] they merit at all our hands; and shall therefore defer my review and exegetical commentary until after—I shall have deliberately studied the same during the Summer months—say at thirty speeches per month—that is, if I do not find something more entertaining to read. Or, I might make an examination of all the [illegible] of the late and present Captains General of Cuba; but perhaps it is better on that point also to await the criticism soon probably to be published by Mr. [illegible] and the developments resulting therefrom. Finally, if I spoke of Cuba, I should be obliged, knowing [illegible] the conditions of the poor oppressed Cubans, under a corrupt and tyrannous government, and having some acquaintance of the dispositions and aspirations of another island in a similar evil case, and knowing well [illegible] the eyes of those poor down-trodden Cubans [illegible] straining to see the bright banner of her deliverance and avengers dawning from the sea upon their [illegible]—I say, if I spoke of Cuba at all, I should be obliged to censor myself—shall I say the word?—a [illegible] God who knows what horrible denunciation [illegible] call down upon me: Danger lurks in all these topics; so that perhaps I had better lecture to you on women's rights. But it is said, that indeed the women of the South do not take so deep an interest as they ought in that great movement for the emancipation of their oppressed sex—it is said they are not strong-minded enough for this. It is said that instead of insisting on their rights and political rights, like men, they are always endeavoring (relying, no doubt, upon the witchcraft of dark eyes, and the magic of syren songs, and other such vain, and feeble, and unconstitutional weapons of woman's warfare) to establish their actual power and dominion—for they covet no rights—over freemen and citizens. I fear the case is so. I fear the Southern ladies are behind the age; have no just conception of the new Woman's Mission; and feel too secure in their power to take thought for their rights. They shall not therefore stand upon a pedestal, as Minerva, with an owl upon her head, and on her arm the ægis fit to turn you into stone. They shall not wear civic or moral crowns of oak or bay. One cannot venerate them as one could wish; you can only love them, and embrace them, crowned with flowers, over your poor hearts. In despair of remedying that deplorable state of affairs, I therefore drop the subject hastily, and leave it where I found it. Sincerely, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I thank you, with all my heart, for the honor and pleasure you have conferred upon me to-day. It is long since I declared to visit this noble old Commonwealth of Virginia—and the invitation so unexpectedly transmitted to me by the citizens of this beautiful Capital of the old Dominion has only revived that wish in all its strength, but offered me an agreeable opportunity of gratifying it, that I did not know how to deny myself the excursion. Certainly it was with no view to public display, or any personal distinction for myself, that I had longed to tread the very hills and forests and savannahs that enabled the childhood and nourished and inspired the glorious youth of THOMAS JEFFERSON and GEORGE WASHINGTON—and I could have been well content, and indeed it was my intention, to travel either in quiet and unknown, and amidst the scenes yet alive with the memories of HARRIS and POCAHONTAS, yet hallowed and honored even by the shades of those immortal two, the men who sleep at Mount Vernon and Monticello, America's greatest hero and most illustrious statesman, to forget for a little while that some weary Nebraska bill, and the miserable laws, and the doctrines of Cuba, and even—if it were possible—the destinies of that other Island of the sea which is yet nearer to my heart; that Island, namely, where the insolent tramp of a foreign master still makes the bones of our perished kindred stir uneasily in their graves. Yes, to forget even that:—and have amidst the waving woods, the cliffs and the caves that, as I hear, shatter with beauty and terror the sides of your grand Alleghanies, to walk alone and commune with the illustrious Virginian dead. But in the meantime, your living Virginians intercept me with the proffered hand of friendship and good will. And proudly, cordially take that ready hand, ready either for friend or foe—as brave said and sung of our own Tipperary, before the British Empire brought her low. We've a hand to grasp that is in friendship, another to make them quake: and they are welcome to whichsoever it pleases them best to take. Yes, I could almost feel myself at home once more upon this green land, for whether what I am going to utter be really a compliment or not, you may be sure I do not mean it as an affront, when I say that Virginia, every moment, reminds me of Ireland—reminds me of that green garden clasped round by the Atlantic—like an emerald, as a beautiful writer has expressed it, an emerald set on the bosom of a loving mother—reminds me of my father land, not only by its rich verdure and its noble mountains, but still more by the warm-hearted and hospitable cordiality of its people, who have welcomed me amongst them in a tone that sounded in my ear like the venerable *cead mille failthe*, the hundred thousand welcomes that used to be poured upon a stranger in Ireland, while Ireland was. I hope to see that Ireland again—but never by the leave of the enemy's government which holds it against its own people. I will not give up the hope to see that Ireland one day an independent Republic, competent to negotiate, if she be so minded, an admission amongst the United States.

Gentlemen, in the resolution inviting me to this city, you have alluded to a subject on which I must therefore touch, but yet with the feeling that it becomes me to touch it lightly. That resolution refers with approbation to the writings which I have published in a weekly journal on one of your institutions which is America indeed, in peculiar to these Southern States, but which has been, and still is, an institution of many other lands, and the morals and rationale of it are not peculiarly American at all, but patent to the observation and reasoning faculties of all mankind. This being the case I did not think it, on being challenged to speak—to shrink from that challenge, and I do assure you that the violent storm of censure which that proceeding called forth in one part of the country was unexpected by me as was the powerful encouragement and warm approval which I had [illegible] meeting year. I have already said, and though some [illegible] may doubt my declaration, perhaps I genuinely [illegible] may find it in his heart to believe me, that I had no [illegible] in expressing the opinions which I had long entertained, and but no thought whatever of consulting the feelings of the Southerners; and in truth at the time I cared little whom I should please or displease. Now that I come to reason why I should hesitate to declare that the approval of those who best know the facts and who the most deeply interested in every statement providing upon the question, is a source of deep gratification and pride to me. And I hope that I may congratulate you on a virtual settlement of this [illegible] and most unnatural controversy between North and South. Excitement and fanaticism are certainly subsiding. At worst I conclusive that the [illegible] and humanity of the Northern feeling would be [illegible] by the hypothetical surrender of some two or three [illegible], and although Rev. Mr. [illegible] assures his next [illegible] that any fugitive [illegible] will come

New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The Message on the Spanish Insult.

Message to Cuba—The President's Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

The following important document will be published to-morrow, in an extra:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Information has been received that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, and others residing within the same, are engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of the Island of Cuba; and

Whereas, The said undertaking is contrary to the obligations of treaties between the United States and the Queen of Spain, dangerous to the character of the United States for faithfulness to their international duties and obligations, and highly criminal in the persons engaged in it; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the constituted authorities of the United States to hold and maintain the control of the instruments of peace or war, and not to suffer the same to be unlawfully complicated, under any pretence whatever; and

Whereas, The fleet and all private enterprises of a hostile character against the United States, against any foreign power with which the United States are at peace are forbidden, and declared to be a high misdemeanor by an express act of Congress;

Now, therefore, in virtue of the authority vested by the Constitution in the President of the United States, I do issue this Proclamation, to warn all persons that the Government thereof cannot and will not fail to exert all its rights and duty to interpose for the honor of the flag, the rights of its citizens, the national security, and the preservation of the public peace throughout the country whenever menaced—and it will not fail to prosecute, with due energy, all those who endanger or disturb the same and shall thereby render themselves liable to the penalties or forfeitures of the laws of the land and our treaty obligations.

I accordingly enjoin all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such enterprise in conformity with law and national honor, and to aid in the prosecution of all persons engaged therein before the several District Attorneys, Commissioners and other officers of the United States, civil or military, authorized by law to cause the apprehension and prosecution of such offenders; and I call upon all officers of the United States, civil or military, to be vigilant in the execution of the laws of the United States, and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. MASON presented the proceedings of the Convention that at Wilmington, N. C., and presided over by the Governor of the State, in relation to the improvement of Cape Fear River.

Mrs. BADGER, from the Committee on Printing, reported additionally on printing 5,000 additional copies of Executive Reports under Penal Codes of Europe, and on the administrative changes in France since 1848.

Mr. JOHNS, of Texas, opposed the report, and supported the printing of an extra number of so much as relates to European Penal Codes.

Messrs. BADGER and FELCH and FREMONT, were appointed to superintend the printing of the reports.

Messrs. BADGER and BRODHEAD supported the printing.

Adjourned over until Monday. A resolution for adjournment over from to-morrow till Monday. Adopted.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. ADAMS, directing inquiry into the propriety of granting a pension to the widow of James BATCHELDER, who was killed in the late affair at Boston, on the supposition of an act of Congress granting a pension to the widow of any person killed in the service of the United States.

Mr. BADGER withdrew the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the letter for subscription for 5,000 additional copies of the *Congressional Globe*. The resolution therefore is passed.

The Committee on Judiciary to the act authorizing Notaries Public in the District to certify depositions, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases, taken up and passed.

The Private Land bill was then taken up.

Mr. BUTLER addressed the Senate for over an hour in support of the bill.

Mr. FOOT, before Mr. FOOT's speech called the attention of the Senate to the fact that many Senators were absent. It was desirable to know when they would be present. Monday next was for business of the Senate. Tuesday next was for business of the Committees. Wednesday next it was to meet for business.

Mr. FOOT could not say how long he could or should be done. He thought that Wednesday would not be back by Thursday.

Mr. BADGER moved a call of the Senate, whether the Senate would meet on Monday next for business or not.

Agreed to—Yeas, 30; Nays, 20.

Mr. FOOT resumed his speech, and the bill was postponed.

Mr. SEWARD offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate the present value of the Custom-House property in the city of New-Orleans, and the sum, in a proper form, which will be required to erect a suitable edifice in the place of the present Custom-House, with the probable annual saving of rent.

And, also, the number of persons employed in the several departments of the Custom-House in New-Orleans, and the annual expenses of each department.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, addressed the House in favor of the bill to provide for the settlement of the Sandwich Islands claim.

Before concluding, Mr. DISNEY moved the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, opposed the motion, and moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. DISNEY withdrew the previous question.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to refer the bill to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. DISNEY opposed the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL withdrew the motion.

Mr. DISNEY resumed his speech in favor of the bill

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

[illegible] Warrior. The Claimer accompanies the letter with [illegible]

[illegible] To the Editor of the Claimer Publico:

Sir: I have read, in the Herald of this day, a long and circumstantial account of the difficulty which recently occurred in the Harbor of Havana, in relation to the American steamer Black Warrior. As I am justified in supposing, from the various accounts and data published by the American journals, respecting this incident, that the narrative referred to is both in its origin and its details correct, and as I am thoroughly Spanish by my own feelings, loving the existing Ministry and its acts entirely and unbiased, and considering the point in dispute entirely with an eye to national justice, dignity and decorum, I have thought that I would be rendering a service to my country by calling public attention to a circumstance similar in its origin and in the exclamations it occasioned, [illegible] observed at Malaga, in the month of March, 1822, while I was Intendant General of the province.

An American frigate entered the port of Malaga in the beginning of the month I have mentioned. This vessel had on board 140 packages of merchandise, which the Captain stated to have been brought in ballast. This story I believed to be false, and determined to put in force the Custom-House regulations then subsisting, and which were substantially the same as those now [illegible]

After a fortnight passed in arguing the case with the American Consul, and exhausting all the means of conciliation proper to be used in my intercourse with the representative of a friendly power, I took energetic measures to have the cargo taken ashore, entirely disregarding the menaces of the Commandant, who, as protecting magistrate of all foreigners, threatened to employ the troops under his orders, to arrest the action of mine. The Captain of the vessel, thinking to intimidate me, displayed the American flag over the merchandise. *I had it removed*, directing my subordinates to salute it in so doing; but, at the same time, acting upon the principle that to no foreign flag, however respectable, should be reserved the odious privilege of imposing silence upon Spanish laws within the limits of Spanish territory. Exactly as in the case of the *Black Warrior*, the captain and crew abandoned the vessel, after having hauled down their flag.

I have briefly narrated the preceding incidents, with the origin of the dispute and the action taken by the officers and crew of the vessel, for the purpose of marking the similarity of the case with what occurred at Havana in the *Black Warrior* affair. I should not have characterized the Malaga incident as important, nor have instituted a comparison between it and the one which now occupies public attention, had not the highest political authority of the country, the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, loudly approved of my conduct, and the Audiencia of Granada confirmed my statement of the proofs taken from the American vessel.

In order to establish the coincidence between the reclamations made in consequence of my course and those arising from the procedure of the authorities at Havana, it may be proper for me to recall the fact that WASHINGTON IRVING, then Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, removing the affair of the *Empress* from the modest arena of fiscal and customs regulations, placed it in the field of politics, and arbitrarily disfiguring the fact, and raising a great outcry against this simple execution of the Spanish laws by a Spanish functionary, protested that the flag of his nation had been cut [illegible] and demanded *satisfaction for a national affront*.

The language used by President PIERCE, in his Message of March, 18th ultimo, to the American Congress, is identical with this, and that dignitary has evidently forgotten that nothing is more calculated to wound the susceptibility of a people not forgetful of its lofty claims, than measures which involve the abuse of force.

In 1808, NAPOLEON thought that he could with impunity, insult a nation which he considered feeble and divided, and afterwards cruelly expiated at St. Helena an error of calculation. Mr. PIERCE, *parodying* the Emperor, permits himself to threaten us, because he fancies us prostrated forever, and the United States invulnerable to all attacks. *Independently of certain measures which the Spanish Government might adopt*, and which would *commit its relations with the Southern States of the Union*, we possess, both in the Peninsula and the West Indies islands, excellent ports *which offer important profits to both foreign and national capitalists, through the letters of marque that, in cases of unjust aggression, we should not scruple to issue.*

BENITO ALEJO DE GLAMINDE.

Affairs in Spain.

From the *Nation*, of Brussells, we translate some curious facts respecting the state of things in Spain. They are furnished in a letter to that paper, dated May 5, from the frontiers of the Spanish monarchy. The writer says:

"It would be difficult to describe the agitation prevailing in the Spanish capital, on the 3d of May. The Government felt serious apprehensions of the consequences likely to follow the movement, and had summoned all the officers of the garrison, for the purpose of giving them their orders in relation to the events about to take place.

You must not imagine that the resolution of Spanish patriots has grown feebler, or that the men of heart who wish to get rid of the rule of ISABELLA, have given up their designs.

A paper styled *El Murcielago* has just made its appearance, clandestinely, in Madrid. We have seen nothing as witty for a long time past; it treats the Ministers as they deserve, and their satirical form it gives its articles entangling those gentlemen contributes greatly to the success of the publication, which makes its way everywhere, notwithstanding the police, and the measures taken by the Post-Office authorities to seize it.

The last number was read in a council of the Ministers, and the effect produced by the lines which so justly castigate the Deconstructs, who now hold the affairs of our country in their hands, may be better imagined than described. It seems that Messrs. DOMENECH and COLLANTES are about to receive the grand cordon of CHARLES III. in recompense for the cutting raillories with which they are assailed by the *Murcielago*—that the said cordon is a compensation, like the rest.

The inhabitants of Madrid, at least, have hailed the little paper refused to with great glee, while the Government, on the other hand, very naturally fears it. It attacks the Bourbons, and all Spain is tired of that family.

The Court has not yet gone to Aranguez, but their departure will soon take place. A merchant who has just arrived from Madrid, and who is warmly devoted to MARIA CHRISTINA, declares that as things are now, the ex-Queen will be exiled from Spain, as in 1840, but that her daughter and the whole Bourbon family will follow her.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Presbyterian (N. S.) General Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

The long and interesting session of this General Assembly was terminated this afternoon—perhaps to the relief of your readers, and certainly to the relief of its members. The business transacted since my last sketch was quite equal in importance to any that preceded it. I will not detain you with any lengthened notice of it. The speech of Mr. BARNES on Monday was a powerful and significant effort, which not only commanded the most earnest attention, but had a kind of exemplary value in the calmest and most intelligent definition of the relations of this branch of the Presbyterian Church to the great family of Congregationalists, as understood by them, that has yet been uttered. For several years the attitude of these great religious bodies has been silently and not slowly changing. The union which formerly subsisted between them, (preventing almost to a fiction, in societies and churches and all personal and [illegible] has been giving way to individual and separate action, producing in many instances a degree of suspicion and alienation that were becoming painful. Mr. BARNES has been the Ajax of New School Presbyterianism; and there was everything in his acknowledged ability, the strong personal attachment felt for him, and the confidence reposed in him, to make the whole Assembly, as they will make the whole denomination, so see how he did towards their sufficient [illegible] Congregational brethren of New-England. He evidently felt the responsibility of his position; for occasional [illegible] of voice and solemnity of manner, as well as the impressive words, showed that he was [illegible] of the probable consequences of a rash word or act upon the interests involved in such a time. While but the outward qualities of the orator it is not [illegible] a more impressive speaker than Mr. BARNES. [illegible] manner, and perhaps and wisdom [illegible] to discuss and nothing to be said after him. The debate had taken a wide range, and personal [illegible] of the men of [illegible] but with Mr. BARNES ceased the matter was [illegible] The resolutions were carried on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] tice could be done as it is by a mere synopsis of it.

[illegible] with attachment to New-England and the [illegible] The long years of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 129 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Scenes at Boston.

The examination in the Fugitive Slave Case—if he is a slave, and if he is a fugitive—at Boston, was yesterday concluded. The decision will be rendered on Friday. Till that time, expectation, which has so long stood on tiptoe, will settle down to a quivering rest and wait. Honest indignation will take a breath, and fanaticism think over the mischief it may have wrought.

One of the Marshal's Deputies was called by the prosecution yesterday to disprove some of the very inconvenient testimony already in, as to the time Burns left Virginia. Objections did not avail, the Court ruling that the prisoner's admissions could be received on the point, against his own case. The Boston papers say that men who never have allowed themselves to be called anti-slavery men, are signing a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act. More "Free Soilers" of the Nebraska growth are ripening—not so bitter and unwholesome as those we have had, but which are likely to be harvested for the health of the people. If Congress does not adjourn early, it may have more business on its hands.

The Free States.

The New-Orleans *Bee* comments on our remark, that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had developed a popular sentiment in the North which would probably elect Gov. SEWARD to the Presidency in 1856 by the largest vote from the Free States ever cast for any candidate. "The Free-holding States," says the *Bee*, "would not be *resigned* to such a prospect, as the TIMES well knows." The best thing they can do, then, is to enter at once upon the cultivation and practice of that Christian virtue. The Free States have been schooling themselves for the last thirty years in becoming "resigned" to a great many things which they disliked—it is only fair that the Slave States should take their turn. The *Bee* adds:

"Were it possible that *sectional* views could so completely extinguish political considerations as *to make the people of the Free States*, and to make WM. H. SEWARD President, the Union would be much nearer its *dissolution* than it ever was during the intense excitement of 1850, when Southern Rights men were hatching treason."

Even that would not be saying much. The "treason" hatched at the South was addled egg at best. But when did the Slave States secure a monopoly of the right to "unite?" The *Bee* declares that a "union of the people of the *Free States*" would be so thorough a triumph of sectional views as to threaten the Union with danger. We hope the experiment will, at all events, be tried. The Slave States have never failed to unite—throwing all political and party considerations to the winds—whenever any sectional object was to be secured thereby. We trust the Free States will imitate their example. If the Union is not strong enough to survive such a catastrophe as the united action of the Free States, or even the election of Gov. SEWARD to the Presidency, it is not worth preserving. The Washington *Union*, not long since, spoke of the bare proposal to make Gov. SEWARD President as being *treason*. We called on the *Union* for that clause of the Constitution, or that act of Congress, which gives this new definition of treason:—but the official organ has thus far failed to respond. We presume, therefore, that the military will not be called out just at present.

Extended Dominion.

The idea used to be quite common among our best minds, that the strength and safety of the American Union depended upon its compactness. COLERIDGE, in his *Table Talk*, speaks of a conversation with Commodore DECATUR, at Malta, in which the Commodore "deplored the occupation of Louisiana by the United States, and wished that province had been possessed by England. He thought that if the United States got hold of Canada by conquest or cession, the last chance of his country becoming a great compact nation would be lost." It is not difficult to discover the ground of this opinion. The security and support of a nation were supposed to rest on the authority of the Government; and to exert that authority with proper efficiency, the people were to be confined within such a space as that it could easily and promptly act upon them. No doubt the theory is logical as it respects certain forms of government. It is true as applied to Despotisms and Monarchies. But it is not true as it regards our Government.

Whether a Government can be extended over a large surface of territory, and be made to embrace a multitude of interests, can only be determined by considering what the Government undertakes to do, and how it proposes to do it. If it aims to control all sorts of affairs; to be present in every department of industry, and act as "master of all work;" to legislate for selfish and sectional pursuits; to regulate corporations, and govern fluctuating markets—it must have a small domain and a limited population. It ought to be, in accordance therewith, confined to one line of latitude. Tropical and Winter should be the climate adapted to all its inhabitants. But if, as in our Republic, the General Government is confined to a few specific duties;—if the central office is a simple superintendency of general affairs—it is obvious that its efficiency will be endangered by mere diffusion. Our Territories soon become States. They then exercise their own form of sovereignty, and assume the domestic management of their affairs. Not only is the [illegible] relieved, by this wise provision of nature, it could never bear, with any safety to itself, to be made energetic. [illegible] within a narrow and definite sphere, serve to free neglect, waste, extravagance, and corruption. The different States element, [illegible] main work of Government, and leave the Federal Power to [illegible] Or, as other writers seem to be fearful of, to occupy [illegible] and [illegible] of liberal [illegible] the whole minute machinery of its domestic whole, it would be absurd to expect any permanence in our system. [illegible] Louisiana, New-York, [illegible] except so far as their individuality was recognized. The problem of our Government is in the relations of the States. If these sovereign and multiplying States continue as hitherto—faithful to themselves, and to the Constitution, which controls them all—there is no danger to be feared from the breadth of our dominion, or the magnitude of our power.

Agricultural Science.

On another page, our readers will find a sketchy review of Dr. BACHMAN's address before the second meeting of the Agricultural Convention of the Planting States, held in last December, at Columbia, S. C. It attracted a great deal of notice at the time, both on account of the merit of the Essay and the eminent talents of its author. Dr. BACHMAN has long been justly regarded as one of the first men of this country in natural science. HUMBOLDT used to speak of the Doctor as the "cleverest man of his acquaintance," and as AUDUBON's friend and colaborer, he was widely known. Though the Doctor has been for many years Pastor of the Lutheran Church in Charleston, S. C., yet he has been one of the most active and successful students of Natural History and general science, making frequent and valuable contributions to our leading journals, and taking a prominent part in the physico-religious controversies of the day. Advanced in age, he now stands among the patriarchs of science in our country; but his spirit is still fresh and his aid is always freely given, whenever he can advance the cause of Christian learning. The value of such men is rarely estimated. Their labors, like the dew and rain, are absorbed in the earth, and men forget them even while enjoying the flowers and fruits which have been matured through their beneficence.

The prospects of American science are now most encouraging. Twenty years since, the scientific men of the country could be numbered in half a minute. They worked alone, without intercourse or organization, with only local and limited sympathy, denied all sources of external strength and patronage. But a new day has opened with sudden brightness. The spirit of FRANKLIN, FULTON and BOWNITCH has been diffused; it has entered into many minds, that were waiting for some earnest call to noble effort, and even penetrated the Government. Within ten or twelve years, it is almost inoredible what has been done. The most important portion of the labors of WALKER, MAURY, GILLISS, BACHE and MITCHEL have performed in that short space, and what is still more worthy of note, a scientific ambition has been awakened in the Army and the Navy of the United States, which has the anxious eye of a select and honorable public opinion on its progress. Ten years more, and popular opinion will be tenfold more potent in favor of these men. Great Statesmen may be getting scarce, and great Presidents scarcer; but never were great men more in demand in the walks of science, and never was the country so ready and glad to give them a welcome to its heart. The young genius of the land, cropping on fresh lands from seed strewed by public education and high schools, begins to despise politics and shun the old high road of the legal profession to distinction. There is a vast change for the better. Let any man of observation travel through Virginia and other Southern States, and he will see that where one young man in 1844 was in training for engineering and other scientific service, there are now twenty in full pursuit. The same sort of feeling is swelling in other currents.

It is a glad sign of promise. The best American token of the day is the sentiment, that our liberty is worth something more than the privilege of depositing votes in the ballot-box and choosing legislators and Electoral Colleges. We begin to feel, that the position which it gives us is one of transcendent power for the pursuit of elevated objects and the accomplishment of noble purposes. Not simple freedom, but freedom with a character, freedom with the refinements of elegant tastes and grand achievements in advancing the sovereignty of man over the waters and the earth,—this is the freedom of the present half of the nineteenth century. It is certain to enlarge its influence and sway. Science is the handmaid of Providence. It is a human worker, with a divine seal and warrant in the vast fields of the material universe, just as Christianity is a divine worker in the moral universe. Men may rely upon it, that Republicanism will soon busy itself with other things beside popular freedom, without forgetting or neglecting that. Political Institutions are, after all, only mere scaffoldings, through essential ones, for objects higher than themselves. The daring genius of the West will reach the stars and search the depths of the scornful old ocean.

Weather, Crops and Fruit.

The Almanac makers must have a convention and set things straight again. The Seasons, like new performers in a dance, come in at the wrong time, and the days take the wrong partners by the hand. Monday was a Summer day; Tuesday was a legiti mate rainy May day; Wednesday belonged to the October company, yet it came in as the usher of the first of June. We suspect that the Clerk is getting into a new office. It will all be straightened when he gets snug in, and the Dance of the Days will then go off according to programme.

The crops cannot get ahead of the weather, of course, and in consequence those in our immediate vicinity are rather backward. Garden beds which generally at this season are green, still show the brown earth of early Spring. Currants and strawberries are not up to time nor very promising. Cherries look well yet. In the neighborhood of Hartford, the *Courant* says that many of the cherry and pear trees are blasted. Corn and potatoes are backward, but it is not too late for them to do well yet, while grass and the grains do nobly. In Virginia the "joint worm," "chinch-bug," or "fly," as it is variously called, makes terrible havoc. [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] in Maryland. [illegible] another, [illegible] of the season, this crop will be a good one. In Illinois, wheat comes on nobly; [illegible] Missouri they expect to begin [illegible] and plenty of it in market by the 20th of June.

Looking Southward again, the story is flattering. South Carolina wheat was never finer; corn does well enough, and everything shows better than it did a year ago. Alabama crops are abundantly flourishing. The planters are satisfied with their corn, and should be with their other products. The rain has been timely and in quantities to suit. The late frosts in Louisiana did no damage. The stands of cotton are capital, and by this time the corn is in tassel. Matters will come out right in spite of the Eclipse.

Hawaii and Cuba Coming.

"More," said Oliver. The Yankee nation is another Oliver Twist, only the more it gets, and the fuller it is, the more anxious it grows for more. Europe looks on like Mr. Squeers, with hands uplifted, dumb with astonishment. That bombardment and the war of which it was a part, like a pin thrust into Mr. Squeers' flesh by a mischievous boy, distracts his attention, and now is the time that the Yankee Oliver purposes to take more. Not Cuba only, but Hawaii is coveted. Our dispatch from Washington hints that both these dishes, which were not down in the bill of fare, may be served up as dessert for the discussion of Congress at its present session. Their annexations are now practical questions. The people will do well to discuss them, or they may be settled before the discussion takes place. Fair topics these for Fourth of July Orations.

☞ The Washington *Union* and the *Star* are doing their utmost to stir up a mob against Senator SUMNER, on the false pretext that he has counselled forcible resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law in Boston. The *Star* significantly calls public attention to the fact that "while the person of a Virginia citizen is only safe from rudeness and outrage behind the serried ranks of armed men, *Charles Sumner is permitted to walk among the 'slave-catchers' and 'fire-eaters' of the South in peace and security.*" And it proudly contrasts the forbearance of the South, with the violence which Slaveholders experience in the North. The falsehood of this pretext is on a par with the baseness of the object. No Slaveholder has been molested in the North. The alleged owner of BURNS is perfectly safe in Boston, in spite of his errand thither. The *Star* cannot mention a case in which any Slaveholder from the South has been treated with violence or insult at the North.

On the other hand, has it forgotten the case of Judge HOAR? Does it remember the brutal threat of FOOTE, uttered on the floor of the United States Senate, that if JOHN P. HALE would visit Mississippi, he would help *hang* him on the tallest tree he could find? If the minions of DOUGLAS and TOOMBS should succeed in stirring up a mob against Mr. SUMNER, or any other member of Congress, because of his political opinions, they will light a fire whose rage they cannot control.

☞ The London *Morning Post* devotes over five columns to a list of guests at one of the Queen's drawing-rooms, and a description of the ladies' dresses. Each lady's name is given in capitals, at full length, and is followed by a minute technical description of her apparel. Among the American ladies present we notice the names of Mrs. Col. T. B. LAWRENCE, Miss LANE and Mrs. RUSSELL STURGIS. The London papers very frequently bestow marked and emphatic censure on the New-York press, for venturing upon any allusion to the dresses or the names of ladies in attendance on public parties. Yet the *Morning Post* is supported almost exclusively by the patronage it receives in consequence of the full reports it always gives of such partioulars.

☞ In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of granting a pension to the family of JAMES BATCHELDER, killed during the recent riot at Boston, was passed. In the House, the personal and political characters of Minister SOULE were freely discussed, in connection with the address of the New-York members recently published.

☞ Five men, one woman, and one child, were killed yesterday by an explosion of gunpowder, at Wilmington, Delaware. A large number, too, were injured seriously. Some fifteen horses were killed, and not less than eighty houses were more or less damaged. The property destroyed is estimated at $80,000. The telegraph tells the whole of the sad story in detail.

☞ Mr. CRITTENDEN's letter to a friend in New-Orleans, expressing his own opinion of the honor of his part taken in the defence of MATT. WARD will be read with interest. It occupies a portion of a column in the TIMES this morning.

The City Inspector's Report.

The City Inspector's Report, lately published, is a puny document of 264 pages and any quantity of elaborate tables. We do not make a long abstract of it, for the reason that at the opening of the year we abstracted the returns that had been made during the year preceding, at considerable length.

The Inspector must have been a busy man; weekly returns, monthly returns, and an annual return to the extent of 260 pages, could not have occupied less than all the leisure of any man. Then he was burned out and had to move his office, and then the Corporation ordered him to be busy about the streets, and he *was* busy about them until the streets got their first and last cleaning. Greatly improved is this report over the last year's. The Inspector is evidently determined to show what can be done with the means he has of informing the public. He does his work well, and deserves thanks. The several tables of statistics will be of great service to physicians, to vitalists, historians and sanitary philosophers. The one exhibiting the deaths in the different Wards indicates clearly the influence of dirt and unfit habitations on the City mortality. With it before him, one might safely guess the depth of dirt in the various Wards; the per centage of deaths being pretty accurately conformed to its prevalence.

The Registry of Marriages and Births is hardly observed, yet with sufficient universality to furnish the tables no small satisfaction. But they leave much to be. A few clergymen and some physicians refuse to take the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...Bank of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Freckles, and Pimples, is found for ever. HEDDERSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and ...
...all respectable druggists.

...THURSDAY ... VOCAL MUSIC OF ... Songs, ... accompanied by the ...
Overture ..... Arne
... . Handel
... . Linley
... . Barker
... . Baltz
... . T. Atwood
... . Proche
... . Horn.
... HALL & SON'S, Broadway, Chambers-st.

...HENDERSON & SMYTH, hav ... CASTON LEMERCIER ... the Importing ... at No. 280 ... Paris. ... HENDERSON, ... LEMERCIER ... R. V. WELCH.
New-York, May 27, 1854.

...Pimples!—An advertisement ... the ... will be held at the ... Tuesday Evening, June 6, at 8 o'clock, to hear the ... JAMES McDONALD, Chairman.
J. J. Rennerfelt, Secy.

...Why don't you go to Whitehall? ... MONDAY, WEDNESDAY ... Whitehall ... Battery ... Fare ... Children ... Battery ... Tickets ... at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
C. C. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

...Extension of the Bowery.—An adjourned meeting ... will be held at ... corner of the Bowery and Broome-st., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 8 P. M. Persons having memorials in favor of this improvement will please send them to Mr. Chas. S. Smithers, Westchester House.
ENOCH DEAN, Chairman.
Gabriel Swanson, Secretary.

...American Geographical Society.—A Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock, when a paper upon the proposed routes for a Railroad to the Pacific, illustrated by the large and elegant maps of the Society, with profiles, will be read by HENRY V. POOR, Esq., Editor of the American Railroad Journal. Admission free.

...Mechanics' Mutual Benefit Association.—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held at their Room, No. 48 Bowery, on MONDAY, June 5. Members are hereby informed that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must punctually be paid at this meeting. A full attendance of the members is requested.
R. W. WILSON, Secretary.

...Christianity and the Balance of Power.—The Rev. G. BIRD will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute on THIS EVENING, June 2, on The War in the East, or the Interests of Christianity throughout the world. Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the office of the New-York Journal, and at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

...Professional Cards.—Dr. R. HUNTER, author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their Treatment by Inhalation," in association with Dr. James Hunter, devotes his entire attention to the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases. Office No. 620 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st.

...New-York Yacht Club.—The Regatta of this ... will come off on THURSDAY, June 1, and FRIDAY, June 2. The steamer JOSEPHINE is engaged for the members, and will leave the foot of Spring-st., on THURSDAY, at 9 A. M.
N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

...Directors' Notice.—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company will be held at the office of RUSH & REID, No. 220 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—New-York, May 24, 1854.
GEO. W. REID, Secretary.

...Union—Greenwich Building Association.—The most regular monthly meeting (FRIDAY EVENING, June 2,) will be held in the Presbyterian Church, No. 41 Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 8th-av.
E. ROSS, Jr., Secretary.

...Dr. S. S. Giddings has removed from No. 112 Leroy-st. to No. 61 Murray-st., New-York, where he has for sale his Botanical Family Medicines, which are also for sale at No. 99 John-st., by W. T. PECK & CO.

...New-York Bible Society.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society House, on THURSDAY next, June 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
ISAAC C. BOLDEN, Rec'g Secretary.

...Institute.—A stated meeting of this Institute will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 1, at its rooms, No. 348 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock.
HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

...Theodore Parker's Speech before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, at the Tabernacle, May 12, is published in pamphlet form and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Nassau-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

...EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED TRAGEDY: ... The night! All sleep, and never a human eye open but mine! All sleep, and never a human ear open but mine! All sleep, and never a human heart throb but mine! All sleep, and never a human soul awake but mine! All sleep, and never a human brain think but mine! All sleep, and never a human hand work but mine! All sleep, and never a human foot stir but mine! All sleep, and never a human mouth breathe but mine! All sleep, and never a human nose smell but mine! All sleep, and never a human tongue taste but mine! All sleep, and never a human skin feel but mine! All sleep, and never a human ear hear but mine! All sleep, and never a human eye see but mine! All sleep, and never a human heart throb but mine! All sleep, and never a human soul awake but mine! All sleep, and never a human brain think but mine! All sleep, and never a human hand work but mine! All sleep, and never a human foot stir but mine! All sleep, and never a human mouth breathe but mine! All sleep, and never a human nose smell but mine! All sleep, and never a human tongue taste but mine! All sleep, and never a human skin feel but mine!

...Our Exterminating Powders command their horrid march. Search them to-morrow, all, as still as search ... with LYON'S POWDER, ... bite Death's stroke ... Upon ... bugs, and all other ... Cockroaches, ... flies, plant ... and fleas, and fleri insects, &c., are destroyed with certainty by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, which is devoid of poison, and like his MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of rats and mice, may be obtained at the principal depôts, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

...TO PRINTERS OR CAPITALISTS.—WANTED ... for which ample security will be given; or a principal Printer, with the above amount of capital, can hear of an opportunity for a safe investment in an established ... with a fair run of business, yielding a handsome profit, and which can be largely increased by proper exertion. For particulars apply to WELLS & WEBB, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts.

...A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 11 to 1 P. M., to ... J. D. REED, ... Office Putnam's Magazine, No. 349 Broadway.

...TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 90 Nassau-st., Boston Row, No. 2, and 32.

HOTELS.

...TEE RESORT SPRING HOUSE, ST. HOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above delightful Summer ... will be opened to the public on June 15. The Morris and Essex Railroad, via Newark, runs within 24 miles of the Hotel. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of every train, for the accommodation of visitors.
DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

...$100 REWARD.—Two girls 14 years old, who left ... Madison, No. 25 Montgomery-st., on Monday afternoon, May 29, are ... short hair, ... dress, plaid ... bonnet; had on a blue bonnet, ... dress, ... dress; the other had ... dress, and ... bonnet. Any ... who will ... to her ... and left at the ... office, ... shall be ... liberally rewarded. L. MURRAY.

...NOTICE.—The undersigned having lost or mislaid a ... of Stock, dated May 10, 1854, and numbered ... for ... shares of the stock of said Association, stand- ... in her ... cautions the public against receiving or ... having applied to said Institution ... a new ...
MARY A. BECKLESS.

...LOST, on TUESDAY, 30th inst.—Left in a 2d-av. rail- ... car, coming from 32d-st. to Pell-st., three pieces of ... Any ... returning the same to ... shall be ... with a blue check cloth. A ... reward will be given for them if left at No. 106 ...

...Lost ... is the best and ... place of ... 32 Catharine-st. (late No. 28,) a ... the owner can have it by proving ...

...Lost ... Bowery stages a PORTEMON- ... The ... can have it by ... No. 19 ... between 11 and 1 o'clock.

...GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

...Lost ... with gold ...

...Lost ... Broadway ... Fifth-st. ... Reward.

...Lost ... Broadway ... Fifth-st. ... Reward.

...Lost ... Broadway ... Fifth-st. ... Reward.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 11 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 7 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 9 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 13 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 15 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, No. 17 Bond-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET, No.

...ERIAL NICOLAY

...BY H. LEDUC & CO. will sell on ... at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 449 Broadway, between Duane and Reade-sts., by order of Isaac Alexander, assignee, Assignee's sale of an extensive assortment of hardware, cloaks, house-furnishing articles, &c., comprising some of the largest assortments of the above stocks ever offered at auction in this City, viz.: A large lot of black tin, sheet copper, iron and steel wire; also,

STOVES—A large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description, ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all suitable for the best manner, and of the most fashionable construction.

CARPETINGS, VIZ.—Consisting of ...rs, plates, bits and bridles, whips, buckskins, ...ssmen, chisels, ...screws, nails, hammers, ...rs, gimlets, &c. Also, ...ring and other saws, ...ge-planes, ...ers, ...s, ...s, ...s, pitch-forks, trowels, ...ibs, ...ine stamps, ...ngers, bells, padlocks, ...door, fall and chest locks.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of parlor, office and kitchen clocks, in mahogany and papier mache pearl inlaid cases, of every size and description, and all in first-rate order.

REFRIGERATORS AND WARE—Tea sets, coolers, tubs, fruit baskets, cedar ...

HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES—Consisting of refrigerators, ...pper coated japanned trays and tea caddys, table and ...ket cutlery, ...ter dishes, ...scales, clothes horses, ...wood ...ers, ...ers, ...s, ...s, ...s

THE [illegible] CASE.

Continued.

I [illegible] written on the subject, which [illegible] ; I had not been into many [illegible] of the room; I had not been in one of the streets ; I had not taken down the pen [illegible] ; I did not [illegible] ; for I [illegible] ; and by my [illegible] ; the writing was done [illegible] ; I [illegible] the last sentence, on the table between [illegible] ; when I was writing [illegible] ; I cannot tell [illegible] ; I was writing the letter ; I cannot tell [illegible] ; they commenced to dictate, and one [illegible] ; I cannot tell [illegible] ; I [illegible] to you, how came you [illegible] ? *Answer.*—I wrote [illegible] ; I cannot tell it to me.

Q.—What conversation in that letter (handing letter,) [illegible] ? A.—I cannot tell what [illegible] ; I cannot tell whether that any portion of that letter was [illegible] ; A.—Some portion of it was, but [illegible] ; I can't tell which.

Q.—[illegible] obtained the date, May 17? A.—I cannot [illegible] ; [illegible] ; I [illegible] ; [illegible] ; [illegible] ;

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving nearly double the matter of any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, (or TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 845. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1.

In the Senate this morning only eleven members were present, and in the House of Representatives only ten. The journals were read, when each House adjourned till Monday.

From Washington—The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1.

The Alexandria *Gazette* says it has seen a letter from Col. SUTTLE, the claimant of ANTHONY BURNS, in which he expresses his intention to bring him home, and that he will never break the hold which the law and right give him.

Ex-Governor SMITH, of Va., is said to have applied to the President to send more United States troops to Boston. The President declined, because no troops were disposable, but reiterated his determination to have the law carried out.

The President has appointed the following Consuls: HENRY C. MATSELL, of New-York, to Port la Union, San Salvador; WILLIAM DAY, of Pennsylvania, to Lyons; CANFIELD DORWIN, to Montreal.

Our forthcoming municipal election is exciting much interest—Mr. MAURY being the Executive candidate for Mayor, and is likely to receive the Catholic votes. A strong Know-Nothing influence will be given to his opponent, Mr. TOWERS. The poll will greatly exceed that of any previous election.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 1.

It is reported that the entire First Brigade of Massachusetts Militia has been ordered under arms to-morrow at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The United States troops—150 in number—remain in the Court-House as a special guard of the alleged fugitive BURNS.

The State military have been withdrawn from the City Hall, but one or two companies are under orders at their Armories.

Very few people remain about the Court-House.

The public generally manifest intense anxiety about the decision in the case, to be given to-morrow morning, when an immense crowd will doubtless be present.

A large meeting of clergymen, to consider the interests of Freedom, was held in this city to-day. It was called by Rev. H. M. DEXTER who carried the clergymen's remonstrance on the Nebraska bill to Washington. Dr. BARSTOW, of Keene, presided.

There is much anxiety felt and speculation indulged in, as to the decision of Commissioner LORING. The calling out of a full brigade of State Military by the Governor, is commented upon, and various opinions expressed as to its policy or necessity. The Brigade will muster on the Commons at 7 o'clock A. M. It is stated, and in many quarters believed, that if the decision is against the prisoner, these troops will be ordered to enforce a writ of replevin already made out, and take BURNS from the United States authorities. The counsel of Col. SUTTLE denies that new proceedings will be instituted against BURNS if he is declared free by the Commissioner.

M. A. WHITE, Free Soiler, of Watertown, has brought an action against one of the Marshal's Deputies, and laid his damages at $1,000. For having rudely repulsed, by a United States soldier from entering the court-room.

PATRICK LYNCH of the 4th Regiment U. S. Artillery, has also sued Mr WHITE for assault, on the same occasion, laying his damages at $1,500.

Incidents of the Wilmington Explosion—Further Particulars—Probable Cause of the Calamity.

The following facts and incidents in connection with the terrible explosion at Wilmington, on Wednesday, are in addition to the telegraphic account:

The cause of the accident is of course conjectural, but the most reasonable supposition is that the jarring of the wagons caused the powder to leak from some of the kegs, (which are not always perfectly tight,) and falling upon the road formed a train which was fired by a spark struck by the horse's shoe coming in contact with the stones. In support of this opinion, it is said that small quantities of powder have frequently been found on the road after the passing of powder wagons.

The escape of the occupants of the shattered houses from instant death or fatal injury, was in many instances, very remarkable. Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, at the time of the explosion was sitting in the lower part of the house, with a young infant in her lap, and another child, of about two years, was playing near. A portion of the floor gave way immediately in front of her, and the infant, and other child all thronged into the cellar, while the plaster and lathing of the ceiling came down with stunning weight upon her person, striking off her clothing, and cutting and mangling her flesh severely. An Irishman, named WILLIAM SILCOCK, who boarded with her, was so severely injured about the head that he died shortly after being extricated; but, strange to say, the children were rescued from beneath the ruins perfectly uninjured. The old sick child was protected by a large beam, which fell over its body in such a way as to shield it from the mass above. The infant, as a neighbor who saw it immediately after it was extricated, remarked, "wanted nothing but washing."

Mrs. REYNOLDS, who lived in the store-house on the westside of Orange-street, which was reduced to a perfect wreck, had just left her dwelling to procure water in the yard, when the explosion occurred. She was knocked down and severely hurt, having her leg broken by some of the flying fragments; but, had she remained in the house a few moments longer, she could scarcely have escaped death. A small boy, the son of Mrs. REYNOLDS, who was in the house, escaped with some ugly cuts and bruises.

The effects of the explosion at Bishop LEE's residence were terrible. The house stands about 160 feet back from Fourteenth-street. Immediately opposite Orange-street, at which point the last wagon was when the accident occurred. The Bishop and his wife were absent at Trinity Church, (not St. Andrew's) attending the annual Diocesan Convention, which he had just organized. There were left in the house two young ladies, nieces of the Bishop, a young serving woman, having in charge a small child, and a colored cook. The ladies were in the library on the first floor; the servant and child were in the second story, near the stairway; the cook was engaged in preparing dinner. The cook was severely cut about the head and face, and her eyes so much injured that fears are entertained that she will be deprived of sight. The young ladies were only very slightly hurt, notwithstanding the walls of the library were shattered and the plaster there and in every part of the house detached and thrown down. They rushed from the ruins but not seeing the rest of the inmates, one of the ladies bravely ventured back in search of the servants and child, notwithstanding the tottering condition of the walls. The child was found uninjured but the nurse had fallen back on the stairs, receiving a stunning blow and several slight cuts.

The Bishop had just opened the Convention, when the shock of the explosion produced the utmost consternation among the assembly. A gentlemen present informed the writer that the impression of all at first was that an earthquake had occurred. The church was shaken in such a manner that he thought it would surely fall, and the congregation hastily rushed into the street. Among those present was one of the Messrs. DUPONT, who knowing the fact that his men were hauling powder, at once conjectured what had occurred, and rushed from the building in a state of excitement, which, when he reached the scene of the terrible disaster, was heightened almost to derangement. Bishop LEE and lady, hearing of the destruction of their dwelling, were some time painfully alarmed for the safety of their child and the other members of their family; but, before reaching the spot, they were overjoyed to hear that all were safe. The furniture in the house was entirely ruined, but the valuable library, which occupied a small wing recently added to the building, was saved. The grounds around the Bishop's dwelling have been long regarded as one of the most charming spots in the vicinity, abounding with elegant shrubbery and choice trees and flowers. The grounds of the Messrs. PRIOR and Mr. CANBY, were also exceedingly beautiful. Now all is a perfect wreck—trees torn up by the roots; flowers and plants prostrate; fences, summer-house, &c., broken into fragments; stables, carriage-house and their contents a heap of charred and smouldering ruins; whilst here and there hideous masses of blackened flesh and clots of blood, all that is left of the noble animals and their unfortunate drivers, shunned the sight of the beholder.

Almost every house within a square and a half, some distance beyond the Fourteenth street, came distance [illegible] where the wagons stood, were picked up [illegible] clothing of the drivers, which give a vivid idea of the terrible manner in which the drivers met their death. The body of one of the men was found with the bowels and flesh entirely carried away. The thigh and lower part of the leg of a man was found in the yard of a cooper shop on Market street, nearly two squares from the explosion, no doubt a portion of one of the drivers who was riding on horseback. The flesh of the thigh, (which remained) was no doubt protected by the saddle on which the man sat, whilst the lower part of the limb being unprotected, was entirely stripped of every particle of flesh.

The tongue of one of the wagons was blown a distance of thirteen squares, and lodged in Front-street.

In addition to the other buildings already mentioned as having been damaged by the concussion, the spacious Roman Catholic College of St. Mery's, Delaware-avenue, nearly a mile off, suffered considerably; not less than six hundred lights of glass being broken out.

There have been no further deaths from the explosion yesterday.

Mrs. REYNOLDS is much better, and Mr. and Mrs. HUGHES able to sit up. All the rest of the injured are doing well.

Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly, &c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 1.

In the Assembly to-day Judicial case No. 3—an appeal from the action of the Presbytery of Madison, was decided in favor of the Presbytery.

The matter of Judicial Committees, after a spirited debate, was laid on the table.

It was ordered that hereafter Synods be enrolled in chronological order.

A resolution was adopted requesting all Presbyteries hereafter to send only such persons to the General Assembly as will be willing to remain until the close of the session.

A resolution declaring Boards not a good system for carrying out objects of benevolence, was laid on the table and refused entry on the minutes.

Votes of thanks were adopted to the citizens of Buffalo—the Churches, and the Railroad Companies.

A large amount of local business was rushed through, and after an eloquent prayer from Dr. BOARDMAN, the Moderator,—adjourned *sine die*.

The Historical Society of the Presbyterian Church met this afternoon. Addresses were delivered by Drs. MCLEAN and SMITH. The following officers were elected: Dr. HODGE, President; Rev. Mr. WEBSTER, Secretary; SAMUEL AGNEW, Treasurer.

A resolution was adopted declaring the intention of the Society to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a Charter.

The Ship Thomas Wright—Death of Hon. Angus Patterson.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 1.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received.

Intelligence from the ship *Thomas Wright*, ashore off Ocracoke Island, reports her going to pieces. A portion of her cargo, running rigging, and furniture, had been saved.

Hon. ANGUS PATTERSON, President of the South Carolina Senate, died on Friday last.

The remains of the late JUDAH TOURO have been taken from New-Orleans, for interment at Newport, R. I.

Destruction of Charlottesville Academy by Fire—Fugitive Slaves at Oswego.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 1.

All the buildings of Charlottesville Academy, in Schoharie County, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. No lives were lost.

The Oswego *Times*, of yesterday, states that three fugitive Slaves had shipped on board the steamer *Ontario* with the owner in pursuit, who was too late to take our papers for their detention. He had telegraphed to Sackets Harbor to have them stopped.

Marine Disaster.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, June 1.

The schooner *Rebecca of Orleans*, Captain GODLO, from Rappahannock 10 days, with corn to RICE, THAXTER & Co. of Boston, encountered a heavy squall yesterday morning, and lost foremast, foresail and all the standing and running rigging attached. She is coming in, in tow of the schooner *Wm. J. Arthur*, Capt. J. T HAMMOND.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, June 1.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at her wharf here in 63 hours from New-York.

Speele in the U. S. Treasuries.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1.

The Treasurer's official statement reports the amount of specie in the United States Depositories, at $29,220,000.

THE TURF.—1854.

Trotting on the Union Courses for $2,000.

The announcement that a trot for a purse and stake of $2,000, mile heats, would take place on the Union Course yesterday, attracted a very large number of persons to the course. The day was fine, and the track was in excellent order. Three horses were advertised for the contest, viz.: gr. g. *Ned* to skeleton wagon, h. g. *Ben Bolt* to 250 lb. wagon, b. m. *Lady Watson* to skeleton wagon. The *Ben Bolt* was, however, withdrawn a few moments previous to the starting. The horses made their appearance on the track at 3½ o'clock P. M. *Ned* was named by HIRAM WOODRUFF and the *Lady* by S. HOAGLAND. The horse was the favorite, $100 to $50. HIRAM won the pole, and the word was given on the third trial, *Ned* leading off, and keeping the lead to the first quarter, but the *Lady* rapidly gained and succeeded in getting and keeping a length before the last quarter, when she broke and *Ned* came in ahead in 2:48½, the Mare in less than a second after.

The second heat was won by *Ned* in exactly the same time as made in the former heat. Tobs ended the race, and HIRAM's steed was declared the victor. There was but little interest manifested by the spectators, as the gray horse had it all his own way in the match.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Senata Committee of Investigation.

The Committee appointed under a resolution of the State Senate, dated April 13, 1854, charged with an investigation of the affairs of Columbia College, met yesterday morning at the Astor House.

The Committee consists of three members of the Senate, viz.: Senators HOPKINS, BARNES, and DANFORTH.

The subjoined will more fully disclose the objects to which the Committee are instructed to direct their attention:

SENATE.

Resolved, That a select Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be during the recess of the Legislature, and as early a day as practicable, to inquire whether Columbia College or any of its Trustees have violated any provision of law or of the charter; and particularly whether said College or any of its Trustees have in any way required, and if any, what religious qualification or test upon any candidate, as a condition of appointment to any professorship in said College. And further, to inquire into the means and resources of the College, and the administration of the affairs at large, and that such Committee have power to send for persons and papers, &c.

Upon the invitation of the Board of Trustees of the College, extended through Dr. CHARLES KING, the President of that institution, the Committee agreed to visit the College to-day, for the purpose of a general inspection of the buildings, mode of instruction, &c.

No business was transacted by the Committee, further than the adopting of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it be a part of the duty of this Committee to investigate so far into the administration of Columbia College as to be able to report to the Senate, whether the Charter of said College has been observed by its officers, in the rejection of any of the candidates named for Professorships, or in the election of its Board of Instruction, and in its general management.

Resolved further, That it be the duty of this Committee to investigate the affairs of the College, with a view of being informed whether its business is so administered and regulated as to secure the greatest usefulness to the College, and the best advancement of the pupils.

On motion of Senator DANFORTH, Mr. JAMES M. BAKER was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet at 11 o'clock this morning, at Columbia College.

City Politics.

HARD-SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Hard-Shell General Committee took place last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. RICHARD SCHELL, Esq., presided.

Mr. HART moved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a call for the Primary Elections, to be presented to the General Committee at its next meeting, on the 15th of this month.

The Chairman constituted Messrs. HART, QUINN and ALDEN as said Committee.

Mr. QUINN brought before the attention of the Committee, the fact that the four Whig Judges of the Superior Court had removed a messenger of the Court from his office, who was a Democrat. Mr. QUINN spoke at some length upon the subject, during which the Chairman announced that the Committee could not take any action upon the matter. Mr. QUINN further made accusations of inactivity against the members of the Committee, and in conclusion, said that he did not believe that a single member of the Committee had any politics in them.

The Committee on correspondence reported, on the matter of the Ninth Ward, adverse to giving the appointment of the Inspectors of Election to the Ward Committee.

On motion the Committee adjourned.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Accident to the Arctic—Her Return to Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

Six Thousand Fresh Troops for Cuba.

Decisive Action of Austria.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Markets, Finances and General Intelligence.

The Cunard Mail steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, afternoon of Saturday, 20th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock.

The United States Mail steamer *Arctic*, whose non-arrival here had begun to create some anxiety, put back to Liverpool on the second day out, in consequence of damage sustained from having run upon a rock near Tuskar. The particulars of this accident are given in the following extract:

From Wilmer & Smith, May 20.

Much surprise was created on Thursday by the circulation of the report that the United States Mail steamship *Arctic*, Captain LUCE, which sailed from the river the day previous with the American mails, was off Holyhead, putting back with damage. In order to render as much assistance as possible to the disabled steamer, the agents here, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., dispatched the steam-tug *Dreadnought* to meet the *Arctic*, which she did off Point Lynas, and kept her company until she reached the river.

The *Arctic*, as was before stated, left the Mersey on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., for New-York, and all had proceeded satisfactorily, until about 2 A. M. on Thursday, when she struck with her starboard bilge on a sunken rock, about a mile west of Tuskar, the wind at the time blowing fresh from the N. E. After striking, she heeled over on the larboard side and was again in deep water. The majority of the passengers were in their berths at the time the accident occurred, and for some minutes there was alarm manifested, particularly by the female portion, which, however, was soon allayed by the assurance that nothing serious had happened. The night was clear, the light being very distinct, and the only manoeuvre which the accident can be accounted for, is by supposing the current carried the steamer too near the shore. On examination, it was found that the planks between the main and the bilge keelson, near the wheel, had been started, and the vessel was, in consequence, making water.

Capt. LUCE, who we may state was on deck at the time of the accident, then put the bilge and donkey pumps to work, and found that the water could be kept down, and the vessel held on her course, until, when near Cork, the leak was found to be gaining on the pumps, the captain deemed it the most prudent course to return, and at once directed her head to be turned, and came back to port, where she arrived yesterday morning. Owing to the low state of the tides she is being lightened in the river, and we hope that she will be able to dock to-day or to-morrow, but she cannot go into the graving dock before Tuesday. Until the amount of damage is accurately ascertained, it is impossible to state positively when she will be ready for sea again; but should it not prove worse than at present anticipated, hopes are entertained of her being able to leave about the end of next week.

She had 126 passengers on board, a meeting of whom was held at the agents' office, Chancel-street, yesterday, when it was stated that the passage money would be returned to such of those as desired to leave the ship, but only thirty, whose business could not brook delay, exhibited the least anxiety to leave. Those who remain are at liberty to live on board until the vessel completes the voyage, or adopt any other course most convenient or agreeable to themselves. As the pumps have kept the ship clear of water, the cargo is not believed to have received any damage, and will be forwarded in the vessel when again ready for sea.

The mails on board the *Arctic* were landed yesterday, and taken to the Post-Office. They will be forwarded in the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, which [illegible] noon, for New-York. Thirty of the passengers per the *Arctic* have secured berths in the *Asia*.

A report reached Liverpool from Dublin, stating on the faith of a Rev. Mr. BABINGTON, of Derry, Ireland, that a letter had been received from a Mr. SMYLIE, one of the passengers of the *City of Glasgow* steamer, stating that the ship had foundered at sea and that the passengers were carried to the coast of Africa. No particulars were given. It is curious that a person named SMYLIE was a passenger by the *City of Glasgow*, although in all the published lists his name was erroneously printed "SMALLEY." RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & Co. telegraphed to Belfast to make inquiry, when it was found that the whole story was without foundation.

The Cunard steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, on the 10th inst., was off the Bell Buoy at noon, and reached her dock at 1:40 on Saturday.

The steamship *Sarah Sands*, from Portland, Me., arrived at Liverpool on Friday, 19th. On 8th and 9th in lat. 44° 52', lon. 48° 58', fell in with large quantities of ice; was detained 24 hours, but received no injury.

The steamer *Union* was spoken on at 3 P. M. of Friday, 19th, six miles east of Eddystone, all well (and has no doubt since arrived a Southampton,) though not telegraphed.

A decree in the Madrid *Gazette* authorizes the firm of ZANORONIN & Co., to establish a line of eight steamers between Havana and Havre, or Liverpool, or any other ports of France and England.

Liverpool Cotton Market was dull; Breadstuffs advanced.

A dispatch from Constantinople dated the 10th, announces that the outer works of *Sebastopol had been cannonaded by the French and English fleets*, with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advanced works of the place previous to a general attack. The Russians retired from the exposed forts.

On the 12th, the British Baltic fleet took possession of Boomersand, on the island of Aland. There was a report that Revel had been bombarded, but it was not credited.

Some more fighting had taken place on the Danube but not of moment. We refer to the following summary for further incidents.

It is confidently stated that important announcements respecting the position of the different European Powers will be given to the world through the Paris *Moniteur* in the course of a few days. It is further asserted that Austria has actually already sent an ultimatum to the Russian Government, which ultimatum, if not acceded to, will be followed by active hostilities. Similar rumors are current with respect to Sweden, and indeed, respecting the minor Powers generally. A month or six weeks must elapse before Austria is ready to take the field.

The *Kreutz Zeitung* contains the following from Constantinople, May 1: "An American frigate is said to have passed the Dardenelles laden with eleven steam engines for Russia. In the Black Sea she hoisted English colors and got close in towards Sebastopol, when she ran up the American flag and got safely with her cargo into port. It was reported that the frigate was ordered in America for Russia, to which both ship and cargo belong." Some persons connect this ship with the recent capture of a French brig in the English Channel.

One hundred thousand men are to be encamped in the Pas de Calais, namely: 60,000 around Boulogne, in four camps; 25,000 at Helfaut and St. Omer; and the cavalry in the villages nearest; the second cast. The destination of this force is unknown to the public.

Officers of the French army are forbidden to make application for admission into the Imperial Guard. The Minister of War will select such as are wanted.

Interesting debates had taken place in the Sardinian Parliament on the subject of the relations with the Court of Rome, and on other matters connected with the liberties of the people.

GARIBALDI's ship, the *Commonwealth*, arrived at Genoa, 8th inst., from Newcastle. Among the passengers were NICCOLO TOMMASEO, formerly MANIN's colleague during the Venetian revolution. TOMMASEO is now blind, and is led by his intimate friend, MAZONNI, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government of Rome in 1849. It is believed that both will settle at Genoa.

With regard to the new Austrian loan for £3,500,000, the amounts subscribed are said to have been £2,000,000 at Amsterdam and £500,000 at Frankfort.

The Prussian Bank had reduced its discount for bills to 4 per cent., and for loans on deposits of paper or goods, to 5 per cent.

Mr. HUME, in the British Parliament, has called for a copy of the existing postal engagements agreed to between the United States and England, and of the correspondence for a modification of the terms of the present agreements. The debate on the nomination of the Committee on Government inspection of nunneries, which was adjourned from May 3, was resumed, and after a long debate the order for the Committee was discharged.

The Governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, have promulgated the principles of neutrality they have adopted, notifying their intention not to participate either directly or indirectly, during the conflict of the two belligerents parties in favor of either to the disadvantage of the other. The vessels of war and of commerce of both parties will not be allowed to go inside the fortress of Waxholm, at the port of Stockholm, the fortress of Rabolm, port of Christiana, the fortifications of Carlston and Carlskrona, and the batteries at Ecebolm, port Visby, in the island of Gothland. The port of Christianstad in the kingdom of Denmark is closed to the vessels of war and transports of the belligerents; but facilities will be afforded them to obtain in all the ports of the neutral powers provisions and stores, with the exception of those deemed contraband of war. Unless in cases of actual distress, embrace, sale, or condemnation in the neutral ports of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, is interdicted.

Acting on the recommendation of the Swedish Government, France and England have agreed to permit the trade of the Norwegian fishermen of Finmark with the Russians—that trifling commerce being the only resource of the dwellers on that stormy coast.

We hear more of the submarine batteries that are prepared for defence of the harbors of St. Petersburg, and, it is said, of Swesberg and Revel. They consist of caissons of gunpowder, that are to be sunk in various parts of the channel, and connected by wires with galvanic batteries on shore. Two telescopes are adjusted so that the bisection of their lines of sight will correspond with the spot where caissons are sunk. The moment when a ship becomes visible to both observers will be the moment for exploding.

The latest news from the seat of war was find telegraphed from Vienna, under date of Sunday, 14th, to the *Independance Belge*, of Brussels, as follows: "Princes PASKIEWITCH and GORTSCHAKOFF are at Kalarasch. The bombardment of Silistria recommenced on the 11th, with 60 pieces of cannon. The evacuation of Little Wallachia, by the Russians, is suspended."

The following is the latest from Liverpool:

SATURDAY NOON.—The Cotton market is dull to-day and the sales will not reach more than 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. No change in prices.

In Flour and Wheat there is less doing to-day, the trade being supplied, but the full rates of yesterday are maintained. Fine descriptions of American Wheat are not to be had, and would command more than the advance quoted yesterday.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Progress of Mr. Soule's Negotiations—War-like Indications.

The intelligence from Spain, received chiefly through the Madrid Correspondence of the London *Times*, is of considerable interest. A rumor is noticed in the London papers that the United States Government has offered to abandon its reclamations against Spain if the latter will cede her African possession, Melilla, to the United States;—no authority, however, is given for it, and it is evidently entitled to no credit. It will be seen from the following extracts that Spain is about to send 6,000 additional troops to the West Indies, and that Cuba is to be largely reinforced in anticipation of difficulties with the United States:

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Thursday, May 11, 1854.

I am informed that the substance of the reply to Mr. SOULE's last note was, that the Spanish Government consider General PEZUELA and the Cuban authorities to have acted in a perfectly regular and legal manner; that, out of consideration for the United States—not as an acknowledgment of right—the fine of 6,000 dollars has been remitted, but that the demands made upon Spain by the American Minister here are destitute of foundation and wholly inadmissible. So categorical an answer ought to settle this unpleasant affair to a crisis. If there be nothing less distinct and decided in the document than what I have been told and hear repeated, it *leaves the American Government little chance but to declare war or abandon its claims*. I hear that a courier leaves the American Embassy to-night with [illegible] for Washington.

MADRID, Saturday, May 13, 1854.

I find a very general [illegible] that the American Government will give way, and remain satisfied with the remission of the $6,000 fine and expenses. As far as I can trace its source, this expectation and hope is in great measure founded on the reply to Mr. SOULE's last note, and on the instructions just sent to the Spanish Minister at Washington, who has been furnished with all the *data* and documents necessary to place the matter in its true light before the Government of the United States, and to convince it of the injustice of its demands. A belief is certainly prevalent here that Mr. SOULE has not conducted the matter in the way best adapted to promote its amicable settlement, and *that it may better be terminated at Washington than at Madrid*. Until the public shall be made acquainted with the contents of the various notes that have passed, it is impossible to decide whether this belief has any foundation beyond acrimonious rumors, and the disposition that has existed here ever since the arrival of the present representative of the United States at Madrid to look upon him as one unfriendly to Spain, and sent hither for the express purpose of intimidating and annoying its Government. Upon the other hand, I know, from excellent authority, that Mr. SOULE *wholly repudiates any such hostile tendencies*, and declares himself to have acted throughout the affair with the tenderest consideration for the susceptibilities of the Spaniards. A short time will doubtless enable us to decide between these conflicting statements and opinions.

France and Spain.

PARIS, Friday, May 12, 1854.

I hear a report at the [illegible] that a request has been made to the Spanish Government to supply a garrison for Rome, in order, I presume, to relieve the French troops now there, and to dispense with their service in the East. If this be true, it is to be supposed that AUSTRIA has completely joined the Western Powers (of which, up to this moment, we have no positive information here.) for otherwise it seems improbable that France would intrust Rome to a Spanish garrison. I am also positively informed that a letter has been received by the French Ambassador here, expressive of his Government's sympathy with Spain in its present unpleasant dispute with the United States. I have strong reasons to believe that this information is correct, and its reaching me simultaneously with the rumor of Spanish troops going to Rome reminds me of a report current here some time ago, but never authenticated, that Spain had expressed a willingness to send 20,000 men to Turkey, if France and England would guarantee to her the possession of Cuba.

Spanish Preparations for the Defence of Cuba—Estimate of the Results.

Correspondence of the London Times.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 10, 1854.

The 6,000 men ordered to the West Indies will sail in three divisions of 2,000 each, under their regimental officers, and without any General in command, as they are merely to reinforce the garrisons of colonies already amply provided with officers of high rank. Their destination is Porto Rico, *the garrison of that island proceeding to Cuba*, probably because the inhabitants to the climate, will be less liable to disease and consequently more immediately efficient than the new comers. The Spaniards declare themselves *determined to make a true point of honor of Cuba, feeling there must be*, which it is to be hoped may be avoided. They are in hopes, if not of overcoming victorious out of the field, at least of inflicting severe punishment on the aggressor, and of rendering the conquest, when achieved, less profitable to him than he anticipates. The reinforcement about to be dispatched will raise the strength of the army of Cuba to nearly 30,000 men. Under the ministry of General LERSUNDI a very large number of effective guns were sent out to strengthen the defences of the island, and great reforms were introduced in the organization of the militia, previously of an anti-dated and unserviceable description. I am assured that some of the best troops in the Spanish army are now in the Island of Cuba.

The information overrating the value of Spanish troops, having been enough of them both in the field and in quarters to estimate them at what they are worth, and I do not believe that they could cope, on anything like equal terms, with English or French armies, nor *do I think they would have much chance in the long run against the ill-disciplined but well-armed, utterly fearless, intelligent, self-relying volunteers with whom the United States are wont to operate when at war with their Spanish-American neighbors.* But it were arroneous to confound Spanish troops with Mexicans—the most cowardly and worthless of soldiers—or to doubt that the former will fight well upon occasion, and would always do so if properly trained and officered. It is my belief that throughout the Spanish army, now and at most times in the present century, the officers are and have been inferior to the men in the qualities required to fill their respective stations. Nor is this surprising, since the higher you ascend in the observation of the social scale in Spain, the greater is the moral and physical degeneracy, until, upon arriving at the Grandees—I mean those of the old stock, and not those of modern creation, although some of these have little to boast of—you witness a really pitiable degradation both of mind and body. I am quite convinced that among the officers of the army are to be found men who would acquit themselves creditably, and even achieve distinction in any service, but these, I fear, compose but the small majority, insufficient to leaven the mass, which is deficient in military knowledge, and in the qualities essential to inspire confidence in soldiers, and efficiently to command them. But, to return to Cuba, *I think it extremely likely that a stout defence would be made, and that the possession of the forts especially would cost the Americans very dear.* A good deal would depend on the artillery practice of the Spaniards, of the excellence of which they express themselves confident—a confidence by no means unlikely to be well-founded, since artillery is an arm to which great attention is paid in Spain, and much pains are taken with the education of its officers. The chief defence must be made by the land army; as to the naval squadron, although in numbers it appears respectable, and is to be reinforced by a portion of the vessels now in the Mediterranean, and although some people here expect great things from it, most of its vessels are small, and the Americans could quickly master a force that would sweep it from the seas if it ventured from under the guns of the land batteries. Admitting, however, that the garrison of the island does its duty gallantly, but finds itself overmatched, it is not improbable that the Spaniards would arm first the mulattoes, who are numerous, and ultimately, if driven to extremity, a portion of the blacks, *the whole of whom they talk of setting at liberty*, if all hope of preserving Cuba to Spain be extinguished—a desperate expedient, the consequence of which would probably be terrible massacres of the whites upon the island, though it might not prevent the Americans from ultimately subjugating it. Another means upon which the Spaniards reckon for annoying and grievously injuring the enemy, is *the cloud of privateers which, under the Spanish flag, they expect would quickly cover the seas.* It is possible that the consideration of the injury that might thus be done to their commerce may have a weight with the United States, and combine with more elevated motives to make them pause before they drive a feeble enemy into a corner, and compel him to stand desperately at bay; but the war once engaged, there *can be little doubt that the Americans would persist, at any price, in carrying their point, and finally would attain their object, unless Spain found aid from allies more powerful than herself.*

The French Emperor's Views on Cuba.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

During a recent interview granted to a foreign diplomatic agent, then on his way to a distant mission, the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON is said to have expressed himself very openly and earnestly on the project of aggrandizement attributed to the Americans and directed against the Spanish Colonies. The Emperor manifested his decided disapprobation of the ambitious and encroaching spirit which has characterized the American Government. He declared that, so far as his foreign policy was concerned, it should be the same in the West as in the East;—that policy was based on the faithful observance of treaties, and was opposed to attempts on the part of any Power to take advantage of the weakness of a neighbor to rob it of its territory;—and I rather think that *no assurances were given that Spain had nothing to fear about Cuba.*

Probability of War between Spain and the United States—Position of England.

From the Liverpool Northern Times.

War between Spain and America appears to be inevitable. The Spanish Ministry have refused the compensation demanded by the United States for the detention of the *Black Warrior*, and will make no concession beyond remitting the penalty of $6,000, which the Cuban authorities have levied on that ship. We may, therefore, foresee pretty clearly what the result will be. The States have at present a volunteer army numbering 85,000 men, for the most part Irishmen, well drilled and armed to the teeth. This force is actually ready for the field, and can be augmented to any extent required for the invasion and subjugation of Cuba, or old Spain herself. At present the Spanish forces at Cuba, may be estimated at from 24,000 to 25,000 men, which is to be increased to 30,000, with as little delay as possible. But what does this bombastic display of numbers and military renown amount to? Spain might as well send as many of her troops to defend Odessa against the combined forces of England and France!

The Spaniards may have batteries and fortresses to screen them from the assaults of their enemy. But how long will the Americans take to sweep them from the face of the earth? The Cabinet of Madrid can have very little idea of what power they have to deal with. The United States is the Czardom of civilization; it exhibits the very perfection of human power; its resources are illimitable; its debt little more than imaginary; and the burdens of its people are absolutely ideal. And the idea of an old, careworn and impoverished nation of very questionable valor and military prowess grappling with this great creation of modern times is somewhat amusing. If the overthrow of Spain's power in Mexico and South America goes for anything, we may fairly assume that the Mexicans make quite as good soldiers as the Spaniards; and that therefore any resistence they may attempt to offer to an American army on the coast of Cuba, will share a worse fate than the Mexicans when led by the *gallant* SANTA ANNA himself.

But the Spanish Cabinet is famous for the variety of its ideas, and the endlessness of its hopes. *It believes that the emancipation of the Negro population of Cuba would lead to the dismemberment of the American Union; and that when all hopes of successful resistance shall have disappeared, they will leave the African population free to carry on the defence of their country against the United States.* In this there is more of the spirit of bitter revenge, than the coolness and wisdom which ought to prevail in the Council of one of the oldest European States. That the armies of Spain will be vanquished by America, is certain. And when that event takes place, if the Negro population offers any further resistance to the American arms, it will lead to a war of extermination which is almost too fearful to contemplate. The Spanish Government are well aware of this; and if they pursue the policy which it is said they have in contemplation, it will add another chapter to the history of their reckless career and disregard of human life. If the American fleet has been insulted, and the rights of her citizens violated by the colonial authorities of Spain, the Cabinet of Madrid is bound by international law to offer an ample apology to the American Government, and to grant full compensation to the individuals who have suffered from the abuse of power by the Cuban authorities. If, on the other hand, America demands anything more than her honor and justice demands, the Spanish Government *should have referred the whole case to some other power*, and have endeavored by all means in her power to secure a peaceful and amicable arrangement of the affair.

To rush headlong into a war in which a speedy defeat was inevitable, and then to leave a helpless negro population to be slaughtered in the event of their attempting to offer any resistance to their invaders, is both wicked and inhuman. In the war which we see impending, *England has little or no interest at stake.* Our possessions in the West Indies are sufficiently numerous and extensive to supply us with all the tropical productions we can consume; and it would be little short of insanity on the part of this country to sanction the expenditure of one shilling on the extension of our tropical dominions, while we have such inexhaustible regions as those which remain unexplored in Demarara and British Guiana. To these regions we must look for the extension of dominion, and progressive increase in the tropical productions, and not to sea and the frontier of America, where we have to contend with strong local jealousy and commercial rivalry.

As for receiving from Spain the sovereignty of an island which it has not the power to hold, and therefore cannot have the right to transfer, as an equivalent for the enormous debt Spain owes to England, it is perfectly nonsensical. If we took Cuba from Spain on such terms, the English Government would be compelled to take upon itself the debt due by Spain to its English creditors, for which we would get a country inhabited by a slave population, who would become freemen under our flag, but who would be totally unable of providing for themselves, and who cannot speak our language. With such a population, what could England do with Cuba? To us the would be perfectly worthless. *Why, then, is this not openly stated to the American Government, in order to arrest that current of ill-feeling which has grown out

tions on the line of the Sereth, from Kamlinetz Podolsky, former frontier of the Russian Provinces of Podolia to Fokshani, thus making Moldavia the base of their operations, and turning their front to the West rather than to the South. These positions are, in fact, the same which they occupied in the early part of the year 1849, previous to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and the passes in the Carpathian Mountains, by which they communicate with Transylvania, were more than once hotly disputed in the course of that war. An army in this province has the advantage of being able to advance into Gallicia, by the North, or into Wallachia, by the South, as the course of policy or of events may prescribe; and, in either case, it would turn the flank of a corps occupying the Bukowina or the extreme Eastern frontier of the Austrian Empire. We are left, then, in uncertainty as to the next movements which may be contemplated by Russia, but it is evident, from the last measures of the Austrian Cabinet, that they think it necessary to prepare in earnest for the defence of Gallicia, which is, perhaps, more seriously menaced at this moment than is the Turkish Province of Bulgaria. Accordingly, the second division of the army has been ordered to march with all speed to the North, and General SCHLICK, one of the ablest of the Austrian officers, is to take command in that province. It is extremely difficult to obtain any information as to the real movements of the Russians, but there is reason to believe that the corps of the Imperial Guard is marching from the Baltic provinces into Poland by way of Kowno and that the strength of the 1st and 2d divisions of the army is still concentrated in the Polish provinces. The great strategical difficulty of the Czar in the present war is, that he is exposed to attack on six or seven points, wholly distinct from each other, and requiring an army for its defence. The attitude of Austria is, therefore, of the highest importance to the course of the war.

THE BALTIC.

From St. Petersburg, 9th, letters state that the British fleet had been seen within twenty-five miles of Cronstadt, and had captured a number of gun-boats.

A Stettin letter of the 15th mentions that the Russian fleet had left Helsingfors, in order to join the division lying at Cronstadt. It was the object of Sir CHARLES NAPIER to prevent this junction.

Advices from St. Petersburg are to the 8th. One American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation, therefore, must have been completely open. The American had her cargo waiting for her. From Odessa, letters are to the 5th, and great surprise is expressed that no blockade has been established. Ships are being laden at Odessa, and several had been sent to the Sea of Azof, where cargoes were awaiting. At Riga, also, a large fleet was taking in produce, and at Archangel a number of ships were expected.

The Black Sea and Mediterranean.

Twenty-two Russian merchant ships have been captured since the bombardment of Odessa.

The Turkish fleet had entered the Black Sea—FERIK AHMET PASHA in chief command, and HASSAN PASHA, (Egyptian,) second. The fleet had on board 5,000 men, 50,000 stand of arms, 200 cannons; also, money and stores, for disembarkation at Abasia. MAHMUD PACHA (Capt. SLADE) was on board as Vice-Admiral. SEFER PASHA, the celebrated Circassian chief, accompanied by forty foreign officers—among them Major DE GUNGIS, of the Sardinian Rifles—accompanied the expedition. The fleet numbered 24 sail, carrying 1,030 guns, and was to bombard Redout Kalah, Soucham Kaleh, and Anapa; also to disembark a land force under SEFER PASHA, to effect a junction with the Circassians.

Five Turkish, one English, and two French ships-of-war were cruising off Trevesa.

Three Greco-Russian ships, in the port of Santa Croce, near Ragusa, were watched by a French frigate.

The Greek Insurrection.

The Paris *Moniteur* states that the latest news from Epirus is satisfactory. The revolutionary party was losing ground every day, and the greatest number of the villages in the district of Pravesa had sent in their submission. FAUD EFFENDI had 15,000 men at Arta. 8,000 muskets, of Belgian manufacture, had destined for the Greek insurgents had been seized near Malta.

A later account says that Macedonia is invaded by 2,000 Greeks, under CHAVIS KABATASSO, a former aide-de-camp to King OTHO. They have committed the most atrocious excesses. In one place they shut up 150 Turks—men, women and children—in a mosque, and burned them to death.

The subsidy given by the Czar to the Greek Government amounted to 1,000,000 drachmas per month. The Russian Government is reported to have given letters of marque to the Greek pirates that are now infesting the Levant.

It was reported in Paris that the plan of the allies is to carry the war into the heart of Russia—to seize the Crimea, and to land 2,000 men to attack Sebastopol by land, while the fleets attack it by sea.

THE BLACK SEA.

Advices from Constantinople of May 5, state that the Turkish fleet, consisting of twenty sail, left the Bosphorus on the day preceding for the Black Sea.

Admiral DUNDAS' official despatches of the bombardment of Odessa are published, but they contain little with which the public are not already acquainted.

The following notice has been issued from the Russian Consulate:— GALATZ, April 26.

"In obedience to directions from Prince PASKIEWITSCH, the undersigned Consul has informed the Quarantine Board, 1st, that all vessels under British or French flags are to be sequestrated; 2d, all neutral vessels laden with corn or in ballast must depart for the Black Sea within eight days; 3d, the same is applicable to Greek vessels; 4th, at the expiration of this period, all vessels of friendly nations entering the Danube, must for their own security proceed to a given spot at Ibrails. (Signed.)

"KOLA, Russian Consul."

The damage done to Government property at Odessa by the bombardment was far greater than at first supposed. The Russian journals announce that in virtue of a decision of the Government, the military stores, batteries, and other works of defence destroyed by the allied squadron, shall be reconstructed at the expense of the city of Odessa. The papers add that the Government, in taking that course, merely accedes to the patriotic demand of the inhabitants of the city!

The recommencement of piracy on the Egean Sea is a matter of grave importance. The south-western shores of Asia Minor and the neighboring islands are the head-quarters of the pirates, and in consequence of the number of piratical vessels out, it is considered unsafe for merchant ships to leave Smyrna without convoy.

On the 13th, 1,000 French troops left Toulon for Greece.

Advices from Munich mention a letter from the ex-King LUDWIG to his son OTHO, of Greece, congratulating him not to intermeddle in the Greek revolt. OTHO's reply to his parent was very unfilial and unsatisfactory that it has plunged the whole royal family of Bavaria into a state of profound grief.

The robbers who infested the neighborhood of Smyrna are being rapidly hunted down. MICHALI, a companion of STELLIO, has been taken, and to save himself has denounced his companions.

A regular postal service has been established between Adrianople and Shumla.

The hospital of Nagara is to be given up to the French for their use during the war.

The number of Greeks expelled from Constantinople during the month of April was 14,000, and 2,000 had become Ottoman subjects to escape the operation of the decree. The Easter ceremonies passed off without disturbance.

A great fire had occurred at Constantinople—nearly 1,000 wooden houses were destroyed.

The Principalities.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur* from Belgrade, May 1, mentions that on 31st ult. Mr. COLQUHOUN, the English Consul, passed through Belgrade, coming from Wallachia, on a special mission to Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and to Montenegro. The object of his mission is to prevent any armed rising in those Provinces against the Turks.

A letter from Vienna states that the Vladikar of Montenegro has declined to make war on the Turks, "having received strong recommendations on which he has acted." This wants further confirmation.

Russian Opinion of the Bombardment of Odessa.

The following decree is published in the St. Petersburg *Invalide Russe*:

"*To General Osten-Sacken:*

"On the day when the inhabitants of Odessa, united in their orthodox temples, were celebrating the feasts of the Son of God, crucified for the redemption of mankind, the allies of the enemy of his holy name attempted a crime against that city of peace and commerce—against that city where all Europe in her years of dearth has always found open granaries. The fleets of France and England bombarded for twelve hours our batteries and the habitations of our peaceful citizens, as well as the merchant shipping in the harbor. But our brave troops, led by you in person, and penetrated by a profound faith in the supreme protector of justice, gloriously repelled the attack of the enemy against the soil, which, in Apostolic times, received the saintly precursor of the Christian religion in our holy country.

"The heroic firmness and devotion of our troops, inspired by your example, have been crowned with complete success, the city has been saved from destruction, and the enemies' fleets have disappeared. As a worthy recompense for so brilliant an action we grant you the Order of St. Andrew. NICHOLAS.

"St. PETERSBURG, April 21. (May 3.)"

General Order of the British Commander-in-Chief.

Lord RAGLAN has issued the following order:

"The Queen having been graciously pleased to appoint General Lord RAGLAN to be commander of the forces to be employed in Turkey, in support of her ally, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and his Lordship having arrived, all reports, &c., will be made to him through the channels prescribed by her Majesty's regulations.

"The Commander of the Forces avails himself of the earliest opportunity to impress upon the army the necessity of maintaining the strictest discipline, of respecting persons and property, and the laws and usages of the country they have been sent to aid and defend, and particularly of avoiding to enter mosques, churches, or the private dwellings of a people whose habits are and the private dwellings of a people whose habits are peculiar, and unlike those of the other nations of Europe.

"Lord RAGLAN fully relies upon the general and other officers of the army to afford him their support in the repression of disorder; and he confidently hopes that the troops themselves, anxious to obtain the character they have acquired elsewhere, will endeavor to become the example of obedience to order and of attention to discipline, without which success is impossible, and their presence would be an evil instead of an advantage to those whose cause their Sovereign has deemed it proper to espouse.

"The army will be for the first time with an ally to whom it has been the lot of the British nation to be opposed in the field for many centuries. The gallantry and high military qualities of the French army are matters of history, and the alliance which has now been formed will, the Commander of the Forces trusts, be of long duration, be well as productive of the most important consequences.

"Lord RAGLAN is aware, from personal communication with the distinguished officer who is appointed to command the French army, Marshal St. ARNAUD, and many of the superior officers, that every disposition exists to cultivate the best understanding with the British army, and to cooperate most warmly with it; and he entertains no doubt that Her Majesty's troops are actuated by the same spirit, and that the first ambition of each army will be to acquire the confidence and good opinion of the other."

Drunkenness in the Allied Army.

From the London Times.

GALLIPOLI, Saturday May 6.

Drunkenness continues to be the great evil of the allied army. In one company of the 93d Regiment upwards of 20 men were brought up on one morning at the camp to answer for this offence. A huge gaunt Highlander, who had been fraternizing with some Zouaves, presented a ludicrous appearance on coming up before his officers. He had, in the height of his convivial good fellowship, exchanged the greater portion of his dress with an African soldier, and when morning brought recollection he must have been rather horrified to find himself in a fez cap, a blue jacket embroidered with red worsted, a bright blue sash round his waist, and enormous Dutch-built scarlet pantaloons flapping about his legs. He had forgotten the yellow leather greaves, and when he was ordered up he displayed the plaid hose of his regiment beneath the gay nether garment of the French soldier. What became of the corresponding Zouave, who must have made rather a sensation among his comrades when he appeared before them in kilt and cockade, has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained; but the wo-begone, sheepish, and utterly prostrate look of the Highlander, as he presented himself in his borrowed wardrobe, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The "fraternizing" is so vigorous and cordial that it is really rather a nuisance to commanding officers of regiments.

ASIA.

From the camp in Asia there has been no news during the past two weeks.

The forts Novorossisk and Gelendjik, on the Circassian coast, had been evacuated by the Russians. Soukum Kelé was almost deserted. An English officer had been sent on a special mission to SCHAMYL, and among the arms sent to the gallant mountaineer by the Turkish expedition (as above stated) is a plentiful supply of repeating rifles.

Minor Incidents.

KING JEROME BONAPARTE has received a dispatch from his son, Prince NAPOLEON, dated Constantinople, May 5, which announces that at Fokshani, the general depôt of the artillery and stores of the Russian army had been burnt by the inhabitants, from a feeling of revenge. The loss has been immense.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Marshal ST. ARNAUD had arrived at Constantinople. Marshal ST. ARNAUD is the only officer in the East to whom is confided the plan of the campaign.

A large quantity of French artillery and four squadrons of Spahis had arrived at Gallipoli.

Six hundred Montenegrins made a foray into the Herzegovina and killed several Turks.

NAMIK PASHA is appointed Turkish Minister at Paris, and MASLUM PASHA his successor as Minister of Commerce. VELY PASHA is made Governor of Candia.

A troop-ship, with horses, had been attacked by Greek pirates.

The British steam-frigate *Tiger*, 16 guns, 200 men, went ashore near Odessa, and was taken and burned by the Russians. The crew made a gallant resistance. Captain GIFFORD, in command, was wounded.

JOSEPH VARADY and FRANZ BARTALIS, agents of KOSSUTH, were hanged at St. Georgs, in Transylvania, 29th of April. Two of their associates were sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.

Eighteen thousand Russians have been put *hors de combat* by fever since the occupation of the Dobrudscha.

El HAMEE PASHA, 17 years of age, son of the Viceroy, ABBAS PACHA, of Egypt, left Alexandria for Constantinople, on the 4th, in the steam-yacht *Faid Gehaad*, on a visit to the Sultan, and the Sultan's daughter, his bride. In consequence of the tightness of money, the young bridegroom could only scrape together about $500,000 as a present to his father-in-law, which sum, being considerably less than expected, makes it doubtful if his reception will be very cordial.

Relations of the Powers.

The Vienna conference are to be renewed on the basis of new Anglo-French and Austro-Prussian treaties of alliance.

It was reported that the French Government had received from Prussia a note of explanation which had given great satisfaction but its exact tenor did not transpire. This note crossed on the way one energetic note from France. The overtures of Russia for a commercial alliance with Prussia have completely failed.

Greece, it is said, is required by France and England to give formal adherence to the Vienna protocol.

Hanover, Wurtemberg and Bavaria have sent in their adherence to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

Insection of the Russian Armies—State of the War.

From the London Times, 17th.

The accounts which we receive from every part of Germany confirm our impression that the true cause of the apparent inaction of the Russian armies is the incoming apprehension that they will soon have to encounter other adversaries than the Turks, and to turn the seat of war from the banks of the Danube to those of the Sereth or the Dniester. The Austrian Government had at first assembled its chief forces under the command of the Archduke ALBERT, on the frontier of Servia and the line of the save, and the presence of that army undoubtedly served to strengthen the Turks in their position at Kulefat, and to defend the scheme of invading Servia, where the Government of Prince ALEXANDER was vigorously supported against the Russian emissaries by the agents of all the other Powers. But, when this movement of the enemy had been prevented, and the Russians had retired from Little Wallachia, the interest of the campaign passed to another quarter. It became known at Vienna that the Russians, instead of horrying on all their available troops and reinforcements to the Danube, were forming considerable depôts and cantonments on the line of the Seeth, from Kamlanetz Podolsky, on the frontier of the Russian Province of Podolsk, to Fokshani, thus making Moldavia the base of their operations, and turning their front to the west rather than the south. These positions are, in fact, the same which they occupied in the early part of the year 1849, previous to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and the passes in the Carpathians, by which they communicate with Transylvania, were more than once hotly disputed in the course of that war. An army in this province has the advantage of being able to advance into Gallicia by the north or into Wallachia by the south, as the course of policy or of events may prescribe; and, in either case, it would turn the flank of a corps occupying the Bukowina or the extreme eastern frontier of the Austrian empire. We are left, then, in uncertainty as to the next movements which may be contemplated by Russia, but it is evident, from the last measures of the Austrian Cabinet, that *they think it necessary to prepare in earnest for the defence of Gallicia, which is, perhaps, more seriously menaced at this moment than the Turkish province of Bulgaria.* Accordingly, the second division of the army has been ordered to march with all speed to the north, and General SCHLICK, who must certainly be considered one of the ablest of the Austrian officers, is to take the command in that province.

It is extremely difficult to obtain any information as to the real movements of the Russians, but there is reason to believe that the corps of the Guards is marching from the Baltic provinces into the kingdom of Poland by way of Kowno, and that the strength of the 1st and 2d divisions of the Russian army is still concentrated in the Polish Provinces. The fact that these troops cannot be moved in consequence of the uncertain and menacing attitude of one, at least, of the German Powers, has evidently disturbed the calculations of Russia, and compelled her to provide for her own defence, while she was threatening to absorb the territory of her neighbors.

The great strategical difficulty of the Emperor NICHOLAS in the present war is, that *he is exposed to attack on six or seven points, wholly distinct from each other, but each requiring an army for its defence.* To hold possession of the Principalities he requires at least 100,000 men; the Crimea demands an army of 50,000; Georgia and the Circassian coast at least as many; the Kingdom of Poland an imposing body of troops capable of maintaining the inhabitants in sullen subjection, and of watching the movements both of Austria and Prussia; the Baltic provinces, Finland, and even the neighborhood of Finland, are all liable to be assailed, especially by an enemy having fleets propelled by steam in absolute possession of the sea, and troops in sufficient numbers to throw a formidable body of men on any part of the coast.

At this moment, when the events of the war are about to assume a more positive character, it would be of the utmost value to the common cause of Europe if the conventions recently concluded between the Western Powers, on the one hand, and the German Powers, on the other, could be brought to include all the general interests represented by the Conference of Vienna. If Austria is about to engage as a principal or an active auxiliary in this contest, it is of even more importance to her than to ourselves that she should place her rights and her; olicy in strict accordance with the terms of the French and English alliance, for that alliance would render the Western Powers jointly liable for the defence of her territories and for the assistance it may be in their power to offer to her, in the event of hostilities being directed against her own dominions.

The Court of Vienna has not concealed from itself that, in the event of a positive rupture with that of St. Petersburg, it is not improbable that the Emperor NICHOLAS may give way to his resentment against Austria, and even withdraw his troops from Turkey to punish a reverse which he attributes to the desertion of his ally; for the events of the first year and of the present moment have again demonstrated that no serious blow can be aimed at the Turkish empire as long as Austria stands aloof and refuses to participate in the spoils of her neighbor. It is, we believe, true that even the convention between Austria and Prussia provides that the incorporation of the Danubian Principalities, or any attempt on the part of Russia to force the Balkans, is to be regarded as a *casus belli* by both the German States, and their declaration to the Diet is to the same effect.

Of all the mistakes committed by the Emperor of Russia on this question—and they have not been few—none is more glaring than the assumption that the policy of Austria was entirely subordinate to his own good pleasure, and that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH was reduced to the condition of a Russian vassal by the services he had received from his Northern ally in the perils of the revolution of 1849. It is to the honor of that young Sovereign that he has not turned abruptly or hastily from an alliance which had undoubtedly rendered him great services when they were most needed. He has testified his gratitude to the Emperor of Russia for the past, by endeavoring to facilitate his retreat on the present occasion from a position which is disgraceful to his reign and calamitous to his empire.

Disapproving the Russian policy as much as the Western States, Austria was nevertheless bound to show even more forbearance towards Russia than the Western Powers have shown. But she is not bound to abdicate her independence or to sacrifice her national interests; and, although she has advanced, with great reluctance and circumspection, to the point at which she now stands, she cannot be accused by one side of ingratitude, or by the other of bad faith. It is not for the interest of any party that the relations of the two empires should remain in the state of tension they have now reached, and, if anything can bring this contest to a speedy termination, it is the resolution which we trust the Austrian Government has now formed, to join the Western Powers in defence of those principles which can alone restore tranquility to the world.

Decisive Action of the Austrian Government.

From the London Times.

Although considerable uncertainty prevails as to the nature and extent of the last successes of the Turkish armies, dispatches have been received at Vienna from the head-quarters of OMAR PASHA, giving a favorable account of the recent operations of his forces on more than one point of his position. The Russian corps, which was known to have been collected at Tarasa, near the mouth of the Aluta, is stated to have been repulsed on the 28th of April with a loss of 1,500 men, by the Turks quartered at Nicopolis under SALI PASHA; and on the 2d of May another Russian detachment was beaten at Radova, not far from Kralevo. There is every reason to believe these reports to be accurate and authentic, but we can offer no remarks on the nature and consequences of these military operations without a fuller knowledge of the circumstances under which they have taken place.

Happily, no such ambiguity arsvails as to the important, and all but decisive measure, taken by the Austrian Government, and announced by an Imperial order in the Vienna *Gazette*. The Emperor of Austria has resolved to call out 95,000 additional troops for the safety of his dominions, and considering the great exertions which have already been made to place the military establishments of the Empire on an efficient war footing, no stronger proof could be given of the growing conviction of the Cabinet of Vienna that the time for negotiation is rapidly passing away, and that the best chance for terminating the war lies in a prompt and vigorous course of action.

Within the last few weeks every day has drawn the Austrian Government nearer to the policy which is resolutely but temperately pursued by the Western Powers, and the equivocal conduct of the King of Prussia, far from shaking the decision of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, appears to have inspired him with the determination to act a nobler and a bolder part than a Sovereign who has become the opprobrium of the nation he affects to govern. In addition to the forces already assembled on the southeastern frontiers of Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia, which would immediately enter the Ottoman territory on the occurrence of the threatened disturbance in Montenegro, a *corps d'armée* is now being formed in Moravia and Gallicia to protect the important military road north of the Carpathians, by which the Russians would advance if Austria were attacked.

A Russian division on its way to Brunn must pass by Austerlitz, and we entertain no doubt that the Austrian army, which might speedily be assembled for the protection of the line of operations and the fortress of Olmutz, would repeat, if necessary, the lesson which the temerity of Russia received on that spot in 1805. If it be true that further and recent communications have been addressed to Russia by the Cabinet of Vienna, they can only be in the nature of that summons to evacuate the Principalities which was addressed to the Czar more than two months ago by France and England, with the approval of Austria. Such a summons is a mere formality in the present posture of affairs, for after the defeats which the Russian troops have undergone, and their entire failure to justify the opinion which had long been entertained of them, the military reputation of the army is too deeply compromised for the Emperor NICHOLAS to withdraw it without an attempt to retrieve its credit.

With a view to the termination of this distressing war by the means which will most effectually disable the Czar from carrying it on, we shall cordially rejoice to find that the Austrian Government has at length resolved upon measures which must soon assume a decisive character. That course is preminently recommended by the honor and the true interests of Austria. It will restore her to the independent position she ought ever to fill in Europe, and it will strengthen her connection with the Western Powers, and more especially with this country, which has ever found in the alliance of Austria the most constant and persevering resistance to aggression, and one of the firmest barriers of the peace and stability of Europe.

Destruction of an English War Steamer by Fire.

From the London Times.

We announced in yesterday's impression the loss of the 3-gun paddle-wheel steam vessel *Jasper*, on her way from Plymouth to the Baltic, which service she was to be employed as a gunboat attached to the fleet of Vice-Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, for which service she was to be manned about three weeks since by Lieut. CRAWLEY, R. N., with a crew of 25 men and seven officers. She was one of the few make-shift gunboats hurriedly commissioned and equipped for the Baltic, when the necessity for a flotilla of that craft became apparent to the Admiralty.

She left Plymouth Sound at 4 P. M. on Saturday last for the Baltic. It seems all went well until the morning of Monday, when, at 6.40 A. M., Beachy Head bearing north and west about 14 miles, the commander, who was keeping the morning watch, perceived some flame issuing from the air casing of the funnel, and sent for the engineer, Mr HALL, to ascertain the cause; the report was speedily returned that the bulkhead at the after part of the boilers was on fire. The engines were stopped, and all hands piped to quarters to extinguish the fire; the hose of the engine-room pump was immediately rigged, and every available means to other vessel was brought into use, but without success.

The hands, under the direction of their officers, worked at the engine-room pump, until the brass nozzle was burnt off the hose, by which time the smoke and heat had become so intense that all hands were obliged to let go the hose. In the meantime Mr. BATT, supernumerary second-master, had been sent by a party of men and Mr. BLELLOCH, the gunner, to drown the powder magazine, but, there being no watercocks fitted for such a purpose, water was obliged to be poured in by means of buckets and such other means as from above as could be brought into play at the moment.

At 7:40, as the flames broke through the bulkhead of the spirit-room, which was next the magazine, it was deemed necessary, for the preservation of life, to abandon the vessel. The ship's boats were accordingly cleated away and manned with their proper crews, and then the word was given for every one to save himself and take to the boats, which was done with much order and coolness, the Commander remaining on board the burning vessel until every other person was safely in the boats, and all had been mustered and answered to their names. The boats then were rowed away from the vessel to about half a mile distance, and there lay to, awaiting the inevitable explosion.

At about 8:30 the smoke on board appeared to subside, and a consultation was held by the commander with his officers, at which it was deemed proper to revisit the ship, and volunteers were asked for that duty. The master, Mr. DYER; Mr. HALL, the engineer; Mr. BLELLOCH, the gunner, and Mr. BATT, supernumerary second master, with four men, rowed back to the burning wreck to reconnoitre; they arrived within half-a-cable's length of her, when the flames suddenly burst forth again, setting fire to the mainmast, and the after-part of the deck fell in with a crash.

The boats then pulled out of harm's-reach to about half a mile distance, and again lay to, and at 9:30 the fire had reached the shell magazine, and an explosion took place, tending the vessel and sinking her, stern foremost, in about 20 fathoms of water. Two ships having perceived the fire, bore down to render assistance, when Lieutenant CRAWLEY dispatched a boat to each to warn them not to approach too near the vessel, as an explosion was momentarily anticipated. One of the ships, the *Vengeance*, of Liverpool, belonging to Messrs. NICHOLSON and M'GILL, Cronsay master, took the *Jasper's* boats in tow, and proceeded with them towards Brighton.

The other ship, whose name we are not in possession of, also sent a boat to offer assistance, which was declined, with suitable acknowledgments. Capt CROSBY showed the officers and men of the *Jasper* every kindness, and offered them everything in his possession for their comfort and assistance, the whole of the unfortunate *Jasper's* officers and men having barely escaped with a little clothing. At 5 o'clock on Monday evening the lost ship's party were landed after every demonstration of kindness from Capt. CROSBY at Brighton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Militia Called Out—An Impost on Beer—Variety of Interesting News—News from India and Ceylon—Later from Australia—Difficulty between an American and a British Ship-of-War.

The Queen, on 15th, sent a message to Parliament, exercising the right vested in her to call out, enroll and dispose for military service the militia of the country, to take the place of the regular troops sent to the war. Addresses approving of the measure were voted in both Houses of Parliament.

The British public had been much exercised by a financial proposition that touched the Englishman in his tenderest point—his beer. This was a Government proposal to increase the malt-tax, and, on the second reading of the bill, a debate ensued more anargatic than any that the war has yet given rise to. Several honorable members denounced the proposed augmentation of the tax as "at variance with justice, honesty of purpose and consistency of principle." Mr. DRUMMOND expressed a firm conviction that "the depriving the laborer of his beer was productive of more immorality than all our reformatory schools could cure!" Other members gave vent to their indignation in terms not less strong, but without effect, for the bill was read a second time by a majority of 303 against 195. The brewers seized the opportunity to raise their prices some six shillings per barrel, and the British public have now undisputed possession of a *real* grievance—"cabman's mixture"—(a compound peculiarly vile,) retailing in England at fivepence a pot, while the troops on the Danube have it pure at threepence, under contract from the same brewers.

The steam line-of-battle ship *Royal Albert*, 121 guns, was launched at Woolwich, Saturday, 13th, in presence of the Queen and 60,000 spectators. VICTORIA performed the ceremony of christening the ship.

About £40,000 sterling have been collected for wives and families of soldiers ordered to the East.

On the 13th the Queen was present at a *bal costumé* given by the French Ambassador in London. This is not usual in Court etiquette, but was meant as a special mark of the present friendly relations between France and Britain.

A new arrangement has been entered into by the British Government with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, by which the outward mail for Chili and Peru is to be dispatched from Panama on the 6th and 21st of each month; the voyage from Panama to Valparaiso and back to be performed in 33½ days.

An English joint stock company has been formed, with a capital of £20,000, to work the long neglected Irish fisheries.

The British regiments detailed for the occupation of Greece, are the 20th, 21st, 34th, 63d, 97th Infantry, and the 1st battalion of Rifles—5,000 men. France sends 10,000.

A steam gun-boat, named the *Jasper*, on the way to join NAPIER's fleet, blew up off Beachy Head. The crew, thirty-three in number, escaped in the boats, and were picked up at sea by a Liverpool ship.

Captain BARCLAY, of Ury, a celebrated sporting character in his day, and the inventor of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, died at his residence at Ury, Scotland, 8th inst., aged 75.

The Queen has approved AUGUSTUS W. SCHARIT as Consul at Falmouth, for the United States of America.

A grand State Ball was given at BUCKINGHAM Palace, on the evening of the 17th. Among the guests were the U. S. Minister, Miss LANE, Mrs. STOKES, Mrs. T. B. LAWRENCE, and the attachés of the U. S. Legation, the Mexican and Peruvian Ministers, &c.

According to annual custom, the Lord Mayor of London entertained the Judges at dinner at the Mansion House, on 16th.

The steamer *Golden Age* was expected to reach England about the end of May, on her return voyage from Australia.

The trial of the WARNS for the murder of BUTLER, has been copied into the principal newspapers of Europe, giving but a mean opinion of American law and justice. The worst of it is that the whole country instead of the guilty section shares in the disgrace.

The West India mail steamer *Magdalena*, at Southampton, had dates from San Juan Nicaragua to April 17, and from Jamaica 27th. The Governors of the British West India Islands had published the declaration of war.

By letters from India, *viâ* Marseilles, we have a repetition of the news already received *viâ* Trieste, and, in addition, have reports of the total loss of the American clipper *Oriental*, on Feb. 25, in the river Min, for New-York, with a full cargo of tea. The *Oriental* was in the act of dropping down the river, when she came in contact with sunken rocks, and before assistance could be secured sank in 20 fathoms water. Proposals had been made to raise her, but it was very unlikely that any such attempt would be successful. Capt. FLETCHER remains by the wreck.

Commissioner MCLANE arrived at Hong Kong on March 12. The Russian squadron from Japan arrived at Manilla, March 1, and sailed on the 11th, destination unknown. Nothing was said of the Japan treaty. At Hong Kong the U. S. sloops *Porpoise* and *Vincennes* were in harbor; steamer Queen at Canton, and ship *Plymouth* at Shanghai.

FRANCE.

The domestic news is almost a total blank. The various rumors of the war we have noticed elsewhere.

The report was false that changes were impending in the Cabinet.

Our late-t dispatch from Paris gives the closing prices of the Bourse on Friday evening, 19th, namely: Three per cents Rentes, 66.10; Four and Half per Cents Rentes, 94.60; Bank Shares, 28.20.

An allowance is granted to the Consuls and Ministers who have been forced by the war to return to France: 50 000 francs for Ambassadors: 15.000 to 40.000 francs for Ministers, and 2.400 to 14,000 francs for other agents.

There is rather a malicious rumor afloat that the Emperor intends to divorce EUGENIE, on account of the probable failure of issue.

RUSSIA.

Nicholas Sick—Dissensions in his Family.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 7th state that the Czar is far from enjoying good health at the present moment. The Grand Duke ALEXANDER is living very much retired, while his brother CONSTANTINE is indefatigable in superintending naval matters in the Baltic. A less amount of attention seems to be paid to military affairs just now at St. Petersburg. Perhaps the hereditary Prince is not perfectly pleased to see his own inheritance jeopardized for the furtherance of ambitious projects which are more particularly connected with the future of his younger brother. It was believed that Gen. GAUNWALO brought back unfavorable accounts from Vienna, as important orders were immediately dispatched to the Danube.

AUSTRIA.

Important events are brooding over the Austrian Empire. The Vienna *Gazette* states that in consequence of the great concentration of Russian troops on the Northeastern and Eastern frontiers of Austria 95,000 additional troops will be raised. This measure must be considered an open declaration of the resolution of Austria no longer to be hullied by Russia. An order has been signed for the occupation of the Galician frontier by two army corps.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Later from the Eastern Continent.

Advices from Trieste to the London press contain a summary of news from the Bombay *Times* of April 14. It contains little interesting. Bormah was in a very unsatisfactory condition. Tea report that the King of Ava had been poisoned was without foundation. At Bengal, Government had chartered a steamer to convey to the British squadron in China the information of the war with Russia. In India a fair amount of business had been done in the general markets, but money was scarce. From Persia no reliable news. China advices state that the Imperialists had sustained several defeats, and many of their forces had deserted before Shanghai. Ceylon advices confirm the discovery of gold, but say it is doubtful if it will pay the expense of working.

The celebrated clipper ship *Marco Polo*, at Liverpool, brought three weeks' later news from Australia, her dates from Melbourne being to Feb. 19. The *Marco Polo* had £100,000 in gold on freight, and brought to England correspondence in reply to the private Mail carried out by Captain POTTER of the steamship *Golden Age*, the sailing ship to which the British Government thought fit to entrust the Mails in preference to the *Golden Age* not having arrived. Some excitement existed at Melbourne on the subject of reported gold discoveries at Callao, and several ships were on the berth for that port. Accounts from all the Australian diggings were satisfactory as to the yield of gold. Two very large "nuggets" had been found at the Ballarat diggings, weighing respectively 207 and 685 ounces. New diggings had been discovered and Tambaroora and Major's Creek both near Sydney. Extensive importations had somewhat depressed the Melbourn Markets; Boots and Shoes were saleable at fair prices; Broadstuffs firm. Bricks plenty and falling; Coffee steady, in good demand; Cordage, large arrivals and lower; Dry Goods much depressed; Provisions, good in fat demand, but inferior unsaleable; Rice, a limited import of Carolina would sell; Sugar, plenty and dull; Timber dull, from large arrivals of American; Tobacco quiet; Labor in demand at fair remuneration. Van Diemang's Land Markets without quotable alteration, were rather better in tone. By the arrival it is announced that on 7th January the French took possession of the Isle of Pines. From New-Zealand advices were to January 21; the Legislature of the Colony was to assemble at Auckland on May 24th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, May 19—5 P. M.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets during the week. SUGAR and COFFEE steady. BREADSTUFFS firm and dearer. TEA, COTTON, and INDIGO dull. MONEY continues in demand. CONSOLS leave off 85¾. The rate for East India Company's Bills has been reduced to 1s 11d. on Bengal and Madras and 2s. on Bombay. The last West India Packet brought $220,000, for which the price is not yet fixed. Bar SILVER, 5s 11d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s 6d.

COCHINEAL—175 bags have been offered, and about one-third sold at previous prices. Honduras Silver 3s.4d.@3s; Black 4s 4d @4s 8d. Zacatin Silver 3s.5d.@3s 6d.

At the CORN market on Monday the supply of English WHEAT was small and the demand being good it was disposed of at an advance of 1s.@2s ₹ qr., on the prices of the previous week. For Foreign WHEAT there was also a good inquiry at a similar advance in price. FLOUR also in good demand at ₹ barrel over Saturday's rates. To-day there was again a fair amount of business doing at fully Monday's prices. We quote American White WHEAT 82s.@88s., and Red 78s @82s ₹ qr. American FLOUR 36s @42s. ₹ bbl.

COTTON—The sales of the week are 1 350 bales, at previous prices. At Liverpool, with a moderate demand, prices continue in favor of buyers; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5¾d. ₹ lb.

COFFEE—Firm, at our late quotations.

DRUGS, &c.—The principal sales have been as follows: 300 bags Madras Cardamoms, at 1s. 9d @2s. 7d., for fair to fine; 10 bags Cochineal, at 1s 11d.; 10 bales Alloe, a 2s 6d @2s. 7d; 40 pkgs. Madras Beeswax, from £7 7s. 6d @£7 12s. 6d; 13 tbls. Jamaica ditto, from £7 15s @£8 5s.; 40 bbls. Jamaica Honey, 42s @49s.; 85 kegs Barbadoes Tamarinds, 42s 6d.@44s 6d.; 75 bbls. Cascarilla Bark, 19s @23s.; 84 serons Clowo Bark, 1s 1d.@1s 8d.; 52 bales damaged Tinnevelly Senna, 5½d @7d.; 90 bales Cape Aloes, 35s @51s. 6d.; Opium, 12s 6d @13s.; Sal-soo, 20s @21s.; Quicksilver, 2s.; Cutch, flat at 42s. 6d.; Gambier, 25s. Nothing doing in Gums.

HEMP—The market is very dull; consumers showing but little disposition to buy at present rates, except for immediate wants. 170 bales Russian Clean were the only sales chiefly bought in at £53, but has since been sold at £53. St. Petersburg £68, nominal. 750 bales Jute at auction partly sold, from £23 @£8 15s.

TOBACCO—The quarterly sales, which terminated on 17th instant, closed heavily. Of the quantity put up (1 180 hhds.) 2 | have been withdrawn, and 2 898 bought in, leaving 4,324 sold, to which may be added 200 of the bought in, since disposed of; making a total sold of 3,500 chests, of which about equal proportions are supposed to have been taken by the home trade and exporters. The decline in prices ranges from 40.@9d ₹ lb; the greatest discount being on middling and good shipping Bangals.

TEA—The market is steady, with a fair business doing. We quote Bohea, £7 15s.@£8; Baro, £8 2s. 6d @£8 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig very firm at 85s 6d @86s for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish, £12 6d.@£12 10s. Staffordshire in good demand.

LEAD dull. Common Pig £24 10s.; Refined, £26; Spanish, £23 10s.

LARD—Western in kegs, 50s.@54s.

In LINSEED CAKES little doing; but the stock of Foreign is light, and no decline in prices has taken place.

OILS—In Fish there is no change: Sperm £106@£108, bagged £110; Pale Seal £43; Cod £40. For Olive there is no demand, and quotations are nominal. Linseed is again lower, the price of the spot being 38s 6d; for future months there is little disposition to operate. Rape, on the spot, is offering at 42s. for Brown, and 44s @45s. 3d for Refined. Palm 43s. Cocoa Nut 49s.

RICE—The demand has improved, and a fair business has been done at fully previous rates. Good middling white Bengal, to arrive, is worth 13s.@13s. 3d.

SALTPETRE—3 200 bags Madras have been offered at auction, and all bought in at 36s. to 12 ₹ cent refraction. By private contract about 1

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

NUMBER ONE.

Extent and Characteristics of the State—A Dissertation on Society.

VIRGINIA, April, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This State, excepting Texas and California, is the largest in the Union. It contains 70,000 square miles.* It is divided into four districts: 1. The *Tide-Water* district comprises the counties between the Atlantic and the Falls of the rivers emptying into the Chesapeake Bay. A line passing some 20 miles west of Alexandria, Fredericksburg and Richmond, to the Appomatox River, thence along the river to Petersburg, and thence south with the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, would be about the western limit of this district. 2. The counties between such a line and the Blue Ridge Mountains constitute the *Piedmont* district. General WASHINGTON regarded the country lying in this district between the Potomac and the James as the finest portion of the Union. Mr. JEFFERSON (I have seen a statement) made such a remark of the country between the James and (I think) the Rappahannock. 3. Beyond the Blue Ridge to the Alleghanies lies the Great *Valley*, one of the finest regions in the world. 4. The *fourth* district is the trans-Alleghany section reaching to the Ohio River.

It should be mentioned that the political division of the State, (the one popularly regarded,) assigns the counties in the Valley lying on New River to the *fourth district*.

The Virginia *known abroad*—I mean the Virginia known to tradition and to history—the Virginia that Sir WALTER RALEIGH visited, and Capt. JOHN SMITH settled—that country associated with POCAHONTAS and POWHATAN—oh, that the James had been called the *Powhatan!*—the "*Ancient Dominion*," lies *East of the Blue Ridge*. Western Virginia (the Blue Ridge is regarded as dividing the State,) differs as much from Eastern Virginia as Pennsylvania does. The population of the two sections is not the same. Their habits, and notions, and modes of living do not resemble. There are scarcely any *slaves* in Western Virginia. The people are rough and work their own farms. There is but little distinction of classes. A man worth $50,000 will drive his own wagon. A hewed log house in the gorges of some mountain, or a very red brick one down on a branch, meets his aspirations in the way of building. He eats his dinner in a red flannel shirt. The *palazzos* in Italy, or the *paletots* of Paris, are no parts of his notion of "living." A plentiful supply of *brown sugar* in his coffee is the horizon of wealth in his conceptions.

There are only west of the Blue Ridge 50,000 slaves. The trans-Alleghany counties, excepting a few of them, do not average more than 250 each. The society therefore is virtually that of a Free State. The number of *free negroes* in the East very nearly equals the slave population of the West. Occasionally you find a county in the West working a number of slaves; Clarke County (in the valley), for example, contains as many slaves as it does whites. In Jefferson County (also in the valley), the proportion of the former to the latter is nearly *one to two*. In Rockbridge (another Valley County) the proportion between the same is as *one to three*. There are a good many slaves also in Kanawha County (lying in the extreme West on the Kanawha River), also in Pulaski in the Southwest on New River; but these are the exceptions, and not the rule. Even the extreme southwestern counties, lying against Tennessee, (the county is called Little Tennessee,) contain but few slaves. Thus Lee, the very corner county, with a white population of some nine thousand, contains only some 700 slaves. Scott, with nearly an equal white population, contains only about 400 or 500 slaves. "Way up" in the northwest—pushing in between Ohio and Pennsylvania—the extremity of the panhandle—is the county of Hancock: which in 1848 contained but *one black titheable*. Ritchie (named after the old Roman,) contained at the same time only 5; Wetzel only 9. The census of 1850 (which I have not at hand,) may have carried off these straggliers from the cash-realm latitudes.

Independent of other considerations, this absence of Slave property in the West would produce a very different society from that which flourished in auld lang syne, in the Old Dominion. There are no wide domains with a fine old gentleman to play the "cavalier," and invest his little state with the baronial doings of "Merry England;" no pride, nor pomp, nor circumstance; no "upper ten," in the blooded sense of the term, when *gentlemen* constituted an estate in the realm, and genealogy and pedigree among men and among horses, were substantial like honor, and real like beauty; and *family* and *breeding* were yet above the fumes from the platform of Democracy and the beer-stained planks of "Equal Rights."

Let no one careering on the tide of Young America exult over the ruin (if ruin there be) of such a class. If (and it may be so) such a social state is not the best for the common happiness; if the barriers were too high between one class and another; if the commingling among the different ranks was too much obstructed; if there was too much of the gentleman to duly remember the duties of the man, and too much of the peasant for legitimate self-respect and the spirit of hope; still, in those quasi-fendal lords of this old State—those proud and haughty MASONS and RANDOLPHS and CARTERS and LEES, appeared a race of men endowed with such noble traits as are rarely seen in other countries,—a race not equaled in this land, nor beyond the seas, in all those high-bred qualities that constitute the *gentleman*. Is it nothing for such a class to perish? to lose their frankness, their heartiness, their polish, their refinement, their profuseness, their conviviality, their chivalry, their nice sense of honor, the loftiness of their bearing, their genuine politeness, their unbounded hospitality, their love for England and their loyalty to Virginia?

Is it nothing to ha a *gentleman?* May one make no account of being *well born?* I think I should take a pride in being a member of a noble English family. I think there is some just foundation to value a long line of illustrious ancestry. Would not you, Sir, esteem it something to be a *Plantagenet* or a *Percy*—treading the same noble halls and shadowed by the same ancient trees that your fathers, for generations and generations, had frequented and been familiar with? I will not be misunderstood; I do not mean to estimate unduly the value of a noble birth. I regard it in every light as an entirely *subordinate* matter. Its worth is only secondary and auxiliary, and will by no means supply any graver element that a character may want. It has of course nothing to do with the main and essential attributes of such a character. How much did SHAKSPEARE lose by his humble birth? Or what did it add to *Childe Harold* that its author was a Lord—save that it was more interesting to have a misanthrope constructed out of the materials for happiness? Who cares if FRANCIS BACON was a Peer of England?—or whether GEORGE WASHINGTON was descended from England's Kings?

Pedigree is to be valued like *beauty;* it finishes and sets off, and is a good deal in its place; but by itself and alone it is a poor support to rest one's claims on. Associated with virtues, it gives them a lustre: to pay some regard to it is philosophically just; and why is it not so as well as posthumous fame, or pride of country, or the pride one takes in his sister?

The Virginia planter is not the planter of South Carolina; the wealthy Carolinian sets up for a gentleman; he makes a business of the thing; his urbane manner and his liberal expenditures are ostentatious. The character is not an effort with the former; it belongs to him as a man; he is unconscious in the premises. The difference between the two is the difference between manslaughter and murder in the first degree. Nor is the Virginia gentleman the New-York gentleman; he is less artificial and less reserved. The New-Yorker is cold as a Nor'wester, and you must fight your way to him; he does not open his arms to receive you. He is embanked in snow; you must shovel it away, before you can reach him. There is, however, a quiet, calm, reliant look about him, which would give him the advantage of the Virginian in a storm

* Since writing this, I observe that Missouri seems to have some claim to a larger area than Virginia.

or a fire. No doubt, he has been in both. He looks as though he asked no favors,—and gave none. He is an *American*. The American known to the public—with his faults and his virtues.

It is ridiculous to rail at social distinctions. There must be distinctions. The basis of the distinction will depend on the age. In all ages—particularly in our country—there is one grand diversity, which should constitute the ground-work of this difference. It is that which distinguishes a civilized being from a savage—*education, refinement, polish*. How can there be equal and familiar intercourse between a cultivated mind and a rude clown? What would he do at your table, or in your parlor? Saying nothing of his boots or his dirty finger-nails, what could he *talk* to you about, or you to him? And how coarse would be his thoughts to your apprehension—and those beautiful fancies that were revealed to your eye, how could he see them. You do not care about the qualities of the omnibus-horse he has been driving all day, nor how many paving-stones he can plant in an hour—nor does he care for the piano and its treasures of music, nor for THOMAS DE QUINCY, nor

"The horns of Elfland faintly blowing."

It is extremely absurd for the rich to have a contempt for all who have no servants or carriage. In every country a man of a polite and refined mind is a *gentleman*, and as such fit for any society. I do not think that all *educated* persons are well bred. Education alone is not breeding. There must be something superadded—something the opposite of everything coarse, or illiberal, or mean, before intelligence can (if I may so speak) *humanize* the mind. If I have not made any special mention of any *moral* element as involved in good breeding, it is because I would have it implied.

I think a *gentleman* must be *polite and refined*. I think these will make a gentlemnn. One of itself will not do so. Politeness will furnish that consideration for the claims or comforts of another which proceeds from a kind and unselfish heart. [How fine is that sentiment of the Christian's, of "doing unto others as we would have them do to us!"] The rustic who has this [politeness] is half-way a gentleman. *Refinement* superadded—that subtle taste,—that delicate sense of what is *proper—comme il faut*—turns out such a character as *Sir Roger de Coverly*, or *Pnul* "the aged."

It is in the way of refinement that education conduces to good-breeding. After this has done its utmost, what may make a future age *more refined*, as well as more polite? *Christianity*, perhaps, may do both. A delicate moral sense conduces as well to clearness of vision and justness of taste, as to a tender regard for the feelings of others.

Education, by improving the masses, will improve also all the classes and grades of society. The whole fabric will move together. And when education has hewed out the rough marble, Christianity will add its finish and its polish to this tenement of clay; and after its spirit has gained strength, and its principles struck deeper, many and many a dark cloud of *selfishness* shall dissolve in its light, which are not even yet revealed to this infirm vision.

I set out with a grave discourse about Virginia, and I have given you a dissertation on the subject of breeding. DESULTORIUS.

A WEEK IN HOOSIERDOM.

Indianapolis—Interesting Fugitive Slave Case—Democratic and Free-Soil State Conventions.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, May 26, 1854.

A more favorable occasion for viewing the capital of Hoosierdom in all its glory than that presented by the last week, could not be afforded to a stranger in search of novelties and excitement. The session of the United States District and State Supreme Courts, the meeting of the annual communication of the Grand Masonic Lodge, and of the Democratic and Free-Soil State Conventions, have attracted a large concourse of citizens from all parts of the State, and the city presents a scene of unusual gayety and life. All the hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and Washington-street, filled with pedestrians, omnibuses, cabs, and wagons, compels the imagination of the stranger to revert to Broadway, and almost justifies the sanguine expectations of the burghers, that their growing city will, at some future day, rival in splendor, wealth and importance even Gotham itself. The number of imposing dignitaries produced by the fruitful soil of this virgin State, is astonishing—every other man you chance to meet being a Judge, a General, or at least a Colonel—all, too, wearing their blushing honors meekly.

As a natural consequence of the various and important causes which have produced this throng in the capital, interesting scenes are of not unusual occurrence.

In the U. S. District Court a very interesting argument and decision upon the construction of the Fugitive Slave Law engrossed much attention. The history of the originating causes of the case is briefly this: The laudable zeal of sundry efficient Deputy Marshals of this State in endeavoring to execute *the law*, (desiring, as they doubtless did, to emulate the example and share the glory of their illustrious chief, J. L. ROBINSON, of FREEMAN notoriety,) induced them to present to the Grand Inquest four citizens of Lagrange and Steuben Counties, for violating its provisions, and in accordance with the advice of the astute and learned Prosecuting Attorney, these latter found indictments containing eight several counts against the defendants, charging them with harboring and concealing, and aiding and abetting the escape of ten fugitives from labor, whose owners, names, and former place of residence were to the Jury unknown. Indeed, so uncertain were the indictments, describing neither the age, sex, or color of the alleged slaves, that it was well said by a counsel of the defence, that the whole proceedings were evidently concocted by a branch of the Know-Nothing order. A motion being made by the attorneys of the accused, G. S. ORTH and E. H. BARKLETT, Esqs., of Lafayette, and Hon. G. W. JULIAN, to quash the indictments, an interesting argument, conducted with much skill and ability, ensued. The points in support of the motion argued by Messrs. JULIAN and BRACKETT were especially well taken, and the manner of their argument evinced a knowledge of legal principles and of professional courtesies and proprieties, which placee these gentlemen, without doubt, in the foremost rank of practicing attorneys in the West. Among other objections urged by them, a novel principle was contended for with much eloquence,—that the Statute contemplatee the presence of the actual owner upon free soil, in the active pursuit of the escaped slave, in order to constitute him a *claimant* within the language of the law, and that without this actual pursuit of the owner, no crime can be committed in violation of its provisions, by aiding and abetting or harboring and concealing the fugitive. This position evidently took the prosecutor by surprise, he very apparently not having viewed the question in this light, but he certainly deserves the commendation of the powers that be, for the zeal with which he, in common with them, attempted to anticipate the wishes of the Slaveocracy. Judge HUNTINGTON, whose courteous and dignified bearing upon the bench demands the admiration and respect of the Bar and the people, in an able opinion delivered yesterday, sustained the motion of the defendants and quashed the indictments, upon grounds, however, other than the main argument relied upon by the defence. The Court, nevertheless, intimated a desire that all further proceedings should cease; but no, Indiana fortunately is honored by the perseverance of her slave-hunting sons—and the temptation of the eligibest possible hope of pocketing the slave-catcher's fees, is too strong to be resisted. Therefore, has a new Grand Inquest been summoned, new indictments drawn up, and we learn from reliable authority, a Deputy Marshal is even now traversing the wide, wide South, in search of imaginary masters. The accused residing several hundred miles from the Capital, and who had returned home secure in the belief that the recommendation of the Court would be adopted, are again summoned from their occupations and families, and again put in jeopardy of imprisonment and punishment. How it will terminate, may well be imagined by those who will remember the perjured testimony in the FREEMAN case, and who can fully appreciate the disinterested and patriotic exertions of the prosecuting and Government officers at that time.

No doubt you have, ere this will reach you, received the report of the action of the Democratic State Convention. But its outside history has not and scarce deserves to be written. Boisterousness confusion, murder of the king's English, pretended reverence for the clergy, yet slanderous attacks upon their character, professions of attachment to temperance, yet very decided evidence of a practical love of whisky, ware prominent and marked characteristics of this Convention of the "Old Line Democracy." Great unanimity prevailed upon the adoption of the resolution sustaining the principles of the Nebraska bill—(three counties only having the hardihood to oppose it)—the result, no doubt, of the presence of that prince of wire-workers, the Hon Senator BRIGHT. The miserable resolutions concerning temperance occasioned more discussion, a portion of the Convention fearing to face the music; but the programme had been arranged and must be performed. The issues are openly made. Slavery and Free Rum are tendered as the gage of battle, and under this horrible banner the Old Line Democracy march forth to their destruction.

The Free Democratic Convention, although conducted with less "noise and confusion," attracted considerable attention. Able speeches were made by Hon. G. W. JULIAN, Mr. VAIL, of the Free Democratic organ in this city, and Mr. CRAVEN, formerly candidate for the Governorship—and great enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. The resolutions passed evince a confidence in success, and construe favorably the signs of the times—emphatically declare in favor of a Prohibitory law, with a right of search, seizure, confiscation and destruction of liquors illegally sold. The Convention made no nomination for State officers, but recommend the calling of another Convention at some future time "of all persons in favor of the repeal of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise," and invite the cooperation of persons in favor of such repeal in the election of candidatee to be nominated by such Convention.

There can be no doubt of the result of the next campaign in Indiana, if this union of the forces of Whigs and Free-Soilers and True Democrats can be effected. Sham Democracy—with Tory PETTIT and Slaveholding BRIGHT—will sustain an overwhelming defeat. The Whigs have as yet made no formal expression of opinion with reference to the Nebraska swindle, but their sentiments are not to be mistaken. The indignation of intelligent men of all parties is manifest, and the traitors at Washington, although able to "pack" a Democratic Convention, are not rich enough to buy the citizens at large.

Should anything more of importance occur before my departure from the city, I shall be happy to inform you of it. GREGOR.

Sewing Machines and Seamstresses.

"Oh dear," said a poor girl, as she held up a salt-bag to my view, "this was sewed by a machine; it is too bad; poor girls will soon have nothing to do. I know sights and sights of girls who used to make their living by sewing these bags and other coarse things, and now they are all out of work; it is too bad." For a moment my sympathies were all with the poor girls, and I thought it was "too bad," and fell to wondering what would become of them.

But very soon there came a terrible necessity that I should have a dress made, and without a doubt of being able to obtain a dressmaker at every corner in a great City where the universal cry is that laborers are many and labor scarce, I said nothing about it till I was all ready to be "fitted." Then on applying to a friend, I was told that it was impossible to obtain a good one without engaging her weeks beforehand. Being a green Yankee girl, quite unused to city ways and wants, I was truly astonished. But thinking my friend might mean by a good dressmaker, a fashionable one, which was not at all necessary to me, I applied to another. But here I met the same reply, and one lady asserted that she engaged hers six months beforehand as the only way to secure her. I marvelled and marvelled and still doubted. But all inquiry resulted in the same way. A good dressmaker was not to be obtained for love or money.

Well, thought I, this is a strange state of things what does it mean? Where are all these hundreds and thousands of poor sewing girls who are in danger of starving?

Why, the answer is, "There are plenty who can sew bags and coarse shirts, and even plenty of indifferent dressmakers—the trouble is to get a good one; and there are many ladies, ladies of the "first families," who make all their own dresses, because they can find no one to make them nice enough. They would willingly pay the price any one would ask who understood her profession.

After waiting two months and inquiring almost every day, I found what my friend called a good dressmaker, and I could well understand why so many seemed indifferent compared with her. She was capable, in the first place, of telling a lady what color would become her, what sort of boddice her figure required, and what trimmings *matched*, and how they were to be put on. She took the silk or whatever material was furnished, and cut it economically and expeditiously, speaking to nobody and wishing nobody to speak to her, and accomplished more in a day than any person I ever saw use a needle. She asked a dollar and a half a day besides her board, and nobody thought it too much who saw her work.

Now there are few men in any profession, lawyers, doctors or ministers, compared to the whole, who are *first-rate*. So we should not expect any more of women; but there should certainly be more good dressmakers. I do not think the time will ever come when dresses will be cut and fitted by machines, and they grow altogether more and more elaborate in their forms and finishings. Let those who have been sewing bags and all manner of shop-work for a few pennies a day, set themselves earnestly to work to learn a better trade.

Dressmaking should be considered one of the fine arts. Those who practice it should have a knowledge of anatomy and physiology, and their bumps of form and figure and color should be fully developed. As in every other profession, knowledge of every kind may be made subservient. Labor can only be dignified by knowledge, and knowledge will certainly dignify every kind of labor. The more mind and energy and good sense enlistad in any occupation, the sooner it will be ennobled.

Those who are sewing bags and coarse shirts for almost nothing, will go on sewing bags for nothing unless *driven* into another path.

There will be much suffering before they will have learned to earn their bread in another way; but there is enough to do in a higher sphere, and those who are grovelling in poverty are capable of a higher kind of existence.

They can learn, too, without spending six or three months at a fashionable dressmaker's. Three months at a good school would be better, but a much shorter time spent in observing how things are done, and going resolutely to work to do them, would be sufficient. Practice would soon make them perfect. MINNIE MYRTLE.

The Ritchie and Pleasants Duel.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have read in the TIMES of this morning an editorial, headed "The Avenger," in regard to THOMAS RITCHIE, Jr., his duel with J. H. PLEASANTS, RITCHIE'S second, &c., &c., which, unintentionally on your part no doubt, is calculated to throw censure on parties (now reposing in their graves,) where, in my opinion, it is not deserved,—at any rate not to the extent a stranger to all the facts of the case might infer from your article. In the first place, the duel grew out of an old personal family as well as bitter political warfare, PLEASANTS proposing the terms and manner of the duel, (being the challenged party,) and would listen to no other; he would fight in that way, or make it a street-fight in the city of Richmond the first time the parties met accidentally or otherwise. GREENHOW, RITCHIE'S second, finally agreed that the duel should take place in that barbarous manner, sooner than in the streets of Richmond, where innocent parties might suffer in the bloody affray, although he protested against the terms of the meeting in one of the best cards to be found in the correspondence of any "Code of Honor" we have ever met with. You have truly said of RITCHIE'S second, he was one of the most talented and elegant young men in Virginia, until "strong drink," that curse of many a brilliant and exalted intellect, became a habit which he could not overcome. It was a habit, however, with him long before this duel took place; whether that affair accelerated his destiny or not, I do not pretend to know. He went to Tennessee some years since to practice in his profession, (the law,) and died shortly after. As to Mr. RITCHIE'S bearing the "mark of Cain," and being a "doomed man," &c., except as we are all in that category, I do not believe there is any warrant for that fanciful language *of the "Fathers."* That he regretted the occurrence to the "longest day of his life," as any man probably would placed in similar circumstances, there is no doubt; but *his* dissipation also commenced before this affair took place; his general amiability of character and disposition was much better set forth in an article you published a few days since, copied from the Washington *Sentinel*, whose editor has had much better opportunities of estimating it than he of the *Tribune* of Detroit.

Yours, very truly,
A FRIEND TO ALL THE PARTIES.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

The Grave of Col. Willett.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In what has been published lately in relation to Trinity Churchyard, it appears to be doubted by some that any Revolutionary patriots or soldiers were interred there. There was one buried there to my certain knowledge, viz.: Col. MARINUS WILLETT, after whom Willett-street in this city is named. He was a brave soldier, and was distinguished for having rendered the army very important services in relation to the Indians on our State borders. After the peace took place, he was held in high estimation, to the time of his death,—the date of which I do not recollect. He lived up town, toward what was then call Corlears Hook, probably now the upper part of Willett-street, where he died, and from which place he was buried. I attended his funeral, which was uncommonly long—all classes of the community in the train. The Military also was there, and fired over the body at the grave, when arrived at the yard. He left one son, at least, viz., the late Dr. WILLETT. Col. WILLETT was, at one time, the Sheriff of New-York. If the dead in Trinity Churchyard should be disturbed, and Col. WILLETT'S body be not entirely decayed, it would not be difficult to identify it, as he was not arrayed as usual, wrapped in shroud; but was laid in his coffin in the clothes he daily wore, with a black hat upon his head. There was a large garden attached to the house, which I think was a double house,—the coffin stood in this garden, and hundreds of persons went in to see the old man before the funeral moved. I went in among the rest and looked at him. I thought it very strange at the time, that such a great man as Col. W. was so buried in his day dress. He was interred on the south side of the Church, and very near where the column stood in memory of LAWRENCE. If no stone marks his grave, those who had the charge of his memory know best the reason why. His remains are in the burial yard of Trinity Church, New-York.

Yours, respectfully, ELIAS NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, May, 1854.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Pennington—Appeal for Help.

On Monday I received the following letter from JACOB H. GROVE:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I am now in this place with my servant man, STEPHEN PEMBROKE. He is very anxious that you should purchase him. If you want him to be hired I will sell him to ou

Drop me at Sharpsburg, Washington County, Md.; I shall wait till I hear from you before I sell him to the drivers. I should not have written to you, but upon his earnest solicitation I have concluded to do so, &c.

(Signed,) JACOB H. GROVE.

I have since received from my brother the following:

SHARPSBURG, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I have obtained the consent of my master to get a friend to write these few lines to you. After my arrival I had some talk with Mr. GROVE, he told me I might return if you would give him his price. Let my dear brother make arrangements, and that at once for my relief. Oh, make room; I will work daily when I get there to pay you back. If you only knew my situation and my feelings, you would not wait one moment. Act promptly, as I will have to be sold to the South. * * * My two sons were sold to the drivers. * * * I am confined to my room with irons on. Your affectionate brother,

(Signed,) STEPHEN PEMBROKE.

From the above, two things are obvious. 1. My dear brother desired counsel after he got into the Slave-pen at Baltimore, if he did not while in the Star-Chamber at the corner of Murray-street and College-place in this City. 2. Having no counsel there, he plead his own case manfully and alone with his owner, not without some success—gaining an extension of time, and prevailing upon his master to write me. And now the public will see how he pleads with a brother's heart. Those who may wish to aid me in this painful hour with money, can remit their sums to the following gentlemen: Rev. Dr. BIRCHARD, No. 16 Bank-street; Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, No. 48 Morton-street; Rev. Dr. SMITH, No. 142 East Thirteenth-street; Rev. T. R. SMITH, No 5 Carroll-place; Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, No. 80 Second-avenue; Rev. S. S. JOCELYN, No. 48 Beekman-street; JOHN HOOKER, Esq., Hartford Conn.; Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, United States Senator, Washington; HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune* Office; Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, DAILY TIMES Office.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON,
No. 29 Sixth-avenue, New-York.

A dispatch received by Dr. PENNINGTON, yesterday, from Mr. GROVE, fixes the price of STEPHEN at $1,600, and expenses to be added. Mr. GROVE says that he has been offered $800 for him at Baltimore, and that he could get $1,500 for him at Richmond, Va.

Alexander Hamilton on the Powers of the Government.

It has often been intimated by politicians not familiar with the early history of the country, that Gen. ALEXANDER HAMILTON was an advocate of a strong Government, and favored the idea of a President for life. This imputation is occasionally repeated with an air of confidence which gives it credence with the multitude. But the charge was controverted in a positive manner more than fifty years ago by the distinguished Statesman himself. A letter to TIMOTHY PICKERING, first published in 1812, is of sufficient interest to be reproduced at this time:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1803.

MY DEAR SIR: I will make no apology for my delay in answering your inquiry some time since made, because I could offer none which would satisfy myself. I pray you only to believe that it proceeded from anything rather than want of respect or regard. I shall now comply with your request.

The highest-toned propositions which I made in the Convention, were for a President, Senate, and Judges during good behaviour; a House of Representatives for three years. Though I would have enlarged the legislative power of the General Government, yet I never contemplated the abolition of the State Governments; but, on the contrary, they were, in some particulars, constituent parts of my plan.

This plan was, in my conception, conformable with the strict theory of a Government purely republican; the essential criteria of which are, that the principal organs of the executive and legislative departments be elected by the people, and hold the offices by a responsible and temporary or defeasible nature.

A vote was taken on the proposition respecting the executive. Five States were in favor of it,—among these Virginia; and though, from the manner of voting by delegations, individuals were not distinguished, it was morally certain, from the known situation of the Virginia members, (six in number, two of them, MASON and RANDOLPH, professing popular doctrines,) that MADISON must have concurred in the vote of Virginia. Thus, if I sinned against republicanism, Mr. MADISON is not less guilty.

I may truly, then, say that I never proposed either a President or Senate for life; and that I neither recommended nor meditated the annihilation of the State Governments.

And I may add that, in a course of the discussions in the Convention, neither the propositions thrown out for debate, nor even those who voted in the earlier stages of deliberation, were considered as evidences of a definitive opinion in the proposer or voter. It appeared to be in some sort understood that, with a view to free investigation, experimental propositions might be made, which were to be received merely as suggestions for consideration. Accordingly, it is a fact that *my final opinion was against an Executive during good behavior*, on account of the increased danger to the public tranquility incident to the election of a magistrate of his degree of permanency. In the plan of a Constitution which I drew up while the Convention was sitting, and which I communicated to Mr MADISON about the close of it, perhaps a day or two after, the office of President has no longer duration than for three years.

This plan was predicated upon these bases: 1. That the political principles of the people of this country would endure nothing but a Republican Government. 2. That in the actual situation of the country it was itself right and proper that the republican theory should have a full and fair trial. 3. That to such a trial it was essential that the Government should be so constructed as to give it all the energy and the stability reconcilable with the principles of that theory. These were the genuine sentiments of my heart, and upon them I then acted.

I sincerely hope that it may not hereafter be discovered that, through want of such precautions to the last idea, the experiment of Republican Government even in this country, has not been a curse, instead of a blessing and a derision as well as a lesson to mankind.

Very truly, dear Sir, your friend and servant.

A. HAMILTON.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq.

THE WEALTH AND EXCLUSIVENESS OF THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. FAGAN, M. P. for Cork, lately introduced a motion into Parliament for opening Trinity College,—in its honors and emoluments, for it has already been opened for imparting education,—to Roman Catholics and Dissenters; or, if that might not be, to institute and open one from its funds. In his speech he made the following statement as to the wealth of this monopoly, and as it was not contradicted, it may be taken as authentic:

"It was, perhaps, the most richly endowed University in the whole world. It possessed no less than 200,000 acres of land in Ireland, valued to the poor-rate at upwards of £92,000 a year, and the income of the University amounted to £61,000 a-year, which, under the act of enabling the authorities of the University to let the land in perpetuity, or for a long term of years without taking fines, would exceed £100,000 a year. How was this enormous revenue spent? The provost of Trinity College received £3,500 a year, while the heads of the houses in the English Universities received not quite £800 a year. [Hear.] The seven senior fellows in Trinity College received £1,800 a year, on the average; the first-class junior fellows—six in number—received nearly £900 a year; the second-class fellows—also, he believed, six in number—over £600 a year; the third-class junior fellows—five in number—£400 a year; whereas the fellows in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge did not receive, upon an average, £250 a year. [Hear.] It was quite evident, therefore, that the education at Dublin University was inferior in its results to that of other similar establishments, but that it arose together from the narrow sphere in which these large endowments were distributed. [Hear.] They were, in fact, distributed to the favor of the established religion of this country—the religion of the minority of Ireland. The Provost of Trinity College, and 35 fellows, received £34,000 a year, and they must all be members of the Established Church; nay, more—all, except three, must be in holy orders. The seventy scholars in the University of Dublin received an equivalent to £80 a year, making, in all, a sum of £5,600; and they, too, must be members of the Established Church. The professors, twenty-two in number, were practically—and, in fact, must be—members of the Established Church; and they received 7,000 a year. The exhibitions, though it was said they were open to graduates of every religious denomination, were also practically shut against all but members of the Established Church; and the holders of these exhibitions receives £2,000 per annum, making altogether £48,000 out of the £64,000 a year, which was distributed among the Established Church. [Hear.] There were no rewards for eminence to the Roman Catholics and Dissenters, and no inducement for them to devote their lives to literature and science. He understood that at present, out of every twenty students annually entered, there was not more than one Roman Catholic, and, out of 1,500 on the books as undergraduates, not 150 were Roman Catholics."

Southern Views of Foreign Emigration.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Happily for the South, only such immigration as we especially invite comes to our portion of the confederacy. A healthy immigrant population strengthens the framework and multiplies the wealth of society. The South has the power of selecting her immigrants. The mass of foreign immigration, avoiding the contact of negro labor, turns away from the South. The North thus gets all the dross and offensive offal of European population. The South gets the healthy, industrious, valuable portion of it.

If the condition of the laboring classes at the North has been such, for many years, as to justify the efforts which GREELEY and his Socialist and Woman's Rights coadjutors have in that time made to reconstruct society, what must it be under the recent heavy augmentation of the homeless, poor, laboring class?

The Northern press boasts of these countless hordes migrating to their cities from Europe; but in the next breath beseechingly coaxes them to quit the cities and go West. They are choice and select in their breed of animals, and send agents to Europe to choose and purchase, at any cost, the best specimens of the purest blood. But all men are equal, and GREELEY says are worth a thousand dollars a head; therefore, no matter who comes, the North is enriched. These immigrants do not, like our ancestors, fly from religious and political persecution: they come merely as animals in search of a richer and fresher pasture. They come to gratify physical want—for moral, intellectual, or religious wants they have not acquired. They will settle in large masses, and, for ages to come, will practice and inculcate no pure (or rather impure) materialism. Mormonism is a fit exponent, proof and illustration of our theory. The mass of them are sensual, grovelling, low-minded agragrians, and nine-tenths of them would join the Mormons, or some such brutal, levelling sect, if an opportunity offered to do so. We mean no offence to the many thousand worthy, moral and religious mechanics, and men of science, who annually remove to this country. We welcome them to our shores. To confound such with the great mass of immigrants, would be the surest way to offend them.

European writers describe a large class of population throughout England and the Continent, as being distinguished by restless, wandering, nomadic habits, and by a peculiar conformation of the skull and face. Animal and sensual nature largely predominates, with them, over the moral and intellectual. It is they who commit crimes, fill prisons, and adorn the gallows. They will not submit to the restraints of law or religion, nor can they be educated. Are such men worth a thousand dollars a head to breed from? From their restless and lawless habits, we should infer, they composed a large part of the Northern immigration. Australia, by threat of revolution, stopped the introduction of criminals there. The North asks no questions, welcomes all alike, for "they are worth a thousand dollars a head," and thus has become the Botany Bay of Christendom.

First, they will seize all the public lands, to the exclusion of Virginia, who gave much of them to the Union; and next, we suppose, they will attempt to liberate our slaves. Sooner or later, the North will suffer moral, social, intellectual and political degradation, from this overwhelming infusion of vice, infidelity and ignorance. Thank Heaven, the poison does not insinuate itself into the South. We will keep our lands for our posterity, and preserve our morals, without lectures from pantalooned women, Mormon Polygamists, Greeley Agrarians, or German infidels.

Slavery fends off the stream of vicious foreign immigration from the South. In a few years the blasphemous reformers who curse the Constitution for legalizing, and the Bible for consecrating Slavery, will curse Heaven that it did not bless the North with African Slavery, the only antidote to a crowded, motley foreign and native population.

Louisiana and Cuban Annexation.

The following extract of a letter from a Louisiana planter to one of the delegation from that State in Congress, sets forth views which are widely entertained in the South:

LOUISIANA, Monday, May 15, 1854.

The question now naturally comes up to you and to me, do we as Louisianians desire the possession of Cuba? It is not what the provision dealers of the West or the shipowners of the North may wish for, but what the State of Louisiana, as a State, may deem consistent with her best interests. My own opinion on the subject is not a new one. It was long ago expressed to high officers of our Government, neither of whom ever hesitated to acknowledge that it was in the main correct. That opinion was and is, *that the acquisition of Cuba would prove the ruin of our State.* I found this opinion on the following reasons: Cuba has already land enough in cultivation to produce, when directed by American skill, energy and capital, twenty millions of tons of sugar. In addition to this she has virgin soil, only needing roads to bring it, with a people of the least pretension to enterprise, into active working sufficient nearly to double this, all of which would be soon brought into productiveness were it our own, with the whole American market free to it. If any man supposes that the culture of sugar in our State can be sustained in the face of this, I have only to say that he can suppose anything. We have very nearly, if not quite, eighty millions invested in the sugar culture. My idea is that *three-fourths of this would, so far as the State is concerned, be annihilated at a blow.* The planter who is in debt, would find his negroes and machinery sold and dispatched to Cube for him, and he who is independent would go there in self-defence. What will become of the other portion of the capital? It consists of land on which I maintain there can be produced no other crop but sugar, under present auspices, that will bear the contest with cocoa, and the expense and risk of levees, as it regards tha larger part of it, and tha difficulty of transportation for the remaindar. But supposing that it will be taken up by some other cultivation, that in any case must be a work of time, and in this case a very long time for unacclimated men. It is not unreasonable, then, to suppose that this whole capital will, for purposes of taxation, be withdrawn from Louisiana. From whence, then, is to come the revenue for the support of our State Government, for the payment of the interest on our debt, and the eventual redemption of the principal? Perhaps repudiation may be recommended; but you and I, my dear sir, are too old-fashioned to rob in that manner, or in any other. The only resort, then, is double taxation on the cotton planter, which will drive him without much difficulty to Texas, to Arkansas and Mississippi.

☞ Rev. WM. AIKMAN preached on the Nebraska law last Sabbath, of which preaching, the *Newark Mercury* speaks well.

The Richest Man in Virginia.

From the Richmond Whig.

GENTLEMEN: I have thought, for some time, I would write for your paper something in relation to the richest man in Virginia, and the largest slaveholder in the Union, and perhaps in the world, unless the serfs of Russia be considered slaves; and the wish you expressed in your paper, a few days ago, to know whether it was so wealthy in Virginia, induced me to write this now.

SAMUEL HAIRSTON, of Pittsylvania, is the gentleman. When I was in his section, a year or two ago, he was the owner of between 1,500 and 1,700 slaves, in his own right, having but a little while before taken a census. He has also a prospective right to about 1,000 slaves more, which are now owned by his mother-in-law, Mrs. R. HAIRSTON, he having married her only child. He now has the management of them, which makes the number of his slaves reach near 3,000. They increase at the rate of near one hundred every year; he has to purchase a large plantation every year to settle them on. A large number of his plantations are in Henry and Patrick counties, Virginia.

He has large estates in North Carolina. His landed property in Stokes alone is assessed at $600,000. His wealth is differently estimated at from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; and I should think it was nearer the latter. You think he has a hard lot, but I assure you Mr. HAIRSTON manages all his matters as easy as most men would an estate of $10,000. He has overseers who are compelled to give him a written statement of what has been made and spent on each plantation, and his negroes are all clothed and fed from his own domestic manufacture; and raising his own tobacco crop, which is immensely large, as so much clear gain every year besides his increase in negroes, which is a fortune of itself.

And now for his residence. I have traveled over fifteen States of this Union, and have never seen anything comparable to his yard and garden, except some of those in the Mississippi delta, and none of them equal to it. Mrs. HAIRSTON has been beautifying it for years; and a good old minister, in preaching near the palace, and describing Paradise, said, "it was as beautiful as Mrs. HAIRSTON'S;" or, as a friend who visited Washington city for the first time, remarked that, "the public grounds were nearly as handsome as SAMUEL HAIRSTON'S." He is a plain, unassuming gentleman, and has never made any noise in the world, though he could vie with the BRUCES, the MCDONOUGHS and ASTORS; and it is strange, that while their wealth is so extensive with the Union, he is not known one hundred miles from home. I believe he is now the wealthiest man in the Union, as WM. B. ASTOR is only worth about $4,000,000, and the estates of city people are vastly overrated, while Mr. HAIRSTON can show the property that will bring the cash at any moment.

Mr. HAIRSTON was ra

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Our Spanish Relations.

Among our foreign extracts will be found some interesting paragraphs concerning our relations with Spain. It seems from the statements of the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, that the Spanish Government has consented, under the circumstances of the case, to pay the $6,000 demanded as indemnity for the owners of the *Black Warrior*, although it holds the authorities of Cuba to have been fully justified in all they did;—but it rejects peremptorily all the additional reclamations of the United States Government. The refusal is so peremptory that, in the opinion of the *Times* correspondent, our Government must either back out or declare war. The Spanish Government also regards the aspect of the affair as decidedly threatening, since it has taken measures to increase the Cuban army very considerably. It is about to send 6,000 men as a reinforcement, which will raise the whole military force of the island to about 30,000 troops.

We have reason to know that the impression is very strong among the best informed men at Washington, that the Administration has purposely arranged matters so as to render a war with Spain almost inevitable. A very distinguished gentleman, not long since a Cabinet officer and likely to be well informed on the subject, has expressed the belief, that we should be at war with Spain within ninety days. The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* thinks war improbable because the President cannot declare war without the concurrence of Congress. But past experience shows that it is very easy for the Executive to *commence* a war, and that Congress is then driven, with equal ease, to legalize the act. The last war with Mexico was brought about by the Executive. Whatever may be the disposition of Congress, a reckless President can plunge the country into war, with little difficulty. We trust Congress will not adjourn for the Summer, until our relations with Spain are placed on a better footing.

The Asia's News.

The *Asia* brings us the *Arctic's* mails in addition to her own,—the latter steamer having run upon a rock and been obliged to return to Liverpool the day after she started. The news, for a double mail, is rather meagre. We have plenty of rumors, but few facts worthy of credit. The French telegraph has thought it important to "capture" *Revel*, one of the three principal Russian naval ports in the Baltic. Admiral NAPIER has, however, not yet sent his report. He is, for the time being, fighting only against furious gales and hurricanes, that have just set in, probably in the interest of the Czar, who, it must be confessed, can raise tempests like any Prospero. Whether he will be potent enough to calm them, is a different question. One thing is sure, and that is, that he commands much confidence in his friends, and a still greater dread on the part of his enemies. That such a mock-king as OTHO, and such a petty Prince of a handful of robbers as DANIEL of Montenegro, surrounded as they are by the "powerful Allies," should be bold enough to declare, as they do openly, in favor of Russia, is a sufficient proof that they have entire reliance in the present and future favor of the Czar, who, they well know, secured independence to the Servians, who fought for him against their lawful Sovereign, the Sultan. And the dread of his enemies is sufficiently proved by the vascillating policy of the Western Powers, the fresh reopening of the Vienna Conferences, the irresolution in the operations of the war, the delay in the arrivals of the Commanders in Chief, and by the fortifying of such distant places as Gallipoli, the siege of which presupposes the capture of all the Turkish fortresses on the Danube with a triumphant crossing of the Balkans.

With the Gorman Powers the case is still more striking. Disgusted with the trembling hypocrisy and complimentary duplicity of the Court of Vienna, which meets him in every direction, NICHOLAS sends an army-corps to the frontiers of Gallicia, and approaches the boundaries of Transylvania. And what is the answer of Austria? She calls out 95,000 troops to send them to the threatened Northeastern and Eastern frontiers of the Empire, but at the same time, prudently abstains from making any statement of her true object, to France and England. On the contrary, she is more cautious and reserved than ever, and her Ambassador in Paris, the newly returned Mr. HUBNER, is directed to repeat, that it is impossible for Austria to take any active part against Russia, until the troops of the Allied Powers shall be ready to give battle. And, what is still more significant, the same Ambassador raises once more the much-vexed, but lately abandoned question of the refugees, and requires some explicit information with respect to Polish affairs and the Polish legions about to be formed. It is no wonder that at such news the very friendly *Morning Chronicle* begins to grumble against the friend of the Western Alliance. Prussia, for her part, maintains still the same ground of cold neutrality; she gives, at least, no promises, and proceeds to dismiss, one by one, all her anti-Russian servants. M. MANTEUFFEL himself hardly escaped disgrace. Such is the dread of the Czar,—a dread felt of his power, and perhaps even more, at the prospect of his fall.

The secondary German States are by no means more resolute, and they talk of uniting in a *separate* alliance, and to discuss the propriety of joining the Austro-Prussian treaty. At the same time Bavaria, the land of the young Austrian Empress, takes the lead in a movement in favor of Greece, to assure her integrity and independence at all events.

So much for Germany; but, *apropos* of Greece, the French Colonel FOREY is gone to Athens, with two or more battalions, as his Secretaries and *attachés*. He is to ask for the interest of the Greek loan, in arrear since 1819. In case of refusal to pay, he is to execute his orders and occupy such part of the country as he may be allowed to hold. NAPOLEON III. is, after all, the only fit man for the CZAR. He can act with some energy, and without much talk. Accordingly he is almost as much feared as NICHOLAS himself, by all the amphibious creatures of the Kingdom and Empire. He would undoubtedly do even more, but for his perils *at home*, where arrests are made almost daily, and hardly noticed by any excepting those who are not yet deafened by the noise of war, and blinded by the smoke of the bombardment of Sebastopol,—which is another hoax, by the way, much resembling in form that of the destruction of Odessa, the reason given for it being the capture by the Russians of the *Tiger*, a British frigate, which went aground near that fortress.

France is quiet; but the tranquillity of France is always heavy with a storm, more terrible because sudden and unlooked for. From arrests to hanging is but a brief space, especially in Rome and in Austria; and the gallows has had two more victims in each of those two places. They were sentenced—the first as the murderers of ROSSI; the others as emissaries of KOSSUTH. Such are the measures taken to conciliate the Revolution. In the meantime, the exiles assemble in Turkey, and take service in the Ottoman Army. Many are sent to Asia, but the most remain in Constantinople, awaiting *their* time. We read that General KLAPKA has been presented to Prince NAPOLEON, who makes quite a figure in the Sultan's Capital, and is feasted by Turk and Englishman, and sends glorious dispatches to the old JEROME, who is not likely to answer in the same style, if, as is confidently asserted, the Empress EUGENIE should really be in a state very interesting to all but the father of a Crown-Prince and General of the Reserve. The best thing for the Prince to do would be to marry one of the Sultan's daughters, and so settle the Turkish question, by enthroning himself in Stamboul. What a glorious combination it would be to have a *Pope* BONAPARTE, (for there are intrigues in Rome in favor of LUCIEN.) a *Padishah* BONAPARTE, and an *Emperor* BONAPARTE!

Responsibility of Lawyers.

Gov. CRITTENDEN, in the letter which we published yesterday, slightly modifies the unqualified statement which he made in his argument on the trial of WARD, that he had *volunteered* for the defence. He now states that he did so only because he had long been a friend of the family, and because he had understood that they *desired* to retain him;—he declined to take *any* pay, because he felt assured that he *might* have received any sum he should exact. The case is not essentially altered by this letter, and its material fact remains. Being perfectly free to choose, Mr. CRITTENDEN threw the weight of his influence and popularity into the scale of Crime, backed by wealth and high position, instead of that of Justice, sustained by none of these appliances. The universal public judgment has declared that in so doing, he did not act the part of a generous or a just man.

The sensitiveness on this subject which has been exhibited, although it may have led to intemperate expressions in some quarters, is perfectly natural. For with us, there is so much liberty, such close contact in a thousand points of man with man, so many occasions of dispute, collision, aggression and defence, that we rest our property and lives on the sanctity of the law, in the same degree, that popular freedom exposes us to danger. It matters not how the certain operation of the law is defeated. Whether by corrupt Judges, timid Juries, or unprincipled Lawyers, the practical effect is the same. Popular opinion values the law because of its trusted uniformity; and when that fails, its reverence and faith fail together with it.

The administration of justice in the practical workings of our Courts, especially Criminal Courts, is determined too much by the skill and art of lawyers. In many cases by shrewdness, ingenuity, bluster, eloquence, and a score of other means, they succeed in arresting the course of truth and right. Now, it may be, that external restraints cannot avail much—such restraints, we mean, as the Courts themselves may be able to adopt. But certainly, public opinion can do something. A sound legal education can do something. And the Bar itself, by a proper code of honor, can do something towards a cure of this growing evil.

What is the present spirit of the Profession? The weight of the Bar is unquestionably on the side of *any* and *every* defence. And can any sane man doubt, that it emboldens many a one to deeds of bloody violence? If the services of the best talent of the Profession can be commanded even in extreme cases by large sums of money; if lawyers are stimulated as at present, to bend their mightiest energies to acquire a towering reputation as criminal advocates; if that reputation is sure to bring patronage, influence and wealth; how is it possible for such a thing as even-handed Justice to preside over the vital interests of life?

The true idea of the law—the one that upholds its strength and endows it with sanctity—is the idea, that it belongs to the economy of Providence for the preservation, order, and happiness of society. It is so far, a divine thing. It is a co-worker with the Sovereign of the Universe. It is an instrument in his hands to dispense equity, to maintain virtue, to punish iniquity. Men in their organic capacity, can do nothing so sacred as institute and execute salutary laws. They are the very religion of justice, the sacraments of truth and righteousness in all social life. But what is this great idea worth, if Lawyers, the Priesthood of this Temple of Justice, consult carnal tastes and pander to demoniacal passion? Society owes it to itself to hold them up to a rigid accountability; to demand at their hands a faithful regard to its interests, as well as to the interests of their clients; and to mark, with its hot branding-iron, every one who dares to defraud the welfare of humanity of those vital rights, which lawyers, as well as other citizens, have solemnly covenanted to respect and support.

☞ The vote on the new plan for procuring a supply of water for the city of Brooklyn yesterday, resulted in its rejection by a majority of 3,706.

☞ Senator SEWARD leaves Washington for his home this morning.

The French Consul.

We learn from good authority that dispatches went out by the *Europa* on Wednesday to our Minister at Paris, in regard to the case of M. DILLON, the French Consul at San Francisco, concerning which the French Minister at Washington has made remonstrances with and exactions of our Government. We learn that Mr. SARTIGES has demanded that our vessels of war should fire a formal salute to the French flag, when it is raised again by Mr. DILLON over his Consulate. Mr. MARCY refuses to do so,—maintaining that under all the circumstances of the case, inasmuch as Mr. DILLON'S arrest was at the worst only a mistake and without any injurious consequences, an apology should be deemed sufficient atonement. Mr. SARTIGES has insisted on the opposite view with a good deal of warmth, and the matter has been referred to Paris for adjustment. Under the circumstances, as they were explained by us a few days since, we do not see how any ground of complaint can be alleged. Mr. DILLON was summoned to attend as a witness in a court of law, and refused to do so,—alleging no reason and pleading no privilege for his refusal. An attachment issued to compel attendance, and *then* he claimed exemption under the French treaty. The plea was perfectly valid, and was at once allowed. How could the Court have known judicially, that Mr. DILLON was entitled to exemption from service, until he saw fit to claim it?

☞ Good Father MATTHEW has had another shock of the palsy. The physicians have advised him to try the air of Madeira. He does not avail himself of the advice for one reason only—he is poor. He did have a pension of £300. But to secure a debt contracted, not for himself, but for the Temperance cause, which has been so dear to him, it was all paid to obtain a life insurance policy. A Limerick paper is the authority for this statement, which will make many friends sad.

☞ It is understood that the packet-ship *North America*, now lying at Quarantine, had cholera on board on her arrival. Not less than 100 cases were said to be under treatment at the Quarantine Hospital. Rumor, and still better and less welcome authority, adds that in Orange-street there are some eight cases known to exist. As no deaths from it are yet reported, it is probable that it is of an unusually mild type.

FROM BOGOTA.

Interesting Particulars of the Recent Revolution—Letter from an Eye Witness.

BOGOTA, Saturday, April 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Certain vague rumors of a revolution in Bogota, New-Granada, will have reached New-York ere this, but they can be but rumors, unsupported by testimony of eye witnesses or written documents, for these will not be permitted to leave Bogota. Both may have since reached your City, but as I know of no other likely to furnish you a detained account of the affair, I will try to give you one that shall be full, brief and impartial.

Certain handbills of the "*blood or bread*" description had been appearing on the walls, charging the high prices of food to speculators. There was not very great scarcity, and I think no such cause for any; nor could I at the time see any motive for the placards, one of which was even posted in the night on the doors of Congress. Insinuations of a revolution were heard even as early as the festival of the 7th of March, the anniversary of the triumph of the Liberal Party in the election of LOPEZ as President by Congress, because the popular election had resulted without choice.

Few credited these rumors, though on that day ex-President LOPEZ, fearing that there might be a riot, went, notwithstanding the pain of an old wound on his leg, to prevent such an occurrence. Later, the Senate requested the Government to furnish arms to the militia as fearing a revolution. The Government replied that they would do so as soon as they saw any danger of a revolution. I think they said this in good faith.

On Good Friday an occurrence ought to have opened their eyes and mine, but it did not. Two men had quarrelled at a restaurant. One was a military officer. His opponent was a Golgóta, or radical, and therefore a rabid enemy to the standing army and noted military men individually; he was also a Cachaco, or coat-wearer, and they are supposed by the Artesans, who wear ruanas—shawls, through the centre of which the head is thrust—to be their natural enemies. So the Artesans sided with the military, and threatened an attack on the Cachacos generally, most of whom are also Golgotas. Some stones were thrown and a few men got scratched. The Artesans were much excited, and talked about not submitting to insult. The Cachacos were cool, and said that if attacked they would defend themselves.

The Governor of the Province, PEDRO GUTIERREZ, demanded of Gen. MELO 25 men, called out the City Police—about 50 men armed with short guns,—and by the exercise of great prudence and a coaxing familiarly, restored quiet. GUTIERREZ is a Conservador, or one of the party of Mosquera, de eated in the two last Presidential elections; but the Golgótas, who then acted with the Government party, are now more bitter enemies to it than the Conservadors themselves. Both have united to weaken and vex the Government, and to diminish the strength of the army which they hate, for widely different reasons. The army put down an insurrection of Conservadors in 1851, but the Golgótas, then in the liberal party defended by them, have taken the lead in voting the rank and file down to 800, and in covering them with abuse, and, had it been in their power, would have entirely abolished the army.

Such then was the position of the Government at the end of the Holy Week, that they had little to fear from a revolution; for if the Golgótas should let them live to the end of the Presidential term, the Priests, whose adherents are all Conservadors, would inevitably give them a Waterloo defeat in 1856. And the miserable Constitution, framed under Golgóta influence in 1853, gave them no hopes of a power worth maintaining. So the Government, placed between two fires, had nothing to hope and little to lose.

On Friday, MELO was sure of the Artesans, and on Sunday night he armed them and proceeded to seize the more obnoxious of the Congressmen and all others who might head an opposition to a dictatorship. This measure was not attended with much success, for all those who had made themselves conspicuous in the virulent opposition to the army, were missing. Among these were MURILLO and SAMPER, Speaker and Secretary of the House of Representatives, one the leader and the other the historian of the Golgóta party. Both had been out late to balls or parties, and when the soldiers broke open their house, MURILLO had not returned, and SAMPER and Mrs. MURILLO had left the house less than two minutes before. A little wanton damage was done at the house, but nothing worthy of mention. AREOLEDA lived in the house of the Danish Consul, and Gen. HENERA, who is to act as President in the case of inability of President and Vice President, lived in the house of Mr. GREEN, our Chargé d'Affaires. The flags were respected.

Losing so many of the high prizes, they filled the prisons with men of lesser note. The police were all secured and the ball-rooms invaded. I had been invited to a party at the house of a member of Congress, but declined on account of its being the Sabbath. They carried off all the gentlemen from that party, not even excepting youths and servants, nor did they set them free till the second day. At daylight there remained nothing to do but announce their entire and bloodless triumph by a salute.

This awoke me, and I went out and asked what it meant. "There is a revolution," said the servant in the same tone in which you might expect to hear of an arrival from Europe. I looked out and saw persons quietly walking the street, women on their way to mass, and servants going of errands. It was not till I reached the square that I saw a large body of the army and armed peasantry drawn up there, waiting to see if anybody wanted to attack them. There may have been 1,500 or 2,000 of them, but no one attempted to rally any opposition. Some of the neophyte soldiers were posted as a guard where I came to the square; "Stand back," says one, "you can go no further." "Yes he can," replies another, "don't you see that he is a foreigner?" Finally they concluded that I might enter, and I proceeded across the square to the Palace.

The President, Gen. OSANNO, had acted with an indecision that looked to some like an approbation. He must early have heard of the movement, and it is strange that he had not sallied out to check it. His inaction was not from fear, for not a braver man lives. Whatever the reason might be, he had kept quiet till 5 o'clock, and then sent messages to his Cabinet, to come and advise with him on the present juncture of affairs. I found, on arriving at the door, a guard rather more numerous than usual, and consisting in part of the newly armed citizens, all of whom seemed particularly pleased with their new calling. Msj. JIRON was in command. I asked permission to enter the palace, but before he had time to answer me, another officer came up, and an altercation ensued. Each tried to arrest the other, and finally the order was given to kill JIRON. Swords were instantly drawn, and a pistol of portentous dimensions was put to his breast. I sprang aside and tried to get out of the way of the hall, and put myself where the poor fellow's blood should not cover me; but perhaps I was in less danger than I then thought.

I saw Vice-President OSALDIA and others watching this affair from a window above. I asked him to give the order for my admission, which he did. I found no one to receive me, and all in confusion up stairs. They were running from room to room, all much troubled, and Mrs. ORANDO evidently greatly alarmed. At length learned that MELO had offered the dictatorship to OBANNO, and, on his persisting in refusing, he had ordered JIRON to make prisoner of him and the Cabinet. JIRON refused, and was himself arrested; and his successor in command filled the stairs with guards, with orders to permit no one to leave the palace. JIRON was marched off to prison, and I heard two days afterwards that he would undoubtedly have been blown through at the time of his seizure, but for the presence of a foreigner, who they feared might have been injured in the *melée*. But as ere that time he was again in command, I could not flatter myself too much on that score. That excuse for not killing him was certainly a very pretty one, but as no one else was killed or wounded in the whole affair, I cannot be sure but some other circumstance might not have saved him from being the one solitary victim to the triumph of his own friends.

Thus ends the first act of the drama, leaving Gen. JOSE MARIA MELO in undisputed possession of Bogota. I will try to inform you to-morrow of his further proceedings, and of their probable results.

Yours truly, J. F. HOLTON.

THE REGATTA.

Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club.

The Annual Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day. The day was all that could have been desired, the breeze continuing stiff from East-Northeast, and afterwards from the South, until the close of the day's race.

The following Yachts were entered:

FIRST CLASS—Over 50 toes.

Sloop Una, 58 tons	L. M. Rutherford.
Sloop Gertrude, 69 tons	J. M. Pendleton.
Schooner Twilight, 71 ton	E. A. Johnson.
Schooner Cornelia, 78 ton	Wm. Edger.
Schooner Haze, 80 tons	W. H. Duncan.

SECOND CLASS—Over 25 toes and under 50.

Sloop Ray, 33 tons	F. M. Ray.
Schooner Spray, 37 tons	M. H. Grinnell.
Schooner Sybil, 37 tons	E. C. Cornell.
Schooner Mystery, 46 tons	C. A. Stetson.
Sloop Irene, 48 tons	T. B. Hawkins.

THIRD CLASS—25 toes and under.

Sloop Ceres, 16 tons	T. P. Ives.
Sloop Alpha, 17 tons	R. R. Morris.
Sloop Prima Donna, 18 tons	D. D. Westervelt.
Sloop L'Esperance, 20 tons	W. Langdon.

Total, 14 yachts.

The Stake-boat was anchored midway of the stream, off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken. The yachts took their places, ready for the start, at 11 o'clock, and went off in turn; the smaller or third-class yachts taking the lead. The various craft made a handsome appearance as they rounded the stake-boat, and the departure of the last (the *Haze*, of 8 tons) was signalized by the discharge of a piece of ordnance. The stake-boat remained upon her station during the day, with her flag flying.

The steamboat *Josephine* was chartered by the Club for the accommodation of the families and friends of the members. She left the Spring-street wharf at 11 o'clock, with a company of nearly two hundred ladies and gentlemen, and accompanied the fleet to sea. DODWORTH'S Band was on board, and the good things of this life were sufficiently provided.

The route laid out for the yachts, extended from the stake-boat at the Elysian Fields to the buoy at the Southwest Spit. The prizes to be contended for are valued at $125. The prize of the second day are of the value of $100.

The wind and tide both favored the yachts on the outward stretch. On the return, the wind, which had veered to the South, was not so brisk.

The triumphant yacht was the sloop *Una*, 58 tons, Capt. L. M. RUTHERFORD—the smallest of the first-class boats. She made the run out and back, (nearly 90 miles in all,) in a little more than four and a half hours. She takes the first prize.

The second vessel in was the sloop *Ray*, 33 tons, Capt. F. M. RAY. The contest between the *Ray* and the *Una* was very sharp. The *Ray* reached the stake-boat 21 minutes after the *Una*.

The third prize was won by the sloop *L'Esperance*, 20 tons, Capt. W. LANGDON.

It is a fact worthy of remark that the three successful yachts in this race were modeled and constructed by GEORGE STEERS, the builder of the *America*. Mr. STEERS' new yacht which has been so much talked of, was not entered for the regatta. The *Maria*, the Commodore's boat, and a beautiful specimen of a pleasure-craft, lay to yesterday in the midst of the fleet, and was a centre of admiration; but she took no part in the sports of the day.

The *Mystery* was distanced, in consequence of the heavy sea, and the fact that she carried less sail than her competitors.

An accident, nearly attended by fatal results, occurred as the *Maria* was moving into the stream to accompany the squadron from the Bay. Her small boat was let loose from the davits, when three of her men lost their hold and fell into the water, but they were soon rescued.

This morning, the Regatta will be resumed. The starting-point will be Robin's Reef, midway between New-York and Staten Island. From this point, the yachts will sail to and around the Light-ship, and return to the Stake-boat, and this will end the sport for this year.

—One word about personal matters. On applying to the gentlemen of the *Yacht Club* for facilities in procuring the means of having an accurate report of this regatta before the Public, we were told that the Secretary of the Club would furnish such a report. The Secretary himself renewed this assurance, and personally promised his special attention to the matter. After the promise was made, no further attention, so far as we are aware, was given to the subject. We certainly received no such report, but on the contrary were refused information by members of the Club to whom application was made. We mention these facts as an excuse for any incorrectness in the above report, and also because the gentlemen of the Club were by no means lacking in their attentions to the Press, when preliminary notices of their regatta were desired.

☞ The City Inspector's report shows that last year there were two cases of amalgamation—the marriage of whites with blacks—in this City.

☞ Mr. WM. G. DIX, of Boston, delivers a lecture this evening on the War in the East. From notices of the lecture in other places, we infer that he take a different view of the subject from that generally entertained.

THE THIRTEENTH CITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The citizens of Fall River have accepted the city charter recently granted by the Legislature. The Commonwealth now contains thirteen cities, and as the law requires that a town shall have a population of 12,000 to entitle it to a charter, a city in Massachusetts is something of a place.

"In Perry county, Ill.," says the Montrose, Pa., *Democrat*, "a woman has been elected constable."

Amusements.

JULLIEN'S.—A new continuous symphony, called *Childe Harold*, and written by Mr. W. H. FRY, was produced here last evening. It is intended as an emotional illustration of a passage in the third canto of BYRON'S celebrated Poem:

"In my youth's Summer I did sing of one,
The wandering outlaw of his own dark mind;
Again I seize the theme then but begun,
And bear it with me as the rushing wind
Bears the crowd onwards; in that tale I find
The furrows of long thought, and dried up tears,
Which ebbing leave a sterile track behind,
O'er which all heavily the journeying years
Plod the last sands of life—where not a flower appears."

There is much difficulty necessarily in treating an idea so transitory and retrospective in its character, as that conveyed in the passage quoted. Mr. FRY has endeavored to do so with some success, but without producing a work which will bear comparison with his "Breaking Heart," or even "Santa Claus." As in the latter, Mr. FRY has availed himself of the full capabilities of the orchestra, and has written down to the lowest and up to the highest notes of the scales. Strong contrasts are used without, so far as we were capable of detecting, any specific object for their introduction. There are many fine passages written in an exceedingly able manner for the varied instruments, among which are the introductory *motivo* for the *Corno Musa*, and a duet for two horns; but the peculiarities of this symphony are its sketchiness and its apparent effort to *stretch* the capabilities of the orchestra. The latter is particularly noticeable among the double-basses, where a confused drumming noise perplexes the ear almost incessantly in consequence. An orchestra three times as large as that at Castle Garden, would scarcely render such passages effectively.

It is but justice to Mr. FRY to say that the symphony was played very badly. On a second hearing, one may be able to appreciate it more thoroughly, and to perceive its design. At present, we cannot admit that it is an improvement on the three able works that have preceded it from the same pen.

BAL MASQUE.—Unless Castle Garden sinks into the Bay, or is burnt up, or is surrendered to the City authorities for the protection of the island, JULLIEN'S Masked Ball will undoubtedly take place to-night. A treat so novel and peculiar will scarcely fail to attract a large audience. A full programme of arrangements will be found elsewhere. Everything appears to have been done that can tend to make such an entertainment attractive.

VOCAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND.—Dr. GORDON HAKE delivered the second lecture on this interesting subject last night at DODWORTH'S Rooms. The attendance was by no means what it should have been. We can only account for it on the theory that Dr. HAKE is comparatively a stranger here and must necessarily fight his way single-handed for some months. There is method and matter in his lectures which will assuredly make them popular when they are better known.

The lecture commenced with an able exposition of the old theory of music—*i. e.*, that it is an exact mathematical science—and proceeded to refuting that theory, giving to music a psychological character. Examples followed; the influence of music on animals; the nightingale; the human voice, &c. The Lecturer then resumed his sketches of eminent composers, commencing with ARNE, explaining the character and genius of his works, happy union of his melody with the writings of SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, METASTASIO, and other great poets. Dr. HAKE also recited some exceedingly interesting anecdotes and biographical sketches of BOYCE, BATTISHALL, ARNOLD, STORACE, ATTWOOD, &c.

Not the least interesting portion of the entertainment were the illustrative ballads sung by Mrs. W. F. NEILL. s lady who possesses an excellent voice and fascinating manner. Mr. TIMM was the accompanist, but we should judge that Mrs. NEILL was unaccustomed to other accompaniment than her own.

Should these entertainments be repeated, we commend them to the notice of our readers as really worthy of their patronage.

We have received the following communication from M. JULLIEN:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of to-day, I observe a paragraph in which it is asserted that I am engaged at the Crystal Palace.

I shall feel obliged by your stating in your edition of to-morrow, that my engagement with Messrs. CHAPPELL & Co., of London, does not expire until the 5th of this month, and that I have not had any intention, nor have I now, of accepting any other until the close of my present one with them.

It is true, that a Musical Congress was in contemplation, to be given on the 15th of this month, at the Crystal Palace, the Conductorship of which was offered to me but when it came to figures, it was found the expenses would exceed twenty thousand dollars. The idea was then, I believe, abandoned.

Trusting you will oblige me by the insertion of the above, I remain your obedient servant. JULLIEN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAVE YOU READ AINSWORTH'S GREAT BOOK—THE STAR CHAMBER!
If you want a book of thrilling interest, buy
THE STAR CHAMBER
Those who read it are delighted with
THE STAR CHAMBER.
Sixteen splendid engravings illustrate
THE STAR CHAMBER.
Everybody is reading AINSWORTH'S
STAR CHAMBER.
The most remarkable book of the day is
THE STAR CHAMBER
A glorious Historical Romance is AINSWORTH'S
STAR CHAMBER
The most delightful story of the season is
THE STAR CHAMBER
Read THE STAR CHAMBER.
Fifty cents will buy that wonderful Romance,
THE STAR CHAMBER.
BUNCE & BROTHER publish THE STAR CHAMBER.
At No. 134 Nassau-st., you can procure
THE STAR CHAMBER.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate. JAMES E. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN AND CO. from their New Warehouse, Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.—We beg to inform you that we have moved into our new warehouse, Nos 258 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., and are now opening the early and varied assortments of Spring and Summer clothing and furnishing for men's and boys' wear, manufactured expressly for our City trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our Merchant Tailoring department on the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this City and Paris as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work. At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its size, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our City, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing.

First—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear in the way of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, both for City and country trade, also to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us, such care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third—It is our determination, as it is our true interest to make our prices so uniform and so low, as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste.

And Lastly—We confess to the ambition of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great Metropolis of the Union, as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope, by the extensiveness of our trade, to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail an exclusive and perfect organization, and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods, but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford to sell them, and by the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted, to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command.

Very respectfully, D. DEVLIN and CO.

CAUTION.—SEWING MACHINES.—NONE BUT the most abandoned liar would put forth the statement that I have been defeated by Walter Hunt, at the Patent Office, or that the Commissioner of Patents has given any decision "showing that I patented an old invention, to which I have no right."

THE FACTS ARE THESE:

The Commissioner of Patents has refused to grant a patent to Walter Hunt, alias I. M. Singer & Co.; their shifting advertisements to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printed copies of said decision will be distributed free at my office in a few days.

All persons using the Singer's Machine (so called) without a license from me, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway, N. Y.

MAY 30, 1854.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—In announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will comprise superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silver Beaver, (without nitre,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the finest ever approached) will this season be presented in entire new combinations. The unique and novel character of a portion of our intended issues is without precedent. Its leading feature being characteristic of the ever varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's elite and most fastidious votaries.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats

AUCTION SALE OF NEW-BRIGHTON LOTS.—We are desirous of calling the attention of our friends to the sale to be made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, consisting of a handsome cottage, built in the Italian style, and twelve lots of ground, with shrubbery tastefully laid out. Also, twenty-two very desirable vacant lots, adjoining the above. This desirable property, being situated in the beautiful village of New-Brighton, should command the attention of all parties desirous of purchasing eligible building sites, as the property is unincumbered. The liberal and title indisputable. Free steamboat tickets, with lithographic maps, to attend the sale, can be obtained on application to the Auctioneer. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

GENIN'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—THERE was a time when a Beaver Hat and a heavy list were synonymous terms. GENIN would ask any one who has taken one of his Rocky Mountain Beavers, for the present season, if buoyancy and beauty are not the first ideas they suggest? As you pose them in the hand, they seem almost light enough to float off in the atmosphere unsupported, and, but for the protection they afford from the sunshine, the wearer would hardly be conscious that there was any thing covering his brow. The shape is the "beau ideal" of elegance, and its richness and superiority of finish they stand alone among the hats of the season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SEWING MACHINES—VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—A capital chance is now offered to make a splendid speculation, by purchasing the letters patent granted by Queen Victoria, on the — day of September, 1853, securing the exclusive right throughout the British Empire to the latest improvements in sewing machines, and covering several different machines producing work superior to any hitherto shown to the public. To a suitable person or company this patent will be sold cheap, and all facilities supplied to enable the purchasers to commence immediately a business of great profit. Apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depot, Green Block, Nos. 156, 157 and 159 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL TO NO. 550 BROADWAY.—TIFFANY & Co. (late TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS) beg respectfully to announce their removal into their new, elegant and commodious Store No. 550 Broadway—East side, between Spring and Prince-sts.—where, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, June 1, they will open, with many novelties added to their former assortment forming the most complete and varied stock of diamond and other rich jewelry, silver ware, watches, clocks, Paris gas fixtures, bronzes, dressing cases, desks, fans, opera glasses, rich porcelain, &c., &c., that has ever been offered in this country.—New-York, May 29, 1854.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 8s.

And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC—"THE WANDERER'S RETURN," Ballad by C. M. TRAVER, with Lithograph title; price, 38 cents. This production is of that class of home Songs or Ballads, the melody and sentiment of which is understood and appreciated by all, both pleasing and effective. Sung by the popular corps of artistes the "Ambions," with immense success.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher and Dealer in Pianos, Melodions, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, No. 333 Broadway. N. B. Music sent by mail postage free.

LADIES, GO TO GREASON'S STORE, No. 261 Greenwich-st., if you want to be sure of obtaining everything you desire in the line of Oil Cloths or Window Decorations. His stock is very large and extremely well selected, embracing beautiful Window Shades of every style and variety. His Paper Hangings, both of French and American manufacture, are of the latest patterns, including Damasked Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices, Cords, Bands, Tassels, &c.

MODEL MELODIONS, MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. A Melodion with new improvements, well worth the attention of all who wish to secure the most perfect musical quality of tone, promptness of action, and beauty of finish 4½ 5 5½ 6 and 6 octaves, a pair and double reeds, suitable for the parlor or Church, at $60, $75, $100, $120, $150 and $175. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agents.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 284 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Go early for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Wiedow Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

$100,000.—YOUTH AND BEAUTY FADE! GRAY HAIRS CHANGED TO RAVEN LOCKS!! BALD HEADS AT A DISCOUNT!!!—I will guarantee HURD'S HAIR RESTORER to produce a new growth of hair on any bald head or no pay; or I will agree to forfeit $100,000 if I fail to produce the hair. Now is the time, come all and rece

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse Shrubery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B M WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Rennia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM S. REDDEN, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ For West Point and Cozzens' Dock.—The steam ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ At a Meeting of the Employees—Connected with ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS held at their office, No. 59 Broadway, June 1, 1854 the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have all heard, with unaffected grief, of the sudden death this morning of our beloved friend and associate, EDWARD FRANKLIN, and feel impelled, by a grateful appreciation of his excellences of character, to soothe the melancholy bereavement to pass without some tribute expressive of our feelings and the regard we bore him, therefore be it

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting of his former associates in the Express, that in the decease of EDWARD FRANKLIN, in the flower of his manhood, we have lost a fellow clerk who was ever diligent, faithful and pleasant in the discharge of his responsible duties in this office, a heartfelt, instructive, generous and whole-souled as a companion, and exemplary and patriotic as a citizen. We mourn his loss like that of a dear brother, and shall ever cherish an affectionate admiration for his memory.

Resolved, That JOHN K. STIMSON be and he hereby is appointed a committee to transmit to the bereaved parents and family of our deceased friend a copy of these resolutions, together with a letter of condolence in behalf of this meeting.

(Signed,) JOHN K. STIMSON, Chairman.
J. CUSHING, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Special Notice.—The NEW-YORK LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at Military Hall, No. — Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1854, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the lots held by the Association, among the members by Auction. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, in order to insure general satisfaction. By order of the Trustees.
WILES CHAMBERS, President.
P. A. BAILEY, Secretary.
N. F.—Members will please to take notice that this meeting will be held at Military Hall instead of our usual place of meeting, such being previously engaged for that evening.

☞ Gen. S. F. Cary, of Ohio—The most eloquent and popular Temperance orator in the Union, will address the City Temperance Alliance on SABBATH EVENING, June 4, in the spacious Tent, just reopened for religious worship and Sabbath School each Sabbath morning and afternoon. The City Alliance has commenced the great work of shutting up the dram shops. The prospect is very encouraging, and the open air meetings have known to join them also, in the moral and religious efforts they are constantly making in this great reform

☞ Notice.—JNO C. HENDERSON & SMYTH, having on the 1st inst., admitted Mr GASTON LEMERCIER and Mr. E. V. WELCH to an interest in the 'moorbug Branch of their business, it will in future be known under the firm of HENDERSON, SMYTH & CO., at No. 200 Broadway, and 62 Rue de Faubourg, Poissonniere Paris.
JNO C. HENDERSON,
J. K. SMYTH,
GASTON LEMERCIER,
E. V. WELCH.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1854.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, on payments of only $5 Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ Extension of the Bowery.—An adjourned meeting of parties in favor of this improvement will be held at the Westchester House, corner of the Bowery and Broome-st., on FRIDAY, June 2, at 8 P. M. Persons having memorials in favor of this improvement will oblige send them to Mr Chas S Mathews, Westchester House.
ENOCH DEAN, Chairman.
GEORGE EVERSON, Secretary.

☞ Important Improvement in Daguerrotyping.—A patent has just been granted to S. W. JAMES, of No. 289 Broadway, for the invention of the Daphia Camera, an Improved Instrument for taking two pictures at once. Rights of use, sale, and manufacture of these Instruments for sale by the Inventor. Office No. 289 Broadway.

☞ South Williamsburg Association.—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held at their Room 8, No. 127 Bowery on MONDAY, June 5. Members are hereby informed that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must punctually be paid at this meeting. A full attendance of the members is requested.
R. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Christianity and the Balance of Power. Mr W G DIX will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute this FRIDAY EVENING June 2, on *The War in the East*, as affecting the interests of Christianity throughout the world. Tickets 25 cents each. For sale at the office of the *Wall-street Journal*, and at the door. Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

☞ Veterans of 1812 will meet at Head-quarters, No. 64 3d avenue, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Those who have not reported their address will do so immediately. By order of
A. W. JONES, Maj Comdg.
A. DALLEY, Jr., Adjutant.

☞ Professional Card.—Dr. R. HUNTER, author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their Treatment by Inhalation," in association with Dr. James Hunter, devotes his entire attention to the treatment of Pulmonary diseases. Office No 823 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st.

☞ Notice—Greenwich Building Association.—The next regular monthly meeting (FRIDAY EVENING, June 2,) will be held in the Presbyterian Church, No. 41 Jane-st., between Hudson-st. and 6th av.
R ROSS, Jr., Secretary.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3,—for sale, a quarter-acre claim 21st choice, having over 510 plots to select from Price, $20n. Address immediately, post-paid. HENRY, No 75 William-st., up stairs.

☞ Dr. S. M. Giddings has removed from No. 112 John-st to No 25 Murray st., New-York, where he has for sale the Botanical Family Medicines, which are also for sale at No. 98 John-st., by W. T. PECK & CO.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED TRAGEDY:
"Tis night! All sleep, and now a murderous brood,
In number countless, and athirst for blood,
O'er sleeping forms commence their horrid march.
Stretch them to-morrow, all as stiff as starch
With LYON'S POWDER, that like Death's sirocco
Upsets fleas, bugs, and all such hetefal stock.
Cockroaches, bedbugs, ants, fleas, plant and fowl insects &c., are destroyed with certainty by LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, which is devoid of poison, and like his MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of rats and mice, may be obtained at the principal depot, No 414 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A first-class Hotel for sale, together with a Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dining Saloon, now daily dining over 500 persons; sleeping apartments for the accommodation of 60 persons; also, the lease, the beds, furniture, &c., are entirely new The location is one of the best in the City. Rent very low, and terms made easy. Apply for information to
SOLOMON KING, No. 22 Ann-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—For sale, a first-class and business situation, that pays a clear profit, above all expenses, of over $3,000 a year. Only $5,000 cash down, and the balance in bonds, mortgages gain stocks or bank stocks, and as part payment a place in the country. For full particulars inquire of D W C MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos 23 and 25 Wall-st.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—For sale, the good will and fixtures of a long-established Merchant Tailoring Establishment, now doing a good business, in the city of Brooklyn. A sacrifice will be made by the proprietor, who is in a bad state of health, and in consequence is under the necessity of giving up business. Inquire or address for one week, No. 64 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $500—In a public house doing a good business. To an enterprising man this is a good opportunity to enter into a paying business, the lodging rooms alone nearly paying the rent of the whole house. Address 500, at this office. References given and required.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 9 to 4 P. M. to C. E. ROCKWELL,
Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway

$500 TO $5,000—Will purchase an interest in a manufacturing business, the profits being at least 50 per cent. References of the first class. Address M. E., Box 769 Chatham-square P. O.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Three parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 20, and 22.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Stolen, from the premises of the subscriber, corner of Clinton and Huntington-sts., South Brooklyn, on Monday night, May 29 one Patent Lever Gold Watch and Chain, Tobias, maker—No. 23 356; also, one Gold Locket, with the name of "Caroline" engraved on the inside. Whoever will return the above to E. COKELET, No. 23 Calhar-st., New-York, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked. P. S.—Pawnbrokers are requested to stop them, if offered for sale.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having lost or mislaid a certificate of the Mechanics' Banking Association of the City of New-York, dated May 14, 1853, and numbered 2,312, for forty shares of the stock of said Association, standing in her name, cautions the public against receiving or negotiating the same, she having applied to said institution for a new certificate. MARY A. RECKLESS.

LOST.—The two following notes: BOYD & PAUL's note, town order, dated March 1, 6 months, for $151 38; BOYD & PAUL's note, own order, endorsed by G. W. Dow & Co., March 23, 6 months, for $320 12. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above notes, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning them to SEYMOUR & PETIT Brothers, No 141 Water-st.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

LOST—On TUESDAY, 30th inst.—Left in a 2d-av. railroad car, coming from 25th to Pelt-st., three pieces of surgical instruments wrapped in a blue check cloth. A suitable reward will be given for them if left at No. 106 Forsyth-st.

PACKAGE LOST—Containing a Passport and Citizen Paper with the name of GEO A. KUNZE. Any person finding the above Papers will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the Irving House, with the book-keeper.

SPECTACLES, GOOD AND CHEAP—Adjusted to vision, and carefully watched for free, by E. S. CLARK, Optician to the New-York Eye Infirmary, and Eye Hospital, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 8 Bowery. Spectacles and Optical Instruments.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A beautiful young match team, iron gray, round or light carriage horses, for sale; a perfect match, sound and stylish, warranted in every respect. Inquire No. 120 Christopher-st., near Hudson square.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two well recommended, tidy young women to go to California with families, to reside there. They are both very competent to make themselves useful in every capacity—one of them is a German who speaks English well, the other one an Englishman. Best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 1½ Rivington-st., near Bowery,

SITUATION WANTED—By a young French lady, (an Episcopalian) in a seminary or in a private family; would have no objection to take charge of a school. The best references will be given in New York, Philadelphia, and the South. Address Box No. 1,122 Philadelphia Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For chambermaids, cooks, seamstresses, nurses, girls for housework, and to mind children; also, for coachmen, grooms, waiters, farmers, boys for stores and to learn trades, at No. 4 East Broadway (basement,) adjoining Chatham-square Post-Office, FITZSIMON & McLERNON.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman. She is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last employer, where she can be seen by calling at No. 134 East 31st-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a respectable private family. Apply at No. 49 Wooster-st., second floor

SERVANT WANTED.—A smart American or English woman, to do the general housework in a small family. One who can come well recommended, a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking, can obtain a permanent situation by applying at the southeast corner of South 10th and 3d-sts., Williamsburg, near Peck slip Ferry.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, whose education has been received in one of the first female seminaries in New England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. She would not consider compensation as a great requisite as a comfortable and pleasant home. Address W. L. M care No. 121 13th-st., 4 doors from 3d-av.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business. A young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

SALESMEN WANTED—Two good dry goods salesmen. Apply at BORTON & SON'S, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $2n capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. A good salesman can make $3 in $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED.—Two active, intelligent middle-aged men, to act as solicitors for a Life Insurance Company in this city. To persons well qualified for the situation a liberal commission will be allowed. ADDRESS LIFE INSURANCE, New-York Post-Office.

A GOOD SOPRANO—Wishes a situation in some church choir in the City; up town preferred. Apply at No 43½ Bank-st., New-York.

TO COPYISTS AND OTHERS.—A book-keeper and the gentleman wishes to employ an hour each evening in copying or writing of any kind. Terms moderate. Address ROBBINS, Box No. 3,441, Post-Office.

CASTLE GARDEN.—30 good waiters wanted to attend at the hall this evening. Also, several young ladies to attend ice cream and refreshment saloons. Apply at the Garden between 9 and 11 A. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—17 or 18, who writes a good hand, correct in accounts, and can give good reference as to character, &c., as entry clerk, in a Telegraph office. Salary moderate. Address, own handwriting, LIGHTNING, for two days.

BRASS FINISHERS WANTED—Immediately, Several good brass Faucet and Stopcock makers wanted, to go to the Union Steam Brass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. None but first rate workmen need apply. Apply to Mr J. C. POWELL, room No. 102 French's Hotel, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M.

BOOKBINDER WANTED—One thoroughly accustomed with the business, to go to a flourishing town on the Mississippi River. Apply at G. C. & ANN'S Bindery, No. 61 Seeker-st., corner God, up-stairs, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For excellent situations, now ready, at No. 147 Canal-st. A respectable and cheap boarding-house for female servants is now open, at No. 149 Grand-st. Apply to the Matron, private door.

FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED LABORERS WANTED—To work on the coal wharves at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, to whom steady employment will be given at $1 25 per day. Apply at the various coal offices in Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or on the wharves at Port Richmond.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend in a Millinery store. None that is competent to take charge of a business need run give good City reference. None other need apply. Apply at No 113 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COTTAGE HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—A nice Cottage House with two or three lots attached, on or about 1st September next, with privilege of buying at a given price, any time during the next two years. Location preferred in East Brooklyn or Williamsburg, a convenient distance from the ferries, in a good neighborhood. Address W., Box No. 713

HOUSE WANTED—By the 10th of June—a small House, or cottage or part of a house, desirably situated in the city or vicinity for a small respectable family; rent not to exceed $300. Address A. P. F., this office.

VESSELS WANTED.—Good freights will be given for vessels to bring coal from Picton, Nova Scotia, to New-York, and Philadelphia. Apply to
F. CUNARD No. 4 Bowling Green.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Miss SIMES having taken the house on the corner of 32d-st. and 5th-av., is now prepared to offer very desirable suites of rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board, on terms of every advantage that such a location in newly-fitted house combines, being well supplied with gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. An exchange of reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and also one or two single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms at No 48 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated, with gas, bath-room, &c., and is convenient to the cars and stages. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and lodging, in a desirable location in Brooklyn Heights, within seven minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st ferries. Address D. G., Box No. 115, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A few respectable young men can be accommodated with good board and comfortable rooms, where but few boarders are taken, by applying at No. 192 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Spring-sts

BOARDING.—A large third-story room to let, with board to a man and his wife or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 161 Forsyth-st.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms, with full or partial Board, at No. 75 Warren-st No removal. Bath in the house.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate Summer boarders with fine airy rooms and board, combining all the advantages of the most comfortable home The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson, and at a very short distance from both the Railroad depot and the boat landing. Address Capt. WILLIAM CHALMERS, Andre Brook House, Tarrytown, Westchester Co. N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within a few minutes' walk of Fulton and Catharine ferries. Four gentlemen, willing to pay a fair price for a pleasant home, may be accommodated with board in a private family, in a quiet, retired, and delightful locality. Either full or partial board. Good references indispensable. Apply at No 113 corner lands and Fulton-sts., before 8½ A. M., and after 6 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen may obtain partial board and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, with a private family, on Clinton-st., near State-st. Brooklyn. Terms moderate. Address P. W. T., Box No. 66, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Neatly furnished Rooms, with full or partial board, may be had in a German family residing on avenement to either first or second landing. For particulars apply at No. 62 Broad-st, in the store, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Choice of rooms in a new house newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, in Henry-st., between Amity and Congress, fourth house from Amity. MRS. PETTET.

BOARD WANTED—In Brooklyn, for a gentleman, a Room with pantry, breakfast and tea and dinner Sundays. Location between Montagne and Bridge-sts. Address, with terms, W. H. W., office of the *Times*.

PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET.—Furnished—on 2d floor of house No. 4 East 11th-st., first house from 4th-av., and very desirable location. It is furnished with gas, bath and Croton water. Terms very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A private family, of the highest respectability would accommodate several single gentlemen with the choice of rooms, either in the second or third story, containing all the modern improvements. To gentlemen desirous of finding the comforts of a home, an opportunity now offers seldom met with. Apply at No. 120 East 18th-st., near 4th-av. The best of reference required. Terms moderate.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with Board in a private family residing at No. 289 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is pleasantly located, has all the modern improvements, and Board can be had on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife, or two single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial Board, in a small private family in a modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th-ave.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 14 Nelson-place, only one block from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. House contains gas, baths, &c., and will accommodate but a limited number of select gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 85 Murray-st.—One or two furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply as above.

GOOD HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE at a great bargain. The owner having moved to the City will sell them for less than cost. Apply to JAMES CLARK, No. 2 New Chelsea Hall, Astor-place.

LEEDS COKE & CO., Shipbuilders and Engineers, Foot of Jackson-st, East River, Manufacturers and Surveying Instruments, No. 37 Dock-st., New-York, and everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 Cliff-st., PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THOMAS' BOOK OF THE FARM; Farm Implements and the Principles of their Construction, and Practical Mechanical and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary Practices of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS. With 300 Illustrations. 12mo, muslin, $1.

This work comprehends those branches of Natural Philosophy known as Mechanics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, and Heat, in their more common application to the practices of modern improved farming; and, so far as practicable, technical words and phrases have been avoided, and the whole rendered simple and intelligible to ordinary readers. The leading principles have been derived from the existing stock of knowledge; but no treatise on these subjects, especially applied to agriculture, having before presented the various examples of the application of those principles to the structure and use of farm implements, and to the farmer's daily routine, are mostly original For the purpose of adapting the work to schools, wherever it may be desirable, it is divided into sections, each of sufficient length for a single recitation.—*Preface.*

We should like to see this work printed, bound, and hung up in every work-shop, tool-room, and farmer's book-shelf in the country. It gives the reasons and explains the action of mechanical powers, and the forces of nature generally, with illustrations so directly drawn from the farmer's daily routine, that it gives a direct meaning and value to every point, rarely found in text-books.—*Downing's Review of the First Edition.*

JUST PUBLISHED
A POPULAR HISTORY OF GREECE, from the earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with Supplementary Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. For schools and students. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Illustrated with numerous Wood-cuts. 12mo, muslin, $1.

This is not only the best School History of Greece now before the public, but the most suitable for popular reading. As a manual for common use, it must soon take the place of every other. It embodies the results of Mr. Grote's important investigations, as well as those of modern writers in the departments of literature and art it is particularly rich. The style is lucid, elegant and spirited. There can be no doubt that it will at once justify its claims to be a standard work on the subject.

THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS; OR, THE MUSCOVITE IN PEACE AND WAR. By CHARLES LEVENDIKE, THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE. By GERMAIN DE LAGNY. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo Muslin $1

This work presents a detailed and very lively description of the interior of Russian society, with a lucid exposition of the prominent public institutions. The author's chapters on the army, the nobility, the clergy, the peasantry, the mercantile and the finances, are uniformly full and valuable. The vivacity of style with which the volume is written, makes it more readable than a large proportion of the works which have been suggested by the Russian question.

THE DOLD FAMILY ABROAD. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents

One of LEVER'S finest and funniest specimens of inimitable humor and satire. It relates the adventures of an Irish family, who leave their kindred bogtrotters at home, and go in search of "the genteel" on a tour. They fall into all sorts of scrapes, and constantly snifer from their owe absurdities. The characters of the ambitious and most foolish mamma; the long-suffering papa, the graceless wretch of a son, and the belle of boarding-house, are sustained with infinite spirit, and afford an endless fund of amusement

DICKENS' CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols, 16mo. Muslin, $1.

Well on sacrificing any true graces of style for the sake of adaption to young readers, it gives the narrative of English history to the Revolution of 1688 with an ease, simplicity, and occasional pathos, which are equally fascinating to those for whom this work is designed, and to children of larger growth. As a specimen of agreeable narrative, there are few things superior to it in the language. [*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is peculiarly delightful and instructive to children, though the charms of Mr Dickens' style render it attractive to readers of all ages.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

We have never seen a book which seemed to us better calculated to convey the most useful knowledge in so agreeable a manner.—*Norwich Tribune.*

It is no admirable resume of the History of England, in graphic style and simple language, and is well worth the reading of children of the larger growth.—*Congregationalist.*

We are not surprised to learn that it has been extensively introduced into school.—*Boston Transcript.*

The second volume is quite equal to the first. There is the clearness of statement, strong delineation of character in a few brief sentences, judicious selection of facts and condensation of materials, which rendered the first volume so valuable as a history for youth.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Dickens' keen sense and prejudiced humor quickly cut the knot in a paragraph which wise and able historians have labored through volumes to untie.—*Churchman.*

LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD. By Capt. E. B. HAMLEY. 8vo. Paper, 37½ cents.

Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE MASTER'S HOUSE—A tale of Southern Life. By LOCKE. Illustrated by drawings from nature.

IN PRESS AND SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED.
The "Master's House" is emphatically a Book for the times, and is more of unusual interest, from the unexpected agitation of the Slaver question as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and will be read by all who desire to understand the whole subject. The story work every written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the law and customs of that portion of our Union, and not a line is penned nor a word expressed to create a false sympathy by dwelling upon their degradation or helplessness, or by clothing in the garb of poetry the passions, feelings, sentiments and virtues they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actors—the white as so, the responsible person, "THE MASTER."

The book commences with the youth and education of the hero, and closes with him; the plot is what was developed in a narrative of a single Southern life. The manner in not which the author was ever taxed; with it, truth was it deed stronger than fiction, and therefore of the most absorbing interest. The republicanism of the contents will give the best idea of the exceedingly varied character of the work.

The Master's House; a Tale of Southern Life. By Locke. 12mo. pp. 391 J. L. McElrath. In this graphic story we find intimate evidence of personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. The author, who by the by, has not seen fit to put his name to the work, evidently describes a state of things of which he has been an eye witness and not in the dull routine of a mere observer, but coming to his narrative, we have no doubt that it is drawn from facts with which he has been personally conversant. It has all the freshness and glow of actual life—not got up for the sake of making a book—nor founded on hearsay from others—but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.

The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Graham Waldmay, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a college education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located—graduates with the highest of honors—is gone for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana, when he returns to claim his promised bride—takes her in triumph to his southern home—and, as a large land-owner and planter, experiences the usual variety of life characteristic of a slaveholding and chivalrous population. The narrative, although slightly put together, is sustained with remarkable interest as a whole and abounds in striking passages which must arrest the attention of every reader. As an illustration of the domestic institutions of the South—with Slavery, of course, as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time in all quarters of the country. In describing Slavery, the author manifests a very high degree, in dignified reflection, of candor and truth; there is no bitterness—makes no parade of moralizing—and does not dealin philanthropy; to give bread additional zest to his sketches. If it were not for the touch-me-not sensitiveness which most of the friends of Slavery exhibit toward every discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing portraits of Southern life on the side of the Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded fanatics" of the North. At any rate, the slaveholder will find but little personal abuse in this volume, and if he is made to wince occasionally under the "hard facts" that are brought to notice, it is more than he is often obliged to do by his every-day experience of the original realities that are here Daguerreotyped. Certainly the writer presents many agreeable views of Southern society, and is by no means disposed to do justice to the bright side of Southern character. Indeed many readers may be tempted to blame him for the lines on which he has chosen to paint his picture, and the adverse aspects he has given to many of the characters, but for our part, we think he has done his own work in his own way. The writer's forte is clearly description not vituperation. As a specimen of his skill in character drawing we take the portraiture of Major Dixon, a worthy whose name may be found now and then on the register of our fashionable hotels.

The character of Rev. Mr Hobbawk, a pious advocate of the patriarchal institution, and his salubrious influence on the conscience of our friend Major Dixon, are set forth with excellent effect, and form a telling feature in the narrative. Not of less interest is the relation of Mindmay's experience as a slaveholder, which lends to the disclosure of a painful incident which it will be well to consider, before the revival of the African slave-trade becomes a fixed fact."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

LADY BULWER'S NEW BOOK.—Dedication—"To the great—and will be greater—American Nation; who all, in 'Going ahead' in the mighty race of Social Moral, Scientific, Literary, Political, and Artistic Emulation, never forget that a sound heart is the best screw-propeller that the vast engine of Progression can have, this Volume is respectfully dedicated by their friend and admirer, The AUTHOR.

Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"Mr. Ditrueli is cleverly characterized under the name of Fenshaw, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and its comic ability is displayed in almost every page."—*London Globe*

"Lady Bulwer has written another novel at her husband's, called 'Behind the Scenes,' in which the man who owes her fortune as a Mr Ferrars, and is described as a solid block of vinegar, married with villainy, veneered with virtue, and highly varnished with hypocrisy."—*The Eagle.*

"It is a long time since we have had anything piquant in the way of fiction, and a desideratum so desirable, at this enjoyable season, is supplied by Riker, Thorne & Co., who having purchased the advanced sheets of Lady Bulwer's last production, have brought it out in truly royal style."—*Boston Daily Times.*

"A book of quaintness and power."—*New-York Dey Book.*

"It will doubtless find many readers, and we are not sure that its chief faults may not be to some its greatest attractions."—*Boston Atlas.*

"That Lady Bulwer Lytton is a clever woman, or that she has more than the usual amount of study and cultivation none can deny. Some of her dialogue is quite brilliant, and her learning, both modern and classical, manifests itself almost too often. But the rage of a disappointed, scorned and passionate woman shows itself in every line she writes." —*Phila Evening Bulletin.*

Her works have been very successful, which is an evidence of their popularity. The present volume has been carefully written, and we hazard nothing in saying that it is the most finished and interesting production from the pen of the accomplished authoress.—*Newport Daily News.*

"She concentrates all her powers of imagination to conceive some horrid epithet, or preponderously inhuman villain in which her husband shall figure as the fiend incarnate or demon of demons."—*Warren County Whig.*

"There are many pungent satirical sentences and poetical beauties interspersed throughout this anti-pharasaical work. The book is worthy of universal commendation."—*Newport Mercantile Guide.*

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., Publishers of HOUSEHOLD WORDS, CHAS. DICKENS, in monthly parts, two volumes yearly of more than 1,200 octavo pages. Eight volumes, neatly bound in cloth, now ready. $2 per year, payable in advance; 20 cents each number.

A new tale by CHARLES DICKENS, called HARD TIMES, is now publishing in *Household Words*, and will be continued from month to month, and completed in five numbers from its commencement, in the May number. By special arrangements with the English publishers we receive advance sheets of this new story, so that the successive chapters will appear in our edition of *Household Words* about the same time as in London.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART—(Harstefore published by Alexander Montgomery)—In monthly parts, containing at least thirty superb engravings in each number. 3 vols., 8vo., cloth, nearly ready. 2 vols yearly, $3 per year, or 25 cents per number.

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE—THE POPULAR EDUCATOR—(Heretofore published by Alex Montgomery)—Published in monthly parts, containing a regular course of instruction in every department of knowledge. With maps, diagrams, engravings and drawings. $1 50 per year; 13½c. per number.

ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD.—A series of services for Domestic Worship. Edited by Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D. D., assisted by eminent contributors, to be completed in 12 monthly parts, at 25 cents each.

HARD TIMES. By CHARLES DICKENS.
T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

THE STREET PREACHER.—THE TRUE AMERICAN, the most able, independent Anti-Jesuitical paper ever published in the United States, contains in the number for this week

The Street Preacher, A Revelation of Papist Outrage, and a perfect history of the Americas Sailing on the Bay of Naples.

Terms—Single copies, 4 cents; mail subscribers, $1 00 per annum; three months, 25 cents. Published at No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York, and sold everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION. 12mo. $1. Attention is solicited to this charming story. Hear what the Press say of it:

From the Newark Daily.

Unfortunately we do not know the writer of this volume. We may have that good fortune in store for us. All that we can say is that he (?) has never before written a book, and that with becoming modesty he consented to allow this amusement of leisure hours to be printed only at the urgent instance of the publishers. Knowing thus much, we open the book and behold a beautiful child gazing at its fairy pictures in the pellucid waters of an island in the tropical Pacific. The scenery of the sketch is painted with a few masterly strokes, indicating a familiarity with such scenes. We are soon informed that the sweet Vara is the daughter of a mission missionaries, who are introduced to us while deliberating upon the immediate sending away of their beloved child to the United States for the purpose of education. The child is to be adopted by a family, by description, near Albany The voyage is passed over in silence, and after a painful parting, the next scene pictures the astonishment of the child first introduced to the strange wonders of a great city. This portion is given with the quaintness and vividness of an autobiography, so much so as to lead the reader to wonder if it be not so in reality. As the life of this sweet Vara is narrated, traits of character are developed which show that she is just an angel in earthly guise, but this insight is to her character only the more dear to us, for we recognize in her so fabulous creature, but one with whom we can sympathize. She is a type of as entire goodness as we can expect or hope to see living and breathing with us. Vara's life in the country, and the persons with whom she associates, are all made interesting to us; for each character that is presented is drawn by a forcible and masterly pen, which in a few words distinctly characterizes the person. Vara grows to personal and mental beauty and grace, endures many trials, is early married, and returns to the Pacific a missionary of the Cross of Christ

The incidents of the volume, as may be seen, are not remarkable; and yet, with all its simplicity, and with almost the inevitable conclusion, the reader is kept in suspense to the close without any flagging of the excitement. Vara le tue Fleda, or the Eva, whose purity and goodness charms and bewitches, and the interest is healthy, for it arises from the contemplation of a lovely character

As a work of art we place it high. Independently of any plan of plot, the language is both chaste and ornate, frequently pathetic, often humorous. The characters are drawn with skill, and we can find originals in our mind who seem to be here carefully pictured. Here ers man of the world thinking like these worldly men, and aptly speaking their language; Yankees with their nasality; young ladies discussing fashionable follies; bucks strutting and boasting; no daguerreotype has portrayed the features more strongly.

The book, we think a remarkable one. It is, indeed, written with an aim—the intent to show the self abnegation of the missionary, to correct some wide spread colloquies against his family character, to interest all in the cause of missions; but although this is the thread which runs through the whole, it is invisible to the careless, while its influence is felt.

We trust that the writer will not fail to continue a work for which he is so eminently fitted. We predict for it as immediate sale, and a welcome to as one the author as a worthy addition to the few distinguished American authors.

From the Buffalo Daily Herald.

There has no volume fallen into our hands for years, with which we have been more interested. The beautiful simplicity of the heroine; the unadorned yet highly interesting narrative; the development of the different characters combined with the peculiar fascination of the author's style, carries the reader pleasantly along to the finale, and he sighs that the sweet repast is over.

From the Buffalo Express.

We would give something to know who is the author of this delightful book. It is the work of no novice, of no dreamer, of no tyro in the feelings, passions and springs of the human heart, and the tempt

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Extortion Case.

Before Justice Welsh.

The examination was resumed yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Isaac Hendricks, being sworn, deposed as follows: I live at No. 383 Grand-street; I am a clerk for Mr. Pinner; I was not on the 23d of May, inst.; know Mrs. Roleter; the first time I saw her, was on Tuesday, the day before this transaction occurred, at Mr. Pinner's store, in the Bowery; Mr. Pinner, at that time, resided with his family, at No. 167 Bowery; it was about between 6 and 7 o'clock, P. M., when she came to the store; I was in the front part of the store at the time she came in; I did not see Pinner at the time; she asked for Mr. Pinner; the boy said he was out, but would be in right away; she said she was in a hurry, and wanted to see Pinner very particularly; I stepped up to her, and asked her what she wanted; she said she had cut some work from Mr. Pinner, and said she had it cut some time; she said then that she could not make them, as she was moving, and was going to move again; I then asked her why she did not bring the jackets along; she said she did not intend to make them, and I told her she might as well have brought them along; she answered that it was nothing to me; I next saw her talking to Mr. Pinner at the back part of the store; the front door of the store opens directly into the street; it was open entirely; there is also a door at the back part of the store communicating with the dwelling; I was in the store the whole time that Mrs. Roleter remained there; I did not pay any particular attention to the conversation between Pinner and her; I heard her say that Mr. Pinner should come up for his jackets; he said that he would send the boy after them; she replied that she would not like to give them to the boy, that he had better come himself, and that he had better come that evening; that is all I heard; she left soon after that—within five minutes; I was in the store when Mr. Pinner left the store; he left, I think, about 9 o'clock P. M. He did not say where he was going; I saw him the next day (24th) about 2 o'clock P. M.; he was walking in the street; I was in the Third-avenue cars at the time, and got out of the cars and went to the store, and let his family know that I had seen him. He came in soon after; his appearance was bad; he looked bloody; his eye was black, and his forehead discolored; his shirt was very bloody, and was torn in the front, below the collar, near the shoulder; I left the store on the night of the 23d about 10 o'clock P. M.; I came the next morning a little after 6; Mr. Pinner was not at home; I did not see Pinner from that time until I saw him in the afternoon; he stayed but a little while at home; after he came in, I accompanied the officers to the house in Twelfth-street, where those parties were arrested; I saw Mrs. Roleter there; when she saw me, she said, "What does that d——n Jew want here? he is come to give false witness."

Cross-examined by Mr. Barnaby: I have been in Mr. Pinner's employ since last October, as a salesman; I was within a few yards from the door when she (Mrs. Roleter) came in; the boy was also in the store at the time; I was behind the counter; there was a tailor in the back part of the store at the time; Mr. Pinner came in on the evening of May 22; Mrs. Roleter might have been about five minutes talking to Mr. Pinner on that occasion; do not recollect the tailor going out; Pinner spoke to him about some coat, shortly after he came in; don't know that Pinner told him to go not with the coat; did not hear what Pinner said to the tailor; have not had any particular conversation in regard to this matter with any one, more than that he might have been asked what had happened to Mr. Pinner; did not recollect that Mr. Pinner or Mr. Phillips (the Counsel) had spoken to him about it; was told to come to court by a man in the employ of Mr. Samuel Pinner, of Grand-street; looked in the *Herald* to see an account of the previous day's proceedings in the Court, but there was no mention of the matter in that paper; did not look for it in any other paper.

No feature of any interest or importance was elicited during the protracted cross-examination of the witness. The case for the prosecution here closed, and the further hearing in the matter was adjourned till this afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Previous to the adjournment, Mrs. Roleter was let out on bail, on the motion of Mr. Barnaby. The amount of bail given was $1,000. Upon being formerly examined by the presiding magistrate, Mrs. Roleter stated that she was a native of Ireland; was 22 years of age; was married; lived at No. 337 Twelfth-street; was a mantilla maker by occupation, and denied all knowledge of the offence charged to her.

The other prisoners were remanded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Betts.

Horace H. Day vs. *The New-England Car Spring Company*.—The end of this case is not visible as yet. Quantities of documentary evidence and oral testimony have already been put in, and the defendants are not yet through with their case. The main point of importance to the testimony to-day was the offer of the defendants to prove statements made on oath by Mr. Day in reference to the validity of the Chaffee patent, in opposition to the attempt of it in 1850. The plaintiff's counsel objected to their admission, and the point was argued at some length. The Court admitted the testimony, saying that the defendants were entitled to the judgment of the Court upon the testimony, and it should be admitted to that end.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same as Thursday.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*.—Nos. 25, 40, 1, 2, 18, 214, 30, 32, 13, 31, 45, 46, 47, 49, 27.

LONG ISLAND.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE S. L. HOLMES.—The monument, heretofore alluded to, to the memory of the late S. L. HOLMES, Superintendent of Public Schools in Brooklyn, has been completed and placed in Greenwood. On the monument are the following inscriptions:

"In memory of SAMUEL L. HOLMES, for several years Superintendent of the Public Schools of Brooklyn. Died May 20, 1853, aged 63.

"The memory of the just man is perennial on earth: and he shall stand before God clothed in the righteousness of Christ, his Saviour.

"Erected by the Teachers and Pupils of Public Schools, May 20, 1854."

This monument is built of plain white marble, and cost $1,600.

THE STONE CUTTERS' STRIKE.—The Stone Cutters of Brooklyn and vicinity, who have been on a strike for a little more than eleven weeks, are to commence work again on Monday next, at the price demanded—20 shillings a day. They formerly received 18 shillings.

NEW-JERSEY.

UNFOLDING OF A PLOT—CHARGE OF ROBBERY, AND COUNTER ARREST FOR ADULTERY.—JOHN MCALVANAH, who resides at Stockholm, Passaic County, about 20 miles from Paterson, went before Recorder CUTTER on Monday morning, and charged WILLIAM LELAND with having robbed him of $215 the night previous. The circumstances were detailed as follows. He said that LELAND formerly was in his employ, but moved to Jersey City, since which time his (MCALVANAH) when he came to Jersey City, usually staid over night at LELAND'S house. On Sunday night he was there, and, while sitting in the rocking-chair, fell asleep. Mrs. LELAND, he said, was out at the time, and Mr. LELAND had retired to bed. MCALVANAH supposed that LELAND must have got up and taken the pocket-book containing the money out of his pocket. The result was that LELAND was committed for trial. Some of the neighbors of LELAND intimated that there was an improper friendship existing between the wife of the accused and the accuser. Captain FARLEY, the Captain of the Watch, being informed of these suspicions, first satisfied himself that MCALVANAH was passing the night in LELAND'S apartments, and at an early hour Wednesday morning, Capt. F. made a descent upon them, and found Mrs. LELAND and Mr. MCALVANAH in the same room, they having leaped from the bed on being surprised by him, and stood before him in their night clothes. They were brought before the Recorder, Wednesday, and he committed them to jail in default of bail, on a charge of adultery. LELAND has been released from confinement on his own recognizance to answer the charge preferred against him.

☞ The annual meeting of the Mercer County Bible Society was held on Tuesday at Newark. Mr. J. M. SHERARLEY, the Treasurer of the Society, reported the amount of funds received during the year. A statement was read of the amount raised by the several churches in the county and from individuals, making the whole amount $516 42—lacking about $84 of the amount which the Society had agreed to raise ($600).

☞ The Lunatic Asylum addition, at Trenton, is to be built. The contracts have been given out. WM. PHILLIPS has the stone work, and WM. R. TITUS the wood work. The whole addition, divided between both ends of the building, will make about 200 feet.

☞ A movement is making by the various Bible Societies in the State to put copies of the Bible in the sleeping-rooms of hotels. In the counties of Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and some others, measures have been taken for this purpose.

☞ It is stated that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have offered $12,000,000 for the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad.

Affairs in Washington.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

The Cuban question slackens in interest, for it does not now appear to be so near a crisis as it did some weeks ago. The Administration can find no excuse for a war message against Spain, or for the blockade of Cuba. The *Black Warrior*, it is admitted, affords no pretext. The aggrieved parties have themselves taken the adjustment of the matter into their own hands, settled with the Cuban authorities, and thrown themselves upon the generosity of the Government at Madrid for the restoration of what was lost by them. The Spanish Government may be slow, but, in no event, will their many just grounds of complaint, be a cause of any open or any protracted state of outrage, be a cause of any appeal on the part of the Government with the assent of the nation, to the arbitrament of steel and shot-to men-to battle. Should any Executive, though he may provoke or encourage, go beyond the authority of Congress, he would be impeached. The only thing that a republican community has to fear from the purchase of Cuba, is its speedy acquisition by force, into unnatural coincidence here. The measure was adopted on Friday last, it is said, as an alternative to an immediate blockade of the ports of Cuba, which the President had prepared, and which three of his Cabinet had agreed to.

An offer of *three hundred millions* for the purchase of the island is to be made, but not until some threats shall be thrown out of its forcible seizure.

The Nebraska agitation, should it be very considerable or protracted, will counteract the Cuba movement. It may be doubted whether the Administration will venture to take any step of consequence on so serious a subject, without the advice of the Senate.

An agent or Minister from Honduras is here, and has been instructed, it is said, to seek a commercial treaty with the United States. With these petty Central American States, we are now trying to make some sort of a treaty, by which we can secure the Isthmus transits and our commercial interests connected with them. Mr. BORLAND, our late Minister to Central America, is here. His mission was an entire failure. His treaty was ill-advised, and has been rejected. Mr. MARCY is attempting to make one with the Minister.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY—FREE TUITION.—Michigan must ever claim the honor of being the first State in the Union, offering the students from *all portions of the United States* complete courses of Collegiate instruction, *free of charge*. The annual income from her University fund is now about $25,000 per annum, and is increasing. Ample buildings have been erected at Ann Arbor, for the Medical and Literary Colleges, a town remarkable for its health and cheapness of living. The University Library, Cabinet, Museum, Apparatus and Laboratory, are creditable to a State institution, and one of the best Astronomical Observatories in the world is nearly completed, the directorship of which has been accepted by the distinguished Astronomer, BRUNNOW of Berlin, the assistant of ENCKE. The corps of professors, (at present, ten in the Literary and six in the Medical Colleges,) have thus far been called from the different States, with reference to their ability and fitness. In the College of Arts and Sciences, there are two full parallel courses of studies, viz: *Literary and Scientific*. The first including such branches as are taught in other Colleges; the other, of Scientific course, omits the dead languages and substitutes the Natural Sciences, Civil Engineering, &c., the better to fit young men for the practical duties of life, (to enter which but moderate prerequisites are insisted on.) An appropriate degree is conferred on those who take a full course in either, but a student may take a partial course, selecting such studies as he may wish, and remain as long or short a time as he may desire. An Agricultural course has been established, and is now in full operation. The College-late year, in both Colleges, commences on the first of October, the term of the Medical College continuing six months.—*Mich. Argus*.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 1

$1,000	Erie Income Bds	97	1200	Parker Vein Co	c 4
3,000	Erie Con. Bds	71 83	2000	do	c 4
1,000	Hudson Con. Bds	85	500	do	10 4
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	77½	300	do	4
3,000	Ill. C. R. 8 per cts	83	100	do	s3 4
2,500	N. Y. C. R. Bds	86½	100	do	b15 4
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	115	650	do	b15 4
5	do	115½	400	do	s10 4
5	Hanover Bank	96	2000	do	c 4
5	Metropolitan Bank	105½	500	do	b15 s3 4
5	Ohio Life & Trust Co	93	100	do	b30 4
100	Canton Company	130 23½	100	N. Y. Central R	b60 104
100	do	b60 28	50	do	104
50	Morris Canal	14½	10	do	c 104
200	New-Jersey Zinc Co	71	980	Erie Railroad	s3 9
150	do	b60 71	100	do	b10 9
100	Florence & K. J. St'k	1	100	do	c 9
50	Cleve & Pittsb'g & R.	69½	100	do	9
18	do	69¾	50	do	s3 9
50	do	b60 70	50	do	b3 s3 9
0	N. York & N. H. R. R.	94	100	do	s60 9
650	N.C. Trans't Co	b60 28½	100	do	s30 9
600	do	28	50	do	s15 9
100	do	s30 28	50	do	b60 9
100	do	28½	200	do	b30 9
100	do	28½	200	do	9
100	do	s30 28½	150	Read'g Railroad	s3 7
100	do	28	100	do	s3 7
250	do	b30 28	400	do	b60 7
50	do	s3 27½	500	do	b30 7
300	do	b60 28	100	do	7
200	Penn. Coal Co	b60	100	do	s3 7
100	do	b60 64	300	do	7
550	Cumb. Coal Co	rg 33½	850	do	s3 7
450	do	b30 36	100	do	b60 7
100	do	p&c 35½	200	Hudson River RR	12 65
1000	do	35½	30	do	rg 5
1200	do	b60 36	200	do	s30 6
200	do	s30 35½	63	Mad. & Ind. R. R.	c 2
100	do	b30 35½	50	Panama Railroad	s30 109
8	do	c 35½	100	Ill. Cen. R.R. Sp c	stk 118
100	do	s30 35½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st M 10s 94@94½
6,000 Improvement Fund Certificates of the State of Wisconsin 12s 91
3,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s 87 8 4@84
5,000 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7s 75
3,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mort. 7s 90
20 shares Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, ($13 15 paid on each) 19
2 shares New-York and Erie Railroad 65
20 shares Eighth av. Bank 91
5 shares Republic Fire Insurance Company 91
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co 91
20 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company 95
10 shares La Farge Fire Insurance Company 60
20 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Company
50 shares Ship Timber Vending Company (Scrip 30s) 13
18 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. 91
180 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad 95

SECOND BOARD

$1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bs	96 94	200	P. Vein Coal Co	4
25	Nassau Bank	103	200	do	s15 4
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	114	200	do	b30 4
110	Passaic Mill'g & Man.	7	500	do	s10 4
100	do	7	100	do	4
200	Nic. Transit Co	s20 27½	2200	do	s10 4
200	do	b60 28	300	Hudson R. R. R	65
25	do	28	100	do	b60 65
225	Cumb. Coal Co	rg 33½	100	Erie Railroad	s60 93
500	do	b60 36	100	do	s3 6½
50	do	s30 35½	100	do	s30 6½
100	do	b30 36	25	Harlem Railroad	30
100	Reading Railroad	79	1150	do	30

MILLINERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.—M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 96 Bowery, has just received direct from the manufacturers in France and England the usual importation of the above goods, amongst the assortment of the novel and desirable for the approaching season, a superior assortment of Ribbons, adapted to the late fashion of trimming Ladies' Dresses and Mantillas Flowering Bows. The assortment in the Wholesale Warerooms, adjoining the Retail Store, is unequalled in this City for variety and cheapness.

FIRST PREMIUM MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS is now exhibiting at her show rooms, a large and fashionable stock of Paris millinery and straw goods. Mrs. SIMMONS received the Medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition for the best specimens of Millinery, and the only medal which was awarded for Split Straw Goods.
Mrs W. SIMMONS No 564 Broadway.

MANTILLAS.—M. BELL respectfully informs the ladies that he will open this morning a new and beautiful variety of Lace and Silk Mantillas for the month of June. The remaining Spring stock will now be sold at considerably reduced prices. No 58 Canal-st

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROELER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs A. Journeay, Jr. & Co.), and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and improved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets, and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines plain and plaid de Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester delaines of improved designs, they invite the attention of jobbers and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

JUST RECEIVED PER EUROPA.—An Invoice of Paris Embroideries of the latest styles and designs. Also a Carton of Rich Laces, consisting of Point d'Angville, Brussels, Black Thread Mantilles, Scarfs, Points, Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes. Also, a complete assortment of Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Muslin Insertions, and Edgings, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.—One who has been in the dry goods business for a term of years, and a portion of Saratoga season, would like, during the Summer months, to take a stock of fine French embroideries on consignment. Satisfactory New-York reference given. Address Box No. 475, New-York Post-Office.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No. 36 Broadway, corner of Wall-st, has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid Solo Leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

INDIA RUBBER GARDENING GLOVES AND MITTS.—Now is the time to procure India Rubber Gloves and Mitts for gardening, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands. They are made long, to protect the wrists and arms. For sale at retail by all Rubber dealers, and to the trade only at GOODYEAR'S Glove Co., No. 36 John-st., up stairs

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at wholesale and retail, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 449 Pearl-st., corner of William-st

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of the late STEPHEN VAN ORDEN are requested to present the same at my residence, corner of 45th-st. and 3d-av., on or before the 27th day of June, 1854, having previously given notice of the same.
SALINA CHITTENDEN.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to see the new GAS COOKING ARRANGEMENTS at the Company's rooms, No. 548 Broadway, over J. C. HARRIS' Carriage Repository. Rooms open from 8 A. M. until 9½ P. M. every day during the week except Thursday, June 1st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. BONNE, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 257 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality, constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

A TLAS FOUNDRY, FOOT OF WAYNE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Orders for Steam Engines, sugar-mills, mining machinery, railroad work, machinists' tools, &c., &c., executed with promptness.
JOHN F. WARD & CO.

THOMPSON & ROELER.—Importers and Manufacturers of Straw Goods, Hats, Bonnets, Trimmings, and Straw Goods, &c., have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs A. Journeay, Jr., & Co.).

J. FELLOWS, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.—No. 48 Pulton-st.—Window Shades, Awnings, Awnings and Banner Cards; Bridal Invitations, Fancy Stationery, &c. Business Cards, Bill-heads, Bills of Exchange, Notes, Labels, &c.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CT.—A modern built house containing eighteen large furnished rooms, with or without the furniture, with immediate possession. Is in complete order, centrally and very desirably located, convenient to the City, &c., and the village noted for health and pleasantness. Is well calculated for a public house or private residence. Barn 28 by 70 feet. Also, twenty acres of land if desired. Price of house and improvements, $7,500. Apply to F. W. KNAPP, No. 34 Broadway.

HOUSE AND ELEVEN ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—In the Village of Madison, Morris Co., N. J.—This is a beautiful country residence, good buildings house, large and convenient; large garden, fruit, and beautifully shaded, and well worthy any gentleman who desires a good country residence; it being five minutes' walk from the Madison depôt. For information inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depôt. Price, $4,000. Title good. Also, several very good farms for sale.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—In Yonkers, containing 13 rooms, with ceiling doors, marble mantles, grates, cornices, centre-pieces, and a large cellar. A building eighteen feet square on the rear, a desirable residence for a person doing business in the City, beautifully situated on Academy-st., adjoining the Academy, Yonkers, about 10 minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—One new house and lot out of a row of five 3-story and basement, corner end with a sliding doors, marble mantels, &c., all in first rate order. Will be sold low if applied for immediately on the premises, 66th-st. and Broadway, 8th-av. cars within one block. Terms easy. WILSON D. YOUMANS.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Hoboken, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both prize and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Forry and Washington sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable place in Smith-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. A 3-story brick house with high brown stone basement, and every modern improvement, 15 minutes' walk from either ferry. Price very low, and small part cash. Apply to B. EDMONDS & CO., No. 16 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—On Grand-st., Jersey City.—Cottage houses, and 3 vacant lots, in a thriving neighborhood, and cornering on a main avenue, short distance from the ferries, plenty of water throughout. Apply on the premises, or to C. FARTRIDGE, No. 300 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 10 acres of the finest land in the State of New Jersey, situate distant nine miles from New-York, and two miles from Newark, on the road leading from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the City by cars and stage. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horse, cow, pigs, chickens, carriage, wagons, harness, jasmine tea-rolls, &c., will be sold. If desirous, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property of equal value, and a small sum remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER CLARKE, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City Property, (west side,) with about forty acres of land, part wood and meadow, with new house, kitchen and barn, house finished with marble mantels and sliding doors. Also, an orchard with about sixty trees, two acres of asparagus and other fruit, &c. &c., oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables planted, with stock, farming utensils, and furniture, if required. The property is thirteen and a half miles from Hoboken. Omnibus runs within one and a half miles. Inquire No. 294 West-st., opposite Canal-st. Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully cultivated country seat on the Hudson River, about 25 minutes from 33d-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well built good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage house, shed, &c., in good order. There are 6 acres handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contain 8 2 3 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Or in exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Is pleasantly situated in a flourishing village on the New-York Central Railroad, ten hours' ride from this City. For further particulars, inquire of B. SKAATS, Attorney at Law, No. 75 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large, double cottage, in good order, with stable, garden, ice-house full of ice. It is pleasantly located, with view of the river and well shaded with forest and fruit trees; is within 3 minutes' walk of the depôt at Fordham, 12 miles from New-York—a very desirable residence for a person doing business in the City having 9 or 10 trains daily to the City. Will be sold very cheap or rented. Also, a farm of 60 acres, conveniently situated to New York, for sale low or to let, and one of 67 acres of choice, new horse and cow land, to close a concern, will be sold low, and nearly all the purchase money can remain on the property. Apply to J. WALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st., real estate office

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new cottages each containing two rooms, in 12th-st., near Sixth-av., each with garden of three lots. Stages run in Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st., New-York

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Know as the Wood Hill on the east side of the Passaic River three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. Its house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about one acre studded with several bodies of full-grown ornamental trees or evergreens. The large and convenient mansion, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries &c., on the 1st floor, 12 rooms on the second and third floors many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort; ice-house (filled) laundry, gardener's house, stables, carriage, granary, fowl house, &c. There are about 53 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 300 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden and four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic above and below this place is occupied with beautiful country residences, and this locality is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within one hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Apply to MORGAN NOE, No. 1 Princes-st., E. D. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE AT PELHAM, N. Y.—The country seat of the late Samuel Jaggar, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors in lots to suit applicants at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most elegantly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for ground for villa sites. Planting, with the usual advantages, her seminaries of learning, her churches and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Hudson River Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to WILLIAM ELLIS, No. 13 Centre-st., New-York, WALTER JAGGAR, No. 13 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable residence in the village of West Farms, with churches and good schools near at hand. The place contains about three acres with a large house, good barn, and is garnished with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Distant about one hour's ride from the City by car, and convenient to the New-York and Harlem Railroad. The above property will be sold, or exchanged for property in this City or Brooklyn, or for a good farm in a desirable location. Inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 11 Pine-st. Terms easy. Possession given immediately

PELHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Pordham, 12 miles from the City Hall very pleasantly situated, fronting on the main street, and containing 10 beautiful plots, each fronting in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores, churches and schools. No cheap houses are being erected through the farm. Good upper building lots are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.
JOHN BUSSING

STATEN ISLAND.—FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A farm containing about 38 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, situated at Southfield, Staten Island, known as the Cole Farm. It is very handsomely located on the Great Kills south side of the Island. On the farm there is a good dwelling-house, out-houses, &c., together with a large quantity of fruit trees of every variety. The property is only six miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 7 Broad-st., or JAS GUION, Administrator, near the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 34 acres, 18 miles from New-York, in Essex County, N. J., within one mile of Railroad Depot in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are a 2 story house, barn, carriage-house, and other out-buildings, 700 fruit trees, 500 of them peach. It is well fenced, and will be sold low to settle an estate. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on the premises. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st

FARM FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, or to exchange for City property. A very desirable farm of 550 acres, part arable and part arable; well stocked with peach and young apple trees. Direct C. T., Box No. 72, Brooklyn Post-Office.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country-seats and Building-sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Persons desirous of erecting a factory, (not a nuisance,) and desiring plenty of ground convenient to the City (counties by the Long Island Railroad to the very door,) will be liberally dealt with by the undersigned proprietor of Clarenceville, Long Island. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., 7 to 1 o'clock.

BROOKLYN LOTS ON EASY TERMS.—There are yet eight out of the sixty of those desirable lots, in the IXth Ward, Brooklyn, for sale, within a few blocks of the Fulton-av., in the midst of vast improvements, adjacent to churches, school-houses, &c. Will be sold on the easy payments of $8 per month. This is a chance seldom to be met with. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester street, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

CAUTION.—F. COMBS purchased from us Sewing Machines to be sold and used in the Canadas. He is attempting to impose upon the public, by selling them fraudulently in the United States. No person purchasing said Machines will be allowed to use or sell them within the United States. These Machines have not our modern improvements, and purchasers for use out of the United States, will find it for their interest to purchase Machines of recent manufacture with modern improvements, at No. 495 Broadway. GROVER, BAKER & CO.

OLIVILLE LOTS FOR SALE.—A plot containing five city lots, 100x125, on the southeast corner of Barker-st. and Jefferson-av., near the centre of the village, and only a few minutes' walk from the Harlem Railroad Depôt at Williams Bridge. 14 trains to, and 16 from, daily. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. & B. LAVERY, No. 343 Grand-st., New-York.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—Eleven handsome Building Plots, from 5 to 15 acres each, corner of a mile square Fordham Depôt, cheap. Inquire of Wm. M. Chatterton, at

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER AND BOILER—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A beautiful, new and commodious House, with 1½ acres of land, in the most pleasant part of the village of New-Rochelle, within ten minutes' walk from the railroad Depôt, and commanding a splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Apply to H. E. PELTON, near the Railroad Depôt, or to JOHN G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULELEY, No. 131 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE FOR SALE.—A three-story house down-town, west of and near Broadway. Some 18 rooms in all. An excellent house for boarders, or with proper alterations would make a good hotel or eating-house. Apply to BILLING & TUCKER, No. 43 Walker-st

HOUSE TO LET.—The new modern built four-story English basement house, No. 243 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., with modern improvements, gas, pianoforte, fixtures, &c. The neighborhood is highly respectable. Apply to C. B. MORRISON, No. 53 West 23d-st. or to JNO. C. MORRISON, Jr., at No. 56 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A newly furnished new house in Brooklyn, in a desirable location, within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Will be let cheap to a good tenant, and possession given immediately, or on the 1st of September. Apply at No. 105 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET—About 15 minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Three neat and very commodious houses, 15th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., near Gowanus. Rent $250. Greenwood stages pass every 5 minutes. Apply to Mr. MAHA, druggist, Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn

HOUSES AND LOTS TO LEASE.—Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, (between Houston and Bleecker-sts.,) for a term of years. The lots front 50 feet on Broadway, and extend through to Crosby-st. Inquire from 9 to 10 A. M., of ROSWELL GRAVES, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET—A country place, 4 of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge, Westchester, County, consisting of a dwelling house, ice-house,

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE.—Without reserve, of a handsome Italian cottage and 12 lots of ground; also, 22 beautiful lots on five-hundred-foot front, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 2, 1854, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, a two story, attic and cellar frame cottage, built in the Italian style of architecture; and 12 lots of land 25x100 feet each, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing. The house is well furnished and contains on the first floor, parlor, dining-room, vestibule, pantry, large hall, with handsome piazzas on front and ends. Second floor—three bedrooms, dressing room, bath room, linen press, closet, &c.; attic, three bedrooms, closets and lumber-room, cellar, kitchen, washroom, servant's bed-room, store-room, pantry, closet, large area, &c. The house is beautifully situated on an elevation of 40 feet, between 1st and 2d-sts., fronting on the Kills, and commanding a splendid view of the New-York Bay, Newark, New-Jersey, Fort Hamilton, Narrows, and surrounding country. In fact there can be no more desirable place for a gentleman's suburban residence. The numerous attractions and costly dwellings which cluster around, attest the desirableness of the location. The communication with New-York City by boat, is always a pleasant trip, at the same annual cost as the City rail-cars, and about the same space of time. Also, 22 beautiful and desirable vacant lots adjoining the above, 25x100 feet each

The lots are free from rock and level with the grade, and ready for immediate improvement, and convenient of access. Parties desirous of viewing the property can take the New-Brighton boat from the foot of Liberty-st, New-York, at 2, 3½ and 11 A. M., and 1, 3½, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Leave New-Brighton at 7½, 9½, 9½ and 11.20 A. M., and 1.20, 2½, 4½ and 6.20 P. M.

TERMS.—10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fees the day of sale, 15 per cent. in 30 days, when full warranteed deeds (containing the usual nuisance clause,, will be delivered, and 75 per cent may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable. Free steamboat tickets to attend the sale, and lithographic maps, can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auct'r,

No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

P. S.—Should it storm on Friday, June 2, the sale will not take place until June 7, at the same hour and place.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARRYTOWN—On THURSDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Irving Hotel in Tarrytown—Ten village sites on Prospect Hill, from three to five acres each, within one mile of the depôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and its banks unsurpassed for extent, beauty and grandeur. Soil is good, the slope gentle, and the scenery easy.

Three villa sites (4½ acres) nearer to the depôt, superb view; living spring; running stream, with opportunity for fish pond; numerous shade and fruit trees.

One desirable building site, 87x146 feet, near See's corner.

Two elegant building sites, each 56x215 feet, on Pocantico-st., near the Irving House. One handsome cottage, and lot 50x147 feet, on Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House.

Four eligible building sites, each 50x135 and 155 feet, on the corner of Beakman-av. and Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. Good stand for a store and business.

A building site on Elm-st., near the Irving Institute, 43x135 feet.

A frame cottage, and lot 50x147 feet, on Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. The house is a neat one story Gothic cottage, new, well built, filled in with brick, contains besides a cellar, with convenient closets, wardrobes &c.

An elegant new brick gothic cottage, and lot 132x250 feet, on Beakman-av, west of the Irving House, well stocked with shade and fruit trees and shrubbery. Fine garden, good carriage house, &c. House is built in the best manner, contains all modern conveniences, and on first floor are two large parlors, (marble mantels,) dining room with dumb waiter from kitchen, two bedrooms, washroom and five closets; on second floor are seven bedrooms, four wardrobes, and two closets; over this is a roomy garret. In basement are a large kitchen with kitchen range, &c., and convenient pantries and closets and extensive cellars, with Chilson's Hot Air Furnace.

Terms liberal. For further particulars and map of property, inquire of WM. P. LYON, Tarrytown, or of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

N. B.—Trains of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st, or Twenty-third-st, 10 and 12 A. M., and at 1, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½ and 11 P. M. And leave Tarrytown for New-York at 6, 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and at 4, 6, 9 and 12 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. LEEDS & CO., FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, June 2, 3 and 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 269 Bowery, between Delancy and Rivington-sts. By order of Isaac Alexander, Assignee. Assignee's sale of an immense assortment of hardware, clocks, house-furnishing utensils, tools, &c., comprising some of the largest quantities of the above goods ever offered at auction in this City, viz.: A large lot of block tin, sheet copper, iron and tin solder, lead, &c.

STOVES—A large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description, ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner, and of the most substantial materials.

Carpenters' Tools—Consisting of saws, planes, bits and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, nails, screwdrivers, gimlets, &c. Also, gardening and other implements, shovels, hoes, rakers, spades, pitchforks, trowels, vice sledge, squares, belts, padlocks, door, till and chest locks.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of parlor, office and kitchen clocks, in mahogany and papier mache pearl inlaid cases, of every size and description, and all in first-rate order.

BRITANNIA WARE—Tea sets, castors, salts, fruit baskets, cake baskets, &c.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES—Consisting of refrigerators, paper mache japanned trays and tea caddies, cabit and pocket cutlery, water filters, scales, clothes horses, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood ware. Also, all the fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving, gas fixtures, desks, drawers, showcases, &c.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—THURSDAY, June 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

45 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company, $100 each.
50 shares Fall River Fire Insurance Company, $15 each.
40 shares New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, $50 each.
$3,000 7 per cent Convertible Income Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company due 1873, interest payable April 1 and Oct 1, in New-York.
$1,000 each Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, bearing 6 per cent interest payable March 1 and September 1 in New-York.
$1,000 each $1,000 7 per cent Income Bonds of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, due 1853 interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1, in New-York.
$1,000 each 6 per cent Bonds of the Port Richmond and Perth Amboy Ferry Company, interest payable January and July 1, in New-York.
$1,000 each 6 per cent Bonds State of Wisconsin for improvement of Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, interest Jan 1 at the Bank of North America, (less exchange) due 1857, $500 each.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

GREAT SALE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS AND ETCHINGS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 1 and 2, at 11 o'clock each day, at their new Gallery, No. 19 Nassau street, between Pine and Cedar-sts., the entire collection of original Drawings and Etchings contained in seven large portfolios, numbering about 600 lots, just arrived from Holland, a country preeminently distinguished in Europe for its collections of original drawings, and where they formed part of a collection of a Dutch nobleman at the Hague lately deceased, embracing specimens of the most celebrated old and modern masters of the various schools. Their identity and originality are undoubted, having formed parts of known collections from periods coeval with the masters themselves. Their rarity is such that it warrants the in saying that it is the best collection ever offered for sale at auction in the United States. Consequently the present offers to collectors and amateurs an opportunity to enrich their galleries and cabinets that may never occur again. Can be seen, with catalogues, on Monday, up to day of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—TWELVE LOTS ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following described Estates, viz.:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—8 lots on the south side of 43d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—4 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 2 Pine-st, Metropolitan Bank Building.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES—Corner Avenue D and 8th-st.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 6, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, without reserve, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.)

AVENUE D.—The new four-story brick dwelling, store and lot, on the south east corner of Avenue D and 8th-st., known as No. 74 Avenue D. The house contains 18 rooms, exclusive of the store.

SIXTH-STREET.—The new four-story brick house on 6th-st., adjoining the above, and contains two stores and twelve rooms. The houses have been built by day's work, for the present owner, and are let for $1,250 per annum. Corton water throughout the corner house and in the yard of the house adjoining. Terms easy. Titles perfect. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 6 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE AND LIGHT CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, June 5, 1854, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the late Robert C. Nicholas, Franklin-av, 3d house above the Episcopal Church, New-Brighton, the general assortment of household furniture, nearly new, having been in use but a few weeks, consisting in part of mahogany chairs, sofas, arm-chairs, lounges, hat-stands, bedsteads, beds and bedding, dressing bureaus and tables, enamelled furniture, china, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, a horse and light carriage. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st. on Saturday, June 3. The house will be to let—apply to the Auctioneers.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUED SALE OF VILLA SITES.—At Ollinville, William's Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, will occur on TUESDAY NEXT, June 6 at 12 o'clock, on the ground, to accommodate many proven ed, on account of weather, from attending the sale of Tuesday last. These sites at a very handsomely situated on high ground near the depôt, to and from which are thirty trains daily, at a very low rate of commutation. Over half the lots are sold, and the purchasers have guaranteed to build on them in two years from January last. This sale will be without reserve or restrictions. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis. If storm on that day the sale will take place next fair day. This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must increase very greatly in value. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to J. C. SANDERS, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WM. TOPPING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE CLOTHING.—WILLIAM TOPPING, No. 32 Broad-st., will include in his sale of FRIDAY, June 2, 4,000 garments, comprising that portion of the stock of Messrs. W. T. Jennings & Co., that was saved in good order from the late fire in Broadway. The reputation of Messrs. Jennings & Co. as the makers of strictly first-class clothing is so well established that any commendation of the style or quality of goods of their manufacture is deemed unnecessary. The stock now offered will be put up in lots suited to the wants of the retail trade, and every article will be sold without the least reserve, for cash, by order of the Insurance Companies interested therein. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BLACK MARE, WAGON AND HARNESS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 6 Nassau-st., a black mare, 5 years old, can trot in 2 min. 50 sec.; light top wagon, but little used; and a silver mounted harness. Can be seen on the morning of the sale corner William and Wall-sts

Also, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., to close consignments, furniture, mirrors, piano-fortes, oil paintings, engravings, French china and plated ware. Also, by order of creditors, seventy-one and oval mirrors, well worthy of attention. Also, three suite rich rosewood parlor furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

1,000 LOTS AT AUCTION.—TUESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at Railing Spring Depôt, New-York and Erie Railroad, 9 miles from Jersey City, 30 minutes' time, 25 daily trains, 40 houses now building near his property. Cars leave 13th o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ISSUE OF $3,000,000 OF 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company have resolved to issue Three Millions of Dollars of Bonds, in aid of the construction account of the road, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York, having ten years to run, with interest warrants in the usual form annexed, and convertible into stock of the Company at par, after three and within five years from the date of the issue. These Bonds will be offered to the stockholders of the Company at par, and will be of the denominations of one thousand and of five hundred dollars. The issue will bear date on the 15th day of June next, and the payments will be required in installments, as follows: 25 per cent. of the amount on the 15th day of June next, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of July next, with the privilege of averaging the two and making the payment of 50 per cent. on the 1st day of July next, and the remaining 50 per cent on the 15th day of September next. Interest will be allowed on the payments at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the time of their receipt by the Company to the 15th of December next, and the first dividend warrant will be made for the amount of such interest. Payment in full will be received at any time before the maturity of the installments, and interest will be allowed accordingly. A Circular now in preparation will, by the 1st of June, be sent to the stockholders by mail, in all cases in which their address is known, containing more detailed information on this subject, accompanied by a statement of the affairs of the Company. Copies of this circular may be obtained by any stockholder who may not receive it by mail, at the offices of the Treasurer of the Company in Albany and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New-York, and of Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHERS, Boston, or of either of the Directors of the Company.—Albany, May 22, 1854. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1 000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as deposits for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing them will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn. for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R Co., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to issue their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names on the Mansfield and Sandusky City Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 52 Broadway

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854 D. N. BARNEY, Trustee

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of Loudon,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight and in sums from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS,

No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, May 22, 1854.—The first annual election for sixteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of election will be held at the Banking rooms, (Merchants' Exchange,) on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier

GREENWICH BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 20, 1854.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next. Polls to open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK.—The annual election of Directors of this Bank and of Inspectors for the next election thereafter, will be held at the Banking rooms on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board T. R. ACLY, Cashier

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up

ap7'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16'53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16'53-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 31, 1854.—The CITIZENS' BANK, Fulton Oswego County, has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to the City of New-York, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—The FRANKFORT BANK, (Frankfort, Herkimer County,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 25, 1854.—The BANK OF HORNELLSVILLE, Hornellsville, Steuben Co., has this day filed, in the office, a notice of the appointment of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 26, 1854.—The BANK OF CARTHAGE has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of BRUCE & YOUNG, of the City of Albany, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 2, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the ADAMS BANK, at Ashford, Cattaraugus County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je4'52-law2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,

d2'52-law2yF Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLEN, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of June next, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

The bonds of the city of Columbus, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company—7 per cents.

The Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,)—6 per cents.

The Wilmington and Manchester, (S. C.) Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds—7 per cents.

The Cumberland and Wabash Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds—7 per cents.

WINSLOW LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply ship-builders, at short notice, with timbers of white oak and chestnut for frames of vessels, adapted to the moulds as furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers 16 feet long.—White oak—5 inches square, per piece, $2; 8 do. do., per piece, $2 88; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 92; 9 do. do., per piece, $4 52; 10 do. do., $6 48; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $7 20. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $1 94; 8 do. do., per piece, $2 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 9 do. do., per piece, $4 70; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 94; 9 by 10 inches, $6 60. The intermediate sizes, from 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements the requisite amount of moulding stuff is allowed for bevelling. The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, piano-forte makers, chair makers, joiners, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, best to any desired curve or shape; also, to furnish light and heavy timbers, bent to any shape, for carpenters' and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 16 inches square; class B, for timber 12 inches square; class C, for timber 8 inches square; class D, for timber 6 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854:

Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report..$2,543,301 01

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$138,289 99	
Received for interest	4,889 16	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
		$180,685 05
Total		$2,723,894 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c	$31,000 92	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	6,203 15	
Claims by death	77,029 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 36	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,616 27	
		137,574 78
		$2,586,309 28

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$28,983 56	
Advanced on policies	19,735 03	
Bonds and mortgages	2,362,933 41	
Premium account	47,608 85	
Interest due, not paid and accrued	62,580 91	
Due from agents	54,558 13	
		$2,586,309 28
Claims unpaid	35,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1854		$19,860,927 34
Amount at risk issued since		1,259,650 00
Total		$30,919,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	389,900 00	
Dead	59,880 00	
		$449,780 00
Total at risk		$30,469,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854		7,373
Number of policies issued since		438
Total		7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	148	
Dead	25	
		173
		7,638

Of which—
6,511 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.

7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk..$808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies..365

R. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govert M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M H Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jonathan Miller.	Henry Grinnell.
Abram Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	John M Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D Babcock.	Rodman O Moulton.
Chas J. Stadman.	Lycurgus Edgerton	Lewis F Rattelle.
Sam'l B. Fyfe.	Sam'l B Morton.	John P. Rathbone.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm H Popham.	W Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis.	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Hutchinson,	Erastus Corning,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo Cowyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm J. Ruck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shineler,	Jno Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gov'l B. Hubbell,	Geo. Hutchings,	C. H Mcinture.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Richard A. Reading,	Peter Cooper,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Chas'avoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm C White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Isad Hewlet,	Wm. V. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton upper corner of Front-st, Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores and other buildings, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Mar in,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Bragg,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. R. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Orr,	Wm. Penfield,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T Bruce,
H Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo Gilfillen,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Doane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. Pinkney, | Henry Ampleby, | R. W. Merriam,
John A Bunting, | Wm. C. Arthur, | John B Morean,
Elias O Drake., | F. W Orsbury, | Abram Doryee,
Peter D. Collins, | Elisha Brooks, | Nath Moseman,
Daniel T Willets, | John Leveridge, | Wm. A Brown,
Elijah Houghton, | John B Dunham, | Thos Williams, Jr.
Wm L. Conklin, | Geo. H Brown, | Geo H Frankfin,
Peter H. Titus, | Geo. B. Whitfield, | Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Brady, | Egbert Sendder, | William Close,
William Everdell, | Jas F. Freeborn, | Stephen Cook.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D HART, Secretary

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 168 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—The Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M Strong,
Lennard Appleby,	Jesse E Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	E. B. Mellhenny,	Thos E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES I ORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis.	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Hutchinson,	Erastus Corning,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo Cowyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm J. Ruck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shineler,	Jno Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gov'l B. Hubbell,	Geo. Hutchings,	C. H Mcinture.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the above named Company, that the annual meeting for the election of Directors of said Company for the year 1854, as provided in the By-laws of said Company, will be held at the Railroad Office of said Company in Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the THIRD MONDAY, being the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 2 and 4 in the afternoon on that day, under the supervision and inspection of Edward Keating, Esq., of Alton, and V. Hickox, Esq., of Springfield, or one of them. And at said meeting several acts of the Legislature amending the charter of the said Company, will be submitted to the Stockholders for acceptance, and at such meeting such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the Stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 20th June, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. K. ALEXANDER, Secretary of said Company.

Dated May 4, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA DIRECT RAILROAD NEW

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LEGAL TROUBLES.

Attack on Judge Phillips of the Marine Court.

The Bench and Bar of the City were thrown into an excited condition yesterday, by reports that Judge PHILLIPS of the Marine Court, had been assaulted and severely beaten by some unknown parties.

At 10 o'clock, the Marine Court room was crowded with spectators, awaiting the opening of proceedings in the case of Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED and Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, under arrest for contempt of Court. The occurrence which gave rise to these proceedings was a fracas in open Court, between these gentlemen, who were opposing counsel in the case of *Robert Johnson* vs. *John Burrell*. The parties in contempt were in attendance at the opening of Court.

Judge PHILLIPS arrived in Court at 10¼ o'clock, bearing marks of ill-usage. His face was much bruised and disfigured, and it was evident that he had undergone severe treatment. He announced that during the morning, he had been attacked by a party of men, and that in consequence of the injuries he had sustained, he would be compelled to adjourn all proceedings in Court until Friday morning.

Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED stated that at a late hour on Wednesday night, four men rang at the door of his residence and demanded to see him on important business in relation to the case of ROBERT JOHNSON. The reply to this was that it was an unreasonable hour for business, and that they could see Mr. B. at 8 o'clock at the house, or 5½ o'clock at the office. The party then retired, and went down Thirteenth-street to the Fifth-avenue. The gas-light was burning, and Mr. BOSTARN counted four men, of whom one, had a pistol or revolver.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER said that on Wednesday he had received a letter from New-Jersey, notifying him that an attack would be made upon him in Court, with a view to disgrace him in his position as a gentleman and member of a Church. On Wednesday night three men called at his house, but he had—or *fired* a revolver, (the reporter could not catch the word,) and they left.

The Counsel having made these statements, the Court was adjourned.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE PHILLIPS.

After the adjournment of the Court, Judge PHILLIPS, at the request of our reporter, gave the following account of the attack which had been made upon him:

On Thursday the Judge went home and was taken with an attack of illness, to which he is subject to, and suffered from convulsions until about 12 o'clock at night. About 11 o'clock, three persons called and inquired for him, and were told he was suffering from an attack of convulsions, and was living on his bed. They inquired if any friends were with him: the reply was "Yes, and they were waiting for the physician and supposed that the ring of the bell was that of the Doctor."

The party at the door replied "Oh! no; we are not exactly physicians. We want him to go to the Tombs to see a young man named Sullivan, who has been arrested for injuring a female." On being told that they could not see the Judge, the party left and returned at 12 M., making similar inquiries, and the reply was that the Judge was not up and was so unwell to see anybody, but would be told their business as soon as he could bear the excitement."

At 8 A. M. the Judge went to Dr. Crane's, near the corner of Broome and Broadway, spoke to the Doctor for some 10 or 15 minutes, then left the Doctor's house and had proceeded about fifty feet toward Broadway, when the Judge saw six men standing at the corner of a stoop, and as he approached them one of the men walked toward the Judge with his feet partially turned from him and backed up against the Judge in the middle of the sidewalk, so that the two came in collision. The man said "G—— d—— four aqual. what do you mean by running against me?"

The Judge replied, "You took the middle of the walk, and I could not avoid it." The Judge was then passing on towards Broadway, when this man struck him a heavy blow on the left cheek bone, which knocked him to his knee; before the Judge could recover his feet the other five men rushed on and kicked him about the head and body in a very severe extent, and inflicting about a dozen contusions and bruises, of which his apparel bore ample evidence. the Judge seized one of them, who wore a cap and struck him, but was knocked down again by two others, and the man escaped. Four of the attacking party then ran up Lispenard-street, and two ran in the direction of Grand-street; Captain Underhill, who keeps a store in Broome-street, came to the assistance of the Judge and took him to his residence. Capt. Kenner, of the Fourteenth Ward Police was then applied to, and escorted the Judge to the Court Room in the Park.

I have read the above, and it is correct in every respect.

A. A. PHILLIPS.

In the Park and on the steps leading to the Court-Rooms, a crowd of about two hundred gentlemen assembled, among whom were intermingled several members of the Bar on their way to the Courts. To this party Mr. SHAFFER made an address, declaring he had made no attack upon Mr. BUSTEED, in Court; but that on the contrary, Mr. BUSTEED was the attacking party, and that this affair was got up to disgrace him. (SHAFFER) who was not of the same party as Judge PHILLIPS. Mr. SHAFFER then proceeded to make some allusions to the domestic affairs of Judge PHILLIPS, and attributed the attack upon the Judge to his personal and domestic enemies.

Yesterday afternoon, the Mayor and the Chief of Police held a consultation with Judges PHILLIPS, MCCARTHY and THOMPSON, and proper precautions have been taken to prevent any further breaches of the peace. The affair is a remarkable one.

The Trades.

QUARRYMEN'S U. P. SOCIETY.—At the regular monthly meeting of this Society, held last evening at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, THOMAS KEARNEY was elected Chairman and Treasurer, and CHAPLE ALLEN to the office of Secretary.

FLASTERERS' O. P. B. SOCIETY.—This Society held its first Quarterly Meeting last evening, at HARRIOTT'S, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The dues of members were paid in. Mr THOMAS HENNESSY, the Secretary, resigned, and another was appointed in his place. On motion, the initiation fee was raised from 50 cents to $1. A Committee of five was appointed to draw up a Constitution and By-Laws for the regulation of the Society. The Auditor's account was received, from which it appeared that the total receipts for the last three months were $80; total expenses, $58 60. Balance in favor, $21 40.

THE CARTMEN'S SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Cartmen's Beneficial end Protective Society was held in Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-street, last evening ROBERT BROCK, President of the Society, occupied the Chair. After the transaction of the usual monthly business, the Society determined to hold their first annual parade on Monday next. The members, mounted, will move from the Sixth-avenue at 10½ A. M., and proceed through several of the principal streets, to their head-quarters in Prince-street, where they will dismiss. Mr. NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY will act as Grand Marshal on the occasion.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—FIVE POLICE CAPTAINS REAPPOINTED.—The Board of Police Commissioners have finally reached a decision in the case of Captain CARPENTER of the Fifth Ward Police, by reappointing him for life, or rather during good behavior. Captain CARPENTER has for many years occupied that position with credit. The other reappointments of Police Captains recently made by the Commissioners are, J. MURRAY DITCHETT, of the Fourth Ward, JAMES A. P. HOPKINS, of the Third Ward. Mr. POATER, of the Twelfth Ward, and JAMES LEONARD, of the Second Ward; all of whom have made excellent and efficient officers.

THE OFFAL NUISANCE.—An adjourned meeting of the residents and property owners in the vicinity of Forty-fifth-street and East River, was held last evening at the Turtle Bay Brewery, to receive the report of the Committee on the subject of the Offal-boat at the foot of Forty-fifth-street. Mr. JAMES MCDONALD presided.

FATAL RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Yesterday morning Coroner WILHELM held an inquest at a boarding-house, No. 93 Hudson-street, on the body of EUGENE CORLIES, who died from the effects of excessive intemperance during his recent passage from the Old World. Verdict accordingly. The deceased was a native of France, and aged 22 years.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—JEROME BONAPARTE, and his son, Lieut. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, arrived last evening at the Prescott House, from Baltimore. Lieut. BONAPARTE is on his way to France, to visit his cousin, LOUIS NAPOLEON, the reigning Emperor, who has invited him thither. He expects to leave in the next steamer for Havre, on Saturday.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH AND OTHERS.—Amount advertised, $2,270. Additional:

Sturges, Clearman & Co.	$200	Woodbury Langdon	20
Becker & Graeve	50	Total	$295
Jas. Walker	25		

Total amount collected, $2,565. Subscriptions received by RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

ASTONISHING DISINTERESTEDNESS.—A feeble article signed "A citizen not interested in the measure," has appeared in several papers, obviously with the view of influencing "*Councilmen*" on the subject of opening Albany-street, through Trinity Churchyard; a matter so thoroughly disposed of in the Board of Aldermen by a vote of two to *one*. If the writer were in the pay of the rascal-speculators he could not show more zeal for his employers than this "citizen not interested in the matter," and the more his disinterestedness the more astonishing. The extent of his impartiality is wonderful! He has contrived to *rehash* many of the oft-repeated slanders of the "Diggers," but has strangely forgotten to publish their refutation. He has taken for granted that *Councilmen* never read newspapers, and has been silly enough to suppose that any analogies drawn from his own London, are applicable to our New-York. Supposing his English precedents to be correct, and that Trinity Churchyard is unreasonably "*piled and crammed and jammed forty thousand in there, at least twenty layers deep*," (which by the way is not the fault of the church, but of the City which had right of sepulture there for all her dead,) is that any reason the mass of human ashes should be shovelled out of the way of the car of Mammon? Is it not, on the contrary, a powerful reason why they should "*let the dead alone!*" to use the words of our own "Woodman spare that tree." Human dust is human dust, however it came in that churchyard, and woe to the man whose hand scatters it! There lie our country's founders and defenders; our sires and brethren, our friends and companions, our orators and statesmen, our distinguished and our undistinguished citizens. Many,

> "Whose virtues
> Will plead like angels trumpet-tongued, against
> The deep damnation of "their" *taking off*;
> And pity, like a naked new-born babe
> Striding the blast or Heaven's cherubim hors'd
> Upon the sightless Couriers of the air
> Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
> That tears shall drown the wind."

One word in parting with the "Citizen not interested in the question." Don't insult Councilmen with such puerile attempts upon their common sense. Don't treat them like the "mechanics and small traders" so supercilliously patronized by the champions of the "voluntary type." Don't attempt to raise a wicked prejudice against a religious body, striving, as has been said with great truth elsewhere, like the disconsolate Hebrew mother, "to keep from the dead bodies of her children the birds of the air by day, and the beasts of the field by night."

AN INTERESTED OBSERVER.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST WONDER—THE LIVING RHINOCEROS AT BARNUM'S.—It is one of the most extraordinary animals ever seen, and appears to be in remarkably fine condition. It has just arrived, *via* Boston, from Calcutta, and attracts universal attention at BARNUM'S Museum, for it is seldom indeed that a Rhinoceros is exhibited at all, and this is the only one in America. Capital performances, as usual, this afternoon and this evening at BARNUM'S.

[Advertisement.]

MORE SEA TIGERS.—The two Sea Tigers that were caught on the coast of Labrador lately and brought to Boston, arrived here yesterday. They are magnificent creatures, with large, round, vivacious and intelligent eyes. A great price is asked for them, but as there seems to be a very spirited competition among the would-be owners of the rarities, no doubt the public will soon be treated to a glimpse at them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The steamer *Franklin* leaves for Europe, on Saturday next. It is an excellent chance to send to the Old World those magnificent Daguerreotypes and Stereoscopes, taken by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. Persons leaving the country, will of course leave their pictures with their friends.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Geographical Society was held at the University last evening, to give opportunity to Mr. HENRY V. POOR to read a paper on the "Routes of the Proposed Railroads to the Pacific." Mr. POOR'S paper was chiefly devoted to a description of the peculiarities of the several routes.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At BRADY'S Premium Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, may be obtained Daguerreotypes in every style executed in the highest style of the art. Strangers visiting the City should not fail paying business establishments a visit. They are the most extensive and magnificent in America.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—The twenty-eight splendid views of the Eclipse of the Sun, can be seen at ROOT'S magnificent Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Stereoscopes and Crayon pictures taken in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of AACHEN, WASNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Water Election—Defeat of the Plan of the Common Council.

The vote on the "Water Plan" submitted to the people yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the project. The returns are as follows:

Wards.	For.	Against.	Maj. For.	Maj. Ag'st
1..1st District	32	150	—	118
2d District	48	39	9	—
2..1st District	48	142	—	94
2d District	99	266	—	167
3..1st District	52	310	—	258
2d District	79	213	—	134
4..1st District	22	226	—	204
2d District	39	375	—	336
3d District	26	235	—	209
5..1st District	187	297	—	110
2d District	87	456	—	369
3d District	71	187	—	116
6..1st District	214	136	78	—
2d District	221	233	—	1
3d District	593	53	540	—
7..1st District	61	325	—	264
2d District	109	216	—	107
8	34	249	—	215
9	87	265	—	178
10..1st District	160	547	—	387
2d District	133	309	—	176
11..1st District	77	517	—	440
2d District	151	502	—	351
3d District	68	156	—	88
Total			627	4,1..
				62

Majority against the plan ..... 3,4..

There was but little excitement at the polls. Eight or ten arrests were made by the Police for illegal voting.

SHIP LAUNCH.—Mr. PATTERSON launched the Liverpool packet-ship *Jeremiah Thompson* at 2½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, from his Yard, foot of North Sixth-street, Williamsburg. She is a staunch ship, of 1,800 tons, owned by Messrs. THOMPSON & NEPHEWS, and is to be placed on the Black Star Line. Capt. BLAKE is to be her commander. About 3,000 persons were present to witness the launch.

NEW-JERSEY.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WIFE.—Yesterday morning John Chesner, an Irishman, who resides in Newark-avenue near Brunswick-street, Jersey City, was brought before the Recorder on a charge of stabbing his wife. He has been on a drunken spree for six weeks past, and coming home at a late hour on Wednesday night he commanded his wife to get him some liquor which she did, handing it to him in a tumbler. He ordered her to get down upon her knees and hand the rum to him in that attitude. This she refused to do, and Chesney becoming enraged at her refusal, threw the glass and its contents at her head. It missed her and struck the wall, breaking into fragments. He then drew a knife and stabbed her in the throat, cutting it frightfully. There is danger that her injuries will prove fatal. The watch were called at the time of the occurrence and Chesney was arrested. The Recorder committed him to jail to await the result of the wound inflicted.

ESCAPED FROM CUSTODY.—Information was received yesterday, by officer POLLARD of Jersey City, that WARREN VICTOR, the negro burglar, escaped from the custody of the constable with whom he was returning to Elmira, by leaving the cars at Hancock, about half way from Jersey City to Elmira. He was handcuffed when he escaped.

JERSEY CITY PRISON—MONTHLY REPORT.—The City Marshal of Jersey City reports the number of commitments to the City Prison for the month of May to be 88.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. James J. Bell, at the Church of the Pilgrims, JOHN F. BELL, Esq., to MARTHA E., only daughter of Dr. Horace May.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, of Cooperstown, N. Y., J. LAURENCE, SEWESTER and ELIZABETH, second daughter of Samuel M. Megie, Esq., both of the former place.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, JOHN H. BOYNTON to THEODOSIA, daughter of the late Chester Clark.

In Green Point, on Wednesday, May 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. E. C. Babcock, EDWARD J. CARTLIDGE to MARTHA, youngest daughter of Jonathan Crane, Esq.

At Glen Cove, L. I., on Thursday morning, June 1, by Rev. Thos Mallaby, THOMAS T. JACKSON, of this City, to Miss MARY E., only daughter of the late Charles W. Clement, of the former place.

In Sing Sing, on Thursday, June 1, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Halsey, J. FITZGERALD, Jr., of Philadelphia, to MARTHA J., daughter of Henry Storms, of the former place.

At South Bridgton, Me., on Saturday, May 27, by Rev. J. P. Fessenden, JAMES HENRY DERRING, of Jacksonville, California, to MARIANNA R. BRACKETT, of Denmark.

☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday, May 31, GEORGE MILLS, aged 33 years, 10 months and 4 days.

The friends and acquaintances, also members and ex members of Clinton Engine Co. No. 41, members of Clinton Guard, and members of Henry Lewis Guard, members of Jackson Hose Co., No. 13, also members of Live Oak Engine Co., No. 46, and friends of his brothers-in-law, Capt. John Darrow and A. Miller, W. Lawrence, and Chas. H. Reed, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 210 Stanton-st., this day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, June 1, CHARLES T., son of Charles and Ann Clark, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from No. 104 East Broadway, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 30, JAMES V. D. MATHER, son of GEO. Mather, in the 27th year of his age. His remains were taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, of consumption, Mr. EDWARD FRANKLIN, in the 36th year of his age.

His remains will be removed this day to South Canaan, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 31, after a short and severe illness, JOHN N. COYNE, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 368 Pacific-st., near Smith, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 3, at 4 o'clock, precisely. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, "Requiescat in pace."

In Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 30, CORNELIA MARIA SMITH, aged 22 years and 6 months, and daughter of the late Augustus and Almira Smith.

Her remains will be taken to Westport, N. Y., for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Sales of Stocks see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, June 1—P. M.

A brief summary of the news by the British steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, Saturday, May 20, wee telegraphed from Sandy Hook at 4 o'clock this afternoon, happily relieving the apprehensions which began to be felt for the safety of the favorite COLLINS' steamer *Arctic*, by the announcement that she had returned to Liverpool the first day out, owing to damage from running on the rocks off the Irish coast. The *Arctic* left on her regular day, Wednesday, May 17, and encountered the accident at 2 A. M. the following morning. She will be docked for repairs, at Liverpool, after discharging cargo; the latter believed not to be damaged. The mails were transferred to the *Asia*, together with 30 out of the 126 cabin passengers, who were anxious to reach New-York. The other passengers remain, to come on the *Arctic* when ready for sea again. The steamer *Union*, of the Havre line, hence with over a million dollars of specie, is reported safe within a few hours sail of Southampton.

The money and market news by this arrival is in favor of the British Funds, the rise in Consols being 1⅛ ₰ cent., closing with firmness at 89⅞, and in favor of Grain and Flour; the figures for which are dearer, and the markets throughout Great Britain decidedly firm, with the impression that further large importations would become necessary. The Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool is less favorable. There is a dull condition of things among the manufacturers; buyers holding off, and the stocks of goods accumulating. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool are at prices ½d. below the quotations by the *Europa* a week ago. Money continued in active request, at 5½ ₰ cent., and some of the Circulars intimate a purpose on the part of the Bank of England to make a further change in the rate of interest. This is hardly borne out by the buoyancy of the funds or the Bank report, the latter showing only a trifling loss of Specie, compared with the previous statement, say $93 500; but the London *Times* of Saturday, May 20, remarks:

> The extent of business in the English funds yesterday was moderate, but they have again been extremely firm and have closed at a further advance, although the highest prices of the morning were not maintained. Consols, which left off Thursday at 88¾ to 89, opened yesterday at 89 to ¼, and afterwards touched 89½. Various minor fluctuations then occurred, and the final quotation was 89 to ¼ for both money and account. A great scarcity of consols is still felt, and this, together with the continued buoyancy of the Paris Bourse, and the indications afforded by the continental advices of the growth of the combination against Russia, constitute the principal cause of the prevailing confidence. On the other hand a steady demand for money out of doors, and the upward tendency of the grain-market, coupled with the belief that large importations of wheat will yet be necessary before the harvest, operated in some degree as a check to the favorable feeling.

In regard to American Stocks in England, the Circular of BARING, which will be found on our second page, quotes rather better prices for some of the State Bonds, though no large amount of business appears to be doing.

We are favored with an advance copy of the Circular addressed by the President and Directors of the New-York Railroad Company, in regard to their proposed Loan of $3,000,000, on Convertible 10 year Bonds. The large interests involved; the anxiety generally felt to know the views of the Board of Direction, and to see the official figures of earnings and expenses of the Road since consolidation, induce us to give this document at length. The main figures of the General Superintendent for nine months result as follows:

August 1, 1853—Gross Receipts	$4,166,585
to	
May 1, 1854—General Expenses	2,272,495
Net profits, 9 months	$1,894,090

The results are:

5½ ₰ cent. of Earnings go to Expense Account.
44½ ₰ cent. of same to Profit and Loss.

The latter, divided between Interest on Funded Debt, Sinking Fund, for the liquidation of the Debt, and Common Stock, produce for 9 months, or three-quarters of the year:

4½ ₰ cent. on $10,700,000 Debt	$175,000
1½ ₰ cent. on same for Sinking Fund	131,250
39 ₰ cent. on $23 685,000 Stock	1,287,840
Total as above	$1,594,090

We are requested to correct an error in the letter-sheet copy of the circular, which is made to include an estimate of the expenses of May, without any estimate of the receipts for the same month. We have accordingly omitted the May figures on both sides.

There was a quiet state of things in the Street, to-day. The speculative transactions on part of the Stock list continue large, but neither buyer nor seller had much advantage to-day, as contrasted with the tone and prices of yesterday's market. Transit Shares closed at 28 ₰ cent., and Cumberland 35¾. The transfer of the latter closed yesterday for the annual election of Directors, which is to be held on Tuesday, 6th June. Contracts to the extent of 3,000 Shares were made, over 30 or 60 days, at 36 ₰ cent. The Railroads showed a steady feeling, with slightly better rates for Reading. A fair amount of business in Erie and Hudson River, the former closing 69⅜, the latter at 66. There was very little done in Railway Bonds, not $20,000 sold at the Board in all. New-York Central Sixes 86½; Illinois Mortgages 77½ ex-privilege.

The engagements of Specie for the steamer *Franklin*, sailing for Havre on Saturday next, amount to nearly $1,000,000. The shipments as by the two previous continental packets, will be numerous; many of them in small sums by French and German importers, who use this direct opportunity to send their friends the gold, in preference to paying the extreme rates for short-sight Bills on Paris. These rates are 5f. 5c.@5f. 8½c. to the dollar, and for 60 day bills, 5.10@5 11¼. On London the transactions for this opportunity will not be large; the terms 109¾@109¾ for first class Bankers' names.

With some of the Stock Houses, the demand for money continues active, but there is no difficulty in making up at 7 ₰ cent., returnable at call. Prime Paper is not plenty at 8@9 ₰ cent. New-York signatures, and the Bill Brokers continue to deal with Philadelphia, where better rates are had. The New-Orleans failures do not touch this City, as far as we are advised. The largest concern, WRIGHT, WILLIAMS & Co., are reported to show $2,400.000 assets against $1,700,000 liabilities. The latter chiefly held by the New-Orleans and up-country Bankers.

The circular of the New-York Central Company to their Stockholders, in relation to the new loan of $3,000,000, to be awarded on 15th inst., will be ready for delivery at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., we understand, to-morrow.

We are requested to state that Mr. S. DRAPER'S Semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow (Friday) at 12½ o'clock.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 31.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 400 bales, at unchanged prices.

The New-York Central Railroad Loan—Interesting Circular to Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y. CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

To the Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company:

The directors, in offering to the stockholders an issue of $3,000,000 of 7 ₰ cent. convertible bonds, submit the following statement:

The inadequacy of the arrangements of the former Companies for the business of the line, especially in the freighting department, was so well understood at the time the consolidation was agreed upon, that the Committee appointed by those Companies, in April, 1853, to perfect the consolidation, notwithstanding the brief period of their term and the limited nature of their powers, considered it proper to authorize purchases and to initiate proceedings for the purposes of the line, which it may fairly be estimated required in their result an expenditure of at least 4 million to a million and a half of dollars. This was entirely independent of the amount required for the completion of the first track of the direct line, then constructing by the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, between Syracuse and Rochester, or that needed for laying a second track on that line, and thence to Buffalo. Of the propriety of the measures adopted by the Committee, we have never heard any question.

After the powers of this Committee had ceased, and immediately after the organization in form of this Company, in July last, an examination was made, under the order of the Board, by the General Superintendent and Chief-Engineer and their assistants, as to the general condition of the entire line, as well the road bed, bridges, culverts and other structures, as the depôt buildings, shops and rolling stock. On receiving the reports of these examinations, it was manifest to the Board that it was necessary, without delay, to make large repairs and improvements in order to place the road in the situation which the importance of the route it occupied and the great and increasing business of the country evidently demanded.

In addition to the necessity, admitted on all sides before the consolidation, of at once constructing a second track on the direct line from Syracuse to Buffalo, it was found that in many cases, owing to the limited character and impaired condition of the works and buildings on the road, which had been erected many years ago, with reference to a business which had far outgrown the anticipations of its warmest friends, and in others, to the want of the requisite accommodations at places which had recently grown into increased importance, and to other causes arising from the actual as well as the prospective increase of the business of the line, it would be necessary, at once, at many points, and especially at the termini of the road, to purchase additional grounds for freight and passenger depôts, particularly the former; to erect new, or substantially to improve existing depôt buildings, shops and other structures, and to procure a large addition to the motive power and rolling stock of the road.

These expenditures, it will be recollected, were not occasioned by consolidation; they would have been equally necessary had consolidation not taken place; and in that event, if they had not been undertaken by the old companies, a part at least of the business fairly belonging to the line *would soon have found other channels for its transactions.*

The directors, believing it to be of vital importance to the best interests of the road, commenced without hesitation, the improvements referred to, under the full conviction that in so doing they were but carrying out the spirit of the consolidation movement, which contemplated a greatly increased business on the line, with necessarily enlarged facilities for its transactions. Particular attention was directed at once to improving the freight arrangements. For this purpose, in addition to large purchases of real estate for depôts and grounds, six hundred and sixty freight cars have been added to the company's stock during the year ending the first of May instant, and thirty-one locomotive engines, the most of which were for that department. The result in no small degree of these efforts thus far may be seen in the increased business of the road, a statement of which, distinguishing between receipts for passengers and for freight, from the first of August last (when this Company actually took charge of the line) to the first of May instant, a period of nine months, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, is hereto appended, marked No. 1.

The increase of the freighting business, it will be seen from the statement, has been very large, and that of the passenger business also, notwithstanding a considerable reduction of fare under the consolidation act and other arrangements. The aggregate business of the line for the year, estimating for May, June and July, will, it is believed, exceed $5,500,000.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the company already referred to the arrangements for the freighting business, not only along the line but especially at its terminni, will, it is believed, be quite inadequate for the future; and further facilities must be afforded for its transaction by the purchase of additional rolling stock, and other requisite arrangements, or the business must in part at least pass into other channels.*

The statement of the expense of the line for the period before mentioned is hereto annexed, marked No. 2. The directors feel bound to state, what has heretofore been generally understood, that in their judgment the expenses of the first year, owing to the condition in which they found portions of the line, and the necessity for large repairs in almost every department, will be more than ordinary in their amount; and they deem it proper in this place also to state, that the most explicit directions have been given to the General Superintendent to charge to current expenses, in his classification of the accounts, every item which does not strictly belong to the construction account. It is believed that much carelessness has heretofore existed in many companies in this respect. But the capital of this Company is now too large to bear additions, the propriety of which as between the accounts for construction and expenses is in any degree questionable, for if this Company cannot fully and fairly sustain its position in this respect, and pay reasonable dividends on an unquestionable basis it is scarcely to be expected that any line in the country can do so.

The annexed statement, marked No. 3, contains an abstract of the estimates of the Chief Engineer for the completion of the construction of the road, (from 1st May, 1853,) except rolling stock, including the second track on the direct line from Syracuse to Buffalo. Most of the real estate referred to in the estimate has already been purchased.

The statement of the General Superintendent, marked No. 4, shows the amount paid for additions to the rolling stock since the 1st of May last, chargeable to construction account, and the amount still needed in that department.

The construction of the second track on the direct line between Syracuse and Buffalo is proceeding very satisfactorily. The titles to the real estate have nearly all been procured, a considerable portion of the grading has been done, a large part of the iron has been received, and it is intended to bring the principal part of the line into use during the present year.

The new passenger depôts at Rochester and at Buffalo, (the latter to be made by the way of the Falls and Tonawanda,) the erection of which were commenced before the consolidation took place, were completed a few months ago. They were much needed, and their arrangements are of the most satisfactory character. Two large freight-houses, and one engine-house which will contain eighteen engines, have been erected during the past year at Albany. Other buildings needed for the company's business are now erecting, or are about to be erected at different points, and it is the intention of the directors to proceed in the completion of the improvements referred to, with all the energy and dispatch that a judicious economy will warrant, in order to make the line what they believe the business of the country through which it runs, its past prosperity and its present prospects demand—the best, constructed and best appointed road of its length in the United States.

By the fifth article of the consolidation agreement, this Company assumed debts of six of the old Companies, to the aggregate amount of $1,584,823 02, subject to the deduction of $74,652 23, the estimated value of the sinking funds to the hands of the Comptroller, created for the payment of certain issues of State Stock, forming part of the indebtedness. More than $440,000 of this amount has already been paid, and including the amount due between this and the 1st of August next, somewhat over $600,000 of this indebtedness will have been temporarily provided for. As this amount, together with that yet to become due, is properly chargeable to the construction account of the Company, it is intended in due time to make some proper provision for again funding it. No further considerable amount of the debt becomes due till the 1st of October, 1855. By the consolidation agreement, $120,000 of the construction account of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, for the first track of the direct line between Syracuse and Rochester, incurred previously to the first day of May, 1853, was assumed by this Company. The further sum of $123,060 85 has been expended in completing the track.

Statement No. 5 annexed, is a summary of the principal items disbursed not chargeable to the ordinary expense account of the road, and also of the funds received on the capital stock of several of the companies, parties to the consolidation agreement, and which it was thereby provided should be paid to this company.

It will be seen from these statements, that it has become necessary for the Company to resort to an issue of its bonds to raise the requisite funds for the completion of the improvements already referred to. At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 26th day of April last, it was accordingly resolved, under the authority vested in the board by the general Railroad law of the State, to issue the bonds of the Company for this purpose to the amount of three millions ($3,000,000) of dollars, to be offered to the Stockholders.

The bonds will be of the denomination of one thousand ($1,000) and of five hundred ($500) dollars, and will bear date the 15th day of June next (1854,) and be made payable at the end of ten years, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 15th day of June and December in each year, on presentation of the coupon interest warrants to be annexed, and both principal and interest to be payable in the City of New-York.

And as the amount is to be expended for the construction account of the Company, the bonds will be issued with the privilege to the holder of any bond, on surrendering the same with the interest warrants thereunpaid thereon, to convert the principal thereof into stock of the Company (at par) after three years and within five years from the date of this issue; such conversion to be made at any time within that period, after the payment of a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of the Company, and before the day on which the next payment of interest becomes due on such bond.

The proportion the loan bears to the stock account being one-eighth, without reference to fractions. It is now offered accordingly to those who are stockholders in the Company at the closing of the books this day, which will entitle the holder of eighty shares of stock to a bond of one thousand dollars, of forty shares to a bond for five hundred dollars, and in that proportion; and the holder of a fraction of twenty shares or over, may, if desired, take an additional bond for five hundred dollars. Every holder of less than forty shares may also subscribe for a bond of five hundred dollars; and if the amount thus taken should, in consequence of this privilege, exceed $3,000.000, the excess will be applied to funding anew the indebtedness paid for the old companies, assumed under the consolidation agreement as before stated.

Payments for the bonds will be required in installments, as follows: Twenty-five per cent. on the fifteenth day of June next, and twenty-five per cent. on the fifteenth day of July next; or any party preferring it may average the first two installments, and pay the same on the first day of July next. The remaining fifty per cent. will be required on the fifteenth of September next. Interest will be allowed on the installments from the time of their receipt by the Company, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, until the fifteenth day of December next, and the first interest warrant will be made for that amount. Payment of the installments will at any time be received in advance on the whole or on any part of the bonds any party may be entitled to.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at Albany may remit their payments in funds current in New-York or Albany to the Treasurer at Albany; those whose stock is registered at New-York are requested to make their payments at the banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in that City; and those whose stock is registered at Boston are requested to make their payments at the banking-house of Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, in that city.

Stockholders who may omit making the payments required on or before the first day of July next, will be considered as having declined to take their proportion of the bonds.

DIRECTORS.

ERASTUS CORNING,	DEAN RICHMOND,
HENRY B. GIBSON,	JOSEPH FIELD,
RUSSELL SAGE,	ALONZO C. PAIGE,
DAVID WAGER,	HORACE WHITE,
JOHN H. CHEDELL,	AZARIAH BOODY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	

[Messrs. WILKINSON and MCKINSTER, the two remaining members of the Board, are abroad; but their views on the subject are so well known as to leave no doubt of their full concurrence in the present measure.]

* As evidence of the necessity for additional facilities in other quarters, it has recently been announced that the combined Erie, Boston, Hartford & Erie, through Massachusetts, Vermont and Northern New-York to Ogdensburg, has resolved to add to its present stock one thousand freight cars.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

STATEMENT NO. 1.

The following is a comparative Statement of Receipts from Passengers and Freight for nine months, commencing Aug. 1, 1852 and 1853; the receipts in 1852 being derived from the returns of the old Companies:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.	Increase.
Aug.....1852.	$349,125 76	$151,283 18	$500,410 94	
Aug.....1853.	294,510 80	79,365 19	374,075 99	$123,334 25
Sept.....1852.	371,338 06	217,332 91	588,864 97	
Sept.....1853.	340,916 97	97,758 00	438,674 97	150,190 00
Oct.....1852.	336,741 54	231,551 75	558,293 29	
Oct.....1853.	360,859 99	115,891 78	476,551 17	141,742 12
Nov.....1852.	342,319 53	213,956 97	556,276 50	
Nov.....1853.	369,775 25	152,114 10	521,889 35	94,387 15
Dec.....1852.	302,581 78	229,771 33	531,353 11	
Dec.....1853.	160,637 80	197,059 32	357,717 21	73,635 90
Jan.....1854.	161,733 87	167,456 28	329,190 15	
Jan.....1853.	126,767 31	185,599 79	312,367 10	16,823 05
Feb.....1854.	145,830 02	164,813 73	310,643 75	
Feb.....1853.	125,469 01	135,344 46	260,813 47	28,835 28
March...1854.	205,044 62	224,024 73	429,069 35	
March...1853.	168,189 01	156,322 69	324,511 70	104,557 95
April...1854.	275,856 21	250,164 47	526,020 68	
April...1853.	236,193 58	177,213 46	413,407 04	112,613 65
Total Increase, 9 months				$818,719 74
Total Receipts				$4,128,627 74
Add for arrears of mail service lately adjusted with the Department, not before included	

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 846. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...OF THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered, ...cents per week, or $1.50 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

...PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent, by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Clubs against for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, ... and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, ... cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sandwich Islands Annexation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

My impressions in relation to the contemplated annexation of the Sandwich Islands are fully confirmed by additional and positive information. The negotiations have been industriously pushed forward, and their completion, and a treaty of annexation is expected, by the President, in the next dispatches from Hawaii. It is fully believed that the arrangement had been so perfected at last advices as to be safe from future accident.

There has been great rejoicing here to-day, because of the surrender of the fugitive slave BURNS. S.

BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

Intense Excitement Throughout the City.

BURNS SURRENDERED.

Ten Thousand Troops Under Arms.

A Horse Attacked and Slain by one of the Soldiers.

An Order by one Officer to Fire upon the People Countermanded by Another.

Scenes During Burns' Removal to the Steamer.

A Cannon Loaded with Grape in the Procession.

MELANCHOLY TOLLING OF THE BELLS.

BOSTON, Friday, June 2.

At an early hour a company of United States Infantry and a detachment of artillery, with a brass six-pounder from the Navy-Yard, (so placed as to sweep Court-square,) were stationed to guard the main entrance to the Court-House. At 9 o'clock, many thousands of people had gathered in the neighborhood of Court-square, and there was much excitement.

During the day the Mayor issued the following proclamation:

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON: To secure order throughout the city this day, Major General EMMONS and the Chief of Police will make such disposition of the respective forces as they may deem necessary to best promote that important object, and they are clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land. All well-disposed citizens and other persons are urgently requested to leave those streets which it may be found necessary to clear temporarily, and under no circumstances to obstruct or molest any officer, civil or military, in the lawful discharge of their duties.

BOSTON, June 2, 1854. J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

At about 8½ o'clock, the fugitive slave, BURNS, was brought into the Court-room, attended by half a dozen men—the room being nearly filled with the guard provided by the Marshal to render aid, if necessary, in the enforcement of the decision, and each man provided with a pistol, concealed under his dress.

At 9 o'clock, the Commissioner took his seat, and order was immediately secured. A few moments of stillness and anxious expectation succeeded. The counsel on each side soon came in, and along with them we noticed Messrs. PARKER and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Court said, the issue is between the parties under the statute of the United States, and the respondent claims that it is unconstitutional. The provision is alike applicable to bond and free. When an officer arrests a fugitive he must identify the person, and it is only a ministerial act. A fugitive from law has a greater chance for escape than a fugitive from labor. Constitutional objections have been urged which have been decided by the Courts, and as they are settled are binding on this Court. The statute of 1850 has been decided as Constitutional by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The Commissioner then quoted the words of the Chief Justice on the subject of the rights of slaveholders under the law. He referred to the objects of the law and the Constitution, and said that it behoved all persons to regard them in the same spirit. It is said that the statute is cruel and should not be executed. Will those who call it merciless commit its administration to a merciless Judge? If any wish it they are more wicked than the statute. I think the statute Constitutional, and it remains for me to apply it.

The facts set forth as to the escape and identity, are all which the Court has to consider, and the evidence of the claimant is, that ANTHONY BURNS was in Virginia. On the other side, it has been offered in testimony from many witnesses, to whom no imputation of interest can attach, who declare that the person claimed was in Boston previous to the time he is said to have been in Virginia. Thus, there is conflicting evidence on the subject of identity. This case, however, affords evidence of identity. BURNS saluted his master by his Christian name, and also Mr. BRENT. BURNS' conversation with his master was then recited. That a conversation of this kind took place, has been shown. This confirms and establishes the testimony of Mr. BRENT, and my mind is satisfied as to his identity. On the law and facts of the case, the Court considers the claimant entitled to a certificate from him of a right to the fugitive.

After the Commissioner's decision, Court-square was cleared, and the Artillery detachment went through certain military evolutions. Meantime, Court-street and every avenue leading to the Square was packed with people. Many stores were closed and several buildings were festooned with black. An intense feeling was evinced throughout the city.

An American flag, draped in mourning, was hung across Court-street, and created some feeling, but it was soon understood that BURNS would be taken away almost immediately, and the people learning it, moved toward Central wharf, from which he was to be taken on board the steamer *John Taylor*. The entire first brigade now left the Common, and while marching down State-street, the various companies were saluted with hisses and cries of shame. From a building on the corner of Washington and State-streets, a coffin was suspended and as they proceeded to their station the excitement increased—numbers of the people appearing nearly wild.

At the wharf a man named WILLIAM JONES—a witness—was arrested by the Police for using exciting language, and by them taken up State-street. He was observed, enthusiastically by the people, while the Policemen were greeted with groans and hisses.

Throughout the city the excitement was probably greater than for many years before.

As early as 11 o'clock, windows, roofs, and every available position to view the departure of the fugitive, were occupied.

Thousands of women filled the balconies, and retained possession of the windows in Court and State-streets up to the time of his departure. Business was generally suspended, and many stores closed.

After 12 o'clock, every avenue leading to Court and State-streets, was closed by the military. Much inconvenience was caused to persons who had notes to pay, and even the telegraph messenger-boys had to suspend duty.

Mr. GRIMES, the colored Pastor of the Baptist Church, together with the fugitive's counsel, took leave of him at 12 o'clock. No expression to be in good spirits. There were but few persons in Court during the morning. Application was made to the Mayor to have the Police retired, but he refused to give his consent.

At 12 o'clock, BURNS was taken from the Court-house, and placed in a military escort of one hundred fighting men. The Marines, Infantry, and a detachment of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, with a brass nine-pounder, loaded with grape, under command of Major RIDGELY, U. S. A., acted as a special escort. The United States troops numbered one hundred and forty-five rank and file.

The State troops, under Major General EDMONDS, embraced the Lancers and Light Dragoons, with a regiment of Infantry and another of Artillery, altogether 1,000 men.

The entire police force of the city was also engaged and rendered efficient service.

As the escort proceeded down Court and State-streets to the wharf, the several Companies who had kept the avenues leading thereto closed file into column, and the full force concentrated on the wharf. BURNS was put on board the steamer *John Taylor* about 3 o'clock.

The wharves and vessels in the vicinity were crowded with thousands of persons gathered to witness the embarkation.

The United States Marines and the troops from Fort Independence went down the harbor in the steamer. The steamer was delayed at the wharf by the labor of getting the field piece which was drawn in the procession aboard.

At 3½ o'clock everything was on board, and the word to cast off was given. At precisely 3.20 o'clock the steamer swung from the wharf, and proceeded down the harbor to the revenue cutter *Morris*, in waiting off Fort Independence.

The cutter, after receiving BURNS on board, with half a dozen officers who accompany him, sailed for Norfolk, Va.

It is impossible to estimate the number of people gathered to witness the final close of the fugitive case. Thousands were present from the country, many having come 70 or 80 miles. All the streets leading to the route of the escort were packed with the living mass.

At the corner of State and Washington-streets, a quantity of snuff, cowitch and a bottle of vitriol were thrown among the escort.

In the vicinity of the Custom-house, a truckman attempted to drive his team through the military line, and one of his horses—a valuable animal—was killed by a stab from a bayonet. The crowd cried "Shame, shame!" and made a rush, when the commander of the Company—A. H. EVANS, Captain of the Boston Artillery—greatly excited, gave the order to fire. Col. BOYN, of the Staff, hearing the order, spurred his horse in front of the Company, and prevented the execution of the order.

Several persons were arrested for disorderly conduct, and three or four badly hurt. A well-dressed elderly man was conveyed to the Hospital, his head being cut open by a sabre.

JOSEPH K. HAYES, Captain of Police, resigned his office at noon to-day, refusing to do duty in the Slave matter.

In some of the adjoining towns, as soon as the rendition of BURNS was announced, the bells were tolled for one hour.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

PAWTUCKET, Friday, June 2.

The surrender of ANTHONY BURNS has been generally announced throughout New-England, and causes a profound sensation. The bells are tolling here, and in most other places.

Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, June 2.

The session of the Anti-Slavery Convention yesterday was thinly attended, and the proceedings were excessively tame.

In the afternoon, after a few remarks from Rev. Mr. STETSON, of Medford, S. S. FOSTER took the floor, and made quite a long, rambling speech, in which with characteristic boldness, he assailed the Free-Soil party as traitors to liberty and the rights of man. [Derisive shouts.] Gentlemen might cry as loud as they pleased, said Mr. F., but it was a fact that even the Whig party itself had never committed so vile, shameless, and flagrant an outrage on every principle dear to freemen, as the Free-Soilers had done, in elevating the renegade CALEB CUSHING to the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. [Loud applause, with a few hisses.]

Messrs. SUMNER and GIDDINGS also came in for a share of objuration for their time-serving conrse—and ex-Governor BOOTWELL was belabored without mercy as a lickspittle and a doughface. [This was hissed very generally.] Mr. FOSTER wound up with the declaration that the leaders of the Free-Soil party were not, at this day, so ready to take high Anti-Slavery ground as were the Whigs. [Great cheering, hisses and cat-calls.]

Mr. INNES, of Salem, felt called upon to make some remarks, in answer to the last speaker, who he denounced as one who had made a business of going about to preach abolition for the sake of a living. [Much disturbance.] He said he had done as much for the Anti-Slavery cause, without pay, as FOSTER had done with pay.

WM. L. GARRISON was the next speaker, but his remarks were rather tame.

In the evening, Mrs. EMMA R. COE, of Buffalo, opened the hall with a well delivered harangue against Slavery in general and the Fugitive law in particular.

Next came a slight contest between Messrs. MALLEN, MAY and GARRISON, each contending for the floor.

Mr. GARRISON attacked Mr. MALLEN savagely as an intruder, full of absurdity, and one whom God never made for a public speaker.

Mr. MELLEN rejoined in high dudgeon.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE GRIFFIN of Ohio, who succeeded, vented a quantity of abuse on the city of Boston for its subserviences to Slavery.

The Chairman read the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we would assure RICHARD H. DANA, Jr., and CHAS. M. ELLIS, the counsel of ANTHONY BURNS of our warmest gratitude and our deepest admiration for the prompt and generous devotion with which they hastened to his help, and for the consummate skill, sagacity and eloquence which they have lavished in his defence against his kidnappers; and, whatever may be the success of their labors, we know that they will find their reward in the approbation of their own consciences—the grateful applause of the lovers of liberty throughout the world, and the honorable place they have won for themselves on the pages of their country's history.

Mr. GARRISON then got the floor, and entertained the audience with a bitter attack on the Boston press, in relation to the present slave case. The *Courier* came in for an especial share of abuse.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 2.

The *Star* says that intelligence has been received by the European Embassies, of the complete and amicable settlement of the *Black Warrior* affair. Spain pays back the $6,000,—rebukes the port authorities of Havana,—and promises to reform the regulations to meet the wants of American Commerce.

Two desperate villains, named FRANK CAMPER and JOSEPH ALLEMANDER, escaped from the penitentiary this morning. The former was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment for manslaughter, and the latter to the same term for burglary, and half their terms had expired. The officers are charged with culpable carelessness, as the prisoners got over the wall, and escaped in open day, and their absence was not discovered for some time.

The "Martha Washington" Conspiracy.

ALBANY, Friday, June 2.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of Tuesday, learns from the clerk of the steamer *Sultana*, that when the *Sultana* passed Helena, Ark., KISSANE and CUMMINS, two of the *Martha Washington* conspirators, were again in jail, having been rearrested at the instance of the Grand Jury of the county, they having found true bills of indictment against both for murder and arson. The whole gang are now in jail. KISSANA, it will be recollected, was admitted to bail, and CUMMINS discharged.

Burglary in East Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, June 2.

The dwelling-house of Mr. BULLIS, a lumber dealer in East Albany, opposite this city, was broken into at 1 o'clock this morning, and robbed of $600, one half in cash and the other in notes. Three convicts, who have lately been discharged from the State Prison, are supposed to be the burglars.

Fatal Accident.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 2.

Mr. GEORGE PREVOST, a highly respectable and well-known citizen of this place, was accidentally shot while pigeon-shooting. A gun in the hands of his companion went off, and the entire charge lodged in PREVOST'S throat, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and five children.

CONVENTION OF HAT FINISHERS.—We understand there is to be a Convention of the Hat Finishers, in Philadelphia, on Monday, June 5. Delegates will be present from all the principal manufacturing places in the United States and Canada. The object of the Convention is a permanent organization, and the adoption of a code of Trade rules for the...

A postage stamp, said to be worth a thousand dollars, cannot be used in payment for postage.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Esq., commanding, arrived last evening from Havana, having sailed from that port on the evening of the 28th ult. She left Mobile on the 25th and reached Havana at 7 P. M. on the 27th. She brings 148 passengers and 1,000 bales of Cotton on freight. Off Cape Hatteras she experienced a heavy gale, with head seas, which lasted twenty-four hours.

There was nothing of special interest at Havana. The French Admiral, with a frigate and steamer, was in port, and also the Spanish fleet.

A large number of United States ships were in port loading. The United States steamer *Fulton* was in port on the 22d, but remained only a short time; all well on board.

The following letters from our regular Correspondent give all the intelligence of interest:

HAVANA, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

We have been agreeably occupied in observation of the kindly progress of fraternization in our port. Companies of officers, from the French vessels-of-war, are to be found every other day on board of the British brig-of-war, and the compliment, on alternate days, is returned.

On the 24th, at meridian, it being the birthday of VICTORIA, Queen of England, a salute was fired from the war-marine representatives of the three Powers, and the vessels of France and the "one wooden wall of old England" were decorated with flags, making our harbor look unusually gay. The Spanish vessels, of course, had on their customary holiday trappings of red and yellow. I was also glad to see that Jonathan, in his mercantile character, did not forget respect to the woman, of whom the "race" may be proud. It was one of Cuba's most charming days;—all the world was upon the wharf and quay to look at the ceremony, and all seemed interested in the tribute to worth.

With the Spaniard, in excess of very small vanity, there is always something to find fault with; and I understand exception was taken to the manner in which the Captain of the brig had displayed the banners of France and England;—knotted together, they were given to the wind—one side representing either Power. The Spaniards say that their own flag, which was not displayed, should have had the same association of honor for the occasion.

On the night of the 23d, we held the "Feast of Roses," at the residence of one of our most distinguished Creoles, upon the "Prado." It was the most brilliant display of the season, although an impromptu.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, beloved by the Spaniards, entered port early the morning of the 25th having General GADSDEN and family on board, en route for Mexico. They took apartments at Mrs. BAAWAN'S Hotel Cabano during their short stay here—from whence they made excursions until they embraced the most notable lions we have. The *Fulton* took in what coal she required and steamed off—all well on board—having feared to venture into the upper part of the harbor on account of her insignificance—contrasted with the "sincere allies" wedged together *in their anchorage*—so say the officials of the Vice-Royalty.

The 25th being "Ascension" day, we devoted ourselves to the usual religious services and idleness, except those of us having some particular iniquity to commit, for which the holy time was opportune—embracing, I fear, a large portion of the "ever faithful."

The present arrangement for the negro troops is to attach two companies to each regiment of the light colored race. The Royal ordinance for organizing the militia takes all between 15 and 45 years, but the Captain General makes the figures a little better, say 16 to 40; but neither suits me. I am caught unless I escape, by some infirmity, and I cannot find any just now, although I have pinched myself all over; had a physician to examine the same; final organization, to invoke neuralgia to my aid; had my chest hammered on; but it is no go; I am gone for a soldier. So I beg that you will ask Mr. PIZARRO to keep those wild animals from Kentucky or somewhere "in that outlandish country," that come into the world with a ride in their eye, at home. We have no use for them here; if they come they must remember we have hurricanes, pestilence and earthquakes for our enemies, under the Captain Generalcy of Divine Providence; that we have African troops, two companies of which are made just equal, in valorous achievements, to eight companies of Spanish troops; and that we have seventy to seventy-one thousand of real fighting militia between the ages of 16 and 40, of which "Occator" is one. He will stick in his cap a silver *harrow*, which in the distance will look like the "harp of Erin," and as a particular favor he begs, if they do come, that they will just have the goodness to overshoot the mark, and save a remarkable man.

You will find in the files I send you the various interesting orders of this Government—the negro order of organization and disposition being in issue of the 20th inst. of the *Marine Journal*. In that paper of the 24th, the freedom of the city to Rear-Admiral Viscount DUQUESNE by the Mayor and Aldermen in their visit of honor on board of the flag ship frigate *Yphigenia*, of the "French Division" of the marine protectoral forces, and the eloquent reply which, with "the united cry," will keep ISABEL always upon the Throne, and France with Spain ever in glorious harmony; and in all the batch a sprinkling from the municipal authorities of every hamlet, villa, city or district, of felicitation and thanks to the Queen for her recent amnesty. We are going to have a grand ball, to be given to the officers of the French squadron by the officers of the Spanish army, (the negro arm not included,) which will be magnificent, and as it springs from individual fraternization, it may possibly be paid for. I shall leave open for last words, in case the *Warrior* should remain in port long enough for the continuance of such incidents as may open to my knowledge.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 28, 1854.

I omitted mention in my notes of last evening, of the arrival at this port, the 25th inst., of the United States surveying schooner *Joseph Henry*, Captain PATRICK, with four passengers, said to be officers of the Engineer Corps, coming here to secure passage by the *Black Warrior*. The incidents in connection with this arrival have thrown the Palace operatives into a panic. The vessel was becalmed in the offing and drifted near the outwork of Principe, at Chevers, some seven miles west of the Moro, and as the gentlemen were idle, they took soundings to fill up the time until a favorable breeze might enable them to enter the harbor. The operation, observed from the shore, was communicated to the Superior Authority, and a squadron of Lanceros were dispatched in the night to reconnoitre the coast in the vicinity, who in the morning captured several very suspicious characters, who had arms in their hands, and they were duly delivered to the Tacon jail; but on examination it was ascertained that they were licensed to carry arms, and were occupied hunting *Snipe* for the Havana market, so that they were released, while the suspicious schooner, unconscious of offence, or the alarm excited, was entering the port. Her examination was quite rigid, but the four Engineers were permitted to land and take lodgings until the arrival of their steamer; but as they had the propensity to gather knowledge, the police were instructed not to permit them to leave the city—*within the walls*. They not thinking of their gentlemanly unseen attendants, on attempting to take a ride in the country, to enjoy the beautiful scenery in the vicinity of Havana, were turned back from the gates, and advised by the guards that they were prohibited the privilege of exterior observation of the city. This made them acquainted with the fact that they were in verity in the city of Havana, and that four innocent Anglo-Saxons could cause Spanish chivalry to falter for a moment in courtesy to the stranger.

It is, perhaps, well for General Marquis PEZUELA to know that the War Department of the United States have on their files and in their bureaus, perfect drawings of Havana and its defences, to the most concealed dungeon of the Moro, Cabanas or Principe—as good information as is in the possession of those in charge of the works themselves—and that they want no information.

All the municipal authorities of and about Chevers, were brought to Havana and put in prison, because the fears of his Excellency had been unwarrantably excited.

The *Warrior* arrived this morning at 5½ o'clock, and leaves at 4 P. M. The negro order excites much angry feeling. The intermarriage, negro and white, is to come next. OCCATOR.

The Cuban Press on American Affairs.

The *Diario* of May 24, publishes an article of four columns in relation to Mr. TURNBULL'S pamphlet on the Cuban Question as reprehended by the Washington *Union*, and the comments of the latter journal upon the same. The *Diario* opens with some of the customary fulminating observations respecting the United States, which is evidence of being our zealous and efficient friend, as it becomes when the attention of the Republican Powers is engaged elsewhere. It then goes on to...

The *Diario* proceeds to criticise the note of Mr. SOULE to the Spanish Government, and by an algebraic calculation more arbitrary than sensible, reduces the outrages inflicted upon the United States, by Spain, to nothing. The cases of the Spanish brigantine *San José* at Baltimore, in September last, is then stated upon, as a set off to the complaints of Mr. SOULE. In summing up, this heavy article intimates that if the *inoffensive* and *pacific* Republic has shown all the patience of Job and the continence of Joseph, if it has for so many years borne the insults it enumerates through its Ambassador. The present reclamations of our Government are treated as a sudden display of sensitiveness, and the article ends with a mysterious threat, couched in a quotation which recalls upon the writer: *Fortuna nimium quem fovet, stultum facit.*

Commercial Intelligence.

HAVANA, Friday, May 27, 1854.

SUGARS—The market has been much less active this week than the previous one, owing not only to firmer rates of freight and a decline in exchanges, but especially to the general discouragement for business produced by the actual state of affairs in Europe. The few buyers have however not succeeded in getting the concessions which they have ardently endeavored to extort from holders, and no alteration can be made therefore in our quotations: 7rs.@9rs., 5rs.@7rs., 3rs.@3rs., 4rs.@4rs.

It must be repeated that perfectly dry and strong qualities are hardly to be found any more among all descriptions. There have been received here since Friday last 21,517 boxes by coasters, and by railway 6,398 boxes. The shipments in the same period have been:

	From Havana.	From Matanzas.
To New-York, boxes	100	1,792
To Boston	3,447	1,610

The stock on hand is reduced to about 190,000 boxes of which at the Regla Warehouses 176,140 boxes.

In Muscovado sugars there is no change in rates, say at from 3½ to 3 rials for inferior to prime.

MOLASSES. Has been in good demand during the last week in consequence of very few arrivals from the coast, and several vessels waiting to complete their cargoes: 2½ and 3 rials have been paid in the bay here, and 2 rials in the coast. Muscovado is nominal at from 3½ to 4 rials ℔ kog.

HONEY scarce and selling at 2½ rials ℔ gallon. Higher prices are now asked.

RUM—Continues more abundant since two or three weeks, but dealers will not sell under $30 to $31 ℔ pipe in consequence of the scarcity and very high prices of empty pipes.

JERKED BEEF—A cargo, from New-Barcelona has been sold at 13 rials, and one from the River Plate, 3,200 qtls. at 15½ rials. There remain two cargoes unsold and two other cargoes retailing.

CODFISH—100 hhds. from the United States have been sold at $5 25, and 50 hhds. Hake at $4 50 ℔ quintal, but with great difficulty, as dealers refuse to pay such high prices.

RICE—Four cargoes remain in store unsold; 60 hhds have been retailed at 12½ rials ℔ arrobe.

FLOUR—We have no sales to report. There are 14 cargoes unsold.

LARD—Sales have been made of 150 bbls. and 300 kegs received from Matanzas at $14 75@$15 25. Direct receipts are selling at $15@$16 25, ℔ qtl.

BUTTER—100 kegs from Holland have been sold at $21 ℔ qtl. Of American there is a large quantity on hand and in little demand.

PORK—From New Orleans has brought $13 ℔ quintal.

FARIOHTS—We have still no change to report. During the first part of the week considerable business was done at former rates. The market closes, however, to-day rather languidly and we anticipate that shipmasters will find difficulty in sustaining their demands.

Later from Havana—Loss of the British brig En Avant.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 2.

The Southern mail as late as dne has arrived.

A vessel arrived at Charleston, from Havana, brings advices two days later than was received by the *Isabel*. Great anxiety prevailed among all classes in regard to the relations with the United States.

Seven or eight hundred Chinamen had arrived in Cuba, also a considerable number of laborers from Spain.

The British brig *En Avant*, of Nova Scotia, had been found sunk near Savannah harbor. She was seized as derelict, and would be raised and taken to Charleston. Nothing is known of her crew.

OBSERVATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.—This Observatory has been erected and furnished by the citizens of Detroit. The Telescope, made in this City by Mr. HENRY FITZ, will have an object glass of thirteen inches diameter. The Transit Instrument is just completed in Berlin by PISTON & MARTINS, under the superintendence of Professor ENCKE and his assistant, Dr. BAUNNOW, and is pronounced by them the best hitherto made.

Dr. BRUNNOW has accepted the appointment of Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Michigan, and is expected on about the 1st of July, when the instruments will be ready for the Observatory.

☞ The *Medical Times* for June has a lecture from Dr. SWETT on calculous pyelitis, the proceedings of the Academy of Medicine, Pathological Society and American Association, with its usual spicy and full correspondence and varia. The Editor does not endorse the action of the late meeting of the National Association, in transferring the Publishing Committee from Philadelphia to this City. He doubts if the City delegation fairly represented its constituency if it urged the change. A good word is said for the excellent project of Dr. SIMES to erect a hospital here for the diseases of females.

☞ The cattle brokers will break us all if they hold on to their present wicked course of buying up the live stock and forcing prices in the City markets up to such an outrageous figure. It is a blessed thing that there are sheep, lambs and veal in the world, as well as hulls, oxen and their adult sisters. Then, fish swim so near by our City foundations that middle-men cannot possibly raise their price past living rates. Vegetables begin so come in, too, and with the wheat harvest at hand, it is probable we can live awhile yet, in spite of the beef-brokers.

☞ Dr. REESE'S *Medical Gazette* for June has a reply from Prof. RENWICK to Dr. TRENOR, and a large variety of sharp, snapping editorials on current medical topics. The "items" of the *Gazette* are always readable and newsy.

APPRENTICES NOT PROPERTY.—The Court of Queen's Bench has lately decided that where a master has covenanted to instruct his apprentice in any trade, and by selling out his business, incapacitates himself from imparting the promised instruction, he, by that act of itself, violates his covenant, and that he could not justify himself by the fact that he had made arrangements by which his apprentice might be instructed by the party to whom the business was transferred. It is, in the United States, considered to be the better opinion that an apprentice cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be assigned. But in Pennsylvania, by statute, an apprentice may be assigned, with his own and his guardian's assent. And by statute of New-York, foreigners binding themselves to masters in this country, may be assigned by the master, by an instrument of writing, endorsed on the original contract, and duly approved by some competent magistrate. By the Supreme Court of our State, too, an assignment of an apprentice may, although not binding on the apprentice, be valid between the masters as a covenant for the services of the apprentice.

THE SHIP THOMAS WRIGHT.—Captain DICKERSON returned from the ship yesterday, bringing 33 hogsheads and 32 boxes of sugar, together with all her sails and part of her running rigging and anchor. The amount of property thus far saved is probably from $40,000 to $50,000. Lighters are still alongside of the ship, and will be ready in this to take out more of her cargo. We learn that the salvors and owners have had, and that Capt. DICKERSON, prepared a hearing the result. The ship was bought two years ago in New-York—Dr. Campbell Wood, Esq., the owner.

A Protestant, under the signature of "Fidelis," has published a letter in the Boston Courier, in which he says that the Catholic Church is the only one which has ever...

The Ball at Castle Garden.

We requested one of our new reporters to take a turn around by Catharine and Fulton Markets last evening, and discover the selling rates of eels and potatoes; and as he was not entirely at home in the City, we wrote the direction on what we thought was a blank card, for his use. The young man on studying out his orders was puzzled for a while whether to do the potatoes, or—for on turning our blank card over, it proved to be a ticket to Jullien's Grand Ball—the Ball. Deciding that the Ball was perhaps more directly and immediately a matter of interest, he chose the ball. Though our regular operator in that line has performed his duty faithfully, we give the account he returned, as he occupied a somewhat different "stand-point."

GRAND FANCY AND FULL DRESS BALL.

On reading up this grand affair, we were happy to learn that it was the same that was burned out at Metropolitan Hall—a phœnix, as it were, rising in full dress from the melancholy ashes—consequently, our interest was entirely absorbed. Castle Garden was a blaze of beauty as early as 9 o'clock, though the blazes were quite remote from each other, and not a thread of the delicate webs of laces that floated about the balconies had the smell of fire about it.

At twenty minutes to 10, JULLIEN stretched out his baton-bearing right hand. An instant after it rose, and synchronously there arose a strain of music, beside the noise of which the racket that Old King Cole that jolly old soul and his noisy fiddlers three ever created was like the faint murmur of an exhausted vesper. A strain, we said, but we don't think the strain weakened it at all, for it waxed louder at every beat, till we trembled for the roof of the Garden and the integrity of the wind instruments. It answered its turn, however. It summoned to the floor a well mated set of ladies and gentlemen, who were willing to initiate the dance. The odd costume of some of the dancers at first evidently frightened some of the younger ladies. One gentleman, a Greek, had not had time to change his dress since his arrival on our free and happy shores, and came just as he left the Piræus: Another, a Scotchman, had his cloak on his shoulder—contrary to the rules of the evening, which forbade a gentleman from coming upon the floor with hat or cloak on. It might have been owing to the fact that the gentleman, who was otherwise well dressed, had not the quarter to pay for depositing it in the hat-room. Another came in with a sword on, which, if we are correctly informed, is contrary to a City ordinance. But notwithstanding these and a few similar oddities, that were calculated to alarm our City girls at first sight, it was not long before several sets had taken the floor. The music, too, was more lively after the horns and trumpets got a little warmed up, and several of the tunes played were really stirring. Some of them we were already familiar with, having heard them on the hand-organ, and one, "The Grasshopper, or Katydid Melody," we had frequently heard whistled, but never without a thrill of pleasure and patriotism.

We omitted to mention that JULLIEN had constructed against the front gallery, and to the upper wall, a beautiful representation of a cascade tumbling over well cut blocks of green and mossy granite. A grove of trees stood by it, flowers grew along its side, and at its foot some fine specimens of "skimmaulk" and conch-shells were laid, which excited among the naturalists present much interest, from the fact that these salt-shore shells are seldom found by the side of such sweet fresh-water rills, in such green dells as this. But it was not a fresh-water rill at all, but a cask-ade of genuine champagne, which at precisely 11 o'clock gushed from the topmost rock, rushed over the inclined plane to the reservoir below, and found an anxious company standing ready to ladle it out into broad mouthed glassee, to satisfy their own cravings and add wings to the flying feet that chased the hours over the floor,—for by this time the dancing was earnest.

What with the heavenly look of the figurantes and their cloudy surroundings, it was quite impossible for the looker-on not to imagine that he looked on the stars hurrying through their mazy dance. Here stood the matronly Mrs. M—— and the modest Miss L——t M——, blazing in jewelry like fixed stars. You never hesitated which way to point the glass to find them twinkling. There Mlle V——s and Major M——s moved resplendent—never missing their calculations, never getting far from the sun, (which was the champagne fountain,) while from the illimitable distance, dashed in a pair like a comet with most eccentric movement, turning wondrously short curves, and darting out anon. Sometimes they struck a fixed star-couple, and like the comet Biela were broken into two. Sometimes the planet-like sets were dashed into asteroide, and occasionally an aerolite fell. It was certainly very pleasant and abundantly entertaining. Where all did well, and none looked otherwise than fine, it may be invidious to speak of individuals. We cannot forbear remarking, however, that it was on all hands conceded that Miss G—R—Y—M—R brought the handsomest turned ankle into the room; that Capt. CR—K grasped his partner's hand with decidedly the most vigorous hold; that no ones make-up was more complete than Miss F—L—T; that Madame P—N—E lighted up gorgeously, but Miss C—R—L—N Ho—E seemed most exquisitely of all to interpret the great JULLIAN'S music into motion and lay it down on the polished planking of the floor.

We certainly owe much to the "incomparable company" that have afforded citizens and citizenesses the opportunity to look in upon so grand, fanciful and well-dressed a ball. The arrangements were all that could have been desired; the waiting-men, so far as was possible, waited upon every one first; until midnight, there was ample room and verge enough for the largest promenading; after that, ladies and gentlemen of the business class rushed in so freely that the exclusives of the early hours were fain to retire from such a crowd. Seizing a point midway between midnight and an early hour of the morning, while the ball was still in the full tide of successful experiment, we left the scene a wiser and a sleepy man.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 3.

HARD TIMES—Chapters X. and XI., by CHARLES DICKENS.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—On the Constitution and Compromises.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT—In relation to the anticipated Invasion of Cuba.

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST—No. X.

WALKS AMONG THE NEW-YORK POOR.

EDITORIALS—The Union and its Changes—The Slavery Question—State of Public Sentiment—The European War—Privateering—The European Democracy and the Eastern War—The Bogotan Revolution—The Free States—Hawaii and Cuba Coming.

CORRESPONDENCE—From Constantinople—Havana—Jamaica—Canada—Washington, &c.

LITERARY.—MOORE and the BYRON Memoirs—Notices of Recent Publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Eclipse—Affairs in Turkey—Floods—Tornadoes—Col. BENTON on Nebraska—The next Governor of New-York—The Fugitive Slave Case in Boston.

COMMERCIAL.—A carefully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum, in advance. Two copies for $3; Five copies for $5 will be sent to one address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents.

Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 130 Nassau-st.

☞ Mrs. IRESON ("Fanny Forester") died at her residence at Hamilton, after a lingering illness, on Thursday evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FORT OF 1854.

Trotting on Union Course, L. I.—Another Match sailing Match for To-day.

A trotting match between two unknown horses came off yesterday at the Union Course, Long Island, against time. The announcement brought out but few persons to witness the match, and the horse driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF was declared the winner in the race.

Last evening another trotting match for $1,000 was made by the owners of the celebrated trotting mare *Fanny D.* and the horse *Whalebone*, to take place at the Union Course this afternoon. The conditions of the race are two miles and repeat, which will test the speed and bottom of both steeds. There will, no doubt, be a large attendance, as on the previous match against MOHAWK'S mare she proved herself a steed of extraordinary speed and bottom, and has since become quite a favorite in the sporting world.

Christianity and Balance of Power.

Mr. W. G. DIX delivered the first of a course of lectures on the "War in the East, as affecting the interests of Christianity throughout the world," at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. Empty benches bespoke the difficulty of drawing together an audience within the walls of a close lecture-room on these fine Summer evenings, when the cool breeze invites to the Parks or Battery.

It was always painful, said the lecturer, for one not having a recognized prerogative to differ with public opinion on great topics; but, granting to others the same liberty of conscience he claimed for himself, he should remonstrate against the Mahommedan predilections arising in this country, where, at least, there was no excuse to be found in an interest to maintain the "Balance of Power." A mightier question now shook the world than the liberty of Greece. Christianity herself was endeavoring to shake off the Moslem chain. And it seemed as if Christians felt less hearty than subdue the indignity of Moslem rule. Christian people looked on with apathy, and Christian nations were found to sustain the Mahommedan dominion. Grecian culture had been more inspiring, in arousing a feeling of resistance, than the love of God. Wonder that when England was making her fatal plunge into the midst of Mahommedanism, her Ministers should be silent! The classic ground of Greece was more dear to these, sybaritic pastors, than the sacred places where Christ and his Apostles taught and suffered. Since the deadly miasma of Islam came over the land of Christendom, and settled like a black impenetrable cloud over the Capital of the East, Christian men had begun to regard with apathy the reign of Mahomedanism. But the day appointed in God's providence had come, and the Northern eagle was about to descend upon the vulture of Mecca. Yet at the very moment when Christian nations should rejoice, England and France were found to come forward and support the Pagan Crescent against the Cross. One might almost expect to see every Church in these lands topple in one mighty earthquake. Turkey was not so weak as she would wish to appear, that she might gain the alliance of Christian powers—and that gained, there was no saying where her advancing power would be restrained. England and France acted blindly, as though the "balance of power" were all that should be sought, when the vital question was which should be in the ascendant—the Crescent or the Cross. Oh! for another RICHARD of the Lion

A TOUR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER TWELVE.

Probable Division of Texas into Five States—The German Settlers.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

TEXAS, April, 1854.

When the Republic of Texas was annexed as a State to the United States, it was the expectation that it would eventually be so divided as to make five States, giving to the slave property interest the advantage of ten additional votes in the National Senate. A provision in the Act of Annexation renders it optional with the people of Texas to separate their territory from time to time into as many States, not exceeding five, as may each contain a population equal to the number required by our fundamental law for the construction of a State by special act of Congress.

It has been generally expected that a separation of Texas into two States would soon be made. It has been supposed that Trinity River would be the division, and in anticipation of the event, that part of the country lying east of this stream is universally designated as Eastern Texas, and that beyond its right bank is distinguised with equal exactness as Western Texas.

A sectional, political jealousy of a very strong nature exists between these two sections of the State, which has its basis in a covetousness of the people of each to obtain as much as possible the patronage and credit and the use of the Commonwealth property of the entire State, before it shal be divided for their own part of it.

This jealousy, which amounts with many of the people to a bitter animosity, has been greatly increased during the last two sessions of the Legislature by alleged breaches of faith on the part of the majority who represent the interests of the East.

The Pacific Railroad project, which proposes to carry the road through Northern Texas, is looked upon by the people of the West with no favor. If constructed as proposed, they consider that the road will be rather an injury than a benefit to them. To the East, however, it would be of incalculable advantage. To carry the bill, which offered to donate to the road an immense amount of State property as an inducement to foreign capitalists to undertake its construction, it is alleged, and universally believed in the West, that the Eastern members pledged themselves to vote for the so-called Loan bill, the passage of which would have insured the construction of certain internal roads which have been undertaken and are grievously needed by the West. The Pacific Railroad bill became a law; the Loan bill was subsequently defeated by Eastern votes. The people of the West, generally, consider themselves, to use their own phrase, as having been *sold* in the transaction, and are in consequence intensely exasperated.

Yet no public demonstration of this feeling is made, and in the legislative debates you may see nothing reported by which any distinct division of interests between the two sections of the State is proclaimed. Only the vehemence and rhetorical emphasis with which it is denied, except in the lapses of excitement, betray it. The hope is expressed and the intention avowed that Texas may long remain one great, united, powerful State, retaining the undoubted advantage it has in the united strength of all parts acting together, and that distinction, consequence and power it holds as the greatest State in the Territorial area of the Union.

And these declarations on the part of the political leaders in the Legislature and elsewhere, are sincere. The intention of a speedy division of the State into two has been abandoned. It is now the purpose to endeavor by all possible means to continue the State in its unity, until, at least, the time arrives when it may be divided at once into five States.

The main reason for this change of purpose, I have no doubt is this:

A majority of the citizens of the whole of Western Texas are Mexicans and Germans, who have no attachment to the institution of Slavery, and whose interests would lead them to look with disfavor upon the continued filling up of the country by slave laborers. It is possible that the further introduction of slaves into the new Western State would be prohibited, or that it would be required that all slaves subsequently introduced into the country, should be educated and held subject to be made free after their labor should have paid their value and the expenses of their support and education.

The great Territory of what has been known as Western Texas would thus be made attractive to free emigrants, and would probably increase in population more rapidly than the East.

I will give the opinion upon this point of a very intelligent gentleman, who has lately himself come hither from Germany, and who for two years before his emigration had an opportunity, in the way of his business, of conversing with several thousand persons intending to leave that country for the United States. The objection of the existence of Slavery, he informs me, is constantly made by them to Texas, as a destination, and he has not the least doubt the immigration would be increased more than one hundred per cent., if Slavery were legally forbidden, or henceforth excluded from Western Texas.

Should, therefore, a division of the State be now made at Trinity River, as has been generally anticipated, it is probable not only that two Senators, not particularly devoted to the perpetuation of Slavery as the prime interest of their constituents, would be added to Congress, but that Western Texas would increase in population so rapidly as to secure the right to redivide itself once, if not twice, before the East would able to do so. Thus it might happen that, instead of the Slave States gaining power by the annexation of Texas, they would have actually given to Freedom six Senatorial votes, while they themselves gained but four.

Of course the slave owners of the East, and the slave owners and those ambitious to become slave-masters in the West, will now be sufficiently careful not to let their minor quarrels touching railroads and such unimportant means of wealth, interfere with their paramount interest in the stability of the value of negroes.

It seems to them now probable that the State of Texas will remain one, casting but two votes in the Senate, until its population is sufficiently large to permit a division of it into five States. It may then be expected that one entirely inland State will be formed, its northern boundary being New-Mexico and Kansas; its eastern boundary Arkansas and Louisiana. If the Pacific Railroad is constructed through this, as is the Texas project, it will be settled extensively by slave planters throughout its whole length. If this scheme fails, it will for a long time be very sparsely settled, except in the East, between the Red River and the Trinity, which is now being more rapidly taken possession of by slave owners than any other part of the present State, and will soon be a rich and populous planting district. The Southern boundary line of this State will be carried where it is necessary to effect the desired division of votes.

Four States may be conveniently constructed of the remaining Territory; each having a front, (as t own-lot speculators would say,) on the sea-shore. The first between the Sabine and the Trinity; the second and third between the Trinity and the Gaudalupe, the division between them being probably the Brazos, above San Felipe de Austin and the Colorado below; and the fourth, between the Guadalupe and the Rio Grande.

This last State to be west of the Gaudalupe, as far as I have been able to judge from the prevailing sentiment of the people, is likely to enter the Union, nominally, as a Slave State, because it will not be thought right to destroy the value of their property in slaves, which immigrants to the Territory have brought with them while Slavery was legal. But the further introduction of slaves will be prohibited, and such will be the public feeling that this prohibition will be enforced, as a similar prohibiton of the State of Georgia never has been. Slaves which have previously been brought into the country will be likely to be held, subsequently to the formation of the State, subject to great amelioration of their condition, and to education, and the earliest practicable estimate of emancipation which can be carried out without a practical confiscation of the property of their owners in them. The political position of the State will be generous and broadly Democratic, and it will be virtually an acquisition to the number and the power of the Free States.

Although the time at which this may occur is still many years distant, and circumstances may seem to entirely change the aspect of affairs, I give my opinion that this is the prospect from *present indications*, with distinctness, because I have formed it with care, and because it is a subject of great interest to all those who look from elsewhere towards Western Texas as a desirable country for their future residence. Among the grounds for my opinion are the following:

A very large majority of the present population of the territory described, (which I should have observed compares in its area with the State of New-York,) are men who have been, or now are, accustomed to hard labor with their own hands, for the support of themselves and their families. The proportion of this class to that of the slaves, and of slaveholders or whites from Slave States, is much more likely to be increased than lessened in future. Consequently, the mejority of the laborers in the State are likely to be freemen, and these free laborers will not only not be slaves, as is the case with e mejority of the laborers in Deleware and Marylend, bnt they will be *voting citizens*, looking out sharply for their own interests.

And it is only by especial laws, onerous in their execution upon the rest of the community, that Slavery can be sustained. Especially will this he the case here, where the facilities for the escape of negroes from Slavery are greater than anywhere else at the South, and the people at lerge are already heavily taxed for the apprehension of fugitives. Neither the Mexican nor the German population is at present regarded and treated by the Anglo-American Texans with that respect for their rights and regard for their interests and opinions which might be likely to conciliate their political friendship.

A variety of circumstances will tend to render slave property insecure in this frontier territory, except at the expense of kindness or relaxation of discipline, which will interfere materially with its profits, and bring its results more directly in unfavorable contrast with those of competitive labor. This is already very perceptible.

The larger the population of free laboring proprietors, the smaller will be the proportion of land open to occupation by slave-owners and their property. But a small part of this country is attractive to planters, from its natural adaptation to their purposes. Much of this is already settled upon by Germans. The vicinity of free laboring families, I have shown in my letters on the "Industry of the South," in the TIMES, is everywhere considered objectionable, as demeralizing, (to discipline,) and otherwise interfering with the profit of working slaves, by their owners.

The territory not adapted to planting, consists of mountains, with narrow valleys, suitable for the fields of small farmers, and the steadings of sheep-ranges; and of greet prairies, intersected and divided by arid plains and thorny thickets, and deficient in wood and water. A large part of these are well adapted to grazing purposes, and especially to wool-growing.

Experiments indicate that much of the land is remarkably well adapted to vineyards, and that the manufacture of wine, to which many of the Germans are accustomed, will be profitable.

In one part of the territory, there are several abundant water-courses, with rapid streams, unnavigable, and readily dammed at frequent intervals. On the banks of these streams are inexhanstible quarries of the most easily-worked stone, suitable to building purposes, that I have ever seen, equal to the Caen stone of France, superior to the Portland stone of England, more like the Leith stone, of which Edinburg is built, that any other I remember, but superior to it in softness and fineness. Sand, lime and cley, are also here found in abundance. Bituminous coal, iron, copper and lead, have been found in the mountains. On the one hand of these streams, are the most productive cotton lands in the world, on the other is an unsurpassed wool-growing region.

The Germans find the climate very favorable to their health, and not inimical to vigorous labor.

Taking these natural circumstances into consideration, in connection with the character of its present population, especially of that part of it derived from Germany, it seems probable that the State must be one of very varied industry, and that the habits and the interests of the people will generally be opposed to the continnance of a degrading labor system among them. It must be remembered that the Mexican population within the territory is large and increasing, and that it is a dark-colored, mixed race, including often no small proportion of African blood, so much so that it requires the eye of an expert to distinguish many of those held as slaves, on account of their color, from others among the Mexicans who are constitutionally eligible to the highest offices. The Mexicans have no repugnance, but rather the contrary, to equality and the closest intimacy with negroes. But the intelligence, the enterprise, and the peculiar habits of mind which are the effects of early industrial training, that exist as most important elements in the Germans, as well as the rational regard for liberty, as a right of man, which they generally have, is wanting in the degraded Mexicans.

There are no capitalists among the Germans, but they will inevitably gain wealth much more rapidly than the Anglo-Americans, though it will be by productive industry rather than *speculation*. They are cautious but patient, industrious and persevering in whatever they undertake. They contrast remarkably with the American Southerners in this respect. Southerners are rarely enterprising, but they are adventurous. Their business must be magnificent and attended with excitement and grand glory, or they sleep over it. A German will speculate patiently for years on a half acre of vines in which he can work before breakfast, while he finds it hard to earn his living by the rest of his day's labor. If wine is to be profitably made in Texas, this poor German settler will be the one to demonstrate it. To find how it is to be profitably made and to make it. So it will be of Wheat and Barley and Rice; so of Olives, of Indigo and of Tee; of the Fig the Palm and the Agave. So it will be especially of all kinds manufacturing and mining, and of various enterprises, to success in which Southern American proprietorship and Slave labor has never yet been found adequate.

I have found the Germans everywhere remarkably contented and satisfied with their choice and their prospects. Their success and contentment is every year increasing the emigration, and I see no reason why it should not continue growing larger, year after year, for an indefinite time. The present residents have proved the climate to he unexpectedly favorable to the bealth of Northern Europeans. They have proved that there is an abundant reward for labor to be obtained from the soil, and a large interest to be had on the employment of capital. They have demonstrated that cotton can be cultivated to greater advantage by free white laborers than with negro slavea, and at present prices with great profit. They have demonstrated that the climate is not destructive to energy and industry in white men, as is so frequently asserted, and they do not at present seem at all likely to fall into those indolent and ineffieient habits which so generally characterize the Anglo-American settlers. With the latter, emigration certainly does seem to tend strongly towards barbarism. It is not so with the patient and industrious, but genial German. This is seen, as I have often shown in my letters, in the comfort which even the poorest Germans contrive to secure in their homes, so much more than the generality of Americans in Texas.

There is, then, I conclude, in Western Texas, a most favorable territory and a promising basis of character for a prosperous, wealthy, healthy-minded, and happy community, and a great, free, independent State. And such a State, self-governed by such a people, I hope to live to see here.

YEOMAN.

SHE-DOCTORING.—We learn from an American paper that Dr. HARRIET HUNT has been lecturing at New-York on "Woman as a Physician." Dr. HARRIET would doubtless give a new reading to SCOTT's hackneyed lines:

> Oh woman! in our hours of ease,
> Uncertain, coy, and hard to please
> When pain and anguish wring the brow
> A ministering M. D. thou.

We must say we prefer the original "angel."

[Punch.

BOGOTA.

Further Particulars of the Recent Revolution.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

My letter of yesterday from Bogota left the triumph of MELO there in Bogota complete, and the palace converted into a prison. His plans had nothing to fear from any resistance that day, but everything to dread for the future. I could not believe that a revolution was meditated, because I knew that there was not a private man in all New-Granada who would willingly consent to a dictatorship. Easy as was the revolution to make, it was so difficult to maintain that I do not think MELO would have undertaken the task but for the spite Congress had shown to him and the army, and the danger of his being tried and shot, guilty or innocent, on the charge of stabbing a corporal almost without motive, and in the presence, as his enemies sey, of several witnesses. The man died asserting thet he was stabbed by a person unknown and not by MELO, and I do not know what to make of the whole story.

The first measnre adopted by MELO to strengthen his position was a seizure of horses and baggage mules. This work was begun by daylight, and by noon there was scarcely a horse for miles around, except the property of foreigners, that was not hid or seized. My host took his horse through the house and tied him under the oven shed to perform a solemn fast. Some of our English friends had more horses lent to them than they knew what to do with. One man offered to make me a present of his horse, which was already in the stables of the barracks, but I could not accept his generous present, as I might have to come a little too near to lying in getting possession of him. An *orejon*—so they call certain rich and stupid farmers of the plain of Bogota—rode home affecting great enthusiasm, and shouting "*Viva la revolucion!*" but became mute with astonishment on finding his pastures empty. One stable in Bogota contained twenty horses. Eighteen were taken, and the two left were the property of Mr. JESSUP and Mr. CHAMBERS, two of our fellow-citizens.

In the course of the morning the Vice-President was set at liberty, the President retained with his family, a prisoner at the palace, and the rest of the Cabinet confined in the barracks of San Francisco. PLATA, Secretary of the Treasury, a man of whom any Administration might be proud, declared thet it was his duty not to be seperated from the President but by violence. The requisite amount of violence was gently applied. The liberation of OBALDIA is the most incomprehensible thing I have seen. He immediately took refuge with our Minister, whither I had alresdy conducted his wife, and has remained there ever since, organizing an opposition out of parties that have long been hitter to each other, but are now ready to unite against the common foe. Leter, the Ministers were transferred to an old Jesuit Convent, since used for the Theological Seminary, and now hristling with bayonets as improvised barracks. There they occupy rooms looking on an inner court and are not permitted to hold private communication with their friends. With the President they have been much more considerate. No sentinel invades the privacies of the palace. A friend once admitted there can talk freely with him, and he can write when he pleases. They have not even placed sentinels under the very window form which BOLIVAR escaped when attacksd in his palace. Should the daring and resolute General escape and place himself at the head of the opposition, little hope would be left to MELO.

Reports were in circulation on Monday that the city was to be sacked that night. BERINA, the second Governor that MELO appointed that day, decreed that every man should place a light in each door and window. This could not be fully executed, for it would demand meny more lanterns than exisit in Bogota, but not the slightest disorder has occurred. The city has been more quiet than usual, perhaps because most of the riotous characters are under arms in the barracks.

MELO issued two proclamations Monday, one to the citizens and soldiers, the other to the militia. I find nothing in either to translate for you. The first Governor called a meeting of heads of families to consult at 4 o'clock, for the maintenance of public order, hut there could not be coaxed from their position of spectators enough heads to he organized into a deliberative body.

Meanwhile MELO weited all day the final decision of OSANDO. He wrote to LLERAS, ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to coms to him. LLERAS wrote back, declining, protesting he had had, and would have, nothing to do with the revolution, and advising OBANNO to declare himself explicitly against it. I have unfortunately mislaid the President's answer, but it was very brief, and nearly as follows:

MY DEAR LLERAS: I know my duty, and will never stain my name. I am a prisoner, and with me the Vice President, the Secretaries, and the Attorney-General. I shall go forth from here to fulfil the duty of a man of honor. For the rest I deeply regret the disturbance of public honor.

Most persons are highly pleased with this reply, as conched in the strongest possible terms. Of that you can judge as well as I. Some are not without hope that when he finds it impossible to restore the old order of things, he will yield to the earnest entreaties of the best citizens, and put himself at the head of an absolute military government that he has no power to prevent. It is even said that Mr. PATRICK WILSON, one of the oldest English residents of Bogota, is circulating a petition to that effect.

After waiting OBANNO's acceptance in vein till 4 o'clock, MELO took the government into his own hands, and in a decree which he issued he styled himself Supreme Chief of the State. This decree forbids tumultuous assemblages, the circulation of false reports, or the possession of seditious manuscripts or printed pieces, arms or ammunition, under penalty of instant punishment by the Governor at discretion.

Sentinels had been placed on all the roads, and no man could leave town without a passport.

The next day MELO issued his Organic Decree, adopting some pieces of the Constitution of 1843; but only such as left him supreme power without check or appeal. The last article declares that the "Government sustains the Catholic Apostolic Romsu Religion, as it is that of a great majority of the Granadians; and protects its ministers in the exercise of their functions." This is nothing positive, and I have no suspicions that the priests have had anything to do with bringing about the revolution. The separation of Church and State last year was a fortunate thing for them, but a dangerous experiment for the liberties of the country. Before, they were at the mercy of the State, ill-paid and strongly governed. Since, the elections have been in their power, and when they have the power they never will want for funds.

Meanwhile, I was much amused at the diversity of the political views of those whom the Dictator was trying to seize. I had purposely cultivated the acquaintance of men of the greatest possible diversity of political opinions, and thought that all possible diversity might be embraced in those of ARBOLADA, OBALDIA, and MURILLO. Now, all three were sheltered under Foreign flags, and all ready to unite on any plan that promised the overthrow of the common enemy. Once, indeed, they were all under the same roof, if not even closeted together, and the Vice-President, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House might be viewed as the heads of the three moral factions, all acting in perfect harmony. MURILLO was hid, for he feared that even the flag of a Legation would not protect him from the fury of the soldiery. OBALDIA never set foot out doors, but ARBOLEDA had less to fear. He even applied for his passport to return to his family in New-York. But it was very unwisely refused.

On Tuesday began a conscription of idlers and cachacos, but there had been a marvellous disappearance of coats. On Good Friday the town was black with them;—now, they are few and far between. The "artesans," who used to get a miscellaneous existence by brief periods of labor, are now lying perdu, or always in sight of the rapidly increasing number of barracks. The shoemakers, whose shops have always been filled with busy industry swept and garnished. Where are those who, full of glee, tatoo'd the Chicha shops? Also, they double in regular taking up arms than laying them down. MELO is said to have

[illegible] in Bogota [illegible] and cannot take [illegible] friends too [illegible]

[illegible] wants money, [illegible] and the [illegible] guage for the key of [illegible] strong box, and [illegible] to open it, and then put him at liberty. They found there more than any one expected, for in one day more there was to have been paid a United States claim of $6,000. To help matters further, a forced contribution was resolved on and executed. Further, a few mule loads of silver of the debt of Peru was expected to come up the river to Honda about this time. So MELO resolved to extend his operations. This was a delicate matter. If he sends his old soldiers, he may be too weak at home; if the new recruits, they will desert if they dare. He mixes them and a formidable force of many dozens of men, most of them more than five feet high—not in their stockings, for none of them wear any—arrived opposite Honda on the 26th of April. Governor VIANA was opposite to resist them with more than a dozen men, many of them armed. The ferry-boats are all drawn up on the beach on the 27th—no man can pass the river till night, when VIANA left the place where he could get up no enthusiasm, and Col. BARRIGO enters and finds no money. Said money, by the way, arrived at Mompos about this time, and returned again down the river, where it is possible that MOSQUERA has it ere this.

But to go back to the first week. The only other important step in the city was to order all citizens between 16 and 60 to enroll themselves in the militia, under penalty of being made regular soldiers of if they did not. On Sunday an immense number were enrolled, and took certificates to save themselves from conscription. These militia men were not armed—that not being a prudent step.

Night after night some half dozen of the determined enemies of the new order of things would leave the city in spite of the sentinels. One of them, brother-in-law to OBALDIA, was caught, but they did not search him till he had eaten a considerable quantity of paper, and they could not learn his destination. MELO judged that they could not be going north, for the troops at the Saltworks of Cipaquira had done just the same as those of Bogota, and the opponents of the military could muster no forces till after getting to the north of them. But at the west there was a detachment of regular troops in guard of the Presidio, a road-making penitentiary, and of them he felt more afraid. So he sent a detachment down there.

But at last comes the news that the men he most feared had gone north, and had got clear past his troops there and were mustering. So he sends out, I am told, another detachment, that he could ill spare regulars enough to control. The results of these two expeditions I cannot state certainly. I believe that the western one was defeated, and perhaps with the loss of 14 men, perhaps less, or possibly with only one or two wounded. They say that the troops sent north behaved badly, and went over to the enemy. This is not impossible, but I can rely on nothing that I hear.

I have a little more to say, but I must defer it altogether, or put it in another letter.

Yours, I. F. HOLTON.

Matrimony and How to Avoid It.

In the simplicity of his heart, Mr. Silas Scudder looks on a wife as one of the necessities of twenty-six. He does not stay to ponder the weighty question of Platonic love; he is even indifferent to modern philosophy, and thinks FOURIER, COUEIN and COMTE are no better than they should be. If he has a leaning towards any theory, it is the Mehommedan-Salt-Lake theory; for, as a contrast to his own isolation, he thinks fifteen wives would be agreeable. There is something patriarchal in driving them all out in an omnibus—thirteen inside and two on the box—to say nothing of the numerous progeny which a healthy appetite always yearns for. Of the two evils, single blessedness or polygamy, he thinks the last the lesser one.

But as he is now twenty-six, very bashful, a little awkward, and decidly stupid in female society, he begins to apprehend a dismal career of eternal celibacy. He has detected himself in an undue admiration for easy chairs, loose dressing gowns, comfortable slippers, and late suppers, all of which are bad omens, and prognosticate a jolly, green old age, and tobacco smoke; with no one to sew the buttons on.

So Silas determines to plunge boldly into Matrimony at once, and if he cannot accomplish fifteen wives, at all events to essay one. He pictures to his mind a virgin of rare beauty, with refulgent eyes and golden tresses streaming over a bosom of snow. He sees a dainty hand outstretched from misty realms of wonderful muslin—outstretched that he may take it, and wring it, and call it his own, and brag about it for the remainder of his life. He hears the minister—a married man with a resigned voice—bless the happy union, and ask all sorts of favors on it. He sees the clerk with a certificate of marriage large enough for a steamboat poster; his name, hers, the minister's, the clerk's, and attendant groom's are attached to it. 'Tis over, and he is a member of the great family of Men-married.

In a delirious condition from so much mental excitement, he casts an unforgiving look at his solitary breakfast cup, and seizing pen, ink and paper, prepares for the final pluuge.

The next day an advertisement appears in the papers intimating that a gentleman of pleasing exterior, amiable disposition and agreeable menuers, aged twenty-five years, and possessed of sufficient resources to maintain a wife, desires to meet with an accomplished young lady, who—to epitomize—shall possess all the cardinal virtues, a knowledge of housekeeping and a fortune. To such a lady, the advertiser is willing to devote his life. He is persuaded that a correspondence (strictly confidential) will be attended with the happiest result, and lead to the consummation of his fondest desire. In a final sentence, the advertiser warns the heartless scoffer from trifling with the honorable passion of his breast, and desires all others to address (post paid) to S. S., at the Broadway Post-Office.

When Madame de Vala, the Danish Prophetess, seventh daughter *of a* seventh daughter, born to a seventh son, who was descended in a row of seven from the Seven Sleepers, and in consequence, hereditarily great on dreams and the occult sciences,) reads the paper the next morning and perceives the advertisement, she immediately consults her oracles, and singularly enough, finds the nativity of a lady who exactly corresponds to S. S.'s desirable ideal. The stars being propitious and postage cheap, Madame de Vala does not hesitate to communicate the glad tiding to the gentleman interested. But aware of the distrust in which her supernatural pursuits are held, and sincerely desiring to unite the unknown S. S. with the good Fylgia the fates have given him, (without pecuniary regard to her share in bringing about that propitious union,) she thinks it best, as indeed it is, not to tell him that the lady is in the moon, or the stars, or on the other side of the planet. She adopts a milder and more hopeful method, and violates the severe integrity of her character by departing in a slight degree from the exact truth. In short, she informs S. S. that a lady who even exceeds his wishes, has visited her concerning his advertisement. That the lady's maiden blushes have induced her to seek the intervention of the Vala—feeling, as modest merit should feel, that the situation was a trying one and best maintained for the present by proxy. The Vala therefore desires an interview with S. S.—an interview profoundly secret and confidential, in which certain preliminaries shall be arranged prior to the happy result which she dares to anticipate.

The active and courageous youth who visits the Broadway Post-Office every five minutes from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and inquires for letters for S. S., wonders, no doubt, what it's all about. He may even depreciate the delicacy which deters S. S. (who is got up in magnificent style at home,) from going for them himself. But when at last he obtains an epistle with the desired superscription, and observes the cheerful effect it has on the carrier, he is tempted to be sarcastic. It takes two days, a print of pen nets, and a large lump of mucilage to reduce him to a proper frame of mind for opening the document. Within that a letter in a letter, with only S. S. on it.

The Vala is joyful, and [illegible] herself in the course of correspondence with the unknown fair. Of course he is too [illegible] dis-interested [illegible] time to his affairs [illegible] circumstance that she never charges more than five dollars "for gentlemen," insists on doubling that sum, and on adding to it an additional stipend when the letters have become numerous, particularly as they are also satisfactory. The only uneasiness Silas experiences is on the subject of an interview, which somehow or other is always being promised but never takes place. He mentions this to the Vala, who assures him that prudential motives alone deter the object of his affections from rushing into his arms. A little patience, she hints, and all will be well.

But his happiness is suddenly blighted, his hopes destroyed, and his peace of mind annihilated, by a skeptical friend to whom he has in a moment of indiscretion unbosomed himself. This infidel, although confronted with the letters of the young lady herself, boldly avows his disbelief in her existence. Without the slightest regard to private interests or reputation, he stigmatizes the entire business as a "sell," got up by the prophetess for the sake of the dimes; and when he perceives that Silas is disposed to be indignant, tells him that he knows for a fact that nine-tenths of the matrimonial advertisements inserted in the daily papers emanate not from private individuals, but from offices—matrimonial offices—where fees are daily bread, and greenhorns manna and fine raiment.

Silas becomes of the same opinion a week later, and although he does not care much about the twenty dollars paid to the Vala, he never speaks of matrimony without adding a little piece of advice as to evoiding it—in newspapers.

The Gospel for the Poor.

Is it indeed impossible to obey the command of Christ, and preach the Gospel to the poor? If those who are standing in the pulpits on the Sabbath, should walk through the streets, the by-lanes and alleys of the great City, and see the thousands and thousands who are not only "standing all the day idle," but roaming about, reckless and desperate, it seems to me they would cry out that the doors should be opened, and the command given to those who make feasts be obeyed by those who build churches.

Surely, if we are expected to invite those who are blind, and lame, and halt—who are in rags, and tatters, and filth, to sit at our tables, we ought not to shrink from standing side by side with them in the house of God. Is there no possible way of preaching the Gospel to the poor—to the miserable heathen of this great City? They are weary with labor and stupid with toil, and rest merely is not all they want. Some pleasant change is necessary. Their homes are dark, and filthy, and wretched, and so small there is no room for them. Wives are sick, and jaded, and fretful. Children are not only numerous, but crose and ungovernable. With no religious or moral principle, how can they be expected to sit down quietly in such homes, even for one hour.

Restless and unhappy they go forth, and a very slight temptation allures them to the haunts of vice and dissipation, from which they go reeling and staggering home. How delightful to multitudes of them would be the pleasant chapel, the mellow tones of the organ, and the voice of sweet music. They have never heard the "words of the preacher," and the truths he utters would fall gladly on their ears, and, if preached in their simplicity, would reach their hearts. Is there not some way of preaching the Gospel to the poor? Those who have sat month after month and year after year in those gorgeous churches, listen like automatons, yet they say "the habit is good," the influence is elevating, and their children must grow up with a reverence for the Church and its institutions. All this is true; but if so necessary for those who have been all their lives trained to look with reverence upon holy things, how much more so for those who have only been taught to trample upon what is sacred and divine.

Before there are any more costly temples built for the rich, cannot something be done to supply the poor with the bread of life? And with the most persevering and generous effort, how many must perish for lack of knowledge! Those who have always enjoyed a blessing know little how to value it. Let those who have the pleasant change, excitement and habit,—and this is all it is to many,—of dressing and preparing for the Sabbath service, give it up for one year or month; what a dull weight would time be upon their hands. Let the churches be vacated by those who wear "costly apparel," and let those who are clad in "homely raiment" be invited to come in, and the ministers who have preached to the same congregation for ten or twenty years, racking their brains for something new, or a new way of saying what is old, will be inspired with new zeal—almost anything they might say would be new to such hearers. They might "rest from their labors," and yet the vineyard of the Lord would bring forth fruit an hundred,—aye, a thousand fold.

Is there not some way of building churches and spreading the Gospel among the heathen of Christian as well as heathen lands?

MINNIE MYRTLE.

Medical Items.

Whooping cough has been unusually fatal in England lately, and the mortality from small-pox increased in spite of compulsory vaccination. The deaths from small-pox were just twice as numerous in March, 1854, as in March, 1853. Boils prevailed extremely. *Carbuncle* caused five deaths the week ending April 29—more than were ever numbered from this cause before in London. Diseases of the skin are becoming more than usually common in England.

The funeral of ROUX, the Surgeon, in Paris lately, was a most striking and impressive one. He was greatly beloved and honored. His vacant place, the clinical post of honor, in Paris, is not yet filled. VELPEAU is the most prominent name for the succession. It is doubtful if he would accept. LAUGIER is a candidate. The Emperor wants M. JOBERT appointed; the profession want NELATON. JOBERT is a Surgeon, but no lecturer. NELATON is a popular lecturer.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* recommends for choleraic attacks a prescription, which being translated, reads as follows: Laudanum, two drachms, (two teaspoonfuls,) spirits of camphor, one drachm; sweet spirits of nitre, half a drachm; oil of peppermint, 10 drops. Take a teaspoonful in hot sweetened water every fifteen minutes, to allay the vomiting and pains.

Dr. WOOD, of Philadelphia, argues the protective and curative value of cod liver oil from the fact that the obituary tables give much diminished numbers of deaths from consumption, since it came into general use. "Probably," says he, "we have cured 1 in 8 cases of consumption by its use."

A "testimonial" of thanks for services rendered, in procuring the passage of the Dissection Act, is to be raised by subscription of his medical friends. Drs. DELAFIELD, BLISS, and BEADLE, are the Committee to procure a proper "testimonial" and present it.

NELATON, of Paris, is reviving the old practice of drawing into *nevi materni* threads saturated with vaccine virus. The thread is introduced into the tumor through the skin, enclosed in a canula to prevent the virus from catching on the skin.

Dr J. EDWARDS WEBER, son of Professor M. J. WEBER, and late a Resident Physician at the Ward's Island and Quarantine Hospitals, died lately at Bonn, Prussia. He was a promising surgeon, and had already made a mark in his profession.

Drs. MCCREADY, LEE and BUCKLEY leave their berths in the non-governing Faculty of our Medical City University. Drs. ISAACS and ALLEN are appointed to fill them.

JOBERT has lately cured congenital, scrotal hernia by injecting as for hydrocele, anticipated, however, in the operation and results by VELPEAU, BERARD and ARNELLE.

On the 3d of April, four men of the man-of-war *Neptune*, in the Baltic, were almost paralyzed with cold, and one died from it. So quantity of cold was it there.

Surgeon HENRY SMITH, of the Westminster General [illegible] of the University [illegible] of the [illegible] anniversary in March last.

WILLIAM COOPER DENNY, who wrote the Philosophy of Mystery, has written a little book on the varieties of pock. They say it is a good one.

JOHN ROSS CORMACK, M. D., of Edinburgh, has written a monograph on the pathology and treatment of Cholera, that is well spoken of.

Two men were bitten in Boston by dogs last week. Whether the animals were mad or not is not known.

A five dollar Medical Monthly is to be published at San Francisco,—Drs. J. B. PHINNEY and M. B. ANGLE, Editors.

They are starting a Medical College at Atlanta, Ga. Candidates for Professorship are invited by the trustees to apply.

There were 47 cases of cholera in the Paris hospitals on the 8th of April. Six new cases were admitted on that day and one died.

An Alabama physician has been fined $10,000 for seducing a patient's daughter.

Boston talks of erecting a new hospital.

The Ward Trial Once More.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

SIR: Absence from New-York for the last two weeks, prevented the note of "Scrutator," which appeared in the TIMES of the 22d ult., from attracting my attention until this morning. Your correspondent asks, if my Report of the Ward Trial is claimed to be a *full* and accurate one, why it contains all the speeches for the defence and only one for the prosecution?

I reply: If he will refer once more to the title-page, he will find it to read: "A full and authentic report of the *testimony* on the trial of MATT. F. WARD, certified to be correct," &c., "with the speeches of Gov. CRITTENDEN, Gov. HELM, T. F. MARSHALL, Esq., and NATHANIEL WOLF, Esq., and the reply of ALFRED ALLEN, Esq., the Commonwealth Attorney.

Upon the testimony—not the speeches—the case must rest. I was engaged to report it, and I have done so, fairly and correctly according to the best of my humble ability. If I have given a prejudiced or distorted account of it in any particular, I deserve the severest censure; and those who have any doubt on that point can readily satisfy themselves, by comparing my report with that published in the Louisville *Courier*, which certainly cannot be suspected of any prejudice *in favor* of MATT. WARD.

But the arguments of counsel were quite another matter, and I conceive that I was perfectly justified in leaving it entirely to the taste of those by whom I was employed to decide which should be reported and which withheld. Perhaps exception to that taste may be taken; but I am unable to perceive thet my own course, in acceding to it, was incompetible with honor and integrity.

"Scrutator" will observe that the title-page announces, conspicnously and explicitly, the names of the gentlemen whose speeches are contained in the report; and I think he must, therefore, exonerate me from any desire to mislead the public in regard to the matter.

Respectfully, A. D. RICHARDSON.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 2, 1854.

The New-Haven Railroad.

We have received several communications censuring in severe terms the arbitrary conduct of the managers or conductors of the New-Haven Railroad, for not stopping *at Harlem* to let off passengers. They stop there going out to take them on, and recognize it as a regular station;—but persons coming in, and desiring to stop there, must get off on the other side of the river and walk three-quarters of a mile. One of our correspondents says:

I will cite one rule of the above Company in regard to the rates of fare, that is:

"Passengers will be allowed five cents discount on each fare, from all *Stations* where tickets are not sold."

Now a person getting on an up train at this place is allowed the above discount, consequently this is a *Station* of the Road. And now I will ask, is it just or right in view of the above fact, to take a person from a regular station and leave him at least three-quarters of a mile from the same place on his return, and at a place which is not a station, nor can they prove it so, for they neither stop going up nor make any deduction in fare coming back? If the conductors have had *positive orders* not to stop, then some have broken the rule, as the train which reached here at 1:20 P. M., to-day, stopped at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, and allowed one passenger to land. Now this conductor either infringed a rule, or he felt a disposition to do right, all rules of the Company to the contrary notwithstanding. But some of the conductors of the so-called accommodation trains positively refuse to land a person at this *Station* from s down train. Now the Company will no doubt be doing a favor to the citizens of Harlem and the villages adjoining, if they will let the public know in some form, whether, such are the "Rules," or do the conductors make them to suit themselves? The New-Haven Railroad Company have always stopped at this place going either way until within a few weeks. What the motive for not stopping now is, I cannot see; and I do think that a return to the old form would benefit them as well as the citizens of Harlem generally.

We know nothing of the reasons which induce the Company to make the regulation in question, nor are we sufficiently familiar with the circumstances to say whether it is a necessary one or not. It would not be amiss for some officer of the Company to give the public some information on the subject,—as very many persons are interested.

The Administration and Cuba.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

The Administration have, as is now believed, taken a definite position in regard to the acquisition of Cuba. They have abandoned the idea of seizing the island, or of blockading it—if such was their design—during the Summer months. The President will ask for a provision in the civil and diplomatic bill *to enable him to send a special commission to Spain*, for the purpose of laying before that Government the views of the United States in regard to the policy of Spain respecting Cuba, so far as it may concern our interests. These Commissioners will be empowered to make certain demands of the Spanish Government in regard to future regulations for the Government of Cuba, and also to give formal notice that, upon the occurrence of future difficulties, this Government will not refer to Spain for their adjustment, but proceed to settle them in Cuba. *The Commission will be authorized to treat with the Spanish Government for the purchase of the island, and to offer for it a large sum—two or three hundred millions.*

A message from the President, in regard to the Cuba question, may be expected on or before the 12th of June. It is believed, from remarks which he has made on the subject to members of Congress, that, in the forthcoming message, he will disclaim and rebuke all attempts at fillibusterism, legalized or not, and ask Congress to give him ample powers and means to meet any emergency that may arise in the course of the Cuban controversy. This being granted, the sooner Congress adjourn and leave him untrammeled, the better—though it will require some preparation to make an assault upon or to blockade Cuba—and, I repeat, it will not be at tempted during the dog-days.

It is generally supposed that the Senate, at least, will act very cautiously and independently on this subject.

The South is not generally in favor of acquiring and annexing Cuba. They do not want it, except as the means of self-preservation. They fear the conversion of Cuba into a free black State, and its dangerous influence upon their interests. They would seize the Island, in preference to suffering its Africanization. The Administration can have no excuse for hostile movements against Cuba, *unless* they can make out the truth of the allegation that the policy of emancipation has been adopted, and is about to be carried into execution. But of this there is no evidence, and, as Mr. CLAYTON asserted, Mr. MARCY does not believe a word of it himself. It is believed

FRANCE.

ASPECT OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Personal, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 15, 1854.

Circumstances are conspiring to render the active cooperation of Austria with the Western Powers more and more probable. The Montenegrin insurrection continues to be looked upon as an event likely to produce a rupture between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. The dispatch of another note by the former to the latter, said to repeat the suggestions of the previous one, that the mid-evacuation of the Principalities might create a *casus belli* for Austria, is considered another step towards accepting the alliance of England and France. In short, the position of Austria at the present moment inspires hope—and LOUIS NAPOLEON is said to entertain really flattering ideas of her final espousal of the Sultan's quarrel.

There is more doubt about Prussia, though the position which may be definitely assumed by Austria cannot fail to influence her action in the premises. The English papers have made no little stir about a supposed protest of Prussia against the formation of a French camp at St. Omer. The Cabinet of Berlin has taken no such step, and would be certainly inexcusable, should it attempt to make ground of offence out of such a natural measure of precaution. The camp of St. Omer is to furnish the troops for operations in the Baltic, and for the attack and capture of Finland, if that step is decided upon—not for any spy-duty which could justly annoy the King of Prussia. But if he interferes with an armed force in favor of NICHOLAS, it is evident that he must expect to have a fight with France.

The English papers have also stated that France has decided not only to blockade Greece, but to occupy it. This is premature, to say the least. Dispatches have been sent to King OTHO, of a nature and in a tone to make him reflect. If he cannot keep his subjects in check, France will send men to help him: and if there are French soldiers in his territory, they will act for him and not against him. It is thought that 15,000 men will enable the King to maintain order, and to foil the Russian emissaries. The course of Greece in this matter is certainly vexatious and annoying to the last degree, but an armed occupation of the country is not yet resolved upon. Extreme measures may be necessary, in time. The *Moniteur* has a column of editorial, in which all the grievances France has received from Greece for thirty years are accumulated in a mass. The expenses of the struggle which ended at Navarino, were, for France, no less than one hundred millions. The tone of this article is exceedingly bitter.

Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, whose recall is the consequence of his imprudence, will probably not be replaced at Constantinople by a full Ambassador. As things are, the presence of such an officer is not of the most urgent necessity. It is probable that the Secretary of Legation there will be made Chargé for the time. This gentleman, BENEDETTI by name, was alone at Constantinople during the days of MENSCHIKOFF, before the arrival of M. DE LACOUR, and conducted himself satisfactorily. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is recalled with honor—he will be Commander-in-Chief of the Camp of St. Omer, *de facto*, though the Emperor assumes that position nominally. A chateau is already preparing in the vicinity, for the reception of his Majesty.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount. This was a measure of necessity, for its coffers were full, and it was making no money, to the intense dissatisfaction of the shareholders. You will remember that, three months ago, it raised the rate one per cent., in order to keep the specie at home. This was at the time of the imports of breadstuffs from abroad. This outlet having now become closed in a great measure, the Bank has no longer a motive for maintaining so elevated a rate, and has reduced its discounts to the old rate of 4 per cent. a year. It continues to require three names as guarantees, and to do business in its traditionally shy, suspicious, unyielding, stately way.

The City Government, which had gone so far as to enter into arrangements with a company for the sale of the Champs Elysées, in order to relieve itself from its overwhelming indebtedness, became suddenly frightened at the responsibility it was assuming, deliberately retreated from its position, and inserted a paragraph in the *Moniteur* to the effect that the reports which had been circulated were entirely untrue. The article went on to say that the city intended to dispose simply of a portion of the vacant land round the Arch of Triumph, both within and without the Barrier. This is an excellent site for Summer residences, and I understand that the idea is to build a colony of Swiss cottages, no one and the same model. The Hippodrome, which stands upon a portion of the ground in question, may very probably be demolished.

Another project for the embellishment of the city is the following: The Parc du Mouceaux, confiscated from the Orleans estate, was to have been cut up into building lots, and sold at an early day. A company proposes to take the whole and preserve it in its present form, and to establish in it an immense sea-bathing house: the water to be genuine brine, brought from Dieppe through pipes. You may have heard of this plan before, but it has never been so near realization as now. The designs have been lithographed, and certain papers have been signed. The engineer is Mr. LISCO, the same who claimed to have originated the idea of transporting bundles through a pipe by atmospheric pressure. His plan is to raise the water at Dieppe to a height sufficient to enable it to run down hill from there to Paris. Three engines, like that which raises the water from the Seine to feed the fountains at Versailles, would do the business, he thinks, very satisfactorily. The expense, exclusive of the rent of the park, is estimated at twenty millions. The pipes to be eight feet long, and 80,400 of them, which makes the distance 103 miles. They are calculated to deliver 50,000 gallons of water an hour. As each bather will of course desire fresh water, the question naturally arises, what will be done with the waste water? The plan says nothing of any means of disposing of some millions of gallons a week.

After many hesitations, and no little perplexity, the Government has decided to make an addition to the Crystal Palace, and the ground is already broken. This is what the French call an appendix. It is to be built of cast iron and glass, and is not to be permanent. It will be removed when the exhibition is over. It is intended for the machine-room. About one thousand engines, requiring steam-power, have already been entered upon the books.

The *Débats*, whose best features since the *coup d'état*, have been its book notices and its dramatic *feuilletons*, has an able review upon Miss BARMER'S *Homes of the New World*. I extract the concluding passage, which presents, I think, some American interest.

"Are the Americans, then, really superior to the Europeans? 'No,' says Miss BREMER, 'they have the same faults and the same vices; but they have greater hopes.' Profound and true remark! For nations as well as for individuals, there is a period when it entertains no doubts, when it believes that the sun will always rise higher and higher: America is at this point now. It is her epoch of great deeds. But are we Europeans, are we Frenchmen—peoples grown old and growing decrepit? Is our civilization done? Has our progress attained its utmost development? Is our day to be a constantly dwindling twilight, till our sun quits us entirely, to illuminate a new horizon? No. Such an idea of despair is not justified by events. Europe is not declining; she is undergoing a transformation. And in accomplishing this revolution, she may follow the example of the United States. The American people is not a new race; it is our society upon a new soil, and under new circumstances; theirs is the same civilization; but they have, perhaps, better understood how to render liberty fecund, and how to draw national and individual profit from education and Christianity."

You may tell Captain MAYNE REID, if you see him, that ALEXANDRE DUMAS speaks in high terms of his *Scalp Hunters*, translated into French by M. ALLYRE BUREAU. He placed it upon his night table and read till morning. This is his test of the value of a literary production. If he lays it down, he says: "Thank you, good book, you make me soundly to sleep." If it is interesting, especially if it withhold him [illegible] fine book, you kept me broadly awake." It was an [illegible] of the letter, that he addressed to the spirited narrative of Rocky Mountain life.

By the way, DU MAS' novel of the *Mohicans of Paris*, though it is to be published in the *Musique-taire*, is, I understand, by an arrangement with some American publisher, to appear simultaneously at New-York, in English. It is to be in twenty volumes French, three volumes American, about. One-third is already written.

LAMENNAIS' library has been sold at auction. It contained 400 volumes. There were no works in it by authors posterior to the sixteenth century, except his own, those of BERANGER and CHATAUBRIANN. They all brought high prices, on account of the profuse marginal notes in the handwriting of the deceased. The advance on the intrinsic value of the library was not far from 300 per cent.

Lithograph caricatures and engravings of all sorts, in favor of the Mussulmans, are called Turcophiles. At the time of the battle of Navarino, similar works of art, but of an opposite spirit, were called Turcophobes. A calculation has been made, and the result is that the Greek struggle for independence produced, in Paris, 722 anti-Mahometan pictures. At present, the Turcophiles are displayed at all the print shop windows. Some of the old Turcophobes may be seen within, if you ask for them cautiously, under your breath, and if you studiously eradicate from your manner and address, anything that may partake of the style of gentlemen in search of information for the ears of the Government.

An *apropos* upon the Eastern difficulties has been produced at the Vaudeville, and it is so cleverly done that I consider myself justified in giving you the plot. The scene is a fair, or muster-ground, at Lorient, and the characters are all mountebanks and showmen. *Fier-a-bras*, the Great Northern Hercules, (NICHOLAS,) gives exhibitions of daring, and performs the cannon-ball feat; *Saladin*, (the Sultan), offers similar attractions in a neighboring tent. *Mlle Dardanelle* is the principal star of his company, and *Fier-a-bras* invents a scheme for the purpose of inveigling her into his own troupe. This makes trouble, and the mountebanks take sides. *Saladin* would be overwhelmed were it not for the assistance of *Fon-fon*, a French exhibitor and boxman, and an English champion. This, you see, is a good ground-work for development. The authors, the brothers COQUIARD, have made this sort of composition their specialty, and have no rivals in it. The character of *Fier-a-bras* is played by DELANNOY, the actor who in 1848 was so successful with his delineation of *Proudhon*, in *La Propriété, c'est le Vol*. His performance of NICHOLAS is one of those admirable pieces of grotesque absurdity, of impossible Calibanic, camp-meeting, swell-mob braggadocio, that impresses the spectator for the time being quite as much as would the genius of a tragedian. Burlesque, carried to such a degree of excellence, wields an amount of power that an indifferent *Hamlet* or a second-rate *Lear* could never hope to attain. Their Majesties have attended the performance, and sent "the expressions of their satisfaction to Mr. DELANNOY, by M. THIBEAUDEAU, the manager.

A small theatre has produced a parody upon the Chinese impalement feat. The patient stands with his back against a board, and the marksman lets fly knives at him as in the original exhibition. That is, he seems to do so, but at each supposed launch of a weapon, a knife starts out of the board, by a spring, having been already buried there, crouching out of sight, and shut up in its handle. After a few displays of very commandable skill, the performance becomes grotesque. The knives stick and groan before deciding to shoot out; and when they do appear, it is in some very unexpected spot. Thus, the William Tell of Shanghai announces that he is going to aim at the eye; the dagger darts out at the edge of a distant and inferior part of the target's person. By the way, the sagacious *Galignani* expressed a conviction that this feat, as executed by the Chinese themselves, was an ocular deception.

The Gaité is preparing a two-act drama, entitled "Girand, the Well-Digger of Ecully." The first act shows the saving in of the well, and the burial alive of Giraud and Jalla. The second act delineates the means resorted to to effect their rescue. As Jalla is a corpse during the whole of the second act, he will not have to undergo any very great mnemonic preparation; but the character will certainly require an insensibility of muscle, an imperceptible placidity of respiration, and a repose of eyelids, that are out of the reach of nine performers in ten. It would be an awkward thing, if the corpse of Jalla should sneeze. It would encourage the hope in the audience, that he would yet be rescued alive—a hope destined to end in disappointment.

The score of MEYERBEER'S "Etoile du Nord," for the piano, containing the libretto in full, was published on Friday last, by BRANDUS. 3,000 copies were sold in one day. It forms a closely printed octavo volume. BRANDUS has bought the copyright for France, having paid a larger sum than a similar purchase ever cost him before. But 3,000 copies of an entire opera in one day, is a very encouraging beginning. There never was such a demand elicited before—nor the half of it.

RACHEL continues at Pau, with her sister REBECCA, who is said to be gradually sinking. Should her illness terminate fatally the tragedienne would postpone her *rentrée* six months longer. She is a very devoted daughter and sister, and the most constant nse to which she puts her means and her position, is to give her family—a very large one—every comfort and luxury that money can buy. She made her sister REBECCA Socitnire of the French Theatre, with a pension for life; her brother RAPHAEL, a very bad actor, is the "Manager of her Leaves of Absence," and brought home 200,000 francs from Russia for his own account. She has quartered SARAH at the Odeon, LIA at the Porte St. Martin, and is educating DINAH for the Gymnase. Old Mrs. FELIX is supported entirely by her tragic daughter.

I have read the remarks of "Masaniello," in your column, upon a letter of mine treating of diplomatic dress. At such a distance it is difficult to carry on a controversy, as he truly observes, and I do not feel at liberty to encroach upon your space to the extent that such a discussion would require. He is mistaken in one of his renderings of a paragraph of mine. I did not, and could not, mean to assert that the gentlemen of the diplomatic body accredited to the Emperor wear, all of them, a similar dress. I have had them too often under my eyes to commit so serious an error. I said that their costume distinguished them, to the eyes of Parisians accustomed to castes and to styles of dress befitting them, from persons holding other elevated positions in the Court. This may very well be, though their garb differs in many points. There are certain features of familiarity in their dress which render them easily recognizable to the practiced eye. I spoke of them as a uniformed body, which I consider a correct assertion, though their uniform be not altogether uniform. It is not my fault if this word has lost its primitive and obvious meaning, and has come to signify any conventional or special costume. Every gentleman's ticket to the Tuilerien bears upon it the words "*En uniforme.*" As you see there perhaps no two persons dressed absolutely alike, it is evident that the word is a very elastic one, and that, when I speak of the uniform of the diplomatic body, I mean their official costume, as distinct from their citizen's dress. It is possible, however, that the passage objected to may contain some verbal inaccuracy that I should have corrected had I been able to read the proof. Besides that, the paper containing it was taken from the files at the Post-Office here, and I have not seen the article in question since I wrote it. "Masaniello" will acknowledge the impossibility of carrying on a debate of this sort, under such circumstances. His article was admitted, but the paper before it, and the paper after it, were withdrawn from the package.

I cannot conclude without expressing to "Masaniello" my thanks for the courteous tone of his rejoinder. The last time I was assailed, you will remember, the assailant declared one of my facts "a lie." This was not in your columns, however. Though I seek to make my communications to the TIMES exact in all matters of assertion, yet it is a pleasure to me to have apparent inaccuracies pointed out, when they are done in the spirit and manner which distinguish the articles of your occasional correspondent.

DICK TINTO.

P. S.—The agent of SHARPE'S Magazine visited this morning, from the Emperor, to take a photograph of his profile, as a testimonial of his admiration of the saloon.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

Rev. Dr. NICHOLS, for nearly fifty years pastor of the Union Church (Unitarian) in Portland, Me., recently tendered his resignation; but the Church unanimously requested him to withdraw the same, to which he has finally assented, the Church having voted to continue his salary and to settle a colleague pastor.

Rev. HENRY M. PARSONS, after nine months' absence from his charge, Warrior Run Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania, lately tendered his resignation as pastor, in consequence of continued ill health. The resignation was immediately declined.

The Presbyterian and Congregational Church in Adrian, Mich., has agreed to divide their property, the Presbyterians retaining the old house, and the Congregationalists building a new one, toward which near $10,000 has been subscribed.

A new Congregational Church has been organized in Chicago, Ill. A new and elegant edifice is also to be erected for the first Congregational Church, the material to be white stone, and will cost some $30,000.

Rev. C. H. DUTTON has become pastor of the Universalist Church in Marblehead, Mass., and Rev. LUTHER WALCOTT has been ordained pastor of the First Universalist Church in Lynnfield, Mass.

Rev. JARED PERKINS, lately a representative in Congress from New-Hampshire, is about to resume the pastorate of the Church recently under the care of the Rev. Mr. FURNAS, at Nashua, N. H.

Rev. G. C. V. EASTMAN has resigned the rectorship of the Episcopal Churches in Guilford and Brattleboro', Vt., and has been appointed chaplain and professor in Patapsco Institute, Ellicott's Mills, Md.

Rev. ISAAC W. SIMPSON, of Belfast, has accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Reshford, N. Y., and Rev. D. S. HAWLEY has accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Bethel, Me.

Rev. GEORGE R. ENTLER, late of Newark, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Congregational Church in Harford, N. Y.

Rev. J. M. FOSTER, of Buffalo, has been unanimously called to the Washington-street Church in Rochester, late Rev. Mr. HICKES's.

Rev. ROBERT N. MERRITT was instituted, by Bishop DOANE, into the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., May 11.

Rev. J. M. WILLIAMS, of Chicago, has received a unanimous call to the First Congregational Church of Farmington, Ill.

Rev. H. CROSSON, of Chicopee, has received a pastoral call to the Universalist Church in Oxford, Mass.

Rev. HENRY COOLEY has resigned the pastorate of the Coegregational Church in West-Springfield, Mass.

REV. JOHN DONGE was installed as pastor of the Congregational Church in Harvard, Mass., May 10.

Rev. GEORGE SHEETS has accepted a unanimous call to St. James' Church, Staunton, Del.

Rev. G. W. MCPHAIL, of Fredericksburg, Va., has received a call to the Brainard Church, Easton, Penn.

Rev. J. N. HOSSARD has resigned the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church in Hannibal, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. LORTROP, formerly of Auburn, has received a call to the Congregational Church in Sheron, Conn.

Missionary and Revival Items.

It is known that Rev. Mr. ROBERTS, Baptist missionary at Canton, has been invited by the Chinese revolutionary chief to visit him and assist in the religious instruction of the people. Mr. R. is a somewhat original and remarkable man. On making a profession of religion in Mississippi, where he was a large planter, he suddenly emancipated his slaves, leased out his plantation, and offered himself to the Baptist Board, in Boston, as a missionary to China. His proposition came so unexpectedly, and he being so little known, that body of Christians declined to receive him. Nothing daunted by this refusal, he packed up his trunks and left for China as a missionary on his own account. Since he has been there, he has been in the service of the Northern and Southern Baptist Board of Missions, obeying their orders only when it suited him to do so.

The Missionary Society of the Jesuits was founded in 1539, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith was organized in France in 1632. The first Protestant Missionary Association was formed in New-England in 1649; the first in Great Britain in 1698. The First Moravian mission was undertaken in 1732, viz.: to Greenland and to the West India slaves. The Danes established a mission in Southern India, and one in Greenland, in 1708. The Baptist Foreign Mission Society was instituted in England in 1792. The London Missionary Society was formed in 1795; the Edinburg and New-York Missionary Societies in 1796. The American Board was organized in 1810.

The Charlottesville *Jeffersonian* states, that twenty or more of the students of the University there have become converts during the recent revival in that place. Unlike other Universities, there is no regulation to compel students to attend religious services on Sunday, or at any other time; the chaplain, whose salary is paid by the voluntary contributions of the professors, students and officers of the University, is left to do what he may think best for the religious welfare of his hearers.

The friends of Christian missions will easily recall to mind the thrilling emotions awakened all through the Church, by the visit of the Flathead Indians from Oregon. The Methodist Episcopal Church has new three Presiding Elder Districts in the Oregon Conference, one University, three Academies, and one Female Seminary.

Rev. DAVIN MALO, a native Hawaiian preacher, died at Lahainaluna, Sandwich Islands, last Fall. He had been a licensed preacher some ten or twelve years, was a man of great integrity, and a devoted laborer in the cause of Christian missions.

Rev. REUBEN LOWRIE, who, with his wife, has departed for the missionary field of China, and whose labors in that region are so likely to be so valuable, is a brother of the lamented Rev. W. M. LOWRIE, who was murdered by China pirates.

The missions of the Roman Catholic Church in Upper California were commenced as early as 1707, under the direction of Father SERRA, a Franciscan friar, who was appointed Missionary Bishop, and a staff of sixteen brethern of his own order.

About forty persons were received into the Baptist, Congregational, and Episcopal Churches in Springfield, Mass., last Sabbath; and some fifty or so were recently received into the 1st Baptist Church at Newport, R. I.

General and Personal Matters.

The late Rev. Dr. YOUNG, long the distinguished pastor of one of the oldest and most fashionable Unitarian Churches in Boston, speaking, in one of his sermons, of pastoral visits, thus boldly and beautifully remarks: "I have visited all indiscriminately, if not equally. If there has been a difference or a preference, it has been in favor of the indigent, the lowly, the obscure. If I have visited the poor oftener than the rich, it is because, as is very natural, I have met in their dwellings a warmer welcome, a heartier reception, a more entire sympathy and confidence, and a greater readiness to receive religious counsel and exhortation—which should be the prominent object of pastoral visiting." The rich man has his troops of friends and fashionable visitors. He has all sorts of resources and appliances to make him comfortable, and time pass away agreeably. He has his luxurious saloons and his gorgeous furniture, his splendid library, his cabinet of curiosities, and costly collection of the works of art, in painting, and engraving and statuary. Not so with the poor man!

Rev. H. H. RICHARSON, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) in Chicago, has published his well-known discourse on the Nebraska bill, which he summarily calls "a wicked, ungodly, and pernicious measure." Speaking of the duties of the ministry, Mr. R. says: "When owe the liberty which as a nation we enjoy, as much to the pulpit as to the battle-field. Had God's ministers remained silent in the times of peril and trial—the ministers of the Puritan and Presbyterian pulpits—or had they spoken as the very loyal ministers of GEORGE III were accustomed to speak in those days, we should probably have had no occasion to-day to discuss the measures of a Representative Government and Congress." It may be recollected that this sermon gave great offence to Senator DOUGLAS, and was severely criticised by him in the U. S. Senate.

The financial resources of the Church of England are often the subject of fabulous estimate. It appears from a recent statement, that the net value of the 12,370 benefices in England and Wales, is but £3,479,460, divided among 17,135 parochial ministers, including 5,885 curates. Each benefice consequently yields an average of £363 per annum. Two-thirds of the parochial incumbents receive less than £300 per annum, out of which they maintain an assistant; and below these there are nearly 5,000 curates, whose salary does not average £100 per annum. After paring off enough to meet the enormous taxes with which the clergy are weighed down, the average income of the latter hardly reaches £80.

Rev. Dr. GOOLEY, of Granville, Mass., who has just retired from active ministerial labor, after a pastorship of some fifty-nine years, says, in his parting address to his parish, that it has been his fixed rule never to be guilty of angry words with a parishioner, nor to indulge a secret grudge in his heart, and never, in any case, to contend about dollars and cents. To the people of his charge he awards the praise of having been tender of the character of their minister and his family, not recollecting, he says, an instance in which his feelings have been injured by any unkind word from any of his people.

A learned contribution to Biblical literature has just been issued from the Boston press, entitled "The Relation between Judaism and Christianity, illustrated in some of Paulinian Epistles of New Testament, containing quotations from, and comparisons of the Text by [illegible] B. D. &c. &c. &c." Views from the Parsonage of Life in the Ministry, or the Life of Bishop Burnet, [illegible] and the Christian Ministry, and [illegible] Bishop Burnet, with great point and naturalness, describing the parish, [illegible] In the prosperous town of Liverpool, 24,000 persons live in cellars!

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Alleged Extortion and Conviction Case.

Statement of George Rolster.

Before Justice Welsh.

The inquiry in relation to this exciting case was resumed yesterday afternoon at the Essex Market Police Court. A large number of interested spectators was in attendance. Mr. J. B. PHILLIPS attended in behalf of Mr. PINNER. Messrs. BARNABY and DR MOTT represented the accused parties.

George Rolster was then examined by Justice Welsh. The accused made the following statement: I was born in Switzerland, and am about 33 years of age; I am married but have no children; I am a machinist by trade, and reside at No. 327 Twelfth-street; I am not guilty of the charge; I came home near 12 o'clock with my friend Lewis; we walked through the hall to my door; knocked on the door and got no answer; knocked twice without any answer; Lewis had a key of the front room door; we went through the front room door and went in the bedroom; the key was inside and the door locked; the key was on the side of the door in the room which we were in; I opened the door and saw a lighted candle on the chair; I saw my wife sitting at the foot of the bed crying; she had on all her clothes, except her frock; I saw Pioner in the middle of the bed, sitting as if coming down from it; he was stripped; he had on a pair of drawers and an undershirt, and a white shirt over it, and a neck handkerchief, and no shoes on; his pants were lying on the top of a trunk near the bed—his shoes were beside the trunk; I asked my wife why she was crying, and then I asked Pinner how he came there; I first said, "Halloo, what is going on here?" Pinner tried to take his pants; I would not let him put them on; I said, "I am going out for the police—the policeman must see you stripped;" I asked my wife how he came there; I did not listen much to her; I turned her out of the house; she wanted me to give her her shawl and bonnet; I took them and threw them at her feet; she then walked out; I asked Pinner what was his business there; he said, "Mr. Rolster, I did wrong—don't you say anything—don't go out for any police, I would not be exposed for $5,000; I would not for anything that my wife or any one in my shop should find out where I was;" I said "that is nothing to me;" he fell down at my feet and said, "Mr. Rolster, keep quiet, for God's sake, I will do anything you wan; it is a natural thing: it goes on often in the world;" he said he wanted to compromise the matter with me; I said I would not have anything; about that time my friend Jerome came down, and he said, "Halloa! who have you here—I guess I have seen you before?" he sat down on a box against the wall; I went out for the police; I want down to the corner of First-avenue, looked round the corners and could not see one; I went home again; after I turned out my wife, I asked Pinner what brought him there, and he caught me * * * and knocked me on the neck; I said keek quiet, or I will fix you if you don't; I hit him some blows on the head—his eye was black before; Jerome went out to look for a policeman, and when he came back, said he could not find one; Jerome then sat down on the box, where he sat before; Pinner said, "Let me compromise with you—don't speak so loud, the people might hear you in the house;" I said, "I don't care whether they do or not;" Pioner wanted to send out for champagne; I said I would have none; I was sitting down on a chair when he said, "Don't let us talk about what I have done, it is all past; I have done wrong, and I am in your power; I said, "It is no use to talk, you will be fixed in the Court;" he said he would not have any thing to do in the Court, and begged me not to send for the police; I said "I can do nothing with you—I am sick and angry about you;" and he commenced to promise me some money; he said "I will give you four or five hundred dollars;" I said "four or five thousand dollars would not help you;" I went out again for a policeman to the same place that I was before, but could not find one; when I came back I sat down on a chair; all the time Pioner wanted me to compromise; he said he would not be exposed—that it would destroy his business; I said "it would not have been so if you had said home in your own house;" He said, "I know I have done wrong; I cannot help it now—it is all past;" he saw he could not compromise with me; so he wanted to see my wife and settle with her for what he had done to her, because I would not settle with him; he sent up Jerome, and she came down, and she would not speak to him; then he offered me his watch and chain; he begged for his pants, after Jerome came in the first time; he said he felt very cold; I gave him his pants and shoes; after he had them on he wanted to take his vest; I said, "hold on, that is all you get; the policeman must see you stripped, and then you can have it;" the vest was laying on a little trunk beside the bed; he took the vest with one hand and I took the vest with one hand; we both had hold of the vest; his watch fell out of the pocket of the vest—fell on the floor, broke the crystal and the two hands; I picked it up; I took the vest and the watch, and brought them out to the outside room and laid them on a little Chinese table in the corner near the bedroom door; I said, "It is all safe for you; when the police have seen you, then you can have it;" after that, he talked about compromising; he wanted paper and ink; I said I had none; I went out for the police again, but did not get any; Pioner said "For God's sake, Mr. Rolster, it is better for you to compromise with me;" he washed himself, put on his vest, coat and hat, and walked about the room—fixed his moustache; he took out his watch and breast pin, twenty dollars, which he wanted to give to me; I said "I would not have it;" he tried to put it in my pocket; I pushed him off, he said "Here is $25, then;" he wanted to spend $5 for his breakfast with us; he took his watch again; I said, "Let me alone, I don't want to compromise at all;" he walked about the room, and he said, "Mr. Rolster, I could make you a new suit of clothes, new style, of the best cloth in the store;" I said I had enough clothes, and I was able to make enough to buy my clothes; he said, "Mr. Rolster, I don't know what I shall do—I don't like to be exposed—for God's sake, compromise with me;" upon that he took his watch out, put it on the table, and his breastpin; "Take that, Mr. Rolster," he said, "I will release that this evening;" I said, "I won't have them in my house;" he then said, "Have you no feeling at all for a German?" I said, "No, I have no feeling in such business;" then he wanted ink and paper; I said, "I told you before I have got none;" he looked round on the mantelpiece, the closet, and about the room; he took out some papers from a portfolio lying on the little Chinese table, he found some ink in the closet and a pen on the mantle; he wrote some note or bill; I said, "it is no use to write, I wish you to leave my house and never come in it;" he said he would not do before he compromised and settled the matter; he had his watch in his hand; about twenty-five times he offered me his watch, chain and breastpin; I said, "I won't have it—I have got a watch myself;" he put the watch on the table and said, "Mr. Rolster, let us settle it quietly; if you go to law, I have plenty of friends that will swear for me if I give them a few dollars; swearing is nothing," he said, "it is nothing but kissing a book; I swear myself for a bottle of champaigne;" he left the watch on the table; my wife was going down to his house to tell his wife the whole affair; he did not want my wife to go down with the packets; he said he would not for $1,000 let his wife know anything about it; he rolled them up himself and put them under his arm and said, "take that watch, breastpin and twenty dollars, and don't say anything;" I said, "No sir, take it along, I don't want it;" he left the watch, breastpin and $20 on the table; I put them all together, and put them in a little powder box, and the box in a little closet near the door; he left my house, and asked me and Jerome to go out and get a good breakfast with him; we refused to go with him; he said he would release the watch chain and breast pin at night; that is all I have to say.

To the Magistrate—I had been out of town on Monday and Tuesday; I went out of town on Monday; I returned on Tuesday night; I went to Philadelphia

Magistrate—Where did you stay at night in Philadelphia? A.—We walked about the city, Lewis Murray and I, all night; we stopped at no house; I went there to look for a situation on a steamboat; I made application for a situation but did not get one.

Question—Whom did you ask? *Answer*—I went around among the steamboats? I don't know the names of the steamboats; I don't know the name of anybody I communicated in Philadelphia; I know no one there—it was the first time I had been there; I left New-York about 6 o'clock on Monday morning; I went to Philadelphia by the rail cars; the car brought us near the city; I cannot tell whether the streets were paved or not, or whether the houses were closely built where we got out of the cars; after we got out, we walked about the city and around the docks; we left Philadelphia on Tuesday about 4 o'clock P. M.; the reason we did not go to a lodging-place was because we hadn't much money, and wanted to go round and get a situation; it was about 11 o'clock P. M., when we arrived in this City from the ferry; we walked up Broadway—walked around Union-square—went in the square and rested ourselves a few minutes; we then went down Fourteenth-street, and went to the drug store where Lewis Murray was employed; the door was closed; he wanted to knock, and I said, "Come down to my place and sleep there;" and he then came with me to my house in Twelfth-street.

Lewis Murray, a brother of Mrs. Rolster, was then examined.—He stated that he was a native of Ireland, 19 years of age, and an apothecary by occupation; resides at No. 104 Third-avenue; accompanied Rolster to Philadelphia; returned on Tuesday, 23d ult.; arrived here between 9½ and 10 o'clock, P. M.; accompanied Rolster to his house in Twelfth-street; knocked at the door of his room and got no answer; got in by another door, of which he had a key; saw Mrs. Rolster sitting on the foot of the bed, crying; that was about 12 o'clock; saw Pinner also sitting on the bed; his shirt was torn in the breast, and his ear looked rather inflamed; Rolster said to his wife, "Hello? Who have you got here?" she replied, "Mr. Pinner;" Rolster then struck his wife two or three blows; he told Pinner he should stay there until he got a policeman; Pinner then sprang at Rolster, struck him over the eye, and caught him * * *; prisoner entreated Rolster not to send for a policeman—he would not be exposed for $5,000.

The accused then went into a detail of the affair. His account of the matter was almost precisely similar to that given by Rolster. He stated positively that no papers were written in his presence; he went to his work at 6½ o'clock the next morning; returned to Twelfth-street about 9½ A. M.; in compliance with a request made by Mr. Pinner, he took a check for him to the Island City Bank; found he had no account there, and brought it back again; went away then, and saw no more of Pinner until 5 o'clock P. M., when he (Murray) came down to the Police Court; was not arrested at the time; came down as a witness, at the request of Mrs. Rolster; there was no rope or hemp in that house, to his knowledge.

The examination was adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FOURTEENTH WARD BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Commissioners of Excise for the Fourteenth Ward, consisting of Aldermen KELLY, Councilmen [illegible] MONAGHAN, THOMAS FARRAR, and HENRY S. SLEVIN, granted yesterday one hundred and ninety-six licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks in that Ward. Three more Boards will be required. Of the licenses granted, [illegible] were awarded to females.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY.—The Northern Dispensary, in Ward [illegible] during the month of May, 1854, has had under its care 1,000 patients; of these, 501 were females, and 499 males; [illegible] 2,000; greatest number in one day, 147; least, 34; average, 46.

St. Julian and the Crystal Palace.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have read the cards of M. JULLIEN and Mr. CHAPPELL in relation to a projected Musical Congress at the Crystal Palace, on the 15th inst. M. JULLIEN has stated that the idea is entirely his own, and that the great hope, and chief object, was to afford a fine opportunity for a great musical jubilee. The public will bear me witness that if this is correct, it is the first time for some years that I have been deterred from consummating a great enterprise through fear of expense, whether it was $20,000, or six times that amount.

The simple fact is, M. JULLIEN has declined, and as I think, very properly, to make any engagement until the present one closes, on the 5th or 6th of this month. I feel compelled, however, by the cards of Messrs. CHAPPELL and JULLIEN, to state that after that period "We shall see what we shall see."

Truly yours,

P. T. BARNUM,

NEW-YORK, June 2, 1854. President Crystal Palace.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna's Return to the Capital.

The following correspondence, which is copied from the New-Orleans *Bee*, gives an interesting account of the return of SANTA ANNA to the Capital, and also of the present condition of affairs in Mexico:

MEXICO, Friday, May 19, 1854.

The first act of the war in the South has terminated to the satisfaction of everybody. The bells have rung out their chimes in Mexico, and the little bells in all the villages of Guerrero have responded. A Te Deum has been chaunted in the Capital, and another has been sung in Acapulco. Everything therefore is for the best in this best of all possible countries. General SANTA ANNA, after having threaded the redoubtable defiles of Peregrino, advanced upon Acapulco and summoned the town to surrender. The commander of the garrison being remarkably obstinate, rejected the proposition, saying but little for the threats and less for the seductive promises of His Serene Highness—whereupon SANTA ANNA, perceiving that there was small chance of capturing the city, that previous were filling, that the season was advancing, and that ALVAREZ'S Indians were assembling in his rear, decided upon raising the siege and withdrawing.

It was high time, for the *Pintos* had burned the grasses and crops, and in spite of the rapidity of the retreat, the cavalry lost most of their horses, and the artillery was abandoned and buried, so as to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The passes were scarcely defended by the troops of ALVAREZ, and SANTA ANNA regained Chilpancingo, after losing at the outside 2,000 men in several skirmishes, and five or six hundred by sickness and starvation. He has candidly acknowledged that if ALVAREZ had defended Peregrino with 400 determined men, neither he nor any of his soldiers would have returned to Mexico. It would be an exaggeration to state that 40 men have fallen on both sides in the course of this campaign. The colic undoubtedly carried off more than the sword.

The return of the President may be styled a defeat or a retreat, but as SANTA ANNA invariably assumes to be victorious, a triumphal entry was prepared for him, and the municipality set apart three days for public rejoicings. It was, however, all in vain. The official cortege, the arch of triumph, the salvos of artillery and fireworks did not affect public opinion. The campaign is looked upon as a disaster. SANTA ANNA marched through the city in the midst of a procession of brilliant carriages and hired vagabonds. He seemed careworn and wearied. Not a single hurrah was raised during his passage. People gazed at him in silence, and with covered heads. The freezing coldness of his reception evidently touched him sensibly.

Viewed in a purely military light, SANTA ANNA has evinced both rashness and folly. As a political movement, he has committed a fatal error. He has left ALVAREZ stronger than ever, and the revolt in the South, far from being suppressed, is regarded as unconquerable by the result of this campaign. It is daily expected to spread from point to point, until it reaches the frontiers of the federal district. In short, SANTA ANNA has lost his imperial crown on the highway, and his days are numbered.

A report prevailed last evening that the force left at Guerrero had disbanded, and that many of them had fraternized with the rebels. This is but a rumor, but is probable enough, and has found hundreds of believers. The poor devils who were left behind had in fact scarcely any other alternative, except to perish of famine.

SANTA ANNA'S absence has been exceedingly favorable to political intrigues, which are now swarming among us. The clerico-conservative party fearing or hoping that SANTA ANNA had perished in the South, attempted to establish a triumvirate, composed of Messrs. BONILLA, LARES and Bishop MENDOZA—the latter a bigoted servitor of the Papal authority. Their object was to retain and wield power in the event of the death of SANTA ANNA. This fine little plot was overthrown by the resistance of the officers of the garrison, who refused to acknowledge any other ruler than the President. SANTA ANNA is now busy in unraveling the intricate web of this obscure affair. It is rumored that a new cabinet will be appointed with Mr. BASADINA at its head; but I think this doubtful—SANTA ANNA is destined to fall with the party to which he has attached himself since his return from Carthagena.

The Mesilla treaty, as amended by the United States Senate, stands a chance of being rejected. H. M. S. H. has openly expressed his disapproval of the modifications, and swears he will not take a dollar less than $20,000,000. His Minister of Finance, Señor PARRES assures him that they can do without the money of the Americans, and that he will create ample pecuniary supplies by increasing the duties on imports 50 per cent., and by prohibiting the exportation of coin. Such is the financial wisdom of the present Cabinet! The pious LARES has established an intellectual inquisition in Mexico. The books which are interdicted at Rome, are interdicted here. If this law be strictly enforced, we will hardly be able to read any works save the Catechism and Litany. Conduct like this renders commentary entirely superfluous. Ignorance and poltroonery in the field; blundering stupidity in the Cabinet; ferocious superstition and bigotry in the Church! Really one might imagine that we were in the sixth, instead of the nineteenth century.

The *Trait d'Union* has been again seized and sentenced to pay a fine of $400 for publishing a perfectly mild and harmless account of the arrival of SANTA ANNA, in which, if there was any irony, it was almost imper

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, June 5, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Markets, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

Order Reigns in Boston.

The Fugitive Slave case reached its close in Boston yesterday. Commissioner LORING decided, that the proof offered sufficiently identified BURNS as the slave of Col. SUTTLE, and that, under the law of Congress, he must therefore be delivered up. Placed in the centre of a hundred men, each armed with a cutlass and revolver, and all commanded by the United States Marshal;—surrounded by a thousand troops, hired by the Federal Government, and bearing muskets loaded with balls; followed by cannon charged with grape, and ready to belch destruction upon the unarmed mass of people who gathered around; gazed at with silent sorrow and suppressed indignation by thousands upon thousands of the freemen of Massachusetts, this poor negro was placed on board a steamer, in the harbor which engulphed the tea stained hy a British tax, and sent back to life-long servitude under the whip of the overseer.

It is probably our duty to rejoice in this result as a triumph of Law and Order. The Constitution has been sustained. The supremacy of the law has been maintained. Some may dream that the Union has been strengthened by this result. They will live to see their mistake. It will take few such victories of Slaveholding avarice and inhumanity, over inherent justice and the public conscience, to plant in the public mind a detestation of the spirit of Slavery, which will sweep the Constitution and the Union from its fiery and destructive track.

We are glad that the vast multitude gathered to witness this sad scene, came without arms in their hands. The country is saved from the excitement which the shedding of blood would have created. The moral influence of the transaction will make itself felt on the public mind. We hope the Free States may now have rest for a season, and that we shall hear of no new attempts to recever fugitives from Slavery; for they deepen and make more intense the exasperation already far too great for the public good.

Neutral Rights—Free Ships make Free Goods.

It is a great point gained in the direction of the favorite policy of our country, that the allied powers in the present war with Russia have signified their intention of allowing the transportation of enemy's property in neutral vessels—in other words, that they have adopted for the present the maxim that "*Free ships make free goods.*" This indeed gives no guaranty that these powers, particularly Great Britain, who has hitherto successfully resisted it, will be disposed to concede its permanent incorporation into the international code. It is their interest to adopt it in the present war and not to cut themselves off from the advantages of an indirect trade with their enemy—advantages undoubtedly greater than would accrue from adhering to the old belligerent right. Still the concession of it in the present instance may induce those who desire it, to hope it may at length become a settled rule of Public Law.

Some, perhaps, may be under the impression, from its having been so strongly insisted upon hy our Government, that this celebrated maxim, "free ships make free goods," is actually a neutral right, and that it has been unlawfully resisted on the part of Great Britain. This is not at all the fact. On the contrary, there is no doctrine of international law more established in principle, authority and usage, than the rule which subjects enemy's property, found on board neutral vessels, to condemnation and confiscation as lawful prize of war. We mean of course enemy's property found on board *merchant* vessels; for public vessels of a neutral power are subject to no belligerent right. In principle this rule is founded in justice, so far as there is any justice in making private property of an enemy lawful prize—a point which international law assumes. It rests on the natural primitive right of war, which entitles the belligerent to capture the property of an enemy in any place where it may be found, except it be within the jurisdiction of a neutral State. And it is a settled doctrine of international law, that a neutral vessel on the high seas is not such a place. The high seas are no part of the territories of a neutral power, nor has the neutral power any exclusive jurisdiction over the vessels of her subjects when on the high seas. They are then amenable to the law of nations. Desirable as the introduction of the maxim that *free ships make free goods*, into the international code may be—consonant as it is with improved civilization—interfering so little with the legitimate objects of a war between Governments—doing away with so many causes of injustice and vexation, as between belligerents and neutrals, and really the interest of all commercial nations—still it cannot be claimed as a neutral right. It must be regarded in the light of a concession by the belligerent to the neutral, and can become a universal rule in Public Law only by compact and convention among the nations—just as the maxim that *enemy ships make enemy goods* cannot, by the law of nations, be claimed as a belligerent right, but must, if allowed, be held of a concession by the neutral power to the belligerent. The simple and natural principle of the law of nations is, that "war gives a right to capture the goods of an enemy, but no right to capture the goods of a friend." Neutral property is exempt from capture, except in the case of contraband of war, breach of blockade, and in analogous cases, where the departure of the neutral from rules of impartial neutrality gives the right to treat his property as enemy's property. And, on the other hand, the neutral flag constitutes no protection to an enemy's property, any more than the belligerent flag imparts a hostile character to neutral property. This is the simple and natural principle of the law of nations, as laid down by WHEATON, in accordance with all the great publicists. The usage of nations has followed this principle, except as it has been varied by special compacts. Belligerents have confiscated property of an enemy on board neutral vessels, but have restored neutral property seized under an enemy's flag.

The history of negotiations on this subject, and of armed alliance of neutrals to enforce the maxim that *free ships make free goods*, is curious and interesting, but would carry us too far. The maxim has been struggling for admission into the international code for nearly two centuries with various fortune, sometimes in connection with its correlative, that *enemy ships make enemy goods*, and sometimes separate from it. The earliest instance of any relaxation of the primitive rule, was not indeed of the nature of a compact. It was a gratuitous concession by the Ottoman Porte to France, in 1604, exempting French goods in enemy vessels, and enemy goods in French vessels, from capture. But since the middle of the seventeenth century there has been a decided tendency to favor freedom of neutral carrying trade hy treaty stipulations. In 1654, England and Portugal established by treaty the rule that free ships should make free goods, and enemy ships enemy goods. This stipulation continued in force till 1810. The same rule was adopted in 1713 by Great Britain and Spain, and in 1763 by Great Britain, France and Spain. But during the American Revolution, Great Britain returned to the ancient rule. This led to the famous declaration hy CATHARINE of Russia, in 1780, who proclaimed herself ready to maintain, by arms, the principle that the neutral flag should protect the cargo, not coupling it with the correlative maxim, that enemy ships should make enemy goods. This was the basis of the armed neutrality to which France, Spain and the United States of America acceded as belligerents, and Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Holland, Germany, Portugal, and Naples, as neutral powers. Great Britain was obliged, at several times, to submit to the principle, though declaring herself opposed to it, on the ground of its not being a part of the "law of nations, the only law between powers where no treaties exist." The principle was again confirmed by the treaties of Versailles, 1783, between England, France, and Spain. But subsequently, during the wars of the French Revolution, all the belligerent powers practically set aside the principles of the armed neutrality of 1780, and even the generally acknowledged maxims previously applied to neutral vessels. This led, in the progress of the war, to the armed neutrality of the Baltic powers, in 1810. But the principle was not long after relinquished, hy treaty between those powers and Great Britain. The treaty of Paris passed over the question in silence.

During the wars that followed the French Revolution, the United States, as a neutral power, was a great sufferer by the principles adopted hy the prize courts of the belligerents. When she became involved in war in 1812, she followed the general rule that enemy goods in neutral vessels are good prize—except so far as honnd hy treaties with certain powers, although the wish to secure validity to the opposite rule was one great motive to the war. Nothing on this point was gained hy the treaty of Ghent. Thus, it appears, the wars of the early part of the present century ended in the oversetting of previous compacts in favor of neutral commerce, and in putting things back upon the old consuetudinary footing. The neutral flag does not now, by international law, necessarily protect the cargo from capture.

The right of seizing enemies' property on board neutral ships, necessarily draws after it the right of visitation and search—a belligerent right recognized in public law, and to which the neutral vessel must submit, under penalty of liability to capture and of condemnation hy the prize courts for resistance of search, even if, as to the rest, no enemy property be found on board. This is one of the belligerent rights most liable to abuse, most fruitful of vexation and ill-blood on the part of neutrals. It is a right which would not indeed be wholly done away, even if the rule of free ships free goods, and its correlative rule, enemy ships enemy goods, were to become a universal practice in the usage of nations; for it would still be incident to the right to capture goods contraband of war, and ships violating blockade. But the exercise of it would be greatly limited, and hy far the largest share of abuses and injuries connected with it prevented.

In our judgment, the simplest and the easiest scheme, the one attended with the least trouble and the fewest evils, would be to couple the two maxims so often referred to, *free ships free goods*, *enemy ships enemy goods*, and incorporate them both into the law of nations. It is a rule that, in the long run, would work fairly for all parties alike. It would give to neutral commerce complete exemption from the evils of war, except, of course, in the matter of contraband and blockade. It would also exempt the private individuals of the belligerent nations from the calamities of maritime war, without detriment to the belligerent Governments. It would, indeed, take away the immunity which neutral property on board enemy vessels now enjoys under the primitive and natural rule of war. But it is a concession neutral powers might well make, for the sake of the many advantages that would result from the one simple uniform rule, that the fate of the cargo shall depend on the character of the flag. The taking away the immunity of neutral property on board enemy ships, would work little or no practical harm. The rule once established, neutral property would just be limited to the necessity of lading itself in neutral vessels. That is simply all the inconvenience it would produce.

Hawaiian Annexation.

It will be seen by reference to our special dispatch from Washington, that the expectation of an early treaty annexing the Sandwich Islands to the United States is strengthened by additional and reliable information. The details of the treaty, at last advices, had been so far arranged that it is confidently anticipated no untoward event can again intervene to prevent the consummation of this important project. The next steamer from California may bring the document.

Mexican Affairs.

The treaty framed by the United States Senate for the acceptance of SANTA ANNA, has been sent to Mexico for his perusal, consequently we shall soon learn the reception which his Serene Highness will give to that important instrument. It is generally believed here that the treaty will be acceptable and duly ratified; but there are some who think differently. It is supposed that the necessities of SANTA ANNA will compel him to close with the offer made on the part of the United States, to give ten millions of dollars, in order that he may place himself in funds to meet the pressing emergencies of his Government. In examining carefully, however, his position, it appears to us that ten millions will not be enough to extricate him from his embarrassments, nor even afford him temporary relief.

On the strength of the ratification of the Gadsden Treaty, in which fifteen millions were to be given to SANTA ANNA, he was enabled to negotiate loans and contract debts to the amount of *half* that sum, for the payment of which the proceeds of the treaty were especially pledged. To this may now be added three millions more of back interest claimed hy the British bondholders, who are clamorous for payment out of the same fund, and who are resolved to wait no longer. The recent campaign in the South against Gen. ALVAREZ, also may be added to the account of indebtedness, as it has not only proved disastrous in a military point of view, but decidedly expensive under a financial aspect. The result has been to increase the difficulties in the way of his raising funds for the most pressing emergencies. It is true that SANTA ANNA ought to liquidate the liabilities and loans effected on the assurance of the treaty being ratified; but he is greatly addicted to the imperial habit of disappointing those who put faith in his promises. He has received the money and spent it. To receive any further sum now, without being able to spend at least a portion of that also, would not be in accordance with his princely qualities, and he will never consent to act as a mere broker, simply to receive and pay over money. The ten millions therefore being already disposed of, that sum would not serve his purposes; and, therefore, it may possibly be declined.

It must also be borne in mind that the Senate Amendments to the treaty, respecting the right of way at Tehauntepec, not only affect the pecuniary interests of SANTA ANNA, but his political prejudices also. He is supposed to be a part owner in the grant to GARAY which this document ignores, while it recognizes the opening of the Isthmus to American influence and preponderance in that portion of the Republic, in a manner at variance with his personal and political views. The amendment on this point he will probably denounce as insulting, and hinge upon it his refusal to ratify the treaty.

While SANTA ANNA is thus cut off from any immediate supply of available funds from the United States, his prospects have not improved by the result of his Acapulco campaign. Although he proclaims himself victorious, and makes a triumphal entry into the capital on his return, all the information received from Mexico is confirmatory of the fact of his having been ignominiously routed. The bulletin published by General BLANCO, proclaiming a great victory over General ALVAREZ at the mountain of the Peregrino, was, in fact, nothing more than forcing a pass in full retreat, having only to contend with a small body placed there to intercept the communications of the army with the city.

The bulletin is certainly in many respects a remarkable paper. Although it seems SANTA ANNA commanded in person, he does not sign the document. He permits BLANCO to describe the movements and to pay him the compliments. From this it is doubtful whether his Serene Highness was even present. The number of the enemy, their commander, the list of killed, wounded and prisoners are not given, nor in fact a single circumstance which would characterize a battle or victory. The object of the campaign was to lay siege to and capture the city of Acapulco; and for this purpose SANTA ANNA invested it, both hy sea and land. But an able defence was made hy ALVAREZ, who held the fort at the city, and also operated with his troops on the flanks and rear of SANTA ANNA in the open country, cutting off his supplies, and intercepting his communications with Mexico. On the 26th of April SANTA ANNA summoned the city to surrender, and on the same day was attacked, and defeated with a heavy loss. Thereupon, deeming the capture impossible, and his position critical in the extreme, SANTA ANNA decided on a retreat to the Capital, and that with haste and energy. For if ALVAREZ should anticipate his movements, and occupy the Peregrino and other passes on the route with his troops, which were then drawn in and around Acapulco, SANTA ANNA'S whole army, himself included, might be captured in the retreat. To gain the passes, therefore, in advance of ALVAREZ, the troops of SANTA ANNA had literally to *run* for it. Consequently, leaving Acapulco on the 26th of April, with the remains of his army, that had numbered five thousand men at the beginning of the campaign, he reached the Peregrino on the 29th of the month, in full retreat, fifty miles distant from Acapulco. These seem to have been the simple facts of the whole affair. And it is not at all unlikely that, so far from being strengthened in his position, the result of the affair may deprive SANTA ANNA of the power to ratify the treaty which has just been sent for his consideration.

☞ Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Senator CHASE of Ohio, and Senator ADAMS of Mississippi, arrived in the City last evening. Mr. SEWARD proceeds to Auburn this morning, to spend the Congressional recess with his family; Mr. ADAMS is on his way to Boston; and Mr. CHASE will spend several days in the City, as the guest of DAVID AUSTIN, Jr., Esq.

HOW MERCHANTS SHOULD ACT.—One hundred dollars are offered as a premium for the best Tract on "The Responsibility of the Christian Merchants of the United States for the speedy conversion of the world." A Committee of this City offers the prize. The time extends to the 1st October next. The manuscripts are to be forwarded to A. MARVIN, Boston, Mass.

Portrait of S. T. Coleridge.

The admirers of COLERIDGE, and the lovers of Art in general, will be glad to learn that an engraving is about to be published in London, from the well-known portrait of COLERIDGE by WASHINGTON ALLSTON. This fine picture was painted in 1814, and is mentioned by WORDSWORTH as by far the best likeness of that great man ever made. Mr. ALLSTON himself expressed the highest satisfaction with it as a likeness; he says it is a "true one, though it is COLERIDGE in repose, and though not unstirred by the perpetual ground swell of his ever-working intellect, and shadowing forth something of the deep philosopher, it is not COLERIDGE in his highest mood, the poetic state. When in that state," he adds, "no face I ever saw was like to his; it seemed almost spirit made visible, without a shadow of the earthly upon it. Could I have then fixed it on canvas! but it was beyond the reach of my art." At the time it was taken, COLERIDGE was in the forty-second year of his age. The figure is in a sitting posture, and nearly the whole is represented. There can be no doubt, we judge from the testimonies given in regard to it, that this is by far the best likeness of this great English genius ever taken;—and that the present affords the best opportunity likely ever to occur to obtain a good engraving of it.

The work is undertaken under the supervision of a large number of gentlemen distinguished in letters and in public life,—among whom are MACAULAY, Justice COLERIDGE, Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Mr. MOXON, &c., &c. The engraving is to be executed by SAMUEL COUSINS, A. R. A., and its dimensions will be 16 by 13 inches. The price of proofs will be £2 2s.; of prints, £1 1s. The engraving, we understand, will not be on sale, as only a sufficient number will be worked to supply *subscribers*. Prof. HENRY REED, of Philadelphia, has taken an interest in bringing the subject to the attention of the American public, and warmly commends it to general favor.

We have received a Prospectus of the enterprise, with a partial list of the English subscribers, to which will be appended the names of those who may desire one or more copies, either of the proofs or prints. Another copy is also at the bookstore of the Messrs. APPLETON, in Broadway, where additional subscriptions will be received. We cannot doubt that a very great number of literary gentlemen and others will embrace this opportunity to secure a copy of this fine portrait of the most remarkable man of his age.

Musical.

A number of Art friends have secured the services of M. JULLIEN and his orchestra to-night, for a Testimonial Concert to WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE the Composer. In Europe and here Mr. WALLACE ranks deservedly with the highest ornaments of his profession. As a composer it is doubtful if he has any superior living, particularly if a native flow of genuine melody is accepted as an indication of true genius. For the past six years Mr. WALLACE has resided almost entirely in New-York, and in that time has become a citizen of the Western World. He is about returning to Europe for the production of an opera, which, if successful, will in all probability be reproduced here.

As a composer for the Piano-forte Mr. WALLACE enjoys the widest popularity of any man living, and it is doubtful if any predecessor—excepting perhaps CRAMER—ever was so immediately appreciated. The most trifling works of his pen are characterized by elegance and originality, while the operas he has given to the world afford abundant proof that he has thorough command of dramatic expression and passion.

An entertainment like that of to-night is of rare occurrence in New-York, and will not fail we hope to be appreciated and supported by the public. Apart from its complimentary object, it has strong artistic claims on the musical community. The first part of the programme is composed almost exclusively of compositions by Mr. WALLACE, beginning with the overture to "Maritana" and ending with the famous "Polka de Concert"—a work which is more studied by the ambitious, and heard more often in all parts of the world, than any similar composition with which we are acquainted. Mr. WALLACE (who is one of the best living pianists,) assisted by Mrs. WALLACE, (undoubtedly the finest female performer to the world,) performs a grand duet for two pianos, and Mr. WALLACE of course executes the "Polka de Concert" himself. Madame WALLACE BOUCHALLS sings a ballad from "Maritana," "Scenes that are Brightest," and a new national song called "The Flag of Our Union." Mr. PHILIP MEYER also sings an aria from the same opera, and PAUL JULIEN performs the "Witches' Dance" on the violin.

It is two or three years since we saw Mr. WALLACE in the Orchestra, (which by the way was an indifferent one, at Metropolitan Hall.) Would there be any great impropriety in his assuming the *baton* to-night?

In addition to these features of the entertainment, there are the usual ones of M. JULLIEN'S splendid Orchestra; Mlle. ANNA ZERR; the soloists. If there is a bad house, (which we do not for a moment anticipate,) it will be a reproach to the City.

Jullien's Bal Masque.

This much talked of entertainment came off last night, and attracted a moderately good audience. Like most things of the kind, it was not so thoroughly appreciated as it might have been, for the simple reason that those who attended it, as well as those who did not, were unaccustomed to the *abandon* necessary for such an amusement.

The decorations of the house were confined to a fanciful fountain in the centre of the house, whence flowed copious stream of SOUIAINE'S most palatable champagne.

A few costumes were scattered amongst the dancers, but not in any proportion to the attendance. Enjoyment, however, was general enough. The music of JULLIEN'S admirable orchestra incited the heaviest to Terpsichorean effort.

At the time of going to press, the Bal Masque is in progress, and it is not improbable that many of those present will take a copy of the TIMES home with them in their pocket, to read ere they sleep in peace.

The Regatta.

The second day of the Regatta resulted unfortunately. No breeze existed that was adequate, and, in consequence, none of the yachts made time, and the race fell through for the day. It will be tried again to-day.

The stake-boat was moored near Robin's Reef, a few rods eastward of the Lighthouse, a point about midway between the City and Staten Island. From this spot the boats stretched out in turn at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, but they went lazily. The wind, which blew quite freshly early in the morning, died away and left but the gentlest of winds, a sort which does not tell upon a piece of duck.

The following boats started for their outside race: *Ceres*, *Alpha*, *Ray*, *Irene*, *Una*, *Comelia* and *Haze*. The distance was not accomplished within the time (10 hours) allowed for the return to the stake-boat.

The same boats will start again at 11 o'clock this morning.

TROUBLE AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The entire Sophomore class at Columbia College were expelled from that institution yesterday. The class have been for some months past dissatisfied with certain arrangements of the Board respecting them, and have taken frequent opportunities of manifesting their discontent in the presence of the President. Three or four of the members were recently dismissed, but the class still continued intractable. A number of torpedoes were a few days ago discharged in the presence of the President. The class were called upon to reveal the names of the offenders but refused to do so, and consequently they were all expelled from the College.

HAVRE STEAMERS.—It is understood that a movement is on foot to build a steamship for the Havre line, to supply the place of the *Humboldt*, which was wrecked near Halifax some time ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAVE YOU READ AINSWORTH'S GREAT BOOK—THE STAR CHAMBER?
If you want a book of thrilling interest, buy
THE STAR CHAMBER.
Those who read it are delighted with
THE STAR CHAMBER.
Sixteen splendid engravings illustrate
THE STAR CHAMBER.
Everybody is reading AINSWORTH'S
STAR CHAMBER.
The most remarkable book of the day is
THE STAR CHAMBER.
A glorious Historical Romance is AINSWORTH'S
STAR CHAMBER.
The most delightful story of the season is
THE STAR CHAMBER.
Read THE STAR CHAMBER.
Fifty cents will buy that wonderful Romance,
THE STAR CHAMBER.
BUNCE & BROTHER publish THE STAR CHAMBER.
At No. 154 Nassau-st., you can procure
THE STAR CHAMBER.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy underclothing, and put on one of our SILVER MIXED UNDERGARMENTS, warranted not to shrink, fading, corrugating, and disagreeable. Give them a call.
A. BANTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Sole Wholesale Agents, No. 258 Broadway.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—The subscribers invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior SILVER MIXED UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate. JAMES R. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 163 Bowery, near Grand-st.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL FOR JUNE—PRICE ONE Shilling, is published THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 6 o'clock, and for sale by all periodical agents. This is a beautiful number, closing the second volume and first year of publication. The illustrations are by Nicholson, Hine, Birket Foster, and other noted artists.

Dickens' New Story, "Hard Times," is continued, and an immense variety of Tales, Miscellaneous articles, Sketches, Varieties, Tête-à-tête, &c., are given.

P. D. ORVIS, Publisher, No. 75 Nassau-st.

Second volume, in paper covers, also ready. Price only 62½ cents.

AN ADDITIONAL SALE OF OLINVILLE VILLA Sites, as will be seen by advertisement, occurs on TUESDAY next, June 6, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. These sites are very handsomely situated, near the depôt, which is the most accessible point on the Harlem Railroad. Those who desire a most convenient, healthful and pleasant spot for residence, should not fail to attend this sale. Free tickets are obtained of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

WIDE-AWAKES, TOGETHER WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION of Gentlemen's and Boys' Summer Hats and Caps. Also, one of the largest assortments of Ladies' Straw Goods, Children's Fancy Caps, &c. West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

FIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN AND CO. from their New Warehouse, Nos. 256 and 260 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.—We beg to inform you that we have moved to our new warehouse, Nos. 256 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., and are now opening large and varied assortments of Spring and Summer clothing and furnishing for men's and boys' wear, manufactured expressly for our City trade, and to which we invite your special attention. Our Merchant Tailoring department on the second floor, for which we have been so fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in this City and Paris, as cutters of taste and judgment, is organized, and invites your orders. This department we shall keep supplied with a full stock of the most desirable articles for custom work.

At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, and forming as it does a new feature in the trade of our City, it will be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we herein take pleasure in doing.

First—As to our business. We purpose manufacturing and dealing in every article of men's and boys' wear in the way of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, both for City and country trade, also to make to order any and every garment with dispatch for those who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by us, such care and attention as to stamp it with a style at once elegant and distinctive, and to have the quality of it always reliable and select.

Third—It is our determination, as it is our true interest, to make our prices so uniform and so low, as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of taste.

And Lastly—We confess to the ambition of making our house the first trade and internal organization as worthy of the great Metropolis of the Union, as it confessedly is in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope, by the extensiveness of our trade, to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and retail, an exclusive and perfect organization, and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our goods but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford to sell them, and by the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted, to merit that success which so large and desirable an enterprise should command.

Very respectfully, D. DEVLIN and CO.

A. M. & CO.'s CARD.—"WINTER HAS BEEN lingering in the lap of Spring," but we shall soon be sweltering under the heat of a Summer's sun, and gentlemen who wish to "keep cool," are advised to provide themselves in time with suitable articles of wearing apparel. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., the popular "one price" dealers, No. 441 Broadway, have now ready for exhibition and sale, an assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING, which they feel satisfied will meet the requirements of all who desire well made and fashionable garments. Their manner of conducting their business—"one price, and no deviation," sparing no pains to have every garment well made and trimmed suitably, using every exertion to please their customers in every particular, urging no one to purchase who is not pleased with what is shown him, and their very ample assortment of goods—have secured for ALFRED MUNROE & CO. a very large and satisfactory business. Still they are prepared for more, and they respectfully invite all who may read this notice to call and supply themselves with such articles as will not only adorn the wearer, but will tend to make him comfortable during the Summer months.

YOUNG AMERICA.—Boys from 3 years old up to manhood, will also please to remember—and their parents and guardians for them—that special attention is paid to their wants by ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, above Howard-st.; below Grand-st.

INHALING HEALTH.—HEAR THE EDITOR OF THE PORT BYRON GAZETTE.—Consumptives, read—it is contrary to our practice to puff patent medicines and quack doctors, but in recommending Dr. CURTIS'S HYGEAN VAPOR as a cure for consumption, we know that we do not recommend a quack medicine nor a quack doctor, but a purely scientific medicine, one which works a cure wherever there is a possibility of its being effected. It is an admitted fact that the inhalation of noxious vapors is injurious to the lungs, while pure air is beneficial. Dr. CURTIS'S plan is to purify the air in the lungs by the inhalation of HYGEAN VAPOR. Having tried the medicine we will willingly answer any inquiries in reference to it. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. SMITH, No. 352 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $2 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

CAUTION.—SEWING MACHINES.—NONE BUT the most abandoned liar would put forth this statement that I have been defeated by Walter Hunt, at the Patent Office or that the Commissioner of Patents has given any decision "showing that I patented an old invention, to which I have no right."

THE FACTS ARE THESE:

The Commissioner of Patents has refused to grant a patent to Walter Hunt, alias I. M. Singer & Co.; their shifting advertisements to the contrary notwithstanding.

Printed copies of said decision will be distributed free at my office in a few days.

All persons using the Singer's Machine (so called) without a license from me, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., No. 305 Broadway, N. Y.
MAY 30, 1854.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st., and by CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents; and at Retail by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by W. D. CROMBIE, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; GUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st., and HUTCHINGS, No. 122 West Broadway; WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., do. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—IN announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will comprise superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, (without mixture,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the Trade have never approached) will this season be presented in entire new combinations. The unique and novel characters of a portion of our intended issues is without precedent, its leading feature being characteristic of the ever varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's élite and most fastidious votaries.
LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats

"OUR GIRLS"—A NEW SONG, TITLE AS ABOVE. Words by C. D. STUART, Esq., of the *New-York Mirror*; music composed and dedicated to the Ladies of America by THOMAS BAKER. Price, 25 cents. This is one of if not the happiest effusions of this popular composer. The melody is gay and sparkling, and well adapted to the heartiful lines of Mr. Stuart. We predict for "Our Girls" an immense sale. No lady should be slight the compliment paid her as to fail in procuring a copy. This piece will be issued in a few days, with a beautiful lithograph of "Our Girls" embellishing title-page. Price 38 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY, BUSINESS AND CO-PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY, for 1854-5, compiled by H. Wilson. Complete in one volume, containing about 1,200 pages, and in the City Directory 140,000 names; and 15,000 more than any other City Directory. Office No. 51 Leon-st. Subscription price $1 50. This work is being delivered to subscribers as fast as possible. The compiler, in submitting this Directory to the public, feels confident that it will be found, on examination, to be the most correct and complete Directory of this City ever published. Very great care, and additional time, have been taken in the compilation to render the work as perfect as a work of the kind can be made. The City Directory will be found to contain not less than 15,000 more names than any other Directory, and very many of them old and established firms.
JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.—THE whiteness, richness, suberb shape and elegant mountings of this light and beautiful fabric, justly the title so often misapplied of model hat. Flexible and elastic, its weight and pressure are scarcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first class. Especial attention is directed to the purity and beautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the nap, and the singular gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting them with other contemporaneous styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of
Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every style.
Rich Tapestry, from 4s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 4s.
And all other goods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet Store in the City.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

REMOVAL TO NO. 550 BROADWAY—TIFFANY & Co. (late TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS) beg respectfully to announce their removal into their new, elegant and commodious store No. 550 Broadway—Mercer side, between Prince and Princeton-places, on THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, June 1, they will open, with many novelties added to their former assortment, (among the most conspicuous and varied stock of diamond and other rich jewelry, silver ware, watches, clocks, fancy goods, rich porcelains, &c.,) that has ever been opened in this country.—New-York, May 25, 1854.

GENIN'S WIDE AWAKE HATS.—GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DR. HOSTADER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at No. 418 Arch-st., Philadelphia. With extraordinary properties for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Nervousness, Debility, Costiveness, Flatulency, Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Nausea at the Stomach, Heartburn, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous and Sinking Sensations when Fasting, Low State of the Body, Diseases of Females, or Blood in the Head; and for all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Digestive Organs. Depot of the above preparation, 418 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 128 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 197 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or stocks; for the use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

THE "WIDE AWAKE" HATS MAY BE SEEN upon the cranium of some of the dullest mortals in creation, and are sold by some of the most fogy hatters in the City. But the most "wide awake" one in the whole trade is KNOX, of No. 593 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-st. Although his business is mostly made up of "nobs," yet he has never caught napping; for if a new and splendid Spring and Summer style of hats for gentlemen's wear appears in fashion, you may safely reckon that KNOX is the inventor. All "wide awake" gentlemen should patronize him.

YOUTH AND BEAUTY FADE!—GRAY HAIRS CHANGED TO RAVEN LOCKS.—Bald Heads at a Discount.—I will guarantee HURD'S HAIR RESTORER to produce a new growth of hair on any bald head, or no pay, or I will agree to forfeit One Thousand Dollars, if I fail to produce the hair. Now come one, come all, and receive Nature's crowning glory to man. Price only $1 per bottle. Agents Wanted in every town and village throughout the world.
W. C. HURD, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

BROADWAY OUTDONE.—MR. BENNETT'S Editorial of Monday's *Herald*, is conclusive evidence that English carpets of equal quality can be purchased at the great Establishment, No. 30 Bowery, 30 per cent. less than on Broadway! HIRAM ANDERSON is selling English Medallion Carpets at 12s., same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3; Brussels, 12s., 14d. and 15s.; Tapestry, 4s. 6d., 10s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; and English do., 8s.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF HON. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846 became the patentee of the original SEWING MACHINE, invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void. The invention is public property. Five copies of this important decision may be had gratis at the the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Reddings's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and safe cure for Piles, Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, &c. Sold by all druggists in the United States, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & Co., A. B. SMITH, New-York; and WM. B. KENDALL, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Bouquet of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. M. KING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.—This Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the inhalation of medicated vapor, as the only medical treatment; for a description of any kind is given into the stomach. The unparalleled success that has attended this system of practice in the greater and more intelligent part of the civilized world, has induced the making a drug shop of the stomach. Physicians are cordially invited to witness its success in cases of consumption, bronchitis or asthma. The plan of inhalation adopted at the Lung Institute is entirely new and novel, and we are happy to say meets with the sanction and approbation of all medical men who have examined it. Patients, besides being treated personally, whatever their distance may be, have access to rooms filled with medicated air, daily or otherwise, as their case may require. Its success in bronchial complaints, are truly astonishing, even after a few days' treatment. All patients are allowed the benefit of a consultation without charge, if they desire it. Patients received from 9 to 4 every day. Under the charge and direction of Dr G. D. SANBORN.

☞ Special Notice.—We, the undersigned Publishers and Booksellers, will close our respective places of business EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, from June 1 to Aug. 1, 1854.

G. P. Putnam & Co., Miller, Thorne & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Kiggins & Kellogg, Pudney & Russell, Leavitt & Allen, Mason & Brother, Clark, Austin & Smith, J. C. Derby,
Edward H. Fletcher, Daniel Burress & Co., J. S. Redfield, W. E. Dean, B. T. Young, C. M. Saxton, Charles Scribner, William K. Cornwell, Robert B. Collins, Sheldon, Lamport & Co.

☞ The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association, will be held at their room, No. 194 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 5. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plankroad, between Myrtle and Cooper-avenues, only three miles from the ferries. All who desire to avail themselves of the advantages here presented should make immediate application. Full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ The Newtown Village Association will hold its regular weekly public meeting, at the rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plankroad, between Myrtle and Cooper-avenues, only three miles from the ferries. All who desire to avail themselves of the advantages here presented should make immediate application. Full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance from the Cypress Cemetery. Less than $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham st
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ South Williamsburg Association.—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held at their room, No. 187 Bowery, on MONDAY, June 5. Members are hereby informed that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must punctually be paid at this meeting. A full attendance of the members is requested.
B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Professional Card.—Dr. R. HUNTER, author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their Treatment by Inhalation," in association with Dr. James Hunter, devotes his entire attention to the treatment of Pulmonary diseases. Office No 838 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st.

☞ Sketching from Nature.—Mr WOOD'S system of drawing from nature, taught at No. 483 Broadway, is well known to be vastly superior to all others for the facility and rapidity with which highly finished and utensely beautiful objects are produced. New pupils to-day and Monday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Tent Preaching Resumed for the Season.—Religious Services and a Sabbath School will be conducted each SABBATH A. M. and P. M., at the usual hours, in the spacious tent of the City Temperance Alliance, corner of 7th-av. and 15th-st. Preaching usually by the City Pastors. At the close of the P. M. services one hour will be devoted to exhortation and prayer, to which Christian brethren of all denominations are invited to participate. TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, June 4, addresses will be delivered in the tent by that eloquent and celebrated temperance orator, Gen. S. F CARY, of Ohio. P. M. W. P. National Division Sons of Temperance. The success of the Alliance measures in preventing the retailing of some thousands of gross of sheep, making this part of the city, is our City peculiarly opportune. The Alliance ask the co-operation of all good citizens in the efforts they have commenced to secure an enforcement of the laws, and in all their other moral and religious efforts to advance this great reform.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bellows, of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society, of New-York, will preach at Williamsburg, by request of several of the citizens of that place at the Odeon, corner of South 4th and Fifth-sts, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Unitarians and others interested in the furtherance of liberal Christianity in Williamsburg are earnestly invited to attend. Arrangements have been made for preaching, in that city, on several successive Sabbaths, by distinguished clergymen of the Unitarian Church.

☞ "And I Saw the Woman [Rome] Drunken with the Blood of Saints;"—(By request)—This will be the theme of a discourse by Professor S. K. SWEETMAN in the Christian Church, Suffolk-st., near Delancy, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, June 4, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching also at 3 o'clock, afternoon. All are cordially invited and welcomed.

☞ Dedication.—The Attorney-st. Methodist P. Church, corner of Delancy and Pitt (Wilmington-sts.,) will be opened and rededicated to the worship of God, on SUNDAY MORNING, June 4, at 10½ o'clock Sermon by Rev. THOMAS H. STOCKTON, of Baltimore, Md. An original hymn, composed for the occasion, will be sung by the Choir. Seats free.

☞ Dr. A. Paige, the Electrician and Physiologist, will lecture at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock, on his recent discoveries in the Physiological Relations and Medical Advantages of Electricity. Seats free to all. Dr. PAIGE'S office and residence, No. 764 Broadway.

☞ Rev. W. S. Corbit has been transferred from the New-Jersey Conference to the New-York East Conference, and stationed at the Madison-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Catherine-st., and will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ "Elisa, truly, shall first come, and shall restore all things"—Matt. 17: 11.—He will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 and 8 o'clock, P. M., at Mount Zion Free Church, No. 163 Bowery. In the EVENING, he will give the particulars of his false imprisonment by perjury. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ The Fifth-avenue Baptist Church will worship, until the completion of their edifice, in the chapel erected for temporary purposes on 5th-av., near 30th-st. Preaching next SABBATH, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY.

☞ Society of Friends.—JOEL BATTY, an approved Minister from Vermont, appoints a meeting for religious worship, at the Brooklyn Institute Washington-st., corner of Concord-st., Brooklyn, on FIRST DAY EVENING, 4th inst., at 8 o'clock. All who are so inclined are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ The Workings of Slavery and its Influence on the Destiny of our Nation."—Elder D. PLUMB will lecture on this subject at the Advent Mission Church, No 39 Forsyth-st., near Division, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. Preaching at this Church, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. Free seats.

☞ J. M. Daniels will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON and EVENING in the Advent Church, in 7th-av., near 11th-st. Subject in the afternoon: *The Resurrection of the Dead.* In the evening: *The Restoration of the Earth by Fire.* Seats free.

☞ Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, by the newly appointed Pastor, Rev. JAMES H. PERRY. Services at 10½ o'clock in the morning, 3 in the afternoon, and 7½ in the evening.

☞ Rev. Clark Lowden, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 9th-st., between North 1st and Grand-sts., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev Dr. FINLAY at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subject—*The Fall of Mystical Babylon.*

☞ Professor Martin, of the New-York University, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the 5th-st. Presbyterian Church, one door east of 3d-av. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will preach in the Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, (near the corner of Fulton and Clinton-ave.,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. A contribution will be taken in aid of the Church.

☞ Pacific-street M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific-sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW, June 4, morning and evening, at the usual hours, by the pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER.

☞ Rev. Charles B. Stout, of Wisconsin, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Sheriff and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 4. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ There will be Public Worship at the Amity-street Baptist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING during the summer, Summer commencing at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. T. J. CURTIS.

☞ Rev. Wm. Sandrock, of Philadelphia, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., in the Olivet-st. Baptist Church.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

EXTRACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED TRAGEDY.
"In midst of all sheep, and o'er a murderous breed
In midst of cowardness, and athirst for blood,
Our sleeping Sirms commence their horrid march.
Quench them to-morrow, all, as stiff as starch
With LYON'S POWDER, that like Death's siroc
Upon dens, bugs, and all such hateful stock
Acts destroyer, and instantly LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, which is devoid of poison, and like his MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of rats and mice, may be obtained at the principal depôt, No. 424 Broadway, and at 194 HATES, No. 195 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IF YOU WANT BEARD OR MOUSTACHES—Hay's Ointment will force them to grow strong and heavy in 5 weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin or hair. If I had ordered money to advertise the names of those who have used it, I could convince you at once of what it has done in doing every day. $1 a bottle. Depot, 423 Broadway. Sold by O. H. HAY, 308, No. 175 Chatham-st.; HAYES, No. 379 Canal-st.; C. O. HAUSER & Co., 139 Fulton-st.; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont Row, Boston; HIGGINS, No. 27 State-st., Albany; Z. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.; ZIEBER, No. 46 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

DR. MARCY'S GREAT CURE, large and well proved, for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, MONTEZ, with a long list of names, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. Sold at 289 Broadway, and by druggists.

CHEAP CONVEYANCE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A splendid Carriage, manufactured by Mr. JOHN Z. ROBERTS, of the Knickerbocker Co. Can be had for cash received. Apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 259 Elm-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a widow, middle-aged woman, who is well acquainted with the City, and can be well recommended from the last place she lived in, as she has resided with the family for 15 years. Call at No. 115 Chambers-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As daily governess for young children, (or to take the first rudiments.) French and music, by a young lady fully competent. Please call or address immediately, ADELE, No. 7 Jones-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking, can bear of a permanent situation by applying at the southeast corner of South 11th and 3d-sts., Williamsburg, near Peck-slip Ferry.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1835, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, whose education has been received in one of the first female seminaries in New England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. She would not consider compensation so great a requisite as a comfortable and pleasant home. Address W. L. M., care No. 121 13th-st., 4 doors from 3d-av.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business, by a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $90 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED—To procure subscribers for a popular periodical. An excellent opportunity for smart men to make money rapidly. Apply at No. 343 Broadway, 2d floor. LITTELL, SON & CO.

A GOOD SOPRANO—Wishes a situation in some church choir in the City; up town preferred. Apply at No. 43½ Bark-st., New-York.

TO COPYISTS AND OTHERS.—A book-keeper and fine penmen wishes to employ an hour each evening in copying or writing of any kind. Terms moderate. Address ROBBINS, Box No. 3,441, Post-Office.

BRASS FINISHERS WANTED—Immediately, Beevers' good brass Fancet and Stopcock makers wanted, to go to the Union Steam Brass Works, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given. None but first rate workmen need apply. Apply to Mr. J. C. POWELL, room No. 102 French's Hotel, between the hours of 9 and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For excellent situations, now ready, at No 149 Grand-st. A respectable and cheap boarding-house for female servants is now open, at No. 149 Grand-st. Apply to the Matron, private door.

FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED LABORERS WANTED—To work on the coal wharves at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, to whom steady employment will be given at $1 25 per day. Apply at the various coal offices in Wall-st., Philadelphia, or on the wharves at Port Richmond.

RULER WANTED—Who is a first-rate job ruler, to rule and take charge of that branch of my business. He must be of strictly temperate habits, capable and true. Situation permanent and wages liberal.
WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 17 Wall-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—As Salesmen in a Retail Dry Goods Store. Also, a respectable boy to run errands and make himself useful. None but those who can bring the best of recommendations need apply.
THOMAS PORTER, No. 324 3d-av.

TO LAWYERS, COPYISTS AND OTHERS.—A young man, who writes an excellent hand, desires to occupy his evening hours in writing or copying of any kind. Please address C. N., Box. No. 1,119, Post-Office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend in a Millinery store—one that is competent to take charge of a business. And can give good City reference. None other need apply. Apply at No 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As an assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk, in a wholesale boot and shoe store, who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures One residing with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 2,678, Post-Office, in own handwriting, stating amount of salary required.

TWO STOUT BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age. Apply at No. 113 Nassau-st., in the *Times* Press-Room.

STOUT BOY WANTED—Not less than 15 years of age, to attend a store. Inquire at the fruit store, No. 159 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—To attend a Feed Store, one about 16 or 17 years of age. Apply at No. 191 Delancy-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and full or partial board, at No. 7 Washington-place, Hoboken, about three minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. Terms moderate. Also, a pleasant country residence for sale or to let in the village of Norwalk, Conn. Apply as above.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant suites of rooms in a desirable location on Brooklyn Heights, within seven minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Address D. G., Box No. 115, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can obtain good board and pleasant rooms, where they will be but few boarders, at No. 93 Amity-place, near Bleecker-st. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 24d-st

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at BULKLEY'S board ng-house, at Stamford The house is new, having been occupied but one season, is beautifully situated on Henry-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station and at smooth landing. The grounds attached, about two acres, are handsomely laid out and well shaded. For particulars, inquire of H. BULKLEY, Stamford, Conn., or GEO. SCRIVEN, No 93 Maiden-lane,

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure rooms for the Summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman wishes to obtain board for the Summer months for his family, in a farm-house, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, not more than one mile from a depôt. Any family having four or five rooms may make a pleasant arrangement by addressing a note to C. T., Box No. 1,456, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Neatly furnished Rooms, with full or partial board, may be had in a German private house, convenient to either first or second landing. For particulars, apply at No. 62 Broad-st., in the store, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—Two hours distance from New-York by railroad, and four hours by steamboat. The house is spacious and airy, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. Other particulars may be known by inquiring on Dr. WELLINGTON, corner of University-place and 12th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A family can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a retired private residence, within two hours' ride of the City. The locality is remarkably healthy; the scenery highly attractive, and a beautiful lake affords the amusements of boating and fishing. Address ANTHONY, office of this paper.

PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Furnished—on 2d floor of house No. 4 East 11th-st., first house from 4th-av., and very desirable location. It is furnished with gas, baths and Croton water. Terms very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife, or two single Gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Sond-st, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS—At No. 10 Nelson-place, only one block from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 8th-st. House contains gas, baths, &c., and will accommodate but a limited number of select gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET—At No. 85 Murray-st.—One or two furnished rooms to single gentlemen, without board. Apply as above.

PIANO FORTES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—COOK & BRO, Agents for Haines, Bro. & Cummings' superior Piano Fortes, are offering these beautiful instruments at extremely low prices, at their spacious warerooms No. 843 Broadway. The public, and professors especially, are requested to call and examine them. A large assortment of music and instruments always on hand. New and second-hand Pianos to let.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A superior toned piano, rosewood case, 6½ octaves, nearly new. Will be sold at a reasonable price. May be seen at No. 222 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIX.
'Tis sweet to see the emerald grass up-springing
In every nook and corner, hill and dale,
And know that each succeeding day is bringing
The gladsome Summer nearer, without fail.
'Tis sweet to hear the feathered warblers singing
Their notes from copse, and brake, and woodland vale;
To a desponding mind how sweet is hope,
But sweeter far to wash with GOURAUD'S Soap!
It is really a luxury to wash with GOURAUD'S delicious Italian Medicated Soap; independent of its astonishing properties in removing tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, sun-burns, redness, roughness, and other disfigurations from the skin, it is such a delightful smellient that no mother should think of using any other soap than this to wash the tender body of her beloved infant. GOURAUD'S Medicated Soap will positively eradicate all superfluous hair from any part of the human frame. The genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURAUD can be obtained at his Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW and KING SING, leading at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown.—The new and splendid steamer ELECTA, Capt. C. T. BEDLEY, will leave the foot of Jay-st. on SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, landing at Arcade, each evening, and will leave Haverstraw at 3 P. M. For excursions apply to the Captain on board, before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known to the trade, with borders to match, at exceedingly low rates, by CHILDS & SMITH, practical upholsterers and importers of upholstery goods, No. 424 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.

LOOKING GLASS INSULATORS—ONE FAT-ENTED in the United States, and in use on the Telegraph lines of the country, is offered to the trade at a reduction of 25 per cent from the old prices. Also, Glass Insulators of every description, at the lowest prices. Orders solicited. Address ATLANTIC GLASS WORKING CO., Box No. 2,000 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, 82 & 84 Dean-st., New-York, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, from the Revolution to the Civil War. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Vol. I. 12mo. Muslin, $1 00.

This work contains a full account of the Industrial Pursuits of the People; their Habits, Modes of Living, Intercourse, Amusements, Literature, Religion, Morals, Manners, Mechanism, Hydraulic Machines, Wonders and Heat, in their more prominent applications to the practice of modern improved farming; and, to farm practicable, technical words and phrases have been avoided, and the whole rendered simple and intelligible to ordinary readers. The leading principles have been derived from the existing state of the farm, while, from the fact of their new positions, as specially applied to agriculture, having before appeared, the various examples of the application of these principles to the structure and use of farm implements, and to the farmer's daily routine, are mostly original For the purpose of adapting the work to schools, wherever it may be desirable, it is divided into sections, each of sufficient length for a single recitation.—*Preface*

We should like to see this work printed, bound, and hung up in every work-shop, tool-room, and farmer's book-shelf in the country. It gives the reasons and explains the action of mechanical powers, and the forces of nature generally, with illustrations so directly drawn from the farmer's daily routine, that it gives a direct meaning and value to every point, rarely found in text-books.—*Downing's Review of the First Edition.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF GREECE, from the earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with Supplementary Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. For schools and students. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Illustrated with woodcuts. 12mo. Muslin, $1.

This is not only the best School History of Greece now before the public, but the most suitable for popular reading. As a manual for common use, it must soon take the place of every other. It embodies the results of Mr. Grote's important investigations, as well as of other modern writers. In the department of literature and art it is particularly rich. The style is lucid, elegant and spirited. There can be no doubt that it will at once justify its claims to be a standard work on the subject.

THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS; OR, THE MUSCOVITE EMPIRE, THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE. By GERMAIN DE LAGNY. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo Muslin. $1.

This work presents a detailed and very lively description of the interior of Russian society, with a lucid exposition of the prominent public institutions, and a sketch of characters in the army, the nobility, the clergy, the navy, the magistracy and the finances, are informing and valuable. The vivacity of style with which the volume is written, makes it more readable than a large proportion of the works which have been suggested by the Russian question.

THE DODD FAMILY ABROAD. By CHARLES LEVER. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents.

One of LEVER'S finest and funniest specimens of inimitable humor and satire. It relates the adventures of an Irish family, who leave their kindred boatrettes at home, and go in search of "the genteel" on a tour. They fall into all sorts of scrapes, and constantly suffer from their own absurdities. The characters of the ambitious and most foolish mamma, the long-suffering papa; the graceless wretch of a son, and the dolished beauty of a daughter, are sustained with infinite spirit, and afford an endless fund of amusement

DICKENS' CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols, 16mo. Muslin, $1.

Without sacrificing any true graces of style for the sake of adaptation to young readers, it gives the narrative of English history to the Revolution of 1688 with an ease, simplicity, and occasional pathos, which are equally fascinating to those for whom the work is designed, and to children of larger growth. As a specimen of agreeable narrative, there are few things superior to it in the language.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

It is peculiarly delightful and instructive to children, though the charms of Mr Dickens' style render it attractive to readers of all ages.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

We have never seen a book which seemed to us better calculated to make useful knowledge in so agreeable a manner.—*Norwich Tribune.*

It is an admirable resume of the History of England in graphic style and simple language, and is well worth the reading of children of the larger growth.—*Congregational Il.*

We are not surprised to learn that it has been extensively introduced into schools.—*Boston Transcript.*

The second volume is quite equal to the first. There is the clear, terse, and graphic delineation of character in a few brief sentences, judicious selections of facts and condensation of materials, which rendered the first volume so valuable as a history for youth.—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Dickens' keen sense and prejudiced humor quickly cut the knot in a paragraph which wise and able historians have labored through volumes to untie.—*Churchman.*

LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD. By Capt. F. E. HAMLEY, R. A. Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine.* 8vo. Paper, 37½ cents.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE—A tale of Southern Life. By LOGAN. Illustrated by drawings from nature.
IN PRESS AND SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED.

The "Master's House" is emphatically a Book for the times, and is more of unusual interest from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question as involved in the emportant political measures now before our National Councils, and vital to the interests of every American citizen. Unlike any work every written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the law and customs of that portion of our Union, and not unless peopled nor a word expressed to create a false sympathy by drawing upon the imagination or the pleasures, or by delineating them into a false position by ascribing sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actors—the white men, the responsible person, "THE MASTER."

The book commences with the early education of the hero, and closes with him; the plot is what was developed in the narration of a simple tale of real life. The imaginative of the author was never taxed; with him, truth was indeed stranger than fiction, and therefore of the most absorbing interest. The republication of the contents will give the best idea of the exceedingly varied character of the work.

"The Master's House; a Tale of Southern Life. By Logan. 12mo. pp. 391 T. L. McElrath. In this graphic story we find intrinsic evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. The author, who by the by, has not seen fit to put his name to the work, evidently describes a state of things of which he has been an eye witness, and though he did not fail to give a romantic coloring to his narrative, we have no doubt that it is drawn from facts with which he has been personally conversant. He has all the freshness and glow of actual life—not got up for the sake of a book. The description of the negroes, from others—but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.

The scene of the story is laid on a Louisana plantation. Graham Bildmay, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a college education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located—graduates with the thickest of blushing honors—is off for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana—when he returns to claim his promised bride—takes her in triumph to his southern home—and, as a large land-owner and planter, proceeds to manifest in the character-istic of a slaveholding and chivalrous population. This narrative, though slightly pet together, is sustained with remarkable interest, as a whole, and abounds in striking passages which must arrest the attention of every reader. As an illustration of domestic life in the South—with Slavery, of course, as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time in all quarters of the country. Its describing Slavery, the author indulges, to a very slight degree, in dogmatic reflections—he lets the facts tell their own story—makes no parade of moralizing—and does not desain philanthropy to give an additional zest to his sketches. If it were not for the touch-me-not sensitiveness which most of the Southern people exhibit toward every discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing pictures should not be enjoyed the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded fanatics" of the North. At any rate, the slaveholder, who finds but little personal abuse in the volume, and if he is made to wince occasionally under the "hard facts" that are brought to his notice, it is no more than he is often obliged to do by his every-day experience of the original realities that are here Daguerreotyped. Certainly the writer presents many agreeable views of Southern society, and is by no means indisposed to do justice to the high qualities of Southern character. Indeed many readers may be tempted to blame him for the absence of severe comments on scenes which make the blood run cold, but for our part, we like to see every man do his own work in his own way. The writer's forte is clearly descriptive, not vituperation. As a specimen of his skill in character drawing we take the portraiture of Major Dixon, a worthy whose name may be found now and then on the register of our fashionable hotels:

"The character of Rev. Mr Geshawk, a pious advocate of the patriarchal institution, and his salubrious influence on the conscience of our friend Major Dixon, are set forth with perfect effect, and form a telling feature in the narrative. Nor of less interest is the relation of Mildmay's experience as a slaveholder, which leads to the disclosure of a variety of incidents which it is well to consider, before the revival of the African Slave-trade becomes a fixed fact."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune.*

T. L. McELRATH & CO.,
No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

SUNSHINE ON DAILY PATHS.—DICKENS.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY, the Second Edition of SUNSHINE ON DAILY PATHS; or, the Revelation of Beauty and Wonder in Common Things. 452 pages, large 12mo, with eight original illustrations. Price, $1.
BRIEF EXTRACTS FROM A FEW OF MANY COMMENDATORY NOTICES.

"The lovers of Dickens will thank the publishers for this interesting selection."—*Philadelphia Register.*

"While their fascinating style gives them the air of romance, they contain naught but honest facts."—*Philadelphia Dispatch.*

"It is really the most attractive book of the season."
[*Reading Gazette.*

"A mass of the most delightful and instructive papers from that admirable miscellany, *Household Words.*"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

"This is a very beautiful volume, and one that the reader will highly prize."—*New-Haven Palladium.*

"Composed of the very pith and core of Household Words."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

"The very cream of the popular work from which it is extracted, and we think can scarcely fail to be popular."
[*Dollar Newspaper.*

"Such a book should sell by tens of thousands."—*Philadelphia City Item.*

For sale by all Booksellers.
H. C. PEEK & THEO. BLISS, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO THE BOOK AND NEWSPAPER TRADE.—Messrs. ROSS & JONES, in consequence of the vast increase in their business, have found their old quarters No 31 Ann-st., altogether too confined, and they have consequently ramoved to the ample and commodious store No. 103 Nassau-st. The attention of the trade is called to this removal. Newspaper agents and book and periodical dealers in town and country are respectfully requested to send their orders in future to the new store, where the same degree of attention to orders and promptitude in dispatching them will continue to characterize the business of the firm, while, from the fact of their now possessing more space, greater facilities, and more ample accommodations, they hope still to enlarge their business, and resolve to use every effort still further to give satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage. The new store, No. 103 Nassau-st., is admirably suited for carrying on the business of a Newspaper Agency, being located in a crowded business thoroughfare, near the principal publishing houses and weekly and daily newspaper offices, and but a short distance from the Post-Office. It is, in fact, the most eligible stand in the City. All the Daily, Weekly and Sunday Newspapers, Magazines, and Books and Publications of every description, supplied in any quantity, on the most favorable terms. Now number,
ROSS & JONES, No. 103 Nassau-st.

TO THE TRADE.—ELLSWORTH & STREET, Newspaper, Periodical and general Book Agents, No 22 Beekman-st., beg to return thanks to the various News venders, agents and retail dealers, and to the public at large, for the very liberal patronage they have received since they commenced business in the above-mentioned locality. They fearlessly assert that with regard to strict attention to business, immediate fulfilment of all orders sent to them, and prompt dispatch of all such orders, they will not be excelled by any establishment of the same description in the City. They furnish all the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Newspapers, the Magazines and Periodicals of this and other cities of the Union, either wholesale or in single copies. Also, Pamphlets and Books of every description, on the most reasonable terms. They have had much experience in the trade, and are thoroughly conversant with it in its details, and may therefore be confidently relied upon by those favoring them with their patronage. Their location is beyond all comparison the best in the City for the operations necessary in their business; in fact, Beekman-st. will shortly be the leading street down town. It is in close proximity to all the News offices and Publishing houses, and convenient to the Post-Office, and the store occupied by them is large and roomy, and provided with every convenience both for themselves and their customers. Take notice. ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

A NEW BOOK FOR SUMMER.—HILLS, LAKES, AND FOREST STREAMS; OR, A TRAMP IN THE CRATEAUGAY WOODS. By S. H. HAMMOND. One elegant 12mo vol. With illustrations. By CORTIS & ORR. Price, $1 25.

The narrative, which is drawn from the author's personal experience, has all the freshness of a new discovery, and will be found to be a delightful companion for the vacation; for the pursuit of information in the recollections of the scenes of the past with great vividness, and takes the reader with him in the midst of the wilderness.

For sale by all Booksellers.
J. C. DERBY, No. 6 Park-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY FOR JUNE—THIS DAY

1. [illegible] Years.
2. [illegible]
3. COAL FIELDS OF PA.—(Continued.)
4. NEW VAGRANCY.
5. STAGE-COACH STORIES.—(Continued.)
6. SOUTH BY WEST; or, Up to Quevedo.
7. THE MAN WITH THE CARPET-BAG.—Concluded.
8. A DAY IN THE GREEN CEMETERY.
9. CONVICT PHILOSOPHY.
10. DICK PARTRIDGE'S STORY.
11. AMERICAN EPICS.
12. A WEEK IN MUNICH.
13. THE PALANKEEN.
14. NOTES FROM MY KNAPSACK. Number IV.—Maria Lanswed—Nana—Señorita—Werther—San Fernando—Arbeladeda las Angelas—Friends del Tajo.—A Chance Dialogue—Passages of the Alamos and Sabinos—Capitulation of Santa Rosa—Trophies—Mining—Dramatic and Diplomatic.

12. SONNETS: On the Death of a Friend.
16. THE COCK OF THE WALK.
17. EDITORIAL NOTES.
1. LITERATURE—American.
2. LITERATURE—English.
3. LITERATURE—French.
4. LITERATURE—German.
5. FINE ARTS.
6. BOOKS RECEIVED.

The present number completes the Third Volume of our Monthly. In regard to what the work has been thus far, our readers can judge as well as ourselves—may, better. For the future we do not care to indulge too much in boastful promise; but we may briefly say, that our intentions, plans and expectation are of a comprehensive kind. We feel proud of the high position already reached by our Magazine in both hemispheres; we are gratified by the cordial good will and approval which flow to us daily from the press and from intelligent and judicious readers in every State in the Union. This pleasant appreciation of our past brilliant success and our present honorable position, stimulates us to the most energetic and effective measures for the future. Far from being contented with what we have already done, we intend that the future volumes shall be so eminently satisfactory to our 150,000 readers, that this already immense circle shall be largely extended. Not merely our own "whole boundless continent" calls for and reads "Putnam's *Monthly*"—it is making its way wherever the English language is spoken.

We propose to give a series of original and characteristic Portraits of those who minister to public instruction and amusement in our pages. These will be daguerreotyped, drawn and

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bds. 86½
1,000 Pan Ha (int in) 60 109
1,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. 80½
1,000 Illinois Cen. R. Bds. 77
2,000 do. 77½
500 do. 77
1,000 do. 77
2,000 N Y Cen R R Bds 87½
25 Bank of America.. 108
40 Dela & Hud Canal Co. 115
10 do. 114½
5 Metropolitan Bank.. 104½
10 do. 104½
20 do. 104½
2 Canton Co. A. 58½
20 N. Y. Exc. Co. 100
100 do. 83
50 Penn Coal Co. 105
25 N. Y. Central R. R. 93
10 do. 93¼
10 do. 93¾
100 Nicaragua Trans. Co. 28
200 do. 28
100 do. 28
100 do. 27½
100 Reading Railroad.. 79
300 do. 79½
50 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
200 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
50 Mich. Southern R. R. 117½
130 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 85
50 do. 86
20 do. 70

SECOND BOARD.

250 P. Vein Coal Co. 3½
200 do. 3½
200 do. 3½
200 do. 3½
100 Ill. Cen. R. R. 123
20 Cleve., C. & Chi. R. R. 87½
365 Erie Railroad. 68
100 do. 68
100 do. 68
100 do. 68
100 do. 68
200 do. 68½
200 do. 68½
200 Reading Railroad.. 79
200 do. 79
200 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
200 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
200 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
200 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
100 do. 79½
100

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—All the elegant Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., in the four story, brown stone front house in 4th-av., three doors above 26th-st. I shall sell at auction THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue in nearly 400 lots, comprising a superior rosewood piano-forte; two elegant rosewood suites of parlor furniture, de corner stands, ladies' escritoire and etagere, exquisite carved mahogany sofa, chairs, rosewood, oak and sewing chairs, covered in hair cloth, plush, gold and silver brocade, rosewood and mahogany rockers, sofas, tete-a-tetes, bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, centre and fancy tables, pallisses, beds, hair mattresses, lace and curtain delaines, blankets, &c.; walnut and oak extension tables; a large number of superior English tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; 20 fine oil paintings, elegantly painted China, Bisque and Parian marble vases and statuary, French plate, oval and other mirrors, richly framed; best silver-plated castors, including salvers, tea sets, castors, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c. Also, richly decorated and plain China dinner and tea sets, glass tumblers, dishes, Parian pitchers, &c. Cars from City Hall, and 4th-av. stages from Bowery and Broadway, pass the door every five minutes. This large sale affords unusual opportunities to purchasers to get just the articles they want.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF A LARGE LOT ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—8 lots on the south side of 43d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of 1st-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—4 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

E. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VERY RICH SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, SILVERWARE &c.—E. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, June 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 39 Beekman and No. 38 Ann-st., a very large assortment of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every description. It will comprise in part of one or two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in French brocatelle, one rosewood piano-forte, 6½ octave; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, gothic do.; sofas, tete-a-tetes, mahogany and black walnut wardrobes, secretaries and 1 bookcase; Voltaire and easy chairs, spring-seat do., marble top centre, side and card tables, dining and extension do.; several large French plate mirrors, all sizes, hair mattresses, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, silver-plated ware, carved rockers, cottage furniture, kitchen do., &c. Also, 56 patent bedsteads; a good article for the trade, as well as all others. Catalogues ready early on Saturday morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES.—Corner of Avenue D and 6th-st.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, without reserve, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of at private sale)

AVENUE D.—The new four-story brick dwelling, store and lot, on the southeast corner of Avenue D and 6th-st., known as No. 74 Avenue D. The house contains 18 rooms, exclusive of the store.

SIXTH-STREET.—The new four-story brick house on 6th-st., adjoining the above, and contains two stores and twelve rooms. The houses have been built by day's work, for the present owner, and rent together for $1,635 per annum. Immediate possession can be had of the store and 1st floor of the house adjoining. Terms easy. Title perfect. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, a large and elegant variety of household furniture and house-furnishing articles of every description contained in house No. 72 8th-av., near 14th-st. The sale will be absolute to the highest bidder, without reserve, as the owner is about to leave the house. The furniture consists in part of elegant rosewood boudoir piano-forte, rich English tapestry, three-ply and Brussels room and stair carpets, suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocade and hair cloth, rosewood centre and pier tables, richly carved rosewood etagere, two large French mirrors, Paris and inlaid tables, reception and arm chairs, sumptuous curtains and shades, Parisian clocks, costly and unique mantel ornaments, with a number of choice oil paintings and embossed engravings. Also a large variety of chamber furniture, every room being elegantly furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, splendid hair mattresses, &c. Also great quantity basement furniture, extension tables, rich china, &c. 8th-av. stages pass the door.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE AND FLIGHT CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at Auction, on MONDAY, June 5, 1854, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence of Robert C. Nicholas, Franklin-av., 3d house above the Episcopal Church, New Brighton, Staten Island: A general assortment of household furniture, nearly new, having been in use but a few weeks, consisting in part of mahogany chairs, sofas, arm chairs, lounges, hat-stands, bedsteads, beds and bedding, dressing-bureaus and tables, ena-seled furniture, China, glass and queensware, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture. Also, a horse and light carriage. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st. on Saturday, June 3. The house will be to let—apply to the Auctioneers.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUED SALE OF VILLA SITES.—At Odenville, William's Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, will be sold on SATURDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, to accommodate many purchasers, on account of weather, from attending the sale of Tuesday last. These sites are very handsomely situated on high ground near the depôt, to and from which are thirty trains daily, at a very low rate of commutation. Over half the lots are sold, and the purchasers have guaranteed to build on them in two years from January last. This sale will be without reserve or restrictions. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis. If stormy on 6th June the sale will take place next fair day. This is undoubtedly the most desirable property now offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must increase very greatly in value. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to A. C. GARDNER, or H. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HAIR AND MATTRASS MATTRESSES, PAILLASSES, &c.—MORTGAGEES' SALE. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK BLIND INSTITUTE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Sanderson's Hotel, on Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st-sts., 50 superior curled hair mattresses, in ticked sizes, 30 cotton do. and 50 straw paillasses, all made in the best manner and of the best materials, by the pupils of the Blind Institution, for whose benefit the same are to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Persons desirous of obtaining good articles, and bestowing their mite to a worthy Institution, at the same time getting value received, will have an opportunity by attending this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—AT 10½ O'CLOCK, &c.—AT "Sanderson's Family Hotel" on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above Hotel, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, all the furniture &c., remaining unsold and uncalled for from former sales, including also about 50 best quality fine hair mattresses, &c., manufactured by the pupils for the benefit of the inmates of the Blind Institution, 30 suits marble top enamelled cottage furniture, gas fixtures, looking-glasses, cane seat oak dining chairs, settees, barbers' mahogany chairs, pallisses, spring beds, rattan mattresses, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 20 valuable Lots, on 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th-avs., 145th, 146th, 150th, 116th, and 118th-sts., Harlem. Terms easy, and titles perfect. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 138 Nassau-st., to close consignments, furniture, mirrors, piano-fortes, oil paintings, engravings, French clocks and plated ware. Also, by order of assignee, several pair new and oval mirrors, well worthy of attention. Also, three suits rich rosewood parlor furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WORDSWORTH AUCTION SALES.—Eight miles from South Ferry by Long Island Railroad—MONDAYS from 2 to 5 P. M., and TUESDAYS from 11 to 2 P. M., weekly, by J. R. PITKIN, Auctioneer, office No. 208 Broadway, New-York, cor. of Fulton-st., room No. 11. NOTE.—The proprietors of Wordsworth property are now offering some of their best sections, building lots and cottage houses, terms liberal. Titles good, &c.

BYRNE, WOOD & CO.—No. 365 Broadway, New-York, Manufacturers of Decorative Printings, &c., &c., hold on an extensive variety.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & BALLARD, No. 257 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of dress goods of new and approved designs, comprising some of the most elegant variety of styles in Scotch and English lawns, geometric and organdie muslins, plain and striped silks, white barèges of superior quality, Grenadines and all other plain and fancy dress goods. Ginghams and Cashmeres, Scotch and plain poplins, Cashmere de Soie, Scotch and plain de laines, Merinos, &c. Also, a large stock of flannels, together with a large stock of linen goods, consisting in part of imported sheetings, table linens, assortment of cloth and short-time buyers. BOOTH & BALLARD, No. 257 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.—No. 51 Exchange-place, offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, a large assortment of the finest styles of Scotch and English Merinoes, Grenadines, Barèges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Percales, Poplins, Cashmeres, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Fancy Goods, &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place.

GRAND REDUCTION IN EUROPEAN PRICES.—Just received per steamer EUROPA, from Paris, a full assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Printed Muslins, Grenadines, Barèges, Percales, Poplins, Cashmeres, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Fancy Goods, &c. Buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place.

SPRING GOODS AT HALF PRICE.—Owing to the failure of a large importing house, the undersigned have purchased the entire stock of Spring Goods, consisting of Printed Muslins, Grenadines, Barèges, Percales, Poplins, Cashmeres, Delaines, &c. &c. &c. and are now offering the same at half the usual prices. JOHN D. WOOD & CO., No. 51 Exchange-place

NEW-YORK CITY.

ARRANGEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see the Advertising Columns.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Position—Antony and Cleopatra.
NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The Morning Call—Long Tom.
WOOD'S GARDEN.—The Lady of Lyons.
BURTON'S THEATRE.—The Old Toll-house—Fairy Light Guard—Mutineer of the Bounty.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.
CHINESE GARDEN.—Julien's Concerts.
CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.
CONCERT ROOM, ASTOR-PL.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.

MARINE COURT.

Two Counsel and Solicitor in Difficulty—Both Parties Fined for Contempt.

The Marine Court met yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, to hear the statements and affidavits of witnesses in the difficulty between Messrs. Richard Busteed and Chauncey Schaffer, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of purging them of the contempt of Court for which they were under arrest. Judges Phillips and McCarthy appeared upon the Bench. Messrs. Busteed and Schaffer were both present, and the Court-room was filled, in every available part, by their respective friends.

After the Court was opened, Judge Phillips announced that in consideration of the extraordinary turn which the case of *Johnson* against *Burtell* had taken, he considered it his duty to proceed no further with the trial of the case. The Jury were thereupon discharged.

Mr. Schaffer said: May it please the Court, before we proceed with this matter I deem it my duty to purge myself of a statement which appeared in the public prints. I saw in one of the papers this morning, a statement which more than insinuates that I was connected with or knew of and instigated the gross assault upon your Honor yesterday morning. I am willing, in the presence of as many persons as can hear me, on my corporeal oath to deny that instruction in every particular. I am not a man to establish a precedent which, in all human probability, would return to plague the inventor. I am not a man of violence or of blood.

Judge Phillips said—I observe that some of the newspapers have made a statement that I attributed the assault upon myself to Americans. I take occasion to say that I attributed the attack upon me to no specific cause; and the statement that I regarded the attack as having been made, or instigated, by the American party, is entirely erroneous. That the assault was made is certain, but by whom it was made, time will develop.

Mr. Schaffer then proceeded to read to the Court the affidavits of sundry persons, which substantially stated that Mr. Busteed, during the progress of the trial, made use of unbecoming, indecorous, and profane language and epithets, and finally commenced the assault upon Mr. Schaffer.

Mr. Busteed also offered certain affidavits, in which the same facts were alleged against Mr. Schaffer, after which further affidavits were taken in the Court by both gentlemen, and offered to rebut the prominent facts alleged by the others.

Mr. Busteed inquired of Judge Philips to know if he had concluded upon the judgment he should render in the case, so that he might address a few remarks to the Court without their having the effect to alter his decision.

Judge Phillips giving an affirmative answer, Mr. Busteed said: I beg the pardon of your Honor, as a part of the Judiciary of the City and County of New York, and through you I crave the pardon of the public, whom you represent, for my participation in the transaction of Tuesday last. I trust that my experience in the past will teach me in the future, under no provocation, whether real or imaginary, ever again to violate the sanctity of judicial presence, by the exhibition of any feeling unworthy of a lawyer or unworthy of a good citizen, bound to the laws of his country by his oath of citizenship.

Mr. Schaffer addressed the Court as follows: I do not regret, your Honor, that I cannot ask your Honor's pardon, for after mature reflection, I do not conceive how I could have prevented or have changed the result. I do not see how I could have done less than I did. I may be permitted, however, with the approbation of your Honor, to express the sincere regret I feel, that any Court of the character of this should witness such an occurrence as the one in which I am concerned, even though I am the assaulted party. I will state to your Honor, that when I was struck upon my back it did not hurt me, when I was struck upon my breast it was a mere jar, when I was struck upon my face I was hurt some, but when I was struck upon my mouth I began to feel a little alarmed; and when I caught hold of my adversary, I tried to hold him off in as good-natured a manner as possible, and if your Honor will pardon the expression, I am so much larger than he, that I thought it my duty to treat him as I would any pet.

Mr. Busteed—I hope that I shall be protected from any insult from the gentleman.

Mr. Schaffer—I say this because it has been intimated that I, owing to my great size, would therefore assume an overbearing manner. I will say in explanation that I have preferred before the Police Court a charge of assault and battery against my adversary, not that I was injured, but owing to the confused state of the matter, I did not know what course these affairs would take. I thought it was due to myself and my character that I should put the case in such a shape as that the truth could be fully elicited, and the public know just how it stood. Since the reading of the affidavits this morning, which are so full I think that the truth is not now left in much obscurity, I will say openly and publicly to my—I was going to say and I think I will say—friend, to the public and to the Court, that I shall go to the Police Court and ask that the warrant be not executed.

Judge Phillips proceeded to render judgment. He said:

GENTLEMEN: In the course of my brief judicial career, this is the first time that I was ever called upon to decide in such a case, and I hope it may be the last. Throughout the entire progress of the case which has led to this personal rencounter, I was placed, with reference to both gentlemen, in a most unpleasant position. From the statement of one of the gentlemen it appears that I have been to him a warm, personal and intimate friend. Independent of my public position, his friendship for me and mine for him should have entitled me to better treatment. On the other hand, I have not been upon terms of intimacy with the other gentleman, and during the progress of this case, I have felt that concentrations might be placed upon my manner unfavorable to me, and that it might be said that my prejudices against the gentleman might have caused me to decide unfairly. I call upon the Bar and the Jury to decide if, throughout the progress of this trial, my endeavor has not been to treat both parties with entire justice. But, since Monday last, this Court has been a scene of disgraceful disorder, which I could not check. My gavel was used frequently to bring parties to order. I admonished the gentlemen to avoid these by-conversations. The counsel and the jurors must remember my admonitions, yet, upon every occasion, despite my suggestions, they were persisted in. Both of the counsel were extremely reprehensible in their conduct—so much so that members of the Bar and jurors called upon me to check them; but, placed in the unpleasant condition that I was between the parties, and feeling as I did, I preferred to suffer not a little myself, rather than resort to extreme measures. The counsel will remember themselves that the language used on both sides was calculated to excite.

Before disposing of this case, I deem it my duty to reply to some remarks which one of the gentlemen (Mr. Schaffer) made yesterday relative to receiving some communications stating that it was the intention of the Judge in the case then on trial, and the counsel engaged on the opposite side (Mr. Busteed), to bring him (Mr. Schaffer) in disgrace in his church. Where that communication emanated from I am unable to state, and I appeal to know if my conduct has not been of the kindest and most considerate character—whether it has been, either in Court or out of Court, of such a nature as would have led him to suppose that I had any feeling hostile to him. I appeal with confidence to the gentleman, for I have been assured by his friends that my conduct has been such as commanded his admiration rather than his condemnation.

There is one other subject to which I wish to refer, Mr. Schaffer in his remarks yesterday in the Park, after the disfurnament of the Court, (which have hurt my feelings not a little,) brought into notice my domestic affairs. Having no other means of replying to those remarks, I desire to say here, in justice to myself, without any ill-feeling with regard to my injuries, that I do not know from whence the assault came. But as to the assault having its origin in my domestic affairs, that could not be, they having been for months amicably arranged, and to the satisfaction of all parties. I deem it due to myself, and to my character, to make this public explanation.

My own judgment has been sorely perplexed to know what course to pursue with reference to this contempt. At the time the difficulty occurred, Mr. Schaffer, who is much larger than Mr. Busteed, was between Mr. Busteed and myself, and I cannot tell who was the aggressor. It might be thought perhaps that I should have decided the matter upon the spot, but the considerations that presented themselves to me to adjourn the Court, to decide upon it coolly and deliberately without any partiality or prejudice. I repeat the remark which I made, that the conduct of both gentlemen is very reprehensible. The preponderance of the evidence seems to be that Mr. Busteed commenced the assault. It was not in the nature of blows that were struck, nor the kind of violence used, but it was the insult to the Court, and the administration of public justice—not to me, but to the position I hold. The judgment of the Court, as respects Mr. Busteed, is that he pay a fine of $150, and stand committed until the same is paid. The conduct of Mr. Schaffer I regret, was calculated to excite indignation and angry feelings, and I deem that I would be acting wrongly in this matter were I to pass his case by without a judgment against him. The judgment of the Court, is that Mr. Schaffer be fined $75 with a like order.

AFFIDAVITS.

The statement that profane language was used by Mr. Schaffer in the presence of the Court, is denied. Affidavits were made yesterday, by members of the Jury and other parties who were in Mr. Schaffer's vicinity during the first time of the disturbance, to the effect that no such language as has been imputed to him was employed by Mr. Busteed. These affidavits were made by ALFRED HARGITTAY, FRANCIS COCOTTE, JACOB A. CORNUTE, and ROBERT CORNELIUS, (the three last named being members of the Jury,) Dr. BUSTEED, (Mr. SCHAFFER'S client,) WALTER MCELRATH, and others.

The names of all those desirous to be the bearer of challenges from Mr. Busteed to Mr. Schaffer, and vice versa, are [illegible]

Mr. Busteed [illegible]

Mr. Schaffer [illegible]

CORONER'S OFFICE.

The Haverstraw Shooting Case—Further Action by the Authorities.

Yesterday the District Attorney of Rockland County called upon Coroner HILTON in relation to the recent shooting case in the village of Haverstraw, by which the life of a laboring man named BERNARD RILEY was sacrificed by a constable, who shot him in the head with a revolver.

It appears that while Coroner HILTON was holding an inquest on the body of RILEY, at the City Hospital, in this City, District Attorney SUFFERNS commenced a legal inquiry into the particulars of the affair, before Justice HUNT. He procured the testimony of several witnesses, among whom were those sworn before our City Coroner. As stated by the prosecuting officer of that County, the evidence before the village Squire, was sufficient to hold the officer for trial, but he was discharged by the Justice. It was also stated that the deceased worked in HALT'S brick-yard, where there had been several fearful rows between the Protestant and Catholic Irish laborers. On the occasion of Constable MYERS making the arrest, he went to the house of RILEY in company with Mr. HOLT and the foreman of the brick-yard, and, finding him asleep, he was pulled out of bed and taken into custody, without any process setting forth any offence committed. He resisted the officer in going from his house, and, as the constable avers, he shot him in self-defence, while he was in the act of making a blow at his head with a missile.

The affair has created much excitement in the quiet town of Haverstraw, and, in consequence of the Jury rendering a verdict of censure against the authorities of Haverstraw, the District Attorney of the County deemed it proper to have an interview with Coroner HILTON, and explain the action they had taken. Meanwhile Coroner HILTON will have an interview with District Attorney BLUNT in regard to the legality of issuing his warrant for the officer's arrest on the verdict heretofore rendered by his Jury.

City Politics.

THE WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Whig General Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House, Judge WALSH presiding. The attendance was quite large from the various Wards, and the proceedings were conducted with a feeling of enthusiasm and harmony.

The Secretary read his list of absentees, whose seats became vacated in consequence of not attending the meetings for the last three successive months. Several of the vacancies were filled by the several Ward delegations. The other proceedings of the meeting were of a business character, and of no interest to the public.

COMMERCE AND IMMIGRATION IN MAY.—The number of immigrants who have arrived at this port during the month of May was *fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and sixty-six*, as follows:

British	22,129	West Indies	250
German	18,320	South America	84
French	12,646	United States	3,937
Total			57,566

The number, tonnage, and nationality of the vessels which arrived, are as follows:

	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage.
Steamers	16	31,155	Barks	107	32,383
Ships	133	104,398	Brigs	153	36,033
Schooners	91	11,327			
Total				500	205,296

NATIONALITY.

	No. of V.	Tons.		No. of V.	Tons.
United States	343	164,034	Spanish	1	36
Great Britain	83	16,660	Portuguese	1	133
Bremen	24	9,577	Oldenburg	9	2,478
Bamburg	9	3,903	Mecklenburg	4	823
French	1	232	Hamburg	5	157
Norwegian	3	807	Sardinian	2	257
Swedish	2	252	Sicilian	1	214
Danish	1	114	Prussian	5	1,661
Dutch	3	286	Belgian	5	1,341
Total				500	205,296

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Thursday—PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., in the Chair. On motion of Mr. BARSTOW, a resolution in relation to the frequency of fires in the City was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to inquire into the practicability of adopting some such measure as may tend to lessen the alarming increase in the number and extent of fires, as shown by the experience of the last six months, in this City and Brooklyn—said Committee to report to this Chamber the result of their inquiries, with a view to determine as to the propriety of any action in the matter on the part of the Chamber.

The Committee consists of Messrs. BARSTOW, J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, and D. MILLIKEN.

Mr. CURTIS addressed the Chamber with regard to Senator GWIN'S proposed bill, concerning the New-York Assay Office, by which depositors would receive only bars in exchange for bullion, instead of a certificate for the net value of bullion deposited. Its passage, he held, would be equivalent to a repeal of many of its advantages contemplated in the establishment of that office. The great point involved was whether the Government or depositors shall bear the expense and risk of transporting bullion to Philadelphia for coinage. Under Senator FISH'S, the Government transmits it on its own account; under GWIN'S, the depositors must send it, and pay half of one per cent. for coinage in addition. The latter compels all who want coin to send to Philadelphia, and pay seigniorage—the former enables them to get it here at the full value of the bars. When bullion was wanted only for export, the proposed return of bars was well enough; but when coin was wanted the Assay Office would be of no avail.

A Committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. CURTIS, BROWN, KELLY, OGDEN, and PHŒNIX, to memorialize Congress on the subject.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.—We learn from the *Alliance* that in accordance with the suggestions of many influential friends of Temperance, from various parts of the State, the New-York State and New-York City Alliances have under advisement the calling of a Convention of delegates from each Assembly District in the State, to take into consideration the propriety of making nominations for State officers. Due notice of the time and place of holding such Convention will be given to the public. No more suitable place and time (edds the *Alliance*) can probably be selected than New-York City, the first week in October, the time of holding the State Agricultural Fair.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—An official announce from the Corporation Counsel appears in our columns this morning, in relation to the opening of the Central Park. All owners and occupants of property in the Districts bounded by Fifty-ninth and One-hundred-and-eighth streets, and [illegible] to appear before the Commissioners [illegible] The Corporation desiring to accomplish this object as speedily as possible, it is requested that property owners will be prompt.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the last monthly meeting of the American Institute, the annual report of the Library Committee was presented. During the past year, two hundred and six volumes have been purchased; forty-seven volumes have been donated, and one hundred and seventy-one volumes have been neatly and substantially bound. The total number of books in the Library at the present time, is seven thousand twenty-eight. The Committee on Agriculture asked for an appropriation of $200, to be awarded for farms, market-gardens, and field-crops. The Committee on Arts, Sciences and Manufactures, made a report in favor of Dr. O. S. LEAVITT'S samples of flax, in various states of preparation, in which they say, "Admitting that the processes of Dr. LEAVITT have no other advantages than those which your Committee can state to be absolutely certain, the Committee are of opinion that the result must be attended with very important consequences.

MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS.—The Veteran Corps of 1812 held a meeting at their Head-quarters, Lispenard-street, last evening. Major JOHNS occupied the Chair. Lieut. FITZ, the Treasurer, read a report, showing that $618 have been received by him in behalf of the Society during the last three months, and that $418 have been disbursed during the same time, among needy members of the corps. Applications for relief were received from three destitute members, and $19 were appropriated to relieve their immediate wants.

DROWNING.—Yesterday morning Coroner WILLIS held an inquest at No. 71 Laurens-street on the body of a lad named WM. RUSSELL, aged 11 years, who was drowned while bathing in the slip foot of Charlton-street, North River. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man found drowned at the foot of Rutgers-street, East River. A full description of the clothing and the appearance of the body can be obtained by calling on Mr. PARISH, clerk to the Coroner.

FIRE IN WARREN-STREET.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the large building [illegible]

[illegible]

CORONER.—The committee appointed by the Board [illegible] to investigate the affairs of Charitable College, particularly of the Professors [illegible] the charter in requiring any religious qualifications in a candidate for professorships, were received at the College, yesterday morning, by President KING, who conducted them through the several class-rooms. No business will be entered on by the Committee until they receive an answer to their communication from the Board of Trustees on Tuesday morning.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh Regiment will make its first parade for the season on Monday. The regimental line will be formed in the Park at 9½ P.M. The new epaulette will be worn for the first time on this occasion; and the Regiment will appear in full Summer dress, with the new cap and white trowsers. The "Old Guard" will be preceded by its famous Band, under NOLL and REITZEL.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A man named JOHN BURNS died yesterday from a fracture of the skull by falling from his cart,—some days ago. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by accidental injuries."... Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of a man named SEAMAN, who was killed by a bale of scrap cotton falling on him at a factory, No. 297 West Thirty-first-street. Verdict accordingly.

NO METROPOLITAN HALL.—It is currently reported that the idea of building a new Music Hall in Broadway, on the site of the National Academy, has been abandoned. The reasons are not assigned.

BISHOP SIMPSON.—The *Christian Advocate and Journal* announces the return of Bishop SIMPSON in sound health. He has been long absent in Oregon and California.

☞ The City Temperance Alliance has again "pitched" its Tent for the season, and anxious hearers of the word are invited to repair thither. The Tent is located at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

☞ The Girls' Industrial School in the Fourth Ward, lately conducted in the Mariners' Church, has taken possession of the premises No. 22 Oliver-street, rented and fitted up for its use by MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq.

☞ The steamship *Jamestown* will not leave for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond until to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 9 o'clock, having been detained in James River.

☞ Bishop WAINWRIGHT has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume the labors of his Bishopric.

☞ Rev. Mr. BELLOWS' congregation will remove their place of worship to-morrow to the Chapel of the University.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Those of our citizens who desire to locate in the upper part of Brooklyn, or purchase for investment, can have a chance to do either on Monday next, on which day, (June 5,) at 1 o'clock, J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell, on the ground, a large number of eligibly located lots on Division, Bushwick and Evergreen avennes These lots, either for healthiness, the rapid improving neighborhood—or the facilities that will soon be offered for reaching them by the various lines of City Railroads, will equal or exceed in importance very many sites that are nearer the ferries. The portions already sold are in good hands, and the balance will be offered with the purchasers on the ground, so that whatever is sold may be previously examined and the buyer's judgment consulted in the matter.

Those who desire to attend the sale can secure free tickets in the East New-York stages, by applying to J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNAT & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 251 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

WONDERFULLY CHEAP.—THE NEW-YORK JOURSAL, FOR JUNE, published this morning, is a wonder of cheapness, being sold for one shilling only, and comprising about the same amount of the best literature of the times as is given by the two shilling magazines. Illustrations of the finest character, also, are given, from the pencils of BIARET FOSTER, H. G. HINE, T. H. NICHOLSON, and other noted artists. DICKENS' new story *Hard Times*, is continued in this number, and will soon be completed. P. D. ORVIS, Publisher, No. 75 Nassau-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cloud and sunshine are alike, when filtered through the Cameras of BEAUV, Nos. 205 and 349 Broadway. The "human face divine" lives upon the silver in as absolute and as clear a perfection as the lily's reflection lives in the unruffled wave. While youth lingers in the eye and grace dwells sweetly in the dark flowing curls, secure their shadow, for they are fleeting as the rainbow. BEAUV.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DONETTI'S exhibition of Monkeys, Dogs, &c., is one of the most curious in the world. Children are delighted with it, and parents who wish a treat should take their children to see it. His Chemical illusions alone are worth double the admission, being really beautiful works of art. An extra performance this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FEVER AND AGUE—THE PREVENTIVE AND CURE.—In recommending my Tonic to the afflicted, I do so from pure motives to their good. It will produce a speedy cure; but in case of a complete failure I will return the money if the directions have been complied with. R. D. WYNKOOP, office No. 149 Fulton-street, second floor.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—The pretty weather yesterday brought an unusual number of visitors to this delightful spot, and signalized the advent of quite an army of interesting novelties in art and skill that had arrived and was waiting for a reception. The Palace now bids fair to become deservedly popular.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the readers of the TIMES is called to the advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of to-day's paper. This Company is rapidly extending its business, and ranks high among our substantial moneyed institutions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FREEMAN'S Union Hat Store, No. 90 Fulton-street, [illegible] and Gold-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than elsewhere, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—The twenty-eight splendid views of the Eclipse of the Sun, can be seen at ROOT'S magnificent Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Stereoscopes and Crayon pictures taken in any weather

[Advertisement.]

A COMBINATION OF ODDITIES.—The only living Rhinoceros in America, is the monstrous creature now at BARNUM'S Museum. A truly curious and singular animal. The pair of living Sea-Tigers, so much talked of, have also been purchased by Mr. BARNUM, and added to the Museum, as well as the living Sloth, &c. All are there now. The "Willow Copse" is performed there this afternoon, and choice pieces this evening.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.
SUPREME COURT.—Motions.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Decisions.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The second million of dollars, authorized by the city of Philadelphia to the stock of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, was this day subscribed by the Mayor, in pursuance of the final action of Councils at the meeting last evening. This perfects the great work on which the future welfare of this city so greatly depends. The last obstacle to the rapid construction of the road is thus removed, and the company have now a clear course before them, with abundant cash in hand, the best of credit, and the sympathies of the people of the State from Philadelphia to Erie. We congratulate all parties on the happy termination of all the difficulties that have kept this great enterprise.—*Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Mr. Shank, Mr. J. KEY [illegible]

In this City, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Dr. [illegible] Rev. [illegible] to Miss [illegible]

In this City, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. T. A. Wood, Mr. ALEXANDER W. JACKSON to Miss FREEMAN JEWETT, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, at Plymouth Church, on Thursday evening, June 1, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. HENRY C. SOUTHWICK to Miss ELLEN D. BAMER, daughter of Mr. Luther Bamer, of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, E. H. HUDSON, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CARRIE F., only daughter of Henry H. King, Esq., of the former place.

In Boston, on Thursday, June 1, at the Franklin-st. Cathedral, by Rev. Mr. O'Brien, GEORGE C. HALL, Esq., merchant, of New-York, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Denis O'Connor, late of Mallow, Ireland.

BIRTH.

At Brooklyn, in Carlton-av., on Wednesday, May 31, the wife of JOSEPH B. BRENNAN, of a son.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, June 2, after a short but severe illness, JAMES KERBEY, Jr., aged 18 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Patrick and Redmond, also the members of the Lindsey Hose, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 4th inst., from the residence of his father, No. 7 Vandewater-st.

In this City, on Friday, June 2, ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter and Mary Prime, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, June 2, Miss CORNELIA LANSING, daughter of the late Edward Livingston, Esq., of Albany, N. Y.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from Rev. Dr. Hefton's Church, on Washington-square, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, May 30, WILLIE E., son of Ellis and Eunice Barnes, aged 19 months.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 2, at 2½ o'clock, Capt. FREDERICK G. JENNE, son-in-law of the late Jno Lawrence, Esq.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 194 Fulton-st., at 11 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 31, after a short and severe illness, JOHN N. COYNE, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 241 Fulton-st., near South, South Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 3, at 4 o'clock, precisely. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery. "Requiescat in pace."

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, June 1, Mrs. MARY KEITH, widow of Cyrus Keith, in the 86th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 127 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

☞ Providence and Cincinnati papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, June 2, after a long illness, Miss LUCY VINCENT, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, June 3, from her late residence, No. 184 4th-st., Williamsburg.

☞ Manchester (N. H.) papers please copy.

At Rome, Italy, on Tuesday, May 2, SARAH W. GRAHAM, youngest daughter of the late Bernard Graham, Esq., of this City, aged 21 years.

June 2, JAMES HENRY, aged 21 years. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Thursday, June 1, CHARLES T., son of Charles D. Webb, aged 14 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from No. 194 East Broadway, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, June 2—P. M.

There was a fair measure of animation at the early Stock Board to-day; the prices for Reading Road and Cumberland Coal Shares being ¼@1 ₱ cent. dearer than on Thursday, and the other speculatives steady. Among the higher class Road and Canal Stocks, New-York Central sold at 104½@104¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 106½; Delaware and Hudson, 115¼@115; Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Columbus each 117½; and Cleveland and Toledo, 91½. Nicaragua Transit shares fell off to 27⅞ in the forenoon; at the Second Board, when the entire list was ½ ₱ cent. weaker, it sold down to 27. There was a sale of Illinois Central Stock at 122, buyer's option 12 months, and sales of Illinois Central Bonds, without the Stock privilege, at 77½. The Six ₱ Cents. of the New-York Central brought 86½. The June dividend of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, we understand, will be 5 ₱ cent., making 9 ₱ cent. out of the profits of the Coal and Transportation business of last season. The receipts of the Hudson River Railroad for the month of May are $123,271, against $93,704 same month last year, and the contrast in favor of the present return would have been wider but for the loss of the first eight days' business of the month, from the effects of the storm and loss of bridges. The return of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for May, will amount to $55,000, against $27,000 same month last year. The Erie and New-York Central earnings are not yet made up, and will not be before 10th or 15th inst.

We hear nothing to vary materially the estimate of $1,000,000 specie to go by the *Franklin*, or Havre and Southampton, to-morrow. Some of the shippers who aimed to make a turn by drawing short sight exchange against the gold, found it difficult, late in the day, to place their bills to profit. The rates on Paris, 5.08¾@5.05 short, and 5.11¼ at 60 days; London, 109½@109¾. A good deal of money was called in to pay for Specie and Exchange, and there was an active inquiry among the Brokers for loans, at call, about 2 o'clock. We hear of no change of interest rates with the Bill Brokers. The announcement, by telegraph, of a heavy failure at Philadelphia was much talked of. The house in difficulty is the old and much respected firm of WILLIAM PLATT & Co., in the India and California trade, and also large ship-owners. The house was regarded very wealthy a few years ago, but their losses by California adventures have brought them down, although it is confidently stated that even with a line of liabilities of $1,000,000, they will be able ultimately to pay out. Their bills on England, it is also stated, are duly provided for. The receipts into the Sub-Treasury to-day were $55,000; payments, $88,300; balance, $8,899,461. The Foreign letters to-day quote discounts in London at 5 ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. better than the circular and newspaper reports, and from the Continent some few orders have come for the best class of American Railway and City Bonds.

The explanatory tables which accompany the Circular of the New-York Central Directors, published yesterday, make the new Construction account of the Road:

By Chief Engineer's Estimate Roadway		$4,815,385
B. Superintendent's Estimate Equipments		1,302,081
B. Work of old Companies assumed		270,000
Total		$6,387,467
Of which		
Received on Subscriptions transferred	$3,030,363	
New loan proposed	2,000,000	$5,030,363
Balance		$357,104

This balance may not be required. Certain work proposed in the Chief Engineer's estimate is not of pressing importance, and has not yet been determined upon by the Directors.

The [illegible] of the road, including the value of [illegible] now already paid for, consists of 161 Locomotives, 146 Passenger Cars, 55 Emigrant Cars, 39 Baggage Cars, 1,501 Freight Cars. The remainder of the new estimate is to consist of 20 Locomotives, 65 Passenger, 15 Baggage, and 250 Freight Cars.

Of the construction estimates, the following work has been paid for out of the money derived from the subscriptions to the new Mohawk Valley and Syracuse and Utica Direct Roads, and to the extra stock of the old Buffalo and Rochester, and Troy and Schenectady Roads:

Roadway, paid for	$1,235,997
Work by old Companies, paid for	190,000
New Equipment paid for	718,823
Total	$2,109,139
Old Funded Debt, due and paid off	606,546

This last item returns to the Construction purposes, when wanted, by the renewal of the Old Debt, now temporarily paid off.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York, for the month of May, is as follows:

Dutiable Goods, Consumption direct	$12,004,328
Dutiable Goods, Warehouse	3,151,984
Free Goods	1,958,954
Total Entries	$17,015,266
Entries May, 1853	14,326,680
Increase this year	$2,688,556

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were 2,000 bales, at prices ⅛c. ₱ ℔ below Monday's quotations. Flour advanced again to-day, 25c.@31½c. ₱ bbl., influenced by the light stock and favorable foreign news. From the same causes Wheat increased in value, 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, and Corn 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. The only change in Provisions related to Pork, which was more inquired for, and 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl. dearer.

The shipment of Foreign Goods [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

There was [illegible] to the foreign [illegible] Dust and [illegible] are not yet [illegible] Custom-House. The export of Specie, by the weekly lists, amounts to $4,366,000, against $3,162,000 in May, 1853. We annex our usual monthly comparative Import and Specie tables for the Port of New-York, for the Treasury.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
July	$20,676,000	$12,892,000
August	19,688,000	15,252,000
September	16,987,000	12,533,000
October	11,926,600	8,585,000
November	12,430,000	8,856,000
December	13,817,000	10,176,000
January	19,316,000	13,408,000
February	10,816,000	19,356,000
March	16,112,000	19,168,000
April	16,573,000	14,226,000
May	17,015,000	14,232,000
Total, 11 months	$174,764,000	$145,704,000

DEPOSIT OF GOLD DUST AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

July	$3,491,000	$4,900,000
August	4,512,000	2,675,000
September	3,025,000	4,553,000
October	4,452,000	4,140,000
November	3,630,000	7,260,000
December	4,445,000	3,230,000
January	4,201,000	4,962,000
February	2,514,000	3,549,000
March	3,982,000	7,534,000
April	3,469,000	4,766,000
May	3,769,000*	4,336,000
Total, 11 months	$40,490,000	$51,205,000

* According to New-York entries.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

July	$3,901,000	$2,971,000
August	1,184,000	2,936,000
September	1,244,000	2,122,000
October	4,758,000	2,452,000
November	3,886,000	810,000
December	3,132,000	1,200,000
January	1,846,000	748,000
February	580,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	592,000
April	3,475,000	767,000
May	4,366,000	2,162,000
Total 11 months	$29,870,000	$18,881,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, May 30.

COTTON has declined ¼c. since the receipt of the *America's* news, middling being quoted at 7¾c. The sales of the past 2 days have been 6,000 bales. The decrease in the receipts at all the Southern ports is now 436,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 31.

Our COTTON market continues dull, the business the past 3 days being only 7,000 bales. Middling is quoted 7¾c.@7¾c. Ohio FLOUR sells at $6 87. CORN is in moderate demand at unchanged rates, viz.: 53c.@57c. BACON is considerably lower, sides fetching only 5½c. LARD unchanged. PORK dull and declining; sales of mess at $12. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York is at ½ premium. MOLASSES is at 12c. RIO COFFEE—Sales at 10c. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool have declined to ⅛d.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 1.

COTTON—Our Cotton market has been firm to-day, and the sales of Wednesday and Thursday foot up 9,500 bales. Middling is quoted at 7¾c.@8c. The stock on hand here is 250,000 bales. FLOUR is lower; sales of Ohio having been made at $6 50. PORK and BACON same as yesterday. Fair SUGAR sells at 3½c. MOLASSES has declined to 10c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, June 2.

Stormy weather restricted business in our COTTON Market to-day—the sales reaching only 66 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$5,400 Richmond District Trans. 6s, 90; $5,645 Lehigh 6s, '70, 97½; $1,500 Penn. Dist. Coupon 6s, 90; 200 Lehigh Zinc, 3; 150 Reading Railroad, 39¼; 100 do., 39½; 50 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅞; 4 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; 15 Minehill Railroad, 66; 10 Minehill Railroad Scrip, 52½; 5 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 20 Kensington Bank, 70½.

Between Boards—$500 Pennsylvania 5s, 86½; 100 Reading Railroad, 39½; 50 do., 39¾.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 88; $3,643 56 Lehigh 6

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, each number containing [illegible] columns of reading matter, [illegible] Advertisements, [illegible] Business Notices, &c., &c. Published every morning (Sundays excepted), at No. 113 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman-street, and delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, Hoboken & Camden, Every Week, payable to the Carrier, Eight Cents; Every Month, Three Dollars; and a Year, Thirty-six Dollars. Mail Subscribers, Five Dollars a year; Six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—60 cents per quarter, or $1 36 per annum.

THE N.Y. EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

RECIPROCITY OF TRADE.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Confidential to the Senate.

Important and Interesting Correspondence never before Published.

At the present time, when negotiations are understood to be pending at Washington, with probability of a favorable conclusion, for the settlement of the long-disputed Fishery question, and the establishment of a reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada, the following diplomatic correspondence, communicated confidentially to the Senate more than a year since, but which has never before seen the light, will be of interest.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 17th January, 1853, in relation to the fisheries on the coasts of the British North American Provinces.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 17th January last, requesting information in regard to the fisheries on the coasts of the British North American Provinces, I transmit a report from the Secretary of State, and the documents which accompanied it.

(Signed) MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1853.

The Secretary of State has the honor to transmit, herewith, to the President, copies of the remaining correspondence relative to the fisheries on the coasts of the British North American Provinces not heretofore made public, and called for by a resolution of the Senate of the 17th of January.

When this call was first made, as negotiations were pending upon this subject and the other interests connected with it, which it was hoped would result in the conclusion of a Convention during the present session of Congress, it was not thought beneficial for the public service that the papers should be at that time communicated.

This object not having been accomplished, if want of time should prevent legislative action on the subject of the fisheries before the close of the session, (which, in the opinion of the Department, would be matter of regret,) it will become quite important to our fishermen to know precisely in what position affairs were left by the explanations between the two Governments, which took place last Summer. For this purpose the papers are now communicated. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) EDWARD EVERETT.

To the President of the United States.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE FOREGOING REPORT.

1.—MR. LAWRENCE to MR. WEBSTER, 10th August, 1852.

2.—LORD MALMESBURY to Mr. CRAMPTON, 10th August, 1852.

3.—MR. LAWRENCE to Mr. WEBSTER, 13th August, 1852.

4.—LORD MALMESBURY to Mr. LAWRENCE, 13th August, 1852.

5.—Mr. EVERETT to Mr. INGERSOLL, 4th December, 1852.

I.—Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster.

No. 197.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Aug. 10, 1852.

SIR: At the request of the Earl of MALMESBURY, I had an interview with him at the Foreign Office on Saturday, the 7th inst., upon the subject of the Fisheries. He began the conversation by saying if I had received any instruction or other communication from the Government of the United States in regard to them, to which I replied that I had not; that there had been scarcely time to communicate with me, and that I had no information beyond that found in the public journals.

He then remarked that this question was not understood in the United States; that Mr. WEBSTER had sent for Mr. CRAMPTON to come to Boston; that the British Government did not intend to assert any new principle, but only to protect the rights of the colonists in the fisheries, which had been neglected by their predecessors; that what had been done, had been done at the urgent request of the colonists themselves; that the concessions made by Lord ABERDEEN, of the right to fish in the Bay of Fundy, were fully recognized by the present Government, and would not be withdrawn; that an armed force was sent there at this time to keep the American fishermen three miles from the British shores, in accordance with the provisions of the convention of 1818; that the orders were the same, both with respect to the French and the American fishermen; and finally, that her Majesty's Government did not intend, by sending an armed force into those waters, to give offence either to the Government or to the people of the United States; the sole object being to maintain the neglected rights of the colonists. He then requested me to assure you of the friendly feeling entertained by the present Government towards the United States, and their strong desire to continue the cordial relations now so happily existing.

I asked then whether, when the instructions of the 24th of May were sent to the Colonial Governors, her Majesty's Government were aware of the existence of Lord ABERDEEN's note to Mr. EVERETT, yielding the liberty to American fishermen to fish in the Bay of Fundy? He said they were. I then asked whether notice of the intentions of her Majesty's Government had been given to the Government of the United States? He said notice was sent to Mr. CRAMPTON on or about the 16th of June, to be communicated to you officially.

After Lord MALMESBURY had finished, I stated that having received no communication from the Government of the United States, I could, of course, only express my own opinion upon the question, that the right of her Majesty's Government to keep the American fishermen at a distance of three marine miles from the shore seemed to me clear under the treaty; that we should probably differ in the application of that instrument to the bays and harbors on the coast, as I could not agree to the British interpretation—but we would not discuss that point now; and that I would proceed to express my own views frankly on the present condition of the question. I said that I deeply regretted the course taken by her Majesty's Government; that the sending of nineteen armed vessels, without notice, to those waters, (as stated in the provincial journals,) appeared to be a hostile movement, and one that could not but produce unpleasant results; that courtesy demanded that after the right of fishing had been claimed and exercised for thirty years, (whether rightfully or wrongfully,) such notice should be given to the Government of the United States as would enable it to seasonably proclaim to all concerned the intentions of the British Government. I further stated that this measure, taken at this time, when the whole American fishing-fleet was upon the provincial coast, would appear to have been intended (whether really so or not) to coerce the United States to a system of trade, which, it is well known, the Provinces have long sought for. I further stated that I was personally in favor of a comprehensive and reciprocal system of trade between the United States and the British North American Provinces, but that a measure of so much importance, involving so various interests, could not be matured and executed without allowing time. I said that this whole question was at present receiving much attention, not only in the Provinces, but in all the States of the Union; that a Committee of the House of Representatives had it under consideration, and that I had understood that they were about to report a bill, or at least to make a report. If wisely arranged, I said I thought the measure would prove conducive to the interests of both countries; and I could not but regret still more that the apparently hostile attitude of Her Majesty's ministers would retard its adoption. I said that under all the circumstances I could not think that this apparent measure of coercion was hastily adopted and without that deliberation and forethought which had usually characterized the proceedings of British statesmen, and which was becoming in a nation being toward those with whom they were in a state of amicable peace, if not friendship even. I felt, therefore, I added, that under all the circumstances a mistake had been committed in ordering a fleet to those waters, and that I hoped the instructions to the several authorities in the Provinces and to the Admiral, would be so far modified as to open the way to a final and equitable settlement of the question. With this the interview of the 7th terminated.

On the 9th I again met Lord MALMESBURY at the Foreign Office, at his request. He said that since our last interview he had seen Lord DERBY, who said that the idea had never occurred to him to give a formal notice to the United States, as Her Majesty's Government did not intend to assert any new principle, but only to maintain those provisions of the treaty of 1818, about which there could be dispute, viz.: those in regard to fishing within three miles of the British shore. I asked Lord MALMESBURY whether dispatches were to be sent to Mr. CRAMPTON and to the authorities of the Lower Provinces; to which he replied that they were now being prepared, and would be sent from here on Friday. I asked what would be their character. He said those to authority would be instructed to confine the exercise of the rights of war to within three miles of the shore, leaving the other questions open to be considered hereafter, and to the great care and discretion in the exercise of the authority entrusted to them even within the three miles.

This terminated the interview of yesterday. The Government, I am satisfied, feel that they have committed an error in ordering a large naval force to those waters during the fishing season, and a still greater one in sending it without reasonable notice to the Government of the United States, and are now willing to do everything in their power to allay excitement. If a comprehensive plan of trade between the British North American Colonies and the United States can be adopted, it will supersede the necessity of taking up the fisheries separately. If that cannot be done, I still believe that an arrangement favorable to both countries can be made, which will settle forever the question of the North American fisheries.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed,) ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

II.—Lord Malmesbury to Mr. Crampton.

[No. 78] FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1852.

SIR: I have received and laid before the Queen your dispatch, No. 105, of the 20th ultimo, respecting the official publication, by the Secretary of State of the United States, of certain information relative to the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government for the protection of British fisheries on the coasts, the main land, and the islands forming part of Her Majesty's North American possessions.

Her Majesty's Government must necessarily entertain the sincere regret that such a publication should have been made without what appears, to Her Majesty's Government, sufficient inquiry into the circumstances of the case, for the terms of friendly alliance which so happily subsist between the two Governments, would, on the one hand, not have warranted Her Majesty's Government in adopting any measures which might be held to be offensive to the United States, and, on the other hand, could not have justified the Government of the United States in supposing that any such measures were intended. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, while it gives expression to the above mentioned regret, will assume at once that neither Government entertain towards the other any intention of acting discourteously or of provoking collisions or unfriendly feelings between the subjects and citizens of the two countries, and I will now proceed to explain to you how greatly this question of the protection of British fisheries has been misunderstood and misinterpreted in the United States.

In the first place, it has been assumed by Mr. WEBSTER, that "with the recent change of Ministry in England has occurred an entire change of policy;" and here I must take occasion to state that the question of protecting British subjects in the exercise of their undoubted rights under treaties, is one which, in this country, is not materially affected by changes of Ministry; and the real question, therefore is, what are those rights, and how they are understood respectively by Great Britain and the United States?

The rights are laid down in the treaty of 1818, as quoted by Mr. WEBSTER; that is, undoubted and unlimited privileges of fishing in certain places, were thereby given by Great Britain to the United States; and the Government of the United States, on their part, renounced forever any liberty previously enjoyed or claimed by its citizens to fish within three marine miles of any other of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors of the British dominions.

A point in dispute in regard to this matter subsequently arose as to the interpretation to be given to the term "bay," namely, whether an American vessel could fish within a bay so long as she was beyond three miles from the shore; or whether the words of the treaty, "within three miles of any of the bays," meant within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland; and in the year 1845 a correspondence ensued between the British and the United States Governments which led to the dispatch of a letter from Mr. EVERETT, the United States Minister in this country, to his Government, dated London, April 26, 1845. This letter has been published by Mr. WEBSTER, and is, unfortunately, calculated to cause an incorrect view to be taken of the subject by the American public; for Mr. EVERETT therein stated that Lord ABERDEEN's note of the 10th of March, 1845, *conceded to American fishermen* the right of fishing within the Bay of Fundy, but left doubtful the question of other bays. Whereas, if Lord ABERDEEN's notes to which Mr. EVERETT alluded had been carefully examined by Mr. WEBSTER, and had also been published, Mr. WEBSTER and the public of the two countries would have seen that, instead of conceding a right, Lord ABERDEEN expressly reserved it; but that in order to prove the friendly feeling of Great Britain towards the United States, Her Majesty's Government, by Lord ABERDEEN's note, "relaxed," as regarded the Bay of Fundy, the right which Her Majesty's Government felt bound to maintain by excluding American fishermen from that bay; and moreover, it would have appeared that Lord ABERDEEN, in the letter referred to, merely stated that he would submit to the Colonial Office the question relating to the seizure of two particular vessels, the *Washington* and *Argus*, and that as regarded the bays, his words were to be taken as applying to the Bay of Fundy alone. It appears, however, partly by Mr. WEBSTER's communications with you and by terms of his official publications, and partly by the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, that it is supposed in the United States, first that Her Majesty's present Government have resolved to overrule the decision of the Government of '45, and to withdraw the privilege then granted to American fishermen, to fish in the Bay of Fundy; and secondly, that notwithstanding the express terms of the treaty, American fishermen are privileged either by usage or right, to fish upon any part of the British coast *within* three marine miles of the shore.

Both suppositions are entirely founded in error. Her Majesty's Government, so far from having any intention of now excluding American fishermen from the Bay of Fundy, are prepared to maintain the relaxation granted in '45 as reasonable and just, and should be adhered to; and, in giving orders to strengthen the naval force employed to maintain the exercise of our rights under the treaty of 1818, they could not contemplate that the United States would assume that a relaxation formally granted, as regards the Bay of Fundy, was thereby cancelled, without the equally formal notice which Her Majesty's Government would undoubtedly feel themselves bound to have given to an ally of the British Crown, had such an act been intended.

But, in regard to the three miles distance, Her Majesty's Government are not aware that it has at any time been maintained by the Government of the United States that there can be, or that there has ever been supposed to be, the slightest doubt that Her Majesty's Government are not only entitled, but bound, to maintain that distance free from encroachment.

Whatever construction either Government may put upon the term "bay," as used in the treaty, there can be no possible question as to the three-mile limit from any British shore; and when, therefore, Mr. WARREN alluded, in his official publication, to the seizure of the American fishing-vessel *Coral*, in the Bay of Fundy, near Grand Manan, he must have overlooked the fact that Grand Manan was British Territory, and that the *Coral* was taken almost within musket-shot of the shore.

It is for the prevention of such infractions of treaty, and not with any view to disturb arrangements made in good faith with the United States Government, that Her Majesty's Government issued orders to their officers to put a stop to illicit proceedings—proceedings which are not merely contrary to treaty, but which are mixed up with smuggling transactions, damaging to British interests.

Little, therefore, as her Majesty's Government could have contemplated the impression which this matter seems to have produced in the United States, still less could they have imagined that the orders given by them to Vice-Admiral Sir GEORGE SEYMOUR to attend personally to this matter should have been construed into an offensive proceeding, and one calling for the strictures, which, without any defence on the part of the United States Government, it occasioned in the Senate; for, although it is true that the flag of the Commander-in-Chief is hoisted on board a ship of the line, and that in the execution of his inspections, her Majesty's ship *Cumberland* was ordered, with other vessels, to this fishing station, this measure was not adopted with a view to show an imposing force, but in order that her Majesty's Government might have the advantage, in a matter requiring judgment and discretion, of the presence of an officer so highly distinguished for both qualities, and whose recent judicious conduct in an affair at Greytown, called forth the praise of the officers and of the Government of the United States.

As I propose that this dispatch shall merely explain away certain points which have clearly been misunderstood, I shall abstain for the present from entering into a discussion upon the interpretation to be given to the term "bay;" and upon this part of the subject I will only add that her Majesty's Government intended to leave the matter precisely where it was left in '45 by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, namely, that the relaxation as to bays applied, as is stated in Lord ABERDEEN's note to Mr. EVERETT, of the 21st of April, '45, "to the Bay of Fundy alone"—any further discussion of that question being a matter of negotiation between the two Governments.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting to the fact that the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government, which have called forth so much animadversion on the part of the United States; were adopted, not merely with reference to the protection of British fisheries against American encroachments, but also against similar encroachments on the part of French fishermen; and that a considerable proportion of the armed craft employed for protecting the British fisheries in North American, were placed there in order to use means equally used by the French Governments to protect French rights. Now, with regard to such species of protection, the Government of Great Britain and France have not been in the habit of evincing any national jealousy, or of considering that offence was thereby intended. On the contrary, both Governments have found that the surest mode of preventing misunderstandings, was to join in effectually protecting their respective lines of demarkation.

Such protection, or rather guard, is constantly maintained by both Governments in the British Channel, where the fishery is regulated by a Convention between Great Britain and France, whereby the lines are already laid down, and where, notwithstanding the mutual precaution adopted by the cruisers of both nations, the fishermen of both countries are repeatedly found encroaching. But such encroachments are not countenanced by either Government. The cruisers of each Government are instructed to warn their own countrymen whenever they observe them disposed to cross the line of demarkation, and the fishermen who trespass, pay the penalty of their improper proceeding.

In like manner, trespasses have been committed by French and British fishermen, respectively, on the coast of Newfoundland; and, in order to avoid disputes, the two Governments resolved to endeavor, by negotiation, to establish rules for the mutual regulation of the fishery; but pending the conclusion of such negotiations, Her Majesty's Government and the Government of France have placed a force off the coast of Newfoundland to watch the proceedings, respectively, of the fishermen of the two countries.

You will read this dispatch to Mr. WEBSTER, and, in leaving a copy of it with him, you will not fail to assure him, and to request him to assure the President of the United States, that Her Majesty's Government continue to feel the same anxiety that has long been felt in this country, for the maintenance of the best relations between the two Governments, and it will be to them a source of sincere satisfaction if the attention which has thus been drawn to the subject of the Fisheries should lead to an adjustment, by amicable negotiations, upon a more satisfactory footing than at present, of the system of commercial intercourse between the United States and Her Majesty's North American Colonial possessions.

I am, &c., (Signed) MALMESBURY.

III.—Mr. Lawrence to Mr. Webster.

No. 200.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, Aug. 13, 1852.

SIR: On the 11th inst., I again had an interview with Lord MALMESBURY, at his request, at the Foreign Office, at which Sir JOHN PAKINGTON was present. The conversation was substantially a repetition of what had taken place previously between Lord MALMESBURY and myself. Nothing new was said to alter the views I have already expressed to you.

Mr. CRAMPTON will receive by this mail instructions, which he will doubtless read to you. They will contain, I think, the same sentiments expressed to me by Lord MALMESBURY. Copies, also, of the instructions sent to the Colonial Governors and to Admiral SEYMOUR, will probably accompany the instructions.

Lord PALMERSTON will probably propose to leave that part of the treaty about which we disagree, for the present, just where it has been, and will direct the British authorities to confine their exertions to within three marine miles of the shore; to exercise their power with great tenderness, and not to make seizures except under flagrant circumstances. He will hope to place the question in a position to be adjusted, if possible, when the present excitement has passed away. Whatever may be the views of the Colonists, the Government here has every desire to settle the whole matter. They have committed an error which I think they wish to repair as soon as possible.

The fishing cannot be abandoned at this time of the year without great loss and suffering. It has occurred to me that if, on investigation, it turns out that our fishermen have been in the habit of "polishing their fares" in waters clearly within three miles of the shores, perhaps Mr. CRAMPTON could consent, if his instructions permit him, to advise the authorities not to make captures this year. I still think the question can be now finally and satisfactorily settled.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed) ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

IV.—Lord Malmesbury to Mr. Lawrence.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 13, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: The orders that are to go out to our Admiral, and of which I have given Mr. CRAMPTON notice, are—

Not to interfere with the Magdalen Islands.

To consider the Bay of Fundy on the same footing as we placed it in 1845.

To capture American fishing vessels only under precisely [the] same circumstances as those which would have been acted upon of late years, and when manifestly infringing the treaty.

To exercise these instructions with the greatest forbearance and moderation. Yours, truly, (Signed) MALMESBURY.

V.—Mr. Everett to Mr. Ingersoll.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1852.

SIR: The long-continued illness and decease of my predecessor have prevented a reply to Mr. LAWRENCE's dispatches numbered 197 and 200, and his short letter of the 13th August. The two dispatches report in detail his conferences with Lord MALMESBURY on the subject of the fisheries. The latter contains a copy of a note from his lordship of the 13th of August, acquainting Mr. LAWRENCE with the substance of the orders sent out to the British Admiral in command on the fishing grounds. My attention has also been called to a dispatch from Lord MALMESBURY to her Majesty's Minister here, of the 10th of August last, a copy of which was furnished Mr. WEBSTER by Mr. CRAMPTON.

These communications could not but allay the alarm which had been so generally excited in both countries, in the month of July last, on the subject of the fisheries, as they conveyed the positive assurance of the British Government that it was not intended to capture American vessels except under precisely the same circumstances as those which have been acted on of late years.

Some progress was made by Mr. WEBSTER, before his death, in preparations to negotiate with Mr. CRAMPTON on the fisheries, and on the subject which the Colonies and Great Britain are desirous of connecting with it—I mean commercial reciprocity between the United States and the British Provinces. The President is still desirous that this negotiation should proceed, and it will be taken up as soon as possible. He is, however, of opinion, as the two subjects have no natural or necessary connection, that it will not be advisable to endeavor to include them both in one treaty. Whatever agreement may be made on either of these subjects by treaty, it will probably require a law to carry it into effect; and the requisite legislation is much more likely to be effected by keeping each subject by itself, unembarrassed by the difficulties of the other.

In this state of things, it is not worth while to renew the general discussion of the occurrences of last Summer. There are, however, some remarks in the dispatch of Lord MALMESBURY to Mr. CRAMPTON, which, in justice to this Government, to Mr. WEBSTER, and, I may add, to myself, require some reply.

Lord MALMESBURY expresses the "sincerest regret that such a publication (as Mr. WEBSTER's of the 20th July) should have been made without what appears to Her Majesty's Government sufficient inquiry into the circumstances of the case," and intimates that this Government were hardly justified in supposing that any measure offensive to the United States could have been intended by Great Britain. It must be recollected, however, that Mr. WINSTON's notice was designed solely as a warning to our fishermen not to incur a risk, which was for the moment supposed to be great and imminent. This interest is one of too much magnitude to be left exposed even to possible danger of serious injury. However great our reliance on the friendly intentions of the English Government, we had official notice, and that a very short notice, that a more efficient armed force was ordered to the fishing grounds to act against French and American fishermen. The encroachments complained of by the colonists, and which caused this step to be taken, had never been represented to this Government, nor was their precise nature known. Under these circumstances it was quite natural to believe, and it certainly was believed, that some new and decisive measures of repression were about to be adopted, against which it was important that our fishermen should be warned without a moment's delay.

It is necessary to bear in mind, as a chief source of uneasiness and occasional irritation on this subject, that, while the views of the home Government, in reference to the fisheries, have generally been liberal, and founded on a comprehensive view of the best interests of the two countries, those views have been steadily and but too successfully met, as I shall show hereafter, by a colonial influence of an opposite character.

Lord MALMESBURY objects to a remark of Mr. WINSTON—that, "with the recent change of Ministry in England, has occurred an entire change of policy" in reference to the fisheries; and he observes that "the question of protecting British subjects in the exercise of their undoubted rights, under treaties, is one which, in this country, is not materially affected by changes of Ministry." Such is unquestionably the case, not only in England, but in all countries where the Government is wisely and honestly administered. But there is always room for difference of opinion as to what are undoubted rights, and what is the best mode of asserting them. I am persuaded Mr. WEBSTER meant nothing more, or not much more, by his remark, than was meant by Lord MALMESBURY himself, when he observed to Mr. LAWRENCE that the only object of Ministers, at the present time, was "to protect the rights of the colonists in the fisheries, who had been neglected by their predecessors:" and I hope to show, in the sequel of this note, that, if the predecessors of the present Ministry had, as Lord MALMESBURY assumes, been somewhat indulgent in this respect, it was a wise policy adopted for good reasons.

Lord MALMESBURY having briefly alluded to the earlier history of the discussions between the two Governments, says: "In the year 1845 (should be 1843) a correspondence ensued between the British and United States Governments, which led to the dispatch of a letter from Mr. EVERETT, the U. S. Minister in this country, to his Government, dated London, 26th April, 1845. This letter has been published by Mr. WEBSTER, and is unfortunately calculated to cause an incorrect view to be taken of the subject by the American public."

With respect to my letter, thus characterized by Lord MALMESBURY, I will first observe that it was furnished by me to Mr. WEBSTER, (who, being then absent from the seat of Government, had no access to the public archives,) and was published by him for the purpose of informing the public of what was not generally known, though announced at the time in '45 and well understood by the fishermen, viz.: that the Bay of Fundy had been formally opened to them in '45, leaving the natural inference to be drawn that it was not likely that it would be closed without notice equally formal. The publication of my note was intended, in this way, to calm the existing excitement, and I have no doubt contributed materially to that end.

If the publication of my letter alone, without the rest of the correspondence, was as Lord MALMESBURY intimates, calculated to cause an incorrect view of the subject to be taken, it must have operated in that way for a very short time. My letter appeared in Boston on the 21st of July, and on the 2d of August the entire correspondence was communicated to Congress by the President and immediately transferred to the newspapers. I may add that the only reason why Lord ABERDEEN's note of the 10th of March, 1845, was not furnished to Mr. WEBSTER instead of my own of the 26th of April, giving an account of it, was that my letter-book contained only my own part of the correspondence.

Lord MALMESBURY specifies two points, in which, as he thinks, my letter of the 26th April, 1845, was calculated to produce an incorrect view of the subject.

The first is, that I stated that Lord ABERDEEN's note of the 10th of March, 1845, *conceded to American fishermen the right* of fishing within the Bay of Fundy, but left doubtful the question of other bays. Whereas, if Lord ABERDEEN's notes to which Mr. EVERETT alluded had been carefully examined by Mr. WEBSTER, and had also been published, Mr. WEBSTER and the public of the two countries would have seen that, instead of conceding a right, Lord ABERDEEN expressly reserved it; but that in order to prove the friendly feeling of Great Britain toward the United States, Her Majesty's Government, by Lord ABERDEEN's note, "relaxed," as regarded the Bay of Fundy, the right which Her Majesty's Government felt bound to maintain of excluding American fishermen from that bay;

This proposal of Her Majesty's Government, as is fully

After stating that there was no just cause for the publication of Mr. WEBSTER's notice of the 20th of July, Lord MALMESBURY is reported to have said: "The noble Lord who has just sat down, and who had been so much time a resident in the United States, and who knew the intimateness which periodical events exercised in those localities, hotels, prisons, he was to account for the appearance at that time of a correspondence, which at another period might have been kept from the light." And a little further on, Lord MALMESBURY describes the preparation of the nation as the excitement induced by the disease, whose fatal termination he bewailed—namely Kossuth—a suggestion, by the way, not in perfect harmony with the imputed motive of political calculation.

But Lord MALMESBURY may be assured that the alarm felt by Mr. WEBSTER, and shared by the President and all the members of the Cabinet, was deep and unaffected. It was caused by information received directly from the Provinces. Although Mr. WEBSTER's notice was published on the 20th of July, and for the sake of official form was dated at Washington, Mr. CRAMPTON's note of the 5th of July had never been seen by Mr. WEBSTER, who left Washington that day; nor, if it had been seen by him, was it of a nature to confirm the alarm justly caused by the information transmitted from the Colonies. Not wishing to prolong this postscript, I forbear to enlarge on the character of this information, and to show, as I could easily do, that it could not but have produced a state of great alarm on the part of our fishing interests. If Lord MALMESBURY will reconsider for a moment, the necessary inferences from his imputation, (hitherto confined to the party press, for which, during a canvass, nothing is too absurd,) he will find its extravagance, not to say its cruelty to the living and the dead. It implies that Mr. WEBSTER—of whom, in the latter part of his speech, Lord MALMESBURY speaks in liberal terms (though limiting his eulogy to a period subsequent to the appearance of the notice of the 20th of July)—was capable of getting up, for electioneering purposes, a false and short-lived alarm, which for the time menaced the peace of the two countries, but was sure to be exposed by the return of the English mail; conduct, to say the least, which would have been as weak as wicked. What Lord MALMESBURY is reported to have called a "correspondence" and a "letter," which might have been the light but for the occurrence of certain "periodical events," was no correspondence nor letter, but a notice addressed to our fishermen. It was nothing if not published, and it must be published then or never.

With respect to the "influence of periodical events," for the existence of which in the United States Lord MALMESBURY eyeches the personal observation of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, I may be permitted to say that I have resided much longer in England than Lord W. has done in America, and have carefully observed the country under the operation of an event of the kind referred to—that is, a general election. I respect and admire the popular institutions of England, the foundation, to some extent, of our own. It did not, however, bring away from that country the impression that the disinterested public men are less subject to electioneering influences than our own of the same class. I believe the majority of such men in both countries to be honest and sincere, and that even when they err in judgment, they sustain the public business in good faith. I feel confident that Lord MALMESBURY would deem it a just subject of complaint if, in an official statement to Congress, I should, having denied all foundation in fact and reason to a certain portion of the saying or doings of Her Majesty's Ministers last Summer, during the progress of the election which was going on simultaneously with our own canvass, have imputed them to the motive by which Lord MALMESBURY, in effect, accounts for the publication of Mr. WEBSTER's notice of the 20th of July.

Thus much I have been constrained to say from a sense of duty to this government and to Mr. WEBSTER: feeling that injustice would be done to both in leaving without any notice the remarks made by Lord MALMESBURY both in his letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, communicated by his direction to this department, and in his reply to Lord WHARNCLIFFE of the 26th of November.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

No Quorum—Probable Adjournment—Municipal Election—Indians on the Nebraska Iniquity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 4.

But few members of the House have returned. There is no probability of a quorum to-morrow. Probably they will adjourn to Thursday.

There is great excitement about the municipal election to-morrow. There is much betting upon the result.

Representative MACE has returned from Indiana. He brings cheering intelligence in condemnation of the "iniquity" by all parties of that State. Immense meetings have been held at Lafayette and Indianapolis, whereat they applauded MACE and groaned for PETTIT.

The State Convention, composed of all parties, convenes in July, to take steps to demand and carry a repeal.

It is believed that the Union repealers have completed their organization, and that the State will go for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. MACE is a Hunker Democrat, opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. He supported the Compromise of 1850, but is irreconcilably opposed to the Iniquity.

Senator HOUSTON is in good health and spirits.

McR.

Failure of the New-Orleans Mail—German Musical Societies.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 4.

We have no Southern mail to-day from beyond Augusta, and the papers at hand contain no news.

A large number of German Musical Societies arrived here last night and this morning. There are now present, twenty-six societies from Philadelphia and New-York, and many from other cities. Last night there was a grand torchlight procession which marched through the principal streets, accompanied by several fine bands. To-day there was another procession, and this evening there is an operatic concert, at which over one thousand singers are present.

Our German citizens are wild with excitement, and larger beer is at a premium.

Accident to the Steamer State of Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 4.

The steamship *State of Georgia*, hence for Philadelphia, returned to port yesterday, in consequence of some derangement of her machinery during a heavy storm on Thursday night. She will probably sail again to-day. She has on board twenty-five liberated slaves, who will proceed to Liberia in the next packet from Baltimore.

The steamship *Keystone State* arrived here on Friday, in 53 hours from Philadelphia.

U. S. Senator from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 3.

The Governor has appointed Hon. JULIUS ROCKWELL, of Pittsfield, United States Senator in place of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, resigned. Mr. ROCKWELL has been a Representative in Congress from Berkshire County, and Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He is a progressive Whig, and of high moral character.

Dreadful Accident on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad—Seven Persons Killed and others fatally Injured.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, June 3.

The cars on the Great Western Railroad ran off the track near this place last evening, and pitched down an embankment, smashing up the passenger and freight cars, killing seven persons (all second-class passengers) and seriously injuring several others,—four at least, fatally.

Steamer City of Manchester Aground, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 3.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, which left her berth here for Liverpool, this morning, ran aground on the bar at the end of Windmill Island, opposite the city. She will doubtless get off at high tide this evening.

Several German Singing Associations arrived here this morning from New-York *en route* for Baltimore; and more are expected this afternoon.

Wreck of the Emigrant Ship Ellen Thompson.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 3.

One hundred passengers of the emigrant ship *Ellen Thompson*, wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 18th of May, arrived here this morning by the steamer *Admiral*, from St. John. They were taken from the wreck by the bark *Sarah*, and carried to Richibucto, and are on their way to Canada.

The Albany Northern Railroad.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 3.

The Albany Northern Railroad is again open to Eagle Bridge. A train passed over the road this morning, and regular trains for Rutland and Montreal are to start on Monday.

For Liberia.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 3.

The Southern mail as late as due is received. Twenty-five emancipated Negroes left Savannah, on Wednesday, to join the expedition to Liberia from this port.

☞ JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Herald*; Prince JEROME BONAPARTE, P. F. LAUDER, French Consul at Belize, and J. VAN BUREN (not Prince John) and family, of this City, were among the passengers in the *Franklin* for Havre, on Saturday.

CASUALTIES.—At 5½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, Lawrence Ringbel, a German frame maker, fell from the roof of the building, while in the course of repairing, at the corner of Grand and Forsyth streets, and was instantly killed. His body was removed to the Tenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and seven children. [illegible] was knocked down by a horse car [illegible] which passed over his leg, causing a compound fracture. [illegible] was taken to the Hospital by the police.

FRANCE.

Movements Connected with the Eastern War.

Political, Personal and Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, May 18, 1854.

Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has begun his active service at Constantinople, by helping extinguish a fire at the bazaar. The *Moniteur* actually says, in speaking of this affair, that his exertions "electrified" everybody who saw them, and that after four hours' labor, "he returned home with his garments somewhat burned." What a hero he must have have been. If he only distinguishes himself as much in war, he may perhaps be found of some use. As it is, he is only expected to be in the way, and do considerable damage; but it was indispensable that somebody of the name of NAPOLEON be upon the spot, in order to run away with any stray glory that may be achieved, and to be ready to assume the credit of any dashing exploits that may be looking for an owner.

The Sultan, though he doubtless understands as well as any one, the motives which ceused the sending of the French Prince, with the title of General, thought proper to recognize, by the deference paid to him, the value of the services rendered to his cause by NAPOLEON III. In two instances, he broke the rules of a very rigid etiqnette, in orden to make the reception extended to the Prince more striking and exceptional. He sent the Grand Vizir to pay him the compliments of the season. Now the Grand Vizir, representing the person of the Sultan, never pays visits and never receives invitations. Again, the Sultan himself, where rank permits him the society of none but crowned heads, went as far as to return the Prince's call, two days afterwards. This condescension caused, at Constantinople, mingled astonishment and gratification. The *Moniteur* is evidently highly pleased with this interchange of courtesies; the Sultan has certainly displayed tact and judgment.

There is nothing new from the Black Sea: and nothing from Gallipoli, except that ST. ARNAUD, was at the last dates within a day's sail of that rendezvous. Everything seems still upon the Danube, and still stiller in the Baltic. The *Moniteur* of this morning has a spaced paragraph to the effect that a considerable portion of the outskirts of St. Petersburg had been placed in a state of siege, on the 8th of May. We had no mail as late as that, and as the *Moniteur* offers no explanation, we are in the dark as to the motives to be assigned for the ordering of so singular a measure.

This morning's official sheet certainly holds out hopes that Austria is making preparations to join the Alliance. We learned yesterday by telegraph that the *Gazette* of Vienna contained a decree ordering an extra levy of 95,000 men. The *Moniteur* announces that not only is this the fact, but that the *Gazette* also specifies where these men are to be employed, viz., npon the northeast and southeast frontiers of the empire. Whether this means that they are to be concentrated eimply npon these frontiers, or are to be sent to occupy the bordering territories, and especially the Dannbian provinces, is not clear. For the present it will be safe to suppose that the former is the case. Either way, the, measure is a significant one. Take it altogether the *Moniteur* is jovial and congratulatory, beyond its wont, this morning.

Nothing new about Greece. I imagine that OTHO will have been sufficiently frightened by the language of the Paris *Moniteur*, and certain dispatchee forwarded to the French Minister at Athens, to be upon his guard hereafter. The rebellioa wonld seem to be crushed, and it is likely it will die of inanition. NICHOLAS cannot afford to throw away money, and OTHO cannot afford to alienate England and France. For the present, I doubt the rumored occupation of his territory by an Anglo-French army.

The report of OSTEN-SACKEN, Governor of Odessa, upon the bombardment of the port, is a remarkable production. If that of Admiral HAMELIN is true, that of OSTEN-SACKEN is an outrageous mystification. Indeed the Imperial journals, and especially the *Constitutionnel*, assume that it is un patriotic for the French journals to give publicity to such unreliable statements. Those that defend Russia—and these are for the most part legitimists—maintain that, for an uncivilized people, dispatches like those of the Governor of Odessa are indispensable. They are intended for the uneducated bordes of the Czar only. The report for the Czar himself was probably quite another thing. One of OSTEN SACKEN'S manœuvres was the following, accordin o a private letter from Odessa. He did not wish the citizens to know how many Russians had been killed in the bombardment. Accordingly, about six hundred bodies were buried during the night. The next morning forty bodies, reserved for the purpose, were interred with great pomp, in presence of a large crowd, summoned "to attend the inhumation of the victims of the bombardment."

The Legislative body has passed the new Post. age bill. The discussion was as interesting, that I subjoin a digest of the Government's premises and the Deputies' objections.

At present the postage on a eingle letter from one part of France to another, prepaid or not, is five sous. Prepayment being to the administration an immense economy of time, and simplifying its ac counts very consideably, it desires to encourage it by all means in its power. The nsw bill proposed therefore to reduce the rate of prepaid letters from five sous to four, and to raise that of unpaid letters from five sous to six. The Committee of the Chambe were willing to accept tha first clause, but were unfavorably disposed toward the second. The delegates of the Council of State insisted that without this difference the encouragement to prepay, and the penalty resulting from non-prepayment, would not be sufficiently marked. The Post-Office Departmen t gave the Chamber a formal promise that if tbe hill were passed, it would neglect no opportunity to enlighten the people, and especially the peasants, upon the advantages of the use of stamps—it would largely increase the number of places where stamps may be purchased; and that it would endeavor to give paid letters a preference, and an advance of perhaps 15 minutes in their delivery.

This differential rate has been in operation in Paris about nine months. Under this system, the increase in the number of letters was 37 per cent. over the previous year. By supposing a eimilar arrangement for the whole of France, the increase of the receipts in a year would be over five million francs. Under any circumstances, it is not probable that the Treasury can suffer. If the innovation succeed sufficiently to justify the step, another reduction will be made npon the prepaid letters; bnt no further elevation of price will be inflicted upon unpaid correspondence. A year ago the green three-sous stamp was suppressed; the abolition of the blue five-sous atamp is now decreed. Nothing is now left but the yellow stamp of two sous, the red stamp of eight and the pink stamp of twenty sous. These three form all the combinations that may be required for any weight or any distance.

The Minister of the Interior has proposed to the Emperor a decree, giving to the principal engineers employed in the rescue of GIRAUD from the well of Ecully, medals of gold and silver, in proportion to the value of their services. Capt. ROBINET is to receive a gold medal of the first c ass, and eight of his men silver medals of the second and third olass. Never has any European Government carried the system of recompensing merit to such an extent as doee that of LOUIS NAPOLEON. As long as he has an indefinite credit upon the Treasury, it is a skillful manœuvre to associate the Administration with the domestic affections and rejoicings of little suburb towns and out-of-the-way villages. Such a distribntion of medals as this, bringing the Government for a moment into immediate contact and intimate relations with the Ecullians, and evincing the sympathy entertained by the Chief of the State for humble well-diggers, will convert and confirm whole communes and solid cantons. Money could not be disbursed more adroitly. Medals could not be awarded more successfully. Pensions could not be granted more happily. In the course of time, everybody will have received a recompense or a medal, or an invitation for life, and then everybody will have bonded in his adhesion, and sworn fidelity and obedience. To have levied taxes on the people in the form of taxes, and to have given a small portion back in the form of a trifling quarterly payment, and to have founded his dynasty by the exchange, will certainly have been a handy operation on the part of the Majesty. But it will not suggest ideas in the least degree complimentary to the intelligence and independence of the people.

The high road from Paris to Chantilly has been the scene of a remarkable race against time. The Marquis DE CROIX had wagered $5,000 thet he would trot his mare *Impetueuse*—an animal of illustrious extraction—84 kilometres, (55 miles,) in thres hours and thirty minutes. The distance was measured, and it was found that by going from the Arch of Triumph to Chantilly and back again, he would accomplish the whole distanca with the exception of about two miles. The Marquis and the mare were back again at the Arch in good time, with ten minutes to spare for the remainder. The animal, on finding herself headed again towerd Chantilly, supposed she was to go over the ground again, laid down her eers, broke. backed, and refused further obediencs. The distsnce was et last accomplished, hut the race was lost by thirty eeconds! Had the course been longer in a direct line, by two miles, the mare would have won by six minutes. As it wes, the race was not lost by inability to win it, but hy the effect of that sort and degree of despeir which mey be supposed to take possession of an exheusted racer's spirit.

LEON REYNIER, a violinist of 21 years of age e First Grand Prize of the Conservatoire, like your little PAUL JULIEN of New-York, bas drawn e had number in the conscription for 1854. The State claims him as food for powder, and wishes to send him out as soon as possible where he may meet his fate. The natural effects of demand end supply heve been wasted npon the price of substitutes, and what conld formerly have been had for 1,600 francs now costs 4,000. LEON REYNIER has not $800 to epare at the present moment. Something has been said about a concert; two or three feuilletonists though tthe public ought to be called upon to seve so promising an artist, but nothing in the mean time was done, and the State was impatient. The violinist and his fether then called upon DUMAS, end are probably by this time out of the woods. DUMAS wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Empress, requesting him to lay the ease before her Majesty, and to represent to her that so good a musician would be sure to make a very bad soldier. Tbe answer was returned in an hour, to the effect that ths petition would be presented, but that M. DUMAS must remember, that if a soldier whom chance had condemned be spared, soms other whom hazard had spared must be sacrificed; and the Empress, who seeks to he just before she is generous, may perhaps consider this circumstance conclusive. Thereupon DUMAS cenntermanded the presentation of the petition, and organized a pnblic subecription. In one of those touching articles such as he only can write, he makes everybody in Paris patron and patroneas of the collection, calls upon all his subscribers for their contribution, sends to HORACE VERNET for 20 francs before he leaves for tbe East, claims a mite from this one because be was the first registered subscriber to the *Mousquetaire*, from that one because he was the last; appoints two actreesee in each theatre where his plays have been performed, to pass the hat round the green rooms; and mekes generally such a tremendous appeal to the sensibilities of the Parisians, that I imagine tbe 4,000 francs will be very speedily forthcoming, if indeed they are not already forthcome.

Another instance of the influence wielded by DUMAS. Having bestowed four lines of compliment upon MAYNE REID'S *Scalp Hunters*, ths translator of that work offered him the seqnel, which he had just concluded, for publication in the *Mousquetaire*. M. BUREAU the translator, might have got a thousand francs from the *Presse*, but prefers its insertion in the *Mousquetaire* gratis. The work is entitled *Le Corps Franc des Rifles*.

A young American artist was engaged, the other day, in copying, et the Louvre, MURILLO'S Virgin and Child—they were bought by the State, et Marshal SOULT'S Gallery. The Emperor heppened to visit the Museum that dey, and stopped opposite the Murillo. "Your Majesty desires to see the orignal?" said the American, preparing to witbdraw his essel. "No, Sir," said the Emperor, "I want to see the copy; I have been told it is a very successful one." And the Emperor had made e friend for life. In personal intercourse, His Majesty is affable to a rare degree, and is singularly happy in obtaining people's good opinion, in a social point of view. The agent of SHARP'S rifle, of whom I spoke in a postscript last week, was deeply impressed with the Emperor's agreeable manners and address. His Majesty was delighted with the weapon, expressing himself in unmeasured terms. He took the agent into his private cabinet, showed him his curiosities, and among them the model of a yacht, sent to him by Mr. WESTERVELT, of New-York. LOUIS NAPOLEON is certainly an adept at winning men's favorable appreciations. I also notice that Americans to whom he has spoken kindly, and as it were, on terms of equality, pronounce him at once, "the Greatest Man in Europe."

Dr. EVANS, of Philadelphia, dentist to their Majesties, has received the Order St. Michael from the King of Bavaria. This makes his second decoration. His collection of presents from crowned heads, and princes of blood-royal, is a large one, and promises to become much larger.

The Prefect of the Seinc has issued an edict, specifying what portions of the city are to receive, this Summer, the revivifying infinences of paint and white wesh upon the bouse-fronts. Tbis decree is ths natural corrollary of the order of the President two years ago, that a tenth of the city be renewed every yeer. The Prefect's edict will concentrate the operation in the most prominent streete of the capital. The whole of the Boulevards and of the queye, besidee some twenty streets, are down npon the list. The job will take six or eight months, at the least, and I hardly think that the city can see company this Summer Its appearance will be much improved. Tbe process is to scrape, with steel instruments, the yellowish stone, which forms nineteenth-twentieths of all Parisian architecture. Men hang adown the house's side, on knotted ropes, and scrape and scrape fourteen hours out of the twenty-four. The noise is excruciating, but the final result ie a rich cream yellow, very pleasing to the eye.

The MATTHEW WARD mnrder and trial in Kentucky is a very horrihls affair. Tell Massniello that I think I have another reason for opposing the black coat npon the persons of American ambassadors in Europe. The innovation was intended as a *lesson* to continental diplomacy and continental manners. We ought conscientiously and courageously to ask ourselves the question, whether we are in all points in a situation to inflict such a lesson upon our elders. It hardly comes with a good grace from ecountry which, whatever may be its merits, has many weak points, end many errors to stone for. A people that boasts as we do, ought to produce no MATTHEW WARNS, and to furnish no Kentucky juries. In no part of France is there any aristocrat who would shoot a schoolmaster for any possible correction inflicted upon his son; and certainly there is no Duke in the Empire who possesees sufficient infinence to bribe the guillotine from over his neok, should he commit so monstrous an outrage upon humanity and eociety. If aristocracy has reached this point in the United States, I humbly recommend to Mr. MARCY to send us a minister who will fairly represent it, instead of an expe nent of a pretended "repnblican simplicity." Let him forward us some accredited agent who will parede the Tuileries with a revolver in his pocket, and a bowie-knife in his belt. A gentleman in plain black is not the symbol at all of a people that could furnish, by the ordinary modes of selection, the faithless, god-forsaken jury which acquitted MATTHEW WARD of murder. DICK TINTO.

Columbia College—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of Saturday it was stated, that the whole Sophomore Class of Columbia College was *expelled*. Allow me to correct an error in the statement. The Class was *dismissed*, not *expelled*. The difference is that a student dismissed from Columbia College may be readmitted; if expelled he *cannot* be. A SOPHOMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1854.

There are 1,500 negroes in San Francisco owning property worth $1,000,000. Can they "take care of themselves?"

TURKEY.

State of Public Sentiment—Strictures of the Press—Election of the American Minister.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, May 2, 1854.

Cast a bird's eye view on our city, gleaming with its thousand minarets and lofty towers beneath the mid-day sun, and you would see nothing thet betokensd the internal discord and diverse excitements now raging within its vast exterior. From the Ambassador to his menial, from the Sultan to his subject, each one has his theme, his own peculiar feelings and opinion. The Sultan and his officers, eyeing with suspicion the foothold that foreign troops now occupy in a land peculiarly precious in their eyesight, and the latter viewing with contempt and ill-concealed loathing this people, so *outre* in appearance and manners, and so uncompanionable in the exercise of military spirit; these form a pictnre, the glering points of which it requires but a moment's consideration to detect. Then the monerch and the ambassador muet carry the farce a little further, and a trifling pique prodnces results distroue to both. Institute the inquiry still deeper, and beneath a smiling exterior you will behold a smouldering fire.

There is a class in Turkey, and also a lerge and powerful one, comprehending those Mussulmen who, attached and devoted to their *Koran*, and led by their religious guides, the Imaums and Muftis, only require a slight incentive to their burning hatred to ettack the despised *Giaour*, who thus in their eyes thrusts them to the wall, and strivee to invade their ancient prejudices.

On the other hand, the large-body of Armenians, not only occupying the capital, hut peopling a province of their own, heve still some stirring and existing feelings of "ancisnt days" and former glory to animete their sluggish ardor, and in their own homes, et the domestic circle, they entertain opinions indifferent, and in many cases hostile to their present rulers. Tracing their royal descent from Noah himself, and bearing on their plains the long-famed Ararat, they consider themselves, and perhaps in justice, the most ancient of nations. Conseqnently, though for long years the subjected and conquered race, they have some feelings of netional pride, some traditions to recount, and many of them entertain the hope of futnre freedom and glory.

And thus in the vast Turkish Empire ere there three component parts, all dissimilar in nature, habits and prejudices. The Osmanli still remember their forefethers, and fight to retain the land they conquered. The Armeuians, animated by what they have been, and the cherished titls of "oldest of netions," would struggle for their long buried rights. And the Hellenians, too, boasting but unworthy descendants of XERXES' conquerors, would rise in the namc of Byzantium's kings. *Byzantium* and *Constantine* are their hy-words, and shrewd and cnnning as they are, hold this gilded bait to their jaws, and they swallow as greedily as a frog does a piece of red flannel.

Fortunately for hnman integrity, however, there is one clses here who mingle not in the clamors and cravings of those around them. These "precious few"—the representatives of the "Stars and Stripes"—still follow their respective paths. heedless of all contention. No lands to desire, no conflicts to seek, they care not to meddle in those things; but, at a distance, view with cnrious, observing eye, the changing scenes.

It is not long since the edict for expelling the unfortunate Greeks was the exciting theme. Many of your readers have, no doubt, acquired all the information regarding the affair. But, possibly, it is not fully known that our Minister, Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, has, to do him honor, interested himself on behalf of those unfortunates, who, on the verge of poverty, and barely able to earn a scanty subsistense, have been unfeelingly driven from the homes of years, and the ties of domestic affection. According to all lews of VATTEL end PAPPENDORF, it was, no douht, right thst foreign Greeks should be expelled, when their country chose to make war on Turkey; hut was also a rupture of moral principle, a necessity for which no act had called. Those Hellenians residing here were harmless and unoffending—much more so than the numerous tribes of vagabond Maltese and Ionians, who, swerming through our city, claim, and even obtain, the easy protection of the British Empire.

Families were sepsrated, hearths made desolate, domestic ties ruptured, to please a selfish policy. And though the Greeks brought it on themselves and their countrymen, still some little pity, some commisseration should be shown to them, in an unfortunate position. With this feeling in view, and the desire to ameliorate the condition of Hellenians here, Mr. SPENCE nobly intereeded to obtain a protraction of the edict. It has been considered a highly praiseworthy act, and deserving of all the commendation bestowed on it. It conveyed not merely the personal sentiments of Mr. SPENCE, hut of all those who claimed him as their countryman. And through meens of this intereession, the time was extended, as you are already aware, and thus many unfortunate men enabled to save the wreck of their fortunes, and make those preparations necessary to their position. And as the minds of all true Americans have ever looked with pity on the unfortunete, so they will sympathize with Mr. SPENCE in his kind intercession. Yours, B.

IRELAND.

Education Movements—Social Affairs—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

The subject of national elementary education is now agitating Scotland. Heretofore the parish schools—so great a blessing, and to which Scotsmen owed so much of their superiority—were under the parish clergy, and the schoolmaster must be of the eetablished Church. But the country hes outgrown that. Only one-third of ths population are now of that Church. A hill for a new arrangement is before Parliament, brought in by the Lord Advocete; and the schools, as well as the universities, are likely to be thrown open, merely providing that the masters and professors shall be religions and competent. But, of course, those who have had the monopoly struggle hard to keep it, and the new plan is brandèd as "Godless" and "anti-Christian."

In Ireland, it is intermediate, not elementary, education that is now under discussion. The national schools provide the elementary, and it is not likely that any change will result from the inquiry now going on hy a committee of the Lords, except some modificetione to bring the Church Education Society's schools under the Board. But the effect of the netional schools has been to abolish those private ones for elementary education, in which classics and science were also taught. A substitute for these is much required—as well in the improved and improving condition of the people, as to feed the Queen's Colleges. Whether this shall be found in the reformation of the Royal and other endowed schools, originally intended for such a purpose, but which have become appropriated to affard an expensive edncation to the children of the nobility, and auxiliary to the Dublin University, or whether in an addition to the national schools, is not yet decided.

The continued drain on our population by emigration,—without creating a very strong outcry of want of hands for outdoor and indoor labor,—is matter of increasing wonder. Where the psople were all stowed, and how they were snpported, when thc island contained a couple of million of inhabitants more than now, is the puzzle. And people begin to take as much interest in the inquiries—Will it continue? What will be the upshot?—as in the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, the Leinster Catholic Synod in Drogheda, or the Catholic University of Dublin,—all of which are expected during this present month.

All is, however, social tranquillity,—not only here, whence the more turbulent spirits have been departing for some years,—but in England, where, though the "strikes" are ended, at an expense for six months' idleness of a quarter of a million sterling, multitudes are unemployed. The workmen, however, do not think the effort thrown away, though they have been compelled to yield without effecting their objects—save per haps on profits, and a very few other points. They can now all sympathize with each other, as members of the United Kingdom—banded together; and the result will be, they think, a moral effect on the employers.

So basic are we grown in Ireland, that even the agitation from "mobbing" the "proselytizers" is almost ceased. Now and again there is a "row" among the guardians of a Poor Law Union, about some orphan or forsaken child, whether it should be put on the Protestant or Catholic roll. And, occasionally, the dull routine of Quarter Sessions is enlivened by a "case" and a "cross case" between a Scripture reader and one of the "boys." Sometimes the charge is brought by the reader; and then the answer is thet he was "abusing and insulting the religion of the people." Sometimes the charge is against ths reader for disturbing worship in the chapel; and then the defence is the provocation.

This latter was the case, the other day, at Lismore. One of the Scripture readers was to be publicly "reconciled" to ths church he had forsaken. Another of a them, determined "pervert," was present to hear what Dr. FOGARTY would say. The Doctor, in the course of his address, applied some very opprobrious epithets to those who still continued in their "apostacy." One of the congregation, standing beside the obstinete "pervert," shouted out, "Here's LYNCH, one of them." LYNCH ebonted se loudly, "You lie!" Then commenced the row. The word went round, that LYNCH had given the lie to the priest upon the altar. When the case came before the bench, the defence was that the lie had not been given to the priest, hut the person who had applied personally the priest's epithets, and so the case was dismissed.

THE AGGREGATE MEETING.

Thie meeting, convened by requisition signed by thirty-one prelates, ten peers, or sons of peers, and a large nnmber of the elergy and influsntial laity, to petition Parliament against the legislation now contemplated regarding the nunneries, and give expression to the national mind on the eubject, was held yesterday in the Rotunda, the Lord Mayor in the Chair.

There had been a good deal of discussion in the Provisional Committee about confining the resolutions to the subject of the nunneries,—or, besides, taking higher ground, and asserting religious equality, and of course the determinetion to seek the abolition of the Established Church. The determination to keep to the one subject prevailed, hut Dr. MACHALE and some of the bishops, and all the party known as "Independent Opposition," disapproved.

The design was to unite all the Catholics in e common object,—a national protest against what all consider as insulting and unjust,—and to evoid what might be offensive to any, from the throne to the humblest Protestant. The Lord Mayor had resolved not to preside at any political meeting during his yeer of office, and consented to preside at this meeting in consequence of the resolution to limit the proceedings as above stated; but Dr. MARSHALL, one of those entrusted with a resolution, took occasion to attack the Prince Consort, who, at a meeting of "The Sons of the Clergy," had inveighed against clerical celibacy, as leading a crusade against the Catholics, and pandering to the bigots of Exeter Hell. The Chairman, JOHN O'CONNELL, and others, tried to stop him, but a large portion of the meeting appleuded, and there was a good deal of confusion for a while.

Dr. GREGO and others, who object to tbe "usurpstion," as they term it, of the name "Catholic," hy the Church of Rome, sent £20 to purchase tickets, that they and their friends might go and maintain their claim to it, as Protestants, the meeting being advertised as of "The Catholics of Ireland." Of course they were refused; but an immense crowd surrounded the building, and filled the surrounding streets, expecting "a row." However, all went off peaceably,—that is, out of doors. But in-doors there was much conflict of opinion and voices.

Mr. MOORE,—who had not been appointed one of the speakers, hut who traveled from London for tbe purpose,—got leave to speak, and proposed to the meeting a resolution for "independent policy," which was carried by acclamation, in spite of the efforts of the Chairmen to keep to the routine that had been ehalked out. Then Mr. REYNOLDS, in his speech, attacked Mr. LUCAS, which, of course, required him to be heard—though not appointed as one of the speakers. In fact, the brigade, both "Renegades" and "Independents," fought their hettle over again.

Tbat the meeting was a great one that it ought to bave weight with Parliament, that the voice of the Catholics of Ireland, people and priests, from the peer to the laborer, is against all legislative interference with the nunneries, is the fact; and it is to be hoped thet the pugnacious selfishness of these unwise "leaders" mey not counteract their opinion, or prevent that deference to it to which it is entitled.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Railroad Projects—The Queen's Birthday—The Van Aernum Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

The great topic of interest just now is the new aspect which our railway schemes have assumed, in consequence of the tightness in the English money market. According to the original contract with JACKSON & Co., we were to have had a magnificent chein of railway communication from Portland, on the Atlantic coast, through Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, and Stratford, to Sarnia, at the southern extremity of Lake Huron, with a branch to Quebec, continued to St. Thomas, 40 miles down the river. The resources and credit of the contractors were said to be so unbounded that no possible pressnre in the money market could prevent them from fulfilling their engagements, and the Province, reposing implicit confidence in their tall talk, threw itself into their arms, sacrificing previous contracts along the line, which, if adhered to, would have been completed ere now. Rumors have for some time been current of the intended stoppage of part of the works, and, although several times contradicted, they now receive ample confirmation from a circular issued by the London Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk, which reached here by the last mail. From this circular it would appear that for the present the construction of all the worke is to be suspended, except between St. Thomas and Quebec, between Montreal and Prescott, and between Toronto and Stratford, and the Richmond and Quebec Junction Line, the last of which will be opened in August. The section from Prescott to Toronto, along the Lake Shore, is promised to be completed by October, 1856; but the delay excites alarm. The western section of the line from Stratford to Sarnie would seem to be given up altogether, the Directors announcing that they have effected an arrangement with the representatives in England of the Great Western Railway Company, hy which both Companies agree to suspend those portions of their respective lines that excited mutual jealousy. The meaning of this is understood to be that the Great Western interest in the Grand Trunk has been sufficiently powerful to bring about an arrangement by which both Companies give up their lines to Sarnia, and the only channel for the western traffic will be the main line of the Great Western Railway from Detroit to Hamilton at the head of Lake Ontario, Toronto being completely deprived of it. Our citizens feel very much aggrieved by this arrangement, which, if persisted in, will give a fatal cheok to the prosperity of our city, and the Corporation have been talking of instituting proceedings in Chancery to compel the Company to carry out their original agreement. Some lively discussion on the present position of our railway system may be expected in the approaching session of Parliament.

Wednesday last, the Queen's birthday, was spontaneously kept as a holiday throughout the entire Province, and was made an occasion for the most exuberent manifestations of loyalty. In Toronto every place of business was closed, banners waved in every part of the city, evergreen and floral decorations were got up on an extensive scale, and the whole population flowed hither and thither from dawn to dark, bent on enjoyment. In the middle of the day a procession with dismal of the volunteer companies of Toronto, the Orangemen, who turned out in imposing numbers, the St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies; the Corporation, &c., and marched along the principal streets to the old Government-house grounds. One of the most striking features in the procession were mimic representatives of the Emperor NAPOLEON, ABDUL MEDJID and Britannia, leading the Russian bear in chains. Arrived at the grounds, a number of loyal speeches were made to an assemblage of ten or fifteen thousand, and applauded to the very echo. The character of the feeling prevalent on the occasion appears, from the circumstance that nearly all the speakers were high Tories, and that frequent allusions to the loyalty displeyed in putting down the rebellion of 1837 were among the most telling points of the speeches. Ths only speaker who was received with any show of disapprobation was Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, who, though not an avowed rebel, was suspected to have had too much to do with the disaffected party in 1837, an offence for which his warm expressions of loyalty on Wednesday were not considered to afford a sufficient etonement. Allusions were made to the possibility of a collision between this Province and the United States at some period in ths course of the present war, but the idea of such a catastrophe was treated as being in the highest degree improbable. The commercial relations which had sprung up since 1812, it was thought, had made a border wer a much less likely casualty now than then, and the utmost confidence was expressed in the good intentions of the great mass of the respectability and intelligence of the Unitsd States. Of course, accompanying this was the boast that, if we *were* attacked, we would defend our own, as our fathers had done before us. In the evening there was a torch-light procession, the effect of which was very imposing. Along with the procession was borne a gallows, from which was suspended an effigy of Judge MONDELET, who recently took occasion to express himself regarding the war and the Queen's armies in a manner that ill-befitted an official of the Crown. After being carried through the streets, the effigy, which was filled with fireworks, was set fire to, and while being consumed was made to dance abont by the succesive explosions in a manner that contributed greatly to the amusement of the spectators. In the presentment of one of our Grand Juries last week, allusion was made to MONDELET as a disgrace to the Bench, and the presiding Judge, Mr. Justice BURNS, expressed his entire concurrence in the remark.

The VAN AERNUM forgery case, which was so long before the New-York Courts, came up on Saturday last in the Court of Common Pleas in this city, on an application to heil the prisoner. The same argument was raised, as in New-York, that the signature by ABELL, as Cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank, could not he a forgery, as in point of fact he was not the Cashier, thst office being held hy e T. C. GRANNIS; but Chief Justice MACAULAY, who presided, had no douht that the crime was forgery, and not merely obtaining money under false pretences. He declined, therefore, making any order to bail the prisoner, but suggested that the application might be renewed to the full court next term.

Our Canadian Ocean Steam Navigation project has proved singularly unsuccessful. The two last steamers, the *Cleopatra* and *Ottawa* were to have coms up to Quebec end Montreal, hut both successively were compelled by the ice to turn back and make for Portland. The *Cleopatra* bas since come up to Montreal to discharge its cargo, but the delay must bave a damaging effect on tbe Company. The scheme, however, does not seem to have got fair play,—steamers being put upon the line last Summer that could not effect a passage in less than twenty days.

Intelligence has been received by the last mail that it is intended to withdraw the troops from Canada, leaving only a single regiment at Quebec, and the Canadian Rifle Corps at Kingston. The announcement bas not called forth much comment, the people of Canada appearing to think thst the Province would be quite safe, if left under their own protection. E.

Germany in the Crystal Palace.

There is in the reopened Crystal Palace an extraordinary object of importance and interest. We mean the representation of M. Gulliver in Liliput. Every one of our readers may have seen it, laughed et it, and perhaps at the artist for having wasted his time on snch nscless work; but it may not have been suspected by any that this piece of workmanship is a daring attempt to cover with ridicule a great nation, and to jeopardize, by a reckless satire and pasquinade, tbe fictitious nature of divine right and monarchical power. We ehould be very sorry indeed to cause the imprisonment or hanging of anybody, but we cannot help declaring our belief that the exhibitor who has sent this group from *Germany*, to be exposed at the World's Fair, must be a most dangerous conspirator, and that he has committed manifest high treason, in gutta-pereha or clay—we are not sure which—against all the crowned heads of his blessed Fatherland. What *presence*, indeed, is in this *German Gulliver*. It tells its own story in the most striking way; and if our readers should take the pains to revisit that eloquent piece of political satire, they ought to do it with Dean SWIFT'S book in their hands, and then compare the words to the deed, bearing all the while in mind that the work comes from Germany.

There lies that huge body, "fastened on each side to the ground," and his "hair, which is long and thick, tied down in the sams manner," by a host of Liliputians, who heve overrun him, while sleeping after an exhausting escape from the wreck of the ehip called *Roman Empire*. There be lies, resigned in transcendental, philosophic mood, and in the strange delusion that he cannot break the "several slender ligatures" that he feels running across his body, from his "arm-pits to his thighs." In his present posture he can see nothing except the sky, and as the sun begins to grow hot and the light offends his eyes, he shuts them and listens, blinded and "in great uneasiness," to the confused noise about him, produced by human creatures not six inches high. All that this giant dares to do, is to wrench out, now and then, some pegs, and profoundly meditate npon the "methods they had taken to bind" him, hut each pull to loose ths strings gives him excessive pain, besides the shower of arrows which priek him "like so many nesdles discharged upon each of his feeble attempts to stir. And so he thinks it the most prudent method to lie still," and congratulates himself on his "good luck" in having on him "*a buff jerkin, which they could not pierce.*" Lucky Germania in the "buff jerkin," how lifelike is your allegory!

There you may see all the thirty-nine petty robber-princes, with all their contingents of dwarfs and life-guard, their *hurgos* and fools, passing forwards and backwards on the body, moving on the leg and advancing to the chin of this Teutonic Gulliver, who is often tempted to seize some of the first that come within his reach, hut alweys lets them run, remembering the "promise of honor" he made them for so be "interprets his submissive behavior," and very much afraid, also, of their cry—*tolgo phonac*—which they thunder at each of his movements, and which means state of siege, massaare and gallows. We perfectly recognize the King of Prussia. His Liliputian Majesty is standing on the stage erected over against the right ear, "and delivers a long speech, which contains many periods of threatening, and others of promises, pity and kindness," of neutrality and Germany's sword,—

"A sword so great, that it was only fit
To cut off his great head that came with it."

We eee, also, the learned, well grounded, theorizing Professors of the Frankfort Parliament, dancing upon his breast, shouting for joy, and repeating several times "*Hekinah degul*," which means "three cheers for Gulliver," who performed such wonders of gastronomic capacity. And the Emperor FRANCIS, the beardless Nero, is there too, "with an Austrian lip and arched nose." He holds his sword drawn in his hand to defend himself if he should happen to break loose,—"but he still keeps beyond the length of his chains." But why enumerate more? They are all there, but we could not look long at the scene, for it grows, upon reflection, a very melancholy one.

Mr. BARNUM ought to engage some German artists to sing a song with the words, *I wish he had no buff jerkin on*, to the national air, "Where is the Gimpel's Fatherland?" TOPSOM.

Where letters are mis-sent it is not lawful to charge postage for forwarding.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

The Daily Times and Religious Toleration.

From the Protestant's Journal of last week.

Our bland-spoken neighbor of the TIMES has not rectified his erroneous statements respecting the sentiments repudiated by the *Shepherd of the Valley*. We are pleased to see in the daily St. Louis *Intelligencer* the frankness of the following paragraph:

"In response to Mr. MALLORY, we have to state that there is not a word of truth in his information, and that his remarks are calculated to impair the *Shepherd's* proper standing among the Catholics of the United States. Whatever sentiments the *Shepherd* may have nttered in times passed, it still maintains ably and boldly, and so far from the Bishop of the Diocese condemning the paper, every number that is issued carries at its head the Bishop's *official endorsement*."

On his own behalf the editor of the *Shepherd*, in the last number af his paper, which we think it due to him to reproduce at length in our columns:

So far the *Intelligencer*; and what the *Intelligencer* says is true. The mistake of Mr. MALLORY was, however, excusable, as a statement to the same effect was circulated by Catholics in August last. It was this false statement—that he had condemned our paper—that led us to ask and obtain from the Archbishop of St Louis the approbation which we bear at the head of our editorial columns.

It is evident, however, that Mr. BADGER'S views of the doctrine of the *Shepherd* on the enbject of Religious Freedom are based npon dishonest extracts from our journal which he has met with in Protestant papers hostile to our cause and anxious to stir up an anti-Catholic excitement.

We have said nothing on the subject of Religious Freedom, which, fairly interpreted, could be deemed objectionable by unprejudiced men. The Protestant prees has perseveringly misquoted the *Shepherd of the Valley*. It bas done this so nniversally, with as much pertinacity, and, in some instances, with such a well affected show of designing to be just and honest, and with such a studied precision of date, that some of our Catholic readers, and some of of respected cotemporaries amongst Catholic journals, were, at one time, led to believe that we had advocated certain doctrines which we have never set forth in our journal or otherwise.

"*If Catholics ever gain—which they surely will do, though at a distant day—the mafority in this country, religious freedom is at an end.*" These words have been copied, we suppose, into every secular journal in the country, and attributed to us; and, from this sentence, dishonestly detached from the context, it has been assumed that we believe that it is the duty of Catholics to propagate their religion hy fire and sword in these United Statee.

This sentence appeared in our issne of November 22d, 1851; it was ceught up by e dishonest sheet in this City, and, in company with one or two other sentences, separated from its context and framed into a connected whole. The words of the piece of patchwork were ingeniously dove-tailed together. The sentences had appeared in the *Shepherd of the Valley*, but not in the order in which they were sent abroad by our Protestant contemporaries; and it would have been as honest to affirm that the Bible ssye that there is no God, because the words "There is no God," occur in Psalm —, verse —, as it is for our enemies to attribute certain odious doctrines to us in consequence of the mntilated extracts from our writings, which have been going the rounds of the secular press.

In our issue of April 10, 1852, we explained ourselves at some length, and set our contemporaries right. We set forth fully what we meant, and quoted what we had said.

Here are the paragraphs in our issue of November, 1851, from which the obnoxious sentence is extracted:

"The reproach of intolerance, if it be a reproach, is shared with the Catholic Church by all so-called religious bodies throughout the world. It is not peculiar even to the religious; Infidel bodies have been, and ere, the most intolerant of all. The practical toleration to which we are accustomed, in our age and country, is not a result of any principle of Protestantism; it is not the consequence of any doctrine; it has been brought about by the force of circumstance; it is owing to the fact that no denomination can pretend to exclusive dominion; it will last only so long as this state of things continues. If the Infidels, the Mormons, the Presbyterians, or the Catholics, at any future time, gain a decided superiority, it is at an end.

"*If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical superiority, religious freedom in this country is at an end. So say our enemies.*" So we believe. But in what sense do we believe it? In what sense are we the advocates of religious intolerance? In the sense in which the enemies of the Church understand the word? By no means. We simply mean that a Christian will not consider the ridicule of Christianity, the denial of its fundamental truths, of the immortality of the soul and the existence of God; the overthrow of all religion and morality—matters beneath their notice and condemnation; that the foundation will be laid for a legislation which shall resirain the propagetion of certain doctrines; that men will no longer be permitted to attack dogmas with which morality is inseparably connected. * * * We avow it as our intimate conviction that Religious Liberty, as at present understood, is inconsistent with the prevalence of Infidelity itself."

In the same article from which we clip the above we said what follows:

"Religious toleration, in our view, is only another name

Horrible Murders—Three Persons Killed at Cutchogue, Long Island—The Supposed Murderer Arrested—Full Confession Obtained, &c., &c.

An attentive correspondent at Riverhead, furnishes us the details of an outrage more devilish and fatal than any it has been our duty to record for many a week. The following letter was received Saturday afternoon ;—

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times :

RIVERHEAD, (Suffolk County,) June 3—10 A. M.

A horrid murder was committed at Cutchogue last night about midnight at the house of JAMES WICKHAM, Esq., a retired merchant from your City. The servant girls who lodged in the garret were aroused by screams of "murder," "help," and in the voice of MRS. WICKHAM, "Spare our lives." Rushing to the foot of the upper stairs, they crept out through a window upon the roof of the kitchen, thence sliding down to a shed, and thence jumping to the ground, ran to alarm the neighbors. The ones first hearing the alarm were JOSEPH CORWIN, WILLIAM BETTS and Dr. BENJAMIN D. CARPENTER, who instantantly returned with them to the house. The murderer had fled. Tracks of blood showed the passage he had taken to escape from the house. A hat was found, too which is recognized as that of an Irishman, NICHOLAS DANE. In the sleeping-room, Mr. WICKHAM was found covered with blood, his head frightfully gashed, clots covering his features and the wounds still bleeding. There was not a square inch upon his face hnt on which there was a wound Yet life was not quite extinct. At the hour of the leaving of the cars (nine o'clock,) he was still breathing, though unconscious, and with but the feeblest chance for life. By his side lay the mangled but not quite lifeless body of his wife, Mrs. FRANCES WICKHAM, her brains dashed abont the floor, and her blood lying in pools upon the bed and carpet. A few moments more and she had ceased to breathe. A colored boy STEPHEN, aged 14 years, who was a great favorite in the family, was also horribly mntilated. He, too, was alive when the house was entered, and continned so when my informant left.

Circumstances combine to indicate NICHOLAS DANE as the murderer. He had been in Mr. WICKHAM's employment until abont ten days before, when he was discharged. He had made love to one of the servant girls, and proposed marriage, but was rejected. For this he had sworn revenge on her, and for his discharge, revenge on the family. As nothing was taken from the house, though Mr. W. was a man of property, and much was about to tempt a robber, it seems as if revenge alone was the motive. One of the girls thinks she heard Mrs. WICKHAM exclaim "NICHOLAS, don't kill him." Then the hat fonnd, there could be no mistake about. DANE had been hanging around for some days, but since the murder, cannot be found. T.

Another account says, it is suspected that an Irishman, whose name is NICHOLAS DANE, nnd who had been in the employ of Mr. W., but was discharged on Wednesday, is the perpetrator of this horrid deed; but no traces of him had been found up to Saturday afternoon.

This man is about six feet high, large boned, round shonldered, high cheek bones, red face, and no whiskers; generally walked very fast; usually carried with him a silver watch and a steel guard chain. It seems that after his discharge on Wednesday, he hung about the premisen, and made use of threats towards the girl ELLEN for not marrying him, attributing her refusal to the advice given her by Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM.

On Friday morning he left the house, took his trunk, and went to Greenport. There he left the trunk, and on that night is supposed to have walked back to the residence of Mr. WICKHAM, a distance of about ten miles, broke into the premises, and no doubt intended to murder all in the house, and would have accomplished the bloody deed had not the girls been awakened by the cries of Mrs. WICKHAM. Up to the lateet account no arrest had been made, and it was supposed that the murderer was secreted in the woods, or perchance, making his way towards New-York. The inhabitants, however, were ont in full force in pursuit, and no doubt the monster will be captured. He is described as being six feet in height, broad shoulders, black hair, inclined to curl, high cheek bones, and a fast, rolling walk; chews tobacco freely, and is abont twenty-eight years of age.

The instrument with which this horrible deed was perpetrated, was a post axe, which was found yesterday morning npon the premises, with blood and hair upon it.

THE MURDERED FAMILY—SITUATION OF THE HOUSE.

JAMES WICKHAM, Esq., formerly of the firm of WICKHAM & CORWIN, and long a resident in this City, was married but two or three years since to Miss FRANCES POST, of Qnogue, Long Island, and soon after bought the spacious mansion house in Cutchogue, known as the property formerly of JOSIAH ALBERTSON, Esq. The house is very large, modern-built, and beautifully situated on a branch of Peconic Bay, while a deep lawn extended some forty rods in front of the post-road. The village of Cutchogue itself is one of the most quiet and rural of the east end of Long Island. It is a portion of the old town of Southold, wherein the last murder that was committed dates back at least thirty years. The railroad passes some half n mile north of the village, which is abont twelve miles from Greenport. The house, standing back from the road, and at a distance of a quarter of a mile from any neighbors, facilitated by its seclusion the designs of the fiend. Mr. WICKHAM had purchased a large farm, and employed of course many men npon it. Doubtless it is one of these who has dealt such terrible vengeance for his fancied grievances. Mr. and Mrs. W. were both highly esteemed wherever known, and enjoyed in this City a large circle of friends. Mr. W.'s father, mother, brother and sisters reside within a mile of the scene of this bloody murder. One brother, whose farm lies on the north side, is reputed the largest farmer in Suffolk County. Another, residing in Patchogue, is, and has been for many years, the District Attorney of Suffolk County. It was an uncle of the murdered man, a Virginia lawyer, who took an honorable part in the trial of AARON BURR for treason. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the town, and a more monstrous case in all its details, may it never be our duty to record.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.—The Americans, who always go ahead in everything, have gone ahead of us in their census; for, instead of limiting it as we do to human beings, the United States have prepared a statistical account of all their cattle. We are rather surprised that the Great Republic should have officially recognized the animal kingdom, and admit it to the same tables with its own citizens. We should have hardly thought it worth while to ascertain the nnmber of asses in America, and, indeed, if it were proposed to do the same in Great Britain, we should see the thing down as absurd, if not impossible. One meets so many donkeys every day of one's life, that to calculate the number would be an endless task, and indeed the animal is not always to be recognized. [*Punch.*

"The Shade of Lempriere," writing to the *Morning Chronicle* from the Athenæum Club, corrects one of Mr. DISRAELI's prepared impromptus at the Royal Academy dinner. Mr. DISRAELI had said—"It is a great fallacy to pretend, because a nation is unhappily at war, that the arts of peace ought not to be cultivated. You will rather find, if you appeal to history, that it is when a nation feels and thinks the most deeply, that the arts most flourish. *It was during the greatest struggle in which the Athenians were ever engaged, the Peloponnesian war, that Phidias flourished.*" The Shade of Lempriere writes—"There could hardly be a more unhappy illustration. The Peloponnesian war commenced B.C. 431; PHIDIAS died the very year *before*, namely, B.C. 432. The Parthenon and all his great Athenian works were completed several years before the commencement of the Peloponnesian war.

It is said that it is contemplated to construct a railway running close in on the northern shore of Lake Erie. It is promoted by Buffalo interests and the Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

Dr. Plumer, of Baltimore, has declined the appointment to the Allegheny Professorship, tendered him by the Presbyterian General Assembly.

In levelling a hill in Manchester, Va., a diamond of exquisite beauty, weighing nine carats, was thrown up.

From Mauritius, we learn that the forth-coming sugar harvest was expected to be very abundant.

A mail carrier is under the obligation to deliver [illegible] letters on his route. It is evident with him.

All Newspapers having words written on or in them, are subject to letter postage.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of May to the 3d day of June, 1854:

Men, 113; Women, 82; Boys, 123; Girls, 97. Total, 415.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Diarrhœa	7	Killed or murd'd, by pistol shot	1
Amputation	1	Dropsy	3	Lues Venerea	2
Alloimaria	1	Dropsy in head	21	Marasmus	31
Apoplexy	19	Dropsy in chest	4	Measles	3
Asphyxia	1	Drowned	7	Mortification	1
Atrophia	2	Dysentery	16	Mortification of lungs	3
Angina	1	Heart, (enlargement of the)	1	Mortification of mouth	1
Bowels, disease of	1	Epilepsy	3	Old age	5
Bleed'g fm w'mb	1	Erysipelas	3	Palsy	2
Buried or scald'd	1	Fracture of skull	3	Poison, by alcoh'l	1
Bronchitis	9	Fever	4	Premature birth	2
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, puerperal	2	Pleurisy	2
Cancer of lips	1	Fever, remittent	1	Partur'n difficult	1
Casualties, by falls	2	Fever, scarlet	3	Scrofula	3
Cholera	12	Fever, typhoid	3	Small-pox	10
Cholera Infantum	5	Fever, typhus	8	Sprue	2
Cholera Morbus	12	Fever, nervous	1	Still-born	34
Consumption	57	Heart, disease of	4	Suicide by lend-nnm	1
Convulsions	38	Inflam. of bowels	2	Scirrhos of Liver	1
Croup	2	Inflam. of lungs	16	Softning of brain	1
Congest. of brain	8	Inflam. of stom	5	Teething	1
Congest. of lungs	3	Inflam. of throat	1	Total	415
Debility	4	Interseception of intestines	2		
Delirium Trem's	1	Jaundice	1		
		Kidneys, dis. of	1		

Wards		Wards.		Wards.	
I	26	IX	16	XVII	24
II	4	X	17	XVIII	15
III	3	XI	34	XIX	22
IV	23	XII	30	XX	25
V	29	XIII	16	XXI	23
VI	32	XIV	12	XXII	11
VII	14	XV	7		
VIII	5	XVI	29	Total	415

AGE—Under 1 year, 117; 1 to 2 years, 44; 2 to 5, 42; 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 14; 20 to 30, 48; 30 to 40, 47; 40 to 50, 38; 50 to 60, 29; 60 to 70, 19; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1; unknown 2. Total, 415.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 227; Ireland, 87; England, 16; Scotland, 6; Wales, 1; Germany, 53; France, 2; Holland, 1; Denmark, 3; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; Italy, 1; Prussia, 3; British Possessions in North America, 3; West Indies, 1; Mexico, 1; Norway, 3; unknown, 7. Total, 415.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 18; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Ward's Island, 21; Randell's Island, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 13; City Prison; 1; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 8; Colored Persons, 11.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, June 3, 1854.

The alleged Extortion and Seduction Case.

Before Justice Welsh.

The investigation was resumed on Saturday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Barnehy, in behalf of Mrs. Roleter, proposed to read a lenghty written statement made hy her, as an addition to the statement which she made in her forma examination by the magistrate on a former day.

Mr. Phillips objected to the admission of the statement. This document could not be taken as a part of the magisterial examination. If she chose to make it as a voluntary admission, the case was entirely different; but as being a portion of her formal examination, nnder the sanction of the official signature of the magistrate, he entirely objected to the statement being received.

Messrs. De Mott and Barnahy pressed the motion nt considerable length.

Mr. Phillips observed that he had no objection to the paper being received as a voluntary staiement, with each disposition to be made of it as the District Attorney may see fit.

The Conrt would admit the paper as a mere vainntary statement, and certify to the circumstances nnder which it was presented, in its report to the Gand Jnry.

Mr. Barnehy then moved that Mrs. Roleter be examined orally, which motion was ruled ont.

The paper was then received, subject to the reservation allnded to by the magistrate.

Rev. Edmnnd Neville being sworo for the defence, deposed that he had seen Mr. and Mrs. Roleter on one occasion; it was at their marriage, May 1, 1852; they were married by him; identified Roleter and his wife as the parties whom he married on that occasion.

Jerome Murray was then examined by Justice Welsh.—He said, I was born in Ireland; am 17 years of age; reside in No. 327 Twelfth-street; am a jeweller by trade; my acqnaintance with Mr. Pinner commenced on the 17th of May; my sister (Mrs. T. Roleter) sent me down to him with a note which he awed her; I went ont from Ninth-street, her then residence; I was told at Pinner's store that he was ont, and would he in a few minntes; there was a German woman there to whom he spoke in a qneer manner in German; when he came in; he was talking a long time, and running np and down behind the counter; when he came ont, I handed him the note from Mrs. Roleter; he opened it and read it; he got change of a $5 bill, and then wrote a note in reply which he handed to witness; that was his first interview with Pinner; was ronsed np at his residence on the night of the 23d of May; went into Roleter's honse, nnd into the bed-room; saw Pinner there; his shirt was torn, and one of his eyes was reddish looking; I said "hillo, I think I know yon;" Pinner began to cry from the cold, and begged for his pants and clothes; Roleter said he wented to have the police see him as he was; Pinner begged him not to go ont, as he wonld not be exposed for $1,000; he would compromise, do this and that, and said he would give Roleter $20 ont of the $25 he had in his pocket-book, and would spend the remaining $5 for Champagne, and give him $400 or $500 in a draft, and a snit of the best clothes in his store; Roleter said he would have nothing to do with him; Pinner went on trying to compromise until he (Pinner) fell asleep; Lewis was sleeping all this time; at about 5 o'clock A. M., Pinner woke np and washed himself, and pnt on his pants and coat; in a struggle between Pinner and Roleter abont Pinner's vest, the latters watch fell ont, and the crystal and hands were broken; Roleter took them up and put them on a small table, and told him he wonld get them when the policeman came; he begged me to go to Mrs. Roleter to try and compromise the matter; that was after 7 o'clock A. M.; I went np and brought her down; she would not speak to him when she came down and went into the bedroom; when Pinnor went ont to wash himself Roleter went out for a policeman, but did not get one; I also tooked for one without success; Lewis brought in something to eat, and after eating he went away; that was a little after 8 o'clock A. M.; Mrs. Roleter went out in the yard; and Pinner began to ask for pen, ink and paper; Roleter said he had none; Pinner, after prying about the room, found some; Pinner sat down at the table and began to write; Roleter was looking at the pictures in *Gleason's Pictorial* at the time; Pinner asked Roleter if he would not show him how to write his (Roleter's) name; Roleter wrote it on a piece of paper that Pinner had there; after a while Pinner began to write something on a paper; he cut off with a scissors a part of the paper on which he had written; the piece he wrote he took in his hand, and began to walk about the room; after trying again to compromise, Lewis came in, and said he was going down for some medicine, and Pinnor asked him if he would not bring the paper down to the Island City Bank? Pinner said he would not go until the matter was made all right; he said he would not let his wife or family know it for $1,000; he went on trying to compromise until Lewis came back and said the check wasn't good; Lewis then went ont Roleter told Lewis when he was going off, that if he met a policeman, to send him down; Pinner told Roleter for God's sake to take his watch and breast pin, which Roleter refused, saying that he wished he had never seen him; he offered the wntch, &c., twenty or thirty times, and Roleter always refused his offor; Mrs. Roleter came in from the yard and called for the jackets; Roleter told her to come in and get them herself; she went went into the bed-room, she was so sick; Pinner then sat down and began to write; he wrote something and then came over to me and began to bother me about writing a name; he bothered me a long time ahont writing my name; I got np I was so bothered with his talk, and signed "J. Lewis," to a paper which he had on the table; then he again offered the watch and pin to Roleter, saying they were worth so much; Roleter told him to get away, that he was sick, and did aot want to have anything to do with him; Pinner then went to the table laid down his watch and chain, and stuck his pin in a paper that was on the table; "there, Mr. Roleter, are my watch and pin," he said, "I will call for them this evening;" he put them into a puff-box that was on the table; Roleter said "take them away—I don't want them at all;" there twenty dollars with them, which Pinner laid down on the table with the watch; Roleter and I refused to go ont and breakfast with him; Pinner then went out; Pinner was at liberty to go away all night and next morning, hnt would not go until he compromised.

The following is the substance of Mrs. Roleter's statement:

She said that she obtained work from Mr. Pinner, nnd that on going to his store, he was in the habit of complimenting her, and made various advances which she repelled. That on one occasion he came to her lodgings when her husband was at home, and staid nearly an hour. On the morning of the day on which, Mr. Pinnar alleges, the acts he complains of were committed, she went to Mr. Pinner's store, and told him she should be unable to make the jackets for him at the price he had paid her, and requested to have them brought away. He promised to send for them, and before she left, asked if her husband was at home. She told him he had gone to Philadelphia. On the evening in question; she was mending her hnaband's trousers, when, about 10½ o'clock, a knock came at the door. On opening it she saw Mr. Pinner, who asked her how she did and passed into the room. she followed and desired to know his business; when he said she knew what he came for; he then sat down, bnt shortly got up, and walked about the room, looking at the pictures which were hanging around; he took out his watch and remarked it was after 10 o'clock, and then put his arms around her neck and kissed her; she repulsed him, and he then took improper liberties with her, and she struck him in the face; he then seized hold of her, and dragged her into the bed-room, she resisting and crying out; he then threw her on the bed and held her there with his knee while he got off his clothes; she struggling, resisting, and calling out the while; he then tore off a part of her dress, and threw her further on the bed, and grossly and violently assaulted her; after he had ill-used her, she was sitting on the bed, crying, when the door leading to the front room was opened, and her husband and brothers entered.

The hearing was adjourned till this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY.—A meeting of persons in favor of extending the Bowery to Franklin-square was held at the Westchester House on Friday evening, ENOCH DEAN, Esq., in the Chair. Petitions in favor of the improvement were handed in, representing property to the amount of rising $10,000,000. It was understood that petitions were still out representing a much larger amount. Ex-Alderman KELLY addressed the meeting, and urged this project as one of great importance not only to the eastern section, but to the City at large.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 29, 46, 1, 2, 32, 13, 31, 44, 47, 10, 27, 33, 51.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 274, 276, 283, and 284, 272, 273, 275.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails mails per steamship *Illinois*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The Richmond Enquirer—Rejoicing with Trembling.

The Slavery propagandists, even in the hour of their victory, are disturbed by guilty fears. Before the roar of the cannon on Capitol Hill, indecently proclaiming their triumph, has died away, trembling seems to have seized upon them. The very suggestion that the Free States may forget their divisions and unite to take possession of the Government in the interests of Constitutional freedom,—the bare mention of Mr. SEWARD's name as possibly to be made the next President of the United States through their agency, fills them with alarm. Hear the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"A hope is still left. It cannot be that the moderate conservative men at the North will stand idly by and see this result brought about by fanaticism and lust of power. The Whigs of the North who are willing to stand by the Constitution, may avert these dreadful evils. They can, by throwing the weight of their numbers and influence into the scale with the Democrats of the North, defeat the nefarious designs and purposes of the Free-Soilers and their Whig allies. True, there may not be many such Whigs; they are a handful at best; but they are enough to arrest the danger. The Northern Democrats in the main are right on this question. They are content to have the Constitution faithfully observed, and, if they can, will so rebuke the foul spirit of Abolition, that it will never again raise its head in the halls of Congress, or among the people of the land. It is a noble, a patriotic duty which they are called upon to perform—a glorious consummation that they have to achieve. It is to preserve unimpaired the heritage which they received from their fathers, to illustrate to the world the capability of the human race for self-government, and to refute forever the teachings of false philosophy, that Governments established by the people are wanting in stability and permanence."

Will it be believed that this is the voice of the Richmond *Enquirer*—who a few weeks ago so sovereignly proclaimed the "just ascendancy of the South," decreed the "political control" of Slavery, mapped its course of extension till it should "bid defiance to all its enemies?" Is this the Richmond *Enquirer*—who, a few days before the passage of the Nebraska bill, counselled the majority in Congress "to trample under foot the arbitrary formalities of Parliamentary law;" warning them not to be so "absurd and suicidal as to suffer any over scrupulous regard for mere incidents and accessories to defeat the great object of our political system,"—that is, the "aggrandizement of Slavery;" bidding them "appeal to the supreme law of self-defence against the revolutionary(!) resistance of the minority;" and confidently assuring them that if they would "resort to the bold expedient of suspending or overruling these subordinate and arbitrary forms of Parliamentary proceeding, the country will ratify and applaud the conservative innovation and the salutary irregularity;" and, finally, in joyful anticipation of the coming triumph, indulged its festive humor in such facetious pleasantries of contempt for the Northern Greeks, (through whose *dough-faced* representatives these modern slaveholding Romans counted on achieving the victory,) as the "most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric—excelling as clerks, mechanics and tradesmen, and leaving their masters ample leisure for the service of the State, whether in the Senate or in the field?" Is it the Richmond *Enquirer* that, after such utterances, now comes out invoking the aid of the Conservative Whigs and Conservative Democrats of the North, imploring them in accents of alarm not to suffer the people of the North to become united for the overthrow of Slaveholding domination?

Eheu! quantus mutatus ab illo! And whence this great change? How comes the hour of victory to be troubled with such foreboding apprehensions? The wild howlings of a few Northern fanatics, a few outbursts of mob violence, give the Slaveholding politicians little concern. They rather like such things. They can make capital out of them. If they could persuade themselves this were all they have to dread, they would enjoy their triumph without a misgiving. But there are other things "from out the North countrie" that fill them with alarm—tokens of a profound moral disgust at their baseness, of a right-[illegible] too deep to be vociferous, too concentrated to spend itself in violent [illegible] the quiet indignation of calm-minded, reasonable and patient men, urged by wanton insult and injury to the point where forbearance gives way to the determination to have exemplary redress—an indignation which it is wise in wrong-doers never to provoke. It is this feeling among the Free States, deep, wide-spread, almost universal, *pervading the breasts of the best men of all political parties*, the most conservative, the men through whose powerful influence the people of the North were persuaded to acquiesce in the unconstitutional legislation of 1850—it is the knowledge of this feeling that excites the alarm of the Slaveholding organs.

They know a few things, too, which do not help make them easy under the sense of indignant and contemptuous disgust which their flagitious proceedings have awakened in the Northern mind. They know they are in the power of the Free States, if we choose to unite in putting forth our Constitutional strength, and that they have not only given us ample justification for uniting in the fixed uncompromising determination to have redress, but strewed the pathway to redress with beautiful precedents, whose two-edged availability (if there were need to use them) they are the last persons in the world entitled to reclaim against, if turned against themselves. They know:—

That in the sole interest of Slavery aggrandizement, they have set aside a Compromise which in 1820 they considered a great gain, which the North acquiesced in reluctantly, but once made has for thirty years faithfully observed as a sacred compact.

That they have accomplished this violation of honor and good faith in a Congress elected not only without any reference to such an issue being made, but with every just right to believe that no further agitation of Slavery questions and no new issues would be allowed,—accomplished it in contemptuous disregard of of the almost unanimous voice of remonstrance and protest coming from the great mass of the sixteen millions of the People of the Free States.

That they have succeeded in carrying the measure by a trick, by the despotism of a majority, by trampling under foot the established rules of legislation.

That not a single Northern Whig voted for the Nebraska bill—one-half of the Northern Democrats against it—and the other half through whose help they succeeded, voted against the wishes of the majority of their constituents—tools of Executive influence wrongfully used to control the legislation of the nation.

That the Free States send to the House of Representatives *one hundred and forty-six* members, the Slave States *eighty-eight*, and there can be a majority of *fifty-eight* on the side of Freedom.

That the Free States can elect a President who will not be the tool of the Slaveholding power, and a Vice-President who in the Senate will not throw his casting vote into the balance against the just rights of Freedom and of the Free States.

These are some of the things that the Slaveholding party very well know, however little the North may have remembered or thought of them heretofore. And it is this knowledge, coupled with the unmistakable tokens of the deep sense of injury and outrage felt at the North, that makes the Richmond *Enquirer* and the other Slavery organs at the South uncomfortable, lest the day of retribution and of tables turned be not far off. And now the recollection of their own misdeeds begins to haunt them—like the ghosts of Macbeth's murdered victims—invading tho very hour of their festival trimmph. The precedents they themselves have set begin to glare ominously at them.

If the Missouri Compromise can be repealed, so, *à fortiori*, the repealing act can be repealed. The Fugitive Slave law can be repealed. The legislation allowing Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia can be repealed The act of Congress of 1808, allowing the coastwise transportation of Slaves, can be repealed. The allowance for the seizure and sale of Slaves under United States process can be repealed. Slavery can be forever excluded from the Territories of the United States. The legislative settlement of Texan annexation can be reopened. The admission of any new Slave States into the Union can be refused.

These are all Legislative measures perfectly within the scope of the Constitutional rights of Congress, as they are within the power of the Free States. We do not say the Free States would choose to carry all these measures. But if they should, with what face can the Slaveholding party reclaim? The game of repealing is a game that has two sides. Can the South claim to have it exclusively in its own hands, to play at it for its own sole advantage, and to protest when it goes against them? The Slaveholders have not only set the example of beginning the game, but they have taught the North choice precedents of unscrupulous tactics in overriding all parliamentary resistance to the absolutism of a majority. And now the imploring invocation to the "moderate conservative men of the North," to arrest the application by the enlightened pupils of these lessons to their teachers, comes from the *Enquirer* in ludicrous contrast with the arrogance and insolence of its previous utterances. Does the *Enquirer* imagine that "moderate conservative men at the North" have no sensibility to insult, no memory of wrong, no spirit to redress outrage when pushed too far beyond the point of reasonable and honorable forbearance? Surely the *Enquirer* can scarcely otherwise suppose its appeal will be likely to have much influence. Its previous utterances stand rather in the way of its attempts at conciliation now. It is bad policy to tread too crushingly on the vanity of the meanest tool. Even the most abject *dough-face* does not like to have his servility contemptuously cast in his teeth. But the South greatly mistakes the temper of the North if it judges of it solely from the specimens of pliant politicians that have come under their notice. The acquiescence of the great mass of the people of the North in the progress of Slavery-usurpation over the General Government has had in it nothing servile. It has arisen from a variety of causes—partly, it must be confessed, from a certain practical indifference to Slavery itself, as an evil remote from their observation, and not pressing directly in any way on them; partly from the complication of political parties running North and South through the country; partly from the habit of considering Slavery as something with which they had constitutionally nothing to do but to let it alone; partly because the encroachments of the Slave power have been gradual, step by step, a little at a time,—and it was hoped each would be the last, and so dislike of agitation, love of the Union, and desire for peace and harmony, have prevailed to keep them quiet. It is very doubtful now if such considerations will any longer secure their acquiescence. The day for compromises, for trust in Southern honor and good faith, is probably gone by. Time will disclose.

Trouble Brewing.

Here is a very serious matter for us to brood over. We hope it will not affect stocks, nor cloud the prospects that were painted the other day by the orator of the American Peace Society. In one of the Established Church Synods of Scotland, it coming out that the minister of Jordoun was designated "*Doctor* BUCHAN," a Mr. WHYTE, of Jettercairn, objected to that style being accorded to him, urging that as a Church Court they had no right or power to acknowledge a title having a foreign origin. Dr. BUCHAN's title, it seems, was conferred at an American University. Synod did not act upon it since the Assembly was likely to take the matter in hand. We earnestly hope that the Assembly will not be rash. Would not Justice and America do well to invoke the aid of some influential and important citizen, who has a reputation alike in civil, military and ecclesiastical circles, and who might be traveling in Great Britain, to see some of their lordships, talk it over in a friendly way, and so prevent anything serious from happening?

Religious Toleration—What the Shepherd of the Valley did say.

The *Freeman's Journal*, in an article which has but just fallen under our notice, copies from the St. Louis *Shepherd of the Valley* an article designed to correct the misapprehensions which led to the debate in the United States Senate upon a doctrine said to have been put forward in its columns. It will be remembered that Senator BADGER called attention to the declaration said to have been made by the *Shepherd*, that "if the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will, though at a distant day—an immense numerical superiority, *religious freedom is at an end*:"—and denounced the sentiment in very decided terms. Senator MALLORY replied that the paper in question had been disowned and repudiated by the Catholic Bishop of St. Louis, and that it did not express the sentiments of that denomination. The *Shepherd of the Valley* itself has published an article on the subject, which, in justice to that paper as well as for the public information, we copy at length as we find it in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*: it will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES.

That the paper in question has not been repudiated by the Archbishop of the Diocese of St. Louis, is sufficiently evident from the fact that the *Shepherd* carries at the head of its Editorial columns the official approbation of that functionary. But the *Shepherd* insists that its declaration in regard to religious toleration has been misrepresented;—that an isolated paragraph has been detached from its context and published as embodying his views, without the qualifications he had affixed. He *did* say that with the immense numerical ascendancy of the Roman Catholics, religious toleration, as that phase is understood by Protestants, would be at an end. But he did not mean to imply thereby that the profession of "heretical" opinions would alone incur the infliction of temporal punishment,—but that *apostates* from the Church, in distinction from those who had been *brought up* in heresy, might be rightfully punished for their apostacy. So long as Catholics would suffer most from political intolerance, he has no desire to have it introduced. Meanwhile he rejoices in the freedom which the Catholic Church enjoys;—but he believes that with the ascendancy of that Church, "the foundation will be laid for a *legislation* which shall restrain the propagation of certain doctrines."

We may not have given the precise meaning which the *Shepherd of the Valley* desires to convey; for, in truth, his distinctions are so subtle that we are not quite sure we understand them. The article itself, however, will enable our readers to judge of the accuracy of our representation. Unless we have greatly mistaken his meaning, we do not think his explanation makes the case much better. He still insists that, with the numerical ascendancy of the Roman Catholics, legislative restraints will be imposed on the propagation of certain religious doctrines. We do not see how this could possibly take place without an alteration, or a violation, of the Constitution of the United States,—the first article of the amendments to which declares that Congress shall "make no law *respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof*, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Butchery not a Nuisance of Necessity.

Butchers may possibly be coaxed, but of all men they are the hardest to drive. If it were not so, many nuisances which are fast anchored in the most populous parts of the City would long ago have been removed. Their slaughter houses sprinkle the City, each one in its place a nuisance,—a disgusting odor announcing its vicinity, while yet the traveler is afar off,—gutters full of blood suggesting them when the wind prevents still more nauseating methods of recognition,—smeared pavements and filthy precincts making a residence beside them intolerable. Those who have oftenest occasion to pass by are the least disposed to a diet of butchers' meat, while vegetarianism grows in popularity every time the wind comes from their quarter. Some, even physicians, have labored to show that there is nothing deleterious in the slaughter house atmosphere. Every man who has a nose, however, is hard to be convinced. Not, indeed, but that odious as well as pleasant odors may be perfectly innoxious, yet tolerance of, or a relish for them being only an acquired taste to which the public has not yet given its sanction,—we choose the broader ground, that a stench is a nuisance, whether it will or will not beget the cholera.

Now there is no necessity for the existence of slaughter-houses in populous parts of the City. Cattle must be butchered, but it is neither necessary nor profitable to do it where property must be so vastly depreciated on that account. Suppose, instead of our present filthy way of converting live cattle into dead meats, a field of ten acres were set aside, in the upper part of the City, for the purpose. Surround it with a grove of trees, run a street through its length, upon which, from either side, houses for slaughtering shall open. Let a capacious drain underlie the street, and connect with it a drain from the floor of every house. Carts to remove the offal for purposes of manure could here be amply accommodated, and with the aid of Croton, no more freely used than it is at present wasted, there would be no lack for cleanliness. Here the cattle yards might be. The dangerous nuisance of cattle-driving in the streets would be forthwith abated. A man of scientific and practical acquaintance with the diseases of cattle should be appointed to inspect every animal brought in. This one precaution would save the City from an immense amount of sickness caused by eating the flesh of diseased animals; for none but those who are in the business can see the number of sick cattle that are slaughtered in the City, and fed to such of us as cannot afford to pay full prices for our meats. [illegible] gave convincing [illegible] by [illegible] that [illegible] before 5 in the morning, would be only a trifle more than that of driving cattle now from the Bull's Head to their slaughter houses, and wheeling thence to the shambles.

Where the butchers go, there the fat-boilers and candle-makers must follow.—The tallow-chandlers would find it to their interest to rent buildings on the same premises, and the pains which some of them, we we are happy to know, are taking to prevent their factories from annoying citizens, there would remove entirely all cause of complaint. Under the faithful inspection of a competent officer, such a community of butchering establishments would become, instead of a nuisance, an ornament and an honored "institution," to be visited by farmers professionally, by strangers curiously, to be written of glowingly in newspaper paragraphs, and boasted about the world over. It would be for the interests of butchers, for the comfort and health of citizens. We know that many in the business long that such a plan could be carried into effect. But for any one of them to remove alone is to ruin his business. Will not the Common Council digest the matter, and by their action make it feasible? No time could be more pertinent to commence than now. Who will make the move?

American Female Literature.

If any shrewd Futurist had told our grandmothers that two or three generations from their girlhood, women would become a Literary Power in America, he would have been set down as a fortune-teller. Our grandmothers could not but smile at such a vain prophesy. For in their day, it was fashionable for female talent to employ itself otherwise. A great deal of the work now done by machinery was then done by their skillful hands; and whenever they had leisure, it was devoted to the education of their children. Women had much more responsibility of a domestic kind fifty years ago, and society expected a far larger amount of service from them. But public opinion has withdrawn itself from such in-doors surveillance. Women have managed these private matters to suit themselves, and without any aid from Conventions or Platform Speeches, have secured themselves greater means of liberty and leisure.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the merit of our recent female writers, there can be no doubt as to their popularity and influence. Neither IRVING nor COOPER has been read in anything like the same numerical ratio as FANNY FERN, Miss WETHERELL, and others of the same class. The fact is significant. No doubt, their talents have had a due share in this unprecedented popularity. But it were folly to attribute the result to this cause mainly. There is no sort of proportion between the genius shown in these volumes and the immense sale they have had. The true reason is in a combination of circumstances, among which are to be enumerated the present prepossession of the public mind in favor of any good thing that ladies undertake to do, and consequently the ease with which they secure the public ear. Women of any intellectual force find the American world more than ready to do them justice. They are really anxious to admire them. If an American woman of pretension and position writes an inferior book, she cannot be half so sorry for it as the tender-hearted public.

There is something in this to be remembered by our aspiring women. To make men, you must treat them as air-condensers treat the water in a fire engine—put six or eight additional atmospheres in pressure on their brains, and by resistance call forth their strength. They must have obstacles to surmount—suffering to test their fortitude—dangers to arouse their courage. Facility in the sense of easiness is the worst enemy of manly genius. But for the impediment in DEMOSTHENES' utterance—the misfortunes in Sir WALTER SCOTT's circumstances—the poverty of BURNS, and the deformity of BYRON—their genius would never have impressed the world so potently. But womanly mind loves sympathy, admiration, praise. The fragrant atmosphere which these croate, must float around the plant of her genius ere it can flower in Summer fullness.

What then are the tokens? They are very favorable to the ladies—altogether, indeed, on their side. For here and *nowhere else*, are they just in the social position to give scope to all their genius. Whatever a woman is or has, she is very sure of full reciprocation in these States. She always has the open ear, the awaiting heart, of the best public; and thereby her sensibilities are put exactly in such a relation to her intellect as to supply all the inspiration she can use. A good time is coming for her in this country; and strangely enough, Republicanism is destined to effect more for her than for the other sex. Our prophesy is—that the most popular forms of our future literature will be written by American women. They see to-day further into the meaning of American life, character, prospects, than men do. They are nearer the heart of humanity—deeper into the spirit of the age—happier in the revealings of faith, than their rivals among men.

☞ A letter from our Constantinople correspondent, dated May 6, contains the following paragraphs:

"The English soldiery are arriving rapidly every day. There are at present in Scutari fourteen regiments, and most of them are encamped in tents on the large plain outside the barracks. It is amusing to see the soldiers imprecating the fleas which are swarming abundantly in the barracks just vacated by the Turks. This plague is very common here to both man and beast, and is a great source of annoyance to those unaccustomed to it.

At Gallipoli there are about 25,000 French and 6,000 English.

An American vessel, (a merchant schooner,) *Flying Eagle*, has just arrived, and leaves here for Messina, on her way to New-York, on Monday next.

Fishery Documents.

We give this morning the highly interesting correspondence which was communicated more than a year ago, confidentially, to the Senate, but which has never yet been made public. The Fishery question and the matter of Reciprocity of trade between Canada and the United States, are lately exciting new interest, from the fact that negotiations are understood to be reopened.

CHOLERA AT SEA.—The ship *Charles* [illegible], Capt. MERRIMAN, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the 1st of May, had 21 deaths [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—The United States Mail steamship *Empire City*, Capt. GOWAN, Captain, left New-Orleans May 26, at 3 P. M. for New-York *vid* Havana, at which port she arrived on the 29th. Having landed the mails and passengers, she sailed same day at 5 P. M. for this port. The *Empire City* brings a large cargo, 200 passengers, and $30,000 in specie, onfreight. There was nothing of interest occurring in Havana; 2d instant, at 10 A. M., off Cape Hatteras, blowing a gale from N. E. with a heavy sea, spoke schooner *Compliance*, of Providence, in distress, with deck-load of lumber. The sea being too high to lower a boat, told the captain to make sail and stand to the westward, and the *E. C.* would tow her out of the Gulf Stream to soundings, in smooth water. After two unsuccessful attempts, got a hawser on board the schooner and commenced towing her, when the hawser slipped or was cast off, and the gale moderating, the schooner stood to the westward and must have reached an anchorage off Cape Hatteras.

THE CUTCHOGUE MURDER.—On our third page may be found the details of a horrid butchery, which took place in one of the most quiet villages of the East end of Long Island. A wretch, without provocation, entered the house of his late employer at Cutchogue, L. I., and with a post-axe murdered a gentleman, his wife and servant. The victims, JAMES WICKHAM, Esq., and FRANCES POST WICKHAM, were well known in this City and throughout the Island. The outrage occurred at the birth-place of Judge OSBORNE, of this City, through whose offices a *posse* of New-York policemen have been selected to scour the woods and assist in bringing the murderer to justice.

A DEMONSTRATION.—With great appropriateness, the Democratic Union Club tendered Senator DOUGLAS, at the blackest hour of Saturday night, a serenade. The attendance was not extravagant, for the night was a moon-lit one. JOHN COCHRANE, Esq., said a word or so, and the brave Senator responded, after which there was a dispersion. Nobody was hurt.

☞ The Philadelphia papers seem to consider it a matter of conscience to abuse New-York and all things belonging thereto. The *Crystal Palace* just now comes in for their special attentions. One of them announces that it is sinking money very rapidly, and that "the whole concern is to be connected with a big gift enterprise, including the Palace itself." All these statements are utterly untrue. We have the best authority for saying that the daily receipts of the Palace are now *double* its expenses, and that they are increasing constantly. Although nine men out of ten were ready to pronounce the attempt at resuscitating the concern utterly hopeless, we believe the general opinion now is, that it will prove successful. Certain it is, that the Palace has been made one of the most attractive places of resort in the City. It is managed with great energy as well as economy, and its contents are constantly increased in number and interest.

A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER.—Capt. BOWEN, of the bark *Gem of the Sea*, arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans. He reports that May 28, at 10 A. M., in lat. 35° 40', he saw a schooner on the weather beam. She kept off and run down across our bow; she then hauled her wind and passed one-half mile to windward. After dark saw her close off the lee-quarter; she remained there about half an hour; she then hauled her wind and we lost sight of her. About half an hour after that we again saw her close to the weather-quarter; at this time the wind was very light. The next day, the wind blowing fresh from N.E., we saw the schooner again; she immediately tacked and gave them chase; at 8 P. M., she tacked and stood N.W. by W., carrying a press of canvas. At daylight she could not be seen. A large number of persons appeared peeping over her rails.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, on Washington-square, (Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals,) has just concluded its annual examination, which occupied five days, and in its results appears to have been of a character the most gratifying to all concerned. Besides the parents and guardians of the pupils, there were observed among the examiners the Chancellor, and Professors JOHNSON and CROSBY, of the New-York University, and many other visitors of distinction.

FROM TURK'S ISLAND.—The brig *Lady of the Lake*, Capt. HILL, from Turk's Island in 12 days, with 4,300 bushels of salt, arrived yesterday. Captain HILL reports salt very scarce, in consequence of the great quantities of rain, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY, BUSINESS AND CO. PARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY, for 1854-5, compiled by H. Wilson. Complete in one volume, containing about 1,200 pages, and in the City Directory 140,000 names; and 15,000 more than any other City Directory. Office No. 51 Ann-st. Subscription price $1 50. This work is being delivered to subscribers as fast as possible. The compiler, in submitting this Directory to the public, feels confident that it will be found, on examination, to be the most correct and complete Directory of this City ever published. Very great care, and additional time, have been taken in the compilation to render the work as perfect as a work of the kind can be made. The City Directory will be found to contain not less than 15,000 more names than any other Directory, and very many of them old and established firms.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

SILKS, BAREGES AND JACONETS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE will open to-day, 250 pieces Paris printed Jaconets, new designs in figures and stripes. Also, 500 pieces of low-priced Lawns, new patterns; 100 pieces Swiss Organdies—beautiful goods

BAREGES—Satin, plaid, printed and plain modes, tans, ashes of rose, choice shades; 500 pieces new styles Grenadines and Crape de Paris, silk, plaid and figured Mousselin de Soie, desirable styles and patterns.

SILKS, SILKS—Recently bought at auction, 1,500 pieces striped and plaid Silks, new patterns, plain colors in tans, lavender, and ashes of rose, for mantillas and dresses; 50 black figured and brocade Silks; 500 pieces India and French Foulard Silks; for Summer dresses, at low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT's commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate. JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

AN ADDITIONAL SALE OF OLINVILLE VILLA SITES, as will be seen by advertisement, occurs TO-MORROW, June 6, at 12 o'clock, on the ground. These sites are very handsomely situated, near the depôt, which is the most accessible point on the Harlem Railroad. Those who desire a most convenient, healthful and pleasant spot for residence, should not fail to attend this sale. Free tickets are obtained of J. C. SANDERS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy underclothing, and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

"A GOOD MEDICINE.—A FRIEND WHO HAS been relieved of intense suffering, which during the long watches of the night permitted neither sleep nor rest, expresses grateful acknowledgments for the influence of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. From her account, these bitters must be a regular "pain killer," for this lady, a matron whose stout and apparently healthy frame was gradually becoming undermined by severe pains in the back and side, and the consequent loss of sleep, has been, we are personally assured, quite relieved by the use of the German Bitters. We have no hesitation in noticing well authenticated cases of alleviated suffering, for long continued pains are certainly a sad sameness, and we rejoice in every opportunity of pointing out remedies that may really be entitled to the confidence of sufferers. We have heard other instances of cure by means of this popular remedy, and so well authenticated that we have the less hesitancy in departing from our usual course of strict silence towards advertised remedies, which is always adhered to unless where we are well satisfied of the existence of real intrinsic merit. This is the case in the present instance, and we therefore recommend, without doubt or hesitation, the German Bitters, sold by Dr. Jackson, at his rooms, No. 120 Arch-st., below 6th-st."—*McMakin's Model Courier.*

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 29 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 148 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by Druggists and dealers of Medicine everywhere.

CAUTION.—SEWING MACHINES.—NONE BUT the most abandoned liar would put forth the statement that I have been defeated by Walter Hunt at the Patent Office, or that the Commissioner of Patents has given any decision "showing that I patented an old invention, to which I have no right."

THE FACTS ARE THESE:

The Commissioner of Patents has been forced to grant a patent to Walter Hunt, alias I. M. Singer & Co., their shifting [illegible] will be found [illegible]

[illegible] Fever and Ague Pills, in our practice, [illegible] stating them publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a patient to have a second chill after commencing with them, and we then administer a dose of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which medicine operates as deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE poison, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We cordially commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to propagate every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to those for 26 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 148 Chambers-st., and by Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crosbie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Shadden, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramspeyer, No. 66 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 158 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 179 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

A. M. & Co.'s CARD.—"WINTER HAS BEEN lingering in the lap of Spring," but we shall soon be sweltering under the heat of a Summer's sun, and gentlemen who wish to "keep cool," are advised to provide themselves in time with suitable articles of wearing apparel. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., the popular "one price" dealers, No. 441 Broadway, have now ready for exhibition and sale, an assortment of SUMMER CLOTHING, which they feel satisfied will meet the requirements of all who desire well made and fashionable garments. Their manner of conducting their business—"one price, and no deviation," sparing no pains to have every garment well made and trimmed suitably, using every exertion to please their customers in every particular, saving no one to purchase who is not pleased with what is shown him, and their very extensive assortment of goods, secured for ALFRED MUNROE & CO., a very large and satisfactory business. Still they are prepared for more, and they respectfully invite all who may read this notice to call and supply themselves with such articles as will not only adorn the wearer, but will tend to make him comfortable during the Summer months.

YOUNG AMERICA.—Boys from 2 years old up to manhood, will also please to remember—and their parents and guardians for them—that special attention is paid to their wants by ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, above Howard-st., below Grand-st.

WHO IS THE MAN?—WHY, DR. J. N. HOBENSACK. Why is he the man? Because he made the greatest discovery ever made, and the remedy for the discovery. But not until he spent nine years of labor and toil, and $75,000 in advertising, could he make the people believe it. But now the cry is, from one end of the Union to the other, "Dr. HOBENSACK has cured me." The annual amount of deaths among children induced the doctor to think there was a cause that the medical men could not understand, and being satisfied from observation and practice that the diseases of the bowels were not understood by the profession, made that his particular study, and in nine cases out of ten of every post mortem examination, discovered that the stomach and bowels were literally alive with worms. But the medicine used to correct the bowels did not remove the cause; hence every one will see that if its worms had been driven from the system, nature would then restore the patient to health. I say to every person, both old and young, and to every mother who has weak and debilitated children, or persons who are suffering with derangement of the bowels, to take HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and LIVER PILLS, as it is never too late to try it as long as there is strength in the invalid to take it, and there being no excuse now to be without it, as it has become so popular with the people in the United States that no respectable storekeeper considers his stock complete without it. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, General Agents for the Eastern States.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

THE MONTH OF JUNE ALWAYS TELLS THE same old story when it comes with its bright sunshine, its green leaves, its roses, and its pinks—the estantine, the lily and the damask—and we can only tell the same old story when we speak of GREASON'S Emerald Hall, No. 261 Greenwich-st. His Window-Shades and Drapery, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oilcloths, Paper Hangings of the newest styles, with French and American borders, and everything else that is rare and beautiful in the house-furnishing line, supply the imagination with sufficient material to decorate a palace for Oriental Fairies. No. 261 Greenwich-st.

MODEL MELODIONS, MANUFACTURED BY MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass. A Melodion with new improvements, well worth the attention of all who wish an instrument which is unsurpassed in quality of tone, promptness of action, and beauty of finish. 4½ 5, 5 2-3 and 6 octaves, single and double reeds, suitable for the parlor or Church, at $60, $75, $100, $120, $150 and $175. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, sole agents.

$50,000 WORTH CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS AND Summer Silks just received, making the most complete assortment of plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, and plaid and striped Summer Silks, that can be found in this City. Also, just received per steamer *Asia*, a large assortment of elegant Barages, Tissues, plaid and plain Poplins, French Ginghams, printed Jaconets, Lawns, Percales, Mull Jellas, printed Cashmere Shawls, &c. G. M. BODIE,

No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

PAINTING AND GILDING CHINA.—OUR FACILITIES for executing orders for Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets, of any desired pattern, and with initials, crests or coats of arms, are unsurpassed by any house in Europe. We employ constantly at this work one hundred persons, painting, gilding, and burnishing China. The public are invited to call and see the process. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF HON. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846 became the patentee of the original Sewing Machine invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void; the invention is public property. Printed copies of this important decision may be had gratis, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—SUTPHEN & BREED, importers and manufacturers, No. 404 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their splendid stock of wall papers and decoratives, just landing and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind promptly executed by their thoroughly competent workmen.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world-renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 159 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

LOVEJ'S WAHPENE OFFICE, REMOVED TO No. 762 Broadway, above 8th-st., where he will be always ready to supply the public with his celebrated WAHPENE, which never fails to change gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cures baldness. Beware of a spurious article. None genuine but LOVEJ'S.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

THE TURF OF 1854.

Trotting Meeting Match on Union Course, L. I.—Close Contests in Trotting.

The past week's sport of the turf on Long Island was characterized with a very exciting trotting match at the Union Course on Saturday afternoon, and no race of the season has given better satisfaction. The match was kindly made by the owner of that enduring mare, *Fanny Ellis*, with the owner of a Philadelphia gelding called *Whalebone*, for $2,000, 2 mile heats, to harness, and owing to the excellent reputation of both steeds, there was great interest felt by the turfmen for their respective favorites. The *Abdallah* mare was entered by the celebrated and renowned driver, HIRAM WOONUFF, and the horse by that shrewd and watchful driver of the Northern turf, GEORGE SPICER.

The mare was not in condition for a two mile race, as her ankles were considerably swollen, and she had not even recovered from the effects of the recent contest with McMANN's mare, two days previous, when she proved herself a most extraordinary animal, by getting beat the two first heats, (HARRY JONAS driving,) and handsomely winning the other three straight heats under the skillful retinemanship of HIRAM WOONUFF.

In regard to the horse, he was also out of condition, in consequence of being repeatedly driven over the miserable plank-roads, in double harness, which somewhat reduced his speed.

FIRST HEAT.

The horse was the favorite before starting, and "two to one" was the odds offered and met with numerous takers. *Whalebone* won the pole. They were started under good headway at the first attempt, HIRAM taking the lead round the turn, and to the quarter pole, a couple of lengths, in forty-two seconds—both horses having broken up before reaching there. *Whalebone* broke again on the back stretch, and fell off badly. HIRAM led to the half mile pole half a dozen lengths, in 1:32. He kept the gap open around the lower turn and up the home stretch, passing the stand in 2:46, about thirty yards in front of *Whalebone*. HIRAM continued to open the gap to fifty yards on the upper turn of the second mile, and at the half was nearly one hundred yards in front. He maintained all this advantage, and came home, in hand, about that distance in front, in 5:30½—making the last mile of the heat in 2:44½.

SECOND HEAT.

The other heat being won by the mare, those betting odds on the horse presented gloomy countenances, and endeavored to buy off their bets. After a score or two, the horses came up for the word, but HIRAM's mare broke on the turn, and fell three or four lengths behind *Whalebone*, to the quarter-pole, in forty-three seconds. She lay in that position down the back stretch to the half, in 1:22. *Fanny* made a skip soon after leaving the half, and fell off another length; but she began closing as she approached the home stretch, and was within a length of *Whalebone* when they reached the score. Time—2:47. *Whalebone* broke on the turn, but made several desperate plunges, and gained a length by the operation. *Whalebone* went down the back stretch about an open length ahead. On the lower turn HIRAM closed up to [illegible] on the turn, and after a splendid [illegible] they reached the score neck and neck. There was very little difference in them, one of the judges claiming the heat for the mare, while the others gave it to the gelding. A closer trotting match has never taken place, and a dead heat would have been far more satisfactory to the audience. However, the majority overruled, and *Whalebone* was declared winner, in 5,33½. The last mile of this heat was done in 2:44½.

THIRD AND LAST HEAT.

The contest now stood heat and heat, and the prospects of *Whalebone* coming out victor somewhat brightened, but there was not a whisper of betting on either side. The horses came up and got the word, SPICER in fine style leading round the turn, and a length to the quarter pole, in 43 seconds. They kept in the same way down the back stretch to the half mile pole, in 1:22. HIRAM reached SPICER's wheel after having passed the half, but broke again and fell off a length or more. Round the lower turn he worked the mare up to the top of her speed, and was ahead of SPICER approaching the stand; but his mare broke, and SPICER crossed the score a length ahead, in 2:47.

The mare appeared much distressed, and broke up twice on the next quarter, falling off three lengths. Down the back-stretch she seemed to have given up the contest; but rallying again, she closed on the lower turn, where *Whalebone* left his feet, gaining as before—his breaks being rather an advantage. He was at work again in an instant, and being refreshed by his jerks, trotted better. The mare came on him again vigorously, and nearly reached his head, when up she went, and this decided the race in favor of the gelding. In the break, she fell in behind *Whalebone*, but was brought out again for the last grand rally, urged to her utmost, and gained at every step to the score. *Whalebone*, however, had made too much on her in her last break, and he passed the stand a neck and shoulders ahead, in 5.36. The last mile of this heat was performed in 2.49, and the mare still looked fresh. Annexed we give the time of each mile and aggregate of the three heats:

C. Spicer named *s. g. Whalebone*	2	1 1
H. Woodruff named *b. m. Fanny D.*	1	2 2
Time—First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
First mile....2:48	First mile....2:47	First mile....2:47
Second mile..2:46½	Second mile..2:46½	Second mile..2:49
Total.....5:30½	Total.....5:33½	Total.....5:36

Trotting in Massachusetts.

CAMBRIDGE PARK.—Tuesday, May 30, trotting match $400, between *Hard Road* and *Blue Morgan*, best three in five to wagons. Result as follows:

First heat was a dead heat, time.....2:40
Second heat was won by *Hard Road*, in.....2:45
Third heat was won by *Hard Road*, in.....2:45
Fourth heat was won by *Hard Road*, in.....2:45

The match was for $400, and won by *Hard Road*. To day the same horses will again be matched for $200, when they will be more evenly rigged.

FIRES AND ATTEMPTED RIOTS.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop at No. 74 Broad-street, which, at one time, threatened to spread rapidly among the warehouses. The firemen soon came there in strong force and extinguished the flames before any heavy damage was done.....On Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire occurred in a carpenter's shop, in the rear of 192 Fourth-street, in the occupation of Messrs. KEYSER & BERRIAN. The building was filled with light lumber, which burned with great fierceness. Hose Company No. 56 was the first on the ground, and used great exertions in confining the ravages of the flames to the building in which it commenced. The stock was wholly consumed, and the building much damaged. The loss amounted to $3,000. $3,800 was insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company and $1,200 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Fifteenth, Ninth and Eighth Ward Police were on the ground with their Captains, and rendered efficient service.....A camphene lamp exploded at No. 134 Leonard-street, and set fire to the premises, but did no material damage. When the firemen were returning from this fire, an attempt was made on the corner of Leonard-street and Broadway to get up a fight between Engine Co.'s Nos. 15 and 21. The police of the Fifth and Sixth Wards were promptly on the ground and dispersed the mob.

Yesterday afternoon a disgraceful scene was enacted in the lower part of Broadway, in which several Companies took part. It seems an alarm for the Seventh District was given, and on the way down strenuous efforts were made to get 15 and 21 in a fight, but by the prompt action of the Chief Engineer and Assistants, together with the Police, a serious riot was prevented. At one period, Broadway was densely crowded with people from the Astor House to Maiden-lane, awaiting the anticipated disturbance.....About 6½ o'clock last evening, another alarm of fire was given, the origin of which was the burning of a chimney in Liberty-street, near Greenwich-street. The Engine and Hose Companies rushed down town in great force, and there was much excitement in consequence of an encounter being expected between Engine Companies No. 15 and 21. There were over 5,000 persons running to and fro in Broadway below the Astor House, and the same excitement prevailed as during the previous alarm. The belligerent companies were kept apart, and 21's Company was escorted to their head-quarters by a posse of the police.

FIRST DAY OF THE JUNE TERM.—The next few weeks will be a busy time for the members of the Bar and the Judiciary. The calendars of the Supreme Court, Superior Court, and Common Pleas, contain the usual "infinite variety," and we may anticipate an effort on the part of the profession to dissose of a mass of unfinished business prior to the long vacation which commences at the close of the month. That the trials and arguments of this term will present any feature of interest we are not advised. The Lemmon slave case will probably come up in the Supreme Court this week and may, in the present feverish state of the public mind in relation to the peculiar institution, create some little furore, but as it is a mere dry question of law which cannot in any way affect the liberty of any individual, it will probably pass off in moderation—albeit illustrated with many flowers of rhetoric. The Foaster divorce case stood for argument on the calendar of the Superior Court this term, but within the last few days it has been reserved, and will probably not be heard now until October. The libel case of FAY *vs.* BENNETT also lays over. In the Common Pleas it is probable a case of "domestic infelicity," which will present some very interesting developments, will be tried during the first or second week of the term. The calendars also contain the usual number of suits of assault and battery, slander and malicious prosecution, which are so prevalent in our tribunals. Subjoined is a list of crimes to be tried in the Court of General Sessions:

Grand larceny	15	Receiving stolen goods	2
Burglary	4	Malicious mischief	1
Forgery	3	Bastardy	1
Petit larceny	3	Rape	1
Assault	1	Perjury	1
Abortion	1	Cheating	2
Embezzlement	1		
Pet'y larceny and bastardy	1	Total	36

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Saturday, MATTHEW JONES, master of the ship Ninth Pioneer, of South Weiss, Maryland, was found in his berth by the mate, lying on his face in an insensible state. A physician was immediately sent for, but before he arrived, JONES had expired. The ship arrived at this port on Saturday, May 27, and since which time the deceased has been continually on a spree, and went to bed drunk every night. He was afflicted with delirium tremens, and had what is termed the horrors, for which laudanum was prescribed in doses of 20 drops. Deceased got the bottle containing the drug from the medicine chest, and took an ounce. Coroner HILTON held an inquest upon the body, when the Jury returned a verdict of death by suicide by taking laudanum when in a state of delirium tremens. Deceased was a native of England, 32 years of age.

LONG ISLAND.

Interesting Decision.
CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before City Judge Greenwood.

Kelsey & Kelsey agt. *Bradbury.*—A man named Cox made a note, payable to *House*, or order. He endorsed it to Elliot and Holden. The endorsees obtained a judgment upon it against the maker and endorser. The latter paid the judgment, received back the note, and transferred it to the defendant, who sets it up against a demand, upon which the plaintiffs sue as assignees of the maker. It is contended by the plaintiffs' counsel that the note was merged in the judgment, so that it was no longer the subject of an action, or capable of being transferred by the endorser.

There can be no doubt that if the endorser had paid the note before judgment, although after maturity, he could have recovered upon it against the maker, or put it again in circulation, (1 Cowen, 387, Havens *vs.* Huntington; Leevit *vs.* Putnam, 3 Comst. R. 494,) payment would not have extinguished the note.

So, after judgment against maker and endorser, the latter may purchase and take an assignment of the judgment, as against the maker, and enforce it against him. (Corey *vs.* White, 3 Barb. S. C. R., 12.) But here the endorser did not take, and perhaps could not have obtained, an assignment of the judgment, and the question is, what in the effect of the judgment upon the rights of the endorser, or of a new endorser, as to the remedies upon the note itself. In Corey *vs.* White, nb. sup., the Court any: "A judgment extinguishes merely the liabilities of the defendant to the plaintiff, and leaves unaffected the liability of the prior parties to the defendant." A judgment against the endorser alone would not, therefore, affect the liability of the maker to him.

All that the endorser would have to do would be to pay the judgment, and then by repossessing himself of the note he would become again invested with all the rights against the maker which he before had. It would be the same in effect as if the endorser had paid the note before judgment; for the court observes in the same case, "A judgement has no greater effect in extinguishing a demand than payment." It is settled by the case to which I have last referred that a recovery in a joint action under the statute against the several parties to a promissory note, has no effect on the contract which exists between them, *as among themselves*, although the plaintiff in the action could not afterwards sue either of them.

Then suppose the maker in this case had been sued separately to judgment, and the endorser had paid the judgment, and received back the note, how could the rights of the endorser against the maker have been prejudiced? The judgment would have been extinguished by the payment, but not the endorser's demaud against the maker. The endorser's right of action on the note would have been merged and gone, but not the endorsee's, for that of the letter is not derived from the endorser's, but arises from his relation to the maker upon the note. There is a wide difference between the merger of a demand or a particular party and a merger of the note itself, upon which demands of other parties depend.

The maker cannot be prejudiced by holding this doctrine. He has never paid the note, nor is there any judgment remaining against him, for that has been extinguished by the payment by the endorser.

That the effect of a joint judgment is the same as if separate suits had been brought, is settled by the case of Corey and White.

The precise question here raised has not, that I am aware, been determined in this State, but I am referred to the case of Prest *vs.* Van Arsdalen, 6 Halst. 194, as an authority in favor of the plaintiff. That case arose from an appeal from a judgment in a Justice's Court, which had been affirmed in the Common Pleas. The opinion of the Court is brief, and the decision is put on the ground that by the judgment against the maker, the note had passed *in rem judicatam*. The case of Benu *vs.* Smith, 2 Mason 268, is referred to by the Court as sanctioning the doctrine. I have examined that case, and find that it was a judgment creditor's bill to set aside fraudulent conveyances. One of the minor questions raised, was as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and Judge Story, in the very able opinion which he delivered in the case, says upon the point, what is obviously correct, (although it was not necessary to the decision of the case,) that the course of action having passed into *rem judicatam*, the defendant could not go behind the judgment to inquire how the case would have stood as to jurisdiction upon the cause of action itself. In other words, that this matter was *res judicata* between the parties.

With perfect respect for the Court which decided the case in New Jersey, I confess that I am unable to see the analogy between the two cases, nor do I perceive how judgment between endorsee and maker is *res judicata* between endorser and maker. There is no priority between endorser and andorsee so far as the endorser's right of action against the maker is concerned, for that right of action grows out of the relation between the two latter created by the note. There is no endorsement back to the endorser. Nor has the endorser any agency in obtaining the judgment against the maker. How then does the doctrine of *res judicata* apply?

In the present case, the note was passed to the endorsee (who obtained the judgment) for value, upon the responsibility of the endorser, as well as that of the maker, and the endorser was morally and legally bound to them as much as the maker was. The endorser paid the judgment, and received back the note, and that, I think, placed him upon the same footing, as respects the maker, upon which he was before he passed the note away. Perhaps, as before intimated, if he had desired, an assignment of the judgment, he could not have obtained it. The note was not an accommodation note, as between maker and endorser, and there may be a question whether an action could be maintained by the letter for money paid to the use of the former. The note is now in the hands of a holder who took it for value from the endorser, having no knowledge that a judgment was once obtained upon it. The maker has no valid defence to it, other than the purely technical one to which I have referred, and that, I think, cannot prevail.

Equity, as applicable under the code and commercial policy, both favor, I think, the doctrine contended for by the defendant. With these views, I must adhere to the ruling at the trial, and if I should err, leave my error to be corrected by the Supreme Court. New trial denied.

BROOKLYN CITY HOSPITAL.—The centre building and one wing of this building, has been completed and occupied somewhere about two years. At this point the Trustees were compelled to stop for want of means. Recently such arrangements have been made that the remaining wing is now being erected. When completed, this building will be an ornament to the city. It is located on Raymond-street, near DeKalb-avenue.

MAYOR LAMBERT.—Mayor LAMBERT having returned, on the last inst., from a two month's tour in Europe, resumed the duties of his office on Friday. His health appears to be the same as when he left.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock.**—The steam ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **At a Regular Meeting** of Company 1, National Rifles, 6th Regiment N. Y. State Militia, Lieut. SCHWARTZ presiding, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commandant of the above Company, Capt. Louis H. V. Vultee, has exercised unusual energy and zeal in the discharge of military practice for the period of 25 years, combined with gentlemanly conduct as our superior officer; therefore

Resolved, That this Company present Capt. L. H. V. Vultee with a sword and silver medal as a token of their esteem.

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Lieutenant Schwartz, Lieutenant Markewitz and Orderly Sergeant Estell, be appointed to make the above presentation to Capt. L. H. V. Vultee, on MONDAY, June 5, 1854, at his residence, No. 33 Pike-st., in behalf of the Company.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the morning papers.

M. WILHARTZ, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The ceremonies of inauguration of the new premises of the above Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Addresses by Gov. SEYMOUR, Hon. JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, CHAS. KING, Esq., and others. Members can procure their tickets of admission, free of charge, at the down-town office of the Association, No 2 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House.

CHAS. E. MILNER,
GEO C. WOOD,
JNO. H. GOURLIN, } Com. of Arrangements.

☞ **Special Notice.**—The NEW-YORK LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at Military Hall, No. — Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1854, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the lots held by the Association, among the members by Auction. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, in order to insure general satisfaction. By order of the Trustees. MILES CHAMBERS, President.

F. A. BAILEY, Secretary.

N. B.—Members will please to take notice that this meeting will be held at Military Hall instead of our usual place of meeting, such being previously engaged for that evening.

☞ **The Regular Weekly Meeting** of the Second South Williamsburg Village Association, will be held at their rooms, No. 158 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 5. The property of this Association is situated on the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plankroad, between Myrtle and Cooper-avenues, only three miles from the ferries. All who desire to avail themselves of the advantages here presented should make immediate application. Full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting.

JOHN WILSON, Secretary.
CHARLES YOUNG,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association** will hold its regular weekly public meeting, at the rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6. The property of this Association is situated in the village of Newtown, only four and a half miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, and in the neighborhood of important improvements. The whole cost for a commodious lot will be only sixty-five dollars, payable in small weekly installments. All interested are requested to attend this meeting.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.

☞ **Masonic.**—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be held at the Grand Lodge room at Freemasons' Hall, No. 600 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

JAMES HERRING,
Grand Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg Association.**—The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held at their Rooms, No. 197 Bowery, on MONDAY, June 5. Members are hereby informed that the full amount of their subscriptions is now due, and must punctually be paid at this meeting. A full attendance of the members is requested.

E. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Porters' Benevolent Association.**—The members of the Porters' Benevolent Association are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at their rooms, No 28 North William-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,

A. McINTIRE, President.
MARTIN PHELAN, Secretary.

☞ **Masonic.**—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, will be held at "Niblo's," No. 576 Broadway, on TUESLAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

☞ **Professional Card.**—Dr. R. HUNTER, author of "A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their Treatment by Inhalation," in association with Dr. James Hunter, devotes his entire attention to the treatment of Pulmonary diseases. Office No. 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st.

☞ **Dr. A. Paige**, the Electrician and Physiologist, will lecture in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, June 5, at 7½ o'clock, on his recent discoveries in the Physiological Relations and Medical Advantages of Electricity. Seats free to all. Dr. PAIGE's office and residence, No. 764 Broadway.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms, No 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Sketching from Nature.**—Mr. WOOD'S system of drawing from nature, taught at No. 483 Broadway, is well known to be vastly superior to all others for the facility and rapidity with which highly finished and extensely beautiful effects are produced. New pupils to-day and Monday.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do general housework or chamberwork and sewing. She is a first-rate washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is very fond of children, and a good sewer. Can give the best of City reference, and has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For chambermaids, cooks, seamstresses, nurses, girls to cook, wash, and iron, and small girls to mind children; also, for coachmen, farmers, gardeners, boys for stores and trades; also, persons wanting any of the above situations, can be suited at No. 4 East Broadway, basement, adjoining the Chatham Post Office. FITZSIMON & McLERNON.

SITUATION WANTED—For a smart, active, Scotch boy, who is well acquainted with the City, and can be well recommended from his last employer. A place where he could board with his employer, would be preferred. He can be seen at No. 112 Chambers-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook, in a private family, understands her business perfectly, but will not assist in washing or ironing. Good references given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., near 9th-st. Is willing to go to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—As Chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, in a respectable private family. Can give satisfactory City reference. Please call for two days, at No. 444 4th-st., front basement, near 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As daily governess for young children, (to teach the first rudiments of French and English,) by a young lady fully competent. Please call or address immediately, ADELE, No. 4 Jones-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook and plain washer and ironer. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 161 1st-av., up stairs.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, girls for housework and waiting girls; German and French servants. German and French coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters and footmen, always to be obtained at MORRIS & CONNERT'S establishment, No. 247 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable help is admitted.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, whose education has been received in one of the first female seminaries in New England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. She would not consider compensation so great a requisite as a comfortable and pleasant home. Address W. L. M., care No. 121 13th-st., 4 doors from 3d-av.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Four experienced dry goods salesmen. None but those having experience in the City trade need apply.

LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st.

SALESMEN WANTED THIS DAY.—Three thorough salesmen at Nos. 323 and 325 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dry Goods.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business, by a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

AGENT WANTED.—An intelligent, active, industrious man of business to represent a first class Sheffield house in the cutlery and plated trade. Apply by letter post paid, stating capabilities, where last employed &c. &c., to G. L. Metropolitan Hotel, New York.

COMPOSITORS WANTED—For a Daily paper in the country. Several steady hands can have permanent employment; little night work; 32 cents per thousand; cash weekly. Address PRINTER at this Office, stating where applicant Nn 2 can be seen.

JOB PRINTER WANTED—A first-rate Job Printer, one capable of doing work in fancy colors and taking charge of a concern. None but those who can produce the best testimonials as to capability, character, &c., need answer this communication. Address A. B. C., *Times* office

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED LABORERS WANTED—To work on the coal wharves at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, to whom steady employment will be given at $1 25 per day. Apply at the various coal offices in Walnut-st., Philadelphia, or on the wharves at Port Richmond.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—As Salesmen in a Retail Dry Goods Store. Also, a respectable boy to run errands and make himself useful. None but those who can bring the best of recommendations need apply.

THOMAS PORTER, No. 224 3d-av.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To attend in a Millinery store—one that is competent to take charge of a business, and can give good City reference. None other need apply. Apply at No 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As an assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk, in a wholesale boot and shoe store, who writes a good hand, and is correct at figures. One residing with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 2,678, Post-Office, in own handwriting, stating amount of salary required.

TWO STOUT BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age. Apply at No. 113 Nassau-st., in the *Times* Press-Room.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant suites of rooms in a desirable location on Brooklyn Heights, within seven minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Address D. G., Box No. 115, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and one or two single gentlemen, may obtain board, with pleasant rooms at No. 48 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated, with gas, bath-room, &c., and is convenient to the cars and stages. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by applying at No. 169 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan. Geuteel mechanics preferred.

BOARDING.—Parlor and bedroom furnished, with or without meals; also, single rooms, in a desirable locality up town, and near Broadway. Address C. P. K., Box No. 121, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 34 East 23d-st.

BOARDING AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at BULKLEY'S boarding-house, at Stamford. The house is new, having been occupied but one season, is beautifully situated on Henry-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing. The grounds are fenced, about two acres, are handsomely laid out and well shaded. For particulars, inquire of H. BULKLEY, Stamford, Conn., or GEO. SCRIVEN, No. 93 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with dairy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, and will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate Summer boarders with fine airy rooms and board, combining all the advantages of the most comfortable home. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson, and at a very short distance from both the Railroad depôt and Steamboat landing. Address Capt. WILLIAM CHALMERS, Andre Brook House, Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman wishes to obtain board for the Summer months for his family, in a farm-house, on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, and not more than 2 miles from a depôt. Any family having four or five rooms to spare can have a pleasant arrangement by addressing a note to C. T., Box No. 1,456, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Choice of rooms in a new house newly furnished, with all the modern improvements, in Henry-st., between Amity and Congress, fourth block from Atlantic. MISS PRETTY.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A lady in the city, [illegible] to let, with board, in a private family, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. The house is pleasantly situated, and has all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 2 Post-Office, [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Delightful location, overlooking one of the largest and finest gardens in the city. House about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. ferries. Married or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 56 State-st., near Henry.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING.—Two hours distance from New-York by railroad, and four hours by steamboat. The house is spacious and airy, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, and within three minutes' walk of the depôt. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. Other particulars may be known by calling on Dr. WELLINGTON, corner of University-place and 12th-st., New-York.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18 30th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Furnished—on 2d floor of house No. 4 East 11th-st., first house from 4th-av., and very desirable location. It is furnished with gas, baths and Croton water. Terms very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JONES & MORROW'S ECLECTIC MEDICAL PRACTICE—Just published by MOORE, ANDERSON, WILSTACH & KEYS, Cincinnati. Complete in two vols. 8vo., 1,650 pages; price $7.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

As a whole the 153 pages devoted to fever, would be viewed any where as a sensible essay, and by no manner of means very unlike the writings of other discreet teachers of the principles of practice. In the description of symptoms, Dr Jones is minute enough to enable a student to define the character of a disease under which he might find a patient suffering. * * * In these days of common sense in medicine, all respectable physicians are eclectics.

[Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

That the Eclectic Schools teach principles varying essentially from what is taught in the Allopathic Colleges, is unmistakable. The distinguishing point of difference consists in the total rejection of the mercurials, antimonials, arseuicals, the inadmissibility of general venesection and blistering, the exclusion from practice of the corrosive minerals, the more potent uncontrollable narcotics, and all debilitating measures, and the discarding of every medical instrumentality which is known to have a direct or remote abnormal influence upon the living tissues of the body. The general and extensive adoption of vegetable remedies, a perfect and efficient understanding of their therapeutic properties, and of their applicability to diseased conditions of the body, constitute cardinal features of the eclectic practice.—*Worcester Journal of Medicine.*

The volumes of which we are speaking, are of no ordinary character; their pages bear the impress of skill, energy and a liberal, thorough, and investigating mind; and the profession are much indebted to Professor Jones, for the production of a work so highly creditable.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

It is the best specimen of a new School Medical publication we have ever seen. * * * A production which should be found in every physician's library.—*Syracuse Medical Journal.*

We bears upon every page the stamp of Dr. J.'s vigorous, independent and practical style of thought. Such a work has long been needed; and we rejoice to know that it has been produced.—*Dr. Buchanon, in Eclectic Medical Journal.*

The views maintained by the authors are stated with clearness and precision; the style is flowing and lively, and the whole book is remarkably free from the verbiage which is such a general feature of medical treatises.—*New-York Tribune.*

M. A. W. & K. have great pleasure in announcing that several hondred oaths are now in type of the AMERICAN ECLECTIC DISPENSATORY, by Dr. JOHN KING, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and the diseases of Women and Children, in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. The work is complete in MSS. and is passing as rapidly as practicable through the printer's hands. It will make a large and beautiful octavo volume of 1,200 to 1,400 pages; nearly three times as much matter as was contained in the United States Eclectic Dispensatory, by the same author, notwithstanding the great care Professor King has taken to condense the facts into the smallest compass consistent with clearness for ease of reference. For sale by COLMAN, ADAMS & BOND, Druggists, John-st., IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York, and LIPPINCOTT, [illegible]

[illegible] sleep all night for it.—THE SAINT AND THE SINNER; A Tale out Stranger than True. Published by E. N. GROSSMAN. This is the most astounding revelation that has been made for years, and will create a sensation as great as did Lord Byron's "Don Juan." Its unsparing truthfulness and relentless exposure of the vices of the great metropolis, have already raised a cry for its suppression; but its truth is its safeguard and justification. Hear what the press has already said:

"It lashes the vice of this great City as unsparingly as the satirist Juvenal whipped with his kindling verse the besmirched morals of ancient Rome.—*Daily Times.*

"Its versification is full of the graceful wantonness of Rochester."—*Daily Express.*

"This is emphatically the most startling production of the day. Solon Robinson may now cry 'Hot Corn' unheeded, and the 'Old Brewery' cease its clamors, for 'The Saint and the Sinner' eclipses them altogether."—*National Democrat.*

"The imagery is exquisite, and the poetry throughout is beautiful."—*Morning Star.*

"We read it at one sitting, and did not sleep all night for it."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.*

"Since the days of Lord Byron, nothing so good in a poetical sense has been offered to the public."—*Sunday Courier.*

Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.; and by the principal news agents and booksellers.

THE BEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL WORK ON POULTRY.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have just published, in concert with the London publishers,

THE POULTRY BOOK—Comprising the characteristics management, breeding and medical treatment of Poultry—being the results of personal observation and the practice of the best breeders. Edited by Rev. W. WINGFIELD and G. W. JOHNSON, Esq. With twenty-two colored representations of the most celebrated birds, and numerous wood cuts, drawn from life, by HARRISON WEIR. 1 vol. royal 8vo cloth, extra, $5.

N. Y. S. S. FOR IMPROVEMENT OF DOMESTIC POULTRY, }
OFFICE OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, }

MESSRS. D. APPLETON & CO.—*Gentlemen:* I cannot refrain from making an expression of my delight at the examination of the "Poultry Book," which you have just (in connection with a celebrated English house) presented to the public.

The character of the contents of this Book is such as to make it exceedingly valuable, and I can but wish it the widest circulation—the style of its execution is far superior to anything of the kind that I have ever examined, and the portraits of distinguished Shanghais, &c., are truthful and splendid. Yours, hastily, R. C. McCORMICK, JR.

Corresponding Secretary of the National and New-York State Poultry Societies.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION.—12mo. $1. Attention is solicited to this charming story. Hear what the Press say:

"There has no volume fallen into our hands for years, with which we have been more interested. The beautiful simplicity of the heroine; the unadorned, yet highly interesting narrative; the development of the different characters, combined with the peculiar fascination of the author's style, carries the reader imperceptibly along to the finale, and he sighs that the sweet repast is over."—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

"It is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story, and yet a sermon. Taking the little Vara by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression which will prove of service. We hops to see it circulated widely"—*Buffalo Express.*

"A charming story; we read it with unbounded satisfaction, and we feel that our time was well employed while so doing."—*N. J. Literary Standard,*

"It is a deeply interesting story, and has a thoroughly evangelical spirit running through its pages."—*Presbyterian Herald.*

"A Tale of exquisite pathos"—*Watchman*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE.—ELLSWORTH & STREET, Newspaper, Periodical and General Book Agents, No. 22 Beekman-st., beg to return thanks to the various News venders, agents and retail dealers, and to the public at large, for the very liberal pat

The Boston Slave Case.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

If any more is to be a matter of very little consequence whether Commissioner Loring suffer the fugitive, Burns, to escape, or remain in the custody of his master. If the slave be given up, the less frantic portion of the Northern press will boast a signal triumph of law and order, and will claim the gratitude of the South as for some signal service. But how is it? Will the recapture of the absconding Burns be achieved by the peaceful operation of law, or by the intervention of physical force? Will it stem the prevalence of a patriotic and law-abiding spirit among the people of Boston, or does it simply show that they are not insensible to the danger of a conflict with Federal troops? Will it afford any guarantee to the South of the satisfactory enforcement of the rights of the slaveholder? *Such an execution of the Fugitive Slave law as that which we witness in Boston, is a mockery and an insult. It is perfectly manifest that the sentiment of the whole community is against the law.* The press, while affecting to deprecate any demonstration of violence, have inflamed the passions of the mob by denunciations of slavery and pathetic pictures of the wrongs of the fugitive. The municipal authorities openly incited the rabble to riot, and the Commissioner himself betrays a corrupt prejudice against the claimant. Meanwhile the more respectable citizens have been inactive if not indifferent spectators of the violent scenes, and but for the stern demonstration of Federal power, the law would have been trampled under foot by an enraged populace.

The affair is not more encouraging to the South than creditable to Northern patriotism. There is nothing in the treatment of Mr. SUTTLE to induce Southern gentlemen to pursue their fugitive slaves to Boston. Apart from the personal danger he has encountered, the expense of his journey will more than cover the value of his slave. Not only has he been annoyed by every sort of vexation and insult, but he has been arrested on a criminal accusation, and will be brought to plead like a culprit before a Jury of Abolitionists.

Although such be our view of the Boston riot, yet we are not at all disposed to a violent ebullition of passion. It is against our philosophy to quarrel with a mishap which teaches a salutary lesson, and promises a fortunate result. The riot in Boston admonishes the people of the South against a too confiding trust in Northern patriotism, and instructs them in the wisdom of self-protection and self-development. More than all the sounding resolutions of Conventions and all the vapid speeches of orators, will this riot contribute to *awaken the South to a sense of its position, and to the necessity of an independent and exclusive policy.* Wherefore, we mean to submit patiently and uncomplainingly to the outrage, with the earnest hope that the blow will at last revive the ancient if not extinct courage of Southern gentlemen, and impel them to some adequate measure of resistance and revenge.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending June 1, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
London	3,524	$17,145	1,024	$7,875
Liverpool	2,205	10,073	1,047	8,609
Bristol	2,700	12,337	—	—
Hamburg	—	—	100	853
Sandwich Islands	270	1,426	—	—
Africa	—	—	50	285
British N. America	2,153	9,683	2,062	24,499
British Honduras	—	—	289	2,121
British Guiana	200	900	—	—
British West Indies	4,536	23,791	720	8,380
Danish West Indies	—	—	1,615	8,383
Argentine Republic	1,457	6,527	—	—
Hayti	—	—	473	4,451
Brazil	657	5,241	300	2,858
Porto Rico	—	—	150	1,275
Total for the week	17,702	$87,203	8,230	$67,594
Total, prev'ly May	65,792	339,816	85,876	513,294
Total, prev'ly April	131,811	606,961	67,923	506,502
Total, prev'ly March	148,471	683,890	78,339	647,926
Total, prev'ly Feb'ry	143,898	649,653	129,365	1,134,856
Total, prev'ly Jan'ry	96,689	578,946	127,493	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	604,377	$3,337,718	536,356	$4,256,472

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	36,125	$48,702	6,739	$13,439
London	17,492	20,801	—	—
British West Indies	2,788	3,580	—	—
Total for the week	56,397	$68,998	6,739	$13,439
Total, prev'ly May	139,333	155,446	44,644	84,046
Total, prev'ly April	230,736	270,629	69,795	132,625
Total prev'ly March	182,565	229,518	236,431	447,598
Total prev'ly Feb'ry	185,248	237,368	280,489	573,641
Total prev'ly Jan'ry	284,461	396,398	517,483	899,123
Since Jan. 1	1,018,740	$1,347,358	1,157,581	$2,150,472

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	3,377	$161,909	4,809	$217,537
Glasgow	—	—	881	36,840
Marseilles	—	—	112	4,517
Antwerp	—	—	639	28,174
Bremen	514	22,114	190	9,382
Rotterdam	647	31,400	4,451	183,121
Amsterdam	680	30,796	—	—
Total for the week	5,197	$346,423	10,092	$476,071
Previously in May	31,263	1,475,534	39,513	1,141,148
Total in April	35,153	1,723,491	37,511	1,332,698
Total in March	26,174	1,218,562	28,066	1,343,001
Total in February	16,390	656,023	30,928	1,430,584
Total in January	10,280	518,563	20,471	1,061,399
Since 1st January	125,016	$6,839,845	144,481	$6,774,295

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	1,396	$950	96,289	$71,045
London	—	—	10,564	7,445
Cork	—	—	21,500	17,209
Madras	—	—	3,813	3,180
Cuba	450	239	—	—
French W. Indies	1,060	650	—	—
British W. Indies	1,626	1,121	406	340
British N. America	600	423	9,806	6,918
Total for the week	5,670	$3,393	142,634	$106,124
Previously	566,693	341,110	2,086,634	1,508,604
Since Jan. 1	511,765	$344,503	2,229,470	$2,006,732

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & bus.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British West Indies	710	$3,509	1,124	$4,522
British N. America	271	824	336	1,261
Porto Rico	—	—	84	1,548
Africa	—	—	300	1,624
Total for the week	981	$3,333	1,850	$8,947
Total Previously	21,718	84,765	33,144	122,101
Since Jan. 1	32,697	$98,058	34,994	$137,348

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	450	$4,250	51	$1,549
Liverpool	100	1,800	—	—
Marseilles	—	—	500	3,400
Antwerp	—	—	150	1,560
Lisbon	—	—	300	1,630
Africa	—	—	20	185
British Honduras	—	—	26	370
British West Indies	302	2,306	—	—
French West Indies	200	2,970	—	—
Danish West Indies	—	—	10	70
Brazil	—	—	20	100
Cuba	84	721	—	—
Porto Rico	80	402	—	—
Sandwich Islands	331	5,466	—	—
Total for the week	1,669	$22,315	977	$8,853
Total Previously	22,636	336,371	30,843	575,283
Total Since Jan. 1	24,237	$403,586	31,820	$584,146

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	—	323	$3,200
Havre	—	—	50	650
Marseilles	—	—	150	2,025
Antwerp	—	—	50	625
Lisbon	—	—	50	605
Africa	—	—	20	270
Sandwich Islands	733	9,468	—	—
British N America	50	800	25	356
British Guiana	450	4,950	—	—
British Honduras	—	—	126	1,740
British West Indies	775	11,138	215	3,045
Hayti	—	—	250	3 703
Porto Rico	25	394	25	350
Total for the week	2,033	$26,740	1,289	$18,579
Total Previously	32,856	393,936	35,222	488,900
Total since Jan. 1	34,889	$559,676	36,511	$507,479

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	17,702	$87,203	8,230	$67,594
Wheat, bush	56,397	68,023	6,739	13 439
Cotton, bales	5,197	346.433	10,092	476,071
Corn, bush	5,072	3,393	142,636	106,128
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs	981	3,333	1,850	8,947
Beef, bbls. & tcs	1,669	22,315	977	8,853
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,833	26,742	1,289	18,579
Total Produce for the week		$457,942		$829,601
Total Miscellaneous				568,101
Total exports for the week				$1,397,702
Total previously				27,304,543
Total exports since Jan. 1				$28,672,245

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 3.

$2,000 California 7s	70	50	Bruns. City Land Co.
3,000 Erie Income Bds	77½	200	N. Jersey Zinc Co.
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	77½	200	do
4,500 do	b3 77½	200	do
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	90	20	Crystal Palace
25 Del. & Had. C. Co.	b3 115½	100	Cold Hill Mine
50 do	c. 115½	10	Clev. & Toledo R. R.
50 do	c. 115½	100	do
4 Bank of America	105½	25	Michigan Cen. R. R.
45 East River Bank	93	40	do
200 Canton Company	c. 25½	600	N. Y. Central R. R.
100 do	b30 25½	100	do
100 do	b30 25½	110	do
100 do	b30 25½	100	do
200 Ric. Transit Co.	b30 27½	100	do
100 do	b30 27½	150	do
400 do	c30 27	100	Erie Railroad
50 do	27	300	do
200 do	c30 27½	450	do
200 do	c3 27½	450	do
200 do	b30 27½	200	do
200 do	b30 27½	300	do
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b15. 28½	300	do
200 do	b10 28	50	do
200 do	c30 28½	400	Harlem Railroad
200 do	c30 28½	100	do
200 do	c30 28½	100	do
200 do	b30 28½	100	do
200 do	c30 28	11	Stonington Railroad
200 do	c10 28	200	Reading Railroad
50 do	c3 aft opg. 28½	200	do
250 Parker V. Coal Co.	28½	200	do
200 do	b30 28½	100	do
1000 do	c3 29	700	do
100 do	sauw 2	700	do
100 do	b3 2	30	Mad. & Ind. R. R.
100 do	c10 2	115	Panama Railroad
200 do	sauw 2½	50	Penn. Coal Company

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 N. Y. Cen. R. Bs.	93½	20	Pennsylvania Coal Co
2,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bs.	100	300	N. Y. Central R. R.
1,000 Rens. Jersey & Co.	100	25	Clevs. & Toledo R. R.
200 do	7	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.
200 do	100	50	Harlem Railroad
200 do	100	50	P. Vein Coal Co.
200 do	100	550	do
200 do	100	50	do
100 Cumb. Company	100	25	Erie Railroad
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 28	50	do
200 do	opg 28	100	do
200 do	opg 28½	200	Reading Railroad
200 do	28	50	do
200 do	28 aft opg 28½	100	do
200 do	c30 28	100	do
200 do	b30 28½	100	Mich. Southern R. R.
200 do	c3 28½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.
200 do	28½	20	6th-av. R. R.

Stock quotations carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, June 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Pots [illegible] and more salable at $5 75 for [illegible]. The Inspection We[illegible] including 865 bbls.

COTTON—In [illegible] the stock being largely [illegible] [illegible] while holders are rather [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$4,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, interest semi-annually, $1,000 each and 1 of $250.

$10,000 Rock Island and Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually, $1,000 each.

$10,000 Lexington and Lexington Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.

$62,000 Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest semi-annually, $1,000 each.

20 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.

25 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, of Long Island.....$25 each.

5 shares Phenix Bank.....$100 each.

70 shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$17 each.

25 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

40 shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

100 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.

110 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

140 shares Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

150 shares Merrimac Ocean Mail and Inland Company.....$100 each.

25 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company.....$50 each.

25 shares American Candle Company.....$100 each.

500 shares Gardner's Gold Quartz Pulverizing and Amalgamating Machine Company.....$5 each.

350 shares H. Gardiner Excelsior Crusher and Amalgamator Manufacturing Company.....$5 each.

300 shares Ship-Timber Bending Company (Full Stock).....$10 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARRYTOWN.—On THURSDAY, June 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Irving Hotel in Tarrytown—Ten villa sites on Prospect Hill, from three to five acres each, within one mile of the dépôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and its banks unsurpassed for extent, beauty and grandeur. Soil is good, the slope gentle, and the access easy.

Three villa sites (4½ acres) a-near to the dépôt, superb view; living spring; running stream, with opportunity for fish pond; numerous shade and fruit trees.

One desirable building site, 80x145 feet, near Seo's corner.

Two eligible building sites, each 50x215 feet, on Pocantico-st., near the Irving House, or would together form a splendid villa site.

Four eligible building sites, each 50x135 and 155 feet, on the corner of Beekman-av. and Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. Good stand for a store and business.

A building site on Elm-st., near the Irving Institute, 43x135 feet.

A frame cottage, and lot 50x147 feet, on Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. The house is a neat one story attic and basement cottage, new, well built, filled in with brick, eleven rooms besides a cellar, with convenient closets, wardrobes &c.

An elegant new brick gothic cottage, and lot 132x250 feet, on Beekman-av., west of the Irving House, well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and shrubbery. Fine garden, good carriage house, &c. House is built in the best manner, commodious, handsome and convenient. On first floor are two large parlors, (marble mantels,) dining room with dumb waiter; kitchen, two bedrooms, wardrobe and five closets; on second floor are seven bedrooms, four wardrobes, and two closets; over this is a roomy garret. In basement are a large kitchen with kitchen range, &c., and convenient pantries and closets and extensive cellars, with Chilson's Hot Air Furnace.

Terms liberal. For further particulars and map of property, inquire of WM. P. LYON, Tarrytown, or of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

N. B.—Trains of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. for Tarrytown at 7, 10 and 18 A. M., and at 1, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½ and 11 P. M. And leave Tarrytown for New-York at 6, 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and at 4, 6, 9 and 12 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, June 2, 3 and 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 1 Bond-st., corner of Bond and Bowery-ton-sts. By order of Isaac Alexander, assignee. Assignee's sale of an immense assortment of hardware, clocks, house-furnishing utensils, tools, &c., comprising some of the largest quantities of the above goods ever offered at auction in this city, viz.: A large lot of block tin, sheet copper, iron wire, solder, lead, &c.

Brooms.—A large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves of every size and description, ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner, and of the most substantial materials.

Mechanics' Tools.—Consisting of saws, planes, bits and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, nails, screwdrivers, gimlets, &c. Also, gardening and other implements, shovels, hoes, rakers, spades, pitchforks, trowels, vise sledge, squares, bolts, padlocks, door, till and chest locks.

Cutlery.—A large assortment of parlor, office and kitchen cutlery, mahogany and papier mache pearl inlaid cases, of every size and description, and all in first-rate order.

Britannia Ware.—Tea sets, castors, salts, fruit baskets, cake baskets, &c.

Japan Furnishing Articles.—Consisting of refrigerators, dumpling, mashe japanned trays and tea caddys; tin and sheet iron ware, copper filters, scales, clothes horses, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood ware. Also, all the fixtures, consisting of counters, shelving, gas fixtures, desks, drawers, showcases, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 12 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, June 8, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—8 lots on the south side of 43d-st., and 100 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 100 feet west of 1st-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—4 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, a large and splendid variety of household furniture and house-furnishing articles of every description contained in house No. 72 Greene-st., corner of Houston. The sale will be at the highest bidder, rain or shine. (Catalogues ready at the house.)

The furniture consists in part of elegant rosewood boudoir pier mirrors, rich English tapestry, three-ply and Brussels carpets and stair carpets, suites of rosewood parlor furniture in brocatelle and hair cloth, rosewood centre and pier tables, elegant carved rosewood stagere, two large French mirrors, card tables, reception and arm chairs, embroidered curtains and shades, Parisian clock, costly and unique ornaments, with a number of choice oil paintings and engravings. Also a large variety of chamber furniture, every room being elegantly furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, mattresses, hair mattresses, &c. Also great quantity of kitchen furniture, extension tables, cook stoves, &c. 8th-av. stages pass the door.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSES.—Certain Lots 1 and 2, Block 16.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 6, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, without reserve, to the highest bidder, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,)

ALL THAT certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeast corner of Avenue D and 6th-st., known as No. 74 Avenue D. The house contains 18 rooms, exclusive of the store.

Second-street.—The new four-story brick house on 6th-st., adjoining the above, and containing two stores and twelve rooms. The houses have been built by day's work, for the present owner, and rent together for $1,825 per annum. Gas and water throughout the corner house and in the yard of the house adjoining. Terms easy. Titles perfect. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JAMES GOPSILL, Auctioneer.

1,000 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, June 6, 1854, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, at Boiling Spring Station, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, nine miles from Jersey City, and eight miles from Paterson by Plank-road, an extensive tract of land, containing 1,000 building lots. These lots are beautifully situated, commanding a view of the surrounding country, the scenery of which is surpassed by any within 40 miles of New-York. It is one of the most accessible places to be found anywhere, as daily trains stopping at this station—the fare as cheap as any place this side of the City of New-York. Forty dwellings and work-shops now being built near this property, and during another year at least 100 more will be built. Should the weather be unpleasant the sale will take place on the next fair day. Terms at sale. Cars leave Jersey City at 9 o'clock. For further particulars, apply to JAMES GOPSILL, No. 67 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE AND PONY CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at Auction, MONDAY, June 5, 1854, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Robert Nicholas, Franklin-av., 3d house above the Episcopal Church, New Brighton, Staten Island. A general assortment of household furniture, nearly new, having been in use a few weeks, consisting in part of mahogany chairs, sofas, chaise longues, bedsteads, bedsteads, beds and bedding, dressing bureaus and tables, enamelled furniture, glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, crockery ware, with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, a horse and light carriage. Catalogues can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st., on Saturday, June 3. The house will be to let—apply to the Auctioneers.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF VILLA SITES.—At Cedar Hill, Williamsbridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, to discommodate many persons, on account of not attending the sale of Tuesday last. These very handsomely situated on high ground near the depôt, from which are thirty trains daily, at a very short distance. Over half the lots are sold, and purchasers have guaranteed to build on them in two years. Payment liberal. This sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished. If stormy on 6th June the sale will take place on the next fair day. This is undoubtedly the most desirable property on the Harlem Railroad, and must increase greatly in value. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to N. McGRAW, or N. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, PAINTINGS, &c.—MORTGAGE SALE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK BLIND INSTITUTE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at Masterton's Hotel, on Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st streets, 20 superior curled hair mattresses, assorted sizes, 20 do., and 20 bolsters, all new, and warranted of the best materials, by the people of the Blind Institute, for whose benefit the same are to be sold by virtue of several mortgages. Persons desirous of obtaining good articles, and bestowing their mite to a worthy Institution, at the same time getting value received, will have an opportunity by attending this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

POSTPONED SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETINGS, &c., at Gentleman's Family Residence, No. 6 Clinton-place, second door from 5th-av.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above House, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, all the elegant and costly furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in hair cloth and brocatelle, rosewood centre and pier tables, rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, &c., mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, &c., fine Brussels and three-ply carpets, oil cloths, mattresses, feather beds, bedding, crockery and glassware, &c. Catalogues at the store.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Rich sale of Household Furniture at auction at No. 69 West 37th-st.—All the parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture of a family going South. Sale at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 5—Consisting of mahogany sofas and chairs, bureaus, pier glass, bedsteads, carpets, china ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Boots and Shoes—stock goods and fresh goods—a large and prime assortment adapted to the season, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store, No. 235 Pearl-st. N. B.—H. P. Wilson's calf sewed boots sold here at private sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ISSUE OF $3,000,000 OF 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS.—The Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company have resolved to issue Three Millions of Dollars of Bonds, in aid of the construction account of the road, bearing 7 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually in New-York, having ten years to run, with interest warrants in the usual form annexed, and convertible into stock of the Company at par, after three and within five years from the date of the issue. These Bonds will be offered to the stockholders of the Company at par, and will be of the denominations of one thousand and of five hundred dollars. The issue will bear date on the 15th day of June next, and the payments will be required in four instalments, as follows: 25 per cent. of the amount on the 15th day of June next, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of July next, with the privilege of averaging the two and making the payment of 50 per cent. on the 1st day of July next, and the remaining 50 per cent. on the 15th day of September next. Interest will be allowed on the payments at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from the time of their receipt by the Company to the 15th of December next, and the first dividend warrant will be made for the amount of such interest. Payment in full will be received at any time before the maturity of the instalments, and interest will be allowed accordingly. A Circular now in preparation will, by the 1st of June, be sent to the stockholders by mail, in all cases in which their address is known, containing more detailed information on this subject, accompanied by a statement of the affairs of the Company. Copies of this circular may be obtained by any stockholder who may not receive it by mail, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company in Albany and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., New-York, and of Messrs. J. E. THAYER & BROTHERS, Boston, or of either of the Directors of the Company.—Albany, May 23, 1854. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, bear date 1st Jan., 1854, and bear seven per cent interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the fiscal agent of the State, and Charged equally in the one case as in the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for bonds of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R. CO., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 32 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of London, Belfast Banking Company of Ireland, National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD CO.—The creditors of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the office of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., No. 53 Broadway, on business of much importance.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, DUNNING DUER, } Committee.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, May 23, 1854.—The first annual election for sixteen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking rooms, (Merchants' Exchange,) on MONDAY, the 5th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

GREENWICH BANK.—NEW-YORK, May 30, 1854.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June next. Poll to open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the PEOPLE'S WASHING AND BATHING ASSOCIATION, for choice of officers, will be held at No. 30 Broad-st., up stairs, on TUESDAY NEXT, at 12 o'clock. RICH. WARREN, Secretary.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES, Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desk Ornaments, Chess Men, &c., &c. Just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAFES.—The subscribers having received a large and beautiful assortment of above safes, fitted with Bramah's patent thief-proof locks, being the most effectual method for valuable articles. For sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN POLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and 189 Broadway, New-York. Gold Pens repaired and warranted. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ALBANY CHEESE.

AUCTION SALES.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF SOUTH FORDHAM VILLA SITES, THURSDAY, June 8, on the ground, at 12 o'clock.—Take the Fifth Avenue cars from 8th-st. J. T. MOULTON will sell the balance of the villa sites, numbering about 40 plots. Already several fine dwellings have been erected, and many more will be completed this season. This property is most eligibly located, being about 60 feet above the Railroad, located about 11 miles from the City Hall, and 30 minutes' ride by the cars from 8th-st. 23 trains stop at this place daily, affording an opportunity of getting to and from the City almost every hour, from 5½ o'clock, A. M., to 11 o'clock, P. M., at a commutation fare of less than 6 cents per ride, each way. As a place of residence, for beauty of prospect, convenience of access, and healthy position, it is unsurpassed by any other village site in the vicinity of New-York. The location and merits of this property can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Terms easy. 75 per cent. can remain on Mortgage. The title is indisputable, a printed abstract of which will be furnished, gratis, to every purchaser. Free tickets to attend the sale, by the trains which leave the City Hall at 7 30, 9.15 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and return at any hour in the afternoon. If rainy, the sale will take place the next fair day. For maps and tickets, or further particulars, apply to N. McGRAW, Morrisania Village, or No. 455 Broadway. J. W. BARKER, } No. 3 Nassau-st.
J. T. MOULTON, }

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Orients, on Long Island Sound.—At auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the country residence of Isaac J. Oliver, Esq., in the new and beautiful village of Orienta, Westchester County. It is within a convenient distance to the Mamaroneck dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad—7 trains each way daily; time one hour and twenty minutes. The house is only two years old, handsomely finished, and has a piazza front and rear; also good barn and outhouses. There are 5½ acres of good land in a high state of cultivation. The place is well stocked with the choicest varieties of thrifty, young fruit trees, now beginning to bear. The position commands a delightful view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country; in fact the most beautiful and picturesque in Westchester County. There is excellent bathing and fishing in the immediate vicinity. Immediate possession given. 40 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Persons wishing to see the property can take the cars at Canal-st., at 7, 8½ and 11½ daily, and return at a seasonable time. Conveniences may be obtained at the Mamaroneck dépôt to convey them to the premises. For full particulars, apply to I. J. OLIVER, No. 89 Nassau-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. Joseph Dixon, No. 808 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., splendid stock of cabinet furniture of first class, all made for private sale, in the most fashionable manner, and warranted in every particular. Sold in consequence of other contemplated arrangements, consisting of superb carved rosewood amour-a-glace, dressing bureaus, new style, inlaid with satinwood, stagares de, inlaid with encoignures do., wardrobes do., superb carved oak hatstands and bookcases, dining-room suits in oak, superb ladies' secretaries lined with satinwood, do hat stands and plate glass, rosewood extension oak and mahogany dining tables with leaves and cases, mahogany library desks and tables, rich carved rosewood sofas and arm chairs, embroidered curtains and shades, Parisian clock, costly and unique ornaments, with a number of choice oil paintings and engravings. Also a large variety of chamber furniture, every room being elegantly furnished with rosewood and mahogany furniture, mattresses, hair mattresses, &c. Also great quantity of kitchen furniture, extension tables, cook stoves, &c. 8th-av. stages pass the door.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer, No. 79 Beekman-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—PETER PARKS will sell on MONDAY, June 5, at No. 244 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Brussels and other carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, chamber and basement furniture, beds, bedding, crockery and glassware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

H. BLACKMAN Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—For whom it may concern, THIS DAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at 105 Fulton-st., a large lot of millinery, fancy, and dry goods,—being part of the stock of a dealer giving up business. Also, a small lot of groceries, hardware, furniture, and fixtures in store.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Rich sale of Household Furniture at auction at No. 69 West 37th-st.—All the parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture of a family going South. Sale at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 5—Consisting of mahogany sofas and chairs, bureaus, pier glass, bedsteads, carpets, china ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Boots and Shoes—stock goods and fresh goods—a large and prime assortment adapted to the season, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store, No. 235 Pearl-st. N. B.—H. P. Wilson's calf sewed boots sold here at private sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, on the 1st day of May, 1854.

Assets on hand 1st May, 1853, as per statement rendered to the Board of Supervisors, January 1, 1854.....$1,000,000 00

Received for premiums.....$1,000,000 00
Received for interest.....1,000 00
Interest accrued not due.....97,500 00
$198,500 00

Total.....$2,723,500 00

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.....$11,000 00
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes.....3,302 15
Claims by death.....77,029 17
Additions to same from dividends.....7,731 36
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable.....23,610 27
127,274 75

$2,596,209 25

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company.....$38,963 26
Advanced on policies.....19,735 62
Bonds and mortgages.....2,382,253 41
Premium account.....47,000 25
Interest due, unpaid and accrued.....62,500 01
Due from agents.....54,588 12
$2,596,209 25

Claims unpaid.....35,000 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1854.....$19,060,327 34
Amount at risk issued since.....1,250,650 00
Total.....$30,913,577 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....$39,900 00
Dead.....59,800 00
$449,700 00

Total at risk.....$30,459,877 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854.....7,373
Number of policies issued since.....438
Total.....7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired.....148
Dead.....25
173

Of which—
6,571 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$800,950
Increase for the quarter on policies.....365

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ADRATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, William Moore, John H. Swift, Wm. J. Bunker, Abram Bininger, Jas. P. Yelverton, Hamlin Benedict, Richard Patrick, Chas J. Stedman, Sam'l E. Sproulls, Ezra Wheeler, Robt. H. M'Curdy, William Betts, Jas. B. Collins, Geo. B. Clark, Jno. Wadsworth, Nath'l Hayden, Sam'l M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, Sam'l D. Babcock, Lycurg's Edgerton, Cephas H Norton, Wm. H Popham, Gov'n'r M. Willkins, Isaac G. Pearson, Eugene Dutilh, M. H Grinnell, Jonathan Miller, Joseph Blunt, John M. Strong, Thos. Williams, Jr. Sam'l M. Fox, Malcolm Campbell, Henry Meyer, Jr. Fred. A. Delano, James C. Bell, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster. Robert B. Minturn, J. M. Waterbury, George Curtis, George T. Ades, Edw'd P. Clark, Mortimer Brown, Wm. Moir, P. J. Bonesteel, Alfred Barmore, C. H. McIntire. Richard Varick, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Hollingsworth, John R. Briggs, Robert C. Bell, John A. Kennedy, William Okell, P. H. Williams, H. Quackenbosse, Geo. Gilfillan, Theodore Martin, John R. Briggs, J. B. Fitzgerald, N. P. Freeman, Solomon Elpp, Andrew Bromont, J. M. Greenwood, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. Phineas T. Baraum, Charles A. Jarvis, Isaac V. Fowlor, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Samuel W. Whitney, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Doane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Pinkney, John A. Bunting, Peter D. Vroom, Daniel T. Willets, Elijah Hongston, Wm. L. Conklin, Peter H. Titus, Andrew Braby, William Eisenbrandt, Joseph C. Appleby, Wm. C. Arthur, P. W. Ogsbury, Elisha Brooks, John Leveridge, John B. Dunham, Ebenr'r H. Brown, Geo. B. Whitfield, Esbert Scudder, Wm. Eisenbrandt, B. W. Merriam, John C. Conover, Martin Bates, Jr., Isaac E. Taylor, Wm. Bell, Henry V. Butler, B. R. McIlvaine, Henry Dwight, Jr., Jeremiah Wilhur, Geo. H. Franklin, Benj. W. Clapp, Stephen Peck. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854. BOBT. D. HART, Secretary

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, E. Whitehouse, J. B. Varnum, Leonard Appleby, J. H. Ogden, Wm. K. Strong, Moses Taylor, Jas. O. Sheldon, Daniel Perish, G. A. Conover, Martin Bates, Jr., Isaac E. Taylor, Wm. Bell, Henry V. Butler, B. R. McIlvaine, Henry Dwight, Jr., Evan R. Bebb, G. L. Beeckman, Joseph M. Strong, Lorrian Freeman, Edward Merser, John Le Farge, Chas. E. Appleby, Jeremiah Wilhur. JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell, Freem'n Campbell, John W. Lewis, Jno. P. Yelverton, Henry S. Terbell, David P. Crane, Richard Varick, George H. Lamar, George W. Riggs, Wm. D. Washburn, Cor. Stephens, Simon Shindler, Gayl'd B. Hobbell, Gid'n De Angelis, Jas. M. Smith, Jno. Moneypenny, Alfred Barmore, Geo. D. Cragin, Edw'd D. Nelson. Richard Varick, President. Chas. T. Pierson, Wm. M. Wilson, Abraham Leggett, Matthias Clark, Thos. Williams, Edw'd P. Clark, Mortimer Brown, Wm. Moir, P. J. Bonesteel, Alfred Barmore, C. H. McIntire.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 81 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell, C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Charlavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Thos. W. Pearsall, Irad Hawley, Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clarke, Wm. C. White, John J. Walker, Chas. H. Marshall, Wm. H. Macy. GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN CHURCH, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held this day, all the Companies being represented, it was unanimously

Resolved, That, from and after this date, no policy shall be issued on any vessels engaged in the foreign trade, or on the freight of such vessels, unless containing the clause "Warranted not to carry grain in bulk."

ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary Board of Underwriters.

MAY 24, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, June 3, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 Canal-st., on Tuesday, the 20th day of June inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The NEW CREEK COMPANY is now receiving at Baltimore a regular supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any found in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the United States Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

COAL.—Lehigh Broad Mountain, Peach Orchard and Other Coals. Best quality direct from mines, suitable for grate, ranges, &c., delivered from yard carefully screened, or from boats, at reduced rates. THOS. DYER, No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY—Manufacturers of WILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES AND BANK LOCKS, patented July, 1851. A majority of the Banks in the City and State of New-York have purchased these Safes during the past year, and they are becoming the trusted confidants of moneyed institutions throughout the land, locking up more funds than any other Safe in the world, and with a security unapproached by any similar article. It has received the first premium from the principal Fairs during the past year, and the Bank Committees have given them their decided approval by ordering them within the walls of over 300 Banks. Brokers, Jewelers

New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON SLAVE CASE.

THE RENDITION OF BURNS.

From the Boston Post, June 3.

The decision in this case was delivered yesterday morning, by Commissioner Loring. An intense excitement prevailed in and about the Court-house, for considerable time previous to the meeting of the Court. At about 8½ o'clock Burns was brought into Court attended by a guard of men, and at 9 o'clock the Commissioner took his seat. Order was immediately secured, and Mr. Loring read his decision, as follows:

DECISION OF COMMISSIONER LORING.

"The issue between the parties arises under the the United States Statute of 1850, and for the respondent it is urged that the statute is unconstitutional. Whenever that objection is made it becomes necessary to resort to the purposes of the statute. It purports to carry into execution the provisions of the Constitution which provides for the extradition of persons held to service or labor in one State and escaping into another. It is applicable, and it is applied alike to bond and free—to the apprentice and the slave, and in reference to both, its purposes, provisions and processes, are the same.

The arrest of the fugitive is a ministerial, and not a judicial act, and the nature of the act is not altered by the means employed for its accomplishment. When an officer arrests a fugitive from justice, or a party accused, the officer must determine the identity, and use his discretion and information for the purpose. When an arrest is made under this statute, the means of determining the identity are prescribed by the statute, but when the means are used and the act done, it is still a ministerial act. The statute only substitutes the means it provides for the discretion of an arresting officer, and thus gives to the fugitive from service a much better protection than a fugitive from justice can claim under any law.

If extradition is the only purpose of the statute, and the determination of the identity is the only purpose of these proceedings under it, it seems to me that the objection of unconstitutionality to the statute because it does not furnish a Jury trial to the fugitive is answered.

There is no provision in the Constitution requiring the identity of the person to be arrested should be determined by a jury. It has never been claimed for apprentices, nor fugitives from justice, and, if it does not belong to them, it does not belong to the respondent. And if extradition is a ministerial act, then to substitute in its performance, for the direction of an arresting officer, the discretion of a commissioner, instructed by testimony under oath, seems scarcely to reach to a grant of judicial power, within the meaning of the United States Constitution. And it is certain, that if the power given to and used by the Commissioners of the United States Courts, under the statute, is unconstitutional—then so was the power given to and used by the magistrates of counties, cities, and towns, by the act of 1793.

Then all were Commissioners of the United States—the powers they used under the statute were not derived from the laws of their respective States, but from the statute of the United States. They were commissioned by that and that alone. They were commissioned by the class, instead of individually, and by name, and in this respect the only difference that I can see between the case of 1793 and 1850, is that the latter reduced the number of appointees, and confined the appointment to those who by their professional training should be competent to the performance of their duties, and who bring to them the certificates of the highest judicial tribunals of the land.

It is said the statute is unconstitutional, because it gives to the record of the Court of Virginia an effect beyond its constitutional effect. The first section of the fourth article of the Constitution is directory only on the State power, and as to the State Courts, and does not seek to limit the control of Congress over the tribunals of the United States or the proceedings thereto. Then, in that article, the terms "records and judicial proceedings" refer to such inter-parties, and of necessity can have no application to proceedings avowed *ex parte*. Then, if the first section includes this record, it expressly declares as to "records and judicial proceedings," that Congress shall prescribe "*the effect thereof*," and this express power would seem to be precisely the power that Congress used in the statute of 1850.

Other constitutional objections have been urged here which have been adjudged and readjudged by the Courts of the United States, and of many of the States, and the decisions of these tribunals absolved me from considering the same questions further than to apply to them the determination of the Supreme Court of this State in Sims' case, Cushing, 309th page, that they are settled by a course of legal decisions which we are bound to respect, and which we regard as binding and conclusive on the Court.

But a special objection has been raised to the record, that it describes the escape as *from* the State of Virginia, and omits to describe it as *into another State*, in the words and substance of the Constitution. But in this the record follows the 10th section of the statute of 1850, and the context of the section confines its action to cases of escape from one State, &c., into another, and is, therefore, in practical action and extent strictly conformable to the Constitution.

This statute has been decided to be constitutional by the unanimous opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the fullest argument and the maturest deliberation, and to be the law of Massachusetts as well as, and because it is a constitutional law, of the United States, and the wise words of our reverend Chief Justice in that case, 7 Cushing 318, may well be repeated now, and remembered always. The Chief Justice says:

"Slavery was not created, established, or perpetuated by the Constitution. It existed before—it would have existed if the Constitution had not been made. The framers of the Constitution could not abrogate Slavery, or the rights claimed under it. They took it as they found it, and regulated it to a limited extent. The Constitution, therefore, is not responsible for the origin or continuance of Slavery; the provision it contains was the best adjustment which could be made of the conflicting rights and claims, and was absolutely necessary to effect what may now be considered as the general pacification by which harmony and peace should take the place of violence and war. These were the circumstances, and this the spirit in which the Constitution was made. The regulation of Slavery, so far as to prohibit States, by law, from harboring fugitive slaves, was an essential element in its formation, and the Union intended to be established by it was essentially necessary to the peace, happiness, and highest prospects of all the States. In this spirit, and with these views steadily in prospect, it seems to be the duty of all Judges and Magistrates to expound and apply these provisions in the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in this spirit it behooves all persons bound to obey the laws of the United States to consider and regard them."

It is said that the statute, if Constitutional, is wicked and cruel. The like charges were brought against the act of 1793; and C. J. Parker, of Massachusetts, made the answer which C. J. Shaw cites and approves, viz.: "Whether the statute is a harsh one or not, is not for us to determine."

It is said that the statute is so cruel and wicked that it should not be executed by good men. Then, into what hands shall its administration fall, and, in its administration, what is to be the protection of the unfortunate men who are brought within its operation? Will those who call the statute merciless commit it to a merciless Judge?

If the statute involves that right, which for us makes life sweet, and the want of which makes life a misfortune, shall its administration be confined to those who are reckless of that right in others, or ignorant or careless of the means given for its legal defence, or dishonest in their use? If any men wish this, they are more cruel and wicked than the statute, for they would strip from the fugitive the best security, and every alleviation the statute leaves him.

As I think the statute is constitutional, it remains for me now to apply the facts in the case.

The facts to be proved by the claimant are three.

1. That Anthony Burns owed him service in Virginia.

2. That Anthony Burns escaped from that service.

These facts he has proved by the record which the statute, section 10, declares "shall be held, and taken to be full and *conclusive* evidence of the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned."

These three two facts are removed entirely and absolutely from my jurisdiction, and I am entirely and absolutely precluded from applying evidence to them. If, therefore, there is in the case evidence capable of such application, I cannot make it.

The 3d fact is the identity of the party before me, with the Anthony Burns mentioned in the record.

This indentity is the only question I have a right to consider. To this, and to this alone, I am to apply the evidence, and the question whether the respondent was in Virginia or Massachusetts at a certain time, is material only as it is in evidence on the point of identity. So the parties have used it, and the testimony of the complainant being that the Anthony Burns of the record was in Virginia on the 19th of March last, the evidence of the respondent has been offered that he was in Massachusetts on or about the 1st of March last, and thereafter till now.

The testimony of the claimant is from a single witness, and he standing in circumstances which would necessarily bias the fairest mind—but other imputation than this has not been offered against him, and from any thing that has appeared before me, cannot be—his means of knowledge are personal, direct, and qualify him to testify confidently; and he has done so.

The testimony on the part of the respondent is from many witnesses whose integrity is admitted, and to whom no imputation of bias can be attached by the evidence in the case, and whose means of knowledge are personal and direct, but in my opinion less full and complete than those of Mr. Brent.

Then between the testimony of the claimant and respondent there is a conflict, complete and irreconcilable, on the question of identity. Such a conflict of testimony is not unprecedented nor uncommon in judicial proceedings, and the trial of Dr. Webster furnished a memorable instance of it.

The question now is, whether there is other evidence in this case which will determine this conflict. In every case of disputed identity there is one person always whose knowledge is perfect and positive, and whose testimony is not within the reach of error, and that is the person whose identity is questioned, and such this case affords. The evidence is of the conversation which took place between Burns and the claimant on the night of the arrest.

When the complainant entered the room where Burns was, Burns saluted him, and by his Cchristian name—"How do you do, Master Charles?" He saluted Mr. Brent also, and by his *Christian name*—"How do you do, Master Williams?" To the appellation, "Master," (I give its weight.)

Col. Suttle said, "How came you here?" Burns said an accident had happened to him—that he was working down at Roberts', on board a vessel—got tired and went to sleep, and was carried off in the vessel.

Mr. S.—Anthony, did I ever whip you?

R.—No, Sir.

Mr. S.—Did I ever hire you out anywhere where you did'nt wish to go?

R.—No, Sir.

Mr. S.—Have you ever asked me for money that I did not give it to you?

R.—No, Sir.

Mr. S.—When you were sick did I not prepare you a bed in my own house, and put you upon it, and nurse you?

R.—Yes, Sir.

Something was said about going back. He was asked if he was willing to go back, and he said—Yes, he was. This was the testimony of Mr. Brent. That a conversation took place was confirmed by the testimony of Caleb Page, who was present, and heard the remark that Burns made. But not exactly as in Capt. Brown's vessel. The cross-examination of Brent showed that Col. Suttle said: "I make you no promise, and I make you no threats."

To me this evidence, when applied to the question of identity, confirms and establishes the testimony on the part of the respondent, and then on the whole testimony my mind is satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt of the identity of the respondent with the Anthony Burns named in the record.

It was objected that this conversation was in the nature of admissions; and that, too, of a man stupefied by circumstances and fear, and these considerations would have weight had the admissions been used to establish the truth of the matters to which they referred to—i. e., the usage, the giving of money, nursing, &c.; but they were used for no such purpose, but only as evidence in reference to identity. Had they been procured by hope or fear, they would have been inadmissible; but of that I considered there was no evidence.

On the law and facts of the case, I consider the claimant entitled to the certificate from me which he claims.

The first division of Massachusetts militia formed upon the Common about 7 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the order of Major-General Edmands, to await the command of the authorities in the preservation of the peace of the city, during the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in the rendition of Burns. With an exalted sense of duty pervading the breast of every man, it was easy to perceive that the city's peace was secure in their trust, and the law sure in its operation, with strong arms and strong hearts to support it.

The Police were out in their entire force, under the immediate disposition of Chief of Police Taylor, and were stationed at such points as were most exposed to the concentration of a crowd. The streets leading to Court-square were thronged with people, but the square itself was kept free by the energies of the Police.

A six-pound cannan was brought from the Navy-Yard and placed in the square, under the direction of the United States' troops at the Court-house, and a short time was expended by the soldiers in drill practice, showing by their evolutions that a real use of the weapon under their charge would be most hazardous to an enemy.

The stores in the vicinity of the Court-house, and on the route the procession was to take, were closed, the crowds that thronged the streets precluding all possibility of doing business. The upper windows of the buildings that looked upon Court-square, were filled with women from an early hour, as were those of the buildings in Court and State-streets.

Some people hung patterns of black and white cambric from their windows. A lawyer's office in Court-square was trimmed with black. The *Commonwealth* office was decorated with a coffin bottom up, inscribed "Liberty," which hung by ropes from the tops of the buildings, beneath which the procession had to pass on its way to the wharf. The evident insult was passed without open rebuke.

Early in the morning Mayor Smith issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

To the Citizens of Boston—To secure order throughout the city, this day, Major-General Edmands, and the Chief of Police, will make such disposition of the respective forces under their commands, as will best promote that important object; and they are clothed with full discretionary powers to sustain the laws of the land.

All well disposed citizens, and other persons, are urgently requested to leave those streets which it may be found necessary to clear temporarily, and under no circumstance to obstruct or molest any officer, civil or military, in the lawful discharge of his duty.

J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 2, 1854.

At half-past eleven o'clock, the troops took up their line of march from the common, and all but the Lancers took up their position on State-street—the Lancers forming on the east side of the Court-House. Companies were detailed to guard the various avenues leading to Court or State-street, and the utmost vigilence was observed to prevent all passage to the points named. The omnibuses and other vehicles could not pass below School-street, and nothing but urgent business was the plea that military strictness would admit; even the magic name "*The Press*" was ineffectual, in some instances.

A feeling of increased excitement was sensed at about 12 o'clock, by the rapid striking of the Old South and King's Chapel bells, which was thought to be an alarm denoting a collision, but it proceeded from a slight fire at the corner of Cambridge and Blossom-streets. The firemen, however, made lanes through the crowds that stood in their way at the upper part of Court-street.

The military formed a line from the Court-House to the wharf, and the arrangements having all been completed, at half-past 2 o'clock the removal was made from the Court-House. A detachment of the Lancers passed in front, followed by the U. S. soldiers, and about 60 men, formed in a hollow square, in the centre of which was the fugitive and the Marshal's officers, followed by more U. S. troops.

Burns was dressed in an entire suit of black, the gift of some friends, and presented a very respectable appearance. Previous to his removal he remonstrated with the officer against having his hands confined. He said if they were going to send him back like a felon they should put on his old clothes again, and not let handcuffs disgrace his appearence. His remonstrance was regarded, and he was allowed to go as he desired, much to his gratification.

While the escort was passing through Court and State streets some little disposition was manifested to crowd upon the soldiers, but no collision occurred that we heard of. The soldiers bore themselves throughout like men with whom a great responsibility rested, determined that no act but a direct violation of law should provoke them to hostility. One outrage was committed upon them which sadly tried their philosophy. Papers of *cayenne pepper* were thrown from the Commonwealth building upon those who were guarding the slave, and it was rumored that vials of vitriol were likewise thrown; but the former was certainly a fact.

This was the only opposition that we heard of for the day, and the march was unobstructed to the wharf, where the fugitive was placed on board the steamer *John Taylor*, to be conveyed to the cutter *Morris*, in the stream, that is to carry him back to Virginia.

After discharging their duty the various corps were dismissed, and quiet again reigns in our city.

There was, we subsequently learnt, an emeute between the Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, and a party of laborers in Commercial-street, who assailed them by throwing missiles at them. The artillery charged bayonets upon the crowd, and serious consequences must have transpired but for the prompt interference of Col. Boyd. A truckman, on horseback, attempted to break the lines of the company as they stood with charged bayonets, and his horse got so badly injured that it died.

An old man, named John M. Clark, was badly hurt by one of the Lancers, as he was attempting to force his way by the military, in Commercial-street. He received a cut on the head, and was carried to the hospital.

To the Editors of the Boston Post:

GENTLEMEN: At the request of my friends Colonel Suttle and Mr. Brent, of Virginia, whose names have for several days past occupied so much of the public mind, I write you this. The exciting trial of the fugitive slave is now over; the United States Commissioner, after much research and deliberation, has given his decision, and the fugitive, Anthony Burns, is on his way back to Virginia. No man in Boston can fairly say he did not have an impartial trial, and that he was not ably defended by counsel learned in the law and full of zeal for their client; and that so far as sympathy could go, that it was not all on his side.

In the name of my Virginia friends, I have to thank the citizens of Boston for the firm and patriotic manner in which they have acted during the whole course of this exciting trial. To the United States Marshal, to the civil and military authorities, to the United States District Attorney, to his counsel, and to the citizens who took an interest in executing the laws of the land, in the name of Virginia and the South, Col. SUTTLE returns his warmest thanks. The South will never forget this act of justice; and when I shall return to my own State, I can say to Louisianians that Boston is a law-abiding city, and that I have seen the rights of Southern men respected and firmly maintained—that the order-loving citizens of Boston, in the broad noon of day, executed the constitutional law of the land. The North and the South are connected by every tie of blood, of friendship and of interest, and cursed be the hand that shall ever break them apart. Boston is a great city—in many respects the first in the Union. It is the seat of learning and of science. She has sent out to the South and West many a noble son, and her daughters are now the mothers of Southern children. Shall a few misguided men make odious the whole of this great city? No, never.

To the disconsolate widow of Mr. Batchelder—he who fell in defence of the laws of his country—I have to say that the city of Alexandria will take care of her. To the kind-hearted and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen who actually subscribed and were anxious to purchase the freedom of Anthony Burns, I am authorized to say, that after his return to Virginia they can fulfil their benevolent wishes. To the gentlemen of the Boston press who have sustained the law, the whole country is deeply indebted.

Yours, very respectfully,
H. W. ALLEN, of Louisiana.

REVERE HOUSE, BOSTON, June 2, 1854.

Coroner's Verdict in the Case of James Batchelder.

Coroner Smith concluded his inquest in the case of James Batchelder, deceased, on Friday forenoon, and the Jury returned the following verdict:

"That James Batchelder, on the 26th ult., at about 9½ o'clock P. M., while employed with others, by Watson Freeman, Esq., United States Marshal, as an assistant, in defending the west entrance of the Court-House in Boston, from the assaults of a mob, received a wound in the left groin, severing the femoral artery, which caused his death.

And the said wound was inflicted by a long, narrow, and sharp instrument in the hands of some one of the persons engaged in said assault, to the jurors unknown.

And the jurors further find that Samuel Prondman *alias* John J. Roberts, Martin Stowell, Walter Phenix, (colored), John C. Cluer, Albert J. Brown, Jr., John Wesley, (colored), Wesley *alias* Walter Bishop, (colored), Thomas Jackson, (colored), Henry Stowe, John Thompson and John Morrison, were indicted as engaged in a greater or less degree in said riotous attack."

(Signed)—Charles Smith, Coroner; Francis D. Stedman, Foreman; George H. Monroe, Horace Smith, E. Sewall Price, Richard Williamson, John Wilson, Jurors.

Correspondence of the President on the Burns affair.

From the Washington Union, June 3.

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

To the President of the United States:

In consequence of an attack upon the Court House last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops from Fort Independence stationed in the Court-House. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WATSON FREEMAN,
U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

To Watson Freeman, U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.:

Your conduct approved. The law must be executed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On Tuesday last the following despatch was sent to Boston by direction of the President:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854.

To Hon. B. F. Hallett, Boston, Mass.:

What is the state of the case of BURNS?

SIDNEY WEBSTER.

To Sidney Webster: BOSTON, May 30, 1854.

The case is progressing, and not likely to close till Thursday. Then sound resistance is indicated. But two city companies on duty. The Marshal has all the armed force he can muster. More will be applied to execute the extradition if ordered. Can the necessary expenses of the city military be paid if called out by the Mayor at the Marshal's request? This alone will prevent a case arising under second section of act of 1793, when it will be too late to act. B. F. HALLETT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854.

To B. F. Hallett, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass.:

Incur any expense deemed necessary by the Marshal and yourself for city military, or otherwise, to insure the execution of the law. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On the same day, the President ordered Col. Cooper, Adjutant General of the army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the United States Marshal, as part of the *posse comitatus*, in case the Marshal deemed it necessary, the two companies of United States troops stationed at New-York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours, ready to proceed at any moment.

To Sidney Webster: BOSTON, May 31, 1854.

Dispatch received. The Mayor will preserve the peace with all the military and police of the city. The force will be sufficient. Decision will be made day after to-morrow of the case. Court adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT.

Yesterday morning the following dispatch was received:

To Sidney Webster: BOSTON, June 2, 1852.

The Commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police force to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col. Cooper's arrival opportune. B. F. HALLETT.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 3.

RICHARD H. DANA, one of the counsel for ANTHONY BURNS, was knocked down in the street, last night, with a slung-shot, and badly hurt.

The examination of the eleven persons arrested for riot and the murder of BATCHELDER, on Friday night of last week, is going on in the Police Court to-day. A large crowd is in attendance, and numerous witnesses are being called.

About 1 o'clock this morning, three images were found suspended to the flag-staff on the Common, having the following names attached: 1. "Marshal FREEMAN, chief of the Boston ruffians, slaveholders and bloodhounds." 2. "BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, U. S. District Attorney, and Attorney General to the Prince of Darkness." 3. "Commissioner LORING, the Ten Dollars' Jeffries of 1854."

MANCHESTER, N. H., Saturday, June 3.

The Church bells here were tolled for an hour yesterday, on receipt of the announcement that BURNS was to go back to Slavery.

STREET-PREACHING IN BROOKLYN.

SERIOUS RIOT.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

The "Know-Nothings" and Irish Armed.

SEVERAL PERSONS DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

There was a terrible riot in Brooklyn yesterday, during which some forty or fifty persons, either witnesses or parties causing it, were very seriously injured. The particulars, as near as our reporters could learn, are as follow:

On the previous Sabbath, one of the street-preachers who have been the cause of many disturbances in New-York, went to Brooklyn, accompanied by a body guard, and preached in a vacant lot in Smith-street. During his discourse, he was several times interrupted by persons who had evidently spent the previous portion of the day where spirituous liquors were easily obtained. Several arrests were the consequence of the disturbance, after which, the guard moved back to New-York. On their way down Main-street, they were attacked by a body of men—also under alcoholic excitement—and as is stated, forced on board the ferry-boat by superior numbers. During the week this occurrence was made known, and yesterday the same party strengthened by some three hundred others, crossed the Wall-street Ferry and proceeded to the place where the street-preaching had taken place when they were in Brooklyn before.

Their great strength caused some apprehension—particularly as a report had been circulated that on Saturday afternoon those sympathizing with the street preacher had telegraphed to their friends in Philadelphia to come and help them, and that fifteen hundred had arrived. The object of all being to have down St. James' Church, situated in Jay-street, and used by the Bishop.

Fearing there might be some truth in the story, the Mayor of Brooklyn ordered a section of the 14th Regiment, to be in readiness at the Army, should their services be required.

The gathering continued to increase in the vicinity of Smith street, but from the prompt and energetic action of Mayor LAMBERT, aided by the police, the streets were kept clear, and no fight occurred in that vicinity. As soon as the exercises were over those who were there from New-York formed into procession, and accompanied by about two thousand of their Brooklyn friends, proceeded down Fulton street to Main, and down Main to the Catherine ferry. They were followed by perhaps five thousand spectators, and proceeded without much disturbance until the head of the line was crossing Front street in Main. At this point there was a party of men nearly all of whom were intoxicated, and of course as ready for a fight as those in the procession.

One of them used an expression calculated to provoke to hostility those who formed the procession. This, however, was not noticed, but soon after one of the party on the corner cast a stone into the line, and an immediate return of bullets from revolvers was the consequence. One man was shot through the back part of his head, a boy in the neighborhood had a portion of his face carried away, and several others were severely injured. The police commenced work immediately and worked well. They silenced or arrested all within their reach who were engaged in the riot, taking many who were badly cut and bruised to the various Station-houses.

The excitement was now intense. Over twenty thousand people had gathered, and fights were going on in several places. Volleys of stones were thrown from the sidy ways and sidewalks upon the procession, and those forming it answered invariably by a discharge of their revolvers. The Mayor seemed everywhere present, urging and encouraging the police to do their work, and at length something like order was restored.

A little after 8 o'clock the military came down—the riot act was read, and the rioters and spectators dispersed without additional bloodshed; and at 10 o'clock the streets were deserted.

The conduct of Major LAMOREAT and the police can hardly be too highly commended. Fear or favor did not appear to influence any of them in their operations.

Although many of those who were injured—particularly the man who was shot through his head, and the boy who lost a portion of his face—are in a very dangerous condition. There are none dead, so far as our reporter could learn, up to a very late hour.

The following is a list of persons arrested by the police and lodged in the Cells:

Patrick Bogle, James Connor, James McDermont, Michael Malcoe, John Devee, James Dougherty, James O'Brien, Arthur O'Neil, Patrick McKinney, Henry Brethlin, Thomas Cane, Thomas Heanley, Archibald Halin, Wm. McNamee, Hugh McClusky, James Murphy, Edward Fitzgerald, James Hickey, James Connalan, Hugh Sweeny, Michael Welch, Patrick Kerregan, James Larkin, Michael McGee, Patrick Larkin, Hugh McClusky, John McKinney, Murphy, Mark, Edward Lake, Christopher Smith, James Connor, John Ennis, Thomas Fitzgerald, Thomas Jackson, James Cook, Michael Fitzandrey, Luke McLaughlin, Wm. Morris, Dennis Molloday, Michael Kagan, Thomas Movan, Edward Dibber, Edward Fane, Thomas St. vale, George Eadsn, West Boae, George Fladden, Wm. Boss.

RIOT IN BROOKLYN.

From Another Reporter.

The street-preacher spoke according to announcement, at the corner of Atlantic and Smith-streets, about 6 o'clock, without any serious interruption. There was an unusually large attendance, composed of the Know-Nothings from New-York and Brooklyn, numbering some five thousand, and a large crowd of Irish Catholics and others drawn their as spectators. A few who became noisy were taken in charge by the Police, and locked up. When the preacher had concluded his stereotyped tirade, the Know-Nothings from New-York formed in procession, and marched towards Catharine Ferry, being escorted by their Brooklyn friends. Through Smith street, Fulton-avenue, Fultos and Main-streets, they were suffered to proceed without interruption, until the head of the procession arrived at the corner of Main and Front-streets, when one of a party of Irishmen nearly all intoxicated, who had congregated there, threw a stone. Scarcely had the missile left his hand when he received a pistol ball in the leg, which broke the bone. A general assault was then made with stones, clubs, &c., which the "Know Nothings" received coolly, marching on steadily in unbroken ranks, and returning the fire with their pistols. They formed in a compact mass in the open space before Catharine Ferry.

A large force of police had been detailed under the charge of Chief FOLKES, who acted with praiseworthy promptness and bravery in arresting the rioters, preventing a general rush upon the determined New-Yorkers, and carrying away the wounded. About this time two pistol shots were fired from a house near the ferry, which was the signal for another rush of the mob, which was received by another volley on the part of the New-Yorkers.

Several persons were wounded dangerously, but happily none were killed. The Chief of Police, Mr. FOLKES, received a blow of a stone in the back which disabled him for a few minutes, and was otherwise severely bruised, while his side and the police force generally received rough treatment—many of them being severely cut and bruised. Officer TROST was knocked down and trampled on. The number of men leaving in charge of prisoners reduced the force so much that for some time there were scarcely a dozen police on the ground.

At 7½ o'clock the riot assumed an alarming aspect, and it seemed impossible to suppress the disturbance without the aid of the military. Orders were accordingly issued to the Brooklyn City Guard, Capt. BURNETT; National Guard, Lieut. MALVANY; Franklin Guards, Capt. BARWISE; Steuben Guards, Capt. SCHNEIDER; Shields Guards, Capt. MCCARTHY, and Emmet Guards, Capt. MCDONALD—all of the Fourteenth Regiment, accompanied by Brigadier-General DURYEA and his staff, Drs. BALL and ENGLISH, on foot.

By this time a large number of the assailing party had dispersed, so that the services of the military were only required to occupy the ground and prevent another assault. They remained on the ground until a late hour, and perfect quiet had been restored.

The New-Yorkers had meantime filed in the ferry-house, and returned across the river. Groups of men gathered at the corners of every street in the vicinity, discussing the merits of the disturbance—some in strong terms denouncing the "Know-Nothing blood-suckers," and other casting the blame upon those who interfered with them. A very excited state of feeling existed through the day.

It was impossible for our reporter to arrive at anything like a correct list of those wounded, they being taken off immediately in different directions. One men was brought to Dr. LAMBERT'S office with a ball in his neck, which was extricated. A young man residing at No. 3 Fulton-avenue, had his thigh fractured by a pistol bullet. One boy received the contents of a pistol in his side, but the wound was not mortal.

During the disturbance, the Catharine Ferry boats landed their passengers from New-York at Montague-street.

Mayor LAMBERT was present all through, and aided much in quelling the disturbance by his prompt and decided action. Sheriff LOTT was also present, and assisted the Mayor materially.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DROWNED IN A BARREL OF WATER.—Yesterday morning Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest in One Hundred and Forty-first-street, on the body of a female named RACHAEL HENRY, who was drowned by falling into a barrel of water, about 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. HENRY came home, and finding his wife absent and the back door open, he became alarmed, and went among the neighbors to search for her. No trace of her was, however, ascertained, until the afflicted husband missed the water-pail, when he hastened to the spring, and found the poor woman dead. Her head was downward, with the pail underneath it, and from the position she was evidently attacked with some disease, and fell into the spring. The Jury rigidly investigated the case, and rendered the following

VERDICT:

We, the Jury, find that Mrs. RACHAEL HENRY came to her death by accidental drowning, while in the act of getting a pail of water from a spring, in which a barrel is sunk level with the ground, in One Hundred and Forty-first-street, near the Eighth-avenue, on the evening of the 3d day of June, 1854. The deceased was aged 54 years, and born in Ireland.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Boards of Aldermen and Connellmen meet for the June session this evening. We understand that a great effort is to be made to dispose of the Russ & REED contract, and to have the Bowery paved by some other paviors. There will be the usual amount of eloquence wasted on the occasion.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments now given at this house nightly, are of that character that will warrant the patronage of the respectable portion of the public. The interior of the Theatre is fitted up in a style of magnificence that will vie with any other in this City. The accommodations for comfort cannot but gratify all. The stage department is managed by Mr. ANDERSON like clock work, and pieces are played upon the boards regardless of expense. The officers, ushers, door-keepers &c., are gentlemanly and courteous. On the whole the National Theatre, under the management and Professorship of A. H. PAANY, is one of the best regulated in the Country. To-night a new Drama by CHARLES TOULMIN, Esq., which has been some time in preparation, is to be produced in grand style,—it is called "Amy Lawrence or The Freemason's Daughter." The Extravaganza of the Fairy Light Guard will conclude the bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Brooklyn City Railroads now in the course of construction will add thousands to the previously rapid increase of population of that City. One of the most prominent results that we notice is the demand for Building Lots in the upper wards, which have heretofore been kept back for want of the facilities, that the Railroad will supply. Appropriate to this we may mention that the sale of last Wednesday of the lots on Division, Bushwick, and Evergreen avennes will be continued to day, and the proprietors, anxious that purchasers have a knowledge of what they bid for, will hold the sale on the ground. Those who wish to attend it can do so free by calling on the Auctioneer, J. F. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau street, who will provide them with tickets for the East Brooklyn stages, which start at 12 o'clock. The sale takes place at one P.M.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished paintings on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FARNHAM, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—The twenty-eight splendid views of the Eclipse of the Sun can be seen at ROOT'S magnificent Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Stereoscopes and Crayon pictures taken in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

THE WONDERFUL RHINOCEROS.—This large and living wonder attracts large crowds to BARNUM'S Museum. How they stare at his large proportions! How they gaze at his musket-proof sides! He is a curiosity indeed. Performances also as usual, this afternoon and evening.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, June 4, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES to Miss MARY A. MAGOVERN, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Charles Sommers, WM. F. CONROY to MARTHA OLIVER, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. H. HUNTON, Esq., of the City of New-York, to CARRIE PARSON, only daughter of Henry H. King, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, June 3, JOHN F. DELAPLAINE, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends and relatives and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 St. Marks-place, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, June 4, of croup, EDWIN A. JACKSON, son of the late Nathan H. Jackson, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., from No. 215 Clinton-st.

In this City, on Saturday, June 3, Miss ARTA MATILDA BROWER, youngest daughter of Abraham and Jane Brower, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family, also the members of Abrams Lodge, No. 20, F. and A. M., Mutual Lodge, No. 57, I. O of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No 237 Henry-st., without further invitation.

May 28, JAMES W. BALDWIN, aged 37 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, June 5—A. M.

There was a quiet condition of things in Wall street on Saturday. The list of Stock sales exhibits no important change of prices in the leading speculative shares. Erie closed as on Friday, 68¾ @ ¾ on the cash transactions; 69 ₩ cent., buyer 30 days. Reading, 78¾; Cumberland Coal, 36¾, cash, which is ¼ ₩ cent. better than the last sales of the day before. Nicaragua Transit, 27½ ₩ cent. New-York Central sold down to 103 after the close of the Afternoon Board. The market generally was rather undecided in tone. The movement in Cumberland Coal continues to show a fair amount of strength, and Erie is held with steadiness against a strong disposition in the street to *Bear* it; but otherwise the list is spiritless. The attempt early in the week, to revive speculation in Parker Vein, resulted in no good to the new buyers, and the stock fell on Saturday, to $2¾ the share.

The specie shipment by the *Franklin* for Havre and Southampton amounted to $1,261,000, making for the week the total export of $1,926,000. The movement by the *Franklin* caused the partial calling in of the demand loans to Stock Brokers and others, and money was in good request, in consequence, both on Friday and Saturday. The business doing in mercantile paper and Railway acceptances is not large, and rates of interest are 8@9 ₩ cent. on prime commercial signatures; 10@12 ₩ cent. on fair names, and 12 ₩ cent. on Railway paper. There was nothing done in Foreign Exchange after the sailing of the *Franklin*. Some Continental bills were left over. On London the rates ruled 109@109¼ for Sight, and Bankers' Bills. The Sub-Treasury received $91,191; disbursed $59,293; and held at close of business a balance of $8,921,900, against $6,799,896 on Saturday week.

The operating expenses of the New-York Central Road, according to the circular of the Directors, for the 9 months succeeding the time at which the whole line came under their control, were about 54½ ₩ cent. of the gross earnings. In dissecting the monthly returns, we find that the Winter business of the Road must have been attended by extraordinary charges, as from December to March, inclusive, the ratio of the expense account ranged from 66 to 91 ₩ cent. of the current earnings. We understand that certain embarrassments, involving high charges upon the Road, *did* attend the traffic of these months, but are not likely, after the improvement in the roadway and depôts and the increase of equipment, to occur again another season. Turning to the last official New-York and Erie returns, we find that during the same months that Road was also subjected to an increased ratio of expenses compared with the Summer and Full seasons, but not to the same extent, the range being from December to March, inclusive, 59 to 65 ₩ cent. A reduction of the Winter expenses of the Central to this standard would bring down the average to about 50 ₩ cent., for which, it is believed, the Road can be operated, after the most liberal appropriation to repairs is charged off as part of the current expenses.

The following comparative analysis of the working of the two great Roads of New-York—which ought to be in no sense rivals, since there is business enough for both, and to spare, if they will only secure good pay for doing it and economize expenses—may not be uninteresting at this time. The figures are all official, except the Debt of the Central, which is taken to be $9,000,000 Consolidated issue, and $1,884,823 assumed for the old Companies. The April ratio of expenses of the Erie may not be exact, as the official reports which we have employed are only up to the 1st of April. The earnings for the month were subsequently rendered to the newspapers, by the Company, $517,000, and the expenses are now stated to be $256,675, or $250,000 exclusive of the monthly rent, $6,675, of the Union Rail track, within the State of New-Jersey, which item is added to the previous eight months. The debt of the Central bears 6 ₩ cent. interest; that of the Erie, 7 ₩ cent. As to Sinking Fund, for the liquidation of the former, 1½ ₩ cent. per annum of the Debt, is reserved out of the earnings of the Road, and invested in its purchase, at market rate.

I.—COST OF THE TWO ROADS.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 848. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...EVENING TIMES
...(Sunday excepted.) One ... 2 cents. Office at 3 o'clock, P. M. ... will be sent to one address; ... continued beyond the time for ... Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES ... as follows:
...Free.
...13 cents.
...26 cents.
... must be made in advance.

...WEEKLY TIMES,
...PAPERS FOR THE COUNTRY, ... at the low price of Two ... Two copies for THREE DOLLARS ... DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; ... TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
...Eight pages, for circulation in California, ... containing only news ... sections of the country, is ... the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, ... per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE LONG-ISLAND MURDER.

The Woods Searched by the Populace.

CAPTURE OF THE MURDERER.

Intense Excitement on the Island

Further Details of the Murder.

NICHOLAS BAIN, the party suspected of the murder of the family of Mr. WICKHAM, at Cutchogue, was arrested in the woods near Hermitage, L. I., at a very early hour yesterday morning. A strict watch had been kept up in the woods from the moment it was suspected that BAIN had taken refuge there, and, by strenuous exertions, the culprit was finally secured and safely lodged in jail at Riverhead.

The excitement throughout the Island, but particularly in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, was intense. When the accused man was captured, the populace could scarcely be restrained from inflicting summary vengeance upon him.

The particulars of the arrest, as furnished by our Special Reporters and by the courtesy of Officer DOWLING, are as follows:

As already mentioned, Justice OSBORNE detailed Officers DOWLING and NESMITH of this City, to assist in the search for the murderer. At 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the officers left Riverhead by the Long Island Railroad, on a hand-car. On arriving at the station between Riverhead and Cutchogue, they found the people who were engaged in the search dispersed through the woods, but not effectively organized. In order to impart a greater degree of efficiency to the exertions made for the capture of the culprit, the officers detailed squads of the men who were on duty, and set them to guarding the narrow point between the Bay and the Sound. This point was guarded all night, but with no result. The most vigilant watch failed to detect any signs of the murderer.

In the morning, the officers again took their hand-car and went to Hermitage Station, a few miles east of Cutchogue. Here, they found all the men who had been on watch in that vicinity, congregated on the road, nearly discouraged, and about to go home. It was with some difficulty that they were impressed with the necessity of continuing the search.

One man reported that at 2 o'clock in the morning, as the moon was going down, he saw a man emerging from the wood, and without stopping to think what he was to do, fired his piece at him, but missed. NICHOLAS,—for it was he that was fired upon,—fell back into the wood, and was soon lost to sight.

Encouraged by this report and by the arrangements made by the officers, the populace returned to the work of searching. They formed in a solid body and marched through the woods in such a direction as to meet the Sheriff and his posse, who were advancing from Greenport. This tramp effected nothing. The body was then divided into squads, which beat the woods and searched every point that seemed to offer a place of concealment. The searchers, however, themselves finally became lost, and were compelled to retrace their steps. It is now known that NICHOLAS must have been in the woods all this time. His covert was adroitly selected to foil the search that was made for him. He must have heard everything, (says one of our informants,) that was said and done.

At last, towards 3 o'clock in the morning, a countryman came to officer DOWLING, and told him that NICHOLAS had just been seen crossing the railroad, and making for the woods on the opposite side. The officer immediately directed the searchers to close up, and fire their guns as a signal to the others to come in, and the party immediately proceeded to surround the swamp in which it was supposed the man was concealed. After a few moments' search, NICHOLAS *was found*. His boots only were visible. He had covered himself over with leaves and branches, in such a manner as to be completely hidden, with the exception of his feet.

The news of the capture having spread with great rapidity, crowds came hurrying to the spot. The excitement and indignation of the throng threatened to surpass all bounds. It was with the greatest difficulty that the officers were able to restrain the multitude from executing summary vengeance upon the culprit. A short shrift and the nearest tree were at one time the unanimous vote of the crowd. The resolved aspect of the officers, who presented their revolvers and pressed the throng back, finally quieted the populace, and they consented to abide by the action of the law.

When taken out of the woods, BAIN feigned to be in a dying condition. He had made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but had failed to made any very serious wound. A large gash was cut in his throat, extending some three or four inches, and of size sufficient to admit three fingers, but the windpipe was not severed, and the wound, accordingly, was not of a nature to end his existence. A razor-case was found a few feet from the place where NICHOLAS was secreted. When taken up, he allowed his head to fall as one dead, and refused to support himself upon his limbs, keeping his eyes tightly closed meantime.

On a further search, a pistol, knife, and some papers were found upon him. These articles were placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the County. Medical assistance was procured as soon as possible, but when the man was bathed, and the blood washed from his face and throat, it became evident he was not dangerously hurt. His look was sallow and brutal. His face, far from wearing the cadaverous hue of a man in the last agonies, was red and bloated; his eyes remained closed. In person, he is 6 feet high; slim, with receding forehead, dark hair, high cheek bones and a stolid air. He ... nothing from the time he was discovered till he was lodged in the County Jail at Riverhead.

Eye-witnesses describe the scene of his capture as one of the most exciting events that has ever occurred in that region. Hundreds of men, with guns in their hands, weary with a night's searching, but eager to inflict summary chastisement upon so hardened a wretch, stood eyeing him as a victim already foredoomed. A maltreated cry of "hang him," "hang him," went up from the multitude. Their craving for his blood was nearly insatiable. The shower justice of the law seemed tardiness, the lenient for the enormity of the crime. That there was no popular outbreak, is owing to the firm confidence of the officers and the skill with which they managed an operation so difficult and ...

We subjoin from the circumstances of the ... will be continued to-day at the scene of the ...

...

yesterday, very full and complete accounts of the search that was prosecuted, and the details of events at the scene of the dreadful tragedy. It was at first supposed that BAIN was secreted in "Dismal Swamp"—a long, miry tract lying to the west of Greenport and coming down to the verge of the village. It is not less than a mile long and not far from a half mile wide. During the Winter, when the water is frozen, it is customary for some to pass into it, cutting off the brush which thickly covers it, growing some six or eight feet high. At no other season can persons enter it with safety. Cattle frequently wading in in hot weather get stuck in the mud. It is the terror of school-boys, who cannot refrain from playing about yet never venture beyond its margin. The swamp lies some eight or ten miles east of Cutchogue, where the murder occurred. Hundreds of persons were gathered about the swamp—many of them armed, watching lest he should escape; others in gangs were scouring the woods.

A large number of Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM's friends went down on the train yesterday morning to assist in the search.

The colored boy is dead. Mr. WICKHAM died on Sunday.

BAIN, the supposed murderer, was taken by Mr. WICKHAM some two years ago as a laborer, from the office of the Commissioners of Emigration. No employer could be kinder than he had been to him. In Mr. WICKHAM's house the occupants were besides himself, his wife, two servant girls, ELLEN HOLLAND and CATHARINE DOWD. BAIN thought much of ELLEN, and asked her in marriage. Latterly, however, some difficulty arose between them, and she accused him of stealing $10 from her. This trouble between them caused ELLEN to inform Mrs. WICKHAM that she would leave the house if NICHOLAS was allowed to remain. This fact was communicated to Mr. WICKHAM, who informed NICHOLAS that his services were no longer wanted. This produced a very bitter feeling on his part towards the family, and particularly against ELLEN, to whom he threatened personal violence. On last Tuesday, Mr. WICKHAM paid NICHOLAS the wages due him, and he then left. On Friday morning he took his trunk from the house and went by the train to Greenport, where he left it. On that night it is evident that he returned to Mr. WICKHAM's house, and at about 12 o'clock entered the premises by pushing up the kitchen window. A very furious dog is kept in the kitchen—that he made no demonstration, shows that it was an acquaintance of the dog.

He seems to have entered in his stocking feet, and gone first to the sleeping room of the negro boy, STEPHEN WINSTON, located over the kitchen; from this room a small door leads to the main building next to the sleeping apartment of Mr. WICKHAM. This door was fastened by a rope. With the axe the boy seems to have been struck several times on the head, rendering him insensible. He then went down stairs, passed through the parlor, leaving traces of blood upon the doorways, up stairs, to the sleeping apartment of Mr. WICKHAM and his wife. He entered that room with his axe in one hand and a small lighted lamp in the other, which he had brought from the kitchen. From the appearance of the bed clothing it is believed that both Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM were awake, and had sprung from the bed upon the first attempt of the assassin. She was heard to scream, "NICHOLAS, don't kill him! don't kill him; take what you want in the house, but don't kill him!" No less than twenty wounds are visible on the face and head of his victim. He seems then to have seized Mrs. WICKHAM by the throat with one hand, while he struck her two successive blows upon the forehead with the axe, shattering the skull and scattering the brains about the room. Mr. W. was found on the floor, with his head towards the door, and his wife was lying in the opposite direction, with her head towards the window, stript of her night clothing. The shrieks and cries of Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM aroused the two servant girls, who occupied the attic bedroom. ELLEN HOLLAND instantly suspected that it was NICHOLAS, and aroused CATHARINE, to go and alarm the neighbors.

They effected their escape as we have before narrated. Both ran screaming to the road and called up Mr. WILLIAM BETTS. Mr. B. called up Dr. CARPENTER and JOSEPH CONWIN, near neighbors, and running across the lot soon came to the house. All was still within. The bedroom window was open, and on listening there they heard groans. They broke open the door, struck a light, and entered. Upon entering the bedroom, Dr. CARPENTER saw Mr. WICKHAM rising up on his hands and knees, and exclaiming, "O, my! O, dear!" and immediately sank down again on the floor. These were the last words he uttered. The Doctor, on examination, discovered that he had no less than twenty wounds about the head. His jaw was broken in three places, and the skull was broken behind the ears on both sides of the head. In addition to these wounds, his head and face were covered with cuts and bruises. His hands, arms and body exhibited evidence of a severe contest with his assailant. In an insensible condition he remained for twenty hours, and died at 8 o'clock on Saturday night.

Mrs. WICKHAM, though found insensible, continued to breathe for two hours.

The colored boy having received three or more blows with the axe—one blow severing his ear, and another fracturing his skull—he died on Sunday. After the girls had escaped, the murderer proceeded up stairs in search of them, and, finding they had fled, returned to the sleeping-room of Mr. WICKHAM, and, passing over the bodies, raised the window and jumped out, leaving traces of blood from his stocking-feet and hands, upon the wood work, as he lowered himself down to the ground. Here he dropped the lamp and the axe, and fled eastward—the blood on the fences, on the corn and on the ground, describing his track till it struck a piece of woods. As day dawned, the dreadful story spread through the place. Men gathered from all points, to join in pursuit. He was heard from at Greenport—they say that he took breakfast at an Irish shanty near there.

At 8 o'clock Saturday night, he stopped for food at the house of Mr. THOMPSON, an Irishman, at Southold, (half-way between Cutchogue and Greenport.) When in the house, Mr. T. asked him if he was not the man who used to live with Mr. WICKHAM. He replied he was. "Then," said Mr. THOMPSON, "you are the man who has committed that murder." He replied, "Yes, I am; and I have not done as much as I mean to do." THOMPSON then seized his gun, and stood across the doorway, telling him that he should arrest him. NICHOLAS drew a pistol from his pocket, and pointed it towards THOMPSON. At this instant, Mr. SILAS M. HALLECK drove up to the house in a wagon, and THOMPSON, wishing aid to effect the arrest, opened the door, and called out for assistance. Before Mr. HALLECK could tie his horse, NICHOLAS raised the window and fled. THOMPSON and HALLECK pursued him through a wheat field, and NICHOLAS ran into the woods, and there he was again lost sight of. By this time the alarm had spread, and a number of the neighbors ran in search of him, armed with guns and pistols, and assisted by one or two large dogs. At about 9 o'clock, NICHOLAS again made his appearance on the road, near a bridge by the railroad. A dog was set on him, and sundry shots were fired in vain.

A reward of $1,000 was offered by the relatives for the arrest of the murderer. This sum will probably be awarded at least in part to the New-York officers.

A correspondent writing on yesterday from Riverhead, says:

"The excitement in the neighborhood of Manituck, Cutchogue and Southold, occasioned by the horrid tragedy of Friday night, is very intense. Mr. WICKHAM was ... they are on his track and that he must be taken to-day. Probably five hundred people were out yesterday afternoon scouring the country. The funeral will be attended this afternoon at 5 o'clock." T.

Another correspondent, writing from Greenport of the same date, says:

"The murderer had lived with Mr. WICKHAM for two years without hearing from him the first sentence to offend him. When ELLEN complained to Mr. WICKHAM of the conduct of NICHOLAS, he (Mr. W.) told him that he must not make trouble among the girls or he should dismiss him, which was taken in dudgeon.

On Friday NICHOLAS came down to Mr. O'CONNOR'S (a wealthy Irishman who befriends all the friendless of his countrymen, three miles west of here), and went back to Cutchogue drunk and mad. Next morning he came back to O'CONNOR'S, took breakfast, and was seen wandering about the woods and swamps by different persons during the day. The Greenporters were out with guns and pistols, fully resolved to shoot him if he anywhere could be seen. Scarcely a man was out to church; all were on the hunt."

CORONER'S INQUEST—VERDICT.

Coroner W. H. WINES, of Greenport, held an inquest on the bodies, and the evidence adduced by the two girls and several of the neighbors, showed that he had made threats to have revenge against the girl ELLEN; and further, that he had positively stated that he would prostitute her, and would shoot the first man he saw in company with her. The jury, on the facts elicited before them, rendered the following

VERDICT:

That the deceased, JAMES WICKHAM, and FRANCES, his wife, came to their deaths by violence with a post-axe, in the hands of some person to them unknown; but from the evidence, they have reason to believe, and are of a unanimous opinion, that the injuries were inflicted by NICHOLAS BAIN.

The Coroner, on the rendition of this verdict, issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Fourth of July in Providence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, June 5.

The Common Council of the city of Providence have voted to make no appropriation for the public celebration of the 4th of July, and have directed the bells of the Churches to be tolled for one hour in the morning, one hour at noon, and one hour at sundown, on account of the passage of the Nebraska bill and the recent proceedings under the Fugitive Slave act.

Washington Municipal Election.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5.

The official vote for Mayor of this city has not yet been made public, but enough is known to declare, in five of the seven wards, that TOWERS, Whig, (the candidate of the Know-Nothings) has between 400 and 500 majority.

The Board and Council are also Whig. The election derived peculiar interest, from the fact that the Administration has openly exerted its influence for MAURY, and is understood to have threatened the Clerks with removal if they did not vote for MAURY, and prominent Administration Senators and members threatened that appropriations for the city would be denied if MAURY were not elected. The result is considered a decided rebuke to the Administration. A large procession, with a band of music, is now passing through the city to serenade the successful candidate.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5.

Upon assembling this morning, ten Senators were in attendance; and after the reading of the Journal, the Senate adjourned till Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5.

There being no quorum present,

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—Yeas 4, Nays 88.

The House was called, and 106 members answered to their names—still no quorum.

The House then adjourned.

Destruction of a Cotton Bleachery by Fire—Serious Freaks of an Elephant.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 5.

The Bleachery at Scott's Pond, Smithfield, belonging to W. P. SAYLES, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. The buildings were insured for $18,500 in this city, $1,000 at the People's Mutual Company, Worcester; $2,500 at the Metropolitan, Boston; $4,000 at the Western, Pittsfield; and $2,500 at the North-western, Oswego. The buildings were valued at $25,000, and the goods in the buildings at $40,000.

A large elephant attached to a Menagerie, while on the way to Fall River, got beyond the control of his keeper, and killed three horses on the road, smashed the wagons, and seriously injured two men, who were in the wagons. The elephant was finally captured near Slade's ferry, and taken to Fall River.

Destructive Fire at Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 5.

The provision stores of Mr. HONE and Messrs. MASTERS & SON, on Union-street, Alexandria, were destroyed by fire this morning. HONE had 3,000 barrels of flour and a large quantity of lard, hams, &c., in store, only a small portion of which was saved.

During the fire ten kegs of powder in MASTERS' store exploded, creating great excitement and damage, but no person was injured. The buildings were completely gutted and most of their contents destroyed. The loss will probably amount to $50,000.

Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, June 5.

The office of the Louisville *Courier* was destroyed by fire about 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $7,000—covered by insurance. The presses, books and job office were saved. It was the work of an incendiary.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 4.

The steamship *Knoxville*, Capt. LUDLOW, arrived at her wharf here in 55 hours from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, June 4.

The steamship *Nashville* did not leave here for New-York until 10 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, having been detained by bad weather since 4 o'clock P. M., Saturday.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 5.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOMAS EWAN, from New York, arrived here at 12 o'clock on Saturday night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 5.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad, this morning, a committee reported unanimously against the purchase of the main line upon the terms fixed by the act of the Legislature. The report recommends the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the Directors and decide on future action, in case the sale be not made under the act. The recommendation was negatived, and the committee discharged from further action.

Providence Municipal Government.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 5.

The City Government was organized to-day, and the old officers were generally reelected. The City Council voted not to make the usual celebration of the 4th July, but to toll the bells one hour at sunrise, noon and sundown, on account of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the recent events in Boston.

The Cochituate Bank.

BOSTON, Monday, June 5.

The hearing of the Cochituate Bank was had this morning before Chief Justice SHAW. From the statement of its affairs it appears that the capital was nearly absorbed by bad or doubtful paper. The Court therefore ordered the injunction to be perpetual. The bill-holders and depositors will most probably be paid in full.

Loss of the Bark Appleton.

BOSTON, Monday, June 5.

The bark *Appleton*, from Baltimore, for Boston, was run into on the night of the 1d inst., off Chatham, by the bark *Milford*, from New York, for this port. The *Appleton* sunk in five minutes, carrying down two seamen. The rest of the crew escaped. The *Milford* sustained no damage.

Baltimore Races.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 5.

Quite a large concourse assembled to-day. There was a large ... of distinguished sporting men from New-York ... for many days, who think, for a purse ... of $300, was won by *Ellen Bateman*, in two straight heats.

Later from Havana.

MOBILE, Friday, June 2.

The steamship *Cahawba* arrived here to-day with advices from Havana of the 31st ultimo, but there is no news of importance.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 5.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received, but they contain no news of interest.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Opening of the June Term.

The Courts of the City, the two Boards of the Common Council, and the public offices generally, yesterday turned over a new leaf in their books, and commenced on the month of June. This is the last working month before the long Summer vacation. The Aldermen intend to improve it. They have resolved to sit every evening this week to finish the business of the session.

The injunction upon the Harlem Railroad Company to stop locomotives at Forty-second-street, was renewed more urgently. A Committee has recommended that six months' notice of this prohibition be given to the Harlem and New-Haven Companies.

A motion to strike "Observatory-square" off the map of the City, was made by the Committee on Lands and Places in the Board of Aldermen, and prevailed. The streets are to be continued through the square.

The south side of Thirty-second-street for a space of 250 feet to Ninth-avenue, was dubbed with the title of "Boorman-place," greatly to the distress of Alderman HOWARD of the Sixth, whose patriotic instincts suggested the propriety of the title of "Jackson-place."

The never-ending Offal Contract, which is taken out and aired in the City Hall about four times a month was again exhumed, debated, and tabled as usual. One hundred and fifty pages of manuscript testimony, taken in the case, were submitted by the Comptroller. This evidence was heard before the Recorder. It is to be published, by order of the Board.

The Assay Office was the next subject. Alderman WAKEMAN offered a resolution, which was adopted, expressing regret that a provision has been introduced in Congress for repealing the privilege of depositors to receive coin in exchange for their bullion. The Common Council desires it to be understood that it expressly remonstrates against any repeal or modification of the original act to establish an Assay Office in this City,—at least until it has had a fair trial.

The Supreme Court—Special Term and Circuit—adjourned till Monday; and the General Term was continued.

The Court of General Sessions sat till 3 o'clock, and will continue in session daily.

In the Common Pleas, there is to be a *crim. con.* case, but the day for trial is not yet fixed.

The Regatta.

The Judges have awarded the prizes to the successful yachts in the Regatta of last week. As already stated, the race continued for three days. On the second day the race was accomplished within the time fixed by the rules of the Club, by the schooner *Haze*, of the First Class; and by the sloop *Irene*, of the Second Class—leaving only the Third Class to run on the third day—when the sloop *Alpha* took the prize awarded to her class for the second day. The sloop *Una*, with the Judges on board, sailed in company with the *Alpha* to witness the race.

The accompanying table gives the name of the winning boat in each class on each day, according to the decision of the Judges:

FIRST DAY.	H'rs.	Min.	Sec.
1st Class—Sloop *Una*. Tons, 58. Time..... L. M. RUTHERFORD, (owner.)	5	34	0
2d Class—Sloop *Ray*. Tons, 33. Time..... F. M. RAY, (owner.)	5	51	5
3d Class—Sl'p *L'Esperance*. Tons, 20. Time. W. LANGDON, (owner.)	6	22	30
SECOND DAY.	H'rs.	Min.	Sec.
1st Class—Schooner *Haze*. Tons, 80. Time W. B. DUNCAN, (owner.)	9	42	4
2d Class—Sloop *Irene*. Tons, 48. Time.... T. B. HAWKINS, (owner.)	9	47	00
3d Class—(Not within time.)			
THIRD DAY.	H'rs.	Min.	Sec.
3d Class—Sloop *Alpha*. Tons, 17. Time... R. R. MOARIS, (owner.)	7	24	30

The rules of the Yacht Club require the race to be run within ten hours from the time of starting.

Columbia College.

At the meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, held yesterday, it was determined that additional accommodations should be procured for the Department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, by appropriating to that purpose one of the houses heretofore occupied by one of the Professors. On the application of W. MCCULLOCH, the newly-elected Professor in this Department, an appropriation was voted for the repairs of existing apparatus, and the purchase of new. A Committee was appointed to co-operate with Prof. MCCULLOCH, in making the change and improvement indicated. It is also understood, that under existing circumstances, the Board of Trustees decline celebrating the approaching centennial anniversary. It will be agreeable intelligence to the friends of the College, to learn that the Sophmore Class, which was recently dismissed, have, upon making proper submission and apology, been restored to their position.

The Committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the affairs of the College, spent some time yesterday in visiting the Botanic Garden property, given to the College by the State many years ago. This property covers 220 lots, and is located between Fifth and Sixth-avennes. It is much encumbered with rock and water, and will cost a large sum to improve it. We understand that the Board of Trustees of the College have entered upon contracts for the grading of the property. The contemplated improvements will, it is said, cost $180,000.

The German Pentecost.

Yesterday was a merry day among our German fellow-citizens. There is scarcely any festival more universally and pleasantly honored among the sons of Fatherland, than the *Pfingst Montag*, or Pentecost Monday, of ancient and honored memory over Christendom, but more especially beloved and celebrated in the viny land of the Teuton.

With a thousand other beautiful traditions and charming holidays, this one has been imported to our shores by the descendants of ARMINIUS, and to judge by its demonstration of whole hearted, yet innocent pleasure, among a large and valuable portion of our population, and the good effects, the joyous memories it leaves, none is more welcome than the *Pfingst Montag*.

At the earliest hour of yesterday's dawn—and many of our readers, (certainly some of our *editors*,) will recollect how fair a dawn it was—the eastern streets of the City were gladdened with an unusual display of rosy and happy faces. Women and children in a gala garb of manifold bright colors, were everywhere busily abroad in active preparation for a holiday. Staid and solid matrons, children half grown, of comfortable measure, and roly poly babies bloomed out on the sidewalks in whole parterres, enphoniously vocal as well as ornamental, while with banners and flags, drums, cornets, and baskets of substantial fare, supported by skirmishing regiments of long necked bottles—the chivalry of the Moselle and the Rhine—and heavy artillary brigades of rotund mugs and casks, themselves in their breezy Summer attire, the German fathers and brothers gathered in the thoroughfares and marched away in a hundred different directions with the *beauty*, followed by the *beauty* in compact lines.

Now, we would gladly dwell upon the joys of this happy day; we would trace it through the Western land from here to distant Texas, from Jersey to the shores of the Ohio and down the Father of Waters, on whose banks the Catawba is preparing its luscious harvest, away to the Rio Grande, where the German vine is putting forth its young shoots—but, alas! time and room for such a jaunt, merry as it would be, are wanting. We would even go back from the "Copper Republic," (so soon to be a *golden* one,) and dally, as of old, in the gardens of the *Hirschgasse* by the Neckar, known to WILLIAM HEWITT and the echoes of *Crimrambambolli* as sing "*Der Wirthin Töchterlein*" under the lindens of Mannheim, people "a maiden fair and fine," but fate and compositors forbid!—and we sadly but submissively obey less musical, less romantic echoes emanating from the small word, "*hell*" used in the typographical and not in the biblical or sulfurous sense.

This, then, is what they did, and *magna pars fuimus*. The Turners went with drum and fife, and hundreds of their fair and the babies aforesaid to Staten Island, Williamsburg, Harlem and Brooklyn, passing from house to house and garden to garden, full of song and glee. Their example was followed by the same chief daughters and little ones of Fatherland, now in a kind adopted Motherland, on a score, and by none the shores of the Hudson and the bright islands in our glorious bay were vocal with their songs and festivities on almost every knoll, and in almost every grove with their gay banners. What choice scenes to-day from the sun that day from the mountain of the Elbe and the Rhine, and what eyes sparkling on the bosoms of the new home, filled with tears of mingled joy and sadness that hours such and such, which the old land knew only of the past, were now changed to the present, and those of the present were to be the memories of the future, with a happiness, promised by the

Wonderful landing of Stapleton—a place sometimes in Fairyland, sometimes approachable from the Battery for a single sixpence!

Stapleton Hotel and the Staten Island *Saenger Halle*, can "better be imagined than described"—gymnastic exercises, music, banqueting, green arbors, "Faust and Marguerite," in the moderate sense, and waltzing—we never waltzed so before! but in the Prater when Strauss was in his palmy time. The Hotel Hamburg in Hoboken, and a dozen Summer gardens in Brooklyn, were the same, but the grand Picnic, at East Astoria—it was "more so."

In Brooklyn Garden—the Garden—they played the "Good-fellow of Paris," and had both ball and illumination. At Union Hill there were May sports renewed in June, and all over the country side a Summer revel went on that would have made SPENSER and MARLOWE wink. With many the rural pleasure continued through the evening, but the Turners came back to the City with their music, and by 7 o'clock a hundred favorite resorts in the midst of old Manhattan, were as jovially filled as the neighboring shores had been all day.

The St. Charles came out with a score of new pieces, and was crowded; MILLEMAN'S Hall laughed and shouted with glee, as it has not done for a year; the German Carnival Society made the Gold-mine Garden realize the nights of Scheherzerade; but the Summer Theatre at Vauxhall, with "The Daughter of the Regiment" and its grand illumination, its comic masque and its ball, capped the happy climax, and will close our remarks. May many, many such hearty, old-fashioned days of innocent good-will and hearty brotherhood shame out the hatreds of the day, and spread abroad throughout the land a gentle spirit of harmony and peace!

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, the Recorder in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Receiver of Taxes, in answer to resolutions as to taxes unpaid of 1851, '52 and '53. Ordered to lay on the table and be printed.

The Committee on County Offices reported that, in their opinion, the Board had not the power to expend money for a new Jail, and that the necessity of a new building be urged upon the Common Council. Adopted.

The same Committee reported in favor of putting up racks, &c., to protect the books, papers, &c., in the County Clerk's office. Adopted.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

in favor of paying the bills of McSpedon & Baker, for stationery, amounting to $366 25.

in favor of paying the following

SHERIFF'S BILLS.

Cost of hanging James T. Hoare	$83 75
Cost of boarding do., 160 meals and 53 candles..	41 59
Conveying prisoners	474 00
Summoning Jurors	387 18
Eldridge-street Jail	184 50
Coals	79 75
Sundries	273 47
Total	$1,550 24

PAY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Resolution—That the pay of the members of the Board of Health be fixed at $2 per diem for every day's actual attendance since the 1st of January, 1854. To refer this resolution the Board thrice divided—10 Ayes to 10 Nays—but on a motion to adopt the resolution the members voted 11 Ayes to 9 Nays.

On motion, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

PARADE OF THE PUBLIC CARTMEN.—The first annual procession of the Public Cartmen's United Protective Society, took place yesterday. The members of the Society, to the number of 490, met on Madison-square and Twenty-third-street, mounted and in regalia, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Manahan's Band, they marched in procession from Twenty-third-street to Seventh-avenue, up Seventh-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, thence to Ninth-avenue, from Ninth-avenue to Greenwich-street, down Greenwich-street to Murray-street, over Murray-street to the Park, thence to Chatham-street, up Chatham-street to East Broadway, up East Broadway to Clinton-street, up Clinton-street to Avenue B, up Avenue B to Tenth-street, over Tenth-street to Avenue A, up Avenue A to Twenty-third-street, over Twenty-third-street to Third-avenue, up Third-avenue to Forty-second-street, over Forty-second-street to Broadway, down Broadway to Union Park, down to the Bowery, Bowery down to Prince-street, over Prince-street to their head-quarters, Montgomery Hall, where they dismissed. NICHOLAS WILLOUGHBY acted as Grand Marshal on the occasion, assisted by Patrick Gillen, Patrick Geary, Thomas Dempsy, John Callanan, Henry Woodruff, Patrick Cunningham, John Murray, and William Cady. Two beautiful banners were borne in the procession, one of them bearing a likeness of WASHINGTON, and the words "Peace, Liberty, Justice and Protection to all," name of the Society, &c. The other had on it, "We visit the sick and bury the dead." "The Public Cartmen's U. B. and P. Society. Chartered March 1, 1853," &c.

THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS WITHOUT FOOD.—A young woman from Bremen arrived in New-York, scarcely able to speak a word of English, and proceeded directly to Wisconsin, in company with an acquaintance, to visit a brother residing there. Having finished her visit she started back with her friend, who understood our language well. On the way, in the confusion incident to hastily changing cars, she missed her friend. On she came, however. Not only was she unable to speak a sentence of English, but she was without a cent of money. The conductor came for her fare; she shook her head, and—possibly on account of her good looks—he let her pass. She had too much pride to beckon for food, and so she continued on without any. Three days and three nights she went without a mouthful to eat. She became sick at her stomach, and could not retain on it the cold water which she drank. She describes the sensation of hunger, which became powerful, unsatisfied, as "gnawing" and horrible in the extreme. At the end of the three days she arrived in New-York. She was taken suddenly sick with fever, and lay on her bed for two months.—*Evening Post.*

ALLEGED EXTORTION CASE.—A further hearing in the case of ROLETTER and PINNAR was had yesterday afternoon, before Justice WELSH. Much time was consumed by the opposing counsel in arguing points of law. The only witness examined was Dr. ALEXANDER MURRAY, brother of Mrs. ROLETTER, who was called for the defence. Nothing new regarding the case was elicited by the Doctor's evidence. He recognized and identified a letter shown him, as one which he had seen on the 17th of May by his sister, who informed him at the time that it had been sent her by Mr. PINNAR. The case was adjourned to Thursday next, when it will be summed up by counsel, and the Justice' decision rendered.

☞ Messrs. ROSS & JONES, who are among the most enterprising and successful newspaper agents in the City, have removed to larger and more commodious quarters at No. 103 Nassau-street. This business is the growth of but a few years, but it has already become very large and is still rapidly increasing. There are several establishments in the City which do a very large and very profitable business in dispatching the TIMES and other newspapers, as well as magazines, books, &c., to retail agents in various parts of the country. The tendency of the publishing business is to build up these agencies more and more every year.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE.—No licenses were granted to applicants from the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday. A full Board of Commissioners from that Ward was not present, and as no definite plan of action in the matter had been formed, the applicants were informed that they would be notified when to again appear. The Commissioners for the Sixteenth Ward will sit to-morrow.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—Yesterday was California steamer day. The *North Star* and *Prometheus* sailed for San Juan, and the *Illinois* for Aspinwall. All the steamers carried full complements of passengers. The number on board the *Prometheus* was 512. Among the passengers by the *North Star* was J. ROSS BROWNE Esq., the well-known traveler and author, who goes to California on business connected with the Government.

ANOTHER SAFE SWINDLE.—JAMES WILLIS was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice STEWART, charged, in connection with another, not yet arrested, with defrauding a countryman, named MILTON M. HARRIS, of $40, by the patent safe operation. WILLIS plead not guilty. He says he is a sail-maker by trade, and resides in Third-avenue. He was committed for examination.

☞ Contributions for the Testimonial to Capt. FITCH and others:

Amount advertised	$3,565	E. K. Collins	$100
Beebe & Co	50	Livingston Cochran	25
British & N. Steamship Co	100	Aymar & Co	50
		N. L. & G. Griswold	25
Total			$3,940

RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

DEMILT DISPENSARY.—The Demilt Dispensary treated 1,981 patients during the month of May. Nativity—United States, 454; Ireland, 738.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson.

QUERIES AT SEA.

The United States vs. William Meyer.—The defendant in this case is the master of the American ship Jamestown, and stands charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on Manuel Bellow, the steward, on the recent voyage from Key West to New-York. It was given in evidence that during the voyage, the cow-boy had broken the steward's jaw severely, and the Court ... Dr. ... Dr. ... Dr. ... the United States, and Mr. ... for the defendant.

...

...

...

Boston, Times of Tuesday Morning.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Boston, Friday, June 9, 1854.

...ch from a week's agitation—which showed a spirit and temper in the newspapers than in the rattling of the streets and the Court-House—the Burns business ended to-day, as every dispassionate person in Boston knew it would end—that is, quickly—in a quiet surrender. No doubt the whole community sympathized with the poor fugitive; and would even have consented that some legal obstacles should baffle the right of Col. SUTTLE; but nothing like violent interference was thought of at all; the general sentiment was unfavorable to any infraction of the law. The first vehement and feebly supported attack on the Court-House door, this night week, was a sudden ebullition, growing out of the Faneuil Hall speeches and excitement. A single sortie of about a dozen police officers from the Court-House quenched all the violence that has attended this slave claim. Since then everything has been quiet—except the lawyers' tongues and the types. The instigators of the attack calculated on the effect of a night surprise; and they who made it, believing what the former had told them, labored under the delusion that the Mayor and his officers were lukewarm in the business, and that no very great resistance was to be expected. These were the mistakes of a night, and every day since has been decidedly correcting them. The deliberate Boston people crowded the streets every day, with a curious interest, and quietly witnessed the regular course of the law. That first wild, worthless (not to say fatal) half-hour, belonged to the Abolitionists; the whole six days following belonged to the citizens of Boston. No doubt there was among these last a good deal of wrong talk about that law—and God forbid that people should not speak their minds on this matter as well as on every other!—and I have heard people say that on the next occasion—not this, but *the next*—the fugitive slave shall never, never go back. They said the same the last time. And it will be still the same in Boston—the law will be upheld henceforward as now. Not a single press in this city sympathizes with the slaveholders—all the journals condemn slavery; and all the journals, with one exception, stand up for the law of the land, and maintain the fraternal obligation of Massachusetts as a member of the great Republican family. This shows that Boston does not deserve the character that people further down are fond of giving her. Her expressed opinion is on the side of the law; and any one who witnessed the crowds in her streets to-day, and their demeanor in the midst of circumstances calculated to prodoce excitement, would say that the newspapers pretty fairly represent the minds of the citizens.

This morning Mr. Commissioner LORING confirmed the declaration which Mr. GARRISON made yesterday in his Convention. The desperate attempt at *alibi* went for what it was worth, (BURNS indeed in his first interview with Col. SUTTLE had placed the indentity beyond doubt,) and the runaway was sentenced to go back. Dressed in a very neat suit of new clothes which the Marshal's officers had contributed to purchase, and with ten dollars in his pocket, he walked with the United States officers down State-street, at 2½ o'clock, on his way to the Long Wharf. But the poor fellow must have been astonished at the spectacle which met his eyes. Like the Roman Pompey in the streets of Alexandria, while gazing about him at everything, he himself was more gazed at than anything there! On first stepping oot of the Court, he saw a piece of artillery, waited on by marines, in the square. Around the square he could see some of the crowded windows, doors, &c., festooned with black drapery, and with a lively effort of imagination might have supposed himself a dead man—especially when he came as far as the corner of Washington and State streets, where a black coffin labelled "Liberty," hung by a rope out of the window of the *Commonwealth* office, under a strip or two of black stuff stretched across the street. As he went along he could see all the City Companies, under the command of Major-General EMANNS, perspiring and looking very uncomfortable, and suspended from ropes across the way, several national flags, drooping to the ground, with the union down; he could hear occasional hisses and groans, as he passed along, and very safely conclnde, as he glanced from side to side, that he never in his life saw so many people gathered together in such a narrow space. When put on board the revenue cutter *Morris*, and towed ont into the quiet freshness of the bay, the poor fellow must have felt a sort of relief in being delivered from such an agitating demonstration of popular sympathy.

In the streets, one could see little of that high principle I have spoken of, as leading the community to respect the law. The good-natured people came there chiefly to pity the captive. Enongh had been done on behalf of the law; and, following the unanswerable instincts which generally sway the great masses of men, they wished to make some sort of a demonstration on behalf of their own feelings. Besides, the eeverity of the punishment, as SHAKSPEARE remarks somewhere, is weighed more than the offence, as a general and natural rule. The military, horse and foot, were, therefore, hissed and groaned occasionally in the streets of Boston to-day—heartily at some moments, but never angrily, that I heard. There was a great deal of good humor in the crowd, and a score of little occurrences in which yon would have discovered hardly any comedy at all, threw the people on all sides of the street into repeated uproars of hilarity. The man who had perched himself on the top of an awning pillar, and would not come down for all the police officers, was the most laughable affair in State-street. It looked odd enough to see the *oi polloi* hissing in a huffish way at their own dashing military men, and proffering manifold sympathy to everybody coming out prominently in a black face. They pitied JONES, and wished him success, when an officer brought him along by the collar; and when a big negro, who came riding fiercely np the street, leading another horse by the bridle, was peremptorily stopped by the whites, the people, with one accord, bid him *go it!* with every expression of encouragement. These things must have rather confused the minds of a great many; and I saw a crowd of dissatisfied persons, who had just hissed the Bay State Artillery, trying to drag down one of the national flags for having the union reversed. They were evidently under the impression that it was done hy the Commissioner, in league with General EMANNE. Before I retreated from the spot, I had nearly got on my head the huge mass of lead attached to a cord, which one of them flung up to get a *prise* on the rope across. The close of the day's business was necessarily good-humored. At the bottom of State-street the military were drawn across, to prevent the people from crowding down to the wharf, but being sometimes passed on too closely, the dragoons would pretend to make an upward charge, with a horrible ringing of scabbards and clatter of hoofs, and then, the way the ladies and respectable citizens of Boston used to tear away up in the direction of the Old State House was enough to make the gravest person laugh—if he was in a window or a safe corner; for curiously enough, there is nothing in the world more comic and laughter-provoking than the grave expression of human fright and perplexity. After a little while the crowds dispersed, the wearied military companies trudged to their armories, and the centre streets resumed their usual appearance of civil quiet.

The meaning and sum of the whole proceeding appears to be that, though detesting slavery—which New-England got rid of some time since, as unsuitable for any one to this part of the world—Boston will still support the law of the land. Not that she loves the black race less, but that she loves the Union more. ION.

It would seem from chemical examinations that the ...ference in the weight of bread obtained from a given quantity of flour, as exemplified by M. ...ousseau at the Marylebone Workhouse, is no real gain. By the addition of a substance having great ...ydrating capacity, the amount of water in the bread is greatly increased, while the nutritive ...ubstance remains the same. Some bread appears to ...ontain a large amount of flour, but there is no real increase in the amount of food.

...ers have appointed local meetings on the 15th inst.

NEW-GRANADA.

General Telegraph ... of the Revolution—Flight of the President—Arrival of Troops—Quiet Restored.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. THOMAS, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

I no longer tread Granada soil. The unhappy land that has received me so kindly, and given me all the comforts within the reach of its boundless but undeveloped resources, lies far behind me. With distance, perhaps, I can speak more frankly of the situation and prospects of the land.

I was not entirely satisfied with either of the two parties into which I found the country divided. The liberal party had done wrong in opposing MOSQUERA's election, and voting for a worse man. MOSQUERA was a good President, and with the support instead of the opposition of the Liberals, would have done even better. They are charged with intimidating Congress and procuring the election of General LOPEZ by violence. I do not believe it. LOPEZ also made a good President, and carried out the great reforms begun by MOSQUERA. Still his party, and in the beginning his Cabinet, contained ultraists—men who had read French theories, and believed that in them was the salvation of the human race. Had they been content with plans that had been tried and found to work well—had they been servile imitators of the English Constitution or of our own, it would have been better. But they were not, I hope, Communists, although often charged with Communism. These men had a strong influence with the party. In 1851 they aided in forming a new Constitution, which would not take effect till ratified by the Congress of 1853. In 1852 they elected General OBANDO President. He was an intimate friend of LOPEZ, and has governed in the same manner. The Congress of 1853, in which the French element was still stronger, changed the new Constitution most materially and for the worse, and declared it the same; the President signed it, and every member of Congress subscribed to its identity! The worst of it was, there never could be a stable Government under it, but you do not wish for an analysis of it now.

Up to this time, though I approved the liberal Government, I feared the Liberal party. Of course, the priests as a mass, and all the ultramontanists, all who reverenced the Pope, were necessarily allied to the opposite party, the Conservadors. Like the Liberals, the moderate men of this party are excellent men, and I donbt if the Jesuit party are so much to be dreeded as the destructives. But the Conservadors were not conservative any more than the others, only their leanings were rather towards the quiet times, when the Pope and the King left small scope for heresy or rebellion.

But within a year the state of things has been much changed; the Liberal party has eplit in two, the destructives heve taken the name of Golgotas, and both extremes heve united against a jndicious moderate Government. Both of theee are equally united against MELO, and with them sleo are the friends of the Administration. What will be the result? It is very possible that a good dictator would be a blcseing to the country. If MELO or OBANNO becomee firmly established, I hope he will reign thirty years at least. If, on the other band, they are pnt down, I hope every military man who has voluntarily helped on will heve all his property confiecated, and be banished for life, and die in banishment. Either of these two measuree would do mnch to eecure the future quiet of New-Granada, and ehe is dying only for want of repoee.

But what will be the result? I think MELO will be put down, and either be banished or ehot for murder. I do not base this opinion on anything that I have heard or seen of the opposition. I think he will have the snpport of no one province except the Canes, and of no class or party beeides the army, unless he eell himself to the priests. The province of Cartagena has raised a contribution of $2,400 a month until he is put down. It will never be paid or needed, for tha power of MELO will never reach so far, and his new troops will revolt whenever they dare. The old ones will fight for him like tigers, and will face five timee their nnmber.

After the destruction of MELO, what will they do with OBANNO? Observe, I have not expressed a euspicion of his eincerity in all I have said. But it will be called in qneetion, and those who will try him will he mostly his enemies. I cannot foresee what evidence they will heve at commsnd, but I hazard little in predicting his depoeition. What next? A new constitution? I think so. Will this be agreed on peaceably? If so all will be well at last. But when I look at the nature of the conleuding elemeuts, and view the widely diverse intereests to be conciliated, the fierce enmity of persons that must nnite to bring aboot these events, I sometimee fear that it is barely possible. The weaker of their two parties may engage in the cause the broken forces of the conqnered, and then woe to New-Granada! The press may become tired of chronicling their petty successes and reverses,—the prospects of peace may be deetroyed before annonncement to the American community.

Ah, unhappy country! With no physical advantage to be desired, with a geographical position to make her mistress of the commerce of the world, with a mineral wealth unsurpassed either by California or Anstralia, must she ever be the prey of internal dissensions, ever oppressed with foreign bankrnptcy? Is there no remedy but exterminatiou of its inhabitants and the snbstitution of another race? But the hearts of nations as of kings, are in the hands of the Lord, and he alone can send peace, prosperity and joy, where now prevail diseension, poverty and ignorance. May he hasten that day in his time. Yours, truly, I. F. HOLTON.

CANADA.

From Montreal to Quebec.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Friday, May 26, 1854.

From Montreal to Quebec, one steams along the Saint Lawrence in a miserable bost known by the high-sounding title of the *Lady Elgin*. Human ingenuity could uot have invented a more wretched conveyance. The state-rooms are mere chinks into which two people are squeezed, eo limited in eize that one of them has to get into bed while the other washes. The idea of slumber in those terrible cells ie a mockery. One lays awske all night listening to the throbbing of the engine, and wondering when the laths that support your companion's mattress above, will break, and allow him snddenly to descend on your upturned face. Meals are a matter of form, and are served out on a dirty tablecloth, by the light of a fetid oil lamp. Cleanliness appears to be a sin on board this boat, and speed looked npon as a downright eacrilege against the Deity of Quertie, to which the vessel seems consecrated.

This wondrous boat starts from the Moutreal wharf for Quebec at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, conseqnently the river between the two cities is traversed in the night time. Standing on the for'ard deck with a good cigar, one can see shadowy cliffs and dusky forest patches fleeting by. Bot that is all. You retire to your state-coffin grumbling at missing such fine scenery, and arise next morning at about 6 o'clock, just in time to catch some beautiful bits of the stream as you approach Quebec.

Cap Rouge, with its mantle of rich pine and wild cherry foliage, from between which the red soil that gives it a name, peeps out, like an Indian's akin through the forest boughs. The cleft where the waters of the Chaudiere foam over the steep rocks; Spencer Wood, the *vice regal* residence; the steep scarp up which WOLFE laboriously hauled his cannon,—all these attract one's vision until Cape Diamond, the most prominent and formidable point of that tremendous fortress for which Quebec is famous, comes in sight.

Quebec, as you approach it, seems to cling to the steep face of the cliff with a despairing grasp. It literally seems to overhang what is called the lower town, and which runs along the base of the impending heights. The houses of the upper town are nearly all of a white color, or at least present that appearance from the river, and this and the fact of their precarious looking position, suggested to me a whimsical idea, as I stood on deck. It was that the houses, from continually looking on the face of that precipice, had grown grey with terror, like those men who are said to have turned grey by a single attack of fear, over an awful ravine, and

...ed to devotion to literature and commerce. The upper town contains the residences of the gentry, the public offices, the principal military quarters, &c. The lower town seems devoid of interest, but from it one gets the best idea of the impregnability of the Citadel, which towers above, at an enormous height. The upper town is very picturesque and neat. The houses are small and rather sombre in appearance; the last owing to the fact of their being built of a gray stone, and the windows being unusually diminutive. I was immediately struck on entering the town with the number of blackened ruins, evidently the remains of fire, that were scattered about. Prominent above all these stand the remnants of the Parliament Houses, which have been recently totally destroyed by fire. The Parliament then took refuge in a temporary building, which was also destroyed in the same manner.

The Quebec Mnsic Hall is now fitting up for the Assembly, which will be opened by Lord ELGIN on the 13th of this month. Thus the Canadian Government seems to have in its possession some of that Tholoean gold, which Anlus Gellius speaks of as being ill-luck on all who hold it. I have no doubt but that their new sanctuary will be burned down before the year is out. These misfortunes are greedily seized on by other cities, claimants themselves for the seat of Government. Toronto points scornfully to the charred ruins of the Parliament buildings, and demands that the governmental authority shall be restored to its ancient seat, where a fitting home will swait. Quebec says nothing, but fits up its Music Hall, and keeps a firm hold on the Governor General. It is probable, however, that a Federal Union will ere long take place between the two Canadas, and thoe afford to each its sbare of importance.

Qnebec is essentially a garrison town. It has no public buildings of any architectural importance, and all its lions are military. Soldiers stroll along the streets, rattan in hand, or walk with servant maids on the ramparts of Sunday evenings. Officers, in undress nniforme, lounge in barrack windows, and puff their meerschaoms; or elee whirl past in a knowing dog-cart and flannel jacket, bound for the cricket-ground on the plains of Abraham. Even the civilians of the town have a certain military air about them. There is a emallnees in the cap, an ease in the shooting-coat, a studied thickneee in the shoe-eolee, that all breathe of the English officer. It may be naturally imagined, therefore, that Qnebec is very gay. In the Winter-time, when the snow fetters everything like bueiness, the Qnebecians have nothing to do but amuee themselves. The Engineer and Artillery Officers qnartered there are generally men of superior edncation and ability, and they add much to the attractions of the place. They absolutely had the hardihood to bring out an original opera entitled "Red Riding Hood" last Winter, composed and written by eome of the officers and gentlemen of the city. It was qnite euccessful, and was, I understand, cepitally rendered.

The great lion of Quebec is of course the Citadel, repoted to be one of the strongeet forts in the world. It covers forty acree of ground, and is huilt upon the highest point of land in the vicinity, called Cape Diamond. It is said to be provisioned for a siege of seven years, while the fortifications, batteriee, gune, megazines, &c., are kept in the most perfect working order. The view from that portion of the Citadel that overhangs the river is superb, embracing, as it does, the broad curve of the St. Lawrence, the distant hills of New-Ireland, and the pictureeque course of the St. Charles, that forme in ite path the exqnisite Falls of Lorette, which are perfectly Alpine in their beauty.

The Citadel has ite anecdotee of course. Ooe rather amueing one about a young American girl, etruck me as peculiarly characteristic of the Yankee idea of the porchasability of everything. Thie damsel, after having been shown all over the fort, and astonished by the exhibition of its huge armory and ammunition store, expressed her conviction to the officer on duty, who was her cicerone, that "the Yankees would have this fortress some day or other."

"Do you think they will be able to take it?" demanded the officer, rather nettled at such a hypothesis.

"Well, I don't know about their *taking* it," replied the maiden, "but I guess you'd *sell* it."

History doee not relate what the officer said in answer to this bold supposition as to the marketableneee of the Queen's garrisons.

ANSER CANADIENSIS.

Nebraska and the Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Never have men made more constant use of the brief bot talismanic word—law—than they do now, and in no country has that word auch intrinelc weight, nowhere does it exert such pervading influence as within the United States of America. Whatever ignorance or prejudice may say of the American people, and the freqnently rude manifestations of its independence in both private and public life, this nation, as such, is sober, prudent, just and law-abiding.

The epirit of our Constitntion, the terms of our Federal Compact, our treatiea and negotiations with foreign Powers, the general tone and bearing of the great national and international measnres adopted by our Congreas since its formstion, and the eaeence of our State, territorial and municipal regulations, are all indicative of a desire to modify, conciliate and embody the elements of our own existence and the circumstancee surrounding ns, as a free but diverse people, in one broad, universal, comprehensive bond of peace, harmony and order, in accordance with our own free principles and sanctioned by the voice of humanity and the precepts of a pure religion.

Snch we feel to be the life and the meaning of this our American Republic, and as such, the great and good among our sages and our etateemen have ever defended it, in the darkest hours of our national history, and amid the fiercest struggle of contending interests. The rock npon whicb they based the structure of so vast a Union, not of mere territory alone, but of destinies and principles, was liberty; and the ehelter they threw over the noble edifice, at once its roof-tree and its arch, was *law*, the common and legislated law of the land; the ripened wisdom of age, adapted to the region upon which it was brought to bear—the voice of reason and civilization sustained by the voice of the people.

This is the law, or the idea of law, we, as Americans, have learned from our earliest years to venerate and obey. It has been to us the Old and the New Testament of our political faith, the code of our present conduct and the revelation of snblime destinies, reserved for us as a power and a people, in the later eras of human progreee and human happiness. Hence, from the graybeard to the schoolboy, the population of this country have regarded the appeal of the stated law as one thing sacred not to be alighted, much less opposed in any other manner than by cool reasoning, moderate discussion. Under such happy anspices as these, and with a people so thoronghly imbued with the religion of rational freedom, so calm in counsel, so energetic in action, the American Union has grown and prospered with a rapidity of expansion, a magnificence of development and a sweep of influence that are the pride and wonder of our time. Even those rival States, whose ideas of government are so widely different, mingle admiration with the alarm our progress has elicited, and seek to avail themselves of many things suggested by our example. With results like these around it, when those obstacles which have from time to time arisen in the path or our young Republic loomed np dark and threatening before it; patriotism has ever found a ready help and sure support in the hearts of the People—there lay the fountains of the law, and however turbid the current of factional opinion, the sources of American feeling were still pure and sweet. To enumerate the instances in which this devotion to calm and correct principles of action has been signalized would be needless; they are fixed in the national memory, and monuments marking proud triumphs of civic heroism are dotted, from point to point, along the historical path of this Union, from the Declaration of its Independence to the Spartan struggle maintained but a few days since, against domestic and [illegible] conspiracy, in the Missouri Congress.

Yes, it is well [illegible] look back upon when

American law [illegible] fashion by the [illegible] he made no appeal to the [illegible] he invoked no vengeance of the sword, he pointed no thunderbolts, he uttered no menaces, compelling an unwilling acquiescence, for the moment, by the threatened terrors of a retributive future. No, these were not the weapons of the statesman and the patriot; the lobbies of the Capitol witnessed no secret cabals for the accomplishment of his great purpose; the streets of our cities beheld no hands of reckless men intoxicated with the pernicious exaggerations of fanatical spokesmen, and rushing on to bloodshed and the murder of the law; but the voice of CLAY was heard above all the tumult of the hour, invoking the spirit of that law,—appealing to the steadfast patriotism of the nation,—reminding it how great had been its trials, and its victories past, and picturing the grandeur of its nltimate condition. The voice of that one man, heard from snch an eminence of intellect and public service,—"from Pisgah, beholding afar the land he was not to enter," subdued even his opponents into respectful silence; men of all sections and all shades of opinion came forward to lay their peace-offerings upon the altar of our common country, and the Compromise of 1850 was effected. Four years heve rolled away, and with them the statesman who so gloriously battled for the law has disappeared; he is gone from our National Councils, and from the mortal sight of a generation illustrated in history by his name. The struggle for liberty has been renewed, and, thus far, Slavery has won the day. Conciliation, honor, and patriotism are in the duet nt Washington. A voice, calm and dignified, while ss resolnte, as earnest, and as eolemn in its appeals, as the voices that filled the Senatorial doms with immortal echoes in 1850, was heard but yesterday, protesting against the consummation of an outrage, which overflows the cup of those indignities the North has so long and so tamely endnred.

Every reader is familiar with the desperate struggle which preceded the passage of the so-called Nebraska bill, and the columns of our Northen prese are now laden with the narrative of its first consequences. While deep and settled indignation is expressed on all sides, by a vast body of our most staid and quiet citizens, popular feeling, readily turned to account by unecrupulous or thoughtless agitators, has in some places burst the bounds of reason and found expreeion in violence, carried even so far as to occasion bloodehed and loss of life. The ettention of the whole country is probably fixed by this time upon Boston, where for a day or two past, the public safety has been eubjected to the caprices of partly mob and partly martial law.

The cauee of the excessee to which we refer are eelf-evident, yet they cennot fail to meet with the condemnetion of every thinking man. If continued, they may hurl the Union headlong into a crisis to be deplored by every lover of his country, and by all throughout the world to whom the interests of humanity and freedom are dear. This, then, is the hour that demands an appeal to the reverence profeesed by Americane for the *Law*. The obnoxioue Territorial bill has been endorsed by a vote of the regular Congress; let us obey it! with eorrow, with ehame for our abasement—but, in the name of a noble principle, avowed by this Republic, let us obey! The law is evil, it is treacherous, it is despotically meant,—so much the greater reason for cautious, but decisive action towards its defeat. Let os be wise; let us be patient; then, at the right moment, and in the right wey, let us move forward with deliberation and *repeal* it. Our will, speaking through the Constitutios and in the forms of the law, must be decisive, and our attitude will have been worthy of a great, free, wise, eelf-governing people!

Can the Sonth dedoce from oor quiet and long-suffering that we feer to act? No! But they will despise and take comfort from local violence. Is not magnanimity a characteristic of strength and courage, far beyond the weakness of epasmodic ferocity or braggadocio recklessness? Hietory and the daily experience of life demonstrate that the cool, dcliberate and forbearing—men who consider and respect the rights of others, while determined, ultimately, to vindicate and maintain their own, are the most to be trnsted—and, when fairly aroused, in a just and adequate cause, the most to be feared. If anch be the attitude of the North, in the midst of insnlt and *provocation* cunningly designed to weaken ber poeition, her rights are safe!

Let ns then cling to the Law; let us shide beneath its shelter—and, within its ramparts, find an impregnable fastness. Our strength will concentrate; the power that our enemies fancy they have weakened—"that power will come back to us again, until the principle established now shall be reversed, and a Constitution shall be given, not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but also to every other national Territory, which will not be a *tabula rasa*, but a Constitution securing *equal, universal and perpetual Freedom.*"

The Morris and Essex Railroad.

To the Stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad:

In a few days an opportunity will be presented when, by your votee, a more efficient clase of men can be selected in place of those constituting the preseut Board of Directors. From the completion of the road, some fourteen years since, the present incumbents have met annually in Jnne *to reëlect themselves*, having had a majority of the stock nnder their control, which farce will be continued during their natural lives, unleee yoo, *who now have the power*, will avail yourselves of the privilege, and effect a radical change. From the increasing travel on this road, which will be greatly enhanced when the improvements now being made of dispensing with the present aid of horse power by croseing the Paseaic River over a new bridge, ie completed, it will be abeolutely neceeary tbat a Board of Directors should be selected, who are capable of keeping up with the spirit of the age.

Few Railroads can boast of more powerful engines, better cars, or more efficient and obliging conductors, than the Morris and Eeeex, notwithstanding which, from the continual interference of some of the Directors with the duty pertaining solely to the Snperintendent, no gentleman in that capacity can be retained, and consequently, most of the time the road is without a responsible head.

To illustrate: one of the gentlemen composing this Board is totally incapacitated by age, from filling that or any other office; another who had some fifty thoosand dollars invested, disposed of all his stock with the exception of sufficient to give him a free passage, and has placed the amount in an *opposition road*, where one of his near relatives acts as Director; and a third, being appointed Chairman of the Freight Committee; from economy, or some other incomprehensible object, ordered the freight cars to be attached to those of the early train from Morristown, thereby placing in *jeopardy the lives of the passengers*, and detaining them from thirty to forty-five minntes on the road; hut the call for an *indignation meeting* probably brought him to his senses, as the change lasted but one day,

Were it necessary, this communication might be lengthened, by describing the nature of their economy, whereby thousands have been lost in the crushing of freight cars, caused by want of sufficient brakemen, their miserable policy as regards price of passage, &c.; but enough has been said, and more can be learned from those who have long traveled over the road, to induce every stockholder, either personally or by proxy, to be present at the next election, if they have any regard for their own interest, or the prosperity of the road.

DOVER.

Preparation of Flax.

The following is the Report of the Committee of Arts and Sciences of the American Institute on LEAVITT's Machinery for the Preparation of Flax, of which a notice has already been made in our columns. The Committee report:

That they have examined the samples of flax in various states of preparation, exhibited to them, by Dr. O. S. LEAVITT, and have received from him full explanations of his processes and the machinery by which he proposes to produce these results; and that they have also examined the machinery in operation, and have invited Dr. LEAVITT to produce [illegible]

1. That from the flax in its dollar state of preparation, without rotting, tape, twine, and coarse fabrics, may be made with a great saving of manual labor.

3. That by further mechanical processes the gum, glutin and resin, may be chiefly removed, and by the use of machinery in aid of the usual chemical processes; the flax may be deprived entirely of its color and rendered fit for the manufacture of fine linen—that thread exhibited to them, apparently in consequence of the omission of the process of rotting, and the substitution of mechanical methods for much of what has hitherto been performed chemically, is stronger than common linen thread.

4. That the expensive and wasteful process of heckling is entirely superseded by Dr. LEAVITT's processes, and the prepared material is delivered from the last of the cleansing processes in rovings ready to be submitted to the usual spinning machines.

5. That the flax cleansed, bleached, and formed into rovings, can, we believe, be produced at a cost mneh less than that of rotted and heckled flax unbleached, while the inventor claims and adduces satisfactory arguments to prove the probability that flax, ready for spinning into white thread, will not exceed good cotton in its cost.

6. Dr. LEAVITT also claims that hy a process of kyanizing, epplied during the preparation of flax and hemp, the cordage made therefrom is rendered more durable and stronger, while the surface of the yarns is rendered smoother.

Admitting that the processes of Dr. LEAVITT heve no other advantages than those which your Committee can etate to be absolotely certain, yoor Committee are of opinion that their resnlt must be attended with very important consequences, and will, if carried into operation on an extensive scale, add much to the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the United States.

JAS. RENWICK, Chairman.
JOHN TRAVERS,
NEW-YORK, May 24. JAS. J. MAPES.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay on the Political Duties of the Free States.

From the Tribune.

SIR: When some years ago I had the honor of replying to an invitation of a portion of the members of the New-York Legislature to address them upon the Slavery question, I was thought by many a fanatic because I avowed that it was not a question about the African, bot "whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves." Since then what is there sacred in the Conetitution, in treeties, in lewe, in guarantees of liberty, which has not been desecrated?

And now et last thoee "Compromisee" by which so many of us were humbugged—which were exalted above the "higher law" of revelation and conecience, are themselvee trampled under foot—and by the repeal of the Missouri reetriction, by revolutionary meane, a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the Slavocrats!

Thue fer our republicanism is a failure. Shall we "give up the ehip?" Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-off rags of despotism, admitting ourselves incepable of eelf-government and national existence?

For my pert, though eed—very ead, I am not deepondent. Let us use the reason God has given us to remedy the past, and make eecure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wo. We committed a national crime in joining hends with the elaveholders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in due season the poieoned chalice is returned to our own lipe.

I am not prepared to say with the Garrisonians that we are to break away at once by revolution from this criminal alliance; but I do eay that our only salvation, becauee the only true repentance, ie in making the overthrow of Slavery our dominant idea.

The one idea of the elaveholders which overrides all principles and meesnres is the rule of Slavery. So it muet be met, not incidentally—not occasionally—not compromisingly, by the friends of liberty, but with a oneness of purpoee, and vivacity and fanaticism of will equal to theirs.

Does any man believe that in a fair contest between Liberty and Slavery the wrong will triumph? I do not.

What then shall be done? 1. In the first place, punish the *traitors*, as an example for all future times. I honeetly believe that every man of the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death! But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty—the halter then they muet escape. But one thing can be done—break them on the wheel of public opinion. Let no man deal with them in business—banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever! This seems hard, but the race of traitors must die before we can live.

2. Let the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or its amendment, so that the *people* of the Territory shall have the unqualified right to vote Slavery out. To do this, the free trader must give op his Free trade—the tariff man, his tariff—manufacturers, shipping, internal improvement, temperance, schools, all muet, for the preeent, be held in abeyance, to the one great question, shall America be free or slave!

4. Although I think the Free Democracy are best based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will aid, as allies. In a Congressional District where the Free Democrats have a enpposed latger force, let the Whigs and Democrats renominate the Free Democratic ticket. And where the Whigs or Democrats have a enpposed larger force, let the Free Democrats renominate the Whig or Democratic ticket; eo as to defeat the *serviles* of all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congressional District in the Union, of that party which has the Congressmen, and let them vote a common candidate. Such a candidate, thue nominated, can, in my opinion, be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let that candidate, whether BENTON, SEWARD, or HALE, or any other good citizen, be chosen without regard to his locality in a Free or Slave State. For our party is truly national—theirs sectional!

4. Let us count the cost. All are, I imagine, now convinced that the extreme South is anticipating the dissolution of this American Union, and have been and now are neing the nation all the time for their own ultimate aggrandizement. We must therefore calculate what is to be the result of our snccess. Soppose theu a Republican elected President, on the issue above stated, and that the ultras of the South in their madness overawe the more thoughtfol citizens, and secede from Congress, and declare the Uniou dissolved. Then either we muet whip them in, or allow a peaceable separation as circumstances shall warrant. If we fight her, we have the advantage of being the Government de facto. We have the organization—the treasury—the navy, and the army. If victorious, we could compel emancipation. If defeated, we would be abundantly able to maintain our national exietence against the world. And with Canada, Western Virginia, Kentucky, and Mississippi, (which would probably nnite with us) annexed, we would form a more powerful people than even now.

In euch event all the central portion of North America would be ours, and should Northern Mexico prefer our alliance, as ehe no doubt would, as cotton growe npon all sorts of eoils in a given latitude, we would even be able to raiae abundantly that plant, and the eugar cane, for which so many seem uow willing to sell their liberties.

Uuder the railroad aystem, we have less need to regard boundaries by mountains and watercourses, and even in that respect the lakes, the St. Lawrence, and the Columbia, to us would be what the Mississippi is now. While the oceans would wash ue on the northeast and west, we could well bide our time to expand our dominions over the feeble masters of the South to the Gulf of Mexico.

Bnt the probabilities are that the South would see her only eafety in the Union, and "*acquiesce*" in the "manifest destiny" of the triumph of hnman rights, and begin in earnest to clear herself of Slavery. Till at last we would become peacsably a homogeneous people, and Liberty and Union be forever established.

But I have already made this letter too long.

For myself I am ready to complete the sacrifice and triumph of our fathers of 1776 at all hazards. I am for no Union without Liberty—if need be through dissolntion and war. "*I stand by the declaration,*" trusting ever, till Republicanism is vindicated and the liberties of mankind achieved.

Very respectfully, your friend, C. M. CLAY.

Southern and Sensible Views concerning our Cuban Relations.

From the Columbia South Carolinian, June 2.

The accomplishment of this measure appears to be the darling object of a portion of the people of the United States; but the only project for that purpose yet proposed, that of suspending the neutrality laws, is so revolting to every honorable idea of territorial acquisition in this age and country, that we do *not think it could find supporters to the amount of a corporal's guard.* We have already expressed our opinion concerning this proposition to legalize piracy, and Senators SLIDELL and BENJAMIN have not yet made such developments in relation to the rumored policy of Spain, or the much-talked of interference of England, as to change our opinions of the dishonor and wrong involved in letting loose upon Cuba an unprincipled horde of marauders.

In a matter of such importance to the country as the acquisition of Cuba, title and unquestioned reason are not satisfactory evidence of the propriety or necessity. Vague [illegible]

...ly, but have invited Col. [illegible]

...ers of the Free States.

5. That by further mechanical processes the gum, glutin and resin, may be chiefly removed, and by the use of machinery in aid of the usual chemical processes; the flax may be deprived entirely of its color and rendered fit for the manufacture of fine linen—that thread exhibited to them, apparently in consequence of the omission of the process of rotting, and the substitution of mechanical methods for much of what has hitherto been performed chemically, is stronger than common linen thread.

4. That the expensive and wasteful process of heckling is entirely superseded by Dr. LEAVITT's processes, and the prepared material is delivered from the last of the cleansing processes in rovings ready to be submitted to the usual spinning machines.

5. That the flax cleansed, bleached, and formed into rovings, can, we believe, be produced at a cost mneh less than that of rotted and heckled flax unbleached, while the inventor claims and adduces satisfactory arguments to prove the probability that flax, ready for spinning into white thread, will not exceed good cotton in its cost.

6. Dr. LEAVITT also claims that hy a process of kyanizing, epplied during the preparation of flax and hemp, the cordage made therefrom is rendered more durable and stronger, while the surface of the yarns is rendered smoother.

Admitting that the processes of Dr. LEAVITT heve no other advantages than those which your Committee can etate to be absolotely certain, yoor Committee are of opinion that their resnlt must be attended with very important consequences, and will, if carried into operation on an extensive scale, add much to the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the United States.

JAS. RENWICK, Chairman.
JOHN TRAVERS,
NEW-YORK, May 24. JAS. J. MAPES.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay on the Political Duties of the Free States.

From the Tribune.

SIR: When some years ago I had the honor of replying to an invitation of a portion of the members of the New-York Legislature to address them upon the Slavery question, I was thought by many a fanatic because I avowed that it was not a question about the African, bot "whether we ourselves should be freemen or slaves." Since then what is there sacred in the Conetitution, in treeties, in lewe, in guarantees of liberty, which has not been desecrated?

And now et last thoee "Compromisee" by which so many of us were humbugged—which were exalted above the "higher law" of revelation and conecience, are themselvee trampled under foot—and by the repeal of the Missouri reetriction, by revolutionary meane, a continent lies in the dust at the feet of the Slavocrats!

Thue fer our republicanism is a failure. Shall we "give up the ehip?" Shall we return as the dog to his vomit, and clothe ourselves once more in the cast-off rags of despotism, admitting ourselves incepable of eelf-government and national existence?

For my pert, though eed—very ead, I am not deepondent. Let us use the reason God has given us to remedy the past, and make eecure the future. The violation of God's laws is always wo. We committed a national crime in joining hends with the elaveholders to commit a determined wrong against the rights of the African, and now in due season the poieoned chalice is returned to our own lipe.

I am not prepared to say with the Garrisonians that we are to break away at once by revolution from this criminal alliance; but I do eay that our only salvation, becauee the only true repentance, ie in making the overthrow of Slavery our dominant idea.

The one idea of the elaveholders which overrides all principles and meesnres is the rule of Slavery. So it muet be met, not incidentally—not occasionally—not compromisingly, by the friends of liberty, but with a oneness of purpoee, and vivacity and fanaticism of will equal to theirs.

Does any man believe that in a fair contest between Liberty and Slavery the wrong will triumph? I do not.

What then shall be done? 1. In the first place, punish the *traitors*, as an example for all future times. I honeetly believe that every man of the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri restriction deserves death! But there is no legal way of inflicting the penalty—the halter then they muet escape. But one thing can be done—break them on the wheel of public opinion. Let no man deal with them in business—banish them from the social circle, and disfranchise them practically forever! This seems hard, but the race of traitors must die before we can live.

2. Let the elections, even for the most inferior offices, turn upon the repeal of the Nebraska bill, or its amendment, so that the *people* of the Territory shall have the unqualified right to vote Slavery out. To do this, the free trader must give op his Free trade—the tariff man, his tariff—manufacturers, shipping, internal improvement, temperance, schools, all muet, for the preeent, be held in abeyance, to the one great question, shall America be free or slave!

4. Although I think the Free Democracy are best based to achieve the end, we must tolerate and recognize all parties who will aid, as allies. In a Congressional District where the Free Democrats have a enpposed latger force, let the Whigs and Democrats renominate the Free Democratic ticket. And where the Whigs or Democrats have a enpposed larger force, let the Free Democrats renominate the Whig or Democratic ticket; eo as to defeat the *serviles* of all parties. In the Presidential Nominating Convention, let a delegate be sent from each Congressional District in the Union, of that party which has the Congressmen, and let them vote a common candidate. Such a candidate, thue nominated, can, in my opinion, be elected triumphantly in 1856. Let that candidate, whether BENTON, SEWARD, or HALE, or any other good citizen, be chosen without regard to his locality in a Free or Slave State. For our party is truly national—theirs sectional!

4. Let us count the cost

A Short Catechism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As a plain citizen of the American Republic, I respectfully solicit the insertion in your truly valuable and impartial journal, the following plain questions, addressed to the National Executive:

To Franklin Pierce, President of the United States,

SIR: Did you not, on the 4th of March, 1853, near the close of your Inaugural Address, solemnly pledge your sacred honor to the Nation, that you would promptly resist any attempt to abrogate the laws of 1850, against the extension of Slavery North of 36° 30' North latitude, by the following emphatic declaration, namely: "I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the 'Compromise Measures,' are *strictly constitutional*, and to be *unhesitatingly carried into effect*. Such have been, and are my convictions, *and upon them I shall act*," &c.?

And in further allusion to the Missouri Compromise in your Annual Message to the present Congress, did you not renew your pledge by the frank admission, that "The sequiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of *repose* and *security* to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this *repose* is to suffer *no* shock during my official term, *if I have the power to avert it*, those who placed me here may be assured?"

In the same Annual Message, did you not recommend the payment of the Spanish demand, known as the *Amistad* claim, after it had been two or three times adjudicated by the Courts of the United States, and publicly declared to be illegal and inadmissible by the highest Judicial authority?

Are you not aware that a law is now in force, enacted about half a century ago, allowing members of Congress *eight dollars* for every twenty miles, in going to and returning from the seat of Government, being *forty cents* per mile, *or eighty dollars* for every hundred miles, (including both ways,) notwithstanding the vast improvements by steam power in the last 20 years in every direction, redncing the actnal expense of travel from forty to two or three cents per mile, and increasing the speed to 200 or 300 miles per day?

Is it not the President's duty, agreeably to the 3d section of the 2d Article of the Constitution, promptly to recommend to Congress a repeal or modification of snch profligate acts of injustice as giving each member residing in California, or 3,000 miles from Washington, $2,400 for mileage alone, exclusive of eight dollars per diem during each session?

Were you not an officer in the army during the late Mexican war, with Mnjor-General SCOTT, ex-President TAYLOR, and other distinguished officers, when Congress *limited* their traveling fees to *six cents* per mile, while at the name time and to the present period, all members of Congress are entitled to 40 cents mileage by the old lnw?

Will you have the goodness to inform the people why such a wonderful distinction should exist in favor of members of Congress, over the brave defenders of their country, expoeed to all the dangers and sufferings of a military life?

Is it a fact, as stated by respectable correspondents at the Capital, that on every new election of President, all such Senators whose times hold over, and are therefore detained a week or two for confirming Executive nominations of the new President, actually draw from the Treasury the full amount of their mileage fees a *second time*, without even leaving the city, or traveling a single mile of the distance, having but a few days previously received the same sum at the close of the session, and the last *duplicate draft* without any sanction of law or justice?

If the item named in the preceding question is true, are not the solemn obligations the Presisent is under to his country, as imperative in preventing improper drafts on the Treasury, as is the constitutional reqnisition, that "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed?"

Will the President have the candor to state on whom the responsibility rests of adjonrning both Houses of Congress over the holidays, and of drawing from the Treasury their *eight dollars* per diem, to the total neglect of the grent concerns of the nation, amounting (including all the officials and assistants in attendance on both branches,) to about $30,000, annually, merely for personal amusement and individual recreation?

As no law has ever been enacted by Congress authorising the Senatorial practice of receiving *extra mileage fees*, or for the expenditure of holidny adjournments, or for making any appropriations in either case—the Constitution expressly declaring (Sec. 9, Art. 1.) that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in conseqnence of appropriations made by law," will not the President gratify the people by expressing his opinion in reference to the propriety and legality of both measures?

Is it not your solemn duty, as Executive of the Nation, to adopt JEFFERSON'e maxim in his Augural Address, of "Economy in the public expenditures, that labor may be lightly burdened," and to recommend to Congress strict frugality, both as regards *time* and *money*—(the total aggregate expense of Congress to the Nation, while in seseion, being about *twenty-one thousand dollars* weekly, or *three thousand* daily)—in exerting your official influence against all acts of extravagance, fraud, and injustice?

Is it possible, after having placed your *veto* upon the humane, benevolent, and patriotic bill offered by Miss DIX, for the relief of the suffering *indigent insane* of our species, that you possibly can, upon reasonable or rational principles, give your eanction to a measure (repudiated by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and your numerous illustrious predecessors, including the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and most of the distinguished statesmen of the Nineteenth Century,) denominnted the Nebraska bill, (and introduced by Hon. S. A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, who is said to be an aspirant for the Presidential Chair,) containing seductive nnd treacherous violations of time-honored compacts and plighted faith, which you have yourself already condemned and repudiated?

Is it true, as frequently stated, that for several weeks during the present session, the amount received by each member, for the time *actually engaged* in debate or legislation at the Capitol, was not less than *sixty dollars* an hour, or *one dollar* per minute, while the balance of the time was devoted to the particular gratification of their various inclinations?

Do not the resolntions of numerous State Legislatures, and of the vast number of mass meetings of citizens in the Northern and Western States, together with the innumerable petitions and remonstrances presented to both Houses of Congress by the people of all orders and degrees, without distinction of party, against the passage of the Nebraska bill, within the last five months, furnish the most undeniable evidence that a vast majority of the nation is decidedly opposed to the measure, or to any further extension of slavery, both in sentiment and principle?

Have not some dishonorable measures been resorted to, either by bribery, threats or promises, by officials in high places, to induce opponents of the nefarious Nebraska bill to vote in favor of its passage, by which that outrageous act of wickedness, fraud and iniquity, after expending thousands upon thousands of dollars in debate, to the almost total exclusion of all the important business which has been constantly accumulating upon the tables of both Houses since the commencement of the session, has finally been most unfortunately consummated by the decision of Congress in its favor?

As a closing question, I would respectfully inquire why the example of WASHINGTON, our distinguished Commander-in-Chief during the Revolution, and first President of this Republic, is not more specialy noticed by every orator on each returning anniversary of our nation's birth? The rising generation should be annually informed of the fact that he publicly declined accepting nf any compensation for his services, either civil or military, which actually amounted to over *half a million of dollars*, and he never drew a single dollar from the national treasury except for Government expenses during a period of more than sixteen years while in the public service; but, in evidence of his love of liberty and devotion to the cause of his country and its independence, he presented the whole amount as a free gift to the nation. It should be remembered as an example for Kings and Emperors, and be transmitted to posterity for the admiration of succeeding ages. And should not this noble act of unparalleled generosity, Mr. President, of the Father of his Country, be considered as a severe rebuke to modern legislators, who are not only reckless of the precious time which should be faithfully performed in the public service, but who wantonly sacrifice the public service to selfish purposes, while it is well known that the members of the British Parliament, although under no obligations absolutely receive no salaries nor any compensation for their independent labors in the public service.

If the Presidents will carefully and unequivocally

of slavery, his exposition of the court might tend to remove suspicion and doubt from the mind of an old friend and neighbor, who has never before had occasion to call in question the honesty or integrity of his political principles.

FRANKLIN.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Temperance Lecture in the Big Tent.

The Big Tent, which has been set up at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was crowded on Sunday evening, the Alderman and Councilmen of the Ninth Ward being upon the platform. There were at least 3,000 present.

The lecture was preceded by the singing of a hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," prayer by Rev. Mr. WARNER, and two stanzas from the hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains."

Gen. CAREY spoke at length. The snbject, he said, was one in which they were all interested. There was not one in his audience but had suffered from the influence of rum—not one hearthstone but was stained with blood. The first question asked of man after his fall was, "Where art thon?" and the second, "Where is thy brother?" We were responsible for the moral well-being of our fellow-creatures to the full extent of our influence, although there was not one rumseller in the land bnt would say with Cain, "I am not my brother's keeper." As Paul was responsible for the murder of Stephen in that he held the garments of his murderers, so they were responsible for the acts of the rumsellers in New-York. By countefinancing rumsellers they identified themselves with them. He hoped they would remember that. There was not a drop of alcoho in anything which God made; it was the prodnct of putrefaction alone. It had been clearly proved that if alcohol was one of the good things of the earth, the human stomach was not the proper place for it. He allnded to the project of restraining the sale of distilled and not of fermented lignors. But wine had produced more evil than any other. He claimed the prohibitory law for the safety of the rumsellers themselves, for when they took out a license to sell ardent spirits, they took out a license to commit snicide. He related an sneedote of a man of property and talents, who established a distillery, and after prospering for a while had failed, and was now cutting wood to get something to make himself drunk with, while his accomplished daughter had annk to a honse of infamy. Out of 65 licensed liquor-sellers in one street of Cincionti, thirty years ago, 53 were dead, and 47 of them hnd died drunkards. Wo unto him that put the cnp to the lips of his neighbor! If they would remove the grog-shops, they would be safer without a police than they were now with a police. They remembered the time when, a few months ago, poor AVERY hung trembling so long above Niagara Falls—how it was telegraphed all over the country, and everywhere men were in suspense, and what a thrill of agony went through the nation when he at last went over the abyss. There were many thousands of young men in New-York in more imminent danger than was poor AVERY. What would be thought if it were proposed to license men to entice people out into the river above the Falls, and advocated as a source of revenne? [Hare Gen. CAREY gave way for a collection to be taken np.] Ha scouted the idea that because a prohibitory law could not be perfectly executed, licenses should be granted. Why, for centuries there had been a law to hang counterfeiters in England, and yet counterfeiting went on. Was thnt a reason why counterfeiting should be licensed? They hnd a glorious work to accomplieh. He believed in the good time coming. God designed that the race should be blest, bnt that they should be blest hy working for the blessieg. He had traveled through the United States and the Canadas, and spent $25,000 in the cense of Temperance, and he had been well paid for it. Thank God, he had more to spend, if God spnred his life.

The thanks of the audience were nnanimously tendered to Gen. CAREY for his eloqnent speeeh, after which the Doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. WARNER, when the meeting dispersed.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD ON PARADE.—This admirably disciplined regiment paraded yesterday in the open space front of City Hall, nnder command of Col. ABRAHAM DUAYEA. They were out in full force, (eight companies,) nearly five hundred strong, and were accompanied by their own excellent band. A large concourse of persons assembled to witness the evolutions of this the favorite regiment, which by constant drill and discipline, has attained the first place in our City military corps. The precision and quickness with which they performed the most diffienlt evolutions were worthy of the regular line, and elicited warm admiration from the spectators. The exercises continued for an hour, when the regiment passed in review before His Honor the Mayor and Common Council—marched up the Bowery, ronad Union-sqnare, and down Broadway to Lafayette Hall, where they separated.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This society held its monthly prnyer meeting, last evening, at the Bible House, No. 150 Nassan-street. Prayer having been offered np by Mr. JASPER CONNING, the Rev. C. W. Woon, the Secretary of the Society, read some very interesting correspondence from the Missionaries engaged in promoting the Gospel in Constantinople, and other places in its vicinity. The letters stated that a thousand Bibles, the most of them in the Russian tongues, had been forwarded from England to Russia, with a view of christianizing the captives who might fall into the hands of the Turks, or the Allied Powers. The general tone of the correspondence was most cheering, and evinced the great activity and zeal with which the Missionaries were carrying ont their arduous enterprise.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—An interesting ceremony took place at the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Fiftieth-street, on Saturday. The class of deaf-mutes who are nnder the tuition of Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET presented their teacher with e very handsome set of volumes, consisting of KITTO'e works in nine volumes. Mr. H. M. CHAMBERLAINE, a member of the class, made the presentation, and Mr. GALLAUDAT responded. The Institution is in a flonrishing condition.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Saturday.
Before Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.
DECISIONS.

Mulkern vs. *Hyde*.—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The Justice returns that the defendant did not appear on the return day or the adjourned day.

The defendant shows no excuse for his defanlt in not appearieg. We can never sanction a practice that a defendant and his counsel may absent themselves from the Court on the day of trial, and then offer as an excuse other engagements for setting aside the judgmest. If such is established as the law of this Court on appeals, very few judgments can hereafter be recovered in Justices' Courts in this City that we should not be called upon to reverse on appeal. Judgment nffirmed.

Jones and Bouton, Respondents, vs. *Henry Pridham, impleaded, &c., Appellent*.—WOONAUFF, J.—There is no ground upon which the judgment against the appellent can be sustained. The summous was not served npon him personally. He did not appear, nor authorize any one to appear for him. Having no actual notice of the suit, he would be entitled to a new trial, if there was no error in the proceedings. But it is anfficient for the disposition of the appeal to say that there was no evidence whatever before the Justice that the defendant, Pridham, was liable on the note npon which the action is brought.

By subdivision 8 of section 64 of the Code, it is in terms provided that in case the defendant does not appear and answer, the plaintiff cannot recover without proving his case. And, on the other hand, it is hardly necessary to say that where a defendant does appear, and deny all the plaintiff's allegations, the plaintiff cannot recover without proving his case.

On this trial, all that the plaintiff proved against the appellant was the making of the note by the other defendant, and the endorsement thereof by the appellent. Nn attempt was made to show that the liability of the appellent as endorser had been fixed in any manner. No proof was given of presentment, demand, refusal, or notice to the appellent, or of any waiver of demand nnd notice. So that upon the proofs, whether the nppellent was bound or not bound by the appearance of the nttorney, who was by the Justice understood to appear for both defendants, the proof was wholly insufficient, and the appellent should have had judgment of dismissal.

The judgment as to the appellent must be reversed.

Bettler vs. *Towner*.—WOONAUFF, J.—I think this judgment should be reversed. The plaintiff's cinim, as appearing by his complaint, proceeds npon one of three grounds.

First—That the voyage for which he shipped had terminated by reaching a port of discharge.

Second—That the master of the vessel discharged him at Savannah.

Third—That the vessel when nt Savannah was unseaworthy, and the seamen were therefore not bound to return in her to New-York.

The testimony does not exhibit any conflict or contradiction npon either of these grounds of claim. All the evidence is to the same effect, so far as it bears npon these questions, and concurs in disproving rather than establishing either of these grounds of recovery.

First—Savannah was not the port for which the ship with her cargo was bound, or for which she cleared from the West Indies. That port was not visited voinntarily for any purpose. Being dismasted in a gale the ship, through necessity, put into Savannah for repairs. This was no deviation, and did not operate as a termination of the voyage; nor was any deviation alleged as a ground for claiming a discharge.

Second—The proof is positive and uncontradicted that the captain did not discharge the seaman, but did all that he could to induce him to continue in the performance of his duty.

Third—The proof is equally clear that the ship was seaworthy, and was so pronounced npon the survey had in Savannah, upon which it was certified that she was in a fit and suitable condition to continue her voyage with safety—and of this there is no contradiction.

This case, therefore, upon either of these grounds, does not present an example of a finding by the Court below upon a question of fact upon doubtful or conflicting evidence. There is here no contradictory testimony, but the plaintiff wholly failed to establish either fact upon which in his complaint he claimed to recover. His case was entirely without evidence to support it in these particulars.

Failing to establish the grounds of recovery upon which his complaint in the Court below rests his claim, the plaintiff now insists that there were found defects in the manner in which he shipped, by reason of which he was at liberty to terminate his service when and where he pleased, and that he is not liable to the penalty for desertion upon which the defendant relies.

First—That the captain of the vessel did not sign the shipping articles. It is sufficient to dispose of this by saying that the act of Congress which requires that there should be an agreement in writing or in print, only requires that it should be signed by the "master and mariners." The second and third by no means, and in no respects, affect the question of evidence npon which the judgment was based, and by which it must be sustained.

Judge, appellant, vs. *Fiske, respondent*.—DALY, J.—A ... [illegible] ... Justice had jurisdiction, by the residence of the parties, where parties appear and proceed to trial, without raising the objections. Actual occupation during the month, for the rent of which the action is brought, with an understanding between the parties, that the rent should be at a certain rate per month, is sufficient to enable the plaintiff to recover for the month's rent at that rate.

Williams, respondent, against McCauley, appellant.—DALY, J.—Where a defendent has once appeared in a cause, this Court have no power to relieve him from a default snbsequently taken against him. The discretion of the Court to set aside or suspend a judgment taken by default, exists only in a case where the defendnet failed altogether to appear in the case. Judgment affirmed.

Chaffee vs. *Cox*.—An assignor may be examined as a witness without ten days' notice, except where there is an assignee, executor, or administrator against whom he is offered as a witness.

Raymond vs. *Richardson*.—The notice of appeal must contain the grounds of appeal, and it is not sufficient to refer to the appellant. In such case the appeal will be dismissed with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Hyatt, et al.*—WOONAUFF, J.—The Act of 1853, article 4, Sec. 5, (Session Laws of 1853, p. 446,) nnd the Act therein referred to—Sec. 20 and 21 of Act of 1853, Session Laws of 1853, page —, by which the violation of the Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of New-York is declared a misdemeanor and made punishable by fine or imprisonment, and do not operate as a repeal of the penalty given by those ordinances or take away the right of the Corporation to prosecute a civil action for and to recover such penalty to their own use. The right to pass by-laws, affix penalties, and sue for and recover them to their own use, is given by the City Charter, and is not to be deemed taken away by implication unless the State Law is irreconcilably inconsistent with the right thus given. If the State Law and the *whole* Ordinance can stand together, the former does not repeal the latter. When the defendant does not appear on the trial below, the Court will not be astnte to discover defects in the plaintiff's evidence—especially when it is not claimed that injustice has been done or that the appellant has any defence on the merits.

Grosvenor and Wife, respondents, against *Dignon, appellant*.—DALY, J.—Flooding the respondent's celler and sapping their foundntion wall by water flowing from kettles used by the defendant in his trade, npon the adjoining premises, held to be a nuisance. Where the testimony as to the cense of an injury is conflicting, this Court will not ieterfere with the finding nf the Justice npon what is strictly n question of fact. Judgment affirmed.

Wall against *House*.—DALY, J.—A promise by the defendare to pay a bill which was presented to him for $77 37, which referred to that amount as the amount of bill rendered for bread, was a recognition that an indebtedness existed to that amount, and the evidence was sufficient, *prima facie*, to entitle the respondent to recover. Judgment reversed.

Brown and Craine agt. *Cook*.—The holder of a mortgage on personal property, payable on demand, may maintain an action against an officer acting under an execution against the mortgagor for taking away the property and disposing of the same, without proof of demnnd of the defendant doe on the mortgage. Although the interest of a mortgagor may be subject to a levy and sale, yet where the officer sells the property absolutely, he makes himself liable as a wrongdoer.

Van Vlierden nnd Baldwin, appellants, agt. *the Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents*.—DALY, J.—Unless it le very clear that the injury by e collision with a railroad train was produced by the respondents' negligence in whole or in part, it should be left as a question for the jnry. Judgment reversed.

Peters, appellant, against *Dissey, respondent*.—DALY, J.—A plaintiff in a Justice's Court, npon failing in his proof may elect to be non-suited, or the Justice npon the trial has the right to nonsuit the plaintiff, if, in his judgment, he fails upon his own showing to make out his case either upon the ground of the incompetency or the insufficiency of the evidence, and a judgment of nonsuit, in such a case, is no bar to a second action. But whether the Justice nonsuits or the plaintiff submits to a nonsuit, it must be done at the time or when the case is submitted to n jury, before the coming in of the verdict. If the cause, however, is submitted to the Justice and he takes time to make up his judgment, it is no longer in the power of the plaintiff to submit to a judgment, or of the Justice to grant it; and if the Justice should, in such a case, render a judgment of nonsuit, it would be regarded, and might be pleaded, as a bar to a second action. A Justice's return should set forth when the summons was returnable, the day issue was joined, the days of adjournment, if any, the day or days of trial and the day upon which judgment was rendered. Judgment affirmed.

Hervier vs. *Guion*.—WOONRUFF, J.—A composition deed, executed by the plaintiff and other creditors of the defendant, contained a covenant to accept 50 per cent. of the defendant's indebtedness in three installments, at times about six, twelve, and eighteen months; and provided that such payments should be in full satisfaction, and should be a release and discharge of all indebtedness, claims, deeds, &c., from the beginning of the world, &c. But a condition was annexed—that is to say, provided three-fourths in amount of the defendant's creditors signed the deed, without any inclination as to the time within which the signatures should be procured; and to this was added a covenant by the plaintiff, that if the defendant paid the installments as they respectively became due, he would not arrest or sue the defendant for the said debt, nor in any manner molest him, until the expiration of the term limited for the payments, and until then the instrument should operate as an absolute discharge of all suits commenced or which might be commenced against him. Held that the defendant had the full period thus limited within which to obtain the signatures of three-fourths of his creditors, and that the instrument was a good defence to an action brought by the plaintiff within a stipulated time, if the installments were paid as they became payable by the terms of the composition deed.

The plaintiff having himself, by his own evidence on the trial, proved a contract by which he was bound to return with the ship to New-York, and having wholly failed to show any justification for his abandoning the vessel at Savannah, had himself the burden of proving that the defendant was, in default in these particulars, but neither offered nor attempted to do so. On the contrary, in respect to the shipping articles, the very paper which the plaintiff himself gave in evidence is certified to be a true copy of the original on file in the office of the Collector of this port,—it is not for the plaintiff now to object that his own evidence was not properly authenticated. But, besides this, when a) such ground of invalidity is alleged against the contract of shipment, in the complaint or otherwise, it is enough for the defendant to rely upon the presumption that the Collector in granting the vessel a clearance, performed the duty imposed npon him by the act of Congress, by giving to the Captain the proper papers, unless and until plaintiff, seeking to avoid his own contract, gives some evidence to the contrary.

And this disposes of the objection that the defendant did not prove that the Captain gave the proper bond when the vessel was cleared.

In my opinion the judgment should be reversed, and judgment ordered for the defendant with costs.

GENERAL TERM—May, 1854.

Woodside, &c., respondents, against *Allen Green, appellant*.—The defendant received $45 advance money for three seamen, and signed an agreement to the effect thet, if they did not go to sea in n certain vessel, he (the defendant) would refund to the plaintiff the advance money. They went on board the vessel, bnt left shortly after, as was alleged, in consequence of sickness.

Woodside, &c., respondents, against *Allen Green, appellant*.—DALY, J.—The seamen did not go to sea. If they were nnnble to do so, in consequence of sickness, or other case, the plaintiffs were entitled to a return of the advance money, for the repayment of which, in the event of their not proceeding to sea, the defendant became security. The judgment shall be affirmed.

McLaurey against *Pettigrew*.—A mere license to insert beams in a wall of an adjoining house is not an interest in lands, which, by the statute of frauds, must be in writing. Where the agreement has been executed and the defendant has promised to pay the amount agreed on for the permission, the defeedant is liable.

Henry, appellant, vs. *Mervin, respondent*.—WOONRUFF, J.—Where an agent for another sells goods without disclosing the name of his principal, the purchaser may pay the purchase money to the agent, or settle with the agent by any *bona fide* arrangement by which he parts with money or property npon the faith of the agent's apparent authority. But placing the amount to the credit of the agent, against a preexisting indebtedness, with knowledge that the goods were held by the agent, for some other person, for sale, is not such a payment, and the principal, (the owner) may recover, therefore, notwithstanding such credit. An agent to sell goods has no authority to pledge them to secure an antecedent debt due by himself. And when the pledgee in such case refuses to deliver to the owner on his demand, hnt sells them at auction, such owner may recover their value in an action for the illegal detention nnd conversion; or he may affirm the sale, and waiving the tort, sue for the proceeds of the goods, as so mnch money received by the pledgee to his nse.

Hunt and Nelson, respondents, vs. *The Hoboken Land Improvement Company, appellants*.—WOONRUFF, J.—In an action by the owners of a steamboat against the owners of another boat for negligence, prodncing a collision, the plaintiffs cannot recover as damages the *probable loss of profits* which they might have realized from a return trip from Albany, to which their boat was bonnd when injnred by the collision. It is error to charge a Jury that the statnte of this State requiring steamboats when meeting each other to turn to the right, (or to starboard,) "does not apply to steamboats crossing the river." It does epply whenever the two boats meet each other, whether approaching each other npon courses either directly or obliquely opposed. The general law of navigation prescribes the same rule. When the course of one boat is at right angles to that of the other, the question of negligence depends upon the particular circumstances of the case, and not alone upon the question which turned *first*, if under the circumstances the boat which first turned from her course turned in the wrong direction.

Benge vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company*.—WOONRUFF, J.—Held, as often heretofore, that where the evidence is conflicting, the Court will not set aside the report of a referee upon the facts, although the Court are of opinion that upon the evidence, as it appears npon paper, they should have found differently, unless the evidence against the finding of the referee so greatly preponderates, or his finding is so far without evidence in its support as to warrant the inference of bias, corruption, partiality, or some bad faith or unfairness in the referee—some mistake in law, or in its application in the case.

O'Connor, respondent, agt. *Bagley*; appellnnt.—WOONRUFF, J.—A judgment for the defendants in an action on contract against two who are sought to be charged as joint contractors or copartners, and in which the joint liability is denied, is no bar to an action by the same plaintiff on the same contract, against one of the former defendants, in which he is charged as sole contractor. If the judgment in the first action was rendered upon a plea of payment or other defence which, when established, would be equally a defence in the second suit, then such judgment would be conclusive against the plaintiff.

Parker, respondent, against Raphael, appellant.—DALY, J.—In the Ward Court it will be presnmed that the Justice had jurisdiction, by the residence of the parties, where parties appear and proceed to trial, without raising the objections. Actual occupation during the month, for the rent of which the action is brought, with an understanding between the parties, that the rent should be at a certain rate per month, is sufficient to enable the plaintiff to recover for the month's rent at that rate.

Williams, respondent, against McCauley, appellant.—DALY, J.—Where a defendent has once appeared in a cause, this Court have no power to relieve him from a default snbsequently taken against him. The discretion of the Court to set aside or suspend a judgment taken by default, exists only in a case where the defendnet failed altogether to appear in the case. Judgment affirmed.

Chaffee vs. *Cox*.—An assignor may be examined as a witness without ten days' notice, except where there is an assignee, executor, or administrator against whom he is offered as a witness.

Raymond vs. *Richardson*.—The notice of appeal must contain the grounds of appeal, and it is not sufficient to refer to the appellant. In such case the appeal will be dismissed with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Hyatt, et al.*—WOONRUFF, J.—The Act of 1853, article 4, Sec. 5, (Session Laws of 1853, p. 446,) nnd the Act therein referred to—Sec. 20 and 21 of Act of 1853, Session Laws of 1853, page —, by which the violation of the Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of New-York is declared a misdemeanor and made punishable by fine or imprisonment, and do not operate as a repeal of the penalty given by those ordinances or take away the right of the Corporation to prosecute a civil action for and to recover such penalty to their own use. The right to pass by-laws, affix penalties, and sue for and recover them to their own use, is given by the City Charter, and is not to be deemed taken away by implication unless the State Law is irreconcilably inconsistent with the right thus given. If the State Law and the *whole* Ordinance can stand together, the former does not repeal the latter. When the defendant does not appear on the trial below, the Court will not be astnte to discover defects in the plaintiff's evidence—especially when it is not claimed that injustice has been done or that the appellant has any defence on the merits.

Grosvenor and Wife, respondents, against *Dignon, appellant*.—DALY, J.—Flooding the respondent's celler and sapping their foundntion wall by water flowing from kettles used by the defendant in his trade, npon the adjoining premises, held to be a nuisance. Where the testimony as to the cense of an injury is conflicting, this Court will not ieterfere with the finding nf the Justice npon what is strictly n question of fact. Judgment affirmed.

Wall against *House*.—DALY, J.—A promise by the defendare to pay a bill which was presented to him for $77 37, which referred to that amount as the amount of bill rendered for bread, was a recognition that an indebtedness existed to that amount, and the evidence was sufficient, *prima facie*, to entitle the respondent to recover. Judgment reversed.

Brown and Craine agt. *Cook*.—The holder of a mortgage on personal property, payable on demand, may maintain an action against an officer acting under an execution against the mortgagor for taking away the property and disposing of the same, without proof of demnnd of the defendant doe on the mortgage. Although the interest of a mortgagor may be subject to a levy and sale, yet where the officer sells the property absolutely, he makes himself liable as a wrongdoer.

Van Vlierden nnd Baldwin, appellants, agt. *the Hudson River Railroad Company, respondents*.—DALY, J.—Unless it le very clear that the injury by e collision with a railroad train was produced by the respondents' negligence in whole or in part, it should be left as a question for the jnry. Judgment reversed.

Peters, appellant, against *Dissey, respondent*.—DALY, J.—A plaintiff in a Justice's Court, npon failing in his proof may elect to be non-suited, or the Justice npon the trial has the right to nonsuit the plaintiff, if, in his judgment, he fails upon his own showing to make out his case either upon the ground of the incompetency or the insufficiency of the evidence, and a judgment of nonsuit, in such a case, is no bar to a second action. But whether the Justice nonsuits or the plaintiff submits to a nonsuit, it must be done at the time or when the case is submitted to n jury, before the coming in of the verdict. If the cause, however, is submitted to the Justice and he takes time to make up his judgment, it is no longer in the power of the plaintiff to submit to a judgment, or of the Justice to grant it; and if the Justice should, in such a case, render a judgment of nonsuit, it would be regarded, and might be pleaded, as a bar to a second action. A Justice's return should set forth when the summons was returnable, the day issue was joined, the days of adjournment, if any, the day or days of trial and the day upon which judgment was rendered. Judgment affirmed.

Hervier vs. *Guion*.—WOONRUFF, J.—A composition deed, executed by the plaintiff and other creditors of the defendant, contained a covenant to accept 50 per cent. of the defendant's indebtedness in three installments, at times about six, twelve, and eighteen months; and provided that such payments should be in full satisfaction, and should be a release and discharge of all indebtedness, claims, deeds, &c., from the beginning of the world, &c. But a condition was annexed—that is to say, provided three-fourths in amount of the defendant's creditors signed the deed, without any inclination as to the time within which the signatures should be procured; and to this was added a covenant by the plaintiff, that if the defendant paid the installments as they respectively became due, he would not arrest or sue the defendant for the said debt, nor in any manner molest him, until the expiration of the term limited for the payments, and until then the instrument should operate as an absolute discharge of all suits commenced or which might be commenced against him. Held that the defendant had the full period thus limited within which to obtain the signatures of three-fourths of his creditors, and that the instrument was a good defence to an action brought by the plaintiff within a stipulated time, if the installments were paid as they became payable by the terms of the composition deed.

Goodyear vs. *Vosburgh*.—DALY, J.—A defendant who pleads to the merits, waives any objection to the process by which he was brought into Court. The statute which allowed the amendment of process before the enactment of the Code, remains in connection with the Code. It is applicable to the Marine Court, and under it that Court have the power to amend process. The Marine Court amended the process by striking out the name of one of the plaintiffs, which was inserted by mistake. Held that such an amendment could be made.

Lyons vs. *Starr*.—DALY, J.—Under an agreement by which the plaintiff bound himself to labor for a specified time, at the Isthmus of Panama, unless the defendant's physician should certify that he was unfitted by sickness to work, further held that it was not necessary that he should obtain a written certificate from the physician to entitle him to recover for what work he had done, but that it was sufficient that the physician told the plaintiff, together with several other laborers, that they must prepare and go in the steamer to New York, that they were not fit to work.

Ellert, respondent, vs. *Kelly, appellant*.—DALY, J.—Where, in an action of slander, of having charged the plaintiff with going to Court and perjuring himself, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him $25 damages, although it was proved in the most clear and satisfactory manner that the plaintiff did upon the occasion referred to in an action between him and the defendant, swear to what was false, the verdict and judgment was set aside, as a flagrant disregard of evidence on the part of the jury. Judgment reversed.

Buckingham, et al. against *Oliver*.—WOONRUFF, J.—When A and B are jointly and severally liable to C for the sum of $200, a receipt signed by C, acknowledging the payment by A of $100, in full of his obligation, does not operate to release or discharge either of the joint obligors.

Edward Solomon against *Holt, et al.*—WOONRUFF, J.—When an action is brought upon a chase in action not negotiable, in the name of an assignee thereof, and the defendant seeks to set off a claim in his own favor, he must prove that the claim belonged to him before notice of the assignment. Whether such set-off can be made if such claim was not both due and payable before notice of the assignment? Quere. Whether section 112 of the Code of Procedure has not so far altered the Revised Statutes, that in case of such assignment, a claim may be set off which did not exist against the assignor at the time of the assignment, but afterwards arose and was acquired by the defendant before notice of such assignment? Quere.

Mazetti vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company*—WOONAUFF, J.—When a railroad company are duly authorized to lay their track in one of the streets of the city, they are not at all events, and without proofs of negligence, or want of skill and reasonable care, liable for accidents which may be caused thereby. Proof of such negligence or want of care or skill in the manner of constructing or maintaining the track are necessary as between them and persons exercising the common right of persons passing and repassing through or across the street. Under the proofs in this case, the finding of the referee upon the question of negligence held conclusive.

Naylor vs. *Schenck, et. al.*—WOONRUFF, J.—The pendency of another action in favor of the defendant against the plaintiff, for the recovery of damages for breach of contract, will not prevent a reconferment of the same damages by way of defence to a subsequent action brought against such defendant upon the same contract.

Kane and wife, respondents, vs. *Dutcx, appellant*.—WOONAUFF, J.—The Marine Court of the City of New-York must render judgment within four days after a cause is finally submitted, or it loses jurisdiction, and a judgment rendered after the lepse of the four days will be reversed. It seems that where the case is tried by a jury, and a verdict for the defendant has been rendered, the omission of the Court to render judgment thereon will not deprive the benefit of the verdict in his favor. That verdict may be pleaded by him in bar of another action, though no judgment is entered thereon. The plaintiff in such case cannot, after verdict, elect to be non-suit and then maintain another action for the same cause.

Goldsmith, appellant, vs. *O'Connor, respondent*.—WOONAUFF, J.—Where the defendant employed the plaintiff to assist him in finding and procuring the purchase of a house—acknowledged that the services rendered were useful, and promised to pay for them, held that he was liable therefore on a *quantum meruit* although it was not proved distinctly that the purchase was consummated by the plaintiff's agency. One who employs another to aid in making a purchase is liable to pay for the services rendered, although the purchase is not made unless from the terms of the employment (either expressed or imposeible from other circumstances,) success was a condition of the claim for compensation.

Fox vs. *Decker*.—WOONAUFF, J.—It is not enough for a plaintiff to prove a state of facts warranting only a conjecture that he may be entitled to recover. He must make out *prima facie* a right of action, and must furnish some criterion by which some amount of recovery can be fixed without danger of injustice; and when his own evidence leaves it in doubt not only what amount the plaintiff is entitled to, but whether he is entitled to recover at all, his complaint should be dismissed.

White, respondent, vs. *Sanderson, appellant*.—By the Court.—Evidence insufficient to warrant the submission of the case to the jury, and judgment reversed.

Tynes vs. *Barrett*.—It is not a sufficient excuse for a default that the defendant was negotiating with a third person for a settlement, who promised to have the case adjourned, and neglected to do so. The existence of a set-off to a claim is no evidence of injustice having been done.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Monday.
Before Judge Daly.
DECISIONS.

The Mayor against *Williams*.—Judgment set aside as irregular.

Keyser and others against *Davis*.—Motion by the plaintiff, that the contractor be made a party defendant, denied upon the ground that though it be necessary in certain cases, for the protection of the owner, that the contractor be made a party defendant, there is no reason why the contractor should be made a defendant upon the motion of the plaintiff, especially where the owner objects to it.

Lowerre against *Baldwin*.—Motion to restore cause to calendar, denied.

O'Brien against *Kipp & Brown*.—Verdict of $45 for injuries to plaintiff's infant son, held that plaintiff not having recovered $50, defendants were entitled to costs, and amount of verdict directed to be dedocted from defendant's costs when adjusted, and judgments entered up by defendants for the difference.

Stack against *Colton*.—Motion to strike cause from the calendar, upon the ground that the plaintiff had no right to notice, pending a motion made by him to strike out part of defendant's answer and of demurrer put in by him to other part, denied.

Maurer against *Kerner and others*.—Proceedings discharged against defendant, Merkentheiler, without costs.

Edwards against *Davis and Sandford*.—Motion to discharge defendants from arrest, granted.

Roundtree against *Henshaw*.—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest, denied.

Lynch against *Lyons*.—Motion to amend answer by setting up that lease was not a subsisting incumbrance upon the premises, granted upon peyment of $10 costs by defendant, with liberty to plaintiff to put the cause on the calendar for June term.

East River Bank against *Porter and others*.—Averment in answer that Porter had a claim for money due against the defendant Delavan, who is averred by Porter to be the real owner and holder of the note in suit, stricken out, upon the ground that if plaintiffs prove to be the real owners, Porter's claim against Delavan is not available as a set off or counter claim against their action on the note, and if Delevan is the true owner, that is a complete defence to Porter, and his claim against Delavan becomes immaterial, and the remaining part of the answer stricken out as not setting up with sufficient certainty and precision any usurious contract.

Nimphius against *Michael*.—Injunction dissolved.

Rodanay against *Maitland nnd others

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Brooklyn Riot.

We must confess the frequent occurrence of such disturbances as that in Brooklyn, has an ominous aspect to our mind. Scarcely a Sunday passes that our quiet streets are not disturbed by some collision, and that between natives and foreigners. The immediate cause seems usually to be some violent address from our new order of clergy, the street preachers, and then insulting replies from drunken members of the audience present, who conceive their faith assailed. The results are commonly broken heads, divers cases for the police courts, and a more bitter feeling between the Irish Catholics and the Americans. It is a significant fact, that the former rowdies of the City—the lower fight-loving Irish—have for the last two years been uniformly beaten in these street rows. Formerly nothing could stand against the Irish bludgeons of "the bloody Sixth," or the slung shot and ready fists of the fighting men in our Irish pot-houses. Now rowdyism has spread abroad among the Americans. Organizations have been formed and arms provided; and, according to our national turn, the rowdies are as reckless and desperate in carrying out a street fight, as they would be in contesting a foreign city. The American never fights by halves. He is no boxer or ring-fighter. It is war to the bowie-knife and the revolver with him, when once begun. If this were all in our street rows, the public would trouble themselves little about the matter, and leave the hot bloods to the cooling influence of an occasional night in the Station, or a term in the Tombs prison. Indeed, many of the orderly and quiet would feel secretly glad that these foreign men who have been "cocks of the walk" thus far in ruffianism and bullying, were at length met on their own ground and treated with the only remedy they could understand—a sound beating.

But there is more. In this disturbance in Brooklyn there were other elements than mere love of fighting, and there was a desperation and peril in the affair which entirely puts it out of the category of common city brawls. The fearful element of *hatred of race and religion* was aroused, and for that blood was shed.

It appears that one of our street preachers, who considers it the peculiar mission of Christianity to preach truth, where the fires of sectarian violence may be kindled, addressed a large audience in Brooklyn last Sunday, composed of mingled Protestants and Catholics. At the close of the exercises, the assembled Protestants—some two thousand, it is stated, in number—moved down in solid column to the ferry, armed with revolvers, and organized as if to repel an attack. The report spread among the ignorant Irish that the New-York "Know-Nothings" were preparing an assault on the Catholic Church. It needed, of course, but a word or blow from some drunken Irishman to inflame the kindled passions, and a riot occurred, which, but for the unusually energetic action of the Police and the interposition of the military, might have been one of the most bloody the city has witnessed. The Protestant association fought in ranks, with pistols and clubs, and were assailed with stones, and bricks, and bludgeons, by an immense crowd of excited Irishmen. It was the old hatred of the Saxon and the Celt; the bitter and undying hostility of opposing race and religion.

Among our readers, must be some who belong to these Associations of "Know-Nothings;" men who love the Republic and who are not hot-headed or fanatic. We appeal to them, whether in a country like this, inhabited by so many different races and religions, it is prudent or wise, to arouse those terrible passions of Religious and National hatred. They may easily as Protestants put down the Catholics, for they have the intelligence and the Saxon courage. They may crush down the Irish, until they become the servile and degraded class they are in the Old World. The victory is not difficult. On this soil, the American activity and power is everything. With a struggle of races, the Saxon must carry all before it. It is the race now of the iron-hand. It will be perhaps the leader and plunderer of the world But it is precisely this distinction of class and nationality, that we have always aimed thus far to wipe away on our soil. We have hoped, that at least in one country of the world all men and all religions might be equal; that neither law nor public opinion would ever on American ground, press upon even the lowest race or the grossest religion which has existed among men. We have boasted here that the foreigner became at once, not Irish or French or German, but *American*. We have treated him as such—and there is no more encouraging aspect of our institutions thus far, than their effect on this motley crowd of nationalities and religions. The descendants of the half-brutal ignorant Irish peasant, or of the degraded German boor, are scarcely to be distinguished from our intelligent native population. Would they change this? Would our patriotic young men who honor and cherish this Republic, kindle here those fires of passion, which have burnt over every country of Europe?

We must remember that every nation and every form of Government, which has embraced within itself the elements of mingled and hostile races, has been weak, or has fallen. In Poland, in Hungary, as it was before the Revolution, in the Spanish Republics, there has been the Pariah-race—the race of different blood, different religion, different characteristics;—in each that element has been the weak stone in the structure—the ultimate cause of its fall.

Such scenes as those of Brooklyn tend to form such a class with us. Rumor says that in various parts of the land, associations are forming similar to those in New-York, of Native Americans, as opposed to Irish Catholics. We know not enough of these bodies to affirm as to their purposes; but we do say that any party or society which has for its object the arraying one portion of citizens, on account of their race and religion, is tending to produce just the same abominations we abhor in Europe. It is debasing our people. It is inflaming wicked fanatical passions. It is forming classes and cliques which, beyond all, endanger our Republic and the success of our great enterprise of Freedom.

Of course, we admit the eternal and never to be waived right of *freedom of speech*. Our street-preachers, whether they blaspheme Pope or Bible, whether they damn the Scarlet Woman or Protestant infidels, must be protected; if need be, each street-pulpit with a regiment of soldiers.

The man who can not hear his own peculiar creed attacked without throwing brick-bats or drawing a revolver, must learn toleration in the Police Station.

We must have free speech, if the whole Church of the Pope on earth grow insane in consequence. But after this has been fairly asserted, and violent gentlemen in white-neckcloths have sufficiently vented their wrath in public places against the "Mother of abominations," we suggest whether sensible men, who are willing to leave every one to his own Creed, and who do not believe real Christianity is especially advanced by wholesale denunciations, or by revolvers in the pockets of the audience, might not quietly drop away from these street-meetings, and let the preachers sink into the useful obscurity, to which they probably belong. We are sure such a course would soon put a stop to the recurrence of such dangerous riots.

A British Hint on the Tendency of Things in Eastern Europe.

What is to be the result of the present combined movements against Russia; and how is Turkey, or rather, the balance of power, to be kept secure from the further violence of the Czar, have been considered very grave questions; and now that the Allies seem beginning in earnest to beat down his exterior defences and shear away those outlying portions of his Empire lately acquired by diplomacy or war, they suggest themselves with additional significancy. That the sea-bulwarks of Russia—Sebastopol, Odessa, Cronstadt, Helsingfors, and the rest will be demolished, together with their shipping and arsenals, scarcely admits of a doubt; and it was also safely predicted that the Emperor NICHOLAS will not only be obliged to retire from the Principalities, but to surrender the Caucasus, (that is, its forts and military roads,) the Crimea and Finland, as well as Gothland, Aland and Sitka. He cannot stand, on the edges of his Empire, against the deadly science of his two chief opponents, and must go back. But how to keep him back is the question. We have already expressed an opinion that, to prevent any more Russian *raids* against the Bosphorus, the Western Powers would be compelled or counselled to establish a new nationality, or, perhaps, nationalities, on the ground of Turkey in Europe. It is remarkable that the London *Times* is pointing to some conclusion of the kind—remarkable inasmuch as the matter seems thus raised from the category of the speculations, and placed among the slow-growing realities of the time. For, that journal, it will be remembered, has a way of knowing the mind of the British Ministry, is in the secret of its diplomatic tendencies, and is usually employed to sound the public feeling and prepare the nation for those courses of policy which Government may desire to follow. In the *Times* of the 20th ult., we have a curiously expressed hint of coming things as regards Eastern Europe. It is given at the tail of a notice of the Punjab, as the suggestive moral to be drawn from the subject under discussion. It is shown that a turbulent and savage district of India has been brought from a state of confusion, to one of order and prosperity, by the administrative efforts of English agents, military and civil; and having congratulated the Punjab and the Home Government alike on such a transformation, the writer winds up, unexpectedly and significantly, with the moral reflection that a *similar mode of proceeding would be an excellent means of settling the difficulties existing in Turkey*, to the great embarrassment of the rest of the continent.

No doubt, things are tending to the end which the *Times* thus adumbrates. The allies will find it rather expensive and unsatisfactory to raise armaments for the purpose of punishing and pushing back a man, whose disposition to continue those aggressive practices will be only sharpened and aggravated by repulse, and whose main resources, such as they are, cannot be materially diminished, by anything they can do against him. The Czar will show himself like the giant in *Ariosto*, who, when his limbs and even his head, are cut off in battle, picks them up again with obstinacy, puts them in their proper places, and renews the engagement. He will be down again, when the Allies have gone off, with fair words. It is the nature of his dynasty to pursue such a course. If they expel him with the sword, he will nevertheless reoccupy, as before. Turkey can afford no barrier against him—no security for that sacred Balance of Power. The policy which the *Times* foreshadows is that which must be adopted. It may be that the Western Powers, in the first instance, would contemplate a strong protectorate of Eastern Europe to cover it, as it stands, in the nominal possession of the Sultan. But even that milder mode of change would tend to abrogate the authority of the Porte. At this moment, it is a frail, precarious thing, existing only on sufferance and by the balancing of cotemporary interests. That protectorate would crush it almost as effectually as the bolder measure of making the Ottoman appanages actually independent. In any case, the interference of the Western Powers with the Turkish surzerainty would make the Provinces, to all intents and purposes, as free as Greece—especially the Danubian provinces, which are already so greatly released from the political control of the Sublime Porte. As regards Servia, Moldavia and Wallachia, with their own Governors and their own vigorous population of nearly four millions, it is likely they would be made the nucleus of any protectorate or nationality to be established on the Danube; and if to these were added Bulgaria, to round them off, naturally and symmetrically, a very effective political system—say "The Iaxian United States"—would present a formidable barrier against the encroachment of the Czars, such as never existed, but which, indeed, the Russian dreams when they pictured out their possessors of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles and read to the guardians of the Thames can, certainly, find nowhere else in Europe.

The conservative German historian, NIEBUHR, said that the world is in its last attitude—that it holds the arrangement in which the Millenium and general winding up is to find it, and finish it. But NIEBUHR had a clearer eye, apparently, for the backward than the forward, as is the case with the generality of his countrymen. The world is preparing, just now, to see the landmarks of nations shifted somewhat in Eastern Europe; and the first changes promise to take place in those quarters where their chances seemed most hopeless. The East, indeed, has had its revolutions, as well as the West of Europe. Servia has been nourishing an almost complete independence since 1815—long before the Greeks rose generally. Egypt, like Servia, is nearly as self-governed as Greece; and Moldavia and Wallachia are somewhat similarly established. Another independency, with a more pronounced character, is likely to follow the recent course of things Turkish, in that part of the world, and be segregated on the Danube. There is nothing violent in the idea. The Sultan may still, during our day, hold Constantinople, with Roumelie; but Macedonia with Epirus (the Greek name first rose in Epirus) and Thessaly would naturally have a tendency to fall within a Hellenic federation. Speculation on this subject, however, though interesting enough, is full of uncertainty, and will take shapes like those of the clouds before the wind. All that shows itself distinctly is the necessity of placing some valid nationality across the path of the Emperors of Russia; and, as we have said, the growing sentiment of the English Government, which at present exercises no slight influence over that of France, seems to tend to such a consummation.

Douglas on Nebraska.

Senator DOUGLAS made a very small speech to Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in one of the back rooms of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Saturday evening last. His audience was of course select. Mr. COCHRANE was one of the most active of the VAN BUREN Free-Soilers of 1848, and ran for Congress, as the uncompromising opponent of extending Slavery into any territory of the United States, not long after. But he has since received an office at the hands of President PIERCE. He is now Surveyor of the Port of New-York: and seems to have sold not only his services, but his opinions and principles, to the party from whom he received his appointment. He appears to have volunteered to make a speech to Senator DOUGLAS, in which he assured him, on behalf of the Democratic Young Men's Union Club of this City, that they had "observed with interest his course in defending the great principle of popular sovereignty in the Nebraska bill," and that "the people would support him." Coming from Mr. JOHN COCHRANE these assurances must have been doubly grateful to Senator DOUGLAS. They must have demonstrated to him, in the most unmistakable manner, the power of office as a bribe. With such an illustrious specimen before him, he can no longer doubt the efficacy of Executive patronage to stop a patriot's mouth, change his opinions, and convert him from a foe into the most zealous, high-minded and disinterested of political friends. This is a power which Mr. DOUGLAS would be naturally anxious to establish.

Senator DOUGLAS did, indeed, seem touched by the spectacle. His reply to Mr. JOHN COCHRANE gracefully avoided all allusion to the office he holds, and was much less profuse in professions of admiration and esteem than, under other circumstances, would have seemed appropriate. Even Senator DOUGLAS probably deems it judicious not to blazon too boldly the transcendent power of public plunder, over the political principles and conduct of high-minded patriots like Mr. COCHRANE. He steered clear of all these delicate topics, and plunged at once into the mammoth falsehood, to which he has adhered from the very beginning of this Nebraska crusade, with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. Not wishing to put too fine a point upon it, he dashed into the matter thus:

"When I was in the Senate explaining the principle of the Nebraska bill, and when its enemies found themselves unable to answer me, they raised the cry of 'Missouri Compromise,' which was nothing more than a restriction upon the right of the people to govern themselves. The Nebraska bill was intended to *give them the free and unrestricted exercise of that right*, and any man who is opposed to it, is opposed to the great principle of self-government."

This is cool. Of course Senator DOUGLAS knew that Mr. COCHRANE would not contradict him in this, or in anything else he might say;—but he must have known none the less, that he was stating what was utterly untrue. To say nothing of the veto power of the Governor, who is an appointee of the President, and through whom, therefore, the President can exercise supreme control over the legislation of Nebraska, Senator DOUGLAS knows that he and his friends repeatedly *voted down* the distinct proposition, when offered as an amendment to the bill, that "the people of the "Territory should have the power *to establish or prohibit Slavery as they might see fit.*" Senator DOUGLAS and his friends refused to give them this power:—refused to insert it in the bill:—and now claims *that* bill as embodying the principle of popular sovereignty!

But Senator DOUGLAS had other business than to exult over the past. Part of his mission hither was to dragoon the Democratic party into a suitable frame of mind for future contingencies. It is all very well for Democrats to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and to stand by the principle of the Nebraska bill. But this of itself is not enough. Hear Senator DOUGLAS upon this point:

"I find that the Nebraska bill is growing in the popular favor as it is becoming more thoroughly understood. I hear men now say that although they opposed it at first, that they are now willing to acquiesce in it; and if they are, let us *take them at their word*, but let us first understand what they mean by acquiescence. It is not sufficient that they shall not seek to disturb Nebraska and Kansas; but they must acquiesce also in the principle, and *apply it in all time to come, when the question of the admission of any new State arises, whether it be Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Mexico, Cuba or the Sandwich Islands.*

The passage of the Nebraska bill, it seems, was sought not simply as desirable per se, but as the entering wedge for future enactments of still more importance. Once the Rubicon passed, Rome, and Empire is to be conquered. In the same speech Senator DOUGLAS has erected a new platform for the Democratic party. The Extension of Slavery over all the territory which the United States now possess, or may hereafter acquire, is henceforth to become the great aim and object of the Democratic party. Mr. JOHN COCHRANE has mounted that platform with him,—though how long he will stay there, his former associates on the *Buffalo* platform can calculate better than we can. Whether the great mass of the Democratic party in the Free States will take position under Mr. DOUGLAS, the future alone can tell. Judging from the experience of the past, we are inclined to think they will.

☞ One of the Captains of Police in Boston sent to the Authorities on Saturday, the following letter:

To his Honor the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston:

Through all the excitement attendant upon the arrest and trial of the fugitive by the United States Government, I have not received an order which I have conceived inconsistent with my duties as an officer of the police until this day, at which time I have received an order, which, if performed, would implicate me in the execution of that infamous "Fugitive Slave bill." I therefore resign the office which I now hold as a captain of the watch and police from this hour, 11 A. M.

Most respectfully, yours,
JOSEPH K. HAYES.

Out of the thousands, and tens of thousands in Boston, who have denounced the Fugative Slave Law—in spite of the outcry which the whole North has rung concerning that law since 1850—Captain JOSEPH K. HAYES is the first and the *only* man who has thus far sacrificed an *office*, rather than bear a hand in its execution. His name deserves to be held in everlasting remembrance therefor. In spite of the odium of the law, the repulsive duties it enjoins, and the execration with which its enforcement has been attended, not the slightest difficulty has been found in procuring lawyers to serve as commissioners, politicians to serve as marshals, officers of the United States army to serve as constables, and men of all sorts to do duty, in any required capacity, in the execution of the law. Loud as their protestations have been, when it became a question between *conscience* and *cash*, conscience has gone to the wall. A Police Captain in Boston has set an example which men of much loftier pretensions and official station would do well to ponder.

☞ CASSIUS M. CLAY makes his appearance before the public again, in a letter on the duty of the Free States in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is characterized, like most of his productions, by zeal rather than discretion. Mr. CLAY thinks that every man who voted for the Nebraska bill, deserves *death*; but as that penalty cannot legally be inflicted, he is compelled to seek some other punishment, more or less appropriate. His conclusion is less sanguinary, and more sensible, than his premises would indicate. He is for breaking them on the wheel of public opinion. All our elections hereafter, in his opinion, should be made to turn exclusively on this issue. All parties should unite on the man most certain to be elected, who is at the same time reliable in regard to the question of Slavery. Mr. CLAY thinks it very desirable that the Anti-Slavery party should elect a President, for then, if the Slaveholding States secede, as he thinks they are preparing to do, the National Government can either put them down or do without them, as may seem most expedient. The letter will be found on the second page.

☞ The publisher of the *Southern Quarterly Review* announces that with the July number, his vocation as publisher of that work must cease, unless he can succeed better than he has done hitherto in his endeavors to collect money from his delinquent subscribers. His appeals hitherto, to those indebted to him, have been received with "characteristic indifference," and his "applications to banks for relief have shared a like fate." His list of subscribers exceeds 1,600;—the debts of the concern are $4,000, and its assets $14,000; if but *one-fourth* of what is due from subscribers can be realized now, it will be sufficient "to sustain a work, yet destined to give tone and character to the Literature, not only of the South, but to the whole of North America." The *Review* is intensely sectional, being issued indeed for the express purpose of giving literary dignity and character to Southern views on social and political economy. A large share of its pages are usually devoted to elaborate vindications of Slavery, and the residue to landations of Southern writers. It has ability, and at periods of its existence has contained some of the ablest and most scholarlike of American productions. The States which it professes to vindicate and represent, ought to give it a more generous and effective support. Certainly it is not creditable to them, that it should perish by their default in not paying the debts they have incurred.

☞ A correspondent sends us a communication concerning the WARD case, laying down the basis of his argument thus:

"It has always been understood that the maxim of the English common law, that a prisoner was supposed to be innocent until proved guilty, was one of its most beautiful attributes. And that in accordance with that principle every aid should be extended to the prisoner, even to the furnishing him with counsel, when from circumstances he was *unable himself* to secure such services. You, however, take the directly opposite ground—that a man should not only be judged guilty when the circumstances are strongly against him, but he should even be *deprived of any legal defence.*"

As we have never taken, or dreamed of taking, any such position, it cannot be necessary to waste space in showing how thoroughly our correspondent refutes it.

☞ The St. Mary's (Iowa) *Gazette* contains the following paragraph:

"We have upon our table fifty-three letters from persons in New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri, who make inquiry concerning Nebraska. We designed writing to each correspondent this week, but are prevented by a press of business. However, they shall hear from us very soon."

THE CROPS.—Grass and grain throughout New-England look well.

The finest wheat crop of many years is promised in South Carolina.

Louisiana prospects improve. The heavy rains have ceased, and the hoes and ploughs are busy in the cotton, while the tall corn would make a lover of farming water at the mouth.

Prospects in Alabama are happy in prospect of wheat enough and cotton plenty and full.

Musical and Theatrical.

A crowded and fashionable audience greeted W. V. WALLACE on the occasion of his Complimentary Benefit Concert, Saturday evening last. Considering the very short notice and the unusual attraction elsewhere, it was the most gratifying, as it showed, unmistakably, that Mr. WALLACE occupies, as he should, a position of high regard in our Musical community.

The first part of the programme contained many novelties, foremost among which we may refer with greatest satisfaction to the duet from "L'Ecair," performed by Mr. and Mrs. WALLACE. We have seldom listened to a work so thoroughly unconventional and agreeable. Piano duets are usually remarkable for noise; the composer persuading himself that quantity rather than quality is the first essential in that description of work; a crowded score and *physique* for plunging desperately into chords and their inversions, are in consequence the elements of nine cent of every ten duets heard in the Concert-room. Mr. WALLACE adopts a different theory. He is clearly impressed that two pianos can only *be* two pianos whatever the amount of hammering. In the duo to which we are now referring, he has made delicacy the first and all important consideration, and mere body of sound a secondary one. It is one of the characteristics of Mr. WALLACE'S compositions, that they are never written *ad captandum vulgis*, but to charm the cultivated taste and satisfy an artistic fastidiousness even. There is form and purpose in every note—a general design carried out with perfect ease and elegance, without any gymnasticisms, or key-splitting. Of the performance of the duet, we may content ourselves with remarking that it was—although lengthy—listened to with breathless interest, and at its termination most cordially *encored*. The parts are so equally divided that it is scarcely possible to say whether Mr. WALLACE or his lady most excelled. The most genuine and unexpected burst of applause was elicited by the composer's execution of some exceedingly difficult broken chromatic passages:—given so smoothly that they might have been played on a flute. Mr. WALLACE also played the "Polka de Concert," a work familiar to all concert goers.

PAUL JULIEN brought his wonderful little violin into the orchestra, and as soon as the applause permitted, played PAGANINI'S "Witches' Dance." There was perfect stillness in the hall, and the faintest sound could be caught distinctly in the balcony. In response to his invariable encore, the little *virtuoso* performed a charming melody, without accompaniment, and in that he shone to best advantage. Sentiment, almost amounting to passion, is the gift of PAUL JULIEN, and when he deserts it for the sake of execution, we feel that he is neglecting the gold for the guinea stamp; striving after the worthless and neglecting the inestimable.

Mr. APTOMMAS, the harpist, performed a fantasia on "Home, Sweet Home," and with his brilliant command of the instrument, and knowledge of all its ordinary and extraordinary resources, fairly won the delight of the audience. This instrument (the harp) is not heard so often as it should be; one of the reasons being, perhaps, that there are few harpists who are even tolerable on it. Mr. APTOMMAS is undoubtedly the finest performer in this country, and we are not at all certain that he has a superior elsewhere.

A most agreeable surprise was afforded the audience in the interval of the first and second parts,—and not alone the audience, but Mr. WALLACE too. Several gentlemen, personally acquainted with that gentleman, had availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Complimentary Concert, to present him a handsome gold snuff-box. The intention had been so well concealed that up to the moment of Mr. WALLACE being sent for, he was unconscious of it.

Mr. R. D. HOLMES performed the agreeable office of presenting the box to Mr. WALLACE. In some well chosen remarks he expressed to that gentleman the satisfaction he, in common with other friends, experienced in presenting to him, on the eve of his departure for Europe, a *souvenir* of esteem and regard. The audience participated fully in the encominms uttered by Mr. HOLMES, and interrupted that gentleman with frequent bursts of applause. At the conclusion of Mr. HOLMES' remarks, Mr. WALLACE addressed some few modest sentences, expressive of his satisfaction and surprise, and retired, feeling, we trust, as all those who have the honor of knowing him felt—gratified.

The snuff-box is an exceedingly massive one, highly chased, and worthy alike of the pocket or the cabinet. It is inscribed

TO WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE.
A Testimonial of Esteem,
Not alone to the Artist, but the Man.
Presented by

Wm. Hall & Son,	Maurice Strakosch,	H. A. Wollenhaupt,
D. R Stanford & Co.	R. D. Holmes,	Mason Brothers,
Charles Seymour,	R. Storrs Willis,	C. B. Burkhardt,
W. T. Porter,	Joseph Burke,	J. G. Meeder,
Lyman Derby,	Herr Koenig,	Henry C Watson,
W. Blondell,	J. Jacobson,	A. Ragioli,
R Sinclair,	D. Rowland,	J. Kipp.
Hiram Dixon,	N. Sarony.	

JULLIEN'S Concerts have terminated, so far as Castle Garden is concerned. Last night was set apart for the benefit of ARTHUR CHAPPELL, Esq., a gentleman to whose enterprise we are indebted for M. JULLIEN'S cis-Atlantic tour. The house, we are happy to say, was well attended, and the entertainment passed off as it should, with general applause and approbation.

On the termination of the first part, a few friends assembled in the ante-room, and with appropriate ceremonies, presented the co-managers of JULLIEN'S magnificent Campaign with two elegant Silver Claret Jugs. The inscriptions were severally to ARTHUR CHAPPELL and JOHN JOY, Esqs.—"presented by a few friends in New-York, as a small token of their regard." Few managers who have visited this country have more thoroughly deserved such a compliment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. WALLACK reappears on Wednesday next in the "Sebolar."

NIBLO'S.—The RAVELS and Mdlle. YRCA MAGNAS crowd this beautiful place of amusement with visitors, and delight them afterwards. A favorite ballet pantomine was revived last night called the "Red Gnome and White Warrior."

BROADWAY THEATER.—The most excellent spectacle of "Faustus" is deservedly the attraction here. We do not expect to change this announcement for many weeks to come. "Faustus" is one of the very best pieces of its kind, and should be seen, for it is capitally acted, and the scenery cannot be surpassed.

MISS TERESA ESMOND'S READINGS.—The second selection of Readings by Miss ESMONDE will be delivered this evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. The first entertainment was received with great satisfaction, and satisfied even the critics—who are not easily satisfied.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Amy Lawrence, or the Freemason's Daughter," and the last extravaganza, "The Fairy Light Guard," are the announcements for to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The "thrilling, handsome and entertaining" play called "Raffaelle," in the evening, and "Away with Melancholy" and "An Alarming Sacrifice" in the afternoon.

ASPIRING GENIUS.—Half-a-dozen different persons, including a lady, have applied for the privilege of going up in the balloon with Mr. WISE, from the Crystal Palace on Friday next.

☞ The deaths in this City last week were 56 more than the week preceding, being 425. Ten of these died from small pox and twelve from cholera morbus.

☞ The *Curlew* does not sail on the 7th as has been stated. The line to Richmond and St. Thomas is henceforth discontinued.

☞ Col. JOHN W. JOHNSON, one of the earliest Mayors of St. Louis, died June 1st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY, BUSINESS AND COPARTNERSHIP DIRECTORY, for 1854-5, compiled by H. Wilson. Complete in one volume, containing about 1,200 pages, and to the City Directory 140,000 names; and 15,000 more than any other City Directory. Office No. 51 ANN-st. Subscription price $1 50. This work is being delivered to subscribers as fast as possible. The compiler, in submitting this Directory to the public, feels confident that it will be found, on examination, to be the most correct and complete Directory of this City ever published. Very great care, and additional time, have been taken in the compilation to render the work as perfect as a work of the kind can be made. The City Directory will be found to contain not less than 15,000 more names than any other Directory, and very many of them old and established firms.

JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are a boon; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. Dr. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate." JAMES B. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy woollen clothing, and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. BARKER & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 361 Broadway.

SUPERB ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS FOR SALE.—Engravings have been opened at great sacrifice. Choice

VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS AT AUCTION.—The subscriber, one of your customers in the county of this city, is instructed by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., to sell at public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, June 13th, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following lots, viz: Lots on 1st-av., three lots on 2d-av., six lots on 3d-av., three lots on 4th-av., one lot on 5th-av., three lots on 6th-av., three lots on 7th-av., three lots on 8th-av., three lots on 9th-av., three lots on 10th-av., and three lots on Harlem. The above lots are all eligibly situated for immediate improvement, and will be sold peremptory to the highest bidder, without reserve. Also, two new four-story brick houses and lots on the north-east corner of Avenue B and 64th-st. Also, a two-story frame house and lot on 64th-st., between Avenues B and C. Also, a very desirable country seat, the property of Isaac C. Gilbert, Esq., situated at Orienta, near the entrance to Greenport, Long Island, New-York. The house is two years old, built in the modern style, and finished off in a superior taste; barn, fences, fixtures, and other necessary out-buildings, &c., &c., complete; a good well of living water. Island is noted for its healthy locality. Bathing and excellent fishing. The grounds, comprising 45 acres of land, are in a high state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out and ornamented in every respect. Terms of all the above property very liberal, and titles indisputable. For lithographic maps and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—In announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will encounter superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, (without mixture,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the Trade have never approached) will this season be presented in entire new combinations. The unique and novel character of a portion of our intended fashions is without precedent, its leading feature being characteristic of the ever varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's élite and most fastidious votaries.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches?
Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you and advise you to read the following and take the hint:

IRVING HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1853.
I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & CO.'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleared of them without the least inconvenience. D. D. HOWARD.

Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 21 Barclay-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents per box.

A QUERY.—DOES THE STREET MAKE THE MAN?—Are carpets of equal quality worth 20 to 30 per cent. more on Broadway than in the Bowery? Is it enterprise and energy, or the street and locality that attract business? Read and reflect—a fair business competition is all that is required! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 30 Bowery, is selling first quality English Medallion Carpets at 1s.; same as sold on Broadway at $2 75 and $3; English Velvets, 12s., 14s. and 15s.; do. Tapestry, 3s., 4s., 5s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; English do., 8s. Please examine and compare.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar-Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every one who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Chubb Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

$50,000 WORTH CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS AND Summer Silks just received, making the most complete assortment of plain and embroidered Crape Shawls, and plaid and striped Summer Silks, that can be found in this City. Also, just received per steamer *Asia*, a large assortment of elegant Barèges, Tissues, plaid and plain Poplins, French Ginghams, printed Jaconets, Lawns, Parasols, Mantillas, printed Cashmere Shawls, &c. G. M. BODIE,
No. 373 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LORNEBEER WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF HON. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846 became the patentee of the original Sewing Machine invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void; the invention is public property. Printed copies of this important decision may be had gratis, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMMISsioner of Patents has decided, and only decided, that Walter Hunt cannot have a patent interfering with mine of Sept. 10, 1846, for a Sewing Machine. Printed copies of said decision may be had free at my office.

The advertisement that "the law declared Howe's Patent void" is signed "I. M. Singer & Co." Comment is unnecessary. ELIAS HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—THE subscribers will open this morning one of the largest stocks of real Lace and Swiss Curtains ever before offered in this City—having purchased them at a great sacrifice for cash, and will sell them at about half their real value. Our store will be ready to receive customers at 8 o'clock A. M.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE TOWN ALIVE.—KNOX'S "WIDE AWAKE," and Fairy Hats, and Rocky Mountain Beavers, are creating quite an excitement in the fashionable circles, and grave and gay alike patronize his establishments, Nos. 333 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st. Remember that KNOX'S fabrics are not ruined by a Summer shower, but are as durable in quality as they are reasonable in price.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY.—Wm. Tapping sold last Friday, at auction, a large stock of clothing saved from Jeanin's store. We observed that E. EVANS, the clothier, of Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., was the largest buyer. He got a very large, choice lot, very cheap, and he means to dispose of it at a very small advance for cash.

A NEW SONG—"OUR GIRLS" JUST OUT.—Words by C. D. STUART, Esq. Music composed and dedicated to the ladies of America, by THOMAS BAKER. The best of this popular composer's productions whilst in America. Plain title, 25cts.; lithograph do., 38 cts.; Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Music sent by mail postage free.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 156 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Ague, and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the Proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York, and Druggists generally.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased el

☞ **Masonic.**—The Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York) will be held at "Hobbie's" No. 697 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock.

JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary.

☞ **Masonic.**—The members of Palestine Lodge No. 204 of F. A. M. are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of their Lodge at their Hall, No. 71 Division-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, as business of importance will be transacted. M. FLOOD, W. M.

A. A. WEEKS, Secretary.

☞ **Grand Temple of Honor, State of New-York.**—There will be a meeting of the Grand Temple held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, at No. 229 Bowery. Representatives are requested to be punctual. REUBEN C. BULL, G. W. R.

☞ **Fortesti Benevolent Association.**—The members of the Fortesti Benevolent Association are requested to attend the regular monthly meeting, to be held at their rooms No 28 North William-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, A. McINTIRE, President.

MARTIN PHELAN, Secretary.

☞ **Dr. F. Hollick**, No. 498 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, attends only to those special cases of Nervous Debility and Decay, described in his books and lectures. Office hours from 10 till 2.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at their rooms in the University, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 6, at 7½ o'clock. ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Sec.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, with some lady as nurse and seamstress; she can cut ladies' and children's dresses, and is used to the care of children; has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a family; can give good reference, and would be willing to take the entire charge of two or three little girls. Call at No. 104 26th-st. near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one; and as nurse and seamstress, as a chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress; will go by the month or week. Also, by a young girl to take care of a child, or to do very light work. Lived 4 years in her last place. Good reference. Call at No. 103 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-aves.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer. Is a good baker. Will be found willing and obliging. Has good reference. Wages moderate. Please apply, No. 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three experienced girls with good City reference, one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; another as chambermaid and waiter, the third as nurse and seamstress. Call at 103 West 12th-st., the residence of their late employer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant Girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as coachman or groom, in this City or Brooklyn. Has first-rate recommendations; lived four years in last place. Apply at No. 22 Bowery, from 8 to 10 A. M. or 6 to 9 in the evening, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—Either as book-keeper or correspondent, by a young German, who speaks and writes the English, French and German languages. Expectations in regard to salary moderate. Address A. B., No. 42 Exchange-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as Engineer, to run a small engine, high or low pressure. He has worked at the business two years. Satisfactory reference given from his last place. Address JOHN MORGAN, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook in a private family, understands her business perfectly, but will not assist in washing or ironing. Good references given. Apply at No. 23 3d-av., near 9th-st. Is willing to go to the country,

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small family. Wages not so much an object as a steady home. No objection to the country. Please apply at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook and plain washer and ironer. Can give good City references. Apply at No. 161 1st-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who is thoroughly acquainted with the retail Drug business, in a first class store. Address DRUGGIST, *Times* Office.

SERVANTS.—The best in the City can be procured, such as Chambermaids, Nurses, Laundresses, Cooks, Seamstresses, Girls to cook, wash and iron, small girl to mind children, and also gardeners, coachmen, waiters, men on farms, boys for stores, &c., at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-office.

FITSIMON & McLENON.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS WANTED—In a gentleman's family; professed cook, laundress and chambermaid, nurse, waiters, coachman. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN THE EVENING—By the advertiser, disengaged after 5 P. M., in copying, writing up books, or in any other way for a fair remuneration. Would like to keep the books of a party not requiring the constant services of a Clerk. Has an excellent handwriting. Address, stating particulars, A. L. G., Box. No. 3,233 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, whose education has been received in one of the first female seminaries in New England, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a family. She would not consider compensation so great a requisite as a comfortable and pleasant home. Address W. L. M., care No. 121 13th-st., 4 doors from 3d-av.

THE ADVERTISER—With references, wishes an engagement as Clerk, Book-keeper, or Agent, and would, hereafter, upon certain contingencies, furnish $1,000 to $2,000 to his employer, or would engage with him in some lucrative business already established. Address TREMAIN, *Times* Office.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND HOME—FOR FEMALE SERVANTS OUT OF PLACE.—Good and cheap board and lodging can be obtained, by appying to the Matron, No. 149 Grand-st.

THE ADVERTISER—An Attorney and Counselor at Law, and a ready penman, would give his services as a copyist, or otherwise, to any gentleman of the her for a moderate compensation. Address ORSON, *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS, COPYISTS, &c.—A young man, who is a good and rapid writer, having three or four hours to spare, is desirous of obtaining some copying. Terms moderate. Please address V. W., *Daily Times* office.

JOB PRINTER WANTED—A first-rate Job Priuter, one capable of doing work in fancy colors and taking charge of a concern. None but those who can produce the best testimonials as to capability, character, &c., need answer this communication. Address A. B. C., *Times* office

COOK WANTED—In a private family. One who can well understands her business, and is a good washer and ironer, and can bring good City recommendations. None other need apply, at No. 66 East 17th-st., 7 doors east of Union-square.

WOMAN WANTED—Of thorough respectability to take charge of a nursery in which there are no very small children. She must be a first rate seamstress, and able to bring the very best recommendations. None other will be looked at for a moment. Apply at No. 58 West 14th-st.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business, a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

RESPONSIBLE COLLECTOR WANTED—Who can devote one-half his time. Address Box No. 55 Broadway Post-Office, above Canal-st.

ASSISTANT SALESMAN WANTED—In a hat store. Address A. H., Broadway Post-Office, with name and address.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesman can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No. 317 Bowery.

BOY WANTED—In a bookstore, about 14 or 15 years of age. BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st. New-York.

TWO STOUT BOYS WANTED—About 16 or 17 years of age. Apply at No. 113 Nassau-st., in the *Times* Press-Room.

SEATS WANTED.—Wanted to hire, chairs and settees or benches, to seat from 500 to 6,000 persons. Apply immediately, to P. T. BARNUM, Museum.

HOTELS.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL—On the United States' Grounds at West Point, is now open for the reception of guests. A new Dock has been built by the Government, affording a convenient landing for the steamboats Steam Ferries plying between Cold Spring and West Point, and also between Garrison's Dépôt and West Point, have been established to meet every train of passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad.

The fast and elegant steamboat ALIDA leaves New-York daily at 4 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Robinson-st., landing her passengers at the Point in time to witness the evening parade of the Cadets, and returns to the City at 9 o'clock A. M. Other steamboat communications will be frequent during the day.

The Hotel has been freshly painted and renovated for the season, and the subscriber will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public. S. R. ROE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A first-class Hotel for sale, together with a Ladies' and Gents' men's Dining Saloon, now daily dining over 300 persons; sleeping apartments for the accommodation of 100 persons; also the lease. The beds, furniture, fixtures, &c., are entirely new. The location is one of the best in the City. Rent very low, and terms made easy. Apply for information to SOLOMON KING, No. 31 Ann-st.

THE FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—This delightful Summer retreat will be opened to the public on June 1. The Morris and Essex Railroad, 32 Miles, runs within 60 miles of the house. Conveyance will be ready on the arrival of every train, for the accommodation of visitors.

DAVID C. ROE, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOUSE—Situated on the Passaic River, at Belleville, 7 miles from Newark, 12 from New-York. Boarders will be received at this house for the season. Terms moderate. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

JOHN CRANE.

BOARDING.—Parties visiting Isard in a quiet house, situated in one of the most healthy and delightful localities in Brooklyn, can find rooms by addressing B. C., Times office. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 66 19th st., few doors east 5th-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Parlor and bedroom, furnished, with or without meals; also, single rooms, in a desirable locality up town, and near Broadway. Address C. P. K., Box No. 121, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Rooms, with or without partial board, can be had at No. 191 4th-av., near 11th-st.

BOARDING AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at BULKLEY'S boarding-house, at Stamford. The house is new, having been occupied but one season, is beautifully situated on Henry-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing. The grounds attached, about two acres, are handsomely laid out and shaded. For particulars, inquire of H. BULKLEY, Stamford, Conn., or GEO. SCRIVEN, No. 93 Maiden-lane.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Delightful location, overlooking one of the largest and finest gardens in the city. House about three minutes' walk from the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Married or single gentlemen can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 56 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A family residing in Westchester County, one mile from the Harlem Railroad, and about 35 miles from the City, would like to take a number of boarders for the season. For particulars inquire at No. 265 9th-av., corner London Terrace, until the 8th inst.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. The house is situated near the Factoryville landing. For further particulars, inquire at G. W. WHITMORE'S, No. 177 William-st.

BOARD—Can be obtained in the new brown stone house on the north side of Concord-st., third door from Adams-st., Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of Wall or Fulton ferries.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FISHKILL LANDING—Two hours distance from New-York by railroad, and four hours by steamboat. The house is spacious and airy, commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, and within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. Other particulars may be known by calling on Dr. WELLINGTON, corner of University place and 12th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A family can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a retired private residence, within two hours' ride of the City. The locality is remarkably healthy; the scenery highly attractive, and a beautiful lake affords the amusements of boating and fishing. Address ANTHONY, office of this paper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few persons can be accommodated with board in a private family in the healthy and pleasant village of Spotswood, N. J. For particulars inquire of the proprietor of the Barclay-st. Hotel, or No. 74 Canal-st., in the store. N. B.—A large lake within two hundred yards of the premises and good fishing.

DESIRABLE CHANCE.—To let, to one or two gentlemen, a very pleasant sitting-room, with bedroom attached, in a private family, without children or boarders. The location is the most central and desirable in the City, in St. Mark's-place—convenient to the Astor, Mercantile and Society Libraries, new Bible-house, &c. Breakfast sent to the room, if desired. For particulars inquire at No. 2 St Mark's-place.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNISHED—On the second floor, for one or two single gentlemen; partial board if required; rooms pleasant and airy; quiet private house and no boarders. References required. Inquire at No. 104 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, 10 minutes walk from Fulton Ferry.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—A lady in 4th-av., near 25th-st., having more room than she requires, will let every handsomely furnished room to a gentlemen, without board, at $7 a week, or parlor and bedroom at $10. Gas, bath, &c. Address M. L. D., Union-square Post-Office.

PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—Furnished—on 2d floor of house No. 4 East 11th-st., first house from 4th-av., and very desirable location. It is furnished with gas, baths and Croton water forms very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—With gas and bath, to one or two gentlemen, at No. 13 Stuyvesant-st., three doors from 3d-av.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to 1st, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—JUST PUBLISHED—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—With their Treatment by Inhalation. By ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., author of "Observations on Inhalation," &c., &c. Price, 25 cents. Cloth, 50 cents.

This book, though not voluminous, will be found one of the most valuable of its class ever issued from the American Press. The great success of its author in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma by Inhalation, has already excited the deepest interest throughout the Union. Grateful patients in all parts of the country published remarkable recoveries from pulmonary disease of the most inveterate and hopeless character under his treatment. While his extensive correspondence with medical men throughout the country proves how high is their appreciation of this great discovery; at such a time, a work from the pen of Dr. Hunter, giving the world the result of his experience, with a full and clear explanation of the manner of applying medicines by inhalation, cannot fail to meet with the most flattering reception.

The treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by inhalation was introduced into this country by the author of this treatise several years since, and consists in the administering of medicines in a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the very seat of the disease. The practical success of Dr. Hunter's treatment is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world on this subject; to establish the entire curability of Consumption, and to diminish incalculably the fearful mortality from this and other kindred diseases of the delicate organs of respiration. His style possesses the simplicity of ordinary conversation, and his statements are given with perspicuity and candor. The work may justly be styled *multum in parvo*, and the press have generally hailed its appearance with expressions of the greatest hope and confidence as illustrating a practice full of promise for the relief of human misery. We subjoin a few brief extracts:

"We have seldom met with any statements in the writings of medical men on the subject so satisfactory as those contained in a work entitled 'A practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Robert Hunter, M.D.'" *(N. Y. Tribune.*

"It contains a clear, logical and practical exposition of his views on that most important subject—the cure of consumptives—and battles with dexterity the mode of treatment hitherto pursued by the profession. His treatment of diseased lungs consists in enabling the patient to inhale the medicine through water in the form of vapor. It is plain and intelligible—and even interesting to the general reader—and may be of the value of life itself to the afflicted.—*American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore.*

"This book will be found of the deepest interest, the most useful in its excellent advice, and the most consoling to the hopeless and despairing consumptive.—*Wall-street Journal.*

"Where there is the least hope from human skill, if there is any aid to be derived short of an Almighty hand, we believe may be derived from the system of inhalation. * * * We find Dr. Hunter's book the most reasonable, logical and common-sense doctrine to be found in regard to the subject of which he treats that have ever been laid before the public."—*Savannah Evening Journal.*

"Dr. Hueter's system of treating diseases of the lungs has been tried some time with great success. Here in Baltimore, the Doctor has had many patients who were greatly benefited, and others cured. We have some personal friends who have labored for a long time under pulmonary attacks, and they have found relief by the inhalation process. The book would be very useful to all who are more or less afflicted with those terrible diseases. It is, as we are informed, approved by the medical faculty generally." *(Baltimore Patriot.*

"The introduction of that mode of treatment into this country by Dr. H. is a new era in the history of that insidious disease so prevalent among us. We recommend the subject to the consideration of those who may either fear or be affected with consumption, bronchitis, or asthma." *(Catholic Mirror.*

"We take great pleasure in calling public attention to the treatise of Dr. Hunter, and recommending all who are threatened with consumption, or who are already suffering from its incipient and insidious advances by the practice which Dr Hunter has introduced with such wonderful success, there is strong reason to believe the approach of this dreaded disease can be prevented, and thousands saved from a premature grave. We speak of our own knowledge when we say that those of our citizens who have tried the remedies of Dr. Hunter have found them acting like a charm, and can scarcely realize the rapid improvement they are making.—*Republican and Argus, Baltimore.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION.—12mo. $1. Attention is solicited to this charming story. Hear what the Press say:

"There has no volume fallen into our hands for years, with which we have been more interested. The beautiful simplicity of the heroine; the unadorned, yet highly interesting narrative; the development of the different characters, combined with the peculiar fascination of the author's style, carries the reader imperceptibly along to the finale, and he sighs that the sweet repast is over."—*Sunday Mail Herald.*

"It is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story, and yet a sermon. Taking the little Vara by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely."—*Buffalo Express.*

"A charming story; we read it with unbounded satisfaction, and we feel that our time was well employed while so doing."—*N. J. Literary Standard.*

"It is a deeply interesting story, and has a thoroughly evangelical spirit running through its pages."—*Presbyterian Herald.*

"A Tale of exquisite pathos."—*Watchman.*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

NO. 225 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—This Number is published with a fine steel engraving, entitled Love's Young Dream, and containing, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an elaborate article upon the French Protestant Refugees Theodore Parker as an Author; Paul Bert Surgery in Mesmeric Trance; the King of Prussia; Interview with the Charles Napier; War in the East; Napoleon's share in it; The Crater Here; Literary Notices and advertisements received; single numbers sold, and the trade supplied, from the Publication Office, No. 243 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—A full and complete report of the discussion between Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D.D., and Rev. [illegible] on the question, "Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of Universal Salvation?" This discussion was held in April last. It occupied [illegible] days, and was conducted with great ability on both sides. The report is published in pamphlet form, and contains [illegible] pages. Price 25 cents. For sale by [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—JUST PUBLISHED—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—With their Treatment by Inhalation. By ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., author of "Observations on Inhalation," &c., &c. Price, 25 cents. Cloth, 50 cents.

This book, though not voluminous, will be found one of the most valuable of its class ever issued from the American Press. The great success of its author in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma by Inhalation, has already excited the deepest interest throughout the Union. Grateful patients in all parts of the country published remarkable recoveries from pulmonary disease of the most inveterate and hopeless character under his treatment. While his extensive correspondence with medical men throughout the country proves how high is their appreciation of this great discovery; at such a time, a work from the pen of Dr. Hunter, giving the world the result of his experience, with a full and clear explanation of the manner of applying medicines by inhalation, cannot fail to meet with the most flattering reception.

The treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by inhalation was introduced into this country by the author of this treatise several years since, and consists in the administering of medicines in a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the very seat of the disease. The practical success of Dr. Hunter's treatment is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world on this subject; to establish the entire curability of Consumption, and to diminish incalculably the fearful mortality from this and other kindred diseases of the delicate organs of respiration. His style possesses the simplicity of ordinary conversation, and his statements are given with perspicuity and candor. The work may justly be styled *multum in parvo*, and the press have generally hailed its appearance with expressions of the greatest hope and confidence as illustrating a practice full of promise for the relief of human misery. We subjoin a few brief extracts:

"We have seldom met with any statements in the writings of medical men on the subject so satisfactory as those contained in a work entitled 'A practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Robert Hunter, M.D.'" *(N. Y. Tribune.*

"It contains a clear, logical and practical exposition of his views on that most important subject—the cure of consumptives—and battles with dexterity the mode of treatment hitherto pursued by the profession. His treatment of diseased lungs consists in enabling the patient to inhale the medicine through water in the form of vapor. It is plain and intelligible—and even interesting to the general reader—and may be of the value of life itself to the afflicted.—*American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore.*

"This book will be found of the deepest interest, the most useful in its excellent advice, and the most consoling to the hopeless and despairing consumptive.—*Wall-street Journal.*

"Where there is the least hope from human skill, if there is any aid to be derived short of an Almighty hand, we believe may be derived from the system of inhalation. * * * We find Dr. Hunter's book the most reasonable, logical and common-sense doctrine to be found in regard to the subject of which he treats that have ever been laid before the public."—*Savannah Evening Journal.*

"Dr. Hueter's system of treating diseases of the lungs has been tried some time with great success. Here in Baltimore, the Doctor has had many patients who were greatly benefited, and others cured. We have some personal friends who have labored for a long time under pulmonary attacks, and they have found relief by the inhalation process. The book would be very useful to all who are more or less afflicted with those terrible diseases. It is, as we are informed, approved by the medical faculty generally." *(Baltimore Patriot.*

"The introduction of that mode of treatment into this country by Dr. H. is a new era in the history of that insidious disease so prevalent among us. We recommend the subject to the consideration of those who may either fear or be affected with consumption, bronchitis, or asthma." *(Catholic Mirror.*

"We take great pleasure in calling public attention to the treatise of Dr. Hunter, and recommending all who are threatened with consumption, or who are already suffering from its incipient and insidious advances by the practice which Dr Hunter has introduced with such wonderful success, there is strong reason to believe the approach of this dreaded disease can be prevented, and thousands saved from a premature grave. We speak of our own knowledge when we say that those of our citizens who have tried the remedies of Dr. Hunter have found them acting like a charm, and can scarcely realize the rapid improvement they are making.—*Republican and Argus, Baltimore.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

VARA; OR, THE CHILD OF ADOPTION.—12mo. $1. Attention is solicited to this charming story. Hear what the Press say:

"There has no volume fallen into our hands for years, with which we have been more interested. The beautiful simplicity of the heroine; the unadorned, yet highly interesting narrative; the development of the different characters, combined with the peculiar fascination of the author's style, carries the reader imperceptibly along to the finale, and he sighs that the sweet repast is over."—*Sunday Mail Herald.*

"It is the history of an adopted child, and such a history as must soften the heart and awaken the pity of every reader. It is a story, and yet a sermon. Taking the little Vara by the hand, and leading her through the corridors of an eventful life, it leaves upon the mind a genial and lasting impression which will prove of service. We hope to see it circulated widely."—*Buffalo Express.*

"A charming story; we read it with unbounded satisfaction, and we feel that our time was well employed while so doing."—*N. J. Literary Standard.*

"It is a deeply interesting story, and has a thoroughly evangelical spirit running through its pages."—*Presbyterian Herald.*

"A Tale of exquisite pathos."—*Watchman.*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

NO. 225 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—This Number is published with a fine steel engraving, entitled Love's Young Dream, and containing, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an elaborate article upon the French Protestant Refugees Theodore Parker as an Author; Paul Bert Surgery in Mesmeric Trance; the King of Prussia; Interview with the Charles Napier; War in the East; Napoleon's share in it; The Crater Here; Literary Notices and advertisements received; single numbers sold, and the trade supplied, from the Publication Office, No. 243 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.—A full and complete report of the discussion between Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D.D., and Rev. [illegible] on the question, "Do the Scriptures teach the doctrine of Universal Salvation?" This discussion was held in April last. It occupied [illegible] days, and was conducted with great ability on both sides. The report is published in pamphlet form, and contains [illegible] pages. Price 25 cents. For sale by [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEHER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Children's Aid Society** acknowledges the following receipts from April 25 to May 29, 1854:—Helen Stuyvesant, $100; Friend, $2; Juveni a Association, Kenosha, Wisconsin, $4; "Little Tiny," 62½ cents; R. H. McCurdy, $50; Theodore McCurdy, $10; Mrs George Ireland, $10; E. B. Boone, Little Campton, R. I. for Annie, $10; Englishman per Mr. Mc Cormick, $1; Yearly contributor, per Miss Reed, $7; Edmund Peaslee, $25; Josiah S. Leverett, $20; Moses A. Heoppock, $10; A. R. Wetmore, $10; Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Hartford, Ct., $5; John J. Crane, $10; Mrs. Henry Andrew, $45; H. D. Ward, (subscriber,) $5; Mr. Seelye, Bethel, Ct., $2; Mr. Bressmer, $5; Mr. Young, $1; Friend, for the sick widow, $25; Friend, "for the poor widow," $5; C. M. T. "for the poor widow," $1; William Hodges, Rochester, $2; C. T. Smith, per L. M. Pease, $5; Miss L. Prout, Carew, Greene Co. $1 25; Friend, for the sick widow, $5; Mr. Corning, for the sick widow, $5; Friends, for the sick widow, $5; J. Brockhaus, for the sick widow, $5; Friend, for the sick widow, $10; Methodist of Paeskskill, for the sick widow, $2; Reader of Daily Times, for the sick widow, $2; From Round Hill, Northampton, for the sick widow, $4; Friend, for the sick widow, $1; J. S. Hesscock, Kingsboro, for the sick widow, $1; R. H. Seow, $10; Thos. L. Hammer, Philadelphia, (for reports,) $5; D. S. Miller, $30.

FOR NEWSBOY'S LODGING HOUSE

Mr. Hirschfeld, $25; From Taunton, per Independent, $10; N. Y. Times, $50; Sunday Dispatch, $50; Mr. Clark, $5; Total, $727 00. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The ceremonies of inauguration of the new premises of the above Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Addresses by Gov. SEYMOUR, Hon. JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, CHAS. KING, and others. Members can procure their tickets of admission, free of charge, at the down-town office of the Association, No 2 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House.

CHAS. E. MILNER, GEO. C. WOOD, JNO. H. GOURLIE, } Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **The Newtown Village Association** will hold its regular weekly public meeting, at the rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 6. The property of this Association is situated in the village of Newtown, only four and a half miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and directly upon the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, and in the neighborhood of important improvements. The whole cost for a commodious lot will be only sixty-five dollars, payable in small weekly installments. All interested are requested to attend this meeting.

E. W. KETCHUM, President.

☞ **Professor McClintock's Fever and Ague Specific.**—Those who have tried all other remedies in vain, and now wish something that will cure them promptly and permanently, should try Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC—a prescription which has never failed in the course of an extensive practice to check this fearful disease in all or any of its forms. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists generally in the United States, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Shall the Dead Rest?**—All persons who regard the sanctity of the grave as paramount to the almighty dollar, are requested to meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Hermitage Hall, corner of Allen and Houston-sts., to devise further means to baffle the attempt of (apparently) inhuman persons, to remove all bodies interred in the burying grounds corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st., from that hallowed spot. SMITH HICKS, Chairman.

J. G. POWERS, Secretary.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall, Association of the City of New-York.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The annual election for a Board of Managers, consisting of 13 for this Association; also for 3 Inspectors of Election, will be held on the same day, and at the same place. The poll will open at 3 o'clock, and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. By order, JOHN I. DAVIES, Secretary.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings, on THURSDAY NEXT, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the dues will be payable. Shares will be issued for redeemed stock.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

The meeting of the Trustees will be held after the adjournment of the public meeting.

☞ **Plumbers, Attention.**—A regular monthly meeting of the Journeymen's Plumbers' Association of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, will be held at Murphy's Union Shades, 6th-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, at 8 o'clock precisely. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

JAMES CHAMBERS, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Opening.**—The business of the Library will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 8th inst. The Library will be open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading-room will continue open until 10 P. M. Terms—Stockholder, Clerks, $3; Merchants and others, $5 per annum. By order, &c. WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A Regular Meeting will be held at the Repository, No 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 6, at noon. Subject—The best plan to get rid of the moles, a most interesting subject, with which all are more or less troubled. Members are always especially requested to attend. All others free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at their rooms, Clinton Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The annual election for a Board of Managers, consisting of 13 for this Association; also for 3 Inspectors of Election, will be held on the same day, and at the same place. The poll will open at 3 o'clock, and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. By order, JOHN I. DAVIES, Secretary.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings, on THURSDAY NEXT, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the dues will be payable. Shares will be issued for redeemed stock.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

The meeting of the Trustees will be held after the adjournment of the public meeting.

☞ **Plumbers, Attention.**—A regular monthly meeting of the Journeymen's Plumbers' Association of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, will be held at Murphy's Union Shades, 6th-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, at 8 o'clock precisely. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

JAMES CHAMBERS, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Opening.**—The business of the Library will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 8th inst. The Library will be open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading-room will continue open until 10 P. M. Terms—Stockholder, Clerks, $3; Merchants and others, $5 per annum. By order, &c. WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A Regular Meeting will be held at the Repository, No 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 6, at noon. Subject—The best plan to get rid of the moles, a most interesting subject, with which all are more or less troubled. Members are always especially requested to attend. All others free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Professor McClintock's Fever and Ague Specific.**—Those who have tried all other remedies in vain, and now wish something that will cure them promptly and permanently, should try Dr. McCLINTOCK'S FEVER AND AGUE SPECIFIC—a prescription which has never failed in the course of an extensive practice to check this fearful disease in all or any of its forms. Price $1 per bottle. Sold by Druggists generally in the United States, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 122 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **Shall the Dead Rest?**—All persons who regard the sanctity of the grave as paramount to the almighty dollar, are requested to meet THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Hermitage Hall, corner of Allen and Houston-sts., to devise further means to baffle the attempt of (apparently) inhuman persons, to remove all bodies interred in the burying grounds corner of 2d-av. and 1st-st., from that hallowed spot. SMITH HICKS, Chairman.

J. G. POWERS, Secretary.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall, Association of the City of New-York.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The annual election for a Board of Managers, consisting of 13 for this Association; also for 3 Inspectors of Election, will be held on the same day, and at the same place. The poll will open at 3 o'clock, and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. By order, JOHN I. DAVIES, Secretary.

☞ **St. Nicholas Building Association.**—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings, on THURSDAY NEXT, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the dues will be payable. Shares will be issued for redeemed stock.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

The meeting of the Trustees will be held after the adjournment of the public meeting.

☞ **Plumbers, Attention.**—A regular monthly meeting of the Journeymen's Plumbers' Association of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, will be held at Murphy's Union Shades, 6th-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, at 8 o'clock precisely. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

JAMES CHAMBERS, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Opening.**—The business of the Library will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 8th inst. The Library will be open from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading-room will continue open until 10 P. M. Terms—Stockholder, Clerks, $3; Merchants and others, $5 per annum. By order, &c. WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A Regular Meeting will be held at the Repository, No 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, June 6, at noon. Subject—The best plan to get rid of the moles, a most interesting subject, with which all are more or less troubled. Members are always especially requested to attend. All others free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Professor McClintock's Fever and Ague Specific.**—Those who have tried all other remedies in vain, and now wish something that

...Ann was now, my dear brethren," says ... "the Queen of Heaven, whose ... three Turkish Viziers, before the Spanish ... stormed the Sultan's Seraglio." This ... is said to be due to the counsels of Colo... Hanvarrypenny, the Russian officer who figured ... prominently in the troubles of 1852. It is said ... Prince Danzil can raise 30,000 men, and en... to assist Albania and the Herzegovina. Austria ... that this stands, with alarm; and will, it is said, ... to crush it.

The stone which enjoyed the reputation of ... been the seat of Dick Whittington when ... sat on Highgate Hill to hear the bells chim... him back to London and the Mayoralty, has ... removed, and a public house will shortly stand ... the spot.

A widow recently died at Peckham at the ... of a hundred and two. She was confined to ... only one day, and was sensible to the last. ... had received parish relief for some years.

AUCTION SALES.

ERNEST DOUCET, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE ... Office No. 46 Pine-st., cor... William, TUESDAY, June 6, at 12½ o'clock, at ... Exchange.

... sell Railway Bonds with Real Estate ... Tuesday, viz: The Bonds of $1,000 each of the Cincinnati, ... and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing interest ... per cent. The Bonds of $1,000 each, payable April 1st ... October 1st, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, ... These Bonds are secured by a deed of Trust ... of said Railroad, appraised at over $400,000, which issue ... Company. A map of this important line of road with ... and description of property held in ... be seen at the auctioneer's office.

... Bonds guaranteed ... Toledo Junction Railroad Company, ... payable May 1st and November 1st, $1,000 each, ... per cent. Income Bond of the Cleveland and ... Railroad, interest 7(0g March 1st and Sep... 1st, in New-York.

... Insurance Co.....$100 each. ... Third-Avenue Railroad.....$100 each. ... per cent. Income Bonds of the Madison and ... Railroad Company, interest payable April ... and October 1st, in New-York, due 1878...$1,000 each. ... Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each. ... per cent. scrip, the balance the 1st of July. ... Second Avenue Railroad Stock.....$100 each. ... Harlem New-York Central Railroad Co.....$100 each. ... Gold Hill Mining Co.....$5 each. ... New-Jersey Zinc Co.....$25 each. ... McCulloch Gold Co.....$10 each.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF SOUTH FORDHAM VILLA SITES, THIS THURSDAY, June 8, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, at the Depot, Harlem Railroad, under the auspices of J. T. MOULTON will sell the balance of 150 villa sites, numbering about 40 plots. Already several fine dwellings have been erected, and many more will be completed this season. This property is most eligibly located, being about 30 feet above the Railroad, located about 11 miles from the City Hall, and 20 minutes' ride by the cars from 32d-st. Office, at the depot, daily, affording opportunity to ... by getting as ... from the City almost every hour, from ... o'clock, A. M., to 11 o'clock, P. M., at a commutation ... of less than 6 cents per ride, each way. As a place of ... for, for beauty of prospect, convenience of access, ... healthy position, it is unsurpassed by any other villages ... the immediate vicinity of New-York. The location and ... of this property can only be appreciated by personal ... examination. Terms easy. 75 per cent. can remain on ... The title is indisputable, a printed abstract of ... will be furnished, gratis, to every purchaser. Free ... to attend the sale, by the trains which leave the ... Hall at 8, 9, 9.15 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and return at ... The sale, in the afternoon, in case of wet, will take place ... next fair day. For maps and tickets, or further particu... apply to N. McGRAW, Morrisania Village, or No. ... Broadway. J. W. BARKER,

J. T. MOULTON, } No. 3 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Orienta, on Long Island Sound—At auction—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the ... Residence of Isaac J. Oliver, Esq., in the new and ... village of Orienta, on Long Island Sound. It is ... within a convenient distance to the Mamaroneck depôt of ... New-York and New-Haven Railroad—7 trains each ... daily; time one hour and twenty minutes. The house ... only two years old, handsomely finished, and has a piazza ... and rear; also good barn and outhouses. There are ... fruit trees, now in a high state of cultivation. The ... place is well stocked with the choicest varieties of thrifty ... fruit trees, now beginning to bear. The position ... commands a delightful view of Long Island Sound and the ... surrounding country; in fact the most beautiful and pic... situation in Westchester County. The is excellent ... for bathing in the immediate vicinity. Immediate pos... given. 40 per cent. may remain on bond and ... Persons wishing to see the property can take ... cars at Canal-st., at 7, 9½ and 11½ daily, and return at ... reasonable time. Conveniences may be obtained at the ... depôt to convey them to the premises. For full ... particulars, apply to I. J. OLIVER, No. 29 Nassau-st., ... to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the ... Tuesday's sale, opposite 15th-st., splendid stock of cabinet furniture of ... class, all made for private sale, in the most fashionable ... and warranted in every particular. Sold in conse... of other contemplated arrangements, consisting of ... carved rosewood amour-a-grace, dressing bureaus, ... style, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, etageres do., sideboards, ... escritoires do., wardrobes do., superb carved oak buffets ... bookcases, dining-room suits in oak, superb ladies' sec... inlaid with mother-of-pearl, do hat-stands and plate glass, ... rosewood extension oak and mahogany dining tables with ... carved frames, mahogany library desks and tables, rich ... rosewood centre tables with frescoed tops and statuary ... marble tops, parlor suits in crimson, maroon and other bro... couches in French delaines, washstands, bureaus, ... &c., in rosewood and mahogany, spring chairs covered in ... hair cloth and French delaines, with marble tops, a large ... assortment of black walnut furniture, rich rosewood parlor ... in brocatelle, arm and parlor chairs, piano stools, ward... feather bed, very choice furniture, all made in the ... latest French style by experienced workmen, can be exam... and may day before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, OF VALUABLE LOTS ON FORTY-SECOND, FORTY-THIRD, FIFTY-FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH-STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the estate of Charles C. King, deceased, the following describ... city lots, viz:

FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—4 lots on the north side of 42d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—8 lots on the south side of 43d-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av. These lots are but a short distance from Broadway.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.—5 lots on the north side of 54th-st., 200 feet west of 7th-av.

FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET.—4 lots on south side of 55th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described lots.

TERMS.—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE PEREMPTORY BRICK HOUSES—Corner of Avenue D and 8th-st.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on TUESDAY, June 6, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the two valuable ... houses, viz:

AVENUE D.—The new four-story brick dwelling, store and lot, on the southeast corner of Avenue D and 8th-st., known as No. 74 Avenue D. The house contains 13 rooms, exclusive of the store.

SIXTH-STREET.—The new four-story brick house on 6th-st., adjoining the above, and contains two stores and twelve rooms. The houses have been built by day's work, for the present owner, and rent together for $1,635 per annum. Gas fixtures throughout the house and in the yard of the house adjoining. Terms easy. Titles perfect. For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

JAMES GOPSILL, Auctioneer.

1,000 BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, June 6, 1854, at 1 o'clock, on the ..., at Bolting Spring Station, on the New-York and ... Railroad, nine miles from Jersey City, and eight miles ... Hoboken by Plank-road, 20 minutes' time from Jersey ... These lots are beautifully situated, commanding a ... view of the surrounding country, which for health is ... surpassed by any within 40 miles of New-York. It is ... of the most accessible places to be found anywhere, ... 50 daily trains stopping at this station—the fare as ... as any stage line in the City of New-York. Forty ... and work-shops now being built near this property. ... of sale will be made known on the day on which it ... Should the weather be unpleasant the sale will take place ... the next fair day. Terms at sale. Cars leave Jersey City ... at 10½ o'clock. For further particulars, apply to JAMES GOPSILL, No. 67 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

STEPHEN BARKER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUED SALE OF VILLA SITES.—At Olinville, William's Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, ... TUESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, to accommodate many persons, on account of ... weather, from attending the sale of Tuesday last. These ... are very handsomely situated on high ground near the ... depôt, to and from which are thirty trains daily, at a very ... rate of communication. Over half the lots are sold, and ... persons have guaranteed to build on them in two ... from June. Terms easy. This sale will be without reserve ... restrictions. Passage tickets to attend the sale furnished gratis. If stormy on 6th June the sale will take place ... fair day. This is undoubtedly the most desirable prop... ever offered on the Harlem Railroad, and must increase ... handsomely in value. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply to ... C. VANDEWATER, or S. BARKER, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HALF AN ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, PAIL-LACE'S-ALLEY—MORTGAGE SALE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK BLIND INSTITUTE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange, on Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st-sts., an superior carved hair mattresses, assorted sizes, 20 ... and bolsters, all made in the best ... and of the best materials, by the pupils of the Blind ... Institute, for whose benefit the same are to be sold by virtue ... chattel mortgage. Persons desirous of obtaining ... articles, and bestowing their mite to a worthy Institution, at the same time getting value received, will have an opportunity by attending this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, at Sanderson's Assembly Rooms, 20th and 21st-sts., ... THURSDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the ... by virtue of a chattel mortgage, all the ... and unsalled assortment from for... manufactory, consisting in part of 20 best quality fine hair ... made in the best manner, by and for the benefit ... pupils of the Blind Institution, 30 sanity marble top ... 20 ... bureaus, gas fixtures, looking-glasses, ... pier and mantel do., 10 sofas, hair cloth, ... rattan, mattresses, &c. &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, ... at auction, on ... June 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' ... Exchange, ... 20th and 21st-sts., ... 116th-sts., Harlem. Terms ... For further particulars, apply to ... Broad-st.

P. WILSON, Auctioneer.

A DECIDED NOTICE.—Boots and Shoes—stock goods ... and fresh goods—a large and prime assortment adapted ... the season, on TUESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., ... the above, No. 385 Pearl-st. N. B.—P. Wilson's call ... great bonds will have a private sale.

...

BY ORDER OF H. W. & C. Gill.—No. 205 Broadway, New ... Valuable Oil Paintings, &c., &c., held on ...

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A ... Brooklyn, near the City Hall; a 2-story brick ... with high brown stone basement, and every modern ... improvement, 15 minutes' walk from either ferry. Price ... low, and small part cash. Apply to E. EDMONDS & CO., No. 12 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine four-story and ... brown stone basement house, containing all the mod... improvements. Croton water, bathing, gas, &c., &c. The ... carpets and fixtures included. Price for the whole $2,600. ... half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown ... fronts, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, be... Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. ... Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near ... Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, ... 16 acres of the finest land in the State of New-... situate distant nine miles from New-York, and two ... from Newark, on the road from Newark to Eliz... bethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the ... by cars and stage. There is on the premises a comfort... two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good ... of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bear... grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, ... fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on ... place, consisting of horse, cow, pigs, chickens, carriage, ... wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold, if de... sired, and possession given immediately. If applied for ... soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City ... property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 ... per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER ... PARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, ... N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at White Plains, ... Westchester, Co. N. Y., 26 miles from this city, a ... country place of 12 acres near the Harlem Railroad, late ... owned by Thos. G. Gates, artist, deceased. The dwelling ... house is a fine one, surrounded with shade trees, orchard, ... &c. The barn and out buildings are in good order. Price ... $8,000. Possession may be had immediately, together with ... the Furniture and Stock, if desired. White Plains is a ... pleasant and healthy village, very convenient to the city. ... Sixteen passenger trains run daily. Any one desiring a ... healthy, quiet, and retired country place will be pleased ... with the above. Apply to ALFRED E. BEACH, at the ... People's Patent Office, 26 Nassau-st., near Fulton, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully ... situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 ... minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There ... is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, ... overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-... house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is hand... somely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, ... and contains 3 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A beautiful country residence at Rye Neck, Westchester Co. Only $500 in cash required. Apply to W. A. WHITE, No. 163 Elm-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT.—For sale, a beautiful Country-Seat in the town of Yonkers. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. THOS. H. BRAISTED, Real Estate Broker, No. 159 Fulton-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A large, ... double cottage, in good order, with stable, garden, ice-... house full of ice. It is pleasantly located, with view of the ... river and well shaded with forest and fruit trees; is within ... 5 minutes' walk of railroad depôt, and about 10 miles from ... New-York—making it a desirable residence for a person doing ... business in the City, having 9 or 10 trains daily to the City. ... Will be sold very cheap or rented. Also, a farm of 60 acres, ... convenient by railroad to New-York, for sale low or to let, ... and one of 67 acres, and one of 48 acres, new house and ... barn, to close a concern, will be sold low, and nearly all the ... purchase money can remain on the property. Apply to J. ... W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st., real estate office.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new ... cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near ... 5th-av., each with garden of three lots. Stages ... run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, ... No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN CLARENCEVILLE, L. I. ONLY $100 PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER MONTH.—A second drawing of those beautiful lots will soon take place. Clarenceville is, without exception, the handsomest suburban village of New-York—only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by the Long Island Railroad in half an hour. Several lines of stages also, continually run past this village. The streets are all graded, well lighted with handsome lamps, shade trees, and a number of houses are already built and in course of erection. The place is also well supplied with public pumps having the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the subscriber having two new and beautiful houses in Clarenceville, they will be drawn for by the subscribers to the lots, and the fortunate drawers will get a house and lot at a mere price of the lots. Altogether, this is a chance to get a homestead so near the City seldom to be met with, and all that is asked is a personal examination of this property before purchasing elsewhere. For that purpose, free excursions to the property will be made every Thursday, at 3 P. M., and tickets can be had at the office of the undersigned. J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HUDSON-PARK. FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated about 300 yards from Depôt at Rahway, N. J. The house is cottage style, 2 stories, built in the very best manner, with marble mantels throughout, 10 rooms on first floor, carriage house and barn, modern style of architecture as the dwelling house. The grounds (2 acres) are thickly studded with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees, and decorated with the choicest kinds of flowers. Everything has been arranged with great care and taste. For full particulars inquire of SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-street. Time from New-York about 50 minutes.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. LAIKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

JOHN BUSSING.

$4,000 ONLY FOR A FARM—Containing about 72 acres of most excellent land, situated in Westchester County, 21 miles from this City, and but 1½ miles from Tuckapoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad, and 3 miles from Hastings, on the North River. For a Summer residence this location is unsurpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm house, barn, shede, a good stone well of water, and apple orchard of 100 trees, besides 40 trees, such as peach, plum, cherry, &c., the farm fenced in with a good stone fence.

E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

VILLA ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A beautiful Villa on the banks of the Hudson, about eight miles from New-York, commanding a fine view of the river as far as Sing Sing, and of the surrounding country. It is easy of access either by stage or railroad. The house is new, built in the most substantial manner, and finished with all modern improvements; Croton water introduced through block tin pipes; stationary basins, hot and cold baths, water closets, dumb waiters, furnace, range, gas-pipes, &c., and in all respects a most eligible and delightful place for a gentleman desiring a suburban residence. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

BROOKLYN LOTS ON EASY TERMS.—There are yet eight out of the sixty of those desirable lots, in the 13th Ward, Brooklyn, for sale, within a few blocks of the Fulton Ferry, in the midst of vast improvements, adjacent to churches, school-houses, &c. Will be sold on the easy payments of $3 per month. This is a chance seldom to be met with. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester street, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

BUILDING PLOT FOR SALE.—Situated on Wheehawken Hill, N. J., a beautiful square building plot, equal to about 18 city lots, bounded on two sides by public roads, 2½ miles from Hoboken by plankroad and omnibus, commanding natural forest trees, the whole inclosed in a new picket fence. Terms easy. Apply to CORNELIUS VAN VORST, Esq., near the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A farm containing about 39 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, situated at Southfield, Staten Island, and known as the Cole Farm. It is very handsomely located on the Great Kills, south side of the Island. On the farm there is a good dwelling-house, out-houses, &c., together with a large quantity of fruit-trees of every variety. The property is only six miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., or JAS GUION, Administrator, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house, with wing attached, and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and two acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 55 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In New-Jersey, or to exchange for City property. A very desirable farm of 550 acres, part grazing and part arable; well stocked with peach and young apple trees. Direct C. T., Box No. 72, Brooklyn Post-Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Persons desirous of carrying a factory, (not a nuisance,) and desiring plenty of green wood convenient to the City, (50 minutes by the Long Island Railroad to the very door,) will be liberally dealt with by the undersigned proprietor of Clarenceville, Long Island. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., 7 to 1 o'clock.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country-seats and Building-sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Conveyances to and from the Summer Resort. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET.—The Lafayette block of ground, containing sixty-three lots, with the large mansion-house, out-buildings, choice fruit trees, grapery, &c., &c., fronting on Fulton, Nelson, and 9th and 10th-sts. Apply to J. AITKIN, lawyer, No. 119 Nassau-st.; E. BUTLER, Mace and Leather Hook; or J. WARD, Jr., corner of Bleecker-st and 6th-av. Possession immediately.

LOTS FOR SALE.—One lot on the northwest corner of 2d-st. and 3d-av., and 3d-st., one lot on 3d-st. south side, near Broadway, two lots on 5th-st., near 3d-av. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 21 Wall-st.

PLOTS OF GROUND TO LET OR SALE AT FORDHAM.—Plots of ground, suitable for building, from 5 to 10 acres each, quarter of a mile above Fordham Depôt, and 12 miles from the City. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm of 100 acres, in Westchester County, 21 miles from the City, 1½ miles from Tuckahoe Depôt, Harlem Railroad, and 3 miles from Hastings, on the North River. For a Summer residence this location is unsurpassed by any in this State. From the premises you have a complete view of seven counties, the Palisades, North River, Long Island Sound, &c. The buildings consist of a comfortable farm house, barn, shede, a good stone well of water, and apple orchard of 100 trees, besides 40 trees, such as peach, plum, cherry, &c., the farm fenced in with a good stone fence.

E. DE MOTT, No. 17 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back parlors, with conveniences for a small family, in the rear of 128 and 130 East 4th and 5th-sts. Rent very low to good tenants. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 191 Broadway, up-stairs.

HOUSES TO LET—About 15 minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. Three neat and very commodious houses, 15th-st., between 3d and 4th-av., near Gowanus. Rent $220. Green-wood stages pass every 5 minutes. Apply to Mr. MARA, druggist, Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story dwelling at Port Richmond, in perfect order and within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Apply to W. H. HAYES, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., or to NEWTON HAYES, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

HOUSE TO LET.—A country place, 2 of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge, Westchester, Conn.; consisting of a dwelling house, ice-house, barn, and from 5 to 10 acres of land. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A new cottage built with every convenience for a genteel family, with rain and spring water brought into the house. Contains three rooms on the first floor, and seven bed-rooms, with a large kitchen and two cellars, a large stable, and 1½ acres of land; has a good view of the Bay and City of New-York. Is situated on the Clifton Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Vanderbilt Landing, and a stage runs very near the place on the arrival of every boat. Inquire of LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A Cottage, very pleasantly situated at Chatham, N. J., to let. It is partially furnished, and to a good tenant would be let low. It is in sight, and within three minutes' walk of the Dépôt, and is reached by the Morris and Essex Railroad in about 1½ hours from Jersey City. Inquire of Mrs. DAY, adjoining the premises, or of JOHN JEWETT & SONS, No. 182 Front-street, New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG.—The Cupola Cottage House, No. 245 Grand-st., 4 lots and fine garden and fruit. A very desirable residence for genteel family. Apply to J. W. BURDEN, No. 456 Grand-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Three neat two-story Cottages, four rooms each. Rent, $7 a month each corner of Moore and Ewen-sts., Williamsburg, about 25 minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Apply at Mr. TEMPLE'S, No. 4 Morris-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—At Bay Ridge, near Fort Hamilton, splendid mansion, with all modern improvements and commodious out-buildings. Terms moderate. Inquire on the premises, of JOHN L. BENNETT.

RESIDENCE TO LET—For the season, or for a term of years, a very pleasantly located Summer residence, on the Hudson River, near Tarrytown, commanding a fine view of the River, the Catskill Mountains, and the villages of Saugerties, Glasgo, and Malden, and within half a mile of the Railroad Depôt and Post-Office, at Tivoli. The house is large and new, and pleasantly arranged, with a variety of fruit, excellent water, and well shaded. Terms moderate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Esq., No. 11 Wall-st., or to J. OUTWATER, Tivoli.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Crescent story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

NEW COTTAGE TO LET AT FORT LEE—Near the Ferry. Parlor, kitchen, and nine bed-rooms, nearly an acre of land, and fine view of Hudson River. Apply to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET IN SARATOGA—For the Summer Season, the best location in the place, being nearly opposite the United States Hotel. Will be let only for dry goods or jewelry. Address B. BROOKS, office of the *Times*.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sun, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st. corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 312 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 106 Cliff-st.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO LET—At No. 4 New-st. Inquire of E. C. DOOLITTLE, on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 34, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

ROOM TO LET OR LEASE.—The large room on 2d floor of the New-York Dispensary, on the corner of White and Centre-sts. Is lighted on three sides by large windows, and is light at small expense. Is divided into seven good sized rooms. Apply on the premises, to the apothecary, or to BENJAMIN H. FIELD, No. 127 Water-st.

ROOM TO LET—With steam, at No. 6 Gansevoort-st., near Hudson. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevils assorted size
6,000 dozen O. G. Fig'ed, assorted sizes.
5,000 dozen O. G. Scrolls, assorted sizes.
1,000 Oilt, plain and ornamental.
275,000 Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 9, to 100 by 30.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the attention of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs for Infant Schools, Blackboards, Desk Locks, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

R. PATON.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $2 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 6 to 30 holes; office tables from 2 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

REFRIGERATORS, ICE-BOXES, &c.—At the Factory, No. 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, basement. Inquire in the Furniture Warehouse, first floor. N. B.—Prices as low as any in this City. $5, six sizes, $1 each size more; also, with door, from $8; also, an extra appearing, &c., from $12, six sizes. TUNIS MORRELL.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. All orders taken in exchange, by P. E. PEEBLES, 134 Grand-st. 2 doors East of Broadway.

FURNITURE—ROJAS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS at Wholesale and Retail. Warerooms, No. 427 Broadway, New-York; factory, Elizabethport, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth, English lawns, jaconets and cross grenelles, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Immense sacrifices in the prices of Dry Goods.

Embroidered Crape Shawls from $4 50 to $50.
Plain Crape Shawls from $4 50 to $20.
Twenty damaged Crape Shawls, $21, worth $35.
Thirty-five damaged Crape Shawls, $27 50, worth $45.
Barages, 18. 6d. per yard; fine lawns, 1s.; De Beges, for traveling dresses, 1s.; Plaid Poplins, 1s. Embroidered Robe Patterns only $2 50, worth $5; large size black Silk Shawls, $6, worth $8 50; striped Silks, 3s.; plaid do., 4s., and 6s.; black Silks, high lustre and oil boiled, from 6s. 6d. up to 12s. per yard.

OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 142 Canal-st.

SUMMER MANTILLAS.—MOLYNEUX BELL respectfully informs the ladies that he has on hand a large assortment of Mantillas, consisting of real Guipure, Maltese, and other Laces in all the most fashionable styles; also a very large assortment of rich Black Silk Mantillas. The remaining stock of Spring Mantillas will be sold at a great sacrifice. No. 58 Canal-st.

JUST RECEIVED PER EUROPA.—An Invoice of Paris Embroideries of the latest styles and designs. Also, a Carton of Rich Laces, consisting of Point a l'Aiguille, Brussels, Black Thread Mantillas, Scarfs, Points, Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes. Also, a complete assortment of Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Muslin Insertions, and Edgings, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—Spring and Summer Goods selling low. Lawns, Muslins, Jaconets, Curtain Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, Diaper, Napkins, Black Silks, Ginghams, Barages, Prints, Summer wear, &c For sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 53 and 54 Catharine-st.

MANILLA GRASS CLOTHS.—1,000 pieces just received and for sale by ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

MILLINERY.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.—At the Straw Goods house of the undersigned, where may be found a choice selection of ladies' bonnets, men's and boys' hats, &c.; among which are twenty cases super. Florence Bonnets, with capes; twenty cases Dunstable and split straw Bonnets; ten do. do. Leghorn Bonnets, which, together with a general stock of Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., will be sold for cash by HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business, premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Journeay, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

JAMES HENDERSON—Nos. 72, 73, and 74 West-st. Common English round, square, and flat Bar Iron. Refined English round, square, and flat Bar Iron. Swedes square and flat Bar Iron. Rod, spike, horse-shoe, hand-scroll, oval, and half-round Iron. Trunk-fasters and Coopers' Hoops, all sizes. Norwegian Nail Rods and Shoe Shapes. Anvils and Rivet Iron; English Spring and Cast Steel; &c.

SPECTACLES, GOOD AND CHEAP—Adjusted and warranted to suit the sight, by E. S. FRASER, Graduate of the New-York Eye Infirmary, and late Surgeon to the Marine Hospital, Quarantine, N. Y. Office, 74 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 29 Bowery, Manufacturer and Optical Instrumentmaker.

CLOTHS, SUITS FOR SALE—By the cloth or by the yard, to suit purchasers in Fashion, Article, and Price, from Cassimere, Also, Pantaloons of Linen, Drilling, Duck, &c. &c. ...

SILVER PLATED WARE—Of superior quality, and of the most fashionable patterns, for sale by the manufacturers, ROGERS, SMITH & CO., No. 256 Broadway, ... Hall.

RICH FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—A complete assortment, of the newest and best patterns, in every style known in the trade, with borders to match, at very low prices, imported by CHILDS & BO

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$574,989 00
Average amount of Specie.....25,442 00
Average amount of Circulation.....191,344 00
Average amount of Deposits.....362,543 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA of the State and City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,083,443 33
Average amount of Specie.....1,035,873 12
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America).....146,086 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,417,627 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MOORE, General Book-keeper of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MOORE, General Book-keeper.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,434,639 62
Average amount of Specie.....695,418 32
Average amount of Circulation.....1,218 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,555,289 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,164,334 65
Average amount of Specie.....92,741 11
Average amount of Circulation.....86,971 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,084,925 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,790,422 79
Average amount of Specie.....773,164 79
Average amount of Circulation.....333,535 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,819,952 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, as required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,608,150 18
Average amount of Specie.....64,431 39
Average amount of Circulation.....77,495 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,539,087 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,167,958 64
Average amount of Specie.....309,990 53
Average amount of Circulation.....184,338 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,045,202 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,760,320 91
Average amount of Specie.....269,453 06
Average amount of Circulation.....598,314 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,999 416 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$342,911 15
Average amount of Specie.....13 653 69
Average amount of Circulation.....91,306 00
Average amount of Deposits.....7,291 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,210 849 29
Average amount of Specie.....52,771 15
Average amount of Circulation.....291,169 00
Average amount of Deposits.....959,193 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,371,983 95
Average amount of Specie.....100,880 46
Average amount of Circulation.....815,588 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,965,476 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,604,995 56
Average amount of Specie.....118,223 15
Average amount of Circulation.....11,845 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,036,273 3

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$465,687 58
Average amount of Specie.....21,240 04
Average amount of Circulation.....99,225 00
Average amount of Deposits.....334,284 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$642,365 96
Average amount of Specie.....24,118 83
Average amount of Circulation.....141,696 00
Average amount of Deposits.....375,825 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,289,642 00
Average amount of Specie.....309,420 00
Average amount of Circulation.....211,184 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,153,819 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. G. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. G. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$694,164 47
Average amount of Specie.....42,668 22
Average amount of Circulation.....161,097 00
Average amount of Deposits.....458,737 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GEO. L. ORDORY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,719,317 84
Average amount of Specie.....121,211 61
Average amount of Circulation.....130,760 41
Average amount of Deposits.....1,541,139 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

GEORGE A. NYLES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible]

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$633,741 00
Average amount of Specie.....49,500 00
Average amount of Circulation.....110,377 00
Average amount of Deposits.....408,164 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM R. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. R. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$132,535 90
Average amount of Specie.....12,743 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,580 00
Average amount of Deposits.....95,352 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$301,079 57
Average amount of Specie.....34,472 69
Average amount of Circulation.....112,027 00
Average amount of Deposits.....333,057 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,709,783 87
Average amount of Specie.....197,177 47
Average amount of Circulation.....190,617 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,031,815 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$544,122 39
Average amount of Specie.....23,915 28
Average amount of Circulation.....179,090 00
Average amount of Deposits.....499,004 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$687,643 09
Average amount of Specie.....90,168 61
Average amount of Circulation.....92,556 39
Average amount of Deposits.....597,631 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,308,210 09
Average amount of Specie.....70,300 18
Average amount of Circulation.....146,180 00
Average amount of Deposits.....723,285 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$346,442 08
Average amount of Specie.....30,308 00
Average amount of Circulation.....98,407 00
Average amount of Deposits.....144,378 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$543,350 36
Average amount of Specie.....50,856 27
Average amount of Circulation.....137,217 00
Average amount of Deposits.....460,936 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$526,673 37
Average amount of Specie.....26,209 52
Average amount of Circulation.....90,345 00
Average amount of Deposits.....330,256 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,446,726 61
Average amount of Specie.....169,823 85
Average amount of Circulation.....228,033 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,289,805 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,359,114 77
Average amount of Specie.....421,389 22
Average amount of Circulation.....431,626 52
Average amount of Deposits.....2,471,913 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$773,567 05
Average amount of Specie.....64,721 24
Average amount of Circulation.....98,442 00
Average amount of Deposits.....732,567 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.

WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,230,617 99
Average amount of Specie.....104,288 66
Average amount of Circulation.....168,883 00
Average amount of Deposits.....931,649 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT HAYDOCK Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,991,690 23
Average amount of Specie.....574,641 88
Average amount of Circulation.....345,514 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,417,981 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS B. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. B. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,347,919 39
Average amount of Specie.....48,439 74
Average amount of Circulation.....249,573 00
Average amount of Deposits.....986,344 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$988,473 91
Average amount of Specie.....69,880 77
Average amount of Circulation.....141,989 00
Average amount of Deposits.....483,481 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible]

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,781,792 22
Average amount of Specie.....215,126 47
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....194,691 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,804,015 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,779,525 62
Average amount of Specie.....417,703 12
Average amount of Circulation.....102,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,246,185 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,229,634 43
Average amount of Specie.....107,227 91
Average amount of Circulation.....135,774 00
Average amount of Deposits.....881,083 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES GALLATIN, Pres't.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$465,407 46
Average amount of Specie.....31,068 29
Average amount of Circulation.....132,762 00
Average amount of Deposits.....376,314 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of June, 1854.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,536,474 91
Average amount of Specie.....294,122 87
Average amount of Circulation.....213,044 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,119,449 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,092,318 69
Average amount of Specie.....64,612 20
Average amount of Circulation.....226,400 00
Average amount of Deposits.....939,516 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.

EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,523,131 16
Average amount of Specie.....96,729 67
Average amount of Circulation.....124,351 00
Average amount of Deposits.....964,723 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$488,707 22
Average amount of Specie.....30,920 73
Average amount of Circulation.....98,987 67
Average amount of Deposits.....277,645 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.

H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$837,819 70
Average amount of Specie.....42,197 34
Average amount of Circulation.....109,368 00
Average amount of Deposits.....559,645 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. TILDEN, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$783,662 58
Average amount of Specie.....31,391 86
Average amount of Circulation.....145,161 00
Average amount of Deposits.....482,463 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,536,474 91
Average amount of Specie.....294,122 87
Average amount of Circulation.....213,044 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,119,449 66

City and County of New-York ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$630,119 00
Average amount of Specie.....33,610 00
Average amount of Circulation.....93,301 00
Average amount of Deposits.....384,084 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,214,143 09
Average amount of Specie.....109,291 28
Average amount of Circulation.....228,396 00
Average amount of Deposits.....654,099 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$840,241 00
Average amount of Specie.....39,855 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,251 00
Average amount of Deposits.....481,983 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$342,903 54
Average amount of Specie.....17,280 42
Average amount of Circulation.....83,009 00
Average amount of Deposits.....176,314 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,356,163 35
Average amount of Specie.....84,539 00
Average amount of Circulation.....265,935 00
Average amount of Deposits.....749,132 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier, of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,489,973 73
Average amount of Specie.....280,894 65
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....281,697 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,314,876 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBERTS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. EBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of June, 1854.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

ATLAS FOUNDRY, FOOT OF WAYNE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Orders for Steam Engines, sugar-mills, mining machinery, railroad work, machinists' tools, &c., &c. executed with promptness.

JOHN F. WARD & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Wall-st., corner Broadway. N. B. Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and Notarial Business generally.

THE PERFECT [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail. For Mobile, stopping at Havana.—SEMI-MONTHLY LINE. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on WEDNESDAY, June 7, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock, precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail June 25.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 7, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, about 34 hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atlanta, Charleston, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and for passage, to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

KINGSTON.—The ALIDA leaves foot of Robinson-st. THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Kingston, landing at Coxsnes' West-Point, Cold-Spring, Corning, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Peughkeepsie. Returning, leaves Kingston 6½ morning, making the above landings—arriving in New-York at 12 o'clock.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—The large, well-known, commodious steamer AMERICUS, and splendid barge MERCHANT, to let for excursions. For particulars and making contracts, inquire of Capt. LEVI FRELIGH, on board the boat foot of Fulton-st. These boats are the largest and best on the Hudson River; have been expensively fitted, with full suites of colors, and every article necessary for the convenience and comfort of parties.

THE STEAMBOAT MAY QUEEN.—Unequalled in elegance of accommodations to any boat of her tonnage in New-York, is now ready to charter for excursions in New-York Bay and adjacent waters. Sunday schools, picnic and military companies can be amply provided for. For terms and conditions apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen—Monday, June 5.

The Board of Aldermen held its first meeting of the June Session last evening. In the absence of President Kip, Alderman Wakeman of the Twelfth Ward was elected pro tem. until his return.

Petitions were received and referred: From members of Hose Co., No. 9 concerning the house now building for them. From Robert L. Crooke, for exclusive use of Pier No. 4, N. R. From Managers of Lying-in Asylum to be relieved from payment of assessment for sewer in Forty-first-street. From owners of property on Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, named "Murray Hill Place," to compel the contractor to perform the work of flagging Fifth-avenue between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth-streets according to contract. To extend the contractor to finish Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth-avenue and the East River. Of John M. Dodd and others for permission to occupy a part of the street or fractions into where improvements are going on, for the purpose of piling building materials under proper restrictions. They complain that the present Law, or the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps prohibits them from using such streets over a specified time.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Voorhis—Directing the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to report the reasons, if any, why the contracts for clearing the streets have not been completed and sent in for confirmation. Adopted.

THE RUSS & REID PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.

By Alderman Blunt—That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby ordered to prevent Messrs. Russ & Reid from removing any gutter stone in Broadway, between Fourteenth-street and Whitehall, for the purpose of laying the square block of stone in said gutter, and that they be compelled to remove all square blocks of stone now lying on the walk for that purpose. Adopted.

By Alderman Drake—That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay their mains in Fifty-first-street from Eighth to Tenth-avenues. Adopted.

By Alderman Woodward—Directing the Comptroller and to make any further payments to the contractors for building the house of Hose Co. No. 9, until further directed. Adopted.

FULTON FISH MARKET.

By Alderman Herrick—Directing the Comptroller to report to this Board the amount of revenue derived from that portion of the public property known as the Fulton Fish Market, which occupies the slip and bulkhead between Fulton and Beekman-streets, with his opinion as to whether a more advantageous disposition may not be made of that valuable property, by the removal of the Fish Market and the appropriation of the slip and bulkhead to the wants of commerce. Adopted.

REPORTS.

The report of the Committee on Fire Department, non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen in relation to alterations to be made to the house of Hose Co. No. 6 so as to take in that portion formerly used by Eagine Co. No. 6, and recommending that the house be fitted up in a proper manner without any addition, was, after some discussion and opposition on the part of Alderman Howard, adopted.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—STOPPING LOCOMOTIVES AT FORTY-SECOND-STREET.

The Committee to whom was referred a petition asking the Common Council to prevent the locomotives of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies from passing below Forty-second-street on the Fourth-avenue, reported that on examination of the grant or agreement of the Harlem Railroad Company, they consider that the Common Council can cause them to make any change or alteration that they may think necessary, by giving sufficient notice; and recommend that no locomotive or steam engine be allowed to run on the track of the Harlem or New-Haven Railroads in the Fourth-avenue south of Forty-second-street, after six months from the passage of this ordinance.

Alderman Howard said he would vote for the report, but he wished to ask if any one thought the Harlem Railroad Company would obey the ordinance of this Board? They had paid no attention to a resolution passed directing them to remove the T rail; but he gave public notice that if that rail were not removed, he (Alderman H.) would have so much of it as lay in the Sixth Ward taken up.

The report was adopted.

OBSERVATORY-SQUARE STRICKEN OFF THE MAP.

The Committee on Lands and Pieces, to whom petitions were referred asking that Observatory-square be stricken off the map of the City, and that the streets be continued through said square, reported in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners. The report was adopted.

BOORMAN TERRACE.

A report from the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of naming the south side of Thirty-second-street, for 350 feet to the corner of Ninth-avenue, "Boorman Terrace," was adopted, after considerable opposition from Alderman Howard, who offered an amendment to name it "Jackson Terrace," and appealed to the patriotism of the Board to give that gallant defender of his country the preference over an "undistinguished foreigner."

THE REYNOLDS OFFAL CONTRACT.

Alderman Brown moved a suspension of the order of business for the purpose of taking up the Report of the Committee on the Reynolds Offal Contract.

Alderman Lord asked if there was not a communication from the Comptroller in reference to the matter on the desk.

The President said there was, containing the evidence taken before the Recorder on the subject.

Alderman Lord hoped the matter would not be taken up until the communication had been printed. The communication, he was informed, contained important information, which would alter the minds of some members who were now in favor of paying the monstrous bill.

Alderman Howard hoped that those in favor of paying Mr. Reynolds would take up the report and take the opportunity of two opponents being absent to rush the contract through. He cared nothing for any contractor, nor would he allow any of them to speak to him; but he believed Reynolds was entitled to the money, and he openly avowed that he would take advantage of the absence of two opponents—Aldermen Chauncey and Ely—to rush the contract through.

Alderman Lord said that the avowal made by the member from the Sixth Ward was, in itself, sufficient to throw suspicion on the measure. Anything that was sought to be "rushed through," in the absence of other members, should be regarded with suspicion.

After some remarks from Aldermen Herrick and Hoyt, the question on suspending the rules was lost, by a vote of 10 to 10.

AYES—Aldermen Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Woodward, Boardman, Covert, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Drake.

NAYS—Aldermen Williamson, Blunt, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Kelly, Christy, Lord, Mott.

The communication from the Comptroller was then taken up, together with the testimony taken before Recorder Tillou—a long document of some 150 pages. The reader had got through one page, when a motion was made to suspend the reading, lay upon the table and print, which was carried.

CHANGE IN DAYS OF MEETING.

On motion of Alderman Blunt, it was resolved to hold consecutive meetings of the Board every evening except Saturday and Sunday, until the business of the session is finished.

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in favor of opening Eighty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, was adopted.

THE ASSAY OFFICE IN NEW-YORK.

The following was offered by Alderman Wakeman and adopted:

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York have seen with great regret, that a bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States, containing a provision that, if adopted, will essentially impair the usefulness of the Assay Office, established by authority of law in that City, and which is now nearly ready for operation, inasmuch as the provision referred to repeals so much of the original act as enables the depositors at that office to receive coin in exchange for their bullion, without risk, extra expense, or undue delay, thus compelling the holders of bullion to send the same to Philadelphia, whenever they desire to convert it into coin.

Resolved, That the Common Council respectfully remonstrate against the passage of any bill, repealing, or materially changing the plan of the Assay Office in New-York as at present established, at least until experience shall disclose wherein it requires alteration.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senators from this State, and the Representatives from this City in Congress, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective Houses.

The Board then adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen—Monday, June 5.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, Enwin J. Brown, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

Of Thomas H. Newland and others—For a sewer in Front-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip.

Of E. Hall and others—To have Theatre-alley lighted with gas.

Of Gas Regulator Company—For a remuneration.

Of Talmage & Mapes and others—To prevent the Hudson River Railroad Company from landing and receiving emigrant passengers at the foot of Canal-street.

Of J. A. Townsend and others—For a market in the vicinity of Gansevoort-street.

Of J. Harrison and others—For a sewer in Thirteenth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Of P. H. Lane—For the privilege of bridging at the foot of Harrow-street, in a line with others who have done it already.

Of S. Lovejoy and others—To have Clinton Market opened back for market purposes.

Of sundry persons—To have Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, regulated.

Of Henry Mineli—For the opening of Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh-street.

Of Calvin Hubbel—To have vacant lots on Second and Third-avenues and Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets filled in.

Of J. O. Proudfit—For a sewer in Sheriff-street, near Delancey.

Of James Nelson and others—To have Theatre-alley widened.

Of Hose Co. No. 2, to have their House repaired.

Of sundry persons to have sunken lots between Eighth and Ninth-avenues and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-streets filled up.

Of sundry persons, for a sewer in Forty-third-street.

Of sundry persons for Croton water pipes in Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues.

Of Jas. Burke and others, to have sunken lots in Forty-first-street, between Second and Third-avenues, filled in.

Of Jas. Sinclair for a sewer in—

Of R. DeWitt to remove remains in lots corner Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

Of sundry persons to have vacant lots, corner of Thirteenth and Hudson-sts., fenced in.

FIRE WARDENS.

Of sundry persons to have Fire Wardens appointed for each Ward, instead of by the present mode, one of them to be an experienced builder, and to be present at the commencement of every building in his Ward.

Of sundry persons for a sewer in Second-street, from Second-avenue to the Bowery.

Of Metropolitan Police for an increase of salary.

Of Hugh Kay, of New-York Brass Militia for a stand of colors.

Of sundry persons to have regulating the grade of Forty-second-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

Of Commissioners of Croton—To light Center-alley from Anthony to Grand-street, with gas-lamps.

Of Councilman Hoffire—To light Center-alley from Anthony to Grand-street, with gas-lamps.

BOORMAN TERRACE.

By Councilman Kelsey:

To remove the Sewers, between Worth and Jerome-streets, with the Belgian pavement. Referred.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

By Councilman Elliot—That the Street Commissioner be directed to report to this Board at the next meeting why the Harlem Railroad Company have not taken up the flat rail and put down the grooved rail, as directed by the Common Council. Adopted.

Councilor Raymond—To order a house for Hook and Ladder Co. No. 12, at No. 123 Third-street. Referred.

Councilor Gaffney—To have First-avenue repaved by the Second-avenue Railroad Company. Referred.

Councilor McClave—To regulate Twenty-seventh-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenues. Referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

On Sewers—Adverse to building sewers in Fourth-street, between Jones-street and Sixth-avenue, and in Clinton-street, between Delancey and Rivington-street. Adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday.

☞ Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, visited the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen last evening, and occupied a seat by the side of President Brown.

[Advertisement.]

A Great Triumph—The production of the new Drama of "Amy Lawrence, or The Freemason's Daughter," at the National Theatre, last evening. Never before have we witnessed the first representation of a piece with more satisfaction. It must have a run only equalled by the great "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Go see it to-night, and you will be highly amused and beneficially instructed.

[Advertisement.]

To the Married and Single, of both Sexes.—O. S. Fowler gives his popular lecture on Matrimony in the Odeon, Williamsburg, at 7½ o'clock this evening. Seats free, and a collection taken. Professional examinations during the day at the Lecture Room, or at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the readers of the Times is called to the advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of to-day's paper. This Company is rapidly extending its business, and ranks high among our substantial moneyed institutions.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Eclipse.—The twenty-eight splendid views of the Eclipse of the Sun can be seen at Root's magnificent Daguerrean Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Stereoscopes and Crayon pictures taken in any weather

[Advertisement.]

☞ Book-keeping rooms of C. C. Marsh, No. 346 Broadway, (Appleton's Building), will continue open daily during the Summer. Those interested are invited to call or send for circulars.

[Advertisement.]

Looking out for Him.—The reward of $2 is offered to and body who will return Mr. Wise with his Baloon to the Cryetal Palace on Friday evening, is having its effect. Boats are being gotten reedy on the rivers, and vehicles hired and kept prepared on land.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

United States District Court.—The June term opened new Grand and Petty Jury panuels.

Supreme Court—*General Term.*—Nos. 39, 40, 1, 2, 32, 13, 31, 45, 46, 47, 49, 27, 33, 51, 15, 23, 37.

Supreme Court—*Special Term—and Circuit.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

Superior Court—Nos. 824, 77, 660, 557, 984, 591 954, 498, 968, 998, 950, 13, 237, 654, 962, 1377, 548, 493 331, 992, 1139, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1016, 1018, 1020 1022, 1024, 1026.

Court of Common Pleas—*Part* 1—Nos. 431, 404 693, 675, 701, 702, 761, 765, 775, 796, 799, 807, 811, 800, 854.

Part 2—Nos. 750, 744, 876 to 888.

Nineteenth Ward Street Grading—Startling Developments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: Among the various cases of fraud—indeed I may say premeditated robberies—brought to light within the last two or three years in the business of opening and groding streets in the "rural" portion of the City, none seem to equal in extent and daring that of Fifty-fourth-street, the circumstances of which are as follows:

On the 21st of July, 1852, posters were issued from the Street Department reading thus:

"To Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Street Commissioner's Office, until Thursday Aug. 5 1852, at 12 o'clock M., to regulate Fifty-fourth-street from the Fifth-avenue to the First-avenue. The street is to be brought to a grade line as shown on the profile in the Street Commissioner's Office. The following is an estimate of the amount of work required to be done, viz.: 8,000 cubic yards of rock excavation; 6,250 cubic yards earth excavation; 450 feet of culvert: filling required beyond what the street will furnish, 60,000 cubic yards.

Accordingly on the day and hour designated above, a Mr. McCabe, among a number of bidders, proposed to excavate the earth for nothing; the rock for seventy cents per enbic yard, build the culverts for one dollar and twenty cents a running foot, and supply the sixty thousand yards of filling for *seventeen cents per cubic yard.* And the contract was awarded to him, amounting, according to his estimate, *to a sum total of* $16,340. A Mr. P. Fohey, the next lowest bidder, proposed to excavate the rock for sixty-five cents per cubic yard; the earth for eleven cents per yard, and build the culverts for seventy-five cents per running foot, and supply the filling for twenty cents per cubic yard, amounting to a sum total, according to this estimate of $18,225, making a difference between the two proposals, in the aggregate amounts, of *eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars.* I have been thus particular with these two bids for purposes that shall appear hereafter, and will here remark, that the several bids and items as set forth above, were taken down at the opening of the proposals, and the differences in the aggregate amounts carefully noted and conceded to be correct at the time.

Mr. McCabe commenced and worked his contract for a certain length of time, when, from some cause best known to himself, he surrendered it into the hands of his security, Mr. Devlin, who was also an original bidder for the job some three or four removes from success. Mr. D. prosecuted the work with great vigor until about two-thirds, or less than three-fourths completed, or rather until the available portion of the rock had been disposed of, and the material for filling became scarce and difficult to procure.

About this auspicious period a petition, purporting to come from the property holders on the line of the street, was laid before the late Common Council, praying that body to release Mr. McCabe and his security from the further prosecution of their contract, which prayer was ultimately granted. The transaction thus far—to a casual observer, at least—seems to bear upon its face the appearance of justice and fairness. But let us examine the matter.

The petition above spoken of was promptly met by a remonstrance from the property owners on the line of the street, against all, or any release of the contractor, whatever, until the work was completed in every particular. In the procuring of which remonstrance, it was at once discovered that the petition aforesaid was nothing more or less than a rank cheat, as not a lot boider on the whole line of the street, from the First to the Fifth-avenue, could be found who had either signed or authorized any one to sign any such petition.

The humbug petition of the contractor, and the genuine remonstrance from the people, were therefore before the Common Council together.

The remonstrance, by a species of municipal legislation peculiar to the "Forty Thieves," was spirited away into "outer darkness," and the prayer of the petition granted, and the people on Fifty-fourth-street are now called upon to fork over to the tune of $22,935 03, for less than $12,000 value received. So much for the right of petition.

Let us return to the records, which I propose to examine further, and in order that we may do so understandingly, allow me to introdnce a diagram showing the manner and form in which the several bids or proposals as offered are kept and recorded. Messrs. McCabe and Fohey's, the two in question, illustrate:

	Earth Excavation.	Rock Excavation.	Filling.	Culverts.	Aggregate Amount.
P. Fohey	11	65	20	75	$18,225
H. McCabe	0	70	20	120	16,140
In favor of McCabe					$85

It will be seen at a glance that the bid of Mr. Fohey in the items and aggregate amount, corresponds to a fraction, with our memorandum of the 5th of August, 1852, while that of Mr. McCabe is found to differ from it, and widely too—and not only differs from the memorandum and the facts, but bears upon its face a plain and palpable falsehood, as can be proven at once by simple multiplication as follows: 8,000 yards of rock at 70 cents per yard, amounts to $5,600; and 60,000 yards of filling at 20 cents per yard, to $15,600; and 450 feet of culvert at $1 20 per running foot, to $540;—and these several sums added together, gives an aggregate amount of $21,740 instead of $16,140, as set forth upon the records, and is therefore $3,615 above the bid of Mr. Fohey, in place of $85 below it, as is falsely and wickedly made to appear. And this is not all. The atrocity does not stop here, for the contract, it appears, is made to award him—the contractor—77 cents per yard for the rock, in place of 70, as on the bid-book, or at least the Assessors have it so charged against the property, and will in all probability undertake to collect it.

The following is the Surveyor's return of work said to have been done upon this contract, viz.: rock excavated, 11,297 cubic yards; earth excavated, 4,750 do. do.; filling, 25,280 do. do.; culvert 733 running feet; wall built, 2,985 yards. And with all the discrepancies, and errors, and alterations, or false entries, or whatever else you may choose to call them—all too, on the side of the contractor—we are yet entirely unable to see or discover upon what he has based even a remote claim to the enormous sum of $22,935 03, unless he claims pay for the earth excavation, which he certainly agreed to take out for the material or filling; and five or six thousand dollars for a temporary wall or pair of abuts no where found or spoken of in the specifications, bid or contract, laid up on each side of parts of the street (a large share of which has since fallen.) for the express benefit and advantage of such owners and material for the filling and embankment; for which, by the terms of the advertisement, he is only entitled to be charged for the excavation, and no more. And yet, strange to say, the Street Commissioner has allowed him the former, and the people have by some means become so deeply interested in the matter as deem necessary or essential to do the work with economy and advantage to themselves.

Yours, Jonathan Miller, William Moore, Peter Hendrick, Nathaniel Hayden, John M. Street, Abram Bininger, and George R. Clark. The number of votes cast, 1,493.

The redemption of the Public Debt of the United States at the Treasury Department last week, amounted to $255,550, leaving the outstanding Debt $49,386,106.

The following extract is translated from the Continental Circular of Messrs. De Coppet & Co., prepared for the Boston packet of Wednesday:

New-York, June 5.

In view of the heavy exportation of specie during the week, and the announcement of one or two important failures in Philadelphia and New-Orleans, the rise in the funds mentioned in our advices of May 30 has not been sustained. It has been followed by a reaction, in the opposite sense, of from 1 to 2 ₩ cent., which, however, has had reference almost exclusively to speculative funds. For vested funds, on the other hand, there has been a decidedly more active demand, particularly for the European Continent; it has had especial reference to City Stocks and first-class Railroad Bonds. State Stocks are almost entirely neglected as investments, and continue chiefly to be in well-sustained demand for banking purposes in the interior of the country. This demand, entirely independent of the causes which ordinarily influence these stocks, has sustained them until now at prices higher than those they could have maintained in face of the general fall in values of all kinds which has taken place within the last few months, and the return of some of these stocks for sale, on European account, at ciphers up to the present time quite moderate. Pennsylvania stocks have recovered from the decline of from 2 or 3 ₩ cent. which they experienced lately, owing to analogous causes. Those of Missouri and Tennessee are rather tending towards a decline, those States having been called upon, by virtue of preceding legislative acts, to reissue their bonds; this has particular bearing upon Tennessee, which has authorized an advance of $10,000 per mile to different railroad companies, under the form of a loan secured by mortgage.

Exchonges on Europe are extremely dull, with limited transactions, and quotations rather on the decline.

DE COPPET & CO.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, for May, were, on

Passengers	$72,990 45
Freight, &c	36,298 75
Total	$109,289 20

The following are the receipts and disbursements at the Assistant Treasurer's Office, this day: Received, $83,520; Paid, $244,795 94; Balance. $8,760,024 68.

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. Draper, will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, (Tucsday,) at 12½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

Monday, June 5—6 P. M.

The week opened with a dull feeling on the Stock Exchange, and prices were from ½ to 1 ₩ cent, and in one or two cases 1½ ₩ cent in favor of the Bears, as compared with the sales of Saturday. The largest business was in Erie Railroad shares, say 4,500 shares, the rates ruling 68⅝ @⅞ through the day on the cash Stock, closing with sales at the outside figure, and next in amount was Cumberland Coal, the advantage to the parties operating for a decline being 1½ ₩ cent, at the Second Board. The Stock opened at the rate o Saturday, 36⅜ cash, and gradually gove way t 34½. Reading was ⅜ ₩ cent lower, on reporte dull morket in Philadelphia, and supposed orders t sell from that quorter; the last rate 78 ₩ cen New-York Central lost 1 ₩ cent, from Saturday' soles; operations as low as 102 seller 60 days 102½ cash. The Railway Bond list was inactive Some parcels of Illinoie Central Seven ₩ cent done ot 77⅜; New-York Central 86½@⅞; Panam Bonds fell off to 107½; and at anction, o sale o Great Western of Illinoie 10 ₩ cents ot 90, a de cline of 8½ ₩ cent from the previoue transactione.

The supply of Money was not very free though we heard no oerious complaints among bo rowers at call. First class mercantile paper is i fair request with outside lenders at 9 ₩ cent. Roilwoy Accoptances at 12 ₩ cent. Foreign Bill for the Boston Steamer, sailing on Wednesday look dull to-day; the last mail, however, does no close until 3 or 4 o'clock on Tuesday, and the dc mand may improve. We hear that $450,000 in Gol will go to Boston for shipment. The rates on Lon don are 109½@109⅝; Paris, 60 doyo, 5.10@5.12½.

The Weekly Bank Averages, this week in the linc of Deposits, is made by order of th Bank Superintendent, to ioclude the Bslancee t Banks, and the same order will be observed in a subsequent returne. The result, on the return which we publish this morning, is the extraordinar gain of $10,075,620 on Depoits, which approx imates the Bank Balances hitherto left out of th Averages by oil save one or two of the City Bank The general comparison, with last week, is as fo lows:

Increase of Loans and Discounte	$934,7
Increase of Circulation	98,9
Loss of Specie	699,5
Gain as above on Deposits	10,075,6

The loss of Specie grows out of the large expo of the week, $1,926,000 to Europe, and the gain $121,404 to the Suh-Treasury.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

Loans.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Sub-Treasury.
Aug. 6	$97,899,617	$9,746,452	$60,994,268	$8,846,0
Nov. 12	82,982,409	12,822,575	56,291,267	6,146,9
May 27	90,981,974	10 981,531	81,623,670	8,799,8
June 3	91,916,710	10,291,969	71,702,290	8,921,3

The following is the decree of the Bank Superintendent, just referred to:

Albany, Tuesday, May 30.

"In the weekly average statements hereafter published, in compliance with the act entitled "An act relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and individual Bankers, doing business in the City of New York," passed April 15, 1853, you will include the amount due to Banks and Bankers, as well as the amount due to individual depositors. The obvious intention of the law was to show the total amount due from the banks which were required to publish a weekly statement.

"A uniform manner of making such statements is not only desirable but absolutely necessary for any practical purpose. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent."

The following comparative table of the Deposit returns this week, under the new order, and of the previous week under the old system, will afford a tolerably correct view of the amount of Bank balances reported by each Bank under this head The American Exchange Bank has uniformly consolidated the items of Individual and Bank balances from the beginning of the weekly averages.

Names of Banks.	Individual Deposits aloue, May 27.	All Deposits, inc. balances to Banks, June 3.
American Ex. Bank	$4,506,706	$4,836,182
Atlantic Bank	346,514	362,542
Bank of America	2,583,499	2,417,627
Bank of Commerce	3,254,540	5,555,529
Bank of Commonwealth	1,039,575	1,084,925
Bank of New-York	2,578,736	2,819,952
Bank of North America	1,284,143	1,530,087
Bank of the Republic	2,123,827	3,045,202
Bank State New-York	2,874,983	2,999,416
Bank of the Union	8,778	7,291
Bowery Bank	978,894	959,193
Broadway Bank	1,143,959	1,065,476
Butch. & Drov. Bank	991,185	1,036,275
Central Bank	320,892	324,284
Chatham Bank	371,504	375,826
Chemical Bank	1,027,389	1,123,010
Citizens' Bank	532,175	538,727
City Bank	1,177,233	1,164,152
Continental Bank	1,689,937	1,759,166
Corn Exchange Bank	845,086	903,413
East River Bank	406,559	408,164
Eighth-avenue Bank	100,338	95,352
Empire City Bank	325,569	333,057
Fulton Bank	1,093,621	1,031,015
Greenwich Bank	424,748	439,004
Grocers' Bank	552,089	597,621
Hanover Bank	652,069	723,295
Island City Bank	140,139	144,378
Irving Bank	456,722	460,936
Knickerbocker Bank	332,179	330,356
Leather Manufac. Bank	1,034,076	1,269,805
Manhattan Company	2,534,703	2,471,913
Marine Bank	691,477	732,567
Market Bank	885,241	931,049
Mechanics' Bank	2,478,107	3,417,925
Mech. Bank'g Associat'n	859,413	886,504
Mech. & Traders' Bank	483,173	483,451
Mercantile Bank	961,618	1,276,005
Merchants' Bank	3,116,593	4,493,320
Merchants' Exch. Bank	1,403,053	2,004,016
Metropolitan Bank	1,872,904	4,246,185
Nassau Bank	728,161	736,420
National Bank	1,004,826	881,093
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	112,732	119,152
N. Y. Exchange Bank	110,170	113,624
North River Bank	889,406	939,516
Ocean Bank	1,010,966	984,723
Oriental Bank	271,425	277,645
Pacific Bank	591,752	559,663
People's Bank	496,004	532,465
Phenix Bank	1,503,671	2,113,448
St. Nicholas Bank	408,229	384,494
Seventh Ward Bank	679,638	654,099
Shoe & Leather Bank	434,212	481,920
Suffolk Bank	158,122	176,210
Tradesmen's Bank	795,475	749,132
Union Bank	2,014,018	2,314,878
Total	$61,623,670	$71,702,290

The Delaware and Hudson Dividend of 5 ₩ cent is made payable to-morrow. The Buffalo and New-York City Railroad creditors meet again on Friday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, Chairman of the investigating Committee. The books of transfer of the Cumberland Coal Company reopen to-morrow. The annual election of President and Directors, held to-day, resulted in the choice of Andrew Mehaffey, President, and Wm. D. Thompson, Lowell Holbrook, E. W. Dexter, Thos. Tileston, H. B. Lemon, F. Ramsdell, D. R. Martin, Joseph Tuckerman, Thos. W. Cole, and J. Tucker, of New-York; Wm. T. Plate, of Philadelphia, and —— of Baltimore, Directors.

At the annual election of the Mutual Life

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$91,916,719	Circulation	$9,381,714
Specie	19,281,969	Deposits	71,702,290

New-Orleans Bank Statement.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. May 29.	Loans. May 22.	Specie. May 29.	Specie. May 22.
Citizen's Bank	2,244,363	2,226,846	1,688,399	1,616,277
Canal Bank	2,650,925	2,727,545	1,559,597	1,733,418
Louisiana	2,219,085	2,259,671	1,601,591	1,657,961
Louisiana State	2,570,679	2,797,144	1,952,297	1,877,201
Mech. & Traders'	1,167,678	1,252,739	391,113	381,824
Bk of N. Orleans	1,205,813	1,234,969	855,564	318 321
Southern Bank	447,763	625,699	198.263	197,432
Union Bank	854,663	967,815	237,501	315.754
Total	16,371,958	17,252,019	7,995,615	7,993,207
	Decrease	$880,061	Increase	$2,408

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. May 29.	Circulation. May 22.	Deposits. May 29.	Deposits. May 22.
Citizens' Bank	2,073,380	3,003,979	1,903,090	1,844,442
Canal Bank	1,715,817	1,909,407	1,488,891	1,366,815
Louisiana	1,349,629	1,329,624	6,612,980	2,691,247
Louisiana State	1,618,095	1,630,139	2,271,432	3,225,826
Mech. & Traders'			910,646	945,622
Bk of N. Orleans	573,519	587,590	779,338	792.402
Southern Bank	315,819	319,745	192.477	232,730
Union Bank	365,070	321,905	616,850	602,154
Total	1,011,341	9,181,621	11,375,804	11,801,538
	Decrease	$171,280	Decrease	$425,734

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	May 29.	May 22.
Bank of Louisiana	$1,073,092	$1,031,348
Canal Bank	1,107,152	1,157,588
Southern Bank	504,177	473,720
Louisiana State Bank	122,801	150,957
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	130,962	114,919
Citizens' Bank	446,179	410,229
Bank of New-Orleans	221,561	262,835
Union Bank	183,403	194.436
Total	$3,778,817	$3,795,736

The Failures at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, May 29.

Money matters were far from satisfactory to-day, the market having been unfavorably influenced by the stoppage of one of our leading cotton factorage houses, with liabilities to the extent of $1,600,000. In the Bank parlors yesterday it was generally known that the firm in question was in difficulties, but up to a very late hour hopes were entertained that some arrangement might be made by which a suspension would be avoided. This morning, however, it was ascertained that those negotiations had failed, and accordingly the doors of the house went to protest this evening. Painful as it is for us to announce the stoppage of the well-known firm of Wright, Williams & Co., we still entertain the belief that the suspension may prove only a temporary one. They show assets to the amount of $2,400,000, against liabilities of $1,600,000, but in the present condition of the Money market it was found impossible to realize the former without submitting to sacrifices which would have too seriously impaired their resources, whilst in some instances again their reliances were not of a character to warrant the belief that they could be made available for the present.

Under these circumstances the Banks declined furnishing the sum required by the house to carry it through until the next crop, deeming that, it would be unadvisable to abstract so large an amount of their resources at a time when the business community stands in need of a more than ordinary share of accommodation. Another house engaged in the Cotton receiving trade likewise suspended to-day, with liabilities amounting to about $150,000.

The Money Market, though somewhat agitated by this untoward event, did not show the slightest symptoms of a panic. Of course, some distrust was engendered, and rumor dealt rather freely with the names of parties who were said to be affected by the failures. But we can perceive no grounds for any great uneasiness, though under the circumstances it is natural to suppose that some houses may be dragged down in consequence. The Banks, however, seem disposed to pursue a liberal course, and when a fair showing can be made there will be no lack of assistance.

More Trouble at Erie.

From the Cleveland Herald, June 3.

We regret exceedingly to hear that dissatisfaction still exists to an alarming extent at Erie. It was hoped, and it was supposed, that railroad matters, by the legislation at Harrisburg, had become amicably adjusted. If any party had cause to be dissatisfied, it most assuredly was that in favor of the Cleveland interest, but no such thing appears to have been the case. The Erie people, in their usual spirit of independence, and a friendly spirit to the Cleveland interest, have refused to accept the terms of adjustment

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 849. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

(Sundays excepted,) Every Morning, at 2 cents per copy, or $3 per annum.

THE N. Y. EVENING TIMES

Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A Very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per Annum. Two copies for Three Dollars. Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the Weekly Times sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THE WICKHAM MURDER.

CONFESSION OF NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE JURY.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE OF CITIZENS.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE MURDER.

Our special reporter returned yesterday from the scene of the murder at Cutchogue; bringing very full and authentic details of the murder, and the *Confession of* NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN, the murderer, together with the testimony addnced before the Coroner's Jury, and accounts of the ceremonies which took place yesterday at the funeral of the victims.

The name of the murderer has been incorrectly stated heretofore. His real name is NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN. His age is 20. The forest in which he was concealed, is known as the "Inlet Woods," a range of woods, about three miles in length, and nearly two miles in breadth. They are bounded on the north by the Long Island Sound, on the east by Ashemomack, south by the Railroad bridge, and west by the inlet or creek. This tract where the guard was placed, consists of hedges, thickets, bushes, and a few open lots and old orchards. Up to the time he was discovered, there were over 1,000 persons, residents of Riverhead, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, Greenport and Orient, who, by a system adopted by the Sheriff, formed a complete circle of sentinels around the entire woods. They were from four to six rods apart, each armed with a musket or revolver. On Sunday morning, a solid column was formed at each end of the woods, which marched into the woods till they met. They marched in this way until Monday morning, 7 o'clock, when the murderer was discovered. The party on the west side was the one that found him, and the first man that saw him was JOHN JONES. The letter annexed will show what was the condition of the wretch when captured.

The prisoner was taken to Cutchogue by the Sheriff and Deputies, followed by a vast multitude. Arrived at the office of OLIVER COREY, Esq., he asked to see the girl ELLEN. She was sent for. Approaching him, she exclaimed, "That is the murderer who did it all!" He replied, "Yes, I did it, and you were the whole cause."

It is understood that the deceased, Mrs. WICKHAM, had on the day of the murder arranged for a visit to New-York, which she was to have undertaken this day, in company with the accomplished daughter of Mr. WM. BETTS, with whom the deceased was very intimate.

To Justice COREY, Dr. CARPENTER, WILLIAM BETTS, Esq., and hundreds of others in Cutchogue, great credit is due for their energetic and persevering action, in prosecuting the search, through the woods, and over lots and fields, forths villain.

Full Confession of the Culprit—Startling Disclosures.

After the prisoner had been taken from the woods to Hermitage Station, he was placed in a barn where Dr. CARPENTER sewed up the wound in his throat and then commenced a conversation with him in presence of Justice COREY. The prisoner said his name was NICHOLAS BENEEHAN, and that he was ready to confess the awful crime he had committed. His lips trembled, and he then remarked, "Doctor, keep the people away and I will tell you all about it." The medical gentleman complied with his request and then told the prisoner that Mr. WICKHAM was dead. At hearing this announcement, the wretch looked up and exclaimed, "My God, is he dead!" The Doctor replied it was the solemn fact, and continued, "I want you to tell me why and how you committed this shocking deed." The culprit nerved himself and very deliberately made a confession of the shocking affair. On the evening of the night that the murder was perpetrated, he said he was at the village of Greenport and took his trunk and other things to the house of O'CONNAR, where he partook of a hearty supper. He then continued:

I then left the house in my shirt sleeves, and started off on foot for Cutchogue, and informed Mrs. O'CONNAR that I should return in the night, so as to attend my new employment at a brick yard in the morning; I walked all the way to Cutchogue and reached the house of Mr. WICKHAM about 11 o'clock that night I walked around the premises and finally pulled off my boots in the yard and placed them near the kitchen door; I then went to the wood-house and got the post-hole axe and came back to the kitchen, raised the ground-floor window (under the room where the colored boy slept;) I got inside, heard the dog rustle, but he know me, and I passed onward to the stairs leading to the second story of the house. I first went to the negro's room, and finding him sound asleep, I struck him three or four blows with the axe on his head and then left him for dead; from this room I went to the long hall, where was situated the bed-chamber of Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM; all this time I had a light in my hand, and as I got on the hall Mrs. WICKHAM was aroused and awoke; she opened her bedroom door and exclaimed: "Who is that?—why, NICHOLAS, is that you?" I immediately passed in front of Mrs. WICKHAM and cut the lamp down in the other end of the hall; by this time I heard both Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM, and upon looking around found them both out of bed. Mr. WICKHAM came to the door with the wife and cried out: "NICHOLAS, what are you doing here; go away instantly;" I now approached them in the doorway and pushed them both back into the chamber; then raised the axe and made a blow at Mr. WICKHAM, but he caught it with his right hand and jerked it away from me, and while attempting to use it in return, I used my fist and knocked Mr. WICKHAM down, but he raised and struck at me with the axe; I however caught it by the handle and leveled him to the floor with a blow, and then gave him three more in rapid succession. During this struggle Mrs. WICKHAM caught hold of me and tore my shirt off my back. Mrs. WICKHAM then made an effort to get out of the window, and as she got upon the sill I pulled her back into the room and gave her several blows with the axe, she then fell prostrate, and as I turned to go out of the room, I saw Mr. WICKHAM was raised up again and I again felled him and beat him until it seemed to me he was dead; I then went from this bedroom through the apartment of the negro and fastened the door with a piece of rope to prevent the girls coming out and escaping into the street; I then passed down the stairs to the kitchen, thence to the parlor and up another pair of stairs to the third floor, to the bedroom where the girls always slept; I found their window open and both of them being gone; I hastened away and made an effort to find my way down the stairway I had come up, but as I had no light at this time, and got completely bewildered and lost, so that I could not get down; I then concluded to return to the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, walk over their bodies, raise the window, and leap out on the grass-plot. As I reached the chamber I found the girls out of a distance surrounding many dead bodies; this was the first I heard of [illegible] I threw [illegible] and other parts of [illegible] and then [illegible] Railroad track direct for Greenport. I reached there about 2 o'clock that morning, went to Conner's, and without waking them up, went to bed; when going to bed it was my intention to wake up early in the morning and take the steam ferry boat across the Sound to New London, thence to the city of New-York, by the Springfield and New Haven Railroad. In the morning I was awakened by the little boy of Conner's, who remarked, "Have you heard of the murder last night at Cutchogue? They have killed Mr. WICKHAM." I passed this off with the lad and then took a view out of the window which overlooked the Railroad dépôt and the wharf where the ferry boat starts from. I saw such a large crowd of persons there from Cutchogus that I was afraid to venture out and go to New-London as anticipated. I dressed myself at 8 o'clock, took my breakfast and left the house as quick as I could without being detected. I went to the westward on the railroad track with the expectation of catching the New-York train of cars in the woods and leap on the hind car. I did not dare to get on the train at the dépôt, and therefore walked over two miles. I was unable to get on the cars as they passed too fast, and I then steered my course for the Ashamomack swamp, where I remained throughout the day, and finally came out and went to the house of THOMPSON on this road, at 8 o'clock in the evening, to get something to eat. THOMPSON was from my country, and I knew him. When I went in his house he exclaimed to me, "ARE you the man that lived with the WICKHAM family?" to which I replied YES. THOMPSON then said to me, "Don't you leave here or you are a dead man," at the same time seizing a gun and pointing it at my head. I then said "I have done that, and will shoot you if you attempt to keep me." At this time THOMPSON saw SILAS HALLOCK, from Cutchogue, pass his door, and as he ran to call him I sprang out of the window and put off into the woods again. I was pursued, but I beat them running. I then thought I would go back to Greenport, and, for that purpose, crossed over the Railroad Bridge, over the creek where I was intercepted by three men, who shot at me, but I was not touched and I quickly got off in the bushes and thickets. I then went off in the interior of the woods and laid down against a tree for the balance of the night. On Sunday morning I was led to believe the watchmen had been increased, and I kept secreted under the leaves and bushes. During the day three different persons walked by my head on three different occasions, and came near stepping on me. After they had gone on for a long distance, I arose and put off in a westerly direction, with a view of getting towards Brooklyn. About 11 o'clock he was again seen by a sentinel, and pursued to another swamp, where the watch was set. He then left for the west, and crawled along through a hedge to a lane where he came out, and was in the act of escaping across to a vacant lot when he was frightened by a young man named JOHN HALLOCA. in all these three discoveries he was shot at, but says he only received two small pigeon-shot in his arm. Here Dr. CARPENTER remarked, "Why, it was close work with you." The prisoner said, Oh yes, and I wished to God they had shot me; I was then wishing so all the time. I went back to the interior of the swamp on Sunday afternoon, and laid down with my head on a bog, and covered myself all over with leaves, bushes, and grass. Finding I was discovered I pulled out my razor and cut my throat. I had contemplated committing this for a week past. The culprit further said it was his intention to ravish the girl ELLAN and then kill them both. He was then asked what he wanted to kill Mr. and Mrs. WICKHAM for. He then remarked that he felt angry at Mr. WICKHAM for discharging him, and disliked Mrs. WICKHAM, because she took the part of the girl ELLEN HOLLAND. The above is an accurate statement, made by the wretched criminal, in presence of a magistrate and the physician who dressed his wound.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MURDERER.

NICHOLAS BENEEHAN was born in Ireland, and arrived at the age of 20 years on the 28th day of April last. He left his home some four years ago for this country, and has an aunt and uncle residing in East Thirteenth-street, between Avenues A and B. He has a father, mother, two brothers and two sisters yet living in the old country. NICHOLAS worked one year in a New-Jersey brick-yard, one year in the City, and for the past two years was in the employ of the murdered family. When he was hired by Mr. WICKHAM his name was registered at the Emigrant Labor Exchange, in Canal-street. He stands six feet and one inch in height, broad shoulders, long arms, dark sunken eyes, low forehead, and exhibits an expression of countenance similar to the African race.

Testimony taken at the Inquest held by Coroner Wines.

Information of witnesses, severally taken and acknowledged, on behalf of the people of the State of New-York, touching the death of Mrs. Frances Wickham, in the town of Southhold, in the County of Suffolk, on the 3d of June, 1854, before Wm. Wines, Esq., one of the Coroners of said County.

Ellen Holland, sworn, said: I resided with James Wickham, and have resided in his family for 2 years, up to last December; I slept in his house last night; it was after 9 o'clock when I retired to bed; I was first aroused and awakened by the screams of Mr. and Mrs. Wickham and the dog that was barking below stairs; I don't know whether the dog was in the house or not; Mrs. Wickham was crying aloud and her voice seemed very clear and did not appear as if she was struck at that time, but I could not tell what she said; Mr. Wickham hallooed, "Oh! oh! oh!" and I think I heard him say "Oh, Nicholas!" I then thought there was murder being committed; I think that Nicholas has not felt satisfied towards Mrs. Wickham; I think he has entertained bad feelings towards her for about one week; she told me on Saturday, one week ago to-day, that Nicholas was very ugly to her, and gave her a knock as he passed her, and she told him that he hurt her side; she also told me that she told Mr. Wickham what Nicholas had done to her, and he replied that she had ought to have told him before, and he would have turned him away; I think Nicholas has worked for Mr. Wickhnm over two years; I think his name is Nicholas Bain; he left Mr. Wickham of his own accord on Tuesday, and came back again on Wednesday, and proposed to stay with Mr. Wickham, but Mr. W. said no, that this was the second flare-up, and he must now quit; when he came back on Wednesday, a man named Fiorsn, who live with Mr. Wickham's father, came with him; on the following day he again came with Nicholas and helped carry off his trunk; I had $36 stolen from my trunk; I missed it on Saturday last; it was one $20 and one $10 gold piece: he afterwards told Mr. Wickham in my hearing, that he took out $10 from my trunk, and the reason he gave for doing so was that he had made me presents; Mr. Wickham said if he had made me any presents, that was no reason why he should have done so, and also said it was a Stats Prison offence; Nicholas wanted a horse, hnt Mr. Wickham was not willing to let him have one, as he was cruel with horses; Nicholas tried to be intimate with me, and I always refused his company; a week ago last Wednesday he told me *he wanted to talk with me and wanted me to meet him on the road*; I told him if he had anything to say to me to say it at the house; the same time I met him on the north stoop of the house. he said he was going to New-York, and would, perhaps, never return; he also said, "I have always told you I would have revenge on you," hnt now "I will not;" he said I had promised marriage, but he should do no more abont it; he went to New-York a week ago last Thursday, and returned the following Saturday; I thought he felt well towards Mr. Wickham, hnt held a grudge towards Mrs. Wickham; after hearing the screams of Mrs. Wickham, myself and Catherine Dowd (who slept with me) got up and saw a light in the hall, and we got ont of the garret window on the roof of the kitchen, and thence ou to the milk-house, and thence to the ground, and ran off for help; we rallied up the neighbors; I went as still as I could, and heard no noise from the kitchen chamber where the black boy slept; it was about 1 o'clock last night when I was first aroused; Mrs. Wickham had manifested fear of Nicholas ever since Mr. Wickham last went to New-York, which was about a week before Nicholas went; when Mr. Wickham went to the City, Mrs. Wickham changed her bedroom from fear of Nicholas.

Catherine Downs sworn, said: I have lived with Mr. Wickham since August, 1852; I was born in Ireland; I slept with Ellen Holland last night; it was past 9 o'clock when we retired last night; it was about midnight when I was aroused: Ellen awakened, and I then heard a great noise, and it appeared to be Mr. and Mrs. Wickham, and I thought somebody was murdering them; I heard Mr. and Mrs. Wickham exclaim "Oh! oh!" I could not understand a word else they said; I heard the sound of blows; Ellen said she thought she heard a man coming up stairs; we then got out of the window, and escaped as before described; I heard the dog growl and bark; I hastened immediately to the house of Mr. Betts, and aroused him and his family; he and others got up and came down to the house; Nicholas said to me that Mrs. Wickham did not show him the least ill-treatment; he was of an ugly disposition; Mr. Wickham had not been in the habit of striking him [illegible] Mr. Wickham had been in the habit of striking him [illegible] Nicholas [illegible] Nicholas [illegible] Nicholas

LETTER FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Cattle Trains—Military Posts—Frontier Settlements—A Summer Military Post—Frontier Mail Carriages.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FORT INGE, TEXAS, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

We left San Antonio on the 1st of April for this place. For the first four or five miles west of the town the surface of the ground is flat, with a rich black soil in great part covered with low, thorny shrubs. Three trains of wagons, one loading with Government stores for frontier posts, the others as attendant herds of cattle to be driven to California, were camped within from one to three miles of the town. This is customary with them, as it is with ships to go down with the tide and anchor at the latter's mouth, while the final arrangements are made for their departure.

A California cattle train we afterwards saw consisted of four hundred head of oxen, generally in fine, moderately fat condition. There were twenty-five men to guard and drive them. Only a few of these old frontier men and drovers, who had before been over the road and could act as guides, were paid wages. The remainder were young men who wished to emigrate to California, and who were glad to have their expenses paid for their services by the proprietors of the drove. They were all mounted on mules and supplied with the short Government rifle and COLT's repeaters. Two large wagons and a cart, loaded with stores, cooking utensils and ammunition, followed the herd, and another wagon was in company, belonging to a French family, which was very comfortably fitted up for the six months' residence and conveyance of a woman and several children.

This business of driving cattle to California from Texas is likely to be of increasing importance, as the hazard of much loss in it is small and the profits often large. Four men to a hundred head, where the herd is a large one, is considered a sufficient number. Five or six months are usually occupied on the road. If the market is overstocked and prices unsatisfactorily low on the arrival of the herd in California, it costs but a trifle, in wages to herds men, to keep the cattle at pasture, where they grow fat and improve in actual value. When impositions have been checked and the demand increases, the herd can again be brought into market. The cattle do not cost here this year more than $14 a head, while those driven out last year brought $100 a head in California. A Texas drover last year made $100,000 by purchasing a lot of sheep in Mexico at $1 a head and selling them in California at $20 a head. At present the exportation of sheep from Mexico is contraband.

The country grows more beautiful and interesting as we proceed west. The surface is undulating and the road is carried over much eleveted ground, affording very extended views. To the north the hills wave upwards until a line of blue mountains frames the landscape in the horizon. Southward they slope off gently into the vale of the Medina, beyond which low wooded hills again bound the view. The grass over all this country is exceedingly luxuriant, and the few cattle that were pasturing upon it were in beautiful order. There are, in a distance of twenty miles, but half a dozen houses, two of which appeared to be occupied by Mexicans, and the others by Germans. There is no land of consequence in cultivation. Lone houses are hardly yet safe from the visits of marauding Indians. West of San Antonio, there are now altogether from two hundred to two hundred and fifty families, but they nearly all reside within the protection of military posts, or the three villages I shall describe. Much the largest number of the settlers have emigrated from Europe, under a contract by which they have received a house lot in a village of similar colonists, and twenty acres of outlying land.

Castroville, on the Medina, 22 miles west of San Antonio, is the largest of these colonies. It is the centre of a population of about nine hundred; six hundred living within the town and the remainder upon farms in the vicinity.

Beyond Castroville the country is greatly increased in beauty by frequent groves of live oak, elm and hack-berry. The landscapes are often very charming, and in the elements of turf and foliage and their disposition, are not surpassed in the best park-scenery in England. The pasture is of a peculiarly nourishing and wholesome description both for horses and oxen, mesquit and buffalo grass alternately predominating. The country, however, is deficient in water.

On the Hondo and its tributaries, from ten to twenty miles west of Castroville, three villages of German colonists, mostly from the west bank of the Rhine, have been planted. One of these, Vandenburg, has been lately deserted by most of its inhabitants, after they had built themselves houses and brought considerable land into cultivation, because the creek on which they depended for water was found to fail in Summer. One of those who remain attempted to dig a well. He reached a depth of 135 feet, and then finding no water, gave it up. A few days afterwards water was observed to have collected in the bottom, and the well gradually filled until it now stands constant within fifteen feet of the surface of the ground.

Quihi is a scattering village, of ten or twelve habitations, one of them a substantial stone farm-house, the others very picturesque high-gabled, thatch-roofed, dormar-windowed, whitewashed cottages, usually very artistically placed in the shade of large dark live oaks. The people seem to have been very successful in their venture, to judge by various little improvements they are making and the comforts they have accumulated. We spent two days in this vicinity, and one night we were domiciled in a cottage of a family from Hanover, who came here three years ago. Last year they cultivated over fifty acres of corn, the produce of which they had sold to the Government at a dollar a bushel; they had fifteen cows, four mares, and fifty hogs. They had also a large kitchen garden, in which there was a greater quantity and variety of vegetables growing than I have seen in any planter's garden, with two exceptions, at the South. Their cottage they had built with their own hands entirely; it was small and composed of very simple and inexpensive materials, but was provided with more conveniences of living in comfort than many wealthy slaveholders' habitations that I have visited. A number of loads of stone had already been carted together and laid in a square pile near at hand, with the intention of building a better house. "My son and I can build it when we have no other work to do, so it will cost us nothing," said the old peasant; and I could not see that the climate was to be accused of having in any degree paralyzed his ambition or his strength. The family had enjoyed excellent health, and the same was the case with their neighbors.

Dhanis, the third village I have referred to, is a very strange place to find here on the edge of the great American wilderness. It looks like one of the smallest and meanest of European peasant hamlets. There are about twenty cottages and hovels, all built in much the same style, the walls being made of poles and logs placed together vertically, and made tight with clay mortar, the roofs built up to it to overhang the four sides and deeply shade them, and covered with thatch of fine brown grass laid in a peculiar manner, the ridge-line and apices being ornamented with knots, tufts, crosses, or weather-cocks. There is one new house, larger and better than the others, at which we spent the night, and another one of stone is now building. The people are all Roman Catholics, and they have an old little church. There is also a school for the children, in which they are taught by the priest.

This colony emigrated eight years ago this Spring. During the first year they suffered great hardships, the people being all very poor, and having no means of purchasing food except by the proceeds of their labor. Fortunately, there was then a military station in the vicinity, and the Quartermaster gave them some employment in collecting forage. They arrived too late to plant corn to advantage, and not having had time to make sufficient fences, the deer ate the most of what did grow. The second year they were [illegible] by a hail-storm. They lived on game and roots, for the most part, during [illegible] years. Rattlesnakes were also numerous then in the settlement, and were regularly hunted for as game. To some of the families, where there were many small children whose pa-

rents were unable to [illegible] for [illegible] they feared [illegible] the second [illegible] considerable [illegible] persons in the [illegible]. On their arrival here it is believed that the richest of the colonists was not worth twenty dollars; now the average wealth of each is estimated at eight hundred dollars. It consists mainly in cattle. They have been every year somewhat annoyed by Indians. My host had lately had a calf stolen by them, and two others came home with arrows sticking in their sides, about a fortnight ago. The colonists had enjoyed better health than in Germany, doubtless because they have obtained a better supply of wholsome food. Notwithstanding the mean appearance of most of their dwellings, the people evidently lived in greater luxury than most of the Slevebolding Texans. Cows were milked, I observed, at every house, night and morning; and a variety of vegetables were cultivated in their gardens. Our table was supplied with venison, wheat bread, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, and fresh crisp salad, and we were charged less than half what we have been accustomed to pay for bacon and mouldy corn bread in Eastern Texas. I cannot say that our sleeping accommodations were of a sort to be gratefully remembered. Our English theory of sleeping is fundamentally different from that of the Germans.

A few miles above Dhenis, near the foot of the mountain region, there resides an educated German gentleman, who has the best flock of sheep I have seen in Texas. There are four Saxony and Merino bucks of his own importation, and the remainder, numbering over six hundred, consist mainly of crosses of theee with Mexican and ordinary low grade American Merino ewes. The rapidity with which the improvement is made upon the Mexican sheep is astonishing, and bears out his opinion that they are descended from old Spanish Merino flocks, and have degenerated through ill-treatment and injudicious breeding, to the miserable things they are now. Sheep breed naturally twice a year in western Texas. It is considered injudicious to permit them to do so, however. Their constitution is weakened and their fleece lessened both in weight and quality.

Near the mountains, a short, fine grass, peculiarly adapted for sheep grazing, generally takes the place of the buffalo and mesquit grass, which are more particularly suited for horses and cattle. During the Summer it is found best to drive sheep well up the hills, nourishment being apparently too concentrated in the grasses of the lower country for their health when the weather is very hot. The gentleman I speak of had carefully collected the different herbs the sheep were observed to feed upon during the hottest season, and found all of them to be of a bitterish taste.

Twenty miles above Dhanis, in a rich valley of the Cañon Uvaldé, there is a settlement of farmers from the Northern States.

Between Dhanis and Fort Inge, the country is less beautiful, and the quality of the soil is more variable. There is also a greater deficiency of surface water, the streams in many cases disappearing from the surface, and following for many miles, subterranean channels, during the greater part of the year. The distance by the road is thirty-five miles, and there are three American settlers, two upon the Sabinal and one upon the Frio. At one of the houses we called, and found no one at home but a little black boy. His master had gone a long way off to buy cattle, and his mistress had gone to the next settler's. We asked where his father and mother were. He did not know; he did not belong to the man who lived here; he was only hired to him; his owner had sold off his father and mother, and hired him out. He did not know where his father and mother had been sold to. As we were going away, he called out, "Massa, does you know how long 'tis to Christmas?"

The military post of Fort Inge is pleasantly situated in a grove of small elms on the Leone River, three miles below its fountain head. The Government property consists of a hospital, magazine, store-house, a dilapidated, thatched-roof barrack, with bunks like an emigrant ship's steerage, two yards with thatched sheds for horses, and some log houses for the officers. It is the station of our single regiment of Mounted Riflemen, an arm of the service intended especially for Indian warfare. There is no fort except in name. There are about two hundred men at the post at the present time, and two detachments are out on scouts. The largest part of the soldiers are in camp. The regiment is admirably drilled and disciplined under the circumstances, and the officers are very industriously devoted to their duties. We have been hospitably received into their mess, and are lodged in the quarters of an officer absent in command of one of the scouting parties. The generosity of the nation in its expenditure for the comfort and convenience of officers on frontier service, is not very apparent in these quarters. The walls are of upright polee, plastered with mud, and white-washed; and the furniture consists of a table, a chair, an iron bedstead, a military chest, and some pegs in the wall to hang clothes upon. Books, magazines and newspapers, the liberty of privacy, and a general aspect of neatness and decorum, alone make it more luxurious than the poorest laborer's cellar in New-York.

There are four Americans settled in the vicinity, who find a profitable business in raising corn for the post. They employ Mexicans as laborers, and pay them $10 a month (and found,) which is nearly twice as much as they demand in the vicinity of San Antonio and other of their own communities. The Mexicans are a very gregarious people.

There are also now near here encampments of the friendly Lipan and Tonkaway Indiens, which we have visited. I remark no difference between them and other childish and brutish savages, descriptions of which are probably sufficiently familiar to your readers.

The United States mail train for El Paso and Santa Fé is now camped here, on the third night of its ontward passage. The train consists of two heavy wagons and an ambulance for passengers, who are carried through to El Paso, 700 miles, for one hundred dollars and found. "Passengers," the contractors advertise, are "allowed forty pounds of haggage and not required to stand guard." There are four mules to each vehicle, and one spare mule for each team is led.

The train is attended by a mounted guard of six men, armed with SHARP's carbine rifles and COLT's repeaters. They are paid forty dollars a month each. A man is lost on nearly every trip out and back, but usually through his own indiscretion. After passing Fort Inge, there is no change of team for more than five hundred miles. The train usually camps from 10 o'clock at night till 4 in the morning. At 8 o'clock a stop of an hour or more is made, to graze the mules and for breakfast. Another stoppage for the same purpose is made between 3 o'clock and sunset. The average distance made in a day is over fifty miles. No Government officer or functionary goes with the mail. The commander is an old Texas Ranger captain, and the guard, I understand, is composed of old Rangers. They have the appearance of drunken ruffians.

The mail between San Antonio and Eagle Pass "changed horses" here also this afternoon. The mail carrier is mounted, and the mail is carried on a pack-mule. The contractor is paid eighty dollars a month, and hires a young man to carry it, once a week each way, so that he has but one day's rest a week, for thirty dollars. The labor is severe and the danger great. A mail-rider running in a similar manner to another post, has been murdered this Winter. The mail leaves here usually at four in the afternoon. About midnight, the rider informed me, he leaves the road and searches for a secluded place, where he shall be hidden by rushes. Having chosen the spot, he unpacks his mule, and hairiating his animals, makes a pillow of the mail-bags, and sleeps till he wakes—usually after sunrise—the next day. Before night he is able to reach Eagle Pass. The distance between the posts is sixty miles, and marauding Indians are constantly crossing the road, and are so bold that they have lately stolen horses out of the post cavalry yards while they were guarded by a sentinel, and have captured and carried off their mules from a foraging party of soldiers near Eagle Pass.

We expect to reach Eagle Pass, [illegible] and have engaged an old [illegible] to [illegible] journey [illegible]

☞ The Agricultural [illegible] are [illegible] for more boys. Why not let them die? What good do boys do, anybody?

A Graphic Sketch of Omer Pasha.

One of our Paris correspondents sends the following sketch of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, written by a German officer from personal knowledge and observation:

When you first get sight of OMER PASHA, having been told that he is only 47 years of age, you marvel at his appearance—the 47 Summers which have rolled over him must have been accompanied by seven Winters, whose snows are still unthawed on his beard. Time it is true has not thinned the flowing hair, of which he has a goodly crop; but it is becoming gradually gray; his beard is already of a snowy whiteness. Nature played the same prank with thet less illustrious hero, CHARLES PHILLIPE, who asked Lord BROUGHAM why his hair retained its blackness, whilst his whiskers had become gray. BROUGHAM told him that his jaws were always at work while his head was ever idle.

The same cause cannot be assigned in this instance, however, for OMER is no great eater of beef like Sir Toby Belch, but his head is always at work. His features give strong evidence of his slave origin, and his brow is deeply furrowed by the traces of the fierce conflict of stormy contending passions. The expression of his countenance is not exactly martial, but it reveals the energy, the indomitable unbendingness, as the Germans say, of the will which lies hushed in grim repose, under that noble, and broad, yet not very high forehead. His physiognomy, however, receives its expression from the eyes, and the thick bushy eyebrows which overarch them. When the Muschir becomes excited, you can plainly discern the latent fire within glaring through his countenance. His nose is of that form which the French charmingly denominate as *retrousse*, which in German degenerates into *stumpfnase*, whilst the only word which our vernacular supplies for the description of such proboscis—with shame and sorrow do I transcribe it—is "snuh." His mouth is not well formed, and his thick lips are not unfreqnently wreathed into a sardonic smile, reminding us of Macbeth, "but when he smiles, he smiles in such a sort," which still, however, reveals two rows of white and regular teeth. Although none can call him exactly handsome, there is something striking about the man. He has a frank and manly carriage, but looks prudent withal, and when lashed into anger, his aspect becomes terrible. His stature is rather below the ordinary beigbt which nature has assigned to us bipeds,—however, he is thick set and well built. He has a stiff, soldier-like bearing, somewhat haughty withal, acquired by long habits of command, the dangerous knowledge that he is monarch of all he surveys, and thet none but himself can he hie perallel.

Ae you may suppose, his dress is Turkish—that is to sey, he wears a *fez*, and on ordinary occasions the common blue military Turkish frock coat, which closely resembles the old Russian Cavalry uniform. He wears no epaulettes, though the bands mark their whereabouts on his shoulders. He wears his uniform generally open, simply held together by a single button et the waist, revealing a waistcoet of snowy whitenees and a shirt and collar of the same fine hue. Lord CARRIGAN himself will pay a tribute to the cut of the Muschir's trowsers, and poor D'ORSAY would have told you at a glance that his admirably built coat was the *chef d'œuvre* of a Vienа artist. Thus attired, OMER PACHA looks more like a European than a Turkish General. From the care and attention bestowed by him on his dress, it is evident that he leys much stress on the effect which his appearance may produce on his troops. In the hot Summer, his dress is changed for one of lighter materials, Nankeen, &c., but then he affects the head gear of the "Arah Emir of the desert." Under his fez, which makes it cling to his head, he wears a large, white, gold-bespangled kerchief, which, as he dashes forward in his gellop, floets fantastically over his shoulders. Thus you see he strives to conciliate all classes by adopting a portion of the costume of each; but he is evidently as proud of his appearance as a young Ensign when he first glitters on perade in his new uniform. In these trifles you mey trace some of the feetures which lie embodied in the depth of his character. They mark the man. In his language and bearing you can always detect a certain straining for effect. He is always an actor; with him life is but a stage, and assuredly during the last six months, no player has been so much stared at as he. Your first interview with him leaves a pleasing impression. Your second does not destroy the first, but convinces you thet he is an excellent actor. You will find him reposing on his divan or sofa, discarding the tailor or Turkish fashion—the legs tucked beneath the body—but one leg thrown over the other. The Tchihanque in his hand is with him a plaything, whereas with the Turke, it is an object of solemn solicitude and respect. On your entrance he will rise and greet you with European politeness, and bids you welcome after a fashion unknown to, and unpracticed by the Turk. If he wishes to do you special honor, he will seat you by his side, and then clapping his hands, the attendants will enter with pipes and coffee. If you decline the former, he will assure you that smoking is indispensable during a campaign. You talk to him of Turkish affairs and the probable results of the conflict. He emiles ironically, and says that all will end well; but he sneers that all will not go on very smoothly. Talk to him of the Turkish army, his fancy lights up at once; it is the object of his parental care and love, for he formed and fashioned it. He likes to talk of his Monteneges, for he knows that it was there that his name first became historical: but he loves well to talk of the days which he passed as Commander-in-chief in Bosnie and Bucharest, and the band under his windows, his orders to play all these well remembered airs, calling him back to the campaign of 1848, when side by side with his present foe, LUDERS, he was the cynosure of every eye in Moldavia. His activity is astonishing. You know that on one occasion in the depth of Summer, he rode from the mountains of Montenegro to Chaumla in nine days, reconnoitering on his way the whole neighborhood of Sofia; his constitution is so hardened by exposure, that there is no wearing him out. He is seldom or ever ill; cold water is his panacea for everything, and no hydropathist ever used it so successfully. Several pails of cold water are thrown over him when he rises in the morning, before he commences the important operations of the toilette. To see him to advantage, you should see him vault into his saddle; then all the hero stands confessed before you. He has one strange gift of being able to detect the slightest whisper which has reference to him or his actions; as BYRON said of another hero, in a smaller way,

> "He had the skill, whose cunning's gaze would seek
> To probe his heart, and watch his changing cheek;
> At once the observer's purpose to espy,
> And on himself roll back his scrutiny."

By the way, all his portraits represent him with a telescope in his hand, but he never uses it.

OMER PACHA is a man of no ordinary intelligence. He possesses strong powers of reasoning and argumentation, and brings forward his proof step by step, till he has firmly established the grounds of his argument. From the warmth with which he does this, you would suppose it to have been the inspiration of the moment—but it is the result of careful study and preparation.

With respect to his acquirements, his superiority over every other Turkish commander is unquestionable, but when measured by the Emperor standard, they are not remarkable. His friends admit that he has no pretension to any solid knowledge, beyond that of military matters, which with him is extensive. In another respect he is a striking exception to the Turkish commanders—he is remarkably disinterested. His pay is enormous. He receives about £1,500 sterling per month, but he spends every piaster, and is always slightly in debt. His generosity is unbounded; his hand ever open as day to melting charity—and what still more redounds to his praise, throughout the territory over which his jurisdiction extends, the Pachas are not permitted to indulge in their wonted extortions. His manner of life is simple, but he can scarcely be called abstemious. He likes a glass of wine, and [illegible] of the grape [illegible]

THE BROOKLYN RIOT.

Street-Preaching in Brooklyn—Objects of the American Organizations.

TUESDAY, June 6, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your leading article of to-day I notice some statements in relation to the riot in Brooklyn on Sunday last, which must have been made under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. You say:

"That one of our street-preachers, who considers it the peculiar mission of Christianity to preach truth, where the fires of sectarian violence may be kindled, addressed a large audience in Brooklyn last Sunday, composed of mingled Protestants and Catholics. At the close of the exercises, the assembled Protestants—some two thousand, it is stated, in number—moved down in solid column to the ferry, armed with revolvers, and organized as if to repel an attack. The report spread among the ignorant Irish that the New-York "Know-Nothings" were preparing an assault on the Catholic Church. It needed, of course, but a word or blow from some drunken Irishmen to inflame the kindled passions, and a riot occurred, which, but for the unusually assertive action of the Police and the interposition of the military, might have been one of the most bloody the city has witnessed. The Protestant association fought in ranks, with pistols and clubs, and were assailed with stones, and bricks, and bludgeons, by an immense crowd of excited Irishmen. It was the old hatred of the SAXON and the CELT; the bitter and undying hostility of opposing race and religion."

The truth is, that certain members of one of the churches in Brooklyn have for years been in the habit of holding out-door meetings in various parts of the City, for the purpose of announcing the simple truths of the Gospel, or of advocating the cause of Temperance; and though they have been at times molested and disturbed, they have persevered in their labors till their meetings have been considered a "permanent institution." Early in the Spring, they hired a vacant lot on the corner of Smith and Atlantic-streets, where, according to custom, they attempted to preach, *avoiding* any allusion to *sects* or *nationalities*. They were driven from their ground by the Irish in the neighborhood, and with stones and bootings pursued out of the Ward. Since that time they have been protected in the enjoyment of their rights by the Police, and have received the countenance of large crowds of men determined to see no invasion of those rights. There has never been any disturbance made by any parties except the Irish, and there has been nothing said or done at which they could justly take offence. The procession from New-York was quietly returning home from the meeting which they had quietly attended, without any indications of arms or preparation for defence, when the riot commenced, in an attack upon the Policemen, several blocks in advance of the procession, by a party of Irish, armed with stones, brickbats, and logwood clubs, stolen from a store-yard in the neighborhood. The Irish, so far from repelling an attack upon their churches, had allowed the procession quietly to pass by them all, and then indulged in an assault from an ambush and from the tops of houses, with ammunition provided the previous day.

Again, you say:

Such scenes as those of Brooklyn tend to form such a class with us. Rumor says that in various parts of the land, associations are forming similar to those in New-York, of Native Americans, as opposed to Irish Catholics. We know not enough of these bodies to affirm as to their purposes; but we do say that any party or society which has for its object the assailing or opposing a class of citizens on account of their race and religion, is tending to produce just the same distinctions we abhor in Europe. It is dividing our people. It is inflaming wild and fanatical passions. It is forming classes and cliques which, beyond all, endanger our Republic and the success of our great enterprise of Freedom.

It is precisely for the prevention of such results that these organizations are understood to be formed. When last fall the fiat went out from the Catholics in Brooklyn, "You must give us the Common Council, in order that we may have a Board of Education who will give us, as Catholics, a share of the School Fund, and you must elect your Executive officers from among *us*," and especially when it was seen that the political parties listened to this dictation, and the influence of Catholic priests and churches was used in electioneering for the Irish Catholic candidates, it would have been strange indeed if there had been no spirit of defence excited. And so long as such arrogance shall be displeyed, the fecling will, and should, continue. But I agree perfectly with you in disapproving *in toto* the attendance of New-Yorkers upon the Brooklyn meetings; no good results can come of it, and there is no call for them there. Brooklyn authorities are abundantly able and willing to suppress any attacks upon the liberty of speech, or any disturbance of the public peace in that city. If the aid of the citizens should be needed, the citizens of Brooklyn can furnish it without calling upon those from abroad. The feeling of personal hostility between the citizens of this country and the subjects of the Pope, which at present is so high, it is the duty of every good citizen to seek to allay. There is no danger that it will become too feeble to secure a proper attention to political rights, while such occurrences as the Cntchogue murder and the Brooklyn riot are remembered.

A BROOKLYN AMERICAN.

The Great Railroad Excursion.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Sunday, June 4, 1854.

Chicago is just about as full as it can be, and a little fuller. The guests for the excursion to-morrow are quartered everywhere, in out of the way hotels, in private houses, &c., &c. In company with many others, I arrived last night at 9 o'clock, after a ride of 12 hours from Detroit, and the first thing I saw in this, the adopted State of the new ARNOLD, was a torch-light procession, accompanied by the firing of cannon, all in honor of the passage of the Nebraska bill in general, and of the surrender of a poor fugitive in particular. But, to the honor of Chicago be it said, there were not a hundred men and boys in the whole proceession and the crowd on the pavement together, and most of these were of such a kind that even an election procession in the "bloody Sixth" would have discarded them. I find but one voice in reference to the question of Slavery, and that is utterly against the infamous Nebraske bill and the Fugitive Slave Law. And I have been assured here, in Chicago, that a fugitive slave could not be taken from the city, (except, perhaps, by stealth,) and that there could not a respectable military company be found to act against the people in case of an attempt at rescue.

The grand occasion of the great gathering from the East is, as many of your readers perhaps already know, the formal opening of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, forming the last connecting link between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River. A large number of guests, mostly from New-York City and the towns in the State, have been invited and are now here. To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, the excursion train leaves here and arrives at Rock Island at 4 o'clock. The distance is 181 miles. It was at first intended to have a grand dinner at Rock Island, but I hear that the idea has been given up. As it is, we will dine on the boats which will be ready to start with us the next morning for the Falls of St. Anthony, only proceeding in the day time, and thus giving us a good opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Upper Mississippi; and the moonlight will add to our enjoyment, especially as there are quantities of ladies along. The whole length of the excursion from New-York and back will be over 3,000 miles. JOHN B. JERVIS, Esq., of New-York, is the President of the Company that has got up this splendid and liberal affair.

As Paddy would say, "The flag stones of Chicago are all made of wood;" and as I sit near my window I hear an incessant tramp! tramp! tramp! One can hardly realize that only twenty or twenty-five years ago there stood hardly a house on the ground where now is built a city of between 60,000 and 70,000 inhabitants. And probably before twenty-five more years roll around, it will rival New-York itself in the number of its population. One thing which strikes the eye of an Eastern man in this vicinity, is the extreme levelness of the country. In the greater part of the 170 miles between this and Detroit, you do not see a hill, and the horizon as on the road is not over ten or fifteen feet. As we passed Chicago, we observed [illegible] prairie, to the great [illegible] of those who never had been on the West before. They'll see plenty before they get home.

The list of persons proceeding on the excursion [illegible]

[illegible] something more [illegible] "just a drappie in her ee," for [illegible] PACHA never allows himself to be thus overtaken.

[illegible] comprises many well known names among which I see [illegible] of Chicago are accompanied by their families. The political gentlemen are ex-President Fillmore, ex-Postmaster-Generals Hall and Hubbard, Judges Oakley and Mason, Ex-Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Aldermen Ely and Chauncey. The Clergy are represented by Rev. Drs. Spring, Vermilyea, Bacon and H. W. Beecher. The savants and literary persons present include Hon. George Bancroft, Thurlow Weed, Epes Sargent, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Goodrich, Prof. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Sedgwick, H. C. Tuckerman, and Kensett, the artist. New-York business men are represented by Shepherd Knapp, Comptroller Flagg, Charles Butler, R. B. Minturn and C. O. Halsted. "And the cry is still they come." EXCELSIOR.

The Firemen of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been a witness of a portion of the affray between two of our fire companies on Sunday afternoon, I take the liberty of addressing my fellow firemen through your columns, and I most earnestly urge them to take some measures to rid the Department of some of its members who are constantly bringing disgrace on all connected with it. I think it would be adviseble to call a meeting of the officers of the Department, and urge the Chief Engineer to take awey the apparatus from all companies who get into difficulty, and to make an effort to put a stop to the practice of having such gangs of loafers running with the companies, and who are the cause of most of the quarrels. I contend that the Chief Engineer has full power to compel companies to remain in their respective districts, and to do duty therein both day and night; but some companies seem to do as they please, and prefer to do duty in the lower districts, and leave their own unprotected. This ought not to be, and Mr. CARSON should at once prevent the up-town apparatus being taken to fires in other districts, to the neglect of their own; he owes this much to the lovers of good order in the Department, who have sustained him in his troublee for years, and who will still uphold him when right, but I must say unless something effectual is soon done he will lose many of his best friends.

I would also recommend the Captains of Police to make a concerted effort to arrest some hundreds of the noisy boys who rush through the streets on an alarm of fire; and I am satisfied if they would fill the station-houses for a few nights, they would soon put a stop to this nuisance.

Yours, A DOWN-TOWN FIREMAN.

Methodist Bishops South.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

Dr. SOULE is the senior Bishop. Although hurdened with the weight of more than three score years and ten, his form is still erect, and his step firm. His intellectual powers seem unimpaired. His bearing, eight, and voice are gradually failing, yet his enunciation is cleer and distinct. In height, he is about six feet, with a square and well knit frame, admirably suited to the toile and hard-hips of an itinerant life, which he has endured for half a century. His hair is quite luxuriant and lese gray than is usual with men of his advanced age. With characteristic dignity, he occasionally addresses a few pointed and pertinent remarks to the Conference, and the deep and solemn cadences of his voice alwsys elicit profound attention. His eyebrows are remarkably heavy and overbanging, and when excited by the inspiration of his theme, the large blue eyes beneath, glow with the fires of other and hy-gone years.

Bishop SOULE is very properly regarded by all with profound and pious veneration. When he shall be gathered to his fathers, it will be long ere the Church will look upon his like again. He was consecrated bishop in 1824.

Next to Bishop SOULE, in age and Episcopal seniority, is Bishop ANDREW. His character, though somewhat different, is scarcely less marked. Like his senior associate, he has a liberal endowment of common sense, and is eminently a practical man, as every bishop should be. Of humble, but highly respectable ancestry, by the force and energy of his character—by his well-directed efforts in the vineyard of Christ, he has made an indellable impression upon the genius and polity of Southern Methodism, as ealutary as it must be enduring.

There is nothing remarkable or striking in the general appearance of Bishop ANDREW. He is about five feet ten inches high—has a full, open, good-natured face, a mild blue eye, and what phrenologists would style an intellectual and well harmonized head. He is emphatically a strong thinker, and as a descriptive writer, has few superiors. His manners are free and easy, and in his toilet there is an entire absence of *excessive* fastidiousness. He would pass anywhere for a good republican citizen. Few men know the masses better—few are better qualified to work out their moral and intellectual elevation. His fine social qualities make his companionship most genial and refreshing. Under late severe mental and bodily affliction in addition to arduous ministerial labor, his once robust constitution begins to show marks of decay, though his age cannot exceed sixty years. He was elected bishop in 1832.

Next in Episcopal seniority is Bishop CAPERS, who was set apart to that office in 1846, after the formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. As a finished and ready pulpit orator, the reputation of Bishop CAPERS is not confined alone to this continent. In his palmy days, multitudes everywhere thronged his ministrations and hung with admiration and delight upon his eloquent discoursings. With a most *personate*—a fair, ruddy complexion, dark, liquid eyes, glowing with the fires of a holy enthusiasm, a voice soft and musical, and over and above all, a heart full of love to God and man, it is not surpriging that he should he everywhere greeted with affection and admiration. Nor is his popularity confined to his own church. Cultivating a charity which "hopeth all things," he has always been a great favorite with other denominations.

Bishop CAPERS is in his sixty-fifth year. His heed is quite bald, and the few locks of hair remaining are perfectly white. He is about five feet eight inches in height. He entered the ministry at the age of eighteen, and, notwithstandiog posts of honor and emolument have frequently been tendered him, he bas steadily and faithfully and successfully devoted himself to the labors and sacrifices of an itinerant life. To him American Methodists are largely indebted for their present proud and commanding position.

Bishop PAINE is the junior of his three associates. In age he is little over fifty, rather stout built, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, and very prepossessing in his manners. He reminds one of Hon. C. J. JENKINS. He possesses, I should think, great decision of character, and is an excellent presiding officer. As a preacher, his style is clear, deliberate, and forcible. He ueee but few of the graces of oratory, hnt is occasionally eloquent and overpowering. He was elected bishop in 1850.

Slavery Now Existing in Nebraska.

From the National Era.

In any ordinary case I should he very loth to expose a brother Missionary; hut the case now before ue is one of so monstrous a character as to forbid longer silence.

It may not he generally known that there is in this Territory an extensive Missionary establishment under the direction and control of the Methodist Chnrch South, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial services of the mission. These slaves have been kept here in utter disregard of the Missouri Compromise, hy which slavery was forever prohibited here.

It would seem, to a candid thiuker, a difficult matter to conceive a grosser inconsistency than to go forth to preach Christianity to the heathen, and to carry slaves along to assist in the glorious work. Thus, while they would hold up the Gospel to the heathen with one hand, with the other they hind fast the yoke of bondage on the neck of the poor slave. How can they show any consistency in such a monstrous absurdity? On what grounds should one portion of the human family be degraded and heathenized, to elevate and enlighten the other?

But to come nearer to the point—THOMAS JOHNSON, the superintendent of this slaveholding mission, hy adroit management, was elected, last Fall, a delegate to Congress from this Territory, or rather, was sent to Washington to attend to matters pertaining to the various tribes of Indians here, preparatory to selling their lands and organizing a Territorial government. He has been at Washington during the present session of Congress, where he has been using all his influence to secure the passage of Douglas's Nebraska bill; and he has not scrupled to make unfair statements to promote his ends. He is using his utmost endeavors to induce those Indians to sell out their lands entire—a thing which they are very unwilling to do, and which would be very disastrous to their best interests.

They have emigrated, to make room for the white man, until they can go no further. There are no lands suitable for them. Most of the vast region between this and the Rocky Mountains is a barren desert, and wholly unfit for cultivation. These Indians are disposed to sell all the land they do not need, but they wish to be allowed to remain here [illegible] for they know not where to go [illegible]

[illegible] emigrated, to make room for the white man, until they can go no further. There are no lands suitable for them. Most of the vast region between this and the Rocky Mountains is a barren desert, and wholly unfit for cultivation. These Indians are disposed to sell all the land they do not need, but they wish to be allowed to remain here [illegible] for they know not where to go [illegible]

[illegible] The list of persons proceeding on the excursion [illegible]

[illegible] something more [illegible] "just a drappie in her ee," for [illegible] PACHA never allows himself to be thus overtaken.

[illegible] comprises many well known names among which I see [illegible] of Chicago are accompanied by their families. The political gentlemen are ex-President Fillmore, ex-Postmaster-Generals Hall and Hubbard, Judges Oakley and Mason, Ex-Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut, Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Aldermen Ely and Chauncey. The Clergy are represented by Rev. Drs. Spring, Vermilyea, Bacon and H. W. Beecher. The savants and literary persons present include Hon. George Bancroft, Thurlow Weed, Epes Sargent, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Goodrich, Prof. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Sedgwick, H. C. Tuckerman, and Kensett, the artist. New-York business men are represented by Shepherd Knapp, Comptroller Flagg, Charles Butler, R. B. Minturn and C. O. Halsted. "And the cry is still they come." EXCELSIOR.

The Firemen of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been a witness of a portion of the affray between two of our fire companies on Sunday afternoon, I take the liberty of addressing my fellow firemen through your columns, and I most earnestly urge them to take some measures to rid the Department of some of its members who are constantly bringing disgrace on all connected with it. I think it would be adviseble to call a meeting of the officers of the Department, and urge the Chief Engineer to take awey the apparatus from all companies who get into difficulty, and to make an effort to put a stop to the practice of having such gangs of loafers running with the companies, and who are the cause of most of the quarrels. I contend that the Chief Engineer has full power to compel companies to remain in their respective districts, and to do duty therein both day and night; but some companies seem to do as they please, and prefer to do duty in the lower districts, and leave their own unprotected. This ought not to be, and Mr. CARSON should at once prevent the up-town apparatus being taken to fires in other districts, to the neglect of their own; he owes this much to the lovers of good order in the Department, who have sustained him in his troublee for years, and who will still uphold him when right, but I must say unless something effectual is soon done he will lose many of his best friends.

I would also recommend the Captains of Police to make a concerted effort to arrest some hundreds of the noisy boys who rush through the streets on an alarm of fire; and I am satisfied if they would fill the station-houses for a few nights, they would soon put a stop to this nuisance.

Yours, A DOWN-TOWN FIREMAN.

Methodist Bishops South.

From the Milledgeville Recorder.

Dr. SOULE is the senior Bishop. Although hurdened with the weight of more than three score years and ten, his form is still erect, and his step firm. His intellectual powers seem unimpaired. His bearing, eight, and voice are gradually failing, yet his enunciation is cleer and distinct. In height, he is about six feet, with a square and well knit frame, admirably suited to the toile and hard-hips of an itinerant life, which he has endured for half a century. His hair is quite luxuriant and lese gray than is usual with men of his advanced age. With characteristic dignity, he occasionally addresses a few pointed and pertinent remarks to the Conference, and the deep and solemn cadences of his voice alwsys elicit profound attention. His eyebrows are remarkably heavy and overbanging, and when excited by the inspiration of his theme, the large blue eyes beneath, glow with the fires of other and hy-gone years.

Bishop SOULE is very properly regarded by all with profound and pious veneration. When he shall be gathered to his fathers, it will be long ere the Church will look upon his like again. He was consecrated bishop in 1824.

Next to Bishop SOULE, in age and Episcopal seniority, is Bishop ANDREW. His character, though somewhat different, is scarcely less marked. Like his senior associate, he has a liberal endowment of common sense, and is eminently a practical man, as every bishop should be. Of humble, but highly respectable ancestry, by the force and energy of his character—by his well-directed efforts in the vineyard of Christ, he has made an indellable impression

THE REVISION OF THE BOOKS.

The Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Union announces that this revision is not final. It is circulated for the purpose of calling out searching and thorough criticisms, that its imperfections may thus be disclosed and corrected. The Greek text used is that of BAGSTER & SON'S octavo edition of 1851. The version in common use is made the basis of revision, and the directions were to avoid all *unnecessary* interference with the established phraseology. The majority of the proposed changes are in the text of the Apocalypse. The reader may get an idea of the changes proposed by comparing a few familiar verses occurring in the 21st and 22d chapters of Revelations:

KING JAMES' VERSION.	REVISED VERSION
21. 4. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away.	And God shall wipe away every tear from their eyes; and death shall be no more; nor shall sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, be any more; for the first things are gone.
21. 22. And the city had no need of the Sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.	And the city hath no need of the sun, nor the moon, that they should shine in it; for the glory of God lightened it, and its lamp was the Lamb.
22. 2. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bear twelve manner of fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.	In the midst of its broad place, and of the river, on this side and on that side, was a tree of life, bearing twelve fruits, yielding its fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

The volume is a handsome quarto. The text is printed in large type; King JAMES' the Greek and the revised, in parallel columns, while ample notes give the reason of every change proposed by the revisers. Here is a fair field opened for the critics.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY. By Prof. W. J. BOLTON, of Cambridge, England. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

Rev. JOHN HULSE, of England, in his will bearing date 1777 directed that certain rents and profits, amounting now to about $500 annually, should be paid to such Cambridge University man as should compose the best dissertation on the Evidences, Prophesies, Miracles, or so forth, in order to evince the truth and excellence of the Christian religion. January first of each year was the day set apart when the authorities empowered met to assign the subject of the dissertation; and on the next Christmas the award was to be made. On Christmas of 1853 our author took the best prize for the best dissertation on the subject named in the title. It is an elegant exposition of the Evidences, as exhibited in the writings of the Apologists, down to AUGUSTIN inclusive. American readers will be pleased to see so faithfully exhibited the strength of the Fathers, after the Oxford and Mercersberg men have been so rudely assailing them. The testimony of these Apologists as to the earnestness and the material character of Pagan worship is conclusive, though setting against the theories of some of our own scholars.

LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. AUGUSTIN. By. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF. New-York: J. C. RIKER.

This is a translation by Rev. T. C. PORTER, from the German of Dr. SCHAFF, the Theological Professor at Mercersburg, Pa. It is a condensed picture of the life and labors of the eminent Saint whom Catholics and Protestants alike revere—who alone of the Fathers maintained high favor with the Reformers of the Sixteenth Century. It is a curious record of the struggles of the learned Father out of his mother church, through the Manichean dogmas, Platonism, ambitious worldliness, sensuality, and intellectual activity, up to the simple doctrine of the Church of Christ, of which then for 38 years he became one of the stoutest and most successful defenders. In AUGUSTIN the African Church culminated. From him the Mysties and the Scholastics of the Middle Ages drew their life. The Catholic Church found in him her most trusty pillar, and the Reformers placed him next to the Apostles in the catalogus of the great and good, whose works they regarded as fountains of truth Of such a man, a well-written and judicious biography could not lack interest or profit. Certainly this one does not.

GREECE AND THE GOLDEN HORN. By the late Dr. STEPHEN OLIN. With an introduction by Rev. Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK. New-York: J. C. DERBY.

This volume, "written by a pen forever laid aside," is dedicated to the friends of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Coun. Dr. OLIN provided by his will that in case he should leave no children, the copyright of his *Travels in the East* should be given to the University, and that at the death of his widow, in default of children to inherit, his whole property should take the same direction. Mrs. OLIN and a son survive. But in the spirit of the will the whole profits of this book will accrue to his cherished University. It is written in the same finished classical style that marked all of the Doctor's works. He was a minute observer, a truthful writer and a finished scholar; on this *Greece and the Golden Horn*, which was left in manuscript at his death, he bestows the excellencies that grows out of such rare talents among men that write books of travels. The subject, always invested with interest, is just now one of the topics of deily discourse. The volume is fortunate in the dete of its birth.

THE GODLY PASTOR. Life of Rev. JEREMIAH HALLOCK, of Canton, Conn., to which is added a sketch of the Life of Rev. MOSES HALLOCK, of Plainfield, Mass. By Rev. CYRUS YALE. New-York: AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The two men named in the title were successful laborers in the great revivals that distinguish our religious history of the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. They were men of another age, and of such simple habits of piety as it is refreshing in our day to contemplate. They were brothers; both born in Brookhaven, Long Island. Their great-great-grandfather was one of the godly company that left England after erecting themselves into a church, chosen their pastor, and named their lawyer and physician, paused a little while at New-Haven, Ct., and then crossing Long Island Sound, settled at Southold, on the Peconic Bay, naming it after the old South Wold or plain which they had left, in the year of Grace 1640.

EGYPT—PAST AND PRESENT. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON. Boston: JEWETT & Co.; New-York: SHELTON, LAMPORT & Co.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, gives us here a series of photographic views of Egypt, as it met his eye on the opening of the year 1853. Prof. UPHAM and B. S. WALCOTT, Esq., were his companions in travel on the Nile; to these he dedicates his book. The readers of the DAILY TIMES have already enjoyed some chapters of it, in form of the reports of lectures delivered in this City, soon after his return. To them we need not say, then, that the volume is one of interest and instruction. The illustrations are numerous, and well executed.

THE TENT AND THE ALTAR; or, SKETCHES FROM PATRIARCHAL LIFE. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, of the Scottish National Church. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

The author shows us Abraham as pilgrim father, as a city missionary, as a laborer for Christian union, as a man leading exemplary daily life; Lot as scarcely saved; Sarah as the heroic mother; and others of the patriarchs and matriarchs in their relations to each other and the world. The aim is by presenting these men and women of the young world in their tents and by their altars faithfully to the readers of to-day, to cause their good examples to be more closely imitated. A worthy end, and it is well met.

AIDS TO FRENCH COMPOSITION. By W. W. HOWARD. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

This work, intended to be used in connection with FASQUELLE'S French Course, is arranged in four parts. The first consists of sentences and paragraphs illustrating the rules for employment of the parts of speech; the second, of exercises on the parts of speech: the third embraces specimens of composition; the fourth is a guide to letter-writers and those who deal with commercial forms. The book seems as if it might answer a useful purpose for the student in French.

THE LADY'S EQUESTRIAN MANUAL. Philadelphia: DEWITT & DAVIS.

If this little Manual will assist any lady to [illegible]

JUDGE JAMES' VERSION.

21. 4. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away.

21. 22. And the city had no need of the Sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof.

22. 2. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bear twelve manner of fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

REVISED VERSION

And God shall wipe away every tear from their eyes; and death shall be no more; nor shall sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, be any more; for the first things are gone.

And the city hath no need of the sun, nor the moon, that they should shine in it; for the glory of God lightened it, and its lamp was the Lamb.

In the midst of its broad place, and of the river, on this side and on that side, was a tree of life, bearing twelve fruits, yielding its fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations.

[illegible] and [illegible] SUNDAY READINGS; OR, SABBATH MORNING READINGS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D. D., of the Scotch National Church, Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

These both pleasant and profitable readings are the expositions of the "lesson" given by the Reverend Doctor at every morning service. They are not critical or in any wise pedantic; but they happily elucidate many difficult points which perplex the common Christian reader. As this volume contains only an exposition of passages in Genesis, we may look for more of the kind from Dr. CUMMINGS as he passes into the year. At least so we hope.

CUT FLOWERS. A Collection of Poems. By Mrs. D. E. G. SHEPARD. Edited by J. G. HOLLAND. Springfield: BESSINO & Co.

Many of the poems in this volume have appeared, as written, in the Springfield *Republican*, GODEY'S and PETERSON'S Magazines, and the *Home Journal*—some of them under the author's proper name, some under the pen-name of "Lelia Mortimer." They are all of the tender, gentle, unpretending order,—some very touching and sweet. Criticism cannot be applied to such sensitive plants. The introduction is also the obituary notice of the excellent author.

SEED TIME AND HARVEST; OR, SOW WELL AND REAP WELL. By Rev. W. K. TWEEDIE of Edinburg. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

A neat book for youths, not puerile nor stately in its style, aiming to induce them to think, and notice how much success in life may depend on a single principle adopted. The histories of such men as EDWARDS, Sir MATTHEW HALE, HOWARD, NEWTON, and WILBERFORCE, are made to illustrate the doctrines taught.

BAKER'S SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK; A Collection of Songs, Chants, and Hymns. By B. F. BAKER. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

The elementary portion of this volume is full, clear, concise, and well arranged. The songs are written in three parts, and each part has a separate staff, as it always should in music books written for learners. It looks well, and the pieces are of a popular order.

LECTURES ON OUR LORD'S MIRACLES. By Rev. Dr. JOHN CUMMING. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

These lectures have already passed through six editions of 1,000 copies each, in London. They were preached from notes and accurately reported, and in freedom and unpretending eloquence, represent faithfully the ordinary lectures of that most popular pulpit orator.

THE PRACTICAL SURVEYOR'S GUIDE. By ANDREW DUNCAN. Philadelphia: HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

A cheap, small book, giving a synopsis of the necessary information to make a person of common capacity a respectable Land Surveyor without the aid of a teacher. It is the work of a practical Surveyor who has been thirty years in the business.

ODD FELLOWSHIP. Examined in the light of Scripture and Reason. By Rev. JOSEPH T. COOPER. Philadelphia: WM. S. YOUNG.

This is the second edition of a series of Thursday evening lectures, delivered by a pastor to his churches, (the second associate Presbyterian of Philadelphia.) The tone is quiet and calm. No Odd Fellow need take offence on reading it.

THE ACADEMY VOCALIST. By GEORGE F. ROOT. New-York: F. J. HUNTINGTON & MASON LAW.

A new edition of a well-tried and much-approved collection of vocal music, arranged for the use of seminaries, high schools and singing classes, by Prof. ROOT, of Rutgers and the Spingler Institutes.

WORSHIP AT WORK. A Discourse preached on occasion of the death of GARRAT NOEL BLEECKER. By Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D. New-York: AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

An able discourse from Dr. WILLIAMS, of the Amity-street Baptist Church, showing how the Christian life was illustrated by a successful merchant of New-York.

ADVANCED LATIN EXERCISES, with Selections for Reading. Philadelphia: BLANCHARD & LEA.

One of BLANCHARD & LEA'S series of classical school books, published with revisions from those edited by SCHMITZ & ZUMPT. It is a small 18mo.

LOUISA, MY FIRST BORN. New-York: AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A sketch for mothers which they will appreciate.

Magazines.

The *Church of England Quarterly Review*, for April, 1854, is for sale by A. D. F. RANDOLPH. This solid Quarterly improves. Articles on American Painters, Life Assurance, Cholera and its Causes, and the Power and Prospects of Russia, evince an intention to keep up with the topics of the quarter,—a wiser thing, certainly, than to give most of the pages of a living review to subjects in which only deed men when they were alive were interested.

The *Merchants' Magazine* has labored articles on the Canal valued Commercially, by WM G. KING, on the Commerce of the United States, (No. 8,) by ENOCH HALE, on the Commerce, Products and Resources of Pittsburg, by CHAS. MCKNIGHT, and the Maine Law as a fixed fact, by NEAL DOW. The journal and the political departments are as usual, full, varied and valuable.

The June number of the *Stethoscope*, published at Richmond, Va., is received. This journal is now the property of the Medical Society of Virginia. Its editors, seven in number, are appointed by that body. Forty of its pages are given to original articles, editorials, etc., twenty to extracts. A lithographed portrait of Dr. WM. FOUSHEE fronts the first page.

Godey's Lady's Book too, has arrived. Its needle work patterns, its household recipes, &c., make it a great favorite with the ladies. We have tried an omelette of its recommendation for breakfast and it was good.

AMERICAN MEDICAL MONTHLY.—With the June number concludes the first semi-annual volume of the *American Medical Monthly*, a volume of 500 pages, of which nine-tenths of the whole has been original matter, and much of it of a very high order of excellence. We like the drift of the thing. It talks to the point. It has young blood in it, yet never offends good taste. The title page looks as if it might be controlled by one of the colleges here, but we have failed to find yet any evidence of devotion to a clique or partiality for any man or measure that was not merited. New-York may well be proud of its medical journals.

The present number has three monographs,—Dr GREEN on Croup; wherein issue is taken with the common treatment of this disease, of which 680 fatal cases were reported last year by our City Inspector; on Cataract by Dr. GLUCK, and on Aneurism of the Aorta by Dr. CONANT. The Review department notices three new books. The Chronicle of Medical Progress has some curious matters excerpt and in translation from German, French and British journals. The Hospital Record is quite full, and some twenty pages of brief, spicy and pertinent editorials conclude the number.

THE CARSON LEAGUE.—The Carson League Committee, for the legal suppression of illegal liquor-selling, has opened an office in Appleton Buildings No. 9, No. 346 Broadway, in this City. The names of the Committee, as appears by their appeals, are HORACE GREELEY, M. HAWITT, THEODORE MCNAMEE, C. C. NORTH, and W. D. MURPHY. They ask all those who think their children and families worth saving, and who value the order and morals of the City, to go to said office and record their names, and signify the sum on which they are willing to be assessed to raise the necessary funds to prosecute and utterly extinguish this illegal trade. This should be done immediately, that the work may be begun immediately. So soon as a sufficient sum is paid in, the prosecutions will commence. To the rescue, then! Let us not lag behind Western New-York in consummating the blessed aims of the Carter League.

Our City taxes amount to five millions of dollars; —two and a half millions of that cost originate directly in the [illegible]

[illegible] law to put an end to the [illegible] consumption. Let them read at the Carter League office. CAVE.

TOBACCO.—It is not everybody that is willing either to smoke, be smoked, or see others smoked with impunity. The cigar, that "cake of comfort" to such multitudes, is to others an offence, and even a sin. At the Convention of Congregational Ministers lately held at Boston, Rev. Mr. TRASK, from the Committee appointed last year on the subject of "Tobacco," read a lengthy report. Almost at the commencement, the report states that the use of this narcotic makes God's noblest work an antique mummy, laid out in state. The report also states that we have Clergymen now on tours in Europe, and fashionable Saratogas, and Insane Asylums, who might now be at home with their flocks, had it not been for this narcotic. Tobacco is robbing the pulpit of more victims than all other evils combined. The report was accepted. After that, a preamble, accompanied by resolutions recommending the members of the Convention to abstain from the use of tobacco, and to use whatever influence they have with others to do likewise; also, that any attempts at reform in the use of this narcotic have the hearty coöperation of the Convention, was adopted. But they did not proceed to "put through" any of those who smoke, in spite of preambles, resolutions, or the cost of genuine Havanas.

Political Affairs in Sardinia.

From the London Times.

The Government of Sardinia is at this moment engaged in such a contest as might have agitated the mind of Northern Europe three centuries back, and is carrying it on in a manner which well merits the same success as our forefathers met with when fighting their way along the same path from darkness into light. The battle of religious liberty in Sardinia is not a name. They have not to apprehend merely remote dangers, nor can they exaggerate the realities of their position by rhetorical expression. It is not as with us when we are debating the consequences of a mere assumption of title, or when we are called upon to abate a pretension which might lead to dangerous results if not checked in time. The scaffold and the dungeon are not empty words in the mouth of a Sardinian Minister, but the present and unavoidable consequences of a Parliamentary defeat. If the Pope gets back to Turin—or, in other words, if the Papal party should at any time prevail—the immediate result would be a spiritual Reign of Terror. We talk about such things, but the most timid politician among us all is well aware that before it came to that here the spirit of England must be dissipated and destroyed. The Sardinian, on the other hand, is surrounded on every side by Powers which are interested in the destruction of his spiritual liberties, because that would be the shortest method of procuring his slavery in temporal matters. There are the negotiators in the streets of Turin; a few leagues off are the foreign legions, ready to support by force the views of the religious ultras, if they could only procure the sanction of the Sardinian Government. The religious contest there is such an one as the struggle for the Reform bill or for the repeal of the Corn Laws was among ourselves; it is the first business of every citizen of the State. That the struggle will end in favor of liberty we have every reason to believe, and the tone adopted by the Ministers and leading members of the Chamber of Deputies on the 7th of the present month, during a discussion upon the estimates of the Foreign Department, fully confirms the impression. In the course of the debate a certain Count SOLAR DELLA MARGARITA thought it necessary to call the attention of the Chamber to what he termed the unfortunate differences existing between the Government of Sardinia and the Holy See. "As the son could not be independent of his mother, so the State could not be independent of the Church." It was the duty of the Government to attend to the moral interests of the people, and this duty it could only discharge by placing the people of Sardinia at the mercy of the Roman Pontiff. The principal obstacle, said the orator, to the re-establishment of these friendly relations was the licentiousness of the press, which dared to criticise and impugn the acts and motives of Roman ecclesiastics. Such was the principal obstacle, and there was but one method of convincing the Papal Government that the Sardinian Government was in earnest in its desire for reconciliation—this was "to arrest the scandalous construction of the Protestant temples, and to arrest the progress of a heterodox proselytism." Such has been the language of the party to which the orator belongs for the last four centuries.

The attacks of such men upon the Government of Sardinia are in themselves but of little importance, save in so far as they served to draw from the President of the Council a declaration to the following effect:—"We love the Catholic religion, and venerate the Holy Father, but we have also to defend the rights of the State, and, to reconcile all those rights, we have proclaimed the principle of religious liberty, consecrated by the constitution, and required by civilization." More followed to the same effect, and still stronger expressions were used by speakers unconnected with the Ministry. The declarations of the last class of speakers are valuable in so far as they are evidence of a sound popular feeling upon this momentous subject. The announcement so formally made by the King's Government is, however, a matter of even higher importance. As yet the struggle is left in the hands of authority, and well will it be for the Sardinian people if those hands are strong enough to carry them through. Whatever may be the political and spiritual condition of the remaining portion of the Italian Peninsula, in Sardinia, at least, the lamp of patriotism burns with a clear and effective flame. There nothing is wild—nothing destructive. We have before us the spectacle of a nation temperately but resolutely affirming its rights in the presence of the greatest spiritual despotism that has ever oppressed mankind, and of great military States only anxious to find a pretext for armed interference. If Italy is ever to be saved by the hands of Italians, it is clear enough from what quarter salvation must come.

The Marriage Fete of Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt.

From the Evening Post.

To-morrow, the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this accomplished lady and Mr. WM. FOUSHEE RITCHIE, son of the venerable THOMAS RITCHIE, of Richmond, Va., will be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. The ceremony will take place at Ravenswood, the residence of Mr. SAMUEL G. OGDEN, the father of the bride, in the spacious mension of the GIBBS family, which has been specially prepared for the occasion. About two thousand invitations have been issued to the numerous friends of the bride and groom, and of their respective families. Among the invited guests are the President and cabinet, and a large number of the members of Congress and of the Virginia Legislature, personal friends of the groom.

The invitations are given, of course, by the mother of the bride, enclosing the cards of the bride and groom, and the following card of instructions *passim*:

"Carriage route for Ravenswood by the Peck-slip and Houston-street ferries, by way of Williamsburg, distance five miles. The steamer *Ravenswood* leaves the pier below Peck-slip at 1 o'clock, and returns at 5½ P. M. Extra trips on the 7th June, will return to New-York at 8 and 10 P. M."

"The ceremony will take place at 3 o'clock."

The notes bear the arms of the OGDEN family, a lion rampant, quarterings of oak branch and acorns, with the following motto: "*Etsi ostendo non jacto.*"—Though I shine I do not boast.

The company is expected to assemble about 2 o'clock. The ceremony will be performed at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the house. It had been intended to have it performed under a tent on the lawn, but the uncertainties of the weather compelled the abandonment of that idea. Rev. Mr. WILKES, a receiver of the doctrines of SWEDENBORG, will officiate on the occasion.

Rumor assigns the privilege of acting as bridesmaids on this occasion to Miss EMILY and Miss GRACE OGDEN, sisters of the bride; Miss MARGARETTA OGDEN, the bride's niece; Miss SARGENT, of Boston, a sister of EPES SARGENT; Miss WILLMAN, of Boston, and Miss L. APPLETON, of Cincinnati. We have heard the names of but three of the groomsmen: Mr. JAMES SARGENT, of Boston, brother of EPES SARGENT; Dr. KEENE and Mr. PATERSON, of Philadelphia. The names of the other three, for there are to be six, have not transpired.

It is understood that the bride will be presented at the ceremony, by her father, followed by her mother upon the arm of the groom.

Dancing will commence immediately after. DODWORTH'S band has been engaged for the occasion, to discourse its sweetest music, both in the house and on the lawn. Refreshments will be furnished the company upon their arrival and after the ceremony. A cold collation and refreshments, embracing every delicacy that the season affords, will be supplied throughout the afternoon and evening until 10 o'clock, when a boat, expressly engaged for the occasion, will take back to the city, such of the guests as may be pleased to stay to so late an hour.

The bride and groom will make a short excursion from town, return Friday morning to Ravenswood, and leave the same afternoon for Brandon, in Virginia, the family mansion of Mrs. HARRISON, one of Mr. RITCHIE'S sisters. After a brief stay there, they will go [illegible] to Mr. RITCHIE'S charming residence, near Richmond.

This is all there is to be said to-day of what promises to be one of the most brilliant and interesting [illegible]

[illegible]

Dear Sir:—I cheerfully comply with the request contained in your letter of December 2, though necessarily in rather a brief manner. In carefully examining the history of the Church of Jesus Christ in the days of the Twelve Apostles, I find faith, repentance and baptism enjoined upon all desirous of salvation; with this we most heartily coincide, in common with all Christendom, except in the mode, which we believe should be invariably by immersion, and in this we do not differ from the Baptists, and many members of most of the sects.

After the administration of baptism, we believe in laying hands upon the candidate for his confirmation as a member of the Church, and for his reception of the Holy Ghost; and we believe that these, and all other ordinances pertaining to salvation, should be administered by persons actually clothed with the priesthood, as again restored to the earth through the ministration of angels to the Prophet JOSEPH SMITH. We believe in the same church organization that was instituted by the Saviour while he was upon the earth, viz.: a church with apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers, gifts, helps, governments, &c., and in the enjoyment of the same spirit that was anciently conferred, giving to one the gift of prophecy, to another the gift of healing, &c. The possession of the priesthood, the church organization, and the gifts of the spirit, are some of the main doctrinal points which distinguish us from the majority of persons called Christians.

We are actually in possession of these great blessings, and hence do know that the promise was indeed unto them (the believers) and their children, and that the Almighty is no respecter of persons and is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever. We furthermore believe that each person, in every age, from Adam until now, will "be rewarded according to the deeds done in the body," and be judged according to the law which he was privileged to obey or disobey, and that a celestial glory in the presence of our God can be obtained only through obedience to the celestial law, as taught by Christ and his apostles. Our settlements are in a flourishing condition, and those channels for profitable occupation, usual to newly settled countries, are equally free to all law-abiding settlers, and the civil and religious rights of all are guarded by the efficient administration of good and wholesome constitutional laws.

The climate is milder in our valleys than on the same latitudes in the States; the soil is very productive, but in nearly all places requires irrigation to bring crops to maturity, and by this easy process abundant crops are produced. All kinds of stock are easily raised, and when not used, require but little feed to Winter them.

Our civil organization is strictly in accordance with the Constitution, and similar to that of all the other States and Territories.

Trusting that this reply, though brief, will be satisfactory on the points of your inquiry,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Mr. HENRY A. MCAFEE, Freeport, Stephenson Co., Ill.

Nicholas in his own House.

NICHOLAS rises at an early hour and goes soon to the business of the day, after taking a short walk. The most scrupulous order reigns in his study; the walls are adorned with pictures of regimental costumes. The furniture is elegant, but not over rich; while there is nowhere to be seen a trace of useless ornament. The dinner meal usually takes but little time, for it is served quickly, while the dishes are comparatively few. The Czar eats heartily but is very moderate in his drink. He neither smokes nor takes snuff. In the evening he has two or three cups of very strong tea, and spends the interval between that and bedtime at some game. Despite his regularity of life, which is necessarily much interrupted by receptions, travels, &c., the Czar is no slave to habit. According to those who have had the best opportunity of judging, his relation to the Empress is simply yet nobly—an expression that undoubtedly admits of varied interpretations. Women are not without their influence at his court. In 1846 a young lieutenant of the guard danced a polka with Lady DASHKOFF, so much to her entire satisfaction, that he was soon after installed as one of the aid-de-camps to the Czar. His friends composed a new polka, which they dedicated to him under the ironical title of the "Promotion Polka."

Much has never been said of the exhibition of parental feeling on the part of NICHOLAS—at least he did not display it in any lively degree while his children yet remained young. The Grand Duchess OLGA, the Princess ALEXANDRA, and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE were frequently indicated as his pets, though, judging outwardly, since they have been grown up, a large amount of form and ceremony has accompanied their intercourse. CUSTINE in his work *Russia in* 1839, says: "NICHOLAS forgets his majesty only in domestic life, where he is reminded that man has his happiness independent of State duties. There is, however, a degree of coquetry in the domestic life of the Winter Palace.

Persons well acquainted with the Imperial family assert, that though NICHOLAS may love his children dearly, yet it cannot be denied that he assumes towards his sons a serious and cold demeanor, while his behavior to his daughters is chivalrous in the extreme; but this is a conduct which he generally adopts towards ladies. The weak and sickly Empress he treats with compassionate affection; we can find no better word. When from indisposition she is confined to her apartment, he frequently visits there; and the newspapers, which are always loud in praise of his undiminished affection, mentioned that, at the time of the imperial stay at Naples, to 1847, he used to carry her in his arms up the staircase to her chambers. During the burning of the Winter Palace in 1836, (says GRATCSH,) Count ORLOFF reported to the Emperor that the fire was about reaching the imperial private cabinet or study, and asked him what he desired to be saved in it, as no time was to be lost. "Only my port folio," was the reply; "it contains the letters of the Empress which she wrote to me during our engagement."—*Michelsen's History.*

Foreign Items.

Whatever the intentions of the late Mr. HOLFORD might have been, his property has *not* been bequeathed to the Prince of Wales. His deceased brother's children inherit it, under a will made in 1845. The rumor that the Prince of Wales had been nominated heir seems to have originated in Mr. HOLFORD'S having jestingly remarked, when improving his house and grounds, that they were intended for the heir apparent to the Throne.

The balance due to Great Britain on account of the Greek Loan guaranteed by it has now reached £472,518. The sum which they have to pay, and are still paying, is £47,000 a year. The last sum received from the Greek Government, in repayment of advances, was as long ago as 1849, and the amount was only £7,740.

While in 1852 there were 745 ships with a tounage of 192,949 built in the United Kingdom, the totals in 1853 had swelled to 853 ships, with a tonnage of 233,524.

Items Literary.

It is stated that the journal—*Les Mousquetaires*—started by Dumas, (who, by-the-bye is writing a new novel in *twelve volumes* for the United States,) a month or two since, is very successful. Its motto at the head is literally thus: "M. Dumas has made the fortune of three papers." The authors of Paris are following Dumas's example, and publishing each his own organ. Every contributor appears to be deserting the journal with which he has been contributing, and starting his own. *Paris* and *L'Eté* are journals of this kind.

Charles Dickens has accepted the office of President of the Reading Athenæum, vacant by the death of Judge Talfourd.

M. Jaques Arago is about going to the Brazils, at the invitation of the Emperor Pedro II.

Frederika Bremer has written a warm appeal to the Swedish Parliament in favor of the Jews.

Among the deaths in England, lately, is that of Arthur Aikin, at the age of 80, and eldest son of Dr. Aikin, the friend of children, and author of *Evening's Entertainments*, in conjunction with Mrs. Barbauld. Arthur Aikin was Secretary of the Geological Society and Society of Arts, as well as author of various scientific works.

Geoffrey St. Hilaire has just published the first volume of his new work on "The Organization of the Animal Kingdom." Mr. Dove, author of "The Theory of Human Progression," has just issued "The Elements of Political Science, in two books: Book I, On Method; Book II, On Doctrine." A new Palæontological work, by Sir R. I. Murchison, has appeared in England. Sir David Brewster has in preparation (*on dit*) his answer to the author (Dr. Whewell) of "The Plurality of Worlds." An American translation—the only one—of Emilie Carlen's story, "The Whimsical Woman," has been purchased by a London publisher, who will shortly produce it.

Among the English announcements of new works, we find the following:

History of the Ottoman Turks, from the foundation of their empire to their present time; chiefly based upon Von Hammer; by E. S. Creasy, author of "Decisive Battles of the World." Alexandria: its Schools of Philosophy and Physics, by the Rev. Chas. Kingsley, author of "Hypatia," &c. The Ethnographical Library, edited by Edwin Norris, Esq., Vol. I. The Races of Russia, by Dr. Latham, with Plates, and Ethnographical map of the Russian empire. The Spheres and Duties of Government, translated from the German of Baron Wilhelm Von Humboldt, by Joseph Coulthard, Jr. Cousins the Convict, by the Author of "Decision," a continuation to the History of the Earlier Years of his Life, derived chiefly from the Convict's Journals and Papers, by S. Warren, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L. The Rose Bush of a Young Mother, by the Wife of Archdeacon Hare. Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, Knight, Engraver, and of Mrs. Lucy Strange, his Wife, with Extracts from their Correspondence, and Notices of Contemporary Artists. Edited by his Great Grandson, W. Strange, Esq. Memoirs of Mrs. Fletcher, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Housewifery," "Modern Domestic Medicine," which are followed by a narrative in the Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, narrating her Domestic Experiences in Edinburgh, Dunbar, and Kirkcudbright. Edited by her Daughter, Grace Ranken. Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, Knight, Engraver, and of Mrs. Lucy Strange, his Wife, with Extracts from their Correspondence, and Notices of Contemporary Artists. Edited by his Great Grandson, W. Strange, Esq. Memoirs of Mrs. Fletcher, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Housewifery," "Modern Domestic Medicine," which are followed by a narrative in the Autobiography of Mrs. Fletcher, narrating her Domestic Experiences in Edinburgh, Dunbar, and Kirkcudbright. Edited by her Daughter, Grace Ranken.

[illegible] From the London Times.

There is great truth in the words of poor Opheliæ: "We know what we are, but know not what we may be;" and although the last [illegible] of the Pharaoh, uttered by a Pharaoh, "one of the most contemptible forms of human individuality," yet we may be allowed to congratulate humanity that all men are not what some are, that all men for instance are not like the two brothers of the village of Shade near Todmorden. Their story is a terrible one. An old man named THOMAS HOLT, above seventy-five years old, lived with his two sons, JOHN, aged about forty, and THOMAS, aged about thirty-five, in a cottage in the middle of a row at Shade. The old man had long been a widower, and the sons were unmarried, so that they lived in a deplorable state of dirt and discomfort. They were all weavers formerly, but for some time had followed the occupation of laborers, and all three were hale, strong fellows. All of them would drink when they had the means, and the discomforts of their wretched home appear to have been vastly increased by the result of intoxication and bad temper. They often quarreled and kicked each other with their clogs, and only about three weeks ago the old man declared to a neighbor woman that he was so much ill-treated he thought he should drown himself.

She pointed out to him the consequence to himself, when beyond the bounds of time, of rushing into the presence of his Maker, by his own act, and her observations seem to have sunk into his mind, for on Thursday week he used them in reference to a man who had committed suicide by cutting his throat.

He and his sons retired to rest the same night, and the report of neighbors is that they were more than usually quiet. The old man slept in a small "turn-up" bed in the "house," or kitchen, and the sons slept together in a bed up stairs. About 5 o'clock on the Friday morning the younger son got up to go to his work, according to his own account, and found his father's bed empty; on which he shouted to his brother, "This mon's gone." All his clothes were strewed about, except his trousers, and finding his stockings hanging over the oven door, "Tum," as he is called, pulled them one within the other, and threw them to the bottom of the stairs, remarking, "Them 'll be wanted na mare." They then lighted a fire, got some food, including a collop of bacon, turned up the bed, folded up their father's coat and waistcoat, and put them into a drawer, and having taken food for dinner, shouldered their spades, and left for their work.

When asked by the Jury where they thought their father was, the younger son replied: "We thout he wur i'th navvy," meaning the Rochdale canal, which was within a few rods of the house. The inquiry naturally followed, "Then why did you not seek for him?" to which he replied: "Ney, I wur ower glad he wur gone; he didn't go a minnte too soin; he pnnced (kicked) me till I wur hlack an hlue." When some one pointed out to the brute what a fearful thing self-murder was, he coolly replied: "A felly as wud do that wur better gone nor kept; he wur a fooil for his pains." With the belief that their unfortunate parent had drowned himself in the canal, they departed for their work, actually crossing the canal lock a few yards from where his body was. Something led THOMAS to return home that morning, and on his way he encountered his uncle, who, hearing of the absence of his brother, urged THOMAS to give information to the police. The fellow seems to have walked straight to the police-office, and accosted the officer in charge with, "Well, what's to be done; th' old fally's in the navvy." When some more distinct statement was got from him, drags were procured, and, on searching the canal the body of the old man was found dressed in a shirt and trousers, and with a napkin bound about his forehead. This the sons explained was a practice of his, "because his brains were rather lowse," and they wanted binding up.

Of course a Jury was empannelled, and the death of old THOMAS HOLT was duly inquired into. When they went to see the body, they found that the brothers had slept all the night in the same room with it; and as they entered, it being 11 o'clock in the forenoon, young THOMAS HELT was leisurely drawing on his stockings. But there was no evidence to show that there had been any foul play, and THOMAS HOLT was arrested only to be liberated in an hour. The Jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

The Herculaneum Affair—Garibaldi—Liebig—Wood Gas.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

GENOA, Thursday, May 11, 1854.

The departure of the steamer *Sicily* for New-York has been delayed in consequence of her recent encounter with the *Herculaneum*, off Nice. The Captain and mate, in fact, were arrested on her arrival in this city, on a charge of carelessness in that distressing affair. Among the 50 passengers of the *H.*, which went down instantly, there was but one American, Mr. CHARLES GERSHOM, who is among the seventeen saved. Mr. ED. KNIGHT, an Englishman, whose wife and two children perished, has since died in this city of gangrene, resulting from a bite of his wife. During their last struggle together in the sea, Mr. K. proposed to abandon the children, as he could not save both them and her, but she declined, and so went down with them, in the desperation of the moment biting off one of his fingers. The cargo comprised 170,000 francs in gold, shipped here.

Among the arrivals on the 8th inst., was the ship *Commonwealth*, commanded by General JOSEPH GARIBALDI, under the United States flag. The veteran warrior was heartily greeted by his numerous old friends and compatriots.

We have had recently an interesting visit from Prof. LEIBIG, the eminent German naturalist, who fills the Chemical Chair in the University at Munich, and whose works on agricultural chemistry have placed his name among those of the benefactors who have taught mankind how to make two blades grow where but one grew before. He received every practicable attention from our savans and the public authorities. At Turin the patriot King did himself the honor to confer upon him the Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazerus, which the Professor, in consideration of the delicate and respectful manner in which it was tendered, did not hesitate to accept; thus conferring upon the Royal donor more than he gave—a title to notice in the memories of science. While here he expressed a desire to visit the United States, where he knew that his "labors were fully appreciated; at least by fellow-laborers." Among these, the name of Prof. MAPES, of New-Jersey, was mentioned complimentarily.

It is worthy of mention in this connection, that a Chemical Professor at Parma has recently succeeded in producing gas for illumination from various kinds of wood, which is said to be cheaper and purer than any now in use.

An Editor at St. Louis Dying of Cholera—James D. Nourse Esq. of the Intelligencer.

The St Louis *Intelligencer* of June 2, announces the sudden death of one of its Editors, JAMES D. NOURSE, Esq. It says:

On Wednesday morning Mr. NOURSE came to the office about the usual hour, say at 8½ o'clock, and sat down and wrote an article in relation to Col. FREMONT'S late exploration of the Central Pacific route. It had been agreed the day before, that he should prepare an article giving FREMONT due praise for his bold and successful enterprise. The article was written. Having completed his article, Mr. NOURSE sat awhile, conversing on different subjects, in his us

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Nebraska Bill Again.

Popular indignation at the passage of the Nebraska bill finds vent in various projects, some wise and some otherwise. We have all sorts of violent propositions, from all quarters. CASSIUS M. CLAY proposes that every body who voted for the bill shall be treated to a social as well as a political crucifixion—and seeks to prepare the country for a dissolution of the Union. GARRISON, PHILLIPS & Co. are seizing the opportunity to push their project of dissolving the Union and breaking down the Constitution. We hear men a good deal more sensible than any of these, proclaiming their hatred of all compacts which bind us to the Slaveholding interest, and declaring they will keep no faith with those who keep no faith with them. All this effervescence is good so far as it may lead to practical measures. But all measures to be practical, must be rational, judicious and legal. Resisting the law affords no remedy for the wrong we have sustained. Denouncing the Constitution may gratify a temporary indignation, but cooler judgment will not approve it and the great mass of the people will not endorse it. The true remedy is to be sought by the quiet, old-fashioned agency of the *ballot-box*. All we have to do is to elect Congressmen who will make laws favoring *Freedom* instead of *Slavery*,—and a President who will not throw the whole power, patronage and influence of that office,—as all our Presidents have done hitherto,—into the scale of the Slaveholding interest.

The champions of the Nebraska bill know perfectly well that they have acted in direct opposition to the popular will. The originators of the iniqnitous measure have for months been as clearly persuaded that the great sense of the country is against this outrageous breach of honor and good faith, as they are of their own existence. Yet they have accomplished it throngh recreant Northern votes. These Northern traitors prating Democratic cant, have gone deliberately against what they knew to be the mind of the North. The smallest fraction of decent regard to honor and propriety would have led them to pnt it over, till the sense of the country could be tested by another election. They were chosen to vote on no such question. Its coming np was not dreamed of by the people at large. When it was sprung upon the country, there was bnt one consentaneous cry of indignation throughout all the Northern land, in which honest and honorable men of all parties joined. Scarcely the slavish officials from Custom-Houses and Post-Offices in small packed meetings, dared peep feebly in its behalf. A large portion of the honest and honorable feeling of the South was against it too. The palpable indecency of driving it through under such circumstances, was doubtless as mnch a matter of distinct consciousness to the majority that perpetrated it, as to the minority that resisted it, as to the country that cried out against it. They did it because it was in their power to do it—they had the Might and that they knew was all the Right they had. They dreaded to let it go over to another Congress. They feared—they know, it could not then be passed. Snblime devotion to the Public Will!

They know well enough that their action is hated and detested by the people. But they believe the people will cool down into acquiescent apathy before the next game of President-making shall be fairly opened. They have "spoils" of office meanwhile to work with. They are confident in the potency of party drill. With a Presidential nominating convention filled by delegates through the wire-working machinery, by which the sordid subaltern demagogues manage the masses at the primary meetings—and the delegates brought to stand on platforms framed by the supreme managers, the Slavery power feels secure of victory in the future as in the past. It must be confessed these men have too much ground for this confidence. The experience of the past tends to convince them that the people of the Free States will endure anything—will acquiesce in everything—rather than merge their party divisions in a determined effort to vindicate their political rights and take the Government into their own hands. Our only consolation in the consummation of the Nebraska outrage is in the hope that exasperated Northern feeling will endure no more—that it will tolerate no more schemes of compromise—but quietly and firmly proceed to vindicate its just rights. Let it be borne in mind that what we do must be speedily done, else our nation will come to enjoy the enviable distinction of being the greatest *pirate* nation on the globe. Cuba, Hayti, Mexico, the great Amazon valley, the slave trade revived; and all to consolidate the empire of Slavery—Northern gold and Northern money; and, if need be, Northern blood to consummate this "extension of the area of Freedom." But such a future is not to our taste. We trust it is not to the taste of many among the millions of the North.

Political.

The Whigs have carried the City of Washington! Under the very nose of the President,—directly in the teeth of the whole patronage of the Federal Government,—against the votes and influence of the whole crowd of office-holders, and, as it appears, in spite of threats to withhold appropriations for City purposes, if the City vote against them,—the Democratic candidate for Mayor has been defeated and a Whig elected in his place. This is a significant and striking result. We apprehend it will not be regarded by the President and his party as a very flattering evidence of the power of public patronage. Offices and the spoils may bribe Congressmen, but they rarely purchase the people. They may carry Nebraska bills, but they cannot carry elections. The people of the Capital is sympathizing with the people of the country will hear with pleasure that the Democratic majority in Rhode Island, last fall, which worked, but covering an area of 500 square miles. The great Appalachian bed, starting in Pennsylvania, embraces in its southwestern reach much of Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky, runs nearly across Tennessee, and spreads in three sections, like the tail of a prodigious whale, across the north and the centre of Alabama. Its length is 720 miles, its area 180,000 square miles. Another field reaches from far south of the Ohio into Kentucky, northwestward across Indiana and Illinois to the Mississippi, and occupies an area that could scarcely be crowded within the boundaries of Illinois,—say 55,000 square miles. Then nnderlying the oak-openings and rolling prairies of Michigan is another field of 12,000 square miles. Still another grand field, which Professor OWEN sets down at 50,000 square miles, finds its southern boundary on a line parallel to the Osage River, and its northern in a latitude in Iowa, as high as Albany. Then there are fields found in Texas, New-Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, and doubtless further surveys will show them in the Great Basin, and on both the sloping sides of the Rocky Mountain range. President HITCHCOCK, saying nothing of these west of the Missouri fields, reckons an area of coal fields within the spaces we have designated of more than 225,000 square miles. Twenty-eight States like Massachusetts might be built on its broad foundations; and if the average thickness of the beds were put at 50 feet—a moderate estimate, every miner will say—the coal of the United States would be a body equal to three and a half millions of cubic miles! Pity that, with such treasures nnder onr feet, we should have to pay five and six dollars for enongh to boil our teakettle for a month. But if Europe continues to send us men so plenty to work these mines, and Yankees continue to invest their money in the machinery to do what unaided men cannot, we shall soon have enough of it, at rates "within the reach of the poorest."

The Cholera.

Cholera is taking up its outposts, and looking in npon ns from the frontiers. We hear of it along the Mississippi, and from Ohio. An editor at St. Louis died of it last week; no doubt his was preceded by that of many a less known man, though the reports mention none. At Cinoinnati the papers confess to the presence of "a disease strongly resembling cholera," all the victims of which thus far were the hard livers in dirty hovels. From the East, too, it advances. Quarantine alone fences it out of this City. The lateness of the season and the immunity we have enjoyed from the usual variable weather of Spring and early Summer have done much to protect us. If now our streets were as clean as we were promised that they should be, and all abateable nuisances removed, it is probable that we might escape. But entire escape is more than we have a right to expect, conditioned as we now are. Walking across town from river to river, or through any of the thoroughfares that run parallel to the rivers, the senses are offended on almost every block with the sight and odor of decaying garbage and filth, that would seem sufficient to breed a plagne in the best situated city on the globe. The authorities are trifling with the best interests of the City, endangering her commerce, and pntting our lives in peril by their disgraceful dereliction of dnty. Elected and continued in office with direct reference to our sanitary wants, if they let the Cholera decimate onr population because of their inefficiency, heedlessness, or wretched lust of money as was charged npon their predecessors, let the whole responsibility be laid on their shoulders. It is not too late yet to try what may be done toward our preservation. Let the streets be hoed out—sweeping we could not expect. Let the month-old accumulations be carted off—those of a week we are not so unreasonably exacting as to hope for. Then let the people remember to be temperate in all things, and to exercise common prudence, and the imminent peril may possibly be averted. Thus far we have not a case here to record.

Coal Enough.

Heap the coal into the furnaces. Turn it into gas. Construe it into any form for fnel or for light. There is no danger that the race can exhaust it. The old folks used to fret for fear the woods would give out, and the world in its last days go chattering and shivering to bed with cold. But, packed away between the rocks, yet so near the surface as easily to be reached, lie millions of cords of fuel that have been seasoning "from the beginning." He who takes care of Know-Nothings and Irishmen alike, just as if both were fit to live, when he gave the earth's surface for their habitation, did not omit to dig a cellar and pnt coal enough in to outlast all who would ever want it. This cellar reaches from the polar circle to the tropic of Cancer, and for almost every apartment of our house of many gables there is a door and a stair-case to reach it.

More than 15,000,000 tons are annually dug from their five great deposits, and consumed in England and Ireland. From the 250 mines of Belgium, in 1837, there were taken 1,500,000 tons of anthracite and bituminous coals. And the fields of it that underlie our continent are far beyond all the exhaustive powers of our race as it is possible to exist here for centuries. We have been struck with the immensity of these fields, even so far as they are now known, on an examination of a geological map lately published by PHELPS, SAMSON & Co., of Boston, in connection with President HITCHCOCK's *Outlines of the Geology of the Globe*. Beginning at the northeast, there are 10,000 square miles of it underlying the whole of Nova Scotia and much of New-Brunswick, the northeastern part of Maine and in northeastern part of Massachusetts and in

Major Wyse.

We understand that the Court Martial in the case of Major WYSE, has found him guilty of *disobedience of orders* in refusing to embark on board the steamship *Falcon*; and that he has been sentenced to *dismission* from the service, as a punishment therefor. The evidence of the case was so fully reported in our columns at the time, and all the circumstances are so familiar to the public, that it is not necessary to repeat them here. Major WYSE, it will be remembered, had satisfied himself on the evidence of competent parties, that the *Falcon* was not seaworthy; and having just escaped with the troops nnder his command from the wreck of the *San Francisco*, he refused to embark. No one, probably, donbts that his motive in so doing was regard for the lives of his soldiers, as well as for his own. His conduct has been of essential service to the public, inasmnch as it led to a thorongh investigation of the case, and will donbtless conduce to greater precautions hereafter. The Court, sensible of the uprightness of his motives, has recommended his reinstatement to the service and to his rank; and a petition has already been numerously signed, soliciting a remission of his sentence at the hands of the President. Regard for the rules and regulations of the service, undoubtedly rendered necessary the verdict of the Court;—but we cannot doubt that a knowledge of the circnmstances, and the high character of the recommendation, will induce the President to comply with the request of the Court.

The Foreign News.

The Telegraph yesterday afternoon announced the arrival of the *Niagara* at Halifax:—bnt very soon after the wires were cut East of Boston, and all further communication suspended. They were repaired as speedily as possible, but were again severed, and up to a late hour last night they were not in working order. It is, of course, impossible to designate the parties guilty of this dastardly and outrageous conduct. It is worthy of note, however, that the wires were not cut previous to the detection a few weeks since, of the means by which outside parties possessed themselves of the news received in this City by the Associated Press. The coincidence is suggestive. In consequence of this our synopsis of the steamer's news is unusually meagre. Cotton and Flour have both declined in price. There is no news of interest from the seat of war.

☞ The Nebraska procession passed our office twice last night. The first time it was scarcely visible. After visiting the Park and firing cannon for an hour, it marched back, considerably recruited. The same banners that did dnty a week ago were again displayed, inclnding that facetious one about drawing a *black line* across the face of our country. The procession reached exactly from the TIMES to the *Herald* office; and when one end of it was opposite each, they cheered vociferously. We were alarmed at first—fearing we had done something to elicit their applause; but a glance along the line reassnred us. Our neighbor was the happy recipient of all their shonts.

☞ We have received a great number of communications concerning our comments on the Brooklyn Riot,—the Know-Nothings, the Roman Catholic influence and kindred topics. As we intend, on this as on all other topics of public interest, to allow all sides a perfectly fair chance of presenting their views, principles and wishes before the public, we shall publish such of these communications as we deem proper at the earliest opportunity. Meanwhile we beg our correspondents to bear in mind that communications, to receive any attention at all, must be accompanied by the name of the anthor,—not for publication, but as a guarantee that they come from a responsible quarter.

☞ The Telegraph informs us that the office of the *Courier* at Louisville was burned a few nights since,—and that it was the work of an incendiary. The *Courier*, it will be remembered, took a very active part against the WARDS, and it is quite likely that its course on this subject has excited enmities which sought revenge in this ignoble and dastardly manner. The public feeling in Louisville has been intensely excited throughont this whole affair.

☞ The Nebraska people gave us some capital music last night. We had no idea the thing could be made so melodious. We fear the parties concerned will sing a different tune when the Congressional Elections begin to come in. Meantime, they are probably satisfied with such *notes* as DONWORTH's band and the Custom-House shell out for their edification.

Amusements.

Miss TERESA ESMONDE, a lady who hed a short dramatic career at Mr. WALLACK's Theatre, gave a second reading from the poets, at the Stuyvesant Institnte last evening. We view with some apprehension the frequent recurrence of these entertainments, for if they are so successful as those of Miss ESMONDE are likely to prove, it is more than likely that the whole dramatic profession will be let loose on our unfortunate public. The reading of plays and *from* plays, appear to be likely catastrophes this Summer. We object to both on purely physical grounds—that they are not to be endured in hot weather. Fragmentary selections from half a dozen plays, having no earthly connection, and selected, not for their poetry, but their points, are neither cheerful nor afford any criterion of the artist's ability. It is only when a part has to be sustained throughout,—to be conceived and individualized, as well as delivered,—that the immense superiority of one artist over another is detected. One swallow does not make a Summer nor can one speech make an actress.

Miss TERESA ESMONDE possesses powers quite beyond what we were disposed to accord to her. She is perhaps the most dramatic reader we have recently had in New-York, and yet she does not shine to best advantage in dramatic literature. Rhyme seems essential to her voice and rhymatic poetry she can recite most excellently. Hood's exquisite "Song of the Shirt" was given last night in a manner which could not be surpassed. There was dramatic expression and passionate pathos in every cadence of Miss ESMONDE's voice.

While protesting against readings from plays, we are willing to concede that readings from the poets (not blank verse necessarily, or dialogue,) would be acceptable from a lady of such ability.

MUSICAL CONGRESS.—We direct attention to the prospectus published elsewhere of the grand Musical Congress at the Crystal Palace on Thursday next. So far as we can gather from the initial announcement, it promises to be the grandest musical event this country has ever witnessed.

☞ Madame RUTTAY-KOSSUTH, whose removal to No. 130 Ninth-street, (three doors from Broadway,) we have already noticed, has just received a fresh assortment of large size paper cuttings from Europe, which will be found worthy the attention of ladies who desire to pursue penmanship.

☞ The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, from what it deems undonbted authority, learns that DANIEL S. DICKINSON was decidedly opposed to that clause in the Nebraska bill which repealed the Missouri compromise.

☞ The iron works of Messrs. WHITAKER, BRYANT & Co., at Havre de Grace, were destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The Examination at the Military Academy at West Point.

WEST POINT, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The quiet and seclusion of this romantic place is yearly disturbed by an examination of the Military, conducted under the inspection of a Board of Visitors, when all various departments of the Academy are in turn subjected to vigorous tests, and a report made of the progress and condition of the Institution. It is a pleasant duty for the members of the Board, and a still more pleasant study for the unofficial looker on, who can leisurely, observe and enjoy such portions of the system as suits his individual taste.

The loveliest season of the year, in one of the most romantic places in the world, where all is beautiful in art or nature, where one is surrounded by relics of the past, possessing the charm of historic interest, where the carriers of commerce float by on one of the great actions of the world, would alone reward the traveler, even without the opportunity of studying the mechanism and the motive power of a model institution like this.

The West Point Military Academy was founded early in the present century, and expanded into its present system under the administration of Col. THAYER of the Engineer Corps, which terminated about twenty years ago. This distinguished officer had studied all the great military institutions of Europe, and acquired that knowledge of their general principles which enabled him, without imitating their details, to found an Academy second to none.

There are now engaged here seven professors (civilians) and about thirty officers, acting as instructors. The number of cadets is about two hundred and fifty, but the rigor of the examinations reduces their number. None but excellent scholars and energetic men can stand the test, and not more than about one-third of those receiving appointments graduate. Deficiency of scholarship is the general cause of failure.

Many of our most gallant officers in the late war were among those who did not graduate. So high is the education that a man will learn in six months enough of the military art to be a capital regimental officers.

On Thursday, the 1st of June, the Board of visitors were officially received. The exercises this day consisted of a military review, when the cadets displayed the results of the admirable drilling which they had received. On Friday the Class in Cavalry, under Captain SACKETT, delighted the eyes of all beholders with a brilliant spectacle.

Few of them will ever forget the splendid appearance of that officer, whose achievements have not been limited to the peaceful drill ground.

The Infantry drill of Monday, the 5th, was even more finished than the preceding review. Hollow squares were formed, volleys fired as if by ons piece, evolutions made with magical celerity and precision. Probably no regiment of guards in the English service, though they might have a more imposing appearance, could equal them in precision and rapidity of movement. But the peculiar prominence and the immense military value of West Point does not consist in the mechanical bodily training, which is of comparatively sasy attainment, but in the systematic and rigorous course of scientific instruction. No one witnessing the recitations under Prof. MAHAN, on Friday, and the mathematical examination of Saturday, could help being struck with the wonderful perfection to which it has here been brought. To speak of West Point mathematics, is perhaps superfluous, but the Division examined by Professor CHURCH and Assistant-Professor PECK, certainly showed a minnte acquaintance with principles and applications of a very extended course, which exceeded any previous notion that we had ever entertained, of how accurate, and yet how comprehensive knowledge was imparted dnring the space of two years. The course takes a cadet, acquainted with but the rudiments of education, and during the first two years, carries him through a series of mathematical works and French. The succeeding two years are devoted to Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the Art of War in all its branches. At the end of four years, a cadet is a man educated in the principles of Science, the application of them in all their phases to his profession, his mind trained to concentrated thought, to regular exertion, and correct reasoning process, he will drilled to self-command, and of military knowledge ample enough to prepare him for the highest staff duties.

These officers given to our army inspire that confidence which contributes more to a victory than grape-shot or bayonets.

The new cadets, called "Plebes," afford ample food for philosophic contemplation. Congregated from all parts of the Union, they present every variety of physiognomy and costume. Many appear so young and tender that one regrets that they should have ever left their homes; others look so resolute and confident that they appear as if they never had needed any. We cannot but feel a sentiment of melancholy in looking at these proud and high-spirited young fellows—mere boys in age, full of high hope and courage—and to think that many will return home unsuccessful in the pursuit; others food for powder or the arrow of the wild Camanche, and few ever to return to the ties of early boyhood, where now all their feelings are clustered.

In listening to the commanding tones (*brusque*, to our nnmilitary ear,) in which their temporary cadet officers gave them orders when in ranks, we could not repress a wish to say a kind word or give a sympathizing look to them, so much in need of sympathy. But a man must learn what the world is, and they learn it by a shower bath and teach others next year.

There is great coortesy shown to all strangers here, and every opportunity afforded to examine and learn. If all our officers are like those at West Point, we have as much reason to be proud of them as gentlemen as soldiers.

Colonel LEE, the Superintendent,—the Chief Engineer of SCOTT's army—who won three brevets in the Mexican war—whose person and whose bearing alone show what he must be,—it is needless to say more than to state what is the present state of this institution—"action, not words."

CESSATOR.

☞ "DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS—manufactured by Dr. JACKSON, is now recommended by some of the most eminent members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in cases of dynamic weakness. As much as we would advise all persons to abstain from the use of all drugs and nostrums, we can conscientiously recommend the above bitters to the public, as a valuable tonic, and one which will be found very beneficial in all cases of debility arising from dyspepsia, or a disordered liver. Persons of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety, as they are entirely free from alcohol in any form, and contain nothing which can in the least degree impair the most delicate system. For sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the United States and the Canadas.

A. M. & Co.'s Card.—WHERE THE BEST BARGAINS in the way of garments can be found, and where they feel entitled will meet the requirements of all wishing well made and fashionable garments at low prices, and of conducting their business on the "cash principle," sparing no pains to have every garment well made and trimmed suitably, using every exertion to please their customers in every particular, inviting no one to purchase who is not pleased with what is shown him, and their present extensive assortment of goods—have secured for A. FRED MUNROE & CO., a very large and satisfactory business. Still they are prepared for more, and they respectfully invite all who may read this notice to call and supply themselves with such articles as will not only adorn the wearer, but will tend to make him comfortable during the Summer months.

YOUNG AMERICA.—Boys from 3 years old up to manhood, will also please to remember—and their parents and guardians for them—that special attention is paid to their wants by ALFRED MUNROE & CO. No. 441 three doors above Howard-st., below Grand-st.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—In announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will comprise superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silk very Beaver, (without mixture,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the Trade have never approached) will this season be presented in entire new combinations. The unique and novel character of a portion of our intended issues is without precedent, its leading feature being characteristic of the ever varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's élite and most fastidious votaries.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway,
Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Wear.

VERMIN! VERMIN!! VERMIN!!!—THEY POLlute your food! They devour your substance!! They destroy your clothing, and they undermine the foundations of your buildings. They tease you at night and impoverish you by day!!! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of PARSON'S & CO.'S EXTERMINATOR will insure permanent relief! It acts upon rats and mice like a terror. They cannot stay and breathe where it is put, and they will never return to the place where it has been used. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not procured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A QUERY.—DOES THE STREET MAKE THE MAN?—Are carpets of equal quality worth 20 to 30 per cent. more on Broadway than in the Bowery? Is it enterprise and energy, or the street and locality that attract business? Read and reflect—a fair business competition is all that is required! HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling first quality English Medallion Carpets at 10s., same as sold on Broadway for $2 75 and $3; English Velvets, 13s., 14s. and 15s.; do. Tapestry, 8s.; 9s., 10s.; beautiful Ingrain Carpets, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.; Oil Cloths, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. and 5s.; English do., 8s. Please examine and compare.

NINTH-AV. LOTS AT AUCTION—WE NOTICE that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, about 25 building lots on the 9th-av., between 26th and 28th-sts., being a continuation of the sale of 9th-av. property sold at auction on the 25th of May last. Also, by order of sequestrees and others, a number of houses and lots and vacant lots on Columbia and Conover-sts., in Brooklyn. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

KNOX!—"AH, METHINKS I HEARD A KNOCK OR KNOCKS."—Perhaps you did, for KNOX is rather well known in this community, and has made considerable noise in it. The reason why he has made it, is to convince people of the beauty and excellence of his Hats. He has succeeded pretty well, but there are a few benighted individuals left yet, who do not know that he has a store under the Prescott House, in Broadway and at No. 128 Fulton-st., for the sale of his inimitables. Call on him.

PRIZE POEM—A RARE CHANCE FOR WRITERS. Dr. H. K. ROOT, No. 512 Broadway, offers $100 for the best Poetical Criticism on his celebrated work, "The People's Medical Lighthouse," to be written and forwarded on or before the last day of August next, when all productions received will be examined by competent and impartial judges, who will award the prize to the successful competitor. Competition is invited from writers throughout the United States and Canada.

JOHN GREASON, OF NO. 261 GREENWICH-ST., has a splendid stock of window shades, paper hangings, lace and muslin curtains, floor oil cloths, with all the et ceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His paper hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 446 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF HON. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846 became the patentee of the original Sewing Machine invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void; the invention is public property. Printed copies of this important decision may be had gratis, at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE WONDERFUL YOUNG AMERICAN PRODIGY, the Infant Drummer, after having made a tour of the principal Southern and Western Cities, will make his first appearance at the American Art Union Exhibition Rooms, No. 495 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th, in connection with Waterbury's immense and magnificent exhibitions of our Forefathers' struggle for American Independence. Go early.

SEASONABLE UNDER CLOTHING.—ZEPHYR, Merino, fine Cotton and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; Ties, Cravats, Collars, Handkerchiefs, fine Shirts ready made, of the best quality, by the dozen or otherwise; or made to measure, in a manner which insures satisfaction, at McLAUGHLIN'S, No. 298 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, New-York.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMMISsioner of Patents has decided, and only decided, that Walter Hunt cannot have a patent interfering with mine of Sept. 10, 1846, for a Sewing Machine. Printed copies of said decision may be had free at my office.

The advertisement that "the law declares Howe's Patent void" is signed "I. M. Singer & Co." Comment is unnecessary. ELIAS HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

PAINTING AND GILDING CHINA.—OUR FAcilities for executing orders for Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets, of any desired pattern, and with initials, crests or coats of arms, are unsurpassed by any house in Europe. We employ constantly at this work one hundred persons, painting, gilding, and burnishing China. The public are invited to call and see the process. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS—SUTPHEN & BREED, importers and manufacturers, No. 404 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their splendid stock of wall papers and decorations, just landing and for sale, wholesale and retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind promptly executed by their thoroughly competent workmen.

LACE CURTAINS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—THE subscribers will open this morning one of the largest stocks of rich Lace and Swiss Curtains ever before offered in this City—having purchased them at a great sacrifice for cash, and will sell them at about half their real value. Our store will be ready to receive customers at 8 o'clock A. M.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all competition.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two instruments are world-renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 120 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get the shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

SEEN AND APPROVED, USED AND ADMIRED, IS HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, always reliable, natural, soft and cleanly in giving a black or brown. Sold or applied at No. 45 Nassau, adjoining Liberty-st., and at most of the Drug and Fancy Goods Stores in the United States. A reduction to the trade.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MADE Bronze Clocks in great variety, including some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record faithfully, on separate dials, the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—CRYSTAL PALACE ONLY PRIZE MEdal awarded to MARSH & CO., No. 24 Maiden-lane, for their RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Improved Silk and Elastic Ankle Socks, Knee Caps and Stockings of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 8 P. M.

GREAT SALE OF SILKS.—LEADBEATER & LEE will offer this morning their entire stock of rich Brocade Silks, which they have purchased at a sacrifice for cash, and will sell them at greatly reduced prices. Their store will be ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M. No. 347 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., have now a very extensive stock of Mourning Goods of every description, which they are selling at great bargains. Fine Black Barages, from 8c. to 4s.; French Merinos, from 1s. to 2s.

GENTLEMEN AND CLERGYMEN WISHING THEIR Garments fitted perfectly, can select from a very large stock of Summer and Fancy goods, the latest patterns and styles, at ALEX. MUNROE'S Emporium of Fashion, No. 48 6th-av.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS are all that is claimed, and are the only Bells that received the premium at the World's Fair, N. Y., 1853. Office, No. 103 Broadway, West Troy.

Crushed Wine
Crushed Ice

☞ We are requested to call attention to a large and advantageous sale of valuable real estate TO-MORROW, at [illegible], at the Irving House, in the beautiful village of Tarrytown. It includes an elegant brick Gothic cottage, a grand Dorean cottage, some splendid villa sites and several eligible building sites, all contiguous to the depot. See A. J. [illegible]'s advertisement under auction head. The 12 o'clock train from Chambers-st. will arrive in season.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Family remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external inflammations, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. [illegible], Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ For West Point and Cozzens' Dock.—The steam ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.—This Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the inhalation of medicated vapor, as the only medical treatment; for no drug of any kind is given into the stomach. The unparalleled success that has attended this system of practice is far greater and more satisfactory than the old antiquated method of making a drug shop of the stomach. Physicians are cordially invited to witness its success in cases of consumption, bronchitis or asthma. The plan of inhalation adopted at the Lung Institute, is entirely new and novel, and we are happy to be able to meet with the hearty approbation of all medical men who have examined it. Patients, beside using the remedy constantly, whatever their duties may be, have access to rooms filled with medicated air, daily or otherwise, as their case may require. Its success in bronchial complaints, are truly astonishing, even after a few days' treatment. All patients are allowed the benefit of one week's trial, without charge, if they desire it. Patients received from 9 till 4 o'clock every day. Under the charge and direction of Dr. G. D. SANBORN.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The ceremonies of inauguration of the new premises of the above Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, at 7½ o'clock, at the Cabinet of the Peabody Institute, Peabody, Mass., when addresses will be delivered by Gov. Seymour, of Connecticut; Josiah Quincy, Esq., of Boston; Rev. Edward Beecher, Chas. King, Esq., and others. Members can procure their tickets of admission, free of charge, at the down-town office of the Association, No 2 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House.
CHAS. S. MILNER, }
GEO. C. WOOD, } Com. of Arrangements.
JNO. H. GOURLIE, }

☞ Special Notice.—The NEW-YORK LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at Military Hall, No. — Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13, 1864, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the lots held by the Association, among the members by Auction. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, in order to insure general satisfaction. By order of the Trustees. MILES CHAMBERS, President.
P. J. BAILEY, Secretary.
N. B.—Members will please to take notice that this meeting will be held at Military Hall instead of our usual place of meeting, such being previously engaged for that evening.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—A special meeting of the Association will be held at the rooms No. 638 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose that the new Board of Managers will meet for the purpose of organization on THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By or er of the President.
FRANK W. BALLARD,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

☞ Archbishop Hughes will solemnly dedicate St. Lawrence's Church, at Yorkville, (84th-st. and 4th-av.,) on SUNDAY, June 12, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Archbishop will preach on the occasion. The 3d and 4th-av cars run continually to and from the new Church. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; can be had at the Catholic bookstores, from the Sextons of Cathedlo Churches, and at the Church in Yorkville.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Forts Worth Knowing.—Oakland Lots are only $125 each! They are a very short distance from Fulton Ferry! They may be paid for in monthly installments! They are worth double the money asked! It costs only six cents to get there by stage! There are a few more to be had! No. 1 Murray-st. Free excursions every day at 3 o'clock, from No. 1 Murray-st.

☞ Mercantile Library Opening.—The business of the Library will be resumed on THURSDAY, the 9th inst. The Library will be open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading-room will continue open until 10 P. M. Terms—Merchants' Clerks, $2; Merchants and others, $5 per annum. By order, &c.
WM. H. GUERIN,
Recording Secretary.

☞ O. U. A.—The Members of Continental Chapter No. 12 are respectfully requested to attend the Regular Meeting, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 6, at their Chapter Rooms, No. 327 Bowery. By order,
Sachem, J. W. GREEN; C. of the C., W. S. WILEY.
N. B.—Special attendance is requested.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Class in Bathing.—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or Single Tickets for the Season,) at the Roosevelt Salt Water Bath, off the Battery, at a reduced price, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ Dr. F. Hellick, No. 498 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, attends only to those special cases of Nervous Debility and Decay, described in his books and lectures. Office hours from 10 till 2.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF CATHARINE HOWLEY, a fair-haired Irish woman, aged about 26 years, arrived in New-York recently from Ireland. Said CATHARINE HOWLEY is informed that money was sent to the Emigration Office, in New-York, to bring her to Pittston, Penn., where her sister resides.
MARY HOWLEY,
PATRICK LOFTUS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Irish girl, with some body as nurse and seamstress; she can assist ladies' and children's dresses, and understand the best method of management; has no objection to go in the country, or to travel with a family; can give good reference, and would be willing to take the entire charge of two or three little girls. Call at No. 194 30th-st. near 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German Coachman in the City or its vicinity. He understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is acquainted in the City, and speaks English fluently; would wait on or wash and iron himself generally useful. Best of references given. Call No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced Seamstress, by a respectable girl who can make children's and ladies' clothing in the neatest manner, and won d act as ladies' maid, or as nurse to grown children. Has good City reference, and would go in the country. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as coachman or groom, in this City or Brooklyn. Has first-rate recommendations; lived four years in last place. Apply at No. 28 Bowery, from 8 to 10 A. M. or 6 to 9 in the evening, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—Either as book-keeper or correspondent, by a young German, who speaks and writes the English, French and German languages. Extensive citizens in regard to salary moderate. Address A. B., No. 49 Stuyvesant-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as Engineer, to run a small engine, high or low pressure. He has worked at the business two years. Satisfactory reference given from his last place. Address JOHN MORGAN, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook, [illegible] a private family, understands her business perfectly, but will not assist in washing or ironing. Good references given. Apply at No. 28 3d-av., near 9th-st. Is willing to go to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16, one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as nurse, and to do other light work if required. Both can be well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German as chambermaid or laundress, or would do cooking for a small private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 42 Clinton place, 8th-st., for a few days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and accommodating English woman, as a good cook in a private family. No objection to go a distance in the country. The best of reference will be given. Call at No. 10 Roosevelt-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man about 21 years of age, in some importing or jobbing house. Salary and no room an object to a permanent situation. Address Box No. 3,284, N. Y. Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant German girl, who speaks the English language, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 73 Fulton-av., corner of Lawrence-st., 3d floor, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, wash and iron. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 205 East 125th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, in a private family. Can be seen at her former place, No. 19 Bond-st, Brooklyn.

SERVANTS—The best Servants in the City, as cooks, waiters and [illegible], chambermaids, nurses, girls for cook, wash and iron, seamstresses, waiters, farmers, gardeners, waiting girls; Germans and French servants, coachmen and [illegible] cooks, farmers, gardeners, waiters, &c., can procure places by calling at MORRIS & CONNER'S Intelligence Office, No. 369 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., up stairs, in the Irving House, where none but respectable girls are permitted.

SERVANTS—The best in the City, as cooks, chambermaids, [illegible], nurses, girls to cook, wash and iron, seamstresses, waiters, farmers, grooms, gardeners, waiting girls, &c., can procure places at the Intelligence Office, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Address or call at the Irving House, entrance on Bond-st. HILLMON & MCMANNON.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the care of children. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Bond-st., near Broadway

[illegible] Trustees: Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright, Gouverneur Kemble, Esq., Whitehead Hoyt, Esq., Francis Thompson, Esq., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Prof. John Torrey, M.D., Prof. Wm. Betts, LL.D., Clerk of the Board, Edward Jones, Esq., Prof. H. Hobart, M.D., Gouverneur M. Ogden, Robert Lee, Hamilton Fish, LL.D., Henry J. Anderson, LL.D., George H. Fisher, D.D.

Bishop Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee, read to the Trustees a rough draft of the following questions, of which the staff, a fair copy would be furnished to the Trustees, Clerk or Members of the Board, as the character of the information required:

QUESTIONS BY THE COMMITTEE.

CLERK.

How many students have attended the College since its [illegible] the last fifteen years, and what have been the several prices of tuition during that period, and the amount annually received from such sources?

PRESIDENT.

How many Professors, Assistant Professors and Tutors are there employed in the College?

What are the number of teachers and courses of instruction in the classical and scientific departments in the Institution, and what works are used as books of instruction? How many students are ordinarily assigned to each Professor?

What is the condition of the College Library and the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and what additions have been made to them or either of them during the last fifteen years?

TRUSTEES.

What is the manner of electing the Board of Trustees? Are they usually reelected from the retiring Board, from the Alumni, or outside of the existing Board and Alumni of the College?

Is the Dodge Professorship at any time been elected from the Board of Trustees, and if so, have they acted in the double capacity of Trustee and Teacher?

Have the Board of Trustees at any time rejected a nomination for any Professorship in the College, "on account of the peculiar tenets in matters of religion?"

What salary is paid to the President, and what to each Professor?

What of the anticipated increase of the resources of the College, have any, and if any, what measures been adopted relative in a corresponding manner its sphere of instruction, and when were such measures adopted?

TREASURER.

What amount of money has been appropriated to, and received by, Columbia College, from the State of New-York? State the time and amount of each appropriation, as well as the aggregate.

For what has said money been expended; or has it, or any part of it been invested, and if so, what portion thereof, and at what time?

What is the nature and value of the real estate belonging to said College, and what amount of rents and profits has the College received therefrom, annually? What portions is under lease, and what are the terms and conditions of the lease or leases thereon?

What is the amount of the indebtedness of the Institution, and the consideration thereof?

What has been the amount of the annual expenditures of the College for the last 15 years, apart from taxes, assessments and improvements?

COMMITTEE ON BUILDING.

What contract or contracts, if any, have been made for the improvement of the lots commonly known as the 'Bonnie Garden,' granted to the College by the State, and when were said contracts entered into?

The Chairman said that when the questions were sent to the Trustees, the Committee would adjourn and await their answer in writing. They would again meet in the Autumn to carry on the investigation. If the answers were found to be full and explicit, it might be unnecessary to have an investigation. There was one of the questions, however—that relating to the Botanic Gardens—to which the Committee desired an early reply, as, in consequence of reports extant that the contract entered into for grading the grounds was very disadvantageous to the interests of the College, they did not wish to separate for three months without learning the facts.

The Treasurer, Mr. VAN WAGENEN, said that question could be answered immediately from the minutes, containing reports of the Committee who had the matter in hand for some years. The contract had not been made without much deliberation and calculation.

Rev. Dr. KNOX said that several articles appeared in the public papers, charging the Trustees with not keeping pace with the progress of the age. He knew no body of men more attentive to their duties; and he hoped that Committee would, in examining the minutes, look into this matter, and judge for themselves if there was any ground for such charges.

It was arranged that the Committee should meet the Treasurer and Clerk this morning, at 9 A. M., and go through the books to obtain information on the question of the Botanic grounds.

For answers to the other queries submitted, they will await the convenience of the Trustees.

DEATH OF AN EX-ALDERMAN OF THE SIXTH WARD.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning, INGRAHAM, First Judge, presiding, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., announced that the Bar of the City and State had sustained a loss in the death of THOMAS S. HENRY, Esq., formerly Alderman of the Sixth Ward, and moved, that out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court adjourn.

Judge INGRAHAM, in allowing the motion, paid a fitting tribute to the professional abilities of the deceased, and the following order was entered by the Clerk of the Court:

The death of THOMAS S. HENRY, Esq., a member of the New-York Bar, having been announced to the Court by CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., it is ordered that the Court, out of respect for the character of the deceased, do now adjourn.

LONG ISLAND.

The Ladies' Industrial School.

The following is an abstract of the first annual report of the Ladies' Industrial School Association of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:

This School is the first enterprise of the kind undertaken in Brooklyn, and at the termination of this, its first year, we would gratefully report the success which has attended our labors.

Our list of pupils comprises 70 names; our average attendance is about 30. Among these there are cases of marked improvement. Never was a school under better control, more orderly, respectful and obedient. There has been throughout the year but one instance of insubordination among the pupils, and this was a girl whose improper habits, uncontrolled passions, and utter disregard of right have long since made her notorious throughout the city. The children have made good progress in the simple branches of study, and a corresponding improvement in needle work. Thus far, they have been employed in making garments for their own use, and as from time to time they have exchanged their filthy rags for plain, substantial and cleanly clothing, and have come to school with clean hands and faces, and neatly combed hair, no one could fail to observe an increase of intelligence, vivacity and interest in their countenances. Over 250 garments have been distributed among them.

It has awakened feelings of the deepest interest in all who have visited the School, to witness the kind and unwearying exertions of their earnest teachers, and the quiet, correct deportment of the pupils, to listen to their sweet songs, and to go with them as they have gathered around their plain but plentiful repast.

We would gratefully acknowledge the kindness of friends, many of whom have generously contributed to the support of our enterprise. By the Treasurer's report we have received,

Annual subscriptions	$67 00
Donations in money	365 50
Avails of lecture by Rev. H. W. Beecher	165 00—617 50
Donations in clothing material	$90 00
Donations in bread, beef and groceries	75 00
Donations in books, slates and furniture	30 00
Amount of donations	$195 00
Expended for rent	$113 00
Teacher's salary	244 33
Groceries, beef and bread	53 15
Furniture, fuel and clothing	85 75—496 23
Balance in Treasury	$121 27

The school is still to be continued under its original superintendence, and during the coming year will be held in the Bethel Church, in Main-street, near Catharine Ferry. Donations in money, clothing or food, will be gratefully received, and may be handed to either of the following persons: Mrs. H. W. BEECHER, First Directress, No. 128 Columbia-street; Mrs. J. T. HOWARD, Second Directress, No. 150 Hicks-street; Mrs. M. P. BROWN, Secretary, No. 118 Pierrepont-street; Miss S. DUTTON, Treasurer, No. 174 Washington-street; Mrs. J. T. HOWARD, No. 150 Hicks-street, and Mrs. H. B. CHAPLIN, Pierrepont-street, Soliciting Committee.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We are pained to announce the occurrence of a melancholy accident, which occurred this morning, at the White's Corners Road, about seven miles from this city. It appears that a party of young gentlemen, [illegible] Geo. PROVOOST, Mr. LEVI JOSLYN, [illegible] Mr. E. RANSOM, with a son of Mr. PROVOOST, [illegible] Queens of age—went out on a shooting expedition [illegible] at the point named, they left the road, got [illegible] into a field.

[illegible] a flock of pigeons appeared in [illegible] When the whole party cocked their guns in anticipation [illegible] At this time the position of the party [illegible] Mr. ROGERS walked in front, Mr. GEORGE [illegible] and Mr. RANSOM some next, side by side, [illegible] PROVOOST brought up the rear. The birds [illegible] out of the last, before getting within [illegible] when upon the guns were lowered. [illegible] Mr. RANSOM, still keeping his eye upon the pigeons, [illegible] must have come between his shoulder, and with his [illegible] the trigger in order to place [illegible] Unfortunately the hammer slipped [illegible] the gun went off. The [illegible] of Mr. PROVOOST [illegible] the shoulder, and the shot [illegible] the left side of the neck, [illegible] the jugular [illegible] Dr. [illegible] was immediately [illegible] but the wound proved fatal [illegible] in a few minutes. The deceased [illegible] a son, who will survive his father [illegible] a most painful one. The deceased [illegible] a most estimable man, and his sudden death [illegible] by his friends and acquaintances. [illegible] Long Island Farmer.

[illegible] In the report of the car wars a number of Norwegian emigrants, who it is reported were [illegible] by mistake. The scene in this car was truly horrible. Six persons, five men and one woman, were instantly killed, and four others so much injured as to die the same night. In the first class car several persons were slightly injured. One gentleman, residing in the interior of New-York State, was standing on the platform, from which he jumped down the embankment, and the cars falling on him, killed him instantly. We have not yet learned his name. The persons injured were taken to London and Hamilton, and their injuries attended to.

WONDERFUL GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—A fossil frog has been discovered in the Wabash bottom several feet below the surface, with half a dozen strata of mud above him; to the formation of which, according to well established geological principles, a period of 6,000 years, each, may be attributed. When this astounding ante-Adamic fossil was brought to light, all the live frogs gathered around it and exclaimed, "*Pentateuch! Pentateuch!* Og! *Humbug! Enoch! Abimelech! Balak! Amalek! Amalek!* thus expressing their utter disbelief in the Mosaic history. Theologians will have to disprove this new fact in science, before they can go along.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.*

☞ At Hamilton College, the address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Prof. PAYNE, of Brown University. Prof. NORTH, of Hamilton College, will pronounce a Poem before the Society of the Alumni. Rev. JOEL PARKER, of New-York City, will deliver an Address before the Anti-Secret Confederation. Hon. Mr. SCOLEFIELD, of Penn., will deliver an Address, and Hon. CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale, will pronounce a Poem before the Alpha Delta Phi Society.

The New-London *Chronicle* says: A letter-writer from Naugatuck identifies the pulpit which was taken up adrift during the recent floods. He says it was in a pig-pen, and started on its voyage from the east end of the bridge at that place. The writer partially confirms our surmise that it belonged to the Baptists, for he says, though it was an original fixture in a Congregational Church, that building being taken down, it fell into the hands of a Baptist family. While in its original position it was somewhat famous for its mutations. Some thirty years ago, one of the earliest of the temperance lectures was delivered in it. On one occasion the writer remembers a temperance lecturer who, on going into it, found a long-horned ram upon the premises, which, from appearances, had been there more than one night. The lecturer, the deacon, and the sexton, had a hard tussle in getting his sheepship out—a struggle which greatly edified and amused the younger part of the congregation. Besides sheltering sheep and pigs, the old steeple has harbored hetrodoxy in various other forms, such as preachers of Perfectionism, Abolitionism, Millerism, &c.

☞ The four Irishmen who were indicted for murder at the Kane County (Ill.) Circuit Court, for the killing of ALBERT STORY, at La Salle, last Winter, had their second trial at Geneva, last week, before Judge ISAAC G. WILSON. They were all convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung. There was a great excitement during the trial, but the result seemed to give general satisfaction.

☞ The Boston *Courier* says on the reception of the news of the passage of the Nebraska bill in Keene, N. H., the Democrats fired a salute, which the Whigs answered by tolling the Church bells. Every peal from the cannon was followed by a lugubrious chime from the three steeples. This is Hon. HARRY HIBBARD's district.

☞ The following is a law of Massachusetts: If any person shall kill, for the purpose of sale, any calf less than four weeks old, or shall knowingly sell the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding $200.

☞ The Currant crop at Zante and Cephalonia, it is said, will be an entire failure this year. Great distress is said to exist among all classes of the inhabitants in consequence. This is the fourth consecutive year that the crop has failed.

☞ At the late Universalist festival at Boston, Rev. Mr. MELLEN, of Auburn, New-York, said that the Universalist clergymen in New-York were almost unanimously in favor of the Maine Law, and opposed to the Nebraska bill.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Hospital for the Insane, lately, Dr. ANDREW MCFARLAND, late Superintendent of the New-Hampshire Insane Hospital, was appointed Superintendent.

☞ The price of the tickets to the dinner recently given to Lord ELGIN, Governor General of Canada, in London, was eight guineas; in federal currency, about $42.

☞ Mr. HEMANS, the son of the poetess, has resided at Rome for more than six years, as the correspondent of a London newspaper. He is a "most exemplary" Catholic.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....June 5.

$5,000	South Carolina 6s.	104½	100	Parker Vein Coal Co.	2
1,000	Erie 3d Mtge. Bds.	100	300	N. Y Cen. R. R...	s60 99½
8,000	Erie Income Bds...	97	100	do...	99½
1,000	do...	97½	34	do...	s10 99½
1,000	Erie Conv. Bds.	77½	84	100	do... s30 99½
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	b3 77½	200	do...	s45 99½
1,500	do...	77½	100	do...	b10 99½
1,500	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	86	20	do...	s3 99½
5,000	do...	85½	50	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b7m 103
3,000	do...	85½	50	do...	100
7	Bank of America...	108½	40	N. H. & N. Loncon...	25
35	D. & Hud. Canal	110	40	Erie Railroad...	60½
20	Ocean Bank...	92	450	do...	60½
6	Am. Exchange Bank	119	150	do...	b60 60½
5	Metropolitan Bank...	105	300	do...	60½
256	Canton Company...	c 22½	150	do...	s3 60½
300	N. J. Zinc Co...	b60 71	850	do...	s60 60½
200	Penn. & Lehigh Zinc.	32	50	do...	s30 60½
200	do...	3	100	do...	s10 60½
100	Penn. Coal Co...	b60 106	25	Harlem Railroad...	49
100	Sruns. City Land Co.	4	50	do...	48½
300	Nicaragua Tran. Co...	17½	300	do...	b60 49
650	do...	c 17½	100	do...	b60 48½
200	do...	s30 27	300	Reading Railroad	s10 77½
100	do...	b60 27½	600	do...	b30 78
50	Cum. Coal Co...	c 34	300	do...	c 77½
550	do...	s10 34	200	do...	b60 78½
200	do...	s30 34	100	do...	s60 77½
300	do...	c 34½	100	Hud. River R. R.	s90 64
250	do...	s3 34½	30	do...	64½
300	do...	c 34½	50	do...	s30 64½
100	do...	b10 34½	200	do...	b60 65
100	do...	b60 34½	30	N Indiana Railroad	11½
200	do...	b60 34½	11	Rome & Water'n R.R.	94
200	do...	s60 33½	20	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.R.	70½
150	do...	s60 34½	10	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	91½
50	do...	c 34½	100	do...	b60 91½
600	Parker Vein Co...	s3 2½	400	do...	b60 91
700	do...	2½	50	do...	90½
100	do...	2½	200	do...	90
100	do...	b30 2½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie 1st Mort. Bs.	103	300	Harlem Railroad	b60 49
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	77½	20	Third-avenue R R.	55
2,000	do...	77	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	b60 91½
450	Gold Hill Mine...	3½	200	Reading Railroad...	78
100	Canton Company	b30 25½	100	Cumb. Coal Co...	s60 34½
50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	90	100	do...	34½
50	do...	b30 90½	200	do...	b60 35½
450	P. Vein Coal Co...	2½	200	do...	s30 34½
400	do...	3	500	do...	c 35½
50	Nic. Transit Co...	2½	100	do...	b60 25½
100	do...	b30 27½	100	do...	s30 35½
50	do...	b30 27½	200	do...	b60 35½
50	do...	s30 27½	100	N. Y. Central R.	102½
200	do...	s10 27½	200	do...	103
200	do...	s60 28	100	Erie Railroad...	s10 63½
200	do...	27½	50	do...	s60 63½
100	do...	s30 27½	125	do...	63½
200	do...	b60 27½	300	do...	s60 63½
100	do...	b30 27½			

Markets..*Carefully reported for the N.Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, June 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain in moderate request at steady rates, About 100 bbls. found buyers at $5 75 for Pearls, and $5 81½@$5 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is rare, and held at 30c., cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is a little brisker, but not firmer. 1,500 bales were said to have been taken to-day at the annexed quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₩ lb	8½	8½	9	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	10½	10½	10½
Fair, ₩ lb	10½	11	11½	12

FIRE CRACKERS—There were 1,000 boxes Canton, 40 packs, disposed of on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are offered with increased freedom, while being only in moderate demand for the Eastern and local trade, they favor buyers, having already depreciated about 12½c. ₩ bbl. The day's business—checked by the announcement of the *Niagara's* arrival at Halifax—consists of 6,200 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, ₩ bbl	$8 50 @ 8 75
State, common brands	9 00 @ 9 25
State, straight brands	9 37½@ 9 50
Favorite State	9 37½@ 9 50
Western Mixed do	9 50 @ 9 62½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	9 50 @ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 42½@ 9 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	9 42½@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	10 25 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 00 @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 25 @10 75
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

The movements in Canal entries, 1,600 bbls. common, in bond, at $8 27½ ₩ bbl. Southern is not so brisk nor so buoyant in price. There have been 2,000 bbls. purchased at $9 42½@$9 75 for mixed to straight; $9 75@$9 87½ for favorite; and $10@$10 75 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE reports, as follows, the Wheat Flour:

Clearances from New-York, from May 29 to June 3, inclusive.

	Two prev. Bbls.	Two prev. weeks.		Two prev. Bbls.	Two prev. weeks.
To London	1,195	1,858	To W. Indies	1,488	2,044
To Liverpool	1,451	6,019	To South Amr.	823	1,250
To Glasgow	500	600	To Madeira	100	—
To Brit. Prov.	5,803	5,912			

There were sold 50 bbls. fine Rye Flour, at $6, and 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal, at $3 87½@$4 ₩ bbl., indicating a steady market.

FRUIT—The day's operations have been confined to 500 boxes bunch Raisins at $3 62½@$3 75; 25 cases Sardines at 30c.; 30 bbls. Currants, part at 9½c., and 25 bales Languedoc Almonds, on terms not made public.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, being very dull and heavy since the news of Inquiry. The day's inspections comprised only 2,500 bushels New-York and at $2 02; and 1,600 bushels Canada, do. at $1 99. Mr. DE LUZE reports, thus:

Wheat Clearances from New-York, from May 29 to June 3, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bushels.	Two prev. weeks.		Two prev. Bushels.	Two prev. weeks.
To London	8,969	—	To Wales	—	12,747
To Liverpool	12,514	5,149	To Brit. Prov.	5,976	—
To Glasgow	—	518			

Rye, Corn, and Barley are without essential variation. Corn comes forward freely, and Barley is in moderate request.

The Buffalo *Republic* relates a cow-hiding case in that city, in which a gentleman temporarily residing there, has having a family at the Falls, was dogged in a restaurant by a "lady," who accompanied the chastisement with a "piece of her mind"—charging him with making disturbance in her family—promising to marry divers and sundry young ladies as being a married man all the while, and she would teach him better that. On leaving she gave the victim of her vengeance due notice that if ever she caught him in the street he might expect another instalment of the "hide," with interest.

The *Missouri Republican* says, that by the terms of the will of the late editor and co-proprietor, Mr. Chambers, made three years ago, when about to undertake a journey to the Plains, his widow, Mrs. E. M. Chambers, succeeds to all his interest in the office of the *Missouri Republican*, and she has elected to do so, and the paper will continue to be published under the style of Chambers & Knapp. The editorial department of the paper is committed to the charge of Mr. Paschall, who has been the assistant editor for many years.

C. REA, editor of the Lauderdale (Ala.) *Republican*, and W. P. Evans, a lawyer, fought a duel a few days ago, in Mississippi, with rifles, at seventy yard distance. At the fourth round Rea was shot in both thighs, and at the same moment Evans' pantaloons were cut by a ball, near both knees. Rea was the challenged party. His wounds are not dangerous. A letter says: "They drank champagne amicably together, just before taking their positions, and shook hands in friendship soon after Rea was wounded."

At Rochester, N. Y., a morning or two since, a small child that attempted to cross the railroad track, just as the locomotive was approaching, fell prostrate upon the track. Instead of being crushed to death, as the lookers-on expected, the child was pushed along and rolled over by the ash-pan of the locomotive, until the train could be stopped, when it was relieved from its perilous situation, perfectly unharmed.

Ex-President Fillmore, during his late trip to Tennessee, visited the tomb of General Jackson, whose remains rest in the garden of the Hermitage by the side of his wife. The monument which marks his resting place is as plain and republican as was the character of this illustrious citizen. It bears no inscription save his name and the date of his birth and death.

Chester Village, Mass., boasts of a little Miss, 13 months old, who weighs forty-five pounds, without clothing, and has an arm nine inches in circumference, and Otis Taylor, of the same town, owns a calf whose body is covered with a thick coat of coarse black wool, all but its legs, which are white, and covered with natural hair.

The Maine *Farmer* says, there is abundance of *granular quartz* in the town of Liberty, in Waldo County, suitable for the manufacture of glass, and advises an effort to put up works to supply the demand in Maine.

Hay is so scarce in the midland districts of Upper Canada, that cattle are everywhere perishing. For some time past $45 per ton has been freely paid for the most indifferent qualities.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO...(Importers and Jobbers,) 113 Broadway.

A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp'r's and Job.)9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.

AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....14 Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.

S. SRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...49 John-st.

CHAS. FECKERT.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 22 Warren-st.

C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'r) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

MANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER B. JONES, Jr.....80 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....264 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...223 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....9 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (Sh't Brok's,)..70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 691 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

NEW and improved edition, the cheapest and best in the world, for sale or applied. Office, 223 Broadway, up stairs.

Blacking and Inks,—Dunlop's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. The boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....198 Pearl-st

Dying Establishments.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 2 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE..568 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp'r's and Man'r's)....50 Fulton-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 291 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

W. JACKSON & SON, (of the late firm of W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 246 Front-st and 290 Broadway.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 36 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames,

JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...138 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....345 Broadway.

Locks, Fancy, Plain and Plated Door Furniture.

T. RUSSELL...(Manufac. all descrip.)....63 and 65 Centre-st.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewoods.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Mahog. Goods) 99 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Impt'rs and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane

BRUNO & WEISSENBORN, Imp. & Manuf. 2 Maiden-lane

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle,

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)....35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold

Printers—Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, &c.

JOHN H. SHULTZ & CO. (every description) 128 Nassau-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....166 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & HARTOW.....361 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware,

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS.....139 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, &c.

B. M. SEGEE, (Importer and Manufacturer) 239 Broadway

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 307 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers,

ERASTUS TITUS.....262 Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....175 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)...49 Maiden-lane.

Wines, Liquors, Beers, Sashes and Blinds,

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufac'rs)...81 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the leading most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make it saving of time and money to the advertiser who deals with them. Those wishing to have their advertisements inserted in a few papers only, or in all of the best papers in the country, at the very lowest prices, and thereby keep the business of their establishments a view. Hundreds have done so and are doing so.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF [illegible] & CO.—The undersigned, Assignee of the late firm of [illegible] & CO., hereby gives notice that he will meet the Creditors of said firm at the office of [illegible] on Tuesday, the 13th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of [illegible] Assignee. Dated June 6, 1854. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new five-story dwelling, with every [illegible] and [illegible] in it, with [illegible] Fifth-avenue, between 14th and 15th-sts. Apply to [illegible] on the premises.

NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., or 248 Fulton-st., or ALBERT H. [illegible]

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country residence and building sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Edgebrook and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to BUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Edgebrook, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

SALE OF LOTS AT KEYPORT.—The fourth Semi-annual sale of the Florence and Keyport Company will take place on the property, at Union, near Keyport, on FRIDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock. The value and importance of this location, as a prominent Harbor and Depôt, is now so well understood as to require only to be seen.

Boats leave foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave Keyport at 8 A. M., and Union at 4 P. M. Maps and information to be had at the offices of the Company, in Union, New-York, and Philadelphia.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, OR TO LET.—The Esplanade block of ground, containing sixty-four lots, with the large mansion-house, out-buildings, choice fruit trees, flower gardens, &c., is between 148th and 150th-sts., and 7th and 8th-avs., apply to J. AITKEN, lawyer, No. 119 Nassau-st.; E. BUTLER, Shoe and Leather Bank; or J. WARD, Jr., corner of 124th-st. and 6th-av. Possession immediately.

FARM FOR SALE.—In New-Jersey, or to exchange for City property. A very desirable farm of 150 acres part growing and part arable; well stocked with peach and young apple trees. Direct C. T., Box No. 72, Brooklyn Post-Office.

300 LOTS.—For sale in the village of Yonkers, from 1 to 2 acre down to 25x100. THOS. H. BRAISTED, Real Estate Broker, No. 150 Fulton-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—One lot on the southwest corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.; one lot on 21st-st., south side, near Broadway; two lots on 20th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 31 Wall-st.

GOOD HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE at a great bargain. The owner having moved to the City has no further use for them. Apply to JAMES CLARK, No. 2 New Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

GUANO, GUANO FOR SALE.—By the cargo or in lots to suit purchasers—Mexican, African, and Peruvian Guano. Also, Phosphate of Lime. B. ANDREWS, No. 178 Washington-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.—FIVE HORSE POWER AND BOILER.—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A black Canadian mare, 7 years old, large size, very fast, worth $1,000. Sold cheap for want of use. I. T. JOHNSON, No. 34 Burling-slip.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET.—In the central part of the village of Astoria, where the City stages pass by the door, a house and store. Will answer for a clothing or shoestore, or most any kind of business. They may be let separately. Apply at M. WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st., New-York, or D. MARKS, near the premises, Astoria.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three new two-story and attic brick houses, front and back basements, with courtyards in front, marble mantels, situated in 33d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. Rent very low to good tenants—only $300 Possession can be had immediately. Apply to JAMES BULKLEY, No. 181 Broadway, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A neat, 2-story dwelling at Port Richmond, in perfect order and within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Apply to W. H. HAYES, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., or to NEWTON HAYES, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

HOUSE TO LET.—A country place, ¼ of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge, Westchester, Conn., consisting of a dwelling house, ice-house, barn, and from 5 to 10 acres of land. Inquire at No. 43 Chatham-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 3-story brick house, with the modern conveniences, within 3 minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply to J. STANTON, No. 3 Hanover Bank Buildings.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A new cottage built with every convenience for a genteel family, with rain and spring water brought into the house. Contains three rooms on the first floor, and

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE FROPERTY AT TARRYTOWN, ON THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Mansion House, Hotel in Tarrytown.—Ten [illegible] to three to five acres each. [illegible] commanding a view of the Hudson River and its banks unsurpassed for extent, beauty and [illegible]. Soil in good, the slope gentle, and the same easy.

Three [illegible] (41 acres) nearest to the depôt, finest view; living spring; running stream, with opportunity for [illegible]; numerous shade and fruit trees.

Also, desirable building site, 80x140 feet, near Sec's corner.

Five elegant building sites, each 50x215 feet, on Pocantico-st., near the Irving House, or would together form a splendid villa site.

Four eligible building sites, each 50x135 and 155 feet, on the corner of Beekman-av. and Pocantico-st. opposite the Irving House. Good stand for a store and business.

Also, building sale on Elm-st., near the Irving Institute, 40x70 feet.

A Farm cottage, and lot 92x147 feet, on Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. The house is a neat one story with basement cottage, new, well built, filled in with [illegible] eleven rooms besides a cellar, with convenient [illegible] of water.

Also, a second new brick gothic cottage, and lot 132x250 feet, on Beekman-av., west of the Irving House, well stocked with fruits and fruit trees, and shrubbery. Flue garden, good carriage house, &c. House is built in the best manner, commodious, handsome and convenient. On first floor are two spacious parlors, (marble mantels,) dining room with [illegible] range, two bedrooms, warm wardrobe and two closets; on second floor are seven bedrooms, four wardrobes, and two closets; over this is a roomy garret. In basement are a large kitchen with [illegible] range, &c., and convenient pantries and closets and extensive cellars, with Chilson's Hot Air Furnace.

Terms liberal. For further particulars and map of property, inquire of WM. P. LYON, Tarrytown, or of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

N. B.—Trains of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. for Tarrytown at 7, 10 and 12 A. M., and at 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 1/2 and 11 P. M. And leave Tarrytown for New-York at 6, 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and at 4, 6, 8 and 12 P. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 7 and 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Thames-st., Signor G. B. FANTOLFI'S 18 second regular sale of marble and alabaster statuary, fancy goods, &c., this season, consisting of marble, Roman, Grecian, Etruscan, Bacchante, Hebe, Agrata, Medici, Egyptian and other vases, Roman terzza and urns, card receivers, jewel caskets, candlesticks, paper weights &c. Also, splendid marble statuettes, representing Venus at the Bath, Psyche, Cupid with Pearl, &c.

ALABASTER.—A large invoice of magnificent alabaster statuettes, just received from Italy, comprising the Magdalen, the most superb piece of workmanship ever offered for sale in this country, Niobe and Child, Cleopatra, Venus at the Bath, Apollo, Belvidere, and others equally fine.

PARIS GOODS.—A large invoice of Parian statuettes, comprising the following subjects: Venus at the Bath, Magdalen, Woodcutters, the Four Seasons—Peace and War, Despair, Agriculture, Commerce, &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Superb heavy plated castors, biscuit stands, salt cellars, toast racks, cake baskets, sugar bowls, richly engraved tea and coffee and chocolate pots, 50 dozen table and dessert knives, forks and spoons and tea-spoons of every fashionable size and pattern, being the balance of the stock of a celebrated importer declining business, and the best of silver plate on German silver.

PAPIER MACHE Goods—Worktables, inlaid with pearl, chairs, portfolios, &c.

All goods to be sent from the City will be packed in the best manner, and at a small expense, by Signor Pandolfini.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND PIANO-FORTES.—At the Extensive Warerooms of Mr. James S. Cook, No. 292 Broadway, two doors above Messrs. Stewart & Co., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, June 7th and 8th, at 10 o'clock.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, the entire valuable stock of Mr. James S. Cook, at his warerooms, No. 292 Broadway, formerly De Forrest's, the whole of which will be sold without reserve on account of removal, and consists of a very large and beautiful assortment of superior first-class cabinet furniture, which is unsurpassed in quality or workmanship by any house in this city.

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French brocatelle, meroon, plush, velvet, &c., of the richest designs and styles; ladies' rosewood cabinets, etageres with mirror fronts, music stands, carved rosewood centre tables, with Egyptian black and gold and white Italian tops; also, a large mahogany sofa, tête-à-têtes, easy and spring-seat parlor chairs, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rosewood; amoors, with mirror doors; parlor secretaries, reception chairs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE.—Rosewood and mahogany extension and other dining tables; mahogany chairs, sideboards, rose wood library and secretary bookcases, walnut and mahogany bookcases, lounges, Voltaire chairs, dining-room chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops, and French plate mirrors, rosewood washstands, and commodes; rich painted and enamelled chamber furniture, in sets; wardrobes, couches, rush seat cottage chairs, walnut cottage furniture; rosewood and other dressing tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, sofas, mahogany three-quarters French chairs, spring-seat arm and rocking chairs. Also, hat stands, mahogany do. hall chairs, tables, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF SOUTH PEABHAM VILLA SITES, THURSDAY, June 8, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., near the Upper Morrisania depôt, west side.—J. T. MOULTON will sell the balance of 150 villa sites, numbering about 40 plots. Already several fine dwellings have been erected, and many more will be completed this season. This property is most eligibly located, being about 40 feet above the Harlem Railroad, 11 miles from the City Hall, and 30 minutes' ride by the cars from 32d-st. 28 trains stop at this place daily, affording an opportunity of getting to and from the City almost every hour, from 5½ o'clock, A. M., to 11 o'clock, P. M., at a commutation fare of less than 6 cents per ride, each way. As a place of residence, for beauty of prospect, convenience of access, and healthy position, it is unsurpassed by any other village site in the vicinity of New-York. The location and merits of this property can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Terms easy. 75 per cent. can remain on Mortgage. The title is indisputable, a printed abstract of which will be furnished to every purchaser. Free tickets to attend the sale, by the trains which leave the City Hall at 7 30, 9.15 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and return at any hour in the afternoon. If rainy, the sale will take place the next fair day. For maps and tickets, or further particulars apply to N. McGRAW, Morrisania Village, or No. 465 Broadway. J. W. BARKER, } No. 3 Nassau-st.
J. T. MOULTON, }

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND VILLA SITES, TUESDAY, June 13, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the grounds, at West Flushing, on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. S. BARKER will sell, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the grounds, 500 Building Lots and Villa Sites, as above, including 50 lots on the Flushing plank-road, opposite the new National Race-course, with many valuable corners and railroad lots. West Flushing is situated between the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with all of which it will soon be connected by the city railroads, now being constructed. It is accessible by stages and steamboats every half-hour during the day, and the New-York and Flushing Railroad, with a dépôt at West Flushing, expected to be completed about the 20th of June. No other property in the vicinity of New-York has advantages to be compared with West Flushing. On the day of sale, extra stages will leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg, at 9, 9½ and 10 o'clock, A. M., in addition to the regular stages every half hour during the day. The steamboats *Essex Dana* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market slip at 9 A. M., returning, leave Flushing at 6 P. M. Stages will be in readiness on their arrival at Flushing, to convey passengers to West Flushing. Refreshments furnished on the ground. For maps, free passage tickets, and all particulars, inquire of

BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. Joseph Dixon, No. 501 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a splendid stock of cabinet furniture of first class, all made for private sale, in the most fashionable manner, and warranted in every particular. Sold in consequence of other contemplated arrangements, consisting of superb carved rosewood amour-a-glace, dressing bureaus, *new style*; inlaid with satinwood, etageres do., sideboards, escritoire desks, centre tables, square sofas, chairs, lounges and bookcases, dining-room suits in oak, superb ladies' secretaries inlaid with satinwood, do. hat stands and plate glass, rosewood extension oak and mahogany dining tables with leaves and cases, mahogany library desks and tables, rich carved rosewood centre tables with brocatelle and statuary marble tops, parlor suits in crimson, maroon and other brocatelle, couches in French delaines, washstands, bureaus, &c., in rosewood and mahogany, spring chairs covered in crimson silk and French delaines, with marble tops, a large assortment of black walnut furniture, rich rosewood parlor suites in muslin, arm and parlor chairs, piano stools, wardrobes, and other very choice furniture, all made in the highest French style by experienced workmen, can be examined any day before the sale.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, STOVER will sell, on THURSDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire manufactured stock contained in the warerooms No. 707 Broadway, between 4th-st. and West Washington-place, consisting of elegant rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, chamber dining-room furniture, viz: Splendid rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, brocatelle and plush; rosewood and variety of other centre, side and work-tables; French secretaries, library bookcases and tables, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, with mirror fronts; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes of every variety of style and finish; extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; oak, walnut and mahogany sideboards, of new and beautiful patterns; hall stands; do. chairs; rocker fancy chairs, children's cribs Spanish hair mattresses, palliasses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Parties from a distance can attend this sale with the assurance of finding every variety of good and substantial furniture usually kept in a first-class ware house—all of which will be sold without reserve, in consequence of a change in business. Goods can be packed on the premises at a reasonable charge. N. B.—Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HAIR AND MATTRESSES, PAILLASSES, &c.—MORTGAGE SALE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK BLIND INSTITUTE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at Sanderson's Hotel, on Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st-sts., 50 superior curled hair mattresses, assorted sizes, 20 cotton do., and 20 straw palliasses, all made in the best manner, and of the best materials, by the pupils of the Blind Institute, for whose benefit the same are to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Persons desirous of obtaining good articles, and bestowing their mite to a worthy Institution, at the same time getting value received, will have an opportunity by attending this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—At Sanderson's Family Hotel, on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, 9th at 10½ o'clock, at the above hotel, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, all the furniture &c., remaining unsold and uncalled for from former sales, including also about 30 best quality fine hair mattresses, made in the best manner, by and for the benefit of the pupils of the Blind Institution, 30 extra marble top centre and other tables, gas fixtures, looking-glasses, brass and cane seat sofas, chairs, settees, rocking and easy chairs, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, spring beds, rattan mattresses, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., at auction, the property of a family giving up housekeeping.—Will be sold THIS DAY (Wednesday,) June 7, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of house No. 403 6th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts., consisting of [illegible] rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, [illegible] mahogany dining and breakfast tables, [illegible] Brussels and other carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, oil paintings, &c. Also, [illegible] of handsome chamber furniture, French and cottage bedsteads, best hair mattresses, &c.

[illegible] Broadway.

BY [illegible] STABLES— [illegible] on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the [illegible] entire stock of "BURTIS' Livery [illegible] consisting of 18 superior horses, 3 coupées, 1 carriage, 10 [illegible] and 2 two seat do., 4 demi-tops, 1 [illegible] and 1 [illegible] and single harness, [illegible] robes, blankets, &c. Also, Lease, being [illegible] of the lease of 1875. The whole to be [illegible] reserve for cash, and a deposit of 25 per [illegible] sale.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & CO.— [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at [illegible] No. 25 Bleecker-st., [illegible] Lavender, Fluxigan, &c., &c., sold on account of whom it may concern.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY [illegible] & CO.— [illegible] on THURSDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the [illegible] No. 19 Thames-st., [illegible] Lavender, Fluxigan, &c., &c., sold on account of whom it may concern.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the bonds of this Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee. They are made receivable by the Controller of the State as bids for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable, with coupons now ready, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, June 5, 1854.—At an election, held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

James B. Wilson,	Edward Haight,	Wm M Gawtry,
Lewis B. Brown,	Paul N. Spofford,	C. K. Sutton,
John J. Herrick,	Benj. C. Lee,	Benj. M. Whitlock,
J. B. Vandervoort,	G. Henry Koop,	Roswell Skeel,
Wm. M. Benjamin,	Chas. L. Frost,	Geo. B. Grinnell
	Jas. P. Cronkhite,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. WILSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., Vice-President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF C. P & A. R. R. CO., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance of the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Boads of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage on the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 62 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1, 1854

THOS. G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

NOTICE—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD.—The creditors of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the office of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., No. 53 Broadway, on business of much importance.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
DUNNING DUER, } Committee.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 31, 1854.—The CITIZENS' BANK, Fulton, Oswego County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, June 1, 1854.—The DROVERS' BANK, St. Lawrence County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19,'53-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest on deposits now at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIE, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 6, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevile assorted sizes.
9,000 dozen O. G. Plewed, assorted sizes.
9,000 dozen O. G. polished, assorted sizes.
1,000 Gilt, plain and ornamental.
275,000 Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 9, to 100 by 30.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—The subscriber invites the Satisfaction of Committees, Teachers, and others, to his improved Desks and Chairs; also, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Tables, Chairs with Book Baskets attached for infant schools, Book-cases, Draft Boards, &c., at his Factory, No. 24 Grove-st., where he is constantly manufacturing the above articles. Bank and Counting-house Desks made to order.

E. PATON.

REFRIGERATORS, ICE-BOXES, &c.—At the Factory, No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, basement. Inquire in the Furniture Warehouse, first floor. N. B.—Prices as low as any in this City. $5, six sizes, $1 each size more; also, with door, from $8; also, an extra appearing, &c., from $12, six sizes. TUNIS MORRELL.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 9 to 50 holes; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 124 Grand-st. 3 doors East of Broadway

FURNITURE—ROJAS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS at Wholesale and Retail. Warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, New-York; factory Elizabethport, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied assortment of Dress Goods of new and fashionable fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barège de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

SUMMER MANTILLAS.—MOLYNEUX BELL respectfully informs the ladies that he has on hand a large assortment of Mantillas, consisting of real Guipure, Maltese, and other Laces in all the most fashionable styles; also a very large assortment of rich Black Silk Mantillas. The remaining stock of Spring Mantillas will be sold at a great sacrifice. No. 58 Canal-st.

JUST RECEIVED PER EUROPA—An Invoice of Paris Embroideries of the latest styles and designs. Also, a Carton of Rich Laces, consisting of Point à l'Aiguille, Brussels, Black Thread Mantillas, Scarfs, Points, Collars, Sleeves and Chemisettes. Also, a complete assortment of Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Muslin Insertions, and Edgings, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—Spring and Summer Goods selling low. Lawns, Muslins, Jaconets, Curtain Muslins, Linens, Table-Cloths, Diapers, Napkins, Black Silks, Ginghams, Barèges, Prints, Summer wear, &c For sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MANILLA GRASS CLOTHS—1,000 pieces just received and for sale by ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

MILLINERY.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT—At the New Goods Depot of the undersigned, where may be found a choice selection of ladies' bonnets, men's and boys' hats, &c.; among which are twenty cases super Florence Bonnets, with capes; twenty do. do. English Dunstable and split straw Bonnets; ten do. do. Leghorn Bonnets, which, together with a full and complete stock of Flowers, Ribbons, &c., will be sold for cash by HOMER KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & LOEBLER have removed to No. 40 Chatham-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business, (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Jennings, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

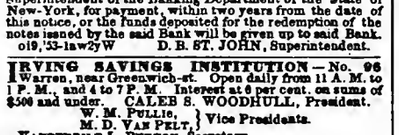

[illegible] THE AMERICAN [illegible]

[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] Broadway, [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—For the quarter ending April 30, 1854.

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Premiums	$197,283	
Received for interest	4,280 16	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
		$239,063 16
Total		$2,723,864 65

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.	$11,000 98	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, fire and City taxes	8,988,15	
Claims by death	77,029 17	
Additions to sums from dividends	7,731 36	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,616 27	
		127,374 78
		$2,596,989 86

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$36,863 36	
Advanced on policies	19,735 62	
Bonds and mortgages	2,582,933 41	
Premium account	47,886 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,500 91	
Due from agents	54,589 13	
		$2,596,989 86
Claims unpaid	35,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854	$19,669,927 34	
Amount at risk issued since	1,258,650 00	
Total	$20,919,577 34	

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	329,908 00	
Dead	50,800 00	
	$449,708 00	
Total at risk	$20,469,877 34	
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854	7,373	
Number of policies issued since	438	
Total	7,811	

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	145	
Dead	25	
	173	
Of which—		
5,511 are for life.		
972 are for seven years.		
96 are for one year.		
119 are for irregular periods.		
7,638	7,638	

Increase for the quarter is amount at risk $868,950
Increase for the quarter on policies 265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABRATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John W. L. Frayh.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. H Grinnell.
Wm. J. Bunker.	Jno. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jno. P Yelverton.	Sam'l M. Cornell.	John M. Stuart.
Hamlin Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G. Moulton.
Chas. A. Davenport.	Henry Grinnell.	Lewis F. Battelle.
Sam'l E. Sqyvesant.	Cephas H Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Grey,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazeway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stoart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duneau,	Jos. Geilderd, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Jno. C. Green,	Daniel Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Feleg Huit.	Robert B Hoge,	
	ROBERT S. HONE, President.	

DUNCAN F. CUERY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1N 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John D. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Lewis Fox Fowler,
William Orrell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell.
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce.
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	B. W. Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Elias O. Drake,	F. W. Ogshury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mosseman,
Daniel Willets,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
John Hoops,	Wm. Hallenbeck,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Cooklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

BOBT. D. HART, Secretary

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 106 Broadway.—The Directors of this Company are now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Eyre R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	R. A. Tucker,	J. L. Beekman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leopard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Thomas Tileston, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilson.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 29 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Fresm'a Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Tyman Chedell,	Martin Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Henry Meyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonestell,
Simon Schuler,	Jno. Montgomery,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hobbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Beading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

QUACKENBOSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC O. BARKER, President.
JOHN W KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B FELLOWS, Secretary.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held this day, all the Companies being represented, it was

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEBRASKA PERIDDY.

Speech in the Park—Serenade to Senator Douglas.

Pursuant to an advertisement issued by the Nebraska Committee, calling a meeting of citizens in the Park in order to prevent them thence to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and serenade Senator DOUGLAS, about 400 people assembled in that locality, and having formed a procession, marched along Broadway to the hotel. They bore several transparencies—such as "New-York always true to the Union," "The people's right to self-government," "For the United Union," "A black line shall not be drawn across our country," "Nebraska," "Constitutional principles triumphant," &c.

After several popular airs had been performed by Grossmann's Seventh Band, Mr. PUGET introduced Senator DOUGLAS to the meeting. He was greeted with cheers and hisses, the latter certainly predominating. He spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been told repeatedly, pending the Nebraska bill in the Senate—

A VOICE—Three cheers for DOUGLAS. [Responded to cordially.]

I have been told, continued he, repeatedly, pending that question, that when I left the capital and returned amoog the people, I should hear the thunder of their voices in my ear, but the thunder that was predicted then was of a very different tone from that which we now hear from your voices. Instead of hearing those thunders of indignation from an outraged people, I hear now a voice rising from the masses—from the Democratic masses—declaring the great principle as the great principle to be remembered in this Government. I am aware that this is a demonstration, not to me as an individual, but it is a stupendous expression of your approval o the great principle which I have been the humble agent in the hands of Heaven, in order that it might be carried into law of the land. I rejoice more at this demonstration of approval of that principle than I would were it demonstration personal to myself, for in this country there are but of little consequence when separated from a great principle, but the great principle of free Government for which we contend will be eternal in its operations, and there will be no bounds to its influence. Gentlemen, much has been said about the Nebraska bill—much has been said in denunciation of it, but it so happens that such denunciations were uttered by those who did not understand it, and those who who were determined that they would not allow its true principles to be understood. The simple principle involved in that question was this: Have the people of the Territories of the United States the right to decide for themselves what kind of laws they would have, and whether institutions shall exist in those territories the same as they are allowed to exist in any of the States of the Union. This is a principle as old as self-government. It was the one which caused the separation from Great Britain of these colonies. It is the one upon which all our institutions rest. It was the one upon which the Constitution of the United States was founded, and the one which binds the different States of the Union together. Is it not most extraordinary that at this day, and in this country, men should rise up in denunciation of that great principle without which free government cannot exist? It is no excuse for men to allege that the people, if left to themselves, will pass bad laws, for if they do, the consequences of these bad laws must rest upon their own heads. You here in New York are allowed to make just such laws as you please, and if we in Illinois do not like those laws and institutions, all we have to do is to keep away from their jurisdiction and operations. In Illinois we establish just such institutions as suit us, and if you like them, come and dwell with us like brethren, but if you disapprove of them, stay away. The Nebraska bill proposed to carry this principle into all the territories of the United States. If you are here competent to decide the Slavery question, you will be no less competent when you remove to Nebraska than you were before you started. Is it probable that the immigrants from the old States will lose any of their virtue and patriotism by the way side while wandering to this new territory? It is not probable when they shall have arrived at their new home, cut the forest, erected their houses, and planted their families there, that they will not have as much interest in deciding this question aright as those who have never expected to go or born in that country. As I repeated before, that is the principle upon which the Nebraska bill rests, and that is the great cardinal principle of the Democratic party. It is the only one upon which that party can stand united and firm, and become irresistible; and if the Whig party wish to repel us at all, they must adopt the same sound principle as the basis of their organization. My fellow-citizens, many kinds of articles are exposed that principle from the public view, in order that the people might not understand it. Hence you find that they kept urging, first, that the Missouri restriction, or Missouri Compromise, should not have been repealed, and secondly, that the bill did not carry out the principle of self-government. Now the Nebraska bill repeats that and declares that the people of this country may legislate for themselves upon all subjects, not excepting Slavery, and that when those territories come into the Union, they shall come with or without Slavery as they think proper. Every man who goes for maintaining the Missouri Compromise, is opposed to the great principle that allows people to decide that question for themselves. [Hisses.] The opponents of this measure are very anxious to conceal this principle. They say the Governor and Judges are appointed by the President. Do they not know that those officers are United States officers, and not the officers of the people? The exceptions to that rule of election by the people, to which gentlemen refer, are United States officers. The Governor is chiefly concerned in Indian affairs; as such has the right of making war and peace, and is responsible to the United States Government. The Secretary, and [illegible] officers are made elective by the people of the Territory. The simple issue is one, and whether the people of the Territory shall be allowed to determine the question of Slavery for themselves or not. Gentlemen say that Slavery is a great moral wrong. Why, I suppose that murder is a great moral wrong, and yet the people determine how the crime of murder shall be punished. Congress has not provided and never has provided for the punishment of any crime. If the people are capable of deciding upon all points relating to white men, does it require any greater knowledge to legislate for the negro? [Laughter and cheers.] In all Territories we give them a Legislature to enact their own laws. The Abolitionists say they make their laws upon all subjects relating to white men—for the protection of morals, religion and education—for everything relating to white men, but not for the poor negro. Now, I do not think it takes any greater degree of intelligence or of virtue to make laws for white men than for negroes. I see upon your banner there that you want no more black lines drawn through his country. I rejoice to see that banner there, borne upon the backs of freemen. This is a great and glorious Republic, composed of thirty-one sisters, and each sister should depart from all its sister ought to depart herself to another. I wish all such black lines to be obliterated from the maps. Let us have no sectional organizations—no other divisions under this Government than those prescribed by the Constitution. The enemies of the Nebraska bill have given notice that old parties are to be abandoned and that new parties are to be formed upon the basis of hostility to be bill. We have been told that the Democrats, Whigs and Abolitionists are to be blended into one party, to make war upon the Constitution of the country. If they make that war, they will find a body of men to meet them. When a body of men shall rise up in this country of this sort, and so treat them as traitors ought to be treated. [At this juncture some water was thrown from one of the upper windows of the St. Nicholas upon the crowd, which for a time had the effect to disturb its equanimity—REP.] Any man who says that the law shall not be executed, that man does advise resistance to the constituted authorities. Now, gentlemen, I only wish to show to you that the Democratic party is the Constitutional party. It goes for the Constitution in all its parts and provisions. We are for the supremacy of the laws, and their faithful execution against any man who dare violate them. I am willing that that issue should be drawe closely—the quicker the better, and let us fight it out at the polls. Let us understand distinctly that we go for the Constitution as it is, and we are opposed to all violations, let them come from whatever quarter they may. With these principles engraved upon our banners—with the Constitution for our guide, and Union for watchword, I ask you to unite in the support of these principles, and the people will give us a glorious triumph at all feture elections. [Loud cheers and hisses.]

Capt. RYDERS made a short speech, and so the demonstration ended.

☞ A good and convenient ferry has at last been established across the Hudson from Garrison's Landing to Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point. This arrangement will be welcomed by a large portion of the traveling public. Hitherto it has not been easy to reach Cozzens' Hotel from the other side of the river.

☞ The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer convened at Albany on Monday for the trial of causes, but as the Petit and Grand Jurors had not been summoned in accordance with the statute, the Judge could not proceed.

FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning, in the boatbuilders' shop owned by NATHANIEL S. HIGGINS, and occupied by W. H. HURSELL, situated on Main-street, near the shore. This was consumed, with a barn adjoining, also owned by Mr. Higgins. In the shop, the stock and tools were destroyed, with one new boat, two partly finished, and four old ones belonging to T. KNOWLES & Co. of this city. Mr. HURSELLEY, a workman, lost his tools, valued at $50. One ton of hay in the barn was burned, but the horses were saved. The loss on the buildings is about $1,000—insured for about $600. The stock of tools of Mr. HURSELL was partly insured.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

☞ Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, President of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad, returned from England in the *Arctic*, where he has been on business connected with the road. We understand he was eminently successful in the objects of his voyage—the negociation of the bonds of the Company and the purchase of iron for the balance of the road—and that its completion to Caledonia will be prosecuted with all practicable dispatch.—*The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., an Indian, named FRANK SMITH, was convicted in the First District Court of New-Orleans, of the murder of his wife in February last. The *True Delta* says: "This is the first full conviction for murder since the cession of Louisiana [sic] to the United States."

[illegible] Kansas to the Ocean's Mouth.

[illegible] Every other to make [illegible] in the people shall [illegible] judiciary, and ministerial officers are made elective by the people of the Territory. The simple issue is one, and whether the people of the Territory shall be allowed to determine the question of Slavery for themselves or not. Gentlemen say that Slavery is a great moral wrong. Why, I suppose that murder is a great moral wrong, and yet the people determine how the crime of murder shall be punished. Congress has not provided and never has provided for the punishment of any crime. If the people are capable of deciding upon all points relating to white men, does it require any greater knowledge to legislate for the negro? [Laughter and cheers.] In all Territories we give them a Legislature to enact their own laws. The Abolitionists say they make their laws upon all subjects relating to white men—for the protection of morals, religion and education—for everything relating to white men, but not for the poor negro. Now, I do not think it takes any greater degree of intelligence or of virtue to make laws for white men than for negroes. I see upon your banner there that you want no more black lines drawn through his country. I rejoice to see that banner there, borne upon the backs of freemen. This is a great and glorious Republic, composed of thirty-one sisters, and each sister should depart from all its sister ought to depart herself to another. I wish all such black lines to be obliterated from the maps. Let us have no sectional organizations—no other divisions under this Government than those prescribed by the Constitution. The enemies of the Nebraska bill have given notice that old parties are to be abandoned and that new parties are to be formed upon the basis of hostility to be bill. We have been told that the Democrats, Whigs and Abolitionists are to be blended into one party, to make war upon the Constitution of the country. If they make that war, they will find a body of men to meet them. When a body of men shall rise up in this country of this sort, and so treat them as traitors ought to be treated. [At this juncture some water was thrown from one of the upper windows of the St. Nicholas upon the crowd, which for a time had the effect to disturb its equanimity—REP.] Any man who says that the law shall not be executed, that man does advise resistance to the constituted authorities. Now, gentlemen, I only wish to show to you that the Democratic party is the Constitutional party. It goes for the Constitution in all its parts and provisions. We are for the supremacy of the laws, and their faithful execution against any man who dare violate them. I am willing that that issue should be drawe closely—the quicker the better, and let us fight it out at the polls. Let us understand distinctly that we go for the Constitution as it is, and we are opposed to all violations, let them come from whatever quarter they may. With these principles engraved upon our banners—with the Constitution for our guide, and Union for watchword, I ask you to unite in the support of these principles, and the people will give us a glorious triumph at all feture elections. [Loud cheers and hisses.]

Capt. RYDERS made a short speech, and so the demonstration ended.

☞ A good and convenient ferry has at last been established across the Hudson from Garrison's Landing to Cozzens' Hotel, at West Point. This arrangement will be welcomed by a large portion of the traveling public. Hitherto it has not been easy to reach Cozzens' Hotel from the other side of the river.

☞ The Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer convened at Albany on Monday for the trial of causes, but as the Petit and Grand Jurors had not been summoned in accordance with the statute, the Judge could not proceed.

FIRE IN FAIRHAVEN.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning, in the boatbuilders' shop owned by NATHANIEL S. HIGGINS, and occupied by W. H. HURSELL, situated on Main-street, near the shore. This was consumed, with a barn adjoining, also owned by Mr. Higgins. In the shop, the stock and tools were destroyed, with one new boat, two partly finished, and four old ones belonging to T. KNOWLES & Co. of this city. Mr. HURSELLEY, a workman, lost his tools, valued at $50. One ton of hay in the barn was burned, but the horses were saved. The loss on the buildings is about $1,000—insured for about $600. The stock of tools of Mr. HURSELL was partly insured.—*New-Bedford Mercury.*

☞ Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, President of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad, returned from England in the *Arctic*, where he has been on business connected with the road. We understand he was eminently successful in the objects of his voyage—the negociation of the bonds of the Company and the purchase of iron for the balance of the road—and that its completion to Caledonia will be prosecuted with all practicable dispatch.—*The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., an Indian, named FRANK SMITH, was convicted in the First District Court of New-Orleans, of the murder of his wife in February last. The *True Delta* says: "This is the first full conviction for murder since the cession of Louisiana [sic] to the United States."

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Regular Meeting.....TUESDAY, June 6.

ALDERMAN WAKEMAN in the Chair.

Minutes were read, not waiting, pursuant to resolution of the Board, confirmed.

Petitions were received and referred from J. McIlvain and others, praying that all proceedings in the matter of paving Forty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, be stayed, until a hearing has been had before the Street Committee; from Wm. Agnew & Sons, and a number of other merchants, praying that the ordinance on hoistways be amended so far as regards the requirement of trap-doors on every floor, they believing that the railing around the hoistways affords all the protection necessary, and that trap-doors are attended with inconvenience and danger.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the PRESIDENT—That the room in the City Hall now occupied by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, as Chambers, be appropriated to the use of the Clerk of said Court, so soon as the same shall be vacated by the Judges. Adopted.

By Alderman VOORHIS—That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to report to this Board, at its next meeting, the names and number of all persons in his department who are employed as inspectors or superintendents of public buildings or repairs, and by what authority such appointments are made. Adopted.

By the same—That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to extend the time for receiving the plans for the new City Hall, from the 17th day of June to the 10th day of July. Adopted.

By Alderman BLUNT—That the TAX Commissioners continue to occupy the rooms in the basement of the new Court-House, until the further action of the Board. Laid on the table.

By Alderman HEARICK—Referring to the Committee on Ordinances so much of Document No. 2 as relates to the duty of the Common Council and the appropriate Executive Departments to lease the public markets, with instructions to report without delay an ordinance providing for the public sale of the market franchises of the City, as contemplated in the 7th section of the Amended Charter.

By Alderman HEARICK—That the Comptroller be directed to pay any deficiency contemplated in the act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1854, (in relation to the Court of Common Pleas in the City of New-York): from the appropriation for County Contingencies, until such appropriation shall be exhausted. Referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman WAKEMAN—Requesting the Committee on Ordinances to report an ordinance repealing all that part of the ordinance of 1849, establishing the Departments, as relates to Inspectors and Dealers of Weights and Measures. Adopted.

By Alderman HEARICK—That so much of document No. 41, (being a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the public markets) as relates to the propriety of selling a portion of the City property now used for market purposes, be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report upon the expediency of disposing of all the public markets, after an honorable and equitable adjustment of the claims and rights of the butchers now occupying premium stalls in the several markets. Adopted.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of the Committee on Roads, concurring to readvertise for grading and regulating Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-streets.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen for a Sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. In favor of concurring to put a Sewer in Pitt-street from Delancy to Rivington-streets.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring to regrade and flag the side-walk on westerly side of Attorney-street, between Broome and Delancy-streets.

BLOOMINGDALE-SQUARE.

The Report of Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of stopping all further action in the matter of opening and laying out Bloomingdale-square for a public park and that no further expense be incurred until further action of the Common Council, was adopted.

Of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring to have the man-holes in Greenwich and Washington-streets raised in accordance with the grade of the street.

Of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring to repair flagging of side-walk on east side of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-seventh-streets. To flag the side-walk of Houston-street from Colombia-street to East River. To have Twenty-eighth-street flagged between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues. To flag the side-walk of Suffolk-street, between Grand and Broome-streets.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.

Aldermad BLUNT moved to amend the ordinances in all these cases, by striking out that portion which related to the appointment of Inspectors. It was, he said, only incurring a useless expense, for he never yet saw an Inspector present on any work.

Alderman LOAU said that theory of having an Inspector over all work was good, and if good, honest men could be obtained for the purpose, and it would be a saving to the City to appoint them. But experience had shown such a hope to be utopian. He never yet found an Inspector at his post, and it was well known to members that the Inspectors constantly certified work which was not properly done, thereby making it almost imperative on the City to pay.

Alderman HARRICK'S experience of Inspectors was not so unfortunate as that of the gentleman who had spoken. He knew Inspectors who had refused to certify bed work; and their duty was, not to cause snoointing inspectors, but to see that good men were appointed.

Alderman MOTT considered that the appointment of Inspectors was bad, and only tended to the utter demoralization of those appointed, for they constantly swore to that which was not true, in certifying bad work.

The amendment was in every case voted down, and the ordinance passed in its original shape.

The Committee on public health reported that the business of the Varnish and Putty Manufactury, rear of No. 102 Thirty-sixth-street, petitioned against as a nuisance, has been suspended in consequence of the death of the proprietor.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the petition of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Zion Church, to remove the remains of the dead interred under the Church corner of Mott and Cross-streets, reported that they were not aware of any objection, and recommended that the prayer of the petition be granted, and permission given to remove the dead to the vault under the new church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street. The report was adopted.

LAND UNDER WATER ON LONG ISLAND SHORE.

The Comptroller, in answer to a resolution of inquiry on the subject, reported that the only right possessed by the Corporation to land under water along the Long Island shore was the land between high and low water mark from Wallabout Bay to the Red Hook. The Comptroller is not aware that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have assumed to convey land under water at any other point on the shores of Long Island.

NOMINATIONS.

Erastus W. Glover was nominated by the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps to the office of Superintendent of Streets in place of Mr. George White, removed

The nomination was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Officers.

Moses Fargo was nominated by the Superintendent of Markets, as Clerk of Union Market. Referred.

THE RUSS & AZIU CONTRACT.

Aldermen HERRICK moved to suspend the regular order of business, in order to take up Document No. 32, being Reports of Committee on Russ and Reid contract, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 7.

A proposition from Russ & Reid to the following effect, was received and read:

"That if the Common Council refuse to accept the surrender of the contract for paving the Bowery, Chatham-street &c., which was so unjustly forced upon them, and leave the matter to the fair and impartial investigation of the Courts they (Russ & Reid) promise and agree that if the final decision of the courts should be in their favor they will in the construction of the Russ pavement, omit throughout the entire line the paving of any portion of the streets between the outside rails of any and all railroads constructed on this line. That they will construct the pavement within the lines of rails, provided the Railroad Companies pay. And further that if they perform any part of the contract, they will leave thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the amount of all said work, which shall include the ten per cent. already specified, to be retained as security; and if the final decision of the courts should prove against the legality of the contract, then they agree to forfeit the thirty-three and one-third per cent., and acknowledge themselves paid in full for the work that shall have been performed; but if the judgment of the courts be in their favor, then that they be entitled to the full amount."

Alderman BOARDMAN moved the adoption of the majority report, against accepting the resignation of the contract and the acceptance of the proposition, but subsequently withdrew his motion, as the report did not offer any resolution to act upon.

Alderman HERRICK said he would move the adoption of the minority report, which did present a recommendation to act upon, viz.: the acceptance of the resignation of the contract. He thanked the Alderman of the Third for the report, which thus allowed him to bring the matter before the Board, though his object was to secure a rejection of that report.

Alderman MOTT spoke at length against the Russ & Reid contract, rehearsing the arguments already so fully brought before the public—the exhorbitant price and the illegality of the contract. He understood that Russ & Reid had hossed of their influence over this Board, but he trusted that the Board would clear itself of such an imputation.

Alderman HERRICK said that any outside pressure he had felt was on the part of those opposed to the Russ & Reid contract. He believed the Comptroller had no authority to make any arrangement with Russ & Raid, and he, therefore, would vote against receiving the surrender of the contract. Let the Courts decide the matter of its legality or illegality.

Alderman VOORHIS moved a reference to the Law Committee, to report on the power of the Board to consider the proposition made by Russ & Reid. If the contract was pronounced illegal, then the Board could not entertain any proposition on that contract.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 7 to 10.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to refer to a Special Committee, which was cut off by

Alderman COVERT, who moved the previous question. Lost.

The motion to refer the subject to a Special Committee of five was carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

The Chairman named Aldermen Voorhis, Brown, Trowbridge, Broadman, and Lord, on the Committee.

Papers from the Board of Councilmen were referred to the appropriate Committees.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen, appropriating $6,000 to defray the expenses of the Fourth of July celebration, was taken up.

A concurrence was moved.

Alderman WILLIAM TUCKER moved to amend, by reducing the appropriation to $2,500, which would, he considered, be sufficient.

Alderman DRAKE hoped the full amount would pass, not that it would be required, but to allow the Committee to show their honesty in not spending it all.

Alderman HERRICK would vote for the full appropriation, because an appropriation did not entail expenditure. They had practical experience of this in the late appropriation for celebrating Washington's birthday.

Late as the hour was, Aldermen DRAKE, HERRICK, and other members occupied the latter part of an hour in the most rambling and vapid nonsense, with faint attempts at wit on the quantity of champagne to be drank.

A motion to lay on the table was carried, and the Board adjourned to this evening.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, a [illegible] Public Reserve, which resulted in the drowning of a son of Mr. JAMES L. WASON. He was playing in the yard with some of the companions when he went [illegible] of water, which covered his right eye. The Physician, Dr. ROSELLE, fears that the eye cannot be saved.

The Historical Society's Semi-Centennial.

The New-York Historical Society is making extensive preparations for the celebration of its Semi-Centennial Anniversary on the 20th of November next.

At the last meeting for the Summer, held last evening, General WETMORE laid down the programme of ceremonies for the ceremony. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, was requested to deliver the address, but declined the task, in consequence of pressing engagements. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was then unanimously selected, and it is believed will accept. He is at present absent from the City. It is intended to divide the Anniversary exercises in two parts: The first will be the Oration; and afterward a Public Dinner, at which covers will be laid for 300 or 350 persons. It is impossible to find accommodations in any Dining Saloon in the City for any larger number.

The Society numbers one thousand paying members, so that the persons admitted to the dinner, if this arrangement is not altered, will be scarcely one-third of the aggregate membership. It was suggested last evening that Castle Garden be engaged for the purpose. Metropolitan Hall will probably not be completed in season. The price of tickets is fixed at $10 each. Tickets will be issued to members of the Society only, and such guests as they may think fit to invite.

Arrangements have been made by which it is hoped the presence of eminent literary men from abroad will be secured. Letters of invitation will be sent to the most prominent distinguished writers of Europe and this country. An interesting occasion is anticipated. Members of the Society will receive tickets of admission to the oration and literary exercises, entitling them to invite as many ladies as they choose, to accompany them. The restriction of number at the dinner is considered a necessary regulation. Sister Societies will probably cooperate in the celebration of the anniversary. About twenty-five have already signified their intention of doing so.

The Society also contemplates the appointment of a Historiographer, whose duty it shall be to prepare a condenced statement of the history of the Society during the past 50 years. This work will be published in a handsome volume, and be distributed to members only.

The report of the Committee on the construction of a fire-proof library building, will be received at a special meeting of the Society, called for Tuesday, June 20.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee, (Old Men's,) was held in the Broadway House last evening, ZOPHAR MILLS, Esq., in the Chair. The following resolutions were adopted with but one dissenting vote:

Resolved, That we tender to our brother Whigs of the city of Washington our warm and earnest congratulations upon their signal triumph in the contest through which they have recently passed.

Resolved, That although the contest referred to was a charter election, and was in some respects of merely local importance, yet the public interest which the canvass has excited, the violent and disgraceful efforts of the General Government to defeat the will of the people, and the extraordinary interference of hired officials, all impelled us to anticipate the result with concern, and justify us now in a public expression of our joy in contemplating the brilliant victory of our Whig friends at the capital of the country.

No other business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned till August.

The Trades.

BOATBUILDERS.—A meeting of journeymen boat builders was held at No. 56 Division-st, last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to advance the interest of the trade. Mr. ALBERT WASHBURN, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. ISAAC WILKINS was appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting. He said that almost every class of mechanics in the city, have had an advance in their rate of pay the present season. The boatbuilders were, however exceptions. While some of them are receiving $2 50 per day, the majority get but $2. Neither is their employment always permanent. Some of them are frequently out of work for weeks together.

After some general remarks, it was resolved that on and after Monday next the pay of journeymen boatbuilders be fixed at $2 50 per day.

A committee was appointed to inform the bosses of the determination, and it was further resolved, that should the employers refuse to accede to the advance, a general strike would take place.

Initiatory measures for the formation of a Protective Society were then taken.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of BRIGET STILEE, a little girl about 6 years old, who was run over by a horse and cart near the corner of Pearl and Broad-streets. The following verdict was rendered: That she came to her death by being run over by a horse and cart; and we further believe that injuries were caused by the neglect of the proprietor of said horse, and not taking proper care of his horse.

THE STEAMER BALTIC.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, after having undergone extensive repairs, went down the Bay yesterday, on a trial trip, and returned to her dock in the evening

☞ Testimonial to Capt. FITCH, and others:

Amount received	$2,940	Mortimer Livingston	$5
Olipbant & Sons	50	Boorman & Johnson	5
A. T. Stewart	30		
Total			$3,12

RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

☞ Sale of Real Estate—Tuesday—By Albert H. Nicholey:

1 lot on 83d-st., between 4th and 5th-ave., 25x100	$65
2 lots on 2d-av., near 109th-st., 25x100, each $500	1,00
1 lot corner 5th-av. and 118th-st., 25x100	80
Cottage and five acres land at Orienta, Westchester Co.	7,20
2-story frame cottage and lot at Greenpoint, L. I.	1,45
1 lot adjoining, on 5th-st., do., 25x100	57

[Advertisement.]

SPIRITUALISM.—We understand that Mrs. BRITTAN of St. Louis, (by the solicitation of many friends,) will deliver another course of lectures on "Spiritualism and Harmonious Philosophy," on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings, 7th, 9th and 11th inst., at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. We are informed that the lectures delivered by Mrs. BRITTAN are of a highly moral and intellectual character, and that the most fastidious cannot take exceptions to the teachings of the powers that control her. We are authorized to state that these lectures are to be free, and all lovers of truth are invited to attend.

[Advertisement.]

☞ To procure for your wife and little ones a delightful, healthy place of residence, or to invest a certain amount in profitable real estate, attend the closing sale of the South Fordham lots or villa sites, advertised in our paper to take place to-morrow at 12 M., on the ground. Free tickets, going and returning, can be obtained at the Auctioneer, at his office, No. 3 Nassau-street, and No. 455 Broadway. The terms are quite easy. Read the advertisement carefully, and you will be sure to go.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CAN SEE HIM FOR NOTHING.—They make no extra charge to see the famous living Unicorn (or Rhinoceros) at BARNUM'S Museum. He is the greatest wonder of the times. "Raffaelle" is played at BARNUM'S this afternoon, and also this evening. No extra charge to see that either.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The new drama of "Amy Lawrence," together with the extravaganza of "The Fairy Light Guard," and the wonderful performance of Mons. DEVANI, form the bill of entertainment at the National Theatre to-night.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Book-keeping rooms of C. C. MARSH, No. 346 Broadway, (APPLETON'S Building), will continue open daily during the Summer. Those interested are invited to call or send for circulars.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 16, 21, 23 to 26, 28 to 31.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 30, 40, 1, 2, 22, 13, 21, 45, 46, 47, 49, 27, 33, 51, 15, 23, 37.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term—2nd Circuit.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 824, 954, 557, 902, 1009, 1003, 1303, 948, 876, 473, 474, 671, 3, 54, 930, 267 to 273, 810, 1223, 1107, 1026 to 1034, 1038, 1042, 1043, 1046, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1058, 1060.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1.—Nos. 799, 807, 800, 834, 802, 60, 732, 905, 906, 907, 908, 910, 911, 912. *Part* 2.—Nos. 888 to 892, 895 to 904.

RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD CAR.—An Inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of Francis Kuhn, who, while in a state of intoxication, fell from the [illegible] Third-avenue Railroad Cars, and [illegible] instantly. [illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN RIOTS—EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS POSTPONED.—All the parties arrested at the fire in Main-street, on Sunday evening, have been held to bail. The further examination was postponed to the 13th or 14th inst. A considerable degree of feeling continues to be manifested relative to the arrests, but through the energetic measures adopted by the Chief Magistrate, peace has been preserved. A number of persons called at the City Hall yesterday, and were informed that the investigation had been postponed by order of his Honor the Mayor.

BURGLARY.—EXCHANGING GARMENTS.—The dwelling-house of Mr. SYLVAR, in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg, was burglariously entered, while the family were absent, and robbed of silver spoons, a silver cake-basket, and a quantity of wearing apparel. The burglar, in searching the premises, discovered a suit of clothes belonging to Mr. SYLVAR, which were rather more desirable than his dilapidated suit, and he accordingly made an exchange, leaving his own behind.

THE NATIONAL RACE COURSE.—The brick wall enclosing the National Race Course at Newtown, is to be completed to-day. The grounds will soon be in readiness for the training of horses.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The teachers, scholars, and friends of the Bridge-street Primitive Methodist Sabbath School of Brooklyn, took their Annual Spring Excursion yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

COMMON COUNCIL.—There was a meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City, at the Lyceum last evening. Alderman LYON, President of the Board, in the Chair. An invitation from the Order of United Americans to the Common Council to unite with them in the celebration of the Fourth of July was accepted. D. E. GAVIT, appointed to take the census of the city, reported the population on the first day of June, inst., as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
First Ward	2,055	2,166	4,221
Second Ward	2,467	2,299	4,766
Third Ward	3,421	3,629	7,050
Fourth Ward	2,553	2,399	4,952
	10,496	10,393	26,989
The population, as shown by the United States Census in 1850, was			11,473
Increase since 1850			9,516

The Mayor sent in two vetoes—one relative to a sewer in Morgan-street, and the other objecting to portions of the Salary Ordinance. Both were sustained almost unanimously. After some further business the Board adjourned.

COMMERCE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.—Capt. NERRY, keeper of the Light-house reports the following as the number of vessels that have passed the Passaic Light-house each month this year:

	Steamers.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Barges.
January	39	28	7	11
February	57	26	12	0
March	141	282	202	51
April	197	593	551	161
May	275	700	742	247

and three brigs.

IRISH ATTACKING GERMANS.—The Newark *Daily* says: The German Turnverein Society had a pleasant excursion to Elizabethport yesterday and participated in gymnastic exercises with the New-York and Elizabeth Turners. The enjoyments of the day were interrupted somewhat by an attack of rowdies, principally or entirely Irishmen, who, during the absence of the Turners at dinner, rushed on their grounds and commenced breaking down the apparatus. They were repelled after a contest in which some fighting took place. They made another attack by throwing stones into the car windows as the Turners were returning, but no one was injured.

☞ The dedication of the new church in Communipaw, will take place on Thursday afternoon, not to-day, as before stated.

☞ Is or is not Quarantine a protection against fevers, cholera, and the like? They have just established a quarantine of thirty days on all vessels from the West Indies, at Charleston, S. C. The merchants are out of sorts about it.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—The 216th anniversary of the incorporation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, was celebrated yesterday. They left their Armory at Faneuil Hall, about 11 o'clock, under the command of Capt. John C. Park, and accompanied by the Boston Brass Band, marched up State-street, to the State House, where they escorted His Excellency Governor Washburn, his Aids-de-Camp, Adjutant General Stone and High Sheriff Eveleth, to the First Church in Chauncey-place. The exercises in the church were introduced by a voluntary on the organ, after which, appropriate passages of Scripture were read by Rev. George W. Burnap, D. D., of Baltimore. An anthem was sung by the choir, prayer was offered, and an original hymn, written for the occasion by Hon. John C. Park, was sung. Dr Burnap then delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon, from the 12th chapter of Romans, 18th verse: "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." The services at the church were concluded with a Te Deum, sung by the choir, and a benediction by Rev. Dr. Burnap.

The Company then proceeded to Faneuil Hall where they dined. About 5 o'clock they marched to the Common. After performing a variety of evolutions according to the most approved system of military tactics, the officers resigned their commissions to His Excellency the Governor, who in turn duly commissioned those who had been newly elected. At about 7½ o'clock they left the Common and returned to their Armory at Faneuil Hall where they were dismissed. The following is the list of officers elected for the ensuing year: Captain, Col. George P. Sanger; 1st Lieut., Col. Ezra Forristall; 2nd. Lieut., Horatio N. Crane, Esq.; Adjutant, Capt. Samuel F. Foster; 1st Serg't, Sergeant Richard M. Barker; 2nd Serg't, Capt. Wm. W. Peirce; 3d Serg't, Lieut. N. G. Culbertson; 4th Serg't, Lieut. John McLellan; 5th Serg't, Col. E. W. Pierce; 6th Serg't, Corp. Warren French; 7th Serg't, Lieut. E. T. Beaman; 8th Serg't, C. C. Henshew, Esq.; Armorer, Capt. C. S. Lembert; Treasurer, Lieut. John G. Roberts; Clerk, Col. Wm. Mitchel.—*Boston Advertiser of yesterday.*

IRISH AND NEGRO ROW.—There was a protracted and somewhat bloody fight yesterday afternoon, on the dock at the foot of Washington-street, between some negroes and Irishmen. The parties were about equal in point of numbers when the affair began, but the Irish soon collected in great force, and, considering it a free fight, counted themselves in, and poor Cuffee had not a ghost of a chance. Three of the negroes were badly beaten—one of them so much so that it was supposed he must die; but he is better this morning, and will probably recover. Some six or eight of the combatants, black and white, were before Justice DAULBARN this morning, with a large number of witnesses to complicate the investigation. It seems to have been a sort of spontaneous outbreak, without any other cause than the mutual jealousy and dislike subsisting between the Celtic and African races. Before the police were able to suppress the row, something like a thousand persons had collected, besides those directly engaged in the affray.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, 5th inst.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 6, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Draper, EDMUND S. HAMILTON, Esq., of this City, to Miss AUGUSTA GAUTIER, of Fordham.

At Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, June 6, WILLIAM COFF

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY-EIGHT COLUMNS, and giving intelligence of a character that no other Daily Newspaper in the United States attempts to approach. PRICE ONE CENT (Stamped.) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE OF THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 36 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 850. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty Negotiation Concluded.

The Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

Important Negotiation Concluded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The Fishery and Canadian Reciprocity Negotiations are finally concluded, and on terms said to be very satisfactory to Secretary MARCY. They will probably be so to the people of this country, likewise, when made public. The Reciprocal Trade, proposed with Canada, will be considered as offering nearly all the advantages of Annexation. This Treaty makes the navigation of the St. Lawrence free: it gives us unrestricted participation in the Fisheries, and establishes reciprocal Free-Trade with Canada, in all the natural products, exeluding, of course, manufactures.

The British demand for an American registry of Colonial-built vessels and their participation in our coasting trade was refused.

The Treaty will have to be acted upon by Congress and the British and Colonial Governments before it is complete. s.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 7.

On motion of Mr. HENN, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing certain post routes in Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON made an ineffectual effort to change the daily hour of meeting to 11 o'clock.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. STANTON, of Tenn., was anxious to get through with the public business as soon as possible. He would say nothing more than that he would vote for the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES, being opposed to it on Constitutional grounds, asked and obtained leave to print his argument.

Mr. HENDRICAS said, as he understood the bill, it assumes Congress ought not to establish the route, but that it ought to be determined by the Executive Department. Until it shall be shown that the central route is not the right one he would not support any bill which excludes it. He then spoke of the public lands, advocating the giving of them to settlers on easy terms, and opposing the distribution of lands among States for internal improvements and school purposes, as proposed by Mr. BENNETT's bill.

Mr. DISNEY resumed a speech commenced by him a month ago, arguing that in all the grants of lands, Government has never omitted to make them inure immediately to the pecuniary advantage of Government itself, contending that there was not a more absurd idea than that new States have been favored by grants of lands. The Government has constantly had an eye to being reimbursed.

Mr. CHANDLER, although feeling a deep interest in the Pacific Railroad bill, representing a commercial community, thought this is not the time to discuss it. He hoped the measure is not dead, even should it be allowed to sleep. His object was to discuss the bill proposing prepayment on all mail matter, and raising letter postage from 3 to 5 cents. He contended the effect of the measure would be to drive printed matter into private, conveyance which would carry it as safely and expeditiously as now, while the department would have to pay the same amount as now for the transmission of the mails; therefore the very means designed to increase the revenues of the department would practically diminish them. If, as had been claimed, the Post Office must be a self-sustaining machine, he should demand in the name of the reading and writing people that the department shall be credited with all excess of income which has been poured into the National Treasury at any former period.

Mr. BISHOP PERKINS said he did not doubt the constitutional power to grant alternate sections of land for the Railroad to the Pacific, but, in his opinion, this was not the proper bill for that purpose. It starts nowhere—meets nowhere. Assuming Vicksburg as the starting point, and taking into consideration grants of land, and payments of money, and support of military posts, it would cost Government ninety-five millions of dollars. He wanted to save as much of the Public Lands as he could, to enable poor men to become freeholders, and not place them in the hands of speculators.

Mr. GIDDINGS gave the points of a speech in reply to Mr. SMITH, (Va.) defending, as he said, the truth of history from the audacious falsification of the last named gentleman. The subject related to the proceedings when Mr. GIDDINGS, some years ago, was expelled from the House for introducing resolutions conceived to be incendiary, connected with the subject of Slavery. He denied having declared in effect that it was lawful for negroes to slay the wives and children of their masters, and said Mr SMITH was guilty of fabrication in so asserting.

The Chairman, Mr. BOCOCK, reminded him he must not deal in personalities, and told him he would have to call him to order if he persisted.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied he was not aware the word fabrication was exceptionable language, but he would say instead, the assertion had no truth in it. (Laughter.) He wanted Mr. SMITH to answer him or back out from his position. He had thought proper to notice the man who had been Governor of Virginia, who stood here as the leader of the Slaveholding interests and the whipper-in of the Administration.

There was not a quorum present at any time during the day.

The Committee rose.

Mr. PERKINS, (La.,) introduced a bill to remodel our diplomatic and consular establishment. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Adjourned.

Women's State Temperance Convention.

UTICA, Wednesday, June 7.

The second annual meeting of the Women's New-York State Temperance Society was held in this city to-day. The attendance was quite large, comprising persons from this and adjoining States. The proceedings were conducted with much dignity and good taste, and were characterized by the utmost unity of sentiment.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs. VAUGHAN, President of the Society, who read the Opening Address. Mrs. FISH, of Ontario Co., read the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, in which Governor SEYMOUR is described as a political Judas.

The Treasurer showed that the amount in the Treasury at the date of the last report was $246 37. Amount received during the year, $1,840 21. Total, $2,086 58. Expenditures during the year, $1,990 70. Balance in the Treasury, $86 92.

During the absence of the Business Committee, Miss CURRIE D. FILKINS, of Rochester, addressed the Convention briefly, but eloquently.

In the afternoon, letters sympathizing with the object of the Convention, were read from Mrs. NICHOLS, of Vermont, and Mr. GERRIT SMITH, of New-York.

The following resolutions were introduced by Mrs. BLOOMER:

Resolved, That the act of Governor SEYMOUR, in vetoing the Temperance bill, passed by so large a majority of the Legislature, was treacherous in its design—criminal in its enactment—a base betrayal of public trust—and a wanton insult to those who entrusted to him the interests of the majority, and as such deserves the severest censure.

Resolved, That the veto act, whatever the motive that prompted it, has opened afresh the bleeding wounds of hearts already lacerated and well nigh broken—rivited the chains of this giant demon—hoisted the flood-gates of iniquity, and rolled forward the tide of intemperance which now deluges our land.

Resolved, That the prominence of one man power in defeating the Maine-Law bill, passed by a large majority of both branches of the Legislature, so far from affording any excuse of disappointment, presents a powerful incentive for more zealous action on the part of temperance men.

Resolved, That at this important period of Temperance Reform, the woman who remains indifferent and inactive,—who stands aloof and withholds her influence in removing these evils,—forgets her heavenly calling as a helpmeet and ministering angel to man, and is therefore widely out of her proper sphere.

Resolved, That in actively promoting the cause of Temperance and the principls of prohibitory legislation, the women of this Society are consistently acting upon the advice so often gratuitously bestowed upon them, viz: "Minding their own business," inasmuch as it is the business of wives, mothers, and sisters, to endeavor to control public sentiment—to give a high moral tone, and to sway in that direction which shall lead to the enactment and execution of just and righteous laws for the protection of the sanctity of homes, and the highest interest of humanity.

Resolutions denouncing the use of tobacco as conducing to drunkenness, were also offered.

The resolutions were discussed until the hour of adjournment, when they were unanimously adopted.

Among those who spoke in their favor were Miss CLARKE, of Ontario; Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, of Herkimer; Miss DONOVAN, of Rochester; Miss PAULINA W. DAVIS, of Rhode Island, and others.

In the evening addresses were made by Miss FILKINS and Mrs. FISHER.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Surrender of Walker's Fillibuster Party.

Arrest of the French Consul.

Destruction of the Steamship West Wind by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 6.

We are now in receipt of our California papers to May 16th, brought here by the *Daniel Webster* and *El Dorado*.

The amount of treasure on board the *George Law, en route* for New-York, is $1,140,000. The *George Law* was detained for some time at Aspinwall, by the waybills of the treasure failing to arrive with the treasure, and an express had to be sent to Panama for them.

WALKER's fillibuster forces had been disbanded, and the parties composing it surrendered themselves prisoners, and had arrived at San Francisco in custody of the United States authorities. They were released on parole.

The mines were yielding abundantly.

The Legislature had adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. DILLON, the French Consul was arrested on the morning of 6th May, charged with violating the Neutrality laws. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Yerks on the 12th ult.

The screw-steamship *West Wind* had been destroyed by fire.

The intelligence from the Sandwich Islands and Oregon is quite unimportant.

The El Dorado reports that all was quiet at Acapulco when the mail steamer touched there.

The *Daniel Webster* reports that the Mayor of San Juan had announced his resignation, and the total dissolution of the City Government.

At the latest dates, the revolutionists, under MUNOS and CASTILLON, were attacking Granada, which has probably capitulated, and a new government has been established.

Among the passengers arrived here per the *El Dorado*, is Madam PFEIFFER, the celebrated German traveler.

San Francisco Markets.....MAY 16.

The markets were quiet, and prices tolerably sustained. Gallego and Haxall FLOUR was selling at $11@$12. MESS PORK, $22. RIO COFFEE, 13c.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived at San Francisco—2d May, ships Archer and John Haven, New York; ship Moonson, Boston, steamship Yankee Blade, New York, sloop Corinna and schooner Yonng America, New York; 5th; ship Lookout, New York; 6th, bark Emily, Richmond; 7th, ship Herald of the Morning, Boston; 12th, ship Harriet, New York, schooner Ada, Newburyport.

From New-Brunswick.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 7.

St. John, N. B., papers of the 5th inst., are received. They are filled with articles on the coming Legislative election. The candidates proposed in St. John have addressed their constituents. None of them appear to be in favor of protection. Mr. WILMOT, one of the Government candidates, says he would go for taking off the duty on flour, if the people desired it, but preferred rather to let in the raw material free. Hon. JOHN H. GRAY said that in trade he was a protectionist. Though objections had been made to his course relative to the duty on flour, he was for abolishing the distinction between Canadian and American, and equalizing the duty, and would endeavor to bring about unrestricted free trade between the North American Colonies of Great Britain

The religious element appears to be involved in the contest, as the St. John *Times* charges that the Roman Catholic Bishop has put forth an edict commanding all Roman Catholics to vote against Messrs. WILMOT and GRAY, and calls upon all Protestants to rally and crush Popery.

H. B. M. cutter *Netley* arrived on the 5th June, from Halifax, for the protection of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

Flour, Corn, and Corn Meal, are to be admitted in Prince Edward's Island duty free, until October next.

A ship arrived at St. Pierre reports falling in with, on 21st April, in lat. 47°, lon. 39°, a boat 21 feet in length, with air tubes, filled with goods and clothes, also letters, pocket-books, and money. No one on board. It is supposed, from one of the letters found, that the boat belonged to the ship *James Mora*, which left London for Quebec on 2d April. The Government armed schooner *Doring* sailed from Halifax for the Gulf of St. Lawrence on 27th May, for the protection of the fisheries.

Philadelphia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 7.

The election returns are not all in yet, but the Whig, Native and Temperance candidates, endorsed by the "Know-Nothings," have swept the city. It is a complete Waterloo victory. CONRAD, for Mayor, carried 20 Wards, and VAUX, Dem., only 4. CONRAD's majority is nearly 9,000. HAZLEHURST, Whig, for Solicitor, has nearly 12,000 majority over HURST, Dem. HENDERSON, Whig, for Comptroller, has over 8,000 majority over BADGER, Dem. MUCH, the Native candidate for City Commissioner, has 3,000 over LEIBY, Dem., and 15,000 over CONLY, Whig, who only received 5,000 votes.

The returns from all the Wards but four for Councillors, show the election of 11 Democrats, 3 Reformers, and 43 Whigs and Natives to the Common Council.

The returns from twenty-two Wards show the election of 17 Whigs, 4 Democrats, and 1 Reformer, to the Select Council.

The Whigs and Natives combined have elected School Directors in all the Wards but three or four. All who were not pledged against a division of the School Fund were defeated. There is scarcely a foreigner elected in any of the Wards.

The result of the election is also claimed as a rebuke to the Administration for repealing the Missouri Compromiso.

A procession of Know-Nothings is going round the city, with hats craped, and a hand-organ playing a dead march.

The official majority of CONRAD, for Mayor, is 8,343, and of HAZLEHURST, Whig, for Solicitor, 11,762.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 7.

The Legislature assembled to-day. Ten members of the Senate were present—6 Democrats and 2 Whigs. Two vacancies exist in Districts 5 and 7. J. E. SARGENT, of Wentworth, was elected President, and GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Lancaster, and CHARLES DOE, of Rollingsworth, Clerks. They are all Democrats.

In the House, out of 311 members, the whole number elected appeared. FRANCIS H. CHASE, Dem., of Conway, was chosen Speaker over MASON W. TAPPAN, of Bradford, F. S., who was supported by both Whigs and Free Soilers. The vote stood CHASE, 156; TAPPAN, 153 scattering, 1, which was cast for a Democrat.

For Clerk, E. A. HIBBARD, of Plymouth, Dem., had 158 votes; J. Q. ADAMS, of Manchester, Coalition, 148; blank, 1.

ANSON S. MARSHALL, of Concord, was subsequently elected Assistant Clerk.

The Governor Elect, Hon. N. B. BAKER, will be inaugurated and deliver his Message to-morrow afternoon.

The American Institute of Homœopathy.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 7.

The eleventh annual session of the American Institute of Homœopathy is now in session here. About eighty members are present. Dr. L. CLARY, of Syracuse, has been chosen Chairman; Dr. GUY, of Brooklyn, General Secretary, and Dr. CRX, of Philadelphia, Provisional Secretary. Twenty-five new members have been elected. The proceedings are characterized with much interest and vigor. A warm and exciting debate took place on the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the validity of Dr. JACOB KOMMERT's diploma, and into the alleged erasure of his name from the record of the Institute. A resolution was adopted fully sustaining the Doctor's standing in the profession and Institute.

A public meeting takes place this evening, when an address will be delivered by Dr. PAYNE, of Bath, Me.

Destructive Fire in Alleghany City, Pa.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 7.

A fire broke out last night in Alleghany City, which destroyed eighteen stores and dwellings. Among the sufferers are JOHN STEENE, dry goods dealer; MOSAIS & PATTON, grocers; MCGRATHY, clothing; MAGAR, clothing; PETER MENTZ, shoe dealer; KLEE & KAUFFMAN, clothing; WILLIAM MILLER, saddler; WILSON & SON, hatters; ——— SMITH, tinware; RALSTON, grocery; CARSON's tavern, and LIGHTCAP's tavern were also burnt. The buildings were situated mostly on Federal-street. Loss, $60,000—mostly insured in Pittsburg offices. A man named SKILAS, —s recently discharged penitentiary convict—has been arrested on suspicion of having set the fire

Departure of the American Emigrant Aid Company.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The Cunard steamship *America*, sailed at noon to-day, for Liverpool, with 129 passengers, and about $590,000 specie, mostly American gold.

At the meeting of the Emigrant Aid Company held here this day—ELI THAYER, of Worcester, was chosen Chairman, and THOMAS H. WEBB, of Boston, Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected an Executive Committee for New-York, to nominate Directors for that City, to procure stock subscriptions, &c.—viz: Messrs. Chas. King, Jacob Westervelt, Wm. C. Russell, John L. Mason, Wm. F. Camp, C. W. Elliott, Rev. Dr. Adams, Moses H. Grinnell, John J. Cornell, Thaddeus Hyatt, Jonathan Coddington, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Peter Cooper, Isaac C. Kendall, Shepherd Knapp, John E. Develin, Geo. Newbold, J. Earl Williams, B. F. Butler, Anthony J. Bleeker, John N. Genin, John Keyser, A. Schaffer, Simeon Draper, and Judge Daly.

The National Industrial Convention.

TRENTON, Wednesday, June 7.

The National Industrial Convention met here today, about fifty delegates being present. Mr. SHARPLESS, of Pennsylvania, was chosen President, with five Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries. Committees on Business, Finance and Printing were appointed. Mr. BRAINWOOD gave notice of a series of resolutions relative to foreigners. They disfranchise all supporters of the Romish hierarchy. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Niagara's News—Malicious Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 7, 1½ o'clock P. M.

The telegraphic wires east of this city have been cut, or otherwise kept out of order since yesterday afternoon, and under circumstances which leave no doubt as to the motives, and but little as to the authors of the rascality—in consequence of which the steamer's news has been delayed to the present time, thus causing great inconvenience to the commercial public.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 6.

The steamship *Florida*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 7.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, but contain no news worth telegraphing.

Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church.

Special Report for the New-York Daily Times.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

HUDSON, Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

The delegates from the different classis of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of North America, assembled this morning in the church of Rev. Mr. DEMAREST at 10 o'clock, the occasion being the annual meeting of the General Synod of that religious body.

Sixty-three delegates were present, mostly from the classis within the limits of New-York State, and with a few exceptions, all the classis in the State were represented. Among other delegates were Drs. DEWITT and HULTON, of New-York, Dr. PROUDFIT, of New-Brunswick, Dr. BAAS, of Philadelphia, and Dr. BAALE, of Newark.

The Synod was opened by a prayer by Rev. Dr. BAAS. After calling the roll the Synod proceeded to the election of officers for the present year. It resulted as follows:

President—Rev. MANCIUS S. HULTON, D.D., of New-York.

Assessor—Rev. DAVID D. DEMAREST, of Hudson.

Messrs. J. PASCHAL STRONG and J. MASON FESSIS were elected Clerks, *pro tem.*

The minutes of the last General Synod were then read and approved.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Rev. Mr. LEE, Rev. Mr. HAGEMAN and Elder NAWAISE, were appointed to prepare an order of devotional exercises for the afternoon. After the Committee had reported, the Synod adjourned to meet in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Synod reassembled at 3 o'clock, and the proceedings were opened with a prayer by the President.

Several additional delegates reported themselves.

The devotional exercises were opened by singing the 166th Hymn; after which, the President read the 48th Psalm.

Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, of New-Brunswick, proceeded to address the Synod: The reverend speaker adverted to the fact that many of those present were the accredited messengers and ambassadors to a sinful world, and such being the case how important it was that they should have right conceptions of the truth. They were apt oftentimes when they saw the honor the world paid to Christian bodies, to believe that they had no hostility to fear. But was it so? During the Reformation our fathers had had to contend against the hostility of the temporel princes and the Papal Church. They gave up their lives for Christianity. Now men feared public opinion, and it would seem that but few men would dare to assert the truth unadulterated against the counter force of public opinion. Did holy men, with just appreciation of the scriptural truth, fear public opinion? It could not be said. Was it the Word of God? It now exercised a greater influence than it heretofore had in the formation of public opinion, but still he must answer to the interrogations: No. Had a Christian minister a right to follow public opinion? He was an ambassador for Christ, and had he a right to alter his message? Had he no right to lower its terms, as they must give account from him who gave them their mission?

We live in a state of religious, social and political freedom. Christianity had a free scope for its actors, and they ought to achieve great objects. But to do that they must hear the message of their Redeemer and not their own message. They should be animated by the spirit such as animated the Apostles of old, who bore the message of Christ amid the persecutions and scoffs that they met with everywhere. The history of our religion from Abel down to the Redeemer, and from the Redeemer down to the present time, has been a history of combatants. Such was the history of the religious body with which they were connected. Their future success would depend in a great measure upon whether they held themselves above the censure or the approbation of the world.

Mr. DEWITT followed with an able address.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School of the German Evangelical Mission Church, in Remsen-street, near Union-avenue, Williamsburg, made their first Spring excursion, on Monday the 5th inst. Above 160 children, under the care of the Superintendent, Mr. HORBST, the teachers and a large number of friends, spent a pleasant day in a fine spot in the woods, near Newtown, L. I. Several hymns were sung and an address was delivered by Rev. J. NEANDER, the Pastor of the above church.

EASTERN DISPENSARY.—The following is the report of this Institution for the month of May. Patients attended at the office, 1,356—Males 498, Females 858. Patients attended at their dwellings, 224. Males 91, Females 133. Number of persons vaccinated, 1,102. Males 585, Females 517. Total, 2,682.

A MAN SHOT.—Last night about 10 o'clock, the Jackson Hose, Friendship Engine and the crab of the Franklin Engine ran down Third-street to Federal, where they stopped. Presently a pistol was fired by some one in the crowd, and the ball took effect in the breast of a young man named DANIEL HAINAS, a resident in Fourth-street below Carpenter. Mr. H. was attracted to the corner a moment before by the noise made by the companies racing. There was no rioting that we could hear of. The wounded man was taken to his residence, and this morning was in a precarious condition. The ball entered under the left arm, and it is supposed lodged in his lungs.—*Phil. Bulletin of last evening.*

ATTACK ON ELECTION OFFICERS.—This morning the return Judges and Inspectors of the Seventeenth Ward met at Mr. DEVLIN's tavern, at Cadwallader and Master streets, for the purpose of making out the returns of the election. This spot is in the old Third Ward, Kensington. A large number of Irishmen, laboring under the effects of whisky, and being stung to madness by their defeat at the polls, made a general rush at the officers and attempted to get possession of the papers, etc. The officers had to fly for their lives.—*Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening.*

THE CUTCHOGUE MURDERS.

Examination of the Murderer at the Jail.

The People Claim a Share in the Capture.

We have received from our correspondents at Cutchogue and Riverhead particulars of the examination of NICHOLAS BEHEEHAN, held in the jail at Riverhead, on Wednesday, the 6th.

One of them visited the prisoner in his cell before the examination commenced. He appeared cheerful, but was disposed to grumble somewhat at "the shabby treatment" he had received. Counsel had visited him in jail.

At 11 o'clock he was brought before OLIVER COREY, Esq., for examinntion. On being asked what he had to say to the warrant, he replied that he was *not* guilty. He asked permission to see his counsel, SPICER DAYTON, Esq., and requested that HELEN HOLLAND be brought in and examined before him.

HELEN HOLLAND was sworn, and gave a very plain, straightforward account of all the circumstances, as we have published them. She was frequently interrupted by the prisoner, who at times laughed aloud, and at times cross-questioned her.

Dr. BENJAMIN D. CARPENTER was next examined with reference to the appearance of the rooms as he found them, the wounds of the murdered, &c. While this was being detailed, NICHOLAS hung his head; but when the doctor proceeded to state the prisoner's confessions, the prisoner frequently interrupted him with "That's a lie!" "I never told him so," "I was out sailing on the Bay that night," &c. He denied, indeed, all the statements he had previously made, and even that he had made any confession whatever.

We have received a batch of letters from the East End, all indignantly denying the assertion that the New-York officers were at all instrumental in organizing the scouting parties. They agree that said officers were not present at the capture, and did not even arrive until he was brought out of the swamp and was about to be put into the wagon. They agree that Sheriff PHILLIPS had thoroughly organized the people, and that not one in ten of those who assisted in the search were aware of their presence. They deny that "the natives were discouraged and about to give up the chase" on the officers' arrival. They deny that "the officers' revolvers" were presented to keep the people from executing speedy vengeance on the fiend—denying any necessity for such a presentation of arms, or that they, being so excited, would tolerate any stranger's revolvers. We judge from the wide distance of the places postmarked on the letters received, that the denials so agreed on are the universal sentiment of the people. The full account, as furnished by our special reporter and correspondents in Wednesday's issue, has before this time been read: they will see in that there can be no necessity of publishing their communications in full.

The Superintendent of the Emigrant Intelligence Office in Canal-street sends us his suspicions that the statement that BEHEEHAN was hired out of that office must be a mistake, inasmuch as he cannot find the name, spelled in either of the ways it has been written, upon the books for the last three years. Whether that is a criticism on the spelling, or a denial of the intention of the statement, we are in doubt.

Dr. CARPENTER, who attends the boy STEVE, writes us quite encouragingly of the little fellow's condition, and expresses strong hopes of his recovery.

Philadelphia City Election.

From the North American, June 7.

We present below the returns we have received of the election yesterday, in all the Wards except the Twenty-first. In these returns the totals of the Twenty-third Ward do not include two precincts, from which no returns were received, and those of the Seventeenth Ward do not include the fifth precinct.

Wards.	MAYOR. Conrad, W.	Vaux, D.	SOLICITOR. Hazlehurst, W.	Hirst, D.
1	1,072	741	1,081	690
2	1,660	1,260	1,716	1,174
3	986	918	1,014	930
4	930	1,081	1,008	1,023
5	1,082	900	1,255	862
6	1,110	805	1,339	579
7	1,649	749	1,781	607
8	1,125	839	1,122	540
9	1,254	756	1,377	634
10	1,789	746	1,919	596
11	893	895	914	814
12	1,209	813	1,276	719
13	1,729	884	1,805	683
14	1,738	919	1,841	760
15	1,433	1,114	1,481	1,027
16	1,246	875	1,319	759
17	753	960	770	920
18	700 maj.		600 maj.	
19	985	1,213	977	972
20	1,141	983	1,195	835
21	0,000	000	000	000
22	930	444	943	400
23	910	621	891	572
24	942	748	950	728
Total	27,296	18,684	28,374	16,846

Rejoicings of the Victorious Party—Speech of the Mayor Elect.

From the Public Ledger, June 7.

As soon as the result was known, the excitement among the Whigs and Natives was very great, and the rejoicing loud. The friends of CONRAD, HAZLEHURST, and the rest of the successful candidates, met at SHINN's Hotel, and formed in procession for the purpose of visiting their favorite candidates, and congratulating them upon the result. The procession, which numbered from three to five thousand persons, was accompanied by a band of music. The body marched down Chestnut-street to Tenth, and up Tenth to the residence of Judge CONRAD, on the corner of Morgan-street. A number of his friends were there and apprised him of his election before the procession arrived. When the head of it reached the house, the parlor windows were thrown open and the Judge appeared. He was greeted with nine hearty cheers, as the first Mayor of the Consolidated City of Philadelphia, by "upwards of seven thousand majority." After quiet had been restored the Judge commenced a speech.

He said that the triumph belonged to the people, and not to him. It was a triumph of the cause of all that every true American citizen could justly be proud of, and over which the flag of our country can proudly wave, and to which every patriotic heart confidently gives allegiance. He thanked the assemblage for the kind and overwhelming reception, and said that the office to which his fellow-citizens had elected him had been forced upon him. It was well known, he said, that the nomination was brought about by his friends, without any action or desire on his part, and now, since he had been elected by the free and independent voters of Philadelphia, he would promise his every effort to discharge the duties with promptness and efficiency.

He felt a deep interest in the organization of the new city, and would never forget the good opinions of his fellow-citizens in the confidence reposed in him. In conclusion, the Judge said, he could not find language sufficiently strong to express his heartfelt acknowledgments for the unexpected result, but all he had to offer at the present time was his thanks.

The crowd then dispersed, after giving nine cheers for the "Mayor of Philadelphia," and forming into procession again, marched to the residence of ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq., City Solicitor, elect, in Walnut-street, above Fifth, where that gentleman was heartily cheered. He made an eloquent speech to the mass, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

A MAN SHOT BY LIEUT. CULLEN, OF MOYAMENSING.—About 8½ o'clock last evening, word was sent to the station-house in Moyamensing, that a man was flourishing a bloody knife in a yard attached to a house in Christian-street, below Ninth. Lieut. CULLEN and two officers proceeded to the spot, where they discovered a man raving with excitement, and swearing that he would kill anybody who dared to approach him. He had a bloody knife in his hand, the blade of which is seven inches in length. A large crowd of people were congregated around the house and an opinion prevailed that the infuriated man had committed a murder in an upper story. The Lieutenant drew out his revolver in order to intimidate the fellow, but it had not the desired effect.

The pistol was knocked out of his hand, but quickly recovered, and at this moment one of the barrels was discharged, the ball from which entered the breast of the man just above the right nipple. He stood for a moment, staggered, and fell into the arms of an officer. He was taken to the Hospital, and was still alive up to noon to-day. His name is JOHN LAGEN, aged about 26 years, is an Irishman by birth, and has been in this country about a year. He is a shoemaker by trade, and boarded with Mr. MCCOY, in Christian-street, below Ninth. He had been drinking rum pretty freely during the day and evening, and when shot was laboring under the effects of mania-potu. Lieut. CULLEN proceeded to Alderman FLETCHER's office, and gave himself up to answer, if necessary.—*Philadelphia Union of last evening.*

At the festival in Faneuil Hall, lately, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, of Pittsfield, proposed the following sentiment: "The man who annihilated the 2,000 clergymen with a single discharge of his thunderbolts—would that he were here to see how many of them are extant.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.....WEDNESDAY, June 7.

The Board met at the usual hour, the President, EDWIN J. BREWER, Esq., in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Engine Company No. 53, to have a fire hydrant constructed in front of their house in Fifty-eighth-street, near Broadway.

Of sundry persons, to have the sunken lots in Forty-ninth-street between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, filled in.

Of J. W. Thompson and others, to have the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-third-street enclosed with a suitable fence.

Of G. Cleeland and others, to have the vacant lots fenced in on Thirty-second-street, between Broadway and the Fifth-avenue, and sidewalks flagged.

Of Anne Flynn, to be paid for a horse drowned at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River.

Of members of Engine Company No. 39 for a new Engine.

Application of the Trustees of the Woman's Association and Home for Discharged Female Prisoners—for aid in the erection of a building for their use.

To have curb and gutter stone set on Eighty-fourth-street between Third and Fourth-avenues.

In favor of lighting the Battery with gas.

From C. C. Thesil, preferring charges against Hose Company No. 10.

In favor of flagging sidewalks in Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues.

For the use of Horse-cars on the Hudson River Railroad to Fifty-second-street.

In favor of repairing West Thirty-third-street between Fifth and Sixth-avenues.

Of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital, for an appropriation of $1,000.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

In favor of repairing Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second-streets, from Second-avenue to East River.

To regulate Thirty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

To have the Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Eighty-sixth-streets, lighted with oil.

In favor of flagging the side-walks on both sides of Thirty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, where necessary.

RESOLUTION LAID OVER.

That from and after this day the Board will meet from day to day—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—during the months of June, July and August.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

In favor of regulating Twenty-sixth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenues; in favor of extending bulkhead on Hudson River, from Twenty-fourth to Thirty-third-streets.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. FINCKNEY moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Public opinion has recently been directed towards certain alleged abuses existing in the New-York Fire Department, the result of which has been various preparations, emanating from no official quarters, having in view a reorganization of the same; and, whereas, it is an open question whether the Department cannot be made efficient by the adoption of the details of an organization founded upon the improved methods which experience and time have developed; and, whereas, a large number of the old experienced members of the said Fire Department have many valuable suggestions to make in relation to improvements, which may be made therein, or which, without doubt, could be made practicable, if opportunity should offer; therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of five be appointed to consider the expediency, and report to the Board the propriety, of a thorough and complete reorganization of the New-York Fire Department, with an ordinance providing therefor; and that the representatives of the Fire Department be requested to appoint a similar Committee, to confer with the Committee of this Board.

On a division, the Board voted for the adoption of the preamble and resolution—Ayes 46, Nays 8.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To have a fire-hydrant in Eleventh-street, between Avenues A. and B. In favor of fencing vacant lots corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue. To provide a suitable gutter in the Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fiftieth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-streets. That the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps be directed to cause the deposits taken from the culverts at the time of cleaning them, to be removed in tight carts.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT moved the adoption of a preamble and resolution, reciting the evils which resulted from fire, hose, and engine companies running out of their respective districts, and resolving, that any company who shall infringe upon the rules in relation to this practice, shall be—for the first offence, suspended for three months; and for a second offence, shall be disbanded; and it shall be the duty of the Chief Engineer to see the same carried into effect, and to report the companies who shall violate the regulations in this respect to the Common Council. The preamble and resolution was ordered to be referred to the Special Committee when appointed.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

In favor of lighting Twenty-sixth-street with gas. That the cross-walk at the corner of King and Hudson-streets be repaired. To remove all vessels of over 150 tons burden from the slip between Oliver and Catharine-streets, and to prevent any vessels of that tonnage from entering thereto.

PAYING THE M. D.'s.

A resolution to appropriate $10,000 for the payment of medical services at the Station-houses was referred.

REPORTS.

Several reports from various Standing Committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CATHERINE MARKET.

The reports of the minority and majority of the Committee in relation to the removal of Catherine Market, was taken up, and after two divisions the previous question was put and carried: Ayes 32, Nays 24.

The Board then divided on the main question: That the application of the petitioners for the removal of Catherine Market to the foot of Market-street, be and the same is discharged." The vote on the adoption of this resolution was—Ayes 39, Nays 10.

On motion, the Board then adjourned to Friday, at 6 P. M.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Wednesday.

Before Hon. Recorder TILLOU.

SENTENCES.

Victor Goldstiler pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing $90 from a man at No. 592 Mulberry-street, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Petrick McKerrigen pleaded guilty to stealing $31 from ——— Paltz, and was sentenced to two years' confinement in the State Prison.

Carolino Kelly pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of jewelry, w

THE BROOKLYN RIOT.

The Recent Riot in Brooklyn—Letter from Rt. Rev. Bishop Hughes.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I have read your comments on the Brooklyn riots with absolute astonishment. I venture to say that they will amaze at least half your readers as much as they have amazed me.

Two or three ideas dominate in your article, all equally unGenerous and unjust, all highly calculated to inflame the worst passions of one of the parties. These ideas are:

First, The entire and absolute superiority of the Know-Nothings, on the ground of their Anglo-Saxon character and courage.

Secondly, The absolnte right of said Know-Nothings to come armed into a peaceable neighborhood with purposes of blood, and set up a preacher there, with the predetermined idea of murdering any one whose anger he may provoke to interrupt him. True, you do not state the proposition thus; but it is involved in what you call vindicating "freedom of speech," as applied to this preacher.

And Thirdly, The cowardice, rowdyism and brutality of the Irish.

All the remainder of your remarks are subordinate to these ideas. You appeal to the magnanimity which you regard as based on them, for forbearance on the part of the Know-Nothings. You will find by the fruitlessness of that appeal how very much you are mistaken.

But since you have challenged the comparison, I for one, as a Celt, do not shrink from it. I deny your premises, your prophesy, your history, and your facts.

First, the very phrase Anglo-Saxon, as used by you, involves a fallacy. MACAULAY invented that false name, and applied it to the whole people of England.

Anglo-Saxon England ended with HAROLD at Hastings, nearly a thousand years ago. I do not dispute the courage of the "Ango-Saxon;" but their whole country was overrun and pillaged, and they themselves made serfs of the soil by the Normans in a single campaign. There never were a people so utterly subdued and enslaved. It was not courage, but a passive stolidity and insensibility to insults and goads, and privations of all kinds, that preserved them as a race. ROBIN HOOD and his merrie men are the exception to this rule.

Whatever advances England has made—whatever superiority she may have achieved, cannot be called "Anglo-Saxon." Erom the day of the combat of Hastings to onr own time, England has been governed exclusively by the Normans. I believe Sir ROBERT PEEL formed the first and singla exception to this rule since the days of Chancellor BECKET.

If you contrast with this utter defeat and prostration the long and gallant stand made by the Irish against the same Normans, perhape you would feel that this superior courage which you claim, may be rather a swagger. England, united, armed, and thickly populated, was utterly beaten in one campaign. Ireland, divided into little Principalities, at fend, for the most part, with one another, held the same foe at bay for three hundred years, though poison, treachery and crnelty the most revolting were the agencies of the invaders.

My dear Sir, you must be very indifferent, indeed, to the voice of history, when making your boast. Have you not read of Fontenoy, of Malplaquet, of Cremana, of Austerlitz, where courage was displayed not quite "Anglo-Saxon?" Even at Waterloo, the division of the British army that most distinguished itself was Irish. The single regiment that won most fame was the "Counaught Rangers."

Before you prophesy with so mnch *nonchalance* that the "Know-Nothings can put down the Irish," I would advise you to read a little of the future in the past. Indeed it is not easy to see what you mean by "putting down the Irish," whether cutting their throats, shooting them with revolvers, burning their churches, and all this; or, as at home, degrading them by proscription, reducing them to civil bondage by due course of law. I know not and I care not. In either case yon may find yourself mistaken.

England was something more powerful than the "Know-Nothings." I do them no injustice, I hope, when I say her hatred of the Irish was as deep, as bitter, as active as theirs. She had agencies of every kind, and she nsed them without mercy or scruple. She confiscated, hanged, outlawed, hnnted as wolves, the Irish Catholics. The gallows, the hulk, the sword, the tongue and pen of slander, were at work together, to "put down the Irish."

They are not yet pnt down.

You speak of an Irish peasant as "half brutalized." There are people in the world who cannot date the triumph of humanity over brutality from the discovery of FULTON, or the practical expariment of O'REILLY. I am one of those who think that civilization consists not altogether in steam, or the application of electricity to the bnsiness of life, or even in the invention and use of a bowie-knife, or a Colt revolver. I am inclined to the opinion that there may have been true refinement, a high civilization and pure humanity, before these discoveries; and further, that barbarity and bnitality may possibly have survived them.

The Irish are uneducated in too many instances, prejudiced too perhaps in some, vehsment, excitable; but brutality is not in their nature. To attribute it to them is a libel of the grossest character. I have known every part of Ireland, have seen and mixed with the people of every class. I hsve seen the English people too—the undoubted Anglo-Saxons—in almost every part of England,—at the Collieries, in the Mines, in the Factory, by the Furnace, and on the fields; and in every quality that elevates the man above the brute. I sav they are the inferiors of the Irish peasant.

I have no desire to dispsrage the English people. They have been the victims of the same cruelty as ourselves, and have all my sympathies. In ranking them below the Irish peasant in tendarness, kindnesd, family affections, a most delicate sense of politeness, affahility, cheerfulness, hospitality, I do not disparage them.

But even if the Irish peasant were brutal, would not his brutality be the work of the "Anglo-Saxon?" For nearly two hundred years that "Anglo-Saxon" did his utmost to brutalize him. He could not hold land, he could not trade, he could not be a mechanic, he could not learn the alphabet without dooming the man who taught him to the gallows. If he rode a horse, the next Protestant he met could, according to law, knock him down and appropriate the horse. The Priest was hung according to the same law, the schoolmaster was transported. This was law, Sir, all "law and order," done by the "Anglo-Saxon" in his progress and refinement, and energy, and courage. It was the law within the memory of young men yet living. Is it not astonishing then that the Irish peasant, for whose benefit "Anglo-Saxon" philanthropy had so far exhausted itself, should be a little rude, a little ignorant, and somewhat savage?

But I admit all this is now beside the question to a great extent. That question really is, as far as a Journal like yours is concerned, who was in fault? and your undoubted duty to denounce and decry that party, whether Celt or Saxon, and demand that he be punished for his guilt.

You insist that "freedom of speech" must be vindicated. I agree with you. No right is more sacred. But a license to abuse is not "freedom of speech." If a man mount a stump by your door and call your father a murderer, your sons thieves, and your wife and daughters still worse, would you vindicate his "freedom of speech?" I rather think not. There is nothing in "freedom of speech" that is not in freedom of spitting. A man's liberty to spit is undoubted, but if he posts himself by the waysida and spits in the face of all who pass, 'tis time his liberty be a little controlled.

This is precisely what the preacher did. He knew his preaching would be of no avail. He knew he could never make one convert. He could not be sincere. No true Christian ever forced his preaching on an audience with the apprehension that it would result in bloodshed. His business was mischief, and he succeeded.

Let us look at the facts. On Sunday week he first appeared. A band of marshalled and armed men came on the ground, and as they were retiring, they beat unmercifully any dog who, by the least wood provoked them. One man, on whom a woman was leaning at the time, was beaten violently. This was the spirit in which the zealots manifested their piety. Indians, who never heard "the Word," could not act more *brutally*. Were the assailants then sent to jail? Were they who could not listen to personal taunts "taught forbearance in a station house?"

Do you not know, Sir, that every vagabond who comes out here from England, makes a mission of abusing the Irish Papists? One fact connected with these ranting firebrands is significant. It is that the reviler, whether Jew or Gentile, Euglish, Italian, Germsn, wherever in fact he comes from, confines himself to abuse of the Irish Catholics. Not a word of the German, not a word of the Pele, not a word of the Frenchman. To me, at least, the rsason of this is obvious. They are the agents of England. Of course I do not say this as metter of fact of which I have any actual proof, bot as a conclnsion of logic it is irrefragelble.

For these roaming pests I would secure full liberty of speech. I would lst them talk and write as long as they may, and print and publish. Bnt that is very different from thrusting themselves into an Irish neighborhood, thrustiug their provoking insults into their very ears, whether they would listen or not, with an armed force at thsir back ready to slay if they were at all provoked by language intended to have that very effect. I wish you would look back throngh the TIMES of last month, and read an argument nsed hy yourself in relstion to the WARD mnrder, to aee whether it is not strictly applicable in this case.

I know nothing about the "Know-Nothings." I believe there are many honest and sincera men among them who believe a good deal of whst is said against the Irish; but I think their object, or that of their leaders, is simply political. I think the organizstion in its presant form grew out of the lest Presidential elsction, eod because at that election s great numbar of Irishmen wera elected to lucrative offices. I may be mistaken, but that's my visw.

I confess, too, that, whether right or wrong, a good deal of this irritation has been provoked by the rabid writings of *Brownson's Review*, the Boston *Pilot*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and the *Shepherd of the Valley*. Of the guilty parties I think theee are the guiltiest of all.

And here is a strange psradox—the writers of all these papers are Americans or Eoglish. They hold np to odiom American institutions, and, what is still more treasonable, they assume to represent the Irish.

This last is a barefaced falsehood. Thsy do not represent one out of every ten; they represent whstever remains of prejudica and, perhaps, extreme zeal, and they cater to prejudica to make moosy of it.

Then there is at the other side *America's Own*, the *Budget*, the *True American*, &c., edited, I helieve, for the most part, by English, Welsh or Orange Irish.

Here is the exact fact—Catholics, American and Eoglish, hound on the Irish against Americsn institutions at one side, and, at the other, English and Irish Protestants hound on Americans to annihilsta the Irish.

I do not criminste either party for the proceedings of last Sunday. I think both brought infamy on themselves. I care not who had the best or the worst of the blows. I only lament the one etruck at universal liberty. I regret still more, Sir, that you should take a one-sided viaw of this question.

But, while I will not scquit the "Know-Nothings," I do not hesitate to coodemn the Irish Although I think they were wilfully and wantonly outraged, they should not allow themselves to be provoked. The more they are satisfied that those insults are wanton, and unprovoked, and *set on foot by England*, the more it becomes them to act so as to baulk the common enemy.

Mey I conclude with s fervent sspiration, that all good aod rational men will unite to prevsot these wanton outrages at one side, and, if they be offered, to prevent their being noticed at the other?

I am, dear Sir, yours sincsrely,
MICHAEL DOHENY.

The Other Side of the Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your remarks upon the subject of the Brooklyn riots, in Tuesday's TIMES, are doubtless correct as general truths. Either of the intelligent Saxon or Celt—Protestant or Pspist, will probsbly agree, so far as you went. The grand aod essential point lies deeper than this, however.

It is not that ignorant Papist or ignorant Protestant fight each other—the good and intelligent will, *so far*, always interpose—but the procuring cause of these religious hroils dates further back than any present sudden ontbreak.

The American and Protestant has welcomed to this land the oppressed and down-trodden victim of civil and religious persecution among all nations. Equal rights and equal laws meet the amigrant precisely at that moment he steps his foot upon the soil. The Germsn, the Englishman, the Frenchman, and ths inhabitant of Asie, eppear to know this netional American principle, and they soon become one of us. The German and Italian may now and then boil in his blood as he meets upon the street the perjured wretch whose brntality, under other laws and ia other lands, has murdered his friends snd relatives; and, with a feverish ebullition, vent upon him words of wrath and resolutions of censure, and track him through the land with charges befitting his name and past acts; *but beyond this the German seldom goes*. But when the Pspist Irishman sets foot upon our soil, led on by unwise prelates, he is very apt to exhibit, on all occasions, an unconquerahle disposition *to destroy and persecute* whoever differs from him in opinion. *That national hatred of England*, "BRED IN HIA BONAS," *seems to be transferred, without due consideration or cause, to the Protestant in America.*

Hence we see their inflammatory and nngracious articles in the *Freeman*, the *Shepherd of the Valley*, and such like papers, and hence when the oppressions of the Tuscan Duke are applauded and approved of on the one hand, a sleeping spirit of antagonism is ronsed up in the breasts of onr citizens on tha other hand, and they bond together to *preserve* those privilegee accorded by Protestaats to others, but which the Pepists threaten and openly proclaim they never will accord to Protestants, should they ever get the power.

Hence, when the Gospel is *peacably* proclaimed, as it was in Brooklyn Sunday before last, in public, it is outraged by attacks upon the persons of its ministers. The friends of religious liberty say to such ministers—go and preach, and we will defend you from personal violence and interruption, as against man or the devil. So far all is right.

What is the result? The minister preaches on the next Sabhath, and the friends of liberty of speech stand hy him. The minister retires. The friends of *Constitutional* American principles retire also, *orderly* and *peacably*—they are attacked—they repnlse the aggressors, and show thus to yon, Mr. Editor, and the conntry, that they were right in providing by numbers for just exactly what occurred.

A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

Letter from a Rabid Know-Nothing—Views, Feelings, and Aims of the Party.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I havè attentively read whatever you have thus far published on the subject of the rapidly increasing hitterness between the Native Americans and the foreigners—the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. You lament the present state of things, and look with fearful apprehension npon tha threatened and imminent consequences. I do not share your feelings. I thank God that at length the great questions of personal liberty and publio safety, involved in these conflicts of races and creeds, are to be debated and *settled*.

As to FORREIGNERS: In the first place, every demand that can reasonably be made of the American people is, that in making our country "the asylum of the oppressed," we permit all men, of whatever nation or religion, to reside among us in safety, pursning any and every vocation without let or hindrance, to their own profit; holding any and every opinion, without question or observation; and in all ways enjoying as fully as the native citizen the advantages of our Government and institutions. Clearly, the right to *govern* us, or to have any share or influence in our own self-government, has never been promised in any manner whatever to those who find in the United States a refuge from oppression, the blessings of liberty, and the unrestricted choice of means of support or of riches. To the poor fools who inquire how long our own fathers have been Americans, I have no reply; it is not the business of a man to hold debate with such creatures—it were as well to enter my house and attempt to drive me out, on the pretence that it had been in my family but for two generations.

I beg you to consider seriously these few FACTS: the foreign population of the United States is about as one to fifteen, but, notwithstanding this disparity, which must astonish those who are familiar with the noise of their partisanship, FOUR-FIFTHS *of all the beggary, more than* TWO-THIRDS *of all the pauperism, and more than* THREE-FIFTHS *of all* murders, riots, rapes, burglaries, arsons, thefts, perjuries, forgeries, *and other great crimes committed in this country, are committed by this small per centage of the whole population*. More thsn half the public charities, more than half the prisons, more than half the police, more than half the cost and labor of the administration of our internal affairs, are for foreigners—for e class without virtue, and ignorant and hrutal, corrupting all with whom they come in contact. Except the single item of slavery, (the continnance of which, or at least, the exteosion of which, results from the implacable enmity of Irish and German laborers to the negroes, as illustrated by the sslectioo of the *Irish* militie to keep down the American people at Boston lately, by ths Irish and the foreign votes for every pro-Slavery candidate for Congress, &c.,) all that contributes to our national disgrace, *we owe to Foreigners*.

Of course, there are respectable men smong ths emigrants to this country; but even of the educsted and self-supporting "adopted citizens" aod oliens, an immense majority are Roman Catholics, like ths Irish, or Infidels, like the Germans—equally dangerone for their hostility to all true Liberty. As to the Infidel party, which is supported by the *Tribune*, it is sufficient, for my present purpose, to call your sttention to their utter disregard, everywhere, of the Ssbbath, and their efforts, in many of the States, to procnre the repeal of all laws in regard to it. Scoundrels and fools!—what boon is there for the poor, even if they do not believe in Jesus Christ, to be compsred to that beneficent institution—that every ssventh day—in which all Christian Governments have ordered thst there shall be no compnlsory toil, no oppression, but only peace and rest, for the lowest, basest, as well as most nnfortunate? But this "free-thinking" class, these short-sighted, shallow-brained brutish philosophers, however much thay are to be drsaded, sre far less dsogerous thsn the Romaoists, against whose further iotarfarence in our affairs, in the nama of God and the martyrs, and by the degradation and suffering of every nation in which they have an ascendancy, WAR!—only wsr—until they are made powerless or exterminated.

I understand perfectly well, Mr. Editor of the TIMES, all the caot upon this suhject by feeble-minded indifferents end unscruplous demagogues. But it is qoite too late io the dsy, let me suggest to you, to suggest that this is a question io ooy wsy whstever connected with *Religious Liberty*. IT IS NOT. I do not csre, nor do the "Know-Notbiogs" csre, whether a man be Llamist, Pagan, Jew, Trinitarian, Unitarian, Calvinist, Armenisn, a worshipper of twenty Gods, or of none at all, in considering whether he shall be admitted to citizenship. Opposition to tbe admission of Romanists has oothing whstever to do with sectarian religion. *But the* SACRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION *known as the "Catholic Church," is a perpetual* CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIGERTIES OF MANKIND.

The *Tribune* "hetes" ell secret political societies! It therefore denouncss the "Know-Nothings." Pish! Does any one scquainted with the management of thst jonrnel, suppose that MR. GREELEY, MR. PIKR, MR. DANA, or MR. RIPLEY, have never read the history of the Jesuits, or that they are ignorant of the never-for-s-moment-abaodoned pretensions of the Papal Government to supreme political as well as spiritual hesdship in all the world?

The Romish Society has grown with astonishing rspidity in this country, chiefly by emigratiön, but in a considerable degrec, slso, by conversions. The character and circumstances of these conversions I cannot describe in this communication without extending it to too great a length, and I therefore pass this metter in silence. It is well known, however, that the means used for "the propagation of the fsith" in this country are extraordinary. More money is expended by ths Papists of Europs for our cooversion than all tbe Protestant Societies together expend in foreign missions for the conversion of the heathen; and the agents of the Papscy are the best they can procure, bad as they are. I will not enlarge npon this point, but it msy be ststed as a truth beyond controversy, that even the Methodist preachers—confessedly the most illiterate of the Protsstant clergy—are very much better educated, as a slass, and infinitely more intelligent than the Romish priests, who surpass them only in a sort of gibberish which by courteay is called Latin—these priests being for the most part profoundly ignorant of the genius of this noble language, which they jabber in constsnt repetitions of their mocking prsyers. In morality, too, the Popish priests of this country are immeasurably superior to those of Italy, Spain, Portugsl, and the South American and Mexican States. Mr. KIPNAA'S "Sketches of Brazil," a recent article in *Harper's Magazine*, incidentally treating of the suh ject, J. L. STEPHENS' *American Travels*, BEOWN'S *Exomination of the Moral Condition of the Roman Catholic Clergy*, and numerous other works, must convince the most skepticsl that *ths inmates of our penitentiaries, stews and gambling houses* will in this respect compare most favorably with the Romish priests, as a class, throughout the world.

More than ten years ago, it was proposed by s Romanist editor in Louisiana to disfranchise ths Protestants of that State, in retaliation for the civil dissbilities of the Romanists in New-Hampshire and North Carolina. Tbe course of the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Shepherd of the Valley*, and BROWNSON'S *Quarterly Review*, shows conclusively that the serpent needs only to be warmed e little longer to turn upon us and sting us with its damned poison to the death. Undoubtedly there are things in some particulars answering to tha definitions of men, who say that the ascendency of the Romanists is no more to be dreaded thao the ascendancy of Presbyterians, Methodists, or Bsptists, but the contemptible drivelers do not perceive, or they effect not to perceive, that the *right to compel, by civil law*, in matters of feith, IS ANN RVER HAS GERN A CARNINAL AND NECESSARY POINT OF ROMISH BELIEF, while such a doctrine is utterly repugnant to and inconsistent with every form of Protestsnt belief. *If Protestants ever in a single instance attempted by coercion to build up their own party, or to put down their adversaries, it was when such a course was made necessary by the general opinion of mankind*, as established by ages of Roman Catholic rule.

But the great principles, the great interests involved, are beyond the limits of a communication like this, and I turn to the more practical and more easily understood matters which the "Know-Nothinge" propose to accomplish. In the first place, the Naturalization laws as they are must be rigidly enforced, until they can be *reformed*; in the second place, the *Common School system must be preserved* AS IT WAS FORMAD, as a means for the intellectual and moral cultivation of the children of the State; in the third place, Americans must be allowed to govern their own country; and in the fourth place, the Roman Catholics, who, by their creed and practice, are everywhere aliens, must eubmit to the restrictions which their obligations to a foreign monarch and the profession of a creed which is a perpetual sedition shall render necessary; and laws must be enacted and enforced giving to each parish authority in its own affairs, divesting the Bishop and King of Rome of all title to any real estate in this country, punishing with tha severest penalties the every-day compulsory exaction of taxes for the support of Romanism from the poor snd ignorant, hy threats of ecclesiastical or spiritual penalties; and, as has been found necessary in Great Britain, a proper scrutiny of nunneries and regulation of bequests for religious purposes.

Enongh for to-day: but I am ready to meet you or any of your oorrespondents on the reasonableness or necessity of any proceeding here suggested. Meanwhile, I am content to

"KNOW-NOTHING."
But God, Liberty, and our Country.

Nebraska in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, June 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Nebraska bill has passed, but it is far from being canonized in the hearts of the American people, as DOUGLAS once said of the Missouri Compromise, in this city, in the presence of hundreds of us, who now know of his betrayal of our rights. With the exception of Government officials, and a few who wish to be, and hope to be, through DOUGLAS, at a future day, not one hundred Nebraskaites can be found in this county, out of thirty-five hundred voters. The complexion of the next Illinois Legislature will surprise politicians abroad, who know nothing of the independent spirit abroad among the great mass of the people. Yours truly, W. J.

TEXAS.

The Public Men of Texas—Gen. Houston—Galveston, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sunday, May 21, 1854.

General SAM HOUSTON, (called by everybody in Texas, HUSETON,) has jnst visited this region, and what would have seemed strange in any other General, he has dined and taken "pot luck" with his old enemies, Col. MORGAN and Dr. ASHBEL SMITH, who live on this Bay, and are both well to do in the world. The latter is probably the best read man in the State, a good talker, good in wool, but raisee only tolerable cotton. He dietinguished himself as Foreign Minister from the lato Repnblic of Texas. Col. MORGAN, with Com. MOORE and others, you may remember, were proclaimed pirates by Preeident HOUSTON, when with the little gallant nsvy they went to attack the Mexicsns. Treveling the entire territory of Texas, excepting a small part of Eastern Texas, ona hears but little about old SAM, but what is highly denonciatory, but when the votes are taken he don't lack friends. I would wager that he could hardly he elected constable, judging from hearing people talk. You know the result when the trial comes. After all, there are probably few bnt what have a sort of pride in the estimation in which the hero of Sen Jscinto is held st a distance. He now lives st the town of Independence, twelve miles from the Rio Brazos, on a little farm, in a log cahin with hut four rooms, plainly, even cheaply furnished. When st home, sitting in the rawhide-ssat chairs, ha entertains like or with the ease of an old English gantleman, the plsinness of a frontiers-man, retaining some of the habits of the Cherokee. He talks with great freedom of his traducers, professing to utterly despise their malignity. He has only enough slaves for servants. His table for breakfast has bscon, sometimes eggs, corn bread, hominy, and coffea; dinner, ditto, with greeos; supper, ditto withont greens.

I jodge his wifa an intellectual woman, a church member with plain habits, aad is a good mother. They are both frugal to a degree. They have six children, all in good health, five girls and one boy, not one of whom has had a shoe on its feet doring the last Winter, and they are hearty as Camanches. Mrs. H. msnages the farm and instructs the children. Though having had no particular wsy of mskiog money, snd hevirg been poor a few yesrs sgo, he has husbanded some twelve thousend dollars, mostly from his pey and mileage as Senator in Congress. He lives s long way from the Cepital There are scores of tales tooching his credit aod business transactions, which might affect other men—oot "old SAM." He sports a huge moustache, drinks no whisky, but continues his usual gallantries to the other sex. He reads his pepers and writes his letters on a pine table in the open gallery.

Of other distinguished men who have figured in political life in Texas, ex-President BURNET is plantiog not many miles from Gelveston, usiog his leisure hours in lampooniug General HOUSTON. Ex-President LAMAR has retired with his beautiful wife, daoghter of the late celebrated preacher, JOHN N. MAFFIT, to a plantation near the Brazos, living easily aod hsppily. Ex-President ANSON JONES is at his plantstion "Barrington," near Washington, raising cotton and children, end moving some as director in the New-York Pacific Railrosd charter—a safa and respectable one. It is a singulsr fact that all of the ex-Presideots are personally nnfriendly to General HOUSTON—all ds not speak with him. Colonel WARD, ex-Commissiooer of the General Land Office, is United States Consnl at Panams. Ex-Governor PINCKNEY HENDERSON, the "Henry Clsy" of the South, though a Democrat—the law partner of General RUSK—is at Sen Augustine. Ex-Governor WOOD was left at Liberty by the present Governor PEASE, during the last elcction. Ex-Governor BELL is in Congress, and a gentleman there as everywhere. Enough of men, for this lettar.

This charming city is the most attractive Southern town within the limits of Uncle Sam's broad and grand domains. The Almighty must have designed it as a sort of Eden, requiring, however, his Adams and Eves to plant and meture their own trees, for he left it without a shrub high snough to shade a Shanghae. But little more than a score of years has elspssd since LAFITTE buried his treasures in the sands of the beach and embarked in his wizard skiff, never to return. Now, the city part of the island is abundantly supplied with *fig trees*, whose deep green leaves literally cover its nakedness, end whose crimsoo fruit is plucked fresh and ripe and made part of the morniog meal. Nearly all the tropical fruits, flowers and plents are reared and matured on this island, and every breath is laden with their incense. Were I familiar with the names I would give you a catalogue. Of the fruits I can only remember the fig, pine-spple, lemon, orange, pomegranate, banana, citron, quince, pesch—then there is the castor oil bean. All the berries of the Northern and Middle States, and all the flowers of the hemisphere, with svery species of ths rose, each hsving its peculiar hue and perfume. The Oleander, with its profuse branches topped with its sweet smelling pink flower, is as planty as the sugar maple in Vermont. You have but to open your window, and the soft Gulf breeze crowds your room with the divinest exhalations from the surrounding shrubbery and flowers. So of a morning after a shower the whole atmosphere seems filled.

The warm Gulf Stream whieh laves the entire length of the South part of the Island—thirty miles—with a tide ebbing and flowing but a few inches, affords the most captivating bathing in the universe, and the hard, smooth beach, with a surface so level for the entire distance, that the finest instrument can hardly detect an undulation, together with the light wind constantly fanning the shore, invitee the equestrian of both sexes to a gallop—the stately carriage to "a drive"—and often the last bit from the pocket of the plodding clerk, to give his lady-love a ride on a Mexican pony. The climate is luxurious, the "northers" refreshing. The inhebitants sre mainly an agreeahla congregation from all quarters of the globe. Already the invalid from a distance, with his family and boys, are spending the Winter and Spring months here—and, mark me, but a few rapid years will pass hy when Texas will be the Italy of America, and Galveston, in many favored points, its Florence and Naples.

L. L. H.

Effort Necessary to Progress.

REV. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW, Pastor of the Se-Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, preached last Sunday an eloquent sermon from the text "First pure, then peacable," showing that in the life, hoth of individuals and nations, there is constant etruggle and progress—that it always has been so, and must continue to be;—that everything must first be pure, before we can have peace, and that no one csn live isolated in the community. We are all *associated* for good or for evil.

He appropriately applied his lesson to the recent tronhle in Boston, growing out of the "Burns case," and said Slavery was the great evil of our nation, and that it was the duty of us all to taka every legal and peaceable means to eradicate it; that we must not expect to do it withont sacrifice and trouble; that *all* must do their share;—the merchant must consent to lose some of his customers and some of his profits; the congregations must consent to be troubled about it, and to have the subject preached about repeatedly; that ministers must be willing to lose their salaries, (if need be,) and *all* contribute to the final disappearance of this terrible, aggressive, and powerful evil.

He said men had always been striving to have "peace," and had compromised principles for peace. The rich man does not trouble himself about the poor and suffering needy ones in the by-lanes and alleys of the great cities, where crime and ain abound, and where the young are taught their first lessons in iniquity. He has heard it said that "great cities are great sores;" that the poor always abound in them, and it is a source of trouble to him to be always thinking about them, so he builds himself a fine mansion and adorns it with all attendants to make himself and family comfortable, but, by and by, his house is robbed of some of its wealth, and the thieves have come from one of those by-lanes and alleys that he failed to visit, where he emitted to cultivate the children of want and misery. Or he goes into the country and establishes a fine country seat, and *there* he thinks he will be saved the sight of the eyesores of poverty, of sin, destitute, &c. He does not stay to think, all in enjoys the grass and vigorous air of his country place, of the dreadful miasma arising from the offensive streets, and dark, damp cellars, where dwell the poor, whose pallid faces and care-worn countenances indicate the impurity of the atmosphere they breathe.

Bot, by and by, a pestilential disease breaks out in that section of the city, extends through the whole town, spreads into the country, and at last this rich man's only child falls a victim to it; and it has come from the impurity of those neglected streets snd alleys.

The sermon was listened to with the most profound attention by a lerge congregation, and it is earnestly hoped it will be pnblished.

The Great Excursion from Chicago to the Falls of St. Anthony.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad—The Start from New-York—A Thousand Guests Assembled at Chicago—Liberality of the Railroad and Steamboat Companies.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAOO, Monday, June 5, 1854.

The public were pretty generally aware that a railroad and steamboat excursion—perhaps the most magnificent ever projected—was to come off during the present week. Those who could get no tickets broke the tenth commandment, while those who received them went incontinently into ecstasies. A trip of over three thousand miles, extending to the Falls of St. Anthony, in the Territory of Minnesota, was an event of considerable importance, and ceused not a little fluttering of the nerves, especiely among eusceptible ladies. Since Thursday of last week, the various railroads leading to tbe Garden City, as they term this flonrishing and dusty Chicago, hsvs borna hitherward at laast a thousnd passengers, invited guests of "the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company," to honor the celebration of the opening of the last liok in the railroad line between the Eastern Atlantic and the Mississippi. A little history of the road may, at this early point of my record, not be undesirable.

Aladdin's Palace was bnilt in a night, bot that was in the days of magic. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad was commenced on the 10th of April, 1852, and opened to Joliet, 40 miles, on the 18th of Octoher, in the same year; by Jan. 5, 1853, the road was extended to Morris, 61 miles; to Ottawa, 83 miles, Feb. 14; to Lasalle, 98 miles, Merch 10; to Pern, 100 miles, March 21; to Tiskilwa, 122 milcs, Sept. 12; to Sheffield, 136 miles, Oct. 12; to Geneseo, 158 miles, Dec. 19—all during the last year. Finally the road reached its completion et Rock Island, on the Mississippi, in February of the present year, the total distance being 181 miles. This is not exactly ths magic of Aladdin's palace, but it is very near it. One hundred miles of the road was built, stocked snd in running order in less than a yesr; and the whole distance from Lske Michigan to the Mississippi was finished and the road put in operation in twenty-two aod-a-half months. Messrs. SHEFFIELD & FARNAM were the cootractors, and if they had done nothing else in their lives, this road would win them a lasting name.

For nearly one hundred miles, sfter leaving Chicsgo, you follow the valley of the Illioois River and its tributaries, through the towns of Joliet, Morris and Ottawa, all of which are rising into coosiderable importance. At Lasalle it is at the head of the ste mboet navigation on the Illioois. Shortly it crosses an immense coal-field, whence already it furnishes the inhabitants of Chicago with chsep fuel. Thc road has been in running order sioce Februsry, and its receipts, even thus early, are highly satisfectory. But more of this in my next letter, when the Directors have made their statement, which they are expected to do at soms poiot during the excursion.

For the excursion has really not commenced yet. We start in about sn hour from my present time of writing. It is true some of our New-Yorkers left their homes on Thursday morning, and on Fridsy the trains bore them over the different roads in sufficient numbers to win respect from the conductors. Free passes, as you are aware, had been furnished them some time previously, and only the expenses of bed and board had to come out of their own pockets. From the moment we get into tha Company's cers, here at Chicago, we become their guests, and bed, board, everything, is cared for by these most munificent of entertainers. What a time of it we shall have! The Indians are now at Fort Snelliog, receiving their yearly presents. When I write sgain I shall be able to report if the squsws are handsome. By the bye, I notice that nsarly every married man in our party, numbering over a thouaand guests, is accompanied by his wife. Ladies enliven an excursion very much.

Of our route hither, there were a great deal to ssy, if anything new could be said, but I am fsarful of trying the experiment. The choice of roads offered the invited guests was the following, both for coming and returning: Hudson River Railroad; New-York Central Reilroad; New-York and Eria Railroad; Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; Great Western Railroad, Cansda; Michigan Central Railroad; Buffalo and State Line Railroad; Erie and Clsveland Railroad; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. The steamhoats on Lake Erie were also at the service of the guests, free of charge; and well did the *Southern Michigan*, Capt. PERKINS, convey us from Buffalo to Monroe, and well were we entertained on board. The route cbosen by most of the New-Yorkers, including myssIf, was the Hudson River Railroad to Albany, thence hy the New-York Central to Bnffalo, by the *Southern Michigan* steamboat, in 14 hours to Monroe; thence by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road to Chicago, which place we reached a little after midnight on Saturday, having been on the passage eince Friday, at 6 A. M.

The best of it was, when we got to Chicago, we found every hotel full. A party of twenty of us were driven to every house in town, vainly beseeching accommodation. I got a hed at last, at tha City Hotel, and I presume the rest got ahelter of some kind. Those who found no bed, found the floor, end many a man has had worse accommodation than that.

Perhaps Chicago was never so full before. I recognize among the crowd quite a number of distinguished peeple. Ex-Preeident Fillmore is here, Governor Hunt, Bancroft the historian, Miss Sedgwick the authoress, Comptroller Flagg of your City, Ex-Msyor Havemeyer, Shepherd Knapp, H. T. Tnckerman, Rev. Dr. Vermilye, Count Gurowski, author of "Russia as it is," published lately by the Appletons. Mr. William Appleton is also here, and Judge Oakley. Also, Gov. Baldwin, of New-Haven, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Professsor Silliman, Rev. Dr. Fitch, Professor Shepherd, General Dix, Judge Hart, Thurlow Weed, Professor Goodrich of Yale College, Epes Sargent, Senator Hale, Elisha Rigg of Washington, Moses Kimball of Boston, Judga Stryker, Judga Parker, Judge Paige, D. P. St. John of Albany, and nine hundred and ninety-nine others, whom I do not recognize. As the time allowed hy the various railroads is very liberal in its duration, including from May 31 to about the end of June, these people will scatter themselves over the great Western country, and bring hack their reports of its prodigies. Certes, it is a great land. Tha whole route was magnificent, hnt our road on Saturdsy, through Michigan and Indiana, sent us into daydreams that I am not willing to pnt on paper. And yet, as far as they connected themselves with the future of those States, I believe they fell short of what that future will be.

In half an hour the cars start for Rock Island, and the Excursion proper then begins. We shall reach Rock Island at 4 P. M., and probably sleep on board the Mississippi steamboats, five of which have been chartered by the Company. Of the Mississippi River, the town of St. Paul's, Fort Snelling, the Indians, and the Falls of St. Anthony, you shall hear in my next dispatch, for I doubt if I shall have an opportunity of communicating with you before we return to Chicago.

The Excursion is really a splendid affair. The arrangements for the comfortand entertainment of the guests, have been conducted, I understand, on a princely scale. Chicago is all animation this morning, and crowds of people have assembled around the dépôt to see the train depart.

W.

A house near Vicksburg, Miss., was struck by lightning on the 9th inst., and pretty much demolished. A heated gun was fired off and broken to pieces, and a cask containing powder exploded; a keg of powder and two horses knocked off it, but did not explode. Six persons were sleeping in the house, none of whom were injured by the stroke.

THE BURNS CASE AT THE SOUTH.

Southern Sentiment—Projects and Plans for Redress.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 6.

The recent riotous demonstration in Boston has awakened throughout the South, an intense feeling of indignation, and has suggested to men of sober judgment *the necessity of some measure of retaliation*, and of protection for the future. The citizens of Wilmington, in North Carolina, have taken the initiative in the movement, and have resolved in public meeting to adopt some measure of *positive and decisive resistance* to the aggressions of the Abolitionists. Two gentlemen, of different parties, propose in articles in the *Enquirer* of this morning, plans of action by which the South may turn the prevalent feeling of resentment against the North to *practical and profitable account*—plans which at the same time that they inflict condign punishment upon our enemies will contribute to the development of our own resources and power. The suggestions of our correspondents commend themselves to onr approval by their manifest propriety and efficiency. Craven indeed must be the spirit of the Southern people if they will consent to pay tributa to the North after recent occurrences. Can no insnlt or defiance rouse our resentment or awaken our pride?

It is plain that a new and glorious destiny awaits the South, and beckons us onward to a career of independence. Shall we train and discipline our eoergies for the coming crisis, or shall we continue the tributary and dependent vassals of Northern brokers and money-changers? Now is the time for the South to begin in earnest the work of self-developmeot. Now is the time to break asnnder the fetters of commercial subjection, and to prepare for that more complete independenca which awaits us.

What the South Proposes to Do About It.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The recent conduct of not only the Abolitionists, but of the better portion of the people of Boston also, should open the eyes of the South, and prompt her citizens to take proper steps to msintain their rights and to prepare for the crisis which is fast approaching.

We have been often told that the great body of the Northern people are disposed to stand by the compromises of tbe Constitution, and to obey the laws of the land in relation to the reodition of runaway slaves—but we have seen no evidence of snch patrotism on their part. It may be true that a majority of them are not *negro-stealers*; but the fact that the public sentiment of the North does not eoforce a prompt and ready obedience to the laws which hsve been enacted for the protection of Sooth ern rights, shows that, with a profession of honesty on their lips, they are willing to see us robbed, and that they stand by and permit it to be dona, without raising a hand

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AROTIC.

THE SIGNING OF THE PROTOCOL CONFIRMED.

TURKEY'S INTEGRITY TO BE PRESERVED.

UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Debate in Parliament on the War.

British Funds Higher—Consuls 90 3-8 Cotton and Grain Reports.

The *Arctic*, from Liverpool, left Liverpool Sunday, May 28, and arrived at this port at noon. She brings one day later.

It is confirmed that a protocol has been signed by the four Powers to maintain the integrity of Turkey. Austria and Prussia will now demand that Russia shall evacuate the Turkish territory, and accordingly a draft of a note to Russia has been sent by the Vienna Conference to Berlin for the approval of the Prussian Government.

According to advices from Frankfort, the Ministers of Austria and Prussia have presented to the Diet the joint declaration of Austria and Prussia announcing the continued cordiality of the Four Powers, and declaring that the prolongation of the struggle between Russia and Turkey constitutes a danger to Germany. After submitting this declaration, five protocols of the Vienna Conference were laid before the Diet; the Austro-Prussian treaty was notified to the Assembly, and the other German States were invited to adhere to it.

There is no later news from Silistria. An English division was to embark at Constantinople for Varna, and the French force was to march to the Balkans. On the 26th the Russians were manœuvering to cut off the communication between Varna and Silistria. On the 11th the combined fleets were still cruising before Sebastopol. Little else new of war.

Gen. Forey's division (French) left Malta the 22d, in 14 steamers, to take possession of Athens.

In Parliament explanations had been given respecting various incidents of the war. Lord Clarendon stated that the treaty between Austria and Prussia would be laid before Parliament as soon as the protocol containing it should be received; further that papers would be laid before the House to show that coercive measures were necessary against Greece; and finally that the latest intelligence received by the British Government was that Persia will remain neutral in the Turkish war. Sir James Graham, admitted that the *Tiger*, steam frigate, had gone ashore and been captured by the Russians. He also stated that the Russian ports in the Baltic and Black Seas were blockaded, but at present there was no intention on the part of the allies to blockade Archangel, on the White Sea.

Edward Thornton, British Secretary of Legation at Mexico, is appointed British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General to New-Granada.

Spanish advices say that the *Black Warrior* affair is still unsettled, and that M. Galiano, special messenger to Washington, is to endeavor to settle the matter without Mr. Soulé's intervention.

The War in Parliament.

TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, the Marquis of Clanricarde said, their lordships were aware that there had appeared in the newspapers a somewhat mysterious document, which purported to be a treaty signed between Austria and Prussia relating to the war in which this country was unfortunately engaged. He was not about to canvass the provisions of that ambiguous document at this moment, hnt he wished to ask his noble friend, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he would lay that paper on the table of the house, accompanied as he hoped it would be, with such dispatches as might have been written to or received from her Majesty's diplomatic agents abroad, so as to enable their lordships to interpret the paper itself, and also to show the views by which the document was regarded by this and other Governments. Undoubtedly it appeared to him that the paper had as much direction in the way of defiance against the Western Powers as it had against Russia itself. It was true the treaty contained an article which specified certain contingencies in the event of any of which Austria and Prussia were prepared to enter into hostilities against Russia; but those contingencies were of such an absurd nature that it appeared to him to be ridiculous to put them into so important a State document. Those contingencies were, that in case the Russian army should cross the Balkan, or should continue to occupy the Danubian principalities for an indefinite period of time, or should attempt the annexation of those principalities to Russia—in the event of either of those contingencies taking place, then Austria and Prussia would be prepared to take up arms to resist any such attempts. The first of those contingencies appeared to him to be perfectly absurd, inasmuch as it could scarcely come to pass the Russian army would be able to cross the Balkan. They might as well talk of their crossing the Alps or the Appenines, inasmuch as, being only yet opposed to the Turks, they had not been able to make the least approach to the accomplishing of such an event. The other contingencies appeared to him to be equally absurd, and they none of them pointed out or explained the real *animus* of the treaty. But it was rumored that a protocol had been lately signed at Vienna by the Four Powers, and it was possible that the document might be of a more important character than the protocols which had preceded it. It appeared to be a repetition of an abstract proposition, which had been made before, and he had almost said of an abstract truth, with respect to the nature of the contest in which this country was engaged, but it did not pledge any party to it, nor did it insure any very strong coöperation on the part of Austria and Prussia with France and England in that contest. He would ask his noble friend to lay that document also on the table of the House, accompanied, as he hoped it would be, with dispatches on the subject, because, if they were to have any information at all, he thought it important that their lordships should have the fullest information that could be given with respect to these matters. There was another very important subject on which he wished to say a few words. He hoped the noble earl would inform the House when he would be able to lay upon the table those papers which he believed had been promised to be produced in the other House of Parliament—he meant with respect to our relations with Greece. He believed that it was a matter of notoriety—at least, it was very currently reported in the streets of Paris and of London—that an expedition had sailed from this country and France for the purpose of occupying the Greek territories. Such an occupation by France and England, whether separately or conjointly, appeared to him to be a matter of grave consideration, but he did not intend to enter into it at the present moment; at the same time it was so grave and delicate a subject that it deserved the fullest consideration of Parliament. He hoped his noble friend would be able to state that it would soon be in his power to explain what were the objects of that expedition, and whether or not those objects were defined and recorded in some official document. He for one should rejoice that such an expedition had taken place. There was another point to which he wished to refer. It had been reported in the papers that Russia had concluded a treaty with Persia and other Eastern Powers. If the rumor was true, he apprehended Her Majesty's Government must have had some information upon the subject. The last time he had occasion to notice the case of Persia, it appeared that our diplomatic agent stationed at the Court of Teheran was absent, and that his post was filled by a subordinate officer attached to the embassy. He thought it was of the highest importance that a person of experience, character, and intelligence should at this moment particularly be in that part of the world, because the relations of Russia with those Eastern Powers were matter of most serious consideration. He should be glad, therefore, if his noble friend could tell the House whether he had reason to believe that there was any truth in the report that Russia had entered into a treaty with Persia?

The Earl of Clarendon—In answer to the first question of my noble friend, respecting the convention that has been lately concluded between Austria and Prussia, I have only to say that the negotiations which were carried on during a considerable length of time between those two Powers *were kept a profound secret from this and other Governments*, and the treaty was only communicated to us confidentially after the ratifications had been exchanged. That treaty has since been communicated to the Conference at Vienna at the same time that the Convention entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French and the Ottoman Porte was communicated to the Conference. That communication took place on the 22d of this month, and a protocol annexing the two conventions together was signed on the same day. That protocol has not yet been received in this country, but as soon as it is it shall be laid on your lordships' table. With respect to Greece, I am prepared to lay before the House the fullest information which we can give on the subject, and I am only sorry that the extreme pressure of business in the Foreign-office has prevented me from sooner laying those papers before your lordships. They are very voluminous, and it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that they should be quite complete. I hope in the course of three or four days—certainly in the course of next week—they will be produced; and I think your lordships will then see that there have been ample grounds for that measures of coercion which has been reluctantly adopted towards Greece by her Majesty's Government in utmost unity with the Government of France. [Hear, hear.] With respect to Persia, I would, in the first place, say that Colonel Shiel is not withdrawn from Teheran, but that he is absent for the recovery of his health. Mr. Thornton, our Charge d'Affaires at the Persian Court, is a person of great experience, and of great zeal and intelligence, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of Her Majesty's Government there during the unavoidable absence of Colonel Shiel. I have no reason to believe, from the intelligence which we have received either from Persia or from India, that the treaty to which my noble friend has allnded, or which has been mentioned in the papers, has been concluded between Russia and Persia. The last engagement we know of as having been entered into by Persia was a declaration of neutrality—a neutrality based on the ground of a determination by Persia not to vex or harass Turkey in her war with Russia; and for that purpose Persia has suspended all claims, some of them most just, which she has on Turkey. We have heard that the Russians have advanced to a small place on the Sirr, but we have no reason to believe that any treaty has been concluded between the Czar and Persia, or between him and Bokhara and Khiva.

Protocol between the Four Powers.

Lord D. Stuart asked Lord J. Russell whether he would lay upon the table copies of the convention or treaty lately signed between Austria and Prussia; also, whether any convention or protocol relating to the present state of Europe had lately been signed between England, France, Prussia and Anstria, and, if so, whether he would lay it upon the table, or state the general purport thereof to the House?

Lord J. Russell replied that a protocol had been signed at Vienna between the Four Powers—England, France, Prussia and Austria. He had not received the text of that protocol, hut as soon as it was received he would take care and lay it on the table of the House. The purport of the protocol, as he understood, was to record the convention which had been entered into between Anstria and Prussia, and also to record the convention which had been signed hy England and France. The effect of those two documents had been inserted in the protocol; but he was not in possession of the exact terms in which they had been inserted. He would take care that the protocol should be laid before the House when it arrived in this country, and it would contain the text of the treaty between Austria and Prussia to which the noble lord had alluded.

Blockade of Russian Ports.

Mr. Headlam asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether an effective blockade was now in force as against any of the Russian ports in the Baltic or the Black sea, or, if not, whether any information could he given as to the intentions of the Government on the subject. He hoped the right Hon. gentleman would give as full information as he could, consistently with the public duty, upon this subject, as it was one upon which considerable uncertainty prevailed among the mercantile and shipping interests.

Sir J. Graham—It has been thought proper, both in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, to institute a rigorous blockade of the Russian coasts, and I have reason to believe, although I have not as yet been officially or certainly informed, that the blockade of Riga does in fact exist, and that there is an effective force to carry it into execution. With respect to other ports in the Gulf of Finland and in the Black Sea, I have no such certain information, but as soon as it is received the usual notification will he given in the *Gazette* of such blockades. It is unnecessary for me to say to my hon. and learned friend, with reference to the effects of a notice of blockade, *de facto* operative in every port so blockaded, without notice from the seat of Government, that it is effectual only in the immediate neighborhood of the blockaded place. The effect of a more general notice from the seat of Government is, that all parties in every part of the ocean is held to be cognizant of that notice, and the blockade is held to be effectual against all neutrals when the notice has been given.

Mr. Gibson asked the right Hon. gentleman whether it was intended to blockade the Russian coast in the White Sea.

Sir J. Graham replied that it was not intended at present to blockade Archangel, or any other port in the White sea.

The Eastern News—French Views.

From the Paris Correspondent of the London Times.

Paris, Thursday, May 25—6 P. M.

The intelligence I was enabled to communicate yesterday with respect to the signing of a new protocol on the basis of the Austro-Prussian and Anglo-French conventions is confirmed in a dispatch received from Vienna to the following effect:

Vienna, May 24.—The Conference of Vienna has assembled again. The treaty concluded between France, England and Turkey, as well as the Austro-Prussian treaty, has been presented to it. A new protocol has been signed.

The following telegraphic dispatches have also been received from Constantinople, *vid* Marseilles, dated the 15th:

An issue of 80,000,000 of paper money is about to take place. Selim Pasha has brought a considerable sum of money from Egypt. Several English steamers have arrived with troops. Arrangements are made for embarking the whole English army in 24 hours. The Russians have abandoned all the positions which they occupied on the shores of Circassia. The Circassians have decided on forming an independent Provisional Government. The Russians have concentrated their forces at Kutais, in the Caucasus.

Among the thousand opinions hazarded on the issue of the Eastern question generally, and the military operations on the Danube and elsewhere, one may turn out correct, whatever be the distance from the scene of action. At a moment of intense interest like the present, every one will offer his suggestion, and express his ideas as to what ought to be done, and what ought to be avoided. It is now several days since I allnded to an opinion given by a person whose judgment in such matters is entitled to respect with reference to the operations in the Black Sea. That person, as I said, considered that the most feasible plan would be to land a body of troops in the Crimea, and at the same time to attack Sebastopol hy sea. Should these simultaneous attacks succeed, and Sebastopol and the Russian fleet be destroyed, as very probably would be the case, the Anglo-French fleet might leave the Black Sea to the protection of the Turkish squadron, and proceed, without delay, to join the Baltic fleet, when, with the whole of that tremendous force, a similar attack might be made on Cronstadt. I repeat what I mentioned some days since, because it is stated this day that the plan of operation does not materially differ from that suggestion;—that a *corps d'armée*, amounting to 30,000 men at least, will be landed in the Crimea, while the fleet will attack Sebastopol and destroy it, and that then Cronstadt will he attacked and destroyed, hut that no occupation of it will follow. The plan of operation is no doubt kept very secret from all but those who are to conduct the execution of it, and I should be disposed to attach no particular importance to the opinion just mentioned, were it not that one or two facts give it a certain degree of prohability. I mentioned yesterday that Admiral Hamelin had requested that troops for landing should be at once forwarded; and one part of the telegraphic dispatch quoted above states that arrangements are making at Constantinople for embarking the whole English army in 24 hours.

By order of the Minister of War, the English airs, "God Save the Queen," and "Rule Britannia," and the march of "The Grand Sultan, Abdul Medjid Khan," shall in future form part of the repertory of all the bands of the army.

The Ministerial journal, *Le Pays*, has the following remarks on the Austro-Prussian convention:—

"If the reply of Russia should not offer a complete security, the hour of common defence and action will commence for the two allied Powers. An attack towards the Balkans, the passage of those mountains by the Russian armies, will suffice to impose on Anstria and Prussia the obligation of acting offensively and defensively. Well, then, unless some unforeseen and wonderful event take place—unless Russia give way before the last summons of her old allies, decided on becoming her enemies—unless (which is most unlikely) she accept the humiliation of a retreat, more distressing when it is the result of a diplomatic summons than when caused by a defeat—unless the Czar consent to submit to a peace, for the efficiency of which Europe will know how to have proper guarantees, it is evident that the eventuality foreseen by the Courts of Vienna and Berlin has been realized—Russia is marching towards the Balkans; the strategetical arrangements of Prince Paskiewitsch, and the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia, leave no doubt as to the new plan of campaign adopted against the Ottomas Empire. The heroism of the soldiers of Omer Pasha has certainly stopped the Russian armies; the presence of the English-French forces may at present keep them in check, and soon, we hope, force them back. But the intention is not the less evident; and, had it not been for the obstacles thrown in their way, the Russians would, perhaps, have been before this at Adrianople, while their gold and their emissaries excite odious insurrections, which menace Germany as much as Turkey. The *casus belli* specified in the Austro-Prussian treaty is consequently flagrant, and if Russia does not yield to the last representations addressed to her it is certain that she will see these two powerful adversaries, named Prussia and Austria, resolutely take up arms against her. The acts which have followed this treaty are, besides, of great importance. It is sufficient in this respect to call to mind the immense military preparations made by the Court of Vienna, and the letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, declaring that the movements of his armies are intended to defend the frontiers of the East and North of the Empire."

Donald M'Kay's New Ship "Champion of the Seas"—Compliment to American Ship-Building.

From the Liverpool Northern Times, May 27.

The splendid vessel registers 3,000 tons, and is the largest sailing merchant ship in the world. She was built at East Boston by Mr. Donald M'Kay, and is intended for Messrs. James Baines & Co.'s Liverpool and Australian line of clippers. This enterprising firm own twenty tall of first-class ships, and have under charter as many more, all employed in the Australian trade. The superior equipment of their clippers, their unrivalled passages, and the absence of disasters, have given them a world-wide reputation, which they are determined to maintain. They have, therefore, selected the first of shipbuilders to build for their line a class of clippers, which, for beauty, strength, speed, and completeness of accommodations, shall be peerless on the ocean. Mr. M'Kay has already built for them the celebrated clipper *Lightning*, which, on her first passage, ran 436 miles in 24 hours, though drawing 22 feet of water. The *Champion of the Seas*, in beauty of model, strength of construction, and all the other elements of perfection, is a decided improvement upon the *Lightning*. Her ends are as long, though not so sharp or concave, and are even more beautiful in their form. She is 238 feet long on the keel, and 350 feet on deck between perpendiculars, which, as the sternpost is upright, gives her a forerake of 12 feet; her extreme breadth of beam is 46 feet, and depth 29 feet, dead rise at half-floor 18 inches, rounding or swell of sides 10 inches, and sheer 4½ feet. Her greatest dreadth of beam is precisely at the centre of the load displacement line, and she is rather fuller aft on that line than she is forward. The concavity of her load-line forward is about 2½ inches, but above the form of the bow is decidedly convex, and flares above the outlins of the upper wale. A full figure of a sailor, with his hat in his right hand, and his left extended, ornamente the bow. The ship has a waist of narrow strakes defined between the moldings of the upper wale and the plank-sheer, and this is continued round the stern, which is semi-elliptical in form, and is ornamented with the Australian coat of arms. The run is long and clean, and bends in perfect harmony with the general outline of the model. Broadside on she has all the imposing majesty of a ship of war, combined with the airy grace of a clipper. Outside she is painted black, and inside white, relieved with blue water-ways. Her bulwarks are 4½ feet high, built solid like those of a ship of war, and are surmounted by a monkey rail, which extends fore and aft. She has a spacious topgallant forecastle, fitted for the accommodation of the crew, and abaft the foremast, a house 50 feet long by 18 wide, and 6½ high, which contains the galleys, a cabin for second class passengers, and staterooms for the forward officers. Its forward part shelters a double staircase, which leads to the deck below. Abaft the mainmast is a house 16 feet square, the forward part of which contains the chief mate's state-room, and the rest of it shelters the staircase which leads to a vestibule below, from which the cabins are entered. There is another house aft, designed for a smoking room, and which also protects the helmsman, and shelters a staircase which leads to the captain's cabin. As all her cabins are below, she has very spacious deck room. Abaft the mainmast, we never saw a ship so perfectly beautiful on deck.

The *Champion of the Seas* is now lying at the grand junction wharf, East Boston, and in a few days will be towed to New-York, and there load for Liverpool. Mr. M'Kay has now on the stocks a beautiful clipper of nearly 4,000 tons, named the *James Baines*, and when she is launched will build another for the same line.

We advise every one who wishes to see the most beautiful ship ever built by Mr. M'Kay, to call and inspect the *Champion of the Seas* before she sails. Her gentlemanly commander will take pleasure in showing her to all who may honor him with their company.

Character of Russian Soldiers.

From the Liverpool Northern Times.

An Austrian officer of rank, who has had many opportunities of seeing the Russians in action, speaks in the highest possible terms of the stoical courege which they display. One great fault of their system, however, is, that little or no discretionary power is left to the subordinate commanders, and the consequence is, that innumerable lives are unnecessarily sacrificed during a campaign, simply because the instructions issued must be executed to the very letter. During the war in 1849, a Russian regiment was exposed to a most murderous fire from a Hungarian battery, which might have been altogether avoided if the men had been drawn a little to the right, where the ground was lower. The circumstance was pointed out to the colonel, but he replied that he could not move his regiment, as he had received orders from the commander of the corps to remain where he was until further orders. "In a pitched battle, on good open ground," says the Austrian officer, "I would back 100,000 Russians against an equal number of men of any other nation. The fact is, that Russians acting in large masses cannot be made to run: even such large gaps may be made in their ranks, and they are filled up with a calmness and precision which is perfectly astonishing. Strange to say, the very perfection of their training makes these same men inferior troops on ground which is much *coupirt* (intersected by natural obstacles). On such a terrain, where they can no longer act as mere machines, they are helpless, irresolute, and easily thrown into disorder."

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Important Concerning the Progress of Negotiations.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Madrid, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

The statement I referred to yesterday, made by the *Patrie*, to the effect that at conferences between Mr. Soulé and two of the Spanish Ministers *the affair of the Black Warrior had been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, is totally false and unfounded*. Interviews there certainly were at or about the time mentioned by the French journal, but they unfortunately led to no such desirable result as that announced. Nor were they even of an official nature, but rather of that of private conversations; and, as regards anything that has been done here, the question is as far from adjustment as when last I entered into it at some length in my letters to you. My information on this head is positive. It appears that after this Government had agreed to return the $6,000 fine, M. Sartorius saw Mr. Soulé and expressed a strong wish that means could be found amicably and finally to settle the dispute between the countries. This being said in the course of non-official conversation, and as a private wish of M. Sartorius, the American Minister, taking it in the light of an appeal to him to lend his good offices to the termination of the difficulty, *did point out a manner in which he thought it might be concluded to the satisfaction of both parties*. At the very time that this occurred, and with that double dealing which is a characteristic of the Spanish Ministers, the Government here had decided to send a special messenger to the United States, to try to settle the question without Mr. Soulé's intervention. Accordingly, within 48 hours after the conversation, M. Galiano started for Washington, the bearer of written dispatches and oral instructions from M. Calderon de la Barca. Affairs of State, however are not long secret in a country ruled by a woman so indiscreet of speech and so addicted to favorites as the present Sovereign of Spain; and it appears that before the departure of the special Envoy, Mr. Soulé was acquainted with its approach, and with the nature of the mission. The ministers then tried to persuade him that M. Galiano's papers and instructions had reference to the settlement of old affairs pending between the two countries, and had nothing to do with the *Black Warrior*, but Mr. Soulé, it appears, was too well informed to be put off with such idle tales, and, doubtless, considering that a well-intended attempt on his part to facilitate the friendly arrangement of a troublesome affair had been met with duplicity and underhand dealing, *he referred M. Calderon's note to the United States Government, from which he awaits instructions before proceeding further in the business*. This chain of circumstances, and the actual position of the case, are not generally known here; but to a few persons they are known, and I must say that I have heard some of those whose regard to fair play and straightforward conduct is superior, to the narrower feelings of nationality strongly censure the proceedings of ministers in this last phase of the affair, in which Mr. Soulé, upon the other hand, appears to have acted in a manner tending to refute the charges brought against him of sharp practice and a hostile disposition in the early stages of the question. The Spanish Government, whose representatives at the Havanna, as I have in former letters shown, certainly brought it into trouble by their too abrupt departure from a usage which, although it may have been illegal, had long been tolerated by their predecessors in office, no sooner makes a small concession and intimates, with seeming cordiality and sincerity, a wish that the American Minister would point out to them how the affair might be amicably terminated, than he, putting aside the feelings of antagonism and displeasure that may have grown up in the course of the discussion, comes to their aid in a conciliatory spirit. I have no means of knowing what the terms were in which Mr. Soulé thought Spain and the States might concur without humiliation to the former, and yet to the satisfaction of the latter. But that is not the question. While M. Sartorius was consulting Mr. Soulé almost as a friend, he and his colleagues were preparing a direct negotiation with the American Government, which is tantamount to saying that they find it impossible to arrange matters with that Government's representative here, and even to a hint that they think Mr. Soulé might be contending for more onerous terms than those whose delegate he is would be disposed to accept. From all I can learn I cannot but think that *this affair might have long since been settled with any country but Spain*, whose statesmen have unfortunately an unconquerable addiction to procrastination and to circuitous routes, and are, as a rule to which there are rare exceptions, the very opposites to straightforward men of business.

Even if I were not well assured that this is the present state of the negotiations, a pretty strong inference that the dispute had not (as stated in Paris) been completely settled eleven days ago, might be drawn from the facts that *naval and military preparations for reinforcing Cuba are continued here with as much activity as Spanish Administrations are capable of, and that 1,000,000 reals have just been decreed for strengthening the fortifications of Cadiz.*

It appears that the decree for the forced loan was actually signed and in print the day before yesterday, and would have appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th, had not the Queen at the eleventh hour, ordered it to be stopped. Yesterday was a day of agitation and anxiety for Ministers. This morning the decree is published; but I am assured that they are still uneasy, notwithstanding that this important point has been carried. It is rumored that the Queen's opposition to our measure was merely a way she took of testifying her ill-will towards her Ministry, and that there is an intrigue in progress which may yet result in their dismissal. This may prove true, especially at the present moment, when the illness of the Queen-Mother prevents her coming to their support. My opinion is, that they will either very shortly go out, or that surmounting the perils that may at present surround them, and fortified in their finance by this forced contribution, they are likely to retain office for some time longer. The finances are always the great difficulty in this country, and a Minister who can pay his way has a pretty strong hold upon power, especially in the present lukewarm temper of the nation. The amount of the loan is, as was anticipated, 180,000,000 reals, or nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling, being the estimate of six months' direct taxes, levied on land and houses, trade and manufactures. The authorities are to request towns and individuals to subscribe for such amount, which is to be repaid in eight dividends, on the 30th of June and 31st of December of the years 1855 to 1858. Those who thus willingly subscribe within 30 days of the publication of the decree are entitled to six per cent. discount, in addition to the six per cent. interest that is to be paid upon the loan. Provisional receipts will be given for the amounts paid and will be subsequently exchanged for a series of Treasury Bills. The 30 days expired, the amount still wanting to make up the 180,000,000 will be compulsorily levied as taxes due. Individuals desirous of becoming Government creditors at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with a bonus of six per cent. discount, may pay the whole amount that might be exacted from any province or provinces, town or towns, the preference being given to the provincial or municipal corporations. Half the amount of the loan is to be paid into the Treasury within 10 days after the expiration of the 30 days allowed for voluntary subscriptions, and the other half before the end of next July. The Minister of Finance is charged with the carrying out of this decree, which he preludes with a long "exposition" of the motives for submitting it, the chief of these being the necessity of meeting the claims of holders of the floating debt, who of late have called in their capital, says the Government document, "doubtless because they found more lucrative modes of investment, or out of fear of the complications now existing in Europe." Mistrust of the Government and opposition to its policy may also be included among the reasons of the run upon the Treasury, and of the refusal to renew its bills. It is as yet too soon to judge of the effect upon the public mind of this arbitrary measure, but there can be no doubt of its unpopularity.

Treatment of Emigrants.

London, Saturday, May 20, 1854.

Mr. John O'Connell, son of the Agitator, is pursuing a course of policy which at once proclaims his sound sense and love for humanity. Not long since, in the Commons, he moved for a Committee to inquire into the recent causes of extensive loss of life on board emigrant ships, and delivered a speech highly credible to his kindness of heart. He recounted many incidents of Cholera at sea, and dwelt at some length on the deaths of emigrants in American vessels; but his remarks at this point of his argument were more remarkable for their expression of feeling than good logic. The most important part of his speech, and that least dwelt upon by commentators, was his allusion to the beastly manner poor emigrants are treated by steamboat officers in their passage from Ireland to Liverpool, and the dens they are huddled into in the great sea-port until the time of sailing. His remarks thereon were but few, and yet that subject is the most important needing legislation. The Irish passengers who cross the Channel as emigrants, are huddled on deck like so many hogs, exposed to all kinds of weather, and frequently drenched through by the waves that dash over the boat. I have seen them forward, among cattle and sheep, cringing like slaves, and beaten over the head wantonly with a club in the hands of both sailors and officers. As they generally go into these vessels at Cork and elsewhere without food, and are sometimes two days without anything to eat, sea sick, and often filthy, it need not be a matter of wonder that disease breaks out among them when packed together between decks, in a close steerage, at sea.

When at Liverpool, they crowd together in low, unwholesome dens, just vacated by people of their own class, and the germ of disease in them is ripened by the hot-house process. If the weather be at all favorable to epidemic complaints, they are sure to be attacked, and if the disease is not developed before they get to sea, the whole blame is piously attributed to the ship and her provisions, if sickness makes its appearance there. The predisposing causes are rarely sufficiently considered, and if Great Britain really wishes to better the condition of emigrants leaving her shores, she must begin the reform on board her Channel steamers, and in the slave shambles of Liverpool, where there are scenes of demoralization, degradation, and human beastiality, that defy the slave-dealers on the coast of Africa to surpass. No one who has not seen the Irish crossing the Channel in these boats, and the nests they huddle in at Liverpool, can form an idea of the treatment they receive. Talk about Slavery! Why, an Irish emigrant passenger, in the estimation of an English steamboat captain, is a beast to a slave; and supposed to be devoid of every human quality. He is treated by them with more harshness than cattle, for the simple reason that he is able to speak, and somehow excites their jealousy. Mr. O'Connell suggested, in the course of his remarks, that negotiations should be entered into between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, in order that some well conducted scheme for the benefit of passengers might be effected. This is not a bad notion, and if carried out, it will be the duty of the American Government to insist that the English authorities strike at the root of the evil by making the Channel passage and Liverpool accommodations at least as good as those used by the cattle for the London market.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

Fashion and Dress.

From the London Lady's Newspaper.

Among the prettiest of the new foulards manufactured for the Summer season, we may mention some having a white ground sprigged with violets broché in violet-colored silk of various tints. One of these dresses, which has just been made up, is trimmed with flounces edged with three rucbes of ribbon, violet-color and white. The corsage, the edge of the basque, and the ends of the sleeves are trimmed with ruches of ribbon. Other foulards, equally pretty, have a ground of pearl-grey covered with small bonquets of roses, or a ground of fawn-color with a pattern of small blue flowers scattered over it.

A dress of fawn-color barege has been made with five flounces. The ground of this barege is quite plain, but the flounces are embroidered with a wreath of scarlet oampanulas and their foliage. The corsage is demi-low and trimmed in front with narrow ruches of scarlet ganze ribbon intermingled with light fawn-color curled fringe. This trimming is set on in the *echelle* manner—that is to say, in rows, one above the other, and between each row is a frill of Honiton lace. With the dress is worn a *guimpe* of Honiton lace, the top edged with a ruche of the same lace. The sleeves correspond in style with the rest of the dress. They are demi-long and trimmed with three frills of barege, ornamented at the edge with a wreath of flowers like that on the flounces. The frills of barege are covered to the top of the embroidery by frills of Honiton lace, and they are each headed by a ruche of ribbon intermingled with fringe. The sleeves are finished at the end by a frill of Honiton lace, deeper than the other, which falls over the arm in the pagoda form.

Several new mantelets have appeared, composed of blue, violet color, and black moire antique. Some are trimmed with two deep falls of black lace, and along the top of each fall are placed, at intervals, bows with flowing ends of velvet ribbon, of the same color as the mantelet. Others are trimmed with two frills of this material composing the mantelet, each frill being rather more than a quarter of a yard deep, and set on in flat plaits. Above these frills are five or six rows of velvet or narrow fringe, placed rather close together, and set on in a wave. Many have the trimming surmounted by a wreath of flowers, or a medallion pattern in velvet appliqué. Fringe is now employed even more frequently than lace for trimming mantelets. The fringe introduced for this purpose is broad, and made of sewing silk, which gives it an exquisitely light appearance.

Lilac and green are favorite colors for bonnets, and these hues are frequently employed in combination with white or black, the trimming consisting principally of violets, lilac, and wild flowers. Some very pretty bonnets, especially those suited to negligé costume, consist of fancy or open work straw, trimmed with bouquets of violets and bows of white ribbon. Others are ornamented with sprays of white lilac and bows of straw-colored ribbon.

A bonnet of white blonde, just completed, is trimmed with white marabouts, shaded with lilac. The under trimming consists of sprigs of violet and bouillonnés of blonde. Bonnets of white crape or tulle bouilloné are ornamented with lilies of the valley and small sprays of white lilac.

Heartsease is a flower which may be appropriately employed in trimming lilac bonnets. One of the new bonnets has the front formed of three bouillonnés of violet-color crape, separated by three narrow wreaths or cordons of heartsease. The crown of this bonnet is composed of rows of violet-colored ribbon. A bow with long ends is placed above the front, which is double, consisting half of crape and half of ribbon. A double wreath of white blonde passes round the edge, in the inside of the bonnet, and the trimming is completed by bouquets of heartsease intermingled with blonde, placed at each side.

Bonnets of open-straw are lined with colored silk. One we have seen is lined with apple green gros-de-Naples, and trimmed with small ostrich feathers, green tipped with straw-color. The under-trimming is straw foliage, intermingled with blonde and green ribbon. Another bonnet has been made precisely similar to the one just described, except that it is lined and trimmed with lilac instead of green.

Among the most newly-made dresses we may mention one of very rich silk of a Pompadour pattern, having broad white and lilac stripes, with a light running pattern of wreaths of rose-buds and foliage. The skirt is trimmed with five double flounces—that is to say, the flounces are placed two by two, the whole number being ten. These double flounces consist of two of different depths, the under one being about six inches deep, and the upper one four. Each is edged with very narrow fringe. This dress has two corsages, one high and the other low. The high corsage is open in front, with reverse or turning over collar, which descends to the waist in a point. The revers and basque are edged with narrow fringe, and under it a row of Alençon lace. The sleeves of the pagoda form, are trimmed with a double frill, in the style of the flounces, and edged with fringe and lace. In each sleeve, at the inside of the arm, there is one slit or slash, which is filled up by a bouillonné of lace. The low corsage is at once elegant and convenient. It is made to open on one side of the front, and the opening is concealed by bows of narrow ribbon. A berthe, trimmed with a double frill, edged frill, edged with narrow fringe of various colors corresponding with those in the silk, completes the corsage. The dress, with the high corsage, is to be worn in carriage costume, accompanied by a white and lilac crape placed in alternate rows. This bonnet is trimmed with light bouquets of lilac, white and colored. The bavolet, which is composed of lilac crape, is edged by a ruche of the same, and surmounted by a small cordon of lilac. The under-trimming consists in the two varieties of lilac employed for the outside, intermingled with blond and small *papillon* bows of lilac ribbon. For the carriage-drive a China crape shawl may be added to this dress.

Military Force in Cuba.

Extract of a Letter from a New-Yorker in Cuba.

I arrived in Cuba with many Yankee notions in regard to this Island. I had been impressed with the belief that even fillibusters, landed in Cuba, could revolutionize and conquer the Island. I have been here three months. I have seen the principal parts of the country, and noted the fortifications—the array, the preparations for active war—and I am now satisfied the people in the United States have been systematically deceived by numerous publications that appear to me to have intentionally misrepresented many things *too obvious* for mistake.

With a view to correct these errors, I give you the result of my observations.

The number of frigates, armed steamers and "*guarda costas*," all well manned, on the coast and in the harbors, is four times greater than I had expected. There are also a number of vessels that can easily be converted into vessels of war of ten to twenty guns. In addition, four steamers and six ships of the line are now on the way to Cuba, in convoy of transports, with six thousand regular drilled soldiers, 1,000 of whom are artillerists.

The number of the troops, regular, of all arms, is about 24,000. To this soon will be added about 3,000 mulattoes, formed into companies, to be annexed as flank companies, one or two to each battalion.

A register of all the landholders and royalists, and those *suspected*, is in the hands of the Governor. All those who can be relied upon, and those suspected, are *noted*. In the hands of the former, *arms* will be placed in the event of invasion, and all suspected will be immediately arrested. The ammunition and arms are carefully guarded, and arrangements are made in case of trouble to pass all public and private treasures into the Moro Castle. The foolish young fellows in the States who join the fillibusters in expectation of plunder and *easy conquest*, will be disappointed—and, instead of realizing these expectations, will find defeat—death—or imprisonment. The natives of the island supposed to be friendly to revolution, are a feeble race, ignorant of military matters, without organization, arms or concert—and will disappoint the expectations of their friends in the United States.

From the Washington Star.

Havana, Monday, May 29, 1854.

Seven hundred negroes were enlisted here this day, besides those who are entering the army at other points. *I consider, myself, that the Island is now as good as Africanized.* A report was told to me to-day that the Captain General had instructed his Consul at New-Orleans to address the Spaniards, and to cause as excitement that would produce a mob that would justify a similar act here, as he wanted some excuse for getting hold of some Americans that were marked. I do not believe it. Still, if there was any overt act there, it would be certainly repeated here. They would like to get hold of the papers of Americans here, under the impression that they contain something they can make use of. You must not be surprised if you hear of some great outrage ere long. In their madness, the Government emissaries shroad—from New-York, Washington and New-Orleans—are exciting them to a very great degree by every steamer.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Friday, May 26—During all the present week the market has been dull; the high value of money limits speculation, and it also deters the trade beyond a present supply.

Their stocks are now generally small; and the large choice now offering here, at lower rates than are current in the shipping ports of the United States, or in any other European market, presents a demand to increased demand.

The consumption is now larger than it has ever previously been, and there is every probability that it will be maintained, the turn-out being ended, and the stocks of goods and yarn on the hands of the producers being by no means excessive. The total sales during the present week have only been 41,050 bales.

To-day there is a fair attendance of the trade, and 7,000 bales are sold at previous rates, including 2,000 bales on speculation or for export. The lower and middling qualities of Americas are very freely offered, and in them a further decline from 1-16 to ⅛ ₰ lb. has generally been submitted to; of the better qualities the supply is comparatively limited and although is only limited request, they maintain their value, the authorized quotations for fair qualities being uniformly the same as on Friday.

Brazils continue to be only in limited request, and they are dull of sale at last week's prices. Egyptians have been taken freely by the trade, at previous rates. Surats are in fair demand, but the choice offerings is large, and they also are dull of sale at previous rates. 2,270 bales Americas, and 100 Surat have been taken on speculation, and 3,860 of American, 50 Egyptian, 20 Carthagena, and 1,010 Surat for export. The total deliveries to the trade have consequently been about 33,700 bales, including 500 Sea Island Georgia, 9d.@29d.; 7,960 Upland 3⅞@5¼d.; 17,120 New-Orleans 3⅞@7¼d.; 7,270 Mobile 5@5¼d.

Stock—On this date, 1854, 819,920 bags; same time, 1853, 95,760 bags.

Saturday, May 27.—The sales to-day amounted to 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation, and 1,000 for export. The market remained without change from yesterday's quotations, closing steady with fair demand, but no improvement prices.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 27, 1854.

Messrs. Bower & Son report Cotton market to-day closed heavily, with prices of all kinds American very much the same as yesterday's quotations. Sales to-day amount to 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 was for export, and 1,000 speculation; including 200 Pernam and Maranham, 6¼d.@7d.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

☞ The conclusion of the Canada Reciprocity Treaty, between Secretary MARCY and the British Commissioners at Washington, is announced in a special dispatch from our correspondent at the Seat of Government.

The News from Europe.

The arrival of the *Arctic* yesterday afternoon affords news one day later than by the *Niagara*, previously telegraphed from Halifax. Our English dates are to the 23th May. The accounts are not of peculiar importance, beyond the agitation of a new protpcol at Vienna. Silistria seems to have been pressed hard, and might have been taken for aught the Auxiliaries did to the contrary. There has been no fight, however, either there or in any other quarter, on land or sea. The latest movements may be looked upon as mutual exertions for taking up positions. English troops were to be sent to Varna, and French to Adrianople; while the Russians, cutting off the communications between the besieged fortresses and the Turkish corps, appear to be seriously willing to march to the Balkans.

The Western Powers have not sufficient forces at the proper points to infliot anything like a severe hlow on the vulnerable parts of the Czar's dominions. The plan referred to by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, of landing 30,000 troops (where from?) in Crimea, for a combined attack on Sepastopol, is, we imagine, idle talk. Russia must be driven baek heyond the Pruth, and even out of Bessarahia, to make snch an attack sucoessful. For the time being Admiral DUNDAS contents himself with cruising in sight of the fortress under which the *Tiger* was captured. The contrast of this prudence with the action of the allies towards the feeble King of Greece and his people, is sufficiently remarkable.

The letter, which will be found on another page, from the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, respecting the *Black Warrior* difficulty, will attract attention. The reader will not fail to remark the very hostile feeling of this correspondent against Spain and her faithless Government. It looks as though the *Times* were about to turn fillibuster, in favor of American manifest destiny.

The information which we were enabled to lay before our readers in the DAILY TIMES of the 29th ultimo, in regard to the fresh attempt to peaceably terminate the Eastern difficulty, is confirmed by the present arrival. Reference is made to the debates in the British Parliament, on this subject.

In regard to the Anti-Russian policy of Austria, the Austrian *Correspondenz* of of Vienna—a semi-official journal—is authorized to deny the truth of all rumors of serious difficulties between "the two Governments."

It may be thought difficult to reconcile this declaration with the recent calling out of 95,000 additional troops, said to be destined for the Austro-Russian frontier, but it is hy no means so. The meaning of this and all other so-called "more decisive steps" on the part of the German Powers, and especially of Austria, is to keep up a semblance of hostility towards Russia, in order that the Western States may not countenance popular insurrection, the dread of this being the real basis of Austrian policy.

The Vienna Cahinet feels that it has nothing to fear from Russia, on this point, while the Czar suffers the harmless game of unmeaning demonstrations to continue, and even aids it by a counter movement of troops towards the boundaries of the Austrian Empire.

Duplex libelli dos est, and the concentration of two great armies on the two sides of the Gallician frontiers, may yet, at some opportune moment, join and make head against the 200,000 French at St. Omer. Such, we have little doubt, is the meaning of these Austro-Russian gatherings in Poland. Time and the hoat of circumstances will hatch the crocodile eggs, unless the Allies should manifest some degree of ichneumon appetite.

The death of Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER is announced by this arrival.

Public Sentiment.

The Southern press seems to be generally convinced of the fact, that the Slaveholding interest has gained nothing by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so far as its reliance on Northern sentiment is concerned. Hitherto it has been sustained in all its rights, and aided in all its schemes of extension and aggrandizement, by Northern men. It has received Northern votes in Congress, Northern influence in the Executive department, and Northern support from the great mass of the people, on its behest. This has been the result partly of its skillful management, partly of its bribery, partly of its menaces, but mainly of that strong feeling of *fraternity* whioh has pervaded the Free States. In spite of all the aggressions of Slavery, the people of the North have hitherto remained devoted to the Union and the Constitution. They have felt the embarrassments in which Slavery has involved the Southern States; they have made the largest allowances for the sensitive uneasiness of the Southern States; —they have excused the inoessant aggressions of the Slaveholding interest, on the ground that self-defence required them:—and in all cases they have proclaimed and evinced their readiness so obey the law,—to maintain all the Compromises of the Constitution; and to do everything whioh the largest love of country could require. This has been the feeling of the great mass of the people of the Free States. They have never sympathized with the ultra Abolitionists:—they have never countenanced violations or evasions of the law. The events of 1850 sufficiently prove their readiness to do everything which honor and good faith to their Southern brethren can possibly require.

The Southern journals feel that this is so no longer. They see clearly enough that a sudden and portentous change has come over the people of the Free States in this respect. They cannot keep from feeling that distrust has supplanted confidence,—that indignation and resentment have succeeded to the friendly regard and good-will which have hitherto led them to stand by the South in all emergencies. The enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in Boston *by the military power of the Federal Government*, is very justly regarded, throughout the South, as one of the most ominous and menacing incidents of the day:—for it proves beyond controversy that this law has lost all the hold it ever had on the conscience and loyalty of the people, and that it will hereafter *only* be enforced where federal cannon and bayonets shall enforce it.

The Southern press is slow to admit, what every man at the North knows perfectly well, that *the repeal of the Missouri Compromise* has effected this change; Southern men probably find it difficult to understand how this can be. They deem it unjust that *they* should be thus held responsible for an act which, whether right or wrong, originated with a Northern demagogue, and was passed by Northern votes, and which they could not reject, inasmuch as it was in their interest, and on their behalf. There is some force in these views undoubtedly. DOUGLAS and the dough-faced recreants from the Northern States, who followed his lead or quailed before the party drill, on this suhject, are the most guilty parties. But whoever may have been the instruments, the act was done by the *Slaveholding interest*, and that interest will be held responsible for it. Its eager invitations to traitors in the camp of Freedom,—its prompt recognition and payment of their services, identify it as the real culprit. That it chooses to work by such devices,—that it corrupts where it cannot conquer, or rather that it conquers by corrupting, only makes it the more dangerous and hateful.

We copy articles from the Richmond *Enquirer* urging the necessity of *retaliating* on the North, for its newly developed hostility to the slaveholding intcrest, and proposing vsrious plans for accomplishing this end. It is suggested that they refuse to employ Northern men:—that they refuse to subscribe to any journal published in a Free State:—that they never deal with any community where the execution of tho Fugitive Slave law is resisted or obstructed:—and that for every fugitive slave withheld *a Northern vessel be confiscated to his owner*. The great object of all these movements is to prepare the Slave States for secession and independence. The day hss gone by when the people of the Free States can be alarmed, or seriously disturbed, by such propositions. They cannot be made to believe that the Slave States will secede,—nor to despair of a prosperous Republic even if they should. They *know* that the Union is infinitely more important to the South than it is to the North;—that the execution of each of the schemes proposed would be far more injurious to the Slave States than to the Free States;—and that, if ever attempted, they will therefore be speedily abandoned.

We repeat the conviction we have often expressed, that by repealing the Missouri Compromise, the slaveholding intercst has destroyed that *spirit* of compromise which has always heen its protection and its strength;—and that hereafter it must meet the question on its merits. At no distant day, the contest will be distinct and decisive between Slavery and Freedom.

The Brooklyn Riot—Know-Nothingism.

Out of the mass of communications with which our table is loaded, in regard to our comments on the Brooklyn riot, we selcct *three* for publication, which will be found on another page of this morning's TIMES. The first is from M. DOHENEY, Esq., who answers with a good deal of sevcrity sundry inferences which he feels warranted in drawing from our remarks, concerning the relative strength of the Saxon and Celtic character, and who denounces the conduct of the "Know-Nothings" who visited Brooklyn last Sunday and exposed themselves to the attacks of the Irish who felt aggrieved hy thcir presence, and by the street-preaching which they had come to hear. The second is a hrief and calmly written defence of the "Know-Nothings" for their conduct in the same affair. And the third is a most sweeping, vehement and intemperate denunciation of forcigners in general, and of Roman Catholics in particular, followed by a statement of the alleged objects and purposes for which the "Know-Nothing" organization has been formed

Of course we must not be regarded as endorsing, in any degree or to any extent, any of the statements or sentiments of these communications. We puhlish them hecause they represent feelings, principles and passions which enter largely into the politicsl and general movements of the day, and which therefore have importance and interest for the puhlic at large. It is only by thus allowing all parties, which become strong enough to command attention, to come before the puhlic, that the community can hecome acquainted with their plans and with the principles on which they rest. We see nothing in any of these communications to lead us to change the opinions we have already expressed on this subject; and we trust that the great body of those who understand and cherish the large and beneficent principles of civil and religious liberty on which our institutions rest, and who desire to preserve the peace and good order of society, will frown on all attempts to create dissensions and to array different classes of the community against each other.

Costly Funerals.

The New-York Correspondents of the Press abroad furnish many a pleasant item that cannot with exact propriety find its way into the City Press, many a criticism that would hardly be ventured into the ears of men on the spot, though true enough; and often a personality which it is pleasanter for a man to read than to have written. Sometimes we get a "fact" that quite astounds us, and "takes down" "the oldest inhabitant." Such is a paragraph going the rounds on the authority of a "New-York Correspondent" on "Expensive Dying" here. He says;

"No common man can now be quietly 'inurned,' at a less expense than four or five hundred dollars, exclusively of the ground, which costs fifty dollars; the fee for escort by those who are regarded as necessary officers of the gloomy occasion, will amount to a corresponding sum; and, if the family of the deceased makes the smallest pretensions to moderately fashionable life, they cannot consent that the departed shall be followed to the grave by a cortege of less than one hundred carriages, at a cost of five dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to five hundred dollars."

In response, we feel at liberty to say that no "common man" is ever quietly inurned here at one-fifth of the sum named, and that a cortege of one hundred carriages in attendance upon any man's funeral, is an exceedingly rare occurrence. There is, indeed, a solemn foppery at fashionable people's funerals that violates all taste and challenges the wonder of spectators at every rehearsal;—a distribution of hlack kids to the invited mourners, and scarfs of fine linen to be worn over the shoulder in the procession, and valued as worth so much a yard on returning to their homes. But these are losing ground, and plainer and less ostentatious funerals proceed from the houses of sensible men. Certainly the fiction of "the New-York Correspondent" above quoted, will not occur to any one here as even "founded on fact."

Sitka, in Russian America.

A few days since we made brief reference to the fact that our Government has been notified by the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, of an intention on the part of England to seize the Russian Possessions in America and hold them during the impending war. These possessions are so remote and so little known to the casual reader that the item of intelligence alluded to, most probably, passed through the columns of the daily press without attracting any particular notice.

Again, by the European steamer of last week we were informed, in a single paragraph, taken from the mass of foreign news, that the Russian Government had dispatched an agent, the Count DE MENEM, to the United States for the purpose of negetiating with this country for the cession of all the territory, ports, fortresses and fishing stations owned or *claimed* by Russia, on the Northwestern coast of the American Continent. Even this announcement has excited little or no remark, since the public mind has heen so completely taken up with questions of interest nearer home, that it has no time to enter into any very deep investigation of what may be involved in the acquisition of a region so distant and of such apparently equivocal value However, within a very short time facts have come to our knowledge which are calculated to show that the possession of New-Archsngel or Sitka, and the Central of the Northern group known as the Aleutian Islands, has long been an object of deep anxiety on the part of the British Government, and that the latter regards the present moment as the golden opportunity of securing what it has been so long coveting. Of this chance it has determined to avail itself, and we will present a few facts to demonstrate that our own Government would do well to keep a jealous eyo upon the sdvance of British power, in the direction indicated, and may, perhaps, find its profit in turning to account the concessions which Russia finds herself forced to make.

The Russian possessions in the Northwestern portion of this Continont, have been but little known and little regarded, from the comparative remoteness of their geographical position, the paucity of their white population, and the quiet tenure upon which they have been held. Yet, a moment's reflection will convince the reader of their importance, and clearly present to his mind the advantages likely to accrue to the United States, from their acquisition. Russian America extending a distance not statistically measured, around and above Nootka Sound, and reaching inland to the 151° of West Longitude, where British America begins, embraces no less than 259,000 square miles, and numbers a population of 50,000 souls, of whom about 10,000 are whites, chiefly Russians and other Europeans, and their descendants, connected with the various trading posts established by the Russian Company. Of these, the most important is Sitka, on the Western Coast of tho Island of Sitka or Now-Archangel, the largest of the Aleutian groups, if it can, properly, be considered one of that Archipelago. Sitka, like the mainland, has a considerahle native population, chiefly Esquimaux or Nootka Indians,—a hardy and active race, who obtain their subsistence hy fishing and hunting, converting the spoils of the chase to good account in their barter with the white settlers, who, in tbeir turn, have, quietly but shrewdly, carried on a lucrative trade in peltries and fish with the neighboring Russian Provinces of Asia, and opened a resort in their island harhors for a lively traffic with China and *Japan*. In addition to the trade at which we hint, the whale fishermen who frequent the far Northern seas and straits of the Pacific, have constantly found themselves indebted to the ports of Russian-America for invaluable supplies. Of these fishermen, much the larger proportion have been, and still are, Americans, sailing principally from our own immediate vicinity—the shores of the New-England States.

The Captains of our whaling ships can testify how welcome has been the relief they found at New-Archangel, when a weary, unsuccessful, or even successful cruise protracted for an unusual period, has compelled them to seek for some point along the coast, where they could renew their stock of water and provision, or procure rest and refreshment for a sick or exhausted crew. This is not all. Repairs, new cordage, sails and spars have been needed when vessels have been damaged by the ice of the Northern Straits or roughly tossed by Arctic gales, and how timely the relief so near at hand has been, could be narrated by many a weather beaten sailor, at Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

From the succor thus afforded, when most required, to Northern fishermen, it was easy to deduce the value of a large and vigorous Colony established among the Aleutian Islands by some great maritime Power, and the practical instinots of Great Britain were not long in discovering this new and promising field of influence and enterprise. The vast and valuable territories of England on this Continent, and her natural desire to extend them to the Pacific, and secure them there, made so apparent in her famous Oregon dispute with this country; the capital she had invested or might readily engage in the Northwestern whale fishery and fur trade; the species of surveillance and control the possession of Nootka Inlet, with its adjacent territories and islands, would enable her to exert over the Eastern Coasts of Russia, Asia, and the Western shores of the United States; and lastly, but most significant of all, the weight such a position would give her, in the great Pacific trade that is opening between this Continent and British India, *China*, but most especially the new commercial El Dorado of our time—*Japan!* All these considerations have been oarefully pondered by the statesmen and leading merchants of England,—have engaged the attention of her diplomatists everywhere, and now reveal their effect in the eagerness with which British Power extends its hands to grasp the prize.

Now, Russian America is held and *exploited* not by the Russian Government directly, but hy a Company, whose directors sit at St. Petersburg, where they annually render an account of their trade and profits, and pay a regulated tribute, which secures them the *protection* of the Czar, who thus has a *claim* upon the Colony, hut no positive ownership. There are agents, of course, deputed by the Company in question, and residing at Sitka. These agents superintend the traffic that is carried on, and wield a large share of discretionary power. Under the consent of the Russian Government, there would he no difficulty in treating with this Company and these agents for the cession of a territory which, while by no means necessary to either the power or security of the Russian Empire, may prove invaluable to a maritime nation like Great Britain or the United States. To the Company there would he merely a change of *protectors* altogether acceptable to their best interests. Russia hopes to reach the East by way of Constantinople and Persia, and the Russian Trading Company is looking to pecuniary profit!

However this may be, one thing is certain, and sufficient for our Government: Russia, in due and diplomatic form, proposes the cession which we have pointed out, and the whole matter must soon he laid before our Department of State. England is, at the same moment, preparing to tske by force of arms, what we might so easily and peaceably acquire. Once grssped, when will British commerce relinquish such a prize?

The spresd of our Republic westward, the vast interests we have in the Pacific, and the safety of our commerce there, all demand prompt and efficient action. A Pacific New-Englsnd invites us, with its harhors for sailing-craft and steamers; its supplies of timher snd *coal*; its fur trade; its Asiatic traffic, and, above all, *its magnificent* control of a trade which captivates the mind of our people, and would eclipse the days of Portuguese and Spanish discovery—*the commerce of China and Japan!*

In this would be a solution of the South Sea problem, in our favor, and a gain as splendid, on the North, as Cuba and Mexico might give us on the South, yet surrounded by no perplexing questions of Slavery, differences of race or international conflict!

We may, at an early moment, revert to this topic again, and, meanwhile, we commend it to public attention.

College Rebellions.

When the time comes a great book may bo written on College Rebellions. Very few Americans have ever passed through College without gaining an experience on the subject. Graham Bread, Starvation Clubs, the Appointment System, and Secret Societies, are their favorite sources; the expulsion of a large number of students, to their irreparable detriment, and a shock like that of palsy to the Institution, are the usual results. College students are exceedingly sensitive, and always stand long hy their dignity. College Faculties are too apt to he mere closet-men, utterly incompetent to mansge their classes so soon as things get a little wavy, and the wheels begin to wahble. The dignity of the under-graduates, which is never so supple as that of men who have got out into the world and been bent and blown about hy gnsts from all quarters, is apt to grow up against the glass windows of these closeted Professors, and then, of course, either a branch must be lopped or a pane hroken. Nowhere so truly as in College does the popular sentiment lord it over the private conscience. When a rebellion breaks out, wo be to him who, taking no interest in it, declines to express an opinion or consent to the proceedings of the majority. He'd better he expelled than be a "blue-skin,"—better be rusticated a score of times than be suspected of having received a favor from the Faculty without protest.

It certainly is one of the rarest of talents to preside over a College successfully. It requires a knowledge of human nature, a power to manage without seeming to, a tact for securing ends by invisible means, a facility of preserving to ones' self respect without for a moment seeming haughty, for ferreting out mischief hefore it embarks on its enterprises, and omitting to see a thousand annoyances right under one's nose, when their corrections would be inconvenient, that abides in but few men either learned or ignorant. It is a great blunder to suppose that any professor who has obtained a D.D., and has a faculty for obtaining funds, will do for a college president, or that he who knows a science and can teach it is necessarily fit for a professorship. Practioal, shrewd, utterly self-possessed, and in several senses wise men, are wanted at such posts. There are a few such among us, and there are a few colleges on the long list where rebellions have not written their history in repeated mutilations of large portions of their classes. Would they were more frequent. The present has been quite a stormy season among these literary institutions. The Michigan University was in the breakers awhile ago, but without shipping a sea or starting a seam, she went out again, and is now in a good offing. The Georgia University was thumping on the rocks when our last advices left them. Whether she gets off without damage remains to be seen. Columbia College had mutiny on board last week. But we believe that the mutineers have been forgiven on promise of better behavior, and the officers look trusting and cheerful again. In college, rebellions are fine sport until the penalties are pronounced—from that moment they are sad and solemn realities. Out of college we cherish our *alma mater* with the profoundest reverence, grieve at whatever saddens her, and are provoked at the thoughtless tricks of her younger children, who make the old lady look ridiculous before strangers.

The City Superintendency of Schools.

The Board of Education proceeded yesterday to elect a City Superintendent of Common Schools. Their discussions were held with closed doors, but the balloting resulted as follows: For S. S. RANDALL, Esq., late State Superintendent, 46; for JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., the present incumbent, 7.

The regular time for the election passed many months since. The Board has not before been willing to go into an election, and hence Mr. MCKEEN has been under the necessity of remaining in the position and performing alone the arduous duties which hereafter will be divided between the Superintendent and an assistant. We cannot refrain from expressing on this occasion our sense of the very faithful manner in which Mr. MCKEEN has performed those duties. We have repeatedly attended upon School examinations conducted by him, which always were thorough and patient, and so managed as to secure the thanks of teachers, the gratification of pupils and the satisfaction of parents and friends present. Henceforth the Superintendent is expected to keep an office wherein he can be found at appointed hours, while his assistant will visit the Schools. Doubtless, when the election for Assistant comes off, this herth will be tendered to Mr. MCKEEN; whether he would consent to occupy it or not, is another question. Of Mr. RANDALL, it is not necessary for us to speak. Of his admirable fitness for his position, his long experience and success, the citizens of New-York need not at this day he informed.

☞ The House of Representatives yesterday resumed consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. DISNEY sucoeeded in conoluding a speech commenced hy him some four or five weeks ago; Mr. GIDDINGS, while attacking some remarks made by Mr. SMITH, used language which the Chairmsn considered exceptionable, and was called to order. The House soon afterwards adjourned.

☞ The Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire assembled yesterday. E. SARGENT, of Wentworth, was elected President of the Senate, and FRANCIS H. CHASE, of Conway, Speaker of the House. Both gentlemen are Democrats.

FASHIONABLE AND ELEGANT FETE.

Marriage of Anna Cora Mowatt and Mr. Ritchie, of Virginia.

Wednesday, the 7th June, was the happy day, indicated on the cards of invitation issued to the numerous and fashionable friends of the parties, for the celebration of the marriage of Mr. WILLIAM F. RITCHIE, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and ANNA CORA MOWATT, the accomplished American authoress and actress—now, after a recent farewell appearance, an ex-member of the stage—and it was on this day that the mother of the lady was to be "*At Home*," at Ravenswood, Long Island, to receive and entertain the invited guests, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. The occasion took place yesterday, accordingly, and it must be a source of unaffected pleasure to the devoted family-circle and immediate friends of the distinguished bride to know that it was felt and appreciated by all present to he equal to tbeir fondest hopes and expectations—as elegant and joy-giving in reality as it was hsppy in arrangement.

The company began to arrive, in carriages, by the honr earliest named on Mrs. S. G. OGDEN's card, and hy 3½ o'clock a party of some five or six hundred guests had assembled, when the ceremony was announced to take place in one of the principal saloons of the spacious mansion. It was impossible, of course, that this, the most intereating incident of the occasion, ehould be witnessed by any very considerable portion of the numerous company. It was the good fortune of the favored few to mark, with peculiar interest—an interest that we are snre will be appreciated hy our lady readers—the appearance of the hride in a dress of superb white silk, inlaid with lace, and deep flounced, and a long hridal veil of costly thread lace, secured by a myrtle wreath; the toilette altogether exquisite, without sacrificing simplicity to extravagance. She was attended by six hrideamaids, in embroidered white muslin; two of them her own sisters, Misses EMILY and GRACE OGDEN; another, a niece, Miss MARGARETTA OGDEN, and three other young ladies from Boston and Cincinnati. The fortunate bridegroom, Mr. RITCHIE, was of course attended by the corresponding number of friends. The ceremony was after the Swedenborgian form, novel of course to nearly all the spectators. It was performed by Rev. Mr. KREENE, with impreasiveness and proper solemnity, using the ring, as in the Episcopal ritual. The solemnity of the scene was well-nigh heing disturbed by the peculiar pronunciation of the "nup*tual* tie" and the quaint reading of "congugal love." It was also interrupted by a fine burst of music from the band of Mr. DODWORTH, which though nominated in the programme, was not sxactly according to the Reverend gentleman's understanding of the forms of the Church, and which brought him to a momentary pause.

The ceremony over, the presentation of the company to the happy pair took place, and it was 5 o'olock when dancing and waltzing commenced, and DODSWORTH's model Band brought into active reqnisition, leading off with the celebrated Wedding Quadrille. This was kept up nntil after 8 o'clock, the wedding pair meanwhile taking their leave on an excursion, the preciss destination of which was not given out, but supposed to be up the North River; to return in a few days and then to go to Virginia, where they join the family of the bridegroom.

The company was altogether one of the most elegantly dressed, and, in other respects, distinguished which has been brought together on a similar occasion for many a day. The event brought together a number of the prominent Southern and Washington City friends of Mr. RITCHIE. Ex-Secretary WALKER was present, and Senator DOUGLAS and several Representatives in Congress. From this City, besides a large array of heanty and fashion, there was a large number of the members of the legal and medical profession, merchants, military gentlemen, &c. The scene at Ravenswood was truly enchanting—the grounds, without, richly and luxuriantly adorned hy nature and ornamented hy taste, and the halls within made generous by all that elegant hospitality and profuse abundance could provide. It was a scene of continued feasting and pleasure giving to the eye and the taste.

WATERY POTATOES.—The fountains of the great deep must have been hroken up, when the present generation of potatoes were created. The market men report them at 28 cents the half-peck, a good deal too mnch for watery tubers, though yclept "Mercers," of which the tuber is as one part, and the water is as two. By the way, what an article of commerce water is among us. Croton fetches its price—say, thirteen dollars a year to a comfortable-sized house. Water with a dash of chalk sells as milk, from four to six cents a quart, with a little vitriol, as brandy at a shilling a drink, with a black bone in the centre for a nucleus, and a Mercer's peal, as potatoes at two dollars the bushel. But if our authorities will not fetch water enough over Croton-bridge to supply us we should be thankful for it in any shape it assumes.

☞ In last week's *Christian Enquirer* of this City, there appeared a sermon preached by Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, of Louisville, Kentucky, upon the life and character of the lamented Mr. BUTLER, who was assassinated by WARD. Mr. BUTLER is there spoken of as a man of great purity of character and of excellent Christian spirit, and it is said was a master of several different languages and considerable literary attainment though a young man. He was a communicant at the Unitarian Church there, of which Rev. Mr. HEYWOOD is pastor.

☞ Dr. PAUL WOLFE, Medical Councillor, of Dresden, and Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, has provided, at his own expense, a stone three feet long, two wide and eighteen inches thick, of Syenite, from the hank of the Elbe, opposite Meissen, the hirthplace of HAHNEMANN, for the Washington Monument. Mr. LAUNITZ polishes and cuts the inscription npon it. This is the stone which a committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy was appointed to secure.

☞ Father GAVAZZI was in Ireland at last accounts. He had delivered three lectures in Dublin to crowded houses. Among his audiences were large nnmbers of the Clergy. He next visits Scotland and Wales, and, if there is no dawning of better times in Italy, it is nnderstood that he will return again to America.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Committee appointed to examine into the affairs of Columbia College held a conference yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in the College Library, with Mr. BETTS, Clerk of the Board of Trnstees, snd Mr. VAN WAGANEN, Treasurer of the same body, in relation to the action heretofore taken npon the subject of the Botanic Garden, and the contracts for grading it. No definite conclusions were arrived at, and the Committee adjourned to meet on the 21st of September, at which time answers to the questions published in this paper of day before yesterday are to be presented.

☞ More aid is very much needed in the "Girls' Industrial School," Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Any ladies willing to contribute some two hours of personal services—in teaching vagrant children the use of the needle—on any afternoon of the week, will confer a special favor by leaving their address with the Teacher of the School, No. 5, West Thirty-fourth-street, or with the Matron of the "Home for the Friendless," No. 32 Eeast Thirtieth-street, on Thursday, June 8th, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—We shall have ready for inspection and sale, on Friday morning, the 9th inst., a large assortment of WHITE CHINA, our own importation, from the celebrated manufactories in Vierzon, France, consisting of entire Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, damaged upon the voyage of importation by water, and which we are enabled (owing to the allowance upon insurance,) to sell at thirty per cent. less than the cost if landed in perfect order.

The China is all in good condition, neither chipped nor cracked, and affords an opportunity, which seldom offers, to secure great bargains in China Ware

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 562 Broadway.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy underclothing, and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

TO THE INVALID, HEALTH; TO THE DELICATE constitution, protection; to the strong, safety; to all, comfort, luxury and economy, are RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy the very best Summer garment ever submitted to the public.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depot, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—EIGHT DISTINCT PATENTS on Sewing Machines were issued to I. M. SINGER & CO. on the 7th inst., all of which are necessary for manufacturing or using any machine of Grover, Baker & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, Bachelder, Gibbs, Wilcox & Gibbs, Lerow & Blodgett, Singer & Co., Hunt, Johnson, or any other machine now in use. The public are cautioned against purchasing machines which infringe any of these patents, and all who use infringing machines will be prosecuted. The object of these patents is to remove all difficulties in the way of working the "Double" Machines, and to secure to the public the benefits of the most valuable improvements. All persons are cautioned against infringing these patents, and to buy these machines—they are of superior quality, and will subject the owners to suit for damages.

I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

SANE OR INSANE.—IT IS NO CRITERION TO GO by to determine whether a man is sane or insane, to inquire whether he supports or disapproves of Miss DIX's bill, but you should find out whether he wears one of KNOX'S inimitable beavers. If he do not, you may set him down as a non compos to an alarming extent, for, if he cannot see the elegance and beauty of these tiles, their superior artistic finish, and general beauty of outline, then is his soul beyond of all love for the beautiful. His stores are at No. 128 Fulton-st. and under the Prescott House, in Broadway.

MODEL HAT, SUMMER DRAB BEAVER.—RAFFERTY & LEASE wish to direct the attention of their patrons to the superior quality and character of their Summer Drab Beaver Hat, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Each customer can have his Daguerreotype likeness inserted in his Hat without charge. Every variety of Summer Hat. No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMMISsioner of Patents has decided, and only decided, that Walter Hunt cannot have a patent interfering with mine of Sept. 10, 1846, for a Sewing Machine. Printed copies of said decision may be had free at my office.

The advertisement that "the last decision declares Howe's Patent void" is signed "I. M. Singer & Co." Comment is unnecessary. ELIAS HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

MORE ABOUT THE GREAT FIRE IN BROADWAY. —Wm. Tapping sold last Friday, at auction, a large stock of light Summer Clothing saved from Jennings' store. We observed that E. EVANS, the clothier, of Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st, was the largest buyer. He got a very large, choice lot very cheap, and he means to dispose of it at a very small advance for cash. Also, some fine black cloth dress and frock coats.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodion. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones trusted in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 152 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

SEEN AND APPROVED, USED AND ADMIRED, IS HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, always reliable, natural, soft and glossy in its effects for a black or brown. Sold or applied at No. 45 Nassau, adjoining Liberty-st., and at most of the Drug and Fancy Goods Stores in the United States. A reduction to the trade.

LINEN GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—JUST received a large stock of 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting, Table Damask and Table Cloths, Linen Shirtings, Napkins, Towels, Drapery, &c., which we are selling at a great reduction from their real value

LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN AND SO IS MILLER'S Ladies' Shoe Store, in Canal-st., where the Ladies of New-York and the surrounding country can find beautiful Gaiter Boots from 12s. to 20s., Slippers, Ties, Buskins, India Rubbers, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, at low prices. J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-st.

RICH SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., have just received 3,000 yards of Rich Plaid and Striped Silks, which they will sell at 50c. per yard. These Silks are worth $1.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

BROOKS' BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS—THE largest assortment, the best and cheapest in the City, Nos. 275 Broadway, and 150 Fulton-st., five doors from Broadway.

BELLS.—MENEELEY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

GENIN'S BAZAAR.—SHAKER SUN BONNETS FOR ladies and children. GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GENIN'S WIDE AWAKE HATS—GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND Publishers, No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Hoffman's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Russian remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Piles, Sores, Boils, and all external inflammations, introduced by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIDDER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ The Law to be Enforced.—At a regular monthly meeting of the City Temperance Alliance, June 2, it was ordered that, in addition to present efforts, co-jointly with the Ninth Ward Alliance, to enforce the law against the illegal sale of liquor, the President and Corresponding Secretary be a Committee to employ counsel, and to take efficient measures to test the validity of the licenses illegally given, and to have those Excise Commissioners indicted who have issued licenses unauthorized by law. The subscribers announce to the public that legal measures have been commenced, but that two or three thousand dollars are wanted immediately to conduct these operations, and twice as much more during the season, to keep up our usual monthly distribution of papers and tracts, and to sustain religious worship, Sabbath-schools, and temperance meetings in the specious temperance tent. Friends of law and order, of public virtue, and of City Reform, are requested to send such a donation as the urgency demands, to either of the Finance Committee, or to the Corresponding Secretary, at the office of the Alliance, No 461 Broadway. By direction of the New-York City Temperance Alliance.

C. C. LEIGH, President,
J. O. BENNETT,
NOAH WORRALL,
G. J. WARREN, Cor. Secretary.
} Finance Committee.

☞ Irishmen's Universal Civil and Military Republican Union.—The second regular meeting of this body will be held at Vauxhall Garden, No. 3 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enrolling members and organizing the military department, &c. Resolutions complimentary to the Editor of the *New-York Daily Times*, will be also read in consequence of very long and correct reports of the proceedings of the Association, since its formation, having appeared in that journal. The representatives of the Press are requested to attend them and all future meetings and they shall always be treated with marked attention and respect. All who wish to join the Association will be admitted to its meetings. T. C. HOLLAND, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association—Clinton Hall, Astor-place.—The ceremonies of inauguration of the new premises of the above Association will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, at 7½ o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. Addresses by Gov. SEWARD, Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND, CHAS. ILSEN, Esq., and others. Members can procure their tickets of admission, free of charge, at the down-town office of the Association, No 8 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House.

CHAS. E. MILNER,
GEO. C. WOOD,
JNO. H. GOURLIE,
} Com. of Arrangements.

☞ Prepare for Cholera!—Diarrhœa should be checked on its first appearance. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is the only safe and certain specific ever discovered. It also cures dysentery, cholera morbus, bowel complaint of infants, &c., leaving the bowels perfectly natural, not costive. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists generally, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., sole proprietors of Dr. McClintock's celebrated Family Medicines, No. 132 Fulton-st.

☞ St. Nicholas Building Association.—The Regular Meeting of this Association will be held at No. 163 Bowery, Union Buildings, on THURSDAY NIGHT, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., when the dues will be payable. Shares will be offered for redemption.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

The meeting of the Trustees will be held after the adjournment of the public meeting.

☞ Archbishop Hughes will solemnly dedicate St. Lawrence's Church, at Yorkville, (84th-st. and 4th-av.,) on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The Archbishop will preach on the occasion. The 3d and 4th-av. cars run continually to and from the new Church. Tickets of admission, 50 cents; can be had at the Catholic bookstores, from the Sextons of Catholic Churches, and at the Church in Yorkville.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Philomathean Society.—A regular meeting of the PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY will be held at their rooms, No. 360 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, at 8 o'clock. The exercises will consist of a Debate, Essay and Recitations by the members. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

A. JUDSON WENTERTON, President.
WILLIAM H. CODEY, Recording Secretary.

☞ A Cheap China Store.—SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 129 Canal-st., is now disposing of his large stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, at very low prices. Odd and Handsome Dinner sets, from $40 to $125; White China do., from $30 to $40; best Stone do., from $17 to $24. Also, Cut and Pressed Glass Lamps, Girandoles, at equally low prices.

☞ Masonic.—The members of Palestine Lodge No. 204 of F. & A. M. are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of the Lodge at their Hall, No. 71 Division-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 8, as business of importance will be transacted. M. FLOOD, W. M.

A. A. WEEKS, Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Class in Bathing.—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or Single Tickets,) for the Saltwater Bath at the Battery, at a reduced price, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No. 8 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House. FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ The Max Sutaine Champagne Drops.—Containing the pure wine, are a novel triumph in confectionary, and the most delicate bonbon of the season, to which the attention of the ladies is especially directed. The Max Sutaine Drops are prepared and sold only at TAYLOR'S SALOON, Broadway.

☞ Notice.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for gentlemen's wear, selling very low at A. BAKER'S, 15 Astor-p., between Nassau and Broome. Fine Dress Boots made to order for $3 75; Patent Leather Boots $4. All of the best quality, and warranted not to rip.

☞ The Max Sutaine Hats—Naw styls, shape, light as a zephyr, cool and ventilating—are the Na plus ultra of elegance, in design, material and manufacture. They can be obtained only at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, and GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

☞ The Max Sutaine Champagne Cakes—Are made by MAILLARD & CO., No. 521 Broadway, (corner of Houston-st.) They are the only Cakes to be partaken of with Champagne, giving additional zest and flavor to the wine.

☞ Directors' Notice.—The annual election for Directors of the Richmond Granite Company will be held at the office of RUSS & REID, No. 289 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—New-York, May 24, 1854. GEO. W. REID, Secretary.

☞ Dr. F. Hollick, No. 498 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, attends only to those special cases of Nervous Debility and Decay, described in his books and lectures. Office hours from 11 till 3.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF CATHARINE HOWLEY, a fair-haired Irish woman, aged about 26 years, arrived in New-York recently from Ireland. Said CATHARINE HOWLEY is informed that money was sent to the Emigration Office, in New-York, to bring her to Pittston, Penn., where her sister resides.

MARY HOWLEY,
PATRICK LOFTIS.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

PERHAM'S THIRD MONSTER ENTERPRISE —In connection with the exhibitions of his magnificent and immense MIRROR OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, Exhibition EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Tickets admitting four persons, $1.

THE GIFT LIST EMBRACES

A Splendid Farm, valued at	$16,000
15 Loans of Cash, amounting in the aggregate to	10,000
The celebrated trotting mare Lilly Dale, valued at	1,500
18 Rosewood Pianos, worth $290 and $500 each	4,000
A splendid Exhibition, worth	2,000
8 Light and beautiful Carriages, $225 each	675
10 Gold Watches, $100 each	1,000
20 Gold Watches, $50 each	2,000
100 Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each	500
5,000 Gold Pencils, $3 each	15,000
94,819 Pieces of choice, popular, and fashionable Music, 25 cents each	23,705
100,000 Gifts,	Valued at $96,380

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 Broadway; HOWE's Cough Candy Store, No. 166 Chatham st.; LOVEJOY'S and MERCHANTS' Hotels; CATTELL'S Drug Store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn; F. J. MAY, (at Farrar & Lyons',) No. 91 South-st.

REMOVAL OF WATERBURY'S GREAT FIFTY CENT GIFT EXHIBITIONS.—1,000,000 GIFTS, WORTH FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! This monster and magnificent exhibition of THIRTY TABLEAUX IN NATIONAL HISTORY, at Art Union Exhibition Rooms, No. 493 Broadway. First appearance after an eminently successful tour through the principal Southern and Western Cities, of Master BENSON A. ENGLISH, the original INFANT DRUMMER. In connection with this enterprise for only 50 cents, the purchaser receives a BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED GIFT CERTIFICATE, good for two admissions to the most ennobling exhibition ever offered to Americans, and one of the valuable Gifts; comprising an immense number of Houses and Lots, Gold Watches, gold and silver Services. Four splendid trotting Horses, Gigs, and many other valuable and costly presents.

The exhibition room is thrown open EVERY EVENING at 7, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. For further particulars see small bills, or the "Broadway Bulletin." Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD.—EDWIN WATERBURY begs to announce to the public that for the greater accommodation of his numerous ticket-holders, he has leased, and will open this Wednesday Evening, June 7, the American Art-Union Exhibition Rooms, No. 497 Broadway, where he will continue his Master Gift Exhibitions and Enterprise. The INFANT DRUMMER has been engaged, and will appear for a few evenings only in his wonderful and astounding performances on the Drum. WATERBURY'S Tickets admit to all performances.

GREAT ENTERPRISE.—100,000 RINGS, WARRANTED GOLD, FOR SALE AT ONE DOLLAR EACH—At No. 404 Broadway, 3d floor. The purchaser of one of these rings becomes a shareholder in the following 100,000 valuable Gifts:

57 A Farm of forty acres, highly cultivated; good dwelling-houses, &c.,
454 Building Lots.
90 pieces Patent Extension Furniture, combining Bureaus, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Side-Boards with Bedsteads inclosed, Extension Dining Tables, &c., &c., all made up in the most elegant and substantial manner for Broadway Parlors. Sale of Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut.
5 Piano-fortes.
10 Melodeons.
50 Gold Watches.
50 Sets of Girandoles.
1 Holmes & Butler's Fire Proof Safes.
10 Large Mirrors, in elegant Gilt Frames, &c., &c. In all, 100,000 Gifts, valued at $100,000.

The Furniture, and all other movable property, is on exhibition at No. 404 Broadway, 3d floor, where the public are respectfully invited to call and examine it.

Orders received per mail, (post-paid,) inclosing the price of Ring, will be punctually attended to.

For particulars, see circulars to be had at the Show Room; also, the Sun of each Saturday, and the *Daily Times* of each Wednesday, as well as the principal Sunday papers.

JOHN SMITH, Proprietor.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a first-class super-royal Washington hand press, R. Hoe's manufacture. Apply at CHARLES J. BARTRAM, No. 103 Maiden-lane.

A BARGAIN FOR SALE.—A first class yacht in the Delaware Bay, to sail 10th inst. Apply No 6 Wall-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, steady, and trusty young man, as porter in a wholesale store, or by a very experienced and well recommended girl; is a good washer, ironer and baker, and can do plain cooking; and will make herself generally useful. Please call at 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, (in a private family,) as an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German Coachman in the City or its vicinity. He understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is acquainted in the City, and speaks English fluently; would wait on the table and make himself generally useful. Best of reference given. Call No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and accomplished English woman, as a good cook in a private family. No objection to go a distance in the country. The best of reference will be given. Call at No. 10 Roosevelt-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, middle aged Protestant woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or can take charge of a baby from its birth. Undoubted reference given. Apply at No. 593 Houston-st., second floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER—By a graduate of a New-England College, a thorough scholar and experienced teacher. A situation in a classical school preferred. The best reference can be given. Address box No 37, JOHNSON, Vermont.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man about 21 years of age, in some importing or jobbing house. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address Box No. 2,288, N. Y. Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant German girl, who speaks the English language, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 79 Fulton-av., corner Lawrence-st., 3d floor, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid, in a private family. Can be seen at her former place, No. 19 Bond-st, Brooklyn.

SERVANTS—The best in the City, as chambermaids, cooks, nurses, seamstresses, girls to mind children, &c. Also, coachmen, waiters, farmers, &c., English, Irish, Scotch and German, can be procured at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-Office.

FITZSIMON & McLERNON.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

A YOUNG MAN, who will graduate at Bowdoin College in a few weeks, and who has had good and successful experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as tutor in a private family, or teacher of a small classical school. He knows well the German and French languages as taught in this country. A residence in or near a large village or town would be preferred. Satisfactory references given both for character and ability. Address J. L. H., Box No. 61 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who crossed from New-York in the Peck-slip and Williamsburg Ferry about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st of March last, and who witnessed or can give any information concerning the accident to Mr. Albert Sturtevant upon that occasion, will confer a favor upon the subscriber. ANDREW H. SANDS, Attorney, &c., No. 18 William-st., New-York.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—Must write a quick Spanish hand, be correct at figures and practically acquainted with the Dry Goods Jobbing business. Address through the Post Office. HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, No. 17 & 19 Warren-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—In a Scotchman's family, a middle-aged, trustworthy, competent Protestant woman for one infant. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FIRST-RATE BOOKBINDER WANTED—For a permanent situation in Columbus, Ga. For particulars inquire at No. 60 John-st. of

DANIEL BURGESS & CO.

MUSIC.—A lady experienced in teaching music can attend to a few more pupils. Terms moderate. No. 26 Walker-st.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—A Job Binder, who is a good workman, can obtain permanent employment in a pleasant village, in Western New-York, by addressing H. UNDERHILL, Canandaigua, New-York.

FIRST RATE PAPER RULER WANTED.—None others need apply—to JOHN H. STEELE, Account-book Manufacturer, Statioeer and Printer, No. 164 Pearl-st.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business, a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

PURCHASER WANTED FOR THE DAILY TIMES—Perfect and complete to the present date, and bound to Jan 1. Address LIZZIE, office of the *Daily Times*.

RESPONSIBLE COLLECTOR WANTED—Who can devote one-half his time. Address Box No. 53 Broadway Post-Office, above Canal-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—In wholesale clothing store Address HERRINO, this office.

FIRST RATE COOK WANTED.—For a first class hotel, either French or English. Address Box 2,978.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $20 to $50 per month Call or address No 317 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To all those who have not provided Board for the Summer the Le Roy House is recommended, for the beautiful and truly healthy situation, the spacious lawn and shady trees, and the liberal manner in which the table is supplied, by a lady who studies to gratify her boarders in every wish of their hearts. It is only 19 miles from the City by the New-Haven cars, and about ten minutes' walk from the depôt.

BOARDING.—Persons wishing board in a quiet house, situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in Brooklyn, can find rooms by addressing B. T. O., *Times* office. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 863 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Parlor and bedroom furnished, with or without meals; also, single rooms, in a desirable locality up town, and near Broadway. Address C. P. K., Box No. 121, Post-Office.

BOARDING—A private family, residing in South Brooklyn, and having a nice room to spare, wishes to let the same, with partial board, to a gentleman—German preferred. Address PRESIDENT-ST., this office.

BOARDING.—Rooms, with or without partial board, can be had at No. 181 4th-av., near 11th-st.

BOARDING AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at BULKLEY'S boarding-house, at Stamford. The house is new, having been occupied but one season, beautifully situated on Henry-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing. The grounds attached, about two acres, are handsomely laid out and well shaded. For particulars, inquire of H. BULKLEY, Stamford, Conn., or GEO. SCRIVEN, No. 93 Maiden-lane.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A family residing in Westchester County, one mile from the Harlem Railroad, and about 35 miles from the City, would like to take a number of boarders for the season. For particulars inquire at No. 197 9th-av., corner London Terrace, until the 8th inst.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, within a short walk of the principal ferries. Address P. W. T., Box No. 66, New-York Post Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Four or five gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable room a. nd partial board, within three minutes' walk of the Stapleton landing. Information will be given by the collector at said place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—At No. 130 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts.; and within a few minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. A gentleman and his wife and several single gentlemen can be accommodated.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A few gentlemen can find the comforts of a home by applying at No 36 South 4th-st. Good neighborhood and pleasant locality.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A family can be accommodated with board for the Summer in a retired private residence, within two hours' ride of the City. The locality is remarkably healthy; the scenery highly attractive, and a beautiful lake affords the amusements of boating and fishing. Address ANTHONY, office of this paper.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—A very pleasant room and bedroom, together or separate—furniture new—will be let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea if desired. Bath, gas, &c. No. 64 East 22d-st., eight doors from 4th-av.

A WIDOW LADY residing at No. 241 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, will receive into her family three or four little girls to board and educate. Terms made known on application.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No 280 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two large and elegantly furnished rooms, with full or partial board; also one attic bedroom can be obtained, by applying soon, at No 72 Henry-st. The house is conveniently situated for those doing business down town; is large and airy and lighted with gas. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c., at No. 118 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To a single gentleman, without board, with bath and gas. Inquire at East River Bank.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For gentlemen, at No. 36 Vandewater-st., near Pearl-st. Apply on the premises.

ROOM WANTED—A lady wishes a pleasant furnished room with board, in a private family, near Broadway, between Houston and 14th-sts. References given and required Address, stating location and terms, Box No. 1,857, Post-Office, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED—Permanently, with board, for two gentlemen and their wives, between Broadway and Hudson-st., and below Bleecker. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, A. and L., at *Times* office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. PARTINGTON AND HER FRIEND.—"Mrs. Partington" is the best thing we have taken from the books of late. Whoever introduces her always gets the ear of the reader."—*Boston Atlas.*

"Mrs. Partington, Mrs. Partington! How quaint, sparkling and pure are her sayings on the side of virtue and morality."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

"All the delightful things in the delectable volume, over half their entertainment in the fact that they are expressive of character. Such writers cannot fail to be popular, because they combine heartiness with mirth, and humanity with wit."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"It is thoroughly original, and full of fun as an egg is of meat. The echoes of her cheerful philosophy come back to us in the journals of Great Britain."—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

"Here we have opened another and most genuinely American vein of humor. Jack Downing has had his day. Sam Slick has run his race. Mrs Partington now is the American humorist; original, genial, laughable, and not uninstructive."—*N. Y. Independent.*

"If any one wants to dip in the genuine Fountain of Fun, and lap the luxury till their sides split with uncontrolable laughter, go and buy 'Mrs. Partington's Life and Sayings.' It is funny without vulgari y; it arouses merrimest without an unchaste excitement; it is the very essence of humor."—*Peekskill Eagle.*

"It is the inner meaning of the sentences, the dainty subtleness of humo and satire, and even pathos, which rises to the sense of the discerning reader, even as doth the Souchoog fragrance from the old lady's tea cup, superior to the leaves from which it is drawn."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

"We knew we should 'let rite out in meetin' over it. We have. Such humor!—it is rich. We don't wonder Dr. Holmes says Shillaber is the Tom Hood of America."—*Boston Bee.*

"The book is more than a bundle of witty sayings. It is the picture of the persons, the minds, the tastes, the habits and the thoughts of as true a series of characters as ever shone on the pages of drama."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Wit, humor and pathos, changeful as hues on silk, deck the pages, keeping up the attention constantly."—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

"We have read the book with unfeigned delight, and tens of thousands will agree with us that it is brim full of the genius of humor."—*Pennsylvania Dutchman.*

"Her humorous sayings have, for the last few years, excited smiles enough to make a world of sunshine."—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

"We can commend the book to those who wish Summer reading fraught with more than ordinary amusement."—*Charleston, S. C. Journal*

"It would be difficult to find another book of the same size comprising so many witticisms, and such a rich fund of humor, with so little that is exceptionable."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

"We would sooner break friends with our breakfast than we would consent to part with Mrs. Partington."—*New-York Times.*

"No one who can relish real humor, and has a desire to show his sympathy for real genius, will neglect to purchase a copy of this capital book."—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

"Her 'sayings' have given her an immortality that will glitter and sparkle among the records of genius when fewer wit and humor shall be appreciated."—*Worcester Palladium.*

"Mr. Shillaber, you will be the death of us yet; we have to lay down the volums continually, for if we did not we should die of laughing. The work is worth a dozen doctors. If we had a few more like it there would be no need of lunatic asylums at least for melancholio patients."—*Ladies' National Magazine.*

"Get the book, and when the cares of life perplex, read a few pages. The medicine which Mrs Partington furnishes is a sure antidote if taken in small doses."—*Newburg Eagle.*

"We have been unable to lay down the book until we had read every page. It must become a household oracle in every American family."—*Saturday Evening Mail.*

"It is a book that will charm away evil spirits, and incite the readers to cherish a love of human kind, while it excites him with merriment."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"The jokes are not far-fetched, and there is witticism that gives a true polish to them."—*Albany Atlas.*

"Everybody should buy the book; everybody at least who loves genial, quiet wit, which never wounds, but always heals where it strikes."—*Independent Democrat.*

"Now, reader, you want a life-preserver to carry with you when very much afloat, here it is: a book full of original witticisms, odd sayings, quaint observations, laughable ineendos, philosophical suggestions, &c."—*Phil. City Item.*

"If it is true that oee grows fat who laughs, then he who reads this book will fat up, even throoh he mey be one of Pharaoh's lean kine."—*Mass. Life-Boat.*

"Mrs Partington—thanks to her faithful biographer—will hereafter fill a niche in the world's Westminster Abbey, side by side with Mrs. Grundy, Mrs. Caudle, and Mrs. Potipar."—*Philadelphia Mercury.*

"It will be good to keep, as a sort of family panacea, warrantd to cure a 'fit of the blues,' however magnified and violent. A peep at the table of contents is almost equal to a feast of good things."—*Boston Gazette.*

"Those who occasionally get belated about their dinner, should have it lying round. It will prevent a deal of grembling from their 'lords,' by keeping them so well employed as to make them forget their dinner."—*New-Hampshire Telegraph.*

"It is crammed full of her choicest sayings, and rings from title page to 'finis' with her unconscious wit."—*Oneida Herald.*

"We do not know how to praise the work too much."—*N. Y. Atlas.*

"Sparkling in every page and paragraph, with a mingled merriment and pathos singularly suggestive of a day in spring, half sunshine, half tears."—*N. Y. Democrat.*

"There is more genuine, original humor in this volume than in any other that has appeared from the American press since Washington Irving's 'Knickerbocker's New-York."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

"Brimming over with the purest sentimeet, the kindliest sympathies, and the most perenial philanthropy."—*Pathfinder.*

"Ruth Partington is a Christian and a patriot. Such a book will go everywhere—be welcomed like a returned exile—do good and cease not."—*Buffalo Express.*

"There is a deeper vein of humor and humanity in them. The humor is much the quality of that we see in Sterne, and Mrs Partington constantly reminds us of "My Uncle Toby."—*Belfast Journal*

"'Hang the books!" said an appreciative examiner, to whom we handed a copy for inspection. 'I can't afford to buy them but I can't do without this;' and laughing until the tears ran, he drew forth the purchase money."

[*Clinton Courant.*

"The volume externally, with its numerous and happy illustrations, is one of the handsomest ever got up for popular circulation in America: while internally (we say it deliberately,) it contains more genuine original humor than any recent publication with which we are acquainted."

[*Catholic Mirror.*

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF Mrs PARTINGTON, and others of the family, by B. P. SHILLABER, is now ready and for sale by all Booksellers. A beautiful 12mo. vol., 384 pages; 43 engravings. Price $1 25.

Copies sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.

1,000 AGENTS wanted to sell the above and other popular works in all parts of the United States. Address

J. C. DERBY, Publisher.
No. 8 Park-place, New-York

INHALATION IN CONSUMPTION.—JUST PUBLISHED—A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS—With their Treatment by Inhalation. By ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., author of "Observations on Inhalation," &c., &c. Price, 25 cents. Cloth, 50 cents.

This book, though not voluminous, will be found one of the most valuable of its class ever issued from the American Press. The great success of its author in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma by Inhalation, has already excited the deepest interest throughout the Union. Grateful patients have in all parts of the country published remarkable recoveries from pulmonary disease of the most inveterate and hopeless character under his treatment. While his extensive correspondence with medical men throughout the country proves how high is their appreciation of this great discovery; at each a time, a word from the pen of Dr. Hunter, giving the world the result of his experience, with a full and clear explanation of the manner of applying medicines by inhalation, cannot fail to meet with the most flattering reception.

The treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by inhalation was introduced into this country by the author of this treatise several years since, and consists in the administration of medicines in the manner that they are conveyed to the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the very seat of the disease. The practical success of Dr. Hunter's treatment is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the medical world on this subject; to establish the entire curability of Consumption, and to diminish incalculably the frightful ravages of this and other kindred diseases of the delicate organs of respiration. The style possesses the simplicity of ordinary conversation, and his statements are given with perspicuity and candor. The work may justly be styled *multum in parvo*, and the press have generally hailed its appearance with expressions of the greatest hope and confidence as illustrating a practice full of promise for the relief of human misery. We subjoin a few brief extracts:

"We have seldom met with any statements in the writings of medical men on the subject so satisfactory as those contained in a work entitled 'A practical Treatise on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by Robert Hunter, M. D.'"

"It contains a clear, logical and practical exposition of his views on that most important subject—the cure of consumptives—and battles with dexterity the mode of treatment hitharto pursued by the profession. His treatment of diseased lungs consists in enabling his patient to inhale the medicine through vent in the form of vapor. It is plain and intelligible—and even interesting to the general reader—and may be of the value of life itself to the afflicted.—*American and Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore.*

"This book will be found of the deepest interest, the most needful in its excellent advice, and the most consoling to the hopeless and despairing consumptive.—*Wall-street Journal.*

"Where there is the least hope from human skill, if there is any aid to be derived short of an Almighty hand, we believe may be derived from the system of inhalation. * * * We find Dr. Hunter's book the most reasonable, logical and common-sense treatises in regard to the subject of which he treats that have ever been laid before the public."—*Savannah Evening Journal.*

"Dr Hunter's system of treating diseases of the lungs has been tried some time with great success. Here in Baltimore, the Doctor has had many patients who were greatly benefited, and others cured. We have some personal friends who have labored for a long time under pulmonary attacks, and they have found relief by the inhalation process. The book would be very useful to all who are more or less afflicted with those terrible diseases. It is, as we are informed, approved by the medical faculty generally."

[*Baltimore Patriot.*

"The introductiee of thet mode of treatmeet into this country by Dr. H. is a new era in the history of that insidious disease so prevalent among us. We recommend the subject to the consideration of those who may either fear or be affected with consumption, bronchitis, or asthma."

[*Catholic Mirror.*

"We take great pleasure in calling public attention to the treatise of Dr. Hunter, and recommending all who are threatened with consumption or who are actually suffering from its incipient and insidious advances by the practice which Dr Hunter has introduced with such wonderful success, there is strong reason to believe the approach of this dreaded disease can be prevented, and thousands saved from a premature grave. We speak of our own knowledge when we say that those of our citizens who have tried the remedies of Dr. Hunter have found them acting like a charm, and can scarcely realize the rapid improvement they are making.—*Republican and Argus, Baltimore.*

Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, and for sale by all booksellers.

NEW COPYRIGHT WORKS—Adopted for popular reading. Just published by D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

1. PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATIONS AND INCIDENTS IN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA, connected with the Mexico Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, '51, '52 and '53. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, United States Commissioner during that period. In 2 vols. 8vo., of nearly 600 pages each, printed with large type and on extra fine paper, to be illustrated with nearly 100 woodcuts, 16 tinted lithographs, and a beautiful map engraved on steel of the extensive regions traversed. Price $4.

2. AFRICA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG. By ANDREW H. FOOTE, Lieut. commanding the United States brig *Porpoise*, on the Coast of Africa, 1851-'53, with tinted lithographic illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

3. TURKEY AND THE TURKS. By J. V. C. SMITH, (Mayor of Boston.) 1 vol. 12mo. 75 cents.

4. RUSSIA AS IT IS. By Count DE GUROWSKI. (Sixth thousand.) 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

5. TEMPEST AND SUNSHINE; OR, LIFE IN KENTUCKY. By MARY J. HOLMES. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $1; paper, 75 cents.

6. FARMINGDALE.—A Tale. By CAROLINE THOMAS. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth, $1; 2 vols. paper, 75 cents.

7. THE HIVE OF THE HONEY BEE. A repository of Sketches, including peculiar American character, scenery and rural sports. By T. B. THORPE; with Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth, $1.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST. NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, JONATHAN JANES,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

JUST PUBLISHED—BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEWS, or a History of the Working of the American Government for 30 years. For sale by W. W. LINFIELD, No. 275 Pearl-st., only Agent for the City and County of New-York. Orders respectfully solicited.

JUST PUBLISHED—Price 12½ cents, in neat pamphlet form—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN REPLY TO GENERAL CASS, AND IN SELF-VINDICATION. R. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK FORESTER'S NEW BOOK.—PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION, and will be issued in a few days, in one handsome volume, 12mo., uniform with "The HISTORIANS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE," by JEREMY WILLIAMS HIGGINS, author of "The Chronicles of the Canongate," "The Queen's Highway," "Cavaliers of England," "Marmaduke Wyvil," "Olive Cromwell," "The Mission Trailer," &c. Also, in a few days, in 8vo. neatly bound, by

HARPER, THORNE & CO.,
No. 139 Fulton-st., N. Y.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

These sketches are well written, are true to historic reality.—*Boston Atlas.*

A pleasant book. * * Their truthful pictures of the olden time, will, we think, be more interesting and more profitable reading, than the thousand frothy tales manufactured for daily consumption by the writers, for mere money.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Herbert is so well known, and so well liked for his ability in story-telling, that we have only to say that such a book is, to insure a rapid and large sale of it.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

An extremely interesting work. * * * The general facts in these delineations are true, but mingled with what the author knows, or supposes to be, the sentiments and opinions, manners and customs of the various personages about whom he writes.—*Baltimore American.*

It is one of the best of the author's productions, and one which will be read with great pleasure and profit, for while it interests the fancy, it stores the mind with valuable and accurate historical information.—*Newport Daily News.*

Charming pictures of the romance of history, penned by an unprejudiced mind.—*N. Y. Commercial Guide.*

A series of interesting sketches. * * * From the ready and accomplished pen of Henry Wm. Herbert, who is amply qualified to discharge such a task, agreeably and properly.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The brilliant author could scarcely have selected subjects more fitted for his well-

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Tuesday.

The Court convened at the usual hour. It being the opening day of the Term, the room was crowded with Jurymen, witnesses, and others. The following gentlemen were sworn in the usual form as members of the Grand Inquest: Phillips H. Holt, Foreman; Gerardus Boyce, John C. Sayles, Edward S. Clark, Anderson Farmer, Thomas J. Oddenrieve, Theodore Morgan, Hampden Wood, Sandford L. Miscomber, Henry Olmsted, John Wadsworth, Edward H. Young, William C. Atwell, William S. Baker, William Beulah, Clarkson Crolius, Silas Dexter, Daniel M. Devon, Maurice S. Kerrigan, and Joseph Leggett.

His Honor then proceeded to deliver his charge. He commenced by dwelling on the important duties devolving on the Grand Jury, and of the necessity of giving every case before them a thorough and unbiassed investigation. He called the attention of the Jury, specially, to the violations of the lottery law, which are now carried on so extensively under the various disguises of conveyance, insurance, and exchanges—to all violations of the election laws, and to any infringement of the statutes relating to usury. He guarded them against divulging their acts as grand jurors to any but the proper officer.

The laws relating to the security of health, the condition of the streets, markets, sewers, &c., should also receive some attention from them.

The condition of tenant houses in the City seemed likewise to demand investigation.

The disturbances of late so frequent in the City on the Sabbath show that something ought to be done to preserve the peace and the sanctity of that day. The disturbance between the fire companies should be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties punished. In these different disturbances he could not say who was in the right or who was in the wrong. The effect, however, was quite apparent.

Complaints were again being made of the mock-auction swindles, which he hoped the jury would take into consideration.

In conclusion, he said he was glad to say that the calendar for the present term was unusually light. The whole number of cases amounted to only thirty-seven.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.

Anthony Hyde, Paul Street, Henry Shook, George Brown, John Curran, Peter Algen, Jacob H. Beaver and John Connelly, were then placed at the bar, on an indictment charging them with riot on the 30th of March last. The disturbance took place in the vicinity of Fortieth-street and Seventh and Eighth-avenues, between members of Engine Company No. 8 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Stones were used freely, and several persons were badly injured. A number of witnesses were examined, both companies endeavoring to show that in the affair they acted only on the defensive. The case was submitted to the Jury at 3½ o'clock, without argument, and in a few moments they returned, and rendered a verdict of guilty against each and all of the defendants. Sentence will be pronounced on Friday next. The Court then adjourned for the day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Homer Morgan and Francis Morgan vs. *Aaron C. Jewell.*—This was an action to recover $350 as a compensation for acting as a broker in a sale of real estate to the value of $14,000. The defendant admitted having employed the plaintiffs to make the bargain, but denied that it was completed under their auspices, and alleged that it was effected by the defendant himself. The Jury therefore awarded the plaintiffs only $70.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COSTS.

Francis D. Fowler vs. *The ship A. Cheesebrough.*—The question of costs reserved on the decision of this cause on Saturday, was argued this morning, and thereupon a final decree was granted, dismissing the libel without costs to either party.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The annual meeting of the Protestant Foster Home Association was held at Newark on Monday. During six years 90 children have been received. The institution now contains 47 pupils, of whom two are orphans, 18 motherless, 15 fatherless, and 15 have both parents living. The Association has been enabled to procure a valuable addition to its property, a friend having purchased for $2,500 the lot of three acres immediately north of their premises, having a small dwelling, barn and well situated on it; a front on the Bloomfield road has thus been secured and the premises protected from future annoyance.

☞ The ladies of the Presbyterian Church have announced their Strawberry Festival to take place on the evening of Wednesday, June 14, at the Commercial Buildings, to aid in the erection of a house of worship for that Church.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Special Committee on reorganizing the Fire Department of Newark announce that they have agreed on the following gentlemen to constitute the Board of Engineers: *Chief Engineer*—George H. Jones. *Assistants*—Theodore R. Austin, Michael Wachsmann, Isaac P. Pentenburgh, and Austin M. Rodwell.

From the Public Ledger, June 2.

On Tuesday of last week, the Spring Trotting Match for $2,000, in the vicinity of this city commenced. The match is the conclusion of the present term, that the Long Island has ably inaugurated in Louisville. The attendance was small since Tuesday, and the sport of the commencement description. The excitement, however, which the speed of the racers failed to arouse in the minds of the visitors on the course, was fully awakened by the extraordinary amount of gambling transacted about the premises, in the subterranean apartments all descriptions of gaming was carried on, and men of every degree participated in the passion for monte, roulette, chuck-a-luck, and faro. Although such things are expressly provided against by the statutory laws of the State, we hear of no arrests by, or interference on the part of the Sheriff and his deputies.

As a matter of record we annex the following summaries of each days feats:

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE—Mile Heats—Galt House Stake $100—$100 entrance, $25 forfeit.

T. G. Murphy's s. c. Harper, by Glencoe, dam

Sallie Ann, by Trustee, 3 y. o. 1 1

John Campbell's c. f., by Wagner, out of Tranmare ..... 2 dis.

Jas. Vaughn's g. f., by Grey Eagle, dam unknown ..... 3 dis.

SECOND RACE—Mile Heats—Purse $100, $50 to second best. The favorite was Bob Jordan at odds. The first heat was beautifully contested, but the Altorf filley led around, at time hard pressed, but she won the first handily, although in the second she had not much to spare.

SECOND DAY.

1. J. L. Bradly's (V. Flournoy's) ch. c. Bob Johnson, 4 y. o., by Boston, dam. by Wagner 1 1
2. Jno. Harper's ch. f. Familiar, 4 y. o., dam., by Brunswick, out of dam. of Little Miss 2 2

Time—4:05—4:10.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—Purse $100, entrance $10.

1. F. G. Murphy & Co.'s c. f. Nannie Lewis, by Glencoe, dam. Motte 3 1 1
2. Jas. Ford's c. f. Rhody, 4 y. o., by Glencoe, dam. by Hedgeford 2 4 2
3. Jno. Campbell's ch. f. 3 y. o., by Wagner, out of a Tranby mare 4 3 3
4. J. Williams' Bob Jordan, 5 y. o., by imp. Jordan, dam. by Priam. ..... 1 2 dis.

Time—1:51—1:53.

SECOND RACE—Mile heats, three best in five; purse $200; $50 to the second best; entrance $25.

1. Jas. Ford's ch. g. Price McGrath, 4 y. o., by Glencoe, out of Betty Richards, by Jn. Richards 1 1 1
2. Jno. Harper's ch. c. Frankfort, 3 y. o., by Glencoe, from Mary Morris. 2 2 2
3. W. Harper's g. h. Tom Pankey, 4 y. o., by Sovereign, out of Hibernia. ..... 3 dis.

Time—1:54, 1:53, 1:55.

FOURTH DAY—THREE MILE HEATS.

John Campbell's b. m. Mary Taylor, 5 y. o., by imp. Sovereign, out of Clara Howard, by Bersebot 2 2
A. F. Churchill's b. h. Vandal, 4 y. o., by imp. Glencoe, out of Alrie's dam. Dress, red and white 1 1

Time—5:46.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 7, 1854—6 P. M.

We have heard of only very limited sales of Goods during the past week, at irregular prices, chiefly to hand and near by jobbers. The Spring trade is about over, and no renewal of active operations is anticipated till towards the close of next month. Meanwhile factors are not neglecting to prepare for the Autumn traffic, and, from present appearances, we are inclined to think that this will be rendered as safe and lucrative as possible by the prudence of our merchants. Such a change is greatly to be desired.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are rather scarce, but not active, nor very firm. Denims are salable and steady. Drills are in fair demand at full rates. Ginghams and Lawns are pretty freely dealt in at former quotations. Osnaburgs are less active, but not lower. The supply is moderate. Printing Cloths are dull and heavy, though unchanged in value. Prints are inanimate and languid. Stripes and Ticks stir without improvement in any respect.

We subjoin a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton goods during six months, to date, of:

	1854.	1853.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1,825	260	1,565	—
February, pkgs	4,799	788	4,011	—
March, pkgs	1,435	3,754	—	2,121
April, pkgs	7,964	3,906	3,958	—
May, pkgs	1,121	6,121	—	4,961
June 1 to 7th inst.	219	646	—	428
Total, pkgs	17,499	15,475	2,024	—

Woolens remain dull and heavy. Blankets are not noticed at all, and their prices are entirely nominal. Cassimeres are moderately active, while Cloths are quiet, and Flannels are neglected at our previous quotations. The supply of all these is ample enough. Linens and Linseys sell slowly at steady figures. Muslin de Laines appear unaltered. Satinets and Tweeds rule quiet, and though they are not overabundant nor pressed upon the market, they are on the decline.

Foreign Manufactures continue in very slack request, at dropping rates, the supplies being too large for the season, and vendors being anxious to get rid of them. While they cannot recommend them without making considerable sacrifice, which course they decline to adopt. Hence the agencies and transfers of the trade in general. The only active inquiry now is for the best makes of Continental and British goods, which are nearly out of market, and are wanted in small quantities by jobbers, they import no shearing aspect to the business.

Sales of the Stock Board, June 7.

$2,000	Ky. Kentucky 6s	76	
1,000	California 7s	98	
1,000	New-York 6s, '60	98	
2,000	City 6s, Stock	98½	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. 6s	76	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	76	
6	Continental Bank	105	
10	Corn Exchange Bank	98	
100	Bruns. City L. Co.	60	4
200	Canton Company		25
300	Gold Hill Mine		3
50	Nor. Ind. R. R.	b3.	11
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s15	35
200	do	s10	35
300	do	s3	35
100	do	b60	35
100	do	b3	25
100	do		35
100	do	b7	35
300	P. Vein Coal Co.		3
100	do		3
100	do	b30	3
25	N. Y Cen. R. R.		103
350	Nic. Transit Co		27
200	do	b30	28
100	do	s15	27
50	do		27
100	do	s10	27
200	Erie Railroad		69
50	do	b60	69
508	Reading Railroad	b30	78
400	Flor. & Kesport Co.		6
100	do	b30	6

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ill. Cen R. Bds		76
6	Continental Bank		105
10	Corn Exchange Bank		98
100	Bruns. City L. Co.	b60	4
200	Canton Company		25
300	Gold Hill Mine		3
50	Nor. Ind. R. R.	b3.	11
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s15	35
200	do	s10	35
300	do	s3	35
100	do	b60	35
100	do	b3	25
100	do		35
100	do	b7	35
300	P. Vein Coal Co.		3
100	do		3
100	do	b30	3
25	N. Y Cen. R. R.		103
350	Nic. Transit Co		27
200	do	b30	28
100	do	s15	27
50	do		27
100	do	s10	27
200	Erie Railroad		69
50	do	b60	69
508	Reading Railroad	b30	78
400	Flor. & Kesport Co.		6
100	do	b30	6

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

WEDNESDAY, June 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have been more freely offered, and have again depreciated. The day's transactions comprise 80 bbls. at $5 62½@$5 68¾ for Pearls, and $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—Foreign is not in much request, at $8 75@9 for Liverpool Orrel, ₱ chaldron; but a good inquiry exists for Anthracite, at $6 50@$7, ₱ ton, delivered.

COTTON—The market for this article is quite unsettled. The Steamer's mails were not received time enough to affect to-day's business. In their absence, holders appear eager to sell, while buyers are reluctant to operate. A few hundred bales were bought at irregular prices, destroying, in a measure the value of the Board of Brokers' list of quotations, which, however, we annex:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	8½	8½	9	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	10½
Fair, ₱ lb	10¾	11	11½	12

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier and less sought after, at $3@$3 37½ ₱ cwt. Mackerel are selling slowly at $16 25@$16 50 for No. 1, and $9 75@$10 25 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. There were 1,500 boxes smoked Herring brought at 56c. for scaled and 32½c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in better supply and less active demand, at reduced rates. The *Niagara*'s news has exercised a depressive influence upon the business. Shippers are doing nothing, and while there exists but little inquiry for the East, local dealers are confining their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants. The day's movements do not exceed 6,800 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. good ordinary State, deliverable next month, at $8; and the residue here, within the subjoined range:

Superfine, No. 2, ₱ bbl	$8 25 @ 8 50
State, common brands	8 8¼@ 9 —
State, straight brands	9 — @ 9 12½
Favorite State	9 25 @ 9 37½
Western Mixed do	9 25 @ 9 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	9 37½@ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to good Ohio	9 31½@ 9 62½
Ohio, round hoop, common	9 31½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	10 25 @11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 — @11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 — @10 75
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 00

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is inanimate at $8@$8 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull, and lower. There have been 1,200 bbls. procured at $9 37½@$9 62½ for mixed to straight; $9 62½@$9 75 for favorite, and $9 87½@$10 62½ for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour retails at $6 for fine, and $6@$7 25 for superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in stock demand at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were made to-day of 500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 65@$2 72½, mostly at $2 70; 10 cases Sardines at 20c., and 10 bbls. Currants at 10½c. Offer.

GRAIN—Wheat is without activity or change in value. The supply is not large, nor is it increasing rapidly. Hence, the confidence of owners. The day's business consists of 2,000 bushels Genesee white on terms not made public; a lot of Southern Missouri red at $2 13½, and 4,000 bushels Canadian do., in bond, at $2 10. There were 5,000 bushels Rye taken at $1 25 ₱ bushel, showing a firm market for this article. Barley is unaltered. State and Western Oats are more abundant, and obtainable at 58c.@62c. ₱ bushel, a material reduction. Corn is dull and heavy, exhibiting a downward tendency. The day's movements embrace 47,500 bushels at 74c.@77c. for unmerchantable; 77c.@81c. for round yellow and mixed Western, with 83c.@85c. for Southern white and yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are very quiet and rather languid in price. The day's sales do not exceed 200 mats Java Coffee, at 14c.; 150 Rio do., at 10¼c. ₱ lb; 150 bbls. Nuevitas Sugar, on private terms; 300 bhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4¼c.@4¾c.; 350 Cuba do., at 4¼c @5c.; and 100 boxes brown Havana do., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. Teas are not very brisk, but command full prices. This forenoon's auction sale presented no novel features worthy of special notice.

HAY—There have been 1,000 bales River disposed of at 75c @80c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—With a fair supply and demand, prices are maintained, though the current daily sales are not very extensive.

HOPS—Of last year's growth, are not so freely offered, while being in slightly improved request at 28c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and firm at $1 75 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is moderately dealt in at 87½c. for common, and $1 35 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—A good inquiry exists for Copper at 29½c. for new sheathing; 27c. for yellow metal; and 26c. for old sheathing ₱ lb. The only transactions in Iron were 300 tons Scotch Pig at $39, six months, ₱ ton. Lead is quiet, being held above the views of buyers, at $6 50 for Spanish, and $7 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. Plates—Spelter remains in steady request at 5½c @5½c. ₱ lb., usual credit. Tin is in fair demand at $10 25 for ½ x plates; $8 12½ for J. C. Coké do. ₱ box; 31c. for Banca, and 30c. for straits, ₱ lb. A sale of 300 casks Mosselman sheet Zinc was recently effected at 8c. ₱ lb., four months' time.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet, yet stiffly held at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine attracts less attention at 50c. ₱ gal. Tar has not varied. A moderate business was transacted in Resin at $3@4 50 for White ₱ 280 lbs.; and $1 65@$1 70 for Common, ₱ bbl., delivered.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are in rather limited demand at former quotations. Linseed is dull and heavy, sales having been made, to-day, of only 5,000 galloons, from store, at 82c @83c. ₱ gallon. Lard continues quiet at 75c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—For week ending June 5 — Sperm—The market has been quiet since our last, but remains firm at previous rates. Parcels amounting to 62½ bbls. have been sold at $1 50 ₱ gallon; 48 bbls. inferior upon private terms. In Edgartown, we hear of a sale of 130 bbls. at $1 45 ₱ gallon, deliverable there. Whale—The market still remains quiet, but firm. The only sales we have to report are 370 bbls. at 58c. ₱ gallon, and 277 do., very handsome, at 59c. Whalebone—The only transaction coming to our knowledge is a sale of 18,000 lbs. Polar at 38c. Candles—We hear of sales of 200 boxes Sperm at 27c. ₱ lb., six months.

The following are the imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending June 5, 1854:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Total	460	7,650	5,500
Previously	31,386	241,865	2,112,511
From Jan. 1 to date	31,786	249,415	2,118,011
Same time last year	40,912	170,957	4,132,650

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty brisk, but not quite so dear. The day's operations add up 1,200 bbls. at $13 37½@$13 50 for Mess, and $12 25@$12 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats have been purchased to the extent of 450 pkgs. at 7c.@7¾c. for pickled Hams; 6¾c.@7c. for dry salted do.; 5½c.@5¾c. for pickled Shoulders, and 4¾c. @5¼c. for dry salted do., ₱ lb. Lard is plentier and lower. There have been 600 bbls. fair to prime taken at 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is tolerably active and steady, with sales of 350 bbls. at $8@$8 50 for Country Prime; $8 75 @$9 for City do.; $10@$12 50 for Country Mess; $14 50 @$15 for City do.; and $15@$15 50 for repacked Chicago do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is rare, and worth from $23@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are scarce, and retailing at $19 ₱ bbl. Butter is more abundant, and can be had at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 16c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 20c.@22c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to prime Cheese remains dull and heavy at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is moderately dealt in at $3 75@$4 37½ for fair to strictly prime, ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile procured at 11c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Remains as last noticed, quiet and yet firm. The day's business has been confined to 45 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@8½c.; and 58 cases Ohio, Pennsylvania and Connecticut Seed Leaf, 5½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—This article is still more freely offered, and is declining in price. The day's transactions embrace 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 26c.@28½c., with 100 hhds. Drudge at 28c., usual terms, ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—The day's movements were checked by the absence of the steamer's mails. For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 6,000 bushels Wheat on private terms; 10,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 5d. ₱ bushel; and 2,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d. For London, there were taken 100 boxes Bacon at 22s. 6d. For Havre, the shipments were light, including Bone at 4c., and Cotton at 4c., ₱ lb. For other English and Continental ports, as well as for California, we heard of but a few engagements at old rates.

The latest charters were: A vessel to load at Mirzanichi for Hull, at 27 5s.; two ships to Chincha Islands, at $5, out in ballast, and $325 to Hampton Roads with guano, or say $30 for guano home; three ships from Rio to London, Deals 57; two ships from Sheaboo to London, 29 15s. @ 27; a bark from Richibucto to the Clyde, 29 10s.; a Br. brig from Richibucto to Gloucester, 27 17s. 6d.; a ship from Richibucto to Bristol, 27 5s.; a Br. brig from Newport or Cardiff to New-York, 2—R. tons, 40s.; a ship from Bangor, Me., to Demerara, lumber, 112, thence to Liverpool or London, sugar, &c., 24; a ship from James River to Bordeaux, tobacco, 40s. ₱ hhd.; a Bre. bark from City Point to ————, tobacco, 25s. ₱ hhd.; a brig, 190 tons, from Jacksonville to Jamaica, lumber, and back to New-York, 32 70; a brig from Darien to New-York, hewn timber, 17; and a schooner to Grenada, 75s. ₱ bbl. Three-fourths of the brig *Chinchilla*, 235 tons, built at Thomaston, 11 years old, has been sold for $4,500.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Hoboken, about the centre of the ferries, two new three-story brick houses, with all the modern improvements. Also, one new cottage house, with one acre of ground attached, all under good repair and in a pleasant location. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate offices, corner of Barry and Washington-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine four-storied brown stone basement-house, containing all the modern improvements. Croton water, baths, gas, &c., &c. The carpets and fixtures included. Price for the whole, $8,000. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. F. TOWNSEND, No. 42 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 10 acres of the finest land in the State of New-Jersey, situate distant nine miles from New-York, and two miles from Newark, on the road from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the City by cars and stage. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horses, cow, pigs, chickens, carriage, wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold, if desired, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, 7 per cent. Price, $4,000. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE or to Let, in Westchester, Co. N. Y., 26 miles from this city, a country place of 12 acres near the Harlem Railroad, late owned by Thos. G. Gates, artist, deceased. The dwelling house is a fine one, surrounded with shade trees, orchard, &c. The barn and out buildings are in good order. Price $8,000. Possession may be had immediately, together with the Furniture and Stock, if desired. White Plains is a pleasant and healthy village, very convenient to the city. Sixteen passenger trains run daily. Any one desiring a healthy, quiet, and retired country place will be pleased with the above. Apply to ALFRED E. BEACH, at the People's Patent Office, 26 Nassau-st., near Fulton, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—An elegant house, built with the best materials, and filled in with brick, 14 miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. As the property will be sold with the furniture, a cow, a horse and carriage &c. For further particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 21st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c., all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY-SEAT—For sale, a beautiful Country-Seat in the town of Yonkers. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. THOS. H. BRAISTED, Real Estate Broker, No. 129 Fulton-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new Cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferrise. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN CLARENCEVILLE, L. I. ONLY $100, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER MONTH.—A second drawing of those beautiful lots will soon take place. Clarenceville is, without exception, the handsomest suburban village of New-York—only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by the Long Island Railroad in half an hour. Several lines of stages, also, continually run past this village. The streets are all graded, wide, and planted with beautiful ornamental trees; and a number of houses are already built and in course of erection. The place is also well supplied with public pumps having the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the subscriber having two new and beautiful houses in Clarenceville, they will be drawn for by the subscribers to the lots, and the fortunate drawers will get a house and lot at the mere price of the lots. Altogether, this is a chance to get a homestead so near the City seldom to be met with, and all parties are asked to make a personal examination of this property before purchasing elsewhere. For that purpose, free excursions to the property will be made every Thursday, at 3 P. M., and tickets can be had at the office of the undersigned. J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in sites of from one to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Roesie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for the execution of work in every department, is offered for sale. The location of the property is unsurpassed in the country, having reference to its facilities for procuring ore, fuel, and materials, and for the transportation of its products to market. The ore is a Specular, and is found in inexhaustible quantities in the immediate vicinity of the works. The fuel is Charcoal, of which there is a large supply

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT N. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE WITHOUT RESERVE, OF A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY COTTAGE AND 12 LOTS OF GROUND, at Rosebank, Staten Island.—By order of the owner, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground at New-Brighton, Staten Island, a 2-story attic and cellar frame cottage, built in the Italian style of architecture and 12 lots of land, more or less each, situated at New-Brighton, S. I., 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The house is well finished and contains on the first floor, parlor, dining-room, vestibule, pantry, large hall; with handsome piazzas on front and east; second floor, 3 bedrooms, dressing-room, bath-room, linen press, closet, &c; attic, 3 bedrooms, closets and lumber-room; cellar, kitchen, washroom, servant's bedroom, store-room, pantry, closet, area, &c.

The house is beautifully situated on an elevation of 50 feet, between 1st and 2d sts., fronts on the Kills, and commanding a splendid view of the New York Bay, Newark, New-Jersey, Fort Hamilton, the Narrows and surrounding country. In fact there can be no more desirable place for a gentleman's suburban residence. The numerous attractions and costly dwellings which cluster around and adjoin the desirableness of location. The communication with New-York City, by boat, it always a pleasant trip, at the same annual cost as the City rail cars, and about the same space of time.

Also, 22 very beautiful and desirable vacant lots, adjoining the above, 25x100 feet each—the lots are free from rock and level with the grade, and ready for immediate improvement, and convenient of access. Parties desirous of viewing the property can take the New-Brighton boat from the foot of Whitehall-st., N. Y. at 8½, 9½ and 11 A. M., 1, 3½, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Parties leaving in the 9 o'clock boat will have time for the sale. Leave New-Brighton at 7½, 8½, 9½ and 11.20 A. M., 1.20, 2½, 4½ and 5.20 P. M.

Terms, 10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 15 per cent. in 30 days, when full warrantee deeds (containing the usual nuisance clause) will be delivered, and 75 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent. Printed abstract of Title will be furnished all purchasers, free of charge. Title indisputable. Free steamboat tickets to attend the sale, and lithographic maps can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

P. S.—Should it storm on Friday, June 9, the sale will not take place until Saturday, June 10, at the same time and place.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND PIANO-FORTES, at the Extensive Warerooms of Mr. James B. Cook, No. 262 Broadway, two doors above Messrs. Stewart & Co., THIS DAY, June 8, at 10 o'clock.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, the entire valuable stock of Mr. James B. Cook, at his warerooms, No. 262 Broadway, formerly De Forrest's, the whole of which will be sold without reserve on account of removal, and consists of a very large and beautiful assortment of superior first-class cabinet furniture, which is particularly worthy of housekeepers.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Elegant carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French brocatelle, maroon, plush, velvet, &c., of the richest designs and styles; ladies' rosewood cabinets, etageres with mirror fronts, music stands, carved rosewood centre tables, with Egyptian black and gold and white Italian tops; carved mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes, easy and spring-seat parlor chairs, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in rosewood; amours, with mirror doors; parlor secretaries, reception chairs.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany extension and other dining tables; mahogany sideboards, sideboards, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, walnut and mahogany bookcases, lounges, Voltaire chairs, dining-room chairs, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, with marble tops, and French plate glasses; marble-tops and enclosed washstands, and commodes; rich painted and enamelled chamber furniture, in sets; wardrobes, cradles, mahogany cottage chairs, walnut cottage furniture; rosewood and other dressing tables, plain mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, sofas, mahogany three-quarters French chairs, spring-seat arm and rocking chairs. Also, hat-stands, mahogany do. hall chairs, tables, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 7 and 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., Signor G. B. PANDOLFINI'S second regular sale of marble and alabaster statuary, fancy goods, &c., this season, consisting of marble, Roman, Grecian, Etruscan, Bardiglie, Habe, Agate, Medici, Egyptian and other vases, Roman tazzas and urns, card receivers, jewel caskets, candlesticks, paper weights, &c. Also, splendid marble statues, representing Venus at the Bath, Psyche, Cupid with Nest, &c.

ALABASTER—A large invoice of magnificent alabaster statuettes, just received from Italy, comprising the Magdalen, the most superb piece of workmanship ever offered for sale in this country, Niobe and Child, Cleopatra, Ceres at the Bath, Apollo, Belvidere, and seven equally fine.

PARIAN GOODS—A large invoice of Parian statuettes, comprising the following subjects: Venus at the Bath, Diegdalen, Woodcutters, the Four Seasons—Peace and War, Despair, Agriculture, Commerce, &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE—Superb heavy plated castors, liquor stands, call cards, toast racks, cake baskets, sugar bowls, richly engraved tea sets and cups; about 150 copper table and dessert knives, forks and spoons and tea-spoons of every fashionable size and pattern, being the balance of the stock of a celebrated importer about declining business, and the best of silver plate on German silver.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—Worktables, inlaid with pearl, chairs, portfolios, &c.

All goods to be sent from the City will be packed in the best manner, and at a small expense, by Signor Pandolfini.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF SOUTH FORDHAM VILLA SITES, THURSDAY, June 8, on the ground, at 12 o'clock, M., near the Upper Morrisania depot, west side.—J. T. MOULTON will sell the balance of 150 villa sites, numbering about 40 plots. Already several fine dwellings have been erected, and many more will be completed this season. This property is beautifully located, being about 40 feet above the Railroad, located about 11 miles from the City Hall, and 30 minutes' ride by the cars from 32d-st. 38 trains stop at this place daily, affording an opportunity of getting to and from the City almost every hour, from 5½ o'clock, A. M., to 10 P. M., at a commutation fare of less than 6 cents per ride, each way. As a place of residence, for beauty of prospect, convenience of access, and healthy position, it is unsurpassed by any other village site in the vicinity of New-York. The location and merits of this property can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Terms easy. 10 per cent. to remain on Mortgage. The title indisputable. A printed abstract of which will be furnished, gratis, to every purchaser. Free tickets to attend the sale, by the trains which leave the City Hall at 7 30, 9.15 and 10 o'clock, A. M., and return at any hour in the afternoon. If rainy, the sale will take place the next fair day. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 20 CHOICE BUILDING CITY AND VILLA LOTS on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the grounds, at West Flushing, on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. S. BARKER will sell, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the grounds, 20 Building Lots and Villa Sites, as above, including 50 ft on the Flushing plank road, opposite to the new Union Race-course, with many valuable corners and railroad lots. West Flushing is only 5½ miles from the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with all of which it will soon be connected by the city railroads, now being constructed. It is accessible by stages and steamboats every half-hour during the day, and the New-York and Flushing Railroad, with a depôt in West Flushing, is expected to be opened about the 20th of June. No other property in the vicinity of New-York has advantages to be compared with West Flushing. On the day of sale, extra stages will leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg, at 9, 9½ and 10 o'clock, A. M., in addition to the regular trains every half hour during the day. The steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 3 P. M. Stages will be in readiness on their arrival at Flushing, to convey passengers to West Flushing. Refreshments furnished on the ground. For maps, free passage tickets, and all particulars, inquire of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 8 Nassau-st., near Wall.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF AFURNITURE WAREHOUSE ENTIRE.—STOVER & PLACE will sell, on THURSDAY, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, the entire manufactured stock contained in the warerooms No. 707 Broadway, between 4th-st. and West Washington-place, consisting of elegant rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, library, chamber dining-room furniture, viz: Splendid rosewood parlor suites, in French antic, brocatelle and plush; rosewood etageres of a variety of styles; centre, side and worktables; French secretaries, library bookcases and tables, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, with mirror fronts; bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, and commodes of every variety of style and finish; extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; oak, walnut and mahogany sideboards, of new and beautiful designs; do. chairs; chamber furniture, fancy chairs, children's cribs Spanish hair mattresses, paillasses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Parties from a distance can attend this sale with the assurance of finding every variety of good and substantial furniture usually kept in a first-class warehouse—all of which will be sold without reserve, in consequence of a change in business. Goods can be packed on the premises at a reasonable charge. N. B.—Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 8th and 9th, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-st., a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of rich rosewood suites in satin brocatelle and plush, mahogany sofas, 6-8 and 4-4 tête, arm and parlor chairs, in hair cloth, marble-top centre, side and pier tables, secretary, work-tables, loo tables, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, &c.; also, rich silver plated castors, cake baskets, dinner and dessert forks, spoons, ladles, &c.; also, a rich assortment of fancy goods, rich china decorated vases, Bohemian glassware, papier mache, pearl inlaid work-boxes, writing desks, French bronzed figures, statuettes, candelabras, coupe, &c., French plate mirrors, &c.; also, several royal Wilton, Brussels, velvet, tapestry and Ingrain carpets, in good order, together with one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, sold with two years' guarantee. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HAIR AND RATTAN MATTRESSES, PAILLASSES, &c.—MORTGAGEES' SALE. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK BLIND INSTITUTE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at Beardsley's Hotel, on Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st-sts., 50 superior curled hair mattresses, assorted sizes; 30 rattan do., and 50 straw paillasses, all made in the best manner and of the best materials, by the pupils of the Blind Institution, for whose benefit the same are to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Persons desirous of obtaining good articles, and bestowing their mite to a worthy Institution, at the same time getting value received, will have an opportunity by attending this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—At "Sanderson's Family Hotel" on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the above Hotel, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, all the furniture &c., remaining unsold and uncalled for from former sales, including also about 50 best quality fine hair mattresses, made in the best manner, by and for the benefit of the pupils of the Blind Institution, 30 suits marble top enamelled chamber furniture, gas fixtures, dining-glasses, camp meat cak dining, cherry settees, barbers' mahogany chairs, paillasses, spring beds, rattan mattresses, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 94 Broadway.

STOCK AND LEASE OF LIVERY STABLES.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 Charlton-st., the entire stock of "BURTIS' Livery Stable," consisting of 10 superior horses, 8 coaches, 1 cabriolet, 10 wagons, 2 two and three seat do., 4 double and single harness, 20 sets double and single harness, saddles, bridles, buffalo robes, blankets, &c. Also Lease, being five years unexpired, at the low rent of $375. The whole to be sold without reserve for cash, and a deposit of 25 per cent. required from all purchasers.

A. M SHREWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which, it will be observed, is sufficiently far before the fall holidays to speak for itself.) To insure a early distribution of the catalogues, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 16th of June, at which date it will go to press.

WILLIAM V. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By WM. V. SHIRLEY.—500 cases and packages all kinds of crockery, glass, China, Queensware, Stone and Printed Ware, early yellow ware. By CATALOGUE, THURSDAY, June 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 321 West-st., a choice assortment from the shelves and in packages, comprising the choice of retailers, grocery and country assortments.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN OF $1,000,000 FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, THE OSWEGO, THE CAYUGA AND SENECA CANALS, AND FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE CHEMUNG, THE ELMIRA AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed 15th April, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received until the 22d day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a loan of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1872. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie and other Canals, &c.," and enclosed in an envelope, directed to the Comptroller at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, ten per cent. on the acceptance of the bid, and the balance on the first day of July next, at which time interest will commence on the loan. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Stockholders residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated, Canal Department, Albany, April 27, 1854.

S. E. CHURCH, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Canal Fund.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, held at the Canal Department, on the 5th day of June in the year 1854: Present, the Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller, Secretary of State and Treasurer. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. On motion it was

Resolved, That the time for the acceptance for bids for the loan of $1,000,000, be postponed until the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock at noon. M. SCHOONMAKER, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as tha other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK, June 5, 1854.—At an election, held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

James B. Wilbur,	Edward Haight,	Wm. M. Gawtry,
Lawis B. Brown,	Peul N. Spofford,	C. K. Sutton,
John J. Harrick,	Benj. C. Lee,	Benj. M. Whitlock,
J. B. Vandervoort,	G. Henry Koop,	Roswell Skeel,
Wm. M. Beujamin,	Chas. L. Frost.	Geo. B. Grinnell
	Jas. P. Cronkhite,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. WILSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and EDWARD HAIGHT, Esq., Vice-President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R. CO., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 4th day of May, instant, also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 83 Broadway.

New-York, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE
Union Bank of London,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1, 1854.

THOS G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S HALSTED, Jr.

NOTICE—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD CO.—The creditors of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on FRIDAY, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the office of Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., No. 53 Broadway, on business of much importance.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
DUNNING DUER, } Committee.

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an installment of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 15th of July next. By order.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1854. EDW. KING, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK—Third-av., corner 9th-st. and Asterplace.—Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. To the benefits of this Institution all are invited. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $500 at the rate of 6 per cent.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.

TRUSTEES

Clarkson Crolius, No. 403 Houston-st.
J. A. Westervelt, No. 308 East Broadway.
Philip W. Engs, No. 131 Front-st.
Hugh Munro, No. 59 Water-st.
Samuel Leeds, No. 126 Maiden-lane.
Charles Miller, No. 138 Water-st.
E. S. Brooks, corner Catharine and Cherry-sts.
Samuel Ashbey, No. 103 South-st.
Wm. H. Hazard, No. 48 South-st.
G. W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works.
Charles M. Livingston, Brooklyn.
Francis H. Abbott, No. 141 Front-st.
Edward Bridge, No. 19 Park-place.
Isaac T. Smith, No. 102 Wall-st.
C. W. Thomas, No. 27 Pearl-st.
Francis S. O'Connor, No. 5 Burling-slip.
James D. Fish, No. 105 South-st.
Joseph Jamison, No. 8 Old-slip.
Charles L. Yose, No. 57 South-st.
James W. Elwell, No. 57 South-st.
N. L. McCready, No. 30 South-st.
N. E. Janes, No. 23 Cliff-st.
A. J. Underhill, No. 65 Pearl-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, May 31, 1854.—The CITIZENS' BANK, Fulton, Oswego County, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as Agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK as such agent, agreeable to the act entled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY, at Monticello, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

sa19-1aw2yTh DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 1, 1854.—The DROVERS' BANK, St. Lawrence County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PELLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary. } Vice Presidents.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 6, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

1854—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance, avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight lines and effective power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send by Michigan Central, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Hudson Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

Freight shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, pier, "John Moore Line" foot Buffalo and New-York City Railroad. For information, prices and bills of lading, apply to ROBERT C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 126 Broadway, New-York, or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of Europe, Mediterranean or overland, issued by J. B. MOORE, No. 7 Wall-st. Consultation free every day, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.—These unique and beautiful imitations of expensive and rare kinds of marble are increasing daily in the favor of the public. They are much cheaper, combine a higher polish, are more durable than the marble they represent, and they are suitable for the mantels of the parlour, the city or the country, and yet less liable than most to be injured by transportation. The public are invited to call at the store of THE SALAMANDER COMPANY, No. 349 Broadway, New-York. J. RUSTON, Agent.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, on the 1st day of April, 1854.

CAPITAL STOCK, $250,000 00

Received for premiums	$1,100,000 00	
Received for interest	5,000 00	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
Total		$2,792,884 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.	$11,808 96	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	8,263 15	
Claims by death	77,829 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 26	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	83,618 27	
		137,374 78
		$2,304,509 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$38,363 26	
Advanced on policies	19,735 62	
Bonds and mortgages	2,382,933 41	
Premium account	47,608 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,560 91	
Due from agents	54,588 13	
		$2,596,360 88

Claims unpaid	$5,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854		$18,868,227 34
Amount at risk issued since		1,238,650 00
Total		$20,919,877 34

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	389,900 00	
Dead	59,800 00	
		$449,700 00
Total at risk		$20,469,677 34
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854		7,373
Number of policies issued since		438
Total		7,811

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrandered and expired	148
Dead	25
	173
	7,638

Of which—
6,511 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk $806,950
Increase for the quarter on policies 265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John V. L. Pruyn,	William Betts,	Isaac G. Pearson,
William Moore,	Jos. S. Collins,	Eugene Dutilh,
John H. Swift,	Geo. B. Clark,	M. H Grinnell,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Jno. Wadsworth,	Jonathan Miller,
Abram Bininger,	Nath'l Hayden,	Joseph Blunt,
Jas. P. Kelvertson,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	John M. Stuart,
Hamlin Benedict,	Elisha Riggs,	Lorin Robinson,
Richard Patrick,	Sam'l D. Babcock,	Redman G. Moulton,
Chas J. Stedman,	Lyeurg's Edgerton	Lewis F. Battelle,
Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Cephas H Norton,	John P. Treadwell,
Ezra Wheeler,	Wm. H Popham,	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss by fire on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazzaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stevens, Jr.	Fred. Sheldano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

LIFE INSURANCE.—THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, cash capital $100,000, independent of the Premium Fund. Office, No. 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st. This Company continue to insure against all manner of life risks, on the most favorable terms. Persons may insure in this Company either with or without participation in the profits. California permits granted at greatly reduced rates. N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

DANIEL DUBOIS, M. D., at the office daily from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

DIRECTORS.

M. Van Schaick,	Albert Clark,	D. Henry Haight,
A. C. Kingsland,	John S. Williams,	Jacob B. Harrick,
Philip Reynolds,	Humphrey Phelps,	Lewis B. Loder,
John T. Terry,	Henry Stokes,	John P. Brown,
N. D. Morgan,	Nath'l Bradford,	George Welsh,
Silas C. Herring,	Henry A. Kerr,	James C. Baldwin,
Alonzo A. Alvord,	E. D. Morgan,	Daniel Burtnett,
Wm. K Strong,	Edwin J. Brown,	John S Harris,
Jas. Van Norden,	Jas. M. Benedict,	Enoch Dean,
Edward Haight,	John P. Ware,	Deoton Pearsall,
Wm. J. Valentine,	Jas. M. McLean,	Henry Erben.
	Eleaser Parmly,	

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.—Office No. 49 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Orell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Sipp,	John D. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Doane st.—At an election held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	B. W. Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Morean,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Noah Moseman,
Daniel T. Willets,	John Wilson,	Wm. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Fell.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
E. H. Scott,	W. Delaney,	Edwd. Carcomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry C. Butler.	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilhur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Bronwar,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. Tyler,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Election of County Superintendent—S. S. Randall Chosen.

The Board of Education met last evening. A. W. WILLIAMS, Esq., President pro tem., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, recommending Mr. George Ireland, Jr. as Inspector of Common Schools for said Ward, to fill a vacancy. The communication was referred.

A communication was also received from the School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, recommending the appointment of J. B. Varnum as Trustee to fill a vacancy. It was referred.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the Thirteenth Ward, recommending the continuance in office of J. Morrison and J. Gaynar, though non-residents of the Ward.

A communication was received from the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward, asking for an appropriation of $31,165 for the erection of a new school-house in Twenty-eighth street.

A communication was received from John B. McMunn, submitting for the consideration of the Board a series of five grammar charts and a text-book, of which he is the author. The subject was referred.

A letter was read from E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., the President of the Board, dated London, May 16, stating that the Educational Convention will not be held in that city until the end of June, and will continue open until the end of September, thus affording ample time to the Board of New-York to send samples of its books, &c.—a matter which is now under the consideration of a Committee.

Commissioner WILLIAMS offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Executive Committee of the Free Academy to inquire into the expediency of establishing a free course of chemical lectures by the Professor of Chemistry, and also whether the lectures might not be established for the diffusion of useful knowledge among our citizens.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy made a report recommending that in the By-Law 42, prescribing the course of study for the Free Academy, the following changes be made, viz.: In the first term of the first year, "Elements of Moral Philosophy, one lesson per week, (instead of three, as heretofore,) and Latin and French, each five lessons per week," instead of three, as heretofore. In the second term of the same year, "Rhetoric" to be omitted, and "Latin and French, each five lessons per week," instead of three as heretofore. The report was adopted.

The same Committee made another report recommending that two degrees be conferred on the students graduating from the Free Academy—that of Bachelor of Arts on those who have pursued a full course with ancient language, and that of Bachelor of Sciences on those who have pursued a full course with modern languages—a form of diploma accompanying the same. The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

The Board then took up the special order of the evening—the election of City Superintendent of Schools. Some remarks were made upon the qualifications of candidates, when the Board resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with closed doors, for the further consideration of the subject.

After the doors were opened the Board proceeded to ballot for City Superintendent of Schools, and, on the first ballot, the result was as follows:

Whole number of votes.....53
S. S. Randall had.....46
Joseph McKeon had.....7
Whereupon Mr. RANDALL was declared elected.

A motion was made to unanimously confirm the election, but it was lost, three members voting in the negative.

It was then moved and adopted that the Board proceed to elect an Assistant Superintendent, and the Board again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, with closed doors, to discuss the merits of the several candidates. The Committee, at about 9 o'clock P. M., rose without making election, and adjourned to Wednesday next.

The Mercantile Library.

There was a grand house-warming of the Mercantile Library's elegant new quarters, last night, in Astor-place. By invitation, three or four hundred ladies and gentlemen rambled through the spacious rooms of the rejuvenated Opera-House, devoted themselves with assiduity to the feast of creams and berries, and read, chatted, looked, admired, to heart's content.

The new "Clinton Hall," as the building is now called, is as much an improvement on their old arrangement there, as can be very well imagined.

☞ The lower floor is set apart for a Lecture-room, and a very pretty one it is, though not capacious. It will accommodate probably eight hundred or a thousand people. The plan of lighting is a series of small chandeliers, of three branches, very much elevated above the heads of the people, so that their eyes will be safe from gas-glare.

The principal floor of the building—properly speaking the second story,—is the Reading-room. A square apartment of 100 feet, tastefully ornamented and lighted as well by day as at night; fitted up with long tables; arm-chairs holding cavities for your hat, the seats running about on castors, and a set of attentive Superintendents and clerks,—flanked by the assiduous labors of Mr. Librarian GRANT,—go, altogether, to make up as attractive place, wherein a young man whose Saturday afternoons and all whose evenings are his, may stretch out at length and forget the world in BANCROFT, PRESCOTT, DICKENS, SCOTT, SMITH and BROWN. The Library opens to-day for the delivery of the *forty-two thousand volumes* that crowd the shelves. There are newspapers and magazines, and *Illustrirter Zeitungen* in great number. *Punch*, the *Athenæum*, the *Fraser*, *Blackwood*, and the host of them, offer choice pages to those who like them.

Up-stairs there are offices and class-rooms and Lodge-quarters. The Children's Aid Society has one corner to itself. And everybody who wishes it may have a snug corner for his individual comfort, by the payment of the customary half-eagle for his yearly fee.

The public ceremonies of the Inauguration of the Library will take place this evening at Dr. CHEEVER's Church. The addresses will be made, and of course they will be well made, by Gov. SEYMOUR and Mr. BROKHEAD and Dr. CHARLES KING.

SUPPOSED MURDER, &C.—Yesterday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL concluded an inquest at the Bellevue Hospital respecting the supposed murder of Mrs. RUCKMAN, who resided at No. 163 West Thirty-second-street, where her body was found concealed in a wooden box. Annexed is the principal testimony taken before the Coroner and Jury:

Joseph W. Wildy, sworn—I am clerk for Barnes & Camp, who are agents to P. W. Morgan; they have charge of the premises No. 163 West Thirty-second-st.; in February last these agents assumed the management of said premises, when a German family occupied a room and two bedrooms on the first floor; about the middle of the month of April this family deserted the room, leaving the doors locked; I went several times to see them, but failed in doing so; I left notes under the door several times, but got no answer to them; I looked through the blinds the last time I was there, and saw several articles in the room; a chest, stove and several small articles were there; I reported this fact to the agents, who caused the doors to be opened; they took the articles to their office, No. 490 Eighth-avenue, where they were kept until within a few days, when an offensive smell was observed to proceed from them; the agents had them removed to Mr. Morgan's office, and he sent them to the Twenty-first Ward Police Station.

James M. Flandreau, sworn—I am an officer of the Twenty-first Ward police; last evening a chest was sent to the station-house, and on opening it the body of the female now lying dead at this place was found; this chest was sent to the station-house by Mr. Morgan; I understand that the name of the German family was Reckman.

Sarah McFarland, sworn—I resided at No. 163 West Thirty-second-street, when a German family came to occupy rooms on the first floor; the family consisted of the man, his wife and a child; I think they remained in the house about three months; they were very quiet, and when I missed them I made inquiry, but could not ascertain where they were gone; I cannot recognize the female now lying dead at this place; the German family had rooms next to mine; I never heard or knew them to quarrel.

The Coroner finally obtained the evidence of Mrs. CAHILL, who identified the deceased, and the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find, that the deceased came to her death by a fracture of the skull, caused by blows inflicted by some person unknown to the Jury, and we further suppose the deceased was the wife of Conrade Reickman."

BOARD OF EXCISE FOR SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Commissioners of Excise for the Sixteenth Ward met yesterday. A large number of applicants for licenses to sell intoxicating drinks in that Ward were present. After some consultation among the Commissioners, Alderman CHRISTY spoke as follows:

"Mr. MAYOR, and such of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward as may be here present: I would state that we have now in the Sixteenth Ward nearly 300 licensed liquor-shops, or one to every ten voters—a number that should be greatly reduced, if such reduction could be made without favoritism and without enriching one few at the expense of the many dealers. It would, consequently, not do to discriminate, as all deserved persons are equally entitled to a liquor-license, if any license is given at all. And by selecting a few at random we should give dissatisfaction to the rest.

"Since my connection with the City Government I have been brought into more direct communication with the poor of the Ward, and I have learned by such connection that most of the misery and destitution there is mainly attributed to the liquor traffic.

"Under these circumstances, feeling the great responsibility of my situation, and wishing to avoid the appointment of any discriminations, or making legal no grant of power, I shall be guided in my licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Sixteenth Ward."

Commissioners MCINTYRE, HUGHES and SMITH respectively concurred in the views taken by the Alderman. Counsel's Report was not disclosed.

WESTERN FIRE STORY.—On Tuesday evening an alarm of fire was rung in the Fifth District, but it proved to be false. It was enough, however, to call out various Engine and Hose Companies, two of which, (Engines Nos. 44 and 18,) on in alleged, came in collision in Broome-street, Engine No. 44 running down, Engine No. 44 proceeded to Chrystie-street, where they were impatiently awaiting the arrival of their antagonists. During the delay they got into a fight among themselves, and finally away in a somewhat summary manner. Captain HARTT, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, with a platoon of men, was on hand to disperse the rioters. They, however, resisted the police, whom they pelted with stones and saluted with imprecations and yells. After a protracted and severe fight JAMES FOWNLY, *alias* Lamb, and JAS. GARRY were arrested for rioting and disorderly conduct, and LEWIS CARPENTER for interfering with Capt. HARTT, in the performance of his duty, and inciting the riot. After these arrests were made the crowd was dispersed and quiet restored.

ERIE RAILROAD TRAINS.—By the use of their own Telegraph the officers of the Erie Road are enabled to know, about 10 o'clock every evening, or at any other hour they may name, the position of all their trains, going to or coming from the West, under the new Summer schedule. The report of yesterday will illustrate the exactness with which the trains are run up to time:

Report of trains, June 7, 1854, at 9.50 A. M.

Buffalo Express, West	Port Jervis	on time.
Dunkirk Express, West	Chester	on time.
Cincinnati Express, East	Stockport	on time.
New-York Express, East	Elmira	on time.
Stock Express, East	Susquehanna	on time.
Way Express, West	Dunkirk	on time.
Dunkirk Express, West	Port Jarvis	on time.
Mail No. 2, East	Owego	2 minutes late.
Mail No. 3, West	Corning	on time.
Emigrant, West	Hancock	4 minutes late.
Mail No. 4, East	Forestville	7 minutes late.
Night Express, West	Hinsdale	on time.
Cincinnati Express, East	Narrowsburg	3 minutes late.
New-York Express, East	Waverly	on time.
Night Express, West	Great Valley	on time.
Mail No. 2, East	Binghamton	on time.
Mail No. 4, East	Cattaraugus	on time.

[Advertisement.]

Light! kindling o'er the dewy dawn,
Or glittering o'er the dew-gemmed lawn—
Light! laving o'er the sunset sea,
When cloud and wave are floating free;
Light! gleaming from the beacon high,
Upon the storm-tossed mariner's eye;
Light! languishing from eyes of love,
When the still moon floats high above
The earth, in beautiful, divine!
And all these fairy rays entwine
Their rarest hues, their loveliest grace,
To counterfeit the human face.

BRADY, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE's patent for Fire-proof Paint. In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business in the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) he is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionably manufacture a large much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof Paint except BLAKE's will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A rich and varied bill of entertainments will be given at this popular theatre to-night. No less than three full pieces will be performed, in addition to other novelties, "Miller's Maid," "Mementous Question," and "Fairy Light Guard," with the astonishing feats of Mons. DEVANI.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the readers of the TIMES is called to the advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of to-day's paper. This Company is rapidly extending its business, and ranks high among our substantial moneyed institutions.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—Conclusion of the young Divorce case, Spiritualism, the Gentleman of Easy Life and Mysterious Livelihood. Now ready. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE USE OF GAS.—Twenty years hence gas will not only cook all our victuals, but carry all the U. S. Mails and transport our always-in-a-hurry travelers. WISE's Balloon ascension to-day from the Crystal Palace, will give us an idea on this subject, and the crowd who will go there to hear him speak on his return to the Palace in the evening, will be still more enlightened.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 32 to 39, 41, 42.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 30, 40, 1, 2, 32, 13, 31, 45, 46, 47, 49, 27, 33, 51, 15, 23, 37.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 474, 267 to 273, 1223, 1107, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1038, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1058, 1060, 328, 953, 274, 652, 180, 917, 908, 929, 331, 718, 678, 769, 998, 629, 189, 156, 960, 1065, 1289, 1064.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 817, 931 to 936, 938 to 945.

Part II.—Nos. 913 to 918, 871, 919, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 927, 928.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL IN BROOKLYN.

Trial of James Antoni for the Murder of John Ferdinandi.

The trial of James Antoni, for the murder of John Ferdinandi, an Italian exile, was commenced in the Kings County Oyer and Terminer on Monday, before Judges Rockwell and Moore, and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

The prisoner having no counsel, Alexander McCue, Esq., was assigned to the charge of his case.

The accused is a small-sized man, with a sharp black eye, dark hair, heavy beard and mustache. At a previous term, when arraigned to plead, he manifested perfect indifference to what was going on around him, and coeld gaze about the court-room with the utmost calmness; but his three months' incarceration seems to have changed him entirely. During all of the proceedings today he scarcely raised his eyes, unless directed by the Court to look at the Jurors as they were sworn.

J. W. Manly,	J. J. Hinchman,	Lyman Mason,
E. Howell,	M. Van Buren,	Chas. S. Spooner,
Johnson Lake,	Cornelius Bergen,	John Wyckoff,
J. M. Seabury,	Henry B. Starr,	John Angus.

The principal testimony on Monday was that of

Michael Dewer—I live in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn, on Marcy-avenue, near Rodney-street; my house is on the southwest side of the avenue; I was home all day Sunday, the 5th of March last; there are five houses in that block on Marcy-avenue, and two on Rodney-street; about 8 o'clock that evening I was in the front part of my house; my attention was called outside about 6 minutes past 8 o'clock; I heard two shots fired and remarked that it was an unusual thing to hear firing there on Sunday evening; I could see no person, but heard the moans; saw a man in the centre of the field lying down, who raised himself up, gave a groan, fell over and died; the nearest house was about 100 feet off; I remained on the stoop about three minutes before I saw the man; then saw the man and called to Geddes, a tenant in the same house with me, to go out; he refused to go; he was afraid; he said he would call two young men who were in his apartment, when we all went to the man that was shot; I asked him what was amiss; he said something, but I could not understand what he said; I went for the officers and left the two young men with me in charge of the body; three officers returned with me and found the man dead; the officers searched around and picked up the steel, (identifies the steel found,) which is shaped like a three-cornered file; the Coroner arrived a short time after the officers; did not see any wounds but saw blood coming out of his mouth; the steel was found close by the dead man's side, within four inches; I aided in removing the body to an unoccupied house; in a short time it was put into a wagon and conveyed to the station-house in Williamsburg; saw the body there the next morning; saw no wounds then.

Cross-examined—I looked up to the clock as the gun was fired, and that is how I know the time; saw no person near the body when I went out; heard no person walking away or running; I could see across the vacant field; it is about two miles from my house to the Jackson Ferry; Peck-slip Ferry is the nearest ferry to my house in Williamsburg; it is about half a mile from my house; I very seldom cross that ferry; the streets are not graded and paved in the vicinity of my house; I am sure that I heard two reports of pistols.

SECOND DAY.

John Thorne, sworn—I reside at No. 64 Marion-street, New-York; deceased lodged in my house for about six months; saw him on Sunday the 5th of March at 3 o'clock, at my house; he paid me a week's rent in advance; he went out very shortly after; did not see him again; I think I heard his step up stairs about 20 minutes to 7 o'clock; I was in a front room; he went up stairs and came down immediately; I supposed he changed his hat, as I found the one which he wore in the afternoon in his room; heard no other person; my attention was called to no other person at that time.

Cross-examined—I have but one other boarder in my house besides some ladies; I saw deceased in my room; I am sure he went out; heard him go down stairs and heard the door shut; other persons were not in the habit of going up stairs without knocking; I heard the steps in the room overhead; I fix the time by the time I put my children to bed; deceased was in the habit of wearing a Kossuth hat; never saw him wear the hat that was found near his body.

Mrs. Ellen Thorne, sworn: Am the wife of the last witness; knew deceased; saw him on Sunday, March 5, at 3 o'clock, in my sitting-room; he went into the street from there; he had a Kossuth hat; he came in about 6.40 o'clock and went up stairs to his room; I knew his footsteps; I was in the front room; this passage-way leads past the hall-door to this room; there is a hall bedroom in front; he had a new white hat—a beaver; I was in his room on Monday morning; the hat he had on Sunday afternoon was on the floor—the other hat; I never saw him wear an ordinary black hat; I was in the habit of going to his room once a week.

Cross-examined—I fix the time, as the clock struck 3 while he was in the room; I fix the time of 6.40, because it was 6½ o'clock when I came up stairs, and it takes ten minutes to put the children to bed.

Angelo Lispani sworn: I am a marble worker; knew deceased; knew prisoner; have known deceased since last June; we worked together in a shop in Williamsburg; have known the prisoner one year last May; I went to work for Mr. Manchini one year and last May; I heard at Mr. M.'s house on Sunday, March 5th, (between Eighth and Ninth, No. 209); about 4 o'clock there; I formed with Antoni; I became acquainted with Ferdinandi at the house of Mr. Manchini; he was acquainted there; in the room we occupied there was a French bedstead, two or three trunks, my own trunk, and one used by James Antoni; the trunk used by Antoni was owned by Mrs. Manchini; I knew the contents of the trunk used by Antoni; I had occasion to go to this trunk frequently to get powder, when I went shooting; it was an old trunk and had no lock on it; we went shooting together once or twice; he was a good shot; there was a double barrelled horse pistol in the trunk which belonged to Mr. Manchini; there were also shot and percussion caps; there were bullets in the box among the shot; the box was a small tin box; I have seen this box and contents six or eight times; the balls are what I call rifle balls, ¼ of an inch in diameter; the bullets seemed as if they had been thrown against the wall, and as if some one had been biting them; I noticed these, particularly once when I dropped the contents of the box on the floor; it was Sunday before Antoni left; Antoni left Manchini's a month or six weeks before I did; I went to work in New-York; his things remained in the old trunk, and he came from time to time to get things out of it as he wanted them; I had a chisel last Summer drawn out and sharpened at both ends, to throw for amusement; it had a stamp with a machine; when it was changed the blacksmith stamped it with his name, "J. Thorp;" he did so over the other name; the instrument was sharpened at both ends; I had it a few weeks in my possession and gave it to Antoni when he went away; I asked him to give it to me; he refused; he put the wooden part of a pail handle on to one end of it, and carried it inside of his coat; I saw it in his possession many times afterwards; saw it last in his possession in the beginning of this year, while we were walking down Duane-street; it was on Monday, the 2d of January; he took it out of his coat pocket; I asked him if he had a stiletto, and he took it out; I intended to give him one if he had none; I had two. (Witness here identifies the chisel, manufactured into a kind of stiletto, as the one he gave Antoni, and identifies the ball taken from the body of the deceased as one seen by him in Antoni's trunk.) I first heard of the death of Ferdinandi on the Tuesday evening following, from a young woman; I resolved to prosecute inquiries about it the next day; I was then living in Twenty-first-street; I went there when I left Mr. Manchini; the next morning I went to Mr. Manchini's shop in Broadway, and by his direction went over to Williamsburg to see the Coroner; first went to the Dispensary, and from there to the house of Mrs. Farmara, in South Ninth-street; Captain Donovan lived there; I went there to inquire of the children who they had seen passing on the road to R. Manchini's, on Sunday; Manchini's was the fifth house from Mr. Donovan; I had no idea as to the manner of his death, only that it was told me that he had been shot three times by three Irishmen; Captain Donevan asked me if I had seen an ice pick at the house of Mr. Manchini; the Captain then drew the shape of the instrument on a piece of paper; I exclaimed, "My God! that belongs to a friend of mine;" he asked me his name and I refused to tell him; he said he must bring me before the Coroner; I refused to tell him the name before the next morning; I did confer with two of my friends before divulging the name; I consulted with Augustini and Bazze, painters; the former is now in Mexico and the latter is in New-York; I saw them at the Second Ward Station-house, Williamsburg. Antoni lived in Elm-street up to about the time he was arrested; I visited there occasionally; there was a large whitish trunk in his room; he afterwards went to board at a German porter-house in Duane-street; (identifies trunk); after I had seen my friends in the cells at Williamsburg, I accompanied Capt. Donevan on Thursday, the 9th of March, to Antoni's boarding place, and from there to where Antoni worked, in a sugar refinery; he came down stairs on being called, and the Captain asked if this was James Antoni; I said yes; Capt. D. read the warrant to him for his arrest; Antoni asked me what it was for, and I told him he was arrested for the murder of Ferdinandi; Antoni then raised his hand and said, "Oh, my God!" he took me to his boarding-house—to his room, and I recognized there the trunk that I had seen in use at Manchini's, in Williamsburg; after Capt. D. searched the trunk, he asked if this was all he had, and Antoni replied, "Yes;" no further conversation took place there except as to some handkerchiefs; we then went over to Williamsburg; when going down Chatham-street he gave me a key, and immediately took it away again; I don't know why; took the key away (key identified) on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl-streets he conversed with two Italians; I saw Capt. Donevan take the same key away from one of the Italians, but I did not see Antoni give the key to them; never saw the men before nor since; I first had communication with the Coroner on Thursday, the 9th of March, before I went to New-York, in the First Ward Police Court; the bullet was the subject of conversation; the Coroner asked me if I had seen any ammunition in possession of my friend; I told him I had; I described to him the bullets, and when he took one out of his pocket, I identified it as one that I had seen in Antoni's possession (indentifies the ball taken from the body of deceased as the same); I never saw another ball marked like that.

Cross-examined.—I have lived in this country 7 or 8 years, have lived in New-York all the time; I lived with Norris, watchmaker, in Middagh-street, previous to going to Manchini's to work; Antoni got possession of the iron instrument on the day of the laying of a corner stone for a Catholic Church in Williamsburg; he took it off from my bench; I saw him and Mr. Ferdinandi in the shop at the time; we three went to the laying of the corner stone; I saw the instrument that day in his pocket and up his sleeve; it was on Sunday morning that I saw three bullets in Antoni's trunk; I made no remark at the time about the peculiarity of the ball; I took it into my hand and laid it down again; I do not swear positively that the bullet here is the one I saw in Antoni's trunk; saw Ferdinandi about 10 minutes before 6 o'clock on the day of his death.

Guido Menchini, sworn: I live at No. 643 Broadway, New-York, on the corner of Bleecker-street; am a hairdresser and barber; knew Giovanni Ferdinandi, deceased; was in my employ at the time; saw him last alive about 12 o'clock, on that day; he left after our shop was shut up; saw his body at the bell tower in Williamsburg, on Tuesday following; was at the post mortem before the Coroner; Ferdinandi had been in my employ about a year since his arrival in May or June; he resided in Marion-street, New-York; don't know whether he had acquaintances in Williamsburg; he came in the Sardinian frigate *San Giovanni*; he had lost two fingers in Rome, in a battle against the French.

James Hanford, Coroner, sworn: Recollect the occurence; saw blood upon the ground; went toward the fence and there saw several tracks over the fields; found a hole in the coat by the shoulder-blade and in the shoulder; also on the elbow; at the time they appeared to have been made by a pistol shot; there was a little red spott on the elbow.

Augustus Snyder, sworn: Live at No. 598 Broadway; keep a wine store and boarding-house; knew Ferdinandi five or six months before his death; recollect the Sunday he was killed; he boarded with me, but did not sleep there; he was at my house about 5 o'clock, to take his meals, and left about 6½; did not see him alive after that.

Daniel Donovan, sworn: Am Captain of the Police in Williamsburg; knew Angelo Lispani; knew the prisoner; arrested him on Thursday, the 9th; arrested him in Duane-street, New-York, in a wholesale confectionery or sugar refinery; got information of Angelo Lispani; saw him on the 7th about the bell-tower, and in the evening at my home; in consequence of information received from Lispani, I went to arrest Antoni in New-York; had a conversation with him through Angele; he (Antoni) appeared to be excited; I took him to his boarding-house in the same street, and requested him to show me his room, and he did so; he showed me a trunk under his bed, drew it out and opened it; it was not locked, but tied with a string; found nothing that excited suspicion; he gave me to understand that nothing else belonged to him; I took him into custody, and he requested me to go back to his place of business and get his porte-monnaie; he had a key in his hand; on the corner of Frankfort and Pearl-streets, Antoni called to two Italians; they came up, and one of them passed his hand close to that of Antoni; I took the key out of his hand and put it into my pocket; when we got near the Ferry he took out his porte-monnaie to pay; crossed over, and I took him to the station-house; I then went back with another officer, and the landlord showed me into the same room and under the bed, but in an opposite direction; I saw a trunk; I took the key and unlocked it; the first was an old trunk, a dark looking affair; the other was a new trunk of leather, a light color; I found a pistol in this trunk, on the top of the clothing, (identified pistol and key;) also found powder and balls, a canister, match-box containing percussion caps, and a piece of file converted into a screw driver; raised the hammer of the pistol; there was no load in it; when I first searched him at the station-house, I found several percussion caps in his porte-monnaie, and a piece of paper containing loose powder; found two large musket bullets and two small ones in the trunk; they were defaced; I locked up the trunk; the boarders said it belonged to prisoner, (trunk produced and identified, also contents;) before going to New-York with Angele, I made a diagram of the instrument found by the side of deceased, and showed it to him.

Coroner Hanford recalled—Testified to a black look about the nipple of the pistol and the smell of powder, as if recently discharged when seen by him.

The prosecution here rested the case.

THE DEFENCE.

ALEXANDER MCCUE, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, opened the case for defence by stating that he expected to prove that the prisoner at the bar at the time of this murder, was not in Williamsburg, but in the City of New-York at that time, or so near it that it would be impossible for him to have committed the deed.

Joseph Montegriffe, sworn—(Examined through interpreter)—I reside at No. 141 Anthony-street, New-York; was acquainted with Ferdinandi; he came to my house very often; the last time he was at my house was about two weeks or less before he was killed; saw a stiletto in his possession three times; it was of dark color, round and pointed, with a wooden handle, and at the end a bit of cord; think I would know the instrument if I saw it; (the one found near body of deceased shown to him;) it is the same one; Ferdinandi carried it in his coat pocket; he came to my house once and part of it could be seen sticking out; I told him to take care, or he would lose it; a man and woman were present and saw it; the woman, Mary Prehello, accompanied him to the house; I saw the instrument three times, once in his own hand; he said if he should strike a man with it he would not live, and then threw it at a chair in which it stuck; I am positive this is the same instrument; this was 12 or 13 days before Ferdinandi's death. It was the last time I saw Ferdinandi.

Cross-examined.—Had known him two or three months before his death; keep a grocery; had occupied the place near two years; knows Antoni; never heard Ferdinandi speak English; don't know where he lived; think he was a barber by trade; he was tall and large—had two fingers cut off—wored black board; first saw the instrument in Ferdinandi's possession when he struck the chair; don't remember the day—it was in the Carnival season; the second time I saw him have it was also during the Carnival season—the Sunday before Lent; saw the instrument in his pocket the second time, while at dinner; the last time I saw the instrument it fell out of his pocket; he picked it up; the second time I took it out of his pocket, and told him to take care or he might lose it; I saw the instrument twice with a cork on the point; heard of Ferdinandi's death on Monday after the Sunday; heard of the murder being found near the body two or three days afterwards; did not see Antoni after the murder; did not observe any name on the instrument; I was born in Genoa.

August Brown, sworn (through an interpreter)—About the 5th of March last, lived at No. 68 Duane-street, New-York; Antoni lived there; heard of the death of Ferdinandi on Monday; saw Antoni in the evening of that day at about 7½ o'clock, in the bar-room of the boarding-house; he was sitting down; two were playing at the table, and he was looking on.

Cross-examined.—Antoni's room is on the first floor; it is 24 feet long and 12 wide; there were about fifteen persons present; there were about forty boarders there, and they were in the bar-room during the evening; there was drinking there that evening; did not play; I was looking on; four others were playing dominoes; we ate supper at 7 o'clock; all the boarders were present; Mrs. Donker waited on the table; Mrs. Donker's son attended bar; his name is Gustav; there is a clock in the bar-room; I noticed the clock, as I had to go away about 7½ o'clock; Antoni was then in the room with another young man; only two were in the bar-room when I entered; carried a watch at that time; did not look at it then; looked at it when I came back; it was about 10 o'clock.

By Counsel for Defence—Antoni was at supper that evening.

Louis Ritter sworn, through an interpreter: I lived at No. 63 Duane-street on the 5th of March last; same house in which Antoni lived; saw Antoni that evening in front of the door on the sidewalk; it was about 7½ o'clock; after supper; Antoni was at the table that evening.

Cross-examined—We had supper at 7 o'clock that evening; know the time I saw Antoni outside by looking at my watch, as I had an engagement about 9 o'clock; saw him through the window; did not notice the clock in the barroom; did not see Antoni after that; two Italians were with him; cannot describe them; one was short and the other tall.

Direct resumed—It was light enough for me to see them distinctly; one wore a cap and the other a hat, something like a Kossuth—low crowned and stiff. Adjourned to Thursday evening.

The Brooklyn Riots—Proclamation of Mayor Lambert.

Mayor LAMBERT has issued the following proclamation in reference to the recent disturbances:

Whereas, The public peace has on several occasions of late been disturbed by evil-disposed persons, who have congregated together in the public streets with the intent of interfering with those who had quietly assembled on private grounds for religious purposes; And

Whereas, Sundry persons on several occasions visiting this city on the Sabbath, and in procession, marched through our streets, causing excitement and ill feeling, and tending to a breach of the peace; And

Whereas, Many of our well-disposed citizens are drawn together on such occasions out of curiosity, and their presence tends to produce and may seem to give countenance to disorder, and also by crowding the thoroughfares, retard the public authorities in quelling any disturbances which may occur,

Now, therefore, I, EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, do by this, my proclamation, caution all persons from any attempt to interfere with the rights guaranteed alike to all our citizens to meet peaceably together for public worship, either within a building or on private grounds; and I also caution all persons from making any demonstration which would tend to excite ill-feeling among our citizens, by organizing and moving in procession in the public streets to such places of worship; and I do hereby request and require all citizens of Brooklyn to refrain and desist from countenancing by their presence, all such unlawful gatherings and demonstrations, and I also hereby give notice that measures have been taken to prevent any further breach of the peace in this city, and that crowds of persons found in the public streets will be directed to disperse immediately, and for disobedience of such order, will be promptly arrested, and that the peace and good order of this city will be maintained at all hazards.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, this 6th day of June 1854.

[L. S.] EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Mayor.

BROOKLYN CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The following is the result of the labors of the Missionaries connected with this Society for the month of May:

Tracts distributed at Navy-Yard, Criminal and Humane Institutions	3,042
Tracts distributed among shipping	4,230
Tracts distributed throughout the city	22,114
Total	29,386
Bibles distributed	101
Testaments distributed	108
Induced to attend Sabbath School	61
Induced to attend Public School	5
Induced to attend Church	54
Induced to sign the Temperance Pledge	87
Meetings held	42
Missionary visits	360
Conversions	3

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of a frame dwelling, occupied by several families, at the corner of Flatbush-avenue and Pacific-street. The building was owned by JAMES LEECH. Loss about $600, covered by insurance.

BROOKLYN CITY GUARD.—At a recent meeting of this corps the following officers were elected: Captain, WILLIAM EVANSELL, Jr. 1st Lieutenant, RICHARD BUTT. 2d Lieutenant, WM. PECK.

NEW-JERSEY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The formation of a Young Men's Christian Association in Jersey City has been determined upon, and at a meeting held for the purpose of taking preliminary steps, it was determined to appoint a Committee, with power to call a meeting on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of organizing the Association, and to report a Constitution at that time. The Committee is composed of one person from each Church, viz.: First Reformed Dutch Church, D. W. Deforest; Second do., Thomas M. Gepsill; Third do., Jacob Hardenburgh; First Presbyterian, Thomas S. Harris; Second do., Daniel B. Harrison; Baptist, Henry Demarest; Trinity M. E. Church, J. B. Cleveland; St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. Mills. Representatives from St. Matthew's and Grace Churches, Episcopal, will be added by the Committee.

☞ The Corner-stone of the Methodist Church at Communipaw, will be laid to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE JERSEY CITY CENSUS.—The census of Jersey City is *not* 26,589 as published in the TIMES of this day, but 20,689 as will be found by footing up the total of each ward as in the last column of your article.

Respectfully, D. E. GAVIT, Compiler of the Census.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, by Archibald Maclay, D. D., BRAINERD BENSEL to MARY MACLAY HOGG, adopted daughter of William Wright, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 6, by Rev. Lott Jones, FREDERIC C. WAGNER to Miss ARIETTA THOMPSON, daughter of the late Adam Hartell, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, June 5, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, ALFRED SWINTON to MARY L., daughter of Wm. H. Demarest, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. M. Ballou, of Bridgeport, Mr. WASHINGTON HADLEY to Miss MARY E. daughter of the late Capt. Henry Davis, all of this City.

☞ Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, June 5, by Rev. P. L. White, Mr. CHAS. M. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY JANE KEEVE, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, AMASA S. FOSTER, Esq., to Miss MARY JANE FARRAR AMES, all of Brooklyn.

At Ridgefield, Conn., at St. Stephen's Church, on Thursday, June 1, by Rev. Mr. Williams, JEREMIAH HALSEY, Esq., of Norwich, Conn., to Miss ELIZABETH M. FAIRCHILD, of the former place.

At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. David M. Miller, Mr. ROGER A. FRANCIS to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of Mr. David Hedges, all of Bridgehampton.

At New-Haven, on Wednesday, June 7, at the residence of Thos. R. Trowbridge, Esq., by Rev. N. Taylor, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM BANCROFT, of New-York, to Miss JULIA A. TROWBRIDGE, daughter of the late Henry Trowbridge, Esq.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, June 6, of croup, GEORGE DEMPSTER, son of Charles W. and Mary A. Colburn, aged 5 years, 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, A M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Aberdeen, (Scotland,) Boston, (Mass.,) Norwich, (Conn.,) Rome and Buffalo, (N. Y.,) Peoria, (Ill.,) and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 6, MARY B., wife of Robert McMurray, of this City, and daughter of Col. Richard C. Van Wyck, of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday morning, June 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Edward H. Seely, No. 72 West 26th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, HELEN M. JANSEN, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, Thomas Powers, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Trinity Church.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, of consumption, SAMUEL H., son of Thomas R. and Sarah A. Shapter, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 60 Avenue D, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

At Fort Lee, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 7, HENRY VENNER, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Covenant Lodge No. 85, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the steamboat *Flora*, foot of Spring-st., this day, (

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more reading matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 129 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—30 cents per quarter, or $1 24 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid by mail: one year, in as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, at Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, 12 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 851. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS AND TREASURES.

San Francisco Packets of May 16.

The George Law at New-York with $973,472 in Gold.

Two Weeks' Later Intelligence from the Mines and Markets.

Later from the Isthmus and South Pacific.

Star of the West at New-York with $1,286,097 in Gold.

The steamship *George Law*, Lieut. G. V. FOX, U. S. N., commanding, left Aspinwall, at 9 o'clock on the morning of May 31, and arrived a Quarantine at 5 o'clock, P. M., June 8, having been detained five hours by the fog off Sandy Hook.

She brings the California mails of May 16, $973,472 in treasure on freight, and 434 passengers.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, arrived yesterday afternoon, in 7 days 20 hours from San Juan del Norte, with passengers and California dates to May 16.

She brings 513 passengers, $1,286,097 on freight, and $500,000 reported in the hands of the passengers.

The *Star of the West* left San Juan on the evening of the 31st ult., leaving in port the Italian brig *Prudente*, GASSI, for Genoa next day; American bark *Martha Clark*, RAGERS, for New-York ten days; British mail steamer *Clyde*, JONAS, for Navy Bay 20th; British schooner *Jesse Hooker*, for Blnefields next day.

The city officers of San Juan have resigned, leaving the town without a government, but no disturbances take place. There have been no outrages committed upon the Transit Company's property since the leaving of the *Northern Light*.

The *Star of the West* came to anchor off Sandy Hook, at 2 P. M., on account of the fog.

Treasure List per George Law.

American Ex. Bank	$342,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$119,800
Adams & Co.	180,000	Duncan, Sherm'n & Co.	170,000
Wm Hage & Co.	65,000	Wm. Platt & Sons	49,396
Newhouse & Spatz	10,300	John Durand & Co	29,161
J. H. Williams	12,062	John Cunningham	15,200
Wm. Appleton & Co.	3,650	Chambers & Heiser.	3,878
Probst & Meinertzh'n.	2,625		
Total			$973,472

Treasure List per Star of the West.

Chs. H. Cummings	$2,077 45	Wm Hoge & Co	150,000 00
Chs. Morgan	10,100 84	Adams & Co	209,420 40
W. Seligman & Co	11,000 80	Am Ex Bank	235,000 00
J Jacom'gdale & Co	20,000 00	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	118,000 00
Wells, Fargo & Co	118,000 10		3?1,000 00
Drexel & Co., Phila	126,000 00	Total	$1,286,097 85

THE WALKER EXPEDITION—THE END.

Fight with the Mexicans—Surrender of the Expeditionists to United States Troops—Release on Parole—Walker at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 16.

The steamship *Southerner*, Capt. HELLARN, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing San Diego dates to the 11th instant, and Los Angeles to the 12th.

The *Southerner* reports having passed the steamer *Sea Bird*, on Sunday, in tow of the *Active*. The arrival of these two last-named vessels may be expected this morning.

Among the passengers by the *Southerner*, are Mr. WM. WALKER and the few expeditionists who, through thick and thin, have adhered to his fortunes. They are in custody of the United States authorities, and some of the most conspicuous will be brought before the Commissioner this morning, for preliminary examination.

The following account of WALKER's movements since turning back from the Colorado, is furnished by Mr. JOHN D. WARREN, ADAMS & Co.'s Express Messenger:

On the 6th of April, WALKER and his party, which consisted of 35 men, started from the Colorado at Howard's point. On the 12th they arrived at La Calentura, or Warner's Ranch, where they ascertained that the defence had been recommenced by MELENDREZ, and that Lieut. CARROLL and JOHN FATTEN had been taken prisoners and executed as such. On the 17th they reached San Vicente, where a party of 80 men, under command of MELENDREZ, made their appearance on a hill opposite the town, and trailed the fillibusters' flag in the dust, and otherwise "insulted" the party. Upon seeing this, Col. WALKER ordered ten of his men to *charge*, and at all hazards to dislodge them from their position. This was immediately done.

On the morning of the 19th the fillibusters marched for Guadalupe, from which place WALKER and 12 of his men proceeded to San Thomas, and surprised MELENDREZ, killing several of his men and wounding many others. WALKER's head-quarters have been in Guadalupe until the 26th of April, at which time a flag of truce was sent in by MALENDREZ, offering him and his men a free pass to leave the country, providing they would first lay down their arms and make a formal surrender. Col. WALKER read the message, then cast it down and trampled upon it, and kicked it from his presence.

In the afternoon of this day, MELENDREZ, at the head of ninety men, made an attack upon WALKER's force. The engagement lasted about three hours. The fillibusters formed a line, charged upon the enemy, and put them to flight, killing and wounding not a few. It was in this skirmish that Commissary Sargent JOHN E. TOWNS was killed, and Adjutant SAMUEL RULAND, wounded. On the morning of the 30th April, as WALKER's party were making their way to the Ensenada road by La Grulla, they discovered the enemy in full force in ambuscade. They barely escaped being surprised, and had but sufficient time to enter La Grulla Flat, where they fought the whole day, at times in the open field and then covered by the chaparral. At dusk they were completely surrounded by the fire which had been made in the grass and shrubs, yet they fought their way out. Six or eight of MELENDREZ's men were killed and many wounded. WALKER's party sustained no injury in this engagement, further than a slight breast wound received by WM. ANDERSON.

On the 6th of May, in marching from the Lower Merchardia to the Tehuana Ranch, they met a scouting party of the enemy, and kept up a running fight with them for ten miles.

On the 7th, WALKER's party were marching for the U. S. line. MELENDREZ sent word to WALKER, that he *could not cross the line* till he had given up his arms. WALKER's reply was, "If you want our arms come and take them, *but at your peril*." After some considerable parading of MELENDREZ around WALKER's party—not within gunshot, however,—they retired and were seen no more.

An the fillibustera nenred the State Line, they were met by a detachment of United States troops. As they crossed again into Uncia Sam's dominions, they surrendered themselves to Capt. H. S. BURTON and Lieut. J. MCKINSTRY, under whose charge they were brought to this city as prisoners, for violation the United Staten Neutrality Laws.

In surrendering themselves prisoners to Capt. BURTON, the fillibusters made the following terms, which we find in the *Extra Herald*:

ADDRESSMENT.

The undersigned, rapresenting respectively the Government of the United States and the (so-called) "Republic of Sonora," have agreed as follows:

Colonel WILLIAM WALKER (President of the Republic of Sonora) and party agree to surrender themselves to the United States as prisoners, to abide an investigation of their alleged violation of the Act of 1812, in reference to the neutrality of the United States, on the following conditions to wit:

Major J. MCKINSTRY and Capt. H. S. BURTON, of the Army of the United States, agree to provision and quarter Col. WALKER and command at San Diego, until the arrival of a steamer, when they shall be furnished with transportation to San Francisco, upon condition of reporting themselves prisoner (under the direction of Capt. BURTON) to Major-General J. E. WOOL, United States Army, at San Francisco, as prisoners on their parole of honor. At anchor, off Lunta, California, May 8th, 1854.

J. MCKINSTRY, Brt. Maj. U. S. A.
H. S. BURTON, Capt. U. S. A.
WM. WALKER, Pres't Rep. of Sonora.

PAROLE OF HONOR.

The undersigned, officers and privates of the (so-called) "Republic of Sonora," do solemnly pledge their word of honor to report themselves at San Francisco, California, to Major-General WOOL, of the U. S. Army, charged with having violated the Neutrality Laws of the United States.

San Diego, CALIFORNIA, May 5, 1854.

R. H. Richardson, Surgeon General; T. Crocker, Major; Chas. A. Lawrence, 1st Lieutenant and C. G. S.; Norval Douglas, 1st Lieut and Q. M. General; Howard A. Snow, Secretary of Navy; John M. Jarnagin, Secretary of War and State; Wm. E. Cutrell, Captain; Wm. T. Mann, Captain of Navy; F. W. Vandet, 1st Lieutenant; J. C. Gerwald, Capt.; C. Glancocck, Wagon Master; S. Enland, 1st Lieutenant and Acjutant; Wm. Anderson, Sergeant; Privates Joseph Kennedy, James B. Wilson, Wm Robinson, Francis Freaner, Thos. Scott, H. Seaman, Benj. Dickson, H. Pilkinton, Wm. Pfaf, George W. Hammon, F. F. Brown, Wm. B. Small, Wm H. Wood, J. Anderson, John J. O'Hara, J. L. Downing; Brevet-Major John Fraser;

Corporal E. W. Hyde; Corporal J. Doherty; Q. M. Sargeant E. W. Rawle.

Witness to the signatures:
J. MCKINSTRY,
Brevet Major, U. S Army.

RETURN OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, &c., OF COLONEL WALKER'S COMMAND DURING ITS STAY IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

KILLED.—Lieutenant John P. McKibben, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853; Lieutenant R. S. Ridgell, at San Vicente; Lieutenant Bernard Carroll, at La Calentura, April 13, 1854; Commissary Sergeant John E. Towns, at Guadalupe, April 26, 1854.

Privates Barney McCormick, at Ensenada, Dec. 2, 1853; Charley Brogan, (Mexican) at Calentura; Edward Burr, at Guadalupe; Otto Hemming, at San Vicente; —— Newell, at San Vicente; John Patten, at La Calentura, April 13, 1854.

WOUNDED.—Captain Charles E. Gilman, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853. Privates Josiah Lockhert, at Ensenada, Dec. 2, 1853; Thomas Perry, at Ensenada, Dec. 2, 1853; James Hamilton, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853; Wm. H. Metthews, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853; Henry Smith, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853; John Bagpole, at Ensenada, Dec. 5, 1853; Moses Anderson, at La Grulla, April 30, 1854.

DIED.—Lieutenant Thomas Murphy, at Ensenada, Feb., 1854; Surgeon ——Edmondson, on the Desert, March, 1854; Private Wm. Smith, on the Colorado, April 4, 1854; Joseph W. Smith, Commandant of Northern Frontier, is said to have been killed at La Calentura, in April, 1854; Sergeant Francis Nelson, shot at Vicente, in March, 1854; Private Arthur Merrison, shot at San Vicente, in March, 1854; —— Wilson, (mulatto servant,) lost on the Desert.

Mining News and Prospects.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, May 16.

The weather since our last steamer issue has been remarkably fine, and in the highest degree propitious to the two great prodncers of California—the miner and the farmer. Early in the fortnight rain fell at intervals for one or two days, in sufficient abundance to fill the gulches and ravines, which were becoming dry, while at the same time the smaller ditches were again filled, and highly remunerative employment thus secured to hundreds of persons, who would otherwise have been compelled to abandon their claims, and seek others in places where water was still to be had. The advantage to the agriculturist has hardly been less, as the crops were generally suffering from a want of rain.

The speculations of the Eastern papers, on the probability of a failure of the mines, based on a falling off of the remittances from California, during the months of January, February and March, from the amount sent forward during the corresponding period of 1853, has excited much attention throughout the State, and reason upon reason has been adduced in explanation thereof. We hardly think it necessary here to do more than allude to the fact. We know that the capacity of the mines has not diminished in any perceptible degree, and as long as the yield continues the same, the smaller the amount leaving the State the better. Whatever the amount of treasure going forward during the next six months, we have no doubt that the produce of the mines will be greater than at any similar period since the discovery of the gold at Sutter's Mill.

The Mines.

From the Alta California.

There have been several small showers during the past fortnight in different portions of the mines, though there has been no rain in this city. The winters continue to be favorable to gulch mining, though many of the smaller ravines are beginning to be dry.

This being the favorable season for prospecting, with the clear warm sun of Summer, and the moist soil and flowing rivulets of water, there are many rumors of discoveries of new diggings. The reports from the new diggings on Rueeian river are very conflicting. A large number of persons are prospecting there, and a few are regularly at work. The Santa Cruz mines are nearly or entirely deserted. Nothing has been said about them by the press for a long time. The Santa Anita mines, near Los Angelos, furnish occupation to a few persons; but all these mines are insignificant as compared with the great mining districts on the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

The following items are gleaned from the country papers:

LARGE LUMP.—Mr. STREET, of Shaw's Flat, has shown us a lump of gold, of the value of $501 43, which was picked up yesterday morning by Mr. GEORGE W. FARRAR, a worthy and industrious man, from among a heap of stones, as he was walking along leisurely near the head of Dragoon Gulch, Shaw's Flat.

Mr. STREET also informs us that a piece weighing 14½ ounces was found on the Flat by Mr. COLWELL. The miners there are generally doing well at present. [*Sonora Herald.*

RICH BAR AND SMITH'S BAR.—Miners are realizing from $6 to $10 per day to the hand, uniformly.

RUSH CREEK.—These celebrated mines are now paying finely. About one hundred miners are now busily engaged in developing this neighborhood, and have met with good success.

NORTH FORK OF FEATHER RIVER.—There are about one hundred miners who are realizing from $6 to $15 per day. Provisions are plenty and cheap. Good hands are much wanted, at liberal wages.

GIBSONVILLE.—From Mr. JACK we learn that they have realized 84 ounces from a small portion of their immense boulder. They possess no means of crushing except in a small mortar, yet the above amount was the result of six days' labor. The rock weighs not less than five tons, and should the balance prove anywhere near so rich as the portions tested, the prize is a rich one. The Wedge Company, Messrs. BENHAM, MILES & Co., took out $550 in five days, with four hands.

TUOLUMNE.—The miners generally are making good wages in this vicinity, and occasionally we hear of strikes and fine specimens.—*Gibsonville Trumpet.*

WEBSTER & Co., at Bensonville, last week, averaged $140 to the man, and this week $60 to the man, clear of all expenses.

A company on the north side of Gold Hill is averaging, we are informed, from eight to ten dollars per day to the man. Another company, near the graveyard, is washing out from thirty to forty dollars per day. The gold in this hill is very much scattered; in some places the ground will not pay for working, in others it is extremely rich.

At Yankee Hill, a company of three men, HARRIS & Co., have struck a rich pocket, out of which they have taken upwards of two thousand dollars this week. On Wednesday they worked one-half day, and took out eleven and a half ounces: Thursday, twenty-three ounces; Friday, twenty-six and a half ounces. Miners are prospecting around them in every direction, but thus far without success.

A miner at Springfield, by the name of JOSHUA SMITH, while prospecting, struck a rich lead, that will pay on an average one dollar to the pan, and is supposed to be very extensive. This discovery has created much excitement in the vicinity, and the ground is all staked off for claims for half a mile around.

A rumor of the discovery of rich diggings in the Coast Range, south of Mount Diablo and forty or fifty miles east of San Francisco, has caused a good deal of excitement in Santa Cinra and Alsmeda counties, and a number of adventurers have left this city to examine the new mines.

FOREST CITY.—Mr. SERVICE, of SERVICE & ROBERTS' Express, informs the Nevada *Journal* that the Buckeye Company took out two hundred and six ounces with two drifters. One piece was of pure gold, weighing 21½ ounces.

ANOTHER WATER DITCH.—The *Empire County Argus* says: "A ditch will soon be completed to Mosquito Canon, a distance of 13 miles. The water is to be taken from the North Branch of the South Fork of the American. This will be of vast benefit to the miners in that legion, as heretofore they have been compelled to abandon their claims during the dry season, owing to the scarcity of the water."

GOLD DUST TRANSMITTED BY WELLS, FARGO & Co.—Within the week ending on the 20th inst., the amount of Gold Dust transmitted by WELLS, FARGO & Co., from Sonora to San Francisco, has been 7,021½ ounces, valued at $122,878 50.

During the month of April $302,000 were exported from Shasta, and the Shasta *Courier* says that the amount is universally small. The votes cast by Shasta County in 1853 were 1,600, but supposing that the miners in that and other counties who come to trade at Shasta City number 3,000, a very liberal estimate, we should have $100 per month to each miner, without counting a considerable quantity carried off in the pockets of individuals.

On the 2d inst. a lump of gold weighing 30 lbs. 3½ ounces, was found at Vnilecito, in Calaveras County, a number of other smaller lumps were found near the same time and place.

Trade and Agriculture.

From the San Francisco Placer Times, May 16.

The trade of the fortnight has been exceedingly quiet, and few transactions of importance have occurred. The country demand has been light, and jobbers have felt little encouragement to purchase largely in replenishment of stock. Yet, under the limited trade, the prices which ruled at the date of the sailing of the last steamer have been well sustained, and in a few instances, there is more firmness. The news received by the last steamers has had much to do with the firmness slinded to. The decreased amount of shipments of merchandize hither, leads to the hope that prices must improve, and time be allowed for the consumption of our heavy stocks. Left to ourselves for a few months, the wants of the interior would be found adequate to a large reduction of our supplies, and trade would soon assume more healthful tone.

But it is not to be supposed that we shall ever again require the heavy imports, in proportion to our population, that have hitherto met a profitable market in this direction. As the resources of our State become developed, the requirement for imported articles must proportionately decline. Especially must this be the case with regard to the natural products of the soil.

The agricultural prospects of the State are unexpectedly, as well as unprecedently cheering. The season for cereal grains will probably be somewhat later than usual, but owing to the nature of the cause, this promises to prove a benefit, rather than a detriment to the crops. The Spring, thus far, has been much more wet than usual, and the crops, though later in ripening, will be much more luxuriant. From every quarter of the State the information we receive in regard to the products of the soil is most flattering. It is not alone in the rich valleys adjacent to the seaboard that the harvest waves, but far up in the mountains, to the South, the East and the North, in spots hitherto deemed uncultivable, that we also find traces of the hand of the husbandman. There is perhaps scarcely a mining nook or corner of the State that has not adjacent its sheltered valley waving with grain, not to mention its more unpretending gardens, rich in their humble, yet scarcely less necessary products. Indeed, to this universality of farming and gardening, is to be attributed the difficulty of arriving at approximates to the probable crops of 1854. Hitherto agricultural enterprises have been confined to a few localities; but now, in addition to these, we have extensive fields of isolated patches of cultivated verdure throughout the length and breadth of the State. Two years ago, when we imported all or nearly all our flour, wheat, barley, and even potatoes, who, of the most sanguine, could have ventured the prediction that ere the termination of 1854, we would be prepared to say to our neighbors, "We want no more of your products; we have enough, and to spare!" Yet such is the promised event of the present year.

Political—Adjournment of the Legislature.

From the California Chronicle, May 16.

Yesterday was the day fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature. The political excitement between the opposing factions of the Democratic party, was kept up till the last. It is said that every preparation had been made to bring up and carry through the Senatorial election on the 12th, but that at the last hour one of the new converts lost heart and backed out.

Preparations are already making for the approaching campaign, the Tammany men and the State officers on one side, and the chivalry and the Federal officials on the other.

Many of the Whigs are in hopes to succeed by means of the split in the Democratic ranks, but that split involves the only genuine political issues before the people of California, and it is too important for a third party to look on with indifference, or to rush in with no higher motive than a greed for spoils. Besides, the Whig party, weak as it is, has the misfortune to be bestraddled by a lot of high trotting chivalric beggars on horseback for leaders; and the majority of the Whig voters are not anxious to follow them to a proverbial destination. Under the circumstances the coming canvass will be hard fought and probably decisive.

The rumors current in the street, assert that BRODERICK has spent as much as $200,000, and HAMMOND $140,000, in political manœuvres for the Senatorship, since the meeting of the Legislature.

RANNING, of the State *Journal*, a Broderick and Tammany paper, was elected State Printer by the Legislature, on the 3d.

The new Charter has passed the Senate, and the extension bill has passed the Assembly. In the Senate, a lengthy report has been made on the LEIDESDORF estate. The committee made an elaborate review of the title, expressing an opinion that the estate (worth about $1,500,000,) belongs to the Government, and advise an appropriation of $10.000 to bring suit for its possession.

The Governor states in a message to the Legislature, that the public lands appropriated to educational purposes in California, amount to more than seven and a half millions of acres.

The site selected in this city for a Custom-House, has been appraised at $300,000, and the State offers it to the Federal Government at half price—$150,000.

Indictment of the French Consul.

From the Alta Californio.

It is to be regretted that the authorities have seen fit to drive matters so far as to indict the French Consul. The Grand Jury, of course, were compelled, under their oaths, to find the indictment, (on the Del Valle expedition,) as they could hear the evidence only on one side, but there was a discretion to be exercised by the higher Federal officers, which they did not see fit to use. They rushed into the Del Valle affair indiscreetly, have made mistake after mistake, and now appear to think that the safest plan is to take the bull by the horns. We do not care particularly for Mr. DILLON, nor will we be his apologist if he be proved to be guilty. But we do not believe him guilty, and a little time will show that we have not been deceived in that belief. He has said that he took no part in the Del Valle expedition, and if he did take part in it, he committed an error of judgment unpardonable in a man in his position.

But there are other considerations besides whether Mr. DILLON violated the law. We might ask whether he knowingly violated it, or whether he violated it with bad intentions. We might ask whether it is policy in any case to begin such a suit now; whether the Administration will approve of it; and whether they who were instrumental in bringing it were not mainly actuated by personal spite or political ambition. One fact is certain: there is in this city a large quantity of money in the hands of French capitalists which will not be invested here until we have news that the affair is settled; and there are a large number of French merchants here whose business and dealings will be seriously effected. The trial will decide whether the road to the White House lies over the ruins of the French Consulate.

The First Railroad.

The engineers to whom the survey of the Sacramento and Valley Railroad has been entrusted, arrived here on the last steamer, and, we understand, have already proceeded to the scene of their operations. It is confidently expected by its projecters that the road, (which is intended to run into the heart of a rich mining district) will pay admirably. It is not improbable that by means of lateral roads the gold-bearing quartz, instead of being crushed in the mountains, may be brought, at no very distant day, to tide water, and by transportation to the East, be made at least to pay. It is indisputable, that, so far, quartz mining has proved a failure here, and we have the example of Chili and Central America to prove that ores which will not pay to work at home may be transported abroad and yield a handsome profit. Should this prove to be the case with our quartz rock, our clippers will have no need to go to the Chincha Islands for good return cargoes.—*Shipping List.*

Miscellaneous News Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

SILAS E. BURROWE, a wealthy citizen, formerly a prominent merchant of New-York, sailed on the 11th inst. in the clipper *Lady Pierce* for Japan, on a peaceable and private mission to the Emperor. The *Lady Pierce*, formerly the *Race Hound*, is a fine clipper of 500 tons, and the inside works are very elegant. Mr. BORROWS took with him a number of fine goods for presents, and declared his intention to present his vessel to the Emperor, if he was well received and permitted to remain. The vessel took no goods except stores and presents, and no passengers except Mr. BURROWS and his son.

There has been an interesting little suit going on between WM. H. BROWN, ship-builder, of New-York, and part owner of the steamer *America*, and J. D. VANDEWATER, the agent of all the owners. BROWN wished to take the *America* out of VANDEWATER's hands, and off from the Oregon route, on which he alleged that she was losing money, and he succeeded in preventing her departure at the time advertised, but the process has ended in favor of VANDEWATER, and the *America* will continue on the route.

JOHN H. DUNN, formerly of New-York, Editor of the *Pacific Police Gazette*, of which only one number has appeared, was stabbed by a printer named FOLEY, when he was taking him to the station-house. It appears that DUNN was in debt to FOLEY, and the latter, when drunk, went to DUNN's house for the money, and not finding DUNN there spoke offensively to Mrs. DUNN, for which offence DUNN seized him. FOLEY, or as he styled himself at first, JAMES MCFARLAND, killed DUNN with a thrust of the blade of a sword cane. A subscription of $1,100 was raised for Mrs. DUNN the next day.

Black truffles have been found in Santa Cruz county, and it is supposed that they are abundant. They were discovered by a Frenchman from a truffle growing district of France, who observed some grizzly bears busily engaged in digging for something, where there was no indication above ground of esculent roots, and the idea occurred to him of truffles, and sure enough, after the bears went away he found some. They are not of fine quality, but this is supposed to be owing to the season. The yearly import of truffles to California amounts to about $75,000.

On the 30th April a row occurred at a gambling-house in Los Angeles, in which FRANK DANA, a gambler, was shot and killed by two men named SMITH and LASTER. DANA fired three at his assailants and missed them, but killed one and seriously wounded two other Mexicans who happened to be in the room.

On the 3d, Gen. JOHN SHARP was shot and instantly killed by some squatters whom he ordered to quit cutting wood upon his ranch near Marysville.

On the 5th, R. A. HURANAT, from St. Alban's Bay, Vermont, committed suicide in Sacramento.

YREKA, May 12.

A fire originated from a stove pipe in VAN WYCK's store at 1½ o'clock to-day. The wind being somewhat high at the time, it was impossible to stop its progress. It raged down Main-street to the corner, where, by the greatest exertion of the citizens, it was stopped by passing water in buckets, the only means available. Except for this, the whole of the lower part of the town would have been in ruins. Immediately after it broke out, the flames spread to both sides of the street, burning the whole of the upper business portion of the city. The estimate of the loss of property as near as can be at present got at is $147,000."

Theatrical and Musical.

The BATEMAN children ended a very successful engagement at the Metropolitan Theatre on the 6th inst. They are now playing in Sacramento. Mr. BATEMAN has offered $1,000 for a play, in three acts, adapted to the capacities of his children.

Madame THILLON, after a successful tour through the mining regions, has returned to this city, and commenced a series of operatic performances at the Metropolitan Theatre.

Madame BISHOP has been singing at the Metropolitan, "Norma," "La Sonnambula," and "Don Pasquale." The opera troupe at the Metropolitan is very complete.

Madame CAILLY is doing French opera at the Union Theatre, to large audiences.

KATE HAYES is here, but her health will not permit her to sing at present.

The fact is remarkable, that we have four acknowledged *prima donnas* in California: BISHOP, HAYES, THILLON and CAILLY.

Miss LAURA KEENE and the Miss DENINS are dividing their favors between San Francisco and Sacramento.

Miss HERON is here, and in a short time will commence an engagement at the Metropolitan—the closing engagement previous to her departure for Europe.

The MONPLAISIRS are in Marysville.

From Salt Lake.

By way of San Francisco we have Salt Lake papers—the *Deseret News*—to 27th April. From the discourse of BRIGHAM YOUNG, before the General Conference of Latter Day Saints, we make the following extract:

ON THE EMIGRATION OF THE BRETHREN.

Let the brethren go to California that wish to go, and I request them to be honest. I have another request to make of them, viz.: that they take with them all the thieves, for we cannot get rid of them. However, it is an acknowledged fact, that the wheat and the tares must grow together until harvest; and the sheep and the goats will be in the same fold until the time of separation. Is there any sheep going to California as well as goats?—Yes. And will any goats stay here?—Yes, and some of the poorest, miserable devils in the whole posse of them. What can we do with it? Why, we must do the best we can. All I ask of those who are going, and of those who are staying, is to be honest if they can.

This leads me to what I am now going to lay before the Conference, and it will be an excellent text for the brethren to preach upon. I will lay a proposition before this Conference for them to decide upon. That is for us to select a man, and send him to Upper California, say for instance, to Bro. HORNER's ranch, to lay out a place for the Saints in that vicinity of the world. Bro. AMASA and Bro. RICH have got a standard reared in Southern California already. We will also send men to Oregon, from those places to preach the gospel, for many of those who have been chasing the gilded butterfly, until they have run into the fire, and got pretty well scorched, will be glad of the chance, to forsake their follies and gather again unto the Saints. We will also establish a place of gathering there.

We also wish to send men to the United States to establish two or three locations there, for the gathering of the Saints. Then the English, Scotch or Welsh, and German Saints, as well as Saints from other nations of the Old World, whose greatest difficulty is to get wagons, teams, and provisions to cross the plains, when they have saves a few shillings, can cross over the waters to one of these gathering places, where they will be placed under the protection of a good elder sent to take care of them. We have just as good a right to go back to the United States to live, as any man has that lives there. This is what I have to lay before the Conference, to be a text for a few short discourses. We contemplate establishing a post in Ohio, and another in Missouri, as gathering points, to gather the brethren to, who are scattered abroad in those districts, and who may in the future come into them.

First and foremost, I wish to tell you that the brethren who may locate there for a season may get well whipped and thrashed, but when they come to this place, they will not want to run to California, and leave unpaid that which they owe to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, for bringing them here. We wish to put them in a smut machine, and have all the wheat cleansed from smut; and then put them in a fanning mill, and then through a screen before they are prepared to come here, and be put in the hopper ready for grinding.

The Los Angeles *Star* has the following news from Salt Lake:

FROM SALT LAKE.—The Salt Lake mail arrived on Tuesday, bringing dates to the 30th of March.

The Deseret *News* of the 16th is clothed in mourning for the death of Elder W. RICHARDS, who died on the 11th. At the funeral, Elder G. A. SMITH made a prayer, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"Bless the widows of thy servant WILLARD, who are called to part with a dear and beloved companion. Inspire them with the power of the Holy Ghost, and wisdom to bear with patience and resignation the trials they were called to contend for, and to live in such a manner as to prepare them to enjoy his society in the possession of thrones, principalities and powers in the celestial world."

Bishop ISAAC CLARK, Probate Judge of Weber County, died on the 24th of February. The building of the city hall was progressing rapidly, and is expected to be completed in the course of a few months. The weather at Salt Lake had been extremely cold, on the 21st of January, during four hours, the thermometer stood nineteen degrees below zero.

We learn from Mr. HOPKINS that a man named LAMPHIER was recently killed between the Virgin and Santa Clara Rivers, as was reported by his partner, ATWOOD, by the Indians. He was supposed to have possessed considerable money, and with ATWOOD was driving stock. A party went in pursuit of the Indians, and on coming up with them were nearred that no white man had been killed by them. Suspicion then fell upon ATWOOD as the murderer. A scrape was found at the place of the murder, but no money, and it was concluded that had the Indians committed the murder they would not have left the scrape behind.

Captain SMITH's party of explorers to the Virgin and Colorado were joined at San Bernardino by sixty men. They were last heard from on the Mohave.

Later from Oregon.

The Mail steamer *Columbia* arrived at San Francisco on the 7th May, from Portland, O. T.

Dr. ROBINSON and his Minister resident have arrived at Portland. They gave their first entertainment on the 28th of April.

The Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory was to adjourn April 28.

The Applegate Indians have killed "Jim," the War Chief of the tribe. The *Oregonian* states that there is a general war between the different tribes, which may save the whites the trouble of exterminating them.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Gen. PALMER, has gone to visit the Rogue and Umpqua River Indian tribes, and will endeavor to induce them to cultivate agriculture and the other arts of peace. The reserve system, and supplies of food, &c., is to be followed.

A man named HANNAH or HANNAS, was killed near Salem on the 26th April, by the falling of a tree.

The Gold excitement in Washington Territory has fizzled out.

The Prohibitory Liquor bill, had passed the Council, and was likely to pass the House in Washington Territory. It requires the sanction of the people to become a law.

The State Government question is agitated considerably in the press and by the people of Oregon. The prospect is that the "pro's" are to gain the day.

Opening of the Trade of Japan.

By a late arrival at San Francisco from China the particulars were received of the opening of the trade of Japan. The San Francisco *Herald* says:

The reported opening of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world is confirmed by the China *Mail*, but it seems the Russians have got ahead of PERRY, and stolen his thunder. The *Mail* says:

"We have very important intelligence from Japan, to the effect that the country will shortly be opened to the commerce of the world. The visit of Commodore PERRY, in July last, no doubt hastened the event, which his return would probably have accomplished; but the actual achievement is due to the Russians, not to the Americans. While Commodore PERRY deemed it the wisest course, after delivering the letter of the President of the United States in due form at Uraga, to allow six months to elapse before requiring an answer, Admiral PONTIATINE, without dictating the place where he should hold intercourse with the Japanese authorities, went in directed to Nangasaki, and has succeeded in negotiating, apparently without any sacrifice of national dignity, and with the sort of success which the world was more prepared to expect from the practical republic than from the Russian aristocrat.

According to the information we have received from an authentic source, some time after the Russian Admiral had intimated his presence and objects at Nangasaki, two high officers arrived, and after entertaining him at a feast on shore, entered upon the objects of the visit in a friendly and even cordial manner. In substance they stated very candidly that the Japanese Government, seeing the earnest desire of foreign nations to hold intercourse with them, and their own people being anxious to trade, it had been resolved to open the commerce of Japan to all nations. In this spirit, all the ports of Japan, might at once be considered as accessible to foreign vessels requiring to refit, or take in supplies of wood and water; but, to avoid disturbance, the crews must not be allowed to land. This, however, is only confirming what foreigners have already enjoyed, without always fairly acknowledging it.

[A recent work published by MURRAY, compiled from SIEBOLD and others, states that "although no trade, no unnecessary intercourse with foreigners, was permitted, foreign ships, in distress for provisions or other necessaries, were freely suffered to approach the coast, and their wants were cheerfully relieved."—*Japan and the Japanese*, ch. x.

With regard to commercial intercourse, the Japanese officers stated, that after centuries of seclusion, some preparation was necessary, and a year must therefore elapse before any treaty or privilege to trade could come into operation. We have no doubt as to the accuracy of this information, and are further inclined to believe that a similar result might have been effected long ago by Great Britain, if she had been fortunate enough to have entrusted her interests in this part of the globe to any one who did not look steadily and exclusively to his own fortunes, and how to obtain honors with deserving them."

From the Sandwich Islands.

ANNEXATION OF THE ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.—In the proceedings of the Hawaiian Legislature, April 20, we find the subjoined in relation to annexation:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported upon the several petitions as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to whom was referred several petitions from Hawaii, Nihau and Oahu, relative to the annexation of these Islands to the United States, beg leave to make the following report: That they have examined the above petitions and find that the matters therein prayed for do not come within the scope of the duties of this House, as prescribed by the Constitution,—that it is a subject belonging exclusively to the treaty making power, the King and his Privy Council, and that this House can take no action in the premises until it is submitted to them by the King, should he deem such course wise and proper.

That we have the fullest confidence that His Majesty will take such action in the matter as he shall deem for the best interests of the nation, and this House will cooperate with His Majesty in any action he may take in the premises to the fullest extent of their power under the Constitution.

Your Committee would therefore respectfully recommend that all petitions on the subject be referred to His Majesty the King, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

(Signed) RICH. H. BOWLIN,
S. M. KAMAKAU,
S. KIPI,
D. K. KAAUWAI,
W. E. JIL.

The Ministerial Reports presented at the beginning of the Session of the Hawaiian Legislature, occupy great space in the *Polynesian*, and are very interesting at this juncture, when the relations between the Islands and the United States are likely to become so intimate.

The new clipper schooner *Ka-moi* (Sovereign) arrived at Honolulu, April 10, from New-London in 121 days.

LOSS OF THE BARK JOHN WESLEY.—The *John Wesley* sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco, on the 16th of March. She touched at Kani, for a cargo of potatoes and live stock, and had taken on board 1,250 barrels potatoes, and 144 hogs, and was nearly ready for sea, when, on the 26th March, during a considerable blow, Captain GILMORE thought it somewhat unsafe to remain at anchor. On the night of the 27th, the wind increased to a gale, and the vessel drew her anchors. On the 30th, the vessel was thrown upon the rocks, and in two hours went to pieces. The *John Wesley* had 6,000 gallons of oil, of which 60 were saved. About 60 hogs floated ashore. The wreck was s

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Archbishop Hughes, in Reply to General Cass, and in Self-Vindication.

Some persons imagine that a high honor has been conferred on me by the importance assigned to my name in the great speech which General CASS has thought proper to pronounce in the Senate of the United States. The providence of God has directed that General CASS should serve not only his country but his race in one order of life, and that it should be my humble privilege to serve both in another. I trust that my purity of motives is not inferior to his. But whilst he has steered his prosperous bark on yielding tides and with favoring winds, as one of the approved and cherished great men of the country, it has been my lot, though a citizen of the same country, to have been occupied in propelling the little skiff entrusted to my charge in a direction generally adverse to the current, whether of wind or tide. General CASS is a Senator—I am, before the law, only a private citizen. I am also an ecclesiastic of the holy Catholic Church, even an unworthy prelate. The duties and speculations of our distinct departments appertain to such divergent relations, although intended to promote ultimately the same great beneficial ends we have in view, that any controversy in regard to them must necessarily appear to the American people and the civilized world as an extraordinary event, especially under the constitutional charter of our own beloved country, which has so wisely for its circumstances eliminated religious questions from the deliberations of Congress.

That my name, or any views of mine in an incidental letter should have attracted such serious attention on the part of General CASS, or any other Senator, is to me rather a humiliation than a pride. The circumstance brings me, as a citizen, into an apparent collision with a Senator. I am not disposed to waive either my rights as a citizen, or sacrifice my principles as a patriot and a man, simply because the tide of American public opinion may be turned against me. Neither am I prepared, on the other hand, to say one word in maintaining my position, which, considering my age and rank in the Church, might give apparent sanction to that growing irreverence which is becoming so prevalent in this age, whether as it relates to preeminence civil, ecclesiastical, social, domestic, or senatorial.

To my utter astonishment, General CASS thinks that his name was first brought into my letter without any cause or occasion having been presented on his part. I shall perhaps best discharge my duty in reference to this by giving a brief statement of the circumstances which I thought warranted me in using the name of General CASS. The circumstances were these: A man and his wife, named MADIAI, had been arrested in Florence. They had been tried according to the laws of their country and condemned to the penalty which the said laws had provided against persons offending as they had done. The report of their crime, as it reached the newspapers of England and America, was that they had been imprisoned merely for owning and reading their Bible. It was natural and even honorable that all men, whether Catholics or Protestants, should feel and manifest their abhorrence for the disproportion between the alleged crime and the positive penalty. A meeting of sympathy was convened and held in this City. The undersigned, with a view to learn the real facts of the case, attended that meeting. The speakers on the occasion vituperated the Pope of Rome, the monks of Italy, the friars, the Jesuits, and the Catholics everywhere. The only person or party that was treated with a decent share of moderation was the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Towards the middle of the proceedings the following resolution complimentary to General CASS, as a bright particular star shining out from the dark heavens of human nature, which the orators had been describing, was proposed and carried by acclamation.

Resolved, 4. That this meeting firmly believes that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect all our citizens in their religious rights, while residing or sojourning in foreign lands; approves in the fullest manner of the noble attempt of a distinguished Senator from Michigan (Gen CASS,) to call the attention of the Government to this important subject; and entertains the confident hope that this Government will speedily secure to its citizens, by the express stipulations of *international treaties*, the right to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, in every foreign land."—*N. Y. Times, Jan.* 6, 1853.

In view of the lampooning which all Catholics, from the Pope downwards, had received at the lips of the orators, it did strike me as somewhat strange, that the above resolution should have been introduced. The question that arose in my mind was, "How came it there?" The circumstance, however, seemed to me to be a sufficient reason for referring to Gen. CASS, by name, in a letter which I wrote some time after. I have ascertained since that Rev. Dr. BAIRD, who might be called the chief conductor of the Madiai meeting, was found in a short time afterwards, perfectly conversant with the proceedings going on in the Senate, touching religious matters abroad. He is reported to have proclaimed in the Hall of the American Institute in Baltimore, on the 17th February, 1853, that Mr. UNDERWOOD, a Senator, had done him the honor of reading his (Mr. UNDERWOOD's) Report on the subject referred to, before reporting it to the Senate, and that he (Dr. BAIRD,) approved of it. That Report, if ever published, I have not been able to find, but I think it not improbable that such Report would have been, in consequence of the reference of a petition from the Maryland Baptist Union Association, which General CASS had so eloquently recommended to the appropriate committee in a speech delivered January 3, 1853, just four days previous to the Madiai meeting.

The petition alluded to had reference especially to the condition of the Baptists under the Protestant Government of Prussia. A reference to this subject is found in a Senatorial document, published from the files of the Department of State, and designated S. Doc. 60. A letter from our Minister at Berlin, Mr. BARNARD, dated January 31, 1853, addressed to Mr. EVERETT, Secretary of State, gives an account of his poor success in attempting to obtain toleration for Protestant subjects of the Protestant Government to which he was accredited. Taking this document, in connection with what has gone before, there would appear to be a perfect harmony of benevolent feelings among the distinguished persons connected with the subject, namely: Mr. BARNARD, Mr. CASS, Rev. Dr. BAIRD and Mr. UNDERWOOD. The truth of facts, and the accuracy of memory among the parties, is not by any means so perfect. Mr. BARNARD pleads for subjects of Prussia, who are Baptists; Mr. CASS for the religious rights of Americans who go abroad; Dr. BAIRD, for international treaties, to secure such rights; Mr. CASS, not for treaties, but for an amiable, diplomatic, officious, and unofficial interference everywhere, in favor of American religious rights; and Mr. UNDERWOOD, as having covered the whole ground by previously reading his report to Dr. BAIRD, who approved of it even before it was submitted to the Senate.

I trust it will be, as it ever has been, the pleasing duty as well as right of the Executive Department of this Government, to interpose its kind and courteous offices with other State Sovereignties in dissuading from acts of oppression likely to shock the [illegible] humanity at large. But for this purpose [illegible] in the matter; the latter goes for [illegible] our representatives abroad with half-defined duties, semi-national, semi-religious, semi-benevolent, semi-humanitarian, and, if I may be allowed the expression, semi-everything,—and yet nothing definite. This, I trust, will be received by General CASS as a sufficient apology for my having introduced his name into my letter.

In my letter, to which General CASS takes such exceptions, I stated that if our American Congress implicate itself in such questions to be seen to by our representatives abroad, I feared that such interference would be regarded by foreign Governments as dribelling. I was not then aware that what I anticipated as a probable contingency, had already become a historical fact. It appears from Mr. BARNARD's communication, that a letter addressed by him to the King of Prussia, confided to a distinguished hand, had been returned to him—the party declining the responsibility of presenting it. Interviews between our Minister and the King and the King's private Secretary subsequently took place; and it is amusing to perceive with what amiability of language the King and his Secretary lowered down the American Minister. Diplomacy never employed more courteous language for the purpose of hewing out an intruder. All this has been substantially recorded by our Minister himself; and I can translate the correspondence in no other sense, under the circumstances, than as if the King and his private Secretary in courteous language, well known to diplomacy, and with refined manners becoming gentlemen on both sides, had said to Mr. BARNARD, "Mr. American Minister, will you have the kindness to mind your own business." Now, as a citizen of the United States, I should be sorry that our foreign representatives by any legislative rules should ever be obliged to leave it in the power of majesty or royalty to lower them down in a manner like this.

If under the sincere profession of respect for the character, services, and position of General CASS, which has already been tendered, it should happen that anything may be said by me in this writing apparently at variance with that profession, I trust that he knows me too well to believe for a moment, that I am capable of saying one thing, and intending another, directly the reverse. Yet his speech has imposed upon me the obligation of speaking frankly, within the limits that courtesy prescribes. I complain of General CASS. He has done me injustice, not intentionally, of course, but yet he has done me injustice. He has presented as the caption of my letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, a caption which is not mine at all. And this circumstance leads me to fear that time did not permit him to read attentively the document, insignificant as it was, which his speech professes to review. Again, whenever he does not quote my own identical words, but professes to represent the *meaning* of my statements, he misrepresents me, again, no doubt, unintentionally. His commentaries upon these misrepresented statements of mine must necessarily correspond with the misrepresentations themselves; and thus I am placed, by implication, before the American people as maintaining sentiments, and advocating principles which I abhor and despise. Again, General CASS must permit me to complain of him, in that he suggests an immediate judgment against me at the tribunal of what he calls the "nineteenth century," "the spirit of the age," "public sentiment," and above all, the opinion of the great American public. This is not fair. I have great respect for the American people; but even a Senator of the United States ought not to attempt the extinguishment of honorable manhood in any citizen by waving in his face the threat and danger of his incurring the frown of even the great American people. For the purposes of this argument, it is not necessary that I should incur the frown of either. But if circumstances required it, I am quite prepared to meet the issue with which the Senator would indirectly intimidate me, and to incur without a murmur, in regard to any question now discussed between us, the frown of any people, rather than incur the frown and reproach of my own conscience.

The honorable Senator has represented me as attempting to balance accounts between this country and the Grand Little Duchy of Tuscany. This was not fair. I made no accusations against this country. I merely suggested that civil Governments, our own included are sometimes unable to escape difficulties such as have sent the MADIAI from Florence, according to law, and driven unprotected ladies from their dovecot in Charlestown, in Massachusetts, against law into common banishment. Gen. CASS thinks that inasmuch as the banishment of the MADIAI was according to law, in Tuscany, and that of the Ursulines against law and by violence, the comparison is wonderfully against Tuscany and in our favor. I believe directly the reverse. The laws of Tuscany had made known to all parties beforehand, that the establishment of domestic conventicles for the purpose of proselytizing the subjects of the Grand Duchy from the established religion, would be visited with the judicial decisions of the established Courts, and would be followed on conviction of parties with the penalties which the law had in such cases provided. Here there was at least fair notice given beforehand. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the other side, had proclaimed to all the inhabitants of the land, that property, reputation and life, would be safe under the shield of her sovereign protection, unless in the case that all or either should be forfeited according to law and justice applicable to the case. The MADIAI of Florence had not been deceived by the laws of the country under which they lived. The nuns of Charlestown, in regard to the laws of the country in which they had confided, were deceived. The latter, without having incurred even a reproach, much less an impeachment, or trial by jury, or judicial sentence consequent on such trial, were driven from their own home in violation of law, their property destroyed, the very graves of their departed sisters desecrated. What then? Oh, says Gen. CASS, "that was a mob." My answer is, "So much the worse for his side of the comparison." The State of Massachusetts ought not to have allowed those ladies to spend their money in building a house, and confiding their safety and property to the high promise of its sovereign protection, if the State of Massachusetts felt itself incapable of protecting them. But although in any country in the world it may happen, as it has happened in nearly all, that a mob have violated the laws, still, when order is restored, such sovereign State having pledged itself to protect personal rights, ought to be prepared to make such puny reparations as would be possible, with a view to vindicate its own character of sovereignty. Massachusetts has neither protected nor has she compensated. General CASS thinks that reparation should have been made. This shows the benevolence of his heart. But the outrage has been on record in the public annals of the country and of the world, for the last twenty years, and even General CASS, had never before betrayed, so far as I am aware, the secret of his kind sympathies to the poor ladies of Charlestown. Neither has any of the great men of Massachusetts, so far as has come to my knowledge, expressed publicly such sympathy for them. Mr. EVERETT, or his great predecessor, Mr. WEBSTER, since the burning of the Convent at Charlestown, has hardly been able to find himself in a locality from which it would be possible to look on the Bunker Hill monument, without having at the same time within the range of his vision, the black walls and the ruins of Mount Benedict. I have a vague recollection that Mr. EVERETT did on one occasion, many years ago, refer to the subject in language of regret, but if I am not mistaken in my memory, he alleged on that occasion that by false zeal the Convent had been raised, and by false zeal it had been destroyed—thereby ignoring all distinction between acts loyally and honestly done in faith of protection from the sovereignty of the State, and acts done in violation of the State's laws and contempt of its authority.

It may be easily imagined with what greater pleasure I shall be able to find points of agreement with my own principles of conviction in the apparently hostile views of General CASS than points of divergency or antagonism. And strange as it may appear to some, I am persuaded that there is no difference between the distinguished Senator and myself, in regard to nine-tenths of his great speech. A large portion of it is an assertion, or rather reiteration of patriotic and liberal feelings with which every true American is, as a matter of course, supposed to be imbued. Among his countrymen the Senator from Michigan has acquired an honorable eminence by his well-known patriotism, benevolence of heart, zeal for the advancement of his country's interests, and profound respect for religion, all which have been generally acknowledged if not universally appreciated. His speech will be very much abridged if we put aside all that he has said, developing by implication these noble attributes of his own personal feelings and character. Neither shall I offer one word of apology for the real or supposed crimes insinuated in his speech against Foreign States, whether Catholic or Protestant, for their want of decent humanity regarding the burial of the dead within their limits. In all those States, I take it for granted, there are many things as well as this, which might be advantageously reformed. I would only observe, that Protestants sojourning in Catholic countries, can hardly claim privileges, which, if offered in their own, they would not choose to accept. They do not believe in prayers for the dead, and the attendance of Catholic clergymen at the obsequies of the departed, has invariable reference to that belief. Neither do they believe in what Catholics call the consecration, by religious rites, of Catholic cemeteries. Hence, in their own country they prefer to be interred in common ground, not consecrated. I do not see, therefore, any solid reason for its being insisted on that they should be buried in consecrated ground when they are abroad, in Catholic countries, since the very idea of such things never enters into their mind in their native land. If the following exhibit a correct estimate of what American Protestants believe regarding Catholics, one might infer that the former would have no desire to be interred among such pagans, either at home or abroad.

THE PRESBYTERIANS *vs.* THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly (New School) sitting at Philadelphia, on Thursday, had under consideration a report from a special Committee on "Popish Baptism." The report was read by Dr. Hatfield. The question submitted for the consideration of the Committee was as follows:

"Is the administration of what is denominated Baptism in the Roman Catholic Church, to be recognized as Christian Baptism?"

The Committee said the dispensation of baptism by other than regular ordained Ministers had been departed from by the Romish Church. The Committee concludes that the Romish Church is no longer a Church of Christ, but a synagogue of Satan. The Pope is considered the Anti-Christ. The tendency of the Popish Church is to establish the power of the Pope in all parts of the world, in opposition to the Church and religion of Christ. The forms of the Church of Rome were considered mummeries by the Committee. The latter in conclusion says:

"The ministers of the Church of Rome are not authorized to administer the Sacrament ordained by Christ, our Lord, in the Gospel, and that the administration of what is denominated baptism in the Roman Catholic Church is not to be recognized as Christian Baptism."

The report was signed by Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., and Samuel H. Cox, the majority of the Committee.

Prof. SMITH, the third member of the Committee, submitted a minority report, differing from the views of the majority, and taking the ground that Papal Baptism is valid. The arguments of the majority were replied to in detail in the minority report. The minority deems it impolitic to urge to extremity differences which exist further elsewhere in the Catholic people from Protestantism.

The reports were accepted, and a debate ensued, upon a motion made by Dr. WATERBURY, to adopt the report of the majority. At 12 o'clock a motion to indefinitely postpone was negatived.

Rev. Mr. RILEY submitted the following resolution as an amendment to the motion to postpone the subject:

Resolved, That in view of the great diversity of opinion and of practice in the Presbyterian Church on the subject of Popish Baptism, and in view of previous action of the Assembly, it will be inexpedient for the present Assembly to take action in the case.

Rev. Dr. BRAINARD opposed the adoption of the majority report, and hoped the matter would be left with the consciences of those who were to be benefited by it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Cleveland, during a speech upon Baptism, stated that if he was a Minister he would tell his flock the whole truth, and that is, if they believed not upon the Lord Jesus Christ they would be damned. He did believe that Baptism was essential to salvation.

The debate was continued up to the hour of adjournment.—*N. Y. Express.*

Leaving the above specimen of liberality to speak for itself, I must be permitted to say that Senator CASS has been exceedingly infelicitous in one of the examples by which he would illustrate the hardships of American Protestants in Catholic countries in regard to this matter of Christian burial. He tells us of a Protestant who was, at the point of death at San Diego, and who was so anxious to be buried in a consecrated place of sepulture, that he consulted the American minister as to whether he should not make a profession of Catholicism with a view to secure the right to such interment. The minister, like an honest man, dissuaded him from such a course, founded on such a motive. But still the Senator tells us that the ceremony of recantation was performed *in extremis*, and that the dying man, by this nominal change of faith secured for his body after death, a resting place in a consecrated cemetery. From all which statement by Gen. CASS the obvious inference is, that the poor man either became sincerely a Catholic, which he had a right to do, or died a hypocrite, a traitor to his conscience and his God, thereby sacrificing his soul for the sake of a grave.

I think the Senator from Michigan has been still more unfortunate in his allusion to some distinguished personage in Spain, supposed to be a woman, if not a lady. I hope the public will excuse me for not referring to his language, since he himself avows, in the exordium of his reference, that it is "painfully disgusting." In this Gen. CASS was not mistaken. If he had spoken as of his own knowledge, even on this "painfully disgusting" subject, no man would dispute his testimony. But he speaks on the authority of the London *Times*. The editor of that paper, however, instead of giving utterance from human tongue to this assault upon woman, allowed it to pass into universal circulation from the leaden lips of his iron-hearted journal. Nor could he have imagined that any man, especially an American Senator, would repeat what he had published except under the pressure of some grave necessity, requiring that for ends of public justice, the depravity of woman as well as of man should be made as public as possible. Such weighty reasons Gen. CASS must no doubt have had, but he has made no allusion to them.

The first person whose acquaintance I made on this earth, was a woman. Her pretensions were humble, but to me she was a great lady—nay a very queen and empress. She was more; she was my earliest friend, my visible, palpable guardian angel. If she smiled approval on me, it was as a ray from Paradise shed on my heart. If she frowned disapproval, it seemed like a partial or total eclipse of the sun. Gratitude for all her kindness to me compels me to enter my humble plea and protest against any rash judgment degrading to one of *her* sex, who has not had the benefit of trial or self-defence. For this reason, as well as for others, which it is not necessary that I should adduce, I take the liberty of saying that I for one do not believe the accusations of the London *Times*. That paper is the most powerful organ in the world of its own kind either to destroy or build up any character or any cause whether public or private. If God should ever permit the noble, but oftentimes perverted capacities of the human intellect to elevate a wrong cause to a perfect equality with a right cause; an unjust cause to a perfect level with a just one; a false cause to an equality with a true one; such are the immense resources within its reach for procuring in regard to all causes, the very kind of information from abroad which it desires: and such its gigantic powers in manipulating, if I can use the term, this terrible Anglo-Saxon tongue of ours, that the feat of destroying in the minds of its readers, all distinction between right and wrong would be accomplished by the London *Times*. I do not say that it is more disposed to embrace a wrong cause instead of a right than any of its contemporaries, I only suggest that its powers of maintaining a wrong cause are greater than theirs: and the temptations to do so will be graduated according to the scale of its powers.

It has been my pleasant duty when in Europe, at different times within the last fourteen or fifteen years, to defend, according to my feeble ability, not only our American institutions, but also our individual statesmen against the testimony of the London *Times*. In its issue of February 7, 1842, it charges one of the latter with "audacious unfairness of argument"—it charges that "to attempts to fight under false colors, to pervert and misrepresent with a kind of bowing and scraping appearing of candor, is a characteristic of his composition." It sneers at his designating itself as a "high authority"—it does "not know whether most to admire at the audacity of his misrepresentation or at the admirable coolness, the innocent, gentlemanly superiority with which he carries it off." In its issue of January 9, 1846, it describes the same American statesman and his supporters as "the noisy demagogues of a faction"—it hopes that "the Republic of America is not sunk so low as to be driven into hostilities by such men as he." In the issue of February 18, 1846, allusion is made to the same American statesman, though his name is not mentioned, as "one who panders to a sanguinary passion."

Now this American Statesman is no other than General CASS. And this is the testimony of his chosen witness against some unprotected female residing beyond the Pyrenees. If the authority is good against her, who can reject it as against the Senator from Michigan? I beg leave to reject it indignantly as against both or either; but as it affects General CASS, he has cut himself off from the privilege of rejecting by having endorsed in the Senate of the United States the testimony of a chosen witness, who has described his character in terms so little flattering.

The portions of Gen. CASS' speech with which I am most pleased are his quotations from jurists, whether their names be PUFENDORF or VATTEL. In them there is no confusion of ideas—although VATTEL complains of such confusion as being one of the difficulties against which jurists and publicists have to contend. Besides this, I could hardly desire better arguments to refute Gen. CASS than he himself has had the patience and industry to produce. If time permitted, I should enjoy as a pleasant recreation the privilege of analyzing the speech of the distinguished Senator. I think it would be no difficult task by means of a critical distribution or rather classification of his arguments *pro* and *con*, to prove that the ill-digested parts of the complex subject which he had taken in hand, are on the whole so equally balanced, that if each could be logically arranged, under its own appropriate head, and either set off, according to its weight and measure against its opposite, the several positions of this great production would be found so mutually effective in their destruction of each other, that no positive result would remain, except that General CASS is, what everybody knows, a statesman of great benevolence, having a great respect for the American people, especially the majority.

The Senator from Michigan, maintains the supremacy of individual conscience, but he nullifies that supremacy according to his definition of conscience, by limiting the right to follow its dictates, and subjecting that right to the prohibition of law, human or divine. Now if the conscience of the individual is supreme, and the law of the land of any country is supreme also, which supremacy shall give way to the other. These are the premises laid down by General CASS, but unfortunately he has left the conclusions to be drawn from them, respectively to destroy or annihilate each other. His idea of conscience is not that it is a superior and indestructible, independent, moral faculty in the human soul, enabling every man to distinguish and choose between what seems to him good and evil, but that conscience gives right to the individual to act out, or manifest in words or deeds its interior dictates. On the other hand, he arms the civil authorities of all countries with the acknowledged right to control outward actions; so that by confounding outward actions with conscience itself, he betrays and hands over that sacred principle to be judged of, and controlled by magistrates and civil governments. His first ebullition in favor of conscience is the proclamation that his purpose is "not merely to protect a Catholic in a Protestant country, a Protestant in a Catholic country, a Jew in a Christian country, but an American in all countries." General CASS professes to speak and act in regard to this subject on the ground of Principle. Principle is neither Catholic nor Protestant, nor Jewish nor Christian—at least in the sense in which it has been employed by him. Principle, if anything, is universal. And since General CASS has attributed to what he calls an American, something like a special prerogative, he ought to show some grounds why an American, has classified under the head of religious denominations, should have any special or exceptional preference. Four religious denominations are mentioned, namely: Catholic, Protestant, Jew and Christian. This nomenclature General CASS may explain. Its terms, theologically considered, are at least intelligible. But when he comes to rank an American as a representative of a fifth sect, I really do not understand what he means.

If an American, as such, has a right to protection in all countries, why not also a European, an Asiatic, or an African? It seems, according to him, that religious denominations in general should be treated by condemnation with kindness in all countries, but when a man professes the American religion, which General CASS has not explained, such a man has a predominant right to special protection everywhere; that wherever he appears in foreign lands the sovereignty of the State, in regard to all questions appertaining to religion, must fall back the moment he proclaims himself an American. And it shall be understood that when he arrives on the shore of such country, with a full measure of American atmosphere, American sunbeams and American religion, according to Mr. CASS, sufficient for his consumption during that period of his passage through or sojourning within that country, he shall have the right to say and do what he thinks proper, provided always it be according to the dictates of his conscience.

If this doctrine can obtain, several consequences which Mr. CASS had tried to guard against in other parts of his speech must necessarily follow. Every nation has the real or supposed element of sovereignty within itself. But if the rights of consciences are supreme, and an American is to be protected everywhere in acting out its dictates, then the sovereignty of such nation must give way to the sovereignty of his conscience. What then? Two sovereignties are immediately in conflict. Which shall yield to the other? If the sovereignty of the State must give way to the sovereignty of the individual, provided that individual be an American, then let foreign sovereign States hide their diminished heads, for it is obvious that two rival sovereignties cannot both prevail in the same State. Then, if that be the case, as the Senator seems to anticipate, let us proclaim at once that all the nations of the earth are already prospectively annexed to the United States; and that this evidence of its occasion which will make it decent and proper and for their own interests that they should strike their flags, will be the appearance of an American on their shores. The only trouble in connection with this patriotic purpose is, that when we define our rights hastily, whether as regards a principle or an international boundary line, it may happen that after having asked more, we may finally be compelled to take less. Whether as regards private contracts or public treaties, it is a well known law that it requires two or more persons to make a bargain. It must be within the recollection of General CASS that a few years ago we had fixed a northwestern boundary line on which we had determined to stand or fall. But this was before this consent of the other party had been obtained; and when the matter came to a bargain, we allowed the other party to underline our position, and to slide us off from our chosen line to another two or three hundred miles south of it.

I have been quite amused at the eloquent denunciations of General CASS, of absurd maxims and wicked pretensions on the part of civil governments, to control conscience, to dictate or prescribe to their subjects what they shall believe. In that part of his great speech I have the pleasure to agree with him. It is probable however that he thought, as many of his readers will have thought, that he was denouncing Catholic principles. The fact, however, is directly the reverse. The jurists and the governments that fell under the weight of his own censure were of his own school. A brief retrospect of the condition of Europe both previous to, and since the Reformation, will make this point clear. All the States of Europe had been Catholic. The people of those States had but one religion. And that religion was older than their civil governments. Consequently, their civil governments never dictated to him what they should believe. And when Gen. CASS speaks of the arrogance and impiety of civil governments dictating to their people what they shall believe or what they shall not believe, he makes without perhaps being aware of it, an exception in favor of Catholic governments down at least to the period of the Reformation. The civil laws of those countries, were in many respects exclusive and intolerant. But then, since all, (for I might use the word all, though occasional exceptions arose,) were of the same faith, and had no desire to change, the laws were substantially inocuous in the absence of objects on whom they might be executed. Then came the Reformation. The Reformation resulted in the formation of States on the anti-Catholic or Protestant basis. In these the form of the new religion was determined on by the civil Governments. I am not aware of a single Catholic State, except, perhaps, it be Spain, which has since passed any laws especially directed against Protestants. On the other hand I do not know a single Protestant State in which the Government did not attempt and carry out by special laws those very acts which General CASS so eloquently denounces. When General CASS finds jurists sustaining such pretended rights of the civil Government, he may be sure that they do not belong to the school of St. Thomas Aquinas, or Suarez, or the other great publicities that have been so numerous in the Catholic Church. These were men who never put on the philosopher's cloak with the view of playing the tribune either towards their countrymen or their race. They were men who derived their principles of human law, of government, whether civil or ecclesiastical, from the same supreme and eternal source. They flattered neither kings nor people. They feared God and feared few besides. They were not the men who wrote of the divine right of kings. They held that Government is by divine right, but that the individual sovereign or ruler in such Government is of human right. And if it had been possible for General CASS to have consulted their pages, he would have discovered, that they maintained the rights and dignity of human nature from the highest to the lowest member of society.

There is no difference between General CASS' conception of conscience as a moral faculty and mine. He however betrays the rights and liberty of conscience, as I understand it, by identifying this moral faculty with the outward actions which are supposed to manifest its dictates from within. No civil Government that ever existed has or ever had either the right or the power, physical or moral, to coerce or extinguish man's conscience. It is beyond the reach of Government. They might as well attempt to pass laws regulating the exercise of memory as regulating the decisions of man's conscience. This freedom of conscience, however, General CASS has identified with outward action, and on the other hand, by recognizing the rights of civil Government to control the outward actions of men, he has betrayed conscience into the hands of the magistrate. All human law has for objects either persons, or things, or acts; and beyond these human legislation cannot go. Conscience, according to my distinction, does not come within the reach of law, but as understood and represented by General CASS, he hands it over into the domain of civil Government, and confounds it with things over which that Government has acknowledged rights and legitimate power of interference. I am bound therefore to vindicate the liberty of conscience in reply to the dangerous doctrines of General CASS.

When the early Christians appealed to the Roman Emperors through the Apologies of their Justins and Tertullians, pleading for liberty of conscience, they did not thereby claim the right to do all the good in outward actions which their consciences would have approved. They pleaded that they might not be compelled to do any act which the law of God and the law of their consciences had forbidden. At one time for instance some glorious confessor of the Christian name, was called upon by the civil magistrate to offer sacrifices to the pagan gods. He refused because he had a higher law in his conscience. What then? He was put to death—he became a martyr. At another time, some tender Christian virgin was required to sacrifice her chastity—she refused, and was sent to the wild beasts. In some instances, indeed, torture caused the Christian to fail and to obey men rather than God. But in all this, which is an extreme case, had the whole strength of the Roman Empire, power to destroy the "rights of conscience," no "liberty of conscience," the "freedom of conscience" in the heart of either of these glorious martyrs or this supposed apostate? Assuredly not. General CASS thinks that of the "sentient being" is exposed to physical sufferings, the freedom of conscience is in great danger, if not absolutely lost. Every one knows that this is an erroneous position. It is only when human weakness yields to suffering in such circumstances that conscience asserts her highest power. The individual feels himself degraded in his own estimation. Conscience told him at the moment of his yielding to a sinful compliance, making his declaration contrary to hers, that he was a base hypocrite; and that same conscience did not fail to vindicate the sovereignty by her continued frowns and reproaches.

General CASS has not taken the pains to distinguish the whole office of conscience. It may be expressed in brief words. The whole duty of man is to "avoid evil and do good." Now, although evil and good are relative terms, and not judged of at all times and in all places by the same standard, nevertheless, conscience is the faculty whereby the distinction is made. A thing may seem morally evil to a man. He cannot do it without sinning—offending God and offending his own conscience. Another thing may appear good, and there is no obligation on him to do it, even though his conscience approve, unless the circumstances warrant its performance. The decalogue says, "Honor thy father and thy mother." This is an affirmative precept, which requires that at proper times and in proper circumstances we shall honor our parents, but does not require that we should be always thus occupied. "Thou shalt not steal." This is a negative precept, and there is no time, or place, or circumstance in which it is lawful for us to steal. So in the order of negative precepts a man may not do without sin any act which the voice of his conscience tells him is wrong. He may, indeed, have an erroneous conscience and be mistaken as to the intrinsic morality of the act, but still until his conscience shall have been enlightened, or as General CASS expresses it, "improved," he must abide by its dictates, and avoid doing what it has ruled to be unlawful. Hence, if any Protestant, American or not, who, traveling or sojourning in a Catholic State, should be called upon by the civil power to make a declaration or to do an act which his conscience condemns, he cannot comply. Let us suppose him to be required to swear that he believes in the Pope's supremacy. Being a Protestant, his conscience will oblige him to refuse. And if in consequence this refusal, physical torture be applied, one of two things will happen—that he will suffer the torture and be loyal to conscience, or that he will betray conscience by swearing to a lie. If anything of this kind should be attempted in a Catholic country, or any act required which any American's conscience condemns, General CASS will find me ready to vote for the employment of the American Army and Navy to punish that nation which would impiously dare to commit so unlawful an outrage. Not because the man's conscience had been violated, for that is impossible; but because the law of such country would have gone beyond the boundaries of all human law, since these relate not to the faculties of the human soul, but to outward persons, things, and acts. And as the person here supposed would have done no act bringing him under the law, his right of person would have been violated, and it would become lawful for his country to inflict condign punishment on the nation or parties so violating it.

But while no civil government or power on earth has a right to require, that a man shall do a sinful or immoral act, it does not by any means follow, that governments are bound to permit a man to act outwardly what his conscience decides for himself alone. In the other case its dictates would prompt him to decide for others, by doing what he supposes good, whether it be suitable for others or not. Here civil governments have a right to come in and say, "Let us see about that." They have a right also to refer to their laws as a rule for personal conduct. If the individual still imagines that his conscience requires him to do some act forbidden by law, but yet highly praiseworthy in his estimation, he can make the experiment but he must abide the consequences.

But in General CASS' view of conscience, there is no distinction, or but a fallacious one, between conscience acting for the individual, forbidding him to do an evil act, and conscience dictating to him to do good, or what he may think good, without regard to others, wherever me may find himself. If this principle were carried out, I fear that strange exhibitions of individual zeal would become very frequent. If the supposed American should happen to be a Mormon, he will have a right to carry out the dictates of his conscience in all countries. If he should happen to be a Millerite, visiting Rome, it shall be his privilege to pitch his tent in front of St. Peter's Church, then and there, under the protection of General CASS' doctrine, to speak and act according to the dictates of his conscience. He will undertake to prove that the end of the world is at hand. And by applying "figures, which never lie" to the Book of Daniel, and of Revelations, and elucidating the subject still more, by exhibiting appropriate drawings of the big horn and the little horns, with various references to the number of the beast, descriptive of Anti-Christ,—prove clearly that his doctrine is right. In the meantime, it might happen that this supposed Anti-Christ, the Pope, would be looking down from some window of the Vatican, unable to interfere, lest his Government should be understood as violating the rights of American conscience as shadowed forth by Gen. CASS.

I am not unmindful that General CASS has ascribed very high powers, and in my judgment, extravagant powers to human governments, in a supposed right of theirs to judge what is conscience and what is not. And in this he betrays again the faculty of conscience as understood by me. "It is not," he says, "every vagary of the imagination, nor every ebullition of feeling, nor every impulse of the passions, however honest the motive may be, which can lay claim to the rights of conscience." Again, "the human legislator has the right to separate presumptions or unfounded pretensions at war with the just constitution of society, from conscientious dictates properly regulated and operating within their just sphere." Here General CASS takes away from individual conscience the very rights which he had claimed for it elsewhere, and he refers to the legislator, because he is a legislator, to determine whether a doctrine held by the conscience of a man is to be regarded as a vagary of the imagination, or is consistent with the just constitution of society. In other parts, his position is, that there is no lord or judge of a man's conscience but God and the man himself. However, I find such mutual contradiction in the phrases of General CASS as he touches now on one topic and now on another, that it may become necessary for me hereafter, to examine his speech more in specific detail. As it is now spread out before me in thirteen or fourteen columns of the Washington *Globe*, its dimensions horizontally considered in the order of length and breadth, become absolutely appalling. Its depth is by no means frightful—a child could wade through it. Its other dimension would be its height, and in that sense it may be my duty to analyze this immense mountain of words, and if in doing so I shall discover the smallest mouse of sound logic, practical common sense, or philosophical statesmanship, General CASS shall have the benefit of the discovery. I cannot, however, close this communication, already too long, without referring as in proof of my position, to one of the historical illustrations adduced by General CASS in support of his. He refers to epochs in the civil wars that resulted from the Reformation in Germany and in France. And because the word liberty of conscience is said to have been granted to the Protestants of both countries by their respected sovereigns, General CASS seems to think that my idea of liberty of conscience is refuted by its having been granted in treaties, according to General CASS' quotation from "Universal History," Vol. 26, p. 302." I am quite surprised that this very reference did not tend to clear up the confusion of ideas which prevails on the subject. The Protestants in Germany and the Huguenots in France had freedom of conscience from the very beginning of their history. It was in the exercise of that freedom that they left the Catholic Church and became Protestants. General CASS will not deny this—that freedom of conscience they had preserved through all the civil wars which ended, for the time being, in the truce referred to by him. It was in the exercise of that freedom of conscience which was theirs, that they had taken up arms, and if it had been theirs during all this time, how can General CASS say that it was only given to them by the sovereign in 1532 and in 1561. He knows the profound, but apparently simple maxim in law, *Quod meum est, amplius meum esse, non potest*,—what is mine, cannot become more mine. For many years freedom of conscience was theirs already, and according to this maxim could not become more theirs. Now, if it was theirs already, I would ask, with great respect for General CASS and "Universal History," how could it become more theirs by the grant of others? Consequently, General CASS and "Universal History," must mean something else than freedom of conscience. It must mean that they should be allowed to retain whatever advantages, whether of property and power, civil and religious, which they had secured during the progress of the dispute. Between the onward exercise of their freedom of conscience, against the laws of the State, and the pretensions of the State sovereignty to preserve order, the freedom of conscience was the pretext on one side, the sovereignty of the State was the plea on the other. And this granting of liberty of conscience, referred to by General CASS, reminds me of the alms given by a traveler, as mentioned in *Gil Blas*, to a poor man who had asked him for charity in a very piteous tone, but who had his musket levelled at the same time. General CASS will no doubt criticise this comparison as he has done other figurative language in my poor letter. So experienced an orator must certainly know that the value of a comparison is its suggestive property which always depends upon its substantial agreement, but circumstantial difference as regards the thing to be illustrated. *Omnis comparatis claudicat.* General CASS must surely be aware that the figure of an egg is a comparison suited to the description of another egg, they are both so much alike; but that to suggest the idea of a piece of chalk by comparing it with another piece of chalk, would be entirely out of the rules of rhetoric. General CASS has taken advantage of this even for the purposes of argument, when he assumes that because I spoke of the destruction of property—whether in Boston or Philadelphia, as a violation of the rights of conscience in regard to those persons to whom such property belonged, I am to be understood literally, and therefore, as recognizing that conscience can be violated through the medium of outward violence. I did not mean any such thing. No outward violence can reach that fortress in the human soul, to which conscience can always retreat, and from which she can laugh to scorn the attempts of men to invade her stronghold. I do not admit that from the beginning of the world up to this day there ever has been a violation of the rights, freedom, liberty, or divine sovereignty of the human conscience. That is the portion of his nature which God placed beyond the reach of human power. His civil rights might be taken away, his property confiscated, his reputation rendered infamous, the life of his body sacrificed at the stake, or given to wild beasts at the Coliseum, but the sovereignty of his conscience above all earthly powers has never in a single instance been vanquished by the cruelty or injustice of his fellow beings. When, therefore, General CASS takes advantage of my using language in reference to this subject, such as that the rights of conscience had been violated in Charlestown or in Philadelphia, he forgets that there is among men an order of language appropriate to the science of any subject, and another which accommodates itself to the confusion of ideas in the popular mind. Persons who perfectly understand our solar system do not hesitate to speak of the rising and the setting of the sun, at the same time that they, in a scientific point of view, would maintain that neither phenomenon ever occurs; that in reality the sun is the centre of our system and that all the planets, the earth included, are rising and setting and revolving around the centre.

I stated at the commencement of this reply that the necessity of finding myself in an apparent collision with so distinguished a man as General CASS, was less of a pride than of a humiliation. The circumstances under

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of the Steamship Hermann.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Hermann*, E. Higgins, Commander, arrived this forenoon, from Bremen and Southampton, having left the latter port on the 24th ult. The *H.* brings 260 passengers, and a full cargo of freight. Has experienced fine weather on the passage.

Among the passengers by the *Hermann* are Signor Contari, an eminent Italian singer, (baritone,) engaged by M. Maretzek for his Opera; J. Henriques, Esq., late U. S. Consul at Australia, and J. H. Bryce, Esq., bearer of dispatches.

The news by the arrival was anticipated by the *Arctic* at this port, and the *Niagara* at Halifax.

THE BRITISH FINANCES.

Speech of Mr. Baring in Opposition to the Government Plans—The London Times on Mr. Baring.

House of Commons, May 22, 1854.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Gladstone,) in moving a resolution authorizing the Treasury to issue Exchequer-bonds, referred to the general statement he had before made, observing that the proposal of the Government was twefold,—first, the enlargement of the permanent resources of the Exchequer; and, secondly, to make a temporary provison of funds to supply the wants of the Exchequer during the interval before the new taxes could be collected.

Mr. T. Barino moved, that "it is not at present expediant to authorize any further iesue of Exchequer bonds with the engagement of repayment within the next six years." Thinking the measnres adopted last year were ill-advised, and as they had been uncuccessful, it would be wrong, he observed, to say in effect that the principles which guided the Government last year should he those which the House ought to approve and maintain. He insisted that no position could have been more favorable than that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer fifteen months ago, with a surplus revenue, large balances in the Exchequer, and other advantages; and he entered into long detailed statements to show that a prudent Financial Minister would have abstained from any great changes; that, instead of acting with caution, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had ventured upon operations whereby the finances had been mismanaged; that means had been employed which ought not to be resorted to but upon an emergency; that if an emergency existed, it had been created by himself, and thet the result had been an increase of the national debt. A failura in a transaction of this kind was not a slight matter; it involved succeeding Ministers in difficulty. Mr. Gladstone, he hoped, might long remain in his present office, or in some other, to ha an ornament and a credit, and to devote his taleuts to the service of the country; yet it might he found when these four or six years had passed by he would not be the Chancellor of the Exchequer who would be puzzled to pay this amount [laughter], and the unfortunate Chancellor of the Exchequer who was called ou to do so might talk of the right hon. gentleman as the right hon. gentleman had talked of Mr. Pitt. [Laughter.] He might say "he had great veneration for the name of the statesman who had imposed this duty on him; but he wished that he had not begua his war without providing *ad interim* the funds—that he was no doubt a great Chancellor of the Exchequer, hnt that he had made this heavy loan which now embarrassed him so much. ['Hear, hear," and laughter.] No douht he was anxious to spare tha bordens of the country, but he had, nevertheless, left hehiad him a very heavy debt hy making this loan, which, by the by, he said was no loan at all, though it obliged him to pay a large sum out of an empty Exchequer. Yet Mr. Gladstone was a great financier, for he made the House and the country believe that they were not borrowiag at all. [Laughter.] In April lsst facts were known in the Cabinet with reference to our foreign relations which ought, he contended, to have restrained a Chancellor of the Exchequer from proposiog such hazardous measures. Mr. Barino then discussed the subject of balances in the Bank of England, and the claims of the Government upon that body for accommodstion, arguing that the policy of looking to deficiency bills as a rule (there would he exceptions, he admitted) was wrong, and that if the Bsnk were to be called upoa hy the Government to pay a sum as the amount of the dividends, upon that day the Bauk should have the money provided. In conclusion, he considered our present financial position, and the policy to he adopted in providing further menns of meeting an increase of expenditure, deprecating an addition to direct taxation, which would, he said, have the effect of driving capital out of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that he had to meet with great opposition—that he hsd to struggle with the moneyed power of this country—and this moneyed power in the opinion of the right honorable gentleman had been constantly anxious for war, in order to make colossal fortunes, just as wsriors were anxious for war in order to distinguish themeelves. He (Mr. Barino) thought it might be allowed that, at some period of onr history, the hankers and capitalists of the city of Loadon had rendered some service to the Stste. [Hear.] The right honorable gentleman considered them as vampires, who fed upoo the vitals of the country. [A laugh.] Mr. Pitt, the right honorable gentleman continued, was only called "heaveaborn" in the city because he made loans; and he might he heaven-horn on the same conditions. Well, but had it never occurred to the right honorahle gentleman that if the epithet of "heaven-horn," which seemed to be very extraordinary as coming from the Stock Exchange, really had its origin there, it might be because Mr. Pitt had always been successful [hear]; and, perhaps, the right honorable gentleman could not claim the term in that sense. [Cheers and laughter.] It had been his (Mr. Baring's) lot to have some dealings with those connected with the moneyed powers of this coantry, and he did not believe them to be so bad, so powerful, nor yet so useless as the right honorable gentleman ssid. He had tried to excite an odinm against the colosaal and (as he called them) the gigantic fortunes which they had made. With what pleasure, then, must the right honorable gentleman have donbled their income tax [laughter], and with what pride and satisfaction must the conntry know that there were colossal fortunes which could meet our increased taxatioa and expenditure! But these moneyed mca were not so powerful as the right honorahle geotleman thought. They did aot reflect pnblic opinion; they were but the middle men who dealt between those who had large and those who had small fortunes [hear]; they were but the representotives of puhlic opinion; and the reason why the right honorable gentleman found they had not sided him was really because he had not given them anything which anybody wanted to huy. [Cheers aad laughter.] The right honorable gentleman aaid, "I am afraid to make their fortunes hy the finaacial operations of the Government." Why, those who had diseented from the right honorable gentleman's plan were the mea who had made their fortunca—those who had taken his money without taking his stock. [Cheers and laughter.] "It is very strange," said the right honorable gentleman, "that I can't get the moneyed man to act with me, because I giva them what I think right in this matter." But what the right honorahle gentleman thought right these men did not. [Hear.] He thought, no doubt, that everything ought to he as he wished to be; and he (Mr. Barino) wished it had been so. But the right honorahle gentlemen must recollect that public opinion was not to be forced, that forced operations were seldom successful, and, although he might say that all he did was hest, yet the public dealers in stocks might take a different view of the snhject, and might say, "You have not done exactly what you ought to do." Bat, said the right honorable gentleman, "I have done all I caa do, and the matter is now in the handa of the House of Commons. The First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are very weak with the moneyed power, hut if the House of Commons will pass a resolution on tha subject they must prevail." Well, he (Mr. Barino) had great respect for the power of the Honse of Commons, and knew its authority was almoat supreme and omnipotent; but there was one thing the Honse of Commons conld not do, aad that was—meke a man huy what he did not want, invest his money in what he did not like, and feel confidence where distrust had been engendered. [Cheers.] He asked the Honse now to adopt his amendmeat for thia reason—that he wanted the Governmeat to speak plainly out what they wanted this money for, and to what extent they intended to raise it. [Haar, hear.] Was it to restore their halances in the Exchequer which they lost only last year, and which they said ought never to exist? [Hear, hear.] Was it that they had nnder-estimated the expenses of the war? Let the Government tell tha Honse at once what they wanted for the expenses of the war, and they had seen with what readiness the House would grant their wishes. [Hear, hear.] He was told that this was a vote of want of confidence. [Hear, hear.] The slightest censure, a mere hint, the faintest expression of apprehension for the future—all this might be taken to be a vote of want of confidence. Hear, hear.] Bnt we had seen tha most powarful Government beaten upon a budget, and not consider it a vote of want of confidence [Hear.] He believed it was under Lord Liverpool's Administration that tha income-tax was repealed against the Government, [hear,] and £13,000,000 were taken from the Ways and Means at the disposal of the Government. This was done, and yet the Government of Lord Liverpool went on; they did not look upon the vote as a vote of want of confidence. Later still, we had seen under the Administration of the noble lord two or three budgets brought forward and taken hack again. [Cheers.] Yet this was not looked upon as a vote of confidence. [Hear.]

The debate was prolonged by Mr. Wilson, Mr. D'Israeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others, and

Committee then divided. The numbers ware:

For the resolutions... 290 | For the amendment.... 186

Majority for the Government..... 104

The declaration of the numbers was received with loud cheering from the Ministerial side of the House.

The resolutions moved by the Chancellor of tha Exchequer were thaa put and agreeed to, as follows:

1. That the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorized to issua Exchequer-bonds bearing interest at the rata of £3 10s. per centum per annum, for any sums not exceeding in the whole £4,000,000, at any prices and on any terms determined upon by the said Commissioners, such bonds to be paid off at per at the expiration of any period or periods not exceeding six years from tha date of such bonds.

2. The interest for all such Exchequer-bonds shall be payable half-yearly, and shall be charged upon and issued out of the growing produce of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom.

3. That in case the said Exchequer-bonds be not issued for the full sum of £4,000,000, as hereinbefore mentioned, then the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorized to issue Exchequer-bills to such amount as, with the total amount for which such bonds shall be issued, will make up the whole amn af £4,000,000, authorized to be raised by these resolutions.

Mr. Thomas Baring's Speech.

From the London Times, May 23.

The House of Commons witnessed last night one of those feats of logic for which Mr. T. Barino would seem to have a hereditary aptitude. It was Canning who pointed out the singular power possessed hy the chief of the name for reasoning with equal facility from the same premises to the most contrary conclusions; in fact, from aay premise to any conclusion. It is no great reproach to a man to ssy that he does not reason in the usual way, for the greatest mea have had their eccentricities on this point. We only claim for ourselves the liberty to reason as ninety-nine out of a huudred have been accustomed to do. Mr. T. Barino moved, that "it is not at present expedient to authorize any further issue of Exchequer-bonds with the engagement of repsyment withia the next six years." That was the conclusion he wished to coma to, and it is a fair and intelligible one. Everybody who has dahhled in finance is aware of great varieties of opinion as to the comparative merits of the various forms of borrowing—i. e., whether the debt is to be repaid next year, or in soma greater or less term of years, or by an annuity forsver. In this country the general rula hitherto has been to borrow by tha issue of Exchequer bills, when the pressure was expected to ba temporary, and by funded debt when there was no probability of early repayment. Were we to follow, than, blindly the precedents of the past in loans for Enropean wars, for West Indian compensation, Irish relief, and the like, we should resort to the simple expedient of inviting tenders of £10,000,000 Consols. The Chancellor of the Exchequar, however, acting in perfect conformity with the present circumstances and feelings of the nation, has not followed hlindly the precedents of the past. He has resolved to make the great attempt to pay for the war year hy year,—to increase the taxstion up to twenty millions a.ycar, if need he, rather than increase the capital of our debt. That is a circumstance which grestly and honorably distinguishes our case from that of the last generation, and which makes it unnecessary to adopt either of the alternatives formerly relied on. The truth is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely wants ready money, and for that purpose the plan of Exchequer-bonds, to he redeemed in two, four, or six years, is as good as any other. What we had a right to expect from Mr. T. Baring, however, was a comparison of these various ways of recruiting the Exchequer. We had a right to be supplied with arguments against the alleged propriety of the proposed Exchequer-bonds for Mr. Gladstone's particular purpose. We had a right to srguments that might at least seem to hear on the subject. Mr. T. Barino has wholly failed to gratify this pardonable curiosity. In the course of a long speech meant to be exhaustive, and amounting to nothing less than an impeachment af the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the only argument, if argument it can he called, which he ventured to employ is, that whereas Mr. Gladstone failed in his financial operation last year, therefore the House of Commons ought not now to eaoction another operation, not only absolutely distiact and differcot, but, even on Mr. T. Baring's own showing, of a literally opposite character. Having employed his whole speech ia proving to his own satisfaction that Mr. Gladstone's measures of last year were mistskes, the conclusion he would force upon the House is, that it ought not tn countenance a financial operation of which the very worst that can be imagined is that it is required to repair them.

Of course, it was quite competent for Mr. T. Baring to propose a censure of the various financial measures adopted by Mr. Gladstone under the extraordinary circumstancca of the last year and a half. Such a motion would have been manly and straightforward. Nothing, indeed, stood in the way except some possible reflections that might have been made on the political course of the mover himself. It might have occurred that Mr. T. Barino, after having constituted himself the great financial light of the Protectionist party, most resolutely declined to lend his aid in the desperate task of forming an Administration in 1852. It might have occurred that his reason for leaving his friends in the lurch was, that he found his own business too large and too engrossing to afford any time for office, and that one part of that business which stood in the way of more ambitious employment was the undertaking of public loans. A direct censure on a Chancellor of the Exchequer would have come with ill grace from a man who, with every claim upon him, has refused to accept the office, and whose own interest, the pursuit of which he had preferred to public duties, lay in the very course which he was about to recommend,—a profuse enlargement of the national debt. So, instead of a direct censure, Mr. T. Barino proposed last night what we honestly believe to amount to a recommendation of the old practice,—Exchequer-bills accumulating till the market could bear no more, and then a loan, and another loan, and so on forever. That such a practice should be agreeable to the gentlemen of the city is natural enough, but we are satisfied it is for the interest of the country at large to pay for the war as it goes on, and only to borrow money to meet an emergency. Mr. T. Baring, indeed, cautiously framed his motion to condemn Exchequer-bonds to run for less than six years; but the spirit of his speech was against bonds to run evea for that period, or for any period short of a perpetual annuity. When he lauded Exchequer-bills as a form of debt equally convenient to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to the public, he did not point at their inevitable tendency to accumulate beyond endurable limits, till they could only be kept floating hy means of a new loan. He did not point at this, even while he expatiated with such relish on the painful necessity which he says Mr. Gladstone found himself under last year of keeping up the market of the Exchequer-hills, hy dealing with the balance of the savings banks. So impossible is it, as Mr. T. Baring himself has illustrated by this instance, to increase the unfunded debt, or to keep it floating in times of political anxiety and commercial pressure, without paying a very heavy interest, or contracting large loans on forced and unfavorable terms.

As, for obvious reasons, Mr. T. Baring has not found it convenient to move a direct censure on Mr. Glanstone's financial policy, and has confined himself to a condemnatioa of the proposed Exchequer honds, we may also confine ourselves to this question. On the supposition, which we do not wish heatily to relinquish, that we are to carry on the war without adding to the permanent debt, we think the proposed mode of procuring ready money is a happy mean between Exchequer-hills *ad libitum*, and nobody knows hetter than Mr. T. Baring that, once on that sea, Mr. Gladstone would eooa find himeelf drifting into the arms of the city gentlemen, only too happy to receive him. There is little need to say much about the other alternative suggested hy Mr. T. Baring—bonds to run for six or eight years. That length of time would offer too long a respite, and too great an inducemeat to lighten the the pressure of war taxes. Moreover, what should we do when, on Mr. T. Baring's supposition, a considerahle mass of these long Exchequer-honds should become due at once in 1864, or some other comporatively remote date? Suppose, for example, twenty or thirty millions falliog due just at a time when hy the expiry of the terminable annuities the interest of the national debt is to he reduced three millions and a half? Nobody can douht that the nation would take the easy, self-indulgent, and really natnral course of paying off the honds then all at once falling due hy the means of a new loaa. That is sufficient, in our opinion, to decide against the alternative auggested in Mr. T. Barino's motion. Whatever the intention of the mover, we hove no doubt whatever as to the eventual result of the course he recommended. With a syetem of Exchequer-bonds running not leas than six years we should have fonnd ourselves borrowing from posterity as freely and as largely as in the late war; and we should have only put off for a few years the inevitahle result of saddling our posterity with the addition of some fifty or a hundred millions to the national debt.

The Treaty between Austria and Prussia.

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

His Majesty the Kiag of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria,

Penetrated with profound regret at the fruitlessness of their previous efforts to avart the onthreak of war between Russia on the one side, and Turkey, England, and France on the other;

Considering the moral obligations imposed on them by having signed the last Vienna protocol;

Seeing the constant augmentation of Military measures on both sides, and the increasing dangers emanating therefrom to general peace;

Persuaded as to the high mission which on the threshold of a furnee future, is allotted to them and to Germany, intimately allied with both States, in and for the interests of European welfare:

Have resolved to unite, during the existence of the war which has broken out, between Russia on the one side, and Turkey, France and England on the other, in a defensive and offensive alliance, and have named for the conclusion thereof the following plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Prussia, his Minister-President Baron Von Manteuffel, &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his actual Privy-Counoll'or Baron Von Hess, and his actual Privy-Counsellor Count Thun Von-Hohenstein;

The same, after exchanging their full powers, found in due order, agreed upon the following points:

Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Imperial Apostolical Majesty reciprocally guarantee to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories, so that any attack made upon the territory of the one, no matter whence it may come, shall be regarded as a hostile attack on the territory of the other.

Art. 2. In the same manner the high contracting parties hold themselves bound to safeguard the interests of Germany from all and every inroad, and regard themselves, consequently, as bound to resist every attack upon any portion of their territory, in case that one of them should, in accord with the other, find itself required to move in defence of German interests. Agreement as to the initiative of the eventuality just mentioned, as well alan as to the extent of assistance to be afforded, shall form the subject of special arrangements, which are to be considered as integral portions of the present treaty.

Art. 3. In order to give the necessary weight and strength to the offensive and defensive treaty concluded by them, the two great German Powers bind themselves, in case of need, to hold a portion of their military force fully prepared for war, at given epochs and at given points to be determined between them. Special resolutions shall also ensue as regards the time, extent, and mode of employing this military force.

Art. 4. The high contracting parties will invite all German States to adhere to this alliance, in such mea sure as is provided for by Art. 47 of the Vienna concluding acts, so that the legal federal obligations shall receive such extension by adhering States as the present treaty points out.

Art. 5. Neither of the high contracting parties will, during the existence of this alliance, conclude any separate treaty whatever with other States, which does not fully harmonize with the principles of the present treaty.

Art. 6. The present treaty shall be submitted, as soon as possible, to the ratification of the august Sovereigns.

Done at Berlin, April 20, 1854.

(Signed,) Von Manteuffel,
Von Hess,
Von Thun.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE TO THE OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE TREATY CONCLUDED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

According to the stipulations of Art. 2 of the treaty concluded this day between his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, relative to arriving at an offensive and defensive alliance, the more explicit understanding as to the initiative of the eventuality whereon the action of one high contracting party for the common defence of the territory of the other shall be grounded, will form the subject of special arrangements to be considered as integral portions of the principal treaty.

Their Majesties have not been able to overlook the consideration that the indefinite prolongation of the occupation of his Highness the Sultan's territory on the Lower Danube by Russian troops will endanger the political, moral, and material interests of the whole German Confederation, as well as of their own States, and the more so much higher degree the further Russia extends her war operations over Turkish territory. The august Courts of Anstria and Prussia are united in the wish to avoid, if possible, all participation in the war that has broken out between Russia on the one side, and England, France and Turkey on the other; and at the same time to aid in the reestablishment of general peace. They especially consider the explanations recently given by the Court of St. Petersburg, at Berlin, whereby Russia appears to consider the original cause of occupying the principalities as set aside by the concessions now made to, and in many respects carried out in favor of, the Porte's Christian subjects, as a powerful element of pacification, which they could only deeply deplore were they to see it deprived of further practical influence. They therefore hope that the expected replies of the St. Petersburg Cabinet to the Prussian propositions, transmitted to it under date of the 8th inst., will offer the required security for the speedy withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Turkish territory. In the event that these hopes should be disappointed, the plenipotentiaries before mentioned, namely, on the part of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Minister-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otto-Fronon Baron von Manteuffel; on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Anstria, his actnel Privy Councillor Lieutenant General and Quartermaster General Heinrich Baron von Hess, and his actnal Privy Conncilor and Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Prussian Court, Frederick, Count of Thun, Hohenstein, have determined upon the following more special engagement, as regards the initiative, in the case designated in Art. 2 of the treaty of alliance of this day:

SINGLE ARTICLE.

The Imperial Austrian Legation will, on its part, address to the Imperial Russian Court propositions having for object to procure from his Majesty the Emperor of Russia the requisite orders for the suspension of all further advance of his army into the Turkish territory, as well as to obtain from his Majesty complete securities for the speedy evacuation of the Danubian Principalities. The Prussian Government will, with reference to its representations already transmitted to St. Petersburg, again energetically support these propositions.

Should the replies of the Imperial Russian Court, contrary to all hope, be of such kind that they should not afford complete tranquillity as regards the two points aforementioned, then will one of the contracting parties, in order to obtain the same, adopt measures, under the stipulations of Art. 2 of the offensive and defensive treaty concluded this day, to the effect that every hostile attack upon the territory of one or both high contracting parties shall be repulsed by the other by all the military force at its disposal.

An offensive action on the part of both would, however, be first occasioned by the incorporation of the Principalities, or through an attack or passage of the Balkan on the part of Russia.

The present agreement shall be submitted to the ratification of the august sovereigns simultaneously with the treaty just mentioned.

Done at Berlin, April 20, 1854.

(Signed)
Baron Otto Fronon von Manteuffel.
Henry Baron von Hess, Lieutenant General.
F. von Thun.

The Treaty between Austria and Prussia—Possibility of Peace.

From the London Times.

The publication of the treaty of the 20th of April between Prussia and Austria sets at rest the uncertain rumors current as to the nature and extent of this document, and puts the information we had already obtained on this subject in a more positive and authentic shape. As far as the policy of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin can be judged of from their public engagements to each other, we have now before us the means of forming a more accurate estimate of their present conduct and their future intentions. The preamble of this convention expresses the regret of the German Powers at the failure of their efforts for the maintenance or restoration of peace; it recognizes the obligations morally imposed on them by the Vienna Protocol; and asserts their determination to unite during the present contest for the common interests of Germany. For this purpose they mutually guarantee to each other the whole of their respective territories, and engage to resist in common every attack, no matter whence it may come. In like manner, they extend this mutual guarantee to the case in which one of them should, in accord with the other, find itself called upon to advance in defeace of German interests, and they agree to hold a portion of their military force fully prepared for war to meet such a contingency. They also bind themselves during the existence of this alliance not to conclude any separate treaty with other States which does not fully agree with the principle of the preeeat treaty.

This being the basis of the alliance, the two German Courts then proceed in an additional and separate article to declare that the indefinite occupation of the Sultan's territory on the Lower Danube by the Russian troops will endanger the political, moral, and material interests of the whole Germanic Confederation, as well as of their own States, and that this danger will augment in proportion as Russia encroaches on the Turkish dominions. They then refer with an expression of hope, which may readily be traced to the delusions or the intrigues of the King of Prussia, to the last assurances given at Berlin hy the Court of St. Petersburg; but, in case the Prussian propositions dispatched from Berlin on the 8th of April should not be successful in obtaining the required security for the evacuation of the Principalities, they can expressly provide a more special engagement for their intervention. It may now fairly he assumed that these Prussian propositions of the 8th of April have not been more favorably received than their numerous precursors. Such being the case, the Austrian Government hinds itself to require the Russian Court to suspend the advance of its army into Turkey, and to give securities for the speedy evacnation of the Principalities, and the propositions are also to he energetically supported by Prussia. Should the reply of the Imperial Court he unfavorable, one of the contracting parties (hy which we presume that Austria is meant) will adopt measures in order to obtain this security. In the event of an incorporation of the Principalities or an attack or passage of the Balkan on the part of Russia, both the German Powers agree to join in a declaration of offensive hostilities.

Although there are forms of expression and reservations in this treaty which show that great ingenuity has been exercised to limit its operation and effect, it is upon the whole an instrumeat which secures the essential conditions of the union of Germany, and adherence to the policy of the Western Powers. It recognizes the independence of the Lower Danube, as a part of the Sultan's dominions, to he an important coadition of the interests of Germany. It contemplates a summons to Russia to evacuate the Principalities not less direct than those which were dispatched from London and Paris on the 27th of February; and, in the event of a failure of that summons, it provides that ona at least of the German Powers should take measures to obtain that satisfaction and security which is otherwise denied.

Upwards of a month has now elasped since this treaty was signed, but we have not yet heard that the expectations recorded in it have been satisfied or the demands contained in it complied with. On the contrary, it is asserted that when the text of this convention reached St. Patersburg, very great dissatisfaction and dismay were felt at the Imperial Court, for it became evident that all the ulterior objects of the campaign must be abandoned and disavowed, and Russia was placed in the alternative of a humiliating evacuation of the territories she had invaded, or a quarrel with her nearest neighbors and allies. At present we know of nothing to warrant the belief that the Emperor Nicholas has embraced the former of these alternatives and submitted to defeat in its milder form; for the evacuation of Little Wallachia was a strategical operation, and his forces were certainly pushed forward with activity against Rassova and Silistria down to the latest accounts which have reached us from the seat of war. Nevertheless, as it is our duty to consider the various chances which present themselves in tha present posture of affairs, *we think it not impossible that the Court of St. Petersburg may resolve, in the face of these insurmountable difficulties, on a retrograde movement, which might wear the appearance of a compliance with the demands of the German Courts, and might be intended to dissolve their close connection with the Western Powers.* Wa pointed out two or three weeks ago this distinction botween the position of France and England on the one hand, and of Austria and Prussia on the other. The latter demand securities for the cessation of the war by the evacuation of the Principalities,—the former demand securities against the renewal of this dangerous and unequal contest. In order, therefore, to turn this distinction to her own advantage, it has been supposed that Russia may comply with the representations of the German Powers, in order more effectually to resist those of the Western Alliance; and this is, undoubtedly, the calculation of the Russian party in the Germon Cabinets. We do not pretend to know the value of such a scheme, but, after the language which the Emperor of Russia has held to Europe, for him to yield at all, except under compulsion, and to withdraw his armies from the seat of war before they have been the enemy, would be to submit to a moral defeat such as mea nursed in the pride of absolute power seldom endure. It is difficult to anticipate so sudden a fall from such a height, and we know on the contrary, that the first act of the Russian Cabinet on the receipt of this intelligence from Europe was *to double the levies* of men for the current year.

The convention between Austria and Prussia brings the question, however, to this point—either Russia will submit to their last united remonstrances, and retire from tha Principalitias and the Danube, in which case it will be for the Western Powers alone to consider how the ulterior objects of the war are to ha obtained; or, if Russia rejects this summons, as she has done all preceding oaes, the German Powers, and especially Austria, are bound among themselves to take measures to secure the fulfillment of this treaty. In the' event of an attack or passage of the Balkan, both Prussia and Austria are bound to declare war, so that in a political point of view tha defence of tha fortresses of the Danube becomes a matter of secoadary importance to Turkey, since, if they are carried by the enemy, hie next advance upon the line of the Balkan would be the signal for a still more formidable league against him, and both Austria and Prussia acknowledge that the Lower Danube cannot he allowed to remain in the possession of the Russian forces. A movement of the Russian army to the front would be instantly followed by a check on the rear, where the army of Transylvania commands its base of operations, and the invading corps in the Principalities would soon find itself overwhelmed. Lastly, the publication of this treaty to the world, with the additional article, is a distinct pledge to Germany and to Europe that the Courts of Austria and Prussia will at least act up to these engagements, and we trust that in so acting they will be governed by that frank and manly spirit which the firm but forbearing policy of the Western Powers entitles them to expect at the hands of their allies.

Austrian Policy—Letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Vienna *Gazette* publishes the following autograph letter of the Emperor to Herr Von Bach, the Minister of the Interior, in which he orders a levy of 95,000 men:

"Baron Baron Bach: The threatening aspect that political affairs have taken in general, the large bodies of troops which, in consequence of the Eastern complications, are put in movement towards the frontiers of my empire, and especially the circumstances that considerable forces are established on the eastern and northern frontiers, necessitate prudential measures calculated to give the requisite security to the empire in the presence of all eventualities, and which at the same time supply the means for maintaining in all their integrity the interests of my empire, threatened by the lamentable conflict, and also the position belonging to this empire as a European power.

"For these motives I have ordered the military forces in the south-eastern an north-western provinces of the Empire to be augmented, and with this view I have deemed it expedient to order a new levy of 95,000 men.

"In charging you to take without delay, and in common accord with the Commander-in-Chief of my army, the measures required, I feel the desire of declaring my conviction to be that my trusty subjects, in the execution of this measure, will likewise in everything that shall be ordained by me fur the security of my Empire, and for the efficacious maintenence of its interests and honor, will again show that devoted zeal and those loyal patriotic sentiments they have at all times evinced.

"FRANCIS JOSEPH."

"Vienna, May 15, 1854."

The New Negotiations.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Vienna, Thursday, May 18, 1854.

Since hostilities first commenced between the Western Powers and Russia, the friends of the latter have, *until this morning*, invariably affirmed that the Emperor Nicholas "would never yield." A few hours since a person, whose pen is supposed to be employed in the service of the St. Petersburg Cabinet, spoke with far less confidence than is his custom. He affected to treat the coercive measures taken by England and France lightly, but spoke of the discontent which must necessarily arise in the Russian empire if the present stagnation of trade should continue for any length of time. An attempt was made to learn whether the enormous levies of recruits in Russia had not already produced a most unfavorable impression on the people, but neither on this subject, nor on that of the present attitude of Austria, could any information he acquired. The Austro-Russian spoke of Count Orloff's mission to Berlin, which, in his opinion, would prove unsuccessful, "because the Powers would hardly make peace unless Russia would consent to pay the expenses of the war." The speaker was further "inclined to fear," that at last Austria, instead of being content with a simple evacuation of the Principalities, would make conditions relative to the mouths of the Danube, and insist on some guarantee for the future. The resolution recently displayed by this Government has evidently startled the St. Petersburg Cabinet; and there is, perhaps, *a shadow of a hope, that the war may be a short one.* That the Oriental difference will be speedily settled, unless the German Powers are engaged in the war, is far from probable, and the persuasion that such is the case has, perhaps, had considerable influence on the conduct of this Government. The concentration of Russian troops on tha Galician and Transylvanian frontiers has not taken the Austrian high military authorities by surprise. It was felt that a storm was brewing in the north, and the compasies of the various infantry regiments, which had been reduced from 212 to 70 men, were completed a couple of months ago, and the reserves called in. The Galician-Bukovine army will be very powerful, as you may judge from the fact that its cavalry will consist of fifteen regiments, making together some 15,000 men. If Austria had assumed the position towards the Western Powers, which in self-defence she has been forced to do towards Russia, there would inevitably have been a most alarming panic; but as matters now stand, people seem resolved to make the best of a had matter. As you have already learned, it is believed that an advance of 25 per cent. on the direct taxes will be raised as a kiad of "war contribution;" but it is not clear how this is to he effected, as taxes to the amount of 25,000,000fl. were still outstanding at the close of last year. Count Alvensleben's appearance here has given rise to much wild speculation, but it is evident enough that he has been sent to represent Prussia at the Conferences. The regular Pruesian Minister here is said to have demanded a short leave of absence. It would be a sad mistake should France and England act with less energy in the field, because diplomatic negotiations have been renewed at Vienna. *The Conference will probably be protracted, as the Powers have not only to settle what is to be done in order to get Russia out of the Principalities, but also to decide on the measures to be taken in respect to Greece.* The Prussian Envoy has already got into private lodgings. Baron Meyennorff, who has long been in bad health, proposes to go to Gastein, and M. de Fonton will officiate as his *locum tenens* during his absence.

Loss of a British Steamer and Capture of her Crew.

Odessa, Saturday, May 13, 1854.

To-day's news are, that last night, during a heavy fog, tha English steamer *Tiger* ran herself aground at Cortazzi's Hntor, so as to be almost entirely on the dry. As soon as this was discovered, some artillery was sent there, and the steamer crippled. She struck, and her crew, I am told, of about 200 men, are just now being brought in as prisoners. The boat is, I understand, on fire. Three other steamers are in sight, and have made communications, the nature of which we do not know. I have just seen the steamer; she is only fifty paces from the shore. The commander has had both of his legs shot off.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] London, Friday, May 26, 1854—5 P. M.

We have no material change to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week; the demand for the principal articles of consumption is confined to the immediate wants of purchasers. Money continues in active demand. Notice has been given that the interest on the whole amount of Exchequer Bills now in circulation, above seventeen millions, will be raised on the 12th of June from its present rate of 2d. to 2½d. ₱ day, say from £3 10d. to £3 6s. 5d. ₱ cent. The rate of interest on India Bonds has also been raised from £3 5s. to £4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The price for the Dollars brought by the last West India packet has been fixed at 5s. 1d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. American Eagles 78s. 6d. By Electric Telegraph from Trieste, we learn the arrival of the Overland Mail, with advices to the following dates: Calcutta 20th, Madras 24th, Canton 11th April; Shanghai 30th March. Exchange at Canton 3s. 2½d., and at Shanghai 3s. 1½d.

Cocoa—Is steady; 190 bags Grenada in public sale brought from 31s.@33s. 6d., and 209 bags Trinidad partly sold at 30s.

Cochineal—Of 200 bags Honduras of the new crop, at auction to-day, the greater part sold at 3s. 6d. for mid. to 4s. for very very fine Silver; Black was bought in at 4s. 2d.@4s. 6d. Mexican Silver 3s. 1d. for very low to 3s. 4d. for fine.

At the Corn market on Monday, the supply of English Wheat was moderate, with fair arrivals of Foreign, and previous prices were supported; but the trade was without animation. Flour steady, but not active. Last week's averags of English Wheat was 78s. 2d. on 54,961 qrs. returned. To-day, with large arrivals of Wheat and Flour, the market was very dull, and the business transacted quite on a retail scale. Prices remain nominally as before quoted; but to effect sales, lower prices would have to be submitted to.

Cotton is dull—The sales for the week are 1,100 bales. At Liverpool the quantity offering is large, and prices are rather easier. Middling Orleans 5½d.@5 3-16d.

Copper firm—Tough Cake and Tile £126. Best selected £129. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 12d.

Drugs, &c.—In the absence of public sales we have little to report. 200 cases Castor Oil were bought in at 5d. 411 bags Cutch sold at lower prices, 30s.@45s. 250 bales Gambier were taken in at full rates. 144 chests Laccye were also withdrawn, there being no disposition to purchase. Opium 12s. 6d. Quicksilver 2s.

Hemp is very dull, and prices are nominal—109 bales very ordinary Manila have been sold at £35; but there are now no sellers at that price. 481 Bombay offered at auction were chiefly bought in from £28@£35. St. Petersburg Clean £65, nominal. 2,166 bales Jute in public sale were chiefly sold at a decline of £2@£3—from £23@£26. 10s.

Indigo—Since the close of the sale, the demand for the bought in lots has been very moderate; the decline in value does not appear to tempt purchasers, except for immediate wants. The deliveries in the last three weeks have been 1,761 chests; present stock in this port, 23,656 chests against 22,171 chests last year.

Iron—The demand continues active, and prices are very firm; we quote Rails £7 15s.@£9, and Bars £8 2s. 6d.@£8 5s. free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 88s.@88s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Swedish £12 10s., scarce.

Lead—Quiet, without change in price.

Lard—Dull; Western in kegs 50s.@54s. In Linseed Cakes little doing.

Oils—In Fish there is not much report. South Sea has been sold at £42; Pale Seal £43; Sperm £106@£108. Linseed has declined gradually, and to-day the price on the spot is 37s.; for future monthly delivery lower prices have also been accepted—38s. for June, 38s. 6d. for July, and 40s. for August. Rape—Brown has been sold on the spot at 41s. 6d., and Refined is offered at 44s. 6d. Palm, 45s.@46s. Cocoa Nut, 49s.@50s.

Rice—A considerable business has been done in Bengal at 12s. 3d.@12s. 9d.; 650 bags cargo Bengal at 9s. 6d. @10s.

Rum—Is very dull and difficult of sale. Proof Leewards has been sold at 3s. 2d., but there are now no buyers at that price.

Saltpetre—Is inactive and prices are almost nominal; 1,100 bags Bengal and Bombay have been offered at auction, but the whole was withdrawn, there being no disposition to purchase. There are sellers for arrival at 37s.

Silk, (Raw)—The arrivals of Chine continue very large, and prices have declined considerably.

Spices—900 bags Zanzibar Cloves sold at fully previous rates, from 5¼d.@5¾d. 215 pkgs. Nutmegs were mostly sold at a further decline of 2d.@4d. ₱ lb., from 1s. 10d. for small to 3s. for good bold brown; 74 pkgs. Mace brought from 2s. 3d.@3s. 7d. for mid. to good pale red. Ginger—33 bbls. Jamaica found buyers from 45s. for small, to 76s. for fair bold; 162 bags rough Maleber, from 20s.@20s. 6d.; and 360 bags African from 22s.@24s. Pepper—40 bags white Peneog brought from 8¼d.@10¼d. Pimento—180 bags sold at rather easier prices, 4¼d.@5¼d.

Spelter—Very quiet at £22@£22 10s.

Tallow—The market has been very dull throughout the week. The price to-day for St. Petersburg Y. C., is 60s. 6d. on the spot, and 62s for August.

Tea—The public sales, which were concluded on the 22d inst., closed heavily. Of the 37,807 pkgs. offered, only 8,060 were realized, of which 4,100 were small boxes; and the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

California Mails and Treasure.

Both the California packets arrived last evening, the *George Law* from Aspinwall, and the *Star of the West* from San Juan. Together they deliver at this port over two millions dollsrs in Gold Dust and Bars, and the California mails of the 16th of May. The freshness of the news has been taken off by the telegraphio summary, brief as it was, from New-Orleans, published yesterday and the day before.

The particulars of the surrender of the WALKER Expeditionists to the officers of the United States Army on the Sonthern State line of California, are copied from the San Francisco papers. This ends the daring and ill-advised adventure, so far as the further disturbance of the quiet of Sonora and Lower California is concerned. Mr. WALKER himself, and the remnant of his followers, had arrived at San Francisco, to answer the charge of violating the Neutrality Laws of the country. A list of the fatal casualities which reduced the force of the fillibustering party, will be found in the San Francisco reports.

The Mining, Trading, and Agricultural accounts from California are of mnch interest. The produot of gold continues liberal; new and rich discoveries are frequent, and practical evidence of the results is seen in the amounts manifested by the present steamers. The farming prospects of the country attract more attention. The accounts in this respect look as though the State would soon grow its entire supplies of food.

The political news is to the effect that the Legislstnre has adjonrned without electing a United States Senator to succeed Mr. GWIN, but not nntil a serions breach had been made in the ranks of the leaders of the Democratic psrty, in conseqnence of the excited discussion on this ques.ion.

The indictment, arrest and holding to heavy bail the French Consnl at San Francisco, Mr. DILLON, is confirmed. The charges sgainst him, growing out of his supposed participation in the expedition of DE VALLE, the Mexican Consnl, seem scarcely to justify this proceeding. It is condemned by several of the leading journals at San Francisco as involving future difficulty with the French Government, and wounding the sensibilities of the Fronch population of the State.

These arrivals afford some lster items from the Sandwich Islands; from the Salt Lake Country, Oregon, New-Granada, &c., all which will be found on another page.

The Mails from Europe.

We are again inundated with treatics, protocols, manifestoes, memoraudums, conventions and stipnlations, not to speak of new conferences of the great Powers at Vienna and of the little ones at Bamberg. The English snd French have agreed about the division of prizes. It is to be seen whether captured merchantmen and sail ships will not be the sole profit of the war against the Czar. Prince DANIEL, of Montenogro, thunders against the Turks, while the Servian Government, in a memorandum presented to the Sultan, protests in the most energetic terms against the occupation of that Principality by Austrian troops. This memorandum is, in fact, the most remarkable and important of these recent documents. It is clear, manly and concise, though long. It is respectful towards tho lawful Suzerain, but it declares openly that the entrance of the Austrian, with or without the authorization, at any time, and under any circumstances, wonld create difficulties, and "wonld be a very unfortunate measure, which might give rise to a host of complications." And why so? because the Servian nation entertains so great a mistrust, not to say a decided hatred of Anstria, that the entrance of the Austrians into Servia would be immediately considered so great a dangor, that the whole action of the Servians would bo turned against the Austrian troops, in whom they behold the personification of that grasping ambition which urges Austria to endeavor to exercise in Servia, no matter under what patronage, an egotistical influence.

It must be remembered that since ALEXANDER, the Hospodar is entirely anti-Russian, having been elected to, and confirmed in, his dignity, in direct opposition to the Czar's exertions and menaces. We gave, many weeks ago, exactly the same outlines of Servian feeling and policy, as is msnifest now in this document, the importance of which is mnch raised by the fact, that IZZET PACHA, the Governor of Belgrade, has not only sanctioned the remonstrances of the local Government against the intended occupation of Servia, but was even instrumental in the mission of another Pacha to Vienna, there "to protest against any combination which would place in the hands of Austria the destinies of Servia." Now, we have always maintained the opinion, founded on the knowledge of affairs in that quarter, and backed by information from authentio sources, that the Sultan's Government has never confided in the friendly assurances of the Vienna Cabinet; and here we have a full proof, not only of a distrust, bnt of measures taken to repel by force of arms any attempts of the Austrians to enter the Turkish Provinces, in general, and Servia in partioular.

The Western Powers may pretend not to understand Austris, but the Turks and the people have been in too olose contact with that Power to admit any snoh forgetfulness on their part. The treaty between the two German Powers might have opened the eyes even of the Western Allies, for there is no diplomatie paper more full of evasions. The *Moniteur* seems also not much pleased with it, for it refused it the usual place given so important documents, in the semi-official column, and has treated it with contemptuous small type, like one of the multitude of news paragraphs, in the midst of which it is inserted. The *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel*, the two organs of the French Cabinet, insist, on the other hand, that the supposed cases for Austrian action have already arrived, and are very pressing to determine what Austria *ought* to do, and what, we may depend, she will *not* do. If Austria were sincere, the war might have been terminated long ago—indeed, it would not have been begun. But sincerity is a thing unknown to Court circles in Austria.

There are some indications that the recent difficulties which ended in the recall of General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS from Constantinople, originated, partly, in a personal bad feeling between that gentleman and the British Ambassador,—a bad feeling, that manifested itself by their not eating rice at the same table, and being alternately too unwell to attend the festivities, very frequent just now at Constantinople.

Mr. Baring and the London Times.

Mr. GLADSTONE, the British Chancellor of the Etchequer, is not a favorite with the gentlemen of the City, as the London bankers and money lenders are called His plans for oondneting the finances of the Government through the war, are severely criticised on the Stock Exchange. They find no grace with the representatives of the money classes in the House of Commons. They are held to be inconsistent with the best interests of the Bank and its mercantile borrowers, and grave doubts are expressed whether, after a short trial resulting in private misohiefs, and no publio good, the Chancellor will not be driven at last to the more legitimate resource of the Funded Debt.

Amidst this opposition, the London *Times*, without avowing the championship, comes up to the indirect help of the Chancellor. It first deals some heavy blows on the Bank of England, and then pays its respects to the City gentlemen, and their representative or organ in Parliament, as it is pleased to treat him, Mr. THOMAS BABING, of the great Banking firm of BABINO, BROTHERS & Co., and the present member of the Honse of Commons for Hnntingdon. The attack of the *Times* upon the speooh and motives of Mr. BABING, on the occasion of his moving an amendment to tho plans of the Chancellor, is copied on another page of this paper, together with a report of the speech itself. The fight is one which the London journalist has evidently taken off the hands of Mr. GLADSTONE at an opportune moment, when the finance minister was likely to be severely worsted by the eminently practical, if not, to the taste of the *Times*, entirely logical, criticisms of his opponent. How it is finally to end, is a question not to be determined until experience shall demonstrate whether the money schemes of the Government, in time of war, can be made to command cash or confidence sufficient to avoid the policy, which Mr. BARING contends would be more straightforward snd really more sound, of the regulsr resort to Public Loans. Meanwhile the views of this gentleman, and his rather amusing retort upon the Chancellor for his complsint of the City people, as well as the able rejoinder of the latter through his next friend, the London *Times*, will be found quite readable on this side the water—particularly so as Mr. BARING is almost as well known in the United States as a banker as the reputation of his powerful antagonist is acknowledged as a journalist. In regard to Mr. BARING and his speech, Mr. D'ISRAELI, who is also on the opposition benches, paid him the compliment to remsrk:

"I was expecting, Sir, that some member of Her Majesty's Government would have risen to reply to the motion made by the honorable member for Huntingdon, (Mr. BARING,) who at all times and on all subjects certainly was deserving the attention of the Government, [hear, hear,] and who, to-night, has spoken upon the subject upon which he has addressed the Committee with all the influence which naturally results from his pursuits, his character, and his ability. [Hear, hear.] I think I am not saying too much when I add that, though the great fault of his eloquence is the rarity of his appeals, which we all regret, there is no instance in which he has addressed an assembly, whether in or out of the House, in which he has produced a greater effect, or more completely justified the step he took in giving notice of his amendment respecting the state of the finances."

How far this high praise is intrinsically deserved, is of course left in much doubt by the deliberate opinion of the *Times* that Mr. B., by hereditary misfortune, is incapable of discussing a financial proposition logically!

Famine in the Ionian Islands.

In some of our cotemporaries we perceive statements appealing to the bounty of the charitable respecting the islands of Zante snd Cephalonia, portions of England's Ionisn Protectorate. The *currant* crop, the staple product of these islsnds, has failed for the last fonr years in succession, and the people of all rsnks, high and low, have been reduced to the grestest distress. The breaking out of the Eastern war has only increased the suffering of the inhabitants, seeing thst they can no longer procure supplies of grain from Odessa and other Russian ports, snd that the gathering together of armies in Turkey in Europe has made it almost impossible to procure corn or provisions from that part of the world. The Ionisn Protectorate, (which has been British since 1815,) extends over seven islands, with about 220,000 inhabitants, and is a sort of Republic on the aristocratic principle; having a Legislative Assembly of forty Delegates, and an Executive, consisting of the English Lord High Commissioner, and a Senate of Seven. The capital is Corfu, a British military station; and about 4,000 British troops garrison the islands. Cephalonia, with an area of 352 square miles, has 70,000 inhabitants, and Zante, of 160 square miles, 39,000. The lstter has been famous for its crops of currants, olives, grapes, oranges. It is stated that nnmbers of the people of these two islands are likely to die of famine. Bnt it will naturally cause surprise that suoh a desperate state of things should be permitted under tho shadow of the British flag; and people will ask why a nation with suoh lofty pretensions of power, dignity, philanthropy and so forth, should allow its subjects to sink into such destitution, and to make appeals to the charity of strangers for the support whioh they should justly expect from their so-called protectors. The sufferings of those poor islanders are disgraceful to Great Britain. The people of those two islands aforesaid had better run away to the mainland, and join the Greek insurgents, fighting against the Turks and the Western Powers. War has more favorable chances than famine.

European Democracy.

We learn from private sources that Gov. KOSSUTH had been invited to visit Sheffield, one of the most important manufacturing towns in England, and to address a large meeting to be held there, for the purpose of urging the English Government not to elose the war with Russia until the rights of the nations she has oppressed shall be secured. The movement was emphatically one of the people, and is designed to exert an influence against allowing the war to degenerate into a mere contest between the reigning families of the Continent, without improving the condition of the millions whom they govern. We understand that Gov. KOSSUTH had accepted the invitation, and wonld address the meeting at length on the Condition of Europe and the Prospects of the Eastern War. The meeting was appointed for Monday, the 29th ult. The following were the resolutions prepared for the occasion:

1. That this meeting regards the War against Russia to be in the interests of Justice snd of solid Peace; inasmnch as Rnssia has robbed Finland of Sweden, mutilated Turkey and Persia, destroyed the National existence of Poland, and oppressed Hungary; crimes, the impnnity of which has emboldened her to the present war, and msde it the duty of England to incur large sacrifices, in order to uphold the rights of Nations sgainst the encroachments of Despotism. Redress of the Nations' wrongs caneed by these encroachments, and security to the independence of Nations, is the only aim which the people of England will estimate to be a worthy compensation for its sacrifices in carrying on this war.

2. That this meeting is convinced that no termination of the present war can either give that security or guarantee peace, unless Russia is forced to disgorge her illgotten plunder, and is thereby weakened, as well for future aggression, as also for enpporting oppression abroad. And as the partition of Poland by Russia with the aid of Austria and Prussia, having been the most unjustifiable apoliation was also the stepping-stone to all snbsequent violations, of the Law of Nations,—First, therefore, and foremost, Polsnd mnst be restored to independence with its ancient territory, in strength sufficient to be again a barrier to Europe. And this meeting is of opinion that such a recreation of Poland into an independant Nation, is not only an act of justice due to her snfferings and wrongs, bnt is also necessary for the security of Europe, indispensible for secnring the object of the war, and a necessary guarantee of the futnre peace and maintenence of the balence of power in Enrope.

3. That England will place herself in an unsound, unnaturel and dangeroue position, by courting for this war the alliance of the Honse of Austria, which, with vila ingratitude has participated in the spoil of Poland, once her deliverer;—is bound over by her Polish posecessione to resist the reestablishment of Polish Nationality;—and even now reigns in Hungary avowedly, not by law or right, bnt by the aid of a Rnssia invasion, as unjustifishle as that sgainst which we are now taking up arms.

That therefore an alliance with Austria for the present war being snbversive of its just aims, England, France, and Turkey, have to look for allies to those nationalities which have been despoiled of their national rights by the combination of Despotism, and not to any Government which shared in the crime of thst combination, and would bnt be secured in the enjoyment of its spoils if allied to England and France.

4. That as the cause of Poland stands preeminent in the consideration of this meeting, from the fact that England, conjoinly with France and Turkey, is already at war with Russia, the most powerful among the spoliators of Poland, a petition in the form now read be sent to both Honses of Parliament, praying thet direct assistance be afforded to the Polish nation in reestsbliehing its national existence, and that the present war shall not be terminated without having for one smong its objects seen and secured, that Poland shall be reconstitnted an independent nation.

It was stated by a correspondent of one of our cotemporaries a few days since that MAZZINI had disappeared from London. We may therefore add, without any impropriety, that he has been domiciled near the Italian frontiers for some weeks, in daily expectation that his presence in Italy might become important to the liberal cause.

Archbishop Hnghes.

We devote a large portion of our available space this morning, to the Letter of Archbishop HUGHES in reply to the Speech of Senator CASS, on Religious Liberty. It is very long, but in this respect it falls behind the interminable screed of the Michigan Senator. Its best points are its personal hits, at which the Archbishop is always happy. His quoting the London *Times* on Senator CASS, to discredit the quotation from that paper which the Senator himself had made, is ingenious and amusing. His exposure of the loosè manner in which the Senstor nses language, is very good. And the sarcasm which occurs throughout the letter, and in which the Archbishop is preeminent, relieves it essentially from the heaviness which pertains to the subject, and to the desultory manner in which he has seen fit to discuss it.

In clear, logical method and closeness of argument, tho letter is not up to the Archbishop's standard. He talks *about* the subject a great deal, but *upon* it very little. He comments largely, and with whatapplewomen call a "pleasant tartness," upon the habits of American diplomacy, the blunders of Mr. BARNARN, the greatness of the American people, the burning of the Ursuline Convent in Massachusetts, the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, the sanctity of the female sex, the explosion of great guns in the Senate, the prevalenee of bronchitis among the clergy, snd the general propriety of every man's attending to his own affairs. All these topics, and msny others, are handled with decided skill. The question of Religious Liberty is incidentally introduced: and the following we believe to be the Archbishop's positions on the subject:

First, Thst there cannot, in the nature of things, be any such thing as a violation of conscience, or a restriction of its freedom, —because it is beyond the reach of law, as much as memory or the power of computation; and physical torture, thongh it may compel a msn to profess a belief that he does not cherish, or kill him becauso he will not do so, *cannot* compel him to *believe* anything sgainst his conscience. In the strict use of language this is undoubtedly true:—and for purposes of abstract speoulation, the distinction is just and important. Law, the Archbishop says, can therefore only take cognizance of outward acts;—and in regard to legislation on matters involving religion he holds:

Secondly, That no civil power on earth has a right to require any man to make any declaration, which his conscience tells him *not* to make, or to do any aot which his conscience tells him *not* to do. And if anything of this kind should be attempted in any Catholic country, or any act required of an American which his conscienoe condemns, the Archbishop declares his readiness to vote for the employment of the American Army and Navy, to *punish* the Nation which shall attempt suoh an outrage. This is an explicit and satisfactory declaration: upon the point involved, nothing more can be desired.

Third, Government is not bound, the Archbishop holds, to *permit* all outward acts which any man's conscience tells him he ought to perform. The civil power has a right to restrain liberty of *action*; it has a right to permit things which the conscience of an individual may require him to do; and if he persists in doing them, he must submit to the penalty which the law inflicts. *To a certain extent*, probably, everybody will agree with the Archbishop in this opinion. Bnt it is upon this very point—the *extent* of the right of civil government to interfere with religious worship and the performance of religious dnties—that the Archbishop's letter is least satisfaotory. In fact he does not discuss that point at all;—and yet it is the main point,—almost the *only* point indeed, in the whole discussion.

The Archbishop has some very sensible and pertinent remarks on Freedom of Speech and of the Press in this country. In spite of all the abuses to which it is subject, and of the offences to which it may give rise, he thinks it better to bear with them all, than to have it curtailed by legislation. Upon this point fortunately the Archbishop agrees with the Constitution of the United States, and with the general sentiment of the American people.

Cost of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Some of our Sonthern exchanges complain of the *expense* of recapturing fugitive slaves, tsking the csse of BURNS as a specimen. Thirty or forty thousand dollars, it is estimated, must be taken out of the Federal treasury, to pay for the Federal military power by which the law was enforced; and the portion of this which the Slaveholding States will be reqnired to contribute, will be far greater than the value of the Slave.

We presume this calculation is correct. But we do not see how the Slaveholding States csn, with any show of justice, oomplain of this state of things. The existing law is one of their own seeking. They were told by Free State representatives, that the recaptnro of Fugitive Slaves was, not the business of the Federal Government; —that the Constitution did not require this service at the hands of the Federal power; —that it was simply prohibitory, forbidding the *discharge* of such fugitives from service, "in consequence of any law or regulation" in the State to which they might escape:—and that at the very utmost, if it did impose on anybody, except the judicial tribunals, the duty of delivering them np, it could only be *on the States* as such. Mr. WEBSTER held this view and distinctly declared that according to *his* understanding of the Constitution, it enjoined the duty of making laws for their surrender upon the State Governments, and not upon Congress. Bnt the Slaveholding representatives would not listen, for a moment, to such representations. They even threw overboard their cherished theory of State Rights; maintained that Congress *might* interfere with Slavery; and insisted that the Federal Government should undertake, through its own officers and at its own expense, the recapture of every slave who might run away.

That expense is likely to be heavy. But of this also they were forewarned. They were distinctly told that the bill of expenses would probably be large;—that if they entrusted the whole job to the Federal Government, the Federal Government would have it all to do; and that, in the shape which they saw fit to give it, the law could only be enforced by cannon and bayonets. Instead of framing a law in conformity with the sentiments of civilized society,—resting on the principles of common law for its sanction,—recognizing and respecting the usual safeguards which every Free State throws around the lives snd liberties of its inhabitants, they insisted on simply giving legality to kidnapping. They made a law which ignores personal rights, and creates tribunals for the express purpose of outraging, nnder cover of law, sentiments known to be widely cherished by conscientious men. They were told that such a law could not be enforced *without expense*;—that troops, cannon, muskets snd all the machinery of power would be required to put it in execution; snd that they could save money, as well as promote the harmony and stability of the Union, by modifying the law in these respects. They scouted this advice snd declared their determination to have the law in just the shape they had given it, and to make the Federal Government enforce it by its own agencies and at its own cost. They succeeded in their endeavors;—and they have no right now, therefore, to complain of the result.

The cost to the Federal Government of returning BURNS was not far from $40,000, of which a large share is paid by the Slaveholding States. The value of BURNS, it seems, was not far from $1,200. The recovery of fugitives at this rate, is certainly not profitable in a pecuniary point of view. The conservative influence on their fellow slaves, of men who have had a taste of freedom, is probably considered a sufficient indemnity for the financial loss.

☞ The National Congress of Delegates from the various industrial classes of the United States commenced its session at Trenton on Wednesday. A report of the first day's proceedings will be found on the third page of this morning's TIMES. JOHN SHEDDEN, of Pennsylvanis, it will be seen, wss appointed President. The session will probably extend over several days, and the proceedings promise to be of very general interest.

☞ The address of the *Municipal Reform Committee* to the people of this City, in regard to the approaohing City Election, will be found on our sixth page. It deserves the attention of every citizen who is interested in securing an efficient and economical administration of our City Government.

☞ The newsboys make a terrible commotion crying the "*Wide Awake, one cent.*" Judging from the name, many people snpposed the TIMES had lowered its price. But as this proved not to be so, the general helief now is that the new paper is started in opposition to the *Herald*, which, having failed to raise its price, proposes to change its name. We hear it is hereafter to be called the *Fast Asleep*. There's a congruity in the case which makes the name appropriate. Its rival is a sharp, lively concern, and bids fair to succeed.

☞ We regret to notice an announcement of the death of Mr. CHARLES C. WRIGHT, the well-known medalist, who executed the gold medals ordered by Congress for Generals TAYLOR and SCOTT, and the celebrated medal for Mr. CLAY. He had no superior in his profession in this country, and was, in private life, a most amiable and excellent man.

Central Africa.

The Continent of Africa is like such a great potato as Irishmen are said to enjoy best —one with a bone in it. Geographers make easy work with the outside, but they cannot set their teeth into the bone in its centre. In old books they used to call Africa the dry nurse of lions. She certainly is a terribly thirsty old lady, and drinks up her rivers like another sea. Though Solomon had drawn a circle of a thousand miles diameter about its centre to banish Afrites and wicked Genii within, no mortal had yet been inside of it to bring back the tidings of their penitence. Human enterprise has not yet reached its limits, however. It is not admitted that men will not yet keep Christmas and throw up their windows for a breath of cool air at the very foot of the North Pole, and drink ice water and eat melons in the very heart of Africa.

Three several expeditions are now in progress striving to penetrate to this latter point. Dr. BATH's is about preparing to return to Europe. Dr. VOGEL's has just reached that outpost of the central unexplored portion, which bears no name of town, river or mountain upon it—Lake Tchad—a sheet of water not differing mnch in area from that of the Aral Sea. It was near this lake that Dr. VOGEL, on the 3d of Janusry last, was riding on horseback, as he penned a brief letter that announces his safe arrival across the desert, and the health of his companions. In one of the villages not named in any map or in the gazetteers, there had been a great revolntion, and one in authority, a good friend of the expeditionists, had died. The Doctor maks Tchad to be but 850 feet sbove the level of the sea, instead of 2,000 as has been held, and that the rivers, for many miles around, all run toward it, instesd of its discharging itself either into the Niger or the Nile. A conclnsion which must modify the course of succeeding expeditionists, and lead to new theories of the physical conditions and climste of Central Africa. It gives additional reason to hope that steamers will find less rapids in the stresms than hsd been fearcd, to obstruct their passage.

Meanwhile, on the 17th of May, a steamer, the *Pleiad*, rigged also as a powerful fore-and-aft schooner, left Liverpool to try her fortune in ascending the Chadda, one of the branches or trunks of that strange river Niger, which, rising not very far from the Western Coast, pushes eastwsrd into the desert—is swallowed up by the thirsty ssnds, reappears after traversing a third part of the width of the Continent, and running southward, empties into the Bight of Benin. Four times before, attempts to ascend the Niger have been made. Whether this will prove more successful than the preceding, we shall probably know by Christmas, since whatever is done in that climate must be quickly done. The *Pleiad* goes thoroughly equipped for geographiesl explorations. The Europeans of her company number not over thirteen. The crew will be negroes, and abont ninety of them. She is to be at the mouth of the Kewasa on the 1st of July, and hopes by the first of August to hsve reached as far up the Chadda as it will be possible, with the steamer, to ascend. Mr. MACGREGOR LAIRN bears the expenses of the Expedition, though for the passage of the Commissioners appointed by Government for the service, he receives compensation. The three Commissioners are Captain BECROFT, Dr. WM. BALFOUR BAIKIE, the Naturalist, and Dr. WM. BLEEK, the Ethnographer and Linguist. God speed them into the desert and back again, with abundance of such treasures as every new Exploring Expedition returns to Science.

The Crystal Palace.

Preparations sre actively going forward in the Palace for two great events in its history. One of these takes place to-day,—it is a balloon ascent by Mr. JOHN WISE, whose experiences as an aeronaut have made him famous. His previous sdventures have formed material for a goodly volume, of Mr. WISE's own inditing, and this last chapter of his explorations, sanctified by the prestige of the Palace, will add to the gentleman's celebrity,—always provided, that nothing of an untoward nature occurs meanwhile. The ascent takes place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and a reward of $25 is offered by President BARNUM to the person who will first seize the balloon on its descent, and transport it and Mr. WISE to the Palace. It is hoped that the navigator will be able to relate his experiences to the visitors of the Palace this evening. The performance will be a novel one. We have not had a balloon ascension in New-York for an age. Abroad, they do those things frequently.

Workmen are busily engaged in erecting the platform for the performers at the Musical Congress. The spot selected is the centre of the building, and the accommodations are to be very ample. M. JULLIEN will posaess scope enongh to wield his baton with all the grace that characterizes him in the Garden. We understand that some fifteen hundred performers are engaged, and that the arrangements for the 15th are nearly completed. Some two hundred young ladies, members of the Handel and Haydn Musical Education and Mendelssohn Societies of Boston, have engaged apartments in this City, and will take part in the exercises at the Palace. The deputations sent by M. JULLIEN and the Directors of the Palace, to secure the attendance of eminent artists, have been successful in their labors, and have returned with flattering reports. Under the vigorous management of the Pslace, the Congress will probably be an occasion of remarkable interest.

The contributions to the Palace are increasing quite rapidly. The statuary loaned for exhibition by private individnals is a leading feature. The removal of the statne of WASHINGTON into a still darker corner, was a judicious movement.

The Palace is now open daily until sundown. It will be thrown open this evening, to receive visitors who will await the coming of the balloonist.

WIDENING OF BROOME-STREET.—The following notice is issued by parties opposed to the widening of Broome-street:

TO THE PUBLIC.

You are hereby notified thst there is a petition to have Brooma-street widened, from Laurens-street, and ent throngh to the Hndson River, in a straight line from Broadwsy, which wonld come ont about 100 feet below Charlton-street. The cross streets are interested, and will be assessed also.

N. B.—Come forward immediately, and sign a Remonstrance, st No. 537 Broome-street, as the time expires on the 12th of June.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1854.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ARE YOU LONGING FOR THE TIME WHEN YOU may, without fear of taking cold, throw off your Winter under clothing? You may do it now by wearing Ray's Zephyr Merino Garments—their material possessing the peculiar quality of gently and pleasantly regulating and absorbing the perspiration, and their texture proving a delightfully elastic and cool shield against the injurious effects of sudden extremes of temperature. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, Manufacturer and Importer.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME TO throw off your heavy underclothing, and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine three-horse power, and in good running order. Cheap for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.—P. D. ORVIS, Publisher of the *New-York Journal and Chambers' Edinburg Journal*, has removed from No. 75 Nassau-st., to No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun Buildings.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN DIE ANNUALLY WITH diseases caused by worms. The cause of this is that the greater part of the community remain ignorant of the proper remedy to remove them from the system. To all mothers who have children suffering from the effects of these fell destroyers, I would say that HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP has saved the lives of more children than all the physicians combined. Read the following testimony:

MORRIS RIVER, N. J.

Mr. J. N. HOBENSACK: This is to certify that my child, fifteen years of age, having been sick for five years, and was attended by Drs. Loper, Whillis and Fisher for a long time, without receiving any benefit; when after giving her up as incurable, I went to Philadelphia and consulted one of the best Physicians, for disease still growing worse. It was at this time that I was induced to try HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP, and after taking two bottles she entirely regained her health. Hoping that this will prove a benefit to parents whose children are similarly affected.

I am yours, &c., R. ROWMAN.

Dr. J. N. HOBENSACK, Proprietor, Philadelphia. For sale by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York, agents for the Eastern States.

CHOICE NEW-BRIGHTON LOTS AT AUCTION.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale to be made THIS DAY, (Friday) at 2o'clock P. M. on the ground, at New Brighton, Staten Island, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. The sale will embrace a handsome cottage, built in the Italian style, with twelve lots of ground attached, tastefully laid out with shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, adjoining, twenty-two very desirable vacant lots, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers—commanding extensive views of the Bay of New-York and the surrounding country, which is unsurpassed. Persons desirous of locating in this beautiful village, should attend the sale, as 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage, and the usual assurance clause to be inserted in the deed. The title of this property is indisputable, of which printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser, free of cost. The sale will be peremptory, to the highest bidder. Gentlemen desirous of attending the sale, will be in time to attend the sale by taking the 1 o'clock boat, from foot of Whitehall-st., for which free tickets and lithographic maps can be obtained by application to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad st.

LEARY & CO.'s QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—In announcing the Summer Fashions for Thursday, June 1, we desire to say to our patrons that they will find many superior qualities, greater variety and novelty, than ever before offered by us, consisting of the Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver, (without mixture,) and the Castor or Plain Beaver. This Hat, originating with us, (the Trade have not yet approached) will this season be presented in entire new combination. The unique and novel character of a portion of our intended issues is without precedent, its leading feature being characteristic of the ever varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's élite and most fastidious votaries.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway, Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hats

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depot, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A QUERY.—DOES THE STREET MAKE THE MAN? Are carpets, of equal quality, worth twenty to thirty per cent. more on Broadway than in the Bowery? Is it enterprise and energy, or the street and locality that attract business? Read and reflect—a fair business competition is all that is required. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling first quality English medallion carpets for 18s., the same as sold in Broadway for $2 75 and $3; English velvets, 13s., 14s. and 15s.; do tapestry, 8s., 9s. and 10s.; beautiful ingrain carpets, 2s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.; oilcloths, 2s., 4s. and 5s.; English do., 8s. Please examine and compare.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.—THE whiteness, richness superb shape and elegant mountings of this light and beautiful fabric justify the title, so often misapplied, of model hat. Flexible and elastic, its weight and pressure are scarcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first rate. Especial attention is directed to the purity and beautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the nap, and the peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting it with other cotemporaneous styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

JOHN GREASON, OF No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., has a splendid stock of window shades, paper hangings, lace and muslin curtains, floor and table oil cloths, with all the e eteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His paper hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF HON. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846 became the "patentee of the original SEWING MACHINE," invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void. The invention is public property. Printed copies of this important decision may be had gratis at the the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MODEL HAT, SUMMER DRAB BEAVER—RAFFERTY & LEASE wish to direct the attention of their patrons to the superior quality and character of their Summer Drab Beaver Hat, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Each costomer can have his Daguerreotype likeness inserted in his Hat without charge. Every variety of Summer Hat. No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

FREEMAN THE HATTER, No. 90 FULTON-STREET, is determined not to be outdone in supplying the people of this great metropolis with Summer Hats. He has a very large assortment of Beavers and Fur Hats, also Panamas; also prepared to exhibit the new Wide-Awake Know-Something, Nebraskas and anti-Nebraskas. Call and examine his varied stock of Summer hats. FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMMISsioner of Patents has decided, and only decided, that Walter Hunt cannot have a patent interfering with mine of Sept. 10, 1846, for a Sewing Machine. Printed copies of said decision may be had free at my office.

The advertisement that "the law declares Howe's Patent void" is signed "I. M. Singer & Co." Comment is unnecessary. ELIAS HOWE, JR., No. 305 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 289½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

PAINTING AND GILDING CHINA.—OUR FAcilities for executing orders for Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Sets, of any desired pattern, and with initials crests or coats of arms, are unsurpassed by any house in Europe. We employ constantly at this work one hundred persons, painting, gilding, and burnishing China. The public are invited to call and see the process. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depot, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

"UNEASY IS THE HEAD THAT WEARS A Crown."—Such is not the case, however, with those who indulge in a "French soft Hat," an importation of which has been just received direct from Paris, per steamer *Asia*, by KNOX of No. 333 Broadway, and No. 128 Fulton-st. Comfort is assured by the purchase of one of these durable and popular articles.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WILLIAM H. PHILIP, (LATE Schveder & Co.,) manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of transparent Window Shades, No. 150 Barrow-st., three doors from Hudson. Housekeepers and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase at the factory, as they will be able to get Shades at the lowest prices. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Ague, and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the Proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, and Druggists generally.

LINEN GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—JUST received a large stock of 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheeting, Table Damask and Table Cloths, Linen Shirtings, Napkins, Towels, Drapery, &c., which we are selling at a great reduction from their real value. LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MADE Bronze Clocks in great variety, including some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record faithfully, on separate dials, the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., New Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—CRYSTAL PALACE ONLY PRIZE MEdal awarded to MARSH & CO., No 2½ Maiden-lane, for their RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Imported Silk and Cotton Elastic Ankle Socks, Knee Caps and Stockings of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

SEEN AND APPROVED, USED AND ADMIRED, IS HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, always reliable, natural, soft and glossy in its effects for a black or brown. Sold or applied at No. 45 Nassau, adjoining Liberty-st., and at most of the Drug and Fancy Goods Stores in the United States. A reduction to the trade.

SIXTEEN AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL land on the Harlem River near the High Bridge, will be sold THIS DAY, June 9, at 12 o'clock by FRANKLIN & SON, at the Merchants' Exchange. This land is beautifully located for gentlemen's private residence.

RICH SILKS AT FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.—LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., have just received 3,000 yards of Rich Plaid and Striped Silks, which they will sell at 50c. per yard. These Silks are worth $1.

WHEN YOU HAVE NOTHING TO SAY, SAY NOTH

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Alderman WAKEMAN in the Chair pro tem.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Wm. A. Cumming, for extension of time to construct sewer in Forty-sixth-street—to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

To notify the Superior Court that said Court cannot occupy the rooms of this Board after the expiration of this month. Adopted.

Resolution by Alderman TUCKER, that the Comptroller be directed not to pay any Clerk to this Department not confirmed by this Board. Laid on the table.

By Alderman HOFFMIRE—That the actual widening of Duane-street, from Hudson-street to Broadway, take place on the 1st day of May, 1855. Adopted.

By Alderman BLUNT—That the Chief of Police direct the Captains of the various Wards, through the men under their respective commands, to report every morning what streets have been cleaned and what streets have not been cleaned, and the condition of the streets throughout the City. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Mr. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in answer to a resolution asking why he had not sent in the street cleaning contract for consideration. He says in answer, that an injunction was issued from the Supreme Court enjoining him from making a portion of the contracts. Since that the bidders in some of the districts have refused to accept. He has notified the next lowest bidders, and will close the estimates and send them Board as soon as the Court will allow him. Referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.

From the Croton Aqueduct Department, and submitting abstracts of estimates received and of contracts awarded in May. Received and filed.

From the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, enclosing the usual monthly statement.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

To repair the Fourth Ward Station-house.

To confirm sundry assessments.

COMMUNICATION.

From Mr. Purdy, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in answer to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the number of inspectors of public buildings. He states that but two are employed in that capacity; that there are in the City 21 station houses, 115 engine, hose and truck houses, exclusive of 7 bell towers, which constantly require repairs. Besides, there are the courthouses, public offices, &c., with 13 markets.

The document was ordered on file.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman DRAKE that all proceeding in the matter of extending the Bowery to Franklin-square be suspended until further order of the Common Council.

The Board adjourned till this evening.

Chicago and Rock Island Excursion.

From the Chicago Journal, June 5.

The excursion trains over the Rock Island Railroad left the depôt a little after 8 o'clock this morning for Rock Island. Long before the hour fixed upon for leaving, throngs were wending their way toward the depôt, where two trains, with *nine* spacious passenger cars each, were speedily filled with ladies and gentlemen.

The morning was fine, and the gay assemblage were in excellent spirits. The locomotives were decked with flags and streamers, and the trains moved off amidst the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The excursionists will arrive at Rock Island, where five steamers—the *Golden Era, Lady Franklin, G. W. Sparhawk, War Eagle* and *Gelena*—are in readiness to receive and convey them up the Mississippi to St. Paul, Minnesota, stopping at the intermediate points of interest by the way.

The boats will reach Gelena Tuesday morning, and return to Rock Island in time to take the cars on Saturday morning.

A large number of ladies are among the party. The excellent arrangements of Mr. FARNAM and Mr. HENRY, the superintendents of the road, will ensure a most delightful trip, long to be remembered by the participants, doubtless as one they can look back upon with unalloyed pleasure

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Rusala Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. V CLICKENER & CO, C. H RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Bostoe.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will rue in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's etatioo to West Point and Cuzzens' Dock, meetieg every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **Rumors of Cholera**—Simeltaneously with the arrival of green vegetables and fruits, we have accounts of the appearance of this dreadful scourge It is well known that diarrhœa is the first symptom of its appearance. Check the first signs of diarrhœa and disease is stopped in the bud. Professor JAS. McCLINTOCK, one of the leading physicians of the Philadelphia school's, who treated with success more cases of cholera during its last appearance in that city than any other practitioner, invariably used the prescription now offered to the public in the list of his Family Medicines, under the name of DR. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, and never knew it to fail Of conse every family going in the country should provide a supply. A single dose of it checks the most severe case, and leaves the bowels natural and not costive It also cures dysentery, cholera infantum, and all forms of bowel com. Sold by druggists and storekeepers generally throughout the United States, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors No. 122 Fulton-et., New-York. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Special Notice.**—The NEW-YORK LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting at Military Hall, No. — Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1854, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of disposing of the lots held by the Association, among the members by Auction. Punctual attendance is particularly requested, in order to insure general satisfaction. By order of the Trustees. MILES CHAMBERS, President.

P. A. BAILEY, Secretary.

N. B.—Members will please to take notice that this meeting will be held at Military Hall instead of our usual place of meeting, such being previously engaged for that evening.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No 2 Nassau st, opposite the Custom-House.—The Institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M; the Reading Room till 10 o'clock P. M. The down-town office will be open from 8 o'clock A. M. till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual fees will be received at either place.

TERMS—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars Toe rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Diseases of the Lungs.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, physicians for diseases of the lungs, may be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock. Office, No. 828 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st. The practice of administering medicines by inhalation, so successful in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, was introduced by Dr. R. HUNTER, several years since, and is fully explained in his work just published by Messrs Stringer & Townsend, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand accurmions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200 on monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall, Association of the City of New-York.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at the Odd Fellowe' Hall, corner Grand-st, on MONDAY, June 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The annual election for a Board of Managers, consisting of 12 for this Association; also for 2 Inspectors of Election, will be held on the same day, and at the same place. The poll will open at 5 o'clock, and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. By order, JOHN I. DAVIES, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.—Class, in Bathing.**—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or Single Tickets,) for the Rahinean Salt Water Bath, off the Battery, at a reduced price, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ **Notice.**—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for gentlemen's wear, selling very low at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st., between Nassau and Broadway Fine Dress Boots made to order for $3 75; Patent Leather Boots $6. All of the best quality, and warranted not to rip.

☞ **Dr. F. Hollick**, No. 493 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, attends only to those special cases of Nervous Debility and Decay, described in his books and lectures. Office hours from 10 till 3.

☞ **Purchaser Wanted for the Daily Times**—Perfect and complete to the present date, and bound to Jan 1, for sale. Address LIZZIE, office of the *Daily Times.*

PERSONAL.

WHOEVER HAS THE PAPERS OR BOOKS—in relation to certain lots of land in Clinton and Franklin counties, New York, belonging to ISAAC LEBRETO and THEODORUS VAN WYCK, or ISAAC LEBRETO, personally, prior to 1829, will be rewarded by informing BUTLER, EVARTS & SOUTHMAYD, No. 2 Hanover street, New-York.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXXIV.

"Tis true, the Messrs. Lynar's bank has ourst:
The true, they pay but sixpence on the dollar;
Their speculations, from first first, —
Forewarned me bankruptcy would surely follow.
And thus, as rapidly as e'er I durst,
Removed my money, tho' it raised their choler,
I then invested it in real estate
My income now is really very great!"

The best "investment" a lady can make, is to purchase *Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap*, so celebrated for removing tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, ringworm, salt rheum, redness, &c. *Gouraud's Poudres Subtiles* will positively eradicate superfluous hair without injuring the skin. *Gouraud's Hair Dye* is warranted to color red, light or gray hair a beautiful jet black. *Gouraud's Liquid Rouge* is a lovely preparation, for imparting a rose tinge to pale cheeks. The only depôt where DR FELIX GOURAUD'S preparations can be obtained genuine is at No. 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TO CAPITALISTS INTERESTED IN NAVIGATION—JUNE 7, 1854—The advertiser humbly invites the attention of those capitalists interested in the safety and perfection of navigation His Invention is not for the world yet; it is both simple and scientific, safe, with great speed; mail steamers at least one mile per minute. Bursting of boilers and breaking of machinery overcome. May be used in all sail vessels as a protection in storms. Can be constructed for much less cost than any other machinery Those interested in the cause will meet with very favorable terms, and by taking active part in the second prize, not only oblige the inventor, but appreciate their own interests. Address, or call on C. G. BUCKLING, French's Hotel, New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who crossed from New-York in the Peck-slip and Williamsburg Ferry about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st of March last, and who witnessed or can give any information concerning the accident to Mr. Albert Sartevant upon that evening, will contribute towards an act of justice by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. ANDREW HASKINS, Attorney, &c., No. 18 William-st., New-York.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY TO FRANKLIN SQUARE—NOTICE.—Persons having improvements to be taxed for the extension of the Bowery to leave the same at the office of the Secretary of Fire Insurance Company, corner of Pearl and Williams sts., or with BROCKHOLST LIVINGSTON, President of the Bowery Bank, Bowery, corner of Broome-st., without delay.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, (in a private family,) as excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 12th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework in a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, middle aged Protestant woman, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or can take charge of a baby from its birth. Undoubted reference given. Apply at No. 393 Hudson-st., second floor, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER—By a graduate of a New-England College, a thorough scholar and experienced teacher. A situation in a classical school preferred The best reference can be given. Address box No. 37, JOHNSON, Vermont.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very experienced Protestant girl, with good City reference, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Would go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young English woman thoroughly recommended, to a respectable family as seamstress. Inquire at No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as waiter. Can be seen for a few days at No. 71 Warren-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class honsemaid. Apply to her present employer A. F. HIGGINS, No 36 Well-st.

SERVANTS.—The best Servants in the City can always be obtained at MORRIS & COHNER'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where only the best and most respectable servants are admitted. Waiting for places to-day: Hollandish nurse, Swedish Seamstress, English born mulatte girls; a few German girls, and Scotch, Irish and English domestic help; also German farmers, gardeners, coachmen, mechanics, etc. Terms moderate. N. B.—Under the Irving House.

SERVANTS—The best in the City, as cooks, chambermaids nurses, girls to mind children, &c., also coachmen, gardeners, waiter, farmers, &c., English, Scotch, Irish and Germans can be obtained at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post Office.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

COOK WANTED—For a private family in the country A Protestant, and one that thoroughly understands her business, and willing to assist in washing and ironing may apply, this day, at No. 62 Broadway, from 10 to 12, with references.

A YOUNG MAN, who will graduate at Bowdoin College in a few weeks, and who has had good and successful experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as tutor in a private family, or teacher of a small classical school He knows well the German and French languages as taught in this country. A residence in or near a large village or town would be preferred. Satisfactory references given both for character and ability Address J. L. H, Box No. 11 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—Must write a quick plain hand, be correct at figures and practically acquainted with the Dry Goods Jobbing business. Address through the Post Office HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, No 17 & 19 Warren-st.

COMPOSITORS.—Several first-rate Compositors wanted on good, steady work. Apply THIS MORNING, to BAKER GODWIN & CO., No 1 Spruce-st.

FIRST-RATE BOOKBINDER WANTED—For a permenent situation in Columbus, Ga. For particulars inquire at No. 60 John-st. of DANIEL BURGESS & CO.

MUSIC.—A lady experienced in teaching music can attend to a few more pupils. Terms moderate. No. 26 Walker-st.

TO BOOKBINDERS.—A Job Bieder, who is a good workman, can obtain permenent employment in a pleasant village, in Western New-York, by addressing H. UNDERHILL, Canandeigua, New-York.

TO TINSMITHS—Four or six first rate beech workmen and a wheeler can have yearly employment and the highest rate of wages, by applying to GEO. L. JONES, at the American Planished Tin Works, at Albany, N. Y.

CLERK WANTED—In the wholesale drug business, a young man who writes well, and who has experience in the business. Apply, with reference, to Box No. 1,613 Post-office.

RESPONSIBLE COLLECTOR WANTED—Who can devote one half his time. Address Box No. 55 Broadway Post Office, above Canal-st.

FOREMAN WANTED—In wholesale clothing store Address HERRING, this office.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $240 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $30 to $50 per month. Call or address No 317 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To all those who have not provided board for the Summer the Le Roy House is recommended for the beautiful and truly healthy situation, the spacious lawns and shady trees, and the liberal manner in which the table is supplied, by a lady who studies to gratify her borders in every wish of their hearts. It is only 19 miles from the City by the New-Haven cars, and about ten minutes' walk from the depôt.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished; also, a furnished parlor on the first floor, by applying immediately at No. 41 West Washington-place. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Parlor and bedroom on the second floor, for one or two gentlemen, rooms pleasant and airy, in a quiet private family—no boarders near. $3 per week. Part board required. Reference required. Inquire at No. 164 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—To let in a private family a well-furnished parlor, with or without a bedroom to a gentleman, wife, or two single gentlemen, either full or partial board. Also, a very pretty furnished bedroom. Inquire at No 102 Grand st, one block west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—Persons wishing board in a quiet house, situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in Brooklyn, can find rooms by addressing B. T. G., *Times* office. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st, a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board on reasonable terms, at No. 181 Spring-st., corner of Thompson; a pleasant neighborhood, and hot few boarders.

BOARDING—A private family, residing in South Brooklyn, and having a nice room to spare, wishes to let the same, with partial board, to a gentleman—German preferred. Address PRESIDENT-ST., this office.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING—Two single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommoda ed with board by immediate application to No. 251 E. Broadway. Refereoces exchanged.

BOARDING AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A few families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at BULKLEY'S boarding-house, at Stamford. The house is new, having been occupied but one season, is beautifully situated on Henry-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Railroad station and steamboat landing. The grounds attached, about two acres, are handsomely laid out and well shaded. For particulars, inquire of H. BULKLEY, Stamford, Conn., or GEO. SCRIVEN, No. 93 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, will do well to apply immediately either personally or by letter Steamboats *Crofton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 2½ and 4½ o'clock.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen-Cove.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A family residing in Westchester County, one mile from the Harlem Railroad and about 35 miles from the City, would like to take a number of boarders for the season. For particulars inquire at No. 197 9th-av., corner London Terrace, until the 8th inst.

BOARD AT THE BATTERY HOTEL—No 9 healthier more pleasant location can be found for the Summer months in New-York. Several rooms overlooking the Harbor can be had from $5 to $10 per week. Hotel open for lodging at all hours in the night

WM. H. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two or three gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, within a short walk of the principal ferries. Address P W. T., Box No. 66, New-York Post Office.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Four or five gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms, and partial board, within three minutes' walk of the Stapleton landing. Information will be given by the collector at said place.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 120 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts. and within a few minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. A gentleman and his wife and several single gentlemen can be accommodated.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Or two single gentlemen, in a private family in Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from Atlantic ferry; no other boarders. Address E. P, Box 2,675 Post Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A gentleman, wife, four children and servant, in a private family, on a steamboat or railroad route, one hour's ride from the City. None but a shady location will suit. If agreeable, will remain between two and three months. Address E. H. J. Box No. 1,601, Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A Gentleman and Wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a small private family, in a modern built house, furnished with baths, gas, &c, at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

A WIDOW LADY residing at No. 244 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, will receive into her family three or four little girls to board and educate. Terms made known on application.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several pleasant rooms either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 220 4th-av. (opposite Calvary Church) The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two large and elegantly furnished rooms, with full or partial board; also one attic bedroom can be obtained, by applying soon, at No 72 Henry-st. The house is conveniently situated for those doing business down town; is large and airy and lighted with gas. References required.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—To a single gentleman, without board, with bath and gas. Inquire at East River Bank.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For gentlemen, at No. 25 Vanderwater-st., near Pearl-st. Apply on the premises.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separate. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 37 Pearl-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CURZON'S ARMENIA.—HARPER & BROTHERS, New Publishers, Franklin Square, THIS MORNING:

I. THE QUIET HEART.—A Novel from *Blackwood's Magazine*. 8vo. Paper 50 cents.

2 ARMENIA AND ERZEROOM. A Year on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Persia. By Hon. ROBERT CURZON, Author of "Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant." With Map and Wood-cuts. 12mo. muslin, $1.

From all that he saw, Mr. Curzon has obtained material for a most interesting work on Erzeroom and Trebizond, with very many incidental illustrations of the principles of Russian Government. And his volume is not only exceedingly well written, but enriched with several wood-cuts, illustrative of the places it describes. It may take its rank among the best books of the day.—*Examiner.*

Mr. Curzon possesses the first requisite of a travel-writer—a natural and singularly agreeable style, which gives novelty to old incidents, and point to trifles. His descriptions of men and manners are always good—that is always characteristic, every word producing its right effect, just as in a well-drawn sketch every stroke of the pencil has its purpose and its *Press*

The book is fresh, readable, varied and informing, conveying by its minute pictures of doily life, and its sketches of the country, a much more truthful idea of Armenia than we ever met with before. and of the nature of the difficult country which, as soon as the weather permits, will become the seat of war in Asia.—*Spectator.*

A curious and acceptable narrative. There is much in the book of especial interest at this moment.—*Lit. Gazette.*

We can assure the public that they will find it a book which, having once taken up they will not willingly lay down until they have read it through. The author's mind reflects the pictures that surround him with a freshness and brightness peculiarly his own.—*Weekly News and Chronicle.*

Mr. Curzon is an independent speculator, and we certainly do not share in many of his views; but he is nevertheless a writer whom we always greet with pleasure, and lay down with satisfaction, feeling that the hours of our literary intercourse have been hours well spent.—*Athenæum.*

III. THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND, Vol. 4.—Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Royal Succession By AGNES STRICKLAND. Four volumes are published, containing the Lives of Margaret Tudor, Margaret of France, Mary of Lorraine, Margaret Douglas and Mary Stuart The fifth volume, containing the Continuation of the Life of Mary Stuart, will be published during the Summer. 12mo. muslin, $1 per volume

The perusal of this interesting volume confirms our impression that this life of Mary Queen of Scots is the most complete and valuable biography which Miss Strickland has yet contributed to modern literature, and we say this with a fresh recollection and high appreciation of all her former labors.—*Morning Post.*

The checkered, disordered and stormy politics of the Scottish Court at the period referred to, are graphically delineated. The touches of individual character are introduced and elaborated in a pleasing and convincing manner; and, in point of fact, like a clever and industrious novelist, Miss Strickland leaves little to be supplied by others in heightening the picture she chooses to present. Her work embraces the stirring interest of romance with historic details.—*Liverpool Standard.*

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

THOMAS'S BOOK OF THE FARM; Farm Implements, and the Principles of their construction and Use; an Elementary and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy as exemplified, as applied to the ordinary Practice of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS.—With 200 Illustrations 12mo. Muslin $1.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF GREECE—From the earliest Times to the Roman Conquest, with Supplementary Chapters on the History of Literature and Art. For School and Students. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. Illustrated with 100 Wood-cuts. 12mo. Muslin, $1.

THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS; Or the Muscovite Empire, the Czar, and his People. By GERMAIN DE LAGNY. With numerous illustrations 12mo. Muslin, $1.

THE HOME FAMILY ABROAD—By CHARLES LEVER, 8vo Paper, 75 cts.

LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD—By Capt. E. B. HAMLEY, B. A. Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine.* 8vo. Paper 37½ cents.

DICKENS'S CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols 16mo. Muslin, $2

THE GRINNELL EXPEDITION in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. A Personal Narrative. By ELISHA KENT KANE, M. D., U. S. N. Illustrated with Maps, Charts, and Engravings. 8vo. half-calf, $3 75.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., Publishers of

HOUSEHOLD WORDS—By CHARLES DICKENS, in monthly parts, two volumes yearly of more than 1,200 octavo pages Eight volumes, neatly bound in cloth, now ready $2 per year, payable in advance; 20 cents each

A New Tale by CHARLES DICKENS, called HARD TIMES, is now publishing in *Household Words* and will be continued from month to month and completed in five numbers from its commencement in the May number. By special arrangements with the English Publishers, we receive advance sheets of this new story, so that the successive chapters will appear in each number of *Household Words* about the same time as in London.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART, (heretofore published by ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,) is monthly parts, containing at least thirty superb engravings, in each number, 3 vols 8vo, cloth.

NEARLY READY—2 vols. yearly, $3 per year, or 25 cents per number.

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE—The Popular Educator, heretofore published by ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY published in monthly parts, containing a regular course of instruction in every department of knowledge. With maps diagrams, engravings and drawings. $1 50 per year; 12½ cents per number

ALTAR OF THE HOUSEHOLD—A series of services for Domestic Worship. Edited by Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D. D., assisted by eminent contributors, to be completed in 12 monthly parts, at 25 cents each.

WILL BE READY ON OR ABOUT JUNE 15.

THE MASTER'S HOUSE. A Tale of Southern Life. By JOHN W. OVERTON. Illustrated. Price only 50 cents. 12mo. Cloth, $1 75; paper, $1.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO., TRADE SALE ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row, have received the following new volumes of BOHN'S LIBRARIES:

BOHN'S LIBRARY OF BRITISH CLASSICS.

THE HISTORY AND DECLINE AND FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE, by EDWARD GIBBON, Esq., with various notes including those of Guizot, Wenck, Schreiter and Hugo, edited with further illustrations from the most recent resources by an English Churchman.

"For beauty of typography and fullness of information, combined with the cheapness of their issue, Bohn's Classics and the other classics will command the preference of the public."

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF THE ARABS IN SPAIN, translated from the Spanish of Dr. J. A. CONDE by Mrs. JONATHAN FOSTER, in three volumes. Vol. 1.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

THE POETRY OF SCIENCE; OR STUDIES OF THE PHYSICAL PHENOMENA OF NATURE, by ROBERT HUNT, author of "Researches on Light," "Elementary Physics," &c.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

THE WORKS OF TACITUS, the Oxford translation, revised, with notes. Vol. 2, containing the History, Germany, Agricola, and Dialogue on Orators.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

THE JERUSALEM DELIVERED OF TORQUATO TASSO, translated into English Spenserian Verse, with a life of the author, by J. H. WIFFEN, with 24 wood and steel engravings.

TO THE TRADE.—ELLSWORTH & SIREET, Newspaper, Periodical and general Book Agents, No 22 Beekman-st., beg to return thanks to the various News venders, agents and retail dealers, and to the public at large, for the very liberal patronage they have received since they commenced business in the above-mentioned locality. They fearlessly assert that with regard to strict attention to business, immediate fulfilment of all orders sent to them, and prompt dispatch of all such orders, they will not be excelled by any establishment of the same description in the City. They furnish all the Daily, Sunday and Weekly Newspapers, the Magazines and Periodicals of this and other cities of the Union, either wholesale or in single copies. Pamphlets and Books of every description, on the most reasonable terms. They have had much experience in the trade, and are thoroughly conversant with it in all its details, and may therefore be confidently relied upon by those favoring them with their patronage. Their location is beyond all comparison the best in the City for the operations carried on in their business; in fact, Beekman-st. will shortly be the leading street down town. It is in close proximity to all the News offices and Publishing houses, and convenient to the Post-Office, and the store occupied by them is large and roomy, and provided with every convenience both for themselves and their customers. Take notice, ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.—THE QUIET HEART. A Novel from *Blackwood's Magazine.* One vol, 8vo. Price 25 cents

THE NAZARENE; OR, THE LAST OF THE WASHINGTONS. A Revelation of Philadelphia, New-York, and Washington By the late GEO. LIPPARD. Complete in one volume. Price 50 cents

OUR PARISH; OR, THE PARISH AND THE PEOPLE. By CHARLES DICKENS.

FARMINGDALE. An Exquisite Story. By CAROLINE THOMAS. Price 75 cents.

THE DODD FAMILY ABROAD. By CHARLES LEVER. Price 50 cents.

REGINALD LYLE. By Miss PARDOE. Price 50 cents.

HIVAH, A NOVEL. Price 50 cents

THE HIVE OF THE BEE-HUNTER. Price $1.

MISS LESLIE'S NEW RECEIPTS FOR COOKING. Price $1.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE. Price 50 cents.

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER. Price 75 cents.

THE STAR CHAMBER. The undoubted best Historical Romance of the Day. Illustrated. Price only 50 cents. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 134 Nassau-st. one door below Beekman-st., N. Y.

Nearly ready, a new Story of American Life, by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS FOR ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, Etc.—NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE—ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—By GEO CARSTENSEN and CHAS. GILBERT-SMITH, Architects of the Building; with an oil color exterior view, and six large Plates, containing Plans, Elevations, Sections and Details, from the Working Drawings of the Architects Dedicated to the Artists and Artizens of the United States. CONTENTS:

Introductory Statement; General Description of the Building; Foundations; Columns; Girders; Arches and Fanlights; Staircases; Galleries; Roofs; Panels; Water Table and Sash Mouldings; Top Mouldings; Architecture Windows; Towers; The Dome; Windows, Sashes and Doors; Railing; Mouldings of the Columns; Additional Building; Appendix; List of Officers, Juries, Contractors, &c. Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York

THEM KNOW-NOTHINGS.—K. Z. K. Q.—All Right!—AMERICA'S OWN, of this week, contains the full particulars—Street-Preachings—Rome Underground—Terrible Revelations—Holy Shows in New-York—Our Naturalization Laws—"Better Republicans"—The Gossips of Timberville—Georgians, the Ballet Girl—together with a host of Choice Reading. Terms, $2 per year; 12 copies for $15: one copy gratis to the person who gets up a club. For sale at all the News Depôts. Office, No. 58 Chatham-st., New-York.

NO. 525 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—This Number is embellished with a fine steel engraving, entitled Love's Young Dream, and contains, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an elaborate article upon the French Portestant Befngees Theodore Parker as an Author; Painless Surgery in Mesmeric Trance; the King of Prussia; Interview with Sir Charles Napier; War in the East; England's share in it; The Quiet Heart, &c.

Subscriptions and advertisements received. Single numbers sold at the trade supplied from the Publication Office, No. 243 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

NEW STATIONERY STORE—NO. 96 FULTON-ST., NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JANES, (HENRY L. SLOTE, JONATHAN JANES,) have opened, in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books or copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

JUST PUBLISHED—BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' VIEWS, or a History of the Working of the American Government for 30 years.—For sale by W. W. LINFIELD, No 275 Pearl-st., only Agent for the City and County of New-York. Orders respectfully solicited.

JUST PUBLISHED—Price 12½ cents, in neat pamphlet form—ARCHBISHOP HUGHES IN REPLY TO GENERAL CASS, AND IN SELF-VINDICATION. E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, No. 151 Fulton-st.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

YORKVILLE LOTS FOR SALE.—Six beautiful lots ready for improvement, close to the Central Park and a short distance from the 3d-av. Railroad, nearly completed. One-half can remain at 6 per cent; title perfect. They will be sold low. Apply to L. P. BURDON, corner of 86th-st. and 4th-av.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

PERHAM'S THIRD MONSTER ENTERPRISE—In connection with the exhibition of his magnificent and unique PANORAMA OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA. Exhibitions EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Tickets admitting four persons, $1.

THE GIFT LIST EMBRACES

4 Splendid Farms, valued at	$16,000
14 Lots of Land, amounting in the aggregate to	16,000
The celebrated trotting mare Lilly Dale, valued at	1,200
10 Rosewood Pianos, worth $300 and $500 each	4,000
A splendid Exhibition, worth	20,000
3 Light and beautiful Carriages, $225 each	675
10 Gold Watches, $100 each	1,000
10 Gold Watches, $50 each	500
100 Gold Pens and Cases, $5 each	500
5,000 Gold Pencils, $3 each	15,000
94,819 Pieces of choice, popular, and fashionable Music, 25 cents each	23,705
100,000 Gifts,	Valued at $96 380

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed to JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, No 663 Broadway; HOWE's Cough Candy Store, No. 186 Chatham st.; LOVEJOY'S and MERCHANTS' Hotels; CATTELL'S Drug Store, Fulton st., Brooklyn; F. J. MAY, (at Farrar & Lyons',) No. 91 South-st

REMOVAL OF WATERBURY'S GREAT FIFTY CENT GIFT EXHIBITIONS—1,000,000 GIFTS, WORTH FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! This monster and magnificent exhibition of THIRTY TABLEAUX IN NATIONAL HISTORY, at Art Union Exhibition Rooms No. 495 Broadway. First appearance after an eminently successful tour through the principal Northern and Western Cities, of Master BENSON A. ENGLISH, the original INFANT DRUMMER. In connection with this enterprise, for only 50 cents, the purchaser receives a BEAUTIFULLY ENGRA

FROM THE FAR NORTHWEST.

Letter from St. Joseph—From the Mouth of the Yellowstone.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

Supposing that news from the extreme western border of the States and Territories, and from the Upper Missouri, might be interesting to your readers, I have concluded to give you some account of what I have seen and heard here. This town, or rather city, as all new places in the West are ambitious of being styled, was founded about the year 1840. Since that time seven thousand inhabitants have taken up their residence here, and the buildings, streets, &c., present a handsome and prosperous aspect. The country north, east and south is eminently fertile, finely watered and timbered, and occupied by a vigorous, industrious and enterprising population. Although on the west line of the State, the Platte country, as it is called, is more densely populated than any other portion of the State, outside of St. Louis County. The town is supplied with an abundance of dry goods and groceries, and a considerable number of competent mechanics in all the branches whose services are needed here. It and the surrounding country, too, are fully supplied with steam and water grist and saw mills. Taken altogether there are few if any places of its age in the western country which are in a more thriving and promising condition.

The great scheme for a railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph, after lingering for several years, is now likely to be consummated within less than three years. The lands granted in its aid by Congress are now estimated at $5 per acre. The Company will receive about 750,000 acres. This will amount to a round sum of $3,750,000. The Directors succeeded in disposing of the greater part of the stock to capitalists in your City and State, who are abundantly able to complete the work within the time I have mentioned. They have expressed their determination to do so, and contracts for a large section of the work have already been made. From Hannibal connecting links are now in course of construction which will unite this road to Chicago, to Springfield, and to all the great lines running from Chicago eastward and southward, and to all the lines in contemplation from St. Louis eastward. When all this is accomplished, St. Josephs will expand into an inland city of considerable consequence, and Northern Missouri, the soil of which is equal to any on the continent, will become a great agricultural and pastural region.

A party of five men arrived here in a batteau yesterday from the mouth of the Yellowstone River. Recent news had reached Fort Union at the mouth of that stream from its upper valley and from the Blackfoot country watered by Maria's River, a northern tributary of the Missouri. The Blackfeet have been more quiet this Spring than they have been known to be for several years. None of their war-parties have interfered with the Apinaboins, the Crows, or any of the tribes east of the mountains. Several of them, however, have passed the great range and are now drinking of the waters which flow into the Pacific, and probably murdering and plundering the Flatheads and other fragments of tribes who at this season are usually collected at the falls and rapids of the streams, netting and spearing salmon. The finale will not be known at the trading posts for some time. The Sioux, Crows, Minnataries, Ariccaras, and Pawnees, are at peace. No serious disturbances have occurred among them for some time. The traders are preparing for an active business in the Fall. The health of the traders and employés has been excellent, and they have made provision for an ample supply of goods, such as blankets, calicoes, and trinkets of various kinds. They indulge the hope of large returns, and nothing can obliterate this hope but a serious violation of the present truce among the tribes, which is not apprehended.

There are very few inhabitants in the western portion of Minnesota, indeed none but scattering Canadian Frenchmen and Halfbreed who are but half civilized, and live half their time the lives of hunters. Their intermarriages with the Indians secures them from violence.

During the season about three thousand immigrants for Utah, California and Oregon have crossed the river in this vicinity. They carried with them over 2,000 head of cattle, about 500 horses and some sheep. Nearly as many have taken up their line of march from Kaneville, opposite old Council Bluffs, from Weetport and Independence, and from two or three other points in the Southwest portion of the State. Immigration has raised the prices of provisions, horses and cattle immensely. A very ordinary wagon horse, if heavy, will bring $100 here, and they are still higher in St. Louis.

Yours, &c., L.

Punch Sayings.

FIRST CATCH YOUR HARE.—Somebody has been writing an elaborate work on the Human Hair. We have not seen it; but if the author has treated the enbject fairly, he must have divided the Human Hair into several millions of distinct heads. We have some idea of writing a sort of comoanion treatise to that on Human Hair, under the title of Bald Facts.

DISRAELI'S ORATIONS.—The Member of Bucks is now familiarly known as the Tapeworm; his speeches being merely long, with no discernible head or tail.

DISRAELI'S HOPES.—When Mr. DISRAELI said, "I have some modeaty, I *hope*," did not "Hope tell a flattering tale?"

NEW-YORK CITY.

Address of the Municipal Reform Committee to the People of New-York.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Committee appointed at the great Metropolitan Hall meeting of March 7, 1853, to take measures for reforming the abuses then universally conceded to exist in the coudnct of our local affairs, and whose proceedings were subsequently ratified, almost unanimously, by the adoption of the amended Charter, respectfully invite public attention to some further suggestions touching the important subject of municipal reform.

Much good has been accomplished by the amended Charter. In limiting the power of appropriating money to a single branch of the Common Council; establishing the contract system; strengthening the veto power of the Chief Magistrate; compelling the disposal of ferry leases and franchises at public auction; punishing malfeasance in office; and providing new checks against hasty legislation and improvident expenditures, its operations have been salutary and beneficial.

But the Charter, however faultless, will not insure us an efficient and economical Government, unless we have good men in office to enforce its provisions.

Your Committee have never lost sight of this great necessity. On the occasion of the late Charter Election, an appeal was made to the electors of the several Wards and Council Districts, of all parties, to select as their future Representatives in the Legislative branch of the City Government, the ablest and best men whom they could prevail upon to serve, without the slightest reference to their opinions upon national or State politics.

This appeal was only partially responded to. A few members were returned to each Board, who neither were supported by, or trammelled with pledges to either of the political organizations. The gentlemen comprising this small but highly respectable minority, have been usually designated as Reformers.

A majority of the members of both Boards were elected as party men. A portion of these, indeed, were favorable to, or at least, acquiesced in, the Charter of 1853; but a still larger portion have not only proved hostile to that instrument, but practically, deny that there has been any necessity for reform, and are "following the footsteps of their predecessors" of ignoble memory. Yet the present has usually been styled by the press, a "Reform Common Council," and the minority members have most unjustly been held accountable for its misdeeds.

It is true, the principles set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at the Metropolitan Hall meeting have been ably represented by some of the foremost men in either Board, and a beneficial change has been wrought already in the administration of affairs. A firm and resolute minority, with right and public opinion on their side, are never wholly powerless in a legislative body, and can sometimes control it.

A beginning has been made in the right direction, *but only a beginning*. Politicians who have been wont to use the vast patronage of the City Government for the furtherance of party schemes, hope, and affect to believe, that your zeal for Reform was but an ephemeral excitement, and will soon wax cold. Trusting to your apathy, they will struggle hard to regain their ascendency. It is not unnatural that they should contest your right to take your affairs into your own keeping. The stake at issue is a great one. Upwards of *six millions of dollars* are annually drawn from the pockets of the people of this City by direct taxation and assessment, and disbursed by the various Departments conducting the business of the Corporation. Items of these, viz.: "Street," "Streets and Lamps," and "Repairs and Supplies," expend annually about *three millions of dollars!* The payments for Salaries alone are *one and a quarter millions*.

The following Table, gives a startling exhibit of the rapid increase of Taxation since 1830, as compared with population or property. The levy of 1853 exceeds that of the preceding year in the enormous sum of Seventeen Hundred Thousand Dollars, or Fifty per cent!

Years.	Population.	Value Real and Personal Estate.	Total Annual Tax.
1830	202,289	125,288,316	509,178.44
1835	270,089	218,723,703	965,602.94
1840	312,932	252,333,515	1,354,825.39
1845	371,223	239,995,517	2,096[illegible]91.18
1850	515,394	286,061,816	3,230,085.02
1853	638,988	413,686,932	5,067,475.69

THE POPULATION OF 1853 ESTIMATED.

Increase of population 215 per cent.
Increase of property 322 per cent.
Increase of taxation 800 per cent!!!

These figures are arguments in themselves against putting in the power of partisans, having political friends to conciliate or reward, a patronage so immense that it has often been deemed sufficient to turn the scale in an election in which 50,000 ballots were cast. These simple facts explain the anxiety of mere politicians of both parties to control the nominations of Aldermen, Councilmen, and all subordinate officers. It matters little to them whether your Taxes are a few millions more than they need be, provided their organizations can continue to be supported out of the City Treasury.

Your Committee are aware that any attempt to separate the business of the City Government from party influences will be virulently opposed for the reasons stated. But, inasmuch as the politicians by trade are few in number, and their motives unmistakably selfish, while every man in the community, whether rich or poor, shares the burden of taxation, and is therefore interested in having our affairs conducted with the *smallest possible expense* consistent with the adequate protection of life and property, (unless he be a direct or indirect recipient of the spoils of office,) it seems only necessary to present the matter fairly to the public notice to insure the hearty coöperation of the mass of our citizens in any measures calculated to diminish taxation and insure a faithful execution of the laws.

The folly and absurdity of making a man's political opinions a test of fitness for a post in which party measures are never agitated, or certainly never should be, must, on reflection, be apparent to every unprejudiced mind.

It is desirable that the Council and Board of Aldermen should be filled with men of *sound judgment* and *unfaultering integrity*. Such officers will, through their Standing Committees, closely scrutinize the operations of the Departments, and see that the public funds are not squandered on favorites or used for electioneering purposes.

The theory of the amended Charter is to make the Board of Aldermen a check on the Board of Councilmen, and both a check on the Departments. With a clear majority of efficient and honest men in these two bodies, this theory will be reduced to practice, and a sense of rigid accountability will prevail well calculated to diminish the temptations with which the contagion of example has beset too many of our City functionaries.

Your Committee by no means despair of bringing about a better state of things. At any rate, they propose making a vigorous and earnest effort to that end. It is their desire that the people should have an opportunity in November next of voting for men pledged to a conscientious discharge of duty, but *unpledged to any political organization*,—men whose antecedents will inspire confidence that they will endeavor to secure to this great population *efficient Police, clean streets, unobstructed thoroughfares*, and *well regulated Departments*; that they will enforce the laws and ordinances, promote the general welfare, and limit the public expenditure *within the narrowest compass compatible with these objects*.

The Wards and Council Districts will be organized with all practicable dispatch, by the proper Sub-Committees, and we respectfully call upon our fellow citizens who desire an improved Municipal Government—and who have no private interests to subserve—to rally at the call of such Sub-Committees, whose names will be officially announced.

New-York, June, 1854.

[illegible] F. Worrall, [illegible] Carmen, [illegible] Purser, [illegible] Ferit, Cornelius Agnew, Henry Erben,
James Boorman, J. W. Hammersley, Thos B Stillman,
John Harper, Ben. M Tredwell, A F Ostrenhassen,
Wm. H. Turnpenle, I. F. Timberlain, Wm. M. Browning,
Moses S. Beach, John Ridley, Thos. R. Whitney,
Geo B. Butler, Henry Grinnell, Francis Leland,
Aaron Vanderpool, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Ezra Ludlow,
Sylvanus S. Ward, Thomas Sollers, Wm. Bloodgood,
Simeon Baldwin, Ben R Winthrop, Charles C North,
Willard L. Felt, Martin Schirskee, Daniel Herrick,
M M Quackenbos, Alfred Pell, B C Woodell,
Sam. B. Althouse, Isaac Adriance, Mulford Martin,
Curtis Skidmore, H. M. Schieffelin, Jos. H. Toone,
Robert Henry, Rich. A. Reading, Thos. M. Partridge,
Isaac H. Bailey.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 33, 34, 35 to 48, 50 to 65.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 30, 40, 1, 2, 32, 13, 31, 45, 46, 47, 49, 27, 33, 51, 15, 23, 37.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 267 to 273, 1058, 1060, 328, 953, 274, 652, 180, 917, 231, 718, 789, 998, 529, 156, 980, 1065, 1289, 1064, 689, 106, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1082 to 1104, all even numbers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 817, 931 to 936, 938 to 945.

Part II.—Nos. 946 to 960.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Betts.

At the opening of the Court the United States Marshal placed a number of prisoners at the bar who were arraigned on the following indictments, viz.:

The United States vs. *Alfred Hall and four others*—For an attempt to make a revolt on shipboard.—The prisoners pleaded *not guilty*.

The United States vs. *Harvey Drake, James Todd and Wm. Munnis*—For a larceny on the high seas. Pleaded *not guilty*.

The United States vs. *Isaiah W. Grund and five others*—For an attempt to make a revolt. Pleaded *not guilty*.

The United States vs. *Charles Hamilton*—For an assault with a dangerous weapon, pleaded not guilty.

The United States vs. *Adolphus Doll*—For stealing a letter from the Post-Office, pleaded not guilty.

The Court directed that the prisoners be remanded until such time as the India Rubber case shall be disposed of by the Jury, and the trials of the prisoners then be taken up.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Clerke.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.

In re Jonathan Lemmon sals. *the People ex rel Louis Napoleon.*—This case, which is pending before the General Term of the Court on an appeal from the decision of the late Judge Paine, came up on motion to compel the appellant to give security for costs. His Honor decided that such security would be required.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Thursday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The People, &c., &c., vs. *Wm. Woodlock.*—This case, it will be remembered, was tried at the last sittings of the Court at *nisi prius*, and a special verdict found by the jury contrary to the directions of the Judge. The action was brought in the name of the people, by the Commissioners of the Almshouse, on a bond given by the defendant that one Walsh should be of good behavior and support his wife. The judge charged that the verdict must be either for the people or for the defendant. The jury very sapiently found the following verdict:

"The jury find for the plaintiff in the sum of $90, provided such sum is given to Mrs. Walsh, or if said amount cannot be given to her, then the verdict of the jury is for the defendant."

Under this special finding of the Jury the defendant moved for judgment with costs as against the People, and on the other hand the counsel for the Almshouse claimed judgment for $90 and costs.

This morning His Honor gave his decision, denying the motion of the defendant for judgment, and ordering a new trial with $10 costs to abide the event of the suit.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

During the month of May, there arrived at Baltimore, 23 ships, 27 barks, 26 brigs and 145 schooners. Total arrivals 221; of which 17 ships, 14 barks, 10 brigs, and 12 schooners, were from foreign ports; and 7 ships, 13 barks, 16 brigs and 133 schooners were coastwise. There cleared during the same time, 17 ships, 25 barks, 33 brigs and 268 schooners. Total clearances 287; of which 12 ships, 10 barks, 18 brigs and 10 schooners were for foreign ports; and 5 ships, 15 barks, 14 brigs and 196 schooners were coastwise.

An intense excitement was created in Memphis on the 24th ult., by the murder of John Vogt, a German citizen of that place, by a young man named Carter. A large crowd collected, who demanded the hanging of the prisoner, and it was with the greatest difficulty that peace was maintained. Carter was taken, heavily ironed, by the Sheriff in a buggy, to the County Jail at Raleigh.

The Salem *Observer* says that a young man and two young women were brought before the Police Court last week, on complaint of the officers of the Harmony Grove Cemetery Corporation, for plucking and carrying away flowers planted on the lots in the grove. They pleaded guilty, and were fined $5 and one-third of the costs each.

The course of Lectures in the Medical School of Maine closed on Saturday, May 20. The whole number of the Class was seventy-one, of which twenty-one passed a satisfactory examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

A distinguished London minister in shaving on Sunday cut his upper lip. In the excitement of preaching the cut re-opened and bled so violently that it was with difficulty he continued his sermon! The beard movement is onward.

The first bale of cotton ever sent to Charleston from Nashville, Tenn., was received there last week. The *Mercury* says it indicates that Charleston has taken "a step forward and Westward in her commercial progress."

The Overseers of the Poor at Tarrytown, have posted notices at the hotels, stating that certain persons are known to be habitual drunkards, and forbidding liquor venders from selling them any intoxicating drinks whatever.

Another new paper has been started at Atalanta, Georgia, entitled the *Bed Bug*, and edited by Jack Chinch & Co. They evidently are getting into the habit of calling things there by the right names.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 8.

$1,000 Kentucky 6s	s3	107	
1,300 City 6s, '70		99	
1,000 Erie 2d Mtge. Bds	100	85	
1,000 Erie Income Bonds		97½	
1,000 do.		97	
3,000 N. Y. & N. H. R. '66		85½	
7,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	c	76	
5,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs		85½	
20 Hanover Bank		93½	
20 Union Bank		120	
15 Continental Bank		103½	
100 Canton Company	s3	23½	
100 do.	b60	23½	
100 do.		23½	
100 do.	b60	23½	
50 McCulloch Gold	c	4½	
50 do.	b3	5	
150 Penn. Coal Co	s3	103½	
50 Bruns. C. L. Co	b10	4	
100 Nicara Trans. Co	b60	28	
550 do.	s3	27½	
200 do.	s30	27½	
150 do.	s3	27½	
250 do.	s10	27½	
200 do.	s30	27½	
200 do.	b60	28	
300 do.	b3	27½	
100 do.	s3	27½	
200 Cumb. Coal Co	s3	35	
225 do.	c	35	
100 do.	b30	35	
100 do.	s15	35	
100 do.	s60	35	
100 do.	b30	35	
100 Gold Hill Mine	b3	3½	
100 do.	s3	3½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Erie Income Bonds		97	
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	b3	76	
200 Nic. Transit Co	b13	27½	
100 do.	b15	27½	
100 do.	b30	27½	
200 do.	s60	27½	
500 North Carolina Cop'r		1½	
150 do.		1½	
50 do.		1½	
500 Potomac Cop. Co.	s30	2½	
100 Cum. Coal Co.	s30	35	
100 do.	s30	35	
100 Gold Hill Mine	s3	3½	
500 Gardiner Gold Mine		2½	
5 Hudson Railroad		64½	
20 N. Y. & N. Haven R.		90	
10 Erie Railroad		68½	
400 do.		68½	
100 do.	b30	68½	
45 do.		68½	
50 do.	s10	68½	
200 do.	s10	68½	
400 do.	s30	68½	
250 Harlem Railroad		48½	
100 do.		48½	
13 do.		48½	
50 do.		48½	
200 do.	b60	49	
500 Reading Railroad	b30	78	
200 do.	s10	77½	
200 do.	b30	77½	

Markets...*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

THURSDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are brisker, but still cheaper. The day's business consists of 200 bbls. Pearls at $5 50@$5 56½; and 100 bbls. Pots at $5 75@5 81½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The day's transactions have been estimated at only 500@600 bales at irregular prices, supposed to be within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobille.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	8½	8½	9	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	10½
Fair, ₱ lb	10½	11	11½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands still favors buyers, depressed by the infinence of the sultry weather, the increasing arrivals, and the adverse European news. Yet shippers are not doing anything; nor does there exist an animated eastern or local inquiry. The day's operations have been confined to 7,000 bbls, within the subjoined range:

Superfine, No. 2, ₱ bbl	$8 00	@ 8 50
State, common brands	8 62½	@ 8 75
State, straight brands	8 75	@ 8 87½
Favorite State	8 87½	@ 9 —
Western Mixed do	9 12½	@ 9 25
Michigan and Indiana straight do	9 25	@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 50	@ 9 62½
Common to good Ohio	9 31½	@ 9 62½
Ohio, round hoop, common	9 31½	@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 62½	@ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	10 12½	@11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 —	@11 25
Fancy Genesee	10 —	@10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50	@12 00

Canadian is dull and lower. 800 bbls. superfine, in bond, were taken at $6@$8 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is likewise freely offered, and at easier rates, but is rather quiet. The day's transactions comprise 1,800 bbls. at $9 25@$9 62½ for mixed to good; $9 62½@$9 81½ for favorite; and $9 88½@10 02½ for fancy, ₱ bbl. There were sold 100 bbls. fine Rye Flour, at $5 87½@$6, with 1,600 bbls. Corn Meal, at $3 68½@3 75 for Baltimore, and $3 81½@3 87½ for Jersey, ₱ bbl.,—showing a weaker market for both articles.

FRUIT—About 800 boxes Bunch Raisins changed hands, at our previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and rather languid, though the supply is not large, nor very desirable. There have been 6,500 bushels good Canadian White, in bond, taken at $2 15. Rye is unaltered; 6,600 bushels were disposed of, to-day, at $1 24@$1 25. Barley is neglected. State and Western Oats are becoming plentier and cheaper; they can now be had at 55c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Corn is less abundant and in improved demand at rather higher rates. The day's movements embraced 56,000 bushels at 75c.@78c. for unmerchantable; 79c@83c. for mixed Western; 79c.@82c. for round yellow, and 81c. @86c. for Southern white and yellow, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Continue inactive and languid. The day's sales have been confined to 100 pkgs. Java Coffee at 14c.; 500 Maracaibo do., on private terms; 1,000 Rio do., for export, same conditions, and ₱ lb.; 200 bbls New-Orleans Molasses at 22c. ₱ gallon; 250 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4c.@4½c.; and 300 Cuba do. at yesterday's prices, ₱ lb.

HAY—River is in request at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Some 24 bales last year's crop brought 26c.@ 30c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—A fair inquiry still exists for Rockland at 80c. for Common; and $1 35 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Turpentine continue to ask prices above the limits of buyers, namely, $3 87½ @$4 12½ for Crude, ₱ 280 lbs.; and 50c.@51c. for Spirits, ₱ gallon. Hence, the absence of transactions in this line. Tar is quiet, though firm. Some 800 obls. common Wilmington Resin were procured at $1 70 ₱ bbl. delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without activity or change in value. The operations in other kinds include 100 baskets Olive at $4 each; 6,500 gallons Linseed at yesterday's prices; and 1,150 gallons Lard at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—Pork displays a slight downward tenor. There were 1,500 bbls. obtained to-day, at $13 37½ @$13 43¾ for mess, and $12 12½@$12 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. About 300 pkgs. were sold at former quotations. Lard is in better demand, but at reduced prices. There have been 1,800 bbls. fair to prime disposed of at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is rarer and dearer, but not active. Only 325 bbls. were purchased during the day at $8@$9 for prime; $10 50@$12 75 for country mess; $14 50@$15 for city do.; $15 25@15 50 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 75@$16 25 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—Sales of 550 tierces fair to prime were effected to-day at $3 75@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Only a very limited inquiry prevails for Ohio and Prison at 27½c.@28c., and 28c.@28½c. ₱ gal.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements were confined to 400 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb., and 300 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. Ship owners demanded 1s. 9d. for Flour ₱ bbl., and 5d. for Grain, ₱ bushel. Direct London and Glasgow freights were unchanged. For Havre there were taken 600 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb. For Australia and California the clippers were taking measurement goods at 45c.@50c. ₱ foot. A vessel was engaged to load with Deals at 30s for London at £7, and another, with a back freight of Railroad Iron, at 37s. 6d.

☞ Captain Alvin Fox, of Perkins, has long been acknowledged the best shot with a rifle in this section of the State. His prowess was put to a fearful test on Thursday afternoon. A piece of card, two inches by 1½ inch wide, was stuck into the slit of a piece of shingle three inches in length. Placing this in the hands of his son, S. M. Fox, the Captain paced off ten rods distance, and the boy holding ont the card at arm's length, five balls were put through it by the rifle in the hands of the father! This deed was witnessed by four persons, and the card is now in our possession.—*Sandusky Register.*

FROST.—Tuesday and Wednesday night, we had a hard freeze for the season. The strawberry vines in our garden, Thursday morning, were as white as a clean sheet. Melon, and other tender plants unprotected, were killed stone dead in this vicinity.—*Caledonian.*

REMOVALS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, ont buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Wareroom from No. 178 Greenwich-st., to their new Manufactory, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, and warranted to stand any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

REMOVAL OF MOTT BROTHERS, to No. 13 John-st.—Established 1789—Importers and dealers in fine watches, jewelry of all kinds, and of the latest patterns; also, diamonds in rings, pins, silver ware, &c., all of which will be warranted. P. S.—The best workmen only employed in repairs.

REMOVAL.—A. M. HINKLEY & CO.'S Panama and Transit Express and Forwarding Office has been removed from Adams & Co.'s, No. 69 Broadway, to No. 78 Broadway, under the Panama Railroad office, nearly opposite Trinity Church. JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 78 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JOHN W. CARRINGTON has removed his Passage Ticket Agency for California, Australia and Europe, and his Family Express for California, from Adams & Co.'s, No. 59 Broadway, to No. 78 Broadway, under the Panama Railroad office.

REMOVAL.—JOHN M. CARRINGTON, late of Adams & Co.'s, has removed from their office, No 59 Broadway, to No. 78 Broadway, under the Panama Railroad office.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED.—EUGENE ELY has removed to No. 75 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff-sts., where he offers all kinds of Paper in any quantity desired, at manufacturers' lowest prices.

HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND—Have removed to their new stores, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF WRIGHT, LANIER & CO.—The undersigned having been appointed assignee of the late firm of WRIGHT, LANIER & CO., in the place of CHESSELDEN ELLIS, deceased, requests all creditors of the late firm to present their claims to him at No. 17 Park-place.

WILLIAM PATON.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. Joseph F. Stone. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
EDWARD N. DICKERSON,
AUGUSTUS WATTERMAN,
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Hoboken, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession, two elegant Cottages, built with parlor, cave, and cupboards with all the modern improvements. Both prices and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A fine four-story and brown stone basement house, containing all the modern improvements. Croton water, baths, gas, &c., &c. The carpets and fixtures included. Price for the whole $4,000. One-half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. F. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone-front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. K. MILLER, No. 222 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 10 acres of the finest land in the State of New-Jersey, situate distant nine miles from New-York, and two miles from Newark, on the road from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the City by cars and stage. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the place, consisting of horse, cow, pigs, chickens, carriage, wagons, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold, if desired, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at White Plains, Westchester, Co. N. Y., 26 miles from this city, a country place of 12 acres near the Harlem Railroad, late owned by Thos. G. Gates, artist, deceased. The dwelling house is a fine one, surrounded with shade trees, orchard, &c. The barn and out buildings are in good order. Price $8,000. Possession may be had immediately, together with the Furniture and Stock, if desired. White Plains is a pleasant and healthy village, very convenient to the city. Sixteen passenger trains run daily. Any one desiring a healthy, quiet, and retired country place will be pleased with the above. Apply to ALFRED E. BEACH, at the People's Patent Office, 86 Nassau-st., near Fulton, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CT.—A modern-built house, containing eight neat large finished rooms, with or without the furniture, with immediate possession. Is in complete order, centrally and very desirably located, convenient to the City, sea-bathing, &c., and the village noted for health and pleasantness. Is well calculated for a public house or private residence. Barn, 30 by 40 feet. Also 20 acres of land, if desired. Price of house and improvements, $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. KNAPP, No. 34 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR THE BAHAMAS—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled in with brick, 14 miles from the New Brunswick depot, New Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. For further particulars, apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the Fordham depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.

JOHN BUSSING.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY-SEAT—For sale, a beautiful Country-Seat in the town of Yonkers. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. THOS. H. BRAISTED, Real Estate Broker, No. 159 Fulton-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st, near 5th-av, Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river, the valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grange, granery, fowl-house, &c. There are about 52 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 30 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole slope of the Passaic, above and below this place is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jehiel Jagger, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale by the executors in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Flushing, with her churches, schools, seminaries of learning, her gardens, and every desirable advantage for a retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN E. LEE, No. 15 Courtland-st., New-York; to PETER JAGGAR, No. 59 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Seven miles from City Hall.—The house is finished, barns, stables, sheds, and ice-house, an excellent garden, and 1¾ acres of land (or more if desired,) the residence of Peter Valentine, Esq., at Fordham, within five minutes walk of the Harlem railroad depôt. The buildings are surrounded by a large number of the best bearing fruit trees—consisting of cherry, apple, plumb, and apricot of the growth of from 10 to 25 years. The buildings are convenient and in good order and no residence in Westchester County is more healthy—better shaded by trees and shrubbery, or supplied with water. Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers st. or of the subscriber at the office opposite the Fordham depôt, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. JOHN BUSSING.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 3 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ELEGANT NORMAN GOTHIC HOUSE, with and grounds, and tastefully laid out, at Claremont, within three-quarters of a mile of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, at 129 King W., north of the village of easy access, avoiding the dock hill.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (unless previously disposed of at private sale,) a very handsome and spacious Norman Gothic house, 62x39 feet; filled in with brick flat-wise throughout, and finished in a superior style, with wainscotings, range, marble mantels, bells, and all the modern improvements. The doors are made of Georgia and white pine, deadened; the main staircase is black walnut, and the whole was built by days' work only a year since, without regard to cost, in the best manner, expressly for the owner's use. First floor contains drawing-room, library, vestibule and hall, dining-room, kitchen and bath-room, two large bedrooms and wash-room, verandah and carriage-porch. Second floor, three bedrooms and dressing-room, sewing-room, two servants' bed-rooms, linen and store-room, dairy closets. There is a fine large dry cellar with fireplace, with water and coal-slide. Also, a handsome gothic barn, 30x30 feet, with carriage-house and cow-stable, large hay-lofts, &c., &c. Also, an excellent barn and poultry-yard, supplied with never-failing water by perpetual running brook. There are six acres of very rich land with large gardens well stocked with fine old apple trees, also a large number of pear, peach, plum, cherry and quince trees, besides currants, gooseberries, grape and raspberry vines, the whole being surrounded by hawthorn and orange hedges; also, a large number of horse-chestnut, magnolia, maple, linden and other choice shade-trees, besides a large flower garden containing numerous shrubs, roses, honeysuckles, &c., &c. More land adjoining can be had.

The house and barn are supplied throughout by living springs in abundance, of the purest, natural force, and with but little pipage could be constructed fountains, fish-ponds, dairy, &c., &c., and in this respect it has remarkable advantages.

This property fronts 606 feet on the Albany post-road, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River for forty miles, from Fort Washington to the Highlands, which may be considered, without exception, one of the finest views in the world, as the property, being elevated, overlooks all the surrounding country, and its romantic and picturesque scenery is unsurpassed, and by competent judges that reside in the vicinity it is considered a model country seat, being complete in every respect. The place is as convenient of access as could be desired by any gentleman doing business in New-York, that wishes to make it his country residence, as the cars of the Hudson River Railroad stop twenty times a day, to and from, and the communication is only $70 per annum; two express trains at 12 M. and 5 P. M., and steamboats twice each way daily, so that the facilities are as good as could be required. Terms, 10 per cent. on day of sale. $12,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent. if desired and the balance in 30 days, when full warranty deeds will be delivered, or good endorsed paper will be received, payable in 6 months, at the expiration of which time the deed will be delivered. Title is unquestionable, of which an abstract will be furnished and the purchaser free of cost. For cards of admission to view the property, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, OF A HANDSOME ITALIAN COTTAGE AND 12 LOTS OF GROUND.—Also, 28 beautiful lots at New-Brighton, Staten Island, within 5 minutes' walk of the steamboat landing.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground at New-Brighton, Staten Island, a 2-story attic and cellar frame cottage, built in the Italian style of architecture and 12 lots of land, 25x100 feet each, situated at New-Brighton, S. I., 5 minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The house is well finished and contains on the first floor, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and a handsome piazza on front and end; second floor, 3 bedrooms, dressing-room, bath-room, linen press, closet, &c; attic, 3 bedrooms, closets and lumber-room; cellar, kitchen, washroom, servant's bedroom, store-room, pantry, closet, area, &c.

These lots are situated on a fine elevation of 50 feet, between 1st and 2d sts., fronting on the Kills, and commanding a splendid view of the New York Bay, Newark, New-Jersey, Fort Hamilton, the Narrows and surrounding country. In fact there can be no more desirable place for a gentleman's suburban residence. The numerous attractions and costly dwellings which cluster and adorn the surrounding location, the easy communication with New-York City, by boat, it always a pleasant trip, at the same annual cost as the City rail cars, and about the same space of time.

Also, 22 very beautiful and desirable vacant lots, adjoining the above, 25 feet each—the lots are free from rock and level with the grade, and ready for immediate improvement, and convenient of access. Parties desirous of viewing the property can take the New-Brighton boat from the foot of Whitehall-st., N. Y. at 8½, 9½ and 11 A. M., 1, 2½, 4, 5½ and 7 P. M. Parties leaving in the 1 o'clock boat will be in time to join the sale from New-Brighton at 7½, 8½, 9½ and 11 20 A. M., 1,20, 2½, 4½ and 6 20 P. M.

Terms, 10 per cent. and Auctioneer's fee on the day of sale; 15 per cent. in 30 days, when full warrantee deeds (containing the usual nuisance clause) will be delivered, and 75 per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years at 7 per cent. The title of the vendors having been furnished all purchasers, free of charge. Title indisputable. Free steamboat tickets to attend the sale, and lithographic maps can be obtained on application to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

P. S.—Should it storm on Friday, June 9, the sale will not take place until Saturday, June 10, at the same time and place.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FLUSHING, L. I.—On TUESDAY, June 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Irving Hotel in Tarrytown—Ten villa sites on Prospect Hill, from three to five acres each, within one mile of the dépôt, commanding a view of the Hudson River and its banks unsurpassed for extent, beauty and grandeur. Soil is good, the slope gentle, and the access easy.

Three villa sites (4½ acres) nearer to the dépôt, superb view; living spring; running stream, with opportunity for fish pond; numerous shade and fruit trees.

One desirable building site, 80x146 feet, near See's corner.

Five elegant building sites, each 50x215 feet, on Pocantico-st., near the Irving House, or would together form a splendid villa site.

Four eligible building sites, each 50x135 and 155 feet, on the corner of Beekman-av. and Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. Good stand for a store and business.

A building site on Elm-st., near the Irving Institute, 43x125 feet.

A frame cottage, and lot 50x147 feet, on Pocantico-st., opposite the Irving House. The house is a neat one story attic and basement cottage, new, well built, filled in with brick, eleven rooms besides a cellar, with convenient closets, wardrobes &c.

An elegant new brick gothic cottage, and lot 132x250 feet, on Beekman-av., west of the Irving House, well stocked with shade and fruit trees, and shrubbery. Fine gardens, good carriage house, &c. House is built in the best manner, commodious, handsome and convenient. Our first floor are two large parlors, (marble mantels,) dining room with dumb waiter from the kitchen, two bed rooms, wardrobe and store closets; on second floor are seven bed rooms, four wardrobes, and two closets; over this is a roomy garret. In basement are a large kitchen with kitchen range, &c., and convenient pantries and closets and extensive cellars, with Chilson's Hot Air Furnace.

Terms liberal. For further particulars and map of property, inquire of WM. P. LYON, Tarrytown, or of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

N. B.—Trains of Hudson River Railroad leave Chambers-st. for Tarrytown at 7, 10 and 12 A. M., and at 1, 3, 4, 5, 5½, 6½ and 11 P. M. And leave Tarrytown for Chambers-st. at 6, 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and at 4, 6, 9 and 12 P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE OLD OIL PAINTINGS, OF HIGH CLASS—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 8 and 9, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at our Picture Galleries, at the Mercantile Institute, Broadway, near Bleecker. By order of the Executors of T. A. Cummings, Esq., deceased, the whole of the collection of pictures, purchased and procured by Mr. Cummings at a great cost, and extending over a period of thirty-five years. This collection comprises some 250 paintings of very high class, and we assure the amateur that a number of fine, genuine old paintings have seldom or never been offered at auction in the United States. Among the examples is a picture, pronounced by competent judges to be a fine specimen, of "The Virgin and Child," by Raphael. The whole collection comprises some three hundred paintings, and includes, besides the Holy Family, by Raphael, before mentioned, a Holy Family by Lucca Van Leyden, a very wonderful specimen and in splendid condition; a Magdalene, by Correggio; a fine historical and Scriptural picture by Van Dyke, Spagnoletti, Tintoretti, Poussin, Lucca, Giordano, Domeuchino, Jordaens, Guercino, Carocci, Georgione, Pietro de Cortona, Carlo Maratti and others. The numerous cabinet paintings and interiors include many exquisite gems, one particularly fine by Gerhard Dow, Teniers, Wesuinx, Van Oss, Alexander, Maes, De Heem, Nicholson, Lancret, Bamberger, Jan Steen, Holmeim, Metzer, Van Goeu, Polemberg, Brower, Paul Brill, Breughel, Wouvermans, Sir Peter Lilly, Panini, &c. The collection is one that warrants our appeal to our friends residing at a distance, and we feel confident in stating that some of the paintings in this collection are destined to high rank among the most distinguished and recherche collections. The paintings are now on view, admission free, at our Galleries, as above, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and will so remain to the days of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 500 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AND VILLA SITES, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the grounds, at West Flushing, on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad. S. BARKER will sell, on TUESDAY, June 13, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the grounds, 500 Building Lots and Villa Sites, as above, including 50 lots on the Flushing plank-road, opposite the new National Race-course, with many valuable corners and railroad lots. West Flushing is only 5¼ miles from the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with all of which it will soon be connected by the city railroads, now being constructed. It is accessible by stages and steamboats every half-hour during the day, and the New-York and Flushing Railroad, with a depôt in West Flushing, is expected to be opened about the 20th of June. No other property in the vicinity of New-York has advantages to be compared with West Flushing. On the day of sale, extra stages will leave Fulton-slip and Grand-st. Ferries in Williamsburg, at 9, 9½ and 10 o'clock, A. M. In addition to the regular stages every half hour during the day. The steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip at 9 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 6 P. M. Stages will be in readiness on their arrival at Flushing, to convey passengers to West Flushing. Refreshments furnished on the ground. For maps, free passage tickets, and all particulars, inquire of

S. BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., sale of elegant oil paintings, comprising some of the finest specimens of art offered to the public this season, viz.: A large invoice of fine oil paintings on copper and silk attached to glass, including the celebrated Holy Family, by Cardini, and others equally rare and meritorious, by the celebrated artists, Le Clerc, Carlo Dolci, Chaimbeaux, Watteau, Mildy, Fareeski, Van Schelder, Kabrat, Dubeek, Parie. Wouvermans, Van Muller, Ribaut, Decamps, H. Dunaut, Van Bournes, &c. Also, Apples from Teniers, Gerhard Dow, Boucher, Postelle, Raphael and others equally celebrated. Together with a large collection of Modern pictures in the French, English and Flemish schools, by Berganeni, Wilcox, Janes, Hart, Harvey, Geo. Randt of London, Vandegheldt, Bloodman, Williams of Edinburgh, Van Willis, and De Hese, together with a lot of engravings, &c.

The pictures will be on exhibition one day before the sale; when the public are respectfully invited to inspect them, and judge for themselves. Sale positive, without reserve.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HAIR AND RATTAN MATTRESSES, PAILLIASSES, &c.—MORTGAGEES' SALE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK BLIND INSTITUTE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at Sanderson's Hotel, on Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st-sts., 50 superior curled hair mattresses, assorted sizes, 50 rattan do., and 50 straw paillasses, all made in the best manner and of the best materials, by the pupils of the Blind Institute, for whose benefit the same are to be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage. Persons desirous of obtaining first-rate articles, and bestowing their mite to a worthy Institution, at the same time getting value received, will have an opportunity by attending this sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEES' SALE OF FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c.—At "Sanderson's Family Hotel" on Gramercy Park, between 20th and 21st-sts.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on FRIDAY, 9th at 10½ o'clock, at the above Hotel, by virtue of several chattel mortgages, all the furniture &c., remaining unsold and unsulled from former sales, including also about 50 best quality fine hair mattresses, made in the best manner, by and for the benefit of the pupils of the Blind Institution, 30 suits marble top enamelled cottage furniture, gas fixtures, looking-glasses, cane seat oak dining chairs, settees, barbers' mahogany chairs, paillasses, spring beds, rattan mattresses, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY SAMUEL BROTHERS & CO.—Sale at New-York cash sale, to commence on TUESDAY, June 13, 1854, Books to be received until June 10, at 12 M. SAMUEL BROTHERS & CO. reserve the right to reject any bid. It will be observed, by reference that all sales of consignments thereon, to commence on the first Tuesday of each month, and terminate on the following Saturday. The sales are held at the store of the undersigned, No. 119 Nassau-st., and notice thereof will be given in the daily papers. Terms, cash, over the counter, on delivery of the goods. Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the store of the undersigned, on the first day of sale, at which time it will go to press.

AUCTION SALES.

R. G. KEMP, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 25 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton.—R. G. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, by order of the mortgagee, removed from West 22d-st. for the convenience of sale, a very large and beautiful assortment of good quality of household furniture, which is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, and consists of rich velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, stair and oil cloth carpets, one superior rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, a very excellent instrument, rosewood parlor furniture en suite, mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, marble-top secretaire and pier tables, rosewood sofas and chairs in hair cloth, large oval and pier glasses, oil paintings, damask window curtains, silver plated tea and coffee sets, rich mantel vases and ornaments, mahogany French and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, marble top and plain bureaus and washstands, together with all the usual assortment. Also, several good second-hand piano-fortes, and many other valuable goods, all of which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, June 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No 114 West 25th-st., near 7th-av. Brussels and ingrain carpets, suite of black walnut parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle; suite of mahogany parlor furniture, in brocatelle; gilt-frame pier glasses, with slab and brackets mahogany marble-top centre and sofa tables; two mahogany marble-top etageres; one black walnut ditto; rosewood quertette tables, mantel and etagere ornaments, black walnut gothic chairs in morocco, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto wash-stands, elegant curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, iron bedsteads, mahogany bureaus, dining and tea tables, kitchen furniture, &c. A deposit will be required from every purchaser.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer

HOUSE SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTE, PAINTINGS, SILVERWARE, &c.—Will be sold THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 9, at 10½ o'clock, the entire contents of the elegantly furnished brown stone house, No. 121 45th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., comprising a great variety of elegant parlor and chamber furniture, in fine order. Also, basement and kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware. Sale positive. House to let. For full particulars, see *Herald* and *Courier and Enquirer*.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

DINING SALOON AND FIXTURES.—Known as the Edmonds or Franklin Saloon, and adjoining the Franklin House, Brooklyn. JAMES COLE & SON will sell the lease and fixtures of No 17 Fulton-st., on Public Auction, at the Franklin House, No 15 Fulton-st., on SATURDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, noon. This is an old established stand, and the sale will be positive. Terms very accommodating.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 356 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on avorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan and 1st July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State, in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is received under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, is dependent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF C. P & A. R. R Co., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the laws of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Saodusky City and the Colombus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Company, having, in pursuance to the laws of the State of Ohio, become one consolidated Corporation, under the name of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, notice is given, that the Bonds of either Company may be exchanged for a corresponding amount of the Bonds of the consolidated Company, secured by a mortgage of the property and franchises of the whole consolidated Road, at No. 82 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 6, 1854. D. N. BARNEY, Trustee.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE
Ulster Banking Company of Loedou,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1 1854

THOS G. MABSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S HALSTED, Js.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1aw2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s16 '53-1aw2yF

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank. DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d2 '52-1aw2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.
ALBANY, June 1, 1854.—The DROVERS' BANK, St. Lawrence County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of Messrs. TAYLOR SROTHERS, in the City of New-York, as agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB B. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PELLIS, }
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE"—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "suspension bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and South-western ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line via Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket agent.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No. 85 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now on hand, and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid sole leather trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, valises, hat cases, carpet and leather bags, &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Messrs. Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality, constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN E. HOFFMAN.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a first-class super-royal Washington Hand Press, of Hoe's manufacture. Apply to GEORGE F. NESBITT & CO., No. 26 Beekman-st.

WANTED WANTED.—Hand Bills will be given to any one who will find them lodged in their Beds, to Brewers, and Distillers, Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c. &c. Apply at 129 NASSAU-st., Basement.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending April 30, 1854:
Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last report. $8,543,301 62

RECEIPTS DURING QUARTER.

Received for premiums	$138,382 00	
Received for interest	4,000 15	
Interest accrued not due	37,500 00	
		$180,582 15
Total		$2,723,884 77

DISBURSEMENTS DURING QUARTER.

Paid expenses (including rent, salaries, medical fees, &c.)	$11,000 92	
Commissions, advertising, exchange, postage, State and City taxes	2,303,15	
Claims by death	77,039 17	
Additions to same from dividends	7,731 36	
Surrendered policies and dividends, reduction of premiums, annuities and bills payable	23,610 27	
		127,574 73
		$2,596,309 88

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in bank and with United States Trust Company	$36,863 36	
Advanced on policies	19,735 00	
Bonds and mortgages	2,382,223 41	
Premium account	47,606 85	
Interest due, unpaid and accrued	62,380 91	
Due from agents	54,588 13	
		$2,596,309 88

Claims unpaid	35,000 00	
Amount at risk Feb 1, 1854	$19,960,927 34	
Amount at risk issued since	1,259,650 00	
Total	$20,919,577 34	

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	389,900 00	
Dead	59,800 00	
		$449,700 00
Total at risk	$20,469,877 34	
Number of policies running Feb. 1, 1854	7,373	
Number of policies issued since	438	
Total	7,811	

DEDUCT.

Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered and expired	143	
Dead	25	
		173
		7,638

Of which—
6,511 are for life.
972 are for seven years.
36 are for one year.
119 are for irregular periods.
7,638

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk.....$808,950
Increase for the quarter on policies.....265

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1854.

I have examined the above returns and believe them to be correct, C. GILL, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston.	Robt. H. M'Curdy,	Govern'r M. Wilkins.
John Y. L. Pruyn.	William Betts.	Isaac G. Pearson.
William Moore.	Jos. B. Collins.	Eugene Dutilh.
John H. Swift.	Geo. B. Clark.	M. T. Grinnell.
Wm. C. Bunker.	Jno. Wadsworth.	Jonathan Miller.
Abram Bininger.	Nath'l Hayden.	Joseph Blunt.
Jos. P Yelverton.	Sam'l M Cornell.	John M. Stuart.
Hamilu Blake.	Alfred Edwards.	Lucius Robinson.
Richard Patrick.	Sam'l D. Babcock.	Rodman G Moulton.
Chas. J. Sellman.	Geo. Griswold.	Lewis P. Battelle.
Sam'l E Sprouils.	Cephas H Norton.	John P. Treadwell.
Ezra Wheeler.	Wm. H Popham.	W. Smith Brown.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. S Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arther Leery,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowlior,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Caswell B. Lamor,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riegs,	John Rosa, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cester,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Feleg Hall,	Robert S Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and 52 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Keenedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John Brace,
H Quackenbos,	Adolph Lemont,	Samuel E. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	R. W. Merriam,
John C. Seeing,	Wm. C. Alsop,	John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Oeshury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nath Mosenau,
Daniel T Willets,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B Duoham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. I. Conklin,	Ebenr H Brown,	Geo H. Franklin,
Peter L. Voris,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Brake,	Egbert Sandler,	William Rose,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebh,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Cooover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M Strong,
Leocard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Deland, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry Coddington,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. B McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Wilson,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Metthias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David P. Crane,	Charles Traue,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	Jacob Wendover,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J Bonesteel,
Simon Shiueler,	Jeo. Moneypenny,	Alfred Bermore,
Gsyl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd S. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawreuce,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry P. Barrow,
Joseph Percy,	T. C. Charleswoyne,	Phil Clerkin,
Wm. H. Falle,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

A Bill Giving Additional Aid to Wrecked Vessels.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Interesting Debate in the House.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

On motion it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn, it be till Monday.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. CLAYTON moved that the Chair fill the vacancy in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, caused by Mr. EVERETT's resignation. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. FISH.

The House bill for the relief of THOMAS FRAZIER was taken up and passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered a resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of building a Light-Boat, and keeping the same on Alden's Reef, lying off the harbor of Portland, and of substituting a steam whistle for the fog bell on Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Mr. FISH presented the memorial of ROYAL PHELPS, attorney for JAMES, Earl of Selkirk, praying that a patent be issued to him for the lands in Minesota granted to his ancestor by CHARLES II of England. Referred to the Committee on Private Claims.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill for the better preservation of [illegible] vessels wrecked on the coasts [illegible] such apparatus and supplies as in his judgment may be necessary.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a Keeper for each station, also a Superintendent, and shall have powers to perform the duties of Inspector of Customs for each Coast.

Section 3 provides that no boat shall be purchased and used at any point, other than on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, unless the same be placed in the possession of the United States, or [illegible]

[illegible] The Senate then, at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. HAVEN offered a resolution to close the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought that was too soon.

Mr. HOUSTON would prefer an earlier day.

Mr. BENTON wished to express his views on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. HAVEN said he would not press his resolution to a vote now, for the House would be found without a quorum and be prevented from going into Committee of the Whole. Next Monday he should submit the question.

Mr. GIDDINGS rose to call the attention of the House to the conduct of one of its officers. He referred to A. O. P. NICHOLSON, the printer of this body. He would read an article which appeared in the Washington *Union* of this morning. It was in perfect accordance with what had been published in that paper for the last ten days, assailing members of the Senate by name, and by implication members of this body. The extract from the article is as follows:

"In one word, protection and obedience are reciprocal and inseparable, and those who like the Abolition incendiaries, PARKER, PHILLIPS, GIDDINGS and others, are incessantly proclaiming their hostility to the laws and the Constitution, and stimulating men, women and children to violate them as a sacred duty, in my opinion have no claim to the protection of those laws or that Constitution. They are the apostles of sedition, violence and murder; they are *feral natures*, wild beasts of the forest, knowing no law and no restraint but their wild, ungovernable instinct, and like dastardly midnight brawlers, after fixing the train to explode their mines, leaving the wretched dupes to become the victims of those acts which they themselves have stimulated. If there no law that can reach these cowardly incendiaries, who safely viewing from behind, exult in darkness to enjoy the blaze! And are those who on the floor of both houses of Congress, openly declaring their disaffection to that Constitution they have sworn to support and maintain, worthy of a seat in the sacred halls of legislation, when any act should emanate from that source. There are questions that must be answered sooner or later, and the sooner the better."

Mr. BOCOCK wished to know how this subject came before the House.

The Speaker replied—The gentleman from Ohio presented it as a question of privilege.

Mr. PARKER, not having read the article, wished to know whether it mentioned the names of the members of this House.

Mr. GIDDINGS knew it mentioned his name. The declaration comes from an officer of this House, that its members are beyond the pale of protection. This is an implication that persons may assassinate them and use violence. He had prepared a resolution, but preferred to leave the subject to a majority of the House.

Mr. OLDS—I want the resolution read; I perhaps may offer an amendment.

Mr. JONES of Tenn.—Without intending to take part in the controversy, I submit there is nothing in the matter which the practice of the House would authorize as a question of privilege. If the editor of a newspaper has assailed a member of this House, that is in a capacity different from an officer of this House, and in that of a private individual.

The Speaker sustained that view, but nevertheless thought Mr. GIDDINGS had a right to present the question of privilege in form of a resolution. After conversation on this point, Mr. GIDDINGS submitted the following:

Whereas, A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Esq., printer of this body, and editor and proprietor of the Washington *Union*, has, in his paper of this morning, an article most evidently designed to excite unlawful violence on members of this body, therefore,

Resolved, That said NICHOLSON, and all others connected with the Washington *Union*, be expelled from this Hall.

Mr. OLDS—I understand my colleague to ask the protection of this House, from the fact that he is threatened personally with violence. Perhaps the members of this House may have seen the speech of my colleague made in Boston. I am unable to say whether or not it was delivered in Faneuil Hall, but in it he clearly intimates he is afraid of being assassinated for the course of policy he has pursued relative to certain measures before this House. But when he comes here to claim protection for fear of being assassinated for what he has thought fit to do in the course of his official duty, he ought to come with clean hands and a pure heart. If I recollect aright, in his Boston speech he charges his colleagues with having cast their votes for the Nebraska bill under a bribe.

Mr. HOUSTON—rising hastily—I ask whether the Chair entertains this as a question of privilege. If not I object to it and the debate.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I don't yield the floor for that purpose, but to my colleague.

The Speaker said the House would determine the question.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I supposed I had a right

Mr. STANTON of Ky.—I don't understand Mr. NICHOLSON as standing in a position which gives him the privilege of the floor. I don't understand that the rules admit him.

He is a mere contractor.

The SPEAKER—As Printer to the House he is entitled to the privilege of the floor.

Mr. HAVEN—I want to say, in rearranging the furniture of the hall the stand is so affected that it is impossible to learn what the question is. It seems some means ought to be adopted to remedy this defect.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky.—The article is a mere communication to that paper, and is not written by the editor.

Mr. GIDDINGS—It is unquestionably from the pen of the editor. Note. the article is headed "Obsolete Ideas, by an Old Fogy."

Mr. CLINGMAN—I wish to call attention to the precise point. I understand the speaker to say the public printer has a right to come on this floor, and the gentleman from Ohio to offer a resolution to deprive him of this privilege. To expel an officer is a question of privilege, and the gentleman submits the proposition on his own responsibility, from the reading of the article. I think it much less violent in tone than his speeches. If he is apprehensive of a personal attack he has a right to ask protection, and if he makes out a proper case I shall vote to give him a guard, or other wise protect him, as I would any other member.

Mr. MILLSON—I take it for granted that Mr. NICHOLSON is an officer of the House, and may be expelled. I think it right he is entitled to the privilege of the floor, but I conceive he is not entitled to admission as the editor of the *Union*. The other persons connected with him in the resolution are only entitled to the privilege as reporters of that paper. The questions ought to be separated. If it is proposed to expel Mr. NICHOLSON, as an officer of the House, it may be proper to inquire whether he has done anything as such to justify his expulsion. If the object is to expel the editor and reporters of the *Union* as persons entitled to the reporter's desks, and not as officers of the House, then it is right to inquire whether any of them has done anything in the capacity of reporter to subject them to expulsion, therefore the resolution does not properly present a question of privilege.

Mr. HAMILTON—Let's lay the resolution on the table and proceed to other business.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Ohio has a right to move to expel an officer of the house, and is entitled to the floor.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I yield one-half of my time to my colleague.

Mr. OLDS—I can get the floor after you have done.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I wish to say the question rests with the majority and not with me. I wish to call attention to the emphatic language of the article which is in one word protection and obedience, are reciprocal and inseparable, and those who, like the Abolition incendiaries, PARKER, PHILLIPS, GIDDINGS, and others, are incessantly proclaiming their hostility to the laws and the Constitution, and stimulating men, women and children to violate them as a sacred duty, in my opinion have no claim to the protection of those laws or that Constitution.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon—I ask the gentleman whether he is apprehensive of personal danger.

Mr. GIDDINGS—My friend will excuse me. It is the dignity of this body I wish to preserve.

Mr. LANE—I assure him there is no danger. (Laughter.)

Mr. GIDDINGS—I don't thank the gentleman for assurance of that kind.

Mr. LANE—I can only say, "conscience makes cowards of us all." I propose to go security for the gentleman's safety.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I understand him to say he will go my security. I have not asked for it. I again call attention to the cowardly remarks for which he pronounces that myself and others are without the pale of the law, and that any assassin whatever may commit murder on us. It remains for the Administration, whose organ this paper is, to say whether it will maintain editors and reporters of this character and description. I have to say in reply to my colleague, who talks about my speech in Boston, that I have served too long here to permit myself to be called in question for what I have said in this hall or elsewhere. He has not yet got the power, although he is servile to it; to tell me what I shall say and where I shall speak. I have been too long here to let gentlemen crack their whips over me. They must assail freemen with language like that, as though they were not acquainted with their rights. Let it be understood, I am here as a member of this body by the Grace of God and the favor of my constituents. I will maintain the rights of both. I have not asked protection; when I do, I will let the body know it. I ask the House to protect itself and the purity and dignity of the representative character. If I recollect aright, my colleague (Mr. OLDS) voted to expel the Reporter of the *Tribune* for holding up a colleague of his to ridicule. [A voice about SAWYER eating sausages—ha! ha!] I will say to the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. MILLSON,) the resolution is nearly in the exact language used when expelling the reporter for the *Tribune*, and that resolution was adopted by the Democratic party of the House. Ask the reporters of the *Union*, I know not who they are; they may be among my best friends. All I ask is that gentlemen will record their names and hold up an assassin like him who figures in the *Union* this morning to men of the world—place your names on record and let posterity know whether you tolerate a man who writes an article of such a description. Speak to your constituents and let them understand it. He may read me out of the pale of human society, but the day will come, when no individual will have the power or authority. Not expecting again to occupy the floor, I appeal to every individual, whether they will tolerate a man who writes such articles as these to which he had referred. It has been suggested that it is not an editorial article, but it is under another name. I shall not argue the responsibility of editors for what they put forth. The presumption is, Mr. NICHOLSON wrote the article under another name, to hide himself from the public. He has placed it before the country and the House, and for this let him be held responsible.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, here referred to the records, to show the proceedings expelling the *Tribune* reporter, for giving a personal description of the domestic habits of Mr. SAWYER, such as eating sausages in the lobbies, and contending that that case and this were not analogous in their character as to privilege.

The SPEAKER said—The question of privilege, as entertained, was not based on what appeared in the *Union*, but on the resolution itself.

Mr. OLDS—I do not propose to question the conduct of my colleague for what he has been pleased to do or say, here or elsewhere. I do not propose to arraign him before this body, for others of his colleagues gave their votes for the Nebraska bill under the influence of bribery and corruption. But I allude to it for the purpose of showing that this appeal for protection does not come from him with a good grace—who could leave his colleagues and go to a distant city, and there, assassin-like, stab private reputation in the dark, when his colleagues were not there to reply to him. When he made the accusation he must have known in his heart it was false in conception and utterance.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Does my colleague speak for himself or for others?

Mr. OLDS—Ah! do I speak for myself or for others? I speak for myself and others,—and I speak to him and to others. What I said, I did not say in the dark, nor in Boston, where the Abolitionists could protect me in what I said, like my colleague. What I say, is on the floor of the American Congress, and for him and others to bear, that he who comes here and asks for protection has no right to claim it, when he can go away and, assassin like, stab his colleague, and give utterance to what is false in inception, and has no existence except in his own brain. But my colleague says he does not seek protection for fear of personal violence, but wants the House to take care of its own dignity. If I recollect right, there was a memorable occasion when the House did undertake to preserve its dignity, when the conduct of my colleague was such, that under a vote of censure, he saw fit to resign his seat, like the man who was kicked down stairs, he said he left before the row commenced. [Laughter.] A pretty thing to preserve the dignity of the House. How long was it preserved! I have already said, he who comes here to make accusations, should come with clean hands and a pure heart. Can he do so? If those colleagues who voted with him on certain questions fell an apprehension of personal violence; why do not they too claim protection, if they cannot protect themselves? Have they been threatened? Did not the organ of a certain party call on incendiaries to apply the torch to the Capitol and destroy the inmates under the crumbling ruins? Let me refer to what his colleagues in fanaticism say. CASSIUS M. CLAY advises that traitors be punished as an example for all future time. Every man, he remarks, who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, deserves death; but, he adds, there is no way of inflicting the penalty. So thought HORACE GREELEY; therefore he called on the incendiary to apply the torch to thinks WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER—and so think strong minded women of the North—and it is advised that they who may escape the lash should be broken on the wheel of public opinion. This is what my colleague undertakes to do. How! By branding his colleagues as being bribed, and making statements false in inception and utterance. Break them on the wheel of public opinion! Let them create public opinion. You cannot reach them by blows. They have not the courage to apply the torch to the Capitol, but they have the personal courage to go to Boston and stab reputation, and call on their hearers to crush those who differ from them in opinion, on the wheel of public opinion. And now, one of them comes skulking back and asks the expulsion of the Feblie Printer for giving the truth as it relates to my colleague. I feel that I have done my colleague a service; for every attack made on him by a lover of the Constitution, and on the fanaticism of the party with which he acts, only helps to build him no and return him to occupy a seat in this Hall. My colleague talks about kicking Southerners into some kind of support of right measures on this floor. He knows what it is to be kicked. My colleague was always a man of peace, and has consistently voted against all war measures. If a personal altercation should occur, it would be coffee for two, instead of pistols for two. I move the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I hope my colleague will withdraw that motion.

Mr. OLDS—Let him say what he has to say in Boston.

Several gentlemen called for the reading of both the resolution and the communication—The question taken up on laying the resolution on the table, 77 against 29. No quorum.

The house was then called when one hundred and twenty-four members answered to their names—Question again taken on laying the resolution on the table. No quorum—79 against 31.

The House, 32 against 81, refused to adjourn—another call of the House ordered.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the House adjourn. They could not, he said, keep a quorum here for five minutes, and could not, therefore, adjourn until Monday, but when they adjourn let it be the understanding adjournment is till Monday.

The House then adjourned, amid much laughter.

The National Industrial Congress.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, June 8.

The National Industrial Congress met again today. The Committee on Business reported a series of resolutions from among the number offered by members:

1. They deny the doctrine that individuals upon entering civil society must give up a portion of their natural rights.

2. Governments having no rights to bestow, it is to see that all its members are guaranteed a peaceable possession of their natural rights.

3. They invite the cooperation of all creeds and sects to alleviate the degraded condition of the toiling millions,—and to advocate fearlessly the right of the landless to a portion of the wild territory.

4. That the monopoly of land by the few is a sin against God, and a curse to man.

5. That the proper cultivation of the waste and idle soil will conduce to the improvement of mechanics and laborers, who are reduced to poverty by the large emigration falling in competition with American industry.

6. They protest against giving land to Railroad, and other Companies, as unjust special legislation, and a direct robbery of the people.

7. The United States Senate is reprimanded for not passing the Homestead bill,—with a declaration that Senators should be elected by the people, and be made immediately responsible to them for their acts.

A religious toleration resolution was offered but not reported by the Business Committee.

A Committee on an Address, and one to nominate a National Executive Committee were appointed.

Cleveland was selected as the place for the next meeting to be held at.

A mass meeting was held in the evening in front of the City Hall, and was addressed by several land reformers.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 8.

The Democrats have agreed to proceed to the election of United States Senators to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Legislature met in Convention this morning and elected Democrats to fill the vacancies in the Senate and House.

Governor BAKER was inaugurated this afternoon.

The procession for the inauguration embraced the Legislative Committee, the City Government, several military and fire companies, with three bands of music.

The Governor's Message was practical, and mostly treated of local matters, briefly alluding to National politics. It fully endorses the Administration.

In the House Mr. FLANNAR'S, of Manchester, (Whig,) introduced a series of resolutions opposing the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise, and the extension of Slavery in the Territories, condemning the conduct of Messrs. MORRIS, WILLIAMS, and HARRY HIBBARD, and landing the action of Messrs. KITTREDGE and MORRISON on the Nebraska bill. The resolutions were specially assigned for Friday.

It rained heavily all day.

Homœopathic Convention.

ALBANY, Thursday, June 8.

In the Homœopathic Convention this morning, Dr. COXE, of Philadelphia, reported provings of Hydrophobia, which were reported to the publishing Committee.

The following resolution, introduced at a meeting at Cleveland, was adopted after a debate:

Resolved, That we regard the Homœopathic law as coextensive with disease, and that a resort to any other means than those pointed out by the law—*Similia similibus*—is the result in part of the incompleteness of our *materia medica*, but mainly the result of a want of sufficient knowledge on the part of our physicians of those *x* medica already possessed by our school, and not an inefficiency of the Homœopathic law.

In the afternoon reports were received from various Committees and referred.

Further explanations were made in reference to Dr. SCHMIDT'S matter, but it was settled harmoniously. Dr. PULTE reported the proceedings of the Committee appointed last year to procure a suitable stone for HAHNEMANN'S birthplace.

Buffalo was selected as the place of meeting for next year.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 8.

A numerously attended Convention of the YOUNG Men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada is now in session in this city. Associations of Boston, Pittsburg, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Springfield, Cleveland, St. Johns, Louisville, Chicago, Quincy, Peoria, Toronto, Quebec and Worcester, are represented. GEORGE W. HELME, of New-Orleans, was chosen President; H. A. ROBINSON, of Massachusetts, MOSES LYFORN, of Maine, R. A. YOUNG, of Missouri, J. HOLLAND, of Canada, J. E. JACASON of Pennsylvania, Vice-Presidents; and W. J. RHEAS, of Washington, W. T. SMITHETT, of Boston, Secretaries.

The object of the Convention is to devise some organized method for promoting Christianity throughout the American continent.

Maine Democratic State Convention.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 7.

The State Convention of the Democratic party, known as the "Morrill men," assembled here to-day. The City Hall was well filled. CHARLES J. TALBOT, of Farmington, was chosen President, with a Vice-President from each County in the State. Speeches were made by Gen. PARRY, of Oxford, Mr. TALBOT and others. Strong Anti-Nebraska and Maine Law resolutions were adopted. ANSON P. MORRILL, of Readfield, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. In accepting the nomination Mr. MORRILL made an eloquent speech endorsing the resolutions. Great enthusiasm pervaded the Convention.

Vermont Whig State Convention.

RUTLAND, (Vt.) Wednesday, June 7.

The Whig State Convention assembled here today. It was fully attended, and the proceedings were harmonious. STEPHEN BOYCE was nominated for Governor, OSCAR L. SHAFTER for Lieutenant-Governor, and HENRY M. BATES for State Treasurer.

From the Rio Grande.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 8.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received. They contain Rio Grande advices to the 20th ultimo, which continue to detail Indian outrages. A number of murders are also recorded, and a high state of excitement existed.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 6.

The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived at this port, bringing Havana dates to the 4th inst., but there is no news of importance.

From Nassau.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 8.

Nassau dates to the 27th ult. have been received at Charleston. The *Robert L. Lane* had sailed with her cargo for New-Orleans, and the schooner *Mobile* had sailed with the *James Wright's* cargo.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Thursday, June 8.

The brig *Windward*, from Boston, bound to Pensacola with ice, put in here for repairs, having been run into by a ship off Cape Ecar, on the 1st inst., carrying away her foremast, bowsprit, windlass, &c.

Sad Accident at Sing Sing.

SING SING, Thursday, June 8, 1854.

A sad accident occurred here yesterday. The wife, son and daughter of Dr. BACON, who resides about a mile south of this village, had driven in their carriage to the house of B. MOORE, Esq., half a mile north of it. They had entered the lane which leads to his house when the coachman stopped to close the gate, carelessly throwing the reins upon the dash board. The noise of the gate startled the horses and they ran down the lane, upsetting the carriage, and seriously injuring all who were in it. Mrs. BACON was shockingly bruised—so seriously indeed, that up to a late hour last night no hopes of her recovery were entertained. The others were less severely hurt and are both expected to recover. Dr. BACON is a brother of Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven. Yours, &c.

☞ The Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, has offered a prize of £200 sterling for the complete investigation of the orbit of the comet of Biela. Readers will remember the observations of Prof. HUBBARD on this most curiously-behaved comet, which, while it was under the telescope, on its eleventh appearance, split into two, and, on its twelfth, came in as twins, but on a path widely divergent from its expected orbit. Let astronomers track him if possible in o his hiding-place, and in their observatories be ready to meet their acquaintance at his next arrival—some five years hence. It is not often these celestial strays are advertised, with so handsome a reward for the finder.

Amusements.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—To-night is the benefit of the Assistant Doorkeeper, Mr. MOORE. Mr. WALLACK appears as *Erasmus Bookworm*, in BUCKSTONE'S play of the "Scholar," and Mr. LESTER as *Sir Charles Coldstream*, in the excellent comedy of "Used Up."

It is announced that this is the last week but one of the season.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The great Irish Drama called "Eva, the Irish princess," will be revived tonight. The cast is a strong one and some unusual preparations have been made in the way of scenery.

NIBLO'S.—The charming ballet of "Bella la Parquette" continues to crowd this beautiful place of amusement, and M'lle YSCA MATHIAS galua, if possible, in popularity on each performance. It is repeated tonight with the pantomime of the "Red Gnome and the White Warrior."

NEW-YORK CITY.

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.—A very interesting performance took place at Kuickarbocker Hall on Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the performance of Mr. ROOT'S popular cantata, "The Flower Queen," under the direction of Mr. A. C. WILLIAMS. Evergreens, trees and flowers decked the stage in profusion. The group of about 150 young Misses from Ward School No. 45, spoke volumes in favor of musical culture. The whole performance reflected credit on their teacher. The Concert is to be repeated this evening, and readers who attend will be insured satisfaction.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday evening, Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the City Hospital, on the body of a man named WILLIAM KENEKEN, who died of injuries received by the falling of a bar of iron into the hold of the ship *Jacob A. Westervelt*. Coroner WILHALM held an inquest on the body of a young lad named WILLARD ARMUT, who fell overboard from the canal boat *M. Strong*. The dead body of a middle aged man, name unknown, was found floating in the North River yesterday, opposite the Forty-seventh-street pier. The remains were fastened to the wharf and information sent to the Coroner's office.

CAPTURE OF A RIVER ROBBER.—Yesterday, officer VAN TASSELL arrested a young man upon a charge of attempting to commit a robbery on board of the sloop *Betsey Baker*, lying at the Broome-street pier. He was committed.

FROM ABROAD.—Among the passengers by the *Hermann*, yesterday, were Sig. CANTUAL, a baritone engaged by MAERTZER, J. HENRIQUES, late U. S. Consul at Australia, and Mr. J. W. BRYCE, bearer of dispatches.

☞ The Sixteenth Ward licensing was concluded at the Mayor's office yesterday. One hundred and fifty applicants made their appearance. Councilman MCINTYRE, from the Forty-second District, was the only Commissioner present. He informed his constituents that they need wait no longer as no licenses for his District would be granted at this session.

☞ As we have had no moisture in the air for some weeks, the thunder-shower of last evening was refreshing.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"EVA, THE IRISH PRINCESS."—The beautiful historical spectacle drama by this title will be revived at the National Theatre to-night. Those who see it will be amply repaid, as it is one of the very best pieces ever placed upon the American stage. "The Fairy Light Guard," with the wonderful performances of Mons. DUFANI, make up the evening's entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Travelers boarded by day or week on moderate terms, at the Water Cure, No. 178 Twelfth-street. Water Cure patients accommodated as above, or at South Orange, New Jersey. The accommodations are unsurpassed. O. H. WALLINGTON, M. D., N. Y.
O. W. MAY, M. D., South Orange.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

[Advertisement.]

FOR EUROPE.—The splendid steamer *Baltic* will leave for Europe on Saturday. A large number of those must perfect Daguerreotypes, taken by ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, will be taken out, every one of which will show the Europeans how superior the American art is to their own work. ROOT takes perfect pictures in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. WISE ascends with his balloon this afternoon, from the Crystal Palace. As he never fails, the experiment will be a truly beautiful one. A reward of $25 is offered to the person who will safely return him before night, when he will address the public in the Palace, and detail his romantic adventures in the clouds.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Thursday.

Before Judge Slosson.

MASTER AND SERVANT—LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER—CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT.

Plunkett against *The Manhattan Gas Company*.—Action to recover damages for injuries occasioned to the plaintiff by the falling of an iron roof which was in process of erection over the company's works, in Eighteenth-street, on the 11th of August, 1852. The work was performed for the Company by J. W. & J. F. Starr. The contract between them bound the Starrs to build the roof "*under the direction of the Engineer of the Manhattan Gas Light Company*," for a stipulated price and in accordance with certain specifications set forth in the agreement. The plaintiff, who is a day laborer, was employed by the Starrs in the erection of the roof, and was injured by its fall.

Mr. C. W. Bonney, for the defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint. The following were his grounds:

1. There is no sufficient evidence of negligence.

2. Both Starr and Plunkett were acting as employés of the company. Where injury is done to a *stranger* by the negligence of an agent, the principal may undoubtedly be held liable; but where one employé is injured by the negligence of another employé, when they are engaged in the same business, then the principal is not liable. (Farwell *vs.* The Worcester Railroad Company, 4 Metc. 49; Hayes *vs.* The Western Railroad Company, 3 Cush., 270; Brown *vs.* Maxwell, 6 Hill, 592.*)

And it makes no difference that one of the servants or employés is in a higher position than the other, and may be exerting a supervision over him. (Coon *vs.* The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, 6 Barbour's (S. C.) R., 224.) If then Starr was the employé of the company, in such a way that the company would be responsible for injuries caused to a third person by Starr's negligence, still the company would not be responsible for Plunkett, as he is an employé of the company. But

3. Starr was not the employé of the company in such a sense as to render the company liable. The Messrs. Starr took an independent contract for the performance of the work. And it has been frequently held that under contracts similar to this, and where, as here, the work is done under the supervision of the company's engineer or superintendent, the company are not liable, as for the acts of an agent or employé.

The work is not performed under their direction. (Bailey *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; of New-York, 3 Hill, 531; Blake *vs.* Ferris, 1 Selden, 49; Peck *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; and Gent *vs.* the same Court of Appeals. Not yet reported. *J. Van Vleck Contra.*—His Honor, Judge Slosson, said that as the Messrs Starr were to have the entire charge of the work and were to be the sole judges of the manner in which it should be performed, they were the parties to be held responsible for any accident resulting from negligence in the performance of the work; and that the clause in the contract between the Messrs Starr and the defendants, providing that the work should be "under the direction of the Engineer" of the latter, did not relieve the Messrs Starr from responsibility, or make the Company liable.

Complaint dismissed.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Cook against *Wolker*.—Action for goods sold and delivered. Claim $328 17. Defence counter-claim for $190, on account of a cutting machine alleged to have been sold by defendant to plaintiff and tender of the balance. Answer denying the counter-claim.

For the plaintiff Mr. Whitbeck; for the defendant Mr. Busteed.

* [See also Albro *vs.* The Agawam Railroad Company, 6 Cush., 75; and Sherman *vs.* The Rochester Railroad Company, 15 Barbour's (S. C.) R., 574, and cases there cited.—ED.]

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 8, by Rev. Dr. Foster DARLEY RANDALL, Esq., to Miss ELIZA H. BROWNE, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. W. R. Gordon, Mr. GEORGE ERMONSTONE and Miss EMMA FITZE, all of New-York.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. William E. Fisher, Mr. GILBERT F. ACKERMAN to CHARLOTTE Y., youngest daughter of David Brush, both of the City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 6, at 11th st. Church, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, Mr. HENRY VAN TO KATE LOUISE AMBURY, daughter of Antony Ambury, of Bristol, Eng.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Adams, ROBERT T. CRAIMER to MARIA T., daughter of the late Rufus L. Nevins, Esq.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. FLAMMANG DE LUXAMBURG to SARAH A., daughter of Alexander F. Hazes, of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 8, by Rev. J. A. Copp, of Chelsea, Mass., AARON K. THOMPSON to GRACE ROMAINE, daughter of Asa Worthington.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, June 6, at the residence of Chas. J. Smith, Esq. by Rev. W. H. Bellows, Mr. CLARENCY M. NEVILLE, of New-York, to Miss THERESA ——, daughter of the late Richmond Ellis, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

At Ravenswood, L. I., on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Thomas Wilks, WILLIAM HUGHES RITCHIE, of Virginia, to ANNA CORA MOWATT, of New-York.

At Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, June 8, by Rev. Mr. Partridge, THADDEUS CRANE and CLARINDA, daughter of Horace Bailey, Esq.

At Albany, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Wyckoff, Mr. JAMES NEWELL, of New-York, to Miss ABBY LOUISE TA HAYS, daughter of the late J. R. Hays, Esq., of Albany.

At Fordham, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. James Bestie, Mr. WILLIAM A. TIMPSON, of this City, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Charles Berrian, Esq., of Fordham, Westchester Co.

In Newburg, on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. John Johnston, D. D., JOHN W. MCGRATH, of New-York, to SARAH E., daughter of Benjamin H. Mace, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 8, GEORGIANA R., only child of George W. and Eunice Rahlet, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, at No. 199 East Broadway, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 8, EDWARD EVERITT, son of William D. and Margaret Salisbury, aged 4 months.

Funeral this day, (9th,) at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his father's residence, No. 110 West 22d st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 7, Mr. CHARLES C. WAIGHT, (Artist,) in the 54th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family, also the members of Bayman Lodge of Odd Fellows, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 9th inst., from his late residence, No. 70 West 16th st., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 8, CAROLINE E. BROWN, wife of Elijah T. Brown, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Richard and Jacob Ellison, the members of Mercheats' Lodge, No. 150, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 196 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

At Saybrook, Conn., on Saturday, June 3, LULU, infant daughter of Capt. David S. and Charlotte A. Babcock, aged 6 months.

At Stamford Township, Delaware Co., N. Y., on Monday, June 5, AGNES BABB, formerly of New York, aged 45 years.

June 5, STEPHEN COOK, aged 26 years. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, June 8—6 P. M.

The two California steamers came up the Bay this afternoon, having on freight $2,217,000 in gold, and the mails of the 16th May. We have made liberal quotations from the reports of the markets, and the state of mining and agriculture, on another page. The markets have not improved perceptibly. The overstock continues in most of the leading shipments from the East. Money keeps very dear. Capital is going into Real Estate to a partial extent, but Stocks are neglected. The Branch Mint is only able to coin about $80,000 the week, at present. The assays are large. From the 3d to the 30th April, inclusive, the deposits of Crude Gold were 65,705 ounces, which melted 62,275 ounces. The Legislature, before adjourning, passed a bill to indemnify DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., for their advance of interest money in January last, and appropriated $61,000 contingent upon the previous non-payment by the Sub Francisco Bankers of the State. This is an act of tardy, but well-meant justice to the house here.

There is a marked absence of speculation on the Stock Exchange. The Bears are not very anxious sellers, on time, for a further decline; the current prices for many of the Railroad and other Shares being too low in the estimation of some of them to justify the risk. On the other hand, buyers do not move with confidence in more than two or three Stocks on the whole list, and even on these, they seem willing to realize on every slight advance. The change for the better may come as suddenly as the reaction, after the speculative fever last week, was abrupt. Prices to-day, as compared with Wednesday, were ¼ to ¼ ℔ cent. weaker; ¼ on Erie and Reading Roads and Nicaragua Transit, and ¼ on Cumberland Coal and New-York Central. Small parcels of New-York and New-Haven come on the market at 90 ℔ cent. Pennsylvania Coal fell off to 105¼. Illinois Central Mortgages were done at 76, about $22,000 sold, and New-York Central Sixes at 85¼ ℔ cent. The sales of Erie Incomes are at 97 ℔ cent, with 2¼ ℔ cent. accumulated interest, reducing the Bond to $957 50 for $1,000 due and payable next February with 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, interest meanwhile. This short loan of the Company, originally $3,500,000, has been reduced to $2,650,000 by conversion into the Bonds of 1871, when the two were nearer together in price. The remainder will be provided for from the proceeds of further sales of 1871 Bonds, for which, we understand, bids will be invited to the requisite amount, during the Summer. The stock of the Parker Vein Coal Company was suspended from the Stock Board this morning, and the settlement of all contracts in it postponed, during legal proceedings taken against the concern for the irregular issue of shares. A Committee of investigation was appointed on the subject. It has been known for some days that the issue of stock authorized by the managers was 40,000, instead of 30,000 shares, as stated in the original programme of the Company after the enlargement of their capital to $3,000,000. This was a breach of faith with the buyers at the public Stock Exchange, but no fraud upon the Company, as the money is alleged to have gone to their use. But it is now rumored that a further large issue, every way fraudulent, has been put afloat, and the object of the legal steps taken to-day we understand to be a discovery of the whole of the facts in the case.

There was no particular variation in Money loans to-day. The Banks are less disposed to accommodate the Stock Brokers this week than last. Their specie averages may not be less favorable, as the California packets deliver their freights before Saturday. The next European steamer is the *Baltic*, of the COLLINS line, on Saturday. No preparations yet making for Specie shipments by her. The amount will depend somewhat on the course of Exchange to-morrow. To-day, the rates on the Continent are dull, but on England rather steady; the quotations at 109¼@109¾. A large sale of London bills was made this forenoon, by a regular Banking House, rumored to be to the Federal Government for transmission on account of Naval and other disbursements at the close of the Tressury year in Europe. There is doubt about this. The use of bills in any shape has been a questionable power under the Sub-Treasury, in the estimation of the present Secretary, and to-day, there are no indications of large requisitions on the office here to pay for such bills. The receipts were $49,219; payments $39,332, and balance $8,800,608.

We are pleased to hear that the steamer *Arctic* is

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
[illegible]
THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
published every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and also other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars. Five copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is issued on the day of departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 852. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of our Vessels of War.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9, 1854.

All danger of a collision with Spain having passed for the present, the steamship *Massachusetts* and sloop-of-war *Decatur*, will proceed to their destination on the Pacific station in about a week. s.

Our Cuban Relations—Important Revelations by the New Spanish Consul at New-Orleans.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 8, 1854.

The Washington gossips, who, taking their cue from a Madrid paper, entirely and satisfactorily settled the *Black Warrior* difficulty—even stating that dispatches had been received from Mr. SOULE announcing that result—were handsomely caught, as men must be frequently if they present as facts within their own knowledge ever so plausible speculations. The differences with Spain are not settled, and do not seem likely to be very soon, unless the purchase of the Island of Cuba becomes the basis of settlement.

I find the impression is very strong among Spanish residents in the United States, that war between us and Spain is almost certain to occur at an early day, unless avoided by a treaty of cession of Cuba to us. In this connection, I learn some facts from an undoubted source, which have peculiar significance at this time. The new Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, Señor LEGORIA, called a secret meeting at his house on Sunday, the 21st ultimo, of the Spaniards residing in New-Orleans. To these he delivered a long address upon the United States—its great ambition; its disposition to territorial aggrandizement; its unprincipled aggressions upon other nations—which had made its armies, in the eyes of civilized Europe, nothing better than bands of disorganising marauders, pirates and robbers; and its consistent and persistent antagonism to the time-hallowed and sacred thrones of the old continent, &c., &c. Having thus prepared the way, he proceeded to state that the Spanish Court and the Captain General of Cuba confidently anticipated a war with this country, which would be *sanctioned*—as he expressed it—by two powerful nations. In such an event, he continued, American citizens, resident in Spanish dominions, *might be subjected to danger by the outbreaking of the Spanish national enthusiasm.* In anticipation of such an occurrence, the Consul cautioned his countrymen to great prudence and circumspection in their intercourse with the Americans, that their confidence might be won and themselves safe, in consequence, from the natural retaliation upon their persons of the injuries inflicted upon their country men at Spanish hands. Their prudence, he hoped, would disarm the revenge of their American associates; but if there should be any danger of a popular outbreak against them, he should demand of the Federal authorities that Federal troops should be sent to New-Orleans, to protect them in the enjoyment of the treaty stipulation which gives to Spanish residents a year in which to close up their affairs.

An old Spaniard, who had lived long enough in the United States to become familiar with its Government, and its working, rose after the Consul had concluded, and did not hesitate to say that Señor LEGORIA, having been but a short time in the country, did not fully understand this Government nor this people. He then reminded him that each State here is free and independent, entertaining the greatest jealousy of the Federal Government, and assured him that to send Federal troops to New-Orleans to protect Spanish residents under the circumstances suggested, would be the surest mode of bringing destruction upon their heads. He was of opinion that the surest protection his countrymen had was to be found in the prudence of their personal deportment. The speaker concluded by asking the Consul what would be the course of the Spanish Government in the event of another expedition against Cuba, which public rumor said was about starting.

The Consul at this launched forth in a senseless tirade against acting Consul ROBERTSON at Havana, who he said had been continually writing the most infamous lies to the U. S. Government. Nor were his wrathful denunciations confined to Mr. ROBERTSON—the Americans in Cuba were *all* just as bad, for none of them had come forward to tell the truth about the Spanish Government, and expose the mendacity of the Consul. The Consul proceeded to say that if another expedition should proceed to Cuba, it would find the Government fully prepared to meet it, and that the Fillibusters would receive no quarter anywhere, and perhaps *the Consul and all the Americans there would meet the same fate*, for they were all conniving with the Fillibusters, and continually writing lies to the newspapers in this country. General PEZUELA understood them perfectly well, and *not one should escape a just retribution.*

It is very evident, and it strikes me that "the outbreaking of the Spanish national enthusiasm" has a bloody and relentless duty assigned it already, in advance of the occurrence of a rupture. American citizens resident in Cuba, and obnoxious to the tyrants who sway her destinies, are to be the victims of an irresponsible mob, whose premeditated crime is to be charged to a sudden outburst of national enthusiasm. If any such acts are attempted to be perpetrated, the day will be a sorry one for Spain, who certainly will not be allowed thus easily to shift the responsibility of a premeditated "accident." s.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 9.

Mr. FAULKNER announced the death of his colleague, JOHN F. SNODGRASS, which occurred suddenly at Parkersburg, Va., on Monday last,—being the fifth member who had died since the commencement of the present Congress. The deceased was 51 years of age. He passed a high eulogium on his public and private character, and offered resolutions expressive of regret because of the death of Mr. SNODGRASS, providing for wearing crape on the left arm for 30 days, and for a copy of the resolutions to be sent to the family of the deceased. As a further mark of respect he moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. LETCHER, who had enjoyed the friendship and confidence of Mr. SNODGRASS, added a few words of deserved tribute,—when the House adjourned.

The National Industrial Convention.

TRENTON, Friday, June 9.

The National Industrial Convention spent to-day in considering resolutions. Mr. SNEDDEN introduced a number of Land Reform, and other reform resolutions, which were adopted. Numerous Anti-Slavery and Anti-Nebraska resolutions, and in favor of Emigrant Societies for Nebraska, were likewise adopted. The Anti-Slavery resolutions created opposition and some were voted down. Mr. LAUB, from Delaware, left the Conventian declaring it to have deserted its principles for outside issues. Adjourned *sine die.*

General SIDNEY JONES came in and announced another Convention for to-morrow, and denounced the present one. He was not a delegate.

Senator DOUGLAS passed through here to-day and was cheered by his friends who had assembled at the depôt to meet him. The Anti-Nebraska men also met, and cheers were given by them for Mr. SKELTON and others who voted against the bill.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad—Dinner to a Member of Congress, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 9.

The opening of the Covington and Lexington Railroad to Cynthiana was celebrated at the latter place yesterday.

A dinner was given to Hon. J. S. HARRISON, Representative in Congress from this County, this evening, as a testimonial of approval of his course on the Nebraska bill.

The *Martha Washington* prisoners arrived here today from Arkansas, having been released on bail.

EXCHANGE on Eastern cities is firm in the market, at ¼ premium, and tending upwards.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9.

The Southern mail this morning brings us New-Orleans papers of Saturday last.

Galveston dates to the 31st ultimo continue to mention numerous Indian outrages.

Captain GRAINGER writes from Fort Merrill that within a week past the Indians had done more damage than in the previous three years.

The Brazos River was three miles wide at Houston, and great damage to the crops was anticipated.

From New-Orleans—Departure of California Steamers—The President's Proclamation as to Fillibusters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 7.

The steamships *United States*, for Aspinwall, and *Pampero*, for San Juan, sailed to-day.

The President's Proclamation has caused considerable excitement here, and the leading fillibusters are understood to have so organized their movements as not to violate the laws.

The Canal Works.

ALBANY, Friday, June 9.

Proposals are advertised for to do the work on the State Canals, viz.: On the Champlain Canal, on the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal, on the Black River Canal, on the Middle Division of the Erie, on the Western Division of the Erie, and on the Genesee Valley. The time for receiving peoposals ranges from the 6th to the 18th of July.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Case.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9.

Col. SUTTLE, the owner of ANTHONY BURNS, has reached Alexandria. He left the cutter *Morris* and took passage on a vessel bound to New-York, and thence returned by land. BURNS is represented to be glad of his escape from Boston.

Return of a Fugitive Slave.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 9.

The steamship *Florido*, on her last trip to Savannah, took a fugitive slave, who had escaped in the Charleston steamer *Nashville*, and was transferred at sea to the *Florido*.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Friday, June 9.

The New-Hampshire Legislature has adjourned till Monday, having previously postponed the election of United States Senators till Friday next.

The Ohio Liquor Law.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 9.

The Grand Jury have indicted several of the leading liquor dealers here for violating the Liquor law lately passed by the Legislature.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Our Levee in Ruins—$40,000 Worth of Property Consumed—Five Stores Burned to the Ground, and a large amount of Produce and Merchandise Destroyed.

From the Western Chronicle—Extra.

LEXINGTON, (Mo.,) Saturday, June 3, 1854.

Between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock last night, our citizens were startled by the unusual, to them, alarm of fire, which proved to be the most destructive conflagration that has ever befallen our city, destroying in its progress the extensive commission houses of Messrs. MATHEWS & TYRER and SMOCA, WAUHELL & Co., making our levee an almost total heap of ruins. The loss will not fall short of $40,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance.

The buildings, with a single exception, were frame, and hence the fire spread with great rapidity; and before the engines arrived upon the ground, the fire had increased to such an extent as to be almost uncontrollable. Several adjacent buildings, however, were saved from destruction by the timely and energetic action of our fire company, who labored with a perseverance and diligence worthy of a better experienced band.

The fire originated in the store of Messrs. MATTHEWS & TYRER. It appears that a boy was drawing alcohol for the steward of the *Edinburg*—which boat was lying at the wharf—and had, as he asserts, a lantern in his hand. By some means, the alcohol took fire, and while Mr. TYRER was endeavoring to quench the fire, the mate of the *Edinburg*, took hold of the barrel of alcohol with the laudable intention of moving it out of the way; but, in so doing, he unfortunately broke the cock off the barrel, which caused the alcohol to ignite, bursting the barrel with great force, and spreading the fire in every direction, and also burning the mate severely. Of course, under such circumstances, the entire store was soon enveloped in flames, and it required but a few minutes for the four adjacent buildings to become one sheet of fire.

Messrs. SMOCA, WAUHELL & Co. were insured for somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000, which will nearly, if not quite, cover their loss. We could not ascertain the amount for which Messrs. MATHEWS & TYRER were insured, nor any accurate estimate of the loss they have sustained. It will not fall short, however, of $12,000 or $15,000 upon their stock, besides the value of three buildings owned by them. But the loss that will be the most severely felt is that of a building belonging to Mrs. TAYLOR, of Old Town, whose husband is blind, and who depended upon the rent of the building for a support. The boxes owned by this lady was the one occupied by SMOCA, WAUHELL & Co., as their office.

The house occupied by Mr. GRUBER, as a family grocery and dwelling house, narrowly escaped destruction, but was saved through the untiring exertions of our firemen and citizens. The injuries sustained by him, by water, removal of goods, &c., will probably be between $200 and $300.

It is fortunate that the warehouses where the bulk of the hemp, lard, bacon, &c., was stored, were detached from the houses used for the necessary transactions of a commission merchant, else the loss would have been treble what it is. Messrs. SMOCK, WAUHELL & Co. had an insurance of some nineteen thousand dollars upon the contents of houses that were divided by a very small space from the scene of the disaster. MATHEWS & TYRER had also a large amount of produce stored in houses that were in close proximity to the fire.

The steamboat *Edinburg* had just finished taking on board two hundred and sixty-four coils of rope for Messrs. J. & J. McCARW & Co., a few minutes previous to the breaking out of the fire. The same firm had also sixty bales of hackled hemp consumed, which was to have been taken on board this morning. It was fully insured, however, and therefore, the only loss will be the profit that might have been made upon it in the St. Louis market.

There were some twenty-five kegs of powder in one of the stores, which were removed before the fire reached the building that contained them.

The alarm of powder being raised, Capt. BOWMAN, of the *Edinburg*, felt it to be his duty to remove his boat out of danger, in case of an explosion, or else her fire engine would have done good service in getting the flames under control. The circumstances fully justified Capt. BOWMAN in looking to the protection of his property and safety of his passengers. After the fire was extinguished, Capt. B. had a substantial repast prepared for the firemen and citizens, and with commendable zeal did everything within his power to aid our citizens in their labors; and we take the liberty of returning their thanks to him for his liberal exertions.

By this sad calamity, persons in the country, as well as in the city, are sufferers. We have not the time to go into further details, but will give full particulars in to-day's issue of our paper.

SAILORS STOLEN—ONE MAN SHOT.—The ship *Arlington*, Captain RYAN, which cleared at this port some ten days ago for Liverpool, has been compelled to remain at anchor in the stream on account of the difficulty of obtaining a crew since the day of her clearance. On Saturday night last, the mate was disturbed by the noise of persons getting down the side ladders, and on reaching the deck he saw men getting into a boat. Supposing them, as they afterwards turned out to be, Elliot-street boarding-house runners, he fired his pistol at them, hitting one of the parties in the arm. They however succeeded in reaching the shore with two of the ship's crew. On Sunday afternoon another boat was seen to pull off to the ship, and the Captain supposing them to be on the same errand was fully prepared to receive them. On the boat, nearing the ship, a man, said to be the keeper of a boarding-house in Elliott-street, who had stowed himself away on board the ship, jumped overboard and swam to the boat. Capt. RYAN pulled trigger and one of the men in the boat was seen to drop his oar. It was immediately picked up by the party who had escaped from the ship, who pulled the boat ashore.—*Charleston Standard.*

Vermont.

The Whig State Convention of Vermont was held on the 7th instant. Hon. WM. HEBARD was elected President. A letter was read from GOV. FAIRBANKS declining to be a candidate for reëlection. A letter was read from Hon. Mr. MEACHAM, regretting his inability to attend the Convention, and giving the following statement of the manner in which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was effected:

The Missouri Compromise is repealed! Do you ask how it was done? I will tell you.

1. Without the request, and against the wish of every man who petitioned Congress on the subject.

2. By crowding *out of place* all the most important business of the session, and crowding in a measure to which an overwhelming majority of the people were opposed.

3. By bringing—I do not say bribing—its support, through Executive influence and patronage, men who acted against their own declared judgments, and the known will of their constituents.

4. By trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, made in accordance with the Constitution, and thus violently depriving the minority of their legal right and just privileges!

5. By refusing to allow the people to express their decision on the question, lest—as Senator PETTIT, of Indiana, declared—the people should refuse it now, or for years to come, and perhaps forever.

If the will of the People had been obeyed, *the Act could not have passed.* If it had taken its legal place in the order of business, it could not have passed. If the Executive power had not, unrighteously, interposed its influence, it could not have passed. If the rules of the House, and the rights of the minority had not been crushed, it could not have passed!

The Missouri Compromise, therefore, was repealed, not only without authority and without law, but is known and acknowledged violation of both!

The Missouri Compromise being thus repealed, Mr. MEACHAM says the question of Slavery is reopened in *all* the Territories of the Union, and that as the Baltimore platform has been violated by all parties except Northern Whigs, it will not be expected that that body of men will any longer be held by the fragments of a broken and abandoned truce. He therefore expresses the hope that the State Convention will take ground firmly, and wisely,

1. That there shall be no more territory acquired by the funds of freemen, unless on the express condition that Slavery shall be *forever* banished from it.

2. That on no condition shall another Slave State ever be added to the Union.

3. That slavery shall be wiped out of every part of the Republic, except where shielded by positive municipal law.

"I hope," he says, "the Whigs of Vermont will take that position, not only for themselves, but for their children after them; and when they *have* taken it *that they will nail their colors to the mast!*"

The Convention proceeded to nominate STEPHEN ROYCE for Governor, OSCAR L. SHAFTER for Lieutenant Governor, and HENRY M. BATES for Treasurer. The following resolutions were also adopted unanimously:

1. *Resolved*, That while we retain our attachment to the general principles and policy which have hitherto distinguished us, we recognize the issues presented by the repeal of the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise, as matters of surpassing importance, which demand the instant and earnest attention of every lover of freedom.

2. *Resolved*, That the virtual repeal of the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise demands and receives our utter condemnation, as palpable perfidy to a solemn pledge of freedom, designed to be sacred and irrepealable—a pledge made by the Government to the people, and by the South to the North, the violation of which forfeits the claim of the South to the faith of the North in their power of fidelity, and impairs the confidence of the people in the stability of all compromises, of all laws, and of the Constitution and Union itself.

3. *Resolved*, That we have regarded the Missouri Compromise as perpetually binding in law and conscience, and the violation of it, in the passage of the Nebraska bill, we look upon as impairing the obligations of a solemn contract, and therefore flagrantly unjust in itself; as treacherous to the interests of freedom for the country at large; as cruel in its bearing upon the Indian tribes; as hostile to the peace, charity, and unity of the country; as eminently dishonorable in the spirit in which it was conceived; in the pledges by which personal responsibility was sought to be, and was broken down, through sectional prejudices; and in the "hot haste" which would neither calmly listen to the voice of the country through petitions, nor dare to await for an appeal to the people through the elections; and we will in all ways, testify and struggle as we may be able, against a transaction so iniquitous in its character, and so injurious in its effects.

4. *Resolved*, That regarding this act as a violation of the plighted faith of the Government, that Government must be reformed, and we pledge ourselves to the work of Reform; regarding it as a measure of the National Administration, enforced by the power and patronage of the President, in violation alike of his pledges and his duty, the Administration must be changed, and executive power be rebuked and restrained: regarding it as a repudiation and annulment by the South of the Compromises of 1850, and Baltimore Platform of 1852 so far as they relate to Slavery, "the act for the recovery of fugitive slave labor included," —we pledge ourselves for the repeal of that act, and to resist the admission of Utah and New Mexico as States without constitutions excluding Slavery; and, finally, regarding it as a violation of the plighted faith of the South, for the purpose of extending Slavery against our will, our conscience, and our right, we hereby pledge ourselves to the defence of Freedom, by the restriction of Slavery to the States in which it exists—by the exclusion of Slavery at the earliest practical moment, and by all constitutional means, from all Federal territory, Nebraska, Kansas, and the District of Columbia, inclusive—by opposing the admission to the Union of any new State tolerating Slavery, whether it be formed from territory belonging to Texas or elsewhere—and by resisting the acquirement of any new territory wherein Slavery exists, unless its prohibition shall first have been provided for.

5. *Resolved*, That as a means of removing and excluding Slavery from Federal Territory, we recommend the formation of associations, either voluntary or chartered by the State, to secure emigration of reliable and intelligent freemen, pledged irrevocably to the cause of Freedom.

6. *Resolved*, That as the earnest of a deliberate, determined and irrevocable purpose to carry into practical effect the above propositions, we further declare that we will not support for the office of President or Vice President, or of Senator, or of Representative in Congress, or as Member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be in favor of the purpose expressed in the foregoing resolutions, and in this also.

7. *Resolved*, That we hereby invite the cooperation of all freemen of Vermont, who agree with us in the principles and purposes herein set forth, offering on our part, most cordially, to give our confidence to those who confide in it.

8. *Resolved*, That we do also invite the cooperation of the people of all other States who are disposed to resist the encroachments and extension of Slavery by all practicable and constitutional means, and in case a National Convention shall be called to consider the subject, we recommend the appointment of two or more delegates from each Congressional District to represent Vermont in such Convention.

9. *Resolved*, That while every supporter of the Nebraska bill has impeached his character for personal and political integrity, the Northern supporters have added the guilt of blackest treachery to their constituents—and we hereby declare that no such man, whatever be his party affinities, his position, or professions, can ever receive our respect, our confidence, or our votes.

10. *Resolved*, That to the delegation in Congress from Vermont, to all others, irrespective of party distinctions, and especially to those noble representatives of the South who have manfully struggled to maintain the public faith inviolate, we acknowledge the debt of gratitude due to faithful public servants and honorable men.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.—At 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Japan and Papier-Mache factory owned by H. BANKS & Co., corner of Hamilton-avenue and Smith-street, but was suppressed with but small loss. On Thursday night about $1,000 worth of tar resin was destroyed by fire corner of Conover and Walcott-streets, owned by Mr. GWIN, of New-York.

THE PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY.—A telegraphic dispatch from Cumberland, but without any responsible signature, was received in this City yesterday, stating that the Parker Vein Coal Company had made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

STORM ON THE SOUTHERN COAST—LOSS OF MAILS.—The steamer *Seminole*, Capt. POSTELL, arrived yesterday from Florida, reports that on Friday evening, when twenty miles at sea, on her return trip from Florida to this port, she encountered a violent gale which lasted several hours. At the moment the elements reached their utmost fury, the *Seminole* shipped three seas in her bows as'd one in her stern, all with the velocity of lightning, and immediately after the steamer shipped one or two seas amidships, which stove in the bulwarks, wheel-house, &c., and inundated the aft-cabin about two feet. We regret to add that during the storm the *Palatka* mail bags were washed overboard and lost.—*Savannah Georgian, June 6.*

WRECK OF BRIG LEXINGTON—RESCUE OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW.—The brig *Condor*, from Remedios, arrived at this port yesterday, with the captain, mate and crew of the brig *Lexington*, taken from the wreck of that vessel on the 4th inst., in lat. 33°, lon 76°. The *Lexington* was wrecked on her passage from Doboy, Ga., to Boston.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Friday.

Before Judge INGRAHAM.

Daniel J. Hartbook vs. *C. C. Roumage.*—This was an action to recover a compensation for personal services, in going to the State of Virginia to obtain possession of property belonging to the defendant. The plaintiff set up that he had been put to considerable expense, in labor and traveling expenses, and also in paying men to dig out a gold mine. The defendant not to that he had offered to pay the plaintiff $75, which was all he was entitled to. The case went to the Jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff for $75.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Keeper of the Sing Sing State Prison Stabbed by a Convict.

Yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, much excitement was created in the State Prison at Sing Sing, consequent upon the attempt of a desperate convict, named SAMUEL MURRAY, to murder one of the keepers, and make his escape from prison. MURRAY was sentenced in this City four years ago, for the term of ten years, on a conviction for Highway Robbery, in the Court of Sessions. He has behaved himself tolerably well until lately, when the agent placed him in the hat shop, and his keeper, Mr. GEORGE P. SHERWOOD, had a difficult task to perform in keeping him in proper subjection The criminal looked very angry when brought out of his cell in the morning to join his "gang" for the workshop. This, however, did not excite the suspicion of the keeper, and therefore he only kept the usual watch over his men during the morning.

The convict MURRAY worked at his bench in close proximity to Mr. SHERWOOD, and when a good opportunity offered he made his attack, and inflicted a series of wounds on the keeper's body with a sharp razor, which he used with great violence, and made an attempt to cut Keeper SHERWOOD's throat, but was foiled by the active exertions of the keeper, and the immediate assistance of an attaché of the prison who fortunately was near at hand.

Mr. SHERWOOD received two frightful stabs in the left thigh, and another wound near the groin, which penetrated to a depth of about two inches, and will probably terminate fatally. The blood flowed freely from Mr. SHERWOOD's wounds, and he soon became quite prostrated by the great loss of blood.

Medical attendance was at once procured and the severed arteries were speedily taken up. The wounds were bathed, and other remedies were applied to alleviate the keeper's sufferings, and he was then conveyed to the residence of his family in the village, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Meanwhile, every precaution was taken to prevent the information of this bold attack from spreading through the other workshops, through fear that some of the villains might follow suit. When additional assistance came to the Hat Shop, MURRAY made a terrible resistance; but, after a severe struggle, he was overpowered and placed in solitary confinement, to await his punishment. We should have stated that, during the encounter, the desperado fell upon another officer of the Institution with a knife in his hand, and was only repelled by the latter shooting him in the legs with a six-barreled revolver. The wretch being divested of his clothes, the Warden examined his body, and discovered over twenty scars, which were the results of stabs while in frequent rows and fights, when at large, in this City.

FIRE IN HARLEM.—Thursday evening, during the thunder-storm, a large two and a half story wooden building, corner of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, Harlem, was struck by lightning, set on fire, and totally destroyed. The building was erected by the Harlem Railroad Company as a carhouse, but has never been occupied. It was recently purchased by the Union Rubber Company, who intended to use it as a manufactory for their goods. The building was valued at about $5,000, and was fully insured. A block of wooden buildings adjoining were with great difficulty saved from destruction.

NEW-YORK GERMAN MISSION DISTRICT.—We find the following items in the *Christian Advocate and Journal*: "The New-York German Mission District, in connection with New-York Conference, which has just closed its session, has the following *increase in numbers* for the last year, viz.: 179 members, 55 probationers, and 3 local; preachers. The District has, in all, 924 members, 383 probationers, 14 local preachers, 25 Sunday-schools, 320 teachers and officers, 1,637 scholars, 3,186 volumes, 15 churches, 6 parsonages—these last two with a debt of $17,000, $9,000 of which alone on New-York Second-street Church."

FULTON IRON WORKS.—Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works, front of Cherry-street, have completed heavy orders for machinery within a few weeks past, and have other work under way. Among their contracts are a complete saw-mill, intended for Cardenas, Cuba, an engine for the Canton trade, mining machinery for Virginia gold and Lake Superior copper, a new piston for the U. S. steamer *Princeton*, and two very large low-pressure boilers for the steamer *C. Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line.

MARK OF GRATITUDE.—A massive Silver Trumpet, richly chased and appropriately embellished, is to be presented to Captain COGEN of the British ship *Mohongo*, as a mark of grateful remembrance for his successful rescue of the Captain and crew of the New-York and Havre packet-ship *Argo* on the 19th of April last. The workmanship of this beautiful present, reflects the highest credit on SAYMOUR, HOYT & Co., the makers, No. 266 Pearl-street. The principal device in the chasing exhibit the wreck of the *Argo*, in the position in which she was first seen by Captain COGEN.

ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1.—We are desired to state that the report of the Court of Sessions, which appeared in the City papers on Thursday, were incorrect, so far as related to the conviction of the rowdy firemen. The culprits who were convicted belonged to Engine Company No. 1 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8—these figures having been erroneously transposed in the report.

LIQUOR LICENSES.—The Alderman and Councilmen of the Seventeenth Ward, sitting as a Board of Excise, granted, yesterday, 104 licenses for the sale of intoxicating drink in that Ward. The same commissioners will sit again to-day, in the Mayor's office, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEW YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A paper on "Contributions to Biblical Knowledge from the Ruins of Nineveh," will be read before the Association at its rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, on Monday evening next, by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of New-Haven.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—Mr. ROOT, the Daguerreotypist, took an excellent stereoscopic view of the Balloon yesterday. It may be seen at his rooms.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....FRIDAY, June 9.

Alderman WAKEMAN, President *pro tem.*, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of William W. Janeway, for a cancelment of a sale.

MARBLE FOR THE NEW HALL.

Memorial of Chas. Aiden, agent of the American Verd Antique Marble Company, calling the attention of the Board to a green and white lined marble taken from the quarries in Vermont, now being offered for the first time in this country, and asking an examination as to its appropriateness as material for the building of the New City Hall. Referred to the New Hall Special Committee, and Alderman VOORHIS added thereto.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman TUCKER, that in the Department of Streets and Lamps, the five clerks acting under nomination having been rejected by the Board, that the Clerk of the Board inform the Comptroller that the clerkships are vacant. Adopted.

By Alderman BLUNT, in relation to repairing streets. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The resolution of the Board of Councilmen appropriating $6,000 for the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, which had been laid on the table June 6th, was then taken up. After a long discussion and amendments striking out the sum of $6,000 and substituting various other sums, the resolution was finally adopted on the amendment of Alderman BROWN, substituting $3,500 for $6,000, by a vote of 13 to 4. Aldermen BLUNT, CHRISTY, E. H. TUCKER and MOTT, voting in the negative. Aldermen BOARDMAN, WILLIAMSON, BLUNT, HOWARD, WOODWARD, WM. TOCKER, VOORHIS, KELLY, DRAKE and C. H. TOCKER, were then appointed as the special Committee to act in concert with a like Committee of Councilmen to make arrangements for the celebration. The Board then adjourned till Monday evening next.

Board of Councilmen....FRIDAY, June 9.

The President being absent, Councilman VERMILYA took the Chair.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

To pave the Bowery, between Division and Bayard-streets, with granite blocks, was read a third time. To make alterations in the Registrar's office, and that proposals for carrying the same into effect be advertised.

The following reports were likewise adopted: In favor of sewer in Broadway, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-fourth-streets. To pay claim of New-York Juvenile Asylum. In favor of sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street. In favor of a receiving-basin, &c., on southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. For sewer in Mott-street, from Grand-street to Houston. For sewer in Madison-street, from Market to Oliver. For sewer in McDougal-street, from Bleecker to Spring. Opening Seventy-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, and Seventy-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River. For sewer in Rank-street, from the river to west side of Factory-street. To open Sixty-seventh-street.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Committee of persons asking for an appropriation of $15,000, to complete the sum of $30,000 already subscribed, to purchase Dr. Abbott's collection of Egyptian Antiquities. The Board then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S patent for Fire-proof Paint. In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business in the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) he is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionably manufacture a large much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof Paint except BLAKE'S will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.—A splendid stereoscopic view of the Balloon was taken yesterday just before Mr. WISE started, by ROOT, the great Daguerreotypist, No. 363 Broadway. The picture shows the Palace, the great crowd in attendance, &c. Call and see it, with hundreds of others of similar value. Perfect pictures taken in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, this week, for private instruction in Penmanship and Book-keeping. A Ladies' Writing Class daily at 11 o'clock, A. M. Open day and evening. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 202 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Travelers boarded by day or week on moderate terms, at the Water Cure, No. 178 Twelfth-street. Water Cure patients accommodated as above, or at South Orange, New Jersey. The accommodations are unsurpassed. O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D., N. Y.
O. W. MAY, M. D., South Orange.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the readers of the TIMES is called to the advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of to-day's paper. This Company is rapidly extending its business, and ranks high among our substantial moneyed institutions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies as well as Gentlemen will find the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway, an agreeable place to visit. Rooms are fitted up for their accommodation. Mr. FOWLER and Sister are in constant attendance, to wait upon those who may wish their services.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Phrenological Lectures at the Odeon, in Williamsburg, having excited much interest, the brothers FOWLER have consented to continue them every evening next week. Seats free, and contributions taken. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A RARE CHANCE FOR LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—Ladies and others in want of rich Laces, Embroideries, Lace Mantillas, &c., should not fail to notice and attend the auction sale of these goods by C. L. TUCKER, at No. 387 Broadway, Monday at 10½ o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 377, 378, 439, 479, 419, 498, 328, 474, 470, 363, 423, 510 to 519, 413, 464, 461, 128.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 34 and 49, and the Canal and Walker-street case.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Same as before.
Part II.—Nos. 949, 952, 961 to 969, 971 to 974.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Michael Farley and his wife, Margaret Farley, for Poisoning Joanna Darby.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—FRIDAY.

Before Judges Rockwell and Morse and Justices Stillwell and Stryker.

The Court assembled at 10 o'clock, when the District Attorney called on the above case for trial.

C. J. Jack and E. Lewis appeared for defendants.

The following Jury was empanneled:

H. L. Taber,	John H. Rhodes,	Edward Mitchell,
Thomas Booth,	John M. Hicks,	Robert Atwater,
John Jones,	Dudley P. Ely,	Stephen B. Cornell
Geo. W. Berges,	David Stewart,	Nicholas Van Dyke

The District Attorney, in opening the case to the Jury, said that the deceased, Joanna Darby, came to her death by poison, on the 28th of January last, at the residence of defendants, near the corner of Boerum and State-sts., with whom she boarded, and that he expected to be able to prove that the prisoners at the bar were guilty of the act of administering this poison—Michael Farley as principal, and Margaret his wife as accessory before the fact. He had made up his mind that it was a murder of more than usual atrocity—secret and without warning—and money supposed to be in the possession of the victim was the motive. The first witness called was

Betsey Hanoven, sworn—I live in Boerum-street near Atlantic; I know the prisoners as neighbors; have known them about one year—they lived a few doors from the corner of Boerum and State-streets—they kept a liquor-store—it was a little shanty; I know that Mrs. Darby boarded at Mrs. Farley's—can't say how long she boarded there—a year certain; I keep a clothing store; recollect the day of Mrs. Darby's death; Mr. Farley came in and told me she was dying; he asked me to go to his place and stop while he went for a Doctor—I went; there are three rooms on the floor and a little loft up stairs; as you come into the store there is a little room on the left side—where she was lying—it is a small room; she said she had been taking arrow root; had a great pain in the inside of her stomach and belly; found a bowl on the chair by her bed; she said that she felt sick after eating the arrow root; she vomited and asked me to save it until the Doctor came; her belly was swelled; groaned very much, and her feet were drawn up—was cold; I could get no warmth in her; think deceased was 60; a tall spare woman; I assisted her off the chamber to the bed; wanted to have me stay with her; this was on Saturday; asked me to fix her head high; there was not much furniture in the room; there were two bedsteads; he had a box there—locked; she told me to take a handkerchief from her dress pocket and give it to her husband; there was a key tied in one corner; I went home for my husband after I had been there half an hour; she said she thought she was poisoned; I left Biddy Farley; she is about 10 years of age; she lives now with her aunt in Atlantic-st.; Darby came about an hour before her death; I gave him the key and went home; came back to see her before she died—she was very bad; asked her how she felt; did not speak much; Darby took hold of her hand and kissed her; kept kissing her face but did not say much; he wanted me to get some wine, but I heard the death rattle and thought it was no use; she died soon after.

Cross-examination—I gave the key to Derby, and he opened the trunk after her death; Farley was there when she died; Darby took something out of the trunk; it was something in a paper; he went over it and put it in his pocket; Farley was in the store at the time Darby went to the trunk; Darby had taken the trunk out from under the bed and took it to the room in which they lived, before he opened it; did not recollect that her husband gave her anything; saw a glass of beer on the table and asked about it,

[illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Sunday, May 21, 1854.

I call your attention to an article in the Letter Paris on the subject of French interference in any difficulties which may arise between Spain and the United States. Though I cannot go so far as to agree with the writer of that article, that Louis Napoleon has positively given assurances to Spain that she has nothing to fear on the subject of Cuba, yet my information points in the same direction, and leaves me no reason to doubt the accuracy of the assertion. I have taken occasion from time to time, in your columns, to invite American attention to the course of France since Louis Napoleon has been upon the throne, and to what might possibly be her conduct, in case of a speedy triumph in the East, and of the necessity of immediate occupation for her fleets. In view of subsequent intelligence, and of constantly recurring symptoms, all indicating a similar possibility, I feel it my duty again to state my belief that it will not be long before the Emperor will seek an occasion to thrust himself in between the two Powers in question, less as an umpire than as a party. Unless the United States is willing to accept whatever settlement France may impose on them by superior strength, they must be prepared to repel force by force. Whatever impetus the French Navy may acquire in the Baltic and Euxine must have a field to spend itself in; and what has been begun in the East may be easily continued in the West. Should that navy be seriously damaged, however, at Cronstadt and Sebastopol, it need not, of course, be expected very speedily at Havana or Key West.

Louis Napoleon's alleged motive for interference between Spain and America, is his intention that "treaties be faithfully kept." I would respectfully suggest that the Emperor of France, before setting up for the champion of other people's treaties, pay a little more heed to his own oaths. It seems to me that such extreme susceptibility about the inviolability of treaties is hardly consistent with the very lax ideas Napoleon III. is known to entertain in regard to the nature of an oath. That the individual whose most conspicuous act is perjury, should offer himself as the sworn and patented defender of national faith, passes the limits of ordinary hypocrisy and permissible charlatanry. Robert Macaire will be coming forward next, to offer to keep the keys of the specie vaults of the Bank of France.

The new journal, *La Civilization*, has been temporarily and voluntarily suspended. The proprietors were unable to deposit the caution money required to enable it to discuss political topics, and just now a full-priced, full-sized paper, without a word of war, or a single mention of massacre, could hardly hope to succeed. The editors have therefore submitted a petition to the Minister of the Interior that they be allowed o "reproduce" the *Moniteur* of the day before, in each number, without the deposit of the guarantee, 60,000 francs. You are probably aware that these deposits are not entirely money sunk, for the State pays 3 ₱ cent. on all such funds in its hands. Individuals holding certain sorts of public offices pay over proportional sums on receiving their commissions, upon which they also receive 3 ₱ cent. interest. In the United States, according to the credit system of the country, office-holders furnish bonds in certain amounts; in France they pay down.

Mr. Jules Janin aned the new weekly paper, *Figaro*, for a libel in its second number. This represented him as writing thirty years ago, in two hostile journals at once, and maintaining in the one opinions contrary to those advanced in the other. The Court gave its verdict yesterday; it found the publisher and editors guilty of libel, for having published "a paragraph representing the plaintiff as a man of double face—an assertion calculated to injure his reputation"—and condemned them all three to $100 fine each, and to the costs. No damages were accorded as none were claimed. It might be asked why the plaintiff objects to be called "a man of double face." Janus was so; why should not Janin be? No one thinks any the worse of Janus because he looked two ways for Sendny.

The French Academy has elected members to its two vacant seats. The Government having insisted upon supplying one of the candidates, put forward, as I told you, Monseigneur Dussaulques, Bishop of Orleans: this individual was chosen by 19 votes out of 32. Emile Angier, dramatic poet, received 7 votes. M. de Sacy, Editor-in-chief of the *Débats*, was the other successful postulant. M. de Marcellus, the friend and companion of Chateaubriand, was his rival, and received 6 votes. Not a vote was given to Jules Janin, who was understood to have withdrawn his candidacy in favor of M. de Sacy.

Capt. Mayne Reid is becoming a favorite in France. There are two translations of his *Scalp-Hunters* for sale, and of one of them there are two editions. The *Mousquetaire*, in a review of the work, pronounces the author as equal to Cooper, and as being original in the same field where that romancer was so successful. M. Allyre Baseau, the translator of the edition thus eulogized, certainly understands and seizes upon the singularly vigorous and picturesque Western American-English better than any other Frenchman who has applied himself to the task. The obligato translator of English and American novels, M. de la Bedollierre, who has rendered into French the whole of Scott, Marryatt, Cooper, a portion of Dickens, and the satire productions of H. B. Stowe, must look to his laurels.

The revival of the custom of hawking *canards* in the streets leads me to say a few words upon its origin and late decline. First, let me explain why it is that a book is called a *canard*—a duck. Not one Frenchman in a hundred is acquainted with the reason.

The first individual who sold printed matter other than newspapers, in this way, invariably had a blind man in his company; this blind man played upon a flageolet, and this flageolet was very wheezy, and made innumerable *quacks*. From this circumstance the flageolet was termed a *canard*; and this name was subsequently applied to the blind man himself, and again, by a natural deduction, to the document that he and his comrade sold. The signification "hoax," is now given in the dictionaries as one of the derived meanings of the word *canard*. The compiler of these precious bulletins, their publisher and responsible editor, in view of the Prefecture of Police, is called a *Canardier*.

It was about the year 1635 that this profession reached its culminating point. The *modus operandi* was this: The publisher selected his subject from the criminal trials, the accident column, or the scandalous gossip of the day. If he had any doubts of the granting of the *visé* by the Prefect, he sent the copy beforehand to that magistrate; if the publication was a mere reproduction of matter already authorized, he printed his edition boldly, and often sent for the *visé* at the very moment that he distributed the issue to the criers. The great art of this business lies in the composition of the *boniment*; a seductive summary of the contents of the *canard*, generally much more amusing to hear than the *canard* itself is to read. Upon the skill with which the *boniment* is drawn up depends the whole success of the speculation. Instances have been known in which not a single copy of the edition was taken by the hundred criers, on account of the unattractive nature of the *boniment*. On the other hand, when the *Canardier* has been in vein, and has got together an original programme, the whole issue is disposed of with amazing celerity. The criers then disperse over the city and thrust their wretched ware upon such unwary citizens as are taken by the appetising table of contents, bawled hoarsely in their ears. This trade declined with Louis Philippe, revived under the Republic, while the Press was free, was prostrated by the *coup d'état*, and is just now looking up again under the influence of the European War.

Better than any canard of other days does that of the present time deserve its name. Advertised with feverish eagerness, announced with an importunity of voice and manner on the part of the vender that would seem to be justified by nothing less than the fall of Constantinople, or the surrender of Sebastopol, offered as the latest news from the Baltic, and as containing breathless intelligence from the Russians, published, hawked, hurled, peddled, vended in every possible way, to the last degree commanding the attention of the Street and interesting the curiosity of every citizen, the canard of to-day is nothing more than a melange of extracts from the *Moniteur* of yesterday morning and the *Presse* of last evening. It is *visé* by the police, and is sold, unstamped, for one sou. It is only bought by persons so ignorant of the omnipresence of the Ministry of the Interior and the widespread surveillance of the Direction of Public Safety as to suppose that late intelligence may sometimes reach the public through these irregular, unauthorized channels. The Americans often purchase the most transparent canards, under the impression that they are obtaining a valuable extra, or some piping-hot second edition from the office of the *Débats* or the *Constitutionnel*.

It is sometimes difficult for the oldest heads to withstand the inclination to purchase a canard, with such an incredible air of sincerity and reality is it offered to the city. The criers always hunt in couples; one taking one sidewalk and the other the other; the one goes through with the *boniment*, and when he has done, the other crying it all over again. This change of voice produces a strong effect, for the listener at once concludes that it must be very important news, since so many men are engaged in colporting it. The *boniment* for the last week has been something like the following—remember that the text is a literal transfer of the paper of the day before, and that everybody read it yesterday.

"Here, gentlemen and ladies, is something that has just appeared from the papers of the imperial printing offices! It is curious and interesting! Everybody ought to read it! It contains all the latest dispatches from the seat of war: from the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the waters of Greece, and the promontories of the Crimea! The reports of the marshals, the admirals, the generals, the corporals, to the French Government at Paris! It's all curious and interesting. The magnanimous bombardment of Odessa! the evolutions of the allied fleets in behalf of his Majesty the Sultan of all the Turkeys! Oh, it's curious and interesting! the way the Cossacks were whipped in the Dobrudscha, on the Danube—anywhere and everywhere—in Asia and in Europe—north, south, east and west—on land and at sea—forever and ever—" [Here the peddler grows red in the face, foams at the mouth, becomes hoarse and indistinct, flings his limbs about, pretends to sell copies when he does not, and behaves generally as if possessed by a pythoness]—"and all this for how much, do you suppose? Four sous? No; neither four sous, nor three, nor two. One sou—neither more nor less! One son only, ladies and gentlemen—one sou!" holding up one finger, so that people may see as well as hear. At this moment he generally disposes of a copy, and his comrade, in order to keep up the enthusiasm and prevent the effect produced by his colleague's eloquence from subsiding too speedily, at once takes up the refrain. Here, ladies and gentlemen, is something fresh from the Imperial Printing Office! The other, in the meantime, is making the most of his single purchaser. By his fuss and flurry, one would suppose that he was beset by a dozen applicants, at least. He fumbles for change; he gets some one to hold his bundle, while he takes the necessary steps for supplying his customers; he gives the copy to the wrong man, in the hope that he may, perhaps, decide to retain it; he sends a little boy to the nearest shop to get 5 franc's worth of copper; and conducts himself, in a word, as if his salvation depended on being as excitable and infuriate as possible. All this has an effect at a distance, and people contemplating the scene from a fifth-story window, are very likely, if they do not understand Paris, and have not studied Frenchmen, to send the servant girl down for a copy, with orders to make haste, or there may be none left. A year ago, I followed one of these expeditions of peddlers for an hour, and was a highly-amused spectator of their antics. The document offered on that occasion was a fable, entitled *The History of a Pin*, with a vignette. Last night I repeated the adventure, behind the two canardiers whose gunpowderous *boniment* I have given. Their *modus operandi* was the same in both cases. I did not find them a whit more agonized by the breathless nature of their war bulletins than they had been by the extract or imitation from Lafontaine. Their ecstasy is the same; their frantic appeals to listeners are equally highly charged, whether the document be a collection of puns and conundrums, or advice to young ladies desiring husbands, or the *History*, aforesaid, of a *Pin*, or the programme of an impending *fête*, or the bulletin, above noticed, from Odessa, or a *Guide to Strangers in Paris*. Criers of canards are probably selected with reference to the equability of their temperament. A man who should think it necessary to be more worked upon by a victory than by a charade, would never do at all. Such irregularity of excitement might be of advantage to the triumph, but would seriously compromise the rebus. I ought to have stated that the period chosen for the circulation of this sort of literature, is that just succeeding sunset. Canardiers have found dark to be a favorable moment for their operations, and they, therefore, rarely appear in broad day. They have chosen their hour, just as ghosts have chosen theirs.

Another English journal has been stopped at the Post-Office. The *Daily News*, in its letter from Paris, had a paragraph stating that the Bureau of General Administration, in the Ministry of the Interior, had been empressed by M. De Persigny, on account of the capacity and special abilities of M. Freny, who was at the head of the Bureau in question. The item was correct, but was not of a nature to interest French readers it was thought at the Post-Office, so the number was retained.

Here is an curious instance of theatrical jurisprudence. Madame la Baronne Petrowich, granddaughter of Prince Kara Georges of Servia, was engaged at the commencement of the season at the Italian opera, upon a salary of 2,500 francs a month. She made her début and failed to please the public. She was a well educated amateur, nothing more. She did not appear again; she nevertheless supposed her salary was running, and has sued the manager for 7,500 francs, the amount of her three months' engagement. The Court decided that as the engagement of an artist is necessarily dependent for ratification upon the judgment pronounced by an audience, Madamella Baronne must consider that the manager does not owe her a farthing. Rather a humiliating verdict for a lady of royal descent.

One of the funny papers announces the approaching nuptials of M. Fiorentino, musical critic of the *Constitutionnel*, with the daughter of M. de Rooray, operatic feuilletonist of the *Moniteur*. The intense humor of this piece of information will be evident to you when I say, that the two critics in question are one and the same man: The *Moniteur*, which ought to be the most scrupulous of papers in its interpretation of the law on signatures, was the first to authorize a writer in its columns to employ a *nom de plume*. M. Fiorentino is a Neapolitan by birth, a Parisian by choice, a feuilletonist by necessity, and the best critic in the city by study and patient application. The *Moniteur* tried to buy him away from the *Constitutionnel*, as it sought to buy Jules Janin from the *Débats*. It failed in the latter attempt, and only succeeded in obtaining half of Fiorentino, and with a false name at that. It seems to me that if a writer for the public press cannot conclude his communications with his own name, he ought not to use any at all. Dior'Tinto.

☞ Harper's *Magazine*, for June, has all the variety and excellence of illustration by which the magazine was distinguished before the fire. Its mechanical appearance at last seems to satisfy even its fastidious publishers, who have ceased to apologise for defects apparent perhaps to themselves, but invisible to less practised eyes. The literary contents of this number are quite up to the usual high standard of the Magazine. The opening article, which is profusely illustrated, gives a narrative of a journey through the Danubian Provinces, to Odessa and the Crimea, with an account of a visit to Sebastopol. A graphic writer also in giving his impression of European life, opens with the first of a series of articles describing the pomp and ceremonies of the Holy Week at Rome. We imagine that his caustic comments upon the vanities of the Eternal City will find little favor in the eyes of the bellicose editor of the *Fremont's Journal*. Philanthropists may find food for thought,

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in North America, [illegible] at Paris, which the infants of the poor are taken in and cared for during the day, while their mothers are engaged in their labors. For quiet, pathetic humor, it is long since we have seen anything superior to the Companion Sketches, "Poor Man's Pudding and Rich Man's Crumbs." The "solid" editor brings his dialectics to bear upon the question of the Position and Influence of the Clergy, for whom he claims an authority more likely to have been accorded to them in the last generation than in the present; while the genial occupant of the "Easy Chair" discourses, in his wise, gay manner, of fashionable charity, metropolitan greatness, and other town topics, finishing his kaleidoscopic exhibition with a show of the parti-colored aspect of life abroad. Of selected matter, first and foremost, we must commend "The Newcomes"—the wisest, purest, most genial work which has been produced for more years than we care to count back. We commend anybody who wishes to know precisely what constitutes a gentleman, to make a special study of the good Colonel. "Young Clive," also, begins to open very richly, though he is evidently to be chastened down by a severe "course of sprouts." We imagine that the numerous imitators of this popular magazine will find themselves tasked to the uttermost in their attempts at rivalry.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in North America.

Annual Meeting at Hudson, New-York.

Special Report of the New-York Daily Times.

SECOND DAY.

Hudson, Thursday, June 8, 1854.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock. The numbers had been considerably increased by the arrival of other delegates.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the President, Rev. Dr. Hutton.

After calling the roll, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President then announced the Standing Committees for the year.

THE CHURCH IN AFRICA.

A communication from the Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church of Southern Africa, under the date of August 3, 1853, and signed at Cape of Good Hope by Rev. Wm. Robertson, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Nanna, as the Special Committee of that Synod, was read.

After the extending to the General Synod of North America the usual Christian gratulations, the communication proceeded to recite certain interesting facts relative to the prosperity and success of the Church in Southern Africa. The services there are not conducted in the English language, but some of the works of the Reformed Dutch Church of America had been transinted and published there. During the past quarter of a century the Church had extended its borders widely, and there were now some fifty-four parishes altogether. They were not, however, all supplied with ministers. The lack of ministers had led to the suggestion of establishing there a Theological Seminary, and liberal contributions had been made for tha purpose, and accordingly they had resolved upon doing so. They had made a call upon two eminent ministers of Holland to accept the professorship, but they had felt compelled to decline. Recently, however, they had made a second call. Surrounded as they were by heathen, there was a necessity for untiring efforts to be used on the part of the Church, and the communication announced that the Church was now more alive to its responsibility in the matter, and had pledged itself to greater energy in the mission work.

Dr. Dewitt spoke in high terms of the interest which was attached to the communication, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Correspondence, which was carried.

WALDENSIAN CHURCH IN PIEDMONT.

A communication from a Committee of the Synod of the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, was read by the clerk. It was dated April 26, 1854, and signed by J. S. Raval, the presiding officer. It returned thanks for the cordiality with which a Delegate from the Waldensian Church had been received by the Church in America during 1853, and also for the collections which had been taken up in America, for endowing a professorship in Vaudois. The document contained some interesting statistics relative to the position and prosperity of the Waldeesian Church. The population of Piedmont was 23,000, and there were 16 parishes. Six candidates for the ministry had been ordained. One of them was employed at Rome, and one in the College at La Fonr. There were 15 principal schools open during the whole year, and 145 schools in the hamlets, open four months during the Winter season. The total number of children in attendence upon the schools was 4,792. There were 14 female schools. In the Colleges there were 8 professorships and 84 scholars, distributed into several classes, the scholar spending a year in each class. They remained in the classes from the age of nine or ten years to the age of eighteen or twenty. Those who pursued the study of the ministry then entered the Theological Seminary, and remained until they became settled at the age of 24 years. A large number of persons prepared themselves for teachers and colporteurs. The colporteurs possessed a remarkable spirit of self-sacrifice. The support was precarious, yet they worked with energy and zeal in the cause. They had an institute for the education of females, and about a dozen females were now recipients of instruction from the Professors of the College. When prepared they became the mistresses of the schools. For their poor they had provided a hospital and two dispensaries. In every parish they had a deacon whose office it was to receive and distribute aid to the most needy. During the past year there would have been a much greater amount of suffering than there was, had not the sum of $1,400 been received from unexpected sources, and distributed among the poor. Until recently the orphan had had good reason to complain. Latterly they ha been gathered together—some eight in number—and were well provided for. In the work of Evangelism in which they had in early times of their history met with such marvelous successes, they had been prevented from accomplishing much. Since 1848, however, they had reorganized their efforts. Six stations had already been established in the Sardinian States, at Signorah, Genes, Nice, Cazel, and Torval. A mission had been established also at Constantinople, where there were a large number of Italian refugees living. In 1853 a beautiful church at Turin had been solemnly dedicated to the worship of God, and services had been held in it three times each Sabbath since. They had also purchased an old Catholic church at Genes, which since 1808 had been used for secular purposes. The Catholic authorities were indignant at the idea that a place where mass have once been chanted should be desecrated by heretics, and had endeavored to get the interposition of the King to prevent its use for Protestant worship. At the Bible dépôt, in Turin, 5,000 copies of the Word of God had been sold.

PROFESSORSHIP IN WALDENSIA COLLEGE.

The report of the Committee appointed at the last General Synod to take into consideration the matter of furnishing the amount of $400 per annum to endow a Professorship in the Waldensia College, (of which Dr. DeWitt was Chairman,) reported.

The report stated that from various sources contributions to the amount of $597 had been received, of which $400 had been duly forwarded to Piedmont.

The subjects were referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The Fifteenth Annual Report of the Sabbath School Union was received and read to the Synod.

The report recited the fact that in 1839 a resolution had been passed by the Synod, recommending that different Sabbath Schools be placed under the charge of the Board of Managers of the Sabbath School Union, in order to more effectually coöperate for the general good of the schools. The report stated that out of 435 Sabbath Schools in the Society, only 167 were connected with the Union and under the charge of the Board of Managers; and of these 168 schools, only eight had sent reports of their condition. The Board depressed this general state of facts, and asked the attention of the Synod to it, to devise means if possible to give the Sabbath School system more efficiency. The applications for Sabbath School Books had been supplied. The Board recommended that their connection with the American Sabbath School Union be dissolved.

The report was referred to the Committee on Education.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The twenty-second annual report of the Board of Education was read. It announced that two additional scholarships had been provided for in the will of the late Margaret Ten Eyck of Albany, who had bequeathed $4,000 for that purpose. It announced that there were now twenty-two beneficiaries under the care of the Church.

Some lengthy communications relative to the school in Holland, Michigan, were read. All of these subjects were referred to the Committee on Education, with the exception of a part of one communication relating to missions, which was referred to the Committee on Missions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The credentials of Rev. Jno. M. Krebs, D. D., delegated by the Synod of the (Old School) Presbyterian Church, were received, and Dr. Krebs was invited to take a seat in the body.

The reports of the Board of Direction, and the Treasurer of the Board, were read and referred to the appropriate Committees.

A communication was received from Mr. James Donaldson, stating that the late Rev. Dr. Gangen of Albany, had bequeathed the sum of $350, to be held in trust, and to be applied as follows: To be loaned to such graduate of the Rutgers College as should be deemed worthy of the aid it would afford—the same to be paid back as soon as convenient, with five per cent. interest; but in no case was coercive measures to be used to compel the payment. On its payment, the fund was to be again applied to the same purpose.

MR. BEAUGH'S CASE.

A communication from John S. Beaugh, of New-York, complaining of the action of the Classis of New-York, in not restoring him to his position, was read and referred to the Committee on Overtures.

HYMNS.

The Committee appointed to select and arrange the materials for a German Hymn-Book, reported their labors accomplished, and recommended a book thus prepared for publication.

MISSIONS.

The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was received and read.

The report adverted to the fact of the want of laborers in the mission work, and that those who [illegible] dy there were making earnest but [illegible] for others to assist them. At Amoy, a [illegible] in China, meetings had been regularly [illegible] insurrection had the effect to increase the [illegible] of those who listened to the word of God in their [illegible] Rev. Mr. Talmage, at Amoy, had translated and [illegible] besides portions of the Scriptures, [illegible] Pilgrim's Progress. Dr. Scudder was in [illegible] his labors. Three of his sons were at [illegible] preparing themselves for their labors with their father. The Report was referred to the Committee on Missions.

[illegible] communication from the Trustees of Rutgers Col-

[illegible] relative to the [illegible] was referred, and referred to the Committee on Professorships.

Communications asking appointments for the benefit of Rev. T. R. G. Peck and Rev. Wm. Wolf were received and referred to the Committee on Presbyteries.

Dr. Proudfit offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears that the sum of $2,000 has been munificently offered towards the erection of a chapel for Rutgers College, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Direction of the Synod be and are hereby authorized and directed to execute a lease of land from the College premises, of the same tenure and duration as those granted to the Board of Trustees for the erection of the Van Ness Hall, and the President's house, for the erection of such chapel.

The resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from Messrs. Ezekiel C. and Jared W. Scudder, two sons of Rev. Dr. Scudder, now students at Rutgers College, asking for a dispensation that they may be permitted to absent themselves from the Seminary to attend a course of medical lectures, on condition that at the end of the year they stand on equality with their classmates. They asked this dispensation on the ground that a medical knowledge was of great service to the missionary in his efforts. They stated further that there was an urgent necessity for them to be in the field of their labors at as early a day as possible, and that, therefore, they could not consistently protract their stay so as to attend medical lectures after their time expired at the Seminary.

On motion, the dispensation was allowed.

The Synod then adjourned with prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon was specially set apart by the Synod for the administration of the Lord's Supper. The discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Bergen.

The text was selected from John, 19th chapter and xxxth verse:

"When Jesus therefore received the vinegar, he said, It is finished; and he bowed his head and gave up the ghost."

Ever keeping in view the purpose of his mission to the world, the blessed Saviour was careful to note every step in the progress of its accomplishment. His heart was in his work. In the retrospect of all that he had done he took courage for the prospective scenes; and the nearer his approximation to the termination of his work, the more his holy soul was enlarged with desire for the consummation.

As we contemplate him in the painful and closing sufferings of his work, how justly may we believe him to have present the entireness of his work; the ignominy he had endured; the contempt he had suffered; the cruelties inflicted upon him, as well as the counsels he had given; the examples he had set; the predictions he had fulfilled, and the atonement he was completing—and knowing that all things were accomplished, he said, "I thirst." The vinegar is put to his mouth; his last words are uttered: "It is finished"—and he gives up he ghost.

How full of interest is the chamber of the dying. The time and place is awful. When the final look is taken and the last words are uttered by the dying, the survivors are all solemn and inwardly affected, while the outward demonstrations of grief are unmistakable. The chamber of the dying is the place that points backward to the past, and forward to the future. But what shall we say of the dying scene of the [illegible]reet God—Man—Media or. There he hangs upon a tree, with a thief upon either side—ridiculed and reviled by the Jewish rulers. His death is certain. Are there no sympathizers present? Yes, there were some pious women weeping. But he bids them weep for themselves and their children. There, too, was his sorrowful mother, but He commends her to the care of John, his disciple. There he utters his last words, "It is finished"—words full of holy faith and consolation. What do they mean? No more the malice of his persecutors be visited upon him. All that the prophets had predicted of Him was now verified. The great work of redemption was completed. The victory over Satan, sin, the world and death was gained, so far as Christ's personal obedience and sufferings were involved in the work. How full of import those words, as to their application to those interested in His sufferings, "Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows." It was done for us, for never could we have done it for ourselves. But these accents of mercy are mercy drops of salvation for us.

"He bowed his head." How significant of the Saviour's submission to his Father's will. How it attests his obedience unto death—and yet how indicative of his personal act in death. It was a token of his power over life and death. "I have power to lay down my life and power to take it up again."

He "gave up the ghost." He might have done it immediately on being nailed to the cross. But he would not yield up the ghost until the last drop of the bitter cup his Father had given him to drink, had been received; and when the real issue was effected, he yields up the ghost. His former sufferings were as but drops of rain; but in his last agonies, it was as at the deluge. No wonder that nature sent up her relenting wail—all nature sympathized with the sufferer. For you, Christian, he died; and now he says to-day, "Remember me"—"meet and remember me." We meet here at the table of our Lord, to renew our covenant with him, to receive fresh tokens of his redeeming love as we commune with our Saviour. Then let our thoughts of Christ be holy.

Rev. Dr. Hutton then proceeded to administer the Sacrament in accordance with the usages of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church. After which, Rev. Dr. Perris made a brief and appropriate address.

After the Benediction, the Synod adjourned to meet in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Church was very numerously attended last evening by delegates, ladies and citizens, to listen to the discourse previously announced to be delivered upon the subject of Domestic Missions, by Rev. Mr. Van Liew. The text on the occasion was the last clause of the 47th verse of chapter xxiv of the gospel according to St. Luke: "Beginning at Jerusalem."

The reverend speaker first adverted to the birth of our Saviour, and said that no event of so much importance had ever transpired as the incarnation of our blessed Saviour, and the introduction of the gospel dispensation. His gospel derived its value from his incarnation, his sufferings, his death, and his resurrection—in its simplicity, and yet its grandeur. This gospel, its divine author, after his resurrection, and before his ascension, had committed to the hands of his disciples, accompanied with the commission, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Unlike the former dispensation designed especially for the Jews, the gospel embraced within the sphere of its benevolence the whole world of sinners. This command to preach the gospel came to us with no less authority than to the disciples, and according to our ability and talents, we were under the highest obligations to employ our efforts, our means and our prayers to put all in possession of this inestimable treasure.

The Saviour had specially charged the disciples that they "should begin at Jerusalem," and in that charge he had shown avidence of his wisdom and his mercy. To establish the Gospel on a foundation of incontrovertible truth, it was important that it should receive its first triumphant success in the very place where his enemies had hoped, by the crucifixion, they had given a death blow to its further progress. Had the disciples gone into some distant land after a lapse of years and preached the gospel, there might be some reason to reject its authority; but what reasonable mind could doubt its truth when we are assured that its first publication was made at Jerusalem. Surely there was wisdom in that discretion of our Saviour.

There was also evidence of his mercy in this injunction. The Scribes, Priests and Pharisees of that city had employed all of their efforts to injure and destroy him, and it was in his power to have visited upon them a fearful judgment; but he did not, but on the contrary enjoined his disciples to commence their labors at Jerusalem.

The reverend speaker next proceeded to state some reasons why, in carrying out the command of our Saviour, we should "begin at home."

1. The spirit of error, scepticism, and infidelity, cherished by the genius of our free institutions, and existing to an alarming extent in our midst, could only be successfully met and resisted by a faithful and universal exhibition of gospel truth, through the instrumentality of an able and well educated ministry. The natural tendency of the human mind and heart was only evil, and when the mind was in a state of ignorance, or when expanded by education, divorced from the principles of revealed religion, mankind had adopted strange notions with regard to religious truth and obligation, and often found its resting place in infidelity. This was lamentably true of our country. While the influence of the sceptic was scarcely felt where the gospel was faithfully preached, yet in almost every part of our country there were places numerous and extensive where the Sabbath, the Sanctuary, and the Gospel had presented scarcely any restraint upon the progress of error. The apostles of error must be met and vanquished, or the conflict between truth and error might be brought to a doubtful issue.

2. There are countless numbers of emigrants flocking to our land, most of whom come from the ignorant, the Catholic, or the infidel population of Europe, and are forming extensive settlements in the West, where they possess neither the means nor the inclination to furnish themselves with religious instruction. Thus a portion the field of the foreign missions is, as it were, being transported into our midst. Could the Church, then, be indifferent to the performance of its duty? Could Christians aid in the mission-work in India and have no feeling for those whom God had brought to our own country? Surely this would not be beginning at Jerusalem. There was another consideration that should lead us to act energetically in the matter of furnishing religious instruction to foreigners. Their numbers are already extensive, and before many years they will possess a powerful if not a controlling influence in our Legislative Halls, and give a tone to our institutions and laws. We could not better prepare them to assert an influence for good than by disseminating the truths of the Gospel, which was the essential spirit of liberty.

3. The influence of the gospel was essential to the preservation of our civil and religious liberties. Ours was not the only republic which had attempted to establish the ability of a people to govern themselves. Rome flourished for a while under a democratic government, but soon gave evidence that her population, drawn from her mistress, Intense wickedness, and profligacy, and therefore by her agents of polytheism and idolatry, were only the qualities to destroy and undermine the Republic. Greece had made the same experiment and the Republican Empire. Finally, has not infidelity, the spirit of any religion in the world, ever established a republic, and the world has shown that the love of liberty would

[illegible] root [illegible] where the Gospel of [illegible] was established. The Gods of the Heathen were dethroned, and cast apart for political controversies and festivities, and the principles of revealed religion are consolidated.

Thus far in the history of our Republic its course had been onward, and its prosperity unequaled. Those who fought the battles of liberty were men of piety and prayer. Our institutions were based upon the principles of political economy drawn from revealed truth, and our Constitution was framed in accordance with the spirit of liberty which the Gospel teaches; and our seasons of thanksgiving and our days of fasting and humility had borne their testimony to our acknowledged dependance in God for His blessing. If we would hand down the blessing we enjoy, we must see that spread of the Gospel is commensurate with our increasing numbers. If we do this we may consider our liberties secure.

After the benediction, the Synod adjourned to Friday at 9 A. M.

INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

National Industrial Congress—Ninth Session.

Speeches, Resolutions and General Proceedings.

SECOND DAY.

From our Special Reporter.

Trenton, N. J., Thursday June 8—6 P. M.

The early members who strayed into Temperance Hall this morning before the hour of meeting, were more enlivened than edified by the sudden appearance of Mrs. Fanny Lee Townsann, a strong-minded lady, who, eschewing all ceremony, elevated her right foot upon the seat in true masculine fashion, and addressed every one indiscriminately, with a volubility that left no room for reply.

At 9½ A. M. the Congress was called to order by the Chairman.

Mr. Maxwell read the minutes of previous day's proceedings, which were approved.

On motion of Mr. Brakra, it was resolved that no member be allowed to speak more than fifteen minutes at a time, nor oftener than twice on the same subject, without leave.

The Chairman announced the receipt of a document from Mr. John Mills, of New-York, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Hill, Chairman of Committee on Credentials, reported on the correctness of credentials for nine delegates from Wilmington, N. J., which were received.

Mr. Wray, of Penn., offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Business Committee:

Whereas, The natural rights of man are anterior to civil government, and he is dependant on Government for no right; and whereas, the tendency of all Governments has been to assume to themselves powers that the present people cannot delegate without trampling upon the rights of those that come after them,

1. *Resolved*, That the doctrine of Blackstone and other legal authorities, that the individuals entering into so-called civil society, must give no a portion of his natural rights, is false in fact, oppressive in result, and at variance with the self-evident truth that Government was made by and for man, and not man for the Government.

2. *Resolved*, That Government having no rights to bestow, its legitimate functions are to see that all its members are guaranteed in the peaceable possession of all their ascertained natural rights.

3. *Resolved*, That Land is an element of society, and one of the most clearly ascertained and self-evident rights of man, is that of a place to live, (not by consent of his fellow,) without which, the Declaration of his right to life is a mockery.

4. *Resolved*, That the monopoly of Land by the few is a sin against God and a curse to men.

5. *Resolved*, That our Government he called on to take the Public Lands from the market, and declare them free to landless, actual settlers, in limited quantities.

6. *Resolved*, That the conduct of the United States Senate at its last session, in refusing to act upon the people's Homestead bill, after it had passed the popular branch of the National Legislature, has forced on us the conviction that the Senate does not represent sentiments of the American people, and that we shall work on, and work ever, until the American Senate is made responsible directly to the votes of the people.

Mr. Brakra offered two resolutions—the first in favor of opposing with their whole strength any attempt on the part of the strong to oppress the weak, feeling that it is necessary for the weak to be combined for mutual support, rather than divided for mutual destruction; the second, deploring the early death of the gifted George Lippard, late member of the Executive Committee, and paying a tribute to his memory. Referred to Business Committee.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. Thomas G. Haines, of Penn., offered a series of resolutions in favor of a distribution of the Public Domain, and denunciatory of the Executive Government, Senators and Representatives, who had passed the infamous Nebraska bill, with a vote of confidence in those members who had resisted the measure.

These were also referred, and the Business Committee retired to prepare business for the Convention.

While they were absent,

Mr. Henderson, of New-York, offered resolutions approving of the formation of Emigrant Societies for the purpose of settling in Kansas and Nebraska, to prevent the extension of Slavery in that vast territory which was dedicated to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise; and inviting their fellow industrials who land here from Europe to settle there. Further, that the members of this Congress pledge their efforts to prevent the election of all members of the present Congress who voted for repealing the Missouri Compromise. Referred to Business Committee.

The Committee soon after returned, and reported the resolutions offered by Mr. Wray, of Pennsylvania—substituting for the third, a resolution inviting the American people, irrespective of party, to coöperate with this Congress in its efforts to alleviate the present degraded condition of the toiling millions;—and introducing in the first resolution after the name of Blackstone, the words, "*and other pensioned authors of Monarchy*."

The preamble was taken up and adopted.

On motion to adopt the first resolution,

Mr. Mille, of Trenton, moved to amend by striking out the word "pensioned," which was lost, and the resolution adopted.

The other resolutions, as reported, were adopted without discussion.

On the question being put upon one resolution, Mrs. Fanny Townsend cried "No."

Mr. Braidwood hoped that none but delegates would be allowed to vote.

Mrs. Townsand—I am a delegate. My credentials are at my hotel.

The following resolution, added by the Committee on Business, was adopted:

Resolved, That the proper cultivation of the waste and idle soil of our Country, by the skillful and enterprising agriculturists, will conduce vastly to the improvement of the mechanics and laborers who are reduced to poverty and destitution, by the large emigration falling in competition with American Industry, to the serious detriment of the latter, thereby enhancing the prices of all the necessaries of life, without the means of furnishing a corresponding supply, the sad effects of which would be partially overcome by Government offering the above inducements to those disposed to engage in agriculture.

THE LATE GEO. LIPPARD.

The resolution offered by Mr. Brakra, tributory to the memory of the late Geo. Lippard, reported by the Committee, was taken up, and its adoption moved.

Mr. Braidwood objected to the passage of a resolution of this nature at such an early stage of the proceedings, and was further opposed to it on the ground that Mr. Lippard, though a man of large heart, was not a worker, and had done nothing with his head.

Mr. Braken asked if it was no work of the head to think and write as Mr. Lippard had done.

Other members considered that the writings of Mr. Lippard had done more than those of any other man to promote the cause of Land Reform.

The resolution was passed by a large majority.

SALUTORY PREAMBLE.

Mr. Mills, of Trenton, offered a resolution in favor of securing full religious freedom throughout the Union, to every denomination, and asserting the right of every man to worship God, according to his conscience, without molestation. That in view of the present excitement throughout the country, it behooves every man to endeavor as far as possible to allay all bitter feeling, and cultivate a spirit of harmony and brotherly affection among all classes and conditions of men, regardless of their religious views. Referred to Committee

The Convention then adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Congress reassembled at 3½ P. M.—Mr. Shannon in the Chair.

The Committee on Finance reported progress—the receipt of $19 from members.

The Committee on Printing and Public Meetings reported that arrangements had been made to hold a mass meeting outside of the City Hall, to be addressed by members, this and to-morrow evenings. In case of rain they would, with permission of the Mayor, hold the meetings inside the City Hall.

A communication was read from Dr. Snodgrass, of Baltimore, regretting his absence, and endorsing the principles of the Congress. Another communication of similar purport, from Mr. George S. Davis, of Wilmington, was also read. Both communications were ordered on file.

LAND REFORM.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of every true Land Reformer to withhold his suffrage from such candidates for office as are unfavorable to our principles.

Resolved, That we recommend to all political or other organizations, from the most inconsiderable to the most powerful and important conventions, to recognise as a prim

MORMONISM.

Progress of Mormonism throughout the World

General Proclamation from Salt Lake City.

From the Deseret News, April 13.

ELEVENTH GENERAL EPISTLE

Of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to the Saints in the Valleys of the Mountains, and those scattered abroad throughout the Earth, GREETING:

BELOVED BRETHREN: Ever feeling a deep and abiding interest in the prosperity of Zion, and the advancement of our Redeemer's Kingdom upon the Earth, and being also desirous of benefiting, cheering, and consoling the Saints in their warfare against the machinations of Satan, and the power of the adversary, we feel to dedicate unto you, a short time in delineating a few items of the history of the past, our general welfare, intentions, desires, &c., for your edification and instruction.

Since our last General Epistle, we have received intelligence of the general success and spread of the Gospel of Christ, with few exceptions, wherever it has been preached; which is cheering to our souls, and causes our hearts to rejoice in the goodness of God towards our fellow men, by inclining the honest in heart, among the nations of the earth, unto the truth as it is in Christ Jesus.

Prosperity has generally characterized all our efforts both at home and abroad; and the work is making rapid progress throughout the earth. The Lord has opened the way before the Elders in foreign countries, and upon the Islands of the Sea, in the most remarkable manner. No mission has been appointed, but the Elders appointed to go have been able to reach their destination with little or no delay; and in all except Prussia and the West India Islands, been permitted to remain and promulgate the Gospel in its fullness. Brs. Hosea Stout, James Lewis, and Chapman Duncan, returned from the China Mission, after having arrived at Hong Kong, and without effecting any impression, or establishing the standard of truth in that mighty empire. This is owing to the disturbed state of the country, which hindered them penetrating the interior, and acquainting themselves with the manners, customs, and in some degree the language of the people.

In the Sandwich Islands, under the superintendence of Elders Philip B. Lewis, Geo. Cannon, B. F. Johnson, and others, the work has been eminently successful. By advices received from Brs. Lewis and Cannon, dated Honolulu, Nov. 20, 1855, we learn that over three thousand had been baptised, and that native Elders were now engaged, heart and hand, in publishing the glad tidings, which is unto all people. The mission, it is expected, will establish a press and publish in the native language, the Book of Mormon being translated and ready for publication.

In the Society group, persecution has continued to rage against the Saints, insomuch that communication has measurably been cut off,—the American Elders having been obliged to leave; they are however endeavoring to again open communication with the natives, many of whom, notwithstanding their persecution, continued at last advices, to teach as well as practice those principle of life and salvation which they had formerly received from Elders Pratt and Gronard and others, who had been sent among them. The brethren are exploring to find an island where they can gather together and live in peace with each other, free from the pernicious influence that so unhappily pervades them, in all their intercourse with foreigners in their present locations.

From Australia we have the most cheering accounts. Elder Wandell has arrived at San Bernardino, and Elder Augustus Farnham, of this city, was chosen to preside in that mission. A paper called *Zion's Watchman* had been established at Sydney, New South Wales, with a very fair prospect of being well sustained, and accomplishing great good. The Saints in the various Conferences numbered several hundreds, and were constantly on the increase. Elder Burr Frost was at Melbourne, and the other Elders scattered over the Colony, at various places. Elder Farnham expected to send from Sydney a mission to Hobart Town, Van Diaman's Land, and New-Zealand.

The Calcutta mission, under the superintendency of Elder N. V. Jones, has been wonderfully preserved from the pestilence and tempests peculiar to that region, while passing from place to place, in the discharge of their various duties. The Elders have visited from this point, Ava, in the Burman Empire, Dinapore, Chinsarah, Madras, and Ceylon; and it is expected that brothers Ludington and Savage are now at Siam. Elders Findlay, West, and Dewy are at Bombay, and Elder Willis has been laboring in the Northern Provinces of India.

Elder Jesse Haven was at last advices at Cape Town, where he had made a small beginning with good prospects.

In Europe, the missions have all been successful, with the exception of the Prussian. In Germany, France, and Italy, the work is slowly but surely progressing. The Book of Mormon has been translated and published in the Welsh, German, French, Italian, and Danish languages. No death among the foreign mission has been heard of, except that of Willard Snow, who died on board of ship, sailing from Copenhagen to Hull, on the 25th of August, 1853.

The Elders appointed to go to the West India Islands, remained there but a short time, as their presence seemed to be regarded in rather an unfavorable light by the authorities. They, together with those appointed to British Guiana, started for the United States, where, with the exception of Elijah Thomas, who returned last Fall, they have since been laboring.

Elder Orson Pratt is still at the City of Washington, publishing the *Seer*, but will return this season; as also will Elder S. W. Richards, now presiding in Great Britain, and H. S. Eldredge, Prest. at St. Louis.

Elders Lyman and Rich are still at San Bernardino, presiding over that Stake, which is said to be in a flourishing condition. The remainder of the Twelve Apostles have been laboring since our last, in this Territory, through the various settlements, as duty seemed to require.

On the 15th of November, a company raised by brother Orson Hyde left for Green River County, and have settled on Smith's Fork, at a place they call Fort Supply. The settlement consists of about one hundred efficient men.

There have also been considerable accessions to the various settlements south, in accordance with the instructions given at last Conference.

On the 16th of October, the main company of Saints emigrating by the aid of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, arrived in good health, having accomplished the journey across the plains without accident, or any material loss, except cattle. On the 25th of the same month the valley of the Great Salt Lake was covered with snow, but the weather continued mild thereafter, until about the 10th of January, since when, until about the 19th of March, we have had pretty constant cold or stormy weather—the thermometer at times ranging 19° below zero.

On the 8th of November, Captain Morris, with his command, and the remainder of the lamented Captain Gunnison's Pacific Railroad Party, arrived in this city; since when they have remained here waiting for orders and for the season to open, until the 4th of April, when they left to resume their explorations.

During the Winter, common schools have been taught in the various wards; also, evening schools for lectures, and the acquisition of various languages. Elder P. P. Pratt has taught the Spanish, D. B. Huntington the Utah and Shoshone dialects; he has also published a form or dictionary of a collection of Indian words and phrases, in each of those languages, for the benefit of the young learner. There have been regular meetings in all the Wards, and Quorums, which have been very regularly attended.

The Regency have formed a new Alphabet, which it is expected will prove highly beneficial in acquiring the English language to foreigners as well as the youth of our country. We recommend it to the favorable consideration of the people, and desire that all our teachers and instructors will introduce it in their schools and to their classes. The orthography of the English language needs reforming;—*a word to the wise is sufficient.*

On the 5th of November, the Deseret Dramatic Association opened at the Social Hall; since when, with few interruptions, amusements of various kinds have been kept up in that building, until the present time as often as once or twice a week.

On the 8th of February, the Saventias held their Quarterly Conference in the Social Hall; which although the weather was very stormy was well attended, and continued two days. During this meeting, three new Quorums were organized,—the 37th, 38th, and 39th.

The Wall around the Temple Block has advanced considerable since our last Epistle; the stone and adobe work, except the coping and gates, being completed on two and a half sides.

The City Wall is also fast progressing, and it is expected will be finished the present season.—Many of the settlements have secured themselves by forting in, but much remains to be done. It is desirable, and we urge it upon all the Saints to not cease their vigilance, nor their exertions, until their defences are completed. Although the Indians are, and have been quiet for several months, yet we have no assurance that they will remain so; it therefore becomes necessary for your temporal salvation and the quiet of the Territory, that you should be prepared for any emergency that may arise. On no occasion trust yourselves to go into Cañons or by places, where an Indian can lurk unseen by you, without first exploring and ascertaining that all is safe. Go in companies sufficiently strong to intimidate the foe, and you will be less liable to be attacked. So with all your preparations, you will be less liable to have to fight, go on expeditions, or suffer loss, if you are always prepared, ready and fully capable of defending yourselves on a moment's notice. It is in the moment of indolence, carelessness, or intoxicated security, that the enemy has the most power to harass and destroy us. Let us be wise, and not be overtaken in any such manner. Let us be prepared for the worst, and we shall be prepared for the best. Let us be prepared for war, and we shall be prepared for peace. Let us be prepared to meet our enemies in the gate, and we shall be prepared to dwell in peace in the midst of our habitations. Let us be prepared to repel the assaults of the wicked, and we shall be prepared to enjoy the blessings of the righteous. Let us be prepared to receive the frowns of the world, and we shall be prepared to receive the smiles of our Father in Heaven. Let us be prepared to meet the powers of darkness, and we shall be prepared to enjoy the light of truth and the society of the pure in heart. Let us be prepared to meet the judgments of God, and we shall be prepared to receive the mercies of God. Let us be prepared to meet the curses of the wicked, and we shall be prepared to receive the blessings of the righteous. Let us be prepared to meet the calamities that are coming upon the earth, and we shall be prepared to escape them and to dwell in safety. Let us be prepared to meet the destroying angel, and we shall be prepared to dwell with the heavenly host. Let us be prepared to meet the Son of Man, and we shall be prepared to dwell with Him. Let us be prepared to meet the Judge of the whole earth, and we shall be prepared to receive a crown of eternal life. Let us be prepared to meet the Savior, and we shall be prepared to receive a kingdom, a crown, and a throne, and to dwell in the presence of God and the Lamb forever and ever. Let us be prepared to meet the Bridegroom, and we shall be prepared to enter in with Him to the marriage supper of the Lamb, and be seated with Him upon His throne, even as He has overcome and is seated with His Father upon His throne. Let us be prepared to meet the Lamb on Mount Zion, and we shall be prepared to stand with Him and the one hundred and forty-four thousand, and sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, and the song of Redemption, which no man can learn but those who are redeemed from the earth. Let us be prepared to meet the Lamb in the midst of the heavenly hosts, and we shall be prepared to enter into the joy of our Lord, and to sit down upon thrones of glory, and to reign with Him forever and ever. Let us be prepared to meet the Lamb in the midst of His glory, and we shall be prepared to go out no more, but to dwell in the presence of God and the Lamb

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES may be obtained at 5 o'clock every evening, in Washington, at HUNT & CAMPBELL'S General News Dépôt, in Todd's Building, on Pennsylvania avenue.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Political Future.

Speculation is busy concerning the political movements of the immediate future. It is widely felt that the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have seriously affected the integrity of existing political parties: and schemes are already rife for new organizations and alliances. It has been proposed by the more ardent opponents of the Nebraska bill, that all party lines be disregarded, and that hostility to Slavery be made the sole basis of a new organization throughout the Free States. The *Tribune* is the most prominent political journal which has urged this policy: but it has been seconded and approved by many others in various sections of the Northern States. In some of the Democratic papers the proposition has also been mentioned with favor:—and a correspondent of the *Evening Post* has gone so far as to propose that Messrs. BENTON and SEWARD be the candidates of the new party for President and Vice-President, at the coming general election.

Of course, under the excitement which so great a wrong as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise may well arouse, the most direct means of seeking redress is very likely to be deemed the most feasible. We apprehend, however, that a little reflection will lead to different conclusions. It is never an easy matter to break down old established party lines. The great mass of the people always cling with tenacity to their party alliances; and even when the pressure of some great emergency may disorganize existing parties and detach individual members from them, this result falls far short of their destruction. The position of the two great parties in the Free States is not essentially changed by the passage of the Nebraska bill; indeed, that measure has only served to define, with greater accuracy, their respective relations to the extension of Slavery. For years past the Whigs as a party have been opposed to it. They have protested against it through State Conventions and Legislatures, at district, town and county meetings, and by all the usual agencies of political action. Individuals among them have wavered at times, and the position of the party has been still further discredited by the zeal of the Southern Whigs to assent to its adoption as the party creed. At National Conventions of the Whig party the Southern Whigs have had the address hitherto to exclude it from the resolutions, and even to compel the adoption of opposite sentiments. Now, however, the Whigs of the Free States present a perfectly clear record upon this subject. Every Whig vote from the North was cast against the Nebraska bill. The position of the Whigs, therefore, upon this subject is clearly defined. There is no reason why they should seek new party alliances or desert their own. No party could be found or formed which would represent a firmer and more unmistakable hostility to the aggressions of the Slaveholding interest, than does the Whig party of the Free States at this moment.

The Democratic party of the North, on the other hand, is no longer the ally of Slavery it has always been hitherto. It is radically divided and disorganized on that subject. A very large body of its members will not be dragooned into any further submission to the behests of the interest which has ruled them, and through them the country, so long. The party will inevitably be divided upon any issue that may arise in which this question is involved; and those who agree with the Whigs in sentiment will either vote for their candidates, or secure their election, by making independent nominations of their own.

We presume, therefore, that the existing political parties will be maintained, and that the sense of the country on the aggressions of the Slaveholding interest will be tested through them. In the Congressional elections, in special cases, the Whigs may return Democrats who voted against the Nebraska bill;—but as a general thing, they will doubtless present their own candidates, and elect them. The Presidential election is too far off to warrant any conjecture as to the shape it will assume. But so far as the Whigs are concerned, we see no reason to doubt that the usual course will be pursued. At the proper time, a Whig National Convention will probably be called and held. It may be, that the Southern Whigs will refuse to join in the call, unless preliminary pledges satisfactory to them shall be given on the subject of Slavery;—and it is still more likely that they will exact, at least, *silence* on the subject in the platform of the National Convention. We presume, however, that the majority will have learned from past experience the futility of securing their alliance on such terms;—and that the resolutions adopted will embody the only principles which give the party any degree of vitality and strength. If this should lead to the secession of the Southern Whigs, the party would be divided, but not necessarily weakened. Indeed, as the Democratic party of the Free States will be divided on the same issue, the Free State Whigs would be greatly strengthened by such a movement, and would be almost certain, under such circumstances, to elect their own candidate on their own platform.

Events may of course arise which will give an entirely different aspect to the political future, and speculation on it now can at the best, be of little use. But people will speculate nevertheless. Every man forms his opinion of events as they occur, and modifies it only as subsequent events may require. We see no reason, yet to believe that the present political organizations are likely to be broken up, and still less that the Whig party will be dissolved or merged in any party based upon one idea. The Whigs have resisted all such temptations hitherto; and they never needed such a resort less than now.

Mormon Missionary Spirits.

Enterprising officers of the Coast Survey have mapped the different depths of the ocean-bed for many leagues out from our coast. But no ALEXANDER BACHE or Lieutenant MAURY, has taken the deep sea soundings of Popular Ignorance, or struck the bottom of the absurdity to which the human mind, when utterly uneducated, can descend. When Jo. SMITH first turned up his plates of Scripture as a new revelation, they were greeted with shouts of derisive laughter. When his deluded followers laid the foundations of the Great Temple at Nauvoo, and kept working day by day upon it, until its glory began to be manifest, it was held to be a great joke—which nothing but the riots, and the blood spilt, and the indignant expulsion from Illinois, rendered a serious matter. But Jo. SMITH'S plates underlie a large Territory in our Union to-day, and Mormonism has its converts in every corner of the world.

The Polygamy of the Saints we are hardly done laughing about, but it is a recognized Institution of our land, and threatens to wind itself almost as closely around its foundations, and as much to our harm, as does Slavery itself. Difficult as it may be to credit it, in the great Basin of the West a State, entirely unlike all the rest of our sisterhood, is flourishing, with customs acclimated and legalized, which in all the rest are pronounced utterly immoral and punishable with heavy penalties. A Governor rules it who publicly announces that he will continue to be Governor whether the President renominates him or not, and whether the Senate advises and consents or not, "until the Almighty says, BRIGHAM YOUNG, yon need not be Governor any longer."

We hope no reader will omit glancing over the General Proclamation from Salt Lake City, which we publish on the third page of this morning's paper. It is a strange mixture of common sense and cant, good advice, important information, and semi-poetic sentiment. Meanwhile it is exceedingly interesting, and will furnish food enough for profitable thought down at least to the dinner-hour. With good policy, it first considers the Foreign Missions of Mormonism. Success has almost everywhere attended their labors. Wherever a mission has been appointed, the missionaries have gone out with promptness and dispatch. China was the most stony ground. The standard was set up, but the country was too much disturbed for the Celestials to rally around it. Three thousand Sandwich Islands had been baptised, and a press is about to be established there—the translation already being made of the book of Mormon. Australia furnishes several hundred converts, and a newspaper is already their organ, in Calcutta there was not much gain. In South Africa a beginning had been made. In Europe, Prussia was stubborn. The Book of Mormon has been translated into and published in the Welsh, German, French, Italian and Danish languages. Now to all these converts, the General Epistle says "come." To those in Europe and the United States it says "come by way of the valleys." To those in Asia and the Eastern Islands, "come by way of California." We doubt, indeed, after all, if very much of the Missionary enterprise that they push with such energy, is not but another form of a grand emigration system, by which the Salt Lake City and the Saints of Utah are to be recruited. Their missionaries are emigrant runners—65 of them were appointed at the last conference. Home relations of the Territory are equally flattering. The Indians are ceasing their hostilities. The wall of the Temple goes steadily up. BRIGHAM rules with a steady, equable rule, for—and here is the secret of their success—he is not a bit of Fogy, He handles people as he finds them—cants when canting is called for, and swears when he thinks they need to be sworn at. He keeps close up with the times, and never attempts to circumvent an object by means of an *exploded* humbug.

Letter from Mr. Noble Butler.

Our readers probably recollect a paragraph published in the TIMES a few days since, concerning the pecuniary embarrassments in which Mr. NOBLE BUTLER had become involved, in consequence of the expenses of the trial of his brother's murderer. We have received from him the following gratifying note in regard to the matter:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have seen to-day, in your journal, a call for contributions to assist me in defraying the expenses incurred in the prosecution of MATT. F. WARD for the murder of my brother. In the extract which you publish from a letter received by you on this subject, I recognize the hand of one who is as well known to his friends for his generosity and nobleness of soul, as he is to the whole country for his attainments in Science. I would not trouble you about this matter if I did not feel that, by keeping silence, I should do injustice to my Louisville friends, whose conduct towards me has been so generous. My friends, without saying anything to me about it, have paid a note of mine in bank, leaving me only between two and three hundred dollars to pay; so that I shall not need any assistance from New-York. To you, and to the distinguished gentleman who wrote you the letter, I feel as grateful as if you had been the means of sending me thousands of dollars. Yours, respectfully,

NOBLE BUTLER.

☞ A writer in the Boston *Courier* expresses the hope that whenever another case of the seizure of a fugitive Slave may occur in Boston, it "may be tried at the Navy-Yard or *at one of the Forts, under the flag of the United States;* for to carry on such an exciting trial," he adds, "in the centre of a populous city, for six or eight days, caused *too great a strain on the machinery of Government.*" He goes on to say that at the Navy-Yards, and in the Forts, the federal power has the means of checking disorder and of keeping out the idle and the evil disposed. This is another step towards bringing this law into conformity with public sentiment and the spirit of the age. Probably we shall have all these cases arising under it tried, by and by, by Court Martial. In fact military law,—the law of the bayonet,—seems in a fair way of being substituted for common and statute law on all matters in which the question of Slavery is involved. The Federal Government would do well, before putting these designs in execution, to increase the Army and Navy and augment the resources of our forts. We doubt whether our State authorities are ready to surrender *all* their functions into the hands of the Federal power. They have profited somewhat by the theories of Southern statesmen in regard to *State Rights*. Mr. CALHOUN'S writings may, after all, at no distant day become a text book in Massachusetts and Vermont. Stranger things than this have happened.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

MR. WISE IN PERIL.

Mr. JOHN WISE, the aeronaut, made his *one hundred and sixty-third* Balloon ascension yesterday. A great crowd of lookers-on assembled within the Palace to witness the performance. The result of the ascension was quite satisfactory, so far as the going up went. In descending, however, Mr. WISE had a narrow escape.

The capacity of the balloon was 12,000 cubic feet. Its inflation occupied one hour and fifteen minutes. The wind and weather were propitious The cords were loosed at ten minutes past 3 o'clock. The ascent was exceedingly rapid. In less than three minutes the balloon had attained an altitude of about one mile. It hung for some moments under the edge of a fleecy bank of clouds into which it finally darted with uncommon precipitation, and became entirely lost to view. The most noticeable feature of the ascent was the continual whirling motion of the balloon, occasioned by the imperfect construction of the car, which was nothing more than a small basket two and a half feet in diameter. This was attached by cords and hoops to the balloon. It was quite insufficient to steady the motion of the balloon, and the rotary motion must have been exceedingly disagreeable to Mr. WISE.

As the balloon left the Palace court-yard, Mr. WISE was loudly cheered. Until he became invisible, and the balloon became a speck in the clouds, the American flag waved by WISE was discernible. The height of about ten thousand feet was the greatest altitude attained. The balloon became invisible at 3:15, reappeared at 3:20, descended out of view at 3:25, and was seen again at 3:45. A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Palace by Mr. BATCHELDER, to the effect that the balloon was seen from Bridgeport at 4:20. Mr. WISE reached the Crystal Palace at 8:30 P. M., where he gave a statement of his experiances.

Mr. BARNUM, in introducing Mr. WISE, stated that the telegraphic dispatch received in the Palace, although doubts were entertained to the contrary, was strictly correct, as in all probability the balloon was by that time at Boston, if not further east.

Mr. WISE said that though not "Old Nick" himself, as Mr. BARNUM suggested, had arrived, yet he had very serious fears when he left this planet of ours, that he was on a voyage of discovery to the "sable gentleman's" dominions, as he experienced on no other occasion the same sensations. In consequence of the very great velocity of the ascent, he felt much alarm that he would not be able to arrest the progress of the balloon, which fear was much increased upon finding his course oceanward. After great exertion he caused sufficient gas to escape to be able to determine his whereabouts, which was in the neighborhood of Flushing. Owing to the disarrangement of the car, Mr. W., when within 30 feet of the ground was thrown on the ontside, and clung to one of the hoops, his grappling irons not taking sufficient hold; whereupon, knowing that the ascent would be from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in a minute, he relinquished his hold, and fell, as he said, on what seemed to be "mattresses prepared for him," but what was, in reality, the soft and humid soil northwest of Flushing. The only injury he sustained was the loss of a molar tooth, occasioned by his mouth coming in contact with his knee, in the fall In the meantime, the balloon sped on its course eastward, and should it be recovered, Mr. W promised to make another ascent on Tuesday next. In any case, he will do so, as one will be supplied for the occasion.

At the close of Mr. W.'s remarks, Mr. BARNUM distributed a number of bills dropped from the balloon by Mr. WISE, which he called "News from the skies." We give a copy of the first part; the end is an announcement of the "Musical Congress," with a request to "see the newspapers" for particulars:

NEWS FROM THE SKIES!

This bill is dropped by Mr. WISE from his balloon, which ascended from the Crystal Palace, this 9th day of June, 1854, and will be exhibited there this evening with a description of his voyage by Mr. WISE.

Mr. WISE will make his second and last Grand Ascension from the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday next, 13th inst, at 3 o'clock P. M.

CARD FROM MR. WISE.

We have received from Mr. WISE, the following official account of the Ascension:

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I made my one hundred and sixty-third ascension yesterday, from the court yard of the Crystal Palace, a 3½ o'clock. The day was squally, and it was necessary to start with a strong ascending force so as to overcome the obstacles surrounding me. This created a sensation when I gave the word "let her go," as though I had been projected by the force of gunpowder. In a few minutes I entered the clouds. The balloon was still swaying to and fro like a furious elephant. All around me there appeared nothing but a deep twilight of an ashy hue. In another moment the sun faintly showed its disc through the milky vapor. Reflecting that as I entered the clouds the ocean was lashing the long-bound shore with its angry billows, I was not content to stay in the cloud country long. All this time I had the valve open, but not until I had emerged out of the clouds above did I restrain the upward bounds of the wild aerial ship. Above I saw over a patch of clouds the surf of the ocean dashing its spray into the clouds as it were. At last the ascending power was overcome, and the bills that I was throwing overboard kept my company in the descent. When I got below the clouds again I saw Flushing a little eastward. The descent now became rapid, and the strong wind below admonished me of a rough landing. In another moment my grapple took effect. The jar broke some of the rigging, the grapple ripped up the sod, and the balloon bounded several hundred yards. Next the car was dashed forcibly into a ravine, and bolted me out. I held on to the outside. The ballast being also thrown out, gave the balloon increased power. She rose the length of the rope, while I was hanging fast to the car. In a moment the grapple again ripped up the sod, and seeing my predicament—that of being hauled up, without moral certainty that I could not secure myself to the car long—I made the fearful plunge of at least 40 feet into the salt meadow, knocking out one of my teeth and slightly bruising my jaw. The balloon dashed off, keeping the direction of the island, and I shall reward any person who will return it to me in time to go up on Tuesday next, from the Crystal Palace.

Yours truly, JOHN WISE.

Musical.

In our advertising columns will be found the full programme of the Great Musical Congress to be held at the Crystal Palace on Thursday next We are prepared for something unusual, from the simple fact that M. JULLIEN, who directed the first Congress Musicale in Paris, was to organize this magnificent undertaking. But our expectations are more than exceeded. The arrangements are on a scale not only without precedent here, but we imagine without a parallel in Europe. Such a musical event indeed marks a new epoch in the history of art in this country, and is we trust but the beginning of many such. If, as we have every reason to believe, this Congress proves satisfactorily that we *have* fifteen hundred first-rate musicians at our very door, there need be little fear of retrogression, and still less of comparison with any other city in the world.

In addition to the principal artists of M. JULLIEN'S band, the new engagements include M. DROUET, PAUL JULIEN, Madame WALLACE, JOHN A. KYLE, APTOMMAS, ALLAN DODWORTH, SIEDE and KREUTZER. The soloists in the vocal department include Madame WALLACE BOUCHELLE, Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, M'lle HENRIETTE BERTEND, Miss E. HAWLEY, Miss C. MALLORY, Mr. JOHN CANEDNA, and Signor PASQUALE ROMANELLA.

A list of the Choral and Harmonic Societies will be found elsewhere, numbering perhaps a thousand voices. The gentle, massive harmony of such a corps can scarcely be imagined.

The leading Italian artists, grand and comic, are engaged to-day. We shall not venture a prophecy of the [illegible]

[illegible] on our readers the remarkable excellence of the collection. In the meantime, we suggest an early application for seats.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—In our notice of the entertainments for last evening, we inadvertently stated that they were for the benefit of the Assistant *Door-keeper*, Mr. MOORE. It is almost unnecessary to explain that this was a *lapsus pennæ*, and that for the word *Door-keeper*, "Treasurer" should be substituted.

DONETTI'S ACTING MONKEYS AND CHEMICAL ILLUSIONS.—Our young friends will be delighted to hear that an afternoon performance will in future be given on Wednesday and Saturday, at the Chinese Buildings.

THE OPERA.—We understand that the following artists have made engagements with M. MARETZEK, and that the majority of them will arrive by the *Pacific:*

PRIMA DONNE ASSOLUTE.

GAETANNA BRAMBILLA, (late Prima Donna Assoluta of La Scala, at Milan.) ANTONIETTA ORTOLANI, (Venice.) ROSA MARIA, (Milan.)

PRIMA DONNA CONTRALTO.

GIUSEPPINA MARTINE D'ORMY, (late Imperial Theatre, Vienna.)

PRIMI TENORI ASSOLUTI.

GIACOMO GALVANI, (La Scala, Milan.) NEAI BARALNI, (Italian Opera, Paris.) DOMENICO MAZZOLANI, (Italian Opera, Trieste.)

PRIMI BARITONI ASSOLUTI.

FRANCESCO GRAZIANI, (Italian Opera, Paris. GIOVANNI ANDREAGI, (Italian Opera, Vienna.)

PRIMI BASSI ASSOLUTI.

IGNAZIO MARINI, POLINARE ORTOLANI.

Nebraska in New-Jersey.

We understand that at a very early hour yesterday morning a special agent was dispatched from the Custom-House to Trenton, New-Jersey, to notify the faithful in that borough that Judge DOUGLAS would reach that city during the day, and that they ought to be prepared to give him a suitable reception. How faithfully his mission was performed, and in what a highly disreputable manner the exercises were distorted from their original purpose, may be learned by the following indignant letter from one whose feelings were hurt on the occasion:

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, June 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of the most disgraceful scenes that has been enacted in our State for many a year, came off in this ordinarily quiet town this morning. Some of our prominent Democratic citizens who are warm admirers of the *patriotic* STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and his recent course in Congress, being desirous of demonstrating their appreciation of his great public services, on the occasion of his passing through town on his way South, paraded the streets for an hour or two previous to the arrival of the cars, with a band of music, for the purpose of drumming up volunteers. About the time the cars were due, the concourse—amounting to several hundred—arranged themselves in the house, the band playing the spirit-stirring air of Yankee-Doodle. The cars were close at hand; they entered the car-house; every eye was strained, and every neck stretched, to get a glimpse of the glorious Nebraska-Kansas hero. The Judge stepped upon the platform; hands were being shaken; when, to the utter consternation of the faithful, some graceless scamp, in a voice that would have done credit to Captain STOCATON'S "baby-waker," had the imprudence to propose "Nine cheers for CHARLES SKELTON, the honest expounder and supporter of the principles of the Democracy of New-Jersey;" and, would you believe it? it was responded to with nine *such cheers* as are seldom heard from the same number of throats. They must have impressed the outraged Statesman with anything but an *agreeable* opinion of New-Jersey *Democratic thunder*. Would that this were all. Not content with cheering SKELTON, when the cars started again, the Judge was greeted with such unearthly groans that you might have imagined that most of the crowd had suddenly been visited with a violent attack of wind colic.

Now, Mr. Editor, I appeal to you as a friend of law and order, whether such demonstrations on the part of an *ignorant* populace, who are not capable of *appreciating* such a man as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, or his *acts*, should not be frowned down by every lover of *pure* and *honest* legislation. Yonre, BARABBAS.

Swedenborgian Use of Language—Letter from Rev. Mr. Wilks.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the report of the marriage of ANNA CORA MOWATT and WM. RITCHIE of Virginia, which appeared in your paper, the writer undertakes to find fault with certain things connected with the performance of the marriage ceremony. He states, "The solemnity of the scene was well-nigh being disturbed by the peculiar pronunciation of the 'nuptual tie,' and the quaint reading of 'conjugial love.' It was also interrupted by a fine burst of music from the hand of Mr. DONWORTH, which, though nominated in the programme, was not exactly according to the Reverend gentleman's understanding of the forms of the Church, and which brought him to a momentary pause" In regard to the word "nuptiale," (*the nuptial tie* nowhere occured in the ceremony,) allow me to say, I am not aware that it was pronounced otherwise than according to the pronunciation commonly given in our Dictionaries, "Nupshalz." But with respect to the quaint reading of "conjugal love," I beg to inform the gentleman who favored you with the report, that in the Latin language we have the noun "*conjugium*" and the adjective "*conjugialis*," from which we derive the English adjective "conjugial," and which conveys to every New-churchman, who is at all acquainted with the Latin language, a very different meaning from what is expressed by the term "conjugal," and gives him a far more elevated view of the union of husband and wife; so that in our marriage ceremony we invariably use the word "conjugial." What, therefore, appeared to your reporter to be the quaint reading of "conjugal love," was in fact, the right pronunciation of the term used in the ceremony. Allow me here to say, that it is not wise in a man to venture a criticism upon a subject which he does not thoroughly understand. In reply to the remarks with reference to the music, I would simply say, I paused because I wished the service to be distinctly heard, this being impossible while a brass band was playing at the open window. I was afterwards informed that the burst of music was purely accidental, and, therefore, altogether unexpected by those who were most particularly interested in the ceremony.

I am Sir, respectfully yours,

THOMAS WILKS, Officiating Clergyman.

Conjugial.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The marriage ceremony between Mr. and Mrs. RITCHIE was performed not by Rev. Mr. KEENE, as you have it, but by Rev. THOS. WILKE, a gentleman of unaffected learning and piety, who considers the graces and flourishes of rhetoric as of less importance than the sincerity and truth of his doctrine.

The word "conjugial" is a legitimate Latin word (*vide Ainsworth's Dictionary*), and is not to be confounded with the ordinary word "conjugal." The latter may be applied as a mere yoking together of a couple who fight like cats and dogs. The former applies to a union of souls, in the manner of the happy pair alluded to in *Lalla Rookh*—

"Who love on through all ills, love on till they die,"

with the advantage that the affection is continued in the other life, so guided by the Divine Providance that "custom cannot stale its infinite variety," but on the contrary it "grows by what it feeds on," and increases in vividness and joyousness to eternity. A SWEDENBORGIAN.

THE LONG ISLAND TRAGEDY.

Trial of the Murderer.

The murder of the WICKHAM family, in Cutchogue, *Long* Island, is yet the theme of conversation on all parts of the Island. Yesterday, Mr. WM. BETTS, of Cutchogue, who has been indefatigable in rendering assistance to the bereaved relatives, and also aiding in the capture of the murderer, arrived in this City, and visited the cell of the prisoner, Mrs. LYNCH, residing in East Thirteenth-street. The poor old woman was found in a distressed condition, and seemed to sensibly feel the disgrace brought upon her family, by her nephew committing so awful a crime. Mr. BETTS sympathized with the aged lady. She replied, "Well, I am happy to say I have no children;" and continued, "there is no doubt but the father and mother of NICHOLAS are dead by this time." As there have been erroneous and various names for the culprit, he was requested to give it correct, and says it is NICHOLAS BERGEN, whose father is named PATRICK BERGEN. Mrs. LYNCH states that NICHOLAS came to New-York from Mr. WHEELER'S and went [illegible] of the horrid murder, and [illegible] gone down to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Rev. R. W. Etchemin** will preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 8th and 7th ults., (Rev. Dr. Ferris having resigned.) Divine Services in this Church regularly every Sunday at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. On the first Sabbath of each month the Church will be open for Divine Service in the evening, instead of the afternoon.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A paper on *Christianity in Biblical Knowledge from the Books of Genesis*, will be read before the Association at their rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of Brooklyn. The public (ladies included) are invited to be present. HOWARD CROSBY, President.

☞ **The World's Crisis**—*The Nations Angry, the Battle of Armageddon, and the Second Coming of Christ at the Door.*—Rev. ISAAC ADRIAN will preach on the above subject on TO-MORROW (to-morrow,) in the Hall, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts.—A. M., 7½ P. M. Hall evening. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Mariner's Church**, corner of Monroe and Market-sts. (late of Roosevelt-st.)—Rev. J. WISNER will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and 3½ P. M. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. HORTON. Seamen and others are invited to attend. W. H. DIKEMAN.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of the association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.
J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Rev. John Little**, of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 9th-st., between Grand-st. and North 2d, Williamsburg. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning by the pastor, Rev Dr. PIRLEY.

☞ **The Beast and his Image, or Romanism, and Corrupt Protestantism.**—This will form the theme of a discourse at Mount Zion Church, No 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Bishop ONDERDONK. He will also preach at 3 P. M. Seats free.

☞ **The New Jerusalem Church in Williamsburg** will hold Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Savings Bank Building, corner of South 2d and 4th-sts. Preaching by Rev. F. H. WILKES. Seats free.

☞ **Notice.**—The Theological School, under the charge of Rev. William McJimsey, for Bible instruction, and for the education of the children and others, in the vicinity, is open on Sabbath mornings, at 9 o'clock, at the Hall, corner of 86th-st. and 7th-av. Preaching at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Professor B. N. Martin**, of the New-York University, will preach in the 6th-st. Presbyterian Church TO-MORROW, June 9, morning and evening. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Osgood**, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, (Unitarian,) of New-York, will preach on the *Divinity of Christ*, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING, at the Odeon, in Williamsburg, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. H. O. Schermerhorn** will preach (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-street Tabernacle, in 50th-st. near 8th-av., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Services at 3½ P. M.

Installation.—Rev. J. P. STEKKER will be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. J., SABBATH EVENING, June 11, 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D.

☞ **Rev Dr. Tyng** will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Madison-st., near Grand; TO-MORROW EVENING. A special collection will be taken up for this Missionary station.

☞ **Twentieth-street Congregational Church**, in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Pro. B. N. MARTIN.

☞ **Thirtieth Street M. E. Church**, between 8th and 9th-avs.—Bishop JAMES will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½; Rev J. B. WAKELEY at 3 in the afternoon; and Rev. JOHN MILEY at 7½ in the evening.

☞ **Zion Church**, corner of Madison-av and 38th at., Rev. RICHARD COX, Rector, will be open for the first time for Divine Service, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Service also at 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ **Hoboken.**—There will be a sermon preached by Rev. HUGH H. BLAIR, Charles-st., New-York, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, corner of Washington and 1st-sts.

☞ **Rev. Asher Moore** will preach in the Sixth Universalist Church, 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TO-MORROW. Services 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Reading's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.**—This Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all diseases of the Lungs and Throat by the inhalation of medicated vapor, as the only medical treatment; for no drug of any kind is given into the stomach. The unparalleled success that has attended this system of practice is far greater and more satisfactory than the old antiquated method of making a drug shop of the stomach. Physicians are cordially invited to witness its success in cases of consumption, bronchitis or asthma. The plan of inhalation adopted at the Lung Institute is entirely new and novel, and we are happy to say meets with the sanction and approbation of all medical men who have examined it. Patients, beside using the remedy constantly, whatever their duties may be, have access to rooms filled with medicated air, daily or otherwise, as their cases may require. Success in bronchial complaints, after fully submitting to the system for a few days' treatment. All patients are allowed the benefit of one week's trial, without charge, if they desire it. Patients received from 9 till 4 o'clock every day. Under the charge and direction of Dr. G. D. SANBORN.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will hold its regular weekly public meeting at their rooms, No 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13. Every member is requested to attend, and those who desire to become members should make immediate application. The property of this Association is situated upon the lines of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plankroad, between Myrtle and Cooper's avs., in rapidly improving neighborhood, and only three miles from the ferries. The whole cost for an eligible and commodious lot will be only $95, which includes an equal interest in $5000 worth of improvements. More full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-st, opposite the Custom-House.—This institution is now open permanently; the Library from 9 o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room till 10 o'clock P. M. Books will be open from 9 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place.
TERMS—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice.—New Drug Store. St. Nicholas Hotel.**—BUSHTON, CLARK & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in compliance with the expressed wishes of many of their customers in the upper part of the City, they have opened a branch of their establishment at No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the same care and attention will be given to the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, tooth, nail and hair brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ **Rich Treat for the Children.**—An Exhibition of DONETTI'S ACTING MONKEYS takes place THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the large Hall of the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, near the St. Nicholas. The performance is truly wonderful and highly amusing. Just imagine a troop of Monkeys, in appropriate costume, going through the whole routine of a dramatic performance with the precision of human beings, but infinitely more humorous! Take every one of the children, and their outbursts of joyous gratification will amply repay you.

☞ **Twentieth Ward Mass Meeting.—Temperance.**—A public meeting of the friends of law and order will be held in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-av. and West 34th-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst at 8 o'clock, to make expression in reference to granting of Licenses by our Excise Board. Let all who love the highest interests of the Ward appear at this important moment at the post of duty. Hon HORACE GREELEY, Rev. C. J. WARREN, OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., and others are expected to address the meeting.

☞ **Archbishop Hughes**—Will dedicate St. Lawrence's church, at Yorkville, on SUNDAY, the 11th of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Archbishop will preach on the occasion, and will also administer the Sacrament of Confirmation in the afternoon. The 34-st railroad cars run continually to and from the Church. Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, can be obtained at the Catholic bookstores, and from the sextons of the different Catholic churches, and at the Church in Yorkville.

☞ **Diseases of the Lungs.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for diseases of the lungs, will be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock. Office, No. 823 Broadway, 2d door above 12th-st. The practice of administering medicines by inhalation, so successful in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, was introduced by Dr. R. HUNTER, several years since, and is fully explained in his work, just published by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The last regular meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms No. 197 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13, as this is to be the last meeting it is particularly requested that every member will endeavor to be present. Members who have not paid the whole amount of their subscriptions, $97 12, are informed that the balance must be paid at this meeting or the amounts paid will be forfeited, and their lots sold.
R. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **What don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursion to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Fare only 25 cts to and fro. Monthly tickets will be issued for $2 50, and one ticket for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. O. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-st.—Persons can obtain Season Tickets, (or Single Tickets for one week,) at the Library, on application to the Librarian at the Hall, or to Messrs. Bliss, No. 128 Nassau-st. FRANK. W. BALDWIN, Chairman of Book Committee.

[illegible] Stock, Oxford, &c., for gentlemen's wear, at very low prices. E. FARLEE, No. 15 Astor-st., near Broadway. [illegible] Dress Hats, $3. All of the best quality.

[illegible] Dress Hats, $3. All of the best quality.

[illegible] Dress Hats, $3. All of the best quality.

[

The Dutch Reformed Church in the United States numbers about 300 churches and 40,000 members.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 9.

$14,000	Ind. State Fives	90½	
2,500		90½	
2,000	Erie 1st Mtg. R.	c87	
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	87½	
1,000	Erie Cvt. Bds. '71	83	
29,500	Ill. Cent. R. R. Bs	76	
10,000	do.	b90	76
3,000	do.		75
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. bl	82½	
1,000	do.	s3	82½
40	Bank of America		120
10	D. & H. Canal Co.	phs.	109½
50	do.	s10	120
200	N. Jersey Zinc Co	s3	7
200	do.	b30	7½
200	Pot. Copper Co.		30
100	Evans City L'd Co.	b30	4
300	Nic. Transit Co.	s60	27½
500	do.	c	27½
450	do.		27½
200	do.	s3	27½
100	do.	s30	27½
350	do.	b60	27½
200	do.	s3	27½
100	do.	b60	27½
200	do.	b60	28
50	Brecinor's Coal Co.	s3	100
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	32½
100	do.	b42	35½
100	do.	s30	35
50	do.	s60	35
25	do.		35½
100	do.	s30	35½
100	do.	o	35½
100	do.	s3	35½
100	do.	b30	96

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 7s... 65
2,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 7s... 87
40 shares East River Insurance Co... 87
15 shares Metropolitan Insurance Co... 92
25 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co... 73
20 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company... 53½

SECOND BOARD.

15	Metropolitan Bank		104½
20	Shoe and Leath. Bk.		95
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b3	28
300	do.		27½
200	do.	s10	27½
100	do.	b19	27½
100	do.	o	28
100	do.	b10	28
300	do.	s3	27½
200	Flor. & K. Jt. Stock.		1
50	Cum. Coal Co.	s10	36½
50	do.	c	36½
150	Gold Hill Mine		3½
100	N.Y.Cen.Railroad.	s3	103
50	do.	s10	102½
50	do.		103½
20	Hanover Bank		95
50	Cent'n Company		85
200	do.		84½
50	N. Y. Cen. Railroad.		102½
225	do.		102½
50	do.		102½
200	Harlem Railroad	c	16
200	do.	b30	16½
150	do.	b30	16
300	Long I. Railroad	s3	27½
5	Stonington Railroad		70
50	Erie Railroad	c	62½
20	do.	s60	62½
300	do.	c	62½
50	do.	s10	62½
100	do.	b30	62½
100	do.	s3	62½
25	do.	s30	62½
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b60	55
900	Reading Railroad	c	77½
100	do.	c	77½
600	do.	c	77½
400	do.	s3	77½
400	do.	b30	78
100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	ops	64½
50	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	b3	90
1	do.		89½
50	do.		89
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3	100½
100	do.	b3	100½
20	Little Miami R. R.		101
10	Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	s3	78½
50	Galena & Chic. R. R.		128
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	91

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, June 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—No improvement has occurred in this line. There were 160 bbls. disposed of to-day, at $5 50 for Pearls; and $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is represented as being quite scarce, and worth 29c.@30c. ₱ lb. There is not, however, much inquiry for the article.

COTTON—Irregularity is still the predominating feature in this branch of trade. It is said that the day's sales do not exceed 1,200 bales, at uncertain prices—these, in some instances, indicating a decline since Monday of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. But for the accuracy of this statement we cannot vouch. Since the Board of Brokers abandoned the practice of issuing daily reports information respecting the actual condition of the business has been difficult to obtain, and very seldom reliable. Are we ever again to witness a combination of the leading dealers, for the purpose of procuring and publishing useful notes of each day's transactions? We hope we shall, and in a short time. Most parties believe in the feasibility of such a combination, and none deny that its labors would prove generally beneficial. Why, then, is the formation of such an organization obstructed or delayed?

FEATHERS—Western Live Geese are little more in demand at 47c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are even more freely offered at still lower rates; but do not attract much more attention from the Eastern or local trade, while they are entirely unnoticed by shippers, these being unable to pay even the reduced prices now current in our market. The day's movements amount to 8,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, No. 2, ₱ bbl	$8 90 @ 8 50
State, common brands	8 50 @ 8 75
State, straight brands	8 87½@ 9 —
Favorite State	9 — @ 9 12½
Western Mixed do	9 12½@ 9 25
Michigan and Indiana straight do	9 25 @ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to good Ohio	9 25 @ 9 62½
Ohio, round hoop, common	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	10 12½@11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 — @11 25
Fancy Genesee	9 87½@10 50
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian is tending steadily downwards. There have been 2,600 bbls. purchased at $8 for common, in bond; and $9 50@$9 62½ for extra, duty paid, ₱ bbl. Southern is also on the decline. Sales of 1,500 bbls. were effected at $9 12½@$9 62½ for mixed to good straight; $9 62½@$9 75 for favorite; and $9 75@$10 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without variation.

FRUIT—Among the day's transactions were 500 boxes Bunch Raisins at $5 55@$2 72½, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and languid, as buyers decline purchasing any but the primest samples, few of which appear in market. A lot of 1,200 bushels red Tennessee was obtained, to-day, at $2 06 ₱ bushel. Rye is also inactive—a small sale was reported, but at a price beneath the claims of most owners, who adhere to $1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats are unchanged, in demand and value, purchasers still having any existing advantage. Corn is brisk and buoyant, with sales of 54,000 bushels at 78c.@81c. for unsound; 81c.@83c. for round yellow; and 82c.@84c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Remain without activity or firmness. The day's operations have been confined to 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at 14c.; 200 bags Rio do. at 10½c.@10½c., ₱ lb.; 150 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon; 500 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4c.@4½c.; and 670 hhds. Cuba do. at 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb. Teas are moderately inquired for at previous quotations.

HAY—Rivers is in less request at 75c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The demand for last year's crop is pretty brisk at 28c.@30c., cash, ₱ lb.; but the stock being reduced, owners claim higher figures.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and quiet at $1 75 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland continues in good request at 87½c. for common, and $1 35 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Copper is unaltered. Scotch Pig Iron, since the European news transpired, has been less freely offered at $40@$42, usual terms, ₱ ton. These advanced claims have retarded transactions. Lead is quiet, being held above the views of buyers at $6 50 for Spanish and English, and $7@$7 12½ for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. Steel and Tin remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—We have no change to report in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Sales were made of 150 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, at 51s., short credit; 300 bbls. do., to arrive during this month, on private terms, ₱ gallon; 300 bbls. No. 2 Resin, at $1 87½, with 1,100 bbls. common do., at $1 67½@$1 75, delivered, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Nothing of moment has been done, to-day, in crude, at 56c.@58c. for Whale, and $1 49@$1 50 for Sperm, ₱ gallon. The business in other kinds embraced 150 baskets Olive, in lots, at $4 each; with 7,500 gallons Linseed, at 82c.@84c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but not so valuable. The day's transactions consist of 1,100 bbls. Mess, here, at $13 25; 1,000 do., to arrive in August, at $14; 1,000 do., to arrive in the latter part of September, at $14 25; 250 bbls. Prime, here, at $12 12½@$12 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats were purchased to the extent of 370 pkgs. at 7½c.@8c. for pickled Hams, and 5½c.@5½c. for pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb.—indicating an improving market. Lard is unaltered;—370 pkgs., common to strictly prime, brought 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is very rare and advancing. The day's sales have been confined—by the lack of stock—to 230 bbls. at $8@$9 for Prime; $10 50@$12 75 for Country Mess; $14 50@$15 for City do.; $15 50 for repacked Chicago do.; and $15 75@16 25 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese are unchanged.

RICE—There were 100 casks fair to prime disposed of at $3 75@$4 25, ₱ 100 lbs.

TOBACCO—Is without essential variation. The day's sales do not exceed 50 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@8½c; and 30 cases Ohio seed leaf at 6½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 27c.@27½c. ₱ gallon—showing an easier market.

FREIGHTS—There was not much doing in this line during the day. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced only 5,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; while shipowners were asking 1s. 9d. for Flour, ₱ bbl., and 2-16d. for compressed Cotton, ₱ lb. For London, we heard of no important shipments; and for Glasgow, none. For Havre, a few lots of Cotton were taken at ½c., ₱ lb. For Bremen, there were engaged 200 bales Cotton at ¼d., ₱ lb; 500 bbls. Resin at 1s. 7½d., ₱ bbl.; and 40 hhds. Tobacco at 12s. 6d. Australia and California freights were unchanged. The latest charters were: A vessel from St. John's, with Deals, for Hull, and another from St. Stephens, with do., for do., at £6 10s.; and another from St. Stephens, with do., for Liverpool at £5.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is entirely original and simple. The combinations of two levers, with a single bearing to the usual number and arrangement heretofore in a compound platform balance. The scale is perfect, the bearings are broad knife edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, on all of which have obviated all trouble in the delicacy of the balance, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and Canada, and in every branch of business throughout the world, and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the best from which there can be no appeal. By the recent improvement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Scales warranted by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 60 Water-st., New-York.

PURE OLIVE PALM SOAP.—For chapped hands of the face, bath use, and for children. Being made of a vegetable oil, it is very healing and emollient in its properties. It can be had in small packages of six cakes each, of the manufacturer, C. BULL & SON, No. 25 Maiden-lane. Bread CRUMB'S confectionery. Have you tried the Old Palm Soap manufactured by C. BULL & SON, No. 25 Maiden-lane? It is recommended as an honest article, and is sold at a reasonable price. Try it. Old Palm Soap, manufactured by C. BULL & SON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, is recommended as an honest article, and is sold at a reasonable price. Try it.

WATER COOLERS.—[illegible] manufactured [illegible] Apply to CHARLES J. BARTRAM, No. 102 Maiden-lane.

GILDEMEISTER & WHITEHOUSE, (late William Frothingham) 23 and 25 Vesey-st., to retire.

S. GRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....62 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Hosiery, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers).....41 John-st.

CHAS. FERCHNER.....37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 38 Warren-st.

C. E. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Manf's) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO.....20 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr......59 Wall-st.

Architects.

GEO. CARSTENSEN } **CHAS. GILDEMEISTER**...(City and Rural Architecture,) 343 Broadway.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....351 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Cream Soap.

COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....344 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO......119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Car Builder.

INGERSOLL'S.....259 South-st.

From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye....333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.

WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 691 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlep's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 26 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.

The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....198 Pearl-st

Dying Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. W. ORR (the best work of the day).....75 Nassau-st

W. HOWLAND.....290 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnhirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st

Expressers, Shipping Mercantile.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)...36 Broadway

Engravers, (Card.)

J. N. GIMBREDE...566 Broadway, and 8 Metropol's Hotel

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....128 Water-st

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....94 Barclay-st

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly J. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 691 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....449 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO......144 Nassau-st

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON...192 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.

DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.

E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane

CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....67 Maiden-lane

BRUNO & WEISSE (Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....109 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.

F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.

C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS.....150 William-st

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

B. M. SIGGEE, (Imp. and Manuf.) 12th-st. 329 Broadway

Sewing Machines.

AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 307 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO......283 Washington-st

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....375 Washington, and 344 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st

J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks).....43 Maiden-lane

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufac'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise comprehensively at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 346 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English Wovens, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barèges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 346 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

POPULAR TRADE.—A. T. STEWART & CO., have opened a large lot of Paris made Mantillas, some trimmed with lace and richly embroidered, at the prices of $5 to $12 each, about one half the cost of importation. Solid block plaid Silks, Spring colors, at only 6s. per yard; Paris quality Foulards, 4s. 6d; Paris printed Barèges, fine quality, 1s. 6d.; superfine Organdy Muslins, fast colors, 1s. And a large assortment of the newest and most elegant Summer dress goods, to which additions are constantly being made by each and every steamer. Broadway, corner Crosby and Reade-sts.

JUST RECEIVED PER EUROPA—An Invoice of Paris Embroideries of the latest styles and designs. Also, a Carton of Rich Laces, consisting of Point a l'Aiguille, Brussels, Black Thread Mantillas, Scarfs, Points, Collars, Sleeves and Chemizettes. Also, a complete assortment of Infants' Robes, Waists, Caps, Muslin Insertions, and Edgings, to which we invite the attention of purchasers. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

MANILLA GRASS CLOTHS—1,000 pieces just received and for sale by ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—At the splendid warerooms, No. 707 Broadway, a very large and splendid assortment of cabinet furniture of the best quality for City and country trade, consisting of rosewood, oak, walnut, mahogany libraries, wardrobes, secretary, bookcases, etageres, parlor furniture in suites, covered with French satin, brocatelle or velvet; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, centre tables, sofas, loo tables, fancy iron tables, hall hat-stands, sewing chairs, rocking chairs, corner etageres, iron bedsteads, patent rocking cradles and others; elegant hall stands, rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; oak, walnut, mahogany extension dining tables, dining-room chairs to match; horse-hair mattresses, and all other kinds; palliasses, feathers and feather-beds, bolsters, pillows; also a general assortment of household furniture, well worthy of attention. A. B. MCKINNEY, No. 707 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:

19,869 dozen Bevelle assorted sizes.
4,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
1,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
1,000 Gilt, plain and ornamental.
275,000 Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 9, to 100 by 30.

REFRIGERATORS, ICE-BOXES, &c.—At the Factory, No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, basement. Inquire for the Furniture Warerooms, first floor. Prices as low as any in the City. $5 six sizes, $1 each size more; also, with door, from $8; also, an extra appearing, &c., from $12, six sizes. TUNIS MORRELL.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 4 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; figure-hole cases from 9 to 36 holes; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 53 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock of the subscribers, and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 68 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

SHOW CARDS! SHOW CARDS!!—2 large assortments of show cards just received, and for sale by the Gross, Hundred or Single Card, at the lowest prices, by [illegible]

FURNITURE.—ROLLS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS at Wholesale and Retail, Warerooms, No. 497 Broadway, New-York; factory, [illegible]

CHAIRS, CHAIRS, CHAIRS.—[illegible] manufactured [illegible] Apply to CHARLES J. BARTRAM, No. 102 Maiden-lane.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new first-class brown stone front Houses, in Livingston-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt-sts. Inquire of L. E. MILLER, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, or of S. SMITH, Smith-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for New-York or Brooklyn property.—A small Farm, containing 10 acres of the finest land in the State of New-Jersey, 20 miles distant and 2 miles from New-York, and two miles from Newark, on the road from Newark to Elizabethtown. The above place is very easy of access to the City by steam and stage. There is on the premises a comfortable two-story house, good barn, carriage-house, a good well of water at the door, a fine quince orchard in full bearing, apples of all kinds, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, currants, grapes, &c. The house is furnished with plain, old-fashioned furniture, which, together with the stock on the farm, consisting of horse, cow, pig, waggon, harness, farming utensils, &c., will be sold, if desired, and possession given immediately. If applied for soon, it will be sold for a low price, or exchanged for City property. If sold, two-thirds can remain on mortgage, at 7 per cent. Price, $4,500. For particulars, apply to PETER SPARKS, on the premises, or by letter, post-paid, Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at White Plains, Westchester, Co. N. Y., 26 miles from City Hall, a country place of 12 acres near the Harlem Railroad, late owned by Thos. G. Gates, artist, deceased. The dwelling house is a fine one, surrounded with shade trees, orchard, &c. The barn and out buildings are in good order. Price $4,000. Possession may be had immediately, together with the Furniture and Stock, if desired. White Plains is a pleasant and healthy village, very convenient to the city. Sixteen passenger trains run daily. Any one desiring a healthy, quiet, and retired country place will be pleased with the above. Apply to ALFRED E. BEACH, at the People's Patent Office, 26 Nassau-st., near Fulton, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CT.—A modern-built house, containing eight cen large finished rooms, with or without the furniture, with immediate possession. Is in complete order, centrally and very desirably located, convenient to the City, seabathing, &c., and the village noted for health and pleasantness. Is well calculated for a public house or private residence. Barn, 30 by 40 feet. Also 20 acres of land, if desired. Price of house and improvements, $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. KNAPP, No. 34 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled in with brick, 1¼ miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a cow, a horse and carriage &c. For further particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn.—A farm of about 50 acres with a large superior house and extensive out-buildings, all in complete order for immediate occupation, within sixteen miles of New-York, easy of access by Railroad, and near a depôt.—Possession given in two weeks, if required. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 2 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT—For sale a beautiful Country-Seat in the town of Yonkers. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. THOS. H. BRAISTED, Real Estate Broker, No. 139 Fulton-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN CLARENCEVILLE. ONLY $100, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER MONTH.—A second drawing of those beautiful lots will soon take place. Clarenceville is, without exception, the handsomest suburban village of New-York—only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by the Long Island Railroad in half an hour. Several lines of stages also, continually run past this village. The streets are all graded, wide, and planted with beautiful ornamental trees; and a number of houses are already built and in course of erection. The place is also well supplied with pubic pumps having the purest water. In addition to all these advantages, the subscriber having two new and beautiful houses in Clarenceville, they will be drawn for by the subscribers to the lots, and the fortunate drawers will get a house and lot at the mere price of the lots. Altogether, this is a chance to get a homestead so near the City seldom to be met with, and all that is asked is a personal examination of this property before purchasing elsewhere. For that purpose, free excursions to the property will be made every Thursday, at 3 P. M., and tickets can be had at the office of the undersigned. J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres beautifully situated, half a mile above N. P. R. R. Station, Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences. It is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station, now in progress through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rossie Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossie Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up to 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from the specular red oxides, and per ton, 100 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is well established throughout the West. The location of these works is in the village and town of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 6 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected with it by a railroad. The iron ores, apart from premises and water-power, have involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned. G. PARISH.

OGDENSBURG, New-York, April, 1854.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twelve miles from the City Hall.—The homestead, barns, stables, sheds, and ice-house; an excellent garden, and 11 acres of land (or more if desired,) the residence of Peter Valentien, Esq., at Fordham, within five minutes walk of the Harlem railroad depôt. The buildings are surrounded by a large number of the best bearing fruit trees—consisting of cherry, apple, plumb, and apricot of the growth of from 19 to 25 years. The buildings are convenient, and in good order and no residence in Westchester County is more healthy—shaded by trees and shrubbery, or supplied with water. Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber at the office opposite the Fordham depôt, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. JOHN BUSSING.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 2 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

JOHN BUSSING.

VILLA ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON FOR SALE.—A beautiful Villa on the banks of the Hudson, about eight miles from New-York, commanding a fine view of the river as far as Sing Sing, and of the surrounding country. It is easy of access either by stage or railroad. The house is new, built in the most substantial manner, and finished with all modern improvements; Croton water introduced through block tin pipes; stationary basins, hot and cold baths, water closets, bath waiters, furnace, range, gas-pipes, &c., and in all respects a most eligible and delightful place for a gentleman desiring a surburban residence. Apply to

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank Building.

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OF GEN. TOM THUMB—Situated at Bridgeport, Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with six acres of land, well covered with fruit and ornamental trees. The house is 30 feet square and three stories high, recently built in the best manner by days' work, with all the modern improvements. Carriage-houses and stables upon the place. For further particulars inquire of W. H. HASSETT, No. 192 Pearl-st., New-York; or S. E. STRATTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two-story house, with wing attached and kitchen in rear, with stables, &c., and five acres of land, and a portion of woodland, situated on the McComb's dam road, about one mile above McComb's bridge, on the right of the road. The situation is elevated and healthy, and within five minutes' walk of Morrisania, from whence the cars leave for the City of New-York every hour. Apply to T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 68 Wall-st.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—Eleven handsome Building Plots, from 5 to 15 acres each, quarter of a mile above Fordham Depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 6 Chatham-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Country-seats and Building-sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer season. Apply to HUTLAND M. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—A farm containing about 30 acres of excellent land, in a high state of cultivation, situated at Southfield, Staten Island, and known as the Cole Farm. It is very handsomely located on the Great Kills, south side of the Island. On the farm there is a good dwelling-house, out-houses, &c., together with a small quantity of cut-grass and cord-wood. The property is only six miles

AUCTION SALES.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MILLINERY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

STEAMBOATS.

New-York Daily Times.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, June 8, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], of Newburgh, to JULIA [illegible], daughter of Mr. A. [illegible], of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, June 8, by Rev. Charles H. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. [illegible] TORREY to Miss [illegible], daughter of [illegible], Esq., both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. E. S. Storrs, D. D., Mr. [illegible] LANDON, of New-York, to LYDIA B., daughter of [illegible], Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] to CATHARINE, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Thompson, all of that City.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, June 9, MRS. MARY BUNDY, aged 49 years, 3 months, 3 weeks and 3 days.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday, June 11, at 9 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her son, Edward Churchill, No. 46 [illegible]-av.

In this City, on Friday morning, June 9, suddenly, in the 6th year of his age, CHARLES EDWIN, son of Elias P. and Frances E. Winans.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from No. 82 Greenwich-av.

In this City, on Thursday evening, June 8, SARAH, widow of the late Capt. Robert Rice, in the 65th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, William L. Colby, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 323 Madison-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Friday, June 9, JOHN D. POE, son of the late Wm. Poe, aged 34 and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Horatio-st., on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, June 8, aged 86 years, CATHARINE, relict of William Payne, deceased, late of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Joseph Hallett, deceased, of this city.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, June 8, MARY FREEMAN, eldest child of O. C. and Abby F. Morgan, aged 7 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation, at Cumberland-st, near Fulton-av.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 8, GEORGIANA G., young[illegible] daughter of John and Christiana Hinestus, aged 6 years, 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral this day, (10th,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his residence, in Division-av, fourth door from 4th-st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

At Boston, (Mass.,) Halifax and Yarmouth, (Nova Scotia papers please copy.)

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 4, at the residence of her brother, Stephen Haines, Esq., No. 5 Fulton-av., MRS. SUSAN HAINES, aged 57 years.

Her remains were conveyed to Westchester County for interment.

At Port Hamilton, on Friday, June 9, ABRAHAM B. VANDERPOEL, aged 16 years, son of Abraham B. and Harriet G. Vanderpoel.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, 11th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his father, at Port Hamilton. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

June 4 THOMAS KELLY, 25 years of age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 8, CAROLINE E. BROWN, wife of Elijah T. Brown, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Richard and Jacob Ellison, the members of Marshante' Lodge, No. 189, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 196 Adams-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page

FRIDAY, June 9—P. M.

The delivery of Gold from the California packets; its purchase by the Bullion Brokers and European Bankers for reshipment, and the payment of San Francisco drafts, imparted additional activity to the Money market to-day, and the demand was large for temporary use. There is no particular pressure felt in making up Bank accounts from day to day, but the facilities are by no means free, and the balances left over not largo. The merchants are making new engagements with commendable caution, and there is less prime paper offered outside of Bank than in April and May; the rates 9 to 12 ₱ cent. The great Railroad concerns are not comfortably off. The Illinois Central, New-York and New-Haven and Harlem, managed in some degree by the same leading capitalists show considerable weakness through the daily transactions of the State Board. The shares of the New-York and Erie are almost stereotyped between the low figures of 68 and 69, and New-York Central Co. feel the adverse influence of the doubtful issue of their proposed loan to be awarded next week. The Stock to-day, however, closed steadier at 103, and as far as we know, the City holders mean to subscribe their pro rate to the new loan. The May receipts of the two Michigan Roads are unprecedentedly large. The Central Stock is 100½; the Southern, 118½. Hudson River is dull, and Harlem suddenly fell this forenoon after the early Board 2 ₱ cent., or to 46½; recovering at the Second Board to 47½ ₱ cent. Cumberland Coal keeps up its activity of movement; the Bulls having some advantage today. The Parker Vein affair is reported worse and worse. Everything, it is now stated, in the shape of property was assigned three or four days ago, before the process, noticed yesterday, was served. But this is not necessarily the end of the story to innocent shareholders. A Court of Equity, we imagine, will interpose and thoroughly probe and unravel the irregular and alleged fraudulent proceedings of the concern, not only in the over-issue of Stock, but the subdivision, and diversion, by secret conveyance, of the steamship and landed property of the Company. The account may be a fearful one to the immediate parties engaged in the affair, and a losing one to those who have taken on trust their conveyances of property and based thereon new Companies, Coal or Steam; but it would seem to be proper that it should be gone into under the solemn sanction of the Courts, either here or in Maryland. Advices were received this afternoon, by telegraph, from Cumberland, that the new reform ticket for Directors was chosen at the annual election to-day.

The rates of Foreign bills to-day were irregular. A fair amount of business done on London at 109½@109¾, chiefly ½@¾. The COLLINS packet to-morrow will take out $750,000 in Gold bars and other Specie. The Sub-Treasury received $180,054 55; paid, $107,341 79; and held a balance at close of $8,573,321 41.

The Foreign and California private mails, delivered this morning, contained few items of general interest beyond the summary of news and circular advices in the newspapers. The London letters speak discouragingly of the Money Market. Its condition is pronounced anomalous; as oppressive to the discount market, while seemingly brighter for the Public Funds. We hear of the return of some parcels of United States Stocks for redemption, and a few retail orders to buy certain established Railroad loans. From California, Gold is received by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. to pay the July interest and that part of the principal falling due of the Sacramento City Debt, and also the interest on the Stockton City Debt. The same house were previously put in funds to pay the State interest due in July.

The creditors of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad had a further conference with the Committee of Investigation and Relief, at the office of the Chairman, Mr. SEDGWICK, this forenoon. The progress reported was voted satisfactory, and further steps will at once be taken to carry out the plan of funding the pressing obligations of the concern, heretofore published.

In addition to the statement of the May business of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, which we published yesterday from the Cleveland *Herald*, we find the following figures for the current year in a letter from the Vice-President to a leading New-York stockholder:

	1853.	1854.	Excess in '54.
January	$19,498	$21,889	$1,390
February	24,062	26,015	1,931
March	31,570	37,790	6,120
April	38,960	42,767	3,787
May	35,364	51,283	15,948
Total 5 months	$149,505	$178,744	$29,146

The Import of Foreign Dry Good, this week, is light—the total, including $162,119 which went into public warehouse, being $676,458. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUS'D. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	113	$150,678	360	$61,300	95	$36,047
Man. of Cotton	322	109,375	124	29,321	55	10,591
Man. of Silk	203	163,761	57	39,529	87	22,541
Man. of Flax	157	48,158	86	13 544	37	7,451
Miscellaneous	93	44,134	36	7,131	83	1,911
Total	1,468	$514,339	593	$162,119	367	70,541
		162,119				514,339
Total entered		$676,458	Total marketed			$592,880

The annual report of the Canton Land Company, of Baltimore, made to stockholders June 1, has been published. The original cost of this property was $812,500 divided into 12,500 shares, at $65 each. Last year the shares were made 50,000 in number, representing the same original property, but subject to certain contingencies to a small assessment for paving, docking, and otherwise preparing the lots for market. No such assessment we believe has since been called; the sales of property and proceeds of leases being equal to all the wants of the Company. By the present report, the assessed value of the estate is made $3,612,920, equal to 72 per cent. of the nominal par of the shares, or $72 25 the share. The current market cash rate is $25. During the past five Company derived $100,027 from rents and lands and lot sales; spent $84,921 in improving the estate; liquidated $9,000 of previous indebtedness, and paid $11,234 taxes, salaries, and miscellaneous expenses. The following is the schedule of the Company's property, and its assessed valuation:

Unimproved lots	$2,340,200 00
Land estimated by the acre, say 1,048, at	117,450 00
109 dwelling houses	85,000 00
Wharf property improved	893,500 00
Unimproved water front, between Washington-street and the Lazaretto	135,900 00
Water Lots on Harris' Creek	85,000 00
Annuities	22,977 28
Bills receivable	51,057 67
Cash on hand	21,235 81
Total	$3,612,920 76

Or $72 25 ₱ share on 50,000 shares of Stock.

The present report of the Directors takes decided ground in favor of gradual liquidation by the sale of the property and the division of the proceeds to the stockholders, suggesting the receipt of certificates of stock in part payment of the sales.

"The advantages anticipated, (says the report,) by such a course, would be a reduction in the number of shares equal to the amount of stock so paid in and cancelled. It would also, it is believed, accelerate the efforts of the Company in reaching a result so desirable—viz. its liquidation."

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of May, show the following favorable comparison with the business of the corresponding month last year:

	May 1854.	May 1853.
Passengers	$108,622 31	$66,610 93
Freight	83,677 54	47,224 19
Miscellaneous	7,519 17	21,367 45
Total	$200,020 02	$135,202 50

Mr. GEO. B. UPTON has resigned the office of Treasurer of the Company, and the situation has been filled by the election or Mr. ISAAC LIVERMORE, who enters at once upon his duties.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, now that its opened sections extend to Madison, the State Capital, are over $40,000 a month. In May the business was $41,700. For the five months of the year, it corresponds with 1853 as follows:

1853.		1854.	
January	$10,801 25	January	$23,224 29
February	6,930 86	February	26,192 33
March	8,143 35	March	20,773 98
April	8,914 36	April	18,321 42
May	13,967 90	May	41,700 00
Total	$50,757 74	Total	$130,212 02

The Camden and Amboy Railroad earnings for the business year, reported to the Stockholders at their meeting on Monday last, were $810,534; the operating expenses, $319,516. This is only one section of what is known as the New-Jersey Railroad Monopoly, being the line from South Amboy to Camden.

The Manchester and Wilmington, North Carolina, Road, earned in May, $23,903. This month and April are reckoned the dullest of the year on this line.

The movement of two of the Banks of the city of Montreal, Canada, to the 15th May, is as follows:

	Bank of Montreal.	City Bank.
Capital	$3,970,870—£4 to £.	$900,000
Loans	10,284,816	2,276,389
Specie	824,440	177,616
Circulation	4 972,619	1,001,216
Deposits	3,312,500	552,844

The monthly foreign shipments of Specie from Boston, for the present year, are:

In January	$421,548	In April	$483,504
In February	78,093	In May	694,022
In March	551,455		
Total			$2,239,523
Same months in 1853			1,085,809

A writer in the Charleston *Mercury* strongly urges the establishment of a daily line of steam packets to New-York. The business on the present semi-weekly line—and a popular one it is—we believe, has proved quite remunerative to the owners. It is well supported, certainly, eight or ten months out of the twelve. The extension of the Railways running south and southwest, and to North Carolina, according to this writer, has been over 2,000 miles, since the first regular steam packet experiment was made between New-York and Charleston.

The Covington and Lexington, Kentucky, Road, of which Mr M. M. BENTON, of Covington, is the President, and WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., of this City, Financial Agents, is now finished from the Ohio River to Cynthiana—64 miles. Another section, 22 miles, to Paris, Bourbon County, will be opened in July. From Paris to Lexington the line is already operated.

The following gentlemen were last week made Directors, by reelection, of the Ohio and Mississippi Road for the ensuing twelve months. The election was held at Cincinnati: James C. Hall, Charles Stetson, John Baker, Eden B. Reeder, Charles W. West, Thomas Phillips, Richard W. Keys, Charles D. Coffin, Nathaniel Wright, Jethro Mitchell, George W. Cochran, Henry H. Goodman, John Slevin, Thomas Gaff, Abner T. Ellis, Cyrus M. Allen, Meda W. Shields, Richard A. Clements, John Cobb, H. Trept and John Rose.

The Lake Superior *Journal*, May 27, states that:

The amount of copper shipments for the coming year will doubtless exceed that of last year by forty or fifty ₱ cent. Thus far there has been forwarded from the place, from the Cliff Mine, 30 tons, 937 lbs.; Norwich, 7 tons, 157 lbs.; Forest, 10 tons, 240 lbs.; Minnesota, 55 tons, 473 lbs., up to 23d inst.

The Park Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 ₱ cent., payable 1st of July.

Rise in Exchequer Bills.

From the London Times of May 25.

Notice has been issued that the interest upon the whole amount of Exchequer bills now in circulation will be raised on the 12th of June from its present rate of 2d. per day to 2½d. per day. This is equivalent to an addition of 2s. 7d. per annum, and the yearly rate for the future will consequently be £3 8s. 5d. The last alteration took place in October, when an advance was adopted from 1d., at which they had stood for seven months, to 2d per day.

The announcement produced little influence in the Stock Market, as it had been anticipated for some time, and owing to the late hour at which it arrived, there was scarcely an opportunity of testing its effect on the quotation of Exchequer bills. Their final price yesterday was 2s. discount to 1s. premium, and this afternoon they have closed at par to 4s. premium. Judging from former experience, however, a further improvement may be expected. Thirteen years back a precisely similar rate was adopted, and the price then obtained was 15s. premium, Consols being a fraction above 90, and the bank rate of interest 5½ ₱ cent., as at present.

Consols, at the current price of 89, pay £3 7s. 5d. ₱ annum interest, and Exchequer bills will now yield 1s. ₱ cent. in excess of that rate.

The fact of the rise being applicable to the entire amount of bills in circulation may be accepted as a fresh proof that the Government intend to adhere to the policy of never again permitting these securities to remain for any lengthened period at a discount. It was from the course pursued by former Chancellors of the Exchequer, in allowing them sometimes to stand at an enormous discount, and at other periods at an equally objectionable premium, that the steady reliance placed upon them by bankers and others first became weakened; and, although those who suffered by the fall which occurred when it was determined for the future that they should bear neither more nor less than the fair market rate have been disposed to regard that step with permanent augur, they had no real title to complain, except of the unsound previous policy that had brought about such a state of affairs. Henceforth no violent fluctuations of any kind are to be apprehended, and the security will be restored to the position it should occupy as a safe banking investment. Two alterations, however, must still be made before it will attain its highest value in this respect—namely, that the bills should be receivable at all times in payment of duties—a feature which they once possessed, but which was injudiciously curtailed some years ago; and that, instead of the interest being fixed at so many half-pence and farthings per day, the course pursued by the French Treasury, and also in the case of India Bonds, should be adopted of fixing a yearly rate of so much ₱ cent. In the present instance a movement to £3 10s. ₱ cent. would have been much more rational and convenient than to the awkward rate of 3½d. per day, or £3 8s. 5d. ₱ annum.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the increase of interest on Exchequer bills, notice was received from the East India-house of a resolution of the Court of Directors, raising the rate on India Bonds from £3 5s. ₱ cent., at which they have stood from the 26th of October last, to £4 ₱ cent., the alteration to commence from to-day.

Cotton Market.

By the Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 10, 1854.

The indisposition to operate in quantity, so apparent at the date of our last Circular, per *Atlantic*, on 27th ult., resulted in further concessions to the buyer during the ensuing week, on all but even classed white parcels, which even of Middlings, are exceedingly scarce, and also in demand by many of our spinners, who could use the discolored lots of good staple to same economy and extent, and which being plenty, are supplied at fully ⅛c. @ ¼c. lower than the corresponding grades. The fluctuations in prices at that period, and in fact since, has been chiefly in such descriptions—the more even kinds being firmly held at full proportionable rates: that is, if sales have to be made, they follow the others in the descending scale, but if inquired for beyond the amount offered, very high relative prices are exacted. After the receipt of both the *Asia's* and *Niagara's* advices, a depressed effect was apparent, which, subsequently, in a measure wore off. The quotation of 5d. for Middling Uplands, brought by the steamer of 27th ult., was lower than shippers had calculated on, and which holders are indisposed to accede to, as Cotton similar to our standard can be purchased at Liverpool at 4¾d. per lb. Sales of the week 76,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters, and 3,500 to spinners. Stock in port 400,000 bales, of which 290,000 are Cotton and 110,000 other than Cotton. Receipts of the week 45,000 bales, including 30,000 by Railroad. Exports to Great Britain 30,000 bales, to France 10,000 bales, to the North of Europe 5,000 bales. Stock in Liverpool 600,000 bales, of which 400,000 are American. Sales of the week 70,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. Stock afloat 400,000 bales, of which 300,000 are American. Flour has declined 6@12c. ₱ bbl. Sales of the week 40,000 bbls. Stock in store 400,000 bbls. Receipts of the week 30,000 bbls. Wheat has declined 2c. ₱ bush. Sales of the week 1,000,000 bush. Stock in store 2,000,000 bush. Receipts of the week 500,000 bush. Corn has declined 2c. ₱ bush. Sales of the week 1,000,000 bush. Stock in store 1,000,000 bush. Receipts of the week 500,000 bush. Provisions generally dull and heavy. Sales of the week 5,000 bbls. Stock in store 100,000 bbls. Receipts of the week 3,000 bbls. Rice has declined ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales of the week 1,000 tierces. Stock in store 10,000 tierces. Receipts of the week 1,000 tierces. Sugar has declined ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales of the week 5,000 hhds. Stock in store 100,000 hhds. Receipts of the week 3,000 hhds. Molasses has declined 1c. ₱ gal. Sales of the week 1,000 hhds. Stock in store 10,000 hhds. Receipts of the week 1,000 hhds. Coffee has declined ¼c. ₱ lb. Sales of the week 1,000 bags. Stock in store 100,000 bags. Receipts of the week 1,000 bags. Freights to Liverpool have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to London have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Glasgow have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Havre have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Hamburg have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Amsterdam have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Rotterdam have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Antwerp have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Bremen have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Copenhagen have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Stockholm have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Gothenburg have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Christiansand have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Christiania have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Drontheim have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Bergen have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Archangel have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to St. Petersburg have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Riga have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Memel have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Dantzic have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Konigsberg have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Pillau have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Stettin have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Swinemunde have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Ueckermunde have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Wolgast have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Anklam have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Usedom have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Wollin have declined 1s. ₱ bbl. Engagements of the week 10,000 bbls. Freights to Pasewalk

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
THE LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS a year. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and no paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES (which will cost you, in advance):
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....12 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, is published every Saturday, for circulation in California, and the Atlantic States, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War.

RUMORED RENEWAL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Rise in British Consols.

FLOUR LOWER—COTTON BETTER.

Miscellaneous News.

The U. S. mail steamer *Pacific*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M., on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, arrived last evening. In lat. 46°, lon 40°, she passed the bark *Princeton*, of Wales, bound in, June 7; on the same day, she passed the British bark *Chas. Totten*, bound west; on the 10th passed a ship bound west, supposed to be a Philadelphia packet, but could not distinguish signals.

The *Africa* arrived out on Sunday night, at 10½ o'clock.

The news is not of much interest. Liverpool Cotton Market was rather steadier, but not sufficiently so to alter quotations. Breadstuffs were dull. Money in demand. Consols and French Rentes strong and advancing.

LATEST BY MAIL.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs on Monday, that dispatches have been received from Schumla of May 23, which state that the *Russians had been repulsed four times with heavy loss at Silistria*. A private dispatch states, that on the 26th the fortress had not surrendered. Tucis sends 10,000 men to the Porte.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states, that on the 19th two frigates cannonaded the batteries of Willisland, and on the 20th approached Renas but were repulsed.

The *Magicienne* has brought news to Copenhagen that a portion of the fleet bombarded Gustavsvarn on the 22d without any result.

St. Petersburg advices of the 21st say a very hostile feeling prevails against Austria.

The *Daily News* says, dispatches were received on the 20th by an eminent Greek firm, to the effect that *the King of Greece has accepted the Anglo-French ultimatum*.

The Paris paper *Débats* says King OTHO has, it is true, accepted the ultimatum, and even promised to form a new Cabinet, but solely on the condition that the Western Powers forego their intention of occupying the Piræus; if they do, he declares he will retire into the interior, and there concentrate his troops.

Odessa accounts of the 19th throw new doubts on the confident statement made in Parliament, of the existence of a blockade. Some neutral vessels at Odessa had, it is said, been chartered to load in the neighborhood, and that they heard nothing of a blockade, but, on the contrary, had been given to understand that vessels were allowed to pass into the Black Sea, unless they had coals or other naval stores on board.

From Vienna, Monday, 29th May, the following is telegraphed: "The adhesion of the Germanic confederation to the Austro-Prussian treaty is secured. A committee has been appointed by the Frankfort Diet to prepare the document of adhesion. Silistria was still in the hands of the Turks on the 25th May."

From private telegraphic accounts it is reported that the Russians are menacing Erzeroum. They have recently made a compulsory enrollment of 30,000 Armenians.

From Malta we have a report that the allied ships had bombarded Kaffa, or Theodosia, a Russian port on the Eastern coast of the Crimea.

The English mail at Marseilles brings the Russian treaty with the Affghans. Russia promised never, till the end of the world, (*jusqu'à la fin du monde*) to interfere in the interior concerns of the country, in return for which promise the Khan of Khiva accorde to Russia the right to build fortified barracks in the districts of Hourgani. The stations named will be immediately occupied by Russian troops.

The Danube.

Lord RAGLAN and Marshal ST. ARNAUD were to meet OMER PASHA at Varna, on May 18, to arrange the plan of the campaign.

The fall of Silistria was looked for from day to day, but no reliable dispatch had been received later than of date 21st. On the Stock Exchanges, it was freely stated for some days, that the Russians had carried the fortress by storm, with a loss of 1,500 killed, but the statement was untrue. The loss on both sides since the commencement of the siege, is estimated at 7,000 in killed and wounded,—a number evidently exaggerated. According to a Russian bulletin, a series of engagements was fought below Basardschik, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th May, between the Russian division under Gen. GROTHENJELM, and the Turks under ISMAIL PASHA, the latter being compelled to fall back on Paravady, and this enabled the Russians to invest Silistria. On May 21, a fierce attack was made on the outworks of Silistria, which face the Danube. Accordlog to Austrian official reports from Bucharest, one redoubt was taken, but, as a counter statement that the Russians were repulsed with loss, had reached Vienna, we must await further accounts. It is certain, however, that the fortress was completely invested. The correspondence of the London *Daily News* says, that after some partial successes, the Russians met with a severe repulse on the 21st May. On 13th, they made a fierce but fruitless attack on the new fortress of Abdul Medjid and lost 1,500 (?) in killed, whose corpses were thrown into pits and covered with quicklime.

The Baltic.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a telegraphic dispatch dated Copenhagen, evening, Sunday 28th, stating that three British steam-frigates had destroyed the detached forts at Hango, with the loss of only three English killed, and a few wounded. The loss of the Russians was considerable. On 23d, Admiral NAPIER was off Hango, and was about to attack the principal fortress.

The French force now in the Baltic consists of eight ships-of-the-line, namely. Inflexible, (flag-ship) 92 guns, Duguesclein, 92; Gemappes, 92; Hercule, 92; Tage, 92; Breslau, 86; Trident, 80; Duperré, 80; 4 frigates, Andromaque, 60; Bourayant, 50; Virginie, 50; Sensible, 50; 3 steamers, Darien, 14; Souffleur, 6; Lucifer, 6. Eight other ships are daily expected to join, which will make the force of the French fleet in the Baltic 1,200 guns and 14,100 men.

Black Sea.

The fleets were blockading Sebastopol. Latest advices are to May 11. The blockading force at Sebastopol makes out the Russian force inside the fortifications to be from 14 to 16 sail of the line, with 15 steamers and 7 frigates.

On the 11th the Turkish fleet, under ACHMET, Admiral Pasha, with Vice-Admiral SLADE, was off VARNA on its way to communicate with Admiral DUNDAS, and afterward to proceed to the coast of Circassia. The three British steamships, under Sir EDMUND LYONS, which left the fleet on the 5th inst., to cruise off the Circassian coast, had returned with intelligence that the Russians have abandoned all their forts.—(as already published.)

Greek Insurrection.

The French division under General FOREY has received orders to proceed to Constantinople instead of to Prevesa, and part of his division to occupy Greece will be

The survey for the defences from Bujuk-Tchekdedji to Derkos are progressing rapidly. From the Sea of Marmora to the Black, the projected line extends for 27 miles. A lake, spread out in some seasons into a vast marsh, almost joins the sea at the western end, and precludes for several miles all possibility of the passage of a hostile army. The water is four feet deep, and the bottom soft and muddy. At the other extremity another lake is situated which would equally bar an enemy's passage, and between these two there is a line of undulating hill and valley, which, though destitute of any strong natural means of defence, may be made impassable by the skill of modern engineers and the bravery of its defenders. Gen. BARAGUAY-D'HILLIERS calculates that 40,000 men will be sufficient to defend it,—of whom 5,000 would watch the two extremes, and 30,000 would occupy the centre. It was considered that these lines, well defended, would remain a permanent defence to Constantinople.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD is Commander-in-chief of the allied forces. Gen. JOUSSOUF is to have chief command of the Bashi Bazouks, (irregulars,) who are to be reorganized with French officers and sub-officers. Intendant SERCEVILLE, with nine other officers, had arrived at Adrianople to make preparations for 40,000 Frenchmen, expected to arrive here in course of the month.

Correspondents of the English press are prohibited from accompanying the British army.

Austrian ships are prohibited by their Government from carrying articles contraband of war. Austrian ships on the high seas must submit to be searched; and the only Austrian port to which captured vessels can be taken is Trieste, where they can only be sold when condemned as lawful prizes by a competent court.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* states that on the 12th of April the corvette *Ariadne*, 12 gung, and brig *Orphei*, 6 guns, with all their arms and stores, were presented to the Greek Government by order of Baron MAYENDORFF, Russian Minister at Vienna.

Notwithstanding that the British fleet is "blockading" Sebastopol, some small Russian steamers ventured out the other night, went into the Black Sea and took an English merchantman, which they attempted to tow into harbor. Being discovered they were chased and were compelled to cut their prize adrift, but they succeeded in escaping back into Sebastopol.

The Montenegrins, 2,000 strong, have broken into the Herzegovina, thus violating the Ottoman territory. They avoided the fortified points defended by the Albanians, but killed about 60 of the inhabitants and carried off 1,000 head of cattle.

May 2 the Neva was free from ice, and the water had risen so high that an inundation was feared. Fifteen of the seventy stone bridges that cross the Neva are to be broken down, and the remainder were to be mounted with heavy cannon. For some days previous to date of the above advices—the 15th—the Emperor had been quite sick. It was reported that the vast merchant quarter of the city of Riga has just been leveled with the ground by the military authorities in preparing for defence. All citizens, even women, youths, and old men, were compelled to labor at the fortifications. At St. Petersburg great consternation prevailed.

A statement has gained considerable publicity to the effect that a French force of 12,000, and an English of 5,000, are to be landed in Sweden preparatory to that power declaring war on Russia.

ASIA.

Advices from Constantinople of May 18th, state that the Ottoman corps at Karsalmost entirely dispersed on the approach of the Russians, on May 5. Part formed into guerilla bands, and the rest were sent to Erzeroum. SELIM PASHA'S corps was in an efficient condition at Batoum.

Negotiations Still—And War at a Stand-still.

From the London Press—Organ of the Opposition.

While the country is anxiously awaiting the operations of its fleets and armies, it appears that an active diplomatic campaign is going on, in which already considerable results have been obtained, though we are not so sanguine as our contemporaries that the advantages are on the side of the Allies.

It appears that negotiations for peace were in active progress very shortly before the declaration of war, and that, although that manifesto seemed to indicate a conclusion of these endeavors, the efforts have been since renewed and *only a few weeks ago proposals on the part of Russia were made to the British Cabinet of so conciliatory a nature that the Russian party in our Cabinet were anxious for their acceptance*. It was even intimated, in order to further this result, that the feelings of the Emperor NAPOLEON coincided with those of Lord ABERDEEN. We have reason to believe that the propositions of Russia in this instance involved, to say the least, a virtual concession of all those conditions which had been insisted upon by the allies previous to the declaration of war. The anti-Russian party in the British Cabinet, however, succeeded, though with difficulty, in the rejection of these propositions; and an opinion was expressed that the time for a settlement on the *status quo* had passed.

It seems that shortly after this decision it transpired that the advances on the part of the Government of St. Petersburg were a well-calculated feint, made on the assumption that they would be rejected, and that the Western Powers might become committed to the dangerous course—doubly dangerous when indefinite—of repudiating the *status quo*. No sooner was this end obtained, then, as it reaches us, representations were made to Austria and Prussia that the Emperor of Russia adhering to his voluntary engagement to respect the integrity of the Turkish empire, and not to seek any territorial aggrandizement at its expense, and acknowledging from the unforeseen circumstances that had occurred, that his main object, the relief of the Christian subjects of the Porte, had been substantially obtained, was ready, in the interests of peace, and to evince his regard for his allies, to cause the evacuation of the Principalities by his armies without reference to the simultaneous retreat of the hostile fleets. These overtures, as we are assured, have been received with favor by the two German Courts, and, at the present moment, while in this country we are calculating on the certainty of all the great Powers being compactly allied against Russian policy, *the Emperor of Russia has probably succeeded in changing the issue*, and the controversy will be no longer as to the evacuation of the Turkish dominions, but on the recurrence to the *status quo*, or to a redistribution of territory, with the four great Powers, divided on the question.

The difficulties of our Cabinet are increased, because, as we have reason to believe, no definite ideas prevail on the subjects of compensation and security as conditions of peace. We have reason also to believe that the Emperor of the French has remarked that, since the *status quo* cannot be recognized, and as no plan of compensation and future security is matured, *prolonged occupation is the alternative*; and thus the consequences of our proceedings will be the Turkish Empire in the avetemstic possession of foreign armies, which hitherto has ever been the first step to partition, and which must, at all events, entail on this country a vast and protracted expenditure, probably without any results.

The renewal of the labors of the Vienna Conference, and the recording protocol, from which so much is expected, are merely steps in the accomplishment of the projects above intimated.

The German Powers.—The Czar.

From the London Morning Advertiser.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in a second edition of that journal on Saturday, gave the following account of the tactics of the Czar in so far as the German Powers are concerned:

"It daily becomes more evident that Russia is in great danger of ultimately finding herself in arms against the whole of the rest of Europe, but persons who are well acquainted with her tactics are of opinion that she will still manage to keep Austria and Prussia out of the field during this campaign. The St. Petersburg Cabinet is well aware that if the two great German Powers should positively insist on the Russian armies being immediately withdrawn from the principalities, it would be necessitated to yield, and, therefore, its object must be to play them off against each other as long as possible. If Russia can manage to keep Austria at bay until the bad weather sets in, she will again begin to negotiate, and perhaps during the Winter succeed in obtaining acceptable terms from the Western Powers. It strikes me that the present position of Austria and Prussia is fraught with danger. Both Powers, by signing the Vienna protocols, have incurred the serious displeasure of the imperious Czar, and they appear to believe that their alliance will be sufficient to protect them against the future effects of his wrath. No one who knows anything of Germany can attach any great importance to the support of the smaller States, and, therefore, common prudence requires that a treaty of some kind or other should be concluded with the Western Powers."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* was too communicative here to suit the views of his employers; and consequently the passage was struck out of his communication, as it appeared in the columns of our contemporary yesterday. The above passage is of the highest importance—for it accords with our own private information as to what the course of Russian policy is to be. It is by getting Austria and Prussia seemingly to side with the Western Powers, while they are in reality with her, that she expects to accomplish her objects.

Austrian News from St. Petersburg.

Letters from St. Petersburg, received in Vienna, state that the Czar is in a state of great dejection, approaching to bewilderment. In Vienna this feeling is reasonably attributed to the conclusion of the Austro-German treaty, which it is imagined has astonished the Russian Monarch. The same letters state that the St. Petersburg journals are permitted to mention Austria and her public with marks of contempt. According to the Berlin correspondent of the Vienna *Presse*, writing on the 15th, of the news of the bombardment of Odessa and the confidence of the people, and the failure of the police had not succeeded in improving the public feeling, as the preparations for the defence of the capital plainly show that the fall of Cronstadt is considered beyond the bounds of possibility.

Fifteen out of the seventy stone bridges which cross the Neva are to be broken down, and the granite materials thrown into the river; on those remaining heavy artillery will be placed. Four new pontoon bridges are to be constructed. The whole of the so-called Admiralty-Side, the Japskery-Side, and the Newsky-Prospect is to be fortified, and the magnificent buildings used as barracks. For some days before the letter was written the Emperor had been indisposed. It is added that he is much alarmed for his highly prized fleet, "and this makes him no end of humor." On the 11th, the Czar was to have gone to Wyborg to review 15,000 guards, but as he was unwell, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE went instead. The Hereditary Prince ALEXANDER was at Cronstadt on the 9th. The Emperor and his two eldest sons inhabit the Marble Palace, but the rest of the family is at Peterhof.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 20th, says: "From the 12th March to the present day, the Emperor has addressed to the principal functionaries of the Empire, 54 rescripts accompanied by decorations of superior rank; 5 rescripts with expression of kindness; and 20 containing expressions of gratitude, all of them connected with military measures, voluntary distributions, gifts, &c. The ladies who organized patriotic collections for the army and navy have been named Ladies of the Court."

The City of Riga.

BERNEN, Saturday, May 13, 1854.

News received from the Baltic, and which we consider authentic, says that the vast merchant quarter of the city of Riga has just been levelled to the ground by order of the military authorities, who fear a landing of the Anglo-French forces. It adds that all the working part of the citizens, even women, children, and old men, were set to work and made to dig trenches, and throw up mounds of earth at the gates of the city. As the workmen were not able to make gunboats, they have pressed those of Revel and Libau. Our readers will not be surprised when we add that the same latter describes the inhabitants of Riga as struck with consternation.

Consternation in Russia.

The Paris *Patrie* says: "The last letters from different Russian provinces announce that marked agitation prevailed both in St. Petersburg and several of the neighboring towns. Trade was suffering intensely, and misery was on the increase. A recent fact strikingly illustrates both the fears of the Russian Government and its method of proceeding. A tradesman of the capital having failed, closed his shop, attested in one of the most frequented quarters of the city. This circumstance, apparently so ordinary, excited a sensation, and the Government arrested the tradesman and transported him at once to Siberia for having failed at such a time, and thus betrayed the uneasy state of trade. The Police found upon inquiry that the immediate cause of the failure was a claim by a nobleman for a sum of money due to him. This nobleman was fined 15,000 roubles, and ordered to leave St. Petersburg and reside on his property."

The New Quadruple Alliance.

From the Times.

The following is a translation of the Protocol (No. 6,) of a Conference held at the Office for Foreign Affairs at Vienna on the 23d of May, 1854, between the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia:

"The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have held it conformable to the arrangements contained in the Protocol of the 9th of April, to meet in conference to communicate reciprocally, and record in one common act the conventions concluded between France and England on the one hand, and between Austria and Prussia on the other, upon the 10th and 20th of April respectively, in the present year.

After careful examination of the aforesaid conventions, the undersigned have unanimously agreed:

1. That the Convention concluded between France and England, as well as that signed on the 20th of April between Austria and Prussia, bind both of them in the relative situations to which they apply to secure the maintenance of the principle established by the series of Protocols of the Conference of Vienna.

2. That the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army, are and will continue to be the constant and invariable object of the union of the Four Powers.

3. That, consequently, the acts communicated and accexed to the present Protocol correspond to the engagement which the Plenipotentiaries had mutually contracted on the 9th of April to deliberate and agree upon the means most fit to accomplish the object of their union, and thus give a fresh sanction to the firm intentions of the Four Powers represented at the Conference of Vienna, to combine all their efforts and their entire resolution to accomplish the object which forms the basis of their union.

BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN.
BOURQUENEY.
WESTMORELAND.
ARNIM.

[The conventions of the 10th and 20th of April are annexed.]

The following is a true translation of the identical and collective memorandum relative to the Eastern question and Austro-Prussian Convention, which the Vienna and Berlin Cabinets have transmitted to their Envoys at the Diet:

"The envoys are charged with the following communication: When the complications that had arisen in the East were discussed in this high assembly upon the 10th of November last, war between Russia and Turkey had, it is true, already broken out; but the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin were still entitled to cherish and express the hope that the united efforts of European Powers would succeed in bringing about an understanding between the belligerent parties, and in maintaining the blessing of peace for the rest of Europe.

"This hope has not, unfortunately, arrived at fulfilment. France and Great Britain have taken part as allies of Turkey in the war against Russia; and Austria, which had then strengthened its pacific hopes, even by readily reducing its army, had deemed it necessary now to place a considerable military force upon the southern frontiers of her empire.

"The High Diet will not expect a wearisome detail of negotiations and facts, which have preceded the present state of affairs. These appertain partly to general publicity, or have been partly brought to the knowledge of individual Governments.

"Few observations will suffice to indicate and justify the point of view whence Austria and Prussia think they must make the present communication to their high allies.

"Both Cabinets have agreed with those of Paris and London in the conviction that the conflict between Russia and Turkey could not be prolonged without affecting the general interests of Europe, and those also of their own States. They acknowledged in common that the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the Sultan's Government are necessary conditions of the political balance, and that the war should, under no circumstances, have for result any change in existing territorial positions. The respective declarations and assurances of the belligerent parties offered a prospect of success to the mediatory activity of the Four Powers represented in conference at Vienna. The particulars of these negotiations and the grounds of their failure are apparent from the five protocols of this conference, which are herewith laid before the High Diet. The last of these shows that, albeit France and Great Britain have meanwhile entered into the war against Russia, the four Cabinets inviolably adhere to the principles proclaimed heretofore by them in common, and have united in regard to the basis on which to deliberate in common as relates to the appropriate means for attaining the object of their endeavors.

"The august courts of Vienna and Berlin have acknowledged, under these serious circumstances, an augmented summons to avail themselves conscientiously of the relations of most intimate confidence and long-preserved friendship, which bind one to the other, to test the dangers which have emanated from existing circumstances, within the circle of their power, and which require persisting remedies. They have not been able to disavow that the prolongation of the development of military force on the Lower Danube is inconsistent with the most important neighboring interests of Austria, and also with those of Germany. Not only will existing political State relations be menaced in a manner detrimental to Germany, but will most acutely prejudice the development of its material welfare.

"Impressed with this conviction, the Courts of Austria and Prussia address themselves with confidence to their German allies.

"They have already expressed to individual Governments their intimate conviction, and they hold it to be their duty so to do also within the circle of the Diet, that the interests for which they answer in the midst of pending complications are according to their very essence also the interests of entire Germany.

"It seems to them to be a requirement of the political position of Germany—an element of her conservative policy—a condition of natural development for her national wealth—that in the countries of the Lower Danube there should exist a well-regulated state of affairs suitable to the interests of Middle Europe.

"The industry and commerce of Germany open for themselves in the East a wider and more fruitful field for competition with other nations—a territory which must acquire greater importance for the estimation of German intelligence and manufacturing strength the more quickly articles of general cultivation and relations of traffic are extended. The material interests of Germany are susceptible of most powerful elevation through the great water channels to the East, and it is thence generally incumbent on Germany to secure, as much as possible, the freedom of Danubian commerce, and not to witness the material animation of water communication with the East repulsed by restrictions.

"But the two Powers not only regard it to be the essential general interest, but also the inviolable political duty of German Federal Governments to take care that the pre-existing State relations of European great States shall not be altered to the prejudice of Germany by the present war. If the German Confederation with constituted in order that the national link of Germans should be maintained, and Germany arise in regard to external relations as a united global Power in a political point of view, then will the strength of the Confederation have principally to prove itself amply sufficient against all local dangers within its ranges, and to determine the rank which people (States?) are henceforth to take among themselves.

"The closely allied Courts of Austria and Prussia, while they maintain, as European Powers, their point of view in its present position, think they have at the same time faithfully fulfilled their duties as members of the German Confederation. They, therefore, may entertain firm confidence that their high federal allies will all be ready to adhere to the position assumed in common by them. Their mission is still at this moment that of preparation for all eventualities; and both august Monarchs will certainly esteem themselves fortunate, should coming events not entail the necessity of further intervention. Final decision still belongs to the future, and Austria and Prussia cannot intend to anticipate the judgment of their allies upon that which already, in the present state of affairs, calls for mature caution in favor of the general interests of Germany.

"A double object, however, forms, under all circumstances, the groundwork of their present communications. They entertain for themselves the liveliest wishes to obtain the tranquillizing assurance that the attitude which they have observed during the constantly increasing gravity or configuration of pending questions will meet with the approbation of their German allies. It has thus become a case of most urgent necessity that the decision of all members of the Confederation should be made known through the constitutional organ of its will and proceedings, and that they stand firm and true by each other under the probations which the approaching future may bring upon our common fatherland.

"The more Germany shows itself in assured unity and undivided strength, with so much greater emphasis will she maintain the honorable position appointed for her, and contribute effectually to the promotion of universal peace."

Comments on the New Protocol of the Four Powers.

From the London Times. May 31.

We have received from our correspondents at Vienna a translation of the protocol signed on the 23d of May at that capital, which we publish in another column, together with the official communication on the same subject addressed by Austria and Prussia to the German Diet. It is unquestionably of considerable importance to record at this moment the unbroken union of the Four Powers represented at Vienna, and to bind them "to unite all their efforts and their entire resolution to accomplish the object which forms the basis of this agreement." But we are bound to remark that this protocol does not define the object of these respective conventions with complete accuracy or correctness. The protocol affirms that "the integrity of the Ottoman empire and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army are, and will continue to be, the constant and invariable object of the union of the Four Powers." But the first article of the Convention between Great Britain and France provides that those Powers "will do all that shall depend upon them for the purpose of bringing about the reestablishment of peace between Russia and the Porte on solid and durable bases, and of preserving Europe from the recurrence of the insufferable complications which have now so unhappily disturbed the general peace." And by the second article these Powers agree "to concert together the most proper means for liberating the territory of the Sultan from foreign invasion *for accomplishing the object specified in* Article I." It is therefore impossible to contend that the terms of the Protocol include the whole objects of the Anglo-French Convention, though, as that document is annexed to the Protocol *in extenso*, it may be said to supply the omission in the quadruple instrument.

So, too, it may be remarked, that the Austro-Prussian Convention contains matter not included in the terms of this Protocol, as, for example, the mutual guarantee of the whole territories and possessions of the German States during the continuance of the present war. We infer, then, from these distinctions, which cannot have been unintentional, that there is a positive agreement between the Four Powers for two objects only—viz., the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the evacuation of the Principalities. But, in addition to these objects, France and England contemplate more general measures for the restoration of peace on a solid basis, and the prevention of similar disorders in future, while Austria and Prussia limit themselves in this document to the evacuation of the Turkish territories, there is nothing substantial in this difference, because all the Four Powers are equally bound to obtain that object, and to unite their efforts for that purpose. But, when that object is attained, other things remaining the same, the position of the Western Powers and of the German States would become dissimilar, if it were to be regulated by the tenor of this Protocol. That has, no doubt, been the object of the wavering party among German statesmen, who cling to this point of resting with Russia, even while they are signing protocols against her; that is, more especially, the hope of the King of Prussia, who flatters himself that the evacuation of the Principalities will enable him to reconstitute the Russo-German alliance. These, however, appear to me to be shortsighted and erroneous expectations. Nothing appears to justify the notion that the Emperor NICHOLAS will evacuate the Principalities at all until he is driven out by superior military power; and, if any part of Germany joins in that display of military power, as the German States are bound in consistency and good faith to do, the war then assumes a different character, and no longer lies within the terms of this Protocol at all. Other engagements of a more important and positive character must then be substituted for such an agreement as this.

The German Powers have, however, in the additional article to their own Convention, acknowledged that the occupation of the Lower Danube by Russia is injurious to the political and material interests of Germany. Austria is, in fact, the only power which has by express treaty with Russia, signed at St. Petersburg on the 25th of July, 1840, established as a permanent principle the free navigation of the Danube, and provided explicitly for liberty of entry and of passage up and down the streams, for the immediate and constant dredging of the Sulina mouth, and for the erection of a lighthouse at that mouth. Although the particular clauses of this treaty, which have all been grossly violated by Russia, are not common to the other States of Germany and of Europe, they evidently fall within the general question now at issue, for the conduct of Russia with reference to the navigation of the Danube, and her audacious attempt to block up the principal river of Europe, originated in political objects which are now patent to all the world. Austria cannot fail to insist on complete security for the future on a point of so much importance to her national interests, and, indeed—since the conclusion of her treaty with the Zollverein,—to the interests of the whole of Germany. This subject is brought prominently forward in the second of the documents we publish. The political and commercial independence of the Danube is the principal topic insisted upon by the leading German Powers in their communication to the Germanic Diet, and they declare that the existence of a regular state of affairs in the countries of the Lower Danube is essential to the interests of Central Europe. They, therefore, hold it to be incumbent on every German State to secure as much as possible the freedom of Danubian intercourse, and not to allow their direct water communication with the East to be cut off by restrictions. In conjunction with this vital German interest, they urge upon the Diet the necessity of preventing changes in the relations of European States to the prejudice of the German Confederacy, and they announce that although in their opinion "a fixed decision belongs to the future," they are bound at this moment actively to prepare for the defence of interests so essential to the welfare of their common country.

It is well known that the diplomacy of Russia, foiled in its attempts on the leading States of Europe, has taken refuge in intrigues with the petty Courts of Germany, and that the Ministers of such countries as Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg have shown an anxious desire to earn another decoration from St. Petersburg. But the language addressed to the Diet by the Austrian and Prussian Plenipotentiaries is calculated to reduce these intriguers to their proper level; and when the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin talk openly of a more direct intervention in this contest, they may appeal with confidence to the people of Germany to resist that tendency to divided councils which has so often weakened the authority of the German nation. Germany united, and acting in concert with the Western Powers, has unquestionably the means and the opportunity of terminating the present war, and of dictating conditions to Russia instead of allowing Russia to dictate terms to her. Austria, at least, seems not insensible to the dignity and advantage of such a position; and, though the language of all three German State papers is still somewhat hesitating, they acknowledge distinctly enough the duties to their country and to the world which they have to perform.

Russia and the German Powers.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Friday, May 26, 1854.

In the concluding paragraph of my letter of yesterday you were informed that Russia had already been summoned by the two great German Powers to evacuate the Turkish Territory, but the intelligence was not strictly correct. The great public is aware that something of importance has occurred; but the following particulars, which are perfectly authentic, are known but to the few. On Tuesday, the 23d, at 7 in the evening, the Representatives of the Four Powers signed a Protocol (the 6th,) setting forth that the fundamental principle of the Anglo-French and Austro-Prussian alliances is one and the same, namely, the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire. After having thus officially declared that the four Powers had one and the same object in view, it became necessary that Austria and Prussia should take a step forwards, and *it was proposed that they should summon Russia to evacuate the territories of His Majesty the Sultan*. To this Count ALVENSLEBEN consented, and the draft of an Austro-Prussian note to that effect has already been forwarded to Berlin for the approval of the Prussian Government. It is notorious that the policy of the Prussian Cabinet in respect to Russia has recently undergone some modification, and this morning the cause of this change was communicated to me by a person who is probably perfectly well informed on the subject. After the return of Lieut. Colonel MANTEUFFEL from Vienna, His Prussian Majesty, who seems to care for no rebuffs, resolved to make another attempt to move the obdurate heart of his Imperial brother-in-law. Accordingly, some new project of mediation—it matters not what—was forwarded to St. Petersburg. The Emperor NICHOLAS, who demands support, and not proposals for peace, from his German friends, waxed wroth at the persistence of his brother Monarch, "*and not only rejected his proposals, but wrote him a letter, which was anything but polite.*" This roused the bile of the King, and the consequence is that, for the moment, he is acting as becomes the ruler of a great and enlightened people. The mutability of His Majesty's character has, however, become proverbial in Germany, and my informant merely echoed public opinion when he expressed a fear "that King FREDERICK WILLIAM would be more Russian than ever" before the week was at an end.

The Future Policy of Austria—Her Disposition to Join the Allies.

There is a letter from Vienna in the Augsburg *Gazette* of May 22, which is well calculated to remove all doubt, if any should still remain, as to the future policy of Austria. The article bears a most official stamp, and its more salient points we give. After lamenting that circumstances should have loosened the ties which have for the last 40 years connected the two great German Powers with Russia, the Governmental writer proceeds to say, that the "complete disregard displayed by Russia for the dignity and interests of the other Powers is the sole cause of her isolated position. No one can be ignorant of the exertions which Austria has made to effect a compromise, such as Russia could have consented to without sacrificing her honor or losing her consideration." "but unfortunately a deaf ear was turned to all well-meant proposals." Things have at length come to such a pass that Austria and her allies (German) find themselves opposed to Russia, "because the policy of great States can never be regulated by sympathies or antipathies." It is then asked whether the interests of Austria, Prussia, and Germany are really endangered by the war waged by Russia against the Porte, and naturally the reply is in the affirmative. That Austria and her allies neither intend to adopt the sentimental policy of the *Kreuz Zeitung* party, nor to play into the hands of the Democracy, is evident from the treaty which was concluded by the two German Powers on the 9th of April. After this comes the standing cause of complaint which Germany has against the Russian Government. It is affirmed that, in spite of all complaints and reclamations, Russia had, in defiance of treaties, during ten whole years, systematically allowed the sand to accumulate in the Sulina, "and now she has unnecessarily and wantonly abused her power by making the mouth of the Danube totally impassable." If Germany a few years since was comparatively indifferent about the fate of the Danube, such is no longer the case. "Now that there is one great Customs-Union, it is important that the question of the Danubian Principalities should be settled in a way that will be in accord with the interests, not of Austria alone, but of the whole of Germany. Is this matter the interests of Moldavia and Wallachia are the same as those of Germany, and the Porte has no reason whatever to oppose them. Russia alone has an interest in preventing the produce of Germans and Austrian industry from finding its way into the Black Sea. The Customs and Trade-Treaty between Austria and the Zollverein would have been attended with very different results if the Russian occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia had not inflicted such a deep wound on the first-mentioned country." Some politicians are inclined to fear that the smaller German States will refuse to accede to the Austro-Prussian treaty, but this is considered highly improbable. The article closes with a remark that this is the first time since the dissolution of the Roman Empire that the power and influences of the non-German kingdoms and provinces of Austria and Prussia have been placed at the disposal of a confederation "whose object it must be to check all violation of right, and any violent and undue assumption of power in Europe." The Government organs still speak of the resolve of Austria not to countenance any attempt to weaken Russia, or to deprive her of any part of her territories, but no one who is in possession of his senses can well doubt that if at the conclusion of the present war, Russia is as powerful as at present, Austria will have everything to fear from her. In the opinion of the Emperor NICHOLAS, this Cabinet has been guilty of heinous offences. It refused to be the ally of Russia in a bad cause, and by its menacing attitude on the Servo-Montenegrin frontier it prevented the outbreak of a revolution on which her Generals had evidently counted. The *Wanderer* truly observes: "By agreeing in principle with the Western Powers, Austria so efficiently ruined the Russian plan of action, that all the sacrifices hitherto made by Russia have been in vain; and those which she will be compelled to make surpass all calculation."

The Occupation of Greece, in Parliament.

Mr. MILNES—I rise to put a question to the noble Lord respecting the alleged occupation of the territory of the King of Greece by the allied forces of France and England. I am desirous to know whether that allegation is correct; and, if true, to ask whether the noble Lord has any objection to state the object of the occupation of the territory of an independent and a neutral power?

Lord J. RUSSELL.—We have not received any account of the occupation of any part of the Greek territory by the forces of the allied Powers; but it is perfectly true that a force, consisting, I think, of about 6,000 men, have been sent from France, with instructions to occupy the Piræus; and Her Majesty's Government, with the entire concurrence of that of France, has desired that a regiment of infantry, which left this country about a week ago, should likewise be posted in occupation of the Piræus. The cause of that measure on the part of the allied Powers is the intelligence which they have repeatedly received, that, by the connivance of the Greek Government, Greek officers have been attempting to raise insurrections in the Turkish provinces adjoining Greece, and that in some instances they have succeeded in their attempts. There is besides a correspondence lately found in the possession of a secretary of General TRAVELLAS, which was taken in a late action, which shows that persons in the Greek Government were cognizant of all the attempts which were made to create an insurrection; and especially of a suggestion which was made, that Greek regiments should be sent from Athens to the frontier, with the view to their being there allowed to desert, and meeting again in a body in order to form the nucleus of a force of Greek insurgents acting in the Turkish provinces. That is only one of the very many instances which show that the members of the Greek Government, instead of acting with that good faith which the Government of Turkey has ever shown since the recognition of Greece as an independent State, have been endeavoring, contrary to the faith of treaties, and contrary to the obligations of a neutral Power, to raise insurrections against the Sultan, and to carry fire and sword into his territories. Such being the case, the Governments of France and England have *thought it necessary to send a force to occupy the Piræus*. [Hear, hear.] If the King of Greece disapproves, as we have been repeatedly told, of those attempts to violate the duties of a neutral Power, the King of Greece will find protection in the forces which have been sent, and the means of compelling his people to observe those duties. [Cheers and a laugh.] If, on the other hand, the protestations which we have received from the Greek Government should turn out not to be sincere, those forces might prove useful in another way. [Hear, hear.] As has been stated in the French *Moniteur*, there is *no intention of declaring war against Greece*, but we mean to take care that the Government of Greece shall not be secretly or avowedly an ally of Russia in the present war [cheers]; and we have taken means, which I trust will be sufficient, to prevent a covert or avowed war against Turkey by the King of Greece. [Renewed cheers.]

The Success of the French Loan.

M. BINEAU, the Minister of Finance, has just presented to the Emperor a report on the subject of the loan of 250,000,000 francs (£10,000,000.) The operation has been remarkably successful.

The amount of subscriptions registered was 468,315,400 francs (nearly nineteen millions sterling)—so much did the enthusiasm of the subscribers exceed what had been expected. As the loan was specified to be 250,000,000 francs, the subscribers for incomes exceeding 50 francs had to submit to a reduction in their amounts.

Only two months have elapsed since the commencement of the subscription, and although only one-sixth part of the loan is due, subscribers have paid, already, more than the half. M. BINEAU has a right to congratulate himself and the Emperor on the success of the operation.

The total number of subscribers is 99,224. Of these 60,142 paid in sums, the interest of which will not exceed 50 francs per annum; while 6,475 have subscribed for the minimum, 10 francs per annum. 27,982 subscriptions were paid in from the department of the Seine, and 71,332 from the other department and Algeria. 63,311 subscribed for the higher rate of interest, (4½ per cent.) and 35,913 for

...The report of [illegible] in effect this charter... [illegible] ...the ordinary [illegible] ...of the shareholders in England resolving to ...the Company, which was not unlikely, as ...Capt. JESSE HITCHINS was calculated ...to make the confidence that body once entertained ...in the successful result of its operations. After ...many sound and substantial arguments by a few of ...their members present, it was ultimately moved, ...that, after taking into consideration the whole of ...Capt. JESSE HITCHINS' report, and viewing the ...favorable workings which have since taken place, ...full confidence of the shareholders resident ...in Jamaica remains unshaken in the probable ...success of the undertaking, and that as far ...as they are concerned, they desire to see the ...operations of the Company carried on to the extent ...of the capital they represent on the same." This ...determination of the Directors corresponds precisely ...with the view I took of Mr. HITCHINS' prejudiced report in my two last articles on this subject ...—that he was actuated in drawing up such a report from private and interested motives, or at least sheer ignorance of what he professed to understand. It has come to my knowledge that a gentleman of undoubted reputation, and of distinguished geological attainments, residing at Baltimore, a Mr. JOHN KNAPP, may in all probability make up his mind to pay us a visit, and judging from a late conversation I had with W. W. ANDERSON, Esq., I am led to expect that every facility would be afforded him. It would be desirable that that gentleman would place himself in communication with Mr. ANDERSON, who takes a lively interest in all that concerns Jamaica, but more particularly the development of the resources of the Island.

As regards the "Wheal Company," it is made current that upwards of three hundred weight of copper have been scraped in one day at the "Charing Cross Mine," and almost fit for shipment. Some Gossan sent to England by this company has been tried by "BERDAN's machine," and found to contain 2 ounces, 15 dwts., and 11 grains of fine gold to the ton of ore. Already one of the shareholders has been offered 2s profit per share, which, I understand, has been refused.

The culture of tobacco is gaining ground. Three boxes of cigars, two of which were made of tobacco, the growth of YARA & JUQNANI, in Cuba—the other grown and cured in the Parish of Westmoreland—were forwarded to Sr. HENRY BARKLY, through the *Curlew*. The object in presenting the Cuba tobacco with that of Jamaica tobacco, was to prove, by comparison, what may be done if onorgy and skill were applied. The specimen of the Jamaica material, selected for this purpose, possessed those peculiar light yellow spots which render the cigar a *bon bouche* to connoisseurs. The flavor is said to be equally as fragrant as the best Havana plant.

The prevalence of cholera in our midst is indeed melancholy to reflect upon. The ravages of this formidable destroyer is not confined to the indigent, unrestrained, and dissolute. The wealthy, diligent, and most moral among us come within its treacherous grasp, and fall victims within a very short period of its visitation. All the experience and skill of our eminent members of the faculty have been baffled. Its virulence appears to be uncontrollable—all the science and researches that man is capable of employing have been resorted to, to arrest its progress. Collapse intervenes and death becomes the only remedy to the relief of the unhappy sufferer.

ROSWELL MIDDLETON, Esq., Barrister at law of nearly twenty-five years' practice in Jamaica, a man of rare acquirements in his profession, and for many years Advocate General, was attacked with this terrific and mysterious malady, at a late hour on Monday night, the 15th inst., and expired on the morning of the 16th. This was one of the most malignant cases that has occurred in Spanish Town since the appearance of the disease in that vicinity, and has struck horror in the inhabitants. Mr. JOHN HENRY CARGILL, Secretary to the Jamaica Board of Education, at the same place, also fell a victim to cholera, about the same time. Several deaths have occurred, particularly since the heavy rains have fallen. Many new cases have developed themselves in other parts of the island.

The demand for paper prevails to a considerable extent in England; as a consequence Jamaica is feeling this requirement. The two most extensive journals have been compelled to rednce the size of their sheets to their present limited dimensions. Among the articles of primary importance, which Great Britain has been accustomed to import from Russia, are hemp and flax; the declaration of war has necessarily closed the Russian ports against any further supply of these very important articles. Now, what I would suggest is, that the manufacturers and men of business should make a trade of this article in Jamaica. I have no doubt it would turn out a profitable one. There is, however, a disposition manifesting itself to erect a few paper mills; we have materials in abundance that would answer this purpose. All that is required is capital, perseverance, energy and labor. These ingredients, I regret to say, are difficult to obtain in this distressed country; our American friends might give this matter some consideration.

The seasons continne favorable, at least to agricultural interests; but the rains produce a malady which, according to the opinion of medical men, materially affects the spread of the disease now prevailing so destructively in the country parishes.

The Quarter Sessions has just terminated. With the exception of the trial of an old offender for the larceny of money stolen from Messrs. FRAZER & Co., merchants in this city, whose loss has been over $3,500, the calendar of crime is not so great as in former years, and has been less for the last four years. It is probable that cholera and the exodus of over a thousand of the lower class to Navy Bay, may have been the causes of this decrease of criminal offences—not, certainly, from any improvement in the morals of this order in our community; and unless our Legislature make some provision for their education, combining with it a proper system of compulsory labor, they will sink more and more in debasing habits—be helpless to themselves, and become a curse to the country.

From the British Provinces.

From the Boston Traveller.

St. John papers to June 6 have been received here. They are filled with articles on the coming Legislative elections. The candidates proposed in St. John have addressed their constituents. None of them appear to be in favor of Protection. Mr. WILMOT, one of the Government candidates would go for taking off the duty on flour, if the people desired it, but preferred rather to let in the raw material free. Hon. J. H. GRAY said that "In trade he was a Protectionist, although circumstances had been made to his course relative to the duty on flour. He was for abolishing the distinction between Canadian and American, and equalizing the duty, but would endeavor to bring about unrestricted free-trade between the North American Colonies of Great Britain."

The religion element appears to be involved in the election, as the St. John *Times* charges that the Roman Catholic Bishop has put forth an edict commanding all Roman Catholics to vote against Messrs. WILMOT and GRAY, and calls upon all Protestants to rally and crush the hydra-headed monster of Popery.

The cutter Netley, Lieut. BURGESS, arrived at St. John, N. B., June 5, from Halifax, for the protection of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

Messrs. Cornwall and Coss, are to be admitted into Prince Edward's Island duty free, until October.

The ship [illegible] at St. Pierre, reports falling in with [illegible] April 21, lat. 47° North; lon. 30° West, a [illegible] about 21 feet in length, with air tubes, [illegible] with goods and clothing; also, letters, pocket [illegible] money. No one on board. It is supposed from a letter found, that the boat came from the [illegible] ship, which left London April 2, for [illegible].

The [illegible] Schooner, Dering, Commander, [illegible] from Halifax for the Gulf of St. [illegible], May 27th for the protection of the [illegible].

It is stated in the [illegible] Prince Edward's Island, that there are two [illegible] Col. THOMAS [illegible] nothing in the [illegible] was born in Sunbury, [illegible] joined the army [illegible] ...

Special Report of the [illegible]

TUESD. DAY.—Morning Session.

HUNSON, Friday, June 9, 1854.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the President, Rev. Dr. HUTTON.

The Clerk called the roll, and over one hundred delegates responded to their names.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, who was appointed a delegate to the General Assembly of the (Old School) Presbyterian Church which met at Buffalo in May last, was received and read. The communication stated that the delegate had been present during the session of the Assembly, and had been much pleased with the cordial and Christian spirit which seemed to animate that ecclesiastical body. The communication was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

On motion of Dr. FISHER, the resolution adopted on Thursday last, to grant a lease of land to Rutgers College for the purpose of erecting a chapel was reconsidered, and the subject was, on motion, referred to the Committee on the Professorate.

Dr. FISHER moved that the question of granting a dispensation to the Brothers SCUDDER, Theological Students, which was passed on Thursday, be reconsidered. The motion was lost.

The report of the Committee on Synodical minutes was presented by its Chairman and read to the Synod. The report was on motion taken up by paragraphs and referred to the appropriate committees.

A part of the report, referring to an alleged violation of the articles of correspondence between the Reformed Dutch and Old School Presbyterian Churches, by the North River Presbytery, in receiving as a minister one of our number who had not been dismissed to them from the Classis of Ulster, was referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The subject of establishing a fund for defraying the expenses of the Ministers in the extreme West in attending Synod, was referred to a special committee, consisting of the following persons: Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT, Rev. IRA C. BOICE, JAMES MYERS, V. H. WILLIS, and ADAM H. HAGAR.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions made his appearance upon the floor of the Synod, and, at the request of the body, read his report.

This document was most interesting—giving a most encouraging account of the efforts of the Board, in extending the borders of the Reformed Dutch Church, advertising in most interesting terms to the Hollanders in the West, who have already asked for ministers to be sent to them, to preach in ENGLISH. The entire amount of receipts for the year was $18,407 21; the disbursements the same.

Dr. DE WITT moved that when the Synod adjourn, it adjourn to meet in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in New-Brunswick, which was carried.

Rev. JOHN DE WITT, of New-Jersey, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Synod feel deeply interested in the effort made by the Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary to establish a Review, of a high order; and, with earnest wishes for the success of the enterprise, trust that it may have that permanent usefulness which the Association desire, and will no doubt, in their future action, endeavor to secure for it.

Rev. Dr. PROUDFIT made some extended remarks upon the subject of the resolution. He stated that one number of the Review, which had been unexpectedly placed under his editorial charge, had been issued. He adverted to the difficulties the Dutch Church had labored under for the want of such a Review, they being compelled to ask the use of the Reviews of other denominations when they desired to publicly discuss any important topic.

The resolution was, on motion, referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Dr. De Witt, Rev. John De Witt, and Rev. Dr. Gustavus Abeel.

The Committee on the Revision of the Liturgy submitted their report.

The following is a brief statement of the modifications made in the Liturgy, condensed from the Report of the Committee:

Prayers.—A full series for the morning service of the sanctuary, adapted to the prevailing usage amongst us. Also two offices of grace and thanks at meals.

Offices for the Sacraments.—In the form of baptism the account of the meaning of the rite is freed so as to be applicable to the administration of the sick, to adults as well as infants. They have condensed the doctrinal statement so as to render the service less fatiguing to parents. The thanksgiving at the close of the office for infants has been modified. The office of the Lord's supper has only been abridged and some of its parts transposed.

Office for the Confirmation of Marriage.—An entirely new form is presented compiled from some of the continental liturgies.

A form for the dedication of a Church has been prepared. For the burial service a full form has been prepared.

The Report was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

The Synod adjourned with a prayer.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

HUNSON, Friday, June 9, 1854.

The Synod met at 3 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the President, Rev. Dr. HOTTON.

The Committee appointed by the last General Synod to consider the practicability of establishing a Board of Publication, made an elaborate and able report, earnestly recommending the institution of such a Board. The report urged that the existence of a Board of Publication would be of great advantage to the Church. In furtherance of the idea the Committee submitted in their report a general plan for the adoption of the Synod.

On motion the report was accepted. The report was taken up, considered by sections and unanimously adopted.

Drs. TAYLOR, PROUDFIT and WESTERBOOK made some remarks upon the importance of the step the Synod had taken, and passed some high compliments upon the Committee, of whom Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG is the Chairman.

The special order of the afternoon, the subject or organizing out of the Particular Synod of New-York, a Particular Synod to be called the Particular of New-Brunswick, was taken up.

The subject was discussed at some length; after which it was moved that the proposed new Synod be organized. The motion was lost.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of members to fill the positions in the different Boards. The report was accepted.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted their Report, relative to alleged violation of the articles of correspondence between the Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian (Old School) Churches by the North River Presbytery, in receiving Rev. Mr. SMULLER without his having been dismissed to them by the Classis of Ulster, and reported the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The North River Presbytery, in the reception of Rev. Mr. SMULLER in the organization of a Presbyterian Church composed wholly of members of the Second Reformed Dutch Church at Kingston, who had not been dismissed by the Consistory of that Church, was contrary to the fourth of the rules of correspondence; therefore

Resolved, That the attention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church be called to this violation of the articles of correspondence, with the request that it will take such action as the circumstances seem to it demand.

The Committee recommended that a suitable response be prepared to communication of the Reformed Dutch Church of Southern Africa.

Relative to the communication from the Vaudois Synod of Piedmont, the Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the claims of the ancient Church of the Waldenses be earnestly commended to the liberal consideration of the members of our Churches, and that whenever circumstances permit, collections be taken for the benefit of their Institution.

No definite action was taken upon the report.

The Synod adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod met pursuant to adjournment. The report of the Board of the Theological Seminary was received and read. From the report it appears that there are twenty-five students in the Seminary, distributed as follows: Senior, 7; Middle Class, 7; Junior, 11.

The report states that the Professors speak in high terms of commendation of the conduct of the students. Referred to the Committee on Professorate.

A communication was received from the beneficiaries of the Theological Seminary, asking for additional appropriations for their support, the amount now allowed, $120, being insufficient for the purpose. Referred to the Committee on Education.

The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions was received and read. The report states that the total receipts for the year was $12,294, of which $336 was for specific purposes, and the balance for general purposes. The report was referred to the Committee on Missions.

Several communications from the different classes, relative to the subject of Parochial schools, was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Synod then took up the report of the Committee on Correspondence, relative to the alleged violation of the articles of correspondence by the North River Presbytery. The evening was mostly occupied in discussing the question. On motion the subject was postponed until next week.

Rev. Dr. DE WITT, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the subject contained in the resolution of Rev. JOHN DE WITT relative to the New-Brunswick *Review*, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Synod record with cordial approbation the establishment of the *New-Brunswick Review*, commenced by the counsel and patronage of the Society of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary, as an important means of defending and maintaining the ancient position of our Church of illustrating her history, and promoting the success and efficiency of her institution. The Synod having full confidence that under the care of the Alumni Association and its editor, the Reviewers, it will be ably and faithfully conducted, do commend and solicit for it that encouragement and support, as to them may seem to be the co-operation and patronage of the ministry and members of our Church.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Rev. Dr. HAGER, the delegate appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in making his leave addressed the Synod in terms brief and appropriate remarks, expressing his appreciation of the Christian spirit he had observed in their body, and the evidences of the prosperity of their Seminary and expressing his thanks for the cordial welcome that had been extended to him.

The President made an appropriate response to the address, after which

The Synod adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Athletic [illegible] ...

From our [illegible]

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Local Reformers of this [illegible], resolved, to take an opportunity of spreading their principles, by a public meeting in front of the City Hall [illegible] last evening.

Mr. WILLIAM JAY, of Trenton, was called to the Chair, and the audience, numbering two or three hundred, was addressed by Mr. T. W. BRAINWOOD and Mr. JOHN SHERDEN, of Philadelphia. A thunder-storm which was brewing, drew a dark veil of clouds overhead, that rendered it impossible for your Reporter to take notes; and indeed the meeting had not continued long, when heavy torrents of rain drove the orator and his hearers to seek shelter in the Market-House.

Mr. SHERDEN expressed himself clearly and with an earnestness that commanded the attention of his hearers. He disclaimed, on behalf of the Land Reformers, any sectional or party aims. Their object was the broad and National one of securing the first fundamental principle of man's rights—his right to the land on which he lived. This should be the basis of all Reforms and of all lasting prosperity. They protested against any government giving away to corporations the lands which belonged to the people. He had witnessed in Europe too much of the misery resulting from land monopoly not to dread its influence here upon the liberty of the people. Perhaps some of his hearers would be astonished to learn that the lands given to corporations found their way into the hands of English capitalists, and that year after year, thousands of the broad acres for which our forefathers had fought and bled were knocked down to the highest bidder in London city. He had no fear that the intelligent working masses would not see the matter aright; but the Land Reformers met their chief opposition in corrupt politicians and a class of ultra-conservatives who would hear of no change, even where they were obliged to admit it would be beneficial. But the spirit of progress was too wide spread to admit of such Old Fogy doctrines governing the nation; and the people were becoming too earnest and too intelligent to be trifled with by Senators who betrayed their trust. The land was not made by man, but for man; and no government had a right to dispose of the public lands otherwise than for the benefit of the people. An allusion to Mr. CHARLES SKELTON, member for the District, as being a firm friend of the Homestead bill, called out three cheers for that gentleman, and the meeting separated.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 9½ A. M., Mr. SHERDEN in the Chair.

REPEAL OF THE NEBRASKA BILL AND FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The minutes being read and approved,

Mr. BRAINWOOD offered the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, The moral sense of this nation is outraged, and the spirit of freedom that filled our fathers with divine power, lies smothering beneath the suffocating grasp of Slavery—a power that knows no mercy—that is more cruel and unsympathizing than the grave—a power that laughs at a father's feelings and mocks a mother's love—a power that consigns to lust and infamy the more beautiful in face and form of its hopeless and despairing victims—a power that is alike blind to the experience of the past and the signs of the future—a power that no precedence can soften and whose triumphant march threatens the annihilation of American Freedom, that hope of the world: therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we, the representatives of the laboring freemen of the North, in the Ninth National Congress assembled, counsel our constituency to demand the immediate repeal of the Nebraska bill, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

2. *Resolved*, That "State Rights" is a cardinal doctrine of Democracy; and the Northern States having abolished Slavery by constitutional legislation, will not permit a violation of those sacred State enactments, sanctified by constitutional privilege.

3. *Resolved*, That as freemen, we sympathize with the oppressed wherever found, and hail with joy and welcome the fugitive freeman, whom we swear to protect by the rights of our States and the strength of our arms.

4. *Resolved*, That we demand the resignation, at the earliest possible period, of our Representatives in Congress who sold the priceless principles of freedom to the Slave power of the South.

5. *Resolved*, That in future we will have no Representative in our State or National Councils, that has not pledged his sacred honor to resist the aggression of the Southern Slave power, and to stand by the liberty of the citizens who elected him to office.

6. *Resolved*, That the Constitution be so amended as to guard against the re-election of any man a second time to any office in the gift of the people, from the President of the Nation to the town constable, and that every servant of the people, from Senator at Washington to the Customhouse officer, be elected annually.

7. *Resolved*, That we view with indignation and sorrow the course taken by too many of our naturalized citizens in sustaining Southern tyranny, while they forget that themselves are fugitives from foreign bondage.

8. *Resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to the truly Democratic naturalized citizens, that it might be advantageous to liberty, at the present crisis of the world, if they would address their apostate brethren, reminding them of the oppressions of the past and privileges and duties of the present.

Mr. HAINES moved that the resolutions be taken up *seriatim* and acted upon.

Mr. BROWN moved to amend by referring to Business Committee.

Mr. HENNERSON thought it best to bring them immediately before the meeting, in order to expedite the business of the session.

Mr. BROWN opposed any action upon such inflammatory resolutions under the plea of haste.

Mr. MILLS considered it injudicious in the Congress to mix itself up in the political broils of the country. They had a higher object in view which might be injured by any action of this kind.

On motion, the resolutions were laid on the table until the afternoon session.

A resolution offered by Mr. LAWS, of Del., complimentary to Gov. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was after a lengthened discussion, referred to the Business Committee.

LAND REFORM AND THE HOMESTEAD BILL—DIRECT SUFFRAGE.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were taken up *seriatim*, and adopted without opposition:

1. *Resolved*, That as the Area of the Earth's surface is limited by Geographical boundaries, therefore it is imperative on all Governments which respect the Natural Rights of Man to a place live, to limit by law the quantity of land that any individual may hereafter acquire.

2. *Resolved*, That as a home is as essential to man as food and clothing, the Homestead whether in the city or country, must be declared sacredly free from sale or execution for debt.

3. *Resolved*, That as all power is inherent in the people, we recommend that the Constitution of the United States be so amended that the President and Vice-President be elected directly by the people.

4. *Resolved*, That the appointing power of the President of the United States is inimical and dangerous to the Liberty a Free people, and as all offices, whether State or National, exist for, they ought to be elected by the people.

5. *Resolved*, That all legislatures in office are Anti-Republican, at war with the Spirit of our Institutions, and legitimately belong to Monarchies and Despotisms, where the power of the people is not recognized; that they belong to the Feudalism of the past, and, as such, ought to be forthwith abolished.

On the fourth resolution, Mr. GORDON, of Tenn., moved to amend by inserting the words, "when corruptly exercised." The fact of vesting the appointing power in the President was not in itself inimical to the liberties of the people, but only when improperly exercised. He could cite instances where the ballot-box itself was made the medium of corruption.

Mr. MILLS was opposed to the amendment, as destroying the spirit of the resolution. The principle of vesting the appointing power in one man was dangerous and inimical to the freedom of the people; and one of the first and chief objects of the people should be to bring back all such power to themselves, and make every officer in the country directly responsible to the people.

NO DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND—LAND BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

The Committee reported a series of resolutions: 1st, In favor of fostering public schools and against a division of the School Fund for sectarian purposes. 2d, To institute an inquiry whether a remedy cannot be found whereby to remedy the evils arising from the high price of provisions. 3d, Against making grants of public lands to soldiers, for bounty, as tending to create monopoly, the land so granted falling into the hands of speculators.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M., Mr. SHERDEN in the Chair.

SETTLEMENT OF NEBRASKA—ANTI-SLAVERY.

Mr. HENNERSON read resolutions offered by him, and reported by a majority of the business Committee, which were taken up separately.

1. *Resolved*, That the National Industrial Congress approve of the formation of Emigrant Associations for Kansas and Nebraska, as a preventive to the extension of the piratical system of Slavery in those vast regions, which were dedicated to Freedom by the Missouri Compromise, now repealed by the trickery of Senators DOUGLAS & Co. in the United States Congress.

Mr. MILLS moved to strike out all after the word Nebraska. They were all agreed that Kansas and Nebraska ought be settled by free people; but the latter part was only an expression of feeling which would do no good, and might injure the Congress by introducing another issue.

Mr. MARSH, of N. Y., considered that this Congress should give expression to its feeling against Slavery—feeling as they all should, that wherever Slavery was allowed free labor was degraded. The Germans of New-York had expressed their feelings on the subject, because, though not caring for Abolition, they were deeply interested in having the land open to free labor.

Mr. BROWN, of Pa., said that when he first heard the resolution offered he was opposed to its passage here, from policy, though he agreed in its sentiments. But he had altered his opinion, and now believed that the Congress would do best by openly avowing its principles on the Slave question. They could gain nothing by temporising with an institution that was inimical to all the rights of free labor.

Mrs. FANNY L. TOWNSEND, (who had been present a great portion of the day without having any opportunity of relieving her mind,) rose to ask a question.

CHAIRMAN—Order! No person can be allowed to speak who is not a member of this Congress.

Mrs. TOWNSEND—I am a delegate, and have my credentials in my pocket (thrusting her hand into a capacious side pocket.)

The PRESIDENT—You are not recognized as a delegate to this Congress, and cannot be allowed to speak.

Mrs. TOWNSEND—I am a delegate.

CHAIRMAN (striking his gavel)—I insist on order.

Mrs. TOWNSEND (striking her parasol with a violence that endangered the ivory)—I am delegated, and have a right to speak.

Mr. GORDON—I hope the Chair will be sustained, and, if necessary, that the lady will be removed.

Mrs. TOWNSEND (shaking an arm and hand of no mean proportions)—I want to put out.

The CHAIRMAN (firmly)—I insist on having order.

Mrs. TOWNSEND, failing to receive any sympathy, pocketed her credentials and her indignation together, and sat down in a huff.

Mr. LAWS, of Delaware, supported the resolutions, having previously moved, as originally introduced, that the Congress should [illegible] ...

The dedication ceremonies of the new Roman Catholic church erected under the patronage of St. Lawrence, in Yorkville, were performed yesterday by Archbishop HUGHES, assisted by the very Rev. Dr. STARRS as the celebrant priest, Rev. WALTER I. QUARTERS Pastor, and several other clergymen.

The church is a spacious brick structure, in the Romish style, and capable of containing about 1,200 persons. The decorations are few but tasteful, and about the walls are hung fifteen pictures on religious subjects, presented by the ladies of the congregation, and on either side of the main altar are statues of the Virgin and patron saint. During the services about 1,000 persons were present.

After the dedicatory services and High Mass had been concluded, the most Rev. Archbishop ascended the pulpit and preached the following sermon. The text was taken from the 21st chapter and 1st verse of Apocalypse:

And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heavens and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea.

And I John saw the holy city, the new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

And I heard a great voice out of heaven, saying, Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God.

In these words the inspired evangelist, St. John, describes the ideal of the Church. Whether you may consider it in Heaven or even upon earth, the Church makes all things new. Its objects are a new creation. This material earth and that blue expanse that we call heaven, are not the Heaven and earth of the Church; but the Church inspires us with those faint ideas of the reality of the infinite glory of the Church of God which it had been the privilege of the inspired Apostle to have seen by a vision in Heaven. From his description even the ritual of our altars is borrowed, because he describes the worship, the altar, and the ancients and the prayers of the Saints very much as they are exercised at the Christian altars. I know it has been said that we do not realize this description of the Christian Church, and it is true, because notwithstanding the light of faith there are so many weights upon the human soul that it is but faintly, and as St. Paul expresses it, as "through a glass," that we comprehend the things of the Heaven and earth of the Church of God; still we must not, even conscious of our imperfections, forget the ideal, forget the true thing, even though we may not be able to raise our weighty souls to its level, or the level of its contemplation. What is it that constitutes the excellence, the divine excellence, of this Church of God, which is as a new city, the Holy Jerusalem coming down from the throne of God, making all things new; and which is described as the tabernacle of God with them, and being with them, they shall be His people, and He, with them, shall be their God? What else can this refer to except the Church? But there is sublimity of description:—whose mind is able to rise to a proper comprehension of it? Now this Church has its excellences in the sense that without it we could measure the distance of from star to star. We could understand attraction, and repulsion, and gravitation. We might be well acquainted with navigation and shipping. All these things, they being of this earth, our appetites for gain, for glory, for ambition, would be the same. But this poor mind of ours would have no conception of anything higher. Therefore there would be no object presented to it or to our hearts worthy of the faculties, and attributes, and powers with which God originally endowed both. The church, therefore, presents you a new heaven. It moderates all those passions of the human heart. It teaches the man of avarice that gold cannot make him happy—the man of pride, of ambition, that no honors can satiate the capacities of his soul. Thus here is a new creation resulting from faith, and that faith coming to every man through the medium of the Holy City which came down from God, and which is God's tabernacle on earth, where He will hearken to the prayers of his people, and they shall offer the incense of their adoration to Him. Of course, dearly beloved brethren, the ceremony of this day is but a small thing compared with the idea of this great church in its beauty. Nevertheless, may I not congratulate you on the completion of this great work which your zeal and piety has undertaken, and may I not congratulate your laborious and devoted pastor who, besides this, has left other monuments of his zeal and devotion to the church wherever he has been throughout this widely-extended country. Even in this respect I may congratulate you still more that the holy city, that new heaven and new earth let let down from God, is nothing more than you have here. Take it altogether, God has so disposed of the infinite treasures of His mercy to men that every man has the whole. There is no division; there is no separation. There is nothing even in that sublime structure, the wonder of the earth, St. Peter's, in Rome, as regards the substantial things of the City of God that you have not here. What are the elements of this great city—this New-Jerusalem? They are truth, worship, and grace. The truth, is it not here in all its perfection? What do they preach within the hearing of the Holy Father, the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, the head of the Episcopal body, and the Supreme Pastor of the Church? What do they preach in his ears, except what you hear in this place? There are no two truths; there are no contradictory pastors in the Church of the City of God. It is all one truth, and it comes to you in that special form so essential to the human mind and the human heart. It comes to you not as the speculations of learned men giving out their opinions, not as the opinion of one pastor to-day and the opinion of another pastor to-morrow, and contradiction; for even though they speak the truth, from the moment they give it out as an opinion it comes to your souls with no weight or authority. Though it may be truth, it can never come to you as the teaching of God from his tabernacle with men, for when God speaks it is Yea, yea—nay, nay; no opinion, no speculation, no man's dreamy thoughts, presented to you as if they were the words of God himself. There is nothing of this in the city of the New-Jerusalem. It is truth, and that truth eternal and universal, and unvariable; the same in all languages, for it cannot vary for which God has spoken once, and declared, and taught to his Apostles, and what He protects by the presence of His Holy Spirit in the Church for ever, that can never change; so that the teachings of your faith are to you I say the means by which you may see the New Heaven distinctly, and the New Earth. The teachings of the truth do not lead you now in one direction and now in another, but should be as a lamp to your path wherever and in whatever circumstances you may find yourself. This is the first great element in that Divine City which came down from Heaven dressed as a spouse for the presence of her bridegroom. But, besides this, what is there in the City of God? There is supreme adoration. If you take away from even this temple the altar and the sacrifices and the priesthood, what remains for you whereby to adore your God? Prayer, and the harmony of music, and other means of manifesting the devotion of your hearts. But these are not supreme adorations, because you pray to men as well as to God. When you ask favors of them, that is a prayer. If they become the liberators of their country or distinguished men, you compose music in their honor and chaunt their praises; so that neither prayer nor the harmony of music can constitute supreme adoration. They do not form any part, any essential part of the outward worship of God on God in his tabernacle among men. What remains then? Nothing. But then God instituted the sacrifice of CALVARY, by which through the ministry of the priesthood that he instituted the Redeemer continues from day to day the renovation of the offering of his own body, the victim for your sins and for the sins of the world. Here is supreme worship. Here is the offering, and if you have a priest, it is not that he is a simple priest, a man by himself. The real priest to the Son of God. This is but the outward envoy. This one speaks not in his own name when he comes with the words of consecration to your altars, but he speaks in name of Christ by repeating his own words—"this is my body and this my blood." There is no division of this priesthood. There are many priests, and many altars, but there is only one priesthood and one sacrifice, and that is of Calvary. Here, therefore, is the second excellence of the City of God, that you have the same, one, and unvarying element in the priesthood to which you are bound in listening to God's voice, which you have in the sacrifice. Further than this, the Church of God, which is as a new city, the Holy Jerusalem coming down from the throne of God, making all things new; and which is described as the tabernacle of God with them, and being with them, they shall be His people, and He, with them, shall be their God? What else can this refer to except the Church? But there is sublimity of description:—whose mind is able to rise to a proper comprehension of it? Now this Church has its excellences in the sense that without it we could measure the distance of from star to star. We could understand attraction, and repulsion, and gravitation. We might be well acquainted with navigation and shipping. All these things, they being of this earth, our appetites for gain, for glory, for ambition, would be the same. But this poor mind of ours would have no conception of anything higher. Therefore there would be no object presented to it or to our hearts worthy of the faculties, and attributes, and powers with which God originally endowed both. The church, therefore, presents you a new heaven. It moderates all those passions of the human heart. It teaches the man of avarice that gold cannot make him happy—the man of pride, of ambition, that no honors can satiate the capacities of his soul. Thus here is a new creation resulting from faith, and that faith coming to every man through the medium of the Holy City which came down from God, and which is God's tabernacle on earth, where He will hearken to the prayers of his people, and they shall offer the incense of their adoration to Him. Of course, dearly beloved brethren, the ceremony of this day is but a small thing compared with the idea of this great church in its beauty. Nevertheless, may I not congratulate you on the completion of this great work which your zeal and piety has undertaken, and may I not congratulate your laborious and devoted pastor who, besides this, has left other monuments of his zeal and devotion to the church wherever he has been throughout this widely-extended country. Even in this respect I may congratulate you still more that the holy city, that new heaven and new earth let let down from God, is nothing more than you have here. Take it altogether, God has so disposed of the infinite treasures of His mercy to men that every man has the whole. There is no division; there is no separation. There is nothing even in that sublime structure, the wonder of the earth, St. Peter's, in Rome, as regards the substantial things of the City of God that you have not here. What are the elements of this great city—this New-Jerusalem? They are truth, worship, and grace. The truth, is it not here in all its perfection? What do they preach within the hearing of the Holy Father, the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, the head of the Episcopal body, and the Supreme Pastor of the Church? What do they preach in his ears, except what you hear in this place? There are no two truths; there are no contradictory pastors in the Church of the City of God. It is all one truth, and it comes to you in that special form so essential to the human mind and the human heart. It comes to you not as the speculations of learned men giving out their opinions, not as the opinion of one pastor to-day and the opinion of another pastor to-morrow, and contradiction; for even though they speak the truth, from the moment they give it out as an opinion it comes to your souls with no weight or authority. Though it may be truth, it can never come to you as the teaching of God from his tabernacle with men, for when God speaks it is Yea, yea—nay, nay; no opinion, no speculation, no man's dreamy thoughts, presented to you as if they were the words of God himself. There is nothing of this in the city of the New-Jerusalem. It is truth, and that truth eternal and universal, and unvariable; the same in all languages, for it cannot vary for which God has spoken once, and declared, and taught to his Apostles, and what He protects by the presence of His Holy Spirit in the Church for ever, that can never change; so that the teachings of your faith are to you I say the means by which you may see the New Heaven distinctly, and the New Earth. The teachings of the truth do not lead you now in one direction and now in another, but should be as a lamp to your path wherever and in whatever circumstances you may find yourself. This is the first great element in that Divine City which came down from Heaven dressed as a spouse for the presence of her bridegroom. But, besides this, what is there in the City of God? There is supreme adoration. If you take away from even this temple the altar and the sacrifices and the priesthood, what remains for you whereby to adore your God? Prayer, and the harmony of music, and other means of manifesting the devotion of your hearts. But these are not supreme adorations, because you pray to men as well as to God. When you ask favors of them, that is a prayer. If they become the liberators of their country or distinguished men, you compose music in their honor and chaunt their praises; so that neither prayer nor the harmony of music can constitute supreme adoration. They do not form any part, any essential part of the outward worship of God on God in his tabernacle among men. What remains then? Nothing. But then God instituted the sacrifice of CALVARY, by which through the ministry of the priesthood that he instituted the Redeemer continues from day to day the renovation of the offering of his own body, the victim for your sins and for the sins of the world. Here is supreme worship. Here is the offering, and if you have a priest, it is not that he is a simple priest, a man by himself. The real priest to the Son of God. This is but the outward envoy. This one speaks not in his own name when he comes with the words of consecration to your altars, but he speaks in name of Christ by repeating his own words—"this is my body and this my blood." There is no division of this priesthood. There are many priests, and many altars, but there is only one priesthood and one sacrifice, and that is of Calvary. Here, therefore, is the second excellence of the City of God, that you have the same, one, and unvarying element in the priesthood to which you are bound in listening to God's voice, which you have in the sacrifice. Further than this, the Church of God, which is as a new city, the Holy Jerusalem coming down from the throne of God, making all things new; and which is described as the tabernacle of God with them, and being with them, they shall be His people, and He, with them, shall be their God? What else can this refer to except the Church? But there is sublimity of description:—whose mind is able to rise to a proper comprehension of it? Now this Church has its excellences in the sense that without it we could measure the distance of from star to star. We could understand attraction, and repulsion, and gravitation. We might be well acquainted with navigation and shipping. All these things, they being of this earth, our appetites for gain, for glory, for ambition, would be the same. But this poor mind of ours would have no conception of anything higher. Therefore there would be no object presented to it or to our hearts worthy of the faculties, and attributes, and powers with which God originally endowed both. The church, therefore, presents you a new heaven. It moderates all those passions of the human heart. It teaches the man of avarice that gold cannot make him happy—the man of pride, of ambition, that no honors can satiate the capacities of his soul. Thus here is a new creation resulting from faith, and that faith coming to every man through the medium of the Holy City which came down from God, and which is God's tabernacle on earth, where He will hearken to the prayers of his people, and they shall offer the incense of their adoration to Him. Of course, dearly beloved brethren, the ceremony of this day is but a small thing compared with the idea of this great church in its beauty. Nevertheless, may I not congratulate you on the completion of this great work which your zeal and piety has undertaken, and may I not congratulate your laborious and devoted pastor who, besides this, has left other monuments of his zeal and devotion to the church wherever he has been throughout this widely-extended country. Even in this respect I may congratulate you still more that the holy city, that new heaven and new earth let let down from God, is nothing more than you have here. Take it altogether, God has so disposed of the infinite treasures of His mercy to men that every man has the whole. There is no division; there is no separation. There is nothing even in that sublime structure, the wonder of the earth, St. Peter's, in Rome, as regards the substantial things of the City of God that you have not here. What are the elements of this great city—this New-Jerusalem? They are truth, worship, and grace. The truth, is it not here in all its perfection? What do they preach within the hearing of the Holy Father, the Sovereign Pontiff, the successor of St. Peter, the head of the Episcopal body, and the Supreme Pastor of the Church? What do they preach in his ears, except what you hear in this place? There are no two truths; there are no contradictory pastors in the Church of the City of God. It is all one truth, and it comes to you in that special form so essential to the human mind and the human heart. It comes to you not as the speculations of learned men giving out their opinions, not as the opinion of one pastor

...MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1854...

...Regular Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The News by the Pacific.

There is not much of importance in this mail's news, though some ministerial declarations in the British Parliament are not without interest, and may contain even more than they seem to at first sight. Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that instructions have been given, and troops have been sent by both England and France to occupy in the first instance the Piræus, and, under certain circumstances, Athens also, in order to help King OTHO to remain honest. This is, indeed, a curious sort of warfare. Provinces, Kingdoms are occupied without previous notice and without any declaration of war, simply for the sake of having material guarantees, and *ad majorem dei gloriam*. There is a rumor that King OTHO threatens to place himself at the head of a general Greek movement, if his Kingdom should be invaded. This is, however, not very probable, as he is not the man for such a step, being only a beer-drinking Greek of Munich. But, that the occupation will not be an easy task, and that even if effected, will greatly increase the complication of affairs, we have little doubt. The Western Allies evidently do not think of the abolition of independent Greece and her reannexation to the Sultan's dominions. They wish only, and very naturally, to take care that no mischief is done to their interests in that quarter. But the course they pursue, however justifiable it may be in self-defence, is certainly not likely to make their cause more popular with the Greeks, who would, no doubt, consider their imbecile King as a martyr to the national honor and aspirations, and who, on the other hand, would, with all his subjects, become more attached to the Czar than ever before.

Lord JOHN has made another declaration, to the effect that the last protocol of Vienna *contained no sanction* of the first article of the treaty between Austria and Prussia, by which these two Powers reciprocally guarantee to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories. This declaration suggests two important inferences—first, the futility of the assertions about Austria's coöperation being already secured, and the second, the tacit acknowledgment involved in the ministerial denial, of the great unpopularity which such sanction would meet with, in the country. Now, we are far from asserting that such assurances would not be given, although with much hesitation and under the seal of secrecy, to Austria, whenever she would *fight* against NICHOLAS; but the *denial* that any such sanction has been given proves, for the time being, that Austria is not yet to fight. The Vienna Protocol will be found in another column, and our readers will find it one more of those vague and empty documents in which European statesmen are so prolific. We publish, also, the joint note of Prussia and Austria to the German Diet, communicating their special treaty. This document is copious in evasions. Just as we think it is about to declare some settled resolution, it turns suddenly, round a semicolon, and tells stories about the mysterious future. Each full stop in this public paper is a sort of street corner, where the suspected meaning is at once lost sight of to the spectator. The only intelligible and distinct declaration in it is the one that the territorial arrangements of Europe will not be suffered to be altered *under any circumstances*. The Czar may do, after this, what he likes with perfect impunity; the German Powers are there to save him from any serious injury to his interests.

From the seat of war the news is very scanty. Silistria is strongly invested, and one of its outposts, according to a suspicious Russian dispatch has been carried, but the rest of the battle-field is enveloped in mysterious inactivity. NAPIER has taken some more prizes, and demolished a small Finnish fort, but that is all. We predicted some time ago, that there will be no serious engagements until the middle of the Summer, if at all this year. The war is still at the start. How long it is to last cannot of course be foretold. The French Government thinks it will be a very long one, and so the Emperor asks the permission of its independent Legislative Assembly to issue treasury bonds *ad libitum*.

The Canadian Treaty.

We were the first to announce last week the negotiation of a treaty at Washington, for reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. The details of the arrangement have not yet been made public. We find in the Montreal *Herald* what purports to be a general statement of its provisions. The first reciprocity act passed by the Canadian Parliament in 1849 enacted,

That whenever under any law of the United States the articles enumerated in the annexed schedule, being the growth or production of this Province, shall be admitted free of duty in the United States of America, *similar articles*, being the growth or production of the said United States, shall be admitted into this Province free of duty, when imported direct from the United States.

And the schedule enumerated the following articles:

Animals and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, seeds, animals, hides, wool, *butter*, cheese, tallow, horns, poultry and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, coals, timber, staves, wood, and lumber of all kinds.

In the progress of events the fishery question, in which the Lower Provinces were especially interested, became connected with the question;—and these Provinces accordingly demanded that if their fishing rights were sacrificed to the general good, some articles should be added to their schedule for their special advantage. The [illegible] paper referred to adds:

[illegible] come completely within the general [illegible] in raw materials; and those they [illegible] Ought to other hand, the South [illegible] cotton and rice included in [illegible] also within this broad category. [illegible] agreed upon, we have reason to believe [illegible] the views of both parties, except that re[illegible] Ex. The tobacco in of course raw [illegible] the admission free of duty will [illegible] [illegible] not all is hoping to our [illegible] of [illegible] The matter provided [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Female Normal School of New-York—Visit of Gov. Seymour.

His Excellency Governor SEYMOUR paid a visit to this institution on SATURDAY, in company with B. R. WAITEMAN, Esq., and several other members of the Board of Education. The school is temporarily held in Ward School House No. 40, in Twentieth-street, awaiting the completion of increased accommodations in the Hall of the Board of Education, its former place of meeting.

There were about 800 young ladies present, all of whom are employed during five days in the week as Assistant Teachers in the various schools of the City. After the usual opening exercises of reading by the Principal, LEONARD HASKELTINE, Esq., and singing by the entire school, the Governor was introduced and spoke in substance as follows:

YOUNG LADIES: I must express the pleasure I have experienced in meeting with you this morning. In the discharge of my official duties I have often been in the presence of assembled companies of females, but the surrounding circumstances were calculated only to produce painful emotions. Those females either came pleading for Executive clemency in favor of an erring relative, or were paying the penalty of violated law. While standing here the contrast spontaneously forced itself upon my mind. I have often had serious reflections and fears in regard to the future history of this great City, especially when considering the innumerable temptations to vice and crime that are in its midst; but my fears are dispelled, and my hopes cheered when I look upon an institution like this, and see so many engaged in the useful and patriotic employment of receiving and of giving instruction.

At the close of the Governor's remarks the young ladies retired to their several class-rooms, discovering meanwhile some music, under the direction of WILLIAM H. WEED, Esq., one of the teachers in the institution.

SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL IN WISCONSIN.—A sheep shearing festival was held at Whitehall, Wis., on the 21st ult. Pens for the sheep were prepared, so arranged as to form a circle—the inside of which was occupied by the shearers. There were from 1,000 to 1,500 persons present. There were seven shearers to contend for the prizes, and each was to shear five sheep and do up the wool. the premiume to be awarded to those who did their work the best, taking into consideration the time consumed in doing it. At 11 o'clock the shearers commenced operations, and began to make the wool fly, and at the close the following premiums were awarded:

For the best shearer, C. Lewis, Waterville,.....$6
Second best shearer, G. H. Canfield, Waterville,..... 4
Third best shearer, H. Hemenway, Richmond,..... 2

The following was the time occupied by the shearers:

	Hours.	Min.
Canfield, for Edgerton & McArter,.....	2	38
Dingman, for Davis,.....	2	11
Hemenway, for Rice,.....	2	15
Bohemier, for Weston,.....	2	36
Lewis, for Donaldson,.....	2	09
Hudson, for Rice,.....	2	54
Thayer, for Donaldson,.....	2	45

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIERNAN, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **The Second South Williamsburg Village Association** will hold its regular meeting for public business at their rooms, No 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13. Every member is requested to attend, and those who desire to become members should make immediate application. The property of this Association is situated upon the line of the Williamsburg and Cypress Hills Plankroad, between Myrtle and Cooper's Ave., in a rapidly improving neighborhood, and only three miles from the ferries. The whole cost for an eligible and commodious lot will be only $95, which includes an equal interest in $5,000 worth of improvements. More full and accurate information may be obtained at the meeting.

JOHN WILSON, President.
CHAS. YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Magnet of Attraction.**—Under this head may be classed DONETTI'S EXHIBITION OF ACTING MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No 539 Broadway. Night after night the audiences increase in size and quality, as they judging from present appearances, this spacious saloon will eventually be too small to contain the visitors. The performances of the Monkeys are really wonderful, and the chemical illusions by far the most beautiful artistic efforts combined with mechanical skill we have ever witnessed. Go and see them and you will thank us for the recommendation.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-st, opposite the Custom-House.—This Institution is now open permanently; the Library from 9 o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M; the Reading Room till 10 o'clock P. M. The down-town office will be open from 4 o'clock P. M. till 7 o'clock P. M. for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place.

TERMS—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. CALDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Diseases of the Lungs.**—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, physicians for diseases of the lungs, may be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock. Office, No. 828 Broadway, 24 door above 12th-st. The practice of administering medicines by inhalation, so successful in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, introduced by Dr. R. HUNTER, several years since, and so fully explained in his work just published by Messrs Stringer & Townsend, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The last regular meeting of this Association, will be held at their rooms No 187 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13, and as this is to be the last meeting it is particularly requested that every member will endeavor to be present. Members who have not paid the whole amount of their subscriptions, $97 12, are informed that the balance must be paid in to-day or the amounts paid will be forfeited, and their lots sold.

B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall, Association of the City of New-York.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Association will be held at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand-st, on MONDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. The annual elections for a Board of Managers, consisting of 13 for this Association; also for 3 Inspectors of Election, will be held on the same day, and at the same place. The poll will open at 3 o'clock, and close at 9 o'clock, P. M. By order, JOHN I. DAVIES, Secretary.

☞ **Putnamville Homestead Association.**—A meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 13, corner of Broadway and Grand-st Punctual attendance is requested, as the subject of surveying and laying out the land will be longer deferred. Persons wishing to become members, are requested to attend. Four city lots, or a quarter acre, can be obtained for $75, payable in small payments.

P. A. POTTER, President, No. 2 Hanover-st.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursion to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving foot of Chambers-st, Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery, for $50 to pass, in monthly payments of only $5 down and $5 per month. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

C. S. ANDREWS & J. P. KENDALL.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A lecture on *Contributions to Natural Knowledge from the Study of Minerals*, will be read before the Association at their rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of New-Haven. The public (ladies included) are invited to be present. HOWARD CROSBY, President.

☞ **Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CHOLERA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PILLS** are a certain cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which, if neglected, may prove fatal. No person should be without it. Sold by druggists everywhere, and by A. McCLINTOCK & CO., No. 126 Fulton-st. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Class in Phonography.—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or single lessons,) for the instruction class at the Battery, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALDWIN, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs** may be averted by obeying the laws of health. One dose of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA and CHOLERA PILLS will relieve every case, leaving the system in a healthy condition. Sold by druggists and country merchants. McCLINTOCK & CO.'s depository, No 126 Fulton-st.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 126 Grove-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12. Persons wishing to become members, are requested to attend.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PILLS** are a certain cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which, if neglected, may prove fatal. No person should be without it. Sold by druggists everywhere, and by A. McCLINTOCK & CO., No. 126 Fulton-st. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Class in Phonography.—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or single lessons,) for the instruction class at the Battery, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALDWIN, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs** may be averted by obeying the laws of health. One dose of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA and CHOLERA PILLS will relieve every case, leaving the system in a healthy condition. Sold by druggists and country merchants. McCLINTOCK & CO.'s depository, No 126 Fulton-st.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 126 Grove-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12. Persons wishing to become members, are requested to attend.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursion to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving foot of Chambers-st, Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery, for $50 to pass, in monthly payments of only $5 down and $5 per month. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

C. S. ANDREWS & J. P. KENDALL.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A lecture on *Contributions to Natural Knowledge from the Study of Minerals*, will be read before the Association at their rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, June 13, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, of New-Haven. The public (ladies included) are invited to be present. HOWARD CROSBY, President.

☞ **Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA CORDIAL and CHOLERA PILLS** are a certain cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, which, if neglected, may prove fatal. No person should be without it. Sold by druggists everywhere, and by A. McCLINTOCK & CO., No. 126 Fulton-st. Price 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.

J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Class in Phonography.—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or single lessons,) for the instruction class at the Battery, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALDWIN, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ **Diseases of the Throat and Lungs** may be averted by obeying the laws of health. One dose of Dr. McCLINTOCK'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA and CHOLERA PILLS will relieve every case, leaving the system in a healthy condition. Sold by druggists and country merchants. McCLINTOCK & CO.'s depository, No 126 Fulton-st.

☞ **A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association** will be held at their rooms, No. 126 Grove-st, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12. Persons wishing to become members, are requested to attend.

E. W. KETCHAM, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two girls, one as cook and washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and nurse. Both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 61 Clinton-st, between Houston and Stanton-sts. Can be seen for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 114 4th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—To do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, in the city or country, by a very experienced and well recommended girl; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer, and will make herself generally useful. Please call at No. 229 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended, tidy young woman, to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; is a first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook, also a good plain sewer, and fond of children. Gives good City reference, and makes herself generally useful. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st, near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced Protestant girls, with good City reference, one as a first class cook in a private family or respectable private boarding-house, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 78 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two German girls (sisters) want situations as chambermaids. They understand dressmaking, washing and ironing well, and speak English fluently. Best references. Please call at No. 126 Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable American Protestant girl, in City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; any lady requiring such help will find her trustworthy and obliging. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman who is competent, a situation as cook, washer or ironer in a private family. Refers to the family she is now with at No. 91 West 36th-st., who are giving up housekeeping. Can be seen for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER—By a graduate of a New-England College, a thorough scholar and experienced teacher. A situation in a classical school preferred. The best reference can be given. Address box No. 37, JOHNSON, Vermont.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Can cut and fit dresses, and do all kinds of plain sewing. Can be seen until Wednesday at her present place, No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a fine healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 367 6th-av., north of 23d-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter or as nurse in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; call at No. 47 West 29th-st., the residence of her late employer would go in the country.

SERVANTS.—The best servants in the City can always be obtained at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 387 Broadway, corner of Reade-st, where only the best and most respectable servants are admitted. Waiting for places to-day: Hollandish nurse, Swedish seamstress, English born mulatto girls; a few German girls, and Scotch, Irish and English domestic help; also German farmers, gardeners, coachmen, mechanics, &c. Terms moderate. N. B.—Under the Irving House.

SERVANTS—The best in the City, as chambermaids, cooks, nurses, girls to cook, wash and iron, small girls to mind, &c.; also coachmen, gardeners and farmers—English, Irish, Scotch and German—at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-Office.

FITZSIMON & McLERNON.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

WOMAN WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, who is experienced in the care and management of children, of neat habits and cheerful disposition. Apply at No. 235 10th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who accrossed from New-York in the Peck-slip and Williamsburg Ferry about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 21st of March last, and who witnessed or can give any information concerning the accident to Mr. Albert Sturtevant upon that evening, will contribute towards an act of justice by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. ANDREW H. SANDS, Attorney, &c., No. 18 William-st., New-York.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st.—In order to obtain the end for which the Christian Home has been established, it is essentially necessary that all young women entering the building should remain at least one week under its happy and hallowed influences. Under these circumstances, the public at large are requested to give at least from two to eight days' notice for a servant. Address CHRISTIAN HOME, No. 614 6th-av., corner of 36th-st. Fee for each servant, $1.

A YOUNG MAN, who will graduate at Bowdoin College in a few weeks, and who has had good and successful experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as tutor in a private family or teacher of a small classical school. He is known well in the German and French languages as taught in this country. A residence in or near a large village or city would be preferred. Satisfactory references given both for character and ability. Address J. L. H., Box No. 11 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

WRAPPER WRITERS WANTED.—Three first-rate and rapid writers wanted for a weekly paper. Apply at No 321 Broadway, 3d floor. None but those experienced in the business need apply.

CLERK WANTED—In a bookstore. Address, post-paid, LOVELLOW, Post Office, New-York, with real name, stating age, experience, salary expected, if single or married, and references.

TO TINSMITHS—Four or six first rate bench-workmen and a wheeler can have yearly employment and the highest rate of wages, by applying to GEO. L. JONES, at the American Planished Tin Works, at Albany, N. Y.

BOY WANTED—In a dry goods store, about 15 years old. Apply at No. 222 6th-av.

TEN AGENTS WANTED—For each State, with $1 to $200 capital, to sell articles wanted in every family. Good salesmen can make $3 to $5 per day, or paid $90 to $150 per month. Call or address No. 217 Bowery.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—To all those who have not provided Board for the Summer the Le Roy House is recommended, for the beautiful and truly healthy situation, the spacious lawn and shady trees, and the liberal manner in which the table is supplied, by a lady who studies to gratify her boarders in every wish of their hearts. It is only 19 miles from the City by the New-Haven cars, and about ten minutes' walk from the depôt.

BOARDING—A private family having more room than is requisite, would let a pleasant front room with pantry and partial board, to a gentlemen. The house is new, containing all the modern improvements. Those wishing the comforts of a quiet home, on moderate terms, can call at No. 23 Grove-st. Two stage routes and cars within one block of the House.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated in a private family with a large and neatly furnished room, with partial board, (gas in the room,) house pleasantly situated in South Brooklyn, five minutes walk from the ferry. Reference required. Address R. C. J., Box No. 2,598 Post-Office, N. Y.

BOARDING.—To let, two rooms on the second floor to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Also, a few single gentlemen can be handsomely accommodated with light and airy rooms, at No. 54 Clarkson-st., corner of Greenwich. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Persons wishing board in a quiet house, pleasantly situated in one of the most healthy and delightful locations in Brooklyn, can find rooms by addressing B. T. G., *Times* office. The most unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sundays,) and handsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. W., Box No. 2,713 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 203 19th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No 24 East 27th-st.

BOARDING—Rooms at No. 19 Waverley-place, for transient or permanent boarders. A beautiful location.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the summer months, will do well to apply immediately either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Oyster* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen-Cove.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A family residing in Westchester County, 2 miles from the Harlem railroad, and about 25 miles from the City, would like to take a number of boarders for the season. For particulars inquire at No. 197 9th-av., corner London Terrace, until the 8th inst.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Two or three gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, within a short walk of the principal ferries. Address P. W. T., Box No. 66, New-York Post-Office.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Gentlemen can procure very pleasant rooms in a private family at No. 19 10th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs. The rooms are newly furnished and provided with gas, bath, &c. Breakfast, or breakfast and tea, if required. References exchanged.

BOARD FOR A CHILD.—A lady desirably situated in South Brooklyn, wishes to take a child to board. For further particulars, inquire at No. 23 Beekman-st., N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 82 Christie-st.; also, a single room to let, with breakfast and tea. Cars pass the door.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Or two single gentlemen, in a private family in Brooklyn about ten minutes walk from the ferry; an excellent boarding. Address F. P., Box 2 675 Post Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—On third floor of house No. 120 Orchard-st, to one or two single gentlemen for lodging. None but those in search of quiet and effectual lodging need apply. Board at convenient places directly in pleasant street from furnished rooms. Unobjectionable references or would be let to a lone widow. Rent cannot exceed $.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady. Also, an unfurnished large first-floor front parlor. Table of partial board if required. No. 41 Carmine-st., continuation of 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with private board, in a first-class house, in a pleasant location, convenient to the ferries and cars. Terms moderate. Address box No. 2,713 General Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FOURTH OF JULY ILLUSTRATED FRIENDLY AND PATRIOTIC CAUTION.—News Agents and the trade generally will please not be in too great a hurry—don't all rush at once—be calm, cool, collected and sublimely confident, and you each make any amount of money—for this day is published the FOURTH OF JULY PICTORIAL PICK—the most beautiful, and the wittiest paper ever published—full of magnificent pictures and provocative of laughter enough for one year! Whist! Here she goes and there she goes! [Meaning the *Pick.*] Independence now and independence for ever! Wholesale and retail. ROSS & JONES, No. 106 Nassau-st.

THE SAINT AND THE SINNER.—"A TALE NOT STRANGER THAN TRUE."—Here is a thin volume of sharp, often-ranging, and always voluptuous rhyme. Whoever wrote it did not want for language, even to its finest shades and subtleties. Versification was evidently not his art, but his nature: and, if by reading and observation he had learned to distinguish a "Saint," we doubt not in his heart of hearts of the "Sinner" was perfect, experimental and personal. The writer is a worshipper of Venus, in the spirit of Antinous, and the book should be shunned by all who are not fortified by a deep love for the pure and truly beautiful. The "Sinner" heroine is selected from among the Magdalens, and is one who has fallen utterly from woman's high 'estate.' She allures a 'Saint' (a misnomer by the way,) to her abode, who proves to be one who had wronged her; who reweps he is compelled to listen to the full story of her innocence, her shame, and her woes, told in a fiery strain. There is a somewhat seductive fascination in the passionate tale, highly illustrated as it is by personal portraiture."—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

"It leaches the vices of this great City as unsparingly as the satirist Juvenal whipped with his kindling verse the besmutched morals of lascivious Rome."—*Daily Times.*

"Its versification is full of the genuine wantonness of Rochester."—*Daily Express.*

"This is emphatically the most startling production of the day. Solon Robinson may now cry out 'Hot Corn' unheeded, and the 'Old Brewery' cease its clamors, for the 'Saint and the Sinner' eclipses them all."—*National Democrat.*

"The imagery is exquisite, and the poetry throughout is beautiful."—*Morning Star.*

"We read it at one sitting, and did not sleep all night for it."—*N. Y. Sunday Atlas.*

"Since the days of Lord Byron, nothing so good, in a poetical sense, has been offered to the public."—*Sunday Courier.*

Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st; DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.; and by the principal agents and booksellers.

POPULAR BOOK.—AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HUGH MILLER. 4,500 copies in four weeks. New edition now ready. MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS; OR, THE STORY OF MY EDUCATION. By HUGH MILLER. With an elegant portrait. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

This is a personal narrative of an interesting and instructive character, concerning one of the most remarkable men of the age. It has attracted attention among the lovers of good reading in all directions, and the demand is constantly increasing

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It points out the way by which the young of all classes, and particularly the working classes, may obtain knowledge, acquire distinction, and leave their mark upon the age in which they live. It shows the power of perseverance; that mountain obstacles yield before it, and its patient continued exercise, is sure to yield success."—*Times, Troy, N. Y.*

"It is a book of the most genial spirit of humor, and yet of earnestness—by one who has understood far better than most men that life is a school, and nature always a fresh study. It is a book that may profit all classes, by giving new ideas and new facts, and it cannot fail of pleasing every reader."—*New-York Mirror.*

"The author is endowed with two great gifts, the power of observance, and the faculty of retaining unimpaired his vivid impressions. His love of nature has brought him into communion, not only with its animated creatures, but with the silent monuments on which he has inscribed his claim to fame."—*Albany Atlas.*

"Miller is one of the 'characteristic men of the age.' Everything connected with him, or with any portion of his history, possesses an interest of a peculiar kind. His life presents many of the attractions that are commonly supposed to belong to the region of romance."—*Southern Presbyterian, Charleston.*

Published by GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

For sale by all Booksellers.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF HEALTH. Edited by Dr. REESE. Just PUBLISHED and for sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222; T. G. CROWEN, No. 699; H. T. KIERSTED, No. 531 Broadway. Subscriptions $3 annually. Single numbers 20 cents.

CONTENTS OF JUNE NUMBER, VIZ:

Professor Renwick vs. Dr John Trener.
Doctors and Temperance. Homœopathy.
Judge Edmonds and the Spirits—Sacred Circle.
The fees of Physicians. Chloroform internally.
Dr. Coggeshall and the College of Pharmacy.
Medical Schools and Bible Classes.
Dr. Horace Green vs. Dr. John G. Adams.
Case of the murderer, Hendrickson.
Poverty of New-York City.
Cholera in England, Ireland and Scotland.
New Publications—Medical and Scientific.
Dr. Sim's New Hospital.
Miscellaneous Items. Obituary, &c., &c.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 852 Broadway.

NO. 525 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—This number is embellished with a fine steel engraving, entitled *Love's Young Dream*, and containing, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an excellent article upon the Present Protestant Refugees Theodore Parker as an Author; Painless Surgery in Mesmeric Trance; the King of Prussia; Interview with Sir Charles Napier; War in the East; England's share in it; The Quiet Heart, &c.

Subscriptions and advertisements received; single numbers sold, and the trade supplied, from the Publication Office, No. 243 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

FRANK FORRESTER'S NEW BOOK.—PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM THE HISTORIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, author of "The Captains of the Old Republic," "Cavaliers of England," "Marmaduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," "The Roman Traitor," &c. 12mo. muslin, $1 25. Now ready, by HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 329 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW STATIONERY STORE.—NO. 96 FULTON-ST. NEAR WILLIAM-ST.—SLOTE & JONES (HENRY SLOTE, JONATHAN JAMES,) have opened in the new building corner of William-st., with an entire new stock of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY. Having a BINDERY attached to our business, under our personal supervision, we are enabled to say our work will be equal to any other house. Country dealers supplied.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—READY ON WEDNESDAY "THE STREET-PREACHER," containing new and startling developments. In this work are given plots whose horrors will blanche the cheek with fear and hardly be credited, but every statement is fact—stern, terrible fact. Price 12½ cents. Arrangement your orders early. Second edition NEW-YORK ROCK BOY now ready.

F. BRADY, No. 12 ANN-ST.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., Ludgate-hill, London, Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

IN PRESS—And will be ready in a few days: MORE WORLDS THAN ONE—THE CREED OF THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN. By Sir DAVID BREWSTER. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

England admires, and France no less,
E. LYON'S POWDER poisonless;
And medals won at two "World's Fairs,"
From all competitors the bearers.

FOUR NATIONAL PRIZES have been decreed to LYON for his Magnetic Powder, as the only poisonless composition, infallible for the destruction of bed-bugs, roaches, fleas, plant and fowl insects, &c. His Magnetic Pills for rats and mice are equally certain in their effects. Depôts, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Connecting with Railroads North and West—Fare, 50 cents. The steamers MANHATTAN, Capt. W. B NELSON, and HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. DAILY (Saturday's excepted) at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply at the office, on the wharf.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUMLETTE, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	Jno. T. B. Maxwell,	Jacob Little,
Rich'd F. Carman,	Marsh. O. Roberts,	Am. C. Kingsland,
John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooke,	Henry L. Pierson,
Fred. De Peyster,	Edward C. Knapp,	Fitch L. Anthony,
Alfred Plumlett,	John Garcia,	Nathan Babcock,
Geo. S. Doughty,	G. W. Burnham,	Wm. H. Johnson,
Henry L. Hogan,	Jeames Gourd,	L. E. Lahens,
S. J. Perdeman,	Lorsn. Delmonico,	Geo. B. Morewood
Eugene Plunkett,	Austin S. Tuttle,	John E. Livingston
Abr. Van Santvoord,	Solomon Bunts,	E. K. Collins,
Wm. S. Van Duzer,	Howard C. Cady,	C. F. Lindsley,
Robert Boorn,	Richard Clarke,	E. H. Hutchford,
Jos. F. Bridges,	S. M. Stilwell,	Hiram Anderson,
	Thomas E. Davis.	

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE. FULL WRIGHT. CANTO XXXVI.

The o'er wrought joy of Blackstone when he read
This proof of Julia's tenderness and feeling,
Cause'd a rich glow upon his face to spread;
While either eye the glittering dross revealing,
Which down his cheeks in trickling torrents sped,
So great his joy, he felt his brain was reeling;
And long it was ere he could speak, while Malin to pale
Her cheeks and lips. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE for finished, ideal complexions is the best in use. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established Perfumery depôt, No. 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway, and at Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.—Will open on Monday, 13th inst., a large stock of Straw Goods, consisting, in part, of

25 cases super split Straw Bonnets, with capes.
20 cases super English Dunstable, with capes.
15 cases super Florence, with capes.
25 cases super Straw and Lace, with capes.
10 cases super Manilla Hats, with veils.
10 cases super Lace and Lawn Hats, together with a general stock of Straw Goods, Ribbons and Flowers.

HOBBS & KETCHUM, Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., corner of William.

Just received—50 cartons rich white Bonnet Ribbons.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 126 Front-st. Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Roman Candles, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 126 Front-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a large and well selected stock of Fireworks, Chinese Crackers, Double Headers, Rockets, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Flower Pots, Torpedoes, Blue Lights, Bengolas, Roman Candles, Exhibition Pieces, Colored Fires, &c., &c., of the first quality, all of which he offers at the lowest prices.

THOMAS DUNKIN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—Warranted first quality. Exhibitions supplied at short notice. Fire Crackers, Rockets, Roman Candles, Blue Lights, Triangles, and a large variety of small articles suitable for dealers. JOHN D. ROBBINS, No. 288 Washington-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. R. FOULDS, 37½ No. 39 Park-row, up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A general assortment and of the best quality. Also, H. Y. S. HALL'S superior Colored Fire for sale. For sale by ALDEAVE & LOCKWOOD, 289 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.—A private Day School, having an annual income of over $1,000, will be transferred, with the fixtures, &c., to any gentleman well recommended as an acceptable teacher, for a moderate consideration. Communications, post-paid, with real names, references, &c., addressed MARCUS TULLIUS, Box No. 2,117, New-York Post-Office, will meet with due attention.

TO COFFEE ROASTERS—A good opportunity presents itself to coffee grinders to purchase cheap all the outfit of a coffee roasting establishment. Said property consists of a steam engine—five-horse power, in good running order—boiler, shafting, &c., together with new and improved mills for grinding. The engine can be seen running at any time, and the whole property examined, by applying to WILLIAM THOMAS, Machinist, No. 47 Dey-st.

STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE—Of an old established merchant tailor's store. Has a good run of custom. Is nicely fitted up in one of the very best localities in the city of Brooklyn. To one wishing to engage in the clothing business no better stand can be found. For particulars apply to W. H. KNAUFELL, Nos 99 and 101 William-st., New-York, or to B. DOCKSTADER, No. 64 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE STOCK OF A SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—Doing a good cash business of custom and store work. Ill health of the owner the only reason for wishing to sell. Also one of Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines (in perfect order), with or without the business. Inquire at No. 131 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—Clothing Store for sale

...Daily reported for the N. Y. Daily Times
SATURDAY, June 10—6 P. M.

...Are in fair demand at former rates. The ... sales embrace 1000 bbls. Pearls at $5 50, and ... at $5 75@$5 81½, @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—The day's sales were estimated at 1,000 bales at unchanged prices.

...—Dry Cod are in better request at $3 25@$3 50, @ ... Pickled continue in steady demand at $10 50 @ ... and $9 50@$9 75 for No. 2, @ bbl. Herring ... market.

MEAL AND MEAL—State and Western brands are ... and brown, but not in very active request, as the Bakers and local trade confine their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants, while shipping parties from buying altogether because they cannot obtain ... current rates. The day's movements ... 6,700 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. good common ... to arrive by July 1, at $8 25 @ bbl.; and the rest-... within the annexed range:

...No. 2, @ bbl	$7 75 @ 8 12½
...straight brands	8 25 @ 8 37½
...straight brands	8 50 @ 8 62½
...Family Brands	8 62½@ 8 75
...Mixed Iowa	8 62½@ 8 75
...Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 81½@ 9 —
...Fancy Michigan	9 — @ 9 12½
...Common to good Ohio	8 81½@ 9 12½
...Ohio, round hoop, common	8 81½@ 9 —
...Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
...Extra Ohio	10 — @11 —
...Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 75 @11 —
...Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 25
...Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

...Corn Meal is dull and nominal. Southern is less active and a shade cheaper. There were 1,000 bbls. disposed of at $3 75@$9 25 for mixed to straight, and $9 75@$10 50 for fancy, @ bbl. Rye Flour has not varied. 200 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal have been purchased at $3 87½ @ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and languid in price, though the stock is not very large. We have heard of no important sales since our last. Rye is also inactive, though still held at $1 25 @ bushel. Barley is neglected and nominally quoted at 95c.@$1 for common to prime @ bushel. Oats are very dull at the reduced rates before mentioned. Corn is still less freely offered, and being in good demand, mainly for home use, it is on the advance. The day's business comprises 38,000 bushels at 77½@78c. for unsound; 82c.@84c. for round yellow; 83c.@85c. for mixed western, and 86c.@87c. for prime Southern white and yellow @ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are in but moderate request at previous figures. The day's operations add up 200 bags Rio Coffee at 10½c.@10½c.; 150 Maracaibo do. at 10½c.@ 10¾c.; 600 St. Domingo, for export, at an unpublished price @ lb. 35 tres. and 40 bbls. Cuba Honey, for home use, at 56c. 200 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 23c. @ gallon. 600 bbls. New-Orleans Sugar at 4c.@4½c.; 1,000 hhds. Cuba do. at 4½c.@5c.; 150 Porto Rico do. at 4½c.@ 5½c., and 50 boxes brown Havana do. at 6½c. @ lb.

HAY—Rizer is more sought after at 75c. for shipment and $1 01 for local use @ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The week's sales of American embraced 300 bales undressed at $200@$220, and 50 bales dressed at $270@$270 @ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern are rare and held at $1 81½@$1 87½ @ thousand.

LIME—Rockland sells freely at 87½c. for common, and $3 25 for lump @ bbl.

OILS—The market for whale, sperm and olive is still very quiet though firm. Linseed is depreciating. There were 5,000 gallons procured to-day at 81c.@83c. @ gallon. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still on the decline. There have been 1,700 bbls. disposed of to-day at $13 25 for mess, and $12 for prime @ bbl. Cut Meats are more active at full prices, sales having been made of 900 pkgs. shoulders and hams at former quotations. Lard is not so brisk, but remains without change in value. There were 530 bbls. Bar on strictly prime taken at 9c.@9½c. @ lb. Beef is quite scarce and held above the views of buyers, hence it is inactive. Only 230 bbls mess were sold during the day at $16 50@$18 for country, and $15 75 for Repacked Chicago @ bbl. Prime is out of market. It was last bought at $9 @ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese remain about the same.

RICE—Is brisker and firmer. 1,250 tres. common to prime were disposed of during the week at $3 50@$4 37½ @ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Some 15,000 lbs. prime changed hands at 11½c.@11½c. @ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales of 500 bbls Ohio and Perison, part to arrive, were reported to-day at 27½c.@28c. @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—No improvement was observable in this line. For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bales compressed Cotton at ¾d. @ lb, and 4,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, on private terms. For London, a few lots Beef were shipped at 32s. 6d. @ ton. For Glasgow, there were lately taken 1,000 bbls. Naval Stores at 4s.; 600 tierces Lard at 30s.; and 30 tons grease Butter at 23s. 6d.@25s. For Havre, there were engaged a few parcels Cotton at 1c., and 2m. loaded do. at 1c. @ lb. For other Continental ports nothing additional was reported. For Australia and California, measurement goods were quoted at 45c.@55c. @ foot, but the engagements were small and mainly within the range. The latest charters were: A vessel to load with Cotton at Mobile for Havre, at ½c. @ lb. Another, with deals at St. John's for London, at £6 10s.; three from Quebec to London £7 10s.@£7 15s.; two from Quebec to Bristol Channel, £7 5s.@£7 10s.; a ship, hence to Hull or Grimsby, £7 10s.; a bark, from Richibucto to Bristol, E., £7 10s.; a ship, from Machias to Berbice, lumber, $12, thence to London, £4; a bark, from Wilmington to Demerara, lumber, $16, and home from Bonaire, salt, 30s.; a bark, to Genoa or Naples, compressed cotton, 1c.; a brig from Salt Island to New-York, salt, 18c.; a brig to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, white pine lumber, $26, and measurement goods 30c. @ foot; a bark from Dubov Island to Demerara, lumber, $16; a brig from Bangor to Windward, West India Island, lumber, $10 50; a bark from Baltimore to Boston, coal, $3 50; a brig, 150 tons, to Fort Lavaca and back, about $2,500; a ship to Melbourne with lumber; two barks to Marseilles, one of them last from Malaga; a bark to a port in the Bay of Honey, and back from Malaga; a schr. to Ivica and back, and a Sicilian brig to Oporto, on terms we did not learn; together with a vessel to load with coal at Philadelphia, for Salinas, Pacific coast, at $15 @ ton.

AN UNEXPECTED REPRIEVE.—The Fredericksburg Herald gives an account of a very unexpected reprieve (pardon, we suppose,) of three negroes in the county of Northumberland. They had been condemned to be hung for an attempt to poison their master, Capt. HARVEY, and were in the act of being executed, with prayer, hymn, shroude prepared, &c., when the messenger arrived with the reprieve from Gov JOHNSON. He had been delayed by high water and other obstacles, and on the morning of the intended execution-day was twenty-five miles from the place where the gallows was erected, just an hour and a half before the ropes were to be adjusted.—*Richmond Mail, June 9th.*

SODA DRINKING.—An immense quantity of soda-water is required in cities, during the hot season, to ... as much as it almost every corner: it is possible, and we believe ... may encourage, to use it to excess, and produce ... readily remedied. A few ... as much as the stomach can ... of substance is swallowed every ... the habit becomes a vice, and ... worse than ... Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEATH OF P. BEREDLOVE was killed by lightning, near Marion, Macon county, Ala. He was on horseback at the time, and the horse was also killed. He was struck on the head, the fluid passing down his body on the horse. Mr. B. was a school teacher, and ... concerning from his uncle ... [illegible]

...

DRY GOODS—SPRING STYLES—BOOTH & DUTTLE, No. 149 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods, comprising the newest fabrics of the season. They have opened a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and Hamilton lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Gingham and ginghum lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines, and in great plain de ...ines and plaid and plain barages. Embroidered ... in lawns, Cashi Valles, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 149 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

POPULAR TRADE.—A. T. STEWART & CO., have ... a large lot of Paris made Mantillas, some trimmed with lace and richly embroidered, at the prices of $5 to $12 each, about one half the cost of importation. Solid black plaid Silks, Spring colors, at only 62c. per yard; Paris quality Foulards, 45 6d; Paris printed Barages, fine quality, 31 6d; superior Organdy Muslins, 18c.; &c. And a full assortment of the newest and most elegant Summer dress goods, to which additions are constantly being made by each and every steamer. Broadway, corner Crosby and Reade-sts.

BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.—The entire Stock of Rich Embroidered and Plain Silk Mantillas in all colors, is now offered to the Ladies at an enormous reduction from former prices, $10 and $12 Mantillas for $5, and a large lot of $14, $15, and $16 Mantillas are now offered for $8. Ladies call early and secure Bargains! MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 56 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.—Printed Lawns, plaid Muslins, Ginghams, Prints, black Silks, Brocadelottas, Damasks, Napkins, ... ware, Cottonades, Denims, &c., at wholesale and retail, by W. MATHEWS & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

...

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole, or part of a three-story and brick house in Williamsburg, within three minutes' walk of Peck-slip or Division-avenue Ferry. The house is new, and will be let at the rate of $300 per year. Apply to W. H. DEBROW, No. 33 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE TO LET—The 2-story brown stone house, No. 16 West 26th-st., with its furniture, until 1st Oct. next, or house without the furniture for the balance of the year. It is pleasantly situated in a block of 18 houses of same style and finish. Rent, without furniture, $450. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A country place, 1 of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge, Westchester, Conn., consisting of a dwelling house, ice-house, barn, and from 5 to 15 acres of land. Inquire at No. 46 Chatham-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 2-story brick house, with the modern conveniences, within 5 minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply to J. STANTON, No. 3 Hanover Bank Buildings.

HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—The brick three-story house and stable No. 71 West 26th st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 169 Walker-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. or 7 to 9 P. M.

COTTAGE TO LET.—$150 Rent.—A cottage at Fort Lee, nine rooms, four minutes' walk from New steam boat, with four trips a day, 40 minutes from foot of Spring-st., New-York. Fare 15¼ cents. Situated 200 feet in rear of the Fort. Inquire of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—Sufficient for three or four persons, within one mile of Fishkill Village, and five by steamboat of Fishkill Dépôt. Apply to SYLVESTER SOUTHARD, Fishkill Village.

SECOND FLOOR AND COTTAGE TO LET.—The second floor of a very good house (3 rooms and 2 bedrooms), with folding doors, marble mantels, grates, &c., in Fulton-av., Brooklyn, nearly a mile from Wall-st. Ferry, at $144; per annum. Inquire of W. MACKAY, 2 Beekman-st., N. Y. Also, E. T. BELKE, No. 54 Schuyler-pl., Brooklyn. Also a neat Cottage, remarkably convenient, on Graham-av., with 6 fireplaces. To a small family they will be rented cheap. Call on C. S. BOOTH, No. 234 Graham-av., near Grand-st. Rent $165 per annum.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 3 Park-place, now occupied by Sun, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 313 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 128 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 24, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

STATEN ISLAND.—To rent from 1st July to 1st May next, three cottage houses, perfectly new, with marble mantels and ranges, handsomely located within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Rent for the term, $300 each. For particulars, apply to RAY TOMPKINS, Quarantine, States Island.

PART OF A THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Pleasantly situated within half an hour of New-York. It will be let for two or three months, or long er if agreeable, to a small family as a Summer residence. Apply to LEANDER GALE, at J. F. Trow's Printing Office, No. 49 Ann-st., or MORGAN GALE, No. 116 Garden-st, Hoboken.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Or the furniture, which is nearly new, for sale and the house to let. Location very desirable, near St. George's Church, (Dr. TYNG's,) and within two minutes' walk of the Clarendon Hotel. As the occupant is about leaving for Europe, possession will be given immediately. Apply to WILSON G HUNT & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 William-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam-power, at No. 9 Gansvoort-st., near Hudson. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to RADIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The NEW CREEK COMPANY is now receiving at Baltimore a regular supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any Coal mined in the Cumberland region, for domestic purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the United States Navy, and for the use of locomotives can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 25 Wall-st.

COAL.—Lehigh Broad Mountain, Peach Orchard and other Coals. Best quality direct from mines, suitable for grate, ranges, &c., delivered from yard carefully screened, or from boats, at reduced rates. THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

STEAMBOATS

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. J. HITCHCOCK, will commence running regular trips on the above Ferry on and after SATURDAY, June 10, as follows: Leave Spring-st., N. R., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leave Coney Island, 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M.—landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 12½c.; no half price for children. The boat has been purchased and fitted out by the Ferry, with a regard to cost, for the accommodation of the public. N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the said steamer or owners.

CHAS. McNEILL, Agent.

The Pavilion on said Island is now open for the reception of visitors, where may be found at all times, both in eating and drinking, the very best the market affords. The bathing house at this place is unrivalled, it being perfectly safe.

N. B.—Little Neck clams always on hand.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—The large, well-known, commodious steamer AMERICUS, and splendid barge MERCHANT, to let for excursions. For particulars and making contracts, inquire of Capt. LEVI FRELIGH, on board the boat foot of Jay-st. These boats are the largest and best on the Hudson River; have been expressly fitted, with full suites of cabins, and every article necessary for the convenience and comfort of parties.

THE STEAMBOAT MAY QUEEN—Unequalled in elegance of accommodations by any boat of her tonnage in New-York, is now ready to charter for excursions in New-York Bay and adjacent waters. Sunday schools, picnic and military companies can be amply provided for. For terms and conditions apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7 South-st., New-York, up stairs.

LOCOMOTIVES.—THE LAWRENCE MACHINE SHOP have now the following Locomotives for sale:

Six Locomotives, on inside connection, 4½ feet drivers, 20 tons weight, to be delivered in one week from receipt of orders.

Six Locomotives, 5 feet drivers, inside connection, 24½ tons, can be delivered in eight weeks.

Six Locomotives, 5½ feet drivers, inside connection, 24½ tons, can be delivered in eight weeks.

Six Locomotives, 4½ feet drivers, inside connection, 27½ tons weight, can be delivered in October, 1854.

Six Locomotives, 4 feet drivers, outside connection, 26 tons weight, can be delivered in December, 1854.

Six Locomotives, 4½ feet drivers, outside connection, 25½ tons weight, can be delivered in January, 1855.

Six Locomotives, 4½ feet drivers, outside connection, 25½ tons weight, can be delivered in March, 1855.

These Locomotives are all first class machines, and made in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, and of the best material. They are all 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

GORDON McKAY, Treas. Office No. 47 State-st., Boston.
JOHN C. HOADLEY, Sup't., Office in Lawrence, Mass.
D. A. CLARY, Selling Agent, Office at the Machinery Dépôt of the Lawrence Machine Shop, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

The Lawrence Machine Shop have also on hand, Stationary Steam Engines, and all kinds of Machinists' Tools, large Lathes finished for Locomotive Drivers, Planing Machines, &c.

TO CAPITALISTS INTERESTED IN NAVIGATION.—JUNE 7, 1854.—The advertiser humbly invites the attention of capitalists interested in the safety and perfection of navigation. His invention is not before the world yet; it is both simple and reliable, safe, with great speed; small steamers at least one mile per minute. Bursting of boilers and breaking of machinery overcome. May be used in all sail vessels as a protection in storms, saving by contingencies at least forty per cent. other machinery. Those interested in the same will meet with very favorable terms, and by taking active part in the enterprise, not only oblige the inventor, but appreciate their own interests. Address, or call on C. G. RUEHLING, French's Hotel, New-York.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY TO FRANKLIN SQUARE.—NOTICE.—Persons having memorials in favor of this improvement are requested to leave the same at the office of the Market Fire Insurance Company, corner of Pearl and Beekman-sts., or with ENOCH DEAN, Esq., President of the Bowery Bank, Bowery, corner of Broome-st., without delay.

BILLIARDS.—SANFORD'S Rooms with 16 tables of marble, iron and slate, are at No. 8 Ann-st. and entrance No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York, and 2 tables corner Pineapple and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Travelers will find Sanford's New-York table No. 1 in the Continental, Philadelphia. Tables, balls, cues and all articles in the line for sale.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—CORY & WEBSTER, No. 56 John-st., will attend to setting and repairing CULVERS, FURNACES and COOKING RANGES. A superior article of cast-iron pipes, of various sizes, with elbows and cross heads, for water, gas and other purposes, for sale.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—The best what everybody wants, and procurable at 151 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st., being particularly adapted for ... stores, counting rooms and private offices. ... Also, a large and variety of Grates at No. 151 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st.

LOOKING GLASSES—[illegible] 363 Broadway

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole, or part of a three-story and brick house in Williamsburg, within three minutes' walk of Peck-slip or Division-avenue Ferry. The house is new, and will be let at the rate of $300 per year. Apply to W. H. DEBROW, No. 33 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE TO LET—The 2-story brown stone house, No. 16 West 26th-st., with its furniture, until 1st Oct. next, or house without the furniture for the balance of the year. It is pleasantly situated in a block of 18 houses of same style and finish. Rent, without furniture, $450. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A country place, ¾ of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge, Westchester, Conn., consisting of a dwelling house, ice-house, barn, and from 5 to 15 acres of land. Inquire at No. 46 Chatham-st.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 2-story brick house, with the modern conveniences, within 5 minutes' walk of the Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply to J. STANTON, No. 3 Hanover Bank Buildings.

HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—The brick three-story house and stable No. 71 West 26th st., near 6th-av. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 169 Walker-st., from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M. or 7 to 9 P. M.

COTTAGE TO LET.—$150 Rent.—A cottage at Fort Lee, nine rooms, four minutes' walk from New steam boat, with four trips a day, 40 minutes from foot of Spring-st., New-York. Fare 15¼ cents. Situated 200 feet in rear of the Fort. Inquire of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

SMALL HOUSE TO LET—Sufficient for three or four persons, within one mile of Fishkill Village, and five by steamboat of Fishkill Dépôt. Apply to SYLVESTER SOUTHARD, Fishkill Village.

SECOND FLOOR AND COTTAGE TO LET.—The second floor of a very good house (3 rooms and 2 bedrooms), with folding doors, marble mantels, grates, &c., in Fulton-av., Brooklyn, nearly a mile from Wall-st. Ferry, at $144; per annum. Inquire of W. MACKAY, 2 Beekman-st., N. Y. Also, E. T. BELKE, No. 54 Schuyler-pl., Brooklyn. Also a neat Cottage, remarkably convenient, on Graham-av., with 6 fireplaces. To a small family they will be rented cheap. Call on C. S. BOOTH, No. 234 Graham-av., near Grand-st. Rent $165 per annum.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 3 Park-place, now occupied by Sun, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The first floor and basement of building No. 65 Elizabeth-st., corner Hester-st., with from one to ten horse power. Building 25 by 55 feet, well lighted, and power steady. Apply, from 2 to 4 P. M., to THOMAS MORTON, No. 313 Pearl-st.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 128 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 24, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

STATEN ISLAND.—To rent from 1st July to 1st May next, three cottage houses, perfectly new, with marble mantels and ranges, handsomely located within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Rent for the term, $300 each. For particulars, apply to RAY TOMPKINS, Quarantine, States Island.

PART OF A THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Pleasantly situated within half an hour of New-York. It will be let for two or three months, or long er if agreeable, to a small family as a Summer residence. Apply to LEANDER GALE, at J. F. Trow's Printing Office, No. 49 Ann-st., or MORGAN GALE, No. 116 Garden-st, Hoboken.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Or the furniture, which is nearly new, for sale and the house to let. Location very desirable, near St. George's Church, (Dr. TYNG's,) and within two minutes' walk of the Clarendon Hotel. As the occupant is about leaving for Europe, possession will be given immediately. Apply to WILSON G HUNT & CO., Nos. 56 and 58 William-st.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam-power, at No. 9 Gansvoort-st., near Hudson. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to RADIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The NEW CREEK COMPANY is now receiving at Baltimore a regular supply of Cumberland Coal from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the market prices. This Coal is believed to be equal in quality to any Coal mined in the Cumberland region, for domestic purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the United States Navy, and for the use of locomotives can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 25 Wall-st.

COAL.—Lehigh Broad Mountain, Peach Orchard and other Coals. Best quality direct from mines, suitable for grate, ranges, &c., delivered from yard carefully screened, or from boats, at reduced rates. THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

STEAMBOATS

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. J. HITCHCOCK, will commence running regular trips on the above Ferry on and after SATURDAY, June 10, as follows: Leave Spring-st., N. R., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leave Coney Island, 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M.—landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare 12½c.; no half price for children. The boat has been purchased and fitted out by the Ferry, with a regard to cost, for the accommodation of the public. N. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the said steamer or owners.

CHAS. McNEILL, Agent.

The Pavilion on said Island is now open for the reception of visitors, where may be found at all times, both in eating and drinking, the very best the market affords. The bathing house at this place is unrivalled, it being perfectly safe.

N. B.—Little Neck clams always on hand.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—The large, well-known, commodious steamer AMERICUS, and splendid barge MERCHANT, to let for excursions. For particulars and making contracts, inquire of Capt. LEVI FRELIGH, on board the boat foot of Jay-st. These boats are the largest and best on the Hudson River; have been expressly fitted, with full suites of cabins, and every article necessary for the convenience and comfort of parties.

THE STEAMBOAT MAY QUEEN—Unequalled in elegance of accommodations by any boat of her tonnage in New-York, is now ready to charter for excursions in New-York Bay and adjacent waters. Sunday schools, picnic and military companies can be amply provided for. For terms and conditions apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7 South-st., New-York, up stairs.

LOCOMOTIVES.—THE LAWRENCE MACHINE SHOP have now the following Locomotives for sale:

Six Locomotives, on inside connection, 4½ feet drivers, 20 tons weight, to be delivered in one week from receipt of orders.

Six Locomotives, 5 feet drivers, inside connection, 24½ tons, can be delivered in eight weeks.

Six Locomotives, 5½ feet drivers, inside connection, 24½ tons, can be delivered in eight weeks.

Six Locomotives, 4½ feet drivers, inside connection, 27½ tons weight, can be delivered in October, 1854.

Six Locomotives, 4 feet drivers, outside connection, 26 tons weight, can be delivered in December, 1854.

Six Locomotives, 4½ feet drivers, outside connection, 25½ tons weight, can be delivered in January, 1855.

Six Locomotives, 4½ feet drivers, outside connection, 25½ tons weight, can be delivered in March, 1855.

These Locomotives are all first class machines, and made in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, and of the best material. They are all 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

GORDON McKAY, Treas. Office No. 47 State-st., Boston.
JOHN C. HOADLEY, Sup't., Office in Lawrence, Mass.
D. A. CLARY, Selling Agent, Office at the Machinery Dépôt of the Lawrence Machine Shop, No. 51 Broad-st., New-York.

The Lawrence Machine Shop have also on hand, Stationary Steam Engines, and all kinds of Machinists' Tools, large Lathes finished for Locomotive Drivers, Planing Machines, &c.

TO CAPITALISTS INTERESTED IN NAVIGATION.—JUNE 7, 1854.—The advertiser humbly invites the attention of capitalists interested in the safety and perfection of navigation. His invention is not before the world yet; it is both simple and reliable, safe, with great speed; small steamers at least one mile per minute. Bursting of boilers and breaking of machinery overcome. May be used in all sail vessels as a protection in storms, saving by contingencies at least forty per cent. other machinery. Those interested in the same will meet with very favorable terms, and by taking active part in the enterprise, not only oblige the inventor, but appreciate their own interests. Address, or call on C. G. RUEHLING, French's Hotel, New-York.

EXTENSION OF THE BOWERY TO FRANKLIN SQUARE.—NOTICE.—Persons having memorials in favor of this improvement are requested to leave the same at the office of the Market Fire Insurance Company, corner of Pearl and Beekman-sts., or with ENOCH DEAN, Esq., President of the Bowery Bank, Bowery, corner of Broome-st., without delay.

BILLIARDS.—SANFORD'S Rooms with 16 tables of marble, iron and slate, are at No. 8 Ann-st. and entrance No. 139 Fulton-st., New-York, and 2 tables corner Pineapple and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn. Travelers will find Sanford's New-York table No. 1 in the Continental, Philadelphia. Tables, balls, cues and all articles in the line for sale.

PREPARE FOR COLD WEATHER.—CORY & WEBSTER, No. 56 John-st., will attend to setting and repairing CULVERS, FURNACES and COOKING RANGES. A superior article of cast-iron pipes, of various sizes, with elbows and cross heads, for water, gas and other purposes, for sale.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—The best what everybody wants, and procurable at 151 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st., being particularly adapted for ... stores, counting rooms and private offices. ... Also, a large and variety of Grates at No. 151 Pearl-st., corner of Beekman-st.

LOOKING GLASSES—[illegible] 363 Broadway

REMOVAL OF MOTT BROTHERS, to No. 16 Maiden-la., (established 1792,) importers and dealers in fine Watches, Jewelry of all kinds, and of the latest patterns; also, Diamonds in rings, pins, silver ware, &c., of which will be guaranteed. N. B.—The bank restrictions only employed in regular.

REMOVAL.—A. M. HINKLEY & CO.'S Pianoforte Ware-rooms and Forwarding Office has been removed from 7 Maiden-la. & Co.'s, No. 97 Broadway, to No. 76 Broadway, under the Trinity Church. JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 76 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—JOHN W. CARRINGTON has removed from 76 Broadway, to No. 79 Broadway, under the Astor House.

REMOVAL.—JOHN M. CARRINGTON, late of ADAMS & CO.'s, has removed from their office, No. 79 Broadway, to No. 76 Broadway, under the Panama Railroad office.

HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND—Have removed to their new stores, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 32
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 35
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....12 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 26
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....15 to 28
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....24 to 28
GOLD PEARLED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail
No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS.—Of all styles for gentlemen, for sale very low, viz.:

GOLD AND CHASED	pair	$2 50 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED	pair	3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL	pair	4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND ENAMEL	pair	4 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET	pair	6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING	pair	6 50 to 10 00
GOLD AND AGATE	pair	3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN	pair	3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES.—Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desks, Miniature Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAFES.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of the above safes, fitted with Brahma's patent thief-proof locks; being exceedingly useful for valuable articles. For sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN FOLEY'S CELEBRATED "BANK" GOLD PENS. Price $1; $2; $3, and $5 each, with Silver Pencil Cases. Points warranted not to come off. Pens and Cases made to order for the trade. Office No. 167 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business, (formerly occupied by Messrs. A. Jennings, Jr. & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on said Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R. CO., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 8th day of May instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. E. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS issued by the Mansfield and Sandusky City and the Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies.—The Railroad Corporations heretofore known by the names of the Mansfield and Sandusky City Railroad Company, and

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CHEAP AND POPULAR SALE OF 300 REAL-ESTATE LOTS.

CITY HALL BUILDING LOTS, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th streets, between 1st and 2d avenues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, without reserve, the above valuable property, consisting of 300 lots, situated on the above streets, between 1st and 2d avenues, in the City of New-York, and known as the CITY HALL BUILDING LOTS. Each lot is 20 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest at 7 per cent, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at the Exchange on the day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS AND MODERN MOCKING.

H. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

Will sell, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the entire household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatelle, Brussels and tapestry carpets, mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a superior assortment of fashionable dry goods, consisting of a large variety of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, hosiery, gloves, &c. Catalogues will be ready at 9 o'clock. Sale positive.

SHELLING OFF—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

SHELLING OFF—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

HENRY M. LEDERLE & CO., No. 54 Broadway, New York, Auctioneers, will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 73 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Findings, &c., of Messrs. Ostrander & Co., who have declined business, and will shelle off the entire stock, consisting of a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Findings, &c., of the best manufacture, and which will be found worthy the attention of the trade, as the stock is entirely new, and will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. Sale positive.

HENRY M. LEDERLE & CO., No. 54 Broadway, New York, Auctioneers.

JOSEPH LOSS, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF LORD & CO.—No. 345 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Literary Furniture, &c., sold on commission.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, including a LARGE COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, MAGAZINES, &c., &c.

JOSEPH LOSS, Auctioneer,

Will sell, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Store, No. 345 Broadway, a valuable collection of Literary Property, including Stereotype Plates, Copyrights, Engravings, Woodcuts, Illustrations, Cuts, Paper, Printing Materials, &c., &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of Messrs. LORD & CO., Assignees, and others.

Also a collection of Books in Literature, Science and the Arts, in every department of Literature, including many valuable Standard Works, Reviews, Magazines, Periodicals, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, Illustrated Works, Juvenile Books, Children's Books, Picture Books, Toy Books, Gift Books, Annuals, Albums, Fine Arts, Engravings, Lithographs, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Drawings, Sketches, Cuts, Wood Blocks, Steel Plates, Lithographic Stones, Printing Materials, Paper, Stationery, Blank Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Diaries, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Writing Desks, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Rubber Goods, Fancy Articles, Miscellaneous Stock, &c., &c., &c.

Also, the Fixtures, Counters, Shelving, Desks, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Carpets, Oil-cloths, &c.

Also, the Horse, Wagon and Harness.

Sale positive, without reserve.

Catalogues will be ready at 9 o'clock, and can be had on the day of sale at the store, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 345 Broadway.

SHELLING OFF—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

SHELLING OFF—BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE.

HENRY M. LEDERLE & CO., No. 54 Broadway, New York, Auctioneers, will sell, on MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the Store, No. 73 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Findings, &c., of Messrs. Ostrander & Co., who have declined business, and will shelle off the entire stock, consisting of a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Leather, Findings, &c., of the best manufacture, and which will be found worthy the attention of the trade, as the stock is entirely new, and will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. Sale positive.

HENRY M. LEDERLE & CO., No. 54 Broadway, New York, Auctioneers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CHEAP AND POPULAR SALE OF 300 REAL-ESTATE LOTS.

CITY HALL BUILDING LOTS, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th streets, between 1st and 2d avenues, in the City of New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, without reserve, one of the most valuable and popular Real Estate Investments ever offered in this city, viz., 300 LOTS OF GROUND, situated on the above streets and avenues, in the City of New-York, and known as the CITY HALL BUILDING LOTS. Each lot is 20 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep. Terms, one-fourth cash, balance in three equal annual payments, with interest at 7 per cent, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. Maps can be had at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Nassau-st., and at the Exchange on the day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 7 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT & VALUABLE FURNITURE.

ELEGANT & VALUABLE FURNITURE.

H. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer,

Will sell, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 Fulton-st., near Nassau, the entire household furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of elegant rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich brocatelle, Brussels and tapestry carpets, mahogany chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, &c., kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a superior assortment of fashionable dry goods, consisting of a large variety of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, hosiery, gloves, &c. Catalogues will be ready at 9 o'clock. Sale positive.

H. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

JOHN I. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of executors, that valuable property, No. 523 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts., 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, with outer buildings, now occupied by Messrs. Lord & Co., as a large and valuable store for the sale of Dry Goods, Carpets, &c. Also, that valuable property, No. 525 Broadway, adjoining the above, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, with outer buildings, now occupied by Messrs. Lord & Co., as a large and valuable store for the sale of Dry Goods, Carpets, &c. The former owners of the above property have been doing a large and profitable business in the above premises for many years, and the same is offered for sale by the executors, as they have no further use for the same. Terms liberal. Title perfect. Maps and particulars can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Nassau-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

**JOHN I. VANDEWATER

FOREIGN NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

...Admiralty, [illegible], to raise A Steamer, and all ...ngaged, had as its principal object the recovery of ...ver more than £100,000 ...

...The report of the Manchester Ship Canal and Dock Company has been drawn out by the Council on the first ...ding, the chairman having invested in their previous ...ort a series of [illegible] LLOYDS and several of the ...ading merchants on the Exchange, without the knowledge ...r consent of those gentlemen." This excited suspicion ...f the practices of the managers, and the out of [illegible] ...ing upon reflection.

The Irish Relief Fund has passed a bill amending the law of ...ottsdale. It prohibits a clause allowing supplementary ...ds from the machinery of the Irish corporations and native ...ards, which had been previously inserted in bills, though ...his practice was objected to in the Lords as a mischievous ...nd political one.

A. CHARLES SMITH, owner of the American steamer ...Wind Flower, had been committed for trial at Melbourne, ...r the wilful burning, during the time destroying that vessel, in ...Hobson's Bay, to defraud the Australian Marine Assurance ...Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Following the report of BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., our ...ourse correspondent quotes the market with a shade more stead...ness at the quotations advised per *Arctic*, namely: ...Fair Orleans 6¼d.; Middling 5¾d.; Fair Mobiles 6¼d.; ...Middling 5¾.; Fair Uplands 6¼d.; Middling Uplands 5¾. ...Sales past three days 31,000 bales; 2,500 export, 4,500 ...to speculators,—closing quiet and steady.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report great flatness in the ...Corn market at a decline of 3d. in WHEAT, 6d.@1s. on ...FLOUR, and 2s. on INDIAN CORN. White WHEAT 11s. ...6d.@12s. 6d.; Red 10s. 10d.@11s. 9d. INDIAN CORN, 39s. ...6d.@40s. Western Canal FLOUR, 37s. 6d.@38s.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Canada, 33s.@38s. 6d., Sour, 34s.@ ...36s.

Liverpool Provisions, &c.

JAMES MCHENRY quotes stock of BEEF much reduced; ...trade dull; BACON in large demand, but imports are ex...tensive, and prevent any advance in rates. LARD ...rules strength 6d.@s. heavy brought in speculators, which ...may prevent further decline; at 1s.@2s. less there are ...sellers. TALLOW more saleable. RICE dull.

Manchester Market.

...Rather more demand during the past few days, but ...tightness of money checks business.

Breadstuffs at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

We have to note in this port, since Tuesday last, a ...moderate quantity of OATS from Ireland, the arrivals of ...other produce thereon and coastwise being rather incon...siderable; the deficiency however is amply made up by a ...free import of WHEAT, partly from the United States ...and EGYPT, but principally from various parts of the ...north and south of Europe, including a good supply of ...American, French, and Spanish FLOUR, with further ...fair arrivals of States and Egyptian MAIZE; the exports ...of the latter places to Ireland continuing to exceed the ...imports of the week considerably, while those of FLOUR ...are tolerable in amount.

Influenced by genial rains in most parts of the United ...Kingdom, the daily improvement in all the growing ...crops, and larger arrivals of foreign grain into the out...ports of this country than was previously anticipated, ...imparted to the corn trade in nearly all the British mar...kets, at the close of last week, a drooping tendency in ...the value of most kinds of grain, and with few excep...tions, foreign as well as native WHEATS were reported ...1s. to 2s. ₱ qr. cheaper. In Ireland also the trade was ...stated to exhibit little animation, except for INDIAN ...CORN, in which the transactions seem to have been ex...tensive; whilst here, since Friday, the operations in ...any article have been unimportant, and prices of WHEAT ...and FLOUR were in most cases rather lower; we can ...therefore look only to a diminution in the stocks in the ...hands of sellers and dealers to induce a renewed de...mand.

Our market this morning opened with a general dull...ness in every department of the trade, and having only ...a limited attendance of millers and dealers, the transac...tions in WHEAT and FLOUR were exceedingly small, and ...we quote the former fully at 4d. ₱ 70 lbs., and the latter ...1s. ₱ bbl below the rates of this day se'nnight. Grind...ing BARLEY was 3d. ₱ 60 lbs. dearer, and MALT was ...held on somewhat higher terms. BEANS and PEAS un...varied. OATS of the best quality commanded former ...prices, but other descriptions were rather lower. OAT...MEAL sold at its late value. INDIAN CORN was less in...quired after, and has declined 1s. to 1s. 6d. ₱ 480 lbs.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

London Market.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30.

[Published telegraphic report.] WEST INDIA SUGAR—200 hhds. sold on rather lower terms; Foreign inactive. A cargo of Havana No. 2 sold on 'Change at 21s. 6d. ₱ cwt. COFFEE—In good demand; native Ceylon, 42s. 6d.@43. 6d.; Plantation, 51s.@75s. ₱ cwt. There was ...little business in TEA; ordinary Congou, 11d. ₱ lb. RICE—Flat; rather cheaper. HEMP—Tending down...wards; Petersburg Clean, 60s. ₱ cwt. COTTON—In good demand, at full rates. SALTPETRE—Dull, and ...rather cheaper. LINSEED OIL—38s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Scotch ...Pig Iron, 92s. ₱ ton, cash. TALLOW—Firm; P. Y. C., ...68s. 9d.@69s., spot; 62s.@63s., forward delivery.

MONEY.—The Funds have been exceeding strong, ...for some days past. On Tuesday, May 30, Consols ...closed 90¼@90½ for Money and account; after official ...hours they fluctuated somewhat, and finally closed at ...91. Money in demand at 4@5 ₱ cent.

PARIS BOURSE.—Closing prices of Tuesday, May 30, ...Four and a-half ₱ cent. Rentes, 95.90; Three ₱ cent. ...Rentes, 70.20; Bank Shares, 2,850.

VIENNA, Tuesday evening, May 30.—EXCHANGE on ...London, 13.14.

Australia Gold Circular.

The market has continued very buoyant since the last re...port, and on Wednesday a further advance of 6d ₱ oz was ...obtained (in some instances) for select parcels, in conse...quence of the rate of exchange being increased by the ...banks. Present quotations are:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	3 17 3	to 3 17 7
Ovens	3 18 3	to 3 18 9
Port Phillip	3 18 6	to 3 19 0

Mr COHEN'S *Gold Circular* says: "The banks having al...tered the rate of exchange has caused the gold market to ...rise in the same ratio. It is almost impossible to quote ...prices, inasmuch as the sailing of the *Chusan* will probably ...cause a decline greater than the almost feverish rise that ...has taken place this week. No doubt the small quantity ...of Port Phillip and Ovens gold dust that comes into this ...market for sale is not sufficient to meet this demand, and ...that of course operates on the price of Colonial gold; still ...it is ridiculous to suppose this price can be long main...tained."

Produce Circular.

The decided news received by the *Chusan* touching the ...war has stats of affairs in Europe, renders any opinions as ...to the probable position of our produce markets for the next ...few months both unprofitable and problematical. It is, however, gratifying to observe that while tallow was materially advance...ing, wool had not on the other hand declined: better prices, ...indeed being quoted than what ruled even at the best por...tion of the November sales.

There was a ready competition at Thursday's sale for ...good wools, but inferior sorts only moved at comparatively ...low prices. The condition of most of the wool this season ...is very much worse than it was last year,

There is no quantity of tallow in the market, but this ...little there at last sale brought from 44s. to 48s. 6d. It is to ...be expected that the high figures now ruling, and likely to ...rule, for tallow will induce the northern settlers to boil ...down freely this season, as by so doing they will not only ...reap immediate profitable return, but to a certain extent ...advance the value of the remaining stocks.

...45s. and 62s. is the highest quotation for TALLOW; but if ...we go a on a still higher figure will doubtless be obtained.

EXCHANGE on England is now 3 ₱ cent. in favor of the ...COLONY.

REMITTANCES to London—Wool, ½d. ₱ lb.; Hides 20s @25s ₱ ...ton; Tallow, 30s @35s. ₱ ton; Gold, 2 ₱ cent. by sailing ...vessels, 2½ per steamer.

EXCHANGE on London—Bank drafts, 3 ₱ cent premium.

PRIVATE BILLS (with produce hypothecated) par, if drawn ...against Tallow, Wool or Gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.—Superior clips, 1s 6d@1s. 8d.; fair to good, 1s. 3d. ...@1s. 4d.; low to middling, 1s @1s. 2d.; grease, 6d.@9d.; ...locks, pieces, broken Wool, &c., 6d.@1s.; handwashed, 1s. ...@1s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 5d.@1s. 10d.

Sydney Labor Market.

The following is the present rate of wages:

TOWN TRADES.—Painters, about 10s. to 15s. ₱ diem; ...carpenters, about 12s. to 20s. ₱ diem; joiners, about 15s. to ...20s. ₱ diem; plasterers, about 16s. to 22s. ₱ diem; brick...layers, about 22s. to 27s. 6d. ₱ diem; ditto laborers, about ...15s. to 17s. 6d. ₱ diem; masons, about 24s. to 28s. ₱ diem; ...ditto laborers, about 9s. to 12s. ₱ diem; quarrymen, about ...30s. ₱ diem; carters, about 7s. to 10s. ₱ diem; ship-...wrights, about 16s. to 18s. ₱ diem, ship-joiners, about 14s. ...to 16s. ₱ diem; boat builders, about 14s to 16s ₱ diem; ...male servants, about 16s. to 20s ₱ week; female ditto, ...8s to 12s. ₱ week.

COUNTRY WAGES.—Farm laborers from £40 to £50 a ...year; man and wife together, from £50 to £70 a year; ...hut keeper, from £40 to £55 a year; shepherds, from £35 to ...£45. With rations to each weekly—mutton or beef, 10 to ...12 lbs.; flour, 10 to 12 lbs.; sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, ½ lb.

Canton Market Report.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, April 12.

Since the 27th ult. we cannot report any improvement ...in prices or demand for imports, the dealers being de...barred from making purchases owing to the continued ...unfavorable accounts received from the interior of the ...valley of Kwantsi.

TEA.—The business done has been moderate in all de...scriptions, and prices without alteration. Of Congou about 1¼ chests have been bought at 14½ @24. The pur...chases of Green Tea have been trifling. There have ...been no further arrivals of Black Tea. About 500 pack...ages of Green Tea have been received since the end of ...last month. The export is now estimated at only ...2,000 lbs. in excess of that of last year to the same ...date.

EXCHANGE on London, for six months' sight bills, 5s. ...9½d. to 5s. 10d. ₱ dollar; on India, Company's accepted pa...per, 207. ₱ $100.

BULLION—Sycee silver, 2t. 7m. prem.; gold, $21 15 ₱ ...oz; Carolus dollars, 18 ₱ cent. prem.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage still in much request. The ves...sels loading for London are getting £7 and £7 10s.

From Shanghai, advices are to the 30th ult., but, we ...regret, do not report any alteration for the better in the ...market for imports, which were almost unsalable. ...Transactions in tea and silk were to a fair extent.

TEA.—After the irregularity in the collection of du...ties by the Superintendent of Customs, purchases were ...made freely and at an advance in prices for congou. ...The settlements of greens had been about 8,000 pack...ages at very full rates.

SILK.—There had been large arrivals, and prices had ...given in consequence of the eagerness of buyers. No. 1 ...could Tsatlee, $420; No 2, $315; No. 3 good, $295, to ...$300; Taysaams, fine, $275; good, $250 to 260; fair, ...$240.

EXCHANGE on England, 5s. 10d. ₱ dollar; on India, ...Company's accepted bills, 270r. ₱ $100.

FREIGHTS to England, £7 15s. for tea; and £9 for silk.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 31—Noon.

There is very little business doing to-day, on ac...count of the Derby races. Consols, 91¼.

A steamer from the fleet brings news that Gustav...svaern was bombarded without effect on the 22d. ...Another attack was to be made on the 24th.

Lieut. Major MERRILL, of the U. S. Dragoons, ...arrived in this city on Saturday, direct from Texas. ...He stopped at the St. Nicholas.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 10.

Mr. MILLSON said, as no quorum was present to take it when laying on the table Mr. GUNNISON'S resolution expelling the Editor and Reporters of the *Union* from the floor, he proposed that the House go into Committee, with a view of taking up the Pacific Railroad bill, and thus saving a day. Agreed to.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proceeded to show that the time has arrived when the great interests of this country demand that Cuba should change hands. This, he contended, is demanded by our social, as well as our agricultural, commercial, and political interests. He had no doubt this would be discussed from, as opposition was made to the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California, and the annexation of Texas, but the wisdom of these measures is now generally acknowledged, having resulted in great benefits to our common country. He mentioned the reasons why he should urge negotiations at the earliest practicable period. The Africanization will interfere with the domestic institutions of the South. Spain must yield, and France and England must submit. If Spain refuses a liberal compensation, she must take the consequences. It is our necessity which demands that she shall make the sacrifice, which shall redound to our prosperity and safety, and to the happiness of the human family. We should take measures for the acquisition without delay, and call on Spain to name her terms. If she would not do so, he would go for undisguised, open war, to take Cuba by force of arms.

Mr. LETCHER, of Va., moved to strike out the enacting clause of the Pacific Railroad bill, but the motion was disagreed to.

Mr. CARUTHERS, of Missouri, asked and obtained leave to print a speech in favor of granting lands for railroad purposes, and ceding the public lands to the States in which they lie.

The Committee rose, no one caring to speak to-day.

BUILDINGS FOR THE COURTS.

Mr. CUTTING, of N. Y., from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the temporary leasing of United States Court-rooms, with amendments authorizing temporary accommodations for Court-rooms, and likewise providing for a permanent site, by purchase or otherwise, and the erection of Court-houses and Post-Offices in Boston, New-York and Philadelphia.

It was ordered, on his motion, to be printed, and re-committed to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CUTTING made adverse reports on a heteh of petitions—some praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and others for a repeal of the fugitive slave law. The reports were laid on the table.

Mr. BOCOCK of Va., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill reorganizing the Navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

LAND OFFICE FRAUDS.

Mr. SAYMOUR of Conn., from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act the more effectually to secure the punishment of certain crimes against the United States Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. The design is to prevent frauds on the Land Office.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of Cal., asked a further postponement of the Pacific Railroad bill, until the first Monday in July, in order to receive reports of the surveys of the most practicable routes.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, requested that several days of next week be set aside for the consideration of Territorial business.

These propositions were severally objected to.

Numerous reports were made from Standing Committees, and many Senate bills were appropriately referred.

At 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Our Spanish Relations.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11.

Something definite and important with regard to our relations with Spain is anticipated in the course of the current week. For several days past the State Department and the Spanish Legation have been discussing the questions at issue between the two countries, and it is certain that they are likely to be arranged in a manner satisfactory to both.

The President intends to rusticate at Old Point Comfort during a part of the Summer. Da ROSSEY'S cottage is to be fitted up for his accommodation.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

In the New-Hampshire Legislature yesterday, Mr. DODGE, Democrat, moved to assign Tuesday next for the choice of United States Senators.

Mr. EASTMAN, Whig, moved an amendment, fixing Friday next as the day. This amendment was carried by 6 majority.

The consideration of the Anti-Nebraska resolutions was assigned for Tuesday next.

Lord Elgin at Portland.

PORTLAND, Saturday, June 10.

Our Municipal Authorities and citizens generally joined in a public reception of Lord ELGIN, Governor General of Canada, yesterday.

A grand dinner was given in Lancaster Hall, where appropriate speeches, sentiments and music enlivened the occasion.

Lord ELGIN left in a special train last evening for Montreal.

The Races at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 10.

Only one race came off to-day. Mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $400, entrance $200, for which *Ellen Bateman*, *Epsilon*, *Oliver Winston*, and *Grey Eagle* entered. *Ellen Bateman* won easy in three straight heats; *Gray Eagle* was withdrawn at the close of the second heat.

Mr. TENBROOK'S challenge against time, to beat 7:26, given in the *Spirit of the Times* of the 3d inst. for $10,000, forfeit $2,500, was taken up to-day by Col. GREAN and Capt. BELCHER, and a check for the forfeit money sent to New-York this morning to COLEMAN & STATSON. Mr. TENBROOK has the privilege of running either *Lexington* or *Arrow*.

The races have now closed, and most of the horses started for New-York this morning.

Southern Mail—Mysterious Disappearance of one of Adams & Co.'s Clerks, &c.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 11.

The Southern mail this evening brings New-Orleans dates of Monday.

The Charleston papers mention the sudden disappearance of ROBERT MCCARTNAY, a clerk in the employment of Messrs. ADAMS & Co. He left Charleston on the 7th of April, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His friends are very anxious for his safety.

The receipts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of May were over one hundred thousand dollars.

Hung in Effigy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sunday, June 11.

Messrs. PIERCE, DOUGLAS, HALLET and LOAING were hung in effigy at Westfield yesterday. The bells of the village were tolled for an hour in the forenoon, and in the afternoon a public burial of the effigies was had with the exception of that of DOUGLAS, which was early clubbed down and burned at a stake. A long-tailed rat, labelled, "The last of the old Hunkers," bore the effigies com; any during their suspension.

Visit of the New-York Light Guard to Boston

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

The New-York Light Guard will be received here in the morning by the Boston Light Infantry. Great preparations have been made for their reception. Faneuil Hall has been decorated for the dinner to be given by the Boston Light Infantry, at which the Governor, Mayor and Aldermen, and the *élite* of the Massachusetts military will be present.

Descent of Mr. Wise's Balloon.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass. Sunday, June 11.

The balloon of Mr. WISE, which ascended from the Crystal Palace on Friday, alighted the same afternoon at about 5 o'clock, in Eastford, Conn. It was in good condition, with the anchor, handbills, &c., in the car. The finder commenced stripping it, but several citizens arrived in time to interfere and save it.

The Boston Fugitive Slave Riot.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 10.

Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, of Worcester, was arrested in that city last night by a Boston officer, charged with being engaged in the riot at the Court, House when BATCHELDER was killed. He was arraigned in the Police Court this morning, but examination was waived, and he was held to bail in $3,000, for trial.

Death of a Daughter of Ex-President Tyler.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 10.

Mrs. DENNISTOWN, daughter of ex-President TYLER, and wife of Rev. Mr. DENNISTOWN, Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, died au Thursday, after a short illness.

Canal Break.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 10.

A break occurred on the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Marseilles on Tuesday last, which would require four or five days to repair.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Sunday, June 11.

The pilot boat *Hornet* was run down and sunk yesterday afternoon off Cohasset, by brig *Clement*, from Charlestown. No lives were lost.

The Steamship Cahawba.

MOBILE, Friday, June 9.

The steamship *Cahawba* sailed for New-York *viâ* Havana this morning. She takes 1,100 bales Cotton.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 9.

Our market for COTTON to-day shows no change from yesterday's quotations. Middling is quoted at 7¾c. and Fair 10¼c. The stock on hand in this port is 237,500 bales. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York is at ½ ₱ cent. discount. FREIGHTS are dull. COTTON is taken for Liverpool at 13-16d.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see the Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Forrest—Richard Coeur de Lion.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Belle's Stratagem—The Happy Man.
BOWERY THEATRE.—Belle La Perpetrator—Red Cloud and White Warrior.
NATIONAL THEATRE.—Magic Well—Revenge the Second.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.
OLD CHRIST AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mech. Hall, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.
CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.
CHINESE BUILDINGS.—Donetti's Trained Animals.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 49, 50, 51, 56, 58 to 63.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 34 and 49, and the Canal and Walker-street case.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 377, 378, 439, 479, 419, 498, 329, 474, 470, 363, 423, 516 to 519, 413, 464, 451, 128.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 267 to 273, 662, 226, 183, 917, 1076, 1042, 1084, 1086, 1012, 1094, 1096, 1102, 1114, 12, 975, 976, 906, 986, 1113, 977, 1223, 816, 1088, 1093, 82, 1066 to 1124, 1128 to 1146, all even numbers, 1065.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 845, 922, 933, 930, 722, 976 to 982, 984, 985.

Part II.—Nos. 952, 967, 968, 999, 999, 1000, 1001, 1003 to 1010.

[*Advertisement.*]

BERGEN HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—At Claremont and Sherwood, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst., DAVID SCOTT, auctioneer, will offer on the premises some of those superior lots which are acknowledged to be situated in one of the most charming and healthy locations on this continent. A gentleman residing here has all the quiet, clear atmosphere and general domestic comforts of a country villa, and at the same time he is within forty-five minutes of Wall-street, the grand financial centre of the commercial metropolis of the New World. We have often wondered how any portion of this beautiful location should remain in the market at this late day, as in every particular it far surpasses Staten Island, or any other place in the vicinity of New-York. Purchasers and capitalists should take a ride down that way and view the premises. Omnibuses will leave the Jersey City Ferry several times every day this week, to convey persons to and from the premises free of charge.

[*Advertisement.*]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

☞ Important decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S patent for Fire-proof Paint. In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business in the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would,) he is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionably manufacture a large much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof Paint except BLAKE'S will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

[*Advertisement.*]

RUSTIC FURNITURE.—CATTER BEIDE, from Baltimore, has a large lot of settees, arbors, chairs, tables, flower stands, &c., at HEGEMAN'S auction room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-streets, Brooklyn, which will be sold on Friday, the 16th instant. The rustic articles can be seen any day before the sale. The above furniture is suitable for gardens, porches, halls, &c. N. B.—Can be seen at HEGEMAN'S store until after the sale; and will be thankful for any orders.

[*Advertisement.*]

☞ The Phrenological Lectures of the BROTHERS FOWLER, will be continued another week, in the Odeon, Williamsburg, commencing on Monday evening. Seats free and a collection taken. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[*Advertisement.*]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[*Advertisement.*]

☞ The attention of the readers of the TIMES is called to the advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of to-day's paper. This Company is rapidly extending its business, and ranks high among our substantial moneyed institutions.

[*Advertisement.*]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, of modern and antique designs, will be found at the great manufacturing dépôt of ARCHER, WARNAN & Co., No. 376 Broadway. The largest stock in America.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

Horace H. Day vs. *New-England Car Spring Company.*—On motion to exclude testimony, which was argued two days, the Judge made he following ruling—admitting the right of plaintiff to show fraud:

Judge BATTS, at the close of Mr. O'Conor's reply, remarked, that the time occupied in this protracted discussion would not be unprofitably spent, if the counsel has succeeded in establishing the point he confidently asserted he should demonstrate—that the course of proof proposed to be taken by the plaintiff, was opposed to the plainest and soundest principles of law. If this has been accomplished he will undoubtedly have cut off a very long and possibly very unpleasant disputation between the parties. It was in reliance upon the experience and learning of the counsel, and his strong assurance that his position was incontrovertible, that the Court has permitted the rather unusual delay of two entire days in the progress of the cause, and heard out an argument on a somewhat incidental point—the admissibility of a particular class of questions, in order to ascertain if the proof proposed is clearly forbidden by law.

Before taking up that subject it is proper to advert to the complaint made by the counsel of the defendants, who opened the defence, and which has been reiterated in this argument, that the defendants are compelled by the Court to maintain their defence upon the general issue, and have not been allowed, although they earnestly desired and endeavored so to do, to withdraw from the contest or avoid it. This is a singular misapprehension of the action of the Court, and the matter should be correctly understood by the Jury.

When this cause was first acted upon in Court, it was by a motion on the part of the plaintiff for an order to strike out several special pleas which had been interposed by the defendants, together with the plea of the general issue, on the ground that the special pleas alleged matters which the defendants were entitled to give in evidence under the general issue.

The mode of pleading is in the first instance left entirely to the discretion of the defendants. The Court neither directs in it nor is cognizant of it. The plea of the general issue was accordingly put in solely at the option of the defendants.

The Court denied the motion to strike out the special pleas, deciding that the defendants had a legal right to retain them in connection with the general issue, and, further, expressed its preference for that mode of setting up the defence, as thereby the matters in dispute might be presented with precision and certainty.

The cause was then noticed for trial, and when moved by the plaintiff in its place on the docket, the defendants asked to have the trial postponed to enable them to examine two witnesses residing in Europe, and set forth in writing, with their motion and application, the particulars they expected to prove by those witnesses.

The plaintiff, in conformity with the standing rules of the Court, thereupon filed a stipulation, to admit on the trial of the cause that the witnesses named would swear to the statement so made by the defendants, and thus by force of those rules entitled himself to proceed with his cause to trial, and the Court was bound to deny the postponement asked by the defendants.

The defendants thereupon asked a week's delay to obtain testimony from Washington, and to be otherwise prepared for trial, and that delay was granted them by the Court. At the expiration of that time, when the plaintiff again attempted to proceed to trial, the counsel of the defendants announced that they had withdrawn the plea of the general issue, and claimed that there then remained before the Court no issue upon which the plaintiff could proceed.

The counsel of the plaintiff denied the authority of the defendants to alter the record without the order of the Court, and proposed to proceed with the cause.

The Court said there was no motion or application before it, in respect to the change of the record, as to the effect of the step taken by the defendants, and each party must, at his own risk and on his own responsibility, act as he might be advised. If the defendants did not appear and answer to the call of the cause, the plaintiff, at his own peril, could take an inquest of damages on their default. If the defendants choose to rely upon the step taken as a legal bar to the further action of the plaintiff, they could afterward move the Court to set aside the inquest for irregularity. When the case should be presented in that shape the Court must determine whether the then proceeding was legal or illegal and set aside or confirm the verdict accordingly.

The defendants then moved the Court for leave to withdraw the pleas of the general issue, leaving the case to stand upon the special pleas. The counsel for the plaintiff offered to consent thereto, if the defendants would stipulate not to amend their special pleas and would join in the demurrers the plaintiff had filed to them. The proposition not being accepted, the Court after hearing argument on their application for leave to withdraw the general issue, refused the leave, for reasons then assigned.

That decision in no way constrained the defendants to go into the defence which they allege is oppressive to them. The Court is not exercising them with a strong hand to force the case in this manner with the plaintiff. All they had to do was to decline answering to the [illegible] P. M. His remains will be taken to [illegible]

[illegible] vited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, No. [illegible] West Forty-first-st. (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Mr. [illegible] Sunday morning, June 11, JULIA ADAMS HEAD, wife of Henry Austin Hyde, and daughter of Benj. Adams, Esq., deceased, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon June 13, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 Poplar-st., near Hicks-st., (Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn.

June 7, HANNAH DURRELL, aged 41 years, 1 month and 14 days. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, June 11.—A. M.

The steamship *Pacific*, from Liverpool, Wednesday, May 31, arrived last night. The market accounts are steadier for the Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester, and lower for Grain and Flour. The weather is reported fine in England, and while this had weakened speculation in Breadstuffs, it had given some confidence to the Money Market. The Public Funds both at Paris and London were much stronger, though under considerable excitement. Consols on Monday, May 29, continued the advance of the week previous, until 91¼@¾ was paid for money and the June account. They then receded, on Monday, P. M., and through the next day to 90½@¾, closing on another rise at 91 ₱ cent. French Four-and-a-half per Cents are up to 96.25, and Three per Cents 70.20. The London market sympathized with Paris. The War news by this arrival is not important. The details of the Overland Mail from India and China are to hand, including advices from Australia to 20th March. There is more Gold going into London, the arrivals for the week $3,000,000, and the exports are growing less important. The Continental Exchanges quoted favorable by the *Times* of May 30. At Hamburg money is noted as abundant, at 2 ₱ cent.

The amount of specie shipped to Europe by the steamer *Baltic* on Saturday, was $626,000, of which $353,000 was in California bars out of the receipts of the day previous, and $126,000 Philadelphia ingots; the remainder in miscellaneous coin. Bills on London closed 109¼@109½, and on France 5.10@5.12½. The packet had a very full complement of passengers. The receipts at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday, were $134,022; disbursed, $105,661, and the office closed on a balance of $8,901,682, against $8,921,300 the previous Saturday.

The variations on the Stock Exchange on Saturday were not important. The Railroad shares compared with the sales of Friday, were steadily supported—Erie closing at 68¾, Reading 78½, and New-York Central 102½; seller 60 days. The Convertible Bonds of the Erie Company, 1871, were sold to the extent of $20,000 at 83, an improvement of 1½@2 ₱ cent. on the previous transactions. Illinois Central Mortgages, upon the last issue of which an installment of 10 ₱ cent. was paid in on Saturday, sold at 76½@76¾ ₱ cent. $30,000. Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit, which continue to attract speculation, closed 36¼ for the former, and 27¾ ₱ cent. for the last. The market closed rather spiritless. We heard nothing more of the Perker Vein affair except that the Reform Board elected at Cumberland, on Friday, will meet to-day for organization. The name of the late President of the Company, Mr. H. MALLI, who sailed for Europe on Saturday week, we understand is retained on the new ticket.

The entries of General Foreign Merchandise last week were $959,602—making, with the Dry Goods table in our last paper, an import of the week of $1,636,160.

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the past week, and for the season, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	Total last year.
Reading Road	34,171	616,394	626,251
Schuylkill Canal	26,530	282,199	239,591
Lehigh Canal	35,647	220,583	244,993
Total Tonnage		1,321,145	1,110,843

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds, by A. H. NICOLAY, takes place this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Flour Market is on the decline. The fall is nearly $1 from the top rates of week before last; Common State brands, $8½@$8¾. There is a steady demand for Indian Corn. The sales of Cotton estimated at 1,100 bales on Saturday. Of the growing crop, the circular of ULHORN & FREDERICKSON, prepared for the European packet on Saturday, says that the accounts are generally of a more favorable character.

The above in our summary of Saturday, we are reminded by a Jersey subscriber, is a mistake. We copied from the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The figures, it seems, belong to the New-Brunswick and Jersey City section of the line between New-York and Philadelphia. This section, our correspondent insists is no part of what is known as the New-Jersey Railroad Monopoly. It only has "Amicable business relations with them." We record the distinction at his request.

We have heard that a somewhat radical change in the Direction of the Hudson River Railroad, at the election on Tuesday, is in contemplation, looking to a change in the head of the Board.

The following are the exports for the past week exclusive of Specie:

Flour, bbls	17,462	$149,914
Wheat, bush	35,144	69,125
Cotton, bales	6,734	288,694
Corn, bush	159,105	118,554
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	2,502	11,236
Beef, bbls. and tcs	2,643	39,886
Pork, bbls. and tcs	4,696	58,384
Total Produce		$735,793
Total Miscellaneous		803,617
Total Exports		$1,539,410

Tolls on the State Canals.

From the Albany Journal, June 10.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the 1st week in June, is $105,000 00
Same period in 1853 ..... 81,010 26

Increase in 1854 ..... $23,989 74

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of June, inclusive, is $608,631 00
To same period in 1853 ..... 674,571 01

38 days' the year less than 49 days last. $65,940 01
Average per day in 1854 ..... 16,015 60
Average per day in 1853 ..... 13,765 75

From the Buffalo Democracy.

BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD.—Four daily trains pass over this road each way, connecting with the New-York and Erie at Hornellsville. All these trains have the past week come into their dépôt in Buffalo, on time to the minute, with a single exception. This speaks well for the energy, promptness and efficiency of Mr. MCCALLUM, the new Superintendent of the New-York and Erie Road. Under his admirable superintendence, with the proverbial regularity and promptness of the Buffalo and New-York City Road, this route, of 421 miles from Buffalo to New-York, is unsurpassed for comfort, speed and safety by any other road in this country.

From the Saratoga Whig.

SACKETT'S HARBOR AND SARATOGA RAILROAD.—Ground was broken for this great enterprise in the town of Hadley, on Monday last, and we are advised that the work will be pushed vigorously forward to its completion. Stakes have been driven, shanties erected, and other preparations made within the last few weeks on several sections, and the contractors have now begun grading to the best advantage. The location of the road from Scott's Corners, Greenfield southward to its termination is not yet fixed; but we fear that the lack of an enlightened liberality on the part of the landholders of this village and vicinity will determine its location along the Valley of the Kayaderosseras, and its termination at Ballston Spa. Instead of the land required on that route being in the hands of speculators who calculate upon the necessities of the Railroad Company, it has been offered on the most liberal terms by those who are desirous of having the road built in that direction.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad earnings for the business year, reported to the Stockholders at their meeting on Monday last, were $810,534; the operating expenses, $319,516. This is only one section of what is known as the New-Jersey Railroad Monopoly, being the line from South Amboy to Camden.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Liverpool—Mr. H. A. Garrett, Rev. Graham D. Abbott, L. H. Morris, C. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bettis, Miss E. Bettis and 2 Masters Bettis, Miss Frederick, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Cook, Catherine Marker, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gebhardt and servant, C. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and daughter, T. Hiller, A. H. Lowe, E. Labouradie, T. M. and C.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] will be issued every morning, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 7 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES may be paid once a year, as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, will be expressly for circulation in California, containing all the American, Atlantic, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

JAPAN OPENED.

Satisfactory Result of Commodore Perry's Visit.

Three Ports Opened to American Trade.

Agreement to Furnish Coal to American Steamers.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Detailed Account of Commodore Perry's Second Visit.

The *Susquehanna* arrived at Hong Kong from Japan on the 2d (April), bringing the gratifying intelligence that Commodore PERRY had succeeded in the objects of his mission in a manner that will confer honor on his country and enduring fame on himself. The precise terms of a Commercial Treaty had not been definitively arranged when the *Susquehanna* left the Yedó on the 24th of March; but enough had been done to establish a friendly feeling between the two countries. *The opening of Three or more ports to the Commerce of America, and the furnishing of Coals for its Steamers, may be considered as matters settled*, and Captain ADAMS held himself in readiness to proceed in the *Saratoga* to bear the intelligence to the Government at Washington.

We are enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed narrative of the proceedings in Japan, from which it will be seen that nothing could have been better or more fortunate than the course pursued by Commodore PERRY. Indeed we feel pretty certain that the most skillful diplomatist in Europe could not have brought matters to so speedy, pacific, and successful an issue. Commodore PERRY was known as a brave as well as accomplished seaman, but it was thought he had rather a propensity for fighting, which indeed, with such means at his disposal, and such people to deal with as the Japanese were ignorantly presumed to be, was deemed inevitable by most people, though, as our pages show, not by every one. Here however he has disappointed the world; and perhaps not a few is his squadron; but he has done what we did not do in China, and it was not expected any one could accomplish in Japan,—he *has peacefully and amicably opened it to the intercourse of his countrymen, without firing a shot or using an angry word.*

Commodore PERRY, in the *Susquehanna*, left the harbor of Hongkong on the 14th of January, accompanied by the *Powhatan* and the *Mississippi*, the sailing vessels, *Vandalia*, *Southampton*, *Supply* and *Lexington*, having some time before proceeded to the rendezvous at Napakiang in Loo Choo, where the squadron met on the 21st of January. Nothing of importance occurred at Loo Choo beyond visiting the capital, Shuidi, with the temples and forts, and admiring, as others have done, the picturesque and surpassingly beautiful scenery of the island.

The sailing vessels were dispatched for Japan on the last day of January, under command of Captain ABBOT, the steamships following on 7th February, and, along with the sloop *Saratoga* from Shanghae, joining the sailing vessels in the waters of Japan on the 12th, without accident beyond the temporary grounding of the *Macedonian*, which was lightened and speedily got off. The whole squadron then proceeded and anchored in the bay of Yedó, passing Uraga, where last year the interview and the delivery of the President's Letter took place. A few small forts, mounting ten or twelve guns each, were observed, but made no hostile demonstrations. Boats were not allowed to come alongside until the vessels had taken their stations, and then Government officers were directed to the *Powhatan*, (to which the Commodore's flag had been removed,) where they had an interview on the 13th with the fleet Captain ADAMS, to whom, after the exchange of compliments, the Japanese stated that in a few days a special high officer would be sent to Yedó to meet the Commodore and arrange everything in a courteous, frank, and friendly manner; but they objected that the vessels had come too far up, and recommended their return to Uraga, where the Emperor desired the meeting should be held as before; and that point they considered as of more importance than talking about the weather, which subject would seem to be the *pis-aller* of conversation in Japan as in all the rest of the world. We believe this was nearly all that passed during the first interview, and the deputation took leave in good humor, which grew to merriment, upon Captain ADAMS suggesting, that instead of returning to Uraga, perhaps a more favorable anchorage might be found higher up, and nearer the capital, which would also be more convenient for the high officers to be sent from Yedó, as well as in accordance with the customs of other nations.

The following day (14th) another interview was held on board the *Powhatan*, when the Japanese renewed their urgency about the meeting being held at Uraga, where on the previous occasion everything had passed in so amicable and pleasant a manner, and to which the Commodore had said he would return. Finding that Uraga was still objected to, they then proposed Kamakura, where the *Macedonian* had got ashore, and which they held to be a much more convenient place than Kanagawa, between the present anchorage and Yedó, as suggested by Dr. S. W. WILLIAMS. But after much talk on the subject, the Japanese at length left it to the Commodore to select a place for the interview. Before taking leave, the deputation said if the ships needed water or provisions, boats would be sent with supplies; but they were told that, except water, nothing else was likely to be required.

After mature consideration, Commodore PERRY decided to send Captain ADAMS in the *Vandalia* to meet the Governor of the Province at Uraga. Captain ADAMS was there informed by the Governor that everything was ready for considering the terms of a treaty between Japan and the United States, and if the Commodore (or, as he was termed, the Admiral) *would come to Uraga, it would be concluded before the going down of the sun.* It is supposed, however, that what was here meant by a treaty, was a favorable reply from the Emperor to the President's Letter on the subject. But Captain ADAMS reiterated, that the Commodore would not come to Uraga, where he had found the anchorage to be indifferent, but should meet the Japanese Commissioners at Yokohama, off the present anchorage of the flag-ship ten to twenty* miles from Uraga. Captain ADAMS rejected the appointment on the 16th February, and the following day the Japanese officers visited the flag-ship to decide the point of meeting, when the Commodore, among other things, told them that, having been entrusted with so many ships, which were seventeen thousand miles from home, he was reasonably anxious about their safety, and experience had proved to him that Uraga did not offer so secure an anchorage as where they now lay. Some discussion ensued, but finally it was arranged that the meeting should be held at Yokohama.

Eleven days afterwards the meeting took place; and in the interval, entertainments were interchanged by the American and Japanese officers. At one of two given by Capt. BUCHANAN, the Governor of Uraga, as we have seen in KEYING and other high Chinese officials, at once fell in with foreign observances in toasting and speechifying. Captain BUCHANAN proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan, which was drunk standing "with all the honors," and was acknowledged by the Governors of Uraga, who in return similarly proposed the health of the President of the United States. The Japanese took their liquor freely, especially champagne and liqueurs, greatly admiring the glassware that contained them; and expressed a hope that the time was at hand when they would be at liberty to visit foreign countries in steamers and ships of three masts.

It was during this interval that an officer of the squadron approached Yedó, and if his did not actually enter it, at least was near enough to judge of its appearance, and to ascertain, what, however, we believe a surveying party had done before, that close to the shore there is five fathoms water, so that it can be approached by large ships. The city is in the form of a crescent, and stands on an extensive plain with a magnificent back-ground of the mountains and wooded country; but it seems to possess no striking public buildings, while the dwelling-houses are generally of one story, and, therefore, present nothing imposing in their appearance, except their vast numbers, and space they occupy. The population of the capital has, however, been greatly exaggerated, for though it is certainly great, the Japanese officers themselves placed Yedó third among the cities in the world, London, they said, being the first, and Paris the second.

On the 8th, the preparations were completed for the reception of the Commodore, who, by the bye, insisted upon the removal of the screen-work which extended from the shore to the hall, and which shut out the public gaze. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the marines having been mustered by Major ZEILIN, and the sailors by Lieut. PEGRAM, the whole in twenty-nine boats under command of Captain BUCHANAN, who conveyed the cortège to the shore, and waited the arrival of the Commodore and suite, consisting of Captain ADAMS, the Secretary, Mr. O. H. PERRY, and the interpreters, Dr. S. W. WILLIAMS and Mr. J. L. C. PORTMAN, who landed about noon, under a salute of seventeen guns from the *Mocedonian*, the men in the boats standing up, and the officers on shore being uncovered. The procession then moved forward, the band playing "Hail Columbia" and the "President's March."

On entering the hall, the Commodore was received by four Commissioners, appointed for the purpose. They were:

First, HAYASHI, with the title of *Daigaku no Kama*, or Prince Councillor.

Second, IDO, Prince of Tsus-sima, (the group of islands lying between Corea and Japan.)

Third, INZIMA, Prince of Mimasaki, (a Principality lying west of Miaco.)

Fourth, UDONO, second assistant of the Board of Revenue.

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was run up on board the *Powhatan*, and saluted with twenty-one guns from the launches, after which another salute of seventeen guns was given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who through the interpreter presented his compliments and welcome to the Commodore and his officers, and particularly inquired about the health of the former. A sign given the servants in attendance brought in lacquered stands with tea and saki, sweetmeats and other conserves, and placed one beside each officer. The regalement seems to have been much the same as that which in China generally precedes the transaction of business with foreign officials; and while it was going on there was time to take a note of the place of meeting. The hall, which had been run up with great celerity, was about fifty feet long, forty wide, and twelve high, and surrounded with magnificent japonicas, some of them thirty feet in height, and in full bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high, covered with red cloth, extended the whole length of the apartment. The floor was covered with white mats, about three feet long by two wide; and the place was heated by highly ornamented braziers placed on beautiful Japan stands. The pillars supporting the erection were ornamented with purple crape, and the walls were richly adorned with paintings of birds and flowers. The hall was situated about five hundred yards from the landing-place, and was commanded by the ships, which lay with their broadsides to it. Several native artists were present taking sketches of the strangers.

The refreshments being over, the Commodore and his personal staff were conducted by the Japanese Commissioners into another room in the rear, the entrance to which was covered with purple crape. The conference lasted three hours, and was carried on through the Dutch language, which the Japanese interpreters, MATS-MA-KI, and MICH-I-TASO, and Mr. PORTMAN, the Commodore's clerk, spoke fluently. *A very favorable answer was given to the President's letter*, which we presume was in terms a repetition of President FILLMORE'S; and it is stated that Commodore PERRY was fully satisfied on all points suggested by him, which, we again presume, were in accordance with Mr. Secretary WEBSTER'S letter of Instructions to Commodore AULICK accompanying the first letter to the Emperor. A draft Treaty, in English, Dutch, Chinese, and Japanese, was put into the hands of the Japanese Commissioners, who said that it would receive due consideration; but the old Emperor had died since Commodore PERRY was there last year, and his successor was a young man, who would require to consult his Council before coming to a determination; and the Commodore was reminded that Japanese did not act with the same rapidity as Americans did; which was thus illustrated: Should several Japanese meet together, desiring to visit the American ships, one would say: "It is a beautiful morning!" to which another would add, "How pleasant it is!" Then a third would remark, "There is not then a wave to be seen upon the water;" at length a fourth would suggest, "Come let us go and see the ships."

That the preliminaries of a treaty would be settled during the present visit was, however, more than probable. Its leading provisions, it is said, will be the opening of three or more of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, and securing supplies of coals for the steamers of that country. In other respects the treaty, concluded or proposed, is understood to be nearly a counterpart of that with China, except, it is said, that the *Japanese objected to a clause admitting all other countries to the same privileges as America*; not like the Chinese, by whom, and not by Sir HENRY POTTINGER, as is generally supposed, the privileges of the English Treaty, were extended to all foreign countries. The Japanese would manifest more sagacity, and save themselves from incalculable vexation, were they to determine on allowing other nations to enjoy the same immunities as America, and no other, modeling all future treaties on precisely the same terms. But nothing can be as yet certainly known on the subject, for the *Susquehanna*, having been placed at the disposal of Mr. MCLANE, the Minister to China, and being under orders to be in Hong Kong in the beginning of April, was dispatched on the morning of the 24th March, the very day a Conference was to have been held for the purpose of considering the treaty.

As most of our readers may have forgotten the precise tenor of President FILLMORE'S letter to the Emperor of Japan, and as it is not long, we here insert it, appending an outline of Mr. Secretary WEBSTER'S instructions to Commodore AULICK, to whom the mission was originally entrusted:

"I send you, by this letter, an envoy of my own appointment, on subject of high rank in his country, who is no missionary of religion. He goes by my command to bear to you my greeting and good wishes, and to promote friendship and commerce between the two countries.

"You know that the United States of America now extend from sea to sea; that the great number of Ocean vessels and Coasters are parts of the United States, and their frequent visits to your shores, which are safe, and their friendly character, which are such, is good the observance of your laws, must be very agreeable to you.

"Many of our ships will every year pass to China, and great numbers of our whale ships are constantly in the Pacific Ocean, and frequently need repairs, and provisions, and coal, and other articles, which our abundant country can supply, and which your people may be permitted to trade with your people; but we shall not authorize them to break any law of your empire.

"Our object is friendly commercial intercourse, and nothing more. You may have productions which we should be glad to buy, and we have productions which might suit your people.

"Your Empire contains a great abundance of coal; this is an article which our steamers, in going from California to China, must use. They would be glad that a harbor in your Empire should be appointed to which coal might be brought, and where they might always be able to purchase it.

"In many other respects commerce between your Empire and our country would be useful to both. Let us consider well what new interests may arise from these recent events which have brought our two countries so near together, and what purposes of friendly amity and intercourse this ought to inspire in the hearts of those who govern both countries."

The first half of Mr. Secretary WEBSTER'S instructions is devoted to the subject of coals, that being apparently the leading object of the mission; but Commodore AULICK was to avail himself of any and every opportunity when brought in contact with Japanese officials—either in treating about coals, or in delivering over certain shipwrecked Japanese—to impress upon them "that the Government of the United States does not possess power over the religion of its own citizens, and there is therefore no cause to apprehend it will interfere with the religion of other countries." This point, not without reason, as afterwards appeared, was held to be of the first importance, for even the question of commercial intercourse was made subsidiary, its success being regarded as unpromising; but in order to provide for any "favorable contingency," the Commodore was invested with power to negotiate a treaty, and was furnished with copies of those of China, Muscat, and Siam, as models, "the two latter containing guarantees for the protection of American sailors and property which may be cast ashore," which WEBSTER held to be more important than opening "one or more of the ports of Japan." If however the Commodore should succeed in effecting a treaty, Mr. WEBSTER concludes by saying, "it would be prudent to fix the period for exchanging the ratifications at three years."

During the conference on the 8th, Commodore PERRY mentioned that one of the marines had died, and he was desirous to have a piece of ground pointed out where this man and any others of the squadron that might die in Japan could be buried. The Commissioners first suggested Nanasaki, and next Uraga, but on both being objected to, a spot near the place of meeting was fixed upon. An account of the funeral by Captain SLACK, the officer commanding the marines, is given in another column, and cannot fail to be read with interest. We have only to add, that before the funeral took place, the Japanese officials came on board to view the body, for which purpose the coffin was opened; and after the burial one of them remarked that, according to the inscription on the lid, this man was a native of Ireland, not of America; but the explanation that followed proved quite satisfactory. In the course of the arrangements for the funeral, the prudence of President FILLMORE'S and Secretary WEBSTER'S assurance on the subject of religion was shown. The Japanese said they had observed it with pleasure, and quite understood the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Before the interview broke up, the Commodore mentioned that he proposed to give his officers leave to go on shore for recreation. To this no great objection was made, and we believe that within a few days afterwards several the officers were taking exercise on shore. Rev. E. C. BITTINGER, the Chaplain, made several excursions among the villages and cornfields, which last he found in high cultivation. The houses were generally thatched, but those of the better sort were covered with tiles, having yards and small gardens within enclosures.

The following day, the same gentleman, finding the people neither unfriendly nor indisposed to receive him, and having obtained leave to go on shore, determined to visit two large cities some miles off, called Kanagawa and Kasacca, and with that view crossed an arm of the bay, which shortened the distance by several miles. He then proceeded through Kanagawa, supposed to contain from one to two hundred thousand inhabitants; and from the immense crowds that poured out everywhere to see the stranger, there can be no doubt of the population being very great. The crowds however, caused no inconvenience or impediment, for on a wave of the hand from the Japanese officials who accompanied Mr. BITTINGER, the people cleared a passage; and afterwards, a messenger having been sent forward for the purpose, the people packed themselves at the sides of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, which he found primitive in their furniture and arrangements; but, compared with other Oriental dwellings of the same class, neat, clean and comfortable. In some of them he observed clocks of Japanese manufacture. He also visited several temples, which though smaller than in China, have more gilding on their walls, and ornaments on their idols, and generally are in better order. The priests as well as the people were distinguished for their courtesy. The cities thus visited were not only very extensive, (estimated to be six miles long,) but with wide, well-formed streets. Kasacca is from fifteen to twenty miles distant, by land, from the ships; and Mr. BITTINGER being thus necessarily long absent, some anxiety was felt about him. As he was returning, a Japanese officer put into his hands an order from the Commodore for all officers to return on board, and shortly afterwards, a courier mounted on a splendid black horse, delivered a similar dispatch, and finding it was understood and acted on, turned round, and galloped back again to report the approach of the American officer, who concluded his journey by torch-light, and found on his arrival that everything that had occurred had been noted, even the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

Four days after the interview, the presents were interchanged, time having been required to erect places for their reception. Those for the Emperor consisted of, among other things—

A Railway with Steam Engine—An Electric Telegraph—A Surf Boat—A Life Boat—A Printing Press—A fine Lorgnette—A set of Audobon's American Ornithology, splendidly bound—Plates of American indiase—Maps of different States of America—Agricultural implements, with all the modern improvements—A piece of Cloth—A bale of Cottes—A Stove—Rifles, Pistols, and Swords—Champagne, Cordials, and American Whisky.

And for the Empress, (presuming there is one,)—A Telescope—A Lorgnette in a gilded case—A Lady's Toilet-box, gilded—A Scarlet Velvet Dress—A changeable Silk Dress, flowered—A splendid Robe—Audobon's Illustrated Works—A handsome set of China—A Mantelpiece Clock—A Parlor Stove—A box of fine Wines—A box of Perfumery—A box of fancy Soaps.

Of the other presents, perhaps the one most valued was a copy of WEBSTER'S complete Dictionary to one of the Imperial interpreters. To the high officers were given books, rifles, pistols, swords, wines, cloths, maps, stoves, clocks, and cordials, the last of which they fully appreciated, and, as regards clocks, when it was proposed to hring an engineer from shipboard to set them agoing, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clock-makers in Yedó who understood them perfectly. They were curious to know however about ERICSSON'S caloric engine, of which they had heard, but, from the Commodore at any rate, we suspect they would not receive a very favorable opinion of its practical utility.

Whatever may be thought of some of the other presents, the Railway and Telegraph, at which the world at the time was disposed to laugh, were happy hits. The Rail is only about three hundred yards in all, but being formed in a circle, the carriage can be driven at the rate of forty miles or more. Just at first the Japanese were chary of venturing into the car, but after a single trial there was much good humored competition for places. The Telegraph still more astonished them, but they will speedily understand it, and may possibly by this time be laying down the wires for themselves.

Christian Burial in Japan.

One of the standing opinions about the Japanese, destined to be thrown down by Commodore PERRY, has been, that they were invincibly intolerant of Christianity in any form. Indeed this has generally been assigned as the main reason for their exclusiveness. To the emblem of the Cross they still object, but the story of the expelled Portugese, that every Christian landing in Japan was required to trample on it, or on a representation of the Virgin and Saviour, must, if true, have been almost entirely confined to themselves and their coreligionists. More recent writers, who have been able to deny that such is now the custom, tell us, that "the practice of religious rights is prohibited by irrevocable Japanese laws;" but the following narrative of the funeral of a marine of the United States squadron shows that there is as little foundation for the one statement as the other:

On the 8th of March, the day following the first meeting between Commodore PERRY and the Imperial Commissioners, a soldier named CHARLES WILSON, belonging to the marine battery, a native of Ireland, and a Christian before he came to sea, Marines, Mississippi, who had died a few days before, was buried in Japan. The funeral procession left the ship at 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to the shore, where it was met by a large number of Japanese officials, who had been invited to be present. The procession was headed by the marine band, playing the dead march, followed by the marines with arms reversed, and the sailors with their officers, bearing the body of their deceased shipmate. The procession moved slowly to the place of interment, a distance of about a mile, through the principal streets of the village, which were lined with Japanese, who had assembled in great numbers to witness the ceremonies. The grave was dug on a hill-side, about a quarter of a mile from the village, and overlooking the bay. The procession halted at the grave, and the coffin was lowered into it, when the Rev. E. C. BITTINGER, Chaplain of the squadron, read the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church, and the marines fired three volleys over the grave. The Japanese officials present, who had been invited to be present, were requested to step forward and look into the grave, which they did, and expressed themselves satisfied that the body was that of a white man. The grave was then filled up, and the mound covered with sod. The Japanese officials then requested that the inscription on the coffin might be copied, which was done by the Chaplain, and the officials departed. The grave is on a hill-side, about a quarter of a mile from the village, and overlooking the bay. The procession halted at the grave, and the coffin was lowered into it, when the Rev. E. C. BITTINGER, Chaplain of the squadron, read the impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church, and the marines fired three volleys over the grave. I had expected that on this there would have been some commotion among the crowd, but I noticed only, at the first discharge, that for a moment there was a slight movement as of surprise, and then all were again quiet and attentive observers.

Having now committed to the earth, with all due honor, the remains of our deceased shipmate, the procession was re-formed, and with music to the front, again passed through the village and the thousands of spectators, to our boats on the beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who throughout the entire ceremony had conducted themselves with great propriety, and extended to us every civility; and returned to the ship, pleased with the consciousness of not only having witnessed, but assisted in giving such honors, in such a place, to a deceased brother. W. B. S.

The Resources of Japan.

Foremost among the resources of Japan are its fisheries. The sea and its productions, we believe, contribute fully as much to the sustenance of the natives, as do the fruits of the earth—rice, perhaps, excepted. One of their productions has a value which is not confined to the spot, but extends to us—to our enterprise, and our trade,—we mean the whale, or, as they call it, *kudsuri*. There is nothing of which such extensive use is made by the Japanese, both for rich and poor. It is found all around Japan, but particularly in the sea Kenmano, which washes the Southern coast of the island Niphon, the most important territory of the Empire; and it also prevails in the islands of Tsusasima and Goto, and upon the coasts of Omura and Nomo. These whales not only afford oil in great abundance, but their flesh, which is considered very wholesome and satritious, is largely consumed. No part of them, indeed, is thrown away—all is made available to some useful purpose or another, excepting only the large shoulder bone. The skin, which is generally black; the flesh, which is red and looks like beef; the intestines, and all the inward parts; besides the fat or blubber, which is boiled into oil, and the bone which is converted to innumerable uses—all is made available to purposes of profit. We have gone into these few particulars respecting the whale, because it is that which has brought our countrymen into contact with Japan. Many of our ships have for some considerable time past frequented those seas for capturing the whale, an occupation which, it is found, might be pursued with great advantage, under a commercial treaty with the Government of Japan, whose inhuman laws at present not only prevent any assistance being rendered to shipwrecked mariners, but expose them to positive maltreatment, and even to violent death. To obtain redress in this respect was the primary object of Commodore PERRY'S expedition.

Japan abounds in natural and artificial productions of great value. Its mineral riches are enormous, and include metals of various kinds, especially gold, silver, and copper. Sulphur and nitre are also found in large quantities;—there is no want of coal, and there are precious stones of almost every variety; agates, sapphires, jaspers, cornelians, and even diamonds; while pearls are found in great plenty among the shells upon the coast. Then the fertility of the soil is very great. The mulberry tree grows extensively and affords food for countless myriads of silk worms. The *Kadzi*, or paper-tree, serves innumerable useful purposes, including the manufacture of cloth, stuffs and cordage. The *cerusi*, or varnish-tree, is another valuable production of the country, yielding large quantities of a milky juice which the natives employ to varnish. or *japan* as we call it, various articles. Then there are the tea-tree, the camphor-tree, the fig-tree, the cypress-tree, with very many more, all more or less valuable, and from which a great variety of useful things are made; and last, though not least, there is the tea-shrub, from the leaves of which the common drink of the people is brewed, and which is capable of yielding a valuable article of commerce. Trees growing nuts of various kinds are abundant; the maple is extensive and excellent; bamboos are very plentiful, and of great use, as they are everywhere in the Indies; they cultivate as much hemp and cotton as they can find room for in their fields: and as to rice, which is the main food of the natives, that grown in Japan is considered the best in all Asia, and it can be produced in almost any quantity. Their corns are of several sorts; besides the *komi* or rice, there are the *oomuggi*, a kind of barley; the *koomuggi*, their native wheat; and the *daidson*, a species of bean,—all of which abound with superior farina.

The manufactures of Japan have hitherto been confined almost exclusively to their own domestic wants; but many of them are, nevertheless valuable as articles of export. Our adoption here and throughout Europe of the term *japan* as applied to certain kinds of varnished ware, indicates how well known has been their peculiar excellence in, if not their invention of that useful art. They make various articles from the paper tree, resembling our *papier-moche*, which they paint, and varnish, on paper, very highly—and these might form objects of considerable trade. Their silks, muslins, and cotton goods are most of them very superior, and some of them are calculated to become highly *recherche*; and their carvings in wood, ivory, pearl, and fish-bone, are most ingenious and elegant. These are but a few of the products of their handicraft; but they are sufficient to show, taken in connection with their natural productions, how varied and how valuable are the resources of the Japanese.

Progress of the Chinese Revolution.

From the Commercial.

HONG KONG, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

For many months we have known nothing of the movements of the Northern Army of the insurgents. After penetrating to within a hundred miles of Pekin, they went into Winter quarters, and no actions of any importance have since taken place. TAE-PING-WANG maintains his position: and when certain reinforcements reach him, which have been seen moving northward, he will probably march for the capital. There great distress prevails, and the poverty of the treasury leads to increased oppression.

The issue of paper money and the debasing of the copper currency have been resorted to by the Government, but these measures can afford it but little effectual aid. Pekin must fall; and then the army of the North will spread itself over the neighboring country, and take possession of Soo-Chow and Hong-Chow, and other rich cities, which it has only to attack. The districts for a considerable distance around Nankin have peacefully submitted to the insurgents, and the taxes for some months past have been collected by insurgent officers.

To the South and West more activity has prevailed. Nearly all the cities of Ngunhwai and many of Hupeh are occupied by the rebels, who do not merely capture and pass through as formerly; and lately we have heard of the capture of Wucheng and Hangkaw. Two days since, the powerful city of Changsha was reported lost. Although some part of this information may be erroneous, the tenor of it plainly indicates the total destruction of governmental power in the interior. Within a few days goods intended for the tea districts have been brought back, the owners finding it impossible to pass them through the country.

Warm weather is now rapidly approaching, and the camp at the North will soon be broken up. If Pekin falls, the power in those cities which have hitherto adhered to the Emperor must pass into the hands of the new party, and Canton can scarcely be exempt from such change. Looking at the history of the past year, and the rapid progress of the insurgents, it seems probable that the coming Summer will decide the fate of China, and it is very desirable that some result be reached. The exigencies of commerce demand it.

The Streets—Gemin again in the Field.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, a resident of the Sixteenth Ward, would respectfully inform your honorable body that the said Ward is, at present, in a filthy and disgraceful condition. Such is the state of the streets in certain localities, that, unless they are speedily purified, nothing short of Providential interference can save the inhabitants from pestilential disease.

The stench arising from the abominations which have been suffered to fester and rot in the thoroughfares and byways, is, in some places, almost overpowering; and as the heat increases, and additions are made to the pestiferous mass, fever and cholera may be looked for as the unavoidable results.

Under these circumstances, and they are notorious throughout the ward, prompt sanitary action is required. Experience has taught the undersigned the futility of looking for it from the Street Department. He therefore asks of you, as guardians of the public health, such an appropriation as will suffice for the periodical removal of the elements of danger in this quarter of the City; probably $400 per week would effect the desired object and save the ward from the visitation of disease. For the sake of his own family and the families of his neighbors, the undersigned would be willing to assume the task of cleansing the ward and keeping it clean during the Summer season, if sufficient funds should be appropriated for the purpose. [illegible] GEMIN.

[illegible] Courts, [illegible] Messrs. GOODRICH, GREVEN, BAKER & Co., for having [illegible] Machines of their make. He pronounces the assertion false and malicious.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting Debate in the House on Fixing a Day for Adjournment.

Resolution Naming August 14 Passed.

Negotiations for the Purchase of Cuba—Our Relations with New-Granada.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 11, 1854.

The statement is traveling over the country that WARREN WINSLOW, who went to Madrid with dispatches to Mr. SOULE, in relation to the *Black Warrior* affair, is about to return to that Court with a specific offer for the purchase of Cuba. As much credence is given to the rumor, I may as well say it is unfounded. It is not even probable that Mr. WINSLOW will go to Spain again at all at present, so far as I can learn.

Our Government continues to press its demand for some arrangement by which we shall be enabled to settle at Havana, and without reference to Madrid, disputes arising in the ports of Cuba between the Spanish authorities and American citizens. Spain has manifested, as yet, no disposition to yield this point; and thus a serious disturbing element in our relations with that country continues to exist. The President will send a Special Commission to Madrid to aid in settling this point by the purchase of Cuba, if the present manipulations of the public pulse shall show that such a Commission will be popular, but he has not determined on that point yet. The Mesilla difficulty was settled by swallowing the question up in the greater one of purchase; and so all our Spanish difficulties will be arranged, by buying up the Island Colony whence all of them flow.

Each successive arrival from Europe brings additional evidence that the Spanish Court is coming down to the plain matter-of-fact proposition for the sale of Cuba to the United States. The members of the Government now talk freely of that measure, as of any other;—at the same time that they avoid coming frankly to the point of saying that they *will* sell, and of making a definite statement of terms. In short, they see that to this complexion they must come at last; but they prefer a little coyness, in hope of enhancing the price. The wisest Statesmen of Spain fully appreciate the fact that they would derive great advantages from a sale of the island to us. One hundred millions of dollars would firmly establish the Government, and leave an ample sum for the construction of railroads and other works of internal improvement, calculated to develop the natural resources of the kingdom and convert its rich waste into a productive self-sustaining country. Notwithstanding her great agricultural resources, but a very small portion of Spain does or can live thereby, for want of means to get the crops to market. While famine rages at one point, frequently two or three years' crops of wheat are rotting at thirty miles distance, because there is no method of bringing them to the point where needed. With railroads intersecting the country and reaching the seaboard, Spain might soon recover much of her former power and greatness. She has within her the surest element of prosperity,—unsurpassed agricultural resources. Make these available, and she will not need an overtaxed and distant colony to support her Government. Her statesmen see this of late; and many of them are anxious to finger our millions, that they may exchange the gold for railroad iron. Such arguments as these will be far more effectual in securing us the possession of Cuba than all the bullets and cannon balls we can muster.

I understand that the President and Secretary of State have had under consideration the subject of the passenger tax levied by the New-Granadian Government on American citizens passing through Panama to or from the Pacific. Mr. GREEN, our Minister to Bogota, has earnestly remonstrated against this tax, as unjust and violative of express treaty stipulation; and steps are about to be taken by our Government to resist its collection at all hazards. For this purpose a vessel of war will probably be sent to Aspinwall, and another to Panama.

The absent members of Congress come in very slowly; but the general expectation is that to-morrow the business of both houses will be recommenced in good earnest. There is much to be done, if Congress will only take hold with a view of accomplishing it. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

A message was received from the House communicating the proceedings of that body on the occasion of the death of Hon. J. F. SNODGRASS of Virginia.

Mr. MASON delivered a eulogy upon the virtues of the deceased, and offered the customary resolutions—when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

PROPOSITION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the first business in order to be Mr. WALBRIDGE'S resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 3d of July.

The rules were suspended by 104 against 38.

Mr. WALBRIDGE proposed to amend his resolution to adjourn July 17.

Mr. ORR offered a substitute—to adjourn the 14th of August. That would afford ample time for the transaction of other business.

Mr. HAVEN submitted the Senate's resolution for an adjournment from the 4th of July to the third Monday in October. He said, fix that time and all the necessary work will be done in the meantime. Congress had got into that kind of demoralization, so to speak, that they can do no valuable service till the members, after separating, shall come together at some future day.

Mr. ORR said his principle reason for voting for a suspension of the rules, was to defeat the Senate's resolution. He was opposed to taking a recess. It was unprecedented in the history of the Government. Congress should pursue the usual course.

Mr. HILYER proposed that Congress adjourn on the first Monday in August, and meet hereafter on the third Monday in October, in each year, instead of the first Monday in December.

Mr. MCMULLEN was opposed to fixing any day at present. Let Congress go to work, and transact the business before it, and then it would be time to provide for the adjournment.

Mr. HAVEN urged considerations why the Senate's resolutions should be adopted. He was satisfied if members stay here, they will keep the country in turmoil, without doing the public business. The private calendar has been taken up only twice. Disease is approaching us—the cholera is abroad. A quorum could only be maintained by the Sergeant-at-Arms scouring the city.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, said, if the 1st of August should be named, he would support the resolution. The business of Congress can be transacted in six weeks; the country demands it—we ought not to take recess.

Mr. HENN inquired whether if the Senate resolution should be adopted, members could not draw pay in recess; he understood that was the construction of the Comptroller.

Mr. HAVEN replied, the resolution was for adjournment, not recess; therefore members could not draw pay meantime.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered an amendment, which Mr. HAVEN accepted, providing no compensation shall be allowed members during recess.

Mr. DISNEY thought the whole matter premature, ill considered, and out of place. The Committees have their hands full of reports, and no one could say when Congress should adjourn.

Mr. JOHNS of Texas, said the last ten days have been spent in bitterness when there was not a working quorum in the House. He was opposed to recess, and thought all public business could be transacted by the 14th of August.

Mr. EWING could see no prospect of doing business if Congress remained here, and therefore was in favor of the earliest day of adjournment.

Mr. HILYER moved the whole subject be laid on the table. Negatived—88 against 97.

Mr. KNOX would prefer the 14th of September for adjournment. He understood the Democratic party came into power on a platform of principles many of which have not been carried out. (Laughter.) He wanted to give this party an opportunity to carry out those principles, one of which he understood to be a modification of tariff and free trade.

Mr. WALBRIDGE said Mr. HAVEN'S amendments were severally adopted.

Mr. ORR'S was adopted, by 77 against 68.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution as amended, giving the hour of meeting for adjournment—motion made to lay it on the table negatived. The resolution was then adopted—88 against 87.

Mr. HOUSTON made an ineffectual effort to introduce a

[illegible] will be sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—25 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

[illegible] revolutions. Gentler daily hope of [illegible] Mr. HILYER called upon to introduce a bill [illegible] of the Government of Colombia the sum [illegible] in the treaty of 1846. Pending the motion to [illegible] the House adjourned.

Messrs. RIDDLE, GOODE, CLYDE [illegible] Soldiers, were appointed a Select Committee [illegible] trial of $2,000 Citizens of Delaware [illegible] sent to effect peace arrangements with [illegible] for a just and proper [illegible] ment will either cede to the United States [illegible] one of the Guano Islands, or by removing the [illegible] restriction on American vessels engaged in this [illegible] trade, place the trade in the article on a more just and liberal commercial basis.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12.

The new City Government was inaugurated today, and the occasion was one of general rejoicing.

Mr. and Mrs. WM. F. RITCHIE arrived here this morning.

The New-York Light Guard in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 12.

The New-York Light Guard, with DODWORTH'S Band, command much attention from our military and citizens generally. They are the special guests of the Boston Light Infantry, Capt. ROGERS, and this afternoon both companies were reviewed on the Common by Major General EDMANDS and staff.

In the evening the two companies, with numerous invited guests, partook of a sumptuous banquet in Faneuil Hall. Speeches were made by Governor WASHBURN, Mayor SMITH, Captains VINCENT and ROGERS, Lieut. CLAPP and others. It was a magnificently conducted affair throughout.

From Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 12.

The bark *Antelope* arrived here to-day with advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 1st of May. Breadstuffs were exceedingly dull with large receipts. No sales were reported, holders' views being above the market rates. The COFFEE market opened 3/4 per cent advance upon previous rates, with sales during the week of 35,000 bags at 4$300@4$900 for low, and 4$600@4$850 for good firsts and superiors. At the close of the market good firsts could not be had at less than 4$600. The Stock in the market was small, and consisted almost entirely of low qualities, the new crop being [illegible]

STERLING EXCHANGE, 27@28d. Freights dull.

Arrived at Rio 20th April—Ship Amelia, New-York; 20th, bark Stamboul, Boston. Sailed—25th, ship Dartar, for Phil

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

[illegible] Lima, Friday, May 12, 1854.

[illegible] last letter to the Times was dated at [illegible], from whence I sailed on 30th April, in the [illegible] steamship *Valdivia*, for Callao, which was ten [illegible] half in length. On a good steamer the trip [illegible] three days without stoppages, as in [illegible] Guayaquil, Paita, &c. I was [illegible] of the steamers and comforts of the [illegible] on this coast. I had heard [illegible] they were every way superior to our Pacific steamships—that the tables were better, the ships cleaner and the officers more accommodating and polite. But such is not the case. On the *Valdivia*, although we started with less than twenty cabin passengers, the state-rooms were scarcely ever sheltered. The bedding was coarse and dirty—the upper decks leaked, almost floating some of the berths, although the vessel was new—the table was poor and everything badly cooked—the wines scarcely drinkable—and but little effort was made, in the several ports in which we touched, to procure good fresh provisions. Our Pacific passenger vessels, in every respect, are much superior to the British line of Panama and Valparaiso mail steamships. I have always noticed, when traveling on British steamships, that the captain selects two or three persons on board on whom he lavish his attentions, and lets the rest slide, as unworthy of a moment's thought. One thing struck me as peculiarly novel on the *Valdivia*. Every officer on board, from the captain down to the fourth officer, and from the first to the third engineer, wore military coats and gold cap-bands. My notions of propriety were rather shocked to see several of them in this dress, without stockings and occasionally without shoes, swabbing up the decks or working with the sailors in the ship's rigging, or the [illegible] among the coal. Another thing shows how John Bull is to eschew old fogyism. Instead of striking bells, as with us, to regulate the engines going in and out of port, the Captain stood on the forward hurricane deck, where he would sing out his orders to the engineer in the depths of the vessel, and this order had to be passed aft, and sometimes repeated three or four times before it would be properly understood. "Stop her! stop her! why in h—l don't you stop her!" is a poor substitute for a single stroke of a bell, which can be heard all over the ship, and which cannot possibly be mistaken by the engineer. About twenty miles from Guyaquil the ship run hard aground, where she lay until floated off by the tide; but whether this mishap was caused by not sounding, or from lack of an engineer's bell, I know not.

I took a run on shore at Gnayaquil, but saw little else in that once busy mart but dilepidated buildings, grass-grown streets, and slip-shod negroes. The city is finely situated on level ground, a mile or so along the edge of the river, and running back a half mile towards the hills. The streets are wide, with frequent open squares, and appear to have been once well paved,—but in many places the stones are torn up, leaving in wet weather pools of muddy water, which, under a burning sun, emits a miasma that Yellow Jack takes vast delight in. In the centres of the streets are well-paved sewers running to the river,—but the inhabitants throw all sorts of rubbish into them, choking them up, and making them a nuisance instead of a means of health. The buildings are many, if not most, of them two and three stories high, built of wood and sticks, thinly plastered, having piazzas to each story supported by ugly-looking sticks of rough timber. The ceilings, unlike the houses in Panama, are very low, and the lower story, which is generally cut up into stores or workshops, or rooms for the dregs of the people, are kept as dirty as they well can be kept. Almost everybody had something to sell, but buyers appeared to be scarce. Traders were listlessly puffing their cigaritos across their counters, or lazily swinging in their hammocks in the back part of their little shops. There were three or four vessels in port, but their cables seemed to have become rusty in waiting for cargo, and grass was forming on their bottoms. Revolutions, fillibusterism, bad government and consequent insolvency seem to have been too much for Ecuador, if Guayaquil is to be taken as a sample.

From Guayaquil to Paita is about sixteen hours' good steaming. We accomplished it in twenty-seven, having the current down the river in our favor. Paita has a beautiful and safe harbor, and was formerly, as you know, a favorite place of rendezvous for our whalers. But this trade has latterly almost entirely ceased, and the palmy days of Paita are passed. Unless a more enterprising and industrious people shall possess the land, the city might as well be turned into a sheep pasture at once. This is one of the coaling stations of the British Valparaiso steamships. We were eight hours in taking in seventy-five tons. I have known the *Golden Gate* at Acapulco take in 250 tons in two hours' less time.

After Paita, the next anchorage we made was Lambayeque, where we took on board five hundred Indians, whom ECHENIQUE's officers had come from Lima to raise to put in the field against the revolutionary leader, CASTILLA. They had each been furnished with coarse white cotton pantaloons and jacket, with a red cap, and every man toted a tremendously heavy musket of such ancient construction that it would hardly *go off* with GEORGE LAW's lot. They were all young, hardy, healthy looking men, of small stature, and with good officers would no doubt make a pretty fair fight. But the Peruvian officers won't toe the mark. They invariably run away at the first glimpse of the enemy, and of course the poor Indians have no interest in standing up to make targets of each other. It was midnight when the surf-boats came alongside with their human cargoes. Other boats filled with the wives, sisters and mothers of these poor fellows came off too—and it was heart-rending to hear their cries and exclamations as the steamer was heaving up her anchor for Callao. But yet, in comparison, what an awful scene must that have been, two days later, in the neighboring port of Cosma! From thence, on the 2d of this month, eight hundred men and officers had embarked on the Peruvian ship *Mercedes*, in tow of the war-steamer *Rimac*, for Callao. At 2 o'clock in the morning, while the beach was lined with their friends waving their torches in a sad adieu, the ship struck a sunken wall scarce a mile from the beach, immediately filled with water, and SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE victims were immolated on the altar of an insane ambition! Among these were no less than ninety officers—of the best families of Peru—and for five days the silver bells of Lima have been [illegible] the mournful requiem for the dead.

What a wicked, what a contemptible fratricide is this Peruvian rascality, dignified with the name of revolution! Its origin is the same as that of most South American revolutions, and its history will be like unto them. Three years since, Gen. ECHENIQUE was elected as President for six years over Gen. [illegible], although the common belief is that the latter had the most votes. Of course, VIVANCO cried, Spanish-fashion, with Gen. SAM ROMAN and a few others of his prominent friends. ECHENIQUE, who was poor as a crow, organized his Government, and he and his officers at once [illegible] upon the public treasury, which, unhappily for the country, has been pretty well filled of late from the profits of the guano trade. So, pitchy had ECHENIQUE's fingers become, that within the space of thirty months it is well known that more than two millions and a half of dollars have stuck to them; and the principal officers, at the head of whom is General PORRICO, have stolen as much more. Well, CASTILLA, who was formerly President, and who has probably, by this time, lost at *monté* and cock-fighting, the proceeds of his official *industry*, fearing envious of the prosperity of ECHENIQUE, and taking advantage of his unpopularity, incites a [illegible] and proclaimed *gratis soldiers* to join him in a [illegible] against the dimes in the public treasury. By dint of promises, and by painting the devil considerably blacker than he really is, CASTILLA has been enabled to get together these or four thousand men, and VIVANCO and SAM ROMAN hotes from [illegible] to the standard of revolt in Arequipa [illegible] of the Southern provinces. The [illegible] have been in progress five months, and [illegible] at this time have come within [illegible] of Lima; upon which both have immediately increased the already safe distance between them by flight; each, when they have got home, publishing a flaming bulletin of victory. So far the results of the war may be summed up in twelve hundred horses killed and seven hundred and thirty-four soldiers drowned. Gen. TORRICO, you know, was a couple of months since, with one thousand men, having twelve hundred horses in their possession, spied out by a revolutionary force of only two hundred and fifty men, upon which he at once ordered all the horses to be killed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and then fled.

ECHENIQUE has now a force of about seven thousand men, five thousand of which are in Lima. It is said he will march on the 20th inst. against CASTILLA, but nobody believes it. The general opinion is that when CASTILLA shall have organized an army of seven or eight thousand men, he will march against Lima; that outside the city a great and bloody battle will be fought, in which nobody will either be killed or wounded, and that then CASTILLA and his hosts will quietly seat themselves down upon the money bags in the old city Palace of PIZARRO, while ECHENIQUE will go to Europe to spend the little fortune he has amassed. The press here is not permitted to publish anything of note adverse to the present Administration, but the weight of public opinion is decidedly that ECHENIQUE will cave in.

H. B. M. steam vessel *Virago* arrived here on the 8th instant, bringing the declarations of war by England and France against Russia. She also brought orders to the British men-of-war—three besides the *Virago* now being in port—to proceed to San Francisco, and from thence perhaps to look after the Russian fleet of observation at Japan, or trouble Russian commerce in the Emperor's American possessions.

Count RATTI MENTON, French Minister to Peru, raised his flag and cut his stick from Lima, in high dudgeon, on the evening of the 8th instant. It appears that a Peruvian, charged with being a Revolutionist, had sought the protection of the Minister, and was admitted by him into his house as a servant or attaché. Last Sunday evening the soldiery attempted to arrest the man, when he drew a pistol to defend himself, upon which he was shot dead in the very door of the Legation. The Minister at once demanded either satisfaction or his passports, and the latter were immediately accorded him without any explanation. On Tuesday the Minister and suite went on board the French man-of-war *La Fort*, at Callao; and thus, so far as I know, the matter et present rests.

The "peste," or, some call it, the yellow fever, has almost entirely disappeared, and the city is now healthy. All kinds of business are exceedingly dull, which of course is attributed to the revolution. Provisions are scarce and high. The theatres are all closed, and there are no public amusements of any kind, the Government being jealous of large congregations, so that Lima, proverbially so gay, looks trist and quiet.

Our new Consul, WILLIAM MILES, Esq., arrived at Callao on the 2d instant, and was accorded his *exequatur* on the 6th. The United States Consulate has been properly removed from Lima to Callao, as all the business must be transacted at the latter place.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary* is now in port, and the *St. Lawrence* is looked for. She was last heard from at Coquimbo.

The American ship *Ozark* sprung a leak on her way from the Chinchas, and leaked 26 inches an hour. To-day the master has called a survey on her.

P. W. A.

CANADA.

Quebec and its Vicinity.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

The environs of Quebec are well worth more than one visit. Every year in the Summer time, hosts of our countrymen descend upon that devoted city and "do" it. They rush madly from the boat to SWORDS' Hotel, or RUSSELL's, frantically inscribe their names and whereabouts on the books, and after swallowing a sort of railway breakfast, proceed to "do" the lions. Never are the rapid peculiarities of the Yankee character more magnificently developed than in the process of seeing Quebec and its vicinity. There are no small number of places worthy of a visit in the neighborhood. There are the Indian villags of Lorette, with its picturesque cascade; the waterfall of Montmorenci; ditto, Chaudiere. There are the Plains of Abraham, with WOLFE's monument; the Citadel. The ramparts, to finish with a brief glance at the town itself, and its inhabitants. Yet ell these things our impatient compatriots insist on seeing in the interval between 8 o'clock, A. M., when they arrive, and 5 o'clock, P. M., when the boat by which they return leaves for Moutreal. The hotel keepers are in dismay. It is in vain that they explain that all these places are widely separated, and that a day might be profitably spent at almost any one of them. That by no number of relays of the most rapid ceb-horses could this acrobatic sight-seeing be performed. The Yankees insist. They have dollars they say, and are willing to spend them. Dollars will do almost anything. They cannot see all the sights before 5 o'clock. So away they rush on panting cab-horses to Lorette and Montmorenci, and after having contemplated for both the space of two minutes and e half, they arrive at the hotel just in time to swallow a bowl of scalding soup and catch the steamboet as she is moving. They have seen nothing, thought of nothing but performing what DICKENS would call "a rapid act" of eight-seeing. They know nothing whatever of Quebec, except that they have been there, and their idee of Montmoreuci Fall is a white table-cloth hanging ont to dry, with a good deal of noise in the neighborhood.

Now, I am what is generally called "a slow fellow." I taka things easy, and do not care about going through life as M. FRANCONI does through the Hippodrome, when he is performing "The Courier of St. Petersburg." I love to loiter over places. To spend whole days in one spot, and dive into its works. I have therefore *seen* the lions of Qnebec not "*done*" them.

Imprimis, Lorette. On consulting a diffuse Stranger's Guide, compiled by Mr. STUART MCKAY, Editor of the *Canada Directory*, we obtained the following extensive information abont this village:

"It is eight miles distant from the city. The usual fare for a caleche there and back, is 1½ dollars."

Thus supplied with every necessary knowledge for enjoying a pleasant historical ramble, we set out for Lorette. We will do Mr. STUART MCKAY the justice to say that it *is* eight miles from Qnebec, but his statistics regarding the fare are rather under the mark, as the Irish driver eloquently proved to us. In so laborious and magnificent a work, however, as "The Stranger's Guide," trifling errors could scarcely be avoided.

Lorette was once the seat of a powerful tribe of the Huron Indians. A melancholy remnant of the race still haunt the place, having changed their wigwams for stone-built cottages, and their blankets and leggings for prosaic tail-coats and modern nnmentionables. The village consists of about thirty or forty houses, all tolerably neatly kept, and swarming with a host of yonng Indian boys, who earn an honest livelihood by inducing visitors to stick pennies in the earth, and then shooting at them with blunt-headed arrows, the prize being his who knocks the coin from its place. I stuck a qnarter into a cleft stick, and the excitement became intense, and several old chieftains made their appearance, and gravely superintended the tremendous contest. A wicked-looking young Huron, with damaged inexpressibles, was the successful competitor, and carried off the silver amid the envious looks of his comrades.

The chief of this decimated tribe lives luxuriously. His house, situated a little way back of the village, is a very pretty villa, kept with the most exquisite neatness. He is quite wealthy, being worth probably six or seven thousand dollars, and carries on a large trade in those embroidered Indian curiosities which, the children of the forest may be seen selling in the New-York fan-stores. Among the number of squaws, chiefs and young warriors at Lorette, I only saw one or two pure types of Indian breed. These, in my first look at them, were not quite as handsome as a careful perusal of COOPER's novels would have caused one to imagine. I also looked in vain for the bounding step of the Indian maiden. All the Indian maidens I saw had sandy legs and flat noses, and were altogether as unpoetical as it was possible to conceive. By no stretch of imagination could I esteem them those dawn-eyed heroines that glide so gracefully through the pages of the *Last of the Mohicans*, *The Deerslayer*, &c.

From the Indians I turned to the Falls of Lorette. I think I have never seen—and I have had considerable European water-fall experience—a more lovely cascade. Less grand than Montmorenci, or the Chaudiere, it is far more picturesque. Shut in by lofty walls of cliff, tapestried with pines, it chafes and foams and swells with rage, and dashes on through a thousand intricate windings. There is one spot looking up the river, from which one sees the romantic mill clinging to the side of the cliff, with the light wooden bridge that crosses the stream in the background, that as a view might worthily take its place in the valley of the Grindenwald, and by the side of the Staubbach. All along, for a mile or so, the river retains its beauty. It rushes through a narrow chasm with precipitous sides that close in a green perspective as they recede, and seem to leave the stream no outlet. One might easily conjure up an Indian romance here, if one had not seen Lorette, and heard the descendants of the Hurons squabbling about half-pence.

Montmorenci is perhaps the grandest of all the waterfalls that foam around Quebec. Its height is 240 feet, and when it is seen, as I saw it, swollen with the snow that was melting on the hills, the effect is truly sublime. The drive from Quebec to Montmorenci is exceedingly pretty, and affords several charming views of the city by the way. About a mile above the Falls are some curious formations of trap, called the natural steps. These have evidently been formed by the action of water, and present the appearance of a vast staircase of Titanic dimensions. An ancient Greek, if he saw it, would have instantly added a page to the mythology, telling how Prometheus and his rebellious friends had once lived there, and from that spot meditated their assault upon Heaven—the steps being hollowed out in order to make their ascent to the celestial regions all the more easy. A slight difficulty would be experienced by the narrator, owing to the absence of Pelion and Ossa from these diggings, but Greek Mythology reconciles contradictions so well, that I have no doubt but that this objection would have been olevsrly got over.

If the statistical works published in Lower Canada be correct, both Provinces are increasing in commercial and agricultural prosperity, with immense rapidity. The growth of wheat in the United States has increased within the last ten years at the rate of 48 per cent., while in the two Canadas it has increased during the same period et the rate of over *four hundred per cent.* Indian corn is perhaps the article by which the fairest estimete may be drawn, between the States and Canada. Taking that as a basis, we find that the increase in the United States between 1840 and 1850, has been equal to 56 per cent., while the increase in Canada of the same article for the last nine years has been 163 per cent. The comparative increase in oats has been similarly extensive.

Ohio, in 1850, produced 14,487,351 bnshels of wheat, while Canada, with a much smaller number of acres under cultivation, produced the same year 16,156,946 bushels. The average produce per acre in Ohio is 12, and in Canada, 14 1-5 bushels. Ohio produces a little over 1-7 part of the wheat raised in all the United States, and Canada a little less than 1-6 part of that amount.

The export and import statements present an equally flourishing appearance, and according to the Government returns, the revenue for the year ending January 1, 1854, leaves a surplus of $2,500,000.

The idea of annexation appears to meet with little favor in lower Canada. The English and Irish population seem to cling to their old institutions, and the *habitans* or native French are far too slow in intellect to grasp at a new idea. They stick to their old customs and old ways of thought with singular tenacity. Even in their agriculture they do not seem to profit by any of the modern improvements. The old plow, the old harrow, and the old spade are still used by most of the *habitant* farmers. They till their land however with considerable neatness, and their houses are scrupulously clean. These *habitans* are a very charming race of people. Not in the slighest degree intelligent or educated, they possess the simplicity and frankness of a pure and patriarchal tribe. They are honest, cleanly, and moral; slowly and rarely gathering new ideas, but leading comfortable, pure and unprogressive lives. In appearance they are rather ordinary and ill-made, but their manners are exquisitely frank and unpretendingly courteous.

The present Governor General of Canada is not very popular with the English subjects. He bestows all the Government patronage he can on the French Canadians, to the exclusion of his own countrymen. He seems to think they have a better right to the emolumentary offices of the country than the British, who very naturally do not admire this Brutue-like justice. A great change for the better has, however, been effected in the Government system, since what were called "the good old times," when the English enjoyed a monopoly of all the good places, and one gentleman might be found holding twelve or fourteen official appointments in his own person.

From the brief glimpse I had at Lower Canada, I know no place where a person might more agreeably spend a month. The native population are fresh and interesting, the society at Qnebec delightful; and to the sportsman, the fishing in Summer, and the bear-hunting in the Fall, are no ordinary attractions.

ANSEL CANADENSIS.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE-MARKS. — The rigid enforcement of the law against counterfeiting trade-marks is essential not only to the pecuniary interests of merchants, but also to the sanitary interests of the public. In London there was recently seized a large quantity of spurious ale—which whether *pale* in itself or not, was pretty likely to impart that hue to imbibers. It contained very vile ingredients, and the bottles were fraudulently labelled "Alsopp's Ale," and about to be exported to "Jonathan." The manufacturers were prosecuted for counterfeiting trade-marks, and sentenced to *twelve months'* imprisonment at hard labor. This is a severer penalty than that prescribed by the law of our State enacted in 1850, by which knowingly forging, or counterfeiting, or causing to be forged or counterfeited, trade-marks of any kind, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months. The Courts, both of England and this country, will issue injunctions, not only against copying trade-marks, but also against what was formerly often done—imitating them with a slight difference.

SPIRITUALISM.—The Editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* is turning his attention to the investigation of Spiritual Rappings, a subject on which he proposes to edify his readers. In his opening discourse, giving an account of his personal observations at a very interesting spiritual circle, he relates the following very extraordinary circumstance:

"In the midst of the silence, we more than once felt a singular *pressure upon our right foot*, of which, however, we betrayed no consciousness, thinking that *if* it was a spirit, the knowledge of our having been so handled would be known only to it and to ourself, and for the present we would keep our own counsel. We could not help thinking, however, that, if it was a spirit, it had assumed the form of something very much like *a human foot, covered only with a stocking*, soft as velvet, but solid withal, and with a considerable contractile force *in the toes*; and on the repetition of the touch, when the position of our own limb had been silently and secretly altered, we *did* think that the spirit-foot had grown into foot and limb. Next we were courteously invited to commence questioning the spirits, but declined, requesting that our *vis-à-vis* would commence, and that the process might be taken up in rotation, so as to come to us last. This was promptly agreed to and the raps, with equal politeness, volunteered to indicate their approval by three of the spirited knocks. Soon a slight interruption occurred. Something laid hold of the foot of one gentleman, on the side farthest from the lady, and thereupon followed the high scream of a mischievous [illegible] to compel said [illegible] to the lady [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEXICO.

Address of Senator Wright—A General Review.

From the Post-Office Reporter.

The revolutionary movements in Mexico are assuming an important aspect. Every successive battle from high quarters in Acapulco, in Mexican exiles, now in the city, upon which we are permitted to make the following extracts. They are important as expositions of the purposes of the revolution in the South.

"We shall yet constantly keep your order of co-operation. Within a few days, as soon as our troops have rested some days, we shall be ready to move on the City of Mexico, and we hope to receive the invitation will be communicated to the State, and we will then consult with your excellency as to the best time to begin the movement according to the circumstances to mark out a road from the frontier of Missouri to Santa Fe, and to treat with the Indians along the route for the right of way, with the understanding that the citizens of Missouri are to be allowed to pass and repass with their wagons regularly when in any other part of the United States.

It was my intention at the time I was left out of the Senate, to have endeavored a little while to the facility and protection of our intercourse with California; and during which nothing was done on our part to facilitate their intercourse, and to make it permanent and profitable to the State. The act provided (among other things) for the appointment of commissioners to mark out a road from the frontier of Missouri to Santa Fe, and to treat with the Indians along the route for the right of way, with the understanding that the citizens of Missouri are to be allowed to pass and repass with their wagons regularly when in any other part of the United States. The people then demanded that the first object to be declared by the Common and left to go where it should be placed on the Common road from Missouri to Santa Fe, and to California. The people then demanded that the first object to be declared by the Common and left to go where it should be placed on the Common road from Missouri to Santa Fe, and to California. This was accordingly done, and the bill went off. It is somewhat like one went back smong the remains of the Indians, which have been carried upon it. This was all done about the year 1825; and since that time travel and intercourse have been regular on the road carried upon it; and in stages, with more regularity than in any other part of the United States.

It was my intention at the time I was left out of the Senate, to have endeavored a little while to the facility and protection of our intercourse with California; and during which nothing was done on our part to facilitate their intercourse, and to make it permanent and profitable to the State. The act provided (among other things) for the appointment of commissioners to mark out a road from the frontier of Missouri to Santa Fe, and to treat with the Indians along the route for the right of way, with the understanding that the citizens of Missouri are to be allowed to pass and repass with their wagons regularly when in any other part of the United States. The people then demanded that the first object to be declared by the Common and left to go where it should be placed on the Common road from Missouri to Santa Fe, and to California. This was accordingly done, and the bill went off. It is somewhat like one went back among the remains of the Indians, which have been carried upon it. This was all done about the year 1825; and since that time travel and intercourse have been regular on the road carried upon it; and in stages, with more regularity than in any other part of the United States.

We have been favored with the perusal of letters written from high quarters in Acapulco, to eminent Mexican exiles, now in the city, upon which we are permitted to make the following extracts. They are important as expositions of the purposes of the revolution in the South.

"We shall yet constantly keep your order of co-operation. Within a few days, as soon as our troops have rested some days, we shall be ready to move on the City of Mexico, and we hope to receive the invitation will be communicated to the State, and we will then consult with your excellency as to the best time to begin the movement according to the circumstances to mark out a road from the frontier of Missouri to Santa Fe, and to treat with the Indians along the route for the right of way, with the understanding that the citizens of Missouri are to be allowed to pass and repass with their wagons regularly when in any other part of the United States. The people then demanded that the first object to be declared by the Common and left to go where it should be placed on the Common road from Missouri to Santa Fe, and to California. This was accordingly done, and the bill went off. It is somewhat like one went back among the remains of the Indians, which have been carried upon it. This was all done about the year 1825; and since that time travel and intercourse have been regular on the road carried upon it; and in stages, with more regularity than in any other part of the United States.

It was my intention at the time I was left out of the Senate, to have endeavored a little while to the facility and protection of our intercourse with California; and during which nothing was done on our part to facilitate their intercourse, and to make it permanent and profitable to the State. The act provided (among other things) for the appointment of commissioners to mark out a road from the frontier of Missouri to Santa Fe, and to treat with the Indians along the route for the right of way, with the understanding that the citizens of Missouri are to be allowed to pass and repass with their wagons regularly when in any other part of the United States. The people then demanded that the first object to be declared by the Common and left to go where it should be placed on the Common road from Missouri to Santa Fe, and to California. This was accordingly done, and the bill went off. It is somewhat like one went back among the remains of the Indians, which have been carried upon it. This was all done about the year 1825; and since that time travel and intercourse have been regular on the road carried upon it; and in stages, with more regularity than in any other part of the United States.

Letter from Col. Benton

To the Constituents and the People of Missouri, dated Washington, Tuesday, May 30, 1854:

CITIZENS: Near thirty years ago, when I was young in the Senate, and the junior Senator from Missouri, I had the honor of addressing you from the Senate Chamber, in reply to the first of the kind that you had ever received from a Senator. Many years have since passed, and many have been the letters which I have written to you from this Capitol, and from the field of battle, in the course of which I was absent from the State, and from the public councils. Some of these letters have been published, and some have not been published. Some were written in the midst of the most stirring events, and others in the midst of the most exciting debates. Some were written in the midst of the most exciting debates. Some were written in the midst of the most exciting debates. Some were written

New-York Daily Times, [illegible]

[illegible] is removed to No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The Japan Expedition.

We publish this morning a very interesting narrative of Commodore Perry's second visit to Japan, to receive the reply of the authorities to the invitation of the United States to enter into closer commercial relations. It will be seen that his reception was exceedingly friendly, and that the object of the expedition has been fully accomplished. It does not appear that up to the latest date he had been able actually to conclude a treaty; but it seems certain that the conditions of one had been agreed upon. The news was received at Hong Kong by the frigate *Susquehanna*, which left Jeddo on the 25th of March. The statement of her officers was positive that the ratification of the treaty was to take place on the 27th; and that after its completion Commodore Perry was to give a grand entertainment to the Commissioners.

It will be seen by the narrative in another column, that the Japanese received Commodore Perry with the utmost cordiality,—that they conceded every point of etiquette on which he insisted, and took great pains to evince their friendly feelings towards him and towards the United States. They have agreed to open *two ports*, Simodi in Niphon and Hakatam on the Island, to American Commerce, and to substitute others if these should be found inconvenient. They also agree to treat with kindness any Americans who may come among them, and to furnish water and provisions for all American vessels that may visit their coast. Coal depots and a supply of coals are also to be granted for American Steamers. From the account given of the funeral of one of the seamen attached to the expedition, it will be seen that the largest liberty was granted to the Americans for the performance of their religious rites.

It is stated that Com. Perry proposed to extend the privileges thus conceded, to other nations, but the Japanese refused. They denied that any concessions had been made to the Russians.

These results are in the highest degree gratifying. They vindicate, to the fullest extent, the wisdom and good policy of the Expedition, and bear the highest testimony to the ability and skill with which Commodore Perry has performed the difficult and responsible duties entrusted to him.

Movements in Italy.

We stated some time ago, that, in our opinion, the first movement of the Revolutionary party in Europe would be made in Italy. We have various reports of disturbances having broken out, under the name of bread-riots, in different parts and cities of Italy, in Sienna, Pisa, and Lucca; while, in the words of the Paris *Moniteur*, "Sixty Italian refugees have landed at Sarzana and marched towards the frontiers of Tuscany." The French official organ follows this statement with the following remark:

"It is stated that the concealed action of Russian agents is not unconnected with this demonstration, and that the same Government that pays the Greek insurrection would not hesitate to assist the Italian demagogues."

We may mention also that Garibaldi's reception at Genoa was an uncommon one, and has caused considerable sensation in certain quarters, on account of the conspicuous part taken in it by the officers of the National Guard, and even by some prominent members of the Piedmontese Parliament.

Such are the actual symptoms of an approaching storm in Italy. Whether the Czar, who *must* be now at the bottom of everything that the Western Powers dislike, has or has not a hand in those movements, is of no immediate importance. If he *has*, the allies have only to attribute it to themselves. The Revolution would have preferred their aid to that of Nicholas, but does not refuse it, on account of its having been offered by others than those who ought to have taken the first step. A Napoleon III. and an Aberdeen are not entitled to issue patents of honesty. However that may be, the disturbances that have taken place are not to be looked upon as a serious attempt at immediate action. Mazzini's policy is that of harassing the enemy by constantly keeping up an excitement, and never allowing any rest to despotism. Such is the aim of the riots and attempted landing now reported. An easy success would, of course transform these outpost fightings into a more serious engagement; but a defeat of the bold adventurers is no failure to the cause, the aim being to demonstrate and to excite the feeling of insecurity in the bad conscience of the oppressors. As the names of the above-mentioned places clearly show, the movement is essentially directed against Austria, those towns and the whole of Tuscany being held in subjection by Austrian auxiliary troops. It would, in the course of events, embrace of course the whole Peninsula, but the present intention is evidently only to hasten a decision on the part of the Hapsburgs, and to complicate more and more the eventualities of the impending struggle. To escape, or, at least, to postpone the necessity of such a decision, is the task under which the Vienna Cabinet is laboring. An insurrection, even if partial, would be a death-blow to the further success of its duplicity. This is what Mazzini aims at, and he is seconded in it by Kossuth.

Italy, just now, must be less strongly garrisoned than during the last year, although the concentration of troops in places contiguous to the scene of war, must not be believed to be as large as it is proclaimed on paper. Austria, even in 1848, could never bring into the field, against the Magyars, more than 60,000 men in a mass. And they speak now of 150,000 on the south frontiers of Hungary, and of some 100,000 in Transylvania. Italy is strongly garrisoned, without doubt, against revolutionary attempts as well as against an always apprehended French invasion. Still the incessant demands of Radetzky for reinforcements sufficiently prove that he feels not strong enough to be safe. The opportunity which these circumstances create is

[illegible]

Parliament Determined to Make Haste.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is much disturbed at the dilatory diplomacy of the Administration in regard to Cuba, and takes the Executive tool of the Slaveholding power roundly to task because "so little has been achieved towards the solution of the Cuban problem." It is displeased that the President has put forth nothing but a proclamation against fillibusterism; instead of an energetic message stimulating Congress to prompt, decisive action; which it significantly admonishes him "would have furnished gratifying evidence to the country that the Administration is neither laggard nor indifferent in yielding to the impulse of popular sentiment." The Country! Popular sentiment indeed!

It is particularly displeased at the rumored appointment of a special Commission to treat with Spain on this matter—to meddle with and mar the wise plans of the sagacious and cautious Mr. Soule; and bids the Administration not to think of doing any such thing. And finally, it drives the Government up with whip and spur, to discharging "the duty of prompt and energetic action, if it would intercept a catastrophe so dreadful as the *Africanization* of that island." *Africanization*—that is the word, a long awkward word, but convenient, after the usual policy of the Slaveholding party, as a pretext. All the world sees through the sophistical trick of phrase; and so does the *Enquirer* too. It is simply not deemed convenient for Southern Slaveholding interests that Slavery should be abolished in Cuba. The example, it is feared, would prove contagious. Therefore Spain must be stopped from regulating her own municipal affairs. She must be allowed to manage her own "peculiar institution." It is the prerogative of the South on this matter to manage for herself and for everybody else. Therefore Spain must be bought off from consummating the policy of emancipation, which it has been a part of the trick of the Slaveholding game to attribute to her under the startling name of *Africanization*. If money will not answer, money and menaces must be tried; but if neither money nor menaces prevail, then the "duty of prompt energetic action," indicated to the President, demands that our Government proceed without any further delay to pick a quarrel with Spain, declare war, and get possession the island by right of conquest. The panting band of Southern chivalry will have no objection to the help of the Federal Government in accomplishing this, the next movement according to the programme for the aggrandizement of the South.

It is part and parcel too of the *Enquirer's* fine moral sense that the United States should not be deterred by any "fanciful sentiment of squeamish philanthropy," from trampling on the sovereign right of Spain to regulate her own affairs. It is of a piece too with its exalted magnanimity to urge the United States to seize the moment when our poor, weak adversary could not so well expect the help of her natural allies, Great Britain and France. Will the Administration take notice that its line of "duty" is marked out for it? Will the Executive take heed to the admonition it has received? The President and the Senate can easily declare war. The present House of Representatives is pliant enough to vote any amount of supplies. We are a great Free Republic, but the "area of Freedom" must be extended.

The Jews in Parliament

Lord John Russell displays a consistency in connection with the Jewish Disabilities bill very unusual in so fickle and procrastinating a Minister. On May the 25th, the second reading of the bill was moved, when a singular and unexpected debate took place. The great champion of Israeliteism in England, the eulogist of it in the House of Commons, the glorifier of it in his novels, the steadfast, eloquent defender of the Hebrew race—Mr. D'Israeli—voted against the bill which contemplated the admission of Jews to a seat in the British Senate. The reasons which induced this singular opposition of his own opinions, were stated by him at length, in a speech distinguished by his usual earnestness and happy sarcasm. The bill framed by Lord John Russell was intended to remove certain obnoxious clauses from the Parliamentary oath, and substitute other forms, which should be unobjectionable to Hebrew or Roman Catholic. The words, "on the faith of a Christian," were to be abolished for the Jews, while the anti-Jacobite and anti-Papal clauses were to be cancelled in favor of the Roman Catholics. This was, no doubt, looked on by Lord John Russell as a skillful combination, by which his bill would secure a double support. The Irish members, from association or actual interest, would vote for a bill abolishing an oath by which every Roman Catholic entering the House was required to declare himself no traitor, while those members who on other occasions passed the previous Jewish bills through the Lower House, only in order to have them assassinated in the House of Lords, would doubtless sweep this through with an overwhelming majority. Lord John, however, miscalculated. His double blossomed liberality was nipped in the bud, and the bill was rejected by a small majority. This is curious and significant. Heretofore the House of Commons has passed the Jew bills triumphantly, while the Upper House butchered them one after another with dogged determination. The moment, however, that license to the Jews was coupled with license to the Roman Catholics, that instant the Lower House was alarmed, and not daring to trust the insidious bill even to the tender mercies of the Peers, strangled it in its infancy on the spot.

It was a singular sight to see the leader of the despised Hebrew race, disdainfully rejecting constitutional rights for his party, because the same hand held out the same gifts to the Roman Catholics. Mr. D'Israeli displayed, however, considerable astuteness in this opposition. It is his policy to denounce the Jewish question from all possible stands, whether religious or politi-

[illegible]

of the House of Lords will [illegible]
[illegible] and Baron Rothschild [illegible]
Synagogue with 24 Israelitish [illegible]
of the House. Twenty-six Jewish [illegible]
therefore, with those of the Roman Catholics, and let the bill appear before the Lords with this duplicated [illegible] would be to sustain another defeat, and strengthen still more the enmity entertained against the original bill. Mr. D'Israeli, therefore, used his influence to have the bill crushed before it could go before the Lords, and so bides his time until he can present the claims of the Jews at a more favorable opportunity, and unclogged by the weight of an obnoxious addition.

That the Jew will eventually conquer opposition, and enter the British Parliament, no one can have a shadow of doubt who looks at all closely into his claims and the course of events in England. There is nothing in the Jewish character to alarm the supporters of the Established Church. The Hebrew makes no proselytes, for the Jewish faith is as much a matter of race and blood as it is of religion. It is physical as well as moral, and like the Poet, the Jew must be born, not made. There is little fear then of the Jews using political influence to subvert the established religion, and as to the disbelief in Christianity, they are surely as well qualified to hold a place in the English Senate as Lord Bolingbroke was, who made no concealment of his Atheism. They represent large commercial and political interests. They sway the destinies of many nations, and the issue of more than one great European question is dependent on their word. The basis of this power to be sure is a monetary one, but English gold is represented in the Commons by Mr. Baring; why not Jewish capital by Baron Rothschild?

That the House of Commons holds these opinions is evident by the alacrity with which they passed every Jew bill up to the last; but they seem to hesitate about extending the favor to the Roman Catholics. The Jew is virtually obliged to recant his faith, if he wishes to enter the House at present, which is of course a complete barrier, while the Roman Catholic is merely forced to forswear any designed or secret allegiance to the House of Stuart, and promise to keep his fingers out of the pie of the Established Church.

After the anti-papal feeling exhibited by the House of Commons on this question, it is probable that the Jewish Disabilities bill will take another shape when it next appears before the Senate. Meantime, Mr. D'Israeli and his sister will write novels in which it is proved that the world owes everything, from the mariner's compass up to the steam engine, to the Hebrew race. Baron Rothschild will be again elected, perhaps, and again martyred for his faith, until that incapable congregation of old women in the House of Lords think fit to admit a little of the liberal light of the nineteenth century into their chamber, darkened with worm-eaten prejudices.

The Temperance Men Alive and Busy.

When the Maine Law grounded on Governor Seymour's veto, some good people in our City were disposed to desert all projects of reform that were based on the suppression of intemperance. Some others thought, however, like Lawrence, as he was dying,—and like Caleb Lyon, when he made his speech on the steamer question,—that it was not best to "give up the ship." Among the first, were some of the loudest-mouthed reformers in the land. Among the last, the City Temperance Alliance was most steadfast. This organization, which we suspect is neither rich nor large in numbers, constantly prayed the Common Council, until both branches, by votes of three to one, resolved that Taverns shall be licensed only where travelers require such accommodations, and that all other licenses given shall stipulate that they do not authorize the sale of liquor to be drank on the premises.

This was a great point gained, if we still hold, as we must, without a strictly prohibitory law, to the propriety of regulating a traffic that we are not strong enough to put down. Let it be enforced, and our corner-groceries lose their character as rum-holes at once, and the porter-houses, which breed all the shocking crimes that startle the community, would at once be swept out of existence. Many members of the Common Council earnestly and faithfully adhere to their resolution, and grant no illegal licenses. In the Ninth Ward they grant none at all. But others grant them to whoever asks,—to some whose houses the police designate as dens of infamy, and their keepers as immoral men. Temperance people tried last year to get the Court to restrain Aldermen from granting licenses to such. But the Court told them it had no power in the premises;—the Aldermen could do what they chose, but after it was done, for their misdeeds they could be indicted, and such illegal licenses taken from those who held them.

This, then, is the step next to be taken, and we hear that it is begun. The Alliance has taken counsel, and contemplates putting through every City Father who violates his oath as a Commissioner of Excise, by granting to notoriously bad men the power to sell liquor, and to test the validity of licenses that have been thus illegally conferred. We like this. There is pluck and promise in it. We trust that friends of order and sobriety, of quiet Sabbaths and peaceable neighborhoods, will not let them fail for lack of funds. If a few thousand dollars will effect it, we hope it will be furnished; if it takes many thousands, the results will be worth them all. But let every man, before he gives a cent, know to whom he gives it, and that it will be expended for the purposes indicated.

☞ The House of Representatives was engaged yesterday in deciding upon a day for final adjournment. After much talk and the rejection of several propositions, a resolution, fixing the 14th of August next as the day, was passed by a vote of 89 to 68.

☞ Crops in Orange County are looking well. In spite of a backward Spring, variable weather at the beginning of Summer, and untoward circumstances generally, the grains have come forward handsomely. Wheat, and rye, plainly, promise an abundant yield. Grass never was thicker and finer than it is now, and hoeing, [illegible]

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Organization of the African Forces.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Monday, May 29, 1854.

I have been attending the negro exhibition at Belen, the old church property converted into barracks for Artillery, where the formalities of enrollment of our negro protection is going forward. Very little business was done in this line of our "progress" on Saturday, as the Africans did not seem to comprehend the form of organization, and were under the impression that they were to be mixed with the white troops. They have since been advised that they are immediately to compose one-third of the Cuban force of the Spanish division, and that they are to have a distinct and separate company organization; but of course for regimental service to be thrown into battalions with the whites, in the proportion of four to six, which will make the regimental strength full 1,200 whites and 800 blacks, and of mixed African and Spanish stock, the war complement of our military composition being 2,000 rank and file to a regiment. They declined taking service on Saturday, but on this Monday there are several hundreds waiting their turn for enrollment, and to-morrow there will be as many more on hand for the same purpose.

But with all these intimations and powerful indncements, the colored "race" of Spanish extraction are not deceived, and they are not taking to the service of arms for any love they have to the profession, or to those who have forced their Cuban fate and coerced their Cuban homes, through the influence of "*Auri sacra fames.*" Once with arms in their hands, and with instruction in their new profession, they will always be on the watch for their own interests, and they will strike against those they hate—those who give fair words when the cloud is ready to burst upon their devoted heads, to be withdrawn, as they believe, as soon as the tempest has passed. The ebony and the yellow pearl will make a very nice military picture in the field, the dark centre and the white wings fluttering in the distance. The order for adding four companies of African stock to each battalion, in place of the two which you will find in the papers, was issued this morning, and it will probably only find record in the office of the Military Secretary and on the Regimental Order Book. It will not be published for general information at present.

I found at "Belea," this morning, the old negro of whom I spoke in a recent letter, who told me that although he did not fully approve of the enlistment of "his people," yet, finding that a general determination on their part not to permit themselves to be enrolled would draw upon them the concentrated anger of the Government, he had advised a partial compliance with the request of the Captain General—the consequences of which must rest upon the heads of those who had conceived the project, and who were compelling the consummation. What this may mean, other than what I am already possessed of, I do not know; it only confirms me in the belief that the "composite order" of military organization will be fatal to any chief who may be trusted with the leadership on any day when men may be called upon to do their whole duty as soldiers in a fair field and against a foe worthy of Spanish consideration.

The desks of our distinguished citizens have recently been favored with circulars, inviting them, or advising them that they have been proposed "*Membre Titulaire de l'Institut d'Afrique*," under date of the 4th March, at Paris. On the list of members of the Society for the diffusion of the light of civilization and Christianization is Africa, and the introduction of the arts and trades, with inducements for agricultural industry, and for the suppression of the African slave trade, I find but one name for the United States—that of the late Daniel Webster. I see the number of slaves stated by the Society as 7,500,000—of which 3,095,000 are in the United States, 3,250,000 in Brazil, 900,000 in the Spanish Colonies, 85,000 in Holland Colonies, 140,000 in Republics of Ceatral America, and 30,000 in European establishments in Africa. So much for progress in this line. I shall not presume so much as to say that the step is premature in this latitude. Time will show.

Our private advices from Madrid are far from being favorable to Mr. Soule, and far from representing a quiet political family. Occator.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Monday, June 12.

Alderman Wakeman in the Chair.

There was but one petition on the desk—from J. M. Reed and others, to make the Harlem Railroad Company construct a bridge over the deep cut in the Fourth-avenue, at Ninetieth-street—and no resolutions.

Papers from the Board of Councilmen were taken up, and referred to appropriate Committees.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth-streets, was concurred in.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Alderman Howard moved that Wm. O. Jenkins be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of ex-Alderman Thomas S. Henry.

Alderman Mott moved to amend by striking out Jenkins and inserting that of a Mr. Winans.

Alderman Howard said that the gentleman from the Twenty-first had been allowed, as had every other member, to nominate a person to fill a vacancy occurring in his Ward. He would appeal to the decency of the Board to allow him the same privilege that had been enjoyed by other members.

The amendment of Alderman Mott was voted down, and the motion, as offered by Alderman Howard, was adopted.

THE RUSS AND REID CONTRACT.

Alderman Drake moved that Alderman Wakeman and Alderman Herrick be added to the Special Committee, which has under consideration the subject of paving the Bowery with the Russ pavement. They wanted, he said, a legal mind on the Committee, and as the appointment of one would make the number even, they wanted to add Alderman Herrick to restore the odd number.

Alderman Williamson said that he supposed the true object of this motion was very clear. The Committee as it now stood was divided—three members being opposed to the Russ & Reid contract, and two in favor. It was sought by adding Aldermen Wakeman and Herrick, who were in favor of the contract, to secure a favorable report.

Alderman Mott said he expected some deviltry would be tried on this evening, when he saw men who had repudiated their agreement and ought to be ashamed to have their faces seen, lobbying round the chamber. But this matter was sealed in the Courts; and no matter what the action of this Board might be, the contract could not be maintained, nor the Bowery ever paved under it. The people were awake to its iniquitous character, and any man who voted for it would be politically damned in this City. The gentleman might lobby as much as he desired about members, but he could not lobby round the Courts of law, nor alter the character of the contract.

Alderman Drake complained that the gentleman's remarks were calculated to hurt the feelings of Messrs. Russ & Reid.

Alderman Williamson moved to amend the motion by adding the names of Aldermen Blunt and Christie.

The amendment was put to vote and carried, and the motion, as amended, was adopted, leaving the relative numbers on Committee as before.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On motion of Alderman Mott the Comptroller was called upon to transmit to the Board a copy of the lease from the City to the proprietors of the Crystal Palace.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—DISBANDING ENGINE COMPANY NO. 16.

The Committee on Fire Department to whom was referred a complaint relative to a fight between Engine Cos. Nos. 16 and 46 reported that the fight between these Companies was a serious one—one of the Assistant Engineers having been knocked senseless in endeavoring to quell it—and they recommend a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in disbanding Engine Co. No. 16 and suspending Engine Co. No. 46 for three months.

The Report was adopted.

CONCURRED IN.

Report of Committee on Police, in favor of paying the medical bill of Dr. S. Curtis for services rendered at the Eleventh Ward Station-house; bills of Drs. Nichols and DeForest, and of Drs. Morris and Kilbourne.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in relation to advertising for a Ninth Ward Station-house.

The resolution from Board of Councilmen to have the Bowery, between Division and Bayard-streets, paved with granite blocks, was referred to Committee on Streets.

BUREAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in answer to a resolution of inquiry from the Board, submitted a statement showing the following results for the five months from Jan. 1 to June 1, 1854:

Current Expenses for Repairing Pavements, $13,741 66, viz.: Labor, $11,679 66; sand, $1,200 12; stone, $862 11; sundries, $7 00; coal sheets, $161 00; sharpening sundry tools, $31 66.

Claimed from [illegible] & Co. for repairing Grand and [illegible]-streets, $2,000; from D. Reid & Sons repairs [illegible] $11,500; from [illegible] repairs [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Supervisors.....Monday, June 12.

The Recorder in the Chair.

LOCATION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A communication from the Judges of the Saperior Court suggesting that the second floor of the building in which the General and Special Terms of the Court are now held be assigned and fitted up for the Trial Terms, as such an appropriation would facilitate the dispatch of business. Referred to the Committee on County Offices.

BILL REFERRED.

Of the daily *National Democrat*, for advertising Annual Report of the Board—$50.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

That the extra Clerk in the Tax Commissioner's Office from the 1st of April to the 1st of August receive for his services the same compensation as the permanent clerks.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bill of the weekly *Day Book* for advertising—$6 50.

In favor of paying bill of Sibell for stationery—$680.

On motion, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in July.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in North America.

Annual Meeting at Hudson, New-York.

Special Report of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

Hudson, Monday, June 12, 1854.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock, agreeably to adjournment. Rev. Marcus S. Hutton, D. D., the President, in the Chair.

The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the President.

The roll of the Synod was called, and about sixty delegates answered to their names.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, after some unimportant modifications, were approved.

CASE OF MR. BEAUGH.

The Committee on Overtures and Judicial Business, to whom was referred the complaint of Mr. Beaugh, of New-York, reported, in substance, as follows:

1. That the complainant had run counter to the usages of the Church, in passing by the particular Synod of New-York and presenting his complaint in the first instance to the General Synod.

2. It did not appear that the complainant had given the Classis of New-York, of which he complained, notice of his intention to appeal to the General Synod.

3. The language and spirit of the complaint was not indicative of a state of mind such as it would be gratifying to see in a minister of the Gospel occupying a position such as the complainant occupied.

Attached to the report was the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the complaint of Rev. John S Beaugh against the Classics of New-York, be not entertained.

HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A communication from the Superintendent of the Common Schools of the city of Hudson, inviting the Synod to pay a visit to the schools of the city, was carried, and on motion the invitation was accepted and the following delegates constituted a committee to visit the female school on the 4th ult.: Rev. Dr. Westbrook, Rev. Dr. Abeel, Rev. Dr. Hoes, Rev. P. H. Burghhardt, Elders Jno. Saunders and Jno. Brinkerhoff.

The Synod took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M.

The Philadelphia Conspiracy Case—Attempt to Rescue the Girl.

The case of Chadwick and Deschamp was on before Judge Thompson, in Philadelphia, yesterday, for the purpose of allowing them to show cause why the decision gives some ten days previous should be reconsidered. It was understood that the girl Sowers wished to make a statement contradicting the one she had made before, and there was consequently considerable excitement around the Court-house. The *Evening Bulletin* gives the following account of an attempt to take the girl from the officers:

"As Mrs. Harriet Sowers was being brought into Court, an attempt was made to rescue her by her friends, and about a dozen men, whose faces were disguised, As the officer of the Court, (Mr. Wesley Mann) was entering the passage way leading to room No. 5, he was first assailed by a woman and then by the men. Mr. Mann knocked two or three of them down, being a man of powerful frame, but was at last knocked down himself. The girl was taken from him, but he soon recovered her again after getting to his feet. A rush was then made at Mr. Mann, who, with Mr. Wm. Byrne, another officer of the Court, who had by this time come to his assistance and rendered effective service, succeeded in retaining possession of Miss S. She fainted during the fight, and was carried into one of the adjoining offices by the officers. Mr. Mann showed the effects of the attempt at rescue upon his face and nose, from the latter of which the blood flowed. It was some time before he could recover wind enough to make his statement to the Court. The rush from the Court-room, which was well filled, was great, and much excitement prevailed for a time."

The girl was sworn, and testified that all she had said before, implicating Chadwick and Deschamp was wrong. After receiving her statement, Judge Thompson granted a new trial.

Dr. William Kitchell, of Newark, Secretary of the New-Jersey Natural History Society, has received the appointment of Superintendent of the Geological Survey authorized by a recent act of the Legislature of that State. It will be entered upon immediately in the northern part of the State, and will include a thorough and minute topographical and geological survey.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer Under Garments.—The subscribers invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES R. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 149 Bowery, near Grand-st.

Now that Summer with its scorching suns has fairly come, and citizens are in quest of a convenient retreat from the annoyances of city life, we think we cannot advise all such better than to direct their attention to the sale of lots in the beautiful and romantic village of West Flushing, which, as will be seen from our advertising columns, will take place next Saturday, 20th June, on the ground; a visit to the grounds will well repay the traveller. The cities (where they desire cool and refreshing sea breezes) to BANKERS & BROKERS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible] Bowery, [illegible] Canal-st., [illegible] Grand-st., [illegible] Chatham-st., [illegible] Division-st., [illegible] Hudson-st., [illegible] Greenwich-st., [illegible] Fulton-ferry, [illegible] Hamilton-ferry, [illegible] Astor House, [illegible] Metropolitan Hotel, [illegible] Irving House, [illegible] Howard House, [illegible] Franklin House, [illegible] Brooklyn, [illegible] Jersey City, [illegible] Hoboken, [illegible] Williamsburgh, [illegible] Newark, [illegible] Staten Island, [illegible] Long Island, [illegible] Harlem, [illegible] Westchester, [illegible] Connecticut, [illegible] Boston, [illegible] Albany, [illegible] Troy, [illegible] Saratoga, [illegible] Lake George, [illegible] Lake Champlain, [illegible] Montreal, [illegible] Quebec, [illegible] Niagara Falls, [illegible] Buffalo, [illegible] Rochester, [illegible] Utica, [illegible] Syracuse, [illegible] Canada, [illegible] Michigan, [illegible] Wisconsin, [illegible] Illinois, [illegible] Iowa, [illegible] Missouri, [illegible] Kansas, [illegible] Nebraska, [illegible] Minnesota, [illegible] Oregon, [illegible] California, [illegible] Europe, [illegible] Asia, [illegible] Africa, [illegible] Australia, [illegible] Pacific Ocean, [illegible] Atlantic Ocean, [illegible] Gulf of Mexico, [illegible] Caribbean Sea, [illegible] Mediterranean Sea, [illegible] Black Sea, [illegible] Red Sea, [illegible] Persian Gulf, [illegible] Arabian Sea, [illegible] Bay of Bengal, [illegible] China Sea, [illegible] Japan Sea, [illegible] Yellow Sea, [illegible] Philippine Sea, [illegible] Coral Sea, [illegible] Tasman Sea, [illegible] New Zealand, [illegible] Fiji Islands, [illegible] Tonga Islands, [illegible] Samoa Islands, [illegible] Hawaiian Islands, [illegible] Society Islands, [illegible] Marquesas Islands, [illegible] Tuamotu Archipelago, [illegible] Gambier Islands, [illegible] Pitcairn Island, [illegible] Easter Island, [illegible] Juan Fernandez, [illegible] Galapagos Islands, [illegible] Cocos Island, [illegible] Malpelo Island, [illegible] Gorgona Island, [illegible] Gallinas Point, [illegible] Cape Horn, [illegible] Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] Cape Verde Islands, [illegible] Canary Islands, [illegible] Madeira, [illegible] Azores, [illegible] Bermuda, [illegible] Bahamas, [illegible] Jamaica, [illegible] Haiti, [illegible] Dominican Republic, [illegible] Puerto Rico, [illegible] Virgin Islands, [illegible] Leeward Islands, [illegible] Windward Islands, [illegible] Barbados, [illegible] Trinidad, [illegible] Tobago, [illegible] Grenada, [illegible] St. Vincent, [illegible] St. Lucia, [illegible] Martinique, [illegible] Guadeloupe, [illegible] Dominica, [illegible] Montserrat, [illegible] Antigua, [illegible] St. Kitts, [illegible] Nevis, [illegible] Anguilla, [illegible] St. Martin, [illegible] St. Barthelemy, [illegible] Saba, [illegible] St. Eustatius, [illegible] Curaçao, [illegible] Aruba, [illegible] Bonaire, [illegible] Los Roques, [illegible] Margarita, [illegible] Coche, [illegible] Cubagua, [illegible] Tortuga, [illegible] Blanquilla, [illegible] Orchila, [illegible] Aves, [illegible] Los Testigos, [illegible] Los Frailes, [illegible] Los Monjes, [illegible] Los Hermanos, [illegible] Los Roques, [illegible] Los Aves, [illegible] Los Testigos, [illegible] Los Frailes, [illegible] Los Monjes, [illegible] Los Hermanos.

Real Estate.—We notice that Anthony J. Bleecker will sell at public auction, THIS DAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 90 choice Lots and Water Lots, on 11th-av., 24th and 25th-sts., Broadway, 3d, 9th and Lexington-avs., and on 23d, 45th and 46th-sts., in the City of New-York. The above Lots are nearly all full size, and all except the Water Lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvement. Every Lot put up will be sold. The terms will be liberal to the purchasers. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad st.

The Attention of Housekeepers, Hotel-keepers and others, is invited to the following: The undersigned will, for a term of six weeks, (during our dull season,) execute your orders in the way of Stone China, or China dining, dessert, tea and toilet sets, of which they have a beautiful assortment, at the lowest prices, (for cash only,) thus affording an opportunity to buy your goods at from 25 to 50 per cent. below usual retail prices. Call and examine.

GOULDS & ELLIOTT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 125 Pearl-st.

Sewing Machines.—Eight distinct patents on Sewing Machines are owned by I. M. SINGER & CO. No machine of any value can be made without infringing on one or more of these patents. We have been the principal manufacturers, and shall prosecute all who use infringing machines. The latest "Boston Notion" in the way of copying the "Dorcas" Machine, grossly infringes three of our patents. All persons are notified not to buy these machines—they are of inferior quality, and will subject the owners to suits for damages. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

Lace and Muslin Curtains from Auction.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 293 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

Popular Trade.—Leadbeater & Lee, No. 347 Broadway, are selling Printed Lawns at 6d. per yard, Plaid and Striped Silks at 6s., rich Printed Barèges at 8s., French Printed Robes at 8s., rich Cashmere Shawls at 6s., fine de Beiges for Ladies' Traveling Dresses, 1s 6d; Alexander's best Silk Gloves, 3s. Also, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Lace Curtains, Quilts, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Sheetings and Shirtings, Scotch Ginghams and Prints equally cheap.

Black and White.—That Knox can turn black into white is quite evident, for a few days since his customers were all attired in his hats as black as night, and as soon as he said, "Presto! vanish and become," they all appeared sporting his beautiful white beavers. There is no magic in this save in that of low prices and superior articles. KNOX'S establishments are at Nos. 333 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st.

Removal.—Smith & Lounsbery would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 459 Broadway (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Moquette Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

Washington City Star in New-York.—The Most Reliable News from the Federal City.—This widely-quoted, popular sheet, containing the latest and most important items of news from Washington City, will be supplied to New-York readers on and after TUESDAY, at an early hour every morning, by the news dealers generally throughout the City. J. G. COOPER,

General Agent, No. 128 Nassau-st.

Important.—It is one of the most important questions of this fast age to know where to get the necessary articles for being well shod. When people will go along so furiously they must have good understandings to assist them or they assuredly get into difficulties. Mr. E. A. BROOKS, of No. 375 Broadway, and 159 Fulton-st., is the very man to equip the public with a superb article of Boots and Shoes. He has a large and varied assortment.

Progress of Science.—Improvements of the Arts are beautifully illustrated by specimens of the effect of HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE for a jet black or mellow brown. The colors are really beautiful, natural, and leave the hair glossy and soft. Applied or sold at No. 6 Nassau-st., and at drug and fancy stores generally.

Has thy Beauty Faded!—Is thy Head bereft of Nature's Covering!—If so, HURD'S HAIR RESTORER is guaranteed to produce the hair on any bald head, or no pay. He will agree to forfeit one thousand dollars if he fails to produce the hair. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Agents wanted in every town and village.

W. C. HURD, No. 291 Broadway.

Pianos.—The largest and finest assortment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depot, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all competition.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Melodions.—S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Window Shades.—We have on hand the largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than cost by purchasing elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 191 Chatham-st.

The Max Sutaine Champagne Drops, containing the pure wine, are a novel triumph in confectionery, and the most delicate and delicious beverage to the palate of which the attention of the ladies is especially directed. The Max Sutaine Drops are prepared and sold only by TAYLOR, Saloon, Broadway.

Fever and Ague.—Dr. Edward Barrington's Stampede Mixture for the cure of Fever and Ague, and the most delicate and delicious beverage to the palate of with champagne, giving additional zest and spark to the wine.

Genin's Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.—The attention of the Ladies is invited to the many styles of [illegible] Bonnets, for the Country and Sea-side, at [illegible]

[illegible]

Portable Hot Water Tanks, Tea Urns, [illegible] Pans, [illegible] Stoves, [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] Hall, Astor-place, and No. 3 Nassau-st, opposite the Custom-House.—This Institution is now open permanently; the Library Room 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room 7 o'clock A. M., till 10 o'clock P. M. The Librarian will be open from 8 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place.

TERMS—Clerks: Initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ Notice.—New Drug Store, St. Nicholas Hotel.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in compliance with the expressed wishes of many of their customers in the upper part of the City, they have opened a branch of their establishment at No. 261 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the utmost care and attention will be given to the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, tooth, nail and hair Brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ Diseases of the Lungs.—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, physicians for diseases of the lungs, may be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock. Office, No. 628 Broadway, cor. of Bleecker-st. The practice of administering medicines by inhalation, so successful in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, was introduced by Dr. R. HUNTER, several years since, and is fully explained in his work just published by Messrs Stringer & Townsend, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

☞ Why don't he go to Windsor?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 to $10 and less them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. WENDALL.

☞ We are desired to notify our readers, ladies in particular, that C. L. TUCKER sells at auction another lot of rich laces, real French embroideries, black silk lace mantillas, &c., on WEDNESDAY, (to-morrow,) at No. 387 Broadway. It is seldom that goods of this quality are offered at auction, and we would advise our readers to attend the sale.

☞ Notice to all Trade Societies in connection with the building line.—The above Societies are requested to send three delegates to the National Trades Union on MONDAY EVENING next, June 19, at Spring-st. Hall, No. 135 Spring-st., on business of great importance. By order.
DANIEL WALFORD, Secretary.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims. Young men generally are invited to attend.
J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Class in Bathing.—Members can obtain Season Tickets, (or Single Tickets,) for the Rainbow Floating Water Bath, off the Battery, at a reduced price, on application to the Librarian at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st. FRANK W. BALLARD, Chairman of Class Committee.

☞ A Public Meeting of the Newtown Village Association will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowe y, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 13. Persons wishing to become members, must make immediate application.
E. W. KETCHAM, President.
E. V. DAVIS, Secretary.

☞ O. U. A., Charter Oak Chapter No. 22.—There will be a regular meeting of this Chapter at their rooms, No. 197 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. Bro. GEO. A. SCHAFFER is expected to address the Chapter.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS, ROCKETS, CRACKERS, AND FANCY PIECES, of every size and price, for sale by J. W. HOLBERTON, No 43 Maiden-lane, sole agent for I G. & L. EDGE.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st., Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Jose Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a large and well-selected stock of Fireworks, Chinese Crackers, Double Headers, Rockets, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Flowers, Pole Torpedoes, Blue Lights, Bengolas, Roman Candles, Exhibition Pieces, Colored Fires, &c., &c., of the first quality, all of which he offers at the lowest prices
THOMAS DUNKIN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—Warranted first quality.
Fire Crackers, Roman Candles, Blue Lights, Triangles, and a large variety of small works suitable for dealers. JOHN D. ROBBINS, No. 206 Washington-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. HALL'S superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by RADEAU & LOCKWOOD, 209 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS.—Wholesale, of the first quality, in every description and variety, from the best manufactures—can be had at the wholesale Depôt, No 36 Division-st., near Chatham-square. T. J. JONES.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Lost, two notes for $522 each, payable to ALFRED B. NASH, or order, and endorsed by him, and signed by ABRAM NASH, dated May 25, 1854. The above notes were designed for WILLIAM TILDEN, New York, and sent to him through Troy Post Office. One note payable in six months from date, with interest, at the Commercial Bank of Troy; the other in nine months, as above. All banks or persons are hereby cautioned buying and circulating said notes, as payment has been stopped.
A. NASH.

NOTE LOST.—A note, dated Boston, May 10, 1854, drawn by CORNELIUS DOHERTY at two months after date, payable to the order of NASH, BEADLESTON & Co., New-York.—not endorsed.—for five hundred and eighty eight dollars. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.
CORNELIUS DOHERTY, Boston.
NASH, BEADLESTON & CO., New-York.

LOST.—In the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Cars, this morning, 12th inst, a black wallet or portemonnaie, containing $36 in Queen City Bank bills, one or two free railroad tickets, and other memoranda clearly indicating the owner. Any person finding it will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of this paper.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, about the 15th April last, on the Mississingdale-road, a BUNDLE OF DEEDS and other papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will return the same to D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st., shall receive the above reward.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXXVII.
The gallopping day, a cabriolet of green
Halted in front of Doctor GOURAUD's door;
And there the plate-glass window might be seen
Miss Julia Wright, who entered at the door—
Dark as an Indian queen, or lovely grim
Cleon's maiden's shadow on the floor!
The goods that brought within the coach were placed,
Then Julia entered, and drove home in haste.
Nothing can excel *Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap* for removing tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, redness, chafes, salt rheum, erysipelas, &c.; it makes the best shaving compound in the world. *Gouraud's Poudre Subtile* are warranted to eradicate superfluous human hair from upper lip, brow, or any part of the frame, without injury to the skin. *Gouraud's Hair Dye* will positively color red, light, or gray hair a beautiful brown or black! *Gouraud's Liquid Rouge* is a splendid preparation for permanently tinting pale cheeks to a rose color.
Bear in mind that the genuine preparations of *Dr. Felix Gouraud* can only be had at his depôt, No 67 Walker-st., first store from (not in) Broadway; and of Mrs. HAYES, in Brooklyn.

CUTTON'S PRINTING OFFICE.—THOMAS B. CUTTON, plain and ornamental printer, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. Cards, circulars, checks, receipts, custom-house blanks, bill-heads, bills of lading, notices, Merchants' store bills, pamphlet and hand-bills, excursion bills, &c., &c.,—printed neat, quick, and cheap for cash.
CUTTON, Printer.

A FAIR OF HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, the owner having no use for them, a fine Orange County bay horse, 16 hands high, about 10 hands high; any good traveler and kind to harness; also a wagon in a good case. For terms apply at No. 37 Spring-st., or at the Washington Stables, corner of Sixth and Varick-sts., where they may be seen.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—For half cost, the furniture of a house and kitchen, with another desk and counter, &c. To any person wanting to begin housekeeping, this is a chance; the goods to be sold by Monday next. Apply at 69 Vesey-st., up stairs. Any person wishing to purchase will please call before 10 o'clock A. M. or after 2 P. M. Arrangements in materials will cost them a good offer.

WANTED, [illegible] of this lady from 27 to 30 years of age, [illegible] Apply at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 45, up stairs.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] between [illegible] to do the housework of a private family; [illegible] can be seen at the present employer's, No. 7 Clinton-place, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and [illegible] Can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As 4th experienced Seamstress, by a respectable girl, who can cut and fit in the neatest manner; and as Waiter or Nurse, by a tidy girl of 15. Both could well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and nurse by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl, to do general housework of a small private family; has lived four years in her last place. Has the best of City reference. Apply No. 178 Elizabeth-st., front room in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two German girls (sisters) want situations as chambermaids. They understand dressmaking, washing and ironing well, and speak English fluently. Best references. Please call at No. 126 Green-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, One as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chambermaid, or to do housework in a small family; the best of city reference can be given from their last places. Call at No. 43 Rivington-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman who is competent, a situation as cook, washer or ironer in a private family. Refers to the family she is now with at No. 98 West 28th-st., who are giving up housekeeping. Can be seen for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—By a graduate of a New-England College, a thorough scholar and experienced teacher. A situation in a classical school preferred. The best reference can be given. Address box No. 37, JOHNSON, Vermont.

SITUATION WANTED.—As chambermaid and waiter, by a respectable girl, who is honest, capable, and good tempered, and can be seen at her present employer's—No. 92 Lexington-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable Protestant girls, each as nurse and seamstress. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, a situation as cook and good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at cor. 29th-st. and 7th-av., at Keary's store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter in the same family. Call at No. 96 Amity-st., opposite Willow-st., Brooklyn, in back basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—As professed cook in a hotel, by a girl who has lived six years in her last place. Call at No. 75 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—The best servants in the City can always be obtained at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 277 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where only the best and most respectable servants are admitted. Waiting for places to-day: Hollandish nurse, Swedish seamstress, English born mulatto girls; a few German girls, and Scotch, Irish and English domestic help; also German farmers, gardeners, coachmen, mechanics, &c. Terms moderate. N. B.—Under the Irving House.

SERVANTS.—The best in the City, as chambermaids, cooks girls to cook, wash and iron, and to mind children, &c.; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c.; English, Scotch, Irish and Germans, can be procured at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-Office.
FITZSIMON & McLERNON.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS.—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS WANTED.—In a gentleman's family. Nurse, Cook, Seamstress, Laundress and Man Waiter. All must be Protestants, and experienced servants. Apply No. 149 Grand-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person who removed from New-York in the Peck-slip and Williamsburg ferry about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 31st of March last, and who witnessed or can give any information concerning the accident to Mr. Albert Sturtevant upon that evening, will contribute towards an act of justice by sending their address, or calling upon the subscriber. ANDREW H. SANDS, Attorney, &c., No. 18 William-st., New-York.

A YOUNG MAN, who will graduate at Bowdoin College in a few weeks, and who has had good and successful experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as tutor in a private family, or teacher of a small classical school. He knows well the German and French languages as taught in this country. A residence in or near a large village or town would be preferred. Satisfactory references given both for character and ability. Address J. L. H., Box No. 11 Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—A few scholars will be received to commence a new class or to join those already commenced. Private instruction also given. Translations correctly made. Lessons given in any part of the City, if required. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, room No. 45, up stairs.

FLAX-HACKLERS WANTED.—Employment for one or two hands at Lambertville Flax Mill. Men with families preferred. Apply to JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

TRUNK MAKER WANTED—One to sell and manufacture trunks. Apply to
C. FRANCIS, No. 39 Bowery.

LAD WANTED—15 to 17 years of age, to attend mail office. One residing on the east side of the City preferred. Apply before 9 A. M., or after 3 P. M., at No. 266 South st.

TO DRUGGISTS—Wanted, by a young man, a situation in a Wholesale Drug Store; have had nearly five years experience. No objections to go South. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED.—A Colored Boy, in a Physician's Office, No. 177 Greenwich-st. Must be intelligent and honest, from 12 to 15 years of age. Wages $1.50 per week. Apply from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Directly on "Brooklyn Heights," overlooking the Bay and Harbor. There is no location in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, more desirable. The house is in excellent order, with modern improvements, and newly opened. Families or single gentlemen accommodated with full or partial board. Terms moderate. Boarders taken by the day, week, or for the season. MRS. BERTRAND, No. 128 Columbia-st., within three minutes' walk of Montague Ferry.

BOARDING.—To all those who have not provided Board for the Summer the Le Roy House is recommended, for the beautiful and truly healthy situation, the spacious lawn and shady trees, and the liberal manner in which the table is supplied, by a lady who studies to gratify her boarders in every wish of their hearts. It is only 9 miles from the City by the New-Haven cars, and about ten minutes' walk from the depôt.

BOARDING—A private family having more room than is requisite, would let a pleasant front room with pantry and partial board, to a gentlemen. The house is new, containing all the modern improvements. Those wishing the comforts of a quiet home, on moderate terms, can call at No. 23 Grove-st. Two stage routes and cars within one block of the House.

BOARDING.—To let, two rooms on the second floor to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with light and airy rooms, at No. 54 Clarkson-st., corner of Greenwich. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a very pleasant room and partial board, where they would be received as members of the family and enjoy the comforts of a home, in Summit-st., near First-place, South Brooklyn. References will be required. Address B. C., Post-Office, Box No. 3,288.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sundays,) and handsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house in West 45th-st. Address H. W., Box No. 2,713 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without breakfast and tea and dinner Sunday—for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 5 Bood-st.

BOARDING.—Two large and handsomely-furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st.

BOARDING—Rooms at No. 18 Waverley-place, for transient or permanent boarders. A beautiful location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family, on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, within a short walk of the principal ferries. Address P. W. T., Box No. 66, New-York Post Office.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can meet with desirable accommodation at very moderate terms. A large newly-furnished room now vacant. No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young gentlemen are desirous of obtaining board in a private family and pleasant location in Brooklyn, near the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address J. W. C., *Times* office.

BOARD AND ROOM for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a respectable private family in a desirable location. Inquire at No. 100 Eldridge-st., near Grand-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Families or single gentlemen can have good board, during the Summer, at a commodious farm house, situated in Newcastle, Westchester County, 35 miles from the City. Cars pass several times during the day. For particulars inquire at No. 261 7th-av.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—To a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 231 Caryslie-st.; also, a single room to let, with breakfast and tea. Cars pass the door.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady. Also, an unfurnished large first-story front parlor. Full or partial board if wanted. No. 42 Carmine-st., commencement of 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—Two large and elegantly furnished rooms, with full or partial board; the same suite, bedroom, can be obtained, by applying at No. 16 Bleecker-st. The house is conveniently situated for those doing business down town; is large and airy and located with gas. References required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 208 6th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements and board can be obtained on moderate terms. Reference exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD.—An English lady, who receives but her family three or five gentlemen, has a vacancy at present. Her house is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry. References exchanged. Address H. W. W., *Times* office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large or small, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 5 Bond-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place. Inquire as above. [illegible]

BOARDING.

ROOMS TO LET—Commence on Thursday next, in the house No. 12 Park-row. Those [illegible] Rooms and Board, with private family, can apply at the above number. Also, a few single rooms to let. Those [illegible] New-York. Those [illegible] Clinton, $3.

ROOMS TO LET.—Pleasant rooms to let, with partial Board, in a private family. Apply at No. 31 Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SAINT AND THE SINNER.—"A TALE NOT STRANGER THAN TRUE."—Here is a thin volume of sharp, often-ringing, and always voluptuous rhyme. Whoever wrote it did not want for language, even to its finest shades and subtleties. Versification was evidently not his art, but his nature; and if by reading and observation he had learned to fit rhythm to "Saint" (a misnomer by the way,) to her abode, who proves to be one who had wronged her; whereupon he is compelled to listen to the full story of her innocence, her shame, and her woes, told in a fiery strain. There is a somewhat seductive fascination in the passionate tale highly illustrated as it is by personal portraiture."—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

"It takes the views of this great City as unsparingly as the satirist Juvenal whipped with his kindling verse the besmutched morals of lascivious Rome."—*Daily Times.*

"Its versification is full of the graceful wantonness of Rochester."—*Daily Express.*

"This is emphatically the most startling production of the day."—*Sunday Atlas.*

"The imagery is exquisite, and the poetry throughout is beautiful."—*Morning Star.*

"We read it at one sitting, and did not sleep all night for it."—*Sunday Mercury.*

"Since the days of Lord Byron, nothing so good, in a poetical sense, has been offered to the public."—*Sunday Courier.*

Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.; and by the principal agents and booksellers.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO., TRADE SALE ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row, have received the following new volumes of BOHN'S LIBRARIES:

BOHN'S LIBRARY OF BRITISH CLASSICS.

THE HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE, by EDWARD GIBBON, Esq., with various notes, including those of Guizot, Wenck, Schreiter and Hugo, edited with further illustrations from the most recent resources by an English Churchman.

"For beauty of typography and fullness of information, combined with cheapness, M. BOHN'S edition of GIBBON and the other classics will command the preference of the public."—*London Atlas.*

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF THE ARABS IN SPAIN, translated from the Spanish of Dr. J. A. CONDE by Mrs. JONATHAN FOSTER, in three volumes. Vol. 1.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

THE POETRY OF SCIENCE; OR, STUDIES OF THE PHYSICAL PHENOMENA OF NATURE, by ROBERT HUNT, author of "Researches on Light," "Elementary Physics," &c.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

THE WORKS OF TACITUS, the Oxford translation, revised, with notes. Vol. 2. containing the History, Germany, Agricola, and Dialogue on Oratory.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.

THE JERUSALEM DELIVERED OF TORQUATO TASSO, translated into English Spenserian Verse, with a life of the author, by J. H. WIFFEN, with 24 wood and steel engravings.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "NICK OF THE WOODS."
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

CALAVAR; or, The Knight of the Conquest. A Romance of Mexico. By ROBT. M. BIRD, author of "Nick of the Woods" "The Infidel," &c., &c., with illustrations by Darley. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

ALSO, A NEW EDITION OF

NICK OF THE WOODS; Or, The Jibbenainosay. A tale of Kentucky. By ROBT. M. BIRD, Author of "Calavar," &c.—new and revised edition, with illustrations by Darley. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

NEW AND ELEGANTLY TALES.—NOW READY.

KATHERINE WALTON; Or The Rebel of Dorchester. By WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. New and revised edition, with illustrations by Darley. 12mo cloth, $1 25.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

THE PARTISAN. A Romance of the Revolution. $1 25.
MELICHAMPE. A Legend of the Santee. $1 25.
THE YEMASSEE. A Romance of South Carolina. $1 25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTERS OF THOMAS MOORE. With an Introductory Letter by T. CROFTON CROKER, Esq., F. S. A., and four engravings on steel. 1 vol 12mo cloth. $1 50. J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS FOR SALE BY EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 607 Broadway, below 4th-st.
DESIGNS FOR TOMBS AND CENOTAPHS. Price $1 50.
HEATHFIELD'S ESSAYS ON TAXATION. Gold Discoveries, Liquidation of the Public Debt, &c. Price $1.
ALISON'S PRINCIPLES OF POPULATION AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH HUMAN HAPPINESS. 2 vols. Price $4.
ARCHITECTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Price $4.
DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS.
DICTIONARY OF ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICALITIES.
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS (English.)
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
HISTORY OF BRITISH ZOOPHYTES
BELL ON THE HAND. Being one in the Bridgewater Series.
STEWART'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE. 2 vols Half calf.
URE'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.
Always on hand, with numerous other rare and important Scientific Works
EVANS & DICKERSON, No 607 Broadway.

A NEW AND VALUABLE BOOK FOR ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS AND WORKERS IN IRON.—NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE: Illustrated description of the building, by GEORGE CARSTENSEN and CHARLES GILDEMEISTER, architects of the building, with an oil color exterior view, and six large plates, containing plans, elevations, sections and details, from the working drawings of the architects, dedicated to the artists and artisans of the United States.

CONTENTS OF THE WORK.

Introductory Statement—General Description of the Building—Foundations—Columns—Girders—Arches and Fenlights—Staircases—Galleries—Roofs—Panels—Water Table and Base Mouldings—Top Mouldings—Arches over Windows—Towers—The Dome—Windows, Sashes and Doors—Railing—Mouldings of the Columns—Additional Building—Appendix—List of Officers, Juries, Contractors, Etc.

Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 526 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
No 526 of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, embellished with a fine steel engraving, entitled The Toilet Scene, and containing, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an unusually good article upon the Eastern Question, Professor Silliman's Diary with the Photographic Process, What is a Comet? Rosa et Sirius,—a Fairy Tale, Weary foot Common, &c., &c.

Subscriptions and advertisements received; single numbers sold, and the trade supplied from the Publication Office, No. 143 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

A NEW PROTESTANT NOVEL.—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—JULIENNE, THE DAUGHTER OF THE HAMLET. By HUGH NOLAND. 1 vol 12mo. Price $1.

"The Daughter of the Hamlet" was born and nurtured in the communion of the Romish Church, but the convictions of her maturer years led her to embrace the Protestant faith. The work is not controversial in its tone, but under the guise of romance, and aided by the charms of advasture, it teaches truth and goodness.
J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—CANVAS IN ROLLS AND ON STRETCHERS.—Carmine No. 40, Drawing Papers, Brushes, Mathematical T Squares, Angles and Curves, Water Colors, moist and in cake, Oil Colors, Portfolios, Sketch-books and Blocks, colored Crayons, and a full assortment of Studies of Heads, Flowers, Animals, Scrolls, &c. &c. Imported and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. SCHAUS, No. 303 Broadway, second floor.

POLLOK'S COURSE OF TIME, WITH NOTES CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY.—By Rev. J. R. BOYD, editor of Milton, Young, Thomson, and Cowper, with plates. Price $1. Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., No 51 John-st., New-York.
Cheap School editions of the above works just published. Price only 62½ cents per copy.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

BEHIND THE SCENES!—BY LADY BULWER LYTTON.—TO THE TRADE.—Owing to the increased demand for LADY BULWER'S new Book, BEHIND THE SCENES, we have not been able to supply orders as fast as desirable. In a short time, however, we can supply all.

IN PRESS—And will be ready in a few days: MORE WORLDS THAN ONE—THE CREED OF THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN. By Sir DAVID BREWSTER. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION—Of the Laight and Canton-sts. Baptist Sabbath Schools will take place on THURSDAY, June 15th inst. The National Guard Band has been engaged, and every arrangement has been made that will conduce both to comfort and safety. The steamer *America* will leave the foot of Broome-st., East River, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and together with the commodious barge *Merchant*, will leave the foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, for Biddle's Grove.

Tickets for gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies, 25 cents, and children 12½ cents; may be obtained at Kellogg's Hat Store No. 128 Canal-st., of the Committee, teachers, or children.
G. B. ANDREWS, Superintendent of Laight-st. School.
ABRAHAM DENIKE, " Canton-st. "

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. A. HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6½ P. M., landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

NEW ARRANGEMENT—MORNING BOAT for Haverstraw and Sing Sing, landing at Washington Heights, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer ELECTA, Capt. C. T. BEILBY, will leave the foot of Jay-st. every morning at 9 o'clock for the above places, landing at Canal-st. each way. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 3 P. M. For excursions apply to the Captain, on board, before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 6 o'clock P. M.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Connecting with Railroads North and West—Fare, 50 cents. The steamers MANHATTAN, Capt. W. B. NILSON, and HERO, Capt. J. W. MASON, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. DAILY (Saturday's excepted) at 6 P. M. For freight or passage apply at the office, on the wharf.

CHEAP CHINA STORE.—SAMUEL D. GORMAN, No. 120 Canal-st., is disposing of his large stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, at greatly reduced prices. Gold band and richly decorated Dinner Sets from $20 to $105; white China do., from $20 to $40; best stone do., from $17 to $24. Also, Pressed and Cut Glassware, Lamps, Girandoles, and a large variety of Fancy Goods at equally low prices.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—By order of the assignees of Samuel Ch., an elegant assortment of Pianos, 75 per cent below the usual price; 17 octave pianos from $100 to $200; 64-octave for $150; 6-octave for $100, $125; elegant rose-wood cases, 7-octave, for $175; 7-octave, $200. WM. CONSTABLE & BRO., No. 380 Grand-st.

CHEAPEST EXCHANGE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS.—[illegible] S. CLARK, No. 385 Broadway, opposite the Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible] GRAND OPENING ON THURSDAY NEXT.—The President and Directors of "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations," have the honor to announce that their building, erected in pursuance of the plan adopted by the Association, for the display of their GREAT CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL MEMORIALS which have taken place annually for the last fifty years in England, Germany and France, and which have contributed so much to the advancement of musical science and art.

The object of the Association in erecting the Crystal Palace was not only to provide a building in which the INVENTIVE SKILL, MECHANICAL GENIUS AND PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY OF AMERICA AND ALL OTHER NATIONS MIGHT BE REPRESENTED AND EXHIBITED, but also a Temple worthy of containing the world's *chef-d'oeuvres* in the FINE ARTS, as has been shown by the collection of Sculpture, and by the arrangement of a large portion of the building as a Gallery for Paintings—such an appropriation for the latter art not having been made even in the Great World's Fair in London.

Thus far the Directors feel that they have done all that laid in their power for Sculpture and Painting; but until now the opportunity has not presented itself of doing justice to the sister art of Music.

As there never has been at any period so many talented musical artists assembled at once in America, as we find here at the present moment, this seems to be the most propitious occasion for putting in execution the great design of uniting in one gigantic ensemble the elite of the INSTRUMENTAL CELEBRITIES of EUROPE with those of AMERICA, in addition to the great CHORAL SOCIETIES of the several large cities of the United States.

The Directors would state therefore that M. JULLIEN, to whom the French Government assigned the task of Directing the First grand "Congress Musicale" given at the gardens of the Tuileries in Paris on the first of May, 1837, and whose renown and ability in the direction of great musical masses stands unrivaled in England, and in fact throughout Europe, having been prevailed upon to DELAY his DEPARTURE for London and Paris—(with that of the eminent SOLO PERFORMERS, comprised in his orchestra)—the Directors have been fortunate enough to avail themselves of his valuable coöperation in the DIRECTION of this vast MUSICAL REUNION.

In this long-projected and difficult undertaking, the Directors are happy to add that their views have been met with readiness and enthusiasm by all those whose aid was necessary to the accomplishment of their project, on a scale of splendor and completeness worthy alike of the Divine art of Music, the building in which this vast Congress is to be held, and of the patronage of the American people.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A colossal ORCHESTRA will be erected in the east nave capable of containing

FIFTEEN HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

Among whom are already engaged
THE GERMANIA SOCIETY,
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA,
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND,
THE UNITED STATES MILITARY BAND,
THE ITALIAN OPERA ORCHESTRA,
M. JULLIEN'S FULL CONCERT ORCHESTRA,
and
MANY ORCHESTRAL ARTISTS AND AMATEURS
from
Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New-Orleans and New-York.
Also the following
CHORAL SOCIETIES:
THE HARMONIC SOCIETY,
of New-York.
NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under direction of MASON, BRADBURY and ROOT,
of New-York.
THE ARION GLEE CLUB
of New-York.
And Delegations from
THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
of Boston.
THE MUSICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY,
of Boston.
THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.
of Boston.
THE MUSICAL CHOIR,
of Hartford.
THE BRIDGEPORT MUSICAL SOCIETY,
of Bridgeport, Conn
THE CHORAL SOCIETIES,
of Philadelphia.
GERMANIA MÆNNERCHOR GLEE CLUB,
of Philadelphia.
EINTRACHT GLEE CLUB,
of Philadelphia.
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GLEE CLUB,
of Philadelphia
ACADEMY GLEE CLUB,
of Philadelphia.
LIEDERTAFEL GLEE CLUB,
of Philadelphia.
SÆNGERBUND GLEE CLUB,
of Philadelphia.
ARBEITER BUND GLEE CLUB.
of Philadelphia.
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
of Baltimore.
SÆNGERBUND GLEE CLUB,
of Baltimore.
THE ITALIAN OPERA CHORUS,
of New-York.
Also, members of the several
CHURCH CHOIRS
of
New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Newark, Elizabethtown, New Brunswick, Trenton, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Providence, Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, &c.

PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
Already engaged:
The celebrated
M. DROUET,
Kapelmeister of the Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
PAUL JULIEN,
MADAME WALLACE
MADAME WALLACE BOUCHELLE.
MISS MARIA E. BEADNELL.
M'DLLE. HENRIETTE BEHREND,
MISS E. HAWLEY,
MISS C. MALLORY.
MR. FRAZER,
MR. JOHN CAMORENZ.
SIGNOR PASQUALE BONINFELLA,
Primo Tenore, of Philadelphia,
MR. ALLAN DODWORTH,
and
HERR KŒNIG,

AUCTION SALES.

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

BANK NOTICES.

DRY GOODS.

COAL.

FINANCIAL.

MILLINERY.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

REMOVALS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,427,726 33
Average amount of Specie.....453,735 30
Average amount of Circulation.....221,418 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,262,357 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$556,158 00
Average amount of Specie.....36,512 00
Average amount of Circulation.....101 536 00
Average amount of Deposits.....331,467 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,782,241 12
Average amount of Specie.....970,279 01
Average amount of Circulation, (notes of late Bank of America,).....136,620 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3 718,961 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MOORE, General Book-keeper of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY MOORE, General Book-keeper.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,122,417 29
Average amount of Specie.....760,932 26
Average amount of Circulation.....2,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,364,456 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,144 070 01
Average amount of Specie.....36 264 11
Average amount of Circulation.....94 415 00
Average amount of Deposits.....967,214 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,738,422 26
Average amount of Specie.....632 060 26
Average amount of Circulation.....320 540 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,650,551 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,569 499 60
Average amount of Specie.....57,018 31
Average amount of Circulation.....91,462 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,418,197 90
City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,331,637 18
Average amount of Specie.....361,832 31
Average amount of Circulation.....118,245 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,303,533 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,722,474 73
Average amount of Specie.....163 755 32
Average amount of Circulation.....588,065 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,08,479 05
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$241,558 98
Average amount of Specie.....10,969 66
Average amount of Circulation.....88,514 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,118 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL P. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of Jnnn, 1854.
WILLIAM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,226,800 82
Average amount of Specie.....42,776 30
Average amount of Circulation.....199,436 00
Average amount of Deposits.....965,304 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
BENJ. L. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,349,716 29
Average amount of Specie.....69,283 84
Average amount of Circulation.....216,079 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,095,431 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,585,307 03
Average amount of Specie.....69,173 15
Average amount of Circulation.....12,311 00
Average amount of Deposits.....980,458 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$460,989 19
Average amount of Specie.....24,387 06
Average amount of Circulation.....97,315 00
Average amount of Deposits.....211,137 47
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of June, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$642,522 73
Average amount of Specie.....23,914 60
Average amount of Circulation.....141,056 00
Average amount of Deposits.....364,478 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JNO. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,274,832 68
Average amount of Specie.....197,626 00
Average amount of Circulation.....310,219 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,081,675 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1853:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$496,110 64
Average amount of Specie.....62,455 47
Average amount of Circulation.....160,294 00
Average amount of Deposits.....361,201 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of June, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,718,636 38
Average amount of Specie.....132,443 22
Average amount of Circulation.....136,843 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,248,198 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,503,754 83
Average amount of Specie.....190,163 79
Average amount of Circulation.....90,183 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,714,170 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible] 84
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]77 28
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]0 00
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]5,357 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. FLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. FLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
JNO. DEARE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$637,560 00
Average amount of Specie.....49 076 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,112 00
Average amount of Deposits.....492,146 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$128,567 76
Average amount of Specie.....17,501 75
Average amount of Circulation.....97,658 00
Average amount of Deposits.....46,554 32
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FEWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$300,342 87
Average amount of Specie.....31,201 03
Average amount of Circulation.....111,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.....319,593 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHORCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,730,481 32
Average amount of Specie.....237,199 27
Average amount of Circulation.....189,179 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,011,999 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTGN BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$354,251 64
Average amount of Specie.....19,043 11
Average amount of Circulation.....175,352 00
Average amount of Deposits.....438 928 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$669,827 31
Average amount of Specie.....89,542 14
Average amount of Circulation.....93,144 00
Average amount of Deposits.....570,409 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,279,153 75
Average amount of Specie.....63,145 00
Average amount of Circulation.....146,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....677,244 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$348,677 00
Average amount of Specie.....30,833 00
Average amount of Circulation.....97,007 00
Average amount of Deposits.....152,736 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$535,431 66
Average amount of Specie.....55,002 38
Average amount of Circulation.....136,906 00
Average amount of Deposits.....473,559 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN THOMSON, President.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$538,142 88
Average amount of Specie.....39,940 01
Average amount of Circulation.....89,440 00
Average amount of Deposits.....363,334 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. A. GUNN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,837,510 35
Average amount of Specie.....147,494 12
Average amount of Circulation.....222,855 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,333,510 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,115,774 40
Average amount of Specie.....403,126 94
Average amount of Circulation.....410,358 85
Average amount of Deposits.....2,770,065 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$633,890 46
Average amount of Specie.....55,941 73
Average amount of Circulation.....149,985 00
Average amount of Deposits.....466,982 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,961,961 00
Average amount of Specie.....162,417 00
Average amount of Circulation.....117,822 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,317,286 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,648,329 43
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]35,016 59
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]0,988 00
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]4,135 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. PALMER, President of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. PALMER, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,797,638 73
Average amount of Specie.....186,903 61
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.....201,615 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,970,636 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,645,585 85
Average amount of Specie.....$56,764 15
Average amount of Circulation.....90,039 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,202,663 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$376,882 00
Average amount of Specie.....70,115 00
Average amount of Circulation.....109,893 00
Average amount of Deposits.....701,492 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,483,959 82
Average amount of Specie.....141,881 43
Average amount of Circulation.....144,566 00
Average amount of Deposits.....837,984 34
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. GALLATIN, Pres't.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, thn 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$463,353 29
Average amount of Specie.....33 304 07
Average amount of Circulation.....132,348 00
Average amount of Deposits.....127,117 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly swern, depose and say thet the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Swern before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$221,904 23
Average amount of Specie.....10,273 96
Average amount of Circulation.....41 436
Average amount of Deposits.....133 999 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly swnrn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12 h day of June, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the NORTH RIVER BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,077,999 13
Average amount of Specie.....57,935 41
Average amount of Circulation.....226,557 00
Average amount of Deposits.....926,763 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,507,865 79
Average amount of Specie.....91,803 39
Average amount of Circulation.....122,281 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,305,019 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say thet the above statement is correct.
J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$484,254 43
Average amount of Specie.....38,522 26
Average amount of Circulation.....92,991 33
Average amount of Deposits.....285,161 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of June, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$856,115 58
Average amount of Specie.....57,718 43
Average amount of Circulation.....107,027 00
Average amount of Deposits.....569,612 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. TILDEN, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$772,655 27
Average amount of Specie.....41,297 98
Average amount of Circulation.....145,758 00
Average amount of Deposits.....332,601 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIURON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,522,634 66
Average amount of Specie.....278,591 32
Average amount of Circulation.....211,035 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,001,969 46
City and County of New-York ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, deposed and say thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$609,900 00
Average amount of Specie.....29,543 00
Average amount of Circulation.....91,607 00
Average amount of Deposits.....351,460 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. COLES, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,801,667 76
Average amount of Specie.....107,020 98
Average amount of Circulation.....230,339 00
Average amount of Deposits.....666 853 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$846,481 00
Average amount of Specie.....34,784 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,420 00
Average amount of Deposits.....493,992 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHGE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$339,656 08
Average amount of Specie.....14,234 93
Average amount of Circulation.....86,177 00
Average amount of Deposits.....192,880 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. W. RUMSEY, President of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. W. RUMSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,576,412 39
Average amount of Specie.....107,976 23
Average amount of Circulation.....261,520 00
Average amount of Deposits.....757,450 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier, of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of June, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,416,878 34
Average amount of Specie.....274,885 33
Circulation of the late Union Bank.....278,377 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,161,534 30
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 12th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

OMNIBUS FARE REDUCED TO THREE CENTS.—From the 1st day of June next the fare from Fulton Ferry, through South-st. Peck-slip, Pearl, Chatham, Bowery, and 3d-av. to 42d-st., in the subscriber's "Bull's Head Line" of omnibuses will be reduced to three cents. Fare hereof corner of 42d-st. and 3d av., 6 cents.
New-York, May 20, 1854. J. B. MILLS.

REFINED SUGARS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Refined yellow Sugar 3c. 4d. the 7 lbs. White do. do. Crushed white 4c. 6d., Powdered sugar from 3c. 3d. to 3c. 7 lbs. Also new crop Teas and family groceries, wholesale and retail, of the best quality and lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 456 Grand-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD LINE TO DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO, AND SOUTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD LINE—Carrying the Great Western United States Mail.—The following steamers form connections with the NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD from Dunkirk, touching at Cleveland and connecting with their Boats at Toledo, and connecting directly with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroads at Chicago, in the same depot, thus forming a daily line for passengers and freight from New-York to the Mississippi River: NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, a daily line from Buffalo direct to Monroe, by those well-known magnificent floating palaces EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander, leaves Buffalo Mondays and Thursdays; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, leaves Buffalo Tuesdays and Fridays; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PRATT, Commander, leaves Buffalo Wednesdays and Saturdays. One of the above splendid steamers will leave the Michigan Southern Railroad Line Dock at 6 o'clock, P. M., every day; (except Sundays,) and run direct through to Monroe, without landing, in 14 hours, where the Lightning Express Train will be in waiting to take passengers direct to Chicago in 6 hours, arriving next evening after leaving Buffalo. Running time from New-York to Buffalo, 16 hours; Buffalo to Monroe, 14 hours; Monroe to Chicago, 2 hours; total, 36 hours. Connects at Chicago with a fine line of low-pressure steamboats to all places north of Chicago to Green Bay; also, with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, and there connect with Illinois River line of steamboats, or express trains of Illinois Central Railroad to

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A Regular Monthly Meeting of this body was held last evening at its rooms in the Stuyvesant Institute—C. GODFREY GUNTHER in the Chair, M. C. LOWE, Secretary. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made a report which was adopted. The President then appointed the Standing Committees for the year, a list of which will be published hereafter. Vacancies in delegations from the different Wards were then filled. The Committee was then addressed by CHARLES H. WEBELER, of the Nineteenth Ward, BENJ. S. HART, of the Fifteenth, and on request, by ALEX. C. MORTON, Esq.

ARREST OF A FORTUNE-TELLER.—Yesterday morning a servant girl, named ANNA CRAWLEY, residing at No. 236 Marshall-street, Brooklyn, came before Justice WELCH and preferred a complaint against a fortune-teller, named Madame MORROW, residing at No. 76 Broome-street. The complainant testified to paying $1 for certain information imparted by the teller of fortunes now under arrest. In her affidavit she sets forth that the Madame cut a pack of cards, and told her she was not married, but would be in the space of six weeks, and described the appearance of the man who was to unite with her in the holy bonds of matrimony. After the complainant had taken the advice of the woman, she told all her friends, who at once informed her that it was a humbug operation, and criminal proceedings were commenced without delay.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—On Saturday evening a woman by the name of ALICIA WOODRUFF, while walking on the Harlem track, near Sixty-first-street, was knocked down and badly bruised about the head. The cars were immediately stopped, when she was taken up and brought to the City. Dr. RAWSON, who was on the train, immediately dressed her wounds, after which she was taken to the Hospital.

☞ The Trustees and Congregation of the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, have contributed *three thousand one hundred dollars* toward the liquidation of the debt upon that building.

CITY GUARD.—The favorite "City Guard" will make their anniversary parade to-day. They encamp at Glen Cove till to-morrow night.

CELEBRATING THE "FOURTH."—The two Boards of the Common Council have agreed to reduce the amount appropriated for the celebration of the Fourth from $5,000 to $3,800.

☞ The steamship *Knoxville* will leave on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., instead of 4 o'clock P. M., as heretofore.

☞ The steamer *City of Hartford* having repaired the slight damage received in getting aground in the fog, has resumed her trips.

☞ The Common Council has extended the time for receiving the plans for a new City Hall.

☞ Received from J. O. T., One Dollar, for the redemption of PAMBROKE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 23, 30, 48, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59 to 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 377, 378, 479, 517, 318, 519, 411, 504, 506, 532, 1054, 521, 523 to 525.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Special Term.—Part I*—Nos. 2, 3, 10, 15. *Part II*—Nos. 2 to 12.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 545, 932, 933, 939 732, 975 to 981, 962, 964, 965. *Part II.*—Nos. 952, 1011 to 1019, 1021, 1025.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 328, 1096, 177, 1118, 1122, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1146, 619, 990, 228, 962, 1377, 537, 211, 1089, 331, 1098, 1078, 1130, 1145, 82, 362, 21, 603, 1148, 1150, 1159, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1168, 1170 to 1178, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, all the even numbers.

The Musical Congress—Card to the Public.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Monday, June 12, 1854.

I feel it a duty to state that I entered into the arrangement with M. JULLIEN for the stupendous "Musical Congress" to be holden next Thursday, under the distinct impression that we could fix the price of tickets at one and two dollars each. With the immense onday demanded, I should not then have dreamed of hazarding the experiment in the face of a less charge of admission. But all the artists happened to be engaged before it was discovered that the Charter of the Association limited our tickets to fifty cents. It now remains for a generous public to decide whether or not they will sustain us in our enterprise and good faith, by a liberal appreciation of our efforts to produce for America a Musical Festival surpassing in style, character and massiveness as anything of the kind ever produced before.

In short, it now remains with the public to decide whether or not the American Crystal Palace shall, in this respect, go ahead of the whole world; and I feel no little confidence in the brilliant result. The public's obedient servant. P. T. BARNUM.

[Communicated.]

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

WASHINGTON, MAY 4, 1851.

To the Editors of the Evening Star:

GENTLEMEN: I believe it to be my duty to inform my fellow-citizens of facts concerning myself, but which may be of the greatest importance to the many who are afflicted as I have been. Sometime since I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, producing a most offensive expectoration and spitting of blood. Alarmed by these symptoms, I applied for the usual medical remedies, but still found the disease gaining on my lungs, unchecked by any remedy I could obtain. For two months before the first of last month, I was unable to attend to my usual business. At that date I was directed to Dr. R. HUNTER, whose treatment of diseases of the lungs by inhalation of medicinal vapor had been highly recommended. I commenced Dr. HUNTER'S treatment on the 1st of April last. In three days I found great relief; in one week the cough entirely disappeared; and now, at the end of one month, I am as strong, weigh as much, eat as heartily and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I am willing to satisfy any of my fellow-citizens on these points, and most earnestly recommend to those who may stand in danger of consumption, as I have done, the remedy to which, in all sincerity, I attribute my recovery.

GEO. R. VERMILLION,
Corner of 4½ and N-sts., Washington.

NOTE.—DRS. R. & J. HUNTER, the Physicians referred to in the above letter, reside at No. 828 Broadway, in this City, and confine their practice entirely to diseases of the lungs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Important decision in the United States Court, establishing the validity of BLAKE'S patent for Fire-proof Paint. In consequence of the above decision, throwing the whole business in the hands of the patentee, instead of increasing the price, (as many would) he is reducing it very materially, as he can proportionably manufacture a large much cheaper than a small quantity. Every person who buys or uses the Fire-proof Paint except BLAKE'S will be prosecuted. The genuine article on hand at the depôt, No. 119 Pearl-street, New-York, office of the patentee.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Dagnerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Fairy Spectacle of the "Magic Well." and C. W. TAYLOR'S new Burlesque of "Mesopps the 2d," will be repeated at this popular Theatre to-night, with the astonishing performances of Mons. DEVANI. Manager PRADY conforms to the many requests for a representation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and announces it for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening. This is the real and not the burlesque copy, as played at that house 325 consecutive nights.

[Advertisement.]

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—Read the advertisement of the sale of the superb villa plots at Claremont and Sherwood. Remember this is the most charming location that can be found, and the view presented presents a natural panorama of the whole New-York and Newark Bays, and the five cities in their vicinity. Omnibuses leave the Jersey City ferry every day this week to convey parties who wish to view the premises free of charge. Read the advertisement under auction sales.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALLOON TO-DAY.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mr. WISE will make, from the Crystal Palace, his 164th Ascension to the Clouds. In the evening he will be at the Palace, as usual, to recount his adventures. On Thursday next comes off the gigantic Musical Congress at the Palace, with M. JULLIEN at its head. Over 1,500 performers will be on hand.

[Advertisement.]

GAS COOKING AND HEATING.—American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company, No. 358 Broadway, second floor.—A patent process of great novelty, utility, and economy. The public are invited to call and examine the various articles. Hand bills can be obtained at the store. R. B. COLEMAN, President.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the readers of the TIMES is called to the advertisement of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company in another column of to-day's paper.

This Company is rapidly becoming one of the most popular and reliable institutions in the country, and ranks high among our substantial moneyed institutions.

[Advertisement.]

THE GRAND MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Parties or individuals can find good rooms for one day or more, at No. 179 Twelfth-street, corner of University-place, one block west of Broadway. Terms from $1 to $1 50 per day.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNICORN.—This rare animal is the cynosure of all eyes at BARNUM'S Museum. It can be seen at all times, in its great cage. Capital and amusing performances at BARNUM'S this afternoon and evening.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN RIOTERS SENTENCED.

The Riot in Atlantic-street on Sunday.

BROOKLYN SPECIAL SESSIONS.
Before Justice D. K. Smith.

The following persons, arrested during the riots in Atlantic-street on Sunday evening, and charged as respectively stated, were yesterday tried and sentenced, as follows:

Francis McCarty—Charged, on the complaint of Chas. H. Philbrook, Special Policeman, with disorderly conduct—shouting "Give it to them, boys," &c., and striking some one unknown. Convicted and required to find bail in $500 to keep the peace for six months. Bail was given, and the prisoner released.

James Winn—For assaulting Thomas Carey, Policeman, on being arrested. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for 30 days. A second charge was afterwards preferred against this prisoner for assault upon Mr. Henry Deroe, of Williamsburg, by hitting him on the head with a stone which he held in his hand. A warrant was issued, which will be executed on the expiration of his present term of imprisonment.

Thomas Hurley—A boy about 16 years of age, was charged with throwing a stone between 2 and 3 pounds weight at Mr. William Skidmore, special policeman, Second Division, which hit him on the chin, injuring him severely.

Benjamin F. Dunning deposed: He was coming up State-street with a number of other special officers, when an attack was made on them by a number of boys; defendant threw the a stone at him; he dodged it, and it hit Mr. Skidmore; was sure defendant threw the stone; it weighed two or three pounds; a paving stone; defendant was about three or four yards distant when he threw the stone; there were stones fired at them, and also a pistol from the same crowd before defendant threw the stone.

William Skidmore and Russell Cole corroborated this.

The prisoner stated he worked at a printer's in New-York, and denied he threw the stone. Adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months.

John McDermott—Charged with disorderly conduct, calling out as Orr passed in a wagon, "Take him out of that," &c. Bound in recognizances of $500 to keep the peace for six months. Bail was given accordingly.

Peter Chail—Charged with disorderly conduct, shouting and using violent language at the Atlantic Ferry, when Orr was about to pass over. Pleaded guilty, and ordered to enter into bail in the sum of $250 to be of good behavior for the term of six months.

John Blake—Charged with disorderly conduct, and having a large stone in his possession. Ordered to enter into bail in the sum of $500, on the like conditions. Bail was given.

Thomas Gorman—Charged with assaulting Special Policeman Caleb S. Hedges, by raising a cane or a stick in a striking attitude, and attempting to strike him, on complainant endeavoring to disperse a crowd on the corner of Atlantic and Hicks-street. Fined $10, and to be committed till paid, not exceeding 20 days. Fine paid.

Michael Riley—Charged on the complaint of Samuel A. Beatty, a Deputy Sheriff, with assault and battery, upon a person acting as Policeman, whose name the complaining witness did not know, but at whom the prisoner struck, when witness caught his arm. This witness was corroborated by another, and defendant was fined $10, which he paid.

James Kelly—Charged with assault on the Special Police, by throwing stones at them, was admitted to bail in $1,000, and the hearing fixed for Thursday, the 15th inst.

William Long—Charged with being with a number of persons in Columbia-street, between State and Atlantic-streets, having a stone in each hand, and refusing, when ordered by the witness, JAMES H. HOWE, Special Policeman, to do so, to put them down, and striking at him with a stone. Adjudged guilty, and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment and a fine of $10. The fine was paid.

John McDermott, (2d charge.)—John McDermott, who had been held to bail as above, was brought up before the recognizances were completed, to answer another and more serious charge, preferred by Mr. Harriot N. Croft, who deposed that he was a Special Policeman, and that at the foot of Atlantic-street, on he and others were going down to protect the preacher Orr, and had got with him inside the gates, a crowd came down and began to fire stones at them; saw defendant among them and saw him make a pass to strike JAMES H. HOWE; he rushed in and received a blow from defendant on his left arm; several policemen's clubs were raised over defendant's head, and witness told them not to strike him, and he would take care of him. got hold of defendant, when he made a turn and struck him with a stone which he then held in his left hand—struck him over the head with great violence; witness held on to him, and got him within the gates, and into the sitting-room of the gentlemen; when brought in as a prisoner, he said he had done nothing but what he would do again; defendant and the others with whom he acted shouted and hooted along down Atlantic-street, and were very disorderly and disposed to create disturbances; a great number of stones were thrown from the direction of the persons with whom the defendant seemed to act; defendant seemed to be under excitement from liquor.

Adjudged guilty of assault and battery, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for thirty days.

John Cook and Barney Bagley are held to answer, and will be brought up this day. Patrick Whelan gave bail to appear on Friday, the 16th inst. Wm. Ferdon, George Rooley and George Tagot were discharged, no one appearing to prosecute.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Michael Farley and his wife, Margaret Farley, for Poisoning Joanna Darby.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MONDAY.

Before Judges Rockwell and Morse and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

SECOND DAY.

James Darby recalled—I was married in July of last year; had known her not more than two months previous; became acquainted with her at Farley's, in Boerum-street; she had lived with Farley; Mrs. Forley brought her to my house and introduced her to me as a good housekeeper; after I married her, Mr. Farley told me that his wife had got $600 that belonged to Mrs. Darby, but he did not know what she had done with it; this was about two months after I was married, at my house; Farley said it was in 20-dollar gold pieces, which she had in her stays coming from Panama; I saw a portion of her stays, which looked as though they had been ripped open and sewed up; have not seen these stays since two months previous to her death; Farley said he had bought the lesse of my house; never heard the Forleys say anything about a will.

Cross-examined—I have been married three times in this country and once in the other; they are all dead; my wife previous to Joanna lived with me about one year, and died in Court-street; came to this country years ago last September; married the first wife at Father Bacon's; had been in this country two years; her name was Catharine; she lived with me about two years; she had no property, and died above Baker's avern; was sick about two weeks; the doctor who attended to her lives on the avenue (Atlantic); married the second wife in a month or five weeks; married Mrs. Hogen; she had a shanty in Hoyt-street, paying $23 ground-rent a year; that is the way I got the shanty; she lived about one year; was sick one night and one day, and died; had a doctor, but can't remember his name; she vomited, I believe; had no other property except a few things in the house; I was not arrested about the time I separated from my last wife; she broke a glass one night, and went out for a police officer; know Justice Blachley—was brought before him once; don't know what for; never agreed to divide with her the proceeds of sale of shanty, but said I would give her part; never said, "I will give it to you, but, d—n you, I will have it again;" didn't put her things out of the house when she went to Farley's; didn't take any arrow-root to her the morning she died; never saw any arsenic that I know of.

Direct resumed—My first wife in this country died of some disease like the cholera, the second of the same disease.

Thomas Haddan sworn—Am a druggist corner of Court and Degraw-streets; don't know this man Darby; our firm is Haddan & Scott; keep arrow-root in one place and arsenic and other poisons in another. The witness testified that it was an impossibility for arsenic and arrow-root to get mixed in his store.

James Livingston sworn—Live at No. 49 Bloomingstreet; was in the employ of Farley; was with him three months, from October to after Christmas; Farley lived sixty or eighty yards from me; knew Mrs. Cooper; knew her husband Darby; Farley got into a difficulty, and I bought him out; paid the first money $15 in January. Farley has frequently told me that he had seen Mrs. Cooper count her money before going to bed, they were $20 gold pieces and she put them in rolls; heard Mrs. Darby say to Farley, "Mike, you shall be all right when I am dead;" have heard Mrs. Farley say that they would be all right when Mrs. Darby was dead; I saw Mrs. Darby have more than two and twenty gold pieces; the money was a common subject of conversation; Mrs. Farley came to my house on Friday, and said that Mrs. Darby was dying, and that she (Mrs. Farley,) had just made out the will: told her that it would not hold good; "Yes," said she, "it will, for she has willed everything to me;" I went up to see Mrs. Darby, and found her perfectly well; I told her that Mrs. Farley said she was near dying; she replied that she did not intend to die yet; heard nothing until Saturday; about 5 o'clock, Farley came into my house and said that Mrs. Cooper was after dying; I said "Oh, yes! as much as she was yesterday," and told him what Margaret (his wife,) had told me the day before; he said she was dead, —and I made her some arrow-root just before I went for Dr. Benedict; he was in a very excited state, and could not stand still; and said that Mrs. Darby told him, when he gave her the arrow-root, "Oh! Mike, you have poisoned me;" he said that he had drunk a spoonful of the same, and so had Dr. Benedict, who said it was not poison; said Margaret (his wife,) had just gone into the country; did not know where; said Margaret had made out her will, and had taken it into the country with her, but where she had gone he did not know—but it was to see some person; named Maria; Farley cried very much, and said Margaret had left him with me to manage in her absence; during this time I was married with Farley, I never saw him use him but what he was kind to her; I never saw him run him into debt; had dealings for the old woman; was good for credit to the amount of $100; knew Farley had some property in Monroe; they were in something like a thrifty way; I took commissions of rum in the shop, and he said he would give me something that would "cook their geese;" told me to scrape the dust off an where I intended to lay these pills, and put them on a piece of paper; to put some water near, and as the rats would taste the pills they would run to the water and drink till they bursted; did so, and next morning found two rats dead and nine of the pills gone; never told me they were poison; the pills were white; said one of them would kill any man or woman on the face of the earth; Darby came to see his wife frequently; their deportment to each other was kind; it was their intention to live together again a week after her death.

Cross-examination—Have been in this country twelve months; don't know where Farley got the pills; don't know what became of the large amount of gold I saw in Mrs. Darby's possession; I never struck Mr. Farley, but I pulled his nose for him once for accusing me of taking a flannel shirt; Mrs. Farley offered to sell a crape shawl which belonged to Mrs. Darby, after her death.

Direct—The witness here proceeded to relate in substance the following singular statement: That when he was subpœnaed in this case (the time O'Sullivan was on trial) while waiting in the Court-room he felt thirsty and said that he would go out for a drink; a man whom he had seen at Farley's said he would save him the trouble of going out, as he always carried a drop with him; he pulled out a flask and witness drank about a spoonful; in a short time he felt a burning sensation and soon became unconscious, in which state he remained for 30 hours.

Dr. Chilton, sworn—The witness who examined the stomach testified that the effects of the stomach presented were the appearance of having been caused by corrosive sublimate than by arsenic; he found arsenic however; the quantity discovered would hardly produce death; the stomach indicated that the cause of death was immediate.

Carman Wilson, sworn—Am a Constable of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn; conveyed a jar to Dr. Chilton by direction of Coroner Ball, containing the stomach of Mrs. Darby.

James Kowen, sworn—Know the Farleys; saw Mrs. Cooper; the place in which I work is a stable in State-street, near Boerum-street; one day Farley came into the stable some two or three months before Mrs. Darby died, and he said the women were quarrelling (Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Farley,) about some money which Mrs. Cooper had lent her.

Maria Daley sworn—I have been acquainted with Mrs. Farley for about three years—with Farley sometime over six months; lived in Westchester County last January; saw Mrs. Farley there on a Saturday in January last, and left on Monday morning; have seen Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Farley said Mrs. Cooper was sick; on the following Tuesday evening I came to Brooklyn, and went to Farley's; she had just returned from the funeral; went there to get some of my things; when Mrs. Farley was at my house she went to bed at the usual time on Saturday evening and staid in bed till Sunday evening—she was weary from travelling; she wanted to borrow $10, and said she had a paper belonging to the house which was worth $150, and would leave it as security; about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening she got up and came down into the kitchen, when she appeared well enough; I staid all night of Tuesday at Mr. Farley's house; on Wednesday morning she wanted me to go to the City Hall; I refused, but promised to stay till she returned; before she came back I was subpœnaed to attend as a witness; one time she told me that she was sorry that Mrs. Daley was dead, and another time that she wished she had been at home; she did not know whether she had been poisoned or not.

Cross-examined—She applied to me for the loan of $10, stating she had nothing in the store and no money.

Eliza Livingston, sworn—I reside at No. 49 Boerum-street; my husband's name is Jemce; knew Mrs. Cooper for a short time; have heard Mr. and Mrs. Farley say that Mrs. Cooper had money and would leave it to them when she died; Mr. Farley said Margaret (his wife) and himself had seen Mrs. Cooper counting her money.

At this stage the Court adjourned to Tuesday.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—An Irish servant girl named MARY RILEY, in the employ of a family on Atlantic-street, near Powers-street, beat a small child, placed in her charge yesterday afternoon, so severely that it is feared the injuries may result in death. The family were absent at the time, and the screams of the child attracted the attention of the neighbors, who probably saved its life by their early arrival. When interrupted in her brutal conduct by Mr. FOWLER, baker, at the corner of Powars and Atlantic-streets, she was perfectly frantic with rage, and he fanned it necessary to tie her, while awaiting the arrival of the police. She was finally ordered to leave the premises, and while packing up her things, secreted in her trunk a number of articles of value not belonging to her, and when discovered in this, she again flew into a passion, but was finally safely lodged in the cells of the Third District Station-house, to await an examination.

BURGLARY.—The office of Drs. BRADY and DEVENDORF, No. 65 Fourth-street, Williamsburg, was burglariously entered at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of a silver watch valued at $40, and $3 in money. The door was unlocked with nippers.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The Health Officer of Brooklyn reports 50 deaths for the week ending Saturday last. Males, 28; Females, 22. Adults, 18; Children, 32. Two deaths occurred by Cholera and four by Consumption.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—*Calendar for Tuesday, June 13.*—Nos. 7, 32, 24, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55.

FROM PORTO RICO.—By the bark *J. W. Dyer*, (May 29,) we learn that heavy rains had set in, which greatly retarded the taking off the crop.

American vessels were scarce throughout the island and St. Thomas. They were much wanted.

FREIGHTS—50c.@55c. for Sugar; $3 50 for Molasses on deck. For Great Britain £5 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—In demand at $3@$3); MOLASSES 10c.@11c.; COFFEE 10c.@11c. American Provisions is moderate demand, with an upward tendency in prices. LARD, P. $38@$40, W. P., $34@$36, with limited stock. Cooperage materials scarce, and wanted—HOOPS, with heads, $3; HOOPS, $45@$55 as per quality.

The Brooklyn Riots and the Irish Regiments.

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Evening Star:

SIR: In your account of the riot on Sunday evening last, which is contained in your paper of Monday, June 5, you name four companies of the 14th Regiment that were called out to do duty, and you state that "these companies were all that received orders, we understand, to be in readiness; but, to the astonishment of every one, four Irish companies turned out without orders," &c.

As Commandant of the Regiment, I desire to state that all the companies of this Regiment, located in Brooklyn, received the same orders, and among those companies there are but two which are officered and composed mainly by Irish.

In regard to the charges contained in your article, and which have gained general credence in the community, that these two companies disobeyed orders and refused to march when required. A meeting of a large majority of the field and staff and of the officers of the several companies which were ordered out, was held at the City Armory last evening, for the purpose of investigating these charges. I am authorized as Chairman of that meeting to say that, after a full examination of the matter, and after hearing the explanation of all parties, it was the unanimous opinion of the officers of the 14th Regiment, then present, that there had been no neglect of duty nor wilful disobedience of orders by either of the companies—F Shield Guards and Company C Emmet Guards—on the occasion alluded to in your article; and that nothing had occurred which should lead the officers of this Regiment or the public to distrust the fidelity of said companies, or their readiness to aid in support of the civil authorities.

J. C. SMITH, Colonel and Commanding Officer.

JUNE 8, 1854.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 12, by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, P. G. WEAVER, of the firm of Mott, Weaver & Richardson, to CHARLOTTE AMELIA, daughter of Lambert Snydam, Esq., of this City.

At Norwich, Ct., on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. J. P. Gulliver, CARLOS T. HUNTINGTON, of New-York, to ELLEN J., youngest daughter of the late Amos Cohh, Esq., of Norwich.

DIED.

At Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday morning, June 11, JULIA ADAMS BRADY, wife of Henry Austin Brady, and daughter of Benj. Adams, Esq., deceased, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon June 13, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 68 Poplar-st., near Hicks-st., (Fulton Ferry,) Brooklyn.

In this City, on Sunday, June 11, WILLIAM, son of William and Catharina Bloomfield, aged 9 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 28 Dominick-st., to-day (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock M. His remains will be taken to Matuchin, N. J. for interment.

At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday, June 10, SUSAN H., only remaining child of Charles W. and Sarah T. Rogers, aged 5 years and 8 months.

June 6, EUNILIA BICKNELL, 69 years of age. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, June 12—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages which we publish this morning, show a loss in Specie from last week of $663,789; leaving an aggregate of $9,617,180, being, by $119,272, the lowest Specie line since the introduction of the Weekly Averages in August last; it is also the lowest line since the quarterly report of February 26, 1853, when the amount stood $8,991,630. This aggregate, compared with the Weekly Averages of the 12th November of last year, when the discount line was down to $82,982,000, and the Specie up to $12,822,575 shows a loss of $3,205,395, and compared with the averages one month ago, May 13, a loss of $2,765,000.

The Stock of Bullion in the City of New-York at the several periods named, was—

	In Bank.	In Sub-Treasury.	Together.
Feb. 26, 1853	$8,991,000	$5,379,000	$14,370,000
Aug. 6, 1853	9,765,000	8,406,000	18,171,000
Nov. 12, 1853	12,822,000	6,146,000	18,968,000
May 13, 1854	12,382,000	8,716,000	20,098,000
June 10, 1854	9,617,000	8,901,000	18,518,000

Net loss of Specie in New York, since May 13, $3,580,000

In the other departments of the present Weekly Statement, there is a decrease of $901,000 in Loans and Discounts, and an increase of $793,000 in the line of Deposits; the latter owing to the fact that the Bank of America, for the first time, this week [illegible] among the Depositing banks. [illegible] The following is the Treasury Statement of last Saturday, in this respect:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Bank Currency.
August 6...	$27,999,617	$9,765,422	$22,886,309	$6,156,048
Nov. 12.....	22,982,466	12,822,575	20,321,207	6,146,388
June 3.....	21,915,710	10,367,980	21,713,000	5,991,000
June 10....	21,013,171	9,617,180	22,499,259	5,901,000

There was another quiet to-day in stocks. Prices were partially revived at the early Board by the favorable complexion of the Foreign news, and there was a fair amount of activity in Erie, Cumberland and Nicaragua Shares, at ¼@½ ₱ cent. above the average of Saturday's transactions. In the afternoon the advance was lost, and the market closed dull. There was scarcely anything done at the Board in Railway Bonds. The steamer brought a few retail orders, which are readily executed on the buyers' own terms at private contract. Nearly all the Railway Bankers are disposed to meet whatever demand appears from the other side on the most liberal terms. In regard to the Parker Vein affair, we are advised that the following is the official list of the new directors, made at Cumberland on Friday last. The board organized here this morning, and claimed at the hands of the Secretary, the possession of the books and papers of the office in the Trinity Building, Broadway. They were replied to, that the books had been ordered to Cumberland by the old Board. A committee of the new Board was then raised to ascertain the main facts concerning the excessive issue of stock; liabilities of the Company &c., and to this end an advertisement is inserted in our paper this morning, requesting all holders of certificates to present them for registration at the office of Messrs. O'BRIEN, Wall-street. After the developments of last week, it was deemed proper to leave the name of the late President off the ticket altogether. Mr. A. CLERK is made President in place of Mr. MALLI. The Directors are: Andrew Clerk, Thomas H. Fail, David Stewart, John E. Howard, M. B. Bramhall, W. D. Cromwell, Evan Stevenson, A. B. Marks, and Henry Keeny.

The rates for Foreign Exchange for Wednesday's packet are not so firm as last week. Prime names were done to-day at 109⅝@109½. The regular Bankers are making settlements, however, at 109⅜. On Paris and the North of Europe, the demand is quite dull. On Paris, 60 days the top rates are 5.10@5.11¼, with very good bills at 5.12½. There are some specie engagements making for the British steamer on Wednesday; the amount depending on the return of Ingots from the Philadelphia Mint. The Money market without particular change on the opening of the week. The Stock Houses, to-day, were generally comfortable.

The receipts of the Sub-Treasury to-day were $137,220; the payments $168,458, and the balance at the close of business $8,870,443.

The American Exchange Bank has made an extra dividend of 10 ₱ cent. payable 1st July, when the stock of the Bank is to be increased $1,000'000 by a new issue to the present holders, one share new to every two shares of old. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have made an extra stock dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable to the holders who may be be registered for this object on 15th July next.

The auction sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER, will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock.

The June number of Mr. J. SMITH HOMAN'S *Banker's Magazine*, contains a good variety of valuable and interesting financial matter, embracing carefully prepared tables of the Bank Capital of the towns and cities, and of the Banking movements in the United States, for the year 1854.

At the election of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company held to-day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Messrs. Edwin D. Morgan, John David Wolfe, Edward Jones, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry Young, Oliver H. Lee, of New-York City; D. Thomas Vail, of Troy, N. Y.; Josiah W. Wheeler, of Hyde Park, N. Y.; Chester W. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.; Charles F. Pond, of Hartford, Conn.; William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Alanson Robinson, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Nelson Robinson, of New-York City. The vote was large, (about two-thirds of all the stock being represented,) and by preconcert among the different prominent holders, it was made unanimous. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board Mr. E. D. Morgan was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Oliver H. Lee, Vice-President.

The State Canal Board have resolved upon letting contracts to the amount of $3,000,000 in work upon the Erie enlargement, as soon as the maps, plans, and estimates of the State Engineer and Surveyor to the Board are submitted and approved, as follows:

To the Eastern Division of the Erie Canal	$400,000
To the Middle Division of the Erie Canal	400,000
To the Western Division of the Erie Canal	1,668,000
To the Oswego Canal	228,000
To the Cayuga and Seneca Canal	136,000
To the Black River Canal	68,000
To the Genesee Valley Canal	88,000

The redemption of United States Debt at Washington last week amounted to $193,600; leaving the outstanding liabilities of the Federal Government, including the $5,000,000 Texas Indemnity not yet issued, at $49,192,598.

The Pennsylvania Railroad earned in the month of May $297,137, against $195,072, same month last year. The Baltimore and Ohio receipts are reported, in gross, at $405,000; the official tables not yet made up. This is the largest business ever done on the line. About $130,000 of the sum total was derived from the Cumberland Coal trade.

Breckenridge Coal Company.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Whereas, the Appraisers appointed and commissioned by me to appraise and value all the real and personal estate, railroads and effects of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Association, under the provisions of the 3d section of the act incorporating the Breckenridge Casnel Coal Company, did make and report to me on the 21st day of February last that they had discharged the duties enjoined upon them by said act of Assembly, and had valued and appraised the said property at the sum of $4,000,000; and whereas, satisfactory evidence has since been produced to me that the sale and transfer of all the real and personal estate, railroads and effects of said Association so appraised has been made to said Company, and that said Company has been duly organized by the election of its officers, and that a majority of the incorporators named in said act, did, at their first meeting after said appraisement, divide the stock of said Company into 40,000 shares of $100 each;

Now, therefore, I, LAZARUS W. POWELL, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the power vested in me by the act incorporating the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, approved Feb. 9, 1854, do declare that said Company is duly constituted and authorized to transact business, and do every act and thing set forth and contained in their charter or act of incorporation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Frankfort, the 9th day of May, 1854, and in the 62d year of the Commonwealth.

L. W. POWELL.

[L. S.]
By the Governor,
GRANT GREEN, Secretary of State.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 12.

During the past week our market for COTTON has undergone no change. WOOL also remains at our previous figures. Sales of the week 66,500 lbs. In PRINTING CLOTHS holders have conceded in prices, and goods have been taken freely. The sales foot up 55,200 pieces.

New-York Cattle Market....JUNE 12.

Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S Washington Drove Yard, corner Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWN'S, in Sixth-avenue, near Third-avenue, and also at O'BRIEN'S Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street and at CHAMBERLAIN'S.

AT ALLERTON'S WASHINGTON DROVE YARD.—Offered to-day, 3,065 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 3,065. We subjoin the returns for the week in detail, together with the section of the country whence the supplies came:

BEEF CATTLE.			
Hudson River R. R.	1400	Iowa, on cars	96
Erie Railroad	900	By Hudson River boats	220
Harlem Railroad	8	OTHER STOCK.	
Illinois, on cars	722	Harlem Railroad:	
Ohio, on cars	1024	Cows and Calves	22
Ohio, on foot	493	Veal Calves	762
N. Y. State, on cars	220	Sheep and Lambs	764
Kentucky on cars	408	Erie Railroad:	
Virginia	91	Swine	138

PRICES, ETC.—The market for Beef Cattle has undergone a very decided change since last week. The supplies have come in very freely, and the aggregate number in the yards were considerably in excess of the supply for some months past. As might be expected, prices have, in consequence, given way, and, on the basis of yesterday's sales, we are warranted in quoting the market from $1 to $2 ₱ hundred lower. Prices, last week, ranged from $10 to $13. We now quote:

Beef Cattle	$9 00 @ $10 00
Cows and Calves	30 00 @ 65 00
Veal Calves	4 @ 6
Sheep	3 00 @ 7 00
Swine, (corn-fed)	4 75 @ 5 00

Cattle were very slow of sale, owing to the number on hand during the day, and it was estimated that as many as 600 head would be left over unsold. We heard of a few extra dispose of at $11.) Other descriptions of stock are also lower. Mr. ALLERTON says: "The receipts of cattle have been selling at as high a rate for some time past, in a short supply for a week [illegible]

AT MORGAN O'BRIEN'S—(No. 9 Sixth-street)—In market, 50 Beef Cattle, 100 Cows and Calves. Beef $2 lower; sales at from $8 to $10. Cows and Calves from $30 to $50. Market dull.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.
Allerton's	3,065	22	762	764
Brewning's	167	100	42	2,987
Chamberlain's	250	100	300	4,400
O'Brien's	50	100	—	—
Total	3,523	322	1,104	8,151
Last week	3,929	428	1,346	8,240
This week Ins.	303	Dec. 106	Dec. 242	Inc. 89

AT C

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER, containing Eight Pages of Forty-eight columns, and giving every reading matter of any other Daily Newspaper in the United States, is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted,) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Spruce-st., and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; or, if remitted in Two Dollars and a Half; three months Three Dollars and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 12 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

WAR NEWS NOT IMPORTANT.

MOVEMENTS ABOUT SILISTRIA.

CHANGE IN BRITISH CABINET.

THE GREEK DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Markets—Rise in Funds—Cotton Higher Grain and Flour Dull.

The Cunard mail steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool Saturday, June 3, at 1 P. M., arrived at this port last evening at 6½ o'clock.

The *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool Wednesday, May 31, at 1:30 P. M.

The U. S. mail steamer *Washington* arrived off Cowes on Friday morning, and proceeded to destination.

Cotton at Liverpool firmer, having recovered ½d. on week. Breadstuffs had been dull, but closed with partial recovery and greater steadiness. Consols 91¼. War news interesting, but nothing decisive.

LATEST!—IMPORTANT!

Advance of Omar to Silistria—Independence of Georgia Proclaimed.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 3—Noon.

The mail this morning brings several items of interest.

The Vienna *Post* states that immediately after the conference with the French and English commanders, OMAR PACHA advanced towards Silistria, with 90,000 men in two columns. His right wing leant on the heights near the Jaban, and his left on the River Drista. We may therefore expect news soon of a great battle.

On the 26th, the Russians failed in an attempt to force the passage of the Danube at Turne, Simnitza and Giurgeve. On the 30th, they were repulsed in an attack on one of the detached forts of Silistria. The Russians admit that the place may hold out two or three weeks longer. By that time it will probably be relieved by OMAR PACHA.

Kaleh and Poti, on the coast of Circassia, have surrendered to Anglo-French ships. The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and the banished Princes will be recalled.

Belgrade letters say that the firman is signed for Austrian occupation of Montenegro, Albania and Servia, if occasion shall demand.

Pilsen letters state that an effective blockade is established at Riga.

Accounts from Athens report a complete defeat to the Egyptian troops in Thessaly. The insurgents took 500 prisoners, one cannon, and a large store of small arms.

Great glorification is made in the English papers over an exploit of the British ships *Arrogant* and *Hecla*, which have succeeded in cutting out a merchant ship from under the guns of the Fort of Echnasa. *Sir* JAMES GRAHAM, in Parliament, mentioned the circumstance as "one worthy of the brightest annals of British naval warfare." The two ships proceeded, one towing the other, up a narrow river, from the banks of which the enemy kept up a continuous fire of musketry, which the ships replied to with shell and grape. On arriving at the harbor, Captain HALL, of the *Hecla*, landed with a party of marines and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy. Then taking in tow the only merchantman that was afloat, he made his way back to the fleet with the loss of only two men.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is recalled to St. Petersburg. It is surmised he will be sent on a special mission to the German Courts.

It is said that the evacuation of Lesser Wallachie not having stopped the action of the German Powers, as it was intended to do, the Czar has given orders to re-occupy it. This may be well regarded as doubtful.

In the British Parliament it was stated that the Ionian flag, being under British protection, cannot be considered as neutral.

The new screw steamship *City of Philadelphia*, 2,400 tons, for the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, was launched on the Clyde on Tuesday, 23d.

PARIS, Friday Evening, June 2.—Closing prices, four and halves Rentes, 97; Threes, 72. 55; Bank shares, 28. 80.

THE WAR.

The Austrian Summons to Russia.

From Vienna, May 31, it is stated that on June 2d the Austrian summons to evacuate the Turkish territory would be sent to St. Petersburg.

Letters from Belgrade and Widdin state that Austrian troops were continually coming down the Danube, in the direction of Orsova and the Wallachian frontier. Considerable forces are now concentrated in Hungary and Transylvania. Another dispatch says "Austria sends troops to Orsova."

Action of Prussia.

The first steps have been taken for the "mobilization" of the Prussian army.

More Rumors of Peace.

The latest rumor in Paris is that the Emperor of Russia again manifests a disposition to negotiate for peace. This rumor has been so often set afloat that we attach no value to it, especially not to the statement that the Czar will withdraw on condition that the Powers will agree to the establishment of the *status quo*. If there be any truth in the above propositions, they can only be made with the view of detaching Austria and Prussia from the alliance, these Powers being supposed to be adverse to any act that would tend to dismember or diminish the Russian empire.

There is a story, which the London *Daily News* insinuates is on the authority of the Prussian ex-Minister BUNSEN, that the King of Prussia has openly stated that "while he reigns in Berlin, no Prussian sword shall be drawn against Russia." We give the story as gossip only.

The Plan of the Campaign.

Marshal ST. ARNAUD, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in Turkey, accompanied by Lord RAGLAN and the Seraskier, or Minister of War of the Porte, proceeded in separate steam-vessels, on May 18, from Constantinople to Varna, to hold a council of war, and to determine the operations of the campaign. It was expected that Admirals HAMELIN and DUNDAS would also attend the meeting, but they did not. The result of the deliberation did not of course transpire, but it was surmised that the French and English troops would proceed to Adrianople; further, that it is not expedient to expose the Turkish army to the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling the attack of the Russians on the fortresses that cover the right bank of the Danube.

Neither is it supposed to be their intention to throw any considerable portion of the allied armies on the coast, so as to come into immediate collision with the present advanced posts of the Russians.

The Black Sea.

Since last advices, no news whatever has come to hand respecting the movements of the allied fleets on the Black Sea.

The Baltic.

We have no further operations in the Baltic. Nor is there any authentic statement of the extent or result of the recent attack on the forts of Hango. The Russian account in the *Invalide Russe* is as follows:

"The English fleet, *twenty-six* strong, battered the outworks of Hango Udde, on the 28th, but were compelled to withdraw, much damaged!"

A (doubtful) dispatch from Copenhagen states that Gustafsvern was cannonaded on Monday, 22d, without effect.

Advices by letter are of date 26th, from Copenhagen. They state that on the 21st, Sir CHARLES NAPIER lay before Hango Point, and was preparing to bombard the fortress at Gustafsvern. Admiral PLUMRIDGE, with the flying squadron, had been sent on special service to the Gulf of Bothnia. Admiral COMBY lay at Gettska, Sendoe. Stockholm letters of 23d mention nothing of NAPIER having captured Gustafsvern.

Reports from Finland are to May 15, *viâ* Stockholm. Wyborg had been declared in a state of siege, and great energy was displayed in strengthening the citadel, which is not very strong. Some hundreds of citizens were compelled to work at the fortifications. Fears were expressed of a landing from NAPIER'S fleet, Wyborg being but eighteen miles distant from St. Petersburg. The arrival of a regiment of Cossacks of the Don had added to the general excitement. A part of the Swedo-Norwegian fleet was to quit Elfsnabben on the 18th, to cruise in the Baltic.

Gallant Exploit at Hango.

The Arrogant has been detached from the fleet for a considerable time, employed in reconnoitering the enemy's posts and shores about Hango Bay. While so employed, the *Hecla*, commanded by Captain HALL, whose services in the China war are so well known, joined her. Both ships planned a little expedition of their own which has turned out quite a gallant manœuvre.

The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and on anchoring on the evening of the 19th instant, the enemy, from behind a high sand bank, in a thickly wooded place, fired upon one of the boats, which was at that time pulling at a distance of from six to eight hundred yards from the shore, round shot also striking the *Hecla*. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their guns, loaded with shot and shell, which they poured into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence the enemy was quickly dislodged. The vessels were not further molested that evening—the anchorage was shifted for the night, and all made snug, with watches posted.

At 2 in the morning both ships again weighed, the *Hecla* leading, both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The *Hecla* opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort; the promontory upon which stood the battery was crowded with soldiers, fine stalwart looking fellows, with long grey coats, and spiked steel helmets glittering in the sun. While the battery was firing upon the *Hecla*, the *Arrogant* let fly a whole broadside among the soldiery. A troop of horse artillery, when the smoke cleared off, was observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy fire of musketry now ensued from the wood, and Minie balls fell thick on board both ships. The *Arrogant* now got aground within twenty yards of the battery. However, before attempting to haul the ship off, the enemy's guns were dismounted by a broadside, and the ship was then got off in safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismounted, a terrible sight was witnessed—gun-carriages blown to fragments, guns dismounted, helmets and knapsacks strewed about without owners.

The town of Eeknass now opened, and there lay the ships, the objects of the expedition. The *Arrogant* was obliged to anchor here, as the water was shallow. The *Hecla* proceeded on, but another battery now opened fire upon her. The *Arrogant* swung broadside on, kept up a cannonade, while the *Hecla* passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so, run up alongside of a bark, took her in tow, and steamed away with her, to the horror of the inhabitants. When this little expeditionary force was returning, they were joined by the *Dauntless*—she having been sent off by the commander-in-chief to ascertain the cause and source of the firing, which was distinctly audible as the squadron steamed into Hango-roads. The *Hecla* had several shots through her funnel, steam-pipe and hull—one shot passing through the ship's side. The shot and shell went over the *Arrogant*. Both ships were studded with Minie balls. The *Arrogant* had one man shot through the heart, and a man wounded by a bullet in the navel, which ball went through his intestines, and passed out at his back. He lived until yesterday. Both were very good men. The *Hecla* had one man shot or drowned while wounded.

Captain HALL was resolved not to leave without carrying back some military trophy. He gallantly landed with his marines, threw them out as skirmishers, while himself and a party of men hoisted one gun (an iron one) into his boat, and placed it on board the *Hecla*.

The *Arrogant* and *Hecla*, with their prize in tow, joined the fleet on the 21st. The Commander-in-Chief hoisted the signal, "Well done, *Arrogant* and *Hecla*." The flag ship manned the rigging; her example was followed by several other ships—all of whom gave the heroes three hearty cheers.

A Squadron for the White Sea.

In the British House of Commons, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that an Anglo-French squadron has sailed for the White Sea, but without present instructions to blockade Onega or Archangel.

The Siege of Silistria.

The following semi-official announcement appears in the Paris *Moniteur*:

"A communication from Belgrade, by telegraph, dated May 29, states that the Russians have attacked Silistria with all the disposable forces they had upon that point. This attack, directed simultaneously from the Danube and by land, was renewed four times, and was four times repulsed by the besieged. It is stated that OMAR PACHA is preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The resistance of Silistria continued with success on the 26th May."

Turkish accounts, through Vienna, state that on the 27th the fortress still defended itself bravely, and the news of a disposition to treat on the part of the Turks was altogether false. That ward "capitulation" had never been uttered. There were 90,000 (?) Russians around Silistria. Operations from the islands of the Danube were again suspended, in consequence of the height of the river. The damages done to the fortifications, by the bombardment, were repaired almost as soon as made. The Russians, at the demand of the Turks, have promised not to direct their fire on the hospitals.

Latest accounts do not mention the personal presence of Prince PASKIEWITCH before Silistria. He had ordered Gen. GEUTSCHAKOFF, who was at Kerasu, to march to Silistria with the artillery of reserve; but the General, being kept in check by OMAR PACHA, had not been able to effect that movement. So late as May 26, the communications were open between Silistria and Shumla.

The French papers discuss the probabilities of Silistria holding out, and come to the conclusion that its fall is not imminent.

Other Points on the Danube.

According to Russian advices, the Turks have evacuated Turtukai, Nicopolis and Sistowa, and the Russians have occupied those places.

From Schumla, 26th May, it was telegraphed that Gen. PASAIEWITCH had countermanded the reinforcements ordered from Bucharest and Ibrails. This had given rise to a report that he intended to raise the siege of Silistria.

SAENNEN BAY, on the 22d, had a rencontre with the Russians near Turna, and had sent in many prisoners to Kalafat.

OMAR PASHA, Marshal ST. ARNAUD, and Lord RAGLAN had reviewed the Turkish army. Marshal ST. ARNAUD made a flattering speech, to the effect that he was happy to serve with such troops as the Turks have proved themselves to be.

There are now 50,000 French troops at Gallipoli. Marshal ST. ARNAUD has issued to them the following proclamation:

"SOLDIERS OF FRANCE! We are on a foreign strand, but the Sultan is our ally and treats us with hospitality. Do you know what is meant by hospitality in the Orient? The guest is made the equal of the master of the house. You will not abuse this hospitality! We are come hither to defend our ally against the barbarous aggressions of the Czar. Our mission is great, and if, with the assistance of God, we succeed in accomplishing it, we shall cover ourselves with glory as did our ancestors. Our Emperor thinks only of the glory of France and of your welfare! He expects from you, in the struggle against the barbarians of the North, the courage and valor which will increase the glory of our country. Let *Vive l'Empereur* be our war cry, for it is that which has led our immortal ancestors to victory. With the cry of *Vive l'Emperor* we will conquer or die!
ST. ARNAUD.

GREECE.

Eight thousand French troops have disembarked at the Piræus, after having taken possession of the Greek ships of war.

King OTHO has accepted the Anglo-French *ultimatum*;—has proclaimed neutrality, and effected a complete change of ministry. The following is a list of the new Cabinet: MAVROCORDATE, President and Minister of Finance; PALAMIDES, Minister of the Interior; PERICLES ARGYROPULOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs; KALERGI, Minister of War; PETOALIS, Minister of Justice.

Letters from Athens of 22d May, state that the Queen was in a state bordering on frenzy, and that it required the entreaties and tears of the King and of the ladies in waiting, to keep her from placing herself at the head of the army. Her baggage was all packed for departure on this Quixotic enterprise, but on second thoughts she has had the boxes uncorded, and consents to remain at peace.

The official correspondence in the Greek question has just been laid before the British House of Commons. It is extremely voluminous. From an editorial in a London paper, we learn that the documents do establish a very strong case against the Greek Government, as well as against the King and Queen individually. The Russian Envoy at Athens, acting in conjunction with the Court, planned the insurrection in the Turkish provinces and from Athens directed its movement. An intercepted letter of Gen. TRAVELLAS, who had ostensibly withdrawn from the King's service to take command of the insurgents, was addressed from Pera, April 25, to M. BANTLAN, King OTHO'S Private Secretary, asking for a further subsistence, and recommending that at least two battalions of the frontier guard, chosen from the 1st and 11th regiments, should be sent to Arapo, where they were to leave orders "to desert forthwith and join the insurrection, being also paid regularly that they might remain firm and disciplined." The Ionian detachment is described as being dispersed in several places, and divided under fourteen different leaders. It was even proposed to raise the whole military force of the country, and openly to declare war upon Turkey; but, of course, the occupation put an end to this project, and expels the defensive hope of a Greek Empire in the East.

Accounts—without date, but which seem to be no later than those already published—say that the insurrection which was subdued in Epirus had acquired new strength in Thessaly. TOHAMI-KARA-TASSOS had withdrawn to Mount Athos with a part of his band. The Turkish troops sent against him to Ormilia, had returned to Salonica with four of his cannon.

The Asiatic Coast.

From Trebizond, May 5, a letter states that Sonchoum-Kaleh, which was abandoned by the Russians, has been occupied by the Abasiotes, who took possession of the warehouses and the merchandise they contained, and hoisted the Turkish flag there. The Russians, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, marched upon Redout-Kaleh, whence it is thought they will endeavor to reach Tiflis. They (the Russians) have evacuated and burned Anapa.

The regiments organized in the Caucasus will join the Turkish Danubian army. It is again stated that SCHAMYL recently gained an important victory over the Russians. Perhaps the statement is merely an echo of the above reported evacuation of the Circassian forts.

Aid from the Bey of Tunis.

The Bey of Tunis has come to the determination of sending aid to the Sultan, in the shape of 10,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Gen. RANSCHIN, who was sent last year by the Bey on a mission to France. The Bey notifies to the Consuls of France and England as follows:

"Praise be to God, and to the prophet of God! We have thought it our duty to take, within the limit of our means, a part in the great question which occupies the nations of the East, a question which interests the whole world. With this view, we propose to detach our ships, with a division of our troops. We write to you, that you may be informed of our intentions."

Other Incidents of the War.

Two ships, under the Greek flag, with 345 wounded Russians on board, have been taken off the coast of Circassia.

The Sultan has presented swords of honor to Gen. PRIM and three other members of the Spanish military commission.

A rumor from Constantinople says that General OSTEN-SACKAN was menaced with disgrace on account of the misappropriation of funds entrusted to him for use of the army at Odessa. This may, or may not, be true.

A letter from Dr. H. J. DEMVILLE, surgeon of the captured British steam frigate *Tiger*, is dated from the quarantine ground, Odessa, May 15, and says that the wounded of the *Tiger* are doing well, and that the Russian authorities are quite kind to the prisoners.

By the Indian mail a letter from Singapore, of date April 15, states that the British ships-of-war *Spartan, Rapid* and *Lily*—with the *Baracouta, Sybil* and *Winchester*, daily expected—were on the look-out for Russian ships in the Indian and Japanese waters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—A New Minister at War—Testimonial to Captain Ingraham—Russian Consulates—Death of an Ex-Governor of Canada, &c., &c.

The proceedings in Parliament have been totally without interest.

It is decided to appoint a special Minister at War. The names of various statesmen are mentioned as eligible for the office, but before all stands Lord PALMERSTON. The appointment would cause other changes in the Cabinet, of which seemingly the most popular would be the transfer of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Home Office, and Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to the Colonial Department.

A subscription, amounting to about £90 sterling, collected chiefly in pence from the working classes, has been raised by the British admirers of Captain INGRAHAM, for the purchase of a gold chronometer, as a testimonial for his conduct in the KOEZTA affair. The chronometer has been taken charge of by Mr. BUCHANAN, and bears the inscription—"Presented to Captain INGRAHAM, of the United States Navy, by some thousands of the British working classes, for his noble conduct in rescuing KOSZTA, the Hungarian refugee, from the Austrian authorities. April, 1854." An address written on vellum, and enclosed in a frame of carved oak, accompanied the gift. The address concludes as follows: "In presenting to you this testimonial, we have a two-fold object in view: 1st—To do honor to a man of your bold and magnanimous character; 2d—That as your conduct has been stamped with approval by our transatlantic brethren, we are most desirous of demonstrating to them, and to other States, that the same sense of justice and of right exists among the working classes of the British islands. Trusting that identity of spirit may have the effect of cementing a cordial amity between the Democrats of the Old and the New World, we remain, Sir, yours fraternally"—[Here follow the signatures.]

Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND died at London, on May 30. He was formerly Lieutenant-General of Upper Canada, also of Nova Scotia.

A Government circular has been issued stating that the Russian Consulates in Britain will be no longer recognized.

The revenue of India for the year 1852-3, is estimated at £21,196,745 sterling; the expenditures, £20,537,280; and the debt, £48,014,244 sterling.

Cabinet Change—Palmerston for the War Office.

From the London Times, June 2.

We rejoice to be able to announce that the conduct of war against the greatest military Power in the world is no longer to be left to the leisure hours, if any, of the Minister who is charged with the superintendence of fifty colonial governments. It is finally resolved to separate the Ministry of War from that of the Colonies, and the Duke of NEWCASTLE is now to decide, if he has not already decided, which of these two he will retain. Such is his Grace's appetite for work, and so elastic the spirit with which he has met the accession of an European war to an amount of business already beyond his time and his strength, that we can readily believe he will feel it painful to give up to anybody else a function which has once devolved upon him. As we have intimated before, there is virtue in giving up as well as in retaining; and, herein as excessive indolence may be, it is more heroic to take care that the public weal shall not be jeopardized. His Grace has now to choose whether he will retain the duties which he was commonly believed to undertake on his acceptance of office, or these others which have suddenly and unexpectedly fallen on his already over-taxed energies. Should he retain the Colonies we shall then have to look for a Minister of War. Probably the first name that will occur for this purpose is that of the man who, with an almost unequalled experience of European affairs, is now in a position which gives no scope for his peculiar powers. Lord PALMERSTON would certainly seem more in his place as Minister of War, directing the forces of this country against what we may call his old enemy, Russia, than engaged in a series of squabbles, from which he reaps no glory, with parochial vestries and sewers commissions. There is little doubt that he would gladly emerge to the larger and loftier sphere, and, if his powers of annoyance should prove as formidable to the Czar as they have usually been to his Parliamentary opponents, we shall all have reason to congratulate ourselves on the change. The Home-Office will then remain to be filled, and, among other names that may be mentioned, it is possible that Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT might be glad to take it in place of his present office, which, then under a seperate Minister of War, would probably become even more a matter of routine than it now is. There are, however, others, perhaps, more qualified, Either Sir GEORGE GREY or Mr. BAINES would discharge the office well, and be a valuable accession to the Cabinet.

Should the Duke of NEWCASTLE elect to retain the Ministry of War, we shall then have to find a successor for the Colonies. The importance of this office is beyond all ordinary estimate, for the work to be done, and the distinction to be acquired in it, depend entirely on the energy and talents of the Minister. It is possible, of course, to undertake the government, or rather the supervision of fifty States, and really do nothing but return well-written extinguishers to popular demands and indignant remonstrances. But we have entered on another phase of colonial administration. We have lately given several of the colonies self-government; we have laid down the outlines of an Australian empire; and we have actually resigned into independent hands a considerable territory in South Africa, which we had learnt to call our own. A Colonial Secretary may no longer do nothing, but he may, if he pleases, do a great deal. There is one member of the Cabinet in the anomalous position of leading the House of Commons without any office. Lord JOHN RUSSELL might possibly undertake a department which gives more scope for inventive statesmanship and constitutional science than any other, and might find in it that employment for his peculiar powers which he was expected to find in Parliamentary Reform. Should his lordship prefer his present comparatively inactive position—one, however, inactivity of which tempts him to political adventures of a less necessary character—there are others who have been thought of for the colonies, such as Lord PANMURE and Sir GEORGE GREY. But the Cabinet already possesses a man who has made colonies the study of his life, who recoils from no labor and who, besides the work of his own office, has assisted at some of the most important changes in our colonial system. In the eye of the British public, nobody would seem so much at home in the colonies as Sir W. MOLESWORTH. The colonists themselves would possess in his numerous publications and speeches the best guarantee for his doing as much for them as Minister can do; and Sir WILLIAM himself would doubtless be glad of the opportunity to carry out his views.

It is to be hoped that all the necessary changes will be made before the recess is over, and that when Parliament meets next Thursday we shall have a Cabinet, the work of which is somewhat more evenly distributed to its members and more adapted to their peculiar powers. Notwithstanding the praiseworthy endeavors of a Parliamentary section that nothing shall be done, and notwithstanding its triumphant tone when that object has been partially effected, there is much to be done. The first thing to be done, in existing circumstances, is to provide for the honor and safety of the empire at stake, as they undoubtedly are, in the pending struggle. As to these other measures, that are expected from every Ministry in proof of its power and in illustration of its principles, the best and safest are those that come in the most regular form from the several departments of the Administration. There is always a degree of risk in those speculative measures to which Cabinets are often forced by the pressure of the Opposition, by the violence of controversy, or by the undisciplined zeal of political enthusiasts. Of such measures it often happens that, while they are less urgent, less wise and less elaborated than those which any one Minister may have to propose for the better administration of his own department, they nevertheless assume the serious character of Government measures, involving more or less the existence of the Cabinet. Of course, we do not deny that every Government must do something, and that a session without some remarkable achievement of legislation will be considered a blank. A Roman Consul was thought small honor to his family or the State if he did not achieve some conquest or procure some law, or otherwise mark his year. There is much the same necessity to be discharged every session of our Parliament. But it is not every year we are called on to attack a formidable enemy along some thousand miles of frontier or of coast. We have this year to do it after forty years' peace. We have to find out and repair innumerable deficiencies in the material and conduct of war. We have to change almost everything, and the first change is the most serious, for it is in the very head and front of the whole affair—in the Administration itself is charged with this tremendous responsibility. If that is done well, and if before the end of the session the progress of the war indicates greater concentration of personal enemies at home than is possible under the present system, that will be about as much in the way of success as the most exigent and unscrupulous Opposition can have the decency to require.

Mazzini and Anti-Slavery.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: Will you kindly oblige the committee of the North of England Anti-Slavery and India Reform League by the publication in your journal of the enclosed copy of an admirable letter on the Slavery question, recently received from M. MAZZINI by Dr. BEARN?

Yours respectfully, F. W. CHESSON, Hon. Sec.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have delayed to the present moment my answering your kind invitation, in the hope that I should, perhaps, be enabled to give a better answer than a written one. But I find that neither health nor business will allow me to attend. I must write and express to you, and through you to your friends, how much I feel grateful for your having asked me to attend the first meeting of the North of England Anti-Slavery Association; how earnestly I sympathize with the noble aim you are going to pursue; how deeply I shall commune with your efforts, and help, if I can, their success. No man ought ever to inscribe on his flag the sacred word "Liberty" who is not prepared to shake hands cordially with those, whoever they are, who will attach their names to the Constitution of your Association. Liberty may be the godlike gift of all races—of all nations—of every being who bears on his brow the stamp of MAN, or sink to the level of a narrow and mean self-interest, unworthy the tears of the good and the blood of the brave. I am yours, because I believe in the unity of God; yours, because I believe in the unity of mankind; yours, because I believe in the educability of the whole human race, and in the heavenly law of indefinite progression for all; yours, because the fulfillment of this law implies the consciousness and the responsibility of the agent, and neither consciousness nor responsibility can exist in Slavery; yours, because I have devoted my life to the emancipation of my own country, and I would feel unequal to the task, a mere rebel, not an apostle of truth and justice, had I not felt from my earliest years that right and duty of revolting against the tyranny were grounded on a far higher sphere than that of the welfare of one single nation: that they must start from a belief in a principle which will have sooner or later to be universally applied; one God, one humanity, one law, one love from all for all. Blessed be your efforts if they start from this high ground of a common faith—if you do not forget, whilst at work for the emancipation of the black race, the millions of white slaves suffering, struggling, expiring, in Italy, in Poland, in Hungary, throughout all Europe—if you will always remember that free men only can achieve the work of freedom; and that Europe's appeal for the abolition of Slavery in other lands will not weigh all-powerful before God and man, whilst Europe herself shall be desecrated by arbitrary, tyrannical power—by Czars, Emperors, and Popes. Ever faithfully yours,
(Signed) JOSEPH MAZZINI.

The City of Glasgow.

This ill-fated screw steamship, with its 480 souls on board, is at length given up. As may be remembered, she sailed from Liverpool on the 1st March, with 111 cabin and saloon passengers, and about 292 steerage, her crew numbering 78, including the commander, Capt. MEARNSON; and from the period of her clearing the Mersey up to the present moment not the least tidings have been heard of her. The breaking up of the immense fields of ice to the northward of the bank, which were borne down the Atlantic in masses, it is said, of some 200 or 300 miles in length, no doubt overwhelmed the vessel in an attempt to force a passage, and caused her almost immediate destruction, not a soul escaping. The *City of Glasgow* and her cargo were insured for £50,000.

Death of Sir Peregrine Maitland.

We have to record the death of Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, G. C. B., which took place on the 30th ult., at his residence in Eaton-place. Sir PEREGRINE was born in 1777, and was a son of Mr. THOMAS MAITLAND, of Shrubs Hall, New-Forest, by the niece of the last Duke of ANCASTER, the title of which is now extinct. In 1803, he married the third daughter of Sir EDWARD CAOTEN, Bart.; and secondly, 1815, the second daughter of the fourth Duke of RICHMOND. He was knight of Wilhelm and Waldimer. In 1793, he entered the army as ensign in the first Guards, and subsequently served in Flanders, Walcheren, Cornona, the Peninsula and Waterloo. He became a Lieutenant General in 1830, and was appointed Colonel in the 17th Foot in 1843. He received a medal for his services as Colonel in command of the first brigade of the Guards at Nive, and had been Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, Lieutenant Governer of Nova Scotia, and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army.

Fashions.

Summer fashions have assumed a definite form but although general rules exist, much is left to fancy and taste, in order to vary the monotony of style and accessories. Formerly but few of our most fashionable *modistes* would dare to introduce strongly contrasting colors; our eyes are now, however, so accustomed to the mixture of green and yellow, scarlet and black, &c., that we are no longer startled by the appearance of the most striking contraste, but, on the contrary, seek them as most desirable. Thus, if black is great favor as an accessory, red has numerous partisans—not the *grenat* worn during the Winter, but the real poppy; chestnut, brown, violet, cobalt blue, are the other colors generally preferred. Bonnets are still very small, and the crowns are so compressed and thrown back on the neck, that they are almost hidden by the enormous bows with long flowing ends which ornament them; the bounets are allowed merely to rest on the back of the head, and are ornamented either with flowers or feathers mixed with lace and bows of ribbon. The insides are trimmed with a profusion of flowers and *blonde*. Some ladies may be seen with immense moss roses with their leaves, and even peonies in full bloom, surrounding their faces. Straws—especially a tissue of straw worked by a new process, which is sold by the yard—are much in vogue; and it must be admitted that it is much easier to work this material into various forms than the original fancy straw, which requires much skill and dexterity to fold the many designs now to be seen in these light and graceful bonnets. It was expected that we should hear more of the *pelisses* this Summer; and small *mantelets echarpes* and some *talmas* for children and young ladies were the only styles ventured upon: but, contrary to the opinion decidedly given, the *pelisse*, though, it must be acknowledged, is a far prettier and more becoming form, is now to be seen; it is quite loose, and open in front, leaving the bust unconfined, and consequently, without the inconvenience prednced by the plaits, for which the former *pelisse* was so much disliked. The greatest variety in the shape of mantelets is now displayed. Some are completely covered with narrow laces, placed in cross lines, and a new kind of *passementerie*, of stamped plain velvet upon a *taffetas* ground; others of black *moire antique*, bordered with a *passementerie* of blue feathers, between rows of black velvet, and terminated by a deep lace. Another novel trimming is composed of a new style of fringe or *passementerie*, being a succession of handsome tassels. The usual number of rows on a mantelet is three. Some ladies adopt the *ruche a la vieille*, placed in bias lines half way up the mantelet from the other edge. Dresses are worn with flounces of all descriptions; as many as thirty-two narrow frills or flounces may be seen upon some skirts, but by far the greater number have been three or five flounces. Popline and *taffetalines* are made with plain skirts. The flounces are frequently of a different nature or texture to the robe; and we often see flounces with thick satin stripes, edged with a narrow fringe, upon *barege* skirts. The scarf mantelet is fashionable this season, but in order that it may be graceful, it must reach no lower than the waist, and be quite *dégagé* on the shoulders. It is trimmed with one or several frills of lace in flutes, edged with fringe or plaited ribbon.

FRANCE.

Gen. BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS has returned to Paris from Constantinople. Marshal St. ARNAUD will, in the meantime, conjoin diplomatic functions with his military command in the East.

During the representation of *Le Prophete*, at the Opera House, Paris, a man in one of the front boxes suddenly drew a pistol, and shot himself through the head. The performances were immediately closed for the evening. The suicide's name was CHAS. KRUINE, age 30; cause of the act, despondency.

DENMARK.

There has been a *coup d'état* at Copenhagen All the opposition newspapers (except five) are interdicted. Government prohibited a public meeting at Ringsted to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Constitution, at which an address to the King, praying for the dismissal of the Ministry, was to have been proposed. We are without any reliable details of the movement.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, June 2, 1854—5 P.M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been without animation during the week, and prices of SUGAR and COFFEE are rather lower. COTTON firm. MONEY continues in active demand. CONSOLS leave off this afternoon 91¾. The price of DOLLARS has advanced to 5s. 1½d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 6d. @76s. 7½d.

COMMERCIAL.—170 bags at auction partly sold at very full prices. Honduras Silver of the new crop 3s. 5d. @3s 10d.; Black 4s. Mexican Silver 3s. 6d.; Black 3s. 9d. Tenerife Black 4s.

COCOA.—550 bags Grenada sold from 39s. 6d @45s., with a fine mark, 50s. @52s. 6d. 324 bags Trinidad partly sold, 29s. @37s.

COFFEE.—The demand is not active, and of 690 casks, 280 tubs Plantation Ceylon, a part only found buyers at prices which scarcely supported previous rates. 350 bags Native Ceylon partly sold at 42s. 400 bags Cochin Rice were bought in at 22s. 6d. and of 400 pkgs. Mocha, a part only sold from 57s. @63s. The next Commercial markets are without Adjudication.

COPPER—Continues quiet at our last quotations. Russian, in arrive, is offered at £122.

At the CORN market on Monday, the supply of English WHEAT was small, and it was cleared off at a reduction of 1s @2s ₩ qr. Of Foreign WHEAT and FLOUR, the arrivals were large; and as holders generally were indisposed to give way in price, the business transacted was on a very limited scale. The last weekly average price of WHEAT was 76s. 8d., on 65,791 qrs. returned. To-day the attendance of buyers was small, but Monday's prices were fully supported; we quote American white WHEAT 80s.@86s.; Red 76s.@82s. ₩ qr.; American FLOUR, 35s.@39s.

COTTON—Has been more inquired for, and the sales for the week amount to 4,000 bales. At Liverpool the demand has also improved; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5½d. ₩ lb.

DYES, &C.—We have little of importance to report. 1,128 bags Dutch were all bought in at 46s.@47s. Gambier, 25s 6d.; Safflow, 29s.@31s.; Quicksilver, 2s. 120 bbls. Plumbago sold at 6s.@6s. 6d. Castor Oil dull, without change in prices.

HEMP—Continues dull. To-day, St. Petersburg Clean is quoted nominally £60 ₩ ton. 1,000 bales Manilla have been sold at £33. Jute has advanced; 530 bales chiefly sold from £24 5s@£27 5s.

INDIGO—This market for East India continues very quiet, with but little business doing. The next sale is declared for the 11th of July, and will include a considerable quantity of the crop, which is now arriving daily.

IRON—Prices are very firm, with a brisk demand. Rails £8, Bars £9 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs have been sold during the week at 55s., but have since receded to 53s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

IVORY—50 tons sold at full rates, from £100@£38.

MOLASSES—170 puncheons. Antigua have been sold at 17s. 6d.

LEAD—Is dull, with rather a downward tendency. Common Pig £24, Refined £26. Spanish £23.

LARD—Has declined, and we quote Western in kegs 46s. @48s.

LINSEED CAKES—Are very quiet.

OILS—In common Fish nothing doing; Sperm, slow of sale at £105@£107. Olive in very limited demand, and, for the few sales effected, lower prices have been taken; Gallipoli, £56@£57; Malaga, £56@£54. Linseed, 37s. Palm, 40s @40s. 6d. Cocoa Nut, 46s 6d@47s. for Ceylon, and 43s. for Cochin.

RICE—Very quiet. 2,300 bags Bengal at auction were all brought in at 12s. 6d.@13s. Of 350 bbls. Carolina, a few sold at 21s. 2,000 bags mid. white Bengal have been sold to-day at 12s., short prompt.

RUM—A small quantity of Demerara has been sold at 3s. ₩ proof gallon.

SALTPETRE—There have been no public sales, and the market continues dull. For arrival, some sales are reported at 37s.; but landed parcels are neglected.

SEEDS—The import of Linseed during the week has been large; on the spot there is no demand, and prices are nominal. Rapeseed also continues inactive.

SPICES—The following are the principal sales. 210 bags Zan

THE GREAT RAILROAD EXCURSION.

Rapid Progress of the Upper Mississippi—Unequalled Scenery of the Upper Mississippi—Lake Pepin—The Lover's Leap—Burlesque of Ex-President Fillmore's Campaign Speeches—St. Paul's, Its History, Appearance, Prospects.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. PAUL'S, (Minnesota Ter.,) June 8, 1854.

I request you to pile the Highlands on the Palisades, and very often the Palisades upon the Highlands, that you may get some idea of the scenery of the Upper Mississippi. You would, even then, fall short of any tolerable notion of its peculiar wild grandeur. Perhaps you have beheld such sublimity in dreams, but surely never in daylight walking elsewhere in this wonderful world. Over one hundred and fifty miles of unimeginable fairy-land, genii-land, and world of visions, have we passed during the last twenty-four hours. The dinner-table could not detain from its contemplation any but the most sensual gourmand. It was not a fair day yesterday—it was stormy, and the cold pierced to our bones; but what discomfort, what damp garments, what hungry stomachs, could detain from the wheel-house, the hurricane deck, and the cabin promenade, people with development of faculties beyond those of the common beasts?

Certainly the Upper Mississippi is grander than the Hudson, as far as any comparison can be made. But there is no fair comparison—art has not invaded these shores—there are no dwellings here, where the newspaper daily comes, and the residents are within two or three hours' run of JULLIEN'S concerts, or MAERTZER'S operas. From dawn to dusk we behold the shores which lately the Indian quitted, and are hemmed in by bluffs, four, five, six, and nearly seven hundred feet in height, which were the same in appearance as they are to-day, before MOSES, on the other side of the world, led Israel out of Egypt, ages and ages before, which were the same as they are to-day, in the geological eras before Eve plucked the apple.

Wooded to their summits, shrouded in vegetation so profuse that the eye aches, and the brain reels at the unending spectacle,—mountain after mountain arises, varied only by bold, naked rocks, which remind you of the ruins of castles and fortresses that crown the banks of the Rhine; or by sudden green declivities, sloping to the shore, with scarcely a tree upon them, but rank with luxuriant waving grass, and tapestried with glowing flowers. A panorama from which the spectator at length retires, with a weight upon his brain. He demands that it would cease, or that it would alternate with level coasts or ugly swamps. The eye may receive too much pleasure and become surfeited. The demand upon the traveler's admiration, during a day's passage upon these waters, exhausts both the mind and the body, and imposes upon him the sensation of physical fatigue. In twelve hours he has lived out the impressions of years, and hes to veil his face as did the Hebrew lawgiver before the presence and the grandeur of God.

Throw away your guide books; heed not the statements of travelers; deal not with seekers after and retailers of the picturesque; believe no man, but see for yourself the Mississippi River above Dubuque, which was the point where I quitted you in my last letter.

After sleeping, or trying to sleep again upon our mattresses and carpet bags, without shedding our clothes, we arose yesterday to a chilling north wind, a drenching rain, and a damp atmosphere, which, combined with the effect of the Mississippi water, which perforce we must imbibe, produced much sickness on board, which only ginger brandy and laudanum could alleviate. Two of our number on board the *War Eagle* succumb and receive the sympathy of the ladies; no doctor on board, who owns a diploma, but at least and incontinently fifty self-made physicians. The sick men being bachelors, have no berths, are among the sleepers on the floor, so the kind ladies prepare them beds upon the sofas in the cabin, and I wish I had been sick myself, that I might have shared the attention which they got.

Of course the *War Eagle* is ahead of all the other boats, and of course Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE, ex-President of the United States, has been making speeches at every available halting-place up the river, with allusions to his Administration and the Fugitive Slave law. At a place called Mount Vernon, where were four log cabins and a pile of wood, Rev. Mr. KENNEDY, a passenger on board the *Galena*, showed his appreciation of the *morale* of the ex-President's trip. "Gentlemen," he said, addressing one man, who stood upon the pile of wood, "I trust you will believe me, when I tell you that I came here as a private individual, without reference to the distinguished post which I have occupied in the Government of my country, and that I did not expect to be called upon to address you. I intend, gentlemen, to remove all the snags from the Mississippi, to construct railroads from city to city, from town to town, from village to village, throughout the Union, and to insure to every man the greatest reward for the least labor. Gentlemen, this is a proud moment. Whatever my enemies may say of me, I can lay my hand upon my heart, and declare, with a proud consciousness, that I have done my duty. Gentlemen, as a private citizen, I bid you farewell." The speech was received with shouts of laughter and thunders of applause, which the ex-President, if he had been present, might have considered ironical or otherwise.

We found a resting place, on Wednesday night, on the shores of Lake Pepin. Soon after sundown, the *War Eagle*, which was three hours ahead of the other boats, landed her passengers on the wild shore of Northwestern Wisconsin, and we immediately commenced a search for cornelians, which are washed up, in great numbers, on the sand which margins the lake. We had previously found them at Winona, Wabasha Prairie, our first halting place in Minnesota, where we stopped for wood. Lake Pepin did not yield many cornelians, but from the trees on its banks we had the notes of the whip-poor-will, and the breeze which fanned our brows was laden with the aroma of millions of prairie-flowers. After dusk, we made a bonfire upon the shore, and piled upon it scores of fallen trees, till it blazed up as high as the chimneys of the steamboat, cast a lurid glare upon the dancing waters of the lake, and lit up the rearward forest, and the distant bluffs.

Lake Pepin, a very celebrated spot upon the Upper Mississippi, is simply that river without its islands. It is about eight miles long, and from four to five miles wide. At no other point from St. Paul's to New-Orleans, is the passenger upon the river boats out of sight of sand-banks and well-wooded islands. At Lake Pepin the water is very deep, and there is no current, consequently, no island has been formed. So, without obstruction, we view the Father of Waters from bluff to bluff, and behold him in his natural and unshorn glory. On the Wisconsin shore of the lake, the Lover's Leap, a naked, towering rock, nearly seven hundred feet in height, and rising sheer into the air, perpendicularly and without foliage, attracts every eye. The ladies run from their state-rooms to behold it, and the unmarried show a moisture beneath their eyelids. The Lover's Leap is consecrated to the memory of an Indian girl's true love—so the old legend runs. Her father would have had her marry an old chief, whose list of scalps was the largest in the tribe, but she loved a young warrior, distinguished only in one or two battles, but with a brain that burned for glory, and with a heart that throbbed with love of the red maiden. The rivals—young man and old chief, met and fought, and the girl, who watched the combat from the brow of the rock, when she saw her lover killed, leaped from its summit and was dashed to pieces. Among Indians, as among pale-faces, the course of true-love seldom does run smooth. Heroic, true-hearted Indian girl, that can bring tears into the eyes of Christian maidens even to this day.

This morning, we found ourselves, on rising, almost within sight of St. Paul's. A bright day, but chilly. It is never very warm in this region. There have been Indians lately encamped on these shores, for the poles of the wigwams are yet standing, and the ashes of their fires are visible upon the sand.

A cannon fired from the boat warned us that we had reached the city, and coming upon deck, we turned a bend of the river, just in time to see it open upon us,—the Capitol, with its glittering dome, the six church steeples, and the freshly painted frame houses. Truly, a commanding site for a city. It is situated on the east side of the Mississippi, in lat. 44° 52', lon. 93° 4', and is 2,070 miles from the mouth of the river, at the Gulf of Mexico, above which it is elevated 800 feet. It occupies nearly the geographical centre of the North American continent, and is the commercial key to all the vast region lying beyond it to the north and west. The position of the town is imposing. It stands partly on the alluvium on the margin of the river, and partly on the elevated table-rock, two hundred feet above. The land upon which it is situated was first surveyed in 1848. The town was incorporated in 1849, and now contains about 6,000 inhabitants. So vast has been the progress of this city, that it wears the appearance of a town in a long-settled State. Its stores are equal, if not superior, in appearance, to those of any town of equal size in New-England. I was struck, on landing, with the appearance of the streets. A gaily painted omnibus, built like one of our Broadway stages, was turning a corner, and came upon me like an astonishment. There were handsome well-filled stores of all kinds. One larger than the rest was named the World's Fair Store. Substantial brick houses, with imposing stoops, a Daguerreotype gallery, soda-water fountains, four daily newspaper offices, large stores of dressed and undressed furs, that would become an outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company, are what principally surprised me in St. Paul's.

No one among us, I believe, could realize that we were two thousand miles from New-York, on a spot where only five years ago the Indians had a sugar field and a village, and where the only whites were the Jesuit missionaries, the soldiers at Fort Snelling, and an occasional straggling trader. And yet so it was. But its growth has been so rapid that it contains now over 1,500 houses; land in the neighborhood is worth $150 an acre, boarding for single men is $10 per week, potatoes are 75 cents a bushel, and butter is 20 cents a pound.

I believe that it is a place where agricultural emigrants may thrive, but I would not live there myself to be made Governor of the Territory. They told us that it was seldom warmer, even in the month of August, than it was to-day, and we found it cold enough for an overcoat. The Winter is six months long. The snow lies twelve feet deep. The Mississippi is frozen for sixty or seventy miles below the city, and as yet there are no indications of a railroad. When the frost sets in the inhabitants are shut out from the world, and are scarcely nearer related to the great community of nations than are the exiles of Siberia.

But more about it and our reception there in my next letter. W.

From Another Correspondent.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, June 8, 1854.

I had hardly finished my last letter when, together with most of the male passengers, (the majority of the ladies being deterred by the heavy roads,) I embarked in one of about fifty wagons furnished by the public spirited citizens of Galena. After a ride of about an hour through a very rough but interesting country, we all were at our destination. We found any quantity of claret and champagne circulating, and speeches being made by the different distinguished gentlemen present, among others by Professor SILLIMAN.

The mine itself was only a large hole, and was discovered quite accidentally. It seems that a gentleman bought the farm, and there being a small spring near the house, determined to enlarge it and build a dairy over it. On digging around it he found a large rock entirely covered with moss. He stuck at it with his crowbar, when to his surprise and delight the hole he made in the moss and edge revealed the shining metal. At present the mine appears to be inexhaustible, and yields ore 90 per cent. pure. A flour barrel full, about 1,000 lbs., brings $35 in Galena.

I wished that I had some of the potatoes, wagons full of which I met along the road, in New-York; but at Galena prices, namely, from 10 to 20 cents a bushel, one could make a pretty good profit.

I noticed several of the returning guests, each having the neck of a champagne bottle protruding from his pocket. One gentlemen had two, one on each side, and when I said something about it he assured me that he wished them "only as chemical tests."

About 2 o'clock we left Galena and steamed down the river to the Mississippi. But before we left, the people on shore had speeches from Mr. FILLMORE, Dr. BACON of New-Haven, and others.

After passing a place bearing the delicious name of "*Tete des Morts*," (lying opposite the mouth of *Fever* River, into which *Small-Pox* branch empties) we reached the flourishing city of Dubuque. But much to our chagrin, and to that of the citizens, a violent rain-storm lasted during our entire stay there. And especially to the chagrin of the citizens, as they had prepared a large quantity of vehicles, which, had the weather been fine, would have taken us around the city, and then to the principal hotel, where a collation was prepared. But we were obliged to "take the will for the deed," and put up with some remarks from Mr. FILLMORE, Judge PARKER of Albany, and others, and with a capital speech from Gen. DIX. BENJAMIN H. SAMUELS, Esq., a lawyer of Dubuque, then responded in a regular Western oration on behalf of the citizens.

Dubuque, the oldest place in Iowa, was first settled by French Canadians, in the year 1786, for the purpose of trade. It seems to be a pleasant, prosperous city, and, indeed, very much civilized in comparison to many other Western towns.

On Tuesday evening our boat was lashed to the *Galena* and *Golden Era*, and there was quite a merry time. Making calls and dancing on the different boats were the order of the evening, and consequently, we poor "cotters" couldn't get to bed very early. But then we were allowed to sleep till 5½ o'clock in the morning, instead of being waked at 4½, as on the day before.

During the night we passed many points of interest which we hope to see on our return down the river, until which time I will delay my description of them, although I have a very good book along from which I might easily copy, as I see one of the editorial fraternity on another boat busily employed in doing.

On Wednesday it was awfully cold, windy and wet. But one was obliged to be on deck to see the beautiful scenery through which we passed. High bluffs rose on the Wisconsin bank of the river,—steep, sloping green banks surmounted by perpendicular rocks, which were often so regularly smooth as to appear to be the work of art rather than of nature.

Here also we passed the scene of the well-known battle of the Badaxe, between the Indians under BLACK HAWK, and the United States troops, under Gen. ATKINSON, and volunteers commanded by the present Senator DODGE. It was fought, I believe, in the year 1832. It took its name from an adjoining river. The scenery through which we passed was really superb. It slightly resembles the Hudson, though not quite so high and of course infinitely wilder. And another great difference is that, as far as I have seen, only one bank rises at a time—first the Wisconsin, and then the Minnesota, while the other is flat.

About 1 o'clock we stopped at the pretty and promising town of La Cresse, where, after some calling, Mr. FILLMORE came on to our boat, the nearest to the land, and addressed the audience on the shore in pretty much the same terms as he had used on all previous occasions. He did not, however, as he did at Galena, say that "the present was the most intelligent audience he had ever had the pleasure of addressing." After this STEPHEN A. GOODWIN, Esq., of Auburn, N. Y., a passenger on our boat, was brought forward, and made a most capital speech. It was decidedly the most telling and best adapted speech that has as yet been made, taking down all the "big bugs" on the other boats, who only talked about "the last link," "the iron bands," "Atlantic and Mississippi," "the Pacific Railroad," &c., &c.

After dinner, on Wednesday, we, on the *Lady Franklin*, had some quite good speaking in reply to various toasts. Hon. CHAS. SEDGWICK, of Massachusetts, presided in a capital manner, while the following gentlemen were the speakers: S. A. Goodwin, of Auburn; Mr. Blackburn, of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, Mass., and Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri.

During the morning we passed an encampment of real Indians, and in the afternoon, on stopping to "wood up," at Monteville, we met three Sioux. They were dressed in blue coats with brass buttons, carried rifles, had their faces hideously painted, and were enveloped in large blankets, which also covered their heads. One of them had an old pipe in his belt, which a gentlemen took out, upon which "redskin" uttered "Ugh! good, good!" took his pipe back, got a light, and very complacently began puffing his smoke into the faces of the ladies. These Indians were much darker than those remaining in the State of New-York. It was said that they spoke French, but no English.

About 7 o'clock the sun at last took one peep from out the clouds just before setting. The effect on the picturesque bluffs was very striking.

During the night we passed through Lake Pepin, four boats being lashed together. The moon was out in full splendor and shone finely on the beautiful banks. In the morning we passed the mouth of Lake St. Croix, and immediately after the Mississippi diminished considerably in width, and the banks became low and often destitute of trees, running back into wide prairies.

A short time ago we passed the "Crow Village" with the Indian burial ground, consisting of frames on high poles, on which the bodies of the dead are placed, where they remain for several years.

St. Paul's is coming in sight, and I must close my letter. Perpendicular rocks are on the east side of the river, into which many swallows have made holes and built nests.

I have just broken off to look at St. Paul's, abreast of which we are now lying. It is a very pretty town, indeed, situated on a bluff on the east side, at a turn of the river. We do not know as yet how long we remain. Our music is sounding, crowds of people are awaiting us, and I must close.

EXCELSIOR.

STEAMER LADY FRANKLIN, Mississippi River, June, 1854.

On landing at St. Paul's we found the citizens had supposed that we, traveling only in the day time as at first intended, would reach their town late on Thursday evening, and would proceed to the Falls of St. Anthony on Friday morning. Accordingly all arrangements for carriages had been made for Friday, and when we unexpectedly arrived on Thursday morning all horses and vehicles were at their usual employments. But the news soon spread, and after about one and a half or two hours, all the passengers were riding over the nine miles to the Falls, some in farm wagons, some in carriages, some in stages, and a few on horseback.

Just before reaching the village of St. Anthony's Falls, a beautiful view of the Falls themselves was presented from the road. One must not expect a rival of Niagara, as the river is as yet comparatively a small stream. But the falls are really very beautiful as you stand at their foot, and watch the water boiling and jumping, and springing and playing. You first think they well deserve the name of the "*Hahamina*," or the "laughing water."

The falls are divided into two parts by an island. The fall on the west side being the largest, 634 feet across, while that on the east side is only 300. The total width of the river above the island is 1,210 feet. The perpendicular falls are said to vary from 25 to 30 feet, but there are extensive rapids just below, which make the fall, to their foot, several miles down, about 100 feet.

The village of St. Anthony's Falls is said to contain about 2,500 inhabitants, and seems to be a very flourishing place. I noticed several houses which would have done credit to the oldest town. Several saw-mills have been built, driven by water power derived from the falls, and are steadily and busily employed in sawing timber for the neighborhood.

On our return to St. Paul's, we had an opportunity of examining that quickly risen place. It is situated on a high bluff rising perpendicularly from the water, then forming a broad *plateau*, and then again gradually rising. At two places the bluff recedes from the shore, forming the upper and the lower landings. The town being located just upon a turn of the river, the passengers on the steamboats coming up have a fine view of the front, and upon all of the visitors did it make a fine impression. It contains at present from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, and is increasing every day.

To show how quickly this neighborhood has become civilized, one need only look at things done but a short time ago. Four years ago the Indians used to fire at the pilots of the steamboats as they ascended the river, the bullets often whistling close by the heads of the exposed parties. But a year ago last May a party of Chippewas pursued a party of Sioux (here universally pronounced "*Sous*,") into the town, drove them into the stores and fired in upon them, calling to the clerks to get out of the way.

Now, except that you occasionally see an Indian in his gaudy dress, you would think that you were in some Eastern town, which it much resembles. Indeed, most of the settlers in the Territory are from Maine and from the Middle States. Eight churches show that St. Paul's is a moral city. The capitol of the Territory is a fine large building of brick, standing at the highest point of the town. It was built about a year ago at an expense of $45,000.

At 5 o'clock the steamboats left their mooring, and in about an hour arrived at a beautiful prairie lying at the conjunction of the Mississippi and St. Peters on Minnesota River, and at the foot of the bluff on which Fort Snelling is situated. The fort has more marks of regularity of design and a more picturesque situation than any other on the frontier, and reminded me much of some old European castle.

The large outer wall of a gray stone, situated on a bluff several hundred feet high, encloses a lozenge shaped area of considerable size, around which are the officer's quarters, barracks, offices, etc. The magazine is at one extremity and the commandar's house at the other, nearest the angle of the rock overlooking both sides. A picturesque octagonal tower is situated at the end of the south wall, from which there is a most splendid view over the surrounding country.

The post is now commended by Colonel LEE of the 4th Artillery, and contains a garrison of nearly 100 men, (of the 6th Infantry and 4th Artillery,) the dragoons having been recently transferred to New-Mexico. The men are mostly Germans. The rock of which the bluffs in this neighborhood are composed, is a very fine sandstone, crumbling easily between the fingers and making an exceedingly fine sand. All along the shore one sees it pierced by the swallows' holes.

We arrived at St. Paul's on our return about 7½ o'clock, and were received by the ringing of the church bells and by the shouts of the multitude.

The same wags who "sold" the people at Fiskilson, had provided quite a comic *divertisement*. One of them, Col. SCHOOLER, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, was proclaimed by the rest to be Mayor of St. Paul's, and accordingly took his station on shore, and was soon surrounded by a crowd of men and boys. He commenced by making a very ridiculous speech, in which he gave us a hearty welcome, in rather strange terms. Mr. BOGERT, of New-York, then replied, in the same style, and was followed by Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, of Boston—who, being at the time rather afflicted with a violent cold, immediately convulsed the crowd by his curious voice. He then went on and made a splendid burlesque speech, in which he stated his intention to run for next President; and went on, in an exceedingly comic style, to make various demands and promises. The crowd, who knew on what distinguished gentlemen the whole was a "take off," were infinitely amused, and seemed heartily to relish the joke. Mr. KIMBALL was followed by Mr. HASKILL, of Boston, who continued the merriment. One chap, for a long time, tried to announce that Mr. FILLMORE would address the crowd at the Capitol; and when he at last succeeded, Mr. KIMBALL interrupted him, by calling him an emissary of the enemy, stating that Mr. F. was going to run against himself. The whole scene was capital.

In the evening, a grand ball was given in the Capitol, by the citizens of St. Paul, to which all the visitors were invited. There were a good many there, and the ceremonies commenced by WILLIE A. GORMAN, Esq., Governor of the Territory, receiving the visitors, in a neat speech, in which, among other things, he alluded very handsomely to the representatives of the Press, saying that the newspapers had done much for the infant Territory by their favorable notice.

He closed about as follows: "But six short years ago, on the spot where I now see so much of the talent and of the beauty of the country assembled around me, there stood an Indian wigwam, a sugar camp. Then the territory had about five or six thousand inhabitants, while now thirty or thirty-five thousand white persons live within her limits. We have room for all, for the oppressed emigrant from Europe as well as for the enterprising New-Englanders and the hardy Westerner. Again we welcome you all, as you have done more by this visit for us, than we could have possibly done for your own progress. And especially do we welcome the ladies, whose bright eyes to-night lend a charm to these legislative halls."

Mr. FILLMORE then answered in a longer speech than those he has as yet made on the trip, but to about the same effect. He was followed by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT in a very fine speech. The company then proceeded to the ball room.

At 11 o'clock the boats left, and early the next morning reached the extension of the river known as Lake Pepin. It is a beautiful sheet of water, varying from two to four miles in breadth and thirty-one miles in length. The banks consist almost entirely of high bluffs, coming down to the water's edge, and the whole scene reminded me much of Lake George, only that the islands were wanting. It is a beautiful lake, and has only Lake George as its superior in its kind.

During the afternoon we passed the village of *Prairie du Chien*, taking its name from the prairie on which it lies, which in turn takes its name from an Indian chief, "LE CHIEN," whose camping-place it was. It is a very old place, having been first settled in the same year as Philadelphia. It contains many old houses, and formed a beautiful sight as it lay on the level prairie, on the banks of the river, high, steep bluffs forming the background—the whole illuminated by the setting sun. And on one side were the long white barracks of Fort Crawford, long an important post, but now not occupied.

The moon shone beautifully last night, and kept me from the meeting in the cabin, where speeches were made and resolutions of thanks to the officers of the steamer passed. Also from the dance afterwards.

Our Captain, LEONARD MORRHOUSE, is as fine a man as one could wish to see in command of any steamer. He and his brother, the Captain of the *Galena*, are natives of the Empire State, having been born on the Hudson, twelve miles below West Point. Captain LEONARD has been commanding on the river twelve or thirteen years, and has never met with the least accident, and never intends to. I can recommend the *Lady Franklin* as one of the finest boats on the Upper Mississippi.

But the general favorite of all is Col. GEORGE A. MIX, the obliging Agent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company. Under the TAYLOR and FILLMORE Administration he occupied the responsible situation of Special Post-Office Agent for this part of the country. He has been the "Admiral" of our fleet of steamers, and has made ours his "flag-ship." He has been constantly engaged in trying to make all comfortable, and in remedying the mistakes of the management at Chicago. He is a splendid fellow, and I must bear my testimony to his merits, in which I will be supported by all who have ever enjoyed his acquaintance.

Speaking of St. Paul's, I forgot to say that there are four daily papers published there. One of them—the *Pioneer*—issued a number on Thursday afternoon, giving an account of our arrival, and its leader commenced with: "We issue our Friday's paper on Thursday evening." Rather Irish.

During last night all passed off very well, and this morning about 6 o'clock we arrived at Rock Island, having made nearly 500 miles in 28 hours' running time. We went through Lake Pepin, 31 miles, in 95 minutes.

I close this letter lying in front of the town of Rock Island. The *War Eagle* is the only boat besides ours, which has as yet arrived, and we expect to have to wait several hours for the others. I therefore will mail my letter here. EXCELSIOR.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Movements at Havana—Public Sentiment Concerning War, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, June 2, 1854.

Yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, the Spanish war and mail steamer *Fernando el Catolico* arrived here, bringing dates from Cadiz to the 12th ult. By an editorial note from the Cadiz correspondent of the official paper, we learn that orders had just been issued from the Chief of the Naval Maritime Department that all of the disposable vessels-of-war should be got in readiness for service in the Antilles, to convey six thousand troops to strengthen the Cuban Army.

I have seen several letters from distinguished personages, some of whom seem to think a settlement of the difficulties with the United States yet practicable—others that it will be impossible, from the perversity as well as the conflicting cupidity of those who have the power of arrangement, while all speak in gloomy strains of the political appearances in Madrid, and intimate that not many days can pass before a Royal change takes place. The excitement throughout this community has been so intense, and with the knowledge of several deliberative Juntas upon the "Political and Social Prospects of Cuba," that the Captain General has deemed it necessary to visit public intelligence with a contradictory manifesto. As I send the documents, with your Spanish facilities, my halting translations are not needed. As an excuse for the hurried negro combination and armament, the Captain General hints that another "fillibustero" invasion of the Island is contemplated from the United States. Whether these "fillibusteros" are of and by the Government, or of and from the people, Mr. PREZUELA does not enlighten us. We admit that he knows a good deal through hissecret agents, which are in every city of the Union, and where they like to remain; wherefore he will have any quantity of advice—any quality of invention—to keep them in place and living. This does not apply to a better class of official spies dispatched to the city of Washington, since dispersed—one in Baltimore, one in the Fraternal City, and two in the City of New-York. Their ignorance will involve as much bad advice as the wickedness of the lamp and door-post Spanish loungers of your City. The women of Cuba are indirectly charged with having provoked the present discontent. If so, it will be a difficult breach to fill by utterance of Royal manifestoes.

I am advised, by a gentleman of integrity and of elevated position in this community,—not born in Cuba,—that the feeling of doubt as to safety of property and life at present depressing the whole social fabric, comes directly from the action of the Captain General; and the secret documents, which are put aside for a time in the Archives of the State, for consideration at a more favorable season. The people, it appears, have received copies of these papers—they have confirmation of them from their friends in Madrid—and perhaps they do not act unadvisedly, whether counselled or not by their wives, in preparing for the worst. This community have yet to learn their own strength. Without arms they think action impossible, and for this reason there has been no movement of Cuban masses, to resist the encroachments upon their personal rights, and the blow aimed at the safety of the white population, in arming, unnecessarily, a large negro force, that will have no moral or physical restraints to regulate and enlighten its ignorance or to curb its licentiousness.

The *Fernando et Catolico* brought as passengers a detachment of the Regiment of Cordova (200 men); and one of the officers of the ship, whom I have long known, informs me that there is no doubt of the intention of the Government at Madrid to send as large a force here as practicable,—military and naval; "that a loan to meet the expense was already being attempted, and, if negotiated, there would be no doubt as to the result"; "that our harbor would have a Spanish fleet, outnumbering the available maritime power of the United States twice over."

A rumor obtains, that at the last moment of departure advice was received at Cadiz that Mr. SOULE had demanded his passports, the truth of which you will know; and we have made disposition of the Mediterranean squadron;—"the City of New-York is to be bombarded"—"Washington City destroyed," &c. We have already "two Spanish vessels of war guarding the mouth of the Mississippi, and watching the *Grapeshot*"—so we are advised by the Know-Something dignitaries of the street, who go about guarded by "buff-belts" and long knives.

As ever, most truly yours, OCCATOR.

Farming Items in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NORTH CHESTER, Morris Co., N. J.

Grass looks very well, and I think we shall have a first-rate Hay season. Corn looks very well, but farmers complain of the birds pulling it up. Oats look quite well; Winter Grain looks tolerably good; Wheat is worth $2 per bushel, and $5 50 is paid for one hundred of Wheat Flour. There will not be much Corn knee-high by the 4th of July, as the Spring has been so backward. Your excellent journal comes to hand always full of good humor and superb editorials. I like their spirit. J. T. H.

Opal, topaz, and garnet stones have been found in Burke County, S. C.

Sunday Preaching and Sunday Riots.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is evident that there is great danger of a more serious riot in Brooklyn or here than has yet occurred, growing out of the Sunday harangues of ORR and others of his kind. A question therefore arises whether the means which are now being used, are the best that can be adopted to preserve the peace.

In times of high excitement, our public authorities do not always act judiciously in season. If they did we could have no fear of riots, because the actions of mobs, are they should extend so far, would be suppressed. It is only after property is destroyed, or life sacrificed,—after the crisis is reached,—that the strong arm of the law is felt, and order restored at whatever cost. But it does seem as if there might be frequently no occasion for such harsh measures, if the desire to preserve the peace were as strong before it is broken as it is to restore it afterwards. The spark which a drop of water could extinguish is let alone, and the conflagration which ensues, is only subdued after it has done immense destruction.

Now, it is sufficiently clear that these Sunday demonstrations, whatever may have been their origin, have become insufferable in the eye of every law-abiding citizen. The quietness of Sunday no longer exists. It is almost dangerous to walk our streets. Hundreds are on the move, here, there, everywhere, anxiously endeavoring to become involved in a disturbance. They are nominally upholding liberty of speech, while they actually care but little for this in their desire to crush forcibly those whom they designate their foes.

There is no good reason why this man, ORR, who, if he be not a lunatic, is a vile blasphemer, should be tolerated. If, however, his acts and sayings are legal, the pugilistic encounters which occur whenever he holds forth are not, and *all those* who engage in them should be promptly arrested. The civil power is fully able to make these arrests without outside assistance. It is folly to call upon the military for aid, because if it be the presence of their bayonets which maintains the peace, so soon as this shall be lacking, the outbreak which was anticipated and thought wholly checked is quite likely to occur. ORR will continue his harangues, and it is not worth while that a regiment of soldiers should be always under arms, lest his crazy remarks should cause a breach of the peace.

If his preaching be permitted, then it is clearly the duty of the Mayor to cause the arrest, *without the slightest partiality, of all* who offend against the laws. It must be a sad state of things when the individual is compelled to take his defence in his own hands and provide himself with weapons to meet an attack. To me it seems disgraceful that on Sunday gangs of armed men walk our streets, showing their readiness to shoot down all assailants. It is not thus that they are likely to discharge their duty either to their God or to their country.

With us the best remedy for the redress of grievances is the ballot-box. If men in office prove inefficient, the citizen should not feel himself called upon to take the law in his own hands and wage personal warfare against an opponent because he believes that the law is not justly enforced. Rather let him wait, and when the next opportunity shall arrive, let him see to it at the polls that proper men be placed in office. When the party who two Sundays ago were attacked in Main-street, Brooklyn, discharged their revolvers with such alacrity, they certainly committed a reprehensible act and showed themselves less regardless of law than they would have others think them. Then there was a chance for them to join the public authorities, and acting in unison assist in the arrest of those who were breaking the peace. Instead of this, they engaged in the conflict and thus became equally aggressors with the others.

It is quite time for Sunday rioting to be stopped. The disposition for rioting exists among many of the baser portion of our population; military displays will be apt to increase it, and unless it be soon checked by other means, we may assuredly expect a repetition here of the same scenes by which Philadelphia was disgraced a few years ago.

Respectfully, O. B. W.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

Reply to one or two Statements of Mr. Dahcny.

NEW YORK, Thursday, June 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen a letter from Mr. MICHAEL DOHENY concerning the superiority of the Irish Celtic race over the Anglo-Saxon, I was somewhat surprised at the language of the writer, and at the historical information he boasts of. He says that he for one will not shrink from the comparison, and appears to be much surprised at your indifference to the voice of history. His words are these: "Have you not read of Fontenoy, of Malplaquar, of Cremona, of Austerlitz, where courage was displayed not quite Anglo-Saxon? Even at Waterloo the division of the British army that most distinguished itself was the Irish. The single regiment that won most fame was the Connaught Rangers." From the confident manner in which Mr. DOHENY writes, it would be thought that he at least is not an indifferent reader of history, that he knows very well what he is writing about, or certainly he would never call your information into question; but what is to be said when history is silent about the deeds of that division of the British army who were Irish, and also of the Connaught Rangers? What will people think of the information of Mr. DOHENY upon history, when they are told that of the 15 British Cavalry Regiments who were engaged, one only of all these regiments was Irish—that was the Inniskillings—all the rest being English, except that most renowned regiment, the Scotch Grays, and out of 23 regiments of infantry, the only Irish regiment there was the 27th. One of the 23, was the 23d Welsh Fusileers, and eight out of the 23 were Scotch; four of the Scotch regiments (among whom were the Highland regiments, the celebrated 42d, with the 92d and 79th,) being in the division of Sir THOMAS PICTON, the other four being English, and the eight regiments designated as the Fighting Fifth. As for the Connaught Rangers—"that single regiment that won most fame at that celebrated battle"—they, unfortunately for Mr. DOHENY, were not there at all. Mr. DOHENY blames the *Freeman's Journal*, *Brownson Review*, the Boston *Pilot* and *Shepherd of the Valley*, and justly, for causing a good deal of irritation; he should also blame Irishmen, who know better, or should know better, for continually boasting about the prowess of the Irish. It is absolutely sickening, particularly when it is not true. The ignorant people are told continually of this deed and that deed, till they get the idea that there is no people like them, proving themselves to be a dangerous body when their numbers are large. It would be a great deal more to the credit of these Irishmen who pretend to lead the Irish, if they endeavored to make the Irish Celtic race a more reflective people, and not excite their feelings and imaginations by a great many statements that have no foundation in them.

Mr. DOHENY is very severe upon the "Know-Nothings," but all his talk will not place an Irishman on the same level with an American; and if he chooses to read up history, and thoroughly know what he is talking about, he will find that at the disgraceful repulse of Sir GEORGE PREVOST at Plattsburg, the Connaught got a terrible drubbing by the ancestors of the "Know-Nothings."

I remain, sincerely, Yours, P. H.

Treatment of Emigrants on Board Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

For the credit of emigrant ships in general, and Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL's love for humanity, I sincerely hope some efficient inquiries may be entered into by the two Governments as to the sad mortality on board emigrant ships to this country. My knowledge of the Channel steamboats, and having been eye-witness to the suffering of the unfortunate passengers in them, enables me to vouch for the accuracy of an article in your paper of the 8th, with one exception. What an Irish emigrant may be in the esteem of an English steamboat captain, I don't pretend to know, but I do know that no such persons are employed in the Cork Steam Packet Company. The boats are Irish, registered in Ireland, and commanded by Irishmen, and in no case have I ever met with others employed in the Irish boats, excepting in the engine-room, and they were invariably Scotch. Last Spring I took pas-

sage in two different boats, *My Lord* carrying us in the *Princess Royal*, from Cork to London—a passage of three nights and two days—the inward cargo complete; hatches on and battened; the decks covered with sheep, oxen and pigs, and apparently not sufficient room left for the drovers to feed the animals. Still there were at least one hundred and fifty passengers stowed away in various places among the cattle—men, women and children; not one allowed to go under deck or on the quarter deck; no shelter from a northeast rain; storm rounding the Land's End, and going through the Downs shipping seas continually. Still these poor wretches have not a hole to crawl in, suffering from the horrors of sea-sickness and a poisonous potation of the name alone of Irish Whisky—this retailed out on board ship at an exhorbitant charge—and in many cases exposed to the ruffianly insults of the crew, thereby engendering diseases that in many cases terminate in death during the passage to this country.

The poor people, when going to Liverpool, as I have seen thousands of them, pay their passage to New-York at the agents' in Cork, and when they arrive in Liverpool, expect to go directly on board the ship for which they are booked, depending entirely on the ship for everything. The ship happens in many cases to have all her passengers prepaged, consequently they are compelled to wait a week for the next ship, many of them without the price of a loaf of bread, their passage being already paid, although, at the same time, they could get passage in a ship sailing the same day, if they had what they already paid in Cork. This is too often the case, and many of them suffer very much by it. This is all done through the agency of their own countrymen. TRAVELER.

Financial Affairs—The Bank of England.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your remarks of the 9th instant upon Mr. BARING and "the London *Times*," relative to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer's new mode of raising money, you say it "*will be found quite readable on this side the water.*" This induces me to remind you that, as a journalist, you can scarcely confer a greater boon upon the industry of this great country than to give copious extracts of what may hereafter take place in the British Parliament upon this very important subject. To the general reader, at first sight, it no doubt does appear a mere political squabble, as to which mode shall be adopted to provide Funds for the expenses of the war in Europe,—whereas, from what has already occurred, it is visible a complete revolution in Government Finance is intended by Mr. GLADSTONE, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of which Mr. BARING, as one of the many capitalists of England, is evidently sensible *and afraid*. As the contemplated and without doubt intended change by the British Government will be equal to unloosing the Industry of the world from the chains of the Money Oligarchy, it is plain that the trading interests of the United States should be kept well informed of all that transpires upon this subject in England. The charter of that Leviathan Institution, but misnamed "Bank of England," expires in 1855. Her death-knell, as a Government Instrument, has evidently begun to toll. Like all Corporate bodies who abuse their powers, she is at last destined to pay the penalty of her vanity and arrogance; and no man is better qualified than Mr. GLADSTONE for such a mighty task. So great a work under his painstaking assiduity, unswerving energy and quiet capability, is certain of a faithful accomplishment. His masterly powers are a guarantee to the British public. I am respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

Meeting of the Rhode Island Medical Society.

This scientific body held its forty-third annual meeting in the city of Providence on Wednesday, June 7. The regular annual discourse was delivered by Dr. S. CLAPP, of Pawtucket, North Providence, being a very complete and elaborate view of our knowledge of the disease called *Diabetes Mellitus*, and of the recent physiological observations and experiments, by which its nature has been illustrated, and a way opened for the discovery of a success

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION IN HUNGARY. By [illegible]. New-York: Carlton & Phillips, [illegible]: Phillips, Sampson & Co. New-York: James C. Derby.

Of this work, its character and authorship, D'Aubigne says: "No complete history of the Church of God in Hungary has yet been published; and the period intervening between the reign of Maria Theresa and the present time especially, has been hardly sketched, save in a few detached fragments." "The author is a man possessed of enlightened piety, sound judgment, integrity, faithfulness and Christian wisdom. He has obtained his materials from the most authentic sources." "It fills up a chasm that has long existed in the history of Protestant Christianity. It unfolds a page in the annals of martyrdom that has been hitherto unread."

With this high commendation, none will doubt the character of the volume. Bnt of Hungarian Church history let us briefly speak. During the ninth century, just when the Magyars, coming over from Asia, were taking possession of Pannonia or Hungary, two Christian Missionaries, Cyrill and Methodius, were preaching the new Gospel on its borders. As the Magyars were humbled again, Christianity crept into the Kingdom; and by the year 970 young King Stephen had issued an edict, ordering his subjects to change their religion from that of worshippers of Mars, the Earth, Fire, Sun, Moon and the goddess Rasdi, to the Christian. Rebellions followed the edict; unfriendly Kings succeeded; devastating hordes of plunderers and invading armies from the South, kept the religion of Hungary, like its politics, in a constant round of changes. The Waldenses sought in Hungary an asylum as early as 1176. The doctrines of Huss were very prevalent there from 1400 on, to the terrible annoyance of the Roman Church. Yet just before the dawn of the Great Reformation, there were reckoned 140 different places in the Kingdom where the image of the Virgin Mary was working wonders. Bnt the doctrines of the Hussites had only been hidden, not lost. They hnrst oot again when the story of Lnther's boldness was rehearsed, and perhaps in no other land did so many at once openly forsake the old Church and declare for the Reformation. In 1560, only three families of the Magnates adhered to Rome, and the people were thirty to one against her. The Jesuits were sent in to retrieve her lost fortunes; hnt the Protestants called the most noted of their preachers from far around to combat them. It was a long-drawn game betwixt the two. The history of the country's religion is a long one—full of reverses alternating npon victory, and each reverse and each victory is written in hlood. Protestantism had at times reposed npon its arms in security, but never long, and with the reign of Maria Theresa it was brought to the very verge of ruin.

Her noble-minded son, Joseph II, however, revived its drooping faith. His famous odict of toleration secured the rights of conscience, so long withheld. Every department of religious labor and of learning now flourished. There was much of annoyance and confusion still suffered, indeed; hut, inch hy inch, those privileges which American citizens enjoy too entirely to properly appreciate, were obtained and preserved. Peace, comparatively, was settling upon the Churches, when, suddenly, dark and gloomy days came over the Church and the land alike. The Croatians, in 1848, had broken into Hungary, and Jellachich, the traitor, had marched an army into the land. Kossuth was declared Governor of Hungary, and made extraordinary efforts to save his country. The pastors were obliged to read from their pulpits a statement of the grievances of the land, and afterwards were court-martialed and pnnished for their obedience. The Imperial troops, in turn, ordered their proclamations read, and for this the clergy who obeyed, on the forced retirement of the Imperialists, ware regarded as guilty of high treason, and some of them shot. Haynau's cruelty, Rnssia's interference, and Görgey's treachery, reduced the Protestant Church almost to the miserable condition it occupied under Maria Tharasa. In 1850, Haynau issued an edict threatening it disgrace and annihilation. Petitions for relief were sent up to the Emperor and the widow of the Palatine, the Archduchess Maria Dorothea; hnt relief, as yet, is withheld. The tronhles that now distract al Europe may not be utterly fruitless of good here Out of such black clouds light has oftenest come heretofore. This uniqne and novel chapter of Ecclesiastical History cannot be otherwise than welcomed by lovers of history both in and out of the Church.

THE HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN. By Joel Shaw, M. D. New-York: Fowlers & Wells.

Antiphanes of Rhodes was disgusted with the excess of bathing that had become fashionable, even in his day. He exclaims, impatiently:

> "Plague take the bath! just see the plight
> In which the thing has left me,
> It seems t'have boil'd me up, and quite
> Of strength and nerve bereft me,
> Don't touch me, curst was he who tanght
> A man to soak in boiling water."

What would the comic poet think, had he let the bath alone, and lived until now, when, not hot haths alone, but a whole tribe of baths—douche and shower baths, cataract and hose haths, ruhhing wet sheet and plunge baths, head and leg baths, wat sheet and sitting baths, wash-tub and half-haths are constantly advised and taken by a patient and health-seeing people with most religious self-denial! Fair staple for his comic art no doubt he would have held the custom, hnt in spite of its folly it has its followers, and hence must have its Encyclopædia to explain, and a family physician to show how it may be done at home. To meet this want, Dr. Shaw has labored in the thick 12mo. volnme before ns. It contains some 800 pages, and is illustrated with nearly 300 engravings. It professes to give proper advice to be followed at home hy the healthy that they may remain well, and by the sick for their cure,—on the nature, causes, prevention and treatment of every fashion of disease, accident and casualty. It is neatly got np, well printed, and stontly bound;—the puhliahers have done their part well. As to the advice contained, probably its very worst feature is the fact, that with such a book in hand, diseases that can only be cured by early and prompt applications of medicine are left to themselves and to water until no skill nor medicine can check them. So long as the sickness is imaginary and the disease a joke, the treatment of this *Family Physician* is excellent and its snccess without a doubt all that it is represented to be. The diseases themselves are sufficiently well stated. The organic structure of the parts affected is not improperly related. But when we come to the remedy it is always *water* first. Then follows a catalogue of the most repulsive medicines usually employed for it, and then all the abuses to which these medicines are liable are set forth, as far as possible from the books of standard medical authors. A comparison succeeds between the beauty of the baths and the ugliness of the regular remedies, the former of course curing, the latter of course killing, and then the next topic is brought in. In such books we generally look for a good deal of common sense mixed up with errors that the bigoted devotion to a single idea is sure to foist in. We look for the same here—and occasionally we find it. Probably those who have given in their adhesion to the Water-Cure faith will find this volume to be as comforting as any they could buy.

TURKEY AND THE TURKS. By J. V. C. Smith & Co. Boston: James French & Co.; New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is another of the volumes resulting from the tour in the East of Dr. Smith, the present efficient Mayor of Boston. It is a brief review of the social and political institutions of Turkey, epitomized from a diary which he regularly kept there. There is not much of the odor of the shop about the Doctor's book; for what there is we willingly forgive him—indeed we cannot but wish there were more of it.

A Medical College has been started in Turkey, but no native professor has ever controlled its chairs, and the pupils are boys who first learn to read and write there, than are set to studying anatomy, fed and clothed until there is an opening in the army or navy. The first college, at Pera, was burned down,—a second and very large one is now being built. Mahmoud II. made great efforts to ar a class of Turkish Surgeons, but none of them have undertaken. Sultan Abdul Medjid and Taiyar Pasha, who did command of the fleet, to supply the schools with dissecting material. And they did so, in spite of the Prophet's injunction, "Thou shalt not open a dead body, although it may have swallowed the most precious pearl belonging to another." Seven medical gentlemen are attached to the present Sultan's household, one of whom is in waiting each night at the Palace. They are French, English or Germans. The wife of an English physician lately took up her residence in the harem of a distinguished Turk, leaving children at a tender age. She was afterwards suddenly missed, probably lowered into the Bosphorus in a red bag. The apothecaries make their fortunes if they succeed in obtaining the reputation of having discovered a new restorative to recruit the exhausted vigor of the dissipated nobility.

A MANUAL OF MISSIONS; or, SKETCHES OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. By John C. Lowrie. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

Mr. Lowrie, who is one of the Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions of the (old school) Presbyterians, was the man of all others to prepare this manual, which briefly sketches not the history but the present condition, prospects and wants of the missions connected with and nnder charge of this denomination. Maps accompany the letter press showing the positiou of the stations, and ample statistics reveal the strength of the missionary work in all unevangelized nations. One who reads the publications of either denomination alone, though he gets a sufficient idea of the extent of its operations, will be likely to gain hut a small impression of the whole field that is occupied. From the summary view appended to this volume, we learn that the whole number of Protestant Foreign Missionaries now engaged is 1,369; of assistants, (*i. e.*, not ordained, as teachers, physicians, females, &c.,) 934; of native helpers, 2,737; of commnnicants in Mission Churches, 180,653; of scholars in their schools, 181,792. Of these 1,369 missionaries 365 are Preshyterian, 366 are Congregationalists, 294 Episcopal, 159 Methodist, and 158 Moravian. The largest portion of those in connection with the American Board are reckoned among the Congregationalists. So also of those in connection with the American Baptist Boards.

The number pnt down as belonging to the American Board is 150; to the American Baptist Boards, (North 57, South 30, Free will 3, General Baptist 7,) 96; to the American Episcopal, 19; to the American Methodists, (North 32, South 20,) 52; to Old-School Preshyterian Board, 56. The New School Preshyterians work almost entirely through the American Board.

For monthly concerts and the use of all interested in these grand projects of Christian benevolence, the Manual will he found highly useful. Mr. Randolph has performed his part admirably.

HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE, vol 3. By Edward Gibbon. London. Henry G. Bohn. New-York: Bangs, Brother & Co.

Over three hundred volumes of excellent books have been issued in his various libraries since Mr. Bohn's "wild project" was nndertaken, of giving the best books in the best form, at rates cheaper than the poorest. It would he difficult in the three hnndred to lay hands upon ooe which is not standard in its department. Then the cheapness and the typographical excellence and the size of his books, and the faithfulness of their editing, always tempt us, on the announcement of a new one, to the outlay of precisely its cost. This edition of Gibbon does not go on its career unchallenged however. The *Athenæum* attacked it, on the appearance of the first volume, in so vigorous a style that it became at once snepicions that the critic "had a motive." The *London Critic* judges that he is in the interest of a rivnl edition of British Classics, and it looks likely from the fnct that some of the readings ha quarrels with are different in no other edition, except in Smith's Revisal of Milman's, which, at the time, had not been published. Most of the fault fonnd hy the *Athenæum* is with errors merely literal, or on such matters of taste as according to the proverh it is not proper to qnarrel about. The former do not appear to he more frequent than as close an examination of almost any book would discover, and as to the latter, there are always two sides to be heard. This is the third volume—the history will be finished in sia.

THE QUIET HEART. From *Blackwood's Magazine*. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

One of the library of Select Novels that you can hny for 25 cents, and finish at one reading or hefore yonr day's ride on the cars is finished. It is Menie Lanrie, whose heart lies so quiet; she has a devoted lover, Randall Home, who after a while goes to London, writes a book, and gets proud, of course. Menie and her mother move to London to be near Randall—it will be so pleasant; but Randall's pride turns away the current of the old lady's affections—especially when she loses her property, and learns that the haughty author regards himself as a benefactor to the family, since, in marrying Menie he takes on himself the support of the mother too. Then Menie's little heart ceases to be quiet. Johnny Lithgow is an editor, and he marries Randall's sister, hut Randall feels that though he is a good fellow and clever enough, he is of no great account, since he only writes for a newspaper, and has never written a book. Randall writes a second hook which is not a hit. The critics easily pot him down, and then the starch being taken ont of him, he manifests a proper respect for the old lady, and a refreshing penitence for his late pride, and Menie's heart gets quiet again, and, of course, they are married. This makes, when worked up skillfully, and in such style as it most be to meet the reputation of *Blackwood's*, a very entertaining and unexceptionable novel.

VOICES OF THE DEAD. By Rev. Dr. John Cumming. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co.

THE CHURCH BEFORE THE FLOOD. By Dr. John Cumming. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co.

LECTURES ON THE BOOK OF DANIEL. By Rev. John Cumming. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

LECTURES ON THE PARABLES. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

Four additional volumes from the prolific pen of the famous pnlpit orator, who received lately, if we remember, some 300 guineas and a service of plate, worth £300, as a testimonial of the appreciation hy his friends of his services in opposing Cardinal Wiseman. The *Voices* are principally from the dead, who have such favorable notice from the Apostle to the Gentiles in his famous letter to the Hebrews. Solemn, earnest, note-worthy voices they all are. *The Church before the Flood* considers questions of Geology, the nature of the curse and the promise to Eve, and sketches the lives of such men as Ahel and Enoch. The *Lectures on Daniel* were prepared, the anthor says, not for the learned, but for the multitnde.

WOODWORTH'S AMERICAN MISCELLANY OF ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

Another of the most popular sort of books for Young America's perusal. Abounding in illustrations, full of stories long and short, of persons and places, of curious animals and their haunts, there is no book that boys think more of.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND, and English Princesses connected with the regal succession of Great Britain. By Agnes Strickland. Vol. 4. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mary Stuart enjoys the whole of this fourth volume. Of course, it is interesting, and since it is Miss Strickland who holds the pen, the work is tastefully, gracefully, and ably done.

THE REPLY TO THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH. By Francis William Newman. And a DEFENCE OF THE ECLIPSE OF FAITH. By the Author. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New-York: Evans & Dickerson.

These two papers, the growth out of that remarkable Essay, *The Eclipse of Faith*, are republished together. Controversialists will enjoy them.

REGINALD LYLE; OR THE ADOPTED HEIR. By Miss Pardoe. New-York: Burgess & Day.

One of Miss Pardoe's best. Don't begin it, reader, if you have anything else that *must* be finished before bed-time, for you will ache to end it before laying it aside.

EXCELSIOR: Helps to Progress in Religion, Science and Literature. Edited by Rev. James Hamilton, D.D.

A British 18mo. Monthly for sale by Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, full of pleasing and useful information, presented in the most readable form.

BAPTISTS—THE ONLY THOROUGH REFORMERS. By John Q. Adams. New-York: Edward Fletcher.

The anthor, not the Ex-President, of course—fails to prove his point.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Temperance Gathering in the Twentieth Ward.

A large and influential meeting was held on Monday evening of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward, in Continental Hall, to adopt resolutions necessary for the suppression of liquor licenses in that Ward. Owing to the crowded state of the Hall, numbers were obliged to remain outside, where several addresses were delivered.

Previous to the formal opening of the meeting, the following memorial was read by Rev. C. J. Warren, for the purpose of being signed:

"The subscribers, in behalf of themselves and their fellow-citizens of this Ward, respectfully petition your honorable Board to refuse all applications that may be made to you for license to engage in the sale of wines, spirituous liqnors, ar other intoxicating drinks, in this Ward."

Oliver H. Lee was nominated and unanimously elected President for the evening. Twenty-four Vice-Presidents were proposed and elected.

The meeting was opened hy a prayer from Rev. Mr. Nelson, after which the President said he congratulated himself upon the honor conferred on him by being called npon to preside over a meeting of the sober citizens af the Twentieth Ward. It was not a political assembly, bnt one which infinitely transcended all the petty speculations which sugross the minds of those who make every consideration subservient to their own views—it was one which called npon each individual present to lend his aid to crush the laboratories of liquid ruin which at every corner presented themselves. In fact, *every corner* in New-York would not hold them, as they now filled the beginning, and the end, and the middle of each block. There is a prospect that this growing evil can be curbed, and it becomes the duty of the inhabitants of this Ward to deliberate how they will most effectually rid themselves of this curse, and this they would do by calling upon the Commissioners of Excise, in the most urgent manner, to restrain the unmitigated license law; and he came prepared to say, if they did not prevent that, they would not again be placed in a position to misrepresent and betray their constituents. If it be wrong to grant 1,000 licenses, he contended a similar wrong existed in granting one. If a controlling power over the Aldermen and Excise Commissioners cannot be now exercised, he could not see when it ever would be. Had there been a Governor who would not act in opposition to the majority who elected him, this evil would not now exist to complain of.

Among the resolntions adopted, we extract the following:

That the sale of intoxicating liqnors in grocery-stores is the most fruitful source of intemperance, and that under no circumstances ought such liqnor to be sold in snch places.

That the sale of liquor, in richly furnished saloons, was a snare for the yonth of the City, and a drinking place for City residents, and by no means Intended for the benefit of travelers, is a most manifest breach of trust on the part of the Excise Commissioners if not a violation of the statnte. That the action of the Ninth Ward, in taking measures for the full and prompt enforcement of the existing laws for the snppression of the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks, entitles them to the gratitude and ready coöperation of their fellow-citizens, who may well be incited to follow their example

And whereas, It is nnderstood that the present Mayor of this City has said poblicly, in the Mayor's office, that "if he were a rumseller and the Excise Board wonld not give him a license, he would sell without a license and in spite of them," and that "every man had as good a right to sell rnm as to sell bread,"

Resolved, That such conduct of the Meyor—snch language, so unbecoming a magistrate and so unworthy of a man, so contrary to law, so subversive of the peace and good order of society, and so directly fitted to nrge unprincipled men to the commission of crime—deserves the most severe reprehension of all good citizens.

Hon. Chas. C. Leigh said: It was the shortest notice he ever had to address so imposing a meeting, in the cause of temperance, though he had for a series of years strennously labored in the cause. The smiles of the ladies—the stern determination depicted in the countenances of the brave man of the Twentieth Ward, give ample assurances that these resolntions will be carried into effect. The speaker beautifully and forcibly predicted the evils resulting to the wives and families of those who npbold the rumsellers, and asked who are they who vend this poison? He could not pronounce their names. Where did they come from? It would seem a foreign army had made their advent to set np their engines of death amongst us. Will it be allowed, he continued, when our own citizens have abandoned this traffic in disgust, to have those German lager-beer saloons and Paddy O'Rafferty whisky shops in our midst! If our commissioners of Excise will suffer it, let us consign them to that unenviable retirement which their iniquity deserves. Mr. L. then yielded the platform to

Horace Greeley, who said: We were enabled to get along with 6,000 grog-shops last year, and this year, our wise and enlightened Administration are considering if two or three hnndred more, added to certain wards, will not be a decided acquisition. Now, as we have been experimenting as to *how many* rum-shops we can support, why should we not try how *few* we can do with? What do men do when they try to take out licenses for rnm-shops in such a locality as this? They hold up a premium to the laborers and mechanics (who constitute the vast majority in this ward) to devote themselves and families to destruction. See the effect on the ob-servance of the Lord's day—that day of rest, set apart for moral and social improvement. For ten dollars a year a license is granted, to sell rnm six days in the week, and in direct violation of the statute, the Sunday is desecrated by the sale of liquor, and these men deliberately mean to break the law when they apply for licenses. Hence, those who resort to such vile dens do not go to Church—they do not send their children to Sunday school—bnt spend the day in that brutal enjoymeot which renders them more unfit for their labor on Monday than when they quitted it on Saturday.

What, he asked, made four $10 per barrel? The scarcity caused by the consumption, or rather destruction of grain in the production of intoxicating drinks. The poor man is pinched in food by this cause, and it is proved that more money has been paid for rnm and tobacco than for food in this City. What a consideration, that intoxicating drinks should so materially affect the food of man! Half a million required to support a panper establishment, not to speak of emigration offices, prisons and other public institotions founded on rnm traffic,—why, from the taxes the sober portion of the community are obliged to pay, the friends we used to meet in the City are driven to Morissania and elsewhere, unable to pay the enormous rents caused by rnm. Who would suffer by licensing being taken away? Would the grocers? He denied it. Their rnm customers would become sober men, and have more money to spend on wholesome provisions. Do the rumsellers benefit by their trade! Of all whom the speaker knew 22 years ago, when he came to the City, few, if any, have not gone down to the grave demoralized, leaving their families in penury. He urged them to call on the Alderman not to sign any licenses, and assured them that he felt confident that the contest would not be long, as he was certain the cause would be triumphant this Fall. Let them not cease till the rum traffic be driven out of the City, State and Union.

Rev. C. J. Warren said: If Gov. Seymour had an indistinct dream that he was wakening np the wrong passenger, he wonld never put his veto on the temperance movement. The Maine Law will be in New-York before next December. There was a rod in pickle for somebody in the Fonrth Ward. Every license which has been signed in the seven lower Wards have been illegal, and the validity of them will be tested, and if one be found so all will be. Even in sleep, he dreamed of fighting with the monster and overcoming him, and he felt certain if the people could be got out of the indifference of the green bottle politicians, they would become sober and cold water drinkers.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

A meeting of this Society was held Monday evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, with a view to listen to a most able and instructive paper, prepared hy Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of New-Haven, on "Contributions to Biblical Knowledge from the Ruins of Nineveh." There was a large attendance of the members of the organization, and the public generally, including a fair quota of ladies, who were present by special invitation. The most marked interest was exhibited throughout the delivery of the address of the reverend gentleman. The recent discoveries by Mr. Layard, the celebrated oriental traveler, among the ruins of ancient Nineveh, have given an impetus to biblical research among the learned of all countries, and have served to confirm, as far as attempts have yet been made, the absolute accuracy of many of the most prominent incidents recorded in the Old Testament. The antiquarian research manifested hy Dr. Hinks and others, and the ingenious erudition by which they have been enabled to read the cuniform characters and hieroglyphic inscriptions so profusely scattered over the ruins of the fallen city, have opened up a new field of historical inquiry, and given increased certainty to the Old Testament record. Dr. Bacon gave an exceedingly lucid and comprehensive review of the principal discoveries recently made in this connection; and presented the results of these investigations in an essay of marked ability. He gave a vivid and picturesque narrative of the explorations of various celebrated travelers in the remarkable and classic region in which those ruins are found. The numerous popular embodiments of the conclusions to which those explorations have led, as far as they have borne reference to primitive history, preclude the necessity of our giving an extended report of the reverend gentleman's address. It may be sufficient, therefore, to state that his discourse presented the subject in a manner at once instructive and attractive, and evinced a scholarly familiarity with this difficult topic. The objections usually advanced by infidel science and irreligious latitudinarianism, were met effectually and refuted with unassailable logic, and the truths of biblical narrative were vindicated with singular judgment and high literary ability.

Third-avenue Riding Done For.—Say what you will about it, the Third-avenue is essentially "done for." The Railroad track cuts into the very substance of it. We bumped along, the other day, over that once spacious thoroughfare, and found divers and sundry changes. The principal were these: The trunk of a Railroad must necessarily be as nearly upon a level as may be; hence it is necessary to cut through heavy hills and to fill up valleys. Now, the Third-avenue contains many such. The Railroad Company, in extending their track toward Harlem—(they have it already laid as far up as Seventy-fourth-street)—have only been able to overcome the grade by cutting through the middle of the Avenue, sometimes to the depth of seven, eight and nine feet. These cuttings, in very many instances, present a Bluff on the Along or more. They will be excellent man-traps on a dark night—for, whether fenced in

[illegible] Steamboat Sarah E. Brown, was taken up on the call of the Calendar this morning, and testimony taken. The suit is brought hy the libellants as owners of the brigantine *Herman Daniel*, to recover for damages received by the brigantine in a collision with the steamboat. The brigantine was lying at the foot of North Third-street in Williamsburg, along side the dock, and the steamboat, having the barge *Six Sisters* in tow, coming into her berth at the dock, brought the barge against the brigantine, injuring her to the amount of about $3,000. In defence the claimants set up that the brigantine was improperly placed, and that the steamboat came in as she usually did, but was carried by the tide against the brigantine.

For libellants, Messrs. McKinstry & Lovell.
For claimants, Mr. Van Schaick and Mr. Betts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE AMENDED CODE.

Caleb D. Gildersleeve vs. *Theodore Martine and S. Kipp and A. Brown.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $4,000, dated October 20, 1853, drawn by Martine and endorsed by Kipp & Brown. It appeared that the note in question was made and endorsed for the accommodation of one Wm. Quail, who raised $3,000 upon it at call, from one Langley Bupey, at the rate of one dollar per diem. The defendants proposed to prove the illegal usurous by the testimony of Quail, but objected, at the time he was called as a witness, that the action was fraudulent, and that he would [illegible]

[illegible]

Our enterprising fellow-citizens of New-York, who

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Tuesday, June 13.

Alderman Wakaman in the Chair.

A PLAN FOR RELIEF OF BROADWAY.

Alderman Woonward presented a plan submitted hy Patrick O'Neil and M. H. Carpenter, of the United States Navy-Yard, for an elevated railroad track for the relief of Broadway, which was referred to Committee on Arts and sciences.

Petitions were received and referred from Henry Spafford and others, to have the nuisance of dumping night-soil from the foot of Morton-street discontinued; of Wm. G. West, for permission to construct an iron stairway on the outside of his building, corner of Maiden-lane and Water-street.

GRADE OF GREENWICH-STREET.

Alderman Harrich moved, that

Whereas, A resolntion of inquiry was passed by the Board relative to the continued violation of law in the alteration of the grade of Greenwich-street by the Messrs. Stuart, to which no response has been made,

Resolved, That as Greenwich-street is now being repaired, and the contractor has proceeded npwards as far as Robinson-street, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies cause said contractor to pave that portion of Greenwich-street between Chambers and Reade-streets, in accordance with the old and established grade of the street. Adopted.

MR. OLAZIER AND STREET CLEANING.

The Committee on cleaning streets, to whom was referred a communication from Mr. Glazier, Commissioner of Streets, &c., setting forth his reasons why the contracts for cleaning the streets had not been sent in for confirmation, reported that the communication was evasive, and was intended to convey an inference that was untrue, viz.: That he, (Mr. G.) was prevented from sending in the contracts by the action of the Court. The season when the sale of manure is most profitable having passed, may have prevented many bidders, far less than those to whom the contracts have been awarded, from accepting; and the Committee have reason to apprehend that many of those contractors who on or before the 6th of May signified their willingness to accept the contracts, will not take them after the delay which has since occurred. If these apprehensions are realized, the cleaning of the streets will, in all probability, be retained by Mr. Glazier for the rest of his term. He will thus have the control of the funds required for this service—a measure which it was one of the great objects of our present Charter to prevent. The Committee are satisfied that nuless the ordinances of the Common Council are executed in a manner very different from that adopted by Mr. Glazier in the present instance, no good can be expected from their legislation. The report was accepted and filed.

SCHOLARSHIP IN COLOMBIA COLLEGE.

Reports of Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of granting a free scholarship in Columbia College to Mr. John S. Cady, was adopted.

Resolution from the Board of Councilmen in favor of appropriating $750 expended by joint committee in receiving ex-President Fillmore, was referred to Committee on Finance.

Pending a consideration of the Report from Special Committee of Board of Councilmen, on the matter of compromising for the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property the Board adjourned to this evening.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Tuesday.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillon.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY—A SIMPLE ANTI-TEMPERANCE TAILOR.

George Becket and Margaret, his wife, residing in Cherry-street, were tried on a charge of taking a pocket-book containing two $20 and one $10 gold pieces from Jeremiah McDonald, a sailor, on Friday, June 2.

McDonald testified that he had returned from a whaling voyage of four years to New-Bedford, and came on here the latter end of May; he stopped at Mr. Becket's; on the afternoon of June 2 he went in to bid them good by, when Mrs. Becket asked him if he would not treat them; he replied that he did not want to drink, but that he had not tasted cider bnt once since '34, and if they would get some, he would pay for it; he gave the servant, Ellen, money, and she went for cider; Mrs. Becket then asked him to buy some second-hand clothes; he said he did not want any; she pressed him to bny, and Mr. Becket told him to do as the Misses desired him; Ellen got between him and the door as he tried to back ont; seeing it was not easy to get away, he took ont a $10 gold piece, and said he would pay for a vest and coat and shirt; Mr. B. said it was only a $5 piece; he replied that he would change it himself to prevent mistake, bnt they would not let him, and Ellen took the money; Mrs. Becket got on one side of him, Ellen on the other, and Mr. Becket directly in front; the women began to pnt their hands in his pocket; after taking what was in his pocket, he was trying to go, bnt Mr. B. told him he should lie down on the bed, and Mr. B. told him to do what the Misses bid him; seeing no way of getting off he lay down; during the night he felt thirsty and asked a man named Allen to get him a drink; Mrs. Becket, who slept in the same room said, "Jerry, what do you want?" he replied that he wanted a drink; she told him there was a bowl of water at the bnrean she had placed there for him; I want over and took a hearty drink, but I'm afraid I'll never recover from it; it tasted asity, and like as if had tobacco had been steeped in it. [The recollection of this anpleasant draught brought a rneful look to the face of the witness that was irresistibly langhable.] Went out in the morning and returned several times to see if they would give him back his money; did not accuse them of robbing him; brought a policeman there on Sunday who arrested them.

Prisoner's Counsel—Did you drink any that day?

Answer—I always drink a glass of liqnor when I want it; I hav'nt joined no temperance society. (Laughter.)

Q.—How much did you drink that day? A.—I won't tell a lie; I drank two glasses, *and I can prove it.*

Counsel—That is nnnecessary; we will take your word for it.

James Allen, an old and respectable looking sailor, was called on behalf of the defence, and deposed that McDonald had come into Mrs. Becket's at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and said he had lost his chest and clothes and wanted some. Mr. Becket sold him a coat, shirt and vest; he took ont a gold piece to pay, and Mrs. Becket said she would send for change; he replied that he was old enough to go himself, and he went out and did not return until 12 o'clock at night, when he came in pretty drunk and said he had lost his money.

Several witnesses deposed to the good character of the prisoner.

The Jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdic of not guilty, and the parties were discharged.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Henry Sanders and Dominick McCarrick, both young men, were tried under an indictment for receiving some port-monnaies, pencil-cases and penknives, the property of Ritch and Loutrell, of William-street, knowing them to be stolen.

Mr. James B. Ritch deposed that his store had been several times broken open; that at length they discovered the burglary to be the work of two boys who had been previously in his employment, named Armstrong and McKeon.

Armstrong, a young lad, testified that he was concerned with McKeon in taking the goods, and that he sold some of them to the prisoners, who lived in Cherry-street; that he had told Sanders that the robbery was discovered, and borrowed money to go to the country.

The case was submitted under charge of the Court, and the Jury, after some deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Court, on the grounds of previous good character.

The Court then adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Monday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The case of *Johannes Tideman et al.* against *The Steamboat Sarah E. Brown*, was taken up on the call of the Calendar this morning, and testimony taken. The suit is brought hy the libellants as owners of the brigantine *Herman Daniel*, to recover for damages received by the brigantine in a collision with the steamboat. The brigantine was lying at the foot of North Third-street in Williamsburg, along side the dock, and the steamboat, having the barge *Six Sisters* in tow, coming into her berth at the dock, brought the barge against the brigantine, injuring her to the amount of about $3,000. In defence the claimants set up that the brigantine was improperly placed, and that the steamboat came in as she usually did, but was carried by the tide against the brigantine.

For libellants, Messrs. McKinstry & Lovell.
For claimants, Mr. Van Schaick and Mr. Betts.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE AMENDED CODE.

Caleb D. Gildersleeve vs. *Theodore Martine and S. Kipp and A. Brown.*—This was an action on a promissory note for $4,000, dated October 20, 1853, drawn by Martine and endorsed by Kipp & Brown. It appeared that the note in question was made and endorsed for the accommodation of one Wm. Quail, who raised $3,000 upon it at call, from one Langley Bupey, at the rate of one dollar per diem. The defendants proposed to prove the illegal usurous by the testimony of Quail, but objected, at the time he was called as a witness, that the action was fraudulent, and that he would [illegible]

[illegible]

Our enterprising fellow-citizens of New-York, who

The Wilmington Explosion.

From the Delaware Republican.

So far as can be ascertained there were only five persons killed by the late explosion in our city. An arm was found which was thought to belong to a female, but so far we have heard of no one being missed. The report that a carriage was near at the time, is certainly without foundation. If it had been before the wagons, it would not have been entirely demolished, as the leading horse was not killed by the explosion, and had it not been that one of his legs were broken, it is highly probable that he would have been alive to-day. If it had been behind the wagons, it would most probably have been torn to atoms, but certainly, even if no traces of it were perceptible, those riding in it, would have been missed by their friends or neighbors. It may be set down, therefore, that the story is without foundation. The report also of a beggar woman having been seen in the vicinity, with a little child in her arms, immediately before the accident occurred, must also be regarded as one of the many false rumors originated on the occasion. In this connection we may observe that it is generally conceded that the *explosion was occasioned by the powder leaking out of the kegs, when it was ignited by the horses or wagon following.* It is said that on the previous day nearly two kegs of powder were lost by leakage, and on more than one occasion the combustible material had been fired by other teams which passed along the pike.

A horse belonging to Mr. Chalfant, it is reported, was considerably scorched in this way, and the wgon set on fire. Had it been loaded with powder, instead of flour, it would most likely have been torn to pieces. A few days preceding the explosion, a team of the Messrs. Dupont was coming down the pike some distance behind one of the powder wagons, when the powder took fire, and considerably alarmed a man who was walking with the driver. Indeed, they both started to run, but, recollecting the vehicle they were accompanying was empty, they returned, and soon recoved from their fright. On the Thursday following the accident, the regular carters fearing to drive, two or three other persons in the vicinity of the works were employed, and they found that on the journey to the magazine they lost half of the powder in one of the kegs. On returning in the evening, they declined hauling any more, unless the powder which had been put up was repacked in other kegs which were perfectly tight. We give this story without vouching for its truth, bnt think it came from a reliable source. True or false, however, there is a positive necessity for having kegs perfectly tight, to render them secure against accident; and the Messrs. Dupont will no doubt look well to this matter hereafter.

The Disunion Project Again.

Correspondence of the New-York Express.

Washington, Saturday, June 10, 1854.

A distinguished Senator, for a quarter of a century in the public councils, is thoroughly convinced that the nitra-Southern party is determined to obtain possession of Cuba and after that, to separate from the Northern States. He is not an alarmist, but an experienced, cool-headed, and sagacious statesman, of the conservative school, and a decided opponent of the fanatics of every section. His opinion is therefore of the highest value, as the conviction of a man of great shrewdness, of no sectional prejndices, and a decided enemy of the agitation of the Slavery question. This gentleman will take an early opportunity to bring the subject before the Senate, and with a faint hope, that the two Senators from South Carolina may concur with him. Bnt of this he is by no means confident—any more than he is of the assistance of other distinguished Whigs from the South and Southwest, who have heretofore been uniformly ranked with the friends of the Union.

The Secessionists have undonbtedly made great accessions to their ranks during the last two years, and now comprise a large portion of the talent, wealth and influence of the South. Every case of resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law at the North, adds thousands to their number, and they openly rejoice at the recent Abolition demonstration in Boston. Their plan is to seize upon Cuba and enough of Mexico to connect California by the Southern route with their new Republic. For they regard California as essentially Southern in all but the name, and point with exultation to her unbroken front on the Nebraska question. The census shows a population in that State of 22,000 from the Slave States, and 24,000 from the Free States. The native Californians, 6,000 strong, and at least half of the foreigners, 22,000 strong, are expected to unite with the South, and thus secure to that section the control of the State.

The Secessionists are not without hope that the Southern sections of Illinois and Michigan may prove friendly to their scheme. There are 90,000 citizens of Indiana of Southern birth, and 80,000 more from Kentucky and Tennessee. In Illinois there are 50,000 of Southern birth, and 62,000 from Kentucky and Tennessee. Both Illinois and Indiana sent delegates to the late Southern Convention held at Charleston in April. A significant fact.

Kansas, as will be seen by a glance at the map, is within a day's ride, by railway, of the Gulf of Mexico. Kansas, therefore, is relied npon as a future member of the Southern republic.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, having a large estate in Mississippi, is expected to become a citizen of the South in due time, and after he has effected all the mischief of which he is capable, by virtue of his position as a Northern Senator. Where the President will go I am not advised, nor is it of much consequence.

Even moderate, calm, and intelligent Southern men aroose themselves in favor of separation. They advocate the calling of a Southern Convention this year, and the arrangement of a plan for an amicable dissolution of the co-partnership which has endured for seventy-eight years. They say they are tired of these eternal bickerings and quarrels, and wish to live hereafter in peace and quiet. They regard the Anti-Slavery party as daily increasing at the North, and do not anticipate any future resction against it. They have come to the conclusion that there is a natural antagonism between the North and the South, and they at least would be better off, if released from the Union. They profess to have counted the cost, and to have fully estimated all the chances whether for or against a separation.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

From the Washington Star.

We regret to have to state that this effieicnt officer is confined to his lodgings, in this city, by very severe indisposition. Col. Manypenny, after being for years accustomed to a life wherein he was compelled to take much bodily exercise, has been very closely confined, indeed, ever since taking charge of the Indian Bureau. For the last three months, bes dos attending to the general dntiee of his position, he has been in council for from seven to nine hours a day with one or the other of the many Indian delegations with whom he has been negotiating treaties on behalf of the Government of the United States. This extraordinary labor has so enfeebled him, and increased a previous tendcocy to a nervooe affection

[illegible] YORK, WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1854.

We Cannot Publish

"A CITIZEN" lends us a communication purporting to contradict certain statements in the letter of Col. SMITH, concerning the Irish Regiments in Brooklyn which we published yesterday. As Col. SMITH signs his name to his letter, and "A CITIZEN" does not, the presumption is that the former tells the truth. At all events, we shall not assume the responsibility of publishing statements which the author of them is unwilling to father.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

The News by the Arabia.

King OTHO has become honest in spite of himself. He has dismissed his ministers and declared a strict neutrality,—in other words, he obeyed the ultimatum, presented at the point of 8,000 French bayonets, a force that had previously seized upon all the Greek men-of-war and occupied Athens. Snch is the end of the farce called the resurrection of the Hellenic Empire. The insurrection in Thessaly is, however, by no means at an end, and it will yet require some time to quell it. It is very likely that the Anglo-French garrisons will not be hasty to leave King OTHO's land, lest he should repent and throw himself headlong into the movement. He deserves his fate in any case. He played a poor game, and was traitor alike to Russia, to the Western Powers, and to Greece. The people ought to expel him, as a triple coward and fool as he is.

Silistria is still pressed, but not taken. It is even asserted that the Russians have been repulsed, at four different times, and OMAR PASHA is reported to have marched to the effectual relief of the fortress. The auxiliaries are to go to Adrianople—rather a reserve place for the great allies; though it may be they mean to cross the Balkans for the glory of the movement, before the Russians, who are not likely to do so at present—much to the relief of the Austro-Prussian Protocolists, whose neutrality is claimed to be bounded by these mountains. The Cabinet of Vienna has sent—so says the *Moniteur*—a special messenger to St. Petersburg, with fresh representations in favor of the evacuation of the Principalities. The result may be readily foreseen. We still suspect the diplomatic intrigues to restore the *status quo ante bellum*. There is a report that Baron MEYENDORF, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has obtained temporary leave to absent himself from the seat of his functions. If this should prove true, it is the first sign of something grave. Baron BRUNOW, on the other hand, is appointed Minister to Berlin, a fact not less important and full of meaning. Prussia in favor and Anstria in disgrace with the Czar—such is *now* the game. We shall see the reverse of it by and by. There is abundant time for evolutions of every kind. No one seems to be in a hnrry. All wish to temporize, expecting evidently some *Deus ex machina* who shall make peace.

A change is to be made in the arrangement of the British Cabinet. The War Office is to be separated from the Colonies, and Lord PALMERSTON, who began his official career in the same capacity, is spoken of to fill the place of Secretary, and this may lead to the transfer of Lord JOHN RUSSELL to the Home Department.

Taken together, the political news by this arrival is not very important.

The Southern Whigs.

The Nebraska bill was framed and introduced by a leading Democratic Senator, and a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It was afterwards espoused by a Democratic President, sustained as an Administration measure, pushed by the whole weight and influence of the Democratic party, and made a test, in Congress and out, of fealty to Democratic principles. The bill was passed in the House of Representatives by 113 votes, of which 101 were given by Democrats,—while all the votes against it nnmbered only 100;—and in the Senate it would have passed by Democratic votes alone, if none others had been given for it.

Under such circumstances, it is not easy to see how the most expert casuist could possibly hold the Whigs, as a party, bonnd on party grounds to vote for the bill. Nothing, certainly, in the origin of the measure, or in the party character given to it by its supporters, could create snch an obligation; nor is there anything in the provisions of the bill itself which has hitherto been considered as identifying it with the principles of the Whig party. The Whigs from the Slave States, with a few exceptions, saw fit to vote for the bill;—the Whigs from the Free States, without an exception, voted against it. So far as *party* obligations are concerned, each section had a right to vote as it pleased. There was nothing in the National Platform pledging them either way,—except, perhaps, in the Baltimore Platform of 1852, in which the party agreed to support the Compromises then existing on the subject of Slavery. So far as this goes, then, it would compel the Whigs of *all* sections to oppose the bill, inasmnch as its leading feature was the repeal of the first and greatest of all the Compromises on the subject of Slavery.

And yet, in the face of these facts, the Southern Whig Press is denouncing the Whigs of the North for having *deserted them*, in voting against the bill, and are proposing measures of retaliation! The following, from the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, a leading Virginia Whig paper, states the case in very strong terms, and proposes a Southern Whig Convention, to meet in Georgia, to decide upon the course to be pursued:

"The Southern Whigs, *having thus been deserted by the hypocrites of the North*, who so long played a double game with us, the question will necessarily arise as to what is our true policy. In the absence of something which we cannot now rationally expect, we cannot believe that the Whigs of the South will consent to be represented in a so-called *Whig* National Convention. To go into such a body, would be to place their throats at the point of the knives of the Free-Soil butchers. It would be an endorsement of treachery, and a vile submission to unmerited wrongs and insults. Should this view of the subject be taken by Southern Whigs generally, as we sincerely hope it may, it will then be necessary to take some other action. We sincerely wish that the suggestion we are about to make had come from some abler pen than our own. Humble, however, as our claim may be, our advice is the prompting of a heart devoted to a cause for which we have privately and publicly struggled for the last seventeen years, with unfaltering hopes of its ultimate success. Although the Whigs of the South may never be able to elect a Whig of their choice to the Presidency, they can exercise an influence most potential for good. *Upon one great subject they can act with the Democrats of the South.* They can coöperate in the acquisition of Cuba, and thus place two Slave States in the way of Northern aggression, while it would throw open to Southern enterprise and Southern cities the trade of the most fertile and beautiful islands of the ocean. The true and best mode of resisting Northern aggression is to foster and develop, by all possible expedients, our own vast and incalculable resources. Build up New-Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, and Norfolk, and in turn they will build up the interior cities and towns, and place the South in a condition to laugh to scorn the threats of the Abolitionists. The holding of such a convention as we propose may be termed *sectional*. Well, let it be so. It *is sectional*, and *meant to be so*. What are the Northern Whigs now doing? Acting sectionally for the purpose of *violating* the Constitution. Look at their votes on the Nebraska bill, and then see if it will lay in their mouths to rebuke the Whigs of the South for holding a sectional convention to devise ways and means to protect the Constitution from their own ruthless assaults.

Whether this suggestion will be acted upon or not remains to be seen. It will probably find favor in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other States which never cast a Whig Electoral vote;—bnt we doubt whether Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Maryland will deem it conduoive to their political or general interests. One thing is very clear:—the secession of the Southern Whigs *on this issue*, will make it an issne of overwhelming strength for the Whigs of the North.

The Savannah *Georgian*, a leading and violent Democratic paper, is very earnest in commendation of the scheme, It notices the fact that "not a single Northern Whig, either in or out of Congress, advocated the Nebraska bill before its passage, or opposes its repeal now that it is a law." And it awaits with interest the response of the Southern Whig Press to the *Intelligencer's* propositions. So do we.

The Lemmon Slave Case.

The appeal to the Snpreme Court of New-York, taken jnst at this time by order in the Legislature of Virginia, against the decision of the LEMMON case rendered by Judge PAINE, of the Snperior Court, is a significant fact—the importance of which in its policy and general reach should not be overlooked.

The facts of the case are, perhaps, sufficiently familiar to our readers; bnt life with us at the North goes on with such rapidity and intensity, that the events of yesterday are very apt to be effaced from memory by the diversified activities of to-day: and a brief reoital may be acceptable.

In 1852, JONATHAN LEMMON, of Virgina, came to New-York, on his way to Texas with eight slaves. The slaves boing bronght by *habeas corpus* before Jndge PAINE, were adjudged to be free according to the law of the State of New-York, and were set at liberty. A snbscription of $5,000 was raised to indemnify Mr. LEMMON for the loss of his property.

The appeal against Jndge PAINE's decision is now to be argued by the Attorney General of Virginia on one side, and by the Attorney General of tho State of New-York on the other side, before our Supreme Court, and if the former decision shall be affirmed, it is the intention of Virginia to carry the qnestion to the Snpreme Conrt of the United States, with a view to test the constitutionality of the New-York law, which makes free all slaves bronght *voluntarily* here by their owners. Virginia wishes to establish the doctrine that nnder the Federal Constitntion, citizens of the Slave States have the right to convey their slaves through the Free States, when going from one Slave State to another, as in this case from Virginia to Texas.

The establishment of sneh a doctrine is part and parcel of the aggressive policy of the slaveholding power. Not content with the constitutional provision in their behalf, which forbids the Free States to harbor their runaway slaves, the Slave States procured the passage of the Fngitive Slave Law of 1850, by which the Federal Government was forced to become a great slave-catching machine. And now nothing will content them bnt to make slavery and slaveholding rights, on the very soil of the Free States, paramount to the laws of the Free States. They have determined that, so far as they are concerned, the Free States shall not be Free States. They claim the right to be Slave States themselves; bnt they have determined not to concede to the North the equal right to be Free States. They have been long contending for the right to go with their slave *property* into all the territories of the Federal Government. The passags of the Nebraska bill gives them this right. Now they claim the right to bring the same kind of property into the territory of the free and sovereign States of the North. The object sought to be accomplished by ths appeal in the LEMMON case is to convert the soil of the Free States into a *national* highway for the transportation of slaves. If they snceeed in this, the next step—and it is bnt a single step—wonld be to convert the soil of the Free States into a *national* mart for slave-dealers. New-York would be an exceedingly convenient *entrepôt* for the domestic slave trade, in bringing into comfortable communication the slave-breeding *supply* of Virginia and the slave-consuming *demand* of Texas. Even Bunker Hill might be a gratifying site for slave pens, guarded by the artillery of the Federal Government.

These are just the possibilities of this case. They are just the scope and reach of this movement on the part of Virginia. Would it not be well for the North to look this matter a little more considerately in the face? And would it not be wise for the Sonth to pause for a moment and consider to what this systematic aggression on the rights of the Free States is likely to lead? Do they suppose that it ever entered into the minds of the framers of the Constitution, that the clause requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves could, by the wildest possibilities of construotion, strict or loose, ever be made to force Slavery into the territory and upon the people of the Free States? Do they suppose the people of the Free States will snbmit to have the power of the Federal Government converted into an engine for this purpose?

Let the South bethink itself. The people of the North have just had the edifying spectacle of the Federal Government turned slave-catcher. They have seen a military force, with shotted cannon and rifle-mouthed cannon, to repress any illegal outbreak of the sentiment of Liberty. The supremacy of Federal Law has been maintained. But will this triumph either soothe or quell the public mind of the North? Will it make the people love the law any the more, or hate it any the less? Will it diminish their sense of its hardship—its intrinsic injustice? Will it increase the worth and value of the Federal Union in their eyes, when they see its power brought to bear thus cruelly upon poor wretches whose only crime is the exerting of the right which every man at the South, with the least particle of common sense and common conscience, knows, feels, and acknowledges to be a natural right—of escaping from bondage if he can? Will not the sense of humiliation at being compelled by Federal bayonets to assist or to stand passive spectators at the execution of snch a law deepen the exasperation which the hard, unrighteous working of the law excites? The right of property in human beings is not known in Common Law, because not founded in Natural Right; and for this reason there is not, we believe, a single line in any statute book at the South *defining and creating such a right*. There are laws *regulating* it as a thing *assumed to exist*, on the basis that might makes right. Let the Sonth be content with keeping the "Institution" within their own limits, and regulating it there as to them seems best. We shall not interfere with them there. But let them desist from forcing it upon the Free States, to whose inborn and most profound convictions it is repugnant. Let them not strive to make a national highway through the North for slave transportation. Let them not seek to establish Slave *entrepots* in our Northern ports. Let them beware of sending the Federal Government on any more slave-catching expeditions among us. If their slaves, any of them, run away and succeed in getting here, they had better not come after them. It is their best policy to let them alone. They will be gainers by the loss. We give them this advice in all honest and fraternal good will, because we love the Union and would fain see it preserved. Not that the North has as much to lose by its dissolution as the Sonth. It is not for the South to talk of secession;—it is for them to dread it. The North can do without the South; bnt what can the South do without the North? The Union is the very buttress of her Slavery system. The Union once dissolved—all constitutional guaranties in favor of the Sonth gone—all obligations to help them maintain their peculiar institution at an end—all that love of the Union and that public sentiment at the North which have thus far operated to restrain the violent Anti-Slavery spirit that animates some among us, turned into coldness and dislike—and what could the South do? Slave property would have no value within a hundred miles of Pennsylvania and Ohio. No cordon of Southern frontier posts could prevent the passage of fugitives into an asylum from whence they could be reclaimed by no laws of rendition, and where no obligations of comity would be felt to restore to their possession men who simply exercised the just and natural right of escaping from servitnde and chains. Let the South then heed our advice. If we were her enemies we would give her no such advice; but, on the contrary, would urge her to come npon the North with the Fugitive Slave Law as often as she could find a chance.

Shall the Streets be Cleaned?

It would be easier to tell who bnilt the pyramids than who cleans the streets;—less of a job to say whether or not the moon is inhabited, than whether said streets are or are not swept;—easier to say what is the price of building lots on the shady side of one of her volcanoes, than to indioate what it would really cost to clean them. Yet the City pays bills for the latter purpose, and plethoric bills too. And we have a Comptroller, and a Treasurer, and all the guards and checks that are snpposed capable of noting a City's expenses, and giving to tax-payers faithful accounts of all payments made.

It was thought a while since that under our new Charter there was no anthority vested in the Government to expend money for cleaning the streets, and under that impression the Board of Health obtained from the Legislature permission to have $75,000 appropriated for the purpose. One thorongh cleansing was effected. It was snpposed that this amonnt would hold out nntil the new contracts were awarded, bnt we suspect that it was exhausted long ago.

Yet, under a new Snperintendent of Streets and Lamps, we have Broadway and a few of the great thoroughfares cleaned quite satisfactorily. Who pays the bills? We cannot learn that any contract has yet been given ont; bnt our streets must be cleaned by contract, or not at all. True, new bids were advertised for some six or eight weeks since, and some of them came in for confirmation, on Monday, by the Common Council. Why is this tedious delay? What have they been waiting for?

It is very little that we care who sweeps the streets, providing the work is done. But what puzzles ns is the query whether the same authority that enables Mr. GLAZIER to cleanse Broadway, and take money for the job, would not graciously permit him to scrape out, once a week, or once a month, at least, some other portions of the City—especially snoh portions as are snpposed to be particularly favorable to the generation and development of epidemic disease.

Now it appears to be granted, on all hands, that the public health this Summer depends immediately upon the degree of cleanliness which is maintained here. Moreover, with exception of the few thoronghfares above named, nobody will admit that the City is in a decently clean condition. Mr. GENIN sent in a petition to the Common Council on Monday, asking an appropriation of $400 a week, for the purpose of cleaning the Sixteenth Ward. He offers to give bonds, of course, for the faithful application of the whole of the money and receipts, and vouchers for every cent expended. We do not suppose that a single citizen can be found who would not rejoice to see the Sixteenth Ward thoroughly cleansed, whether $400 is sufficient or not [illegible] we will never wonder again why the crystal [illegible]

☞ The packet bark *Cornelia*, Ward, from Havana, arrived yesterday, bringing dates to the 11 inst.

Musical.

The preparations for the forthcoming Musical Congress are going on with unusual rapidity. The mammoth Orchestra has already been erected, and yesterday morning it was occupied for the first time by a portion of the musical forces to assemble on Thursday. To-day there will be two rehearsals, and to-morrow morning a final coöperation of all the artistes. The doors will open at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and those who purpose attending the Congress will do well to be on hand early; for, although the concert does not commence until 7, the visitors (particularly country visitors, of whom a great number have arrived,) will flock the Palace long before that hour. Reserved seats are to be had only of Messrs. HALL & SON. They may be secured on payment of $2, or deposit of eight ordinary tickets.

With regard to the price of admission, it is worthy of remark, that the highest price charged is lower than the lowest charge of European Musical Festivels of a like exclusive character. According to the letter of Mr. BARNUM published in yesterday's paper, it was the original intention to charge one dollar and two; but after all the arrangements were entered into, it was discovered that the charter of the Association limited the admission to fifty cents, in all cases. Consequently, fifty cents is the uniform charge of admission—the extra one dollar and a half being for the accommodation of a reserved seat.

The great capacity of the building—its admirable construction for seeing and hearing—particularly for seeing and hearing such numbers as will operate on Thursday—render the fifty-cent tickets a great boon to the public, for it places this grand entertainment within the reach of all. The galleries, aisles and staircases will afford ample accommodation for thirty or forty thousand spectators. Indeed, so powerful will be the orchestra and chorus, that it is questionable whether location will be much of an object when once inside the Palace.

Our readers are by this time as well informed about the programme as ourselves. It is beyond all comparison, the finest collection of music ever heard in this country. M. JULLIEN, in selecting it, has afforded us an exposition of all the principal composers of the past century, and brings the science down to the latest moment. It is not the least noticeable feature of the programme, or of M. JULLIEN's admirable discrimination, that two native composers—Messrs. FAY and BRISTOW—are to participate in the honors, and have their works rendered in an efficient manner. Both these gentlemen are indebted to M. JULLIEN for much of their present popularity. The readiness with which he detected their ability, and willingness with which he produced their works, will be among the most pleasant remembrances of his tour.

M. JULLIEN produces a new quadrille for the occasion, called the "Fireman's Quadrille." The wonderful perception of strange sounds so admirably illustrated in the famous "Katy-did Polka," will, without doubt, be exercised successfully in this quadrille. It is, we hear, thoroughly descriptive and characteristic.

There was a very large sale of reserved seats yesterday, at Messrs. HALL & SON's. We recommend our readers to make early application; only two thousand are to be sold.

Theatrical.

WALLACK's.—On Monday evening Mrs. COWLEY's Comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem" was produced to a full house. This Comedy, like the majority of "fine old English Comedies" played here, is at least half a century behind the age, and not particularly brilliant even at that retrospection. The *Stratagem* involved is an exceedingly stupid one; the incidents all of high comedy order—intrigue and unchasteness. The character of the stereotyped calhihre: there's a meddling, officious, good-natured fellow, always getting some one into hot water; a good, doting farther, who foresees everything bnt what happens; a jealous husband; an abandoned *roué* who argues that all women are nnchaste; a coquettish girl; a noisey widow; a *tonish* lady, &c., &c.

Good acting is all that one can expect from such materials, and good acting we invariably get at Mr. WALLACK's. The character of *Doricourt*—a wooer of twenty-five—was sustained by Mr. WALLACK. It was a fine piece of artistic acting and wonderfully sustained, bnt it is nnnecessary to add that characters of snch excessive juvenility are scarcely adopted for Mr. WALLACK now. Personel appearance is everything in a character like *Doricourt*, and although Mr. WALLACK is a fine, handsome middle-aged men, there is, it must be confessed, a gravity about his features that indicates a *past* twenty-five period of life, and in consequence destroys the illusion notwithstanding all Mr. W.'s activity and grace.

The character of *Letitia Hardy* is generally considered a test one for an aspiring *comedienne*. It is neither artificial nor natural, but a mixture of the two manners, at once improbable and difficult to realize. The general imperiousness of Mrs. CONWAY's acting did not impress us with sanguine expectations of her *Letitia Hardy*, and we were in consequence the more agreeably surprised, for the character was from first to last excellently sustained. In the boydenish scene, Mrs. CONWAY diffused a rompish simplicity which fairly intoxicated the audience, and brought down thunders of applause. Indeed, we strongly suspect that the success of the comedy is to be attributed to the excellent performance of this lady.

Mr. BLAKE has an unctuous character, which of course he does justice to. Mr. LESTER as *Flutter* does the best he can for a very slender character—altogether beneath his powers.

Of the other characters we may refer to *Miss Ogle*, by Mrs. CRAMER, as excellent and subdued; while the *Mrs. Racket* of Mrs. BROUGHAM was altogether too gusty and forced.

The entertainments were for the Benefit of Mr. LESTER, and we are happy to say the house was crowded.

FREE MASONS' BANQUET AT JERSEY CITY.—Hiram Lodge, of Jersey City, will celebrate St. John's Day (June 26,) by a Festival on the evening of that day in Commercial Hall. Members of other Lodges will join them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—We shall have ready for inspection and sale, on Friday morning, the 9th inst., a large assortment of WHITE CHINA, our own importation, from the celebrated manufactories in Vierzon, France, consisting of entire Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, damaged upon the voyage of importation by water, and which we are enabled (owing to the allowance upon insurance,) to sell at thirty per cent. less than the cost if landed in perfect order.

The China is all in good condition, neither chipped nor cracked, and affords an opportunity, which seldom offers, to secure great bargains in China Ware.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 562 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand st.—Brocade Silks at reduced prices; rich plaid, broken and block plaids; striped silks, wide and narrow stripes, choice colors, at less than cost of importation, bought at peremptory auction sales. Plain colors for mantillas and dresses, most desirable shades. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

PLEASANT AS A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IS during the heat of Summer, the enjoyment of it will be greatly increased by wearing RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS. The light, soft, elastic, and cool Summer fabric approved by all wearers. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 186 Bowery, near Grand-st.

MOURNING GOODS AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—A complete assortment of Mourning Dress Goods, Bombazines, Canton Cloths, Broche, Barege and Grenadines, Plain Barege, Lupin's manufacture; Mourning Collars and Sleeves, &c., comprising every article for mourning dresses. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

EXTREMELY LIGHT AND ELASTIC, DELIGHTfully cool and invigorating, are RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS. An examination of their excellent qualities insures a trial, and a trial secures health and enjoyment to both body and mind. JAMES E. RAY, Hosier, No. 186 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—Now is the time to throw off your heavy under-clothing and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 164 Bowery.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK AND TRAVELERS MAY find a good home by Day or Week, at No. 178 12th-st., corner of University place. Terms $1 to $1.50 per day.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

A MAGNIFICENT NORMAN-GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE AND COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We wish our readers to remember, that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a beautiful Norman-Gothic House and 6 acres of land, situated at Claremont, near Sing Sing, N. Y. The house is entirely finished off with all the modern improvements, and in every respect is a first-class dwelling. It, with the barn, is supplied throughout by living springs in abundance, of their own natural force, and, with but trifling expense, could be constructed fountains, fish-ponds, &c. Terms of sale: 10 per cent on day of sale; $12,000 of the purchase-money can remain on hand and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent., if desired, and the remainder in 30 days, when full warranty deeds will be delivered, or good endorsed paper will be received, payable in six months, at the expiration of which time the deed will be delivered.

Title unquestionable, of which an abstract will be furnished the purchaser free of cost. Also, will be sold, at same time and place, 36 beautiful building lots, 50x100 each, situated on Dikeman, Parris, Walnut and Conover-sts., Bergen.

This property will positively be sold to close the interest of a Western Company. Title unquestionable. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

☞ Both Houses of Congress are in tolerably good working order; consequently the transaction of a portion of the legitimate business which has long been waiting their pleasure may be looked for soon. The principal subject in the Senate yesterday was the vetoed Insane Land bill, on which Senator CASS spoke for more than an hour. He favored the veto, and cordially concurred in the views expressed by the President in his Message relating to the bill. In the House, the Pacific Railroad bill was discussed again, bnt no action was taken upon it.

☞ Rumors begin to prevail again about the intention of the Slave States to dissolve the Union. If their object is simply to alarm the North, and nnder cover of that panic to push their projects of aggrandizement, they have chosen their time badly, because they will find it difficult to make anybody believe they are in earnest. If they really *are* in earnest, on the other hand, they have selected their opportunity with sagacity;—for there never was a time when they will meet with less opposition *from the North* than now.

The Scape-Goat of Reckless Officials.

Let the people get into a state of excitement;—let outsiders rage, and those who have an object to gain, make the most of the fact that we had fourteen fatal cases of Cholera reported last week, and that at Quarantine, Small-Pox abounds. Now, it is not to be denied that Cholera has visited our City this season. No ons will suspect us of the pitiably foolish policy of attempting to conceal the presence of any such pest in our community. We prefer to look the foe in the face that we may the more effectually attack it.

But cholera is coming to be a scape-goat for a great many sins of a money-loving, careless people. Filth, in certain quarters of the metropolis, poisons the air to such a degree that life is not practicable in its presence. Yet the head of the Street Department takes his salary as usual, the Mayor draws his share, contractors obtain their wages, Aldermen and Councilmen take theirs precisely as if all or any one of them had done ths work for which they are paid, to wit, kept the streets passably clean and removed intolerable nuisances. Called to account for the dereliction of duty, Mayor, Commissioner, Alderman, Councilman, Contractor, lifts up his hands to heavsn and prays that the cholera may not come. When the legitimate results of their recklessness appear, they drop their heads and solemnly murmur that the dispensation of Providence has come.

Then ship-owners, ship-masters and agents pack off upon the plague their short-comings. A few days since, with other papers, we announced that the ship *Charles Crooker* had arrived, from Liverpool the 24th of April, having had 37 deaths on her passage, by cholera. We had, indeed, a suspicion that of "cholera" the simple meaning was that so many had died. A letter from Mr. JAMES GOUOH, laying down the circumstances of the fatality, shows that, whatever the immediate cause of death may have been, it was *starvation* and unfit food that induced it. The ship was detained three days at her dock beyond the day advertised for her departure, and six days more before setting sail,—of course at the expense of a large consumption of the private stores of passengers. The number of passengers was 450. There *was no Surgeon on board*. The galley stoves could not so far accommodate them as to give opportunity to get one meal a day. Many of them eat their oatmeal half cooked; the sugar to make it palatable gave out early, and there was no salt on board. No wonder that so many died. Bnt there was nothing of contegion about it, and after eight of those who had escaped had been consigned to the Quarantine hospital, the remainder were pronounced sound and well. Now this may have been cholera, hnt it strikes us that a verdict upon their dead bodies of "Died from the avarice and abominable recklessness of shippers" would have told a truer story. And it may be that the fourteen cases reported in our City died really with cholera symptoms; but was not the recklessness of the "proper authorities" the actual cause of the fatality? Are these culprits in places too high to be reached by public sentiment? Or because they are in office are we too excuse them?

By the way, shall we ever hear from that slow and easy Committee of the Senate, that was appointed to look after the mortality at sea? We suspect that the Eastern war will be ended before their long incubatiou will be.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION ACCOUNTED FOR.—Nitrate of silver, they say, is coming to be quite an article of commerce for purposes not generally recognized. It used to be principally employed for marking linen. Then bronchitis came into repute, and nitrate of silver was in demand to cure it. It is found still later that nothing is so serviceable for dyeing the hair, and so making old men seem young, and ladies' ages uncertain, as preparations of the nitrate, and that gives it a new start. If one will notice the blue-black gloss on the boards to be met each evening in Broadway, and the same dead hues on the locks of swells along that thoroughfare, he will never wonder again why the crystal

Musical Congress.

The mammoth Orchestra is now complete, and will be occupied for the first time by the Musical Congress on Thursday morning. The doors will open at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and those who purpose attending the Congress will do well to be on hand early; for, although the concert does not commence until 7, the visitors (particularly country visitors, of whom a great number have arrived,) will flock the Palace long before that hour. Reserved seats are to be had only of Messrs. HALL & SON. They may be secured on payment of $2, or deposit of eight ordinary tickets.

With regard to the price of admission, it is worthy of remark, that the highest price charged is lower than the lowest charge of European Musical Festivels of a like exclusive character. According to the letter of Mr. BARNUM published in yesterday's paper, it was the original intention to charge one dollar and two; but after all the arrangements were entered into, it was discovered that the charter of the Association limited the admission to fifty cents, in all cases. Consequently, fifty cents is the uniform charge of admission—the extra one dollar and a half being for the accommodation of a reserved seat.

The great capacity of the building—its admirable construction for seeing and hearing—particularly for seeing and hearing such numbers as will operate on Thursday—render the fifty-cent tickets a great boon to the public, for it places this grand entertainment within the reach of all. The galleries, aisles and staircases will afford ample accommodation for thirty or forty thousand spectators. Indeed, so powerful will be the orchestra and chorus, that it is questionable whether location will be much of an object when once inside the Palace.

Our readers are by this time as well informed about the programme as ourselves. It is beyond all comparison, the finest collection of music ever heard in this country. M. JULLIEN, in selecting it, has afforded us an exposition of all the principal composers of the past century, and brings the science down to the latest moment. It is not the least noticeable feature of the programme, or of M. JULLIEN's admirable discrimination, that two native composers—Messrs. FAY and BRISTOW—are to participate in the honors, and have their works rendered in an efficient manner. Both these gentlemen are indebted to M. JULLIEN for much of their present popularity. The readiness with which he detected their ability, and willingness with which he produced their works, will be among the most pleasant remembrances of his tour.

M. JULLIEN produces a new quadrille for the occasion, called the "Fireman's Quadrille." The wonderful perception of strange sounds so admirably illustrated in the famous "Katy-did Polka," will, without doubt, be exercised successfully in this quadrille. It is, we hear, thoroughly descriptive and characteristic.

There was a very large sale of reserved seats yesterday, at Messrs. HALL & SON's. We recommend our readers to make early application; only two thousand are to be sold.

Theatrical.

WALLACK's.—On Monday evening Mrs. COWLEY's Comedy of the "Belle's Stratagem" was produced to a full house. This Comedy, like the majority of "fine old English Comedies" played here, is at least half a century behind the age, and not particularly brilliant even at that retrospection. The *Stratagem* involved is an exceedingly stupid one; the incidents all of high comedy order—intrigue and unchasteness. The character of the stereotyped calhihre: there's a meddling, officious, good-natured fellow, always getting some one into hot water; a good, doting farther, who foresees everything bnt what happens; a jealous husband; an abandoned *roué* who argues that all women are nnchaste; a coquettish girl; a noisey widow; a *tonish* lady, &c., &c.

Good acting is all that one can expect from such materials, and good acting we invariably get at Mr. WALLACK's. The character of *Doricourt*—a wooer of twenty-five—was sustained by Mr. WALLACK. It was a fine piece of artistic acting and wonderfully sustained, bnt it is nnnecessary to add that characters of snch excessive juvenility are scarcely adopted for Mr. WALLACK now. Personel appearance is everything in a character like *Doricourt*, and although Mr. WALLACK is a fine, handsome middle-aged men, there is, it must be confessed, a gravity about his features that indicates a *past* twenty-five period of life, and in consequence destroys the illusion notwithstanding all Mr. W.'s activity and grace.

The character of *Letitia Hardy* is generally considered a test one for an aspiring *comedienne*. It is neither artificial nor natural, but a mixture of the two manners, at once improbable and difficult to realize. The general imperiousness of Mrs. CONWAY's acting did not impress us with sanguine expectations of her *Letitia Hardy*, and we were in consequence the more agreeably surprised, for the character was from first to last excellently sustained. In the boydenish scene, Mrs. CONWAY diffused a rompish simplicity which fairly intoxicated the audience, and brought down thunders of applause. Indeed, we strongly suspect that the success of the comedy is to be attributed to the excellent performance of this lady.

Mr. BLAKE has an unctuous character, which of course he does justice to. Mr. LESTER as *Flutter* does the best he can for a very slender character—altogether beneath his powers.

Of the other characters we may refer to *Miss Ogle*, by Mrs. CRAMER, as excellent and subdued; while the *Mrs. Racket* of Mrs. BROUGHAM was altogether too gusty and forced.

The entertainments were for the Benefit of Mr. LESTER, and we are happy to say the house was crowded.

FREE MASONS' BANQUET AT JERSEY CITY.—Hiram Lodge, of Jersey City, will celebrate St. John's Day (June 26,) by a Festival on the evening of that day in Commercial Hall. Members of other Lodges will join them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS, &c.—We shall have ready for inspection and sale, on Friday morning, the 9th inst., a large assortment of WHITE CHINA, our own importation, from the celebrated manufactories in Vierzon, France, consisting of entire Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, damaged upon the voyage of importation by water, and which we are enabled (owing to the allowance upon insurance,) to sell at thirty per cent. less than the cost if landed in perfect order.

The China is all in good condition, neither chipped nor cracked, and affords an opportunity, which seldom offers, to secure great bargains in China Ware.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 562 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand st.—Brocade Silks at reduced prices; rich plaid, broken and block plaids; striped silks, wide and narrow stripes, choice colors, at less than cost of importation, bought at peremptory auction sales. Plain colors for mantillas and dresses, most desirable shades. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

PLEASANT AS A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IS during the heat of Summer, the enjoyment of it will be greatly increased by wearing RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS. The light, soft, elastic, and cool Summer fabric approved by all wearers. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 186 Bowery, near Grand-st.

MOURNING GOODS AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—A complete assortment of Mourning Dress Goods, Bombazines, Canton Cloths, Broche, Barege and Grenadines, Plain Barege, Lupin's manufacture; Mourning Collars and Sleeves, &c., comprising every article for mourning dresses. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

EXTREMELY LIGHT AND ELASTIC, DELIGHTfully cool and invigorating, are RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS. An examination of their excellent qualities insures a trial, and a trial secures health and enjoyment to both body and mind. JAMES E. RAY, Hosier, No. 186 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—Now is the time to throw off your heavy under-clothing and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 164 Bowery.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK AND TRAVELERS MAY find a good home by Day or Week, at No. 178 12th-st., corner of University place. Terms $1 to $1.50 per day.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

A MAGNIFICENT NORMAN-GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE AND COUNTRY SEAT AT AUCTION.—We wish our readers to remember, that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a beautiful Norman-Gothic House and 6 acres of land, situated at Claremont, near Sing Sing, N. Y. The house is entirely finished off with all the modern improvements, and in every respect is a first-class dwelling. It, with the barn, is supplied throughout by living springs in abundance, of their own natural force, and, with but trifling expense, could be constructed fountains, fish-ponds, &c. Terms of sale: 10 per cent on day of sale; $12,000 of the purchase-money can remain on hand and mortgage for five years at 7 per cent., if desired, and the remainder in 30 days, when full warranty deeds will be delivered, or good endorsed paper will be received, payable in six months, at the expiration of which time the deed will be delivered.

Title unquestionable, of which an abstract will be furnished the purchaser free of cost. Also, will be sold, at same time and place, 36 beautiful building lots, 50x100 each, situated on Dikeman, Parris, Walnut and Conover-sts., Bergen.

This property will positively be sold to close the interest of a Western Company. Title unquestionable. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

Fillibusterism and other matters in Mississippi.

The following extract of a private letter to the Editor of this paper, is from an intelligent and reliable source:

JACKSON, Miss., Sunday, June 4, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: You will, no doubt, get any important information from this quarter earlier than I could give it you; but I may as well give you the current Cuba rumors. They say, *in the barber's shop*, that Gen. QUITMAN and Staff are now in New-Orleans; that they have all the forces enlisted which they deem to be necessary; that two ships with arms and ammunition have been for some time in the Gulf, and that $700,000 have been obtained; that many merchants and wealthy men in New-Orleans, who have hitherto held aloof, now favor the enterprise and will give it their support. It had been decided, says a man who came up from New-Orleans this morning, to do nothing until $1,000,000 had been procured, and that Gen. QUITMAN and another man had about concluded to mortgage their estates to make up the sum immediately. SOULE has exceeded his instructions, no doubt, it is thought *by agreement*, in order in some way to further the plan.

You would be surprised to know how general, among the planters in Louisiana and Mississippi, is the sympathy with Russia and the hostility to England. It is the general impression that England has ulterior designs; that she would never have engaged in a war with Russia merely to protect Turkey or sustain the balance of power. Great apprehensions are had that a protracted European war will be ruinous to Southern interests, reducing the price of those staples of which the planters are sellers, and raising the cost of those of which they are purchasers.

The Cotton cr

☞ Railroad to Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and Freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ For West Point and Cornens' Dock.—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cornens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-st, opposite the Custom-House.—This Institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room till 10 o'clock P. M. The down-town office will be open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place.

TERMS—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st prox. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ Notice.—New Drug Store. St. Nicholas Hotel.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in compliance with the expressed wishes of many of their customers in the upper part of the City, they have opened a branch of their establishment at No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the utmost care and attention will be given to the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, tooth, nail and hair Brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ Diseases of the Lungs.—Drs. R. & J. HUNTER, physicians for diseases of the lungs, may be consulted daily, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock. Office, No. 323 Broadway, 2d door above 18th-st. The practice of administering medicines by inhalation, so successful in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, was introduced by Dr. R. HUNTER, several years since, and is fully explained in his work just published by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

☞ Prepare for Cholera!—Diarrhœa should be checked on its first appearance. Dr. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL is the only safe and certain specific ever discovered. It also cures dysentery, cholera morbus, bowel complaint of infants, &c., leaving the bowels perfectly natural, not costive. Price 25c and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by CUSHMAN & CO., sole proprietors of Dr. McClintock's celebrated Family Medicines, No. 129 Fulton-st.

☞ O. U. A.—The Sixth Grand Anniversary of Perry Chapter No 21, O. U. A., to be held at Kniokerbocker Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, at 7½ o'clock. The members of this Chapter, and of the Order in general, are respectfully invited to appear in regalia. By order.

J. M. ROBERTSON, Chairman.
T. CARPENTER, Secretary of Com'y.

☞ Grand Organ Exhibition.—The large Cathedral Organ lately erected in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., will be publicly exhibited on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 16th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. Mr. WM. A. KING, GEORGE W. MORGAN, and other talented Organists will perform on the occasion. Tickets of admission may be had, without charge, at the office of the subscriber. HENRY ERBEN.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $200 to $300, on monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Strawberry Festival.—The Sinking Fund Society connected with the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will give a Strawberry Festival, on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., under a Tent adjoining the Church, Carlton-av. near Myrtle-av. Tickets—for adults 50 cents, children half price, may be obtained at the store of WM. H. WILSON, Myrtle-av. near Cumberland-st., of any of the Teachers of the Sabbath School, and at the Church on the evening of the Festival.

☞ Cheap China Store.—Samuel D. Gorman, No. 120 Canal-st., is disposing of his large stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, at greatly reduced prices. Gold band and richly-decorated Dinner Sets from $50 to $125; white China do., from $30 to $40; best stone do., from $17 to $24. Also, Pressed and Cut Glassware, Lamps, Girandoles, and a large variety of Fancy Goods at equally low prices.

☞ O. U. A., Charter Oak Chapter No. 22.—There will be a regular meeting of this Chapter at their rooms, No 187 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. Bro. GEO. A. SCHAFFER is expected to address the Chapter.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS, ROCKETS, CRACKERS, AND FANCY PIECES, of every size and price, for sale by J. W. HOLBERTON, No 43 Maiden-lane, sole agent for I. G. & I. EDGE.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st. Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Colonia Headers, Jose Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a large and well-selected stock of Fireworks, Chinese Crackers, Double Headers, Rockets, Pin Wheels, Candles, Flower Pots, Torpedoes, Bine Lights, Bengolas, Roman Candles, Exhibition Pieces, Colored Fires, &c., &c., of the first quality, all of which he offers at the lowest prices

THOMAS DUNKIN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—Warranted first quality. Exhibitions supplied at short notice. Fire Crackers, Rockets, Roman Candles, Blue-Lights, Triangles, and a large variety of small works suitable for dealers. JOHN D. ROBBINS, No. 288 Washington-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. HALL'S superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by RADEAU & LOCKWOOD, 309 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS.—Wholesale, of the first quality, in every description and variety, from the best manufacturers—can be had at the wholesale Depot, No 38 Division-st., near Chatham-square. T. J. JONES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—One of the best chances ever offered for Bakers or business men. The owner wishing to retire from business will sell his Real Estate, with Baking business attached, paying over $3,000 clear profit each year, and can be increased to any extent. Cash down $5,000; balance in Bonds, Mortgages, &c. This is a case where a man unacquainted with the business can learn in two or three months to manufacture the article as it is at present. For particulars inquire of D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, 23 and 25 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.—A private Day School, having an annual income of over $1,600, will be transferred, with the fixtures, &c., to any gentleman, well recommended as an acceptable teacher, for a moderate consideration. Communications, post-paid, with real name, references, &c., addressed MARIUS TULLIUS, Box No. 2,117, New-York Post-Office, will meet with due attention.

EDITOR WANTED—To conduct a weekly newspaper and printing office, located in a rich agricultural and manufacturing district, and in one of the wealthiest counties of the State. To a man of talent, industry and practical printer the opening is one of rare advantage. The press, materials, &c., will be furnished. Address, with real name, for one week, PRINTING ASSOCIATION, No. 174 Pearl-st., N. Y.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M. to J. G. REED, Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—To extend a Brick business well established, and unusually well located. The best of City references can be given. Address BRICKMAKER, *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 8 Nassau-st., Rooms No. 20, and 22.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, a first-class super-royal Washington hand press, R. Hoe's manufacture. Apply to CHARLES J. BARTRAM, No. 102 Maiden-lane.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT.—CANTO XXXIX.

Her once DARK skin was white as drifted snow,
And CLEAR as any alabaster vase;
Even rosy sunset was the glow
That mingled with the lilies of her face;
Upon her sweet lip and majestic brow
Not one superfluous hair the eye might trace!
Her locks—which ONCE were of a fiery RED—
Now hung in JETTY tresses from her head!

NO WONDER MRS. BLACKSTONE was startled by seeing this lovely creature; for HE was not aware that GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP had removed her Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sallowness, Redness, Roughness, Chaps, Cracks, Chafes, &c.! GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE had brought the "rosy sunset glow" to her pale cheeks! GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE had eradicated the superfluous hair from her lip and brow! GOURAUD'S HAIR DYE had transformed her "fiery red locks" into "jetty tresses;" in short, to Dr. F. GOURAUD (whose only depôt is at No. 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway,) she was indebted for her transcendent beauty! Sold by Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

FUEL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Proposals will be received at the BOARD OF EDUCATION until the 20th day of June instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Schools under the direction of the Board of Education with about 1,250 tons of the best quality of White Ash Coal of 2,240 lbs to the ton, and also with 1,100 tons of the best quality Sealing Oak Wood, and 200 cords of Virginia Pine. Each bid must state the mine or locality from which the coal will be furnished, and the price of the furnace-size and of the stove size separately. The coal to be delivered at the various School-Houses and stowed away in such quantities as may be required. The proposals are vested to state the price per cord of the Oak and also of the Pine, delivered in the yards, and also the price per cut for sawing, splitting and piling. All the fuel must be delivered before the first day of October.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1854.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid toned, new rosewood piano-forte, made expressly for and owned by a Professor of music, fully warranted by the maker, must be disposed of even at a great sacrifice. A second hand piano taken in exchange. Please call or address A. WEBER, No. 109 West Broadway, near White, up stairs.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A private family requiring a house in a desirable location, say between 14th and 23d-sts. and Lexington and 6th-avs., desirous of renting part of the same, may hear of an unexceptionable tenant (gentleman and wife) by addressing W. H., *Times* office.

HOUSE WANTED.—To hire or purchase in the city of Brooklyn, not more than five or ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a neat two or three-story dwelling house, with from 15 to 20 feet front. Neighborhood desired, of the other of Pike-street. Address BROOKLYN, at the office of this paper.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK.—Wanted to purchase. Apply to JOHNSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 2 Broadway.

A FIRST-RATE WAITER—A second hand butler, from the country preferred. Apply to ANDREWS & [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a first-class cook; understands baking in all its branches; also, a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 244 West 18th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 64 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Protestant girls. One as first-class cook, washer and ironer; the other for general house work. Would go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at Mrs. MANNING'S Select Registry Office, No. 259 7th-av. near 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and nurse by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young girl wishes a situation to do general housework in a private family, in city or country. Can be seen for Monday and Tuesday. Inquire at No. 83 Grand-st., near the ferry. She has the best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and accomplished English woman, in a private family. Is a good cook. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. The best of references given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 196 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER—By a graduate of a New-England College, a thorough scholar and experienced teacher. A situation in a classical school preferred. The best reference can be given. Address box No. 37, JOHNSON, Vermont.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, by a respectable girl, who is honest, capable, and good tempered, and can be seen at her present employer's—No. 92 Lexington-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as situation as cook and good washer and ironer, and can give good City reference. Can be seen at cor. 29th-st. and 7th-av., at Keany's store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 79 Fulton-av., corner of Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American girl to go with a lady who intends to travel, or to take care of children. Call at No. 82 North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an intelligent young woman, at plain sewing and chamberwork, or as plain cook; with good reference. Can be seen at No. 41 Troy-st., near 4th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter, in the same family. Call at No. 26 Amity-st., opposite Willow-st., Brooklyn, in back basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a Yankee-notion, silk or general dry-goods store, by a young man satisfactorily recommended. Apply at No. 28 Pine-st.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st., A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS.—Families can obtain the best servants of every description, for City or country, at FERRE'S Domestic Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway, two blocks above City Hall Park.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.—The American and Foreign Emigrant Protective Employment Society is successfully carrying out an important reform in reference to the hire of domestics. Housekeepers will do well to apply to the Society's offices, Nos. 130 9th-st., and 27 Greenwich-st. A number of excellent domestics can now be obtained.

WET NURSE.—Situation wanted by a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can come well recommended for a first-class situation. A line addressed to Mrs. FINNYAN, No. 95 (old No. 101,) Madison-st., will receive immediate attention.

MUSIC, DRAWING AND PAINTING IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.—A few young ladies desirous of improvement in the above, can receive lessons from a lady teacher, on moderate terms, by immediate application at No 39 Marion-st., above Spring.

PLASTERERS WANTED.—All members of the O. P. Benevolent Society are requested to attend at their Lodge-room, corner of 27th-st. and 6th-av., on THURSDAY, June 15th inst., on business of importance. By order of the Committee.

MICHAEL O'NEILLE, Secretary.

FLAX-HACKLERS WANTED.—Employment for one or two hands at Lambertville Flax Mill. Men with families preferred. Apply to JAMES FRENCHE, No. 51 Pine-st.

CHORISTER WANTED.—For the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts. (Rev. John Thompson's.) Apply to JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

BOY WANTED.—One writing a good quick hand, correct at figures, and who resides with his parents, to assist in office, and run on errands. Salary $50 first year. Apply to KINSLEY & DARLING, Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To assist in a retail drug-store. He will have an abundance of time to pursue the study of medicine. Address M. D., *Times* office.

TRUNK MAKER WANTED—One to sell and manufacture trunks. Apply to C. FRANCIS, No. 39 Bowery.

TO DRUGGISTS—Wanted, by a young man, a situation in a Wholesale Drug Store; have had nearly five years experience. No objections to go South. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Directly on "Brooklyn Heights," overlooking the Bay and Harbor. There is no location in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, more desirable. The house is in excellent order, with modern improvements, and is newly opened. Families or single gentlemen accommodated with full or partial board. Terms moderate. Boardars taken by the day, week, or for the season. MRS BERTRAND, No. 120 Columbia-st., within three minutes' walk of Montague Ferry.

BOARDING.—The new Collins Hotel, foot of Canal-st., has been enlarged, and will let suites, parlors and single rooms on most reasonable terms for the Summer months. This house fronts the river, and very cool during the warm weather directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with breakfast and tea, (dinner on Sundays,) and handsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house in West 14th-st. Address H. W., Box No. 2,713 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 8th-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without breakfast and tea and dinner Sunday—for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 5 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—Two large and handsomely-furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 61 Amity-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the summer months, will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats for Oroton and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen-Cove.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within two minutes' walk from the Fulton and Catharine ferries. A gentleman and his wife can obtain a pleasant second floor front room, with board, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board, at 82 at eligibly located house No. 17 Front-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young gentlemen are desirous of obtaining board in a private family and pleasant location in Brooklyn, near the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address J. W. C., *Times* office.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For the Summer, by a French lady, in a private family where but few boarders are taken. A situation near the water and convenient of access preferred. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address H. I. M., office of this paper.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Families or single gentlemen can have good board, during the Summer, at a commodious farm house, situated in Newcastle, Westchester County, 25 miles from the City. Cars pass several times during the day. For particulars inquire at No. 261 7th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—For families without children, 12 miles from the City Hall by Harlem Railroad. Can communicate with the City 14 times every day. Address MARY BRIGGS, Williams' Bridge Post-Office, New-York.

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME—To the Boarding-House Registry, where boarders are sent to any part of the City or Country free of charge. Boarding-house keepers and private families are respectfully invited to call at the office, American Bible House, No. 13 Astor-place, between 3d and 4th-avs.

WILLIAM H. LAWS, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady. Also, an unfurnished large first-floor front parlor. Full or partial board if wanted. No. 41 Carmine-st., continuation of 6th-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 230 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on moderate terms. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET—Pleasant rooms to let, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 351 Hudson-st.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE—A romantic building-site of ten acres, perfectly level, lying upon the banks of a river leading into Long Island Sound, two miles distant. The property is one hour's ride from this City, by New-Haven railroad, and one mile from the depôt. Oysters and fish are abundant, as the tide ebbs and flows upon the banks of the property. Price low, and terms of payment liberal. For further particulars, send address to Box No. 765, New-York Post-Office.

SHIP HUSSAR.—The clipper ship Hussar, 30 days from Liverpool, with 500 pieces of splendid new patterns Brussels, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs and Table Covers to match, for HILAH ANDERSON, No. 39 Bowery. The first shipment to the Western trade, in consequence of the recent fire in Pearl-st. GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Pearl-st., and 61 West Houston-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORKS.

By arrangement with them, Messrs. the Publishers have received an advance copy, so that the work is issued here at the same time as in England. In confidence are the Publishers of the great popularity of this inimitable work that they have issued a first edition of 10,000 copies.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Press so far as heard from speak of the work in the highest terms.

From the New-York Herald.

"Flora Lindsay" is the title of another of those vigorously-drawn, graphic, and, in their general tone and treatment, almost masculine sketches of life which have won for Mrs. MOODIE such extensive popularity. She has the talent of seizing upon and throwing into bold relief all those minute shades of character which go to make up a broad and effective picture. Her tales of emigrant life are for that reason the most correct and humorous delineations of squatter manners and customs that have as yet been presented to us. There is so much truth and actuality about them that we almost feel, in reading them, as if we were ourselves actors in the scenes described. Mrs. MOODIE'S present work, although possessing a different sort of interest, is fully equal in conception and execution to her previous efforts. The Publishers are DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

From the Sunday Times.

"It is an autobiography, under an assumed name, and details the motives which induced the authoress to emigrate to Canada, and upon which change of residence was founded that entertaining work "Roughing it in the Bush." The present volume is even more agreeable than her Life in the Bush, and details in a spirited and charming manner the circumstances attending her emigration to America, and the scenes which came under her observation during that time. This is Mrs. Moodie's forte. If the publishers have not issued a large edition, they will not be able to supply the demand."

From the New-York Day Book.

"The scenes are detailed with clearness and power; the descriptions are vivid and powerful, and through the whole there runs a quiet vein of humor which is a distinguishing feature in all of Mrs Moodie's writings. We cannot recommend to our readers a more entertaining book—one so entirely unexceptionable in every respect, or one which will afford them more agreeable reading or amusement."

From the British, Toronto, Canada.

"This new work of Mrs. Moodie is a truly delightful one. * * * In this line of truthful and simple description Mrs. Moodie has no equal. * * * Mrs. M. is eminently a popular writer, racy and graphic in her style, and whatever comes from her pen is sought for with avidity. Dewitt & Devenport, Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st."

From the Sunday Courier.

"Some of the episodes in this book are full of the tenderest pathos and most exquisite touches of nature; and we should be puzzled to name a work of fiction which contains so much vivacious writing, such marked contrasts of character, and so much variety, liveliness and movement as are contained in "Flora Lindsay." We have no intention of making any invidious or disparaging comparisons,—but if it is book does not have a more extended circulation than certain productions of literary ladies which have gone off like hot cakes, we shall be greatly disappointed, and be compelled to have a poorer opinion of public taste than we are willing to entertain at present."

From the Transcript, Portland, Me.

"The book is very fascinating."

From the True Democrat, New-York.

"This work is characterized by the beautiful, simple and truthful style and quiet humor which made her previous volumes welcome. Her descriptive powers are fresh, and her characters natural; and her works will be seized with avidity by the lovers of the instructive and amusing."

From the Chenango Union, New-York

"The book is full of thrilling passages."

DEWITT & DAVENPORT,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau st.

THE WIDE AWAKE—No. 4 for this week will be ready TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, June 15, price 1 cent. It has its eyes open on every topic of interest and will look right straight through them, taking particular care to have a sharp glance at the proceedings of the Aldermen. In addition to this latter feature

"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on HORRIBLE HYPOCRISY!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on GRAVE ROBBING!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on SYMPATHY FOR THE FIENDS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on BEGGING A TRADE!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on APING FOREIGN FASHIONS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on OBSCENE ADVERTISING!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on BLOWING! (not our own)
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on THE PUBLIC PURSE!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on GENTEEL BEGGING!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on WIFE AND SPENDTHRIFT!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on A MUSICAL CONGRESS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on STUPID ADVICE!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on A CASE OF CONSCIENCE!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on PHILLOBPHY IN THE SUDS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on PERIODICAL LITERATURE!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on RETURNED VOLUNTEERS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on OH, DEAR!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on A BAND OF BROTHERS!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on REVOLUTIONARY GOLD!
"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on A MULTITUDE OF OTHER THINGS!

"The Wide Awake" for this week has its eyes open on ITS OWN PRICE—ONE AMERICAN CENT!

Agents, Newsmen, and all others, who wish to be supplied with THE WIDE AWAKE in time, must send their orders in at an early date, as the supply last week fell far short of the demand, in consequence of the neglect of purchasers to send in their orders until the last moment. Boys must be "wide awke," as well as Publishers. Office, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

FRANK FORESTER'S NEW BOOK.—PERSONS AND PLACES, FROM THE HISTORIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, author of "The Captains of the Old Republics," "Cavaliers in England," "Marmaduke Wyvil," "Oliver Cromwell," "The Roman Traitor," &c. 12mo., muslin, $1 25. Now ready, by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

These sketches are well written, are true to historic reality.—*Boston Atlas.*

A pleasant book * * Their truthful pictures of the olden time will, we think, be more interesting and more profitable reading than the thousand frothy tales manufactured for daily consumption by the writers for mere money.—*Baltimore Republican.*

Herbert is so well known and so well liked for his ability in story-telling, that we have only to say that such a book is, to insure a rapid and large sale of it.—*New-York Day Book.*

An extremely interesting work * * The general facts in these delineations are true, but mingled with what the author knows, or supposes to be, the sentiments and opinions, manners and customs of the various personages about whom he writes.—*Baltimore American.*

It is one of the best of the author's productions, and one which will be read with great pleasure and profit, for while it interests the fancy, it stores the mind with valuable and accurate historical information.—*Newport Daily News.*

Charming pictures of the romance of history, penned by an unprejudiced mind.—*New-York Commercial Guide.*

A series of interesting sketches * * From the ready and accomplished pen of Henry Wm. Herbert, who is amply qualified to discharge such a task agreeably and properly.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The brilliant author could scarcely have selected subjects more fitted for his well-known style than the stories of "Margaret of Anjou," "Lady Alice," or "Joan of Arc"—*Albany Argus.*

Mr. Herbert's fluent and vigorous pen has never been better employed than upon the handsomely got up volume for which we predict an extensive sale * * No library can be complete without this charming work.—*Boston Dispatch.*

* * We most earnestly recommend parents to place this admirable volume in the hands of their children, as it cannot fail at once to entertain and instruct.—*New-York Reveille.*

It is an exceedingly valuable and entertaining historic work.—*New-Orleans paper.*

* * A series of sketches of historic personages * * around whom the graceful and vigorous pen of Mr. Herbert has thrown fresh interest and attraction.—*New-York Evening Mirror.*

POPULAR BOOK.—AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HUGH MILLER. 4,500 copies in four weeks. New edition now ready. MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS; or, THE STORY OF MY EDUCATION. By HUGH MILLER. With an elegant portrait. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

This is a personal narrative of an interesting and instinctive character, concerning one of the most remarkable men of the age. It has attracted attention among the lovers of good reading in all directions, and the demand is constantly increasing.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It points out the way by which the young of all classes, and particularly the working classes, may obtain knowledge, acquire distinction, and leave their mark upon the age in which they live. It shows the power of perseverance; that mountain obstacles yield before it, and its patient continued exercise, is sure to yield success."—*Times, Troy, N. Y.*

"It is a book of the most genial spirit of humor, and yet of earnestness—by one who has understood far better than most men that life is a school, and nature always a fresh study. It is a book that may profit all classes, by giving new ideas and new facts, and it cannot fail of pleasing every reader."—*New-York Mirror.*

"The author is endowed with two great gifts, the power of observance, and the faculty of retaining unimpaired his vivid impressions. His love of nature has brought him into communion, not only with its animated creatures, but with the silent monuments on which he has inscribed his claim to fame."—*Albany Atlas.*

"The author is one of the 'characteristic men of the age.' Everything connected with him, or with any portion of his history, possesses an interest of a peculiar kind. His life presents many of the attractions that are commonly supposed to belong to the region of romance."—*Southern Presbyterian, Charleston.*

Published by GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

For sale by all Booksellers.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS FOR SALE BY EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway, below 4th-st.

DESIGNS FOR TOMBS AND CENOTAPHS. Price $1 50.
HEATHFIELD'S ESSAYS ON TAXATION. Gold Discovered; Liquidation of the Public Debt, &c. Price $1.
ALISON'S PRINCIPLES OF POPULATION AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH HUMAN HAPPINESS. 2 vols. Price $4.
ARCHITECTURE OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Price $6.
DICTIONARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS.
DICTIONARY OF ARMY AND NAVY TECHNICALITIES.
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS (English.)
ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
HISTORY OF BRITISH ZOOPHYTES.
BELL ON THE HAND. Being one in the Bridgewater Series.
STEWART'S DICTIONARY OF ARCHITECTURE. 3 vols. Half calf.
URE'S UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.
Always on hand, with numerous other rare and important Scientific Works

EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR JULY, 1854, NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

I. Napoleon III. and Augustus Cæsar.,
II. Political Philosophy of South Carolina.
III. African Colonization.
IV. Napoleon Bonaparte and Sir Hudson Lowe.
V. What is our Government.
VI. Necessity of the Classics.
VII. Les Savannes, by L'ABBE ROQUETTE.
VIII. Passion Flowers of Poetry.
IX. South Carolina Military Academies.
X. Butters' Analogy.
XI. Banks and Banking.
XII. Critical Notices.

Terms, $5 per annum. CHAS. B. NORTON, Agent, No. 71 Chambers-st., New-York.

THE INFANT OF THE MONTHLIES.—PUBLISHED TO-DAY—YOUNG AMERICA; OR THE CHILD OF THE ORDER—A Native American Anti-Jesuit Monthly Magazine. It advocates American principles and American men, and is opposed to foreign and European Catholic influence under any form. It will be sold at 12½ cts. per single number, or (to subscribers) at $1 per annum, if paid in advance. For sale by all the principal booksellers and periodical dealers throughout the country. A liberal discount to the trade. Communications and subscriptions to be addressed to the Editor, CHARLES EDWARD WHITE, No. 61 West Houston-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LAFAYETTE AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.—By Alexander Laurie, Commissioner for U. S. being Forty-one Years a Captive in the Dungeons of Olmutz, Austria, A. D. 1795-1. With several sketches of Lafayette's visit to America in 1824. Price $1 25.

"One of the most thrilling tales of the fireside and hair-breadth escapes, with the touching and interesting style of the narrative, and the manly good sense of the author."—*Ohio State Journal.*

"A work of solid, sterling merit, full of useful information."—*Daily Times.*

"Gen. Foote has given to the world a fund of historical matter, both interesting and important."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

"The most valuable work on Africa which has appeared during the present century, containing as it does an almost incredible amount of curious and interesting information."

[*Philadelphia Daily News.*

"The contents of the volume, honorable alike to the head and heart of the author, are peculiarly valuable at this time."—*American Courier.*

"A truly valuable work. The author enjoyed rare opportunities for the collection of valuable information relating to African nations, the physical geography of the country, its climate, geology, &c."—*Stamford Advocate.*

"This work supplies a want long felt. It contains a large amount of valuable information, worthy of implicit credit."

[*Courier and Enquirer.*

"Throughout the book it is quite apparent that the author is a Christian as well as an observing man in matters of the world."—*Presbyterian.*

II. THE GREAT AMERICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New-Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, in the years 1850, '51, '52 and '53: Connected with the Mexican Boundary Commission. By JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT, United States Commissioner during that period. With very numerous Illustrations and a Map. Complete in 2 vols., 8vo., of 500 pages each. Handsomely printed in bold type on extra fine paper. Price $5, cloth.

"An itinerary replete with interesting and valuable information."—*National Intelligencer.*

"A standard acquisition to the geographical literature of the country."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"Contains passages of deep interest that would add to the value of any romance."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

III. LIFE IN ABYSSINIA. Being the Personal Narrative of an Englishman long resident in that country. By MANSFIELD PARKYNS, Esq. With Illustrations. 2 vols. 12mo. Price $2 50, cloth.

"Of one thing we are convinced, and that is that few that take up 'Life in Abyssinia,' will lay it down without reading it through, and without exclaiming when they come to the end, 'What an amusing book this is, and what a agreeable savage is Mansfield Parkyns."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"Since the appearance of 'Typee and Omoo,' we have seen no more agreeable volume of travels than those of Mr. Mansfield Parkyns."—*Evening Post.*

THE FIREMAN'S QUADRILLE—Composed expressly for this occasion, as a Companion to the "American Quadrille." By M. JULLIEN.

DESCRIPTION.—The first, second, third and fourth figures of the Quadrille, are descriptive of the Annual Parade; the City is alive with the brilliant scene—the gaily decorated engines and hose carts excite universal attention. The unanimated pause and reviver, preceded by their military bands—now heard in the distance—now close at hand—the merry quick-step—the stately march—the sprightly fife and drum—waking the surrounding echoes and then dying away, as the several companies recede from view.

The fifth figure pictures the approach of night—the mantle of darkness falls by degrees on the busy hum of the City is subsiding. It is night, and the good genius of New-York hovers o'er it, carrying heavenwards the orisons of those now about to rest after the fatigues of the day—not a sound is heard—perfect silence reigns—when "The Fire Fiend," sweeping onward through the night, breathes destruction around, whilst the unsuspecting slumber: suddenly a shower of sparks glitter in the air, and awake the vigilance of the night watch; whilst in the

To London..... 8,099 | To Wales..... 13,747
To Liverpool..24,235 18,522 | To Brit. Prov..... 8,276

Rye is inactive, and said to be worth no more than $1 20 ₩ bushel, though we know that the stock in market is small, and many holders decline to take anything less than $1 25 for a prime lot, delivered. A retail sale of four-rowed Barley was reported at $1 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are procurable at 55c.@58c. ₩ bushel. Corn is plentier and cheaper, yet is not actively inquired for. The day's operations amount to 41,000 bushels at 75c.@79c. for unsound; 79c.@82c. for mixed Western; 83c.@84c. for old yellow do.; and 86c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE records as follows, the Corn clearances from New-York, from June 5 to June 10, inclusive.

	Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.		Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.
To London.....	10,564		To W. Indies..	523	2,199
To Liverpool.	33,693	205,296	To S. America.	400	3,700
To Queenst'n	1,918	47,349	To Brit. Prov..	3,770	13,350
To Cork.....		9,650			

GROCERIES—Are still devoid of animation. The day's sales do not exceed 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at $14.; 180 bags Rio do. at $10 62½@$10 75; 1,700 do. do., (by auction), at $8 50@11 37½—average, $9 92; 60 Maracaibo do. at 9½c. ₩ lb. 150 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses at 21c.@23c. ₩ gallon. 250 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4c.@4½c.; 200 Cuba do. at 4½c.@5c.; 1,000 do. do., in bond, for export, on private terms; 50 Porto Rico do. at 5c.@5½c.; 350 boxes brown Havana do. at 4½c.@5½c., and 60 White do. do. at 7c. ₩ lb.

HAY—About 1,000 bales River were purchased at 70c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 27 bales last year's crop sold at 28c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is still held above the views of buyers at 87½ for common, and $1 35 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

NAILS—Cut remain in good demand at 4½c.@5c. ₩ lb. cash and short credit. The stock continues moderate, and it is not apt to increase much, as the consumption more than equals the production. Hence, the confidence of holders.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice under the head of whale, sperm, or olive. Some 7,500 gallons Linseed were obtained at 80c.@82c. ₩ gallon.

LARD—Is dull and almost nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any improvement. The days sales embrace 1,300 bbls. at $13 12½ for Mess, and $11 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cutmeats have not varied. 190 pkgs. were disposed of at yesterday's prices. Lard is moderately active and firm. The day's business includes 200 bbls. fair to prime, at 9c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in very light supply and good request at rising rates. There is no Prime in the market. The day's transactions in Mess consist of 275 bbls. at $11@$13 for Country; $15½@$15¾ for City; and $15½@$16, for repacked Chicago, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is held at $24@$27, ₩ tierce, without sales. Beef Hams are retailing at $19@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is rather quiet at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c.@18c. for Western New-York, and 19c.@21c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese is also inactive, at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—There have been 125 tres. common to very good sold within the last two days at $3 50@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

WHISKEY.—Sales were reported of 600 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, at 27½c.@28c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather brisker to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 bales compressed Cotton, at ½d.; 50 bales Sea Island do. at 3-16d. ₩ lb; 20,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d., in bulk and bags, ₩ bushel; with 250 bbls. Lard at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, there were taken 400 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₩ lb. For London, we heard of no direct shipments. For Havre, there were engaged 2,000 bales Cotton at ⅛c. ₩ lb. For Bremen, there were taken 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₩ lb., and 300 hhds. Sugar at 15s. Australia and California freighis were unchanged. The latest charters were:—A vessel to load with Tobacco at City Point, Va., for Marseilles, at 38s., and to return to New-York at a round enum. not published; a vessel from Quebec to London, at £7 10s.; a vessel, with Cotton, from Mobile to Havre, at 1¼c. ₩ lb.; another, with deals from St. John's for London, at £6 5s.; and three or four additional vessels, with deals from the British Provinces for English ports, in some cases on easier terms.

A student in the Princeton (N. J.) Seminary, named William Crapster, says the *Courier*, became a Unitarian during his studies, and was not allowed to graduate with the last class.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN. McNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.,) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imp't's and Job.)9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Mi Hinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER. (late William Nenstaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)....48 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manu. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man's) 97 William-st

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.....29 Perk-row, opposite Astor House

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st
JOHN W. RITCH.....643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st

Agricultural Warehouse.
B. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER E. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture.) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Cream Soap.
COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....234 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye....333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st

Bead and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)...51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT. (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 76 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
BOBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE.....568 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer). 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames,
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...123 Eighth-st. and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulated Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO.(Manufacturers).....136 William-st.

Mahogany.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 99 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZORAUM & CO. (Importers).....37 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. HATE (Importer and Manuf.)....25 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.
REYNOLDS & DEVOE.....169 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Chff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & HARTOW.....161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS....159 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. and Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 589 Broadway

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 307 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....363 Washington-st
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....175 Washington, and 344 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....42 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufacturers)...51 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the principal and most widely circulated newspapers of the United States and Canada, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise extensively at the very lowest rates, and always keep their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 13.

$500	Indiana State Fives.	100	
2000	California 7's '78....	84	
1000	Erie Income Bonds.	97	
2000	Erie Convt. Bds. '71	83	
4000	Hud. Convt. Bonds.	84½	
2000	Hud. R. 1st Mte. Bds	102½	
2000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds	85½	
100	Mechanics Bank.....	145	
34	Bank of America.....	109½	
5	do.....	109	
46	Continental Bank....	104½	
150	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	7	
100	Pacific Co.....	80	24½
200	Penn. Coal Co....	500	104½
30	do.....		104
100	Cumberland Coal Co.		36½
100	do.....	560	37
100	do.....	560	36¾
50	Bruns City L. Co.	560	4
200	do.....	510	3½
100	Nic. Transit Co..	510	27
500	do.....		27½
100	do.....	51w	27½
100	do.....	560	27½
100	do.....	510	27½
100	do.....	590	28
100	do.....	560	28
200	do.....	560	27½
50	do.....		27½
50	do.....	516	27½
200	Potomac Cop. Co.	530	2½
100	Am. White Zinc.....		½
200	McCulloch Gold..	590	4½
300	Harlem Railroad....		47
500	do.....	560	47½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$2,400 Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Coupon 7s..... 65
2,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad first M. 10s..... 86
4,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. 1st M. 7s. 61
5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7s..... 76
15,000 Ohio Junction Railroad 7s..... 40
40 shares East River Fire Insurance Company..... 80
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company..... 90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	California 7s, '70. ..	84½	
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.c	76½	
3,000	Erie Income Bds..	87	
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R..	85½	
150	Canton Company....	24½	
100	Nic. Transit Co..	560	27
100	do.....		27
25	do.....	53	27
100	do.....	53	27
50	Bruns. City Land Co.		3
150	Penn. Coal Co....	560	104
200	do.....	518	36½
100	do.....	590	37
100	do.....		36½
100	Gold Hill Mine.....		3½
5	Mich. South'n R. R..	119	
50	N. Y. Central R. R..	102½	
225	do.....	102½	
50	do.....	560	102½
50	do.....	560	102½
50	do.....	560	102½
700	Erie Railroad.....	560	68
100	do.....	530	68½
1250	do.....	c	68
100	do.....	530	68½
100	do.....	560	68½
200	do.....	510	68
200	do.....	530	68
150	do.....	560	68½
15	Norwich & Wor. R.R.		55
18	Stonington Railroad..		70
100	do.....		69½
280	Reading Railroad.....		77½
1000	do.....		77½
100	do.....	55	77½
100	do.....	560	77½
200	Long Island R. R.....		27½
450	Hudson River R. R....		64½
100	do.....	560	64½
350	do.....		64½
25	do.....		64½
7	N. Y. & N. Hav. R.R.		87
29	Mad. & Ind. R. R....		41
65	Mich. Central R. R...		100
5	Mich. Southern R R..		119
10	Sixth-avenue R. R....		81
18	Cleve. & Pitts R. R..		70½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	560	91
10	Clev., C. & Cin. R. R.		116½

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, June 13—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Are unchanged. 100 bbls. brought $5 75 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—American yellow is in fair demand at 29c.@29½c., but being scarce, is held at 29½c.@30c. ₩ lb., cash.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at enhanced prices since the *Pacific's* news appeared in our columns. Yesterday and to-day very large sales were effected, but the particulars of the transactions could not be ascertained. Enough is known, however, to show that the articles is about ½c. ₩ lb. dearer. We may therefore quote middling, *equal to the Liverpool standard*, at 9c. for Uplands, and 9½c. for Mobile and New-Orleans, ₩ lb., with other kinds at proportionate rates. The sales effected during the week ending with the 10th inst., comprised 11,000 bales, including 7,800 for export.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue quite dull and heavy, with an eagerness upon the part of owners to sell their stocks, while there existed an indisposition among buyers to operate with freedom, those anticipating a further material decline in the value of most descriptions. The day's business consists of only 5,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Superfine, ₩ bbl.....	$6 87½	@$7 25
Superfine, No. 2.....	7 37½	@ 7 75
Shipper Extra.....	7 62½	@ 7 87½
Shipper Extra, Round Hoop.....	8 00	@ 8 18½
State, straight brands.....	8 25	@ 8 37½
Fancies Extra.....	8 50	@ 8 62½
Western Mixed do.....	8 25	@ 8 37½
Michigan and Indiana do do do.....	8 37½	@ 8 50
Extra Michigan.....	8 62½	@ 8 75
Common to good Ohio.....	8 25	@ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 25	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio.....	8 87½	@ 9 12
Extra Ohio.....	9 62½	@10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 50	@10 75
Extra Genesee.....	9 25	@10 00
Extra Brands.....	10 00	@12 00

Canadian is without essential change. Southern is heavy, active and on the decline. 1,000 bbls. were procured at 9½@9¾ for fancies and $9 50@$10 for family, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered. Mr. DE LUZE records as follows, the Wheat Flour Clearances from New-York, from June 5 to June 10, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bbls.	weeks.		Two Prev. bbls.	weeks.
To London.....	2,630	3,515	To West Indies..	756	1,493
To Liverpool.....		4,084	To South Am..	1,790	2,073
To Glasgow.....		200	To Rio Grande..	1,000	
To Brit. Prov..	2,605	13,090	To Matanzas.....		100

FRUIT—Sales of 750 boxes Bunch Raisins transpired to-day, at $4 87½@$4 65 ₩ box.

GRAIN.—Wheat remains quiet. The scanty supply

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET—For 6 or 12 months, the large mansion house, out buildings and block of ground, between 149th and 150th sts., 7 h and 8th-avs. Location healthy and scenery delightful. The land is cultivated and contains fruit trees and grape vines in abundance. The Eighth-av. Railroad will pass the property very soon. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st.; E. BUTLER, Shoe and Leather Bank; or J. WARD, Jr., corner 124th-st. and 8th-av.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—A house and about two acres of land at Blackrock Harbor, (Conn.) two miles from Bridgeport, where all the New-Haven trains stop. The house is good size, two story, with the requisite outbuildings The property is pleasantly located on the water, with good fishing and bathing grounds directly in the neighborhood. In order to close an estate the place will be sold a bargain. Inquire on the premises, or of J. W HOLBERTON, No. 42 Maiden Lane.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hoboken, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both price and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence, about four miles from Hoboken and Jersey City ferries, on a beautiful elevation, within 200 yards of the Hackensack River, and within a few rods of the new Hackensack Plank-road. The house is built in modern style, with marble mantels, and contains 17 rooms; size 25 by 56 feet. Price of house, with 4 lots of ground, (100 feet square,) $2,500. The house is in first-rate order, and is admirably situated for a Summer boarding-house. The property is worth 1,000 more than the price charged. More lots can be purchased with the house, if desired, on very moderate terms. Apply to THORN & OWEN, No. 414 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CT.—A modern-built house, containing eighteen large finished rooms, with or without the furniture, with immediate possession. Is in complete order, centrally and very desirably located, convenient to the City, seabathing, &c., and the village noted for health and pleasantness. Is well calculated for a public house or private residence. Barn, 30 by 40 feet. Also 20 acres of land, if desired. Price of house and improvements, $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. KNAPP, No. 34 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN—An elegant house, lately built with two heat. rooms, and filled up with brick, 2 miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a cow, a horse and carriage &c. For further particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 25 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, large dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine country seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHAS. B. HART, No. 51 William-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage house and 4 lots and out-houses, situated at Mott Haven, Westchester County, on the Boston Post-road, about 3 minutes' walk from the cars and stages. The place is well stocked with fruit trees, and has on the rear of the lot a building 25x75. For particulars apply to L. ELTING, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York, or to ABRAHAM WESTERVELT, on the premises.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Known as Oakwood Hill, on the east side of the Passaic River, three miles north of Newark and eight miles from New-York by an excellent Macadamized road. The house stands on a commanding elevation overlooking the river and valley of the Passaic, in a lawn of about nine acres studded with several hundred full-grown forest trees of various sorts. It is large and commodious, 50 feet front, and 3 stories high, thoroughly built and in excellent order—containing besides parlor, library, dining-room, pantries, &c., on the 1st floor, 13 rooms on the second and third floors, many of them of large size. Outbuildings of every sort: ice-house, (filled,) laundry, gardener's house, stables, grainery, fowl-house, &c. There are about 50 acres of land attached to the place, brought at great expense to a high state of fertility. An orchard containing 2 varieties of the choicest apples. A garden of four acres stocked with every variety of the choicest fruits. The whole above of the Passaic, above and below this place, is occupied with beautiful country residences, and the society is of the choicest kind. Altogether it is one of the most desirable places for one who desires a beautiful country residence within an hour of New-York. Price moderate. Terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., E. M. ATWATER, McDougal-st., near corner Houston, or of the subscriber on the premises, C. S. HENRY.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The country seat of the late Jabiel Jagger, having been surveyed and mapped, is now offered for sale in lots to suit applicants, at moderate prices and on accommodating terms of payment. It is most eligibly situated within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing, affording a rare opportunity for procuring villa sites. Finishing, with her social advantages, her seminaries of learning, her gardens, and very desirable rural and retired country retreat, or for a gentleman doing business in the City of New-York, is too well known to require comment. The completion of the Flushing Railroad brings it within a few minutes of New-York City. For further particulars, and inspection of maps of the property, apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York; WALTER WOOD, No. 56 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD, or JOSEPH HARRIS KING, of Flushing, L. I.

SUPERIOR COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for City property—in the picturesque village of Fleshbush, three miles from the Fulton Ferry, on the Flushing Railroad, and just outside the Brooklyn city limits. One of the handsomest places in the country, consisting of a splendid mansion, with office building, and twenty five acres of land, tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and pasture, and adorned with walks, bowers, statuary, fountain, conservatory and shade and fruit trees in great variety. For salubrity and beauty of situation, it cannot be surpassed. To a retired gentleman of refined taste, and an admirer of the beautiful in nature and art, it is replete with all that could be desired by the most fastidious. To a man doing business in the City it affords at once a country and town residence—only three miles distance, and on an avenue on which there is a city railroad about to be constructed, and which will be lighted with gas within a short distance of the premises. To a speculator this property presents strong inducements—easy of access—fronting on two streets, and in a populous village, which must immediately be absorbed in Brooklyn, without any expense of grading, to be laid out in city lots, and sold readily at remunerative prices. To be appreciated, it must be seen and examined. Title good and terms liberal. Apply to J. J. BOLEN, No. 170 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Twelve miles from the City Hall.—The homestead, barns, stables, sheds, and ice-house; an excellent garden, and 14 acres of land (or more if desired,) the residence of Peter Valentine, Esq., at Fordham, within five minutes walk of the Harlem railroad depôt. The buildings are surrounded by a large number of the best bearing fruit trees—consisting of cherry, apple, plumb, and apricot of the growth of from 10 to 25 years. The buildings are convenient, and in good order and no residence in Westchester County is more healthy—better shaded by trees and shrubbery, or supplied with water Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st, or of the subscriber at the office opposite the Fordham depôt, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. JOHN BUSSING.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises some of the most beautiful villa sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores, churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.
JOHN BUSSING.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—$7,000.—The premises offered being the residence of the late William Leggett, Esq., consisting of a large two story double house with piazza front and rear, a kitchen attached, two out-houses, all built in the best manner, with carriage house and stable. The grounds consist of nearly three acres of land, handsomely laid out with walks and trees, and a good garden. The premises adjoin the residence of C. Wright, Esq., within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and command a most extensive view of the Sound. Apply to HENMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., for further particulars.

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OF GEN. TOM THUMB—Situated at Bridgeport, Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with six acres of land, well covered with fruit and ornamental trees. The house is 50 feet square and three stories high, recently built in the best manner by days' work, with all the modern improvements. Carriage-houses and stables upon the place. For further particulars inquire of W. H. MABIE, No. 346 Pearl-st., New-York; or S. B. STRATTON, on the premises.

SALE OF LOTS AT KEYPORT.—The fourth (Semi-annual sale of the Florence and Keyport Company will take place on the property, at Union, near Keyport, on FRIDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock. The value and importance of this location, as a prominent Harbor and Depôt, is now so well understood as to require only to be seen.

Boats leave foot of Murray-st. at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; leave Keyport at 8 A. M. and Union at 4 P. M. Maps and information to be had at the office of the Company, in Union, New-York, and Philadelphia.

BROOKLYN LOTS ON EASY TERMS.—There are yet eight out of the sixty of those desirable lots, in the Fifth Ward, Brooklyn, for sale within a few blocks of the Navy-yard, and the new Court-House, and adjacent to churches, school-houses, &c. Will be sold on the easy payments of $5 per month. This is a chance seldom to be met with. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 239 Hester street, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.—GET A HOME.—Lots at Canarsie, L. I., for sale. Prices from $100 to $150; terms $10 cash, $5 per month. Beautifully situated near the Newtown Plank-road. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above. Stages will leave you at his residence.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—This affords a rare opportunity for a small genteel family to secure a desirable residence in a first-class street up town, between 5th and 6th avs. The house is small but embraces all the modern conveniences. The furniture was new last October, and will be disposed of at a fair discount. Address MERCHANT, box No. 1,251.

HOUSE TO LET—The 3-story brown stone house, No. 21 West 36th-st., with the furniture, until 1st May next, or house without the furniture for the balance of the year. It is pleasantly situated in a block of 18 houses of same style and finish. Rent, without furniture, $650. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A country place, ¾ of a mile from Harlem Railroad and William's Bridge, Westchester, Conn., consisting of a dwelling house, ice-house, barn, and from 5 to 10 acres of land. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

TO GROCERS.—LARGE NEW STORE AND CELLAR TO LET—An excellent stand for a cheap family temperance store—nothing of the kind in the neighborhood. If preferred, the owner would take an interest in the store with a person thoroughly acquainted with the trade and a capital of from $1,000 to $2,000. Inquire on the premises, No 46 Amos-st., corner Waverley-place, (new building,) for a week.

COTTAGE TO LET.—$150 Rent.—A cottage at Fort Lee, nine rooms, four minutes' walk from new steam boat, with four trips a day, 40 minutes from foot of Spring-st., New-York Fare 12½ cents. Situated 200 feet in rear of the Fort. Inquire of C. S. FRANSIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A Cottage, with a Carriage-house attached, situate in the Clove. Cottage contains six rooms, besides kitchen, and a room in the coach-house for a man servant. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sun, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 186 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 3d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 3½, 3d floor, adjoining our offices. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 3 at No. 119 Nassau-st.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

STATEN ISLAND.—To rent from 1st July to 1st May next, three cottage houses, perfectly new, with marble mantels and ranges, handsomely located within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Rent for the term, $300 each. For particulars, apply to RAY TOMPKINS, Quarantine, Staten Island.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—ROCKAWAY SUMMER RESIDENCE.—To a small and highly respectable family, one-half of a new furnished house, near the ocean; would be let for the season, with privilege of the coach-house, stable, &c. For particulars address W., office of this paper.

LARGE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—At southwest corner Canal and Elm-sts. One room 32x38 feet and 18 feet high. Also, a room 38x78, both with good light. Apply at No 19 Canal-st; to LYMAN & BUNNELL.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam-power, at No. 6 Gouverneur-st., near Hudson. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to ELLIOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Your wheat, everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes, and a variety of finish, at No. 220 Pearl-st., next to Duane-st. Also, Refrigerators.

TO PAINTERS.—The subscribers are making for the Patent GRINDING PRINTING INK, unsurpassed by any in quality, and offer it at prices which defy competition. Beautifully adapted for the Newtown Plank-road. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above. Orders will receive prompt attention if left at my residence.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MOTHER O'PEARL JEWEL CASES—Work Boxes, Card Cases, Perfume Boxes, Desks, Miniature Cases, &c., &c., just received, a beautiful assortment of new styles, from the Philadelphia Pearl Works, and for sale by SAM. HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

LADIES' JEWELRY SAFES.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of the above safes, fitted with Brahma's patent thief-proof locks; being exceedingly useful for valuable articles. For sale by SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP.—Accurately adjusted to vision, by E. S. FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 52 Bowery. Optician to the New York Eye Infirmary and Eye

...ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, No. 69 Chambers-st., and the leasehold premises No. 71 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, at Auction. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property viz:

ON CHAMBERS ST.—The three-story house and lot in fee, known as No. 69 Chambers-st., on the north side, about midway between Broadway and Church st.; the lot is 25 feet front and 75 feet in depth. The east wall of the house is a party wall, standing one half on this and one half on the lot No. 67. Also the two-story house and lot, No. 71 Reade-st., in the rear of the above lot, 25 feet front and 75 feet in depth. This lot is held under lease from Trinity Church for 21 years, 1 month and 6 days, from the 25th of March, 1853, that is to May 1, 1857, at an annual ground rent of $250, payable half yearly, and contains covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at a ground rent to be fixed one month previous to the expiration of each term, at which time either a new lease is to be granted, or the building (either a dwelling of brick, and two or more stories in height, or a store or warehouse, being three or more stories high,) to be paid for by valuation. The lease contains the usual covenants against nuisances. Title indisputable and terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 310 EAST NEW-YORK LOTS—Situated on Fulton, Atlantic, Baltic, Pacific, Vansiclen, Miller, Smith and Schnock-ave. Also, a large frame building.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell as above, at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 16, 1854, at 2 o'clock, on the ground. East New-York is famed for its beauty and great advantages, and is growing rapidly. It adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and is about 4 miles from the East River Ferries, about half the distance of Harlem from the City Hall. East New-York is in the 9th Ward of the City of Brooklyn, and is 50ft. above the level. All of the leading Brooklyn avenues, Fulton, Atlantic, Division, &c., terminate at East New-York. As soon as the Brooklyn City Railroads (already commenced) are completed, East New-York will be connected with all parts of the City by avenue railroads, at four cents fare. Title perfect, and permission to inspect will be given to purchasers. Terms of payment unusually favorable. Free railroad tickets, maps, circulars, &c furnished on application to the office. CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEDDE, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 209 Bowery, between Delancy and Rivington-sts., by order of Isaac Alexander, Assignee, the balance of a large stock of house-furnishing hardware, remaining unsold from a previous sale, consisting of Stoves, a large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description; ranges, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner and of the most substantial materials. Carpenters' Tools—Consisting of saws, planes, bits and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, nails, screw-drivers, gimlets, &c. Also, gardening and other implements, shovels, hoes, rakers, spades, pickforks, trowels, vice, sledges, squares, belts, padlocks, door, rim and chest locks. Clocks—A large assortment of parlor, office and kitchen clocks, in mahogany and papier mache pearl inlaid cases, of every size and description, and all in first-rate order. Britannia Ware—Tea sets, castors, salts, fruit baskets, cake baskets, &c. House-furnishing Articles—Consisting of refrigerators, papier mache japanned trays and ten caddies, table and pocket cutlery, water filters, scales, clothes-horses, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood ware.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 325 NEW-TOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In Myers' Addition—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is nearly completed, and will make Newtown as accessible to the business part of New-York as 56th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivaled beauty, and is peculiarly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of several churches, schools, stores, &c., &c. Stages leave Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. S. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which, it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

WM. W. SHIRLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WM. W. SHIRLEY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, China, glass, Britannia and cutlery Also, a general assortment of W. granite, blue, Rock'm and yellow, in lots from the shelves, and in packages to suit retailers, grocers and country merchants.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS, will sell on WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 187 Canal st., a large and desirable assortment of household furniture, of every description, parlor suits, elegant tapestry and velvet carpets, oil cloths, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, pier glass, cooking stove, kitchen utensils, &c., nearly new.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HUGHTON AND MELLOR.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, oil paintings, mirrors, tapestry velvet carpets, French China tea sets, 44 pieces, China vases, silver-plated tea set, napkin rings, 2 Rosewood piano-fortes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee as a basis but Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the Undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent, in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 13, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY.—All persons holding certificates of stock in the PARKER VEIN COAL COMPANY, are requested to send a list of the same, under envelope, directed to ANDREW CLERK, President of the Parker Vein Coal Company, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 33 Wall-st, describing the numbers, date of issue, in whose name they stand, and the amount of shares; all other stockholders who have not taken out certificates, are desired to send to same address a statement of the number of shares they hold. If any persons have loaned money on any officer of the Parker Vein Coal Company on the hypothecation of certificates, they are desired to state the amount loaned, and the number of shares pledged

ANDREW CLERK, President.

OFFICE OF O. P. & A. R. R. Co., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors and holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds of this road are requested to call at No. 56 Wall-st. without delay, and signify their assent to the proposition for the settlement of the floating debt of the Company, in conformity with the arrangements made at the meeting of creditors, held on 27th ult. The signatures of all the parties interested are required to the agreement before the 1st of July next, to render it binding upon the Company.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER,
} Committee.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE Union Bank of London,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America, these Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by order of said Receivers, that the amount of five per cent, payable of thirty per cent, ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the State Bank's New-Brunswick, June 13, 1854.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—ATLAS BANK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—In pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 19, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of the ATLAS BANK, Clymer, Chautauque County, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive (75) seventy-five cents on the dollar for all the notes of said Bank secured by stocks and (50) fifty cents on the dollar for all the notes of said Bank for all notes secured by stocks only, on presenting the same to this office. [jel4-law6wW] D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauqua County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, in the City of Albany, within six months from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19/53-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MECHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution held this day, ANDREW WARNER, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier.—NEW-YORK, June 8, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Irving, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PELLIE,
M. D. VAN PELT,
} Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 6, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 257 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. June 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST due March 1 on ALBANY and NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DRUGS, PAINTS, HATTERS' ARTICLES, &c.—T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., near the Jersey City Ferry, offer for sale

Epsom Salts,	White Lead,	Sal. Soda,
Castor Oil,	Linseed Oil,	Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Flor. Sulphur,	Zinc Paints,	Sup. Carb. Soda,
Opium,	Lamp Black,	Castile Soap,
Camphor,	Window Glass,	Annatto,
Essential Oils,	Spts. Turpentine,	Indigo,
Alcohol,	Varnishes,	Saltpetre,
Shellac,	Sandpaper,	Madders,
Borax,	Glue,	Olive Oil,
		Lamp Oils, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest market rates.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnskirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, not less than five hundred sheets, which may be furnished to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the parties submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible] Cabin Passage, $80; Steerage, $30. The ships from [illegible] call at Cork.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;
PERSIA, Capt. Eyre;
ASIA, Capt. Leitch;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;
AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
EUROPA, Capt. [illegible];
CANADA, Capt.: Stone;
NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

EUROPA, Shannon,	leave	New-York,	Wednesday, May 31
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, June 7
ASIA, E. G. Lott,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, June 14
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, June 21
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, June 28
CANADA, Stone,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, July 5
EUROPA, Shannon,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, July 12
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, July 19

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

In consequence of the increased cost of coal, stores and provisions, the price of Passage will be increased as follows: FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $119; Second Cabin Passage, $60. Commencing with the steamer of the 28th June from New York. The price of passage by the steamships sailing before that date, will be at the present rates. For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling Green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For BREMEN, viâ Southampton.—The United States Mail steamship HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southamptoo to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 17, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River. Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$120
In first cabin, lower saloon	100
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail July 15.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are required to be on board by 11½ o'clock, A. M. The ARABIA will sail on the 28th June.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE.—The NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the Mail. Only line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus Crossing. The new Double Engine Steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,000 tons burden, will leave from Pier No. 2 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, for PUENTA ARENAS on TUESDAY, June 20, connecting with the favorite Steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE, having but 12 miles of land transportation, by first class carriages These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 19th inst. the day of sailing will be changed to the 4th and 19th of each month. When these dates fall on Sunday, the ships will leave on the Saturday previous, as heretofore.

ONLY $80.—INDEPENDENT LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO viâ PANAMA.—Isthmus crossed in a few hours Only 11 miles of mule travel, over a good military road. The celebrated steamship NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons burden, will leave New-York for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from the foot of Harrison-st., North River. to connect with the new and popular steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,500 tons burden. Books for these ocean palaces are now open. A limited number of tickets will be sold on the following rates, if applied for before the 20th June: cabin, stateroom berth, $100; 2d cabin, open berth, $80; steerage, $30. For every small sum passengers will be guaranteed to arrive in San Francisco ahead of the Nicaragua Line. Apply only to JAMES M. CROSS, No. 9 Battery-place, up stairs.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND ALABAMA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Carrying the United States Mail. For Mobile, stopping at Havana. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, is now receiving freight, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, June 26 at 12 o'clock, precisely, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for taken New-Orleans. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail July 10.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. Ludlow, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHEL, No. 13 Broadway.

The new steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will succeed the above, and sail on SATURDAY, June 17.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

FOR VIRGINIA, CAROLINA, GEORGIA, &c.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Skinner, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 14, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond. Time to Norfolk, about 24 hours. Passengers arriving there can take the Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads to Augusta, Atalanta, Charleston, &c Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond $10. Steerage, half-price. For freight, apply on board; and if passage, to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No 2 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—The large, well-known, commodious steamer AMERICUS, and splendid barge MERCHANT, to let for excursions. For particulars and making contracts, inquire of Capt. LEVI FRELIGH, on board the boat foot of Jay-st. These boats are the largest and best on the Hudson River; have been expressly fitted, with full suites of colors, and every article necessary for the convenience and comfort of parties.

TENTH-STREET AND GREEN POINT FERRY.—The public are respectfully informed that this ferry is now regularly in operation, good boats leaving foot of 10th-st., E. R., constantly, from 4 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. After this hour trips will be made every 15 minutes until 11 o'clock. This is the shortest route to the new National Race Track via Ravenswood, it being but 5 miles good road, and all pavements avoided.

THE STEAMBOAT MAY QUEEN.—Unequalled in elegance of accommodations by any boat of her tonnage in New-York, is now ready to charter for excursions in New-York Bay and adjacent waters. Sunday schools, picnic and military companies can be amply provided for. For terms and conditions apply to T. C. DURANT, No. 7 South-st., New-York, up stairs.

NYACK AND TARRYTOWN STEAM FERRY BOAT—Leaves Nyack at 6:15, 7:30, 10:30, 3:15, 5:15. Leaves Tarrytown on arrival of 7, 10, 1, 4, and 5 o'clock Trains from New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION—The Copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the name of DAVIS BROOKS & CO., expires on the 15th day of May 1854, by its own limitation. Either of the subscribers is fully authorized to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS,
SIDNEY BROOKS.
THEODORE DEHON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provision of Title 1, Chapter 4, and Part 2 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, all of New-York. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is THEODORE DEHON. The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants. The said THEODORE DEHON is the General Partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the Special Partner of said partnership. The residence of both partners is in the City of New-York. The said Special Partner has contributed to the common stock, and paid in cash as capital, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1854, and shall terminate on 15th May, 1859.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1854.
No. 364 Broadway.
} THEODORE DEHON, SIDNEY BROOKS.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE PLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD.
EDWARD D. JONES.
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN.
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY—Manufacturers of LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES AND BANK LOCKS, patented July, 1851. A majority of the Banks in the City and State of New-York have purchased these Safes during the past year, and are becoming the trusted confidants of moneyed institutions throughout the land, locking up more funds than any other Safe in the world, and with a security unapproached by any similar article. It has received the first premium from all the principal Fairs during the past year, and Bank Committees have given them their decided approval by ordering them into the vaults of over 300 Banks, Bankers, Jewelers, and mercantile firms requiring perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it for their interest to examine Lillie's Safe and Bank Locks, being the only really secure depository for money and other valuables. Sheet-iron boxes, commonly called Safes, are believed to be inadequate protection for security, and not what the public require.

An assortment of Lillie's Patent Safes and Locks constantly on hand at the Company's Depot, No. 119 Pearl-st. Hanover-square. MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames made to order on the same principle.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight connections, and power now prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. R. Ingalsbe's Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, via "Lake Shore Line and Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, prices, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—H. HUNTER would respectfully call the attention of Civil Engineers, Surveyors and others, to his instruments of [illegible] Levels, which are warranted of superior quality. [illegible] for sale by H. HUNTER, Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 88 John-st., New-York.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1854.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City and County of New-York, will be open for examination and revision from SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, until MONDAY, the 26th day of June, inclusive. All tax-payers desirous of examining or correcting the assessment rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, No. 15 Chambers-st., basement of the new Court-House, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

J. W. ALLEN,
GEO. H. PURDY,
WM. J. PECK.
} Tax Commissioners.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM WARREN against WILLIAM FAIRMAN and SARAH ANN FAIRMAN, his wife, Thomas Picton and Gustavus C. Kobbe, Charles T. Cromwell, Andrew C. Wheeler, Hannah M. Green, Samuel Hanna, Roderick Beebe, Oscar W. Sturtevant, Thomas H. Norris, John Van Dyke and James W. Beekman.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants: William Fairman and Sarah Ann Fairman, his wife, Gustavus C. Kobbe, Andrew C. Wheeler, John Van Dyke: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of May, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 257 Broadway, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and sixty-nine dollars, with interest from the 31st day of July, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 4, 1854.

E. & E. BROWN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jc7-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—County of Oneida.—SARAH SHERMAN against STEPHEN WATERMAN.—STEPHEN WATERMAN, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and answer the complaint of Sarah Sherman, plaintiff, which was, on the 3d day of May, 1854, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Oneida, and to serve a copy of your answer on the undersigned, at their law office, in the City of Utica, in said County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you in this action for the sum of six thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars, with interest thereon from the 23d day of April, 1854, besides the costs of this action.

my19-law6wW* KERNAN & KINN, Plff's Attys.

SUPREME COURT.—VICTOR ESTEPHE against CHARLES T STOPPANI and CHARLES G. STOPPANI.—The creditors of the late firm of ESTEPHE & STOPPANI, heretofore doing business as Restaurateurs in the City of New-York, are hereby notified to present the claims of the late firm against said firm, duly proved, to the Referee appointed to hear and report upon the claims before CLARENCE D. SACKETT, Esq., the Referee appointed on behalf of the said receiver, at his office No. 36 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next, or they will be precluded from all and every claim, right or demand against the estate of said firm in the hands of said Receiver.—Dated New-York, May 16, 1854. CLARENCE D. SACKETT, Referee.

my17-2aw6wM&W*

SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS I. KELLY against JULIA KELLY.—To JULIA KELLY: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Madison-st., in the City and County of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 29, 1854. GEORGE D. DOWLING,
my31-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN P. H TALLMAN, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN F. KIP, late of the town of Rhinebeck, in said County, deceased, are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of said estate, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next, or in default thereof, their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment, by said executor, out of said estate.—Dated this 15th day of May, 1854.

my17-law6mW* HORACE HOLLISTER, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. OLCOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, STEPHEN UNDERHILL, at his office in Joralemon-st., near Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1854.

STEPHEN UNDERHILL,
THOMAS A. MORRISON,
ap19-law6mW* GERRIT SMITH.
} Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 288 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of March, 1854.

JAMES WIGGINS,
JACOB A. LONG,
mh22-law6mW* } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 455 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1854. AUGUSTA A. THOMPSON,
mh8-law6mW* Administratrix.

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply ship-builders at short notice, with timbers of white oak and chestnut for frames of vessels, adapted to the models as furnished by ship-builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers, 40 feet long.—White oak—5 inches square, per piece, $3; 6 do. do., per piece, $3 38; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 92; 8 do. do., per piece, $4 51; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $7 20. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $2 64; 6 do. do., per piece, $3 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 8 do. do., per piece, $4 64; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 94; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $6 40. The intermediate sizes, from 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements the requisite amount of scribbling size is allowed for beveling. The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, piano-forte makers, chair makers, joisers, &c., &c., with the various woods for purposes used to any desired curve or angle, by bending, which is hereby submitted to any people, for carpenters and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 12 inches square; class B, for timber 12 inches square; class C, for timber 9 inches square; class D, for timber 6 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

ADAMS & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS Office No. 59 Broadway.—Our next Express for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c., by the Nicaragua Route, will be despatched per U. S. Mail steamer GEORGE LAW, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Also, SAME DAY, per steamer STAR OF THE WEST, at 2 o'clock, P. M. We shall dispatch our next regular Express by the PANAMA MAIL, on the 10th, 20th and 30th of July. Special Messengers to destinations as required. Parcels received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels until ½ hour before steamer's departure. No package should exceed 40 cubic feet measurement, or weigh more than 125 pounds. As by a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury, foreign Goods may now be transferred in Bond, from the port of the United States to California, we are now prepared to receive packages of goods, and forward them to San Francisco, and transport them by Express in Bond, and deliver them at any port in California or Oregon, at customary Express rates.

April 26, 1854. ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

GRAND PARK REGATTA, TO TAKE PLACE on Thursday, June 15, 1854, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., on the Lake in the Park, for Pr

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Received by the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Frauds Discovered in the Nebraska Bill.

ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.

Movement for a Renewal of the Slave-Trade.

The Vetoed Insane Land Bill in the Senate.

The Pacific Railroad Bill in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jnnn 13.

An astounding fraud has just been discovered by Messrs. CAMPBELL of Ohio, BENTON, MACE, and others, in the Nehraskn hill. It seems that Mr. RICHARDSON stated to the House that his substitute was the Senate hill simply, without the Clayton proviso, when, in fact, he had inserted a clause providing that no persons other than citizens of the United States should hold office or vote until they had sworn to snpport the principles of this bill. It also provided for continuing in force all laws locally applicable. This includes the act of 1834, excluding from said territories all foreigners, on penalty of a thousand dollars, without a passport from the War Department, limiting the time he shall remain, and route of travel.

Mr. MACE will introdnce a hill amending and explaining the Nehraskn act; nnd Messrs. BENTON, CAMPBELL, and others, will take the floor in denunciation of the fraud thus imposed on the country.

Senator SLIDELL, in Executive Session to-day, reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations a proposition giving notice of a terminntion of our treaty stipulations, binding us to keep a naval force on the coast of Africa, to assist in preventing the Slave-Trade. The ostensible reason for this action is, that the present force occasions great expense of property and life, and an increased rigor in the Slave-Trade, without beneficial results. The real object is to concentrate a naval force aronnd Cuba, to overawe Spain and the Allies, and perhaps eventually to re-establish the Slave-Trade.

The pending trenties with Uruguny and the Argentine Confederation were ratified to-day.

It is understood thsi Mr. WESTBROOK, of Ulster County, in to snceeed CHAS. O'CONOR in the Attorneyship. Mr. WESTBROOK is one of the Congressmen who voted stesdily for the Nebraska bill. The appointment will probably be withheld a while, from motives of delicacy. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 15.

As an illnstration of the bitterness engendered in the recent municipal election, it may be mentioned that efforts will be made to transfer the appointing power of minor municipal officers from thn Mayor to the President. A bill for that purpose will probably come before Congress in a few days. That it will pass, is donbtful, although the disappointed will urge it strongly.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jnne 13.

Mr. WELLER presented the joint resolntions of the Legislature of California, sustaining the principle of the Nebraska bill. He said the resolntions had passed the Legislature with but ten dissenting votes in the House and seven in the Senate. It was gratifying to the delegation in Congress from California to have their action approved by their constituents.

Mr. GWIN presented resolntions of the same Legislature in favor of a reduction of the ocean postage.

Mr. FISH presented a remonstrance of the New-York Chamber of Commerce against the bill now pending before the Senate, changing the laws respectiog the Assay office.

The memorial of thn Chamber of Commerce presented by Mr. FISH remonstrates against the passage of the bill now before the Senate amending the existing law establishing the Assay Office in New-York.

Mr. GWIN said the Committee on Finance designed to change the two sections of the hill to which objection was made.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution that the Senate shall hereafter meet at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. BADGER's resolntion, rescinding the order for printing the Patent-Office Report, and making a new order for the same—the object being to have the work done by the Senate Printer, was taken np and agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS introdneed a hill providing for the annual meeting of Congress on thn first Monday in October, instead of December.

Mr. GWIN offered the following resolution: That after Monday next the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. FISH offered a resolution calling for information respecting the operations of the Mint at Philadelphia. It was adopted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to communicate to the Senate copies of all quarterly or other accounts of the expenditures of the Mint, which have been returned since March 3, 1853; and also a statement of the amount received or paid out to depositors at the Mint in Philadelphia since March 3, 1853, for refining, parting, wastage or other charges, specifying the amount under each separate charge.

A resolution providing for each new member of the Senate eight copies of MOULTON & MAVO's edition of the Pension Laws, was taken np and passed.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was then taken np.

Mr. CASS spoke for over an honr. He said he would vote against the hill, and, consequently to sustain the veto. But in voting against this hill no Senator would be committed against any other hill. The committal and precedent established hy voting to sustain this veto would only amonnt to a declaration that this particular bill, and all others making similar grants for similar purposes, were unconstitutional, and would not extend any further. Ha had carefully considered the President's message, and in the views therein expraesed, as he understood and construed them, he cordially concurred. If, however, those should turn out to bear a more stringent construction than he placed on them, he was still prepared to vote against the hill because of its unconstitutionality. He then replied to Messrs. BROWN and BADGER who had supported the hill, and discussed elaborately, the whole subject of the constitutional powers of Congress in the disposition of the public lands. He took ground that Congress may rightfully grant lands for any purpose, the immediatn nnd natnral effect of which will be to enhance the value of tha remaining land of the Government. On this principle he defended as wise, just and constitutional, the Homestead bill, and denied that it came within the reasoning of the President's objections to this hill.

Mr. CLAYTON got the floor, when the hill was postponed; and after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13.

Mr. HAVEN moved that the debate on the Pacific Railroad bill close to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. MCDOUGALL was authorized hy the Select Committee to report an amendment to tha bill limiting the Northern route by the same parallel by which the Southern route is limited, vis., the 37th°, and he moved that the further consideration of the hill be postponed till the second Monday in December, in order that in the meantime the surveys may be completed. Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. GIDDINGS' resolution proposing to expel the Editor of the Washington *Union* from the floor, for having published an article which he says was evidently designed to excite unlawful violence on members of the House, was tabled by 100 against 32.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to restore the civil Superintendence at the National Armories. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Senate's amendments to the Deputy Postmasters' Compensation hill were discussed and adopte1.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

Mr. WALDRIDGE delivered his views in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., declared himself in favor of the early construction of the Pacific Railroad, showing its general importance to the country. The Committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Secretary of State, in compliance with a resolution adopted last December, offered by Mr. WALKER, requesting the President to communicate the state of negotiations between this country and Denmark, relative to the imposition of Sound dues upon our commerce in the Baltic. The documents are voluminous. The last is one from our Chargé at Copenhagen, in which he says he has had an interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject, who assured him that as soon as it could be possibly done, it was the intention of the Danish Government to enter into certain arrangements with the other nations concerned in the subject, by which the right of collecting the said dues should be abandoned by Denmark upon receiving from the other powers a certain compensation (which he did not definitely explain) in lieu thereof. He said he hoped our Chargé (Mr. HARTMANN) would perceive how entirely impossible it would be to effect anything of that part during the present state of public affairs,—but he indicated the assurance that negotiations upon the subject should be commenced at the earliest period that would admit hopes of their successful termination. Mr. HARTMANN understood him that the United States would not despair of the accomplishment of which he had spoken.

The hill on the table was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

LATER AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Gadsden Treaty received, with amendments—Release of five of the Walker Filibusters by the Commander of an English Man-of-war, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 12.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst.

It is reported that the Gadsden Treaty had not been accepted by SANTA ANNA, but is returned to Washington with some unknown amendments.

Great preparations were being made to celebrate SANTA ANNA's birthday on the 13th inst, when, it was currently reported, he would declare himself Emperor.

We have nothing further as to the movements of ALVAREZ.

Mr. GADSDEN arrived at Vera Cruz on the 31st of May, and was received with unnsual attention. He immediately proceeded to the Capital.

The British ship *Challenger* arrived at Guayamas on the 24th of May, from San Francisco, with the 380 men (mostly French) recently enlisted hy the Mexican Consul at San Francieco.

Much excitement existed nt Gnayamas, in conseqnence of the Commander of the English brig-of-war *Dido* having released five prisoners of the Walker Expedition, who were being transported on board the English ship *Ethelbert*, nnder a Mexican guard, to Mazatlan, for trial.

The new Spanish Minister had arrived at Mexico and had a formal reception.

A tremendous hurricane occurred in the city of Mexico on the 19th ultimo, doing considerable damage. A destructive hurricane had also been experienced at San Luis Potosi.

Seven highway robbers had been executed at Gnadalajara.

Señor PARRIES, Minister of Finance, had resigned on account of sickness.

Señor ALCOATA, Minister of War, was lying at the point of death.

Among the passengers hy the *Orizaba* is Señor RAFAEL, bearer of dispatches to Sr. ALMONTA, Mexican Minister at Washington.

Later from Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Steamer Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Snnday, June 11.

The steamship *Isabel* arrived here on Saturday evening, with Havana and Kay West dates of the 8th inst.

It was rumored in Havana (but not generally credited) that the Spanish steamer *Guadalquiver* had an action with two schooners of St. Jego de Cuba, which she captured and carried into that port.

All was quiet in Havane. The troops were being constantly drilled.

At Key West since the 22d ultimo, some dozen deaths by yellow fever had occorred—among them JOSHUA B. SMITH, of Huntington, Long Island.

The ship *Sea Lion*, recently ashore on Delta Shoal, and got off leaking badly, sailed for New-York on the 26th, still making two feet of water per hour. A large gang had been engaged to work the pumps, in addition to the ordinary crew. Her total disbursements at Key West for salvage and expenses, reached $11,624.

The ship *Saxony*, lost on Florida beach, brought $1,952—the salvage was 55 per cent.

The North west Light-ship had been condemned as unworthy of repair, and no vessel will be anchored in the channel, or any light placed there until further notice. A spar buoy will mark the position of the old Light-boat. The other buoys at the month of the pass are case buoys.

Inauguration of the Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 13.

An immense crowd assembled in Independence-square to-day, to witness the inauguration of Mayor CONRAD. After taking the oath of office, the Mayor commenced delivering an inaugural speech, in the midst of which he was interrupted by a tremendous shower. A great portion of the crowd fled to the vestibule of the Hall, and the Mayor took his position on the stairway to finish his speech. He declared emphatically that none but native-born Americans would be appointed to the Police Department, and efficiency would be secured hy paying attention to the morals and strict principles of applicants, combined with health, strength, courage and calmness. He also pledged himself to the strict enforcement of the Sabbath law, by shutting up taverns, slebonses and other pieces of entertainment. These pledges were received with unbounded applause. A salute was fired from the square.

Murder Trial—Hotel Burned.

UTICA, Tuesday, Jnne 13.

The trial of DUANE L. SIMMONS, indicted for the murder of BERNARD MCMANUS, in this city, on Jan. 31, 1853, commenced here to-day. SIMMONS was a watchman, and, as he alleges, shot MCMANUS in the discharge of his official dnties.

BURROUGHS' Hotel, about 8 miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. Loss covered by insurance in the Ætna Company of Hartford.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 13.

The House refused to lay the Anti-Nebraskn resolntions on the table, hy 158 to 147, four Democrats and one Whig being absent.

A motion to refer the resolntions to a Special Committee is now under discussion, and has opened up the whole question of Nebraska and the Compromise.

[P. M.]—The Anti-Nebraska resolutions were discussed all day, most of the speeches coming from the Coalition side of the House. JOEL EASTMAN, Webster Whig; and GEORGE R. MORRISON, Anti-Nebraska Democrat, are the prominent Coalition candidates for United States Senators.

Two Men Drowned.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jnne 11.

JAMES H. LONOMAN of New York, nnd JOHN DOWINE of Scotland, were drowned in Charleston harbor on Saturday night. A row-bont in which they were coming in collieion with a schooner. Their bodies have not yet been found.

Later from Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jnne 13.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received. They contain later dates from Galveston. The excitement along the frontier continued, though no further Indian ontregee are recorded.

Failure at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jnns 12.

Messrs. HUSTON & MILTON, Grocery and Commission Merchants of this city, failed on Saturday.

The Steamship Crescent City.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Jnne 11.

The steamship *Crescent City* sailed to-day for New-York *vid* Havana.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jnne 12.

The mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. TURNER, from New-York, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday (Snndsy) morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOSEPH MCKEEN, ESQ., LATE COUNTY SUPERINTENDANT.—A meeting of the Teachers of thn Common Schools of the City was held at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening, to take measnres for presenting a testimonial of esteem to JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq. JOHN J. DOANE was appointed Chairman, nnd W. W. SMITH, Secretary.

The Teachers present were: J. J. Doene, J. Walsh, J. J. Anderson, J. H. Fanning, J. W. Boyce, M. Estheiler, M. Curran, W. Mullany, T. Hnnter, D. H. Crnttenden, T. Sweeney, J. D. De Milt, W. W. Smith, S. S. St. John, A. DuBois, E. L. Avery, J. Boyle, T. Acton and E. McElroy.

After some remarks from Mr. DOANE, stating the object of the meeting, the following resolution was offered and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to concert measures towards the procuring of some appropriate tribute of esteem to JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq.

The following gentlemen were appointed as such Committee: J. J. Doane, J. H. Fanning, D. H. Crnttenden, J. Walsh, M. J. O'Donnell and E. McElroy.

THE SECOND BALLOON ASCENSION POSTPONED.—Mr. WISE did not make his contemplated ascent yesterday, in consequence of the non arrival of his balloon from Connecticut.

The following notice was handed to the visitors npon entering the Palace:

The public are respectfully informed that, although Mr. WISE was positively assured that his balloon should positively be returned from Connecticut in time for his ascension, as advertised to-day, it has, at the latest moment, been found impossible to do so, and it is with the deepest regret, therefore, that he is obliged to postpone his next ascension to a future period, which will be duly announced. This is the FIRST time that the public were ever disappointed when Mr. WISE had made an engagement. He trusts it will be the LAST. Nothing within the range of possibility should have prevented him fulfilling his engagement to-day.

THREE HOUSES FALLEN DOWN.—The buildings commencing at the southwest corner of Moore and Water-streets, and extending down Moore-street, fell on Monday evening just as the workmen were leaving for the day. Fortunately no person was injured, although a child who was standing on the sidewalk was in great danger, but was nobly rescued by a Mr. JOHN BAILEY, who resides on the opposite corner, he having rushed over, called the child, and before he had gained the middle of the street, was enveloped in the dirt from the

MILITARY.—The City Guard turned out yesterday on their anniversary parade. They mustered seventy-five muskets. The Company went to Brooklyn, and thence to Glen Cove, L. I., where they will remain until this evening. Their appearance was very handsome. The First Brigade was on parade yesterday. It consists of the 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments. The State Fencibles will celebrate their twenty-third anniversary on Saturday, by a parade, and a supper at the Florence Hotel. The Baxter Blues, attached to the 12th Regiment, will make their first Spring parade on Wednesday, 16th inst., and will proceed to Stamford, Ct., by the New-Haven cars. This is one of the crack Companies of the Regiment, numbering between sixty and seventy muskets. They are commanded by Capt. F. W. WATERBURY, 1st Lieut. BARNNES, 2d Lieut. ——, 1st Sergt. WM. M. SCOTT. They will be accompanied by SHELTON's American Brass Band.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—Ten minutes past 9 o'clock, yesterday mor ing, a fire occurred in the four-story brick building No. 67 Frankfort-street, known as the Union Cedar Warehouse, and occupied by Mr. C. VAN HOUTEN. The fire originated from a stove on the third story. Mr. C. VAN HOUTEN's loss is about $2,000—insured in the New-York Fire Insurance Company $1,500. The first floor was occupied hy Mr. RONAARSON, coal dust dealer. Loss not ascertained—probably about $500. The building adjoining, No. 59, occupied hy Mr. R. J. YERRANCE, as a carpenter's and builder's shop, was damaged considerably by water. Loss covered hy insurance. Insured in the United States Insurance Company $600. The large printing establishment of HOLMAN & GRAY was at first in some danger, but it was saved, together with the buildings adjoining.

A BELL-BUOY—A new bell-bnoy can now be seen off the Battery. It is intended for the S. W. Spit, where it will be of great service in thick weather, particularly to steamers. The buoy is in the shape of a whale-boat, about 28 feet long nnd made like a steam boiler, and of boiler iron. The bell is suspended on a frame-work 12 feet high, nnd is struck hy four hammers, the slightest motion being sufficient to cause an alarm. Thern is also a crow'n nest attached, below the bell, with a ladder to ascend to it, for any party in distress. Snch an affair has been long wanted at the Spit.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCE.—On Mondny night, at 12 o'clock, about half a dozen Irish and American lads had gathered at a small grocery in Madison-street, near Pike. While there, they drank pretty freely, a discussion on religious subjects took place, and the parties became excited, one of whom, JOHN DAILY, a tailor, was stabbed in the groin, dividing a large vessel from which the blood flowed profnsely. He fell to the floor. The rest of the company dispersed, and thn injured man was carried home by his friends, where his injuries were dressed by Dr. THOMAS D. ANDREWS. Those engaged in the affair have not been heard of. It is thought by the Doctor that DAILY may recover with great care.

☞ A gang of hurglars broke into the house of Mr. H. T INGALLS, merchant, No. 55 East Seventeenth-street, near Union-square, on Thursday night, and carried off all the valnables they could lay their hands on, except the contents of an iron safe.

[Advertisement.]

CLAREMONT AND SHERWOOD.—Don't fail to read the advertisement in our columns in regard to the sale of the villa plots in this superior location, and don't forget that omnibuses leave the Jersey City Ferry several times every day to convey parties who wish to view the premises, each way free of charge. The sale will take place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. This property is easy of access, and about the same distance from Wall-street as Union-square.

[Advertisement.]

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—This wonderful Drama, as performed at the National Theatre 325 consecutive nights, is to be performed at that house to-night. In conformity with numerous requests. Go see it. The National Theatre is situated in Chatham-street, near Roosevelt-street. This is the correct Drama of Mrs. STOWE's great work, and not the burlesque.

[Advertisement.]

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class will be formed by Mr. FOWLER on Monday evening next, at the Phrenological Cabinet, No. 308 Broadway. A course of ten lessons of Practical Instruction will be given, in which thn location and junction of all the faculties will be explained. A limited number of gentlemen and ladies will be admitted. For particulars, inquire at No. 3 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE GREAT MUSICAL CONVENTION.—Parties or individuals can find good rooms for one day or more, at No. 178 Twelfth-street, corner of University-place one block west of Broadway. Terms from $1 to $1 50 per day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Eclipse and a host of remarkable views taken by ROOT can be seen day and evening, at his great Free Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Perfect pictures taken in any weather.

[Advertisement.]

THE IMMENSE MUSICAL CONGRESS.—The vast Crystal Palace will be filled to-morrow with a delighted crowd. Fifty cents only to listen to such a Concert as the world never before witnessed!—1,500 performers at once, with leaders of great celebrity, the great JULLIEN at their head, and some of the noblest compositions in the annals of music, are attractions indeed of no common character. It is calculated that 40,000 tickets will be sold for this colossal concert. Secure them in time.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 71, 41, 48, 20, 50, 56, 59 to 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Demurrers—Nos. 4 and 13, Nos. 13 to 24, 27, 28, 30 to 33.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 378, 479, 517, 411, 1054, 523, 435, 294, 528, 530, 531, 537 to 540.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 824, 954, 328, 177, 238, 962, 1377, 211, 189, 1098, 1130, 1145, 52, 31, 803, 1148, 1152, 1160, 1162, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1178, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1195, 678, 210, 107, 137, 557, 862, 807, 1093, 1113, 719, 773, 819.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 545, 932, 933, 937, 732, 975 to 982, 984, 986. *Part II.*—Nos. 1021, 1026 to 1037.

LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH—THE CHOLERA.—This Board assembled yesterday, Mayor LAMBERT in the Chair. The following notice was adopted:

Whereas, It is rumored that the cholera exists in our city—Now, therefore, in order to allay any undue excitement, physicians are requested to report forthwith every case and locality to their office, so that our fellow citizens may have full and satisfactory information on the subject.

The law says, every physician "who shall have a patient sick of any malignant, infectious or contagious disease, shall make and file a written certificate thereof, stating the name and residence of said patient, in the office of the Board of Health.

After taking some steps towards the removal of swine from the streets, the Board adjourned.

THE ARSON CASE.—The examination of ISRAEL ULLMAN, CHRISTIAN GERASS, ISAAC GOLDSBOUGH and CLARA GOLDSBOUGH, his wife, charged with Arson in the first degree, in setting fire to the house of WILLIAM ROSE, in Dykeman street, corner of Conover, was resumed this morning—and at the close of the case the defendants were discharged by the Justice—when, upon the motion of Mr. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, of counsel for the defendants, the said WILLIAM ROSE was arrested on a charge of perjury, and straightway committed to abide the action of the Grand Jury.

MOVEMENT TO PRESERVE THE PEACE IN BROOKLYN.—Sheriff LOTT announces that he has deputized a sufficient number of persons to act in concert with the Police, to preserve the peace of the city, in any emergency, and all persons are cautioned against creating excitement that may lead to a breach of the peace. The persons selected refuse to accept of any compensation for their services.

☞ The gentleman who, while escaping from the crowd in Hicks-street, near Joralemon, on Sunday evening last, received a blow from a stone in the hands of a rioter, which prostrated him to the earth, will serve the cause of justice by reporting himself to Captain JOEL SMITH, of the First District Police, immediately; the person who knocked him down is now in custody.

☞ "Young American, No. 3," is the name of an Independent Hook and Ladder Company, to be located in South Ninth-street, Williamsburg. The members of this company were transferred from Engine Company, No. 8.

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the following Grand Jury was empanneled:

Joseph J. Bennett, Foreman.

Ezra Baldwin,	Sam. J. Garretson,	James Coles,
Steph. Waterman,	Wm. Cooper,	Thomas Peacock,
Leonard Cooper,	Daniel Wright,	Daniel D. Whitney,
Reuben Decker,	James Ashfield,	Wm. Hill,
Henry Duncan,	Geo. W. Jackson,	E. S. Powell,
Wm Taylor,	James Brodie,	Horatio A. Carter.
Benj Baldwin,	Wm. Vail,	

After the usual charge from the Court, the Jury retired to their labors.

Major Gen. B. F. Edmands, Commander of the military force ordered out at Boston, by requisition of Mayor Smith, has put his name to a petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. The editor of the *Gazette*, an officer of the Home Light Infantry says that nine-tenths of the men on duty sympathized with the slave. A committee has been appointed by the officers of the Light Dragoons to raise funds for the purpose of securing the freedom of Burns.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 13, at the residence of her father, by Rev F. H. Farrelly, of the Church of the Nativity, PATRICK LEAHY to MARIA LOUISA, third daughter of Michael Dugan, Esq., all of this City.

At Staten Island, in the "Seamen's Retreat," on Thursday, June 8, by Rev. D. E. Frambes, Mr. JAMES M. MOORE to Miss CHARLOTTE R. FRAMBES, both of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Staten Island, on Tuesday, June 8, by Rev. D. E. Frambes, FRANCIS N. CRASSONE to CATHARINA PETERSON, both of Quarantine, S. I.

On Tuesday, June 13, by Rev. D. E. Frambes, THOMAS GAGCIONNE HINTON to EUNICE ARMITAGE, both of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 13, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, of St. Stephen's Church, JOHN G. SHEA to Miss SOPHIA SAVAGE, all of this City.

At Bridgehampton, L. I., on Wednesday, June 7, by Rev. C. H. Edgar, of Easton, Pa., Mr. WM M. EDGAR, of Rahway, N. J., to Miss JERUSHA CORWITH, of the first-named place.

On Thursday morning, June 8 after the order of the Society of Friends, HENRY C. MATHEWS of New-York, to ELLEN MARY, only daughter of the late William Richards, of Philadelphia, and adopted daughter of James F. Kenny, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 12, NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, Esq., in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of thn Ascension, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 12, JULIA C., daughter of Conrad C. Ellery, aged 14 years.

At Laporte, Indiana, Rev W. W. NILES, aged 57 years.

June 12, JOHN G. FISCHETH, 18 years of age. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page

MONDAY, June 13—P. M.

The British steamer *Arabia* arrived last evening, with Liverpool market accounts to Saturday week, June 3, and London to evening of Friday, June 2. There is a decided and very cheerful change noted in the Liverpool Cotton market, and in the tone of the London Money market. The Public Funds of England and France are higher. Consols quoted at 91¾@91¾, and French Rentes 97 for the 4½ ₰ cents, and 72.55 for 3 ₰ cents, with quite a speculative excitement for a further rise. The rate of 9-16ths of 1 ₰ cent. was paid in London for the privilege of calling $700,000 in Consols for the July account at 92½ ₰ cent. One of our letest dispatches from Paris, quotes the Rentes at 98 for the 4½ ₰ cents, and 72.60 for the threes. The rise in Cotton after the sailing of the *Pacific* was ⅛d., making a ¼d. for the week. Flour and Grain are substantially the same as on Wednesday, when the previous steamer sailed, but lower on the week's transactions. The Bank of England lost $909,000 in Gold, on the report made to 26th May. The last Overland Mail announces the clearance from Australia of 13 different Gold ships, having together on freight 291,549 ounces, equal to $5,830,980. This news, it will be seen, is favorably noted in the Cotton and Money Circulare, which we publish on another page. The Iron Trade in Great Britain is generally firm, though the demand for Rails is quoted moderate, at £8 the ton, free on board in Wales. The disconnt houses in London were expected to be easier in their terms after the large payments of the 4th June. The rate is now 5½ ₰ cent. on all short peper.

The closeness of the Money supply increases. It was generally felt through the Street today. The Specie Averages published this morning lead to increased cnution among the Banks. They are calling in their temporary loens. The Stock Houses, in conseqnence, are kept busy in shifting their hypothecations from one lender to another, and the Bill Brokers are getting 1 ₰ cent. higher interest on prime paper. There is more doing in first-class names at 10 than at 9 ₰ cent., and there is a good offering of very fair names at 12 ₰ cent. On the Stock Exchange, 12@15 ₰ cent it freely paid for carrying stock contracts, at the option of the buyer. The cash sales to-day were ½ ₰ cent. easier than yesterday. Erie Railroad at 68, Harlem at 47, and Reading at 77¼ ₰ cent. The favorite fancies, Transit and Cumberland, were also done at lower rates—the former closing 27⅞, the latter 36¾. The Bond list is much depressed—only $25,000 sold at the Board, of all descriptions. At the Auction mart, there was a sale of Great Western of Illinois Railroad 10 ₰ Cents. as low as 86, and one of Illinois Central at 76. Cleveland and Columbus shares keep up to 116½ ₰ cent., Madison and Indianapolis down to 41 ₰ cent. New-York Central shares closed at 102¼ cash, and 102, seller's option 30 days. Hudson River shares 64 ₰ cent. The election for the Board of management of this Road, yesterday, resulted in leaving off the ticket the old Directors in the New-York Central interest, Messrs. ERASTUS CORNING, JOHN WILKINSON, DRAKE MILLS, and NELSON J. BEACH. Two prominent Railroad men of New-England, Mr. POND of Hartford, and Mr. CHAPIN of Springfield, and two or three representatives of the Steamboat interest are brought in. In regard to the Parker Vein Coal concern, the only fresh item is the doubt expressed in letters from Baltimore of the legality of all the acts of the old officers and new Board of the Company *in the City of New-York*, under the original charter of the State of Maryland. This, of course is mere vague opinion. It would be a strange principle of law that would exclude the various Coal Corporations connected with the Cumberland region from doing business in New-York, such as making certificates of stock, authorizing transfers and the issue of evidences of indebtedness. But if there be a serious question on the subject, it would be well to have the point settled by legal decision, under every Maryland Coal charter now being used in this City.

The scarcity of Money is felt upon the demand for Foreign Exchange. The Bankers settled with their customers to-day at 109¾ on London, but the Importing trade, with cash in hand, bought prime bills at 109¼@109⅜. Fair bills were taken hy the Bankers themselves at 109½@109¾. On France, the rates were 5.11¼@5.12½. The Specie engagements for the British steamer to-morrow amonnt to about $700,000. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $125,233; disbursed $121,104, and held, at the close, a balance of $8,874,571. The circular of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., for this packet quotes:

N. Y. State 6s of 1867	115	Pennsylvania 5s, old	88½
N. Y. State 5s of 1866	104½	Tennessee 6s	106
Ohio 6s, 1875	115	Virginia	106
Ohio 6s, 1860	107½	Georgia	106
Kentucky 6s	107	Californin	84
Illinois 6s	88	Missouri	105½

The comparative May receipts of the New-York Central Road have been handed to us from a semi-official source, in the following form:

Receipts from Passengers in May, 1854	$293,614 41
Receipts from Freight	216,173 46
Total	$509,887 87
Receipts from Passengers in May, 1853	$220,096 69
Receipts from Freight	143,806 76
Total	363,903 45
Increase in May, 1854	$145,884 42

We hear from New-Orleans that the Charleston and Kentucky Banks, which operate in Exchange in that market, are large holders of the paper of W. PLATT & SONS of Philadelphia. The New-Orleans Banks also took their domestic bills freely. The amount together is stated at $400,000 drawn from New-Orleans alone on Philadelphia, exclusive of the Foreign advances made on about this company were transferred from Engine Company, this unfortunate house.

According to the Louisville *Journal*, whose editor has taken much interest in the developement of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal of Kentucky is admirably adapted to steamboat purposes. A recent thorough trial on the steamer *David White*, between Louisville and Cincinnati, leads to the opinion of the officers of the boat that in comparison with the Pittsburg, Pomeroy and other Bituminous Coal,

"One ton of Breckinridge Coal is equal to three tons of any other Coal on the Ohio River, and one ton of it is equal, for the purpose of generating steam, to $80 worth of Oil, and are free to state that no pine-knot, nor any other combustible matter we have ever used, can compare with the Breckinridge Coal for generating steam. There is no stoker in the Breckinridge Coal to fill up the grates, and we are free to say that this Coal is the perfection of fuel for steamboat purposes."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Snnday, June 11.

The sales of COTTON yesterday (Saturday,) were 5,000 bales—the market being firm at 7¢.@8c. for middling.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 12.

Our COTTON market shows no change in prices. The sales to-day were 800 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$200 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 91; $3,000 do., 89½; $2,000 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 90; $3,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 69; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '50, 88½; $150 do., '55, 88½; $2,000 Cincinnati 6s, '65, 93; $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 1883; $1,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 96½; 600 Reading Railroad 38½; 20 do, 38¾. 150 do., 38¾; 1200 New-Creek Coal Co., 2; 99 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 20 Vicksburg Railroad, 10½; 100 do., 10¾; 20 Harrisburg Railroad, 54½; 31 Lehigh Navigation, 62½.

Between Boards—100 Reading Railroad, 38½; 50 New-Creek Coal Co., 2.

Second Board—$1 000 Pennsylvania 5s, 88½; 500 Chester Valley Railroad, 54½; 4 Lehigh Navigation, 62½; 100 Reading Railroad, 38½.

After Board—111 Reading Railroad, 39; 100 Lehigh Navigation, 62½.

Evening Prices—United States 6s, '88, 120@121; United States 6s, '67, 120@121; Pennsylvania 5s, 88@88½; Reading Railroad, 39@39; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 78@79; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 88@90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45@45½; Morris Canal, 13½@13⅝; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 79@79½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 22@22¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30@31½; Long Island Railroad, 13½@13¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@11; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 24@24½; Union Canal, 12½@12¾

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Mr. Kendall and lady, Mr. Morton and lady, Miss Stone, Miss Ebsworth, Mr. Hurd and lady, Mr. Hovey and lady, 2 sons, 2 infants and 3 nurses, Mrs. T. B. Williamson, Mr. Calderwood, lady and infant, Mr. Jellman and lady, child and nurse, H. W. Clifford, W. Read, Jas. Buckman, Mr. Fifield, Mr. Spew, Daniel Graham, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Salter, Thomas Wilson, Jr., Mr. Hawkins, Rev. John Nelson, Mrs. James, Thos. Bedwell, Mr. Cheves and lady, 2 children and governess, Mr. Torrins, Mr. Barendwell, A. Rankin, W. Fielding, J. Strasser and lady, Mr. Strasser, Jr., Mr. Broadway, A. Shaw, Mr. Whitehead sed lady, Mr. Gordison, C. Lestrange, E. Brown, W. H. Reynolds, Mr. Baldwin, T. Tobicke, Mr. Hengenneim, Mr. Thurston, A. D. Seltick, Mr. Hoffman, John Pratt, John Hall, Mr. Bloom, E. Bloom, Mrs. C. Bloom, Misses J. and M. Bloom, J. Brennan, Mr. Ricles, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Rich and 2 children, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Handly, Mr. Richards, Mr. Annear, Mr. Farriby, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Stodder, Mr. Webster, Thos. Williams, Mr. Johns, Mr. Treylawe, Mr. Williams, Jas. Nichols, Jos. Reynolds, J. Settle, Mrs. M. Boyar, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hasler, Mr. Strasberger, Geo. Finlay, J. Quick, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Stewart, Miss M. A. Martin, Mr. Reid, Mr. McManus, Rev. Mr. Halley, Mr. Carvini, Mr. Carsini, Jr., Mrs. O'Meara, Mr. Branburg, Mr Meekin, S. J. Sturges, Wm. Roy, Mr. Sneal and lady, Mr. Arorie, Mr. Middlewood, Mr. Phillipson, Mr. Martin.

In steamship Star of the South, from New-Orleans—Miss Fisher, Mrs. D Brown, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. Boyson, Miss E. Brown, Miss E. A. Thomas, Miss M. A. Thomas, Mrs. J. H. Jones and child, Miss Parsbley, Miss Joses, Mrs. Howell, child and servant, Mrs. Kingsland, 2 children and servant, Mr. Betont and lady, Mr. H. M. Cole, lady and child, Mrs. L. Colton, A. Visser, Hugh Peters, Mr. Pouget, J. Surget, Mr. Arslim, Antoine and Jean Aubrez, L. Foley, Jas. Richards, J. M. Richards, Master Kingsland.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—Miss M. H. Johnston, Miss E. A. Ward,

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
FOR LARGER NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, to be published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for Three Dollars. The Weekly Times will be sent to one address; for one year, at the following rates for Postage on the Weekly Times:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Out of the State.....26 cents.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
The Newspapers of Every Page, or Forty-eight Columns, published expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 856. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Evening Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A PRO-SLAVERY PRESS FOR NEBRASKA.

The House Resolution of Adjournment Amended in the Senate.

Resolution to Adjourn from July 17 to October 16 Adopted.

Our Difficulties with Spain Considered in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

It is stated here that Senator DOUGLAS has procured a press and the other material for a newspaper office, with which he is about to send a young man out from this city to establish a Pro-Slavery paper in Kansas.

The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty—Army Reform and Other Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 12, 1854.

The Fisheries and Reciprocity Treaty recently negotiated by Mr. MARCY and Mr. CRAMPTON is not to be consummated quite so readily as seems to be supposed. It is an exceedingly complicated affair, and will require careful management, and not a little judicious political engineering to get it safely through. It will be opposed by interests almost as numerous as those by which it may be expected to be sustained; and as those who are to be immediately affected injuriously thereby are certain to realize the anticipations of evil far more keenly than the beneficiaries are to anticipate its benefits, so the outside opposition to the treaty is likely to be far more determined and efficient than its support.

The treaty first has to be acted upon by the Senate of the United States; then it must be approved by the Colonists; and, that accomplished, the necessary legislation to carry out its provisions for commercial reciprocity must be consummated by the American Congress on the one side and the British and Colonial Parliaments on the other. Such, at least, I understand to be the requirements of the case. The most serious opposition to the arrangement is not to be looked for in the Southern States by any means. Efforts will be made *here*, to defeat it by procrastination, or by raising specious objections to individual provisions. Maine, too, will be apt to oppose it because of the competition her citizens will suffer from in the lumber trade; and the fishing Provinces, which are supported almost entirely by their fishery monopoly, will offer serious if not fatal opposition.

I do not present these dangers which menace the treaty, from any desire to discourage the expectation of its final consummation, but I deem it important, that our people should be cautioned against an overweening confidence in its success, that shall lull them to the sleep of death. The United States are to profit largely by this treaty. Massachusetts, and especially the city of Boston, will add millions to her future wealth by its consummation; and her merchants will find it to their interest to give the subject some attention, and take measures to nurse the Convention, and see that its enemies do not succeed by the default of its friends. It is not sufficient to say that the Provinces also are to profit by it. If they had not expected to profit to some extent, on the whole, they would not have favored the negotiation. But the opposition is active; and unless the advocacy takes a lesson of wisdom therefrom, the anticipated good will fail at last. Will the "solid men of Boston" give heed to this warning while it is time?

In referring again to this subject, it is but just that honorable mention should be made of the part borne in the history of this negotiation by ISAEL D. ANDREWS, Esq., formerly United States Consul at St. John, New-Brunswick. To his agency, more than any other, is to be ascribed the origin of the negotiations and their conclusion. Many years ago he became impressed with the advantages of a system of commercial reciprocity between the United States and the British North American Provinces, and brought the subject before the authorities at Washington. His perfect familiarity with the entire subject was eminently displayed in a valuable report on the Colonial and Lake Trade, made by him to the Secretary of the Treasury in 1852, and published by order of Congress. As the Fishery question between the United States and Great Britain became an important one, Mr. ANDREWS' long and thorough practical knowledge of the subject enabled him to set it forth in the clearest light. In short, his persevering, intelligent presentation of these questions to the American Government, and to the consideration of influential parties in the Provinces, has resulted at last in the embodiment of his views in the treaty now pending. It is to be hoped the public spirit which has led him to pursue this object during so many years will now receive its reward. I believe the treaty *will* be ratified,—with some modifications, perhaps,—if those who ought to feel an interest in it will but give it a little attention at the present time.

The House has agreed to a resolution for *sine die* adjournment on the 14th August. The Senate will probably concur, and the adjournment take place on the day indicated, unless the Cuban question presents itself before that time. The two months intervening will scarcely be sufficient for the passage of the Civil and Diplomatic, the Army, Navy, Ocean Mail and Post-Office Appropriation bills, not one of which has yet been acted upon in the House; and I fear that the mass of additional important legislation pending will go by the board. The Pacific Railroad, Naval and Judiciary Reform bills, and a host of other bills of an important public character, which ought to have passed long since, will go over to the short session, there to be swamped again, and so thrown over for two years at least.

Among the most important of the pending measures are the bills for the creation of a Retired List for disabled army officers, and for the increase of the pay of the army. The first of these is needed greatly, to enable the War Department to increase the efficiency of the army by retiring from their commands numerous officers who are incapacitated by age or other disability for active service, and to supply their places with efficient successors. At present, a colonel is a colonel, whether good for anything or not, and, once in nominal command, even though never able to appear on parade, there is no way of getting rid of him except by Court-Martial or resignation. Thus, while able and meritorious subordinate officers are compelled to do the superior duty, they are denied the rank and the pay.

The increase of the pay of both officers and men in the Army, is an absolute necessity, if our military establishment is to be kept up. In these days, when the dollar of to-day is worth at least two of five years ago, the pay of our Army officers is quite inadequate to their support. Of this fact every man who is ever brought in contact with our officers must be fully aware. No profession in life pays so poorly as the military with us. The qualifications deemed essential to the American officer would afford at least double the remuneration in any other department of life, and it is not to be wondered, therefore, that so many valuable officers abandon the army when opportunity presents itself.

The present pay of enlisted men, is just what we have to pay a good female cook in these days; and it is found utterly impossible to fill the ranks at such rates. Some sixty or eighty men have been lost in the recent actions with the Indians on our Southwestern frontier; and the efforts to supply their places, or the places of those men whose terms of service expire, prove utterly unavailing. Men will not enlist at $7 per month, when there is an active demand for laborers all over the country at double these wages. Something must be done in these premises, and that immediately. The bills I have mentioned have already passed the Senate, and are pending in the House. Had Col. BISSELL, the Chairman of the Military Committee, been well enough to occupy his seat, there is little doubt they would have been already passed. Mr. FAULKNER of Va. I believe has now taken them in charge, and it remains to be seen whether he possesses the energy, influence and tact necessary to their complete success.

Sometime ago, it will be remembered that a serious assault was made upon Mr. A. H. EVANS, a Clerk in the Pension Office, by a fellow clerk named WILLIAM C. SLADE, the provocation alleged being that Mr. EVANS had infamously wronged a young lady friend of SLADE, who had recently traveled to Texas in his charge. The Commissioner of Pensions instituted a rigid investigation of all the circumstances of the case, the result of which is that he not only acquits Mr. EVANS of all guilt, but declares that there is no reasonable ground of suspicion, even, that his conduct towards the lady had been in the slightest degree exceptionable. This statement is due to Mr. EVANS, who has been much injured by the publications heretofore made to his disadvantage. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS,.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

Mr. CLAYTON said the *Union* charged him with inconsistency in opposing that part of the Nebraska bill allowing aliens to vote, while he voted for the Compromise of 1848, which allowed the same thing. He then explained his action in 1848, and contended that, on the question of allowing aliens to vote, his course had been always uniform.

Mr. GWIN gave notice of a bill amending the Judicial System, by establishing an additional Circuit.

Mr. PEARCE reported a bill distributing the settlement of claims and accounts among the accounting officers of the Treasury. The bill makes it the duty of the Second Auditor to settle all accounts, &c., of the Interior Department; the Third Auditor, the accounts of the War Department; the Fourth Auditor, the account of the Navy Department; the Fifth Auditor, the accounts of the State Department. All other claims and accounts, except those of the Post-Office Department, by the First Auditor. All accounts, &c., of Collectors and other officers of the Customs, to be revised and controlled by the Commissioner of Customs. Audits of the First and Fifth Auditors to be revised by the First Comptroller. Audits of the other Auditors to be revised by the Second Comptroller. All unsettled accounts to be transferred to the proper accounting officers provided by this bill, on the 1st of July. All claims upon the United States hereafter coming under the supervision of any of the Departments, shall, before the payment, be adjusted and reported upon by the proper Auditor, and re-examined and passed by the proper Comptroller. The bill further provides, that all disbursing officers and all others, having public moneys in their hands, shall render accounts monthly or quarterly, as required by the Department, and on failure to do so for ten days after the prescribed time, the Secretary is authorized to impose a fine, not exceeding $500 for each failure. The same to be charged to the officer failing to account.

Mr. DOUGLAS offered a resolution amending the joint rules of the two Houses, providing that the first session of every future Congress shall adjourn at 12 o'clock, meridian, on the first Monday in May. Laid over.

Mr. GWIN, from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Lieut. M. F. MAURY of a gold medal presented him by the King of Sweden.

The bill regulating the pay of Deputy Postmasters was returned from the House with the Senate's amendments annexed. The action of the House was concurred in, and the bill passed.

Mr. WALKER said he was authorized by several friends of the Homestead bill to say they would insist upon making it a special order from day to day till disposed of; also, that they would endeavor to have action on the vetoed Insane Land bill this week.

The House resolution, providing for the adjournment of Congress on 14th August, was taken up.

Mr. GWIN moved to amend by striking out the 14th of August and inserting from July 17 to October 16.

Mr. HUNTER opposed Mr. GWIN's amendment. He preferred the resolution as it came from the House. He thought however, the subject might be laid over for a while.

Mr. GWIN said the opinion of the House had changed since the resolution was passed. He believed it would now agree to a recess.

Mr. TOOMBS said, if the House was disposed to have a recess it could take up the Senate's resolution and pass it.

Mr. RUSK hoped the resolution (if it passed) providing for a recess, would declare members not entitled to per diem during the recess; that was the objection to it in the House.

Mr. DAWSON said, by the act of 1819, if one session of Congress exteaded to within ten days of the succeeding session, members were not to be allowed mileage. By having an adjournment over till October, the session might be extend to December, and then no members could receive mileage.

Mr. BADGER said that difficulty could be remedied by an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, allowing the mileage. If the mejority of the Senate were in favor of a recess, this resolution could be amended, and if the House would not agree to it the Seneto could recede.

Mr. CLAYTON said no amendment to this resolution could change any law respecting either mileage or per diem. If both Houses agreed to have a recess till October, those matters could be arranged by a separate bill.

Mr. WALKER was opposed to fixing any day for an adjournment, until something definite was done respecting the Homestead bill.

Mr. HOUSTON advocated the resolution as it came from the House.

The question was taken on Mr. GWIN's emendment, and it was agreed to—Yeas 27, Nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Bright, Brodhead, Clayton, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fessenden, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Johnson, Pearce, Pratt, Sebastian, Slidell, Sumner, Thomson of N. J., Weller, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Chase, Evans, Fish, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Morris, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Wade, Walker.

Mr. WALKER moved to postpone the resolution to next Monday week. Lost, 13 to 30.

Mr. STUART moved that it lie on the table. Lost—Yeas, 15; Nays, 26.

The resolution as amended was passed by Yeas, 25; Nays, 16.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to take up his resolution, that hereafter the Senate meet daily at 11 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to—Yeas, 25; Nays, 19.

Messrs. CLAYTON, BADGER and PEARCE opposed the resolution.

Messrs. PRATT and HOUSTON supported it.

The resolution was rejected—Yeas, 20; Nays, 26.

After a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation Bill.

Mr. BROOKS spoke on the subject of the Pacific Railroad.

He opposed, as unconstitutional, the granting of lands for the construction of the work—the Constitution contemplating a disposition of the public domain in such a manner as will inure to the benefit of all the States.

Mr. SINGLETON severely commented on the course of Mr. FILLMORE for having disgracefully submitted to the conduct on the part of Spain, relative to Cuban affairs. A new party has come into power, and Mr. PIERCE has given ample guarantees that no Filibustering scheme will be encouraged or tolerated by him. Our course, so far from being hostile to Spain, has exhibited marked forbearance. He enumerated various cases of outrage by the Spanish authorities, contending that the execution of CRITTENDEN and his companions was in direct violation of treaty stipulations between the two Governments. He would demand instant indemnity for outrages, and assurances that these things shall not be repeated, and that a tribunal shall be established in Cuba with power to settle disputes which may hereafter arise. Should Spain refuse these propositions, so just and reasonable in their character, he would favor bringing all the power of the United States to blockade every Cuban port, and take possession of the Island. It was not the duty of this Government to conciliate Spain, the only hope of the Cubans being in the chivalry of the citizens of the United States. He predicted the time will come when Cubans will be free.

Mr. LATHAM said: In the midst of our general prosperity, the business community has been startled by various resolutions offered here by gentlemen who have paid attention to our foreign relations, and in whose keeping and overruling providence have been confided the destinies of this great people. Our new brethren, however, have given their inspiration in the form of inquiry, not even making suggestions. They prefer the shorter method of questions and answers. There is, unfortunately, one thing which tends to a divergence. There are too many teachers, who slightly vary in the doctrines they would inculcate; therefore it is difficult to determine who are the orthodox and who the false teachers. As a believer in manifest destiny, he wanted the course clear and explicit. He wished not only to see the point arrived at, but the way which leads to it. As to our foreign relations, he first invited attention to the present prosperous condition of this country, and then said he saw no reason why we should assert what we intend to do hereafter. If the world has not sagacity to see it, it would not be becoming to proclaim our future intentions. The misfortune is, we have too many great men, whose greatest ambition stops at nothing, and whose longing after immortality is never satisfied till they see their names in print. If they have not sufficient inventive skill to originate new measures they dress up old ones to answer their purposes. Resolutions have been introduced relative to the rights of neutrals. There are but few reflecting men who do not fully understand this subject. We have acted up to our profession heretofore and the world has given us credit for it. We have acted out the principles of our forefathers, and the world has applauded us for it—so now that England and France know we will wipe out any stain they may attempt to stamp on our escutcheon. Why discuss what nobody doubts? He had no doubt we will continue to occupy our position in the van of freedom nations, and that we will assert our rights and maintain them at all hazards. The War of 1812 affords evidence of that. Since then our population, and material resources have doubled, and we are able to defend ourselves from whatever quarter assailed. If the present war in Europe shall continue for any considerable length of time, good sense on the part of the contending nations will dictate such a course of policy towards us as will avoid any future misunderstanding between us. All we ask is a strict observance of the rights of neutrals. As to the other set of resolutions introduced here, he admitted our relations with Spain are delicate. We have no idea any nation but Spain shall hold Cuba, which is in the condition of a Spanish plantation badly worked for the proprietor. In the course of time it will come under the hammer. We can pay a sufficient amount to remove the mortgage, but at the same time we will not allow any other nation to bid for it. In the case of accident or death of the present owner, we shall enter as administrator on the estate; but he did not wish to be understood as desiring to make a forcible entry so long as Spain maintains friendly relations, and does not use it as an inconvenience to our property. Let Spain do with it as she pleases, we have no right to interfere, but if she attempts to lay it waste to spite us and make it a nuisance because we desire its acquisition, then let me enter a complaint and abate the nuisance. Let this, however, be done peaceably, without noise and bluster. The Island of Cuba is desirable, as promotive of our commerce, the protection of our property, and to restore friendly relations, now separated by sectional animosities. If we attempt to acquire Cuba by an unjust war with Spain, it will endeavor to reorder the Island valueless, by a violent change in its social condition. She may determine to set her slaves at liberty, that they may avenge themselves on the Creoles who desire annexation to this country. We should not resort to force until we are prepared to do so, and when we do strike let us not strike in vain. After some further remarks about Roman and American greatness, he said he was opposed to filibusterism.

Mr. CHANDLER said if he could not approve of the general remarks of the gentleman, he could approve of their spirit. He was proud to hear the gentleman speak of the destiny marked out for this country, and gladly heard him compare our country with ancient Rome, which met the enemies of the republic and reduced them to obedience to her manners and customs. While the gentleman was talking about Roman intellect, vigor and courage, he (CHANDLER) remembered the Roman economy; that while the military were carrying abroad her conquering eagles the Tribunes were at home looking to the comforts and healthfulness of the Roman people; and while the blood of enemies gushed out at the point of the sword, every street gushed forth with water teaching them that cleanliness was next to Godliness. He asked gentlemen to be silent that they might hear the remarks which he intended to submit in favor of an amendment to continue the works for supplying the District of Columbia with copious supplies of pure water. Among his reasons was that the public property was in danger of fire, and especially the Capitol, the dome of which is constructed of combustible materials. He mentioned, too, that some of the streets of Washington are so filthy as to invite cholera and other diseases, and only a river let loose can sweep them of their impurities.

Mr. COBB said he was in favor of Cuba coming in as a ripe apple would fall from a tree. He entered his solemn protest against this Government, or individuals engaging in an unlawful expedition to seize the Island. He indicated the points of a speech which he would write out, saying in conclusion he had the honor of being a member of the select committee which reported the Pacific Railroad bill. He did not approve of it in its present form and would offer amendments thereto.

Mr. FLORENCE made a personal explanation about something that appeared in the newspapers relative to his official conduct with regard to appropriations for the District of Columbia. He should, as heretofore, continue to support such measures as commended themselves to his judgment. In the introduction of water he felt a deep interest, having been a water drinker for the last fifteen years. It concerned him very much to have a full supply of that liquid and nothing stronger for a beverage. [Laughter.] Therefore he should vote to supply the District with water.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., opposed Mr. MEIGS' scheme for supplying water. It was too expensive. Besides, better and cheaper plans had been recommended to Government by its own officers. He spoke of the impropriety of military officers superintending civil works, and severely to point out blunders and business miedoings of military superintendents.

Mr. J. C. ALLEN asked and obtained leave to print a speech on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. KEITT, as a member of the Select Committee on Civil *versus* Military Superintendence of Civil Works, did not agree with Mr. STANTON, and intended to present a minority report on the subject, in favor of maintaining the system as it is.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

New-Hampshire Legislature—Election of State Officers.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 14.

The convention of both branches of the Legislature balloted for State officers to-day, with the following results: *For Secretary of State*—JOHN L. HADLEY of Concord, Democrat, had 168 votes; GEORGE S. TOWLE of Lebanon, Whig, 109; MOSES A. CARTLAND of Lee, Free Soil, 44; Blank 1; HADLEY'S majority 15. Every member was present and voted, except one Democrat absent from sickness.

For State Treasurer—WALTER HARMAN of Concord, Democrat, had 169 votes; RICHARD P. KENT of Lancaster, Whig, 108; NATHANIEL L. DERBY of Hebron, Free Soil, 44.

For Public Printer—WM. BUTTERFIELD, of the *Patriot*, had 157; S. MCFARLAND, of the *Statesman*, 99; GEORGE G. FOGG, of the *Democrat*, 43; BARTON & HADLEY, of the *Reporter*, 11; scattering, 7; blank, 2. No choice.

The House discussed the Anti-Nebraska resolutions up to the hour of adjournment last evening, but to-day they have not been taken up.

Visit of the "Baxter Blues" to Stamford.

STAMFORD, CONN., Wednesday, June 14.

The "Baxter Blues," of New-York, accompanied by Shelton's Band, visited this place to-day as the guests of the Stamford Light Guard, who turned out with the Stamford Cornet Band, to escort them from the dépôt. Both Companies presented a fine appearance, and after going through with the usual military evolutions, did full justice to the well-spread tables of Mr. FISHER, at the Stage House, where speeches and toasts were exchanged, and everything passed off in good style. At 6 o'clock P. M., the Blues left for New-York, evidently well satisfied with their reception.

Murder at Clinton.

PLATTSBURG, Wednesday, June 14.

A murder was committed in the town of Clinton, Clinton County, last evening, by a man named CORNELIUS AUSTIN, who killed PATRICK SWEENEY. The difficulty grew out of an ejectment suit. The weapon used was a gun, and SWEENEY was shot dead.

A man escaped from the jail here to night, taking with him $40 and some wearing apparel, &c., belonging to Commodore LOTT CHAMBERLAIN, Sheriff of the County.

The Southern Mail—A Reply to Archbishop Hughes' Letter.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 14.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are received, but contain no news of interest.

Rev. Dr. FULLER, a distinguished Baptist clergyman, of this city, author of the first petition presented by Gen. CASS on the subject of religious freedom, has taken up the controversy with Archbishop HUGHES, and his reply will appear in the *American* of to-morrow.

Explosion of a Steam-Boiler—Two Men Killed.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 14.

A boiler exploded, yesterday afternoon, in the manufactory of STEPHEN T. TAYLOR, No. 20 Brighton-street. Six persons were badly scalded, and two of them—THOMAS BEACH, the Engineer, and H. ALLISON, an employé, died to-day. The building was considerably shattered.

Great Fire at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, June 14.

About 8½ o'clock last evening we received a telegraphic dispatch from Worcester, announcing the occurrence of a great fire in that city, and promising full particulars immediately. The storm, however, then commenced, and the telegraphs were unable to work up to a late hour.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 13.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here early this morning.

Episcopal Convention—Election of a Bishop.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 14.

At the Episcopal Convention to-day, the Rev Dr. CROCKER, of this city, received two majority for Bishop in the Clerical House, on the tenth ballot. In the other House, the vote was three majority against him.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 14.

The River is in fine navigable order. It now measures 4 feet 9 inches in the channel, and is rising rapidly.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in North America.

Annual Meeting at Hudson, New-York.

Special Report of the New-York Daily Times.

Fifth Day—AFTERNOON SESSION.

HUDSON, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

The Synod was opened with prayer by the President. Dr. CHAMBERS asked leave to postpone the order of the day, to hear a statement from Mr. ERAUGH, which was not granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The order of the day—which was the consideration of the Report of the Committee on Correspondence—was then taken up.

The Report was read by the Clerk, and the first item, in regard to the alleged violation of the Presbytery of North River of the articles of Correspondence, was taken up.

After considerable discussion, the resolution attached to the report was amended as follows, and in that form was adopted:

Resolved, That the attention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, through an appointed delegate, be called to this violation of the spirit if not the letter of the articles of correspondence, with the request that it will take such action as the circumstances seem to demand.

Relative to the communication from the Church in Southern Africa, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, the Chair, on motion, constituted a committee to prepare a suitable response.

The resolution submitted by the committee, recommending collections to be taken up for the Waldensian Church of Piedmont, was adopted.

BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

Rev. Dr. FISHER moved that collections be taken in the different churches about the first of November next to secure funds for the Board of Publication. Carried.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

The two remaining resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Domestic Missions be instructed to keep the subject of exciting the congregations aided by them to proper efforts for the support of the Gospel ministry continually in view, and that the Board of Publication be authorized to issue a well-prepared tract upon the subject.

Resolved That the Board of Domestic Missions take into consideration the subject of a sustentation fund; that they solicit from benevolent individuals in our churches contributions towards it; and that they report to the next General Synod on the expediency of organizing a sustentation fund, and proposing a plan by which it is to be supported.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS offered the following resolution, to be appended to those reported by the Committee on the subject of the sustentation fund:

Resolved, That this Synod earnestly request the Elders and Deacons of every church within our bounds to call a meeting of the congregation on the first Monday of ——, for the purpose of examining the question, whether, considering the increased expense of living, their pastor receives an adequate support, and that they then proceed to take such order as the case demands.

The remainder of the session was occupied in discussing the subject matter embraced within the resolution.

The Synod took a recess to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod re-assembled at the appointed hour. A communication from Rev. Mr. ERAUGH was read by the Clerk, asking that he might be allowed a hearing before the Synod.

It was moved that Mr. ERAUGH's request be granted.

A brief discussion followed the motion, after which the question was put to the vote and lost.

The resolution of Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, offered in the afternoon was then taken up. There was considerable opposition to the resolution, on the ground that those congregations which were able to support their ministers well, did so, whilst in those that were doing all they could do, and still gave their ministers an inadequate support, the resolution could only have the effect to injure their feelings.

The resolution on being submitted to the Synod was carried.

The Synod then adjourned to Wednesday at 9 A. M.

Sixth Day—MORNING SESSION.

HUDSON, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

The Synod met, pursuant to adjournment—Rev. Dr. HOTTON, the President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

RUTGERS COLLEGE.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, in behalf of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, was invited to address the Synod upon the subject of the affairs of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick.

After giving an interesting history of the Institution, Dr. SCOTT submitted a plan to raise the sum of $100,000 to endow scholarships in the Institution—$500 to constitute a scholarship. He said that, if twenty-five churches, through its members, would endow four scholarships each, twenty-five two scholarships each, and fifty one scholarship each, the amount of $100,000 would be raised. He urged the importance of sustaining the Institution, as a means of extending the influence of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Synod a literary institution of the first class is an indispensable part of the educational apparatus of our Church.

Resolved, That we regard with great interest the efforts now making to secure the sum of $100,000 for the complete endowment of Rutgers College, an institution consecrated by the prayers and toils of its early founders, by its many years of usefulness and by the blessing of God upon its efforts and students.

Resolved, That we recommend to all our consistories and members the propriety of rendering prompt and liberal aid to the effort of the Trustees to put our College upon a firm and enlarged basis.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Rev. Mr. WOOD, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was invited to address the Synod. He gave an interesting account of the Mission work in China and the East. He stated that the receipts thus far had exceeded the receipts at this time last year by $4,000,—though they had made arrangements to extend their work, which would increase their expenditures by $20,000. They had no anxiety, however, about the want of funds. What they desired was men to come forward and engage in the ministry.

Rev. Dr. VAN VECHTEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Synod feels an increased interest in the cause of foreign Missions; that we feel an increased confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of the Board whom we use as our organ for reaching the heathen with the gospel, and that we earnestly recommend to our several churches an increased zeal and co-operation in this mode of extending Christ's kingdom over the earth.

The Committee on the Professorate submitted a report upon the various matters referred to them, to which were appended the following resolutions:

BEQUEST OF DR. GANNON.

Resolved, That the Board of Direction of the Corporation of the General Synod, accept the bequest of Dr. GANNON in behalf of the General Synod, on the terms specified, making the deduction of interest for the unexpired term of the year allotted the Board of Education, and that the Board of Education designate the Beneficiaries in the Theological Seminary to whom such money shall be loaned. Adopted.

REQUESTS.

Resolved, That the Board of Education cause to be procured and recorded, in a book to be provided for such purpose, a transcript of the bequests or grants made, that the specific terms of each may be sacredly observed in all the particulars expressed therein. Adopted.

BROOME-STREET CHURCH.

Resolved, That the Board of Direction of the Corporation of the General Synod be and are hereby authorized and empowered under its corporate seal at any time to unite in a deed or deeds of conveyance with the consistory of the Church in Broome-street, in the City of New-York, to the purchaser or purchasers in case of a sale or sales of the premises referred to, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by said between said Board and the Consistory of said Church. Adopted.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Resolved, That the Trustees of Rutgers College be respectfully requested to place as soon as practicable the beneficiaries of the Church, whether aided by the Van Hoesenian or Knox funds, or any of the scholarships, or by the Education Board of the General Synod, on equal footing with those entitled to the benefit of the $500 scholarships. Adopted.

INTEREST DUE ON BONDS.

Resolved, That the Trustees of Rutgers College cause the interest due on two bonds to be collected, and unless speedily paid, that they call in the principal of the same, and reinvest to those who will promptly pay the interest. Adopted.

CHAPEL FOR RUTGERS COLLEGE.

Whereas, It appears that the sum of $2,000 has been munificently offered by Messrs. GEORGE and WILLIAM DOUGLAS and Mrs. CAMPBELL, towards the erection of a Chapel for Rutgers College; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Direction of the Synod be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute to the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, a lease of land sufficient for the site of such a chapel, on college premises at New-Brunswick, of the same nature and duration with those granted to the Board of Trustees for the erection of Van Nest Hall, and of the President's House, for the erection of a chapel, when required by the Trustees. Adopted.

The time for a recess having arrived, the consideration of the resolutions subjoined to the report was postponed till the afternoon session.

On motion the Synod took a recess to 3 o'clock P. M.

OPERATIONS COMMENCED.—We are informed that fifty unlicensed liquor-dealers, forty of them residents of the Ninth Ward, many of them keepers of the largest and most popular places of resort for drinking purposes, were indicted by the Grand Jury, on Tuesday and Wednesday, on the charge of selling liquor without license. This is one of the first fruits of the "No Licenses" movement put in operation by the City Temperance Alliance. The Police, for their vigilant and diligent assistance in the matter, deserve high praise.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....WEDNESDAY, June 14.

Alderman WAKEMAN in the Chair.

CATTLE DRIVING THROUGH THE STREETS.

Alderman MOTT inquired if the Committee on Ordinances were prepared to report upon an ordinance referred to them some two months since, to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets?

Alderman LORD replied that the ordinance prepared by the gentlemen from the Twenty-first and Submitted to the Committee was under consideration. That there were some parts of the ordinance which could not be carried out, and it needed alteration before being submitted to the Board.

Alderman HOWARD moved that the Committee be instructed to report an ordinance at the first meeting in July, to prevent the driving of cattle through the streets, which was carried.

A petition, enclosing resolutions passed at a public meeting held in Fourth-avenue, representing the driving of cattle through the streets as a dangerous and flagrant nuisance, was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

NEW FIRE COMPANY.

The petition of John Calver and others, residents of the Sixteenth Ward, to be organized as a Fire Engine Company, in place of Engine Company No. 16, lately disbanded, was granted without a reference.

A petition from Mr. P. O'Neill, for permission to exhibit his model and plans, for an elevated railroad and promenade in Broadway, in the City Hall, was referred to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

RECEIPTS ON CITY RAILROADS.

The Comptroller reported the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads, for the past month, as follows: Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, $22,305 91; Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, $26,547 17; Total, $48,853 08.

GRADE OF GREENWICH-STREET.

Alderman BLUNT moved that the Street Commissioner be ordered to notify the owners of property Nos. 294, 296, 298, 300, 302 and 304, on the west side of Greenwich-street, to raise their curb and gutter, so as to correspond with the old and established grade of the street, and with the adjoining lot on the corner of Reade and Greenwich-streets; the same to be done before the street is graded, and the grade to be given by the Street Commissioner. Adopted.

PUBLIC BATHS.

A petition, enclosing resolutions passed by a meeting in the Fourth-avenue, stating that public decency requires that some portion of the water-front should be set aside for the purpose of a public bath for the poor; also, that the preservation of the children and the public health, requires the establishment of a free salt-water bath, or baths, was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

CONFIRMATION OF CONTRACTS FOR CLEANING STREETS.

Alderman LOUD stated that the contracts for cleaning streets were not sent in to the Corporation Attorney sufficiently early to allow of their being made out in time for the Committee to report thirteen for this meeting of the Board. It was important that the Board should not adjourn for the Session without confirming the contracts, as they would not meet again until the Fourth of July, and if such a delay were allowed the Contractors might refuse to accept their contracts, thus throwing the whole matter into the hands of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps during the Summer. There was nothing on which the Committee could report that was not already before the Board; and he would therefore move that the contracts entered into for cleaning streets be confirmed.

Alderman HOWARD moved to refer to the Committee on Streets. He was opposed to passing the contracts without examining them.

Alderman MOTT was in favor of having the contracts immediately confirmed, at the same time that he wished an opportunity of examining them. He would therefore suggest another meeting specially for that purpose.

Alderman BROWN did not believe in the contract system for cleaning streets, and was opposed to giving the streets into the hands of contractors at this warm season of the year.

Alderman VOORHIS moved to strike out the contract for the Ninth District, as the contractor was a defaulter, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Alderman BLUNT moved the previous question, which was carried, and a vote being taken, the resolution confirming the contracts was adopted by a vote of 12 to 7.

RESOLUTION CALLING UPON THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS TO RESIGN.

Alderman BLUNT offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The public are loudly calling for the streets to be cleaned, and many inquiries are made why they have not been so cleaned, &c., and

Whereas, Many of the gutters of the streets are filled with garbage, &c., which will cause much sickness if allowed to remain, while many contagious diseases are around us, and while the cholera has already made its appearance; and

Resolved, That GEORGE B. CLARKE be and he is hereby requested to resign his office as Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; and that the Honor the Mayor nominate some suitable person to fill said vacancy; and that the statement of B. MCCAFFERTY, accompanying this resolution, be referred to the Law Committee to investigate and report whether or not charges can be brought against the said Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, sufficient to remove him from said department.

Appended to the resolution was a communication from B. McCafferty, charging the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps with injustice in withholding from him the contracts for cleaning the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, for which he made the following bids:

First District, for $8,500; awarded for $11,800 to another.

Second District, for $5,600; awarded for $6,000 to another.

Third District, for $5,800; awarded for $9,875 to another.

Fourth District, for $6,500; awarded for $7,000 to another.

Being a total difference in advance over his bids of $8,375.

Alderman DRAKE moved that the resolution and communication be referred to the Street Committee, and accused the member from the Third of smuggling in the communication.

Alderman BLUNT called for the reading of the endorsement, which fully stated the nature of the resolution and communication, and repudiated the charge of trying to smuggle anything into the Board. He wanted the citizens to know why the streets were not cleaned; and if the Commissioner of Streets were not capable of doing his business he wished to have an efficient man in his place.

Alderman HOWARD asked for a division of the question, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 11 to 8.

The communication was then referred to Committee on Streets. STONY ISLAND.

A resolution directing the Committee on Law Department to inquire whether Stony Island, above Randell's Island, is not within the boundaries of the City of New-York, and in whom the title is vested, was adopted.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Of Committee on Streets—In favor of granting permission to Wm. G. West to construct an outside iron stairway.

Of Committee on Sewers—Concurring in extension of sewers in Thirteenth-street, through Fourteenth-street to the East River.

Of Committee on Fire Department—Non-concurring to procure a new entrance to the McDougal-street bell tower.

Of Committee on Repairs and Supplies—In favor of appropriating the Grand Jury Room in the basement of the new Court-house, as an office for Receiver of Taxes, was concurred in.

Of Committee on Finance, in favor of resolution authorizing the payment from "County Contingencies" of the expenses and salaries of the officers of the Court of Common Pleas.

Of same, in favor of concurring to increase the compensation of the Foremen and Cartmen employed in paving the streets.

Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of appointing A. P. Sutton, Foreman of Engine Company No. 39, and suspending Frank Swords, Joseph Godfrey, William Swords, George

FRANCE.

Personal, Political and Miscellaneous Gossip.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
PARIS, Monday, May 29, 1854.

Circumstances are gradually forcing upon me the belief, which I have been endeavoring for some time to resist, that old Referendary HAUTPOUL is to be made a Marshal of France. This individual has been an inefficient Minister of War, and an incompetent Governor-General of Algeria. Of late he has held an office—the exact nature of which no one understands, except that there is nothing to do in it. The incumbent, however, resides in the Luxembourg. I do not pretend to know what obligation the Emperor is under to this very inferior gentleman, that he considers himself obliged to give him the highest title in the gift of the crown; it is probable, however, that HAUTPOUL, who was very eager in tendering his adhesion, and has been very devoted in his subserviency ever since, does not consider himself rewarded, and has managed to make his Majesty share his opinion. Shades of NEY and TURENNE! Rather than be such a Marshal of France as that, I would be marshal of a temperance tea-party, of a floral procession, or of a Sunday-school pic-nic. The papers will very soon begin to talk about the "Illustrious HAUTPOUL." The *Pays*, in enumerating his claims to the Marshalcy, will prove him to be one of the greatest men that ever lived. It is probable that some other great men will be discovered at the same time, for while he is about it, the Emperor intends to create a batch of new dignitaries, on a par with his last—Marshals MAGNAN, ST. ARNAUD, and CASTELLANE.

By the bye, speaking of discoveries and unearthments, BEAU BRUMMELL has turned up.—GEORGE BEVAN, of England, I mean. I lost sight of this gentleman, when the Prince, who became afterwards GEORGE IV., ejected him from the palace for asking him to ring the bell. He obtained, afterwards, a small Consulate, I believe; but his pre sumption had dealt him a ruinous blow. He is now 63 years old, and here in Paris! I trust that I am speaking the truth, but am in doubt. He has been living for twenty years in France, and has passed for dead! He has written his memoirs, which he promised the Duchess of TUX never to publish during his life! The manuscript he will sell to any bookseller able to wait for his demise, and who will give him an annuity of $1,200 till then! In the meantime, he has become one of us! The illustrious ex-dandy is now a Paris correspondent! What a horrible fall for the first gentleman of his time! BEAU BRUMMELL is now one of fanillstonists of the *Indépendance Belge*, on all matters connected with fashion, gossip, and bon ton. I take this to be a canard—don't you? It was a question at the Clnb this morning—"Is BEAU BRUMMELL dead?"

The fact I imagine to be this: that M. JULES LECOMTE, one of the correspondents of the *Indépendance*, has adopted the signature "Beau Brummell" as a *nom de plume*. Bnt it is really disgraceful that out of a circle of some twenty gentlemen, assembled at the American Clnb, not one could take it upon himself to affirm that Mr. GEORGE BEVAN was dead.

The Council of State has sent three bills upon the Electric Telegraph to the Legislative body, for its examination and acceptance. The first asks for an appropriation of $170,000 for the establishment of new lines; the second an appropriation of $75,000 for an increase of clerks and operators; and the third proposes an entirely new code of rules and regulations of the French Telegraph system.

This system, as an organized whole, has only existed two years and four months. The number of miles of wire is 6,500; half of them following lines of railroads, and half bordering post-routes. The number of private dispatches sent in 1851, was 9,000; 48,000 in 1852; 126,000 in 1853; the number in 1854 will be much greater. Some of the lines have seven, eight, and nine wires, and even these are becoming insufficient. Bnt as the posts will support no more, new ones are indispensable. The bill proposes also to connect the principal lines by branch lines across one from the other, say at the distance of 100 miles from Paris, by which means, a dispatch intended for a line broken down by a storm, may nevertheless be sent on, by a roundabout way, arriving back at the proper line beyond the point of interruption. Bu reaux are to be established in large numbers nf towns already traversed by the wires. The number of guards will be increased, so that every inch of wire in the Empire will be examined twice a day. A regular night service will also be organized. The appropriations asked will only be an advance, as the telegraphs pay exceedingly well. Formerly the State paid a million a year for its common windmill telegraphs, which made, of course, no return. In 1853, the Government enjoyed the use and control of 6,000 miles of wire, which paid for itself within a few hundred thousand francs. In two years it is thought it will render a balance account, and the State will not have disbursed a sou for its innumerable dispatches.

Among the improvements proposed in the code, are the following: the price will be calculated according to the actual distance of the two places apart, and not as at present, according to the distance run. The basis of calculation is at present, the single dispatch of twenty words; the date, signature and address being counted. The new basis will be the dispatch of twenty-five words. Facilities are also to be contrived for the sending of messages from one part of Paris to another, by telegraph. The price of delivery at the house of the recipient is to be reduced from twenty cents to ten.

From these details you will see how rapidly telegraphic communications are increasing, and how it sometimes happens that a stringent monopoly may be managed with a view to public convenience. I ought perhaps to have begun by saying that all the telegraphs belong to the State—not a single rod being alienated by the sale of telegraphic stock, and that a severe punishment is the lot of him who infringes upon the Government's patent to send intelligence in advance of the mails.

Madame DUCOS has just presented the Minister of Marine with twins. It was at first intended to name them NAPOLEON and EUGENIE, after their Majesties, but it was found that they were both boys. So they were called NAPOLEON and EUGENE. The difficulty, you see, was skillfully got round. The question is sometimes asked what name will be given to the Emperor's son, in case he has one. His surname will be BONAPARTE, of course; and it is generally thought that he will be christened NAPOLEON.

Here is a curious instance of the topsy-turvies turned from time to time, by prejudices, national sentiments and animosities. Up to the present day, one of the most popular French songs, sacred to centennial and patriotic purposes, and set to music by the brass bands, has been the ballad commencing, or perhaps finishing—

"*Jamais l'Anglais ne regnera!*"

And now comes the Minister of War, ordering that all the bands of the army admit into their repertory the English national air of "Rule Britannia!" A similar exception is made in favor of "God save the Queen," and the "Sultan Abd-ul Medjid Khan's Grand March." In the meantime "La Marseillaise" and "La Parisienne" are huddled out of sight and hearing. The French national air, at the present moment, is "Le Beau Dunois," otherwise known as "Partant pour la Syrie." As there is nothing national or patriotic in this ballad, we are forced to suppose that its selection is owing to the fact that the words and music are by Queen HORTENSE, the mother of the present Emperor.

On Friday last, an organ, claimed by its maker to be the finest in the world, was inaugurated in the Church of St. Eustache. The instrument was begun four years ago; the parish, the city, and the State, have all helped pay the expenses. It contains 3,800 pipes, both in wood and metal; 6 stops; four key-boards of four octaves and a half each, and a key-board of pedals of two octaves and a half. Many of the stops are new; among the 68 are the following: flute; bassoon; English horn; *nightingale*; hautboy; trumpet; *bumble bee*; cymbals; cornet; *tremblement*; HUMAN VOICE; thunder; cymbales; keraulophone; violin; bass viol; cromorne; salicional and quintatoen. This wonderful instrument was introduced to the highly artistic audience assembled, by M. LEMMENS, organist of the King of Belgium, and acknowledged to be the first in Europe. He performed nine pieces, among which was a fugue by BACH, which set the arches of the basilisk to trembling. M. BATAILLE, of the Opera Comique, sang the *Pro Peccatis*, and M. DUPREZ two sacred compositions of his own.

The Church of St. Eustache is one of the finest religious edifices in Paris. The corner stone was laid in 1532. In its vaults are the remains of COLBERT, LAFONTAINE, and SCARAMOUCHE, the most famous actor of his day. The organ was destroyed by fire in 1844; since then the whole church has been restored and repaired; pictures have been ordered by the Government of COUTURE and other artists, and now it possesses an organ, which with its finte and thunder stops, is capable of roaring like Bottom's nightingale.

I have to announce an impending exhibition which looks very much like a canard, but which I have reason to consider serious. An aeronaut who thinks he has discovered the secret of aeriate direction, is to leave the Champ de Mars in his machine, fly round the city, and then, descending to the balcony of the Tuileries, is to present the Emperor with the plan of his invention. He then is to hover over the Plaine St. Denis, where scarecrows and figures of Cossacks are to be placed, which he will demolish by means of detonating engines, discharged at them from on high. I do not mean to assert that M. VERNEUIL will accomplish all these feats; I only affirm that he is in earnest in his hope that the attempt will be crowned with success.

The *Charivari* complains of the invasion of American novels, of a primitive, prairie and savage character. It especially deplores the consequences likely to result from a general perusal of MAYNE REID's *Scalp-Hunters* and *Rifle Rangers*. Some of these consequences are already perceptible, according to this authority. People are afraid to venture upon the Plaine Monceaux, for fear of meeting the Pawnees. Others have abandoned the idea of visiting their country-seats this Summer, on account of their dread of the Miogos. Men are seen to affect the style and costume of Indians, upon the Boulevard des Italiens, just as they once pretended to be *blasé*, and consumed by the fire of Byronism. A perruquier was seen in the Rue de la Paix, with a wig in his hand, which he told passers-by was the scalp of one of his enemies! Shoemakers are preparing to satisfy the expected demand for moccasins. Two gentlemen who had quarrelled agreed to fight with tomahawks, but as their witnesses did not understand the instrument, they were obliged to have recourse to the revolver. Bnt the most lamentable incident connected with the mania is the following: A fanatic entered a *café* and asked for a slice of bison-hump! The waiter fell dead upon the floor.

DUMAS has begun his novel of the *Mohicans of Paris*, in the *Mousquetaire*. It is bringing in shoals of new subscribers. From the first three chapters, I should imagine that he means by the title, The Extinct Races of Paris. The scene is laid in a quarter of the city since demolished and rebuilt: 1827 is the time of the action. DUMAS says of it, that he considers it his best production.

The project entertained by several of the newspapers of resting on Sunday and making no issue on Monday, has fallen through. The *Siècle* and *Charivari*, by refusing to join the league, effectually prevented the success of the plan. Associations are forming among the tradesmen of sundry streets to close their shops on the Sabbath, in a fresh air and Bois de Boulogne point of view. I learn that the Government is opposed to such associations, inasmuch as they may lead to the formation of leagues for an exactly opposite purpose, and thus cause trouble. Complete individual liberty on the subject is what the Government would prefer. Let every tradesman do as he pleases, without entering into bargains with his neighbors, that they all do alike.

RACHEL makes her entrée to-morrow night, in the character of *Phèdre*. No seats have been obtainable for the last ten days. The prophets who predicted that the *tragedienne* would be coldly welcomed, after her excursion to Russie, will find themselves mistaken. No one doubts, now, that her reception will be warm and cordial.

But at the present moment, the most popular dramatic artist in the city is a boy of five years, who plays *Tom Thumb* and *Puss in Boots*, in the fairy spectacle of "Mother Goose's Melodies." He seems to work by intuition and instinct, for at that age it certainly cannot be either reason or imitation. JULES JANIN says of him this morning—

"What a wonderful thing is this dramatic art! So wonderful, that success is only possible to men of genius and to little children! TALMA and Tom Thumb! Mlle. RACHEL, and the Baby King in the "Children in the Tower!"

The Empress was so pleased with the antics of *Puss in Boots*, that she sent for information about the little fellow that plays it. Having learned that his father, who was once an actor, and is an estimable man, has been obliged to abandon the stage on account of an accident which lamed him for life, she had him appointed to an honorable accountancy in the Ministry of Finence.

The next day JEROME, whose prominent characteristic is certainly not initiative, put the Empress' example to profit. He invited LAPERRIERE and Madamoiselle FERNAND to the Palais Royal, and presented them each with a diamond ring, as a testimonial of the pleasure their performance had afforded him, in the new comedy of "What will the World say?" One word as to this production:

The subject is briefly this: A young man, who is in love with his mistress, and is loved by her,—a marchioness of great beauty and wealth, of elegant manners and in high society, a widow, of course,—is afraid to marry her on account of his *liason* with her. He is a victim of the *Qu'en-dirat-on?* At the end, she herself advises him to make another match, and he commits matrimony with a demoiselle of sixteen. Every paper in Paris has blamed the author for his *denouément*. He is soundly berated for having allowed "the prejudices of society and the false notions of an affected civilization" to triumph over the dictates of common sense. As to the details and the style there is but one opinion. The success of the comedy is such, that the Odeon, whose legal season expires on the 31st of May, has received permission from the Minister of State to remain open till the 31st of July.

GIRAUD, the extricated well-digger, is, I am afraid, not destined to survive his terrible underground experience. He has already undergone amputation of the foot, and a violent fever has set in. He bears it all with that wonderful resignation which made him such a hero during the nineteen days of his confinement with JALLA's corpse. The Gaité has not yet produced its drama, founded upon this occurrence, and in case GIRAUD dies, I think it likely it will be suppressed.

There is a capital anecdote for such as understand French and litany Latin. You know that shops and inns in England are known from the signs they exhibit—as the Bear and Bedpost, the Mug and Elephant. In France, the sign always reads, "At the Bear and Bedpost," that is, *At the sign of the Bear, &c.* Well: there is an alehouse, not far from the barrier, representing a shepherd and shepherdess, seated upon the turf, and neglecting the care of their flocks for amorous conversation. Underneath the picture is the dedication, thus:

"O DEUS, AMEN!"

Visitors and passers-by take this to be Latin, and do not exactly see the application. But mine host insists that it is good French, marred perhaps by the spelling. The pronunciation sets you right: the painter had intended to say:

AUX DEUX AMANS!

La Mode, a Legitimist magazine, edited by counts and countesses, dukes and marchionesses, announces a forthcoming novel by a lady of rank, which is superior to anything of BALZAC's! Can it be a translation, think you, of *The Barclays of Boston?* The Marchioness de VAGNEUX goes on to say:

"This work will eclipse that horrible *Uncle Tom*, with which we were poisoned last year. What curious people these republican Americans are, holding forth their United States as a model and a paragon, and then dedicating an entire vol whose book proves the country to be abominable, the Government to be a mass of corruption, and the whole place to be the uttermost dog of an abode (*chien de séjour*) to be found under the sun!"

Elegant language for a marquise, is it not? Be good enough to send me, by the next steamer, a bundle of numbers of the *Lowell Offering*, edited by Miss FARLEY and the Factory Girls. I must recover from the effects of the slang of this noble BOURBON aristocrat. I will send one of them to Madame de VAGNEUX, as a model of style and womanly self-respect. Perhaps I may add that it is written by La Vicomtesse FARLEY and several countesses and duchesses de Lowell. What a [illegible] affair, next to them, is the Marquise de VAGNEUX. Send me the numbers.

DICK TINTO.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Austro-Prussian Treaty—The Vienna Protocol—Russia and the Revolution—Policy of Louis Napoleon—Popular feeling in England.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
PARIS, Monday, May 29 1854.

You will, by this time, of course, have received news of the Austro-Prussian Treaty, which excites so much remark on this side of the water. More than three months ago, I expressed to you my belief that England and France would do everything in their power to win over Austria, in the beginning, at least, and that the latter would strive to keep up the illusion as long as possible. The most important of the semi-official papers, and the paragraph which has produced the greatest impression, are those that refer to the "eventual aggression." Yet, even this does not, *ipso facto*, define a casus belli, but merely asserts the right of Aostria or Prussia, in such a case to declare war, and the obligation assumed by the other high contracting party to sustain the first. With the best will imaginable, nothing else can be deduced from the *adnexum* of the Austro-Prussian Treaty. As to the Vienna Protocol, so loudly vaunted every day by the *Moniteur*, as the process that is to harmonize the Anglo-French alliance with the Austro-Prussian riddle, I regard it only as a simple registration of two quite different things. Whatever may be the true nature of these diplomatic manœuvres, we must soon have an opportunity of making up our minds respecting the honor and good faith of Austria,—for if Silistria be taken by the Russians, an event we expect to hear of hourly, Austria cannot hesitate a moment longer to attack the forces of the Czar, if she be, indeed, with the Western Powers. From a highly important article, this day published in the *Journal des Débats*, one would be led to suppose that Austria will have no difficulty whatever in making up her mind to attack Russia, only it is plain enough that the Czar is expected to make some concessions. The writer of the very diplomatic article referred to would not otherwise have so insisted upon the *skillful* manner in which the Austro-Prussian treaty was drawn up, and the share Prince METTERNICH had in its preparation, with the hope of rendering the present crisis highly advantageous to Austria.

This is the real explanation of Austria's attitude to-day, and I have intimated as much before. Most statesmen look upon Turkey as lost, and the object of Austria is, upon some pretext, to get a foothold in the East; yet this has nothing in itself hostile to Russia. We cannot place any dependence on Austria until she has actually declared war against Russia, and for this the fall of Silistria will offer the best chance imaginable. If LOUIS NAPOLEON be really so confident of Austria's good-will as his official organs would lead us to suppose, why does he make so many promises to the Italian refugees and the wealthy landowners of Lombardy? I can assure you, from reliable sources, that the author of the famous letter to EDGAR NEY now writes communications of a very dissimilar character, stating that it is, however, to be understood that the freedom and independence of Italy are to result from the present war.

But let us take for granted what is so improbable, viz.: That Anstria will really join the Western Powers. She would thus be preferring a despotic anti-revolutionary Emperor in the West to her despotic revolutionery neighbor on the East and North. What would be the result? Russia has already given a specimen of the work she proposes, in the present condition of Greece, *probably conquered and occupied ere this by French and British troops, and abandoned by its King!* RUSSIA WILL SUMMON UP THE REVOLUTION THROUGHOUT EUROPE ON THE BASIS OF NATIONALITY, and will thus take the propaganda out of the hands of France. Should it now be asked in what way the people of Europe, and especially the revolutionary party, would receive any overtures of this kind coming from Russia, the answer is visible enough in the hearing of popular France and Italy. However just the Sultan's cause may seem to them, and however arbitrary the course pursued by Russia, the people of France look upon the war with an indifference which seems strange for a nation that was once so fond of military glory. They perceive that LOUIS NAPOLEON is an anomaly, as the leader of such a war, and feel that liberty has nothing to gain from it, excepting in spite of his desires. No one expresses direct interest in the war, or commits himself, on either side, but every one waits to see what will turn up. France and England, humbly beseeching the boon of an Austrian alliance, surely do not represent the interests of Freedom, and why should the revolutionery, the national parties of Europe, not be just as well satisfied to see their cause in the hands of Russia, to be fought out by her, as under the control of France and England, who will make them fight against each other? That Russia will excite the nationalities oppressed by Austria to rebel, should that Power go over to France, is certain; and who would quarrel with the sufferers for grasping which first promises to lead them against their bitterest foes? The revolutionists of France are patriotic enough to take part against Russia, should the latter unite with Austria to form the natural barrier between the Liberalism of the West and the great East, which is still hurled in political darkness; but, should the Western Powers throw all the great free principles of this European conflict overboard, and become little better than Austrian gendarmes, then it is easy to see where Russia, by adopting an opposite course, will find determined allies. This may be a matter of regret—it may seem unnatural—but the duty of a public writer who seeks to make known in one hemisphere his quota of information respecting what is transpiring in another, is to state things as they are, without increase or diminution.

It is, then, with these views, which must be more familiar to Austria than any other Power, that I persist in doubting her intention of joining the Western Alliance. The Emperor of France must be aware of these things, and what he has now to do is to gain time. He feels that he can maintain his position only by giving the European Balance of Power a national basis, and if he be not a revolutionary leader in the usual acceptation of the term, he is not, on the other hand, a reactionist in the Austrian sense.

Again, should Austria, after all, draw the sword against Russia, this can only be ascribable to English influence. England is truly desirous of securing Austrian cooperation, while France seeks it as a matter of tactics, and in order to gain time.

What I have said to you respecting the state of revolutionary feeling here, and in Italy, is not mere conjecture, but a fair deduction from all that takes place around me, and is whispered in my ear at every turn.

The revolutionists do not desire the success of Russia, as the Legitimists pray for it; but what they do want is the Revolution, the liberation of Italy, Hungary and Poland, should that consummation have to be attained even with Russian assistance.

BUDA.

ADJOINING HOUSES.—The English Court of Exchequer has recently held that when a number of houses are built together on a spot of ground, in such a manner as to require the mutual support of each other for the purpose of their common protection and security, and the owner afterwards parts with the possession, either of one house at a time or of all together, and the property is afterwards subdivided, the right of *mutual support* remains for each house. The seller of a house in a case of this sort is presumed *to reserve* for the adjoining houses the right of support as an easement attached thereto. It would be strange, if the owner of a row of houses should in selling one of them authorize the destruction of the rest. If A, by an ordinary deed, conveys premises to B, the former conveys them in the same state in which he *previously had held them*; that is, with all their easements and servitudes; and consequently he, in a case like that above, grants by implication the right to have the house supported by the next one, and reserves those rights of support which are necessary from contiguous houses. At least he is presumed so to grant, until the contrary is shown. A person occupying the lower story of a house, could not take it away to the destruction of the dwelling of a person inhabiting the upper story. The right of freely enjoying one's own land, depends on a different principle.

FROM THE WEST.

Arrival at St. Louis—The City, some Account of its History, and of five into its Settlement, Trade, and Commercial Condition.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
ST. LOUIS, June, 1854.

Well, here I am, safe and sound, in this renowned "Prairie Port," ready to hold your readers by the button-hole as long as they may be willing to listen.

No rail-car whisked and whirled me along until all sense was lost, save that of motion, and then pitched me into the big hall of the Planters' House, without an idea left to communicate to others. No, nothing of the sort. Very wisely, *I* think, (and I trust the *reader* will think so too,) I saved the wear and tear of the physical and mental man, by floating down *la belle riviere Ohio* as gently as the snow flake falls from the clouds, on a magnificent floating palace, vulgularly 'yolept a steamboat, encountering no hair-breadth 'scapes from awful explosions, ugly snags, or dangerous sandbars, that could by any possibility magnify your correspondent into a "hero."

But I write rather about places visited than things pertaining to myself. If the reader will accompany me, (and if he won't, we will go into it by ourselves,) I will, after the fashion of the Gallic conqueror—take him at once in *medias res*.

St. Louis as you know, is called the "Mound City," or, as her inhabitants rather now delight in hearing her styled, the "Great Central City." The title to the first she is fast losing, as the work of cutting down the Big Indian Mound on the banks of the Mississippi progresses, and her right to assume the latter will depend much upon her own exertions and the future channel of commerce.

She owes her foundation to one PIERRE LIGUESTE LACLEDE, who in the year 1764 took possession of the site under a grant or charter from the then Governor General of Louisiana, the grant being to LACLEDE and his associates under the name of the American Fur Company. Granted originally to the Fur Company, this trade has entered largely into its prosperity, though now no longer a distinctive feature in its commerce. The name Saint Louis was at once bestowed upon it. LACLEDE shortly after died, and though his final resting-place is unknown, yet his name and memory have been perpetuated in various ways connected with the progress of the city.

For years struggling along as a French village, (and as French villages still do for ought I know,) annually went out her light-hearted citizens in keel boats and barges up the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, bringing back furs and peltries, then the sole articles of their commerce.

In 1803, the Territory of Louisiana ceased to be an eppendage to the Crown of France, and the quiet, frog-eating citizens of Saint Louis became regular Brother Jonathans, and their village part and parcel of the United States.

The number of inhabitants at this time was just 925; of houses about 150, the most of them log-buildings, interspersed here and there with a stone chateau, the most prominent of which belonged to the CHOTEAU family,—a leading family in the city at this day.

Mr. WM. RUSSELL, now living in the city, has the honor of being that mysterious individuel, "the oldest inhabitant." In 1804, he came out from Frederick Co., Virginia. What changes has he not seen in the destiny of the then village!

At this date, the nearest Post-Office was at Cahokia, in Illinois. Even a good many years after this time, letters would be directed to Saint Louis, *near Alton*, as a means of designating where Saint Louis might be found! Now, Cahokia has disappeared among the things that were, and Alton is still a small town.

About this period of her history, *Peltry bons*, or bills payable in peltries, were the only currency. In 1808, CHOTEAU and others formed the Missouri Fur Company. For fifteen years, ending with 1804, the annual value of furs was $203,750. In 1804, there were but two American families in Saint Louis.

In 1817 the first steamboat arrived at St. Louis—the *General Pike*, JACOB REED, Captain. In 1810 the population of St. Lonis was 1,400; in 1820 it had gone up to 4,598. The year 1808 is the date of her incorporation as a town; 1822 as a city. The first executive officer under her Town Charter was AUGUSTE CHOTEAU; the first Mayor under her City Charter, WM. CARR LANE. Among the mutations and changes that sometimes take place in cities and families, I am informed that the second executive officer, under her Town Incorporation, now fills, in his old age, a $900 clerkship in the city of Washington.

In 1847 was commemorated the 83d anniversery of the foundation of the city, at which was present the venerable PIERRE CHOTEAU, (since deceased,) who, 83 years before, had accompanied LACLEDE, its founder.

In 1840 the assessed property of Saint Louis was a little over eight millions; in 1853, thirty-nine millions. In 1833 the tonnage of boats belonging to Saint Louis was 2,000 tons; 1853, 37,000 tons. Her imports then, nothing—now, $917,000. Her fleet of steamboats engaged in 1853 was, in numbers, 266. The *materiel* of her present commerce she estimates at one hundred million dollars. Of city debt she owes three millions. She has a wharf, or levee, rising obliquely from the water's edge, and paved with stone, two hundred yards wide, and near a mile long. Here her fleet of steamboats tie up, discharging and taking on freight and passengers. Sometimes 100 of her steamers are in sight at a time. A more animated spectacle than the levee has presented during the time I have been here, though they tell me it is a "dull season," it seems hard to conceive on side of New-York.

From the health statistics I learn, that, estimating the population of 1853 at one hundred thousand, which is the least claimed, and the deaths at 4,000, we will have the mortality at 1.25.

In regard to Foreign Immigration, the records of the German Societies show that of Germans there arrived in 1853, *viâ* New Orleans, over eleven thousand; by the Ohio and Illinois river, from the East, seven thousand—making a total of German arrivals of eighteen thousand. Of the number of Irish there was no means of judging, though they are estimated at five thousand more.

About two-thirds of this Foreign emigration it is calculated kept on to their destinations in other parts of the Great West, and the remaining one-third stopped in St. Louis, either temporarily or permanently.

Real Estate, like a balloon, seems upward, upward, all the time. There is nothing about the progress of the city more astonishing than this. Land a short distance in the country, which fifteen years ago changed hands at $50 per acre, now sells for country seats at $5,000,—say within the range of 2½ miles of the city. Here, those who are able put up "Country Boxes,"—"breathe clouds of dust and call it country air." But I find there is a good deal of "*Peter Funking*" out here, as well as among you Knickerbockers. Therefore you must take this dose *cum grano salis*, or with the accustomed grains of allowance.

So far as I can see, King Commerce is the God worshipped here. All turn to him, as the poet says does "Parsee to the rising Sun." The almighty dollar is in view by day, and dreamt of nightly. Her citizens have no leisure from money-getting schemes to attend to the better and more refined feelings. The City has Public Schools in any number, but no public parks or pleasure grounds. She has gorgeons theatres, and billiard rooms, drinking salons, but very ordinary churches. There is much enterprise and public spirit, and but little of the amenities of life, or social intercourse. She has four rivers, giving her a navigable reach of 10,000 miles, and not a single railroad completed as yet. Up the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone, she has 2,000 miles of navigable water. On the *Upper* Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony, she has near 1,000 more; on the *Lower* Mississippi to New-Orleans, 1,000 more; and on the Ohio another 1,000 miles—making a grand total of 5,000 miles on these leading and main streams of the North American Continent, with at least 5,000 more on their various tributaries—in all, 10,000 miles of navigable water for Commercial purposes. This it is, in part, that has built St. Louis up to what she now is.

But this is the Railroad Age—the "Age of Iron," so much slung about. She must hold, too, in her hand, as it were the iron rail, connecting her with remotest extremities, or she will have to drop the title she boastfully aspires to, of the "Great Central City." What she is, is the fruit of a mighty Inland Trade, hitherto made tributary to her growth by the unrivaled command she held of navigable streams. North and east and south of her, railroads are now opening up other channels for the trade she has monopolized, and formidable rivals are springing up. It will be well for her to look to her laurels, or, like Samson, "she may be shorn!"

From a variety of sources, but principally from the valuable statistics prepared at the *Missouri Republican* office, your correspondent has truthfully gleaned the foregoing data and figures for the TIMES readers. If they have had the courage to follow him through this, he promises that in his next they shall not find a single figure for the "statist."

WHITE CLOUD.

OHIO.

The Country—Its Crops—Prospect of Prices—Effects of Railroads on Prices—Tax Excitement—Bad Working of the Ohio Constitution.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
HIGHLAND PARK, Ohio, Monday, May 29, 1854.

Last October I left Highland Park and its beautiful surroundings for the smoke of the city. I am now revisiting it, amidst the bloom of the Spring. The scent of roses perfumes the air, and the songs of birds murmur on my ear. It is no wonder the heated and wearied citizen longs for the country, and sometimes indulges his taste at the expense of his pocket. For, to live in the city and have a "country seat," is an expensive business. But there is no need of that double expense. The country is within the *reach and the limits* of every well to do citizen. The rail has made that possible, which was impossible,—and why not enjoy it? Within fifty miles of New-York, in any direction, you may live comfortably in the *real* country, and do business from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. in New-York; and that too, *cheaper* than it is possible to live in the city,—and why not do it? The true *philosophy* of railways is not understood, except by few; but the slow public are beginning to see it, and there will be worked out a social revolution by that great Radical Philosopher—the locomotive. But, Mr. TIMES, I must give you some information, or you will not be satisfied with a letter, even from me. Well, Sir, I will for you sake skim the ground like the swallow, though like him I would much rather soar above. Well, the country is now in full bloom. You are aware we have had a cold Spring and late frosts; but the crops are comparatively uninjured,—the fruit much less than was expected. In regard to the *Wheat* crop, it is important for you to know that there is no prospect of a superabundant crop; that is, the crop will not be large enough to have a sensible effect in reducing the price for *home* consumption. I am aware there is larger *breadth* of Wheat sown than there was last year; but, on the other hand, half the wheat fields have come up very thin; and admitting there is neither rust nor fly to injure it, there cannot be more than an average crop, if that. You must not, therefore, anticipate any low price for Flour. I said last Fall that we could not export more then fifteen or twenty millions of Wheat, without raising the price very high, for we do not raise a large surplus crop. The whole capacity of the United States, (under existing cultivation,) to export Wheat and Flour, is almost limited to that of the State of Ohio. Generally we export fourteen or fifteen millions of bushels of Wheat. You see, by the commercial returns, what well informed men knew very well before, that there is very little Wheat left on the Upper Mississippi, or the Lakes.

The Corn is backward, just getting out of the ground. I do not anticipate a very large crop of corn. An average crop will probably be all. The grass is very rich, and abundant.

It is strange to me, that the effects of railways on prices have not been better considered. I find people astonished that prices are not less, when the country is brought so near. They have not considered that railways do not increase crops. They only carry them. What is the effect of that? Simply to bring low prices, at distant places, up to high ones, by diminishing the cost of carriage. The price of Beef and Flour is no less in London,—no less in New-York;—but, it is a great deal higher in Cincinnati and St. Louis, Chicago and Cleveland. The fact is, the gain is pocketed by two classes, the farmer and the merchant; the former because he gets the increased price, and the latter because he spends it. I tell you, Mr. TIMES, that if you could calculate the gains of the farmer and merchant, in the last three years, by railways, they would amount to five-fold the entire cost of railways in that time. Then again, the effect of this state of things, is to increase the civic, at the expense of the rural population. The towns are near, and inviting,—especially to men who want to live on their wits,—and these tempt thousands, who might have lived honestly in the country. The consequence is, you are not producing surplus crops,—but you are producing surplus speculators to live in towns. Still, I admit, they who remain on farms do wonders. The face of the country is made rich by the hand of labor, and each year blooms with new beauties. Yesterday, I passed up the Little Miami, and nothing could exceed the charm of the landscape. The wood-crowned hills;—the sloping sides verdant with grass;—the waving fields;—the running river;—the mill on its side;—the distant village;—the thrifty barns;—and this admirable railway, with its locomotive, bearing us swiftly along,—all testify to a marvellous change, since the farmer entered the wilderness of the aboriginal.

You have doubtless heard of the onerous Tax Laws we have in Ohio. In Cincinnati, and in various other places, there is great excitement,—and between one and another course of conduct, there is great confusion, and great uncertainty as to the result. The whole affair has arisen from the follies of the Constitution, and the wickedness of legislation. The Constitution has a clause, phrased in the jargon of men who want to do a wrong, and dare not express it in plain English. They meant to tax Banks out of existence; but they could not well say that. So they phrased it that moneys, credits, &c., &c., indefinitely, should be taxed equally,—meaning, that not only the capital, and cash, or other property of Banks, but all their credit, in the shape of circulation, deposits, &c., should be taxed. The Legislature accordingly enacted the law so; but, as to individuals, they were allowed to subtract their debts, &c. The result was the Banks were taxed about five times as much as the merchants, &c. The Banks carried the matter before the Supreme Court, and that honest tribunal decided that the Banks must be taxed, as the law said,—but the subtraction of debts, by individuals, was unconstitutional! That is, everybody must be taxed for what they owed, as well as what they had! The Banks carried the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that tribunal decided that this tax on them,—having vested rights, under their charters,—was unconstitutional. So, between the two, the Banks escape, and the merchants only are fleeced! Yes,—if they pay tha tax precisely as the Supreme Court of Ohio says they must pay it,—many of them will pay ten per cent tax on their capital. Don't you think we have Solomons,—no, Aristides the Just,—in our Courts, among our Legislators, and especially in the pure and undefiled Democracy?

VICTOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

SUFFOLK CO. TEACHERS' MEETING.

Meeting of Teachers at Orient, Long Island—Prof. Davies' Address—Scenery—Relic of Whitfield; &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times
SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y., Saturday, June 3, 1854.

Were you ever a teacher, or the lover of a teacher? If so you will appreciate my feelings as I tell you that I was glad when I woke up on Thursday morning, and reflected that that day I was going off to attend the Suffolk County Teachers' Association. The Association met at Orient, and the ride thither was delightful; and who, next to citizens, more likely to enjoy such a ride than a company of District school teachers? Of all months in the year give us June for a ride into the country, before flies have come to beset your horses, or mosquitoes to beset yourself, while the scent of the violet and the rose is along the roadside, and the geranium colors every hedge, and the grass is not scorched by a Summer's sun, and everything is growing with rank luxuriance—then is the time for Nature to pour into your soul anew the spirits which have been oozing out at every pore for weeks in the heated school-room. Those who drive in the early part of the day, will find the arrangements of the Long Island Railroad very good for person attending the Association; from which, for their return passage. Kind soul of a corporation! Who would have thought it?

In the retired village of Orient, one hundred miles from your City and five miles from Orient Point, in the Congregational Church, the Association met on Thursday, and continued its session through Friday and Friday evening. The meetings of the Association are quarterly, and this one was very well attended and of more than usual interest. The first evening was occupied with the reading of a valuable paper upon "the best method of teaching reading," by Mr. H. H. SKINNER, of Port Jefferson; an excellent essay from the pen of Miss. S. S. TUTHILL, of Greenport, on "Men's great Commission," and a good address by Mr. JAMES CRUIKSHANK, of Bellport. On the second day the subjects of discussion were "the best method of teaching *reading*," the merits of the various text books on Algebra, and "the best method of conducting recitations." The discussions were spirited, and evinced among the teachers a spirit of earnest inquiry after truth, and a proper appreciation of their responsibilities. Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, of Fishkill Landing, was present and entered into the discussions with a readiness and heart that contributed much to the pleasure and profit of those present; and I am sure the members of the Association will not soon forget him. In the evening he delivered an eminently instructive and practical address upon the relative duties of teachers, scholars and parents. It was a feast of substantial food for the teachers, and many left the house feeling that they had drunk in truths which were already making them stronger and more fit for their duty. This village choir were present both evenings, and contributed much to the pleasure of the audience by their well executed and appropriate music. Between meetings, the members strolled upon the adjoining hills to enjoy the glorious views, at once of the Sound and Bay, both branches of Long Island and the adjoining islands.

Mr. Editor, since you were there, Orient has improved in its appearance; and now I know of no village which has more evident marks of industry and thrift, of peace and plenty, and of quiet enjoyment. You yourself know there are in and about the place many cherished mementos of the past. In the room where I slept I noticed a pane of glass, framed, on which were plainly written, with a diamond, these words: "One thing is needful." A note below informed me that about the year 1765 Rev. GEORGE WHITFIELD visited that Township. He lodged one night in a house whose owner was possessed of an abundance of the good things of this life, yet to him seemed to be destitute of that which is preferred before all temples, "the upright heart and pure." In the morning Mr. WHITFIELD arose, and ere he left the room in which he had lodged, wrote those words on that pane of glass. Since that time, though the house had often been repaired, the pane of glass had remained entire, and is now preserved as a precious relic.

The inhabitants of Orient had learned that we were coming among them, and met us with carriages at Greenport, beautifully entertained us at their homes, and on Saturday morning brought us back to Greenport. The teachers have returned to their fields of labor refreshed and invigorated by interconrse with associates, a free interchange of thought and canvassing of experiences, and feeling strengthened for their duties, which need so much more of patience, as they have less of reward and sympathy than is their due. Yours, . H.

Scene with a Mad Dog.

The following letter, from Mrs. SHIRLY, of Rahway, N. J., to her husband, at Forest Hall, gives a thrilling narrative of an adventure with a mad dog:

MY DEAR JOHN: I had not sent your last letter much over an hour this morning, when we were all thrown into the utmost alarm and terror by a mad dog that got into our house. I was standing in the kitchen, with ALMIRA by my side, when I was startled by the most terrific howling in our front hall. I thought there were two dogs fighting, and catching ALMIRA up, I sprang into the long dining-room. I had just closed the door when a dog bounced into the kitchen and aimed straight at the door where I was. He sprang at it with great force, but I held it with all the strength I could. He then went into the yard. ANA and EDWARD were both in the yard. ANA ran round the side of the house, and got in the dining-room window; EDWARD got upon the shed, and po

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ESSAYS ON THE FORMATION AND PUBLICATION OF OPINIONS, THE PURSUIT OF TRUTH, AND OTHER SUBJECTS. By SAMUEL BAILEY. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

The Essay is no longer the popular method of administering truth. Men read when the subject is exactly in line with one that they have been considering, or gird themselves to it as a task—one that may prove profitable indeed, though repulsive at first—for the sake of learning what a respected author may have to say. It seems to have no connections,—standing isolated from the commonly discussed topics of the day, with nothing leading to it. The most meagre story threading it, would make it popular. Affixed to any pending controversy, it would have its crowd of readers, equally intelligent and careful as before, though not possessed of an equal amount of resolution and as high a sense of intellectual energy. In the form of an Essay such topics as those here discussed by Mr. BAILEY, we think we are studying metaphysics when we read. But everything here said might have been said in connection with some great practical question of the day, or even wrought into the higher style of novel, and passed for sensible moralizing only. If the object were to get abstract truths before the world *immediately*, this essaying would prove a failure. But there are those who prefer the reading of abstract statements in their most naked form,—who, as it were, like to get truth at wholesale. They are principally thinkers, who, having read, mingle the reading with the current of their own thoughts; and with their dilution or concoction, as it happens, retail them to the public. For such, a great treat will be found in these Essays by Mr. BAILEY, which, revised and enlarged by the author, are now issued by TICKNOR & FIELDS in their always commendable style. Parts of the volume first appeared as early as 1829, and were reëdited in 1844. They have excited much admiration at home, and been subjected to no little criticism. More yet of that same sort may be expected. The drift of the first Essay will indicate from what quarter. It treats as an error the common doctrine that human belief is a voluntary state of the mind, or dependent on, though partially controlled by, volition. Merit or demerit, then, cannot properly be imputed to any for his opinions. For Governments or men to punish one for his belief—and it is for the guilt of entertaining, not for expressing heresies that heretics are persecuted—is both unreasonable and a crime. But if it is wrong for Governments, why is it right for the Governor of all Governments? It is not the act committed, but the motive that led to the act which is held worthy of punishment. But the motive is furnished to all men who act conscientiously, by their belief. Hence for a class of crimes, it is the belief of the criminal that procures the penalty. Mixed with much truth, here lies a fallacy that shrewd minds will not fail to detect. The ability of the author, none can question. The harmlessness of his doctrines is not so clear.

AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. By GEO CARSTENSEN and CHARLES GILDEMEISTER, the Architects of the Building. RIKER, THORNE & CO.

After many promises and as many delays, Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GILDEMEISTER have issued their illustrated description of the New-York Crystal Palace, which contains likewise their justification in the shape of an introduction. With that facility for forgetting, which distinguishes us as a people, the Crystal Palace under the old *régime* has almost faded from our memory. We no longer connect it with prizes and juries, and mechanical and artistic triumphs. It is at present associated in our minds with Fairy Light Guards, Balloons, Monster Concerts, and bad poetry dearly paid for. This publication of Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GILDEMEISTER comes therefore opportunely, to remind us of the origin and past glories of that graceful building that has thrown as it were a sort of poetry about the blank solitude of Reservoir-square.

We do recollect, however, that these gentlemen were not in good odor with the press or the public at this time. Various reports were floating about, injurious to their professional credit. All the delays in the progress of the building, by which public expectation was tantalized, was laid at their door, and at the public banquet given by the apecnlative Directors of the concern, to commemorate the inauguration of the edifice, no mention was made of the architects in the lists of toasts. One would naturally suppose that this apparently ungenerous conduct on the part of the Executive of the Crystal Palace, was in consequence of some sin of commission or omission on the part of the architects. The public interpreted it so at the time, but the public will be much surprised to learn from these gentlemen's introduction, that every delay was the result of the misplaced economy of the Board of Directors, or the incapability of the Superintending Engineer. The statements of Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GILDEMEISTER are plain and straightforward, and are borne out fully by their correspondence with the Board which is published in the shape of an appendix. This portion of the work throws a new light on a question, once pretty warmly debated, and certainly, as far as we can see, fully justifies the professional reputation of the authors.

The technical details of the work, comprising elaborate explanations of the process of building a Crystal Palace, illustrated with plates, containing plans, elevations, sections, &c., from the working drawings, are beyond our critical judgment. We have no doubt, however, but that the work will be highly interesting and useful to architects, iron manufacturers, builders, &c. It is nicely got up, and is adorned with an oil color Frontispiece of the Crystal Palace.

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA: AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE, RESULTS AND LEGAL BASIS OF THE SLAVE-HOLDING SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. By RICHARD HILDRETH. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

The author of an elaborate history of the United States, the *Theory of Politics*, and the *White Slave*, writes here just such an essay as we had a right to expect from him. It is cool, straightforward, plain and entirely honest. The announcement of Mr. HAYNE in the Senate in 1830, that the Slave-holding party was prepared to meet the Slave question, is acted on. Mr. HILDRETH denies that, in the United States, there is only the great experiment of Democracy being pursued,—the experiment of Despotism has also its watchers here. The Northern States, he says, tend every day more and more to the form of simple Democracies—the Southern as surely to the form of Aristocracies. Slavery is considered under several aspects: in the relation it creates between master and slave; in the political, economical and personal results of the system; and with regard to its legal basis. The book will have more readers than it would have had a year ago, and we suspect none will rise from its perusal with better opinion of Slavery than on sitting down to it.

ARMENIA: A year at Erzeroom, and on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Persia. By Hon. ROBERT CURZON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

A clever narrative of a residence awhile on the great robbing-ground of the Koordish tribes—being the disputed border between Persia and Turkey. The author, from his position as Private Secretary to Sir STRATFORD CANNING, Ambassador at Constantinople, was appointed to assist in discharging the duties which Col. WILLIAMS was too sick to perform alone, as English Commissioner, jointly with a commissioner from Russia and plenipotentiaries from Persia and Turkey, to agree upon a boundary line. Brief as the sketch is, it furnishes much information on the character of the country, its climate, its beasts and birds, its profane and ecclesiastical history which we do not find elsewhere.

The commission procured the signing of a treaty, in which the confines of the two empires were defined. But for the sake of verifying scientifically the location of places named in the treaty, a new expedition was fitted out in 1848, and ended in 1852. Col. WILLIAMS acted for England in this undertaking. Its published results are looked for with much interest.

THE PREMIUM ESSAY ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND LAWS OF PROPHETIC SYMBOLS. By Rev. EDWARD WINTHROP. New-York: FRANKLIN KNIGHT.

For this Essay, the premium of $100 was awarded by the appointed Adjudicators, viz.: Drs. MCILVAINE, MCGILL and JOHN FORSYTH, Jr. It discusses the truth and sustains the correctness of the views of the Characteristics and Laws of Prophetic Symbolization which, from time to time, have been presented in the pages of Mr. D. N. LORD'S *Theological and Literary Journal*. As results from their correctness, he deduces the following: "That the slaughter of the two apocalyptic witnesses, Rev. xi., foreshows a literal slaughter of true Christians, which is yet to come; that the anti-Christian Powers are to be destroyed, not converted; that anterior to the millenium, there will be a literal resurrection of the saints; that the second Coming of Christ will be before the millenium; that there will be men living in the natural body after Christ's coming, and that the millenium will continue 360,000 years.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE: An Explanatory and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary practices of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS. HARPERS.

The groundwork of this excellent Treatise on the Philosophy of Farming, was an Essay by the author, originally published in the Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society, for the year 1850, under the title of "Agricultural Dynamics, or the Science of Farm Forces." Encouraged by the favorable reception which attended that effort, Mr. THOMAS was induced to enlarge and illustrate his work, and the present volume is the result. It is a valuable publication for thinking farmers, who are are always glad to know the precise way to save expenditure of time and labor by the right application of mechanical forces. Tillers of the land will be able to derive substantial results from the lessons it teaches.

DANIEL, A MODEL FOR YOUNG MEN. A Series of Lectures. By Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., of New-Orleans. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, who prefaces this volume with a highly recommendatory notice, says that the publishing of it was originally undertaken by the HARPERS. The sheets, as they were printed, were sent to him with a view to his writing an introduction. This introduction was forwarded to the publishers on the very day before the fire swept away their establishment. Of course the MS. of the lectures, and even the stereotyped plates, which were nearly completed, perished. The only copy saved was that in proof-sheets with which he had been furnished. The lectures originally were delivered to the young men of New-Orleans, on the successive Sabbath evenings of the early part of 1853. They are worth the preservation so providentially afforded them.

THE POETRY OF SCIENCE; OR, STUDIES OF THE PHYSICAL PHENOMENA OF NATURE. By ROBERT HUNT. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & BROTHERS.

The first edition of the "Poetry of Science" was published in 1848. This is the third, so much extended as to include the more important discoveries which have been made in Natural Philosophy, from the date of its first issue down to the opening of the present year. Were it not for the poetry that invests scientific facts, they would be far less generally known than they are at present. But, as upon an acquaintance of the people with the facts of science depends in a great degree their health, happiness, and longevity, it follows that whatever tends to popularize these facts and to awaken attention to them, does good service to society. Such Mr. HUNT'S work certainly does.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE. By ALFRED DE BESSE, member of the Embassy at Constantinople. Translated and revised from the Fourth German Edition by EDWARD JOY MORRIS. Philadelphia: LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.

In a concise form, much after the fashion of an Encyclopædia article, we have here, from the pen of one entirely competent to instruct on his subject, a sketch of the historical, statistical and religious history of Turkey, with a delineation of the manners and customs of the people. The translator, our late *Chargé d'Affaires* at Naples, by his residence in the East, is enabled to enlarge the original upon points that his countrymen would be likely to wish more full than M. DE BESSE left them. In addition he presents brief memoirs of the Sultan, OMER PACHA, and the members of the Turkish Cabinet. The whole is a valuable contribution to our already large stock of "War Literature."

MEMOIR OF BUTLER WILMARTH, M. D. By WM. H. FISH. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co. New-York: FOWLER & WELLS.

Dr. WILMARTH was formerly a regular physician in Leverett, Mass. Thence he went to Hopedale, joining the "Community" there, and still later headed several small water-cure establishments. He was a Universalist, and highly respected, not by those of like religious faith only, but by all that knew him. He was an Abolitionist and a Non-Resistant. He met his death when about 55 years old, by the Norwalk accident of last year. The Directors of the New-Haven Road gave his family $5,200, and paid the expense of the engraving that accompanies this memoir. Mr. FISH performs his labor of love very well.

ELEMENTS OF THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM. By JUSTUS R. LOOMIS. New-York: SHELDON, LAMPORT & Co.

Prof. LOOMIS' Anatomy for Schools is one of the best in use. It is small, but sufficiently comprehensive. No effort has been made so to popularize the topics treated as to get rid of technical terms, since whoever knows the facts must know the language of science to be able to talk intelligently of them. A glossary and index obviate any difficulty that the scholar may find in explaining them, and seven colored plates illustrate the text. This is the third edition.

HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF THE ARABS IN SPAIN. Translated from the Spanish of D. J. A. CONDE, by Mrs. JONATHAN FOSTER, in three volumes. Vol. I. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & BROTHERS.

This celebrated history of the great historien, though regarded as a classic in Spain, has never before been given to English readers. Mrs. FOSTER'S translation is admirably done, the style retaining much of the ease and elegance of an original. It is another of the books that it behooves us to be thankful for, and is well worthy to take a place in Mr. BOHN'S "Standard Library."

THE JERUSALEM DELIVERED OF TORQUATO TASSO. By J. H. WIFFEN. London: HENRY G. BOHN. New-York: BANGS & BROTHER.

This best translation of the *Jerusalem* occupied four years of Mr. WIFFEN'S labors. It was finished in 1824; since which time it has reached in England its fifth edition. The Spenserian stanza is for variety and harmony by far the best adapted for so long a work. A life of the poet precedes his great work, written by the translator. Twenty-four admirable engravings on wood, and eight on steel, illustrate and adorn the volumes.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM THE FIRST INVASION BY THE ROMANS TO THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN 1688. By JOHN LINGARD, D. D. Vol. V. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

This is the fifth volume of Dr. LINGARD'S excellent history, which is to be concluded in thirteen volumes, republished from a new edition as enlarged by Dr. LINGARD shortly before his death. This volume opens with the reign of HENRY V. and closes with the death of HENRY VII. It is unnecessary to do more than announce its issue to secure it a ready sale.

MEMOIR OF PIERRE TOUSSAINT, Born a Slave in St. Domingo. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.

Not LOUVERTURE, the valiant Mulatto of St. Domingo, who died in a French prison, to the long disgrace of France, but a humbler bearer of his name, an "image of God carved in Ebony," who, born in St. Domingo, fled with his mistress to this City in 1787, lived here as a ladies' hair-dresser, attended mass at 6 o'clock every morning for sixty years, amassed an adequate fortune, and died lately, universally respected and admired, by all who knew him.

VISITS TO REMARKABLE PLACES. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

Two elements meet here to make a good book. First, the visits are to such old halls, battle-fields, and scenes illustrative of striking passages in English history and poetry as naturally entertain a reader, whoever the visitor may be. Second, WILLIAM HOWITT, who does not know how to write badly or dully, is the one that leads us and points out the very features that we wish to observe. This is the third American edition of the first series, and is published handsomely, in two volumes.

CALAVAR; OR, THE KNIGHT OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. BY ROBERT MONTGOMERY BIRD. New-York: REDFIELD.

It is fourteen years since Dr. BIRD'S *Calavar* was written. It concerned a land then about as little known and of scarcely more interest than is Peru now. The first campaign of Cortez and the war of 1520 were its themes. The war of 1847, which was the next great epoch in Mexican history, beget a new demand for the novel, which, being out of print, was better known to the present generation of readers by its name than its contents. The present is the third of REDFIELD'S editions published in his usually neat and creditable style.

UNCLE JERRY'S LETTERS TO YOUNG MOTHERS. Compiled by ANN E. PORTER. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

A young mother doubting how to handle her new baby, fearing she shall break it by being rough, or spoil it by too much tenderness, writes to Uncle Jerry for advice. The old man, in reply, tempers his common sense with the experience of our aunt, and, between them, the young mother gets an excellent code of rules for her behavior toward the infant. Young mothers will do well to thank their husbands for the present of this little volume.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO ORNAMENTAL LEATHER-WORK. Boston: JAMES MUNROE. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

A reprint from the London edition, with 23 illustrative cuts. We copy from it the following Recipe to make "mahogany varnish stain, which dries in a few minutes:"

"Mix, cold, ½ lb. Australian red gum, (an article not much in use, but kept by some druggists,) ½ lb. garnet shellac, 1 pint spirits of wine; put them in a bottle, and shake occasionally, till the gum is dissolved; strain, and it is fit for use. The above makes a capital varnish for leather of all kinds, especially for the leather-covers of old books: it preserves them, and gives an appearance almost equal to new."

JOHN HOWARD AND THE PRISON WORLD OF EUROPE. By HEPWORTH DIXON. With an Introductory Essay by RICHARD W. DICKINSON, D. D. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

This is slightly abridged from the work of Mr. DIXON, which was prepared from original and authentic documents. Rev. Dr. R. W. DICKINSON'S Introductory Essay, written in 1849, prefaces it. Wide as the world is, and as thickly populated, it has had but one JOHN HOWARD, and not many who have proved like him. For every new biography of such a man we owe thanks.

THE TWO RECORDS: The Mosaic and the Geological. By HUGH MILLER. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: EVANS & DICKERSON.

This is a lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, London. HUGH MILLER would be under the necessity of writing something very different from what he has ever yet published, for it to be otherwise than excellent. It is the best thing on the subject that has been put into so small compass.

SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS. Examined and Explained. By JOHN BOVEE DODS. New-York: DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

The following sentence will expound the author's method of accounting for "Spiritual Phenomena": "The entire passivity of the voluntary powers of the mind and of the voluntary nerves is the cause of unduly charging the involuntary powers with too great an electro-nervous force, and the result is those singular manifestations."

HISTORY OF NEW-AMSTERDAM. By Prof. A. DAVIS. New-York: R. T. STRONG.

A short sketch of New-York as it was in the days of the Dutch Governors. To which also are added papers, on the events connected with the American Revolution, and on Philadelphia, in the times of WILLIAM PENN. The author was formerly Cheplain to the New-York Senate.

☞ The *New-Englander* for the present quarter is a good number. There is some metaphysics in it, but that we can skip—a privilege that we would include among the inalienable rights. A short article suggested by the republication of DRYDEN, PRIOR and SWIFT, by the Boston house, contains some very homely truths that are often thought of but seldom expressed. Prof. SCHAFF'S *Church History* is well reviewed, and in *Politics and the Pulpit*, and *Churches and Parsonages*, we have good articles on topics that interest people of this generation and at this time. The pen of Dr. LEONARD BACON is clearly seen in the "Morality of the Nebraske Bill." The Literary notices, though short, have a character, showing that they know what they are talking about. Published at New-Haven by F. W. NORTHROP. New-York Agents: CLARK, AUSTIN & Co.

☞ The *Century of Preparation, and the Means and Time of Fulfillment*, is the title of an eloquent Sermon delivered before the Foreign Missionary Society of New-York and Brooklyn, April 9. It is now published by the Society in pamphlet.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

General Synod of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in North America.

Annual Meeting at Hudson, New-York.

Special Report of the New-York Daily Times.

FOURTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The synod met at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, the President, in the Chair. Over one hundred delegates were present.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Rev. HENRY CONNELLY, agent of the Colonization Society, was invited to address the Synod. He said that an aged slave in South Carolina had said to him that they were spiritually free, though still held in bondage. Still they desired to be bodily free, and believed that the time would come when they would be free. Such was the condition of thousands of such colored men in the South. There were two distinct classes among the slaveholders in the South. One class believed that Slavery was the natural condition of the colored man. They were the Pro-Slavery men. The other class, a minority, but rapidly growing and increasing, hated Slavery and desired to have it abolished, but did not know what to do with the slaves. During the past year eight hundred colored persons had been sent to Liberia, and a debt of about $20,000 had been incurred. There were 200,000 native Africans who had come under the protection of the Liberian Government. There were there also 8,000 colored men from this country and 1,500 recaptured slaves. The prejudices of colored men in this country against emigration were gradually being removed, and the number of applications to be conveyed to Liberia were every day increasing. It was hoped that efforts would be made by the members of the Synod to secure additional contributions to meet the additional calls upon the Society.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.

Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of the Foreign and American Christian Union, stated that the special object of the organization was to combat the errors of Rome. During the past year they had published five volumes, besides republishing other works and tracts. They were organizing a system of colporteurage which they believed would be successful. They were also organizing a missionary system designed to reach the Catholic population of this country by lecturers and others. There was a necessity for their exertions. There were now at least 3,000,000 of Catholics in this country, and they were increasing at the rate of 250,000 each year. In the world there were 250,000,000. The most encouraging results had attended their efforts, not only here, but in foreign parts. In France, Piedmont, Sardinia, Ireland, the West Indies, New-Granada and Chili, the good work was progressing, and it was desirable that they should have the continued cooperation of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church, to aid them in their efforts.

Rev. Dr. ADEEL offered the following, which was adopted:

The Synod having listened with great pleasure to the statements made by Rev. Dr. BAIRD, of the operations of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and those of Rev. Mr. CONNELLY, in behalf of the New-York Colonization Society, cordially recommend the objects of those Societies to the liberality and cooperation of the churches in our connection.

THE REVISED LITURGY.

The special order of the day—the report of the Committee on the subject of revising the Liturgy, was taken up.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Liturgy which has been submitted to this Synod by the Committee appointed for that purpose, be recommitted, and that the Committee be instructed to revise the same, and furnish copies thereof to the several classes; that the classes be directed to consider the same, and transmit to the Committee their suggestions and action upon the same previously to the 1st day of January next, and that the Committee revise their work in the light of those suggestions, and submit their report again to the next General Synod.

Considerable discussion followed the introduction of the resolution, in which Drs. WESTBROOK, TAYLOR, LEE, and others participated. It was urged by some that the Liturgy should be revised so as to be adapted to the progressive spirit of the age. Others contended that it would be establishing a precedent of innovation which might result in so modifying the features of the Liturgy that its many excellent points would be despoiled.

The further consideration of the subject will be had on Tuesday morning.

The delegates from the Western classes were invited to address the Synod upon the prospects of the Church in the Western States.

Rev. Mr. WHITFALL of Pekin, Ill., stated that in Illinois there were some churches which had been organized which had since ceased to exist, and others yet existing with no prospect of increasing. There was not as much room there for rapid growth as there would have been had they been fostered at an earlier period. The population was mixed with diverse views and speaking different languages, and these facts were a bar to the immediate success of their efforts. Some of the societies, however, were self-sustaining and prosperous. An obstacle to prevent an active cooperation was the great distance between their churches. They were seldom or never visited by their brethren in the East. A succession of ministers of ordinary talents and piety in that region would be the establishment of Reformed Dutch Churches in the State under the auspices of the Reformed Dutch Church.

Rev. Mr. MCELHEE, of Michigan, stated that the existence of a combination among those who settled in the West, with the express of doing much to retard the progress of Christianity. It required much care, attention and energy on the part of the pastors to subdue this feeling. The field for their labors was large, and it only required the presence of energetic ministers of the gospel to settle themselves at the different points, to gather together congregations and thus extend the influence of the Church.

Rev. Mr. SCHOLTE, of Michigan, said that if congregations were to organize in the principal cities of the West, the Reformed Dutch Church would become better known, and it would be followed up by organizing churches in the smaller places. It only needed a minister of ability and energy to secure a congregation in any of the Western cities in a comparatively brief time.

Rev. Mr. VAN ROALTER, of the Classis of Holland, Michigan, made some interesting statements relative to the progress of the churches composed of the Holland emigrants in Michigan. Their numbers were rapidly increasing by emigration. The number of the Churches was also increasing.

The Synod took a recess until 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was specially set apart by the Synod to listen to a discourse from Rev. Dr. BEBO, of Philadelphia, upon the subject of Foreign Missions. There was a large attendance upon the occasion.

Dr. BEBO selected his text from the Gospel according to St. Mark, 16th chapter and 15th verse: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." The reverend speaker alluded to the fact that the dying requests of friends had been regarded in all times as authority for acts that almost amounted to obligations. How much greater then must the obligation be to fulfill a request, when that request was the last words of our Saviour. That request was obligatory upon us. The three great instrumentalities to be used in effecting the evangelization of the world were first, the Truth as it is in Jesus; second, the Living Ministry, and third, the Sanctified Wealth of the Church. Without the first, the efforts of the second and third instrumentalities would avail nothing. The Moravian Missionaries had failed entirely in their efforts to convert the Esquimaux until they had commenced teaching them the truths of the gospel. It was the positive duty of large numbers of our young men to engage in the mission work. Their talents eminently qualified for the work, and did they fail to become missionaries they would be unknown in a sphere of great usefulness. Others, who were themselves satisfied that they were not capacitated to engage in the missionary service, should secure the services of a substitute, or if unable to do this, to contribute as much as he was able with others to aid in the work. It was not needful that one should rob himself in contributing, but he should not rob his Maker. Enough money was expended each year by professing Christians in frivolities, to send ten times the number of missionaries to the heathen as we do send.

At the conclusion of Dr. BEBO'S discourse, the Synod adjourned to Tuesday, at 9 A. M.

FIFTH DAY.

HUDSON, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

The Synod met at 9 o'clock—Rev. Dr. HUTTON, the President, in the Chair.

The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

A communication from Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, was received and read. The communication stated that there were vacant scholarships which had been endowed by the Reformed Dutch Church in the University at the disposition of the Reformed Dutch Church, and urged that efforts be made to secure students to occupy the vacant positions. The communication was referred.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A communication from the Standing Committee of Rutgers College, recommending that the church should be placed on as favorable terms in the education of her young men as any individual subscriber, was received and referred to the Committee on Professorate.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

A communication from the Synod of the German Reformed Church, responsive to the action of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church of 1853, discontinuing the correspondence which had existed between the two Churches, was received. The communication was quiet vindictive and uncourteous in its language, and was sent, so far as the document appeared, without the authority of the Synod; in consideration of this fact the Synod, on motion, took up the order of the day—the report of the Committee on Revising the Liturgy—without receiving or taking any definite action upon the communication.

REVISING THE CHURCH LITURGY.

Rev. Dr. LEE moved an amendment to Dr. TAYLOR'S resolution contemplating the submission of the question to the different classes as to whether they desired a Liturgy at all.

Rev. Dr. ASAEL moved, as a substitute to Dr. TAYLOR'S resolution, the following:

Resolved. That the Liturgy, as altered and submitted to this Synod by the committee appointed for that purpose, be recommitted; that the committee be instructed to revise the same and submit their report again at the meeting of the next General Synod.

After a lengthy debate, Dr. LEE withdrew his amendment, when the substitution of Dr. ASAEL was adopted unanimously.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

The Chairman of the Committee to whom was referred the circular of Rev. JOHN GARRETSON, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions, on the subject of the Sustentation Fund transmitted by the Classis of Bergen, submitted the report of the Committee.

The report stated that it was hoped that the leading laymen in the churches were beginning to feel the importance of taking practical steps for removing the evils resulting from the inadequate support of the Ministry. The statistics which had been collected and presented, showed that to a large extent the salaries are so low that even in former years the most rigid economy was needed to meet the expenses of the necessaries of living, while within a short period their expenses had increased largely—perhaps one-third. The great point to be aimed at was to awaken the members of our congregations acquainted with existing facts, and to impress upon them the importance of taking measures to secure a more liberal support of the ministry among themselves. If successful, not only would the ministers be comforted, strengthened and encouraged in their work, but it would return into the bosom of the church itself by an increased measure of liberality bestowed upon the interests of the cause of Christ, and a larger supply of the spirit of grace. However successful such efforts might be, there would ever remain cases of peculiar hardship, and it was highly desirable that a fund should exist to meet them.

Attached to the report of the Committee were several resolutions, of which the two following were adopted:

Resolved. That the Synod deem the subject of support of the Ministry one of great importance, and are gratified with the interest in it which is manifested in different parts of the Christian Church. They fully accord with the views and arguments in the pamphlet issued by the Classis of Albany.

Resolved. That the several classes be directed to take a survey of the congregations under their charge and take such measures as they deem best to lead to proper efforts among them for the adequate support of the ministry.

Rev. J. PASCHAL STRONG and Rev. Dr. TAYLOR made able addresses upon the subjects embraced within the report of the Committee.

The other resolutions attached to the report will be discussed in the afternoon session.

The Synod took a recess till 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Tuesday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

WAGES—COSTS.

Mary Jane Jones, by her husband James Jones, vs. William Crowell et al, owners of the ship Jane D. Cooper.—The libellant sues for wages due her as stewardess of the ship during a voyage from New-York to Liverpool and back between November 1852 and March 1853, at the rate of $10 a month, claiming a balance due her of $23.

The respondents tendered $15, and claimed that by reason of her misconduct during the voyage, she was not entitled to receive any more. They also claimed that they were not proved to be the owners of the ship, and that the libellant should at any rate he refused costs, because she had not brought her suit in a State Court, and had not taken out a summons before a Commissioner before filing the libel.

Held by the Court, That the respondents, having made a tender in the case, admitted themselves to be the owners of the ship.

That no misconduct was shown on the part of the libellant which would deprive her of her right to full wages.

That if the libellant had brought suit without good reason, or in such a way as to show an intention to annoy the respondents, costs would be refused; but that no such intention is shown.

Decree for libellant, with costs.

For libellant—Messrs. Benedict and Allen. For respondents—Messrs. Cochrane and Donohue.

Samuel P. Robinson against *The Ship Medora*.—The libellant in this case sues to recover compensation for services as agent in procuring freight and passengers for the ship, for a voyage to Australia, in the Fall of 1852.

The ship was owned by George A. Trenholm and others, of Charleston, S. C., and R. Caldwell & Co., of this City, were their agents here. The ship being in this port in 1852, the libellant applied to the agents to sell the ship to Mrs. Erler, the wife of John C. Erler, of this City. An agreement was drawn up, dated September 3, 1852, and signed by R. Caldwell & Co., to which the libellant was the witness, and whose contents he was acquainted with.

By that agreement Caldwell & Co. agreed to sell the ship to Mrs. Erler, and Mrs. Erler, with the consent of her husband, agreed to buy her for $9,000, payable in 60 days from date, or before the ship should sail. Caldwell & Co. were to hold the ship until the money was paid, and whatever repairs were put on her were to be put on her by the purchaser, the ship not to be responsible therefor. The purchase money was never paid, and the ship was lost on her voyage to Australia. After the execution of the contract, John C. Erler proceeded to fit her out for her voyage, employed her captain and crew, took control of her, procured freight and passengers for the voyage, and employed the libellant to act as her agent, and the libellant performed services as such agent and broker.

The respondents claim that the libellant has no claim against them at all under these facts, and no lien as against them on the ship. They claim also, that he has no maritime lien at all for such services, likening him to a ship's husband, whose duty it is to perform such services, for which he has no lien. They also liken his claim to that of a stevedore for stowing the freight, after it has been procured, for which, as has been decided in several cases, no lien exists against the ship. I can perceive no difference in principle between the case of the stevedore and the agent to procure freight. The latter bargains to have the goods put on board, that the ship may earn freight. The former actually puts them on board, and receives and stows them. It would seem on principle that if the acts consequent upon the bargain made will not create a maritime lien, then the bargain and the services by which it is brought about, ought not to establish a maritime lien, securing as such a contingent fund.

But the case of *Warren* against *The ship St. Mary*, decided in this Court and affirmed on appeal by the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the services of ship's agent or broker, in procuring passengers and freight, or if contract made with the owner, will secure to the agent a maritime lien, if he looks to the ship as security of the hire or performing the services; and such is, therefore, the law of this Court.

It does not, however, follow, that the party rendering such services, at the request of one who is not an owner, would have a lien. If the party to possession of the ship, and having control of her for the voyage, is prohibited by the owner from making such a lien, and the party performing the services knew of such prohibition at the time of his agreement to perform them, he cannot have a lien as against the owner.

Such a contract might be a good maritime contract against the party contracting, but would not give a lien on the ship.

So, if the party who performed the services was notified, before they were performed, that he must look to the personal responsibility of the one with whom he has agreed for their performance, and not to the ship, he cannot have a lien upon the ship. He does not look to the ship for security when he performs the services, and unless he does so, no lien attaches. He cannot by contract, have a lien, against the express prohibition of the party to be affected by the lien.

The libellant contracted with John C. Erler to perform these services; after the execution of the agreement of Sept. 3, and Robert Caldwell, the agent of the claimants, deposed that about that time he told the libellant that whatever was done for the ship by any one, must be on Erler's personal responsibility, and not on the credit of the ship or her owners.

Having received such notice, he can have no lien for his services. His right to such lien has been waived.

The libellant claims that Caldwell is not a competent witness, because the stipulation for value is signed by "Caldwell & Co., agents for Trenholm & Co." But the bond was not signed by Robert Caldwell, but by one of his partners, and could not, therefore, be binding on him, as it is not within the authority of one partner to bind another by executing such a stipulation, unless it is ratified or approved by the other partner. Caldwell, not being shown to have done so, is not in any way bound by the stipulation, and, therefore, not interested in the event of the suit.

If Erler, or his wife, after the execution of the contract of September 3, are to be considered as owners of the ship, she was then a domestic vessel, and against such no lien is given by Admiralty law, even for materials and supplies. Such services as those rendered by the libellant could not surely be entitled to higher consideration.

Libel dismissed with costs. For libellants, Messrs. Betts & Donohue; for claimants, Stillman & True.

SALVAGE—STEAMBOAT, &c.

Russel Sturges vs. The Brig Nautilus, her tackle, &c., and her cargo.—The libellant, who is the owner of the steam-tug *Achilles*, sues to recover salvage against the brig and her cargo, for towing her up from the Lower Bay to the City, in the afternoon of January 19, 1852, under the following circumstances: The *Nautilus* was a British brig and was bound from St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, to this port, with a cargo of pimento, logwood, rum and old metal. She arrived inside of the Hook on the morning of the 18th, having a pilot on board, and came to anchor two or three miles from shore. The ice which was very heavy and thick at that time, floating down from the Raritan River, commenced to collect around her. Signals were made for a steamboat to tow her up, and two steamboats having passed without regarding her, a signal of distress was hoisted on the 19th. About 3 o'clock the steam-tug *Achilles*, the largest and most powerful steaming in the port, valued at $4,500 and wholly uninsured, was coming up to the City, and the attention of those on board attracted by the signal of distress flying on the brig, as she lay at anchor some two or three miles from the channel towards the Jersey shore, wholly surrounded by the ice, which was as the libellant alleges, slowly forcing her towards the shore, and which, if her anchors had held her fast, would very soon have cut her through and sunk her. The *Achilles* entered the ice and having reached the brig, one of her anchors was slipped and the other weighed, and the brig was towed out of the ice, and up to the City where they arrived about 6 o'clock, P. M. The ice, by the testimony of the master of the *Achilles*, was very thick and dangerous, being in large cakes, and often so piled up as to stop the headway of the tug entirely, when by backing a little, they could again force their way through. Her injection pipes also became choked with ice, so as to endanger the explosion of the boiler for lack of water. The crew of the brig had been without provisions for over forty-eight hours and were making preparations to leave the vessel the next day, if no help should arrive.

The claimants denied the allegations as to the danger to the brig, or the lack of provisions on board of her, and alleged that the service was performed with slight difficulty and no danger to the *Achilles*.

The value of the cargo was admitted by the claimants of it to be $13,847 42, and the libellant claimed one-fourth of the value of vessel and cargo, as a proper compensation.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence it appeared that this was a salvage service of very great merit; that the brig was in imminent danger, if she had not been saved that day, of being cut through or driven ashore; that no steamtug in the port but the *Achilles* could have rescued her, and that steamboats should be encouraged by a high rate of compensation to undertake salvage services.

It was therefore decreed that the libellant recover the sum of $600 as against the ship, and the sum of $1,333 as against the cargo making $1,933 in all, with costs. For libellant, Messrs. Martin, Strong and A. F. Smith; for claimants, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Emmet.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association was held on Monday. The report of the Board of Managers shows that the gross receipts for the year ending April 30, were $11,731 30, which, with the balance on hand at the commencement of the year, made the available means $12,624 42. The expenditures for house-keeping, interest stationery and repairs, amounted to $9,305 42, in which are included two years' taxes, ($1,503 53) and an assessment of $52 66 for a sewer in Orange-street—thus leaving $3,319 applicable to the reduction of the indebtedness of the Association.

The entire liabilities and indebtedness of the Association

April 30, 1854, were..... $83,440 50
April 30, 1853, they amounted to..... 78,651 34

Reduction..... $4,789 16

The estimated rental for the year commencing May 1, 1854, is $10,845.

The following named gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Board of Managers for the ensuing year, 2,864 shares of stock being represented:

John A. Kennedy, Wilson Small, Joseph Soris, Samuel Booth, Thaddeus Davids, R. M. Demill, James W. Hale, John Pinsent, James Stephens, John G. Clayton, Joseph R. Taylor, C. C. Pinckney.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Michael Farley and his wife, Margaret Farley, for Poisoning Joanna Darby.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Rockwell and Morse and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, June 13.

Edward Burroughs, sworn—I am Deputy Clerk of this county; I rec

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 126 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

More About Cuba—Lack of Cash.

If the information given by one of our correspondents in Mississippi yesterday be true—and we see no reason to doubt it—the Richmond *Enquirer* must have been aware of the facts, and that puts a somewhat different face upon the admonition to the President of the United States, on which we offered some remarks day before yesterday. Or rather, it shows a little more clearly the precise reason and point of its urgency. The *Tribune*, in confirmation of these statements, on Saturday, gave large extracts from a "Private and Confidential Circular" issued by the leading fillibusters, going to show that the extensive organization for the invasion of Cuba, having its head-quarters at New-Orleans, which has been for some time past making active preparations for a descent upon the island, is all ready as to *men*, and ready with General QUITMAN as their *leader*. They are impatient to be off. They reckoned on getting afloat by this time. But they have been obliged to postpone the embarkation for a time. They are weak in one of the indispensable sinews of war. *They need cash.* As things stand at present they cannot well raise sufficient funds for their purposes—otherwise they would embark forthwith, not awaiting the active cooperation of the Federal Government, caring little for its proclamations, and dreading less its wrath. But the money must be had. *Pecunia quærenda prima, virtus post nummos.* Money, money first—virtue after money, if you please. So sang old HORACE two thousand years ago. Afflicting is this impecuniosity to the sharp-shooting patent Mississippi rifles, all ready to start for Cuba. Lord BYRON, when terribly in want of money himself, tells MURRAY, in one of his letters, that he had made a discovery of the true meaning of SOCRATES, when that worthy declared the utmost wisdom he had gained was to know that he knew nothing:—the old philosopher only meant that he had not a single drachm of current coin in the whole Athenian world. And BYRON adds his own confession of faith—which does away with any need of seeking virtue after money—that "Cash is Virtue."

Be this as it may, the thousands of patent Mississippi rifles must wait on cash. There is a dire necessity for money. Gen. QUITMAN knows too well the necessity, to lead off these rifles without it. Now, if President PIERCE had been in more haste to accommodate them, by declaring war against Spain, Gen. QUITMAN and his sharp-shooting patent rifles could have been taken forthwith into the pay of the Federal Government; and then ships and cannon, and a few other articles equally as necessary as rifles to the successful invasion of an island, could have been had from the same generous Government, and so the money problem would have been solved. Or even if the President had pressed upon Congress the bill giving him discretion to suspend the neutrality laws in respect to Spain, and used his discretion in accordance with the wishes of the "panting bands of Southern chivalry," the cash problem might have been successfully worked out by the proposed issue of bonds of "The New Republic of Cuba." This countenance of the Federal Government might have made the bonds salable, especially, as in addition to six per cent. interest, every buyer was to receive three dollars in bonds for one in cash. But the neglect and delay of the President to come to their help with the positive aid of the Government, and his proclamation against all unlawful attempts on Cuba, have thrown them back. The money is not so readily forthcoming. The bonds are not as likely to find a quick sale. Hence the sharp admonition administed to the President of the United States by the Richmond *Enquirer*—who, doubtless all the time; for months past, cognizant of this unlawful organization and of its plans, has in common with the Southern press been careful to preserve a perfect silence as to facts, which are perfectly well known in New-Orleans and elsewhere at the South.

Evening Schools.

The Annual Report of the Board of Education, long expected, has at length reached our hands. Nothing in this valuable record of our educational enterprise has interested us more than the account of the Evening Schools.

Those schools, it is generally known, are intended for the classes who cannot, owing to their business, attend on the day-schools. The plodding day-laborer, the hard-pressed mechanic, the errand-boy, the clerk, the milliner, the servant, after their hard toil is over, come there for the taste of knowledge, for which during the long day they have wished. It would be a very interesting sight, in the season, for our readers to visit one of these night-schools. They will see the middle-aged man, spelling laboriously through a child's lessons, the foreign servant-woman working at her first mental task; the quick city-boy, or the intellectual mechanic, springing on from step to step, in the eager pursuit of knowledge. The old scholars are as earnest as the young to win the certificates of attendance and of success in studies; and the girls delight in the first sense and practice of music. They will find Schools, where are gathered the class, now almost shutout by public opinion from all the oportunities—the colored children and youth; not of course as steady and industrious as the whites, but improving and progressing. They can enter two Schools for foreigners, where Germans and others are taught, what every citizen should first know, the language of the country.

The studies will be found not elevated, nor remarkable, but practical, healthful pursuits, suited to the class who attend common English branches. No one who has not tried it, can know how difficult any study is after a hard day's work with hands and body. The laboring man or woman, who comes to the Evening School, must have a real hunger for knowledge.

We find that among the males, the *errand*-Schools, numbering 550; then *clerks* (490); then *carpenters* (281); and *printers* (269); *laborers*, 216; *apprentices*, 150; *pocket-book makers*, 147; and *blacksmiths*, 132. Among the females, those from home, 313; in the various occupations, *domestics* first, (227); then *dress-makers*, (177); next *tailoresses*, (116); *book-folders*, 111; *milliners*, 108; and *vest-makers*, 101.

The various street trades, in which probably tens of thousands of children find their occupation, are hardly at all represented in these schools, though, with the exception of the "Industrial Schools," these are the only places of instruction they can attend. Among the 9,313 scholars of the evening classes last year there are only 4 rag-piokers, 2 bill-posters, 3 market-boys, 8 hucksters, 15 match-sellers; and among the girls and women, only 2 fruit-dealers, 11 match-makers, 1 match-seller, and no rag-piokers, from all the thousands of that class who swarm the streets.

The Evening Schools first opened in 1847–48, with six schools, registering 3,224 scholars, and an average attendance of 1,224—the expense for the year amounting to $6,089 46; or the cost per scholar, $4 97. During the last year, twenty-five schools have been held, with 9,313 scholars registered, and an average attendance of 3,313, or 1 to 2.80 of the whole number.

The male pupils numbered 7,061; the females, 2,252. The colored male school, 130: the colored female, 124. The whole amount of expenses for the year, $17,563 77; the cost per scholar, $5 33. Of the whole number of pupils, 3,246 have attended previous years—showing that the advantages have been valued, and perseveringly followed.

The Colored School exhibits the most discouraging feature in the record—in the falling off of scholars; the males having decreased 44 and the females 81 since the year 1852. The Record shows, of the whole number, 1,095 over 21 years, and 3,414 between 16 and 21. There is no general statement made of a most interesting matter—the nativity of the scholars. Of a part of the schools only is it given. In the Fourth Ward Female School, the Irish are 212 and the Americans 180; in the Fifteenth Ward, ditto, the Irish 101, Americans 56, Scotch 29; in the Eighteenth Ward, ditto, the Irish 77 and the Americans 72; in the Eighth Ward, ditto, the Americans 209, the Irish 147, and the whole number of foreigners 224.

In a class of young men in the Fifteenth Ward School, we observe that a number of resolutions are passed, which seem to us to contain good suggestions. After thanking in hearty terms the various teachers, and expressing their sense of the value of the Schools, they "respectfully ask that the School-Term be extended from 14 to 20 weeks, and that a longer notice be given."

The two terms at present we understand to be 14 weeks before Christmas, and 7 weeks after the 8th of January. There may be good reasons for ending the school term at the holidays, but we can see no sufficient reasons for devoting but 21 weeks out of the 52, to so important instruction as that of the Evening Schools. It should be remembered that tens of thousands of young men and women can never, probably, attend any other schools. Their business forbids it. It may be a laborious task for teachers to spend the evenings of the whole school-year in this employment; but it should be made their business. Compensation sufficient should be given. The public can afford to pay for these, as well as any other Schools. The terms ought to extend from January to June, and be resumed again in September. In our own experience among the mechanics and working-classes, we have known of considerable numbers, who would gladly attend these classes almost every night of the year.

Furthermore, something of that higher range of study which is now being so successfully applied in the "Free Academy," ought to be attempted in these schools. The public needs, beyond all things now, artisans who are artists—mechanics of some native genius, who really love their pursuit and follow it as an art. Our mechanics are the backbone of the community. There is no one class so independent, straight-forward, and in proportion to their opportunities, so intelligent and well informed. But there are not, as in France or Germany, *artists* among them; men of real taste and invention of beauty. One can never depend on their doing anything tastefully unless directed.

Very few beautiful things ever spring from our workshops, and the most beautiful creations of American mechanical genius thus far, have been beautiful merely because the form of beauty happened to be the most useful form, as in our yachts and clippers, and light wagons.

We want men who shall feel their workshop a studio, who love their business, and apply taste and invention continually to it.

Architectural and mechanical drawing, as suggested in the resolutions referred to above, modeling, and arts of taste, should be taught in these schools. The girls should have such an opportunity as is supplied now at private expense in the "School of Design." If they have taste, there ought to be some place in the evening where this could be cultivated and directed—where designs for ware, for wall paper, for carpets and ourtains, could be drawn and practiced.

We do not think enough is made, either, in our Evening Schools, of refined and high intellectual pursuits. It is too late now to object to Music, as a means of education for even the lowest class. The refining and harmonizing effect has been thoroughly tried in the Boston Schools, and, as we understand, in the Schools for the Poor in this City. It should be an indispensable branch in every Night-School. We are glad to see from the Report that a few of the Female-Schools have adopted it. Then let there be classes of debate and composition, and occasional lectures and public exercises. All these things give a life to a course of study, and stimulate the pupils to thought. Our whole population has a great fondness for anything like discussion. And it will be found that our mechanics and laboring-people would read and prepare themselves with zeal for such a public occasion.

Still, with these defects; natural in a new enterprise, we feel the very great value of the Night-Schools. Our City can never lays and new taxes, if necessary, for them. We cannot pay too much. The most economical expenditure in the end, will be that which we make for a thorough and enlightened system of popular education.

"Common-Looking Men in Congress."

The Washington *Star* had an article the other day, designed doubtless to comfort some conscience-smitten members whose dull sense had been quickened by the resolutions of their constituents to see how small they really were—on the dignity of membership in Congress. It preached the doctrine that, however "common-looking" the man might be, the very fact that he, out of 92,000 men in his district, was alone elected, proves that he could be "no mere common man"—all which might be told to the marines with propriety—certainly not to those who know what elections are, without danger of dispute.

Draft 92,000 men in any part of our country, and who believes that out of them there could not be found between a score and 500 as capable, as their present member, of representing them in Congress? But the member elected was the man who, for the greatest number of years, always stuck by the Regular Usages; or he was the richest man, and had waited longest for it; or he offered the General Committee to pay a larger share of its expenses than any other man; or he brawled louder and treated oftener than any other man on Mr. Brown's canvass two years ago, and so earned Mr. Brown's influence—and in that district Mr. Brown's influence is paramount to an election; or he threatened to lay out more money to elect the opposition candidate next time, if he was not gratified this time; or he has stood farthest from either faction, and been identified with neither more entirely than any other man in the party, and so he was elected. True his position is an evidence that he has a history; and every tenant of a cell in Sing Sing, "common-looking" man though he he, has a history. He has been distinguished for something, and, in a crowd of mere common men, would take the prize for some accomplishment or other. Being in Congress is an honor; being in a Sing Sing cell is high dishonor. But if your small, mean man gets into Congress, his meanness dishonors his seat without improving him; and if your blundering, half-witted thief is condemned to the cell, he is none the more for that a hero of the JACK SHEPPARD order. It would be more creditable to our intelligence and our Democratic reputation if it were otherwise; but it is certainly true that in politics, as on the stage, the best actors are not set to playing the most dignified parts. The stiffest swell is often set to play the King, while the "Star" plays the fool. He wins applause who acts well his part. The booby that blunders at every passage which requires talent, and misses every point, has no occasion to thank his fortune that he is set in a prominent position, where even the women and children note his failures.

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Interesting Disclosures.

We have heard but little of late concerning the movements of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which was organized something like a year ago under the auspices of ROBERT J. WALKER, LEVI S. CHATFIELD and other distinguished political financiers. We have just received a copy of a pamphlet prepared by Mr. C. G. PEEBLES, which professes to make sundry startling revelations concerning the recent operations of the leading managers of this remarkable company. Mr. PEEBLES claims, and we believe with justice, to have begun earlier, and labored harder in the advocacy of a Railroad to the Pacific than any other man living, unless it be Mr. A. WHITNEY. On this account he has taken a deep interest in the progress of this Company, and feels it right that the public should be aware of its movements. Mr. PEEBLES gives the following as the list of Stockholders in the Company:

The Stockholders of a million and over are as follows:

R. J. Walker	$10,000,000	M. —— Hunt	$5,000,000
Anson Jones	1,000,000	Robt. Rose	1,000,000
Sam. Waggener	2,000,000	S. E. Chnrch	1,000,000
Jeptha Fowlkes	5,100,000	S. Chamberlain	1,000,000
S. G. Langdon	1,000,000	Stewart Newell	1,000,000
T. J. Green	7,000,000	L. S. Chatfield	39,675,000
Total			$74,775,000

In the above subscriptions there is more humbug and less money than can be found on any subscription paper on the face of the earth—WALKER's Texas Central Railroad excepted. The real and personal estate to uphold nearly $75,000,000 of this stock will not amount to $1,000,000.

The subscribers of $500,000, and over, and less than a million, are:

B. Barker	$500,000	Edgar Conkling	500,000
Joel J. Sever	500,000	B. H. Cheever	500,000
H. B. Speiman	500,000	E. T. Bridge	500,000
H. E. Storrs	500,000	Caleb S. Woodhull	500,000
J. Van Cleve	500,000	Wm. N. Bilbo	500,000
E. W. Hudson	500,000	W. W. Leland	500,000
O. V. Hollenbeck	500,000	John S. Du Solle	600,000

These fourteen men represent $7,100,000 of the stock, and are possibly worth nearly half a million—all told.

Of over $100,000, and less than $500,000, there are the following subscriptions:

C. C. Walden	$200,000	E. C. Cabell	$300,000
B. T. Smith	200,000	M. G. Hart	200,000
B. G. Shields	200,000	J. M. Comstock	125,000
T. Butler King	300,000	W. T. Ward	200,000
Thos. G. Johnson	250,000	J. W. Gray	200,000
Robert S. Newton	200,000	J. W. Sleight	200,000
Wm. Richards	200,000	A. Scott	350,000
John Vernam	200,000	Geo. M. Preston	150,000
E. H. Thompson	250,000	Joseph S. Russell	250,000
Cyrus Moore	200,000	George N. Barker	150,000
Geo. W. Weston	200,000	W. Scott Jarvis	150,000
Abraham Moore	200,000	Joseph Hufty	200,000
Isaac E. Holmes	200,000	Clark Bromham	200,000
Richard Tweed, Jr.	200,000	Robert G. Nellis	200,000
Alex. H. Wallis	200,000		
Total			$5,975,000

Of these 29 men it would be difficult to designate one who could be regarded as a capitalist. There may be half a million among them to back up the $5,975,000.

Mr. PEEBLES says, that of the assessments due up to the 20th of May, which amounted to $350,000, not $40,000 has been paid;—and there are probably not over $1,000,000 of *bona fide* subscriptions on the Stock book, nor over *two* millions of money standing behind the one hundred millions subscribed. And even the few who have subscribed in good faith, Mr. PEEBLES alleges, have been put completely in the power of Messrs. R. J. WALKER, T. BUTLER KING and JEPTHA FOWLKES, who are all members of the Executive Committee. To show how this has been done, Mr. P. publishes the following Resolutions, said to have been adopted by that Committee:

November 5, 1853.—Mr. WALKER submitted a resolution that all stockholders holding over $300,000 of the stock of the Company be "respectfully" requested to transfer the excess beyond that amount to the Company, and stated that unless such a resolution was adopted he would retire from the Company. That resolution was amended by inserting $250,000 instead. And, as amended, was adopted. Let us see how far Mr. WALKER regarded his resolution and declaration.

November 25.—On motion of Mr. WALKER, a and BRIDGE, was appointed, with power to accept or reject any propositions for transferring to this Company any grants of land or other privileges or rights to build any part of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in California, Arkansas, or Mexican Territory.

December 15.—Four members of the Committee, to wit: WALKER, FOWLKES, WOODHULL and BRIDGE, being present, WALKER proposed and offered to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, "all my interest, present or contingent, in any railroad charter or land conceded therewith *that may be obtained by me from the Government of Mexico*, in the State of Chihuahua, or Sonora, assigning only without warranty of any kind, my interest, present or prospective, as above stated, on the following terms:

1. The payment to me of $10,000, cash.

2. The return to me of $500,000 of full paid stock of the Central Railroad of Texas, in case I shall have paid the same for said grant and charter, and not otherwise; or the assignment to me at the option of the Company, of $500,000 of full paid stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, to be exercised and carried into execution, on or before the 15th January, 1855."

Whereupon, it was "*Resolved*, That the preceding offer of R. J. WALKER be *accepted*."

"*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of the Company be directed to give R. J. WALKER credit, on the books of the Company, for the said sum of $10,000."

Mr. PEEBLES says that Mr. WALKER took a copy of these resolutions to Mr. LELAND, the Secretary, (there being no Treasurer,) and demanded *a receipt of payment* of the first assessment on his $10,000,000 of stock, and, with the aid of WOODHULL and BRIDGE, finally obtained such a receipt.

December 16.—Present, WALKER, FOWLKES, KING, and WOODHULL.

"*Resolved*, That ROBERT J. WALKER, T. BUTLER KING and JEPTHA FOWLKES, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized to submit to the Governor of the State of Texas a proposition, on such terms as they may deem best for constructing, equipping and operating the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad, as authorized by the act providing for the construction of said road, passed by the Legislature of the State of Texas, and approved the 21st December, 1853; and that they be also authorized to contract with the Governor of said State for building, equipping and operating said Railroad, on such terms as they may deem best pursuant to the provisions of said act; and that the said WALKER, KING and FOWLKES, or a majority of them, be further authorized to perform all the acts, and give all the guarantees required by said law; that they, or a majority of them, be also authorized to *associate with them in said proposals, contracts and guarantees*, SUCH PERSONS AS THEY MAY SELECT; *and that they, or a majority of them, be further authorized to* ORGANIZE THE COMPANY, *under said law, for the building, equipping, and operating said road*, and ELECTING THE DIRECTORS THEREOF."

"*Resolved*, That all the rights, privileges, benefits and advantages, grants and donations, accrued or accruing under the act of the State of Texas, entitled an act to provide for the construction of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad; and the contracts to be made for the building, equipping, and operating the same, shall inure to, and be held for the benefit of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, *or designated, and to be designated by the Executive Committee of said Company*, including all rights already secured by contracts with other persons, companies or associations, as authorized, or to be authorized by said Committee, or already ratified or confirmed by them."

"*Resolved*, That ROBERT J. WALKER, T. BUTLER KING and JEPTHA FOWLKES, or a majority of them, be, and are hereby authorized to make such arrangements as they, or a majority of them, may deem best for the purpose of securing to this Company the charter of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, and such other charters, granted by the said State of Texas, as they, or a majority of them, may deem best for the interests of this Company; and if they deem necessary for the organizing the same, that they, or a majority of them, be, and *they are hereby constituted the general agents of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, with full and plenary powers to represent and act and contract for them, in all matters and things whatsoever, connected with the rights and interests of this Company.*"

"*Resolved*, That ROBERT J. WALKER, JEPTHA FOWLKES and T. BUTLER KING, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered *to issue and deliver so much and such portions of the stock of this Company*, as they, or a majority of them, may deem or find necessary to fulfill the various agreements or contracts, and *carry out the powers conferred on them* by the resolutions this day adopted."

Mr. PEEBLES says that another resolution was adopted authorizing Mr. WALKER to settle with all the agents of the Company; and still another authorizing Messrs. GREEN and WOODHULL to allow such sum to Mr. WALKER as they see fit, and others allowing them a million each to be full paid stock. The effect of these resolutions would seem to be to put the whole Company, stock, stockholders, agents, contracts and general interests, past, present and future, into the hands of Messrs. WALKER, KING and FOULKES.

We know nothing about the facts thus presented. Those interested will undoubtedly take steps to ascertain the truth of the allegations of Mr. PEEBLES.

Alleged Fraud in the Nebraska Bill—The Clayton Amendment Retained.

Our Washington Correspondent sent us by Telegraph a brief notice of a clause in the Nebraska Bill, of which the effect would be to exclude all but citizens of the United States from the right of suffrage in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The following memorandum from another source, gives a more detailed notice of the same matter:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

Much excitement has been occasioned by the discovery of an outrageous fraud in the Nebraska and Kansas Act. It seems that BENTON, CAMPBELL, of Ohio, MACE, of Indiana, and others have been engaged in overhauling the Act which was rushed through without having been submitted to examination, discussion and amendment in detail, according to the positive rules of the House.

It will be remembered that when the trick of STEPHANS and the outrageous decision of OLNS brought the bill before the House, RICHARDSON moved a substitute, alleging that it was the same as the Senate bill, without the CLAYTON amendment. With this understanding it was pushed through under the Previous Question. It now turns out that RICHARDSON had inserted a clause more offensive than the CLAYTON amendment, to wit: That no person other than a citizen of the United States should hold office or vote until they had sworn to support the extension of Slavery, by taking an oath to support the principles of the bill.

Again, it is provided that all laws of Congress locally applicable shall continue in force. The Act of June 30, 1834, (still in force,) excludes from said Territories all foreigners who do not procure from the War Department a passport, under a penalty of $1,000, and the passport when obtained is to limit the time that the foreigner shall be permitted to remain therein, and the route he shall travel.

So that the popular sovereignty of this bill, after all, excludes all foreigners who do not get a passport, and requires all who do, to submit to the outrage of being sworn to support the principle of introducing Slavery.

These gentlemen have prepared a bill, of which Mr. MACE has given notice, and it is understood that Messrs. BENTON, CAMPBELL and others, will before long take the floor and expose the villainous fraud that has been covered up in the Nebraska bill, and imposed upon the country. Look out for another storm.

☞ Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. D'ISRAELI had a sharp personal debate in the House of Commons recently. Personalities in Parliament, however, mean something very different from what we understand by personalities in Congress,—inasmuch as neither party sinks the gentleman in the combatant. While both Lord JOHN and Mr. D'ISRAELI, therefore, dealt in the most cutting and sarcastic criticism upon each other's political course, neither called the other a liar or a poltroon,—nor was there throughout the discussion, the slightest al-

☞ The Senate yesterday considered the resolution adopted recently by the House, to adjourn on the 14th of August next. It was amended and adopted, reading that Congress adjourn from July 17 to October 16. It was stated that the opinion of the House had changed since the adoption of the resolution, and that they would agree to the amendment. So Congress takes a recess and provides for mileage. Cuban affairs were discussed in the House, and Mr. FILLMORE's course in connection with our Cuban difficulties was severely commented on by Mr. SINGLETON.

Corporation Affairs.

The Councilmen last evening received and *laid on the table* a second communication from Mr. GENIN, in reference to the streets of the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. GENIN's first communication was met by the earnest remonstrances of members of the Board, on the ground that it was not respectful in tone. This epistle was amendatory of the first, and stated the desires of the petitioner in the form best suited to Councils. The document appears in another column to-day. The closing paragraph is a bit of pleasant sarcasm. The end aimed at, however, has not yet been attained. The Board pertinaciously refuse to entertain any proposition from this quarter. Councilman HODGKINSON held that the Board possessed no authority to appropriate moneys for street-cleaning to private individuals. Councilman KENNEY indulged in sundry gratuitous flings at the motives of the petitioner; entered into calculations to prove that the cleaning of Broadway, at the rate before charged by Mr. GENIN, would have involved an annual expenditure of a quarter of a million of dollars; and scouted at the idea of paying an amount for the cleaning of the Sixteenth Ward which is claimed to be nearly quadruple the sum charged by the contractor.

Cattle-driving in the streets has become a serious nuisance. A Committee of the Aldermen has under consideration a prohibitory ordinance which was reported upon in part last evening, and will be reported to the Board in full in July.

The aggregate receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads in May, was $48,853 08, as follows: Sixth-avenue, $22,305 91; Eighth, $26,547 17.

The subject of Public Baths for the poor of the City is again agitated. A petition to this effect was received by the Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen confirmed the contracts for cleaning the streets, by a vote of 12 to 7.

But the leading item in the Aldermanic body was a resolution introduced by Alderman BLUNT, of the Third, requesting GEORGE B. GLAZIER, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, *to resign his office.* The cause assigned is the incompetency of that gentleman for the post he occupies. Mr. B. MCCAFFERTY sent to the Board a statement of grievances, the chief among which was the assertion that the lowest bids for street-cleaning contracts have not been accepted. A difference of upward of $8,000 is made out.

The Aldermen express anxiety to know whether or not Stony Island, above Randall's Island, is within the boundaries of the City of New-York.

The Council meet again to-morrow. The Aldermen have adjourned for the month.

☞ The New-York Light Guard are experiencing large-hearted hospitalities at the hands of the Boston Light Infantry. At their grand dinner, Lieutenant CLAPP, of the Light Infantry, was announced as the Toast Master for the evening, and gave the first regular sentiment. It was:

The New York Light Guard—A corps of citizen soldiers who follow the injunctions of the elder ADAMS, and prove the letter title always subordinate to the former. As the representatives of the military of a sister State we receive them with respect. As friends and fellow soldiers whose courtesy and hospitality have so bountifully been bestowed upon the Boston Light Infantry, we receive them with a cordiality that must be interpreted by "three times three and three more," as just given.

Capt. VINCENT of the Light Guard, was introduced to respond. He spoke of the hospitality that had been extended, and assured the officers and members of the Infantry that it was deeply appreciated by the corps under his command.

Gov. WASHBURN responded to "Massachusetts," Major SMITH, complimented the Military, making special reference to their services in the late row about BURNS the fugitive. Maj. Gen. EDMANDS, Hon. JOHN C. PARK, Private ELLIS and others added to the flow of eloquence, while DODWORTH's Band talked right out in meeting all sorts of national and tender music.

Musical.

The great day of all musical days has arrived. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Crystal Palace will open its gates for the reception of all who take interest in art; of all who are awake to true excellence; of all who can appreciate the best works of the "divine art," rendered in the best and most perfect manner. The attendance which we shall record to-morrow will "speak volumes." It will be, to the fullest extent, a test of the innate enthusiasm of a people professedly musical. It will indicate more plainly than any past event how much we have passed the banjo-school, and how eagerly we seek the more elevated. Future *impresorios* will turn to this event as to a chronicle, and argue from its success whether mediocrity or excellence is the best beloved of New-Yorkers. There can be no quibble on the subject of price, for the admission is so low that it is scarcely worth a second thought. Fifty cents can be dispensed by every one; it is a sum that scarcely interferes with the expenses of a day,—even to a poor man. Therefore the attendance will be a fair indication of taste, as diffused among the masses.

So far as we are capable of judging at the present moment, the attendance at the Crystal Palace this evening will be one of the grandest ever beheld on this side the Atlantic or the other. As a mere spectacle of numbers, it will be something to remember. We are, of course, unable to give even the probable attendance; but if the *mass* of the people displays the same interest in the Congress that the two dollar purchasers have displayed, it will be something prodigious. Two thousand reserved seats were sold immediately after the opening of the office, in a few hours. So great was the demand that had there been five times the number, there would have been no difficulty in disposing of them. But the management declined reserving more than an additional thousand; the rest of the Palace accommodation is for the public at fifty cents a head, and this accommodation, be it remembered, is as good as any, except only the luxury of having a seat kept for you, instead of keeping it yourself, *vi et armis.*

The programme is necessarily an extensive one, and contains at least three times as much as would, under ordinary circumstances, satisfy the cravings of the most omnivorous amateur. It consists of three parts, each part containing an unwhisperable number of masterpieces. There is great variety in the selections, and as we have before remarked, affords a fair exposition of music down to the present day,—to the present hour even.

The first part consists solely of a vocal and instrumental selection from the "Messiah," during the performance of which that stupendous work of human intellect, the "Hallelujah Chorus," will be given by the united powers of fifteen hundred artists. In Europe it is customary to stand up uncovered when this sublime and most acceptable song of rejoicing is delivered. If anything can add to its inspired devotedness it is such a touching recognition of its sacred fire. Whether it be a mere form of ceremony or not, it is impressive and grand to behold ten thousand spectators uprising with one accord, to the glad tidings that the "Kingdom of this World is become the Kingdom of our Lord." To hear this chorus alone is worth a pilgrimage.

A selection will also be given from HAYDN's best work, the "Creation."

Among the miscellaneous items the most important

The Soloists are Messrs. DODWORTH, (flute,) PAUL JULIEN, (violin,) ARTHUMAN, (harp,) MORE, and Mr. VINCENT WALLACE, (piano-forte.) The grand aria from L'Elaire, performed once with such uproarious success at Castle Garden, will be repeated by Mr. and Mrs. WALLACE.

Ample accommodation has been prepared for the fifty cent tickets. The partitions to many of the aisles have been removed, and there will, in consequence, be more space, and better for acoustic effects. Thirty or forty thousand auditors can promenade comfortably in the space allotted to them, and hear and see everything.

Not the least acceptable amongst the minor features of this Congress is the very excellent programme prepared in book form for the visitors. It is as complete and explanatory as anything of the kind can be. Twenty-five cents will be well expended on it.

Dramatic.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Messrs. WARREN and NAGLE, the courteous Treasurers of this establishment take their annual benefit to-night. We could wish for their sakes there were no other attraction elsewhere. But on the principle that there is something for everybody, we commend, especially, the entertainments and the beneficiaries of the Broadway to-night. All those who do not go to the Crystal Palace cannot do better than console themselves with a visit to the Broadway. Mr. J. E. NAGLE, of the New-Orleans Stage, volunteers for the occasion, as *Ray Gomez*, in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—We made unavailing efforts yesterday to procure for this morning's edition the speech of the Governor General at the opening of the Canadian Parliament, but were prevented by the prevalence of a heavy storm of rain, lightning and wind, which commenced in the Northwest early in the day, and burst upon this City at 9 o'clock in the evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are made of the best and finest material, are very light, soft, elastic and durable. Being an effectual and gentle absorbent of perspiration, they are admirably suited to the present period of transition from the cold of Spring to the heat of Summer. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Under Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—Now is the time to throw off your heavy under-clothing and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

AN APPROVED BOSOM FRIEND, IS ONE OF RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER VESTS. Unlike other friends, their lightness, elasticity and coolness, win for them an enduring attachment.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.—The whiteness, richness, superb shape, and elegant mountings of this light and beautiful fabric, justify the title so often misapplied of model hat. Flexible and elastic, its weight and pressure are scarcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first class. Especial attention is directed to the purity and beautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the nap, and the peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting it with other contemporaneous styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuables he cares to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX IS MAKING A GREAT SHOW, THIS season, at his stores, Nos. 533 Broadway and 128 Fulton-st. His Hats are going off like hot cakes in Winter, and everybody seems to be running after them. His Summer styles exce anything of the kind we have ever seen, whether they be black beaver or silk, white beaver, straw, Panama, dreadnaughts, know-nothings, wide-awakes or don't-cares. He has every style and variety to suit every taste, and he don't charge the most extravagant prices in the world, either. We say to everyone who wishes to buy a neat, elegant and graceful Hat—visit KNOX.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELkeepers and others, is invited to the following: The undersigned will, for a term of six weeks, (during our dull season,) execute your orders in the way of Stone China, or China dining, dessert, tea and toilet sets, of which they have a beautiful assortment, at WHOLESALE PRICES, (for cash only) thus affording an opportunity to buy your goods at from 20 to 50 per cent. below usual retail prices. Call and examine.
GOULDS & ELLIOTT,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 195 Pearl-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMBINATION OF Needle and Shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SILVERWARE.—WM. GALE & SON, (IN THEIR new building,) corner of Broadway, in Broome-st., manufacturers of Silverware, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and those visiting the City, to their large and well-assorted stock of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

THAT HAT, A BEAUTIFUL COVERING FOR THE HEAD.—RAFFERTY & LEASK'S superfine Drab Beaver Hats are just the article for these hot days—they are as light, cool and airy as a straw hat. Call and get one and have your likeness inserted free of charge. Every variety of Straw and Summer hats. No. 57 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

YOUNG AMERICA.—BOYS FROM THREE YEARS of age up to manhood, will recollect that ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, will be happy at all times to see their smiling faces, and will endeavor to please them as formerly in the selection of their wearing apparel. Come early in the day, if possible.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL ARTICLES.—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, ANT, &c. EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., (the Powder 12½ cents a package,) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

UNIVERSAL PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, for its concealed superiority, its natural colors, jet black and mellow brown, so beautiful, leaving the hair soft and glossy; are admirably applied, or sold at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at drug and fancy stores. A reduction to the trade.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—TICKETS FOR THE GREAT Concert this Evening for sale at the Music and Piano Rooms of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of Pianos, Melodions and Music, at prices that defy competition.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—WHY DO YOU use greasy compounds to restore the hair? Nature says, "If the crop fail, sow the seed." This pure greaseless TONIQUE contains the seeds of hair. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will

Another Distinguished Visitor—Dr. Cahill Coming to America.

From the Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN, June 1854.

The celebrated preacher [Dr. CAHILL] is now in Ireland, and preached the opening sermon on Sunday. He will preach in a few other places previous to his departure for the Great Republic, *whither he is to go in October*, and has already made the necessary arrangements. All the companies whose vessels trade between Great Britain and America, have in the handsomest manner offered him free passage. The Doctor has not yet made his selection. The citizens of Leeds, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool, to testify their appreciation of all he has done for religion, will present him with separate addresses, previous to his departure, and with purses of $500 from each—a total of $2,000! In Liverpool, the great Amphitheatre, capable of containing six thousand people, is engaged, where a monster address will be delivered, and after his reply has been received, two large steamers and thirty smaller ones will accompany him to the outer buoy, 30 miles from the city, and there take leave of the vessel that conveys him by a salute of thirty guns. The Doctor cannot fail to give satisfaction in America, as he will always be under the direction and control of the ecclesiastical authorities, and will be serving and honoring religion, so often insulted and outraged by such immoral and disreputable characters as ACHILLI, GAVAZZI & Co. He will preach in the churches, lecture on scientific subjects, and give the most truthful and glowing descriptions of Ireland, not forgetting to enlighten the free Americans on the misery, poverty and misgovernment of this unfortunate country. He cannot fail to please even those differing in religion from the Catholic Church, as his language is always chaste and select, never offensive. On scientific subjects he is a masterhand, having filled for a long time, the chair of Astronomy in the Royal Dublin Society, and he was the first Catholic who filled it.

STRIKE AMONG THE MASSACHUSETTS OPERATIVES.—The strike among the factory operatives at Blackstone still continues, and the mill proprietors have determined to suspend operations for three months, and in the meantime, alter and repair their machinery.—*Springfield Republican, June 12.*

The number of deaths in St. Louis for the week ending the 5th inst., was 105; 25 were of emigrants who had not been in the city over 15 days. The *Republican* says there are cases of cholera, but they are only sporadic cases, and nothing like an epidemic has been seen this season.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE ROOMS, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.

☞ **Let us Live to be Useful to Mankind.**—At a regular monthly meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, held at the Institute Rooms last evening, WILLIAM MILES, Esq., President of the Institute, in the Chair, the following resolutions offered by CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Esq., Corresponding Secretary, and Chairman of Lecture Committee, were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute are due, and are hereby tendered to the following gentlemen, viz.: Professors James Renwick, James J. Mapes, James Henry, Thomas Reiney, Alphonso Perrin and Gilbert Vele; Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Hon. Thomas Ewbank, Hon. John W. Edmonds, Hon. Zadock Pratt, Alexander Jones, Esq. M. D., E. P. Prentiss, Esq., M. D., J. L. Vanderan, Esq., M. D., J. M. Sanderson, Esq., and William Oland Bourne, Esq., for the very interesting, instructive and harmonious lectures delivered by them before the members of the Institute during the course recently closed at the Institute Rooms.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be entered upon the minutes, published in the daily papers, and the Corresponding Secretary he directed to furnish a copy of the same to the above named gentlemen.

Extract from the minutes.

JAMES McDONALD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House.—This institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Rooms till 10 o'clock P. M. The Circulating Office will be open from 8 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place

TERMS—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice.—New Drug Store. St. Nicholas Hotel.**—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in complisence with the expressed wishes of many of their customers in the upper part of this city, they have opened a branch of their establishment at No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the utmost care and attention will be given to the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, tooth, nail and hair Brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ **The Railroad City.**—East New-York is soon to be connected by avenue railroads, now building, (in addition to Lower Island Railroads,) with all the trains that will reach the East River ferries, and from its concentration of these important thoroughfares it deserves to be called the Railroad City. CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No 195 Broadway, advertises a great sale of 310 re served lots in the very heart and centre of East New-York, to take place on the ground, on FRIDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P M. For maps, free tickets, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

☞ **Diseases of the Lungs.**—Drs R. & J. HUNTER, physicians for diseases of the lungs, may be consulted daily between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock, Office, No. 823 Broadway, 3d door above 12th-st. Thu practice of administering medicines by inhalation, so successful in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, was introduced by Dr. R. HUNTER, several years since, and is fully explained in his work just published by Messrs Stringer & Townsend, and for sale by all booksellers. Price, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions** to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—leaving foot of Twelfth-st., Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Strawberry Festival.**—The Sinking Fund Society connected with the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will give a Strawberry Festival, on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., under a Tent adjoining the Church, Carlton-av. near Myrtle-av. Tickets for audults 50 cents, children half-price, may be obtained at the store of W. H. WILSON, Myrtle-av. near Cumberland-st. of any of the Teachers of the Sabbath School, and at the Church on the evening of the Festival.

☞ **Monkeys, Dogs and Goats**—Can be taught to do almost incredible things, of which you may be convinced by paying DONETTI a visit at No. 539 Broadway. His Monkeys beat the Ravels in many of their performances.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. A. HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Pier No. 1, N. R., at 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M., landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children

NEW ARRANGEMENT—MORNING BOAT for Haverstraw and Sing Sing, landing at Washington Heights, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown. The new and splendid steamer ELECTA, Capt. C. T. BEDLEY, will leave the foot of Jay-st. every morning at 9 o'clock for the above places, landing at Amos-st. each way. Returning, will leave Haverstraw at 2 P. M. For excursions apply to the Captain, on board, before 9 o'clock A. M., or after 8 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS DAILY—Except Saturday. Fare 25 cents each way. The sea steamer BUFFALO, Capt. A. SMITH, will leave Amos-st. Pier at 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8½; Pier No. 3 North River, 9 A. M., and returning by 5 P. M. Fishing tackle and refreshments provided on board.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Connecting with Railroads North and West—Fare 50 cents. The steamers ANNE MAN, Capt. J. B. SCHULTZ, and HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st. DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 P. M. For freight or passage apply at the office, on the wharf.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

England admires, and France no less,
The Lyon's POWDER poisonless;
And medals won at two "World's Fairs,"
From all competitors he bears.

FOUR NATIONAL PRIZES have been decreed to POWDER the Magnetic Powder, as the only poisonless composition, infallible for the destruction of bed-bugs, roaches, fleas, plant and fowl insects, &c. His Magnetic Pills for rats and mice are equally certain in their effects. Depôts, No. 424 Broadway, and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with neatness and dispatch, upon improved self-registering four and eight-roller cylinder presses, at the low EXCELSIOR STEAM WEB PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, new buildings, Nos. 213 and 215 Centre-st., New-York. Those wishing large editions or sheets of extra size printed with promptness, will find it to their interest to call. Orders received at the office, as above, or by DANIEL ADEE, No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established Depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 196 Washington-st., corner Dunn, and No. 328 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASCOUGH & CO.

STAMMERING—Stammering removed by mechanical means, founded on true physiological principles, which can be examined by the medical faculty and those who are afflicted. For further particulars see Saturday's paper, or inquire of ROBERT HATES, Inventor, No. 101 Spring-st. N. B.—Persons attended at their own residences if required. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LOOK HERE.—A BEAUTIFUL AND EASY ART—SOMETHING WORTH LEARNING—Galvanic plating and gilding, with full physical and chemical details, will be taught in a few easy lessons. Terms cheap. Opportunity good. Apply immediately at No. 239 Broadway, room No. 15, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET DOWN TOWN—Below Canal-st., west of, and near Broadway. A good three-story attic and basement house will be let for three years to a good party. Rent low. Inquire of BILLING & TUCKER, No. 247 Broadway, up stairs.

MOCKING BIRD FOR SALE.—A gentleman obliged to return to the South, has a very fine Mocking Bird to dispose of; in two years old and in full song. Please inquire at No. 56 South-st., after 6 o'clock, P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do second work and plain cooking, and will be found a good worker. Has lived with the present family in the City for the last two years. The best of satisfactory City reference given. Is willing to assist with a part of the washing. She can be seen at No. 165 East 21st-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Scotchman, as a first-class cook; understands baking in all its branches; also, a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 204 West 16th-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced person, to do the entire cooking of a genteel private family. Has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can give good reference as to capability and honesty Please call at No. 38 Vandewater-st., near Pearl. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Scotchwoman, in a private family; is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of City references given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 198 Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls. One as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork or housework in a small family. Good City reference from their last place. Inquire at No. 43 Rivington-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family, by one, and as chambermaid and nurse by the other. These girls are very experienced and have excellent City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in the city or country. Any duty compatible with her occupation or position, would be cheerfully entered upon. Address E. T., No. 165 Chambers-st. References exchanged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Protestant German girl as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 79 Fulton-av., corner of Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American girl to go with a lady who intends to travel, or to take care of children. Call at No. 98 North 4th-st., Williamsburg. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As porter in a Yankee notion, silk or general dry-goods store, by a young man satisfactorily recommended. Apply at No. 28 Pine-st.

SERVANTS.—The best servants in the City can always be obtained at MORRIS & COHNER'S Establishment, No. 297 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where only the best and most respectable servants are admitted Waiting for places to-day: Hollandish nurse, Swedish seamstress, English boys, melatto girls; a few Germans, and Scotch, Irish and English damsels to help; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, mechanics, &c. Terms moderate. N. B.—Under the Irving House.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS.—Families can obtain the best servants of every description, for City or country, at FERRES' Domestic Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway, two blocks above City Hall Park.

WET NURSE.—Situation wanted by a young healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can come well recommended for a first-class situation. A line addressed to Mrs. FINNYAN, No. 95 (old No. 101,) Madison-st., will receive immediate attention.

CHORISTER WANTED.—For the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts. (Rev. John Thompson's.) Apply to JOHN MORRISON, No. 333 Broadway.

CARVER WANTED.—An experienced Carver, one that has a knowledge of cooking preferred. Also, two smart active boys as waiters. Apply immediately at JOHNSON'S Dining Saloon, No. 3t Canal-st.

BOY WANTED.—One writing a good quick hand, correct at figures, and who resides with his parents, to assist in office, and run on errands. Salary $50 first year Apply to KINSLEY & DARLING, Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

TRUNK MAKER WANTED—One to sell and manufacture trunks. Apply to C. FRANCIS, No. 39 Bowery.

TO DRUGGISTS—Wanted, by a young man, a situation in a Wholesale Drug Store; have had nearly five years experience. No objections to go South. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE WANTED.—One of medium size and approved manufacture. Apply to MUNN & CO., No. 128 Fulton-st., stating where it may be seen.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—To hire or purchase in the city of Brooklyn, not more than five or ten minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, a neat two or three-story dwelling-house. Must be in a genteel neighborhood Address HOUSE, at the office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A private family occupying a house in a desirable location, say between 14th and 34th-sts. and Lexington and 6th-avs., desirous of renting part of the same, may hear of an unexceptionable tenant (gentleman and wife) by addressing W. H. J., *Times* office.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 170 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The new Collins Hotel, foot of Canal-st., has been enlarged, and will let suites, parlors and single rooms on most reasonable terms for the Summer months. This house fronts the river, and very cool during the warm weather; directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished; also, a furnished parlor on the first floor, by applying immediately at No. 44 West Washington-place. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 2d-st.

BOARD WANTED.—Two young gentlemen are desirous of obtaining board in a private family and pleasant location in Brooklyn, near the South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address J. W. C., *Times* office.

PARTIAL BOARD.—An English lady, who receives into her family four or five gentlemen, has a vacancy at present. Her house is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry. References exchanged. Address H. W. W., *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD—For families without children, 12 miles from the City Hall by Harlem Railroad. Can communicate with the City 14 times every day. Address MARY BRIGGS, Williams' Bridge Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady. Also, an unfurnished large first-floor front parlor. Full or partial board if wanted. No. 4t Carmine-st., continuation of 6th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—One of the best chances ever offered for Bakers or business men. The owner wishing to retire from business will sell his Real Estate, with Baking business attached, paying over $3,000 clear profit each year, and can be increased to any extent. Cash down $5,000; balance in Bonds, Mortgages, &c. This is a case where a man unacquainted with the business can, in two or three months, to manufacture the article as it is at present. For particulars inquire of D. W. C. MORRIS & BROTHER, 23 and 25 Wall-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.—A private Day School, having an annual income of over $1,600, will be transferred, with the fixtures, &c., to any gentleman, well recommended as an accomplished teacher, for a moderate consideration. Communications, post-paid, with real name, references, &c., addressed MARCUS TULLIUS, Box No. 2,117, New-York Post-Office, will meet with due attention.

$300 TO $500.—TO TEACHERS.—On account of ill-health the Principal of a flourishing and old established Academy desires to relinquish the school to a competent teacher for the above sum, in cash. A note addressed to PRINCIPAL, at this office, will be promptly attended to. N. B.—A knowledge of Latin and Greek not necessary.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—Wanted for the retail trade in one of the best locations in New-Jersey, by a person experienced in the business, a stock of dry goods to sell on commission. Satisfactory reference and security if required. Address for three days, DRY GOODS, this office.

A FEW GOOD BUSINESS MEN WANTED—As City Canvassers. To persons of the right stamp, permanent employment and good wages weekly will be insured. Apply from 1 to 4 P. M., to J. G. REED, Office *Peterson's Magazine*, No. 346 Broadway.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—To extend a Brick business well established, and unusually well located. The best of City references can be given. Address BRICKMAKER, *Times* office.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 20, and 22.

GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a jewelry store and a part of the stock, if desired; a rare chance for a person with $300 to $500 cash. For particulars inquire of JOHN SAXER, No. 78 Nassau-st., up stairs.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE CORONER'S JURY HAVING STATED IN THEIR INQUEST into the causes of the deaths of those killed at the fire, No. 221 Broadway, (occupied by Messrs. W. T. Jennings & Co.) on the 25th of April last, that said fire was occasioned by an incendiary, and as various circumstances tend to the same conclusion, the Insurance Companies interested in the loss growing out of said fire, and hereunder named, offer a reward of $5,000 for the detection and conviction of such incendiary. Information may be communicated to the offices of the Insurance Companies.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.

Republic Fire Ins. Co.,	Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.,
Merchants' Ins. Co.,	Park Fire Ins. Co.,
People's Fire Ins. Co.,	Ætna Ins. Co., of Hartford,
Beekman Fire Ins. Co.,	Norwich Fire Ins. Co.,
Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.,	East River Ins. Co.,
Corn's capital Ins. Co.,	Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of N. Y.,
National Fire Ins. Co.,	Market Fire Ins. Co.,
Howard Ins. Co.,	Columbia Fire Ins. Co.,
Commercial Fire Ins. Co.	Broadway Ins. Co
Union Mutual Ins. Co.,	Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.,
Clinton Fire Ins. Co.,	Empire Ins. Co.,
Pacific Fire Ins. Co.,	Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.,
St. Nicholas Ins. Co,	

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ANATOMY OF MARRIAGE; OR, HOW TO LIVE A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE. By T. S. ARTHUR. Published THIS DAY, the above great work, by T. S. ARTHUR, which will prove to be one of the most popular works ever published, for no house in the land should be without a copy of it. Send and get it. Complete in one volume, price 25 cents a copy, only. Read what a celebrated critic says of it:

"This is one of the very best of Arthur's admirable stories in cheap form—cheap and good that it should find a lodgment, and be read in every house in the land, whether palace or cottage. It is one of his most interesting p. ductions, full of fresh, life-like word-painting, revealing most clearly his power of delineating characters of life in its most familiar phases, above all others, and touching the secret motives of the heart. In this department no author surpasses him in the interest with which he invests his narrative, in the attractiveness which he throws around the domestic virtues, and in the skill with which social sins are shown to be such."

T. S. ARTHUR'S Works, either of which can be had separately, price 25 cents each, and the postage paid to any part of the United States or; any four will be sent for $1, free of postage. They are the most moral, popular, and entertaining in the world. There are no better books to place in the hands of the young. All will profit by reading them. The following comprise the list:

A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE,	THE ORPHAN CHILDREN,
LOVE IN A COTTAGE,	THE DEBTOR'S DAUGHTER,
LOVE IN HIGH LIFE,	INSUBORDINATION,
THE IRON RULE,	LUCY SANFORD,
THE LADY AT HOME,	AGNES, OR THE POSSESSED,
THE DIVORCED WIFE,	THE TWO BRIDES,
THE BANKER'S WIFE,	THE TWO MERCHANTS,
PRIDE AND PRUDENCE.	THE OLD ASTROLOGER,
CECELIA HOWARD.	THE TRIALS OF A NEEDLE-WOMAN.
THE BROKEN PROMISE,	

Copies of any or all the above works will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of remittances addressed to the publishers in a letter, postpaid. Published and for sale by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., to whom all orders must be addressed.

THE FIREMAN'S QUADRILLE—Composed expressly for this occasion, as a Companion to the "American Quadrille." By M. JULLIEN.

DESCRIPTION.—The third, second, third and fourth figures of the Quadrille are descriptive of the Annual Parade; the City is alive with the brilliant scene—the gaily decorated engines and hose carts excite universal attention, as the companies pass in review, preceded by their military bands—now heard in the distance—now close at hand—the merry quick-step—the stately march—the sprightly fife and drum—waking the surrounding echoes and then dying away, as the several companies recede from view.

The 5th figure pictures the approach of night; the mantle of darkness falls by degrees, the busy hum of the City is subsiding. It is night, and the good genius of New-York hovers o'er it, carrying heavenwards the orisons of those now about to rest after the fatigues of the day—not a sound is heard—perfect silence reigns—when "The Fire Fiend," sweeping onward through the night, breathes destruction around, while the numerous alarm bells, with their deep roar of sparks glitter in the air, and awake the vigilance of the night watch; whilst in the distance, the deep-toned tocsin sounds the alarm of fire! that dreadful word is echoed from mouth to mouth, and a few instants only elapse are the rattle of engines and hose carriages breaks upon the ear—now approaching rapidly—now fading slowly away—the alarm bell continues to toll, and is responded to from tower and turret, far and near o'er the wide expanse of the City. They come—they come—engine after engine is rushing onwards towards the conflagration—the less ler of each gallant troop, treasured in hand, urging on his eager followers—the scene is reached, the devouring element is raging furious—a dull red glare illuminates the horizon, whilst the thousand forked tongues of the fire-fiend shoot hither and thither, bent on destroying all within their reach,

Now begins the elemental war. The firemen at once commence the attack on the gigantic monster—they mount to scale the surrounding walls and roof-trees—pipe in hand, bent on conquering, and cutting off all retreat, they compel the demon of fire to stay his course—streams of rushing water pour from all directions—baffled, he obeys; and as the crashing walls fall on the expiring embers, he acknowledges their sway, whilst the mingled cheers of the brave firemen and the assembled multitude proclaim the victory

UNPRECEDENTED SALE.—MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVEL—REGINALD LYLE.—This work, by one of the most gifted female writers of Great Britain, comes to us with the highest encomiums of the London critics. Read the opinion of the *Illustrated News*:

Miss PARDOE'S last work is one of the most remarkable fictions we have ever read; and, why should we not say it courageously, since we think it honestly—we consider Reginald Lyle, in fact, to be at least equal, if not superior, to any novel written by a woman, in the English language. The great point is the morality of the work. Nothing can be higher. The tone all through is admirable; the treatment of incidents and machinations is skillful, and there is not a little of brilliancy and originality in the evolution of the result. We will not spoil the interest by telling the story; but its lesson we might adumbrate by observing that good character for morals on the title page of such a narrative, the suggestive words—'Probity, Almsdeeds, and Providence.'"

The opinion of the American Press has been unanimous in favor of this excellent fiction. We subjoin a few of the notices:

"Miss PARDOE is worthily ranked among the first female writers of the day, and this republication of one of her best novels will be very acceptable to her many American readers. It is a marked degree, exhibits her power of depicting character."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

"The present novel is, in point of literary merit, far above the average standard of modern works of fiction."—*New-York Herald.*

"'Reginald Lyle,' by Miss PARDOE, is a fashionable London novel of more than average merit."—*New-York Tribune.*

"One of Miss PARDOE'S best. Don't begin it, reader, if you have anything else that must be finished before bedtime, for you will ache to end it before having it aside."—*New-York Daily Times.*

Complete in one volume. Price, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents. Published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by BURGESS & DAY, No. 160 Nassau-st.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S CELEBRATED NOVELS. New editions just published of the following works:

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW; By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, Author of "The Discarded Daughter," "Shannondale," &c. Complete in one fine large octavo volume. Price 50 cents.

"This graphic and stirring tale is one of the most agreeable of Mrs Southworth's works; the scenes are laid in the all too unpopular days of Old Virginia, when her sons and daughters might almost vie with Europe in grandeur and aristocratic pride and dignity; it is told with powerful dramatic interest."—*Saturday Evening Post*

"This is a new American novel, issued in a most unpretending form, but one of a character far above most of the hundred productions of the day. It displays an insight into human nature and a skill in the delineation and analysis of character, that cannot fail to give the authoress a prominent position among her contemporaries. The book abounds with scenes of intense interest, the whole plot being wrought out with much power and effect; no one, we are confident, can read it without acknowledging that it possesses more than ordinary merit."—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE DESERTED WIFE: uniform with the above. Price 50 cents.

SHANNONDALE; uniform with the above. Price 50 cents.

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE; OR, THE FOSTER SISTERS; uniform with the above. Price 50 cents.

THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER; complete in two volumes, 428 pages. Price, for the complete work, per volume, 50 cents.

For sale by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st

NEW DRAWING CARDS—Just published by IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.

SCHUSTER'S PROGRESSIVE DRAWING CARDS FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES. In two packets, 24 in each, with instructions. Price, 75 cents each packet.

These Cards will be found a most admirable, convenient and economical form for teachers and learners of drawing.

IVISON & PHINNEY also publish

SCHUSTER'S PRACTICAL DRAWING BOOK. For schools and self-instruction, with historical sketch of the arts of painting, drawing and sculpture.

From A. B. Durand, President of the National Academy of Design.

"Your 'Practical Drawing Book' gives me much satisfaction. It commends itself to the student by its simplicity and conciseness, avoiding that complication of details which always tends to embarrass and discourage the learner. At the same time it appears to me to embrace all that is essential in an elementary work."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"An excellent book both for schools and self-instruction. The examples are well graduated, from the simplest geometrical figures to portraits and scenery, and the directions to the pupil are simple and intelligible. The careful study of this work by any person having the least capacity for drawing, will be sufficient to enable him to attempt higher flights in art with hope of success."

Teachers supplied at half price with single copies for examination, with a view to use in classes.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, No. 10 Park-place—Continue to supply to the trade, on advantageous terms, the publications of the several publishers of Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, &c.

NEW BOOKS—THIS DAY.

GREECE AND THE GOLDEN HORN. By the late Dr. OLIN, President of the Methodist University, with an introduction by Rev. D. M'CLINTOCK. With illustrations. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE; its Historical, Statistical, and Religious condition, &c. Translated from the French of A. DE BESSE by E. J. MORRIS. With engravings. 18mo., cloth, 75 cents; paper covers, 50 cents.

FERN LEAVES FROM FANNY'S PORTFOLIO. Second series, with original designs. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

SAINT LEGER; OR, THE THREADS OF LIFE. By R. B. KIMBALL. The Leipzig edition, (imported with consent of the author.) Paper, 374 cents.

AN ART-STUDENT IN MUNICH. By ANNA M. HOWITT. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

TYPES OF MANKIND. Ethnological researches, based upon the ancient monuments, &c. 8vo., cloth, $5.

REV. DR. CUMMING'S RECENT WORKS ON DANIEL, THE MIRACLES, THE PARABLES, THE APOCALYPSE, &c. 12mo., cloth, 75 cents.

THE LOST TRIBE. Facts tending to prove the identity of Louis XVII. of France with Rev. Eleazer Williams, &c. By J. H. HANSON. Portraits. New edition. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—In 1 vol., 18mo., cloth. Price $1 25.

TURKEY, RUSSIA, THE BLACK SEA, AND CIRCASSIA. By Captain SPENCER Contains many illustrations, including views of Odessa, Sebastopol, Varna, Widdin, &c., and four Portraits, in colors, of the Sultan, the Czar, Schamyl, and a Circassian Lady, with a Map of the Seat of War.

"Captain Spencer having spent many years in those countries, is fully qualified to give the most correct and latest information relative to scenes which are at the present moment fraught with so intense an interest." * * * "Whoever wishes to make himself acquainted with the seat of war cannot possibly do better than study Capt. Spencer's work."—*Literary Gazette.*

Also, in 1 vol., 8vo., cloth, price $2 50, THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY. Edited by MARTIN DOYLE. With numerous wood cuts and twenty large illustrations drawn from nature and printed in colors.

"To poultry keepers this work will be invaluable, as it will save them ten times its price every year. It is the most useful, practical, and complete book that has ever been issued on Domestic Poultry."

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. Complete catalogues on application.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "NICK OF THE WOODS."

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

CALAVAR; or, The Knight of the Conquest. A Romance of Mexico. By ROBT. M. BIRD, author of "Nick of the Woods," "The Infidel," &c., &c., with illustrations by Darley. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

ALSO, A NEW EDITION OF

NICK OF THE WOODS; Or, The Jibbenainosay. A tale of Kentucky. By ROBT. M. BIRD, Author of "Calavar," &c.—new and revised edition, with illustrations by Darley. 12mo. cloth, $1 25.

SIMMS' REVOLUTIONARY TALES—NOW READY.

KATHERINE WALTON; Or, The Rebel of Dorchester. By WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. New and revised edition, with illustrations by Darley. 12mo cloth, $1 25.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR, UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

THE PARTISAN. A Romance of the Revolution. $1 25.

MELICHAMPE. A Legend of the Santee. $1 25.

THE YEMASSEE. A Romance of South Carolina. $1 25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTERS OF THOMAS MOORE. With an introductory Letter by T. CROFTON CROKER, Esq., F. S. A., and four engravings on steel. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. $1 50. J. S. REDFIELD, Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books on commission, conducted by HAMPTON, LOW, SON & CO., Publishers, and Foreign Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of terms for registration of new books and their prices forwarded upon application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW. FOR JULY, NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

I. Napoleon III. and Augustus Cæsar.
II. Political Philosophy of South Carolina.
III. Affghans at Home.
IV. Napoleon Bonaparte and Sir Hudson Lowe.
V. What is our Government?
VI. Necessity of the Classics.
VII. Les Savannes, by L'ABBÉ ROQUETTE.
VIII. Passion Flowers of Poetry.
IX. South Carolina Military Academies.
X. Butlers' Analogy.
XI. Books and Reading.
XII. Critical Notices.

Terms, $5 per annum. CHAS. B. NORTON, Agent, No. 71 Chambers-st., New-York.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE—By A. D. MILNE, with illustrations by N. ORR.—To the man who has flesh in his heart, we say, "Read the Book:" To the woman who is the mother of living children, we say with emphasis, "Read the Book;" and to all who regard the moral dignity of man—the purity of woman—the salvation and peace of poor suffering humanity, we again say, "Read UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE. This very popular book was published Wednesday, May 10, and the whole of the first edition was sold before Saturday night. The second edition was published Wednesday, May 17, and nearly all sold in one week.

The THIRD EDITION will be ready in a few days. Price 75 cents, in neat cloth binding. Sent by mail free of postage. C. SHEPARD & CO., Publishers, No. 191 Fulton-st.

NOW COMPLETE.—And will be issued on SATURDAY, THE JESUIT'S DAUGHTER. By the author of the Mysteries and Miseries of New-York." Complete in one volume. Price 50 cents.

This work, though it appears in the form of a novel, (a very powerful weapon, and very common just now, in combatting error or to establish favorite theories), is designed to give very accurate and truthful ideas of the Jesuits, an extensive, powerful, learned and artful Order, acting in connection with the Catholic Church. It promises to attract much attention at the present time. For sale, wholesale and retail, by BURGESS & DAY, No. 160 Nassau-st.

NO. 526 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

No. 526 of LITTELL

Meeting of the Board of Governors.

The regular meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island. Present—Governors Draper, Degrc, Townsend, Henry, Smith, Conover, Hamlin, and Duke. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following is a list of the inmates in the various institutions under charge of the Almshouse, for the week ending June 10, 1854:

Bellevue Hospital	579	Penitentiary	449
Almshouse	1,022	Penitentiary Hospital	335
Workhouse	602	City Prison	230
Small-pox Hospital	11	Total	5,126
Randall's Island	779		
Ward's Island Hospital	222	Increase	70
Lunatic Asylum	589		
Number remaining May 27,		1854	5,068
Admitted from May 27 to June 10			1,766
Total			6,834
Died			59
Discharged			1,467
Sent to Penitentiary			165
Sent to State Prison			5—1,696
Total			5,138

A communication was received from J. O. Stone, M. D., of Bellevue Hospital, complaining of the conduct of the Warden of that Institution, Timothy Daly, of neglect of duty. When requisitions had been made by the physicians for "extra diet," the Warden had neglected to furnish such articles, even when the patients were suffering from a want of them. He requests that the Warden be censured, if he has failed to discharge his duty; but if his powers are limited, he requests that they may be enlarged.

Dr. W. McCready, of Bellevue Hospital, also sent in a very long communication, sustaining the charges made by Dr. Stone against Timothy Daly. He complains bitterly of the want of accommodation at that Hospital, and adds that if an epidemic should break out in the City, Bellevue Hospital would actually become a pesthouse. The communications were referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, with instructions to report.

Governor Townsend hoped that before the Committee would submit their report to the Board, they would give Mr. Daly a hearing, to explain his conduct.

An Emergency Committee of five was elected by the President, with powers to act in case of an epidemic breaking out in the City.

Governor Duke rose to make a few remarks upon a subject which interested every member in the Board. He held about thirty petitions in his hand, signed by Magistrates, for the discharge of persons who had been committed." He believed that this system of committing and discharging prisoners was a money-making business in New-York. Money is made out of this system. Here was one commitment on the 3d of June, and on the 10th of the same month here was a discharge, signed by Justice Clarke. There was either illegality or illiberality about the commitments, and here they were by the dozens. Here was a commitment on the 20th of April, and on the day following, the 27th, there was an order of discharge. Here was an order for commitment on the 22d of April, and on the 23d of the same month there was an order for discharge by Justice Bogart. There was a fault, a sin, a swindle and a crime, somewhere. It was evident that there were certain parties in New-York, who made a business in this system of getting discharges. This was a business very extensively carried on in this City, and the Governors of the Almshouse were made those men's tools. It was a serious matter, and ought to be remedied.

The President, Mr. Draper, said that there was only one way to remedy the evil, and that was to discharge no person except upon certain representations, and report all discharges to the Board.

Two persons were discharged from the Workhouse by the Governors yesterday. In addition to the thirty spoken of by Governor Duke, there were ten others asking for a discharge whose petitions were referred to the proper committee.

The Board adjourned to hold its next meeting at the Almshouse.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, June 14—6 P. M.

The Dry Goods business is inactive and languid, in every respect. Purchesers are not willing to operate with freedom, in any article, however desirable, unless at very low prices; while owners are reluctant to make any concessions, excepting in the case of inferior, or very unpopular fabrics, which are not wanted by any one. On this account, the transactions are restricted and quotations are very unsettled.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are dull and heavy, exhibiting a slight downward tendency. Bleached goods are in slack request at inagnid rates. The leading makes of Denims are saleble and firm. Drills are in fair demand at former quotations. There prevails a good inquiry for Duck at steady prices. Ginghams are moderately dealt in, but are not quite so valuable, factors having made some slight concessions, in order to secure purchasers. Lawns are about the same. Osnaburgs are less in request and without firmness or buoyancy in price. Printing Cloths are dull and heavy. Prints remain inactive and languid. Stripes and Ticks are in tolerable good demand, but at irregular rates.

We append a comparative statement of the shipments hence, of Cotton goods, during six months (to date) of

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
January, pkgs	1825	260	1565	
February, pkgs	4999	988	4011	
March, pkgs	1633	3754		6121
April, pkgs	7764	2906	3958	
May, pkgs	1160	6121		4961
June, to the 14th inst	2433	1147	1286	
Total pkgs	19,714	15,976	3738	

Woolens are unchanged. We do not hear of much being done in Blankets, though they are in good stock and offered at very low prices. Cassimeres and Clot he are sparingly bought at irregular rates, while the supply in market is fair and freely tendered. Doeskins and Flannels remain as previously represented. There is but little activity in Jeans and Linseys, but for these prices are sustained, the stock being rather light. Mousilin de Laines are without variation. Satinets and Tweeds rule quiet and are tending downwards.

Foreign manufactures are not in much request, and though the importations are on the decrease, holders are becoming anxious to close out what stock they have on hand, as well as they can thus late in the season. This disposition becomes more apparent, as the character of the remaining supplies which, on the whole, are remarkably poor, is more generally understood. It would be a ruinous course to retain the bulk of the present stock until the Fall, and though sometimes may ensue from its immediate sale, this is about the safest way to deal with them. If they cannot be distributed privately they will find a market through the auction rooms—that is, if owners are not too hard to be pleased in regard to price. When they are out of the way our merchants, relieved from all embarrassment, can enter with vigor into preparations for the Fall trade.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 14.

$1,000 Erie Income Bds.	97⅛	50 Cumber. Coal Co.	s10 35
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	76⅛	250 do	35
10,000 do	76⅛	50 do	b60 36⅛
4 @ N. Y. C. R. Scrip	68	100 Erie Railroad	c 68
300 Bank of Commerce	106⅛	400 do	68
5 do	106⅛	121 do	b3 68
5 American Ex. Bank	119	400 do	⅛b60 68⅛
10 Metropolitan Bank	105½	200 do	b30 68
34 Continental Bank	s3 104	350 do	67⅞
10 Market Bank	107	400 do	c 67⅞
350 Canton Co	s3 41½	250 do	67⅞
450 do	s30 42	400 do	s60 67⅞
150 do	b60 34	100 do	s30 67⅞
100 do	b10 24	50 Michigan Cen. R. R.	b3 99
50 do	24	5 do	c 99
100 Brens. City Land Co	3⅛	200 Harlem Railroad	c 47
50 do	b60 4	200 do	b60 47
100 do	b30 3⅛	300 do	b60 47
400 N. Jersey Zinc Co	s3 7	500 do	b60 47
500 N. Carolina Copper	1⅛	200 do	s3 47
400 do	1	20 Harlem Preferred	101⅛
200 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	s30 102	100 Long Island R. R.	s3 27
5 do	102⅛	50 Reading Railroad	77⅛
170 do	s3 102	200 do	77⅛
50 do	102	100 do	s15 77⅛
100 Mic. Transit Co	s45 27⅛	200 do	s10 77⅛
250 do	s30 27⅛	500 do	77⅛
300 do	s10 27⅛	100 do	b30 77⅛
200 do	b60 27⅛	50 Hudson River R. R.	64
50 do	b30 27⅛	50 do	c 63⅞
250 do	s3 27⅛	50 do	b60 63⅞
50 do	c 27⅛	100 do	b60 63⅞
650 do	b3 27⅛	50 do	c 63⅞
50 do	c 27⅛	100 do	c 63
50 do	27⅛	150 do	b3 63
50 do	27⅛	100 do	b60 63⅛
100 do	b60 27⅛	50 do	c 63
100 do	s30 27⅛	17 N. Y. & N. Haven R. R.	96⅛
350 Cumb. Coal Co	b4 36⅛	50 do	b60 97⅛
400 do	s30 36	5 do	96
300 do	c 60 36	5 Harlem Railroad	119
300 do	b30 36⅛	100 do	b30 119
250 do	s3 36⅛	12 N. Indiana Constr'n	102
100 do	b30 36	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b60 99⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie 1st Mort Bd.	104⅛	200 Erie Railroad	67⅞
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	76	500 do	3d 67
500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	86⅛	150 do	s3 67⅛
100 Canton Company	s3 34⅛	100 do	b60 67⅛
200 do	34	200 do	s3 67⅛
1000 Mic. Transit Co	b3 27⅛	50 Harlem Railroad	s10 47
30 Pennsylvania Coal Co.	104	100 do	47
50 Cum. Coal Co	35⅛	100 Reading R. R.	s10 77⅛
200 do	25	200 do	s30 77⅛
50 do	b30 35⅛	100 do	s30 77⅛
50 do	s15 35	100 do	b60 77⅛
50 Nor. Carolina Copper	1	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	63⅞
200 do	1⅛	50 do	s30 63⅞
300 Portsmouth Div. Dock	2	200 do	3d 63⅞
200 Penn. & Leh. Zinc Co	3⅛	10 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	95
117 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	102	50 Terre Haute & Ed. R.	15
5 do	101⅛	17 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	116
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b60 98⅛	200 Long Isl. R. R.	s3 27

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Wednesday, June 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—Continue as last noticed; 100 bbls. having been taken, to-day, at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 75 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is actively inquired for, and under the influence of the *Arabia*'s favorable accounts, commands ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher rates, enabling us to advance our quotations for Middling, *equal to the Liverpool standard*, to 9⅛c. for Uplands, and 9¼ for Mobile and New-Orleans, ₱ lb. The day's sales are understood as having been pretty extensive, though we could not learn the particulars. The stock now on hand and on shipboard, at this port, has been estimated at a little over 65,000 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are in rather limited request at $3 12½@$3 50, ₱ cwt. Mackerel, retail, at $16 25@$16 50 for No. 1, and $9 25@$9 50 for large No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon appear quiet, though being firmly held at $27 ₱ tierce, and $21 ₱ bbl., the latter for No. 1. Pickled Herring rule dull and heavy at $3@$3 25, ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring are moderately dealt in at 50c. for scaled, and 32c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, chiefly for home use, but in part for export to the continent of Europe; yet, they are essentially unchanged in value. The supply is on the increase, and as it comprises less of desirable than common and inferior qualities, the latter are rather languid in price, while the former evince considerable steadiness. The day's transactions embrace 8,000 bbls. within the subjoined ranges.

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 75 @ $7 00
Superfine, No. 2	7 37½ @ 7 62½
Inferior State	7 62½ @ 7 87½
State, common brands	8 00 @ 8 25
State, straight brands	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite State	8 50 @ 8 75
Western filled do	8 25 @ 8 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian is unaltered; 750 bbls. superfine, in bond, were procured at $7 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is in better request, and rather firmer. The day's operations reach 3,100 bbls.—at $6 87½@$6 87½ for mixed to good straight brands, $6 37½@$6 50 for favorite, and $9 50@$10 50 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is doing better. There have been 250 bbls. disposed of at $5 75 for fine, and $7 12½ for Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for; 400 bbls. changed hands, to-day, at $3 81½ for Jersey, and $4 for Eely's Patent Kiln Dried, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The day's business has been confined to 200 boxes Bunch Raisins, at $2 50@$2 65; 500 bushels Pea Nuts, at $1 50@$1 62½; 33 cases Sardines, at 60c.; 15 bbls. Currants, at 9½c.@10½c.; and 25 bales Languedoc Almonds, at 14½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in poor supply and fair demand at steady prices. Sales were reported to-day, of 3,000 bush. fair Ohio white, at $2 10; 6,000 good Canadian do., in bond, at $2 09; and 400 Upper Lake red at $1 85 ₱ bush. A sample of new South Carolina red was exhibited on 'Change, to-day, and commanded much attention, it being a fine specimen of the present crop. Rye is nominally quoted at $1 20 ₱ bush., but we have been informed that a large parcel could not be disposed of at such a rate, nor probably above $1 15 ₱ bush. Nothing further has been done in Barley, which is worth from 95c. @$1, according to quality, ₱ bush. State and Western Oats are dull and heavy at 54c.@58c. ₱ bush. Corn is in moderate supply and good demand, at uniform rates. There have been 54,000 bush. purchased at 76c.@79c. for unsound; 79c.@82½c. for Western mixed, and 84c.@86c. for Southern yellow, ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—Are not in very brisk request, but remain pretty firm in price, and for Sugars an advance of about ⅛c. ₱ lb. has been obtained, in view of the late Havana news. The day's transactions add up 50 bags Java Coffee, at 14c.; 80 Laguayra do., at 10½c.; 1,200 St. Domingo do., from the landing place, at 8½c.; 100 do. do., from store, at 9c. ₱ lb.; 34 tierces and 46 bbls. Cuba Honey, at 54c.; 175 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, at 26c.@22c.; 425 hhds. cloyed Cuba do., at 19c.@20c. ₱ gallon; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4½c.@4½c.; 950 Cuba do., at 4½c.@4½c.; and 230 boxes Brown Havana, at 5½c.@5⅞c. ₱ lb. No change can be noticed in Teas.

HAY—There were 2,000 bales River obtained at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 87½c.@93½c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The stock on hand is pretty large, but with a good demand for prime lots, prices are well sustained. We make no alteration in our quotations, there being to Buenos Ayres, 23½c.@24c.; Rio Grande, 23c.@23½c.; Orinoco, 20½c.; African, 19½c.@20c.; Dry Maracaibo and Porto Cabello at 18c.; Barcelona at 17c.@17½c.; Sevanilla at 15½c.@16c.; and Southern at 15c.@15½c., usual terms, ₱ lb.

HOPS—A moderate inquiry exists for last year's crop at 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in rather meagre stock and lively request at previous figures. French Calfskins and English salted Sheepskins are unchanged.

METALS—We can report nothing new in Copper, which is worth 29½c for new Sheathing, 27c. for Yellow do., and 25c.@26c for old do., ₱ lb. Scotch Pig Iron is saleble and firm at $40@$41 ₱ ton, usual credit. The supply has been recently very much reduced. Other kinds of Iron are without variation. Lead is in moderate demand at $6 37½@$6 50 for Spanish and German, and $6 62½@$7 for Galena, ₱ 100 lbs. Speiter Plates are quoted at 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb. Tin is less abundant and held above the views of buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is less active at $3 75@$4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is not so plenty, while being in fair request and firm at 50c.@51c. ₱ gallon. Tar is pretty freely bought at $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. City Pitch is quiet, though stiffly held at $2 75 ₱ bbl. Resins are saleable and steady at $1 65@$1 75 for common, delivered, ₱ bbl.; and $3 25@$4 50 for white, ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The market for all kinds of Whale and Sperm is without activity or change, as far as relates to prices. The movements in other articles have been also on limited scale, including some Western red, at 53c. ₱ gallon; 220 baskets Olive at $3 87½ each; 5,000 gallons Linseed at 80c.@82c.; and a small lot of Lard at 75c. ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Market—For the week ending June 12.—Sperm—The market still continues quiet and without change. The only sales coming to our knowledge are 306 bbls. Crude at $1 50 ₱ gallon, and 150 do. Spring manufactured at $1 50 ₱ gallon, delivered there. Whale—The sales of the week include 150 bbls. at 58c. ₱ gallon; 150 do. at 57½c.; 1,000 do. dark and ground tier, as it runs, upon private terms, and 436 do. South Sea at 55c. Whalebone—There is a brisk demand, and prices have advanced since our last. The transactions amount to 56,000 lbs. at 39c., and 11,000 do. at 40c., and holders are firm at the last named price

PROVISIONS—Pork exhibits no new feature. Sales of 1,100 bbls. were effected to-day at $14 for prime Mess; $13 12½ for Mess, and $11 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are more active, though not dearer. The day's operations consist of 550 pkgs. at 7½c.@8c. for hams, and 5c.@5½c. for shoulders ₱ lb. Lard is in lively request and firm in price. 900 bbls. fair to prime found buyers at 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef attracts more attention and is increasing in value. Some 850 bbls. were disposed of to-day at $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $17 for extra do. ₱ bbl. Prime is still rare and nominal, included in the sales of Beef was a lot of Lenlevile Mess, (Usher's brands), at $15 50 ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is held at $24@$27 ₱ tierce, without sales. Beef Home are retailing at $20 ₱ bbl. Butter is rather quiet at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c.@18c. for Western New-York, and 19c.@21c. for Orange County ₱ lb. Cheese is also inactive at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Fair to prime is moderately inquired for at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Liverpool is the kind most needed, and this is selling freely at $1 17½@$1 20 for ground; $1 65 for ordinary brands fine; and $1 85 for Ashton's do. ₱ sack.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. prime were taken at 11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Remains inactive, and in almost nominal in price, the sales being two light to establish a range. This day's transactions have been confined to 24 hhds Kentucky, at 7½c.@8c.; and 131 cases Connecticut and Pennsylvania seed Leaf on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Polar is less abundant, and now worth 40c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Is tolerably active and steady. The day's operations include 730 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 27½c.@28c., each; 100 hhds. Drudge, at 28c., time, with interest added.

FREIGHTS—Shiproom was plentier and shippers had every existing advantage to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced a few lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 6,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 4½d.; 30,000 bush. in Corn at 3½d. in bulk, and 4½d. in ship's bags, ₱ bushel; with 500 bbls. Lard at 17s. 6d. For London, there were taken 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For Continental ports, the shipments were limited, at drooping rates. For California and Australia, but little was engaged at from 45c.@55c. for measurement goods ₱ foot. The latest charters were: three vessels to load with Deals at Bic for London, at £6 10s.; one at St. Johns, for Liverpool, at £5; one from Prince Edward's Island for London, at £8; a Br. brig from Maramichi to Newport, W., at £6 10s.; a Br. brig from Tatamagouche to Hull or Grimsby, at £6 10s.; a Br. bark from Sinctenche to Hull or Grimsby, £6 10s.; another ship from Mobile to Havre, 1½c. ₱ lb.; one Italian bark from Savanuch to Portsmouth, E. Timber, 75s. ₱ 50 cubic feet; a brig, 265 tons, to Cadiz and back, $3,000; a bark from Zaza to New-York, Sugar 5½c., and Molasses $3 50; a brig from Bangor, Me., to Grand Canary, Lumber, on private terms, and back to New-York from Malaga, something under $10 ₱ ton; a schooner, 179 tons, to Cardenas and back, $1,650; and a bark to Lisbon and back, on private terms, together with several vessels in ballast for the Chincha Islands, to load there with Guano for the United States at $30 ₱ ton. The vessel alluded to in our last as having been taken up to load with Tobacco at City Point, Va., for Marseilles, at 38s. ₱ hhd., was engaged for the return voyage to this port, —if from Morsilles, for $3,500, and if from Alexandretta, for $4,500.

COAL.

COAL—Lehigh Broad Mountain, Peach Orchard and Other Coals. Best quality direct from mines, suitable for grate, ranges, &c., delivered from yard carefully screened, or from boats, at reduced rates. THOS. DYER, No. 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

1854—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

N. B.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

DRUGS, PAINTS, HATTERS' ARTICLES, &c.—T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., near the Jersey City Ferry, offer for sale

Cream Tartar,	White Lead,	Sal. Soda,
Epsom Salts,	Linseed Oil,	Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Castor Oil,	Zinc Paints,	Sup. Carb. Soda,
Flor. Sulphur,	Lamp Black,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	Window Glass,	Annatto,
Camphor,	Sps. Turpentine,	Indigo,
Essential Oils,	Resin,	Saltpetre,
Alcohol,	Varnishes,	Madders,
Shellac,	Sandpaper,	Olive Oil,
Borax,	Glue,	Lamp Oil, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest market rates.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

Boston, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 37 Pearl-st., Fronting Pine-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of superior quality, constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON. Received three times a week, with choice Veal and Mutton, taken from the animals as killed by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

ATLAS FOUNDRY, FOOT OF WAYNE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Orders for Steam Engines, sugar-mills, mining machinery, railroad work, machinists tools, &c., &c. executed with promptness.

JOHN F. WARD & CO.

VESSELS WANTED.—Good freights will be given for vessels to bring coal from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to New-York and Philadelphia. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET—For 5 or 10 months, the large ornamental house, outbuildings and block of ground between 59th and 60th sts., 7th and 8th-avs. Location healthy and scenery delightful. The land is cultivated and contains fruit trees and grape arbors in abundance. The 8th-av. Railroad will pass the property very soon. Apply to J. ARTEN, No. 119 Nassau-st.; E. BUTLER, Shoe and Leather Bank; or J. WARD, Jr., corner 124th-st. and 6th-av.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—A house and about two acres of land at Blackrock Harbor, (Conn.) two miles from Bridgeport, where all the New-Haven trains stop. The house is good size, two story, with the requisite outbuildings. The property is pleasantly located on the water side, with good stabling and bathing grounds directly in the neighborhood. In order to close an estate the place will be sold a bargain. Inquire on the premises, or of J. W HOLBERTON, No. 43 Maiden Lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A first-class three-story basement and extension brick house on South 5th-st., near the corner of 6th-st., with marble mantels and grates, sliding doors, corniced rooms with ornaments, built in modern style, with all the improvements. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S. COCKROFT, No. 72 South 7th-st., or of MANJER & HAMMOND, foot of South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hoboken, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both price and rent low. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence, about four miles from Hoboken and Jersey City ferries, on a beautiful elevation, within 200 yards of the Hackensack River, and within a few rods of the new Hackensack Plank-road. The house is built in modern style, with marble mantels, and contains 17 rooms; size 25 by 56 feet. Price of house, with 4 lots of ground, (100 feet square,) $2,500. The house is in first-rate order, and is admirably situated for a Summer boarding-house. The property is worth 1,000 more than the price charged. More lots can be purchased with the house, if desired, on very moderate terms. Apply to THORN & OWEN, No. 414 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FAIRFIELD, CT.—A modern built house, containing eighteen large finished rooms, with or without the furniture, with immediate possession. Is in complete order, extremely and very desirably located, convenient to the City, sea-bathing, &c., and the village noted for health and pleasantness. Is well calculated for a public house or private residence. Barn, 30 by 40 feet. Also 20 acres of land, if desired. Price of house and improvements, $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to F. W. KNAPP, No. 34 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE HARLEM—An elegant house, lately built with the best materials, and filled in with brick, 14 miles from the New Brunswick depôt, New Jersey side, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. There are twenty acres of land, part of which is handsomely laid out with ornamental trees, two orchards of choice fruit, one in full bearing. With the property will be sold the furniture, a cow, a horse and carriage &c. For further particulars, apply to H. MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes' from 31st-st. by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine country seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings Apply to CHAS. B. HARRI, No. 51 William-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Beely-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush. Omnibuses run every half hour, from the Ferry. Also, store and dwelling, corner of Vanderbilt-st and Coney Is and plank-road, with stable and eight lots of ground. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st., near 5th-av, Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE TO BE SOLD VERY LOW.—FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, N. Y., next the depôt of the Harlem and Albany Railroad, a country residence, consisting of a fine dwelling-house and other buildings, together with thirteen acres of excellent land, late owned by Thomas G. Gates, artist, deceased. The house contains 12 rooms, and consists of a main building with two wings having porticos, the whole presenting a handsome appearance. The dwelling is abundantly surrounded with fruit and shade trees. A well of the purest water is at the kitchen door, and in the orchard, a few rods distant, there is another spring. A small running stream near the house forms one of the boundaries of the premises. The out-buildings consist of a fine barn and carriage house under one roof, tool-shop, woodshed, &c., also a washhouse and milk-room, all well painted. The house and all the buildings are in good order and look well. Immediately adjoining the lawn is a splendid orchard of two acres, containing about one hundred and fifty very large trees, from which about one thousand bushels of apples are harvested in the bearing season. This is said to be one of the finest orchards of its size in Westchester County. There are other fruit trees about the place, such as cherries, pears and peaches.

White Plains is one of the oldest settled and pleasantest villages in this part of the country. It is abundantly supplied with schools, seminaries and churches. The Harlem Railroad Company is now building an additional track from William-bridge to White Plains, and are shortly to erect a commodious depôt, freight-house, &c. Sixteen passenger trains, including all the Albany and Troy, will now land and receive passengers at White Plains. Time required from 27th-st. 50 to 80 minutes, according to train; still quicker time will be made as soon as the new track is finished. The premises offered for sale are situated a short distance west of the Railroad Depôt, at the intersection of the roads to New-York City and Terrytown. They adjoin Chatterton's Hill, where the great struggle known in revolutionary history as the battle of White Plains, took place. Washington's head quarters are not far off. The distance to the New-York City Hall is 26 miles, forming a pleasant carriage drive of between 3 and 4 hours. Tarrytown and the Hudson River are 5½ miles distant. The delightful bathing place of Rye Beach on Long Island Sound, is distant 8½ miles over a charming road. Mamaroneck station, New-Haven Railroad, is 6 miles dis ant. Mamaroneck is on the Sound, and is well known for its excellent fishing grounds. The above premises will be sold on very favorable terms. Possession given immediately, and the furniture sold if desired. Any one who wishes to take immediate possession of a comfortably furnished dwelling, and a delightful, healthy and retired country place, convenient to the City, and rapidly filling up around it, will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to ALFRED E. BEACH, at the Patent Office, No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—3 miles from the City Hall.—The homestead, barns, stables, sheds, and ice-house; an excellent garden, and 14 acres of land (or more if desired,) the residence of Peter Valentine, Esq., at Fordham, within five minutes walk of the Harlem railroad depôt. The buildings are surrounded by a large number of the best bearing fruit trees—consisting of cherry, apple, plum, and a great variety of the growth of from 10 to 25 years. The buildings are convenient and in good order and no repairs in Westchester County is more healthy—better shaded by trees and shrubbery, or supplied with water Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JOHN M. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber at the office opposite the Fordham depôt, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. JOHN BUSSING.

SECURE ONE OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES AND LOTS IN CLARENCEVILLE, L. I. ONLY $100, PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS OF $5 PER MONTH.—A second drawing of those beautiful lots will room take place. Clarenceville is, without exception, the handsomest suburban village of New-York—only five miles from Brooklyn, and accessible to New-York by the Long Island Railroad in half an hour. Several lines of stages also, continually run past this village. The streets are all graded, wide, and planted with beautiful ornamental trees; and a number of houses are already built and in course of erection. The place is also well supplied with public pumps having fine water. In addition to all these advantages the subscriber having two new and beautiful houses in Clarenceville, they will be drawn for by the subscribers to the lots, and the fortunate drawers will get a house and lot at the mere price of the lots. Altogether, this is a chance to get a homestead so near the City seldom to be met with, and all that is asked is a personal examination of this property before purchasing elsewhere. For that purpose, free excursions to the property will be made every Thursday, at 3 P. M., and tickets can be had at the office of the undersigned. J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on hand and a mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B. WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—The Rossia Furnace and Foundry, &c., St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—This well-known establishment, having attached to it a large and complete casting-house and machine-shop, with ample accommodations for workmen, and every convenience necessary to the prosecution of an extensive business, together with valuable Iron mines and mining rights, also timber lands, is offered for sale by the proprietor, who retires from the business. The capacity of the Rossia Furnace for making iron is believed to be unsurpassed by any charcoal furnace in the country, having repeatedly run up 14 tons per day, with 55 to 60 per cent. yield from ores—specular red oxides—coal per ton, 100 bushels. The same has been in uninterrupted operation for over twenty years, and the reputation of its iron is established throughout the West. The location of the same is in the village and township of Rossie, County of St. Lawrence, N. Y., 8 miles from the River St. Lawrence, and connected therewith by a plank-road. Their cost, apart from premises and water-power, has involved an expenditure of over $100,000, and their present sufficiency in every respect is considered unexceptionable. For further information apply to D. W. BALDWIN, Agent to the Works, or to the undersigned. G. PARISH.

Ogdensburg, New-York, April, 1854.

FORDHAM VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—Terms of payment easy. The undersigned offers for sale the homestead farm of Peter Valentine, Esq., in the village of Fordham, 12 miles from the City Hall, containing over 100 beautiful plots, ranging in size from 50 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, to 5 acres. The property offered for sale comprises one of the most beautiful village sites in Westchester County, five minutes' walk from the Fordham Harlem Railroad Depôt, in a healthy location, and is surrounded by good stores, churches and schools; handsome avenues are being worked through the farm. Good opportunities are hereby offered for investments. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the office opposite the depôt at Fordham, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M., daily.

JOHN BUSSING.

SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT

AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, at the store No. 209 Bowery, between Delancy and Rivingston-sts., by order of Isaac Alexander, Assignee, the balance of a large stock of house-furnishing hardware, remaining unsold from a previous sale, consisting of stoves—A large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description; ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner and of the most substantial materials. Carpenters' Tools—Consisting of saws, planes, bits and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, nails, screw-drivers, gimlets, &c. Also, gardening and other implements, shovels, hoes, rakers. Spades, forks and trowels; vice, sledges, squares, belts, padlocks, door, till and chest locks. Clocks—A large assortment of parlor, office and kitchen clocks, in mahogany and papier mache pearl inlaid cases, of every size and description, and all in first-rate order. Britannia Ware—Tea sets, castors, salts, fruit baskets, cake baskets, &c. House-furnishing Articles—Consisting of refrigerators, papier mache japanned trays and tea caddies, table and pocket cutlery, water filters, scales, clothes-horses, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood ware.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD.—JAS. COLE & SON will positively sell on TUESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 450 lots, opposite Carroll Park, situate on Bergen, Seeer, Carroll and Baichen-places, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Smith, Hoyt, Bond and 1st-sts., and on 2d-av. Also, a large water front on the Canal This is some of the best property that has ever been offered for sale in this City. The superior class of improvements already made in the vicinity war ants the belief that it will continue to be as it is now the most desirable and healthy part of the city of Brooklyn. The location is central and only a few minutes' walk of the Hamilton av. Ferry. One of the city railroads pass within one block. The grades are high. the places and streets are all graded and paved the footways are 12 feet wide. Trees planted, &c., &c. The Canal front is extremely valuable on account of the facilities given for the transportation of merchandise, &c., into the heart of the city, running from Gowanus Bay to Butler-st., and is nearly completed the entire distance. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 325 NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—By Myers' Addition.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is nearly completed, and will make Newtown as accessible to the business part of New-York as 34th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivalled beauty, and is particularly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of several churches schools, stores, &c., &c. Stages leave Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 193 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store Nn. 209 Bowery, between Delancy and Rivingston-sts., by order of Isaac Alexander, Assignee, the balance of a large stock of house-furnishing hardware, remaining unsold from a previous sale, consisting of stoves—A large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description; ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner and of the most substantial materials. Carpenters' Tools—Consisting of saws, planes, bits and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, nails, screw-drivers, gimlets, &c. Also, gardening and other implements, shovels, hoes, rakers. Spades, forks and trowels; vice, sledges, squares, belts, padlocks, door, till and chest locks. Clocks—A large assortment of parlor, office and kitchen clocks, in mahogany and papier mache pearl inlaid cases, of every size and description, and all in first-rate order. Britannia Ware—Tea sets, castors, salts, fruit baskets, cake baskets, &c. House-furnishing Articles—Consisting of refrigerators, papier mache japanned trays and tea caddies, table and pocket cutlery, water filters, scales, clothes-horses, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood ware.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD.—JAS. COLE & SON will positively sell on TUESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 450 lots, opposite Carroll Park, situate on Bergen, Seeer, Carroll and Baichen-places, and on Sackett, Union, President, Carroll, Smith, Hoyt, Bond and 1st-sts., and on 2d-av. Also, a large water front on the Canal This is some of the best property that has ever been offered for sale in this City. The superior class of improvements already made in the vicinity war ants the belief that it will continue to be as it is now the most desirable and healthy part of the city of Brooklyn. The location is central and only a few minutes' walk of the Hamilton av. Ferry. One of the city railroads pass within one block. The grades are high. the places and streets are all graded and paved the footways are 12 feet wide. Trees planted, &c., &c. The Canal front is extremely valuable on account of the facilities given for the transportation of merchandise, &c., into the heart of the city, running from Gowanus Bay to Butler-st., and is nearly completed the entire distance. 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs. Also, VALUABLE LOT, 100 FEET, in the 8th Ward, in the City of Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 20th and 21st, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 300 very desirable and beautiful building lots, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs. Also, very valuable water fronts, with water right on Gowanus Bay, in the 8th Ward in the City of Brooklyn. The above lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvements, commanding an extensive view of Staten Island, New-Brighton, New-Jersey shore, Fort Hamilton, the Palisades, Jersey City, New-York, the entire noble New-York Bay, &c. &c. In fact, its romantic and picturesque scenery surrounding, is unsurpassed, and can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Most of the streets and avenues upon which these lots are located, are opened, graded, paved, curbed and gutter-set, sidewalks graded and regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid. The facilities of access are as convenient as could be desired, there being a number of excellent lines of stages that pass to and from these lots at all hours, and go to almost every part of Brooklyn; the mode of travel will also be considerably increased by the various city railroads that are now in rapid progress of completion, to the different parts of the city of Brooklyn, at a very low rate of commutation, from the Fulton, Catherine, Hamilton, South and Wall-st ferries. Which will all concentrate near this property, and this, together with other valuable improvements that are in contemplation, very greatly increases the value of these lots.

Good schools and churches of various denominations are in the immediate vicinity. The water, which is of the purest kind is unsurpassed, and every thing necessary can be obtained in the neighborhood. Thus an opportunity is offered which is seldom to be met with, and is worthy of the attention of all persons that are desirous of procuring an eligible building site, where health can be enjoyed by inhaling the pure Atlantic Ocean breeze. Capitalists that are seeking for investments are also directed to this sale, as all real estate in the vicinity is rapidly increasing in value, and must continue to rise, in consequence of the numerous improvements that are in contemplation. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder, to close an interest, and every lot put up will positively be sold. The terms are exceedingly liberal, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. The property will be sold free and clear from all incumbrances, and title perfect. For lithographic map and full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUILDING SECTIONS, OR VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock properties, very desirably situated in the beautiful village of Flushing, Village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Front and Dock-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jeffersonavs, and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated grade, commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, Shore, Pallisades, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 9 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation on the 1st of July next, which will greatly enhance the value of this property and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the high est standing, are numerous in this peculiarly healthy village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or to JOHN F. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats Knickerbocker and Island City leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 9½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 56 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 8 lots on westerly side of 10th-av., between 18th and 14th-sts; 8 lots on easterly side of 9th-av., between 18th and 14th-sts; 20 lots on southerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 20 lots on northerly side of 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-ave. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts., and nearly all 25x100 feet, situated in a pleasant and desirable part of the VIIIth Ward, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and prospective view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, New-York Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The avenues and streets in this vicinity have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run within a short distance of this property. First class improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of this property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purposes. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A FURNITURE DEALER RELINQUISHING THE BUSINESS.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warehouse, No. 223 Hudson-st., near Broome.—SYLVESTER STOVER will sell, each day, the entire stock of the extensive furniture dealer, without reserve—consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture—viz., elegant rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, brocatelle and plush; rosewood étageres, of a variety of styles; centre, side and work tables; rosewood secretaries; library bookcases and tables; rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, of every variety of style and finish; extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; do. do. sideboards; hall-stands and chairs, cottage chamber furniture, cane and wood-seat chairs, children's cribs and plain furniture of every description. Also, a large assortment of best hair mattresses, palliasses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, comforters, &c.

The above sale will be worthy the attention of the trade and others, as every article must be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED LARGE VILLA SITES AT FORT HAMILTON.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell on the ground, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock, 100 large and beautiful Ville Sites, comprising from three to twenty City Lots each a portion of which are handsomely shaded with forest trees, including a full view of the ocean, together with the finest panorama in the world. This property is the basalm of the celebrated garden grounds of Gowanus, Esq., which four acres was sold last season. The balance will positively be sold to close a copartnership. Terms easy—a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Title indisputable. A printed abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser. Steamer Yorkville leaves pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., returning at 6 o'clock P. M. Free tickets to attend the sale, on also sceps. For further particulars apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 9 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock, in our new gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar-sts. Sale of fine modern oil paintings by celebrated artists, selected by the agent of Messrs. Wilson H. L. Wolfe, Do la Roche, Fossee, Tryon, Bergerstrasser, Hunt, Jansen and others. Among them may be found a splendid picture representing "Mackerel and Trout," signed H. L. Wolfe, one of the finest productions of this celebrated artist ever represented in the United States. Will be sold by order of Mr. Stadtler, of Newark, equally fine and valuable; also, elegant oil paintings, covers, stoppers and silk, attached to glass, executed in the most exquisite style by Chambreaux, Cardini, Da Zois, Dussaux, Cooperius, Von Muller, Paris and others.

As it would be a pay charge—a large and splendid Piano-room of the Roy Loan.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, June 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a quantity of Dry Hemlock, about 1½ hands high. Yard 9 years old, and perfectly genuine in shape and double bundles. Have been used only 2 or 3 months. Also, a double-horse wagon, made to order. Also, a single do., harness, blankets, robes, &c., being the complete establishment of a gentleman having no further use for them.

ALEXANDER M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & Co. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Stereotype, Electrotype Plates, &c., for the above date (which will be duly advertised), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS TYPE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—The Type Foundry known as the CRESCENT NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS TYPE FOUNDRY, will be sold at auction, on the premises hereinbefore occupied by the same, No. 122 Fulton-st., (Sun building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M. For full particulars see catalogues, which will be ready on and after TUESDAY, June 13, at the office of HENRY A. CRAM, Esq., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York. The property can be examined any day previous to day of sale by application to WELLS & WELLS, No. 19 Dutch-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES F. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF 325 NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In Myers' Addition.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is nearly completed, and will make Newtown as accessible to the business part of New-York as 34th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivalled beauty, and is particularly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of several churches schools, stores, &c., &c. Stages leave Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 193 Broadway.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell on FRIDAY, June 16, at the Salesrooms, No. 38 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, a splendid assortment of Household Furniture, viz.: rosewood suites, sofas, etageres, arm and easy chairs, mahogany and black walnut parlor sofas chairs, Voltaire, bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands, &c., mattresses, paillasses, &c., royal Wilton tapestry and Brussels carpets, French plate mirrors, vases, &c. &c. Also, 1 rosewood action upright piano-forte, sold with guarantee. Also, an invoice of cloth caps, patent leather shoes, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 West 33d-st. between Broadway and 5th-av., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels ingrain and three-ply carpets; mahogany bedsteads hureaus, washstands, chairs, sofas, &c., rosewood parlor furniture; brocatelle and hair cloth; marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, with a large assortment of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

A. H. NICOLAY,
J. SINTZENICH,
W. R. BEEWSTER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, June 15, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a Rockaway carriage, either open or closed, in good order, with 3 seats, covered, made by Parker. Cost $135. Also, a light wagon, nearly new and in good order.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No 536 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on evorable terms.

REMOVALS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint which is sold dry, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depôts, and buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents for New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 43 Dey-st. to 165 Washington-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—J. & C. FISCHER have removed their Warerooms from No. 178 Greenwich-st. to their new Manufactory, Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 West 29th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., New-York, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of Pianos with all the best modern improvements, made under their own supervision, which they offer to attend any climate. Also, Pianos with the Æolian attachment. Piano-fortes tuned, repaired, or taken in exchange.

REMOVAL OF MOTT BROTHERS, to No. 12 John-st. Established 1778—Importers and Dealers in fine watches, jewelry of all kinds, and of the latest patterns; also, diamonds in rings, pins, silver ware, &c., all of which will be warranted. P. S.—The best workmen only employed in repairs.

HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND—Have removed to their new stores, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., a few doors west of Broadway.]

SEWING MACHINES.

CAUTION.—All persons making, using or selling Sewing Machines, not made or sold by the following licensees, will consult their interest by examining the specification of the United States Court, stopping the use of Singer's Sewing Machines (so called) in Massachusetts. Printed copies may be had free at my office, or by mail, by forwarding a postage stamp. Also copies of the recent decision of the Commissioner of Patents refusing a patent to Walter Hunt. My claims will be legally enforced against all persons making, selling, or using Sewing Machines by whatsoever name called, having one or more needles with the eye near the point, for the purpose of passing a loop of thread through the article to be sewed, unless purchased of my licensees, viz.:

WHEELER, WILSON & Co.....New-York.
GROVER, BAKER & Co.....New-York.
A. BARTHOLF.....New-York.
A. B. HOWE.....New-York.
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO...New-York.
DORCAS SEWING MACHINE CO.....New-York.
J. B. NICHOLS.....Boston, Mass.
J. M. BEAN.....Boston, Mass.
N. HUNT.....Boston, Mass
HOOD, BATTELL & Co.....Worcester, Mass.
Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KENNE & MOORE.....Lynn, Mass.

Charles A. Durgin has no longer a license to make, use, or sell Sewing Machines under my patent. It has been revoked and annulled. No persons will be licensed who infringes the patents of other licensees, and an advance payment of $1,000 on account will be invariably required of those taking a license. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., Patentee of the original Sewing Machine, No. 25 Hanover-st., Boston, and No. 305 Broadway, New-York.—May 1, 1854.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.—No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the New-York Sewing Machine Co., No. 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their constructions, obviating their liability of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered to the public. Besides, the Patent for these Machines is free from the legal controversy in which almost all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first-rate article, the cheapest and best, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address THOMAS B. LACEY, President Avery Sewing Machine Company, No. 361 Broadway, New-York City. Price $50.

O. S. CHAFFEE, MANSFIELD CENTRE, CONN.—Manufacturer of silk for sewing machines, sewing, saddlers' embroidery, and fringe silks, every kind of twisted silks, black and assorted colors, in ¼ and ½ lb. packages, 16s oz. Constantly on hand, a large stock of the above. Also, made to order, and warranted equal to any goods in market.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, No. 190 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevile assorted sizes.
6,000 dozen O. G. Fr wed, assorted sizes.
6,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
1,000 Gilt, plain and ornamental.
275,000 Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 9, to 100 by 30.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—For half cost, the furniture of two bedrooms and a kitchen, with feather-beds and bedding, &c.; &c. To any person commencing housekeeping. This is a chance; the owner leaving New-York. Can be seen any day from 10 to 5 o'clock, at No. 29 Vesey-st., third floor, in the rear house. Any person in moderate circumstances will find this a good offer.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 2 to 9 feet; office desks of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 4 to 50 holes; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 25 Ann-st. Desks for banks and officesmade to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

SHOW CASES! SHOW CASES!—A large assortment constantly on hand, and made to order. Cases carefully packed and shipped to any part of the United States, free of charge. Old cases taken in exchange, by P. K. PEEBLES, 154 Grand-st., 3 doors East of Broadway.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS at Wholesale and Retail. Warerooms, No. 437 Broadway, New-York; factory, Elizabethport, N. J.

OMNIBUS FARE REDUCED TO THREE CENTS.—From the 1st day of June next the fare from Fulton Ferry, through South-st., Peck-slip, Pearl, Chatham and Bowery to 23d-st., 42d-st., Madison-av. and 5th Ave. "Red Line" of omnibuses will be reduced to three cents. Fare beyond corner of 42d-st. and 5d av., 6 cents.

New-York, May 30, 1854. J. D. MILLS.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER-COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 200 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] COMPANY.

[illegible] paid in upon the [illegible] Company, and [illegible] for the [illegible] per cent. [illegible] to be directed among the [illegible] in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Wilson, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. P. O. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. E. Fearing, James Lenox, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George Law,
A. C. Dowling, M. W. Hamilton, Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gaszaway B. Lamar, Dunning Deay, John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs, John Stuart, Jr., Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Ball,
Chas. H. Russell, R. C. Cartter, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall, Robert B. Hone.

ROBERT B. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1834.—Office No. 43 Fulton, opposite corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Theodore Martin, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell, John R. Briggs, Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler,
William Oliphant, N. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos, Andru Fremont, Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Greenwood, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Pinkney, Joseph C. Appleby, B. W. Merriam,
John A. Bunting, Wm. G. Arcular, John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake, P. W. Ogsbury, Abram Dumas,
Peter D. Collins, Elisha Brooks, Nash Moseman,
Daniel T. Willets, John Leveridge, Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Houghton, John B. Dunham, Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Conklin, Eben'r H. Brown, Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus, Geo. B. Whitfield, Benj. W. Clapp,
Edward Bailey, Egbert Snider, William Cone,
William Everdell, Jas. F. Freebors, Stephen Fell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, Daniel Parish, Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse, G. A. Conover, G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum, Martin Bates, Jr., Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby, James B. Taylor, Lorman Freeman,
F. H. Nicolett, Jr., Daniel Phelps, Edwd. Merchant,
Wm. K. Strong, Henry V. Butler, John La Farge,
Moses Taylor, B. R. McIlvaine, Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon, Henry Dwight, Jr., Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANBURY Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell, Jas. S. Brouwer, Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell, Wm. M. Foster, Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis, Jotham C. Meeker, Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton, Lyman Chapin, Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell, Solomon Banta, Thos. Williams,
David Lydecker, Charles Ingersoll, Edwd. Clark,
Richard Varick, George Warner, Mortimer Brown,
Wm D Washburn, Christo. Gwyer, Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens, Wm. J. Buck, P. J Bouesteel,
Simon Shindler, Jno. Mouveyenny, Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B Hobbell, Geo. D. Cregin, C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis, Robert Delano.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Shaw Troyne, Hiram Clerke,
Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C White,
Jos W. Corlies, Richard Field, John J. Walker,
John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Irad Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 78 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

GRISCOM, ROSS & KENNEDY, Agents.

This Company insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC C. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. KETCHUM, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURNETT, President.

J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 12, 1854.—A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand, at the office, No. 67 Wall st. J. M McLEAN. Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the present stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder at any time after the 30th instant, may in his new shares in full, shall be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 13, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 217 Broadway, corner Park place, N. Y. June 14, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the name of DAVIS BROOKS & CO., expires on the 15th day of May, 1854, by its own limitation. Either of the subscribers is fully authorized to sign in liquidation.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS,
SIDNEY BROOKS,
THEODORE DEHON.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provision of Title 1, Chapter 4, and Part 3 of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, that a limited partnership has been formed between THEODORE DEHON on the one part, and SIDNEY BROOKS on the other, all of New-York. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted, is THEODORE DEHON & Co. The general nature of the business of the firm is that of Commission, Importing and Shipping Merchants. The said THEODORE DEHON is the General Partner, and the said SIDNEY BROOKS is the Special Partner of said partnership. The residence of both partners is in the City of New-York. The said Special Partner has contributed to the said partnership, and paid in cash as capital, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The said partnership is to commence on May 15, 1854, and shall terminate on 15th May, 1859.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1854, } THEODORE DEHON,
No. 36½ Broadway. } SIDNEY BROOKS.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 22 William, corner of Platt, to No. 20 and 22 Barclay-st. All parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for this purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 20 and 22 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general import and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE PLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th, ultimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fire Department.

Documents emanating from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department have been sent us, treating at length of the subjects of insubordination in the Department and the facts relative to the action of firemen at the Broadway calamity. These representations have been laid before the Common Council, and are intended by Mr. CARSON to efface unfavorable impressions which have gone abroad.

The cases of insubordination chiefly occur on Sunday, and are attributed to the conduct of Companies who leave their Districts on Saturday night and Sundays, "accompanied," (according to Mr. CARSON), "by gangs of young scamps, whose sole motive is to involve Fire Companies in street-fights." The remedy is laid down!

Companies should not be permitted to foist the cause and result of their collisions on the runners, although the runners were their cause; but, I repeat, that if Companies have not the will, and the moral and physical courage to discard the runners, then they themselves *should be responsible for the violation of the public tranquility*, the destruction of the public apparatus, and the mangled bodies so common of late. Nor should the public excuse that their ranks were too thin, screen the Companies from merited punishment. For, if they would firmly resolve to have no vagabonds about their apparatus or houses, they would soon get rid of them, when respectable persons would gladly fill up their ranks, thus decimated by the runners they had harbored. This has always been the happy result, when Companies have resolutely adopted this course.

It is unlawful for idle vagabonds to assemble in the Fire apparatus houses, yet some of the houses are generally filled with them.

The Engineer waxes indignant at the idea of adopting a system of paid Fire Brigades. We make an extract:

The period has not arrived when the free, lawful, manful, gallant volunteer firemen of New-York require or will endure a proud Brigadier, with his task at their backs; and they would equally disdain to receive pecuniary reward for those patriotic services which they and their fathers have gratuitously performed since the foundation of the city.

In regard to the calamity at JENNINGS' store, in Broadway, some developments of the practices of the "runners" are made public. In reply to a resolution of inquiry from the Board of Aldermen, the Chief Engineer makes the following statement:

I would beg leave to say, had the evidence been fully and correctly reported in the public press, there would have been no necessity for the resolution of inquiry; as in giving my evidence, after stating that I had known of members being reinstated by the Common Council, after being expelled for stealing, the question was asked, "Have the present Common Council so reinstated any who had previously been expelled for stealing?" I answered no; that it was the previous Common Council who had done so.

This part of the testimony was entirely omitted by a majority of the daily papers, and other parts were distorted in various ways, in order to brand the Fire Department with infamy; as, for instance, I have noticed that in one of the papers at least, I am made to reply "I do," to the following question by a juror:

"Do you know that there is a gang of men under the garb of firemen who run to fires for the purpose of stealing?"

The question propounded was: "Do you know, of your positive knowledge, that there are thieves that attend fires for the purpose of plunder, aside from the firemen."

My reply was, "I do not; but it is my opinion that there are." This was correctly reported in the DAILY TIMES.

The evidence afterward adduced, in my opinion, clearly established the fact that their abuse was entirely gratuitous, and that no clothing whatever, from the establishment, was found upon any of the bodies, except such as was placed under and upon them by their comrades, after rescuing them from the ruins, in order that they might be carried to the Hospital as comfortably as possible. As this portion of the testimony has not been placed before the public as extensively as the charges to which they allude, I have taken the liberty to here refer to it, although not legitimately belonging to a reply to the resolution of your honorable body.

In his last communication, Mr. CARSON reports a disturbance of a serious character between Engine Companies Nos. 15 and 21, and again denounces the "runners" as "mischievous, thievish, and blood-thirsty rascals." A paragraph about the Police is sharp:

It is useless to rely on the policemen, who make a great fuss in the newspapers, and at the political gruggeries, about their courage at fires, and their arrest of runners, but it is all fallacious. The policemen fly before the runners as chaff before a whirlwind; and I have even known them to run over each other in their desperate flights from the runners.

What the Chief says of the leeches who hang upon the Fire Companies of the City is undoubtedly true. The evil has increased, as noxious weeds are apt to do. The rowdyism of the Department is getting to be notorious. We shall presently become a match for Philadelphia in this respect. The plain remedy is the one suggested by the Chief—the holding of the Companies to a strict responsibility for the acts of runners who attach themselves to their machines.

A SUSPICIOUS MAN AND A HORSEWHIPPING.—In the vicinity of Greenwich, Jay and Washington-streets, on Monday evening, some degree of excitement was occasioned by a violent attack upon a young dry-goods clerk named WM. O. BARTON, employed at No. 111 Hudson-street, by a livery-stable keeper named S. M. ROLLINS. It seems that a jealousy existed towards BARTON in regard to his frequent visits at the house of Mr. ROLLINS in his absence. On the 6th inst, BARTON preferred a charge against ROLLINS at the Tombs, for threatening his life. A warrant was issued and the defendant was arrested by officer RHE, but no bail was given. On the night of the 12th inst., BARTON was attacked while shutting up his employer's store, and beaten unmercifully. The assailant was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house, where he asserted his right to defend himself against any party entering his household and destroying the peace of his family. He was held to bail.

NEW-YORK CITY LITERARY UNION.—A special meeting of this Society was held last night at its rooms, No. 360 Broadway. The attendance was larger than usual, showing that there is a growing interest in this organization. Mr. DONOLAS LEFFINGWELL, the President, occupied the Chair, Mr. CRAWFORD acting as Secretary. After the usual preliminary exercises, a motion was made and carried to appoint a Committee of five to make necessary alterations in the Constitution. Upon this motion an enthusiastic debate arose, during which one of the Societies, the Columbian Literary Union, tendered its withdrawal from the Association, which was accepted. A statement was made, that the Union now only needed pecuniary aid on the part of the merchants to insure its ultimate success.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH AND OTHERS.

Amount advertised			$3,355
Shiff, Bros. & Co	$50	Henrys, Smith & Townsend	25
Tiffany & Co	25	Recknagel & Schwabb	25
J. Lacey & Sons	25	Consinery & Co	20
Cyrus W. Field & Co	25	W. H. Newman & Co	25
Sturges, Barnet & Co	25	Poppe & Co	25
Boyd & Hinchen	25	J. Blain	20
Ball, Black & Co	50	Coleman & Stetson	25
Choteau, Sandford & Co	50	Francis Skiddy	20
J. Cottinet & Atherton	50	Koop & Fischer	20
Oelrika & Co	50	Guillaum Fargo & Co	20
Everett & Brum	25	Cash	10
Cash	10		
Total			$4,005

RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-street.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday morning, Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of a boy named THOMAS TORRENS. He was supposed he had been thrown overboard from the canal-boat *John S. Richards*, lying in the North River. The testimony failed to establish this suspicion, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Death by drowning."

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The new building for the Deaf and Dumb at Fanwood is progressing favorably. It will be completed in about eighteen months from this time. The June meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institution was held on Tuesday, when arrangements were made for the closing exercises of the year, to take place in July.

☞ HOLMAN, GRAY & Co., desire us to say that they have not sustained any injury by fire, as reported.

☞ A thunder shower started up last evening with plenty of lightning. It lowered the mercury.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE BEVERAGE.—A fancy-furnishing store in this City advertises a new style of cravat as "the latest fashion for the throat." This may be the latest style for the *outside* of that organ, but a flushing for the *inside* has just come up which is twice as popular. Somebody has found out that Schiedam Schnapps improves cold water, and *everybody* acquiesces in the arrangement. Although somewhat conservative by nature, we are not opposed to progress, and considering it our solemn duty, as a public journalist, to ascertain whether Schnapps Soda Water was a proper thing to be recommended to our subscribers, we tried it. The result may be stated in a few words. The mixture is good to take, and if our stomach is like stomachs in general it is congenial to that part of the human organization. Finally, and to conclude, "it touches the right spot."—*Sunday Courier.*

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FERGUSON, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MUSICAL CONGRESS—CRYSTAL PALACE.—JULLIEN will be in his glory to-night. Monster concerts are his delight, and this monster accedes anything of the kind yet attempted. With 1,500 performers, for so many famous bands, and so many great Choral Societies, what can it prove but a festival of the richest kind. By going early, good places can be secured, though 40,000 it is said will be present.

☞ Young men, before engaging in a life pursuit, would do well to have a correct phrenological examination, by which they may know to what particular pursuit or occupation they may be best adapted, and in which they may best succeed. Examinations daily, by the Brothers FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

☞ The SOWERS' Conspiracy Case has assumed a new and most extraordinary shape, full particulars of which will be found in the *Police Gazette*, now ready. It is one of the most exciting trials on record. The *Gazette* is for sale everywhere.

☞ WATERBURY'S Great Gift Ticket Office has removed to No. 495 Broadway. Those of our country friends who purpose taking home to their families some valued present, cannot do better than to visit the Exhibition, and purchase a few of his beautiful Gift Tickets.

☞ The great Eclipse and a host of remarkable views taken by ROOT can be seen day and evening, at his great Free Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Perfect pictures taken in any weather.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This is one of the coolest and best ventilated places of public amusement in New-York; and, besides the living Unicorn, and all the other curiosities, its afternoon and evening performances are of the chastest, most entertaining, and most correct character. Only two shillings to witness everything.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 38, 21, 46, 56, 48, 20, 50, 51, 59, 60 to 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—As before.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—As before.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 954, 328, 177, 238, 962, 1377, 169, 1098, 1130, 1145, 82, 21, 803, 1148, 1152, 1160, 1162, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1178, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 678, 107, 137, 557, 862, 1093, 1113, 710, 779, 819, 773, 5, 906, 998, 267, 268, 1277, 130, 953, 180.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1060, 1061, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1070 to 1077. *Part II.*—Nos. 1038, 1039, 1040, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045 to 1050, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1059.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 13.

Before Judge Slosson.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

Sherman against *Graham*.—This is an action to recover for professional services, brought by the plaintiff as assignee of one Dr. Bacon. The complaint alleges that Dr. Bacon cured one of the defendant's children of a disease of the scalp and skin, called honeycomb acald. The defence set up is, that Dr. Bacon was the owner of a patent medicine, and that he applied to Mr. Graham—who was a druggist—to go into copartnership with him in the manufacture of it, and, in order to test its efficacy, agreed to apply it to one of his children with the understanding that he was to make no charge. And it is further denied that the medicine ever did any good.

Dr. Bacon testified that he was applied to in May, 1852, by the defendant to prescribe for two of his children, one of whom had been afflicted as above for five or six years, and he had tried various physicians, without obtaining relief for her; that the disease in relation to the other had just commenced to show itself, and had been occasioned, probably, by contact with the elder; that he undertook to prescribe for them; Mr. Graham said he would be willing to give $500 to Dr. Bacon if he could effect a cure; the latter replied to him that such a bargain would be unprofessional, but he would charge what would be proper; that Mr. Graham inquired of him what were the ingredients he would use, and he stated a compound, the principal item was sarsaparilla, but that a native plant, called milk-weed, or silk-weed, had been discovered to possess equally good properties; he also stated other articles of cure; Mr. G. having been a druggist, said he would prepare the articles himself, and he did so; that Dr. B. prescribed for the children from June to September, when they went to New-Jersey; the younger of the two was cured, and the other much better; he said that the price demanded was very reasonable, and that under the circumstances $350 would not have been too great a charge.

Mr. Graham, the defendant, was called, and testified that he met Dr. Bacon at his brother's, and invited him to his house; that Dr. Bacon told him that he had heard that he had a child who was afflicted with a disease of the scalp, and that he had a remedy for it, and stated what it was, and he wished Mr. Graham to go into the manufacture of it with him; Mr. Graham replied that if it proved to be good he would embark in the manufacture of it with him. The witness further testified, that the youngest of the two children never had the disease, to his knowledge, and that the eldest took the medicine for six months without being at all benefited thereby; he thought, however, that she was now getting better; Dr. Bacon, he testified, never visited the children professionally. They boarded at Princeton.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Wynkoop; for the defendant, C. Brainbridge Smith.

Verdict for the defendant.

RAILROAD CASE—COLLISION.

McQuade against *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Action to recover damages for injuries occasioned by a railroad collision.

The plaintiff is a news vender, and supplies the passengers on the Erie trains with newspapers. In February, 1853, while on the ronte, and while the train was on its way to Elmira, a collision took place, and the plaintiff's leg was broken and his head cut. Damages laid at $10,000. The case has been tried once before, but the jury could not agree.

For the plaintiff, L. E. Bulkeley; for the defendant, Eaton & Kent.

Before Judge Bosworth.

LATTING OBSERVATORY.

Latting Observatory Association against *Greenfield.*—This is an action brought to recover of the defendants, E. Greenfield & Co., $812 for a quarter's rent of the second-story entrance and the second-story brick kitchen adjoining, with a passage from Forty-third-street, of the Latting Observatory, at the Crystal Palace, hired by defendants as a ladies' restaurant in July, 1853, for one year, at $3,250. The claim is for the first quarter, to October. In defence it is said that the kitchen was not finished in season, and that defendants were damaged in consequence to the amount of $1,000; that the agreement was that the defendants were to have the exclusive sale of ice cream on the premises; whereas, other persons were allowed to sell, (placing chantics on the sidewalk,) and they claim to recoup $200 for this; also that the passage from Forty-third-street was obstructed for a time, and they claim for this obstruction a similar deduction. For the plaintiffs, Woodbury & Churchill; for the defendants, Henry Brewster. Verdict for the plaintiffs, $800.

Wednesday, June 14.

Before Judge Bosworth.

CUTS FOR THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Cohen against *Beach.*—Action to recover damages for assault and battery. The complaint alleges the assault; the answer sets up that the defendant at the time of the assault was in the plaintiff's room in the Sun Buildings, and that the plaintiff, having refused to leave the room, he, "in defence of his said room or apartment, gently laid his hand upon the said plaintiff, in order to remove him from his said room or apartment," and that this constitutes the assault alleged in the complaint.

Mr. Brightley called—The plaintiff in 1852 was an engraver, employed by Mr. Leslie in engraving for the *Illustrated News*; on the morning of the 12th September I went to the office; on the Saturday previous Leslie's men wishing to make some different arrangements with him, it was proposed to suspend work until they were made; on the morning in question, Mr. Beach asked me if they were going to work; he then proceeded to take out some of the property from the room; I forbid him, told him he had better leave the room; he went out and shortly after returned with some men; they caught the plaintiff by the collar, but did not succeed in doing anything; shortly afterwards he returned, with about twenty men, who seized the plaintiff and took him out; the men objected to the form of the receipt, and they wanted to do over-work; I asked Mr. Beach to wait till Mr. Leslie came, and if he discharged us we would leave.

A. Bogert—Plaintiff and myself, were employed by Leslie; the plaintiff was to be paid for over-work; Leslie occupied the room in which this affair took place; the defendant seized hold of the plaintiff and tried to jerk him out, but did not succeed; he then left the office and afterwards returned with eight or ten policemen; they attempted to put us out, and succeeded in dragging the plaintiff to the office door; some one asked them to wait till Leslie returned.

Several other witnesses testified to the same facts, and it was in evidence that Cohen had a pistol, but it appeared that it was out of repair and was not loaded.

Mr. Benedict, for the defence, testified that he was the book-keeper of the Messrs. Beach—I paid the men for the proprietors of the *Illustrated News*; Saturday evening I went into the engraving-room, as usual; they said that unless there was a change in the form of the receipt they would not work; that they were not employed by Mr. Beach. The receipt, which was printed, acknowledged the receipt of the money from Mr. Beach. The engravers, who were employed directly by Mr. Leslie, were not willing to give the receipt to Mr. Beach, but wished it to be given to Mr. Leslie. This was apparently the cause of the trouble between them.

It was also in evidence that Mr. Leslie was merely acting as superintendent of Mr. Beach.

His Honor, Judge Bosworth, instructed the Jury that if the plaintiff refused to work for the defendant, and the defendant was the owner or lessee of the engraving-room then he had a right to order him to leave the room, and upon his refusal to do so he might put him out by force, and for that purpose he might use such force as was necessary to put him out; but if he used more force than was necessary, then the defendant would be liable for such damages as resulted from the excess of force so used.

Verdict was rendered for the plaintiff.

For the plaintiff, Samuel Owen and Chauncey Schaffer. For the defendant, W. S. Brewster.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Wednesday.

Before Judge Woodruff.

John G. Williams vs. *The New-York Insurance Company of North America.*—This case came up on a demurrer to an action by the plaintiff, on a policy of insurance effected with the defendants, for and on account of whom it may concern, of goods carried, or not carried, for twelve calendar months to the amount of $5,000, on board the propeller *Gen. Warren*. The plaintiff claimed to recover the full amount of the policy. The defendants demur to the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had not stated sufficient facts to constitute a cause of action.

Held by the Judge, in his opinion, that since the passage of the act relating to wages, (1 R. S., 603, sec. 8, 9, 10,) it is necessary that the plaintiff, in declaring upon the policy of insurance, which on its face does not impart any interest in him on the subject of the insurance, should aver that the insured had an interest to be protected thereby, in such a sense that the insurance operated as a security or an indemnity to protect him from loss by the perils insured against. Judgment for the defendants, with the usual leave to amend and pay the costs within twenty days.

BITTERNESS AT WHAT PRICE.

THE PERILS OF THE LITIGANT.

George L. Sells vs. *Cornelius Vanderbilt.*—This was an action against the defendant, the well-known steamboat owner, to recover damages for a breach of contract. The amount laid in the pleadings was $2,500. It was alleged that the plaintiff had made a contract with the agents of the defendant to be safely conveyed to San Francisco *vid* San Juan and the Isthmus, and that $250 was paid for the passage of the plaintiff across the Isthmus and hence to San Francisco. On his arrival at San Juan the plaintiff was detained five weeks, as the steamer which was expected to connect there was a wreck, and the plaintiff suffered severely from the usual sickness of the tropics. He returned to this City completely disheartened and unwilling to encounter again the perils of the voyage.

On the part of the defence it was set up that no contract had been made to carry the plaintiff to San Francisco, but separate tickets had been given to him, which would make the agents of other companies liable to transport him from San Juan to the end of his journey. It was also contended that the defendant was not liable for the detention of the plaintiff on the Isthmus, as that was owing to the unforseen calamity of the wreck of the steamship *North America*.

His Honor charged that if the other Companies, referred to in the course of the defence, had surrendered to Vanderbilt the exclusive right of transporting passengers through the entire route, then he, defendant, must be held as responsible. If the loss of the *North America* was the result of an inevitable accident, beyond the control of human agency, then this defendant could only be held as liable for the passage-money, unless it was proven that it was within the power of the defendant or his agents to have chartered other conveyances for the transit of the plaintiff to San Francisco. Under any circumstances the plaintiff must recover the $250 paid for passage-money, and such other expenses as he had incurred from his detention. The Jury found for the plaintiff, damages $416, with interest on the $250 from the 5th of March, 1852.

LONG ISLAND.

LAUNCH.—The new steam-tug *Mercury* will be launched from the yard of WM. COLLYER, at Green Point, to-day, at 1½ P. M. The *Mercury* is a powerful boat, built with very heavy timber, with unusually thick planking, ceilings, &c., and is extra copper-fastened and coppered. She has a very powerful engine, built at the Allaire Works. Her boiler is under deck, and there is a heavy double bulwark enclosing the entire engine, so that no sea coming on board can endanger the safety of the boat by swamping her, or putting out the fires in the furnace. She will be fitted with an independent steam pump; also a steam hoisting apparatus, for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress, or in unload vessels ashore. Great care has been taken in her construction to adapt her to towing in rough weather. She will be commanded by Capt. RICHARD YALES, long known as one of the most skilful pilots in the harbor.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health of Brooklyn, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved that "No swine shall be kept within the city limits during the Summer months, excepting in that portion of the Eighth Ward lying easterly of Fifth-avenue, and southerly of Twenty-seventh-street, in said Ward, and excepting also in that part of the Ninth Ward lying easterly and northerly of Franklin-avenue."

Cholera.—The Mayor was authorized to obtain a suitable place for the treatment of persons attacked with the cholera. On motion, the Mayor was also directed to take such steps as he may deem necessary for sprinkling the streets with lime during the Summer season.

A resolution was adopted directing the City Railroad Company to remove all the surplus dirt, stones and timber within 48 hours after the track is laid. A similar notice was directed to be sent to the Gas Company.

LICENSES IN BROOKLYN.—During the month of May the following licenses were taken out in the City Clerk's office, Brooklyn:

368 dirt carts	$0 58	$199 03
315 dock carts	1 50	472 50
100 hacks	3 00	300 00
56 drivers	1 00	56 00
30 stages	10 00	300 00
90 butchers	1 00	90 00
76 junk dealers	3 00	228 00
64 fish and fruit	2 00	128 00
13 merchandise	3 00	39 00
26 charcoal	2 00	52 00
10 express	3 00	30 00
9 chimney sweeps	25	2 25
14 night scavengers	25	7 00
8 public porters	1 00	8 00
1,209		$1,911 75

THE BROOKLYN MURDER TRIAL.—The Jury, in the case of MICHAEL FARLEY and wife, have, as yet, been unable to agree upon a verdict. They came into Court at 12½ o'clock yesterday for instructions, and were ordered to return and remain until they agreed upon a verdict. The Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning. It is understood that last night eleven of the jury were for rendering a verdict of guilty.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise met, yesterday, at the City Hall, Brooklyn. All the members were present. Several Commissioners stating that they were not prepared to act upon the application for licenses in their possession, on motion, the Board adjourned to the 19th of July. The Commissioners indicted for misdemeanor, have another trial to-day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—*Calendar for June* 15—Nos. 43, 46, 53, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61; 62, 63, 64, and all other undisposed of cases.

NEW-JERSEY.

APPOINTMENT OF JERSEY CITY WATCHMEN.—The City Watchmen for Jersey City, for the ensuing year, have been appointed by the Common Council, as follows: *First Ward*—Daniel Calhoun, Jos. H. Fairbanks, Jonathan H. Baldwin, and J. S. McDonald. Two vacancies in this Ward remain to be filled. *Second Ward*—John P. Maseker, Thomas Springstein, Benjamin Haines, Jr., John Ayres, Wm. Anness, and W. Turner. *Third Ward*—John H. Smith, Peter P. Post, John B. Hartford, Illiram H. Fenn, John F. Richardson, and Wm. H Lyon. *Fourth Ward*—John A. Topping, John Van Riper, Ransfort Bennet, Cornelius Pettit, Charles Turner, and Henry Paynton.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Vacancies in the Jersey City Board of Education were filled by the Common Council, on Tuesday evening, by the following appointments:

First Ward.—PETER D. VROOM.
Second Ward.—M. R. CASE, Dr. S. SMITH.
Third Ward.—GEORGE FORD.
Fourth Ward.—H. M. SOULE, ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

☞ Alderman JAMES, of the First Ward, Jersey City, has resigned, on account of ill health and a pressure of business.

☞ Marshal ELLIS and Capt. FARLEY have been appointed to ferret out places where liquors are sold without a license in Jersey City.

☞ The Common Council of Jersey City will meet at the Lyceum this evening.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN BRIGHTON-STREET. FIVE MEN BADLY SCALDED.—At 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the boiler in the establishment of S. G. TAYLOR, Nos. 20 and 22 Brighton-street, collapsed a flue, seriously injuring five workmen, including the engineer. A piece of the boiler, about a foot square, and a little more than an eighth of an inch in thickness, was absolutely torn away, and the steam poured forth with great violence. The names of the injured men are: Thomas Beech, engineer, whole body terribly scalded; George Francis, both hands and arms badly scalded; Wm. Allison, body from the waist downwards shockingly scalded; Ebenezer Safford, badly scalded; and Christian Raako, hands, head and neck badly scalded. Beach, Francis, Allison, and Raaké were taken to the hospital, where they received every attention. Safford was removed to his residence.

The injuries sustained by BEACH and ALLISON are the most serious, but there is no immediate danger, and probably several days will elapse ere the result can, in their cases, be approximated to. The skin peels off of itself, and the torture suffered by all is most excruciating. The explosion was undoubtedly caused by the low state of water in the boiler, and the high gauge at which the steam was kept. It was asserted that it was as high as 120 pounds to the inch, and the engineer himself admitted that there was 100 pounds on.

Considerable excitement was manifested in the neighborhood of the catastrophe during the afternoon, and all sorts of stories were current. It was said that the engineer was not an adept at his business, and that Mr. TAYLOR was to blame for employing such a man, because he got him at a cheap rate. We are unable to judge as to the truth of these statements. BEACH is a young man and has a wife only, while the others are all elderly men, and we understand all have families. None of them except BEACH were employed in the boiler room, which was in the basement, but in the story opening on the street, and on the notes issued by the calamity, made for the street door. The steam, however, rushed up through the trap doors and choked and blinded them, and by some means they landed in the cellar, whence they were taken out, in the state recorded above. The occurrence is indeed a lamentable one, and if any persons are to blame they should not be lightly dealt with.—*Boston Atlas, 14th inst.*

RAILROAD TRACK TORN UP BY THE PEOPLE.—The railroad leading from this city to the gravel bank belonging to the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company, was torn up yesterday by a few individuals living in Franklinton, who claimed that the Company, in handling the gravel, have injured Gift-street, in that neighborhood, thereby causing the accumulation between the road and their slaughter-houses, upon the banks of the river. As the Company were aware that an attempt would be made to tear up the road, the rails were laid down in such a manner as to cause the greatest labor and difficulty to displace them. The constituents knew this, and went to work accordingly. They provided themselves with a heavy pair of timber-wheels, upon which they mounted a large jack-screw, and by this aid, and the strength of two yoke of oxen, they succeeded in tearing up the rails and ties, and at once, without ceremony, they hauled them to the banks of the Scioto and threw them into the river.

About sixty men, belonging to the company, were present, who had received strict orders not to interfere in any manner, but as fast as the rails and ties were displaced, to replace them. This order the men obeyed to the letter, and it was amusing to witness the coolness with which it was done. As fast as the Solicitors threw the rails into the river, they were fished out quietly, hauled to the top of the bank, and deposited at the most convenient place to be laid down again. This proceeding lasted all day, yesterday, the greatest good humor prevailing among all the hands employed. The defendants claim that they are acting in accordance with the advice of the best legal counsel, and that there is no other way of redressing their grievances. The end is not yet.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal, 10th inst.*

ANTI-NEBRASKA IN IOWA.—The Whigs of the Second District in Iowa, in convention at Iowa City, have nominated JAMES THORINGTON, Esq., of Davenport, as a candidate for Congress, in the place of Hon. L. F. COOK, who declines a reelection. It is understood that although a necessity existed for the Whig organization to make the first move to bring out a candidate, he is claimed with Mr. GRIMES, who is in the field for Governor, *Anti-Nebraska* all over. That is the single-handed contest now before the people of Iowa, and upon that issue alone these gentlemen are to be elected, "notwithstanding lamentations here or elsewhere."—*Chicago Journal.*

GOVERNOR OF NEBRASKA APPOINTED.—"We learn that O. HARRETT, Esq., of the Harrisburg *Keystone*, has been appointed by President PIERCE, Governor of the Territory of Nebraska."—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Herald, June 12.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 7, in the Alleavst. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. George Thacher, Mr. BLOOMFIELD SMITH to Miss EMILY J., second daughter of Charles Eversley, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 14, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Mr. STEPHEN WHITE and Miss CAROLINE E. DE LA PIERRE, both of this City.

In Burlington, N. J., on Wednesday, June 14 by Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., SAMUEL WORCESTER BUTLER, M. D., to Miss ANNIE HULME PRICE, all of Burlington.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 13, at the residence of her father, by Rev F. H. Farrelly, of the Church of the Nativity, PATRICK LEAHY to MARIA LOUISA, third daughter of Michael Duigan, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 14, JOHN HENRY, son of George and Catharine E. Pratt in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 230 6th-av., without further notice. Interment in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 14, of cholera, EMMA M., daughter of John and Julia Alexander, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the friends of her grandfather, Griffith Griffiths, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 97 Lewis-st.

In Newark, on Monday, June 12, at his late residence, HENRY THOMAS, in the 74th year of his age, formerly of New-York.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

In Poughkeepsie, on Monday morning, June 12, in her 63d year, LUCY, wife of Dr. Elias Trivett, of that city.

May 29, M. MORLEY, 23 years of age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Sixth Page

WEDNESDAY, June 14—P. M.

The Foreign accounts by the *Arabia*, though generally received as favorable in a commercial view, had little or no influence to relieve the depressed condition of the Stock and Money Markets, as noticed yesterday. The fall in shares at the Stock Exchange to-day was equal to 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the low rates of Tuesday. The sales of Erie Railroad were at lower prices than at any period of depression since the year 1851, the last cash transaction being at 67⅜ ₱ cent. The fall in Cumberland was from 36⅜ to 35 ₱ cent. Reading closed 77½ ₱ cent. New-York and New-Haven was done as low as 86 ₱ cent. The shares of the Hudson River Road declined 2 ₱ cent. from the previous sales. Part of the recent purchases would seem to have been made to control the election of the new Board of Directors. This being over, the stock is again on the market. New-York Central sold at the close at 101⅜ ₱ cent., the lowest point yet reached. The transactions in Railroad Bonds, though very limited, were at the prices of Tuesday. The orders from the other side are of a retail character. The only favorable sign is, that few or no securities return for resale.

The steamer *Asia* took out $767,000 in specie. London Exchange closed steady at the range of 109⅜@109⅝; Paris and the North of Europe dull. The scarcity of Money among some of the importers made the mail by the *Asia* a moderate one. A considerable amount of Continental exchange was left over. In regard to Money affairs, it may be remarked of the day, that the Stock Houses, who use money on call, found it more difficult to come at in liberal sums than at any time since last October. The Wall-street Banks are disposed to restrict their loans on demand, as well as their regular discounts. The low specie average on the last statement has had an unfavorable influence generally. The rates of interest on prime paper are 9@10 ₱ cent; fair names 12 ₱ cent.

It is stated that the charter of the Cumberland Coal Company granted by the State of Maryland, contains special authority for the transaction of business in the City of New-York.

The movement of the Cotton crop, from 1st Sept. last to the present date, shows a decrease from last year in receipts at the ports of 424,000 bales, and a decrease in Foreign Exports of 403,000 bales. The following comparative figures are from the Circular of Mr. WRIGHT, prepared for the steamer to-day.

	SEASON. 1854.	SEASON. 1853.	THIS WEEK. 1854.	THIS WEEK. 1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,711,000	3,135,000	36,000	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,304,000	1,538,000	27,000	30,000
Exports to France	360,000	402,000	2 000	13,000
Exports to Foreign Ports	270,000	316,000	5,000	9,000
Total Exports	1,935 000	2,256,000	44,000	52,000
Stock on hand	475,000	230,000	——	——

The unusually large stock remaining on sale, at this advanced stage of the crop season, and the recent improvement in demand and prices at Liverpool, may give a liberal amount of Foreign Exchange in season to meet the disbursement of the July dividends upon our Public Stocks held abroad. This disbursement has been one cause of concern in connection with the loss of Specie.

Cotton was freely dealt in to-day, at an improvement since our last of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Flour was more active, but not really dearer. There was not much done in any kind of Grain excepting Corn, which was more inquired for, chiefly at 79c.@82½c. for mixed Western ₱ bushel. Provisions varied little. No noticeable change in other articles. Freights were more abundant and lower. For Liverpool the engagements included Cotton ⅛d. ₱ lb.; Grain at 3½d., in bulk, and 4½d. in ship's bags, ₱ bushel; and Lard at 17s. 6d. Flour was not offered above 12d., while shipowners asked 15d. ₱ bbl.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds takes place, as usual, this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Rio and Pernambuco Markets.

Private Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, April 28, 1854.

Our COFFEE market, as reported on 13th inst., was in a very firm state, at 4⅞00 ₱ arroba, for lots for the United States. For some days succeeding the sailing of the packet, the market continued quite inactive, but also very firm. Dealers were supported by smallness of stocks—then 50,000 bags—and firmly maintained their demands. On the 18th only was business resumed, when 6,500 bags were taken at prices ranging from 5⅛600 @4⅞700 ₱ arroba. On the 19th, arrived the steamer *Brazileira*, from Liverpool, and her news of further decline in the value of the article in European markets, damped speculation, and nothing was done till 25th. On that day, and since, our market has been animated. Sales, some 20,000 bags at full prices, say 4⅞00@4⅞00 ₱ arroba, the greater part for Europe. Stock, 78,000 to 80,000 bags, consisting chiefly of the poorer qualities. Supplies from the interior continue very small. Clearances during the present month have been 91,000 bags for the States, 80,000 bags for Europe, and vessels are now loading that will carry 15,000 to 17,000 bags to Europe, and 5,000 bags to the States.

ROSEWOOD.—A fair amount of business has been done in this article, chiefly for the States, at prices ranging from 20⅝00@30⅝00 ₱ dozen.

HIDES.—Prices firm, at 260rs.@290rs. for Rio Grande heavy, and 230rs.@310rs. for do. light. Arrivals have been only 1,000 pieces, and little done in sales.

FLOUR.—Arrivals have been, since 13th, four cargoes American and one cargo Trieste, and the market is very dull. The only sales have been one cargo of superior Baltimore at 30⅝00 ₱ bbl., 6 ₱ cent. discount, and the cargo Trieste, above referred to, at 26⅞50 ₱ bbl., 4 months. The latter was an extreme price, and only obtained because there was no first-rate Flour in hand, and this was required by the bakers for mixing. Stock in first hands consists of 19,816 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—There is little change to note. The last engagements were made; to Charleston 90c., to New Orleans 100c. ₱ bag; to the Channel, 70s. ₱ ton, and an American schr. 60s. ₱ ton for Trieste.

EXCHANGE.—Opened at 26d. ₱ 1⅝00 days, and this rate is now paid. Discounts 2@4½ ₱ cent., and money market easy.

PERNAMBUCO, Saturday, April 29, 1854.

FLOUR.—Receipts since 20th ult. have been 2,540 bbls. from the United States, and 1,560 bbls. from Trieste. The latter sold at 24⅝00. Stocks to day comprise about 7,000 bbls., of which 1,000 only are Trieste. Demand is steady though small, and our retail prices are 24⅝00@25⅛00 for Philadelphia, 23⅛00 for New Orleans, 21⅝00@22⅛00 for Baltimore, and 23⅛00@25

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
Newspaper—each number containing Four Pages of Seven Columns each—and printed with new and beautiful type from entirely New Stereotype Plates, is published EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, in the City of New-York, and delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, for THREE DOLLARS a year; Three Dollars and Fifty Cents in Half a Three Months; Two Dollars for Six Months; One Dollar for Three Months; Fifty Cents for One Month; Three Dollars in advance required for all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
Postage on THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—26 cents per quarter, or $1 04 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
Published Every Evening, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A very Large Newspaper for the Country, is published every Saturday Morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Three copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those portions of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 12 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Tariff of 1846

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Settlement of the Claims of Texas Creditors.

THE VETOED INSANE LAND BILL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CLAYTON.

Amendments to the Bill to Amend the Postage Laws.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

It is understood that the House Committee of Ways and Means have decided to report an amendment to the Tariff of 1846 as soon as called on for reports; and that most of the recommendations of Mr. GUTHRIE, augmenting the free list and reducing the *ad valorem* schedules, are adopted. The Committee have not adopted, as yet, the Treasury recommendation for the abolition of fishing bounties, but will await the action upon the treaty just concluded between England and Mr. MARCY.

Senator WRIGHT is very ill at Newark with disease of the heart. It is stated here that he cannot live. S.

Nebraska Provisions—Homestead Bill, &c.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

I am under the necessity of making an explanation relative to that paragraph of my special dispatch published this morning, which relates to the assumed fraud in the passage of the Nebraska bill, recently discovered by Col. BENTON and others. As you are aware, the dispatch was designed for publication in yesterday evening's edition, but reached you too late for that purpose. In the haste of attempting to get it off in time, I find I was not careful to give the statement of the discovery on the authority of its authors, and the dispatch *as published* commits me to the views and opinions held by them, whereas I am compelled to differ from them materially.

I do not believe that the Nebraska bill is any more objectionable to freedom than its opponents thought it to be the day on which it became a law. I do not believe the Clayton Proviso, either expressly or by implication, is to be found in the bill I *do* believe that foreigners may enter the Territory of Nebraska or of Kansas, and exercise all the rights of participation in the Government of the Territories that the strongest advocate of "squatter sovereignty" claims for them; and I do not hold to the opinion that the provision of the Indian Intercourse law of 1834 is continued in force in said Territories. If I am wrong in these views, and the worthy gentlemen who support Mr. MACA's amendatory Nebraska bill are right, foreigners will be apt to hesitate about entering the new Territories, and thus the much-to-be-desired free emigration thereto will be checked—a result which the friends of freedom can only anticipate with regret and dismay.

The twenty-third section of the bill gives the foreigner who has sworn to support that act, and who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, the right *to vote at the first election*. The Legislature then elected is to prescribe the qualifications of voters for the future. The required oath to support the provisions of the act organizing the Territories is objectionable, doubtless; but it is precisely similar to the requirement in the Clayton Compromise bill of 1848, and of the bills organizing the Territories of Oregon and Minnesota. It is defended upon the ground that the bill organizing a Territory is analogous to the Constitution of a State—standing in the place of that instrument,—and that, therefore, the oath to support the Constitution of a State, and that to support the provisions of a Territorial bill, are also analogous. The reasoning, I concede, is fallacious; but the evil is not a new one,—the country has submitted to it already for years past.

The most serious objection is based on the following clause, viz.:

Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised *only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on both their intention to become such*, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

It is argued that the declaration of intention referred to, is that mentioned in the naturalization acts, and the oath to support the Constitution is that taken at the end of a five years' residence after a declaration of intention; that none but citizens—those who are born in the country, or, by a five years' naturalization, have become citizens—swear to the Constitution, and that the Judges who will be appointed will unquestionably so hold, and exclude all others from the polls.

This seems to me to be a violent presumption. Any clear-headed, honest jurist must see, and so decide, that the provision quoted above provides for an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, to be *taken, when the declaration of intention is made*, which is even now administered in many of the States, including, if I mistake not, the State of Pennsylvania. If the contrary were the case, the clause quoted above would not have needed the insertion of the words "and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such." If the oath required as a prerequisite to the exercise of the right of suffrage, is in reality the oath taken *after the expiration of five years' residence* in the country, the moment it is taken, the alien becomes a citizen, and the term "citizen" in the quoted clause would have completely covered the case. It will be clearly seen, therefore, from the phraseology of the disputed clause, that it was the object of the framers of the law, not only to extend the right of suffrage to "citizens," *whether native or adopted*, but also to *all* aliens who choose to take the preliminary step of a "declaration of intention," and the prescribed oath to support the Constitution. Any other conclusion than this seems to involve gross absurdity.

As I have already intimated, the law of 1834, excluding foreigners from the Indian Territory of Nebraska, except they have passports from the War Department, is not maintained by the Nebraska bill, but is essentially defunct, because it is "locally inapplicable," the Nebraska bill having opened the Territory to settlement, and provided for the extension over it only of such laws of the United States as are "not locally inapplicable." To show that this view is correct, I have only to remark that if the view ascribed to Col. BENTON is correct, nobody whoever can go into Nebraska or Kansas at all, except he be an Indian, a Government agent, or a licensed trader, or *unlicensed foreigner*, because the old law prohibiting all others from going into the Territories is no more repealed than the law prohibiting foreigners, and is just exactly as "locally applicable." But the whole spirit and tenor of the bill looks to the settlement of the Territories; and there is nothing in any exising general or special legislation which can, even by implication, make any distinction in the admission of aliens and citizens.

The Nebraska bill is bad enough, at the best; but bad as it is, I trust I have shown that it has not left Freedom so utterly without hope as Col. BENTON and others of its opponents seem to suppose. The bill ought to have been made more explicit than it is. There should have been in its phraseology no line about the proper construction of which it was possible to raise a doubt. The fraudulent outrage by which the measure was smuggled through the House, gave no opportunity for the erection of such checks and balances as were desirable—none for perfecting the bill, so far as so iniquitous a scheme *could* be made perfect in its details.

The bill explanatory of the Nebraska act, which Mr. MACE has introduced, is a very proper one, ought to be passed, and *will* be, without a moment's hesitation, if DOUGLAS & Co. are disposed to have the measure fairly understood, and placed, as it should be, beyond the possibility of a doubt. But, in the meantime, let the Emigration Associations go on, fill up their ranks with as many as possible of free laborers, who await the opportunity to become citizens, and let them go into the new Territories well assured that they will enjoy precisely the same right of participation in the Government as is enjoyed by any other white man, whether native or foreign born.

The nominal friends of the Homestead bill in the Senate held a caucus this morning, at which Mr. WALKER of Wisconsin was authorized to announce to the Senate, that in order to secure an early vote on the Homestead, its friends would insist on the final disposition of the President's Veto Message, during the present week, and would make a determined effort to have the Homestead taken up on Monday next, and its discussion continued from day to day, until the final vote is obtained. It was also understood, that the friends of this measure would refuse to fix a day for adjournment, until after it had been disposed of. As an indication of the amount of sincerity with which some of the prominent professing friends of the Homestead are urging that measure, I would remark, that an hour *after* the caucus, upon the propositions to fix the day for adjournment, Mr. DODGE of Wisconsin voted invariably for the earliest day, and Mr. DOUGLAS was conveniently absent, although in and out of the Chamber just before and just after the votes were taken. The friends of the Homestead bill among the people may rest assured that they have been deceived by flattering promises to their hopes, which will not be fulfilled. The bill *is not* to pass—of that I am satisfied by those tokens of insincerity to-day, even were there no other indications of its failure.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, made an admirable speech in the House to-day, on the subject of the rights of neutrals, and the general Cuban question. On the latter subject he was peculiarly happy, taking the true, middle ground, recognizing the importance of acquiring the Island, and portraying the advantages to flow to us therefrom, but discountenancing all fillibusterism for the purpose of *forcing* the acquisition, and warning the country of the evils likely to grow out of a war to accomplish, in advance of its natural progression, the fruition of our hopes and destiny with respect to the Queen of the Antilles. Mr. LATHAM is the youngest member of the House, but is one of its most graceful and attractive orators.

The statement that a naval convoy is to accompany American merchantmen going to the Baltic in future, to protect them from the forcible collection by Denmark of the Elsineur Sound tolls, is erroneous. Of course, such a step will become necessary ultimately, but it has not yet been decided upon, Denmark having thrown itself upon our generosity, and asked a suspension of any action by us for awhile, until she can decide what arrangement she shall make in the premises. S.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

The Territorial appointments for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska are ready, and will probably come before the Senate to-morrow.

The House will concur in the Senate's resolution for a recess from July 17 to October 16.

The Senate proposes to pass all the appropriation bills, and act upon the Homestead bill, previous to the recess.

It is certain that Commodore PERRY has made a treaty with Japan, and the documents are preparing for the consideration of the Senate.

From the most reliable source, it appears that the *Black Warrior* affair remains a bone of contention to favor the Administration's ulterior designs upon Cuba. Mr. SOULE is encouraged in his demands upon Spain, while the latter, sustained by France, refuses concession and is preparing for an emergency.

U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

The appointment of Hon. THEODORE R. WESTBROOK to the office of U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, rendered vacant by the resignation of CHARLES O'CONOR, is conclusively determined upon. The entire New-York Delegation in Congress, and a majority of the New-York politicians here, regard Mr. W.'s appointment with much satisfaction.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

Mr. SUMNER presented the credentials of JULIUS ROCKWELL, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. EVERETT.

Mr. ROCKWELL appeared, and was sworn.

TEXAS CREDITORS CLAIMS.

Mr. PEARCE, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of Texas creditors.

The first section provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to those creditors of Texas who hold bonds or other evidences of debt for which the revenues were pledged, and coming within the act of September 9, 1850, $6,500,000, to be divided among them pro rata.

SEC. 2. In all cases where the State of Texas has paid any portion of the debt, under the provisions of the act of September, 1850, the Secretary of the Treasury is to refund the same to her, provided the same does not exceed the pro rata proportion which such debt would have received under this act.

SEC. 3 Provides that no payment is to be made under this act unless a receipt be given relinquishing all claims by the creditors against the United States.

SEC. 4. Provides that before any payment be made, the Secretary of the Treasury is to give 60 days notice, and claims not presented within the prescribed time, shall not be paid.

SEC. 5. Appropriates $6,500,000 for the purposes of the act.

SEC. 6. The bill is not to take effect until Texas, by an Act of her Legislature, releases the United States from all liabilities on account of $5,000,000 of stock reserved under the act of September, 1850.

SEC. 7. Provides that if the State of Texas shall not, before the 1st of January, 1855, either release the United States, or procure from the creditors of Texas releases of all claims against the United States, on account of such evidences of debt, and cause the same to be filed in the Treasury, all interest is to cease from that time upon the $5,000,000 of 5 per cent. stock reserved by the act of September, 1850.

Mr. PEARCE said this bill did not meet his approval, though it was the only one the Committee could agree upon. It would, however, furnish the Senate with the groundwork on which a proper bill could be constructed.

Mr. JOHNSON said that by the act of 1852, known as the River and Harbor Bill, appropriation was made for the removal of Red River raft; but it was coupled with the condition that it should be done by contract with the lowest bidder who would agree to keep the river open for the longest time. No person had ever bid for such a contract and the money had never been expended, and never would unless that condition was removed. He now asked leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to expend that appropriation in the best possible manner for improving that river. The resolution was introduced and passed.

The joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to Lieut. MAURY's acceptance of a gold medal tendered him by the King of Sweden, was passed.

Bills for the relief of REBECCA BIRDSALL and WILLIAM DUER, were passed.

THE VETOED INSANE LAND BILL.

The vetoed Land bill was then taken up.

Mr. CLAYTON said he did not agree with the Senator from Georgia, that the President has the same right and power vested in him by the Constitution in passing upon legislative acts that was vested in any Senator voting for or against a measure. The Constitution vested all legislative power in Congress, and the President had no such power. The President had power to veto a bill, but when the President exercised that power merely to defeat certain legislation he violated the spirit of his authority. If the veto power be used only to keep legislative action within the limits prescribed to it by the Constitution, then his right and his duty was to exercise his power. The framers of the Constitution never designed that the President should inquire into the expediency of every measure passed by Congress. Congress, with all its machinery of committees and means of investigating every subject before it, was designed alone to be the judge of the expediency of every measure within its constitutional powers. The design was to give the President the power to check the Legislature when it encroached on the other branches of the Government, and not make him a third House of the Legislature. The President could only rightfully exercise the veto power whenever he should regard the Constitution violated by an act of Congress. He then elaborately discussed the constitutionality of this bill, and quoted the many acts of Congress granting land for educational purposes, all of which had received the support and approval of strict constructionists and State-Rights Democrats. Among other acts he referred to the act of 1836, depositing with the several States the surplus revenue. This act he argued at length, though disguised under the name of a deposit and a loan, was a pure gift of the public money and a naked distribution of the revenue among the several States. Yet that act received in the House the votes of Messrs. LEIN BOYD, CALEB CUSHING, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, DIXON H. LEWIS, JOHN Y. MASON, FRANKLIN PIERCE and ISAAC TOUCY, besides other distinguished Democrats. In the Senate there were but five votes against it. He quoted largely from the *Federalist* to show the absolute power of Congress over the disposition of the public lands. He read from a message of JEFFERSON to Congress, wherein he recommended the establishment and endowment of a national university. In making this recommendation, JEFFERSON said it could not be done by a grant of money, because that would require an amendment of the Constitution, but it could be done by granting land without amending the Constitution, for the power of Congress over the disposition of the public lands was plenary. If it were constitutional to grant land to endow a College, why not constitutional to grant land to endow an Insane Asylum. He said JACKSON's veto of the Land bill was much relied on by the President and those who opposed this bill. He knew well the circumstances of that veto. After a long struggle over the tariff, the South, who were opposed to the Land bill, were sorely driven on the tariff. He and others determined to relieve her, and for that purpose stood by her and effected the Tariff Compromise of '32. The passage of that Compromise was such a relief to Southern men that immediately a great change took place among them upon the Land bill. He felt a deep interest in that bill, and though before the passage of the Tariff act there was no possibility for its passage, it was then taken and passed the House by a vote of ninety-five to forty. It passed the Senate on Saturday, March 2, and was sent to President JACKSON in the ante-room of the Senate. After it had been sent there he noticed Mr. BENTON leave the Senate Chamber, and knew he had gone to the President. He expected a veto, and therefore, with a list of the Senators in hand he went round the Chamber, and felt satisfied from an actual enumeration of the Senators, that if the bill was returned by the President it would be voted by more than a two-third vote. The Senate remained in session till the sun had risen high in the heavens on Sunday morning, waiting for the President to return that bill—but it was pocketed, and the veto message delivered at the next session. He then read from Mr. BENTON's book to show that he was right in supposing that the bill was not returned to the Senate then, for fear it would pass notwithstanding the veto. Yet this veto of General JACKSON's was now the main authority on which the opponents of this bill relied. In Mr. POLK's time Congress ceded to Tennessee over thirteen thousand acres of public land on condition that she would appropriate four thousand dollars to endow a college. If this were constitutional, why is it not constitutional to vote to all the States land on condition that they would endow a Lunatic Asylum. He then contrasted the arguments of Mr. CASS and Mr. HUNTER, the former that this veto would not apply to the Homestead, and the latter that it would. He feared that the President would agree with the Senator from Michigan and find in the prudent-proprietor doctrine that it was constitutional to give away one-half of the public land to thereby increase the value of the other half. He made a most eloquent and touching appeal in behalf of the miserable and indigent insane who were to be the objects of this most beneficent act, and called upon Senators not to forget the sacred obligations imposed upon them by the Saviour, lest at the final judgment it might be said unto them, "Inasmuch as ye have not done it unto the least of these, so ye have not done it unto me."

Mr. SEWARD got the floor and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15.

The House considered but did not dispose of the bill increasing the rates of postage. They then went into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill.

The bill to amend the Postage Laws was taken up.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH offered as an amendment, that the act shall remain in force two years, and at the expiration of that time the Post-Office Department shall be abolished, leaving Associations and individuals to carry the mails. He was opposed both to the pending bill and the substitute. The latter proposed, it is true, to abolish the franking privilege at the expense of the Post-Office Department, but makes it a charge on the Treasury,—thus in effect requiring the people to defray the expenses. He was opposed to increasing the rates for over 3,000 miles to ten cents, as not one-fiftieth of the letters now passing through the mails would be affected by it. He was opposed to both propositions, because he wished to detach the Post-Office Department from this kind of work forever and entirely. He would have that Department broken up, leaving the people to carry their own letters, as they do any other description of property. If Government should carry letters why not carry passengers? We cannot have cheap postage while the Government is the mail carrier. He rejoiced the day is not distant when the people will require the Post-Office Department to be abolished. There would not only thus be a gain in money but in morals, saving the people and the Government from corruption. For the 23,000 Post-Offices there are at least 50,000 employés. It is expected of all that they shall wear the livery of the Administration. Too large a number, unfortunately for themselves, are irresistibly compelled to do so.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed Mr. SMITH's method of carrying mails, and offered some arguments why the Government should continue to carry the mails.

Mr. HAVEN said the postage rates ought not to be increased. They had better remain as they are. The two millions deficit in the Post-Office Department arises altogether from States south of Pennsylvania, with the exception of Louisiana.

Pending the consideration of the measure, the House went into Committee on the General Appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, appropriations were made for the payment of the salaries of the officers and Territorial Assemblies of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. PADDOCK offered an amendment making appropriations for completing numerous Custom-Houses heretofore rejected from the Deficiency bill.

Debate continued without determining the question, when the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.
CONCORD, Thursday, June 15.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Ex-Governor HUBBARD presided. After the appointment of Committees, and the transaction of other preliminary business, this forenoon, the Convention adjourned.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Convention reassembled, and the several Committees made their reports,—all of which were unanimously accepted.

On motion of Mr. BARTON, of Concord, the Hon. NATHANIEL B. BAKER, of Concord, the present Governor, was by acclamation, and without a single dissenting voice, renominated a candidate for Governor in 1855.

A ballot took place for Railroad Commissioner, when MANN NOBLE, of Somersworth, received 135 votes, ASA P. CATE, of Northfield, 119, and there were 16 scattering. Mr. NOBLE was declared elected a candidate to the Convention.

Mr. SMITH, of Dover, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series, which were adopted unanimously, and amidst much applause.

Resolved, That we now reaffirm our confidence in the justice of those broad national principles, and those great measures on which the Democratic party of the Union have stood successfully since the days of JEFFERSON, and which have become so well established as to guide and control the policy of the country, and which our political opponents have been compelled to acknowledge as wise and just.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-Hampshire adhere as firmly as ever to the Platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and on which the last Presidential election was so triumphantly fought and won; and that we still preserve with increased fervor our former devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and our unabated hostility to all parties and all factions that would alienate the affections of the people from those great bonds of our national liberty and prosperity.

Resolved, That the right to regulate their domestic institutions for themselves, within their own limits, ought to be enjoyed by the people of all the States and Territories of the country—that the Compromise Acts of 1850 substantially recognized the justice of this principle, which has at length been made uniform in its operation, by the recent action of Congress in passing the bill for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore prevailed in reference to this measure, and while mutual forbearance and toleration should be cheerfully indulged among those who have thus differed, it ought now, in our opinion, to be acquiesced in, and maintained by all good citizens, especially as it must be a subject of common gratification that the questions involved are transferred from the halls of Congress to the local Legislatures, no longer, we trust, to obstruct the legislation and distract the peace of the country.

Resolved, That the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been dictated by wise, pure, and national considerations, and has exhibited proofs of a wise, liberal, and patriotic policy—that it has always manifested a firm adherence to the great principles of JEFFERSON and the early leaders of the Democracy of the country, and, therefore, we continue to repose in it the most unlimited confidence, and to entertain for it, and especially for its distinguished head, the warmest feelings of attachment and regard.

Resolved, That we favor a careful and frugal expenditure of the public money—that we are hostile to all monopolies and to all legislation which has only for its object the benefit of private interests at the expense of the rights of the masses, and view with apprehension the encroachments which corporations have already made—that we desire——

[Here the telegraph ceased to work, owing to the prevalence of atmospheric electricity east of Hartford.]

The Nebraska Bill in Indiana—Fugitive Slaves.
CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 15.

A large and enthusiastic Anti-Nebraska Meeting was held at Madison, Indiana, yesterday, composed chiefly of Democrats. Resolutions were passed, repudiating the Democratic Platform manufactured at Indianapolis recently, on the ground that it pledged the Democracy to the extension of whisky and Slavery. A Mass Convention was recommended to be held at Indianapolis on the 13th of July.

Hon. JOHN PETTIT attempted to address the people of Lafayette on Monday, on the Nebraska bill. He met with a stormy reception. During his speech he was groaned and hissed at, and when the vote was taken on a series of resolutions offered, the confusion and excitement was so great that the question could not be decided. The people of Mr. PETTIT's district exhibited unmistakable marks of disapprobation of his course on the Nebraska bill.

Twenty-three negroes from Grant County, Ky., made their escape on Tuesday night. They came down the Licking River in disguise, crossed the Ohio below this city, and yesterday took passage on the underground Railroad for Canada.

Nine fugitive slaves from Boone County, Ky., were arrested in the suburbs of this city last night. The party consists of 4 men, 2 women and 3 children, and presents a deplorable condition. One of the men is over 60 years of age. They will be brought to-day before the United States Commissioner.

The Fugitive Burns—Dinner to the Boston Marshals.
RICHMOND, Thursday, June 15.

The *Despatch* says, ANTHONY BURNS, the fugitive slave, is to be sent further South, to find a new home and a new master.

Deputy Marshal RILEY and the aids who accompanied him from Boston with the fugitive, were entertained last evening by our citizens with a dinner at the American Hotel.

Tremendous Fire in Worcester, Mass.—$500,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—One Thousand Men thrown out of Work.
WORCESTER, Thursday, June 15.

Yesterday afternoon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out on the southeast corner of the extensive block of brick buildings belonging to WILLIAM T. MARRIFIELD. The buildings were four stories in height, and if placed in a continuous line would measure 900 feet in length.

The flames soon extended to a long row of sheds and wooden shops in the Court between the west and east wings of the building, and thence their progress was uninterrupted until the whole of the main building was on fire. In a few minutes the large three-story wooden building occupied by THAYER, HOUGHTON & Co., and the extensive Pistol manufactory of ALLEN & THORBAR—which was entirely consumed.

We learn, in addition to the above, that the seat of the conflagration embraced the whole tract covered with large machine shops and other buildings bordering on the Boston and Worcester Railroad on the right in entering that city, and extending from the canal, where the railroad crosses it by a covered bridge to the stables in the rear of the American House, which are saved. All the buildings between the canal and the Nashua Railroad, extending northerly across Exchange-street to Central-street, are destroyed, including some small buildings near the Nashua Railroad on the westerly side. Among the buildings destroyed was a small woodshed belonging to the Nashua road. The other railroad buildings, belonging to both companies, are safe.

Mr. MERRYFIELD's extensive Planing Buildings were entirely consumed, together with twenty other buildings, covering twenty acres of ground.

About fifteen hundred workmen are thrown out of employment by this unfortunate calamity.

The loss will not fall short of five hundred thousand dollars.

The report that some lives were lost is untrue, but several persons were seriously injured.

The loss of Mr. MERRYFIELD is about $100,000, on which he has an insurance of $22,000.

The other losses range from $400 to $25,000.

The firemen worked hard to stay the flames. Governor WASHBURN took a position as one of the engines and worked until the fire was subdued.

A meeting of the citizens was held this morning to relieve the destitute.

The names of the sufferers are Williams, Rich & Co., James Flagg & Co., C. Hovey & Co., Howard & Davis, Allen & Shurter, Dwight Foster, R. A. Johnson & Co., Edward Livermore, Daniel Painter, Cyrus Ellis, B. & B. C. Brown, Charles E. Wilder, S. G. Reed and Isaac Davis.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 15.

The fire at Worcester yesterday burnt over four acres, including the principal manufactories of the city, located on Union, Exchange and Cypress-streets. The loss is estimated at from $300,000 to $500,000, and about one-third of it is covered by insurance.

From Hayti.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 15.

The bark *Charles E. Lex*, arrived at this port to-day, brings dates from Port-au-Prince to June 2. The political affairs of the country are represented to be tranquil. The weather was very hot, but the yellow fever had almost entirely subsided. Provisions were in great abundance with but a small demand for them. Coffee was very scarce, and in active demand, in consequence of the large number of European vessels in port. Coffee, $9 50. Logwood, $83, Haytien currency. Doubloons, $16, or 284@285, Haytien currency. The bark *Clara Winsor*, loading for New-York, was the only American vessel in port.

New-Hampshire Legislature.
CONCORD, Wednesday, June 14.

There were three ballotings this afternoon, for State Printer, without choice. After specially assigning the Anti-Nebraska resolutions for Friday next at 10 o'clock, the House adjourned over to that day, in order to let the Hall be used for the State Democratic Convention on Thursday.

The Maine Liquor Law Passed by the Connecticut Legislature.
NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, June 15.

The Maine Liquor Law, which was passed by the House this morning, passed the Senate this evening, by a vote of thirteen to one.

Meeting of Colored Men in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 15.

At a meeting, this evening, of Colored men, resolutions were adopted, in substance as follows:

That those who, without crime, are outlawed by any Government, can owe no allegiance to its enactments—that, being condemned and treated as outlaws by Government for no crime, but that of claiming to be men rather than beasts and chattels, we hereby declare ourselves absolved from all obligations to obey its slave-holding behests, and fall back upon our natural rights—that we adopt, and advise all oppressed to adopt the motto, "Liberty or Death," nor will we allow any fellow-beings to be enslaved if we can prevent it—that resistance to the slave-hunters is in obedience to God, and we pledge ourselves to resist all such laws by such means as we deem right and expedient.

Southern Mail Items.
BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 15.

The New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received.

Several deaths from cholera have taken place at Milledgeville, Georgia, among persons who had recently returned from Nashville.

Commodore NEWTON gave a grand ball on board the frigate Columbia at Norfolk, on Wednesday night.

Arrest for Robbery, and Death of the Culprit.
BUFFALO, Thursday, June 15.

A respectable young man, named JOHN T. WILSON, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with extensive robberies at the dry goods store of W. B. BISHOP & Co., where he was employed as a clerk. Last night he died in jail, in dreadful agony from delirium tremens, brought on by deprivation from drink and the excitement of the arrest.

Destruction of a Cotton Mill by Fire.
ALBANY, Thursday, June 15.

The Newport Cotton Mill, in Kentucky, owned by THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Loss $100,000, partially covered by insurance. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The fire was started by some sparks of [illegible]

Oneondaga Court of Oyer and Terminer.
SYRACUSE, Thursday, June 15.

In this Court, which assembled to-day, Judge HARRIS presiding, the trial of FYLER, indicted for the murder of his wife, was postponed till next Circuit. McGUIRE will be tried for the murder of Mr. HOLLAND to-morrow.

THE MUSICAL CONGRESS.

Great Gathering at the Crystal Palace.

The first musical Reunion—or Congress—as it is more properly named—came off last evening at the Crystal Palace, and met with the success such an undertaking deserves and will always receive, when, as in the present case, it is organized in an efficient and praiseworthy manner. The attendance was most satisfactory. We have no recollection of an audience more brilliant or numerous. All the fashion and refinement of New-York were there, and the *coup d'œil* was such as we can seldom expect to enjoy. In the reserved seats there were at least four thousand persons; while the aisles, galleries, and every available inch of standing room were crowded with some twenty thousand spectators. The orchestra erected for the occasion is at the foot of the fountain, under the dome, and rises like the quadrant of an amphitheatre, nearly to the ceiling of the east nave. It was constructed, we believe, to contain fifteen hundred performers, and as it was filled last evening, we presume that number was present—the majority of course being vocalists.

Precisely at 7 o'clock, M. JULLIEN made his appearance in the orchestra, and was greeted with loud bursts of applause. When this special enthusiasm had subsided, the selections from HANDEL's Oratorio of the "Messiah," were commenced. Nine pieces were selected from this work.

The constant agitation of the immense audience interfered materially with the enjoyment of the solos, and indeed the building itself is only favorable for combined sound—and that of the loudest. There are so many apertures and outlets, to say nothing of the dome which absorbs without much reverberation, that single sounds become faint and broken. M. JULLIEN was fully aware of this fact, and in the speech he addressed to the audience admitted that it would be necessary to change his repetoire—in other words, play louder music.

For these reasons we are unable to refer specifically to the vocalists Mesdames BRAINERD, HAWLEY, BOUCHELLE, and Messrs. FRAZER and CONWAY.

But of the choruses, particularly the "Hallelujah" and the "Glory of the Lord," we can speak in the most unqualified terms of praise. In precision and nice observance of contrast, both these glorious works were rendered in an unequaled manner. The final chorus "Worthy is the Lamb," ending with the famous "Amen," was not taken with such gusto and certainty, but otherwise it was creditably executed.

The excellence of the Choral artistes was again fairly tested in the chorus from Heydn's "Creation," the "Heavens are Telling," and the Prayer from ROSSINI's "Mose in Egilo," all of which were given in a masterly manner.

The second part of the programme commenced with the overture to "William Tell," of which it is almost unnecessary to speak. As heretofore it was rendered with the greatest precision, the beautiful pastorale given with delicacy and feeling. The effect of numbers was noticeable in the storm movement and the finale, adding to both a grandeur and massiveness not otherwise to be obtained, and seldom enjoyed.

After the overture, a solo was executed on the Flute by M. DRONET (a well-known composer for that instrument) and afforded infinite satisfaction, although but imperfectly heard.

WAGNERS overture to Tanhauser followed, performed by the Germania Society of Boston, and conducted by Herr BERGMANN. The Germania Society consists of about twenty-five instrumentalists—most of them equal players and all thoroughly educated musicians. Their reputation is wide spread and their talent acknowledged. *Why*, however, they should be held up as particular models in an orchestra like JULLIEN's, we are unable to divine. Incorporated with the latter in the Tannhauser overture, and indeed in everything else, we are at a loss to say in what way they displayed their special talent. We must content ourselves with remarking that the performance of the Germanians, so far as we were capable of hearing, appeared to be of great excellence. The overture itself is a masterly and quaint piece of scoring and was intrepretated with great delicacy.

The above remarks apply with equal—perhaps more force—to the performance of another admirable Band—DODWORTH's. Under ordinary circumstances we should be the last to object to any method for introducing these finished performers to the public. But in an entertainment remarkable in an unprecedented degree for the excellence and completness of the orchestra, and for the elaborate works which that orchestra intreprets, it does we think smack of vandalism to stay the proceedings for the special performance of a Brass Band. The feature of the DODSWORTH performance was a duet on two bugles, the accompaniments to which, were certainly not beyond the powers of JULLIEN's Orchestra. As with the Germania Society, so with DODWORTH's Band; they should be incorporated with and add to the effect of the Orchestra. Combination is the one great essential in all Musical Congresses. To these remarks we add with much pleasure that the performance of DODWORTH's Band in the Duet and afterward in the Quadrille, was equal to anything we have ever heard of the kind, and fully merited all the applause bestowed on it.

Mr. BRISTOW's brilliant minuetto from the symphony in E flat, was given in good style by the orchestra. For bold orchestral treatment and clearness of design, the minuetto is a valuable acquisition to the limited *repertoire* of national compositions Why can we not have a complete work from the pen of Mr. BRISTOW?

The only vocal piece in the second part was the grand chorus, "The Heavens are telling," from the Oratorio of "The Creation," of which we have already spoken.

JULLIEN's Fireman's Quadrille, composed for this occasion, terminated the second part, prior to which Mr. BARNUM addressed the audience, like *Snug*, the Joiner, to desire that they would not be alarmed at the frightful effects which would be introduced. The *chef* then raised his *bâton*, and all the brass instruments were kept steadily employed to the end.

It is not easy to write a better description of this Quadrille than has already appeared in our advertising columns. Like every descriptive work from the same composer, it realizes thoroughly the idea contemplated. M. JULLIEN has, for the sake of contrast, availed himself of the occasion of the annual parade. All the Fire Companies are out in their gala costume; we hear the bands, and, what is better, see them, as they pass along in steady line Presently the alarm-bell is heard; hustle ensues engines hurry to the scene of action; speaking-trumpets discourse harsh vocalism to the runners; the fire is reached, and all the excitement of a struggle with the mighty element is produced in its wildest mood.

To produce the necessary effects, M. JULLIEN has had to invent a variety of instruments and machines, to imitate the working of the engines, the falling of the house, the hissing of the water on the flames, &c., &c. To heighten the illusion, (and it is hardly necessary to heighten it, we think,) red fire is burnt outside the building; the firemen's hands, first heard in the distance, approach nearer, and then actually march across the orchestra; and other devices, of a similar kind, not strictly legitimate, but good.

The Quadrille was certainly not heard to advantage last night, for the enthusiasm was frequently so great that whole passages were lost. When it can be listened to without such wild demonstrations of delight, we are persuaded it will be received as one of M. JULLIEN's happiest productions. The finale, introducing the effects which frightened Mr. BARNUM, is perfect of its kind, admirable.

M. JULLIEN was twice called before the audience, and on his second appearance made a sensible speech—telling them that after a few more rehearsals, he would be better able to please them. Then Mr. BARNUM made a short speech, and wound up triumphantly by unfolding a mighty banner, on which was inscribed the tidings that the Congress would be continued at the reduced admission of twenty-five cents, shilling, or one dollar reserved seats. We have seldom witnessed anything more enthusiastic than the reception of these gentlemen. It was an unmistakeable demonstration of satisfaction.

The principal item in the third part of the programme, was the dramatic symphony of the "Broken Heart," by Mr. W. H. FRY—a work equal to any of the evening. There is less effort and more true genius in this symphony, than in any other we have yet heard of Mr. FRY'S.

The lateness of the hour compels us to be brief with the Soloists. We shall scarcely do them injustice, for they are already well known to the public. PAUL JULIEN gave HAUMAN's *Reminiscences du Sommeil de Masaniello*, with brilliant variations. Mad. WALLACE and Mr. W. V. WALLACE, played the duo on themes from the opera of "L'Eclair" ament which we expressed ourselves warmly on the occasion of Mr. WALLACE's Complimentary Concert at Castle Garden. Mr. APTOMMAS, the harpist, executed one of PARISH ALVAR's best fantasias, "La dance des Fees," and with the skill and success that always attends his performances on the National Instrument.

In short, the Musical Congress, last night, was a triumph in every respect. The triumph extended even to the architects of the Palace, for, notwithstanding the enormous pressure on the building, there was no perceptible deflection in any important rod or support about it.

Consequently, it is a matter of pleasure to us to announce that such an entertainment will be repeated, and at reduced prices. The best of results may be anticipated if the public once familiarize themselves with such programmes as we have attempted to sketch.

The United German Musical Societies were announced

STREET PREACHING.

[illegible] Letter from Col. [illegible]

New-York, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I regret to find that my letter in the TIMES should be misunderstood or misrepresented to such an extent. Some comments and replies I have read—some not. I shall only notice here a letter, which appears in the TIMES of this day.

In that letter I am accused of claiming superiority for the Irish race. Perhaps so; but it was none of my seeking. A very loud claim for superiority over them was made. I met that claim, and answered it by reference to history. They were charged with being inferior in "courage" to the "Anglo-Saxon race," and I did no more than refute this charge.

I had no other or further object, and for the rest, if I condemned one of the parties in this unnatural quarrel I condemned the other, and I think that I am in no way liable to an imputation of partiality. I admit, with your correspondent, that these boastful and reproachful distinctions are foolish and injurious. I go further, and say they are criminal. They are doubly so when they are false and unprovoked. But I deny that I, in meeting and repulsing them, can be said to be guilty.

Has your correspondent read the "Angel Gabriel's" reported sermon, and does he think it precisely the "speech" for which "Liberty" ought to be claimed? Most sane people think him a mischievous lunatic. I am convinced he is more—he is a missionary of discord. At the present moment the British Governments are hugging the Catholics to their bosoms;—they ask their loyalty, their blood and prayers, while this man is howling his shadows and fanning any prejudice that may exist against the Irish here, for that same Government.

But while I regard the Angel Gabriel as a mercenary missionary and his rantings as insanity, I am free to admit that there are greater maniacs than he. They are the Irish Catholics who go and listen to him. I know of no human motive that can justify them in doing so. I know none that would even account for it. The madder he is, the worse his motive; the more vituperative his tongue, the less justifiable in them to go near him. I do not think they would go, but for the ravings of other fanatics. Now these fanatics, the editors of *Brownson's Review*, the *Boston Pilot*, the *Freeman's Journal*, and *Shepherd of the Valley*, are all Americans, were all, I believe, Protestants; had all, the supreme advantages of "Anglo-Saxonism." Is it not hard to blame the Irish for them? Why not attack them and their pestilent establishments?

Your correspondent will not, I hope, consider me guilty of making boastful distinctions if I again repeat what I said about Waterloo. If I found I had made a historical mistake, I would cheerfully correct it. But although not so well informed, perhaps, as your correspondent on these points, I am convinced I was right. I was present at a review in the Park, Dublin, on an Anniversary of the battle, and heard the Marquis of ANGLESEA compliment the Connaught Rangers on their peculiar bravery. On that day and on several other anniversaries in the same place, I saw and heard them repeat their charge and cry of Waterloo, which always was the grand attraction of the day.

Between the Irish and Scotch in the British service there is this distinction. The Scotch are allowed to form regiments and brigades, and so they are enrolled. The Irish are drafted into all the regiments and form considerably more than one-half the army. Yet they are not allowed to form separate regiments with very few exceptions.

Without making any claim to superior distinction, and simply in answer to the comments of your correspondent, I refer him to *Napier's Peninsular War*, page 624. He there says, speaking of CAMERON's Brigade, at the battle of Maga,—"The stern valor of the Ninety-second, composed principally of Irishmen, would have graced Thermopylæ.

Yours sincerely,

MICHAEL DOHENY.

Street-Preaching—Foreigners—Another Letter from a Know-Nothing.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having been characterized by you as a "rabid" Native American and anti-Papist, you will not suspect me of any sympathy with that party of vagabond Irishmen whose outrages in Brooklyn have recently given such weight and certainty to schemes for limiting the rights of citizenship and the immunities of the Romish priests, even if I offer some suggestions in opposition to the nuisance of street-preaching.

The fellow ORR is simply an ignorant and insolent blackguard, and it seems to me that he might lawfully be arrested for blasphemy or for Sabbath breaking, of both of which crimes he is politically guilty. All good citizens, all reasonable assertors of the utmost liberty of speech, would rejoice at getting rid of him by any legally justifiable means.

And as to street-preaching in the general, it is an insufferable and altogether indefensible nuisance. Some feeble-minded pietists five or six years ago proposed a public organization for its encouragement; but there never was a more absurdly erroneous opinion than that which they seem to have entertained, that true religion could be thus promoted. The institutions and circumstances of the country not only render street-preaching here unnecessary, but they forbid the thought that it should ever be a "means of grace," at least in any of our large cities.

The pastoral office I conceive to be the most honorable and dignified in the world; but its duties are now arduous and ill-requited, and there are few applicants for ordination in the churches. Any person of fair abilities, the necessary learning, and a pure life, can without difficulty obtain a "living;" that is, a congregation, an organized society, a house of worship, and a moderate salary; and a man of more eminent capacities and virtues, of course, may look for more enlarged spheres of usefulness and more liberal support. No one, therefore, who has a "call" to preach the Gospel, need go into our streets to exercise his vocation; and none but an imbecile will dream of quoting against this position Scriptures which have reference to an entirely different condition of society.

I demand for thought and speech as much freedom as for the air we breathe; but if the very air is noxious, it is lawful to use efficient means for its purification.

ORR, I think, can be, and should be silenced by a vigorous application of existing laws, and if the evil of street-preaching cannot be entirely abated, laws can certainly be passed which will render it comparatively harmless. The right to offend in this way against religion and public decency can be limited to such persons as have some sort of orders, to persons of a degree of education and intelligence, decent lives, and a regular standing in *some* church, to the discipline of which they shall be amenable.

I do not perceive that you valorous Irish correspondents are disposed to argue any further the *right* of the ignorant and brutish foreign population any longer to govern the American people. If they have intended to impeach my exposé of the astounding proportion of the pauperism, vagabondism and crime in this country, which we owe to foreigners, probably even a very slight investigation has discouraged them. Seventeen murderers arraigned within a few weeks in New-York and its vicinity, and *every one of them foreigners—nearly every one Romanists*—might convince even Mr. DOHENY (whom I know, by the way, to be in all respects a most estimable and respectable gentleman,) that the Native Americans have provocation for their contemplated political action in this matter.

"KNOW-NOTHING," &c.

Sunday Preaching and Sunday Riots.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent of the TIMES of the 14th inst., in an article over the signature of "O. B. W.," deplores, in common with all the respectable citizens of Brooklyn, the scenes which were enacted in our streets last Sunday.

From under the cover of his regret, however, he takes the opportunity of giving our worthy Mayor a slight punch under the fifth rib, and of making a sick-handed thrust at the special police and the military. He commences with doubts whether "better means could not be adopted to prevent a riot;" but, singularly enough, forgets to suggest any. He don't want the "Sabbath desecrated by a riot, [illegible] don't want the special police "to walk our streets showing their [illegible] to disperse the multitude," nor "a regiment of soldiers always under arms." He recommends that the police alone make the captures, and thinks they are able to arrest all the rioters, and yet upon the second division of special police unable to perform their duties at the South Ferry until reinforced by the military. He finds fault with everything that has been done, yet suggests nothing new. If "better measures could be adopted," why don't he tell us what they are? Any fool can see a defect, but it takes a wise man to apply the appropriate remedy. But the gentleman is no fool. The whole drift of his article, from beginning to end, is, "Stop the street preacher." He don't like to come out in so many words, but that is what he wishes insensibly to inculcate into the public mind.

If that is what O. B. W. wishes, why don't he come out boldly and show his hand? Why don't he adduce his arguments in favor of its prohibition? What does he want to beat around the bush for? He knows that public opinion is against him. He knows that if he put his issue fairly forth before the people, it would be at once rejected. But he wants to appeal "to the ballot-box." What for? Because our worthy Mayor don't put down the riots, call out the military, and enforce the laws at every hazard? Oh, no! He does all that. What does he want a new Executive for then? To *put* down the street-preaching? That is it. The gentleman betrayed himself when he made his ballot-box proposition, despite his assumed impartiality! He does not have one word to say in reprehension of the rioters, but he is anxious they should not be shot and heyonetsd. He wants them to be tenderly enclasped in the fraternal embrace of their countrymen of the Police. Is not his "quality of mercy" a little *"strained?"*

P. G. G.

Mr. Doheny and the English.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

SIR: The letter of Mr. DOHENY, which graces your columns of the 8th inst., was evidently written, not to throw any light on the recent riots in Brooklyn, but to gratify his morbid hatred of Englishmen. Not a single fact have I seen in connection with that event, casting odium upon an Englishman, but your correspondent could not let it pass without "improving the occasion."

There is a story in Judge HALL's *Legends of the West*, entitled the "Indian Heter," the story of a man, who having received injury in early years from an Indian, dedicated his life to slaughtering indiscriminately the Indian race; taking the same pleasure in stripping the scalp of a distant peaceable Indian of another tribe, as of those in his more immediate neighborhood. Mr. DOHENY seems to nurse a similar passion towards the English race—their country, their habits and their history.

His remarks on the term "Anglo-Saxon," are a mere quibble. The lingual equivalent of that compound word is "English," (*i. e.* Angle-ish, Angle-people,) but its application is well understood to be extended beyond its derivation, to all of British birth. Mr. D., consistently with his own crotchet, should require that England (Angle-land) be changed to "Normandy," or some word indicative of Norman lineage, but that would not suit his purpose. Such a loss would drain his eloquence of its venom.

But in despite of Mr. DOHENY, all that ennobles England and renders her truly great *is* emphatically of Saxon stamp and character. The Normans have been too fond of the dignity of birth and of aristocratic connections to achieve much honor, except in arms, but the greatness of England arises from a very different source, (from a source which every American can appreciate,) *the dignity of labor and the supremacy of genius.* The names which sparkle in her literature bear a Saxon origin. SHAKSPEARE, DRYDEN, POPE, and the host which follow them, had no "de" prefixed to their names, nor did they delight the world from enstelleted mansions. The names of BLACK, DAVY, and others, denote their birth. HOWARD, the Philenthrophist, was in no way connected with the HOWARDE of Norfolk. Mr. D. would insinuate that men of Saxon descent are to be found only amongst the colliers, miners and peasantry of England, but I would suggest to him that the master manufacturers, superintendents and artists, whose productions hut lately filled the British department of the Crystal Palace, are of Saxon lineage, as well as the heeds which planned and the hends which raised it. Cept. COOKE, the son of a Saxon peasant, yielded his labor and his life in making discoveries in the South Seas; and the bones of an adventurous "FRANKLIN," *Sax.* FREEMAN, are hut too surely embedded in Northern Icebergs. And while Mr. DOHENY talks of the valor of Irish regiments at Fontenoy, &c., does he think who have formed the soldiers of British armies—not Normans assuredly—but Saxons—Anglo-Saxons,

"Who from the warrior's bow the swift dart sped,
And with firm hand the rapid pole-axe bore."

From these men came the archers whose arrows rained at Cressy, and the stubborn infantry who broke the charge of NEY at Waterloo. That the Saxons did not wage an incessant predatory war, fare with the Normans as the Irish did, is true, and why? because they had the *greater sagacity to unite with their enemies and become with them one homogeneous body.* Eternal wrath is not a Saxon passion: Mr. DOHENY claims it, I trust unjustly, for the Celt.

But it appears the "Know-Nothings" are "AGENTS OF ENGLAND." The British Government holds in its pay, (for agents constantly at work cannot be supposed to work gratuitously,) Jew, Gentile, English, Italian and German. Of the fact of such agency he admits he has no "actual proof." An ordinary man would shrink from making such ststements without, but Mr. D. is no ordinary men, and has no such scruple; he professes to be led to it by "conclusions of logic," which, however, he will allow me more truly to translate as the "conclusions" of a vindictive passion, which, in seeking its object, oversteps the boundaries of common sense. The British Ministry must have little, indeed, to occupy their minds, and the British Treasury must be truly an inexhaustible fund, if the former can scatter gold broadcast over the world to create a riot at any point which an Irishman chooses to inhabit. But Mr. D.'s vindictiveness impairs his memory, for shortly afterwards he lets slip that the motive of the Know-Nothings was "simply political," and grew ont of the Presidential Election, and the distribution of offices.

His mention of Englishmen, and of English designs, in connection with the *Freeman's Journal, Shepherd of the Valley*, &c., must create a laugh in any one acquainted with those journals, as their inflammatory language against England and everything English is notoriously as great (I could almost add as unprincipled) as that of Mr. D. *That veil* he will find too open in its meshes for the concealment he desires. Whether the papers he describes as "on the other side" (*i. e.* N. A) are any of them edited by Englishmen I do not know, (his statement may be partial fact or pure fiction,) but, if any Englishman writes in the tone he describes, let me ask your correspondent whether it is cause or consequence, whether the uncessing hatred and gross and sweeping slanders, which Mr. D. and others of the same stamp are constantly using against all Englishmen, may not naturally urge some of them to retaliate?

Mr. Editor, you know something of our adopted citizens of English birth, and their general character. The utmost that can be said to their dispraise, is that some of them are a little too pragmatical and conceited; too prone to believe the habits and objects of their early days the paragon of perfection,—surely not an unpardonable sin. That they are enterprising and industrious, peaceable and orderly, few, I think, will deny, and though not eternally thrusting themselves forward at public meetings, they are men ever ready to befriend all liberal improvements, and to promote the public cause. But they are also men with whom the desire of liberty is *not a selfish instinct, but a generous impulse*, and who, while they shout for freedom for themselves, never, never sigh for slave plantations in Alabama.

What then is the object of Mr. DOHENY and his confederates? It is to create a vindictive hatred in the breasts of Americans, and of his own countrymen against those citizens of English origin who have sought this as the land of their adoption, to introduce here and perpetuate the animosities which have burnt in past times on the two spots of earth divided by the Irish Channel. He has taken the Carthagenian vow of eternal hatred, and bears it against all of English name and parentage, seeking to gratify his resentments through the passions of men more ignorant and less politic, without regard to time, place or person; and so that his object can be accomplished *indirectly and with full safety to him*, enjoying the result with the same zest [illegible] animated the slave in Dr. BOURNE's tragedy of Revenge."

"Twas I! Perdita!
I forged the letter: I disposed the picture,
I hated, I despised, and I destroy.

B. W. K.

TURKEY.

Incidents of the Greek Rebellion—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 15, 1854.

Rumor after rumor has reached our ears from different quarters, and about the different movements of the Turkish armies; but, we can substantiate nothing, and it is needless repeating false statements.

There is an uproar in the camp. Brigadier Gen. BROWN has been ordered to embark to-day with one division of the British Army, consisting of 6,000 men, to some port of the Black Sea. The object and destination of this division are kept secret. The vessels or transports are provisioned for eight days, so that many think they are destined to Sebastopol for the purpose of joining the allied fleet in an attack on that place. Others again, believe that they are required for a support at Varne or Shumla; but the smallness of the force sent would forbid that idea. Indeed, there is no end to the surmises in this respect, inasmuch as the motives and objects are concealed, so there has been a greater amount of speculation in consequence. It had been generally believed, and with some truth, that the British Army would remain quiet in the capital for the next three months,—but this sudden departure has disarranged all opinion on the subject, and we would not be surprised to hear of more orders to the same effect. The infantry have all arrived, and the artillery and cavalry are expected every day.

We have news from Greece as late as the 8th of May. Letters from Athens of that date state that KARAISKAKI, who had been one of the first Greek Generals, was brought in there mortally wounded. This and the disastrous defeats attending Hellenian arms, have determined King OTHO to take stronger measures than heretofore for the defence of his realm.

SPIRIO MILIO, GARDIKOTI GRIVA, his Aid-de-Camp, and ALEXI VLACHIPOULO, have been raised to the rank of Generals, and ordered to take charge of the frontier, at the points of Cravassiro, Lamie and Carpenissi, to oppose the Turkish invasion. 100,000 drachms were furnished to each General to enable them to organize a suffioient army of defence. On the 8th of May GARDIKOTI GRIVA departed for Lamie. The others will soon follow.

In Athens the bombardment of Odessa has excited considerable consternation. On the 8th, one of Lloyd's steamers brought from Alexandria a large number of Greeks, all armed and ready to join TZAVELLA in Albania. Owing to the defeat of that chief, however, they were prevented from joining him. There is in the harbor of Piræus, one English and one French corvette.

The news from Syra gives a truly lamentable picture of the sufferings of the Hellenians there. Between two and three hundred vessels have arrived there, over and above the general number of the season, and at least 2,000 sailors have been thrown out of employ. Men, women and children crowd the streets, blocking up every avenue, and presenting a lamentable spectacle of famine, misery and destitution. It is supposed that no less than 4,000 Greeks have arrived on that island from Turkey. A large number of these fugitives are stamped with bad characters; and the knowledge of this fact has induced the inhabitants of Hermapolis and Syra to devise some means for their personal safety. In consequence a civic guard has been formed to patrol every night, and to prevent any outrage to the citizens. In Hermapolis, 1,200 men have been enrolled, and 80 are placed on guard each night, from 9 o'clock in the evening till 5 the next morning. The countersign is changed every night. At Syra these patrols are arranged in the same manner, with the exception that only 20 men keep watch at a time.

In Epirus the Turks have attacked Peta, opposite Arta, where TZAVELLI was entrenched with 5,000 men. After a sharp resistance the defeat of the Hellenians was complete. The whole were disbanded and fled in various directions. TZAVELLI himself escaped to the Island of Zante.

In Thessaly, the Turks defeated the irregular Greeks at Demako, and the latter escaped under cover of the night. A Turkish corps, 6,000 strong, marched against HADGI PETRO and PHARMAKI, who had upwards of a thousand men posted in a village 3 hours from Tricala. They came up and found the enemy totally unprepared for an attack. They accordingly fell an easy prey to the Imperialists. In the rout HADGI PETRO, with a detachment, was encountered by a corps of Albanians, and lost most of his men in killed and wounded.

The English steamer *Phebe* arrived here on the 13th from Trebisonde, bringing the news that the Russians had abandoned the coasts of Abasia and Mingrelia. As their fleet is blockaded in the harbor of Sebastopol, and as they are, consequently, unable to defend these coasts, they have evacuated the whole length, extending 200 leagues from Anapa to Batoum. On the 24th of April last, they abandoned Lekoumkale and Anapa, two of the more important stations on the coast, and, faithful to their savage nature, the Russian soldiery burnt the towns before leaving them. The garrisons of Redoutkale and Usurquet (the latter place 8 leagues from Chevketil) have retired into Irimethia. The capital of this province, Kutais, situated on the Rioni River, is the destined point of concentration for the Russian army. Here they can still exercise a control over the province, and also over the garrisons and towns which they still retain in Gournia and Mingrelia.

Finding the Russians had evacuated Abasia, the Circassians descended from the mountains and took possession of the whole country. They have formed a Provisionary Government, consisting of four members, chosen from among the most distinguished men, and as President they have appointed HAMNI BEY, the brother-in-law of SHAMYL.

The city news is not particularly important. Everything is quiet. ILHIMI PASHA, son of ABBAS PASHA, viceroy of Egypt, on Monday last received an audience of the Sultan, his father-in-law, to yield him honor for the great gift just received at his hands. His sublime Highness received him with great kindness and affability.

ILHIMI PASHA brings a large amount of ready cash as an acceptable present from his father to the Imperial Treasury. The amount is said to be 17,000 purses, (not gold purses of $500 each, but the ordinary one of 500 piastres.) Besides this, ABBAS PASHA has promised considerable aid in ships and men, which, no donbt, will prove most acceptable to the Sultan. Yonrs,

BACHE BUDGET.

CANADA.

Lord Elgin's Arrival, &c.—Navigability of the St. Lawrence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Monday, June 12, 1854.

SIR: It having been announced on the 10th that the Governor-General would that day arrive in Montreal by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad route, several influential citizens of this city proceeded to St. Hyacinthe to meet him. After waiting three-quarters of an hour there, the whistle announced the arrival of the train, with Lord ELGIN on board, as well as several gentlemen who had accompanied with him for the whole, or a portion of his journey, among whom, Sir C. RONEY, Chief Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. OLIPHANT, His Lordship's Private Secretary, in place of Col. BAUCE, were noticed. The Mayor of St. Hyacinthe then read an address to Lord ELGIN, containing the usual commonplaces; there is a reference in it to the Reciprocity Treaty, however, where His Lordship is warmly thanked for the part he has maintained in effecting that measure, described as one which will exert a powerful influence on the future prosperity of the country, whose productions it will before long double. He was then presented with an address by Reverend Messire DEBAULNIERS, a Catholic Clergyman, acting on behalf of St. Hyacinthe College, sufficiently flattering for its encomiums on His Lordship as the friend and promoter of education. At Longueuil, the last station on that route south of the St. Lawrence, he was presented with another address by the Mayor, which has not yet been given to the public. There a body of 100 men of the 71st Regiment, which had come up from Quebec two days previously, were in waiting to receive him. Arrived here, he was met on the wharf by the Mayor and other officials, by a portion of the 20th Regiment, a few of the Montreal Cavalry, and a mass of citizens numbering from one to two thousand. Another address was then presented by the Mayor, in which His Excellency is thanked for his efforts in promoting practical self-government on the part of the people of this province, and for his exertions to bring out its capabilities and resources prominently before the eyes of the British public. His Excellency, after the usual military salutes, got into a carriage with the Mayor, and drove in procession to DONEGANA's Hotel. A few cheers were given, but the assembled mass was silent, affording a melancholy contrast to the reception of other and more popular Governors in former times. The people here are too deeply engaged in business at the present moment to think even of a live Governor, and those who are not thus engaged bear too vivid remembrance of the Rebellion Losses bill, so zealously passed by His Excellency five years ago. His Lordship is a fine stalwart specimen of humanity, and is quite remarkable, physically and phrenologically considered. In the carriage he appeared to great advantage; his noble bearing, intelligent and benevolent countenance struck all spectators. After partaking of a collation at DONEGANA's, he embarked on board the *Admiral* steamer for Quebec, accompanied by the 71st as a Guard of Honor. I ought to have stated that he recived two other addresses here, one from McGill College, and another from the Board of Trade, to which he returned happy replies. In his answer to the city address, he concluded nearly as follows:

"I know enough of mere popularity to estimate it at its true worth; but I confess that my heart is in the work of the Improvement of the Province, and if I can be the instrument of consolidating the institutions of this great and growing Province, and placing them on a satisfactory and permanent basis, I shall be amply repaid, though, instead of my name being inscribed on the monument, I should only repose at its base. I was pleased, but not surprised, to receive the news of the manner in which the citizens of Montreal thought it their duty to testify their sympathy with the Mother Country, in her present struggle; for I had in my place in the House of Peers a short time before avowed my conviction that the people of these Provinces, while they claimed all the rights and privileges, would be proud also to share in all the glorious responsibilities of British subjects."

Our wharf is full of shipping, and the merchants have recommenced their usual six-months' prolonged-hours business—most of them remaining till midnight, or a very late hour, in their stores. There is a sudden rush of U. C. merchants coming down for their usual supplies, whose orders must be attended to. Messrs. RAGLAFF and MAILLEFERT, engineers, employed to survey the obstructions of the St. Lawrence, between this and Kingston, have arrived at the conclusion that it is perfectly practicable to clear it of them, and make a channel of twelve feet deep for the passage of vessels up and down. Mr. MAILLEFERT was eminently successful in removing the rocks at Hell or Hurl Gate, in the East River, near New-York. His process of destruction is far less expensive than the old mode of drilling the rocks. The engineers are ready to go to trial, and with the support of the Government there can be but little doubt of their success. Thus will most likely be accomplished another step in the improvement of the navigability of this noble river. The country has levished immense sums in this way, which will produce its fruit in due time. Americans, in obtaining its free navigation, are unaware of the great cost to which Canada has been put in deepening its channels and removing its obstructions.

CANADENSIS.

Emigrant Ships in the Channel.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In you TIMES of Wednesday I read a letter from "Traveler," in which he states that the Captains of the Cork Steamship Company are Irishmen. Certainly, of the ship he speaks of the Captain is an Irishman; but the boats are Scotch, registered in Scotland, but commanded by Englishmen; the shares and interests in the Company are held by Englishmen, and they, solely, are responsible for any ill-treatment of the passengers. Hoping you will insert these few lines,

I remain yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE.

Col. Fremont's Exploration of the Central Railroad Route to the Pacific.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: While the proceedings in Congress are occupying public attention more particularly with the subject of the Pacific Railway, I desire to offer to your paper for publication some general results of a recent Winter expedition across the Rocky Mountains, confining myself to mere results in anticipation of a fuller report, with maps and illustrations, which will necessarily take some months to prepare.

The country examined was for about three-fourths of the distance—from the Missouri frontier, at the mouth of the Kansas River, to the Valley of Perowan, at the foot of the Wahsatch Mountains within the rim of the Great Basin, at its south-eastern bend—along and between the 38th and 39th parallels of latitude; and the whole line divides itself naturally into three sections, which may be conveniently followed in description.

The *first* or eastern section consists of the great prairie slope, spreading from the base of the *Sierra Blanca* to the Missouri frontier, about 700 miles; the *second* or middle section comprehends the various Rocky Mountain ranges and interlying valleys between the termination of the great plains at the foot of the *Sierra Blanca* and the Great Basin at the Parowan Valley and Wahsatch Mountains, where the first Mormon settlement is found, about 450 miles; the *third* or western section comprehends the mountainous plateau lying between the Wahsatch Mountains and the *Sierra Nevada*, a distance of about 400 miles.

The country examined was upon a very direct line—the traveled route being about 1,550 miles over an air-line distance of about 1,300 miles.

The First Section—Four separate expeditions across this section, made before the present one, and which carried me over various lines at different seasons of the year, enable me to speak of it with the confidence of intimate knowledge. It is a plain of easy inclination, sweeping directly up to the foot of the mountains which dominate it as highlands do the ocean. Its character is open prairie, over which Summer traveling is made in every direction.

For a railway or a Winter travelling road the route would be, in consideration of wood, coal, building stone, water and fertile land, about two hundred miles up the immediate valley of the Kansas, (which might be made one rich, continuous corn-field,) and afterwards along the immediate valley of the Upper Arkansas, of which about two hundred miles, as you approach the mountains, is continuously well adapted to settlements as well as to roads. Numerous well-watered and fertile valleys—broad and level—open up among the mountains, which present themselves in detached blocks—outliers—gradually closing in around the heads of the streams, but having open approaches to the central ridges. The whole of the inter-mountain region is abundant in grasses, wood, coal, and fertile soil. The Pueblos above Bent's Fort prove it to be well adapted to the grains and vegetables common to the latitude, including Indian corn, which ripens well, and to the support of healthy stock, which increase well and take care of themselves Summer and Winter.

The climate is mild, and the Winters short—the Autumn usually having its full length of bright, open weather, without snow, which in Winter falls rarely and passes off quickly. In this belt of country, lying along the mountains, the snow falls more early and much more thinly than in the open plains to the eastward; the storms congregate about the high mountains, and leave the valleys free. In the beginning of December we found yet no snow on the Hnerfano River, and were informed by an old resident, then engaged in establishing a farm at the mouth of this stream, that snow seldom or never fell there, and that cattle were left in the range all the Winter through.

This character of country continued to the foot of the dividing crest; and to this point our journey resulted in showing a very easy grade for a road, over a country unobstructed either by snow or other impediments, and having all the elements necessary to the prosperity of an agricultural population, in fertility of soil, abundance of food for stock, wood and coal for fuel, and timber for necessary constructions.

Our examinations around the Southern headwaters of the Arkansas have made us acquainted with many passes, grouped together in a small space of country, conducting by short and practicable valleys from the waters of the Arkansas just described to the valleys of the *Del Norte* and the East Colorado. The *Sierra Blanca*, through which these passes lie, is high and rugged, presenting a very broken appearance, but rises abruptly from the open country on either side, narrowed at the points through which the passes are cut, leaving them only six or eight miles in length from valley to valley, and entirely unobstructed by outlying ranges or broken country. To the best of these passes the ascent is a long the open valley of water-courses, uniform and very gradual in ascent. Standing immediately at the mouth of the *Sand Hill Pass*—one of the most practicable in the *Sierra Blanca*, and above those usually traveled—at one of the remotest headsprings of the *Huerfano* River, the eye of the traveler follows down without obstruction or abrupt descent along the gradual slope of the valley to the great plains which reach the Missouri. The straight river and the open valley form, with the plains beyond, one great slope, without a hill to break the line of sight or obstruct the course of the road. On either side of this line hills slope easily to the river, with lines of timber [illegible] autumnal grass, and the water which flows smoothly between is not interrupted by a fall in the course to the ocean. The surrounding country is wooded with pines and covered with luxuriant grass, up to the very crests of the central summits. On the 8th of December we found this whole country free from snow, and Daguerreian views taken at this time show the grass entirely uncovered in the passes.

Along all this line the elevation was carefully determined by frequent barometrical observations, and its character exhibited by a series of Daguerreotype views, comprehending the face of the country almost continuously, or at least sufficiently so to give a thoroughly correct impression of the whole.

Two tunnel-like passes pierce the mountains here, almost in juxtaposition, connecting the plain country on either side by short passages five to eight miles long. The mountains which they perforate constitute the only obstruction, and are the only break in the plain or valley line of the road from the frontier of Missouri to the summit hills of the Rocky Mountains, a distance of about eight hundred and fifty miles, or more than half-way to the San Joaquin valley. Entering one of these passes from the Eastern plain, a distance of about one mile upon a wagon-road, already traveled by wagons, commands an open view of the broad valley of San Luis and the great range of San Juan beyond on its Western side. I here connected the line of the present expedition with one explored in 1848-49 from the mouth of the Kansas to this point, and the results of both will be embodied in a fuller report.

At this place the line entered the middle section, and continued its western course over an open valley country, admirably adapted for settlement, across the San Luis valley, and up the flat bottom lands of the Sah-watch to the heights of the central ridge of the Rocky Mountains. Across these wooded heights—wooded and grass-covered up to and over their rounded summits—to the Coochatope Pass, the line followed an open, easy wagon-way—such as is usual to a rolling country. On the high summit lands were forests of coniferous trees, and the snow in the pass was four inches deep. This was on the 14th of December. A day earlier, our horses' feet would not have touched snow in the crossing. Up to this point we had enjoyed clear and dry, pleasant weather. Our journey had been all along on dry ground; and, traveling slowly along, waiting for the Winter, there had been abundant leisure for becoming acquainted with the country. The open character of the country, joined to good information, indicated the existence of other passes about the head of the Sah-watch. This it was desirable to verify, and especially to examine a neighboring and lower pass connecting more directly with the Arkansas valley, known as the Poow-che.

But the Winter had now set in over all the mountain regions, and the country was so constantly enveloped and hidden with clouds which rested upon it, and the air so darkened by falling snow, that exploring became difficult and dangerous, precisely where we felt most interested in making a thorough examination. We were moving in fogs and clouds, through a region wholly unknown to us, and without guides, and were therefore obliged to content ourselves with the examination of a single line, and the ascertainment of the Winter condition of the country over which it passed; which was in fact the main object of our expedition.

Our progress in this mountainous region was necessarily slow, and during ten days which it occupied us to pass through about one hundred miles of mountainous country bordering the eastern side of the Upper Colorado Valley, the greatest depth of the snow was among the pines and aspens on the ridges about two and a half feet, and in the valleys about six inches. The atmosphere is too cold and dry for much snow, and the valleys, protected by the mountains, are comparatively free from it, and warm. We here found villages of Utah Indians in their Wintering ground, in little valleys along the foot of the higher mountains, and bordering the more open country of the Colorado Valley. Snow was here, December 25, only a few inches deep—the grass generally appearing above it, and there being none under trees and on southern hill-sides.

The horses of the Utahs were living on the range, and, notwithstanding that they were used in hunting, were in excellent condition. One which we had occasion to kill for food had on it about two inches of fat, being in as good order as any buffalo we had killed in November on the eastern plains. Over this valley country—about 150 miles across—the Indians informed us that the snow falls only a few inches in depth, such as we saw it at the time.

The immediate valley of the Upper Colorado, for about 100 miles in breadth, and from the 7th to the 22d of January, was entirely bare of snow, and the weather resembled that of Autumn in this country. The line here entered the body of the mountains known as the *Wah-satch* and *An-ter-ra* ranges, which are practicable at several places in this part of their course; but the falling snow and destitute condition of my party again interfered to impede examinations. They lie between the Colorado valley and the Great Basin, and at their western base are established the Mormon settlements of Parowan and Cedar City. They are what are called fertile mountains, abundant in water, wood and grass, and fertile valleys, offering inducements to settlement and facilities for making a road. These mountains are a great storehouse of materials—timber, iron, coal—which would be of indispensable use in the construction and maintenance of the road, and are solid foundations to build up the future prosperity of the rapidly increasing Utah State.

Salt is abundant on the eastern border—mountains, as the Sierra de Sal, being named from it. In the ranges lying behind the Mormon settlements, among the mountains through which the line passes, are accumulated a great wealth of iron and coal, and extensive forests of heavy timber. These forests are the largest I am acquainted with in the Rocky Mountains, being in some places twenty miles in depth of continuous forest; the general growth lofty and large, frequently over three feet in diameter, and sometimes reaching five feet—the red spruce and yellow pine predominating. At the actual southern extremity of the Mormon settlements, consisting of the two enclosed towns of Parowan and Cedar City, near to which our line passed, a coal mine has been opened for about eighty yards, and iron works already established. Iron here occurs in extraordinary masses, in some parts accumulated into mountains, which comb out in crests of solid iron thirty feet thick and a hundred yards long.

In passing through this bed of mountains about 14 days had been occupied, from Jan. 24 to Feb. 7, the deepest snow we here encountered being about up to the saddle-skirts, or four feet—this occurring only in occasional drifts in the passes on northern exposures, and in the small mountain flats hemmed in by woods and hills. In the valley it was sometimes a few inches deep, and as often none at all. On our arrival at the Mormon settlement, Feb. 8, we found it a few inches deep, and were there informed that the Winter had been unusually long-continued and severe, the thermometer having been as low as 17° below zero, and more snow having fallen than in all the previous Winters together since the establishment of this colony.

At this season their farmers had usually been occupied with their plows, preparing the land for grain.

At this point the line of exploration entered the *third* or western section, comprehending the mountainous *plateau* between the Wahsatch Mountains and the Sierra Nevada of California. Two routes here suggested themselves to me for examination; one directly across the *plateau* between the 37th and 38th parallels; the other keeping to the south of the mountains, and following for about two hundred miles down a valley of the *Rio Virgen*—Virgin River—thence direct to the Tejon Pass, at the head of the San Joaquin Valley. This route down the Virgin River had been examined the year before with a view to settle this Summer by a Mormon exploring party under the command of Major STEELE of Parowan, who (and others of the party) informed me that they found fertile valleys inhabited by Indians who cultivated corn and melons, and the rich ground in many places matted over with grape vines. The Tejon Passes are two, one of them (from the abundance of vines at its lower end) called *Canon de las Uvas*. They were of long use, and were examined by me and their practicability ascertained in my expedition of 1848-'49; and in 1851, I again passed through them both, bringing three thousand head of cattle through one of them.

Knowing the practicability of these passes, and confiding in the report of Major STEELE as to the intermediate country, I determined to take the other, (between the 37th and 38th parallels,) in recommending itself to me as being more direct towards San Francisco, and preferable on that account for a road, if suitable ground could be found; and also as being unknown, the Mormons informing me that various attempts had been made to explore it, and all failed for want of water. Although biassed in favor of the Virgin River route, I determined to examine this one in the interest of geography, and accordingly set out for this purpose from the settlement about the 20th of February, traveling directly westward from Cedar city, (eighteen miles west of the Parowan.) We found the country a high table land, bristling with mountains, often in short isolated blocks, and sometimes accumulated into considerable ranges, with numerous open and low passes.

We were thus always in a valley, and always surrounded by mountains more or less closely, which apparently altered in shape and position as we advanced. The valleys are dry and naked, without water or food; but the mountains are generally covered with grass and well wooded with pines; springs are very rare, and occasional small streams are at remote distances. Not a human being was encountered between the Santa Clara Road near the Mormon settlements, and the Sierra Nevada, a distance of more than three hundred miles. The solitary character of this uninhabited region, the naked valleys without water-courses, among mountains with fertile soil and grass and wood abundant, give it the appearance of an unfinished country.

Commencing at the 38th, we struck the Sierra Nevada on about the 37th parallel along the 18th of March.

On our route across, we had, for the greater part of the time, pleasant and rather warm weather; the valley grounds and low ridges uncovered, but snow over the upper parts of the higher mountains. Between the 20th of February and 17th of March we had several snow-storms, sometimes accompanied with hail and heavy thunder; but the snow remained on the valley grounds only a few hours after the storm was over. It forms not the least impediment at any time of the Winter. I was prepared to find the Sierra here broad and rugged, and blocked up with snow, and was not disappointed in my expectation. The first range we attempted to cross carried us to an elevation of 8,000 or 9,000 feet, and into impassable snow, which was further increased on the 16th by a considerable fall.

There was no object in forcing a passage, and I accordingly turned, at once, some sixty or eighty miles to the southward, making a wide sweep to strike the *point of the California Mountain* where the Sierra Nevada suddenly breaks off and declines into a lower country. Information obtained years before, from the Indians, led me to believe that the low mountains were broken into many passes, and, at all events, I had the certainty of an easy passage through either of WALKER's passes.

When the Point was reached, I found the Indian information fully verified; the mountain suddenly terminated and broke down into lower grounds, barely above the level of the country, and making numerous openings into the valley of the San Joaquin. I entered into the first which offered, (taking no time to search, as we were entirely out of provisions and living upon horses,) which led us by an open and almost level hollow, thirteen miles long, to an upland not steep enough to be called a hill, over into the valley of a small affluent to Kern River; the hollow and the valley making together a way where a wagon would not find any obstruction for forty miles.

The country around the passes in which the Sierra Nevada here terminates, declines considerably below its more northern elevation. There was no snow to be seen at all on its eastern face, and none in the pass; but we were in the midst of opening Spring, flowers blooming in fields on both sides of the Sierra.

Between

WALKS AMONG THE NEW-YORK POOR.

The Welsh Woman.

Some of your readers may remember a brief account of a Welsh boy, who took part in our Christmas celebration last Winter, and of the mother, a poor woman up town, who made "the great plum-cake," and set it out with greens, that the children might have something to remind them of merry England and the dear old Church.

He was a staunch boy—HARRY—with as honest and open a face as God ever blesses us with creating. A boy you would trust anything to, and be sure of it and of him. The parents are members of the Church of England; honest, true people, who must have been comfortable little farmers in their their own country, but who came over to America to better their condition, and who have only become poorer here. The father fell sick of a lung complaint, and has been useless now for more than a year.

They have four children, and all live in a little room and bedroom, in a great tenement-house in —— street. We had found the boy a place with a gentleman, and went up to day to see how he was getting along.

The father, very pale, and seemingly not long to live, sat near the window, to catch the fresh breeze. The mother, a great, hearty, English-like woman, came forward to welcome us, with a rich voice and grasp, which somehow gave the impression of a heart in her, on something the same proportions as her body. A small boy, with the same frank, intelligent eye as HARRY'S, was sitting on a trunk, reading, and a girl sewing shirts busily by the window—everything in the room neat and well kept. We were soon in sociable talk. "Ah, yas, yer honor, ha is doin' weel—ha nivir hears a word of complaint or fanlt—and the gentleman, ha's givin'm a top-coat, which cost eight or nine dollars; and ha brings home twenty dollars clear, ivery quarter, and not a penny gone! It's a blessin' and a great help. Ya can trust HARRY foriver, Sir. I never knowd him in a lie or anything loike; and he's so good, and kind and speedful. Theu, he always is comin' and lettin' us know how he's doing—and that is a comfort."

We asked about her husband. "Ah! he's hnt poorly, Sir; its a long sickness; yet he's a bit better than when ye last saw 'im. We don't expact he'll iver get weel. But the Lord's will be dona. Wa 'ava done our best."

The man then told us cheerfully of his ailments, and talked with intelligenca. The bible and prayer-book lay by his side, and they evidantly had softenad the pains of the long sickness. One of the Episcopal clergymen, Mr. ——, used to visit him often, thongh he had not done sp of late.

"HARRY blows the organ, Sir, you know, in Dr. ——'s Church, and that's clear twenty-five dollars a year, and the Doctor's lady was once very kind to us." We asked if she needed help, and how she got along. The old English sturdy pride came np, and she said, "No, thank yer honor, it's sometimes rather hard, but may little girl and I sew on shirts, and then we get something from the boys, thank God! and we 'ava kept along so far weel." And the girl at the window looked up from the shirt with a bright eye, as if assenting, and the boy seemed to taka in the great form of the mother with such an admiring look, as if he wondered how anything could help going on "weel" where she was. "But who is that?" said I, pointing to a little thin pale child, not at all like the other stont children of the family, who were nestling into her lap.

"Ah, that's the Dutch boy, Sir. He lives over there, whare ya see that patch on the window. Oh! they're poor creatures, his father and mother, and they can't spake won word. Yer honor can spake to them, perhaps. They be's wracked!"

"But how came he here?"

"I'll tell ya,—ya see when wa first cam over, wa had a blessed boy about six years old, and we always callad 'am baby. Ha 'av sich an eyis, (eye,) like HARRY'S ya know, but better, and 'a was so good, ya could'nt 'elp lovin him. Well, he tuk sack, and we buried him, and won day lately, as HARRY and I was comin by that window, we saw that poor little thing at tha glass, and we said both, '*There's babby!*' and wa went right np. They are sich poor people, yer honor, they hav'n't nothin. They was a-wracked awfully on the sea, and the husband, he was a stone-cutter, and when he got here, he couldn't get no work, because the cutters had struck, and they said they wonld kill any one as worked. Isn't that wrong, yer honor? to make anither starve because we hav'n't enough oursel's?

Well—they was ten days, people say, without food, on the wrack—and they haven't saved a bread even. Since then—the little fellow—he comes and stays here all the while in the day. He's so like babby!—and if oi only had the means, he should niver want in this world—we all are so fond of him!"

Her large eyes filled with tears, and the children half smiled and half cried, as she drew the poor little thing into her great lap. "Look at that, Sir," and with her great, strong hands, she pulled np gently the clothes on the child's arms, and showed the two bones with the white flesh tight to them, and the skeleton-like joints.

"*Starved a-ship*, Sir!" (in a low voice.) "He's so fond of meat!" whispered the boy. "Yes," said tha mother, "it's *a'most awful to see him eat mate*—he picks a bone till there's nothin' left on it."

Starved, Sir! Oh, we must thank God that we haven't been in the awful wrack, and that He brought us safely over the great pond!"—and they all looked serious, and the little, thin, bright-eyed foreign boy nestled into the great apron again.

There was something inexpressibly affecting in it. The needy, hard pressed woman, with a dying husband, just keeping herself above water, with all kinds of cares upon her, taking in the thin, sick little child, sheltering him in her narrow quarters, and sharing the best on her meagre table with the poor, hungry little creature. While there is a crust for her children to eat, we doubt not this forlorn child of the stranger will have a full part.

God bless thee, poor woman, for a rich, kind, human heart! In thy hour of bitter poverty and need, may'st thou find a kindness as generous and as full! Many rich donations have been given this year from great houses for the poor, but in the unseen scales, thy little gift may outweigh them all—as richer in human love and sympathy. It has been given unconsciously to "one of the least,"—but possibly a Higher One has observed and remembered.

I crossed over afterwards to the room of the shipwrecked Germans. There was literally nothing there of furniture except a straw bed on the floor. Everything had been lost, yet they spoke cheerfully. They seemed honest, respectable working people, and gave substantially the same account I had heard from the Welsh woman. We shall see them again.

C. L. B.

The English at a Turkish Harem.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May.

Visits to the Sweet Waters of Europe are now at an end, and the fashionables of the Turkish world will soon resort to the Sweet Waters of Asia at some distance up the Bosphorus, nearly opposite the Bebek. An amusing scene took place on Friday at the former spot. A gallant English gentleman was determined to address a few words to some fair inmate of the harem. He asked a friend to write down for him some complimentary phrases in the Turkish tongue, such as "You are very pretty," "I love you," and so on. Armed with this document, he visited the Sweet Waters, and, selecting the prettiest face he could find, he leaned in at the carriage window, and proceeded to favor the lady with the contents of the paper, which he drew from his waistcoat pocket. A shrill shriek from the eunuchs betrayed their horror at this audacity. They rushed up and attempted to drag him away. He resisted and one of the guardians drew his sabre. Our countryman did the same, and the eunuchs fled in dismay. The lady within highly enjoyed the scene, and seemed much pleased at the discomfiture of her tyrants. In fact, the fair creatures are much more independent than of yore; the summary proceedings of former husbands are now impossible, and the ladies have no longer before their eyes the traditional terrors of the sack and the Bosphorus.

The London *Athenæum* professes that its cotemporary who learned "that the *Athenæum* had changed hands" is exclusive in the possession of the information. It has not yet learned the fact.

M. JOAQUIN ABAGO is said to be about to leave France, in order to settle in the Brazils, at the pressing solicitation of the Emperor Pedro the Second.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW!

Remarks of Messrs. of Curtis, Thayer, Wilkinson, Rantoul, Jr., Rotch, and the Right Hon. Stephen Lee.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-Bedford Mercury:

SIR: An exceedingly offensive article, of an editorial form, in your paper of the 1st instant, has been sent to me through the Post-Office, by an illiterate and anonymous correspondent, who states that an old friend of mine volunteered to pay the postage on his communication. The article does not refer to me by name, but the facts make it sufficiently apparent that you intended to refer to me, and apply to me the gross epithets which you saw fit to employ. The article is as follows:

[Here follows an article from the *Mercury*, entitled "Volunteer Cockpolers," which characterized the course of Mr. CURTIS, in announcing in the public prints that he was ready to execute the Fugitive Slave Law.]

It is not my habit to make explanations of the motives of my conduct, in any relation of life. I venture to think that I have sufficient character to ensure for my actions the respect of those whose respect is valuable; and I am content, for myself, to trust to its natural influence. But the state of public feeling, in many parts of this Commonwealth, is so extraordinary and so erroneous, that I think it right to say something upon these attempts to direct popular odium against the officers of the General Government. Two other leading Whig papers—the Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Atlas*—are engaged in the same laudable undertaking. When it is seen, however, that there are those who are fully determined not to allow their sense of duty to be crushed by a tyrannical popular opinion, and who are as well able to decide a question of duty for themselves as others can be to decide for them, perhaps a more manly, just, and wholesome sentiment will be restored to the public mind.

The case of BURNS had not been pending twenty-four hours before Judge LORING, when I saw that every effort would be made to drive him from the discharge of his duty, by exciting against him the worst passions of the community. Among the means employed for the purpose of increasing the popular odium sought to be heaped upon him, was the statement, originating in a quarter that I shall not name, that I had declined, or was unwilling or afraid to act. I did not choose that any one whatever, should have an excuse for believing that Judge LORING was willing to sit in a case that I had declined. I did not choose to leave him to the interferences or imputations that he alone, of all the Commissioners, was willing to execute the law. I thought proper to place myself, as it were, by his side; and I therefore caused the statement and the inference to be contradicted. You imagine yourself to be so well acquainted with my motives or character, as to charge me with the fear of losing an occasional five or ten dollars. You never said anything wider from the truth, since you began to publish the New Bedford *Mercury* to this day; and that, to my knowledge, is a period of more than twenty years. I have been called upon, on several occasions, to act as Commissioner under the statute for the surrender of fugitives; but I never took a fee for any service under it, and I never shall take one, whether the claimant is successful or unsuccessful. This statement may possibly lead you to suppose that, in continuing to hold the office of Commissioner, and to discharge its duties, I *may* be actuated by a public motive. I will suggest to you some facts, which may possibly aid you in coming to this conclusion.

There are some five or six Commissioners in the city of Boston, appointed by the Circuit Court, to discharge certain functions essential to the administration of the judicial system of the United States. Of these Commissioners there are three or four who, from their age, and consequently their longer experience in all kinds of judicial investigations, may be fairly supposed to be more fitted to try these cases of extradition, with safety to the rights of the fugitive, than some of our younger brethren; and for the same reason their decisions would be more readily acquiesced in by the community.

Mr. HALLETT, who is a Commissioner, is also U. S. District Attorney, and is, from that circumstance, practically, though not legally, disqualified from sitting in these cases. The number of Commissioners in Boston, therefore, upon whom the painful duty of hearing and passing upon these cases seems naturally and properly to rest, is quite small; and every one of them, as well as each of the others, has to consider that, in throwing up his office or refusing to act, he is depriving the community and the fugitive of a part of their best defence against an ignorant or passionate, or heedless, or unskilful administration of the law. For myself, while the law remains on the statute book, no amount of popular odium that can be excited against me by the press of the Commonwealth, of whatever name, will induce me to take a step which will have any tendency to reduce its administration in the city of Boston into incompetent or unsafe hands. The office is of no value to me whatever; but I believe it to be of some importance that I should continue to hold it while this law exists. I can truly say to this community, as was said by one whose relations were wider than those of any other man whom Massachusetts has ever numbered among her citizens: "*Multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicunque ergo me animo futuri estis.*"

But you are not content with ostracising the Commissioners. The Marshal must also be embraced among the category of those who do "dirty and menial offices," which "gentlemen" should not do. Let me follow out your argument to its legitimate conclusions; for it is one with which a large portion of this State are, at this moment, strangely misleading themselves. Because some of the judicial officers of the United States are required by law to discharge an exceptional and occasional duty of a painful character, no man who is a "gentleman" ought to be found in those offices. Yet there must be Marshals and Commissioners. The machinery of justice that depends upon, and is administered by, the authority of the United States, could not go on for a day without them. No crime committed on the high seas could be reached, no mail robber could be arrested, no suitor could prepare his cause—nothing could be done that involves the judicial system of the Federal Constitution, without these its ministerial agents.—What that system is,—what its relations are to a commercial people,—I hope and presume that the people of New Bedford are able to appreciate. What would become of their vast interests, afloat on the farthest regions of the farthest oceans of the globe, but for the superintending care that the Constitution of the United States extends over them? And what is the agent by which that care and protection are made practical and effective—stretching the arm of the law over the deck of every ship in the remotest seas—but the judicial system of the Federal Government? Yet you would have the ministerial offices of that system refused by one class of men and another, until they sink into the hands of the lowest of mankind, and finally cease to be filled at all. Your argument would suit the opponents of capital punishment, who, upon the same reasoning might say, that no humane man should be a judge because he may be required to sentence a criminal to death, and then between you, the wheels of government and society would be brought to a very effectual stand.

But your argument may be followed to still another conclusion. The Constitution of the United States has solemnly provided that fugitives from services shall be given up. Do you mean to say that that was a "dirty" stipulation, into which we entered with the people of the Slave-holding States, or do you only mean to say that it is a "dirty and menial office" to perform any service under a *law* which undertakes to execute that clause of the Constitution? If the latter is your meaning, then *no* law can be enacted under which a Marshal, a Magistrate or a Juryman could act, without performing a "dirty and menial office," unfit for a "gentleman." If it is a "dirty" employment to adjudicate or make an arrest under the present law, it must be equally "dirty" to adjudicate or arrest under any law. Whether the extradition is to be the result of the judgment of one man or of twelve men, it is still, upon your principles, only "the commencement of a life of suffering," and all who have any part to perform in it, are engaged in a transaction, the "comparative honor" of which is inferior to the act of strangulation. You hold out a poor prospect for the amelioration of the present statute: and if many of your Whig cotemporaries intend to teach the same doctrines, I am afraid that that political body will exert but small influence for its modification.

Some of the worst enemies of our institutions, and some of the fairest critics of the state of society in this country, have united in the observation that they are unfavorable to the growth of manly and independent character. A sweeping intolerant public opinion, it is said bears down all individual freedom of thought and no man is permitted to form and act upon his own ideas of duty. What is right, is to be decided by the public voice, not by the still small voice with which a man communes within the recesses of his own judgment; and he who does not exhibit a disposition to shape his actions and sentiments to meet the popular and imperious demand of the moment, is scourged by an unbridled press into submission to the judgment and conscience of the multitude. I will not say that this charge is, in general, true. But when we see a magistrate in this Commonwealth of Massachusetts, derided, slandered in every form, burnt in effigy, and held up to popular hatred, for the simple discharge of a function which he could not have avoided, without an unmanly desertion of a duty to the community and to the fugitive who was sought to be taken, it is time for us to inquire whether some part of the accusation is not just. I say that Judge LORING, being a Commissioner, was *bound*, by every consideration of duty to the public and to BURNS, to give his talents, experience and legal knowledge to the fair trial of his case; and every man who seeks to injure him for doing it, is engaged in a contest against truth and duty, from which, be he who he may, he will come off worsted.

If you will place this letter in your columns, you will do an act of justice to one whom you have unofficially assailed. If you do not, I shall

Very obedient servant,

GEORGE T. CURTIS.

The Boston Riots—A Southern Opinion.

From the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph.

We have come to the conclusion slowly and reluctantly, but it is no longer to be evaded, that this steady hostility to the South, manifested in New-England—these frequent mobs, and these repeated insults—are due not to the excited passions of the rabble of free negroes and worthless whites which hang about large towns, but to the men who form and govern the public sentiment—to the men of high station and polished learning—to the *literary persons*, who affect to reproduce the classic elegance of the ancient Athenians.

This is particularly true of Boston; and if the Fugitive Slave Law is ever enforced there to any practical end, it will be done at the point of the bayonet. This is not the first time that the course of justice has been obstructed by a Boston mob, nor will it be the last. Had the U. S. Marshal taken a prompt and bloody vengeance for the murder of his officer, the ultimate consequences would have been valuable. Some such lesson *Modern Athenians* need. When a great riot has been achieved—when blood has been spilled freely—above all, when a *little property has been destroyed*—these demonstrations will cease. The sight of their fellow-citizens, mowed down by artillery, would somewhat tame these foul-mouthed knaves; the spectacle of a block of buildings destroyed would effect their mercenary souls more deeply, and end these tumults altogether.

But it seems that the Riot had the effect of terrifying THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PHILLIPS, into some respect for the value of law and order. The assassination of BATCHELDER, who was an Irishman, excited the indignation of his countrymen, and these reverend traitors began to tremble for their heads, and for what is scarcely less dear to these chaffering peddlers, their chattels and household goods. After stirring up sedition, they went with white lips and shaking knees to beg protection from the authorities! They, the lawless, demanding protection from the law! They the exciters to murder and riot, crying to the police for aid! Where was their higher law then? Where the fiery courage they boasted about at their Abolition meetings? All gone at the first approach of danger, and nothing left but tremulous fear, and timid supplication! Had they met with stern refusal, and *had the Irish made a bonfire of their houses, first hanging these yelping curs to the highest beam, it had been but retributive justice*, for laws violated, churches burned and citizens murdered, in consequence of their rabid fanaticism. These riots will never end until an example is made, *and if some of these canting Preachers were strung up by their own white neck-cloths, we should hear less profanity from the Pulpit, and less tumult in the streets.* BONAPARTE had a good method for taming such characters—*Grape shot first, and blank cartridge afterwards.* If it were once tried upon these *Boston swine*, they would not call for a repetition of the experiment.

Death of Dr. Louis Cavalli.

From the Detroit Enquirer, June 5.

Died, very suddenly in Detroit, on the 3d inst., of disease of he heart, Dr. LOUIS CAVALLI.

The deceased was a native of Milan, Italy, where he was born May 29, 1787. He received his education at Heidelberg, Goettengen and Marbourg, having been removed from Italy to Germany at an early age. Owing to the political relations of his uncle, who had been for some time settled in Hesse, he became acquainted with NAPOLEON as early as 1800, and it seems that the vivacity and intelligence of the youth attracted the attention of the Emperor, by whom he was sent on business first to the King of Bavaria, then to the Grand Duke of Hesse, and then to the King of Wurtemburg; after this he was sent to Vienna, and then in 1806-7 to Berlin, on business of a public nature. In 1812 he proceeded with the grand army as far as Wilna, at the commencement of the Russian campaign, whence he returned to Paris. He was present at the battle of Dresden in 1813, returned to France in 1814, and was present at Fontainbleau and witnessed the abdication of NAPOLEON at that place. In 1815, when NAPOLEON was at Elba, he visited him there and returned to France with him. He was at Paris at the time of the battle of Waterloo, and on the second abdication of the Emperor returned to Baden, which for several years was his residence. At the commencement of the disturbance which resulted in the expulsion of CHARLES X. from the throne of France, he repaired to Paris and took an active part with the revolutionists, and with them entered the Tuilleries, and assisted in demolishing the throne of the the King, from which, with his sabre, he cut a piece of gold cloth. He then returned to Germany, and in 1831 embarked with his family at Bremen for Philadelphia, where he arrived after a passage of one hundred and twenty days. Thence he proceeded to and settled at Economy, Pa., bought a farm, tried to live by farming, sold his property in 1834 and came to Michigan, bought a farm in Hamtramck, now Grasse Point, resolved again to live by farming, but that attempt was vain. He sold his Hamtramck farm and removed to Detroit in 1843, where he has since resided.

The deceased leaves two sons and one daughter, the latter being the wife of a highly respectable military gentleman in Paris. He also leaves an esteemed niece, whom he has raised from infancy, whose father was an artillery officer under NAPOLEON in the Russian campaign. The family were originally of Spanish descent, bearing the name of CAVALOS, and migrated to Italy during the reign of CHARLES V. The deceased possessed many attractive qualities, was well educated, and had a peculiar taste for history and the natural sciences, to which he devoted much of his time, and which seemed to be the principal solace of his seeming exile, of his poverty and old age. Few men have had wider experience of public men and public transactions than Dr. CAVALLI. No one residing in this country, perhaps, enjoyed such fine opportunities of observation in the midst of the great events which agitated Europe during his manhood; and certainly no one cherished in his heart a more constant and real devotion to the memory of the great men whom he long served. Indeed, this sentiment with him, as with thousands of others familiar in any way with the acts and qualities of NAPOLEON, arose to a species of idolatry. But like the star which he worshipped, he has now passed away. Dr. C. was of courteous manners, polite and obliging to all, and seemed to bring with him down to the present time the tastes and personal habits of the past age. He was emphatically a gentleman of the old school; exact and punctilious in business, and, though poor, honest, and never forgetting he was born and bred a gentleman.

We beg to add that the Doctor leaves behind him, as constituting the principal part of his gains for the last twenty years, a cabinet of minerals, Napoleonic relics, and various other curiosities, all most tastefully collected and arranged, and well deserving the attention not only of the curious, but of the studious and learned.

Incident in the Early History of Dutchess County.

A friend in Pawling has kindly favored us with an account of the following incident in the early history of this county, which will be read with interest:

About ninety years ago, or in the year 1794, in the reign of GEORGE III., there lived in the town of Pawling a boy, or young man, by the name of NICHOLAS BROCK, who was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. The father of NICHOLAS died when he was very young, and he was left all but an outcast, to wander with his mother about the neighborhood, to get employment among those who would take them in. As a consequence, NICK, as he was called, grew up as he could, and had his own way. In an evil hour, when he was about 18 years old, some one let him have, or gave him, a counterfeit dollar, he knowing it to be such. He soon passed it, it was said, to a rum-seller, at some public doings, where he was in attendance. He was arrested for the crime, and sent to the jail at Poughkeepsie for trial. Poor NICK had no counsel, and no friends, when the trial came on, but the Judge wished to favor him, and so put the question to him in this manner, saying: "You did not know the money was counterfeit, did you?" intending to give him the benefit of his answer. He had been told he would have to be hung, but still was so much averse to telling a lie, that he would not do it, even in such circumstances. Therefore he answered the Judge promptly, and said: "I did know it was counterfeit." His conviction followed, of course; and such was the rigor of tha law at the time, that he was sentenced to be executed for the crime, and his body delivered over to the surgeons for dissection, all of which things took place in due time.

About twenty-five or thirty years ago, the narrator of these facts was passing through the northern part of this county and stopped at a tavern. The landlord and some others were talking on the subject of the law allowing doctors to take the bodies of executed criminals for dissection, and while this was going on, the landlord pointed to a house a little way off, and said a doctor lived there who had hanging in his office the skeleton of a man who was hung a great while ago, at Poughkeepsie. The narrator being somewhat familiar with the history of the county, inquired who it was, when the landlord said it was NICK BROCK; he was surprised to hear the name thus of one from his own neighborhood, where he had heard old men say they saw NICK hang. It seemed strange to him that the authors of such laws could rest their bones in quiet, even in Westminster Abbey, while those of poor NICK had been doomed to bleach in a doctor's office for ninety years for the benefit of science, and because he would not tell a lie even to save his life from the gallows.

The case of NICK, hung for one dollar, was a singular one, and those bones are probably still hanging somewhere in the county, perhaps in the office of some one who knows nothing about to whom

The Truth of History.

From the Dayton Gazette.

THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAW—ITS ORIGIN—THE CASE OF JOHN FRIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS: An article has recently gone the round of the newspapers stating that, during the Administration of the elder ADAMS, a person was capitally convicted and ordered for execution under the Alien and Sedition Law of Congress, in year 1798, at Philadelphia. As there are very few men now living who personally knew anything of the case, and as I was an eye-witness at the time, I propose putting the public mind right on the subject. No one could suffer capitally under the Alien and Sedition law; its penalties were fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court—the Jury first finding the facts.

It was the misfortune of the Administration of the elder ADAMS to fall on the most turbulent and factious times. The French Revolution was raging with all its horrors—the sovereignty, existence and worship of God was publicly denounced by its rulers. It was solemnly decreed by the Directory that death was an eternal sleep—that there was no future existence. Every person of note suspected of favoring religion, law, or order, was put to death or had to fly the country. The United States afforded an asylum to thousands of those persecuted people. But there was another class who were sent—a set of political incendiaries, who labored incessantly to draw the Government and people into the war on the side of France. Democratic societies, as they were called, were established all over the Union. The French Minister, of his own mere act and will, commissioned privateers in various ports of the Union, to prey upon the commerce of England and the neutral powers; the press favorable to the cause of France teemed with abuse of the Government and the leading men of the country who upheld its measures. WASHINGTON, ADAMS, and others were denounced as hoary-headed enemies to the cause of freedom, and the retirement of WASHINGTON from the Presidency was hailed as a jubilee. A leading journal of the faction in Philadelphia called on the people for thanksgiving on his going out of power, that his name should no longer give currency to bad government and pernicious errors. Faction reigned rampant, and the country was in the greatest danger of being dragged from its neutral position. It was under these circumstances that the Alien and Sedition law was enacted. It turned out to be an unwise measure, and that, together with the direct tax, unquestionably led to the overthrow of the ADAMS Administration.

The direct tax occasioned a forcible opposition to the law in the counties of Northampton and Berks, Pennsylvania. The leader was a certain JOHN FRIES, an auctioneer. The military was called out, the insurrection put down, and the leader apprehended. I commanded a company of the State troops at the time, ready to march, but not ordered. The appearance of some mounted dragoons in the affected district, frightened the people into submission, and they dispersed to their farms and homes. FRIES was brought to Philadelphia, tried for high treason, condemned and ordered to be hanged. At that time, the influence of the Friends or Quakers in the city was so great, that an execution was almost an impossibility. Although the President had asserted that FRIES should find no mercy at his hand, and although his Cabinet was unanimous against the exercise of mercy in the case, he did finally grant a pardon, as was alleged at the earnest entreaties of his friends. FRIES was so undeserving and insensible to the mercy extended to him, that he was seen drunk in a low tavern in the Northern Liberties, on the day in which he was delivered from prison. JOHN JOHNSTON.

NEAR DAYTON, May 22, 1854.

Freaks of an Elephant.

From the Providence Journal.

The large elephant attached to the Broadway menagerie got loose from his keeper on the way from Pawtucket to Fall River, early yesterday morning. Before starting, his keeper made him lift the hinder part of a wagon, loaded with 3,500 pounds, for the purpose of getting it into line. It is supposed that this, although not unusual, might have suggested to him the mode of attack which he adopted afterwards. When about seven miles from Pawtucket, he got free from the control of his keeper, and meeting a horse and wagon, belonging to Mr. STAFFORD SHORT, he thrust his tusk into the horse, and lifted horse, wagon and rider into the air. He mangled the horse terribly and carried him about fifty feet, and threw the dead body into a pond. The wagon was broken to pieces, and Mr. SHORT considerably hurt. The elephant broke one of his enormous tusks in this encounter. A mile further the elephant, now grown more furious, attacked in the same manner a horse and wagon, with Mr. THOMAS W. PACK and his son. He broke the wagon and wounded the horse, which ran away. Mr. PACK was pretty badly hurt in the hip.

While the keepers were engaged in securing the smaller elephant, who had not, however, manifested en any signs or insubordination, the larger one got off from them, and went on through Burneyville, when Mr. MASON BARNEY and another man mounted their horses and kept on his track as near to him as was prudent, giving warning of the danger to the passengers whom they met on the way. The elephant would occasionally turn to look at them, but did not attempt to molest them.

The next man in the path was Mr. PEARCE, who was riding with his little son in a one-horse wagon. He was coming towards the elephant, and being warned by Mr. BARNEY, turned round and put his horse to his speed, but the elephant overtook him, and seizing the wagon, threw it into the air, dashing it to pieces, and breaking the collar bone and arm of Mr. PEARCE. The horse, disengaged from the wagon, escaped with the fore-wheels, and the elephant gave chase for eight miles, but did not catch him. The elephant came back from his unsuccessful pursuit, and took up his march again on the main road, where he next encountered Mr. JABEZ EUDY, with a horse and wagon. He threw up the whole establishment in the same way as before, smashed the wagon, killed the horse and wounded Mr. EDDY. He threw the horse twenty feet over a fence into the adjoining lot, then broke down the fence, went over and picked up the dead horse and deposited him in the road, where he had first met him.

He killed one other horse, and pursued another, who fled to a barn. The elephant followed, but at the door was met by a fierce bull dog, which hit his leg and drove him off.

Once on the route, the keeper being ahead of him, saw him plunge over a wall and make for a house. The keeper got into the house first, hurried the frightened people within to the upper story, and providing himself with an axe, succeeded in driving off tha furious beast.

The elephant finally exhausted his strength, and laid himself down in the bushes, about two miles from SLADE'S Ferry. Here he was secured with chains and carried over the ferry to Fall River. A part of the time he ran at the rate of a mile in three minutes.

Death by the Rope.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

The trial of the negro boy NED, belonging to Mr. HENRY DUBUC, of the parish of Jefferson, who stood charged with having committed a rape, on the 17th ult., on the person of ELIZABETH SCHLINDWEIN, aged about eighteen, came off yesterday in the town of Gretna, before Judge GUY DERUZ, and a Jury of ten slaveholders, as specially provided for by law. The Court-room was intensely crowded by the population of the town, and a great interest seemed to be manifested in the result of the trial. The prosecution was conducted by CHAS. D. DERUZ, the young but able District-Attorney of the parish, and Messrs. HENRY DUBUC and EDWARD BERNUDEZ appeared for the defence. The examination of the witnesses elicited the facts, as previously stated in the city papers at the time of the occurrence. The following will give our readers an idea of the testimony: On the morning of the 17th day of May, ELIZABETH Schlindwein, in company with her mother and three of her friends, went on the rear of Mr. Polycarp Fortier's plantation to gather blackberries. As they passed near Mr. Fortier's mill they saw two negroes lying on the ground, who both sprang up and looked at them as they passed. About half an hour afterwards, when they had reached the woods, they were met by the negro boy, whom they recognised as the prisoner, and also as being one of the two whom they had seen at the mill. He approached Elizabeth and said a few words to her in English, which she could not understand, and immediately afterwards drew a knife, and, in presence of the four terrified women, perpetrated the outrage. One of the persons present at the time was unwell yesterday and consequently unable to attend the trial but the testimony of four intelligent witnesses corroborated in every respect the relation of the above facts. In the cross-examination it was shown that on the day succeeding the occurrence, ELIZABETH SCHLINDWEIN, together with her friend, repaired to Mr. FORTIER'S plantation, and after a long and careful examination of all the negroes, could not succeed in identifying a single one present as the perpetrator of the crime. The second day they paid another visit to the plantation, and being admitted separately into a large room where twenty-six negroes were assembled, recognised each a different one, until the last witness, a sprightly little girl of twelve or thirteen, positively identified NED as the boy whom she had seen in the woods. It was not until then that the ends were fully satisfied in their own minds as to the identity of the prisoner. The difficulty that the witnesses had met with in recognising the offender for a while created a strong impression on the minds of the jury, in favor of the accused, but it was soon removed by the testimony of a negro of Mr. FORTIER, who said that he saw the boy NED

Tourists in Turkey.

From the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, May 15, 1854.

To the habitual resident there is some amusement in watching the stream of visitors of all nations, thongh principally of our own country. There is something phantasmagorial in the manner in which they appear, flicker before the eyes, and then vanish in the void. All come with the same views, do the same things, and disappear, leaving no trace of their existence except in the coffers of their host. The stream is less steady now, and though it may not dry up, it will no donht trickle more slowly as curiosity becomes sated and roads unsafe. Next to Englishmen the Americans have been the most numerous, and we have had them of all sorts. There have been philosophers of the Boston school, who have passed through several shades of communism, and New-York fashionables, who might be taken for Frenchmen till they open their months, and who have much to say about the Tuileries and the Imperial halls to which they are in the habit of resorting. Visitors to Shumla are as numerous as ever, though now they go confessedly as spectators, and would excite a smile by hinting their hopes of a place on OMAR PASHA'S staff. What they can expect to see at present, it is difficult to say. A wretched Bulgarian town, with dirty dens for its fairest residences, the streets choked with dunghills so pestilential that in Summer the place is a grave to all who are not acclimatized, with food bad and dear, with excursions in the environs dangerous, the day long, hot, and waarisome, and the night made restless by swarms of vermin, —such is Shumla in the month of May.

DISCOVERY OF ISLANDS.—Capt. McDONALD,

of the ship *Samarang*, recently arrived at Sidney, reports having discovered in lat. 53° S., long. 73° 31' E., an island some twelve or eighteen miles in circumference, and rising from the sea to a visible height of fifteen hundred feet—the upper part being enveloped in clouds. In the vicinity of this island was a smaller one, about half a mile in diameter. Some fifty miles to the westward of this group, Capt. McDONALD also passed an island about four miles in circumference, with a conspicuous rock rising high from the water at the distance of a mile from the land. None of these islands were represented on the chart. The weather was very rough at the time the ship passed them, so that it was impossible to land, or even to lay by them until more favorable weather.

Capt. McDONALD claims, through the columns of the Sidney *Herald*, the honor of being the first discoverer of these islands. This claim, however, is disputed by Captain JOHN J. HEARD, master of the Boston bark *Oriental*, who, in a card published in the Melbourne *Argus*, establishes conclusively, as it appears, his title to the credit of the original discovery. He states that on the 25th of November last he saw in lat. 53° 19' S. long. 74° 15' what appeared to be a large island, apparently some twenty-five miles in length. From the western end there rose a succession of hills, the highest of which was about five thousand feet above the level of the sea. These hills gradnally sloped to the water's edge on the eastern side, and terminated in a long reef. Capt. HEARD thinks there can be but little doubt as to identity of this island with those subsequently discovered by Capt. McDONALD. At the distance at which his ship passed (twenty miles) a number of islands lying together would be very likely to appear like one large island; and if, as is most probable, the land was the same, then his discovery would claim the priority by nearly two months' date.

The following notice of the discovery of Captain HEARD was published in the *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 24th, or about two weeks before Capt. McDONALD saw the islands:

"Capt. JOHN J. HEARD of the bark *Oriental*, from Boston to this place, reports having seen in lat. 53° 19' S. long. 74° 19' E., an island not on the chart, 90 miles to the northward, covered with snow. He judged it to be 25 miles from east to west."—*Boston Journal.*

THE FISHING SEASON.—About twenty-five

sail of vessels are fitting out at this port for their first trip to the Bay of St. Lawrence, and one or two have already sailed. They proceed again on a voyage of uncertainty, as they have for the last two years—uncertain as to where they are to fish, and from what grounds they are to be driven. The British Government, we believe, have withdrawn their armed vessels, but the Colonial Government of Nova Scotia has made new restrictions and laws respecting vessels which may visit their coasts. These restrictions, however, are of such a nature that they will find it hard work to carry them out; and if they undertake to enforce them strictly according to the letter they will be productive of more trouble than heretofore. It is the vicinity of the coast of New-Brunswick that the first vessels are in the habit of frequenting, and to suppose that they will suffer spies to be placed and kept on board their vessels every time they happen to pass within the three miles limits to get wood and water, is something which no Yankee will think of. An attempt to do so by the New-Brunswickers cannot fail of producing trouble, and we shall await with interest the arrival of our vessels in those waters.

[Gloucester Telegraph.

LARGE THEFTS BY CLERKS.—The Utica

Observer of the 10th inst. says:

"Yesterday afternoon, two young clerks, whose depredations upon the goods of their employers have been for some time suspected, were arrested by officer BARBER. The name of the first is F. A. CORBIN, a clerk in the store of M. & F. GAFFNEY, in whose employ he has been for about six weeks past. He was formerly engaged in the dry goods store of ARNOLD WOODWARD, Syracuse. C. was arrested while on his way to the Bread-street House for dinner, with twenty-seven yards of valuable silk secreted under his coat. On searching his baggage, a large quantity of goods, stolen from Mr. WOODWARD, was discovered, as well as some articles belonging to the Messrs. GAFFNEY. He pleaded guilty and was committed to answer. The parents of CORBIN are now on the premises of Edson, Onondaga County. His father is a merchant. The son is but 16 years of age. The name of the other young man is GEORGE HALL, a clerk lately employed in the store of MARSHALL & WILCOX, in the Bristol Block. He was until recently engaged in the New-York store in this city, and from

[illegible] persistent a large quantity of goods, which he [illegible] HALL left for Rochester, to [illegible] party, of which a brother of the [illegible] Rochester, was a member. [illegible] the searching warrant, evidences from the [illegible] Rochester were found. The [illegible] grand larceny, and was committed. [illegible] the [illegible] Penitentiary. [illegible] vicinity of Cattaraugus, Madison County. It is supposed that HALL and CORBIN were [illegible] in the [illegible] guilty transactions. The latter is supposed to [illegible] participators in his depredations in Syracuse. It is suspected that others in Utica are connected with them. One fact more important than any other in the case. Certain bank bills were found in the possession of CORBIN. He is evidently a hard case for one so young."

Court of Appeals.

The following are the first *thirty* causes on the June calendar of the Court:

1. Hill against Board of Liv. Co.
2. Lester against Jewett.
3. Morse against Gould.
4. Whitney against the Mayor of New-York.
5. Reynolds against Reynolds.
6. Reynolds against Reynolds.
7. Rathbone against Benning.
8. Atkinson against Bank of Monroe.
9. Marshall against Pettit.
10. Lorrillard against Town of Monroe.
11. Craig against Wells.
12. Mayor of New-York against Price.
13. Coulgan against Newland.
14. Ditz against Van Schaack.
15. Kelly against The Mayor of New-York.
16. Culver against Tenis.
17. Benedict against Sumner.
18. Jones against Olmsted.
19. Fay against Kinney.
20. Westerpyk against Gregg.
21. Crafts against Ives.
22. Bush against Prosser.
23. Evarts against Palmer.
24. Van Alstine against Erwin.
25. Kingsley against Cleaver.
26. Lyon against Power.
27. Ayrault against Elsner.
28. Miller against Church.
29. Chautauque Co. Bank against Risley.
30. Palmer against Fort Plain, &c., Plank R. Co.

The whole number of causes on the calendar is 297.

THE TRIAL OF FYLER.—In the Circuit Court now in session at the Court-House in this city, the trial of ALFRED FYLER, for the murder of his wife, in this County, last Winter, was called this morning. For the trial Attorney (G. A. AUBERTUS, Esq.) read the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Santa Anna and the Treaty.

We have already, some ten days ago, intimated to our readers the doubts which reasonably existed against SANTA ANNA's ratification of the Gadsden Treaty as amended by the Senate. As the Mexican Dictator is so utterly devoid of that principle which should regulate private conduct between men, it was only on the ground of interest that he would be inclined to accept the terms offered by the United States. If he has no interest to accept the treaty, he would reject it, although every principle of honor could be urged in favor of those who have advanced him millions on the faith and pledge of reimbursement from the proceeds of this negotiation. We were inclined to think, and still find no reason to change our opinion, that SANTA ANNA had borrowed nearly ten millions of dollars on the security of this treaty, and now would reject it so as in reality to repudiate this indebtedness. In other words, the acceptance of the treaty would not place him in funds which, at this time, are so much needed for his Government. A suggestion was made that he would indignantly spurn the offer now made by the United States. From the last advices he has not done this, but has returned the treaty with an amendment, which is in effect accomplishing the same purpose. As the session of Congress is now drawing to a close, the returning of the treaty for any amendment whatever is equivalent to its failure, and this SANTA ANNA well knew. His want of funds is equally well known here and in Mexico. Therefore he has taken only a diplomatic mode of expressing his dissent to the offer made by the United States. All the benefits to be derived from this negotiation he has already obtained, by his ability to borrow on the faith of its ratification. Now he can obtain nothing more by signing this document. It is therefore a sucked orange to him, and he very politely returns the skin of the fruit to the diplomatists in Washington. Most unhappy is that unlucky man if he be a money lender, who puts his faith in Princes, or in those who wish to be Emperors. Such is one of the modern readings of SHAKESPEARE.

Change in the British Ministry.

The English are remarkably *slow*, it must be confessed. From what is called time immemorial, (which includes a range of recollection tantamount to that of the "oldest inhabitant," so often named and so perpetually invisible,) it has been the practice to unite two very different executive functions in one minister. The nobleman, or gentleman, who acts as Colonial Secretary, is *ex officio* Minister of War. What necessary relation the Colonies and War may maintain cannot be very apparent since 1783, when our own broad country, up to that time claimed as part of the "British Colonies," was tardily admitted to have achieved nationality and independence. Throughout the whole of the war, from 1793 to 1815, (with occasional episodes in India, China and Syria, since the latter date,) the Colonial Secretary has also been the British Minister of War.

Granting that one man had sufficient grasp of intellect, and sufficient rude health to boot, thus to play the part of what GEORGE COLMAN called "two single gentlemen rolled into one," it is surprising what limited means have been afforded him of being commonly useful, when war is going on. Too many cooks spoil the *potage*, and too many "heads of departments" almost make a nullity of the War Minister's situation. Is it necessary to send out an armed force anywhere? In every country except England, the order would be acted upon soon as issued. In England, the head of one department will not allow any one to interefere with him as to the artillery and ammunition. Another "head" gets angry if a suggestion is made as to the medical branch of the expedition. A third will argue, by the hour, against any interference with his undoubted right to provide for victualing the troops. A fourth will be restive about their clothing, of which *he* is judge. Then, at the Horse Guards, there may be, and often are, demurs after all the rest have been settled with; and this may account for the fact, so well known and so loudly complained of, that the recent equipment and embarkation of the British troops for Turkey was a month later than the French had required for double the number.

At last John Bull is to have an actual, distinct, and sufficiently powerful Minister of War. Further particulars were promised after the reassembling of Parliament, adjourned during the Whitsun-week. But the Duke of NEWCASTLE—a very nice young man, born in 1811—who is Colonial Secretary, is said to be very indignant at the idea of having the War Department removed from his supervision. There is not a word of reducing his salary of £5,000. He refuses to be comforted, however. When he was Lord LINCOLN, he made a good sort of lay-figure Treasury Lord. (The chief duties of the office are to sit at a long green table, read the newspapers, laugh at *Punch*, break the heart of the day by a luncheon, sign a few papers, and carefully pocket £1,900 a year for these onerous labors.) As Commissioner of Woods and Forests, he had to do much the same, for the higher salary of £2,000 a year. At last, he became Irish Secretary, (with £5,500 a year and a residence,)—and having held these appointments, has qualified him, it seems, to be Colonial Secretary.

That, it would appear, is all that he can be in future. The *Times* says that he shall not be War Minister, and that, if offended, he may quit office. What, give up £5,000 a year, with place and patronage!—he will think twice before he does that.

Meanwhile, reports are already afloat as to his successor, *should* a vacancy occur in the Colonial Office. Public opinion indicates Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, now over the Woods and Forests, as the future Colonial Secretary. He has actually devoted his life, (with the exception of that portion of it dedicated to smoking Latikea tobacco, and editing the works of Hobbes of Malmsbury,) to the subject of the Colonies, and ought to have had this office in December, 1852. But NEWCASTLE was—*a Duke*; so rank gained the prime over merit.

PALMERSTON, who has held office under nearly every Minister since 1809, and commenced by holding the office of Secretary at War, (the occupant of which has no more power in his own department than his youngest clerk,) which he held until 1828, has thus had nearly twenty years' experience in the department. The *Times* proposes him as "the most dexterless man" to be Minister of War. But whether ABERDEEN will think such an appointment pleasant to *his* friend the Czar, remains to be seen. For our part—five to one on PALMERSTON.

There would be a necessary vacancy in the Secretaryship of the Home Department, (salary, £5,000 a year,) were PALMERSTON made War-Minister. Who shall fill it? Two are named, namely, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT. The first is a Cabinet Minister, without salary, (as the Marquis of LANSDOWNE is;) the second is the present Secretary at War, with a salary of £2,480, and is also in the Cabinet. Both are men of rank; Lord JOHN is brother of a Duke, (to which, perhaps, he owes his station as a politician,) and Mr. HERBERT is brother and heir presumptive to an Earl.

Mr. HERBERT, who will one day be Earl of PEMBROKE, is one of the wealthiest Commoners of England; and to him, therefore, the difference of salary is a bagatelle. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has always been a poor man, until 1852, when (having lost the Premiership) he was nobly placed "above want" by the gift of £100,000 from his brother, the Duke of BEDFORD. Still, £5,000 a year would be a welcome addition to his income.

Therefore, we predict that PALMERSTON will be War Minister, MOLESWORTH Colonial Secretary, (if they can jockey NEWCASTLE into resignation;) and RUSSELL, who must see that Parliament will *not* create a Public Instruction Minister to provide for him, will probably slip into the Home Office. How long these, or any Ministerial arrangements, will continue, is a bird of quite another color.

The Position and Power of Prussia.

The Cabinet of Berlin is hesitating between an alliance with the Western Powers, in their defence of Turkey, and that strong fidelity to the Czar which his friendship and the strength of his influence at Potsdam would seem to justify. Personally, FREDERICK WILLIAM is attached, body and soul, to NICHOLAS; the Prussian people, on the other hand, are hostile to Muscovite ascendancy; and, although the Prussian troops fraternized with those of Russia at the camp and during the grand review of Kalish, and were gorged with cajoleries and brandy by the Czar,—any one who is familiar with the spirit of the Prussian private soldier, whose opinions must not be confounded with those of his officers, may feel assured that the Prussian army would rather fight the Russians than mingle with them—composed, as the former is, of elements which have no sympathy for the Czar.

The Prussian is brave, and in the defence of his own soil would sacrifice the last farthing; but where commercial interests and freedom are menaced, although phlegmatic by nature, he grows angry; when angered, he drinks; drinking, he talks, discusses, gets excited, and at last rebels.

Prussian commerce consists principally in the exchange of commodities, which its geographical position on the Baltic Sea greatly facilitates. On the Russian side her trade is nothing; for there the frontiers are hermetrically sealed by the Russian system of prohibition, and fear of the Liberalist propaganda. Formerly, Prussia drew large profits from the exportation of common cloth to China, by the intermediary channels of Russian trade; but now that the same article is furnished in large quantities by the Polish Provinces, its importation has been prohibited. From this, it is evident that if the ports of Prussia on the Baltic were blockaded, and her maritime cities at the mercy of a hostile Power, her commerce would be totally destroyed, and with it the prosperity of her people. As Prussia possesses no naval force, and her commercial marine is insignificant,—and as everything with her depends on the direction of the Baltic upon the approach of English and Swedish shipping, her ports may be regarded as fortresses on land, rather than defences against aggression from the sea. Access to her harbors is always easy for gun-boats and small armed vessels; hence, Prussia could not prevent the destruction of her maritime cities, and cannot be considered, in that point of view at least, as the natural ally of Russia.

The Prussian detests despotism, and has strong aspirations for liberty. This was distinctly shown in the Revolution of Berlin, and that such is the feeling generally abroad, among her people, is proven by the composition of the second elective Chamber, and the fact that, although the Upper Chamber is composed of born Peers, Dukes, Counts and Barons, and sustains the throne, King FREDERICK WILLIAM has been compelled to yield large concessions to the popular demands. It is true that by the advice of the Emperor NICHOLAS, these concessions were greatly modified, at a later period, yet Prussia still remains constitutional. Should she throw herself into the arms of Russia, and with her be victorious, her monarch, backed by the Czar, will break every restraint and become a despot.

Prussia numbers 14,000,000 of inhabitants, of whom 6,000,000 belong to the Polish race, and are scattered through Eastern and Western Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Posen, and Silesia. This race is intensely hostile to the Russian system and the person of the Czar. One million and a half are Pomeranians, who have not forgot ten that they are rather Swedes than Prussians; two millions more are Saxons, who, although they are Germans like the Prussians proper, still regret their separation from the rest of Saxony, and are impatient under the increased taxes and the fiscal system of their new rulers. In the West, we find the Rhenish Provinces, containing a population of two millions, and separated from the other portion of the Kingdom by Hanover and Brunswick, through which, however, Prussia has a military road. One-half the inhabitants of these Provinces are French, and the other half Germans, but not Prussians. They are lively, liberal, and ready to shake off the yoke of Prussia on the first favorable opportunity. There are, then, but 3,000,000 of Brandenburgers, or real Prussians; and it is in the midst of them that his Majesty the King sits, surrounded by his good children of Berlin, who are prepared to rebel against him at any moment, especially should their commerce be placed in danger, or their money be demanded by the King to aid his well-beloved brother-in-law, the Emperor NICHOLAS. As to religion, the inhabitants may be thus divided: 200,000 are Jews; 5,000,000 Catholics, and the remainder Protestants. Religious tolerance would be complete, and no discord would have to be feared, were it not for Roman Jesuitism, and the bigoted Pietism, which is the Jesuitic phase of Protestantism. The King is at the head of the latter; but, considering the Roman Jesuitism as the support of his throne, he not only tolerates it, but pardons many of its extravagances. The Catholic Bishops, spurred on by the Papacy, are sometimes recalcitrant, but they are then punished by banishment and the temporary confiscation of their revenues, after which everything is amicably settled.

The Catholic population is chiefly Polish or in the Rhine Provinces.

The finances of Prussia are based upon the land tax, but consist mainly of the customs revenues, the excise and the impost levied upon all produce, etc., entering the cities and towns, and the tax on butchers' meat and brandy, which is much too heavy for popular content. Should war break out and the seaports be subjected to blockade, the customs would produce nothing, the excise would become a nullity by the dislocation of the regulating fiscal machine; the army could not be sufficiently sustained by the land tax alone, and the Prussian Treasury must soon be completely exhausted.

This army, which is so important a consideration, numbers 180,000 men on the *peace* footing—too great a relative proportion of the inhabitants—and not only injures agriculture and manufactures, but absorbs three-fourths of the country's finances, and is a source of continual embarrassment. The army contains several regiments composed especially of Rhinelanders, and is well kept, well armed, and thoroughly disciplined. In time of war it can be increased to 500,000 men with the greatest facility, and in a very short space of time, by calling out the LANDWEHR or National Mobile Guard. This Guard is also well equipped and excreised, and is classified in regiments and divisions for each province, something after the manner of our own militia. The LANDWEHR also, in one other point resembling the irregular forces of this country, is composed of the people at large, and would be very apt to grumble if called upon to take up arms in favor of Russia, should it not go so far as to send his Prussian Majesty into rural retirement.

However that may be, we have stated a few facts to show how critical is the position at this moment occupied by the House of Brandenbourg, not only in the presence of the West, but also before the eyes of its own liege subjects.

The Results of Exploring Expeditions.

Men possessed of less acquisitiveness than we, charge upon our Government a desire to reap in places where it has never sown. Grant, for the consolation of croakers, who are satisfied that our morals are going to "the Grand Opposite"—the "Spirit of Evil"—as rapidly as is possible, considering the good character of our ancestors, that it is even so. The converse of the proposition is certainly no less true—to wit: that our Government does a good deal of sowing, the proceeds of which it sends out no men to harvest. We do not stop to prove the assertion,—we utter it as a mere suggestion, that occurred as we read the preface to Mr. BARTLETT's *Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New-Mexico, &c.* Though facts of greatest interest were accumulated by the Commissioner—facts which would throw a much needed light upon Ethnology, Philology, and several departments of natural history—facts for which the Scientific world is all agape, and which it were creditable to any Government to have presented to the world,—and though they all were collected by its own officers, and under its own encouragement, the resolution offered in the Senate by Gen. HOUSTON, authorizing him to prepare and publish a full Report, was not passed. How differs this from sowing freely and reaping sparingly?—appropriating liberally for the prosecution of the work, yet, by refusing appropriations for publishing, reaping no other fruits than the Commissioner's *Personal Narrative*.

Our Government is never intentionally niggard. If it stints its appropriations, it generally is done in a sudden fit of economy or out of sheer thoughtlessness. We hope this is not to be its future policy. Large contributions to science lie already in the hands of gallant and indefatigable explorers, awaiting the orders of the power that projected the means of accumulating them. Along this line that Mr. BARTLETT lay down as the Southern Boundary, Major EMORY and his corps of observers spent unwearied months in noting with the minutest care, and philosophic accuracy, everything pertaining to the physical or natural history of the country, that their time and instructions permitted. In their possession are all the valuable maps of the survey; the astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations; collections of minerals which the geologists are crazy to lay hands on; specimens and descriptions of animals, of fishes, birds and reptiles, for which the zoölogists are impatiently waiting. We trust that no mean or sparing legislation will lock up these treasures in dusty closets of the Departments, or eke them out by such slow disbursements that private enterprise will feel the need of independently discovering and hoarding them. Astronomy promises itself an abundance of new data for its investigations, and Natural History and Geography expect ample gifts as the results of the expedition to Chili, which Lieut. GILLISS so nobly conducted. Congress will not lack dispatch, we trust, in laying their rich results before the generation that stimulated the enterprise. Sundry other expeditions of exploration, and survey are now on foot, the results of which will be rich contributions to human knowledge. Nott to the folly of keeping them entirely out of the popular reach, is the folly of postponing their publication until all the novelty of the enterprise has worn off, and the story becomes an old one before it is ever told. The policy is that of the foolish servant who wrapped his pound in a napkin and hid it, while glorious interest was offered by bidders, and the best of security. Let us have the details of all our expeditions; though when the Government declines to furnish them, we tender thanks to those, who by an undisputed right, present simply their personal narratives.

Work Worth its Wages.

When a young man is choosing his profession, it is very proper that he should attend much to the dignity that pertains to it,—to the consideration in which the world holds it. It is abundantly proper that he should study the honor of his meditated connection, as well as consider the good of his fellows. He has no right to turn his hand to employments which, in themselves, are right and proper, if there are others in which he is confidently and intelligently assured that he could be employed more serviceably to the world. Society has its claims upon us all, and our Race has still higher claims; but we hold that anterior to the claims of either are the duties we owe to ourselves,—to our little ones, if we have any,—to the wives we are all liable to have. A man's time and talents, his endowments and acquirements, are like a piece of real estate, of which, under Heaven, the fee simple is in his name. But out of it several mortgages are to be paid. The world has one, which is always a fat per-centage on the whole value. The Church has one, since it has given the estate a large part of its present worth. The Past has one, since from that the estate was inherited. The Future has one, though it generally relinquishes all title if the others are satisfied. Society has one, based on a compact which is as old as the recognition of the right of property. But the first of all human claimants is the man himself, for himself, and for those fractions of himself which now or hereafter may constitute his family. This is the doctrine and the faith of the universe. Because of the perpetual tendency to appropriate to one's self not one's dues only, but all that avarice can hoard or dishonor plutch, there is little need with the middle-aged or the old to rehearse this truth. But the young need occasionally to be reminded of it. This is the doctrine, simply: *that the laborer is worthy of his hire*. In other times it may have been different. In other conditions of society, where virtue may have been the feeble minority battling at vast odds against an overpressing majority of vice, there may have been occasions when virtue's altar demanded a victim, and good men were called on to make a sacrifice of themselves. But those times are now a long way astern. No one is called on to till land that will not sooner or later pay for its cultivation. No company of men are under any obligations to sink capital in factories that are unprofitable, or in a shipping that makes no dividends. "Public Spirit" has no right to demand of a doctor that he should continued his prescribings in a quarter that is too straightend for him, or of a preacher that he should stay to repeat truths which he has procured with much cost of wearisome study and harassing thought to a people too lazy, miserly, or indifferent to give them a comfortable support. Every man is left to shift pretty much for himself under the present dispensation, and seeing few have the mission of the prophet, very few should live so much with reference to the passing moment, as to need the prophet's ravens to bring him food in case of sickness or a rainy day. No man should commit himself to any profession or pursuit that does not promise something more than just enough to live on. If one is smitten with unconquerable love for a science or a calling in which the old folks can see no prospect but that of starving, let him run if it is honest; his Good Genius may put him through, or if not, it will bring him back to start again with a richer experience at least. And if one cannot live on what he earns, if he will listen, we think he may hear a "call" demanding of him promptly that he pull up stakes and migrate into some other field of duty. Running in debt when one is in possession of his full strength without the means in prospect of speedy payment, is contrary to nature and ought to be frowned upon by all good men. If preaching will not feed one's family, let him take hold of the plow. If doctoring is only half paid, let him dig, the moment he finds that digging pays better.

Objects of Pity.

Our pity is often moved in behalf of rich men, and particularly those who belong to the upper ten. Instead of comforts, they have only the luxuries of life—instead of personal independence, a slavish dependence on the tyrannous fashions of the day. Summer comes, and most men of moderate means can stay in the City, and enjoy the privileges which Summer much more abundantly than Winter affords. The rich must lock up their mansions and be off. The "season" opens in June or July—they must not be seen here a week to enjoy it. Fond as they are of music, crazy as they are for the opera, they must pack up and trudge at the very time that the concert and opera season opens. While they stay they cannot furnish their houses as they like. Fashion fits up their parlors to suit the taste of Mrs. Grundy, and upholsters their tea-rooms just as Miss Upton orders. They cannot walk in the most pleasant avenues, nor take their children to the Elysian fields, because it is common. They cannot go to see the Elephant or take coffee where it is made better than anywhere else in the City, because admission to the Elephant is only a shilling, and the coffee is sold so cheap that vulgar folks can afford to buy it. They cannot dress with freedom nor carry a bundle in the street, though it would be a great convenience. Their children cannot go to the best schools because they are free. They cannot hear the best preaching, because the preacher has not the D.D., and his salary is only $1,600 a year. When the poor are all taken care of, and the Southern slaves all freed, philanthropists must take their case in hand and see what can be done for the miserably rich.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. ROCKWELL appeared, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. EVERETT, and was sworn. A bill for the settlement of the claims of Texas creditors was reported by Mr. PEARCE, who did not approve of it, though it was the only one the Finance Committee could agree upon. Several sections of the bill may be found in our Congressional report. The vetoed Insane Land bill was again considered, and Mr. CLAYTON expressed his views upon it. He held that the framers of the Constitution never designed that the President should inquire into the expediency of every measure passed by Congress; and that when he used the veto power to defeat certain legislation, he violated the spirit of his authority. The design was to give the President the power to check legislation when encroaching on other branches of the Government, and not to make him a third House of Legislature. The bill to amend the Postage laws was again debated in the House, but no general action was taken.

Signs of Effeminacy—Dirty Markets.

The people of Phigalea—a country which lies off somewhere to the Eastward toward the seat of war, and the land for which Mr. MARCY so ably prescribed the kind of breeches and jackets to be worn—the people of Phigalea, we say, made much of the manly youths who eat with the largest appetite. Proud fathers and tender mothers stood behind their chairs at the feasts, and their pride and tenderness glowed doubly warm when they saw their darling tucking away more cheese-cakes, larger loaves, and ampler slices of meat than any other citizen's son. At the next feast, he, the stoutest eater, would have the place of honor, a larger loaf, and a bigger pauneh laid before him, and his mug of wine was of double capacity. He had a larger piece of bread to take away at the breaking up, to keep the ghouls and witches off at the crossings. As he walked through the streets by daylight, Phigalean ladies pointed him out to each other and their country cousins, saying, "There goes the great beef-eater—the handsomest man in town." The old men stroked their beards as he approached, saying, "Our country is safe while he is around; welcome to him of the largest stomach in the land."

Now, in our "Hail Columbia happy land," where liberty flourishes and spreads its roots like a frail house plant when it is transplanted to the rich mould of a garden bed, and under a Union which if pickled with patriotic professions sufficiently strong does not need to be saved more than once a year,—here we usually think as much of a man's mental capacities as of his digestive. And yet, a good stomach will be appreciated hereafter. They will fare hard who are reared to salads and niceties only. We want for the approaching struggles of our country and her institutions, and for the bachelor and hotel life that is coming into vogue, men who can eat bread that unwashed bakers might have kneaded, and hashes that animals unused to the cook's books might have furnished the meat for. We want men who can eat meat after seeing it in our filthy markets; who can walk through Fulton or Catherine markets even, and suffer no more qualmishness than in a flower garden; who can sit down to a stew in one of their stalls, and eat sausages at the sloppiest without dreading hydrophobia; who don't mind spiders overhead or roaches in cupboards.

We see signs of effeminacy that do the City discredit with butchers, marketmen, and men of pluck generally. The up-town swells are making a noise about our markets. And some of the better classes who constitute the people, are falling into the same weakness. They clamor for brooms and scrubbing-brushes and whitewash every Spring and Fall, for the markets. They insist that the spider-webs should be swept down from the rafters and roofs once a year, and that if the canopy above must be garnished with dead flies, they be those of only one generation. They even insist that the refuse fish and flesh be carried off at night, forgetting that they are the chief attractions which direct the evening walk of Mrs. Upton's sweet puss and lovely Newfoundland. We are in desperate need of the old Phigalean stomach, which manly organ was kept too well ballasted to be in danger of upsetting by such filth even as our markets afford. Summer is upon us, and the daily presence of sights and odors that offend eyes only capable of seeing lilies, and noses that turn from anything but roses with disgust, shows that there is something rotten in our Denmark. The sweet Aldermen, whose arms and fingers ache with much stretching for the cash that lies too deep in the bag to be quite reached; and the Councilmen, who talk too constantly to do much, are determined that whatever epidemic may be in wait for our City, shall find our streets as dirty as ever, and our markets as filthy as the lazy tenants of stalls choose to keep them. So let us school ourselves to everything nauseous, and blessed be he who can hold out the longest.

☞ We learn that the annual meeting of the British Association is to be held, this year, at Liverpool—commencing on the 21st of September, and that special pains have been taken to render it attractive and interesting. St. George's Hall—one of the finest buildings for public meetings in Europe—has been placed at the disposal of the Association. Scientific persons and others from the United States will meet a cordial welcome.

Reckless Racing by the Staten Island Steamers—the Lives of Passengers Placed in Jeopardy.

Yesterday afternoon a case of reckless racing, between two of the Staten Island steam ferry boats, was brought to the notice of Judge OSBORNE, at the Halls of Justice. It appears from the sworn affidavit of T. D. MAIGS, Esq., teller of the Bank of America, and the statement of Mr. COURTNEY SCHENCK, a merchant, that several hundred lives were placed in jeopardy on the previous morning, while on board of the steamers *Josephine* and *Wyoming*, in the immediate vicinity of Governor's Island. Mr. MAIGS alleges that the captain and pilot of the *Wyoming* carelessly and willfully raced up the Bay, to catch the *Josephine*, and finally run into said vessel, thus endangering the lives of all passengers on each steamer. The evidence of Mr. MAIGS was substantiated by Mr. SCHENCK, who was in company with him on board of the *Josephine* returning from Vanderbilt's Landing.

The Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of Capt. BRAINARD and the pilot of the *Wyoming*. It seems there has been a feeling of jealousy between the officers of these two steamers since the ferry was sold out by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT to GEORGE LAW and others. The *Wyoming* runs through the Kills to the southwest side of the Island, and lands at Pier No. 3 North River, while the *Josephine* runs in connection with the *Columbus* and another vessel, to the south part of the Island. As they come into the Bay there is always a strife between them, and it is asserted that the Pilot of the *Wyoming* is guilty of several gross outrages in attempting to gain his point by beating the competitor. The complainant deemed it his duty to take immediate action in the matter, and is deserving of great credit for his promptness in bringing the affair before the proper authorities for further proceeding. We learn that when the vessels came in collision, an alarming panic was created among the passengers of both steamers, and it was by the utmost exertion and trouble that many females were saved from jumping overboard while in their fright.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IF THIS IS YOUR FIRST SEASON IN THE enjoyment of a suburban residence, and the dread of chills and fever is the only drawback to your pleasure, procure for yourself and every member of your family, a suit of RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, and you will probably escape an attack; for they act to a charm as protectors against the dreaded foe.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

"ROW, BOATMAN, ROW."—A MOONLIGHT Excursion on the placid lake, or the silvery stream, may always be enjoyed without fear of taking cold, by wearing RAY'S Zephyr Merino Vest; the very best fabric ever devised for gently and effectually absorbing perspiration, and the most perfect shield against the injurious effects of night damps.
JAS. E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—Now is the time to throw off your heavy under-clothing and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 204 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—English five-horse power, and in good running order. Cheap for cash. Apply at the office of this paper.

How to know that WIFE was TRUE to her HUSBAND!—wear one of RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS, justly celebrated for the light, soft, elastic and durable garment, promoting health, comfort and coolness.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

MEDICATED INHALATION; or DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA:
"DR. CURTIS—*Dear Sir*: Most willingly do I add my testimony to the efficacy of your HYGEANA and CHERRY SYRUP in cases of cough and asthma. I have had a bad cough for ten years or more, and expectorated from a half pint to a pint daily, mixed with blood, and attended with constant vomiting up of my victuals, accompanied with severe asthma. During these ten years I have had the best medical advice, with medicine, which availed me but little, until I fortunately met yours, of which I cannot speak too highly. It gave me instant relief, and has constantly helped me ever since. I hope soon to be able to say I am well, to my cough is almost gone, with those distressing pains in my body which none can know but those that suffer. I will send more satisfactory particulars when I am well. I would say to all who are afflicted, by all means try it faithfully. When I first took your medicine, my Doctor said left me, as many others had done, with, I suppose, the opinion that they could do no more for me. JOHN BETBENNER, JR.
"Rose-st. near Division-st."

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 149 Chambers st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; SIDA HAVEN, No. 276 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price, $2 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.—The whiteness, richness, superb shape, and elegant smoothness of this light and beautiful fabric, justify the title so often misapplied of model hat. Flexible and elastic, its weight and pressure are scarcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first class. Especial attention is directed to the purity and beautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the nap, and the peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting it with other contemporaneous styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

COMING OUT—PIONEER NOTICE.—SINCE THE tide of business in our City runs with force, it should be "taken at the flood," or one must swim with the current. Accordingly, I have enlarged my store, No. 6 Burling-slip, by adding to it No. 4, thus gaining room for the carpenters and painters have finished their work I beg to show to my numerous patrons a complete assortment of Britannia and Plated Goods, at the lowest wholesale and retail prices. At present the store is all "at sixes and sevens," but the Ware will soon be displayed at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip by
LUCIUS HART.

"BOX AND COX" HAVE HAD THEIR DAY on the dramatic stage, and KNOX is now having his day on the stage of life. His performances are experiencing quite as remarkable a run as did his predecessors. "Box" was a hatter by trade, while KNOX is a hatter by nature. He knows exactly what a hat is, and what it ought to be, while the public at large are constantly testifying to the superiority of KNOX, by purchasing his hats, and thereby rendering him benefits. If you are down town, and wish to consult this celebrated hatter, you have only to drop in at No. 128 Fulton-st.; if up town, under the Prescott House.

$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to get clear of paying enormous Rents, and securing a healthy homestead. 500 Building Lots, 100 feet square, in the flourishing village of Lakeland, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers in a few days; each subscriber for $15 will receive a warrantee deed for 1 building lot; 12 by 20 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only wanted to close the books. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 308 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELkeepers and others, is invited to the following: The undersigned will, for a term of six weeks, (during our dull season,) execute ORDERS in the way of Nankin China, or China dining, dessert, tea and toilet sets, of which they have a beautiful assortment, at WHOLESALE PRICES, (for cash only) thus affording an opportunity to buy your goods at from 30 to 50 per cent. below usual retail prices. Call and examine.
GOULDS & ELLIOTT,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 195 Pearl-st.

THE EMPORIUM.—LADIES, GO TO JOHN GREASON'S store, No. 261 Greenwich-st., if you would be sure of obtaining everything you may desire in the line of Oil Cloths or Window Decorations. His stock is very large and extremely well selected, embracing beautiful Window Shades of every style and variety. His Paper Hangings, both of French and American manufacture, are of the latest patterns, including lace and muslin curtains, window cornices, cords, bands, tassels, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 239½ Broadway, and No. 56 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Call for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

THE WASHINGTON STAR IN NEW-YORK.—Those of our readers who like direct, reliable news from the great Federal City, will be pleased to learn that the Washington City *Star*, the first paper of Washington, and one more quoted probably than any other paper in the country, may be obtained of our City News Dealers every morning, fresh from the preceding night's press. It is the top card of the Washington pack. The Agent here is Mr. J. G. COOPER, No. 103 Nassau-st.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF THE Hon. Clark Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846, became the "patentee of the original SEWING MACHINE" invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void. The invention is public property. Printed copies of this important decision may be had gratis at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THE CLIPPER SHIP HUSSAR, 26 DAYS FROM LIVerpool, with 200 fine, splendid new patterns Medallion, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, with Rugs and Table Covers to match, for HIRAM ANDERSON'S Great Establishment, No. 99 Bowery; the first shipment to the United States since the reduction of prices in Europe. Read and reflect.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodion. These two makers are world-renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THAT HAT, A BEAUTIFUL COVERING FOR THE Head.—RAFFERTY & LEASK'S superfine Drab Beaver Hats are just the article for these hot days—they are as light, cool and airy as a straw hat. Call and get one and have your likeness inserted free of charge. Every variety of Straw and Summer hats. No. 57 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

YOUNG AMERICA.—BOYS FROM THREE YEARS of age up to manhood, will recollect that ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, will be happy at all times to see their smiling faces, and will endeavor to please them as formerly in the selection of their wearing apparel. Come early in the day, if possible.

UNIVERSAL PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, for its conceded superiority, its natural colors, jet black and mellow brown, so beautiful, leaving the hair soft and glossy; are admirably applied, or sold at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at drug and fancy stores. A reduction to the trade.

TRUSSES.—CRYSTAL PALACE ONLY PRIZE MEdal awarded to MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, for their RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Imported Silk and Cotton Elastic Ankle Socks, Knee Caps and Stockings of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—I WILL FURNISH HURD'S HAIR RESTORER to one hundred bald headed merchants in this City to use Free of charge. Please come and test it thoroughly, for it will positively produce a new growth of hair on any bald head.
W. C. HURD,
No. 291 Broadway.

SILVERWARE.—WM. GALE & SON, (IN THEIR new building,) corner of Broadway, in Broome-st., manufacturers of Silver-ware, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and those visiting the City, to their large and well-assorted stock of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

THE MAX SUTAINE HATS.—NEW STYLE, NEW shape, light as a zephyr, cool and ventilating, are the "Ne plus ultra" of elegance in design, material and manufacture. They can be obtained only at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, and at GENIN'S BAZAAR, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Ague, and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the Proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 30 Broadway; New-York, and Druggists generally.

BAREGES, BAREGES.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE assortment of rich printed, plaid, plain, and brocade barages; also printed muslins, lawns, and organdies, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices.
LEADBEATER & LEE, No. 247 Broadway.

THE MAX SUTAINE CHAMPAGNE DROPS, CONtaining the pure wine, are a novel triumph in confectionery, and the most delicate and delicious luxuries of the season, to which the attention of the ladies is especially directed. The Max Sutaine Drops are prepared and sold only at TAYLOR'S Saloon, Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS! LACE CURTAINS!!—JUST received, 300 pair rich Lace Curtains, from $5 to $30 per pair; also, 500 pair rich embroidered Swiss do., from $2 to $6 per pair. These curtains cost to import double the price we ask for them.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 247 Broadway.

BURGUNDY WINES, IN CAS

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 13, 1854—each bearing that date:

Daniel Hunt Rawlin-Overaret of Roxbury, Mass.—For improvement in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Patented in England, Dec. 16, 1853.

Wm. D. Pollock, of Elizabeth City, N. C.—For improvement in thrashers.

Joseph Harcastle and Wm. Fitzpatrick, of Troy.—For improvement in grain drills and seeders.

Tyler Howe, of Cambridgeport, Mass.—For improvement in hat bottoms.

Tyler Ambrose, of Dorchester, Mass.—For improvement in operating cut-off valves for steam engines.

David Frew, of Taunton, Mass.—For improvement in cast-iron car wheels.

Casimir Abeu, of New-Brunswick, N. J.—For improvement in spark arresters.

John M. Batchelder, of Cambridge, Mass.—For improvement in insulating telegraph wires.

Samuel Childs, of New-York—For improvement in stills for distilling fatty bodies.

Silas Comstock, of Brooklyn—For lens-lamp chimney.

Nathaniel Badger, of Orford, N. H.—For improvement in the construction of tanning apparatus.

Anthony Fass, of Philadelphia—For improvements in the construction of accordeons.

Eli H. Green, of Baltimore, Md.—For improved carriage bolt.

Geo. P. Gordon, of New-York—For improvement in tail-boards.

F. M. Harris, of Carroll, O.—For improvement in tail-boards of wagons.

R. M. Hughey, of Lynchburg, O.—For improvement in bed-bottoms.

Bernard Hughes, of Rochester, N. Y.—For improvement in vises.

Wm. H. Jones, of the United States Army—For improvement in mobile trusses.

Joseph Kenah and Stephen Stillwell, of Waterloo—For improvements in winnowing machines.

Wm. Montgomery of Roxbury, Mass.—For improvement in machine card-teeth.

J. Vaughan Merrick, of Philadelphia—For improvement in exhaust fans.

Andrew Overend, of Philadelphia—For improvement in printers' friskets.

Chas. A Wilson, of Newport, Ky.—For improvement in operating valves for steam-pumps.

Martin Newman, (2d,) and N. C. Whitcomb, of Lanesboro', Pa., and G. C. Cole, of Hartford, Conn.—For improvement in coupling.

David L. Lafayette, of St. Louis—For improvement in mills.

Brenton Murray, of Farm Ridge, Ill., assignor (through T. Rush Spencer, of Geneva, N. Y.) to John S. Wright, of Chicago, Ill.—For improvement in harvester cutters.

David N. Kownover, of Danville, Pa., assignor to Richard L. Kownover, of Milton, Pa.—For improved mode of closing wickets in canal gates.

Lyman Clark, of Royalston, Mass., assignor to Lyman Clark and Jos. Sawyer—For instrument for trimming welts of boots, shoes, &c.

Chas. Perley, of New-York—For improvement in adjustable rails, for replacing cars on the track.

Chas. Perley, of New-York—For improvement in chain cable stoppers.

Samuel Perkes, of London, England—For improvements in crushing and grinding quartz and minerals. Patented in England, October 12, 1852.

Merritt F. Potter, of Charlemont, Mass.—For improvement in operating cut-off valves for steam engines.

Ebenezer N. Price, of Salem, Mass.—For improvement in bridle bits.

Isaac Starks, of Genoa, N. Y., and Lyman Perrigo, of Croton, N. Y.—For improved device for holding pieces in spoke machines.

James L. Rowley, of Steuben County, Indiana.—For improvement in carriages.

Ira Reynolds, of Republic, Ohio.—For improvement in harvesters.

Chas. Schinz, of Camden, N. J.—For improvement in processes for hardening tallow.

John Stowell, of Charleston, Mass.—For improved steering apparatus.

Peter Sweeney, of Buffalo—For improvement in steamboilers.

Wm. Shove, of Elizabethport, N. J.—For improvement in buckles.

E. H. Sprague, of Zanesville—For improvement in locking up printer's forms.

Thos. Silver, of Philadelphia—For improvement in tightening windows.

David J. Slagg, of Hoboken—For improvement in operating bolts and locks, for controlling series of doors.

G. B. Simonds, of New-Haven, Conn., and Abel Brewer, of Saugatuck, Conn.—For improvement in spark arresters.

Henry C. Sergeant, of Cincinnati—For improvement in feed-water apparatus to steam boilers.

Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, of London, Eng.—For improvement in compositions for coating telegraphic wires, and for other purposes. Patented in England, Oct. 6, 1852.

J. C. Taylor, of Camden, N. J.—For improvement in soap compounds. Patented in England, Sept. 17, 1853.

J. C. Taylor of Camden, N. J.—For improvement in soap manufacturing processes. Patented in England, Sept. 17, 1853.

Anthony Vitally and Carl Kelb, of Newark, N. J.—For improvement in securing tools to their handles.

George Yates and Eli Clayton, of Lancaster, Pa.—For improvement in looms.

John Reyan, of Jersey City—For railroad car ventilator.

James Wightman, of Pittsburg—For improvement in steam-boilers.

George W. Wood and Lucius G. Webster, of Utica—For improved canal lock-gates.

George Westinghouse, of Central Bridge, N. Y.—For endless chain horse-power.

James Weight, of Lawrence, Mass.—For improvement in machinery for napping cloth.

Edmund Victory, of Watertown, N. J., assignor to D. M. Linsley and George Goulding, of same place—For improvement in machinery for spinning wool.

Design.—Apollos Richmond, of Providence, R. I., assignor to A. C. Barstow & Co., of same place—For design for cooking stoves.

It appears there have been six gentlemen elected to the Mayoralty of Washington, at different periods, who were printers by profession. Their names are Roger C. Weightman, Daniel Rapaine, Joseph Gales, W. W. Seaton, Peter Force and John T. Towers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Whitney's Hemorrhage Antidote** has never failed in a single instance to cure bleeding at the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels or uterus. It speedily stops the flow of blood from large arteries. Price $3. Per dozen, $25. Sent to any part of the country.

E. WHITNEY & SON, No. 62 Nassau-st.

☞ **Dr. Whitney's Hemorrhage Antidote** has never failed in a single instance to cure bleeding at the nose, stomach, bowels, or uterus. It speedily stops the flow of blood from large arteries. Price, $3. Sent to any part of the country. E. WHITNEY & SON, No. 62 Nassau-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **Masonic**—At a regular communication of St. John's Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, held at Tollarton Hall, No 63 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, commencing Tuesday, 6th inst., and closing Wednesday, 14th inst., the following Grand Officers were elected:

HENRY C. ATWOOD, Esq...M. W. Grand Master.
R. S. V. P. Townsend.....R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
ANDREW J. FINK, Esq.....R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
CHAS. W. ATWOOD, Esq.....R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
CHAS. W. WILLETS, Esq...R. W. Grand Secretary.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Esq. R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Rev. JAMES C. FENLY.....R. W. Grand Chaplain.
EDMUNDS B. HAYS, Esq....R. W. Grand Lecturer.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, corner Astor-place, and No. 3 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House, now open permanently; till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading-room from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., for the delivery and exchange of books, and general duties, two dollars; Initiation fee, two dollars. The rooms will be open for [illegible] until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM L. [illegible], Secretary.

☞ **Notice.**—NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.—St. Nicholas Hotel.—ELLISON, CLARK & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in compliance with the requirements of many of their customers in the upper part of the City, they have opened a branch of their establishment at the above hotel, and that the 26 inch Broad, unbleached muslins same and attention will be given to the compounding of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicated Cheroots, teeth and hair Brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ **The Railroad City.**—East New-York is soon to be connected by Avenue Railroads now building (in addition to Long Island Railroad), with twelve trains daily, with the Ferry at Hunter's Point, and through the great centre of three important thoroughfares, it deserves to be called THE RAILROAD CITY. CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 189 Broadway, advertises a great sale of 300 reserved Lots in the very heart and centre of East New-York, to take place on the ground, THIS DAY, (Friday), at 3 o'clock, P. M. Fine maps, free ticket, &c., apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 189 Broadway.

☞ **Monmouth Lots and Villa Sites.**—For the benefit of those who were disappointed in going to the sale of Lots and Villa Sites at Monmouth, last Tuesday, we would state that the sale is continued on Tuesday next, when great bargains will be offered. Assemble by two lines of stages, a half hour apart, from Stewart's Hotel, Whitehall, at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tickets, and steamboat. Apply to FLATT, BINGHAM & CO., No. 15 William-st., or C. C. LYON, Monmouth.

☞ **Why Attend Horse on Wingfoot?**—Grand excursion to the Adams Express MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots sold on terms, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

A. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Strawberry Festival.**—The Sinking Fund Society connected with the Cottage-pl. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will give a Strawberry Festival, on FRIDAY EVENING, 16th inst., under the tent adjoining the Church. Cards—admission Myrtle-av. Tickets for admission 50 cents, children half price, may be obtained at the store of WM. H. WILSON, Myrtle-av., and at the Church door, of any of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and at the Church on the evening of the Festival.

☞ **Wood Cut Hats—Beaver.**—There is nothing like the Silk Wood Cut Hats, sold at 128 Nassau-st., manufactured on the premises of the subscriber, from the choicest of furs, and no one can take a glance of one of these Hats without admiring the [illegible] finish and [illegible] of the [illegible] hat at [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible] Fulton, [illegible] Astor House, [illegible] Hotel, and [illegible] Hotels.

☞ **The Aim of H. S.** always to find a good Hat at these stores. At HARRIS, No. 10 Astor-pl., opposite Lafarge-house, and HARRIS, No. 118 Nassau-st., opposite Jacob-st., you will find Hats with spring, elasticity, in 1854; best French finish, leather sweat, $3, same, Cassimere, of the best quality, $2 50; Boys' Hats in proportion. A good assortment on hand selling off very low. A saving of 20 per cent. in your Hat bill.

☞ **Diamond Lodge No. 140, I. O. of O. F.**—The members are hereby notified that an emergent Lodge night, FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., the Degree of Rebecca will be conferred on members' wives. The members are respectfully invited to attend.

ALEX. TROTTER, Secy. BENJ. ROGERS, N. G.

☞ **Donnetti's Acting Animals**, at No 539 Broadway, go through performances in Comic and Serious Pantomime, with an intelligence truly surprising. The comical and eccentric actions of the Monkeys call forth shouts of laughter from the youngest portion of the audience especially, to whom this exhibition is a great treat.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady is desirous to meet with a family who would like to engage her as a companion, to travel with them and assist them in the care of one or two children, or to attend on invalid; will make herself generally useful. The best of reference given as to ability and character. A large salary not so much an object as an agreeable family. Address, for 3 days, at the General Post-Office, Mrs. S.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced person, to do the entire cooking of a genteel private family. Has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can give good reference as to capability and honesty. Please call at No. 38 Vandewater-st., near Pearl. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, One as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork or housework in a small family. Good City reference from their last place. Inquire at No. 43 Rivington-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, with good city references—one as chambermaid and waiter, the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family, as Chambermaid or to wash and iron. Apply at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS WANTED—Protestant servants wanted in a gentleman's family—Cook nurse, ladies' maid lanndress waiter-girl and man waiter. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. from 9 to 12 o'clock.

SERVANTS.—Families can obtain the best servants of every description, for City or country, at FERRE'S Domestic Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near Broadway, two blocks above City Hall Park.

WET NURSE.—Situation wanted by a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can come well recommended for a first-class situation. A line addressed to Mrs. FINNAN, No. 95 (old No. 101,) Madison-st., will receive immediate attention.

CHORISTER WANTED—For the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts. (Rev. John Thompson's.) Apply to JOHN MORRISON, No. 183 Broadway.

A GOOD BASS OR TENOR SINGER WANTED—For a quartette in a Dutch Reformed Church on the west side of the City, near 14th-st. Services required light, and salary moderate. Address QUARTETTE, at this office.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a watch importer. Salary moderate. Must be a young man. Address stating salary required and references, IMPORTER, Box No. 183, *Tribune* office.

TO DRUGGISTS—Wanted, by a young man, a situation in a Wholesale Drug Store; have had nearly five years experience. No objections to go South. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—17 or 18 years of age, as assistant Bookkeeper and P. O. Clerk. Must be of good habits and come well recommended. Address, with handwriting, H. W. BASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

MAN WANTED—Who understands Book-keeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 34 Liberty-st., up stairs.

LAD WANTED.—A strong lad to work on a small farm; address C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 116 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The new Collide Hotel, foot of Canal-st., has been enlarged, and will let suites, parlors and single rooms on most reasonable terms for the Summer months. This house fronts the river, and very cool during the warm weather; directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room, with or without board, may be obtained with a private family, in a house containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 49 West 20th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BOARDING.—A family consisting of three or four, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in the village of Bloomfield, New-Jersey. For particulars, inquire at B. Hard's hotel.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 34 East 29th-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the summer months, will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats Orient and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3 and 4½ o'clock.

CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARD WANTED—For two sisters in a respectable boarding-house. They will be out days. Terms must be moderate. Also, wanted by a lady a small room without board, where she can have the use of the parlor. Terms not to exceed over $5 a month. Address a note to A. L. office of this paper, for three days.

BOARDING AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Two or three small families (or one large one) can obtain board for the Summer, with a private family. Situation cool, pleasant and healthy. Address J. R., Box No. 145 Post-Office, Morristown, N. J., immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In the new brown stone House on the north side of Concord-st., third door from Adams. Location one of the best in Brooklyn, and within a few minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st Ferries.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 200 Office, opposite Calvary Church. The house is new located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on moderate terms. References exchanged.

A SMALL FAMILY, near City Hall, Brooklyn, have a large front room, newly furnished, gas, marble hearth and two rooms in closets, to let, with partial board, to two young gentlemen, friends. The room is cool, airy, and every way desirable. Address C. A. W., *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD—For families without children, 12 miles from the City Hall by Harlem Railroad. Can communicate with the City 14 times every day. Address MARY BRIGGS, Williams' Bridge Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single rooms, or a gentleman with lady. Also, an unfurnished large first-floor front parlor. Full or partial board if wanted. No. 41 Carmine-st., continuation of 7th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 57 Canal-st., New-York.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD OR BOARDERS?—The most reliable information can be obtained at our office. Our extensive knowledge of this and neighboring cities enables us to bring suitable persons together. Boarders kindly directed, free of charge. Persons wishing boarders will call at office, Clinton Hall, corner 8th-st. and Lafayette place.

MRS. BROWN'S NONPAREIL HAIR LUSTRAL—Is a fragrant creamy liquid, similar to the natural oil of the hair, which it nourishes, and the most elegant dressing for it without soiling. Also, Mrs. B.'S EMOLIENT CREAM SOAP, for improving the complexion, rendering it pure and transparent. Patronized by President Pierce and lady, Victoria, Prince Albert and the Family. Sold at Mrs. Brown's, No. 288 Broome-st.; HODGDON, No. 449 Broadway; GUION, No. 161 Bowery; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; KATHOWD, Jersey City.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$29 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....35 to 90

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; if they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LARDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

RARE OLD VIOLINS—Equalled, if not excelled, in Europe, by the invention of "Tilton's Patent Improvement" in the ordinary Violin. Instead of a dull, lifeless tone, it is really alive, as any master of this instrument may convince himself by a visit to our rooms, where he can see the effect produced by the improvement on every grade of Violin, and also certificates from some of the most celebrated Professors of this country and Europe, to its wonderful effect. WM. B. TILTON & CO., No. 15 Beekman-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive Assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

INSTRUCTION.—A Divinity Student would like to make an arrangement with a private family, or with the proprietor of a boarding-school for the months of July, August, and September. He is qualified to give instruction in the Classics. An Episcopalian family and a country location preferred. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* office.

KINGSTON—Change of hours. The ALIDA leaves foot of Robinson-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 4½ o'clock, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Returning, leaves Kingston, 3 morning, making the above landings—arriving in New-York at 12 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

T. S. ARTHUR'S MARRIAGE NOVELS.—A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE. By T. S. ARTHUR. Pub. issued THIS DAY, the above great work, by T. S. ARTHUR, which will prove to be one of the most popular works ever printed, for no home in the land should be without a copy of it. Send and get it. Complete in one volume, price 25 cents a copy, only. Read what a celebrated critic says of it:

"This is one of the very best of Arthur's admirable stories in cheap form—so cheap and good that it should find a lodgment, and be read in every home in the land, whether palace or cottage. It is one of his most interesting & entertaining, full of fresh, life-like word-painting, revealing most clearly his power of delineating characters of life in its most familiar phases, above all others, and touching the secret motives of the heart. In this department no author surpasses him in the interest with which he invests his narrative, in the attractiveness which he throws around the domestic virtues, and in the skill with which social sins are shown to be such."

T. S. ARTHUR publish a complete and uniform edition of T. S. ARTHUR'S Works, either of which can be had separately, price 25 cents each, and the postage paid to any part of the United States or; any four will be sent for $1, free of postage. They are the most moral, popular, and entertaining in the world. There are no better books to place in the hands of the young. All will profit by reading them. The following comprise the list:

A YEAR AFTER MARRIAGE,	THE ORPHAN CHILDREN,
LOVE IN A COTTAGE,	THE DEBTOR'S DAUGHTER,
LOVE IN HIGH LIFE,	INSUBORDINATION,
THE IRON RULE,	LUCY SANFORD,
THE LADY AT HOME,	AGNES, OR THE POSSESSED,
THE DIVORCED WIFE,	THE TWO BRIDES,
THE BANKER'S WIFE,	THE TWO MERCHANTS,
PRIDE AND PRUDENCE,	THE OLD ASTROLOGER,
CECELIA HOWARD.	THE TRIALS OF A NEEDLE-WOMAN.
THE BROKEN PROMISE,	

Copies of any or all the above works will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of remittances addressed to the publishers in a letter, postpaid. Published and for sale by BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 134 Nassau-st., to whom all orders must be addressed.

A MOST ENCHANTING AMERICAN ROMANCE.—PUBLISHED THIS MORNING—THE FRONTIERSMAN. A NARRATIVE OF 1721. Price, 25 cents.

Under this title we have just published the second volume of our "Mirror Library of Short Tales." The "Frontiersman" is an American Romance, whose interest no one will question who gives it even a moment's attention. The scene is laid among the south-western counties of New-York—time: the Revolution.

The location is faithless; the more secluded counties of this State have witnessed scenes which only require to be dressed up to become valuable accessions to the romantic literature of the country. The south-western counties were little known until after the War of Independence. When we severed our connection with the British Crown, their portion of the State was known as the "Indian Country." In 1783 the country was inhabited by the celebrated "Six Nations," a body of aborigines the most formidable to be found on the North American Continent. To these Indians, overtures were made as well by the Congress of the Confederated Colonies as by the English Government. The overtures of the latter were made through Col. Guy John, successor to Sir William Johnson, whose influence was so great that he induced large numbers of the Indians to take no arms against the peaceable and scattered inhabitants of the frontier. Under their ruthless sway, the "Indian Country" was visited by untold sufferings and cruelty. The valleys of the Schoharie, the Mohawk and the Susquehanna were swept, year after year, by the Indians; villages were burnt—and, without discrimination of age or sex, the whites who were supposed to be favorable to the Colonial cause, were massacred. These events gave rise to the expedition of Gen. Sullivan into the Onondage, Cayuga and Seneca country, which was overrun and laid waste; and it was hoped that the Indians, having lost their provisions and stores, would cease their incursions upon the border settlements. But all such hopes were vain; the depredations were renewed, and continued until the end of the war. It is said by the author of the Life of Brant, that "two years before the close of the war, one-third of the population had since over to the enemy—one-third had been driven from the country, or were slain in battle and by private assassination. And yet among the inhabitants of the other remaining third, in June, 1783, it was stated at a public meeting held at Fort Plain, that there were three hundred widows and two thousand orphan children." The "Frontiersman" gives vitality to these scenes, and by means of able pardonable to the writer of romances, has constructed a tale which will compare favorably with any production since the Spy, and which cannot do otherwise than meet with a popular reception.

Published by T. L. TOWNSEND, No. 223 Broadway, and for sale by all booksellers

POPULAR BOOK.—AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HUGH MILLER. 4,500 copies in four weeks. New edition now ready. MY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS; OR, THE STORY OF MY EDUCATION. By HUGH MILLER. With an elegant portrait. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

This is a personal narrative of an interesting and instructive character, concerning one of the most remarkable men of the age. It has attracted attention among the lovers of good reading in all directions, and the demand is constantly increasing.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"It points out the way by which the young of all classes, and particularly the working classes, may obtain knowledge, acquire distinction, and leave their mark upon the age in which they live. It shows that the power of perseverance; that mountain to obstacles yield before it, and the patient continued exercise, is sure to yield success."—*Times, Troy, N. Y.*

"It is a book of the most genial spirit of humor, and yet of earnestness—by one who has understood far better than most men that life is a school and nature always a fresh study. It is a book that may profit all classes, by giving new ideas and new facts, and it cannot fail of pleasing every reader"—*New-York Mirror.*

"The author is endowed with two great gifts, the power of observance, and the faculty of retaining unimpaired his vivid impressions. His love of nature has brought him into communion, not only with its animated creatures, but with the silent monuments on which he has inscribed his claim to fame."—*Albany Atlas.*

"The author is one of the 'characteristic men of the age.' Everything connected with him, or with any portion of his history, possesses an interest of a peculiar kind. His life presents many of the attractions that are commonly supposed to belong to the region of romance."—*Southern Presbyterian, Charleston.*

Published by GOULD & LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

For sale by all Booksellers.

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR—No. 12, Vol. I.—NOW READY. CONTENTS:

The Department of Language:
1. English Language—Study 15.
2. Latin Language—Study 15.
3. German Language—Study 25.

The Department of Mathematics:
1. Arithmetic—Study 13.
2. Geometry—Lectures on Euclid, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Natural History:
1. Geography—Astronomic; Principles of Geography.
2. Geology—Study 21, (Illustrated.)
3. Botany—Study 2, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Fine Arts:
1. Architecture—Study 7, (Illustrated.)
2. Charity, (Illustrated.)
3. Music—Lilburlere.

The Department of Industrial Science:
Science and Commerce, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Political Science:
Right of Property.

The Department of History:
Biography—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Department of Miscellanies:
Hyde Park; Past and Present.
On Commerce, No. 1.
Anecdote of Chantrey.
Fairy Rings.

The number completes the first volume. A new volume of the POPULAR EDUCATOR, (heretofore published by ALEX. MONTGOMERY,) will be commenced with the next number, and regularly the first day of every month. REGULAR Price 12½ cents. $1 50 per year.

T. L. McELRATH & CO., No 17 Spruce-st.

NEW BOOKS, AND NEW EDITIONS.—PUBLISHED BY RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

NANETTE AND HER LOVERS. A tale of Normandy. By ALAIN G. LEVENE. 12mo., muslin. $1

BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.

PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM FRENCH AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.

THE PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin. $1.

THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. An illustrated description of the building. By Messrs. CARSTENSON and GELDERMEISTER. Royal 8vo., muslin. $2 25.

THE BERBER. By Dr. MAYO. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 8vo., muslin. $3 50.

DESHLER'S SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER. 18mo., muslin. 62 cents.

LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated by Dr. PORTER. 18mo. 75 cents.

THE FIRST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS. Paper. 50 cents.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.—The subscribers will issue, on the 1st of July, 1854, a work of singular beauty and power, entitled THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM. A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES, from the accomplished pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo., pp. 446. Price One Dollar.

The publishers invite public attention to this, one of the grandest literary performances of our time. Apart from its superb merits, the work itself is one of wonderful originality. No book in the broad range of fiction will in any degree compare with it. From beginning to end it is a volume of fascination. As the rush for this work will be unprecedented, the public are requested to send their orders for it in advance to their booksellers, or they will find great difficulty in obtaining early copies. Fifteen thousand copies are already ordered, and fresh orders are still pouring in.

Dealers will please send in their orders without delay. They will favor the publishers and themselves by stating the exact number which they desire for their first supply. Orders will be filled immediately on receipt of their favors.

GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 13 Ann-st.

And for sale by all the principal booksellers in the United States.

THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JULY, 1854, NOW READY. CONTENTS.

I. Napoleon III. and Augustus Cæsar.
II. Political Philosophy of South Carolina.
III. Africans at Home.
IV. Napoleon Bonaparte and Sir Hudson Lowe.
V. What is our Government.
VI. Necessity of the Classics.
VII. Les Savannes, by L'ABBE ROQUETTE.
VIII. Passion Flowers of Poetry.
IX. South Carolina Military Academies.
X. Butlers' Analogy.
XI. Banks and Banking.
XII. Critical Notices.

Terms, $5 per annum. CHAS. B. NORTON, Agent, No. 71 Chambers-st., New-York.

NO. 526 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—THIS DAY PUBLISHED

No 526 of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, embellished with a fine steel engraving, entitled The Toilet Scene, and containing, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an unusually good article upon the Recent Question, Professor Wilson, Story with the Photograph, What is a Compound of? Sirius,—a Fairy Tale, Weary feet Comfort, &c., &c.

Subscriptions and advertisements received; single numbers sold, and the trade supplied from the Publication Office, No. 245 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

THORPE'S HUMOROUS NEW WORK.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, have just published THE HIVE OF THE BEE HUNTER, a repository of sketches, including peculiar American character, scenery and rural sports, by T. B. THORPE, of Louisiana. 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1, cloth.

"This is a rich, racy, and very original 312 pages, glowing and jocund with the exhilaration, excitement and flavor of the sportsman on river and lake, and in the wilderness of the South and West. It is graphically illustrated by engravings from life sketches. The Bellewizer is its bill of fare, and every item is brought on in good style:

With Turkey Hunt—The Wolf Hunter—Harrod in Arkansas—Tom Owens, the Bee Hunter—Arrow Fishing—The Big Bear of Arkansas—The Mississippi—Large and Small Steamers—A Storm Scene on the Mississippi—Grizzly Bear Hunting—A Plane in Arkansas—Wild Cat Hunting—Mike Fink, the Keel-Boatman—Alligator Killing—Bubble Hunting—Wolves—Fire Hunting—Opossum Hunting—The Great Four Mile Prairie—The Way the Americans go Down Hill, &c., &c. There is a rich vein of Western humor in these stories, an artistical descriptive power, and at times a most fascinating and irresistible interest.—*Morning Post.*

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with neatness and dispatch upon improved cold-registering four and eight roller cylinder and Adams Presses, at the EXCELSIOR POWER PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, now printing, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., New-York. Those wishing large editions or quick orders, can have their work executed with the utmost interest to each. Orders left at the office, as above, or by DANIEL ADEE,
No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

ROCKAWAY.—The favorite Bathing resort will be reopened on the 15th of June, for the season, by which time all the extensive additions and improvements will be completed.

The establishment as enlarged, will accommodate 250 visitors.

1. The Hotel, having a frontage of 400 feet on the Ocean, is: besides the enlargement, it has been repainted, papered and newly furnished.

2. Twelve Suits, of 3 or 5 rooms, each communicating, fronting the ocean, and having entrances separate from the Hotel.

3. Eight family Cottages, in the Hotel grounds, having four sleeping rooms each, for parties boarding at the Hotel.

4. Four Cottages, for families living privately, with kitchen, ice-house, stable, &c.

Attached to the House is also stabling for 40 pair of horses, carriage-houses for 50 carriages, 5 private stables, Newsroom, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, enlarged to four alleys, &c.

The grounds of the Hotel have been enclosed all round, and will be kept strictly for the use of the Hotel visitors; the beach fronting the Hotel has also been secured and will be furnished with a good supply of bathing-houses and urbers, for the exclusive use of the bon ders.

A new plank road from Jamaica will be opened on the 1st of July, and the South Plank Road to Rockaway, branching off the Brooklyn and Jamaica road, has already reduced the distance from New-York to 18½ miles.

Particulars, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. BRINTNALL, the Hotel, Rockaway, or of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

Arrangements have been made for running a line of stages direct from the Hotel and Jamaica, on the arrival and departure of every train, to or from Brooklyn; also, for posting parties to and from the Hotel, by private carriages, from Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica.

KING'S AMERICAN HOTEL, AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING-ROOMS—Corner of Ann and Nassau-sts., New-York.—This old established and popular house has been entirely repaired and put in the most complete order throughout. All the latest improvements have been introduced, and no pains will be spared to make it worthy the most liberal patronage of the public. It offers the most ample accommodations for travelers, especially for gentlemen with their families. The rooms are large and airy, and furnished in the best style. Located in the business part of the City, it affords peculiar advantages to business men; being conducted on the European plan, persons occupying rooms can either take their meals in the house, or at any other part of the City to which business or pleasure may call them, as they will only be expected to pay for what they really eat. In addition to the Parlors, there are THREE SEPARATE DINING ROOMS, one of which is set apart for the exclusive use of ladies unattended, or for gentlemen accompanied with ladies. The other two are for the use of gentlemen. In these rooms are served up at all hours the best articles the market affords, at such prices as must satisfy the most economical, who consider the character of the house and the quality of the articles which constitute the daily bill of fare. The house is entirely attended by active, intelligent females, who are much better qualified for the task than males. Rooms let by the day or week, either to persons doing business here, or to strangers visiting the City. The proprietor would respectfully solicit a call and a share of the public patronage, trial the popular judgment may accord to his establishment.

SOLOMON KING, Proprietor.

Remember corner of Ann and Nassau-sts., one block from the American Museum or Broadway.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—VAN DYKE & COOPER, Proprietors—M. M. VAN DYKE & JOSEPH H. COOPER have purchased the above Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of Boarders on the 20th June. The location cannot be surpassed, the house and furniture

A Dreadful Story—Incredible Brutality of a Woman.

Yesterday, from the Latest Times

A woman named Mary Ann Allen Sharp was brought up on Monday before Mr. Ingraham, of the Thames Police Court, charged with the wilful murder of her step-son, a little boy six years of age, and also with having committed a violent assault upon her step-daughter, a little girl not much older. The family lodged near the Commercial-road-east, and appears to have consisted of the prisoner, her second husband, and four children. Two of the children were by her first husband, and the two others, the subjects of the present proceedings, were the children of Sharp by a former marriage. The woman treated her own children well, but starved her step-children, and ill-used them in the most brutal manner. The few comments we are about to offer have reference to her only indirectly. We have no wish to touch upon the question of her guilt or innocence. She has been committed for trial, and must abide by the decision of a jury. If, then, we recapitulate briefly the circumstances of the case, it is not with the intention of prejudging the prisoner, but that we may call attention to the strange apathy and indifference of the neighbors, by whose timely interference the crime—if crime there was—might have been prevented. We take the facts as we find them in our own police report, and as they have already been laid before the public, and would simply ask, upon such a statement of the case, what is to be thought of the conduct of those who stood quietly by while such a tragedy was perpetrated, if not before their eyes, at least within their hearing?

The principal evidence was that of the little girl, who deposed that when her step-mother came in on Sunday last she beat her brother William, the deceased. Some childish quarrel had taken place between him and the son of the prisoner, and this was the immediate cause of the punishment inflicted. She then put the child to bed, but he got up again and sat down upon a box. The prisoner knocked him off the box with her fist; she then got a strap, and beat him; she then struck him with her hand; she put him into a tub of water; she hit him on the arm and on the temple while he was in the water; his nose was pouring with blood when she hit him. The child was then put again into bed, but again got up. The prisoner then took him by the feet, and shook him a long time; she then took him by his hair, and threw him across the room; he fell upon the boards; she then took him up again, threw him on a box, and kicked him; she then took him up again, and threw him on a chair on his back. The child's head was then hanging down. When all this was done the prisoner turned round to the little girl, beat her, threw her down, kicked her on the eye, and inflicted a wound of which the mark was shown, and then kicked her in the face. At this moment the father came in, and the little girl crept out of the room into the back yard, lest the head of the family should see her bloody face, in which case she feared "that she would catch it." When she came back her brother was again in bed. The prisoner told him to get up and wipe his forehead. The child was unable to do this; so she dragged him out of bed, kicked him again, and made a great lump upon his forehead the size of a walnut. She then kicked him about half a dozen times on his chest and on his side. She then took hold of him by the hair and threw him across the room. This time he fell down, and *could not move*. The eldest boy (her own son) hereupon called out to the prisoner, "Oh, mother, don't hit him! Oh, mother, don't hit that poor little fellow, or else you will kill him and be hung." The prisoner raised the child from the floor, and was going to fling him down again, but it was too late for further violence. She called out, "Oh, Billy, I do love you!" wrapped him in a sheet, and carried him to the hospital, giving the children strict charge to be quiet, lest the people should be listening in the house.

Such is the substance of the little girl's evidence, the truth of which must, of course, be sifted before a jury. What is true and ascertained is this: The little girl presented marks of the most brutal violence over her face and arms—she was filthy, ragged and half-starved. Her appearance was so miserable, and her tale so touching, that the magistrate, accustomed as he must be to such sights, was affected to tears. The medical evidence of the house surgeon at the London Hospital was to the effect that the death of the deceased child was caused by concussion of the brain, the affects of recent violence. The poor little emaciated body was extensively scarred, bruised and wounded. The head in particular, was most shockingly lacerated and bruised, and seems to have received many blows, any one of which would have been quite sufficient to cause death. So far, then, of the scene which, in all probability was passing in the lodging of the Sharps. We have next to see how much the neighbors must have heard of the matter. It is obvious enough that such a scene of violence as that described could not have passed without utterance. There must have been screams and groans and prayers for mercy, in addition to the sound of the blows and to the noise of a body falling heavily or thrown with violence to the ground. We are not, however, left entirely to guess-work. The landlord of the house—one Ernest Henman, a tailor—was produced as a witness. He deposed that he heard the blows, and a noise as of something falling heavily upon the floor. He heard the screams of the child. "He did not go to its assistance." The noise and the screaming "continued for some time, till the screaming became weaker and weaker." He did not offer to interfere. The prisoner's husband came in, went up-stairs, came down almost immediately, and went out. The witness knew that the woman was alone with the children. He confirmed the little girl's evidence upon the point that she had remained in the back yard during the few minutes her father was in the house, and that she returned to the fatal room when he had gone out. Then there were further sounds of ill-usage—more screams—more piteous cries and groans—and the noise of a board which was cast about the room. The landlord heard all—but remained quiet. Presently the child ceased crying. Another of the children was sent out for some brandy, and he heard the prisoner say, "My God! what have I done? Oh, God! give me strength to go through with it!" The evidence of the witness was confirmed by his wife, Harriet Henman, in every particular. As we have before said, it is far indeed from our wish to press a case against a prisoner who is awaiting her trial, but it seems there are others, not awaiting a trial, against whom the evidence presses with appalling force. How comes it that the Henmans, who heard what they say they heard, did not interfere to prevent the commission of the bloody deed, the progress of which was registered in their ears by the piteous cries and screams of the little victim? By their own testimony they stand condemned. The husband could scarcely plead the miserable palliation of personal fear, for he knew that the husband was abroad, and that he was only called upon to deal with the wife. The Henmans quietly stood by while the child was being murdered. It may not be so by the laws of man, but in the sight of God they are accessories to the deed.

Cholera at Barbadoes.—Captain Lewis, of the brig *Adele*, at this port, in nine days from St. Barts, reports that a few days before leaving that place, the news came by way of St. Kitts, that a sickness similar to the Asiatic Cholera, had made its appearance off Barbadoes, and that the day previous there were thirteen deaths among the passengers of the *Dawn* steamer, (the 30th May.) Much alarm prevailed among the population. The Cholera had entirely ceased at St. Nevis, and communications were about to be opened with St. Kitts and other islands. The other windward islands were healthy. The markets in general were glutted with American articles, and prices lower than they are in the United States. Tonnage wanted, produce abundant, and freights high, both for Europe and the United States.—*Phil. Ledger*, 13th inst.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 48, 20, 26, 21, 46, 27, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 to 62.

Supreme Courts—*Special Term.*—Nos. 11, 34, 37, 38, 41, 42, 51 to 60, 67 to 80.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 926, 1054, 1096, 1179, 1186, 1254, 1260, 1427, 1552, 1561, 1590, 1634, 1711, 1716, 1717, 456, 511, 581, 464.

Superior Court.—Nos. 994, 998, 177, 926, 988, 1377, 1681, 1060, 1130, 1140, 62, 71, 986, 1146, 1152, 1160, 1162, 1178, 1182, 1274, 1276, 1282, 1294, 1196, 1296, 678, 107, 127, 867, 1000, 1019, 710, 779, 819, 772, 4, 802, 926, 967, 980, 1077, 1, 932, 180, 505, 986, 2, 154, 211, 930, 886, 798.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1095, 1097, 1096, 1100 to 1106, 1108 to 1119. *Part II.*—Nos. 1078 to 1082, 1084, 1086 to 1091.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Wednesday.

Before Hon. Recorder Tiffin.

SENTENCES.

At the opening of Court, his Honor passed sentence upon the following parties:

James Wills, convicted of having stolen $41 in bank bills from Miriam H. Marks, of Charleston-street, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Henry Washburn and Dominick McCarrick, found guilty of having received a quantity of gold pencil cases, penknives, &c., the property of Lentrel & Rich, knowing them to be stolen, were sentenced each to two years and three months in the State Prison.

John Cook, who pleaded guilty to stealing two glazier's diamonds, from L. W. Williams & Son, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

GRAND LARCENY.

Jacob Meyers was tried and convicted of stealing a trunk containing over $30 worth of clothing, from Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of this City. Remanded for sentence.

CHARGE OF APPROPRIATING AN EMIGRANT'S TRUNK.

Phillip Cuddeback, a decent looking man, was tried on a charge of grand larceny, in appropriating to his own use a trunk full of clothing, the property of a German woman, named Wistrich, an emigrant, which he took under pretence of being order-warding agent, to send on to her address in Michigan. There being no proof of appropriation, and none to show that he had not forwarded the trunk, the Jury were directed to render a verdict of not guilty.

John Livingston, a cellar, was tried on a charge of [illegible] of Hamilton, a watch and money, to the [illegible] Hon. Alexander Thompson, boarding-house keeper; but there not being sufficient evidence the Jury were directed to find a verdict of not guilty. The Court then adjourned.

Thursday.

There was little business before the Court to-day.

GRAND LARCENY.

Mary McGuire pleaded guilty to stealing some clothing valued at $40, the property of Joseph A. Scarbrough, and was sentenced to six months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

William Murray (colored), pleaded guilty to stealing a gold chain, watch, and a bottle of wine from Maria Lozano. Sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

GRAND LARCENY.

John Wiley, indicted for burglary in the second degree, pleading guilty to grand larceny, in stealing clothing valued at $40 from Nicholas H. Sonyvesant. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Edmonds was indicted for robbery in the first degree, but, on the evidence, the Jury found him guilty of an aggravated assault and battery upon a Chinaman named William Charley. He was sentenced to twelve months' confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Grand Jury came into Court, and were discharged, when the Court adjourned to to-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Bidwell vs. *Wheaten and Brunn.*—Ingraham, F. J.—Upon a careful examination of the testimony in this case I have been unable to find anything to warrant the finding of fraud on the part of Van Doren in the purchase of the butter. The sale was pressed upon him. He never applied for the purchase, and when it was made he took less than the vendor wanted to sell him, on the ground that he had a large lot, and if butter should fall he would be a heavy loser. In the whole of this transaction there is no evidence of fraud intended by the purchaser, but rather of a desire not to make the purchase. His subsequent suspension of payment was caused by an unexpected demand of a large sum which he was owing, that exhausted his means and sufficiently explains the reason of his failure so soon after the purchase. At any rate it disproves any presumption that such failure was expected when the sale was made. The verdict cannot be questioned on this evidence, and the consult should have been granted. A new trial must be ordered, costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—Chambers—Wednesday.

Before Judge Campbell.

In re James Dunlap, an alleged Lunatic.—In this case the Judge said that the legality of the confinement of the lunatic could not be tested by writ of *habeas corpus*, inasmuch as the original proceedings were in the Supreme Court, and that tribunal alone had the power of reversal. If the lunatic or his friends thought there was evidence of his sanity the counsel must take the proper method of applying to that Court for a *supersedeas*. The writ of *habeas corpus* must be discharged. We understand that Mr. Blankman has taken the necessary steps for a rehearing before the Supreme Court.

A RECRUIT.

In re James McCarty, Jun., alias James Smith.—This was a proceeding by James McCarthy, Sen., to obtain the discharge of his son, who had been for some time in the army of "Uncle Sam," as a musician. On the part of the Government of the U. S. it was set up that the father of the boy had consented that he should enter the service and be educated as a musican for a term of five years. Three years only had elapsed. And now when the *minor* was of some use to the *Major* of the Band of Uncle Sam's Army, the *father* steps in with the Baby Act, and claims the incipient "Jullien." The Judge said it was a hard case, but the minor must be discharged.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 15.

$1,000	Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	100	99½
1,000	Erie Bonds of '35	90	
2,540	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	75½	
8,000	N. Y. Cen R. R. Bds.	85½	
1,000	do.	85½	
2,500	N. Y. Cen. Sub. Bds.	84½	
100	Del & Hud. C. Co.	b60	102½
100	Nicaragua Tran't Co.	37	
550	do.	b3	37
150	do.	s3	38½
200	do.	b60	37½
100	do.	b15	37
200	do.		36½
25	Breck. Coal Co.		108½
100	Penn. Coal Co.		103½
100	do.	b30	103½
20	Crystal Palace		21
187	Potomac Cop. Co.	b30	34
100	do.		34
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60	35
200	do.	c	34½
200	do.	btw	34½
300	do.	s10	34½
1650	do.		34½
200	do.	s30	34½
100	do.	s60	34½
100	do.	b30	35
50	Brunz. City Land Co.		34
100	Gold Hill Mine		34
60	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b3	102
50	do.	s	102
225	do.	c	102½
10	do.		101½
100	do.	s30	101½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$13,000	Great Western (Illinois) Railroad first M.	10s	86@86½
4,000	Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R. 1st M.	7s	70
7,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad	7s	79½@79
	75 shares East River Fire Insurance Company		34@34½
1,015	Interest Coupons, which were payable on the 1st Feb. last, at the American Exchange Bank, of the Mississippi and Rock River Junction M.	1st M.	300
230	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip, of 1852		55
210	Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip, of 1853		50
10	shares St. Nicholas Bank		93½
30	shares Atlantic Bank		93
15	shares Nassau Bank		104
160	shares Knickerbocker Bank		91
30	shares Hanover Bank		92
8	shares Suffolk Bank		85
40	shares Merchants' Bank		93½
5	shares Eighth-avenue Bank		75
3	shares Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company		1
100	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, (on which $1 has been paid)		90
4000	shares Excelsior White Zinc Company		13c.
2000	Potosi Lead Company, of Missouri		22½c.
200	shares American Candle Company		20c.
105	shares National Oil Company		26½.

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000	Ill. Interest Stock.	62	
1,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71..	91	
1,000	Erie Income Bonds	87½	
2,000	Erie 1st Mort Bs.	108	
9	Continental Bank	105	
5	Cum. Coal Co.	34	
50	do.	34⅝	
200	Nic. Transit Co.	b4	37
200	do.	37	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60	101½
50	do.	b3	102
5	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		85
100	Reading R. R.	b60	77½
200	do.	b60	77½
200	Clevs. & Tol. R. R.	b60	90½
100	do.		89
150	Erie Railroad		67½
100	do.	b10	67
100	do.	s30	67
300	do.	saw	67
50	do.	b30	67½
100	do.	s5	67
100	do.	s5	67⅜
300	do.	s	67½
100	Long Isl. R. R.	b60	36½
100	do.	s60	35½
15	Panama Railroad		105½

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Thursday, June 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—About 60 bbls. changed hands at $5 75@$5 81 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.—previous rates.

COTTON—Is still in good request at advancing prices, some parties quoting as being worth 10c@10½c. ₩ lb. more now, than before the *Arabia*'s news was published. We are yet unable to ascertain the amount of the daily sales, but have been told that these are tolerably large.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in fair demand, chiefly for home use, but, to some extent, for shipment, at however rather lower quotations. The receipts are about equal to the sales, and the supply is maintained in quantity, but is rather deficient in quality, as the better kinds are the most freely dealt in, while they form the least considerable portion of the enrreat arrivals and stock. Low grades preponderate in the latter, and as they are not actively inquired for by exporters, they are the weakest in price. The day's transactions include 8,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 62½@$7 00
Superfine, No. 2	7 25 @ 7 62½
Inferior State	7 50 @ 7 75
State, common brands	7 87½@ 8 12½
State, straight brands	8 12½@ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½@ 8 62½
Western Mixed do	8 12½@ 8 25
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 12½@ 8 62½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 12½@ 8 37½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 50 @12 00

Canadian is brisk and firmer, being needed for export. 4,500 bbls. poor to handsome superfine, in bond, were bought to-day at $7 62½@$8. Southern is less active, and a shade cheaper. There were 1,800 bbls. procured, at $6 87½@$9 37½ for mixed to straight; $9 37½@$9 50 for favorite, and $9 50@$10 50 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Nothing new has occurred in Rye Flour. Some 450 bbls. Baltimore and Jersey Corn Meal brought $3 81½@$3 93¾, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is in lively demand but being scarce and held above the views of buyers, is rules quiet. The day's operations embrace 4,100 bushels fair to good Canadian White, in bond, at $2 10@$2 15; and 4,000 Upper Lake red at $1 80. Rye is dull and nominal at $1 12½@1 15 ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats remain in good supply and clack request at 35c.@36c. ₩ bushel. Corn is brisk and buoyant, though the amount in market is tolerably large. The day's business consists of 63,000 bushels at 76c.@78½c. for unsound; 79c.@82c. for mixed Western; 79c@83c. for round yellow; and 85c.@86c. for Southern white and yellow ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are moderately active and steady in price. The day's transactions comprise 150 bags Laguayra Coffee at 10c.@10½c.; 200 Cags do. on private terms; 500 do. Domingo do. at 9½c. ₩ lb.; 200 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, in lots, at 20c.@22c. ₩ gallon; 400 hhds. do. Sugar at 4½c.@4½c.; and 100 Cuba do. at 4½c.@4½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—About 600 bales River were disposed of at former quotations.

HOPS—The demand is less active for last year's crop at 28c.@30c. ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in light supply and nominal in price.

NAVAL STORES—We have heard of no further movements in Turpentine or Tar. The sales of Rosin consist of 250 bbls. No. 2 at $1 90; and 500 Common Wilmington at $1 80. ₩ bbl., both delivered.

OILS—Nothing additional has been done in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is unsalable and steady at 80c.@85c. ₩ gallon. Lard is inactive and languid.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so brisk, but has not varied in price. About 600 bbls. changed hands to-day at $13 13½ for Mess, $11 75 for Prime and $11 50 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at full rates, with sales of 400 packages. Lard is doing better —450 packages fair to strictly prime rendlined 9½c.@9¾c. ₩ lb. Beef remains in active request at advancing prices. The day's business includes 650 bbls. at $11@$13 for Country Mess; $13 25@$15 50 for City do.; $15 75@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime is still rare and nominal. We heard that there were also sold 1,000 bbls. repacked Beef for export at private bargain, with 200 tierces prime Mess Beef at 9½ ₩ tierce. Butter and Cheese are dull.

RICE—There have been 150 tcs. common to good procured at $3 62½@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—About 7,500 lbs. prime sold at 11½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There were 150 bbls. sold at 27½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been fairly active. Kentucky wheat engaged at 9½c.@9½c. ₩ bu.

TONNAGE—Was quite active, including about 1,000 tons engaged at 27½c. ₩ bbl. for Flour to Liverpool, 1,000 bbls. Flour to Glasgow at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Belfast at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Cork for orders at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Dublin at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Bristol at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Antwerp at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Rotterdam at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Amsterdam at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Havre at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Bremen at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Hamburg at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Rotterdam at 27½c., 1,000 bbls. Flour to Antwerp

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS.—Situated on 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th and 29th sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th aves. VALUABLE SALE AT ALL RIGHT in the 8th Ward in the City of Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 20th and 21st, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 300 very desirable and beautiful building lots, situated on 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th and 29th sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th aves. These very valuable water fronts, with water right on Gowanus Bay, in the 8th Ward in the City of Brooklyn. The above lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvements, commanding an extensive view of Staten Island, New-Brighton, New-Jersey shore, Fort Hamilton, the Palisades, Jersey City, New-York, the entire Bay, the New-York Bay, &c. In fact, its romantic and picturesque scenery surrounding, is unsurpassed, and can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Most of the streets and avenues upon which these lots are located, are opened, graded, gravel, curb and gutter set, sidewalks graded and regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid. The facilities of access are as convenient as could be desired, there being a number of expedient lines of stages that pass to and from these lots at all hours, and go to almost every part of Brooklyn; the mode of travel will also be considerably increased by the various city railroads that are now in rapid progress of completion, to run through the city of Brooklyn, at a short distance from the premises, from the Ferries, Catharine, Hamilton, Fulton and Wall st ferries, which will all concentrate near this property, and this, together with other valuable improvements that are in contemplation, very greatly increases the value of these lots.

Good schools and churches of various denominations are in the immediate vicinity. The water, which in the neighborhood is unsurpassed, and every thing necessary can be obtained in the neighborhood. This an opportunity offered which is seldom to be met with, and is worthy of the attention of all persons those are desirous of procuring an eligible building site, where health can be enjoyed by the healthy breezes from the BAY, the best in the Union. Capitalists that are looking for investments are also directed to this sale, as all real estate in the vicinity is rapidly increasing in value, and must continue to rise, in consequence of the numerous improvements that are in contemplation. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder, to close an interest, and reserve not put no will positively be sold. The terms are exceedingly liberal, as seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. The property will be sold free and clear from all incumbrances, and the title is perfect. For lithographic map and full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad-st.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

MOST ELEGANT LOCATION ON THIS CONTINENT.—Situated on Bergen Heights.—SCOTT'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF 38 VILLA LOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, AT SHERWOOD AND CLAREMONT. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of June, 264 magnificent Villa Lots, (containing from 5 to 8 City Lots each.) Also, 14 very choice Suburban Villas, for sale to be content of each day at 12 o'clock. The Villas of Sherwood and Claremont are located about 1½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Plank Road leading to Newark and Bergen Point, over which omnibuses are constantly running to and from Jersey City, furnishing residents a convenient and speedy conveyance to the City of New-York at all hours of the day; fare, 6¼ cents. The property is situated on the summit of Berren Heights elevated about 200 feet above tide-water, commanding a magnificent view of New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c. Already there have been erected several beautiful cottages, which are now occupied by the owners principally merchants doing business in New-York, to whom reference is made in respect to the healthfulness and advantage of the location. Persons desiring to view the property can do so by omnibuses running from Jersey City Ferry to Sherwood, Claremont and Armstrong Place, leaving ferry at 7½, 8¼, 9¼, 10¼ and 12 A. M., 1¼, 2¼, 3¼, 4¼, 5¼, 6¼ and 7½ P. M.; fare 6¼ cents. The sale will be peremptory, to close a concern. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Terms, &c., which will be very liberal, will be known on the day of sale. For further particulars inquire of the Auctioneer, at

SCOTT'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
Montgomery-st, Jersey City.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 Nassau-st, second floor, Mr. R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, a very large and handsome assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut cabinet furniture, of good quality, which is well worthy of the attention of housekeepers and consists of carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, covered in French satin brocatelle, velvet, plush and hair cloth; mahogany sofas, tête-a-têtes, Voltaire chairs, spring-seat parlor chairs; marble-top centre and pier tables, paintes chamber furniture en suite, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, marble-top dressing and other bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, best horse hair mattresses, cane-seat chairs, looking-glasses, carpets, &c. French china and coffee sets with French China vases, walnut and library bookcases, extension dining tables, table cutlery, hall stands, cottage bedsteads, wardrobes, &c.

Piano-fortes at 12 o'clock.—Two superior carved rosewood piano-fortes, of excellent tone and finish, which are particularly worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale, (good to purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping at a reasonable charge by experienced packers.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, rosewood Piano-fortes, hair mattresses, 100 patent bedsteads, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, June 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second hand household furniture of every kind and description, comprising in part of several suites of rosewood parlor furniture in hair cloth, plush, brocatelle and reps; rosewood sofas, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top centre and card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, carved rockers, wasnstands, dinner and extension tables, sofa and centre do., tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hair mattresses, cottage furniture in suites, sofas, sofa beds ends, couches, large French plate mirrors, bedroom furniture, &c. Also, one very rich rosewood piano-forte, entirely new and in perfect order, 6¾ octave. Also 30 dozen carl maple and oak chairs; also, 100 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also, lot of silver plated wares; for which catalogues ready early on Saturday morning, and no postponement on any account.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FURNITURE IN THE HOUSE IN CEASING THE BUSINESS.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the warehouse, No. 228 Hudson-st., near Broome.—SYLVESTER STOVER will sell, as above, the entire stock of an extensive furniture dealer, without reserve, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture—viz., elegant rosewood parlor suites, in French satin, brocatelle and plush; rosewood stageres, of a variety of styles; centre, sofa and work tables; French secretaires, library bookcases and tables, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, washstands, bureaus and bedsteads, of every variety of style and finish; extension dining-tables, of oak, walnut and mahogany; do. do. sideboards; hall-stands and chairs, cottage chamber furniture, cane and wood-seat chairs, children's cribs and plain furniture of every description. Also, a large assortment of best hair mattresses, palliasses, live geese feather beds, bolsters and pillows, comforters, &c.

The above sale will be worthy the attention of the trade and others, as every article must be sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues ready on the morning of the sale.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF 310 GREAT NEW-YORK LOTS.—Situated on Felton, Atlantic, Bokie, Pacific, Vanalem, Miller, Smith and Schenck-ave. Also, a large frame building.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at auction, at public auction, on FRIDAY, June 16, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the rapidly increasing and flourishing village of East New-York is famed for its beauty and great advantages, and is growing rapidly. It adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and is about 4 miles from the East River Ferries, about half the distance of Harlem from the City Hall. East New-York is easy of access, and is on the line of Fulton-st. All of the leading Brooklyn avenues, Fulton, Atlantic, Division, &c., terminate at East New-York. As soon as the Brooklyn City Railroads (already commenced) are completed, East New-York will be connected with all parts of the City by avenue railroads, at four cents fare. This perfect, and premium will give to purchasers. Terms of payment unusually favorable. Free railroad tickets, maps, circulars, &c. furnished on application to the office. CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED LARGE VILLA SITES AT FORT HAMILTON.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell on the ground, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock, 100 large and beautiful Villa Sites, contiguous from three to two miles from City Limits, a portion of which are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world. This property is the balance of the celebrated garden grounds of George S. Getsten, Esq., of which four-fifths was sold last season. The balance will positively be sold to close a copartnership. Three very large portions of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Title indisputable—a printed abstract of which will be furnished to every purchaser. Steamer *Norwalk* will leave pier No. 3, North River, at 12 A. M. and 1 P. M., returning at 6 o'clock P. M. Free tickets to attend the sale, at the maps. For further particulars apply to BARRY, BAILEY, SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 16, at 11 o'clock, in our new gallery, No. 19 Bond-st., between Piazza and Cedar-sts. Sale of fine modern oil paintings, by the most celebrated masters of the present day, viz.: Wilson H., L. Rolfe, De la Roche, Beese, Tryon, Bergaami, Hunt, Jansen and others. Among them may be found a splendid picture representing "Mackerel and Trout," signed H. L. Rolfe, one of the finest productions of this celebrated artist ever represented in the United States, together with many other unidentified originals, equally rare and valuable; also, elegant oil and gilt cornices, paper scrolls, &c., to be executed in the most correct style by Chambreaux, Cardini, De Joie, Durrant, Cemarino, Van Muller, Paris and others.

At 12 o'clock—to pay charges—a large and splendid Panorama of the Holy Land.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 325 NEW-TOWN VILLAGE LOTS.—In Myers' Addition.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is rapidly completed, and will make Newtown as accessible to the business part of New-York as 50th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivaled beauty, and is peculiarly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of several churches, academies, stores, &c., &c. Shade trees, Williamsburg, Fort Hamilton and Half Moon for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF TWO BRICK HOUSES ON VAN BRUNT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.—Van Brunt-st.—Two 2 story and basement brick houses and lots, on the west side of Van Brunt-st., 25 feet south of Sullivan-st., third houses, Nos. 98 and 100. Houses built in the beauty and great advantages, and is growing rapidly. It adjoins the City of Brooklyn, and is about 4 miles from the East River Ferries, about half the distance of Harlem from the City Hall. East New-York is easy of access, and is on the line of Fulton-st. All of the leading Brooklyn avenues, Fulton, Atlantic, Division, &c., terminate at East New-York. As soon as the Brooklyn City Railroads (already commenced) are completed, East New-York will be connected with all parts of the City by avenue railroads, at four cents fare. This perfect, and premium will give to purchasers. Terms of payment unusually favorable. Free railroad tickets, maps, circulars, &c. furnished on application to the office. CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. George Upton. A Farm of 94 acres of land in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, two miles from the New-Haven Railroad depot at Mamaroneck, and half a mile of the new depot being built at Chatworth on the New-Haven Railroad, in a good state of cultivation, and excellent orchard, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. On the premises is a new dwelling 32 feet by 30, and barn 30 by 30 feet. A splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country can be had from the property. Sale positive to the highest bidder. For stages and particulars inquire at the Auction Room, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell THIS DAY, June 16, at the salesroom, No. 32 Pine and 58 Cedar-sts., at 10½ o'clock, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood chairs in satin de laine, hair cloth and reps; rosewood sofas, tête-a-têtes, centre, card, work and other tables; mahogany wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, palliasses, &c.; fine Wilton, tapestry and Brussels carpets, three ply and ingrain do., &c.; also two rosewood piano-fortes, 7 octaves, in handsome cases; also, an invoice of cloth caps, patent leather caps, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAKE, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAKE.—Office No. 46 Pine-st, corner of Williams.—FRIDAY, June 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

24 shares Broadway Bank Stock, $25 each.
25 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company, $100.
$5,150 per cent. Mortgage Bonds of Cincinnati, Fort and Chicago Railroad Company, interest payable 1st April and 1st October, at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, principal due 1859. $1,000 each. For further particulars see an article in the *Courier and Enquirer* concerning these bonds.
$5,000 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Columbus and Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, interest coupons, payable January 1st and July 1st, in New-York. $1,000 each.
$3,000 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company, interest payable April 1st and October 1st, in New-York. $1,000 each.
Also, 10 per cent. down—the balance August 1st, on delivery of stock.
100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
150 shares Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
200 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $100 each.
50 shares Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Michigan Southern Railroad Company, $100 each.
300 shares Canton Company, $100 each.
200 shares Nicaragua Transit Company, $100 each.
300 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company, $50 each.
50 shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, $50 each.

A. M. MEGWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. BANGS & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he stereo), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of he catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 Pine-st, corner between Broadway and 5th-av., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet, tapestry, Brussels ingrain and three-ply carpets; mahogany bedsteads bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, &c., rosewood do; fine damask and hair cloth; marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds and bolsters, with a large assortment of feather utensils with which the sale will commence.

A. H. NICOLAY,
J. SINTZENICH,
W. R. BREWSTER.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on avorable terms.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the Act referred to, in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent, to stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 13th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 18th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue on the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 13, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—At an election held on the 13th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

Francis A. Palmer,	Aaron Arnold,	L. B. Ward,
S. C. Herring,	John Bodine,	John S. Harris,
John Falconer,	David A. Wood,	Alex. Studwell,
Hainan M. Wells,	Wm. J. Decker,	Francis P. Nicholls,
Thomas Gardiner,	George W. Platt,	Daniel S Schanck,
Wm. N McIntire,	John R. Lawrence.	

And George C. Peters, Arthur L. Levy and Alex. Rumrill, Jr., were elected Inspectors of the next succeeding election. At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, F. A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R Co., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors and holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this road are requested to call at No. 50 Wall-st. without delay, and signify their assent to the proposition for the settlement of the floating debt of the Company, in conformity with the arrangements made at the meeting of creditors, held on 27th ult. The signatures of all the parties interested are required to the agreement before the 1st of July next, to render it binding upon the Company.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER,
} Committee.

£1 DRAFTS FOR SALE ON THE
Union Bank of London,
Belfast Banking Company of Ireland,
National Bank of Scotland.

We are, by special authority, authorized to issue Drafts on the above Banks, payable at sight, and in sums from £1 upward.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner Pearl.

No better remittance can be made from America. These Drafts being available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, to present certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1, 1854.

THOS. G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WORDSWORTH & SHELDON,
Interest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 4, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-1awSyF. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK
BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-1awSyF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK
BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK
—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

d8 '53-1awSyF DANIEL R. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 256 Broadway.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution held this day, ANDREW WARNER, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier.—NEW-YORK, June 6, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PALMER, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a centre bearing on the fulcrum, is the only principle available in a correct and reliable balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are hoped knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings run equally through their whole length, and in every position, with a fidelity not to be obtained in any other instrument of weight. These scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy of performance has given rise to the demand for the many spurious imitations from which they can be appreciated. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introduction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our scales at greatly reduced prices. Circular Scales, very cheap, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 55 Water-st., New-York.

OSBORN PARK REDUCED TO CENTS.—Fare reduced to 6 cents. Omnibuses will run from Fulton Ferry and Hicks-st., Brooklyn, to the Osborn Park Race Course. Omnibuses will be released to three cents. Extra special notice of old-st. and 5c. on the cents.

New-York, May 30, 1854. J. S. MILLS.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 70 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of the Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES:

Stephen Whitney,	Robert Weeks,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Bloodgood,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gaszaway H. Lamar,	Dunning Dusy,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Biggs,	John Punnet, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. R. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert B Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1854.—Office No. 41 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.—This Company having a large capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandize vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John D. Briggs,	Charles Henry,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Oyall,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Rease,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 14th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Plakney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	R. W. Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John R. Mercein,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mossman,
Daniel T. Willets,	John Loveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Hawkins,	John T. Downes,	Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Wm. L. Coulthus,	Henry H. Brower,	H. Prunelle,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Closs,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, May 15, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandize, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Robb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beekman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leopard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrin Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Alfred Macomber,
Wm. H. Starr,	Henry Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. E. Mallvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. D. Brower,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Preem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelvertson,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Beats,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd F. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Waterbury,	Wm. Degroot,	Wm. Hagen,
Cor. Stephenson,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hobbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a PAID CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter Cantine,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Bell,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fish,	Ralph Macy,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?—RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York Cash capital, $200,000, all paid in, and securely invested. Office, No. 176 Chatham-square, corner of Mott-st. Agency, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

ISAAC G. BARKER, } Agents.
JOHN W. MITCHELL, }

This Company [illegible] buildings, merchandize, furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. All losses paid within thirty days after ascertained.

ISAAC G. BARKER, President.
JOHN W. MITCHELL, Vice-President.
DANIUS PERRY, Surveyor.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary. D. BURTNETT, President.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandize, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the first day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares, any stockholder may take him a share on the 30th instant, pay him now shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum, on the society, to the 8th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 14, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 217 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. June 13, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3 per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 1st.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 22 William, corner of Pine, to Nos. 20 and 22 Barclay-st. The parties to continued to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JAS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 20 and 22 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Democratic Republican Hard-Shell Committee.

An adjourned meeting of this political organization was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, with a view to make arrangements for dispatching delegates to the Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 12th of July next, and for other business. It was moved, seconded and carried unanimously, that TIMOTHY DALY, Esq., take the Chair in the absence of the presiding officer, RICHARD SHELL, Esq.

The roll was called, and twenty-five members being present, which constituted a quorum, the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

Mr. MEADE of the Fifteenth Ward, thought that some steps should be taken in relation to the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and moved that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions in regard to that measure and other matters. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs. Meade, Mulligan and Boyce, who retired for the purpose of consultation.

Mr. GEVER, of the Tenth Ward, presented a preamble and resolution, adopted at a late meeting in his Ward, requiring that the Democratic General Committee had failed to request Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to address them while in the City. The communication was received

A communication was received from the Nineteenth Ward, stating that they had nominated GEORGE HUDSON to fill a vacancy in the Delegation to this Committee, occasioned by the resignation of JAMES W. WALSH. The communication was accepted, and Mr. HUDSON received as a delegate.

Mr. ALDEN, of the Seventh Ward, presented the following Report:

The undersigned Committee, appointed to prepare a call for a Primary Election of the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 12th day of July next, pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, respectfully report the following resolutions and call:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican Electors of the City and County of New-York will assemble in their respective Wards on Wednesday, the 28th of June next, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing one delegate and one alternate from each Assembly District to represent the District in the State Convention, on the 12th day of July, 1854.

Resolved, That in each Assembly District comprising more than one Ward there shall be elected in each Ward of such District five delegates, who shall meet in convention on the day of July at 2 o'clock P. M., and select one delegate and one alternate to represent the District in the State Convention, and that such communications shall be held at the following places.

(The different locations of the polls are here specified.)

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the report be altered, and that the primary meetings be held between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, in lieu of from 6 until 8 o'clock.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. MEADE, who had been appointed on the Committee in relation to the Nebraska bill, presented various resolutions in approbation of the conduct of Senator DOUGLAS in consummating that measure.

The following resolutions were also presented by the Committee:

Resolved, That the recent treasonable demonstrations of Abolitionists in Boston, requiring the laws of the United States to be sustained at the point of the bayonet, calls for the serious attention of every Democrat and all citizens in favor of law and order, to the fact that the Free-Soilers of the North who in 1848 united the names of the Apostate VAN BUREN, and the Whig Abolitionist ADAMS, for the defeat of the Democratic party—still stimulate the same sectional agitation through their press, are now as then arrayed against the Democracy and the Constitution

Resolved, That the Democracy of this City urge upon their Democratic brethren of the State a careful and judicious selection of candidates for the suffrages of the party, and pledge their exertions for the nomination of men whose fidelity to principle and consistency, shall be a guarantee to the Electors of the State, that the *old line* Democracy will maintain its integrity against all efforts of harmonizing gentlemen to prostitute and destroy them by an unholy alliance or corrupt coalition.

The resolutions were then taken up singly, and after some discussion adopted.

Mr. W. N. MCINTYRE, of the Fifteenth Ward, proposed a resolution denouncing those members of Congress who had voted against the Nebraska bill. He thought that as the true Democratic party had censured the acts of the President, they had an undoubted right to express their disapprobation of the course of conduct pursued by the representatives in Congress who had betrayed the interests of the Democratic party, by siding with the Northern Abolitionists. Several gentlemen opposed the resolution on the ground that this subject had already been too much agitated, and the sooner it was forgotten the sooner would harmony be restored in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Mr. E. B. HART spoke in favor of the resolution. He believed that they would be violating their duty did they not openly and manfully express their disapprobation of the political conduct of those men who had betrayed the interests of their constituents, and acted falsely to the pledges which had gained them their election.

Mr. ST. JOHN, of the Seventeenth Ward, defended Mr. JOHN WHEELER, who he believed was attacked by the resolution. Mr. W. was, in his (Mr. ST. JOHN's) opinion, a consistent and true Democrat, and had fearlessly and ably attacked the corrupt Administration of President PIERCE.

Mr. DALY opposed the resolution. It would, in his judgment, widen the existing breach in the Democratic party.

Mr. GALLAGHER pointed out to the Committee the fact that the *Tribune* and *Courier Enquirer* had nominated Mr. WHEELER as a candidate for Congress at the next election. He did not see why this Committee should endorse the sentiments of an Abolition and United States Bank Journal, particularly as he believed that Mr. WHEELER was an unfit person to represent the true Democratic party in the halls of Congress. He therefore trusted that the resolution would be adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution lay on the table; 20 against the resolution, and 17 in favor—Lost.

The question recurred upon the original resolution of Mr. MCINTYRE; 32 having voted in the negative, and 20 in the affirmative, the resolution was lost. [Applause.]

Mr. HART, upon the announcement of the vote, moved to the door, saying, "Mr. Chairman—I hope you will excuse me, Sir, and I beg to take my leave of the Committee for ever." [Ironical applause.]

The polls and Inspectors for the various wards were then designated for the coming election, and the meeting adjourned.

Probable Murder of a Seaman on Shipboard —Ante-Mortem Examination at the City Hospital.

Yesterday morning information was received at the Coroners' office, that a seaman, named JOHN WILSON, was lying at the City Hospital in a precarious condition, and, in all probability, could not survive from the effects of injuries received, on the 8th inst., by a dirk-knife. It seems the deceased was in the forecastle of the packet-ship *Knickerbocker*, in company with another sailor named CHARLES GRAHAM, who abruptly asked for the loan of two dollars, and because he did not receive it, he drew a large knife, and stabbed poor WILSON in the back. The blade of the instrument penetrated to the bone, and the surgeons pronounced him beyond all hopes of recovery.

Coroner HILTON immediately proceeded to the Hospital, empanneled a Jury, and the *ante-mortem* examination was then held. The official form of an *ante mortem* affidavit was read to deceased and he then deposed as follows.

THE JURY.

George Cheetham,	James H. Peacock,	John Cregan,
Nichola. McKoon,	Henry Webber,	Joseph Deer,
Lyman Ward,	Charles Goodman,	John Lang,
Jacob Marx,	John M. Wilson,	L. B. Wells,

THE DYING DEPOSITION.

John *Wilson*, sworn before one of the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, and in the presence of a Jury of twelve citizens, deposes and says—I feel that I am in a dangerous condition, and don't think I shall live until this evening; on last Thursday, about 2 o'clock, the prisoner, Charles Graham, whom I now recognize, being here present, was in company with myself on board of the packet-ship *Knickerbocker*, which was then lying off Pier No. 6, North River; while there I went from the starboard to the port-side of the vessel's forecastle, and turned into my bunk; at this time the prisoner was on the starboard; after I turned in, he came over to the bunk where I lay, and said to me "Give me $2;" as he came over towards the bunk where I lay he drew a sheath knife from a sheath attached to a belt around his body; he held the knife in his right hand when he asked me for the $2; I said, "let me get up and go to my chest, and I will give it to you; I have not got it here;" I got up, went to my chest; put my key in the lock, and then found it had been broken open; I raised up the lid and found that two pair of my pantaloons where gone; my money was in the pocket of one pair of the pants; at this time there was no person on the port-side of the forecastle but the prisoner and myself; there were a dozen or more of seamen and ordinary seamen on the starboard side of the forecastle at the time; they could not see us; there is a partition between the starboard and port side of the forecastle; at the time I opened my chest or trunk, I was in the position of stooping; the prisoner stood behind me and close to me; upon my discovering that my pants were gone, I remarked to him "My money is gone, and I could not give him $2;" when I said this I was leaning my knees against my trunk; the instant I informed him I could not give him the money, he stabbed me in the back with the knife he held in his hand; I then fell over on the floor and was unable to rise up again; after the prisoner stabbed me, he walked away and went out the forecastle, still retaining the knife; the blade of the knife entered my back bone and I felt numb all over my body; he did not say anything as he was going away; while I was in the act of trying to get up, a Scotch boy, called "Sandy," came in, and I told him to go and call the first and second mates; when the prisoner came towards me, I did not think he was going to stab me; we had no quarrel; the only reason that I can assign for his stabbing me, was because I would not let him have the $2; we had drank together half an hour before; I never knew him before I went on board of the ship, and at the time he stabbed me he was under the influence of liquor; he was not drunk, and perfectly sensible; I had not drank more than four or five glasses of liquor that day, and I was capable of going aloft and performing my duty; I had my senses.

The Vagrant Act vs. the Judicial Powers.

For a long time a regular system of stool-pigeon operations has been carried on in this City, by a set of shyster lawyers and others who constantly hang about the Tombs and the various Police Courts. The literation of persons committed under the Vagrant Act seems to be procured through the agency of these men, and the judicial powers of Judges, who rank a few degrees higher than the Police Judiciels. As a case in point, we think the following report made to the Chief of Police yesterday, by Captain CARPENTER, of the Fifth Ward Police:

"On the evening of the 2nd of May, a colored woman, named SARAH GAYLOR, *alias* STEWART, was arrested for disorderly conduct in the street. She being one of the most notoriously bad characters who infest one portion of this district, prostitute, thief, and street-fighter, I determined to do all in my power to get rid of so great a nuisance. Accordingly, on the 24th ult., I conveyed her to the Tombs, and made the regular affidavit (which was duly recorded,) of her being a vagrant, and disorderly character; I took a great deal of pains to make known her character, and to have the law in her case fully carried out. She was sent to the Penitentiary for four months. From the day of her committment, every means was resorted to to obtain her release. I was importuned almost daily by those who should have had the public morals more at heart, than to intercede for a black prostitute and thief. In all cases I expressed a determination to have the law carried out, as far as I was concerned, nor could I, nor would I withdraw my complaint against her. I was desirous of making her case a test, for if she could escape justice without an investigation, there was an end to the police endeavoring to arrest such characters and send them to the Penitentiary as vagrants. She did escape by some means unknown to me, and on the evening of the 13th instant, she was at her old haunts again, bidding defiance to the police, and making her boasts that they could not keep her on the Island. She was arrested by officer WESTCOTT, after a desperate fight, in which she tore the star from his breast, and brought to the station-house yesterday morning. I renewed my complaint, and she was again sent up for four months to the Island, where she will probably remain, unless her friends, who take a deep interest in allowing such characters the largest liberty, intercede to again set her free."

PLASTERERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the operative Plasterers of this City convened at Mr. HARRIOTT's, Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue, last evening, to procure a charter for the reorganization of their Society. A deputation from Brooklyn attended for the purpose of forming a branch society in that city, consisting of JOHN MCGRATH, JAMES MURPHY, JOHN HOGAN, CHARLES O'CALLAGHAN, WM. MCGINNEY.

The Chairman, in very handsome and appropriate terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the DAILY TIMES, and said it should not be like that passed by a certain craft a short time since—empty; that their body was determined to make it substantial by selecting it as their advertising organ, thereby holding forth an inducement to members of the Society to become subscribers. The meeting then proceeded to the election of trustees and other officers.

TWO CASES OF CHOLERA—FILTHY CONDITION OF THE PREMISES.—Yesterday morning Coroner O'DONNELL held inquests at No. 372 Cherry-street, on the bodies of two persons named JOHN H. SERELL and CAROLINE DOLLE, who died with Cholera. It seems the deceased persons were among the recent arrivals at this port, and while living in a miserable shanty in the rear of the above number, they died after a brief illness of some six hours. The Jury rendered verdicts in each case—"Death by Cholera."

FIRES.—Yesterday morning, near 1 o'clock, the extensive range of stables of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, situated on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third-avenues, were discovered to be on fire. About seventy-five horses were in the stables at the time, but fortunately they were all taken out in safety, and the fire was confined to the part of the building in which it originated. Five tons of hay and feed were consumed. Loss $1,500. Insured in the Astor Fire Insurance Company. A man was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to the premises. He was seen to leave the stables a few moments before the fire was discovered. He was subsequently discharged.... About 3 o'clock, A. M., a fire broke out in the second story of buildings Nos. 28 and 30 Attorney-street, occupied as a chair factory, by Messrs. ONKSMAN, RYERSON & RANNALL. Damage about $1,500. Loss fully covered by insurance.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The United States vs. *Capt. Wakeman.*—A motion was made this morning to postpone this trial until next January. Wakeman, as will be recollected, has been indicted for carrying off the steamer *New-World* from this port in 1850, she being then in the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County.

The application was made to enable him to procure the attendance of several witnesses, who are now in San Francisco, who were cognizant of the occurrences in question.

The Court granted a delay till December next.

Mr. Reed appeared for the defendant.

[Advertisement.]

CORRECTED SODA WATER.—It has always seemed to me that there was something wanted to render soda water just the thing. We have tried all sorts of syrups, but although they improve the article, they don't bring it up to the gauge of our taste. Some unknown individual has found out exactly where the deficiency is and how to remedy it. A little of that potential and popular fluid, which seems to have pleased all the world and his wife, without provoking the wrath of the temperance folks, is the ingredient that does the job. Of course we mean—what else could we mean!—WOLFE'S Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps. A modicum of this splendid preparation mingled with a glass of soda water, renders it more refreshing, and by correcting the acids, more wholesome. Try it once, medicinally.—*Sunday Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

BERGEN HEIGHTS.—Read the advertisement of the sale of the superb villa plots at Claremont and Sherwood. Remember this is the most charming location that can be found, and the view presented presents a natural panorama of the whole New-York and Newark Bays, and the five cities in their vicinity. Omnibuses leave the Jersey City ferry every day this week to convey parties who wish to view the premises free of charge. Read the advertisement under auction sales.

[Advertisement.]

MUSICAL CONGRESS CONTINUED.—To-night at the Crystal Palace, the great Musical Congress of last evening is to be repeated, M. JULLIEN and all the orchestras and choruses to astonish the multitude once more with the power of music upon a scale so classic and so gigantic. Over 30,000 people were at the Palace last night. Only 25 cents for tickets to-night.

[Advertisement.]

GAS COOKING AND HEATING.—American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company, No. 358 Broadway, second floor.—A patent process of great novelty, utility, and economy. The public are invited to call and examine the various articles. Hand bills can be obtained at the store. R. B. COLEMAN, President.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS.—Colored Fire Premium Exhibition Pieces. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, has his assortment of Hadfield Work ready for inspection. Customers will find that for safety and beauty they cannot be surpassed. See advertisement.

LONG ISLAND.

THE MISSION CAUSE.—At a Sunday School meeting held at the Presbyterian Church, Henry-street, on Monday evening, June 12, ALBERT WOONROFF, Esq., addressed the meeting on the great importance and benefit of Mission Schools. With a beautiful and appropriate eloquence he pointed them out as the chief means of the Churches in reaching the vast masses of the poor; of elevating and bringing up these under strata of society, and of inspiring these moral elements with a vigor for good, for life, and an immortality. He said the world and the Church had been too long acting only on the upper surface of society, but now they were going down to the lower stratum—the base of the social system to renovate and purify. His remarks were heard with interest.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was offered by a person, to require all who engaged in Mission enterprise of this nature, to obtain a ticket of license or permission to do so, from some party or parties to be chosen or already chosen. This was objected to as too grave a question—infringing on religious liberty, voluntary effort, and rather a violent taking on of authority, likely to be attended with seriously ill consequences. It was a meeting in which much useful matter was spoken on the great object of Mission labor among the poor.

MEETING OF THE DIET GARTNER.—A meeting of this body was held at Union Hall last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Society, and adopting resolutions to secure a uniform rate of wages. Hitherto the contractors could, at their own pleasure, raise or reduce their pay, without the consent of the parties employed.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at a previous meeting, a Committee was appointed to wait on the several contractors throughout the city, and inform them of the rate of wages they demanded, which was fixed at $2 50 per day. The following contractors subscribed to their demands:

Thos McConnell,	James Humes,	Terrance Keon,
M. J. D. McGlynn,	James Robison,	M. King,
Jas. Mulery,	James Foster,	Sandy Laird,
Pat. Lynch,	John O'Donnell,	Peter Conoly,
Dan. Haden,	Peter Martha,	Philip McDermott,
Wm. Cummings,	Arthur Mooty,	Jas. Duffy.

FRANCIS MCPARTLIN was elected Chairman, and MICHAEL CUNNIAN Secretary.

JOHN MCGRATH addressed the meeting by invitation. He assured them of his strenuous support till the organization was perfected; pointed out the benefit of such Society, and concluded by urging forcibly the necessity of peace and good order in the regulation of all their acts.

The meeting then proceeded to elect officers and enact a code of by-laws and constitution for the adoption and government of the body. 218 members were enrolled.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—This Exhibition was opened yesterday at the Athenæum. As there are simultaneously several exhibitions of the same kind, the collection of specimens was not very large, but it comprised several very fine ones, particularly of Fuscia Grapes and Strawberries. The exhibition of Roses was not great nor remarkable. We may mention the grapes (grown under glass,) in the garden of W. C. LAGGLEY, Esq., L. I., and (for which his gardener received the first premium.) A stand of flowers and several plants, &c., from the same, and some beautiful plants from J. E. ROGERS, of Brooklyn, were among the most prominent of the productions.

The attendance was not large, many of the members being engaged at a similar exhibition in New-York, and at their request the society will keep their rooms open again this day and evening.

LAUNCHED.—MR. WM. CULLYER launched from his yard, at Green Point, yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, the steam-tug *Mercury*, owned by Messrs. LIVINGSTON & ROGERS. She is 120 feet long, 22 feet beam, 7½ feet deep, and 200 tons measurement. She will be completed in about three weeks, and will be commanded by Captain RICHARD YATES.

Another steam-tug for the same firm, to be used in connection with the *Mercury*, will be commenced to-day, at the same yard. She will be 150 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 8 feet deep—to be completed in three months. Her machinery will be of ample power to tow the largest vessels.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.—Alderman WYCKOFF, of the Eighth Ward, on one of his visits about that locality, discovered in a shanty the body of a man, who had evidently been dead some days, on a heap of rags, and at his side a woman in a heavily state of intoxication. Several children were in the place nearly starved to death. They were all properly cared for.

☞ The Board of Health have adopted a rule requiring all physicians in this city to report to the Board or Mayor, all patients under their charge laboring under pestilential, contagious or infectious diseases, within 24 hours after they ascertain or suspect the nature of the diseases.

ROBBING A ROOM-MATE.—Yesterday morning a German named ISAAC MEYER, residing in the Third Ward, had $100 stolen from his trunk. Suspicion rested on WM. NEIMAN, who resides in the same house, and he was accordingly arrested and locked up for examination.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE BARCULO.—Judge BARCULO, of the Supreme Court, who has been laboring under a severe attack of chronic diarrhœa for several weeks past, was supposed to be in a dying condition last evening. He is at the house of his father-in-law, in New-York City—No. 12 East Eighteenth-street.

THE FARLEY CASE.—The Jury in this case have not yet agreed upon a verdict, and the Judge is inexorable, and intends to keep them until they do agree. They have been considering the case six days, up to last night, two of which have been passed in the Jury-room, up to 5½ o'clock last evening.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—This Regiment made their annual parade yesterday, and were reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council, at 4 o'clock, in the Park. The Regiment made a creditable appearance.

THE CHOLERA.—There were five new cases of the cholera in this city yesterday. There resulted fatally.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Thursday.

Before Judges Rockwell and Morse and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

TRIAL OF JOHN CAVANAGH, COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE, FOR MISDEMEANOR.

For the prosecution, R. C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney. For defendant, N. F. Waring, (Corporation Counsellor,) W. H. Gale, and S. Sankey, Esqrs.

This case was called on this morning. There are seven of the Commissioners of Excise, indicted for misdemeanor, in granting a large number of licenses to persons unqualified in law, viz.: John Cavanagh, George L. Shaw, Isaac Crampton, John P. Mead, Wm. H. Sandy, Michael Eagan, Garret Van Mater and Henry Finnegan.

In moving this case, the District Attorney said that he wished to try the parties separately, and therefore called on the case of John Cavanagh, the first named in the indictment.

Mr. Waring, of counsel for the defence, said that he never heard of such a thing before as a prosecuting officer asking for parties indicted together, to be tried separately—that it was sometimes the case with the defence. He claimed that they must all be tried together; they composed a majority of one Board, and could not be tried separately, for no one of the Commissioners could commit the misdemeanor charged—it required a majority.

The Court decided that there could be no possible objection to trying the accused separately, and the objection was overruled and objection noted.

MOVE TO QUASH INDICTMENT.

Mr. Santay, of counsel for defendant, moved to quash the indictment on the grounds:

First—That no *offence* is charged to have been committed "*against the provisions of the act*," or at all.

Second—That the only charge against the Commissioners in the indictment, is that they were not *satisfied* but the applicant for license *proposed* to keep a tavern, and that he was of good moral character; thus presenting the question, as to whether they were or were not *satisfied*, of which no Jury was competent to judge, as the criteria of *mental satisfaction* cannot be fixed, or determined by any rules.

Third—That a copy of the license, which was granted, and is incorporated in the indictment, recites that they, the Commissioners, were *satisfied* of the facts requisite for the granting of the license to the applicant, and that from the *act of granting* the license, it is clear that *they were* actually and fully satisfied in respect to the competency of the applicant in this case.

Fourth—That the act of granting licenses was one of mere discretion, and for the exercise of which they are not answerable criminally.

The Court held that there was a charge in the indictment. The motion was noted and trial ordered to proceed. IMPANNELING THE JURY.

This case having been tried once before in the Court of Sessions, when the jury could not agree, much difficulty was anticipated in securing an unbiased jury, and the case attracted a room full of listeners.

Several jurors were called, but not being present the fourth name drawn by the Clerk was called.

A. C. Marshall, counsel for defence, requested the usual oath to be administered, which was done. When in answer to interrogations, he stated, I am a resident of Rowe-place, Brooklyn; am an Inspector in an Insurance Office.

Question by Mr. Waring—Have you formed any opinion, or have you any bias on the subject matter charged in this indictment? *Answer*—I have not. Accepted.

The next juror called was John Jagger—challenged peremptorily.

Richard W. Call, called and sworn: I reside in Graham-street; am a dealer in crockery; was assessed last year for more than $200, and more than five times that amount in the Seventh Ward; was not a Grand Juror in October 1853, when this indictment was found; was not a Petit Juror when the accused were tried before; have expressed no opinion as to guilt or innocence of accused; have no bias; should decide according to evidence. Challenged, peremptorily.

Abraham Schenck called.

Mr. Waring—We are satisfied with this Juror.

John Mead called.

Mr. Waring—No questions to ask.

John Powell, sworn: In keep a grocery on Myrtle-avenue: don't sell liquor. Not objected to.

John Wyckoff—Accepted.

John Lake, sworn: I reside in Catharine-street, Brooklyn; have no particular business; have formed no opinion relative to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Challenged peremptorily.

Henry B. Starr, sworn: Am a merchant in New-York; have no bias in this matter.

Q. by Mr. Waring—Has the subject of this indictment been discussed before any society of which you are a member? A.—It has not.

Moses Von Buren—Accepted.

John W. Manly, sworn: Rectifier of spirits; am acquainted with defendant, John Cavanagh; he is a customer of mine; has dealt with me for several years; I have formed a partial opinion relative to this case, from what I have heard and read of the case.

Q. by Mr. Waring—How far is that partial opinion? A.—My opinion is, that if all office-holders in this city were tried for such slight offences, we should have business enough to do. [Laughter.]

The District Attorney moved that the juror be tried, and interposed a challenge in his favor. Court assented and the foreman, A. C. Marshall, and the one next to him, Abrahem Schenck, were sworn—to decide upon the qualifications of the juror.

Mr. Manly, sworn: My business is a rectifier of spirits; Cavanagh, the defendant, is a customer of mine; has been so for three or four years; don't think I ever heard much about this case; don't think that such an offence should be indicted; should be governed mainly in verdict by the Judge's charge.

The tryers decided there was no objection to witness.

At the tenth juror, the regular panel was exhausted, and the Sheriff was directed to summon six talesmen. The Court, took a recess for 30 minutes, and upon reassembling, the panel was speedily filled and stands as follows:

1. A. C. Marshall, Insurance Inspector.
2. Abraham Schenck, (no business.)
3. John Mead, hotel proprietor.
4. John Powell, grocer.
5. John Wyckoff, hotel keeper.
6. Henry B. Starr, merchant.
7. Moses Van Buren, physician.
8. John W. Manly, rectifier of liquors.
9. Charles S. Spooner, jeweler.
10. Cornelius Bergen, farmer.
11. Charles Franklin.
12. Charles O'Neil, grocer and builder.

The case was opened to the Jury by the District Attorney. He said: Gentlemen of the Jury, I think I may say, in the opening of this case, we have twelve good men of the County of Kings—unbiased men. It is proper to make these inquires before such a Jury, because for many years past there has been a difficulty going on between the Courts and those who violate the law regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks. You have sworn to try this case according to the laws and the evidence. It may, as it seems, have occurred to one of your number that this is a small matter. True, the offence charged is not, in itself, considered a very serious crime—the extent of punishment being limited to $250 fine and one year's imprisonment. But every man of you will agree with me that the position of a Commissioner of Excise is a very important one, and if they choose to exercise their authority indiscriminately, it opens innumerable sources of crime, wretchedness and poverty. I am no teetotaler, and have always thought that licenses should be granted in certain cases, but every one who has been familiar with the criminal business of this county, must be aware that there is no more prolific and seemingly unexplainable source of crime than the indiscriminate violation of the Excise laws. It is on this that I should be understood.

About the time of the commencement of my term of office the Districts of investigating whether houses kept and all the accommodations required by law commenced. It was soon ascertained that a large number, a large majority, had not the requisite accommodations. The parties were indicted; indictment after indictment was placed upon the Calendar until they became disgusted with the large number of proceedings, and said bring us the sinners. The Commissioners of Excise, who have granted these illegal licenses. Therefore we have done so; we have brought before you the responsible parties. If the facts in this case appear to you as they do to me, I shall expect you to render a verdict of guilty—you cannot fail to convict.

He then read the law as regards licensing, which in effect is, that no license shall be granted but to persons of good moral character; the location must be such as to be required by the travel; the party taking out the license must keep a certain number of beds for travelers, stable room for horses, &c.—not one of which accommodations, he contended, had William Gubbins, one of the parties licensed by this Board of Excise. This law is necessary; it is a safeguard, and is intended to protect the community against the abuse of this traffic.

In this case this license was a tavern license, to William Gubbins, corner of Columbia and Amity-streets, and he should be able to show that he had not one of these accommodations. He did not intend to attack the moral character of Gubbins; but these Excise men were bound to know, as the Court will instruct you, that the persons receiving licenses at their hands have the necessary qualifications.

The District Attorney then read from the R. S., p. 660, Sec. 53, where if any duty enjoined on all shall be neglected by one, he shall be punished for a misdemeanor. Gubbins' place is a miserable hovel—a shanty, having only two rooms, without one of the accommodations required. It is a case of wilful neglect on the part of the officers to discharge their duty. Wilful neglect is where the party knows or has the means of satisfying himself, and neglects to do so.

TESTIMONY FOR PROSECUTION.

Peter R. Hegeman, sworn: Am Deputy City Clerk of Brooklyn; (admitted by defence that defendant was one of the Commissioners of Excise during the year 1853;) have here a certified copy of the minutes of the Board of Excise; (original minutes called for by defendant's counsel and produced by witness;) was present at a meeting when a license was given to Mr. Gubbins; granted July 12, to be kept corner of Columbia and Amity-streets, Sixth Ward; the vote on granting the license to Mr. Gubbins was, affirmative 7, negative 1: (the application for license by Gubbins was read, stating that he had all the necessary accommodations;) this license was issued July 29, 1853.

Q.—Before the license was granted to Gubbins, how many licenses had been granted by that Board in the city of Brooklyn during that year?

Counsel for defence objected, and stated that this question had been up before the Supreme Court, where it has been decided that the Commissioners can grant as many licenses as they please—cited the case in 1st Hill, p. 655, where mandamus was issued to compel a license to be granted.

The Court decided that the question was pertinent.

A.—There were 154 tavern licenses granted before 13th July, 1853, and 481 previous to 29th of July.

Q.—Prior to the granting of a license to Gubbins, July 13, how many licenses were granted in the Sixth Ward? A.—18 previous to the 13th of July, and 142 previous to 29th of July.

Mr. Gubbins took up his license on the 29th of July.

George N. Ratchen, sworn: I reside at No. 25 Front-street; Wm. Gubbins is a tenant of mine; corner of Columbia and Amity-streets; the house is one story high with attic room—two rooms on one floor; his family lives there; there is a stable twenty or thirty yards from the house capable of holding two or three horses—hired of me by Gubbins.

Cross-examined—Mr. Gubbins has been a tenant of mine 5 or 6 years; he has occupied three premises 2 years; he is of good moral character so far as I know; keeps a clean house; this is 400 feet from Atlantic-street; there is a railroad and stage route in the immediate vicinity; there is no street with more travel on in Brooklyn than Atlantic-street.

Direct—There is a public house on the corner of Columbia and Atlantic; the Railroad depôt is at the foot of Atlantic-street; there are a number of hotels in that vicinity.

Aaron L. West, sworn—Am a Policeman; have been so two years; know the premises of Mr. Gubbins, corner of Columbia and Amity; examined them on the 7th of January last; I was instructed by the Mayor to inspect several places; found a wooden house, shed-roof building 25 feet by 10, two rooms; front room containing counter and general appurtenances of a porter-house—liquors, cigars, &c.

Defendant's counsel objected to the contents of the house in January—must be at the time of issuing of the license. Not sustained.

The rooms were front and rear; I should think the house about equally divided; there was one window in front, and one in the rear; it adjoins another building; there is no communication between the two houses; did not see the stable on the premises; there is a board screen on top of the house, but should think he house was 10½ feet from the ground to the highest part of the roof; Mr. Cavanagh's place is two blocks off, corner of Columbia and Atlantic; has kept there for one year at least; Fulton and Atlantic-streets, and Hamilton-avenue are the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn; there are 3 or 4 houses for the accommodation of traders at the foot of Atlantic-street; Columbia-street is not a route taken to the country; there is no street between it and the river.

Cross-examined—Mr. Gubbins kept a cleanly place so far as I could see: went down for the purpose of examining the premises; did not go into the back room to see if there was a stairs in the back room; examined the premises this morning to see if there was any communication between these houses; have known Mr. Gubbins since November last.

Jones ——, sworn—I was a member of the Board of Excise last year; attended every meeting last year.

Q.—When was the first meeting held?

Objected to; overruled.

A.—Sometime in January; can't say when the first meeting of the Board was held; the practice was to take up 10 applications from each Ward at every meeting; can't tell the number of licenses granted; when Griffin's application came up there was considerable discussion; I voted against granting any licenses, and when this one came up I appealed to the Board that sufficient licenses had been granted; it was seldom asked whether the applicants had the necessary qualifications.

Cross-examined—The practice was to receive the applications from each Ward to the Commissioner from the Ward.

Q.—Why didn't you vote for any license? A.—I did not believe it was necessary; licenses were granted to persons in every Ward; know the location of Jones' Tavern in Fulton-street; don't think it necessary to sell liquor there.

Peter R. Hegeman, recalled—Counsel for defence asked the witness to state every tavern license granted in 1853, (about 600) and the location of each. The witness commenced, but was directed not to proceed, as matter not within his knowledge and irrelevant. Court consented that the Jury should examine the list after retiring to their room.

To District Attorney—The custom is when the license is taken out in the City Clerk's Office, to then take the oath. The Commissioners are not present.

To Defendant's Counsel—This is the order of the Board of Excise.

The prosecution rested here, and the Court adjourned to Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Earthquakes in Italy—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

GENOA, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

The country between Florence and Rome has been rather severely shaken within a few days by a series of Earthquakes, which occasioned much consternation among the inhabitants. The first occurred about 10 o'clock on the night of the 14th, and the undulatory motion continued some three or four seconds. Another, more intense, followed at about 4 the next morning, and continued over six seconds; at half-past 10 of the same morning, a third shock, still more alarming, held the panic-stricken population breathless for eight or ten seconds; and a fourth occurred between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, which made the firmest houses tremble, and tumbled into ruins some that were shattered by the shocks in February last. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, (day before yesterday,) another occurred, which was felt at Florence. An American family which hastily left that city by the evening train for Leghorn, has just informed me that the tables and furniture of the apartments vibrated visibly under the invisible "manifestation," and that some China vases were thrown upon the floor and broken.

I have not been able to ascertain the extent of this last shock, but those of the 14th and 15th were sensibly felt at Perugia, Bellona, Basta, Foglino, Assisso, and the intermediate country. No sound or noise whatever accompanied them, nor were they marked by any sensible meteorological phenomena; nor can I learn that any measures were made, though it is said that an ancient spring near Perugia has disappeared. The animals participated in the general alarm; and in truth such oscillatory movements are well suited to disturb one's faith in the immobility of the "solid earth." Naturalists have plausibly conjectured that it is almost always undergoing shocks at some point of its surface, and is continually influenced by the reaction of the molten interior on the exterior. The weather, however, has been unusually agreeable for some weeks past, and favorable reports come to us from all parts of Italy concerning the crops. There is a reasonable prospect of abundant harvests, and they are much needed to relieve the severe pressure upon the means of subsistence.

The first section of the great cord for the Sub-marine Electric Telegraph, destined to open a communication between the opposite shores of the Mediterranean, by way of the Islands of Corsica, Sardinia, Malta, &c., has been completed in England, and is now on its way hither by steamer. It is 110 English miles in length, and weighs 800 tons! It is composed of six threads of copper, covered with gutta percha, and enveloped by hemp cords, and finally by 12 threads of iron. When this line is completed it will be of incalculable benefit to England and France, especially if the war in the East continues.

The Spanish frigate *Asiasi*, arrived here yesterday from Cadiz, having on board Her Majesty Queen MARIA AMELIA and suite. I am not informed of her objects or destination. A Spanish fleet of 4 frigates and a schooner, arrived off Nice a day or two ago, and was hourly expected here, but an express steamer in said to have brought unexpected orders to sail for Barcelona.

American visitors bring unfavorable reports of the healthfulness of Rome. Mr. VAN BUREN and his son have gone down to Naples. They propose, I understand, to pass the next Winter in Egypt. Mr. MARSH, late of the Constantinople mission, is sojourning at Bologna just now. One of our countrymen, GEORGE FRANCIS SHAW, Esq., of Boston, has just completed a translation in two 12mo. volumes, of HENRY ZSCHOKKE'S *History of Switzerland*. This is one of the most interesting of German contributions to historical literature. Mr. S. will probably give his translation to the press without delay.

Yours, &c.

LIEUTENANT BEALE, EX-SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.—We learn from friends of this gentleman, that his recent visit to the Atlantic coast was occasioned as follows, viz.: He went from his post to the Isthmus of Panama expecting to meet his wife, who was in delicate health, and needed his protection therefore on the roughest portion of the journey to California. On reaching the Isthmus, he found letters telling him that his wife's health was too bad to travel, and, indeed, was very critical. Under these circumstances, he came on to where she was—at Chester, Delaware, remaining but four days in the Atlantic country. They say further, that he "refreshed" from coming to Washington on that occasion. Only because he anticipated that he would be detained here four weeks, if not months, by the requirements of the Department on his time, when, as he knew, his prompt return to his post was required by the state of the public business in his hands. Such are the grounds on which his friends justify his tour to the East, which has been the theme of so much newspaper comment of late.—*Wash. Star.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Potts, HENRY H. LUDLOW to MARY J., daughter of James McCullough, Esq., all of this City.

At Bethany, Miami Co., Tuesday, June 13, by Rev. C. V. Spear, L. P. BRUNER, of New-York, to CAROLINE ELIZABETH, daughter of Roland Cutler, Esq.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Mr. LEANDER BRIGGS to Miss SUSAN MILLS, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 14, at the residence of her parents, by Rev. Dr. Marsellus, Mr. EDGAR P. YORK, only son of Stephen P. York, to Miss RACHAEL ANN DEMAREST, only daughter of Albert Dem

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 858. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
.....Four cents.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
.....12 cents.
.....24 cents.
.....to mails in advance.

...CALIFORNIA,
...Forty-eight ...in California, ...containing daily news ...of the country, in ...every Mail steamer. Price, ...

...HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

A Difference as to Terms all that stands Between us and the Possession of Cuba.

The Gold Coinage Bill in the Senate.

The New Postage Bill in the House Laid on the Table.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16.

The Tariff Act, on which the House Committee of Ways and Means have agreed, adds the following articles to the free list:

All books, maps, apparatus, and other articles imported for the use of the United States.

Also, statuary, busts, paintings, drawings, etchings, cabinets of coins, collections of antiquities, &c., for the use of Colleges and Schools.

Also, Peruvian bark, berries, nuts, and vegetables exclusively used for dyes and bolting cloths.

Also, books, maps, &c., purchased for the use of Congress.

Also, Brazil wood, Brazilletts, and all other dyes in wood or sticks. Also, burr-stones, fruits, and vegetables, green or ripe, except when prepared. Orange and lemon peel, leeches, salt, and tea and coffee, from whatever country imported.

Articles paying duty divided into five classes. In the schedule of one hundred per cent. are brandies, spirits, same as now.

Among the twenty per cents are coal, iron, manufactured or unmanufactured. Manufactures of cotton, silk, wool, flax, hemp, leather, paper, and wood. Ale, beer, porter, molasses and paper. Prepared vegetables and meats, cigars, tobacco manufactured or unmanufactured. Sugars of all kinds, wine, cut glass, and many other articles of luxury.

Among the fifteen per cents, are bacon, boards and other rough lumber; beef and butter, burlaps, cordage, tape, gloves, leggings, shirts and drawers composed wholly of cotton; copper bolts, rods, bars and sheets; cotton bagging; foreign fish, flax, flaxseed, furs dressed on skin, glue, gunny cloth, gunny bags and gunpowder; hams, Indian corn and lard; upper leather, lead, lead pipes and shot; oatmeal, animal oils, fish oils, product foreign fisheries, osnaburgs, paint, paper hangings, barley, pork, tanned and dressed skins, starch, steel in bars, cast, shear or German, and in plates, sheets or otherwise; stereotype plates, periodicals and other books in course of printing and republication here; plaster paris, tallow candles, cotton velvet, white and red lead, window glass, unmanufactured fine woods, fire wood, wool.

Among the ten per cents are all acids used in manufacturing and the fine arts. Nearly or quite all drugs, medicines, and articles for dyeing not in a crude state. Diamonds, gems, pearls and precious stones not set. Hatter's furs not on the skin. Furs undressed on the skin. Gutta-percha and curled hair. Moss and other vegetable productions used for bedding, mattresses, unmanufactured India rubber and milk, music, spirits turpentine, watches, watch materials, lime, spelter and lentenuque in sheets.

Among the five per cents are old bells, bell metal, bleaching powder, chloride of lime, books, magazines, pamphlets, periodicals, illustrated newspapers, brass in pigs or bars, old brass for remanufacture, grindstones, gum copal, gums generally, indigo, unmanufactured ivory, lemon and lime juice, lime, maps, charts, palm, cocoa, aloes, pewter for remanufacture, rags except woolen, raw hides, skins of all kinds not in the other list, shellac, raw silk, tallow and other soap stocks, tin, shells, manufactured zinc, spelter, lentenuque. The non-enumerated class pay fifteen per cent.

The bill provides that all articles on the free list pay ten per cent. if imported in foreign bottoms, and adds ten per cent. to the duties on all other articles so imported, except in foreign vessels exempt by treaty from this discriminating tonnage, or other charges. Goods in store imported after the passage of this act, and before it goes in operation, pay duties under the new schedule.

The decision of Collectors as to the liability of importations for duce is made final against the importer, unless he gives notice of intention to appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury within ten days. The Secretary's decision is to be final, unless a suit is instituted within thirty days after it is rendered. The act proposes to go into effect on the 1st of January next. But you may rest assured it will not be acted on this session.

It will be understood that I give only the prominent articles in each schedule, not the whole.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not been consulted at all in relation to this bill, which will not have any very cordial support from the Administration.

The Colt revolver monopolists are at work again, but the movement for an extension of the Patent will fail.

The House, action to-day completely settles that postage will not be increased.

Mr. Washington is happy to-day. He is certain of the District Attorneyship. S.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 15, 1854.

I do not see but the President will be compelled to send a War Message to Congress, and a couple of special Commissioners to Spain, just to gratify some of your correspondents, who have been so studiously misrepresenting that he would do both. For I am, nevertheless, very strongly under the impression that he will do neither. As I have stated in a former letter, the occasion for the War Message has passed. No motive for such a measure exists at the present time. Nor is it now thought desirable to send any special Minister to Madrid. That project has been talked of, but never decided upon. I am well satisfied, and is now abandoned altogether. If it is necessary to shake the thin dry it under it hasten the fall of the Cuban Peach, it has done very well by the President, during a session of Congress. The single refusal of Spain to give an explanation sometime three months ago, has in itself—whatever Soulé indiscretion or bluster it may be in his power to put about him—been sufficient to satisfy the country that the Administration was not to be trifled with. Spain has now given the explanation, and the difference is settled. I think that all Democratic politicians in this country will be satisfied with the result. Spain has made the amende honorable, and the President has not been compelled to go to war. Of course, this difference is settled only for the present. It is impossible to say what may arise hereafter. But I am sure that all Democratic politicians in this country will be satisfied with the result. Spain has made the amende honorable, and the President has not been compelled to go to war. Of course, this difference is settled only for the present. It is impossible to say what may arise hereafter.

a War Message and special Commissioners are both necessary, even from purely selfish considerations.

The President is quite willing that Congress should adjourn now soon as it chooses after passing the appropriation bills, provided it will meet again in October; and to-night it looks a little as though the proposition for a recess from the middle of July to the middle of October might be carried.

The Western Nebraska men are considerably alarmed at the prospect of returning to their constituents with the story that they were eight months in session and passed none of their railroad bills, no river and harbor bills, no local legislation for their sections—*nothing* but the Nebraska bill. They seem just now to have a keen appreciation of the fact that the people did not send them here to pass the Nebraska iniquity,—that they never anticipated such a measure, and had not even expressed their views with reference to it; and also of the other fact, that they *did* send them to do just exactly everything that they have left undone. A pretty account these gentlemen will have to settle, truly! And there seems to be a reasonable probability that the constituencies can't be gulled any longer by the asseveration that the neglect of all other interests for the benefit of Slavery was essential to the preservation of the Union. The "fanatics" have become so numerous in the North, so far as the elections have presented their evidence, that special pleading against fanaticism won't save the delinquents. It strikes me that if I were a Nebraska-voting M. C. about these days, I should want the session to continue until doomsday at least; but these gentry doubtless feel that that day has already arrived with them.

The appointment of Mr. WESTBROOK to the District Attorneyship is in some doubt. It is really a troublesome subject to deal with. The President has a great regard for Mr. W. ever since he betrayed his constituency so boldly and manfully, and unblushingly voted for Nebraska at every clip; and he of course sees that his appointment would be looked upon as the price for which he sold a confiding constituency. This unfortunate display of cause and effect, side by side, would be well calculated to rob Mr. WESTBROOK of what little self-respect he may still retain, and of all that his indulgent friends and neighbors may have for him. So, notwithstanding Mr. WESTBROOK is quite bold and courageous enough to brave all this, his friend at the White House may feel it his duty to withhold from his hand the poisoned fruit he seeks to grasp.

And then there is another consideration which ought to weigh with Mr. WESTBROOK. If he should resign to take the Attorneyship, it would give an excellent opportunity for the people of his District to rebuke his course and the President's on the Nebraska bill, by electing in his place some man who is pledged to bitter opposition to the Administration. How *can* Mr. WESTBROOK expect his reward just yet, under these circumstances. A magnanimous regard for the President, who feels so deep an interest in the maintenance of his good name at home, ought induce Mr. W. to bide his time, and for the present to stand firm where he is, a solid wall between the people and the Executive, until the heedless, freedom-loving rabble shall have learned to appreciate the beauties and glories of Slavery in general, and the Nebraska swindle in particular,—or until the close of his electoral term. But if Mr. W. is insensible to all these considerations, he will aither take the appointment forthwith, or—wait until he can get it. The alternative is perfectly simple.

The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty is still withheld from the Senate, but I apprehend there is no embarrassment in its way, and that it will be sent in very soon. If Congress adjourns on the 17th July, this treaty, the expected Treaty with Japan, and the appropriation under the Gadsden Treaty, will be compelled to make a very swift passage or fail. As the Cuban question is now in such excellent position, the President will not care so much to rush the Treaty for the purchase into the Senate at this Session,—he will be quite willing that it lay over to be introduced as an element in the Fall Elections, especially in the Northwest, where popular sentiment is believed to be decidedly in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, because it will give us cheap Sugars and an immense market for Breadstuffs.

Mr. CLAYTON has prepared and is about to introduce a bill providing that Consular Sea letters shall be issued to American vessels in foreign ports only after the applicant shall have made oath that the vessel is not destined for a voyage to Africa; also that these letters shall contain upon their face a stipulation that they shall be void if the vessel approaches the African Coast before returning to the United States. The object of this bill is to prevent the abuse of the Sea-letter, and the American Flag under it, by prostituting them to the purposes of the African Slave-Trade. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16.

Mr. STUART said, this was private hill day, and it required the unanimous consent of the Senate to take up other business. He felt much interest in the first bill on he calendar, yet, with a view to have the veto message disposed of to-day, he would waive all objections to postpone the private calendar.

Mr. BRODHEAD said, as the private bills had not been considered for five weeks, he hoped the Senate would take up the private calendar.

Several other Senators objected to postponing the private bills, and the calendar was taken up.

The bill to review HIRAM MOORE'S and JOHN HASCALL'S patent for the harvesting machine was taken up, when Mr. WALKER addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. STUART briefly replied.

The bill was then rejected. Yeas, 13; Nays, 22.

Mr. STUART moved to reconsider the vote, and that that motion be postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. GWIN, the Senate took up the bill authorizing the coinage of gold pieces of the value respectively of ten and five eagles.

Mr. GWIN moved to strike out the fourth and fifth sections, being that part of the bill relating to assaying of bullion, and against which the New-York Chamber of Commerce had remonstrated. Agreed to.

Several small amendments were made.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to increase the salaries of Directors of the Mint at Philadelphia to $5,000, and of the Treasurer to $3,000.

Mr. GWIN said he was in favor of the amendment, but it ought possibly to be made in the General Appropriation bill.

Messrs. HUNTER and DAWSON opposed the amendment.

Mr. BRODHEAD withdrew his amendment.

The bill was passed by Yeas 29, Nays 18, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Badger, Benjamin, Brodhead, Clay, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gillette, Gwin, Houston, Jones, Johnson, Mallory, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Thompson of N. J., Toucey, Wade, Walker, Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Bayard, Brodhead, Chase, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Walker—18.

Four private bills were passed, and one rejected.

Mr. BAYARD moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Monday.

Messrs. WALKER and DOUGLAS opposed the motion. They contended that the Veto Message could be disposed of to-morrow, and then the Homestead bill could be taken up on Monday.

The motion was agreed to—Yeas 30, nays 18; as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Clay, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Gillette, Hamlin, Johnson, Mallory, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Thompson of N. J., Toucey, Wade, Williams—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Brown, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Pratt, Sebastian, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Walker—18.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 16.

The House is engaged on the bill to modify the [illegible]. They refused to pass it.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Pink Sun Rises Over Deep Ivy Ink.

Mr. Alexander's Falls, eight miles from St. Paul's, is, as I have said, little more than a ripple on the Mississippi River, which at this point is about half a mile broad. The water descends about 17 feet at the first plunge, but afterwards makes other descents of 23, 10 and 6 feet. The rapids, both above and below the Falls, though by no means of the height of Niagara, still are not unimportant. The entire descent in 80 feet. Above the rapids, and below the Falls, the river is from a quarter to half a mile wide—quite navigable, indeed, for steamboats of the largest class. Above the Falls, however, the channel becomes much contracted, and the water runs with great velocity. The rapids, both above and below the Falls, present a very picturesque appearance, as the bed of the river is filled with huge masses of rock, which project in every direction through the foaming water. The banks of the river, at the Falls, are about 100 feet high, and are composed of limestone rock, which extends down the river for a considerable distance, and is not unlike the limestone of the Niagara River. The Falls are situated about 9 miles from St. Paul's, and 2 miles from Fort Snelling. They were called by the Indians Mine-ha-ha, which, translated into English, signifies "laughing water." The Falls are a favorite resort for pleasure parties from St. Paul's, and are frequently visited by the citizens of Fort Snelling. Many of the Indians, also, who encamp in the neighborhood, may be seen at the Falls at all times, and especially in the summer season, when they are engaged in their annual traffic with the whites. The Falls are, indeed, a very interesting object, and well worth a visit from any one who may be in the neighborhood. Those who have never seen a waterfall, and who have a taste for the picturesque, will be delighted with a visit to the Falls of St. Anthony.

I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, but it is a recent address this prelate spoke of "religious liberty" as "a clear and just liberty." Religious liberty is, in fact. The favorite doctrine of the American people." And claimed as a privilege of the American people." And claimed as a privilege of the American people." And claimed as a privilege

[illegible] Tuesday, May 16, 1854.

A most heart-rending and distressing accident occurred here a few weeks since, of which, perhaps, you may have seen some partial account, as it excited a deep interest here with the public authorities and community generally. About two miles from this city a gentleman engaged two men to sink a well on an elevated piece of ground near where he purposed building a chateau. The nature of the ground was such, that the contractors apprehending they might have to contend with caves and the falling of the gravel and sand, took the precaution to guard the sides of the excavation, as they descended, with timbers, plank, &c. Notwithstanding all their precaution, when they had reached the depth of thirty feet, the earth came in upon the two workmen at the bottom, and buried them to their hips. The alarm was immediately given, and on examination it was ascertained that though the men were alive, still the curb had so far yielded to the surrounding pressure as to form a sort of network protection over their heads, preventing the entire mass from falling and crushing them at once. From the small opening at the surface of the ground, through a winding and zigzag aperture formed by the crushed and broken plank, a communication was found to the unfortunate sufferers, through which bottles of soup and drink could be conveyed and questions asked and answered. The civil and military authorities were soon on the spot for consultation and action. The imprisoned men, though they could be heard with difficulty, could but imperfectly describe their perilous situation in their deep, dark prison—could make no suggestions for their relief, except that extreme caution was necessary in everything that might be attempted for their rescue, as the least motion or jar brought the fine sand and gravel in upon them and threatened them with instant death. Several suggestions were made by the engineers and others, but each seemed to involve insuperable difficulties, and the authorities deeply felt their responsibility, and were at a loss to know what, if any measures, promised any hope for them. Something must be done, and that at once, and the first essay was to sink another well a few yards from the first to the same depth, and then run a lateral trench to the poor fellows. When determined on, every appliance was brought into acquisition—a military cordon was stationed around the premises to restrain the crowds from approaching within several rods of the excavation. Workmen were changed every hour, and every precautionary measure was adopted to insure success. After all the care and prudence, both for their own safety as well as to guard against any jarring that might endanger still further the prisoners, the men in the second excavation barely escaped being involved in a similar catastrophe, when they arrived at the same depth, by the falling in of *this* well. The engineers then abandoned this mode as impracticable, and finding the dangers and difficulties more apparent and more threatening with the lapse of time, considered the case almost hopeless, and despaired of effecting anything soon enough to reach the objects of their solicitude before life would be extinct. Various propositions were made; and they finally resolved on sinking several shafts, commencing several yards from the well and running convergingly and obliquely down to a point *below* where the men were, and then ascending until they reached them, and by loosening the sand gradually around, draw them down and thus out, through one of these trenches. Several of these shafts were sunk, in order that if, from any cause, rock, water, caving, or boulders, some should fail, others might succeed without the loss of *time*, as this of course was all-important to be considered. Day after day and night after night the workmen toiled away in the almost forlorn hope of rescuing the poor imprisoned sufferers. The authorities, the engineers, the laborers, spared no time nor expense in whatever favored their humane and praiseworthy object. These shafts were guarded in the best possible manner by wood and iron, both to secure the workmen and insure success. Large iron plates or *semi-tubes*, to protect from caves, were made for the occasion, but after trial it was found that strong timbers, well secured by iron braces and bolts, promised most. While these various labors were in progress, the poor victims were encouraged and sustained in their deep, dark prison—bells were arranged above and below to call attention or give alarm—soups, wine, and water in small quantities, and at frequent intervals, were lowered to them in cans and bottles, and also some articles of clothing tied up in compact forms. Encouragement in conversation, as they could bear it, was kept up from time to time by Marshal CASTELLANE* and other officials, who were allowed to speak to them.

On the fifth day of their incarceration, the elder of the two men became very much excited from the pain and the fear and apprehension, and at last became deranged, and died in dreadful agony on the sixth day. The survivor, GERAUD, aged 26, though suffering much from the pressure of the timbers and stones against sundry parts of his legs and body, together with the almost overwhelming idea that he was liable every moment to be crushed by the falling gravel—as the least motion or jar brought it in upon him—still preserved a patient and almost superhuman resignation and quiet of body and mind. After the death of his companion, the putrid exhalations from his body and other causes, caused such a pestilential atmosphere, that one would suppose it alone sufficient to destroy life. This was partially remedied by the construction of tubes through which fresh air from without was forced down to him.

The public mind was tantalizingly excited in behalf of the survivor. Prayers and Masses were offered in all the Churches in his behalf. The feelings of the community were aroused almost to frenzy during the long, tedious days and nights of his imprisonment. His poor widowed mother, who was occasionally allowed to speak a word with him, though she could neither see nor be seen by her buried son—distracted with intense, helpless, and well nigh hopeless anguish, was an object to rend and agonize the stoutest heart.

The guards and workmen were often changed, both to facilitate the labors and for their own security. As the laborers in the trenches approached the place of GERAUD'S confinement, they were obliged to abandon the use of shovels and picks and work with their hands and knives, as the least jar was felt by him long before they reached him. And while there were yet six feet of solid earth between him and them, the stench from the well was such that the men could work but a few minutes before it was necessary to change them—the work of course from these causes progressed very slowly, and the anxiety of the sufferer, and indeed of all, as the time lengthened, was overwhelming, and despair seemed settling on the minds of all. Still he was encouraged to sustain himself, and the time was given him when they expected to reach him. Strange as it may seem, he maintained his calmness and resignation, and advised them, as they came nearer and nearer, that they must be more and more cautious, as the trembling earth felt the least impression. The guard at the mouth of the pit was changed often, and was charged not to allow him to sleep but an hour at a time without speaking to him. On one occasion, from some cause, this precaution was neglected, and he slept over his time, and on being awakened found that during his sleep he had made some motion in his weakened and nervous state, in consequence of which the sand had come in and buried his arms to his elbows, and added some six inches to the earth above his hips.

Not to continue the narration of this distressing case further into detail, I will observe that on the twentieth day of his incarceration, he was reached through one of the lateral shafts, and so thoroughly exhausted and overcome that he was at first supposed to be dead; but after some time, and the application of appropriate means, he was resuscitated and carefully removed from his confinement. He was immediately enveloped in warm, fresh lambskins, taken from the animals kept for the occasion. After being removed to a house, and having taken some rest and suitable sustenance, he was examined and dressed and put comfortably to bed. No bones were broken, but his hips and limbs were covered with wounds and bruises, caused by the pressure of stones and timbers. Several days have now elapsed since his deliverance, and everything promises fair for his recovery.

The proprietor of the grounds was made sick by the melancholy affair—since the rescue, he has very generously made the poor unfortunate a present of 5,000 francs, and the Empress EUGENIE has settled a pension on him for life of 600 francs per annum.

Marshall CASTELLANE and others have liberally subscribed to a fund for his support, for if he recovers, as is now the prospect, his constitution will be so broken and shattered that he will be incapacitated for labor.

This is one of the most distressing accidents and interesting instances of which there is any record, and I have thought the narrative might be without interest to you. I have visited the grounds [illegible]

Our readers [illegible] lately rescued [illegible]

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Singular Imposition—Mrs. Grundy Deceived.

From the London Globe.

It is really refreshing now and then to come across a bit of genuine human weakness. It is not that we have any peculiar sympathy with impostors. We regret, perhaps, that their acuteness has been turned to so poor an account as that of making capital out of the follies of their neighbors, but we echo—vehemently echo—the voice of public opinion, and denounce, as becomes indignant moralists, the wickedness of human beasts of prey. Still, when there is so much fine talk about common sense and knowledge of the world, when the most retired Jones, living in the remotest suburb, is fain to boast his enormous superiority over the last generation, we are glad when anything occurs to bring us back to the truth. In this sense a fool is a blessto his race—he acts as a foil to the rank hypocrisy of the day. Besides, say what you will, a man who is imposed upon may be weak, but you cannot deny that the fault is on the right side. Worth a thousand of your hard-hearted, sharp-fingered men of the world, who never sacrificed a moment's pleasore for the sake of a fellow creature, are the Grundys and Skimpoles, who are willing to incor a little ridicnle rather than gain a character for cunning at the expense of self-contempt. Bnt, to come to our story: It is really true that in this year 1854 an Englishman and his wife have been deluded by an impoeture which has formed the subject of some scoree of comedies and romances. Mrs. GRUNDY, of Bridge-hall, in the County of Lancaster, is in want of a cook. She is applied to by a woman apparently of about 50 years of age, who, besides possessing all the requisite qualifications for her post, is, withal, of manners so engaging, that her offer is at once accepted without even a character being asked. Poor Mrs. GRUNDY! the bait is swallowed. The *cuisine* is admirable, but the same talant which has mastered all the mysteries of cookery can achieve still greater triumphs. By degrees the cook becomes the confidant. That winning smile, that dexterous grace, those savory dishes—what results have they not prodnced! Here ends act the first. When the curtain is drawn up again the cook is seated in the drawing-room. From confidence to friendship there has been a short step indeed! How is this? It is simple enough. Such manners—such an air of refinement were too good for a cook. Could it be true—was there any mystery—was it possible that PHŒBE ANN HOWITT (such is her name) had ever known better days? By degrees the plot was developed. The cook seeing the impression she had made, followed up her advantage, and won an easy victory. She announces, one fine morning, to her credulous victim, that she is no cook at all, but the Hon. Mrs. SCOTT GORDON. True, she has no estates, she is even destitute of money; bnt there are estates in Ayrshire, property in Yorkshire, and the title of Lady GORDON—all looming in the future. Mrs. GRUNDY believed every syllable of this cock-and-bull absurdity. Even Mr. GRUNDY—probably an easy going man under petticoat rule—became the dnpe of this high-born lady. Not, it must be added, without hope of reward, for Lady GORDON had resolved to disinherit her relatives, and the estates should be divided between herself and the kind friends who had raised her from the scullery to the drawing-room. Scarcely had the ingenious fraud prodnced its effect, scarcely had the happy Grundys begun to realize their splendid future, when their hopes seemed at once to be fulfilled. The Ayrshire relative dies; the trio (for the Grundys are already connected by promise with the noble heiress, have purchased their mourning and are ready to start for Ayrshire. Then, as good luck would have it, the Yorkshire relative dies, the eetates and title lapse—the dream is fulfilled. The destination is forthwith changed. The Grundys most first visit Newcomb-park. They arrive at Manchester, when Lady GORDON is suddenly called away on special business; her friends make vain search for Newcomb-park in various parts of Yorkshire, return to Bury, and learn that Lady GORDON had been there, but had "flitted" with all her goods. Still credulous, still hankering after the "pot of gold," they rush off again in hot speed, but are at length convinced that the whole story is an imposture, and that they must resign all hopes of landed property and the Gordon eounection. Act third is at Bnry, where PHŒBE ANN HOWITT, having been apprehended at Tiverton, is brought before the magistrates on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Mrs. GRUNDY declines to prosacnte, and so concludes this singular story. Who will now say that this age is less credulous, less simple-minded than the last? There is Mormonism, with its repulsive sensuality, its mysterious nonsense, its ignorant founder, attracting thousands nf men and women to a distant part of the world, which can only be reached by enormous toil and at a vast expense. There is table turning, spirit rapping, and Heaven knows how many other impostures, ancient and modern, by which fools are duped and rogues thrive. And now we have two educated English people believing a palpable invention, without apparently asking for proofs. The moral of the story is, not that people should be hard-hearted, narrow minded, and believe nothing—but that they should use their faculties and take proper measures for getting at the truth.

A Hard Case.

At the Bow-street Office, London, MARY ANN LANE was charged with annoying her husband by visiting him in a state of drunkenness at his place of business. The complainant stated that he had been separated from his wife three years, for she was such an abandoned drunken character that he found it impossible to live with her. He had always allowed her 2s. 6d. per week, and was willing to do so still if she would cease to molest him. He was a French polisher by trade, and lived in Somerstown, but ehe came to him in a drunken fit and caused a distnrbance at the place where he worked, in George-street, Westminster, which conduct, if repeated, would ruin him.

The wife stated that it was her husband's ill-treatment that made her what she was. It made her take to drinking first and thieving afterwards. Six months ago she was tried for felony and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. As soon as she got out of jail she went to him to claim her arrears, amounting to between £3 and £4, and he refueed to pay her. The husband said he did not consider that he was bound to contribnte the 2s. 6d. a week while she was in prison. That was not reasonable. Besides, he was obliged to have another female to keep up his home, and he had had two children by her, so that he could not afford to pay so large a sum all at once, for his wife to squander in dissipation.

The Magistrate was of opinion that the wife was entitled to the arrears that had accumulated duriog her imprisonment.

The husband replied that he worked very hard for his living, and it was bad enough to have to give such a woman anything; but surely she could not come upon him for the back money, considering that she, being in prison, did not want his support.

The Magistrate decided that the arrears must be paid, and took occasion to inform the complainant that, however bad a character his wife might be in other respects, he had no right to put her aside unless she was guilty nf adultery.

The wife was then discharged.

Dreadful Scene in an English Police Court.

During the progress of the business before the County Magistrates at Rochester, a woman named HARVEY, of almost gigantic stature, and who had been frequently before the Magistrates to complain of the alleged ill-usage on the part of her husband, was once more complaining to the sitting Magistrate, (Mr. SMITH,) her husband at the time standing by her side. While the woman was making her statement the husband was observed to turn ghastly pale, and swaying forward appeared to fall lifeless against the table. Several of the bystanders immediately hastened to his assistance, and caught him in their arms, when in a moment they were nearly covered with bood, which poured like a torrent from the man's mouth, owing to the sudden bursting of a blood-vessel near the region of the heart. He was immediately conveyed, apparently dead, into the open air. While the means for his recovery were being used the brutal monstsr of a wife looked on with the utmost indifference, never once lending any assistance to those benevolent persons tending her husband, and indeed for a long time would not believe that he was not feigning ill. The instant he was removed from the Conrt, and before any signs of consciousness were discernible, the woman actually had the audacity to return into Court and renew her complaint against what was then thought to be her dead husband. No hopes whatever are given of the man's recovery.

A British Officer in Trouble.

Mr. VIVIAN WEBBER, who was described on the charge sheet as an officer in the army, was charged before Mr. BINGHAM with being drunk, and assaulting police constable OXER, 111 C. while in the execution of his duty.

The constable stated that on the previous night he was on duty near the Argyll Rooms, when his attention was called to the defendant, who was very drunk, and obstructing the visitors to the rooms. Witness desired the defendant to move on, which he refused to do, and on witness putting his hand on his shoulder to remove him, defendant struck him in the mouth. Witness then took him into custody.

Defendant admitted being very drunk and excited, and while in that state might have conducted himself in the scandalous manner described, for which he was exceedingly sorry.—Mr. BINGHAM said a person in defendant's position ought to have known better than to raise his hand against a police constable. It was very fortunate for defendant that the officer [illegible]

"The money was at once paid."

Confession of a Murderer.

The following is the substance of the confession recently made by the murderer BARRY, in reference to a barbarous murder in Lnxhsrough: "On the morning of the murder I went to the barn, where the deed was committed, to search for a piece of chain. ELIZA COLES shortly afterwards came into the barn, began calling me names, and made fun at me. I took my belt ont of my pocket and pulled it over her head quite tight, but it broke. I then held her round the neck with my left arm, and cut her throat with a knife which I held in my right hand. I then took her to a corner of the barn, where she was found. This is all I have to say."

Scene in a Justice Room.

The *Welshman* has an account of an extraordinary scene at the Shire-hall, Brecon. During the hearing of a case of unlawful fishing the Ven. Archdeacon DAVIES entered the justice-room, and said he attended to apply for a warrant against a party for stealing two of his dogs. Mr. DE WINTON requested the Rev. gentleman to wait until the case then proceeding had been disposed of, hnt the Archdeacon insisted upon being attended to. Mr. DE WINTON said that as the dogs were alleged to have been lost in Brecon, the justice of the borough had special jurisdiction. High words ensued and the epithets liar, fool, and blackguard were frequently used. Mr. DE WINTON called upon a police officer to take the Archdeacon into enstody; but the latter gentleman bid him defiance, asserting that the police officer had connived at the escape of some parties who had committed a hurglary some time ago at Glashnry. It was with considerable difficulty the Ven. Archdeacon was restrained.

The War and the Electric Telegraph.

An electrical telegraphic apparatus, to be employed on the field of battle, for the purposes of forwarding communications of the operations of the army from one portion to the other, is now nearly complated at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and will be shortly dispatched to the seat of war. Each portion is fitted in a light four-wheeled waggon, which holds suffioient wire for a length of twelve miles.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

Frightful Explosion of a Boiler in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Times, June 10.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the residents of Newport and Covington, and of the lower portion of this city were startled by a sndden shock, accompanied by heavy noise. The general impression at the moment was, that the boilers of some steamboat on the river had exploded, hut it was soon ascertained to have emanated from the saw mill of WALKER & LIVZEY, situated in Newport, on the bank of the Licking river, a short distance above the suspension bridge. While the mill was in full operation, one of the two boilers attached to the works, exploded with a tremendous noise. The boiler was situated in a wing outside the mill, and seemed to part in the middle, one-half being shattered and thrown some distance; eastwardly, and the other half sent whirling npward, and thence westwardly into the Licking River. The great force of the explosion seemed to be upward and westwardly. The west end and north side of the mill were shivered to pieces.

Eleven men were working in the mill at the time; a nnmber of children were in the immediate vicinity; and though brick and fragments of iron and wood were hurled in every direction, no one was killed, and only one person was seriously hurt. Considering their numbers and close proximity to the boilers, this is really astonishing. We were early upon the scene of disaster, and found a large nnmber or persons in attendance, searching the ruins for supposed injured persons. The following, as near as we could learn, are the particulars:

GUSTAV ANALF STREIPER, a German boy, aged about eleven years. He was gathering chips a few feet north of the boiler, and when found was lying on his back, bleeding and insensible. A sharp piece of wood had penetrated his jaw, breaking the bone, and passed on up through his cheek and right eye. He was also struck on his head with some heavy substance, which fractnred his skull. His cap was found several feet beyond, and his basket still farther off, both having been thrown there by the force of the explosion. He was carried into a neighboring honse, and a surgeon immediately attended to him, but it is thought impossible for him to survive his injuries. He remained insensible until we left, about eleven o'clock.

DAVID CHILLIS, the engineer, is badly scalded in the face and neck, and is also injured in the back. He was in the engine-room, directly eouth of the boilers, working at a vice, at the time of the explosion. He was thrown over the work-bench, and found himself lying in a mass of timber and bricks. He was soon extricated, and it seemed a miracle that he was not killed.

ISAAC HARRISON, the fireman, was standing near Mr. CHILLIS, and was also thrown among the ruins. He is but slightly hort.

Mr. JAMES MARSH, of Covington, had his right cheek bone broken. He was on the steamer *Yorktown*, on the opposite side of the Licking River, where he had been placed as watchman by the Sheriff. At the time of the explosion he was facing the mill, and a brick struck him with great force in the face.

JOSEPH and IONATS GOODFRIEND were working in the upper part of the mill, and near the spot where the crash took place. One of them was struck on the head with a brick, but the injury is very slight. The other had one of his legs scraped by a piece of timber.

Two little daughters of Mr. GOOOLE, who lives in the immediate vicinity, were playing near the mill, and were picked up for dead. They were worse frightened, however, than any one, one of them receiving merely a slight burn on her left arm, and the other having no outward sign of injury.

Mr. STEWART, the clerk of the establishment, had a narrow escape from instantaneous death. At the time of the explosion he was sitting in the door of the office, abont a hundred feet from, and almost directly east of the boiler. He instantly jumped under the desk of the counter, and had no sooner left his seat than the heavy safety-valve fell through the roof of the office, passed directly through the chair on which he was sitting into the floor. Had he remained on the floor a moment later he would have been crushed.

Mr. STEWART stales that a number of children were playing on the space between the office and the mill, and it is astonishing to him that more were not hurt.

When we remember that the remaining boiler was thrown directly into the engine-room, through the spot where the engineer and firemen were standing, it is astoniehing that they were not crushed to death. They appear to have been thrown by the force of the explosion a distance of several feet.

The Rifle Match.

From the Troy Budget, June 15.

The rifle match between Mr. LEWIS, of Troy, and Mr. JAMES, of Utica, commenced Tuesday, will be completed to-day, at Fort Plain, Montgomery County. The contest between these two marksmen has attracted many "sporting" gentlemen to that vicinity, and large bets have been made upon the result. The Albany *Register* remarks, that as far as the "returns" appear, we fear our Trojan friend will be beaten. The parties use five rifles of their own manufacture, with globe sights. The "strings," comprise twenty shots to which each is entitled. The result is ascertained by the distance being measured from the centre of the target to the centre of each (20) of the ball holes and the relative distance from said centre added together; the amount is then divided by the number of shots made which shows the "measure" of each "string."

The wager pending between the parties is two hnndred dollars on each rifle, and an additional two hnndred dollars on the final result, the whole amounting to twelve hundred dollars. The persons in attendance comprise some of the first sportsmen of the country, who have been drawn there to witness the trial between two men who are considered the best "shots" in the State. We give the following result of the

FIRST STRING.

Lewis, of Troy	20 Shots,	72½ inches
James, of Utica	20 do.	46½ do.

The above string was shot Tuesday, hot the weather being bad for "close lining," the operations were postponed until yesterday. LEWIS appears to have been beaten badly on the first string. We give the following result of yesterday's shooting:

SECOND STRING.

Lewis	20 Shots,	72½ inches.
James	20 do.	32 1-16 do.

This string, it appears that LEWIS was beat worse than he was on the first string.

THIRD STRING.

Lewis	20 Shots,	47½ inches.
James	20 do.	53½ do.

By the above result, LEWIS gains 7½ inches on the last string, but is now 57 3-16 inches behind on the others.

The excitement was high, and betting freely. It was alleged that the firing on the first strings was neglected by LEWIS, as a "bait," or to speak more properly, a "strong inducement" for betting on the part of his friends, and a great many bets were made, at heavy odds, in favor of JAMES.

The two strings which will be fired to-day conclude the number, when the final result will be announced.

A HORSE POISONED.—THOMAS G. LYKE, of this village, met with a serious loss, a few days since, in the death of his beautiful and valuable horse, *Young Morgan Tiger*. The horse died at Rosenp, on the 31st ult., from the effects of poison—corrosive, sublimate—which an infamous villain had mixed with his feed the day before. The horse was admired by all who saw him, and was a great favorite in this section of the country. He was valued at one thousand dollars. [illegible] *Republican, 14th inst.*

Annual Meeting at Hudson, New-York.

Special Report of the New-York Daily Times.

SIXTH DAY.—AFTERNOON SESSION.

HUDSON, Wednesday June 14, 1854.

The Synod assembled at 3 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by the President, Dr. HUTTON.

DIGEST OF THE MINUTES OF THE GENERAL SYNOD.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Copies of the Digest of the Minutes of the General Synod made in 1847, have become rare, and are not accessible; therefore—

Resolved, That the Committee who originally formed that Digest, be requested to prepare a new edition of the same, bringing it down to the present time, and that they refer their work to the Board of Publication, who are hereby authorized to issue it from the press as soon as their resources shall allow.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

EXTENSION OF CHURCH CORRESPONDENCE.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS presented the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, Our Church has correspondence with only one body of our fellow-Christians in this land, and it is very desirable in this day of rebuke and blasphemy, that all who hold the head should manifest in some visible form their substantial union, therefore—

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the propriety of extending the sphere of our correspondence, whether by exchenge of delegates, or by letter or otherwise, said Committee to report to the next General Synod.

Rev. Thomas De Witt, Rev. Dr. Abeel, Dr. Strong, and Elders Jacob B. Wood and Theodore Frelinghuysen were appointed said Committee.

Rev. Mr. FASAIS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Boards of Mission, Sabbath-School Union and Publication be directed hereafter to present their annual reports in print.

SUPPORT OF THE MINISTRY.

Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following letter be signed by the officers of this body, and be sent in the form of a circular to each one of the consistories of our Church:

DEAR BRETHREN: The General Synod has learned at its present session, with great pain, that many o the Lord's servants in the office of the Ministry are suffering serious embarrassment from the lack of a proper temporal support. The evil results of this state of things are so many and so great that we have felt constrained to pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Synod earnestly request the Elders and Deacons nf every Church within our boands to call a meeting of the congregation on the last Monday of October, for the purpose of examining the question whether, considering the increased expenses of living, their pastor receives an adequate support, and that they then proceed to take such order as the case demands.

In making this request, we are far from implying that all or even a large proportion of our Churches are blamable in this respect, but we are unable to make the proper discrimination, and it has occnrred to us that if any consistory should find, on inquiry, that their own minister is supported, it would then be a very proper matter for their consideration whether they can in any way assist their less favored brethren.

The remaining resolutions submitted by the Committee on the Professorate were then taken up and adopted. They were as follows:

THE VAN BENSCHOTEN FUND.

Resolved, That the Beneficieries now aided by the income of the Van Benschoten Fund, be continued during their course of study, and that in future, the nominations be made by the General Synod.

DISPENSATION.

Resolved, That the dispensation asked by Rev. Mr. WOLFE be granted, and that the Classis enjoin on Mr. WOLFE a careful prosecution of the study of the Greek and Hebrew languages.

Resolved, That the dispensation asked for by Rev. Mr. PECK, be and the same is hereby granted.

BENEFICIARIES.

The Committee recommended for aid from the Beneficiary Fund, the following gentlemen: From the Classis of Passaic—ABRAHAM J. DORAMOS; from the Classis of Holland—JACOB VANDAAMSOLEN, YAN MOKKELANKOTA and CHRISTIAN VAN DORVAN.

MISSIONS.

Rev. Dr. FISHER, Chairman of the Committee on Missions, submitted the report of the Committee.

Appended to the report were the following resolntions, which were adopted.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That our hands and our hearts are toward the "Heathen," that prayers and love acknowledge that the debt *we* owe to Heaven and the cross, is a debt binding us to the work of missions and the conversion of the world—and that we will be unwearied in labors to reinforce her missions.

2. *Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Board be requested to present this topic frequently to the view of the several classes of the Theological Seminary.

3. *Resolved*, That the Records of Missions in various parts of the world deserve the study of every Christian, and that the more thorough diffusion of missionary intelligence in the popular forms in which it is furnished, is well worthy of the careful action of every minister and consistory.

4. *Resolved*, That each minister be earnestly solicited to present the want of missionaries both clerical and lay, for our foreign fields, to his people, at least once during the present year.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That in the judgment of this house it is held to be the duty of every church and mission, without exception, to present to the cause of Domestic Missions, a contribution, even if it be no greater than the "widow's farthing," once in every year, and that each minister and missionary be enjoined to give this duty his especial care.

2. *Resolved*, That all the present circumstances of the church, all the aspects of moral, educational, political, and ecclesiastical affairs, and the state of the country, with its influences bearing npon our institution, loudly call for united energetic and unwearied action in the cause.

3. *Resolved*, That the Board be instructed to commence new enterprises with the least possible delay, in every prominent place, whether East or West, with especial reference to forming a continnous line of churches from the Atlantic westward.

THE WANT OF MISSIONARIES.

Resolved, That it be specially requested that each minister shall, beside frequent reference to the subject in his osual ministrations on the day set apart for prayer for God's reviving blessings on schools and colleges, or at anch other time as shall be more convenient, bnt certainly once within the year, present to the people of his charge this pressing want of more laborers in the Gospel Ministry.

PLAN FOR A CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

1. A sum of money not less than $25,000, to be called "The Church Building Fund," shall be raised before October 1, 1855, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of Houses of Worship in our denomination.

2. Said fund shall be held by the Board of Corporation, and be managed and dispensed according to the directions hereinafter stated by the Board of Domestic Missions.

3. No greater amount than one-fifth of each one thousand dollars which the building may cost shall be appropriated to any one Church, and not more than one thousand dollars in any case.

4. A first bond and mortgage for said sum shall be executed to the Board of Corporation, to be made payable immediately upon any change of ecclesiastical relation by every Church receiving an appropriation, but no interest shall be exacted thereon so long as such Church shall make a yearly collection for the fund.

5. No part of said fund shall be appropriated within the limits nf the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City.

6. The several classes shall take order that a general concerted effort shall be made to raise the aforesaid sum on the —— Sabbath of the month of ——, and to have a yearly collection on every subsequent year.

7. A Committee shall be appointed to prepare a circular setting forth the details of the plan and its claims, and generally to aid in the accomplishment of the enterprise.

The Synod took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Synod met at 7½ o'clock P. M.

STATE OF RELIGION.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Chairman of the Committee on the State of Religion, presented the report of the Committee. The document reviewed the past history of the Churches, —their benevolence, their spiritual condition, and the efficiency of the ministry. The report gave encouraging statistics and accounts. Seven ministers had departed this life during the past year.

WIDOWS' FUND.

The Committee on Widows' Fund submitted their report. The amount of the fund is $13,741 93, of which $12,750 is invested in hond, secured by mortgage. There are at present eight annuitants who have received sid from the interest af the fund. Amount received of income is $2,669 06, of which $1,100 was from clerical subscriptions. Only nine Churches have made collections during the past year for the fund.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Submitted their report, the discussion of the subject of the first item of which—the subject of Parochial Schools—occupied the entire evening. The report was on motion recommitted to the Committee.

The Synod, on motion, adjourned to Thursday, at 8½ A. M.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

HUDSON, Thursday, June 15, 1854.

The Synod met pursuant to adjournment.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

Rev. J. PASCHAL STRONG submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the following question be sent down to the Classis, viz.: "Shall the particular Synod be made Conventional, instead of being as now, delegated bodies, and, if not Conventional, shall the delegation be increased;" that their answer be transmitted to the next General Synod.

The Committee on Education, through their Chairman, Dr. PROUDFIT, submitted their report as revised, to which was appended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

PARCHIAL SCHOOLS.

1. *Resolved*, That the following plan be and is hereby adopted for the regulation of Parochial Schools, under the care of the Reformed Dutch Church.

1. The business pertaining to the Parochial Schools [illegible]

3. They are hereby empowered to receive in behalf of the General Synod, the munificent donation of Samuel R. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., and pay other funds which may be contributed for this purpose. They shall make such exertions to obtain additional funds for this purpose as they shall deem expedient.

RULES FOR PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

1. The School applying for aid must be under the care of a Consistory.

2. The Holy Scriptures and Catechisms of our Church shall be used in addition to the usual branches of early education.

3. The teacher shall be a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

4. The school shall be opened with a prayer and the reading of the Scriptures.

BENEFICIARIES.

Resolved, That the Board of Education bestow the sum of $30, being one additional quarter of the annual allowance of $120, on each beneficiary, if asked at the completion of his theological course.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be directed to accept from all beneficiaries, after their licensure, two years' service under the care of the Board of Domestic Missions, as a full satisfaction for all aid offered them by the Board of Education.

DUTCH COLONY OF HOLLAND, MICH.

Resolved, That the Board of Education and of Domestic Missions be instructed so to combine their arrangements for the benefit of the Colony of Holland, that a minister of our church may be selected, competent at once to preach the gospel, and to coodnct the instructions of the academy, and that he be supported by the joint contributions of the two Boards.

Resolved, That provisions be made by the Board of Education for paying the arrearages due to Mr. TAYLOR, Principal of the Holland Academy, and his salary to October 1.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE CHURCH.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be, and they are hereby, empowered to appoint a Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, who shall be devoted to the advancement of the educational interests of our Church, if the means of supporting the said Agent can be provided for without drawing on the other funds placed at the disposition of the Board.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the connection existing between the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union of the General Synod and the American Sunday School Union, be, and the same is hereby dissolved.

AID TO BENEFICIARIES.

Resolved, That the Board of Education be instructed to add $30 per annum to the sum of $120, heretofore granted to the beneficiaries of the General Synod in our institution at New-Brunswick.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of raising moneys for the purpose of paying the expenses of delegates attending the meeting of the General Synod, reported an assessment list—assessing an amount to be raised by each of the different classes each year.

The following resolution was offered by Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS, and was on motion adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Domestic Missions be requested to pay the expenses of our Missionaries and their Elders in the West who are delegates to the present session of the General Synod—provided that not more then four delegates from any one of the classes claim the benefit of this provision, and that not more than $50 be paid to any one person.

Rev. Dr. TAYLOR offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Synod be, and the same are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and the Hudson *Daily Star*, for the publication of the proceedings of this body in the columns of those secular journals during the present session of the Synod.

CHANGING THE NAME OF THE CHURCH.

The Committee appointed to prepare a minute in relation to the reports of the several classes as to the expediency of amending the style and title of the church, by striking out the word Dutch from the same, submitted their report it is stated that of the 26 classes under the care of the General Synod sixteen had transmitted reports,—fifteen of which number opposed any change of the title. Appended to the Report was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Synod contemplates with pleasure this almost unanimous expression of the several classes, so far as it has been made, and would express the hope that any further agitation on this subject may be discontinued. Adopted.

A resolution of thanks to the consistory of the Dutch Reformed Church of Hudson, for the use of their church edifice, and to numerous citizens and ladies for the generous hospitality extended to the delegates, was offered and adopted.

CATACHETICAL INSTRUCTION.

The Committee on the State of Religion, to whom was referred certain resolntions offered by Rev. Mr. VAN RAALTE upon the subject of Catechetical Instruction, submitted a report to which were subjoined the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the attention of the Church and Ministry be called to the Catechetical Instruction of the children and youth, and that the classes and consistories in their proper spheres be enjoined to provide that all the youth in the churches be instructed in the Catechism at least once in each month.

2. *Resolved*, That the pastors and classes be enjoined to comply strictly with Chapter 2, Article 2, Section 13, of the Constitution.

3. *Resolved*, That the Particular Synod be directed to send up to the General Synod a transcript of the classical records in regard to the answers to the second and third constitutional questions proposed at the session of each classis.

The resolutions were adopted.

No further business being before this Synod, after a prayer by the President, it adjourned *sine die*.

[The Reporter returns his thanks to the Hudson River Railroad Company for attentions, and to the employés on the trains, for the transmission of the reports from Hudson to this Office.]

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Church Intelligence.

A new edifice is in course of erection for the Reformed Dutch Church in Fairhaven, N. Y., and a new Reformed Dutch society, composed of the German residents, has been organized in Schenectady.

A portion of the congregation of the M. E. Church in Thirtieth-street, have formed a new organization named Trinity M. E. Church; Rev. C. MATTESON, formerly of John-street, is the pastor.

Dr. JONATHAN CRANE, for eighteen years pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Attleboro', Mass., accepted the pastorate of the newly-organized Society worshipping in Twentieth-street, this City.

The Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-street, having been greatly improved, was re-dedicated on the 4th inst.

Rev. CHARLES J. FOOTE was installed Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in New-Brunswick, on Tuesday evening.

Rev. Mr. KITTREDGE, late of Monson, has received a Pastoral call to the Congregational Church in Hawley, Mass.

Rev. JAMES A. GALLUP, late of Yale Theological Seminary, was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church in Essex, Ct., on the 17th ult.

The Presbyterian Church of Alexander, Pa., late Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKEY'S, have given a call to Mr. W. H. LEGGAT, to become their Pastor.

Rev. O. STEARNS, of Hingham, has received a pastoral call to the Lee-street Unitarian Church in Cambridge, Mass.

The Central Christian Church of Taunton have extended an invitation to Rev. C. H. PLUMMER to become their pastor.

Rev. WM. B. CALHOON, rector of St. Paul's Church, Otis, Mass., was admitted to the order of the priesthood, in Trinity Church, Boston, last week.

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of Salem, has declined the invitation to become pastor of the Unitarian Society in Jersey City.

At a recent ordination held by Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, at Winchester, Rev. W. H. COFFIN, M. D., late a Methodist minister, was admitted to Deacon's orders.

Rev. GEORGE BASALL has resigned his situation as assistant rector of the Church of the Ascension, New-York.

Rev. J. B. SACKETTS, late of Mount Vernon, Ohio, has become pastor of the Baptist Church in Lancaster, Ohio.

Rev. JOHN GAGEN has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church in Chester Village, Mass.

A new Baptist Church has been formed and officially recognized in Bellows Falls, Vt.

Rev. WILLIAM A. FOLLER has resigned the pastoral charge of the Unitarian Church in Quincy, Illinois.

Measures are being taken to establish a Unitarian church in Exeter, N. H.

Rev. BEVERLEY R. BETTS has become assistant minister of the Episcopal Church at New-Windsor, N. Y

The Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

☞ In consequence of the removal of the mechanical departments of the Times Establishment, no *Evening* paper will be issued from this office this afternoon.

Carriers, News Dealers, Express Agents, &c., will hereafter receive their packages of the Times, at the new building Nassau corner of Beekman-street. Entrance to the wholesale City Delivery on the Beekman-street side.

Archbishop Hughes' Letter.

One of the leading points which the Archbishop attempts to sustain in his late Letter, is the distinction between the positive and negative offices of conscience. If the civil power, thinks the Archbishop, undertakes to compel a man to say or to do anything against his conscience, it violates its own trust, and outrages personal rights. But, at the same time, the civil power, according to the Archbishop, may lawfully restrain the outward expression of conscience, if it considers such expression to be hostile to the interests of society. We understand the Archbishop to advocate the idea that Government is not competent to enjoin an action upon any man's conscience which he supposes to be sinful; nevertheless, it is competent to prevent him from obeying his conscience in the form of external conduct, if it regards his conscience as wrong. The obvious design of the Archbishop's argument is, to draw the line between positive command and negative restraint. Let us see how his philosophy, reduced to practice, will work.

A sincere Protestant, visiting one of the bigoted Papal countries of Europe, desires to worship God there, according to the dictates of his conscience. He holds a public meeting, reads the Bible, preaches its doctrines. What now? The civil power is offended; the man is arrested and thrown into prison. His Protestantism is the ground of punishment; his conscience renders him obnoxious to the law. Here, then, is a positive penal restraint on conscience, in its simplest relation to God. And how can any Government escape guilt if it comes, in this way, between man and God? The only point to be determined is, whether conscience keeps on its own ground in such an act of worship. Is it worship *per se?* But this is not the foundation on which the Archbishop's argument, by inference, puts it. Any outward exhibition of conscience, according to that argument, is a matter for civil cognizance, and the State has, in every case, the authority to determine the exact nature of worship. Where, then, is the practical difference between a positive compulsion on the part of the civil power, whereby a man is made to commit sin, and such a prohibition of worship as requires him to sacrifice his conscience by avoiding the public service of God? A duty not discharged is just as much of a sin as an evil committed. If the Government is able to prevent the former, why has it not the authority to prescribe the latter? The necessary result in both instances is precisely the same.

The Archbishop acknowledges the sanctity of conscience as *a sentiment* or *sense*. It is a personal property—an individual faculty—that belongs to man in his relation to God. But the moment that conscience ceases to be a private thought, a power within the soul, and embodies itself in outward acts, the State can step in and exercise control. On this theory, what is the use of a conscience? What scope has it? What sphere of activity? How can it demonstrate its motives, aims and purposes? One of two things must happen. Conscience must either abandon practical life altogether as a self-directing agent, or it must consent to yield itself up to the supervision of the State. There is no other alternative. Agreeably to this view, then, there is no such thing as positive liberty of conscience in outward action. It is all absorbed in the government. But this opinion is ridiculously inconsistent with itself. For it admits the sacredness of conscience in the mind as a faculty, but denies that sacredness to belong to the mind in action. If a man will keep his conscience to himself—imprison it in the monastery of his own soul—treat it as a cloister thing—it is a very noble property. But let him bring it out into sunshine and air—let him speak it forth on some Austrian Sunday—let him act it in some deed of benevolence, or deliver it in a sermon, and forthwith he is amenable to bayonets and dungeons. Capital logic, this! If translated into other matters, it might read, that the eyes are beautiful organs, but you must not use them out of doors. The tongue is a useful member of the body, but it is shocking to articulate with it; and the hands are clever tools, but let them hang down still and stiff at your sides—they must not touch a single external object.

The true doctrine of conscience in respect to its outward and active offices, is altogether omitted by the Archbishop. If conscience is the faculty that he admits, then it is related to all the details of life, and must exert itself in them. If it is preeminently the religious sense, then it must have complete jurisdiction in all matters purely and thoroughly religious. Acts of worship are not in themselves civil acts. They are not based on civil rights, but on natural rights. They are not the offspring of conventional charters, but founded in the inherent nature of man. They are before Government and above Government. If conscience confines itself simply and entirely to these acts of worship, it is beyond the legitimate scope of any human Government, just as much as Archbishop HUGHES would have the faculty itself beyond the Government. Let it forsake its own ground as a mere religious power and invade the domain of civil rights—let it trench on the conventional laws of society, that have been wisely ordained to erect barriers against the inroads of selfishness, avarice, and tyranny—let it, in other words, cease to be a religious principle and take its place among the champions of earthly prerogative and secular authority—and it at once ceases to have its former divine sanctity. By changing its position, it has changed its character. Under such circumstances, any Government would have a right to interdict its officious and perverted exercise. The same reasons no long as it [illegible] original ground as a simple religious principle, would require it to punish conscience, if it assumed authority in the secular province of civil law.

But this is just the issue between Romanism and Protestantism. Romanism insists on prescribing outward forms of worship, through which personal conscience shall manifest itself. The religion of the State is the embodiment conscience shall assume. On this point it is dogmatic, unyielding, tyrannic. If men will not worship according to its creed, they shall not worship at all, except so far, indeed, as it may be induced, by considerations of policy, to set aside its arbitrary claims, and *allow* or *tolerate* the nuisance. Our doctrine is the reverse. We hold that every man is entitled by nature, by divine endowment, to worship God as he pleases, where he pleases, how he pleases. We hold that so long as it is worship, whether public or private, on Sabbath or on Saturday, no civil authority has any legitimate control over the matter. It is altogether a question for the man as a man, and not for the citizen as a citizen, to settle. It is not his privilege because he is an American or an Englishman, but his right, born in his blood and bred in his life, because he is a human being, a moral agent, a creature of immortality.

Archbishop HUGHES' letter has certainly great merit as a Jesuitical argument. It selects its points of attack, and makes the most of an onset it can. It is particularly good in pushing the supposed Protestant doctrine to extravagant lengths, and then indulging a sly smile at the hypothetical entanglements It saddles the social and civil enormities of Mormonism on the Protestant idea of Liberty of Conscience, and gravely assumes, with a most parsonic face, that this is a fair result of freedom of religions thought. If the wily Archbishop had not just then been off his guard, he might have seen that Mormonism claims to be a State as well as a Religion—that it is a social organization, no less than a system of worship—and on this account, is much more similar to Romanism than to Protestantism. But why take the ultraism of a doctrine for the doctrine itself? Why confound the use and abuse of a truth? Mormons and Protestants both claim liberty of conscience. But what of that? Does it follow that both rest upon the same basis, and seek the same end? Balaam and Jesus Christ both rode upon an ass, but is it a necessary inference, that Jesus Christ was a Balaam?

Archbishop HUGHES has found it very convenient to be silent on some vital points. Whenever the stream of his fluent pen reaches an open landscape, it spreads out in wonderful fullness and beauty, but the lake-like river soon contracts, if there be any rocks ahead. A thread of water is then quite enough. If he is an American citizen, why did he not utter himself like one, in clear, broad, unmistakable language, as to the natural, inherent, inalienable right of every man because he is a man, to worship God **anywhere and everywhere, as his private judgment dictates? Why all this cutting and trimming between the doctrines of** his church and the doctrines of the Declaration of American Independence? Why this shirking of the main issue for collateral skirmishing? The next letter he writes, we hope that, instead of taking a hatchet and chopping away at the poisonous vines which have twined around the oak of religious freedom, he will be manly enough to show the axe that mother church lays at the root of the tree. The fair inference from his five columns and a half is, that he considers the exercise of personal conscience in external acts of worship as a matter for human legislation—a local matter—a conventional matter altogether. But he has not shown the courage to avow it boldly and fearlessly. If we are to fight out the matter by logic and argument, let us have daylight statements for it, and not the fading twilight, in which swallows catch insects, or the glimmering starlight, in which beasts of prey seize their victims.

New Treaties—Island Acquisitions.

Simultaneously with the good news from Japan of the successful mission of Commodore PERRY, we have from Washington the confirmation by the Senate of the South American treaties of trade and navigation, made by Mr. SCHENCK and Mr. PENDLETON, on behalf of the United States, in 1852-'3. These are three in number, the several parties on the South American Continent being the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic or Confederation. The treaty of commerce and friendship with Uruguay was signed at Montevideo in August, 1852. There are two separate treaties with the Argentine States, both signed at Buenos Ayres in July of last year, one specially stipulating for the free navigation of the River de la Plata and its tributaries, and the other a general act of friendship and commerce. The editor of the Washington *Star*, writing from official data, computes the inland navigation thus secured to the United States to the rich interior of South America, at *one thousand miles*. At the same time, it is made free to the flags of all nations. The negotiations, as successfully concluded by Mr. SCHENCK and Mr. PENDLETON, under the instructions of the FILLMORE Administration, are understood to have been ratified by the Senate on Tuesday of the present week, 13th inst.

The results which are to follow the opening of the trade of Japan, and of securing to the commerce and enterprise of the United States, the free navigation of the La Plata, it would be difficult now to estimate. They are the most recent victories of peace, of which, as a Nation, we may be eminently proud. That they will be early and energetically turned to practical account, by our quick-sighted shipping interest, we cannot reasonably doubt. The advantages are not exclusively appropriated by treaty stipulations, because American commercial enterprise demanded no such restriction. All it requires, is an equal start, to turn any new field of adventure, however remote, to all the profit it is capable of yielding. The navigation of the La Plata, opened by our own negotiations, is, at the same time, therefore, made free to the flags of all nations. The trade of Japan, so long a sealed book to the world of commerce, is opened by our own Naval Expe- [illegible] justify the choice. [illegible] been able, efficient, fearless and energetic in the performance of his duties as Commissioner, as he is in everything he undertakes. His removal, therefore, needs explanation. Hitherto, that office has been kept out of the entanglements and corruptions of party politics. We do not believe that political reasons alone have prompted the Governor's action in this case. Nor is Mr. PURDY, in spiritual or religious qualifications, so greatly Mr. BLUNT's superior, as to lead us to ascribe his appointment to this cause. Mr. BLUNT is the last man in the world who would deny justice, or concede anything unjust, to any religious sect. If he has been superseded on this account, and if his successor has been appointed because he will be more pliant, the public indignation will make itself heard and felt.

We hope some one cognizant of the facts, will give us the reasons for the extraordinary action of Governer SEYMOUR in this case.

Paying Up.

It is announced that Mr. T. R. WESTBROOK Member of Congress from the Eleventh District in this State, is to be appointed District Attorney for this District, in place of CHARLES O'CONOR. Mr. WESTBROOK lives in Ulster County. His qualifications for the office consist in the fact, that he voted for the Nebraska bill. Our Washington correspondent thinks that the President will hesitate before he thus openly rewards Mr. WESTBROOK for his Nebraska vote. Perhaps he will. We should think, without knowing anything of the man, that Mr. WESTBROOK would hesitate about accepting it. He might just as well put on a brass collar, with the price of his vote conspicuously displayed. It needs more practice than he has had as yet, (this is his first term in Congress,) to render this blazoning of his bribery quite agreeable to his feelings. If he accepts the office he ought never to be required to prosecute for fraud, or to enforce the statute against taking bribes; the opposing counsel in such a case, would have too great an advantage over him. Probably Mr. WESTBROOK adopts the nice metaphysics of Mr. GEO. T. CURTIS, whose apology for volunteering to catch fugitive slaves we published yesterday;—it is necessary for *him* to accept the office, lest it should fall into corrupt or unworthy hands. It is pleasant to see such zeal for purity in the public service. When members of Congress and distinguished lawyers, take offices as the price of their votes, lest worse men should fill them, there certainly is hope for the Republic.

Excise in Brooklyn.

The Commissioners of Excise in the City of Brooklyn have had the tables turned upon them. The proceedings of yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer resulted in a verdict of guilty against JOHN CAVANAGH, the first of eight Commissioners placed upon trial for awarding liquor licenses in an illegal manner. The fact that the majesty of the Law is so thoroughly vindicated by this verdict, imparts a peculiar interest to the features of the case.

On Thursday last, Mr. CAVANAGH and seven of his coadjutors in the Excise Board were arraigned before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, to answer to a charge of granting a large number of licenses for the sale of liquor to persons unqualified by law. The requirements with which the applicant for a license must comply are, that the party to be licensed shall be of good moral character; that the location of his premises shall be convenient to a route of travel; that the house must contain a given number of beds for travelers, and stable-room for horses, &c. In short, there must be ample accommodation for man and beast. The license, for the granting of which Mr. CAVANAGH was tried and found guilty, was granted to one GUBBINS, whose qualifications, it appears, were not of the proper character. It was contended that the requirements of the law were all fulfilled. This was denied by the prosecution, and finally by the Jury. The punishment for the offence of granting an illegal license is $250 fine and one year's imprisonment. The enforcement of penalties in cases of conviction, will go very far toward rendering the License system more regular and uniform in its operation. The continual contests between the Governments both of New-York and Brooklyn and the unlicensed dealers, only need one or two salutary checks to end them.

No Money Made out of it.

It is a comfort to know that nobody makes much money by keeping provisions, especially dead meats, up at their present prices. We, the consumers, are not alone out of pocket by the means. Butchers cannot afford to buy, because at the rates at which they must sell their meat, people will not touch it. Farmers get no better prices than they did a year ago. And the "middlemen"—the speculators—sell so much less, that high as their prices are, their net profits are under the old figure. Perhaps this should not comfort us. It certainly does not, so far as it concerns the innocent *we* who consume, and the butchers who can't buy cheaper, and the farmers who can't sell dearer; but for the speculators, if they have not yet learned that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," it is quite a consolation to know that they are likely to find it out now. Let us stick to our resolution to eat no more meat till meat is reasonable, and prices will find their way back to the standard height in good time.

☞ No preparations have been made for a riotous demonstration in Brooklyn tomorrow, so far as we are yet aware. The only precaution taken by the authorities to guard against a repetition of the scenes of the last two Sundays, is a standing order to the Military Companies of the city to assemble in their armories, at the signal of twelve strokes upon the fire-bells. Accordingly, twelve taps will be synonymous with a row. It is to be hoped that the spirit of anarchy and disturbance will be content to lie dormant for one Sunday, at least. We need breathing-time. The street-preachers, however, are indomitable. They never give up the ship, so long as there is left a spar to cling to. Their announcement of extra performance will, undoubtedly, be made as usual. The best thing to be done is to keep away from such entangling alliances.

To Get Good Help.

A novel and commendable method is pursued by the Emigrant Protection and Employment Society to prevent introducing domestics of bad character into good families. When a girl applies at the Office for a situation, a blank certificate is dispatched to her last employer, which she is invited to fill up. In separate columns the words cooking, plain cooking, chamberwork, waiting, washing, ironing, honesty, sobriety, veracity, industry, economy, temper and general deportment are set down; and against each the numbers 1, 2 or 3 are to be entered,—the 1 signifies good, 2 tolerable, 3 bad. Also, blanks for the period of service, name and residence, are left. When this certificate comes in, the agent must know at a glance just what the girl is fit for, and employers may easily judge what are the prospects of being suited, without the trouble of repeated calls and a month of experiments. We have spoken before of the aims and objects of this Society. Under the direction of such men as PETER COOPER, Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, Dr. CHEEVER, JASPER E. CORNING and Dr. LITCHFIELD, it is doing much good already. Its offices are at No. 27 Greenwich-street, and at No. 130 Ninth-street, corner of Broadway.

Commissioners of Emigration—Removal of Geo. W. Blunt.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

GEO. W. BLUNT, Esq., has been removed by Governor SEYMOUR, from the office of Commissioner of Emigration, and ELIJAH F. PURDY appointed in his place. I have made inquiries on the subject, and I *know something*. I know that the removal has been made with the approbation of certain of the Board, in obedience to the command of that religious establishment, *who desire the control of our Pauper* islands. Nor has Bishop HUGHES forgotten the sarcastic toast which GEO. W. BLUNT made last Winter, at a certain dinner. Shall we not reward the modern martyr, even as were the martyrs of old? GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., will be supported for Mayor, by *at least*

ONE OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The above comes from a responsible source, and therefore we publish it. We know nothing of the causes of Mr. BLUNT's removal, and cannot judge, therefore, whether his displacement qualifies him for the Mayoralty of the City. Of one thing, however, we are confident—the public would be glad to know what *are* the reasons which have induced the Governor to remove Mr. BLUNT, and appoint Mr. PURDY in his place. So far as the discharge of the duties of the office, and the protection of the public interests as connected therewith, are

☞ The United States sloop-of-war *Decatur* left Norfolk on Wednesday last, for the Pacific.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate ossalitution protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 166 Bowery, near Grand-st.

IN THESE WARM DAYS A BUSINESS MAN AFTER the fatiguing heats of business hours, delights in the open vest, the refreshing breeze, and the delicate Havana. He may enjoy all with unalloyed and increased pleasure by wearing RAY'S celebrated ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, a gentle and pleasant absorbent of perspiration, and a delightfully cool and effectual shield against sudden extremes of temperature. JAMES E. RAY,
No. 166 Bowery.

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER.—It is necessary to wear one of the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

from No. 164 Bowery. They refresh the strong, strengthen the weak, and protect all who wear them.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 164 Bowery.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—Now is the time to throw off your heavy under-clothing and put on one of our

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,

celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 164 Bowery.

WIDE-AWAKES, TOGETHER WITH EVERY DESCRIPTION of Gentlemen's and Boys' Summer Hats and Caps. Also, one of the largest assortments of Ladies' Straw Goods, Children's Fancy Caps, &c. West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. J. W. KELLOGG.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—ENgine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

MEDICATED INHALATION; OR DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA.

"WILLIAMSBURG, May 27, 1854.

"DR. CURTIS—*Dear Sir:* Most willingly do I add my testimony to the efficacy of your HYGEANA and CHERRY SYRUP in cases of cough and asthma. I have had a bad cough for ten years or more, and expectorated from a half-pint to a pint daily, mixed with blood, and almost a constant vomiting up of my victuals, accompanied with severe asthma. During these ten years I have had the best medical advice, with medicine, which availed me but little, until I fortunately met yours, of which I cannot speak too highly. It gave me instant relief, and has constantly helped me ever since. I hope soon to be able to say I am well, as my cough is almost gone, with those distressing pains in my body which none can know but those that suffer. I will send more satisfactory particulars when I am well. I would say to all who are afflicted, by all means try it faithfully. When I first took your medicine, my Doctor had left me, as many others had done, with, I presume, the opinion that they could do no more for me. JOHN BEEKENAERY,
"Rose-st., near Division-av."

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 149 Chambers st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free.
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 363 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 196 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price, $3 a package, or four packages for $10; sent free by express.

ALSRO & BROTHERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Wines, &c., are retailing the best quality of
OLIVE A COFFEE, roasted and ground, at FOURTEEN PENCE per pound.
BEST QUALITY DOUBLE REFINED CRUSHED LOAF SUGAR, at Five Shillings for 7 pounds.
BEST QUALITY DOUBLE REFINED POWDERED SUGAR, at Five Shillings for 7 pounds.
BEST QUALITY STEAM REFINED WHITE SUGAR, at Four Shillings for 7 pounds.
VERY HANDSOME STEAM REFINED YELLOW SUGAR, at Three Shillings and Sixpence for 7 pounds.
GOOD STEAM REFINED YELLOW SUGAR, at Three Shillings for 7 pounds.
EXTRA FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA, of the best quality SIX SHILLINGS (75 cts.) per pound.
FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA, strong and sweetly flavored, FOUR SHILLINGS (50 cts.) per pound.
CURIOUS OLONG TEA, of the best quality, FOUR SHILLINGS (50 cts.) per pound.
PURE ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, equal to any in the market, THREE SHILLINGS (37½ cts.) per pound.
No. 268 Bowery, west side, fourth door above Brown-st., and No. 226 Grand-st., second block east of the Bowery.

JUNE, 1854—GEORGE P. FOX'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.—The only way GEORGE P. FOX, Inventor and maker of Sailor, intends to meet in opposition slop shop clothing dealers, is to continue to trade fairly with his friends and the public; to be content with his newly fitted up store, No 321 Broadway, at a moderate rent, conducted and aided by his sons and others, under a mere trifle of expense; last, not least, to sell the very best of Fashionable Articles, now made to order; cut in a most artistic manner, combined with the newest and highest styles of finish, and sold at lower prices than charged for inferior trashy garments, made or cut by an uneducated, incorrect taste. For after all, how wretchedly poor and dear bought are badly fitting garments, without taste as their leading features. Hence the universal chagrin and disappointment to customers, as they find there are few, very few tailors that can construct and fit garments correctly.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS—A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine is attracting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uniformity of its cures. It never fails when used as directed. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., and by CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agents; and at Retail by CHAS. H. RING, corner Broadway and John-st.; by W. D. CROMELIN, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; QUION, corner of Bowery and Grand-st.; SHEDDEN, corner of Bowery and 4th-st.; GUSTAV RAMSPERGER, No. 62 Oliver-st., and HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; WM. BERRIAN, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; JAS. W. SMITH, Court-st., do. Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. DESHLER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

RIOT, BLOODSHED, "KNOW NOTHINGS," IRISH CATHOLICS AND THE ANGEL GABRIEL.—The SUNDAY COURIER of TO-MORROW will contain a biographical sketch of the itinerant preacher known as the Angel Gabriel. Besides, "A Peep at the Amateurs;" a Tenant House New-York Outdone; Irish Thugs in America; Very Little Fetors; Revolvers: The Dry Goods Clerk; Case of Abduction; A Scene from Real Life; A Woman's Love; Dumas' New Play; The Pacific Railroad; Fourth of July; Criminal Complaints; An Expose; Murders, Suicides; An Attack upon Barney Williams, the Irish Comedian; News and City Items, Theatrical and Musical Intelligence, &c. For sale by all the News Agents.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.—THE whiteness, richness, superb shape, and elegant mountings of this light and beautiful fabric, justify the title so often misapplied of model hat. Flexible and elastic, its weight and pressure are scarcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first class. Especial attention is directed to the purity and beautiful color of the beaver, the appearance of the nap, and the peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting it with other contemporaneous styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PROTECTION AND INSURANCE.—HERRING'S justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, are now seen in almost every place of business. Every man who has books, papers, money, and other valuable articles to preserve, finds that this is the cheapest and only secure method of protection against fire and thieves. These Safes now stand before the world as the CHAMPION SAFES, having proved themselves in over one thousand severe fires. All persons who have not secured one of HERRING'S Cheap Insurance Offices, will find a full assortment at the Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as railroad scales for trains or single cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been long known and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

READ ABOUT RATS.—NEW-YORK, JULY 22, 1852.—I have used almost everything which has been offered for the extermination of Rats, Cockroaches and Ants, but until I tried PARSONS & CO.'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR, I did not feel justified in recommending either of them. I therefore cheerfully state that "Parsons & Co.'s Exterminator" has effectually destroyed all the Cockroaches in my hotel, and has nearly, and I believe will completely, destroy all the rats therein. It is invaluable to hotel-keepers. R. FRENCH, Proprietor of French's Hotel. C. V. CLICKENER & CO.,
Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

COMING OUT—PIONEER NOTICE.—SINCE IN our City the tide of business runs with greater force, one must needs swim with the current. Accordingly I have enlarged my store, No. 6 Burling-slip, by adding to it No. 4, the one adjoining; and when the carpenters and painters have finished their work, I hope to offer to my numerous wholesale and retail patrons, a complete assortment of Britannia and Plated Goods, at the lowest prices. At present the store is all "at sixes and sevens," but the ware will soon be displayed at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

GENIN'S SUMMER HAT.—STRAWS NOT ONLY show which way the wind blows, but indicate the state of the thermometer. The quicksilver has now reached straw hat point, and gentlemen who desire to keep their heads cool, are invited to examine the light, ventilating fabrics of every description at GENIN'S establishment. The variety in straw and grass hats and sombreros is infinite, and the diversity of new shapes, adapted to all tastes, affords a wide field for choice. The prices will be found exceedingly moderate. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

THE ATTENTION OF HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELkeepers and others, is invited to the following: The undersigned will, for a term of six weeks, (during our dull season,) [illegible] goods, others in the way of Glass China, or Crockery, Stoves, Grates, and Tinsel [illegible] which they have a [illegible] of, [illegible] (for cash only)
[illegible]
Importers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 81 Pearl-st.

Regent Powder, [illegible] Rosebery's Mustard, DAVIS' [illegible] Cayenne Pepper, by the [illegible]

THE [illegible] Of scorching your gray locks or whiskers. GENTLEMEN WHOSE WHISKERS OR [illegible] have become gray or [illegible] can obtain [illegible] without in the slightest [illegible] the skin of the face. The action is instantaneous and nothing can exceed the [illegible] black or brown that it produces. Made, sold and supplied by CRISTADORO, No. 2 Astor House.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, from No. 448 Pearl-st. to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Moosie Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and grain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

KNOX'S SUMMER STYLE OF HATS ARE NOW prepared by anything we have yet seen in the market. The Rocky Mountain and Silver Beaver are the most elegant taste and elegance. You cannot visit either of his stores—the one at No. 533 Broadway, and the other at No. 178 Fulton-st.—without being satisfied that KNOX is "wide awake" to the true interests of his trade. His Hats, of whatever style, are in high favor in all parts of the country.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE DECISION OF THE Hon. Clark Mason, Commissioner of Patents, shows that Elias Howe, Jr., in the year 1846, became the "patentee of the original SEWING MACHINE" invented by Walter Hunt in 1834. The invention being old, the law declares Howe's patent void. The invention is public property. Printed copies of this important decision may be had gratis at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

JONATHAN'S WHITTLINGS, WITH 20 ILLUSTRAtions, for this week, is now ready. It is full of it to suit the times, and cuts at all sorts of things and all sorts of people, besides a full account of the Marriage of Miss Henrietta Petowkee, showing up everybody who was there and a good many who were not. Price 6¼ cents. For sale at all the News Agents and Depôts, and by
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE ONE-PRICE SYSTEM AT UNION HALL—the great Clothing Warehouse at the corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.—elicits the commendation of all purchasers. They see that every article is put down to the lowest figure, and find by comparison that the prices first asked, and never deviated from, at Union Hall are lower than the best asked by houses that leave a big margin for reduction.

SUMMER SHOES AND GAITERS.—ELEGANCE of form is an indispensable requisite in a Dress Shoe, and persons of taste always patronize him who gratifies their love of the beautiful. This accounts for the immense business done by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., whose gaiters are as elegant as they are durable. A fit of WATKINS' make can be recognized among a thousand.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find at MILLER & CO.'S, in Canal-st., Ladies' Gaiters at 12s., 16s. and 18s.; first quality Slippers Ties and Kinds at 9s. and 10s.; second quality, same styles, at 6s and 7s per pair, with Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones toned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

THAT HAT, A BEAUTIFUL COVERING FOR THE HEAD.—RAFFERTY & LEASK'S superfine Drab Beaver Hats are just the article for these hot days—they are so light, cool and airy as a straw hat. Call and get one and have your likeness inserted free of charge. Every variety of Straw and Summer hats. No. 57 Chatham and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

YOUNG AMERICA.—BOYS FROM THREE YEARS of age up to manhood, will recollect that ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, will be happy at all times to see their smiling faces, and will endeavor to please them as formerly in the selection of their wearing apparel. Come early in the day, if possible.

SHIRTS OF ALL SIZES, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR Custom Trade, can always be found at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 262 Greenwich-st., near Warren-st., New-York. Also, every description of seasonable Undershirts and Drawers, Three-ply Collars, Cravats, Ties, Gloves and Hosiery. Shirts made to measure.

LARGE SIZE DAGUERREOTYPES FOR FIFTY CENTS.—A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 395 Broadway, second door below Walker-st., can furnish Daguerreotypes, handsomely colored, at the above price, which includes a fine embossed morocco case, lined with velvet, warranted to be equal to those taken elsewhere for double the price.

JULLIEN HAS ACHIEVED A GREAT TRIUMPH AT the Crystal Palace—not greater than FREEMAN, at No. 90 Fulton-st., in his Drab Hats of the season. Do one and you are "all right." On hand, a varied stock of men's and boys' Straw and Leghorn Hats, defying competition. You will not be disappointed if you call at No. 90 Fulton-st.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS, elegant French fire-board prints and borders, window cornices, curtain bands, lace and muslin curtains, table cloths, &c., wholesale and retail, at lowest cash prices. E. M. KIRKALL, Window Shade Manufacturer, from 10 and 12 Division-st., near Chatham-square and the Bowery.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL ARTICLES—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, ANT, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., (the Powder 12½ cents a package,) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—SUMMER CLOTHING of every description, made in the best manner, of superior styles, now ready and offering at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
EDWARD T. HACKETT,
Clothing Emporium, No. 106 Fulton-st.

CLOTHES.—SUMMER GARMENTS CAN BE PROcured at moderate rates of the best and latest styles, made up in the most becoming modes, at the Emporium of Fashion, No. 82 6th-av. Gentlemen will find Mr. HUME always "at home in Sitting," as his experience is very extensive.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—I WILL FURNISH HURD'S HAIR RESTORER to one hundred bald headed merchants in this City to use free of charge. Please come and test it thoroughly, for it will positively produce a new growth of hair on any bald head.
W. C. HURD,
No. 291 Broadway.

ALL THE DETAILS OF A GENTLEMAN'S WARDrobe, including Undershirts, Drawers, Half-Hose, Scarfs, De Joinville Ties, Dressing Gowns, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Shirt-Studs, &c., will be found in the extensive Furnishing Stock at GREEN'S well-known Shirt Establishment, No 1 Astor House.

UNIVERSAL PREFERENCE IS GIVEN TO HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, for its conceded superiority, its natural colors, jet black and mellow brown, so beautiful, leaving the hair soft and glossy, are admirable. Applied or sold at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at drug and fancy stores. A reduction to the trade.

TRUSSES.—CRYSTAL PALACE ONLY PRIZE MEDal awarded to MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, for their RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Imported Silk and Cotton Elastic Ankle Socks, Knee Caps and Stockings of every description for varicose veins. Instruments made to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 P. M.

SILVERWARE.—WM. GALE & SON, (IN THEIR new building,) corner of Broadway, in Broome-st., manufacturers of Silverware, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and those visiting the City, to their large and well-assorted stock of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S Stampede Mixture, for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, and Druggists generally.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MIXTURE for the cure of Fever and Ague, and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the Proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, and Druggists generally.

WINDOW SHADES.—WE HAVE ON HAND THE largest and best assortment in the City, which we will sell to dealers and others less than can be purchased elsewhere. Our Stock consists of every variety manufactured. Call and see. G. K. RIKER & Co., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 131 Chatham-st.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE.—THOSE TWENTY-EIGHT splendid views of the late eclipse of the sun can be seen day and evening at BOOT'S magnificent daguerrean gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Stereoscopes, crayons, photographs, or daguerreotypes on paper, taken to perfection.

JAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No. [illegible] on hand. Garments made in the prevailing style, and all orders punctually attended to. An examination of our goods is respectfully requested.

IT IS ASTONISHING TO SEE WHAT A UNIVERSAL favorite Capt. BEDLEY and his beautiful steamer BELLE, I. A. have got to be. Try him on SUNDAY MORNING, foot of Jay-st., at 9 o'clock. For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, ETC., FOR Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, in great abundance, the best that can be made, at R. A. BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st., the cheapest and best place in the City to get a good article.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—GREAT QUANTITY OF Patent Leather Ware selling off

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Broadway Tent-Preaching**—For preaching the Gospel, and for the thousands of the masses who go to no church. The dissentient object of some, the opposition of sect-preaching, utterly disavowed. All favorable to this, are requested to consult on it, at the Mission Tent, Prince-st., near Hamilton-av., on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ **Our Republican Institutions Must be Preserved**—This will be the subject of a discourse TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, by Rev. S. K. SWEET, at the Christian Church, Suffolk-st., near Delancey. Public invited. A collection will be taken up. Members of Mercer orders, and Protestant Association, are affectionately invited.

☞ **Advent Chapel**—7th-av., near 11th-st. J. W. DANIELS will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 and 8 o'clock. P. Rector. AFTERNOON—*The Aid of the Almighty Accorded to Man in his Infirmities*. In the EVENING a scriptural expose of "*Spiritual Manifestations*," *Rochester Knockings, Psychological Phenomena, etc.* Social meeting at 7½ o'clock, A. M. Seats free.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 359 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th June, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be ready for distribution. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Broadway Tabernacle**.—Public services and SABBATH SCHOOL MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING, during the Summer months. Strangers and the public welcomed at all times. Rev Mr. MARTIN, who soon goes on a mission to the Copts in Egypt, will preach TO-MORROW P. M.

☞ **Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D.**, Pastor of the Church of the Saviour, (Unitarian) Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach at the Odeon, corner of South 4th and 5th-sts., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Preaching by Elder J. Adriam**, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Subject—*The Fulfilment of Prophecy in the present Movements of the Nations*. All are invited to attend.

☞ **Leight-street Baptist Church**—The third discourse of the series on the *Creation* is postponed, on account of the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, being suddenly called out of the City, by serious illness of a member of his family.

☞ **Rev. Jonathan Crane**—Formerly of Attleboro', Mass., will preach in the 20th-st. Congregational Church between 6th and 7th-avs., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. H. O. Schermerhorn** will preach in the 4th-st. Tabernacle, in 24th-st. near 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Phrophetic Preaching.**—A discourse will be delivered TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics Hall No. 472 Broadway, by Elder SHEFFIELD SNOW, on the *Approaching Manifest Destiny of the Nations*. Friends of Divine truth invited.

☞ **A Sermon to Young Men**—Will be delivered by the Pastor of the Advent Mission Church, No. 49 Forsyth-st., near Walker, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The young are especially invited. Seats free to all. Services also at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ **Notice.**—The Theological School, under the charge of Rev. WILLIAM MCJIMSEY, for Bible instruction and for the education of the children and others in the vicinity, is open on Sabbath Mornings at 9 o'clock, at the Hall cor. of 36th-st. and 7th-av. Preaching at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. E. W. Syle**, Missionary to China, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 18, *with reference to the Chinese Mission*. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching in the Temperance Tent**, corner 7th-av. and 13th-st., on SUNDAY, 18th inst. Rev. R. HEYER at 10½ A. M., and Rev. M. STANDISH at 3 P. M. Temperance meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. J. G. Craighead** will preach next SABBATH (18th June) in the 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, at 10½ A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Sidney A. Corey** will preach in the 5th-av. Baptist Church, near 30th-st., TO-MORROW, June 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Dr. Whitney's Hemorrhage Antidote.**—
MOREHOUSEVILLE, Hamiltoe Co., June 5, 1854.

DR. E. WHITNEY—*Dear Sir*: I have used your Antidote myself, and given it away to two very bad cases, both of which were perfectly cured. I coesider it an infallible cere for bleeding at the lungs, and shall always recommend it to the sufferieg. Yeurs, &c,
A. K. MOREHOUSE, P. M., Morehouseville, N. Y.

DR. WHITNEY'S HERMORRHAGE ANTIDOTE has never failed to cure bleeding at the Lungs, Nose, Stomach Bowels, or Uterus. It stops the flow of blood from wounded arteries. Price $3; $24 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country. E. WHITNEY & SON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external inflammation, [illegible] by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. S. REDDING, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Whitney's Hemorrhage Antidote** has never failed in a single instance to cure bleeding at the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels or uterus. It speedily stops the flow of blood from large arteries. Price $3. Per dozen, $25. Sent to any part of the country.
E. WHITNEY & SON, No. 82 Nassau-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—*For beautifying* the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **Oliver & Brother**, old established STEAM PRINTERS, have REMOVED to their new marble building, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST., between Nassau and William, where they are, better than ever, prepared to execute all kinds of Printing neat, quick and cheap!

☞ **American Institute**—PREMIUMS ON FARMS, MARKET GARDENS AND FIELD CROPS.—The Agricultural Committee of the American Institute hereby give notice that the following Premiums will be awarded this season:
FARMS.
For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 100 acres—Silver Plate, $50.
For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 75 acres—Silver Cup, $25.
For the best cultivated Farm of not less than 50 acres—Silver Cup, $10.
MARKET GARDENS.
For the best Market Garden—Silver Cup, $20.
For the 2d best Market Garden—Silver Cup, $15.
For the 3d best Market Garden—Silver Cup, $10.
FIELD CROPS.
For the best field of Wheat, not less than 5 acres—Silver Cup, $10.
For the best field of Indian Corn, not less than 10 acres—Silver Cup, $10.
For the best field of Potatoes, not less than 5 acres—Silver Cup, $5.
For the best field of Carrots for Cattle, not less than 1 acre—Silver Medal.

All persons wishing to compete for the Premiums must give notice in writing, directed to their Secretary, JOHN W CHANNERS, No. 351 Broadway, on or before the 1st of July next.

A Committee from the Board of Agriculture will visit each farm and garden within convenient distance, as soon as practicable after each notice.

The successful competitor, before receiving a Premium, must give an accurate description of the process in preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of manure applied, and in raising the crop, and also of the expense and product of the crop, with a view of showing accurately the profit of cultivation. No Premium will be awarded unless the above rule be complied with.

DAVID BANKS,
ROBT. S. LIVINGSTON,
THOMAS BELL,
NICHOLAS WYCKOFF,
D. K. SHERWOOD,
} Committee.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The regular weekly meeting of the SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 19. The property of this Association is beautifully situated on the lies of te Williamsburg and Cypress Hills plank road, between Myrtle and Cooper-aves, and only three miles from the ferries, with good communication every few minutes through cars. The terms of subscription are as follows: Initiation fee $10; monthly payments $5, (payable in small weekly instalments,) including grading, opening streets, &c., and the ultimate cost of obtaining one of four handsome cottages, worth $1,000 each, without any additional cost The Association already numbers over 300 members, and all who propose to avail themselves of its advantages are advised to make immediate application. Every information may be obtained at the meeting. Every member is requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 3 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House. This Institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room till 12 o'clock P. M. The down-town office will be open from 2 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual fees will be received at either place.
Terms of subscription: Initiation fee $1; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Hawken Saloon**, Washington-st., in the base ment of the Odd Fellows' Hall, H. HAWKINS begs to inform his friends and those who visit this favorite Restaurant resort, that he has opened the above spacious and elegant saloon. As the establishment will be conducted on the same plan as that of New-York Saloons, (Taylor's excepted) it is needless to say more than that there will be found in its refectory department, at all times, every article in demand. Ice creams, sodas, coffee, cigars, &c. Dinner and supper parties, as well as single meals, always provided for.

☞ **Mapleton Lots and Villa Sites.**—For the benefit of those who were disappointed in going to the sale of Lots near Villa Sites at Mapleton, last Tuesday, we would state that the sale is continued on Tuesday, 20th, when more will be offered. Accessible by two lines of stages, a horse railroad soon to be built directly to the property. Sale at 11 o'clock, on the ground. Apply to FLINT, PENFIELD & CO., No. 19 William-st., or C. C. LYON, Mapleton.

☞ **Jerusalem Lodge No. 140, I. O. O. F.**—The regular meeting of this Lodge will be held at their Hall, No. 106 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 19, at 7½ o'clock. The members of the Lodge are requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.
HENRY ROGERS, N. G.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 3 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House. This Institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room till 12 o'clock P. M. The down-town office will be open from 2 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual fees will be received at either place.
Terms of subscription: Initiation fee $1; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **The Aim of all is where to get a good Boot or shoe cheap.** At BAKER, No. 19 Ann-st., manufacturer and dealer, fine dress Boots with spring elastic, for $3 75; best French patent leather Boots, $5; Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best quality cheaper than elsewhere. A good assortment on hand selling off very low. A saving of 50 per cent. in your Boots and Shoes.

☞ **Notice is Hereby Given** that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BATH HOTEL COMPANY will be held at the Bath Hotel, New-Utrecht, Kings County, N. Y., on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., for the purpose of electing five Trustees for said Company for the ensuing year.
J. W. ORR, Secretary.

☞ **Day Exhibition of the Acting Monkeys.**—A grand gala performance for the children will be given THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, on which occasion the whole of his beautiful Chemical Illusions will be added. To insure seats send them early.

☞ **To Ladies.**—Female Maladies are treated with eminent success by Drs. VAN DOREN & WHITNEY. Patients waited upon at their office rooms, No. 775 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts., or attended at their residences.

☞ **Our Readers** (ladies in particular) should not fail to notice that C. L. TUCKER holds a costinuation sale at auction of those real French Lawns, Muslins, &c., on MONDAY, June 19, and WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 387 Broadway.

☞ **Post-office, New-York.**—NOTICE—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, will close at this office this day, at 1½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American lady is desirous to meet with a family who would like to engage her as a companion, to travel with them and assist them in the care of one or two children, or to attend an invalid; will make herself generally useful. The best of reference given as to ability and character. A large salary not so much an object as an agreeable family. Address, for 3 days, at the General Post-Office, MRS. S.

SITUATION WANTED.—As a cook and good washer and ironer, in a respectable private family; can give good references. Apply at No. 45 Ferry-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED.—As porter in a Yankee notion, silk or general dry-goods store, by a young man satisfactorily recommended. Apply at No. 28 Pine-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a respectable family, as Chambermaid or to wash and iron. Apply at No. 110 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS.—Families in request of servants (especially Germans,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

WET NURSE.—Situation wanted by a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Can come well recommended for a first-class situation. A line addressed to MRS JINNYAN, No. 95 (old No 191,) Madison-st., will receive immediate attention.

CHORISTER WANTED.—For the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby-sts., (Rev John Thompson's.) Apply to JOHN MORRISON, No. 383 Broadway.

MEN WANTED.—Two smart young men, from 17 to 20, to cut and count paper, &c. Also, two to collect, carry home packages, &c. Apply, this morning, from 9 to 10 to OLIVER & BROTHER, Printers, No. 32 Beekman-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—Two or three persons of good address can obtain profitable employment in obtaining orders and canvasing a new and popular work. Price $5. For further information, apply at No. 365 Broadway, 3d floor, back office.

A GOOD BASE OR TENOR SINGER WANTED.—For a quartette in a Dutch Reformed Church, on the east side of the City, near 14th-st. Services required, and salary moderate. Address QUARTETTE, at this office.

AT EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S OFFICE, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway, a number of American, as well as foreign, female domestics, &c., are waiting situations. At the lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st., girls for the country, farm hands, porters, apprentice boys, &c can be obtained.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a good workman to go to a Western city; a good situation for a steady workman Apply to BYNNER, LYNES & CASE, No. 169 Broadway.

TO DRUGGISTS—Wanted, by a young man, a situation in a Wholesale Drug Store; have had nearly five years experience. No objections to go South. Address A. B., *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—17 or 18 years of age, as Assistant Bookkeeper and P. O. Clerk. Must be of good habits and come well recommended. Address, with handwritng, H. W BASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

BOY WANTED.—One writing a good quick hand, correct at figures, and who resides with his parents, to assist in office, and run on errands. Salary $30 first year. Apply to KINSLEY & DARLING, Wholesale Druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st.

MAN WANTED—Who understands Book-keeping, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 24 Liberty-st., up stairs.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK.—Wanted one. Persons, Inquire of BROMSON, KNAPP & CO. No 149 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The new Collins Hotel, foot of Canal-st., has been enlarged, and will let suites, parlors and single rooms on most reasonable terms for the Summer months. This house fronts the river, and very cool during the warm weather; directly opposite the Hudson River Railroad. TALLMAN & MAPES, Proprietors.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two or three single gentlemen, will find pleasant rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished; also, a furnished parlor on the first floor, by applying immediately at No. 44 West Washington-place. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain Board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Breakfast and tea upon week days and dinner on Sundays. Address, stating terms, situation, &c., J. B. M., *Times* office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant apartments and board in a private family, at No. 54 Hammond-st., between Bleecker and 4th-sts.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Decidedly the healthiest location for board in the City. Fifty large and airy rooms to let, with or without board, at the Battery Hotel.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, No 84 East 22d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. A large newly furnished room with good closets and other conveniences, now vacant Terms to two friends $7; or singly $5. Would suit a gentleman and his wife. No 165 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Two or three small families (or one large one) can obtain board in the Summer, with a private family Situatioe cool, pleasant and healthy. Address J. E., Box No. 145 Post-Office Morristown, N. J., immediately.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In the new brown stone house on the north side of Concord-st., third door from Adams. Location one of the best in Brooklyn, and within view mientes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No 155 Henry-st., between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

ROOMS WANTED—By a German gentleman, for himself and wife, two unfurnished rooms, with board, in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, not far from the ferries. Address Box No. 145 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady Also, an unfurnished large first-floor front parlor. Full or partial board if wanted. No. 4t Carmine-st., continuation of 6th-av.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Monday evening last, in the vicinity of Broadway and 21st-st., a gold pen and pencil case, head of large size, set with a Topaz-stone. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same at No. 284 Front-st.

PASS-BOOK LOST—On MONDAY, (May 29th,) the pass-book No. 2,769 of the Subscriber with the Broadway Savings Institution The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the desk of the Bank. A. ROCKEFELLER.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the price of Dry Goods, Crape Shawls, Barages, Black Silks, Lawns, Calicoes; cheap Summer Silks, 3s. and 4s. 6d. per yard Dotted Swiss Muslin, only 1s. per yard. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 143 Canal-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual closing examination of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY next, 21st, at 10 A. M. The friends of the institution and education, are invited to attend.

The annual commencement will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at Niblo's, the exercises to commence at 10 A. M..

Examinations for admission to the University will take place on TUESDAY, 27th, at 10 A. M., at the University Building.

The Annual Oration before the Alumni Association will be delivered in the University Chapel, on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

The Annual Oration and Poem before the societies of the University will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., in the Church of the Puritans.

The Annual Orations and Poem before the Phi Upsilon Fraternity will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10 A. M.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

SEAL.—A paper on Lime and Cookson Manufactures will be read before the Mechanics' Institute, by A. Berry, C. E. A. BERRY, on MONDAY EVENING, June 19, at 8 o'clock. Public invited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TEA DEALERS.—One of the best stands for the wholesale and retail tea trade is now for sale. Five years' lease, with fixtures, and everything complete and ready to open the store, No. 67 Catharine-st., near the market. It is for sale in consequence of the sudden death of the proprietor. Apply to JOHN ACKLAND & SONS, No. 77 Barclay-st., or to Messrs. BURKHATTER & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.—A private Day School, having an annual income of over $1,600, will be transferred, with the fixtures, &c., to any gentleman, well recommended as an acceptable teacher, for a moderate consideration. Communications, post-paid, with real name, references, &c., addressed MARCUS TULLIUS, Box No. 2,117, New-York Post-Office, will meet with due attention.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount of capital, in a stove, tinsmith and metal roofing establishment; first rate stand, several years established, and seeks only more capital to do an extensive business. Inquire at No. 1 Clough Place, post-paid, with real name, stating where an interview can be had, will meet prompt attention.

$300 TO $500.—TO TEACHERS.—On account of ill-health the Principal of a flourishing and well established Academy desires to relinquish the school to competent teacher. A moderate sum, cash, is required. A note addressed to PRINCIPAL, at this office, will be promptly attended to. N. B.—A knowledge of Latin and Greek not necessary.

BAKERY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Now doing a good business. Attached to the Bakery is a rooned of custom entirely of families, a good horse and wagon, with fixtures complete for carrying on the business, with a three years' lease. This is a good opportunity for a person wishing to engage in a business of this kind. Inquire of S. CABLES, corner of Attorney and Grand-sts., New-York, or on the premises, No. 271 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—Wanted for the retail trade in one of the best locations in New-Jersey, by a person experienced in the business, a stock of dry goods to sell on commission. Satisfactory reference and security if required. Address for three days, DRY GOODS, this office.

GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a jewelry store and a part of the stock, if desired; a rare chance for a person with $200 to $500 cash For particulars inquire of JOHN SAXER,
No. 78 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 96 Nassau-st., Rooms No. 20, and 22.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Inquire on the premises, No 75 West 40th-st., near 6th-av. Will be sold low, as the owner is about leaving the City.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS, ROCKETS, CRACKERS, AND FANCY PIECES, of every size and price, for sale by J. W. HOLBERTON, No 43 Maiden-lane, sole agent for I G. & I. EDGE.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, EXHIBITION WORKS, COLORED FIRES.—Depôt, No. 34 John, one door from Nassau-st.
J. H. HARLEY would inform his customers that great pains have been taken this year by Mr. HADFIELD in preparing his Fireworks. Every article is warranted as represented. His Colored Fires are more various and beautiful. One great improvement is in Roman Candles, all being furnished with Handles, so that a child can hold them without fear or harm. In short, everything has been done to make them not only superior in brilliancy but less harmless. As the designs for exhibition pieces are many and various, programmes with full descriptions will be sent to parties who may wish, so that they can select without difficulty. The subscriber pledges himself that everything shall be as represented.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st. Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Jack Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchant and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a large and well-selected stock of Fireworks, Chinese Crackers, Double Headers, Rockets, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Flower Pots, Torpedoes, Blue Lights, Bengolas, Roman Candles, Exhibition Pieces, Colored Fires, &c., &c., of the first quality, all of which he offers at the lowest prices.
THOMAS DUNKIN, No. 18 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—Warranted first quality. Exhibitions supplied at short notice. Fire Crackers, Rockets, Roman Candles, Blue Lights, Triangles, and a large variety of small works suitable for dealers. JOHN D. ROBBINS, No. 288 Washington-st., corner of Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment and of the best quality. Also H. & S. HALL'S superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by RADEAU & LOCKWOOD, 289 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS.—Wholesale, of the first quality, in every description and variety, from the most manufacturers—can be had at the wholesale Depôt, No 26 Division-st., near Chatham-square. T. J. JONES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the $1,000,000 increased capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further instalment of fifteen per cent. has been called for and will be payable at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.
By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. H. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

BUSINESS BOOKS, AND NEW EDITIONS.

NEW BOOKS, AND NEW EDITIONS.—PUBLISHED BY RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.
ANNETTE AND HER LOVERS A tale of Normandy. By TALBOT GWYNNE. 12mo, muslin. $1
BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER. 12mo., muslin $1 25.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM FRENCH AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT. 12mo, muslin $1 25.
THE PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin. $1.
THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. An illustrated description of the building. By Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GELDERMEISTER. Royal 8vo., muslin. $2 25.
THE BEREAN. By Dr. MASON. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo., muslin $1 25.
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE, GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 8vo., muslin $3 50.
DESHLER'S SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER. 12mo., muslin. 63 cents.
LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated by Dr. PETER. 12mo. 75 cents.
THE FIRST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS, Paper. 50 cents.

NO. 526 OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
No. 526 of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, embellished with a fine steel engraving, a titled The Toilet Scene, and containing, besides a great amount of lighter matter, an unusually good article upon the Eastern Question, Professor Wilson, Busy with the Photograph, What is a Cosmogrove Book at? Sirius,—a Fairy Tale, Weary foot Common, &c., &c.
Subscriptions and advertisements received; single numbers sold, and the trade supplied from the Publication Office, No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

GABRIEL, BLOW YOUR HORN.—THE STREET-PREACHER, just published, containing all you can hear from the "Angel," without incurring personal risk by attending his orations. Read it. Price 12½ cents.
NEW-YORK ROCK BOY. Second edition now ready. Price 25 cents. A local tale of thrilling interest.
F. BRADY, No. 12 Ann-st.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements made for the publication of new works or republications of works already published, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of forms for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR—No. 12, VOL. 1.—NOW READY

CONTENTS:

The Department of Language:
1. English Language—Study 15.
2. Latin Language—Study 15.
3. German Language—Study 25.

The Department of Mathematics:
1. Arithmetic—Study 13.
2. Geometry—Lectures on Euclid, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Natural History.
1. Geography—Astronomical Principles of Geography
2. Geology—Study 31, (Illustrated.)
3. Botany—Study 2, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Fine Arts
1. Architecture—Study 7, (Illustrated.)
2. Charity, (Illustrated.)
3. Music—Lilliburlero.

The Department of Industrial Science:
Science and Commerce, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Political Science:
Right of Property.

The Department of History:
Biography—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Departm't of Miscellanea:
Hyde Park, Past and Present.
On Comets, No. 1.
Anecdote of Chantrey.
Fairy Rings.

This number completes the first volume. A new volume of the POPULAR EDUCATOR, (heretofore published by ALEX MONTGOMERY,) will be commenced with the next number, and appear on the first day of every month, REGULAR. Price 12½ cents. $1.50 per year,
T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

NEW GUIDE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE—1854. G. P. PUTNAM & CO. have published this day—
HOW TO SEE THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE—Being a Concise Guide to the Principal Objects in the Exhibition, as remodeled 1854. Part I. General View—Sculpture—Paintings, &c. 12mo., paper covered, 18¾ cents. For sale, also, in the Crystal Palace.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO. HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED
THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, ART AND INDUSTRY, illustrated with 500 Drawings, from the New-York Exhibition. Edited by Prof. B. SILLIMAN, Jr., and C. R. GOODRICH, Esq. Complete in one splendid volume, 4to, $4 50; beveled gilt edges, $5. The whole cost of producing this splendid work exceeds $40,000. The whole volume furnishes information and examples which may be practically useful to a great variety of theoretical and practical men; while, as a drawing-room table-book, it may also prove attractive and useful to families.
"Truly a magnificent work—a work we are proud to look upon and call American, and one which should be in the possession of every lover of the beautiful in art."—*Newark Advertiser*
NEARLY READY,
SCIENCE AND MECHANISM OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW-YORK, 1853-54—Being a Copious Description and Annotated Catalogue of the various divisions of articles there exhibited: 4to, uniform with the above.

THE POPULAR EDUCATOR—No. 12, VOL. 1.—NOW READY

CONTENTS:

The Department of Language:
1. English Language—Study 15.
2. Latin Language—Study 15.
3. German Language—Study 25.

The Department of Mathematics:
1. Arithmetic—Study 13.
2. Geometry—Lectures on Euclid, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Natural History.
1. Geography—Astronomical Principles of Geography
2. Geology—Study 31, (Illustrated.)
3. Botany—Study 2, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Fine Arts
1. Architecture—Study 7, (Illustrated.)
2. Charity, (Illustrated.)
3. Music—Lilliburlero.

The Department of Industrial Science:
Science and Commerce, (Illustrated.)

The Department of Political Science:
Right of Property.

The Department of History:
Biography—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The Departm't of Miscellanea:
Hyde Park, Past and Present.
On Comets, No. 1.
Anecdote of Chantrey.
Fairy Rings.

This number completes the first volume. A new volume of the POPULAR EDUCATOR, (heretofore published by ALEX MONTGOMERY,) will be commenced with the next number, and appear on the first day of every month, REGULAR. Price 12½ cents. $1.50 per year,
T. L. McELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

NEW BOOKS, AND NEW EDITIONS.—PUBLISHED BY RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.
ANNETTE AND HER LOVERS A tale of Normandy. By TALBOT GWYNNE. 12mo, muslin. $1
BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER. 12mo., muslin $1 25.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM FRENCH AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT. 12mo, muslin $1 25.
THE PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin. $1.
THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. An illustrated description of the building. By Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GELDERMEISTER. Royal 8vo., muslin. $2 25.
THE BEREAN. By Dr. MASON. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo., muslin $1 25.
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE, GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 8vo., muslin $3 50.
DESHLER'S SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER. 12mo., muslin. 63 cents.
LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated by Dr. PETER. 12mo. 75 cents.
THE FIRST OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS, Paper. 50 cents.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY—In 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Price $1 25.
TURKEY, RUSSIA, THE BLACK SEA, AND CIRCASSIA. By Captain SPENCER Containing many illustrations, including views of Odessa, Sebastopol, Varna, Widdin, &c., and four Portraits, in colors, of the Sultan, the Czar, Schamyl, and a Circassian Lady, with a Map of the Seat of War.
Captain Spencer having spent many years in those countries is fully qualified to give the most correct and latest information relative to scenes which are of the present moment fraught with no intense an interest." * * * * Whoever wishes to make himself acquainted with the seat of war cannot possibly do better than study Capt. Spencer's work."—*Times*.
Also, in 1 vol., 8vo., cloth, price $2 50, THE ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF POULTRY. Edited by MARTIN DOYLE. With numerous wood cuts and twenty large illustrations drawn from nature and printed in colors.
"To all poultry-keepers this work will be invaluable, as it will save them ten times its price every year. It is the most useful, practical, and complete book that has ever been issued on Domestic Poultry."
GEORGE ROUTLEGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st.
Complete catalogues on application.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.—The subscribers will issue, on the 1st of July, 1854, a work of singular beauty, interest and power, called THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM, A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES, from the accomplished pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo., pp. 400. Price One Dollar.
The publishers invite public attention to this, one of the grandest literary performances of our time. Apart from its superior merit, the work itself is one of marked originality. No book in the broad range of modern fiction will in any degree compare with it. From beginning to end, it is a volume of fascination. As the rush for this work will be unprecedented, the public are requested to send their orders for it in advance to their booksellers, or they will find great difficulty in obtaining early copies. Fifteen thousand copies are already ordered, and fresh orders are still pouring in.
Dealers will please send in their orders without delay. They will favor the publishers and themselves by stating the exact number which they desire for their first supplies. Orders will be filled according to the dates of their reception. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No 18 Ann-st.,
And for sale by all the principal booksellers in the United States.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE—By A. D. MILNE, with Illustrations by N. ORR.—To the man who has flesh in his heart, we say, "Read the Book;" To the woman who is the mother of living children, we say with emphasis, "Read the Book;" and to all who regard the moral dignity of man—the purity of woman—the salvation and peace of poor suff

...in the passage of the steamboat Rhine, and ... passengers for a distance of two miles, but ... to assert that about midnight on the 8th ... the Rhine was passing into her regular ... the north side of the pier at the foot of ... that while passing in the usual and moderate ... the starboard wheel of the Rhine ... was lying at the pier above, without having ... lights burned, as required by law, whereby the ... pilot was carried away, and the consequent other ... injured to the amount of about $500.

... claimants denied having the ship's yards squared, ... stated, that if any damage was done to the steamboat, it was done by her own neglect, in running against ... yard of the ship, as she was lying properly, and in a ...

... by the Court—That, upon the evidence, the collision happened by the fault and negligence of both parties. ... that the damages sustained by both ... divided between them, and reference to ascer- ... the same given to either party.

For libellant, Mr. D. McMahon; for claimants, Mr. W. ... Stevens and Mr. C. Donohue.

SALVAGE—VERDICT.

William H. Eldridge and others against Forty-one ... of Railroad Iron.—The libel in this case was filed ... to recover compensation for raising forty-one ... of railroad iron which was sunk in the middle of ... Hudson River, a little below Forrest's Point, in ... of water.

The claimants of the iron, the New-York and Erie ... Company, alleged the facts to be, that a large ... of railroad iron belonging to them had been ... there, and they had employed one Munroe to raise ... that Munroe had raised over 400 bars of it, and ... another job a little way up the river, he left the ... for a while, intending to come back and finish his ... that while Munroe was gone the libellants came and ... the iron without their consent or that of Mun- ... that after they had raised the iron they came to ... agent of the claimants and represented that Munroe ... discontinued the job, and the agent then agreed to ... $3 a bar if they would get it up; and after- ... they had done the work, had been imposed upon, they ... that the libellants $100 for their services.

Decreed by the Court, That the libellants recover the ... of $100, being the amount of the tender, and that ... pay the costs of the respondents should be set off ... amount.

For libellants, Messrs. Owen and Betts; for claim- ..., Mr. Morton and Mr. Hackett.

COLLISION—APPORTIONMENT OF DAMAGES.

George W. Christopher and others against *The steamboat Transit.*—The libellants were the owners of the pilot boat *Washington* No. 4, and sued to recover dam- ... occasioned to her by a collision with the ferry boat *Transit*. The pilot boat, which had been injured in the ... by, was being towed up behind the steamtug *Achilles*, about midnight, in the mouth of December, 1851, by a line. On passing the route of the South ferry ... she was run into by the *Transit*, and carried away ... the *Achilles* and soon after sunk.

The claimants denied any fault on their part, and al- ... that the pilot boat was in fault in showing no light, ... could not be seen from the *Transit*; that she had ... seriously injured before, and her sinking was ... by her previous injuries.

Held by the Court, that both parties were in fault, ... the damages must therefore be divided between them. ... to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount.

For libellants, Messrs. Betts and Donohue; for claim- ..., Mr. Silliman and Mr. Van Wagenen.

COSTS.

Margaret Smith against *The bark Francis Palmer.*—This suit having been settled by the parties out of court, the libellant's proctor moved that a decree be entered against the bark for the libellant's costs. Motion denied.

For libellant, Mr. McMahon; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Friday.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

The Court did not sit until 12½ o'clock, His Honor being detained in the Court of Special Sessions.

SENTENCES.

Jacob Myers, convicted yesterday of grand larceny, was called up for sentence. His Honor said that there was no mitigating circumstances in the case. The rob- ... was deliberately planned and carried out with ... Myers was sent for four years to the State ...

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT LARCENY.

James Fitzgerald, a young man of respectable appear- ..., was tried for attempted larceny, having been found ... the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Cover, No. 256 Cherry- ..., under suspicious circumstances. The jury, after ... long deliberation, disagreed.

ARRESTED LIBEL ON THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

In the case of the People against Abijah Ingraham for ... alleged libel on Wm. H. Haskins, Corporation Attor- ..., published over his signature in the *Sunday Dis- ...*, counsel appeared for the defendant and urged a ... Mr. Blunt said he was prepared, but he did not ... it well to occupy a jury at this season of the year, ... a case which, from the preparation made on the other ..., would occupy much time. It was also customary ... cases where a civil suit was pending, to postpone the ... until the latter was disposed of.

Mr. McKeon said that such a rule was customary ... the application of the defendant. His client was ... anxious for a trial, that he might prove the truth of what ... wrote. Still, if it would be inconvenient to bring it ..., he was willing to let it stand over, under a rule ... it should not be called on until the civil suit shall ... disposed of. This condition was agreed to; and ... being no other business, the Court adjourned for ... Term.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 16.

$1,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	90½	50 Gold Hill Mine	3½
2,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71	81	100 Penn. & Lak. Z. Co	2
1,000 do.	81	20 Panama Railroad	105
2,000 Penn. Bds 2d issue	185½	10 do	105½
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds	79½	50 do	105
1,000 do	76	10 Northern Ind. R. R.	119
2,000 do	75½	24 N. Ind. Construction	102
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds	90	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	99½
5,000 Hudson Cen. Bds.	81	40 do	99½
6 Continental Bank	105	150 Stonington R. R.	111
400 Harlem Trans. Co	35½	50 Erie Railroad	53
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 do	35½	50 do	53½
200 Canton Co	34½	100 do	53½
6 City-Hall Bank	93	100 do	53½
100 Brunsw. City L. Co	3½	100 do	53½
300 North Car. Cop	1½	100 Harlem Railroad	13½
200 do	1½	500 do	13½
200 do	1½	1 200 do	13½
200 do	1½	100 do	13½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R	101½	100 Reading Railroad	76½
100 do	101½	100 do	76½
200 do	101½	200 do	76½
200 do	101½	100 do	76½
200 do	101½	100 do	76½
200 do	101½	100

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... Brooklyn. The [illegible] ... Hamilton's Park ... Flushing ... Long Island. ... Sandy Hook ... Staten Island ... Jersey shore ... Fort Hamilton ... Flushing Railroad ... Fulton-st ... Bedford ... Wright ... Jefferson-ave ... Nos. 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, and 851 ... Fulton-st ... Brooklyn ... Flushing ... Long Island ... Fulton Ferry ... Brooklyn ... Fulton-st ... Fulton Ferry ... Brooklyn ... Fulton-st ... Fulton Ferry ... Brooklyn ... Fulton-st

New-York Daily Times.

CANADA.

Opening of the Provincial Parliament—Lord Elgin's Speech.

From the Quebec Gazette.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

This day, at 3 o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament building, the members of the Legislative Council being present, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and they having presently appeared, His Excellency opened the second session of the eighth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following speech from the Throne:

Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

During the recess, the Province has sustained, I regret to say, serious loss by fire, in the destruction of the Houses of Parliament, and of the building which was subsequently occupied for the temporary occupation of the Legislature. The best arrangements practicable under the circumstances have been made for your accommodation.

Her Majesty the Queen, our most gracious Sovereign, has been called in her anxious and protracted endeavors to preserve for her people the blessings of peace, has felt herself assailed upon, by regard or an ally, the integrity and independence of whose Empire have been recognized as essential to the cause of Europe, by the sympathies of her people with right against wrong, and by a desire to avert from her dominions most injurious consequences, to take up arms in conjunction with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the defence of the Sultan. The manifestations of loyalty to the Sovereign and sympathy with the Parent State, which have been so general throughout this Province at this conjuncture, will, I am confident, be honorably commended to by the Legislature. The cordial co-operation of England and France in this war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of the inhabitants of a country peopled mainly by the descendants of those two powerful nations.

I have, during my recent visit to England, been honored by the Queen's command to endeavor to effect an arrangement of various important questions bearing upon the relations of the British North American Provinces with the United States, which have long pending between the Government of Great Britain and the United States. I proceeded to Washington, where, after frank discussion with the authorities of the United States, I was enabled to provisionally agree upon a treaty, which now awaits ratification, and which I trust will be of very great advantage to the colonies generally, as well as to the United States. A measure to give effect to this treaty will be submitted for your approval.

I will communicate to you a dispatch which I have received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the addresses to the Queen from the two Houses of the Legislature, on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council, transmitted by me at the close of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, together with that they might be laid at the foot of the Throne.

I recommend to your consideration the passing of a bill for bringing into early operation the act of last session which amends the elective franchise, in order that a more extensive expression of opinion may be obtained as speedily as possible under the system of representation recently established of the various important questions on which legislation is required.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: The Public Accounts, for the past year and the estimates for the ensuing year will be submitted to you without delay; and I rely with confidence in your willingness to make the necessary provision for the exigencies of the Government.

The prosperous condition of the revenue may suggest to you the propriety of making such reductions in the tariff as may be compatible with security to the public creditor, and efficiency in the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen: During my absence in England, I was much struck by the proofs which I received from all quarters, of increasing interest in Canadian affairs, and I trust that my acquaintance with the Province derived from long residence within it, may have enabled me to render some service in spreading more widely a knowledge of its resources and of the feelings of the inhabitants.

Although a state of warfare has a necessary tendency to restrict operations involving large expenditures of capital, I feel confident that the credit of Canada has attained a position in English opinion which it never before occupied, and that, to enable you to retain it, nothing is requisite but prudence in your undertakings and the maintenance of the high character for fidelity to pecuniary engagements which the Province has at all times borne.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, June 16.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, EDWIN J. BROWN, Esq., in the Chair.

The Board received and referred the following

PETITIONS.

For a sewer in Twenty-sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the North River.

Of John P. Dean, to be allowed to contract to supply marble for the New City Hall.

Of E. Purser, for permission to exhibit his Fire Escape.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Mr. EMERSON stated he had at all times followed the example of one of the greatest men of the country, in presenting any petition to the body which might be found in his hands. That great man, after holding the highest office within the gift of the people, had, in the House of Representatives, presented a petition, handed to him, asking the dissolution of the Union. He (Mr. EMERSON) however had no such intention, for if it were such a one he would not then imitate the example of so great a man as John Quincy Adams. The petition he was about to present he did not know whether they would be brought upon himself or a ridicule upon the body, for he had made the nonsensical propositions. PETITION TO SPRAY THE STREETS OF THE FIFTH WARD.

Of Messrs. Schwartz and others, asking that $350 per week be appropriated to be used by petitioners in cleaning the streets of the Fifth Ward, they guaranteeing to be bound for the performance of the contract.

Councilman REED moved that the petition be laid upon the table, which was carried.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Of C. Mortimer Locke, asking to be allowed to clean the streets of the Eighteenth Ward, and offering to give security that the work shall be performed faithfully three times each week, at a cost of $409.

Councilman CROWLEY said that the Press was making a great outcry about the condition of the streets; but if the Press would point out a single street that was not clean, he would guarantee that it would be cleaned within forty-eight hours. The Police alone were to be blamed for allowing garbage and filth to remain in the streets. The owners of tenement houses, who had a penalty to fifty dollars in their houses, who were the cause that of the filth in the streets, were the loudest to any fault about the condition of the streets. For his part, he never saw the streets in a more cleanly condition than now.

On motion, the petition was laid on the table.

BROADWAY.

Of Mr. James Smith, of Arkansas, asking an appropriation of $234,000 per annum for cleaning Broadway every day, with soft soap and sand, and rinsing it thoroughly with water.

Councilman CLANCY stated that he desired to make a few remarks upon that petition. He had no doubt of the source from which that petition emanated. The Mr. Smith was no doubt Mr. Genin, and he desired to speak of that man, who was now aiming for the Mayoralty. He was a man who had greend down the salaries of his employees in his hatting establishment, so that they were barely able to live.

Councilman CROWLEY called Councilman CLANCY to order, stating that this Board was not the place to discuss the merits of the candidacies for the Mayoralty.

The President stated that so far as Mr. CLANCY assumed the fact that Mr. Genin was the author of the petition, he was clearly out of order.

Mr. CLANCY continued his remarks and was several times called to order, he refusing to obey the call, when, by the vote being submitted upon the subject of laying the petition on the table, he took his seat.

Several petitions were then offered, each of which Councilman CLANCY moved to be laid upon the table. The motions were seconded, and were lost on being put by a vote of the Board—only two persons voting in the affirmative.

Councilman MATHER said that he desired to know why it was in the face of the opposition that was made to the presentation of the petitions—who seconded Mr. CLANCY's motions? If others would not speak against such measures, he should.

Councilman DONOHUE (Sixth Ward) said that he had considered the motions.

Councilman CLANCY rose in violent agitation, and said that he desired the gentleman from the Fifty-seventh (Mr. MATHER) to understand that he (Mr. CLANCY) did not come for him or anybody else; and he intended, in occupying the position he did in this Board, to use his discretion in taking whatever action he pleased. He should not be put down by anybody, but do as he pleased.

The President's gavel was constantly sounding, in his efforts to restore order, by calling upon Mr. CLANCY to take his seat.

The other petitions which were presented, Mr. CLANCY took the same course.

The Board adjourned, to meet on Monday evening.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, on Thirty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, will be consecrated to-morrow. The institution services will take place at 10½ A. M.—Rev. Dr. VINTON officiating. The Rector's Address will be delivered at 3 P. M. The cost of erecting the church was about $5,000. The amount necessary for the consecration was principally collected by the Rector, Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, whose efforts in behalf of this Society have been unceasing and praiseworthy.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.—Subscriptions to the Building Fund of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes are acknowledged to the amount of $1,264. Among the contributors are Mrs. LORING, of Boston, $250; Rev. Dr. PYNE, of Washington; C. CURTISS and G. B. BUTLER, Esqs., the latter three $100 each. Subscriptions will be received by the Rector, Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, No. 23 Third-street, and A. AVERILL, Esq., No. 47 South-street.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—At about 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, a gentleman, while quietly passing through Cedar Jones-street, within a door from Broadway, was violently seized and choked by two men, who first divested him. They succeeded, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance on his part, in dragging him in an alley-way of premises, where they beat him, and only desisted from the attack, at the sound of approaching footsteps. [illegible]

ACCIDENT.—[illegible] Ann-st., [illegible]

The Recent Inquest at Fort Hamilton.

The investigations of the circumstances in regard to the Staten Island steamboat explosion, and subsequent inquest relative to the accident of Mr. JAMES W. SPERRING who got on the steamer of Captain ABEL FIKE of the Wyoming. As before stated, the examinations, Mr. T. D. STOUT, prosecuted a charge before Judge CARDOZO, alleging that the Pilot of the Wyoming recklessly ran into the Josephine, to the great danger of the passengers on board of both vessels. A warrant was accordingly issued by the Magistrate, and the pilot was taken into custody by officer CAMPBELL, who took him to the Tombs. The bail for Mr. BRAISTED was fixed at $500, but in consequence of his request for a postponement, further action was deferred. The Justice allowed the defendant to go on his parole until 11 o'clock this morning, when the affair will probably undergo investigation.

We have received a statement from Mr. J. C. THOMPSON, Agent of the Staten Island Ferries, to the effect that the *Wyoming* does not run to Staten Island, but to Elizabethport, N. J.; that there was no racing on the part of the Staten Island Ferry-boat, the *Josephine*, which vessel was pursuing her regular course to the City, under her usual head of steam, 27 inches; that the *Wyoming*, coming out of the Kills, left her proper course and pursued the *Josephine*; and that the captains and engineers of the Staten Island boats have positive instructions never to race. It is denied that any degree of ill-feeling exists between the officers of these steamers, and it is expressly declared that the captain of the *Wyoming* is the party in fault in this instance.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning Car No. 15, on the Sixth-avenue Railroad, ran over a boy in Varick-street, near King. The lad was attempting to get upon the car while it was in motion, but slipped and fell under the wheels, which passed entirely over his body before the car could be stopped. His right arm was cut off, and the left hand severed at the wrist. Other injuries were sustained, which resulted in the death of the boy. His age was 9 or 10 years, name not ascertained. The driver is not blamed, the accident being manifestly occasioned by the imprudence of the unfortunate lad.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—The Insurance Companies of this City have offered a reward of $5,000 to any one who will secure the detection of the persons concerned in setting fire to the the store of W. T. JENNINGS & Co. on the 25th of April.

RAILROAD PICKPOCKET.—Yesterday morning Officer MUNSON, of the Twentieth Ward, brought a notorious pickpocket before Judge CLARKE, charged with abstracting a purse containing $50 from the pocket of Mrs. FREELAND, on board of the Hudson River Railroad cars.

[Advertisement.]

SODA RENDERED SALUBRIOUS.—Say what you will about Soda Water, it creates a commotion in the digestive apparatus that is not exactly pleasant. But, reader, have you tried the rectified article that has just come into fashion, under the name of Schnappe Soda Water? It is at once wholesome and delicious—a capital corrective of acidity and flatulence, and a good tonic. We don't know whether Mr. WOLFE is aware of this new discovery, but we can assure him that his Schiedam Schnappe gives a sort of a kind of a comforting flavor to the alkali and the acid that is not to be despised. If he doubts, let him try it, and report the result in "a word to the public." For ourself, we can only say, that although as true to temperance as a pump, we sometimes take Schnappe Soda—" as a medicine."—*N. Y. Atlas.*

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH, WEALTH AND PROSPERITY.—Such is what all who buy a lot at Fort Hamilton may expect as a natural consequence. By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that an auction sale of one hundred of those beautiful and healthfully located lots is to come off on Tuesday, June 20, at 2 o'clock. This, we believe, is one of the finest sites for a dwelling in the vicinity of New-York. It commands a full and extensive view of the Bay, Staten Island, and all the surrounding country, the scenery of which is unsurpassed. The Brooklyn Railroads will be finished to Fort Hamilton this Fall, making it as convenient to the business part of the City as Fortieth-street. Read and reflect. The steamer *Norwalk*, the regular boat for Fort Hamilton, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., returning will leave Fort Hamilton at 6 P. M. For free tickets, and further particulars, apply at No. 3 Nassau-st., office of the Auctioneer.

[Advertisement.]

A HOME FOR ALL.—A new, cheap, convenient and superior mode of building, containing full directions for constructing gravel walls, six times cheaper than brick, wood or stone. With views, plans, and engraved illustrations. New edition, revised and enlarged. Price, 75 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Hon. HORACE MANN's Inaugural Address at the opening of Antioch College, 37 cents. Judge HURLBUT on Human Rights, 75 cents. DOWNING's Fruits of America, $1 25. WEBSTER's great unabridged quarto dictionary, and all works on the Natural Sciences, No. 308 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the juvenile prodigy, "Little LAVINIA BISHOP," will appear at this popular Theatre in the beautiful drama of "Katy, the Hot Corn Girl." Mons. DEVANI, the great contortionist, will also appear, and the entertainments will conclude with the new burlesque of "Maxeppa the Second." "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the great, the real, as identified with this theatre, is to be reproduced next week, and performed in the evenings and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING PLEASANT, ALMOST NEW AND RIGHT.—Men's and Boys' Clothing to be sold at low, fair prices by J. VANDERBILT, No. 81 Fulton-street, one price and no deviation. You can get Clothing at this establishment from 10 to 25 per cent. less than at most other places. No per centage paid for bringing customers. No credit given. Regulations made so that every man pays for his own clothing only. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. VANDERBILT, No. 81 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

NEW MUSIC.—"Our Girls," Song and Quartette, 25 cents; "Angel Whispers," Song, 25 cents; "Wanderer's Return," Song and Quartette, with vignette, 38 cents; "Park Waltzes," 38 cents; "Fairy Land Schottisch," with beautiful vignette, 38 cents. The above pieces are all good. Music sent by mail postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mrs. MARGARET L. BISHOP will speak twice to-morrow; in the Park at 3 P. M., and in the Israelitish Sanctuary, No. 108 First-street, in the evening. Her subject is "The ingathering of Israel," as spoken of by the Prophet.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS.—Colored Fires. Premium Exhibition Pieces. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, has his assortment of Hadfield's Work ready for inspection. Customers will find that for safety and beauty they cannot be surpassed. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Artiste, Amateurs and Schools will find at the establishment of W. SCHAUS, No. 303 Broadway, the very best English and French Artists' Materials, and all the choicest Engravings published on the Continent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway is selling Pianos, Melodeons and Music, wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices. His motto is quick sales and small profits.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. FOWLER gives the last lecture of the course in the Odeon, Williamsburg, this evening. Seats free.

COURT CALENDER—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Motions.
SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Motions.
SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1054, 956, 1260, 1427, 1716, 1717, 1739, 1500, 1237, 561 to 566.
SUPERIOR COURT—Motions and Decisions.
COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1—Nos. 408, 1114 to 1126, 1078. *Part* 2—Nos. 670, 1127, to 1135.

LONG ISLAND.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON CHILDREN IN BROOKLYN.—An attempt was made on Wednesday last, by some unknown person or persons, to poison several children of Mr. JOSEPH CARMER, residing at No. 231 Atlantic-street, a few doors above Bond. It appears there is a yard in the rear of the house of Mr. CARMER, where the children are in the habit of playing, and on Wednesday a person unknown threw over several frosted cocoa-cakes, some of which the children picked up but, fortunately, laid aside for the time. Shortly after a small dog on the premises found one of the cakes, ate it, and was immediately taken with vomiting and every symptom of poisoning. This circumstance aroused the suspicions of Mr. CARMER, and he at once took charge of the cakes, and, by advice, [illegible]

[illegible] Brooklyn, [illegible]

[illegible] Brooklyn, [illegible]

[illegible] Brooklyn

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
a Sheet Daily Newspaper—each number containing Eight Broad Pages of Forty-Eight columns, and giving more matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the world—is published EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted), at 126 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann, and delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers—FIVE DOLLARS a year; Six Months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required for a shorter period. Clubs can be formed with Country Newspapers.
ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered 25 cents per line; or, $1 50 per square.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
is published EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One dollar will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the Daily Times.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
a LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES (paid by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A Large Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight columns, is published expressly for circulation in California, Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is issued on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 12½ cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Prospects of Lorenzo B. Shepard for the United States District Attorneyship—Return of Signor Rafael, the Mexican Consul.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 18.

Mr. WESTBROOK concedes now that MARCY'S influence will give LORENZO B. SHEPARD the appointment of District Attorney. Signor RAFAEL, the Mexican Consul at New-York, who went to Mexico with the ratified Gadsden Treaty, returned to-night with dispatches to ALMONTE, but their contents have not transpired. S.

From Washington—Laconic Epistle from Gen. Quitman.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17.

The *Union* of this morning publishes the following dispatch, received by Hon. W. P. HARRIS from General QUITMAN, in relation to the statement's connecting him with the filibusters:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 14.

Tell the Editor of the *Union* that no man is authorized to speak for me but myself. Publish this.

(Signed) J. A. QUITMAN.

The Secretary of the Navy is engaged in making preparations to order the necessary officers to the new naval station on Mare Island, near San Francisco. Improvements and buildings are at once to be put up.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 18.

The Senate has determined to pass the Homestead bill previous to the time fixed for the recess. It is quite certain the bill will be disposed of during the ensuing week.

The debate on the Veto Message closes on Tuesday, and the Homestead measure will be the first business, subsequent to the disposal of that discussion.

The Territorial appointments will be kept back as long as possible, that the announcement may not have an influence upon certain measures which the Executive wishes to pass through smoothly. The number of applicants is enormous, and embarrasses present action.

It is confidently believed the House will concur in the Senate's resolution for recess, immediately upon the passage of the Homestead bill, which bill is to be made a party measure, at least in the Senate.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 17.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed the bills authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to the vessels of the Accessory Transit Company; increasing the salaries of Executive and Judicial officers of Oregon, New-Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota territories; appropriating $75,000 toward paying the expenses of the Oregon, Cayuse, Indian and Mexican war; to establish the office of Surveyor General in New-Mexico, and granting lands to actual settlers. An amendment was made for the appointment of Surveyor General, and Register and Receiver for Nebraska and Kansas, in order to open up lands in those territories for settlers.

The following bills were likewise passed: Amending former acts relative to the appointment of Surveyor General, and the donation of lands in Oregon. Authorizing surveys of the tract of land belonging to the Dacotah Indians in Minnesota. Appropriating $20,000 for a military road in Oregon. Authorizing a settlement of the expenses attending the Rogue River Indian war in Oregon. Appropriating $50,000 for a military road in Utah. To refund to Utah the money claims incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities, and compensating the civil officers who served in Mormon while that territory was under military government.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution, giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Lieutenant MAURY, of the navy of a gold medal from the King of Sweden.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The House took up the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco. It authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the United States Mails from New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, and from New-Orleans, to San Francisco and back, by the most expeditious practicable route; the service to be performed semi-monthly, and at such times, under the direction of the Postmaster General, as, in connection with the other mail service, will secure, as near as practicable, a weekly mail each way, between the places designated; provided the entire cost of such service shall not exceed $250,000 per annum. No contract under this act to be made for more than four years. Any contract so made may be determined on three months previous notice from the Postmaster General, without cost to the Government. It is made his duty to determine any existing contract for the service herein required, and to make a new contract therefor whenever greater expedition can be secured within the provisions in this act expressed. All laws now in force authorizing the Postmaster General to assess fines and penalties for non-performance of mail contracts, shall be made applicable to any contract made in pursuance of this act.

A question having arisen as to whether this arrangement can be entered upon without impairing the present contracts—

Mr. MACE, of Ia., Chairman of the Select Committee, heretofore appointed to investigate into steamship frauds, said they would be able in a few days to present a report showing these were astounding frauds and swindling, from the inception of the contracts for carrying the mails to and from California, to the present time. The company have not complied with the contract in a single item. He asked that this subject be postponed until the House shall be in possession of all the facts: there will then be no difficulty in affording better mail facilities to California.

Mr. OLDS, of Ohio, said the Committee on Post-Offices two months ago reported a bill to abrogate the contracts for carrying letters between New-York and Liverpool, and to San Francisco. He believed Congress has the power to abrogate the contracts by taking the vessels. It would be cheaper to buy them, and sink them in the ocean, than to continue the present postal arrangement. We are now paying more than three-fourths of a million dollars for a semi-monthly service, when for a quarter of a million we can get a weekly service.

In order to afford opportunity to look into this subject, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday week. Adjourned.

Sunday in Philadelphia under the New City Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 18.

As a general thing, the proclamation of Mayor CONRAD has been respected by the Tavern Keepers, although several are selling to customers entering through back doors, while others are selling openly, designing to contest the constitutionality of the law. Most of the "remnines" have resorted to Camden and Windmill Islands, where immense sales are going on at double prices. The Lager Bier saloons are also closed, and several have their signs craped and flags displayed at half-mast and craped. One exhibits a placard "Gone to Church, for the ease of all creation;—Open to-morrow." The city has been uncommonly quiet,—not a drunken man seen all day. The mass of our citizens are gratified at the result of the experiment, and will sustain the movement to the utmost.

From Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 18.

The bark *Paez* has arrived at this port from Puerto Cabello with dates to the 3d instant.

The republic was in a tranquil state, and the appearance of political affairs indicated the election of MONAGAS as President.

The demand for produce had greatly increased, and prices were advancing. Coffee sold at 10¼c.@11c.; Hides 17c.; Indigo, 8½ reals for F. brand; Cocoa $20 for Fanega.

Murder at Pottsville.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 18.

An affray occurred last night, at Pottsville, growing out of Know-Nothing excitement. THOMAS KEAM, an American, was found dead in the street, terribly cut and gashed about the body. JOHN MANN was also cut and bruised. JOHN DOUGHERTY, an Irishman, was also stabbed, but was to be arrested on suspicion of killing KEAM. Much mystery prevails about the bloody affair, and great excitement exists.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 17.

The following is a synopsis of the Reciprocity Treaty, a copy of which was submitted yesterday to the Provincial Parliament by Lord ELGIN.

Article first throws open the fisheries of British America, excepting those of Newfoundland, and the salmon, shad and shell fisheries, to American citizens.

Article second provides for settling fishery disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in the American Fisheries to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude.

Article third provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs; all kinds of animals; all kinds of fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds, vegetables; dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish, and the products of fish, and of all other creatures in the water; poultry and eggs; furs and skins; undressed stone, and marble in its unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow and lard; horns; manure; ores of all kinds; coal; tar, pitch and turpentine; ashes; lumber of all kinds, round, hewed or sawed; and manufactured, in whole or in part; firewood; plants, trees and shrubs; pelts, fish-oil; rice; broom-corn; barley; gypsum, ground or unground; burr or grindstones, hewn or rough, wrought or unwrought; dyestuffs; flax; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

Article fourth throws open the river St. Lawrence and the Canadian Canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels into their canals, both nations to enjoy the navigation an equal terms.

Article fifth provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner, if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating our waters, in which case Americans can annul article second.

Article sixth provides for including Newfoundland, with her consent.

Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill—The New-York Continentals in Boston, etc.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 17.

The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was observed to-day in Charlestown by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and a general turn out of the military. The stars and stripes were also displayed on promisent points in Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Roxbury, Lexington and Concord, in honor of the day.

The New-York Continentals, with SHELTON'S band, arrived here this morning, and are the guests of the Boston Veterns Association. The two companies parades the principal streets, and dined in Faneuil Hall to-day.

From Cincinnati—The Fugitive Slave Case—Railroad Competition.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 17.

The nine fugitive slaves captured here three days ago were given up to their owners this evening and taken to Kentucky. There was no excitement.

Great competition exists between the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and the Little Miami Railroads. The former reduced the fare to Buffalo to-day to $4, including state rooms and meals on the Lake steamers. The fare has hitherto been $8.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 18.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand. They contain the details of the Mexican news from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. The *Bee* says the Mexican papers are perfectly silent in reference to the Gadsden Treaty.

There are various reports from officers left by SANTA ANNA in the South, from which it would appear that the revolt in that section of the country was being gradually suppressed. Many prisoners had been made.

There was considerable discontent in various departments. At Guanajuato several rebels had been shot.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Sunday, June 18.

Mr. MORRISON, it is asserted, refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the United States Senatorship by the bolting Democrats.

Notice has been given of the introduction of a liquor bill. The session will probably be a protracted one.

Breaks in the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ALBANY, Saturday, June 17.

The break in the Illinois and Michigan Canal, previously reported, had been repaired, and boats were to pass on Wednesday last, when a telegraphic dispatch received at Chicago reported another break, in the immediate neighborhood of the first, and quite heavy and disastrous.

Fire at East Arrington, Mo.

MISSOURI, Saturday, June 17.

The tannery establishment of ROBERTS & CO., at East Arrington, was entirely consumed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at from $4,000 to $6,000. No insurance.

Movements of Steamships.

SAVANNAH, Friday, June 16.

The steamship *Knoxville* arrived here this (Friday) afternoon, from New-York, in 53½ hours, being the shortest passage on record.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 17.

The mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. EWAN, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Ship Camillus Ashore.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, June 17.

A ship, supposed to be the *Camillus*, from New-York for Charleston, is ashore six miles South of Ocracoke inlet.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, June 17—Noon.

The river now measures four feet three inches by the pier mark, and is falling. The weather is clear and warm.

LATER FROM PARA.—The brig *Chalsworth*, Capt. BROWN, arrived at this port yesterday, brings advices from Para to May 30. There were no foreign vessels-of-war in port. The Brazilian vessels-of-war in port are as follows: At Para—Brigs Capiberibi, 12 guns; Itaparica, 10 guns; Leopoldina, 10 guns, has been ashore, near Macapi, and threw her guns overboard. At Macapa—Steam corvette Paraense. At Eurupie—Brig Anderinha. The steamer *Rio Negro*, belonging to the Amazon Company, has been repaired, and will commence running in about ten days.

PRESENTATION TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF BOSTON.—The Boston *Bee* of Saturday, informs us that on that day Mr. ROBERT TAYLOR, the Chief of Police, was to be presented with a magnificent Silver Pitcher and Goblet. The following inscription, neatly graven on the silvery fabrics, will explain further:

"Presented to ROBERT TAYLOR, by the Principal Stable-keepers of Boston, as a Token of their Appreciation of his gentlemanly conduct during the time he held the office of Superintendent of Hacks. Boston, June 17, 1854."

On the goblet is "REAZAT TAYLOR, 17th June, 1854."

☞ Some young men of weak noddles are endeavoring to get off the annual hoax about a tronble in Williams' College. They have tried it on too often. When tronble really occurs, these men will have to come down and show their wounds to be believed.

☞ The Prohibitory Law passed the Connecticut Senate, June 15—13 Yeas to 1 Nay. Absentees presenting themselves, the vote stood on the 16th, Yeas 18, Nays 2. It goes into operation on the 1st of August.

☞ Fish are sold at usual rates, which, compared with those of meats, are both cheap and reasonable. Then let us take to fish. They are not heavy nor likely to beget disease—only be sure that they are fresh.

☞ Mayor SMITH'S course in Boston—whether on occasion of, the ANTHONY BURNS riot he transcended his proper powers or not—is the subject of leaders in the Boston papers.

MORE ARRESTS OF LOTTERY DEALERS.—During the past ten days proceedings have been taken by the residents of the Ninth Ward against a large number of dealers in lottery policies. Annexed are the names and residences of those arrested: MARY GREEN, No. 223 Varick-street; JOSEPH BATES, No. 476 Hudson-street; GEORGE LESTER, No. 315 Bleecker-street; ABIJAH ROGERS, No. 693 Greenwich-street, and JOHN W. LATSON, No. 642½ Greenwich-street. They were taken before Justice CLARK, where the complaint against them was supported by WM. D. MATHEWS, of No. 686 Greenwich-street, who deposed that he had purchased insured lottery policies of each of these persons, for each of which he had paid eight cents. They were all committed by Justice CLARK for trial. They were admitted to bail in $300 each.

☞ ELIHU BURRITT addressed a meeting on Ocean Penny Postage, at Louisville, Ky., June 9.

☞ Philadelphians are discussing the propriety of removing their markets.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Nine Negroes Arrested.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, June 16.

Information having been given to United States Deputy Marshal Thayer, that a gang of fugitive slaves were secreted in the woods on Lick Run, he procured the services of Deputy City Marshals Lee and Worley and Sheriff Ward, of Covington, Ky., and on Wednesday night caught nine negroes in a stable about a mile beyond the asylum and brought them to the city. In the company were four men, two women and three children; they were all arrested under a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner John L. Pendery, upon the oath of William Walton, of Boone County, Ky., who claims four of them. The negroes all carried bundles and were apparently much travel-worn and fatigued. They had been taken to the stable where they were found, by a mulatto, who afterwards gave information to the officers. On being brought to the city they were locked up in the watch-house cells, during the night.

Yesterday morning they were taken out, placed in an omnibus belonging to the Covington and Lexington Railroad line, and conveyed under guard of a posse of our municipal police to an unoccupied room in the third story of the old Court-House building in Court-street, near Main, where U. S. Commissioner Pendery proposed to try the case. The negroes were handcuffed but seemed as cheerful as could be expected.

They were Lewis, a young man about 24 years of age.

Susan, a woman 29 years of age.

Wesley, a boy 9 years of age.

John, a boy 7 years of age.

Almeda, a woman 26 years of age, who carried Sarah Jane, a child 2 years old, in her arms.

Lee, a young man 21 years old.

Shadrach, a venerable Uncle Tom, 60 years of age.

Anderson, a young man 22 years old.

Upon the case coming before the Commissioner, Mr. Walton conid only swear definitely to the six claimed by himself, which are Lewis, Susan; Wesley, John, Almeda, and Sarah Jane, and accordingly they were sent to jail, and the case continued to 1½ o'clock P. M., so that the necessary papers could be made out.

Lee is claimed by John Gaines, the guardian of Elizabeth and Jasper Blickenbacker.

Shadrach is claimed by Jonas Christler, and Anderson by John P. Scott.

Susan is the wife of old Shadrach, and Wesley and John are their children.

Lee and Almeda are husband and wife, and Sarah Jane is their child.

They were all plainly but comfortably dressed. Old Shadrach wore a coat from the same piece of cloth as that worn by his master.

The negroes did not complain of ill-treatment, but in answer to the remark of Mr. Christler that they were well cared for, Shadrach stated that they had run away because they had been told that they were sold to be taken down the river.

One of the Kentucky gentlemen went up to Shadrach and wanted to know how he had fared. "What," said he to Shadrach, "induced you to run away and steal these people with you. You must have thought these devils over here would take care of you. You have been always kindly treated, yet you run away. They would take you to Canada, where, in two Winters, you would be frozen, every one of you."

The old darkey looked sly, but said nothing.

The attorneys for the claimants were Messrs. Ketchum, Pugh and Dudley, and the negroes were defended by Messrs. Jolliffe and Getchell.

At 2½ o'clock P. M., U. S. Commissioner Peadery, opened his Court. There were few spectators in Court and these were generally colored. Shadrach was shortly afterwards brought in by officers Thayer and Worley. He is a veritable "Uncle Tom," black, with a good expression of countenance. He was dressed in pants from the same piece of which his master's clothes were made. His owner, an old substantial farmer, gave him a high character, and expressed the opinion that he had been induced by white men to run away.

John P. Scott being sworn, deposed: I reside in Boone county, Kentucky; I was born and raised there, and have known James Crisler for 25 or 26 years; I have also known Shadrach, who is about sixty years of age, quite black and with grey hair; I have known him as the slave of Mr. Crisler, with whom he has lived since 1836 or 1837; my father owned him before Mr. Crisler; I cannot say whether he was born a slave; he was a slave when I first knew him, and was then a grown man; he left last Sunday night, and went to Indiana; he was found in this State, four or five miles from this place, in a stable; I only know the circumstances of his leaving from circumstances.

Mr. Gitchell objected to the detail of these circumstances, and the question on which it was founded was withdrawn.

On the cross-examination, *Mr. Scott* deposed—I am not positive how long I have known Shadrach, but it is 30 years or more; he was a slave then to John Herdering, who now resides in Missouri, if he is alive; I do not know Shadrach to have been born a slave; he left Boone county on Sunday night last; I know of his leaving by circumstances; I don't know of his going to Indiana except by circumstances; I was with the party when the arrest was made.

Direct examination resumed—I have seen Shadrach nearly every week once or twice at my house.

William Walton being sworn, deposed: I reside in Boone County, Ky.; I am within a few days of being 70 years old; I have resided in Boone County for the last 29 years, and have known Jonas Crisler for 27 years; he has resided on the same farm nearly the whole time, and it is but five or six miles from mine; I know Shadrach well; I have done so for 27 years; Mason Crisler owned him the Fall I moved to Boone County, or the next Spring; he was living with Mr. Scott as a carriage driver, and was transferring from Mr. Crisler's to Mr. Scott's; I have known him better for the last ten years than formerly, because I paid my wife to look a negro woman of mine for her wife; he had been in the habit of coming to my house every week; he left it last Sunday after sunset; he came to my house to see his wife after supper; when I got up on Monday morning and saw no smoke from the kitchen, and no person stirring, I went and found there was no one about; I then walked out to the gate; I returned back and found tracks; I also found where the fence had been pulled down, and the three horses which were missing had been taken through; I followed the horse tracks to the turn in the road where the horses had tried to go a different way; I heard—

Objection to hearsay evidence made by Mr. Gitchell, and sustained.

I next saw Shadrach two miles from the Brighton House, in an old stable, in this county; he is now sitting here; he (pointing to Shadrach) is the same person.

Commissioner—How long have you known Shadrach?

Mr. Walton—I don't recollect how long it is; twenty-five or twenty-six years; I have always known him as the slave of Mr. Crisler.

Cross-examination—I was not present when Scott sold Shadrach to Crisler; I understood so; I know Scott held him as a slave; I don't know that Scott ever bought him; Shadrach came every week, with few exceptions, to my house; he generally got there before or about 2 o'clock: he stayed from half an hour to an hour—sometimes during all the evening; he usually left my house before sunrise on Monday morning; sometimes he stayed till half an hour after I was up; he left last time earlier than usual.

Direct examination resumed—Mr. Ketchum: Did other slaves escape at the same time with Shadrach?

Objection by Mr. Gitchell, that the question was not relevant.

Mr. Ketchum—I introduce it as a circumstance to show that he left without his master's consent.

The question was finally withdrawn.

Mr. Dudley, being sworn, deposed: I reside in Covington, and practice law.

Mr. Ketchum—Is Slavery recognized by the laws of Kentucky.

Objection by Mr. Gitchell, that this should be proved by records.

The Commissioner ruled, that as he was satisfied in his own mind that it was recognized by the laws of Kentucky, it was not necessary to prove it. The Court took ex-officio cognizance of the fact. This point was reserved in this, and the case of Anderson by counsel for the fugitives.

It being proposed to bring up the slaves in lots, as claimed by the different masters,

Mr. Gitchell inquired: Are you going to drag us into a continuance? Without replying, the Court remanded Shadrach to jail.

The Court took a short recess until Anderson, the slave claimed by John P. Scott, was brought by the officers, when the examination was resumed.

Wm. Walton, being sworn, deposed: I reside in Boone county, Ky., and have done so since February, 1825; I know John P. Scott, who resides within short a distance of me, in that county; I became acquainted with him soon after I first moved there; he has resided all the time in Boone county, and nearly all that time on the same place; I have known Anderson (the fugitive) since he was a few months old; his mother was the slave of Moses Scott; Anderson sits there (pointing to him); he was 21 some time last Fall; he was an infant in his mother's arms in 1833; John P. Scott purchased Anderson from the other heirs; there was an arrangement among the heirs that all the slaves should be sold; until a few months old he lived with Moses Scott, and since has always lived, as a slave, with John P. Scott; he has visited my house frequently, perhaps several times a week since he was a good sized boy; his color is black, and his height is about five feet ten inches; Anderson was at my house last Sunday; he left there just before or just after dinner; I saw him at a stable, in this county, some three miles from here, when he was arrested; I saw him at the stable about 8 o'clock last evening; I was not present when he was first caught; Wm. Walton, (my son,) John P. Scott, myself, and several others, were in pursuit of him at the time; he was caught by the Marshal, brought to this city in an omnibus, and locked up; I was present when John P. Scott purchased Anderson and his mother; his mother has been a slave ever since; I first knew her, and he yet.

Cross-examination—I did not see him after he left my house, which was about dinner time; he came to my house frequently, when his master and myself exchanged work; he came to my house with his master's consent; I don't know whether his master gave consent at other times; I first heard at my house 4 miles west of Burlington, Ky., from Mr. Cyrus Riddle, that the negroes were in a stable back of this city; we went to meet some persons at the Brighton House who would show us the place; some of them resided in Covington and some in Boone County; Mr. Eldridge of Covington, brought to Boone County word of the slaves being in the stable; my son swore out the first warrant in this case; a party went before those with whom I was, and when we came to where their horses were tied we knew that was the place.

Henry Clay White, being sworn, deposed: I have resided since my birth in Boone County; I am about 24 years of age; I am acquainted with John P. Scott, and have been since 1836; he has resided in Boone County; my father's residence is about a mile and a half from that of Mr. Scott; I have known Anderson (the fugitive) since he was here; he has lived as a slave with John P. Scott; I saw him in Burlington, Ky., about two weeks ago, and perhaps saw him last Sunday; I was not present at the arrest.

Cross-examination—I have known Mr. Scott since 1836; have been at Mr. Scott's house several times within the last four years.

The same proposition to introduce the laws of Kentucky, as was made in the case of Shadrach, was made and ruled out by the Commissioner.

It being proposed to bring forward for trial the six negroes claimed by Wm. Walton, the counsel for the fugitives objected that the act of Congress contemplated the trial of each slave by himself. This objection was then argued.

Mr. Jolliffe contended that the trial of a number of persons together would imperil the rights of individuals, and was not contemplated by the act of Congress.

Mr. Ketchum for the plaintiffs argued that the law did not forbid joint trials, and that the trial of the defendants individually would consume too much time. He did not believe the rights of fugitives would be imperiled by a joint trial. Prolongation of time can only be asked for some reason unknown to the Court. It may be to procure recruits from Boston. He did not believe a joint trial would work injustice.

Mr. Dudley, Esq., urged that as in joint indictments for crime there are joint trials, so in this case, by parity of reasoning there can only be a severance for just cause shown.

Mr. Gitchell—The statute does not provide for joint trials, it only contemplates the trials of individuals. By joint trial the testimony of the alleged slaves will be ruled out, and this may be necessary to prevent injustice, when, as in the *Martha Washington* case, the crime must necessarily be done jointly, then there is a joint trial, but not otherwise. Such severance is always granted by the Courts of this County, and its refusal would be an anomaly.

The Commissioner ruled that as this was a civil case a severance should only be granted on an affidavit.

The Court then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

It will then be seen that testimony has thus far only been adduced in reference to the "Uncle Tom" of the party, and to Anderson. The case of the others will come up to-day, and an increase of excitement is to be anticipated. The claimants of the slaves are, however, so unassuming, and have so treated their slaves well, that there is not much ill feeling toward them as would be shown under other circumstances.

When the negroes ran away on Sunday night from the homes of their masters, they placed their bundles on the backs of three of their master's horses, and on arriving at the Ohio River near Lawrenceburg, they turned the horses homeward again, and taking a skiff, rowed themselves across to the Ohio shore about midnight. After traveling two or three miles they hid during Monday, in a clump of bushes. When night came on they started northward. They had not proceeded far before they met a colored man, named John Gyser, who promised to assist them in making their way north. They accompanied him to a stable on Mr Hume's farm, on Lick Run turnpike, about two and a half miles from the city, where they were to remain until evening, when he would return with assistance to aid them in reaching Canada. During the day Gyser visited Covington, and hearing that a reward of $1,000 was offered for their apprehension and arrest, he gave the information.

In the evening a number of Kentuckians surrounded the premises of Mr. Hume, while the United States Deputy Marshal, George Thayer, assisted by three of our city officers, went into the stable and arrested them on a warrant, issued by United States Commissioner Pendery.

One of the fugitives, who carries his violin with him, was playing upon it when the stable was entered by the officers. They made very little resistance, and were easily secured and brought to the city.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of the fugitives, is pending before Judge McLean.

While in Court yesterday the master of Shadrach, reproaching him for running away when well taken care of, and pronouncing the story that the negroes ran away because they supposed they were to be sold down the river, a fabrication, said he, (Shadrach) must not look to him for support now. Mr. Chisler also remarked that he did not wish to take the old man home, and would sell him for a trifle. He said Shadrach had always been an excellent slave, but he didn't want him.

Fugitive Slave Case.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 17th.

SECOND DAY.

Twelve o'clock M.—(At 10 o'clock the Commissioners' Court was adjourned to Flinn's Criminal Court Room, and to that place, at 12 o'clock, the six slaves claimed by Wm. Walton, were brought.)

T. R. Carpenter, of Covington, appeared as additional counsel for the claimants.

Mr. Ketchum offered the Constitution and laws of Kentucky as evidence of the existence of Slavery in that State.

Mr. Gitchel applied for a severance for the infants, without an affidavit, as three of the fugitives were infants, incapable of making an affidavit, and incapable of being fugitives from Slavery.

After some discussion on both sides, the Commissioner refused to grant a severance.

Mr. Gitchel then moved that guardians *ad litum*, be appointed for the infant defendants, in order that their rights might be protected.

After some discussion the Commissioner refused this motion.

John Scott, sworn—Know Wm. Walton; he resides in Boone county, Kentucky; have known him there since 1825; know Lewis, now present as a fugitive; he is about twenty-five years old; his color is yellow; have known him ever since he was a boy; all that time he has lived as a slave with Mr. Walton; saw him that Sunday morning; saw him in Boone county; did not see him again till I saw him in Court.

Cross-examined—He is Lewis' master; Walton has other slaves; never saw Lewis in Ohio till yesterday; heard Walton's, who is Lewis' master; Walton has other slaves; never saw Lewis in Ohio till yesterday; heard dny before yesterday, from Walton's boy, that the negroes were caught, and that I must go to Burlington.

Direct examination resumed.—Know Susan, now in Court; do not know her age; think she is 35 or 40, from her appearance; have known her since 1828 or '33, when Walton brought her from Virginia, and she has lived with him ever since as a slave; have not seen her for a month before I saw her here.

Cross-examined as to Susan—Myself and Walton have all this time lived on the same places; have not seen this woman often; think she could not have left there without my knowing it.

Direct examination resumed as to the boy Wesley—Know him, a black boy, some six or seven years old or more; he is now present in Court; he is Susan's child; I have known Wesley ever since he could run about; he has lived with Wm. Walton all the time; I was one of the company who arrested these persons on the 15th instant.

Cross-examined as to Wesley.—Know Wesley as Susan's son only from common report; don't know when he was born; saw him at Walton's house in his mother's arms, and she called him her child; this was before he could run about; he was then some months old; I have seen him frequently since, say once a month or once in two months; do not remember when I saw him last in Kentucky; he came frequently to my house on errands.

The testimony of this witness respecting the boy John, was similar to the above.

On cross-examination, witness said he knew Wm. Walton, Jr., but knew nothing about his claim to these persons; did not know that any of them had been sold by Wm. Walton, Sen.; did not know that Wm. Walton, Jr., had purchased the two boys.

The Court here adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock P. M.—Direct examination as to Almeda—Knows Almeda; she is a yellow woman, aged about 25; have known her from a child; she was born in Boone county, Kentucky; I know her mother, who lived with Mr. Walton as a slave; Almeda has lived with Walton ever since she was born; I saw her in Kentucky one day last week; she is one arrested as a fugitive in this county one day this week.

Cross-examined—When I saw her last she came to my house on an errand; cannot tell the day; no one came with her; she asked me for garden seed; know of her escape only from seeing her here.

To Mr. Ketchum—Never saw the child before; know only from appearances that Almeda recognizes the child now in her lap as hers.

Question by Mr. Gitchel—Were these fugitives arrested on the affidavit of Wm. Walton, Jr., or owner?

Objected to by Mr. Ketchum, who admitted that the Wm. Walton, Jr., in the hurry of the occasion, did make affidavit that he was the owner of these slaves, instead of being agent of the owners. But Mr. Ketchum contended that no process or warrant was necessary for the arrest of fugitives, and that no warrant was issued in this case.

(During Mr. Ketchum's remarks, the cry of "fight," "fight," was raised out of doors, and the spectators all pitched out to see it, and finding none, all pitched in again, much to the annoyance of the Court.)

The Judge said he did not see the relevancy of the question. The affidavits were on file, and would be referred to.

Mr. Gitchel—Have you ever heard Wm. Walton say that he had made affidavit that he was the owner?

Objected to, and, after a long discussion, waived, the Commissioner stating that such an affidavit had been made.

William Wolton, Jr., sworn—Reside in Boone County, Kentucky; am a son of Wm. Walton, Sr.; knew Lewis as his slave.

Mr. Gitchel here handed witness a paper, understood to be the affidavit of witness that he was the owner of the slaves, and asked him if it was his signature. He admitted it was. Mr. Gitchel then objected to his testifying to anything contradictory to that affidavit.

The witness then went on and confirmed the statements of the preceding witness, as respects these persons being in Kentucky, the slaves of his father; their escaping thence last Sunday evening, and their arrest in this County on the 14th inst.; he also indentified the child as Almeda's.

Mr. Gitchel—Did you ever represent that these persons were your slaves?

Witness—I did, on the authority of the owners.

The witness then made a long statement of the circumstances, to the effect that he supposed himself fully authorized to make such an affidavit, on verbal authority of the owners.

The Court then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

We subjoin the following statement, says the *Gazette*, which has been handed us:

The Fugitive Slave Case.

It is reported in the City papers, that the fugitives now on trial, were betrayed by a colored man, who escorted them to the place where they were secreted; and that the owner of the stable had no knowledge of their being there previous to the arrest. Such are not the facts in the case. The fugitives, the night previous to their arrest, in company with a true and trusty free colored man, travelled twenty miles, expecting to reach the City and find refuge among friends here before day light. But having the children to carry in their arms, and being jaded and worn out, day light came upon them when they were several miles from the City. Carriages had been sent from the City to meet them, but, unfortunately missed them. The colored man tried to engage a German market-man to bring them in his wagon, but failed and they were soon discovered by the owner of the stable. He represented himself as a real friend of the slave; told them he had to run away from Kentucky for aiding in the escape of slaves, and assured them that they would be perfectly safe to lodge in his stable until night, when they could be removed with safety. The colored men came on to the city and made arrangement with conductors of the U. G. Railroad to have them brought in at night. But the owner of the stable repaired to Kentucky, and informed the slave hunters where they were, and had arrangements made with officers to take them.

The colored people went out at night to bring in the slaves, but found them in the hands of officers. This man, who thus betrayed innocent and helpless women and children, endeavors to screen his own infamous conduct by pretending to ignorance and charging it on the colored man who conducted them. He deserves to be scorned and despised by every person who has a particle of humanity left in his breast. ONE WHO KNOWS.

P. S.—There is no such colored man in the city as John Gyser; the colored man who was with the slaves is well known. He could not be bribed. If any one has got a reward, it is the owner of the stable.

A Fugitive Case.

From the State of Maine, June 17.

The vicinity of the Court-House was a scene of much excitement yesterday forenoon, from the rumor and the assertion that a fugitive slave had been arrested here, and was confined in jail. The whole colored population of the City had collected apparently, and their curses were both loud and deep, attracting a large crowd of eager listeners.

The facts of the case as nearly as we get at them were as follows: The fugitive who calls himself James Bush, was first arrested for burglary, in New-York City, at Elmira Channing Co., New-York, by officer Polley's of Jersey City, and sent back in charge of officer Garrett of Elmira. At Hancock on the New-York and Erie Railroad, he slipt his handcuffs and escaped. Hand bills were issued describing him and offering a reward for his apprehension, and he was again secured.

At the town of Westford, Oswego County, N. Y., it is said he was taken from the officer by "the peculiar friends of the negro," and aided by them, succeeded in making his way to this city, where he was arrested by officer Kelley, of Elmira, who has been on his track since he escaped at Hancock. At first it was looked upon here that his arrest on the charge of burglary was only a cover for some ulterior purposes, and this it was that produced so much excitement. It is generally believed, however, that his assertion that he was a fugitive slave was only a cover to effect concealment, and we learn that, satisfied of this fact, several leading Abolitionists aided in his arrest. He is now in safe keeping, and we are sure that the rights of all will be regarded in the matter, and justice be meted out to all concerned, so far as any action by the authorities here is concerned. We should have said that the arrest of the fugitive here was made by the City Marshal and his deputies.

A Fugitive in Manchester.

From the American and Messenger, (N. H.) June 17.

On Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock, two men arrived in this city from Lowell, with information that the owners were in pursuit of one GEORGE MOORE, a colored man, who has for some time worked for Mr. S. H. BOWMAN, a barber in this city. A dispatch was first received in Boston of the operations of the owners, and it was ascertained that they were stopping at one of the hotels. They then went to Lowell where they were tracked, and the precise person for whom they were in search was ascertained by securing the confidence of the owners. A purse was immediately made up, and Mooss was put on his way for Canada.

Moore is a fine fellow, athletic and muscular, of dignified carriage, and with a countenance which betokens much intelligence. He ran away from his master in Virginia about twelve years ago, and since that time has followed his business in various places, much of the time in Lowell. He has a good education, and once taught school in Lowell. His wife is a free woman now living in a retired place in Vermont with her children, for better security. He says his blood has boiled ever since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. Since that time he has gone armed, and he would be a dangerous man for the slave catchers to approach. He would not be taken alive, unless by surprise.

We have heretofore had no experience of the operation of this law in New-Hampshire. No slave has ever yet been returned from the free-soil of the Granite State. We are glad that this matter has terminated thus; had an attempt been made to arrest Moore in this city, the consequences must have been sad indeed. The majority of this city are loyal and no advocates of mob law or riot, but we solemnly believe that had an att

MR. BENTON AND HIS BOOK.

THIRTY YEARS' VIEW; OR, A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. By a Senator of Thirty Years. In two volumes. Vol. I. New-York: D. APPLETON. Published by subscription (exclusive)

Mr. BENTON will extend his fame by this work, but it may prove different with his reputation for profound statesmanship. He was thirty years in the Senate, but not thirty years ranked a statesman by the great body of his countrymen. For more than half that long period, he scarcely rose in public estimation above the mere demagogue, whose pompous arts he was fond of displaying, or made himself distinguished except in the overbearing zeal of the partisan. He has grown a wiser and a better man, though, judged by the volume before us, his eventful personal history seems to be one of reformation rather than repentance—a reform in manner and temper, with a decided elevation in his views of what a statesman should be, and what a national man, as he certainly is, should think and do, but no repentance for the early follies which gave him notoriety in the Senate but no large measure of respect among the people. He would still impart the dignity of historic fame to his silly speeches on the salt duties, and stamp with importance his frothy and long forgotten philippics against the monster of his own creation, the Bank of the United States. And so, too, he avails of this opportunity as the historian of the past, to glory in the unmistakable part he played nearly twenty years ago, as the author of the Expunging resolutions, forgetting that his present dignified position, however loyal to the whole Country and the Constitution, can never sanctify his assault upon the latter, in the midnight deed of defacing the journal of the Senate: a deed, which, as Mr. WEBSTER remarked at the time, "would appear little elevated above the character of a contemptible farce, if we did not regard it as a ruthless violation of a sacred instrument." But all this springs from the excessive and proverbial vanity which makes up so large a share of Mr. BENTON'S personal characteristics, and the readers of his book, therefore, pardon much to what he could not, at his age, reform if he would, and what the world, so accustomed to look for its manifestation, would scarcely have him reform, if he could. Their thanks are still large to the author of the Thirty Years' View of the Public Events at Washington, from 1820 to 1850; part of which he was, and all of which he saw

Mr. BENTON is a very remarkable man in more points of view than for his immense measure of self-esteem. He has not thought proper to introduce us to all the scenes of personal violence and fierce party strife, through which in a long life of varied fortune and checkered passion, it was his lot to pass. The slightest glimpse is admitted through an incidental allusion to his earlier relations with General JACKSON, and nothing more is said of the celebrated rencontre with that great man in the streets of Nashville, the consequence of which was a long estrangement between the principal combatants, and a cordial hatred of JACKSON by BENTON'S brother, who was also concerned in the fight, that followed him through after-life. Nor have we any account of the feuds in which Mr. BENTON was concerned in the Territory and, subsequently, the State of Missouri, to which he removed from Tennessee in 1815,—one of them resulting in a duel, fatal because of BENTON'S remarkable and superior self-possession to Mr. BATES, of St. Louis. But these things, we suppose, were not within the view of the work, even if proper to be detailed by the surviving actor. Their only practical use would have been to illustrate some of the subsequent events in the Senate, in which the historian played a part that can be best appreciated when taken in connection with his early career in the West. Without a full knowledge of the facts that Mr. BENTON was thrown into close intimacy with General JACKSON before the War of 1812—that his own temper and views were sensibly impressed by this intercourse, and by the violent times in which it was had—and that though he afterwards quarreled with JACKSON, and fought him hand to hand, he ever sympathized in the arbitrary as well as the more generous passions of the man, and freely forgave him a personal wrong, that he might more effectually do him a political service.—it is almost impossible to account for the entire devotion to his administration, civil and military, displayed in the volume under notice. In the evening of a long life, when time and the grave have tempered the asperities which he once indulged towards his Whig cotemporaries in the Senate, Mr. BENTON is not wanting in ready zeal to canonize even the faults and usurpations of his illustrious but self-willed friend, or to defend, at the cost of the strict truth of history, if need be, the wisdom of *all* his measures,—no one exception, even by implication, being left in doubt.

The first volume only of Mr. BENTON'S book has been published. Of its 750 royal-octavo pages, only 120 are devoted to the events of 1820—1828, the second term of President MONROE and the only term of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The remainder is given to the eventful eight years of the JACKSON dynasty. There is much in the former that is of exceeding interest to the present generation: reviving the recollection of the times of which the author writes, and recording a variety of incidents of the distinguished men of that day, which will strike the reader as at once graphic and original. His account of the Missouri Controversy and the Florida Treaty does great justice to Northern liberality, while demonstrating that the Compromise of 1820 was principally the work of the South, and the loss of Texas in 1818, through the treaty with Spain not the fault of the North. The death and sketch of the character of PINCKNEY constitute one of the episodes of the book, the death of JOHN TAYLOR of Caroline another, and the wonderfully enthusiastic reception of LA FAYETTE in the United States a third. In the latter is found the anecdote of the illustrious French patriot, that on approaching the harbor of New-York, he made the unsophisticated inquiry whether his servant would be able to find a hack at the pier to convey his party to the hotel; so little did he anticipate the national pageant which anxiously awaited his landing.

The history of the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828, are rapidly sketched. Mr. BENTON voted for both bills, but he scarcely does his own position, as it was *then* understood, or the subject itself justice in his remarks. No distinct party issue was designed in 1824 by any one. The measure was the result of a deliberate conviction of the state of the country. Mr. BENTON'S own pen has recorded the pecuniary distress which almost universally prevailed in 1820-21, and the relief measures, in the different States, which followed, and the boon to the manufacturers in 1824, was the act of the best men of all parties in the Great Middle States, and in Ohio, and Kentucky, in the West. It was even favored by General JACKSON, and voted for, we believe, by his colleague and biographer in the Senate, Mr. EATON, the General himself, having resigned his seat to stand for the Presidency. It was opposed by Massachusetts, because hers was then a shipping interest. Boston was represented by Mr. WEBSTER, who spoke and voted against the bill. Mr. BENTON and Mr. VAN-BUREN stood side by side for the measure, as they did, also, in 1828, but in 1828; Mr. BENTON began to regard the policy as a part of Mr. CLAY'S American System, and because Mr. CLAY'S, it must be Anti-Jackson, and so he confesses that his personal position was really opposed to the system, while he went with it, on account of the interest of his State in its operation.

Mr. BENTON uniformly speaks of Mr. ADAMS in terms of warm respect. He does not hesitate to acknowledge his ability and far reaching sagacity in the Florida negotiation with Spain, nor to give prominence to the generous defence which he made of General JACKSON'S conduct in the Seminole War, in the Cabinet of Mr. MONROE. The Administration of Mr. ADAMS was, of course, opposed by Mr. BENTON, but it is not altogether certain, at this day, that he really felt all that he uttered against it, or really believed the charges against it, implied by his celebrated report in the Senate against Executive Patronage. That report is partially introduced into the book before us as of the history of the times. It is creditable to the pen of Mr. BENTON—infinitely more so than many of his subsequent papers which are made to swell this volume. But after all, it is a mere cutting satire upon the professions as contrasted with the after practices of the party, with which he was identified, than a reproof of the existing Administration. It was made before its day. It was unprovoked by Mr. ADAMS. It might have come from another quarter, five years afterwards, or from Mr. BENTON himself, if opposition to the abuse of Executive patronage were a cardinal principle with him. At all events, next to the Inaugural Address of President JACKSON on the 4th of March, 1829, there is no commentary so withering upon the practices of that great man, in bringing "the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," as the report of Mr. BENTON'S Committee of 1825-26.

Another evidence of Mr. BENTON'S respect for Mr. ADAMS is found in his reference to the action of the then President, on the Indian difficulty with Georgia. The promptness with which General GAINES was sent with a military force to compel respect for the treaty obligations of the General Government, from one of the separate States of the Union, was scarcely appreciated at the time, but this example of firmness and decision did a world of good, and reflects the highest honor upon an Administration that shrunk from no responsibility which the Constitution imposes on the Executive, and that counted no party favor at the sacrifice of duty. In point of decision, the military order of Mr. ADAMS against the Georgia outrages upon the Indians, was not a whit behind the subsequent proclamation of General JACKSON, against the seditious threats of South Carolina to nullify the Revenue laws.

Before quitting this branch of Mr. BENTON'S work, it is due to the distinguished author to say that he has not only given us a series of readable and instructive chapters upon many of the illustrious men with whom he differed in political views, but he does great justice to their personal worth, so far as they were cotemporary with him. For RUFUS KING he had the highest esteem, and enjoyed his friendship, and to the motives of ALEXANDER HAMILTON he awards full praise for honesty. His relations with HENRY CLAY, were of a delicate character; he was his family relative by marriage, but made his political enemy by his partisanship in the JACKSON cause. In the end there was personal estrangement between the two, and the ordinary courtesies were suspended for many years. But we do not find that Mr. BENTON went out of the way to identify himself closely with the outrageous assaults upon Mr. CLAY'S motives in taking office under JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and all that is said of Mr. C. in this connection, in the volume before us, relates to what Mr. BENTON conceived to be the violation by Mr. CLAY and his friends of the popular principle in voting for Mr. ADAMS when the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, with General JACKSON at the head of the Electoral poll. In a very interesting chapter on the duel between JOHN RANDOLPH and Mr. CLAY, all delicacy is observed towards the latter. There is much in this chapter, by the way, which finds the public light for the first time. Mr. BENTON was an actor in the singular scene which brought the illustrious Kentuckian and brilliant but erratic genius of Roanoke together in hostile array. He was permitted this privilege as a mutual friend; but knew more of Mr. RANDOLPH'S heart and purpose than Mr. CLAY'S. The offence was given by the former in a debate in the Senate on the Panama Mission. Mr. CLAY was Secretary of State. The Administration of which he was the premier was said to have been characterized by RANDOLPH as a union of the puritan and the black-leg. Such were not really the terms of the speech, but Mr. RANDOLPH refused to explain or to qualify the published report. He waived his constitutional privilege of exemption from personal responsibility for words spoken in debate, and determined to give Mr. CLAY a meeting. He bore him no malice, and was professedly opposed to duelling, and it was his original purpose to receive Mr. CLAY'S fire without returning it. An accident on the ground changed this purpose, and both fired without effect. On the second round, Mr. RANDOLPH fired in the air, and Mr. CLAY'S bullet grazed his coat. The affair was then reconciled.

A future notice is intended of that part of Mr. BENTON'S volume which relates to the Administration of General JACKSON.

MOORE'S SUPPRESSED LETTERS.

NOTES FROM THE LETTERS OF THOMAS MOORE TO HIS MUSIC PUBLISHER JAMES POWER, (the publication of which was suppressed in London.) With an introductory letter by THOMAS CROFTON CROKER, Esq., F. S. A. New-York: REDFIELD.

This small volume may be looked on as the first installment of public odium due to Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the unsatisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties, as Editor of the *Memoir, Correspondence and Diary* of THOMAS MOORE. Small, compact and filled with sharp missile-like truths, it is a kind of hand-grenade which T. CROFTON CROKER, with great dexterity and politeness, has aimed exactly at the noble lord's head.

It is not easy to conceive a less agreeable task than that performed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in editing the private papers of a man like MOORE. For, to discharge the editorial functions properly, at any time, it is essential that a certain feeling of reciprocity should exist, and it is not difficult to suppose that Lord JOHN RUSSELL soon discovered the impossibility of that feeling in connection with a man like MOORE. The editor should identify himself with the author—sympathize with his sympathies—explain what he has left confused—advocate what he has advanced, and be to him in all things, another self. As a calm intelligence is the first requisite of a critic, so is sincere championship the best quality of an editor. In no period of life are the obligations of a friend so sternly demanded as in the posthumous offices he is occasionally called upon to perform. To his charge are confided the reputation, the lasting love-light of his friend; with him rests the future of glory, or the perpetual, never-forgotten past of shame. An obligation so solemn and inexorable, is seldom discharged with satisfaction. Heroes are by no means plenty, and few men even among editors care about championing the spurious article. They are alive to the fact that the world is more censorious than of old, when the Latinist exclaimed, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum:* Not alone the good but the bad must be spoken now. The age is practical, and faith in heroes is well nigh dead. Facts must speak, and a poet, like a sound merchant must have a balance in his favor if he would be loved

Whatever the responsibility that attaches to an editor, Lord JOHN RUSSELL seems to have assumed it with little distrust in his own powers. The Solon of a country paper, who abuses a useful life by snipping paragraphs with a pair of unscrupulous scissors, performs his nefarious trade with as little solemnity as Lord JOHN RUSSELL edits the memoirs of a poet. Both are occupied with the importance of quantity over quality, and both are impressed with the belief that quantity requires no supervision, but merely a superior instinct to nose it out.

Some apology may perhaps be made for Lord JOHN RUSSELL. The materials confided to him were of a singularly uninteresting character, and were so fulsome and mean-spirited that it was utterly impossible to excite the editorial championship, or to enlist the sympathy of the public, with or without it. To avert the odium which such materials would infallibly produce, it was necessary to run counter to the broad principle of quantity, and suppress at least seven-eights of the MSS. As a literary legatee of a dead lion like MOORE, he did not, of course, feel justified in doing so. It was an extreme which, however politic, was not polite. All, therefore, that his lordship felt justified in doing, was to suppress certain portions which in his opinion did not materially affect the thread of the poet's life, but perhaps impressed its character with an unfavorable distinctness. Of course, these suppressed portions are the most interesting in the book, and show us more clearly the character of MOORE than even the clumsy concealment of Lord JOHN RUSSELL displays.

From the introductory notice to this volume, (written by T. CROFTON CROKER,) we learn that copies of about twelve hundred letters were forwarded, at Mrs. MOORE'S request, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, written by her husband to his music publisher, Mr. POWER. Of these letters, Lord JOHN RUSSELL availed himself of fifty-seven, mutilating them to suit his purpose. The remainder were sold at auction for what they would fetch—little enough—as autographs. An extremely interesting catalogue was prepared by the auctioneer, containing peccant extracts from most of the letters, and from this catalogue and other sources we arrive at the salient points of the suppressed letters.

The majority of those used in the Introduction by Mr. CROKER, relate to a misunderstanding which occurred between the poet and Mr. POWER, concerning an allowance to be made by the former to the arranger of the music of the Irish Melodies. It seems that MOORE agreed to pay half the expenses of the composer. At first these expenses were but £100 a year. MOORE was dissatisfied with the compositions, and suggested that Sir HENRY R. BISHOP should in future write them. Sir HENRY R. BISHOP was consequently engaged, but instead of charging £100, it was agreed that he should receive £250. When, after a series of years, MOORE looked into his greatly overdrawn account with POWER, and observed the balance against himself, he became dissatisfied, and after wading through each separate item, pounced upon a succession of 125 pounds as indications of dishonesty. These sums were of course the proportion of the composer's charges which MOORE had taken on himself. He now disputed them; accused POWER of extortion; maintained that he only agreed to pay £50, whatever might be the difference POWER had to pay—in short, that his agreement was only to pay half of £100, and not half of £250, although the latter expense was incurred entirely at his request.

A slight misunderstanding like this—a mere quibble—sufficed to estrange MOORE, and to provoke all his bitterness and spite against a man who had from the first been his best friend. The real temper of the man may be discovered from this episode—and his actual character. We learn again what we have already ascertained, that he was petty, heartless and indifferent to every one save himself. So long as he had a purpose to serve he would toady, but when that purpose was accomplished, a different, more snobbish mood possessed him. It has been remarked by THACKERAY, that an inferior class of Irishmen have always a more inferior class of Irishmen to do their dirty work for them, and that the lowest even finds some one still lower whom he may use and then cast aside. MOORE evidently looked on POWER as his wordly fag, and used him cordially enough. "By G—d, Mr. CROKER," said POWER to the Editor of this volume, I am his banker, bill acceptor, and fish agent—letter-carrier, hotel-keeper, and publisher, and now he wants to make me his shoe-black."

Mr. CROKER very justly conceives that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has acted unfairly in suppressing these letters—unfairly to POWER—and therefore publishes them as a justification of that excellent tradesman. They are additionally valuable as they supply all the omitted passages in the Biography—if indeed anything can be valuable which relates to so small a being as MOORE.

The suppressed preface to the second number of the "Irish Melodies" is a curiosity in its way. It argues the necessity of preserving a consistent whine in the Music of Ireland, saying truthfully enough, so far as MOORE was concerned, "there is not a page of our annals which cannot afford him (the Poet) a subject"—for a whine, of course.

Lord BYRON'S suppressed verses on MOORE are also interesting. MOORE, it appears, expressed himself dissatisfied with the Hebrew Melodies, asking innocently, was there ever anything so bad? BYRON heard of this, and avenged himself in the following EPITAPH.

"—— Lasciva pogina
Vita proba est."

Tread light o'er the poet, whom death was to blame
For gathering so soon to his store;
In the days of his youth he was LITTLE in fame,
Though his name has since shone on as MOORE.
The Muses and Graces hung over his lyre,
And taught him the feelings to move;
To wake the warm glow of impassion'd desire,
And kindle the bosom to love.
Though some have complain'd of his verses, the spell
Is far too voluptuously wrought;
That the *action* of love is depicted so well,
The *passion* is almost forgot.
Yet peace to his ashes! If sometimes too warm
His luxuriant effusions may seem,—
In each of those strains breathes a soul touching charm
Which forsook him in changing his theme.
Of the dead we'd fain speak and would always hope well;
Tommy's errors, we trust, are forgiven;
But if there's one thing that will send him to Hell,
'Tis his singing so vilely of Heaven'"

PERUVIAN ANTIQUITIES. By MARIANO EDWARD RIVERO and JOHN JAMES VON TSCHUDI. Translated into the English from the original Spanish, by FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

In the new American edition of PYCROFT'S *Course of English Reading*, the text says: "On the subject of America in early times, "inquire for pictorial works on Peru, and read and examine VON TSCHUDI'S *Travels in Peru*, and RIVERO and VON TSCHUDI'S *Peruvian Antiquities*, translated by Dr. HAWKS," which we hold to be excellent advice. RIVARO, a native Peruvian of Spanish origin, was director of the National Museum at Lima, and for his scientific labors has long been known in Europe and America, as is attested by his honorary membership of many societies in both countries. He proposed to himself the task of studying the antiquities of the Incas, upon the spot where the relics still are found, to examine their archeological monuments, to seek an acquaintance with their idiom, religion, laws, sciences and customs. For many years this task has been faithfully prosecuted, in spite of obstacles arising out of the political dissensions which have kept Peru in a constant alarm, from impassable roads and the insecurity of life and property while abiding in the thick forests that have overgrown most of their material antiquities, and from an utter lack of guide-books or local geographies. But in 1851 it was accomplished; an expensive work—an Atlas of 59 large, beautifully executed, and many of them colored, plates accompanying the text. The Peruvian Government favored the undertaking, but not extensively with the "material aid." Dr. VON TSCHUDI, a distinguished European traveler, had already published a valuable work, the result of his investigations in the Peruvian Fauna. To him was entrusted the labor of arrangement of the parts, and he had added observations on the Peruvian crania, language and religion.' Except what has been presented us by Mr. PRESCOTT in his masterly History, Peruvian antiquities are nearly unknown to American readers. In this work, translated by Dr. HAWKS, from the Spanish, introduced by him to the public, and illustrated by wood-cuts sufficient to explain the text, we have a complete collection—much of it of a nature that lay outside of the plan of Mr. PRESCOTT'S book, and which is, consequently, new to us.

A COURSE OF ENGLISH READING: By Rev. JAMES PYCROFT. New-York: C. S. FRANCIS & Co.

Perhaps one in ten of those who consider themselves readers know how to read, while the tenth one is puzzled about what to read and where to get time to read anything. We know no better book to instruct the nine than PYCROFT'S; and for the tenth, PYCROFT as altered and amended by Dr. J. A. SPENCER, furnishes a most excellent course. Our English author needed altering and amending. His vivacity, common-sense and familiarity with the ground he treats of, made his book a popular guide on its first appearance. But the erudite and excellent gentleman did not appear to be aware of the fact that along the western edge of the world there was a little strip of land which had produced, besides a fine crop of Liberty and a marvellous Fourth of July, a few authors whose works might be worth glancing at in a course of reading. Dr. SPENCER with a free hand, that his countrymen will be thankful for and sensible Englishmen will forgive, sketches into Mr. PYCROFT'S chart, such great islands, continents and home worlds as had been ignored, and the book is now doubly valuable. It is dedicated to the venerable and learned Dr. FRANCIS, but it will be a venial sacrilege for every one who wishes to learn what to read and how to read to advantage, to run off with the dedicated article, having deposited first, of course, the retail price upon some bookseller's counter.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGLISH SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Comprising Observations and Adventures in the States and Mexico. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

A new edition of this entertaining work has just been issued by the publishers. Our readers cannot have forgotten the *furore* which the announcement and issuing of the first edition produced, and it is hardly necessary to enter into an elaborate detail of its merits. It is without doubt the best exposition of the minutiæ of camp life during the Mexican Campaign that has yet been written: and in view of the developments in the proceedings of the recent Courts Martial in the cases of Col. GATES and Major WYSE, the details of barrack life in the States will be found at this time particularly interesting. If our readers desire a true history of the *actualities* of the war, so far as the experience of one man could extend, we advise them by all means to give this book a perusal.

While on this subject, we may be allowed to express, our surprise that this is the only work of the class which has yet been issued from the American Press,—and this from the pen of an Englishman. There are plenty of men who were in the Volunteer service during the war, every way capable of giving a worthy history of the events transpiring within their own immediate experience; and it is a duty they owe their country to do so—a dereliction in which posterity will never forgive them for. It is the only manner in which a *true history* of the Mexican War can ever be given to the world.

FLORA LYNDSAY: OR, PASSAGES IN AN EVENTFUL LIFE. By Mrs. MOODIE. New-York: DEWITT & DAVENPORT.

Mrs. MOODIE (AGNES STRICKLAND'S sister) gives us here a volume worthy to keep company with *Mork Hurdlestone, Life in the Clearings*, or *Roughing it in the Bush*. Under Flora's bonnet and shawl nestles Mrs. MOODIE'S self; the passages are from the coast of England to New-Haven in Scotland, and thence to Canada; and they are in all respects agreeable, except that the old Captain, who presides over the fate of one of them, will swear, which we hold to be a bad trick, whether in a lady's book or a ship's cabin. Starting with the reasons for emigrating, the volume conducts us through many pleasant incidents, that might have occurred between the commencement of packing up and the time of unpacking at one's new house, in the wild land back from the St. Lawrence, all of which are related in racy gossiping style, yet so naturally, that it is much easier to believe them true than mere imaginary sketches.

PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM THE HISTORIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. New York: RIKER, THORNE & Co.

A collection of papers written at various times within a dozen years back and published in sundry periodicals. The persons introduced are historic and the pictures though imaginary are true to the history of the time represented and faithful to the habits, costumes, and spirit of the day. Lively and dramatic, they are well calculated to make young readers wish to know more of the characters sketched—in other words to excite a taste and a love for history.

THE HULSEAN LECTURES FOR 1845 AND 1846. On the Fitness of Holy Scripture for Unfolding the Spiritual Life of Men, and Christ the Desire of all Nations. By R. C. TRENCH. Philadelphia: H. HOOKER.

The title-page amply exhibits the character of these Lectures. The reputation of Mr. TRENCH will satisfy all curiosity as to their thoughtful and earnest character. The present is the first American from the Second London Edition.

INTEREST, DISCOUNT, EQUATION OF PAYMENTS, &c.: With numerous problems for solution. By DANA P. COLBURN. Philadelphia: THOMAS COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

The author is Principal of the Mathematical department of the New-England Normal Institute, which is a token that he would not publish a poor school book. Answers to problems are seldom inserted. The treatise is practical and worthy of patronage.

MORNING AND EVENING EXERCISES, FOR JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER. By WILLIAM JAY. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

These meditations of JAY have assisted the devotions of thousands at their morning and evening retirement. They lose nothing by age. Each new edition will be welcomed to the firesides and closets of our Christian people.

THE BUD, THE FLOWER AND THE FRUIT By a Lady of Boston. Boston and Cambridge: JAMES MUNROE & Co.

A pleasant story, designed to show the effects of education upon the character.

Items Literary.

Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS'S debts have, since a former arrangement with the creditors, instead of diminishing, increased £4,000 or £5,000—amount now to about £22,000, while the "assets" in the hands of the trustee reach the exact but extremely unsatisfactory sum of £6 14s. 4d. Mr. HENRY FARREN, too, is unlucky enough to have his *début* announced on the Basinghall-street boards, in consequence, they say, of losses in connection with the Brighton Theatre.

The *Governing Classes of Great Britain;* political portraits, by EDWARD M. WHITTY, originally published in the *Leader*, is republished in book form. Mr. WHITTY is the son of the editor of the Liverpool *Journal*, is on the reporting staff of the *Daily News*, and is the "Stranger" of the *Leader* newspaper.

Mrs. RUSKIN'S *third* volume of *Modern Painters* may be looked for soon—the author, by the way, having recently left England for Switzerland. His letters to the *Times* about HUNT'S two pictures in the Academy exhibition have excited much interest in the artistic and literary circles.

In Moscow there are published four newspapers and nine magazines, or journals. In Riga, four newspapers and three magazines. In Odessa, there are three newspapers and two magazines. The *Journal d'Odessa* appears twice a week; and there is an Italian paper also published there.

Dr. PHILLIPS, the literary critic of the London *Times*, and Treasurer of the Crystal Palace Sydenham, is to bring out with the opening of the Crystal Palace, a general handbook of it, and a biographical handbook of its portrait gallery. His wife the novel of *Caleb Stukely*.

At a meeting of the University of Edinburg, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on GEORGE FINLAY, Esq., author of the well-known works on Greek or Byzantine history; and on WILLIAM FREUND, author of the celebrated Latin-Dictionary.

The only new novel spoken of in London as forthcoming, bears the title of *Transmutation, or the Lord and the Lout*, by N. or M., which, says the *Critic*, if it tells us nothing else, at least proves that the author was taught his Church Catechism.

Dr. LINDLEY has published the substance of three lectures on the *Symmetry of Vegetation*, his object being to teach his audience, who were the pupils of the School of Practical Art, the principles to be observed in the delineation of plants.

Notice has been given at Cambridge that candidates for Professorships in the Melbourne University are to send in their names. The stipend of each will be £1,000 per annum, with the use of a house, and £300 for an outfit.

Sir ERSKINE PERRY, the newly elected Liberal Member for Davenport, is the only son of Jas. PERRY, the Scotchman, celebrated in the history of British journalism as the creator of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Mr. P. G. PATMORE, of the LAMB, HAZLETT, KEATE and LEIGH HUNT set, is about to give his reminiscences to the public. He is father of the poet COVENTRY PATMORE.

Professor EDWARD FORBES has been appointed to the chair of Natural History of the University of Edinburg, vacant by the death of Professor JAMESON.

An effort is on foot to secure a doubling of the pension for the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd. It is now £50. Delta's (Mr. MOIR'S) widow has £100.

The "Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Association" has, of course by permission, elected Mr. CHARLES DICKENS for its President.

WILLIAM LOCKHART, Esq., M. P. has been unanimously elected, for the third time, Dean of Faculties of the University of Glasgow.

Her Majesty has placed apartments in Hampton Court Palace at the disposal of the widow of the late Judge TALFOURD.

Among the gentlemen present at Lady ASHBURTON'S late *réunion* was Mr. DELANE, the editor of the *Times*.

WILLIAM ALLINGHAM'S poems, and TENNYSON'S, are to be published with illustrations.

Mrs. COWDEN CLARK'S *Iron Cousin* is very highly spoken of in the literary journals.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER has a book, *More Worlds than One*, in MURRAY'S Press.

Messrs. LONGMAN are about to publish Miss OPIE'S Memoir.

SOUTH AMERICAN POLITICS.

Rosas and his Successor, Urquiza—Views of an Opponent of Urquiza.

There were four Powers engaged in the combination to upset ROSAS: Brazil, Montevideo, the Governor of Entre Rios, and the Governor of Corrientes. I distinguish the two last named powers under the name of Governors, because under the despotic system of ROSAS the Governors of the different Argentina Provinces were absolute in their respective Governments—the life and property of every human being within their respective provinces not protected by a foreign flag being absolutely and unconditionally in their power. The Governor of Entre Rios, Gen. URQUIZA, was selected by these combined Powers to command the allied forces destined to act against ROSAS. ROSAS confidently relied upon his veteran army under ORIBE, which had been besieging Montevideo for eight years, to either crush URQUIZA in the first action, or to make such head against him as would give him time to organize an efficient army in Buenos Ayres. He was deceived in both expectations, although he had good right to rely upon the army under ORIBE, because for a long period of years that army had been accustomed to victory. Brazil furnished the necessary vessels for transportation; she furnished a large, disciplined and reliable armed force, the expenses of which she took upon herself; and besides, she furnished 100,000 silver dollars per month to URQUIZA to pay his Entre Riano and Correintino troops. The Government of Montevideo furnished an important and valuable contingent of disciplined veteran troops that had been fighting against the troops of ROSAS and ORIBE for many years. When URQUIZA appeared in front of ORIBE with a largely superior force, the latter surrendered his veteran army, six or seven thousand strong, the larger part of which, being Buenos Ayres troops that ROSAS had furnished to ORIBE, gladly incorporated themselves into the allied army on promise of being paid off and disbanded as soon as the combined army should enter victoriously into the city of Buenos Ayres.

The army levied by ROSAS to oppose this invasion, was levied in haste and consisted almost entirely of raw recruits, a portion of which was drawn from the city, but the greater part consisted of "guachee," or laborers from the cattle farms in the province. The want of experienced officers was greatly felt in this army; the officers of most note and capacity belonging to ROSAS having been attached to the army under ORIBE which surrendered to URQUIZA. The troops themselves having been forced into the service against their will, went over to URQUIZA in mass as soon as he appeared; so that, without any particular merit, except that of carrying out the plan of the campaign, which had been traced out by his allies, he accomplished an easy and complete triumph—assuming to come as a liberator to the Buenos Ayres people. He had no sooner entered the city than he began arbitrarily to persecute all who held liberal sentiments, and all who dared to appear before him without a red ribbon round their hat—the badge of slavery that ROSAS had established and enforced. He protected and encouraged all the well-known unscrupulous and bloody tools that ROSAS had made use of. Instead of disbanding his army as he was pledged to do, he kept it in force to overawe the city and province. He placed a creature of his own in power as provisional Governor, and when the elections came on he openly interfered in them with his armed troops.

He ordered all the Governors of the Provinces—who were nearly all unscrupulous men that ROSAS had appointed to office—to assemble at San Nicolas, about 60 leagues from Buenos Ayres. In order to determine the manner of organizing a convention to form a Constitution. Instead of confining themselves to the performance of the duty they *ostensibly* went for, this Congress of Governors entered into the manufacture of a Provisional Government by means of a manifesto called the "Acceurdo de San Nicolas," appointing URQUIZA Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, and placing the army, the navy, the revenues from the custom-houses, and the Foreign Relations all at his absolute disposal. When the Buenos Ayres Sala refused to acknowledge this dictatorship, he closed the Sala by military force, and banished such of the members as he called factious. After this he made imperial decrees, *ad libitum*—one of which created a censorship of the press. It is always against the free press that modern despots aim their first blows. Two or three months after this, when the country seemed to be reconciled to the necessity of submission to this successor of ROSAS, a new revolution broke out, and drove URQUIZA back to his own Province of Entre Rios. The dissolved Sala was restored, and a new Governor elected. But they committed the great fault of all parties, whose intelligence and patriotism are in advance of their opponents. They wished to fraternize, and to forget all political differences—thus madly hoping to unite all in the work of regeneration and organization, so much needed by the country. In perfect good faith with the true spirit of this silly and weak programme, they entrusted the command of the military forces of the Province to those who had been adherents of ROSAS and URQUIZA. These men betrayed their trust. With the army they had been entrusted with, they besieged the city, levying forced contributions of cattle from the estancias in the Province, and enriching themselves with the produce thereof. It is estimated that the amount of cattle which they robbed and slaughtered during this seven months' siege amounted to largely over 1,500,000 head.

Finding the city resolute in her defence, they felt that they required more help. They sent to Entre Rios for URQUIZA, and he came over from his own province with some forces and large pretensions to aid them; taking the command in person of this horde of banditti, which he called the federal army, and assuming for himself the title of Provisional Director of the Argentine Confederation, which had been conferred upon him by his own created Congress of Governors, and acknowledged by the Foreign Ministers. Having acknowledged URQUIZA as the legitimate government, the French, English, and American Ministers espoused his cause very warmly. Truth is said to be stranger than fiction. If the acts of these two last named Ministers in Buenos Ayres were not officially on record, a relation of them hereafter would be considered a ridiculous and scandalous fabrication.

Even in this unfortunate country where cruelty is so common, URQUIZA was for sixteen years one of the most notorious for his cruelties and his wholesale human butcheries. At a place called "India Muerte," where he commanded, and where he took over 800 prisoners, he ordered them all to be shot and lanced, which was immediately done in his presence. At a place called "Pago Largo" he shot down, lanced, and cut the throats of 1,100 unresisting victims after they had thrown down their arms. His warfare *has always* been one of consummate treachery and brutal extermination. At "Arroyo Grande" where he was second in command, under ORIBE, they arranged the prisoners, 200 in number, in a circle, stationing men inside of the circle armed with knives, and others outside to hold back the heads of the victims, while those inside with one sweeping stroke of their sharpened knives, laid open their throats from ear to ear; in this way, when those human butchers had got round the ring, 200 human bodies were lying on the ground in a revolting and bloody circle.

The warm interest manifested for the success of this man's cause by the representative of his Majesty LOUIS NAPOLEON, I will not comment upon because I know nothing of the wishes of his master, which he may have faithfully carried out. But the espousal of his cause by the British and American Ministers is difficult to account for satisfactorily. Hon. Capt. GORE and Sir CHAS. HOTHAM will, doubtless, seek to excuse themselves with the subsequent treaty they made with URQUIZA, giving them such right as he had to give—which was absolutely none at all—to take possession of the Island of Martin Garcia under certain contingencies. All their countrymen located in the La Plata, with scarcely a single exception, were in favor of the cause of Buenos Ayres. Of course that must be the radical side of the question, since all the rank and file were in favor of it, and these *legacion gentry* went it blind on the other side; pitching bodily into the slime and corruption of URQUIZA'S "*pautano*." But that a representative of the United States, a nation that sympathizes with the struggling patriots of all nations, should espouse so openly and warmly as Mr. PENDLETON did the cause of this cruel despot, is something very singular. It is known that URQUIZA had promised him to sign a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation with the United States of an extremely favorable nature, as soon as he should get firmly seated in power. Such a treaty has since been signed, but URQUIZA, at the time of signing this treaty, being in a very doubtful position as regards his authority to make a treaty, it is probably worthless. The hope of ending his diplomatic career with *eclat*—because he knew Gen. PIERCE'S Administration would replace him at an early day—in procuring a favorable treaty, may have flattered Mr. PENDLETON'S vanity, and blinded him to the false and humiliating position he placed himself in. I believe he is too loyal to permit himself knowingly to be improperly influenced, but he was certainly most blind. No doting husband of an unworthy wife ever had his eyes and ears more completely sealed against light and truth than this Republican diplomatist had while he continued to uphold and defend URQUIZA, against whom the people of Buenos Ayres were so heroically struggling. The English and French citizens—the Americans are so few in number they are not worth speaking of—finding the Ministers sent for their protection deaf to all their petitions and remonstrances, and obstinately bent on promoting and aiding a cause which, if successful, would expose their lives to assassination and their property to pillage, assembled together and appointed an Executive Committee to take charge of all foreign interests, and thus supersede the necessity of Ministers—a sort of revolutionary constituted Foreign Legation, whose intelligence and capacity gave them respect and consideration, and whose efficient action was instantly and beneficially felt. Their protest setting forth the insufficiency and illegality of the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the contemptible pop-gun squadron of URQUIZA, which had been acknowledged by their Ministers, is one of the most incontrovertible and conclusive documents on record. Hon. Capt. GORE and Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, and Admiral HENDERSON, were perfectly "*Russelled*" in this intellectual combat with the rank and file of their own countrymen on the La Plata.

If that clear-headed gentleman and accomplished sailor, Admiral GRENFELL, had remained in command of the Brazilian squadron off Buenos Ayres, this farcical blockade, I am well advised, never would have been acknowledged and enforced. If any intelligent, firm, clear-headed man, whose judgment could neither be obscured by sophistry, nor warped by influence and fear of responsibility, had been in command of the American Naval Station off Buenos Ayres, this blockade never would have been acknowledged. But Commodore MCKEEVER acknowledged it without hesitation; one might almost say, he acknowledged it beforehand. Immediately thereafter he cleared out for Rio de Janeiro, where neither he nor the vessel of war he took with him were particularly needed; leaving the officer who remained in command, trammeled by his rash and anti-American decision, and exposed to all the odium and contempt necessarily consequent upon sustaining it. When will the American Navy be so governed that skill, energy, courage and talent shall be required—and that alone required—to insure promotion? When will those who are too old to serve their country any longer wisely, courageously and usefully, be honorably relieved, and comfortably provided for? It is true, that some highly gifted minds remain bright and useful until a very advanced age; but they are the exceptions, and do not occur more than once in a thousand cases; and it is paying too dear for the whistle, to keep nine hundred and ninety nine men in active service to the detriment of their own reputations, and the injury of their country, in order to keep in one bright genius, whose faculties age cannot dim.

URQUIZA had betrayed and fettered the citizens of Buenos Ayres at the very moment when

THE BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN,

Interesting Details of the Engagement—Letter from a Danish Officer.

The following letter to Gen. TOTTEN, prepared at his request, by an officer of the Danish Artillary, has been handed to us for publication in the TIMES. It will be read with interest:

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1852.

GENERAL J. G. TOTTEN, Chief Engineers' Department, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I need not tell you that it affords me great and sincere gratification to address you the following remarks, about the memorable battle of Copenhagen, as a continuation of a conversation about the same interesting subject with which you were pleased to honor me during my last visit to Washington, but I stand greatly in want of your kind indulgence with regard to the great deficiencies of this letter, principally arising from my very imperfect knowledge of the English language, which perhaps ought to have prevented me from writing it at all, and for which I feel it my duty to apologise.

There is perhaps no other country in the world, the modern history of which furnishes so many striking arguments in favor of a good system of permanent fortifications for the defence of great seaports and other important strategic points, as that of Denmark; and no other country has been more severely punished for having neglected its land defences, and based its whole defensive system almost exclusively upon the fleet. The battle of Copenhagen has, singularly enough, very often been referred to as furnishing strong arguments in favor of defending seaports, &c., by floating batteriae, instead of by permanent land fortifications. The very peculiar circumstanees under which that battle was fought, together with its very extraordinary issue, and proportionably unimportant consequences, have even in Denmark produced greatly varying opinions about the character of that bloody contest, and the conclusions which might be drawn from it, as to the relative value of different systems of defence of large seaports against attacks by naval forces.

Recent discussions, carried on with great zeel and skill, as well as the publication of impartial and able historical works an this epoch of Danish history, have at last enabled those who take an interest in such matters, (and I think every friend of his country does,) to form an opinion upon the subject. I shall take great pleasure in giving you mine. It has no other claim to you attention than that which it derives from my aiming sincerely throughout at truth and impartiality, which I trust you will find evinced in my arguments.

The battle of Copenhagen, fought on the 2d of April, 1801, was one of the most seriously contested among the victories upon which NELSON raised his fame as the first naval hero of modern times. It derives its great importance from this fact, and from the moral effect it produced at the time, as well as from the character of the struggle, which was brought to an end by an armistice *asked for by* NELSON, and from the peculiar organization of what was called the Danish line of defence, much more than from any great and decisive influence upon, or change in the political affairs of the parties concerned.

It was brought on by the following circumstances and political events:

On the 26th December, 1800, the famous league of maritime neutrality, first established in the year 1780, was renewed by Russia, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden; this coalition, also called the "armed neutrality," had no other aim than to protect the commerce of these powers against the pretensions and violent vexations of the British, and to uphold the four great principles of the right of neutrals, essentially contained in the doctrine put forth by them, viz.: "the flag covers the marchandise."

Great Britain, however, looked upon the renewal of this coalition as a hostile step, and answered the declaration of the 26th Dec., 1800, by laying an embargo upon all Russian, Swedish and Danish vessels, exempting Prussia from this warlike measure in the hope of effecting a change in the policy of that versatile power.

As soon as the news of this hostile step had reached the neutral powers, they knew what was to be expected, and preparations for defence were at once commenced in the beginning of February, 1801.

Russia had then a fleet of 35 line of battle-ships, besides smaller vessels. Danmark had 23 id. etc. Sweden had 29 id. etc., which fleets if they could have been got ready in time and united, would have formed a joint force of 86 line of battle-ships, besides some 50 frigates, etc.; and it was principally in order to prevent such a junction that Great Britain sent a fleet of 17 line of battle-ships, 30 frigates, etc., to the Baltic under the command of PARKER and NELSON.

In the last days of March, 1801, when the fleet appeared in the Cattegat, Russia had 13 line of battle-ships ready for sea at Revel, but the ice had prevented them from going out. Sweden had hastened its armaments as much as possible, and had 7 line of battle-ships, and 2 frigates ready ready for sea. Denmark had 10 line of battle-ships etc., lying in the harbor perfectly ready for sea, and only waiting for sailors from Norway to man them. In short, out of 86 line of battle-ships, number of frigates, etc., etc., which really existed, and ont of which about 30 line of battle-ships were more or less ready for sea, a sailing force of not more than 2 line of battle-ships and 2 frigates could actually be hanled out of the harbor of Copenhagen, and opposed to the British fleet.

Copenhagen, which was the first object in PARKER'S and NELSON'S way to the Baltic, was not provided with proper permanent fortifications, abla to protect the roadstead, and to prevant a fleet from throwing bombs into the harbor, where a fleet of 20 line of battle-ships, a great aumbar of frigates and smaller vessels, and all the naval arsenals and stores were collected, offering a very vulnerable point. The defence *of* (*not by*) this fleet, and the protection of the roadstead, so as to prevent a close blockade, and thereby to enable the Danish fleet to profit by enbsequent oppartunities for going to sea, and to operate a junction with the other neutrals, became the great object for the efforts of the Danes; and its was with a view to this, that a naval line of defence was established along the shoal coast of Amack, and across the entrance of the harbor of Copenhagen. This line of defence formed two winge, both issuing from the "Three Crown Battery," a seaport of inferior construction but armed with about seventy heavy pieces of cannon, and defended by able officers and a brave garrison. The one wing extended southward from the battery along the coast of the island of Amack, and was formed by floating batteries and razées, moved along the edge of the shoal in deep water close up to, and partly in the ship-channel, called the "King's Channel;" the other wing extended in a southwestern direction across the entrance of the harbor of Copenhagen. It was formed by two line of battle-ships and one frigate, which were fully equipped and ready for sea. This latter part of the line of defence was not very strong in itself, but it was well sustained by the "Three Crown Battery" covering its right wing and by the batteries of the fortress of Fredericks-haven, etc. It did not come into any action for the reason that the Three Crown Battery alone put an end to NELSON'S progress. The floating batteries and razées, or blockships, as the Danes called them, which formed the line extending southward, were in every reapect inferior to the ships by which they were attecked,—they could neither escape nor assail the enemy, and nothing protected them against being enfilea. In short, they had none of the advantages of well placed batteries, and all the disadvantages of being ships.

The question here presents itself naturally, why had the permanent fortifications been so much neglected, and why had a plan of defence essentially relying upon floating batteries been adopted? The answer must be, that the cause lay principally in the preponderance of the *naval spirit* of the Danish nation, arising from the fact that the fleet had, for centuries past, been the glorious representative of Danish nationality, when the army was almost exclusively formed by foreign mercenaries. The former had always been victarious, and covered the Danish name with glory; the lattar never prevented any invasion, and had but very few triumphs to boast of. The natural consequence of this was, that the best national elements left the army and turned towards the fleet, which was then looked upon as the only true defence of the country. It was, however, even at that period, obvious to any man who would study the past history of Denmark with attention and impartiality, that the glory and all the victories of the fleet had not been sufficient to balance the defeats of the army, and the consequences of the invasion which had been rendered possible by the want of proper permanent fortifications in the strategic points, and by which Denmark had already lost some af its best provinces.

The Danisb Government, though absolnte in its form, was nevertheless strongly influenced by public opinion. It had bnt few good and reliable military men in its counsels, and lacked confidence in their advice when given. Public opinion, on the contrary, impelled it to place its reliance exclusively upon its naval officers, whose bravery, patriotism, practical insight and skill had won them the affections of the people. But their strong *esprit de corps*, and professional way of viewing military and political questions made them but little inclined to propose or recommend such plans as would compel them to share with others the dangers and the glory of a contest with NELSON. The passage of the Sound might have had serious difficulties for the British fleet, if there had been erected in time proper fortifications and batteries on the Swedish coast like those on the Danish side. Bnt such was not the case; and when the visit of the British fleet was announced, the soil was frozen too hard for getting up considerable earthworks, and the transport of cannon, etc., to the threatened spot was considered impracticable. An old battery of eight bad pieces of cannon was all that could be opposed to the passage of the British fleet from the coast of Sweden, and the consequence was, that the enemy, by keeping as far from the Danish forts and as near to the Swedish as circumstances would permit, passed the Sound without sustaining any damages worth speaking of. This passage took place on the 30th of March, early in the morning, and at noon on the same day the whole British fleet was anchored near the island of Hwen. The British fleet, as already stated, was sent less for the purpose of seeking engagements than that of preventing the junction of the neutral fleets, and of giving the necessary weight to the negotiations aiming at the dissolution af the armed neutrality. But when NELSON found a line of defence so weak in itself, and yet so provokingly put forth, he represented to Admiral PARKER the great advantages to be derived from a victorious attack on that line, and prevailed at last upon the Admiral Commander-in-Chief to detach him with part af the fleet for that purpose.

After having thoroughly examined the whole locality and the Danish line of dafence, NELSON proceeded tha next day, which was the 1st of April, southward with twelve line-of-battle ships, &c., anchored in the evening of the same day several miles below Copenhagen, and, having got a faverabla breeze, made sail the next day, 2d of April, at daybreak, for the attack of the Danes.

The battle was commenced at 10 o'clock A. M., and notwithstanding the most heroic defence, the greater part of the floating batteries and razées forming the Danish line were in the course af five hours destroyed or taken. Bnt gradually as they were burnt, withdrawn or surrendered, the firing from the batteries on shore, which had been masked by the line of ships, became more efficient. They added considerably to the great loss that NELSON had already sustained. His attack on the "Three Crown Battery" proved a complete failure, and several of the British ships having got aground, he was at length brought into so difficult a situation that, in midst of his triumphs he sent a flag of truce to the crown Prince of Deamnrk, who, moved by the appalling spectacle of the many wounded and killed, committed the great fault to receive the parliamentary, who strongly urged the armistice on the plea of humanity, and gave orders for the firing to cease. A sort of negotiation ensued, and NELSON—the victorious NELSON—who had destroyed the floating line of defence, took advantage of the momentary armistice to *withdraw from the battle-field with as much speed as possible.* The next day NELSON and PARKER, after great efforts, got afloat the three vessels, which had grounded, and opened negotiations with the Danes for the purpose of obtaining a suspension of hostilities. The Danes on their side were apprehensive for their vessels-of-war, which were half equipped, immovable and blocked in the basin, and, they feared, might be set on fire by a bombardment from the British fleet and totally consumed. They were, therefore, also willing to negotiate. PARKER required the Danes to withdraw from the confederacy of the neutral powers, &c., but the crown Prince of Denmark would not consent to so ignominious a defeetion; and, seeing thsmselves exposed to the dangers of a second conflict, the Danes set to work and added new defences to those which before existed. They rendered the "Three-Crown Battery" more formidable, covered with guns the island of Amack, as well as the lower part of the city. They transported their vessels into the innermost basins of the harbor, the farthest from the sea, and after having waited five days for a more favorable answer, NELSON and PARKER thought proper to desist from their pretensions, and NELSON went personally to Copenhagen, where he signed an armistice which amounted virtually to a *statu quo ante bellum*, (according to THIERS, who, in his history of the Consulate and Empire, has given a special attention to this battle, and collected the materials for the description thereof from the best and most reliable sources.) The Danes did not withdraw from the confederacy, but all hostilities were suspended for fourteen weeks, at the expiration of which period they were to return to the same position as on the day on which this suspension of hostilities was signed. The British continued to be excluded from the navigation of the Elbe; they had to keep at a cannon-shot distance from all Danish ports and vessels, and were consequently forbidden to establish themselves upon any point of the Danish territory. They were only allowed to put into Danish ports for the purpose of provisioning their vessels. These terms were all NELSON could obtain, and they were all that his victory entitled him to demand. This final and rather favorable issue of the contest, and the subsequent negotiations, were certainly not due to the floating line of defenee, which had been destroyed in the conflict, but essentially to the existence of the "Three-Crown Battery" and the batteries on the Island of Amack, which had made NELSON withdraw from the field of battle, and which afterwards made him hesitate about venturing a second attack. However, the enemy profited more by this experience than the Danes themselves, as will preeently be seen.

The battle of Copenhagen was certainly highly creditable to the Danish Navy. It had been fought with the utmost gallantry, and was, even for many years afterwards, considered by the Danish nation not a defeat, but rather a glorious victory—in which it most likely might have remained, if the armistice proposed by NELSON had not been accepted. The battle had, moreover, some of the consequences generally attending defeats, and it is, therefore, natural that at that time only a very few persons were able to escape the influences of the generally prevailing enthusiasm and exaltation of national pride, and to examine with coolness and impartiality into the real character of the battle as a test of a system of defence. Nothing was, therefore, changed in the fortifications of Copenhagen.

Six years later, (1807), a British fleet appeared on the coast of Denmark. It consisted of 23 line of battle ships, 9 frigates, &c., and 500 transport vessels, and was commanded by Admiral Lord GAMBIER. It brought an army of 33,000 men, under the command of General CATHCART, which it landed a few miles north of Copenhagen, together with all the requisites for a regular siege, without having enconntered the slightest resistance from the Danish fleet, then numbering 20 line of battle ships, &c., all of which were lying utterly defenceless in the harbor of Copenhagen.

That unhappy capital, far want of proper fortifications and other means of defence, was then bombarded, laid in ashes and compelled to surrender; and the whole splendid fleet, the real object of the expedition, was carried away by the British, without having been able to contribute anything to the defence of the city.

Copenhagen was at this period even more defenceless against an attack by a naval force than in 1801—no preparations having been made, no floating line of defence having been laid out to protect the harbor and the lower part of the city—and, nevertheless, the British Government did not venture to attack the place by a fleet alone, well aware of the impotence of a fleet to successfully attack fortifications on land when occupied and defended by brave men. That Government preferred to incur the considerable expenae connected with the fitting out of a combined expedition, and to run the risk of a landing, rather than to undertake the attack with a fleet alone, which could have been got ready in a much shorter time and at a much smaller expense.

This terrible catastrophe not only deprived Denmark of its fleet, but also threw it into a most disastrous war, which ended in a monetary crisis and the lose of Norway.

Such a terrible lesson could not fail to call the attention of all thinking men to the system of defence best adapted to secure the safety of Copenhagen and the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The consideration of the recent events of 1801 and 1807—of which I have given the outlines—combined with the principal points of earlier history, convinced everybody of the danger in depending upon a fleet for the defence of the country, or any vulnerable strategic or otherwise important part of it. An experience like the one made in 1801, when, out of eighty-six line-of-battle ships, two only were ready when wanted for the defence of Copenhagen, is pretty conclusive.

If Copenhagen had been properly fortified, the battle of April 2, 1801, would not have been fought at all; because, then, nobody would even have thought of establishing a floating line of defence, and the enemy's fleet would never have ventured to attack the fortificatione on shore. For this assertion, I want no other argument than the one furnished by the British themselves, when, in 1807, aiming at the surrender of the city of Copenhagen and the fleet lying in its harbor, they proceaded by land, and not by sea; nor would, in all probability, the latter attack have taken place, because there would then have been too many chancas against it. For it is not the only great advantage connected with proper permanent fortifications, and other permanent means of defence, that they are always to be found ready, and on the spot, when wanted, and that, once established, they cost but very little to keep in good order. There is a much greater advantege to be derived from fortifications, and one that is too much overlooked—viz., that nine times out of ten they will prevent attacks from being made at all. The great fortificatians of Paris and Lyons have certainly been built, not so much with a view of successful defence in case of attack, as in order to prevent an enemy from undertaking such a gigantic and dangerous operatian, and thereby, indirectly, to prevent him from at all invading the country. In 1801, as well as in 1807, it was the Danish fleet that attracted the attack. In 1801, the naval line of defence was defeated and destroyed, and a greater disaster prevented only by the existence of a sea-fort, and some fortifications and batteries on shore, though of inferior construction, and the latter even provided with a very imperfect armament.

In 1807, the disaster was complete, because the attack by land was successful. It was, again, the fleet which attracted the attack, but which, this time, contributed nothing at all to the defence. In both instances the battle, siege, bombardment, bloodshed, and immense loss of national and private property, might have been prevented by some improvements in the fortifications and other permanent means of defence of Copenhagen.

There were so many and strong arguments to be raised against the British expedition of 1807, that some such improvements might have made the balance rise against it; and it is not unlikely that, by the means of erecting a line of good forts, at a cost of a million of dollars, and by keeping all the fortificatiens in good order, and ready for defence, a whole disastrous war might have been avoided, which brought Denmark very near bankruptcy, and tha terrible consequences of which were felt for many, many years afterwards.

Much more might be said upon these interesting events, but I am afraid of having already trespassed too much upon your precious time, and believe that nothing material has been omitted in this short outline, which it has given me great pleasure to prepare for you.

I have the honor to remain, General, with the highest respect, your humble and obedient servant,

W. RAASLOFF,
Late Captain in the Royal Danish Artillery.

Information for the Benefit of Emigrants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having often been pleased with the interest you take in the welfare of the emigrant, I am induced to ask you whether or not it is possibla to communicate with emigrant ships outside af the Hook; say throngh pilots or otherwise. If so, please to announce to such ships that farm and other laborers are much wanted in the counties of Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Otsego, &c. &c., that scarcely can an industrious man or woman fail to be well and readily employed in any of these or more western counties. To such as will take the trouble to call at No. 90 State-street, Albany, I will give, gratuitously and cheerfully, the names of farmers and other employers, with their localities, in many places of the State. I am solicitous to make these facilities known to them in coming under tha influence of runners, &c. &c., who I find are more ready to take all their money than to send them to places of employment.

Especially would I like to avail myself of your European circulation to say, that no class of the Scottish population could more readily better their condition than female house-servants. Though no intelligence agent, I have now applications for more than a dozen of Scottish girls for housework, and would readily find places for more.

You are not ignorant of the vast excess of female over male numbers in Great Britain, and that never can it be well with females when *seven* women must take hold of *one* man. I am, therefore, solicitous that you should use your pen in asking Scottish maidens to emigrate to America. When visiting my native land, some ten years ago, I brought several out who are all doing well and are quite contented. The days of my gallantry are, however, over. You are more gallant. Please think of these matters and bring to them your ordinary patriotism and discretian, and I know you will gratify and oblige many besides yours, &c.

P. S.—Let those wishing employment as above, be sure to take their tickets no further than Albany, and to buy that ticket at the captain's office on the steamer, paying regular freight on their luggage.

Their are vacant houses for families in many country places just waiting the arrival of tenants for the approaching harvest labor.

I have no other motive, in this communication, than the benefit of the stranger.

GEO. DAVIDSON, Surveyor,
No. 90 State-street, Albany.

LONG ISLAND,

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Friday.

VERDICT OF THE JURY—GUILTY.

Before Judges Rockwell and Morse and Justices Stilwell and Stryker.

TRIAL OF JOHN CAVANAGH, COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE, FOR MISDEMEANOR.

For the prosecution, R. C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney. For defendant, N. F. Waring, (Corporation Counsellor,) W. H. Gale, and S. Sanxey, Esqrs.

The Court assembled punctually at 10 o'clock, in the City Hall, Brooklyn.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Sauxay, in opening the defence to the Jury, said that the defendants in the indictment were charged with willfully and maliciously violating their duties as Excise Commissioners—for willfully and corruptly doing that which they had no right to do. Bnt I think there is a far deeper motive on the part of those pressing this prosecution than appears in the indictment. This is, perhaps, the commencement of the great battle in this State between rum-selling and bigotry. It is only on a par with the Salem witchcraft end other like delusions, which have come up from time to time in the existence of the world. These prosecntions have been instigated by that spirit which is maintained by a certain class of our citizens, requiring that every man shall adhere to their peculiar; and to my certain knowledge, in some cases, this has been carried so far as to exclude men from office quite as worthy as the successful candidates. But for the interference of the Executive of this State, we should now be living under another of the results of their narrow-minded policy.

It would be far better if some of those who are in this manner seeking to persecute conscientious, humble citizens, if they would look a little nearer home; and some of them—even in their own families—would find a sufficient field in which to exert their pretended efforts to reform the community by pressing upon others the exactions of their bigoted opinions. I hope, gentlemen of the jury, you will not, you cannot, convict the defendant in this case for, perhaps, a simple error of judgment. The law of the land does not permit you to convict in such a case as this, unless you are satisfied that they are corrupt men. The defendant in this case is one of our most respectable citizens—a high-minded, honorable man. Is he a criminal, or is he here as an intended victim. The charge made is not an offence, in fact. It is not an offence for the Commissioners of Excise to grant a license—it is only violating a particular section of the Statute. The Excise Commissioners are tax Commissioners for the purpose of raising an impost—it is their duty to fix the tax to be paid for trafficking in ardent spirits. They are indicted under the sixth section, which in its provisions reads, "No person shall have license *unless* he proposes to keep an inn, or tavern, &c. Mr. Gubbin did propose to keep an inn or tavern, as has already appeared in evidence. And further "nor unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character." Some men require a higher standard for character than others; bnt the act of granting the license to Gnbbin shows that in the opinion of the Commissioners of Excise they supposed him to be a man of good moral character, and who shall fix tha standard for them to judge! You certainly cannot, gentlemen. "That he is of a sufficient ability to keep a tavern." What does this mean? Does it mean that a man of health sufficient to stand behind, a bar, or something else? We shall be able to show you that he had "sufficient ability and had the necessary accommodations for travelers." That he had the necessary accommodations at the time of making the application for the license, I shall prove to you by several witnesses. I shall further prove that it was the constant custom of the Excise Commissioners to be satisfied with the oath of the parties applying for a license, without visiting the places themselves.

Several cases in 11 Johneon were cited to shnw that when a person even holding an official position, if erring in judgment solely, is not made liable, one that of where a colored man in Hndson offered his vote at an election and produced papers showing his right to vote and was denied the exercise of that right by the inspectors, who were subsequently sued and they were acquitted of all wrong—it was an error in their judgment, but not one amounting to a misdemeanor.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

William Gubbins, sworn: I reside corner of Colnmbia and Amity; have resided there upwards of four years; have sold liquor there, and sometimes drive cart on the docks.

Question—How many years have you been licensed there?

Objected to as being irrelevant. Court said that the relevancy could not be seen.

Mr. Waring said thet he wished to show that a former Board of Commissioners granted a license there and the place is necessary.

Question allowed.

Answer—Have been licensed there about three years; made application for license last year; had three rooms on first floor of my house and attic overhead; there are two windows on Amity-street, and one in the door on Colnmbia-street, and one in the attic opening to the rear of the house; had no bedsteads, but three beds; one stand-up bed and two on the floor; have stable accommodation for six horses; I am an able-bodied man; there was no other licensed tavern on that side of the street between me and Atlantic-street; my family consists of self and wife.

Cross-examined—Am a customer of Mr. Cavanagh, the defendant; have dealt with Mr. C. more than six times, and more than a dozen times; never measured my house; it is more than 30 feet long; it is 9 or 10 feet wide; it is 13 or 14 feet high; first floor is, I suppose, over 9 feet high; kept small boy in the garret; he was not a guest in the house; got up there by means of a moveable step-ladder; I built a new room about 20 months ago; on to the rear of the house; the middle room is over 12 feet deep; the bar-room is about 16 feet; have a bed in the middle room; my wife and self sleep in that room; some times put a bed on the floor; the back room is used as a kitchen; it is not lathed and plastered, simply boarded up; never have seen Cavanagh in my house; have seen him pass by; there are two hills before the one I sleep on; one is a feather and the other is a straw bed, with pillows, &c.; the stable is not more than thirty or thirty-five yards from the house; took the stable two years ago; there are three stalls; can't say how large the stable is; never measured it; keep, sometimes, four bales of hay, sometimes not so much; keep oats and feed in small quantities; excursions and families sometimes pass by the door; they never stop; can't tell in how many places grog is sold about there; don't send any one to the cars for passengers; keep no porter; the house used to be called the "Columbia Cottage," but that blowed down; never entertained any parties there; dine in the room in which I sleep; my wine cellar is under my counter.

Edward Bullicker sworn—Resids corner of Sedgwick and Columbia-streets; have known Mr. Gubbins for two years; am Excise Commissioner of the Sixth Ward; have been such since Jan. 1; Mr. Crampton was my predecessor; I examined the premises of Gubbins yesterday; went there in my official capacity to examine; there is a bar-room, a middle room and a back room; the house is clean and neat; saw the stables; Gubbins' character is good, so far as I know.

Q.—Is there much traveling in Columbia-street? A.—There is considerable in Atlantic-street, two blocks off; don't know about the travel from the shipping through Columbia-street; the travel in that neighborhood has increased within two years.

Cross-examined—The neighborhood is not occupied by any of the higher class; there are houses and stores in the immediate neighborhood of Gubbins'; don't know of any dry goods and boot and shoes in that vicinity; there are a great many grog-shops in the vicinity; sold liquor last year, but am not in the business now; am Commissioner of Excise.

Mr. Crampton, one of the parties indicted, was next called as a witness.

The Court ruled that his testimony was not admissible.

Mr. Sanxay said that he wished to state what he expected to prove. Objected to.

Mr. Waring said that he wished to show, by this witness, that a Commissioner reported to the Board of Excise the case of Gubbins, and relying upon this statement Mr. Cavanagh, the defendant, voted for granting him a license; he wanted to show by this that he did not act corruptly.

The Court considered the witness incompetent, as his name was on the record.

James De Revere, recalled—Was a Commissioner of Excise last year; it was the practice of the Commissioner from each Ward to hand in the applications for licenses from their respective Wards; Cavanagh used to present Mr. Crampton's applications because he was quicker.

Peter R. Hegeman, recalled—Am a Depnty City Clerk; never knew the Board of Excise to adjourn to look at a place; the practice is for each to present his own papers.

This closed the evidence on the part of the defence.

THE SUMMING UP.

N. F. Waring summed up for the defense. There was end he thonght the Jury would plainly perceive it, an ulterior motive in bringing this cause to trial, before this Court of high jurisdiction. It certainly, to his mind, looked more like a persecution in order to conciliate and minister to the prejudices of a certain class within the city. It was a heppy circumstance that men could be found to execute such offices as that of Commissioners of Excise, and he warned them how they, by their verdict, should deter respectable men like the defendant, Mr. Cavanagh, from doing so, from fear of incurring the consequences that a conviction would entail upon them.

There was another fact in this case. The present Board of Commissioners was formed by the Mayor and Councilmen of each Ward met together, forming the congregated wisdom of the city, and executing their office for the best interests of the city. There could be no other motive. The District Attorney would tell them that Mr. Gubbins was a customer of his, Mr. (Cavanagh,) and from this they would endeavor to deduce a charge of corruption. One of the Jurors had remarked yesterday that he was a customer of his also; but he did not suppose that that would disqualify him. His learned friend would tell them that John Cavanagh had willfully, knowingly and corruptly granted this license to Mr. Gubbins to enable him to carry on his trade of selling rum, and would probably add "rot-gut" et that. [Laughter.]

A Juror—He sells some good brandy.

Mr. Waring—Well, I am happy to hear that. [Renewed laughter.] What were the facts? On the 23d of April, William Gubbins made the following application to the Board of Commissioners; and he desired particularly to call their attention to it, because it would be a material point for their consideration. [The counsel here read the application in the ordinary form, setting forth that the applicant had the necessary accommodations, &c.] It must be, in order to make this defendant liable, a wilful neglect of some duty which the law imposed upon him. It must be something by which they could judge of his intent. The application stated that he had "all the accommodations required by Law." That was sworn to, and they had evidence of the general practice, not only from the Clerk, but from a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, who had been sworn. The practice was, to refer all the applications to the Excise Commissioner of the Ward, and the reason is plain. Living close to the parties, they had a much better opportunity to judge, both as to premises and the character of the man. According to the doctrine of the District Attorney, the Board of Commissioners must all have resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole, and gone down to Red Mook Point to examine this house, for evidence would not do. It had in the usual way been referred to the [Commissioner of the Sixth Ward—Mr. Crempton, he thought,] was the name—who reported in favor of granting the license, and it was relying upon this report that the defendant had granted it. Supposc, for instence, a Committee of the Common Council had made a report that anything was not a nuisance, which afterwards turned out to be one, or that they wrongly reported it was a nuisance, were the whole body to be indicted because they depended on the report of an honest man, or one they supposed to be honest, because he made a mistake, or, if you please, because he made a corrupt and false report?

It was in evidence before them that this was the general practice, however, before the license issued, notwithstanding this reference and report, an oath was required from the party applying. [Counsel here read the affidavit made by Mr. Gubbins, in substance that he had all the accommodations required by law.] If the prosecutors had really been anxious to anppress intemperance only, and relieve the city from the evils of it why did they not prosecnte this man for perjury? There was ston, as his Honor well knew, a provision of law by which where a license was granted to any place not having these accommodations, it might be rebuked. Why not adopt this course, by which they would have got rid of this license, instead of prosecuting an honest man discharging a public duty? His thought they might perceive the motive in every step in this cause. Again, he must impress upon the Jury that the neglect must be willful and corruptly—so, a mere forgetfulness or neglect without intention or by mistake would not do. The prosecution must prove as they asserted, that he

"Knew the right and yet the wrong pursued."

If he did not know that this house had not the necessary accommodations, then the charge could not be sustained, as the indictment set ont that he, "well knowing tha said William Gubbins had no such accommodations," &c. But, said the prosecution, if he did not know it, he ought to have known it. Bnt how ought he to have known it, except through Mr. Crampton,—for they had it in evidence that Mr. Cavanagh himself was never upon the premises in his life. Then let us see whether he had any accommodations. There was a stable, and he had sworn that he kept two or three extra beds in the house; and the act did not say a word about bedsteads, [laughter,] and he, and most likely his friend too, had known the time when he was very glad to sleep upon a bed upon the floor. The District Attorney however would insist upon it that there should be all the paraphernalia of a palace,—that was his idea of the accommodations of an inn. The idea of the law was entirely different. They must not, for the purpose of making a conviction in a criminal case, give a construction to a statute according to their own notions, it must be strictly construed. The difference between a tavern or inn and hotel was very great. A tavern was a place where the weary traveler might stop and refresh himself—that was his notion of an inn or tavern—and they could not convict if he had the accommadations, great or small. It was for them to apply the evidence in this case to the law as given to them by the Court. He would here call their attention to the statute on this subject, and the requirement.

By the 5th section—[reads stetnte requiring stabling of horses, beds, &c.] The only question is for you to be satisfied whether this gentleman was informed or believed there were accommodations; for suppose there was not one iota of them; suppose it was, as they say, "only a shanty;" suppose Mr. Underhill himself had asked the question and relied upon the reply of an honest man, was he to be incarcerated because that turned ont to be wrong! How were they to be satisfied of it! There was no provision made for taking testimony; it was precisely the same as appointing a Commissioner of Deeds. The candidate was represented to them as a fit and proper person for the office, bnt suppose he turned out an idiot, would the Board of Common Council be liable to incarceration for appointing him? How were they to be satisfied—were it by testimony or by oath, or by the simple declaration of the party? Were they to advertise before they met that they would receive applications, and so forth, and then advertise for testimony! There was no provision in the law for anything of tha kind. The object of this prosecution was clearly not to secure substantial justice, bnt to satisfy an insatiable appetite which never would be satisfied till they had incarcerated every man, woman and child that had anything to do with selling rum. The effect of their verdict, if it were adverse, would not be to do justice, but to deter men in public estnetions from doing their duty.

It was very easy, indeed, for the gentleman examined yesterday (Mr. De Revere) to act, as he had simply made up his mind not to grant any licenses at all, and he would as soon be Commissionar of Excise at $10 a year. Bnt not one of the Commissioners had opposed the granting of this licence, except Mr. De Revere; and he did so as he did to all, not because there were no accommodations—for upon that subject even he, at the time, did not impeach him—but pnra it on the same ground as all others. They were called upon to convict this man upon this species of evidence, and by going behind to falsify the records of three Boards; for be it remembered that this house has been licensed for three years previously. It was ta be presumed that public officers always acted in good faith, and if they established the contrary rule, they would find it difficult to get men to fill them at all. He was pleased with a remark which fell from the learned Judge, as to not granting licences, and the effect of it. He had stated, when he was a Commissioner of Excise they had one year resolved not to grant any, and there was more intemperance, more drunkenness and more crime than there had ever been since. If you take away the right which the law gives him, you will find that man the first to break down the law you have prevented him from appealing to. The feelings of the Commissioners who now would refuse all licenses, were much interested to gain the approbation of a particular class—but he warned them against such insidious acts, and he hoped and trusted they would carefully examine the case, and the evidence, and having done so, he was confident of obtaining their verdict of acquittal.

R. C. Underhill, Esq., District Attorney, summed up on behalf of the people. He said that the Jury must be quite convinced by the evidence, that Mr. Gubbins never did keep a house such as is required by law, for the accommodation and entertainment of travelers. The learned gentleman had complained that this was a persecution in deference to an outside feeling, and through at this time purposely, when the licenses were about to be applied for, to override the Commissioners. That was one of the objects. The law always did persecute, and while he was engaged in its administration, it always should be a persecutor and terror to the evil doer; and if his friend ever came under its operations, he would no doubt feel that he was persecuted, as he would himself.

He complained af the case being brought to this Court of high jurisdiction. Why did he back down and want the lower jurisdiction? He also complains of the time chosen as being calculated to affect the granting of the licenses about to be applied for this season. This was the very object, and he thought it was high time that this Court should instruct those persons in their duty—it had been so notoriously and shamelessly violated. He would not answer any of the personal remarks as to himself, but he must make some reply to the sneaking insinuations against a gentleman who could not open his mouth there. He was not his apologist, but would not do his duty if he did not repel such uncalled for remarks.

There certainly was some fanaticism upon this, as upon some other subjects, but some men had prejudices and no principles. And such men, if any one who had principles stood up to them, avowed that they were fanatics.

The traffic in liquor by retail was not recognized by law at all. It was contraband and only incidentally allowed in "an inn or tavern. There are ways af abiding by and evading laws. He had heard of the many devices used where there was a prohibitory law. This man, Gubbins, had three rooms—a bar, a sleeping-room, and kitchen below, and above there was a garret where no one could stand erect. It is true that a bed on the floor was sometimes acceptable, but it was very bad entertainment at an inn. No doubt there was no compliance with the requirements of the law. The statute said, it should be absolutely necessary.

It was said there was an oath, and that taken by the applicant himself. This was all the evidence they had; and even that did not state that the public want required a tavern there. The affidavit, too, was not taken in due course of law in any proceedings at cause, and there was no statute requiring them to make an oath; it was therefore an affidavit upon which the deponent never could be indicted for perjury, and in fact, was merely a nullity. Did they pretend to say that there was an inn or tavern required there? There was a licensed house on almost every corner, and in Columbia-street alone, no less than *seventy*. [Mr. Underhill here read from the list made ont by the order of the Mayor for the use of the Police, in support of this.] It was intolerable that there should be 481 licenses granted to those pest-houses throughout the city.

The counsel for the defence had said that it was an error of judgment, bnt it could be no error of judgment to grant a licence to such a place as Gubbins'. It was a reckless disregard of the oath the defendant had taken. He absolved the defendent from all perjury, bat he charged him with utter recklessness, and neglect of duty. It was done purposely, too, for there were 146 licenses granted in the Sixth Ward alone, and now he came into Coort and justified it. He (the District-Attorney,) had no outside or vindictive feeling, bat he called upon the jury to sustain the law, which he supposed to be clear upon the subject.

THE CHARGE BY JUDGE ROCKWELL.

Judge Rockwell then charged the Jury. There had been, he said, considerable feeling excited on this subject, but the Jury would place themselves outside of this, and try the cause as they would any other. The charge was a wilful violation of the defendant's duty in granting a license to Mr. Gubbins, knowing at the time he was violating his duty. He (the Judge) viewed it as an important matter, and he would odvert to a remark made by a Juror on the empanneling, viz.: "That if every violation of a duty by an officer was to be punished, the Courts would have enough to do."

He spoke as a public officer when he said that the one who should be found delinquent should be punished with the utmost degree of severity. The Judge then went into a review of the law of licenses to be granted to persons to sell liquor. It was no recent law, and was known long before any special excitement by Temperance lecturers ever took place. It came down from our fathers. The licensed inn was intended to accommodate travelers, as a temporary accommodation to those away from their homes. The sale of liquors not being a principal business, but as a secondary incident to the establishment, it was unnecessary to say (not that he was preaching a temperance lecture) that it could not but be apparent to all that tippling shops, such as the many around, were tending to the corruption of the community, and its youthful members in particular. Every man who was not blind or obtuse must see this.

The learned Judge next observed that if Gubbins intended to keep a place merely for the sale of liquors, and not with a view of keeping an inn or tavern, the defendant had neglected his duty and had done so wilfully, under the Statute, knowing the provisions of the case.

The accommodations must be real and not a sham, not a mere pretence. There was another point. The law said it must be "absolutely necessary" for the actual accommodation of travelers. This was pretty strong language, all of which should be expressed on every such license. Had the law been administered in this spirit? Did they intend to execute it in the spirit of the letter? They had heard how many groggeries there were in this Sixth Ward, and they could tell whether it was necessary. If they thought that he really did believe so, they would of course acquit, but if not, it was a wilful violation of this law, and he must be convicted at their hands.

There would be no difference of opinion between the counsel for the defence and himself with regard to this law; but they were to judge whether there was a wilful and intentional violation of the law—whether he believed that the man had every accommodation, whether it was necessary and whether it was intended to keep a tavern or groggery, were questions for their decision.

There was a very recent decision as to this law—[the learned judge here cited the case of the People vs. Norton and others, reported 7 Barbour's, Supreme Court Reports, 447, where it was held on indictment would lie against the Commissioners for granting a license where it was unnecessary, and where the keeper of the house had not the accommodations required.] In this case the counsel had thought as defendant's counsel here had, that it would not lie, and had demurred, but the demurrer was overruled. This was the law as laid down by the Supreme Court. That the defendant was a respectable man there was no doubt; he did not doubt it, and the consequences to him if convicted, had been adverted to by the counsel; with all this they had nothing to do. They were not to acquit or convict on the ground of respectability. There was no man so respectable that he could be allowed to commit a violation of law. That could not be done—at least in this State. It might do in Kentucky, but not in New-York. If he was guilty, they must so pronounce him. With regard to the consequences, they must leave it where the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1854.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails and per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer. Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrapped, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

☞ We bespeak indulgence for any defects which the typographical appearance of the DAILY TIMES this morning may present, as it is worked for the first time upon the new Six-Cylinder "Lightning Press" which Messrs. Hoe & Co. have just built for the Times establishment. In the course of a day or two, when our new machinery shall have come into good working order, we intend to put a stop, once for all, to complaints of a *late* morning paper.

The Russians in America.

Some days since we made reference to the Russian Possessions on the Northwestern coast of this Continent, and especially mentioned Sitka in connection with the mission of Count DE MENEM to the United States, for the purpose of negotiating certain treaties with our Government, including, perhaps, the cession of important territory.

A few facts respecting the history of the Russian Company in North America, may not be unacceptable to our readers, who share the opinion we have expressed in regard to the value of the cession which was the theme of our former article.

The Northeastern regions of the Pacific were, during the past century, the scene of interesting exploration and discovery. For a long time the attention of the Spanish, English and Russian Governments was directed thitherward, and great efforts were put forth, by them all, to penetrate the straits that divide the Asiatic from the American Continent. Volumes have been written upon the subject, and Russian literature finds some of its richest historical and descriptive works in the narratives prepared by the Muscovite Captains, after their long and perilous voyages into the remote and then unknown seas that bathe the Peninsula of Alashka and the fifty islands of the Aleutian Archipelago. Not even the general outline of all that those volumes record could find its way into these columns, and we are therefore obliged to restrict our recapitulation to the simplest necessary facts.

In 1741, BEHRING and TSCHERIKOFF, stimulated by the exertions of PETER THE GREAT, in 1725, to have the Northeastern Coasts of Asiatic Siberia explored, pushed boldly along the Inlet to the Icy Ocean and discovered the Straits and Islands honored with the name of the first intrepid navigator. From the days of ULLOA, who carried the Spanish flag as high as 30° North on the Western American coast, the enterprise of that once energetic nation at whose feet COLUMBUS laid down a key to all the treasures of a new and marvellous world, incessantly strove to urge its conquests further towards the higher latitudes, and it is probable that much of the Oregon coasts and Islands was known to Spanish explorers quite early in the 17th century. In fact, the Archives of Mexico contain very many accounts written by Monks and others, of voyages made to strange lands in the far North; but names and dates are so confused in these MSS. that we are compelled to rely upon what was effected at a much later period by the Russian Navigators, and their successors, COOK, DRAKE, etc., for useful and serviceable accounts. From the latter we conclude that *Sitka* is the native name of the Island on whose western coast, and bordering Norfolk Sound, the Russian Company have established their most important station, also formerly styled Sitka, but now termed New-Archangel. The Russian discoverer of this Island named it Baranoff, and VANCOUVER, in 1792, embraced it on the chart among the Islands of the Archipelago of King GEORGE III. Neotka Sound, which is properly an inlet of Vancouver's Island, was the name for a long time indiscriminately applied to the various arms of the sea now mapped in that portion of the Northwestern Coasts, and hence arose the error of confounding it with Norfolk Sound, and even with Norton Sound, which lies within the extent of Behring's Straits and some degrees higher than the Nootka of Captain COOK.

Sitka lies off the mainland of New-Cornwall, and is separated, very considerably, from the body of Russian America. But the policy and expectation of the Russian Company was to occupy commanding trading posts along the whole length of the Pacific shores, and gradually advance, by the borders of the mainland, subduing or driving off the native tribes, until the influence of other Europeans in that part of the Pacific should be met and overcome. Thus they dotted a number of forts or factories from Alashka to California, one of them, Fort Ross, being situated on the Bay of Bodega or Romanzoff, near the entrance of San Francisco, and as far South as the 37° of North latitude.

The aim of this grand scheme is perceptible enough, and its results, in case of successful prosecution, may be conjectured. Fortunately it has been decreed that American Liberty, if guided by sagacity and patriotism, shall *accept* the prize, a mighty Absolutism has found itself unable to grasp.

This process, by which Russian influence was to steal southward along the Pacific and predominate in its vast trade, can be illustrated in no better manner than by alluding to the first operations of the Russian Company and their occupancy of New-Archangel or Sitka.

The probability of a lucrative fur trade on the northwestern coasts of America, so adjacent to the extremity of Asiatic Siberia, engaged the attention of Russian speculators, and by the exertions of Messrs. CHILEKHOFF and GOLIKOFF, the heads of two large mercantile firms, a company was formed at Irkoutsk, and on the 8th of July, 1799, received from the hands of the Emperor PAUL full authorization, under the name of the Russian American Fur Company, to the exclusive control of the traffic in peltries on the Aleutian Islands and countries adjacent, for the term of 20 years. This authority was afterwards confirmed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, who made it extend to the whole of Russian America. The island of Kodiak was, at first, the seat of the principal factory, and although many difficulties were encountered, the trade carried on with the natives and the traffic with Eastern Russia and China, in furs, was soon important. The sea otter, whose beautiful coat was so highly prized by Russian magnates and Chinese mandarins, and has even formed the topic of an encomium by Baron VON HUMBOLDT, becoming gradually scarcer in the Aleutian Islands, was sought for further to the southwest, among the isles of King George's Archipelago. BARANOFF, who was Governor of the Colony, at that time, was pleased with the position and extent of Sitka, and established the town of New-Archangel, which has since become the capital, and most important part of Russian America. It was with this establishment that the possibility of founding a powerful State in that direction, and bearing with notable influence on the future commerce of the Pacific, began to awaken the attention of both Russian and British Statesmen; and it is here that we may legitimately pause in our rapid historical survey, with the intention of hereafter tracing the growth and position of this settlement, and the great benefits likely to accrue to our commerce from its cession to this Government.

Pay the Preacher.

He has a week's hard work to perform between Tuesday morning, (for Monday is his holiday,) and Saturday night, to get up two such sermons as are fit to be preached to an intelligent people. He has his parishioners to visit,—a kind, comfortable, crotchety, whimsical people, who are seldom quite satisfied, whatever he may attempt. He has his demeanor to maintain, always so equable and correct that no one with a cheerful heart under his ribs would engage to sustain it at the exact point of propriety for one hundred a year. Then his wife must be so CÆSAR's-wife-like,—above the suspicion even of those jealous folks whose suspicions are like camelopards for height,—so neat and tidy, (on such a salary, too!) and so free from a thought of meanness. A man should be well paid to see his wife thrust into such a strait-jacket. He must visit the sick and stay by with the dying, look gay at all weddings though he have a horrible headache, and be ready at all funerals to preach at a night's notice a sermon especially adapted to the case, praising the deceased if he was tolerably good, and ingeniously covering his sins if he was a scamp. He must keep the sleeping awake and interest the wakeful, who, with all their hearts, are trying to follow up unbroken the thread of their private thinking. He must be polite and eloquent, and up to time on all questions,—must satisfy burning Abolitionists, but not irritate the hook-nosed Captain whose sister married a slaveholder,—must say scorching things of rum-sellers, but not offend the Deacon, whose wife's first husband was a distiller. If you make a man walk a crack like this, you certainly should give him cash enough to ballast with; before such a flawy breeze he should have enough to trim boat with.

The world is improving. The Church has opened one eye. Whoever reads our "Moral and Religious" column, must notice how often it is stated that in such and such a place they have increased the pastor's salary, paid off his old College debts or bought him a parsonage. It is a sign of improving sense in the people.

Some very worldly men see what the true policy is. Wherever they have a Church in flourishing condition, the neighborhood grows. Village lots are of small account where none exists. But show us the Church that pays only $400 salary, in a pretending village, and we will show you a spot where lots are held higher than they sell for, and where taxes impoverish the holders of them. Shrewd land-speculators subscribe liberally when the paper goes round, and wise men of the Church keep their eyes open when the children of this world make such signs.

A generation of books, such books as *Sunny Side*, *Shady Side* and the *Parish Side*, have made the public familiar with the salaries of preachers, and shamed them. A better time dawns. We give the pastors joy of their brightening prospects, and the people that they are doing themselves credit.

A New Doctrine.

We called attention not long since to the principles embodied in the Lemmon Slave Case, soon to be argued before our Supreme Court. Virginia, it will be remembered, sends her Attorney General into this State to defend her claim, that slaves may be voluntarily brought into New-York by their owners, on their way to other Slave States, and shall be held as slaves. In commenting upon our remarks the Richmond *Mail* says:

> Slavery exists in these United States under the Constitution by which those States are governed, and *by virtue of that Constitution's provisions*; and for one State to set up the claim of virtual liberation as resulting from a mere *in transitu* presence of a slave or slaves in a free State, is at once illogical as a deduction, and plainly violative of the meaning and spirit of the sacred instrument to which we have alluded. For if we admit the recognition of the institution (as we must do) it is altogether arbitrary and untenable to say that *the right is regulated by mere geographical positions, where there is no voluntary and formal relinquishment in any supposed case*. The Fugitive Slave Law, which is no more than proper and just, may be considered as founded upon the principles for which we contend.

This is a novel and a dangerous position for a representative of the Slaveholding interest to assume. Hitherto the South has insisted that Slavery was a local institution, created and sustained by State laws, and thus beyond the control of the Federal Legislature; and on this ground the right of Congress, or of the Free States, to say or do anything whatever in regard to it has been denied. But the *Mail* now asserts that Slavery exists *by virtue of the Constitution*. Clearly, then, it becomes the creature of national law, and liable to the control and regulation of Congress like every other national interest and concern. *We* do not hold this opinion,—but it results inevitably from the position taken by the Richmond *Mail*, a position, we may add, which it holds in common with GARRISON, PARKER, and the most ultra school of Abolitionists.

The *Mail* furthermore holds that "the right to hold Slaves cannot be regulated and controlled by mere geographical positions;" —in other words, that a Slave-owner may hold his slaves *where he pleases*,—in New-York as well as in South Carolina;—and that any law which forbids this is "*virtually* and untenable." This is simply *denying to States the right to prohibit Slavery*. For if a Slave-owner may hold his slaves in a Free State against local law, for the purpose of *transit*,—he may also for the purpose of *transfer*; if he can do it for a day, he can do it for a week or a year, and thus the local law forbidding Slavery, becomes null and void.

We cannot believe that in putting forward such a pretension, the *Mail* represents any considerable portion of the Southern people; nor have we any fear that the Supreme Court of the United States will affirm it to be law. We note it only as one of the significant symptoms of the prevailing temper and tendency of the Slaveholding interest,—of the claims it puts forward,—and the movements upon which, under the present Administration, it feels safe in ventnring.

Cholera and Panic.

Everybody knows the symptoms of Cholera. A great many do not know that it has a marvelous counterpart in the Panic. But this latter is attended with the same deadly pain as the former, the same cold extremities, the same collapse, and—we speak advisedly—the same fatal issue. The causes of the two diseases are generally similar, but ignorance, unmanly fear, and a lack of employment, are additional provocatives to the panic.

To avoid Cholera a man adopts great regularity of habits. He is careful to eat only those articles which generally agree with him. He avoids all cramming or stuffing, (even though he eats a *free* dinner); he eats not much meat, drinks no stimulating liquors, avoids all excesses, goes to bed at a good Christian hour, and does not get up till he has slept his seven hours. He walks by the cleanest ways, preserves a cheerful spirit and an equable state of mind. He forgives injuries rather than get out of temper, for violent passions beckon on the Cholera. He keeps his accounts straight, owes nothing at the grocer's or small tradesman's, for the sake of a quiet conscience. He sets his house in order that he may be at any hour ready, and so is in the best possible condition for making a long tarry. Such men—unless they are horribly poor, are stuck by the side of streets that escaped the great cleaning, or are in close attendance upon the sick—generally escape the Cholera.

To escape the Panic, a man must adopt precisely the same regimen and something more. He must manage to have business enough on hand to employ his business hours, learn not to be frightened at a shadow, nor to cry before he is hurt. If he will be kind enough to let his stomach attend to his digestion, and confine his brain to other matters, will eat what is set before him under the afore-named bonds,—asking no question, except whether he is not eating too much, and remember the poor rather than himself, we can insure him that he shall not die of the panic, nor make himself ridiculous by his fears. Moreover, if he will take his wife and boys over to Hoboken, up to the Crystal Palace, across to Long Island, or down to Staten Island, on Saturdays, he will render his safety doubly sure, besides comforting the wife, and sweetening the boys' cups of *care*. As to going into the country for the Summer, if a man's business will permit, he would do well to be off, whether cholera, panic, or nothing prevails. But if he has any reason for staying, let him stay; and if he will conform to the well known laws of nature, he is quite as safe in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any other of our coastwise cities where the cholera prevails, or panic hovers, as in the country doing nothing but teasing the country folk for the use of their horses, or borrowing their boats.

City Mortality.

FIFTY-SEVEN deaths from *Cholera* are reported by the Inspector during the last week. None are surprised to hear it, and none are panic-stricken. At every step of the way this foe to our race has hung out his flag. He sent heralds to announce his coming. None were so blind as to deny that they saw evidences of the approach. It is now upon us, and more died of it last week than of any other disease.

The authorities who rule over us have been warned from time to time earnestly of this dreaded event. They perfectly well know that it was expected to be upon us but they made no preparation to meet or avert it. Universal experience has established the fact that filthy streets and reeking alleys, garbage and decaying matter, both vegetable and animal, are the great causes that solicit cholera to any quarter and make it fatal when it occurs. But our authorities, heedless of calls loud enough to have waked the dead if popular clamor ever could attain such results, have drawn their salaries and swept Broadway. This about all. They leave filth enough still festering in the streets to breed a plague if it were not already made to our hands. On them be the responsibility.

There is reason enough for us to be stirring,—none at all for us to be alarmed by the figures as set down. The whole number of deaths last week was 429,—21 more than the week preceding but only 14 more than for the week in which June came in. The cholera, notwithstanding its large number of victims, evidently takes off only those who under other circumstances would have died of some different disease. For there is a noticeable decrease in their numbers of some such. For instance; Consumption, last week caused 48 deaths; the week before 61. Dysentery last week 2,—the week before 8; Diarrhœa, last week 6,—the week before 11; Inflamation of the bowels, last week 5,—the week before 8. From which it seems simply that these four diseases put on the choleraic type,—a fact generally expected in the course of an epidemic, and one which will be taken into account by all who desire to get at the true state of the public health.

Expiring Ultraisms.

We see it announced that the *Shepherd of the Valley*, the ultra Roman Catholic paper whose violent denunciations of religious toleration have done so much to arouse the distrust and indignation of the great mass of our people, has been discontinued. The reason given, that it did not pay expenses, is highly creditable to the intelligence and good sense of the Catholics of St. Louis. It seems that even the endorsement and official recommendation of the Archbishop of the diocese, kept standing at the head of its columns, could not constrain the great body of the denomination which it professed to represent, to accept its doctrines and give it support. The *Budget*, in this City, started to represent the ultra sentiment against all naturalized citizens, has come to a similar end. Strong as that sentiment is just now among us, it was not strong enough to support a daily paper. There are several other journals, on both sides of the question, which can just as well be spared as not. The only object of their existence is to stir up hatred and intolerance among different classes of our citizens. The good sense of the people is sure to defeat them in the long run. They may do mischief for a time, but the paroxysms they induce, or represent, cannot last long. The republican principle of equal rights, and of perfect civil and religious freedom, for all classes of our people, is sure to triumph. And whatever contradicts it or violates its dictates, cannot permanently prosper in this country.

☞ On the third page of this morning's TIMES, we publish a letter written some time since by a distinguished officer in the Royal Danish Artillery, to Gen. TOTTEN, of the Chief Engineer's Department at Washington. The object of the letter is to consider the arguments which Danish history furnishes for and against various systems of fortifications for the defence of great seaports and other important strategic points. The battle of Copenhagen is taken up in detail, as furnishing a test of the respective merits of a system of permanent fortifications, and of floating batteries. The effects produced by both, and their defects, are clearly exposed, and the writer arrives at a conclusion strongly in favor of good permanent defences. The story of the battle is well told, and the conclusions are those of one who has had much experience as a military officer. The letter is well worthy of a careful perusal.

☞ The Albany *Atlas* gives premonitory symptoms of going for the re-establishment of the African Slave-trade. It endorses the opinion of the Rochester *Union*, that there is nothing in the Constitution or in the law of nations forbidding it, and adds on its own account, that the existing prohibition of the traffic "acts as a prohibitory system of protection to the Northern range of Slave States which export Slaves to the further South. The restoration of the Slave-trade would destroy that monopoly. The acquisition of Cuba would impair it, as it would impair the monopoly of Louisiana and other States, in Sugars and other tropical productions." We presume that doubts as to the willingness of the existing Slaveholding interest to see the trade restored, will deter the Administration from making this one of its party measures, for the present at all events.

☞ The Albany *Argus* exults in the prospect of perfect harmony of feeling and of action at the approaching State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 12th of July. From every quarter of the State, it says, are received reports which put all thought of *divisions* in the party out of the question! "As day by day," it adds, "are revealed the increasing weakness of the Administration, and the discordance of our Free-Soil opponents—their still increasing schedule of political apostacies, blunders and sectional animosities—so, day by day, does the old line Democratic creed gain strength in the popular esteem and regard." Whether the *Soft* section of the Democracy is to be equally harmonious and united, its organ has not yet revealed. We are inclined to think our Democratic friends have hit upon a capital method of harmonizing their party.

☞ When Senator DOUGLAS left this City, it was announced that he was on his way to Illinois. A Chicago paper states that rooms had been taken for him at one of the principal hotels, but that the Postmaster telegraphed to him not to come, as public feeling was very much excited against him. The same paper promises, whenever he may decide to pay Chicago a visit, that he shall have an audience *ten times* as large as he ever addressed in that city before. Senator PETTIT, an Indiana Senator, who made himself conspicuous in advocacy of the Nebraska bill, went home to whip his constituents into support of it. He attempted to address a large meeting in Lafayette, but he was hissed down. It would seem from these indications that the West is not entirely under control of these gentlemen.

☞ Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. WESTBROOK is not to have the District Attorneyship of this District after all. LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., is now designated as the man on whom Mr. O'CONOR's mantle is destined to fall. We are glad of this change on all accounts. It will save Mr. WESTBROOK the disgrace of taking publicly the price of his vote:—and Mr. SHEPARD is at all events as well qualified as Mr. W. to discharge the duties of the office. We hope the President will find it convenient to bestow most of his vacant offices on those of his adherents who are *not* members of Congress:—for this buying Congressional votes by Executive patronage is calculated to cast discredit on our institutions. Mr. WESTBROOK must try again;—he may sell himself next time to better advantage.

☞ The new Mayor of Philadelphia is reported as having been very successful yesterday in his effort to close the groggeries of the city on the Sabbath. The "letting customers in at the back door" was tried by some, as was to be expected. Others sold openly, with a determination to test the constitutionality of the law; but the great majority acted in accordance with his order, and the consequence was a day of extraordinary peace and quietness. Not a single drunken man was visible during the day. The result is much better than very many of the Temperance men of this or that city anticipated, and may possibly encourage our Chief Magistrate to a similar effort.

☞ The Albany *Argus* (Democratic) thus speaks of the change just made in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, by Governor SEYMOUR:

> "Mr. PURDY has held office, in one capacity or other, for the last quarter of a century. He is a mighty uncertain politician, having voted, we believe, for Cass and Dix in 1848, and supported the Wilmot Proviso, and repudiated it, at various times! Messrs. JOHN A. KING and THOMAS DUNLOP are two of his colleagues, who have also received their appointments from Governor SEYMOUR. A few more such appointments would render the Board of Commissioners a nuisance."

☞ The Albany *Argus* quotes part of a letter from our Washington correspondent, in regard to the operation and effect of the Nebraska bill,—saying that "the writer, who is supposed to *enjoy the confidence and to write under the eyes of the Administration*, dissents from the view that the bill prohibits foreigners from entering the territories, or from holding office or voting therein." That would have passed for a fair joke six months ago, but it is much better now.

Chance.

The success which attended Mr. PERHAM's "Great Gift Enterprise" has induced many others to venture upon schemes equally bold and equally unprofitable—to those who are led to purchase shares or chances in their promises. That they too will be successful, there is but little doubt, if they evade the law, for there is a charm in chance, as potent here to-day as when, in the Old World, Kings staked their greatest interests upon the hazard of the die. There is, however, a difference in the value of the hazard and the prize, now and then. Then it held the Sovereign under entire control—now it leads the Sovereigns wheresoever it wills. Then there was a mighty venture for a large inhabited domain—now, there is a shilling hazard for a penny prize. Then, nations awaited with trembling the announcement of the cast. Now, the momentous question is, who's won the mare? We do not stake, nor wish, nor loose so largely as they did of yore, but then it must be remembered that we, although Sovereigns, have neither the power nor the resources of our ancient namesakes. We do the best we can with the cash we have to spare. In the games of chance, in which we have an interest, no change of Governments is involved. When we are in greatest luck, it is seldom that aught of more value than a turkey, an attenuated quadruped, a piano of heart-rending tone, or a farm located in the prospective of an unpopulated panorama, changes proprietors. These are the highest we play for, but that is not our fault. Had we been born monarchs, we would have taken kingly hazards.

All classes of society are in greater or less degree sensitive to the fascinations of chance. Among the names which grace the list of chance-holders in the most Utopian schemes, may be found those of the highest and lowest grade; and all the moral engines of the day seem powerless when attacking it and exposing its baneful influences. People acknowledge the folly of risking anything in any of the hundreds of "enterprises," as they are now called, and straightway proceed to the office and take a chance. They may be assured that the same "gifts" which tempt them here, are decoying money from the pockets of another hundred thousand persons in the Carolinas, and they care not a fig. They are "bound to go in and take a chance."

The evil effects which attend such a feeling in society would be considerable, were they confined exclusively to the amount of money expended, but they are not. These shilling ventures beget a wild, speculative feeling in the community, and if the late and present excitement about chances in the popular Gift Enterprises of the day continues; we will at no distant period experience the injuries which looking to false and unnatural sources for profits always inflicts.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is an extra night, for the benefit of MR. WALLACK, the indefatigable lessee. The regular season terminated on Saturday night, and this will consequently be the last opportunity but one—another benefit to which we shall refer when the occasion arrives—of witnessing the admirable company for some months. This evening's entertainments will consist of the comedietta, "A Soldier's Courtship," "The Wonder," and the farce called "Sketches in India." The great attraction, however, will be the closing address of MR. WALLACK; to hear that and the promises of the ensuing season will surely be sufficient attraction.

On Wednesday, Signor LA MANNA, the leader of the orchestra, takes his benefit. It is an occasion of great interest, and we shall do ourselves the pleasure of referring to it at length.

NIBLO'S.—It will give the greatest satisfaction to the many admirers of Madlle. YEKA MATHIAS, to hear that she has entirely recovered from her recent accident, and reappears to-night in the charming ballet of "Bella La Paquerrette." The famous pantomime of the "Green Monster" is also on the bills for to-night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS enter on another engagement to-night. A new piece from the pen of Mr. JOHN BROUGHM, is announced, called the "Irish Yankee, or the Birthday of Freedom."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A glance at the programme will convince the sceptical that *this* is the best place in New-York for enjoying a perfectly cool and delicious musical evening.

The "Fireman's Quadrille" is of course repeated.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Uncle Tom" is re-auscitated, and attracts, as it has always done, crowds of enthusiastic admirers.

MILITARY PARADES.—On Saturday afternoon the Washington Continental Guard, under command of Captain JOHN DARROW, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill by a parade in Clifton Park, Staten Island, and partook of a sumptuous dinner. They mustered at the Armory, Eagle Drill Rooms, at 8 o'clock A. M., and were accompanied by ROBERTSON'S American Brass Band.....The 23d Anniversary of the New-York State Fencibles was celebrated on Saturday by a parade and supper at Florence Hotel. This fine corps made a good display, and were much admired while passing through the various streets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THERE IS TO BE AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF SOME of the best Brooklyn Property ever offered at Auction, on TUESDAY, June 20, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, at 12 o'clock, comprising 450 lots situated on the streets opposite Carroll Park. Maps are ready at the office of J. COLE & SON, No. 43 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 12 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER.—It is necessary to wear one of the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, from No. 104 Bowery. They refresh the strong, strengthen the weak, and protect all who wear them. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—Now is the time to throw off your heavy under-clothing and put on one of our ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS, celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness. Give them a trial. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

ONE DOLLAR—JULLIEN'S CONCERT.—A FREE Pass and 50 Cards, written beautifully by Mr. BRISTOW, No. 259 Broadway. Apply immediately.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the great and positive sale to be made at auction TO-MORROW and the NEXT DAY, June 20th and 21st, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, consisting of 300 beautiful building lots situated on 21st 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts. and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-avs. Also, valuable water-right in the VIIIth Ward in the city of Brooklyn. These lots are generally situated for immediate improvement, having a panoramic view of all the surrounding places for miles, including the entire beautiful bay of New-York. Most of the streets and avenues are opened, graded, paved, curb and gutter set, and sidewalks graded and regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid. All the leading railroads which are now being constructed in the city of Brooklyn will run from the various farries within a short distance of this property. The location is perfectly healthy, and the water of the purest kind. Property is rising very rapidly in the vicinity. The terms of sale are unusually liberal, as 70 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent., or 5 per cent discount for cash. For full particulars we refer our readers, and all those who are seeking a desirable location for residence, to read the advertisement in another column of this paper, as we think this is an opportunity which should be embraced by every one, either for investment or for improvement.

GREASON, OF No. 261 GREENWICH-STREET, has a splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, with all the et ceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rate.

YOUNG AMERICA.—BOYS FROM THREE YEARS of age up to manhood, will recollect that ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, will be happy at all times to see their smiling faces, and will endeavor to please them as formerly in the selection of their wearing apparel. Come early in the day, if possible.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGIST AND PUBLISHERS, No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

DEMILER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND Ague Pills.—A new and important discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salts of Mercury, Arsenic or Quinine. Before taking the above pills to the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. WM. A. NEWELL, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. NEWELL, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Demiler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no trace of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Dr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one remitting 24 postage-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 36 stamps. Sold by Reed & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st., and by Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., wholesale agents; and at retail by Rose, corner Broadway and John-st.; Osgood, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Sheldon, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 61 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 191 West Broadway; Serrian, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.—Hon. C. D. HINELINE, Mayor of the city of Camden, said: "We have seen many flattering notices of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and the sources from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and we must say we found it specific in its action upon disease of the liver and digestive organ, and the powerful influence it exerts upon nervous prostration is really surprising. It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringing them into a state of repose, making sleep refreshing. If this medicine was more generally used, we are satisfied there would be less sickness, as from the stomach, liver and nervous system the great majority of real and imaginary diseases emanate. Have them in the house and you can bid defiance to epedimics generally. This extraordinary medicine we would advise our friends who are at all indisposed, to give a trial—it will recommend itself. It should, in fact, be in every family. No other medicines can produce such evidences of merit. One great advantage they possess over other preparations now used for similar diseases is, they do not contain one particle of calomel, or any other mercurial preparation."

For sale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARPAL & RISLEY, No. 55 Warren-st.; BOYCE, PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barcley-st.; SCOTT, MCKISSOCK & ROBERTS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

GEORGE P. FOX'S PRONUNCIAMENTO, JUNE, 1854.—The only way GEORGE P. FOX, Proprietor of the Metropolis tailor, intends to meet the hard times and the low-shoulder clothiers in opposition is to continue to trade fairly with his friends and the public; to be content with his old stand, No. 321 Broadway, as a modern restaurant, conducted and aided by his sons and others under a mere trifle of expense; last, not least, to sell the very best of Fashionable Articles, ready made or made to order; cut and sew in an artistic manner, combined with the newest and highest styles of finish, and sold at lower prices than charged for inferior trashy garments made or put up by an ignorant, incorrect taste. For after all, how wretchedly poor and dear bought are badly fitting garments, without taste as their leading feature. Hence the universal charity and disappointment to customers, as they find there are few, very few tailors that can construct and fit garments correctly.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—MARSH & CO., No 2½ Maiden-lane, who received the sole premium for Trusses at the great Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, now offer their Truss with that confidence derived from the approbation of the first surgeons of New-York. Professors Parker and Carnochan; Drs. Lindsay and Reese, editors of the *Medical Gazette*, and Dr. Dixon, of the *Scalpel*, have given the instrument a character that is possessed by no other. It will completely cure nine out of ten of every reducible case of rupture, and effectually support all others.

LARGE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, AND STORE TO LET.—$5 000 worth of Embroideries, &c. in the store No. 625 Broadway, will be disposed of at a great loss, on account of the undersigned retiring from business. The whole of the large and elegant stock will be sold, regardless of cost, and as the time is necessarily limited for its entire clearance, the ladies are invited to give an early call. A. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

SEWING MACHINES—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had, gratis, at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

THE ONE-PRICE SYSTEM AT UNION HALL—the great Clothing Warehouse at the corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.—elicits the commendation of all purchasers. They see that every article is put down to the lowest figure, and find by comparison that the prices first asked, and never deviated from, at Union Hall are lower than those last asked by houses that leave a big margin for reduction.

FUGITIVES RECLAIMED, AIDERS MADE POWERLESS.—Fugitive jet blacks and mellow browns were immediately restored and grey hairs overcome, by HILL'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, which is natural and beautiful, leaving the hair soft and silken. Applied or sold at No. 45 Nassau-st. and at Drug and Fancy stores generally.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depot, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all competition.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices, lower than can be had elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

HAIL, HAIL, ALL HAIL!—THE GREAT COMIC PICTORIAL PICAYUNE will be issued this day, at 12 o'clock, and will be for sale in all parts of the City, at 6¼ cents per copy. The big cent of "The World at a Glance—Uncle Sam Ahead," is worth double the price charged for the whole. If you love fun, be sure and buy it.

THE MAX SUTAINE CHAMPAGNE DROPS, containing the pure wine are a novel triumph in confectionery, and the most delicate and delicious bonbon of the season, to which the attention of the ladies is especially directed. The Max Sutaine Drops are prepared and sold only at TAYLOR'S Saloon, Broadway.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL ARTICLES.—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, ANT, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., (the Powder 12½ cents a package,) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

CANADA STRAW HATS.—500 DOZEN GOOD QUALITY, at $1 per dozen. Also, Panama, Maracaibo, Curacoa, Jenette, Leghorn, and other Braids, at equally low prices. Sonn Hats, Nebraskas, Wide-Awakes, Know-Nothings, Ingrahams, Cavaliers, &c., &c., for sale by THOMPSON & ROESLER, No. 11 Maiden-lane.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—I WILL FURNISH HURD'S HAIR RESTORER to one hundred bald headed merchants in this City to use free of charge. Please come and test it thoroughly, for it will positively produce a new growth of hair on any bald head. W. C. HURD, No. 291 Broadway.

FANS! FANS! FANS!—IF THE LADIES WISH to find the prettiest fans at the lowest possible prices ever offered in the market; let them call at once on TUTTLE. Spanish, Sandal-wood, Ivory, Magic, &c., a splendid assortment just received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway.

THE MA

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Children's Aid Society.**—It *is* understood that parties have been collecting money for this Society who have no authority, and are thus imposing on the public. We give notice that no persons are authorized to collect without a written certificate from the Secretary and some of the Board of Trustees. C. L. BRACE, Secretary.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, June 17, 1854.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—36 Cents a Box**—A Sovereign remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Dr. Whitney's Hemorrhage Antidote** has never failed in a single instance to cure bleeding at the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels or uterus. It speedily stops the flow of blood from large arteries Price $3. Per dozen, $25. Sent to any part of the country
E. WHITNEY & SON, No. 32 Nassau-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The steam ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **One Bottle of Dr. Whitney's HEMORRHAGE ANTIDOTE** is sufficient to perfectly cure any case of Bleeding Piles, Bleeding at the Lungs, Nose, Stomach or Uterus, and the price is only $3—$24 per dozen Sent to any part of the country. E. WHITNEY & SON, No 32 Nassau-st.

☞ **Oliver & Brother**, old established STEAM PRINTERS, have REMOVED to their new marble building, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST., between Nassau and William, where they are, better than ever, prepared to execute all kinds of Printing neat, quick and cheap!

☞ **Citizens and Strangers**—The Friends of Morality and Christianity are requested not to visit the Crystal Palace until it is kept closed on the Sabbath.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The regular weekly meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 19. The property of Williamsburgh and Cypress Hills plank road, between Myrtle and Cooper-ave., and only three miles from the ferries, with good stage communication every few minutes throughout the day. The whole cost for an eligible and commodious lot will be only $35, (payable in small weekly installments,) including grading, opening streets, &c., and the opportunity of obtaining one of four handsome cottages, worth $1,000 each, without any additional cost The Association already numbers over 300 members, and all who propose to avail themselves of its advantages are advised to make immediate application. Every information may be obtained at the meeting. Every member is requested to be present, as questions of importance will be then acted
JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No 2 Nassau-st, opposite the Custom-House—The institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room till 10 o'clock P. M. The lower rooms will be open from 8 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place.
TERMS—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Sunday School Union.**—NOTICE.—The Superintendents of all the MISSION SCHOOLS in connection with this Union are respectfully invited to meet the Missionary Committee of the Board, to confer in regard to the general interests of the cause, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Amity-st. Baptist Church. All others interested in the Sunday School cause are invited to attend By order of the Board,
M. C. MORGAN, Ch Com. Public Meetings.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of LOTS will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.
N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.
J. A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Donetti's Acting Monkeys, Dogs and Goats.**—Children are a ways delighted with this exhibition, and we have seen many "children of the larger growth" show as much interest and laugh as heartily at the performance as the little ones. We have also seen many actors who did not do one-half the justice to their parts those Monkeys do. The Chemical illusions are beautiful and worth more than double the admission fee.

☞ **Maspeth Lots and Villa Sites.**—For the benefit of those who were disappointed in going to the sale of Lots and Villa Sites at Maspeth, last Tuesday, we would state that the sale is continued on Tuesday, 20th, when great bargains will be offered. Accessible by three lines of stages, a horse railroad soon to be built directly to the property Sale at 11 o'clock, on the ground. Apply to FLINT, BINGHAM & CO., No. 15 William-st, or C. C. LYON, Maspeth.

☞ **Way don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—A conversational meeting will be held at the Rooms of the Society, No. 409 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Fruits on Exhibition*. The public are invited to these meetings free.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
PETER B. MEAD, Rec. Sec.

☞ **Notice.**—The Quarterly Meeting of the New-York Practical House-Painters Benefit and Protective will be held in Convention Hall, Worcester-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The members are particularly requested to attend, to take part in the election for officers and to transact other important business. By order,
CHAS. A. CLARK, Sec. JOHN COWTON, Pres't.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting will be held at the rooms, Stuyvesant Institute, No 659 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th June, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be ready for distribution. Young men generally are cordially invited to attend.
JOHN A. CORBETT, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Newton Village Association.**—Members whose accounts remain unsettled are requested to call at the office of the Business Agent, No. 113 Broadway, cor. Fulton-st., Room No. 13. Every member is requested to be present at the next regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, June 20, as business of importance will be transacted.
E. W. KETCHUM, President.

☞ **Young Men's Debating Society.**—This Association will hold a public meeting at their rooms, No. 660 Broadway, THIS EVENING, when the following question will be debated: *Was the Religion of Mahomet Beneficial or Injurious to Man?* Ladies and gentlemen and the friends of the members are invited.

☞ **To Ladies.**—Female Maladies are treated with eminent success by Dr. VAN DOREN & WHITNEY, Patients waited upon at their office rooms, No. 775 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts, or attended at their residences.

☞ **Prison Association of New-York.**—A special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Committee Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place
FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Plumbers, Attention.**—The Journeymen Plumbers of Chicago are on a strike for wages: they request the Plumbers of New-York to assist them in obtaining their just demands.

☞ **WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY**—Manufacturers of LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES, PATENTED JULY, 1853. A majority of the Banks in the City and State of New-York have purchased these Safes during the past year, and they are becoming the trusted confidants of moneyed institutions throughout the land, leaving no more funds than any other Safes in the world, and with a security unapproached by any similar article. It has received the highest premiums from all the principal Fairs during the past year, and Bank Committees have given them their decided approval by ordering them within the walks of over 300 Banks. Brokers, Jewelers, and mercantile firms requiring perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it to their interest to examine Lillie's Safes before purchasing. Accessible by three lines of stages, a horse railroad soon to be built directly to the property Sale at 11 o'clock, on the ground. Apply to FLINT, BINGHAM & CO., No. 15 William-st, or C. C. LYON, Maspeth.

☞ **JACKSON & SON**, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No. 216 Front-st, and No. 200 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Fenders Also, circular and square German silver Gates Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market price.

☞ **SEA BATHING NEAR THE CITY.**—TO LET—For the season, a furnished residence, with the advantage of sea water baths, a family residence, with the advantage of sea water baths, near the Clifton House, and fronting on the Sea, commanding a splendid view of the Bay of New-York. Will be agreeable for a board of private boarding house. Apply to D. PHILLIPS, No. 13 Wall-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two efficient and highly recommended young women, (Protestants.) One as general house-work, is a good baker; the other as chamber-maid and waiter, can do fine washing and ironing. Will go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 350 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED.—A protestant girl wishes a situation to travel with a lady, or to go in the country; is capable of taking care of children and making their clothes; also understands dress-making. Address a note to C. M., No. 47 Sydney-place, for two days, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English girl, as seamstress, who perfectly understands her business, and who would prefer going to the country. Inquire at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WOMAN WANTED—To do general housework in a small family. No Irish, and one in Protestants with the best of references need apply, at No. 83 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—The best servants in the City can always be obtained at MORRIS & CONVERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., where only the best and most respectable servants are admitted. Waiting for places to-day: Hollandish nurse. Swedish seamstress, English born mulatto girls; a few German girls, and Scotch, Irish and English domestic help; also German farmers, gardiners, coachmen, mechanics, &c. Parties moderate. N. B.—Under the Living House.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS.—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

DOMESTICS CAN BE OBTAINED at the American and Foreign Protective and Employment Society's upper office, No. 120 Ninth-st., corner of Broadway. German and other domestics, farm laborers, mechanics, &c., at the lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st.,

YOUNG LADY WANTED—To teach Music and French in a school situated in Connecticut. To one possessing the necessary qualifications an excellent opportunity is offered as the situation is a permanent one. Apply to LEE, at the furniture store, No. 473 Broadway.

ORGANIST'S SITUATION WANTED—In a church, Protestant Episcopal preferred. Also a few scholars on piano-forte at their residences. Address H. C. D., Union-square Post-Office.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—Wanted, a good workman to go to a Western city; a good situation for a steady workman Apply to BYNNER, LYNES & CASE, No. 160 Broadway.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—Wanted immediately, in a gentleman's family, cook, lady's maide, and dressmaker; nurse laundress, waitress and kitchen-maid Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED—In the office of an incorporated Company, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address "CEMETERY," Box office of the *Times*; in the hand writing of the applicant. Salary $100 first year.

BOY WANTED—At No. 72 Maiden-lane, an industrious boy, whose home well recommended, to work at Pipes Steady work and a good place.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—17 or 18 years of age, as assistant Bookkeeper and P. O. Clerk. Must be of good habits and come well recommended. Address, with handwriting, H. W. FASHFORD, Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—A neat furnished Cottage, pleasantly situated, about one hour distant from New-York, is wanted by a small family for the Summer. Address, stating full particulars, Box 1,857 Post-Office, New York.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase, required by BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No 110 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No 286 10th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements to the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Decidedly the healthiest location for board in the City. Fifty large and airy rooms to let, with or without board, at the Battery Hotel.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can accommodated with board and a suit of furnished room, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms furniture quite new, in a small private family, with breakfast and tea, or otherwise if unit, and where all the comforts of a home can be obtained, at No. 28 Orchard-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three young gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with or without board, at very low price, in a private family in Bank-st, near Hudson-st., by addressing a note to J. A. F., this office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 3½ and 4½ o'clock. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen-Cove.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. A large newly furnished room with good closets and other conveniences, now vacant Terms to two friends $7; or singly $5. Would suit a gentleman and his wife No 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In the new brown stone House on the north side of Concord st., third door from Adams. Location one of the best in Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A delightful second story room in house No. 78 Congress-place, corner of Henry-st., being unexpectedly vacated, is offered on reasonable terms to a gentleman and wife Not within 5 minutes of Wall-st, or 10 minutes of Fulton or South ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No 135 Henry-st., between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

A SMALL FAMILY, near City Hall, Brooklyn, have an large front room, newly furnished, gas, marble mantel, and two roomy closets, to let, with partial board, to two young gentleman, friends. The room is cool, airy, and every way desirable. Address C. A. W., *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—For single gentlemen, or a gentleman with lady Also, an unfurnished large first-floor front parlor. Full or partial board if wanted. No. 41 Carmine-st., continuation of 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a very pleasant Parlor and bedroom at No 82 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—A splendid suite of rooms on 2d floor; also one on third floor; will be let to gentlemen only, (with breakfast if desired, and dinner on Sundays.) The house is first class, and occupied by a strictly private family. Gentlemen whose families are in the country during Summer, can find a desirable home by applying at No. 130 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

ROOM TO LET.—A small family in a new house near City Hall, Brooklyn, have a large front room, gas, marble mantel, large closets to let, with partial board, to two young gentlemen friends. The house is cool, airy, and situation every way desirable. Address C. A. W., *Times* office.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE LOST—On or about the 25th of April, a note for $1,000, given by FRANCIS BUENIQUE in favor of JAMES L'HOMMEDEIU for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All persons are cautioned aga ast negotiating for the same as the payment is stopped. JAMES L'HOMMEDEIU.

LOST—On Monday evening last, in the vicinity of Broadway and 21st-st., a gold pen and pencil case, head of large size, set with a Topaz-stone. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same at No. 284 Front-st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—The subscribers, being anxious to close their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, have reduced their prices of rich Silks, Barèges, Lawns, De Laines and Ribbons, so low that persons can parcel use a Silk or Barege Dress for the price usually paid for Prints. They will offer on MONDAY, 19th inst., rich Silk from 50 cts. to $2 per yard, rich Barèges from 12½ to 50 cts. Lawns at 6 cts., French Muslins from 12½ to 37½ cts., rich Organdies from 25 to 37½ cts., Ribbons of superior quality from 6 cts. to 75 cts., and all other kinds of Dry Goods in proportion.
LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER.—A very choice assortment of new styles of Lace Mantillas, Scarfs and Long Shawls, are now ready for the inspection of the ladies at moderate prices. The balance of the rich embroidered and plain silk Mantillas are now being offered at an enormous reduction from former prices, as they must all be cleared out by the 1st of July.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS—Printed lawns, plaid and stripe jaconet muslins, men's and boys' Summer wear, linen tablecloths, and Mantilla silks, ginghams, prints, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO. Nos 52 and 54 Cutharine-st.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual closing examination of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY next, 21st, at 10 A. M. The friends of the institution and education, are invited to attend.
The annual commencement will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at Niblo's, the exercises to commence at 10 A. M.
Examinations for admission to the University will take place on TUESDAY, 27th, at 10 A. M., at the University Building
The Annual Oration before the Alumni Association will be delivered in the University Chapel, on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 8 P. M.
The Annual Oration and Poem before the societies of the University will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst, in the Church of the Puritans.
The Annual Orations and Poem before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on FRIDAY, 30th inst., at 10 A. M.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. No. 609 Broadway, cor. Houston-st is worthy of special notice. There are seven splendid rooms, with prices graded to suit all tastes and conditions. The following letter is signed by a whole class of ladies:
"We, the undersigned, tender our sincere thanks to Mr. Dolbear for his kindness, patience, and gentle deportment, manifested towards us while under his instructions. Our improvement has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.
SARAH C. TOMKINS, and others."
N. B.—Entrances, day and evening, for cheap class or private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.—A Divinity Student would like to make an arrangement with a private family, or with the proprietor of a boarding-school for the months of July, August, and September. He is qualified to give instruction in the Classics. An Episcopalian family and a country location preferred. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* office.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made, being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 256 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

REDUCED STOCK—Merchants who wish to reduce Stock to prepare for another season, can have an opportunity to exchange for good Railroad Stock and Bonds, by addressing Box No. 1,105, Post-Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, 82 Cliff-st.:

1.—ARMENIA AND ERZEROUM. A Year on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Persia. By Hon. ROBERT CURZON, author of "Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant." With Maps and Woodcuts. 12mo., muslin, $1.
A most interesting work on Erzeroum and Trabisond, with very many incidental illustrations of the principles of Russian government. And his volume is not only exceedingly well written, but enriched with several wood-cuts illustrative of the places it describes. It may take its rank among the best books of the day.—*Examiner.*
Mr. Curzon possesses the first requisite of a travel-writer—a natural and singularly agreeable style. His descriptions of men and manners are always good—that is always characteristic, every word producing its right effect, just as in a well-drawn sketch every stroke of the pencil has its purpose.—*The Press.*
The book is fresh, readable, varied and informing, conveying by its minute pictures of daily life, and its sketches of the country, a much more truthful idea of Armenia than we ever met with before.—*Spectator.*
A curious and acceptable narrative. There is much in the book of special interest at this moment.—*Lit. Gaz.*
We can assure the public that they will find it a book which, having once taken up, they will not willingly lay down until they have read it through. The author's mind reflects the pictures that surround him with a freshness and brightness peculiarly his own.—*Weekly News and Chronicle.*
Mr. Curzon is a writer whom we always greet with pleasure, and lay down with satisfaction, feeling that our hours of our literary intercourse have been hours well spent. [*Athenæum.*
His pictures of the wild ways and manners of these fierce mountaineers are sketched with great vigor; and he narrates the hope and mishaps of his residence with a gay and resolute humor, which sickness never had no power to abate. [*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*
Every one who reads at all will read Hon. R. Curzon's *Armenia*. It is timely, it is pregnant of fact, it is composed by a man who knows his subject well and who has well studied the countries and people described by him.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*
II. THE QUIET HEART. *From Blackwood's Magazine.* 8vo. Paper, 25 cents.
III. THOMAS'S FARM IMPLEMENTS. Farm Implements, and the Principles of their Construction and Use; an Elementary and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary Practice of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS. With 209 illustrations. 12mo, muslin, $1.
A volume for the farmer's library, the like of which is not to be found in the extensive range of agricultural literature. In supplying the principles of Natural Philosophy, in their different branches, to the practices of modern farming, it avoids the use of technical phraseology, and presents the subject in a form adapted to the comprehension of every reader The practical farmer will find in it a description of the tools in daily use, with an exposition of the scientific principles of their construction, and numerous valuable hints for the improvement of their convenience and utility. The work is adapted to recitation in schools as well as to private reading. Speaking of the original edition, the late accomplished horticulturist Downing remarked: "We should like to see this work printed, bound, and hung up in every workshop, tool-room, and farmer's book-shelf in the country."
Certainly, this is a book which every intelligent farmer must desire to possess, and we think it might be introduced as a text book in schools with great advantage.—*Commercial Advertiser.*
IV.—THE DODD FAMILY ABROAD. By Charles Lever, 8vo., paper, 75 cents.
This is decidedly the best work Lever has written. The mishaps and adventures of an Irish family pursuing gentility on the Continent afford an ample field for his satirical pen. The narrative is given in the form of letters from different members of the humbugged and long-suffering family, and everywhere overflows with the richest humor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
The Dodd family is merely interesting.—*Boston American.*
"Charming pictures of the romance of history, penned by an unprejudiced mind."—*N. Y. Commercial Guide.*
"These sketches are well written, and true to historic reality."—*Boston Atlas.*
MANNERS OF THE LOVERS: A TALE OF NORMANDY.—By TALBOT GWYNNE, Author of "The School for Fathers," "The Life and Death of Silas Barnstarks," "The School for Dreamers," &c. Cloth 12mo., $1.
"The delicate beauty of the style, with a certain absence of sentiment, indicates a feminine pen, while the truthful perception of character and vigor of description which mark the volume, would do no discredit to a writer of either sex."—*New York Tribune.*
NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE—Illustrated Description of the Building. By GEO. CARSTENSEN and CHAS. GILBERT-MARTIN, Architects of the Building; with an oil-color Exterior View and six large Plates, containing Plans, Elevations, Sections and Details, from the Working Drawings of the Architects. Dedicated to the Artists and Artisans of the United States.
"Architects and those interested in Architecture, we should think, would be sure to obtain the Illustrated Crystal Palace."—*Boston Post*
"This volume presents a technical and descriptive record of its origin, construction, and progress of the Crystal Palace."—*N. Y. Tribune.*
"The work throws new light on a question once pretty warmly debated, and certainly, so far as we can see, fully justifies the professional reputation of the authors."
[*N. Y Times.*
RIKER, THORNE & CO. No. 120 Fulton-st. New-York.

NEW GUIDE TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE—1854.—G. P. PUTNAM & CO. publish this day—
HOW TO SEE THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—Being a Concise Guide to the Principal Objects in the Exhibition, as remodeled 1854. Part I. General View—Sculpture—Paintings, &c. 12mo., paper covered; 19½ cents. For sale, also, in the Crystal Palace.
G. P. PUTNAM & CO. HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED
THE WORLD OF SCIENCE, ART AND INDUSTRY, illustrated with 500 Drawings, from the New-York Exhibition. Edited by Prof. R. BRIDGMAN, Jr., and C. GOODRICH, Esq. Complete in one splendid volume, 4to, $4 50; beveled gilt edges, $5. The whole cost of producing this splendid work exceeds $40,000. The whole volume furnishes information and examples which may be practically useful to a great variety of theoretical and practical men; while, as a drawing-room book, it may also prove attractive and useful to families.
"Truly a magnificent work—a work we are proud to look upon and call American, and one which should be in the possession of every lover of the beautiful in art."—*Newark Advertiser.*
NEARLY READY,
SCIENCE AND ART ILLUSTRATED OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF NEW-YORK, 1853-54—Being a Copious Description and Annotated Catalogue of the various divisions of articles there exhibited. 4to, uniform with the above.

527—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muees in India—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Wearyfoot Common—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems, with Poetry and short Articles.
Published weekly with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 342 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by fire.
GEORGE S. DOUGHY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Frederick Pentz,	David S. Mills,	Jacob Little,
Rich'd F. Carman,	Alex. C. Roberts,	Alex. C. Kingsland,
John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry L. Pierson,
Fred. De Peyster,	Robt. G. Commelin,	Nich. K. Anthony,
Alfred Plunkett,	John Garcia,	Nathan Babcock,
Geo. S. Doughty,	G.W. Buckhum,	Wm. H. Johnson,
Henry L. Hoguet,	Joannes Gourd,	L. E. Lahens
S. J. Perdesaix,	Loren. Delmonico,	Geo. B. Morewood
Eugene Plunkett,	Anson G. Tuttle,	John R. Livingston,
Abr. Van Santvoord,	Solomon Pants,	John I. Boyd,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Thos J. Vassant,	C. F. Lindsley,
Robert Hogan,	J. Doremus Mills,	Chas. B. Hart,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Chs. M. Livingston,	Hiram Anderson,
	Wm. W. Boyden.	

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.—CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE will open on MONDAY, June 19, a large stock of new Straw Goods, consisting in part of
20 cases Split Straw Bonnets.
20 cases Dunstable Bonnets.
10 cases Florence Bonnets
25 cases Straw and Lace Bonnets.
10 cases Misses' Leghorn Flats.
20 cases Men and Boys' Hats. All of which will be sold low for cash, by HOMER & KEICHUM,
Nos. 66 and 68 John-st., cor. of William.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—H. W. HUNTER would respectfully call the attention of Civil Engineers, Surveyors and others, to his assortment of Surveyor's Levels, which are warranted of superior quality, and which he is selling at reduced prices. Transits, Levels, Theodolites, &c., made to order. Instruments repaired and adjusted by H. W. HUNTER, Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 126 Jane-st., West-York.

A HAND-POWER FOOT OF WATER-POWER Circular Saw Machine, for Cutting Boxes, Barrel Heads, Cigar Boxes, Fancy Work, Moldings, and all kinds of light work, manufactured by JOHN B. WARD & CO., No. 10 Ann-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

ROCKAWAY.—This favorite Summer resort will be reopened on the 15th of June, for the season, by which time the extensive additions and improvements will be completed.
The establishment as enlarged, will accommodate 650 visitors, and comprises:
1. The Hotel, having a frontage of 450 feet on the Atlantic; besides the enlargement, it has been repainted, papered and newly furnished.
2. Twelve Suits, of 3 or 5 rooms, each communicating, fronting the ocean, and having entrances separate from the Hotel.
3. Eight family Cottages, in the Hotel grounds, having four sleeping rooms each, for parties boarding at the Hotel
4. Four Cottages, for families living privately, with Kitchen, ice-house, stable, &c.
Attached to the Houses is also stabling for 60 pair of horses, carriage-houses for 90 carriages, 5 private stables, Reading Room, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, enlarged to four alleys, &c.
The grounds of the Hotel have been enclosed all round and will be kept strictly for the use of the Hotel visitors. The beach fronting the Hotel has also been secured and will be furnished with a good supply of bathing-houses and attendants, for the exclusive use of the boarders.
A new plank road from Jamaica will be opened on the 1st of July, and the South Plank Road to Rockaway, branching off the Brooklyn and Jamaica road, has already reduced the distance from New-York to 36½ miles.
Particulars, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. BRINTNALL, the Hotel Rockaway, or of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.
Arrangements have been made for running all sorts of stages direct from the Hotel and Jamaica, on the arrival and departure of every train, to or from Brooklyn; also, for posting parties to and from the Hotel, by private carriages, from Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica.

KING'S AMERICAN HOTEL, AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DINING-ROOMS—Corner of Ann and Nassau-sts., New-York.—This old, established and popular house has been entirely repaired and put in the most complete order throughout. All the latest improvements have been introduced, and no pains will be spared to make it worthy the most liberal patronage of the public. It offers the most ample accommodations for travelers, especially for gentlemen with their families. The rooms are large and airy, and furnished in the best style. Located in the business part of the City, it affords peculiar advantages to business men; being conducted on the European plan, persons occupying rooms can either take their meals in the house, or at any other part of the City to which business or pleasure may call them, as they will only be expected to pay for what they actually consume. In addition to the Parlors, there are THREE SEPARATE DINING-ROOMS, one of which is set apart for the exclusive use of ladies unattended, or for gentlemen accompanied with ladies. The other two are for the use of gentlemen. In these rooms are served up at all hours the best articles the market affords, at such prices as must satisfy the most economical, who consider the character of the house and the quality of the articles which constitute the daily bill of fare The house is entirely attended by active, intelligent females, who are much better qualified for the task than males. Rooms let by the day or week, either to persons doing business here, or to strangers visiting the City The proprietor would respectfully solicit such a share of the public favors as on trial the popular judgment may accord to his establishment.
SOLOMON KING, Proprietor.
Remember corner of Ann and Nassau-sts., one block from the American Museum or Broadway

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—VAN DYKE & COOPER, Proprietors—B. M. VAN DYKE & JOSEPH H. COOPER have purchased the above Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of Boarders on the 25th June. The location cannot be surpassed, the house and furniture are new, and in a refreshment of the largest and most commodious on the shore. There is a daily communication by four steamboats —*Thomas G Haight, Alice C Price, James Christopher* and *Ocean Wave*. Every accommodation for sea-bathing. A large barge has been procured, so that no detention will take place when the water is too low for the steamboats to go up the river. The tables will be supplied with every delicacy of the season—the wines, liquors and cigars will be selected with great care. There will be the best of attendants. It is the intention of the proprietors to spare no expense in making the Metropolitan, in all respects, a first-class Hotel. Application for rooms, or for any other information relative to the Hotel, may be made to JOSEPH H. COOPER, Long Branch, N. J., or to M. M. VAN DYKE, No. 23 Catharine-slip, New-York.

MAST HOPE HOUSE, MAST HOPE, PA—A new and elegant hotel, delightfully situated, near the banks of the Delaware river, and a few rods from the New-York and Erie railroad depot, only five hours ride from New-York It is built in the modern style, and furnished with every convenience This house is admirably arranged for families, having parlors with apartments attached, bathing rooms, &c. Persons desirous of spending a few days in the country will find this house a desirable location The surrounding scenery furnishes great facilities for the sportsman, while the magnificent mountain scenery about the premises never becomes tiresome to the eye. Families leaving New-York for Mast Hope must take the New-York and Erie mail train at 6 o'clock, A. M., or way express at 12½ P. M. The ordinary charge for board, with sunderoom, will be $1 per day. Large and elegant carriages furnished when desired. CLIFTON HALL, Manager.
N. B.—Application for rooms, or for any other information relative to the house, may be made to G. C. HALL, No. 176 Broadway.

NAHANT HOUSE.—This splendid, new and commodious hotel will be open for the reception of guests on MONDAY, 12th of June. Extensive accommodations are provided for the entertainment of families and parties, and no pains shall be spared to render the establishment one of the most delightful watering places in the country. Bowling and billiard saloons, pleasure yachts and fishing boats are among the many amusements connected with the house. The new and swift steamer *Nelly Baker* will make four trips each way daily, between Boston and Nahant. Any information relative to apartments, terms, &c., may be obtained by application to P. STEVENS & CO., Nahant House, Nahant, Mass.

RHINEBECK HOTEL, RHINEBECK, N. Y.—The Proprietor having thoroughly renovated and newly furnished the Hotel, will be prepared to receive guests on the 15th instant, and guarantees the comforts of a home, with location and scenery unsurpassed. Carriages will be in readiness to convey guests on every arrival.
D. S. SIPPERLY, Proprietor.
For particulars inquire of JOHN A. BAYLY, No. 28 Warren-st., New-York.

SUMMER RETREAT—IN FAIR HAVEN, Conn., a most beautiful and healthy village. Board can be obtained, with every convenience and luxury, by families or single persons. The house is large, and constructed with a view to keeping boarders of the first class. Apply, by letter or personally, to Mrs. T. BENJAMIN, Fair Haven, Conn., or by letter to H. C. BENJAMIN, No. 100 West 19th-st., New-York City.

CHESTNUT HOUSE—Avon Springs, Livingston County, New-York.—This house has been thoroughly repaired and fitted for the season. It will now accommodate an increased number of visitors. The grounds attached have been enlarged and improved. The house is now open for the reception of company. O. CONNOCK.

ROCKAWAY.—THE HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.—Parties requiring rooms or cottages would do well to visit the house before engaging them. Cars from South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., 2½ and 6 P. M.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember they can have excellent lodgings in eagle rooms, at 25 cents per night, corner of Frankfort and William-sts. Office open all night.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 135 Front-st. Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Jack Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchant and dealers in general, also committees

NEW-YORK CITY.

an a Part Owner of Goods Commit Barratry in respect to them?

This has lately been decided affirmatively by the English Court of Exchequer, in a special case submitted to them.

The Master of a ship had committed barratry by selling his cargo before arriving at the port of destination, and thereby greatly prejudicing the interests of all concerned. But the Master was a *part owner* of the goods so sacrificed. Yet the Court held the underwriter to be liable, inasmuch as the Master sustained two distinct capacities.

Our American rule seems more satisfactory. It is thus stated by one of our standard authorities.

"Barratry being an act prejudicial to the owners, and done without their consent, it is plain that it cannot be committed by a Master who is owner, or part owner of the vessel. But if there is any question whether he is owner, it belongs to the insurers to show that he is so. It is sufficient for the assured to make out that a barratrous act has been committed, and the underwriters must shew anything which discharges them from their contract of indemnity.—*Phillips on Ins.*, 108.

Liability of Railroad Companies.

NEW-YORK MARINE COURT.

John Lindsay vs. *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff seeks to recover damages sustained from the negligence of the defendants, to his horse and wagon, arising from a collision with the defendants' cars on the 15th of May last.

It appears from the proof that, at about 10 o'clock A. M., four empty passenger-cars were going north down the grade between Thomas and Duane-streets, in Hudson-street, without horses attached, and, as it appears, under the control of a brakeman in front of the first car; that the plaintiff was driving his horse, attached to an express wagon, down Hudson-street, and on the same track on which the cars were going down the grade; that when the front car had arrived within 50 or 60 yards of the plaintiff's wagon, the brakeman cried out to plaintiff to get off the track, which he apparently did not hear, but continued on his way; the brakeman again cried out to him, and he attempted to get off the track to the left; that when within about 30 feet of the plaintiff's wagon, the brakeman succeeded in stopping his car, but the impetus of the cars behind drove him on to the plaintiff's wagon, breaking the hind wheel, upsetting the wagon, throwing out the plaintiff, and throwing down and injuring his horse; that when the brakeman gave the second warning, a baker's wagon was on the plaintiff's right hand and a cart on his left, which prevented him from getting off the track immediately, but it appears that when the brakeman first called out, there was nothing to prevent his turning out of the way entirely.

Upon this proof of negligence on the part of the defendants, the plaintiff rests and demands judgment.

The defendants move for a non-suit on the ground that there is such negligence proved on the part of the plaintiff by his own showing, as bars his right to a recovery.

The plaintiff replies that every means should have been used by the defendants which human foresight or prudence could have suggested to prevent accident, and failing in this, even though the negligence of the plaintiff contributed to the injury, still he may recover. Jas. Gridley for plaintiff, Calvin Noyes for defendants.

By the Court—PHILLIPS, J.—The rule as to negligence has been definitely settled by the Court of Appeals of this State as recently as 1850. (Munger *vs.* The Tonawanda Railroad Co., 4 Comst., 358.) Justice Hurlbut, in delivering the opinion of the Court in that case, said: "The plaintiff should start by showing himself in the exercise of a lawful right, and yet if it appeared that his own negligence or unskillfulness in any way conduced to bring about the injury complained of, he could not recover, whatever might have been the negligence of the defendants. The law will not in such case attempt nicely to adjust the degree of blame to be assigned to the respective parties, and will not recognize any act as an injury to either which they mutually contributed to produce. And so far has the doctrine been carried that a person injured by an obstruction placed unlawfully in a highway has been denied a right of action for damages where it appeared that he had failed to use ordinary care by which the injury might have been avoided. The plaintiff, before he can stand in Court as an accuser, must himself be free from fault. He cannot support his action by having in part an his own wrong and partly on the wrong of his adversary. He is answered when it appears that he has been wanting in duty, or has contributed to his own injury. He has then volunteered to suffer, and the law sees no wrong in the case. So that, whenever it appears that the plaintiff's negligence or wrongful act had a material effect in producing the injury, or substantially contributed towards it, he is not entitled to recover."

The counsel for the plaintiff has cited the charge of his Honor Judge Duer, in the case of Button *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company, in May last. In that charge the learned Judge took ground directly opposite to that I have above cited, and directly instructed the Jury that they might pass upon the question whether the deceased was, at the time of the accident, in a state of intoxication, and whether that directly contributed to the injuries; but even if they thus found, still the defendants would not be entitled to a verdict. The learned Judge distinctly lays down the doctrine that when a Railroad Company are in the act of positive violation of law, as running at too great a rate of speed, or without proper lights, and the like, they are liable to any injuries they may cause, notwithstanding there may be negligence on the part of the person injured, which directly contributed to the damage. I have said that this charge of the learned Judge is directly in opposition to the law as settled by the highest tribunal in our State. It seems novel that a wrongful act of *commission* on the part of one, not only excuses a wrongful act of *omission* on the part of another, but makes the former liable to the latter. If such be the law, a person may be driving his vehicle along the highway at a furious rate, another sees him coming and has abundant opportunity to get out of the way, but either negligently, carelessly or intentionally puts himself in the way of danger, a collision ensues, the latter party sustains injuries in person or property, yet still the former is liable and the latter excused from his negligent, careless or wilful misconduct. It is true that Railroad companies, from the nature and speed of their vehicles, should be and are held to the greatest caution and prudence, yet it seems to me to be an act of great injustice that in case of any act or omission on the part of a company, they are to be excluded from all protection of the law, and every one permitted to run in the way of danger with impunity, and make the company liable.

The case before us presents this singular feature. At 10 o'clock in the morning the plaintiff is in charge of his vehicle on the track on which he must have known the cars going North would pass; on a straight line, with nothing to obstruct his view, he drives on to within fifty or sixty yards of a train of cars coming upon a down grade towards him, it may be at furious speed, one of the witnesses thinks at about six miles an hour, and yet he makes no attempt to leave the very track on which the cars are traveling, and certainly, the greater the speed of the cars, the more energy was required on the part of the plaintiff to avoid them, and yet he makes no effort to escape a collision until the cars have almost reached him. There is no pretence that he could not see the train, or that he could not have turned out in time to avoid the collision. The evidence is that he could have done so when he was first hailed by the brakeman, but that it was too late at the second warning. As to the rate of speed of the cars, it appears that the rear car did stop some distance from the place of the collision, and that the brakeman did succeed in stopping the first one before it struck the plaintiff's wagon, but that it was forced against it by the back cars. Suppose the plaintiff had stopped his vehicle on the track in full view of the descending cars, would it be contended that a neglect on the part of the Company to supply each car with a brakeman would excuse that act of the plaintiff, and make the defendants liable for any damage sustained? It seems to me not. I do not seek to relieve the company from the exercise of any care or prudence, nor do I wish to hold the plaintiff to anything more than ordinary care, skill and prudence on his part, but these wanting, I must discharge the defendants from any liability. It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff had full time and opportunity to remove his vehicle from the track and thus prevent the collision, but from some unascertainable cause, he neglected to do so. I cannot ascertain the principle contended for by the plaintiff, that the negligence of the defendants excused that of the plaintiff, and makes the Company liable. Admitting that the Company were bound to supply one man to each car, and that they were running at too great a rate of speed, still I cannot but find from the evidence that the plaintiff had time to avoid contact with the car. The fault therefore was mutual, and the defendants discharged from liability.

Motion for non-suit granted.

Important Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—June.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Slosson, Hoffman and Campbell, J. J.

SUBSCRIPTION CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT.

Manice against *The Hudson River Railroad Co.*—This was an action brought to recover the interest on the defendant's subscription to seventy-five shares of the capital stock of the Company, from the 15th November, 1849, to the 15th November, 1851.

By the terms of subscription, it was agreed that application should be made to the Legislature to authorize the issue of a limited number of shares of stock "*to be applied to the payment of interest*," on the instalments paid in by the subscribers on the stock, until income should be realized on the road, the first payment of interest to be made on the 15th of November, 1847, and semi-annually thereafter, at the rate of seven per cent. The Legislature accordingly passed such an act, on the application of the Company, authorizing the issue of as many additional shares, not exceeding ten per cent. of the original stock, as might be necessary to enable the Company to provide for and pay interest on the instalments paid in for the construction of the road, until it should *be completed and be put in operation*. The Company subsequently issued stock to the amount of four per cent. of its capital, and from the proceeds thereof paid the plaintiff the interest due on his instalments up to the 20th of November, 1849. They afterwards offered to pay, and did pay to all except to the plaintiff, the interest subsequently accruing, in stock. The plaintiff refused to receive stock, and now brings this action to recover the interest in money. The case was argued on a demurrer, and a judgment rendered for the plaintiff for $1,407 50, the amount claimed in the complaint, and the defendants appealed.

It was contended upon the argument, that the case turned entirely upon the proper construction to be given to the contract between the plaintiff and the company, contained in the subscription paper. This provided that the interest should be paid *until income should be realized from the road*; and it was contended that under this agreement interest was to be paid only until income should be realized from any portion of the road, not until it should be realized from the whole road. Several other points were raised in the pleadings and argument, but the opinion of the Court turned mainly upon this point. The opinion was rendered by his Honor Judge Duer. He said that even if the question turned entirely upon the construction of the agreement, the plaintiff would probably be entitled to recover. But the act of the legislature, applied for by the defendants themselves, removed all doubt. This act, which constituted a part of the contract, provided that the Company were to issue as many shares, not exceeding ten, as might be necessary to enable them to provide for and pay interest on the instalments paid in for the construction of the road, until it *should be completed and put in operation*. This act was passed at the request of the defendants themselves, and was accepted by them, and they would be bound by it as a part of their agreement. The plaintiff, therefore, was entitled to interest.

The judgment was affirmed, with leave to the defendant to make an application at Special Term, to the Judge before whom the case was originally heard, for a modification of the judgment, which was, by mistake, for too large an amount.

STREET-GRADING—PRIVITY OF CONTRACT.

McDonough against *The Hudson River Railroad Company.*—This is an action to recover damages of the defendants for not making over Seventieth-street. The defendants made an agreement with the Corporation to arch over the street where the Railroad of the defendants crossed it. The plaintiff subsequently made a contract with the Corporation for the grading of the street. This contract he performed until he came to Seventieth-street, when he stopped, leaving the Hudson River Railroad Company to bridge over Seventieth-street in accordance with their agreement with the Corporation. This they neglected to do, and the plaintiff now brings this action to recover damages for this neglect. Held by the Court, Campbell, J., that there being no privity of contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff could not avail himself of the contract between the defendant and the Corporation.

PRACTICE—EXAMINATION OF WITNESS.

Rusteed against *Blydenburgh.*—This was an action brought to recover of the defendant for services as clerk. Upon the trial the plaintiff put the defendant on the stand, and examined him. In the course of the examination, he put this question to him. "Did not the purchase of that real estate, (referring to certain property before mentioned,) bring an unusual amount of copying into the office?" The defendant replied that it did, but not to Rusteed. The plaintiff objected to the last clause of the answer, on the ground that it opened new matter. The objection was overruled and the plaintiff excepted, and subsequently appealed from the judgment, upon the ground of error in admitting this answer. Appeal dismissed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

LIBEL SUIT—PLEADING—INCONSISTENT AND REDUNDANT PLEAS.

Wheeler against *Bennett.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against James Gordon Bennett, for libel alleged to have been published in the New-York *Herald*. The libel complained of was a paragraph of the Police reports, stating that the plaintiff had been arrested on a charge of false pretences. The complaint denied the truth of the report, and averred damage sustained. The defence rested on the truth and the good faith of the publication. The answer is divided into four heads presenting the grounds of defence. Firstly, the truth of the libel; secondly, absence of malice; thirdly, that the publication was privileged; and, fourthly, that these allegations if they did not constitute a perfect defence, were nevertheless available in mitigation of damages. Under each of these heads the details of the circumstances of the alleged pretences and arrest were recited fully.

The case came up on a motion to strike out various portions of the answer for redundancy and irrelevancy. For the plaintiff, Mr. G. Carpenter; for the defendant, Mr. B. Gabraith.

HOFFMAN, J.—After reviewing the repeated recitals of the answer, proceeded as follows: The analysis of the answer, is this: The allegations in the libel, and the charges made against the plaintiff are all true, with an exception, which is immaterial. The defence is therefore absolute, no matter what motive instigated the publication. Again, that the charges were made under oath in a public court of justice, and action of the Judge took place in, on the presence of the plaintiff, which authorized a reasonable belief that the accusations were true, and so believing them to be true, they were published without malice, and this is a defence. Again, that the publication was privileged, being a narrative, without comment, of what took place in a court of justice, where the plaintiff was regularly brought by process to answer for an alleged offence. That this forms a perfect defence, whether the charge was true or false, and whether the defendant believed or did not believe it to be true, and whether the grounds of belief were satisfactory or sufficient. And lastly, that if the defendant fails in establishing the truth of the defamatory matter, and in the facts tending to warrant a belief of it, and such a belief form no defence; and if the plea of a privileged publication is no valid defence, then he says that the circumstances of the charge under oath, the examination in a public court, and the result as detailed, are available in mitigation of damages. It might seem that it was not a necessary or logical result that because of the arrest, &c., the libel was true, as stated in the answer; but when more carefully considered, I think arguments to an unprejudiced mind that the facts contained the information which warranted the belief of their truth, and for this purpose they are set forth. (Tarr ton, 30; 6 Bingham, 223.) It is needless to say that the defence resting upon the allegation of the truth of the libel, is perfect in itself. That requires no further comment. As to the defence of a privileged communication, Justice Bosworth, in the late case of Barber *vs.* Bennett, has decided that a justification of what occurred at a police court, without any defamatory comment, constitutes a defence in an action for a libel. It is a privileged report. I should govern myself by this decision on the present motion, if I doubted its soundness, which I am far from doing. And the facts which tend to constitute the defence of a privileged communication, may I apprehend, be properly adduced in evidence to mitigate damages, even if they should be ultimately decided not to form an absolute defence. The plea of a privileged communication assumes that it is immaterial whether the charges are true or false. To set up the same circumstances, in mitigation of damages, does not necessarily admit the falsity of the accusation, but proceeds on the hypothesis, that whether true or false, if they do not form a bar, they yet diminish the culpability of the offence, and may be considered by the jury to lessen the damages. I apprehend, then, that the code (sec. 165) has taken in upon the rule, which is stated in Cooper *vs.* Barber, (24 Wend., 107,) and other cases, that evidence going only to damages must be such as admits the charge to be false; that if it tend to make out a justification, and fall short of the mark, it is inadmissible as to damages, because it does not admit the falsity. And it appears to me that the rule, as declared in Chalmers *vs.* Shackle, (6 Car. & Payne, 475,) now prevails, viz.: That if a justification is pleaded, but the evidence falls short of satisfying the jury that the offence was committed by the plaintiff, yet they may take the facts into consideration, in estimating the damages. Nor do I see that there exists a sound distinction between a justification of the publication resting upon its being privileged, and one resting upon the charges being true. I cannot see the good sense or sound logic of a rule which prohibits a defendant from urging that although the evidence he has adduced cannot legally warrant a substantial conviction for the crime charged, yet it so closely approaches to it as to free the publication from that imputation of malice, which without such evidence would attach to it. At any rate, until otherwise instructed, I consider the code as permitting the use of the testimony for such a purpose. It is obvious that this proposition is widely different from that of the admissibility of mere rumore, or of general bad character and repute. It was against this that the celebrated opinion of Baron Wood was directed, in Jones *vs.* Stephens, 11 Price, 235. With these views I am not able to say that any part of this answer is irrelevant or badly pleaded. But it is, I think, redundant in that recognized sense of the word which imports prolixity and repetition in setting out what may be pertinent. It is a wise rule to discourage motions of this nature. More trouble and expense is caused by them than benefit is obtained. But I may not refuse to test the present answer in this particular. It appears to me that correct statement of the facts, such as is contained in the first motion of the answer, is sufficient. The remaining portion of the answer should be amended so as to refer to these facts as "hereinafter stated," and should allege that they "are true and were had and taken as herein before set forth."

No costs to either party.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Saturday.

Before Judge Betts.

The case of *Day* vs. *The New-England Car Spring Company* still continues, with as little prospect of conclusion as it wore a week ago. Mr. Chaffee, the assignor of the plaintiff, was put on the stand as a witness for the plaintiff, on Saturday last, and has continued there till now, undergoing a combined examination of over five days. Most of this has been occupied in his cross-examination, which has been exceedingly minute and careful. If there are many such witnesses on either side, the case will outlast the Summer. There would be nothing surprising in its continuing through all the rest of this month in any event. The counsel on each side seem to conduct the case with as much zest and vigor as if it had lasted only a day or two as yet, instead of nearly four weeks.

Markets.. *Corefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

FRIDAY, June 17—5 P. M.

ASHES—No change of moment has occurred in this line. 120 hhls. were bought, to-day, at $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls ₱ 100 lb. The inspector's warehouse contained, this forenoon, 347 hhls. Pots, and 802 hhls. Pearls—in all, 1,149 bbls.

COTTON—The movements in this article, to-day, have not been very extensive, but have resulted in no serious fluctuation in prices. The stock is pretty large, yet is not pressed upon the market.

FISH—Dry Cod are less freely offered at $3 50@$3 75 ₱ cwt., but are act in brisk request at these rates. Mackerel remain quiet, though firm. Smoked Herring are in better demand at 52c. for scaled and 32c. for No. 1, ₱ box, with sales of 2,400 boxes.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and heavy. Shippers have again partially withdrawn from the market, while Eastern and local dealers are only buying what they immediately need. Hence, the weakness of the trade, which is also depressed by the increasing stock, this being mainly of an inferior quality, or, at least, not suited to the home trade, in which only the medium and finer kinds are generally used. The day's operations comprise 8,300 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 62½@$7 00
Superfine, No. 2	7 00@$7 25
Inferior Stats	7 25 @ 7 50
State, common brands	7 50 @ 7 68½
State, straight brands	7 75 @ 8 —
Favorite State	8 — @ 8 25
Western Mixed do	7 75 @ 8 00
Michigan and Indiana straight do	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 50
Common to good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 50
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @10 00
Extra Genesee	10 25 @12 00

Canadian is without essential variation. 2,300 hhls. Superfine were taken at $7 75, in bond, hand-lined and delivered, and $9 25 free, ₱ bbl. Southern is also about the same as previously noticed, sales having been made to-day of 1,600 hhls.—$8 50@$8 75 for inferior; $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good Straight; $9 25@$9 37½ for Favorite; and $9 50@$10 25 for Fancy, ₱ hhl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and languid, though there is not much prime on the market. Some parties say this is the reason why so little is being done, as suitable kinds cannot be procured by buyers, and these reject inferior lots. Only 3,000 bush. good Canadian White, in bond, were obtained, at $2 07. Rye and Barley are quiet and nominal. Western Oats are not so plenty, while being in fair request, at 53c.@54½c. ₱ bush.—an improvement. Corn is less inquired for and no the decline. The day's transactions consist of 43,000 bush., at 74c.@79c. for unmerchantable; 80c.@82c. for mixed Western; and 85c. for White Southern, ₱ bush.

GROCERIES—Remain in rather limited demand at old quotations. The day's sales include merely 50 bags Rio Coffee at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 150 hhds. Cuba Muscovado Molasses at 30c.; 100 Clayed Cuba do, for distilling, at 16c.@18c. ₱ gallon; 550 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@5½c.; 250 Porto Rico do. at 4½c.@5c., and 150 New-Orleans do. at 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb.

HAY—There were 1,000 bales River taken at 62½c.@75c. for shipment, and 85c.@90c. for local use. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—But little inquiry is making for last year's crop at 22c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are in very meagre supply and quoted by owners at $2 ₱ thousand; but this is an extreme rate.

METALS—We have no change to notice in Copper. Scotch and Pig Iron is the only kind in fair demand at $41@$41. ₱ ton, usual credit. Lead and Spelter are held above the views of buyers. Tin has not varied.

OILS—Nothing additional can be said in reference to Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is attracting more attention. There were 80,000 gallons disposed of to-day, at 78c. for Whale, and 80c.@82c. for small parcels, ₱ gallon. Lard is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is held with more firmness. 800 bbls. changed hands, to-day, at $13½ for Mess, and $11½ for prime, ₱ bbl. Oatmeals remain as before stated, with sales of 225 pkgs. Lard is pretty brisk, and buoyant: 600 bbls. common to strictly prime, realized 9½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, for want of stock, but commands very full rates; 200 bbls. were disposed of, to-day, at $11@$13 for country mess, $15 25@$15 50 for City do.; $15 87½@$16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $17@$17 50 for extra do., ₱ bbl. About 120 tierces prime Mess Beef brought $23 ₱ tierce. Butter and Cheese are without change.

RICE—Is tolerably brisk and buoyant; 1,100 casks good common to strictly prime, fetched $3 50@$3 87½ ₱ tierce.

WHISKEY—There were 400 bbls. Ohio and Prisnn purchased at 28½c.@29½c. and 28½@29c., respectively, ₱ gallon. It is now held at 30c. ₱ gallon, being rare and needed.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included some lots of compressed cotton at 4d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; with 50,000 bushels corn at 4½d.@4¾d., in bulk, and 4½d.@5d. in ship's bags, ₱ bushel. For London, there were taken 500 bbls. flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 hhds. bacon at 22s. 6d.; and 200 hhds. sugar at 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, the steamer *Glasgow* engaged 6,000 bushels grain at 7d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, there were shipped some lots of bone at 2c., and cotton at 3c. ₱ lb. California and Australia freights were dull and without firmness.

Exports from the Port of New-York,

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending June 15, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	FLOUR. Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
London	1,000	$4,500	2,840	$12,610
Liverpool	16,805	75,620	—	—
Bristol	440	2,348	—	—
Gibraltar	193	1,000	—	—
Constantinople	—	400	—	—
British N. American	6,423	27,969	5,681	43,393
British Honduras	540	2,703	—	—
British West Indies	1,651	4,166	36	220
Dutch West Indies	—	—	262	2,338
Dutch West Indies	—	—	600	5,029
New-Grenada	653	3,476	—	—
Brazil	542	3,367	—	—
Hayti	1,525	7,291	209	1,951
Venezuela	—	—	653	5,486
Australia	20	150	—	—
Total for the week	29,025	$132,573	10,287	$93,105
Total last week in June	16,610	80,912	17,462	149,914
Total to May	52,451	273,019	73,305	521,573
Total in April	134,811	666,901	67,923	505,502
Total in March	149,471	823,890	78,320	647,925
Total in February	143,508	849,662	129,305	1,124,806
Total in January	96,669	570,246	187,493	1,331,310
Since Jan. 1	649,908	$3,551,243	564,105	$4,499,451

	WHEAT. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	68,430	$76,777	41 093	$80,674
London	10,000	12,000	—	—
Total for the week	78,880	$88,877	41,093	$80,674
Total last in June	166,732	166,732	55,114	97,135
Total to May	195,730	233 463	51,332	97,485
Total in April	256 756	270,629	69 795	132,625
Total in March	182,365	229,515	238,451	417,598
Total in February	185,218	237,369	280 489	573,641
Total in January	224 461	2,6,393	317,483	899,129
Since Jan. 1	1,189,717	$1,441,967	1,253,017	$2,299 673

	COTTON. Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	1,101	$104 445	3,279	$131,230
Glasgow	—	—	226	7,579
Hamburg	376	17 683	375	11 547
Bremen	100	20 295	276	14,517
Havre	96	3 379	2,277	95 514
Gibraltar	50	2 500	—	—
Antwerp	575	22,102	—	—
Total for the week	2,057	$420 800	6,434	$296,035
Total last week in June	12,368	663,664	6,934	$293,894
Total in July	37,411	1,721,501	17,405	1,017,189
Total in April	35,172	1,323,491	27,511	1,252,603
Total in March	26,174	1,218,902	22,906	1 344,661
Total in February	16,099	8,5,022	39,028	1,424,534
Total in January	10,259	518,563	20,471	1,051,252
Since 1st January	116 459	$7,463 994	157,748	$7,329,915

	CORN. Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Liverpool	—	—	19,700	$21 158
British N. America	100	70	9,6 5	7 147
British W. Indies	400	300	16,5 5	13,820
Venezuela	—	—	356	347
Central America	—	—	196	150
Cuba	400	304	—	—
Total for the week	900	$680	45,849	$42 622
Prev ously	730,338	359 651	2,305,773	2 129,295
Since Jan. 1	736,238	$360 331	2,351,595	$2,168,175

	CORN MEAL. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
British N. America	452	$1,420	2,060	$8 234
British W. Indies	400	1,179	1,310	6 410
Spanish W. Indies	—	—	125	534
Dutch W. Indies	—	—	57	221
Venezuela	—	—	14	56
Total for the week	855	$2,600	3,575	$15,495
Total previously	22,592	96 276	37,761	148 581
Since Jan. 1	21,217	$92,885	41,360	$164,069

	BEEF. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	40	$398	100	$2,499
Bremen	201	2,472	148	1,561
Africa	30	315	—	—
British N. America	161	3 361	—	—
British Honduras	25	410	—	—
British West Indies	165	1 372	25	225
Dutch West Indies	—	—	65	356
Brazil	10	45	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	30	371
Hayti	9	118	—	—
Total for the week	664	$8,471	358	$4,916
Total Previously	21,002	$414,568	34 463	$24,012
Total since Jan. 1	25,466	$423,039	34,821	$828,948

	PORK. Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	629	$10,340	482	$5,610
London	—	—	200	2,125
Bremen	—	—	6	54
British N. America	328	4 831	97	1,159
British Honduras	372	4 068	—	—
British West Indies	464	4,370	508	6,812
Spanish West Indies	—	—	25	293
Venezuela	—	—	27	93
Hayti	188	3,040	160	1 375
Total for the week	1,979	$26,629	1,447	$18,751
Total Previously	34 879	471,972	41,207	565,863
Total Since Jan. 1	35,858	$498,541	42,654	$584,614

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	29 025	$132 573	10,287	$93,105
Wheat, bush	78,880	88,877	41,093	80,676
Cotton, bales	2,057	420,800	6,432	295,035
Corn, bush	900	680	45,849	42,622
Corn Meal, bbls. & tcs.	855	2 600	3,575	15,495
Beef, bbls. & tcs	664	8 471	358	4,916
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,979	26,629	1,447	18,751
Total Prodnes for the week		$680,447		$511,050
Total Miscellaneous				543,596
Total exports for the week				$1,054,646
Total previously				30,211 655
Total exports since Jan. 1				$31,266,301

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Journeay, Jr., & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. June 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 92 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultima, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD.
EDWARD D. JONES.
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN.
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. MONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union. No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MACHINE WORKS, No. 139 Elm-st., 2d door, are prepared to execute all kinds of machine-work with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.—A house and about two acres of land at Blackrock Harbor, (Conn.) two miles from Bridgeport; where all the New-Haven trains stop. The house is good size, two story, with the requisite outbuildings. The property is pleasantly located on the water side, with good fishing and bathing grounds directly in the neighborhood. In order to close an estate the place will be sold a bargain. Inquire on the premises, or of J. W HOLBERTON, No. 43 Maiden Lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A first-class three-story basement and extension brick house on South 8th-st., near the corner of 6th-st., with marble mantels and grates, sliding doors, cornices rooms with ornaments, built in modern style, with all the improvements. Terms easy. For particulars inquire of S. COCKROFT, No. 72 South 7th-st., or of MANJER & HAMMOND, foot of South 3d-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—A two-story frame and basement house on 126th-street, between 3d and 4th-aves., within two minutes' walk of the Railroad Dépôt. The house is 22 by 38 feet, containing eleven rooms, and is in good repair, with garden attached to the same. For further particulars apply to WARREN BRADY, No. 110 Broadway, room No. 19, or on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Hobokan, about the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, built with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both prime and cheap. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

HIGH-BRIDGEVILLE, WESTCHESTER.—FOR SALE—A plot of ground containing one acre, or sixteen City lots, for $5,200—a part can remain on bond and mortgage; only a few minutes' walk from Macomb's Bridge; has a commanding view of the High Bridge, Harlem River, and for romantic scenery cannot be surpassed; is offered much below the market price. Apply at No. 1,007 Broadway, or address A. B., *Times* office. P. S.—If not sold with in two weeks, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A few blocks from South Ferry, in excellent order. One, cottage build. No. 285 Atlantic-st., near Smith-st., with 10 rooms, piazza front and rear; price $3,500. The other No. 92 Smith-st., next to corner of Beaufort-st., three-story, consisting of store and basement floors and two floors (six rooms) up stairs; price $4,000. Both well tenanted. Half can lay on mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to M. T. GIBBONS, No. 322 Atlantic-st., near Powers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence, about four miles from Hoboken and Jersey City ferries, on a beautiful elevation, within 200 yards of the Hackensack River, and within a few rods of the new Hackensack Plank-road. The house is built in modern style, with marble mantels, and contains 17 rooms; size 25 by 56 feet. Price of house, with 4 lots of ground, (100 feet square,) $2,500. The house is in first-rate order, and is admirably situated for a Summer boarding-house. The property is worth 1,000 more than the price charged. More lots can be purchased with the house, if desired, on very moderate terms. Apply to THORN & OWEN, No. 444 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 23 minutes' from 31st-st. by Hudson River Railro

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$20,000 Brunswick Canal and Railroad Company (of Georgia,) 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds, interest payable in New-York, 1st May and 1st of November.....$1,000 each.

$10,000 Great Western (Illeois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds interest payable semi-annually, 1st April and 1st October.....$1,000 each.

$6,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.

$3,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.

$6,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Canstruction Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.$1,000 each.

$500 Niagara Falls Hydraulic Company 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bond, interest payable 1st May and 1st November.

50 shares Second-avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
10 shares American Caadle Company.....$100 each.
256 Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company's Scrip of 1853.
10 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Pemaquid Bank.....$10 each.
10 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each.
40 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each.
16 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each.
18 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.

And, by order of an Administrator,

$700 42 Interest Bond of the State of Illinois, (New Internal Improvement Stock,) interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from 1st July, 1857, payable half-yearly, in New-York

20 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company....$25 each.
25 shares Long Island Insurance Company.....$50 each.
22 shares North American Fire Insurance Com..$50 each.
75 shares Firemen's Insurance Company.....$17 each.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The scrowed interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs Also, VALUABLE WATER RIGHT, in the 8th Ward, in the City of Brooklyn.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 20th and 21st, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 300 very desirable and beautiful building lots, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs. Also, very valuable water fronts, with water right on Gowanus Bay, in the 6th Ward in the City of Brooklyn. The above lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvements, commanding an extensive view of Staten Island, New-Brighton, New-Jersey shore, Fort Hamilton, the Palisades, Jersey City, New-York, the entire noble New-York Bay, &c. &c. In fact, its romantic and picturesque surrounding, is unsurpassed, and can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Most of the streets and avenues upon which these lots are located, are opened, graded, paved, curb and gutter set, sidewalks graded and regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid. The facilities of access are so complete, that they can be reached in a number of excellent lines of stages that pass to and from these lots at all hours, and go to almost every part of Brooklyn; the mode of travel will also be considerably increased by the various city railroads that are now in rapid progress of construction, to run from the city to Brooklyn, at a very low rate of commutation, from the Fulton, Catharine, Hamilton, South and Wall-st ferries, which will concentrate near this property, and this, together with other valuable improvements that are in contemplation, very greatly increase the value of this property.

Good schools and churches of various denominations are in the immediate vicinity. The water, which is of the purest kind is easurpassed, and every thing necessary can be obtained in the neighborhood. Thus no opportunity is offered which is seldom to be met with, and is worthy of the attention of all persons in search of procuring an eligible building site, where health can be enjoyed by inhaling the pure sea breezes from the Atlantic Ocean. Capitalists that are seeking for investments are also directed to this sale, as all real estate in the vicinity is rapidly increasing in value, and must continue to rise, in consequence of the numerous improvements that are in contemplation. The sale will positively be without reserve to the highest bidder, to close an interest, and every lot put up will positively be sold. The terms are exceedingly liberal, as seventy per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. The property will be sold free and clear from all incumbrances, and the title perfect. For lithographic maps and full particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No 4 Broad-st.

JOHN K OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUILDING SECTIONS, OR VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably situated in the flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Front and Dock-sts, Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jeffersonavs, and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated and commanding site in the village of Flushing on Long Island Sound, Shore. Palisades, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. this property is within 12 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 20th inst., which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are numerous in this peculiarly attractive village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. W. BURTIS, No. 83 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN F. FARRELL, Flushing. Steamboat *Beach Deer* and *Hard City* leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 11, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

JOHN K OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 56 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 8 lots on westerly side of 10th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 8 lots on easterly side of 9th-av., between 12th and 14th-sts; 20 lots on southerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 20 lots on northerly side of 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts, and nearly all 25x100 feet, situated in a pleasant and desirable part of the VIIIth Ward, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and prospective view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, New-York Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The streets in this locality have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run within a short distance of this property. First class improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of this property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purposes. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED LARGE VILLA SITES AT FORT HAMILTON.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell on the ground, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock, 100 large and beautiful Villa Sites, containing from three to twenty City lots each, portion of which are handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world. This property is the balance of the celebrated garden grounds of George S. Getston, Esq., of which four-fifths was sold last season. The balance will positively be sold to close a copartnership. Terms easy —a large portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Title indisputable—a printed abstract of which will be furnished to every purchaser. Steamer *Norwalk* will leave pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., returning at 6 o'clock P. M. Free tickets to attend the sale, as also maps with further particulars apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, June 20. Livery Stable—Rare chance, at 10½ o'clock, at the Livery stable, Nos. 68 and 70 Bank-st., all the valuable horses of various colors, &c., eight in number, belonging to the above establishment, including 2 coaches, 1 rockaway, 1 light wagon, 2 sets double coach harness, 1 set light double do., 1 saddle and bridle and other articles. The purchaser of the above will have the privileges of the carriage business of the "Brevoort House," corner 5th-av. and 8th-st., which will be opened about the 1st of August.

Also, the lease of the property Nos 68 and 70 Benk-st, No. 70 running through to Hammond-st; the premises have been let for $600 per annum; the whole has 7 years to run. No. 68 Bank-st. rents for $600; there is a repairing shop over the stable and blacksmith shop under, which will rent for $500. Taxes, Cotton water, and insurance to be paid by the tenants. The whole will be sold together. To a person desirous of establishing himself in this business such an opportunity seldom offers In addition to other business he will have the valuable patronage of the "Brevoort House," which will be very large. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau, near Fine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 92 Henry-st, New-York. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, June 20, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

HENRY-STREET—The house and lot of ground No. 92 Henry-st., City of New-York, being all that certain dwelling house and lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the 7th Ward, of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map of the farm of the late HENDRICK RUTGERS, by lot No. 278, bounded easterly by lot No. 277, northerly by Henry-st, westerly by lot No. 381, and Southerly by lot No. 380, containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the dimensions more or less. The buildings consist of a three-story frame front house, with buildings in the rear adjoining, built of wood. Title unquestionable.

For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 325 NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In Myers' Addition.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock; on the ground, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is nearly completed, and will make Newtown as accessible to the business part of New-York as 50th-st. This property is located in a high table-land, of unrivaled beauty, and is peculiarly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of several churches, schools, stores, &c., &c. Stages leave Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF TWO BRICK HOUSES ON VAN BRUNT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., Van Brunt-st.—Two 3 story and basement brick houses and lots, on the west side of Van Brunt-st., 25 feet south of Sullivan-st., and known as Nos. 90 and 92. Houses 25x36; lots 25x90. The houses have been well built by day's work, of the best materials, with vaults under the side walks, and enclosed piazzas on the rear of each six feet wide. The houses contain a store and two back rooms on the first floor, and eight rooms over head; marble mantels and grates in each house; good cisterns in the yards; wood-houses, &c. Rent for $500 each per annum. Terms easy. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he stofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 338 Broadway, New York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer

MOST ELEGANT LOCATION ON THIS CONTINENT—Situated on the two highest heights of the REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Manhattanville.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF 318 VILLA LOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, ATSHERWOOD AND CLAREMONT DAVID SCOTT, will sell at auction on the ground, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st of June, 300 magnificent Villa Lots, (commonly known as Fifty Lots each.) Also, 20 very choice Building Lots. Sale to be continued each day at 2 o'clock. The Village of Sherwood and Claremont are located about 4½ miles from Jersey City Ferry, on the Plank Road leading to Newark and Bergen Point, near which omnibuses are constantly running to and from Jersey City, turnishing residents a convenient and speedy communication with the City of New-York at all hours of the day, free, or cents. This property is situated on the summit of Bergen Heights elevated about 90 feet above tide-water, commanding a magnificent view of New-York City and Harbor, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c. Already there have been erected several beautiful cottages, which are now occupied by the owners, principally merchants doing business in New-York, by whom reference is made in respect to the healthfulness and advantage of the location. Persons desiring to view the property can do so by omnibuses running from Jersey City Ferry to Sherwood, Claremont and Armstrong place, leaving the ferry at 7½ 8½, 9½, 10½ and 12 A. M., and 1½ 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½ and 7½ P. M., fare 6 cents. The sale will be peremptory, to close a concern. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Hastings, on the Hudson River, at auction —ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following desirable property, viz.: A beautiful and tasteful residence situated at Hastings, on the Hudson River, few miles above Yonkers, about 22 miles from the City of New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing at that place—consisting of an elegant cottage house and 2½ acres of beautifully laid out in a high state of cultivation, and surrounded by numerous splendid forest trees. The cottage is built in excellent style, very tasty in all its arrangements, and contains ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, and everything complete for immediate use. On the premises there is a good garden, new barn, stables, and a new ice house full of good ice. This property is in a very select and desirable neighborhood, and in every way suitable for a gentleman's country residence. For terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Extensive and unreserved sale of wine and cigars, to close a concern—to be sold positively without reserve, comprising superior old Gruham and Queen's Port wine in bottle, demijohn and casks; choice old Southside and reserve Madeira in case, Island Wood, very old Romano, Amontillado and Hsesic Sherry, in demijohns, and bottles, superior old Heunessey and Otard pale and dark Cognac brandies Also, Champagnes, Clarets, Hocks, Burgundy Gin, Jamaica Rum and Whisky, of superior brands and quality. Hevana cigars, warranted of the genuine Havana tobacco and manufacture, comprising about 260,000 cigars of the choicest brands ever offered at auction, of Opera Lonvre, Loedon, regalia and common sizes in ½, ¼ and 1-10 boxes, among which the Election Cigar, Washington, Adams, Eldorado, &c., &c., &c., all of which are fully warranted or no sale. We particularly recommend the sale to the favorable notice of the public.

JNO. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—Will sell on TUESDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., Household Furnitnre.—A large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood settee in plush and brocatelle, sofas, arm, sewing and parlor chairs, fancy sofas, chairs, rocks, ra, voltaire sed sewing chairs, parlor chairs and bookcases, wardrobes, card tables, bookcases, etageres, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and pier tables, lootables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, pure hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, an assortment of silver plated castors, table and dessert forks, spoons, ladles, &c. Also, on rosewood piano-forte, Chevalier Maher, sold with two years' guarantee. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 2 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. GEORGE UPTON. A Farm of 24 acres of land in the town of Mamaroneck Westchester County, two miles from the New-Haven Railroad depôt at Mamaroneck, and half a mile of the new depôt being built at Chatwerth on the New-Haven Railroad, in a good state of cultivation, and excellent orchar with a variety of fruit trees, &c On the premises is a new dwelling 22 feet by 30, and barn 28 by 36 feet. A splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country can be had from the property. Sale positive to the highes bidder. For maps and particulars inquire at the Anction Room, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

CHAS. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CHARLES W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 West 33d-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting of a variety of rich household furnitnre, rosewood suite in brocatelle, mahogany sofa and tête-à-têtes and chairs to match, pier and oval glasses, rich tapestry and ingrain carpets, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match; oil paintings and engravings, chamber furniture of every description, also, kitchen furniture. With the sale will commence. For particulars see the *Herald*.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meridian, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank, will be given up to said bank.

jy12-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, June 15, 1854.—The WEST WINFIELD BANK (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITAL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN,

Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 26
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 45
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....18 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....21 to 56
GOLD ROSETED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plateware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 80

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP.—Accurately adjusted to vision, by E. S. FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 52 Bowery, Optician to the New-York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital. Exchanged if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN FOLEY'S CELEBRATED "BANK" GOLD PENS. Price $1, $2, $3, and $4 each, with Silver Pencil Cases. Points warranted not to come off Pens and Cases made to order for the trade. Office No. 167 Broadway

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

ALBERT COOK & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capitel of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scripts to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Brubee Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M Waterbury,
D. B Fearing,	James Warree.	George Curtis,
Wm H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Brouvoort,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Dennies Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stoart, Jr.,	Fred A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C Boll,
Chas H. Russell,	Ed C. Cente',	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCHARTERED IN 1825. Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capitel invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Q. Hobbosa,	Andrew Fromut,	Samuel Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Dunne st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	B. W. Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreee,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Ogsbury,	Abram Duryee,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mosesman,
Daniel T. Willis,	John Levenden,	Wm. Brown,
Elijah Houghton,	John B. Dunham,	Thos. Williams Jr
Wm. L. Conklin,	Eben'r H. Brown,	Geo. H. Franklin,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. R. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freeborn,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the asrt year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

EOBT. D. HART, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Perish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Baackman,
J. B. Wheeler,	Thomas Suydam, Jr.,	Joseph M. Gibbons,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K Strong,	Henry V. Butler.	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Mabie,	John Graham,	Edw. Beckett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terhell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Verick.	George Warner,	Mortimer Browa,
Wm D Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor Stephens,	Wm. Buck,	F. J. Comstecel,
Simon Shimmer,	Jno. Moneypeacy,	Alfred Burmore,
Gayl'd B. Heibbell,	Geo. D. Crasin,	C. H. McIture.
Gid'e De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 21th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, inseres against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carmen,
Rich A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Jneiah Mary,	T. C Charlavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fells,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John W Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Tyrrell,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Office, No. 120 Macdougal-st.—Number of Shares redeemed, 491; unredeemed, 168.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 31, 1853.

	DR.
To Cash in Bank, as per last Report	$210 98
To Cash in hands of Secrstary	138 46
To dues received	6,397 22
To redemption fees of Secretary	463 50
To transfer fees	10 00
To fines	2'2 95
To cash for goods sold	25 34
Total	$7,527 46
	CR.
By payments of management	$2,000 00
By redemption of shares	1,280 00
By withdrawals	3,481 50
By reduction of mortgage	1,500 00
By expenses of mortgaged properly	647 28
By Cash in Bank	52 88
Total	$7,527 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 8th day of May, A. D., 1854, before me personally appeared A. L. STOREY, President, and JOHN CROUCH, Secretary, both personally known to me as the individuals who have subscribed their names to the foregoing accounts, as Presidsnt and Secretary of said United States Building Association, who being duly sworn, did depose and say that according to the best of their knowledge and belief the said accounts exhibit a true statement of the affairs of the said Association at the date thereof. A. L. STOREY, Presideot.

JOHN CROUCH, Secretary.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of May, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as bails for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in each case the financial agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and those Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rate required to be held for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

Y. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transport ation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon the original stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF C. P. & A. R. R. Co., May 22, 1854.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, is called for the 14th of June, 1854, for the purpose of taking such action as may be advisable concerning the act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed at its recent session, and approved by the Governor of said State, on the 5th day of May, instant, and also on the question of accepting an act of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, entitled "An act to authorize the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to negotiate their bonds and for other purposes, passed December 26, 1850," and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Creditors and holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds of this road are requested to call at No. 56 Wall-st. without delay, and signify their assent to the proposition for the settlement of the floating debt of the Company, in conformity with the arrangements made at the meeting of creditors, held on 27th ult. The signatures of all the parties interested are required to the agreement before the 1st of July next, to render it binding upon the Company.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, } Committee.
DENNING DUER,

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 14, 1854.

THOS. G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK, June 3, 1854.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 173 Canal-st., on Tuesday, the 20th day of June inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock to 2 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalmeot of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON,
Interest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Irish Yankee—Law for Ladies.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Soldier's Courtship—the Wonder—Sketches in India.
BURTON'S GARDEN—Bella La Pantuerette—Green Monster.
NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Black-Eyed Susan.
BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Two Performances.
OPH. CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy.
CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Buckley's Ethiopian Serenaders.
CHINESE BUILDINGS.—Donetti's Trained Animals.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York from June 10 to June 17, 1854: Men, 110; Women, 63; Boys, 141; Girls, 95; Total, 429:

DISEASES.

Alkomania	2	Dropsy	6
Apoplexy	6	Dropsy in head	23
Asthma	2	Dropsy in chest	1
Atrophia	10	Drowned	7
Apoplexy	1	Dysentery	2
Bleeding from the lungs	1	Enlargement of the heart	1
Bleeding from the stomach	1	Erysipelas	4
Burns or scalds	1	Eruption	2
Bronchitis	5	Fracture of spine	1
Cancer of womb	2	Fracture of skull	3
Cancer	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cancer of liver	1	Fever, scarlet	3
Casualties	4	Fever, typhus	9
Cholera	57	Fever, hectic	1
Cholera Infantum	4	Fever, famous	1
Cholera Morbus	5	Heart, disease of	5
Consumption	62	Hooping Cough	5
Convulsions	23	Inanition	1
Croup	7	Inflam. of bladder	1
Congest. of brain	9	Inflam. of brain	3
Congest. of lungs	2	Inflam. of bowels	5
Congest. of stom.	1	Inflam. of heart	2
Dysentery	6	Inflam. of lungs	13
Debility from Teeth	4	Inflam. of stom	2
Diarrhœa	6	Inflam. of throat	1

Wards.		Wards.	
I	16	IX	19
II	2	X	6
III	2	XI	25
IV	2	XII	42
V	36	XIII	22
VI	17	XIV	19
VII	21	XV	6
VIII	13	XVI	13

Inflam. of liver	2
Inflam. of the ear	1
Intemperance	1
Jaundice	2
Lues Venerea	2
Malformation	1
Marasmus	21
Measles	3
Old age	3
Palsy	3
Premature birth	7
Pleurisy	1
Partu'n difficult	2
Rheumatism	1
Retention of ur'n	1
Scrofula	3
Small-pox	5
Still-born	28
Suicide by drowning	1
Ulcer	1
Soften'g of brain	1
Teething	4
Unknown	2
Total	429

Wards.		Wards.	
XVII	36	XXIII	11
XVIII	25	Total	429
XIX	31		
XX	22		
XXI	28		

AGES—Under 1 year, 128; 1 to 2 years, 42; 2 to 5, 27; 5 to 10, 24; 10 to 20, 21; 20 to 30, 55; 30 to 40, 51; 40 to 50, 29; 50 to 60, 18; 60 to 70, 15; 70 to 80, 9; 80 to 90, 5; 100 and upwards, 1; unknown, 2.

PLACES OF NATIVITY—United States, 246; Ireland, 97; England, 12; Scotland, 2; Germany, 57; France, 3; Holland, 1; Switzerland, 1; Prussia, 2; Poland, 1; Norway, 1; Unknown, 6. Total, 429.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bellevue Hospital, 14; Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, 6; Small-Pox Hospital, do. 1; Lunatic Asylum, do, 3; Work'ho. do, 42; Randall's Island, 1; Blackwell's Island, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Home of the Friendless, 1; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 1; City Hospital, 14; House of Refuge; Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 5; Workhouse do, 1; Colored Home, 3; Colored Penance, 10.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, Saturday, June 19, 1854.

THE CHAMBERS-STREET AFFRAY.

Inquest before the Coroner.

The inquest relative to the causes of the death of JAMES CLOSEY, (or as some called him CLOHESY,) lately a member of the Tenth Ward Police force, and who came to his death, last Friday, in Chambers-street, under circumstances already published in this journal, commenced, on Saturday, at the Coroner's office in Chambers-street. Coroner HILTON conducted the investigation. As soon as the requisite number of Jurors were obtained, the Coroner briefly stated to them the object of the inquiry, and directed that the Jury be brought to the house of the deceased, No. 117 Broome-street, to view the body. The Jury then left in charge of Dr. CHESTENY, the affident deputy of Coroner HILTON. The body did not present any marks of a violent assault. There was a bloody scar on the right cheek bone, as if from a fall and an extravasation over the left eye.

The following named gentlemen were sworn as the jury:

W. D. Drake, Henry O'Keefe, James McEviley, Thomas Kenney, Daniel Moor, Pth. Kerrigan, Chas. Benedict, F. O'Rourke, Geo. Cheetham, and Danial Cassidy.

The first witness sworn was *Mr. G. Q. Colton*, who was examined by the Coroner to the following effect:

Question—Where do you live?

Answer—At No. 89 White-street.

Q.—Tell what you know about this occurrence. A.—At a little past 6 o'clock P. M. last Friday, I was coming down Centre-street, until I got near Chambers-street; I saw a crowd or more persons gathered in Chambers-street; it appeared to be a fight; I saw an officer have hold of one man.

Q.—Was the officer in the crowd? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did he have hold of? A.—I did not know at the time; I would know him if I saw him; I understood afterwards that he was McIntyre; he appeared to be trying to get at some man, or trying to get away from the crowd to get at another man who was standing near by.

Q.—Was the other person in the crowd? A.—Yes, Sir; there were other persons standing around, none interfering; I never saw the other man before.

Q.—Did you see him since? A.—I saw him dead at the Station, and I saw him when he was picked up on the walk.

Q.—What did you see there? A.—The officer was trying to get the man away or to pacify him, but I thought the officer was too weak, or had not energy enough, or did not seem to act with energy in the matter; the other man, (the deceased,) was standing by the wall, and the officer was between him and McIntyre; McIntyre appeared to be wanting to get at him, and crowded the officer back until he got in reach of the deceased, and struck him with his left hand.

Q.—Was the deceased standing there doing nothing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About how many feet from McIntyre was he standing then? A.—I should say five or six—it might have been more or less, perhaps; I do not know that he was saying anything to him; I saw that he (the deceased) had been struck one blow; he had a wound on the right side of his face.

Q.—Was it bleeding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not see him get the blow? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it bleeding freely? A.—No, not much.

Q.—It was a recent wound, and yet bleeding? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, go on. A.—The officer did not succeed in getting the prisoner away, and the officer was pushed back again; the prisoner then tried to get round the officer so as to get at the deceased.

Q.—Were there any words passing anywhere? A.—All that I heard was between the prisoner and the officer; there was a good deal of noise and talk, but I could not repeat any of it; the prisoner was saying something to the officer; it was either to tell the other to let him go, or something else; I cannot pretend to say.

Q.—Was that the amount of the conversation—"to let him go?" A.—Well he was struggling to get the officer's hands off him, so as to get away.

Q.—The prisoner worked around with the officer, so that he neared the deceased? A.—Yes, Sir; at the time he struck at the deceased, I suppose he was about four feet from him; he struck at him with his left hand; I don't think he hit him—that is, I believe the blow did not reach the deceased.

Q.—Where did he strike at him—in the face? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What then? A.—The officer then used more exertion and pushed McIntyre further away, and the crowd at that time got to be more numerous; on that the deceased began to move down to the corner, towards Centre-street; the crowd followed him; the officer and Mr. McIntyre then had some words, and the officer let the prisoner go; I cannot say whether the prisoner forced himself away from the officer, but he got some twelve feet away from him; my impression is that the officer let him go; the prisoner then made directly for the deceased.

Q.—Did he run or walk? A.—I do not know whether he ran or not; he rushed or walked very fast; he rushed in among the crowd, I then heard a severe blow but I did not see it struck; there was a number of persons standing between me and the parties.

Q.—Did you see it struck? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What sort of a blow was it? A.—It was a dull, heavy blow—not sharp.

Q.—Was it such a blow as you would hear when one man strikes another on the head with his fist? A.—Yes, Sir; the next instant I heard a man's head strike on the pavement.

Q.—What made you suppose that it was a man's head that struck upon the pavement? A.—Well, it was something like it; I saw him immediately afterwards.

Q.—Was it on the sidewalk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you see after this? A.—I saw the officer run in and catch the man McIntyre.

Q.—Into the crowd was it? A.—Yes, Sir. The crowd seemed to move on a little way, to Centre-street, there I saw a man lying on the sidewalk, and two men drawing him up on the stoop; he appeared to be insensible; I saw he had a wound over his left eye, and it was bleeding very freely; I accompanied the crowd to the Station-House; the officer had some struggle with the prisoner, and it was some time before he got assistance; two officers at last came up; they tried to make the prisoner let go his hold of the other officer; he had the collar of the coat; finally he was taken off to the Station-House.

Q.—Did you hear anything said between the deceased and the prisoner? A.—No, Sir, nothing at all.

Q.—Did they seem to be intoxicated? A.—I should not say they were; I saw nothing to lead me to believe they had been drinking; but from what I heard at the time, I understood they had both been drinking.

Q.—You are a perfect stranger to both parties, and were, just passing along. A.—Yes, Sir.

Roderick C. Andrews, sworn.—I reside in One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth-street, near the Seventh-avenue; yesterday, at 6½ o'clock, I was coming through Chambers-street, when I saw a collection of about a dozen persons on the sidewalk; an officer seemed to be quieting a man, whom I believe to be the prisoner; I saw the deceased walking very slowly towards the corner of Centre-street; he seemed intoxicated; the prisoner walked up behind deceased and struck him with his fist; I think he struck behind his right ear; the blow knocked deceased down; the left side of his forehead came in contact with the sidewalk; he fell very heavily; I requested the officer to arrest the prisoner, which met with opposition from some of the crowd; one of them asked me what business I had to interfere, and made at me when I left the crowd; another officer came up and assisted in arresting the prisoner; I thought McIntyre was intoxicated; about a minute after the prisoner struck deceased he fell into the street; I do not know whether he was tripped up or not; I do not know what made him fall, or whether it was from drinking or not.

James E. Ames, Jr., being sworn, said: I reside at No. 49 East Broadway; I was sitting in the front window of the second story of No. 86 Chambers-street, with another gentleman, talking to him on the business of the difficulty in question; I looked out and saw two men in altercation, one of whom I afterwards understood to be McIntyre; an officer had hold of him afterwards, what he had commenced in the street; I cannot now recognize him; there were several persons [illegible]; the officer was then trying to get the other party from the other; a person [illegible] trying to get the other party out of the crowd; he seemed [illegible] as he did not use much exertion [illegible] in charge of the officer shoved the [illegible] struck the other man (the deceased) over the shoulder, upon the face; for I saw the other man put his hand up to his face immediately after; I saw the blood on his face; the man that was struck then walked down towards Centre-st.; I don't know whether he remained on the stoop of the Manhattan; the next thing I saw was the man that was in charge of the officer scuffling with the officer, and getting away he stumbled and fell in the street; after the crowd went away I saw a man lying on the stoop of the Manhattan; that was opposite the house where I was sitting; I went over to see if he was much hurt; I did not know how he was hurt; I did not see him struck more than the first time; I recognized him to be the man I had seen struck; when I went over I heard him breathe one sigh and his lips quivered; there was a gentleman bathing his head at the time; he was afterwards taken away on a cart up Centre-street.

Q.—Do you know of any one who saw the deceased struck? A.—The last blow?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was told by a young man, Frank Carter, who saw the whole affair.

John A. Smith being sworn—I live in Pike-street: I saw this occurrence when it took place; I was in the second story front window of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1; my attention was first called by loud talking on the other side of the street; there were two men talking—McIntyre (the prisoner) was one of them—the party since said to be deceased was the other; I saw an officer, in a few minutes after, standing between the prisoner and deceased; he appeared to be trying to persuade him, by gesture, to go towards Centre-street; he struck the other man, shoving the officer aside with one hand; the blow took effect on the right side of the man's face; almost as soon as he took his hand away I saw blood on this man's face—it appeared to run down by his nose, on the right side of his face; the officer again tried to shove McIntyre towards Centre-street; I then run down stairs into the street, and saw the officer and McIntyre a little nearer Centre-street than when I left the window; crossing the street on a run, I cried out, it was a brutal piece of work, and that if he did not arrest him (the prisoner) I would enter a complaint against him; I heard other citizens call upon the officer to arrest him; the officer then appeared to take a firmer hold on him, when he jumped away from him, into the street, where he tripped and fell; the officer pursued and arrested him, with the aid of the citizens around; when I went into the street from the house, I saw a number of people standing around and looking at something that appeared to be lying on the walk; if there was any other blow struck, it must have been given at the time I was going down stairs; a man named Jenkins attempted to push the deceased away; he appeared unwilling to go, and when he had broken away from Jenkins, struck out at the prisoner, but did not hit him.

W. H. Wickham, who was also in the Engine House on Chambers-street, opposite to the scene of affray, testified to the occurrence in terms similar to those stated in the evidence of the two last witnesses. He deposed in the course of his examination that McIntyre broke away twice from the officer who held him in arrest. The prisoner struck the deceased on the neck, back of the ear, and made another effort to strike him, but with what effect, the witness could not state. The witness did not hear any words passing between the contending parties; saw the man whom he had seen McIntyre strike, afterwards, placed on the stoop, when his head was bathed with some fluid; shortly afterwards he was taken on a cart by two officers; he seemed insensible at the time; at the time he (the deceased) fell; he seemed to fall very heavily; I could not say whether he fell from the effects of a blow, or was tripped up; there were many in the crowd around.

The case was then adjourned until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

The Jury reassembled yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Coroner's office.

Francis Carter, who was in the front window of the engine house, at the corner of Chambers and Centre-streets, at the time of the fatal occurrence, was examined. His evidence did not vary from that already given by the other members of the company on the previous day's examination. The witness in the course of his examination, testified to the fact of his having seen McIntyre strike the deceased on the neck, under or near the ear, with his fist—the blow knocked the deceased to the ground. After he was struck the witness did not hear him speak; witness was near to him at the time he was struck, and saw him lying on the stoop afterwards.

To a Juror—Thought that both parties were intoxicated at the time.

John E. Gilmore briefly corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

Robert Thomas, being sworn, deposed as follows: I am one of the proprietors of the Manhattan House, No. 25 Chambers-street; I came in the house about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of this occurrence; I was attending the bar when the prisoner and a friend of his came in and asked me for a drink, and I waited upon them; I believe it was brandy they drank; the prisoner commenced talking to me about the "Know-Nothings," observing that they would carry the City if they nominated their men—that they would elect every man they put up; I asked him his reasons, taking him to be an old countryman, from his countenance; he (the prisoner) was sober; he answered that, although he was born in Ireland, he was an American; as he was saying this to me, the deceased, and another man with him, came in; I did not know McIntyre's name at the time, more than he was called "John;" the deceased and his friend asked me for a drink, and I waited on them; they drank brandy; the deceased appeared to have been drinking before on that day, but was perfectly sensible; the conversation about the Know-Nothings was going on all the while, when the deceased and his friend were drinking; the deceased seemed to be listening to all the prisoner was saying; Closey laid his tumbler on the counter, and said to the prisoner, "Why, you are from the old country; McIntyre replied, "Yes, I was born and bred in Ireland, but I would oppose any body, Irish or any others, that were opposed to the Constitution of the United States;" then the deceased called him "a d—d Know-Nothing Irish s— of a b—," and raised his hand, saying that "he would lick him, and could lick him if he were as big again;" the prisoner laughed at him and said, "Come, let us all take a drink;" they then had a drink all around, including the deceased; I think Closey and McIntyre drank brandy that time; when they got through, the deceased said, "I am a Mason," and I replied "I don't think you are, because Masons don't run around bar-rooms talking of it;" shortly after this the deceased went into the yard; the prisoner was going to the back door, when I and my partner, and another man named Douglas, stopped him; I thought he was going to molest him, (the deceased;) I spoke to him as to what he was going to do in the yard, and he replied, "Upon my honor as a man, I am not going to molest him;" at this time the deceased stood upon the back stoop, and McIntyre was alongside of him; I shut the door to, and they were outside perhaps five or seven minutes; McIntyre was the first to reenter the house; the deceased stood outside; McIntyre leaned up against the counter and said, "That man is a rascal for misrepresenting himself;" after the deceased came in, McIntyre treated all hands, excepting the deceased, saying "I'll treat all but that man—pointing to the deceased—if he takes a drink he must pay for it himself." With that Closey called him "a damned Irish son of a b——h," and raised his arm as if to strike him, when Mr. Douglas ran up and caught him, to prevent him from striking; McIntyre laughed at him, and did not seem to be annoyed in the least; he did not say anything to aggravate the deceased; I do not know that he said anything to Closey in reply; My partner, Mr. Brownell, led the deceased to the door, telling him that he must not make so much noise; he returned three or four times, and at last Brownell told him he should not come in again; after that he did not come in again; we all thought that he, the deceased, had gone away; McIntyre then asked all the party to take a drink, and we did; McIntyre drank a brandy punch this time, I think; McIntyre, when we got through, said, "I guess I will go;" he started for the door, when Mr. Brownell said, "John, I am going your way, wait a moment," and he replied, "I guess I'll not go home yet," and I think he left the stoop and went off in the direction of Broadway; I heard a noise soon after, and went out and saw the deceased and a crowd of persons; they were all saying to the officer, "Take this man," (meaning the deceased) "and not him, (McIntyre);" I heard the prisoner tell the officer to take the deceased; two men, named Jenkins and Hart, also told the officer that Closey was at fault, and wanted him to be arrested; I went back to the bar to attend some customer, and Mr. Brownell in a few moments after ran in and took a glass of water out with him to the street; he returned for a tumbler of rum, and when I went out I saw Closey sitting on the stoop leaning against the house; Brownell was bathing his temples with the rum; McIntyre was down in the street with an officer having a hold of him; some other officers came up, and he was arrested.

Q.—How many drinks did McIntyre drink in your place? A.—Well, perhaps some six or seven times; he was to a certain extent under the influence of liquor when he left my place.

To a Juror—The deceased said each time that he returned into the house, that he would "mill him (McIntyre) whenever he would meet him;" he seemed very angry all the time towards McIntyre; he shook his fist whenever he addressed the prisoner, saying he was "a son, &c., &c., and could lick him, and would lick him whenever he would meet him;" there were no blows struck in my place, nor did McIntyre say anything to aggravate the deceased—all the aggravation was on the side of Closey.

Stephen C. Brownell being sworn, deposed substantially to the same state of facts as those rendered in the testimony of the last witness, his partner. The only difference was, that this witness testified that Closey attached McIntyre in the Manhattan bar-room, and clinched with him, and witness interfered. McIntyre said that out of respect to the house, he would not strike him. He also deposed to the fact of the deceased's quarrelsome disposition upon the occasion in question, and further, that McIntyre struck the deceased on the back of the neck when on the street, after they had gone out of the Manhattan. It was, as the witness described it, a sort of a "pushing blow, struck with the heel of the hand." The deceased fell very heavily, striking on his left temple. It appeared to witness that McIntyre was much excited from liquor at the time. The deceased was raised and restoratives applied, &c. There were two officers standing by at the time, who offered no assistance whatever, when witness told them "that there was a man dangerously hurt, and they should assist to bring him to an apothecary's."

After a recess of half an hour, the inquest was resumed.

Robert Judge, being duly sworn, deposed that he was an officer of the Sixth Ward Police; was on duty last Friday in the neighborhood of the occurrence in question; saw the deceased hold his elenched hand up to McIntyre's face, and said he could lick him; McIntyre stood with his hands in his pockets, and said it was not worth his while, or something to that effect; witness interposed; the deceased stepped back, saying he was "done;" witness took McIntyre by the arm, asking him to go home; the prisoner answered that he would not; witness pressed it upon him; had a hard case times, holding him quietly by the arm; I strove then to get him away by force; he resisted; I pushed him along about eight or ten yards towards Centre-street; he wanted to get back all the time, and said to me, "Why don't you tell that other man to go home?" before I got up to the deceased, McIntyre ran up behind me and struck the deceased upon the right eye; I then pushed McIntyre; the prisoner said that if I did not let him go he would freshen both of my eyes; we scuffled for a few minutes, and the crowd interfering, he got away and went into the street, tripped and fell down; I followed him and fell over him; he seized me by the neck, tore my coat, and I received a heavy blow on the back of the neck; I don't know who it was that struck me; while holding him down, to the best of my opinion he scratched my nose with his nails; after McIntyre had succeeded in getting away again, he went up to the deceased and struck; Closey immediately fell; both the deceased and the prisoner appeared to have been drinking; I cannot say whether or no the result would have been avoided, had I arrested him when I first came up.

To a Juror—The first blow the prisoner struck the deceased was with the left hand, and the second with the right.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, of No. 39 Grand-street, was next sworn. He deposed that in conjunction with another physician he made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; he found a large quantity of extravasated blood in the ventricles of the brain, and beneath the arachnoid membrane; the brain appeared otherwise healthy; there was no fracture of the skull, but there was a wound over the left eye an inch in length, extending to the skull, and a smaller one on the right cheek; neither of them were dangerous in themselves; under the right ear there was a slight discoloration of the skin, with some little swelling; there were no other marks of injury on the body; the cause of death was from compression of the brain, and effusion of blood.

Theodore Hart corroborated the testimony of the former witness.

The Coroner then delivered a lucid view of the facts in the case on his committing the matter to the hands of the Jury.

The Jury retired at about 4½ o'clock, and after a consultation extending over upwards of an hour, they returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased, James Closesey, came to his death by compression of the brain, from a fall on the pavement, caused by a blow given him by John McIntyre; further, they found that said blow was given without intent to effect serious result, and under excitement produced by repeated and unjustifiable insults from deceased.

The prisoner, who is a person of respectable appearance, and who had been in the Coroner's office during the continuance of the trial, was then discharged, to reappear to-morrow morning, and give bail to present himself again when called on.

CORRECTION.—The statement in our first report of the alleged murder, that MR. SETH C. DOUGLAS was arrested for interfering with the Sixth Ward Police while in discharge of their duty, requires a correction. It seems Mr. DOUGLAS witnessed a part of the altercation, and followed the prisoner to the Halls of Justice for the purpose of giving his evidence in the matter. During the excitement with the crowd at the Station-house, an officer abruptly seized this gentleman by the collar and brought him into a cell.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF A WHITE HAT—BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Among the many visitors who went from the City to High Bridge yesterday, were Mr. JOSEPH CHATELLIER, of No. 577 Broome-street, and his friend Mr. DANIEL J. DOWNS, of Spring-street, the latter having the misfortune to wear a white felt hat, coming under the denomination of "Wide Awake," which is now as certain to raise the blood of an Hibernian as a red handkerchief is to excite the anger of a gobbler. If inquired a reason, no doubt one could give as satisfactory a "Know-Nothing" answer as the other. No sooner had Mr. DOWNS (unconscious of the dangers to which his choice of hat subjected him) crossed the bridge than a party of some 12 or 15 Irishmen, who had been imbibing somewhat freely, uttered a shout, "Down with the Know-Nothing!" and set upon him, three of them knocking him down and kicking him in the face and neck. His friend coming to his assistance, the cowardly ruffians ran away, but not before they had cut his face severely. How long are peaceable citizens to be assaulted for no better reason than the shape or color of their hats?

MARRIED.

At Richmond Hill, Ontario County, on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. J. M. Hedges, CHARLES W. HAWLEY to HELEN ADELAIDE, second daughter of Hon. Z. Barton Stout.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Mr. Coit, FREDERICK BROWER ANCHER, formerly of Amsterdam, Netherlands, to GEORGINE L., daughter of the late George Dummer, of Jersey City.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 17, Capt. JOHN T. CAISNS, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday afternoon, June 20, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 33 Rivington-st.

In this City, on Friday, June 16, Miss MAGDALEN RITTER PRALL, eldest daughter of Abraham A. Prall, and grand-daughter of the late Cornelius Harsen.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, the house of her uncle, Jacob Harsen, No. 69 9th-st. Her remains will be deposited in the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery.

In this City, on Saturday morning, June 17, of consumption, MARY WILLIAMS GNOSVENOR, wife of George G. Jewett, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral on Monday, June 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 4th-st.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 18, after a brief illness, WILLIAM S. TOMPKINS, M. D., in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place in the M. E. Church, in Forsyth-st., on Tuesday, June 20, at 10 A. M. The friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Wm. Close, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 17, Mrs. MARY HANMAN, aged 77 years, 4 months and 15 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son-in-law, John Cattnach, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 26 Bergen-st., South Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday morning, June 18, CYRUS HITCHCOCK, in the 56th year of his age.

His numerous friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning, June 20, at 8½ o'clock, at the family residence, No. 136 3d-av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday, June 18, CONSTITUTION STEWART, son of the late Daniel S. McCauley, United States Consul General in Egypt.

At Philadelphia, on his passage homeward, on Saturday, June 17, of consumption, Mr. NOAH C. MORTON, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Mr. Thomas Morton, No. 132 East 17th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, June 14, Mrs. SUSAN MARSH, wife of Rev John Talmadge Marsh, and daughter of Rev. Mr. Hunteon, of Marblehead, Mass, aged 31.

JOSH 13, WILLIAM KINGSLEY, 25 years of age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 17.

$2,000 Erie Income Bonds	77	40	N. Y. Cen. R. R.
4,000 Erie 2d Mtge Bds.	58	117	do
1,500 Erie Convt Bds.	71¾	100	do
1,000 do	81½	50	do
6,000 Erie Bonds of '71	82	25	do
19,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	75	35	do
2,000 do	75¾	65	do
20,000 do	75¾	50	do
4,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	83¾	50	do
50 Del. & Had. Can. Co.	100	50	do
50 do	100	21	Mich. S. Consolidated
50 American Exch. Bk	120	50	Clove. C. & Cin. R. R.
100 Canton Company	39¾	200	Erie Railroad
200 do	39¾	100	do
250 do	39¾	100	do
150 do	39¾	100	do
500 New-Jersey Z. Co.	7	100	do
400 Penn. & Lah. Z. Co.	24	100	do
200 do	24	50	do
300 Harlem Railroad	47	50	do
100 do	47	100	do
400 do	47	100	do
50 Panama Railroad	106	300	do
50 do	106¼	400	do
200 Nicarag. Trans. Co	27	400	do
100 do	27	200	do
200 do	27	400	do
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	34	200	do
100 do	34½	200	do
150 do	34½	400	do
250 do	34½	200	do
50 do	34½	300	do
50 do	34½	100	do
100 do	34¼	100	Hudson River R. R.
100 do	34¼	150	do
200 do	34¼	50	do
100 do	34¾	20	Mich. Cen. R. R.
215 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	101	50	Mich. So. R. R.
100 do	101	10	do
50 do	101		

MONDAY, June 19,—A. M.

In consequence of the decease of Mr. ROBERT D. WEEKS, an old and most respected member of the Stock Exchange, there was only one session of the Board on Saturday. Prices were again greatly depressed, and a loss of 1@2 ₱ cent. on the low rates of Friday was submitted to by parties who had to realize on their Cash Stocks. As usual in seasons of this sort, the short sellers were disposed to make contracts on the calculation of still lower prices, and there was a sale, the first ever known on such terms, below par, in New-York Central shares at 30 days, the option to the seller. The lowest cash transaction on the regular list was at 100½. Several sales of Erie were made in the Street at the 65 ₱ cent., being 1¾ ₱ cent. below the cheapest transactions of Friday. The rates for these two stocks tell the story of the market in Railroad securities. The greatest fall was in Hudson River Road, which was done at 60½ ₱ cent. The speculative shares of the Cumberland Coal and Transit Companies, were less touched by the prevailing urgency to sell. About $40,000 Illinois Central Bonds were sold at 75 ₱ cent. cash, and 75¾ buyer 60 days. The only sale of New-York Central 6's was at 85 ₱ cent. Some further subscriptions were registered at the Agency of the Company for the new Convertible Loan. Erie Third Mortgage, 1853, sold at 89¾ ₱ cent.

The Gold shipment by the steamship *Hermann* on Saturday, amounted to $635,000, of which $97,680 was in American coin, and the remainder in bars and foreign coin. About two-thirds the sum went for account of the ROTHSCHILDS, whose agent in this City has been a large and steady exporter of Gold from this market since last October, without much, if any, regard to the course of Foreign Exchange. The object appears to be something more considerable to the house on the other side, than the small profit which, by taking the risk of insurance and saving commissions, they are able to make. The influence of War upon the price of Gold is probably speculated upon in the neutral countries of the world, where the metal is to be had in abundance, by these large dealers in the depreciated funds of the Continental States. The Agent here is said to be usually ready to draw against the shipments at short sight, as well as at 60 days, so it can hardly be called a money borrowing operation, though if the house were less wealthy it would certainly bear that suspicion. We repeat the opinion that it is not alone for the small profit made on this side, that the practice, so oppressive just now to our Bank averages, is kept up, and in this view we must look for its continuance throughout the Summer and Fall, or as long as the War between the Great Powers of Europe, in which these people play no inconsiderable part, financially, is continued.

The Money movement among the Banks and Brokers on Saturday exhibited the same closeness as for the three or four days previous. Some of the Cashiers look for a somewhat improved show of Specie on the weekly statement to-day, or, at all events, no such additional loss as to excite attention. It is difficult just now to predict how this will be. The European export of the week was $1,440,000, against an income from the Mint believed to be equally large. The Exchanges at Cincinnati and other Western points are again ruling high in favor of New-York, while the course of Gold with Canada is reported the other way. The Factors and Jobbers are making very little new paper, at present, to come on the Street at extravagant rates of interest, and there is no large amount of Railway acceptances offered. Currency for prime mercantile bills is 9@10 ₱ cent., and fair names 12 ₱ cent.

The following are the exports for the week, exclusive of Specie:

Flour, bbls	10,287	$83,105
Wheat, bush	41,093	80,076
Cotton, bales	6,433	265,825
Corn, bush	45,920	42,992
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	3,575	15,485
Beef, bbls. and tcs	358	4,916
Pork, bbls. and tcs	1,447	18,751
Total produce		$511,050
Miscellaneous		543,596
Exports for the week		$1,054,646

The General Merchandise Foreign Import of the week was $1,332,742, making, with the Dry Goods table in our last paper, a total for the week of $2,833,029. The trade is not at all satisfactory. Many of the Goods from the Cotton and Woolen districts of Great Britain, and the Cloths and Silks of Germany and France, are coming out on manufacturers' account, and, owing to the tightness of Money, they go into the Bonded Warehouse to await a more favorable market, or into the Auction rooms to be sacrificed.

We give the May traffic on the Great Railweys of the country, as far as they have appeared, repeating a good portion of the list in tabuler form, as the best evidence to be afforded that Railroad Securities do not go down for the want of business on the Roads. The earnings of the New-York and Erie are not yet made up. The gross receipts are known to be over half a million, but these, after a settlement with the connecting lines, will show differently.

	May 1854.	May 1853.
Hudson River Railroad	$123,271	$93,704
Cleveland and Toledo	55,500	27,000
Chicago and Rock Island	109,279	new.
Milwaukie and Mississippi	42,060	13,967
Ohio and Pennsylvania	81,238	47,870
Michigan Central	200,020	135,202
Michigan Southern	211,684	118,325
Cleveland and Pittsburg	51,283	35,368
Pennsylvania Railroad	297,137	195,072
Baltimore and Ohio do	366,514	204,956
New York Central do	511,868	362,997
Total, 11 lines	$2,049,814	$1,264,455

The Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company are now operating both their lines on the Lake Shore, for through business. A small portion of the new junction track and bridging on the Western end remains to be finished up. The business thus far for 1854, without the advantage most of the time of both tracks, shows the following result:

	1854.	1853.
January	$40,582	$ 6,228
February	46,662	27,448
March	70,782	41 [illegible]
April	73,082	35,2[illegible]8
May	55,278	27,617
Total	$287,[illegible]6	$151,3[illegible]4

The work is operated, we understand, for considerably less than 50 ₱ cent. The share dividend to be earned at present is on $2,600,000, not $3,[illegible]00,000, as misprinted by one of our evening cotemporaries.

The Coal Trade of the week in the Lehigh and Schuylkill region and for the season is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad	41,563	859,979	661,454
Schuylkill Company	24,859	307,058	264,718
Lehigh Company	39,841	260,394	285,992
Total tonnage		1,427,431	1,215,164
Cumberland region		185,761	177,324

The Dauphin Coal and Railroad Company opened on the Road alone in the month of May, $8,333. In April the traffic was $6,267. The line was not opened until February last.

The Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY is held this day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The Telegraph announces that the two principal Railroad lines in Ohio have disagreed upon their Summer arrangements between Cincinnati and Buffalo, and the through fares have been reduced one half—to $4 from city to city, including steamer on the Lake, instead of $8. We have been aware for more than a week past that the negotiations between the different parties were tending to this result, but up to the present announcement by telegraph from Cincinnati, there was reason to hope that the difficulty would be compromised. The parties to it are the Cleveland and Columbus, Columbus and Xenia, and Little Miami, on the one hand, and the Cincin

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 860. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Ten copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; but no paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prospects of a Withdrawal of the African Squadron.

John McKeon's Chances for the District Attorneyship.

THE VETOED INSANE LAND BILL.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD.

Mr. Churchwell's Personal Explanation—Senator Bell Concerned.

Another Memorial calling Mike Walsh an Alien.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

In Executive Session to-day, the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in favor of the withdrawal of the African Squadron was taken up, when Mr. SUMNER objecting, it was postponed until to-morrow. The proposition will meet serious opposition.

It is stated, confidentially, that JOHN MCKEON has been appointed District Attorney. Also, that ANDREW H. READE, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Governor of Kansas. On the other hand, the President yesterday declared that all the appointments for new Territories should be made west of the Mountains. s.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 18, 1854.

Mr. WESTBROOK is not a philosopher. His spirits have been alternately exalted and depressed during the last few days, with each turn of the tide; and his tell-tale physiognomy is a perfect bulletin-board, giving us hourly reports of the progress of the play for the New-York District-Attorneyship. To-night his spirits are quite down in his boots. He says the President, after all, is exceedingly anxious to appoint him; but Mr. MARCY thinks LORENZO B. SHEPHERD ought to have the place, and he is very much afraid the said SHEPHARD will carry off the prize. I confess to a very consolable sympathy with these fears. Mr. WESTBROOK, in serving the Administration in the Nebraska campaign, used himself all up, so that there is nothing more left of him for either good or evil. There is nothing, therefore, to fear from him. And the very best use he can be put to by the President, is to let him alone, just where he stands, the Representative from the Eleventh District. While there, the people he has misrepresented cannot get opportunity to give a practical expression of their hostility to the Nebraska Administration. So that, as he stands, Mr. WESTBROOK is very useful, if not absolutely necessary to the President; but displace him, and he is lost at once among the masses, never to rise again, and displeasing him will entail no danger. On the other hand, Mr. SHEPHERD is an active, energetic politician, possessed of fair abilities and considerable influence. *His* wares are marketable; and the Attorneyship is the price by use of which it is hoped to obtain them. Can any one doubt what is to become of Mr. WESTBROOK and his aspirations under these circumstances? Mr. W. himself has come to the right conclusion on this subject, although perhaps he reasons from somewhat different premises.

Mr. TWEED managed his cards better. His experience in the New-York Common Scoun—Councils had evidently taught him that advance settlement is sure pay in all these little outside arrangements. So he told the Administration that if they wanted his vote for Nebraska, they must "point up" in advance. He wouldn't wait for an after settlement, but demanded and obtained the immediate removal of the Postmaster at Williamsburg, and the appointment of MURPHY in his place. The price thus in his pocket, he could vote with a stout heart, if not with a clear conscience.

The success of the ex-Councilman in that manoeuvre has emboldened him not a little; and he has essayed to try his thunder in friend WESTBROOK's behalf—swearing that he *shall* be appointed. I think I see Mr. MARCY smiling complacently at the *duo*, and citing a certain fable of ESOP, illustrating the impotence of power that is purely imaginative. The Secretary of State has a very unfortunate habit of weighing every man and estimating each at his actual value. He will doubtless think that Mr. TWEED has already made and received the proceeds of a very hard bargain with the Administration; and that to concede anything more to him would involve a positive waste of raw material.

Mr. TWEED certainly has one good quality,—sacrificing fidelity to party. Of this you are to have an evidence soon. Perhaps you are not aware that the Democracy of New-York always go to him to help them out, when they get in a very tight place. It was that which brought him to Congress; and it was to help the party out of its present serious difficulties that he has been laying so many and such dangerous wires to secure his renomination to Congress, and to bring about a double-headed contest in the Whig ranks in his District, in order to secure his election. And even now his kind heart is sorely pressed by the contents of numerous letters from New-York insisting that he shall run for Mayor. Poor man! I am afraid he will sacrifice himself upon the altar of Democracy, and consent to preside over the destinies of your goodly City. New-York, after all, is a better field than Washington for making extra money out of office. The number of votes constantly in the market here during the present Congress is so great, that the price of the article is lamentably depreciated, and Mr. TWEED's isn't worth a dime more than anybody's else. The Municipal Government of New-York presents a fine opportunity, as we all know, for speculation, and then the number among whom the plunder is to be divided is so small, comparatively, that each can get a fair share. I don't really believe Mr. TWEED will fail to be Mayor,—provided he can get the place. I am happy to be able thus to relieve the painful suspense of your citizens, as to the probability of Mr. T.'s listening to their earnest appeals.

The proposition for establishing a weekly mail line to California, by giving to the Postmaster General the power to contract therefor at his discretion, came up in the House a day or two ago, and was postponed for a few days in order to give opportunity to examine the contracts under which the mail is now carried, to see whether they can be abrogated. It is to be hoped that Congress will see that in attempting to get rid of one monopoly they do not create another; and by all means let the effort be made to incorporate in the new contract, if it is made, some principle which will infuse into the service a little of the spirit of rivalry and competition which continually puts the private expresses ahead of the mails. s.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

The Chair presented a communication from the Interior Department relative to the removal of the Florida Indians.

Also one from the Navy Department in relation to the establishment of a National Armory near the Coal fields of North Carolina. They were referred, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of a citizen of New-York, claiming to be the inventor of a battering ram of most tremendous force, 13 of them being capable of defending the coast from Maine to Texas.

Mr. FISH presented the memorial of the Common Council of New-York, against the repeal of the existing law relating to the Assay Office in that City.

Mr. MASON reported a bill for the relief of Captain E. A. F. LAVALETTE of the Navy, and the same was passed.

Mr. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing inquiry, by the Committee on the District of Columbia, relative to selecting new sites for bridges over the Potomac river. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the Senate took up the bill reorganizing the Navy Department. Mr. MALLORY moved a substitute for the bill, which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time, and its passage was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS' bill, changing the time for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in October, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved to amend the bill by inserting November, in place of October. He said that Congress was composed principally of farmers and lawyers, and both those occupations were very busy in October.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the object of the bill was to equalize the sessions of Congress, instead of having one session nine months, and the other three, as at present.

Mr. CLAYTON advocated the bill.

Mr. MASON opposed it. He thought its practical effect would be to prolong the short sessions.

Mr. DOUGLASS said he had another bill establishing the rule that both houses shall be long sessions, adjourning in May.

Mr. BAYARD said all efforts to shorten the sessions of Congress would prove fruitless unless per diem compensation was abolished and an annual salary fixed for members.

It had been clearly shown that Congress could do as much business in a three months' session as in nine months.

The bill was then postponed, and the vetoed Insane Land bill taken up.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD ON THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE LAND BILL FOR THE INSANE.

Congress has passed a bill by which ten millions of acres of the public domain are granted to the several States, with unquestioned equality, on condition that they shall accept the same, and sell the lands at not less than one dollar per acre, and safely invest the gross proceeds, and forever apply the interest thereon to the maintenance of their indigent insane inhabitants. This bill is a contribution made from a peculiar national resource to the States at a time when the Treasury is overflowing. It is made at the suggestion—and it is not stating the case too strongly to say—through the unaided, unpaid, and purely disinterested influence of an American woman, who, while all other members of society have been seeking how to advance their own fortunes and happiness, or the prosperity and greatness of their country, has consecrated her life to the relief of the most pitiable form in which the Divine Ruler afflicts our common humanity.

The purpose of the bill has commended it to our warmest and most active sympathies. Not a voice has been raised in either House of Congress.

It is the one only purpose of legislation, sufficiently great to arrest attention, that has met with universal approbation throughout the country during the present session. It seems as if some sad fatality attends our public action, when this measure is singled out from among all others to be baffled and defeated by an Executive veto. Such, however, is the fact. The bill has been returned by the President with objections which it is now our constitutional duty to consider.

I shall confine myself to the consideration of these objections alone, and shall not look backward to objections made in previous discussions here, nor dwell upon any that have been raised since the veto message was received, that are not contained in that document. Five years of Congressional discussion have exhausted the subject so far as all other objections, except those of the President, are concerned.

In considering the President's message, we are struck with the fact that it is desultory, illogical, and confused. While commending the purpose of the bill, the President denies the expediency of the measure, and denies also the power of Congress to adopt it. It is impossible, however, to separate the argument directed against the expediency of the measure, from the argument directed against the power. So the argument against the expediency is a complaint of power, and the argument against the power expresses doubt on the expediency of the contribution.

This criticism is important, because the confusion I have described impairs the force of the argument, and, because, moreover, Congress may well confide in their own conclusions as to the *expediency* of a measure, while they are bound to extraordinary respect to Executive suggestions impugning its constitutionality. I do not stop to demonstrate the correctness of this criticism. Every Senator who has disensed the message, on either side, has betrayed, I think, an embarrassment resulting from it.

In the second place, the message seems to me, I do not say disingenuous, but singularly unfair and unjust in the statement of the question.

The bill confines itself to a single purpose, viz.: that of aiding the States in maintaining one peculiar class of destitute persons, by an appropriation of equal and just proportions of the public domain, leaving all other objects and all other sources of public wealth out of view, and abstaining altogether from interference with the States in the performance of that one duty.

But the President is not content to state the question thus. He approaches it by an indirection. "It cannot be questioned," he says, "that if Congress have power to make provision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to provide for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poor in all the States." After amplification of this proposition, and without argument, the President arrives at the statement of the question before him, and he announces it in these words: "The question presented, therefore, clearly is upon the constitutionality and propriety of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and vast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those among the people of the United States who by any form of calamity become fit objects of public philanthropy."

You need only place this statement of the case by the side of the President's own statement of the provisions of the bill, to enable you to see that it is flagrantly erroneous and unjust. But I will illustrate it directly. Congress does, in unquestioned conformity with the Constitution, exercise some powers in the States which are concurrent with similar powers enjoyed by the States themselves. Thus Congress establishes here and there, throughout the States, hospitals for sick and disabled seamen. Is that equivalent to assuming the support and care of all the poor on land, as well as sea, belonging to the States? Congress establishes lighthouses and constructs harbors of refuge within the States, and provides regulation for the construction and management of steamboats on navigable waters within the States. Is that equivalent to usurpation of the entire control over commerce and navigation within the States? Congress distributes seeds and treatises on agriculture. Is that equivalent to an usurpation of jurisdiction over agriculture throughout the States? Congress discriminates by bounties, drawbacks and duties, so as to to favor agriculture, the fisheries and manufactures. Is that equivalent to an assumption of supreme and exclusive power over all those great national interests? Congress prescribes regulations of the militia, and furnishes to the States arms, ammunition and ordnance, for the equipment and exercise of the militia. Is that equivalent to an usurpation of the entire support, control and direction of the armed police of the States?

I call your attention, next, Sir, to the fact that this message presents unfairly the relative structures and characters of the Federal Union and of the States. The President says: "Are we not too prone to forget that the Federal Union is the creature of the States, and not they of the Federal Union?" And again he says that "The independent and sovereign States united themselves for certain specified objects and purposes, and for those only;" thereby implying that the States are still entirely sovereign, while the Federal Government is a mere Confederation, and not equally sovereign within its sphere. Now, no one ever thought that the States were creatures of the Federal Union; but it is equally true, in my judgment, that the Federal Union is not the creature of the States. Both are States connected with and yet independent of each other. Each of them was established directly by the people—the several State Governments by the people of the States, respectively, and the Federal Union by the people of all the States. Each is shorn of some attributes of sovereignty, and each is supreme within its sphere.

Once more; the message is unfair in drawing into the discussion and discussing a question whether a power to pass the bill can be derived from the eighth section of the Constitution, which gives Congress the authority "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and welfare of the United States." No member of Congress has advocated that principle, since this bill was inaugurated, half a dozen years ago. The principle is obsolete, if it ever had advocates. No statesman has advocated it, in or out of Congress, for a period of forty years.

While, therefore, the President's expositions on that subject may serve to raise prejudices against the bill, it is quite certain that they are altogether foreign from a consideration of its merits.

If it shall seem to you, Mr. President, that the criticisms I have opposed on the message might have been spared, I hope it will be a sufficient address to say that those criticisms dispose of two-thirds of the entire message of the President, and leave only two or three points in the whole case to be examined. In the manner I have described, the President reaches at last the principal question, viz.: whether Congress had power to pass this bill by virtue of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution.

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

The President denies that this section contains the power claimed by Congress. Now it is apparent, first, that the land appropriated by the bill is a part of "the territory or other property of the United States;" and, secondly, that the term "to dispose of" includes any way and every way by which Congress can divest the United States of those lands, whether by sales to States or individuals, or by gifts to States or individuals.

The bill apportions and bestows the lands among and upon the States, and is therefore constitutional, unless it can be shown that the absolute power contained in that section is limited by some other provision of the Constitution, which inhibits the proposed disposal of them. The President says that there is such an inhibition, and he finds it in the last clause of the section collated with the 6th article, which is as follows, to wit: "All the debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States as under the Confederation. The President brings into this connection a provision contained in the deed by which Virginia ceded her share of the public domain of the United States, to wit: "All the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other purpose whatever." The President adds: "Here the object for which these lands are to be disposed of is clearly set forth." And he adds that "the provisions recited not only contain no implication in favor of the contemplated grant, but furnish the strongest authority against it."

I proceed to examine this argument and remark, first, that the words quoted from the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution, viz: "And nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or any particular State," have no application here.

We know historically, and from the commentators in the *Federalist*, that there was at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, much uncertainty about the boundary lines between the States, and of course their respective titles to, or interest in the unoccupied domain which was ceded by the several States to the United States, and also that all of the States interested in the said domain had not executed deeds of cession at the time the Constitution was framed by the Convention; and we know, from the same evidence, that the clause relied upon by the President was designed merely to save any such rights or titles which had not been and should not be ceded to the United States, and also at the same time to save just claims which the United States had, by or independent of such deeds of cession. Now, it is absurd to say that the bill before us prejudices any claim of the United States; for it assumes that the property disposed of is exclusively the property of the United States. It is equally absurd to say that it prejudices the claim of any particular State; for no State has laid any claim, or can lay any claim, to the lands in question. This disposes of the supposed limitation in the 3d section of the 4th article.

The 6th article manifestly has no relation to the public domain. It is in these words: "All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation." It is satisfied by applying it to the then existing treaties. We learn from the *Federalist* that it was so understood by the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. MADISON recites it in the 43d number of the *Federalist*, with this remark: "This can only be considered as a declaratory proposition, and may have been inserted, among other reasons, for the satisfaction of the foreign creditors of the United States, who cannot be strangers to the pretended doctrine, that a change in the political form of society has the magical effect of dissolving its moral obligations."

There is, then, no limitation or qualification of the absolute power of Congress to dispose of the domain, contained in the Constitution itself. Nor does any provision contained in the deeds of cession from Virginia affect it.

Let me now consider that the constitutional power to dispose of the public domain is affected, and controlled, by the deed of cession from Virginia. There is nothing in the bill which conflicts with that provision. The provision is only this: that the lands ceded to Virginia shall be considered a *common fund*, for the use and benefit of all the States, and does faithfully and *bona fide* dispose of it for their common and equal use and benefit.

But the President argues that the public domain, or the proceeds resulting from sales of it, and not expended, cannot be appropriated among the States, but must remain a common fund, which, as it has been pledged heretofore, and is now pledged, so hereafter it may again be pledged for public indebtedness. But this argument proves too much. It would invalidate all grants of bounty lands, in consideration of past services in the military service of the United States. And it would equally invalidate all grants for the construction of canals and railroads, neither of which modes of disposing of the public lands has the President condemned.

The President seeks to extricate himself from this dilemma by relying a theory which has no foundation in the Constitution, or in any contemporaneous exposition of it, and considers the grants for the construction of railroads and canals upon the principle that the United States, being a landholder within the States, may lawfully give away one portion of its lands, without consideration, for the purpose of thereby enhancing the value of what remains. But it is apparent that the constitutionality of a grant is thus made to depend upon the fact that the value of the land given away is not more than the increase of the value of what remains; and so that Government must necessarily raise the price of the lands retained to the utmost of their increased value. Such a course is never pursued. The Government which should pursue it might act as a prudent landholder, but would, at the same time, act as an oppressive and tyrannical ruler. This theory, that the Government must act as a prudent landholder, seems to me altogether fanciful. It is not capable of universal application at all places and under all circumstances. A prudent landholder might give away one-fourth of his land, in some places, to enhance the value of the rest; and at other times three-fourths, but not everywhere and always the same proportion.

But there is another consideration which is fatal to the theory.

The policy which a prudent landholder might pursue, merely as a landholder, to increase the value of his estate, might be altogether inconsistent with the policy which a great, rich, and beneficent Government ought to pursue to increase the wealth, the greatness, and the strength of a Nation. Many a prudent proprietor has changed his allegiance to leave his domain; and many a brave people have sacrificed their domain to save their liberties. The United States are not a mere land-owner. They are a State, a political State. They are indeed a land-owner, and they ought to be a prudent one. But land-ownership is the lowest of their functions, and land speculation ought to be the last which they should assume.

Without tracing further this new and idle theory of prudent proprietorship, it may be dismissed with two remarks. First, that it rests altogether upon the restraining provision contained in the deed of cession from Virginia, which applied only to the original domain of the United States, and not to those portions since acquired; secondly, that the ten millions of acres apportioned by this bill are virtually to be located in regions subsequently acquired and entirely distinct from that original domain.

The President's next objection is, that there is an act of January 28, 1847, which pledges the sales of the public lands for the payment of the debt contracted in the Mexican war. I reply, first, that that debt is virtually paid, inasmuch as we have a surplus revenue, constantly accumulating, and are buying up the stock in advance of its maturity, at enormous premiums, and the creditor who complains of this bill may at once receive payment in full; secondly, that pledge was never understood to prohibit judicious appropriations of the public domain; and the objection, if good against this bill, annuls all the laws by which we have given homesteads to the survivors of all our wars, as well as those by means of which we have procured capitalists to cover with a net-work of railroads the broad region which stretches away from the base of the Alleghany mountains to the river Mississippi.

The President expresses deep concern lest this contribution by the Federal Government to the States should impair their vigor and independence. But it is not easy to see how a contribution which they are at liberty to reject, and which they are to apply to a necessary and to a proper purpose of Government, in entire independence of the Federal Government, can wound their self-respect, or deprive them of any of their attributes of sovereignty.

The President is, moreover, deeply affected with an apprehension, that if the policy of this bill should be pursued, its noble purposes would be defeated, and the fountains of charity within the States would be dried up. The President must not needlessly afflict himself in this wise, on the score of humanity. Experience is against his fears. Every community that has received from the Federal territory or property military bounties or pensions is at least as brave and patriotic as it was before. Every community that has received from the same sources contributions for the purposes of internal improvement are more enterprising than before. Every community that has received aid for its schools of learning has been rendered more zealous and more munificent in the cause of education.

Thus, Sir, I have reviewed the President's objections. In conclusion, it remains for me to express the opinion that, as in the early days of the Republic, there was a school of a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, which school was quite erroneous, so, also, there was a school whose maxim was strict construction of the Constitution, and this school have accumulated precedents and traditions equally calculated to extinguish the spirit of the Constitution. Circumstances have altogether changed since that school was founded. The States were then rich and strong; the Union was poor and powerless. Virginia loaned to the United States a hundred thousand dollars, to build their Capitol. But the States could not enlarge themselves. They possessed respectively either no public lands at all, or very small domains, and to such domains their have added nothing by purchases or conquest. Charged with all the expenses of municipal administration, including the relief of the indigent, the sum of the diseased, the education of the people, and the removal of natural obstructions to trade and intercourse, they reserved, nevertheless, only the power to raise revenues by direct taxation, one which always was and always will be regarded with jealousy and dislike.

The Union, on the contrary, by conquest and purchase, has quadrupled its domain, and is in possession of superabundant revenues, derived from that domain and from imposts upon foreign commerce. Contrast the meagre salaries of the officers of the States with the liberal ones enjoyed by the agents of the Union. Contrast the ancient narrow and cheerless Capitols of Annapolis, Harrisburg and Albany with this magnificent edifice, amplifying itself to the North and the South, while it is surrounded by gardens traversed by spacious avenues and embellished with fountains and statuary, and you see at once that the order of things has been reversed, and tends now not merely to concentration but to consolidation. I know not how others may be affected by this tendency, but I confess that it moves me to do all that I can, by a fair construction of the Constitution, not to abate the Federal strength, and diminish the majesty of the Union, but to invigorate and aggrandize the States, and to enable them to maintain their just equilibrium in our grand but exquisitely contrived political system.

Mr. CLAY got the floor, and the bill was postponed.

Mr. BENJAMIN reported a bill granting a register to the Russian built brig *Amelia*, by the name of *Abby Francis*. Passed.

The bill for making provision for paying all persons who since 1836 have acted as agents for paying pensions, and prescribing a manner for the settlement of their accounts hereafter, was then taken up.

Mr. TOOMBS objected to the bill, because it would leave all Deposit Banks, who paid pensions, to set up claims.

Mr. DODGE moved an amendment, excepting banks, bank agents and officers, and private bankers from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. HUNTER moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to.

The bill granting a pension to URBAN STUTE was passed.

Ten House bills relating to Territories were received, taken up, and refered.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 19.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CHURCHWELL made a personal explanation. Sometime ago, when he addressed the House on the Nebraska bill, he thought proper to allude to the course of a known candidate for the Presidency (Senator BELL,) in reply to his colleague, who had attacked the author of the bill as a Presidential aspirant. What he said was of public notoriety. It had been published in one of the daily papers. All he said was of a political character,—every point he made on Colonel BELL had been sustained,—first: he was present at the Caucus,—second: he was appointed on the committee by the Caucus,—third, that his vote stands recorded for the amendment that repealed the Missouri Compromise, as shown by the Senate reports of 18th February last. What he said was solely as to public facts. He was not disrespectful to that gentleman, who had received his (CHURCHWELL's) remarks in harsh and offensive language, which, were it not for the Senator's age, he should treat differently from what he would now. That language would be discourteous in a member of the House, much less in a dignified Senator, (laughter,) and would disgrace even a stump orator in Tennessee, where there is much freedom of speech. It was false that he (CHURCHWELL) made the first revelation regarding the proceedings of a caucus relative to the Nebraska bill, with which Mr. BELL's name had been associated, and which had given rise to the disagreeable controversy. He had used hard and offensive language, but had withdrawn it all, and as Mr. TOOMBS told Mr. BELL in debate, he had carefully avoided denying any statement the former made. Mr. CHURCHWELL vindicated his course, saying he would leave no adjourned question of veracity between himself and Mr. BELL. He had been fully sustained in all he had stated on a previous occasion by both Messrs. BADGER and TOOMBS in the Senate.

Mr. CAMPBELL arose to a personal explanation. He found himself alluded to in a speech of Mr. CHURCHWELL. He had listened to that speech, but did not hear his name mentioned by that gentleman. He wished to ask him whether he actually made such personal remarks, or whether he merely inserted them for the sake of perfecting his argument in his printed remarks? He was there stated that four of the gentlemen voted with such Abolitionists as [illegible] CAMPBELL. He repeated, he wished to know whether he actually made such remarks.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—Whether I did, or not, I am responsible for the language.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Did you or not? Answer the question.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—One of my colleagues, (Mr. SMITH,) thinks he heard me use it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentlemen does me sad his colleagues injustice. I don't care what he circulates about me in his speech scattered throughout Tennessee. I have always avowed my principles with regard to the institution of Slavery and every other question. I know very great effort was made to brand General SCOTT as an Abolitionist, throughout the South. On the eve of the Presidential election there appeared in the Washington Union a fabrication over my signature, in which it was stated I had had a private conference with General SCOTT, the result of which was, that he would use his influence to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. I know this fabrication was circulated abroad in Tennessee. I appeal to my friend (Mr. CULLOM) to say whether this is not the fact. (Mr. CULLOM bowed assent.) This impression having been made in the South, the gentleman assumes that I am an Abolitionist, and associates me with his colleagues to injure them. I am unwilling that friend or foe shall have injustice done him.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I do not desire to misrepresent any man.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I don't charge the gentleman with making willful misrepresentation; but he does injustice to his colleagues. My first vote was given for HENRY CLAY, and my last for General SCOTT; and to the meantime, I never voted any hot the Whig ticket.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—Did you not vote against the Fugitive Slave Law?

Mr. CAMPBELL—I did, and so did every Whig with three exceptions, on this floor from the North. Did not Southern men vote against the admission of California? I desire to ask my colleague (Mr. GIDDINGS) whether he, as the gentleman says, came over and congratulated Mr. CULLOM on the conclusion of the last named gentleman's speech against the Nebraska bill, together with other Abolitionists and Free-Soilers?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I cannot speak as to the time Mr. CULLOM made his speech, being in Ohio at the time. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL—Did you not congratulate him by telegraph?

Mr. GIDDINGS—As I have said, I knew nothing about the speech, except what I saw in the newspapers. I could have no communication with any gentleman on the subject.

Mr. CAMPBELL—And the gentleman says that Mr. GERRIT SMITH and others congratulated his colleague. I ask the gentleman from New-York whether he congratulated Mr. CULLOM.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH—I did not. [Laughter.]

Mr. CAMPBELL—Now comes the point. In Mr. CHURCHWELL's speech, he is printed as saying to Mr. CULLOM: "GIDDINGS and CAMPBELL and others of the strips did congratulate you." I did not hear a syllable of that, and I ask whether the gentleman uttered the remark on this floor.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—The gentleman is jealous of the reputation of my colleague. When I made the allusion to my colleague being congratulated, I meant nothing disrespectful. I said he was congratulated by gentlemen of the GIDDINGS' stamp. I would have sworn I saw the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CAMPBELL,) congratulate my colleague.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Did you say that in your speech?

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I think I did. Did you not say in a speech last session, if a law were passed repealing the Fugitive Slave law, General SCOTT, if he had been President, would not veto it?

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentleman will not find me avoiding any question. I did say I believed General SCOTT entertained the Whig doctrine as to the veto power, and if Congress passed a law repealing the Fugitive law, he would not veto it,—and I think so still. I not only voted against it, but split on that platform now.

Mr. CULLOM—My colleague said that my speech was received with much eclat by Abolitionists. I pronounce this untrue.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I said such men as GIDDINGS, and persons of that stamp, and the speech shows this.

Mr. CULLOM said: Mr. GIDDINGS did not congratulate me. You then said, Mr. GERRIT SMITH did. I said in reply, you were equally unfortunate. It was then my colleague remarked, men of that stripe. I could have told him that Mr. CAMPBELL did not congratulate me.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—My colleague (Mr. SMITH) thinks he heard me mention in my speech GIDDINGS and CAMPBELL. Did not Abolitionists and Free-Soilers congratulate you on your speech?

Mr. CULLOM—I am glad you ask the question. I have seen it charged in the *Union* newspaper. I boldly announce if Abolitionists and Free-Soilers congratulated me, I do not know it to this day. But men from the South congratulated me. Gentlemen from Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. [Laughter.]

Several members endeavored to raise points to terminate these proceedings, but they were overruled.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tenn., having been called on, said his recollection was identical with Mr. CULLOM's.

Mr. CAMPBELL—These things, in the printed speech, are not true.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—Point them out.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The allegation that I and Mr. GIDDINGS congratulated Mr. CULLOM is not correct. The same as to Mr. Smith of New-York. I studiously and purposely avoided even turning my face towards Mr. CULLOM when he delivered his speech,—believing that an effort would be made to put my distinguished friend in a false position at home.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—The direct point raised, is that I did not use Mr. CAMPBELL's name in my speech. I have been informed by a colleague (Mr. SMITH) that he heard me. I cannot be mistaken as to the subscription to Mr. CULLOM's speech. I find the names of Messrs. SUMNER, SEWARD, and others of a like stamp, on the list.

Mr. CULLOM—My speech had a much larger circulation at the South than at the North.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—Admitting the fact, I do know that fifteen thousand copies of it were circulated at the North. An intimate friend of Mr. SEWARD took five thousand copies. I have been astonished at the extraordinary course of the gentleman this morning. He and my colleagues have endeavored to raise me in a trap. I repeat that gentlemen of a like stamp with Mr. CAMPBELL did congratulate my colleague, and I am well satisfied gentlemen from the South did not congratulate him as the gentleman is pleased.

Mr. CULLOM—I require proof of the fact that Free Soilers and Abolitionists congratulated me. I know of none.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I point to the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. SAGE—I have ever been a Whig of the HENRY CLAY stamp, and one of those who supported him in the Philadelphia Convention till General TAYLOR was nominated.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I ask my colleague whether Messrs. MATTESON and MORGAN did not congratulate him?

Mr. CULLOM—I don't know.

Mr. MATTESON—I was in Utica at the time. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHURCHWELL—Well then, nobody congratulated him. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. HUGHES, amid the confusion, rose to a question of order, wishing to know whether it was proper for any gentleman to poll the members of the House.

Mr. BAYLY—Is the morning hour out?

The SPEAKER—It has not commenced.

Mr. MORGAN—I thank God I had an opportunity of congratulating an honest Southern man. I never belonged to the Free-Soilers nor to the Abolitionists, but have ever been a Whig of the HENRY CLAY stamp. [Laughter.]

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I have at last ascertained that my colleague was congratulated by at least one man. I do not know but the gentleman from Illinois (Free-Soiler) congratulated him.

Mr. WASHBURN—I have ever been a Whig of the HENRY CLAY school, and was in the Convention that nominated him.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., having been called on by Mr. CHURCHWELL, said he heard his colleague mention the name of Mr. CAMPBELL at the close of a sentence, having sat by him at the time.

Some additional cross firing took place, when the personal explanations terminated.

MR. WALSH'S CITIZENSHIP AGAIN QUESTIONED.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., stated that on Saturday he received a memorial from GEORGE W. ISAACS and others, with reference to contesting the right of Mr. WALSH to his seat, stating that WALSH is an alien, and asking for some order of the House by which that fact may be substantiated. The memorial is accompanied by a letter written by JOHN GRIFFIN to the Speaker of the House, and who desires it to be laid before this body. Mr. GRIFFIN states that he is a signer of the memorial, and brands Mr. EWING—a member of the Committee on Elections—with being a traitor and a coward in suppressing the first memorial.

Mr. ORR—I object to the reading of any document which reflects on a member.

Mr. EWING—I ask that the letter be read.

[The confusion was so great that several gentlemen exclaimed loudly that they could not hear a word.]

Mr. ORR, with deference to Mr. EWING, withdrew his objection.

Mr. STANTON, of Ky., did not care about the letter being read. It reflected in vulgar language on both Mr. WALSH and the Committee on Elections. [Cries of "Read it," "Let's have it."

Mr. HUNT—It will show the temper in which the communication is made to the House, and the paper, as a matter of justice, ought to be read.

Mr. STANTON—I want only a part of it read. It treats Mr. WALSH as badly as the committee. I wish to omit that part about Mr. WALSH, who is absent. The letter from JOHN GRIFFIN was then read. The writer says, that Mr. EWING has played the traitor and coward in stifling the contents of the first memorial from the country. That WALSH is a subject of Queen Victoria. That he and the other memorialists are ready to prove it, but the Committee on Elections have denied them the opportunity to do so. The miscreant WALSH was born in the land of Burke, Sheridan, and others, compared with whom Greece and Rome had no superior. JACKSON never was ashamed of his Irish blood, but WALSH is. The writer says he was among the voters who sent the vagabond to Congress, believing him to be an American by birth. He did not think any man was so base as to deny his birthplace. He has got a copy of the register of his birth and baptism. He noticed that WALSH has recorded his name in the blue book as an American, when he is a subject of Queen Victoria, and says that Messrs. EWING and STANTON, of Ky., have thrown the mantle of protection over WALSH.

Mr. STANTON, after reading the letter, said the author refers to a former memorial which was sent to Mr. EWING, his colleague, on the Election Committee. The Committee examined into the case, but found no proof of the fact charged, and asked to be and were discharged from the consideration of the subject. [illegible] Quickly another memorial was presented by one of the parties, [illegible] WALSH, stating that he would not submit to be [illegible] of an Irishman, because he could not do so [illegible] of the United States, and the Constitution did not allow any one of foreign birth to fill that office. [Laughter.] The next difficulty was CHARLES the MAGNIFICENT, who went on a visit to Ireland, where he saw MIKE with his mother. Mike was then 6 or 8 years of age. Subsequently she met them in New-York.

Mr. STANTON mentioned the fact that he had received a letter from GEORGE W. ISAACS, and in response, after consultation with the Committee on Elections, assured him if he would present a prima facie case, they would act on it promptly. He was satisfied the whole matter grows out of personal enmity against WALSH. The matter ought not to engage the attention of the House, and for that reason he moved that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the subj[illegible]

Mr. EWING said he did not expect to be called upon to make any personal explanation as the House, perhaps, was satiated with them this morning, but he would begin on the stereotyped form that he was a Clay Whig, and had never been congratulated by Abolitionists, and that CLAY had not abandoned him on the Slave question, as he was unkind enough to do with the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. MORGAN,) but had adhered to him through all the vicissitudes of his political life. [Laughter.] He thought his colleague erred in bringing these papers before the House, and further erred in doing so without giving him notice.

Mr. STANTON remarked, it was first suggested by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. EWING said he had no doubt his motives were good, but still thought he erred. I was asked, said Mr. E., by an eminent ex-member of the last Congress, if I would present the memorial from respectable persons? I promised to do so. I showed the memorial to the gentlemen from New-York most interested, and he did not represent the character of the signers in the most favorable colors. His representation was confirmed in a few days, by the receipt of an anonymous letter signed "More than one Irishman," which I hold up before the House. Whose characters seem to swell and grow as the writer swelled with indignation, growing large enough towards the close for the sign of a Commission-House. [Laughter.] The Committee on account of the circumstances, and on account of the unusual character of the memorial, in a meeting in which I was not present, instructed me as the original reporter of the memorial, to ask to be discharged from its further consideration. In

The Duff or Canonicity.

Speech of Dr. Duff before the General Assembly of Scotland.

Interesting Reminiscences of His Tour.

On the evening of Monday, May 26, at the meeting of the General Assembly at Edinburg, an immense audience assembled to listen to Rev. Dr. Duff, who was expected to speak of his recent tour through the United States. After referring at some length to Missionary Affairs in India, Dr. Duff proceeded to speak as follows

OF THE UNITED STATES.

In your report there is allusion made to my having been born in January last, in the providence of God, to visit the new world—the Western Continent—a journey of between 600,000 and 700,000. Then it was said and thought that the river there were very great and wide, that the forests were of vast extension to be seen through the nonapproachable distance of their high midsummers and other products of the Old World, to find the ruler of this great country, American citizens, who set forth their claims, and dispose of these vast multitudes, and to establish and preserve peace and harmony among all other country struck you have a splendid crop. [Hear, hear.] It is a singular fact that the lower part of all that great valley of the Mississippi, capable some day of supporting 200,000,000 inhabitants, is supposed to have been once the bed of a vast lake, and now the bed of the Mississippi River, which is only a little above the level of the sea. And here I may observe, that while in the Union I have already referred lately that there was a hope of my crossing the water, it was resolved that before I have a vast meeting was to be held next night. There were seven or eight feet of snow on the streets, and the chief communication was by means of sleighs. The meeting was held in the largest hall in Philadelphia, capable of containing three thousand people. Notwithstanding the storm was packed, and the platform contained a company of ministers belonging to all the evangelical denominations, such as had not assembled in such numbers before. Indeed, all the evangelical ministers of Philadelphia and the neighborhood were present. What was one to say to such an audience? The simple ground taken and made one feel, and to describe what was; but there was that in that genuine American character. I do not know how to describe it. There was a jocose way of making remarks, which went at once direct to the heart; there was something connected with his movement. The question connected with his movement. The question was, how to give an account of Philadelphia? we encountered the most severe weather. When about half way, there came a most terrific snow-storm; indeed, within half a mile of the terminus on the Delaware River, we stuck fast, but we one in heart—one in feeling—one in sentiment—one in everything that is worthy of being united upon. In everything, as such, we shall be one family in the realms of glory. [Cheers.]—and when we arrived at Philadelphia, our only thought was to get to bed as soon as possible. I could help saying of it all, It is the Lord's doing. But I must hasty on, the time at my disposal becomes very limited, and there are many points regarding the States which, though interested in, and I will rapidly allude to a deeply interesting will compel me to be brief, and to omit even a notice of many altogether. In the first place, one cannot but be astonished at the multitudes who arrive constantly there from other lands. How are they disposed of? I fear we don't sufficiently sympathize with our brethren there, but I would point together. It is a matter of delightful reasonable expectation that in the course of time, by the blessing of God, the United States will be the most powerful country in the world. [Hear, hear.] Already it is the largest country in point of territory, and the most powerful in point of population, and the most powerful in point of territory, and the most powerful in point of population, and the most powerful in point of territory, and the most powerful in point of population, and the most powerful

seems exhausted; and proximately to him would rise many hundred tubes, quite in unison. [Laughter and applause.] His work yonder has been great. I know that time and strength will not allow me to enlarge on this important theme; but others will, I trust, protect themselves, and the republication of Mr. LILLIE's work will accomplish much of what I had intended to have done. Only I cannot close without saying that the cordiality with which my visit was received by Christians of all evangelic denominations, was only a second edition of that experienced in the United States; the enthusiasm of our public meetings the same; while there was a spontaneous manifestation of liberality towards our Mission. The Lord has yet great things in store for Canada.

AMERICAN FEELING TOWARDS ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

One other subject before I conclude. It was with something like fear and trembling that, at the outset of my visitation, allusion was made to the existing state of feeling between that country and our own. I knew there had been sores and exasperations on both sides, and it is there as it is in this country. I hold that the predominant element yonder is a noble Christian element, and is every year becoming more so. And we know that is the predominant element in Great Britain too. Surely, should not "like draw to like?" And by drawing closer the bond in regard to the great things in which we agree, is the only way to come to an agreement on the small points on which we differ, not all standing aloof till some thread or patch is removed which some one does not like. Another says, "Ah, but I like it," and they get angry with each other. But it is by meeting together on those great things upon which we are agreed that we shall get rid of these threads and patches. (Applause.) It was when a feeling of this kind was being experienced that I, feeling I was at home, and among a generous people, ventured to say, "Old sores should be old sores, and past exasperations should be past. The men in America who fought the battles of independence have gone to their graves; and we in Britain are not responsible for what our fathers did, unless we take them up and defend them. You are one with us—we are ready to forgive and to forget." Expression was also given to the sentiment that "Great Britain and America are like mother and daughter, and that substantially they have in their hands, in the marvelous providence of God, the destinies of the nations of the world; and surely this is not a time to fall out by the way, at such a crisis in the world's history as the present." No sentiment was uttered throughout the States to which a more thorough response was given than to this sentiment. And on this side of the water, the real British heart will, I am sure, reecho the sentiment back again to the American shore. [Cheers.] I found that this was no passing, ephemeral feeling, but that the really Christian-hearted men in the States have long been thinking that they ought to draw closer to Britain, and that both would be better for it. There are on both sides great social evils. Instead of taunting each other with these, and getting angry, let us set about their correction, in our own several ways, and in forms adapted to our varying nationalities. I am satisfied that there is rising up in America a spirit of a high and noble kind, which will ere long work out the solution of certain great social problems, which have hitherto baffled the wisest, both there and here. [Cheers.] I say that, and if there were time I would exemplify it. But I found that this sentiment of the necessity of a closer union between that new country and the old country was really a popular sentiment among the wise and the good in America. They write and speak of the "glorious, fast-anchored Isle"—a fine expression, indicating a heartiness of good will towards this country. I found that the generous-hearted Americans have something like a pride in looking back on the old country. It cheered one to find this everywhere. And should we, then, not come to understand each other better, and love each other more? In Canada, too, I was delighted to find that there was a prevailing feeling of loyalty the most intense. I believe there is not a people in the globe, more thoroughly contented at this moment with the sway of Queen VICTORIA, than the natives of Canada. [Cheers.] And yet, at the same time, there is a growing feeling of kindliness towards the great people of the United States; while, on their part, that feeling is generously reciprocated; and both concur on great, broad, common grounds, in looking benignly across the Atlantic to their common fatherland. "We are one." One, indeed, we are—the Christian people of America—one not only in blood, but one in language, one in literature, and, what is best of all, one in religion, having a common faith and a common Christianity. [Cheers.] If, then, the United States of America and Great Britain be faithful to one another, and stand side by side in this great crisis of the nations, and shoulder to shoulder, march forth into the battle-field of the world, they may, by the right arm of the Omnipotent, confront all the enemies on the face of the earth, whether physical or spiritual, and in the end be gloriously victorious over them all. [Applause.] That these may be the blessed results realised, will, I venture to say, be the fervent prayer of this Church. There is a right principle in it, and the time is coming, not for disunion, but for absolute union. Then, indeed, we shall have Great Britain on the one hand, and these mighty States on the other, constituting a new Union, not the United States of America, but the United States of the World. [Applause.] Then let us arise and do our share; let us, the members of the Free Church, do our best.

THE SCOTCH IN AMERICA.

I venture to say, for it is a fact, that there are no people more welcome to America—I found that everywhere—than the Scotch people. Really they know far more about Scotland than, I believe, thousands in Scotland know about themselves. Yes, Scotland has exercised an influence over the orthodox religion of the States, which eternity alone will show. The very steadiness and stiff bigotry of some in standing out for little points—even that was overruled, for stemming the torrents rushing past into some boundless ocean of error or indifferentism. One of the invulnerable Christian communities in the States even now will sing nothing but the genuine old Scotch version of the Psalms of David. The very stiffness of the Scotch on these and other points, have been now clearly overruled for good to the cause of Christ; and now that the tide is fairly turned in favor of orthodoxy, there is no danger of being carried away by the flood of indifferentism. In Philadelphia I could not help being taken aback by the discourse of a venerated minister, at the opening of his new church, Rev. Mr. WYLIE. The heads of his sermon consisted of fervid stirring accounts of the sufferings of our patriot martyred forefathers, over the bleak moors and mountain solitudes of our native land, down to the times of the Free Church. It was very striking. And the seminary of Princeton—that is, the college for theological education, with which Scotchmen and men of Scotch descent have had so much to do—what a work it has done in upholding the soundness of the faith! We have lost the old ALEXANDERS, and MILLERS, and others before them who are gone; but we still have the HODGES, and the young ALEXANDERS, and others. They are indeed very pillars of the faith. It was to me really refreshing to hear a large class addressed by that noble champion of our common faith, Dr. HODGE; and on such a subject, that of original sin, in which Calvinism, or rather Paulism, was so searchingly expounded and triumphantly vindicated. It was also very refreshing to find at Boston that Unitarianism has some time ago not only reached its climax, but passed it, and is now going down the hill. This is the fate which must attend all the other "isms," of whatever kind, and then the better part will be left behind. I was also much delighted to see that a number of the principal citizens of Boston are now asking the way to this true old Zion, with their faces thitherward.

NEED OF UNITED AND ZEALOUS EFFORT.

Let us thank God for all this, and let us also arise and do our part. Others are looking to us, and expecting us to set an example. And why should we not do so? Ours has been a highly favored land from time immemorial downwards. We have been privileged to contend for the great doctrines of the headship of Christ; and surely it will not do for us to deal with this as a mere abstract dogma, and make it have the appearance of a fascinating spell, like the brazen serpents of the Israelites, or the ark of the covenant, turned to superstitious uses,—looking to this alone, as if this, absolutely and by itself, could save us. If we do so, God will cast us from Him. If we, as the church of so many and unprecedented favors, do not act up to our duties in this respect, God may refuse our lame and inadequate offering, as He refused the offering of the Israelites of old, and may smite us with some judgments and say to us, "I will raise up another nation, to whom I will give the honor of evangelizing the world." [Hear, hear.] It shall be evangelized; but it may not be through you, unless you arise speedily to the right discharge of unparalleled obligations. Let us arise, then, and tarry not in slow delays. Surely the present crisis is constraining us to arise, and that with our whole heart. Surely it looks as if, in response to the sighing of the whole creation groaning in uneasiness and pain through long by gone ages, for the times of the restitution of all things—surely, in answer to the plaintive cry of the myriad martyrs from under the altar, who age after age have been uttering their longing cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?" He who is seated on the throne on high is now indicating by no ordinary signs that He is to arise and assume His great power, and to manifest Himself as really King and Governor among the nations. Surely, in the language of one of old, the great Messiah is about to come forth from his royal chamber—about to put on the visible robes of his imperial Majesty, and to take up the unlimited sceptre which his Father has bequeathed to Him. Even now, in the ear of faith, and almost in the ear of sense, we may hear the distant noise of the chariot wheels of the mighty Saviour King, coming forth conquering and to conquer, amid the shaking of the nations from pole to pole. Every nation has of late been upheaving from its ancient settled foundations; and there will be mightier upheaving still, and that right speedily—all preparing the way for the new heaven and the new earth, in which righteousness will for ever dwell. And in the midst of these grand, glorious, and consummating scenes, shall we fritter away our energies on endless, petty, paltry questions, not fit to be entertained by men of sense even, not to speak of men of large Christian understandings, and still larger Christian hearts? [Hear, hear.] The time is coming, and is at hand, when we shall look back and be ashamed at wasting so much precious time, sound strength, sound thought, sound feelings, sound energy, upon questions which, even if they were solved, would be but so many paltry littlenesses in comparison with the mightier questions that bear directly on the establishment of the Savior's kingdom over the subjugated nations—questions, too, many of which God in his providence will soon solve and settle for us, if we only wait for it. [Hear.] Let us then arise, with one heart and one soul, and in unison with the whole Christian men in America, in Canada, in England, in Geneva, and the Continent; let us pray that we may be melted and fused into one living, burning, glowing mass, and go forth as "Jehovah's sacramental host," carrying forward the standard of the Great Messiah from one battle field to another, and unfurling His glorious banner, in the assurance that the standard shall not be taken down again, nor the banner of victory furled, until it is found waving upon the citadel of the last of the rebel nations now prostrate at His feet. [Applause.] Ah, then, let us not only pray, but labor with intense, all-consuming devotedness for the speedy coming of the time when

> One song employs all nations; and all cry,
> Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us.
> The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
> Shout to each other; and the mountain tops,
> From different mountains, catch the flying joy;
> Till nation after nation taught the strain,—
> Earth rolls the rapturous hosannah round.

—Amen, Lord Jesus, come speedily, amen and amen. (The reverend Doctor sat down amidst protracted applause, having spoken almost four hours.)

Nativism.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The meaning of the word "Nativism" implies nothing more, in the general sense, than a feeling of attachment to birth, in any particular portion of the globe. In this country, it has lately been used to designate the doctrines of a large class of Americans who would reap especial advantage from the fact of their having been born on this soil, and would exclude foreigners from offices of influence and distinction, fearing that their preferment may prove inimical to the country.

In Europe, the people have for ages past struggled against the preference of birth; for who can justly surround a man with disabilities, because he chances to have been born in this place or that? Birth is but an accident, and yet, in this Republic, the "Know-Nothings," backed by other Native organizations, have taken up a principle which they are following out with what they imagine to be wonderful shrewdness in excluding all foreigners from office, and thus getting rid of everything like foreign influence.

Should the present agitation succeed in putting aside the Irish influence, it can hardly be thought this Republic or the cause of liberty everywhere would be damaged in the least; on the contrary, it is even desirable that the Irish influence should be excluded from the offices of our Government. This is not said through hatred of the Irish by any means, but the authority that could be exercised over Irish incumbents and representatives is dangerous to our institutions. Our unnaturalized Irish population appear to be willing and blind instruments of their clergy, whose attacks, either openly or through their acknowledged organs, upon some of our most cherished ideas, have many times awakened universal indignation. There are bodies of liberal Irishmen to be sure, but we do not often hear of their election to distinguished offices.

As to the other foreign elements embraced in our population, the writer may venture to affirm that even our native friends might learn something from them, both as to observance of the law and the reforms they need. An earnest and thinking liberal, long accustomed to struggle in his own country with Princes, Priests and reactionary professors, and thereby sharpened for observation, may detect the deficiencies and abuses still existing here, even more readily than a native less familiar with the stealthy advances of Despotism; for it is only in countries where the pressure of arbitrary Government is felt, that the wary intelligence of the modern day is most excited.

To remain stationary is to retrograde, and the progressive principle alone is the fundamental condition of the independence and developement of nations. The proper discipline of the people and general education are, however, the very basis of the progressive principle, and upon them the State must be fixed like a rock, so that in every election rendered necessary by its Constitution, men shall not be so much regarded as the ideas by which they are governed; the place of their birth shall not be taken into account, if their principles be correct, and only such individuals shall be chosen to fill places of preferment as are devoted to general education, general well being, and rational freedom. Applying this opinion to the particular case of the United States, the most necessary and most beneficial reform needed here is School-compulsion; *i. e.*, that a law should be passed obliging all parents to send their children to school, until the age of 14, taking such action meanwhile, that during the prescribed school hours, no child over a certain age shall be seen loitering or trifling about the streets and open public places of our towns and cities. This would remedy a vast amount of vice and rowdyism, and save thousands of our youth from evil lives. In addition to the multitudes who replenish our brothels and jails with constantly new and constantly-increasing contingents, the sidewalks of our great cities swarm with showily-dressed young men, who sport their flash jewelry and their fine attire in apparently utter idleness and without any avowed useful occupation sufficient to provide them with the means adequate for such an existence. When there is no parent's purse to drain, and no private fortune to depend upon, the shrewd observer can readily guess the true origin of each anomalies. Again and again have honest citizens been disturbed in the exercise of their rights, and as often have our elections been controlled by a class of men so little able to comprehend the duties or responsibilities of freedom. These are the men whom the specious phrases of demagogues, and the gold of corrupt and even reactionary parties, control to the detriment, nay, the mortal danger of our Republic. Let us, then, have the School-reform!

Again, in order to conteract the baneful influence of demagogism, as allnded to above, and also with a view to find an immediate remedy to the political abuse already existing, another measure is required, viz.: A clause in our Confederate and State Constitutions, *giving to the sovereign people the right, at any time, to recall any one of their representatives who agitates against the wishes of his constituency, or sustains such agitator by his vote.* Let this right apply not only to the general but even to our municipal representatives, and we shall soon see the political swindlers of the day withdrawing, to make room for honest, patriotic and progressive men.

These form a portion of the suggestions that an American citizen of Foreign birth has to make, but do not embrace them all. The Native party are wrong, if they suppose that none but Americans born are imbued with attachment to this Republic and the fundamental principles of Liberty upon which it is based. Speaking for the Germans, at least, I may say that we are neither reactionary nor priest-ridden, but sincerely devoted to all the length and breath that can be given to legitimate Freedom. Perhaps, let it be whispered,—perhaps we, from our sore experience, at home, are more alive to the perils of reaction, than the Natives themselves. Take care, then, "Know-Nothing" friends, that by a sweeping and indiscriminate denunciation of "Foreigners" you do not confound friends with foes, and, in so doing, yourselves fall back into the clutches of a Despotism at home, worse than all you have to fear from abroad!—that, in escaping Scylla, you do not plunge headlong into Charybdis! HORWITZ.

☞ WHIPPING A LADY.—The following is from a MS. Diary of Rev. JOHN LEWIS, Rector of Charfield and Curate of Tilbury: "August, 1719. Sir CHRISTOPHER HALES, being jilted by a lady who promised him marriage, and put him off on the day set for their marriage, gave her a good whipping at parting. Remember the story." Is there any correspondent for this?—E. D.—*From Notes and Queries.*

The Singing Steamer City of Glasgow—An Affecting Story.

The Jersey *Blue* has the following affecting story:

During the latter part of our career in the Philadelphia Post-Office, we became acquainted, among the mass of human beings whose faces appeared daily at the "General Delivery Window" where we were stationed, with an intelligent, happy-looking Englishman, of about 45 years of age, who came frequently to inquire for letters from home. He was a man of pleasing manners, and evidently had been well educated and accustomed to the refinements and elegancies of really good society. Being a stranger on our shores, he was glad to avail himself of an opportunity of conversing with us, and spoke freely of his past and of his hope for the future.

He had come over to Philadelphia, bringing with him a little son, apparently about 12 years of age, to select a residence for the rest of his family, which he had left in England, and to make all the arrangements necessary to their comfort, when they should arrive. He had accomplished this—had taken and furnished a house in Philadelphia, and was expecting letters from his wife, informing him of her sailing with their other children, in the steamer *City of Manchester*.

We handed him a letter: it spoke of her expectation to sail in that steamer, and went away with such glad anticipations as might be supposed to fill the heart of a husband and father long absent from the wife and children whom he soon expected to meet and embrace again. A few days passed, and another foreign mail arrived, and with it a letter to our friend from his wife, saying that she had not been able to make her arrangements in time to sail in the *Manchester*, but that she should certainly sail in the *Glasgow*.

Some time after this, letters came, which she had mailed at the time of embarking in this ship, and now he was unspeakably happy with the almost certainty of seeing his wife and children in a very few days, for the New-York Mail steamers generally make the passage but a few days sooner than our screw steamers. Soon he, with many others, commenced going down to Queen-street wharf to look for the incoming steamer.

But who shall speak of the horrors to come? Day after day did he, with many others on that sad walk, go down to the wharf and strain his vision to descry among the numerous vessels down the river the anxiously expected steamer. We saw him when the vessel had been some 30 days out, and were startled at his appearance. The plump, happy-seeming face of one month before, was haggard as the face of death; the eyes that we had so shortly before seen dance in the light of inward joy, were blood shot, wild, and glaring upon us with a maniac expression.

He walked mopingly away, but his face haunted us still. A few days after this, a steamer arrived bringing the report that a vessel somewhat resembling the *Glasgow* had been seen off the Bahamas; this report brought him to us again. Oh, how that false hope had brightened his countenance! His eyes had regained their expression of intelligence, and he clung to this baseless hope as a drowning man to a straw.

We left the Post-Office a few days after this. Yesterday we inquired concerning this wretched man, and was told that he had been for some time in the Lunatic Asylum, and a raving maniac. May God reward him in eternity.

Destructive Thunder Storms on Long Island and in New-England.

A violent thunder-storm passed over the East end of Long Island on Wednesday evening last. The Greenport *Watchman* has the following:

It commenced here between 9 and 10 o'clock. The thunder and lightning were almost incessant, and continued for an unusual length of time. The rain fell in great abundance. Several buildings were struck with the lightning. It struck the chimney of Captain BACKET's House, in this place, entered the chamber, tearing off the plastering down to the lower floor, struck the pump in the kitchen, and passed down into the well. When it struck the pump the room seemed to be filled with fire—had the appearance of rockets or meteors. Captain BACKET was sitting in the kitchen, and was struck blind for a few moments, and his loose gown, in which he was sitting took fire in several places. The barn of Mr. MARTIN PAINCA, in Southold, was struck and slightly injured. A carpenter's shop near the depot belonging to the Railroad Company, was also struck, but injured only slightly.

On Thursday, Boston and its vicinity was agitated in like style. It worked up from New-York by way of Long Island Sound. The Boston *Post* has the following account: Passengers by the boats state that the scene was grand and magnificent beyond expression, there being so little intermission between the flashes, that the whole heavens seemed in one continued blaze. It was violent enough in Boston for nearly two hours, leaving the atmosphere cool and purified. Some of the fire-alarm bells were struck and vigorously sounded by the lightning. The Boston Locomotive Works, near the bridge in Harrison-avenue, were struck and slightly damaged. A chimney in Carver-street was shattered. At East Freetown and Raynham, hail stones damaged the crops and broke all the glass they could reach. Sixty bushels of these missiles were deposited together at one place, being eighteen inches in depth in a hollow. A tree near the house of Mr. HODGES, in Taunton, was struck by the lightning, and hail stones were numerous in that vicinity.

The storm extended to but a few miles from Boston. From its violence we were led to anticipate the following table of its effects, which we find in the evening papers. The storm was more violent than any which has visited us for years, and the terrific peals of thunder were the most startling ever listened to, resembling the crash of cannon in their abruptness.

A house attached to the Roxbury almshouse was struck, and the ceiling over a bed, in which two females were sleeping, was shattered, and falling, literally covered the occupants of the bed. The house of Mr. WOMMSWORTH, in Brighton, was also struck by the electric fluid. Two or three telegraph poles on the Mill Dam were struck.

In Somerville a violent storm of hail commenced about 5½ o'clock and continued for half an hour or more, doing considerable damage to gardens. The hail fell in such quantities as to completely cover the ground in some places where it drifted.

A house in Malden, occupied by N. W. HOLDEN, Esq., was struck, the fluid passing down the chimney into a room where two little girls, daughters of Mr. HOLDEN, were sleeping. One of the girls had her arm slightly burned, but the other escaped injury. The house was not much damaged.

The house of Mr. B. JOY, in Cohasset, was struck by lightning, and damaged to the amount of from $200 to $300. Six or eight persons were in the house at the time, all of whom escaped unharmed.

In Medford there was a very heavy fall of hail, which broke window glass to some extent and did serious damage to gardens & vegetables. A horse was found next morning prostrated by the effects of the lightning, by the side of the road, and unable to get up. The thunder and lightning were terrific.

A shed in Somerville, belonging to the Fitchburgh Railroad Company was struck and considerably damaged.

At Jamaica Plain, a large wooden house, occupied by Irish families, was damaged by lightning, part of the roof being torn out, a window broken, and some of the furniture injured.

In Brookline, also, Mr. W. PUTNAM's house, on Washington-place, was somewhat injured, and a tree near the reservoir was shattered by lightning.

Three buildings near the toll-gate station, West Roxbury, were struck during the shower.

The mansion of GEORGE F. WELD, Esq., on Orchard-avenue, was struck and much damaged, though the inmates escaped without injury.

At Cambridgeport the house of Mr. MOORE, corner of Magazine and Short-streets, was entered at the ridge-pole, and the fluid descended into the kitchen and passed out through the parlor, doing considerable damage to the building; but harming no person. An elm tree in front of the house of D. U. CHAMBERLIN, Esq., Prospect-street, was shattered. The house of Mr. ORCUTT, at Pine Grove, was also struck and slightly damaged. In East Cambridge a gutter was knocked off a house by the lightning as it entered a chamber, where a woman was knocked down and rendered insensible, but afterwards recovered.

There was no rain in Newton and beyond, and but little as far as Woburn.

The bridge between Chelsea and Lynn was one dividing line—on the Chelsea side it being quite muddy this morning, while in Lynn it was as dusty as before.

Cholera in Boston.

During the week, in addition to the cases of cholera which we have reported, several others have occurred. An Irishman named MICHAEL DREW, 34 years old, was reported to have died of cholera Thursday afternoon, at No. 136 Sea-street. EDWARD GROVER, 22 years of age, died at Deer Island, Thursday, of the same disease. MICHAEL MURRAY also died of cholera at No. 110 Sea-street.

This morning, Mrs. MARGARET GLAVIN, of Third-street, South Boston, is reported dead of the cholera. It was stated to the police officer of that station that her husband had been in the habit of beating her, and that this might have caused her death, but the physician who prescribed for her said her symptoms were those of cholera.

MARY HARTWELL died of cholera at No. 145 Broadstreet last night. In all, 10 deaths by cholera have occurred in this city the present week. The city is not at all sickly at the present time, and if proper care is taken, there is not much danger of any great spread of this malady. There will no doubt be isolated cases of cholera during the entire Summer, but there is great reason to hope that it will not assume the form of an epidemic. [*Boston Traveller.*

On Thursday evening the City Marshal of Charlestown went to a house in Mandlin-street, where was a reported case of cholera. He found a Mrs. COCHRAN, who had had the cholera and recovered, but was again seized with it, as her friends supposed. Upon inquiring into the case, the Marshal ascertained that the woman had been eating a large quantity of beans about half cooked, and then drank a lot of new rum. It might be interesting to know if the first attack was from a similar cause.—*Commonwealth.*

☞ The sale of opium is said to have increased very largely, of late, at Trenton, N. J. A case has occurred at Boston, in which a man named JOHN A. BUTTERWORTH was, at his own request, sent to the public hospital, on Deer Island, to be cured of an inordinate appetite for opium. The Boston *Journal* says that there are more of such cases occurring there than is generally supposed.

☞ DR. BENEDICT, for several years Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum in Utica, and who has been spending several months in Florida, in the hope of regaining his health, the *Journal* learns, has tendered his resignation, as Superintendent of that institution. He proposes to make Florida the State of his residence for the present.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dedication of the Church of the Holy Innocents—Institution of Rev. John J. Elmendorf as Rector.

The "Church of the Holy Innocents," a Free Protestant Episcopal Church, erected in Thirty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to meet the wants of the rapidly increasing population in that neighborhood, was yesterday consecrated, and the Rector elect, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF, instituted by Rev. Wm. BERRIAN, D. D. At morning service there was a large attendance—the building, which is not yet entirely finished, being filled. The usual Consecration and Institution services were read by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, assisted by Rev. Dr. VINTON, who preached the Institution Sermon. His text was from 1st Cor. iv., 1; "Let men so account of us as of the Ministers of Christ;" and his discourse was principally directed to the subject of apostolic succession, and the power of ministers to remit or forgive sins, according to the Divine command. Christ's ministry, he argued, was permanent upon earth, and must, therefore, have been continued through a succession of apostles, by whom the power of Christ was transmitted, as he had himself received it from the Father. Like the Eastern tree whose branches took root and sent forth other branches that again struck downwards and multiplied but yet remained one tree, the successive apostles of the Church had taken root, and put forth fresh branches, which continued to blossom and flourish and bless mankind. The office of the Holy Ministry, then, which to look upon might appear of small account, was higher and more important than any earthly standing. In what was the authority of the minister's admonition? Not that he had a deeper knowledge of the heart than other men; but because he was an Ambassador of Christ. The ministers of this day, as in the days of Paul, claimed to be "accounted Ministers of Christ."

There was not that general reverence or esteem for the office of the ministry that should be, and the want might be traced to several causes. One was an ignorance on the part of the people of the duties and solemn obligations of the ministry—of the pastor's relation to them and to Christ; another was forgetfulness of these obligations—to which the minister himself was often liable. If there was a moment when angels mourned and fiends rejoiced, it was when an unworthy minister was appointed in Christ's Church; for he plundered the armory of God to destroy souls and not to save them. The people were prone to forget or question the divine authority of the minister—to join with unbelievers in divesting it of all that was divine in character, and thus deprive themselves of the comfort which it gives. He besought his hearers to regard the office, not the man; when the minister pronounced absolution let them remember it was the voice of Christ, not of the man; and so in administering the sacraments or blessing the people. Dr. V. concluded his sermon by charging the newly appointed Rector to be a faithful and watchful shepherd over the flock committed to his care.

At the afternoon service, which was not so fully attended, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF addressed the parishioners, congratulating them upon the accomplishment of their hopes, in the erection of a place set apart for God's worship, so appropriate and beautiful in its very simplicity. It was a *Free Church*; that is, a Church where no seats would be set apart according to the distinctions of this world, (which he and those interested in its erection considered contrary to Scripture,) but the rich and the poor might come and worship together.

In a printed address, issued to his parishioners, Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF gives a brief retrospect of the history of the Church:

"With the approval and commendation of the Provisional Bishop of the Diocese, and the consent of a majority of the resident clergy, services were begun in a room intended for a shop, in a wooden tenement in Broadway. So strictly was this beginning a *Mission-ary* one, that your Rector and the Committee of Organization had not at first the assurance of any regular communicants outside of the family of the Pastor.

The Parish was incorporated in the usual form, on the 7th day of last November. In the unsettled state of so new an enterprise, the anxieties and special labors connected with the erection of a church, which, built in a few months, required all the attention which, in a more elaborate structure, might have been extended over a much longer period, we could not attempt the regular system of an established parish, therefore the number of communicants added cannot be given with any degree of exactness. The Christmas Communion, however, with the ordinary congregation, was received by twenty-five persons. Thirteen have been received into Christ's fold by baptism; eight have been buried. From the 1st Sunday in Advent there have been three services on Sunday, two on other festivals, and Morning Prayer on all other days at 9 A. M., at which the Parish School has been present.

A Sunday-School, designed to be chiefly of a Missionary character, has been maintained before Sunday morning service, but your Rector was pained to see the children, gathered in this way, to a considerable degree, again lost for lack of the services of instructors. He has had the partial assistance of only *one* gentleman, in this most important part of Missionary work. Shall not his next report give a different statement? But Sunday's instructions can be of little avail, unless closely followed up during the week, and accordingly the foundation was laid, in the Autumn, of a *Church-School for girls*, into which also young boys were received. This has proved a most successful and encouraging part of your Rector's labors.

The statistics of the above three separate departments of instruction are as follows:

Entire number of children under the influence of the Parish during the year	130
On the roll of the Sunday-School	69
On the roll of the Rector's Catechetical Class	37
Members of the Parochial School during the year	64
Largest number of members of the Parochial School at any one time	40

The statistics of offerings and expenditures are as follows:

There has been given, for every purpose, and from every source, up to June, 1854	$4,219 45
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
Gifts to the poor, (including semi-weekly distribution of soup during the latter part of the Winter)	$90 24
Interest on Church ground, Clerk's fees, &c.	149 83
Rent of Room and Insurance	309 00
Sunday School	33 75
For the Rector, from Baptismal and Marriage fees	30 00
Furniture of the temporary Chapel	156 89
Chapel expenses for the year, servant, fuel, lights, organ, &c.	172 60
Towards furnishing the Church, font, window, &c., &c.	183 47
Paid on contracts for Church building	3,456 00
Total	$4,575 78

An evening service was held at 8 P. M., when a sermon was preached by Rev. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, D. D.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ROBERT D. WEEKS.—The funeral of our late esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. ROBERT D. WEEKS, whose death was announced in Saturday's issue, took place on Sunday afternoon, from the Church of the ANNUNCIATION, on Fourteenth-st., near Sixth-avenue. There was a very large attendance at the Church, and we noticed also the presence of the different professors and teachers, and all of the male pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. His remains were placed in a vault, in the Marble Cemetery, on Second-street.

Mr. WEEKS, from his long connection with the Board of Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, had become widely known in the cause of Deaf and Dumb Instruction. He had been 23 years a member of the Board, and 19 years the Treasurer of the Institution. The Board of Directors held a meeting on Saturday morning last, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board receives with feelings of profound regret the intelligence of the death of ROSAAT D. WEEKS, for a long series of years the faithful and efficient treasurer of this institution, and one of its most active and useful friends.

Resolved, That in entering this tribute of respect for the memory of their late associate and friend on the minutes of the Board, it desires to acknowledge the heavy weight of obligation under which the institution rests for services rendered to it by its late treasurer, and which contributed so largely to insure its prosperity and extend the sphere of its usefulness.

Resolved, That the individual members of the Board will delight to cherish the memory of one who endeared himself to all who associated with him in the discharge of public duties, by a considerate, kind and courteous deportment, the most active benevolence, and a faithful devotion which never faltered.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. WEEKS the Deaf and Dumb have lost an efficient and reliable friend, who never failed to give his sympathy in their affliction, and his aid in promoting their welfare.

Resolved, That the members of this Board will attend the funeral of their late associate from the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth-street, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at half-past 2 P. M., and, as a mark of respect for his memory, that the President be requested to cause the attendance of the instructors and the male pupils of the institution, at the same hour.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published.

The Board of Brokers, of which the deceased was a member, adjourned over till Monday, in respect to his memory.

JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS.—The Journeymen Plumbers held a meeting on Saturday night last, at MURPHY's Union Shades, in Fourth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street.

A communication from the Journeymen Plumbers of Boston, who have pledged themselves to sustain a new scale of prices, viz. the payment of $15 per week to those who now receive $12, and $12, to those who now receive $10, was received and read.

A resolution was then offered and carried, by which the meeting agreed to fully sustain the plumbers of Boston in their endeavors to advance the rate of wages as above stated. A series of resolutions was also passed and ordered on file, requesting all members to discountenance any promises or allurements by the Bosses, to obtain journeymen to go on during the present strike. The same was transmitted to the strikers in Chicago, information of whose action had been received on Saturday, by telegraph.

☞ We understand that Rev. E. H. CHAPIN has been engaged to deliver an oration at the Crystal Palace on the 4th of July next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Saturday.
Before Judge Roosevelt.
DECISIONS.

Pearce and others vs. *Beach and others.*—The assignment in this case, it is conceded, is not valid on its face. Its invalidity is argued from circumstances the principal of which are the insolvency and position of the assigned assignees. Both were clerks of the failing house, and both were men of very limited means, one being understood to be entirely dependent on the bounty of the former. The manner, however, and I think, in addition to these objections, which present facts might indicate to be fatal, is that, although not the absolute property upon some of matured years, of unimpeachable integrity and business capacity, perfectly disconnected with the interests of the property assigned, and such as the creditors themselves would probably have selected, (as is evinced by their subsequent appointation,) had they been previously consulted. Although the assets amount nominally to the large sum of nearly $300,000, the great majority of those interested in them express no wish for a change in the trusteeship, but on the contrary, strongly urge that it should remain as it is. Under these circumstances, there being no danger to the fund, and no sufficient ground, after the explanation which has been given, to impeach the good faith of the instrument, the injunction must be dissolved, and the receiver denied. It is proper that I should add that the supposed necessity of waiting six months to divide the assets, is an error, and that a distribution may and ought, as the present state of moneyed affairs ought, to be immediately made. An early dividend, although possibly not quite so large, is more important than a slight increase to result from protracted recovery.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company vs. *William Ward.*—The question whether the plaintiff, after a counter claim has been interposed, can discontinue without the consent of the defendant, is not without difficulty, and to render the practice uniform should be passed upon at the General Term. I shall therefore deny the defendant's motion *pro forma*, and leave him to appeal without giving security and without costs.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—On Saturday morning, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Nathaniel M. Terry was awakened by the noise of some one attempting to get in at the rear basement door of his house, No. 174 Henry-street. On going to see what was the matter, he found two panes of glass broken, and two of the door-bolts pushed back; he then raised an alarm. Officer Burns, of the Seventh Ward, immediately came up, and on searching, saw a man endeavoring to escape over the fence. He was pursued and arrested, and gave his name, Henry Pinder. He was taken before Justice Welsh and committed for trial.

LONG-ISLAND.

NAVAL.—Mr. THOMAS STACK launched from his yard, foot of North Second-street, Williamsburg, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the bark *Clara*, owned by Messrs. WAKEMAN, DIMOND & Co., and intended for the general freighting business. She is 148 feet long, 33 feet beam, 19 feet deep, and 750 tons measurement.

The clipper-ship *White Squall*, which was partially destroyed by fire last Winter, has been taken to the dock at this yard, and is being fitted up into a three-masted schooner of 850 tons measurement.

Mr. STACK has just commenced laying the keel of a brig of 330 tons, for Messrs. GOMAS, WALLACE & Co., to be launched the 1st of October. She is intended for the Angostura trade.

FALSE PRETENCES.—FRANCIS KINNEY was brought before Justice SMITH, on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It appears the accused visited during the week quite a number of respectable citizens, and obtained from them from 50 cents to $5 each, to aid him in burying some members of his family who had died with the small-pox, and to secure proper medical aid for several others confined with the same disease. It was discovered that his story was a fabrication, and he was committed to answer before a higher tribunal.

DROWNED.—About 6 o'clock Saturday evening, a little child 3 years of age, son of Christian Moyer, was drowned by accidentally falling into a pond of water, in a sunken lot on Moore-street, Williamsburg. Coroner Hanford held an inquest yesterday at the residence of the parents in Graham-avenue, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—Margaret Kennedy, employed in Mrs. Habbell's family, Main-street, Brooklyn, was severely burned on Friday evening, by the exploding of a fluid lamp which she was carelessly filling while lighted.

LAMENTABLE.—On Friday night a man named J. Rowley, while intoxicated, went to bathe in Gowanus creek, and was drowned.

POLICE COURT—Saturday.
Before Judge Blachley.

The Sea Captain and his Stewardess—Captain Joseph Thompson, of the good ship *Shannon*, tradiog between Liverpool and the port of New-York, was brought up on a warrant, together with his wife, charged with assaulting Mary Ann Young, a young female of some personal attraction. From the evidence of the complainant in her examination by counsel, R. J. Beamis Esq., it appeared that on the evening of the 12th inst., at the request of the male defendant, she went in company with an acquaintance to his residence in Bridge-street to receive some money she claimed to be due for her wages; that the Captain came on the stoop of his house. His wife immediately afterwards came out, and both of them made a series of assaults upon her, inflicting severe bruises; that she with the captain was escorted to the Second District Station-House, upon her complaint, but she was permitted to go at large; a warrant being subsequently granted on her complaint; that Thompson now preferred a cross charge against her for having wilfully torn to pieces and utterly destroyed his "aether garments." The defence of the Captain was that the complainant improperly obtruded herself at his house, much to the annoyance of his wife, instead of meeting him on board the ship; that there was no assault committed upon her, but that, on the contrary, she had bitten him and torn his pants.

Mr. Beamis, in cross-examining the Captain, elicited that the stewardess had in December, 1852, first come on board of his ship as a passenger, and that subsequently he had engaged her in the capacity she afterwards filled. The counsel was proceeding to put questions tending to show a more intimate relationship than usually exists between a captain and one of his crew, but the matter was deemed by the Judge, although interesting, not strictly pertinent to the question at issue. After much evidence on the part of the Captain, both cases were disposed of by the Judge exacting a promise from Miss Young to abstain visiting the house of the Captain; and thus the case terminated for the present.

During the examination it transpired that, a civil suit had been instituted by the stewardess, and a letter was in the Court-room, but not given in evidence, which was said to be a perfect curiosity. The case excited considerable interest.

INQUESTS.—Coroner Hanford, of Williamsburg, during the past week held the following inquests in Brooklyn. Coroner Ball has been confined to his house with sickness, and could not attend to his regular duties, and was consequently comp

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress, and a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, wrappers, ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The Eastern War.

We have in private letters from London some interesting speculations as to the turn events are likely to take in Europe, in regard to the Eastern war. The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent and reliable source:

"The Government of Great Britain, though reluctant to begin the war, and not seriously decided upon carrying it on with the necessary energy, *so long as the Czar may be made to believe that he has no allies, and, accordingly, no chances of success*, has determined to employ all the elements at its disposition at the moment when Austria shall have disappointed the expectations based on her friendly assurances. The war until now has been only a cessation of peace. The whole solicitude of the Western allies has been, until within a day or two past, to secure the Austrian alliance in order to escape thoroughly, as they hope, the real war. Nothing, however, has been left undone to act instantaneously, and with the utmost vigor, upon the failure of exertions in that direction. MAZZINI has left England with far less precaution than he would have felt bound to take, unless sure not to be denounced by the English Police to those whom it would very much concern to know the whereabouts of the Italian leader. KOSSUTH has the direct assurance of the Sultan's Government, and the indirect notification of the British Cabinet, that his presence in Constantinople, and especially on the frontiers of Transylvania, will be desired at the shortest possible notice, upon any fresh attempt on the part of Austria to evince her promise to regard the march of the Russians toward the Balkan as a *casus belli* for herself. He is, of course, at the disposition of the Allies for *such* ends, although he will not bind himself to inactivity should the contingency of his being called upon not present itself to England. The Poles are organizing themselves not only in Turkey but also in Paris and London, and it is a *telling* fact, and one not yet made public, that the subsidies that were paid to them so late as the year 1850, when they were mostly suppressed by the Napoleonic régime, are once more renewed and on a more extensive scale, as a military prepayment for services to be rendered hereafter,—the English Government, on its side, having become more liberal to accord assistance from funds at the disposition of the Home Department, whenever applied for. These are signs of the time, whose coming is apprehended by those whose last hope for the maintenance of peace will be the sudden, natural or violent death of NICHOLAS, who is sufficiently obstinate *not* to die even for the pleasure of even his "dear ABERDEEN." The fate of his lordship hangs now very much on that of Silistria, and mainly on the success of his negotiations for an Austrian cooperation. If he should fail in this, and at the aforesaid fortress also before the Russian batteries, a total change in Her Majesty's Cabinet must take place at once. You may depend upon it, that the creation of a Cabinet Minister, with a War-portfolio,—an office that was *not* found necessary during the immense wars of the beginning of this century,—is significant of a Cabinet crisis. Indeed, the question about the new member to enter the Council is already a matter of warm contention between the friends of ABERDEEN and PALMERSTON.

"It has long been evident that the allies have been postponing active operations to the latest possible moment, in the hope that the open accession of the German Powers to their cause might either induce the CZAR to abandon the contest, or give them the means of bringing the war to a speedy conclusion. If the statements given above are reliable, they have not been negligent in providing for an opposite contingency. The probability is, however, that the Russian troops will maintain their present defensive attitude, partly for the purpose of avoiding all occasion for Austria to fulfil her conditional threat. For the neutrality of the German Powers is the only aid of which, for the present at all events, Russia stands in need.

Crossing Broadway—The New Police—Suggestion.

Any one who passes down Broadway cannot fail to be forcibly struck with the contrast between the present appearance of things and that which met his observation before the new police were stationed along the street. It used to be nearly as much as one's life was worth to attempt crossing Broadway, between the Park and Maiden-lane. Women were often obliged to stand, sometimes ten or fifteen minutes, watching a chance to get across, and not unfrequently giving it up, through lack of courage to brave the risks. The omnibus and cart drivers, driving with a reckless disregard of the comfort and safety of foot passengers, deemed often to take pleasure in needlessly adding to the delay and peril of the passage across.

But all this is changed. One feels now a tranquil sense of security in attempting to cross the street. One sees in the very air and manner of the omnibus drivers, and in the way they handle their reins and whips, that they are impressed with a sense of the presence of some power to keep them in order, even if no policemen be at the moment in the immediate vicinity. The way things are now managed is admirable. The policemen stationed along the street have an air of calm, manly firmness. They look thoroughly responsible and respectable. This has struck us as eminently the case in regard to all of them that have fallen under our notice. Then the promptitude and respectful deference with which they render their services to the ladies in conducting them across the street, or enabling them to reach a desired omnibus, has won for them golden opinions from those whose good opinion is worth the having. It is really the age of chivalry revived in the matter of succoring distressed damsels. Under the potential convoy of those modern *preux chevaliers*, the women who used to stand "shuddering on the brink" of the curb-stones, looking wistfully into the tumultuous sea of carts and carriages, and fearing to "launch away," may now be seen treading on "their winding way"—with fluttering lace and ribbons indeed, but no fluttering of nerves, and no disordered and ungraceful steps, as of old. All honor to the defenders of the fair.

We wish the same system of securing the safety and just rights of foot passengers could be extended to certain other quarters of the City, particularly near the principal ferries, which are the special regions of the truckmen. These men have a villainous way of driving along directly upon the spot which they plainly see a crossing foot passenger will naturally occupy by the time they get to the crossing, when the slightest divergence even of their horses' head might give just as convenient a course to themselves and save the foot passer from dangerous or inconvenient haste. The brutes seem to take a pleasure in making a man, particularly an old man or a woman, come to a stop till they get by, or else run for their lives. Safe from any harm from a collision themselves in their heavy carts, they appear to have adopted the maxim, "Let every one look out for himself," which the magnanimous jackass announced when he began dancing among the chickens. The coarse blockheads should be taught that the portion of a crossing occupied by a person on foot at any moment of his transit from one side of a street to the other, is *his*; and that it belongs to the cartman to look out that he does not do harm or put the crosser to needless inconvenience. Worse than this even, is the trick these truckmen have of keeping their horses' heads close up to the truck immediately before, and hurrying up to fill any intervening space, especially if they see any foot passenger entering it or hastening to take the chance it might give of achieving at least a part of the way across. We have often seen men and women obliged to stand, sometimes in the middle of the street, till a string of ten or fifteen of these closely locked trucks passed by—when less than one quarter of a minute's holding up would have been enough to let them get across. Our sensibility to injustice is constitutionally intense, and our blood has often boiled to see the boorish rascals perpetrating with a chuckle such brutal tricks. We call upon our police to give these fellows a lesson in fairness, decency and good manners.

The recent improvements in our Police system are an agreeable relief to the great inefficiency of the other branches of the Municipal service, and there is some encouragement to make suggestions for its further improvement. We speak now particularly of what may be called the Preventive Police. For as to that portion of the Police force employed as Detective, we do not know as anything in the way of improved organization is at all desirable. We consider this Preventive Police as one of the most important departments of the City Government. It ought to be perfectly organized and put on a footing of the highest possible respectability. It ought to be held in the highest consideration and honor. The pay should be such as to command the services of the most respectable citizens. It should be considered an honor and a dignity to belong to this body.

Among other things, we should like to have a body of Mounted Police—a regiment well officered, well paid, and placed on a dignified and honorable footing. Such a body, with its head-quarters at the Park, and ready to move rapidly to any quarter of the City upon any emergency requiring their presence, would be of incalculable service.

Sunday Concerts in the Crystal Palace.

We have received the following note from the President of the Crystal Palace Association:

MR. BARNUM's respectful compliments to the Editor. As some have been inclined to find fault on account of the Sacred Concert given on last Sunday evening, he would feel deeply obliged if the Editor would state briefly:

That the President of the Association intended only to give one Sunday Evening Concert.

That the Concert last Sunday evening was quiet and orderly, and entirely removed from every incentive to disturbance or excess.

That such Concerts are no new things, having received the approval of the moral and refined of all times and places; and

That thousands of our people were under much worse influences that evening than they would have been had they been gathered under the dome of the Crystal Palace, and been inspired by Music and Art.

Although the fact is not distinctly announced, we presume from the tenor of this note that it is not intended to open the Crystal Palace hereafter on Sunday evenings. We trust the President has come to this determination; for notwithstanding his plea on behalf of Sunday Evening Concerts, it is very clear that the sentiment of the best portion of the community is opposed to such a departure from the sacred observance of that day, which has hitherto been customary in this section of the country. It is undoubtedly true, that there are thousands and tens of thousands among us, who are under much worse influences on Sunday evenings than those of Sacred Concerts in the Crystal Palace; but, unfortunately, these are the very last persons whom such Concerts will attract. A correspondent sends us a communication on the subject, from which we extract the following by way of reply to the reasons thus urged by Mr. BARNUM:

The plea for this desecration of the Lord's day is, that there are many persons who have no other time to inspect the exhibition and to enjoy the "Musical Congress." Have they not time to go to the "Moral Drama" and the Museum, on other days or evenings? And why might not those places of instruction and amusement be open on Sunday as well, under the same pretext? Or is the opening of the Palace an experiment, to see whether the other places may not soon be opened too?

There were probably twenty thousand persons present at the Palace at the first concert on Thursday evening. Of these, thousands were of the class whose business occupy them all day, and whose means are comparatively small. And if a man can afford to pay twenty-five or fifty cents for admission, is it to be pretended that he is so oppressed by labor or poverty that he can only go by the perversion of the Sabbath? Besides, one visit ordinarily sufficies; few want to go, or to take their families, *every* evening; and the very servants in our families have the privilege of attending on some evening through the week.

The plea is all a sham. It is but another plausible temptation to the idle and the thoughtless to violate God's day, and to trample on the moral sentiment of a community, which, in spite of the increasing contempt for divine institutions, still reverences the Sabbath, and seeks to preserve it as a blessed boon to the poor, and the means of public and private virtue.

MR. BARNUM is a prominent advocate of the Temperance reformation. Can he not see the easy transition to the vice of drinking from that of Sabbath desecration? Can he not see how essentially the two are connected, in a community where the idle, pleasure-seeking despiser of the salutary restraint of the Sabbath notoriously and almost necessarily resorts to the tippling-shop as an adjunct of that "recreation" and "refreshment" which he seeks, when, in ignorance of the true use of the repose which is the design of the Sabbath, he perverts its leisure to ungodliness and revelry?

The desecration of the Sabbath by abusing it to more baneful, or infamous, if possible, purposes of riot, is deeply aggravated by all facts in its close connection with every form of vice and iniquity; and is not the afflicted community already burdened sufficiently with these evils, that a new and enticing addition must be made to the agencies of disorder and immorality? Of what avail are our two hundred churches against this increasing tide? Already religion is reproached because vice stalks abroad; and yet they who thus reproach it are the first and readiest to pander to the influences which so fearfully counteract the means of promoting piety and virtue. Let the Sabbath become a holiday for reckless amusement and neglect of the instructions of religion, and in vain will your churches interpose a barrier against the flood of wickedness. K.

Common Schools in Indiana.

It is pleasant to learn from distant and comparatively youthful States, that in them there is an earnest desire for the establishment of a general and uniform system of common schools; for among the warm friends of the great American system of public instruction, there has existed a fear that in the sparsely settled districts of our extensive country, education, from the apparent difficulty in securing school-houses and teachers within easy reach of all within the district, at an expense which the people would feel warranted in sustaining, would be neglected, and the children of the pioneers grow up in ignorance. Such reports as the one we have just received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana, goes far towards removing such fear and dispelling any doubt concerning the ultimate universality of our Common School system in our own country.

The School Law of Indiana commits to Township Trustees the charge of all the public educational affairs of their respective townships. They have the control and disbursement of the School funds; they determine the number and location of School-houses, and employ teachers. Such duties entail upon those who undertake to fulfil them, the most important responsibilities, and it is gratifying to know that in this, the second annual report of the Superintendent, he feels warranted in stating that those who have been chosen to perform them, are the best and most competent men in their Townships. During the early portion of the year the trustees are said to have experienced considerable difficulty while in the performance of their duties, by a general lack of information among the people concerning the peculiarities of the system adopted by the State. It was adopted in 1852, but did not become practically operative until April of 1853. The law was radically new and had not been sufficiently published. It is now, however, better and more generally understood by the people, and the embarrassments of the trustees have in consequence been proportionably lessened. In commencing the establishment of schools, the trustees have had arduous duties to perform, for, previous to the enactment of the new law, there were but few; and even now, before the people can be even tolerably accommodated with schools, there must be erected in the State at least 3,500 school-houses. This is a sad want. But as the people generally take an interest in the matter, there is no doubt that the next report will show a better condition of educational affairs. The amount of the Common School Fund, available and productive, in 1853, was $2,460,600, which will be largely increased this year. The amount derivable from the Sinking Fund, available in 1857, is estimated at $1,500,000. And there are various miscellaneous sources from which the aggregate may be largely increased. The whole number of school corporations in the State is 1,020; and the whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one is 430,925. The whole number of teachers licensed in the State during 1853, so far as returns were made, was 2,491. The number of schools and scholars attending, the Superintendent, owing to the brief period in which the township system has been in operation, is not able to state.

Wages in New-York.

We are often asked by young men who are about learning a trade, and by mechanics in the country, how wages are in the City, and what trade pays best. In most kinds of business, the prices paid differ about as much with the generosity or different policy of employers as with the skill of the workman. In some, work is done entirely by the job, at rates fixed by a union of the Tradesmen in that line. In others, the Trades Union demands a fixed rate per day, and the poor hand stands as good a chance as the best, providing he can retain his situation. The prices we name below are the averages as near as, by much inquiry at shops, we were able to get them. Though many are paid by the day, we have calculated the whole by the week, which of course is unfair for those who are liable to lose a day whenever "it" chooses to rain. Give us fair weather through the week, and they will make—

Boiler-maker	$12 to $20	Eng'r, locomotive	$ 15
Blacksmith	12 to 20	Harness-maker	10
Baker	9 to 14	Mason	10 to 15
Barber	7 to 10	Omnibus driver	10½
Bricklayer	14 to 15	Printer	10 to 25
Boat-builder		Plumber	15
Cooper	8 to 12	Painter (house)	15
Carpenter (house)		Piano-forte-maker	10 to 14
Confectioner	8 to 12	Shipwright	18
Cigar-maker	9 to 25	Ship-caulker	18
Car-driver (City-cars)	10	Ship-fastener	18
Car-conductor (City-cars)	10½	Shoemaker	10
Engineer, common	12 to 15	Sign Painter	25 to 30
		Sail-maker	15
		Tailor	8 to 17

Stormy days and wintry weather very much reduce the receipts of the out-door workmen, such as Bricklayers, Painters, Shipwrights and Canlkers.

We understand that except on account of bad weather, few need ever be long out of a job. Everybody seems to be engaged for a long time ahead. To get a job done—especially to get it done punctually—is one of the things very seldom accomplished.

The article of clothing is to be considered in the calculation. The fashions of clothes change so rapidly, and men of all trades so universally dress alike on Sundays and holidays, that the business which requires a special outfit, coarse and cheap as it may be, is generally in this respect the most expensive.

In some small establishments the wages paid would hardly retain journeymen, were it not that the small number in the shop gives encouragement that after a while promotion to a partnership in the business will be offered.

Cigar makers are paid by the thousand manufactured; and the rate per thousand differs much with the quality of the cigar made.

The pay of printers is regulated by their Union. It is 35 cents per thousand ems on the morning newspapers, $1 on weekly papers, and for day situations; and $12 a week for day work on any day situation. Many small offices do not come into the Union regulations, being conducted on the "rat" principle. Night hands at these wages, if expert workmen, sometimes make from $25 to $30 a week,—probably $16 is the average. But it is exceedingly hard work. Few of the morning papers go to press before 3 o'clock in the morning, until which time it is hard to get off. Sunday nights, and even a part of Sunday they have to be on hand, and about the only rest they can get by daylight is Saturday afternoons, when if you find a printer at work you may safely conclude either that he has been reading BEN. FRANKLIN, or is determined to live in a house of his own soon.

Tailors' wages vary with the locality of their shop about as much as anything. "Broadway work" pays well,—generally $16 or $17 a week. "Shop-work" is $10 or $12. While "California" or "slop-work"—and a deal of this is done here—ridiculously enough "rewards" the scrimped tailor with $5 for a week of steady crouching on the board. Almost all of the trades above named have, during the past Spring, obtained an advance of two, three or four shillings upon previous wages,—many of them, however, only after long "strikes." We are sorry to be obliged to to add that employers are apt, as work gets dull again, to slide back to the old rates. The Trades Unions will soon remedy such lapses however. Those who do it habitually, we suspect, are marked men.

Conductors and drivers on the short cars with present wages, work ten hours a day and seven days in the week. Until of late they have had twelve and twelve and a half weekly, with nearly a half more work. At their own petition, two drivers and two conductors were given to each car, which allows them time to breathe occasionally, though at the expense of a part of their old wages.

Dr. Duff's Speech.

We surrender a large portion of our sheet this morning to a report of a speech made by the distinguished Missionary Dr. DUFF, at the late meeting of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church. The speech embraces a very full report of his visit to the United States, with remarks upon the various incidents and characteristics which fell under his notice,—especially of those relating to the progress of education, religion, and general culture. The Doctor's opinions of this Country are in the highest degree flattering; he seems, indeed, to have found nothing among us sufficiently defective to elicit his censure. We are probably not to infer that he approved of everything he saw, but that he had the kindness and good taste to dwell only upon those points which he deemed worthy of commendation. Those who heard him while in this country do not need to be reminded that he is a man of extraordinary ability and eloquence. His speech at Edinburg seems to have been one of his ablest and most successful efforts.

☞ For a day or two to come we may be compelled to bespeak the indulgence of our subscribers for defects in the typographical appearance of the TIMES. They are due entirely to the fact that it is worked upon the new press which Messrs. HOE & Co. have just built for this establishment. In so large and complicated a machine, two or three days are necessarily required to bring all parts of it into perfect working order. The delivery of our paper yesterday morning was delayed somewhat by an accident to the press. To-day we trust we shall do better; and after a day or two longer we presume the TIMES will resume its usual typographical elegance, and be delivered unfailingly at an early hour.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, the speech of Senator SEWARD on the vetoed Insane Land bill was the principal feature. The speech, which may be found in full in our report of the proceedings in Congress, is a clear, condensed argument against the validity of the President's reasons for returning the bill. In the House, considerable time was squandered through a personal explanation made by Mr. CHURCHWELL, relative to some remarks he had made concerning Senator BELL's Presidential aspirations. The remainder of the day was spent in making assertions that a memorial which was presented, denominating Hon. MIKE WALSH an alien, was unworthy of consideration.

☞ The Attorney General, Mr. CUSHING, has given the Secretary of the Interior an opinion, that all the expenses incurred by U. S. Marshals in executing the Fugitive Slave Law,—and in calling out the Military and Police to put down opposition to its execution,—are chargeable to the United States; and the judgment of the Marshal and Commissioner are to determine the necessity of incurring it. Mr. CUSHING concludes his opinion by saying, that

"This statute of 1850 is enacted to execute a provision of the Constitution, the due and complete execution of which intimately concerns the fate of the Government of the United States and the integrity of the Union. Such a statute deserves, and will receive, a beneficial construction, so that the mischiefs intended to be guarded against may be suppressed by the full use of all the remedies provided by Congress."

LATER FROM BRAZIL.—The bark *Z. D.*, Captain BAXTER, arrived at this port to-day, brings advices from Montevideo to May 1.

Affairs in the River La Plata were quiet.

The Brazilian forces were positively to enter Montevideo on the day the *Z. D.* sailed; it was rumored General FLORAS, the President, had gone to meet them.

In Buenos Ayres, there had been a slight attempt at a revolution, which was soon quieted. Some arrests were made in consequence, and several persons were banished. The general opinion was quite favorable to the present Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The U. S. M. steamship *Crescent City*, H. WINDLE, Commander, arrived here to-day. She left New-Orleans the 11th, and Havana the 14th inst. She brings two hundred and sixteen passengers, and a full cargo of flour, wheat, merchandise, &c.

A TIGER ARRIVED.—Capt. BAXTER, of bark *Z. D.*, arrived at this port to-day from Montevideo, has on board a fine Brazilian tiger (male) four months old. He is very docile and in perfect health. Can be seen on board at pier No. 8 East River.

☞ The fare on the City cars of the Harlem railroad has been reduced to five cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. WALLACK came off last evening, and was all that his numerous friends could have desired. It was an "entire night" in every sense of the word. The house was crowded, chiefly with ladies, and the audience was as good-humored as it was fair and brilliant. Mr. WALLACK had every reason to be gratified with the assemblage of admirers for whose gratification he performed, and they in their turn were certainly delighted with the entertainment.

The choice and favorite three-act comedy of "The Wonder—a Woman Keeps a Secret," was the play of the evening, and the excellent character of *Don Felix* was rendered with infinite spirit and success by the beneficiary of the evening. Mr. WALLACK has seldom, if ever, even, in his career, made a better hit or more thoroughly merited the warm applause he received.

Mr. BROUGHAM's *Gibbie* was also very good, while Mesdames BROUGHAM, STEPHENS and CONOVER, respectively, in *Flora*, *Ines* and *Donna Isabella*, left nothing more to be desired but their reappearance in the same cast. Indeed, it is invidious to particularize, for it was the influence of a responsive house or the prospect of an agreeable recess during the heats of July and August. All the ladies and gentlemen of Mr. WALLACK's company surpassed themselves upon this occasion, which is saying much, as every lover of true art will cordially admit.

When the curtain fell, Mr. WALLACK came forward, upon the vehement invitation of his audience, and expressed his acknowledgements in the following words, which we report as accurately as we could hear them:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is scarcely my province to make speeches, on my own account at least, but an occasion like this is perhaps a fitting one for a personal expression of the objects which it has been my effort to attain, in conducting the Theatre honored to-night by the presence of so many indulgent friends,—as your kind approbation authorizes me to call you.

I have thought that the reproduction of sterling works, written by dramatists of acknowledged and eminent talent, could not fail to please the taste of an intelligent American audience, and assured that, while plays of the stamp described hit at the follies, yet portray the finer sentiments of the human heart, amid the varied national and individual combinations we represent upon the stage, they instruct, refine and elevate, with greater readiness and more enduring effect than emphemeral and less complete productions arranged in haste and only suited to the fashion of the moment, I have endeavored to revive, on these boards, the very best selections from the dramatic repository. In so doing I have been rewarded by unequivocal evidence of your appreciation. Yet, while thus seeking to present some choicer pages of the drama, I have scrupulously striven to banish scenes and allusions which, although well placed enough in other days and under other customs, are not adapted to the more critical delicacy of the present time. SHAKSPEARE is dear to all alike—to the scholar in his library, the artist on the stage, the auditor who judges both dramatist and player; still, there are many phrases, many shades of meaning that severe criticism would willingly banish from public repetition, and I have determined to follow such criticism as a rule, during my management before you.

We must now, for a season, bid you farewell. It is to be hoped that the cool shades of the Spas and the fresh breezes of our Summer resorts beside the ocean, may so restore our energies that we may be enabled, in the coming autumn, to surpass what we have tried to do hitherto, and, sooner, if not redouble the kind satisfaction your constant presence here, and your generous indulgence of our faults, has so amply testified!

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of my colleagues all, and the employés of this theatre, as for myself, I tender you my sincerest thanks."

We need hardly say that Mr. WALLACK's adieux were appropriately and feelingly received.

The afterpiece, "Sketches in India" merits mention. It was dashingly performed. Both Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE were very good, and Mr. BROUGHAM as thoroughly racy as ever. Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS in *Count Glorieux* gave the *crâne* half soldier, half *elegant* Frenchman, in first-rate style, but the honors of the piece were certainly with Mrs. STEPHENS who, always sprightly, always agreeable, excelled her usual *verve* and humor, in this performance to the great delight of her host of friends. She was dressed with much taste and lisped *a faire fou d amour*,

This benefit deserves the white stone.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, as he is familiarly styled, played well last night in the "Irish Yankee," to a good house, and was applauded throughout. Mrs. WILLIAMS her fine character in "Law for Ladies" with much success. Nothing unpleasant occurred during the whole evening. While Mrs. W. was on the stage in the part of *Gertrude*, a German organ girl, some trifling article was thrown from the gallery, but did not appear to have been aimed with evil intention. Immediately afterwards a beautiful bouquet was tossed to her feet. She sang "Jordan," &c., very bewitchingly, at the finale of the piece, and, so far as the audience went, found that classic musical thoroughfare an exceedingly easy road to travel, we believe.

THE CHINESE IN NEW-YORK.—A meeting was held yesterday morning at St. George's Church, Beekman-street, for the purpose of providing means for the return of such of the destitute Chinese now in this City as desire to return to California and China. Among the gentleman present were Bishop WAINWRIGHT, JAMES HARPER, Esq., and Rev. Mr. SYLE, Missionary to China. Rev. Mr. SYLE addressed the meeting, and was followed by Rev. Dr. MATTHEWS, who stated that the Vanderbilt Company offered to take the Chinamen to California for $60 each. Dr. MATTHEWS offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It appears that a large number of Chinamen, in a destitute condition, are now in our City—without means of support—and are desirous of returning to China, therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to procure such means as shall seem advisable, and that they be commended to the public as fully entitled to their sympathies and cooperation.

The following are the names of the Committee: P. Perit, David Olyphant, H. H. Elliott, James Van Nostrand, G. A. Jarvis, Stewart Brown, S. C. Doremus, R. B. Minturn, James Harper, Alfred Edwards.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the brig *Barchard & Torrey*, Capt. WASS, from Truxillo May 10, we have received later advices from Central America. The Governor of Honduras had sanctioned the New-York Railroad Company. General GUÂRNOLA had been repulsed in his attacks. His adherents made several attempts at revolt, but all their movements were fortunately quelled. Nicaragua had erected itself into a separate republic. There had been several skirmishes in that country.

LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO.—By the bark *Z. D.*, Captain BAXTER, from Montevideo 1st of May, arrived yesterday morning, we learn that affairs in the La Plata were quiet when she sailed. The Brazilian forces were expected positively to march on to Montevideo on the 1st of May. Gen. FLORES, the President, had gone out to meet them. There had been some *émeutes* as usual, and some persons had been banished, but the general opinion was favorable to the existing Government.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER invites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS,

for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public is at all comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, health and comfort. DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them during the hot season from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY,

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

TO LADIES VISITING THE COUNTRY.—PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.—This wonderful preparation enables any lady, however delicate her complexion may be, to set at defiance the vicissitudes of the weather, and it is particularly apropos to the present season, when so many families are seeking the Spas and the sea shore, in search of health and recreation. The PAPHIAN LOTION not only removes freckles, tan, roughness of the skin, and all cutaneous irritations, but effectually prevents their appearance, even on the most sensitive and delicate skin, if regularly used at the toilet. The salt air of the sea shore will produce no change in the finest complexion, when bathed with this fragrant preservative of beauty, and the most brilliant blonde may face the ocean breeze with impunity in the full assurance that she will return to the city at the close of the season with a face unbronzed. It is no less effectual as a safeguard against the solar beams, and if even the complexion be naturally somewhat clouded, it will impart to it a transparency and bloom which it has assuredly surprised all who seen the experiment or witness its effects. No lady need fear that the "winds of heaven" will visit her face too roughly, if she lave it in this luxurious and unrivalled cosmetic. Madame ANNA THILLON, whose brilliant complexion is so universally admired, says, in a letter to the proprietor:—"I cordially recommend it to ladies who value a clear, unclouded complexion, or desire to be protected against those annoying affections of the skin consequent upon the extremes of heat and cold." Manufactured by EDWARD PHALON, Nos. 197 and 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel). On the receipt of $1, post-paid, a bottle will be sent by express to any part of the United States.

ELLERDALE—BAY-SIDE LAND SALE.—THE attention of the public is called to the sale at auction by BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, on the ground THIS DAY at 12 o'clock. The plot will be offered in whole or in parcels to suit purchasers. The steamer GEO. LAW will take passengers in Whitestone, starting from Fulton-slip, at 9½ o'clock. A Hack and Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to the sale.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO PILLS.—A new and improved form of concentrating these popular remedies, in Vegetable Extracts, has been effected by the Proprietor, and is now offered to the public, and to the Medical Profession, in a manner which renders it impossible for them to be otherwise than acceptable to all. The Sarsaparilla and Tomato Pills have earned their reputation by the most extraordinary cures ever performed by any medicine, and they have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing them, and as they contain no Salts of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates as deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We therefore commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would be universally known. But as we desire to present to every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing $1 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California, or to them for $2 stamps. Sold by Hoyt & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st.; Gleckner & Co., No. 61 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No. 171 North 2d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Sheldon, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 68 Division-st.; Hutchings, No. 129 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BROOKLYN LOTS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the great and positive sale to be made at auction THIS DAY, June 20, at the Merchant's Exchange, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, consisting of the beautiful building lots situated at 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-avs. Also valuable WATER RIGHT in the unrivaled for immediate improvement, having a panoramic view of all the surrounding places for miles, including the entire beautiful bay of New-York. Most of the streets and avenues are opened, graded, curbed, gutter-ed, and sidewalks graded and regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid. All the leading Railroads which are now being constructed in the city of Brooklyn will run from the various ferries, within a short distance of this property; the location is perfectly healthy, and the water of the purest kind. Property is raising very rapidly in the vicinity. The terms of sale are unusually liberal, as 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage 3 years at 7 per cent. or 5 per cent. discount for cash. For full particulars we refer our readers and all those who are seeking a desirable investment for purchase, to read the advertisement in another column. All persons are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as an opportunity which rarely if ever occurs will be offered for every description of investment or improvement.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.—STRAWS NOT ONLY show which way the wind blows, but indicate the state of the thermometer. The quicksilver has now reached the Straw Hat point and gentlemen who desire to keep their heads cool are invited to examine the light ventilating fabrics of every description at GENIN'S establishment. The variety in Straw and Grass Hats and Bonnets is infinite, and the diversity of new shapes, adapted to all tastes, affords a wide field for choice. The prices will be found exceedingly moderate. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

VERMIN! VERMIN!! VERMIN!!!—THEY POLLUTE your food! They devour your substance!! They destroy your clothing, and they undermine the foundation of your buildings. They cause you at night and impoverish you by day!!! Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent box of PARSONS & CO.'S EXTERMINATOR will insure permanent relief? It acts upon rats and ants like a terror. They cannot stay and breathe where it is put, and they will never return to the place where it has been used. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 cents. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., wholesale and retail Agents, No. 61 Barclay-st., New-York.

AT GREEN'S, THE MAN OF FASHION WILL FIND an extensive variety of beautiful Summer Cravats, Ties, De Joinvilles, Stocks, Silk, Gauze, Lisle Thread, Under-shirts and Drawers, Gloves, Dressing-gowns, Half Hose, Gold Shirt Studs and Sleeve Buttons, elegant Canes, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Dressing-cases, Brushes, Combs, and other toilet articles; also, every variety of furnishing articles for gentlemen. Look in at GREEN'S celebrated Shirting Establishment, No 1 Astor House.

SEWING MACHINES—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had, gratis, at any of the offices of

I. M. SINGER & CO.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 280½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 50 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

LARGE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, AND STORE TO LET.—$6,000 worth of Embroideries, &c, in the store No. 625 Broadway, will be disposed of at a great loss, in consequence of the undersigned declining the business. The whole of the large and elegant stock will be sold, regardless of cost, and as the time is necessarily limited for its entire clearance, the ladies are invited to give an early call. A. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASK BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 280 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of WINDOW SHADES made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 13th June, has late news from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 6th.

The papers are mainly silent as to the state of affairs in the South—in the neighborhood of Acapulco, that is to say. ALVAREZ's name is not even mentioned in any one of the papers over which we have glanced. We find, however, several items indirectly connected with the subject, and judging from the consideration that is given to these comparatively unimportant matters, we can draw no favorable inference as to the state of the great revolutionary movement—the very *corpus* of opposition to the existing order of things in the country.

The *Heraldo*, of the 2d inst., copies from the *Boletin Oficial*, published in the city of Bravos, a communication, addressed to the Commandant General of the Department, from Capt. JOSE MARIA SALADO, in which he gives an account of his pursuit of factionists, after whom he had been sent. According to information he received, he went after them to the mouth of the Rio Salado, but he found only their wives there, and got no information from them. He resolved, however, to stay there three days, in the hope that finding themselves tranquilly pursued some of the men would return. On the third day, accordingly, EMILIO GARCIA came in, and he was compelled to aid in the detection of others. On the following day he brought in the son of the leader JIMENEZ, and JOSE MARIA MORALES. Knowing that these individuals, the captain says, belonged to the insurgents who accompanied the chief ALEJO SANCHEZ, he promised them to betray him, which they accordingly did on the fourth day. In obedience to orders, he says, he then burned the hostile village of Jalapa. Finally, the states that he had altogether thirty-four who had surrendered themselves into his custody, nine muskets, a military chest, and ALEJO SANCHEZ, as a prisoner. The arms he had distributed among persons friendly to the Government, to enable them to defend themselves against the insurgents. As to SANCHEZ, he had given orders for his trial, that he might be made to pay the expenses he had incurred. His communication is dated Jalpa, May 11.

The *Heraldo* also quotes from the *Boletin Oficial* of Oaxaca a paragraph respecting VILLALVA, who has already been named to our readers in connection with the occurrences, (Hibernicé, skirmmages) which took place between SANTA ANNA's army and the insurgent troops on the march of the former towards Acapulco. He appeared in Mescala, the *Boletin* says, with a band of miserable Indians, whom, by force, persuasion and bribes, he had dragged into rebellion; but the moment the heads of the proceh of Government troops, he fled like a coward. He afterwards appeared in Zopilote, whence he fled in the same manner, as he also next did from a position he had taken between Huitzitepec and Atlaca; and at last, on the morning of the 17th, he entered the village of Apango, accompanied by only fifty individuals, whence, after having harassed the rector of the parish and his vicar, raising a forced loan of $20 (!) from them, he continued his flight by the valley leading to San Juan Totolzintla, where, says the *Boletin*, he will be crushed by the forces under the command of Gen. D. AUGUSTI ESCUDERO.

In another communication from JOSE MARIA HUERTA, stationed at Santa Clara, the killing of thirteen others, the wounding of one, and the capture of seven horses are announced. The further pursuit of the band was stopped late at night by the jaded condition of the troops and their horses.

The *Heraldo*, of the 1st inst., contains a communication received by the Supreme Government at Mexico from San Luis de la Paz, and dated the 25th ult., in which JUAN J. PASTOR, commanding, *pro tempore*, in that quarter, announces that the constant pursuit made after the insurgents led by the factious Don VICENTE VEGA, had resulted in the apprehension of the greater number of them. Some of them had been shot, and others sent to the city of Guanajuato in obedience to orders from the Commandant General. Public tranquillity, he says, at present prevailed throughout the district.

The *Trait d' Union*, of the 27th of May, has a paragraph stating that ninety-four soldiers, the greater portion of them recruits of the active betallion of Matamoras, on arriving at San Augustin mutinied and deserted, at the same time firing on their officers and comrades, though fortunately without any great effect. They had at their head some corporals, but no officer took part in the sedition. As soon as information of the occurrence was received at Mexico a strong detachment of dragoons, with Cols. NICOLAS DE LA PONTILLA and RICOY at their head, left for San Augustin with orders for severe action. It is said that three of the mutineers were shot. This mutiny is said to have had no political connection, but to have arisen from discontent produced by the hard discipline to which the troops had been subjected.

In the town of Mesquitic, in San Luis, the inhabitants rose in resistance to the capitation tax, but the authorities soon succeeded, it is said, in putting down the disturbance.

There has been a great deal of sickness lately in Mexico. A private communication, dated the 5th inst., informs us that extraordinary hot weather was being experienced in the city, and that cases of cholera had not been wanting. Sickness, it adds, is the order of the day.

Our private correspondence, dated the 5th inst., says that nothing had transpired with respect to the fate of the Gadsden treaty; but it is said that the President will not accept the condition of $10,000,000. Senor Don RAFAEL RAFAEL, who was one of the commissioners entrusted with the treaty, has returned on the *Orizaba*.

FROM TEXAS.

Destructive Storms.

From the N. O. True Delta, June 13.

Our dates are to the 3d. An immense quantity of rain has fallen lately in nearly all parts of the State, and in some sections the crops have suffered. The *Planters' Banner* states that the Brazos River has risen so high that an overflow was feared, which event would prove very destructive to the planting interests, and probably produce much sickness. A violent storm prevailed at Austin on the 30th ult.

The Victoria *Advocate* of the 3d says: On the afternoon of Thursday, this place was visited by a storm of wind and rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder and hail. Some of the hail stones were large enough to break window glass; rain descended in such torrents as to inundate the streets and gardens in a few minutes after it commenced, and continued to pour down without intermission for about two hours. If the storm extended far into the country, much damage must have been done to the crops. On Friday night, the 30th, a violent storm or tornado swept over Sen Antonio. A large number of windows were blown in, and much alarm was occasioned, but no one seriously injured. The corn fo: a considerable extent of country around, was leveled to the earth, and damage to the amount of several thousand dollars was done.

The same paper says: Yesterday morning it was reported in town that two men and two horses were lying dead in the Hallettsville road, about two miles the other side of the Garcetas. Several of our citizens, with the coroner, repaired to the place, and were horrified upon finding the lifeless remains of two esteemed citizens of this town—SIMEON C. ROGERS, of the firm of G. F. ROGERS & BRO., and M. S. RAGLAND, a son of Judge RAGLAND, of this place. They had been struck by lightning during the severe thunder storm of Thursday. The riders and their animals were found lying together, struck down by a bolt so terrible that death ensued without a struggle. One of the unfortunate victims still grasped in his hands the reins and his whip, and his feet were still in the stirrups.

The number of murders in different parts of the State is getting to be fearful. JAMES HOLT, P. M. at Pine Grove Post-Office, was recently shot down in cold blood by a man named FORREST, who made his escape. A stranger in noble health, whose name is not known, was killed near Victoria by a man named OWEN D. RAGAN. Out of ninety-four murder cases which have come before the courts within the last six months, it is stated that not one of the murderers has met with the full penalty of the law. They have either been acquitted, found guilty of manslaughter only, made their escape from jail, or been pardoned by the Governor. A few days since a man named OWEN deliberately shot down an unarmed German named SUHR, residing on Buffalo Bayou.

Case of the Defiance at the Chinchas Islands—The Other Side.

A New-York correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, gives the following statement, which he received from an eye-witness, and which gives a different aspect to the alleged difficulty between the Peruvian authorities and the officers of the American ship *Defiance* at the Chinchas Islands some months since:

Capt. ROBERT MCCARRAN of the ship *Defiance*, is one of a class of shipmasters who happily are less numerous than they used to be. He is a man of violent passions and little principle, but energetic and driving; so that though he cannot have a good crew in his ship because good sailors will not sail under him, yet he always commands fine ships, because our shipping owners here are more apt to look at the frequency and speed of the voyages which their ships make than at the character of the Captains who command them. MCCARRAN is without a perfect dare-devil, who had as lief die a thing as say it, and one who might well command a ship bearing the name of *Defiance*.

The *Defiance* was at the Chincas to load with guano. My impression is that she was one of the fleet chartered originally for the Lobos Islands, but I am not certain. There she was, at any rate, and you may easily understand that a man of MCCARRAN's character would not be very likely to get along easily and smoothly with the petty officials stationed there by the Peruvian Government. So it was that it was a constant succession of quarrels all the time he was there. The guano vessels were compelled, after leaving the Chinchas, to go over to Callao, and clear from thence for their home ports. This requirement MCCARRAN claimed that the *Defiance* was exempted from by some special stipulation in her favor, and a great difficulty arose on this point when he was ready to leave. He declared that he would not go to Callao, and the Commandante threatened, in case he did not, to send the Peruvian vessel of war, then lying there, after him. The difficulty was arranged somehow, and the *Defiance* weighed anchor. It is contrary to law to fire a gun there, as the noise frightens away the sea birds which have for ages congregated there, and a fine of $500 is imposed for every breach of the law. I asked how this law was enforced, and was told that the only penalty of the law was never broken by American ships when they left. He said it was sometimes, but very seldom, with a fresh breeze they rarely paid the $25. He stood on the deck of the *Defiance* with MCCARRAN when she sailed. Both of her bow guns were loaded and one of them shotted, and MCCARRAN vowed he would fire a gun, and if the Peruvian vessel should attempt to stop him, he would fire into her with the shotted gun, saying to the Lieutenant with an oath, "This one (the unshotted one) is for defiance; that one for revenge." There was evidently any wind, and the boats were out ahead slowly towing the ship to sea, having hardly left her anchorage ground, when MCCARRAN pointed the gun right at the Commandante's house and fired it himself. The cloud of sea birds that sprang into the air at the report almost darkened the sun, and before their screaming and circling had ceased, a boat from the Peruvian men-of-war pulled for the *Defiance*, and an officer mounted her deck, and demanded the fine. MCCARRAN paid it, but with unspeakable words. One story told by his crew was that he threatened to cut the officer with his cutlass. At any rate high words passed and the officer sailed his men to their ship at once from his boat. Here again the accounts differ. MCCARRAN's crew said that just as the forward gun came over the side, a shot was fired from the master's room, and the Peruvian officer fell dead. But the men

---

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy and efficient young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl, and as a first class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference. Call at No. 124 15th-st., west of 5th-av., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation to travel with a lady, or to go in the country; is capable of taking care of children and making their clothes; also understands dress-making. Address a note to C. M., No. 47 Sydney-place, for two days, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress. Good references given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 137 Union-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English woman, Protestant, as nurse and seamstress, but chambermaid and seamstress preferred. Inquire at No. 141 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16—one as waiter and chambermaid, the other as nurse, and would do the light work. Both come well recommended. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two young girls wish to obtain situations—one as cook and to do washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 41 Troy-st, near 4th.

SITUATION WANTED.—A colored girl wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No 48 West 17th-st.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 341 Broadway, (basement), a cook for a hotel in Connecticut; wages $16 and fare paid; 4 farmers, 4 more for a brick yard, a barkeeper, and 4 waiters. THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

WET NURSE.—A healthy young woman wants a place, and would prefer the country. Good references given. Apply to MORTON, east side Court-st., third door south of Pacific-st, Brooklyn Entrance by rear.

A GOOD BASE OR TENOR SINGER WANTED—For a quartette in a Dutch Reformed Church, on the west side of the City, near 14th-st. Services required light, and salary moderate. Address QUARTETTE, at this office.

GOOD DOMESTICS can be obtained at the American Grand Foreign Protective and Employment Society's upper Office, No. 130 9th-st. (corner of Broadway) Also at their lower Office, No. 27 Greenwich-st., where gardeners, waiters, farm laborers, &c., may also be engaged.

ADOPTION.—Any respectable party desiring to adopt, exclusively and unrestrictedly, a fine healthy male child, a month old, may address for particulars, D. M. D., *Times* office.

WOMAN WANTED—A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, and to wash and iron. Apply at No. 23 Varick st.

BOY WANTED.—An errand boy in a cloth house Salary first year fifty dollars. Apply at No. 102 Chambers-st.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—Wanted immediately, in a gentleman's family, cook, lady's maids, and dressmaker; nurse laundress, waitress and kitchen maid Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 118 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 363 16th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—Decidedly the healthiest location for board in the City. Fifty large and airy rooms to let, with or without board, at the Saltery Hotel.
WM. H. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 22d-st.

BOARDING—Very pleasant rooms furniture quite new, in a small private family, with breakfast and tea, or otherwise to suit, and where all the comforts of a home can be obtained, at No. 26 Orchard-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Persons desirous of spending the Summer months in the country can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, well furnished, in a genteel private family at Tarrytown. The locality is a very desirable one, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and directly on the river. Terms moderate. Inquire of F. C. WOODWORTH, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-st., or JAS. C. WELLS, Esq., No. 366 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements, within five minutes walk of the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Address G. N. S., this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No 155 Henry-st., between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD—Can be had for one large or two small families in a farm-house, within one hour's ride by railroad from the City. Rooms large and airy, abundance of shade trees, fruit, milk, eggs, &c., on the premises. Cars 8 times daily. Address W. E., with real name and address, (none other will be noticed,) at the office of the New-York *Tribune*.

PRIVATE BOARDING—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a very pleasant Parlor and bedroom at No 42 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—A splendid suite of rooms on 2d floor; also one on third floor; will be let to gentlemen only, (with breakfast if desired, and dinner on Sundays.) The house is first class, and occupied by a strictly private family. Gentlemen whose families are in the country during Summer, can find a desirable home by applying at No. 130 Amity-st., near 6th-av.

ROOM TO LET.—A small family in a new house near City Hall, Brooklyn; have a large front room, gas, marble mantel, large closets to let, with partial board, to two young gentlemen friends. The house is cool, airy, and situation every way desirable. Address C. A. W., *Times* office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman and his wife—two or three rooms on the second floor, with kitchen, in the neighborhood of Concord and Jay-sts. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address S. H. V., No. 86 William-st., New-York.

LODGING ROOMS—Near Broadway, at the Grapes Hotel, No 135 Grand st, one door from Crosby, neatly furnished Room from $2 to $2 50 per week. N. B.—Chops, steaks, rarebits, &c., &c., at all hours. Dinner from 1 to 3 o'clock. Choice old and new ales
GARRETT YERANCE.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st, New-York.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

HOW TO KILL 'EM.
Creep the flask with thumb and finger;
Throw the powder with a jerk,
Where the bugs and roaches linger.
There! they die! You've done your work.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects, without poison, should be used freely at this season and if you are troubled with rats and mice, resort to his equally efficacious Magnetic Pills. Principal office, No. 424 Broadway. Mrs. HAYS. No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE LOST—On or about the 25th of April, a note given by FRANCIS BUENEMEYER in favor of JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as the payment is stopped. JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU.

ADVERTISEMENT.—In the *Independent* of the 4th inst. an article appeared under the head of "The Congregational Union," in which the following definition is given: "The particular business and object of the Society shall be to collect, preserve and publish authentic information concerning the history, condition and continued progress of the Congregational Churches in all parts of the country, with their affiliated institutions." Will the Society collect, preserve and publish authentic information concerning the Bridge-st Congregational Church of Brooklyn, L. I. There are some things connected with the history of that church during the past year which have not been fully disclosed, among which are—the reason why the edifice was closed against the pastor of the church; why his books and other property of the church were taken away without the knowledge or consent of the church; and why the church edifice was advertised for sale by persons who have no right to it, and have given as a reason "the congregation having vacated it to occupy another locality" when they have not left it for any such purpose. All information on the subject may readily be given by persons connected with the Society, whose "particular business it shall be to collect, preserve and publish authentic information concerning the history, condition and continued progress of the Congregational Churches in all parts of the country." A CONGREGATIONALIST.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON, (received three times a week) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals as located by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INK, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. An illustrated description of the building. By Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GELDERMEISTER. Royal 8vo., muslin. $3 25.
THE BERBER. By Dr. MAYO. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 8vo., muslin. $3 50.
DESHLER'S SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER. 12mo., muslin. 62 cents.
LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated by Dr. POSTER. 12mo. 75 cents.

TEACHERS, CLERGYMEN AND LITERARY MEN—Especially those interested in Education, will receive, without cost, on sending their address, a new BOOK-CATALOGUE of 100 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and reviews from the highest literary journals and other sources, of a large number of the most improved SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, in English branches and languages; also, choice Religious, Theological, Musical and Miscellaneous Works, mostly published by us. The pamphlet states the liberal terms made to Teachers ordering books. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Booksellers and Publishers, New-York.

527.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in India—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Westport Common—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems,—with Poetry and short articles.
Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

ELIHU BURRITT—THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—By ELIHU BURRITT, author of "Sparks from the Anvil," with a Memoir by MARY HOWITT. One 18 mo. vol with a portrait. Price $1. Published this day. For sale by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with neatness and dispatch, upon improved self-registering four and eight-roller cylinder and Adams Presses, at the EXCELSIOR POWER PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, new buildings, Nos. 211 and 213 Centre-st., New-York. Those wishing large editions or sheets of extra size printed with promptness, will find it to their interest to call. Orders received at the office, as above, or by DANIEL ADEE,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS—Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.:
NANNETTE AND HER LOVERS. A Tale of Normandy. By TALBOT GWYNNE. 12mo, muslin. $1.
BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM FRENCH AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
THE PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin. $1.
THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. An illustrated description of the building. By Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GELDERMEISTER. Royal 8vo., muslin. $3 25.
THE BERBER. By Dr. MAYO. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 8vo., muslin. $3 50.
DESHLER'S SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER. 12mo., muslin. 62 cents.
LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated by Dr. POSTER. 12mo. 75 cents.

527.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in India—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Westport Common—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems,—with Poetry and short articles.
Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

ELIHU BURRITT—THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—By ELIHU BURRITT, author of "Sparks from the Anvil," with a Memoir by MARY HOWITT. One 18 mo. vol with a portrait. Price $1. Published this day. For sale by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.—The subscribers will issue, on the 1st of July, 1854, a work of singular beauty, interest and merit, called THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM, A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES, from the accomplished pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo., pp. 400. Price One Dollar.
The publishers invite public attention to this, one of the greatest literary performances of our time. Apart from its superior merit, the work itself is one of marked originality. No book in the broad range of modern fiction will in any degree compare with it. From beginning to end, it is a volume of fascination. As the rush for this work will be unprecedented, the public are requested to send their orders for it in advance to their booksellers, or they will find great difficulty in obtaining early copies. Fifteen thousand copies are already ordered, and fresh orders are still pouring in.
Dealers will please send in their orders without delay. They will favor the publishers and themselves by stating the exact number which they desire for their first supplies. Orders will be filled according to the dates of their receipt.
GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.,
And for sale by all the principal booksellers in the United States.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS—Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.:
NANNETTE AND HER LOVERS. A Tale of Normandy. By TALBOT GWYNNE. 12mo, muslin. $1.
BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM FRENCH AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
THE PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS. By BAYLE ST. JOHN. 12mo., muslin. $1.
THE NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE. An illustrated description of the building. By Messrs. CARSTENSEN and GELDERMEISTER. Royal 8vo., muslin. $3 25.
THE BERBER. By Dr. MAYO. 12mo., cloth. $1 25.
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo., muslin. $1 25.
DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE. 8vo., muslin. $3 50.
DESHLER'S SELECTIONS FROM CHAUCER. 12mo., muslin. 62 cents.
LIFE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. Translated by Dr. POSTER. 12mo. 75 cents.

TEACHERS, CLERGYMEN AND LITERARY MEN—Especially those interested in Education, will receive, without cost, on sending their address, a new BOOK-CATALOGUE of 100 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and reviews from the highest literary journals and other sources, of a large number of the most improved SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, in English branches and languages; also, choice Religious, Theological, Musical and Miscellaneous Works, mostly published by us. The pamphlet states the liberal terms made to Teachers ordering books. Address
IVISON & PHINNEY,
Booksellers and Publishers, New-York.

527.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in India—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Westport Common—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems,—with Poetry and short articles.
Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

ELIHU BURRITT—THE LEARNED BLACKSMITH—PUBLISHED THIS DAY—THOUGHTS AND THINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—By ELIHU BURRITT, author of "Sparks from the Anvil," with a Memoir by MARY HOWITT. One 18 mo. vol with a portrait. Price $1. Published this day. For sale by J. C. DERBY, No. 8 Park-place.

A GREAT BOOK BY A GREAT AUTHOR.—The subscribers will issue, on the 1st of July, 1854, a work of singular beauty, interest and merit, called THE PILGRIMS OF WALSINGHAM, A ROMANCE OF THE MIDDLE AGES, from the accomplished pen of AGNES STRICKLAND. Large 12mo., pp. 400. Price One Dollar.
The publishers invite public attention to this, one of the greatest literary performances of our time. Apart from its superior merit, the work itself is one of marked originality. No book in the broad range of modern fiction will in any degree compare with it. From beginning to end, it is a volume of fascination. As the rush for this work will be unprecedented, the public are requested to send their orders for it in advance to their booksellers, or they will find great difficulty in obtaining early copies. Fifteen thousand copies are already ordered, and fresh orders are still pouring in.
Dealers will please send in their orders without delay. They will favor the publishers and themselves by stating the exact number which they desire for their first supplies. Orders will be filled according to the dates of their receipt.
GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.,
And for sale by all the principal booksellers in the United States.

MRS. COWDEN CLARK'S NEW WORK.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY,
THE IRON COUSIN; Or, MUTUAL INFLUENCE
By MARY COWDEN CLARK, author of "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines." "The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," &c. One handsomely printed volume, large 12mo., over 500 pages, price $1 75, cloth.
"Mrs. Cowden Clark, with the delicacy and artistic taste of refined womanhood has in this work shown great versatility of talent."
"The story is too deeply interesting to allow the reader to lay it down till he has read it to the end."
"The work is skillful in plan, graphic in style, diversified in incident, and pure in tone."—*Tribune*.
"The tale is charmingly imagined. The incidents never exceed probability, but seem perfectly natural. In the style there is much quaintness, in the sentiment much tenderness."
"It is a spirited, charming story, full of adventure, friendship and love, with characters nicely drawn and carefully discriminated."
"The clear style and spirit with which the story is presented and the characters developed, will attract a large constituency to the perusal."
"Mrs Cowden Clark's story has one of the highest qualities of fiction. It is no flickering shadow, but the germs of real growth. It is full of lively truth, and shows nice perception of the early elements of character with which we become acquainted, in its wholeness and in the ripeness of years. The incident is well woven, the color is bloodwarm, and there is the presence of a sweet grace and gentle power."
D. A. & Co. have just published
FARMINGDALE. A Tale. By CAROLINE THOMAS. Two neat volumes. 12mo., paper covers, 75 cents, or 2 vols. in 1, cloth, $1. The originality and freshness of this story, with the charming and stirring scenes which it describes, impart to it an absorbing interest. In the representation of our American home life, the development and growth of the noblest and purest affections of the heart, it is almost without a competitor, unless, perhaps we except the far-famed story of the "Wide, Wide World," which it surpasses in the unity of its plot, and the fortitude of its heroine.

We venture to say that no man who has a particle of love for the rod or the gun, or for the beauties of natural scenery, but will be seized with the desire, as he glides over the pages of this volume, to get away from the dust and heat and bustle of the city to the solitude of the forest, and to what there is now remaining of the scenes which are here so beautifully and skillfully described. It is a charming book for company on a Summer tour, and will hold a prominent place among the luxuries of literature.—*Troy Budget*.
It is a book to keep awake even in Summer afternoons and evenings, conveying one most filthy sweet hills, lakes and forest streams, and depicting out all that is worth seeing or feeling. There is much to warm up by wit, and to thrill by daring, in the book; and he who reads it, and don't want to hie straight off to the country, may—read it through again and see how mistaken a man he is.—*Boston Bee*.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price; or it can be ordered through any bookseller.
J. C. DEBBY, Publisher, No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

MRS. COWDEN CLARK'S NEW WORK.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY,
THE IRON COUSIN; Or, MUTUAL INFLUENCE
By MARY COWDEN CLARK, author of "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines." "The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," &c. One handsomely printed volume, large 12mo., over 500 pages, price $1 75, cloth.
"Mrs. Cowden Clark, with the delicacy and artistic taste of refined womanhood has in this work shown great versatility of talent."
"The story is too deeply interesting to allow the reader to lay it down till he has read it to the end."
"The work is skillful in plan, graphic in style, diversified in incident, and pure in tone."—*Tribune*.
"The tale is charmingly imagined. The incidents never exceed probability, but seem perfectly natural. In the style there is much quaintness, in the sentiment much tenderness."
"It is a spirited, charming story, full of adventure, friendship and love, with characters nicely drawn and carefully discriminated."
"The clear style and spirit with which the story is presented and the characters developed, will attract a large constituency to the perusal."
"Mrs Cowden Clark's story has one of the highest qualities of fiction. It is no flickering shadow, but the germs of real growth. It is full of lively truth, and shows nice perception of the early elements of character with which we become acquainted, in its wholeness and in the ripeness of years. The incident is well woven, the color is bloodwarm, and there is the presence of a sweet grace and gentle power."
D. A. & Co. have just published
FARMINGDALE. A Tale. By CAROLINE THOMAS. Two neat volumes. 12mo., paper covers, 75 cents, or 2 vols. in 1, cloth, $1. The originality and freshness of this story, with the charming and stirring scenes which it describes, impart to it an absorbing interest. In the representation of our American home life, the development and growth of the noblest and purest affections of the heart, it is almost without a competitor, unless, perhaps we except the far-famed story of the "Wide, Wide World," which it surpasses in the unity of its plot, and the fortitude of its heroine.

We venture to say that no man who has a particle of love for the rod or the gun, or for the beauties of natural scenery, but will be seized with the desire, as he glides over the pages of this volume, to get away from the dust and heat and bustle of the city to the solitude of the forest, and to what there is now remaining of the scenes which are here so beautifully and skillfully described. It is a charming book for company on a Summer tour, and will hold a prominent place among the luxuries of literature.—*Troy Budget*.
It is a book to keep awake even in Summer afternoons and evenings, conveying one most filthy sweet hills, lakes and forest streams, and depicting out all that is worth seeing or feeling. There is much to warm up by wit, and to thrill by daring, in the book; and he who reads it, and don't want to hie straight off to the country, may—read it through again and see how mistaken a man he is.—*Boston Bee*.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price; or it can be ordered through any bookseller.
J. C. DEBBY, Publisher, No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

MRS. COWDEN CLARK'S NEW WORK.—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY,
THE IRON COUSIN; Or, MUTUAL INFLUENCE
By MARY COWDEN CLARK, author of "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines." "The Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," &c. One handsomely printed volume, large 12mo., over 500 pages, price $1 75, cloth.
"Mrs. Cowden Clark, with the delicacy and artistic taste of refined womanhood has in this work shown great versatility of talent."
"The story is too deeply interesting to allow the reader to lay it down till he has read it to the end."
"The work is skillful in plan, graphic in style, diversified in incident, and pure in tone."—*Tribune*.
"The tale is charmingly imagined. The incidents never exceed probability, but seem perfectly natural. In the style there is much quaintness, in the sentiment much tenderness."
"It is a spirited, charming story, full of adventure, friendship and love, with characters nicely drawn and carefully discriminated."
"The clear style and spirit with which the story is presented and the characters developed, will attract a large constituency to the perusal."
"Mrs Cowden Clark's story has one of the highest qualities of fiction. It is no flickering shadow, but the germs of real growth. It is full of lively truth, and shows nice perception of the early elements of character with which we become acquainted, in its wholeness and in the ripeness of years. The incident is well woven, the color is bloodwarm, and there is the presence of a sweet grace and gentle power."
D. A. & Co. have just published
FARMINGDALE. A Tale. By CAROLINE THOMAS. Two neat volumes. 12mo., paper covers, 75 cents, or 2 vols. in 1, cloth, $1. The originality and freshness of this story, with the charming and stirring scenes which it describes, impart to it an absorbing interest. In the representation of our American home life, the development and growth of the noblest and purest affections of the heart, it is almost without a competitor, unless, perhaps we except the far-famed

AUCTION SALES.

...ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

...MULLER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON GREENWICH, SPRING AND ...OPHER-STS., in the VIIIth and IXth Wards of the City of New-York, at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER ... will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Charles E. ...berg, Referee, the following valuable property, viz.:

...ON GREENWICH AND SPRING-STS.—The two-story frame ...dwelling occupied as a store and dwelling, and valuable lot ...ground, situated on the southwest corner of Greenwich ...and Spring-sts.; said lot having a size 18 feet 4 inches front ...and rear, by 40 feet in depth, be the same more or less. This property is in a great business neighborhood, being in the immediate vicinity of Clinton Market, Hoboken and Fort Lee Ferries, Collins' line of Steamers, and the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and is suitable, in every respect, for either wholesale or retail business. This house is used for a store and dwelling, and, at a moderate expense, could be made to realize a large income.

ON CHRISTOPHER-ST.—Also, the two-story and attic brick house, with frame building attached on the rear, and lot of ground, known as No. 125 Christopher-st., north side, between Hudson and Bleecker-sts., the second or third door east of Hudson-st., and directly at the head of Bedford-st.; said lot being in size 25 feet front and rear, by 90 feet in depth, be the same more or less. The house is finished in good style, with marble mantels, Croton water, &c., &c., all in complete order, and is also used as a store and dwelling. This property is in an improving neighborhood, and very desirable for those seeking profitable investments

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps and further particulars of the above property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st, corner William-st.—TUESDAY, June 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,000 seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad Company. Interest payable January 1, at the Chemical Life and Trust Company—$1,000 each.

$4,000 seven per cent. first mortgage convertible bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York—$1,000 each.

$1,000 seven per cent. first mortgage bond of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company. Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New-York—$1,000.

20 shares East River Fire Insurance Company—$15 each.

40 shares Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company—$50 each.

25 shares Atlantic Bank, New-York—$100 each.

10 shares Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, 2 per cent. paid in—$1,000 each.

200 shares Potosi Lead Company of Missouri—$5 each.

107 shares Empire Stone-dressing Company—$100 each.

Ten per cent. down, the balance August 1, on delivery of the stock.

125 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company—$100 each.

20 shares New-York Central Railroad Company—$100 each.

200 shares New-York and Erie Railroad Company—$100 each.

126 shares Little Miami Railroad Company—$50 each.

100 shares Michigan Southern Railroad Company—$100 each.

J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—POSITIVE SALE OF ONE HUNDRED LARGE VILLA SITES AT FORT HAMILTON.—J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, will sell on the ground, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 2 o'clock, 100 large and beautiful Villa sites, containing from three to twenty City Lots each, a portion of which is handsomely shaded with forest trees, commanding a full view of the ocean, together with some of the finest scenery in the world. This property is the balance of the celebrated garden grounds of George B. Getston, Esq., of which four-fifths was sold last season. The balance will positively be sold to close a copartnership. Terms easy —a large portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Title indisputable. A plan of the Estate of which will be furnished to every purchaser. Steamer *Norwalk* will leave pier No. 3, North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., returning at 6 o'clock P. M. Free tickets to attend the sale, as also maps. For further particulars apply to J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, or J. C. SANDERS, or C. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, June 20. Livery Stable—Rare chance, at 10½ o'clock, at the Livery Stable, Nos. 57 and 70 Bank-st.—all the valuable horses of various colors, &c., eight in number, belonging to the above premises, including 3 coaches, 1 rockaway, 1 light wagon, 7 sets double and single harness, 1 set light double do., 1 saddle and bridle and other articles. The purchaser of the above will have the privilege of the carriage business of the "Brevoort House," corner 5th-av. and 8th-st., which will be opened about the 10th of August.

Also, the lease of the property Nos. 68 and 70 Bank-st., Nos. 37 running through to Hammond-st.; the Hammond-st. house rents for $600 per annum; the whole has 7 years to run. No. 68 Bank-st. rents for $500; there is a repairing shop over the stable and blacksmith shop under, which will rent for $300. Taxes, Croton water, and insurance to be paid by the tenants. The whole will be sold together. To a person desirous of establishing himself in this business this is especially seldom offered. In addition to other business he will have the valuable patronage of the "Brevoort House," which will be very large. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau, near Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st. Extensive and unreserved sale of wine and cigars, to close a concern—to be sold positively without reserve, comprising superior old Graham and Queen's Port wine in wood, demijohns and casks; choice old Sonthside and reserve Madeira in case, Island Wood, very old Romano, Scuppernong and Catawba wine in demijohns and bottles, superior old Hennessey and Otard pale and dark Cognac brandies. Also, Champagnes, Clarets, Hocks, Burgundy, Gin, Jamaica Rum and Whisky, of superior brands and quality. Havana cigars, warranted of the genuine Havana tobacco and manufacture, comprising about 200,000 cigars of the choicest brands ever offered at auction, of Opera, Louvre, London, Regalia, and common sizes, with 1-10 Segars, among which will be found Elecsion, Entrados, Cubanos, Habanas, &c., &c., &c., all of which are fully warranted or no sale. We particularly recommend the sale to the favorable notice of the public.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BROWN HOUSE AND LOT, No. 92 Henry-st., New-York. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, June 20, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

Henry-street.—The house and lot of ground No. 92 Henry-st., City of New-York, being all that certain dwelling house and lot of ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map of the farm of the late HENDRICK RUTGERS, deceased, as lot No. 276, bounded easterly by lot No. 277, northerly by Henry-st., westerly by lot No. 279, and Southerly by lot No. 280, containing in breadth front and rear twenty-five (25) feet, and in length on each side one hundred (100) feet, be the same more or less. The buildings consist of a three story frame front house, with buildings in the rear adjoining, built of wood. Title unquestionable.

For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 325 NEW-TOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In Myers' Addition.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the Newtown and Flushing Railroad, which is nearly completed, and will make Newtown accessible to the business part of New-York in 20th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivaled beauty, and is peculiarly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of several churches, schools, stores, &c., &c. Stages leave Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell on TUESDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts., Household Furniture.—A large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood settees in plush and brocatelle, sofas, arm, sewing and rocking chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, vestibule and hall seating chairs, parlor chairs and bookcases, wardrobes, secretables, bookcases, etageres, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and pier tables, lootables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, pure hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. Also, an assortment of silver plated castors, table and tea spoons, &c., &c. Also, one rosewood piano-forte, Chevalier, maker, sold with two years' guarantee. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts.—SUMMER CLOTHING—A large assortment of first Summer clothing, consisting of French cloth dress coats, frock coats, business do., dress pants, fancy cassimere do., Marseilles do., linen do., duck pants, white buff, colored and fancy Marseilles and flannel vests. The above are well and fashionably made and handsomely trimmed, and were made expressly for Broadway trade. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers; also, one fine line of best quality Irish linen sheeting, shirting, napkins, towels, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY ASHBEL BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York Trade Sale of Books, Papers, &c.—TUESDAY, June 20, 1854, Books; and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. commence the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Fixtures, &c., for the above date, (which they have observed in earlier than last season), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogues, it is requested that particulars of the principal lots be received at least later than the 10th of June, at which time they will be ready to pass.

ALEX. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY ALEX. M. MILLER.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. GEORGE UPTON. A valuable property of land in the town of Mamaroneck, ... miles from the New-Haven Railroad, and half a mile of the new Church on the New-Haven Railroad, and half a mile of the new Church on the New-Haven Railroad, and half a mile of the new ... On the premises is a new ... by 26 feet. A splendid ... and the surrounding country ... desirable property. Sale positive to the highest bidder. For particulars inquire at the Auction Rooms, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the Livery Stable, No. 57 Bank-st.—Rare chance, at 10½ o'clock, at the Livery Stable, Nos. 57 and 70 Bank-st.—all the valuable horses of various colors, &c., eight in number, belonging to the above premises, including 3 coaches, 1 rockaway, 1 light wagon, 7 sets double and single harness, 1 set light double do., 1 saddle and bridle and other articles. The purchaser of the above will have the privilege of the carriage business of the "Brevoort House," corner 5th-av. and 8th-st., which will be opened about the 10th of August.

Also, the lease of the property Nos. 68 and 70 Bank-st., Nos. 37 running through to Hammond-st.; the Hammond-st. house rents for $600 per annum; the whole has 7 years to run. No. 68 Bank-st. rents for $500; there is a repairing shop over the stable and blacksmith shop under, which will rent for $300. Taxes, Croton water, and insurance to be paid by the tenants. The whole will be sold together. To a person desirous of establishing himself in this business this is especially seldom offered. In addition to other business he will have the valuable patronage of the "Brevoort House," which will be very large. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau, near Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Hoboken, almost the centre of the township, with immediate possession. They contain 11 rooms, finish with much care, and replete with all the modern improvements. Both price and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to JOHN M. FRANCIS & CO., real estate office, corner of Ferry and Washington-sts.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A few blocks from South Ferry, in excellent order. One, cottage build, No. 208 Atlantic-st., near Smith-st., with 10 rooms, piazza front and rear; price $3,500. The other No. 98 Smith-st., next to corner of Douane-st., three-story, consisting of store and basement floors and two floors (six rooms) up stairs; price $4,000. Both well tenanted. Half can lay on mortgage. Title perfect. Apply to M. T. GIBBONS, No. 322 Atlantic-st., near Powers-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence, about four miles from Hoboken and Jersey City ferries, on a beautiful elevation, within 200 yards of the Hackensack River, and within a few rods of the new Hackensack Plank-road. The house is built in modern style, with marble mantels, and contains 17 rooms; size 25 by 56 feet. Price of house, with 4 lots of ground, (100 feet square,) $2,500. The house is in first-rate order, and is admirably fitted for a Summer boarding-house. The property is worth 1,000 more than the price charged. More lots can be purchased, with the house, if desired, on very moderate terms. Apply to THORN & OWEN, No. 414 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 30 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant country seat at New-Rochelle, beautifully situated on Centre-av., having a fine view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country, fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and ten from Railroad depot. Lot 80 by 250 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, or J. G. HORTON, near the premises, New-Rochelle.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine country seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depot. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHAS. D. HART, No. 51 William-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two new cottages, each containing ten rooms, in 9th-st. near 5th-av., Brooklyn; each with garden of three lots. Stages run on Avenue to the Ferries. Apply to T. H. RODMAN, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE MANSION HOUSE and grounds of the late Gideon Lee, situated within two miles of the village of Geneva, On ario County, N. Y. This place is replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The garden and orchards are filled with the finest kinds of fruit—there are over two hundred choice Pear trees, a variety of Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees. Also, a good apple orchard; small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants in abundance. Water is forced up by a hydraulic ram to a reservoir on the top of the house, so that it is conveyed to the bath room, kitchen, and to two fountains in the middle of the flower garden, and one in front of the house. There is a front pond at the foot of the garden, fed by springs, a billiard-room, and out houses of various kinds; a lawn of ten acres in front of the house contains a grove of Elm trees, mountain-ash, horse-chestnut, &c., &c. The house commands the most beautiful view of the Lake and surrounding country. To any one who has seen the place, description is unnecessary, and any one desiring to see it can do so by applying on the premises. Terms made known on application to JOSEPH FEELOWS, Geneva; D. W. LEE, No. 30 Ferry-st., N. Y.; JAMES H. WOODS, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. Station at Spuytenduyvil Creek. Some of the finest views of the Hudson afford access to this picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. The property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avennes, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Point or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon it and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Twelve miles from the City Hall.—The homestead, barns, stables, sheds, and ice-house; an excellent garden, and 1½ acres of land (or more if desired,) the residence of Peter Valentine, Esq., at Fordham, within five minutes walk of the Harlem railroad depot. The buildings are surrounded by a large number of the best bearing fruit trees—consisting of cherry, apple, plumb, and apricot of the growth of from 10 to 25 years. The buildings are convenient, and in good order, and no residence in Westchester County is more healthy—better shaded by trees and shrubbery, or supplied with water. Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five years. Apply to JOHN B. HASKIN, No. 25 Chambers-st., or of the subscriber at the office opposite the Fordham depot, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. JOHN BUSSINO.

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—OF GEN. TOM THUMB—Situated at Bridgeport, Conn., within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot, with six acres of land, well covered with fruit and ornamental trees. The house is 50 feet square and three stories high, recently built in the best manner by days' work, with all the modern improvements. Carriage-houses and stables upon the place. For further particulars inquire of W. H. RASSETT, No. 192 Pearl-st., New-York; or S. E. STRATTON, on the premises.

PUBLIC HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A Public House, with grocery and provision store connected, doing a good business. The house is 2-story, with wings and other conveniences, and contains 2 acres, in good garden and fruit trees. It is within 16 miles of New-York and one mile from the Railroad Depot. Will be sold low or exchanged for City property. Apply to J. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A very valuable farm at Northport, Long Island, and within 15 minutes' ride of steamboat landing, containing 150 acres, and a small part timber land, a dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, and other outbuildings all in good order, well watered. Said farm is in high cultivation, and a variety of fruit on it. Half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to NELSON SAMMIS, No. 162 Grand-st.

NORTH RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Ninety acres in suitable Building-sites on and near the eastern bank of the Hudson River, in the towns of Rhinebeck and Red Hook, commanding superb views of the river and Catskill Mountains. Also, several Cottages to let for the Summer. Apply to RUTLAND M. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

200 BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, L. I.—25 by 100 feet, one story and a half cottage-house, barn, wagon-house, well of good water by the door, with all kinds of fruit; fence in good order; near four churches and good schools, about 100 yards west of the plank-road to Williamsburg Ferry. Stages leave every 30 minutes. About 200 yards from the Railroad Depot, which will be completed the 26th day of June to Hunter's Point. This land is high and pleasant, and will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply to JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine young bay horse, sixteen hands, well broke, kind in double or single harness, and a pleasant saddle horse. Apply at No. 33 Bond-st. before 9. A. M.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A handsome Rockaway Carriage, built by J. C. Parker not long since, and in good order. Apply to CONKLIN & HUOG'S Stable, corner 4th-av. and 25th-st.

GUANO, GUANO FOR SALE.—By the cargo or in lots to suit purchasers—Mexican, African, and Peruvian Guano. Also, Phosphate of Lime. R. ANDREWS, No. 173 Washington-st.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE SPOFFORD AND BOILER.—In good running order. Apply at the office of this paper.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK OF PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN,
my30,'54-1awly Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
n2-lawly7u

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the MONTEZUMA BANK, at Adriosdare, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the fund deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.
If-lawly7u D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK. —ALBANY, June 15, 1854.—The WEST WINFIELD BANK (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITAL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge" and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S.—If shipped by Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

FUEL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Proposals will be received at the BOARD OF EDUCATION until the 26th day of June instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Schools under the direction of the Board of Education with about 1,250 tons of the best quality of White Ash Coal of 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and also with 1,100 cords of the best quality of Sapling Oak Wood, and 300 cords of Virginia Pine. Each bid must state the mine or locality from which the coal will be furnished, and the price of the several sizes of the stove size separately. The coal to be delivered at the various School-Houses and Internal agency in such quantities as may be required. The proposals for wood to state the price per cord of the Oak, and also of the Pine, delivered in the yards; and also the price per cut for sawing, splitting and piling. All the foregoing must be delivered before the first day of October.
By order of the Board,
New-York, June 15, 1854.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STORES OR WAREHOUSE TO LET—In the best part of Broadway, adjoining Grace Church. Large and spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by us, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 122 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices at No. 119 Nassau-st.; rooms No. 5 and 24, 3d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

STATEN ISLAND.—To rent from 1st July to 1st May next, three cottage houses, perfectly new, with marble mentels and rangas, handsomly located within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Rent for the term, $300 each For particulars, apply to RAY TOMPKINS, Quarantine, Staten Island.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a genteel Dwelling-House, in a very respectable and quiet locality. Possession immediate. Apply on the premises, No. 39 West Washington-place, near Parade Ground.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam-power, at No. 3 Oanavoort-st., near Hudson. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to RADIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES of Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crepe Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5s. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 50 per pair.

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 8s. a pair.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped muslins, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines, plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

MANTILLAS FOR SUMMER.—A very choice assortment of new styles of Lace Mantillas, Scarfs and Long Shawls, are now ready for inspection of the ladies at moderate prices. The balance of Spring fabrics embroidered and plain silk Mantillas are now being offered at an enormous reduction from former prices, as they must all be cleared out by the 1st of July.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, chawls, mentillae, bareges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 355 Broadway.

JUST RECEIVED.—An invoice of Embroidered Spencers, which are now ready; also, a complete assortment of Collars, Sleeves, &c., of the latest styles. Valenciennes, Brussels, Point, Guipure, and Honiton Laces in full assortment. Infants' Robes, Dresses, Waists, and Caps, at every price. Ladies are invited to call and examine.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

DRY GOODS—Printed lawns, plaid and stripe jaconet muslins, men's and boys' Summer wear, linen tablecloths, napkins, black silks, ginghams, prints, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS & CO. Nos. 32 and 34 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

TERMS CASH, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.—CASH STRAW GOODS HOUSE will open on MONDAY, June 19, a large stock of new Straw Goods, consisting in part of

20 cases Split Straw Bonnets.
30 cases Dunstable Bonnets.
10 cases Florence Bonnets.
25 cases Straw and Lace Bonnets.
10 cases Misses' Leghorn Flats.
20 cases Men and Boys' Hats. All of which will be sold low for cash, by HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 65 and 60 John-st., cor. of William.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPSON & ROESLER have removed to No. 14 Maiden-lane, immediately opposite their former place of business (premises heretofore occupied by Messrs. A. Journeay, Jr., & Co.,) and offer for sale at low prices a general assortment of straw goods, hats, &c., for cash or approved paper.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the names of HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS, in this City, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

The business and accounts of the late Firm will be settled and liquidated by GEORGE HODGETTS, who is enthorized to use and sign the name of the firm, for that purpose only.
GEORGE HODGETTS,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
CHARLES HODGETTS.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS, in returning thanks to their numerous friends for favors conferred on them for the last 10 years, beg leave to say that they shall still continue the manufacturing of Planished Tin Ware, Japaned Ware, &c. &c., under the following arrangements: The manufacturing department will be carried on under the name of TAYLOR & HODGETTS, who will manufacture as heretofore all kinds of Tin Ware, Japaned Ware, Copper Ware, &c. &c., at No. 18th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

The sales department will be under the control and management of GEORGE HODGETTS, at No. 158 William-st., New-York.

GEORGE HODGETTS in undertaking the management of the sales department, returns his sincere thanks to his kind friends, for their kindness so long shown to him, and assures them that in soliciting a continuance of their future orders, he shall be guided solely with a determination to do his utmost to please. All orders addressed to GEORGE HODGETTS, No. 158 William-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention and dispatch.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this city and Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The office of liquidation is removed from No. 22 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.
THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
F. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of POOLE & CLANCY, in this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due from said firm will be paid by GEORGE CLANCY, who will continue the business of Brass-founder, in his own name, at the same place, in 13th-st., between 8th and 10th-ave.—New-York, June 17, 1854.
GEORGE CLANCY,
ABRAHAM POOLE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOHN J. GOLL and PETER TOSTEVIN, Masons, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent; the business will be continued by PETER TOSTEVIN.
JOHN J. GOLL,
PETER TOSTEVIN.
JUNE 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.
CYRUS W. FIELD,
EDWARD D. JONES,
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN,
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$28 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....12 to 60

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. Silver equal to Coin. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO.,
No. 97 Fulton-st.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP.—Accurately adjusted to vision, by E. S. FRANKS, No. 2 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 33 Bowery. Optician to the New York Eye Infirmary, and Eye Hospital. Er changed if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jewelled and pivots, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine pocket chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid Jurgensen keyless watches and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail.
G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper duplex and lever watches, some in hunting cases, splendid time-keepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN POLHEY'S CELEBRATED "RANK" GOLD PENS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 each, with silver Pencil Cases. Pencils warranted not to come off. Pens and Cases made to order for the trade. Office No. 167 Broadway.

A. LIBERT COMP. & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

PIANOS.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE—Of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 200 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $55. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Byrne; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

EUROPA,	Shannon, leave	New-York,	Wednesday, May 31
AMERICA,	Lang, "	Boston,	Wednesday, June 7
ASIA,	E. G. Lott, "	New-York,	Wednesday, June 14
NIAGARA,	Leitch, "	Boston,	Wednesday, June 21
ARABIA,	Judkins, "	New-York,	Wednesday, June 28
CANADA,	Stone, "	Boston,	Wednesday, July 5
EUROPA,	Shannon, "	New-York,	Wednesday, July 12
AMERICA,	Lang, "	Boston,	Wednesday, July 19

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be account

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,822,363 32
Average amount of Specie	501,894 86
Average amount of Circulation	325,983 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,355,854 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$528,777 90
Average amount of Specie	32,340 00
Average amount of Circulation	191 411 00
Average amount of Deposits	341,636 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of Jene, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loan and Discounts	$3,744,911 22
Average amount of Specia	1 031,281 75
Average amount of Circulation	147,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	3 878,914 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE NEWBOLD, President of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. NEWBOLD, President.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,326,499 52
Average amount of Specie	767,356 46
Average amount of Circulation	2,910 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,263 073 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,131 246 55
Average amount of Specie	51,162 93
Average amount of Circulation	35,505 00
Average amount of Deposits	922,128 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,748,012 32
Average amount of Specie	503,914 57
Average amount of Circulation	318,178 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,576,264 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,513,495 01
Average amount of Specie	116,553 93
Average amount of Circulation	79,333 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,206,148 36

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, despose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,349,864 32
Average amount of Specie	356,621 64
Average amount of Circulation	e 112,782 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,355,375 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,568,810 22
Average amount of Specie	231 062 77
Average amount of Circulation	569,502 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,944,102 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$238,151 13
Average amount of Specie	9,535 47
Average amount of Circulation	86,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,658 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GEORGE H. STRIKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As Required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,315,529 55
Average amount of Specie	48,193 20
Average amount of Circulation	291,152 00
Average amount of Deposits	946,659 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,322,899 95
Average amount of Specie	103,232 22
Average amount of Circulation	216,113 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,125,373 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,568,805 93
Average amount of Specie	76,551 89
Average amount of Circulation	11,111 00
Average amount of Deposits	965,890 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
OLIO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$444,539 89
Average amount of Specie	31,152 48
Average amount of Circulation	97,601 00
Average amount of Deposits	312,673 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$538,866 75
Average amount of Specie	18,494 11
Average amount of Circulation	135,343 00
Average amount of Deposits	372,156 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GEN. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,390,606 00
Average amount of Specie	352,493 00
Average amount of Circulation	317,915 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,145,341 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$701,312 47
Average amount of Specie	56,524 04
Average amount of Circulation	157,662 00
Average amount of Deposits	549,629 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
OLIO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,739,847 17
Average amount of Specie	118,612 04
Average amount of Circulation	109,105 56
Average amount of Deposits	1,365,470 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,557,506 98
Average amount of Specie	187,649 82
Average amount of Circulation	86,720 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,717,629 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, Incorporated by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,143,181 82
Average amount of Specie	5,154 18
Average amount of Circulation	87,260 00
Average amount of Deposits	933,947 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of June, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$642,595 00
Average amount of Specie	42,033 00
Average amount of Circulation	116,612 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,916 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$139,345 48
Average amount of Specie	17,045 11
Average amount of Circulation	99,017 00
Average amount of Deposits	100,236 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
DOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saterday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$496,601 51
Average amount of Specie	26,181 43
Average amount of Circulation	110,235 00
Average amount of Deposits	290,033 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,725,475 22
Average amount of Specie	178,420 09
Average amount of Circulation	187,032 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,416,681 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$423,831 80
Average amount of Specie	19,839 35
Average amount of Circulation	172,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	395,488 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JAMES HARRIDEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$665,894 49
Average amount of Specie	41,992 56
Average amount of Circulatiion	92,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	519,266 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,268,129 31
Average amount of Specie	72,495 60
Average amount of Circulation	144,097 00
Average amount of Deposits	678,314 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$353,935 00
Average amount of Specie	32,865 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,794 00
Average amount of Deposits	156,217 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$535,296 73
Average amount of Specie	50,155 19
Average amount of Circulation	137,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	477,674 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 5th day of June, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$451,589 19
Average amount of Specie	28,348 94
Average amount of Circulation	88,813 00
Average amount of Deposits	338,919 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERBOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
ANSON WILLIS, Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,332,284 24
Average amount of Specie	174,380 39
Average amount of Circulation	218,245 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,400,067 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,027,103 27
Average amount of Specie	435,465 37
Average amount of Circulation	391 475 85
Average amount of Deposits	3,704,797 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of Jeee, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of Jnee, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$771,443 49
Average amount of Specie	45,378 09
Average amount of Circulation	97,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	656,636 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of June, 1854.
WM. DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of Jnee, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,206,421 32
Average amount of Specie	89,648 64
Average amount of Circulation	108,780 00
Average amount of Deposits	884,568 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYNACK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of Jeee, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,849,076 76
Average amount of Specie	652,546 96
Average amount of Circulation	311,547 27
Average amount of Deposits	3 250,861 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS H. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of Jeee, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,175,807 68
Average amount of Specie	42,194 94
Average amount of Circulation	276,180 00
Average amount of Deposits	817,278 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$859,799 15
Average amount of Specie	56,156 15
Average amount of Circulation	49,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	468,945 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,628,252 00
Average amount of Specie	140,402 00
Average amount of Circulation	120 187 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,314,884 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
CHAS. D. BURRILL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,473,984 73
Average amount of Specie	1,429,980 21
Average amount of Circulation	251 250 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,861,727 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS C. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. C. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,731,257 70
Average amount of Specie	133,888 85
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	260,479 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,938,096 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,355,577 15
Average amount of Specie	459,716 45
Average amount of Circulation	106,842 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,753,567 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$856 233 00
Average amount of Specie	54,813 00
Average amount of Circulation	113,058 00
Average amount of Deposits	656,894 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
O. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,853 93
Average amount of Specie	204,108 98
Average amount of Circulation	140,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	916,167 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES G. JAMES, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. GALLATIN, Pres't.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chepter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$460,842 96
Average amount of Specie	144 87
Average amount of Circulation	123,577 00
Average amount of Deposits	120,787 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$300,964 65
Average amount of Specie	10,268 03
Average amount of Circulation	167,324 00
Average amount of Deposits	116 974 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,073,439 88
Average amount of Specie	469,716 45
Average amount of Circulation	106,842 00
Average amount of Deposits	228,635 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of June, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,413,569 69
Average amount of Specie	84,625 11
Average amount of Circulation	122,580 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,206,257 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$490,126 15
Average amount of Specie	34,418 58
Average amount of Circulation	95,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	286,066 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of June, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$872,294 26
Average amount of Specie	55,283 00
Average amount of Circulation	111,880 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,766 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. TILDEN, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. TILDEN, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$785,574 14
Average amount of Specie	36,849 33
Average amount of Circulation	159,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	520,994 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,354,100 69
Average amount of Specie	242,712 92
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank	203,769 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,900,327 94

City and County of New-York ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of June, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$623,000 00
Average amount of Specie	31,058 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	388,090 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this

Нью-Йорк Daily Tribune, среда, 30 июня 1854 г.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages, or Forty-Eight columns, and giving more than double the amount of any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the CARRIER; Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—50 cents per quarter, or $1 50 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS; Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper is no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 861. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gadsden Treaty Accepted by Santa Anna.

Ratifications to be Exchanged Immediately.

A New Bill Relative to the African Slave Trade.

Another Disgraceful Affair in the House.

A PISTOL DRAWN BY MR. CHURCHWELL.

Passage of the Minnesota Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

In a *melee* in the House this morning, CHURCHWELL persisted in speaking when the House had refused him permission. He had come into the House armed, and when CULLOM went towards him he drew his pistol, cocked it, and waited CULLOM's approach.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided to extend MORSE's Patent for Magnetic Telegraph for seven years.

I am perfectly satisfied of the entire falsity of the rumor that SANTA ANNA returns the Gadsden Treaty with amendments. He accepts it unconditionally, and ratifications will doubtless be immediately exchanged on receipt of dispatches from Gen. GADSDEN, now daily expected.

A motion will be made to-morrow to expel Mr. CHURCHWELL for drawing a pistol in the House to-day.

An address is in progress of preparation by the anti-Nebraska Congressmen, which will be published in a day or two. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

Much excitement exists amongst Members of Congress in regard to the conduct of Mr. CHURCHWELL, that he should (as is alleged) have entered the Hall armed, and with the intent to commence a quarrel with Mr. CULLOM.

The matter will be the subject of investigation to-morrow, and Mr. MILLSON will offer a resolution for the immediate expulsion of the offending member. CHURCHWELL's course is pronounced dangerous and inexcusable.

Cholera has made its appearance here, one death from it having occurred to-day. This will hasten the action of the House on the Senate's resolution for a recess.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

Mr SEWARD gave notice of a bill regulating Navigation to the coast of Africa in vessels owned by American citizens,—being a bill to break up the African Slave-trade in American vessels.

Mr. JAMES reported a bill amending the Patent Office Laws.

The Naval bill was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved to reconsider the vote ordering the bill to a third reading. He said it required amendment in several particulars. It established an additional Bureau, which was unnecessary. It also gave nearly the whole power of appointing officers of the navy to members of Congress, which he did not think was right. It provides also for two retired lists, one authorized to wear naval buttons, and the other denied that privilege. The bill seemed to put one of these retired lists under a stigma. He thought both retired lists should be reduced to one.

Mr. MALLORY replied, defending the bill, and recounting the glorious achievements of the Navy in days gone by, and pointing out the neglect with which Congress had always treated it.

Mr. HUNTER's motion was agreed to, and the bill was then postponed.

The vetoed Land bill was taken up.

Mr. CLAY read a speech arguing that the bill was clearly unconstitutional.

Mr. TOUCEY got the floor.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the bill be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. STUART opposed, saying, if the Senate ever intended to dispose of this bill and take up the Homestead, it was not to be done by having one speech a day.

Messrs. CASS, MASON, BELL, and others, advocated a postponement, with a view of taking up other business.

Messrs. BROWN and WALKER advocated the taking up of the Homestead bill.

At 2½ o'clock, there being no disposition shown to vote on the postponement, Mr. ATCHISON moved an adjournment, which was agreed to. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The bill to aid Minnesota in the construction of Railroads therein, by land grants, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. STEVENS, of Mich., who was on the floor, yielded it to Mr. CHURCHWELL, and that gentleman asked permission to make a personal explanation.

Several objections were interposed.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I feel compelled to throw myself on the charity of the House for one moment.

The Speaker reminded him that half a dozen gentlemen objected.

Mr. MCMULLEN desired to know whether it would not be competent to submit a motion to allow the gentleman to proceed.

The Speaker replied—Provided it affected the privileges of a member of this body.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said he so considered it.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., hoped the gentleman would be allowed the privilege he asked. He wished to propound a question, the gentleman having called him an Abolitionist yesterday.

Mr. CHURCHWELL said it would be recollected that through the whole of that peculiar debate yesterday, good humor prevailed. The point made by the honorable gentleman was, a few words, not of an offensive character, had been inserted in his previous speech. He regretted to find a liberty had been taken by one of the gentlemen (meaning Mr. CULLOM) to insert language after the close of the debate, which was not uttered on this floor.

[The language referred to by Mr. CHURCHWELL, as attributed in the *Daily Globe* to Mr. COLLOM, is understood to be as follows: "I positively deny that I was congratulated by a single Abolitionist upon the occasion, and the gentleman should learn to be a little more particular in making those sweeping and random charges intended to affect others, without the semblance of truth or fact to sustain them. Being untrue, these charges all fall to the ground."]

There was much confusion during these proceedings, and we have stated the substance of the remarks of Mr. CHURCHWELL, who, amid the cries of order, pronounced the language false—infamously false.

Mr. CULLOM, who sat about 15 feet from Mr. CHURCHWELL before the last word was pronounced, sprung from his seat and with fists upraised, and exclaiming "God damn you!" and "Damned rascal!" made a desperate effort to reach Mr. CHURCHWELL. He was instantly followed by his coat collar, legs and body, several voices shouting out "No words, CULLOM!" "Separate him!" "Sergeant-at-Arms," &c.

Mr. CHURCHWELL, too, was restrained from advancing to attack his colleague. The persons in the main aisle formed an impassable barrier, apart from those who held the belligerents. Crowds quickly gathered around them, and the greatest possible excitement prevailed, both on the floor and in the galleries.

The Speaker hauged and rapped to order, loudly calling on gentlemen to take their seats.

The Sergeant-at-Arms rushed up first to Mr. CULLOM, and next to Mr. CHURCHWELL, holding up his emblem of office—the mace.

Cries of order, order, were resumed, and the Speaker still endeavored to restore quiet.

Mr. SEWARD moved that the House adjourn.

The Speaker said he would entertain no question until order should be restored; and again and again requested gentlemen to be seated.

Quiet was finally restored. Mr. CULLOM returned to his seat, and Mr. CHURCHWELL returned to the lobby.

The Minnesota Railroad bill, after various efforts to defeat it, was passed by Yeas, 95; to Nays, 71.

Mr. MILLSON gave notice that to-morrow he would introduce a question of privilege, relative to the recent violation of the rules and decorum of the House. [Cries of "Good, good." "That's right."]

Mr. FLORENCE made an explanation to the effect that he had been recorded as voting for increased postage, whereas he was against it.

Mr. INGERSOLL similarly explained.

The House debated and passed a resolution for distributing the usual quantity of books among new members. Adjourned.

New-Hampshire Whig State Convention.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 20.

The Whig State Convention assembled here today, and was fully attended, embracing among its delegates many of the most prominent men in the State. Judge IRA PERLEY was chosen President. On taking the Chair, he made a speech strongly condemning the recent violation of the public faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Convention filled the hall of the House of Representatives, and was one of the best and largest ever held here.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Hon. JAMES BELL, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, receiving 316 out of 329 votes.

The proceedings were very harmonious and very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Messrs. JONATHAN TENNY, JOEL EASTMAN, DANIEL CLARK, and others. The universal desire apparent was to join all men of whatever political affinities to regain what the North has been deprived of by the joint action of the Slave power and its Northern allies. A long series of resolutions was passed, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That the prohibition of Slavery by the Act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, as well as the time when, and the circumstances under which the Act was passed, pledged in the most solemn manner the faith and honor of the National Government, and of those States which sustain Slavery within their borders, against the repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the repeal of that prohibition by the Nebraska and Kansas bill is destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union,—is exposing the Union to imminent danger,—is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of natural justice, and is destructive of all confidence in the integrity, good faith, and honor of the National and State Governments favoring such repeal.

Resolved, That the people of the Free States ought at once to take any and all proper measures in their power to produce a repeal of so much of the Nebraska-Kansas bill as abrogates the prohibition of Slavery contained in the act of 1820, and to labor at all times until that prohibition shall be restored.

Resolved, That as a portion of the people of the Free States, we will never consent to the admission of any State from the Territory in which it was prohibited by the act of 1820, unless Slavery shall be forever excluded therefrom.

Resolved, That the attempt to extend Slavery over a fast region from which it was excluded by law, with the consent of the Slaveholding States, ought to awaken the people of the Free States to the aggressive character of Slavery as a political power, and to unite them in determined hostility to its existence in any Territory now possessed, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

Resolved, That while we avow our determination to stand by the compact already made, creating an inequality of representation in favor of the Slave States now in the Union, yet a decent self-respect forbids the extension of a principle so opposed to the formation of any political connection with countries not new in the Union upon such unequal terms.

Resolved, That the law known as the Fugitive Slave law should be modified so far as to provide for the *habeas corpus* and trial by Jury in the place where the person claimed as a slave, is found—holding, as we do, that deep injustice is to be feared from the prejudice in favor of liberty in the Free States, rather than from the opposite prejudice in the Slave States.

Destructive Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 20.

The large Cotton and Woolen Mill, on Jefferson and Mifflin-streets, Kensington, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon, caused it is said by the friction of the machinery. About 300 persons were employed in the building,—mainly females,—and the means of escape by the stairways being cut off by the flames, many had to be lowered by ropes, several were hurt by falling. Reports are afloat that several persons perished in the flames.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There were 130 operatives in the building when the fire commenced, and as the stairs were almost immediately enveloped in flames, a terrible scene ensued amongst those in the upper stories, mostly females, who screamed frantically for help, and commenced jumping from the windows. But for the active exertions of the firemen, with their hooks and ladders, all must have perished. It is reported that fifteen persons are missing, and three lives, a man and two young girls, are certainly lost. THOMAS HILL, brother of a former owner of the factory, is amongst the missing; he went to sleep in the building about 3 o'clock, and has not been seen since. A man named MACKLAY jumped from the third story and broke both his legs. A female who jumped from the fourth story, also broke both her legs. Three sisters named MCBRIDE, were terribly injured—one let herself down the ropes of the hatchway from the fourth story, and another rushed down the burning stairway and was badly burnt. A large number were severely burned about the hands and face.

The building was occupied by Mr. RIVER, Messrs. HOUGHTON, ROE & PHILLIPS, and Mr. HOLT. Each firm had large stocks of goods and materials, all of which were entirely destroyed. The dyery of Mr. HILL, (the former owner of the factory,) adjoining, and another unoccupied building were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $60,000.

Extension of Morse's Telegraph Patent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The Commissioner of Patents has renewed the Morse Telegraph Patent, of June 1840, for the term of seven years—Professor MORSE having disclaimed so much of his eighth specification as brings it within the decision of the Supreme Court in the recent case of Morse *vs.* O'Reilly.

The application on behalf of Professor MORSE was prosecuted by Messrs. P. H. WATSON, of this city, and GEO. HARDING, of Philadelphia. It was opposed by R. H. GILLETT, of Washington, and MARSHALL LEFFERTS of New-York, representing the BAIN interest, and by R. W. RUSSELL and F. M. ENSON, of New-York, representing the HOUSE interest.

[We have reason to think that our correspondent is in error, and apprehend there was no contest opposition from either of the gentlemen named.]

The Fugitive Slave Law—Railroad Opposition.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 20.

U. S. Commissioner CARPENTER, publishes a long communication in the *Gazette* denying the constitutionality of that portion of the Fugitive Slave law making it the duty of Commissioners to issue warrants and hear cases. He says he has refused and will continue to refuse to issue warrants.

The Little Miami Railroad Company have followed up the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Company in reducing the fares, and passengers are now taken to New-York for $10 50.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

LOWELL, Tuesday, June 20.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention assembled, this evening, in Huntington Hall. About 1,500 persons were present. S. S. MACK, Mayor of Lowell, was chosen President, *pro tem.*, and on taking the Chair made a brief address. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. C. ENDY, of Lowell. Rev. A. A. MINER, and others, addressed the Convention. Committees to nominate a board of officers, draft resolutions, &c., were appointed, when the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 20.

In the Court of Appeals—(evening session)—the argument in case No. 3 was concluded. No. 4 on argument.

The Calendar for to-morrow is Nos. 5, 67, 89, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15.

The Mail for Europe—Severe Thunder.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 20.

The Mail for Europe closes at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning, and the *Niagara* leaves at 10 o'clock.

A violent thunder storm, accompanied with rain and hail, visited the South shore last evening. The Unitarian church in Kingston was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. A house was struck in North Bridgewater and one man killed. A large quantity of hail fell in Taunton.

The Liquor Law in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 20.

Mayor CONRAD held the first hearing this morning of Tavern-keepers, charged with infractions of the Sunday law. Witnesses in ten cases were examined, and the defendants held to bail in $1,000 each for trial, on the charge of keeping disorderly houses. Among the defendants were Messrs. GUY, BARR, MOONEY, and other prominent Tavern-keepers.

Destruction of a Mill Dam.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, June 20.

Yesterday afternoon, the Factory dam at Union Village, in Holden, gave way, carrying with it the bridge and wing building of the Factory. The building was forty feet wide and from forty to sixty long, and was filled with valuable machinery. The damage is about $10,000. It was owned by JOHN PARSONS, of Boston.

The Southern Mail—Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 20.

The New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received, but contain no news of interest.

The train from Philadelphia, when crossing the Susquehanna at 2 o'clock this morning, met with an accident. ADAMS & Co.'s Express car ran off the steamboat into the river, and detained the train until 7 o'clock. The mail car passed half way over, but was drawn back.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 20.

The second branch of the City Council has passed an ordinance consolidating the Susquehanna Railroad, over the Mayor's veto, by a three-fourths vote. The first branch will do likewise to-morrow.

The Expected Steamer.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 20.

We have received nothing from Halifax since yesterday, the telegraph not being in working order today. The *Canada* is now ten days out, and fully due at Halifax.

New Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, June 20—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the *Canada*—now in her eleventh day out. The weather here is foggy.

THE TURF OF 1854.

The Races at Union Course—Intense Excitement—A Rider Thrown from his Horse—The Purse in Dispute—The Entries for To-Day.

The running races of the Spring meeting over the Union Course, Long Island, were commenced yesterday and will continue for three days. The race for the first day was announced as follows:

Union Course, June 20, at 2 P. M. precisely. Purse of $300. Mile heats: best three in five. Mr. BRADLEY names ch. s. *Emigrant*; Mr. GALAGER, *Red Jacket*; Mr. R. FIELDS enters ch. f. *Ellen Bateman*; dress, blue and white. Mr. D. GARRETSON enters h. s. *May Fly*; dress, green.

The day was very fine and the turn out of New-Yorkers and turfmen from abroad was quite large. The owner of *Ellen Bateman* entered his celebrated horse after the box had been opened and the entries taken out. Hence there were only two horses left to go in for the contest. It was a damper on the audience when they ascertained that no entries had been received for the two mile race, for which a purse of $2,000 had been announced by the proprietor of the Union Course. We learn that Capt. MILLER, of Brooklyn, went to the proprietors of the track, and made known his desire to enter a couple of celebrated horses for the two mile heats. The hour had passed for the entries to be made, when this application was presented, and the Captain was denied out. As the name of the rapid racer *Ellen Bateman* was given in the programme, there were a large number of bets, (at the odds $100 to $10,) made in favor of the *Bateman*; but all of them went off, as the entry was declared illegal by the judges under the rule, as annexed, quoted from the rules and regulations of the New-York Jockey Club of 1854:

Rule 15. All entries of horses for a purse shall be made in writing under seal, addressed to the Secretary of the Club and deposited in the box kept for that purpose, at the usual place of meeting of the Club, *before* 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the race for which the entry is made. Each entry shall contain the entrance money, and state the name, age, color, sex, and pedigree of the horse entered, and describe the dress of the rider of each horse. After 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding a purse race, no other additional entry shall be allowed to be made for that race, and no entry shall be received or recorded that does not contain the entrance money. The entries so received shall be drawn from the box by the Secretary and declared at 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the day preceding the day of the race in the presence of at least three members of the Club, and the horses so entered shall be entitled to the track in the order in which their names are drawn. In sweepstakes and matches the Judges shall draw for the track at the stand.

The Judges having determined to exclude *Ellen Bateman*, Mr. WHELPLEY came into the Judges' stand, and remarked as follows: "Gentlemen, I am requested by another gentleman to ascertain whether there can be any other horses entered for this purse by paying double entrance fee?" The Judges were unanimous in deciding the request was out of order. Mr. WHELPLEY said it was the rule in olden times to permit additional horses to enter at the stand by the payment of double entrance money. The horses then left up to the race were *May Fly* and *Emigrant Pat*. The distance for the horses to start was 45 yards from the Judges' stand. The *May Fly* won the pole, and as the horses were called up by the Judges, they were placed at the end of the distance designated in the rules for one mile heats. The horses looked exceedingly well, and the favorite of the day was the sorrell horse, which the rider dressed in green had the management of. They had a beautiful lead off, and kept side by side to the first quarter, which they passed in thirty seconds. They kept tight and tight until approaching the half mile pole, when the Judges proclaimed the time, 59 seconds. At this period *May Fly* was entirely clear of *Pat* until turning into the home stretch. As the horses darted around the lower turn they lapped for a long distance, and the distance was accomplished in the short space of 2 minutes and 3 seconds by *May Fly*. The other horse glided down the road swiftly and was soon a long distance ahead of his competitor. *Emigrant Pat* threw his rider off and was declared distanced. The Judges were found fault with for their decision, and we subjoin the rule by which they were governed.

Rule 36.—Every rider, after a heat is ended, must repair to the Judges' stand, and not dismount from his horse until so ordered by the Judges, and then themselves carry their saddles to the scales to be weighed, nor shall any groom or other person, approach or touch any horse until after his rider shall have dismounted and removed his saddle from the horse by order of the Judges. A rider dismounting without such permission, or wanting more than one pound of his proper weight, shall be declared distanced.

The owner of the other horse claims to have won the race and objected to the money being given up. They assert that their horse was not distanced under the rule here annexed:

Rule 39—If a rider fall from his horse, and another person of sufficient weight rides the horse in to the Judges, stand, he shall be considered as though the rider had not fallen—provided he returns to the place where the rider fell.

In order to test the correctness of the Judges' decision, a wager of $50 was made by one of the Judges that the decision was right, and Mr. JOHN C. STEPHENS was chosen as the umpire in the disputed matter.

THE RACE TO-DAY.

During the above proceedings, the following entries were made for the races to-day.

THE THREE MILE HEATS.

Mr. A. B. YOUNG names for the three mile race, the bay mare *Di Clopperton*, 6 years old, white and blue; and McCOON, Esq., enters the chestnut colt *Dizzy*, 5 years old. *Emigrant Pat* and the *Maid of Orleans* were entered for the mile heats, best three in five.

It was anticipated that a serious difficulty would take place on the track between the champion of the American ring—THOMAS HYER—and JOHN MORRISSY, who came in collision at the instance of the latter. It seems there is a grudge existing with MORRISSY against HYER, growing out of the fight with SULLIVAN at Boston Four Corners. No blows were struck, and all passed off quietly.

Musical.

The MUSICAL CONGRESS at the Crystal Palace should be attended by every one having the desire to hear good music performed in the best possible manner. All the additional bands (including DONWORTH's and the Germania) are now incorporated with M. JULLIEN's *monstre* orchestra, and the *ensemble* is now of a most perfect character. In addition to this great attraction, several eminent vocal and instrumental soloists perform every evening. The programme for this evening is one of the most varied we have yet had, and introduces many novelties.

It should be borne in mind that the Musical Congress cannot continue beyond the present week. On Monday M. JULLIEN takes his farewell of America. The programme for that occasion will be found in another column, and we direct attention to the statement that this is the first and only benefit M. JULLIEN has had in this country, the proceeds of the previous occasions having been taken by the speculators. It must be a bumper.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—Signor LA MANNA, the conductor of the excellent orchestra of this establishment, takes a benefit to-night. The attractions are of an unusual character, and include dancing, &c., and instrumental music. Among the volunteers we notice the names of Mesdames SOTO, ROUSSET Sisters, LEDER, POZSONI, A. PEICE, and others.

PAUL JULIEN, the greatest violinist of the age, will also assist. We trust there will be a crowded house.

☞ The Boston *Transcript* has enlarged. Its usual excellence covers its added area even as it does the older parts.

The Fugitive Slave Cases at Cincinnati.

We publish the following continuation of the examination of the Fugitive Slaves at Cincinnati, from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of June 19:

THIRD DAY.

Half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.—The six fugitives claimed by Wm. Walton, were again brought in.

Mr. Gitchel, after some efforts to converse with the fugitives, stated to the Court that he was not permitted by the officers in charge to converse with them in private. The Commissioner directed the officers to allow him to converse with the fugitives as he might desire. He was then permitted so to do.

After conversing with them, he stated that he wished to consult with his colleague, Mr. Joliffe, who was not in Court. While waiting for him, the other fugitive, Lee, whose case had not yet been examined, was brought in, and the following testimony was taken in his case:

Ephraim Blankenbicker, sworn—Reside in Boone county; know the prisoner, Lee; have known him ever since he was born; he is 22 years old; he was born in Boone county, Kentucky, and has resided there ever since as a slave, till his escape last Sunday night; I brought his mother from Virginia, in 1829, as a slave, and I owned her when this person was born; he was born a slave, and I gave him to one of my sons when he got married; my son died 15 or 16 years ago; can't state the precise time; my son's wife died about two years after; they left two children, Elizabeth Ann and Jasper, now both living.

Cross-examined—Saw Lee last, 5 or 6 weeks since; I live three miles from where he lives; saw him last at my house; he lives with Gabriel Jones; has lived with him now is the fourth year; he is not my slave; I consider him as belonging to my grand-children, as heirs of my son; has belonged to them ever since their father's death; he has never been sold; my son owned him four or five years; I never gave my son a bill of sale of him; no papers passed respecting him; an administrator was appointed on my son's estate, who made a sale, but Lee was not included in it; I know nothing about the escape only from hearing.

Mr. Ketchem then offered in testimony a transcript of the Record of Boone County, by which it appeared that Gaines, the claimant, was appointed guardian of Elizabeth Ann and Jasper Blankenbicker, children of Henry Blankenbicker.

No objection being made, it was received.

Robert Blankenbicker, sworn—Son of the preceding witness, aged 20. This witness confirmed the statements of his father, respecting the age, condition and the claim upon the fugitive as a slave.

Mr. Ketchum here handed witness the record above referred to, and asked him if his brother was the person alluded to in the record.

Mr. Gitchel objected. The record referred to Henry Blankenbicker. The witness had said his brother's name was Wm. Henry Blankenbicker. He objected to their introducing testimony to contradict the record they had offered.

After some discussion, the Commissioner permitted the question to be asked, and the witness said the person mentioned in the record was his brother; that his brother was generally called Henry, and that he frequently wrote his name Henry, though his real name was Wm. Henry.

The father, Ephraim Blankenbicker, was recalled and stated that his son was generally called Henry, and was the person referred to in the record.

Zeph Ward sworn.—Know the man Lee now present as one of the number arrested on the 14th inst. as a fugitive from service.

Mr. Ketchum here offered again to introduce Mr. Dudley, attorney of Covington, to prove the existence of Slavery in Kentucky, by the laws of that State.

Objected to, and, after long discussion, the Commissioner said that oral testimony could be produced to show that a certain book was the statutes of Kentucky; but as Judge McLean, in the McCrary case, had decided that slavery did exist in the State of Kentucky, the Commissioner was bound by that decision, and no evidence on that point was necessary.

Mr. Dudley was then sworn, and testified that he resided in Covington; was attorney at law, and that the book then produced did contain the Constitution of Kentucky, and the statutes now in force in that State, and that so much of them as related to slavery were recognized by the Courts of that State.

Here the counsel for the claimants rested their testimony, and said they did not expect to argue the case.

Mr. Gitchel said he did not think any testimony for the fugitives would be given, but expected to make a brief argument.

The Court then adjourned till 2½ o'clock.

Three o'clock P. M.—Mr. Joliffe, in behalf of the fugitives, commenced his argument, by stating that he should take for granted that the evidence proved that the persons held as fugitives were really such, and had escaped from slavery. His argument would be confined wholly to the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive law. His points were:

1. That as the Constitution vests all judicial power in a Court whose judges should be appointed by the President, for life, with a salary not increased or diminished during their term of service, therefore this Court, exercising judicial powers, not being thus appointed, nor for such a period, nor thus paid, was evidently unconstitutional.

2. That as the Constitution of the United States did recognize and guarantee the exercise of the conscientious feelings of every man, the Fugitive law, compelling the violation of those feelings, in the case of a large portion of the citizens of the Northern States, was therefore unconstitutional.

At the close of this point, he requested the Commissioner, in case of an adverse decision, to retain the fugitives for a few days on this side of the river, that these points might be brought before a higher tribunal. He had applied to three Judges for a writ of *habeas corpus*, but they had refused to grant one, till the Commissioner had decided on the case.

The Commissioner said he had no power to grant any such request.

Mr. Gitchel then reviewed the testimony respecting the child Sarah Jane. He contended that there was no evidence that she was ever a slave, except that of Wm. Walton, Jr., who had perjured himself by saying that the eleven were all his, and his testimony was therefore worthless.

He also contended that not only this babe, but the two boys, Wesley and John, could not be fugitives; there was no evidence that they were fugitives, and therefore could not be claimed under the Fugitive law, as they were brought into this State without any volition of their own.

He also reviewed the testimony respecting the others, and contended there was no evidence they had escaped from slavery, or had not come by consent of their owners.

In regard to the constitutionality of the law, he read from Judge Smith's (of Wisconsin) decision respecting it.

He also contended that the evidence respecting the guardianship by which Lee was claimed was inadequate.

Mr. Carpenter briefly responded in behalf of the claimants, and submitted the case.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

We have the following report of the United States Commissioner's decision:

THE FUGITIVES REMANDED.

Mr. PENDERY, U. S. Commissioner, said:

In giving a decision in this case, we feel the responsibility of its nature, and would that it could be avoided. Questions which have agitated the whole country have arisen in this case, and I must congratulate our citizens upon their good behavior since its commencement. They have not proved themselves fanatics, as in other parts of our land, instances of which have so recently taken place.

The most legal question raised by the counsel for the defence is, that, sitting as a judicial officer, and believing conscientiously that Slavery is a sin, I cannot decide the law to be constitutional. We will briefly say, in reply to this question, we, in our private opinions, do conscientiously believe that Slavery is a sin; but, at the same time, we believe, as well might a criminal judge, who believes that capital punishment was wrong, refuse to pass sentence upon a man condemned for a capital offence, as for me to refuse to execute what I know to be the established law of the land. We believe our private and conscientious opinions have nothing to do in administering the *law* of the land, acting officially, as I now do.

The next question we are led to inquire is: Does Slavery exist in the State of Kentucky? What proof have we before us? First, we have the decision of one of the Judges of the highest Court in the land. Secondly, we have the laws and Constitution of the State of Kentucky before us, and thirdly, we have the oral testimony of a citizen of Kentucky, and one who is versed in the laws of Kentucky, that it does so exist. Is this not sufficient proof of the fact? We think so.

Next: Do the fugitives here claimed owe services to the respective claimants? We have been exceedingly careful to have all the evidence reduced to writing, read over by each witness, and signed by them, and we cannot come to any other conclusion than that they do owe services to their respective claimants. The identity of their persons is proven, without a doubt, upon the mind of this Court, and we believe it has had the same effect upon every one who has listened to the evidence. Believing so, what other duty is left for this Court to act upon? A duty which we hope may not soon occur again, and that is to *remand the defendants to their respective owners.*

The nine fugitives were now guarded by a large number of Policemen, and Special Deputy Marshals, placed into a Covington omnibus, and driven to the Walnut-street ferry boat, whence they were taken to the jail of the city of Covington. Between seven and eight hundred persons followed, in procession, the omnibus to river side, but no demonstration of violence was at any time made.

The spacious Court room was densely thronged throughout the three days of trial, but there was not the slightest evidence of a disposition to interfere with the Court. The community seemed prepared to bow in silence to the execution of the law.

UNION COLLEGE—A RICH TIME.—The following will be the arrangement of exercises as connected with the semi-centennial celebration at Union College: On Thursday, July 25, the day preceding Commencement, a Historical discourse will be delivered by Hon. W. W. CAMPBELL, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, in Schenectady; and will be followed by an Address by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND. In the afternoon of the same day, at 2 o'clock, President NOTT will address the Alumni. An Alumni meeting will then be held in the same place, and it is confidently expected that the occasion will be one of deep interest. In the evening the President, Trustees and Faculty will receive the Alumni at the old (West) College.

DEATH OF MR. C. C. DEAN.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER C. DEAN, for some twenty years the Treasurer and Agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, died last Saturday. He had been severely ill for some time, from water about the heart. Funeral services were to be attended at Charlestown, after which the remains were to be taken to Taunton for interment.

Attempt to Blow up the Gas Works.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, June 19.

Saturday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, the officers and operatives of the gas works on Cary-street, as well as the citizens residing in the vicinity of the works, were startled by two distinct and terrific explosions in the purifying apartment. A few moments after the occurrence, the operatives ran to the room, and discovered the lids of two of the purifyers shattered to pieces, and the mangled and mutilated remains of a negro man employed in the blacksmith shop lying near the southern wall, with fragments of the heavy iron lids upon his body. They proceeded instantly to an examination of the condition of the man, but a glance satisfied them that life was extinct. His head and breast were crushed and mutilated, and both of his legs broken by the explosion.

Shortly after the occurrence of the accident, a coroner's jury was empanneled, when it appeared in evidence that the man who had lost his life was a slave, belonging to Mr. OLIVER NEELY, of Mississippi; that he was a blacksmith by trade, and had been in the employment of the city at the gas works upwards of two years; that he formerly belonged to Mr. ENWARD SYDNOR, of Hanover, but had been recently purchased at a very high price by Mr. N.—that he had frequently manifested discontent at the change of owners, and that not a doubt existed *that he had purposely applied a lighted match to one of the purifyers*, and had thus sought to blow up the gas works, regardless of the consequences to himself, and the lives and property of others. In support of this opinion, it appeared that the purifyers which had exploded had been cleaned out a short time previously, and had not been used since—that both contained foul air or gas, which would explode by ignition, and that the position of the man at the base of the wall in front of the purifyers, covered, as his body partially was, with fragments of the lids, showed that he was on the lid of one of the purifyers when the explosion occurred.

In further support of this opinion, it appeared that the man worked in a different apartment—that he had no business which called him into the purifying apartment—that the pressure of gas, even when the purifyers were le full ness, was never sufficient of itself to cause an explosion—and that the presence of incifer matches near the purifyers lend also to the conclusion that the man removed the plug in the lid of one of the purifiers and applied the lighted match. After patiently hearing the evidence, the Jury gave as their verdict that the slave JOHN, employed as a blacksmith in the gas works, left his work and went into the purifying room, where his business did not call him, and finding a valve in one of the purifyers necessarily open, set fire to the same, thereby killing himself, &c. The concussion produced by the explosion injured the building to the extent probably of $1,000, but no interruption will take place in the generation or purification of the gas, and, therefore, no inconvenience will result to the public. The man JOHN is represented to have been a shrewd, sensible fellow. He knew full well the explosive quality of the gas he fired, and his intention was, no doubt, to have blown up the whole works. Fortunately he was the only victim of his diabolical act.

The Public Health.

From the Montreal Sun, June 19.

We are not among the alarmists, or of the number of those who cry "wolf" before the wolf makes his appearance; it is not wise or well to frighten the fold without sufficient cause, and it is far more easy with the people, as with the flock, to excite a panic, than to allay apprehensions when it is once excited; but it is wise and well to take careful note of passing events, and to prevent evils which it may be difficult to cure.

We were led into this train of thought by a statement just received from Quebec, that the bark *Industry*, which recently arrived in that port from the city of Limerick, had several cases of Asiatic cholera on board before she left Limerick, and that the disease was known to be Asiatic cholera at the time of her sailing. We are further assured, that while the vessel was lying at the outport, several of her passengers left her because of the cholera being on board, and that this fact also was known to the Immigration Agent and the authorities of the port of Limerick. We have no doubt, if these statements are substantiated by passengers of the *Industry*, upon whose testimony reliance can be placed, that the Provincial Government will institute a searching inquiry, and will draw the attention of the authorities at home to the subject. To send cholera patients to sea, knowingly, with the certainty of exposing the other passengers, collected from all quarters, to risk, and with the chance of exceeding the pestilence here, would be conduct for which the parties should be made to account. We think it our duty, as a public journalist, to draw attention to the subject.

A HANGING CASE IN KENTUCKY.—In December last CHARLES CUSHING was murdered in Lexington by WM. WEIGERT; the offence that provoked the fatal shot being a slight offence to the assailant's wife. On the 15th inst., the prisoner, who had lain in prison from that time, was brought out for trial, and was convicted of *murder in the first degree!* CUSHING kept a confectionery, which the wife of the prisoner entered in the dusk of evening, in presence of several witnesses, for a purchase. CUSHING mistook her for another person, placed his hand on her shoulder saying, "*How are you, pretty?*" In an instant he discovered his mistake and apologized, but the lady left in a rage, and soon after her husband and she returned to the shop, when the unfortunate young man was shot down in his tracks!

When the jury had returned, after only twenty minutes absence, and had announced their fatal decree, a most distressing scene was witnessed by the crowd. The prisoner, entirely overcome, let his head fall on his breast, while his wife, his sister, and his mother, gave vent to their anguish in heart-rending screams. His wife threw herself upon his neck, and exclaimed passionately, "Oh, why did I do this? why did I do this!" and, "Oh, how could those men find him guilty, when they have families! Oh! I will die!" The screams gradually subsided into sobs of grief and anguish, while the mournful, harrowing scene afflicted judge, jury, bar and spectators.—*Cincinnati Enquirer, June 18.*

DEATH FROM EATING THE MAGNOLIA LEAVES. The *George Collier*, on her way up, had on board a small number of German emigrants, taken from a ship in New-Orleans, all healthy and in good order. Shortly after the boat left for this city, she had occasion to stop and take on wood at some point on the coast, and as soon as the boat made a landing, the

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Baird to Archbishop Hughes.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1854.

SIR: It was not until to-day that I could find time to read your "REPLY TO GENERAL CASS," and your "SELF-VINDICATION," which have attracted so much attention. As you have done me the honor to bring my name into the paper which you have submitted to the public, I trust you will allow me to say a few words on that point, as well as on the great subject under discussion between you and the veteran Senator of Michigan. I begin with a brief historical notice or two, relative to the manner in which the agitation of this subject occurred: it is, if I may so speak, an effect flowing from two very different causes.

In the first place, it was extensively and deeply felt for years, that there was need of calling the attention of the General Government to the duty of protecting our fellow-citizens in their rights of conscience and worship, when residing or traveling in foreign lands, and of securing for their dead such a burial as the feelings of surviving friends might deem most appropriate and Christian. In the General Assemblies of the two largest branches of the Presbyterian family of Churches, the subject was discussed at their annual meetings in May, 1852, and Committees were appointed to report on it at the meetings of 1853. In the same year, (1852,) the "Maryland Baptist Union Association" addressed a memorial to Congress on the subject, which memorial was presented to the Senate by General CASS, on the 3d of January, 1853. On that occasion, the distinguished Senator made a few remarks, eminently worthy of himself and of the subject, and certainly not of a nature to give offence to any man who is a friend to Religious Liberty. The protection for which he pleaded, was the protection of every American when abroad, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, Christian or Jew. At his instance the memorial was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the second place, the imprisonment, for months, of FRANCISCO MADIAI and his wife, at Florence, for having read the Bible and endeavored to impart their religious convictions to such of their friends and neighbors as chose to come and hear them in their own hired apartment, and their condemnation, for that offence alone, to several years' confinement in the penitentiary, as well as other cases of a similar nature in the Duchy of Tuscany, in the same year, (1852,) had created no little astonishment and sympathy in the minds of many Protestants, (and I am quite sure of some, and I would fain believe not a few, Roman Catholics,) in all parts of the country. In consequence of this a public meeting was convened, under the auspices of the American and Foreign *Christian Union*, in Metropolitan Hall in this City, on the 7th of January, 1853, at which resolutions were unanimously and with the greatest enthusiasm adoptad, expressing sympathy for the sufferers, invoking such influence as the President (Mr. FILLMORE) might deem it right for him to exert in their favor, demanding of the hands of the Government the protection of our fellow-citizens, when abroad, in their religious rights, and approving of the course which General CASS had taken in relation to this important subject. To express sympathy for the MADIAI and procure their release from imprisonment, and to invoke the protection of the General Government in behalf of our fellow-citizens, when abroad, in their religious rights, and the weight of its moral influence in favor of religious liberty everywhere—such were the objects of that great meeting. You complain, Sir, that the Roman Catholics, of all countries, were abused on that occasion. This is certainly a mistake. The gentlemen who directed that meeting, (and you will acknowledge that I ought to know, for you do me the honor to call me its "chief conductor,") as well as the Society under whose auspices it was held, knew too well the difference between the Hierarchy of Roma and the people who profess the Roman Catholic religion, to allow themselves to abuse or speak unkindly of the latter. Some very plain things were said (I admit it) of the Romish Hierarchy, of the poor, weak, Grand Duke of Tuscany and his master, PIUS IX., but not of tha Roman Catholic people in mass. THOMAS F. MEAGHER and P. LYNCH (I trust there are not only "a few," but many "more of the same sort,") are enough to forbid wholesale denunciation and abuse for any cause—much less such base injustice as Tuscany has been the scene of during the last seven or eight years. The most that was said even of yonrself was to call upon you to act consistently with what you had said and written in praise of religious liberty on sundry occasions, and to come forward and lend your influence at head-quarters, in behalf of two oppressed and persecuted, but worthy people.

An account of the proceedings of that meeting, together with a copy of the resolutions adopted, was forwarded to the President and both Houses of Congress, and were referred in the Senate, as were also the numerous memorials to which it gave rise, relating to the rights of our fellow-citizens when abroad, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, a member of that Committee, was charged with the preparation of the report on the subject. Mr. EVERETT, at the request of President FILLMORE, lost no time in addressing a letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and I may say that this "officious," and yet "unofficial," interference, was just that same sort of "half-defined, semi-national, semi-religious, semi-benevolent, semi-humanitarian, and semi-anything," to use your own remarkable phraseology, which you and your Irish friends besought the same President FILLMORE, a year or two before, to employ in behalf of the Irish "patriots" who were suffering exile in Australia! Precisely the same, Sir—precisely the same sort of influence which Mr. BARNARD employed with so much success ultimately in Prussia—of which you do not seem to be aware—in behalf of the persecuted Baptists, the happy effect of which interference is now felt in the Duchies of Oldenburg, Mecklenburg, and other parts of Germany.

A few weeks later, having occasion to visit Washington City on business of importance, and with the view of attending the great meeting at Baltimore for the same objects, (which was held on the 17th of February, as you rightly state,) Mr. UNDERWOOD was good enough to read to me the Report and Resolutions which the Committee on Foreign Affairs had agreed to present to the Senate, and authorized me to state the fact to the meeting, which I did with much pleasure. As you have not seen Mr. UNDERWOOD's Report, I will engage that you shall receive a copy, either from Washington, or in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES. As I had no more to do with the preparation of it than you had, I may with propriety say that it is an interesting and Christian document, and that the resolutions are reasonable, and ought to be deemed satisfactory by all men who believe that our American people ought to be protected in their religious rights when in foreign lands.

Now, Sir, I wish to say that in this matter, from beginning to end, all who have taken any part in it have been actuated by but one single motive: it is the promotion of religious liberty. So far as relates to our fellow-citizens when abroad, we desire, that whether Christians or Jews, Protestants or Roman Catholics, they may be able to worship and serve God according to their conscientious convictions. We wish no advantage for Protestants over Roman Catholics in relation to this greatest of all rights—a right which we believe that all men hold directly from their Maker, and of which no man, no Church, no Government, may justly deprive them.

In this movement, so truly liberal, so entirely Christian, so consonant to our American opinions, feelings and practice, one would suppose that we should have had the hearty concurrence of all good men. That our fellow citizens should enjoy the right to worship and serve God in foreign lands according to their conscientious convictions, and to bury their dead with such religious rites as seem to them most proper, is as reasonable a proposition as can be stated. As you had written and spoken in behalf of religious liberty in this country, as you had lauded the enjoyment of this great right which everywhere exists in these United States, when you were in Europe a few years ago, one would have supposed that you would have promptly lent to [illegible] the aid of your great influence. You [illegible] quite as much as they deserved, and far more in the opinion of most well informed men, Lord BALTIMORE and his Roman Catholic Colony in Maryland—which was *not*, however, the *first* to establish the principle of complete religious liberty—that honor belonging to ROGER WILLIAMS and his Colony in Rhode Island;—and now you had a good opportunity to demonstrate by your actions the sincerity of that attachment to religious liberty of which you had vaunted so much in your orations and lectures. But instead of expressing one word of sympathy in behalf of people who were suffering in prison, and at forced labor, for endeavoring to do what every man in these United States has the right, both from the laws of God and man, to do, and what, I may add, every man believes to be legitimately within the province of religious liberty;—instead of lifting a finger to secure protection to citizens of a country which you affect to call your "own," with a zeal and even an ostentation from which most of those who have no higher claims than simple birthright, would shrink in, their rights of conscience when in lands unblessed with that glorious religious freedom which exists here, you derided those that did. Not only was Gen. CASS, the subject of your vituperation, but also Mr. Secretary EVERETT, and even President FILLMORE.

It is natural, Sir, for men to inquire into the reasons for such conduct on your part. And will you permit me to say that intelligent men have been at no loss in coming to the conclusion, that they are neither more nor less than the two following:

1. As to the protection of Americans when abroad in their religious rights, you have concluded that it was not a question in which American Roman Catholics need concern themselves; for there is not a Protestant country in the whole world, in which, owing to the liberality in this respect which Protestantism has secured for it, they, though Roman Catholics, may not sojourn or reside, and yet be protected, not only in their rights of conscience as you define them, but also have their own worship, if they desire it. This is actually true of Sweden, the most intolerant of all Protestant countries of our day. Roman Catholics, whether Americans or of any other *foreign* country, can have, and do have, their public worship without molestation, as I know, and as you know, even in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and every Kingdom and Duchy of Germany. They are allowed to have it even in Russia, (not a Protestant country, indeed,) about whose intolerance the Archbishops and Bishops of your Church in France, Canada, and some other countries, have found it convenient to say so much, on the occasion of the present war in the East. "What then have American Roman Catholics to ask for, you may say, in relation to this subject? Do they not enjoy, thanks be to the more liberal principles of Protestantism, all that they can desire in Protestant countries, where business or pleasure may call them to reside or to travel?" Precisely such answers did one of the Bishops of your Archdiocese, several priests, and sundry of the laity who had been advised by the priests, make when recently applied to to sign a memorial addressed to Congress on the subject of protection when abroad in their religious rights. I shall not trust myself in the attempt to make any comments on *such* a spirit as this.

I will advance a step further, and say that not only is there no Protestant country in the world in which American Catholics may not only sojourn or reside, and yet enjoy all such rights as you, Sir, ascribe to Conscience, and the right to worship their Maker publicly, with such ceremonies as they prefer, without molestation, but, with the exception of Sweden and Finland among the Scandinavian countries, and *possibly* Denmark, and two or three little Duchies of Germany, they may throughout the Protestant world do almost everything they could wish to make proselytes to their Church from among the native population. This, my dear Sir, is literally true—thanks to the generous spirit of Protestantism, which, although it may not have attained in all parts of its domain to that true liberality which the Gospel inculcates, has gone far beyond any other phase of Christianity, and is still advancing, steadily and surely. Would that I could say as much of Romanism.

Indeed, Rome has not much to ask for, in the shape of religious liberty, in Protestant countries. Perhaps she would even be sorry if the remains of intolerance and bigotry which disgrace some Protestant countries—displayed, I must say, quite as much in some cases, and even more, in relation to Dissenting Protestant sects as to Roman Catholics—were removed, for it would deprive her of one of her grounds of reproaching Protestantism, or at least of rebutting, in some measure, the charges of intolerance which Protestants can make, with a hundred-fold more force, against her. You, my dear Sir, understand this species of theological strategy perfectly, if we may judge from the frequency with which you refer to the memorable affair of the burning of the Ursuline Convent near Boston, by a mob who probably cared not a straw whether it was a Roman Catholic institution or not, some twenty years ago, when you work to break the force of the charges of Protestantism against the innate, never-changing, never-ceasing, monstrous intolerance of the Roman Catholic Church, or rather the *Romish Hierarchy*; for I fear to employ the word *Church*, lest I should do injustice to many worthy persons who are as much opposed to intolerance and persecution as I am.

I have spoken of one reason which has influenced your conduct and that of the Romish Hierarchy in this land, in reference to the subject of which I am here speaking,—that of securing, by treaty or otherwise, the protection of our fellow-citizens when abroad in their religious rights.

2. I now proceed to the second—it is this: *The true doctrines of religious liberty has never been held by the Church* of which you call yourself an "humble prelate." How then can you either hold or advocate that doctrine? It is true that you have written and said a good deal about religious liberty, and some have been led to believe that you really hold that doctrine. But they are mistaken. The religious liberty you have landed is the liberty in Protestant countries for Rome to do what she pleases to spread her dogmas, and, if possible, gain the ascendancy. That once done, and well done, where would be religious liberty? Let every country where Rome has such ascendancy answer that question. In a few countries where Rome has apparently the ground,—as, for instance, Belgium, Sardinia, and New-Grenada,—there is a good measure of religious liberty,—but not from Rome, or with her approbation, was the boon acquired, but in spite of Rome, as is well known. In Belgium, the Government has had to contest every inch of this ground with the Jesuits. In Sardinia, there is now, and there has been for six years, a tremendous struggle, and two of the Archbishops and several priests are in exile for resisting the truly liberal course of the Government in regard to this subject. And as to New-Grenada, your friend, Archbishop MOSQUERA, certainly told you when sharing your hospitality on his way to Italy and the grave, what opposition he and other prelates made to the course of the Government in separating the Church and the State.

There is a passage in your reply to General CASS which is somewhat obscure, but very remarkable and significant. It is that in which you attribute to the Reformation the fact that human Governments have undertaken to legislate on religious liberty and other religious subjects; saying truly that up to that epoch there had been a very different state of things throughout Europe, inasmuch as the Catholic Church prevailed throughout its extent and regulated all such subjects. With the exception of the little mistake of giving the *Roman* Catholic Church (for *that* is the Catholic Church you mean) such an extent, when you know that Russia in Europe—in all of which, excepting its western border, the Greek Church was and still is the prevailing form of Christianity, and certainly is no part of the *Roman* Catholic Church, from about the middle of the Ninth Century—is considerably larger than all the rest of Europe, you were not far from the exact truth. The Roman Catholic Church, with a man at the head of it who claimed to be the *Vicar of Christ*, and to have the right to dispose of Kings and Kingdoms, Rulers and the Ruled, very much as he pleased, did, for the better part of a thousand years, legislate on and manage all such questions as had even the slightest verging towards religious liberty. Alas! for Rome,—the Reformation did terminate those halcyon days, so far as a large portion of Christendom is concerned. Rome has not ceased to mourn over the dreadful evils which have flowed from the Reformation's taking man from behind the priest of the Church and setting him before an open Bible, and telling him that he must believe no priest, no Church, unless it speaks according to the Word of God, and that in the Day of Judgment he must answer for himself in regard to all the deeds of this life,—no priest, nor Church, nor covenant being allowed to stand between him and his God on that solemn occasion, and answer for him. Certainly the Reformation *did* make a great change—even a Religious Revolution—in the world; nor is it half over yet.

Rome loves not religious liberty, nor is it wonderful, for it has been fatal to her claims. There are *eighty-five millions* of people *to-day* in the world who would be bowing their necks to her yoke, if it had not been for this great principle. A year or two ago the *Rambler*, one of the Roman Catholic journals of England, used the following language:

"Religious liberty, in the sense of liberty possessed by any man to choose his own religion, is one of the most wicked delusions ever foisted upon this age by the father of all deceit. The very name of liberty, except in the sense of a permission to do certain definite acts, ought to be banished from the domain of religion." * * * * "Shall I hold out hopes to my erring Protestant brother that I will not meddle with his creed if he will not meddle with mine? Shall I tempt him to forget that he has no more right to his religious views than he has to my purse, or my horse, or my life-blood?" This passage was quoted and approved by several, if not all of the Roman Catholic journals in this country, and among them, if I remember rightly, by the *Shepherd of the Valley* and the *Freeman's Journal*. *Vu et approuvé par moi*, seemed to be the form of the *imprimatur* of their editors. Is it to be wondered at that such journals find but a limited and uncertain support? The editor of the *Shepherd of the Valley* has just given his *valedictory* to the world. It speaks well for the Roman Catholics of St. Louis and the State of Missouri, that they are not willing to read such atrocious doctrines as that conveyed in the above given extract. If anything is plain from the word of God, it is that man is accountable to his Maker alone for his religious belief and practice. God has nowhere given the right to any man, any priest, or any church, to take their fellow-men by the throat and say: "You must believe as *we* tell you or be damned." It is easy to talk about the *abuses* of the doctrine of religious liberty, but with all the abuses which may flow from it, is infinitely better than intolerance and oppression.

It is not difficult to perceive why *you*, my dear Sir, could see nothing wrong in the Grand Duke of Tuscany's punishing, by long imprisonment, the MADIAI for reading the Bible in their family and to their friends, and endeavoring to bring their friends to the knowledge of what they conscientiously believed to be the Truth. What right had *they* to be doing any such thing! Ignorant creatures, they ought not to presume to understand the Bible, or to think differently from the Church, or to do anything but what the Church commands them to do!

Nor is it difficult to see why you advanced such a sophistical and, I must say, Jesuitical (pardon me the word) view of conscience and its rights, as you did in your letter about the "MADIAI Meeting," some sixteen months ago, and as you have recently done in your "Reply" to General CASS. You would confine the rights of Conscience to the bare holding of one's own opinions on the subject of religion and the worship of God in the heart, or, at most, in the closet. Shut up in this little fortress, you consider Conscience invincible, and even almost unattackable. Indeed! And why, then, has Rome so often employed the rack, the gibbet, the sword, the fire, to make those whom she calls heretics, confess and recant their religious opinions? Really, if it were not that I desire not to be uncivil, I would say that such a view of Conscience as you have given, so defective in its nature, so contrary to the Word of God, which requires proper outward acts of worship and a sincere confession of the doctrines of the Saviour, just as clearly as it demands that the inward feelings of the heart be right!—so apologetic of Spiritual Despotism on the part of the State, or rather of the Church,—was an insult to Conscience and its Author and Lord, as well as to humanity. But I will not discuss this point further. I prefer to refer you to the admirable editorial article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of last Saturday, which is a complete demonstration of the unsoundness of the positions which you have affirmed and reaffirmed in the two documents to which I have referred. I cannot conceive why you have advanced such sentiments, if it be not for the purpose of preparing the minds of this nation for that day which you profess to believe to be approaching,—though still distant,—when Rome shall have gained tha ascendancy in this glorious land. It is kind in you, and I, for one, thank you sincerely for undertaking to show us *how* Rome expects to prepare the mind of this people for submission to her domination, with all its horrors of intolerance, persecution and blood, when the day arrives! Yes, *when* it arrives!

In conclusion, I must call your attention to one passage in your reply to General CASS, in which you speak so slightingly, almost sneeringly, of Protestants having any concern or solicitude about the burial of their dead, when in foreign and especially Roman Catholic countries. You seem, Sir, to think that because Protestants neither pray for the dead, nor consecrate their cemeteries after your fashion, they might as well throw their dead into the fields, or bury them anywhere, just as they would a carcass of a brute beast. This is not your language, but it is your meaning. Let us look at it a little.

Protestants, it may be affirmed as a general statement, are as desirous as Romanists or any other people can be, of burying their dead in a decent and becoming manner. Affection as well as religion causes them to have such desires. And though they do not pray for the dead, either at funerals or at any other time, (as the Roman Catholics do, and that in a *dead* language,) they deem it to be eminently proper to have religious services—reading of the Word of God, exhortation, prayer—at funerals, not for the benefit of the dead, but of the living. They deem such services, properly conducted, as peculiarly calculated to console and sustain and guide the afflicted and bereaved relatives and friends of the deceased. And most certainly their services will well compare with those which the Roman Catholic Church performs on such occasions. And as to their *cemeteries*, or burying-places, Protestants, though they may not consecrate them with such ceremonies as Rome employs, or with any special services at all, (though it is not uncommon to have something like a religious setting apart of the spot when prepared and enclosed,) regard them nevertheless with much veneration, and consider them as sacred places. Their burials are conducted with incomparably greater decency than one sees in Romish funerals, and especially in Papal lands. What a contrast, my dear Archbishop, between the graveyards or cemeteries in the Protestant countries in Northern or Protestant Europe, and in Southern or Roman Catholic Europe! Why, Sir, a cemetery in Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, is generally a most delightful spot, with its beautiful flowers, shrubbery, its walks, and its monuments. And the funeral services performed in them are beautiful and touching in the extreme. The human body is deposited in the grave with affectionate propriety and seriousness and hope.

But go down to the Roman Catholic countries in the South of Europe! See how the dead, especially the *dead poor*, are carried to the grave and thrown into it, just like dead beasts, after a hastily and often irreverently-said Mass. Why, I have been in the Campo Santo, at Naples, and seen twenty or thirty bodies of men, women and children thrown down, in one day, into the same pit, most of them as naked as when they were born! And Naples, you know, is a very Roman Catholic city. But it is not necessary to go so far as Italy. It will be quite sufficient to stop in Ireland. And how shall I describe what I myself saw there, in the graveyards—yes, in Rome's "consecrated" graveyards? Human bones strewn over the ground in all directions! Some of them recently exhumed, (to make place for a new tenant of the grave,) and still retaining portions of decaying flesh and hair! Never in my life have I seen anything more painfully disgusting than I witnessed in a graveyard some two miles west of Galway, I think it was, in the month of August, 1851. Similar scenes may be seen in Cuba, at Matanzas and other places. But I turn from the painful subject. I pray you, my dear Archbishop, never to say another word that can call up a contrast between Romanists and Protestants on the subject of their funerals and cemeteries.

One word more. I know there is a great deal of profaneness in Protestant countries, but I have never been so much shocked by profane language, or what I would call *desecrating* language, as I have been in Papal countries. It is quite enough, in my opinion, to call church-edifices by the names of the Deity, but how many *bridges* I have seen in France called "*The bridge of the Holy Trinity*," "*The bridge of the Holy Ghost*," &c. There is a hospital in Paris called the *Hotel Dieu*! Hospital of God! I have been in many a street which might be said, if one judged of them from the reputed wickedness of the people, to lead to hell; but I never saw in a Protestant country a street, in a capitol city, called *Hell*, as may be seen in Paris. Above all, I have never seen in any Protestant country a species of wine bearing such a name as one which the vicinity of Naples furnishes, and calls *Lagrimæ Christi! The tears of Christ!*

But I have done; I can only say that however widely I may differ from you or any other man on the points stated in this communication. I desire ever, in combating what I deem to be errors, and even most dangerous heresies, to entertain no feelings but those of kindness and respect for all men.

R. BAIRD.

The Senate Report.

The following is the report made in the Senate by Hon. J. R. UNDERWOOD on the subject referred to above:

REPORT.

That, in regard to the worship which men owe their Creator, there are two antagonistic principles prevailing to a greater or less extent in the different parts of the world, and which have a powerful influence on human conduct. The one principle is, that the duties of religion, or the worship of God is a personal matter, of which each individual *has a right* to judge and decide for himself. This principle allows the utmost latitude and freedom of conscience. The other subjects tha duties of religion and the worship which man owes the Creator, to the control of the political power of the State, and allows that power, through ecclesiastical bodies, to prescribe forms and creeds, and inflicts punishment for non-conformity. In other words, the latter principle unites Church and State, and gives the Government authority to exercise influence, if not positive control, in forming the religious creeds of the people, by preferring one religion to another, and supporting, by taxation, prefarred religious establishments.

The Constitutions adopted by the people of the United States, both State and National, guaranty to each citizen freedom of worship according to the dictates of his conscience. No one is compelled, by law, to subscribe to any particular creed; or to observe any particular form of worship; or to give any church preference over another, contrary to the convictions of his own reason and judgment. In these respects the citizen is absolutely free to act in conformity to his own convictions. He is not bound to give a preference to the religious teacher of this or that creed. He may hear all, and then form his own faith for himself. The Government does not dictate. This system of religious freedom and toleration is fundamental with us. We extend it to the people of all nations coming among us. The object of tha memorialists is to secure to our citizens, going to other countries, the same liberty of conscience and of open worship which is allowed them at home. Accustomed, as they are, to unlimited religious liberty, and taught from childhood to tolerate in others what they claim for themselves, it is very manifest that the restraints and obstacles interposed to prevent the open worship of God, according to the dictates of their own consciences, when abroad, are regarded by them as unjust and oppressive.

If the privilege of free and open worship should be conceded to American citizens residing in foreign countries, and it should be the pleasure of the legislative or imperial power of any Republic or Kingdom, which favors a Church established by law, to prevent their citizens from uniting with ours in public assemblies for the purpose of worship, (and thus witnessing our religious ceremonies and hearing our doctrines,) they will doubtless be able to accomplish their purposes, in this respect, by an exercise of the same power which enabled them to establish a particular Church. When Jesus Christ said to the Apostles: "All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you;" and also, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to *every creature*,"—the necessary inference seems to be, that it was his design that *every creature* should hear the words of the Gospel; and if to hear, then to judge and form opinions for himself in regard to the things spoken of. "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God;" but, "How shall they hear without a preacher?" From these, and similar texts, it would not be difficult to demonstrate that it was the duty of all nations, professing Christianity, to open wide their doors for the entrance of unlimited toleration. In the command that the Gospel is to be preached to every creature, it is clear that God intends that the acceptance or rejection of salvation, upon terms of the Gospel, is for tha judgment of each individual in his own case. While we believe that Christ has thus clearly pointed to the preaching of the Gospel, and unrestricted toleration as the best, if not the only means of evangelizing the world, we do not propose to interfere with the laws, religious establishments, or the citizens of other nations. All we ask is, that our citizens, domiciled temporarily in foreign countries, should be allowed by the laws of those countries the privilege of free and open worship according to the dictates of their own consciences.

There is another subject bearing an intimate relation to the foregoing, which the Committee think proper to bring to the attention of the Senate, in connection with the question of religious freedom for our citizens abroad. It is the right to bury those of our citizens who may die abroad with those religious observances which are so well calculated to soothe the anguish of surviving relations and friends. The deepest emotions of tha heart enter into the performance of the last sad ceremonies over the dead. To be prohibited and controlled in the performance of these ceremonies is an interference cruel to the mourner, and productive of no possible good to any one. We therefore think that foreign nations should allow our citizens, dying abroad, to be buried with those religious observances which may be deemed appropriate by their surviving friends.

With these views tho Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it would be just and wise, on the part of tha Government of the United States, in future treaties with foreign nations, to secure, if practicable, to our citizens residing abroad, tha right of worshiping God, freely and openly, according to the dictates of their own consciences, by providing that "they shall not be disturbed, molested or annoyed in any manner, on account of their religious belief, nor in the proper exercise of their peculiar religion, either within their own private houses, or in churches, chapels or other places appointed for public worship; and that they shall be at liberty to build and maintain places of worship in convenient situations, interfering in no way with, but respecting the established customs of the country in which they reside."

Resolved, further, That it would be just and wise, in our future treaties with foreign nations, to secure to our citizens residing abroad the right to purchase and own burial-places, and to bury any of our citizens dying abroad in such places, with those religious ceremonies and observances deemed appropriate by the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased.

Col. Doheny and the Battle of Waterloo.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In reply to Mr. DOHENY's reiterated misrepresentations, and in full corroboration of your correspondent who exposed the absurd statements which he put forth concerning a very distinguished regiment, the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, from whose well-merited repute it is far from the writer's intention to detract—it is enough to state that the 88th were in America, not in Belgium, on the day of Waterloo.

As to the composition of the 92d Regiment, Highland foot, the facts stand thus: Col. NAPIER *does* use the words quoted concerning that noble regiment and its conduct at the battle of Puerta de Magas, but uses them *erroneously*, as is shown beyond a peradventure, by Mr. ALISON, in the following note, page 586, volume 4:

The following is the state of the 92d Regiment at the time of the battle of Puerta de Magas. Return of the numbers of each country composing the first battalion of the 92d Highland Regiment, taken from the prize list, Vittoria, 1813:

Country.	Serg'ts.	Corp'rls.	Drum'rs.	Privates.	Total.
Scotland	56	47	8	784	895
England	—	—	2	34	36
Ireland	—	2	1	58	61
Foreign	1	—	3	—	4
Unknown	—	3	—	14	17
Grand total	57	52	14	890	1,013

It is difficult to believe that Mr. DOHENY was ignorant of the true state of this case, when he endeavored to create a general false impression, by quoting a long exploded error—both the error and its refutation having created a good deal of excited feeling at the time.

If he did not know it, he ought to have done so, before he stated two distinct fallacies as truth. The genuine recklessness and dishonesty of Irish assertion of "*false facts*," to use an Iricism, cannot be better exemplified than herein—as it only requires a moment's reference to authorities open to every school-boy, to prove the patent falsehoods.

Your obedient servant,

A READER OF HISTORY AND LOVER OF TRUTH.

Another Letter about Waterloo.

TONTINE, NEW-HAVEN, Ct., June 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Although a stranger, Sir, in this country, I take the liberty of sending you some corrections in regard to a letter published in your issue of to-day, (Wednesday,) and signed by P. H., which purports to be a correction of Mr. DOHENY's remarks concerning the forces of England engaged in the battle of Waterloo. I always like to see matters stated correctly, especially regarding my own country and profession. Although P. H. is *nearly* correct concerning the actual force engaged at Waterloo, still he errs regarding the precise facts. He says that "of the 15 British Cavalry regiments engaged, only *one* was Irish." A mistake, although his is the common opinion. The 4th Dragoon Guards, (Royal Irish,) with the exception of three companies, were at Waterloo, and supported the "Guards" in the decisive charge. Those three companies were mowed down at Quatre Bras on the 16th of June. This regiment has no inscription on their regimental colors commemorating its services at Waterloo, for the simple reason that the entire corps was not present. This fact has been, and continues to be, the subject of much complaint at the Horse Guards, all nearly, thinking that the 4th has a right to the honor as the rest, especially as some more regiments were not full at the time. But such is tha case, however. Again, P. H. is mistaken about tha number of Infantry at Waterloo. The 1st, 4th, 14th, 23d, 28th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 40th, 42d, 44th, 51st, 52d, 69th, 71st, 73d, 79th, 92d, are all the *line* engaged at Waterloo. I suppose P. H. enumerates also the Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, and the Scots Fusileers, and the Rifle Brigade, (not the 60th, as some think, which is the *Rifle Corps of the King*, and which did not share in the glories of Waterloo.) By adding the Guards to the line, you will at once see that only 22 (not 23) regiments of foot were under the "Iron Duke." There were also only six (6) Scotch regiments, viz.: 92d, 26th, 42d, 71st, 79th, and Scots Fusileers. As for the Connaught Rangers, (88th,) I don't see where Mr. DOHENY got the impression that *they* were at Waterloo. I can assure him, in conjunction with P. H., that such was not the case. P. H. seems to be very well informed of the events of June 18, 1815, and I hope that he will ever after continue to defend the British, civic and military, as well as he has replied to the statement of Mr. DOHENY, who very naturally is at variance with a Government which thought proper to send away all treasonable subjects instead of hanging them. Doubtless both Mr. D. and JOHN MITCHEL also, preferred the former mode of punishment, as it gave them an opportunity of doing a more *unmanly* thing than all treason, at least to my mind,—that was breaking their parole of honor. But Messrs. MITCHEL and DOHENY can receive better notices from Americans than I am able to give them.

By publishing these corrections, you will oblige me and enlighten your numerous readers regarding Waterloo. What I have said may be relied on as being strictly correct. I remain yours, sincerely,

F. F B., 18th Regiment British Army.

[This must end the discussion concerning the Irish at Waterloo, so far as the DAILY TIMES is concerned.—*Ed.*]

The Irish and the English—A Third Letter from Mr. Doheny.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 14, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I ought to be ashamed again to trespass on your space. This, however, shall be the last time on the present subject. Whatever may be said or written of, or to, or about, me, I shall not again answer. This time, too, I shall be as brief as possible.

The motives that are attributed to me, good, bad and indifferent, I dismiss without further notice.

One of your correspondents asks me how I account for the large proportion of crimes committed by Irishmen in this country, as compared with Americans.

I answer this, without questioning the accuracy of the facts.

The American people have been, for the most part, born free. They have been educated under free institutions, and have enjoyed all the advantages of a practical system of training. This associations, their pride, their national honor, all conduce to the elevation of their character.

But even so, the Irish as a nation at home, do not exhibit criminal records more sanguinary or disgraceful than those of any country in the world. There is less crime, less murder, less robbery, less forgery, less theft, in the city of Dublin than in any city of the same population in Europe or America. I know Counties in Ireland containing a population equal to half this City, where the Circuit Judge has not had a single case to try for years.

But why then are the Irish addicted to crime here?

Until lately, the class of Irishmen that emigrated to this country, were, in general, servant boys and servant girls, almost universally uneducated. To this class you may add another even still larger, consisting of persons *disgraced* at home. These latter were compelled to fly, because they were shunned, despised, detested. Here and in other large cities, the scenes to which they had to resort were not much calculated to redeem them; hence, there is more crime in the Five Points than in six Irish counties, containing a population of two millions.

The other single topic I desire to allude to, is this: Another correspondent of yours says "I hate every one and everything English.

This charge is utterly untrue—entirely unjust. I do not hate anything or any one English. I have never in all my life said a word or done an act to intimate anything but sympathy and cordial fraternity with the *people* of England—the real, undoubted Anglo-Saxons. I respect them for their stubborn manliness, and love of fair play. My most anxious desire ever has been to see a thorough brotherhood between the *people of England and the people of Ireland, and to see both free, prosperous and happy.*

When I speak of "Anglo-Saxonism" in its false application, I mean the Government of England, the Norman Aristocracy, and none other.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

MICHAEL DOHENY.

The Brooklyn Riot—Letter from Mr. Picton.

TRUE AMERICAN OFFICE, No. 17 Beekman-street, NEW-YORK, Friday, June 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In Colonel DOHENY's epistle with regard to the riot at Brooklyn, an insinuation is made that the *True American* and other American journals are edited by Welsh or Englishmen. I consider it due my position as editor of the first-named newspaper, to contradict any such malassertion, as being calculated to injure me in reputation and business. I am a Native American, as were my father and mother before me; the falsehood of my being of foreign parentage and birth, was a wilful perversion of facts, based, probably, upon my name, originating with the Albany *Catholic Pioneer*, and sedulously promulgated by the *American Celt*, Boston *Pilot*, and other Irish journals, to create a prejudice against the periodical under my charge.

I beg to assure Mr. DOHENY that his account of the origin of the Brooklyn riot is totally without foundation in truth. I speak from my own personal knowledge, having been present throughout the entire disturbance. On Saturday night, I was cautioned against appearing in Brooklyn on the next day, it being alleged that I was "spotted" by the Irish, who were determined to kill me. While in Main-street, walking in the procession of an American society, of which I am a member, we were suddenly assailed by stones and other missiles; I myself was fired at twice while in the street, once from a window and the second time from the sidewalk, the ball striking a gentleman in the same line with me. While in the ferry-house, where thirty-two Americans and Protestant Irishmen defended their lives against the assault of a thousand infuriated Romanists, we were fired upon by more than two dozen separate armed men, while but two of our band had firearms of an inferior description. The attack upon us was premeditated, and cowardly in its inception, and how we escaped with our lives is a matter of wonderment.

Yours, &c. THOMAS PICTON.

Political Movements in New-Hampshire.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONCORD, Friday, June 16, 1854.

The political action of New-Hampshire has assumed something of a national importance. It is a significant matter, when the best drilled State party in the Union hangs fire. To our credit you may say that HARRY HIBBARD can never be sent to the United States Senate. He must receive his thirty pieces of silver from the hand that employed him. The people will not give it; and yet appliances the most extraordinary and unjust have been brought to crush out opposition;—reproached for denying the principle of non-intervention by administration agents, who give the lie to their own special plea, surrounded by the whole tribe of whippers-in from HARRY HIBBARD downward, they have the least possible chance of success. The Democratic State Convention is in session here to-day. They have re-nominated Gov. BAKER, and passed some milk-and-water resolutions—endorsing the Administration in general terms, but declaring virtually that approval of the Nebraska bill *was not a cardinal point in the Democratic faith.* The bolder were for drawing the line and making it a test, but so far as I can learn the composition of the convention, a majority, or a very inconveniently large minority, could not be relied upon.

Mr. HIBBARD'S strength in the House may be about 148, which leaves him in a minority of 14. JOHN S. WELLS, no very warm friend of the Administration, not committed on the Nebraska question and nominated only as a concession to the factions in the party, may get a few more votes, but will probably not be elected. I noticed a paragraph in yours of the 14th instant, saying that G. W. MORRISON, the present member of Congress, and JOEL EASTMAN, Hunker-Whig, were to be nominated by the Whigs. Nothing can be more unlikely, and I know not whose fertile fancy telegraphed it to the Boston papers. The hope of the party of freedom is to defeat a choice, relying confidently on the verdict of the people at another election. Indeed it was admitted in convention yesterday, that if Senators were not chosen this year, it was a gone case. The assertion of Judge DOUGLAS, in that "back room at the St. Nicholas," that his bill will be found more agreeable on closer acquaintance, is not true here. All we ask is to have every man read and understand it. If it can be doubly damned to infamy, the additional fraud just discovered in its operation will do it. So far as can be ascertained from competent testimony, there has been no deep feeling like the present through the State for many years. The tide that carried JOHN P. HALE into office was but a flash in the pan in comparison. Mentally and morally, the party has scarce ever been so weak. The Speaker is a clever fellow, in the Yankee sense of that term, but has to be bolstered up by a Whig at each elbow to help him through the tight places. The talking and acting young men are coming up as Whigs or Free Democrats—the strong men of other days here gone, or are at sword's point with each other and the Administration, while the conduct of the once invincible old guard, officered by leaders of more zeal than years or brains, totters on the verge of utter and remediless defeat.

The Ministers, without distinction of sect, have taken ground against this moral wrong. Strong resolutions were passed in relation to the duty of the clergy at this crisis by the State Association of Congregational Ministers at Concord last week, and also at the Hillsborough County Association at Manchester, on the 13th inst. The most conservative men of 1850 are the most forward to-day. Perhaps indignation at the men who have betrayed them, will add a grain of persistence to their efforts.

It will be safe to say, that for twenty-five years the old Democratic party in this State has not been in so helpless a condition. Whichever bundle of hay they turn to, their doom is certain. Said a "solid man" of New-Hampshire the other day: "You know I am all off—I have done talking; the

FRANCE.

Personal, Political and Miscellaneous Gossip.
Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 1, 1854.

The Emperor, "wishing to give to his well-beloved wife, EUGENIE, Empress of the French, another proof of his affection, and desirous of propagating that useful institution, the *Salle d'asile*," places all such establishments in France under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The *Salle d'asile* is a sort of day-school, or more properly day-resort for the children of poor people who are obliged to leave them while absent at their work. The children are here cared for, employed or instructed during the hours of labor. At nightfall they are reclaimed and taken home by their parents. The *Salle d'asile* is, of course, supported by the commune in which it is; the communal funds, derived from the communal resources, naturally pay for so exclusively a communal institution. The object of the decree just issued is to divert the credit of maintaining the asylum from the taxpayers to the Empress, or, in other words, to the Emperor. The little municipal treasuries are to foot the bills, but that everlasting "private purse" is to seem to have borne the burden. In short, a thema has been created for more ecstasy about "inexhaustible benevolence." The State threatens to absorb the commune more than ever; the rapacity of centralization was never so alarming as now; the principla of authority, as understood by NAPOLEON III., is to merge the whola country in his own person; the Departments are to be overwhelmed and overridden by Paris in a way they never dreamed of before. When LOUIS XIV. said "*L'Etat, c'est moi*," he made but a weak and timid plagiarism from LOUIS NAPOLEON. The ex-director of the Public Press in the Ministry of the Interior, has published a pamphlat in which he maintains that when the extension of the electric telegraph permits it, the municipal police of all the communes in France ought to be controlled by the central authorities of Paris, and not by the Mayors, as is now the case. The patronage of a municipal charitable institution, placed in the hands of the Empress, is a less important step in the same direction. I do not wish to be considered captious, but I cannot look upon such measures as these, otherwise than as adroit dodges to connect the Imperial Family with the institutions of beneficence throughout the country, and thus divert the merit from those who pay for them to those who "patronize" them. LOUIS NAPOLEON must be the centre of all orbits; the bodies and lesser lights revolving about him, will be allowed just as little centrifugal force as requisite for the describing of all obedient and dependent circumferences. These united orbits will form one grand effulgent halo, to be placed in the attitude of a self-an staining soup-plate over the Imperial brow.

The passage in the decree, in which the Emperor speaks of his "dearly beloved wife," is thought by some persons to be meant as a sort of indirect reply to a rumor said to be in circulation, that his Majesty contemplates a divorce and a second marriage. Such a rumor I take to be a vila and foolish calumny. On the other hand, there is a vague idea abroad that Her Majesty is in a situation to render such a project as unnecessary as it would be criminal. You will not attach undue importance to this report, as it is certainly the fifth or sixth repetition of an old story. I may say in this connection, that it is for the most part the Legitimists who amuse and interest themselves in the prospects of the Imperial succession. Considering the subject in a purely political light, and distegarding the fact that the question has its domestic and private point of view, they regard the late misfortune of the Empress as a capital joke, and talk of the existing probabilities in a vein of jocose banter that, to many minds, seems both undignified and unmanly.

Mr. SCONCIA, the American violinist, gave his second and last concert this week, at HERZ'e saloon. This young man has improved notably upon his instrument during the two years that he has spent in Paris, as his execution of ARTOT's fantasia upon "Lucia" amply proved. Two pleasant features of the soirée were tha presence of Mlle. NAU, of Beltimore by birth, and of the Grand Opera by acclimatation, and the performauce of the American National Airs, by an excellent brass band: that of the 4th Regiment of Mounted Chasseurs,—the best Military Orchestra in Paris, after that of the Guides. It was a pleasnre to hear Yankee Doodle once more,—a tune which I consider the finest piece of music in the world. I had not heard it for three years, and even then the air was as much mntilated as the spelling, for it was announced at a dancing garden as YANKE DOOLE. But it has been performed at last in all its integrity. It was a heppy thonght of Mr. SCONCIA to remind us of our own National Airs, at a moment when we hear nothing but God save the Qneen, and Abd-ul-Medjid's Grand March.

RACHAEL made her triumphal *rentrée* on Tneaday night. Their Mejesties, their Imperial Hignesses, their Excellencies, their Lordships, their Worships, and the Court generally, were present at the performance. The tragedienne was welcomed with extreme cordiality. If she bad given offence by her Rnssian campaign, it certainly was not vieible in the receptiou extended to her. She played with her usual warmth, and without the least remiuiscence of St. Petersburg chills, or Moscow snows. The Emperor was quite active with his gloved hands, and "gave the signal," in the language of the *Moniteur*, for calling the illustrious actress before the curtain after tha second and fourth acts." General BARAGUAY D'HILLERE, who had arrived in the morning from Constantinople, was preeent and conght to be a lion. But as in RACHEL'e tragedies there are no intermissions, and as tha curtain never falls, and as the eeens never changes, he had but little opportunity of being a hero or a recalled ambassador. It is with pain that I say it, but JEROME, Marshal of France and King of Westphalia, who occupied the box opposite that of the Emperor, went soundly to sleep in full view of the audience.

The feuilletoniste are very severe, of course, upon DUMAS' play of "Le Marbrier." Their jealonsy and mutually promised opposition would have led them to be severe, in any case: but it cannot be concealed that DUMAS gave them an admirable opportunity, in one situation of the piece. The returned father, as I told you, finds, as he supposes, his two children grown up, the son twenty years old, the daughter sixteen. They are not brother and sister, however, and their love for each other, which, to the audience, is an honorable passion, is, in the eyes of the father, who discovers it, a very horrible revelation I do not donbt that if the public, on the first night, had not known that DUMAS was the author, the play would have been cut short at this point. However, the *denouement* steps in to relieve the concentrated egony of the situation, and the curtain fell with a torrent of applause. DUMAS paye but little heed to the "Princes of Using Up," es he calls them. He said long ago, in hie play of "Kean," that a critic is a man who, unable to produce, rushes into criticism, which furnishes him with tha motive and the meuns to decry, abuse and belittle those that do produce. Referring to their language upon the "Marbrier," he says in the *Mousquetaire* of last evening:

"There are two things, nevertheless, that all the Priuces of tha feuilleton cannot do, either united or separate:

"They cannot save a violinist from conecription, by collecting subscriptions, and that in six days;

"And they cannot, united or single, write THE MOHICANS OF PARIS.

DUMAS gives them another chance in October, when his drame, in five acts, entitled "Conscience," is to be produced at the Odeon.

Poor GIRAUD, tha well-sinker of Lyons, whose story will liva as that of the greatest martyr of the century, died on Monday last. After nineteen days' confinement, he was rescued, as you know; a fortnight after, he underwent amputation of the foot: mortificatiou ensued, and loss of hearing and then of sight, and finally of consciousness, were the successive phases of his subsequent experience. His sufferings and his heroic courage had endeared him to the people of Lyons, and it seems that the entire city attended his funeral, either as spectators or as followers. The drama, in two acts, written for the *Gaité* upon the rescue, has been withdrawn by the authors, now that the death of the subject deprives it of the interest it would otherwise have had.

During the month of May, the circulation of the *Presse* increased 1,000 copies, making its daily issue 36,000 numbers. It publishes the statement of its circulation from time to time, in order "to base upon it a proper charge for advertisements." In other words, the *Presse* charges more for advertisements than any other paper, because the service it renders the advertisers is greater, on account of its wider publicity, than can be rendered by any other journal.

It is dangerous to appear too learned, as you know. Here is an instance in point. I was showing my American pictures and other mementoes of home, some days ago, to a Frenchman. I stopped at one for which I expected peculiar admiration. Underneath the engraving was written "Pitcher Portrait of WASHINGTON." My guest read the first word, and exclaimed luminously, "*Ah, oui, Picher, le fameux Picher! Je le connais bien; ah, c'est là le portrait du grand Picher!*" Horrible, wasn't it? I turned over rapidly, not to expose him to the mortification of discovering the word "Washington" at the end, but as the leaf of the album turned, his cheek became suffused with a degree and depth of color which told that he was aware of his ludicrous misteke. He sought to conceal his confusion, however, by manifesting an intense interest in some Indian hieroglyphics which adorned the succeeding page of the scrap-book. Ha will probably be more cautious, hereafter, in recognizing distinguished Americans.

The canard about BEAU BRUMMELL has been a very successful one. Tha signature will appear next Sunday in the *Indépendance Belge*. As the Belgian law does not require the name of the writer to be appended to newspaper articles, a fenillatonist may, of course, employ a fictitious name. In France, however, this is not allowable. M. PIERRE DURAND, whose *nom de plume*, Engéna Guinot, is much better known than his legitimate name, places them both, now, at the end of his articles: tha one that the public may recognize a favorite, and and the other to satisfy the law, and not to compromise "general secrecy."

Day before yesterday evening, during the performance of "The Prophet," et the Grand Opera, and at the moment when *John of Leyden* is preparing to destroy himself and his followers, a Prussian officer, seeted in the first tier, discharged the contents of a double-barrelled pistol into his mouth. His brains actually spattered over some dozen ladies in his immediate vicinity. It seems that he was deaf, was becoming blind, and thet suffering had rendered him desperate. The tragedy upon the stage was, of course, arrested, and the audience departed in as deep silence as if it were quitting a cemetary. The body of the unfortunate man was taken to the Morgue, as no one could identify him.

Few other cities than Paris could furnish an incident like the following: A tradesman married a young woman of twenty-one, who possessed beauty of person and solidity of portion. He set her at once to keeping the books and managing the correspondence. The consequence was that he received from her, six months afterwards, a letter to the effect that she had not married him to pass her life in a miserable counting-room, and add up columns of figures. She had not studied Italian and learned the piano for thet. Another gentleman had better appreciated her deserts. He had told her thet youth passce with the rapidity of lightning, and if it is not put to profit, old age has not even the charm of remembrance to live upon. She therefore was compelled to quit her husband, and gave him the following maxim of TASSO to meditate upon:

"Perdnts è tntto il tempo, che uon in emar sispeuds."

This letter the husband received just as he was beginning to wonder whet kept his wife so long from home. Sha had gone ont, as she said, to apply leechee to the person of her aunt, who was nnwell. He set the Police to work and succeeded in finding Madame, who was spending the season at a villa at Gentilly, in company with a youug Parisian. They were arrested. They will hs condemned to three months' imprisonment each. In all enchcases "extennating circumetances" are skillfully plead, and the preeence of the fair impenitent never fails to exert a bland and mellowing influence upon the minds of the impressionable jurymen. The misfortune of the husband excites but little sympathy, and his ignorance, as in this case, of female French human nalute at 21, inspires no sentiment beyond that of pity, mingled with a tacit and mutual acknowledgment that Madame had served him right. Such a celamity befalling a husband is styled, popularly, a "*mesaventure*"—a mishap—a humorous incident—a groteeque episode in his life. This particular case, resulting from inexperience and ignorance of Parisiennes, may very probably never reach the tribunals. The husband will be advised to withdraw his suit, as the law not granting divorce can make him no reparation, and can giva him no consolation worth the while. TASSO is responeible for one more escapede, with his reprehensible Italian maxim.

DICK TINTO.

Railroad Imposition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The subjoined inquiry is of intcrest to many travelers; may I thersfore preeume to offer it to your notice?

I reside at one of the villages on the line of the New-Haveu Reilroad. Ou Saturday last, in company with a sick lady, I wished to meet some friends at the Harlem Station, at an appointed hour. The appointment was based on the officiel statements in the Railroad Time Table, dated May 15, 1854. On the hour page of this table the Company informe the public that the Accommodation Train, whieh leaves New-Haven at 6:45 A. M., reaches Harlem at 9:48; *ond that Harlem is a station; for Harlem is ranged in the same list with all other stations, and under that specific title.*

Moreover, on the other page of the Time Table, explanntions are given, and among them occurs the following regulation: "*Trains to New-York*, 6:45 *A. M.; Accommodation Train from New-Haven, stopping at* ALL *intermediate stations.*"

Furthermore, when I purchased my ticket, I asked expressly for one to Harlem—money was taken by the agent for a ticket to Harlem; and not even the faintest hint was intimated that the bargain did not entitle me to travel so far. In the course of the trip I notified the conductor that we would alight at Harlem, and then learned from him that the Company did not allow him to stop the train there, and that consequently we must alight at Mott Haven, a place nowhere named in the Time Table, and which is over the river in Westchester County. This prohibition on the part of the Company necessitated a walk of more than a mile to the Harlem Dépôt, and inflicted (among other annoyences) very severe fatigue on one of the party.

I travel frequently on the New-Heven Road, and see that your paper is very generally read by the passengers; will you, therefore, Mr. Editor, be kind enough to inform us to what extent the *published official documents* of this Railroad Company creete an obligation on their part to carry and deliver passengers in strict accordance with their professiou, and what remedies are proper in cases whereiu the Company violates such engagements? You will thereby oblige many

LOVERS OF INTEGRITY.

Board of Health in Secret Conclave.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The daily papers of this City yesterday announced the fact that the Board of Health would hold a meeting to take measures to prevent the extension of an epidamic, or the spread of the cholera, &c. Being somewhat intereeted in the subject of our City's health, and anxious to know what the authorities would do, or suggest, or discuss, &c., I accordingly, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, repaired to the Councilmen's Chamber in the City Hall, in the hope of being hygienically edified. While there a few moments, the President of the Board arose and stated that this was a meeting of the Board of Health, and that the business of the Board would be conducted with closed doors, (privately,) and that all persons present not members were requested to retire. Now, Sir, this private way of doing a public business, in which all our citizens are vitally interested, appeared to me very etrange. I cannot understand the motive of the Board in preventing all persons not members from being present and knowing what our City Fathers are about. I am a citizen of New-York; I hold real and personal estate; I comply with all the laws and regulations of tha City Government—why, then, should I or any other citizen be deprived of the right of hearing the deliberations of the Board of Health? The very least amount of publicity that could be given to their proceedings. Can it be possible that our Board of Health have anything to say or do which they would be unwilling that the public should hear and know?

I would like, Mr. Editor, if you would inform a subscriber, why this course of privacy is taken—why we have closed doors and private proceedings in these public matters.

T. B. A.

The Shooting Match at Fort Plain.

We copied a day or two since from a Troy paper a notice of a recent match at rifle shooting at Fort Plain, between Mr. LEWIS of Troy, who gave the challenge, and Messrs. GAINES and FERRIS of Utica. The offer was to test *five* rifles of their respective manufacture, for the sum of $200 each, and an additional $200 on the best aggregate shooting—making $1,200 on each side. A correspondent who was present as an amateur at the performance has sent us an account of it, from which we extract the following:

"On reaching the ground the rival marksmen were making what is termed a string of twenty shots;—meaning that the distance of each shot from the centre of the target being measured and the aggregate taken, the *average* is ascertained by dividing that aggregate by twenty. On the day before the shooting commenced, one string of twenty shots was made and won by JAMES FERRIS, they measuring 40 11-16 inches, and that of LEWIS 70 7-16. The present string was still better, and was one of the best ever made in the United States in so strong a wind:—FERRIS measured 32 1-16, LEWIS 73 11-16. At this juncture the friends of LEWIS began to grow uneasy, and after dinner there were signs of difficulty. On the next trial, however, LEWIS made 47 11-16, and JAMES 53 1-16, which turned the tide. A good deal of delay then took place on account of the high wind. JAMES finally finished, making 52 1-16 against 60 8-13 made by LEWIS. FERRIS immediately commenced the last match by hastily making, when it was nearly dark, a string of 50 7-16 inches, during which LEWIS made four shots so wide of the mark that he gave up the contest, and JAMES and FERRIS were declared winners and received the cash."

We have also received from Mr. R. G. HOLMES, of this City, the following note, correcting sundry errors in the paragraph which we copied from the Troy paper referred to:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Perceiving in your paper of Saturday a statement of the result of the recent match at Fort Plain, calculated to injure the credit of Messrs. JAMES and FERRIS, the winners, without serving the loser,—and as the statements there made by a Troy paper are *false*, permit me, a spectator, to contradict them. In the first place, the fourth string measured, (officially,) JAMES, 20 shots, 52 1-16 inches; LEWIS, 20 shots, 60 8-16 inches. Fifth string—JAMES, 20 shots, 60 7-16 inches; LEWIS firing 4 times instead of 3, and making 18 15-16 inches—and *not* missing the paper twice out of 3 shots, as stated, but hitting it 3 times out of 4. Again, the Troy *Times* says that Messrs. JAMES and FERRIS placed their guns in "an apparatus like a vice." This is absolutely untrue, as they shot as they always do—resting their guns at the muzzle and breech, and having a screw to elevate and depress by for the different sized guns; while Mr. LEWIS rested his ou the muzzle and point of the stock—in our opinion a better method—and the way he rested (and not "from the shoulder") when he won the match last Fall from Mr. WILLIAMSON of New-York; who really did shoot from the shoulder, resting only the muzzle of his rifle, and who now offers to renew the match at any time and place Mr. LEWIS chooses, giving him some advantage he had before of resting his gun at *both ends!* Again, the author of that article does not seem to understand that this was a trial of *guns, not men*, and that the great difficulty in making rifles has hitherto been to make them shoot well of a large bore, ou object not easily accomplished by a novice in Troy, when such men as ALVA CLARKE, WESSON, HUNSON, FISH, and even JAMES himself, could never succeed in it, until his partner, Mr. FERRIS, discovered the secret, and made the guns that won these matches. Of this fact I am informed by Mr. REMINGTON, the celebrated manufacturer of United States arms and cast-steel rifle barrels at Illion, in this State, and perhaps the best enthority in this country, while, on the other hand, LEWIS selected for his guns the very best size hall hitherto used, viz.: 58 long balls to the pound, which however does not account for the singular appearance of the patchee used, every one of which were cut and burned in every gun; nor does it account for Mr. LEWIS withdrawing from the match while with his opponents that they would beat his guns with theirs, without any sights!

Believing that I shall be sustained in these statements by most persons present, I remain, yours, &c.

R. G. HOLMES, No. 122 Water-street.

Ship "Defiance."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having read with great pain and increasing indignation the article to be found in your paper of yesterday, copied from the Burlington *Press Press*, (New-York correspondence,) I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment that a paper so respectable as the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES should give weight to such a statement by *publishing* it, to say nothing of terming it *the other side*. The undersigned gentleman does not scruple to avow himself, (under his *proper cognomen*, and so that he may be *held responsible* for his assertions,) as an eye-witness not only to the maltreatment of Captain MCCAAGAN, but of the whole series of outrages committed on a large number of shipmasters *prior* to the affair of MCCREEN. And he does not hesitate to stamp the statement referred to as unqualifiedly false, so far as it reflects on Captain MCCREEN, and of which the writer may well share the responsibility, it being unworthy of a man, and can only emanate from the basest malignity and enmity. It well may be said of its author that he is "of a class who happily are less numerous than they need to be." I sincerely hope he may not be an American, for of them I cannot believe anything so vile.

The statements which you will find in all the newspapers upon the receipt of the intelligence from the Chincha Islands, signed by a very large number of shipmasters, of such high respectability that their testimony was instantly received as *truth* by all classes of our citizens, will at once satisfy every mind that during the whole affair, Captain MCCREEN in no instance forgot his dignity, or gave way to temper. In fact the extreme moderation and prudence exercised by all concerned in this matter, has rather been a source of rebnke, in that we did not blow the infamous tyrant, at whose hands we received the insults, abuse, and maltreatment, into the sea, as we had the ability, and did not lack the will. Nonght save the fear of throwing some discredit on our country withheld ne, and even had Captain MCCREEN levelled his gune at the boats, and kept them from boarding him by main force, he would have been perfectly justified, as the result has amply proved. Had Captain MCCREEN'e conduct been other than unexceptionable, is it to be supposed for an instant that the Peruvian Government would have been so ready to pay him the large damages of $15,000? Had he not had some feeling of anger, after seeing a few, base insult to our flag and nationality, hearing Americans stigmatized in a class as "damned rascals," and a deputation of respectable shipmasters treated as dogs and driven from the presence of this petty tyrant with kicks, curses and wounds, he would have been more than moral; but having been on board his ship and with him continually during the day, I most positively affirm and reiterate that his actions and speech were marked with moderation, and in no wise reprehensible. If this is to be the return which we receive from our own country when in distress, we will wish that we were any other than American citizens.

The remarks "that our shipping owners here are more apt to look at the frequency and speed of the voyages which their ships make, than at the *characters* of the Captains who command them," betreye the author's opportunities of judging, and the class of his associates. Our New-York merchants need no defence on such a score as this. With respect, your obedient servant,

EDMUND BEATTY,
Late Master of ship *John Baring* of New-York.

MURDER OF A PEDDLER.—The Marshal (Ala.) *Eagle* says: An Irishman by the name of DOBYNS, who was peddling on Irish Linens, was murdered on Friday night last, on the Sand Mountain, in this County, by a man named DUKES. The circumstances of the murder, as related to us by Mr. DILLARD, of Law's Landing, at whose house the Irishman had stopped on the same evening, are about the following: The Irishman had stopped for the night at Mr. DILLARD'S house, and while there exhibited in the presence of DUKES some $200 in gold. At night, DUKES and his two brothers purchased a jug of whisky and induced the Irishman to go with them over the river to the mountain. DUKES' brothers having separated from himself and the Irishman, they proceeded up the mountain. In the meantime DUKES had got the Irishman in a state of complete insensibility from intoxication, when he deliberately murdered him, and rifled his pockets of their contents. The body of the murdered man has been found and the murderer caught.

THE CHOLERA.—A disease, resembling cholera, has made its appearance in Milledgeville, Ga., causing much alarm. A gentleman residing in that place, returned some days ago with his wife and servant from a visit to Nashville, Tenn. The lady was attacked first and died in a few days; the husband followed soon after; and then the servant, who was sick only seven hours. Other members of the family were down with the disease. Cholera has appeared in Cherokee county, and elsewhere in the northern portion of Georgia.

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. J. P. HOBBS, of Memphis, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Nashville, Tenn., in which he states that by the use of cisterns water entirely and exclusively, the cholera will disappear, and never return. The doctor says that this is known to him by analysis, and by an experience of twenty-four years. The editor of the Nashville *Gazette* says that from his own observation in the year 1849, when the cholera was in its worst stages, it was admitted by those best acquainted with the disease, that those who used rain water where the disease was most prevaleut were free from it.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW.—The Portland papers of last Friday contain the arrival of the brig *Saginaw*, from Trinidad, whence she sailed on the 13th ult. The *Saginaw* reports as follows: "On the 6th inst., lat. 27°, lon. 70°, 10 A. M., discovered at considerable distenee to leeward, what appeared to be a steamship; at 5 P. M., she was seen again; she looked like one of the Liverpool steamers, and she appeared to be abandoned. They bore down for her, but the wind soon died away, and the fog shut down thick, when they lost sight of her. She was not to be seen the next morning. Capt. P. thinks it was the *City of Glasgow*, but was not near enough to ascertain to a certainty.

INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES.—The Post-office Department have made a contract with the steamboat company to carry the mails, six times a week, on the Norwich and New-London route.

THE LOCKETT CASE.

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MONDAY.

Before Judge Ingraham and others.

Catherine P. P. Walker, by Christian S. Stone, her next friend, vs. *Wilder P. Walker.*

This was an action by the wife for a divorce, and for the custody of her three children, by reason of the adultery of the defendant. Mr. A. J. SMITH opened the case, charging the defendant with the commission of divers violations of the marriage vow. The complaint of the wife set forth that they were married on the 16th July, 1840, at Bath, Maine. That she had lived as a dutiful wife with the defendant up to December, 1850, and that they had three children, but she charged that during that time the husband and father had committed divers infidelities with other women in Eldridge-street, and in Grand-street at the northeast corner of Mercer-street, and at divers other places. The defendant denied the adultery, but charged that the wife had been guilty of the same act of shame at various times and places, and denied that either of them were citizens of the State of New-York.

Edwin R. Yale, called by the plaintiff—I am the landlord of the Mansion House, Brooklyn; I know Mrs. Walker, the plaintiff in this suit, since the 20th Sept., 1853; she came then to my house with her father, mother, and three children; to my house in Brooklyn; she has remained at my house, with some few exceptions of a day's absence, ever since, as a resident, to the present hour; they came to make arrangements for board and that of her family; she furnished her parlor herself.

Cross-examined—They did not all stop at that time; it was not part of my usual arrangements for boarders to furnish their own rooms; she sent for her furniture about the 1st of November; I do not know if any of her friends or relations came with it; I do not make any difference with boarders who furnish their own rooms; I remember two, Mr. Pettit and Mr. Atkinson, who had their own furniture in my house; I think the rate of Mrs. Walker's board for herself and family was $— per week; there have been members of Mrs. Walker's family in my house, her mother, sisters and brother-in-law; she has always paid me herself, usually in City Bank money; once she paid me in Down-East money; it had Mr. Patteu's name upon it, and I thought it was pretty good myself, and took it.

Here the witness was asked a number of questions as to the dates when other persons than the plaintiff had been at his house, and he said he could not answer without reference to the books; Mr. Busteed applied to the Court for a postponement of the cross-examination in order to get the books; the Court said he had no power to order the witness to produce the books; the defendant's counsel must take the usual process to procure the production of the books or papers; the witness asked to make a remark, but the Court said he was only to answer the questions put by the counsel; the witness said he knew nothing of this case until he came into Court; he was merely requested to come here.

Q.—What were the terms made for the board of Mrs. Walker and family? A.—There were no terms; she paid her bill herself on the 1st of every month, like every other boarder; that is our rule; we put the bill under the crack of the door, so that the boarders know what day of the month it is; I had no conversation with Mrs. Walker as to the cause of her visit and residence in the State of New-York; I did not inquire if she had a husband; I supposed she was married, as she had good evidence of it in three handsome daughters; Capt. McManus first told me she was married; he came to reside at my house, and sat opposite to Mrs. Walker; he recognized her, and informed me who Captain Patteu was; I cannot say how often she has paid my clerk in Eastern money, or if she has at all; I did not take her to board upon the responsibility of Mr. Patteu, or anybody else; she made the contract and said she would give me so much; I thought she had a pretty good face; I often stand four or two weeks' board; I do not know what means she has of her own; I made no inquiries as to her pecuniary responsibility, or that of her father; I do not know that I have said I did; I think I have not said so; when Mrs. W. made her arrangements, she did not say how long she might stay, but gave me to understaud it was for the Winter; I do not know that I have had any conversation with her since on the subject, except that about four weeks ago she wanted her meals brought to her rooms, and she gave me to understand it would be a permanent thing for some time; I supposed it would be for the Summer; I suppose her children go to school, because I see them go out with their satchels, and they take a luncheon before they go, and I see them when they come home; that is all that I know of the subject.

Rufus Story, examined by plaintiff—I know Robert L. Rne; he is my brother-in-law; he lives at Bergen Point, and is in very bad health, unable to attend this trial.

Cross-examined—He came to live there in May, 1854; he resided in this City before; he is a married man, and his wife is attending on him; they call his disease "*Bronchitis.*"

The Court said it was immaterial of what disease Mr. Rne was sick, or whether he was sick or not.

Charles Golby examined—I know Wildes P. Walker; I was introduced to him at the Eldridge-street Jail in the Winter of 1852 or '53; I don't know that I ever saw him write; I do not remember it; I have seen writing purporting to be his; I have received short notes from him.

The deposition of Mr. Rne, taken before A. Oakey Hall, Esq., on the 21st February, 1854, was here tendered in evidence. This was objected to by the defence, but the objection was overruled. The reading of the deposition was postponed.

Francis T. Young, Attorney at Law, &c., examined by plaintiff—I know the defendant; have often seen him write.

[Mr. Busteed objected, as all the knowledge the witness had acquired of Mr. Walker's handwriting was derived from their connection as counsel and client.]

Cross-examined—I was employed and paid by Walker to the amount of $200 or $300; I had not seen him write before, but oftentimes since thet connection was discontinued; I was employed for him about a passport during the last year; it was in the Winter; I don't remember of seeing him write since March, 1854; that was in my office that I saw him write.

Mr. Busteed said he submitted that thie witness was incompetent to prove the handwriting of the defendant.

The Judge said that by the witness' testimony, the relationship of attorney and client had ceased. Therefore the evidence was admissible.

Witnese identifies four letters as the handwriting of the defendant.

The letters were read, but they only went to prove that the defendant was a resident of the City or State of New-York.

The deposition of Mr. Rue was read, which proved that on one occasion, while the defendant was an inmate of the Eldridge-street Jail, he (Rue) accompanied him to the house at the northeast corner, and that a girl asked Walker how he did; Walker said he was well, and asked how his friend was; the girl then said "We had a fine time of it last night"; the witness saw an old woman there, and a young one who recognized the defendant; the letter put her arms round his neck, &c.

Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Police District, proved that the confectionery store referred to was the resort of lewd persons, male and female.

At this point of the case the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Capt. Turnbull, examined by N. B. Blunt.—*Question*—I was going to ask you if you had seen the girls anywhere else, and if so where? *Answer*—I think not; I have seen them passing in and out of the house at all times of the day and night, both males and females, both singly and in couples, and of all ages pretty much, from 16 to 30 years of age.

Cross-examined—The first floor is a store and back room; a confectionery store; it has been so since I have known it; Mr. Cornell keeps the whole house; I have had official business with him; there is a gateway in the fence on Mercer-street, and an entrance on Grand-street; I have been up stairs two or three times only; it was not within the last year or 18 months; the room is cold down stairs and other refreshments; it is generally kept open until 12 or 1 o'clock; I do not know of my own knowledge to what purpose the upper part of the house is appropriated; about four or five months ago there was a call for an officer there, and I made an arrest there; two or three others have been made from there during the last three years; there are policemen detailed there or in the neighborhood of the house; I believe there are no signs up at that store; there is some new name on the street door lately; I do not know what it is; I am not positive if the name of Carnell was up there; they change door plates pretty often in that neighborhood; there are both men and women attendants in the store sometimes; W. H. Munn is the landlord of these premises; I believe formerly of Broadway; I guess at the ages of the women I saw there; some of them were pretty old girls.

——— Yale, landlord of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, produced the books of that establishment, and proved therefrom that Mrs. Walker arrived at dinner 29th Sept. 1853. It is under the head of "transient accounts."

Counsel—Turn to the book and show me any other person's account under that head.

Judge—No, Sir; you are not to give evidence from the books of any other person's account except Mrs. Walker.

Mr. Blunt—Do you know anything of any arrangements for Mrs. Walker to hire a house in Brooklyn?

Objected to and withdrawn.

Mr. Busteed—Q.—Is it usual for your guests to put down their place of residence as well as their names in your register? A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—Is the State of Maine put against her residence? A.—Yes, that with her name is the whole entry.

Counsel for the plaintiff read the deposition of Henry Sterter, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had been with the defendant in the Eldridge-street Jail in January, 1853. The witness deposed that Walker had a large room in the rear, which overlooked the houses on Walker-street; a Mr. Turner was in the room with him part of the time; knew that Walker carried on communications with women who lived in the houses on Walker-street in the rear of the Jail; he used the deaf and dumb alphabet, and they answered; it was almost a daily practice with him from the time I was there; I don't know further then that one of the women noted had a child; he must keep away or they would notice them talking, as her sister and her husband was at home, and he must keep away; he also had communications with the women in Walker-street from my room, but not so often; he also had visits from some women in the jail; I have seen Col. Beebe; they came sometimes with him, sometimes singly, and two together; I was told one was Mrs. Malcolm, a printer's wife, and a Mrs. or Miss Bell; they were known by these names in the jail; the printer's wife and Miss Bell were pointed out to me as living in Walker-street; I saw them from the rear of the jail; two others, who were cap-makers in Walker-street, also came to see Walker after the printer's wife left; these girls took her room; Mrs. Malcolm came to see him twenty or thirty times, and went into his room; the door was usually closed and fastened in the inside; it was the back room occupied by Walker and by Turner; the latter always left the room; when Mrs. Malcolm came with Beebe he entered the room first, then he would come out and visit other prisoners; walk about and go out and return again; Mrs. Malcolm also came with Mrs. Warner, the printer's wife, and Miss Bell, the last two used to visit the defendant alone in his room; the door would be fastened each in his own room; know it was fastened by hearing it and seeing the deputy jailors trying to get in; defendant used to correspond with the cap-makers with his fingers, and they used to visit him, one came alone and then the other came; they used to stay with defendant about an hour alone with him. When they passed out they endeavored to screen themselves from observation as much as possible. On the cross-examination of this witness being read, a great deal of irrelevant matter was introduced, but it appeared that he had been unfortunate in his business speculations in this City, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, and had been surrendered by his friend who had became surety for him, and lodged in Eldridge-street jail. Witness had no personal acquaintance with the plaintiff in this suit other than having seen her once or twice in the office of Martin Strong and Smith. Had no conversation with her or her brothers about this suit; had not received any money from her, but had been paid for his loss of time and expenses in coming from Cincinnati; had $30, first, and $100, since; it was for loss of time and traveling expenses in my compensation, and to fill them up.

A diagram of the second floor of the Eldridge-street Jail was produced to the Jury.

In answer to other questions, the witness said the woman used to come at all hours of the P. M., from 12 to 6, to see Walker; that they would pass through straight to his room without stopping, except for time to come out of his room; had never seen any familiarity between Walker and the women, as the door was shut; did never peep in at the door; never heard any noises except voices, but could not tell what was said; never saw any act of lewdness or immodesty on the part of these women, nor never heard any indelicate conversation from them; do not know if they were married or not; he knew that a man named Washburn visited Walker in his cell while the women were there; had some difficulties with Walker, but for all that the defendant bore him no animosity; Washburn was in Walker's room more than twice while the women were there.

[Letter No. 5 was here offered in evidence.]

The Court ruled the letter to be evidence, and it was read.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

BILL OF LADING—DELIVERY—USAGE—QUARANTINE.

Francis Leland vs. *William Agnew, et al.*—The libel in this case is filed by the owner of the ship *President Fillmore*, to recover the freight on one hundred and sixteen hogsheads of tobacco, brought from New-Orleans to this port in August, 1852, under a bill of lading which specified that the tobacco was shipped "deliverable at the Tobacco Inspection wharf," to be carried to the port of New-York and there delivered to the respondents. The ship arrived at this port during the latter part of August, and, as the yellow fever then prevailed at New-Orleans, she was compelled to undergo quarantine. Tobacco, however, was permitted to be brought up to the City without undergoing quarantine.

The ship having been ordered to be discharged, the libellant notified the respondents to get a permit and take their tobacco from the ship. The respondents insisted that the libellant should lighter it up to the Tobacco Inspection wharf, but the libellant refused to do this, telling them that if they did not send lighters for it, it would be stored at the Atlantic Docks at their expense. Thereupon, the respondents sent lighters for the tobacco, and brought it up to the City. The libellant then brought this suit for the freight, and the respondents tendered and paid into Court the amount of freight, less the expense of lighterage, claiming to deduct that from the full freight.

Held by the Court, That the contract of the libellant was to deliver the tobacco at the Tobacco Inspection wharf, and that upon the performence of that contract on his part, the payment of freight depends, unless there has been a waiver of performance by the owner of the goods, or some act on his part which prevents performence.

That the libellant was not prevented from performing his contract by the necessity of discharging the ship at Quarantine; the tobacco was not detained, and he was permitted to tranship it into lighters to bring it to the City, and could have done so.

That a usage or custom that is consistent with the terms of a contract, and is not contrary to such terms, may, in order to ascertain what was the meaning of the parties to a contract, be proved. The object of proving the custom is that it may be known what the meaning of the parties was, when they adopted the use of the particular terms employed by them when they entered into the contract. The object is to ascertain what the parties meant. Therefore, a custom or usage consistent with the terms of the contract, and not contrary to such terms, may be proved. Thus, in a mercantile contract, where certain mercantile technical terms are used, it may be shown what, by usage, is meant by such mercantile technical terms. If there had been any dispute as to what was "Tobacco inspection wharf," it might have been determined by proof of usage.

But when the terms of the contract are expresc, precise and unconditional; when no technical mercantile terms are used in it; when there is no uncertainty in regard to it, evidence cannot be introduced to vary its import and to show that, by usage and custom, under certain circumstances, the contract need not be kept and performed according to its terms. Usage cannot be set up to vary the terms of an express contract. A usage may be proved to give a construction to a contract; but is not allowed to alter what the parties have expressly and clearly agreed upon. A usage may be proved to explain and control a general rule, but not to alter that which has been agreed upon. A usage is proved to ascertain what the parties to a contract mean by the use of certain terms, but not to alter what they have agreed upon.

That the usage attempted to be proved by the libellant, authorizing him to deliver these goods at Quarantine under these circumstances, in spite of the clause in the bill of lading, is not consistent with the contract, but contrary to it, and proof of it cannot be admitted.

That the proof offered by the libellant is insufficient to establish such a usage, even if it could be admitted.

That the receipt of the tobacco by the respondents, after the notice given them by the libellant, was no waiver by them of their right to demand a delivery at "Tobacco Warehouse wharf."

Decree, therefore, for libellant for $496 50, the amount tendered by the respondents, the costs of the respondents subsequent to the tender to be deducted therefrom.

For libellants, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for respondents, Messrs. Owen and Betts.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Tuesday.

Before Judges Roosevelt and Clerke.

McCoferty vs. *Glazier.*—This was a motion to dissolve a temporary injunction issued by Judge Clerke against the defendant, Commissioner of Streets, restraining him from cleaning the streets in certain Wards of the City.

ROOSEVELT, J.—The plaintiff in this case is an inhabitant of Williamsburg. He does not pretend that he will be subjected to any undue taxation if the contract for cleaning cert

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1854.

The Business Office of the DAILY TIMES is removed to No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, where subscriptions, advertisements, &c., will be received.

Dissolution of the Union.

Some of the Southern papers, as the Louisville *Journal*, opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill; but they are as little disposed as the most violent supporters of it, to acquiesce in the rescue of the Federal Government from the domination of the slaveholding power. At first they attempted to assuage the Northern mind by showing that Slaveholding States had gained no material advantage, and the Free States taken no material detriment. Bnt the nearly unanimous voice of the public press at the North in condemnation of this great breach of good faith, the conventions that have been already held, and the resolutions that have been passed—the movements in Ohio, Indiana, New-York and other States for State Conventions—the resolutions introdnced into the Legislature of New-Hampshire—the result of the recent elections in Philadelphia,—these things indicate a deep and pervading sense of wrong, and a calm and clear perception that the true and proper mode of redress lies in the ballot-box, in taking lawful possession of the Government for the maintenance of the just and constitutional rights of Freedom and of the Free States;—these things tell them that the people of the North do not regard the violation of a compromise having all the sacredness of a solemn compact, as a matter of such trivial moment. Giving over, therefore, the attempt to cajole the people of the North into contentment, the *Journal* resorts to the old threat of secession.

"The more violent of the Northern men," says the *Journal*, "will be for waging a general warfare against Slavery, so far as they think they can do so without palpably transcending the limits of the Constitution. They will be for excluding in all their sections of country every man from the next Congress who is not pledged to the most thorough hostility to Slavery; they will be for restoring, if practicable, the Missouri Compromise restriction to Nebraska and Kansas; they will be for the application of the Wilmot Proviso to every Territory hereafter admitted to the Union, no matter what its latitude and longitude; they will be for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; they will be for the modification and emasculation of the Fugitive Slave law by cutting out all such of its provisions as lend to give it the slightest efficacy.

Now we hardly need say, that if a party intent on such purposes shall so far succeed at the North as to obtain the power of control in Congress at any future time, *the Union will be severed*. If the people of the North, who are a numerical majority of the Republic, shall, on account of any real or imaginary provocation, use their power in a manner manifestly injurious or insulting to the South—if they shall exercise it tauntingly or wantonly, *the South will not hesitate to dissolve the existing partnership, let the consequences what they may.*"

It is difficult to give adequate expression at once to the mixed feelings of indignation and contempt this language excites. What is the clear purport of it? What is precisely the amount of its meaning when put into plain English words? It is just this—that the Union exists for the sake of Slavery—that the Federal Government must be administered in subordination to its interests—or, the Union shall be severed.

We have a few things we wish to say to the *Journal*, and to the Slaveholding oligarchy, and we wish to put them in a very quiet, very plain way.

Do you not know that the policy of making the Federal Government an instrument for the aggrandizement and extension of Slavery, and especially for erecting it into a principle of political control, is a policy utterly remote from the views and wishes of the framers of the Constitution, including all the great men of the South as well of as the North? Do you not know that it is a policy entirely foreign to the spirit of its early administration? Yet, for the last forty years it is a policy you have constantly and successfully pursued—never for a moment losing sight of it. You have had the control of the Government; and, *for the sake of extending Slavery and increasing its political power*, you have gone to the utmost verge of the allowance of the letter of the Constitution, if not beyond it. You have certainly gone beyond its spirit and intention. For the sake of extending slavery and increasing its political power, you have at length violated a compromise of more than thirty years' standing and environed with all the sacredness of a compact. You have done it by a sudden springing of the measure in a Congress elected with no such issue in view. You have done it against remonstrances and protests pouring in upon you from every quarter of the North. You have done it when you knew it was repugnant to the feelings of the immense majority of the people of the nation. You have done it not only in disregard, but with contemptuous derision of their feelings. With a majority of Northern *Democratic* (!) doughfaces at your command, bought by corrupt Executive influence, you have done it by trampling on the immemorial rules of just legislation, under which the minority rightfully and properly sought to obstruct, delay and defeat the passage of the measure until the great sense of the whole people of the nation could be tested by another congressional election. This reasonable test of the propriety of the measure, this proper appeal to the Sovereignty of the People you did not dare allow—you and your *Democratic* doughfaced Northern allies. So you accomplished the thing by despotism and a trick. The *thing* you have done is wrong. The *way* in which you have done it is wrong—violent, injurious, insolent, and insulting to the Free States. This you know, Louisville *Journal*, as well as you know anything in the world.

And now because we propose, in a true Constitutional way, to undo your wrong doing, if we can—you have nothing better to offer, nothing newer, more logical, more persuasive, than the old stale threat of Secession. Well, we have only to repeat that we *do* propose to undo your wrong doing. This is precisely the issue we propose to submit to the people. If they choose to abide by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, let it be so. We expect they will not. It is our expectation—as it will be our effort—to elect a Congress in which there will be no more dough-faces. It is our expectation to elect in due time a President who will not be the tool of the Slaveholding oligarchy. We expect "to obtain the power of control in Congress." You have attributed to us a variety of other measures as within the scope of our purposes. They are indeed all constitutional—within its letter and within its spirit. But as to them, we have now only to say, let it be with them as God and Time shall hereafter determine. The great issue we propose to make at present is the repeal of your act repealing the Missouri compact. Upon this issue we propose to go into the next elections. Upon this issue we expect to obtain the power of control in Congress. This power we intend to use in a fair, honorable, constitutional way, for the redress of the last great wrong we have suffered—and for putting a final end to the everlasting recurrence of this political agitation of Slavery in Congress, obstructing all proper public business and damaging all the great public interests of the nation. What can you have reasonably to object to this? With what face can you reclaim against the idea of the *seventeen millions* of the people of the Free States, with an electoral suffrage of nearly *three millions*, rescuing the Federal Government from being any longer the mere Slavery-extending tool of the *five or six millions* of the people of the Slave States, (three millions of them Slaves,) with an electoral suffrage of less than *seven hundred thousand?* Upon what ground can you claim that this vassalage of the Free States should be prolonged? Is it in the Constitution? Is it in reason? Is it in the magnanimous generosity with which the Free States should conduct towards you of the South, environed as you are by peculiar necessities arising out of your "peculiar institution?" Your conduct has been wonderfully calculated to conciliate sympathy, good will and generous forbearance! You seem to imagine you have the sole right to be insolent and insulting. At the very idea that we may retort insolence by insolence, and insult by insult, you fire up and threaten to "dissolve the existing partnership, be the consequences what they may." Reasonable and considerate men!

We trust we shall not so forget ourselves as to use our power in any insolent or insulting way. But we calmly tell you we expect to have that "power of control in Congress" of which you speak. And we expect to use it for the purpose of undoing your wrong doing. Of this make sure. And as this is the precise contingency upon which you ground your declaration that "the Union will be severed," we have only to tell you to get ready for the event as fast as you choose. A wonderfully winning game you would make of it, by setting about "dissolving the existing partnership." Suppose you try it. Under the conditions on which you have grounded the threat, you would be out of power—with no Congress in your control—no executive patronage and influence, no army, no navy, no treasury. Would you all go unitedly and together—all the Slave States? Are you sure you could carry with you all the more Northern Slaveholding States? And if you could, what could you do?

Seriously, is it not best this childish threat about Secession should cease to be thrown out? It is a poor brag. It has lost all its intimidating force. It provokes nothing but pity and contempt. Wait till the Free States usurp really unconstitutional powers against the rights of the Slaveholding States; and then, if you cannot obtain redress, you have of necessity nothing in honor left but to secede from the Union—and go to ruin. Meantime, keep the threat to yourselves. "Dissolving the partnership" is a game you are not prepared to play at. *It is a luxury you cannot afford to indulge.*

The Southern Quarterly.

The Richmond *Whig* used to be edited by a gentleman. It has fallen into the hands of a narrow-minded bigot, with whom the price of negroes seems to be the grand test of moral and political truth, and devotion to Slavery the only true religion. Some of his recent ebullitions excited in us the curiosity to know his name:—but we are not surprised to find that he is ashamed to have it known. We have searched that ample and dreary sheet from beginning to end, but can find nowhere upon it any hint as to the name of Editor, Publisher, Printer or anybody else engaged in its manufacture. We commend the extreme discretion of all concerned.

We took occasion a few days since to notice the announcement of the Publisher of the *Southern Quarterly Review*, that unless his subscribers paid their debts, he must suspend the work:—and we expressed regret that so valuable a work should come to an end from so discreditable a course. The Southern press generally has copied our paragraph and echoed our wish that the *Review* might be paid for and sustained. The Richmond *Whig* thus vents the paltry, acid malignity which is the only emotion of which it seems to be capable:

"The TIMES, as our readers are aware, is the most insidious and sneaking Abolition paper in the Union. We may imagine, therefore, the fiendish *delight* it felt when its eye fell upon the announcement made by the editor of the Southern Quarterly *Review*. To see a Southern literary journal decaying and dying out for want of requisite patronage, is a sight which sends a *thrill of joy* to the heart of every fanatical Abolitionist in the land. The TIMES, true to its instincts, while it affects to feel a degree of regret at the sad pecuniary condition of a literary organ of the South, *evidently chuckles with intense satisfaction over its misfortunes*, and the fate that appears to await it."

This is amiable,—liberal, high-toned. There is a touch of magnanimity about it which tends to vindicate the boasted chivalry of the Old Dominion. We presume the subscription list of the *Review* is largely made up of men like the bigot of the *Whig*, who contribute largely of malice, and sparingly of cash, to the defence of Southern interests and the vindication of Southern character. We trust that in spite of their support, the *Review* will be continued; for, aside from its political and social theories, we have too lively a recollection of its splendid contributions to American criticism, and we still see so much that is valuable and interesting in its pages, as to feel warmly on its behalf. The noble papapers of LEGARE alone, would give it permanent character in the eyes of all who love high culture, and who recognize its value to the best interests of society. His defence of classical learning, his analysis of the great works of classical antiquity, and his general championship and advocacy of the highest and best interests of American letters, gave that *Review* prodigious power and value wherever it was known. He has found no equals among his successors; but men of mark, men of culture and of ability, still contribute to its pages. It is among the ablest and most interesting of the American quarterlies; its editorial notices are much more full, lively and readable than those of any other. Its *proof-reading* is atrocious. Such blunders as *eye for age*, *aid* for *end*, *instamation* for *instauration*, *gentilus* for *gentibus*, &c., &c., are unpardonable.

The political discussions of the *Review* are also among its most valuable contents. The public men of the Slave States have a system of *political principles* by which they stand ready to justify their institutions. They may have shaped that system to meet their emergency—but it is none the less worthy of study and examination. We suspect that in the philosophy of politics our Southern brethern are far in advance of our Northern statesmen. Certainly we have seen no treatise on Government which will compare in ability, in methodic argumentation, and in clearness of style with the posthumous work of Mr. CALHOUN. Those of our younger Northern public men who desire to qualify themselves for an active, useful and honorable part in public affairs, will find it greatly to their advantage thoroughly to master the political theories which find advocates and examples in the Southern States. Utterly false and anti-Republican as we believe them to be, no one who ignores or despises the arguments presented in their support, can properly meet the emergencies which public life in this country will always involve.

The Spiritualists Organized.

The Spiritualists have organized at last. After being in operation some half a dozen years, convincing the world that however good a joke their manifestations seem to others, to themselves they are sad and solemn realities, turning half the weak noddles in the country, sending scores to the Insane Asylums, puzzling those whose curiosity compels them to look into without exploring anything that has the merit of a marvel in it, and numbering among its converts, besides several decayed men of much past reputation, and a few who business arrangements would naturally lead us to credit them with common sense, a respectable company also of earnest inquirers after unimportant truths, we rejoice that they have organized. Something now may be done. If there are spirits that communicate with them we hope they will be induced to say the first thing worth repeating—to announce some fact that is not already thoroughly understood—to add to the stock of knowledge among men a single item. We are not asking for "a sign from Heaven." All we ask is that the signs from under the table may be worth a moment's attention. It matters little to us whether the noise we hear, is a spirit rapping or a joint cracking, providing it is only a rap or a crack;—nor whether it is interpreted or not, if the interpretation lacks sense. Of old, when it was the fashion for schoolboys to believe in ghosts, our fathers said that they did not care a pin whether the noises that we heard, and laid to ghosts, but which they, hearing; charged to a sliver of **the fence, was produced by a ghost or sliver, since whichever caused it there was no significance in its lugubrious wail. And, by the way, it is a great pity that the old folks** who believed in ghosts and witches did not organize. Had they formed themselves into a society, established an organ, and held their circles, we doubt not that they might have been in a flourishing condition to-day, with an ex-senator, an ex-judge, and a dozen ex-doctors to dignify and adorn their ranks.

We have been looking into these phenomena somewhat, and we protest that the further we look the less there is to invite attention, and the more silly and absurd appear the spiritual pretensions. In large rooms, and before large audiences, the rappings are distinct and evident enough—of course the opportunity for collusion or deception is great. But in small rooms, where we have had facilities for the investigation of the matter, we never yet have heard a rap that might not have been accounted for without the aid of spirits or of any great complication of physical machinery. The tippings were more abundant and satisfactory. Tables have spun around the room, and been lifted though heavy weights were placed on them, with a celerity of motion that was truly marvellous. We were no less surprised, however, to observe that when the mediums were all away, and a circle of unbelievers took their places, the same phenomena were observed, and that if in their number one became suddenly credulous, his voluntary, though by himself unsuspected, assistance to the phenomena strikingly increased them. We noticed too, that the table always tipped towards the medium who seemed to us most likely to be anxious for a reply, and if but one medium were at the table, always towards that one. Indeed a bevy of most excellent mediums placed on one side of a round table, under which the Spirits were mustered in full force, failed to give a single tip *away from* themselves, while towards themselves the tipping was strong and *very* decided. We had no reason to suspect that there was any deception practiced in the case, except only self-deception. By virtue of a very thin dress across the shoulders of a tipping medium, we were enabled plainly to read the answers of the Spirits to the questions put, in the working of the muscles about the shoulder blades several seconds before the tippings of the table announced them. We were favored with many written communications too—, but in such writing as school boys should be flogged for, communicating such commonplaces when at all intelligible, as made it sure that the authors had nothing to say. Practiced manipulation and sincerity were all that seemed to us necessary to make a medium of any novice who should be abundantly successful in performing all that the spirits are credited with doing, yet, in our presence we saw nothing even so curious as legitimately to be classed among the curious phenomena of Hysteria,—within which circle of symptoms, the Spiritualists will do well to look for their higher manifestations.

We rejoice, let us repeat it, that in this City and during the last week the victims of this delusion have organized. Gov. NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE is appointed President, and with a letter of high appreciation and thanks accepts the post. Judge EDMONDS is one of the Board of Trustees, and HORACE H. DAY is an associate. The others,—there are thirteen Vice Presidents, three Secretaries, a Treasurer, twelve Trustees, and seventeen Advisers,—are men of unfamiliar names. The advisory Board it strikes us is the body of much responsibility. If it were rightly constituted, and would do its duty, it would be a blessed thing for all concerned. But probably it is of a stamp to confirm the delusion; then Heaven help them all. If the Society for the diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge—for that is its style—will be good enough to show what is their faith and point out the whereabouts of their spirits, we suspect a little light will reveal them to be anything but genuine ones. All ghosts up to the present day have proved harmless when they could be kept still enough to be felt of and accurately examined.

Our Prisons.

We had hoped from the visit of the members of the Legislature to our City Prisons this Spring, that some improvements might be made in these venerable institutions. It would occur to most common men not holding such exalted positions, that the practice followed in the Tombs prison of letting murderers circulate in easy conversation through a ward filled with young boys or men sentenced for a first offence, was not altogether conducive to the great ends of justice. The vulgar sense of unofficial persons would not appreciate, either, the advantage of placing in an open courtyard together, the child committed for vagrancy and the boy who has come to the prison as his only refuge, with the old ruffian and the hardened drunkard.

There are many matters, also, pertaining to health of locality and to ventilation in that ancient edifice, which had not fully satisfied the public mind. The building occupied by the Female Department has seemed to strangers as far better corresponding to the plans which the prisons of the Inquisition have handed down to us, than to any enlightened modern system of confinement.

Troublesome people of a benevolent turn of mind have hinted at prison libraries and some regular labor, as being a useful addition to our different City Prisons.

Nothing of these topics seems to have disturbed the minds of our Legislative Fathers.

There are many things also in the arrangements on Blackwell's Island—occasionally touched upon in this journal—which have seemed to the public exceedingly like the arrangements belonging to the black age of Prisons. Many of us had supposed that in a Christian land and under an enlightened Government, one object, at least, of punishment, was to render the criminal a better member of society afterwards. We may have abstractly believed in the Divine right of society to inflict vengeance; we may have dreamed that penalties were principally to deter others from similar offences. Still, we have often thought that two or three hundred thousand dollars a year were a rather heavy tax for such distant objects, and that, if they were expended to educate a more thorough school of rogues now, the outlay hardly paid for **the benefit in the future. Then it has occurred to some, that many of these unfortunate subjects of the prisons were not so much to blame as they appeared.** We have reflected that a boy who had never had a home, who had got his education in the streets, who knew no more of churches than a Caffre, who was half-starved and ignorant and deserted, was not precisely in the same situation with an accomplished rogue of comfortable circumstances; and that, though it might be necessary to imprison him, some regard should be held to his previous opportunities.

No such fine-strung ideas appear to have entered the minds of our solid Legislators.

We had argued, too, in our own minds, that the young vagrant lad, whom Society had never noticed nor cared for, till it punished, in this his first home on earth, ought to have something which should take the place of a home, and which should make him a better man hereafter. We found, on the contrary, that the boy-thief or the stupid young foreigner, caught in a crime which to him was hardly a sin, without a friend and unable in his own tongue to defend himself, was shut up in a cell, some seven feet by four, with an old ruffian schooled in crime and in the tricks of the sharper's trade; that here, in constant companionship, he learned the flash words and the old haunts of professional rogues; that no occupation or duty in which he could be morally tested was given him, so that his virtue or his religion, (if he had ever had any,) had no possibility of growth, and then that after his three or six months' term, he was cast out again into the great City.

We found that his life in our Blackwell's Island Prison, with the best intentions on the part of the keepers, was a stern, hard *penalty*—and nothing but a penalty; and that scarcely a single element which in the world without gives hope or moral responsibility, was ever introduced to affect him there.

We gathered, too, from the books of the Prison and from the information of parties interested in the City, that with these young criminals, the fact of having been committed once, was the strongest possible presumption that it would occur again, and that a proportion, roughly estimated at *five-sixths*, was the usual number who returned, in time, for new offences to the prison walls. With these views, some of us have thought that the present system pursued at Blackwell's Island hardly paid its enormous expense, as a mere matter of economy, not to speak of its being opposed to both humanity and Christian feeling.

Our worthy and dignified law-givers do not appear to have considered one of these questions, though they must have been forced on any common intelligent man, not enjoying the privileges of official wisdom at every step.

These gentlemen seem to have eaten and been pleased with the collation; they admired the admirable stone and structure of the buildings; they enjoyed the beauty of the Island and the compliments of the officials; but not one word seems to have been spoken or heard on these apparently somewhat important matters. Since this memorable visit, we have watched in vain for any report or statement which would show that the honorable members of the Legislature had used common human faculties on this occasion. And yet there were honest men in charge on that Island, who would have stated, if they had been called upon, that the accommodations were insufficient, and that the system was defective in any improvement or reform of the prisoners. If, besides, they had ever examined the prisons, more especially under their own supervision, the State Prisons, they would have found a system in its encouragement of industry and sobriety, and in the moral care over the convicts, as much superior to that of Blackwell's Island as are the Pentonville Prisons of England to the "black-hole" buildings of two centuries ago. They would have seen that in Sing Sing the convict labored at a steady and useful trade; that after his "stint"—sometimes finished at noon—he had the opportunity of earning money in the same way for himself, or of reading a useful book till the hour of work was over. They must have had an impression—even though faint—that such a course gave an encouragement to labor and good behavior, and would tend to make a criminal a better man. If they had designed to use still further the vulgar faculties, they would have beheld cells in each of which but one person was confined, and which, furthermore, were lighted for reading till the end of the evening.

It might have occurred to them that such a course, even if not containing quite so much of degrading "penalty," was worthy of a Christian Government, and of men acting towards guilty men. And then to minds of an unillumined kind, would have arisen the question why the murderer, and the burglar, and the robber, should be treated as if he had a capacity of improvement in him, and the young, ignorant, friendless city vagrant, or the boy-thief, or the quick-tempered, uneducated foreigner, should be delivered over for a petty offence, to a kind of unmingled and unelevating punishment.

But our reverted law-givers were occupied in their collation or in getting home again, and did not notice such distinctions or these new-fangled ideas.

If any of them should again honor our Prisons, or those of the State, with a visit, we suggest these few facts for their consideration; or, if they would investigate further, we would refer them to the English Criminal Reports: as, for instance, Mr. BARON ALDERSEN'S before a Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1847. He says: "As long as juvenile offenders are mixed up in our jails with adults, *no effectual improvement can take place*. I have known an instance in which a regular plan for a robbery—which took effect and was tried before me—was laid in one of what is called our best regulated jails. The instrument then was a boy, and the principals were adult thieves." Such citations could be made by the hundred; but without them, we think our respected fathers of the State will find something in our Prisons capable of improvement.

☞ In the Senate yesterday, Mr. SEWARD gave notice of a bill designed to break up the African Slave-trade in American vessels. The Naval bill was again considered, but no progress was made. In the House, another disgraceful scene was enacted. Mr. CHURCHWELL renewed his personal explanation, notwithstanding there were several objections, and in the course of his remarks used some grossly insulting epithets, reflecting upon Mr. CULLUM, who immediately sprang towards him in a threatening attitude. Mr. CHURCHWELL is reported as having drawn a pistol from his pocket during the excitement, but as several members interposed, he did not use it. Such scenes are becoming frequent in the House, which is now, deservedly, considered a disgrace to the country.

☞ The New-Hampshire Whig State Convention convened at Concord yesterday, and was one of the largest ever held there. Judge PERLEY, who was chosen President, on taking the Chair made a speech strongly condemnatory of the late violation of public faith by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The Hon. JAMES BELL, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, receiving 316 out of 329 votes cast. The proceedings are described as enthusiastic and harmonious, the universal desire being to unite all men of whatever political affinities, to regain what the North has lost by this joint action of the Slave power and its Northern allies.

☞ We conclude in this morning's TIMES the report of the trial of the nine persons claimed as fugitive Slaves from Boone County, Kentucky. The hearing before the Commissioner at Cincinnati was not lengthy, but the evidence was deemed by him sufficiently conclusive to warrant a decision that they be remanded to their owners. Notwithstanding the Commissioner and a great majority of the crowd of persons who thronged the Court during the trial, are opponents of Slavery, there was no attempt at riot or disturbance of any kind.

Try a Trip on Saturday.

We tried a trip to Clifton on Saturday, and it paid right handsomely. Had we tried some other place we might not have been obliged to wait three-quarters of an hour, owing to the fact that when a boat breaks down, the advertisement of her sailing stays up. But tell your boy that if he will not "miss" in any of his lessons for the week, nor disobey an order of his mother, he shall make a trip to Clifton, Hoboken, Astoria, or elsewhere, on Saturday afternoon. The cool breeze drawing through the open cabin, the fine views of our glorious bay, and the vessels ever glancing over it, will give the boy a week's growth. Then the strolling over the lawns and into the forest, the walks by the rippling shore, the racing up the banks and down, will shake off the starch of the week's confinement, and put his head into infinitely better mood to receive and retain the next week's teachings. Stop by the water's brink, and, if he insists upon it, let him pull off his patent leather gaiters and stockings, and wade in. What if he cuts his foot with a clam-shell?—a little "Conklin Salve" at bed-time will heal it; or sticks a horse-foot thorn into his toe,—it is only on Long Island that lock-jaw follows such mishaps. Encourage him to throw stones to the content of his heart and the thorough weariness of his right arm. Let him "cut an egg" for a half-hour and "skim stones" for another. Let him gather flowers and "greens" for his sisters,—it will temper his rough ways, and warm up in him a taste for ruralities that will do him good. What an appetite he will go home with, and with what a lot of new experiences! It is bad enough for adults to be mewed up all the year in city quarters, but for growing boys and girls it is a shame, and a thing most unwholesome. Don't grudge the change if you have it; if you haven't got it, that's another thing.

ARRIVAL OF THE NASHVILLE.—The steamship *Nashville*, Capt. BERRY, from Charleston in 53 hours, arrived yesterday forenoon.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.—The steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, arrived yesterday morning in 60 hours from Savannah.

REPORTED DISCOVERY OF THE INCENDIARY OF JENNINGS' STORE.—Since the fire of W. T. JENNINGS & Co.'s clothing store on Broadway, which was attended by such lamentable disasters, investigations have been set on foot to discover the incendiary by whom the building was fired. Circumstances have pointed to a young lad as the perpetrator. We learn that this lad who was arrested for the robbery of WYMAN'S clothing store, and was sent to Sing-Sing on conviction of the act, was finally induced to confess, a day or two since, that he and other boys, between the ages of 14 and 17 years, had robbed JENNINGS' store of goods, which were disposed of at Poughkeepsie, and had afterward set the premises on fire by throwing matches into the scuttle. A lawyer of this City, suspecting that the lad now in State Prison was the guilty party, went to Sing Sing and had an interview with him in his cell, telling him that it would be well for him to make a confession, which he accordingly did. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the other lads concerned in this affair.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES B. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

THE TIME AND PLACE.—NOW IS THE TIME to throw off your heavy under-clothing, and put on one of our
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERGARMENTS,
celebrated for lightness, elasticity, durability, and cheapness. Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

NEW-YORK TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. HOOFLAND'S Celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The only sure cure for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach.
HENRY C. SHELDON, Troy, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1850, said: "From careful observation, I am convinced that your HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a better article than H——'s, K——'s, W——'s, B——'s, &c., &c. One gentleman, troubled with Dyspepsia, who has purchased half a dozen of the Bitters, says: 'It is the only article he has found that has afforded him relief.' Now he is in a fair way of recovery."
BULLARD & SAUNDERS, Buffalo, N. Y., Dec 20, 1850, said: "We know from experience, (having used it in our own families,) that DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are all and more than they are recommended to be."
E. D. BAKER, Jr., Sandy Hill, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1851, said: "Every one who uses the GERMAN BITTERS, speaks in the highest terms of it."
F. W. FOX, Pulaski, N. Y., March 20, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now well introduced. I have great confidence in it as a remedy, and shall seek to enlarge its usefulness in this community."
ANDRUS & FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb 25, 1852, said: "The sale of your HOOFLAND BITTERS has been very rapid of late. It has obtained great notoriety."
They are entirely vegetable and free from alcoholic or malant spirits injurious ingredients, and it is their operation; they strengthen the system, never prostrate it.
For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 39 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 120 Chambers-st; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn: and by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

$15 FOR A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—No better opportunity was ever presented to secure a homestead where families can enjoy domestic happiness, with no epidemic disease continually causing alarm, or heartless landlords threatening to turn you in the street. 500 building lots 100 feet square, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers on FRIDAY EVENING, the 30th June, 1854. Each subscriber will receive a warrantee deed for four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, in the village of Lakeland, or a farm of from two to twenty acres, for only $15. A few subscribers required to close the books. Apply to CHARLES WOOD, No 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets may be had gratis.

GENIN'S SUMMER DRESS BEAVER.—THE whiteness, richness, superb shape, and elegant mountings of this light and beautiful fabric justify the title so often misapplied of model hat. Flexible and elastic, its weight and pressure are scarcely perceptible when worn, while its exquisite finish renders it emphatically a dress hat of the first class. Especial attention is directed to the purity and fastness of the color of the beaver, the appearance of the nap, and the peculiar gracefulness of the proportions. These will be readily observed by contrasting it with other contemporaneous styles. GENIN, No 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES, AT reduced prices, adapted to every required operation of weighing, as manufactured for Banks or rail cars, in use on nearly all the principal railroads in the United States and Great Britain. Warehouse scales, dormant and portable; heavy portable scales, on wheels, for foundries, rolling mills, iron houses, &c., &c.; store scales, various modifications; counter scales, &c.; hay and coal scales, made entirely of iron and steel. These scales have been proven and severely tested, and are universally regarded as the standard from which there is no appeal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 39 Water-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had, gratis, at any of the offices of
I. M. SINGER & CO.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

GREASON, OF NO. 261 GREENWICH-STREET, has a splendid stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, with all the et ceteras for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His Paper Hangings are particularly elegant, being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rate.—*Sunday Times.*

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CITY DEALERS.—500 dozen Canada Straw Hats, good quality, at $1 per dozen, together with a variety of other straw goods, at low prices, among which are Panama, Curacoa Canton, Leghorn, Senneth, Cuburg, &c. Also, soft hats, as Wide-Awakes, Nebraskas, Know Nothings, Ingrahams, Cavaliers, Julliens, &c., &c., for sale by
THOMPSON & BOESLER, No. 14 Maiden-lane.

WIDE AWAKE'IS KNOX.—KNOX'S TILES APpear to take—Fairy hats and the "Wide-awake." His Rocky Mountain beavers, too, are generally pronounced "a few." And the stock of hats he finds on hand are well selected for Summer wear. KNOX'S Nos we may as well say, are 128 Fulton-st. and 333 Broadway. All whose ambition is of the right sort should get a Knox Hat; to their friends report, and induce them to do likewise.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE AS IS THE ART OF HAIR Dyeing to most people, yet it is nevertheless a truism that a perfect, instantaneous jet black or brown is given by BATCHELOR'S IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS DYE, leaving the hair soft and glossy. Applied or sold at No 45 Nassau-st. and at the drug and fancy stores generally.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SILVERWARE.—WM. GALE & SON, (IN THEIR new building,) corner of Broadway, in Broome-st., manufacturers of Silverware, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and those visiting the City, to their large and well-assorted stock of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

"COME REST IN THIS BOSOM."—THOSE WHO wear the Zephyr Undergarments sold at McLAUGHLIN'S shirt warehouse, No. 292 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, may "rest" assured that they cannot have a better bosom companion. These garments are cheap, elastic and durable. Try them.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S Stampede Mixture, for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York and Druggists generally.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!—Just received, a large stock of MOURNING GOODS of every description, to which we call the particular attention of those in want of such goods, as we are selling them at very reduced prices. LEADBEATER & LEE,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL ARTICLES.—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, ANT, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bed-bugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., (the Powder 12½ cents a package,) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New York.

FANS! FANS! FANS!—IF THE LADIES WISH to find the prettiest fans at the lowest possible prices ever offered in this market; let them call at once on TUTTLE.
Spanish, Sandal-wood, Ivory, Mauve, &c., a splendid assortment just received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway.

NEW BAREGES, SILKS, LAWNS, AND TISSUES.—LEADBEATER & LEE will offer THIS MORNING a large stock of the above-named goods at great bargains. Rich Silks from 4s up, Bareges from 1s up, and Lawns from 6 cents up. No 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS.—200 PIECES SPLENDID new patterns of Carpets, per clipper-ship *Hassan*, imported expressly for City trade by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Also elegant three-ply, Ingrain and stair carpets, rugs, window shades, &c., at tremendous bargains.

HOT! COOLER! COOLEST!—MR. HUME IS very cool, and can fit you so easy with the latest styles of SUMMER CLOTHING, that it is quite to your advantage to call on him before getting your garments. No. 82 Canal-st. is his Emporium.

BELLS.—MENEELEY'S CELEBRATED BELLS OF all descriptions, and Mathematical Instruments, for sale at the works in West Troy, N. Y., and also at the Agency, No. 116 Broadway, New-York.

SOUP! SOUP!! SOUP!!!—MORE GREEN TURtle fresh to-day.
BAYARD.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGIST AND PUBLISHERS, No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

Mr. John M. Daniel.

From the Charleston Mercury, June 3.

LYNCHBURG, (Va.) June 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MERCURY: In your paper of the 3d inst. you assail with great severity Mr. JOHN M. DANIEL, of this State, our present chargé at Turin, for the publication of a letter in which he ridiculed very bitterly the manners of the court at which he is the accredited representative of our country. It is evident that you obtained your information on the subject from the New York press, at whose hands Mr. DANIEL has received only abuse and misrepresentation. The truth of the matter is just this: The letter about which so much has been said was a private letter, written to a friend of Mr. D., unconnected with the press, but who, most injudiciously, published it in the Richmond *Examiner* during the absence of the editor. Mr. DANIEL never dreamed that his letter would ever be seen or heard of beyond the narrow and confidential circle of his nearest friends, and he does not deserve the condemnation with which so many have visited his conduct.

LAMENTABLE TERMINATION OF AN AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO IRISH LABORERS.—Charcoal-alley has furnished another victim to the combined influence of wicked passion and worse whisky. This fiamedioeality last night alarmed the neighborhood by the cries of murder, which soon attracted the attention of constable BERRY, who repaired to the quarters occupied by a number of Irish families, in Charcoal-alley, running from Fifth to Sixth, between Main and Sycamore, where he found that a young Miss MARGARET WHITE had been shot from a pistol fired at PATRICK SHAY by CORNELINS FERRIS, both of whom were arrested by the officers and placed in the Hammond-street Station-house.

It appears that FERRIS is in the employ of WM. LODER, Rectifier; and, last October, had a quarrel with SHAY, since which time, until yesterday, SHAY has been absent from the city; but, on returning to the place at which CORNELIUS stopped, a controversy sprung up between the latter and his wife, in which it was agreed that they should voluntarily part, and they repaired yesterday afternoon towards the office of the magistrate, to make known their mutual desires of a divorce, followed by FERRIS, which was distasteful to SHAY; when, after visiting the Dublin House, on the wharf, and drinking more liquor, they returned to the house of DENNIS SULLIVAN, in Charcoal-alley. CORNELIUS, dreading an attack by SHAY, with a knife, as he was descending the stairway, about 9 o'clock, last night, as the young girl appeared at the door with the candle, fired at SHAY, and two slugs struck the girl in the breast, one of them glancing off, the other one entering such a distance as cannot be reached by the probe. The wound was dressed by Dr. DOHERTY, and late last night there was but faint hope of her recovery.—*Cincinnati Gazette, June 16th.*

HORRIBLE DEATH OF THREE MEN.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, a terrible accident occurred at the corner of Walnut and Preston-streets, by which three men were almost instantly killed. A privy pit was being dug by the side of an old pit, and preparations were being made to let the contents of the old one into the new one, when suddenly the earth caved in, pouring the entire contents of the privy into the new pit. At the time of the accident, there were two men in the new pit, and one engaged at the windlass at the top. The former were instantly killed by the horrible stench which filled the pit, and the man at the windlass, in attempting to rescue them, met with the same fate. They were all Germans, we understand, and two of them have families. LOUIE KNOOR and JNO. MUSELKA are the names of two of the men killed. We could not ascertain the name of the other.—*Kanesville Democrat, June 15.*

BUTTER.—The arrivals of butter the present week, for this season, are excessive. On Thursday by the ice cars *viâ* the Northern Railroad, there were some *three thousand* packages of butter from Northern New-York and Vermont State. From 18 to 20 cents is now the wholesale price for New-York and Vermont dairies, and there is a dull home market, with no demand for shipping. Such is the information which we received from one who has an opportunity of knowing the facts; but when we go to buy butter for family use, we are met by a demand of 30 cents a pound. With such an over supply, and a season unusually favorable for the production of butter, we cannot account for the continuance of the present high retail prices.—*Boston Traveller.*

DR. FREEMAN DANIEL, THE EXPLORER IN AFRICA.—The English papers announce the safe arrival in that country of Dr. WILLIAM FREEMAN DANIEL, M. R. C. S., on his promotion of staff of surgeon. This indefatigable explorer of Africa has again enriched the natural history of his country with some invaluable specimens, and has been the first to bring home in safety living specimens of that extraordinary animal, the leptodeiren anectons (OWEN.) They are at present in a state of hybernation.

☞ The following is from the Roman correspondent of the Dublin *Telegraph*. The gentleman referred to is NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., one of the most extensive land owners in the State: "A benevolent Irish gentleman named DEVEREUX, who has become a coloniser, and has considerable landed property in the State of New-York, has been making arrangements in Rome for bringing with him to that country a certain number of Franciscans, as many as can be spared from any community here, to occupy a convent ready for them on his estate near Utica, assist in the cultivation of the neighboring grounds, and become the nucleus to a new mission much desired for the Catholics of those parts. Mr. DEVEREUX promises to endow this convent with $5,000, and a further benefit may be expected in possible results to the commerce of Rome, from the interest he has taken in the manufactures here prepared, specimens of which in the silk kind, also of the dyes which appeared to him superior to all others, he has selected to carry across the Atlantic."

☞ An Indian of the Mohegan tribe, by the name of HENRY COOPER, was drowned at Backun's wharf, in this city, about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening. According to the statement made by COOPER'S wife to those who arrived but a few moments after the occurrence, both of them had left the store of Mr. RAWSON, on Water-street, but a few moments before, and had proceeded up the street towards home, when, probably supposing he had turned down the street to crane Central wharf, he turned down the passage leading to the dock, crossed the railroad, and walked off. On being asked whether he was intoxicated, she said he was "in liquor." Although a good swimmer, probably he was too much under the influence of the liquor to save himself.—*Norwich (Conn.) Examiner, June 17.*

☞ A fatal epidemic among horses is said to be raging in New Orleans. It is described as being a species of fever, very violent in character, and attacking all the principal vital organs. In some few cases bleeding is said to have proved successful as a remedy, but the loss to stable keepers and others, by the death of horses, is reported to be very large, one person having lost as many as forty.

The Washington *Star* of the 12th says: "It is being said around the Washington hotels, that the President has before him upwards of three hundred applications for offices in the new Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and more 'documents' coming! There are but fourteen offices to be filled, for about twenty-five applicants for each office—thus making the chances equal to the drawing of a small prize in a Perham Gift Lottery. Those especially interested are expecting the appointments to be made sometime this week.

The balance of the Session, says the *Star*, is to be very lively. The attendance of strangers will be twice as large in a week as at any previous time since the first Monday in December last, we fancy. There are very few professional lobby men from a distance in Washington just now, though by this day week, our hotels will be crowded with them. From all we learn, between fifty and one hundred ex-members of Congress will be here to "work bills through."

Mrs. McClure, wife of William McClure, of Millersburg, Holmes County, was instantly killed by lightning about 11 o'clock on Wednesday last. It appears that the lightning struck an apple tree in the immediate vicinity of a small washing house where Mrs. M. was at the time, and passed from the tree through the roof, and down a post near where she was standing.

The Buffalo *Republic* learns that seventy wide cars for the New-York Central Road are already completed. They are being distributed along at the stations, so that the express trains will soon be entirely composed of them. The tracks are being separated so as to afford the requisite room for the augmented width of the new vehicles.

Wm. E. Roberts, a young man of genteel appearance, from Pennsylvania, has been convicted of arson at New-Orleans, in setting fire to his store, the contents of which were appraised at $206, and on which he had an insurance of $1,000. The punishment is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.

As an omnibus was passing along the streets of Chicago a few days since, some young men who were exercising an engine mischievously turned the stream of water full upon the horses. The animals became frightened and unmanageable, the coach was overturned and the driver so badly injured as to cause his death.

The Norfolk *Argus* contains the following paragraph: "We learn that some person took too much laudanum on Tuesday night to die from its effects. These attempts, or affected attempts, to commit suicide, are becoming so common that we did not take the trouble to inquire into the particulars of this case."

At the recent term of the Circuit Court at Noblesville, Ind., the case of Blair *vs.* McVoz, for crim. con., was tried. The jury found a verdict, upon which judgment was rendered against the defendant for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars! The case is to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Rome *Sentinel*, in reference to some remarks of the Watertown *Journal*, asserts on what would seem to be at least semi-official authority, that under no conceivable circumstances will Gov. Seymour be a candidate for reelection to the office he now holds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER, Philadelphia. BEDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **Notice.**—Another terrible fight between the Contractors and Dirt Cartmen, the latter contending for their rights against the combined machinations of the former. The latter is most earnestly requested that the Dirt Cartmen of this City will attend a meeting to be held in Union Hall, corner of 22d-st. and 3d-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Sharp, where they will be armed with the most peaceable yet most powerful weapons there are, viz: Unity and Fraternity, and a chair to certify the same. FRANCIS McPARTLIN, Pres.
MICHAEL CONRIAN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.**—This institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all diseases of the lungs and throat by the inhalation of medicated vapor, as the only medicated treatment; for no drug of any kind is given into the stomach. The unparalleled success that has attended this system of practice is far greater and more satisfactory than the old antiquated method of making a drug-shop of the stomach. Physicians are cordially invited to witness its success in cases of consumption, bronchitis or asthma. The plan of inhalation adopted at the Lung Institute is entirely new and novel, and we are happy to say meets with the sanction and approbation of all medical men who have examined it. Patients, besides using the remedy constantly, whatever their duties may be, have access to rooms filled with medicated air, daily or otherwise, as their case may require. Its success in bronchial complaints is truly astonishing, even after a few days' treatment. All patients are allowed the benefit of one week's trial without charge if they desire it. Patients received from 9 to 4 every day. Under the charge and direction of Dr. G. D. SANBORN.

☞ **Teachers' Meeting.**—The Teachers of the Ward Schools of the City met, pursuant to the call of the Secretary. The President, J. J. DOANE, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.
Resolved, That six members be added to the Committee upon testimonial to JOSEPH MCKEEN, Esq., late City Superintendent. The following gentlemen were nominated and elected, viz.: H. H. Martin, J. Monteith, L. Olney, Thomas Fanning, Jr., Samuel Allison, and J. G. McNary. It was moved and carried, by acclamation, that Leonard Hazleton, Esq., be added to the Committee.
Resolved, That the Committee be empowered to make all arrangements concerning the Testimonial. The following gentlemen compose the Committee,: J. J. Doane, J. Walsh, J. H. Fanning, M. P. O. Donnell, D. H. Cruttenden, E. Mellroy, H. H. Martin, J. Monteith, L. Olney, Thomas Fanning, Jr., Samuel Allison, John G. McNary and L. Hazleton.
Adjourned, to the call of the Secretary.
WM. W. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

☞ **The Flushing Railroad Finished.**—GREAT AUCTION SALE OF NEWTOWN LOTS THIS DAY.—Now that the Flushing Railroad is finished, the proprietor of Myers' addition to the village of Newtown gives notice, through CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, of the sale of 325 splendid building lots THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 2 o'clock, on the ground. These beautiful lots have been held in reserve for sale at such time as this great Railroad improvement, connecting Newtown with all parts of New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, should be completed. This splendid property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Omnibus lines leave all the Williamsburg ferries for Newtown every half hour. For free stage tickets, maps, circulars, &c., apply at Auctioneer's office, No. 195 Broadway, or at Grand st. ferry.

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—The undersigned, residents of the VIIth Ward, unite in a call for a public meeting, to be held at No. 68 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock, to express our approval of the action of those members of the Excise Board who have refused to grant licenses contrary to law, and to adopt measures for the suppression of illegal rum selling in the Ward. THOMAS L. CARSON will be present and explain the Ward of the Citizen League:

Wm. D. Murphy,	Harrison Hall,	Bronsen Peck,
Mahlen T. Hewitt,	E. P. Barrow,	A. P. Osmer,
Hugh Aikman,	J. F. Jimmerson,	J. L. Griffin,
W. M. Aikman,	Daniel Tracy,	Jas. Y. Gillespie,
R. Cornell White,	Wm. O. Cooke,	Peter Marsh,
		and others.

☞ **Timely Warning—Ravages of the Cholera.**—The approach of this much dreaded disease is now rendered certain; unmistakable evidences can now be traced in various parts of our City; and science and experience must now unite in endeavoring to arrest its fatal progress. In families, hotels, steamboats, vessels, railroad cars, stores, offices, and the traveler's pack, the excellent and well-known specific of Dr. S. M. GIDDINGS, of No. 85 Murray-st., New-York, should now find a place. Giving as a friend one of the best securities against, and preventives of both the common and Asiatic Cholera, as well as Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentry and all bowel complaints. Price, 25 cents and 50 per bottle.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and No. 2 Nassau-st., opposite the Custom-House.—This institution is now open permanently; the Library from 7½ o'clock A. M., till 9 o'clock P. M.; the Reading Room till 10 o'clock P. M. The down-town office will be open from 8 o'clock A. M., till 7 o'clock P. M., for the reception and delivery of books. Subscriptions and annual dues will be received at either place.
TERMS.—Clerks: initiation fee one dollar; annual dues, two dollars; merchants and others five dollars. The rooms will be open for the inspection of the public until the 1st proximo. WILLIAM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 to $10 and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Cholera.—The only Safety is in Prevention.** Check Diarrhœa, and the danger ceases. DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE has never been known to fail. A remedy so simple, cheap and infallible, ought to be kept in every house. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Aim of all is where to get a good Boot** or Shoe cheap. A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., makes to order fine dress Boots with spring shanks, for $3 75; best French patent leather Boots, $6, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best quality cheaper than elsewhere. A good assortment on hand selling off very low. A saving of 50 per cent. in your Boot ills.

☞ **Masonic.**—The members of HENRY CLAY LODGE, No. 277, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend at the Lodge-rooms on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 21, to hear report of delegate to Grand Lodge, and take action thereon. WM. HARIGAN, W. M.
ALVIN WEBB, Secretary.

☞ **Chloroform Liniment.**—Prepared by RICHARD P. BOYD, M. D., for every variety of inflammation, pains, skin diseases, ulcers, fistulas, &c., &c. See pamphlets. CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, General Agent. Sold also by Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn, and Druggists generally. Perfectly safe, very speedy, and almost infallible.

☞ **The Monkeys by Daylight.**—DONETTI gives a day performance at 4 o'clock this AFTERNOON, with his wonderful ACTING MONKEYS, together with his beautiful CHEMICAL ILLUSIONS. It is one of the greatest treats that could be offered to the children. Take them, one and all.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY EVENING, after leaving Wallack's Theatre, going down town, by leaving the same to the address of W. E. SMITH, No. 377 Bleecker-st., will receive the reward and thanks of the owner—gift in remembrance of a departed friend.

NOTICE.—NOTES LOST—On Monday, June 19, 1851, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, one in favor CLARK NEWMAN, dated 14th May, for $164, the other for $256, in favor of HOLLY BROWN. Each at four months, and endorsed by A. McCRODDIN, No. 92 Gold st. Location all persons from negotiating the same. The finder will please return, as they are of no value.

NOTE LOST—On or about the 25th of April, a note given by FRANCIS BUENEMEYER in favor of JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as the payment is stopped. JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU.

GIFT TICKETS LOST.—A reasonable reward will be paid for the delivery of 47 of Prof. HART'S $1 Gift Tickets, lost YESTERDAY in Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., worth $47 to the owner—valueless to the finder, as the numbers are known.
L. KAPPEL, No. 166 William-st., 2d floor.

$5 REWARD—SQUIRREL LOST—On the 20th, a fine, large Gray Squirrel. Whoever will return the same to CLUFF & FURBIES, No. 270 Washington-st., corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, will receive the above reward.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE (Catalogue) of carriages, wagons and harness, of various manufactures, to take place on the 29th day of June, 1854 and on each succeeding day until sold, at J. McKINSTRY, Jr.'s, Repository and Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, 137 Grand, 55 Brosby, 386 and 268 Mott sts. New-York City. The immense collection of light coaches, rockaways, harouches, top and no-top wagons, consists of from six to seven hundred vehicles of the latest and most approved styles, the largest that has ever been brought together in this or any other country. To dealers this sale offers many inducements, as the stock is suitable to every market in the United States, and as every article will be sold without reserve, and on the most accommodating terms. The above stock will be sold for the purpose of closing the business of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., after which a new concern will be opened and the business carried on with increased energy and an entirely new and well-selected stock.
TERMS.—Approved notes at 6 months for sums of $500 and upwards; 4 months for sums between $250 and $500; 2 months for sums between $150 and $250. All sums under $150 must be cash, current funds. All bills must be settled within one week of day of sale.

COTTAGE TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A very convenient Cottage, with stable and about two acres of land, well located in a good neighborhood, and calculated for a genteel family. There is a line of stages running near the property on the arrival of each boat. Apply to LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 119 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a first-class cook; understands baking in all its branches; also, a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 5 West 12th-st. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant middle aged woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family. Would have no objection to go to the country. Can show good City reference. Call at No. 4 Jersey-st., back of Niblo's. Can be seen for two days, if not suited before.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and housekeeper; is well experienced and unexceptional in every particular. Refers to her present employer, No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen for three days; or inquiry may be made of A. J. PIERSON, No. 10 Murray-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; she is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a good sewer, and very fond of children, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; and is capable of washing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 479 Pearl-st., first floor, back room, near Chatham-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as laundress and to cook, in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has excellent City references. Inquire, for two days, at No. 78 West 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as waitress. Good reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No 137 Union-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English woman, Protestant, as nurse and seamstress, but chambermaid and seamstress preferred. Inquire at No. 141 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 East 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Welsh girl as nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework in a private family; can be seen at No. 212 37th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two young girls wish to obtain situations—one as cook and to do washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, and plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 41 Troy-st., near 4th.

SITUATION WANTED.—A colored girl wants a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at No 48 West 17th-st.

SERVANTS.—The best of servants in the City always to be obtained at MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No 227 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House, where none but respectable girls are admitted. Waiting for places a few German and French girls, English chambermaids, Scotch laundress, Irish cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waiters, girls for housework, nurses and seamstresses. Also, German farmers, coachmen, gardeners, waiters, factory help and mechanics. Applications for male help may also be made at the office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

SERVANTS.—Good domestics can be obtained at the American and Foreign Protective and Employment Society's upper office, No. 9 9th-st., corner of Broadway; also, at their lower office, No. 27 Greenwich-st., where gardeners, waiters, farm laborers, &c., may also be engaged. No charge made.

SERVANTS.—The best in the City, as chambermaids, cooks, seamstresses, housework girls, &c.; coachmen, gardeners, farmers, &c.—English, Irish, Scotch and German—can be found at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 341 Broadway, (basement), a cook for a hotel in Connecticut; wages $15 and fare paid; 4 farmers, 4 more for a brick yard, a barkeeper, and 4 waiters. THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

SALESMAN WANTED—In the Clothing Establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. To obtain this situation undoubted testimonials as to character and ability must be furnished. Apply between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents on the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

STATEN ISLAND—PIANO-FORTE, SINGING, HARP.—A lady, pupil of the head institutes of the Royal Academy of Music in London, wishes two or three pupils on the Island or in New-York. H. B. L., Hall's music store, No. 239 Broadway.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a man who is a good book-keeper and accountant, writes fast and correctly and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference and security if required. Address F. O'C. this office.

WET NURSE.—A healthy young woman wants a place, and would prefer the country. Good references given. Apply to MORTON, east side Court-st., third door south of Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Entrance by rear.

A GOOD BASE OR TENOR SINGER WANTED—For a quartette in a Dutch Reformed Church, on the west side of the City, near 14th-st. Services required light, and salary moderate. Address QUARTETTE, at this office.

BOY WANTED—In a Dry Goods Importing House, an active, intelligent boy, from 17 to 20 years of age, to attend to the Shipping department. One who resides with his parents preferred, and none need apply who are not perfectly competent and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 672, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—From 14 to 16 years of age, with good recommendations, to run of errands and make himself generally useful in a store. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening, at No. 450 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

BOY WANTED.—An errand boy in a cloth house. Salary first year fifty dollars. Apply at No. 102 Chambers-st.

TWO BOYS WANTED—To learn wood engraving. No salary for the first six months. Apply to JOHN McLOUGHLIN, No. 24 Beekman-st.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—Wanted immediately, in a gentleman's family, cook, lady's maids, and dressmaker; nurse laundress, waitress and kitchenmaid. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—In a neighboring city, containing over 30,000 inhabitants—the stock, fixtures, good will and lease of a Book, Stationery and Fancy Store, doing a good cash trade, which is steadily increasing. The store is located in the most business part of the city, and the rent very low; is offered for sale solely on account of the proprietor being unable to give it his personal attention. In the hands of an energetic, capable man the business will easily net $2,000 per annum, and but little capital required. Terms of sale very easy. For full particulars address G. M. T., New-York Post Office.

$8,000 OR $10,000—WANTED.—A General or Special Partner in a manufacturing business having been in successful operation since 1848. The goods manufactured are a Staple Hardware article. The undersigned have the necessary machinery, tools, &c., for turning out goods to the amount of $100,000 to $120,000 per annum. The best references given and required. Address, with real name, C. & H. R., this Office.

TO TEA DEALERS.—One of the best stands for the wholesale and retail tea trade is now for sale. Five years' lease, with fixtures, and everything complete and ready to open the store, No. 67 Catharine-st., near the ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5 to $10 and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

$4,000—TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—The advertiser having this amount at command, would like to take an interest in some good concern of this kind that is already established. The best of references given and required. Please address J. B., Box No. 192 *Tribune* office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—In a first rate location, very neatly fitted, having a good reputation, and doing a good business. Rent very low and three years' lease. The owner is obliged to leave the country, and will sell at a sacrifice to prevent delay. Apply at No. 484 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.—Those parties wishing to purchase drug-stores, can accomplish their object by calling on HALE & CO., No. 80 Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 20, 21 and 22.

LOST AND FOUND.

$30 REWARD—WATCH LOST.—The person that found a Gold Hunting Watch, No. 3,039, initials J. C. inside of case; is one of the Knickerbocker stages, on MONDAY EVENING, after leaving Wallack's Theatre, going down town, by leaving the same to the address of W. E. SMITH, No. 377 Bleecker-st., will receive the reward and thanks of the owner—gift in remembrance of a departed friend.

NOTICE.—NOTES LOST—On Monday, June 19, 1851, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, one in favor CLARK NEWMAN, dated 14th May, for $164, the other for $256, in favor of HOLLY BROWN. Each at four months, and endorsed by A. McCRODDIN, No. 92 Gold st. Location all persons from negotiating the same. The finder will please return, as they are of no value.

NOTE LOST—On or about the 25th of April, a note given by FRANCIS BUENEMEYER in favor of JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU for Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as the payment is stopped. JAMES L'HOMMEDIEU.

GIFT TICKETS LOST.—A reasonable reward will be paid for the delivery of 47 of Prof. HART'S $1 Gift Tickets, lost YESTERDAY in Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., worth $47 to the owner—valueless to the finder, as the numbers are known.
L. KAPPEL, No. 166 William-st., 2d floor.

$5 REWARD—SQUIRREL LOST—On the 20th, a fine, large Gray Squirrel. Whoever will return the same to CLUFF & FURBIES, No. 270 Washington-st., corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, will receive the above reward.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT SALE (Catalogue) of carriages, wagons and harness, of various manufactures, to take place on the 29th day of June, 1854 and on each succeeding day until sold, at J. McKINSTRY, Jr.'s, Repository and Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, 137 Grand, 55 Brosby, 386 and 268 Mott sts. New-York City. The immense collection of light coaches, rockaways, harouches, top and no-top wagons, consists of from six to seven hundred vehicles of the latest and most approved styles, the largest that has ever been brought together in this or any other country. To dealers this sale offers many inducements, as the stock is suitable to every market in the United States, and as every article will be sold without reserve, and on the most accommodating terms. The above stock will be sold for the purpose of closing the business of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., after which a new concern will be opened and the business carried on with increased energy and an entirely new and well-selected stock.
TERMS.—Approved notes at 6 months for sums of $500 and upwards; 4 months for sums between $250 and $500; 2 months for sums between $150 and $250. All sums under $150 must be cash, current funds. All bills must be settled within one week of day of sale.

COTTAGE TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A very convenient Cottage, with stable and about two acres of land, well located in a good neighborhood, and calculated for a genteel family. There is a line of stages running near the property on the arrival of each boat. Apply to LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted to Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO. No. 119 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING—Very pleasant rooms, furniture quite new, in a small private family, with breakfast and tea, or otherwise to suit, and where all the comforts of a home can be obtained, at No. 28 Orchard-st.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with fine rooms, and pantries attached, with breakfast, tea and dinner on the Sabbath, in a private family. Inquire at No. 186 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.—Board and Residence, also agreeable Rooms, may be had at No. 47 Barclay-st. Terms moderate—location unexceptionable. No 47 Barclay-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Persons desirous of spending the Summer months in the country can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, well furnished, in a genteel private family at Tarrytown. The locality is a very desirable one, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and directly on the river. Terms moderate. Inquire of F. C. WOODWORTH, Esq., No. 119 Nassau-st., or JAS. C. WELLS, Esq., No. 208 West 22d-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE Families can be accommodated with airy rooms, on reasonable terms, in the large family mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Families wishing to secure good rooms for the Summer months, will do well to apply immediately, either personally or by letter. Steamboats *Croton* and *George Law* leave Fulton Market-slip every afternoon, at 2½ and 4½ o'clock.
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen-Cove.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st. Handsome suites of rooms may be had, pleasantly located, from ten to fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries. The apartments will be let separately if required, and the house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn.

BOARDING AT NO. 47 CONCORD-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Two elegant rooms with board, suitable for a family, or for single persons. The house is new and pleasantly situated within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with full or partial board, in a house with all the modern improvements, within five minutes walk of the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Address G. N. S., this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No 155 Henry-st., between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, but a short distance from the ferry, at MRS. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a very pleasant Parlor and bedroom at No 52 Franklin-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

A SMALL FAMILY, near City Hall, Brooklyn, have a large front room, newly furnished, gas, marble mantel, and two roomy closets, to let, with partial board, to two young gentlemen friends. The house is cool, airy, and situation every way desirable, Address C. A. W., *Times* office.

ROOM TO LET.—A small family in a new house near City Hall, Brooklyn; have a large front room, gas, marble mantel, large closets to let, with partial board, to two young gentlemen friends. The house is cool, airy, and situation every way desirable. Address C. A. W., *Times* office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and his wife—two or three rooms on the second floor, with kitchen, in the neighborhood of Concord and Jay-sts. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address B. H. V., No. 86 William-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with handsome apartments, also three single gentlemen. Terms low. No. 17 Concord-st., corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY—A valuable farm at Sing Sing of about 150 acres, situated within two miles of Sing Sing landing, and one mile from the Hudson River, having upon it a good orchard and a suitable proportion of timber. There are on the premises three or four building sites with fine views of the river, and it could be advantageously divided. Apply to BUCK, SWIFT & SEAMAN, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York; or J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY, JUNE 22—THE MASTER'S HOUSE: A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOGAN. "I was always a Friend of the White Man." 384 pages, 12mo., Illustrated. The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest, from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and vital to the interests of every American citizen. Unlike any work ever written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the laws and customs of that portion of our Union, and not a line is penned or a word expressed to create a false sympathy by dwelling upon their degredation or helplessness, or by elevating them into a false position by ascribing sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actors—the white man, the responsible person, "The Master."
The book commences with the youth and education of the hero, and closes with him; the plot is what was developed in the narration of a simple tale of real life. The imagination of the author was never taxed; with him, truth was, indeed, stranger than fiction, and therefore of the most absorbing interest. The publication of the contents above will give the best idea of the exceedingly varied character of the work. The book is splendidly illustrated, from designs from nature, and drawn and engraved in the highest style of art. One splendid volume, 12mo., Cloth. Price $1 25.
In this graphic story, we find intrinsic evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. The author—who, by the by, has not seen fit to put his name to the work—evidently describes a state of things of which he has been an eye-witness; and, though he does not fail to give a romantic coloring to his narrative, we have no doubt that it is drawn from facts with which he has been personally conversant. It has all the freshness and glow of actual life—not got up for the sake of making a book, nor founded on hearsay from others, but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.
The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Graham Muldmay, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a collegiate education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located, graduates with the thickest of blushing honors, is off for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana; when he returns to claim his promised bride, she has triumphed in his

Two Murders at Blackstone, and Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Boston Journal, June 19.

On Saturday evening, ALEXANDER HEWETT, a resident of Blackstone, had a serious quarrel with his wife,—both of them being somewhat addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors—and finally the wife fled for refuge to the house of a neighbor named ORIN BROWN. She was followed by her infuriated husband, who upon being refused admittance at the door, proceeded to a window, where seing Mr. BROWN within, he drew a revolving pistol and shot him dead. He then fired at his trembling wife, who was in the same room, but missed her; and she, leaving the house, endeavored to make her escape by the back door. He pursued her, however, and having at length overtaken her, held her at arm's length while he discharged two bullets at her head, both of which took effect, one of them passing entirely through, and the other lodging within. The wounds were not attended with an immediate fatal result. The unfortunate victim of his rage was still alive this morning, but without any prospect of recovery.

After the consummation of these terrible deeds, —the murder of his wife and neighbor,—HEWITT fled to the woods. At an early hour Sunday morning, however, he returned and delivered himself up to the officers of justice, saying that he had as lief be arrested as not, for that he had taken a strong dose of poison and could live but a few minutes. Shortly after his surrender the effect of the poison began to be manifest, and the murderer staggered, reeled and died.

Since the above was in type we have received a letter from a correspondent at Millville (Blackstone,) who, after giving an account of the murder of Mr. BROWN, and the wounding of Mrs. HEWETT, substantially as relsted above, says:

"This morning the bells were rung, as a signal for the villagers to assemble and commence hunting for the fugitive murderer. About this time HEWETT came out of the woods, and reaching his house, called for WILLARD WILSON, Esq., whom he had undoubtedly seen entering the house, and questioned him in regard to some money he had in the house. WILSON immediately asked him why he did the awful deeds, when HEWETT is quired if he had hurt any one but his wife. Upon being told that he had killed BROWN, he manifested some feeling, and said that he did not intend to kill him, but meant to kill his wife. He then expressed a wish to see his wife and BROWN, which was granted. He then remarked to WILSON that it was all over with him now, as he had taken poison. He immediately took another dose of what resembled strychnine, and some liquid from a bottle, saying that he had lived long enough. He was taken with spasms in a short time, and died in about two hours. His death was agonizing in the extreme, groaning and vomiting blood with every breath.

Thus ended this horrid tragedy, which fills every mind and bows down the hearts of all our citizens. Mr. BROWN was a remarkably quiet, peaceable, and hard-working man, and had just returned from his week's labor to spend the Sabbath with his family. He leaves a wife and two boys, one 10 and the other 12 years of age. HEWETT also leaves four small children.

I would only add, that there can be no doubt that *rum* was the whole cause of these infernal deeds, and that in the eyes of our whole community the *rumseller* is the *guilty one*. He it was who furnished the *fiery liquid* that prompted him to that deed which he had threatened before when under its influence. May the *consciences* of those men in this village and Woonsocket amite them for these awful deeds, till they give up their abominable traffic, and seek to gain their living by some respectable business.

P. S. June 19—8 A. M. Mrs. HEWETT is still living, though very low."

Supposed Murder of a Young Lady by her Betrothed.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

It will be remembered, that some time during last Spring, an item went the rounds of the papers, chronicling the sudden death of Miss AGNES PHARR, of Covington, Va., and stating that she was within a few days of her marriage to one Dr. THOMPSON, her father's physician. We learn from a private source, that it is strongly suspected that her death was caused by strychnine administered by Dr. T.; that several public meetings of the citizens have been held to consider the matter. The circumstances seem to be these: Miss PHARR had been indisposed for some weeks, and had been taking medicine from Dr. THOMPSON. On the morning of her death, Dr. T. wrote her a note, asking a postponement of her marriage, and urging her to take the remeinder of the pills he had left her. Among these pills there seems to have been one considerably larger than the others, and this was the only one left, Miss PHARR having refused to take it. Upon this last request, she took it, and in fifteen minutes was a corpse. Her death was pronounced at the time similar to that prodnced by strychnine, but there was no suspicion of foul play until the ladies engaged in dressing the body discovered certain signs, which were more than confirmed by the further discovery of a box of ergot pills. When the suspicions assumed a public character, Dr. THOMPSON demanded that the body should be disinterred and examined by a committee of physicians, named by himself; but when the consent of the parents of the unfortunate girl was obtained, he refused to have anything to do with it, alleging as a reason that he did not wish to wound the feelings of the family. These are the facts as they have been detailed to us by two gentlemen of standing. If they be true, there is certainly good ground for demanding an investigation. If Dr. THOMPSON be guilty, no time should be lost in ridding the world of such a monster; if innocent, his character as a man will be satisfied with nothing less than a full, free and trimmphant acquittal. The father of Miss PHARR is a Presbyterian minister, and is said to be one of the most upright, amiable, and unsuspicious persons to be found anywhere.

Horrible Cruelty to a Child by a Female Teacher.

From the Rochester Union.

We have the authenticated facts relating to the infliction of the most cruel punishment upon a child of nine years of age, by a school teacher in the town of Greece, in this county, on Wednesday last. The unfeeling woman who committed the act is a Miss CAROLINE WILEY, of Ogden, only seventeen years of age. She had been employed some two or three months to teach the District School in West Greece. The particulars of the outrage committed by her, are as follows: During school on Thursday forenoon, a little son of JAMES UPTON, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Greece, was reading in his class, and failed to pronounce some difficult word to the satisfaction of the teacher. She commenced beating him unmercifully with a large stick, such as oxen are usually driven with. This stick she broke across his back, and went to procure another. Meanwhile, the boy ran home to escape further punishment, and remained there until noon. At noon the teacher called at Mrs. UPTON'S and appeared unusually pleasant, and said nothing of the whipping affair. Mrs. UPTON directed her son to return to school in the afternoon—he did so. When he came in, the teacher sent the rest of the scholars home, and locked the door, retaining the child. She then took a large apple tree limb, far larger than any whip, and commenced beating the child, and ended by leaving him senseless upon the floor. He lay about an hour upon the floor, and was then taken home.

The trustees of the school met promptly the same day on hearing of the outrage, and discharged the teacher.

We have related the above from information given us by Mr. W. S. THOMPSON, crockery merchant of this city, who is conversant with the facts, and whose veracity will not be questioned. Now we will state what we have seen. We have examined the person of the little boy, and heard his statement. His back and arms are horribly lacerated, and present a condition similar to that often told of slaves at the South, who have suffered from the lash. None but a brute could have inflicted such wounds upon a child. The boy is only nine years of age, and appears to be of an unoffending disposition. He says the teacher stripped him before inflicting this terrible punishment, thus showing that she was deliberate in all her acts.

Had this outrage been committed by one of our own sex, we should have been better prepared to hold the author up to the scorn of community, but committed by a female of 17 years, it appears almost incredible, and the heart sickens at the thought, and we had rather turn from the snbject. We have seen the child, and we have incontestible evidence that he received this cruel treatment from a *woman*. It matters not what his offence may have been. A woman's heart never beats in that bosom. Heaven grant she may never be a mother!

A Duel.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Wednesday, Jnne 7, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I had the misfortune on Saturday afternoon, as I was passing along the road from Marion, Miss., to Mount Sterling, Ala., to witness the fighting of a duel between Gen. J. C. SAUNDERS of Alabama, and Jndge EVANS of Mississippi.

Five rounds were fired; the first round, General SAUNDERS received a ball in his left arm, but the bone was not injured nor any blood-vessel ruptured. The third round he was again slightly struck in the right breast, the ball passing just under the skin. No fears are entertained, however, from his wounds.

The fifth round Judge EVANS was shot down and dangerously wounded, the ball entering his breast. The difficulty seems to have originated from very harsh language used by General SAUNDERS in reply to a speech that Jndge EVANS made before the Literary Society of the Western Military College in Alabama.

Some twelve months ago, the Society appointed General SAUNDERS to deliver the annual address, to take place last April. A short time after he was appointed he left the State and went to Charleston, S. C., where he remained until about the first of April. When he returned he found that Jndge EVANS had been appointed in his stead to deliver the address. The day arrived, and these two gentlemen both attended the school, and both made speeches, able speeches—EVANS speaking first. In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the General's leaving so soon after receiving the appointment the year previous, and stated that "I fled from the undertaking." General SAUNDERS, in reply, stated the reasons why he left, and gave the lie to EVANS' assertion, and used other very abusive language to the Judge, which resulted that evening in a challenge.

Judge EVANS is a native of Charleston, S. C.; he left there when quite young and went to Mississippi, where, at the age of 23, he engaged in the practice of law, and soon became distinguished in his profession, and at 28 years of age he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. He has a wife and three children. General SAUNDERS is a very young man, not more than 24 years of age, but possessed of great ability and extraordinary talents. He is a farmer, and a native of North Carolina: he has no wife nor children. It is indeed very had that difficulties of so sad a nature should occur between such men who hid fair to be shining lights to their country.

This duel was fought in Mississippi, near the State line.

THE OTTAWA RIOT.—It appears that first accounts of this affair were exaggerated as to the result, though correct in the other leading features. The *Free-Trader* of last Saturday says: "A serious riot occurred last Saturday evening, between ten or twelve Irishmen belonging to the State scow, (a boat for repairing the canal,) and seven boatmen. It took place between 6 and 7 o'clock, near the Collector's office, and resulted in four men being shot. BRADY MCGUIRE received a very severe wound in the abdomen, but he still lives, and there are some hopes of his recovery. The other three were not severely injured, one being shot in the shonlder, one in the neck, and one had his hand very badly torn to pieces. When the *Flying Cloud* landed in front of the Collector's office, not a single man of the State scow's crew was to be seen, and it was supposed that they had left, and that there would be no disturbance. Capt. BROWN immediately left his boat and started for his stable to get out his team. Six boatmen accompanied him, for fear he would get into a fight. They had gone but a few steps before ten or twelve Irishmen rushed out of LEACH'S grocery, near by, and came toward them. The head man, as he got opposite BROWN, seized him by the left hand, and raised a hammer weighing five or six pounds over his head, to strike him. Capt. BALDWIN seized the hammer, and, with others, took it away from him. Then commenced a general melee. Three men attacked BROWN, got him down, and tore off most of his clothes, when one of BROWN'S hands, by the name of JAMES CROSBY, drew a revolver and shot BRADY MCGUIRE. This shot released BROWN so as to enable him to use his revolver. The firing being now pretty briskly and earnestly begun, the Irish bent a quick retreat. As soon as the State scow's crew fled, BROWN and his men passed directly on to the stable about their business. Most of the Irish concerned in the riot were badly beaten and bruised. There were six or seven shots fired, but only four of them took effect. ALLEN'S revolvers were the kind of pistols used. Capt. BROWN and ROBT. H. BOWERS were immediately arrested. On Monday they were examined before Esquire FISHER, on charge of an assault with deadly weapons with intent to kill, and were released from custody, having shown by the evidence that they were justified in their conduct as a matter of self-defence. There was no evidence tending in the least to criminate BOWERS. He had no weapons, nor did he use any, but, as the witness said, 'he knocked the Irish right and left.' Capt. BROWN shot several times, but there was no evidence showing that the shots took effect."

TERRIFIC STORM.—The Spartsburg *Express* of the 13th instant says: "On Saturday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, a terrific storm accompanied with hail, visited the section of the country adjacent to the South Pecolet, (about fourteen miles northwest of Spartenburg,) ranging northwardly, about four miles in width, and extending some twelve miles towards Rutherford-ton. Our informant, a gentleman from the immediate neighborhood, states that the destruction of property, including crops, must be very severe—stock, fencing, houses, timber and a large machine house, measuring from 30 to 35 feet, sustained much damage; the latter being removed some 150 to 200 yards and crushed. The crops and gardens have been totally destroyed. As yet we have not learned of any loss of life. The hail which literally covered the earth, was of the largest size, a great quantity as large as common fowl eggs."

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 20.

$1,000 Erie Bonds of '83..	89	10	N. Y. Central	B. R....	99½
5,000 Panama Rs (2d is)..	103½	250	do	..b60	99½
20,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.s	75	70	do	....	98½
1,000 do	b60	75½	150	do	....	98½
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Be Pr	82	100	do	....	98½
500 N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bs	84	100	do	..b60	99
40 Corn Exchange Bank	96	75	do	..st0	98
10 Hanover Insur. Co...	95	50	do	....	98
100 Morris Canal	12½	15	Mich So. Construc..	102
100 Canton Company	.s3	23½	100	Panama R. R.	.s30	104
50 do	.s3	23½	20	North. Indiana R. R.	117
50 do	b60	23½	10	Third-avenue R. R.	48
200 do	.s3	23½	6	Mich. Central R. R.	114½
250 Nic. Transit Co.	.c	26½	15	do	....	98
100 do	.s30	26½	112	Mich. South R. R.	.c	117½
300 do	.b60	27	300	Erie Railroad	.c	62
50 do	.c	26½	50	do	.b30	62½
100 do	.s30	26½	150	do	.b60	62½
50 do	.b60	27	100	do	....	62½
50 do	.b30	26½	400	do	.s30	62
200 do	.s10	26½	150	do	....	62
40 Penn. Coal Co	.b3	125	350	do	.b30	62½
5 Crystal Palace	....	15	200	do	.b60	62½
20 do	....	17½	100	do	.s10	61½
100 Gold Hill Mine	....	3½	250	do	....	61½
800 do	....	3	51	do	....	61½
50 Cumberland Coal Co	.s4	200	do	.b15	62½
350 do	.s3	34½	100	do	.b20	63
200 do	.c	34½	100	do	.b3	61½
250 do	.s10	34½	250	do	.b60	62½
250 do	.s30	34½	50	do	.b60	62½
100 do	.b20	34½	100	do	.s3	61½
100 do	.s4	34½	175	Harlem Railroad	.b50	46½
100 do	.s30	34½	200	do	.c	45½
600 do	.s60	34½	2,500	Reading Railroad	....	74½
200 do	.s10	34½	100	do	.s60	74
100 do	.b60	35	150	do	.s60	74½
100 do	.c	34½	200	do	.s60	74½
100 do	.s4	34½	200	do	.s30	74½
250 Penn. & Lehigh Zinc Co	24	100	Hudson River R. R.	58½
500 do	.b60	24	100	do	.s4	56½
50 Caledonian Mining Co	24	20	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.	88
800 N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	b3	65	20	do	.b10	88
20 do	.b3	84½	100	do	.b60	89
50 Long Island R. R.	b18	25				

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 Kentucky 6s	107	500	North Carolina Cop.	4
6 Del & Hud. Can. Co.	106½	5	Mich. Central Railroad	93
150 Canton Co	.b60	24	50	do	.s60	94½
100 do	.s3	23½	100	Harlem Railroad	.b60	46½
100 do	.s60	23½	50	Erie Railroad	.s30	61
50 Nic. Transit Co	.s3	26½	200	do	.b20	62
100 do	.b30	27	50	do	.s30	61½
50 N. Y. Central R.R.	s10	97½	22	do	....	64½
50 do	.s10	97½	50	do	....	63
40 do	....	97½	208	do	....	61½
100 do	.s60	97½	200	do	.b60	62½
250 Cumb. Coal Co	....	34½	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	....	59
100 do	.s4	34½	100	do	.s30	58½
50 do	.s4	34½	50	do	.s3	59
50 do	.s3	34½	200	Reading R. R.	.s60	74½
100 do	.s30	34½	200	do	.b60	75½
500 Gold Hill Mine	.s30	2½	100	do	....	75
50 McCulloch Gold	.b3	4				

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Jnne 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are brisker, bnt not dearer; 200 bbls. brought $5 50 for Pearls, and 5 75@5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is inactive, though stiffly held. We continne to quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair, ₩ lb	10½	11	11½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are on the decline, under the pressure of free receipts, particularly of undesirable qualities, and an eagerness on the part of many owners to realize. There exists but little demand for the East; nor in the inquiry for local nee and export very active. The day's business consists of 8,600 bbls. within the annexed range, this being 12½c. @25c. ₩ bbl. lower, in the case of common and medium grades, than that inserted in our last:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 75 @ $7 00
Superfine, No. 2	6 87½@ 8 12½
Inferior State	7 00 @ 7 25
State, common brands	7 37½@ 7 56½
State, straight brands	7 62½@ 7 87½
Favorite State	7 87½@ 8 12½
Western Mixed do	7 50 @ 7 62½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 00 @ 8 25
Common to good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 12½
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 25 @12 00

HECKER & BRO., of the Croton Mills, who bought the smell lot of new Southern Red Wheat, mentioned yesterday, had a sample of Flour, manufactured therefrom, on 'Change to-day. It was considered a very choice article, and was said to be worth, for home use, $12 ₩ bbl. Canadian is dull and lower, with sales of 1,800 bbls. Superfine, in bond, at $7 50@$7 62½ ₩ bbl. Southern is rather quiet and languid. There were 1,200 bbls. bought at $8 50@$8 75 for inferior; $8 75 @$9 25 for mixed to favorite; and $9 50@$10 25 for fancy ₩ bbl. Mr. DE LUZE records, thus, the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York, from June 12 to June 17, inclusive:

	Two Prev. bbls.	weeks.		Two Prev. bbls	weeks.
To London	4,433	4,025	To West Indies	350	2,251
To Liverpool	——	1,451	To South Am..	713	3,292
To Glasgow	500		To Rio Grande	——	1,000
To Brit. Prov.	5,400	15,775	To Madeira	——	100

GRAIN—Wheat is without activity or change in value. The quantity of prime on the market is very limited, and this is the only description needed. 800 bushels Western red found buyers at $1 75. Rye would be taken at $1 15, but is held at $1 20@$1 23 ₩ bushel; hence the absence of sales. Barley has not varied. 1,400 bushels Barley Malt brought $1 40 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are plentier and cheaper, being now worth but 52c.@57c. ₩ bushel. Corn is nasettled; common and inferior sorts are abundant and partially neglected, though they are offered at easier rates; while good and prime lots are only in moderate stock and good request at bnoyant prices. The day's transactions reach 40,000 bushels at 72½c.@79c. for nnmerchantable; 80c.@ 84c. for mixed Western; 81c.@83c. for round white and yellow, and 87c.@88c. for Southern do. and do. ₩ bushel. Mr. DE LUZE records, thns, the Corn Clearances from New-York, from June 12 to June 17, inclusive:

	Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.		Two prev. Bushels.	weeks.
To Liverpool	32,270	191,065	To W. Indies	800	1,522
To Falmouth	15,335	——	To Brit. Prov.	5,435	17,120
To Queenst'n	——	1,913	To Madeira	——	3,813

GROCERIES—Are sparingly dealt in, and, if anything, favor purchasers. The day's operations include 700 bags common Rio Coffee, at 8½c.@9½c. ₩ lb.; 60 hhds. Cuba Molasses, at 26c. Sugars [illegible] 250 hhds. Cuba Sugar, at 6½c. [illegible] Syrups have favored us with a list of their reduced Sugar' cash prices, which we annex: Double-refined Loaf Sugar, 9½; double-refined Crushed Sugar, 9½; double-refined Ground Sugar, 8c.; Circle A do. Crushed Sugar, 8½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—Only 750 bales River were disposed of for shipment at 62½c.@65c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inanimate at 26c.@30c. for last year's crop ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland is not freely offered, nor in active request, at 87½c. for common, and $1 35 for lump, ₩ bbl.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously represented. Linseed is also without essential variation, though, if anything, it is depreciating; 6,500 gallons brought 80c.@82c. ₩ gallon. Nothing further has been done in other articles.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more sought after at short former rates. The day's business amounts to 1,800 bbls. here, at $13 for Mess, $12½ for nninspected old do. and sour do.; and $11 75 for Prime; with 2,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable during the last fifteen days of September, at $14 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are also brisker, though not dearer. Sales were made of 600 tres. sugar-cured Shoulders on terms not ascertained; 400 pkgs. Dry Salted and Pickled Shoulders and Hams at 5c.@5½c., and 6½c.@ 6c. respectively; with 20,000 lbs. Dry Salted Sides, in tight casks, at 6½c ₩ lb. Lard is in fair demand and firm. About 450 bbls. good and prime were taken at 9½c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Beef exhibits no really novel feature. 360 bbls. changed hands at $11@$13 for country Mess; $15 50 for City do.; $16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $17@$17 50 for extra do, ₩ bbl. We have heard of nothing new in prime. Butter is plentier and cheaper, selling at 12c.@16c. for Ohio, 16c.@19c. for Western New-York, and 19c @21c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Cheese rules quiet and languid, at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—We heard that 190 casks fair to very good brought $3 75@$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—There have been 7,500 lbs. prime obtained at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 29c @29½c. ₩ gallon, showing a firmer market. Some holders even asked 30c. ₩ gallon—a further improvement, which it is thought will be established to-morrow, should the stock, which is light, not be increased in the meantime.

FREIGHTS—The strengthening tendency before noticed, was apparent throughont the day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,000 bales compressed Cotton, at 3-16d.; 50 Sea Island do., at 1d. ₩ lb.; and 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For Grain, ship owners asked 6d. ₩ bushel. For London, Glasgow, and the Continent of Europe, there was not much engaged, bnt old rates were sustained. For California, measurement goods were quoted at 40c.@50c. ₩ foot. A vessel was taken up to load at Bic, for London, at £6 10s.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO (Imp. & Job.,) 112 Broadway.
A. EDWARDS & CO. (Imot's and Job.) 9 and 11 Park-place.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer).....19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers).....16 Broad-st
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....44 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neostaedter) 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. STRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers).....60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S (Importers and Jobbers)...43 John-st
CHAS. FEICKERT.....37 Dey-st

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp's and Man'f) 97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House

Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....543 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.

Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER..(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....351 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER Co., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Cream Soap.
COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....284 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....250 Sooth-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...332 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....66 Wall-st.

Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 681 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 49 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....192 Pearl-st.

Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...379 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE..588 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.

Electrographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

French Window Glass.
J. M. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's).....50 Fulton-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 56 Washington-sts

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 59 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE. (Imp & General Dealer).33 and 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....460 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.

Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp's and Manuf.).....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISS'E BORN & SON, Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....100 Water-st.

Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....167 William-st.

Pianoforte Tuna and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS....150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp and Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 629 Broadway

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....43 Maiden-lane.

Window Frames, Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors of churches and public buildings, and for vestibules, halls, dining rooms, conservatories, and hearths in dwellings. These tiles are of an almost infinite variety of patterns, are very hard and strong, and are used in the best houses in all parts of the country. Also, Garnkirk chimney tops, suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on country houses, and by architects generally. For sale by MILLER, COATES & YOULE, No. 379 Pearl-st., New York.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—H. W. HUNTER would respectfully call the attention of Civil Engineers, Surveyors and others, to his assortment of Surveyor's Levels, which are warranted of superior quality, and which he is selling at reduced prices. Transits, Levels, Theodolites, &c., made to order. Instruments repaired and adjusted by H. W. HUNTER, Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 126 Jane-st., New-York.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, &c., for Druggists, Perfumers, Confectioners, Distillers, Jewellers, Enamelers, Artists, Mechanists, Country Merchants, Grocers, Bakers, Hotels, Painters, Dyers, Hatters, Colorers, Bleachers, &c. Dealers and Manufacturers generally liberally dealt with for cash, at No. 61 Vesey-st. KINSLEY & DARLING.

BILLIARDS.—BASSFORD'S Rooms, with 14 tables of marble, iron and slate, are at No. 8 Ann-st. and entrance No. 149 Fulton-st., New-York, and 8 tables corner Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. Travelers will find 14 of Bassford's New-York tables No. 169 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Tables, balls, cues and all articles in the line, for sale.

VESSELS WANTED.—Good freights will be given for vessels to bring coal from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to New-York, and Philadelphia. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE MACHINE WORKS, No. 139 Elm-st., 2d-floor, are prepared to execute all kinds of machine-work with neatness and dispatch.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The dwelling-house No. 160 Court-st., Brooklyn, between Baltic and Harrison-sts.; has gas in the basement, first and second floors, and has just been thoroughly painted and put in complete order. Inquire of W. C. BUTLER, No. 44 Sanford-st., Brooklyn, or W. BRYCE, No. 29 Chambers-st., New-York.

ROCKAWAY SUMMER RESIDENCE.—To a small and highly respectable family one-half of a new furnished house, near the ocean, would be let for the season, with privilege of the ice-house, stable, &c. For particulars address W., office of this paper.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—To a private family, a large and commodious country house, just being finished, on 86th-st., North River. Two lines of stages pass every few minutes within a block of the building. Hudson River Railroad trains stop close by in the morning and evening. For a gentleman doing business in the City, this is a rare chance, it being one of the most beautiful locations on the North River. Rent moderate. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 208 Broadway, where ground plans and a general view of the place may be seen.

COTTAGE TO LET AT THE VILLAGE OF SING SING—Pleasantly situated on State-st., on the ridge immediately overlooking the river, and within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot and steamboat landing. Rent $350. Apply to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 5 Nassau-st., or to J. W. ROBINSON, Sing Sing.

COTTAGE TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND.—A Cottage, with a Carriage-house attached, situate in the Clove. Cottage contains six rooms, besides kitchen, and a room in the coach-house for a man servant. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 96 Liberty-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Keas, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff st. Apply to J. C.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT P. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-ave. Also, WASHINGTON WATER RIGHT in the 9th Ward, in the City of Brooklyn.—ALBERT P. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 20th and 21st, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 300 very desirable and beautiful building lots, situated on 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th-sts., and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-avs. Also, very valuable water fronts, with water right on Gowanus Bay, in the 9th Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. The above lots are beautifully situated for immediate improvements, commanding an extensive view of States Island, New-Brighton, New-Jersey shore, Fort Hamilton, the Palisades, Jersey City, New-York, the entire noble New-York Bay, &c., &c. In fact, its romantic and picturesque scenery, surrounding, is unsurpassed, and can only be appreciated by a personal examination. Most of the streets and avenues upon which those lots are located, are opened, graded, paved, curb and gutter set, sidewalks graded and regulated, for which all the assessments have been paid. The facilities of access are as convenient as could be desired, there being a number of omnibus lines of stages that pass to and from those lots at all hours, and go to almost every part of Brooklyn; the grades of streets will not be considerably increased by the various city railroads that are now in rapid progress of completion, to run through the city of Brooklyn, at a very low rate of commutation, from the Fultos, Catharine, Hamilton, South and Wall-st ferries, which will all concentrate near this property, and this, together with other valuable improvements that are in contemplation, very greatly increases the value of these lots.

Good schools and churches of various denominations are in the immediate vicinity. The water, which is of the purest kind, is unsurpassed, and every thing necessary can be obtained in the neighborhood. Thus an opportunity is offered which is seldom to be met with, and is worthy of the attention of all persons that are desirous of procuring an eligible building site, where health can be enjoyed by inhaling the pure sea breezes from the Atlantic Ocean. Capitalists that are seeking for investments are also directed to this sale, as all real estate in the vicinity is rapidly increasing in value, and must continue to rise, in consequence of the numerous improvements that are in contemplation. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder, to close an interest, and every lot put up will positively be sold. The terms are exceedingly liberal, as seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash. The property will be sold free and clear from all incumbrances, and the title is perfect. For lithographic map and full particulars apply to

ALBERT P. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON GREENWICH, SPRING AND CHRISTOPHER-STS., in the VIIIth and IXth Wards of the City of New-York, at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of Charles E. Strong, Esquire, the following valuable property, viz.:

ON GREENWICH AND SPRING-STS.—The two-story frame building occupied as a store and dwelling, and valuable tot of ground, situate on the south west corner of Greenwich and Spring-sts.; said lot being in size 25 feet 4 inches front and rear, by 48 feet in depth, be the same more or less. This property is in a great business neighborhood, being in the immediate vicinity of Clinton Market, Hoboken and Fort Lee Ferries, Collins' line of Steamers, and the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and is suitable, in every respect, for either wholesale or retail business. This house is used for a store and dwelling, and, at a moderate expense, could be made to realize a large income.

ON CHRISTOPHER-ST.—Also, the two-story and attic brick house, with frame building attached on the rear, and lot of ground, known as No. 123 Christopher-st, north side, between Hudson and Bleecker-sts. Said house recently completed, and will make a desirable accessible to the business part of New-York as 50th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivaled beauty, and is peculiarly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of new and elegant churches, schools, &c. Stages run to Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 126 Broadway.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUILDING SECTIONS, OR VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably located in the beautiful and flourishing, village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Front and Dock-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jeffersons., and east of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the dépôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated grade, commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, Shore, Pallisades, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 30 miles of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 20th inst., which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity for purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Coorchee, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are numerous in this peculiarly healthy village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 342 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. W. BURTIS, No. 83 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN F. CARLL, Running Steamboats Enoch Dean and Flushing, leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 3, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FEE, No. 71 Chambers-st., and the leasehold premises No. 71 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, at Auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of June, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property, viz:

ON CHAMBERS ST.—The three-story house and lot in fee, known as No. 69 Chambers-st., on the north side, about midway between Broadway and Church-st.; the lot is 25 feet front and 75 feet in depth. The east wall of the house is a party wall, standing one half on this and one half on the lot adjoining. Also, the two-story house and lot, No. 71 Reade-st., in the rear of the above lot, 25 feet front and 75 feet in depth. This lot is held under lease from Trinity Church for 21 years, 1 month and 8 days, from the 25th of March, 1836, that is to May 1, 1857, at an annual ground rent of $250, payable half yearly, and contains covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at a ground rent to be fixed one month previous to the expiration of each term, at which time either a new lease is to be granted, or the building (either a dwelling of brick, and two or more stories in height, or a store or warehouse being three or more stories high,) to be paid for by valuation. The lease contains the usual covenants against nuisances. Title indisputable and terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—At Hastings, on the Hudson River, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following desirable property, viz.: A beautiful country residence situated at Hastings, on the Hudson River, a few miles above Yonkers, about 22 miles from the City of New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad dépôt and steamboat landing at that place—consisting of an elegant cottage house and lot of ground beautifully laid in a high state of cultivation, and surrounded by numerous splendid forest trees. The cottage is built in excellent style, very tasty in all its arrangements, and contains ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, and everything complete for immediate use. On the premises there is a good garden, new barn, stables, and a new ice house full of good pure ice. The property is in a very select and desirable neighborhood, and is every way suitable for a gentleman's country residence. For terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 50 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 6 lots on westerly side of 18th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts; 6 lots on easterly side of 8th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts; 20 lots on southerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 20 lots on northerly side of 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts., and nearly all 25x100 feet, situated in a pleasant and desirable part of the Village of Yard, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and very prospective view of the ocean, Gravely Rock, New-York Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The avenues and streets in this vicinity have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run within a short distance of this property. First class improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of this property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purpose. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st. Extensive and unreserved sale of wine and cigars, to close a concern—to be sold positively without reserve, comprising superior old Graham and Qneen's Port wine in bottle, demijohn and casks; choice old Southside and reserve Madeira in casks; Island Wood, very old Rounio, Amontillado and Hannah Sherry, in demijohns, and bottles, superior old Hennessey and Otard pale and dark Cognac brandies. Also, Champagnes, Clarets, Hocks, Burgundy, Gin, Jamaica Rum and Whisky, of superior brands and quality. Havana cigars, warranted of the genuine Hevana tobacco and manufacture, comprising about 200,000 cigars of the choicest brand of every description, viz: Regalia Londres, Londres, regalia and common sizes in ¼, ½ and 1-16 boxes, among which will be found Eleccion, Estrados, Cubanos, Eldorado, &c., &c., all of which are fully warranted or no sale. We particularly recommend the sale to the favorable notice of the public.

CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 325 NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—In Myers' Addition.—CHARLES R. MILLER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 2 o'clock, on the ground, 325 splendid building lots, in the village of Newtown, on the New-York and Flushing Railroad, which is nearly completed, and will make Newtown as accessible to the business part of New-York as 50th-st. This property is located on high table-land, of unrivaled beauty, and is peculiarly attractive for suburban residences, being in one of the most lovely villages on Long Island, in the immediate vicinity of new and elegant churches, schools, &c. Stages run to Williamsburg Ferries every half hour for Newtown. Terms of sale unusually favorable. For free stage tickets, and full particulars, inquire of CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 126 Broadway.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER.—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts.—SUMMER CLOTHING—A large assortment of light Summer clothing, consisting of French and English drabs d'ete, drab pantaloons, Marseilles and Cassimere vests, linen and duck coats, linen drilling, alpacca and Summer cloth pants, white buff, colored and fancy Marseilles and figured silk vests. The above are well and fashionably made and handsomely trimmed, and were made exclusively for Broadway trade. Catalogues morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. BANGS & CO. announce a Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he etofore), and solici consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. GEORGE UPTON. A farm of 34 acres of land in the town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, two miles from the New-Haven Railroad dépôt at Mamaroneck, and half a mile of the new Railroad depôt being built at Chesterwith on the New-Haven Railroad, in a good state of cultivation, and excellent orchard grass, in a good state of cultivation, and excellent orchard grass, with a variety of fruit trees, &c. On the premises is a new dwelling 28 feet by 30, and barn 20 by 36 feet. A splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country can be had from the property. Sale positive to the highest bidder. For maps and particulars inquire at the Auction Room, No. 51 Maiden-lane.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 256 Broadway, New York—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on easily terms.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., a large and positive sale of cabinet furniture, of every description, including rosewood parlor furniture on satin, bookcases, &c. Also at 12 o'clock, three rosewood piano-fortes, 7-octave, and fully warranted; sold to pay advances. Also, by order of the assignee, original oil paintings, worthy the attention of connoisseurs; engravings, French plate oval and pier mirrors. Also, a large lot of jewelry, including several fine gold watches, silver-plated tea and coffee sets, gold ear rings, rings, bracelets, &c., &c. The sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants and housekeepers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, BLACK SILK AND SILK LACE MANTILLAS, SCARFS, WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, &c., at auction THIS DAY, June 21, at No. 387 Broadway, at 10 o'clock. Parties in want of such goods should not fail to attend this sale, as the goods are all perfect and desirable, and to be sold without reserve.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æolians, with entire iron frame curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodions"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points, to any now in market; highly recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factory prices. Sixty Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $120, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $115, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music amounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.—ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and dealers, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of Piano-fortes, comprising all the different styles of cases, and warranted equal to any in the United States for durability, and consequently for standing in tune—also of power, brilliancy and sweetness of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos also sold, payable by instalments, to suit purchasers. New and second-hand Pianos of all sizes to let by the month or quarter. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

ELY & MUNGER, No. 291 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by Jr. Bradbury, and will constantly have on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

G. F. BRISTOW, MORE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No. 345 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction. A trial of one instrument will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are préeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 345 Broadway.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—A beautiful, full 7-octave $310 rosewood Piano-forte will be sold for $125. Modern case, round corners, with all modern improvements. Excellent tone, perfect in all respects, has not been used three months. Is fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 86 Franklin-st., from 9 till 3 o'clock. The owner is going to Europe.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—By order of the assignee of J. Nunnas & Co., an elegant assortment of Pianos, 75 per cent. below the usual price; 7 7-octave pianos from $180 to $230; 6½-octave for $190; 6-octava for $100, $125; elegant carved cases, 7-octave, $300, $350, fully warranted.

McDONALD & BRO., No. 292 Gowery.

GUITARS AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 209 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—ATLAS BANK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—In pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for a final distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 18, 1829, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of the ATLAS BANK, Clymer, Chautauque County, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment within six months from this date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive (75) seventy-five cents on the dollar for all the notes of said Bank secured by real estate, and (97) ninety-seven cents on the dollar for all notes secured by stocks only, on presenting the same to this office. [je14-law6wW] D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19/'53-1aw2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 15, 1854.—The WEST WINFIELD BANK (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITAL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. FULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half in fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York, June 6, 1854.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. June 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 1st.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY—Manufacturers of LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES AND BANK LOCKS, patented July, 1851. A majority of the Banks in the City and State of New-York have purchased them Safes during the past year, and they are becoming the trusted confidants of moneyed institutions throughout the land, locking up more funds than any other Safe in the world, and with a security unapproached by any similar article. It has received the first premium from all the principal Fairs during the past year, and Bank Committees have given them their decided approval in ordering them within the walls of over 300 Banks. Brokers, Jewelers and mercantile firms requiring perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it for their interest to examine Lillie's Safe and Bank Locks, being the only really secure depository for money and other valuables. Sham-iron boxes, commonly called Safes, are believed to be inadequate protection for security, and not what the public require.

An assortment of Lillie's Patant Safes and Locks constantly on hand at the Company's Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square. MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames made to order on the same principle.

DRUGS, PAINTS, HATTERS' ARTICLES &c.—T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., near the Jersey City Ferry, offer for sale

Cream Tartar,	White Lead,	Sal Soda,
Epsom Salts,	Linseed Oil,	Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Castor Oil,	Zinc Paints,	Sup. Carb. Soda,
Flor. Sulphur,	Lamp Black,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	Window Glass,	Annatto,
Camphor,	Spts. Turpentine,	Indigo,
Essential Oils,	Resin,	Saltpetre,
Alcohol,	Varnishes,	Madders,
Shellac,	Sandpaper,	Olive Oil,
Borax,	Glue,	Lamp Oils, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest market rates.

$100 REWARD.—TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BANK NOTE PAPER.—The Executive Committee of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting, hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the best specimen, in the opinion of the Committee, of Bank Note Paper, of not less than five hundred sheets, which may be submitted to them on or before the 1st day of January next. All paper submitted, except that selected by the Committee, to be returned to the persons submitting the same.

BOSTON, March 31, 1854. J. M. GORDON, Sec'y.

MARE FOR SALE.—A GREAT BARGAIN.—A beautiful, stylish, and fast Rose Mare, of fine action, perfectly gentle and kind; sound, and will trot in three minutes. The sale being to satisfy a lien on her, she will be sold low. Inquire of or address HENRY SMITH, No. 113 West 26th-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.—Capital and Assets over $300,000. Insures against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. F. Fearing,	James Brown,	George Curtis,
John M. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Jades,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Cester,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Paleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—The Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution. DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jervis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Stephen Klopp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane-st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Pinkney,	Joseph C. Appleby,	B. W. Merriam,
John A. Bunting,	Wm. C. Arthur,	John B. Moreau,
Elias G. Drake,	F. W. Oxsbury,	Abram Dayton,
Peter D. Collins,	Elisha Brooks,	Nash Mossman,
Daniel T. Willets,	John Leveridge,	Wm. A. Brown,
Elijah Heaghton,	John B. Dunham,	Thos. Williams, Jr.
Wm. L. Dodge,	Ebenezer Hyatt,	Wm. H. Smith,
Peter H. Titus,	Geo. B. Whitfield,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Andrew Braby,	Egbert Scudder,	William Close,
William Everdell,	Jas. F. Freebora,	Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year—New-York April 13, 1854.

ROBT. D. HART, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL, $300,000—Office, No. 156 Broadway, 2d door south of Cedar-st.—The Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Coventry,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strean,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	Chas. H. Marshall,	Chas. F. Ripley,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwar,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'a Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Hosier,	Abraham Leggett,
Jas. P. Wetmore,	Lyman Bates,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyse,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Boneteel,
Simon Stickler,	Jos. Humphrey,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Pierrepont,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Fearnall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. M. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Liverpool and London, 1837.—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery.—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the holders of said notes. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of this State but the notes of Banks secured by real estate, and (97) ninety-seven cents on the dollar for all notes secured by stocks only, on presenting the same to this office. [je14-law6wW] D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 6, 1854

THOS. G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

NOTICE.—An Election for Nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, the 26th inst., between 9 and 5 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

NOTICE—OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, June 17, 1854.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the transaction of business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

M. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—A Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON,

Interest Agents, No. 39 Wall-st.

LOAN WANTED OF $6,000—On bond and mortgage, on the two floor-story brick houses Nos. 358 and 360 9th-st., for three, five or ten years. Apply to JOHN COOK, No. 80 Canal-st., or No. 389 Broadway, (Lafarge Buildings, Room No. 12, second floor,) of J. W. WESTON.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fare in the City line cars, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be reduced to 5 cents.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

$25,000 ($5,000 or less) in this City. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 2 Wall-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive power, are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Strike of Railroad Engineers.

We have received the following explanatory note from the President of the New-York and Erie Railroad, which we give place to with pleasure:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to an article in this day's issue of your paper, under the head of "Strike of Railroad Engineers," which is so manifestly unjust to the Superintendent of this road, in placing the questions at issue between him and the Engineers unfairly before the public, that I deem it my duty to endeavor to correct the erroneous impressions therein given.

In the article referred to, it is stated that the Engineers "do not demand an increase of wages, but require the Company to rescind a recent regulation, which causes the discharge of every Engineer whose engine runs on the track; and after his discharge, prevents him from obtaining employment on any other road, by posting him."

The only foundation for the remark quoted, is the fact that by one of the rules of the road they are required to approach switches cautiously and at a reduced rate of speed, and they must not approach a station *where they are required to stop*, at such a rate of speed that they cannot check or control their trains. They are required to see that the switches are turned right, and should they neglect to do so, and run off the track in consequence, *at a station where they are required to stop*, they would incur the risk of dismissal; but not for running off the track between or at intermediate stations, except for gross willfulness or neglect. Should an engineer be discharged under such circumstances, the Superintendent of the Division discharging him would give notice to the Superintendent of other Divisions, and he would be prevented from obtaining employment in the same capacity on any other part of the road. No obligation exists between this and any other Company not to engage men who have been discharged under any circumstances; but this Company gives notices to the officers of three branch roads connecting with theirs, of dismissal, leaving it to their own discretion to engage them or not, as they may see fit.

If rules are necessary for the proper management of a Railroad, it is indispensable that these rules should be strictly obeyed. The rules referred to is practicable, and believed to be necessary and proper for the protection of passengers, and for the safety of the Engineers themselves, and has been in force and has produced most satisfactory results during several weeks past; but if our right to discharge for its violation be denied, and we are prevented from exercising this right, then the rule becomes a nullity, and we may as well strike off that and every other rule, to the violation of which the penalty of dismissal is attached.

The remark that "Mr. McCALLUM has declared his intention to hold the Engineers on this road to this strict accountability," and that "his predecessor, Mr. MINOT, was in the habit of offering to Engineers a gratuity of five dollars for each month in which no accident happened to their engines," would leave it to be inferred that while one enforces discipline and performance of duty by penalties, the other stimulated to it by rewards; which is not the fact, as the same gratuities are now offered that were during Mr. MINOT's administration.

In order to secure Engineers of the best character, it is notorious that this Company is paying as high wages, if not higher, than any other Railroad in this country, and no duty is required of them that is not regarded essential for the safety and good management of the trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

OFFICE N. Y. & ERIE R. R., NEW-YORK, June 20.

P. S.—The editor of the DAILY TIMES will oblige me, and do a service to Railroad managers, and employés generally, if not to the traveling public, whose safety is involved in the question of the responsibility of the Superintendent, and the degree of firmness which he has cause to exercise in enforcing his rules and regulations, by publishing the following Circulars. They explain themselves. H. R., President.

New-York and Erie Railroad.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

At a meeting of the Engineers of the Eastern, Delaware and Susquehanna Divisions of the New-York and Erie Railroad, to deliberate on the proper course to be adopted in regard to certain rules and regulations prescribed for their government in the running and management of the trains, and by them deemed onerous and oppressive, it was resolved that JOHN DONOHUE, WILLIAM SCHRIER and JOHN C. MEGINNIS be appointed a committee to visit the Superintendent and present their views and a written statement of their grievances.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the Committee submitted said statement, and requested me to give my interpretation of the rules complained of, which was immediately done. Subsequently, at the request of the Committee, I furnished it in writing, the same having been given verbally on the first interview. The following is a copy of the questions propounded, and answers given:

"To JOHN DONOHUE, WILLIAM SCRIER, and JOHN C. MEGINNIS, Committee.

"GENTLEMEN: You proposed to me the following questions:

"1. How do you explain the 5th and 6th Rule of Supplementary Instruction, dated May 5, 1854?"

"The 6th Rule simply means this, that the Engineer is responsible for running off at a switch at a station where his train stops, whether he shall run off before or after receiving a signal to go forward from a switchman or any other person.

"The Engineer is expected to see for himself, as to the position of the switches, and take no person's authority in the matter, at stations where his train stops.

"The Engineer is no more responsible for running off at a switch where his train does not stop; whether said switch is turned or not, or whether there is or is not, a target, or whether the target is right or wrong; nor when he is backing out of or into a switch, or when a switch is turned wrong after having been seen to be right.

"The Engineer is expected to report all switches which he finds wrong, and to see that all lights at switches or crossings where signals show, which I understand to be the true meaning of that portion of the 5th rule, as you will see by rule 6th thus you are entirely relieved from the responsibility of running off at a switch where you do not stop.

"2. What do you understand to be the meaning of rule 89, referred to in Supplementary Instructions of May 15?"

"That you are to run past stations where your train does not stop at a much reduced rate of speed, and to haul up at such stations where, by the time table, a train should be receiving or discharging passengers. By the term 'much reduced rate of speed,' I shall be satisfied by your running past a station where, at such a rate of speed as you are willing to hazard on your own account, we reserving the right in this, as in all cases, to decide when an engineer is running recklessly. But the simple fact that you do run off at a switch at a station where you do not stop, will not of itself be considered an evidence of reckleseness.

"We expect you will use all due diligence in making time on the road, which you may conceive consistent with proper safety to yourself or train, and you will be fully justified in taking just such reasonable means to insure safety as you may think proper, remembering always, that the road must be run safe and fast afterward; this you will not consider as justifying you in taking such advantage of the same as to lose hours where minutes would be sufficient.

"3. What is the meaning of the regulations which provide that notices shall be given of all dismissals to each Division Superintendent, and to Superintendents of connecting roads?"

"In the first place, let me say that no arrangement has been made, nor has any obligation been entered into between this Company and any other Company not to engage persons who have been dismissed from other roads. All persons dismissed from this road are entitled to receive from the officer dismissing them a full and true statement of the cause of such dismissal, the time they have served the Company, and the reputation they have heretofore sustained, all particulars connected therewith, and any palliating circumstance there may be in the case.

"Respectfully yours,

"D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent."

The Committee have since placed in my hands the following communication:

SUSQUEHANNA, June 17, 1854.

"D. C. McCALLUM, Esq., General Superintendent N. Y. and E. R. R.

"SIR: Your decision in regard to the matter before you this afternoon, has been laid before the Engineers, and upon due reflection they have unanimously resolved to reject it.

"Accompanying this you will find the papers containing our causes of complaint.

"Respectfully yours, &c.,

"JOHN DONAHUE.
"JOHN C. MEGINNIS.
"WILLIAM SCHRIER."

With this communication, under ordinary circumstances, the correspondence and negotiations might be considered terminated. The rules, and my interpretation thereof, are deemed unsatisfactory, and the Engineers give notice of their intention to withdraw from the service of the Company. I regret that they did not consider it consistent with their interests to give longer notice—three days being a very short time to make the arrangements requisite to meet their action; their right, however, thus to withdraw is not disputed, and it is presumed they will as readily concede my right to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as I may deem necessary to discharge the duties imposed on me. Of this character are those objected to. I consider them of vital importance in operating the road, not only for the protection of the traveling community, and interests and property of the Company, but for the safety of the Engineers themselves, and other persons employed on the trains. I cannot, therefore, consent to annul or modify them, however much I may regret losing the services of those whom I have found to be such valuable and efficient assistants.

That there may be no misunderstanding on this subject, and that all interested may know my views, I have deemed it proper to write this communication. The paper referred to in the note of the Committee of the 17th instant, purports to be a statement of grievances; it does not contain the genuine signatures of the individuals whose names are appended, or any evidence of their consent to have their names so used; yet it is not doubted that it was enthorized. I have been assured, however, by several of them, that they do not now subscribe to the views expressed in said statement, and have applied, both personally and in writing, to have their names stricken therefrom.

The object of this communication, therefore, is to notify these applicants, and such others as may desire to avail themselves of it, that if within three days from the morning of June 20, they will signify to their respective Superintendents, in writing or otherwise, they wish to remain and comply with the instructions, they will be afforded an opportunity, and can do so with the full assurance, that what has transpired in connection with this subject, will not be used to their disadvantage—full credit being given to them for having acted conscientiously, though with mistaken views, in the matter. The places of those who do not give such notice within that time, will be supplied by others; and I take this opportunity to remark, that all employés feeling dissatisfied with the Rules or Regulations of the Road, instead of grumbling and complaining of their injustice, would do well to imitate the conduct of those Engineers who peaceably withdraw from service, rather than comply with rules deemed by them to be oppressive.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

have addressed a reply to the communication of JOHN DONAHUE, WILLIAM SCHRIER, and JOHN C. MEGINNIS, a Committee appointed on the part of the Engineers of the Eastern, Delaware, and Susquehanna Divisions, of which the following is a copy.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

To JOHN DONAHUE, JOHN C. MEGINNIS, and WILLIAM SCHRIER, Committee.

SIRS: I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and also of a copy of the communication of the Engineers whom you represent, to the General Superintendent of the road, in which you and they object to certain rules for the running of the trains. I have read both with attention, and regret that any difference should exist between the Engineers and the Superintendent in regard to the rules and discipline which are necessary to be established for the efficient management of the road, and the safe transport of passengers and property, as well as the men engaged in the service of the Company; but I cannot interfere in the matter.

I hold the Superintendent responsible for the manner in which the trains are run, and after giving my sanction to the rules which are regarded salutary and necessary in conducting them, I must sustain him in carrying out those rules, even though, in the effort, temporary derangement may result therefrom.

I trust, however, that the good sense of the men employed on the New-York and Erie Railroad, their regard for the success of the great work on which they are engaged, and the safety of the valuable lives which are in a great degree committed to their care, and also the safety of their own persons, will evidence to them that wise and wholesome rules for the management of the trains are necessary, and I need not remind you that rules to be saintary and useful, must be rigidly obeyed.

H. RAMSDELL, President.

New-York Historical Society.

A special meeting of the Historical Society was held at the University last evening, to receive the report of the Committee on the Library Building. The report was presented by Mr. DEPEYSTER. It reviews the action heretofore taken by the Society in reference to the erection of a fire-proof Library Building, and states the fact that ten thousand dollars more must be raised before the building can go up. The aggregate amount now contributed toward the Building Fund is $38,500. Two lots on Second-avenue and Eleventh-street have been purchased for a building-site, for the sum of $10,500. Of this amount, $5,000 were raised by local subscriptions, and the Society paid the remainder, which, with incidentals added, involved an expenditure of $5,729 66. A suitable building, constructed of Milwaukee brick, with granite basement, is estimated to cost $50,000.

The report having been received and accepted, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That a building of the description proposed by the Trustees of the Fund, which would answer the conditions of the subscriptions thereto, subserve the uses and correspond with the character of the Society, cannot be erected for the present amount of the Building Fund.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the plan proposed by the Trustees, cannot either in dimensions, material or architecture be so changed as materially to reduce the expense and yet be satisfactory in the essential particulars referred to in the foregoing resolution, therefore

Resolved, That a further effort be made to raise, by voluntary subscription, an additional sum of $10,000 toward the Building Fund, and to this end that a Special Committee of fifteen members be appointed, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the present Committee on subscriptions, to take immediate measures to raise the said sum of $10,000 required, so that the building may be commenced at an early day, and proceeded with to completion, with all proper and practicable dispatch.

The Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. CALEB O. HALSTEAD, GERARD STUYVESANT, JOHN D. CHATE, LEWIS H. RUTHERFORD, WM. H. HOOPER, LLOYD W. WELLS, WM. HODGE, FRANCIS T. LEGGETT, JONATHAN H. RANSOM, EUGENE KELTELTAS, REUBEN WITKINS, RICHARD H. POWNE, JAMES SALMAN, B. R. MCILVAINE and JOHN H. AGEL.

The Society adjourned to Oct ber.

City Politics.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The members of this Committee held a special meeting in Stuyvesant Institute last evening. The call, though urgent, was not numerously responded to, and it was near 9 o'clock before a quorum had arrived.

In the absence of Mr. Richard Schell, Mr. John J. Tait was called to the Chair.

A member asked that the object of the meeting be explained.

Senator Barr—Is it not expressed in the call?

The Chairman—No.

Mr. Sweet said he wished to explain.

Mr. Barr withdrew his motion to adjourn, but said if the meeting proposed to do anything about primary elections he would renew it.

Mr. J. T. Sweet said that the object of the meeting was to produce a better feeling than had existed at the last meeting, and also to fill up the number of Inspectors from the Wards not completed.

Mr. Barr moved that the names of the Inspectors appointed for the different Wards be called over, that they may know what required to be filled up. Carried.

The Secretary read over the list, which was complete with the exception of the Twelfth Ward, 1st Assembly District and Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Geo. F. Alden handed in the names of the Inspectors nominated for the Twelfth Ward.

The President announced that the list would remain open in the hands of Mr. Geo. F. Alden, for completion.

The Chairman—Any further business?

Mr. Henry Allen—I move we now adjourn. Carried, and the meeting adjourned.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society met at the Tract House on Monday, WILLIAM FOUARAT, Esq., in the Chair. Letters were read from Toulouse, France; Geneva, Switzerland; Hamburg, Bremen, Lippe and Berlin, Germany; Stockholm, Sweden; Ahmednugger, Nellore and Calcutta, India; from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; requesting appropriations or acknowledging remittances. The Edinburg Tract Society, Scotland, ordered publications for their Depository to the amount of about $1,000. And an extensive publishing house in the same city ordered 20,000 copies monthly of *The Child's Paper*. The receipts for the month were $20,137, and the grants for the same period were about two and a half million pages.

Rev. Messrs. COOK and BLISS, Secretaries, who had just returned from Colporteur Conventions at St. Louis and Chicago, made interesting statements respecting those meetings. Nearly forty agents and Colporteurs met in each city. About half of the Colporteurs were Germans, Hollanders, Norwegians or Welshmen, laboring for their emigrant countrymen. The conventions continued five or six days each, and besides a daily prayer meeting, deliberative sessions of six or seven hours a day, and public meetings every evening, were held in the churches of various denominations. Not less than eleven denominations were represented in the meeting at St. Louis, and thirteen in that at Chicago; yet the harmony was so complete that it was difficult to determine the denominational affinities of any member of the Conventions. The necessity and adaptation of Colportage at the West, and the importance of increasing the number of Colporteurs, especially among the foreign emigrant classes, were impressed on the Secretaries by the scenes and facts of these Western Conventions, and were urged on the Committee. The Society needs funds.

BOY DROWNED AT STATEN ISLAND.—At about 6½ o'clock last evening, as our News Boy was opposite VANDERBILT's Landing, our reporter, hearing the screams of a number of children on TOWNSEND's Dock, and supposing something unusual had happened, put back, and ascertained that a boy about six years of age, while fishing with two others, had fallen overboard. Every exertion was made to save him, but without avail. A grappling-iron was procured, and one of our Newsboatmen succeeded in catching the body. It was immediately taken to a hotel near, and restoratives applied, but without success. His name could not be ascertained, but he is known to be the son of one of our New-York merchants, residing temporarily on Staten Island. There were some 10 or 15 laborers standing on the dock, who looked on and saw the boy drown without tendering him any assistance.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A SEAMAN.—An *ante-mortem* examination was made by Coroner HILTON, on Thursday last, at the New-York Hospital, in the case of JOHN WILSON, a seaman. We have already published a report of this examination. The patient received his wound from a messmate called CHARLES GRAHAM, on board a Liverpool ship, the *Knickerbocker*, a few days previously, while kneeling down and examining his chest, with a view to lend GRAHAM the sum of two dollars, which he had solicited. Whilst in this position, GRAHAM inflicted on WILSON the stab between the shoulders and through the spine, which has since proved fatal. The victim, after lingering through the interval in acute agony, expired yesterday morning. The assassin has been held in close custody in the Tombs. Witnesses from the *Knickerbocker* are subpœnaed, and an inquest will be held this morning by Coroner GAMBLE at the Hospital.

ASSAULT IN WHITEHALL-STREET.—We are informed that a gross outrage was committed on Saturday evening last, about 8½ o'clock, on a respectable married lady. She was standing on the corner of Whitehall and Pearl-streets, waiting for the stages to pass, that she might cross the street, when two or more Irishmen came up, and one of them struck her with his fist in the face just below the eye, knocking her to the pavement, causing the blood to flow profusely from the nose and mouth. They then ran towards the Ferry. She was taken to a drug-stores, and after being somewhat recovered, she was conveyed to a friend's house in Brooklyn, where she still lies under a physician's care.

SUICIDE BY A PISTOL SHOT.—An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, at No. 29 Cross-street, a German boarding-house, on the body of HASER KASPER, aged about 40 years. The deceased, who was a tailor, and a native of Baden, Germany, had labored for some weeks under great depression of mind, and terminated his suffering by shooting himself through the heart. The pistol exploded in his hand, bursting the barrel into fragments, but in case this implement had not done its duty, the unfortunate man had a revolver by his side in reserve, each barrel charged to the muzzle. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PROPOSED STOPPING OF THE LOCOMOTIVES ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD AT FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen, to whom has been referred petitions for preventing the Harlem Railroad Company running their locomotives below Forty-second-street, visited the ground and present depôt yesterday afternoon. They [illegible] the ground and through the premises. The Committee hold a meeting in the City Hall this afternoon.

DISTINGUISHED MARRIAGES.—Two marriages, of somewhat more than ordinary interest, were noticeable items in the City yesterday. Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senator from California, wedded Mrs. LIZZIE W. STANTON of this City, at Calvry church, in presence of a large assemblage of friends, among whom were most of the California Congressional delegation and many distinguished citizens. The bridesmaids—were we to take the liberty of naming them—were Miss ADELE FREEMAN, and the Misses ROSE and BLANCHE NILES, the latter two ladies being, as report goes, the veritable heroines of SUE's *Wandering Jew*. The groomsmen on the happy occasion were W. A. BLANCHARD, Esq., of California, M. T. BROCKELBANK and HENRY L. STEVENSON, Esq., of this City. After the reception at the residence of the bride in 14th-street, the bridal party proceeded to West Point, whence it will go to Saratoga, and return to attend the Commencement at Princeton, and become the guests of Gov. PRICE. Mr. and Mrs. WELLER will afterward proceed to Washington.

One of the Egyptian Commissioners whose presence at the public dinners, during the last three or four months, has been a permanent "item," was yesterday united in marriage in this City with Miss HIDDEN,—at least, so common report goes; the ceremonies taking place at Dr. DONE's church.

DEATH BY CAMPHENE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, at No. 105 Mercer-street, on the body of MARY KEELEY, aged 18 years; a native of Ireland. A little after 1 o'clock last night, the girl was filling a lamp from a can of camphene, whilst in her night dress, when the fluid ignited and set her clothes on fire, so that she was severely burnt. She lingered until 12 o'clock yesterday. The Jury returned a verdict of "death from severe burns."

☞ A young men by the name of FISCHER, employed as a feeder on the *Herald* Press, had his left hand taken off yesterday morning, by getting it caught in the machinery. He was sent in a carriage to the Hospital.

The Walker Divorce Trial—The Letters.

[Continued from Third Page.]

The following are the letters produced in Court yesterday, as evidence in the WALKER Divorce Case:

I wrote you on Friday and sent it out by my friend S. Walker, Jr., who was staying at the Astor, from Roxbury, and Mr. Taylor, of Boston. Well, I had no news to tell and have none now, other than I had received a note from Laugh saying, he was now at leisure and would call up. It was dated last Thursday. I replied, and told him that I wished to see him, and on Monday at the furthest. (to-day.) I hope he will come, for I cannot think what his ideas of me are to leave me as he does.

I hope to hear from you to-day, and possibly I shall see Mr. Malcom. Why not? and then I can tell all I know in a short time. I don't know but I may go down town tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to attend a reference with Rue, where or before whom I don't know, nor shall not until today or to-morrow, and then I wish I could tell you so I might meet you there, for each there I would have a talk with you ere anything else is done, for I go of my own accord. Rus, possibly, might not go with me, if not, then Bill, or an officer, for Jack don't come here. Well, if I can get word to you I will, at any rate I shall try to, but le mean time if you can make out to let me hear from you, by letter or through the medium of our friend, pray do so, and believe me, in haste, truly yours,

W.

P. S.—If you should, in your travels, come across Fridey's *Herald* last please enclose it. I did not get the TIMES you said you sent me.

DEAR SIR: I received your note, and regret to hear of the illness, but hope ere this you are quite convalescent. As your family has departed, I conclude you must be quite lonesome; so am I, and would solicit the benevolence of a call that I may feel the inspiration which your agreeable society imparts ever. In vain I watch the window, or hear the door bell ring; it's no one for the subscriber, and like su Eastern friend of yours, "I sit in my chamber living on the remembrance of the past in the pleasure of renewing the society of her trusty companions—the Philosopher, Esq., confect is natural wealth." I have it so—having tasted of the luxury of seeing you, like the Quaker girl I told you of—"I want some more."

I get no letters nor news. You doubtless have both, and how are all, and in particular the one whose every hint makes me spirit soar. (You know I'm a fool you believe in animal magnetism.) Her *excellencies walk together*. Her familiarities give the indulgence of the strongest hopes to her poor victims, while she is apparently indifferent of her beauty and wit, knows the onslaught she makes. I'd tell yet, since I would tell her of what she is done, dining, and—but I am unaccounted, so I'll stop, lest you tell me no more.

Also please mention where Maleod is, so that I can forward my address with a fervent invitation for a call, if you think such a desire would be complied with.

A longer time has elapsed since I have heard from you than ever before, since I had the pleasure of the first pine with you. I wonder if you recollect it; I ever shall while my heart (if I have one) pants. We are getting along after a fashion quite well—have good company as can expect: indeed, take matters and large. It's better than an average that a fellow falls in with on board a steamboat. The worst is, we are all poor, and that's what we are here for, as you recollect.

For to be poor, and its our fate,
Is considered sin in New-York State."

By the way, Malcom did not come yesterday as promised, or to-day, much to the disappointment of all concerned. Will it do for me to drop her a line, to know if I may expect to be honored by a call? I write this to relate, so pray excuse me, and as ever, believe me,

Truly yours,

W. P. W.

MY DEAR SIR: It's no use talking, "M." would eclipse forty each, givior them nine points in ten in the game. Well, "M." looked sweetly, and is a brick and no mistake, and I was much inclined to my estimation that I must be permitted to pronounce her par excellance. My regards to both, and especially obligated am I for this ray of sunshine, which I have had the pleasure of basking in this P. M.

And if you see M., make my respects and say I will hope to see her to-morrow. Truly yours, W. P. WALKER.

Col. WM. M. BOBO, Present.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 25.

MY DEAR SIR: I have two of yours not replied to. The one sent by Smith was received last Tuesday. I was honored by a call from M. and L., and it proved an unpleasant one, it seemed as M. got offended that I gave her a book, while I was writing more. I assure you that she deemed courteous, that we talked in a low tone—*she said she was not to be made a tool of, &c.* The reason you could not read my writing probably was on account of bad pen. I have written none, since hardly well. M. was vexed and I made all the apologies that I knew how to, and all that, yet she would not say forgiven, not exactly, though I hope she'll consider me not intentional, as no unkindness was intended, yet it broke up the good time which I have always had. L. too was vexed that she should be when no cause seemed to be apparent.

Old Joe is as cross as bell. Some one of the Ryens are here every day, once, twice, or three times. The old woman was this A. M. and staid an hour. She gave me a little of her "side talk." Dame the Jew.

I wish I could go to Brooklyn for once with you. Call on Warner and see how he is, and tell her to write me. Give her an envelope addressed to me, so I will get it. I send this out by John. We have had some trouble about letters going and coming bad. Have you one from Sandy yet to hand from—but I do hope you will make that arrangement, and if you write I will not. I will do my best in every means in my power to aid.

Adieu, and believe me truly yours, WALKER.

Col. WM. M. BOBO, Present.

P. S.—I open this to add this.

P. S.—Sandy has had his friend to see him from Cincinnati, who will take him out in the course of this week or next, and he desires me to say to you, that if you will return the tickets he handed you, he will make all right with you through me as you shall say.

He wishes to express his best feelings and gratitude to you for the kind interest you manifested and all that sort of thing; he declines to write you because he imagines you might consider it indelicate in him. He is a sensitive sort of fellow and though a d—d Englishman and like them all, he is the only sort at heart that we have among us, and barring his prejudices against Yankee-land is a d—d fine fellow. Yours, W.

Old Joe went to Court Saturday, and his case is postponed until Saturday next. He is down on the "Yankee Iawa."

When you come this way, if you pass any store where they sell flowers, buy me a small pot containing a rose, will you? They are not heavy, and cost little, and the fragrance le great, and it will keep me in good humor in cultivating it. Do you see, I want it put in the window, so Pell will gladden her optics in looking this way. W.

MONDAY MORN. May 15, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—Not having heard of, or been gladdened, by ocular proof, of your existence in these diggins, I concluded you were off on a bender, or perchance had buried yourself in the folds of some of those dear creatures, that I have had my fancy so stretched to see you when you have been the relator of their charms, &c. But Smith said he had grasped your digits recently, and that you was as gray as a Spring Robin, if anything ahead of the season, and lots of other complimentary things, which I got off about you, as well as mentioned some pretty things which you was pleased to say of me, and so forth. Well, he gave me particular hell and sixty-six, as he usually does when he is in the mind, as once before you was a living witness, though he this time was more circumscribed in his latitude. That is all the news I have, only that I was out last Friday P. M., went to see Woodbury and got me a new hat; and had I not thought you was absent, would have hoped to have seen you. I see Saunders gets the consulate at London. Does the ——— expire or not? I shall have the pleasure of seeing you when your leisure and inclination prompts? And with assurance of my undiminished regard, imperishable esteem, and profound gratitude, for your worthy self, and prayers for the brighter smiles of the creator, as well as creature, on you and yours—I sign myself, Your friend truly, WALKER.

Col. WM. M. BOBO, Present.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of 16th has this moment reached me, and my surprise is not to be expressed that my chirography was unintelligable. I am happy to learn that you are convalescent, and don't know that I would object to being "shelled" out on the same kind attendance that I administers to your well-being. Well I have no news to communicate; I am patiently waiting for the time to come—peradventure it will come.

Did I write you that I went to the Hippodrome, and then and there and about there, and prior to my going there, I had some considerable of a time! If the Court understands herself, and I think she do, it was. The scene was varied and illuminated, and like a young colt I went in for the present, and as to Smith, well, he was "tired," aye fatigued.

How comes on the Review? Have you done anything in relation to it, or has your malady prevented attention to it? Have you the sympathy of the dear creatures, your fellow boarderes?

By the bye, I had a friend, an old acquaintance called to see me two deys since and invited me when I left to make his residence in Hoboken my abiding place pro tem. He has the handsomest daughter of 19 in the North, &c. of Mason's and Dixon's line. What think you of that, and will you visit me there with such an additional inducement to call? I am not there yet, but then I may be or in Brooklyn with you if your house can show a clear bill of health soon.

Thursday is the day fix'd. Watson's case has been postponed twice, and Mc. has left for Albany. Old Joe is as ugly as usual and Mrs. employed Dyett—am ever pleased to hear from you and often, and remain truly yours,

WALKER.

P. S.—As a compliment to *your paste*, your letter reached me open.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1852.

DEAR SIR: * * * Did the Brooklyn lady go to Boston? Did Williams get my letter in reply to hers? and did you see the Boston ladies, or did she neglect to send you the letter of introduction to them? I refer more particularly to she or the two she's that Williams said could come on as well as not, and pass the Winter. I have not heard from these folks for a long time, I hardly know whether they exist or not. Will you have the kindness to post me up? Yours, &c., W.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * I will not write now for I don't know as you will get this, but if you do, tell me the news generally, and why don't Williams answer the long letter that I wrote, or does sickness prevent. * * * Rus has been very sick, and we *have a mess for turkey—an old one who will do the right thing.* * * * Yours. WALKER.

P. S. * * * Am sorry to hear so bad an account of Mr. Williams. What is the complaint? Did you see any of the friends of hers—Lizzy or Hetty—in Boston? I am down sick.

TUESDAY, A. M.

* * * Make my best regards to Williams, and I do hope

MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 15.

MY DEAR SIR! * * * I am writing in the cold and hasty, so excuse the style. I will look to hear from you shortly, and write again the ere, which will be a Mecca letter. My regards to Willcox, and on hearing an opportunity to join them, and to Malcolm, say that my happiness is in her hands, and I trust to the charity that may be vouchsafed to be exercised towards you.

Obliged friend, truly, WALKER.

Col. Wm. M. Bobo, Present.

P. S.—It's funny that when I get really at it, writing to you, I have a sort of mania to do so, and on reflecting after I have written you two or three letters, as I have done today, I have not scared to Heaven or come down to this sublunary sphere—though I did ask how is Malcom and why she did not call and see me, and all that—you know you could arrange it. I am really sorry for Williams, but she ever looked so delicate that I thought she would blow away. Do, pray, make her my best regards. I shall feel much interest in her memory and kindness, whichever of us should leave this vale of tears first. I wondered she did not write me, but supposed she did not get it, my letter. Yonsar made once a singular remark to me; but he is a damned scoundrel on a small scale.

Here the Court intimated that there was much matter in these letters which ought not to be read, as their contents had reference not to this trial, but to third parties not before the Court.

Counsel for the plaintiff said they had other letters which they would read to-morrow.

A witness named Stackpole, a clerk in the office of the Attorney for the plaintiffs, Martin, Strong & Smith, was here examined to prove that portions of the letters were written in a cypher which he had translated. The only point in the evidence of this witness worthy of note was, "that the word *Malcolm* was spelt Malcod."

The cross-examination of this witness elicited nothing of the least interest.

Francis Malcolm sworn for the plaintiff—I have been married 14 years and know Col. Bobo.

Q.—Did you know of the visits of your wife to the Eldridge-street Jail?—Objected to. A.—I do not knew that she went there.

Q.—What is your persuasion? A.—I believe in the Church of Christ; I'm not a Methodist.

Here the Court said it was beyond the usual hour for sitting, and directed the witness to attend at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Court then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FESTIVAL FOR THE LADIES AND CHILDREN.—This afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, the world-renowned drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed at the National Theatre. This will afford an excellent opportunity for those who cannot attend in the evening. The night's entertainment will consist of the great drama of "Kenneth," the musical drama of the "Mountain Maid," and the performances of Mons. DEVANI.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. FOWLER's Phrenological Class will meet at 8 o'clock, this evening, at the Cabinet or Museum, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

END OF THE MUSICAL CONGRESS.—The great Musical Congress at the Crystal Palace, with M. JULLIEN at its head, its splendid array of musicians, its immense orchestra, and its grand and stirring, "Firemen's Quadrille," will close on Monday next. Now is the time to enjoy this remarkable treat. Only two shillings to witness the whole contents of the Palace.

LONG ISLAND.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS' TRIALS.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a Jury was empannelled for the trial of ISAAC CHAMPION, Excise Commissioner from the Sixth Ward, indicted for misdemeanor, after considerable difficulty. The empanneling of the Jury commenced on Monday, when only five of the regular pannel could be found who had not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

The Jury as empanneled is as follows:

David Stewart,	Stephen H. Cornell,	H. T. Tabor,	
John H Rhodes,	John Jones,	M McNamara,	
Joshua Rogers,	Mariott C. Croft,	C. Bogardus,	
G. Sandford,	A. H. Chichester,	Smith Ryder.	

The same testimony was introduced by the prosecution in this as in the case of John Cavanagh, heretofore convicted of the same offence. The defence was the same so far as it went. The counsel for the defendant, WM. H. GALE, Esq., managed his part with considerable adroitness, but the facts sworn to by witnesses for the prosecution are so plain that they could not fail to convict.

The case was submitted to the Jury at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. They subsequently came into Court and stated that they could not agree; but they were sent back with instructions from the Court to remain until they did agree. It is understood that *eleven* were for conviction when the Jury first went out.

HAIL-STORM.—At Brookville, on Long Island, some three miles from Oyster Bay, there was a terrible hail-storm on Tuesday last. It came on at 1 P. M., accompanied with thunder, lightning, and a flood of rain. The storm, though it extended over the rest of the Island, as our columns have already shown, did most of its mischief within a circle of a mile in diameter. There were not many houses in the circle, or there would have been something still more serious to chronicle. As it was, large fields of Wheat, Rye and Oats were prostrated as if a heavy roller had passed over them. So well marked was the line of the storm, that in some fields a part is entirely destroyed, while not a straw is broken in the remainder. The leaves of the trees were threshed off, and all the fruit destroyed. The hailstones varied from the size of a pea to that of a walnut, and fell in such quantities that, yesterday morning, our informant found enough in the corner of a field, where they were washed down together, to make a large supply of ice cream.

WILLIAMSBURG COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Common Council Monday evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, Mr. BURDEN, asking the suspension from official duties of Mr. SYLVESTER, as Collector of Taxes and Assessments, charging him with having held beyond the time limited by the Charter, certain rolls of assessments on streets; with having retained large amounts of money received on said streets, for a long time; with not paying over the per centage received on County tax, &c. After considerable discussion, the matter was laid on the table in order to receive an answer to the charges from the Collector. Alderman TINSKEY offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the Special Sheriffs, directing that the Sheriff of the County be notified that the Mayor and Police of the city are competent to discharge the duties prescribed by the Charter, and that all such appointments of Deputies made by him in this city, shall be confined to such powers and duties as the law provides. The resolution was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have all the streets and gutters in the thickly settled portions of the city cleaned thoroughly without delay.

THE EAST BROOKLYN FIGHT.—The party of Irishmen heretofore alluded to as fighting among themselves, Sunday night, on Flushing-avenue, were brought before Justice CURTIS yesterday, by the Fourth District Police, when there were complaints and cross-complaints made for assault and battery. The Justice did not entirely succeed in untangling the case yesterday. The names of the parties arrested are Patrick Sullivan, John Sullivan, John Connell, John Creighton, John Kelly, Michael Sullivan, Bridget Creighton, Ann and Jane Sullivan.

THE CHOLERA.—Nine cases of Cholera were announced in Brooklyn yesterday, five of which resulted fatally. One of them was in Nevy-street; two in Little-atreet; one in Chappel-street, and one in Carll-street.

PROSTRATED BY HEAT.—There were eight persons prostrated by heat in Brooklyn yesterday. One of this number, JAMES CALLIGAN, residing in Little-street, died.

An Inflated Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The posture of financial affairs is interesting to every man in business, and the inquiry is urged upon us—What are the causes of the present condition of the money market? With every element of wealth—with land and labor in abundance for its creation—with capital rapidly accumulating—with no adverse circumstances, no failure of crops, we are nevertheless suffering in our financial interest; and all parties in active business are subjected to a curtailment of their operations, and an anxiety for the future which is painful. Accumulations in stocks are diminishing in value, and labor will soon be destitute of occupation unless a change occurs.

In all directions you hear the inquiry—What is the cause? and the replies are almost as various as the individuals who make them: Excessive imports—excessive *exports*—overtrading—too *many* banks—too *few* banks—private extravagance—the accumulations of the Sub-Treasury; all these are assigned as reasons for the present condition of things. Amid such a variety of opinions and such contrary assumptions, to be able to discover the truth is highly desirable.

The *seminol evil* with which we are afflicted, that which lies behind all others, we believe to be *an excess of currency*, too much money; not too many Banks so much as the excessive use of credit by existing Banks. We are aware how unlikely to be accepted our theory is, yet we believe it true. This condition of the currency develops itself in *high prices*; for *price* is merely the relation of the currency in use to the exchanges to be effected by it—by excessive imports for high prices, make ours the best market in which to sell—by diminished exports for high prices here, prevent the export of commodities; and thus a foreign balance accumulates which can only be paid with gold; which, being the unit of value, is not affected by an augmentation of currency, and so is depreciated in comparison with other things, and, is therefore the cheapest commodity in market, and the most profitable to export. The augmentation of the currency, while it will advance the price of labor and commodities in general, will not augment the price of gold, for the unit of value with us is the dollar, which is a fixed quantity of gold, and however much we may increase the quantity of credit representations of gold

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

A VERY LARGE DAILY NEWSPAPER—each number containing Eight Pages of Forty-Eight columns, and giving more matter than any other Daily Newspaper in the United States—is published EVERY MORNING—(Sundays excepted,) at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; six months Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required to all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—3 cents per q ter, or $1 12 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 862. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The African Slave-Trade.

IMPORTANT REPORT IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Recommendation to Discontinue the African Squadron.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVAL BILL.

The Cullom and Churchwell Affair—Apologies, &c.

The Gadsden Treaty Amendments Accepted.

A $7,000,000 Appropriation Asked for by the President.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The following is the Report submitted to the Senate in secret session on the proposal to abrogate the Treaty with Great Britain in regard to the suppression of the Slave-trade on the coast of Africa:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (of the Senate,) on a resolution relative to the abrogation of the 8th Article of the Treaty with Great Britain of the 9th August, 1842, providing for maintaining a Naval force on the coast of Africa, &c.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. SLIDELL, on the 29th May, 1854, "That in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient and in conformity with the interests and sound policy of the United States, that the 8th article of the Treaty between this Government and Great Britain, of the 9th of August, 1842, should be abrogated; and that, should the President of the United States concur in this opinion, he be requested to signify to the Government of Great Britain, in conformity with the 11th article of that treaty, the wish of this Government to terminate the said 8th article," have had the same under consideration, and now respectfully report:

That by the 8 h article of the treaty with Great Britain, made at Washington on the 9th of August, 1852, commonly known as the Ashburton Treaty, "the parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the Coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the Slave-trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and coöperation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other, respectively."

By the 11th article of the same treary, it is declared that the 8th article shall be in force for five years from the date of exchange of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it

The policy of stipulations of this kind with any foreign power, may well be questioned on general grounds; but your Committee do not think it necessary to enter upon so large and debatable a field of discussion, and will confine themselves to an examination of the question, whether, admitting the propriety and expediency of the measure at the time of its adoption, with the imperfect or erroneous information then possessed, it may not be proper and expedient now to abrogate it. It was then supposed that the most efficient mode of suppressing the Slave-trade, was to employ numerous cruizers on the coast of Africa, and the very caption of the treaty indicates the results that were expected to be obtained by it. It is antitled "A treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African Slave-trade," &c. It was believed that the best point for the employment of a naval force for the attainment of an object which the people and Government of the United States desired quite as earnestly as Her Britannic Majesty and her subjects, was the coast of Africa. An experience of twelve years has demonstrated the fallacy of that opinion.

Large squadrons have been kept up during that period by the two powers, at an enormous expense in money, with a lamentable loss of life and destruction of the health of the officers and men employed in that noxious climate. And what has been the result? Let the record show. The British squadron comprises several steamers, counting in all 27 vessels, carrying about 300 guns, and 3,000 men. The annual expense of the squadron, £706,450—about $3,500,000. This is the expense proper of the squadron. That of auxiliary establishments on the coast, connected with this service, and which might otherwise be dispensed with, is estimated at £300,000 to £500,000. Take the lowest figure, and you have $1,500,000 to add to the direct cost of the squadron, making a total annual expenditure of five millions of dollars. In 1845 alone, the number of deaths of officers and men was 259, and of officers and men invalided, 271.

The United States have four vessels and 80 guns on the Coast of Africa, being about one-eighth of our whole naval force afloat; and, as the estimated expense of the navy, after deducting special objects, such as the transportation of the mail in steamships, improvement of Navy Yards, &c., is $8,351,171, the annual cost of this squadron may be fairly calculated at $800,000, or $1,000,000 per year. This, it will be observed, is considerably less than the cost per gun of the British squadron, which is about $11,700.

It is a subject of congratulation, however, that for the last four years the mortality of our officers and men employed in this service bears a favorable comparison with that of other stations. This, the Navy Department attributes to the extraordinary sanitary measures adopted by the officers of the squadron.

France at one time obligated herself to keep up an equal force with Great Britain on the Coast of Africa, say 26 vessels; but finding the engagements too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the Treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels so employed. There are no precise data on which the expenditure of France can be established, but estimating it by the proportion of vessels employed, say 12 to 26, it would be about $1,600,000. The annual joint expenditure of England, France, and the United States, thus appears to be $7,400,000.

Mr. HUTT, the Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate this question, stated on the 19th of March, 1850, "that the number of Slaves exported from Africa had sunk down in 1842, the very year of the negotiation of the Ashburton Treaty, to very nearly 30,000. In 1843 it rose to 55,000; in 1846 it was 76,000; in 1847 it was 84,000, and was then in a state of unusual activity." Sir CHARLES HOLTHAM, who commanded for several years on the coast of Africa, and who is one of the most distinguished officers of the British Navy, on his examination before the Select Committee, thus replied to the queries propounded to him:

"Was the force under your command in a high state of discipline, generally speaking?"

"I thought so."

"Were your views carried out by the officers under your command to your entire satisfaction?"

"Entirely so."

"What was the result of your operations; did you succeed in stopping the Slave-Trade?"

"No."

"Did you cripple it to such an extent as is in your opinion calculated to give to the Slave-Trade a permanent check?"

"No."

"Do you consider that the Slave-Trade has been generally regulated by the strength and efficiency of the British Squadron on the coast, or by the commercial demand for slaves?"

"I consider that it is entirely dependent upon the commercial demand for slaves, and has little or no connection with the Squadron."

"You think that the present system is open to many grave objections on other accounts, and that it will not succeed?"

"Experience has proven the present system to be futile."

The total result of the operations of our squadron, during twelve years, has been the capture of 14 vessels.

The African Slave-trade has, it is believed, been entirely suppressed in Brazil, and, in this hemisphere, the remaining colonies of Spain, Cuba and Porto Rico, are its only marts. Your Committee think that, if the American flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic now prohibited by every Christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands.

It would seem superfluous on the part of your Committee to say that, in commending the adoption of the resolution under consideration, they repudiate the most remote intention of relaxing in any degree the stringency of our legislation on the subject of the African Slave-trade. Its continuance, while it is so justly odious on moral grounds, is in every way prejudicial to our commercial and agricultural interests

The abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton Treaty does not necessarily imply the purpose of withdrawing our squadron from the Coast of Africa. A portion of it, indeed, must necessarily be retained there to protect our commerce. Its only effect will be to enable the Executive to employ the force stationed there at any other point where its services may be more useful. We would still be bound by the — article of the Treaty of Ghent, to use, in the language of the article, "our best endeavors to promote the desirable object of the entire abolition of the Slave-trade." And some can doubt that it will continue to be faithfully observed, as it has heretofore been, in letter and spirit.

Your Committee recommend the adoption of the resolution.

This report was agreed to by Messrs. MASON, SLIDELL, CLAYTON, DOUGLAS and WELLER.

The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty was sent to the Senate to-day. Action will doubtless be delayed until after the Provincial Parliament decides upon it. The opposition here promises to be very active.

The nomination of DAVID A. STARKWEATHER, of Ohio, Minister to Chili, *vice* SAMUEL MEDARY, declined, was sent in to-day. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

Mr. SEWARD said that he had been instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred various petitions, praying for aid to the State of New-York, for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to say that while the Committee unanimously were impressed with the importance of the great work, and cordially approved it, still there was a division of opinion in the Committee, in part as to the expediency of aiding it now, and in part as to the constitutionality of the forms of aid proposed, so that they can agree on no bill, and therefore they ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the same. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill amendatory of the Steamboat law. The bill establishes a new Inspection District, composed of California, Washington and Oregon, which are now attached to the District of New Orleans. It also suspends till March next, the ninth section of that Act which imperatively requires a certain alloy to be used in the construction of steamboat boilers. The bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill regulating the navigation of American owned vessels from the West Indies to the coast of Africa.

Mr. SEWARD's bill provides that any American vessel which shall be sold in whole or in any part of the Spanish West India Islands, shall return to the United States before making any voyage and obtain a new register. It also declares any commerce carried on in American vessels between the Spanish West Indies and the Coast of Africa unlawful. Laid on the table.

A bill for the relief of JAMES DIXON was reported and passed.

The Naval bill was taken up.

Some amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed by Yeas 24 to Nays 11.

Mr. GWIN said that the bill reported a few days ago in relation to creditors of Texas, did not receive the approval of a single member of the Committee on Finance. He therefore moved it be recommitted. Agreed to.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was then taken up.

Mr. TOUCEY spoke over an hour in defence of the veto and against the bill.

Mr. BELL replied for an hour in support of the bill. He had not concluded, but yielded the floor and the bill was postponed.

Short Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

Mr. FULLER made an ineffectual effort to take up the bill authorizing the purchase or construction of four additional Revenue-cutters—one for Charleston, one for Texas, and two for the Pacific Coast.

THE CULLOM AND CHURCHWELL DIFFICULTY.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I rise to make an apology to the House for the breach of decorum I committed yesterday. I believe those who have been associated with me for the last three years will bear testimony that I have at least been respectful in my personal intercourse.

The members began to assemble around Mr. CHURCHWELL.

The SPEAKER—Gentlemen will please resume their seats, or disorder must be the consequence.

Mr. CHURCHWELL resumed—I hope I have always been found among those who desire and who make an effort to preserve the order and decorum of this body.

Mr. CULLOM—I regret that an unexpected and unprovoked attack on me yesterday, may have precipitated me into any violation of the rules of order of this House. I have endeavored, during my service, to maintain kindly relations, to observe the punctilious rights of all, and the honor and integrity of this body. Circumstances over which I had no control, and having done nothing to provoke them, by word or deed, elicited from me language which otherwise I should not have uttered. If I have violated the rules of the House, I ask the House to be assured it was out of no disrespect to this high fernm. But the ebullition which I displayed was elicited by the exhibition of a deadly instrument, in connection with the remarks, to which I felt justified in responding.

Mr. McMULLEN—I do not wish to interrupt the gentleman, but I rise to a question of order.

Many voices exclaimed "Oh, no!" "Let him go on."

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CULLOM) has taken his seat.

SUCH OCCURRENCES TO BE PREVENTED.

Mr. MILLSON—The announcement just made to the House by the gentleman from Tennessee, was somewhat unexpected to me. I do not mean to say I did not cherish the expectation and the hope that both these gentlemen would see it was done as well to their own character and honor as to the House, to tender the apology which has just been made for the disorder of yesterday, but as I had given notice of my purpose to call attention to a question of privilege, I deem it due to myself, as well as to the House, to endeavor to prevent a recurrence of such scenes and to indicate the course I had designed to pursue, and in order to do so, I ask leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to investigate the disorder which occurred yesterday in the use of warm words and threatening gestures between Messrs. CHURCHWELL and CULLOM, members of this House, and that they report thereon to the House.

Mr. MILLSON—No man feels more than I do the painful necessity of bringing this matter before the House. However, occupying friendly relations to both these gentlemen, I felt I could do so without being liable to the suspicion that I was moved by unworthy considerations. The use of warm words and threatening gestures, is a breach of the privileges of the House. It is of the greatest importance to the country at large, that debate should be free, and that all gentlemen should be privileged to be engaged in it. Many capable of shedding light on questions presented would be restrained from expressing their views, should there be an apprehension that they would be involved in the heat of proceedings such as we witnessed yesterday. It was truly said by a British statesman, that no blow in Parliament was a blow at the Commons. I repeat such occurrences have a tendency to restrict the freedom of debate, and prove detrimental to the public at large. There was some difficulty perhaps, as to the way such difficulties should be treated. He referred to several instances of violations of the decorum of the British Parliament. They were almost uniformly brought to the notice of the House, and the parties offending required to make atonement for having offended its dignity. He likewise referred to violations of decorum in the United States House of Representatives, saying that in all the cases he had cited, the House had forborne to take any further action, after tendere of ample apology by the offending parties. Therefore as no apology had been made to-day, he had, after consultation, concluded to withdraw his resolution. He was not unaware of the importance of preventing the recurrence of these scenes. He did not know that the alteration of the rules was necessary as Jefferson's Manual which the House adopted, as part of its rules, provides the proper course to be pursued towards the offenders against its decorum and its dignity.

Mr. ORR—Allow me to suggest there is no controverted question which is necessary to be settled by this House. The Speaker is not now vested with sufficient power to suppress personal difficulties, and I therefore offer the following as an amendment to the rules: "Any member in violation of the rules of this House, refusing to obey the order of the Speaker, made in conformity therewith, the Speaker shall be authorized to order a member so offending into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be dealt with as the House may direct." Can there be any doubt that is the law law now?

Mr. ORR—The Speaker has not heretofore felt authorized to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest an offending member. [A Voice—"That's true."] The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has no such power. If a member refuse to obey the order of the presiding officer, it is the duty of the House to take the matter in hand.

Mr. MILLSON—I do not consider an amendment to the rules absolutely necessary, for, according to JEFFERSON'S Manual, when warm words or assaults are indulged in by members of the House, protection of its members can require them to declare they will not prosecute the matter any further. I have reasons, which the gentleman will appreciate, why the amendment he has just introduced shall not be considered to-day.

The SPEAKER—Did the gentleman of Virginia yield the floor to the gentleman of South Carolina to submit the amendment?

Mr. MILLSON—I only yielded to hear it read.

The SPEAKER—Then it is not before the body.

Mr. BOCOCK—The gentleman of South Carolina obtained the floor for the purpose.

Mr. MILLSON—I have not thought it necessary to say anything as to the merits of the controversy. The House has nothing to do with them. We should confine ourselves to what occurred before the House. Therefore in view of the fact that legislative bodies heretofore seemed to be satisfied with the atonement of members offending, and in view of the fact that such scenes have occurred and passed over without notice, and in consideration of the fact that both the gentlemen from Tennessee have tendered apologies, I withdraw the resolution.

Mr. WHEELER—I understood from one of the gentlemen (Mr. CULLOM) that a doubly weapon was drawn on him. Is there any case of that kind on record?

Mr. MILLSON—I knew nothing of that kind in this case. I would state that in the records it is mentioned that several of the parties drew their swords.

Mr. McMULLEN—I object to the withdrawal of the resolution.

The SPEAKER—The gentlememan had the right to withdraw it.

Mr. McMULLEN—Then I renew it.

Several gentlemen insisted on proceeding with the regular order of business.

Mr. MILLSON—My only purpose in introducing my resolution, was to enable me to redeem a pledge I yesterday made to the House.

Mr. ORR—I hope the gentleman of Virginia will not revive the scenes of yesterday. It is very painful to me. The gentlemen have made apologies. I think the House is disposed to let the matter rest. I shall, on Monday, endeavor to introduce the rule of which I have given notice.

Mr. McMULLEN—I am not clear in my own mind as to the explanations of the gentlemen. I thought it due to both members that the subject should be referred to a select committee. I am not entirely satisfied with the explanations. I am the last man who would desire to see the rules of the House and its decorum violated. I am as likely as any one, being impulsed, to violate the rules, and whenever I do so, I desire to be dealt with accordingly. I find some of the friends of Mr. CHURCHWELL concur with me that this matter ought to go to a select committee, but I will not further consume the important time of this House. I had intended to present my views, but lest I should add fuel to the flame, I will withdraw the resolution. [Voices—"That's right."]

Mr. BROOKS—I give notice that when the resolutions of my colleague (OAR) shall come up, I shall propose an amendment in order to give time for deliberation. I will read my amendment and not send it to the clerk, as I write a poor hand.

Cries of "Read—read—read."

Mr. BROOKS—I will do so if I can. [Laughter.] He read as follows:

Resolved—That any member who brings into this House a concealed weapon shall be expelled by a two-thirds vote.

Cries of "Good—good."

Resolved—That the Sergeant-at-Arms shall cause to be erected a suitable rack in the rotunda, where members who are addicted to carrying concealed weapons shall be required to place them, before entering this hall, and that they shall expose them, to the inspection of the curious so long as the owners are employed in legislation.

Renewed cries of "Good"—accompanied by laughter and applause.

Mr. WASHBURN of Ill.—I ask one moment to make a personal explanation.

A VOICE—I object.

The SPEAKER—Objection is made.

Mr. WASHBURN—By whom?

The SPEAKER—The gentleman has no right to proceed the interrogatory.

Mr. KEITT, from the Select Committee on the subject of the superintendency of the National Armories, made a minority report favorable to the present system of military superintendency. Ordered to be printed.

Some business, mainly of a private character, was then transacted.

THE GADSDEN TREATY—AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

The Speaker laid before the House several Executive communications, including the following:

To the House of Representatives: I have received information that the Government of Mexico has agreed to the several amendments proposed by the Senate to the Treaty between the United States and the republic of Mexico, signed on the 30th of December last, and has authorised its Envoy Extraordinary to this Government to exchange the ratifications thereof. The time within which the ratifications can be exchanged will expire on the 30th instant. There is a provision in the Treaty for the payment by the United States to Mexico of the sum of seven millions of dollars, on the exchange of the ratifications, and the further sum of three millions of dollars when the boundaries of the ceded territory shall be settled. To be enabled to comply with the stipulation, according to the terms of the Treaty, relative to the payments therein mentioned, it will be necessary that Congress should make an appropriation of seven millions of dollars for that purpose, before the 30th instant, and also for the further sum of three millions of dollars, to be paid when the boundaries shall be established. I therefore respectfully request that these sums may be put at the disposal of the Executive. I herewith transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the said Treaty.

(Signed,) FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House then spent some time in consideration of the General Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Proceedings of the Members of Congress Opposed to the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

At a meeting of the Members of Congress, who opposed the passage of the bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, held, pursuant to previous notice, in the City of Washington, on the 20th day of June instant, Hon. SOLOMON FOOT, of Vermont, was elected Chairman, and Hon. DANIEL MACE, of Indiana, and Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, were appointed Secretaries.

A Committee, appointed for the purpose, reported an Address to the People of the United States, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The eighth section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, known as the Missouri Compromise law, by which the introduction of Slavery into the regions now known as Kansas and Nebraska was forever prohibited, has been repealed. That law which, in 1820, quieted a controversy which menaced the Union, and upon which you have so long reposed, is obliterated from the statute book. We had no reason to expect any such proposition when we assembled here six months ago, nor did you expect it. No State, no citizen of any State, had demanded the repeal. It seems a duty we owe to the country to state the grounds upon which we have steadfastly, though ineffectually, opposed this alarming and dangerous act.

You need not be told that the Slavery question lies at the bottom of it. As it was the slaveholding power that demanded the enactment of the Missouri Compromise, so it is the same power that has now demanded its abrogation.

African slavery was regarded and denounced as a great evil, by the American Colonies even before the Revolution, and these Colonies, which are now slaveholding States, were equally earnest in such remonstrances with those which are now free States. Colonial laws, framed to prevent the increase of slavery, were vetoed by the King of Great Britain. This exercise of arbitrary power to enlarge and perpetuate a system universally regarded as equally wrongful in itself and injurious to the Colonies, was one of the causes of the Revolution. When the war was ended, there was an imperious necessity for the institution of some government in the then unoccupied Territories of the United States. In 1784, Jefferson proposed, and in 1787 the Continental Congress adopted, the Ordinance for the government of the territory lying northwest of the Ohio, by which it was declared that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime. The great and flourishing States since organized within that Territory, on the basis of that ordinance, are enduring monuments of the wisdom of the Statesmen of the Revolution.

The foreign Slave-trade was regarded as the source of American Slavery, which it was believed would be dried up, when that fountain should be closed. In adopting the Constitution, it was so universally anticipated that the foreign Slave-trade would be promptly prohibited, that all parties acquiesced in a stipulation postponing that measure till 1808. The foreign Slave-trade was prohibited—thus the source of Slavery was understood to be dried up, while the introduction of Slavery into the Territories was prohibited. The Slavery question, so far as it was a National one, was understood to be finally settled, and at the same time the States had already taken up, and were carrying forward, a system of gradual emancipation. In 1803 Louisiana was acquired by purchase from France, and included what is now known as the States of Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Iowa, and the Territories known as Kansas and Nebraska. Slavery existed at the time in New-Orleans and at St. Louis, and so this purchase resulted in bringing the Slavery question again before Congress. In 1812 the region immediately surrounding New-Orleans applied for admission into the Union under the name of the State of Louisiana, with a Constitution tolerating Slavery, and the free States acquiesced. Eight years afterwards the region connected with St. Louis demanded admission under the name of the State of Missouri, with a Constitution tolerating Slavery. The free States reverted to the principle of 1787, and opposed the admission of Missouri unless she would incorporate into her Constitution an inhibition of the further introduction of Slavery into the State. The Slaveholding States insisted upon her unqualified admission. A controversy arose which was sectional and embittered, and which we are assured by contemporaneous history, seriously imperilled the Union. The statesmen of that day in Congress settled the controversy by Compromise. By the terms of this Compromise the free States assented to the admission of Missouri with her Slaveholding Constitution, while the Slaveholding States on their part yielded the exclusion of Slavery in all the residue of the territory which lay North of 36° 30', constituting the present territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The Slaveholding States accepted the Compromise as a triumph, and the free States have ever since left it undisturbed and unquestioned. Arkansas, a part of the territory of Louisiana, which lay South of 36° 30', in compliance with an implication which was contained in this compromise, was afterwards admitted as a Slaveholding State, and the free States acquiesced. In 1819, Florida, a Slaveholding Province of Spain, was acquired. This Province was afterwards admitted as a Slaveholding State. The free States again acquiesced. In 1845, Texas, an independent Slaveholding State, was annexed with a provision in the article of Annexation for the subdivision of her territory into five States. The free States, although they regarded the Annexation, with the probable increase of the number of Slave States, with very great disfavor, nevertheless acquiesced again. New Territories were acquired by the treaty of peace which closed the war with Mexico. The people of California formed a Constitution inhibiting Slavery, and applied for admission into the Union. Violent opposition was made by the Slave States in and out of Congress, threatening the dissolution of the Union if California should be admitted. Proceeding on the ground of these alarms, Congress adopted another Compromise, the terms of which were, that ten million dollars of the people's money should be given to Texas to indnce her to relinquish a very doubtful claim upon an inconsiderable part of New-Mexico—that New-Mexico and Utah should be organized without an inhibition of Slavery, and that they should be afterwards admitted as Slave or Free States, as the people when forming Constitutions should determine; that the public Slave-trade in the District of Columbia should be abolished, without affecting the existence of Slavery in the District, and that new and rigorous provisions for the recapture of fugitive slaves, of disputed constitutionality, should be adopted, and that on these conditions California should be admitted as a Free State. Repugnant as this Compromise was to the people of the Free States, acquiescence was nevertheless practically obtained by means of solemn assurances made on behalf of the Slaveholding States, that the Compromise was and should be forever regarded as a final adjustment of the Slavery question and of all the issues which could possibly arise out of it. A new Congress convened in December, 1851. Representatives from the Slave States demanded a renewed pledge of fidelity to this adjustment, and it was granted by the House of Representatives in the following terms:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide by such comprises and sustain the laws necessary to carry them out, the provisions for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included, and that we deprecate all farther agitation of questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the Compromises, and of questions generally connected with the institution of Slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous. A few months subsequently, the Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, and, assuming to speak the sentiments of the Democratic party, set forth in its platform that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Soon afterwards, another National Convention assembled in the same city, and assumed the right to declare the sentiments of the Whig party paid. We deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all effort to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made. The present administration was elected on the principle of adherence to this compromise, and, the President referring to it in his inaugural speech, declared that the harmony which had been secured by it should not be disturbed during his term of office. The President, recurring to the same subject, renewed his pledge in his message to Congress at the beginning of the present session, in the following language:

But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiments which there existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the Confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have the power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured." Under these circumstances, the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise was suddenly and unexpectedly made by the same Committee on Territories which, only ten days before, had affirmed the sanctity of the Missouri Compromise, and declared the end of agitation in the following explicit and unmistakable language:

Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into a discussion of those controverted questions—they involve the same great issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory by it to slave-property in the territories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued upon that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute. The abrogation has been effected in pursuance of the demands of the Administration itself, and by means of its influence on Congress. In the House of Representatives that body, which is more immediately responsible to the people, the contest was more equal than in the Senate, though it is due to justice and candor that it should be stated that it could not have been carried in either House, without the votes of the Representatives from the free States. The minority resisted the attempts to arrest discussion upon this grave question through a struggle of longer duration than any other known to Congressional history. Some attempt was made to stigmatize that minority as factionists, yet we fearlessly declare that throughout the contest they resorted solely to the powers secured to them by the law and the rules of the House and the passage of the measure through the House was effected through a subversion of its rules by the majority and the exercise of a power unprecedented in the annals of Congressional legislation. The deed is done. It is done with a clear proclamation by the Administration and by Congress, that that the principle which it contains extends not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but to all the other Territories now belonging to the United States, and to all which hereafter may be acquired. It has been done unnecessarily and wantonly because there was no pressure for the organization of governments in Kansas and Nebraska, neither of which Territories contained one lawful inhabitant who was a citizen of the United States, and because there was not only no danger of disunion apprehended, but by this reckless measure the free states have lost all the guarantees for freedom in the territories contained in former compromises. While all the states both slave and free have lost the guarantees of harmony and union which those compromises afforded. It seems plain to us that fatal as the measure is in these respects, it is only a cover for broader propogandism of slavery in the future. The object of the Administration and of the many who represent the Slave States, is as we believe to prepare the way for annexing Cuba at whatever cost and a like annexation of half a dozen of the States of Mexico to be admitted also as Slave States. These acquisitions are to be made peaceably if they can be purchased at the cost of hundreds of millions. If they cannot be made peacefully, then at the cost of a war with Mexico and a war with Spain, and a war with England, and a war with France, and at the cost of an alliance with Russia, scarcely less repugnant. Unmistakeable indications also appear of a purpose to annex the eastern part of San Domingo, and so to subjugate the whole island, restoring it to the dominion of Slavery—and this is to be followed up by an alliance with Brazil and the extension of Slavery in the valley of the Amazon. It is for you to judge whether, when Slavery shall have made these additions to the United States, it will demand unconditional submission on the part of the Free States, and failing in that demand, attempt a withdrawal of the Slave States and the organization of a separate Empire in the central region of the Continent. From an act so unjust and wrongful in itself, and fraught with consequences so fearful, we appeal to the people. We appeal in no sectional spirit—we appeal equally to the North and to the South, to the Free States and to the Slaveholding States themselves. It is no time for exaggeration or for passion, and we therefore speak calmly of the past, and warn you in sober seriousness of the future. It would not become us, nor is it necessary, to suggest the measures which ought to be adopted in this great exigency. For ourselves, we are ready to do all that shall be in our power to restore the Missouri Compromise, and to execute such further measures as you, in your wisdom, shall commend, and as may be necessary for the recovery of the ground lost to freedom, and to prevent the further aggressions of Slavery.

SOLOMON FOOT, Chairman.

DANIEL MACE, REUBEN C. FENTON, } Secretaries.

The meeting was fully attended, and the address is endorsed by all the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress.

THE SUNDAY RIOTERS AGAIN.—The following persons, arrested for being concerned in the Main-street riot on Sunday night, June 5, were hailed in the sum of $500 each, to appear before Justice BEACHLEY yesterday, in Brooklyn, for examination, but, failing to appear, forfeited their recognizances:

Thomas Fitzpatrick, bailed by John McDermott; Christopher Burns, by Charles Collins; Edward Diver, by James Dengherty; Daniel McDermott, by George Sweeny; James McDermott, by George Sweeny; Henry Breslin, by James Corning; Thomas Kane, by William Markey; John Ennis, by Owen Rice; Patrick Cunningham, by Patrick Duff; Pat Larken, by F. Duff; Michael Mehan, by Michael Tracy.

Several of the rioters, not named in the above list, made their appearance, and had their examination still further postponed.

LOCOMOTIVES ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—The Committee of Board of Councilmen on Railroads, held a private meeting in the City Hall yesterday, to conclude upon a Report in the matter of preventing the Harlem Railroad Company running locomotives below Forty-second-street. The Report will be presented early next session.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Firemen of this City will visit the Crystal Palace and Musical Congress on Saturday evening next, in companies and in their firemen's dress.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NOTHING DECISIVE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Silistria not Taken Yet.

DAY AND NIGHT ASSAULTS.

Dreadful Massacre of Russians.

GREEK INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, June 21.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Capt. STONE, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 10th inst., arrived at this port, en route for Boston, at an early hour this morning.

The Collins steamship *Atlantic*, from New-York on the 27th of May, arrived out at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst.

The *Canada* left Halifax at 4 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday afternoon.

Intense anxiety hangs on the fate of Silistria. The Russians were making desperate efforts to take it, and Marshal ST. ARNAUD had sent 70,000 troops to relieve it, namely, 24,000 French, 15,000 British, and 30,000 Turks of OMAR PACHA's force. The Russians had 70,000 men on the spot, and besieging and assaulting were continued day and night. The Russians had made a practicable breach, but a freshet in the Danube prevented the storming. Advices of the 25th May, reported that the fortress might hold out for fifteen days. The commandant, MESSA PASHA, says he will *blow up himself and the fortress* rather than surrender.

During the night of May 29, the Russians made three attempts to storm, but were repulsed with fearful loss, leaving 1,500 dead beneath the ramparts. The Turks also made a sortie, and effected a dreadful massacre of the Russians, 14,500 being reported as the number of their wounded and slain.

The head-quarters of the allied army was at Varna, and it was calculated that by the 7th June the Anglo-French force would be at Shumla; thence to Silistria being three days march, consequently, by the 10th, or say the 15th June, they would be in the face of the enemy, when a battle must ensue.

There had been considerable fighting elsewhere

The Governor of Widden writes, that on the 31st of May a severe affair occurred at Slatina, when the Turks defeated 2,000 Russians, killed 500, and captured their artillery.

Other encounters, more or less sanguinary, are also reported.

All the Russians at Bucharest are ordered to advance to the Danube.

Prince PASKIEWITCH was at Kalarasch on the 1st of June.

At the latest dates the Russian force in Lesser Wallachia was still falling back.

Gen. WYSOCK advises the Poles not to go at present into Turkey, as *the formation of a Polish Legion is delayed.*

The Black Sea.

A dispatch from Admiral HAMELIN, dated May 21, states briefly, that during the twenty preceding days nothing had been done except cruising about Sebastopol, without meeting with the enemy.

A letter, from the Doctor captured in the frigate *Tiger*, says—"The Russians treat the prisoners with great kindness."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Friday Evening, June 9.

The closing prices of the Funds this evening were—4½ per cents., 96.25; 3 per cents., 72f Bank stock 2090.20. There was a better feeling on the Bourse.

The advance of the Russians towards the position of the Allied armies, is announced, and has created considerable uneasiness in the monied world a Paris.

It is said that all the better class of persons are flying from St. Petersburg, fearing that the troops now arriving are composed of Cossacks. (?)

The *Times'* Paris correspondent alludes to the existence of an injurious intrigue in the Turkish Councils, and the mismanagement of the War Department in Constantinople. Russian bribery is hinted.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, April 12.

In TEA, nothing has been done. Large purchases have been made in SILK.

CANTON.

There have been large settlements in TEA, and high rates prevail. OPIUM is declining.

The Baltic.

Nothing further has been done in the Baltic. Admiral NAPIER's own division, in leaving Hango roads, would proceed along the northern coast of the Gulf of Finland, to within twenty miles of Helsingfors. Admiral COREY's division, including the French squadron, would cruise off the southern coast until arriving near Cronstadt, when both divisions would unite and anchor in a line across the Gulf, thus cutting off the enemy's communication with St. Petersburg by sea.

The French squadron, twenty-two strong, passed Rugen on the 4th, steering northeast.

A force of steam gun-boats was hastily fitting out in England. Five English ships of war were on their way to blockade the White Sea.

A meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, attended by their respective Ministers, was to take place on the 9th at Teschen, on the Saxony frontier.

It was suspected that the meeting would not increase the cordiality of Austria towards the Western Powers. Especially as it has transpired that Count WOSTREZ is the bearer of a letter

LETTERS FROM THE WEST.

NUMBER TWO.

Improvements — The Ladies — Dressing — Descendants of the old French Families — Nebraska-ites and Kansas-ites — First Steam Navigation of "Kansas" River.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 15, 1854.

I promised in my last that, if the reader got safely through my dive into the history, statistics and commerce of the city in which for a while your Correspondent sojourns, I would not inflict upon him a single figure more.

The stranger here is struck with the difference, and yet the sameness, so to speak, to that which, as a resident of the East, he has been accustomed. He meets with well dressed men and women at every turn, or rather they are *over-dressed*. It is a characteristic of the people. The men sport too many and too huge gold chains and rings, and the women sweep the generally dirty pavements with too expensive and too *long* garments. Their fancy for colors seems extreme, and is not always in good taste. And I regret to say that even ladies paint, and some too who, from their native charms, could well afford to dispense with this aid, or rather disfigurement, to Beauty. I fear this matter of painting is rather a fancy, and sometimes a matter of principle, among Western Belles; for you will remember that several years ago a distinguished Louisville Belle who married a New Englander, was advised to give up "paint," sooner than do which she sued for divorce from her liege lord.

But you meet with many pretty faces, though the climate seems no way favorable to females, as they lose their bloom much earlier than even in New-England. And the men are generally a fine-looking set, rather, though wanting in refinement. But they are frank and off-hand, which is perhaps better than Eastern stiffness and etiquette. Certainly it is more natural. In a word, the people are pretty much here as they are elsewhere. The young ladies go to the theatre, frequent the opera, and melt lemon ices, creams and candies pretty much as they do in New York, only they have no "TAYLOR'S" to go to; and the young men drive fast horses, smoke fine cigars, drink champagne and mint juleps, pretty much as young men do in the Atlantic cities, though I think drinking is more the *habit* of the country, for they seem to consider that they have not performed the requisite amount of politeness unless on introduction they ask you to indulge in a "smasher."

There are many of the descendants of the old French families, who originally founded St. Louis, still living here and engaged in various kinds of business. Most of them are wealthy, having been made so by the natural rise in the value of property secured to them by their ancestors, rather than by any action of their own. In a word, they are rich because they can't help it. Yet there are a good many of them who have added to their wealth. The CHOTEANS and SARPYS, leading members of the American Fur Company, continue in the enjoyment at this day of almost princely fortunes by their enterprise and business tact: and this is the case with some others.

In company with the Indian Agent for the Upper Missouri, a few days ago I called upon Father DE SOHMINT, the celebrated Catholic Missionary for so many years among the Crows and Blackfeet Indians of the Rocky Mountains. He is distinguished among these wild nomadic tribes as the "Black Gown," and you will remember his intensely interesting sketches of his residence among them, and efforts to convert them. He speaks their language fluently, and has, perhaps, done more towards humanizing these races than all the other missionaries put together. He is at present at the head of the Catholic University here. I was much struck with his benevolent and venerable appearance, though still in the prime of a vigorous life. He has a countenance beaming with benevolence, with a forehead of striking massiveness and breadth rather than height. At the Museum attached to the College of which he is the head, and through which, though Sunday and Mass at the time being celebrated in the College Chapel, he kindly took us, he has many curiosities, collected during his Rocky Mountain residence, such as petrifections from the "*mauvais terres*," or "bad lands," stuffed specimens of the Rocky Mountain sheep, or "big horn," black-tailed deer, &c. Among the curiosities in the library attached to this College, I could not help noticing and coveting a morceau in the shape of a geography and accompanying maps of what was then known of the United States, or rather of what has since become the United States, published at Amsterdam in the year 1674, or 180 years ago, with plates and coloring still most beautifully perfect and vivid. He had picked it up on a recent visit to Europe, for a mere song compared with its original value or cost, which could not have been less than several hundred dollars. He seems to have much at heart a scheme, and it has the approval of the Government, for colonizing all the Canadians and French now living among the various Rocky Mountain tribes in a state of semi-barbarism, and settling them in a body on some of the upper waters of the Platte, and thus to rid the Indians of their noxious influences. Ultimately something of the kind will have to be done.

From what I have been able to see, I should judge that St. Louis has been, and is yet, much bored and victimized by foreign nobility and quasi noblemen, who pass through, stopping for some time preparatory to a hunting tour through the Rocky Mountains. It would seem that the younger sons and illegitimate offspring of the scions of English Aristocracy get tired, as too tame, of shooting quail and pheasants at home and of living on their allowances, and yearly come out here to shoot buffalo on the Plains. The Planters' House register frequently announces the arrival of my "Lord Fitz Snooks" and so many dogs and servants, *en route* for the Plains, and the *Republican* and other city papers duly inform the public of their arrival in flourishing terms. You may remember how, only a few years ago, "Milords" the Counts DE MONTESQUIES of France, deliberately shot 3 or 4 peaceable citizens because they were not permitted to take their hunting dogs into their room at the City Hotel here, and were then excused on the plea of insanity. If drunkenness be insanity, then I think, from what I have seen of these noble foreigners here, they might nearly all put in this plea!

The German population of St. Louis is enormous—perhaps equalling relatively, population and its difference being taken into consideration, that of Cincinnati. As they do in Cincinnati, they generally reside in a particular part of the city. That part of the city called "Bremen" is where they reside. The famous city of that name in the Old World can hardly be more Germanish, (so to speak,) than is that portion of this city in the New World.

Nightly at this season of the year, and I am informed at all seasons, this portion of the population assemble at the dozens of resorts called "Beer Gardens," to enjoy the social cup of lager hier and Rhine wine, and to whirl around in the Schottisch, Waltz, and Redowa, and thus forget the labors of the day, after the accustomed German manner. Of these "Beer Gardens," there are at least two dozen or more, which each night, and more especially on Sundays, are crowded with the various groups.

I have dropped in among them on several occasions, impelled by a spirit of curiosity, but cannot say that I have been particularly enlivened or inspired by what I have seen at them. Men and women who have physically and corporeally labored hard the livelong day, as is the case with the German population of our country, cannot readily shake off their cares and fatigue, and hence they appear to move around to the strains of music in a mechanical way, which has anything but the air of enjoyment. Between the pauses of the music, men and women refresh themselves with most enormous goblets of "lager hier." However, they must like this custom or they would not indulge in it; and it is certainly a social one.

There is nothing more striking, it seems to me, in the aspect of a Western city such as this, than the entire newness of everything. Everything looks unfinished—the process of grading and paving leading and main thoroughfares going on all the while, and principal streets with gaps for buildings in course of erection. However, the heart of the business part of the city, where the heavy commission and wholesaling business is done, is an exception, being extremely compactly built, and having a finished air, and the stores being good, though by no means imposing.

The Nebraska-ites and Kansas-ites are passing through the city now in considerable numbers. Each boat bound up the Missouri has on board more or less of them. They seem generally of the sturdy farming population, and each is accompanied by his family, is provided with a wagon and tent, and the ever present rifle. The most of them will stop temporarily in Missouri until arrangements can be made for carrying the Indian treaties into effect; or leaving their families in Missouri, they themselves will spend the Summer in roaming about through Nebraske and Kansas prospecting for good locations, unless they should be ordered out by Government until the country shall be declared ready for settlement. As well as I can judge, the greater portion are for making their homes in Kansas.

The first steamer that has ever navigated the waters of the Kansas river, has just returned laden with freight from Fort Union. She has been called the *Excel*. The distance she went up I learn was 150 miles, at which distance up she lay for a month high and dry upon a sand-bar.

Not caring to have a bole drilled into him by a musket in the hands of one of Uncle Sam's soldiers, for being on the lands of the Indians without leave, your correspondent expects to remain in Missouri for a time yet, until things become more settled in the new Territories he proposes to visit, when you shall duly hear from him. "WHITE CLOUD."

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

NUMBER ONE.

Political Condition of the Italian Peninsula.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NAPLES, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

It must be obvious to those who have lived in Europe since the great revolutionary period of 1848, that the Despotic Sovereigns having lost the affection of their people, would, more than ever, seek to govern with the bayonet, the spy and priest-craft. More than half of the European monarchs are guilty of perjury—they swore to maintain Free Governments—such as the age of the Railway and the Press demands—they legalized Revolution by crowning it with their own hands. But while they were sweering to God before man—the heart was giving the lie to the lip; and the royal mind was engaged in planning how to destroy what the people had built up, viz., constitutional governments.

Italy, so illustrious in Republican history, in 1848 was again free, from Sicily to Piedmont, and would be so to this day, but for a combination of the most cruel events of modern times. Russia supported the Despotism of the Austrian Court; Austria that of Italian Princes—the Cosseck appeared in Hungary—the Croat in Milan and Tuscany. Added to which, a Republican French army went to put down the sister Republic of Rome. It was one of the greatest crimes a nation ever committed—a crime which Divine Providence very soon punished—a Frenchman in Paris now has no more political freedom of speech and action than a Roman in Rome. The knife that stabbed Liberty in the Eternal City was very soon after quivering in the heart of France. The Government which the Romans had put down was one of the most corrupt in the whole world—it was a Government of Priests. The collected abuses of centuries, the Romans of 1848 succeeded in throwing off—that religious tyranny which DANTE, even in his day, laments—

> "Ah, Constantine, of how much ill was cause
> Not thy conversion, but those rich domains
> That the first wealthy Pope received of thee!"
> [*Milton's Translation.*

The imprisonment, exile and ruin which these events have inflicted on the Italians are beyond calculation. Many hundreds who are now treading the free soil of America, can testify to the picture of injustice, cruelty and crime which I am about to sketch, in taking a general view of the present political condition of Italy.

The war which is now taking place at the headquarters of European Despotism is producing an effect throughout Italy. There are two events which must grow out of the struggle, favorable to the Italians, viz., the weakening of the great power which supports petty tyrants, and a readjustment of the affairs of Italy by the Western Powers, at the end of the struggle.

I will endeavor to give a picture of the political hopes and fears of Italy, on the part of Rulers and the Ruled, and illustrate the same by the passing events of the day.

Piedmont is the only free country in Italy. The King, the Parliament, and people, are alike loyal;—contentment and prosperity are the results. The progress which Piedmont has made, under Constitutional Government, is beyond all calculation. The country is rapidly becoming laced with railroads; trade has nearly doubled at Genoa—a city whose commercial interests with the United States are augmenting daily. The Press is moderate in its tone, though perfectly free. But Piedmont has two enemies—Austria and the extreme Papal party of Rome. On a late occasion the Government was compelled to close a Church at Turin, because the priests preached against the Constitution. The Pope does not like free Governments, and the Jesuits are always intriguing against the same in Italy. Austria obliges Piedmont to keep up a large standing army to protect her frontier. The Government of Vienna is ever threatening Piedmont, because her prosperity and happiness form an awkward contrast to the state of Austrian Italy, where people are imprisoned daily for political *opinion* only; where property is confiscated without law or reason; where (as in Milan) the streets are full of soldiers and police, night and day; where there is no hope of permanent tranquility, although the country is nothing more than barracks for an Austrian army. Austria governs her Italian Provinces to-day with the same system as that which brought about the last revolution; despots never learn from past history,—you can do nothing with them but what the English people did with King CHARLES the traitor.

Passing from Piedmont to Tuscany, what do we find there? An Austrian army in Florence and Leghorn to protect the Grand Duke, guard a corrupt Government, and keep down the people, for which the Tuscans pay nearly one-third of their incomes. The Grand Duke has no power whatever in the Government machinery: he is nothing more than a puppet of the Double-headed Eagle—an Austrian toy—a miserable, weak Prince, who has sold his people to the German despot rather than keep his oath to maintain free Government. The prisons are full of the best men in the State, and the police hover about every café and place of public resort, like hungry hawks. With such material, Austria thinks she can permanently govern Tuscany. I observed, when the Grand Duke went out, very few paid him that respect which is observed towards sovereigns in Europe. He is thoroughly despised.

And what have we in Rome? An army of 8,000 Frenchmen to protect the Pope and support a corrupt Government of Priests! All the French officers I have spoken with are ashamed of their position, and I really believe the Emperor of the French has tried and is still endeavoring to improve the Government system in the Roman States. But here we have Cardinal ANTONELLI, in the pay of Austria, who is continually thwarting everything that is good. When I left Rome, a few weeks since, they were trying persons accused of the murder of Count ROSSI; political trials are always on hand for the purpose of intimidating the people. I was told, on good authority, that the prisons of Rome contain about 2,000 political offenders. People are dragged out of their beds at midnight and imprisoned, very often not knowing of what they are accused! The Cardinals are again at the head of the civil as well as religious administration. No newspapers are allowed in Rome, and even those addressed to foreigners are frequently confiscated in the Post-Office. The French have given a Parisian air to the place, and shops are fitted up in the Corso as in the emporium of fashion—*bonbons* and *modes* and jewelry—in fact all the little elegancies, one meets at every turn in Paris, are here familiar. The old proverb, "*chaque pays a ses guises*," does not hold good in Rome; it is no longer Roman but French in outward appearances.

You pass from Rome to Naples, a country governed by one of the most cruel despots of modern times. King FERDINAND II. was the first Italian prince who in 1848 found himself compelled to grant a constitution. He was the first also to repudiate the same, and when the reaction took place he imprisoned his subjects by hundreds. I presume the pamphlets published by Mr. GLADSTONE in London, on this subject, are more or less known in the United States; I shall therefore merely observe that no improvement whatever has taken place since that period. The prisons are crowded with all classes of liberals, from the highest to the lowest; State trials are still going on; arrests take place daily. Many persons have been taken up for wearing bands, others for the shape of their hats; in fact any excuse is used to intimidate the people. I suppose there are not less than six or seven hundred of the higher classes now in chains, being condemned to this barbarous punishment for the part they took in the Constitutional movement!* There is no law or redress in Naples—the spy denounces—the judge condemns—the turnkey closes the prison door, and no questions can be asked.

All this cruelty is supported in Naples by an army of 15,000 Swiss, who are well paid by the King. Thus the children of TELL are selling their blood to the worst tyrant of Europe! FERDINAND has made for himself a home, in cess of accidents, at the fortress of Gaeta, a strongly fortified position on the coast, which received the Pope when he fled from Rome.

The same lawless system of oppression is carried out in Sicily; there persons are frequently shot for having firearms in their possession. Throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, no newspapers are allowed but the Government journal, which prints distorted accounts of European events. Discontent and poverty are the two leading features of this part of Italy.

On the whole, then, it will be seen that Italy is in a state of quasi-revolution, as soon as you have passed the frontiers of Piedmont. Should Austria end by joining Russia in the present war, France and England could soon make allies of the Italians, which would damage Austrian power in the Peninsula to an extent that must leave the people of the "Sunny South" masters of their own land. On the other hand, whatever may be the results of the war, something must be done by the Western Powers of Europe to organize better Governments in despotic Italy. Now they are only uniform in their cruelty, which is everywhere supported with the bayonets of foreign soldiers—in Tuscany, by Germans; in Rome, by French; in Naples, by Swiss—*ab uno disce omnes*.

I find the extent of my present letter will not admit of other matter, touching the interests which America, like all commercial countries, must have in the coming regeneration of Italy; I shall, therefore, defer this subject for a future communication, as well as other local information of home interest, which I have picked up in a late tour through Italy.

* They have been tried as "Sectarians," and condemned for "High Treason."

"Fanny Fern's" Letter—A Growl Against Literary Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some four or five days back you published a certain editorial on the subject of Lady-writers, which editorial provoked a response from "Fanny Fern," given to the world through the medium of one of your neighbors. I suppose it was selected on account of the mild squabble which appears to exist between the two papers; and is printed it as an eligible brick to throw at a saucy young neighbor which had had the presumption to prosper exceedingly in a rival line of business. (It takes a pretty large-hearted man or a pretty large-hearted newspaper to tolerate that sort of thing.) Well—about "Fanny Fern's" letter. It was written in that peculiar *slap-dash* and *gushing-with-effection* style which have made the lady's writings so extensively read, and, I suppose, popular. She drew a picture of the authoress tremblingly awaiting the contemptuous leisure of insufferable editors, who, cigar in mouth and boot-heels above head, bid the sensitive victim call again, then to reject her manuscript. She suggested a background of hungry children doing domestic melo-drama at home. And presently she cried out, "Oh, man! man! be just to woman!" and put down *your* editorial as the result of *envy* at "seeing a girl atop of the class." Now that editorial, Sir, did especially please me, and the only cavil I could by any way get at it, was that it didn't *pitch in* strong enough. You wrote in a pleasant, carelessly gallant sort of way, how good-natured the world was to the rapidly-increasing tribe of lady-writers; how their success infinitely exceeded their merit; and how leniently they were let down when they *did* write *utterly* hopeless trash. That's about the case of the matter, if I recollect aright. And isn't it true, every word of it—even were it put in ten times stronger form? Let the big sales of "Fanny Fern's" books answer. Let the demand for "Grace Greenwoods," "Fanny Forresters," "Minnie Myrtles," "Winnie Woodferns," and other scores of horticultural, alliteratively-named penladies answer! Why, the thing has become a regular institution. Not a little weekly but has its "Lotty Lee Letters," "Allie Verdant's Departments," "Gay Spankers," "Germanica Fancys," and the Lord knows how many more.

> "Diddle diddle dumpling! my son John!

As CHARLES LAMB sung. They all twaddle on by the one or two columns, doing the literary, the affectionate, the pathetic, the tremendously unconventual, the *give-you-a-bit-of-my-mind* style, alternately or all together, with more or less smartness or silliness. They use little feminine dodges, telling how they'd kiss sulky husbands into good temper; they put in stray allusions to their bright eyes or gaiter boots, all indirectly half making love at the reader, and suggesting what charming, what intellectual, what lovable, what *gushing* creatures they are. They're always reviling the poor old world, too, and talking about women as very ill-used angels. They are unendurably philo-progenitive (on paper.) They are perpetually brandishing, as it were, their womanhood as a club to pitch into people with, or using it as a shield to cower under when a little common sense criticism is thrown at them. They're indignant at not being held equal with men in the world's "free fight," but begin to yell out, "Would you hit a woman?" when the rough play begins. I don't say these are the invariable characteristics of the tribe, or that "Fanny Fern" is not a clever woman; on the contrary, I think she *is*,—but there is such a thing as "coming it too strong in pretensions."

Of all charges against Americans, the one of want of gallantry is the falsest. I know not but that the petticoat is reverenced *too much* among us, as licensing its wearer to innumerable little privileges, and insolences, which lumped together sometimes produce a most unamiable aggregate. As, in society, a couple of phrases just above commonplace in the course of an evening, will give a woman reputation for smartness;—so in the book-world, a very *mediocre* book *by a woman* will be pronounced excessively clever. "The work is by a lady, Sir!" quoth the courteous publisher, and straightway the critic abandons all thoughts of keen, close, intellectual anatomization, and goes to cultivating pretty complimentary sentences, "like unto the posy of a ring." Now these insincere tendernesses, however amiably designed, are no true compliment to woman. If we believe her to have heart and brains like us, in Heaven's name let us speak *honestly* to her; not treat her intellect as the Turks do her person, as a toy to be petted, pampered and amused by and with. Yet this is what some of these literary ladies cry out for! A month or so back, there was a noble growl about this matter published by PUTNAM in his magazine, under the title of "American Ladies." The author said, (and by Jove, truly,) that women talked infinite foolery to one another, and to everybody else. And in your paper recently appeared an editorial, the sombre truth of which all would recognize. (It represented the luxurious, listless, superficially and showily educated lady of Fifth-avenoodledom reading PAUL DE KOCK.) What, too, makes CURTIS' glorious *Potiphar Papers* such a terribly true book? But do the women like this? Oh, no, not at all! Why, your "Minnie Myrtle," whom I like better than the rest of the band of literary ladies,—(not because you stood her godfather, Mr. Editor, but because she don't do the *slap-dash* vulgarity, but writes, for the most part, unaffectedly, simply, winningly,)—"Minnie Myrtle," I say, is offended at the article in *Putnam's* and pens a long letter to the TIMES, calling its author by the opprobrious name of "old bachelor," and by all means insisting that women *are* angels, (generally persecuted ones,) and men, depreciatory scoundrels! Now, this sort of thing won't do at all, for such as think down to the root of anything. If a woman have brains, and ability to dish 'em up neatly, the article is salable enough. Nay, she'll find a more open market than a man will. Her sex is a passport to courtesy and consideration. "Fanny Fern's" picture of the Editorial Sanctum may be true, now and then, but is there not another side to it? Has she met the "literary lady" who goes from newspaper office to office with stereotyped coquetries, and a MS. full of faded commonplaces, and pointless smartnesses, and a pretty diminutively floral name tagged to the end of it all?—which the Editor prints, perhaps pays for, at all events praises, "because it is a woman!" (You like the good fellow for it,—but you know that were it a man's work, he'd pitch it aside with, "——trash!") I have seen this. I recollect, too, one lady who published a little book of sonnets, and because the critic of a daily paper said, (in print,)—pretty civilly, too,—there was nothing in 'em, she went and demanded her book back, taking a direful revenge by *sitting in the office* until it was hunted up for her! I speak not, too, of others who are strong, on paper, on "the heart's best affections," and whom the world tells of, as rather indifferent wives and mothers. Nor would I intimate that there's anything incompatible with true womanhood in its highest, most admirable manifestations, and a literary life. I believe "Fanny Fern" to be a good woman. But let us have fair play in the matter, and have done with unmeaning, harmful gallantries, both in books and life,—this false homage, which literary ladies nominally condemn, are yet rampant for, and on which they want to preach *down at us*.

So much for the matter in hand, Mr. Editor. I scarcely expect you'll print this,—it would look so horribly ungallant. And, if you do, I don't suppose the literary ladies will condescend to notice it. Anyway, if they reply, don't let 'em resort to the stock superstition of envy, to account for it. I don't get my living by writing. (Perhaps it's needless to make that remark.) They'd call me a brute of an "old bachelor," of course,—but that matters not a straw's worth to BOSCH.

Uncut Leaves.

Henceforth the ivory paper-knife must be reckoned among the pocket instruments never to be omitted in packing up for a journey. It is positively distressing to see gentlemen cutting the leaves of books in the cars with their fingers, canes, or tobacco-stained pocket-knives, which are no more fit for the purpose than are the butchers' cleavers to mend pens with. And it is equally melancholy to see ladies sawing apart the leaves of their magazines with fans or parasol-tops to the great detriment of the book, and not seldom to the destruction of parts of the letter-press and the consequent breaking of the thread of the story.

Who first invented the slovenly trick of leaving the edges of pamphlets and books uncut? We have looked in vain into PUTNAM'S Encyclopædia of dates. It is not on record. If he is dead we would pray that his invention might rest with him in undisturbed peace. If he lives, fetch him out; we move that a service of plate, at his own expense as is usual, be presented, and a dinner of herbs—he settling the bills—as his meet punishment.

There is a comfort indeed in opening a volume like one of BOHN'S, to feel that whoever may have feasted on the classical provisions of the author before, this cup has never been sipped;—bottled as it were and iced, the thoughts sparkle brighter as the ivory knife opens leaf after leaf and lets out the luscious contents only as they are wanted. This is a luxury for the few—for those who read not with the pen in hand, as advisers always commend, but with the folder; for those who like to lie down on well stuffed sofas and read a book not for its inspiration, or that it may breed glowing thoughts, but simply to enjoy what on the page is written out, and that alone.

These uncut edges are contrary to the spirit of the age. We don't ask for oysters in the shell, unopened. If we fancy them in the raw, we ask for the half-shell. The nuts must be cracked, or, except on Sundays and grand occasions, we omit the dessert. The Sphinx would be an unpopular institution in our day, and riddles we lack patience with. Then, why do HARPERS and PUTNAM leave the edges of their Monthlies closed, as if State secrets were secluded in them? We can tolerate such things in stately quarterlies that we keep for reference and seldom read; but these are to be read, and we will venture that, for every ten readers that either has at present, with cut leaves, it would be read by a dozen, and probably a score. STRINGER & TOWNSEND just now issue the first number of a *Minor Library of Choice Tales*. It has lain a day upon our desk—a desk visited every hour by very curious people,—yet since its edges are uncut, just six out of every eight of its pages are the leaves of a sealed book. We sometimes marvel whether grand truths and glorious thoughts may not be hidden within the uncut leaves of volumes innumerable that lie on our dusty shelves, and books which are to be read "when we get time." And yet we have no hopes of retiring from business early enough to fish them out. We would plead with book-makers tenderly. You would not send your boy to market without his hat, nor to the post-office without change. You would not allow your salad to be served before the eggs were boiled, nor your coffee before the milkman had come. Then do not send out your books, whose mission it is to be read, until they are in readable condition. Or if you are wedded to your ways, put an ivory folder in every copy. Grant us this reasonable facility for doing your work well.

Medical News.

It has long been a question which kind of cod liver is the most useful, and few know how to distinguish the genuine article from the adulterated. Dr. DE JONGH, of the Hague, late Medical Officer of the Dutch army, was regarded by the late Dr. PEREIRA, as "the highest authority on this subject. He gives the preference to the light brown oil over the pale oil generally used in England. The difference between the two is attributed to the selection of the livers used, (which ought to be those of large fat fish,) the boiling, and the mode of preparation; and the chemical results are, that the brown oil contains *gaduine*, *butyric acid*, and other constituents not found in the pale oil; as well as larger quantities of *iodine*, *phosphate of chalk*, *volatile acid*, and the *principles of bile*, than are found in the pale oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid. "To this must be added the frequent adulterations (of the pale oil) with the oil of poppy and almonds, its admixture with skate oil, and its filtration through charcoal, the aim of all of which is to render the color of the oil as pale, and its flavor as pleasant, as possible. What, however, is gained in pleasantness is lost in power, as is proved by instances adduced by the author, of the efficacy of the brown oil in many cases in which the pale oil is generally found useless. Dr. DE JONGH considers that the usual mode of administering the oil by mixing it with various fluids is objectionable; he says, in a late work of his on the subject; "I consider everything that may be added to correct the flavor of the cod-liver oil not only as superfluous, but as contrary to the object in view, since substances used for that purpose often occasion risings in the stomach which rendered the use of the oil disagreeable to the patient. A little preserve for children, some fruit, a biscuit, or a drop of Bordeaux or sherry wine for grown up persons, taken, however, *after* the oil, are the best means I can point out to remove the slight irritation that sometimes remains in the throat after the use of the oil. I particularly recommend the use of the oil shortly after meals." (p. 13.)

Prof. OWEN, in his lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons, says: "For 1800 years the Jewish race has been dispersed into different latitudes and climates, and they have preserved themselves most distinct from any intermixture with the other races of mankind. There are some Jews still lingering in the valleys of the Jordan, having been oppressed by the successive conquerors of Syria for ages—a low race of people, and described by trustworthy travelers as being as black as any of the Ethiopian races. Others of the Jewish people, participating in European civilization, and dwelling in the northern nations, show instances of the light complexion, the blue eyes, and light hair of the Scandinavian families. We see then how to account for the differences in color, without having to refer them to original or specific distinctions."

The Northern Turkey, *Diarrhœa* is the most frequent form of disease. In its treatment all astringents, opiates, and cretaceous preparations are worse than useless. If the disease does not yield to a simple rhubarb aperient, and careful diet, tenesmus and other symptoms are soon obsered, and then the remedy is obvious. A few leeches to the anus is the universal practice of the country. *Dysentery* is also common, and appeared in an epidemic and intractable form in 1850. The *Asiatic Cholera* has rarely visited Constantinople, nor when it did, was it severe as in many European cities.

During the twelve years that quarantine has been carefully observed in Constantinople, its old enemy, the plague, has not visited there.

The Medical Registration bill has been lost in Parliament. The profession seem to care little about it.

The Maine Liquor Law—As just passed by the Connecticut Legislature.

From the Norwich Courier.

In the first place, it permits a man to make the apples of his own growth or gathering into cider, and his own grapes, currant or other fruit into wine. But it forbids him selling his neighbor it for mince pies or for any other purpose. He can sell him five gallons to be "actually taken at one time," and not a drop less. If his currants or grapes should not happen to turn out well, so that he could not make so large a quantity as five gallons to sell, then he cannot sell any, even a little in a case of sickness, without subjecting himself to the penalty of the law.

Importers of foreign liquors may sell such as they import, in the original casks or packages.

The county commissioners may give authority to any person to manufacture intoxicating liquors, but such manufacturers can only sell to the agents appointed by the towns for the sale of liquors under a penalty of not less than $1,000 or more than $6,000.

The selectmen of any town may appoint not more than three agents to sell liquors, for sacramental, medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes only. The agent must keep an accurate account of all liquors sold, specifying the name of the person to whom sold, the kind of liquor and the amount, which record shall be open to the inspection of every elector of the town. And no person whatever but this agent can sell any liquor at all, for any purpose.

The penalty of manufacturing contrary to law is, for the first offence $100 and costs of prosecution, or sixty days imprisonment; for the second offence, $200 or four months imprisonment; for each subsequent offence $200 and four months imprisonment. For selling, the penalty is for the first offence, $20 and costs of prosecution; and for every subsequent offence, $100 and imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months. This penalty applies to all clerks, agents and servants, as well as to the principal.

The ninth section makes it equally criminal for any person to keep liquor with the intent to sell it, and the intent is inferred from the fact that he has liquor in his posession.

Two persons "of good moral character" can affirm before a magistrate that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that liquor is kept for the purpose of being sold in any particular place, and this is sufficient to cause the issue of search warrants. When liquor is found, and the owner thereof fails to show that it was it not intended for sale, then it must be handed over to the town agent for the benefit of the town; or if it is too poor for sale, in the opinion of the agent, then it is to be destroyed.

Section seventeen provides that if any person is found intoxicated, he shall be seized without a warrant, and shut up until he testifies where he got his liquor. If he refuses to do so, then he must be prosecuted for drunkenness, and pay a fine of $20, and stand committed until he pays up. But if he owns up freely and fully, then he must be liberated and the person of whom he obtained the liquor must be brought up.

No debt contracted for liquors can be collected by law.

The Newspaper Changes in Louisville.

From the Cincinnati Columbian, June 15.

We have announced that WM. D. GALLAGHER, formerly one of the editors of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, had retired from the conduct of the Louisville *Courier*. Mr. GALLAGHER has been one of the proprietors of the *Courier* since January last, and the principal editor for a somewhat longer period. In reference to the WARD trial and acquittal, the course of the *Courier* was opposed to that of the *Journal*, and each paper was given to personal attacks upon the editor of the other. PRENTICE was satirically sharp, and the *Courier* retorted by attacking Mr. P.'s character. Mr. HALDEMAN, joint editor, and the founder of the *Courier*, wrote while Mr. GALLAGHER was confined to his room by sickness, a violent attack on the editor of the *Journal*.

"The editor of this, Mr. PRENTICE, demanded an apology, and Mr. GALLAGHER published a card regretting that the attack should have appeared, and declaring that, had he been at the office, it could not have been published. Mr. HALDEMAN was then absent, and when he returned he published a card declaring that had he been at home, Mr. GALLAGHER'S card could not have appeared in the *Courier*. Here was open, public disagreement—a house divided against itself. Consequently Mr. GALLAGHER has withdrawn. In introducing Mr. GALLAGHER'S card announcing his withdrawal, Mr. HALDEMAN says:

"Immediately after the publication of his card in the *Courier* of May 30, Mr. GALLAGHER addressed us a letter at Cleveland, where we were on a visit at the time, expressing his feelings as to the propriety, in view of the difference of opinion between us on certain matters, of withdrawing from the establishment. While we deeply regretted the necessity for such a course, we felt that the card in question left none other open."

In his last card Mr. GALLAGHER says:

"In our views as to the duties and proprieties of editorial conduct in certain contingencies, there are differences so radical as to leave no hopes of harmonious adjustment through any probable compromise. It is best, therefore, that we separate at this point, which we do by mutual consent and without breach of friendship. The differences referred to have often, since the commencement of our connection, been a source of annoyance to me, and I am certain, of unpleasantness to you. The editorship of a public journal ought to be an impersonality, and must be a unit, or it cannot be efficient and permanently influential."

Mr. GALLAGHER reserves the right to publish an exposition or vindication of his course, when he shall return to Louisville from Oldham county, which will be as soon as his improved health will permit.

Subterranean House.

A correspondent sends to the Knox county (Ill.) *Journal*, the following account of a curious subterranean structure recently discovered in that county. The correspondent is at a loss to account for its purpose:

VICTORIA, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

MR. WINTER: I visited, a few days ago, an under-ground house, which was discovered a short time since by GEORGE HILL, who resides some six miles north of this place. In passing along he discovered a small board partly buried beneath the grass and dirt; he alighted from his wagon, with some curiosity to see why the board had been thus sunk in in the ground. He raised it, but what was his surprise to see that it covered the entrance to a room beneath. A board with clats nailed on formed a ladder to descend. I will describe it as I saw it with my own eyes. In passing along you would not see it six feet from you. It is near a slough, the ground gently descending. The entrance is just large enough to admit a man with some little difficulty. The dimensions of the room, as near as I could judge, is about seven by eight, and about six feet high. It is nicely lined with boards, all round as well as above and beneath. It is covered above with 1½ inch plank, and carefully covered with sod, which is as green as the surrounding prairie. Not a vestage of dirt that came from the excavation can be seen. In the room is a berth fixed with boards across one end, some sixteen inches from the floor, on which there was a heap of prairie hay; there were also three joints of stove pipe. These were all the articles in the room. The pipe had discharged the smoke out of a small hole in one corner of the roof. It looks as though it had not been inhabited for many years; yet the boards forming the ceiling are in a very good state of preservation. It is situated in Walnut Grove township, some four miles northwest of the Grove. What this place was built for, every one will have his own conjectures. Some think it must have been built as a retreat by one of those bands of banditti that roamed fearlessly over this State in its early history, stealing horses, waylaying and robbing travellers, and committing crime of a very grade; while others think it was built by the prophet JANSEN, as a secreting place for those individuals whom their friends were trying to steal away from the colony at Bishop's Hill. It is my opinion that it was built for the former purpose—as a hiding-place, a secure retreat when hotly pursued, for outlaws. It is well known that Hickory Grove was formerly a secreting place for stolen horses. Those who have read the "*Banditti of the Prairie*," by BONNY, will call to mind some of their retreats, and think of this as one. Yours truly,

A. R. BODLEY.

Smithsonian Institution.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Smithsonian Institution has been put in communication with the French authorities in charge of all matters connected with the opening of the Universal Exhibition, which has been decreed to take place in Paris on the first day of May next. Thus, we presume, upon the institution will devolve much of the business that will necessarily arise between the exhibitors on this side and French officials. In the absence of power on the part of the President or any of his Secretaries to take order in matters of this character between our own and foreign countries, it is fortunate that such an institution as the Smithsonian exists here at the seat of Government, to which they can be referred.

The object of the French Government is to have a twofold exhibition—one of industry, including agriculture and manufactures; the other of the fine arts. These exhibitions will be simultaneous. A Board, or, as the French term it, a Commission, divided into two sections, has been nominated, who direct and superintend each its proper branch. The President of the general commission is Prince Napoleon.

The warmest hopes are entertained and expressed that the United States will be well represented in all its great strength, as well artistic as industrial. The various articles sent for exhibition will be received between the 15th of January and the 15th of April. It is desired that only those liable to suffer from too long package be sent at the later date. The heavy and cumbersome descriptions should be ready for reception before the end of February.

Very liberal arrangements are made for foreign contributors, the particulars of which it is yet too early to notice.

The great lecture hall at the Smithsonian has got so far forward as to give the visiter a fair idea of its size and general character. It will accommodate over two thousand auditors, and bids fair to be a truly noble room. The dome for the sky-light is nearly if not quite finished. Its effect will be as agreeable as it will, on several accounts, be highly useful.

A further meeting of the Regents of the Institution will take place on the 8th of July, and a week afterwards the *Establishment* will hold its meeting.

Early in August the United States Educational Association will convene and occupy several days.

TASTE BEFORE EXTRAVAGANCE.—Somebody has said that a Parisian grisette, with a little tulle and ribbon, will conquer the world, while an Englishwoman, with all her shawls, damasks, and diamonds, looks only like an animated clotheshorse. There is some exaggeration in this statement, but more wit, and still more truth. The women of France unquestionably have a better taste in dress than those of Great Britain or America. In both our mother country and this there is too much of what may be called "sophism in female" attire. The ladies Anglo-Saxondom seem to fancy that the more they spend on dress the prettier they look. Accordingly one sees little women covered all over with lace, or buried in the middle of stiff brocade, or almost lost to sight under a puffing velvet cloak, with capes that extend on either side like gigantic wings. Or one beholds tall women, if such is the fashion, tricked out in tight sleeves, and striped silks, the costliness of the material being regarded by the wearer as sufficient compensation for the incongruity of the styles. A French servant girl has better taste. She knows it is not so much the richness of the material as the way it is made up, and the manner in which it is worn, that gives the desired elegance. A neat fit, a graceful bearing, and a proper harmony between the complexion and the colors, has more to do with brightening female attractions than even American ladies seem particularly to comprehend. Many a wife looks prettier, if she would but know it, in her neat morning frock of calico, than in the incongruous pile of finery which she dignifies with the title of full dress. Many an unmarried female first wins the heart of her future husband in some simple unpretending attire, which if consulted about she would pronounce too cheap except for ordinary wear, but which, by its accidental suitability to her figure, face and carriage, idolize her youth wonderfully. If the sex would study taste in dress more and care less for expense, they would have no reason to regret it. At present the extravagance of American females is proverbial. We wish we could say as much of their elegance in the same line.—*Phil. Ledger.*

CITY OF GALENA.—The first white settlers in Galena, here or hereabouts, are supposed to have been a Mr. BRUTHILLIER, JESSE W. SHULL, and Dr. SAMUEL MUIA, who were attracted hither by the Indian trade and the report of lead mines. This was in 1819, and in that year what is known as the "Buck Lead" was discovered, according to tradition. In due time the country was purchased by the Government, the town of Galena was laid off by its authority, and the fame of the mines soon attracted a large number of adventurers here. We first saw Galena in 1835. It was then a congreg

MR. BENTON AND HIS BOOK.

THIRTY YEARS' VIEW; or, A HISTORY OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. By a Senator of Thirty Years. In two volumes. Vol I. New-York: D. APPLETON. Published by subscription exclusively.

We come now to speak more particularly of the View of the remarkable eight years' Administration of General JACKSON. In our first notice we intimated that the distinguished author was not ever scrupulous of the truth of history where the political idol of his Senatorial career is concerned. A fancy picture which he draws on pages 112 and 113, of the relative state of the country in 1829 and 1837, will illustrate this point. President JACKSON, as the the author in another part of his work asserts, may have "done more for the country than the whole tribe of politicians put together," but he certainly did see find that country in pecuniary embarrassment and distress in 1829, nor leave it, as most of our readers know, altogether free from such affliction in 1837. Men may honestly differ as to the causes which produced the revulsion of the latter year, but there can be hut one opinion as to the gross mistake, to call it by no harder name, in reporting that "domestic distress, pecuniary distress, depreciated currency, and ruined exchanges, and a large public debt," were left as legacies to General JACKSON in 1829, hy the Admininstration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The Public Debt had been in process of rapid liquidation since 1825–26, when Mr. ADAMS took charge of the Government. We say rapid liquidation, because this distinction is dne not only to Mr. ADAMS, hnt to the preceding Administration and the statesmen of 1816 who laid the foundation of the sinking fund, at the same time that they reestablished the Bank of the United States and the Protective Policy. It was an easy task for President JACKSON to finish the good work. He is entitled to all credit for his promptness in doing it; but the final payment of the old Dabt of the country was the incident, not the effect of his administrative policy. And touching the currency and the exchanges, it is only a matter of astonishment that Mr. BENTON should venture to traverse facts so familiar to the domestic history of the country as the steady and eminently prosperous movements of trade in 1829, or boldly defy the painful experience of 1837, by asserting for his illustrious favorite that he left "an abundant gold and silver currency" to the people.

But we pass from the financial to the political events of this Administration. The debate in the Senate on FOOTE'S Resolntion is made the snbject of an interesting chapter; though it might have been made more so had the anthor devoted less spacs to his own forensic efforts in that celebrated battle of giants, and something more to the speeches of WEBSTER and HAYNE, and the many privste incidents which must have attended the discussion. At that day, Mr. BENTON was not known, even as the Hector of the Senate. He filled a much smaller space in the great discussion, than he has given to his speeches in the volume before ns. His assaults upon the Opposition scarcely attracted the passing notice of Mr. WEBSTER, to whose first speech he represents himself as replying, and if our recollection serves us right, there was then in the Senate a Missouri colleague of Mr. BENTON, "one DAVID BARTON,"—as Mr. HAYNE said of old NATHAN DANE—who administered a castigation to the author of the *Thirty Years' View* that left Mr. WEBSTER little work to do, so far as *he* was concerned, even if he had felt disposed to pursue what was then considered small game. Mr. BARTON was on the Opposition side of the Senate. He was a man of genius, and of admirable humor, which latter he occasionally brought to bear with powerful effect on his colleague. An unfortunate babit, however—the bane of so many of onr promising public men—ultimately destroyed his influence in Missouri, and brought him, we belive, to a premature grave. He is not even alluded to in Mr. BENTON'S book, through the recollection of his speech on FOOTE'S resolntion mnst still be vivid in the mind of tbe distinguished author.

The rupture between General JACKSON and Mr. CALHOUN forms another, and by far the most original and absorbing chapter in this branch of Mr. BENTON'S book. It has brought down npon the author the most virulent criticism of the organs of Nullification at Richmond and Charleston, and has, nnfortunately for all parties, perhaps, revived a discussion of the events of 1818 and 1831, in which the name of General JACKSON himself is tresled with even less veneration by the Charleston *Mercury* than the author of the *Thirty Years' View* has bestowed npon Mr. CALHOUN. The reason for this is, that the book before us brings to the public light, for the first time, General JACKSON'S own side of this embarrassing story. His "Exposition" in reply to Mr. CALHOUN'S Addreas in 1831, was prepared for pnblication at the time, but for State reasons, was not permitted by the particular friends who surrounded and influenced him, to appear. The chief reason was that he was President of tha United States, and his defence would witb more propriety be assumed by the press, althongh it is now found that the Exposition embodies part of an original correspondence between General JACKSON and President MONROE, which was not used at the time. The papers were all committed to AMOS KENDALL, as the literary Executor of General JACKSON, and he, for a very different reason than the one which lead to the first suppression—to wit, the relations between Mr. CALHOUN and the Democratic party at the death of JACKSON—had withheld them from public use, until applied to for the purpose by Mr. BENTON. It is not surpriaing there. fore that Mr. B. is beld to strict account by the Richmond *Examiner* and Charleston *Mercury* for his agency in the affair. It appears from the following note from Mr. KENDALL to Mr. BENTON that Mr. CALHOUN, in his lifetime, did not deem the new proofs which were some day to be used to his prejudice, worthy of special notice, when informed by Mr. KENDALL, through a friend, of their nature.

* "December 29, 1853.—In reply to your note just received, I have to state that, wishing to do exact justice to all men in my Life of General JACKSON, I addressed a note to Mr. CALHOUN stating to him in substance, that I was in possession of the evidences on which the General based his imputation of duplicity touching his course in Mr. MONROE'S cabinet upon the Florida war question, and inquiring whether it was his desire to furnish any further information an the subject, ar rast npon that which was already before the public (in his publication.) A few days afterwards, the Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS told me that Mr. CALHOUN had received my letter, and had requested him to ask me what was the nature of the evidence among General JACKSON'S papers to which I alluded. I stated them to him, as embodied in General JACKSON'S 'Exposition,' to which yon refer. Mr. LEWIS afterwards informed me that Mr. CALHOUN had concluded to let the matter rest as it was. This is all the answer I ever received from Mr. CALHOUN."

These proofs consist of an original and confidential letter from JACKSON to MONROE, of date January 6, 1818, in which he suggests the military movement against the Spanisb forts in Florida, then lending protection to the Seminoles, for which he was subsequently so severely condemned, and in which he says to the President that it conld be done without implicating the Government, and significantly adds: "Let it be signified to me through any channel, say Mr. JOHN RHEA, (then a member of Congress from Tenneasee,) that the possession of the Floridas would be desirable to the United States, and in sixty days it will be accomplished." Mr. CALHOUN, then Secretary of War, it is alleged, was the first man who read this letter after its reception at Washington, and the evidence is that after reading it, he remarked to the President, that being a confidential one, he, the President, must answer it. It is fnrther shown that the President subsequently did avail of the medium suggested in the General's letter, and an intimation of his assent to the wishes of the General was conveyed through Mr. RHEA. Afterwards it was found proper, for what the General was led to believe important State reasons, affecting the Spanish negotiations—though now charged to the agency and dnplicity of CALHOUN—to destroy the evidence of this assent, and Mr. RHEA'S letter was burut accordingly, bnt not without being shown to one or more confidential friends. Further proofs of what is termed Mr. CALHOUN'S duplicity in condemning General JACKSON, in the Cabinet Council of President MONROE, are presented in the "Exposition," and some of them certainly of a very extraordinary, not to say conclusive, character. And yet it is hard to believe that Mr. CALHOUN would have been so indifferent to their public appearance if he had taken the same view of their probable bearing on the issue which Mr. BENTON seems to have adopted. Mr. CALHOUN was esteemed a man of upright morals. He was a pure man in his private walk and conversation, and of strict honor in all that related to his own public preferment. He neither worshipped Neptune for his trident, nor feared Jove for his power to thunder, and although his notions of Constitutional right were singular enough, even to the destruction of the Federal principle which holds the States together, his rule of action, like that of Mr. CLAY, was, that he had rather be right, in his own estimation, than be President. Besides, the whole charge of duplicity rests in a measure npon the relations of the two men previous to the open rupture of 1831. According to the "Exposition" now presented, it was not until 1828 that an explanstion was ought hy mutual friends, unsolicited by Mr. CALHOUN himself, as to whether he advocated the arrest of General JACKSON, in Mr. MONROE'S Cabinet. He then said to Col. JAMES A. HAMILTON, at an interview in this City, that "such a measnre was not thought of, much leas discussed. The only point before the Cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish Government." And this was immediately communicated to the JACKSON Committee at Nashville. And previous to this time it does not appear that Mr. CALHOUN was pecnliarly identified with the fortunes of General JACKSON. In 1824 his own name was withdrawn from the Presidential list, and he was voted for for Vice President as the common friend of all the other parties, and almoet unsnimously elected. His withdrawal enured, in Pennsylvania, where he had first been hrought forward, to the advantage of JACKSON, but this only made the latter *his* debtor. In 1828, he was nominated on the JACKSON ticket, to give it weight, as it certainly did, and the obligation was again on Gen. JACKSON'S side. After the election, it was supposed in most quarters that the "line of safe precedents" in the succession had been transferred from the Secretary of State, because of Mr. CLAY'S mistake in taking office nnder JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, to the Vice President, and that Mr. CALHOUN wonld come in as General JACKSON'S succeasor. Bnt there is no evidence that Mr. CALHOUN himself, or his friends, gave direction to thie sentiment. It is doubtful, perhaps, whether either would have tbought of it, had DEWITT CLINTON lived to take the place in the new Cabinet which public sentiment and JACKSON'S own choice would have undoubtedsly assigned him. Bnt Mr. CLINTON suddenly died in February, 1828,—eight or nine months before the election—thongh it was then seen that JACKSON would most likely he the President—and Mr. VAN BUREN was hronght into the Cabinet as Secretary of State, in Msrch, 1829. The rupture between JACKSON and CALHOUN which occurred two years after, has always been attributed to the friends of this gentleman, snd by many it was ascribed, at the time, to the machinations of Mr. VAN BUREN himself, though Mr. BENTON saye with great injustice, as be is assured by Mr. VAN BUREN, that he had nothing to do with the quarrel. He set the example of resigning his place in the Cabinet, in order that the President might be disembarrassed of his presence, in reconstructing it upon the *unit* principle. The result is known. He was subsequently restored to the very line of safe precedents, from which Mr. CALHOUN was jesiled by the quarrel with JACKSON, and made President in 1836. True, he was first rejected by the Whig Senate, uniting with Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, as Minister to England, and this gave him claim to the crown of martyrdom, which was rewarded with the Vice Presidency; and it is quite possible, as Mr. BENTON srgues, thst he owed almoet as much to the bad management of his enemies, as to the kind offices of bis friends, for this easy success. The estrangement of JACKSON and CALHOUN, on the old Florida quarrel, had executed the office for which it was supposed to have been brought about. The remarkable coincidences of the case are attempted to be reconciled in the BENTON manuscripts, to the relief of Mr. VAN BUREN, bnt it must be confessed that some of them at least bear a wonderful resemblance to another coincidence related by Mr. WELLER, nenior, in the celebrated Pickwick papers.

The present volume, after going thronghthe whole Bank and Deposit War of 1832–35, and entering into an elaborate defence of the Protest of General JACKSON against the proceedings of the Senate—glancing at tbe Nullification crisis in 1833, wbich affords the occasion of another rap at of Mr. CALHOUN—and devoting space and verge enongh for a much more important and commendable matter, to the Expunging Resolutions—is bronght to a close with an elaborate eulogy of General JACKSON and his Administration. In this there is nothing that might not be pardoned to personal friendship, though much that must weaken confidence in the political jndgment of the anthor. His secoad volume is to be devoted to the events of 1837–1852.

ALONE. By MARION HARLAND. Richmond: A. MORRIS

Ida Ross, the heroine, is "alone," though in the heart of Richmond. She has a stately sort of a guardian, whose daughter is a disagreeable and pert mise, and does her best to steal off Ida's beau. "Alone" as she feels herself, however, she soon has plenty of pleasant company and a regiment of friends nbout her. One of them, a Mr. Morton Lacy, she marries, and snother one, Miss Csrry Carleton, is joined in holy wedlock to still another, Mr. Artbur Dnna, who is brother to Ida's early friend, Charles Dana, but whether any how related to DANA the poet, or to Prof. DANA of New-Haven, the book does not aay. It begins with a funeral and ends with a wedding, and is slightly of the religious order. So the ladies unanimously pronounce it.

NATURAL GOODNESS. By Rev. T. F. RANDOLPH MERCIER. New-York: CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

The attempt of the writer is to place "moral men" in a view in whicb tbey may be correctly appreciated; to expose "morality," and to exhibit the relstion of natural virtue to religion. The book is thoughtful and respectful,—inflicting no wound wantonly. The following sentences will explain iis docirine: "Moral men, as a class, and in virtus of their 'morality,' inflict the severest injury on the cause of religion. Not witb speoific design, nor even consciously, but none the lesa fatally, the wound is given."

THE WHIMSICAL WOMAN. By EMILIE F. CARLEN. From the original Swedish by ELBERT PEACE. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

Mrs. CARLEN has written much that is good with some that is not of equal merit. The *Whimsicol Woman*, withont being her best is decidedly good. It is purely a love tale of the orthodox order—tbe love running in badly crooked streams, with many sudden falls in its route; bnt it comes out at the last just as every reader wishes, and the marriages have his sanction. It is not a Swedish story—bnt by alightly altering names nnd titles, will do to be located wherever they have handsome women and devoted lovers.

MEMOIRS OF MAJOR ROBERT STOBO. Pittsburg: J. S. DAVIDSON.

A short memoir of a Scotchman, whom, his biographer snspecta, might have sat for the Captain Lismahago of "Humphrey Clinker," and did some service in the wars on this side the water. The author ie very stately and poetic in his style. The lines do not begin with capitals, however.

THINGS TO BE THOUGHT OF. New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.

Brief, readable essays on such topics as diligence, infinence, wandering thonghts, and the minor morals, that cannot fail to make a good impression. They are written by the author of *Little Things*.

THE PASTOR'S FAMILY. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

A simple story that will interest the young, for whom it was written.

PASH-EGGS.—During the fifteen days after Easter, which are the Russian Carnival, tbey have eggs dyed all manner of colors, which they send or give in presents to each other; and when they meet dnring this time tbey salnte with these words, *Christo wos Chrest*, Cbriat is risen; to whicb tbe other having answered *Woistin wos Chrest*, He is certainly risen, they kiss one another; he that salutes first is obliged to present the other with an egg; nobody, of whatever condition or sex, daring to refuse the egg or kiss. The people of qnality have them covered with gold or silver leaf, or very curiously painted both outside and in.—*Peter Henry Bruce.*

The statement that no Israelite in the United States is engaged in agriculture is contradicted. One of the largest planters in Kentucky, Mr. Benjamin Gratz, an old personal friend of the late Henry Clay, is an Israelite, while in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and other States, there are many of that ancient faith extensively engaged in agriculture. Senator Benjamin, of Louisiana, is extensively engaged in sugar planting, and has written a standard essay upon the culture and chemistry of that staple published in *De Bow's Review*.

CORBETT'S REASONS FOR WAR AGAINST RUSSIA IN DEFENCE OF TURKEY (Cobbett) is a reprint of articles from the celebrated *Register*. This sturdy Saxon saw from the outset, with a depth of insight rare in his day, the fallacy of the Greek Question. Here are his opinions in 1829, as expressed in a letter to the Duke of WELLINGTON after the battle of Navarino, and after the Duke had expressed his deep regret at that "untoward" affair which COBBETT more emphatically describes as "a blunder-headed battle." The words read like prophesy:

"I, from the very first, was hostile to the 'Greek Cause,' notwithstanding I received from some of my readers, men whom I greatly respected, scores of remonstrances, some verbal and some written. My answer always was this:—Russia is at the bottom of the Greek rebellion; Russia wants a pretence for obtaining a firm footing in the Mediterranean; Rnssia has immense power: but the Turks keep her back from approaching the sonth of Enrope. The Turks hold the keys which lock her out of the Mediterranean; the ice of the Baltic locks her up on that side; hitherto she has been nnable to render efficient aid in clipping the wings of England on the sea, thengh she has been endesvoring to lend such aid ever since the armed nentrality during the American rebel war; hut, if we are fools enough to lend our aid in what ie called the liberation of Greece, European Turkey will be greatly shaken; Greece will decidedly be for Russia, whose religion is the ssme as that of Greece; Rnssia will, in spite of ns, have nsval stations in the Mediterranean and in the Levsnt."

The re-appearance of these strong, musculsr, ringing articles is very opportune. Cobbett knew how to hit an opponent very hard; in this case every blow goes home.—*Athenæum.*

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN MAINE.—At 8½ o'clock, yesterday morniag, near the gas works, Mr. ELIJAH GUILFORD was knocked down by a freight train and had both legs broken off near the ankles, two wheels passing directly over them, when the engineer succeeded in stopping the train. Mr. GUILFORD'S own account of the accident is that he heard the train coming, but supposing it to be npon another track, paid it no heed until hs found it almost npon him, when he attempted to escape from the track, but being prevented by a pile of wood, was knocked down as previously stated. He was immediately taken to his residence, in Park-street; and physicians being summoned they decided that both limbs mnst be amputated, one above the knee, in conseqnence of the extended fracture, and the other below. Ether was accordingly administered, and the operation performed by Drs. GILMAN, SWEAT, DAVIS and WOON, assisted by Drs. THOMAS, LUNWIG and DURGIN. Mr. GUILFORD is sbont sixty-three years old, quite fleshy, and of very sound constitution, never having been sick since childhood. He is a dealer in wood and a man of property. P. S.—We sre informed that Mr. GUILFORD died last evening nt nbout 6 o'clock.—*Portland (Me.) Adv., June 15.*

BREAD.—The Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Industry gavo the first premium on domestic bread to Mrs. Hiram Hill, of Providence. The following is Mrs. HILL'S recipe for making the bread exhibited by her:

For two losves of the ordinsry size take two potatoes, psre them, slice very thin, and boil quick nntil quite soft, then mash to a fine pulp, and add a little by a little, two quarts of boiling water, stirring until a starch is formed; let thie cool, and then add one-third of a cnp of yeast. This forms the "sponge," which should remain in a moderately warm place for ten or twelve hours, or "over night," until it beccmes very light and frothy, even if a little sour it is of no consequence. When the "sponge" is ready, add flour, and work it in until you bave formed a stiff, firm mass. The longer and more firmly this is kneaded, the better the bread.

Let the kneaded mase remain say from a half to three-quarters of an hour to rise, then divide into pans, where it should remain say fifteen minutes, care being taken ihst it does not rise too much and crack, then put the loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three-quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot enough the bread will riss and crack, if too bot the surface will harden too rapidly and confine the loaf.

ORIGINAL WORDS OF OLD SCOTCH AIRS.—Can any one tell me where the original worde of many fine old Scotch airs are to be found? The wretched verses of ALLAN RAMSEY and others of the same school, are adapted to the "Yellow-haired Laddie," "Etrick Banks," "The Buab aboon Traquair," "Mary Scott," and hundreds of others. There mnst exist old words to many of these airs, which at least will possess some local characteristics, and be a blessed change from the "nymphs" and "swains," the "Stephens" and "Lythias," which now pollute and degrade them. Any information on this subject will be received most thankfully. I particularly wish to recover some old words to the nir of "Mary Scott." The only verse I remember is this:—

"Mary's black and Mary's whita,
Mary is the king's delight;
The king's delight and the prince's marrow,
Mary Scott, the flower of Yarrow."

Notes and Queries.

A NEEDLE SWALLOWED AND EXTRACTED.—Sometime in December last a young lady of this city, who had indulged in the too common practice of bolding pins and needles in her mouth, swallowed what at the time sbe snpposed to be a pin. Sbc soon after suffered severe pains in the region of the stomach, but did not ihen attribute the cause to the supposed pin. Yesterdoy while standing she was suddenly seized with an acute pain in one of her limbs, just above the knee, and soon after fainted. A physician was immediately called, and he at once discovered and extracted from tho limb a medium sized needlc, which had worked nearly to the skin, the eye being foremost. The needle was much corroded, and the point had becoma nearly as mnch blunted as the head. Tha youag lady is getting along without difficulty. This will doubtless be a lesson to her, as it should be to others, to find some safer repository for pins and needles than the month.—*Rochester Union.*

THE COMMENCEMENT AT THE VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.—The Commencement exercises of the University will be as follows:

Oration on the night of the 27th by Mr. W. W. GOODSON, of Tappahannock; Va., on the part of the Washington Society.

Orstion before the Literary Societies, on the morning of the the 28th, by JOHN MITCHEL, Esq.

Oration on the night of the 28th, by Mr. A. EMERY MERRIT, of Brunswick, on the part of the Jefferson Society.

The closing ceremonies, delivering degrees, &c., on the 29th; when two or more of the Masters of Arts will read essays.

It is generally nnderstood, that the highest honor of the University, the degree of A. M., has been attained by Messrs. DINWIDDIE, J. B. SHEARER, of Appomattox; J. S. MOORE, of Mecklenburg; J. BAKER THOMPSON, of Staunton; J. M. BOLLING, of Petersburg; E. B. SMITH, of Albemarle, and GEORGE HARRISON, of the University.

The Society of Alumni will commence its session on the morning of the 28th.—*Charlotte Advertiser.*

DIALECTS OF BIRDS.—I believe there is a dialect in the songs of birds. The song, for example, of a thrush near London, or in any of the home counties, has little resemblance, except in tone and specific character, to that of the same bird in Devonshire, or near Exeter. The same notes, I suppose, will all of them be detected, but they are arranged for the most part in a different tune, and are not sung in the same way. They are given with different valves, and the singing is pitched in a different key. One great distinction between the two cases is tha number of gutteral notes, of which the song of a Devonshire thrush is often made up, bnt which near London are beard only at the end of a bar, or even much less frequently; while those chief notes which mainly constitute the song of the other bird, and make it so impressive, are rarely pronounced by the Devonshire thrush.—*Jesse's Country Life.*

☞ A "Practical Farmer," in the last *Mork Lane Express*, closes a lengthy article on the subject of grain as follows:

"Farmers may, for once, depend upon having the corn trade for the next year very much in their own hands. There never was a time when the *world's stock of grain* wes so nearly exhansted; and one great source of supply—Rnssia—is shut from us by the war. Why, then, should farmers hurry their next harvest stock to market? Prices must inevitably be good, if they will only be reasonable and cautious; there can be no just canse of alarm. Let every farmer take time. Let the aim be to take up a fair, steady, regular supply, and he may then rest assured he will receive a fair price throughont the yesr."

CHANCE READING NEVER COMES AMISS.—Dr. HAMMOND'S method was (which likewise he recommended to his friends,) after every sermon, to reasolve upon the ensuing subject; that being done, to pursue the course of study which he was then in hand with, reserving the close of the week for the provision for the next Lord's Day. Whereby, not only a constant progress was made in science, but materials unawares were gained unto the immediate future work; for, he said, *be the subjects treated of never so distant, somewhat will infallibly fall in conducible unto the present purpose.—Dr. Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog.*

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA.—The Missouri people have held two meetings, and passed a series of resolutions in favor of settling the new Territories with a slave population, and are determined to oppose the operations of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and all similar organizations. This they will do, *peacefully if may be, and by force of arms if necessary.*

Two mad dogs were killed in Boston, on Monday.

The Commission to Madrid.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 20.

The acquisition of Cuba is the only measure of policy in regard to which the people of the South feel any special and present interest. The traditional disputes of party are either settled or in suspension; in any event they are utterly incapable of awakening the least manifestation of popular enthusiasm. But the question of the annexation of Cuba is a living and active issue, appealing directly and powerfully to the impulses of the masses and to the understanding of the statesman, and affecting the interests of the South vitally and by necessary operation.

Politicians may sometimes raise a false clamor and excite an artificial interest in respect to measures of no real consequence, but the people are not easily misled into a wrong direction, nor into an exaggerated and fictitious enthusiasm. When they move, it is towards some practicable result; when they become excited, it is in consequence of some appropriate and sufficient cause. The profound and pervading interest which the discussions of the "Cnban question" has awakened among the masses of the Southern people, besides being a fact of considerable moment in itself, is significant of the importance and urgency of the issue.

It is irrational to expect the Government to keep even pace with the movement af popular feeling, and no candid person will censure Mr. PIERCE for his effort to restrain the impetuous impulses of filibusterism. The proclamation may be misunderstood by some as committing the Administration to a policy adverse to the acquisition of Cnba, and may chill the ardor and embarrass the action of the Creoles, who sre looking to American sympathy for eid in their struggle with Spanish tyranny. But, however anfortunate the effect of the manifesto against filibnsterism, wo mnst consider tbat the Executive had no alternative but to perform its duty without regard to consequences.

No man sympathies more sincerely with the aspirations of the Cuban people, or more sernestly desires the acqnisition of ths island, than Mr. PIERCE; but he could not, consistent with the obligations of honor and duty, consive at nnlswful expeditions against a power with whom the country is at peace. It is by such considerations that the less thonghtless and intemperate friends of ths Cnban movement reconcile the action of the Admialsiration with its professions and promises.

For the appointment of a commission to Madrid, there will be no such apology, and the Sonth will submit to the measure with reloctance and dissatisfaction. People mny be told that the design of the commission is to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba, but the assurance will only provoke an incredulous dissent, and a distrust of the good faith or the good sense of the Administration. Perhaps the Spanish Court, or its representative in Washington, has suggested the idea of a commission; but does anybody believe that they really wish the negotiation to terminate in any practical result?

Their object is simple delay; sad, as Mr. SOULE has forced them to an issne which they cannot evade, they would like very much to begin the negotiation *de novo* with as many interlocutors as possible. The case is perfectly plain: In obedience to instrnctions from his Government, our Minister at Madrid nndertook the adjustment of all disputes with the Spanish Court. It is very well known that he is prosecuting the negotiation with an energy and directness of purpose, which will speedily result either in a rupture or in a satisfactory settlement. Why, then, interrupt his efforts or interfere with his policy?

It is not probable that the Administration would disturb him if his conduct were fully approved; and if it be not approved, it is certainly not because of its inefficiency. Would not the Spanish Government regard the appointment of a commission as a virtual dissent from the policy of Mr. SOULE, and a concession to its owa obstinate resistance? If it be the purpose of the Administration to push our disputes with Spain to an issne, either of peace or war, they have hnt to let Mr. SOULE alone; if they wish to prolong and perplex the negotiatioa, they aeed only emberrass him with a commission of ignorant and disputatious politicians.

The country has been led to anticipate a bold and energetic message from the President on the Cuban question. The public expectation would be sadly deceived by an application to Congress for an appropriation for the expense of a commission to mediate between our energetic minister and the obstinate and shuffling Court of Spain.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 20, 1854—each bearing that date:

Edwin Allen, of South Windham, Conn.—For improved veneer polisher.

John Allender, of New-London—For improvements in metallic grommets.

D. C. Ambler, of New-York—For improvement in quartz crushers.

D. C. Ambler, of New-York—For improvemeat in the settiag of steam boilers.

Gabriel Blondin, of New-York—For improvement in processes for treating paint.

Gnbriel Blondin, of New-York—For improvement in paint compositions.

Frederick M. Bartholomew, of New-York—For method of governing the action of valve cocks.

Thos. H. Barlow, of Lexington, Ky.—For improvements in cut-nail machines.

Mark S. Bassett, of Wilmington, Del.—For flour sifter and renovator.

Jos. Bone, of Warrenton, Ohio—For improvement in grain winnowers.

Benj. Crawford, of Pittsburg—For improvement on high pressure steam engines.

Thomas Crossley, of Boston—For improved machine for printing woolen nnd other goods. Patented in England, 5th April, 1854.

B. Franklin Day, of Philadelphia—For improvement in steam engines.

Samuel Fay, of Lowell.—For improvement in weaving double cloth.

F. A. Gleason, of Rome.—For improvement in the construction of reed musical instruments.

Geo. W. Griswold, of Carbondale.—For improved tool handle.

Charles J. Harris, of Holyoke, Mass.—For improvement in producing continuous circular from reciprocating rectilinear motion.

John Henry, of Lynchburg, Va.—For improvement in cast iron car wheels.

Frederica Howes, of Yarmouth, Mass.—For extra yard to topsail.

Solm. T. Huntington, of Syracuse.—For improvemeat in carriage-tops.

Nathan Johnson, of Noblesville, Ind.—For improvement in the mode of moulding brick.

Chas. C. Lloyd, of West Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in gas meters and regulators.

John S. Martin, of Boston.—For improvement in painters' brushes.

Thos. G. McLaughlin, of Philadelphia.—For improvement in radial arms for car-brakes.

Duncan E. McDougall, of Springfield, Mass.—For improved burglars' alarm.

Anson Merriman, of Middletown, Conn.—For improvement in steam engine regulators.

Nathan F. Matthewson, of Providence, R. I.—For improved watch chain swivel.

Edmund Morris, of Burlington, N. J.—For improved slate frame.

Orwell H. Needham, of New York—For improvement in breast pump.

James F. Osborn, of Staunton, N. J.—For improved method of turning cake, &c., from mold pieces.

Charles Parker, of Meriden, Ct.—For improvemeat in cast iron vices.

Benj. F. Reimer, of Philadelphia—For improvement in railroad car-brakes.

Jesse Reed, of Marshfield, Mass.—For improved arrangement of ship's capstain and windlass.

S. Brockway Robinson, of Oswego—For machine for drying grain.

Warren Shaw and Perley G. Green, of Wales—For improvement in tentering cloth.

Adrian R. Terry, of Detroit—For improvement in coating gas retorts.

Charles E. John and Samuel Wethered, of Baltimore—For application of ordinary and anper-heated steam, combined for heating purposes.

Joseph B. Winchester, of Medina, N. Y.—For improved mode of raising and letting fall carriage tops.

'Willism C. Wright, of Boston—For improvement in folding and measuring cloth.

Saneca V. Collins, of Charlestown, Mass., assignor to Wm. O. Hickok, of Harrisburgh, Pa.—For mode of setting and holding pens for paper ruling.

Luther Hill, of Stoneham, Mass., assignor to himself and Lorenzo Swatton, of Feltonville, Mass.—For improvement in machines for cutting ont boot soles.

Levi W. Mallory, of Philadelphia, assignora to Wm. Morris, of same place—For improvement in omnibus registers.

Stephen White, of Newark, assignor to Henry C. Jones, of same place—For improvement in pad-locks.

RE-ISSUE.

Elisha S. Snyder, of Charlestown, Vt.—For improved mill-stone dress. Patented Feb. 10, 1846.

Court of Appeals, Albany, June 20.

Present—All the Judges except Justice Ruggles, detained by illness.

Several motions argued. Decisions reserved.

Nos. 12, 81, 39, 108, 210 and 233 struck off.

No. 1. Stands over without prejndice, with leave to turn case into special verdict or hill of exceptions.

No. 3. Morse agt. Gould and another. On argument, N. Hill, Jr., counsel for applicant; Henry R. Selden, counsel for respondents.

No. 196. Snbmitted.

No. 25. Reserved for June 26.

Nos. 2 and 22. Reserved for July 5.

EVENING SESSION.

Argument of No. 3 concluded.

No. 4. Whitney agt. Mayor, &c., of New-York, on argument. Mr. Edward Sandford, counsel for respondent; Mr. R. J. Dillon, counsel for appellant. Not concluded at 6½ o'clock.

Calendar for to-morrow, Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15.

The Leather Trade.

From the Boston Atlas, June 20.

The number of hides imported into and consumed in five of the principal ports of the United States in 1852 and 1853, is exhibited in the following table:

	Importation.		Consumption.	
PLACES.	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.
Baltimore	159,972	175,336	144,588	125,936
Philadelphia	117,588	119,698	102,239	70,978
New-York	1,433,556	1,262,712	1,429,871	1,288,703
Boston	472,333	407,105	439,780	394,672
Salem	248,679	894,018	237,315	394,770
Total	2,436,147	2,350,867	2,353,793	2,279,659

This table, however, includes none of the Calcutta buffalo, or other East India hides, imported in bales, chiefly to this State, and which would swell the amount so as to make the importation of Boston and Salem together almost equal that of New-York. In 1851 the nnmber imported into Boston exceeded 600,000; and, as will be seen by the table, there has been a considerable falling off during the last three years. This is to be attributed partly to the discovery of gold in California, which effectually closed one large source of the importation to Boston; partly to the civil wars and contentions of South America, which, by keeping that country in an unsettled state, have materially diminished another source of supply, and partly to the fact that New-York dealers make more direct importations than formerly.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT HOLYOKE.—The railway for the elevation of visitors from the termination of the carriage road on Mount Holyoke to the summit of the mountain, a distance of 600 feet, is now complete. There is also a flight of 475 stairs, believed to be the longest flight of stairs in the United States, over this entire space for those who choose to walk. These improvements will contribute not a little to the pleasure of excursionists to the mountain, the number of whom is already unusually large for this early period of the season.—*Springfield Republican.*

Emigrant Aid Company.

From the Boston Atlas, June 20.

AN adjourned meeting of this Company was held last evening at Chapman Hall, presided over by Amos A. LAWRENCE, Esq. Addresses were made by the President. ELI THAYER of Worcester, OTIS CLAPP, GEORGE S. HILLARD, Rev. Doctor GANNETT, Rev. Doctor LYMAN BEECHER, a Methodist Missionary to the Western States, whose names we did not learn, and others, all in encouragement of the objects of the Society, which were stated to be to secure everlasting freedom to Kansas Territory. It was announced that the trustees are just now sending on men to study the resources of the country, and make some preparation for the arrival of emigrants, and that the first detachment of 300 or 400 are to leave on the 17th of next month, accompanied by ELI THAYER, of Worcester, one of the trustees, and are to be followed by other detachments within a week or two. Subscribers were forewarned that they may anticipate being called npon to pay the full amount snbscribed within a twelvemonth, as the trustees have advertised for proposals for carrying from 20,000 to 150,000 persons from the Eastern States to Kansas this Fall.

Throughout the West the warmest sympathy is evinced in the movement; numbers will join the trains of emigrants as they pass through the various localities. The citizens of Rochester, having sent a delegation to inquire into the affairs of the Company, are ready to take $150,000 of the stock; and having heard that STEPHEN ARNOLD DONOLAS is about to establish a Pro-Slavery paper there, offer to set np a paper in the Territory, to be edited by FREDERICK DOUGLASS—pitting DOUGLASS against DOUGLAS. The citizens of Philadelphis are also taking hold of the enterprise. A letter was read from the editor of a paper in the interior of Pennsylvsnia, proposing to join the enterprise, and establish a first-class weekly paper in Kansas. The letter also says that twenty men, farmers and mechanics of that neighborhood, are about going there, and have resolved that "Slavery shall never desecrate the virgin plains of Kansas, if the strong arms of Northern freemen can prevent it." Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, of New-York, has accepted the office of Trustee, and the New-York branch of the Company was represented to be full of hope and enthusiasm.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF BOSTON—In 1845 there were 3,768,160 pairs of boots, and 17,128,152 pair af shoes manufactured in Massachusetts, with an aggregate valus of $14,799,140, and giving employment to 27,199 males, and 18,678 females. In 1850, the number of males employed, according to the United States census, was 31,955—more than double the nnmber of any trade, and more than double the number of cordwainers in any other State except New-York, which has hat about 24,000. It is probable that at the present time all the figures of 1845 are more than doubled. Besidas this, there are great numbers of persons in the adjoining States, particularly New-Hampshire, who work for Massachusetts manufacturers. At the principal shop the leather is only "clicked" or cut ont, mostly by the aid of light machinery, into soles, heels, uppers, counters, &c., the lintngs, coasters and strnps are "skived" and pasted in, and the work is then given ont to the workmen, in lots or cases of 12, 20, or 100 pairs, as the case may be, and of different sizes. The shoemaker—the real manufacturer—then takes his work home, where his wife and daughters stitch, close and bind the uppers, and he himself and his boys do the "bottoming." If his family is large, or he employs a number of hands in a "team," a still further division of labor takes place. One hand tacks the sole to the last and trims it; another draws the upper smoothly over the last; a third lays the "welts" and "runs," and puts in the "shanking" and "filling; a fourth tacks on and trims the oat sole; a fifth drives the pegs; a sixth pnts on and shapes the heel; n seventh pares off and makes the edges; and the eighth workman puts the final polish on the edge with the heel-ball and stone. The work is then returned to the manufactory, and the workmsa immediately receives his cash. The bottoms are then buffed smooth, and after the uppers have received an extra polish, the goods are packed into boxes, ready for a market at home, at the West, the South, California, Australia, South America, or any other part of the globe. Our boot and shoe trade has doubled within a few years. We have not at hand the means of making an accurate statement, but have no doubt that in our own city, where it nearly all concentrates, this business amounts to from $30,000,000 $40,000,000 annually. The Boston *Almanac* gives a list of 160 wholesale boot, shoe and leather dealers, besides those who deal exclusively in leather.—*Boston Atlas.*

SEVERE THUNDER SHOWER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The thnader shower yesterday afternoon, although of little violence in this vicinity, was very severe along the South Shore. At Kingston the shower is represented as the most severe ever experienced in that town. Little rain fell, bnt much damage was done by the lightning. The spire of the Unitarian Church was struck and completely demolished—the damage to the edifice being about $500. The houses of Col. THOMAS, widow LUCRETIA CHANDLER and Capt. JAS. FELTON, were also struck and somewhat damaged. Providentially the inmates escaped unharmed.

At Duxbary, a man named BRANFORD was struck and remained inscnsible for two

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1854.

☞ Dr. Duff's speech, on his visit to the United States, which we published on Tuesday last, will be found in the WEEKLY TIMES, issued to-day. Single copies, with or without wrappers, may be had at the desk.

Apologetic.

We had a "realizing sense" yesterday of the public regard for the DAILY TIMES, in the multitude of complaints about its being late. We had, probably, one of the most numerous deputations ever seen, at our office, representing, more or less respectfully, the intolerable grievance of not getting the TIMES with their breakfasts. They came in procession—from three to ten deep; and though the front rank reached the office at an early hour in the morning, the last had not arrived when we closed the doors at midnight. As a body, they were the best-looking, most intelligent and respectable we have ever had the good fortune to meet. As a general thing, moreover, they kept their temper as well as could be expected,—and received our promises of amendment with as implicit faith, as if they had not been made—and broken—a dozen times already. They have our thanks for their confidence and our sympathy in their sufferings;—and we intend also that they shall have the TIMES early in the morning, for their shilling a week.

We have already stated that we are this week working the paper on a new six-cylinder press, made for the TIMES establishment for the sole purpose of enabling us to deliver the paper at an earlier hour. It is a very large and a very complicated machine; and although its workmanship is as perfect as mechanism can make it, there must of necessity, at first, be many little details which three or four days of trial alone can remedy. The first night, two of the six cylinders got out of order, and as there was no time to repair them, we were forced to do the whole work with the other four. The next trial, one troubled us in the same way. To-day we hope to get along without accident. But, within a day or two at farthest, we are confident, everything will be in good working order; and *then* the paper shall be early. Our Press will print, easily and well, 12,000 an hour; and until our circulation exceeds 45,000 we intend that the TIMES shall be served everywhere in the City by 7 o'clock, and in many Wards at least an hour earlier.

The Canada's News.

We have, by the steamship Canada, a week's later news from Europe. The intelligence, though of considerable importance, contains no items of startling interest. From the seat of war there is nothing decisive. The Russians were making desperate efforts to take Silistria. During the night of the 29th of May, they made three attempts to storm it, but were repulsed with fearful loss. St. ARNAUD had sent 70,000 troops to the relief of MESSA PASHA, who declares he will blow up the fortress rather than surrender. The Greek insurgents are reported as having gained a victory in Thessaly, and the new Greek Ministry are said to have taken oaths satisfactory to the Porte. Several changes have taken place in the British Cabinet. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been appointed President of the Council, the Duke of NEWCASTLE Minister of War, and Sir GEORGE GREY Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Slave-Trade.

We publish this morning an important Report, laid before the Senate in Secret Session, on the proposal to terminate that provision of the Ashburton Treaty by which we stipulate to maintain a squadron on the Coast of Africa to aid Great Britain in the suppression of the Slave-trade. The Committee strongly recommend the abrogation of that stipulation. They urge this on the ground of the expensiveness and inefficiency of the means adopted; but disclaim in the strongest terms any purpose of encouraging the trade, or of relaxing any agency which shall promise anything effectual towards its abolition. The subject is one of marked interest and importance, and the report is worthy of a perusal.

Fillibuster Movements.

We are favored, from private sources, with a number of interesting items touching the movements at the South of the Cuban Junta and their affiliating friends among our own people. Some of these, in a different form, may have found currency already through the Southern papers, but most of the particulars we believe are new.

The preparations of the Junta are understood to have reached a formidable degree of completeness. The departure of the first expeditionary corps for Cuban emancipation is fixed for an early day in July. The Lone Star order, with their allies and sympathizers, are busy in making collections for material aid. One million dollars is the sum aimed at, and so confident are the rumors on this point, that were it not for the hard times, we should almost be prepared to believe that a good portion of the amount had actually been secured and lodged in bank. There is said to be, in any event, ample available funds for the preliminary demonstration. About 90,000 full uniforms, with the additional necessary equipments, are also said to be in readiness. Eight staunch steamers, suitable for war purposes, are at the command of the Junta, and the use of from 50,000 to 60,000 stand of arms, and 90 pieces of artillery, secured.

Then we have the reported force of the expeditionists, 50,000 in number, robust and thoroughly disciplined, prepared to meet all emergencies. Of these, 30,000 or 40,000 will be for active service, and 10,000 as a sort of reserve, to be brought into service in case of any severe loss or repulse of the advance party. Every man is said to be under solemn oath to avenge the slaughter of CRITTENDEN and his companions by the Spanish Government at Havana, in August, 1851. High in command will undoubtedly be placed an American officer who won distinction in the Mexican War, and was subsequently made Governor of one of the Southwestern States. General GONZALES, whose steadfast devotion to the Cuban cause has won for him the confidence of all parties of his own countrymen, and of their sympathizers in the United States, will also be placed in prominent command. Colonels WHEAT, PICHETT and BELL, Majors J. A. KELLY and MOORE, Captains W. S. E. KING and J. W. DENIENT, with Lieut. FRANK OLINETTE, are of the officers pledged to the cause.

☞ The Congressional Protest against the Nebraska bill will be found in another column. It is mainly historical, and presents a formidable array of facts connected with the progress of the Slaveholding interest towards ascendancy in our National Councils. The document will be read with general interest

The Need of a University.

Public attention has of late been much directed to the subject of higher education. Our system of public instruction is not complete. The time has come when a great and true University has become a necessity for the country. We have in this State a system of Common Schools as nearly perfect as it can well be made in its scheme and organization, and needing only to be well administered. We believe, too, that on the whole it is well administered, though it is a pity that the office of State Superintendent should be in any way complicated with party politics. It is a great detriment to the interests of Education to lose the benefit of experience by frequent changes in an office like this. In these Common Schools, elementary instruction is given free of charge to all who choose to resort to them. This is right in principle, and in accordance with the obligation of the State to provide for the education of all the children of the State.

We have also academies and colleges. There is room for improvement in these, in several respects. The proper object of these institutions is not only to impart more and higher instruction than the Common Schools can give, but also—and especially of the Colleges—to *train and discipline* the faculties of the mind by a well systematized and properly proportioned course of classical, mathematical and logical studies, and thus prepare our young men for professional studies, or for any of the walks of useful and honorable exertion in social or public life. They may be made to accomplish these objects more effectually, and for this purpose should be made an organic part of the system of Public Instruction. In these institutions there should be no pecuniary charge for instruction, any more than in the Common Schools.

But over and above all these institutions, and as the necessary complement of them all, we need a great University in its true and proper idea—an institution not specially designed to discipline the mind, nor to give what is called a liberal education—although, of course, its studies will contribute to perfect the discipline and liberal culture of the mind in a general sense—but whose great and proper object is to provide ample means for the most thorough and extended pursuit of every branch of learning, science and the liberal arts. The University is an institution where those who, by previous training and education in the other institutions or elsewhere, have prepared themselves for its advantages, may find every possible appliance and aid, whether of instruction, books, apparatus, etc., for pursuing to its utmost extent and perfection the study of any and every branch of human knowledge—for learning everything that is known, and for extending the boundaries of knowledge by new discoveries. If a person, for instance, wishes to addict himself to the study of the pure mathematics, or of any of its applications, to make himself a perfect master of the science in its existing state, and to extend and perfect it, if he can—it is the University that should present itself instantly to his mind as the place of all places for him to resort to—where, free of all pecuniary charge, he will be sure to find every possible, every conceivable facility for prosecuting his inquiries; every book, every bit of apparatus that could be desired, the genial stimulus of students like-minded with himself, and finally the guidance and assistance of the most profound masters of the science. In the same way with every other branch of science, of learning, of knowledge, and of the liberal arts—the University should be the place to which the votaries of truth may come to acquire with the greatest advantage a knowledge of all that is known, and to carry out their investigations into new regions of yet unexplored truth and science. In short, the University is the place where all the personal, and so far as practicable, all the material conditions for the pursuit of all good knowledge should be found collected together in one grand assemblage.

Such an institution would be an honor and a glory to our Commonwealth. What a prodigious stimulus it would give to the cause of learning and science. These are great interests in themselves. They are indispensable elements, too, of the public welfare in the present state of advancement which we have reached in the development of the physical resources of our country,—in the progress of the industrial arts,—in the increase of wealth, and in the prodigious multiplication of the means and refinements of physical enjoyment. With the great interests of science and good learning, not only the intellectual and moral well-being, but even the material prosperity of the nation are indissolubly bound up. There is no truth of clearer demonstration than this; and if it be true, none of greater importance,—none which the people should more be made to feel and to act upon. And even if such an institution were not of incalculable importance to the material prosperity of the people—which it is—yet it is profoundly true, and a truth that should be profoundly felt in the great mind and heart of the people, that there are spiritual utilities derivable from the culture of high science and learning, more important to the best life and welfare of a great and rich commonwealth than all material utilities. We believe it is within the scope of the Constitutional powers of the General Government, to establish a *National* University on the broadest foundations and with the amplest endowments. But if there be a doubt about this, the people should remove the doubt by amendment of the Constitution. Such an institution would be a glory and a blessing to the nation and to mankind. But if not established by the General Government, we hope it will be established by the great Commonwealth of New-York. The progress of our country in territory, in population, in wealth, is already wonderful, and is destined to go on to a still more wonderful extent. Europe and Asia will soon reach forth their arms to each other across our continent, and the City of New-York is the place where they will clasp hands. This is to be the great *entrepôt*, where the products of Asia coming east are to meet the products of Europe coming west. Here the commercial balances of the world are to be settled. Thus great, preëminently great, as we are destined to be in every element of material grandeur, shall we not also have the distinction, the glory, and the exalting and conservative influence of being the seat of the greatest University in [illegible] cost is but a trifle, large as the amount would be, yet but a trifle compared with the honor and advantage it would bring. The burden of the expense would press with scarcely a feather's weight upon any individual in the Commonwealth.

The Religious Element.

"There is one element in New-Hampshire," says a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from out the heart of the Granite State, "which politicians do not take into their estimate. I allude to the religious element." The politicians are a set of blockheads generally, we do believe. It is hard to point directly to any great scheme of theirs which has not proved a failure, so far as its real object was concerned. If one has succeeded, the mover usually is killed off by its first operation. Their torpedoes blow up their manufacturers before all others, and the political father expires the moment that his pet child utters its first cry. They profess to an acquaintance with the condition of affairs in advance of the rest of mankind. They learn it in the "corner groceries" of the cities, where they who lead the b'hoys most congregate. They go into the country, and from the few bloated, red-eyed loafers, who hang around the bar of the tavern, learn what is public sentiment. It is not strange that generally they miserably fail of reliable information on such points. The "religious element" they ignore, as well out of as in New-Hampshire. They have no mode of communicating with the sober, quiet people who do their country's thinking. They make no calculation for the undercurrent which sets from them. They think it an "auspicious moment" when the very hour of their wreck is striking.

Now the men whose meditations constitute the "religious sentiment," are especially careless about the greatest right and highest privilege of citizens—the right of voting. What is done in direct contravention of their opinions is generally done through their heedlessness. They are not often wide awake. Spring an issue suddenly, and they are not found at the ballot-box to meet it, but in their fields or shops, looking carefully after their private concerns. They perhaps, unfortunately, have an extravagant faith in our people, regarding an honorable career as a fixed and predestined fact, and so leave the heathen to rage and the wicked to imagine a vain thing, and accomplish it. We suspect that the strength of this religious sentiment is not half appreciated, and that none have so little consciousness of it as religious people themselves. The fact that they are organized into churches is a great feature of strength with them. Politicians first tanght and party men have echoed the doctrine, that good people must not carry religion into politics.

Now we believe that a man's religion, if it is worth anything, he should take with him to the polls as punctually as to church. And where the Church as a whole believes a doctrine to be wrong, it stultifies itself if it does not express its belief at the ballot-box as freely as in the Conference room. One impression is taking shape and will be recognized before long in our country;—that while Know-Nothings are frightening Foreigners, Germans pitching into Irishmen, and Irishmen breaking the heads of Germans,—fanatics dissolving the Union, and sleepy Conservatives surrendering all mooted points of principle in their agony to save it,—the Balance of Power is left in the hands of True Americans, who hold that the accident of a birth-place has no more moral character than the color of the skin, and that the opinion which can be made to go forth as American Public Opinion, is the "Religious Sentiment."

Seamen Apprentices.

The example of the owners of the new clipper ship *Swallow*, which as we have before published took out eight country lads as apprentices, everywhere is appreciated and approved. The scarcity of seamen has been a staple topic of complaint for years back. The supplies came principally from foreigners out of employment, and from boys who run away from their homes. But few fathers who know to what influences boys are subjected in the forecastle, would consent that their children should be so exposed, while reasonable inducement could restrain them. And yet the seafaring life has a great charm for those who are reared near the shores, and especially in small seaports, and the business is one in which promotion is both certain and speedy. This plan of taking apprentices, instructing them in navigation, and the sailor's duties on board, and at the same time separating them from the coarseness and profanity too rife in the forecastle, must result happily. We hope others will try it.

☞ Senator SEWARD, in accordance with instructions from the Committee on Commerce, informed the Senate yesterday, that while the Committee were unanimously impressed with the importance of the construction of a Ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, they were divided as to the expediency of aiding the work now, and for other reasons wished to be discharged from its further consideration, which was granted. Mr. SEWARD also introduced a bill, which was laid on the table, providing that any American vessel which shall be in any part of the West India Islands, shall return to the United States before making a voyage and obtain a new register; and declaring any commerce carried on in American vessels between the Spanish West Indies and the Coast of Africa, unlawful. In the House, Messrs. CULLOM and CHURCHWELL apologized. There was considerable talk about the matter, and some resolutions were read, but none passed. The President, during the day sent in a communication informing the House that SANTA ANNA had accepted the amendments to the Gadsden Treaty, and that in consequence it would be necessary for them to place seven millions of dollars at his disposal without delay.

The Courts.

The Supreme and Superior Courts adjourned yesterday, out of respect to the memory of Judge BARCULO, of the Second Judicial District, who died at his father's residence, in this City, on Tuesday morning last. Remarks eulogistic of the deceased were made in the various Courts, respectively, by Messrs. WHITING, ROBERTSON, SEDGWICK and DAVIS.

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the widening of Walker and extension of Canal-street case [illegible] Third Judicial District, and Judges ROOSEVELT and CLERKE. The case is still on.

Among our legal reports will be found, this morning, a decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the LEHMON slave case, deciding that the plaintiff must file security for costs. We understand that an appeal will probably be taken from this decision. We also call attention to an important charge given by Judge SLOSSON in the Railroad case, in which a newsboy has recovered $3,000 damages from the Erie Railroad Company, for injuries occasioned by the cars running off the track.

The Cullom and Churchwell Affair—The Gadsden Treaty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

The unfortunate and disgraceful scene which occurred in the House to-day, is, of course, the principal topic of remark, and obtains the more interest from the general understanding that a motion will be made to-morrow to expel Mr. CHURCHWELL for attempting to use a deadly weapon in the House. There is little probability that the motion will prevail in the present constitution of the body; still it is important that the country shall be able to see, by reference to the Yeas and Nays, who among the members are in favor of converting the Representative Chamber into a shooting-gallery, and who are not. The fact once ascertained, that the sentiment of the House is in favor of such a proposition, it becomes eminently necessary and proper that a series of rules and regulations shall be adopted, designating the kind of pistol and the weight of ball to be used, the class of cases which shall be deemed necessary to justify an ardent M. C. in selecting his target from among his fellow-members, and, above all, providing some points of refuge in the Hall, towards which no shooting shall ever be done, under any provocation, and in which timid members may feel sure of whole skins.

The difficulty between Messrs. CHURCHWELL and CULLOM is the more extraordinary from the fact that the former is generally a very quiet, peaceable, good-natured man, and Mr. CULLOM is one of the most amiable men living. The facts are simply these, unless I am greatly mistaken: Mr. CHURCHWELL has been set on by TOOMBS and STEPHENS of Ga., to assail and break down JOHN BELL, the Tennessee Whigs in the House, and Mr. HUNT of La., who opposed the Nebraska bill. In fulfilling this mission he got in a rather tight place with Mr. CULLOM, who followed him up point by point, and cowered him, in the judgment of many of those who heard the original discussion. Mr. BELL's speech in the Senate subsequently didn't help him out any; and yesterday, Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, got at him, and in the coolest and quietest manner possible, skillfully punctured him with innumerable and very sharp pins. The result of this whole movement was very unfortunate for Mr. CHURCHWELL, who came to the House this morning feeling very sore in consequence, as was plainly discernible in his looks when he took his seat. What followed you know.

It is much to be regretted that Mr. CAUSCAWELL attempted to carry on the discussion with the deadly argument of a loaded pistol. For that no reasonable excuse can be offered. He knew he was going to the House to say things that would be calculated to anger his colleague and draw him into a personal assault. He evidently intended and expected to draw Mr. CULLOM into a personal collision; and, thus expecting, he carried into the Representative Hall a loaded pistol with which to murder his colleague, if his calculation of probable events should prove to be correct. There is a striking coincidence between this affair, so far as it has proceeded, and the circumstances attending the murder of Professor BUTLER by MATT. WARD; and a very large number of readers will see little moral difference between the murderer in the one case, and the assailant in the other. For one I regret it—and the more, because some personal intercourse with Mr. CHURCHWELL had led me to esteem him as an amiable and worthy gentleman. He must himself see, on calmer reflection, that his studious, persistent efforts to place his colleague in a false position at home, as well as his assault upon him in the House to-day, are not worthy of his abilities or distinguished position. It certainly came from him with ill grace, to complain of his colleague for revising the report of his remarks made yesterday, when he (Mr. CHURCHWELL) himself did the same thing, and when it is notorious that his speech on the Nebraska bill, as published, was quite a different article from that actually delivered. But the particular paragraph on which Mr. CHURCHWELL based his complaint was really not half so offensive as expressions from Messrs. CULLOM and CAMPBELL (without exception being taken,) a dozen times yesterday. Mr. CHURCHWELL will do himself credit, if he will come up manfully, and acknowledge to the House that he has been in error, and crave its indulgence.

I think when the chapter is ended, you will find I have not erred in believing that the Gadsden Treaty is a *fait accompli*. SANTA ANNA had insisted upon no amendments to the treaty when Señor RAFAEL left, but on the contrary, returned it to Señor ALMONTE for exchange of ratifications. Of course, our Government cannot act in the premises until advices are received from Mr. GADSDEN, which are hourly expected to arrive in the steamer *Fulton*; but I am well assured the exchange of ratifications will take place immediately on these advices coming to hand, and without any reference of the subject again to the Senate.

Mr. SEWARD's bill, of which he gave notice today, relative to regulations of the trade between Spanish West India ports and the Coast of Africa, is opportune; and it is to be hoped Mr. SLIDELL's proposition to withdraw our naval force from the African coast will be discussed openly on this measure, and not secretly in Executive Session. Why should Mr. SLIDELL's proposed notice of the intention to abrogate a treaty be discussed secretly, any more than was a similar proposition of notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon?

I have seen a letter from a responsible and well-informed source, stating that Hon. R. C. WYLLIE, who, as Hawaiian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has by his own personal influence defeated heretofore the project of Sandwich Islands annexation, has become perfectly satisfied that the annexation is about to be consummated, and he is making his preparations in consequence to return to Europe in disgust. This will he remove the last serious obstacle to the conclusion of the treaty of Sandwich Islands annexation.

I have not noticed in the papers (although it may have been already published,) that the note from Austria and Prussia to the Czar, insisting upon his immediate evacuation of the Principalities, was forwarded from Vienna on the 2d inst. If the fact is a new one, implicit reliance may be placed upon the statement. It is a significant fact that simultaneously with the receipt of this intelligence, Baron GIROLT, the Prussian Minister, decided on a trip homeward, and sailed in the *Hermann* a day or two ago. He certainly would not have been permitted to leave his post here while his Sovereign felt that there was any probability of the continuance of the European war; and the two facts I have stated indicate the decided opinion of some of the sovereigns interested, that the war is virtually at an end.

Intelligent gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps here, who are skilled in European politics, and whose sources of information are ample have never wavered in the belief, which I have heretofore expressed on their authority, that the Czar never intended to press the war to the fighting point, and that it will end without any serious effort on his part, by great battles, to withstand the forces of his allied enemy.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* has gone to San Juan to resist the collection of the passenger tax, and to protect the rights and property of the Accessory Transit Company. Mr. BORLAND, it is now quite certain, will not return to Central America as United States Minister.

It is understood here that Hon. RUFUS CHOATE declined an appointment by the Governor of Massachusetts as United States Senator, to succeed Mr. EVERETT, but will stand a nomination to fill the vacancy by election of the Legislature at its next meeting.

☞ The Hard section of the Democratic party is electing delegates through the State to its State Convention, to be held on the 12th of July. In *Cortland* County, FREDERICK HYDE has been chosen; in *Chemung*, LYMAN COVELL, and in *Orange* (First District) JOHN R. LAWSON.

The Engineers' Strike on the Erie Railroad.

The Erie Railroad Company experienced much trouble yesterday in the running of their trains, in consequence of the strike of the Engineers. The whole of the morning trains were detained at Jersey City until the afternoon, and many passengers who waited long and patiently, were compelled finally to retrace their steps, and hope for better times, when Engineers shall no longer upset a line of rails four hundred miles in length. The following table exhibits the times of departure and arrival of passenger trains during yesterday,—the time in each instance being taken at Jersey City:

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

One Paterson train left at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Mail train left at 2:40 o'clock, P. M.
Night Express at 6:22 o'clock, P. M.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.

Paterson train East at 8:40 o'clock, A. M.
Steamboat Express at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Cincinnati Express at 3:40 o'clock, P. M.

The transit of freight is entirely at a stand-still, nor can it be with certainty resumed, till the Engineers on strike, with their sympathizers, withdraw themselves from the property of the Company. All trains, both East and West, with one exception, were run by men who have been for some time in the employ of the Company.

The Western Division Engineers have not sympathized in the movement, and declare not only their willingness to comply with the Rules of the Road, but have expressed themselves entirely favorable thereto. There are upon the Western Division fifty-three Engineers, which if permitted by those who are interested in this movement, would be an ample number to enable the Company to run all first-class trains on the road. In addition to which there are five Engineers on the Susquehanna, four on the Delaware Division, and five on the Eastern Division, who are similarly situated with Engineers on the Western Division—all willing to continue in the employ of the Company.

The Engineer who came in with the first train from the West yesterday, is a deaf man, named HAYWOOD, and better known by the appellation of "Dummy." On arriving at the Jersey City depôt, a crowd collected around him, and violence being feared, he was conducted to the office of the Company by two of the Directors. Four trains, including the mail train, were in waiting to go out, and it was reported that the Company offered $1,000 to any Engineer to go out with the mail train. HAYWOOD started with this train at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, and was assaulted on his departure with rotten eggs. It is believed the assailants were persons working about the depôt, and not Engineers. The Engineers discountenance any violence.

The 6 o'clock express train left the depôt last evening shortly after the appointed time. A new engineer took the train out.

No trains arrived last evening, and the only one expected was the milk train due at 12½ o'clock this morning.

Laying a Corner-Stone at Dobbs Ferry.

The Dobbs Ferry men had a pleasant time of it, yesterday, in laying the corner-stone of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church,—the first church-building of this denomination with which that portion of Westchester County has been favored. The brethren have hitherto assembled in a Mission Church, but have now taken it upon themselves to enlarge their area and build a house, which, for handsome exterior, will be quite superior to Methodist edifices generally, they being commonly noted for a remarkable degree of plainness. The location of the church is very happily selected. The site is a bold hill, from which a fine view is obtained of the River and of the surrounding country. The style of the church is of the rural ornamental order, with lofty spire, and neatly-finished aisles, windows, &c., &c. Its cost will be $4,000, including the land. Of this sum, $2,500 have already been subscribed. The parsonage will cost $1,000. Total for the church and parsonage, $5,000.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced with an address, by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. MARTINDALE, the remarks consisting of an appropriate exhortation to the brethren and sisters to stand fast in the faith, and prove their faith by works.

Mr. MARTINDALE was followed by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, of this City, whose address was valuable for its historical reminiscences, in which field Dobbs Ferry is singularly rich.

The proceedings were conducted in the open air. Among the people on the beaches, enjoying themselves as well as a bright sun would permit, were sixty or eighty young children belonging to the Sabbath School of the Church, which Church, by the way, it may be mentioned, is named in honor of SUMMERFIELD, the great Methodist preacher, whose sister still resides in the village where this edifice is to go up. The corner-stone having been laid with the appropriate ceremonies, a hymn was sung and prayer offered, and the day closed pleasantly. The building of the Church will go forward as speedily as possible.

In the corner-stone were deposited the following articles, among others:

A Bible, Methodist Hymn Book, Minutes of the New-York Annual Conference, 1854; History of the Organization of the Summerfield M. E. Church at Dobbs Ferry in 1852; List of Members, Probationers and Pastor's name; Names of Pastors, Trustees and Vestrymen of the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches at Dobbs Ferry; and the religious and daily papers.

GREECE AND LIBERTY.

The Greeks again in the Field—Appeal to the American Public.

There was some excitement in the City last evening, arising from the attention bestowed by passers by upon sundry placards posted through the streets. The purport of the document was an appeal in behalf of the people of Greece.

Among other things, the Appeal says (after quoting the London *Times* on the affairs of Greece):

To the Free and Benevolent Nation of the United States of America, by the Greeks of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Thrace, Asia Minor and the Greek Islands:

CHRISTIANS OF AMERICA! Free and thence happy people of the United States—The present *Pan-Hellenic* movement is but the continuation of the great work begun in 1821, which they all rejoiced to see.

When the citizens of the United States heard of our wrongs they had compassion upon us and assisted us. The same assistance we again call for. The present war is a righteous war—it is just warm our part—we fight against oppression. The present war is the great struggle between light and darkness—between the *Bible* and the *Koran*.

Americans your former compassion in favor of the Greek's has not been forgotten by them; the American name has ever been dear to the Grecian race; our gratitude for your past compassion exists to the present day.

The European people throwing their eyes back to the past, see that they have done nothing to prevent them from asking your assistance.

You, too, Americans, can with the consent of your Christian conscience assist us again, not having cause to repent for all that you have done in our behalf formerly.

Americans, you have been informed of all that the people of liberated Greece have done in favor of education, since the day of their independence, and you are not ignorant of all that has been done in favor of education by the Greeks under their yoke. These truths, so well known to you, we cherish the idea that they will move your noble hearts to encourage us by your timely assistance.

Americans—For the sake of our fathers whose institutions have been so salutary to the nation, and above all, to your great republic, assist us!

Benevolent Americans—For the sake of humanity, assist us!

Free Americans—For the sake of the liberty, the exalted right of humane nature, which you enjoy, help us!

Christian Americans—For the sake of Him whom you and we worship, who died for all, and whose Testament you read in our own language, like brothers in Christ, assist us!

Signed
THE GREEKS THAT HAVE TAKEN UP ARMS
FOR THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—At 5 o'clock last evening, as the factory at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue was about to be closed for the day, Miss CATHARINE NOLAN, residing at No. 31 City Hall-place, was tripped up by a portion of her gown getting underneath her foot, and was precipitated through the hatchways which were, as usual, open at the time, and falling from the fourth story to the ground, she was dashed with such violence against each loft on her way, that she expired in four or five minutes after the occurrence.

SEAMEN AND SEAMEN'S WAGES.—Seamen, says the *Shipping List*, continue scarce beyond precedent, and many vessels are still detained in consequence. The rates of wages remain the same, but $30 to $40 advance is now paid to European ports. Ship owners are becoming more in favor of the proposed apprentice system in the merchant service.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH AND OTHERS.—

Amount advertised	$4,005	A. H. Nicolay & Co	25
J. & J. Stuart	25	Alvin J. H. Schincher	25
Cash, and passengers per *Washington*	20	C. Poppenhasen	25
Total			$4,125

The subscription list will be closed in a few days.
RICHARD BELL, Treasurer, No. 43 Wall-street.

CHOLERA IN BROOKLN.—Five new cases of cholera were reported yesterday, one resulting fatally.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER—It is necessary to wear one of the
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
from No. 124 Bowery. They refresh the strong, strengthen the weak, and protect all who wear them.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 124 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGIST, AND PUBLISHERS No. 308 Broadway, near the Park.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are pronounced unrivaled in the known wardrobe of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in travelling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, importer and manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 188 Bowery, near Grand-st.

TO LADIES VISITING THE COUNTRY.—PRALON'S PANTHAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER. This wonderful preparation enables any lady, however delicate her complexion may be, to set at defiance the vicissitudes of the weather, and it is particularly apropos to the present season, when so many families are seeking the fields and the sea shore, in search of health and recreation. The PANTHAN LOTION not only removes freckles, tan, roughness of the skin, and all cutaneous irritation, but effectually prevents their appearance, even on the most sensitive and delicate skin, if regularly used at the toilet. The salt air of the sea shore will produce no change in the fairest complexion, when bathed with this fragrant preservative of beauty, and the most brilliant blonde may face the ocean breeze with impunity in the full assurance that she will return to the city at the close of the season with a face unbronzed. It is no less effectual as a safeguard against the solar beams, and if ever the complexion be naturally somewhat clouded, it will impart to it a transparency and bloom which will agreeably surprise all who make the experiment or witness its effects. No lady need fear that the winds of heaven will visit her face too roughly, if she leaves it in this inodorous and unrivalled cosmetic. Madame ANNA PRALLON, whose brilliant complexion is so universally admired, says, in a letter to the proprietor:—"I cordially recommend it to ladies who value a clear, unclouded complexion, or desire to be protected against those annoying affections of the skin consequent upon the extremes of heat and cold." Manufactured by EDWARD PRALON, Nos. 197 and 347 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel). On the receipt of $1, post-paid, a bottle will be sent by express to any part of the United States.

GEORGE P. FOX'S PRONUNCIAMENTO, JUNE, 1854.—The only way GEORGE P. FOX, the inventor and most eminent tailor, intends to meet third rate tailors and top-sheep clothiers in opposition is to continue to trade fairly with his friends and the public; to be content with his newly fitted up store No. 321 Broadway, at a moderate rent, conducted and aided by his sons and others, under a mere trifle of expense; last, not least, to sell the very best of Fashionable Articles, ready made or made to order; cut and sew'd in an artistic manner, combined with the newest and highest styles of finish, and at low prices than are charged for inferior trashy garments, made or cut by an uneducated, incorrect taste. For after all, how wretchedly poor and dear bought are badly fitting garments, without taste as their leading feature. Hence the universal chagrin and disappointment to customers, as they find there are few, very few tailors that can construct and fit garments correctly.

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches?
Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint:
IRVING HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 10, 1853.
I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & CO.'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleared of them without the least inconvenience. D. D. HOWARD.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York. Price 25 cents a box.

How dignified that gent appears,
What a glorious "cover" for his "locks,"
What gives him such a charming grace?
You see—he bought his hat of "Knox."

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A MAGNIFICENT Assortment of hats of the newest styles, at either of KNOX'S establishments, and his splendid castor for Spring and Summer wear at $4, is the most refined and gentlemanly article manufactured. Nos. 128 Fulton-st. and 533 Broadway.

GENIN'S SUMMER HAT.—STRAWS NOT ONLY show which way the wind blows, but indicate the state of the thermometer. The quicksilver has now reached straw hat point, and gentlemen who desire to keep their heads cool, are invited to examine the light ventilating fabrics of every description at GENIN'S establishment. The variety in Straw and Grass Hats and Sombreros is infinite, and the diversity of new shapes, adapted to all tastes, affords a wide field for choice. The prices will be found exceedingly moderate. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 229½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent less than the original cost of importation. Go early for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

SEWING MACHINES—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had, gratis, at any of the offices of
I. M. SINGER & CO.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBURY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 446 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

LARGE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, AND STORE TO LET.—$7,000 worth of Embroideries, &c. in the store No. 625 Broadway, will be disposed of at a great loss, in consequence of the undersigned declining the business. The whole of the large and elegant stock will be sold, regardless of cost, and as the time is necessarily limited for its entire clearance, the ladies are invited to give an early call. A. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway.

HAIR-CLOTH SKIRTS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, manufacturers of Hair-Cloth, Linsey Woolsey, Moreen, Mohair Cloths, and Grass-Cloth Skirts, offer to wholesale and retail dealers a greater variety of the above articles, and at lower prices than any other makers in the City. Orders filled in twenty-four hours' time for any number of Skirts. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, No. 266 9th-av., near 28th-st.

BARKER'S CHEVEUX TONIQUE.—SOW YOUR HAIR seed in the Spring-time, if you have no hair. Do not be discouraged by the ineffectual use of greasy, offensive compounds. Use the pure GREASELESS TONIQUE, and the hair must spring up anew in every barren spot. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Head-quarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

JULLIEN'S LAST APPEARANCE. WITH HIS MONster orchestra, can not interfere with the continued rush at RAFFERTY & LEASE'S, for their inimitable Drab Beaver Hats, with daguerreotype likeness free of charge. Every variety of Summer hats. Office open at all hours. No postponement on account of the weather. No. 57 Chatham-st., and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

"CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY."—RUSHTON CLARK & CO.'S Vellocaria Diarrhœa Remedy, used by thousands during and since the Cholera of 1849, with uniform success. A single dose cures an ordinary Diarrhœa. Prepared only by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 273 and 511 Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned to the equal temperament. Melodions of all other makers, Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND STOUT PORTER, in casks of eight dozen pints and seven dozen quarts, each, landing ex *Ocean Queen*; also, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, landing ex *Quantlet*, and *Hastar*, for sale, by JOHN CUNNINGHAM & SONS, No. 162 Front-st. Sole agents in the United States for Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce.

BLOOD STOCK.—TO-DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, at 12 o'clock,

Destructive Conflagration and Total Destruction of Property.

From the Albany Evening Journal of last evening.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon [illegible] one of the most destructive conflagrations it has ever been our lot to witness. About 4 o'clock a fire broke out in an extensive factory at the northwest corner of Hamilton and Middle-streets, known as HIRV Factory. The flames, when first discovered, were in the carding room on the first floor, at the southern end of the building. They spread with great rapidity through the combustible material in the apartment, and before any effort could be made to stay their progress they extended to the different portions of the structure, and the entire pile was immediately enveloped in flames, which burned with the utmost fury. The main building was five stories in height, and the operatives were at work when the alarm was first sounded. So rapid was the progress of the fire, that persons in the upper part of the building first knew of their danger by seeing the flames bursting from the lower doors and windows. The utmost consternation was the result of this discovery. A number of females were at work in the upper stories, and many of them became almost frantic with terror. Some managed to escape by the only means in the main building, while others were lowered from the upper stories by means of ropes. Some slid down ropes made fast to the windows, and their hands were dreadfully burned and lacerated by the heat engendered by the rapidity of their descent. One poor girl, in her terror, jumped from a fifth story window, injuring herself severely. Among those injured were the Mee sisters, named Mary Ann, Jane and Susan McBride. Mary Norton, Barney Donoghue, James Lindley, John Brown, Thomas Brown, and two or three others, whose names we were unable to learn, were also hurt. One unfortunate girl had her arm broken, and was burnt in a shocking manner about her face and arms. She was conveyed to the Hospital, where she now lies in a very precarious condition. Several lads who were at work in the upper stories were more or less injured in escaping. Several firemen were also scorched by the intense heat.

The rapid spread of the flames, and the difficulty of rescuing the inmates of the factory formed a scene of the most frightful character. Women ree wildly through the streets in the neighborhood in search of relatives who had been employed in the burning building. The most painful rumors gained ground and stories of poor creatures seen perishing in the flames were rife. We saw several women weeping half distracted over the supposed loss of their friends. Several were missing until late last evening, but after a careful inquiry this morning we are induced to believe that all the inmates of the factory were rescued.

In fifteen minutes from the time the fire commenced, the factory and all its out buildings were enveloped in a sheet of flame, which burned with a fury that threatened to destroy everything in their vicinity, and which threw out a heat so intense that the firemen were unable to approach the building sufficiently close to throw water upon the fire. A few of brick dwellings on Sixth street took fire in the rear, while another row on Jefferson-street, east of the conflagration, was threatened with destruction. At this time the panic was increased by the roaring of the escaping steam from the large boilers in the basement of the factory. The noise of the escaping vapor could be heard at a great distance, and apprehensions of an explosion caused a general rush from the spot. The escaping steam seemed to add fresh fury to the flames, and they now burned with a fury that bid defiance to human efforts to stop them. In a few minutes the greater portion of the walls fell, and the steam could still be heard roaring beneath the mass of ruins. The firemen now worked their way into the dwellings in the vicinity of the burning mass, and, after extinguishing the fire in them, threw water from their windows upon the ruins of the factory. The dwellings on Sixth-street were much damaged in the rear, and the furniture and effects of their occupants were injured or destroyed by their hasty removal. The row consisted of eight four story brick dwelling and several small houses in the rear of them, occupied by the workmen employed in the mill. They belonged to Mr. Hull, who had no insurance upon them.

A large one-story brick dye-house, adjoining the main building on Jefferson-street, east of Sixth-street, was also completely destroyed. It was occupied by Mr. John Hill, and contained a considerable amount of yarn, dyestuffs, &c., all of which were completely destroyed. The factory buildings and the greater part of the machinery in them, belonged to Mr. Paul Thurlow, of the firm of Thurlow & Hughes. The buildings were valued at $15,000, and there was an insurance of $5,000 upon them. There was also an insurance of $5,000 upon the machinery. The bulk of the factory was tenanted by Mr. John McKeever, who occupied the basement and the first, second, third and fourth stories as a manufactory of Kentucky jeans and pantaloons stuffs.

Erie Canal Enlargement.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Canal Board was engaged yesterday in the discussion of a question of great interest and importance.

The Erie Canal, from its earliest period of navigation, has been dependent, at certain seasons of the year, upon the Genesee River for a supply of water. This has been a growing inconvenience to the hydraulic interests of Rochester and a question of continued controversy between the millers and Canal Commissioners. It has subjected the State to considerable sums for damages, and a large claim is still pending.

One of the objects of an enlarged Canal was the removal of this evil. It has all along been intended to find the levels east of Rochester from Lake Erie. With this view a plan of Enlargement was fixed upon by the Canal Board in 1850.

The State Engineer, at a recent meeting of the Board, submitted a resolution modifying that plan and reducing the dimensions of the Canal.

This resolution was the subject of discussion yesterday. HARVEY ELY, who was using the waters of the Genesee River before the Canal was commenced, and who has ever been one of its most ardent and efficient friends, read an able and urgent Memorial in favor of the Enlarged Plan. The importance of an abundant and unfailing supply of water to Rochester, to the Canal and to the State, was made so clear that he who rena could read.

The Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES then addressed the Board in an able and eloquent argument against any proposition to reduce, but demonstrating the propriety, if not necessity of increasing the capacity beyond the established plan. He took a wide, comprehensive, statesman-like view of the whole subject, sustaining his opinions with facts and figures, and enforcing them with great ability and eloquence.

It was a masterly effort, and listened to with unbated interest, and occupied the undivided attention of the Board and spectators for more than an hour and a half. We are promised a copy for publication, and shall take the earliest opportunity to lay it before our readers.

The State Engineer, on the other side, urges that a sufficient supply, without resorting to the river, can be obtained from a Canal upon the plan he proposes.

That such a supply should be secured, beyond the possibility of disappointment, either from Lake Erie or from the small lakes above Rochester, is a necessity which overrides all other considerations.

The question was again called up to-day, and after further discussion, postponed until the 7th of July.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Keeling's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A famous remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external inflames; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A B & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—ASTOR-PLACE.—This institution is now permanently open. Library hours, from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading-Room will remain open until 10 P. M. New publications are added as fast as issued from the press. Among the late additions, there are LAMARTINE—Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. 2 vols London.

RUSKIN—Lectures on Architecture and Painting.
Miss MITFORD—Atherton, and other Tales. Post. 185t.
Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS—The Sultan. Lond. 1854.
Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS—Nicholas I. Lond. 1854.
THOS. LAYCE—The Dodd Family Abroad.
Hon. THOS. H. BENTON—Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate.
Hon. ROBERT CURZON—Armenia; or A Year at Erzeroom, Turkey and Prussia.
And many other valuable works.
The down-town office of the Association, at No. 2 Nassau-st., is open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.
TERMS—Clerks, $3 Initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and any others $5 per annum. The public are invited to visit the rooms of the Association during the present month.
WM H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Seventh Ward.**—The undersigned, residents of the VIIth Ward, unite in a call for a public meeting, to be held at No. 63 East Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING the 22d inst., at o'clock, to express our approval of the action of those members of the Excise Board who have refused to grant licenses contrary to law, and to adopt measures for the suppression of illegal rum selling in the Ward. THOMAS L. CARSON will be present and explain the plan of the Carson League:

Wm. D. Murphy	Harriet Hall,	Bronson Peck,
Mahlon T. Hewitt	C. F. Barrow,	A. F. Gamer,
Hugh Aikman,	J. F. Zimmerson,	J. L. Griffin,
W. H. Ashmead,	Daniel Tracy,	Jas V. Gillespie,
R. Cornell White,	Wm. O. Cooke,	Peter Marsh, and others.

☞ **Notice.—New Dress Store, St. Nicholas Hotel.**—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in compliance with the expressed wishes of many of their customers in the upper part of the City, they have opened a branch of their establishment at No. 511 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the utmost care and attention will be given to the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, tooth, nail and hair Brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ **Families Going to the Country** should provide themselves with DR. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, a certain and safe prescription of one of the leading physicians of this country for Diarrœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint of children and Cholera Morbus. One teaspoonful will check the most obstinate diarrhœa and leave the bowels in a natural healthy state. Price 25 cents and 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **The Members of the O Plasterers' B. Society** are specially requested to attend at their Lodge-room, corner of 27th-st and 8th-av, on THURSDAY, June 22, at 7½ o'clock P. M., as business of importance will be brought forward. Also the nature and objects of the Charter will be explained by the lawyer.
M. O'NEILL, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. AND P. FOWLER & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.
N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.
J. A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Green Turtle Soup! Where? At BAYARD'S,** No. 2 Bowling Green.
Also, to-day, English Beef, Mutton, Fresh Salmon, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sonora Gold Mining Company.**—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on SATURDAY, the 1st July next at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order,
H. M. TAPPAN, Secretary.

☞ **To Ladies.**—Female Maladies are treated with eminent success by Drs. VAN DOREN & WHITNEY. Patients waited upon at their office rooms, No. 775 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts., or attended at their residences.

☞ **Donetti's Acting Monkeys, &c.,** are just the thing for this hot weather. Their performances are very diverting, and seem to have a magical effect in putting children in good humor.

PERSONAL.

THE WRITER OF A LETTER—Signed "A Victim," is requested to communicate at once with Messrs. MARTIN, STRONG & CO., F. SMITH, No. 56 Wall-st., and thereby serve the cause of Justice. No exposure need be feared.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady woeld like to engage as housekeeper. She thoroughly understands her business, and is fond of children. She has no encumbrance of her own whatever. She would prefer a place where she would have the entire charge. None but an American family need answer this. Please address Mrs. O. W. B., Union-square Post-Office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address M., No. 157 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and housekeeper; is well experienced and exceptional in every part of her business, and is fond of children. She has no encumbrance of her present employer. No. 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen for three days; or inquiry may be made of A. J. PIERSON, No. 10 Murray-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; she is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a good sewer, and very fond of children, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and highly recommended servants; one to do general housework, is a first-rate baker; the other to do chamber work, and assist in washing and ironing; is a good seamstress. Both willing to go in the country. Will be found willing and obliging. To be seen at No. 259 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As first class laundress, or as chamber-maid and fine laundress, by a very competent young woman; and as waiter or nurse, or to do any light work, by a tidy girl of 15; both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; and is capable of washing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 479 Pearl-st., first floor, back room, near Chatham-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl. She can cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small family. Good reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 258 43th-st., on the first floor, corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young English woman, Protestant, as nurse and seamstress, but chambermaid and seamstress preferred. Inquire at No 141 15th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woonsu, to do cooking, washing and ironing, in a small, private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 East 13th-st.

SERVANTS.—Good Domestics can be obtained at the American and Foreign Protective and Employment Society's upper office, No. 130 8th-st., corner of Broadway; also at their lower office, No. 2 Greenwich-st., where gardeners, waiters, farm laborers, &c., may be engaged. No charge made.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A. D. 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 341 Broadway, (basement), a cook for a hotel in Connecticut; wages $16 and fare paid; 4 farmers, 4 more for a brick yard, a barkeeper, and 4 waiters. THOMAS SPINK, Agent.

SERVANTS' BOARDING HOUSE.—A respectable Boarding House for the accommodation of Protestant female servants while out of place, is now open under the charge of a Matron, at No 119 Grand-st., where, also, can be speedily obtained the very best situations.

SALESMAN WANTED—In the Clothing Establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No 441 Broadway. To obtain this situation undoubted testimonials as to character and ability must be furnished. Apply between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a man who is a good bookkeeper and accountant, writes fast and correctly and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference and security if required. Address F. O'C. this office.

GARDENING, &c.—The subscriber offers his services to lay out grounds, parks, excavate fish ponds, superintend, plant or transplant trees of almost any size or age; or take charge of any number of men and direct their operations. Unquestionable reference. Address W. G. HAYNES, Stapleton, Staten Island.

LAD WANTED.—A stout intelligent lad, (American) of 15 to 16 years of age, to attend a small retail grocery store; one good at figures and able to give satisfactory reference, can apply at No 229 6th-av., corner of 15th-st., before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

A GOOD BASE OR TENOR SINGER WANTED—For a quartette in a Dutch Reformed Church, on the west side of the City, near 14th-st. Services required light, and salary moderate. Address QUARTETTE, at this office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A smart active youth who has some knowledge of the business. Apply to ALEXANDER & STEELE, No. 76 Barclay-st.

BOY WANTED.—A smart, active, American boy, that can give good reference, to learn the block and pump-maker's trade. None but Americans need apply.
WESTCOTT & FERGUSON, No. 242 South-st.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, on the west side of the City, a boy 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business; one that resides in the lower part of the City, and with his parents, preferred. Salary first year $75. Address W. E. C., office of this paper.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—Wanted immediately, in a gentleman's family, cook, lady's maids, and first-rate chamber laundress, waitress and kitchen-maid. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 14 East 2d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Persons desirous of spending the Summer months in the country can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, well furnished, in a genteel private family at Tarrytown. The locality is a very desirable one, within three minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, and directly on the river. Terms moderate. Inquire of F. C. WOODWORTH, Esq., No. 118 Nassau-st., or JAS. C. WELLS, Esq., No. 268 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 191 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st. Handsome suites of rooms may be had, pleasantly located, from ten to fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries. The apartments will be let separately if required, and the house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No. 155 Henry-st., between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A private family having more room than they occupy, would let a suite of Furnished Rooms to one or two gentlemen. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements, and is in one of the best locations in the City, convenient to the cars and two lines of stages—No. 71 West 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS.—Farm house in the Valley of New-Lebanon. Fine airy rooms in a new house; bountiful table; good attendance; horses, &c., at command; fine woods; boating on "Whiting's Pond," very near; few boarders taken, and charges moderate. Near the Railroad, and easy of access. Address the undersigned, or inquire of C. M. HALL, Esq., No 44 Nassau-st.; WILBUR BROTHERS, No. 59 6th-st., or E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 4 Newest.
B. A. HALL, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and his wife—two or three rooms on the second floor, with kitchen, in the neighborhood of Concord and Jay-sts. Rent not to exceed $250 per annum. Address S. H. V., No. 86 William-st., New-York.

ROOMS TO LET.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with handsome apartments, also three single gentlemen. Terms low at No. 17 Concord-st., corner of Liberty-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

ROOM TO LET.—A nice, furnished sleeping room for a single gentleman, without board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 21 East Broadway, N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Those persons who have not yet read the work, FLORA LINDSAY, or PASSAGES IN AN EVENTFUL LIFE, by Mrs. MOODIE (just issued), will find it the most interesting book of the season. It is a thrilling narrative of life in the Backwoods of Canada, and abounds with graphic descriptions of the wild and romantic scenery of that country, and the manners and customs of the settlers. It is a book that will be read with deep interest by all classes of readers, and will be found to possess the rare merit of combining instruction with amusement. Those who are not going into the country wish something to read to relieve them in forgetting the dust and rustling silk that our worthy Corporation permits to crumble our streets and send its noisome vapors to our nostrils! Read FLORA LINDSAY, and the genial and pleasant humor of Mrs Moodie will transport you in imagination far away from our dirty City, to pleasantly mingle among the scenes and characters she so graphically describes. In fine, let all read FLORA LINDSAY, and those that are not pleased can step up to the Captain's office and get their money back. The price is only 50 cents in paper; elegantly bound in cloth, 75 cents.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 160 and 161 Nassau-st.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.—AUBREY, by the Author of "Castle Avon," "Ravenscliff," "Edith's Legacy," "Emily Wyndham," &c., &c. One vol. 8vo. paper. Price 50 cents.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Price $1.
THE IRON COUSIN; Or, Mutual Influence. $1.
THE MASTERS' HOUSE, $1.
THE RAPPER'S ABSURDITIES, 50 cents.
FLORA LINDSAY, by Mrs. MOODIE, 50 cents.

JULY MAGAZINES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers,
134 Nassau-st., one door below Beekman-st., New-York.

COUSIN ON THE TRUE, THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE GOOD.—D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

PUBLISH ON FRIDAY.

LECTURES ON THE TRUE, THE BEAUTIFUL, AND THE GOOD,

by M. VICTOR COUSIN, increased by an Appendix on French Art. Translated (with the approbation of M. COUSIN,) by J. W. WIGHT, translator of COUSIN'S Course of Modern Philosophy"; American editor of "The Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton"; author of the "Romance of Abelard and Heloise," &c., &c., one handsome volume, 8vo., well printed cloth, $1 50. CONTENTS: Discourse, pronounced at the opening of the Course; Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century. PART FIRST.—The True. 1.—The Existence of Universal and Necessary Principles. 2.—Origin of Universal and Necessary Principles. 3.—On the Value of Universal and Necessary Principles. 4.—God, the Principle of Principles. 5.—On Mysticism. PART SECOND. 6.—The Beautiful in the Mind of Man. 7.—The Beautiful in Objects. 8.—On Art. 9.—The Different Arts. 10.—The French Art in the Seventeenth Century. PART THIRD. 11.—Primary Notions of Common Sense. 12.—The Ethics of Interest. 13.—Other Defective Principles. 14.—True Principles of Ethics. 15.—Public and Private Ethics. 16.—God, the Principle of the Idea of Good. 17.—Resume of Doctrine. Appendix.

"These lectures are intended for general application—there is not one of them which can be perused without pleasure and profit. We cannot too highly recommend this book, to all who desire to have their minds elevated, and their thoughts rightly directed by sound, logical reasoning, and beautiful language."—Many years have had a volume in our hands that has afforded us so much gratification in the perusal. It will be found a faithful and generous companion wherever fortune shall lead you: under the tent of the soldier; in the office of the lawyer—of the physician—of the savant—in the study of the literary man—as well as the studio of the artist. Mr WIGHT'S translation is rendered into graceful and elegant language, with every allowance for the difficulties with which he had to contend in giving a clear and lucid meaning to the original phraseology. An admirable translation, of perhaps the most eloquent work on philosophical subjects which has ever appeared in any language. No reader of taste (whether he loves philosophy or not,) can take up this work without being fascinated by it."
D. A. & Co. also Publish, uniform in style,

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY. By M. VICTOR CUSIN. Translated by O. W. WIGHT. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $3.

"M Cousin is the greatest philosopher in France."—*Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

"A writer, whose pointed periods have touched the chords of modern society, and thrilled through the minds of thousands in almost every quarter of the civilized world."
[*Edinburg Review.*

PHILOSOPHY OF SIR WM HAMILTON. Edited by O. W. WIGHT. 1 vol 8vo. Price $1 50.

"A philosopher who thinks like Aristotle; whose logic is as stern as that of St. Thomas, the lawgiver of the church; who rivals Muretus as a critic; whose erudition finds a parallel only in that of the younger Scaliger; whose subtlety of thought and piercing, and conspicuous for the subtleness Prince of Verona, whose penetrating analysis reaches deeper than that of Kant."—*Daily National Democrat.*

THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF AUGUSTE COMTE. Freely translated from the original French, by HARRIET MARTINEAU. 2 neat vols. 8vo., cloth. Price $4.

"A work of profound science, marked with great acuteness of reasoning, and conspicuous for the highest attributes of intellectual power. It comprehends Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry, or the sciences of Inorganic bodies; and Physiology and Social Physics, or the sciences of Organic bodies."

STRANGE AND ROMANTIC ADVENTURES.—HARPER AND BROTHERS, No. 84 Beekman-st., PUBLISH THIS MORNING,

I.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES. By PAUL P. DE LA GIRONIERE. Revised and extended by the author expressly for this translation. Engravings. 12mo., muslin. $1.

"A more tempting volume of travels has rarely been issued from the press than this spicy narrative of strange and romantic adventures in the Farthest East. The author is a Frenchman, of education and ability, who, thrown upon the shores of the Philippine Islands at an early age, takes up his residence among the natives, becomes a sort of Oriental potentate among the barbarians, devotes himself to the welfare of his unique colonies, and, at the close of twenty years, sets about recording his marvellous career for the benefit of his contemporaries. In a style of uncommon freshness and *naiveté*, he narrates the thousand and one odd incidents of his life—many of which are droll enough, in all conscience, though their truth is attested by the incidental statements of European and American naval officers, who were familiar with the proceedings of the self-inaugerated monarch. His narrative is, moreover, replete with an endless variety of curious and valuable information, and throws much light on the state of society of which, in this Western World, we usually have but the faintest conception.

II

AUBREY. By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham, "Two Old Men's Tales," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

"Anbrey is a novel of very great power. The interest of the story is kept up without flagging from the beginning. In portraying the workings of the deeper and more intense passions and emotions, the author has long stood foremost among the female authors of England, and the present novel comes fully up to the mark of the best of her earlier works."

"This novel is worthy of the author's reputation. The interest of the story is powerfully kept up, and there is much truthful and discriminating depicting of character. Besides the interest of the story, the book may be commended for the lessons it conveys."—*Literary Gazette.*

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:

ARMENIA AND ERZEROOM. A Year on the Frontiers of Russia, Turkey, and Persia. By Hon. ROBERT CURZON, author of "Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant." With Map and Wood-cuts. 12mo, muslin, $1.

THE QUIET HEART. From Blackwood's Magazine. 8vo. paper. 25 cents.

THOMAS' FARM IMPLEMENTS. Farm Implements and the principles of their Construction and Use; an Elementary and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary practice of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS. With 200 Illustrations. 12mo muslin, $1.

THE DODD FAMILY ABROAD. By CHAS. LEVER. 8vo paper. 75 cents.

THE KNOUT AND THE RUSSIANS; Or, the Moscovite Empire, the Czar, and his People. By GERMAIN DE LAGNY. With numerous Illustrations. 12mo. muslin. $1.

LADY LEE'S WIDOWHOOD. By Capt. E. B. HAMLEY, B. A. Originally published in Blackwood's Magazine. 8vo., paper, 37½ cents.

DICKENS' CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols. 16mo., muslin $1.

THE U. S. GRINNELL EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. A Personal Narrative. By ELISHA KENT KANE M. D., U. S. N. Illustrated with Maps, Charts and Engravings. 8vo half calf, $3 75.

NOW READY—(FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.) THE MASTER'S HOUSE. A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOGAN. "I was always a friend of the White Man." Illustrated. Price, $1 25.

The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest, from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and vital to the interests of every American citizen. Unlike any work ever written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the laws and customs of that portion of our country, and not a line is penned, or a word expressed to create a false sympathy by dwelling upon their degradation or helplessness, or by elevating them into a false position by ascribing sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actor, the white man, the responsible person "The Master."

READ WHAT FELLOWS

In this graphic story, we find internal evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. It has all the freshness and glow of actual life—no got up for the sake of making a book nor touched on hearsay from others but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.

The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Graham Hildinay, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a collegiate education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located, graduates with the thickest of blushing honors, is off for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana; when he returns to claim his promised bride, takes her in triumph to his Southern home, and, as a large land-owner and planter, experiences the usual variety of life characteristic of a slave-holding and cotton-planting population.

As an illustration of the domestic institutions of the South—with Slavery, of course as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time, in all quarters of the country. If it were not for the touchiness and sensitiveness which most of the friends of Slavery exhibit towards every discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing picture should not be enjoyed on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded fanatics" of the North. At any rate the slaveholder will find but little personal abuse in this volume; and if he is made to wince occasionally under the "rare facts" that are brought to his notice it is no more than he is often obliged to do by his every-day experience of the original realities that are here depicted so truthfully. Certainly, the author presents many agreeable views of Southern society, nor is by no means indisposed to do justice to the bright side of Southern character. The writer's forte is clearly description, not vituperation.—*New-York Tribune.* T. L. McELRATH & CO.,
No. 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

527.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in India—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Waryfoot Common—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems, with Poetry and short articles.

Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NANETTE AND HE LOVERS. By TALBOT GWYNNE.
PERSONS AND PICTURES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT.
BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER.
PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS By BAYLE ST. JOHN.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE. Illustrated and described by its architects. Messrs CARSTENSEN and GILDEMEISTER. Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
No. 125 Fulton-st., New-York.

READ THE TRUE AMERICAN—The only American paper published in New-York, for this week. It contains powerful articles to enlighten the American people on the subject of the Irish Catholic conspiracy to murder every American Protestant in this country. Americans who do not wish to be assassinated in the public streets, will do well to read this independent paper. The Naturalization laws are also treated with ability in this number. Price 4 cents. Sold at all News Depôts in town and country.

NEW FEATURES!—The WIDE-AWAKE is now out for Saturday, June 24. This number is more than usually rich. New features have been introduced, &c., &c. The WIDE-AWAKE has Special Dispatches (rich and racy) from Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Washington, Coney Island, &c., &c. Price, One American Cent. For sale by all the News Agents and Newsboys. Office, No. 139 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

CRYSTAL PALACE—[illegible] EVERY EVENING. (Sunday excepted,) until and including Monday night, the 26th inst.,

AND POSITIVELY NO LONGER.

Admission.....50 Cents.
Reserved Seats.....75 Cents extra.

The President and Directors of this Association for "The Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," have the gratification of announcing that they have succeeded in retaining the services of all the distinguished VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS as well as the SOLO PERFORMERS who appeared on Thursday, June 15.

THE MUSICAL CONGRESS will positively close after Monday night next.

They trust that their arrangements in reducing the prices of admission to a scale so entirely disproportioned to the magnitude of the intellectual entertainment given will meet with general approbation.

PROGRAMME.
FOR
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 22.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

PART I.

1. OVERTURE—"Masaniello".....AUBER
Performed by the Grand Combined Orchestras.
2. QUADRILLE—"The Californian".....JULLIEN
3. SYMPHONY—"The Scherzo, from the Seventh Symphony in A Major".....BEETHOVEN
THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY,
Conducted by
HERR BERGMANN.
4. SOLO, CORNET-A-PISTON—"The Farewell Valse," or "Adieu to America".....JULLIEN
HERR KŒNIG.
5. SCENA—"Robert toi que j'aime".....MEYERBEER
M'LLE HENRIETTE BEHREND.
6. POLKA—"The Katydid".....JULLIEN
7. SOLO, CLARIONET—"Air with variations".....WUILLE
M. WUILLE.
8. QUADRILLE—"The Fireman's Quadrille." JULLIEN
Composed expressly for the "Musical Congress," as a companion to "The American Quadrille," by
M. JULLIEN.

PART II.

1. GRAND OPERATIC SELECTION AND FANTASIA.....BELLINI
From the Opera of "I Puritani." Arranged by M. JULLIEN—with Solos for his eminent Solo performers, and concluding with the celebrated
SONG OF LIBERTY.
2. BALLAD—"We Met by Chance".....KUCKEN
M'LLE. MHENRIETTE BEHREND.
3. DUO—Two Violins.....MOLLENHAUERS
The BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER.
4. GRAND PIECE D'ENSEMBLE—DODWORTH'S FULL BAND.
Conducted by Mr. H. B. DODWORTH.
5. SOLO, TRUMPET—"Air with Variations" DUHEM
M. DUHEM
(First Trumpeter to the King of Belgium.)
6. TARANTELLA—"The Tarantella de Belphegor.....ROCH ALBERT

NOTICE.

THE FIREMAN'S QUADRILLE,
with its immense Orchestral Descriptive effectives, composed expressly for THE MUSICAL CONGRESS by M. JULLIEN, will be performed

EVERY EVENING.

Persons once entering the Palace, are permitted to remain during the entire day and evening.

THE RESERVED STALLS

will be sold only at the Office of the Crystal Palace, and at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Warehouse, No. 239 Broadway.

THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT TICKETS may be obtained at the Office of the Crystal Palace, and at all the Principal Hotels and Music Stores in New York and adjacent cities.

The various Companies comprising the New-York Fire Department will attend the Crystal Palace Musical Congress on SATURDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., in full uniform, to hear the Fireman's Quadrille, composed expressly for them by M.

[illegible]

THIRD DISPATCH.

Two and three-quarters o'clock.—All is now quiet.

WATCHFUL OBSERVER.

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—WEDNESDAY.
Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

THIRD DAY.

CATHARINE P. P. WALKER, BY CHRISTIAN S. SLOAN, HER NEXT FRIEND, VS. WILDES P. WALKER.

There was a considerable attendance of the curious yesterday morning to hear the proceedings, and a few ladies were seated below the bar. Mrs. Walker, accompanied by a lady, was present with her father and the other members of her family. She is a very lady like woman, and was of course the feature of the proceedings.

The following evidence was taken on the part of the plaintiff:

Francis Malcolm recalled by the Plaintiff—In 1853 I lived in Williamsburg.

Q.—Where is your wife at the present time? A.—I know not where she is at the present time.

Mr. Busteed objected to the question, but the witness replied.

Q.—Are you living with your wife?

Objected to and ruled out.

Q.—Did your wife ever visit Eldridge-street with your permission?

This question was objected to, and the objection sustained.

Wm. S. Burch examined—I live at No. 107 Essex-street; I am a car driver on the Third-avenue Railroad; since July last I have been so occupied; I was a turnkey once in the Eldridge-street jail; it is not quite a block east of Division-street; Walker-street is to the north of the jail; I have seen the defendant; I was in the turnkey when he came, and I staid there some 5, 6 or 7 months; I can't recollect what length of time; I went back about 6 or 7 months before Mr. Rue left; he left the last of January, 1853, when his term expired; he was the jailer under Carnley, the ex-Sheriff; Mr. Walker occupied the third room from the rear of the jail on the left hand side, and afterwards I think he had the room fronting on Eldridge-street; he also had a rear room which looked into the yard, and also into the yard of the houses on the other street, Forsyth-street, I believe; you could see the rear of the houses from the back window of the jail; there was a lady called Miss Bell, and another called Mrs. Warner, lived in those houses; I have seen Walker making motions with his fingers to those ladies, sometimes to one, sometimes to the other; they replied in the same terms; I could not tell you how often, but numerous times I have seen this; I believe Walker has spoken to me about those signs. [Objected to, but admitted.]

Q.—What did he say about the signs? A.—He told me Miss Pell's sister had a baby; he said it was a formal way he had of telegraphing; he told me he had learnt them (the women) the signs; I have been to Mrs. Warner's house with pamphlets, letters and shirts from Walker; I have brought back packages of papers; I have seen writing on the margin of the papers when they were opened.

Q.—Did Walker ever go out of the Jail with you? A.—Yes, I came down town with him one day, when he made a remark to me, "Bill, let's go round among some of the gals to-night." The telegraphing communications I have spoken of continued some six or seven months; Walker said Pell's sister had a baby, and if he could get a chance, &c. He told me they went to a candy shop in Division-street; he requested me to ask Smith leave for him to go round to the candy shop to see Miss Pell and Mrs. Warner. He said her husband was to go on parade, and he was to meet her there at the candy shop; I asked for permission, and it was refused, but he went, and I went with him. We went to Division-street, and saw Miss Pell and Mrs. Warner; I don't know where the ladies went, but Walker came back to the Jail. He asked me another time to get him the privilege to go to a ball with Miss Pell.

Q.—Did Mrs. Warner ever come to the Jail? A.—Yes, she did; I let her in sometimes; I saw her there once or twice; I saw Miss Pell there once; the first time Mrs. Warner came, Mrs. Malcolm came with her; Mrs. Warner went to Mr. Walker's room; I think Mrs. Malcolm was there; I called her Mrs. Bobo then; I think Walker was sitting on his bed and tha others sitting on the bed opposite; I think they had a little brandy, and were taking a drink; I think Mrs. Warner had her shawl off; she had a small child with her; I think Mrs. Malcolm had her bonnet and shawl off; I can't say how long they stayed, whether an hour, or a shorter or longer time; I think I let them out; I went to the front door and looked to see if there was any one watching; they waited in the hall: I told them I did not see any one, then they went out; I can't say how often she came, perhaps fifteen or twenty times while I was there; my duties sometimes called me down to work; Mrs. Malcolm sometimes came in the forenoon, sometimes in the afternoon; she went to Walker's room when she came; I once saw them from the outside, and Walker had his arm round her neck; they were close together, sitting on the edge of the bed with one foot; I went round on the shed next, to see what was going on, and then I went up to Walker's room; I there saw Col. Bobo in the passage and went into Mr. Warner's room; it was unfastened; there is a hook inside the door; the same lady and Mr. Warner were there; Bobo and I went in together; Walker opened the door; there was no other person in the room at that time; I saw her sitting on the bed; she looked rather flushed and her hair was disturbed; it was a warm day; her dress seemed somewhat wrinkled; she brushed the wrinkles out.

By Mr. Busteed—I was not born in this City but in New-Jersey; I have been here 12 or 13 years, and am tolerably well acquainted with the localities about. [The witness was then examined as to the diagram.] In answer to other questions, the witness said he did not know the distance between the Jail and the rear of the houses; he was a steam-engine maker by trade abd worked once under instructions at the Novelty Works; had worked for various people in that business, and once put up an engine partly for Mr. Herring in the Ninth Ward; met with an accident and had part of his hand cut off and not worked at his trade since; there are crossed iron bars on the windowe on the front of Eldridge-street jail; I think there is an iron grate to the window in the hall; I do not know how close the bars are to the windows in the room occupied by Walker in the rear; they may be six or eight inches wide; I don't know that I could see the ground of the yards in Walker-street, from the window of the jail, or that I could not; I was an assistant of the United States Marshal before I went to the Eldridge street Jail; I was appointed there by Mr. Rice; I was in the habit of receiving money as compensation for my services in going about with her and attending to her business; I was to have $3 per day; Rice received the money and gave me what he liked; I suppose I have been out with Walker quite a number of times, 15 or 20; I discharged myself the first time I left; Rue and I were not entirely friendly; I was not discharged for getting drunk, but Rue's wife and I had some difficulties; I was not very drunk generally; I don't recollect letting in any ladies to see Walker when I was first the turnkey there; the incidents I have testified to and the conversation were when I was last turnkey.

A number of other questions were asked, but nothing material to the issue was elicited, except that the witness told Walker in reply to his invitation to go and see some of the girls at night, "It is the orders of Mr. Rue to return to the Jail so soon as you (Walker) have got through your business." They did so return and did not go to see any one that night. Did not tell Rue of this conversation.

In reference to other part of his examination the witness said: I did not understand the signs Walker made to the women, further than what he told me; could see the women making signs in return, but do not know whether they were the same; do not know that Mrs. Warner ever made any shirts for Walker; Mr. Smith objected to my taking Walker out of the jail, as he said Walker was a slippery customer; I did so notwithstanding; when we went to the candy store in Division-street to see Miss Pell and Mrs. Warner, Walker staid some five or six minutes; when Walker asked me to let him escape from the jail; I told him I would if I could; I do not recollect when the conversation took place; I think Mrs. Smith was at home the day Mrs. Malcolm was in the cell with Walker; I never told any one of the scene before; I told Messrs. Martin, Strong and Smith after I found it out; I thought it was none of my business; I did not repeat what I thought wrong to my employer; when I went on the shed to see what was going on in Walker's cell, I cannot say whether the window was open or shut; the backs of Walker and Mrs. Malcolm were towards me at the time, but I could see the position of the lady's feet; I did not examine the lady very close; I left her there; I made no remarks to them and did not speak to Walker about it; I have seen ladies shake out their clothes after being seated some time; that was the motion Mrs. Malcom made; I was not dismissed from the jail by Mr. Smith; I left on my own account.

The counsel for the defence put the following question, which was objected to:

Q.—Did you ever make an affidavit on behalf of Mr. Walker, in which you stated that you never admitted any woman into the Jail alone with Walker, or left him alone with any woman?

While the counsel were objecting to the question, the witness was observed to stagger in his seat, and a juror discovered him to be suffering from an epileptic fit. Water was applied freely to the head and face of the exjailer, and when he had partially revived he was taken out of the Court-room by the officers. This untoward event suspended the proceedings for a short time, as there was no other witness in Court.

George W. Hull, Esq., examined by N. B. Binnt—I am a conductor on the Third-avenue Railroad; in 1853 I resided at No. 257 Walker-street, part of the time; I know where the Eldridge-street Jail was; my house was on the north side of Walker-street, between Alien and Eldridge-streets; I was married then, and am now; I occupied the upper part, and the third door, front and rear; there was a yard attached to the house; the end fence of our yard was against the corner of the Eldridge-street Jail yard; several families resided in our house; there was a Mr. Lacy and a Mr. Warner there with their families; I knew Miss Pell; she resided with me; from our house in the rear we had a full view of the rear windows of the jail; my attention was excited by seeing a pair of fingers poked through the bars, and manoevring with the fingers; I noticed there was some one inside the bars, and I endeavored to find out what he was doing inside; one Sunday I was reading the paper, and I endeavored to find out what he was put up for, as I understood the manoevre; I occupied the premises in Walker-street about two years; I first saw these signs in the Summer of 1852; I noticed them almost every time I sat at the window; they continued to the time I removed away; I noticed something similar from the house I occupied; it was between July, 1853, and the time I moved away; I noticed telegraphing from the house I lived in to the jail; it came from an addition to the house like a kitchen; it was almost every day; there were three windows in the jail, and I think the signs came from the middle window.

Q.—Did you succeed in ascertaining who the party was making signals from your house?

Objected to and admitted.

A.—It was [illegible] Miss Pell, one of the [illegible] I went to the Prison once, and saw Burch, the last witness there; I think I should know him if I saw him out of the jail, and I should take Walker to be the man if I saw him out in the street; Miss Pell made the signals from the part of the house occupied by Mrs. Warner.

Cross-examined—The Miss Pell, to whom I refered, was a relation of mine by marriage; she was my wife's sister.

James Britt examined by Plaintiff—I am at present assisting the Constable of the Sixth Ward; I was at two different times employed at the Eldridge-street Jail; I was turnkey under Mr. Rue; I was there from September, 1850, to January, 1851—the second time, from June or July, 1851; I was there about four months; Mr. Walker was in the Jail while I was there; he occupied the front cell facing Eldridge-street; while I was there the second time, females came to the prison, and I let one in to see Mr. Walker; I do not know who that was; I do not know the name she went by; I never heard Walker say what her name was; to the best of my knowledge, I let her in twice; I could not speak of more; I could not say to what apartments she went; I let her inside the door and shut it; I could not tell how long she stayed, or what became of her while there; I recollect seeing a female in Walker's apartment while I was there the second time; to the best of my knowledge, I walked round the prison and up to Walker's room; found the door shut, and knocked at the door; Walker opened it, and then I saw the female there in his cell; she was sitting on the bunk; I think she was a middle-aged woman; to the best of my knowledge, I could not swear positively that I had ever seen her before; I could not say that I ever saw any female in his cell at any other time.

Cross-examined—There might have been chairs in the cell.

Mr. Blunt here offered in evidence a paper containing the deaf and dumb alphabet, which was in the handwriting of the defendant, as also the interpretation.

The paper was objected to and ruled out by the Court, as there had been no evidence to show that the signs which had been used by the defendant were the same as those described in the paper.

Mr. Blunt said they had no other evidence ready in Court.

Mr. Busteed then inquired whether the other side had received and intended to read the evidence of Col. Bobo.

The Court said the defence could read such parts of it as they thought necessary, if the plaintiff did not.

Mr. Blunt then announced that, intelligence had been received of the melancholy death of Mr. Justice Barculo, and moved that, out of respect to his memory, this Court do now adjourn, and that this motion be placed on the minutes of the Court.

Mr. Busteed seconded the motion.

Judge Ingraham said that such a motion was a fitting and proper mark of respect, and a tribute due to the memory of such a learned lawyer and able administrator of the law as the Bench and Bar had been deprived of by the death of the lamented Judge Barculo, and that he (Judge Ingraham) would have adjourned the Court this morning, on his own motion, but for the necessity which existed of finishing the cause now on trial during the present week. The motion of Mr. Blunt was adopted, and the Court adjourned.

The Murder on Board the Knickerbocker.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JOHN WILSON.

Yesterday, Coroner Gamble empannelled a Jury at the City Hospital to hold an inquest on the body of John Wilson, a sailor, who was stabbed by his messmate, Charles Graham, on board the *Knickerbocker*. The Coroner stated that an *ante-mortem* examination had been held by Coroner Hilton. The vessel had, since then, gone to sea, with all the sailors on board at the time, so that no further evidence could be brought before them except that of the physician.

The *ante-mortem* examination of the deceased was read to the Jury. (as already published in the TIMES.)

Dr. Thos. B. Dash, house surgeon to the City Hospital, deposed—That the deceased, John Wilson, was admitted on the 6th June, with a penetrating wound over the 6th dorsel vertebræ, which was followed by paralysis of the lower extremities; the wound was about 2½ inches in length and passed downwards and to the right side; he lingered until June 20, at 3½ A. M., when he died; a *post mortem* examination revealed a fracture of the spinous process of the 6th dorsel vertebræ, and a wound of the spinal cord; the wound was the cause of death.

The Jury, without hesitation, rendered a verdict "that the deceased, John Wilson, came to his death by a stab with a sheath knife in the hands of Charles Graham, on the 6th day of June, 1854, on board the ship *Knickerbocker*, lying at pier No. 6, N. R."

The prisoner was called up, and after being duly cautioned, stated that he was 23 years of age, a native of England; boarded at No. 54 Oliver-street, and was a seaman by occupation. In answer to the inquiry if he had anything to say relative to the charge preferred against him, he replied:

"All I have to say is, that I was drunk on board the ship, and do not recollect anything of the occurrence."

The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Wednesday.
Before Judge Ingersoll.

DEMURRAGE—REASONABLE TIME.

Aaron G. Higgins vs. *The U. S. Mail Steamship Company.*—The libellant brings this suit as owner of the bark *Kanawha*, to recover damages for the detention of the bark at Havana. The respondents had shipped on board her in March, 1852, 330 tons of coal, to be carried to Havana, under an ordinary bill of lading. The vessel arrived at Havana on the 3d of April, and was detained there thirty-nine days—seven of which were employed in discharging her, leaving thirty-two days of detention before discharging. The libellant alleged a special agreement on the part of the respondents that the bark should be discharged in twelve days, which the respondents denied. The respondents had a wharf in Havana, at which the *Kanawha*, with other vessels, discharged coal in turn, one vessel, however, being discharged before the bark, out of her turn.

By the Court—Under the bill of lading, it was the duty of the respondents to provide a place to receive the coal, and to receive it within a reasonable time. I think the detention was occasioned by the respondents not being ready to receive the coal. They had no wharf of sufficient capacity to accommodate the vessels that were there. The law is clear that damages may be recovered for the detention of the ship, if it was occasioned by the respondents. It is claimed that the libellant could have discharged at some other wharf. But the respondents had a wharf where they received the coal, and the delay was for their accommodation.

The only question is, as to the time. I should think that five days' time after her arrival before discharging, and seven days to discharge, were a reasonable time; and even if there was no special agreement as to delaying the bark but twelve days, that would be a reasonable time, and for all above that the libellant must recover.

Decree that the libellant recover damages for twenty-seven days' detention, and reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount.

For libellant, Messrs. Betts & Donohue; for respondents, Mr. E. H. Owen.

COLLISION—TOWBOAT.

Johannes Tideman et al. vs. *The Steamboat Sara & E. Brown.*—The libellants are the owners of the brigantine *Hermann Daniel*, and sue to recover for the damages occasioned to her by being run into by the steamboat, which they lay at about $5,000.

The brigantine was lying at a wharf at the foot of North Third-street, in Williamsburg, on the morning of Nov. 3, 1853. The steamboat, having the barge *Six Sisters* in tow, was coming into the wharf above, but ran the barge against the side of the brigantine.

By the Court—It is admitted that there was no fault on the part of the brigantine. She was lying at the dock in quiet. The sole question is, whether there was fault on the part of the steamboat. It is claimed that there was no fault on her part; that she was coming in the usual way, and that the damage was occasioned by some sudden change in the current, which drove her towards the brigantine, and by the engine's not answering when the pilot gave the order to back.

If there had been an unknown eddy, and the damage had been occasioned by that, there would have been no fault. It would be like a sudden and unexpected gust of wind. But the currents here were well known.

I think there was great fault on the part of the steamboat. If she had obeyed the order to back, when given, there would have been no collision. She did back, but too late. It does not appear why she did not back at once. Neither her engineer nor her captain are produced, and she might well have failed to obey because her engineer was not at his post.

Decree for libellants, with a reference to ascertain the amount of damages.

For libellants, Messrs. McKinstry and Lovell; for claimants, Mr. Betts and Mr. Van Schaick.

Lemmon Slave Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—June.
Before Mitchell, P. J., Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

PRACTICE. APPEAL. SECURITY FOR COSTS.

The People ex. rel. *Louis Napoleon*, agst. *Lemmon.*—This was an appeal from the decision of Judge Paine, in this case. The appeal is yet to be argued. The question before the Court was whether Lemmon, being a non-resident should give security for costs. For the plaintiff, A. D. Lapaugh; for the defendant, E. D. Culver.

MITCHEL, P. J. On habeas granted on the application of Louis Napoleon, eight slaves were discharged from the custody of Mr. Lemmon: and the latter after this final adjudication removed the proceedings into this Court, pursuant to 2 R. S. 573 (571-69.) That section allows proceedings on habeas corpus only after final adjudication, to "be removed by certiorari into the Supreme Court to be there examined and corrected."

This is the precise office of a writ of error; it removes the proceedings or record of an inferior tribunal to the appellate court, to be there examined and corrected.

It has been held that the proceedings on a writ of error are not on action within the meaning of the law, allowing persons to sue *in forma pauperis*, (2 Hill, 412;) but that was on the ground that this class of persons were allowed to sue only for a *cause* of action, and that error was not a *cause* of action; and that that statute was to be construed strictly.

In this case the appellant is a non-resident: and has le positive his certiorari or writ of error, and that prosecution, is a *suit* although it is not a cause of action, and it is a *suit* commenced by him. The statute (2 R. S. 620, 61,) is that when a suit is commenced for a plaintiff not residing within the jurisdiction of the Court, or if he becomes non-resident after the suit is commenced, security shall be given by him for costs. This statute is to be liberally construed; it does not deprive the plaintiff of any rights, it only requires from him security that if he fails in the suit, he will not leave the defendant without an indemnity for the costs, which he may then owe to the defendant. The like remedy is also allowed against our own citizens when they are declared insolvent by law, or when they sue as trustees for a debtor. The power to require this security is not limited by the Statute, nor does it arise from the Statute: it is an incident to the general powers of the Court, and has been allowed on *mandamus*, 18 W. 652. The security must be given in this case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—June.
Before Judge Slosson.

McQuade against *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries occasioned by an accident on one of the defendants' railroad trains. The plaintiff alleged that he was traveling as a newsboy on an express train of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and that in place of the ordinary baggage car a freight car had been substituted, which was thrown from the track near Owego, whereby the plaintiff was severely injured, his leg being broken, and otherwise seriously cut. That many times addressed [illegible] that a freight car was not safe as a baggage or passenger car; and it was in evidence that the track was in good order a short time previous to the accident, and that upon examination it was found that the rail had been raised some inches from its chair by the action of the frost.

His Honor Judge Slosson instructed the Jury substantially as follows:

Railroad Companies are common carriers—They are bound to take passengers, and as respects them, they are bound to take the greatest possible care and diligence. The distinction between gross negligence and simple negligence is not applicable to such cases. The dangers are so great that public policy requires strict adherence to this rule. The rights of a passenger rest upon a contract with the Company for a consideration; but a passenger is not the only one entitled to rights—any party *lawfully* on board is equally entitled, unless there be something to take his case specially out of the rule. He is *lawfully* on board, though not a passenger, if he is there by virtue of a *special contract* or by *permission* of the Company. Such a contract *may* limit the liability of the Company; and the permission, if it be a case of permission, must be taken in reference to the case itself, the character of the party to whom it is given, and the circumstances under which it was given. Giving a party on the cars permission to go thereon, would not give greater rights than he would have had without such permission, except that it would put him there lawfully.

If he sustained a peculiar position or relation or office, and was in the cars in such capacity, but for the time without such evidence as the rules of the Company might require, then giving the permission removes the latter objection, but leaves the party subject to whatever restrictions or disabilities, if any, he might have been under before such permission was given. Thus the verbal permission to remain in the present case removed the objection that the plaintiff was without a pass, but leaves him in the same position in other respects he would have been if he had had a pass. There is no evidence that the plaintiff was on board the train as a passenger. The questions then are:

1. Was the plaintiff there by virtue of a contract made by the defendants with himself; if so, what were the terms of the contract?

2. If not, did he sustain a relation to the Company which would limit his rights against them? Such a relation may be created by virtue of a special agreement between the parties.

If, then, the Jury should be of opinion that there was no special contract with the plaintiff himself, or that he sustained a relation to the Company which would limit their liability, the plaintiff's rights must be determined by such special contract, or by the nature and condition of such relation between the parties. If they should be of opinion that there was no such special contract between the plaintiff and defendants, nor any such special relation between them, then, it being conceded that the plaintiff was permitted by the conductor to remain on board the car, which makes the question whether he had a pass or not immaterial, another question will arise, viz.:

3. Was the disaster the result of the defendants' negligence? and if so,

4. What is the proper amount of damages to compensate the plaintiff for the injuries sustained?

The two first questions may be considered together, since, in effect, the decision of the one will determine that of the other. There is no pretence of any special contract with the plaintiff himself. The only contract alleged is one with Skelly. Neither Skelly nor the plaintiff had any right to sell papers in the cars, except by virtue of a contract with the Company. The contract with Skelly, if you are satisfied from the evidence that any such contract was made, must content the rights of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claims to have been in the cars as a newsboy, by virtue of a pass from Skelly, in his capacity of a principal news-agent privileged to carry on that occupation in the cars; and this could only be by an agreement with the Company, as already stated. Was there any such agreement, and, if so, what were its terms?

After reviewing the evidence on this subject, his Honor proceeded as follows:

If, from the evidence, you think that it was agreed that the Company should not be liable for injuries caused to Skelly or his newsboys, there is an end of the case, for the plaintiff can have no greater rights than Skelly, whether his right to be in the cars depended upon the pass, or upon the permission of the conductor. In either case he is under a restriction of rights as against the Company. If, however, you find no such special contract to have in fact been made, it being conceded that the plaintiff was permitted, notwithstanding he had no pass to remain in the cars, then the next question will be, was the disaster the result of the defendants' negligence.

While it is true that railroad companies are held to a high standard, they are not liable for every casualty. To render them accountable, the accident must have occurred through their *default* They are not responsible for inevitable accidents. And it is for the Jury to determine what was the cause of the casualty in the present case. The learned Judge then briefly reviewed the evidence in the case, and then left it to the Jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000.

For the plaintiff, L. E. Bulkeley; for the defendants, D. B. Eaton and Jas. Kent.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 21—6 P. M.

The market for all articles in this line is tame and heavy. Buyers do not want much of even the choicest fabrics, which are the least abundant, and appear the firmest, though these also display a downward inclination. There is no considerable inquiry for inferior or unpopular productions; and it is almost impossible to sell such, except at ruinously low prices, which owners are not very willing to accept. Hence, the dullness in the trade.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in slack demand, but, though these are in fair stock, their value is unchanged. Denims are in steady request at former rates. Drills are quiet, yet factors do not press the market, and previous prices are sustained. Duck has not varied much, being salable and firm, with an improved stock offering. Ginghams remain inactive and will do so until Fall purchases shall have been commenced. In anticipation of these this supply is now being perfected, and we understand that it is to be tendered at 11c. for Manchester, and 11½c. for Glasgow and Lancaster. Lawns are dull and heavy. Osnaburgs are in slack demand, while being plenty and languid. Printing Cloths have deteriorated ½c.@¼c. ₩ yard, yet have not attracted more attention from buyers. Prints appear without change. The Fall stock is coming in rapidly, and is said to be of a creditable character. Stripes and Ticks are moderately inquired for at old quotations.

We append a comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton goods during six months (to date) of:

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase.
Jaanary, pkgs	1825	260	1565	—
February, pkgs	4799	748	4011	—
March, pkgs	1623	3754	—	2121
April, pkgs	7864	3906	3958	—
May, pkgs	1168	6121	—	4961
June, to the 21st inst	2940	1619	1281	—
Total pkgs	20,181	16,448	3,733	

Woolens appear about the same—Blankets are unnoticed. Cassimeres are a little more sought after at former rates. Cloths are dull and drooping. Doeskins, Flannels and Jeans are quiet and languid. Linseys are rather scarce and inactive—prices being barely supported for the leading kinds. Monslin de laines have not varied. Manufacturers are preparing to introduce their Fall work. Satinets are pretty brisk, but infirm. Tweeds are sparingly dealt in, at irregular quotations.

Foreign productions are extremely quiet and languid. The imports are on a pretty large scale; but importers are warehousing them, as they cannot afford to pay cash duties on the goods, at a time when the money is so tight, especially, when there is no call for the fresh articles, excepting in a straggling way. This action and its causes indnce great caution upon the part of purchasers, who buy only what British and Continental fabrics they cannot do without, and these at unsettled rates. So that we may quote the business as being altogether of a retail character, and without any symptoms of any approaching change for the better.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—JUNE 21.

$7,000	California 7s, '70	84½	
5,000	Kentucky 6s, (L.B.)	106	
1,000	N. Y. 6s, '60, extiv	103	
1,000	Erie Income Bds.	b3	97
1,500	Hud. Riv 1st M.	s3	103
1,000	Chi & R. Isl. R. R		96
4000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s3	75½
11500	do.	s3	75
1000	N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	s3	84½
10	Bank of Commerce		106½
10	Hanover Ins. Co.		95
100	New Jersey Zinc Co.		62
300	Nic. Transit Co.	b60	27½
100	do.	b10	27
150	Canton Co.	s3	23½
200	do.	s60	23½
450	do.	b60	24½
34	Penn. Coal Co.		103
200	N. Carolina Copper		4
100	McCullo h Gold	b60	4
247	Hudson River R. R.		59
50	do.	b60	60
450	Cumb Coal Co.	s3	35½
75	do.		35½
500	do.	s30	35
250	do.	b3	35½
250	do.		35½
100	do.		35½
100	do.	b60	35½
200	do.	s3	35½
100	do.	b60	35½
100	do.	b90	36
50	do.	b30	35½
100	Harlem Railroad	b90	47½
100	do.		45½
100	do.	s3	45½
200	do.	s3	45½
200	do.	b60	46½
100	do.	b30	46
800	Reading Railroad	b3	75½
500	do.		75½
400	do.		75½
100	do.	s30	75½
200	do.	s90	75½
300	do.	b60	76
100	do.	b30	76
5	Mich. Southern R. R.		116½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3	88
63	do.	b3	87
100	do.	b60	89
25	do.	b60	88½
200	N. Y. Central R. R.		97
365	do.	s3	97½
50	do.	s30	97
10	do.		97½
61	do.		97½
50	do.	b60	98
200	do.	b60	98
50	do.	s30	97½
125	do.	s60	97½
133	Erie Railroad		62
250	do.		62
100	do.	s10	62½
300	do.	s30	62
100	do.	s30	62½
175	do.	s3	62½
50	do.	b30	62½
100	do.	b60	63
50	do.	b10	62½
100	do.	b3	62½
100	do.	s10	62½
250	do.		62½
200	do.	b60	63
25	do.	b30	62½
300	do.	b3	62½
150	do.	b30	62½
200	do.	b3	62
200	do.	b90	62½
200	do.	b60	62½
100	do.	b60	62½
50	do.	b10	62
17	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.		84½
10	N. Ind. Construct'n Co.		18½
100	Stonington R. R.	b60	69

Markets.

Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times

WEDNESDAY, June 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand, at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 75@$5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. American yellow bought at 29c.@29½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet and languid within our range, pending the receipts of the *Canada's* complete advices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O & T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair, ₩ lb	10½	11	11½	12

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese are scarce and firm, though inactive, at 47c.@48c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are without change.

FISH—Dry Cod are not abundant, nor in much demand at $3 37½@3 75 ₩ cwt. Mackerel rule quiet and are nominal in price. Smoked Herring seem in fair request at 50c. for Scaled and 30c. for No. 1. ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved inquiry exists for State and Western brands, which are less freely offered, and command rather firmer rates, though in these respects the changes are not important. Home dealers are the most liberal buyers; but shippers manifest greater willingness to operate. The day's sales reach 10,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. State, deliverable during the earliest fifteen days of July, on private terms; and the residue, here, within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 87½@$7 12½
Superfine, No. 2	7 00 @ 7 25
Inferior State	7 00 @ 7 25
State, common brands	7 37½@ 7 50
State, straight brands	7 62½@ 7 87½
Favorite State	7 87½@ 8 12½
Western Mixed de	7 50 @ 8 00
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Michigan	8 12½@ 8 37½
Common to good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 12½
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 12½@ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 00

Canadian is inactive at $7 50@$7 62½ for superfine, in bond, ₩ bbl. Southern has not varied. 1,600 bbls. were disposed of at $8 75@$9 25 for mixed to good straight; $9 25@$9 37½ for favorite; and $9 50@$10 25 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Fine Rye Flour is sparingly dealt in, at $5 37½@$5 50, ₩ bbl.; 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal brought $3 87½ ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were reported of only 200 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2 50; 20 cases Sardines at 60c.; and a small lot domestic Dried Apples, at 3½c.@3½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—What is not plenty, nor in active demand, hence, prices are unaltered. 500 bush. Western red were procured to-day, at $1 97. The quotations for prime White, (which is rare and most needed) are—$2 42@$2 46 for Genesee; $2 30@$2 35 for Michigan; $2 15@$2 20 for Ohio; and $2 10@$2 15 for Southern, ₩ bush. Rye is unsettled. Sales have been made to-day of 2,000 bush. Northern, at $1 20; and 400 Southern do., at $1 13½ ₩ bush. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats rule quiet and languid, at 52c.@56c. ₩ bush. Corn is tolerably brisk and buoyant, especially prime qualities. The day's transactions add up 42,000 bush. at 72c.@78c. for unsound; 80c.@84c. for mixed Western; and 89c. for yellow Southern, ₩ bush.

GROCERIES—Exhibit no essential alteration. The day's business comprises 150 bags Java Coffee at 14½c.; 1,500 mats do. do., supposed at 13½c. ₩ lb.; 100 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 24c. ₩ gal.; 200 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar at 4c.@4½c.; 425 Cuba do. at 4½c.@5½c., and 150 boxes brown Havana do., at 5½c. ₩ lb. Teas are inactive, though stiffly held.

HAY—River is not so plenty, while owners ask 70c.@75c. for shipping qualities; and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are dull and drooping, with a larger amount on hand, than for some time past. We cannot, however, reduce our quotations for most kinds.

HOPS—Appear in slack demand, at 20c.@30c. for last year's growth, and 18c.@20c. for 1852's, ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are still in light supply and fair request, at $1 87½ ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in better supply, but not pressed upon the market. Hence, though the inquiry is not brisk, prices are tolerably well sustained. French calfskins and English salted sheepskins are without variation.

METALS—Copper is moderately dealt in at 30c. for new sheathing, 27c., for yellow do., and 25c. for old do., ₩ lb. Scotch Pig Iron is inactive at $40@$41, 6 months, ₩ ton. Other kinds are quiet, though not a pasenger, if he is there by virtue of a *special contract* or by *permission* of the Company. Such a contract *may* limit the liability of the Company; and the permission, if it be a case of permission, must be taken in reference to the case itself, the character of the party to whom it is given, and the circumstances under which it was given. Giving a party on the cars permission to go thereon, would not give greater rights than he would have had without such permission, except that it would put him there lawfully.

If he sustained a peculiar position or relation or office, and was in the cars in such capacity, but for the time without such evidence as the rules of the Company might require, then giving the permission removes the latter objection, but leaves the party subject to whatever restrictions or disabilities, if any, he might have been under before such permission was given. Thus the verbal permission to remain in the present case removed the objection that the plaintiff was without a pass, but leaves him in the same position in other respects he would have been if he had had a pass. There is no evidence that the plaintiff was on board the train as a passenger. The questions then are:

1. Was the plaintiff there by virtue of a contract made by the defendants with himself; if so, what were the terms of the contract?

2. If not, did he sustain a relation to the Company which would limit his rights against them? Such a relation may be created by virtue of a special agreement between the parties.

If, then, the Jury should be of opinion that there was no special contract with the plaintiff himself, or that he sustained a relation to the Company which would limit their liability, the plaintiff's rights must be determined by such special contract, or by the nature and condition of such relation between the parties. If they should be of opinion that there was no such special contract between the plaintiff and defendants, nor any such special relation between them, then, it being conceded that the plaintiff was permitted by the conductor to remain on board the car, which makes the question whether he had a pass or not immaterial, another question will arise, viz.:

3. Was the disaster the result of the defendants' negligence? and if so,

4. What is the proper amount of damages to compensate the plaintiff for the injuries sustained?

The two first questions may be considered together, since, in effect, the decision of the one will determine that of the other. There is no pretence of any special contract with the plaintiff himself. The only contract alleged is one with Skelly. Neither Skelly nor the plaintiff had any right to sell papers in the cars, except by virtue of a contract with the Company. The contract with Skelly, if you are satisfied from the evidence that any such contract was made, must content the rights of the plaintiff. The plaintiff claims to have been in the cars as a newsboy, by virtue of a pass from Skelly, in his capacity of a principal news-agent privileged to carry on that occupation in the cars; and this could only be by an agreement with the Company, as already stated. Was there any such agreement, and, if so, what were its terms?

After reviewing the evidence on this subject, his Honor proceeded as follows:

If, from the evidence, you think that it was agreed that the Company should not be liable for injuries caused to Skelly or his newsboys, there is an end of the case, for the plaintiff can have no greater rights than Skelly, whether his right to be in the cars depended upon the pass, or upon the permission of the conductor. In either case he is under a restriction of rights as against the Company. If, however, you find no such special contract to have in fact been made, it being conceded that the plaintiff was permitted, notwithstanding he had no pass to remain in the cars, then the next question will be, was the disaster the result of the defendants' negligence.

While it is true that railroad companies are held to a high standard, they are not liable for every casualty. To render them

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, BONDS, &c. AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following securities:
$24,000 Maysville and Lexington Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
$20,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
$20,000 Keokuk, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
200 shares Empire City Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each.
10 shares Suffolk Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Bank of the Union.....$100 each.
17 shares East River Insurance Company.....$25 each.
And, by order of the Directors of the Saline Coal and Manufacturing Company,
1,000 shares of the Reserved Capital of that Company.....$100 each.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance on delivery. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—In the new and spacious private residence on 4th-av., fourth door below 59th-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.—D. HOUGH, Jr., Salesman. The sale embraces 3 elegantly carved rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in French brocatelle; 6 easy and sewing chairs in satin and gold brocatelle; a beautiful etagere, with mirror, panels and doors; ladies' desk and bureau, &c.; 5 splendid oval mirrors, (three large size;) 26 yards of painting and engraving, comprising 4 oil pieces by Street, scenes in Italy, views on the Hudson, Washington crossing the Delaware, &c; 500 yards rich Aubussen and Brussels carpets, (200 yards in rolls;) an unusual variety and number of superior rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, tete-a-tetes, chairs, cradles, cribs, card and fancy tables; 3 extension tables; 26 best curled hcrse hair mattresses; also, paillasses, blankets, quilts, window shades, lace curtains, bronze and alabaster clocks, magnificent vases and other parlor ornaments; gold band painted and plain china dinner and tea sets; best silver plated tea sets, salvers, cake baskets, forks, spoons, cne glassware, &c., all recently purchased of our best City makers and dealers, and now to be sold at an expected deduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from standard prices, in consequence of the present pressing demand for money. Carts in attendance. Conveniences for packing and shipping. Deposits required.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Messrs. CLEVELAND & OLIVER, rosewood Pianofortes, hair mattresses, 100 patent bedsteads, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second hand household furniture of every kind and description, comprising in part of several lots of rosewood parlor furniture in Hyanne brocatelle, rosewood damask and plain brocatelle, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top cecire and card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, carved rockers, washstands, dinner and extension tables, sofa and cecire do., tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hair mattresses, cots, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, crockery and glassware, large French plate mirrors, bedroom furniture, &c. Also one very rich rosewood piano-forte, entirely new and in perfect order, 6¾ octave. Also 30 dozen curl maple and oak chairs; also, 100 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also, lot of silver plated ware for table use. Catalogues ready early on Saturday morning, and no postponement except any account.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st., 3 doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above—All the furniture of a large three-story house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich Wilton, Brussels and other carpets; large French plate pier glasses; handsome rosewood 7 and 6¾ octave piano-fortes; rosewood parlor furniture in crimson, covered in French satin brocatella and velvet plush; rosewood marble-top centre and fancy tables; extension dining tables; book-cases, wardrobes; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; painted chamber furniture; curled hair mattresses; beds and bedding; carpetings; sofas, chairs, looking-glasses, china, ware, glassware, table cutlery, with a general assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., which will be sold without reserve, to pay cash advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. T. MOULTON Auctioneer

ADDITIONAL SALE OF FORT HAMILTON VILLA SITES will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, June 27, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the ground—J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer. These beautiful sites comprise the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The plots to be sold are from 50 feet front by 3 to 18 City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of the ocean, bay and country—scenery unsurpassed in the world. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries is to be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, rendering this property most accessible for business or pleasure. The steamboat *Norwalk* leaves Pier No 3 North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for Fort Hamilton, by which free tickets will be furnished those wishing to attend the sale. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER, will sell on FRIDAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos 30 Pine and 56 Cedar-sts.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—A large assortment of light Summer Clothing, consisting of French and English dress d'ete, cashmere, alpacca, Madras grass cloth, linen and duck coats, linen drilling alpacca and Semmercloth pants, white buff, colored and fancy Marseilles and figured silk vests. The above are well and fashionably made and handsomely trimmed, and were made exclusively for Broadway trade. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, an invoice of fine Linen Shirts, fancy shirts, drawers, undershirts, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

A. M. MARWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than he etofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. GEORGE UPTON. A Farm of 24 acres of land in the town of Mamaronck Westchester County, two miles from the New-Haven Railroad depôt at Mamaroneck, and half a mile of the new depôt being built at Chatworth on the New-Haven Railroad, in a good state of cultivation, and well set out with a variety of fruit trees, &c. On the premises is a new dwelling 22 feet by 30, and barn 28 by 36 feet. A splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country can be had from the property. Sale positive to the highest bidder. For maps and particulars inquire at the Auction Room, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, in our new Gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar-sts. Sale of fine modern Oil Paintings, by the most celebrated masters of the present day, viz.: Wilson, H. L. Rolfe, De la Roche, Boese, Tryon, Bergamini, Hunt, Jansen and others; together with many undoubted originals, rare and valuable. Also, elegant oil paintings, on convex copper and silk, attached to glass; executed in the most exquisite style by Chantelou, Cerdini, Da Joie Dunnuet, Centurier, Van Muller, Paris and others.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 368 Pearl-st., a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, bureaus, French and other bedsteads, oval and gilt mirrors, hair, husk and straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, &c., crockery and glassware, with a general variety of common furniture but little used—worthy of attention. Sale positive.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS TYPE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—The Type Foundry known as GREEN'S NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS TYPE FOUNDRY, will be sold at auction, on the premises heretofore occupied by the same, No. 128 Fulton-st., (Sun building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, M. For full particulars address WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st., or HENRY A. CRAM, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. The property can be examined any day previous to day of sale by application to WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:
10,000 dozen Bevils assorted sizes
5,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
6,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
1,000 Gilt, plain and ornamental.
375,000 Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 9, to 100 by 36.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 3s. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 6 to 50 holes; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock at the salesroom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

FURNITURE—BOJAS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS at Wholesale and Retail Warerooms, No. 427 Broadway, New-York; factory, Elizabethport, N. J.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York.—Sealed proposals will be received at the County Clerk's office at Riverhead, until the 11th day of July next, for furnishing materials and building a court-house and jail at the above named place, as per specifications and plans for each, which may be seen at said County Clerk's office, on which day, at 3 o'clock P. M., said proposals will be opened by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in the presence of the Board, at the Court-House in Riverhead. A printed copy of the specifications will be furnished on application to JAMES B. COOPER, Clerk of said County. Proposals may be directed to "Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, care of James B. Cooper, Suffolk Court-House, New-York." The Board will reject any one, or all of said proposals, as it may deem proper.

SAMUEL B. NICOLL,
SYLVESTER MILLER, } Building Com.
JUNE 12, 1854. WM. R. POST,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for extending the works of the JERSEY CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY, from June 20 to July 1. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, corner of Grand and Gryen-sts. D. SMITH, Treasurer.

WORLD'S SAFE COMPANY—Manufacturers of LILLIE'S IMPENETRABLE FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES AND BANK LOCKS, patented July, 1851. A majority of the Banks in the City and State of New-York have purchased these Safes during the past year, and they are becoming the trusted confidants of moneyed institutions throughout the land, locking up more funds than any other Safe in the world, and with a security unapproached by any similar article. It has received the first premium at the principal Fairs during the past year, and Bank Committees have given them their decided approval by ordering them within the walls of over 300 Banks. Brokers, Jewelers, and mercantile firms requiring perfect security against fire and burglars, will find it for their interest to examine Lillie's Safe and Bank Locks, being the only really secure depository for money and other valuables. Sheet-iron boxes, commonly called Safes, are believed to be inadequate protection for security, and not what the public require.

An assortment of Lillie's Patent Safes and Locks constantly on hand at the Company's Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st. Hanover-square. MORRIS & BRADLEY, Agents.

N. B.—Bank Vaults of any size, Vault Doors and Frames made to order on the same principle.

VESSELS WANTED.—Good freights will be given for vessels to bring coal from Pictou, Nova Scotia, to New-York, and Philadelphia. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS, in the City, is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued and settled and liquidated by GEORGE HODGETTS, who is authorized to use and sign the name of the firm, for that purpose only.

GEORGE HODGETTS,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
CHARLES HODGETTS.

Dated, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS, in returning thanks to their numerous friends for favors conferred on them for the last 10 years, beg leave to say that they shall still continue the manufacturing of Planished Tin Ware, Japaned Ware, &c. &c., under the following arrangements:

The manufacturing department will be carried on under the name of TAYLOR & HODGETTS, who will manufacture to heretofore all kinds of Tin Ware, Japaned Ware, Copper Ware, &c. &c., at 19th-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

The sales department will be under the control and management of GEORGE HODGETTS, at No. 158 William-st., New-York.

GEORGE HODGETTS in undertaking the management of the sales department, returns his sincere thanks to his kind friends, for their kindness so long shown to him, and assures them that in soliciting a continuance of their future orders, he shall be guided solely with a determination to do his utmost to please. All orders addressed to GEORGE HODGETTS, No. 158 William-st., New-York, will receive prompt attention and dispatch.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 32 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM M RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultime, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD.
EDWARD D. JONES.
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN.
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK—Third-av., corner 9th-st. and Astor-place.—Open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock, for the benefit of this Institution are invited. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $500 at the rate of 6 per cent.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.

TRUSTEES

Clarkson Crolius, No. 403 Houstoe-st.
J. A. Westervelt, No. 308 East Broadway.
Philip W. Engs, No. 131 Front-st.
Hugh Munro, No. 59 Water-st.
Samuel Leeds, No. 125 Maiden-lane
Charles Miles, No. 138 Water-st.
E. S. Brooks, corner Catharine and Cherry-sts.
Samuel Ashbey, No. 103 South-st.
Wm. H. Hazard, No. 40 South-st.
G. W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works
Charles M. Livingston, Brooklyn.
Francis H. Abbott, No. 141 Front-st
Edward Bridge, No. 10 Park-place
Isaac T. Smith, No. 102 Wall-st.
C. W. Thomas, No. 27 Pearl-st
Francis S. O'Connor, No. 5 Barling-slip.
James Fish, No. 105 South-st.
Joseph Jamison, No. 8 Old-slip.
Charles L. Vose, No. 27 South-st.
James W. Elwell, No. 57 South-st
N. L McCready, No. 30 South-st.
N. E. James, No. 23 Cliff-st.
A. J. Underhill, No. 65 Pearl-st.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 17, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an Individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or that the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

aug8-lnw2y*1b DANIEL B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 15, 1854.—The WEST WINFIELD BANK (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITAL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851 D. B. ST JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President
W. W. PELL.
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents
VANDERBILT L. SUXTON, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.—A dividend of Five per cent. upon the full stock of these Companies, (except construction stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to Stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: By the issue to them on the 1st day of August next of one share of construction stock for every three shares of full stock held by them, which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty per cent. payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the option of paying faster or in full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by payment of the difference.

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock, will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. By order of the Board

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the 30th day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place, N. Y. June 20, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æoliane, with entire iron frame curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

The Model Melodeons"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points, to any now in market; highly recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factotory prices. Single Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $120, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $125, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music amounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

G. F. BRISTOW, MORTE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 365 Broadway.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—A beautiful, full 7 octave $310 rosewood Piano-forte will be sold for $225. Modern case, round corners, with all modern improvements. Excellent tone, perfect in all respects has not been used three months. Is fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 86 Franklin-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock, and from 4 till 7 o'clock. The owner is going to Europe.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodeons.

BY ORDER—Of the Assignee of NUNNS & CO., an Assortment of PIANOS, which must positively be sold to close the assignment; 6¾ and 7 oct., square and diagonal plain and carved cases, extremely low for cash, can be seen at the warerooms of McDONALD & BRO., 2nd Bowary 1st

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 209 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

INSURANCE.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 24 Wall-st.—The Company having their capital of $2,000,000 paid in cash, and invested in United States Stocks, are prepared to take risks against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. Applications for insurance will receive prompt attention at the office of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen Whitney, John A. C. Gray, D. B. Fearing, Wm. H. Russell, A. C. Dowling, Gaswayo B. Lamar, George W. Riggs, Wm. B. Duncan, Chas. H. Russell, Isaac Townsend, Peleg Hall.
Reuben Withers, J. P. G. Foster, James Warren, Arthur Leary, M. W. Hamilton, Deming Diser, John Stuart, Jr., Jos. Gaillard, Jr., Ed. C. Canter, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Home,
Robert B. Minturn, J. M. Waterbury, George Curtis, George T. Adee, Samuel V. Hoffman, John J. Astor, Jr. Fred. A. Delano, James C. Bell, Daniel D. Smith, Fred. G. Foster.

ROBERT S. HOME, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Robert C. Ball, John A. Kennedy, William Orne, P. H. Williams, H. Quackenboss, Geo. Gilfillen,
Theodore Martin, John B. Briggs, Jr. J. B. Fitzgerald, Nathaniel Jones, N. P. Tredwell, Solomon Kipp, Andre Fromont, J. M. Greenwood.
Phineas T. Barnum, Charles A. Jarvis, Isaac N. Fowler, Chas. T. Cromwell, John T. Bruce, Samuel F. Whitney, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 67 Chatham, corner of Duane st.—At an election held on the 12th inst., the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. T. Pinkney, John A. Bunting, Elias G. Drake, Peter D. Cellins, Daniel T. Willets, Elijah Houghton, Wm. L. Conklin, Peter H. Titus, Andrew Braby, William Everdell,
Joseph C. Appleby, Wm. C. Arthur, F. W. Ogsbury, Elisha Brooks, John Leveridge, John B. Dunham, Ebenr'r H. Brown, Geo. B. Whitfield, Egbert Scudder, Jas. F. Freeborn,
B. W. Merriam, John B. Moreau, Abram Duryee, Nash Moseman, Wm. A. Brown, Thos. Williams, Jr. Geo. H. Franklin, Benj. C. Clapp, William Close, Stephen Pell.

And at a subsequent meeting of Directors, WILLIAM T. PINKNEY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Company for the next year.—New-York, April 13, 1854.

HOBT. D. HART, Secretary

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, E. Whitehouse, J. B. Varnum, Leonard Appleby, F. H. Welcott, Wm. K. Strong, Moses Taylor, B. E. McIlvaine, Jas. O. Sheldon,
Daniel Parish, G. A. Conover, Martin Bates, Jr., Isaac E. Taylor, W. Delano, Jr., Henry Y. Butler, Thos. Tileston,
Evan R. Bebb, G. L. Beeckman, Joseph M. Strong, Lorrian Freeman, Edwd. Macomber, John La Farge, Chas. M. Leupp, Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Twibell, Preserv'd Campbell, John W. Lewis, Jno. P. Ysivartoe, Henry S. Terbell, David D. Crane, Richard Varick, Dow D Washburn, Cor. Stephens, Simon Shindler, Gerh'd B. Hahhen, Gid'n De Angelis,
Jas. S. Brouwer, Wm. M. Foster, Jotham C. Meeker, Lyman Chapin, Solomon Banta, Charles Crane, George Werner, Charles Gwyer, Wm. J. Bark, Jno. Moneypenny, Geo. D. Cragin, Edw'd D. Nelson.
Chas. T. Pierson, Wm. M. Wilson, Abraham Leggett, Matthias Clark, Thos. Williams, Edw'd P. Clark, Mortimer Brown, W. W. Miller, P. J. Bonestell, Alfred Barmore, C. H. McIntire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 41 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, Rich. A. Reading, Josiah Macy, Wm. H. Falls, Jos. W. Corlies, John D. Wright, Abraham Bell,
C. W. Lawrence, Peter S. Titus, T. C. Chardavoyne, Ralph Mead, Richard Field, Thomas Willets, Irad Hawley,
Rich. F. Carman, Henry H. Barrow, Hull Clerke, Wm. C White, John J. Walker, Chas. H Marshall, Wm. M. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1853—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 56 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tryon row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for their Banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds, the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally to the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Traesport ation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being an extra for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Dividends hereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 19, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—Subscribers for the $1,500,000 increased capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further installment of Fifteen per cent. has been called for and will be payable at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board.
[WD] E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of fifty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1 1854

THOS G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S HALSTED, JR.

MISSISSIPPI AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company will please take notice that an installment of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been called, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 54 Wall-st., New-York, on or before the 15th of July next. By order.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1854. EDW. KING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—An Election for Nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY the 26th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

NOTICE—OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, June 17, 1854.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the transaction of business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

M. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON,
Interest Agents, No 29 Wall-st.

LOAN WANTED OF $5,000—On bond and mortgage, on the two four-story brick houses Nos. 358 and 360 9th-st., for three, five or ten years. Apply to JOHN COOK, No 10 Canal-st., or No. 289 Broadway, (Lafarge Buildings, Room No. 12, second floor,) of J. W. WESTON.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO. SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fare in the City line cars, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be reduced 5 cents.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

$25,000 TO LOAN—On real estate (in sums of $5,000 or less) in this City. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 31 Wall-st., between 9 A. M and 1 P. M.

SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY STOCK.—$100 Shares Full Stock, with Dividend, for Sale on favorable terms. W. SHIMMIN, Jr., No. 18 Exchange-place.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT.—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With despatch, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, June 22, 1854.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

REPLY TO THE COMPANY'S ARTICLE OF YESTERDAY.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

The mountain has labored, and, after six days' convulsions, it is discovered that "a *person* calling himself C. GLEN PEEBLES" is "a pamphleteer," and the Trustees of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company have "condescended" to "refute" the charges, and have traced as *they* "believe the *real* author of this publication, and shall, *when the evidence is complete*, (when MILLER'S, Millennium comes!) impale him before the public as a cowardly calumniator, who, while playing the part of assassin of *reputation*, endeavors, in this disguise, to escape the responsibility for his crimes." (Whew!) If it would not be sure to prove as fruitless a chase as one after a Highlander for his breeches, to pursue that trust-trio, about which not a word is said in "refutation," I should, at once, institute a suit for libel upon literary reputation. What! the idea that I, a pamphleteer, a private-er, an editor, a "*person*," should not be the author of my reputed publication! Why, a jury would impale such persons as call themselves WALKER, KING, FOWLKES and WOONHULL upon the altar of vengeance, if they had anything to operate upon, for such unwarrantable imputations.

Not a word is said by them to refute the legal disabilities which I have shown the Company to be under in its organization; not a word is said in explanation or vindication of that self-created trust, where WOONHULL played the fourth party to form a quorum and assist to create it; nor of the disabilities of the stockholders under the existence of such a trust. The Executive Committee is fiercely discussed instead of the Trust. The *Herald's* course seems to indicate a secret satisfaction in having an excuse for publishing my pamphlet, although it is doubtless far from their wish to favor me. The long "reply in behalf of the Company" was evidently made up without any idea of the "exposé" accompanying its publication. The pamphlet is not answered. There is not a "small subscriber" in the rural districts so green as to fail to see that. The vital wrongs alleged are not answered, or attempted to be. Allegations are made of matters in connection with the main charges, but those are false—to adopt the language of those "persons."

It is asserted as "a material fact, that as early as March, 1853, long preceding the grant of this charter, Mr. WALKER, and those associated with him, paid in *cash* $6,500, for which the vouchers were filed." That is false. The cash was not paid, nor were the vouchers filed, and it is highly probable that those persons calling themselves WALKER, KING, FOWLKES and WOONHULL will be put in a fix necessary to swear to and prove some of these assertions. They further assert, "already we have a numerous and *constantly increasing* list of paying subscribers. That is not true. If true, show it. We should like to see the first man who has paid a dollar on the call due on the third Monday of this month, after having seen the thimble-rig resolutions of WALKER, and the manner he hung on to his $10,000,000 subscription and paid his $10,000 assessment.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 10th instant says, from "some information *furnished* them," that this "enterprising Company" had secured the charter from the State, (TEXAS,) by *depositing* the $300,000 required by the law. These persons, replying in behalf of the Company, are more guarded. They say: "We have *raised* the three hundred thousand dollars required by Texas as a deposit before awarding her charter." *Depositing* is more susceptible of disproval than *raising* the money.

"It will be perceived," say these persons, "that no person, whether a large or small stockholder, could retain his stock without meeting the assessments upon it promptly." Yet any man who has not paid a cent is let in upon his original stock, upon the smallest pittance of pay that he can get together. The smallest favors, under that trust, are thankfully received. It is true, say they, that "large amounts of stock have been forfeited to the Company, which have been and are now being distributed in *small sums* to *cash*-paying subscribers." And so it is true that, understanding that to be the game playing—that parties of moderate means were to be duped and circumvented by slaveholding schemers' schemes, who are sustained from stipendiary trust allowances in their swaggerings in luxurious ease in Twenty-third-street—is all that prompted me to write the pamphlet; and I will pay $100 a line for anything I ever published that was ever, in advance, submitted to any man for revision, alteration, correction, approval, or advice.

My friend, Col. JOHN S. DU SOLLE, one of the fat boys—a $600 one—walked up to the Captain's office of this great bogus machine, on the 24th December, 1853, and planked down his $300, and took a receipt from LELAND for the first installment of assessment (half) of one-tenth of one per cent., and on 11th February, 1854, repeated upon the next call. But, beyond that, even the pluck of a Colonel, backed up by one of the greatest financiers of modern times, shrunk from the regions of Pobs Moonshine, where a mute, even in his wanderings, and encountering a huge mastiff about to devour him, was made to exclaim, and very naturally, "Get out, you damned rascal!"

In being kindly permitted to "reply" in your columns, I cannot pursue this subject in detail, In this place, in showing the entire false pretences of this Company, the President of which, (WALKER,) says the Buffalo *Morning Express*, in a review of the pamphlet, "was known as a speculative sort of man, who is possessed infinitely more vanity and assurance than ability and integrity."

The "few words introductory" in my pamphlet, to be found only under the Astor House, is growing considerably more applicable to these persons.

I do not intend to exhaust, in scattered shots, all the ammunition I have, but for the purpose of worrying my game a little, I will close with a few naughty questions for a "reply in behalf of the Company."

What is the meaning of the last resolution in a recent circular allowing interest on all stock on which payments of two and a half per cent., and over, have been paid?

How much is there of such stock?

Have not the Company issued to Dr. FOWLKES $5,000,000, with 50 per cent. endorsed as paid?

Does not FOWLKES hold $5,000,000 of such stock?

And, have not other stockholders other large amounts—in the whole amounting to nearly $10,000,000, making an interest account against the Company of nearly $700,000 per annum, in favor of those *three* Trustees, and to be paid by assessments?

Such is my information. If it is not true, the Company can show it by stating the amount on which interest is to be paid under that resolution, and by whom held.

These persons, in one place of their reply, get down rather "Uriah Heep"-ish. They are "umble individuals"—mere *persons*, with no "Hon." about them. They say that, now, "the Company will, in all probability, be compelled to avail itself of, and renew the negotiations so favorably commenced and prosecuted by Mr. W. and his associates for the purpose of securing these grants, or a portion of them, from Mexico, which are indispensable to the construction of the road."

Possibly *these* persons will again feel compelled to "condescend," and, applying their language to myself, "if any injury should occur from communicating these *facts* to the public, it must be remembered that this publication is made in (my) necessary self-vindication, and to prevent most disastrous consequences to the Company that might result from calumnious assaults uncontradicted."

C. GLEN PEEBLES.

THE TURF OF 1854.

A Race of Three Mile Heats for a $700 Purse—A Mile Race for a $100 Purse—The Four Mile Race Postponed—The National Course Races.

The running races over the Union Course were continued yesterday, and the horses were run in accordance with the regular announcement, as follows:

"Union Course. June 21, at 2 P. M. precisely. Purse of $700. Three mile heats. N. B. YOUNG enters *Di Clapperton*, by *Boston*, dam by *Monarch*—rider deep blue and white. D. MCCOUN enters ch. c. *Dizzy*, by *Clarion*, dam by *Henry*—rider red and white. Immediately after, a mile heat race for a purse of $100. Entrance $20, added. JOHN LITTLE enters br. m. *Maid of Orleans*, by *Berthune*, out of *Alice Carneal*, by (imported) *Sarpedon* dress, fancy. CHARLES BRADLEY enters a. s. *Emigrant Pat*, (imp.,)—dress, green."

The roads and avenues leading to the Course were very dusty, and during the afternoon the wind blew up quite cool, and gave strong indications of a rainstorm setting in before dark. Notwithstanding this there was a good attendance on the track, but the majority failed to purchase the "$5 badges," and only obtained the $1 admission tickets to the large field, within the track.

THE THREE-MILE RACE—FIRST HEAT.

Shortly after the appointed hour the Judges took their stand and called up the horses entered for the three-mile race.

The *Di Clapperton* was rode by a colored lad, attired in a red, white, and blue jockey dress. The competitor *Dizzy* was rode by an expert in that line, who was dressed in red and white. The horses were placed in front of the stand, and the riders being ready, the word go was given, and away the nags glided at a rapid pace. They slackened their gait before passing the "quarter," and *Dizzy* was on the lead; time at this point, 39 seconds. *Dizzy* kept ahead to the half mile pole, and passed there in 1.20½; they came the mile in 2.37, which is very slow time. It appeared evident that *Di* was laying back to win the heat on the latter mile. The second mile was rather more exciting than the first, and the mile and a quarter was run in 3.19; "half," 4.05; "three-quarters," 5 minutes; and the two miles in 5.39. *Dizzy* kept the lead around the entire track during the third mile, until approaching the straight side, when *Di Clapperton* darted ahead of *Dizzy*, and won the heat, in 7.23½, with perfect ease.

Summary of the Heat—1st mile, 2.37; 2d mile, 5.39; 3d mile, 7.23½. The fastest run made during the contest, was accomplished in 1 minute and 54½ seconds, by *Di*, on the last mile of the first heat. The rider of the winning horse was loudly cheered as he passed the Club stand.

SECOND HEAT.

The favorite horse, in the contest was *Di Clapperton*, whose backers sustained their opinion by $100 to $10, which was exceedingly dangerous risks, as the slightest accident would have changed the result in favor of *Dizzy*. One sporting gentleman had sufficient confidence on the favorite horse to wager $500 against $50, in betting $100 to $10, five times in succession. The horses had a fine send off, and went to the quarter pole close together, in 36 seconds. They took it very easy, and passed the half mile pole in 1m. 11s., and run the mile in 2 minutes and 11 seconds, with Di Clapperton in advance of Dizzy between three and four lengths. On the second mile, both steeds seemed more lively than before, and the time announced for the 2 mile run, was 4 minutes and 9 seconds. The favorite horse became almost unmanageable during the third mile, and when coming around the lower turn she was over one hundred yards in advance of *Dizzy*, and easily won the heat and race.

Summary of this Heat—First mile 2m. 11s.; second mile, 4m. 9s. Total, 6m. 24½s.

The second mile was therefore run in 1.58, and the third and last mile in 2.15½. The purse was given to the owner of *Di Clapperton*, and a portion of the audience left for home.

THE MILE HEAT RACE.

There was but little interest manifested in this race, the *Maid of Orleans* being far superior to *Emigrant Pat* in point of speed and bottom. The horses started at the usual distance from the Judges stand—45 yards—and the betting was ten to one in favor of the *Maid*. The first mile was accomplished in 1.55½, and the second in two minutes and three seconds. The race was declared in favor of *Maid of Orleans*, to whose owner the purse was handed over.

THE FOUR MILE RACE.

At the request of the proprietors of the Union Course, one of the Judges came forward in the stand and announced the postponement of the four mile race, for a $2,000 purse. The reason why this race was put off was owing to their being unable to get a field of celebrated horses to enter for it, and the proprietors felt unwilling to give so large a purse for a poor lot of horses. It was given out to take place immediately after the great sports of the National Course were concluded.

THE NATIONAL COURSE.

The turfmen of New-York and its vicinity, and also those from abroad, are on the *qui vive* for the great opening of the "New-York Races" at the new and elegant National Course on Long Island. The proprietors will, no doubt, be amply rewarded for their energetic movements in endeavoring to resuscitate the sports of the Turf in the North.

There are several stables of first-class horses now in training to enter for the liberal purses next week. The arrangements of the National Course are now complete, and the meeting will positively commence on Monday, and continue for six days.

This new Course is located in a northerly direction from the other Long Island Race Courses, and the most expeditious and pleasant route to reach the spot will be the Tenth-street and Green Point ferry.

SPORTING.

Cricket Match between the New-York and St. George's Clubs.

The decisive match between the New-York and St. George's Clubs was commenced yesterday on the ground of the New-York Cricket Club, Hoboken. The attendance was select, and seemed to comprise a number of admirers of the sport—the weather pleasantly cool for such exercise. At 11 o'clock A. M. the players took their places; the St. George's Club having previously won the choice of the First Innings, and scored as follows:

	No. Runs.	How Out.
1. Weller	16	b. Sams.
2. Gibbs	0	do.
3. Bingham	0	do.
4. Wright	32	Stump Higham.
5. Bage	2	b. Marsh. c. Sharp.
6. De Grave	14	b. Sams. c. Tower.
7. Tinson	1	b. Marsh.
8. Benoelt	5	b. Cuyp.
9. Emmett	2	b. Marsh. c. Cuyp.
10. White	6	(Not ont.)
11. Hindhaogh	5	c. and b. Sams.
Total	83	
Wides	3	
Byes	13	
Leg Byes	3	
Total	102 scores.	

Sams made 17 maiden overs out of 37
Cuyp made 3 maiden overs out of 19
Sharp made — 1
Marsh made 3 maiden overs out of 15
Total overs 7
Total number of balls 288

WRIGHT'S hitting was excellent; WALLER and DEGRAVE proved themselves masters of the game—the latter in particular, for his first appearance in the field here gained a high reputation for himself among the fancy, who manifested no small share of vexation at an accident sustained by him, which doubtless affected his plays.

Time of first innings, 2h. 55m.

NEW-YORK CLUB, FIRST INNINGS.

	No. Runs.	How Out.
1. Sharp	1	b. Emmett, c. Gibbs.
2. Towers	1	c. Wright, b. Gibbs.
3. Fletcher	3	c. White, b. Gibbs.
4. Sams	16	c Gibbs, b. Wright.
5. Higbam	13	b. Gibbs.
6. Marsh	11	b. Waller.
7. Ranney	5	b. Gibbs, c. Wright.
8. Cuyp	3	(Not ont.)
9. Spivey	2	b. Waller.
10. LeGal	0	b. Waller.
11. Wilson	20	b. Wright.
Total	75 Runs.	
Wide	13	
Byes	5	
Leg Byes	1	
No Ball	1	
Total	95 Scores.	

Gibbs made 12 maidens ont of 32 overs.
Wright made 7 maidens ont of 19 overs.
Waller made 5 maidens ont of 14 overs.
DeGrave made 1 maiden out of 3 overs.
Total ..... 68 overs.
Total number balls 272

The hitting and fielding in this innings were very good, SAMS and WILSON sustaining well their high fame. Although not very fortunate in the number of runs, their dexterity won great applause, and it was fully expected that the innings would have eventuated in favor of the New-York Club.

	Hours.	Minutes.
Time occupied	2	30

The wickets and scores of the two innings were as follows:

ST. GEORGE CLUB. Wickets.	Scores.	NEW-YORK CLUB. Wickets.	Scores.
3	36	3	8
5	65	5	55
7	81	6	74
8	83	7	90
9	92	8	90
		9	95

The second innings of the St. George's Club commenced at 6 o'clock. Some few runs and wickets were made before the hour agreed on to break off arrived (7 o'clock.) The game will be resumed to-day at 12 o'clock, when full particulars will be obtained.

The Challenge of John Morrissey to Fight Tom Hyer—Scenes at Union Course.

We mentioned yesterday, in giving an account of the Race at Union Course on Monday, that a challenge was given by JOHN MORRISSEY to TOM HYER, but that HYER declined the contest.

The way in which the challenge came about was as follows:

At about 4½ o'clock, as MORRISSEY was conversing with JIM KERRIGAN and another friend, near WHITE'S bar, beneath the grand stand, he caught a sight of Mr. HYER standing at the bar imbibing a toddy, and forthwith he stalked towards him, and entered into conversation. This movement collected a large and eager crowd, which listened intently to the dialogue. As the majority could hear only here and there a sentence, such as "Take off your coat, and fight," "I want to fight you," and "I don't want to fight," "You have money of mine," &c., we append the dialogue as it was spoken, nearly verbatim:

Mr. MORRISSEY, on confronting HYER, asked him how he did.

Mr. HYER replied, "How are you?"

Mr. MORRISSEY—You hold some money which CHAS. SCHAFFER, of the Gem, bet upon my fight with SULLIVAN. As I won that money, I want it, and have come to get it. And if you don't give it up now, I am on to fight you. Are you well?

HYER—No, I am not well: I have a sore leg. I have no money belonging to you, and shall not give you any.

MORRISSEY charged HYER with having maltreated one of his friends, whose name we could not learn, which he denied; upon which the other reiterated the charge, accompanying it with language more forcible than polite. He added, "But if you are sick, and unable to fight me, I don't want to take any advantage of you; but when you are well, *I want to fight you*, and you are the only man in this world I do want to fight. (Great excitement among the crowd.)

HYER—You are a professional fighter, are you not?

MORRISSEY—I am, and a d—d tough one too, though I do say it myself.

HYER—Well, I am not. If you want to fight, there are plenty of professional fighters around here for you to have a set-to with.

MORRISSEY—No; I came here to fight you, and *you are the only* man I want to fight. If you will fight me, you will very much oblige me by taking off your coat, and stepping out here into the field and doing it.

HYER—No, I don't want to fight; I am not well.

MORRISSEY—Then if you are sick, I don't want to take any advantage of you. You have a good many friends here and elsewhere, who think you can beat me; but I don't think you can fight so well as they say that you can. Now, I think I can whip you, and I would rather fight you now than take a glass of brandy.

HYER—There are plenty of fighters here; I am not one.

MORRISSEY—No, G—d d—n you; like a good many more, you know upon which side your bread is buttered. The reason you don't want to fight me is because you know I can lick you. Why, I could lick you with one side. I am a professional fighter, and by G—d, I can lick you any day.

HYER—I don't want to fight, I tell you, and I am not in condition for it either; besides, if I was, this is no place for it.

MORRISSEY—Well, I *must* tell you my opinion of you.

HYER—What is it?

MORRISSEY—Why, that you are a G—d d—g ——.

Upon which he withdrew, and Mr. HYER retired with some of his friends.

The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in discussing the probabilities of a fight between these noted pugilists; which event is regarded by many as more than probable.

We were informed that subsequently to this conversation and challenge, some friends of HYER waited upon MORRISSEY, and asked him if he was willing to settle the dispute amicably, to which he is said to have rejoined, "No, I don't mean to settle it short of a fight."

When HYER left the Course he was suffering from a lame leg, so that he was compelled to hobble along with a staff.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 21.

The Anti-Nebraska resolutions were debated in the House at length to-day, and made the special order of the day for Thursday at 10½ o'clock.

The House laid the bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Indian Head Bank at Nashua on the table. This is significant of the fate of other bills.

At 3½ o'clock the House proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator for the short term; 6 Democrats were absent. The ballot stood—whole number cast, 304; necessary to a choice, 153; WELLS had 144, EASTMAN 89, TAPPAN 44, MORRISON 22, GOODWIN 2, DANIEL CLARK 2, C. L. WOODBURY 1. No choice. WELLS, had the House been full, would have received one more vote than he had on the last trial.

SECOND BALLOT—Whole number, 305; necessary to a choice, 153. CHARLES J. WOODBURY had 2; CHARLES GOODWIN, 2; GEO. H. MORRISON, 32; MASON W. TAPPAN, 34; JOSE EASTMAN, 91; JOHN L. WELLS, 145—again no choice.

A motion to postpone the whole subject was made, but a motion to adjourn took precedence, and was put to a Yea and Nay vote, and rejected—155 to 146. The motion to postpone was again made, and after a long and warm debate a proposition to lay it on the table was carried by Yeas 154, Nays 145.

A motion to adjourn was negatived, by a majority of 4 votes. The indefinite postponement was carried by 154 to 149—7 Democrats absent and not voting, not counting the Speaker.

A reconsideration was moved by a Democrat who had voted with the majority, with the object of making such motion. The House adjourned at 6½ o'clock.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, June 21.

The Democratic State Convention met here today. ERASMUS PLYMPTON, of Wardsboro', presided. Governor ROBINSON and Lieut. Governor KINNA both declined a renomination.

MERRITT CLARK, of Poultney, was nominated for Governor, and WILLIAM MATTOCKS, of Beacham, for Lieut. Governor.

Resolutions were passed, complimenting the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE in strong terms, but declaring the support of or opposition to the Nebraska bill should not be considered a test of party faith. The following resolution is supposed to refer to the Know-Nothings.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Vermont, believing that our free Constitution sanctions no proscription on account of birth, openly and emphatically condemn any organization, secret or otherwise, that would aim to deprive any citizen, native or adopted, of his civil, political or religious liberty.

The Convention was quite fully attended, and the members claim for it a good degree of harmony.

(Another dispatch says the Convention broke up in a row, on a resolution approving of the Nebraska Measure.)

Convention of the Veterans of 1812.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, June 21.

The Convention of the Veterans of the War of 1812 met at the City Hall, yesterday morning. The attendance numbered about 90—among them a dozen Oneidas, and two dozen Onondaga Indians. They adjourned, and forming a procession marched to Lafayette Park, where they were received by the military, and escorted to Corinthian Hall. At one o'clock General BENSON called the Convention to order. Hon. HARVY BALDWIN, of Syracuse, was chosen President, with thirteen Vice-Presidents, and the following Secretaries: CARROL E. SMITH, editor of the *Journal*, MOSES SUMMERS, of the *Standard*, EDWARD HOOGLAND, of the *Republican*, and HENRY L. DINMAN, of the *Chronicle*.

The President addressed the Convention, after which prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. ASHLAY, Chaplain of the 51st Regiment.

The Chief of the Onondaga Nation was called to the platform and greeted enthusiastically.

After an address from Gen. JAMES W. NYE, the Convention took a recess.

In the Evening Session nothing of importance transpired, and the Convention adjourned till Wednesday.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention reassembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

A resolution was reported urging attention to the claims of the soldiers of the last war and other wars. The President addressed the Convention in favor of the resolution.

Mr. JORNAN, of the Oneidas, pleaded that the Indians should be remembered. On request the Indians gave a war-whoop, to which the soldiers responded.

A Central Committee was then appointed. After a speech by Gen. VAN RENSSELAER and others, the Indians came forward and gave General BENSON an Indian name and adopted him into the Six Nations. Adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES MCGWIRE, on trial for the murder of HOLLAN has been found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Destructive Conflagration in Hollidaysburg—Ten Buildings Burned.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Wednesday, June 21.

A fire broke out at 11½ o'clock last night in the grocery and liquor store of J. H. DOUGLASS & Co., on Juniata-street, in this borough, and before it could be subdued ten buildings were destroyed. The properties burned were as follows:—DOUGLASS & Co.'s grocery store; ROCH'S shoemakers shop; MARTIN'S paint shop; Mrs. Lewis' confectionery establishment; H. P. BAKER'S saddler's shop; GANS & KINPORT'S clothing store; GEO. HAAG' barber shop; D. ROSARTOUR'S drug store; BLACK'S confectionery and bake house, and the stable of Dr. RODERIOUS.

The whole corner of Juniata and Montgomery-streets is in ruins. Very few goods are saved from the burnt property.

The entire loss is probably twenty thousand dollars, on which there is a partial insurance.

The fire is undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention

SECOND DAY—LOWELL, Wednesday, June 21.

The State Temperance Convention was permanently organized to-day. Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, was chosen President, with a Vice-President from each county in the State. A large State Committee was chosen for permanent operations in aid of the cause. Resolutions were adopted calling a State Convention four weeks prior to the next annual election, when a distinct State ticket will be nominated, unless the candidates of the political parties endorse the Temperance movement. The Convention is large and spirited, and embraces many influential citizens.

A Fortnight Later from California.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 20.

The steamship *United States* arrived at the Balize at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in 4½ days from Aspinwall, bringing California dates to the 1st inst. She reports that the steamship *Illinois* sailed for New-York on the 16th, with 400 passengers and nearly a million dollars in treasure brought down to Panama by the *John L. Stevens*.

Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21.

Important modifications, alterations and improvements in the Patent Bureau are contemplated by the bill now in the hands of the Committee on Patents. It will prove in fact a remodelling of that important Department. Most feverish anxiety is manifested in regard to territorial appointments, and the successor to Mr. O'CONOR. They will not be announced at present.

The Ship Camillus—Suicide of a German Physician.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 21.

The Southern Mail, as late as due, is received. The Charleston papers state that the ship *Camillus*, ashore on Acracoke, at last reports, was lying in 12 feet of water, with several feet of water in her hold. She had plenty of assistance, and efforts were being made to get her off; but her situation was perilous.

A German physician in this city, named IGLEHART, this morning cut his throat, and then threw himself from a third story window.

Departure of the Niagara.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 21.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, Captain LEITCH, sailed for Liverpool at 10½ o'clock this morning, with 111 passengers, to which 36 will be added at Halifax. She takes out $443,000 in American gold bars, $103,000 in American gold coin, $3,000 in silver coin and £16,000 in sovereigns.

Defeat of the Canadian Ministry—Probable Dissolution of Parliament.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, June 21.

The Ministry were defeated at 2 o'clock this morning, on an amendment to the address, in answer to the speech from the Throne, for not settling the clergy reserves question this session. The vote stood 42 to 39. An immediate dissolution of Parliament is looked for, it being expected that the old ministry will appeal to the country.

The Governorship of Maine—Nomination by the Old Hunkers.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 21.

The Old Hunker Democratic State Convention, in session here to-day, unanimously nominated Hon. ALBION K. PARRIS as their candidate for Governor.

National Horse-Show at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, June 21.

The Horse-Show now taking place in this City is a very fine one. Over 270 arrivals have been entered, and in everything except stallions it is said to surpass the exhibition at Springfield last year.

Navigation of the Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, June 21.

The river here measures 3 feet, 3 inches, and is falling. The weather is cloudy and warm.

The Susquehanna Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 21.

The first branch of the City Council to-night passed the Susquehannn Railroad Consolidation bill over the Mayor's veto. It is now fully enacted.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.... WEDNESDAY, June 21.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, the President, ENWIN J. BROWN, Esq. in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

For a Hose Carriage for No. 18 Ninth-avenue.

Of James B. Brady, to be allowed possession of Eighth-street to proceed with his contract for paving said street.

Against a sewer on Thirteenth-street from the Tenth-avenue to the River.

From citizens of the Twelfth Ward, asking for a fire-bell and tower between Manhattanville and Carmansville.

From G. C. Fisher, asking that Lndlow-street may be cleaned according to the contract.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Broome-street, between Anthony and Sheriff-streets, be flagged, curbed and gutter-stone set. To inquire whether Tompkins-street, between Stanton and Rivington-streets, has ever been opened pursuant to law.

To inquire into the violation of ordinances by Engine Company No. 30, on the night of June 19, by running on the sidewalk, at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-tenth-street, and report all the facts to the Board.

REPORTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In favor of procuring a lot for the use of Eagle Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 30. Relative to Steam Fire Engines for this City.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, directing the Commissioner of Repairs, &c., to require the contractors for house of Hose Company No. 9 to build said house according to contract. Adverse to sewer in Forty-seventh-street, from Ninth avenue to the Hudson River.

REPORTS LAID ON TABLE.

In relation to directing the Eighth avenue Railroad to run accommodation cars to Fifty-ninth-street. In relation to the use of steam on the Fourth avenue. In relation to the widening of Cliff-street, between Beekman and No. 61. To allow the Manhattan Gas Light Company to set back the curb on the north side of Fourteenth street, between Avenues C and D.

REPORTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In favor of sewer in Lnurens-street, between Spring and Bleecker-streets; in favor of sewer in Forty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; in favor of sewer in Thirty-first-street, between Second and Third-avenues; in favor of sewer in Eleventh-avenne, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-streets; in favor of flagging in front of Nos. 175 and 177 Mott-street; in favor of flagging Rivington-street, between Anthony and Ridge-streets; in favor of flagging Irving-place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-streets; in favor of flagging Monroe and Cherry-streets; in favor of flagging Eleventh-street, between First and Second-avenues; in favor of a sewer in Forty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenne to Hudson River; in favor of more effectually lighting the Battery.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

From various to persons to prevent the use of steam below Sixty-first-street on the Hudson River Railroad.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

From the Commissioner of Streets, ending contracts for cleaning streets. From John Miller, in relation to a change of route for his line of stages from Broadway to the Eighth-avenne.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and passed the ordinance appropriating $29,270 for repairing the Croton Aqueduct. In favor of increasing the Police force of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards. Several other papers were passed through the Committee and ordered to a third reading.

The Board then adjourned to Friday next.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another excellent entertainment will be given at this house to-night. N. B. CLARKE'S celebrated drama of "Kenneth" is to be revived. The distinguished rope performer Herr CLINE, who has just returned from Europe, is engaged, and will shortly appear, as will also the Yankee Comedian G. E. LOCKE.

[Advertisement.]

GAS COOKING AND HEATING.—American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company, No. 358 Broadway, second floor. A patent process of great novelty, utility, and economy. The public are invited to call and examine the various articles. Hand bills can be obtained at the store. R. B. COLEMAN, President.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For a full and graphic report of the WALKER divorce trial, see the *National Police Gazette*, now ready; also, further developments in the SEWRA'S conspiracy case from one of the parties concerned in it, and a large amount of criminal items of startling interest.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is selling Pianos, Melodeons and Music, wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices. His motto is quick sales and small profits. This stock is the largest in the United States and the instruments of superior quality.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—PART 1.

Before Judge Daly.

On motion of the Hon. John McKeon, this Court adjourned out of respect to the memory of Judge Barculo.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 38, 21, 27, 42, 17, 50, 51, 58, 16, 67, 68, 47, 14, 31, 44, 45, 30 and 46.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—The Court and Walker-st. case. *Circuit*—Nos. 498, 1427, 349, 568, 576, 593, 588, 594, 596 to 603. *Special Term*—Nos. 42, 45, 49, 52, 56, 7, 13, 39, 37, 54, 67, 90, 91 to 92.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 954, 953, 962, 1377, 211, 189, 1098, 1130, 1145, 62, 31, 803, 1148, 1152, 1160, 1162, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1178, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 678, 107, 137, 8, 171, 90, 906, 1047, 196, 1194.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 333, 60, 811, 908, 675, 621, 704, 865, 972, 873, 892, 1088, 985, 1097, 1004, 42. *Part II.*—Walker *vs.* Walker.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 20, by Rev. Mr. Armitage, BASIL M. LOUTFY EFFENDI, Commissioner from His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, to Miss HARRIET H., daughter of George Hadden, Esq., of this City.

☞ Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, in the 7th-st. Methodist Church, by Rev. Mr. Reid, CAMILLUS FARRAND to Miss M. JEANNETTE BAKER, all of this City.

In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Henry G. Lndlow, Mr ALFRED B. SMITH to ANN ELIZA MITCHELL, adopted daughter of the late Matthew J. Myers, all of Poughkeepsie.

At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 20, by Henry F. Pelton, Esq., Mr. S. U. HUNTLEY, of New-Rochelle, to Miss MARY ANN FRY, of Brooklyn, L. I.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, Mrs. CONNOLLY, aged 85 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, this day, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 467 Washington-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, after a short illness, ENWARD T. LEE, of the firm of Leadbeater & Lee.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 137 Christopher-st. His friends and those of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation, on Friday, 23d, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, at her residence, No. 107 Forsyth-st., on Wednesday morning, June 21, MARY BUSHNELL, widow of the late Rev. Samuel Bushnell, of the New-York Conference.

Funeral services at the Madison-st. M. E. Church, on Friday, June 23, at 2 o'clock, P.M., from which the remains will be interred in the Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family, and the members of the M. E. Church in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 20, of typhus fever, ENWARD H. KETCHAM, eldest son of Rev. Alfred Ketcham, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Augusta, N. J., aged 23 years.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 21, of consumption, ALFRED H. SMITH, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his father, Thomas B. Smith, No. 128 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

At Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 20, in the 70th year of her age, PHEBE, widow of James Kissam, of New-York.

At Staten Island, on Tuesday, June 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. MARTLING, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law L. Martling, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, June 22, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, without further invitation.

June 12, GEORGIANA HUDSON, aged 6 years, 4 months and 6 days. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

WEDNESDAY, June 21—P. M.

The scarcity of Money is forgotten in the feverish condition of the Stock Market. We have now had two days of extraordinary excitement, and the sacrifices made have in some instances counted by more than scores of thousands. The loss to a prominent operator in Erie—one who "did the State some service, and they know it," in building the Road—is variously stated at from $65,000 to $150,000. Of course there were parties in the Street who feared, to-day, he would not be able to respond to his contracts, and there were various rumors of suspension or failure, but without any default on his part. A singular episode grew out of these rumors. A broker refused to take high-priced stock, deliverable in due course to-day, from another broker, supposed to be one of the operators for the wounded *Bull*, unless he would make a set off with another contract, due some time hence, the difference running against him. It was only a case of violent suspicion, however, not tenable under the rules of the Board, and abandoned on proper representation. The market, meanwhile, underwent all sorts of changes. Erie opened at 62½; closed at the early Board 61¾ bid for cash stock; fell in the Street to 60¾, and sold at Second Board 61¼@61⅜. Reading recovered ¼ ₱ cent. from yesterday's sales; but New-York Central, which is still pretty fiercely assailed by the Bears, sold largely at lower rates, closing in the afternoon at 96 ₱ cent. Harlem fell to 45 ₱ cent. The bids for Hudson were tame at 59¼@60; a single sale at 60, buyer 60 days. The Bond list showed no changes of moment.

The inquiry for Money is not so pressing as at the close of last week, among the Brokers; but there is no perceptible increase in the disposition to lend in this way. The wants for current Stock operations are reduced nearly 10 ₱ cent. by the fall in prices. At Bank, the offerings, as noticed yesterday, show some signs of increasing preparations for the Fall trade. The shipment of Specie from Boston to-day was $550,000 in American Gold bars and coin, and $16,000 in Foreign coin—one report says £16,000 sterling. The Foreign accounts by the *Canada* at Halifax were made public at 3 o'clock. They are favorable for Cotton, steady for Breadstuffs, and easy for Money and the English Bank's supply of bullion in London. Politically

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 863. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sundays excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid one year, in as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY-EIGHT columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon, and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in these sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Petitions for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law

California and Shanghai Line of Steamers.

The Gadsden Treaty and the Ten Millions Appropriation.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAGE LAW.

A Little Harmless Talk about the Cullom and Churchwell Affair, in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22.

The Territorial appointments were sent to the Senate to-day—Mr. REEDER, of Pennsylvania, as Governor of Kansas; Mr. BUTLER, of Kentucky, as Governor of Nebraska. The latter will decline. It is contemplated to take up the Treaty Appropriation in the House to-morrow, and put it through before adjournment. S.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

The President's Message to the House to-day, asking the appropriation necessary to carry out the stipulations of the Gadsden Treaty, shows that I was not mistaken yesterday, in the assertion that no amendments had been made thereto by SANTA ANNA. This result indicates, again, the accuracy of my sources of information, and on a point, too, which had been much controverted. It is evident to-day, that there will be considerable opposition to the appropriation—more indeed than I had supposed; but in the end, and before the close of the month too, it will have passed both Houses by a large vote. Upon that result, parties having any interests in connection with the treaty may confidently rely.

Your New York City members seem to have utterly exhausted their efficiency in their services in the Nebraska campaign; or else they acquired a habit of faithlessness to their constituents on that occasion which adheres to them still and makes them quite reckless of New York interests. Of this we had a remarkable evidence to-day. Mr. HAVEN moved an amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing for the purchase of the site and buildings for the New-York Assay Office. Mr. H., although from the extreme western end of the State, moved the amendment because he knew it was intended to make the appropriation in this bill, and he saw no one else from the State present who seemed likely to do so.

Mr. ROBBINS, of Pa., moved an amendment to the amendment, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate for an abrogation of the lease of the buildings, and the suspension of purchase until after he should have reported the result to the next Congress. The plain and palpable objects of this movement was to break down the New-York Assay office altogether, for the benefit of the Philadelphia Institution; and, strange to say, *not a single member from New-York City was present to defend her interests and turn aside this fatal blow.* Mr. HUGHES seeing that this was so, fought the amendment manfully; but as he was from a rural district, not supposed to be especially interested in the measure, his championship could not be expected to be as effectual as though he was from the City. The absence of the City members, and the absolute absence of all interest on their part in the amendment which it seemed to indicate, told upon the House with a fatal effect, and Mr. ROBBINS' amendment was carried without a word having been uttered against it by those whose special duty it was to present and engineer the Assay office appropriation. Messrs. WALKER and WHEELER, I believe, came into the House however in time to vote.

It is due to Mr. WHEELER to say that his absence was justifiable, he having gone over to the Senate at the time to confer with Mr. FISH in relation to this very subject, in order that he might be the better prepared to sustain it. But where were Messrs. CUTTING, WALKER, TWEED, &c.? Does New-York ask so much at their hands that they find it impossible properly to discharge their legislative duties? If so, I doubt not their constituents would cheerfully take back their commissions and supply their places with gentlemen of more leisure. It is impossible to tell now what will be the fate of the appropriation in question; but the effort will be made to-morrow to retrieve the misfortune of to-day.

A friend of Col. COLT, the inventor of the revolving firearm, has brought me a copy of a report recently made by SENATOR STUART, in favor of the extension of his patent, applied for by the former; and he has appealed to my sense of right to do justice to the claim of his friend. I certainly should much regret to do Col. COLT any injustice. When, at the commencement of the present session, the application for the extension of this patent was made to Congress, I was led to suspect its propriety, and to believe it a speculation upon the indulgence of the country, in consequence of the means used to secure it by the agent who had it in charge. Col. COLT, it seems, is absent from the country, and not responsible, as I am told, for the indiscretions committed in his name. Certain it is that the agent who had conducted the case on so objectionable a plan, is no longer here.

I am free to admit, upon examination, that the inventor presents a very strong argument in favor of his present application; and I suppose I shall have fully answered all the requirements of justice in the premises, when I have published the following extract from the conclusion of the report of the Senate's Patent Committee, and invited the special attention of the public thereto:

> In this particular case, according to the evidence before the committee, Mr. COLT has devoted twenty-two years of his life to this invention. From the year 1831 till 1849, it appears that not one dollar of profit had been realized out of the improvement, but that more than two hundred thousand dollars had been actually lost. It appears that now the inventor is just in the midst of a successful effort to bring his invention to perfection, and asks the privilege to accomplish this object himself. When that has been effected, he says he shall need no further protection by means of a patent, and will be able to defy all competion. No one interfered with him, or helped him for seventeen years, when his invention was considered a failure; but now that the point of success has just been passed, and the arm is proved to be valuable, he complains that infringers stand ready to rain him before he has completed his plans for their manufacture. Under the circumstances of the case, the Committee think Mr. COLT should be permitted to carry out his invention to its ultimate perfection; and that no one would be benefited by throwing open the manufacture to the competition which would destroy the production of perfect arms, and fill the market with spurious imitations. In this view of the case, therefore, the Committee cannot avoid the conclusion that the public would be benefited by the extension of the patent for seven years; thus giving the inventor fourteen years of the exclusive enjoyment of his invention.
>
> Viewing the case as a question of profit and loss, the Committee do not think the accounts show that Mr. COLT has been rewarded in proportion to the value of his invention. On one side of the account is stated an actual loss of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, ten years ago; which sum, if invested in any profitable business, would now amount to half a million of dollars; and to which are to be added twenty-two years of continual labor of the inventor. Many of those years have been passed in poverty and distress. On the other side of the account is a capital of about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, invested in machinery and tools, valuable for the manufacture of the arms, and comparatively worthless for any other purpose. Such are the facts, according to the evidence before the Committee. If Mr. COLT can be permitted to prosecute his plan, and to perfect it, he will be rewarded for his invention at a future day; if not, his present success will be no compensation for the future loss of his present property.
>
> The Committee have examined the decision of the Commissioner of Patents, which was made last year, on an application by Mr. COLT for an extension under the act of Congress. That application was made for the extension of another patent for a different subject, and not for the one now before Congress; and was based upon a point of law entirely.

The Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty was sent to the Senate to-day, but probably will not be taken up for consideration immediately. Indeed there seems to be an unaccountable absence of interest in it on the part of its friends. As I intimated several days ago, the outside opposition is far more active than are those who are to be most benefited by it. Depend upon it, this measure is not to sail through smooth water; and those who are most interested should see to having on the spot, during the discussion, gentlemen who are conversant with the whole question, able to meet and answer the practical objections likely to be raised, to explain the true relations of one branch of the subject to another, and explain the immediate and ultimate operation of the various provisions as they are discussed. This cannot be perfectly done by a Senate of lawyers.

S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22.

Mr. ROCKWELL presented a memorial, signed by over 1,900 persons, principally of Boston, asking the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said the signers were persons of all professions and occupations, and mostly persons who had been disposed to support the Compromise Measures of 1850. They were induced to ask the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law because of the late act repealing the Missouri Compromise. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DIXON said that before that motion was adopted, he, as well as other Senators, desired to be heard. He therefore moved that it be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER hoped the memorial would be referred.

Mr. DIXON's motion was agreed to.

Mr. SEWARD reported a bill for the establishment of a line of steamers between California and Shanghai, in China, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA AND SHANGHAE LINE OF STEAMERS.

Mr. SEWARD's bill is as follows: "That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby directed to enter into contract for a term not exceeding five years, for a sum not exceeding half a million of dollars, with such person or persons, being the lowest bidder, offering sufficient and satisfactory security, after due public notice, for the transportation of the United States Mails upon the best terms for the United States, monthly, from San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands and Jepan, (in case any port in that Empire shall be opened to the United States,) to Shanghai, in China, and back, in steam vessels of not less than 2,000 tons burden, of the best form of construction adapted to the navigation of the Pacific Ocean,—the same to be ready as early as practicable; and any excess of the moneys so to be paid on the amount of postage collected, shall be paid out of the United States Treasury."

Mr. CLAYTON presented the proceedings of a meeting in Delaware, remonstrating against any treaty or other measure, for a reciprocal trade in Breadstuffs.

Mr. MASON reported a bill allowing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to construct a temporary railroad over the Long Bridge and through Washington City, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It was debated till 1 o'clock, and then postponed.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., reported back all the House bills for the relief of Territories.

Mr. DAWSON reported a joint resolution abolishing the distinction between surgeons and surgeons' mates, of the Revolutionary Army, with respect to extra allowances to the same. Passed.

Mr. HAMLIN reported a bill making Madison, Ind., a port of delivery. Passed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill granting land warrants to Massachusetts, to aid in the construction of a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountains. Referred.

Mr. RUSK reported a bill providing for the transportation of the United States mails on Railroads. It gives land to any Road which will contract to carry mails free of expense to the United States.

The vetoed Insane Land bill was taken up.

Mr. BELL resumed, and at 3½ o'clock finished his speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD got the floor—when the bill was postponed.

The House bill creating the office of Surveyor General of Washington Territory was taken up, amended and passed.

After a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 22.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to enable the President to carry into effect the Gadsden Treaty, appropriating $10,000,000 for that purpose. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. BENTON said he was not willing to go into the consideration of that bill until they had had an opportunity to inquire whether the privileges of the House have not been invaded in the negotiation of that treaty.

Mr. HOUSTON replied, it was a distinct bill, and was not designed to be taken no in connection with the general Appropriation bill. There was an express provision which requires bills to carry treaties into effect to be separately considered in Committee of the Whole.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT TO THE POSTAGE LAW.

Mr. OLDS, from the Committee on Post-Offices, reported a bill to amend the postage law, charging three cents on a single letter for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles; over that distance, ten cents. Ocean postage to foreign countries, under three thousand miles, five cents; over that distance, en cents. Drop letters, one cent. Advertised, one cent additional.

Mr. OLDS moved that the bill be put on its passage, but further action was deferred till to-morrow.

THE CULLOM AND CHURCHWELL AFFAIR.

Mr. BROOKS—I rise to a privileged question. I desire to make a personal explanation in regard to the resolution which I offered yesterday, and I desire the consent of the House to do so, before the House resolves itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. To guard against misapprehension, misrepresentation, and mis-reporting, I have put what I desire to say in writing. It has been intimated to me, that the resolutions, of which I gave notice yesterday, might be fairly construed by some, and designedly so by others, into a censure upon my friend from Tennessee (Mr. CHURCHWELL.) I now declare, that to censure that gentlemen, even by implication, was no part of my design. No one knows better than himself, my sympathies were with him, because of political association; and many with whom I am most familiar know, that impressed as I was with the belief that there was a concerted plan by some, of the opponents of the Nebraska bill to embarrass the gentleman, I had avowed my purpose to sustain him under every circumstance, and had made animated efforts to produce in them a like determination. They also know that it was my intention to move to lay on the table the resolution, of which notice was given by the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. MILSON,) and which I, in common with others, fancied that this time to be a manœuvre of a combination. In regard to the action of the gentleman from Virginia, I have to say, I am now satisfied that I was in error and did him injustice by the suspicions I entertained. I now know that they were unfounded. In respect to my resolutions, I have this to say: It had been openly asserted on the floor in reply to a manly and tasteful apology for violating the decorum of this body, that a "deadly instrument" had been angrily exhibited in the House. This announcement would go to the country. Without intending to deny the assertion as to the exhibition of a weapon, it occurred to me there was a manifest propriety in tempering so grave an announcement, by coupling with it an assurance to the public that this House would reprobate whenever it might occur, conduct so at variance with its decorum, and detracting from the dignity of the American Congress. The first of the resolutions I presented is founded in propriety, in honor and in wisdom, and I shall insist upon its being added to the rules of the House. The other was intended to ridicule an unmanly and pernicious habit, and restore by a jest the harmony of the House, which was fast becoming excited and divided.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I ask the gentleman from South Carolina to allow me a single word.

Mr. BROOKS—With pleasure.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I desire to say, in connection with the remarks by the honorable member from South Carolina, in relation to his impression that there was a preconcerted plan to embarrass the honorable gentleman from Tennessee,—it is due to others, and especially to those involved in the trouble, that I should say, as I do now, that there was nothing like a preconcerted plan on my part with others in bringing up the matter which I brought before the House, connected with the explanation of the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (CHURCHWELL) on Monday. And, Sir, I will avail myself of the courtesy of my friend from South Carolina, because I have understood from other sources that it has been asserted that I had made a prearranged or premeditated combination for the purpose of putting him in a false position. I is especially due to the colleague of the gentleman (Mr. CULLOM) now before me, that I should say, as I now do to the House and the country, that he had nothing to do, indirectly or directly, with the personal explanation which I made before the House on that day, in relation to the use of my name in the speech of the honorable member (Mr. CHURCHWELL) on the Nebraska bill. He had no knowledge of my design to do so at that time; and let me say that I had no intention of bringing the matter up at the time when I entered the hall on Monday morning. I did not think of such a thing until the gentleman from Tennessee himself thought the matter connected with his speech before the House. It is certainly due, Mr. Speaker, to all parties that I should here, in this open way, before the House, acquit all those who participated in the dissension of Monday last, of anything like a combined premeditated design to assail, in any way, the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. CHURCHWELL.)

Mr. BROOKS—I am unwilling, Sir—

Mr. COBB, interrupting—Everything is satisfactory, why not go on with the business?

Mr. BROOKS, resuming—I am unwilling to hold to the belief expressed in my previous remarks after the assurance of the gentleman from Ohio, when I am assured as has been done by the gentleman, on his honor, that no such combination existed. I am, as a gentleman, bound to believe that none existed. I do so believe, and I am glad of having given the opportunity to the gentleman from Ohio for the explanation. I knew that it was entertained, and gentlemen on that side must admit that there were circumstances of a suspicious nature connected with the matter.

Mr. MILLSON—I desire to say a single word.

The SPEAKER—Is there unanimous consent to the gentleman proceeding with his explanation?

Mr. RUSSELL—I object.

Mr. MILLSON—I have the floor by the consent of the gentleman from South Carolina.

The SPEAKER—The Chair was under the impression that the gentleman from South Carolina yielded up the floor altogether.

Mr. BROOKS—I yielded for explanation to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. MILLSON—One word only. It is matter of surprise to me, Sir, that any gentleman in this hall would suppose that in introducing the resolution yesterday, I could have been influenced by any other motive than to vindicate the dignity of the House. I wish only to say that, whatever have been the impressions of the gentlemen from South Carolina, either in his original suspicion or his present belief on that subject, they have been derived from no word I have uttered, for if the gentleman knows me, he knows that I could not have done any such thing.

Mr. HUNT—I desire to call the attention of the honorable member from South Carolina, whom I know to be a man of honor, to an expression, of a general character, made use of in his remarks. He said, "And many with whom I am most familiar know, that impressed as I was with the belief that there was *a concerted plan by the opponents of the Nebraska bill*, to embarrass the gentleman, &c." As a gentleman, I am incapable of doing wrong to any man; when offended, on just cause, I will hold the wrong-doer to account. I know that the gentleman never meant to apply such an observation to me. As the expression was general, however, I felt bound to bring it to his attention.

Mr. BROOKS—I have not the slightest objection, Mr. Speaker, to insert in my remarks the word "some." I acknowledge that I entertained suspicion, but do not now. With the consent of the House, I shall insert the word "some."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the general appropriation bill, and after acting on various amendments, adjourned.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston—Defeat of the Chinese Imperialists by the English and American Forces.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 22.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here at 10 o'clock this morning, making the run from Halifax in 30 hours.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received the day previous to the sailing of the *Canada*, by an eminent London firm:

"HONG KONG, Saturday, April 22.—An attack made by the Imperialists on the foreign settlement of Shanghai, led to the storming and destruction of their camp on the 4th of April, by the English and American forces. Two seamen were killed and twelve wounded of the volunteers. Mr. J. C. BRINE was dangerously wounded; Mr. GRISWOLD GREY lost a leg; Capt. PEARSON, of the *Rose Standish*, was severely wounded, but was doing well. All was quiet on the 12th inst. The ship *Dumfries*, for Shanghai, loaded with teas, was totally lost."

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Thursday, June 22.

The House has agreed to the motion to reconsider the vote indefinitely postponing the Senatorial elections, and specially assigned Thursday next at 11 o'clock for its discussion.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Legislature, this afternoon, agreed to adjourn finally, on Saturday the 1st of July.

The Nebraska resolutions have been specially assigned for next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,—and balloting for United States Senators will take place on the Friday before the final adjournment. A stringent liquor bill was introduced this afternoon.

Rhode Island Horse Show—Seizure of Liquor.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, June 22.

The Horse Show closed this afternoon, having been very successful. The first premium for stallions was awarded to "Matchless," owned by WM. BRADFORD DE WOLF, of Bristol. For trotting horses, to "Lady Litchfield," owned by DANIEL MACE, of Boston. For matched horses, to EDWARD CARRINGTON. For family horses, to H. W. WATSON. For breeding mares, to WM. GONNAM. For saddle horses, to R. L. LIPPITT. For draught horses, to A. B. ARNOLD. For colts, to H. D. DEAN.

Fifteen hundred gallons of liquor was seized yesterday in this city, the first under the new law.

Ship White Swallow Ashore—The Debt of the City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 22.

The ship *White Swallow*, from Chincha Islands, is ashore off Wilmington Creek, but will be got off.

At a meeting of the City Council, this afternoon, a Committee reported that the whole debt of the consolidated city was $18,000,000, including $9,000,000 of railroad stock drawing interest.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 22.

Ministers will not resign in consequence of the late adverse vote of the House. Parliament will be prorogued to-day, and an early dissolution will take place.

It is reported and generally believed that the Governor General will to-day proceed to the House, and officially dissolve the present Parliament.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior at Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 19.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at Mobile with Havana dates to the 15th inst. The news is wholly unimportant.

Attempted Rape by a Roman Catholic Priest.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 22.

Father KROEGER, a Roman Catholic priest of Trinity Church, was brought before the Police Court to-day on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape on a German girl aged 14, while attending confessional.

Mail Robbery.

HARPER'S FERRY, Thursday, June 22.

A large mail bag, cut open and rifled of its contents, was found in the Armory Canal yesterday.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Thursday, June 22.

The jewelry store of Mr. MASS was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $3,000 worth of jewelry.

Execution of Three Men in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 22.

A white man and two negroes were hung at Versailles, Ky., on Saturday, for murder, in the presence of 10,000 people. They made no confession.

The Empire City at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 21.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 18th inst. She brings no news of importance.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 20.

The steamship *Florida*, Capt. WOODHULL, has arrived at this port in 59 hours from New-York.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 22.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received, but we find no news of interest in them.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 22.

EXCHANGE on New-York, in our market, is now quoted at 1½ ₱ cent. prem.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named TIMMERMAN was instantly killed at Little Falls by the Eastern Express train yesterday.

A DEADLY REPTILE.—In Cincinnati, a few days since, a live scorpion was found in a piece of logwood which came up on the steamer *Tweed*. It was in a partially torpid state, but when warmed before the furnace door, it would strike wickedly at any object which was presented.

The Bridgeport gunpowder blew up the other day, during a thunder storm. Several persons were slightly injured. It is supposed that it was struck by lightning.

THE CANADA'S MAILS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which our European papers were received, we are unable to publish much from them in this morning's TIMES.

The London Times on M. Kossuth's late Speech at Sheffield.

From the Times of June 8.

We are not sorry that M. KOSSUTH should have taken the present opportunity in public affairs to display his oratory to a provincial audience, and, at the same time, to exhibit to the world the identity of the interests of the revolutionary party in Europa with those of Russia. The object of the united Governments of Central Europe, represented at the Conference of Vienna, has been to combine their political influence, and eventually their armies, in defence of the great principles which have so long preserved the peace of the world.

The object of the Court of St. Petersburg has been, above all things, to dissolve this formidable coalition, which has originated in a sense of common danger and of common duty. In this work it seems that, all other agents and emissaries having failed, the Emperor of Russia is to have the benefit of M. KOSSUTH's eloquence; and this gentleman has actually undertaken the unpromising task of persuading the people of England that, as they have entered upon a formidable contest, it is to be desired that the forces of Germany should be against us rather than on our side, and that we should truet to no allies but the revolutionary bands who infested the continent of Europe a few years back.

For, if M. KOSSUTH were as candid as he is eloquent, he would allow that every reproach addressed by him to the Government of Austria is equally applicable to the present Government of France, and that in both Empires revolutions have of late been suppressed by the strong hand of power. It is not on the internal policy of those Governments that our present connection with them rests, but on their firm adherence to the public interests of Europe, which they are defending in common with ourselves. Who but the Emperor of RUSSIA could be the gainer if the magnificent army of Austria, amounting to about 350,000 men, now ready to take the field, were prepared to side, not with us, but against us?

Yet this is the charitable desire expressed by M. KOSSUTH for the country which has given him an asylum; and, whereas the events of the past year have happily restored that good understanding between England and Austria which has repeatedly been the safeguard of both those States at time of great danger to Europe, M. KOSSUTH steps in to injure, as far as he is able, that alliance, which, more than any other cause, holds in check the whole power of Russia. His speech at Sheffield is an open diversion in favor of the enemy, at the very moment when Austria has despatched her summons to St. Petersburg, and he is authorized by the Porte to assist in the defence of its territories.

The feelings of M. LEDRU ROLLIN or M. VICTOR HUGO towards the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON are probably not dissimilar from those entertained by M. KOSSUTH or M. MAZZINI towards the Emperor of Austria, but the French political refugees have at least the sense to abstain from public appeals against an allied Sovereign, which can only assist the chief antagonist of liberal opinions throughout Europe.

If we, on the contrary, take a more enlarged and just view of the changes which have lately occurred in the political relations of Europe, there is no one fact more satisfactory than that Austria has gradually been detached from the Russian alliance. On every account, the degradation of the policy of ANSTRIA from that of Russia is one of the most considerable events which have taken place for 40 years, and one of the most favorable to the cause of temperate freedom and national independence. Those very wrongs of which M. KOSSUTH complains so unjustly—the partition of Poland and the subjugation of Hungary—are mainly attributable to the preponderance of Russian counsels over the real interests of the Austrian empire.

The partition of Poland was forced upon MARIA THERESA and Prince KAUNITZ by CATHERINE and FREDERICK; the suppression of the Hungarian insurrection by a foreign army, instead of by a compromise, was due partly to the extravagant violence of KOSSUTH himself, and partly to the overbearing policy of NICHOLAS, who was not sorry to march into the heart of a neighboring kingdom, and to be told by a victorious General that "Hungary lay at his feet." These ties had, undoubtedly, laid a degree of constraint upon Austria which she had vainly endeavored to shake off.

In January, 1815, she concluded a secret treaty with England and France to oppose the designs of ALEXANDER upon what remained of Poland; from 1821 to 1829 Prince METTERNICH contended in vain against Russian ascendancy in the East, which had at that time the support of France and the assent of England. Since 1830 the dread of revolutions has prevailed over every other consideration, and Austria was spoken of by NICHOLAS himself as the mute vassal of his sovereign will. Is it not obvious that, in proportion as the Court of Vienna connects itself with the Western Powers and recedes from that of Russia, it relinquishes the system of an alliance which was based exclusively on the narrowest maxims of absolute government, and approaches a policy infinitely more calculated to establish mutual confidence and content between the Sovereign and his subjects? M. KOSSUTH appears to consider such a result a great evil, and breaks out in fresh vituperation at the bare idea that the house of Hapsburg should be capable of a wise and patriotic action.

But those who desire to see the Government of a great Empire reconciled with moderation and success, and who think that more is to be gained for the cause of real improvement by the progress of the nation than by the incursions of sedition, will see cause to rejoice at any change favorable to a more liberal policy and to the Western alliance. One of the very first acts of the young Emperor, as he shook off the influence of Russia, was to abolish martial law in the eastern provinces of his Empire; and, although it is well known that both in Hungary and Italy Russian agents have been attempting to play the same game as in Greece, we have out the slightest doubt that, on the approach of a serious contest with a foreign enemy, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH may rely with confidence on the fidelity, not only of every regiment in his army, but of every province in his dominions. Throughout the country the popularity of the Government has increased a hundredfold as the anti-Russian policy of the Court became more clear and distinct; and with the exception of that small band of malcontents who would be glad to throw Austria under the feet of Russia for the sole purpose of gratifying their own vindictive passions against her, we believe that her entire population are ready to support the Crown in alliance against Russia with the Western Powers.

No doubt the disappointment and mortification of M. KOSSUTH and his accomplices are extremely great at such a destruction of their hopes. They had confidently relied on the outbreak of hostilities to set the world in flames, and to spread all over the continent the horrors of revolutionary war. For this purpose it was essential, not only that Austria should be the object of their attacks, but that France and England should be leagued against her, and prepared to favor the internal disruption of the empire. But the result has shown that their expectations were as futile and their information as incorrect on this point as they have proved to be on so many others.

Nothing remains to these disbanded soldiers of sedition but to attach themselves openly to the service of the Emperor of Russia, who will probably not despise their assistance; while their absurd and unmeaning threats against the alliance of the four greatest Powers in Europe are the best proof that the connection of Austria with England and France has, in reality, disarmed and defeated the hitherto of her enemies.

Siege of Silistria.

Correspondence of the London Times.

SILISTRIA, Thursday, May 11.

Finding nothing likely to take place in Shumla beyond the ordinary routine of camp duties, the usual gossip of the place, and speculations as to what would occur, all of which had long since lost their claim to novelty, I resolved, in company with another English officer, to pay a visit to the Turkish outposts in the Dobrudscha. We accordingly started on the 4th inst., and rode to Koslodjy, a distance of 48 miles. After passing the plains of Shumla, which extend for a distance of about 15 miles in the direction of Yeni-Bozar, the country presents a more wooded appearance, being still, however, a succession of large plains, or, rather, slightly undulating ground, with one or two villages at long intervals.

Koslndjy is a village of no particular importance, containing about 1,500 souls, and is situate at the base of a small range of hills. The next day brought us to Hadji-Oglon Basardschik (30 miles), after passing through a finely-wooded, though badly-watered, country, very thinly inhabited, and for the most part devoid of cultivation. On our way we met several long trains of bullock wagons, containing no happy Bulgars transporting their *lares* and *penates* from their now unsafe homes to Shumla for protection. On arriving at Basardschik we were conducted to the quarters of MEHEMET PASHA, a Chief of Bashi-Bazouks, who commands in this district, and for whom we had a letter of introduction from OMAR PASHA.

He seemed a shrewd, intelligent little gentleman, and showed us much civility during our stay. Basardschik is the regular advanced post of the Turkish army in the Dobrudscha, from which reconnoitring parties are pushed forward and temporarily stationed in some of the deserted villages, whence they make constant incursions on the Russian outposts in the vicinity of Karasu, Rassova, Beilik, &c. It is occupied at present by about 500 or 600 regular cavalry and about 3,000 Bashi-Bazouks, 1,200 of whom are quartered in the town, and the remainder in tents on the south side. The town is situated on the extremity of a gentle slope, surrounded on three sides by ground of a similar description.

It presents a most desolate appearance, half of it having been destroyed by fire about a month ago. The remainder is deserted by its inhabitants, and Bashi-Bazouks, with their horses, are now quartered within its ruined houses. These, with starved hungry dogs and cats, are the only living occupants of a fine town that must once have contained 6,000 or 8,000 inhabitants. It gives one the idea of a town lying under some grievous curse—"the abode of every foul and unclean thing, the dwelling of beasts of prey"—a term most applicable to some of its uncouth occupants, who stable their horses within its walls. They present a most cut-throat appearance, as they lounge and loll about the streets, scowling at the passer by, seemingly engaged in speculating on their chances of plunder. After halting here a day we left, accompanied by a small escort of our friends the Bashi-Bazouks, provided by MEHEMET PASHA, with the intention of taking in with, if possible, a reconnoitring party, which he told us we might perhaps, find starting from Bairamderé. About a mile's distance we passed one of those strange tumuli which form so peculiar a feature in the scenery of this country, and have afforded material for the speculations of more than one learned *savan*—a fact which deters me from troubling you with any theory of my own as to their origin. At present they are made available for the posting of videttes of regular cavalry thrown out from Basardschik, and being about 600 to 800 yards apart, and 20 to 30 feet above the plains, are well adapted for the use they are now put to. We traversed in our route splendid plains, but barren and laid waste, bearing all the marks war brings in its train that the most eloquent member of the late Peace Society could desire to witness; ruined, burnt, and deserted villages, neglected fields, the total absence of population, wells, which in this country are most valuable property, choked up with the barley which had been stored for the ensuing year, gave to the whole scene a most dreary and melancholy aspect.

This, we are told, is the state of the whole of the Dobrudscha, and by what we saw of the country it appeared to have already been the theatre of a long campaign. The burning of the villages was not, however, the work of an enemy, but of MUSTAPHA PASHA in his retreat from the Dobrudscha, and also of those practical jokers, the Bashi-Bazouks. As evening was closing in we met several straggling parties of these gentry proceeding South, who informed us that the troops, after a skirmish with the enemy, were retiring, and had already marched through Bairamderé.

On reaching this place we hailed two of these cavaliers, who corroborated the previous statements, and declared that there was nothing behind them but *giaour pazevinks* (meaning the Russians.) While speaking to them we heard shouting and yelling to our right, and observed a few solitary horsemen coming down the hill, from the opposite side of the town. These, were told, were the Russian Cossacks, and while we were reconnoitering them through our telescopes a large body of horsemen emerged from the glen from which we had heard the yelling.

They proved to be a corps of Arab irregular cavalry, returning from one of their reconnoissances in the direction of Kara-su. A wild looking set they were, with their swarthy handsome faces and dark piercing eyes glaring from beneath their gaudy head dresses, which with their striped blankets hanging loose from their shoulders, gave a lively and picturesque appearance to their straggling line. We turned our horses' heads and joined this corps, one of the officers of which told us that they had had a brush with the Russians, in which they killed four of the enemy and took one prisoner.

He also stated that they had been 24 hours in the saddle, but in spite of this, instead of sparing their horses and husbanding their already exhausted powers, every now and then some few of them set off at full speed, brandishing their arms and lances, and yelling like maniacs. During the short time we were with them we had an opportunity of witnessing the effects of this on their cattle, by seeing two of their gallant little horses drop down dead from sheer exhaustion. Night was now fast approaching, and the whole regiment set off at a smart canter, leaving us, who were more careful of our beasts, seeing they were our own property, (a circumstance which makes a mighty difference in such cases,) to get on as best we could.

As we followed we saw their camp fires burning at a considerable distance, but being occasionally obscured by the unevenness of the intervening ground, we began to think that we were mistaken, and that the lights we saw were will-o'-the-wisps. Having come to this conclusion, we agreed on tugging our jaded horses after us for five minutes longer and bivouacking for the night by the roadside, although a drizzling rain was falling. About the end of this time a messenger from the commanding officer met us and told us that the Colonel having heard of two travelers being in the rear, had sent his compliments and asked us to come up to his hut.

Never was message more welcome to belated wanderers in search of adventure, and our guide conducting us by a short cut into the middle of the camp, we had an opportunity of seeing groups of these wild sons of the desert in all sorts of picturesque attitudes, gazing with a half indolent, half curious stare on the Giaour intruders. On reaching the Colonel's hut we met with a most cordial reception, and we, not without reason, thought him the best friend one could meet with in a long day's march, for we certainly met with most genuine hospitality during our sojourn at his station.

While treating us to the usual pipe and coffee he took care to provide for our more substantial comfort by giving directions that one of the deserted houses in the village close by should be cleaned out and prepared for our reception, and an ample share of his own rations sent there. After bidding our kind host good night we repaired to our domicile, which far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. We found a clean floor (albeit of mud) and a cheerful fire blazing on the hearth, by the light of which we discussed our frugal meal with an appetite and feelings which only those who have had a long fast and march (54 miles) can experience.

Next morning we paid him a visit, and found him seated with his domestic chaplain (a dancing Dervish!) at breakfast. On our telling him we wished to get on to Silistria without returning to Basardschik, he consulted his ghostly adviser, who declared, with his mouth full of pilaff, that such a thing was impracticable. So, after taking leave of this good Samaritan, whose name, MAHOMMED BEY, will long be remembered by us, we wended our way back to Basardschik. Next morning we started for Silistria, halting for the night at Koort-pasari, where a "fine old Turkish gentleman, one of the olden time," entertained us most hospitably.

His dinner, in the true Turkish fashion, was served up one dish at a time: first, soup, to which he helped himself by spoonfuls; then, roast duck; next, roast lamb; then, a huge flat cake; then, kabobs; then, a sweet dish; after which we thought our labors were at an end, but, to our horror, a huge pilaff was placed before us. The old gentleman's simple, unaffected, yet courteous and well-bred manner, together with the style of his whole establishment, spoke of the Turk of the old school, and reminded one very much of the accounts of our own feudal times.

Yesterday we reached this place without having encountered any Cossacks, who we were informed made occasional marauding excursions from Beilik. On our arrival we found everything in readiness for the Russian attack, which must come off in a very few days, as the whole of the works constructed on the islands opposite will be destroyed by the rising of the Danube. Four more battalions of infantry will be thrown in in the course of a few days, and OMAR PASHA declares that with this and the forces now here Silistria must stand or fall. It may be considered presumption on the part of your correspondent to criticise the plans of a General who has received so much praise from abler heads, but it does seem to be a great error to leave a piece of such importance unsupported, our loss of which would be of such inestimable advantage to the enemy.

The strength of the Russians is supposed to be about 16,000 of all arms; that of the Turks, including the four expected battalions, about 15,000. The former are carrying on their operations against the fortress with wonderful energy and activity, and have nearly completed a zigzag of approach on the island of Sehtibiek, whence they will most likely attempt their crossing. The Turks are not idle, and have, under the direction of a Prussian artillery officer named Grach—a man of considerable ability, and to whom the Turks are indebted for many of their improvements—strengthened and added to the defences of the place.

Four, P. M.—The cannonade has just commenced. Balls and shells in all directions. MAY 12.

I had just time, at the conclusion of my last letter of the 11th inst., to inform you of the commencement of the Russian cannonade against this place, which commenced about 4 P. M., and was immediately answered by the Turkish batteries. It was kept up sharply on both sides till after 7, when the enemy began to slacken their fire, and by 8 o'clock it had ceased entirely, the Turks having the last shot.

At the commencement of the firing numbers of the enemy's shells fell and burst among the streets and houses of the town, and the whole place was

LETTERS FROM VIRGINIA.

NUMBER TWO.

Statistics of the State—Population, Products, Growth, &c., &c.

VIRGINIA, October, 1853.

"The largest and most central of the States, perhaps the most varied in its productions, and the richest in natural resources, abundantly supplied with noble channels of communication, and exhibiting over its spacious bosom a pleasing interchange of the wildest and loveliest scenes, Virginia," says some geographer, "possesses within herself the elements of an empire."

Of course this was before the days of California and Texas. Virginia is not now the largest of the States—the Leviathan, as of yore, of the Federal ocean, if indeed, according to the philosophy of our late Census Report, she were ever entitled to such a concern. Mr. KENNEDY, I observe, rates the area of Virginia at 61,000 square miles, instead of 64,000, 66,000, or 71,000, tha prevailing estimates conceiving, it seems, that "the portion nf the surface within its last exterior limits covered by a large body of water, ought to be subtracted from the aggregate amount of the assumed area." If this be correct, however, estimated in the Report to contain 67,000 square miles, is larger than Virginia, and knocks my epithet into a cocked hat. Even if a State has n't got a right to be land or water, according to its tastes, bays not being permitted to be cut up into counties, like places less wet, considering the fitness of the thing, and its general reception, what was the use of a dry old chap in Washington to be putting a match to the geography of the country? Are we to have tha scenes in NIEBUHR'S Rome reënacted? Who cares for Missouri? If Virginia ain't bigger, she ought to be. Is there to be no *Statute of Limitations?* A man could long ago have got a piece of land, or set aside a mortgage, or acquired a right of way, and, in violation nf all judicial rules touching the *lapse nf Time*, innumerable slices of salt-water are torn away from a State and cast adrift, so to speak, after rolling for years under the flag of a Commonwealth! But seriously, I think the *Bay* ought to have been estimated, just as a lake lying within the limits of a State.

The *mineral wealth* of Virginia is boundless: gold, copper, iron, lead, coal, salt, limestone, marls, gypsum, magnesia, copperas and alum earths; thermal, chalybeate and sulphuretted springs; fine marbles, granites, slate-stones, sand-stones, &c., are among the treasures in her bosom. The reginn beyond the Alleghanies is one vast coal bed. Iron abounds. Salt springs occur on tha Holston, the Sandy, tha Monongahela, the Great and Little Kanawha, New River, and on the Greenbriar. The salines on the Great Kanawha, near Charleston, are the most celebrated. These works manufacture 3,000,000 bushels annually.

The manufactures and commerce of this State, you know, are trifling; bnt, in an agricultural respect, she is one of the largest prodncers in the Union. For the year ending Juna 1, 1850, the Wheat crop was 11,000,000 bushels; Pennsylvania, Ohin and New-York having mada, respectively, 15,000,000, 14,000,000, and 13,000,000 bushels. Her crop of Indian Corn was 35,000,000 bushels; Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri having mada, respectively, 59,000,000, 58,000,000, 57,000,000, 52,000,000, and 36,000,000 bushels. Her Tobacco crop was 57,000,000 pounds, being the largest in the Union. Kentucky made 56,000,000 pounds; Maryland made 21,000,000 ponnds, ranking third among the States in the production of tobacco. Tha Oats raised in Virginia during the year referred to, amounted to 10,000,000 bushels,—three States (New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio) raising a larger quantity. In 1850 there were also 272,000 horses raised in this State; New-York raised 447,000; Ohio, 463,000; Pennsylvania, 350,000; Kentucky, 315,000; Indiana, 314,000; Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri also raise a great many, but rank below Virginia. Of milch cows, the same year, she raised 317,000; of working oxen, 89,000; and of nther cattle, 669,000. New-York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Georgia exceeded her in the first; New-York and Missouri in the second; and New-York and Georgia in the last. Of sheep, there were reared 1,300,000; of ewins, 1,800,000. New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohin raised more sheep; Tennessee, (3,000,000,) Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, Ohio, Illinois and Alabama, more swine. The value nf tha live atock of New-York was $73,000,000; of Ohin, $44,000,000; of Pennsylvania, $41,000,000; nf Virginia, $33,000,000. Virginia produced also 28,000,000 pounds of wool; 1,300,000 bushels of Irish potatoes; 1,800,000 bushels of sweat potatoes: 458,000 bushels of rye; 521,000 bushels of peas and beans; 214,000 bushels of buckwheat; 11,000,000 pounds of butter; 369,000 tons of hay; 999,000 pounds of flax; 1,200,000 pounds of maple engar; 880,000 pounds of beeswax and honay; besides various other products which I omit. The value of her home-mada manufactures was $2,000,000; and of her slaughtered animals, $7,000,000.

It will be seen that in 1850, the largest Wheat-growing State was Pennsylvania; the largest Corn-growing State Ohio; the largest Tobacco-growing State Virginia. But New-York, perhaps, looking to every department, is the great agricultural State of the Union—truly, a great State, excelling as she does in commerce, to excel also in agriculture. Considering how much behind-hand Virginia is ragarded, it is, I think, somewhat to be noted, that she is the fourth agricultural State in our busy Confederacy.

Consider also that, exceptiug the valley, the West is as yet little more than a wilderness, into which turnpikes and railroads are jnst beginning to penetrate. If, with all her resources, her fuel, and her streams, and her minerale, Western Virginia come not forward hareafter as a great mannfacturing region, atill on her luxnriant mountains, there is one of the finest countries for cattle in the world; and some are of opinion that the whole district in time will be devoted to the rearing of sheep. Some gentlemen in Eastern Virginia have just purchased a farm in Greenbrier to try the experiment.

Whatever be its future, there is one thing very remarkable as respects this Trans-Alleghany section: literally in the woods—cut off from the active and busy world around—with no commerce, manufactures, or agriculture—raising in its mountains a few cattle, which could hardly find their way out—it has somehow since 1830, when it had a population of 204,000, added to that population 154,000, while, during the same period, all of the other Districts put together,—their original population being 1,008,000—have only increased their numbers hy an addition of 60,000.

The subjoined tabla will axhibit the relativa increase of the four sections since 1830, and also since the census of 1840, and may, perhaps, also have some interest in other respects:

POPULATION OF THE FOUR DISTRICTS IN 1830.

	Whites.	Free Black.	Slaves.
Tide Water District	167,001	28,920	185,457
Piedmont District	206,656	12,676	230,661
Valley District	134,791	4,745	34,772
Trans-Alleghany District	163,854	1,598	15,665

POPULATION OF THE FOUR DISTRICTS IN 1840.

Tide Water District	170,530	29,262	172,791
Piedmont District	198,868	13,031	222,460
Valley District	136,996	5,188	33,697
Trans-Alleghany District	234,774	2,360	20,040

POPULATION OF THE FOUR DISTRICTS IN 1850.

Tide Water District	189,314	32,790	178,681
Piedmont District	213,457	12,946	232,656
Valley District	163,167	5,319	28,798
Trans-Alleghany District	331,586	2,482	24,436

In 1830 the entire population of Virginia was 1,211,000; in 1840, 1,239,000—an increase of only 28,000. But any one who will take the tronhle to examine the above tables, will find that, during that decade, there was in the three districts east of the Alleghanies, an actual *decrease in the population* nf 25,000: so that it was this Trans-Alleghany District alone that contributed to prevent the census of 1840 from showing a falling off in the population of the State, during the ten preceding years. While the first district had lost some 9,000, and the second about 17,000, and the Valley had barely held its own, increasing 1,000 or 1,500, this region had added fifty-odd thousand to its numbers.

The census of 1850 showed an increase in the fourth district, since the census of 1840, of 100,000; in the first, second, and third districts, there was an increase, respectively, of 28,000, 35,000, and 32,000—all together less than the increase of the fourth District by itself; and as an exhibition of the relative increase of the population, the population of *Alexandria* (retro-ceded to Virginia a few years since) ought to be deducted from the aggregate increase of the Tide-Water District; this would reduce that increase from 28,000 to 16,000.

So that this unhewn forest—this profound wilderness—whose obscure depths, like the solitudes of the ocean, no sheeted sail, save when the military horseman of some noble vessel traverses in silence the one or the other—this region where you can hardly find a mechanic, excepting a saddler, and where the implements of husbandry are rarely seen—this primitive and outside-barbarian domain—is par excellence, and beynnd a comparison, the exponent and representative of *progress* in Virginia! It is really strange, when you have looked on the beautiful and highly cultivated farms of the Piedmont and Valley regions, and on the interminable and unbroken forests nf the West, where you wonder how the people live, to find that the first have added in ten years so few to their population, while the last has increased in numbers 40 per cent. Estimating the area of Virginia at 61,000 square miles—excluding the waters of the Chesapeake—the counties embraced in the fonrth district extend over more than two-fifths of the State—perhaps cover an area of 26,000 square miles. Accnrdiug to a rough estimate, not more than *three thousand* of these square miles are improved lend! Between 10,000 and 11,000 additional square miles, in an *unimproved state*, are attached to the farms embraced in the 3,000 square miles nf improved land. This leaves *twelve or thirteen thousand* square miles utterly idle and untouched! In the balance of Virginia, together, there are some 8,000 nr 9,000 square miles in a similar condition.

The great business of these Trans-Alleghany people is the rearing of horses and cattle. They make no tobacco, and the grain they raise is consumed at home.

I will conclude this letter by calling your attention, for a mnment, to the relative increase nf the white and black population in Virginia, and to the condition of Slavery in this State as compared with other Southern States.

The white population of the two Eastern Districts, (where Slavery mainly prevails,) in 1830, amounted to about 375,000; the sleve population to about 416,000. In 1840, the former had decreased about 6,200; the latter about 2,100. In 1840, the same white population amounted to about 369,000; the same elave population to about 395,000. In 1850, the first had increased 33,000, and the second 16,000. The decrease, therefore, in the white population, from 1830 to 1840, was about 1 2-3 per cent.; and of the alave population, during that period, nearly 5 cent. Snbtracting the population nf Alexandria from tha increase between 1840 and 1850, the respectivs increase of the white and elsve population in ths two districts named, during that decade, was 26,000 and 14,700—which, in the first case, was an iucrease nf about 7 per cent., and in the other of about 3¾ per cent.

The tables above will show that, in the two Western Districts, there are comparatively very few slaves—in all about 63,000—an increase of some 9,000 or 10,000 since 1840.

The following table will exhibit the relative increese of the different classes of population throughout the *entire State*:

	Population 1830.	Populat'n 1840.	Per centage Increase.	Per centage Decrease.
White	694,302	740,968	6 2-3	——
Free Colored	47,289	49,841	5 1-3	——
Slave	469,755	448,968	——	4 2-5
Aggregate	1,211,346	1,239,797	2 1-3	——

	Population in 1850.	Per centage Inc. over 1840.	Per centage Dec' from 1840.
White	897,534	21	——
Free Colored	53,537	7 2-5	——
Slave	474,571	5 2-3	——
Aggregate	1,425,642*		

* This number is a little larger than the one given in Mr Kennedy's Report, which is 1,421,661, when added correctly, which he has not done.

I have thought it proper to make the above distinctions between the relative increase of the different classes of population in the *Eastern portion* of the State and in the *State at large*; because a general presentaiou of that relative increase leads to the impressiou that the slaves in proportion to the whites, are rapidly decreasing in the midst of the whites, and that these, in the same proportion, are ontnumbering the slaves. This is not precisely a just exhibition of the matter. If it is said that in Western Virginia, where there are no slaves, the population increased from 1830 to 1840, 14½ per cent., and from 1840 to 1850, 30⅔ per cent.; while in Eastern Virginia, where the whites and slaves are about equal, there was a corresponding decrease from 1830 to 1840 of 3 per cent., and in the last 10 years only an increase of 6½ per cent., this is true. But it is equally true that in Eastern Virginia there is no very marked difference in the progress of the white and slave population. In 1840, the white populatiou of Eastern Virginia was 369,398; in 1850 it was 402,771. In 1840, the slave population was 395,251; in 1850 it was 411,337. The increase of the white population in Virginia is in the West; and it is an increase over the whites in the East as well as over their slaves.

This growth nf the West has not been without a result. Prior to 1850 the East, with double the population of ths West, and a representation framed nn the principle of the *mixed basis*, (which, after the manner of our Federal representatiou, estimated 5 slaves as 3 whites,) had the power in the Legislature.

In the Convention of 1850, there was a very prolonged and a very angry battle fought upon this subject; the West had grown stroag, and with 100,000 more whites than the East, claimed a representation based on *white numbers* alone—the East streuuously coutending for a represeutatiou based on the *white and slave population combined*. The East preponderated in the Convention, but, by the convictions or the treachery of a few of her delegates, the West prevailed; and the present Constitution provides for a Legislature with a House of Delegates elected on the white basis principle, and a Senate framed on the mixed basis principle.

The Governor and other officers are chosen by a white basis vote. So that we have the spectacle of a population of 565,000 ruling over one of 859,000! As compared with the other slave-holding States, Eastern Virginia has, excepting South Carolina and Mississippi, more slaves, in proportion to her white population, than any other Southern State; which, perhaps, is contrary to the general impression. In Eastern Virginia, and in South Carolina and Mississippi, the slaves outnumber the whites. In all the other Slave States the whites are the most numerous—in the greater number of them in a large proportion.

And now I think it is time to release you from more arithmetic than I have meddled in since the halcyon era of cosigns and logarithms—if you except a few melancholy occasions.

June in the Country—Clover.

O leafy June!—so fresh in foliage, so richly green in verdure. What a sight for the eyss! Then to sniff the caller air at early morn, redolent with the sweet breath of flowers, and to hearken to the music of myriads of birds that have their habitatiou in the trees around us, as they fly and hop about, ponring out throatfuls of song in emulous concert! How are they to he pitied who hreuthe only the stifled atmosphere of close-built streets, made noisome often hy the odors of uncloansed gutters

We—the we editorial—are an *individuum synodicum*, as old Audrew Mavel used to say,—a conjunct personage, one in severalty, and can live in town and country hoth—more happy in this respect than the Exeter showman's Hippopotamus, which he declared to be "an amphibiona animal, that cannot live on land and dies in the water." We are not to be thought of as altogether living high up atairs, in dim chambers, in close proximity to typea and presses. We have a certain uhiquity. We have our share of the *agremens* of town, and of the benedictions of beautiful Nature, amidst green trees, and birds, and flowers, and other country things. We can be rustical and bucolical, as well as municipal and political. We can talk of clover and cows, as well as of mobs and mass meetings. So June and its clover crop shall have a place in our columns.

It has been a backward season, as all the rustic world knows, and the city world has heard of long before this. There is a snatch of an old song which we used to hear, we will not say how long ago, nor by what voice of youthful beauty sung:

> Spring time of year is coming, coming,
> The little twigs are budding, budding,
> The little birds are humming, humming,
> And all the air is May, love.

These are all the words we remember, and we do not feel perfectly sure we have got them exactly right. But the requisite melody by which they were set is perfect in our recollection; and ever with the first warm breath of Spring it used to come back to our memory, sweet as the perfume of violets to use a novel simile. But the Spring of this year scarcely brought it back, except in the way of contrast. During all March the hard frozen earth was impracticable to the plow; and during the remaining Spring months, the cold, drenching, deluging rains rendered any attempt to use that ancient and honorable inplement nearly as improper as it was before in vain. All early Spring plowing and planting were mostly out of question. Spring lingered drearily long in ths lap of Winter, or Winter in the lap of Spring, whichever is the proper way tn put the ssying. Yet through all this dreary time Nature was at work, going on with her marvellous life-processes—retarded but not defeeted hy the ungenial sesson—until just as Spring was giving way to Snmmer, everything that Nature had the exclusive care of hurst forth in all its fullness and richness—a sea of deepest green on the grass fields, and the tree branches all covered and hidden with the densest greenest foliage, almost before we had a shence to note a preliminary bnd.

Sn June came upon us with a sudden glory of freshness and gresnness seldom seen before. The grass crop has not nnly not suffered from the wet and backward Spring, but is vastly greater in quantity at least than in nrdinary seasons. It may be doubted if the quality is in equal proportiou. This brings ua to the point we intended to say something about in the rustical and bucolical line; for clover and cows are naturally conjoinsd by the laws of mental association.

If tha cows eat the clover fresh from the ground, helping thsmselves to what thsy want; and if this were ths best way to manage them and clover, there would be little to be said. But learned bucolical authorities have laid it down that this is not good practice; and we therein concur. If the land be rich, and the growth of clover thick and strong, (as in such a case it will be,) the cows turned upon it will trample-down more than they consume, and render much of it uneatable by voiding ou it. The better way is to cut it from day to day, and feed it to them, slightly *wilted*, in measnrable quantities. It will thne gn further; the health nf the cows will be better guarded, and with proper arrangements the manure can be saved for better application.

But the curing of clover for Winter uss is the main point to be considersd. It should be cut before the blossom begins to turn hrown and grow at all dry. *Take great care in curing it that the leaves and blossoms do not become dry and crumble and fall off, before the stems are sufficiently cured.* The best part of the crop will otherwise be lost. Therefore, let it wither in the swath. Do not scetter it about. Either turn the swnths carefully over when the upper part is partially cured; or else make it into cocks the eame day. Let the cocks be carefully made on dry ground, two or three feet only in diamster at bottom, rising to a cone of four or five feet high. Let them stand one, two, or three days, according to the weather and the progress which the curing process has made. Then let them he opened in the morning of a dry day, about 9 or 10 o'clock. Do uot spread the hay much about. Turn it over again two or three hours afterwards, according to its state; and shortly after hegin the processs of gathering it up and carting it eway for stowage. This method carefully and judiciously practiced, will give clover hay perfectly hright and sweet, with scarcely a blossom or a leaf wasted. The moisture remaining in the stems, after the leaf and blossom is dried in the sweth, will, by this management of the cocks, and during what is called the *sweating* process, diffuse itself through the leaves and blossoms; and such an equalization of moisture will be produced, that while the curing of the stems is perfecting, the leaves and blossoms will uot become too dry and fall off and be lost.

Of course, the most successful results of this manegement depend on the contingency of favorable weather,—which we trust all our readers interested in clover-curing will have. This for their cnmfort, however, in following this method. If their cocks are rightly made—not by *rolling* up masses, bnt by proper *layers*—they will stand several days' rain without heating nr becoming more than superficinlly wet.

This method of curing clover is probahly new to many of our agricultural readers. It has ths advantage over the old method in saving labor, and preventing the loss of the leaves and blossoms—the best part of the forage—besides the greater chance of heing housed in good condition.

Agriculture in Somerset County, N. J.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SOMERSET CO., N. J., Wednesday, Jnne 21, 1854.

Last May, after the public attention had been called to the matter by a few articles in the county paper, a meeting was invited at the couaty seat of those who were disposed to unite in forming a County Agricultural Association. About forty attended, who formed themselves into such an Association, and took the necessary steps to increase their number. Finding, from the lateness of the season, that a Fair could not be held for that year, a series of meetings wee held, and the Association gradually gathered strength. Early this Spring, the Executive Committee, by the direction of the Association published a list of premiums to be awarded in October, and have made some of the other arrangements necessary.

Yesterday the first of a series of meetings was held in the vicinity of Somerville, designed te test the efficieucy of mowing machines. A premium had been offered, and rules regulating the contest were prepared and read in the beginning. Only three machines were entered for the trial—McCORMICK's, by JAS. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Weston; KETCHUM's, hy PETER C. SHENCK, Jr., of Clover Hill, and DUNHAM's New-Jersey Mower, by the manufacturer, of Somerville. The trial was made of two acres each, in grass of various qualities; and when that was disposed of, the mowers were brought into a field of heavy, tangled clover. The lateness of the hour prevented the machines from cutting the acre marked off for each here, hut enough was done to satisfy the Judges of their capahilities. The award was made last evening, but I have not heard it. Which muchiue carried off the premium is of small account—the main object being to hring the various machines in competition in grass of the same quulity, and leave the farmers to judge for themselves. Somerset County has seldom had a more gratifying spectacle than when, yesterday, five huudred people, four-fifths of them practical farmers, gathered to witness such an exhibition, and form an opinion iu a matter so full of interest to themselves. From the extremes of the County, avery township was well represented; and some few from adjoining counties. It was much regretted that nther machines, which are used tn some extent in the Connty, were nat brought out for exhibition and competition. MANNY's, as a mower and reaper, is approved by many, and a new one, RUGG's, has juet heen hronght into notice. We are to have a trial of reapers when the grain is ready—of the results of which I will keep you advised. H.

Difficulty in Middletown—Affray between Students and Townspeople.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. Wednesday, Juns 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is painful to me to have to transmit to yon an account of a scene, the most disgraceful of any that have disturbed our usually quiet city for a long time. The students of the Wesleyan University, in this place, have long been on bad terms with the young men living in the city. For several nights past the students have been disturbed by the firing off of various explosive matter, in the halls of the college. On Monday night, one of the buildings was set on fire in this way, but the fire was extinguished before much damage was done. This, the students charged upon the town-fellows, and they—in revenge, doubtless, for this accusation—on Tuesday evening, sent about fifteen of their number, at midnight, through the collage premises, blowing horns, and making the most hideous noises; at the same time throwing out threats, and the most insulting language against the members of the college. The students, to the number of fifty or more, at once rushed from their rooms, and having formed themselves in a body, proceeded to drive the townies from the college premises. The townies, having increased their number, meanwhile, boldly defied the coast of the students. The latter charged them, and after much hard and close fighting, succeeded in driving them high into the city. The conflict was certainly the most determined and desperate that I ever beheld. Each side seemed resolved to come off victorious; and had it not been for the superior number of the students, the affray might have ended in great loss of life. As it was, many pistol shots were fired on both sides, and clubs and brickbats were used in great abundance. One of the rowdies snapped a pistol in the face of Professor HUNT, but fortunately it missed fire, and the villian had barely time to escape, losing his pistol in so doing. Many of the students were seriously wounded, but no lives, it is thought, will be lost. Among thoss most injured are, C. K. MARTIN, J. H. SANBORN and W. H. HOLLIS. Of the town-fellows, I have only been able to get the name of A. M. HOWE. The whnle fracas occurred upon the college green, and crowds of the neighboring citizens were witnessee of the affray. The city watch were not present dnring the fight, nor did any of the spectators dare to take part in the conflict. Ths whole city is wild with excitement—active measures are heing taken to secure the ringleaders in the mob. 'Tis wonderful that there were no lives lost in the affair, it being so dark that the opponsnts could hardly distinguish each other. The etudents all go armed, and are determined to punish the insolence of the towuies. It is hoped that the affair will end here, and that all hostility between the partias may he soon done away with. P.

The State of the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the TIMES of yesterday morning, I find some good remarks under the head of "An Inflated Currency."

Under the impression that "*the causes of the present condition of the money market*" are deeper seated and capable of heing resolved into elemauts more simple than are there indicated, I venture to trouble you with a few observations.

First, then, I maintain that no *panics* can be long maintained in the financial affairs of any nation whose *income* is greater than its *expenditure*, and that national as well as individnal embarrassment arise entirely from causes bearing directly on one or other of these, at all times the nhief festures nf trade.

The currency, howsoever large, is nsver said to be iufleted unless there is a demand for its redemption which is not to be resisted—such demand is never attended with inconvenience, except in communities which owe for importations more then they have owing them for exportations.

It is nnly now that we hear, for the first time, about an inflated currency; snd yet there has really been little change effected for months past in that respect.

"Currency Doctors," as they are called iu Englaud, abounded in Great Britain during the money troubles of 1847, and People geuerally overlooked the great fact, that the *Expenditure* of the nation, represented by her Imports, had been monstrously and suddenly increased. Merchants contrecting their views to what is just immediately before them—Bank Circulation—Bank Deposits—Specie, &c., &c.—overlook the broader hasis for forming an opinion, and forget that the *Income* of this country, represented by her Exports, has been much, and promises to be more reduced. Moreover, a matter of quite as much *immediate* importance, is the manner, and more than the amount, in which international business is to be hereafter conducted.

There is too much reason to believe that we shall have to pay for what we huy at a more limited credit, and shall have to give longer credit on what we sell.

When wealthy houses in England engaged in manufacturing, have to submit to a shave of 9 per cent. to get their money home, and which they do here every day, money must be tighter at home than people generally suppose, or is indeed indicated hy the rate of the Bank of England.

Therefore, if Mr. H. or Mr. B. go to Great Britain with cash, he is ahle to buy from the small manufacturers on terms which will undersell all ôther goods in this market. So, on the other hand, a similar effect is produced on the money market hy the Southern planter, who, well able to hold on to his Cotton, and discontented with the price which it commands here and at the South, ships it perhaps without, or under small advances—a process of diminishing bills for sale on England in operation to more extent now than for some time past.

Hence it will not do to say "*there is a large stock of cotton yet to be drawn for*," if that stock go under small or no advances at all, auy more than on the other hand it would lead to correct conclusions, to he able to add, "*the importations are light, therefore there is little to pay*," if what there are should have to be made in cash iustead of 6 months' credits.

I have ventured the opinion that "*the couse of the present stringency in money affairs is deep seated*," but I shall be thankful if you can point out by what means and how rapidly it can he removed.

Commerce in all other articles except food—wheat, corn, sugar, &c.—is only carried ou to the extent of the surplns of the nations over and above those articles. Food having been low, that surplus, and hence commerce, *has been* large in clothing and in luxuries. But the preseut and late scarcity of food has extended more widely over Europe than ever before knowu, and I apprehend the cousumption per man of bread is greater than ever before. Hence trade in goods, clothing, &c., has *for a time* to diminish, as it did in 1847 to 1849.

Breadstuffs are in so large a demand here, and in such large stock in England, that I do not think we shall be able to make any more bills out of them, for I believe they have been imported into England to the extent of the ability there to pay for them. To couclude, I do not see, therefore, how the *Income* side of the accouut is to be increased, or to avoid diminution: and I beg to look to yoe for the probabilities about the *Expenditures* or Imports for the next niue months. A CONSTANT READER.

The Disgraceful Scene of Tuesday in Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Taking up your paper this morning, the first thing that struck my notice was the disgraceful scone in the House, at Washington, between Mr. CHURCHWELL and Mr. CULLOM. Now, Sir, such an exhibition of violence and profanity—such an utter want of self-command and diguity befitting the high public position these parties occupy—calls for an expression of unmitigated censure from every quarter. Does our country boast of its civilization, its mental culture and religious advantages?—then what a mockery of all this is such conduct in such men! Can we wonder that murders are so common as they have become of late? Can we wonder that men with a pot-house education, inflamed by rum, so readily maka use of deadly weapons and imhrue their hands in hlood, when men in high places set them so choice an example? Was it to consummate such a representation as this that PENN and his followers labored, endured and suffered, and sterling New-England Puritans fought and died? Be it known to every order-loving, intelligent and religious mind through this community, that unless they throw the entire weight of their influence to secure a representation of a higher character, the prospects of these States is dark indead, and ere long the judgments we deserve will fearfully rebound upon us. I know of ons gentleman of my acqueintance, an excellent man in many particulars, who talls me that he does not meddle with politics. Not meddle, with politics, and yet enjoying the privileges of citizenahip!—luxuriating on the fruits of the land, and yet refuse to turn a single clod of its soil—preach against the widespread depravity of the masses congregated in these cities, frequently driven to desperation by pressure of circumstances, and yet neglect to raise one voice to render pure and good the springs issuing from our mountain tops, which either spread along the low vales in cool, clear, refreshing beauty, or carry filth, miasma and death in their course. Fearful neglect of duty, and inconsistency, that must sooner or later reap its due punishment. A FREEMAN.

HARVARD COLLEGE.—Friday, the 23d instant, is Class Day at Cambridge. The orator is R. C. WINTHROP, Jr., of Boston; and the poet, W. A. PUTNAM, of New-Ipswich, N. H., and the ellet, O. S. LELAND, of WALTHAM. The oration for the day is by E. G. DAVIS, of Newbnrn, N. C.; and the poem by C. MCIVER, of Chesaw, S. C.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

The Irish People—The Roman Catholic Papers here and in Ireland.

From the Citizen, June 21.

For the writings with which these papers are usually occupied, the Irish people have been held responsible. They have been held so by the American public generally, and by that portion of the European public which has the vitality to think otherwise than the police order them to do.

Held responsible for these writings—shame, derision, distrust, as we have already said, has come upon our race; and thus our noble island has been excluded, in republican assemblies, from the sisterhood of struggling nations; and thus her cause has been cast adrift, without a kindly sympathy to attend and cheer it. It is a woeful cause which is abandoned to so absolnte an isolation. It is a desolate ship, indead, in whose track no visitor from a distant shore spreads his strong and majestic wing.

To these writings we shall immediately refer. That they deserve the severest condemnation, a rapid recapitulation of them will suffice to show. From all trnthful, generous, gallant men, they deserve this condemnetion. From the Irish people, more so than from all others, they rigorously deserve it; for on them they have brought the saddest visitations. There is something, however, to precede this recapitulation. The fact of the Irish people being held responsible for the writings of this nefarious press, must, in the first place, be accounted for. This is easily done; requires little or no research; exacts no very laborious logic; few quotations; altogether, no very extraordinary effort of the intellect.

The argument runs thus. The Irish are Roman Catholic; the papers in question are Roman Catholic; consequently whatevar appears in them, are tha sentiments, doctrines, principles, and so forth, of the Irish people.

Two exceptions, at the outset, might he taken to this argument. In the first place, the Irish people are not exclnsively Romen Catholic. In the second place, ths papers in question are not incontestably Roman Catholic. To sustain the first exceptiou, we have but to open our history, disfigured and perplexing as it is; note therein the advent, and assimilation with the primitive stock, of different races at conspicuous epochs; and cite such names as those of the GERALDINE, the DE BURGHS, MOLYNEUX, SWIFT, FLOOD, TONE, DAVIS, and GRATTAN.

To sustain the second—without going further back—we have bnt to recall the repeated declarations nf the Catholic Committees, previons and subsequent to the Act of Union; the reiterated declarations of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the great spokesman nf the Irish Catholics; the petitions, memorials, and other manifestoes of the Catholic Association, to which, in New-York, the American citizens assembled in Harmony Hall, in July, 1826, and in Boston in Boyleston Hell, in 1828, and the ladies nf Maryland, the same year, contributed such sucouragement—have but to recall the arguments urged in behalf nf Catholic Emancipation by GRATTAN, PLUNKETT, TIERNEY, BROUGHAM, DENMAN, and a host of the most liberal and resplendent intellects, in and out of the English Parliament; the evidence of the Roman Catholic Bishops before the Committee of the House of Lords, in 1826; later still, the opinions of Cardinal WISEMAN respecting the French revolution of February, 1848; and the example of VENTURA, the priest, and AVEZZANA, the soldier, within the walls of Rome, during the days of the republican Triumvirate.

But let these exceptions stand over for the present. Exceptions, certainly, which are fatal to the charge, that the Irish people are, as an aggregate, responsible for the writings we impeach; and that in the reprobation they draw down, the Roman Catholics are indiscriminately and inextricably involved. Before we urge the exceptions, let us admit and explain whatever truth there lies in the grievous accusation now brought with such infuriate rancor against the people, with whose memories, sufferings, ignominies, and hopes, we have the proud fortune to be in history, more or less obscurely, identified.

The Irish people are responsible for the writings which have of late appeared, and still continue to appear, in what is called the Roman Catholic Press. That is the accusation. The accusation is sustained by the popular and prevailing supposition that the Irish people are exclusively Roman Catholic; that no one coming from Ireland, hailing from Ireland, is anything else than a Roman Catholic; that these papers, calling themselves and popularly recognized as Roman Catholic organs, are, consequently and *de facto*, the organs nf the Irish people. There is some degree of truth in this supposition and this inference. But there is as much, if not a larger amount, of error. This we shall, in due time, endeavor to make evident; and the effort will, if we do not seriously mistake, be easy and successful.

Again, it is urged, that these papers are supported by the Irish; depend upon, are encouraged by, and propitiously extend their circulation upon the tide of Irish sympathy; that, cut off from this sympathy, they would run aground, and on a sterile shore rot in inanition. There is considerably more truth in this statement than in the hypothesis, the consideration of which we have just postponed.

Our countrymen, generally speaking, have heretofore, and for some years, subscribed to, taken, and so supported the publications, which, from the love we bear our people, the proud jealousy which prompts us to take their part, the desire we passionately cherish to see their name stand high and their immemorial cause go forward with the deepening current of events, we, this day, make war against and to the death assail.

And why? Why have our countrymen, generally speaking, supported these papers? Read them widely? Read them, as in many cases, with confidence and delight? Thus given to them the sway and power, which making prominent the grim doctrines of absolutism, and expanding over this nohle land the black features of fanaticism, have brought down, not light and benedictions, but shadows and curses and conspiracies upon their homes, their hopes, their fame, and future?

Ah! the memory of the Irish race is not more vital, nor more vivid, not more ample than its credulity.

Speak hnt a kind word to this sensitive and impressiouable race, and the deadliest animosity is appeased. Show, but once, an open hand to this frank and hospitable race, and the maledictiou that was on the lips, the hlow that was desceuding, is flung back, and an impetuous trust welcomes the stranger—enemy though he be, and his fathers long before him—to the sacred sanctuary of the poorest hut. Tell them that a hrighter day is coming; that they have had a long and weary night; hut that the dawn is breaking, and that the springing corn will sparkle in the sunrise, and their children will reap it in the golden Summer coming, and that the Autumn will be to them a time of joyous gathering and fruition; and they will forget the black past they have ploughed through; forget the bitter Winter through which they have told their heads, and on the mud floor, beneath the roof of reeking thatch, have knelt in supplication and despair. Tell them—ye decent, rognes, who sit in Civic Council and Imperial Senate-Chambers, in Grand Jury and Rotunda great rooms—that a Queen is coming; that now, at last, something will be done to inculcate better lessons; that, heretofore, there has heen a graud mistake; that, from henceforth, there will be more attention paid to the wretched province that has, for centuries, writhed in misfortune, misery, famine, in the desperate agony of hope, in the yet more desperate agouy of vengence; that all its tribulation has come from want of industry; that this tribulation has been increased and rendered yet more terrible by those who told them it were better to die like men, than die like dogs; 'tell them this—ye ailken-tongued and lily-livered slaves!—and will they not, as we have seen them—hopeful to the last—grasping at auy plank—even in the inevitable rapids—still leap up, and in the rushing waters through which they whirl, grasp at and wildly welcome the glittering promise, which, in the fall and above the depths, you fling in mist and froth and colored foam before them?

To this credulity; relying on this desire for better days; this inefiaceable recollection of the past; this grand memory full of antique splendors, shadowed by the massive altars of the Druids, the Pillar Towers, the green Raths, the Cathedral and Abbey walls and graven tombs, has, thie Roman Catholic Press to-day, and for many days, to the Irish race appealed.

To some extent—perhaps to a great extent—they have not appealed, for the time, in vain. But the tims has come when it is imperative it should he shewn, that such papers as we allude to—the *Freeman's Journal*, of New-York, the *Cincinnati Telegraph*, the *Catholic Miscellany*, of Charleston, the *Crusader*, of the Alleghanies, the *Shepherd of the Valley*, the *Pilot*, of Boston, the Dublin *Telegraph*, and other such papers—a legionary tribe—are not the organs or exponents of the Irish nation in this Republic, or at home; that they have, without the necessary information, without sincerity, without the slightest sympathy whatever, identified themselves artificially with the Irish race; and, to the uttermost, taking advantage of the credulity of this race, have, to some distance, brought it on the road to death—dumb, downcast and blindfolded—amid the hootings of the rabble thronging the great highway of nations, and the despairing farewells of many a noble soul standing upon sun-clad heights, and looking down and far into the future.

What these papers have written, we shall not omit to show. An exposition of them will waken and dissipate the credulity to which they have with a treacherous sagacity appealed. This credulity dispersed, the reign of these evil teachers, shall indeed, be short, and their prosperity be made precarious. They have thriven by false pretences with our people, and shall be whipped out upon the world by the awakened dupes themselves, from the lying temples they have built—in which they have borne false testimony against their nation, and made money by the base traffic.

In the meantime we say, that, as far as the intelligence of the Irish people are concerned, the Shepherd of the Valley, Catholic journalism here and [illegible] chievous enemies and [illegible] Irish History has brought the Irish people to the conclusion that they have no representatives of Irish Catholicism that may [illegible] Gabriel is a representative of American Catholicism; and that the dulness and imbecility which attends the latter, shall speedily reflect the former.

Discontinuance of the "Shepherd of the Valley."

From the New-York Freeman's Journal.

We learn with very sincere regret that the *Shepherd of the Valley* has been discontinued. With the editor of the *Shepherd* we had no personal acquaintance. In reference to many topics that came up in the course of his editorial career, we entertained and expressed our difference of opinion and sentiment, but we always looked on him as one nf the most able and honest editors in the country, and we consider that the cause of Catholic publicity has suffered in his withdrawal from editorial life, by the want of a proper public spirit among the Catholics of the far West.

Several efforts have been mada to sustain a Catholic paper in St. Louis, hitharto. The learned and saintly Archbishop of St. Louis has lent to each effnrt his kind aid, but it seems that the *dolce far niente* characteristic of Missouri in secular affairs affects the Catholic public so far as to render it hnpeless for them to expect to have an organ in St. Louis, devotad sincerely to their interests, for some time to come. It is to this cause that the editor of the *Shepherd* may principally attribute the failure of his paper for want of patronage. At the same time there is no doubt that the failure has been in part brought about by the fact of the unpopularity of sentiments uttered in it. Mr

A QUEER COUNTRY.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Translated from the French of PAUL P. DE LA GIRONIERE, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Decidedly the most entertaining book of the season. A novel by the side of it is duller than a disquisition on the nature of the soul. The baby will be likely to go uncared for in the nursery and the dishes unwashed in the kitchen where the volume is left after breakfast. The author studied medicine in France, his native country, and embarked in several successive cruises about the world. At last he was left at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, and with an outfit of a new coat too large for him, six kneets and one dollar, commenced practice. First he cured a nabob of a cancerous eye and fitted him out with a match glass eye, of his own rude manufacture. The result made his fortune, and he rose in favor, married a Creole, and by permission established himself as Governor over Jala-Jala, where his bravery, coolness and judgment endeared him to a large circle of savages. He delighted to stroll out with his lieutenant, an Indian, into the interior and through glowing virgin forests, which even the monkeys carefully avoided, to look up curious things; and he found them in abundance: venomous reptiles, huge boas, buffaloes that do not wait to be attacked before attacking; and Indians who cultivate large hands for their beauty; who bathe twice a day, yet are most obnoxiously odorous; who drink the brains of their conquered enemies stirred in fermented sugar-cane juice; who kindle fires abont their dead, and, drying up the moisture of their bodies, make mummies of them, that they afterwards deposit in their cellars; who, every man of them, train a fighting-cock with most comic care, and sleep at night on trees like chickens.

A few extracts must suffice as where whole pages tempt. First, take a buffalo hunt; not on the plains where a fleet horse is the prime requisite, but on the mountains.

This is the way in which it is done: the hunter takes a gun on which he can depend, and places himself in such a position that the buffalo must see him on issuing from the weed. The moment the animal sees him, he rushes on him with the utmost velocity, breaking, rending, and trampling under foot every obstacle to the fury of his charge; he rushes on as if about to crush the enemy, then stops within some paces for a few seconds, and presents his sharp and threatening horns. This is the moment that the hunter should fire, and lodge his ball in the forehead of his foe. If unfortunately his gun misses fire, or if his coolness fails him, if his hand trembles, or his aim is bad, he is lost—Providence alone can save him! This was, perhaps, the fate that awaited me; but I was resolved to tempt this cruel proof, and I went forward with intrepidity—perhaps te death. We at length arrived on the skirts of an extensive wood, in which we felt assured there were buffaloes, and here we halted. I was sure of my gun, and I conceived I was equally so of my self-possession; I therefore determined that the hunt should be conducted as if I had been a simple Indian. I placed myself at the spot where it was fully expected that the animal would come ont, and I forbade any one to remain near me. I ordered every one to his proper place, and I then stood alone on the opsn ground, about two hundred paces from the borders of the forest, to await an enemy that would show me no mercy if I missed him. It is, I confess, a solemn moment, when one stands between life and death by ths more or less certainty of a gun, or ths greater or less steadiness of the arm that holds it. I was, however, perfectly tranquil. When all were at their posts two hunters entered the forest, having first thrown off some of their elothing, the more readily to climb up trees in case of danger; they had no other arms than a cutlass, and were accompanied by the dogs. A dead silence continned for upwards of half an hour; every one listening for the slightest noise, hnt nothing was heard. The buffalo continnes a long time frequently without betraying his lair; but at the end of the half hour we heard the repeated harkings of the dogs, and the shouts of the hunters; the animal was aroused from his cover. He defended himself for some time against the dogs, till at length, becoming furious, he sprang forward with a hound towards the skirts of the forest. In a few moments after, I heard the crashing of the branches and the young trees that the buffalo rent asunder in the terrible velocity of his course. His advance could only be compared to the galloping of several horses—to the rushing meise of some frightful monster—or, I might almost say, of some furious and diabolical being. Down he came like an avalanche; and at this moment, I confess, I experienced such lively emotions that my heart beat with extraordinary rapidity. Was it not death—aye, and frightful death—that was perhaps approaching me? Suddenly the buffalo made his appearance. He stopped for an instant; gazed, as if frightened, aronnd him; sniffed up the air of the plain which extended in the distance; then, with distended nostrils, head bent, and horns projected, he rnshed towards me, terrible and furiono. The moment was come. If I had longed for an opportunity of showing off my courage and *sang froid* to the Indians, these two precious qualities were now put to a severe test. There I was, face to face with the peril I had contrad; the dilemma was one of the most decided and unavoidable that could possibly be; conqneror or conquered, there must be a victim—the buffalo or me, and we were both equally disposed to defend ourselves.

It would be difficult for me to state exactly what was passing in my mind during the brief period which the buffalo took in clearing the distance that lay between us. My heart, oo vividly agitated while the ferocious animal was ruohing through the forest, now beat no longer. My eyes were fixed npon him, my gaze was rivetted on his forehead in such a manner that I could see nothing else. My mind was concentrated on one object alone, in which I was so absorbed that I could actually hear nothing, though the dogs were still harking at a short distance, as they followed their prey. At length, the buffalo lowered his head, preoented his sharp-pointed horns, stopped for a moment, then, with a sudden plnnge, he rushed upon me, and I fired. My hall pierced his skull, and I was half saved. The animal fell within a pace of me, like a mass of rock, so lond, and so heavy. I planted my foot between his two horns, and was preparing to fire my second barrel, when a long and hollow hellowing indicated that my victory was complete—the monster had breathed his last aigh. My Indiano then came op. Their joy was succeeded by admiration; they were in ecstasy; I was everything they could wish for. All their douhts had vanished with the smoke of my rifle, when, with steady aim, I had shot the hnffalo. I was brave; I had won their confidence; I had stood the test. My victim was cut np in pieces, and borne in triumph to the village. As the victor, I took his horns; they were six feet long. I have since deposited them in the museum of Nantes. The Indians, those imagiaative heings, called me thenceforward, "*Malamit Oulou*," Tagal words, which signify "cool head."

The Cayman or Alligator freqnently visited them.

From my windows I daily saw them sporting in the water, and waylaying and snapping at the dogs that ventnred too near the brink. One day, a female servant of my wife's, having been so imprudent as to bathe at the edge of the lake, was surprised hy one of them, a monster of enormous size. One of my guards came np at the moment she was being carried off; he fired his mueket at the hrnte, and hit it under the fore-leg, or arm-pit, which is the only vulnerable part. But the wound was insufficient to check the cayman's progress, and it disappeared with its prey. Nevertheless, this little hnllet hole was the cause of its death; and here it is to be observed, that the slightest wound received by the cayman is incurable. The shrimps which abound in the lake get into the orifice, gradnally their number increases, until at last they penetrate deep into the solid flesh, and into the very interior of the body. This is what happened to the one which devoured my wife's maid. A month after the frightful occurrence the cayman was found dead upon the bank, some five or six leagues from my house. Seme Indians bronght back to me the unfortunate woman's earrings, which they had found in the monster's stomach.

We have not room for the glowing description of one captured by GIRONIERE in the presence of his American friend, Mr. RUSSELL, of the firm of RUSSELL & STURGES. The weight of the skeleton of its head was 450 pounde. The body'o length was 27 feet. It was deposited, he says, by his friend RUSSELL in the Museum at Boston, United Stateo.

But we must let him serve np a Boa Constrictor.

It is possible, nay probable, that centuries of time are necessary for this reptile to attain its largest size; and to such an age, the varions accidents to which animals are exposed, rarely snffer it to attain. Fnll-sized boas are conseqnently to be met with only in the gloomiest, most remole, and most solitary forests.

I have seen many boas of ordinary size, such as are found in our European collections. There were some, indeed, that inhabited my house, and one night I fonnd one, two yards long, in possession of my bed. Several times, when passing through the woods with my Indians, I heard the piercing cries of a wild boar. On approaching the spot whence they proceeded, we almost invariably found a wild boar, about whose body a boa had twisted its folds, and was gradnally hoisting him up into the tree round which it had coiled itself.

When the wild boar had reached a certain height, the snake pressed him against a tree with a force that crushed his bones and stifled him. Then the boa let its prey fall, descended the tree, and prepared to swallow it. This last operation was much too lengthy for us to await its end. To simplify matters, I sent a ball into the beast's head. My Indians took the flesh to dry it for food, and the skin to make dagger sheaths of. It is unnecessary to say that the wild boar was not forgotten, although it was a prey that had cost us but little trouble to secure. One day an Indian surprised one of these reptiles asleep, after it had swallowed an enormous deer. Its size was so great that a buffalo wagon would have been necessary to transport it to the village. The Indian cut it in pieces, and contented himself with as much as he could carry off. Having been informed of this, I sent after the remains, and my people brought me a piece about eight feet long, and so large in circumference that the skin, when dried, enveloped the tallest man like a cloak. I presented it to my friend HAMILTON LINDSAY.

When our author's Creole wife dies, and afflictions fall thick and fast upon him, he deserts his model farm and returns to France. The book is well translated, and profusely illustrated with wood engravings. In the appendix there is much valuable statistical information concerning the Islands, and the certificates of travelers who visited Jala-Jala dnring its golden age.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Statement of the Engineers as to the Cause of their Resignation.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Pa., }
Tuesday, June 20, 1854. }

On behalf of the engineers of the New-York and Erie Railroad, we have dsemed it proper to lay before the public a statement, wherein is contained the causes of our refusing to remain longer in the employ of the above Company: On the first of May last, by the resignation of Mr. CHARLES MINOT, Mr. D. C. MCCULLUM snoceeded him as the General Snperintendent of the road. During the edministration of Mr. MINOT, as Snpsrintendent, there was issned a book of instructions for the running of the trains on the road, as per Section 89, which reads as follows:

Ho (the engineer) mnst pass by stations were his train does not stop, at a mnch reduced rate of speed, and haul np where trains are receiving or discharging passengers.

Section 92—Every engineer in approaching a road or switch, should move at a moderate speed, and see that the way is clear before he reaches it. If the switch be not seen to be right, he should stop till he is sure, and a very good excnse will be required for running off at a switch left on the wrong track. The absence of the proper lights at those switches or crossings where nsually shown, is to be considered es a sign to stop the train, which the engineer mnst always do, and he mnst not proceed till he is sure that all is right, and all snch omissions of lights mnst be immediately reported to the Superintendent.

Under such instructions we were willing to work, as in case of accident a just and due opportunity was always allowed for the engineers to show cause, if any, that no blame conld be attached to them for the misfortune. That on the 15th day of May last, there was issned a supplementary to general instructions of March 6, 1854, which reads as fol. lows:

Rule 1. Station agents will be held strictly responsible for the position of all switches at those stations, and s like responsibility will dovolve npon switchmen in charge of turnouts where there is no agent.

Rule 6. Every engineer will be eccountable for running off a swith st any station where his train stops; bnt he will not be held responsible for running off a switch at a station where his train does not stop.

In rule 1st, you will notice that the station agents are held responsible for the position of the switches at the station. This is as it should he, as you and all who travel know that it is the duty of the engineer to keep the running part of his engine in order, and much of his time is so occupied at the stations where he stops; and it is understood to ha the dnty of one man to look out for an engine and keep it in order. We do not make the statement that an engineer cannot at times have his attention taken from the engine and placed upon the road, hut that it is necessary for him, and for the safety of all who are with him, to pay due attention to his gauges and the running part of his engine, which attention is more needed at his entering and leaving stations than at any other time, which dulies cannot be attended to hy any other person. But we complain that in the action under the supplementary rules, the engineer had heen discharged, when all who knew of the facts in the ease could not attach any blame to him for the misfortune, and the station agent, who in rnle 1st is held responsible, is still held in the employ of the Company. Now let us look at this point in its true hearing. We do not deny that we can take a general survey of the road and awitches, and to see that no obstruction is on the track; but that it ie a matter of impossibility for us to note all the switches without neglecting some other important dnty which is assigned to us, as in some of the stations where we stop there are from six to twelve switches on the main track; many of these switches are without lights, and it is a matter of impossibility for us to discern them in the night. It is a known fact of brakemen and switchmen being discharged from the employ of the Company, and still retaining the keys of the switch. Theso men, out of a spirit of enmity or malice towards us or the Company, deprive us of onr situations hy placing the switch in a wrong position; and, under the existing laws, there is no means for us to obtain redress, but at that moment we are discharged men, and our names posted on each division and branch of the road. We have not in any time upheld those who could be proved guilty of reckless running, as we have always considered it as much to our advantags as to that of the Compsny that such men should be discharged. But we hold that we have a right to be heard in vindication of any misfortune that may befall us. At our first conferenee with Mr. MCCALLUM the following supposition was made hy one of us: "Sir, I, as an engineer, have heen in the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad Company for a period of about six years, during which time a train has never been detained, or any accident occurred through any mismanagement of mine. Now, if, on entering this station, I should he so unfortunate as merely to run my forward trucks off the switch, doing no damage to the engine or cars, which switch had heen placed wrong, would it be right, under all circnmstances, for me to he discharged?" Mr. MCCALLUM answered it would. It is from under such arhitrary rules and measnres that we seek to escspe. We believe that we are men who are still desirous of life, and point to service of years in the Company's employ, when we say that we have heen faithful in all the trusts imposed upon ns, and thut we look back with a spirif of pride that through our exertions and that of the administration of Mr. MINOT, a confidence has been gaiced hy the traveling community, that extra trains are now needed over that of any other season.

A circular, dated New-York, June 19, 1854, issued hy D. C. MCCALLUM, contains the following:

I consider them (tho rules) of vital importance in operating the road, not only for tho protection of the traveling community, and interests and property of the Company, bnt for tho safety of the engineers themselves and other persons employed on tho trains.

With all due deference to the knowledge of Mr. MCCALLUM—what is best for our safety?—that knowledge having been attained hy him in a period of about three or four years, we still claim, as men of discernment, to know what is safe and just for uo to work under, our knowledge having been attained, upon the engine and in the shop, through a period of from four to twenty years, and in almost every country in which railroads are in existence. Mr. MCCALLUM also sets forth in his circular that a statement of the grievances had been presented to him, hut did not contain the gennine signatures of the individuals whose names were appended. Mr. MCCALLAM well knew that he was informed that the statement of grievances, with the original signatures attached, could he had for him, hut which he did not desire—the said original statement having heen personally signed hy the engineers on the three divioions, with the exception of some three or four. One of the most serious causes of complsint againt the regulations of the Company, and of which we have asked a repeal, was the publishing to all roads of this regulation which we have asked them to repeal.

Mr. MCCALLUM, in his circular of the 19th, does not answer the question, as asked hy us, neither does he deny that notices are given of dismissals, with snch other statements, detrimental to the party dismissed, as the Company may choose to make, and we ask the impartial public to judge if we have not the most serions cause for our resignation.

Now, with all dne deference to the President, and Superintendent, and managers of the road, we beg to inform them that we, as well as themselves, have minds to discriminate what is justice, and that we are not, as they may have improperly judged, like the machinery we manage, entirely to be destroyed by the carelessnese of the switchmen, and others, over whom we have no control. Our lives and limbs we have always hszarded, but our reputations are too valnable for the price they offer.

JOHN DONAHUE,
JOHM C. MEGINNIS,
WM. SCHRIER,
Committee on behalf of the Engineers of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

The New-York and Erie Railroad Difficulties—The Company and the Engineers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In all such controversies as this there are right and wrong on both sides—the management is right in adopting rules; the Engineers are right in resigning their situations. The Management is wrong in stubbornly refusing to modify arbitrary rules. The Engineers are wrong in forming a combination. The Management is justified in their stubbornness by the plea of safety for their trains and passengers. The Engineers are justified by the fact that in such cases nothing can be accomplished without combination.

The whole difficulty is caused not so much by the objectionable rules themselves, but more particularly by the manner in which these rules are enforced, and by their particular action in certain individual cases that have transpired. The Engineers do not complain of their pay, of their machines, of their runs, or of the road. With all these they are more than satisfied—there is no other road that would suit them as well—they all receive from $65 to over $100 per month, and they are of the very best class of men for their business. Careful, prompt, competent and respectable in every respect. When such men decline to work, there is sure to be good reason for it.

In running a train no engineer will willingly run off a switch; he is always looking ahead, and if he runs off the track by his own carelessness, not one of these men would hold np a hand to save him from punishment; but when, by the carelessness of others, whose duty it is to attend to these switches, a train runs off the track, in consequence of which the engineer is discharged without any examination into the circnmstances, then these engineers consider that he has been unfairly dealt with.

One of the best engineers on the road ran off the track, not long since, at Sufferns—there is a station agent and switchman there—a switch had been misplaced hy some engineer or fireman and left so; it was a switch that was hnt seldom used, and considered hy the Company of so little importance that it was not furnished with switch lights. Had there besn lights on the switch, as there should have heen, the engineer would have seen that the switch was wrong, but there being none, he went off, and came within an ace of losing his life. Now, in this case, the Company was itself to blame in having an imperfect switch; the person who set the switch wrong, and so left it, was to blame, and the regular switchman was to blame in not being sure it was right, but the engineer had to suffer for all these wrongs and leave the road. No palliating circumstances were taken into consideration, and the Company lost a most valuable man, whom it is a public calamity to have off the road. At the same place, a short time since, another excellent engineer ran off the ewitch in conseqnence of its being turned wrong hy the switchman after ths train had started, and he had to leave.

Now, good men don't want to bo responsihls for overyhody's faults. If the engineers are to he reanonsihle for the switchmen, let them have the hiring of them; they will then, perhaps, havs more reliable men to depend npon, and will, perhaps, pay for competent men, hetter wages than the miserable pittance now paid. I can't blame any man for refnsing to work under this rule. The very reading of it, without note or comment, is enough:

"The engineer is responsible for rnnning off at a switch at a station where his train stops, whether he shall rnn off before or after receiving a signal to go forward from a switchman or any other person. Should the switch, intentionally, or through carelessness of the person having charge of it, be displaced so as to cause an scoident to the train, the engineer is held responsible, and will be discharged."

This cool punishment of the innocent is too much for any American who can earn his hread otherwise.

Mr. MCCULLUM's special pleading about this—and also ahont posting discharged men—only wants to he calmly read to be seen through. It was never complained thst the Company was under any engagement not to employ discharged men, hut it was complained, thst some men's reputation *had been and might be* compromised with other roads. The Compsny and the public should remember, that sngineers are a valuable clsss of men, and should he treated ss men, which is all thst is now asked.

COSMOS.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There is nothing more important to the community in general than that they can with the fullest confidence rely upon a good and faithful understanding existing hetween the Executive of Railroad Companies and their employés.

Differences will arise, and one of these unfortunately existsfat the present time, hetween the enginemen and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, of a very baneful character.

Having had considerable practical experience with men on railroade in the old country and some years here, I have had the opportunity of witnessing the injurious effects of strikes, and am fully aware of the liahility of the men to loek at stringent rulea with a proper jealous feeling, which may not he warranted hy a literal construction of the rule.

From what I can learn, there is, I nnderstand, a want of confidence on the part of the men, arising from previous action on the rule, combined with fears for the future, in it heing carried out in a arhitrary manner.

I am aware the whole facts of the case have not been otated through the press, and it is most desirous for all parties, that public discussion should if possible he avoided, before a wide-spread spirit of opposite perty feeling is engendered. Therefore, allow me to suggest as the most expeditious, just and honorable means of settling the disputes in question, that the Directors and a Committee of the Engineers immediately agree to refer the matter to one or perhaps three, well known competent Railroad Engineers, and abide by the decision. I feel confident thio means will hring the dispute to a satisfactory conclusion at once, and afford the traveling public far more confidence than the employment of strange enginemen, and avoid the reprehensible neeessily of employing a dcef enginoman. Hearing is the next important sense to sceing when on duty on an engine.

I sm sure snch practical and experienced Engineers as J. B. JERVIS, Esq., OLIVER H. LEE, Esq., and ROBT. SCHUYLER, Esq., have sufficient interest in the welfare of railroads, to induce one or all of them to give the matter their attention, and a decision from such authority could not fail to satisfy the most querulous and fastidious individual.

NEW-YORK, Jano 22, 1854. K.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Routes.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being desirous to illustrate the practicability of the four or five different proposed routes, extending from the Mississippi River westward to the Pacific Ocean, allow me to present to your readers and the public at large the following carefully prepared statements:

THE SOUTHERN, OR TEXAN ROUTE.

This proposed route commences at San Diego on tha Pacific Ocean, situated near the 32° North latitude. The first natural obstacle to be enconntered is a desert waste, of about 100 miles; then the Colorado of the West is crossed, and the route extends up the Gila River on the south or Mexican side of the stream; the said privilege heing granted hy treaty stipulations, as follows: "If hy examinations which may he made, it should be ascertained to he practicable and advantageous to construct a road, canal, or railway, which should in whole or in part run upon the River Gila, or upon its right or its left hank, within the spaee of *one marine league* from either margin of the river, the Governments of both Republics will form an agreement regarding its construction, in order that it may serve equally for the use and advantages of both countries." This restriction of a marine league is likely to he removed by the proposed Gadsden Treaty, which takes in Lieut. Col. COOKE's wagon route, running some 40 or 50 milee south of the River Gila, hetween the 31° and 32° of North latitude.

From the nature of the topography of the country along the hanks of the Gila River, it will he necessnry to run along the entire ronte, from its mouth to its source, through Sonora and a portion of Chihuahua, as at present defined, in order to etrike the western confines of New-Mexico or Texas, on about the 32d degree of North latitnde, near where the boundary line hetween the two republics intersects the Rio Grande, the preoiee point heing 32° 22' North latitnde, as settled hy Commissioners BARTLETT and CONDE, according to stipulations of Treaty of 1848.

From the Rio Grande eastward it is proposed to follow along nearly parallel with the 32d degree to the Colorado of Texas,—then te follow the above etream down to Austin hy one branoh, while the main route extends nearly East toward Fulton on the Red River, where the line diverges toward New-Orleans, situated near the 30th degree North latitude, and to Little Rock, running eastward to Helena and Memphis, on the Mississippi River,—making a total distance of abont 2,000 miles from San Diego to New-Orleans or Memphis.

THE MIDDLE, OR GWIN'S PROPOSED ROUTE,

Extends from San Francisco, situated near the 38th degree of North latitude in a southeast direction towards Walker's Pass, near the 35th degree of North latitude,—thence runs eastward over an unexplored region of country, partly inhabited by the most warlike portion of the Apache Indians. It strikes the Rio Grande at Albuquerque, and runs to San Miguel, about 100 miles further, where the proper route diverges; the fourth Branch striking the Red waters of Red River, and running southward to New-Orleans, being in part through an unexplored section of country. The North Branch extends from San Miguel along the common traveled route to the Arkansas River, and thence to Independence and St. Louis. The following are the distances given on this route, in a Report presented to the Senate of the United States:

From San Francisco to points on the Mississippi, &c.:	
To Memphis, Tenn	2,000 miles
To St. Louis, Mo	1,960 miles
To Dubuque, Iowa	2,015 miles
To New-Orleans, La	2,150 miles
To Matagorda, TEXAS	1,800 miles
To Puget's Sound, Wash. Territory	770 miles
To points on the Atlantic Coast:	
To Savannah, Geo	2,717 miles
To Charleston, S. C	2,723 miles
To Norfolk, Va	3,061 miles
To Baltimore, Md	2,854 miles
To Philadelphia, Pa	2,910 miles
To New-York	3,000 miles

THE MIDDLE, OR BENTON'S ROUTE.

This line extends from St. Louis westward to the confines of Missouri, along the line of Pacifio Railroad, now being under construction. From Kanses it proceeds np one of the forks of the Kansas River, towards Bent's Fort, striking the head waters of the Arkansas River on the 38th degree of North latitude. The route from thence across the Rocky Monntains, the Wahsatch Mountains, and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is ne yet alone known to the distinguished projector and his immediate associates who have recently explored it, throngh a hitherto unknown section of the country, thinly inhabited by roving warlike Indians.

THE CENTRAL NORTHERN ROUTE.

This route extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, on a line running nearly parallel to the 42d degree of North latitude. It may be said to commence at the City of New-York, and run nearly dne west to the south end of Lake Michigan, by sundry lines of railrosds, now already constrncted to Chicago. From Chicago westward the proposed line will cross the Mississippi River at several points, and unite in the valley of the Platte or Nebraska River, west of the Missouri River, running direct to Fort Laramie, and thence through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains to Salmon River, one of the head waters of the Columbia River in the territory of Oregon, terminating at the head of ship navigation, or at the mouth of the Willamette River. This is justly called *Whitney's route.*

From the Columbia River it is proposed to extend the railroad route north to Olympia, situated on Pugot's Sound, in the new Territory of Washington, and south along the fertile valley of the Willamette to the valley of the Sacramento River, thence down the latter stream to Sacramento City, situated at the head of steamhoat navigation.

As to the practicability of this ronte there can be but little douht, whils on the other southern routes almost insurmauntable difficulties in regard to climate and Indians have to he overcome, to say nothing of the greater want of wood and water on the more southern or Texan route.

By all the above routes the total distance from San Francisco to the City of New-York is about 3,000 miles, 1,000 milcs of which may he said to he already completed.

THE NORTHERN ROUTE.

This proposed route, recently explored by Gov. STEVENS, of the new Territory of Washington, extends from St. Paul's, situated a few miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi River, 400 miles northwest of Chicage, up the valley of St. Peter's River, in a northwest direction toward the hcsd waters of the Missouri River, to the 48th degree of North latitude, where is situated Fort Union. From thence the route extends westward along the main hranch of the Missouri River to the Grand Gate or Defile of the mountains, near the 47th degree of North latitude, where it is proposed to cross the Rocky Mountains, and strike the head waters of Clarke's Fork of the Columhia River, terminating on Puget's Sound, on about the 48th degree of North latitude. The total distance from Chicago to Puget's Sound, by thio route, being about two thouaand miles, for the most part running through as yet a wild Indian cauntry, thinly inhahited by Indiano of a eaceful character.

Yonrs respectfully, J. D.

NEW-YORK, June, 1854.

Education in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J., Wednesday, Jnno 21, 1854.

Somerset County was the first in the State of New-Jerscy to establish Teachers' Institutes, and has maintained them for five succcssive years. It is largely owing to the efforts of the teachers and friends of educstinn in that county, that the Legislatnre passed n law last Winter providing for their establiahment in every county in the State, where desired by the teachers. Not to be behind the times this year, a Committee of the Conuty Teachers' Association has just completed the arrangements for an Institute to hc held during the first week of August, and have applied to the Stste Superintendent for his approval of their proceedings according to law. They have chosen Prof. DARWIN G. EATON, of the Brooklyn Female Academy, and Dr. C. C. HOAGLAND, of their county, as instructors. Hunterdon follows the example in the next week, with the same Instructors, and Essex is moving. Sussex leschers have set in motion measures to hring about a like result. May success attend them all, and every county have its Institute this year. H.

THE CHINCHAS ISLANDS.

Detail of the Circumstances of the Difficulty with the American Ship Defiance.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Juna 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Since writing the article which has appeered in your paper of to-day, over my signatnro, I heve been requested hy many shipmasters and owners to give yon a statement of facts in regard to tho difficnlty en board ship *Defiance* while at the Chinches Islands, and to reqnest of you to give them a place in yonr paper. And se Capt. MCCREREN is not in the City, I feel it my duty, ss a brother shipmastor and an eye-witncas of the ecenes that occnrred on boerd, to do so.

I was on board of the *Defiance* from an early hour in the morning of the 2d of September, (the day tho ohip waa taken charge of hy tbo Pernvian forces,) until Capt. MCCREREN was forcibly taken from his ship. Tho origin of all tho difficulty with Capt. MCCREREN and the Peruvian anthorities, arose from his pnnctually claiming tha demurrage of his shtp from them as it became dne,—and his demanding the release of fonr of his seemen who had been imprisoned by the order of the petty tyrant who was called the *Commandante*, and for the *alleged* offence of killing a Pelican, the fino for which was one dollar. I accompanied Captain MCCREREN to the guerd-ship to ask tho release of his men, and he tendered tho fine of one dollar, but the Commandsate refused to release them nntil ho saw fit: thereby disabling the *Defiance* by keeping a portion of her crew confined in irons on board of his gnard-ship. The language thet Capt. MCCREREN nsed on this occasion was anch as every gentleman would use placed in the same sitnation; his men looked to him for protection, and ho felt it his dnty to protect them. Capt. MCCRERN, in endeavoring to protect his men, was told hy the Commandsante, that if he did not leavo his presence he would *heave him in his boat at the point of the bayonet.* Capt. McC. was taken by an armed force from the guard-ship, and so conveyed to his own, this petty tyrant saying at the time, that he would have him, (Capt. MCCREREN,) in irons on his ship'o decks before he left the Islands. When the gun was fired from the *Defiance* on her leaving her moorings, I was standing about 7 feet from it talking with tho Captain; ho took a light from me with his cigar, and asked tho Pilot if we were clear? "Yes," said he, "you may let go now," and with his cigar, ho discharged the gun from the *port side* of the qnarter deck, and not at the Commandante's house, but in s contrary direction, his house or guard-ship being on the *starboard beam.* In regard to its being *contrary to law* to firo a gun when leaving tho Islands, it is contrary to law as far as this: If a shipmaster would so far forget himself as to toady to the disalpated functionary that represented the Peruvian Government while I laid at tho Islands, (seventy-eight days,) and oend him, wine, provisions, canvas, rope, &c., he may, on leaving tho Islands, fire as many guns as he has means to do, and he need not fear *the law.* That there was a shot fired from the mate's room, on the *Defiance* being boarded hy the Peruvians, *is false*;—the mate's room was locked, the key in his pocket, and he standing on the main-rail, abaft the fore-rigging. Tho guns were not *bow guns*, nor were either of them shotted. The *boat* that pulled from the Peruvian man-of-war, before it reached the side of the *Defiance*, had magnified itself into *four*, each containing an *officer* and *twelve marines*, all armed with boarding-axes, carbines and cutlasses, and among some of the marines I particularly noticed muscles for the hands and feet—and all this simply to collect a fine of $25 for firing the gun. The fine was paid, after which the officer called his men to board, which they did, and then commenced [illegible] power almost that ever I was a witness to, [illegible] odontoured firing in all directions, shot [illegible] top-gallant hail yards, the yard mast [illegible] royal back-stay; the officer in command, [illegible] hand in, fired his pistol and shot one of his men, [illegible] had his piece leveled at a ship-master who was standing in the cabin door,) the wound proving mortal. Capt. MCCREREN was knocked down with a boarding-axe, bound, and thrown into one of the boats under the gangway, where I followed to slack the cords that bound his hands, and for so doing the officer of the boat cocked his pistol in my face, snapped it, the cap bursting; he hove the pistol down, and drawing his sword, threatened to run me through. Capt. McC. ordered the colors to be hauled down, as he lay bound in the boat; no Peruvian official came on board and ordered the colors hoisted again until she proceeded to Callao, which was some days after. I have a very distinct recollection of their being some very tall running done by some *eye-witnesses* about the time when Capt. MCCREREN was knocked down and bound, and hove in the boat. That he is a man of violent passions, little principle, and a dare-devil withal, I have only to say, I have known Capt. MCCREREN sixteen years, and I have ever known him to be a man that *dare* to do what is right; a man of a more cool and collected mind, sound principle, just judgment and decision, is seldom found, than Capt. ROBERT MCCREREN; and all ship-masters that made his acquaintance at the Chinchas, and *especially* the *eye-witnesses* in the above transactions, have reason to know.

EDMUND BEATTY,
Late Master ship *John Baring*, of N. Y., from Chinchas Islands.

LONG-ISLAND.

The Excise Commissioners' Trial—Death of Judge Barculo.

The Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer re assembled on Wednesday morning to receive the verdict of the Jury in the case of ISAAC CHAMPTON, Excise Commissioner. The Jury came into Court soon after it assembled, and stated that *they could not agree.*

Judge ROCKWELL remarked that they had had sufficient time to agree, and as he believed there was something wrong in the construction of the Jury, he should discharge the Jury, as he did not wish the many to suffer for the few. Accordingly, the Jury, after having been out over 20 hours, were discharged. Many were surprised at the Jury being discharged is so short a time, but it subsequently leaked out that one of the jurors sent in an affidavit to the Court, in which it is alleged that one of the Jury had expressed an opinion previous to being sworn, which debarred him from being a competent juror.' The whole matter will probably be investigated.

This jury stood, from the time the case was submitted to them until discharged, ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

DEATH OF JUDGE BARCULO.

District Attorney UNDERHILL announced ths desth of Hon. SEWARD BARCULO, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for this District, who expired at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 12 West Nineteenth-street, New York, at 11 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday. In his death, the District Attorney said, the State had lost an able and faithful public servant, the Bench an ornement and the profession one of its brightest lights. He possessed, in an eminent degree, independence—fearless and almost defiant independence—which is most important in a Judge, and nothing local affected his integrity end judgment.

The District Attorney concluded, by moving that the Court edjourn to some future time, as a tribnte of respect to the memory of deceased, and that the same be entered on the minnies.

Judge MOASE, in rising to second the motion to adjourn, said he wished to bear his humble testimony to those qualities in the late Justice BARCULO, to which the District Attorney had so happily and succinctly alluded. He said thet he had opportunities to know him in public life, and the more intimately acquainted they became, the more he was impressed with the clearness, the undonbted conrage and moral firmness of the man. He did not think it any disparagement to any of his associates to say, that deceased was fully eqnal to any of them in every ennobling quality. In addition he said he desired to speak of his private character, where he was amiable and hospitnble, while he was firm in the discharge of his public duties.

Judge ROCAWELL said that it was hardly necessary to say that the Court fully concurred in the sentiments expressed, as the loss of Judge BARCULO fell more heavily on this than any other body.

The Court then adjourned to Monday next.

Judge ROCKWELL stated that it would be impossible for him to take np the Circnit business during the present term. He hed held three terms of the Court since April, and the bnsiness of the General Term was pressing him.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At the suggestion of Judge MOASE, the members of the har then present, on tho edjournment of Court, assembled to take such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the decease of Judge BARCULO. Hon. Wm. ROCAWELL wes called to preside, Judges N. B. MOASE and JOHN GREENWOON were appointed Vice-Presidents, and H. A. MOOBE Secretary. On motion of Judge DIKEMAN it was

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting prepare and enter a memorial upon the minutes of the Courts, showing their sense of the character and merits of the deceased; and that a Committee of three members of the Bar prepare and present eppropriate resolutions to this meeting.

The Chair appointed Messrs. DIKEMAN, SPOONER and COOSWELL such Committee, who reported as follows:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in the dispensatione of his Providence, to remove from the scene of his labors, in the maturity of his years and usefulness, Justice of the Circuit, of this Judicial District, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family and relations in so great o loss.

Resolved, That His Honor, Justice BARCULO, in his thorough learning, fine intellect, decision of character and moral courage upon the Bench, had won the higb respect and confidence of the community and of the Bar, and mede himself an endnring reputation.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar of this Judicial District wear mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in token of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions, end that the same be published in the papers of the District.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The following resolution was then proposed and adopted;

Resolved, That Judges MOESE and GREENWOON, P. V. R. STANTON, and HENRY HAGNOR, Esqs., be a special deputation to attend the fnaeral of the deceased at Poughkeepsie. The meeting thon edjonrned.

WM. ROCKWELL, Chairman.

N. B. MORSE, }
JOHN GREENWOON, } Vice-Presidents.
H. A. MOASE, Secretary.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock Tnesday evening, a fire broke out in tho stable of Messrs. MACKEREL, FNAMAN & Co., stage proprietors, corner of Graham-avenne and Johnson-street, which was entirely destroyed, together with two horses, a cow, and a qnantity of feed, belonging to tho firm, a horse belonging to Messrs. SUTTON & SINEY, and another belonging to WM. NONINE. Messrs. MACKESEL, FUAMAN & Co.'s loss is abont $2,200, insured in the Williamsbnrg City Insurance Company for $1,000. A two atory frame house on the north side, owned and occupied by Mr. Z. GATES, was also burned, loss about $800, covered by insurance in the Market Insurance Company of New-York. A house belonging to Mr. F. E. BENEDICT, adjoining the above, was damaged about $250, insnred. A houso, owned by Mr. HONT, was also slightly dsmaged. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DISTURBANCE AMONG WILLIAMSBURG FIREMAN.—The firemen were called ont by a false alarm abont 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, and Engino Co. No. 7 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, came together in Grand-street, near Tenth. Several persons running with the two companies engaged in a fight, hnt the disturbance was soon ended. A rnnner, giving his name as THOMAS WILSON, was arrested by Officer BENNETT, in the act of beating a yonng man named GNISCHARD. He was locked np. Several others were also arrested and afterwards discharged. Persons running with Engino Companies Nos. 4 and No. 7, had a skirmish at the corner of Sonth First and Eleventh-streets. Through the exertions of somo of the members and several of the Police, nothing serious occurfed. If runners were prevented from running with engines, there would be less difficulty among firemen.

NEW-JERSEY.

EDUCATION IN JERSEY CITY.—The Annual Report of the Board of Education of Jersey City shows the number of pnpils and the average attendance at the Schools, as

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

Freedom of Opinion.

The *Freeman's Journal*, in an article copied in another column, refers to the discontinuance of the *Shepherd of the Valley*, as evidence that ours is *not* "morally as well as legally a free country." The *Journal* says, and we hope truly, that the failure of that paper has been "in part brought about by the unpopularity of the sentiments uttered in it;" and from that fact,—that an unpopular paper cannot rely on popular support,—the *Journal* infers that "nowhere, not in Austria, not in Russia, not in Turkey, not in Spain, not in any of these political despotisms, is the *moral liberty of personal sentiment so shackled* as in the United States." The inference seems to us a good deal too broad for the premises. We never before heard it maintained that freedom of opinion involved the necessity of *supporting* opinion. In this country, certainly, any man may hold, write, print and publish whatever opinions he sees fit;—but it does not follow that the public will *pay* him for doing so, nor is any such obligation involved in the idea of freedom. In the "political despotisms" referred to, the "shackles" imposed on the liberty of personal sentiment are of a very different character. There no man is permitted to publish his opinions unless they agree with those of the Government. He is not allowed to test the public sentiment in regard to them. To attempt drawing a parallel between such a repression of all free opinion, and that which grows out of the unwillingness of the public to *pay* for opinions they do not like, is absurd.

We have no objection whatever to the free expression of personal sentiment on all questions,—whether popular or unpopular. On the contrary, there is at least an appearance of courage about it which we admire, though frequently there is much more of vanity than courage involved. But when an Editor persists in forcing on the public, sentiments and principles which the public detests, it is ridiculous for him to complain that the public will not *pay* him for so doing. The *Shepherd of the Valley* derived all its public importance from its claim to represent the sentiments and principles of the Roman Catholic Church, and from the fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishops of St. Louis endorsed this claim. The opinions which it put forth under this sanction, were in direct hostility to the fundamental principles of our Republic. They denied expressly those doctrines of religious liberty which constitute the distinctive features of our Government, and boldly menaced the country with the suppression of religious toleration, whenever the Roman Catholic Church should obtain the numerical ascendancy. Is it at all singular that the public at large should have declined to purchase and pay for a paper in which such sentiments were proclaimed? The *Freeman's Journal* censures the Catholic public of Missouri, for failing to support a paper thus zealous on their behalf. We deem the censure undeserved. The fact shows, that even with the mass of Roman Catholics, such opinions are unpopular, and that not even denominational zeal nor the urgency of their clerical authorities, could procure them favor. The sign is of good omen. It proves that the people of this country are not yet prepared to sacrifice, even to their sectarian animosities, those free principles which lie at the basis of all our liberties, both civil and religious.

Change in the British Ministry.

The anticipated change in the British Ministry has been made, and is by no means unimportant. There has been a trial of strength between the ABERDEEN and the PALMERSTON sections of the Cabinet. Not only does PALMERSTON go to the wall, but a new element of antagonism—even of *personal* antagonism to himself—has been introduced. One of the GREY family, whom he heartily hates, root and branch, comes into the Cabinet. Here is another vote against him in that Divan.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE was Colonial Secretary, and by virtue of precedent, was also War Minister. The abominably slow and slovenly manner in which, under his management, the British troops were sent off to Turkey—treble the number of French soldiers having been dispatched, in less than half the time, by Marshal DE ST. ARNAUD—was so much censured by the British Press, Parliament and public, that an outcry reasonably arose against continuing to burden him with the conduct of the War Department, and the governance of all the British Colonies. "Appoint a War Ministry," became rather a demand than a desire. Lord ABERDEEN, willing to do anything for the sake of peace and quietness, (and of retaining his own place,) agreed to separate the War from the Colonial Administration, and took a few days to deliberate as to the personality of the new Minister.

The *Times* newspaper, which, (as all well-conducted journals ought to be,) is a ruling power where it is published, proposed that Lord PALMERSTON should be the new War Minister. There were some grounds for thus recommending him. The principal being that, during about sixteen years, while he was Foreign Secretary, he had acquired fuller and more authentic information regarding foreign countries and their resources than any other man in England, and that his experience in the War Department had been unusually great, he having held the office of Secretary at War from 1809 to 1828, during the first six years of which period the Peninsular War was waged and the Waterloo campaign made.

But it does not always happen in England (nor in other places which could be named,) that an office is given to the best qualified man. There, as elsewhere, what is often cared for is not so much whether the man is suited for the office, as whether the office is suited for the man. The Duke of NEWCASTLE—a sort of *pococurante* statesman, of "the young men about town" species of red-tapist—had not quite set the Thames on fire by his Colonial Administration, and had confessedly not been up to his work in the War Department. *His* exodus from office was openly anticipated, the idea being that his fall would be comfortably broken, by giving him the Governor-Generalship of India, (as the Marquis of DALHOUSIE is coming home,) or, at least, making him Governor-General of Canada, on the expected retirement of the Earl of ELGIN. It was supposed, and hoped, that Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who is literally lost in the insignificant "Woods and Forests" Department, would become Colonial Secretary, and that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, or Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, would go to the Home Office, should Lord PALMERSTON leave it.

Nothing of the sort has occurred. To put PALMERSTON over the administration of the War Department, would be so offensive towards ABERDEEN's "good friend" of Russia, that it must not be thought of. So, on Dogberry's great principle of choosing "the most desartless man," the admitted and lamented incompetency of his Grace of NEWCASTLE is—punished by dismissal? No, indeed. It is allowed a wider field for inaction or mal-action. The Duke, who knows nothing whatever about the matter, is made Minister of War. Henceforth, then, expect nothing like activity in *that* Department. PALMERSTON remains as he is, Home Secretary—in which he is as much at his ease as Heroules was when holding the distaff of Omphale.

As NEWCASTLE's successor over the Colonies, Lord ABERDEEN appoints Sir GEORGE GREY, who, we beg to inform a morning paper, never could have been distinguished or extinguished by his previous Colonial mismanagement, inasmuch as it was not he, but his cousin, Earl GREY, who was Colonial Secretary under Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Administration. There is a bitter and long-standing feud between PALMERSTON and what is called the GREY party. From July, 1846, to March, 1852, three of this party were Cabinet Ministers;—Earl GREY, as Colonial Secretary; Sir CHARLES WOOD, (his brother-in-law,) as Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Sir GEORGE GREY, (his consin,) as Home Secretary. Of these, Wood alone was allowed to enter the original Coalition Ministry formed by Lord ABERDEEN, in December, 1852, (PALMERSTON would have held off, had more been let in,) but ABERDEEN thinks himself strong enough now to bring in another anti-PALMERSTON man. It may be added that, as Secretary, Sir GEORGE GREY exhibited Home ability, industry and common sense. He is likely to make a very tolerable Colonial Minister.

This—which is much, as it includes defeat of PALMERSTON, and the introduction of an opponent into the Ministry—is not all. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who was *pro tempore* Foreign Secretary when the ABERDEEN Cabinet was formed, and was compelled to make way for a more competent man, in the person of Lord CLARENDON, has been floating about for some time as Ministerial Leader of the House of Commons, without holding any office. In PEEL'a Cabinet, the Duke of WELLINGTON had a seat, without holding Ministerial office. In the ABERDEEN Cabinet, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE is similarly placed. But the Duke and the Marquis, wealthy men both, could afford to get on without a salary. Whereas, Lord JOHN RUSSELL's chief dependence, since 1830, has been the income derived from office and place. In 1852, it is said, his brother placed £100,000 (or the income arising from that capital) at his disposal. But £4,000 a year from this source is inadequate to maintain a Cabinet Minister, whose colleagues are all so wealthy that mere official income is a trifle, comparatively speaking, to them. Lord JOHN had a vague idea either that the new office of Minister of Public Instruction would be created, expressly to provide for *him*, or that Parliament would appropriate a large official income for the Ministerial leader of the House of Commons. In default, unwilling that, in his case, virtue should any longer be its own sole reward, it is announced that Lord JOHN RUSSELL has accepted the Presidency of the Council. In addition to £2,000 a year salary, Lord JOHN would have the pleasure of knowing that he takes the place of Earl GRANVILLE, one of PALMERSTON's connections and adherents.

Such, then, somewhat more in detail than is to be found in the London newspapers, is the *rationale* of the recent change in the British Ministry. It will be seen that, for the time, PALMERSTON's star is *not* "lord of the ascendant." He is not made War Minister, and he loses one adherent (GRANVILLE) in the Cabinet, while a direct enemy (GREY) is introduced. That such a tesselated Ministry as that over which Lord ABERDEEN now presides *can* hold together, is what few expect. Before the next Parliamentary Session, it is more than probable that great changes in, if not an entire reconstruction of, the British Ministry may be pretty confidently calculated upon.

The Union Again.

The Union is in danger again; but fortunately those who propose to dissolve it give us notice, as usual, of the precise contingency on which their procedure depends. The conditions always vary to meet the emergencies of the time. Sometimes a particular law must be passed:—or another must be repealed:—or a fugitive negro must be caught:—or men must stop saying they don't like slavery:—or else the South will dissolve the Union forthwith. This is considerate, inasmuch as it supplies the freemen of the North with an infallible rule of political faith and practice. It points out precisely the path in which they must walk in order to save the Union. In the present case the condition is equally specific. It seems that "Hans Yorkel," the spirited New-York correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, offered to bet with the Editor of that paper, that WM. H. SEWARD will be the next President. The *Bulletin* thus responds to this offer:

"The foregoing is from our esteemed and intelligent New-York correspondent, HANS YORKEL, and was published in the *Bulletin* of Tuesday morning. We repose great reliance in his judgment; and generally, he is correct in his conclusions. But in this instance, he is mistaken. WM. H. SEWARD can never be President of the *United* States. That is altogether out of the question. He may, for many things are possible, become Chief Magistrate of a *Northern* Confederacy, but the *South would not endure him* under any condition of circumstances likely to arise in the future. * * * There are some degradations that human pride will not submit to, no matter what calamities may follow resistance. We, Union men of the South, *can never submit* to the Presidency of WM. H. SEWARD. That would be driving us into the lowest deep of the lower deep of contempt, to escape from which evils, now deemed unendurable, would be eagerly preferred.

This is all very explicit, though it may not be very sensible. The *Bulletin*, proceeding to give the reason for this determination of the South, says that MR. SEWARD is "in favor of the immediate, unconditional abolition of Slavery in all the Southern States." The *Bulletin* will have very hard work to convince the Abolitionists of that fact. They have always insisted, and we believe truly, that he is *opposed* to any such step. There is nothing, certainly, in his life, letters, speeches or acts, which gives the slightest countenance to such a statement. He *has* declared himself in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia,—but not elsewhere,—and there only by a gradual process, upon a vote of the people to that effect, *and after full and complete compensation to their masters*. So far as we know, that is the only proposition he has ever made in favor of the abolition of Slavery anywhere.

But this is comparatively a trifling matter. The main thing is to know how the Union can be saved; and the answer is explicit—Mr. SEWARD must not be elected President. The people of the North will take due note of the fact, and if they have ever had any such intention, they will be good enough to forego it at once. Fortunately this matter, too, is already settled. The *Bulletin* has no apprehensions on the subject:

"Looking upon Gov. SEWARD," it says, "and the organization of which he is the head, in this light, and knowing Southern feeling in reference to him as fully as we do, we unhesitatingly tell 'Hans Yorkel' that his prediction will not be verified. MR. S. will never be President of the *United* States. This he may rely upon. It is not in the range of possibilities. We know that the Nebraska bill has strengthened him, while it has done nothing but injury to the South, but it *has not made him strong enough to rend this Union in twain.*"

We agree with the *Bulletin* in this. Neither Mr. SEWARD nor any other living man is strong enough "to rend this Union in twain." But Mr. S. *may* be strong enough, some day or other, to help the *Bulletin hold it together*.

Our Adopted Citizens—Militia Companies.

We are sorry to see increasing indications of ill blood between our native and our foreign born citizens. It is particularly to be regretted at this time, in view of the issue which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise has forced upon the Free States, and upon which it is to be hoped they will go unitedly into the next elections. Of all men in the Union, the great mass of our citizens from Ireland and Germany are bound by all the instincts of self-respect, and by every just view of their rightful position and interests, to go against the extension and aggrandizement of the Slavery system, by which Free Labor is disbonored and degraded. With Slavery as it exists in the existing Slave States we have nothing to do. We may hold the opinion that it is a bad institution—bad in every point of view, economical, social, moral, political. But it is the exclusive right of those States to manage it in their own way—a right with which we have as little disposition as just warrant to interfere. While it is *sectional*, and confined within its own sectional limits, it does not come into any intolerable conflict with the freemen of the North; it does not interfere in any injurious or degrading way with the interests or respectability of Free Labor.

But to give it the power of control in Congress—to employ the agency of the Federal Government to extend it into the Territories of the Union—to *nationalize* it: this is another affair. It is a policy which the Free States have a right to go against. It can be no matter of just offence to the South that the North should seek, through the legitimate agency of the ballot-box, to prevent it. And no portion of the Free laborers of the North have a stronger interest in opposing it than the great mass of our foreign-born citizens. It is in this view, among others, that we deprecate anything which tends to create ill will or disunion among us, and to bring new parties and new issues into collision.

There is one duty we would earnestly urge upon the calm good sense and just feeling of our adopted citizens. It is the duty of thoroughly *Americanizing* themselves. They should merge all prejudices and all feelings of race and nation into the one paramount feeling, that they have become, by their own choice, American citizens—have made this country their home and the birth-land for their children and children's children. They should imbue themselves with American feelings. They should not herd themselves together for the preservation of the customs, habit and languages of the counties from which they came. They should learn themselves as fast as they can, and teach their children to speak American speech, to breathe American sentiments—to understand American ways—to enter into the spirit of our American life and habits of thought and feeling.

In this point of view it always strikes us unpleasantly, and we doubt not it does all thoughtful Americans, to see military companies moving about our streets composed exclusively of Irishmen or Germans. It takes a momentary effort of recollection to overcome the first impression that it is a foreign armed force we see treading our soil. It does not look as though such men were taking kindly root among us—blending themselves with us, fusing themselves with our national spirit and life, becoming truly and thoroughly American citizens. It suggests to our apprehension possibilities of conflict—contingencies when these different nationalities may come into hostile collision. At all events, it tends to keep up the feeling of distinct nationalities which ought not to be cherished.

In short, such military organizations on the basis of foreign nationalities are all wrong. They can have no good effect. They stand in the way of the thorough Americanization of our adopted citizens. They involve tendencies to evil. It is a great pity they have ever been formed; and it would be a most desirable thing, in every point of view, if they could be voluntarily given up by those who ought not to wish any other distinction than that of being American citizens.

☞ The special message of the President to the House of Representatives, soliciting an appropriation of $10,000,000 to carry out the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico, has been promptly followed by a bill from the Ways and Means Committee, making the appropriation accordingly. On being reported to the House, yesterday, the bill and the Treaty itself were attacked by Mr. BENTON, who declared the negotiation with Mexico an invasion of the privileges of the House. The telegraph affords no explanation of this remark, but the Missouri representative has evidently prepared himself, as rumor had given out, for a formidable opposition to this measure. But the short time afforded will scarcely serve his purpose. Only six working days remain, within the limitation of the Treaty, for the disposal of the subject. The Special Appropriation bill, after Mr. BENTON's remarks, was referred to the Committee of the whole House. A motion will probably follow, to-day or to-morrow, to take the bill out of its order on the calendar, with a view to its immediate consideration in Committee. The amended Treaty itself is published this morning.

College Disturbances.

The recent outbreaks in several of our most respectable Colleges have awakened public attention, to some extent, to the frequency and magnitude of this evil in connection with our educational systems. But the subject has not received due consideration. Public opinion has so many weighty matters of direct and pressing interest to entertain, that it leaves College troubles to the management of the constituted authorities. In case of some startling enormity, such as the murder of a Professor, it goes through a momentary paroxysm of excitement, and then settles down into its old indifference. But this is not the way to treat a growing danger. The good order of our Colleges is next in importance to the peace and purity of our homes. If their virtue is impaired, society is poisoned at one of its fountain heads, and wherever the streams spread abroad over the landscape of life, the virus must float away in every drop of the active current.

One great cause of this evil is the slight hold that parents have upon their sons during their collegiate pursuits. Removed from their immediate control, and surrendered to the oversight of the Faculty of the Institution, students are virtually given by their natural rulers to the substitutory sway of Professors. The parental authority, if not absolutely abandoned, is practically suspended—the son is lost in the pupil—and the venerable government of home is withdrawn from those energetic forces, which nature has wisely ordained to discipline the srdent and impulsive youth. To expect students to be properly disciplined under such circumstances, is to expect impossibilities. No young man can lose the watchful care of his parents without serious morsl injury. The power of the College may be as affectionate and vigilant as it can be, but, nevertheless, it is College power merely. It is an srtificial authority at best, and hence it cannot take the place of that higher and better supervision, which the relations of life fasten upon the responsibilities of parents. The aim of parents should, therefore, be, not only to strengthen and sustain the legitimate discipline of the College, but likewise to exert their own control, and to make their sons feel, that though absent, they are still as much under their sceptre as if they were beneath the roof of home. As it is, few fathers concern themselves much about the matter. The whole thing is resigned to the police of the College. Obedience is a question to be decided between it and the students. All this is wrong. It is against the common laws of prudence—against the dictates of nature. Parents are parties to College Government as well as their children; they are parents yet; and the most faithful efforts ought to be put forth to maintain their just influence over those who depend on them for guidance and control.

But the root of the evil lies deeper. The American boy is generally permitted to form his own notions of personal liberty—to practice his theory of republicanism—and to set law at defiance if it happen to press uneasily on his very sensitive independence. A little pocket money, with a fancied social position and a few family traditions of ancestral descent, sharpens the arrogant feeling, and the embryo lord in jacket and trousers is quite aristocratic in his claims. A pretty state of things truly! It is time for us to learn that republicanism is a matter for men, not boys. Home has its own peculiar laws and sovereignty. It is not a republic, nor can it ever be; and all toleration of this run mad Americanism, by which boyhood is swelled into pompous freedom, can only issue either in egregious vanity or reckless insensibility.

The system of government adopted in our Colleges might be improved by the infusion of a greater degree of personal spirit into it. There must be a code of stringent laws, but there is no necessity to regard the matter as one of law only. A good deal of authority might be exercised indirectly by means of sympathy and kindness. If there were more intercourse between students and Professors, there would be more fellow-feeling. This is a sad defect in College life. Students know their Professors chiefly as Teachers, and hence, they get up among themselves the sentiment of an isolated community. They are not one with the Faculty. The whole burden of government is thus devolved on the law alone; it is simply obedience as obedience, and the heart is left out of the calculation except so far as the sense of right and wrong can penetrate it. How can this state of things uphold the authority of a College? You cannot govern young persons by a simple appeal to conscience. You must enlist their affections and combine authority with love. If our College Professors would depend less on laws and more on themselves; if they would superadd the claims of friendship to the demands of reasonable rule, they would soon see a change for the better. The fact is, that Colleges take but little notice of their students as social beings. Enough it is for them to train the intellect and develop thinkers. But what then? If their sympathetic nature is neglected, it will be found anywhere but on the side of College interests,—open to any misguiding motives and ready for indulgence in any false excitements. The feelings of nine-tenths of our students are now left to circulate among themselves altogether; and, as a necessary result, if a few become rebellious, the corruption rapidly spreads by this established union of their sympathies. If the College held their hearts, as it ought to do, there would then be a corrective force in the very seat of the evil. There would be a recollection of kind offices, a sense of grateful love, a deep conviction of personal obligation for favors shown, that would appeal to their noblest sentiments of manly courtesy and reciprocal duty. One such generous impulse would do more to restrain young men, than a thousand threats of dishonor and expulsion.

Our present Collegiate system lays more stress upon the teacher than upon the man. If he is free from offensive vices, and maintains the character of a decent moralist, it is considered sufficient. The talents and skill for communicating knowledge and awakening intellect, are the main items. Viewed in an intellectual point alone, this is a false policy. For no man can teach properly unless he can avail himself of the sensibilities of his pupils. It is more important for him to have their hearts than to have their brains, and he can do vastly more by impression than by impartation. But in the matter of disoipline, personal character is the grand qualification. The code of law is not the power of the college. The penalty of dismissal is not the power. That power is in the men themselves who administer the affairs of the college, and its community of students. There can he no substitutes for them—none for their patient love and intense sympathies. And hence, it is of the highest importance, that the man should be qualified as fully as the instructor, and that every day should bring his warm, earnest heart in contact with the pupils, no less than his intelligent and accomplished intellect.

Emigrants from Sundry Quarters.

Nearly 14,000 emigrants have reached Quebec during the past five months of the present year, and a very curious fact is that the number from England is larger than from Ireland even. The work of transplantation goes on handsomely. Men are like trees. Left growing as they sprung from the seeds in the nursery, they never get much breadth or strength. Thin them out, and while those that are left spread themselves, the transplanted ones become stout landmarks, and shame by their magnificence the puny sprigs of their birthplace. Uncle Sam has land enough—they can all get good situations, and so far apart that their shadows cannot touch each other even when the sun first rises. There might be ground for alarm if all the emigrants that arrived at New-York were Irishmen, lest we should adopt the dialect of Erin and the knock down and the row as a national pastime. Or, if all that came were Germans, there might be danger lest pash eggs and lager bier, and the Sunday holiday should crowd out good new laid eggs, and ginger pop and a quiet Sabbath. Or if Englishmen alone sought our shores, it might be ground for worriment, lest we should drop our h's as a people, and pronounce for a National Debt as a blessing. But when we are so supplied that there are enough Englishmen to remind Irishmen constantly that the brogue is apparent, and Irishmen enough to keep the Germans in good sober wide-awake mood, and Germans enough to draw off all the superfluous irascibility of the Irish, those Yankees whose grandfathers were born here even, need not fear but that they are numerous enough to leaven the whole lump, and however stubborn their fathers may be, to make good American citizens of their children. It should be a consolation to Americans that these questions of the rights of newly-arrived Foreigners have kept up just irritation enough to prevent any harm from being done to our vital policy. It is scarcely credible that our confederation could have remained together long enough to knit into its present solidity, with so many contradictory and inconsistent interests in it, unless our guardian Angel had provided us some such outside matter to entertain us and to exercise our prowess upon. Probably the Negro question would have ossified some of the valves of our heart before this, and our Union have been stiffened, white and cold, but that the morbific matter was determined by the outside irritation to questions of religion and the policy of encouraging or hindering emigration. Let us be thankful for the clearer air that these thunder-storms have given us. Meanwhile we shall not quarrel with Germans on matters of taste, nor object to the Irishman's sticking whatsoever green thing he choose in his hat-band. We claim at the same time the privilege of wearing the colored hat that suits us.

Good Families and Good Help.

We told the other day how the Emigrant Protection and Employment Society had gone to work to enable families to secure good help.

The Buffalo *Republic* clips our paragraph, commends it as much as he may without galling his conscience, and then proceeds to wonder whether there is not a greater need of showing "help" where they can find good families. He proposes a Catechism to be speered at the head of a family on application for a domestic; after which the Agent would be able to say whether the man of the house liquors, whether the lady takes rum-drops at TAYLOR's, whether she reads novels, whether she ever has the blues or is cross;—from all which we conjecture that in Buffalo "help" are no more nor less than servants,—a state of things out of which domestics in New-York long time ago made their "hegirs." There would be a deal of tittering in the intelligence offices if the *Republic's* article could be read aloud there. How to get into good families, indeed! With the facilities at present afforded and the demand for domestics, we would like to see the girl that cannot get into a good family. She will look out for that. Go to an intelligence office and speak for one. She comes peering into your house soon after, and her first glance satisfies her. Does the lady look too "uppish,"—up turns domestic's nose as if it were on a hinge, and she leaves. Another comes—looks into the kitchen—but she will never cook over that range, and she leaves. The third will work for nobody who has not water on the second floor. The fourth don't want so many young ones around her as she sees. The fifth takes the family on trial. If Madame puts on airs, she gives notice that morning, and next day leaves. If the wash is too heavy, she lets you know that she is not going to stand that, and to-morrow you may look up a sixth.

But the *Republic* supposes, doubtless, that when "help" leaves without sufficient cause, it is an easy matter to retaliate by withholding a recommendation. A precious deal will she care for that. Has not she a pocket full of good characters already? And if she has not one, her next employer does not want her to do such washings, or has not any children, or has water on the second floor, and our "help" is as independent of your commendations as any other one of her sex. The great want of "help" is to find families, to learn what they expect, and to know the wages, they will take care of the rest. The Society's plan of working tells the whole story at once. The girl who prides herself on her cooking, is saved running all over town to offer to ladies who have cooks enough, and only want some one to care for the children; and if she leaves because she is not neat enough to suit the prim spinster who last employed her, it will not affect her standing with Mrs. Bluster, who does not scrub down her front stairs more than once a day, and never worries though a wisp of hay drops on the sidewalk.

FIRING ABANDONED VESSELS AT SEA.—The Board of Underwriters has rebuked the practice of firing abandoned vessels at sea. The ostensible reason given for these acts is, that an abandoned vessel floating upon the Ocean may occasion the loss of others by collision; but, (says the Board,) "it is to be feared that the object is sometimes to prevent the vessel from being fallen in with and saved." The Insurance Companies have not hitherto held the insured parties responsible for property destroyed in this manner, but now request that the custom may be discontinued.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER—It is necessary to wear one of the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, from No. 104 Bowery. They refresh the strong, strengthen the weak, and protect all who wear them. A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Chance for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO HERRING'S SAFE.—The following note was left upon the desk of Messrs. John Lawrence & Co., Coachmakers, No. 354 Broadway:

"The next time we visit your establishment we shall be under the necessity of bringing our own tools along, as yours are so imperfect. We are exceedingly sorry to have been under the necessity of disturbing your papers, etc., etc. We would suggest to you the propriety of leaving your safe-key, as you put us to much inconvenience in trying to pick Herring's Safe. With many apologies,

"We remain dear Sir, yours most truly,
(Our marks,) † † X [] O — † T."

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—MARSH & CO. No. 2½ Maiden-lane, who received the sole premium for Trusses at the great Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, now offer their Trusses with that confidence derived from the approbation of the first surgeons of New-York. Professors Parker and Carnochan; Drs. Lindlow and Reese, editors of the *Medical Gazette*, and Dr. Dixon, of the *Scalpel*, have given the instrument a character that is possessed by no other. It will completely cure nine out of ten of even redoubtable case of rupture, and effectually support all others.

SEWING MACHINES—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had, gratis, at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 329 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of WINDOW SHADES made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 329 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, to No. 448 Pearl-st., (late No. 456 Broadway (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

LARGE SALE OF EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, AND STORE TO LET.—$8,000 worth of Embroideries, &c. in the store No. 625 Broadway, will be disposed of at a great loss, in consequence of the undersigned ceiling the business. The whole of the large and elegant stock will be sold, regardless of cost, and as the time is necessarily limited for its entire clearance, the ladies are invited to give an early call. A. EDWARDS, No. 625 Broadway.

KNOX.—THE WORLD MAY RUN MAD WITH the questions of the day, spirits may rap, Congress discuss, politicians rave, editors quarrel, Cubans revolt, and Europe go to war, but KNOX, the great KNOX the hatter, keeps the even tenor of his way calmly, making, fitting, and selling, to a willing public, his neat, durable and handsome hats, either from his store in Fulton-st., or from the one under the Prescott House. Do you go there too?

GREASON, No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., HAS THE most splendid assortment of Window Shades, consisting of Landscapes, Scrolls, Floral and Gold Borders, &c., to be found in this City. His Paper Hangings are really elegant, being of the newest styles and direct from the manufacturers. He has also a splendid lot of Mosaic Curtains with Window Cornices, Curtain Bands, Pins, Cords, Tassels and Oil Cloths of every variety.—*Sunday Times.*

"CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY"—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S Velpeau's Diarrhœa Remedy, used by thousands during and since the Cholera of 1849, with uniform success. A single dose cures an ordinary Diarrhœa. Prepared only by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 273 and 511 Broadway.

JULLIEN'S LAST APPEARANCE, WITH HIS MONster orchestra, can not interfere with the continued rush at RAFFERTY & LEAKS', for their inimitable Drab Beaver Hats, with daguerreotype likeness free of charge. Every variety of Summer hats. Office open at all hours. No postponement on account of the weather. No. 57 Chatham-st., and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

NEW MUSIC.—"TABLE-MOVING SCHOTTISCHE," by OSW. EM. MELICHAR. Price 25 cents. A beautiful Schottische, the sweet harmony of which will stir the soul, if not move tables. "Flora's Festival Polka," by the great composer and popular pianist, ALFRED JAELL. Price 63 cents. A splendid piece, not too difficult. HORACE WATERS, publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTment of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depôt, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SILVERWARE.—WM. GALE & SON, (IN THEIR new building, corner of Broadway, 10 Broome-st., manufacturers of Silverware, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their customers and those visiting the City, to their large and well-assorted stock of Silverware, all of their own manufacture.

HILL'S COLORIFICK, OR IMPROVED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE is the great consoler to all unfortunates possessing gray or red hair, changing them instantly to a beautiful natural jet black or brown, leaving them soft and glossy. Applied or sold at No. 45 Nassau-st., and at drug and fancy stores generally.

THE ONLY EFFECTUAL ARTICLES.—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, ANT, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c., (the Powder 12½ cents a package,) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

FEVER AND AGUE.—DR. EDWARD BLEECKER'S Stampede Mixture, for the cure of Fever and Ague and Chagres Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quinine or arsenic. Sold by the proprietors, MEAD & BLEECKER, No. 98 Broadway, New-York, and Druggists generally.

FANS! FANS! FANS!—IF THE LADIES WISH to find the prettiest fans at the lowest possible prices ever offered in this market; let them call at once on TUTTLE. Spanish, Sandal-wood, Ivory, Musk, &c., a splendid assortment just received at TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 345 Broadway.

COME AND TRY IT.—HURD'S HAIR RESTORER is guaranteed to produce a new growth of hair on any bald head or no pay required. Ladies, it will preserve your luxuriant tresses until the latest period of life. No toilet is complete without it. W. C. HURD, No. 391 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.—200 PIECES SPLENDID new patterns of Carpets, per clipper-ship *Hunter*, imported expressly for City trade by HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. Also elegant three-ply, Ingrain and stair carpets, rugs, window shades, &c., at tremendous bargains.

BOOTS AND SHOES—GREAT QUANTITY OF PATENT leather ware selling off at cost, to close the concern by the first of July, (as the store is let). Great bargains this and next week, at No. 39 Ann-st., between Nassau and Broadway.

JAMES LITTLE & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 412 Broadway, keep constantly on hand a large assortment of ready made clothing, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices. Give them a call before purchasing.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, PHRENOLOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS, No. 308 Broadway, cor. the Park.

Further Particulars of the Proclamation for Revolting Cuba.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 16, 1854.

The Cuban agitation has reawakened the feelings of the country at large, and called from Washington another of those Presidential Proclamations which are expected to possess all the horns and hoofs of a Pontifical bull. That there is an agitation of the subject, the conduct of Mr. SOULE in Madrid and Mr. SLIDELL at Washington affords sufficient proof—because bubbles do not rise on the water unless there is some cause below. But the agitation transcends what might be augured from their conduct, and is in all respects equal to what the President has heard. There is an organized and concerted movement on foot to capture Cuba, "with or without the assistance of Government," and it is almost ripe. The time for action is more nearly at hand, the means are much larger, the men more numerous, the influence more respectable, and the material more plentiful, than any of those outside of the organization seem to suspect. I will not waste paper with any repetition of what has been done in the past by Cuban patriots and exiles—the words are nearly synonymous—or by repeating what is already well known concerning the existence of a Cuban Junto in New-York and another in this city, openly and ostensibly acting for the severance of that island from Spain. It is also generally known that there exists, throughout the country, two secret societies—the "S. W. M." and the "Lone Star"—which are in concert with the two Juntos and intended to proselyte men and obtain means for the rescue and regeneration of the "Queen of Antilles." These organizations have not been idle or ineffectual, but active, energetic and cautious, and the present crisis is the natural fruit of their labors. It is stated here, on what is considered good authority, that there is not less than $500,000 in bank in your City to the credit of the conspiracy, and it is as open as daylight that there is $600,000 and upward deposited at the State Bank here for the same purpose, and the funds are continually increasing. It has been gathered chiefly from planters and capitalists, to whom in return stock has been issued as on the LOPEZ plan. A number of gentlemen here have given $10,000 and a great many $1,000. The Pelican Club is stated to have taken ten shares of $10,000 each. Whether true or not I am unable to say, although I know many of the members who are strongly in favor of the movement, and able to contribute as largely as stated. The attempt will be made as soon as $1,000,000 is paid in here.

The movement, I said, was more influential than is generally supposed. Gen. QUITMAN, of Mississippi, is at its head, and is to take the command. His name is more powerful than any other, and the military reputation and experience which he acquired in Mexico are expected to attract assistance and guarantee success. The General was down here some three weeks since, ostensibly on business "connected with his plantation," but every newsboy knows that the plantation was Cuba, and the business, its attack. He staid at the City Hotel, and was waited upon by all those favorable to the cause. During his stay there was much excitement and agitation among the fillibusters, and every one betrayed the interest he felt. But Gen. QUITMAN is not the only public man friendly to the measure. The Governors of Georgia, of Alabama, of Mississippi, and of this State, are all enlisted in its behalf, and five of every ten of the State and United States officials in this section sympathize with them.

I remarked that the material was plenty. GEORGE LAW has promised to contribute "the fastest steamship that ever paddled the Gulf"—armed with a big gun, mounted on a pivot on deck. What other facilities for transportation are furnished I cannot say, but those who remember the ease with which the *Pampero* was chartered and cleared before, can have no doubt that steamers can be obtained again. In the way of armament the movement will be formidably equipped. Every man will have a brace of Colts, a revolving rifle, a bowie-knife and sword. Four or five small field-pieces are bought, and will be taken along to form the basis of a company of flying artillery. Already as many as two thousand revolvers are packed in tin cases to be carried to Cuba for distribution among the disaffected there, and many more rifles and muskets and swords. A great many cartridges have been prepared and packed in such a way as to secure their safety. It is intended to take but 5,000 men. General QUITMAN says he doesn't want more, but if more are required they can be easily obtained. There are a number of companies enrolled in this city, and ready to leave at a week's notice. I should judge that more would go at the present time from the large cities and fewer from the inland country than before, but as I have only seen one or two lists, I cannot speak of the proportions exactly.

These things that I write you are not largely known here, but they are far from being secrets. I have seen one merchant who informed me that he had su order to make within sixty days, five hundred blue frock coats, and also a hat manufacturer who is to provide an equal number of caps. From all these things you may judge that this Expedition is in an advanced stage, and ready to be off at a moment's warning.

The plan is not to attack Havana, but to effect a landing at some point fifty or sixty miles distant, and there raise the standard of revolution and await the arrival of the disaffected among the Creoles, with whom the managers here are in constant correspondence. After sufficient drilling and preparation, the combined forces will march on Havana. I am one of those who believe in the inevitable success of the movement, and may, very possibly, take part in it. It certainly cannot be stopped by our own Government, and is in very little fear of the prowess of Her Catholic Majesty's valiant troops, whether recruited from the rascals of Spain or the negroes of Cuba. Uncle Sam has no vessels of any effectiveness in the Gulf, and if they were all in the best order, they are not sufficient to block up or detain a couple of fast steamers stealing away at midnight, from——the Lord knows where. I have given you only a rapid outline of the affair—fuller, however, than any yet published. I will enter more into the minutiæ again.

General QUITMAN is now in the city, hastening forward the movements of the fillibusters. Gen. FELIX HOUSTON, distinguished as a Texan patriot and commander at San Jacinto, and ex-Governor REYNOLDS of Texas, are here on the same business. There is more secrecy than heretofore, but everything is being done that can be. Money comes in plentifully, and "at an hour when no man knoweth," the liberators will be found to have left our shores.

The health of the city is at present unusually good. There are constantly occuring cases of Cholera, but it is a disease new domesticated here and never absent. The deaths are mostly among emigrants, who cannot forego the melons and mangoes, figs, peaches, apples and bananas that stare them so temptingly in the face. There has not, as yet, been a single case of yellow-fever, although at this season last year it was quite prevalent.

The most important city measure which has lately passed, is the bill approving the construction of the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad—bringing New-York and this city fully one day nearer. It is yet to be submitted to the people, and will undoubtedly pass. We are well saddled with railroad taxes and subscriptions, but some profit has already begun to be realized. The Opelousas Railroad is now open 40 miles, and will in a few days extend 80,—the beginning of the Texas and Pacific line, and destined eventually to extend to San Francisco.

The weather is warm and sultry. Most of those who intend going North, have already left, and the city is to a great degree deserted. But the prospect of a healthy Summer will induce a great many to remain, and many who fled last year must stay this on account of their exchequers. XETELO.

The clipper-bark *Grape Shot*, on a cruise, was spoken in latitude 28° 50′, longitude 80° 27′, by steamer *Chas. Morgan*, at New-Orleans, 12th inst., from Texas.

On Tuesday, 20th, Joseph Cummings, D. D., late of Boston, was inaugurated President of the Genesee College, N. Y.

The firemen of Fall River are to receive $8 per annum from the city for their services. Who pays the [illegible]

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, FRECKLES, and PIMPLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The steam ferry-boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **To Ladies Visiting the Country.**—PAPHLON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.—This wonderful preparation enables any lady, however delicate her complexion may be, to set at defiance the vicissitudes of the weather, and it is particularly a propos to the present season, when so many families are seeking the Spas and the sea shore, in search of health and recreation. The PAPHIAN LOTION not only removes freckles, tan, roughness of the skin, and all cutaneous irritation, but effectually prevents their appearance, even on the most sensitive and delicate skin, if regularly used at the toilet. The salt air of the sea shore will produce no change in the fairest complexion, when bathed with this fragrant preservative of beauty, and the most brilliant blonde may face the ocean breeze with impunity, in the full assurance that she will return to the city at the close of the season with a face unbronzed. It is no less efficacious as a safeguard against the solar beams, and if even the complexion be naturally somewhat clouded, it will impart to it a transparency and bloom which will agreeably surprise all who make the experiment or witness its effects. No lady need fear that the "winds of heaven" will visit her face too roughly, if she laves it in this incomparable unrivalled cosmetic. Madame EMMA THIBLON, whose brilliant complexion is so universally admired, says, in a letter to the proprietor:—"I cordially recommend it to ladies who value a clear, unclouded complexion, or desire to be protected against those annoying affections of the skin consequent upon the extremes of heat and cold." Manufactured by EDWARD PHALON, Nos. 197 and 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel). On the receipt of $1, post-paid, a bottle will be sent by express to any part of the United States.

☞ **The Undersigned** were appointed a Committee, at a meeting held at St. George's, Beekman-st., on Monday, the 19th of June, to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for the purpose of relieving the sufferers Chinamen at present in New-York in a state of destitution and neglect. It has been found, on inquiry, that part of them are desirous of returning to their own country, and part to California; while others are anxious to obtain employment here as servants, or to receive instruction as scholars. The object of this movement is to grant the needed aid to these strangers in distress. Donations for this purpose will be received by Mr. JAS. VAN NOSTRAND, Treasurer, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, corner of Dey and Greenwich-sts., or by any member of the Committee.

PELATIAH PERIT, Chairman.

Stewart Brown, James Harper, H. H. Elliot, T. C. Doremus, Alfred Edwards, Jas. Van Nostrand, E. W. Syle, B. B. Minturn, David Olyphant, George A. Jarvis,

Communications on the subject of furnishing employment or education to those who desire it, may be addressed to the Secretary of the Committee,

Rev. E. W. SYLE, No. 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1854.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—ASTOR-PLACE.—This institution is now permanently open. Library hours, from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The Reading-Room will remain open until 10 P. M. New publications are added as fast as issued from the press. Among the late additions, there are LAMARTINE—Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. 2 vols. London.

RUSKIN—Lectures on Architecture and Painting.

Miss MITFORD—Atherton, and other Tales. Post. 1854.

Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS—The Sultan. Lord. 1854.

Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS—Nicholas I. Lord. 1854.

CHAS. LEVER—The Dodd Family Abroad.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON—Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate.

Hon. ROBERT CURZON—Armenia; or A Year at Erzeroom, Turkey and Prussia.

And many other valuable works.

The down-town office of the Association, at No. 2 Nassau-st., is open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M

TERMS—Clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues. Merchants and any others, $5 per annum. The public are invited to visit the rooms of the Association during the present month.

WM. H. GILDER, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Mosquito Bites, Stings, Sunburn,** and all other painful inflammations of the skin, are instantly relieved and quickly cured by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE. It is superior to all the pain-killers ever introduced. It may be freely used, both internally and externally, with the most magic effect in relieving all kinds of pain, such as toothache, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, colic, pleurisy or stitches in the side, cramps, backache, pains in the bowels, limbs, kidneys, bladder and elsewhere. A few drops, taken internally, will cure cramps or colic caused by eating fruit, and prevent and cure nausea or diarrhœa. DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ANODYNE MIXTURE should be in every family. Price, 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $300, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL

☞ **Donetti's Exhibition.**—If you wish to amuse the children, take them to see the wonderful performances of DONETTI'S MONKEYS, DOGS, &c., who dance on the tight rope, play the parts of Circus riders and clowns, and mimic gentlemen, ladies and servants at the dinner-table, to perfection.

☞ **To Ladies.**—Female Maladies are treated with eminent success by Drs. VAN DOREN & WHITNEY. Patients waited upon at their office rooms, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts., or attended at their residences.

☞ **Irishmen.**—Forget not to meet your friends THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Vauxhall Garden, No. 2 4th-av. Admission free.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address M., No. 157 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and housekeeper; is well experienced and unexceptional in every particular. Refers to her present employer, No. 420 Fariflc-st., Brooklyn, where she may be seen for three days; or inquiry may be made of A. J. PIERSON, No. 10 Murray-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, as general housemaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; she is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a good sewer, and very fond of children, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—A first rate accountant and rapid penman, who has had charge of a set of books for the last four years in a Southern city, wants active employment of any description, in a respectable mercantile establishment. Best City reference given. Salary no object. Address O'C., this office, or No. 50 East Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; and is capable of washing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 479 Pearl-st., first floor, back room, near Chatham-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl. She can cook, wash and iron, or do the general housework of a small family. Good reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 258 45th-st., on the first floor, corner of 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as light porter or clerk in any wholesale or retail store. Can write a good hand, and is not afraid of work. Can give the best of character from last employer. Address HENRY, at this office, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family. Apply at No. 86 McDougal-st. Can be seen for three days.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 56 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS' BOARDING HOUSE.—A respectable Boarding House for the accommodation of Protestant female servants while out of place, is now open under the charge of a Matron, at No 149 Grand-st, where, also, can be speedily obtained the very best situations.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a man who is a good book keeper and accountant, writes fast and correctly and is willing to make himself generally useful: has good City reference and security if required. Address F. O'C. this office.

GARDENING, &c.—The subscriber offers his services to lay out grounds, parks, excavate fish ponds, superintend, plant or transplant trees of almost any size or age; or take charge of any number of men and direct their operations. Unquestionable reference. Address W. G. HAYNES, Stapleton, States Island.

A MARRIED WOMAN who intends to leave this City for San Francisco, Cal., *via* Nicaragua, by the July steamer, to join her husband, offers her services to wait on a family bound to said City. She is in every respect fully qualified, and has had much experience in nursing the sick. She refers to Mrs WHEELER, No. 141 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to J. CRUIKSHANK, No. 33 Broadway, N.Y.

A GOOD BASE OR TENOR SINGER WANTED—For a quartette in a Dutch Reformed Church, on the west side of the City, near 14th-st. Services required light, and salary moderate. Address QUARTETTE, at this office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A young man in a first-class drug store; apply, with reference, as to integrity and competency, to A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

BOY WANTED—In a Dry Goods Importing House, an active, intelligent boy, from 17 to 20 years of age, to attend to the Shipping department. One who resides with his parents preferred, and none need apply who are not perfectly competent and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 672, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store; on the west side of the City, a boy 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business; one that resides in the lower part of the City, and with his parents, preferred. Salary first year $75. Address W. E. C., office of this paper.

BOY WANTED.—An honest boy, 18 or 19 years of age, to attend a retail grocery; one from the country preferred, that has some knowledge of the business, and will give reference as to honesty, and willing to work. Address N. Y., at the office of this paper.

W. H. DISBROW—Having closed his Riding School for the season, (preparatory to his building a large and elegant establishment on the 5th-av.,) would respectfully inform those ladies and gentlemen who had not finished their lessons at the close of the season, that he will be happy to have them resume their lessons on the opening of the new school, about the middle of September next. W. H. D. returns his thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for their many favors, and hopes that his new arrangements will merit their continued patronage. His office for sale a part of his stock of saddle horses, consisting of well trained and superior animals; also, a few low-priced saddle and harness horses. Saddle horses to let, as usual, for the ride, day, week or month. No. 39 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AT NO. 47 CONCORD-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Two elegant rooms with board, suitable for a family, or for single persons. The house is new and pleasantly situated within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Somermers-st., near Smith-st. Handsome suites of rooms may be had, pleasantly located, from ten to fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries. The apartments will be let separately if required, and the house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms at No 155 Henry-st., between the South and Wall-st. Ferries. References required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 18 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR LEBANON SPRINGS.—Farm house in the Valley of New-Lebanon. Fine airy rooms in a new house; bountiful table; good attendance; horses, &c., at command; level roads; boating on "Whiting's Pond," very near; few boarders taken, and charges moderate. Near the Railroad, and easy of access. Address the undersigned, or inquire of C. M. HALL, Esq., No 44 Nassau-st; WILBUR BROTHERS, No. 50 6th-st., or E. A. DOOLITTLE, Esq., No. 4 Naw-st.

B. A. HALL, New-Lebanon, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT YONKERS.—Four good Rooms, well-furnished with full board, to let for the Summer, in a most desirable location. Apply immediately by addressing HEALTH, box No 1,565, Post-Office.

LODGING ROOMS NEAR BROADWAY—At the Grapes Hotel No. 125 Grand-st., one door from Crosby. Neatly furnished rooms, from $2 to $2 50 per week. N. B.—Kirk's superior old and new Ales, drawn expressly for this house; Chops, Steaks, Rarebits, &c., &c. Dinner from 1 to 2 o'clock. Also, two large rooms for private clubs or parties. GARRETT YERANCE.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and his wife—two or three rooms on the second floor, with kitchen, in the neighborhood of Concord and Jay-sts. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address S. H. V., No. 86 William-st., New-York.

ROOM TO LET.—A nice, furnished sleeping room for a single gentleman, without board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 21 East Broadway, N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.—AUBREY, by the Author of "Castle Avon," "Ravenscliff," "Edith's Legacy," "Emily Wyndham," &c., &c. One vol. 8vo. paper. Price 50 cents.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Price $1.

THE IRON COUSIN; Or, Mutual Influence. $1.

THE MASTERS' HOUSE, $1.

THE RAPPER'S ABSURDITIES, 50 cents.

FLORA LINDSAY, by Mrs. MOODIE, 50 cents.

JULY MAGAZINES.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Booksellers and Publishers, 134 Nassau-st, one door below Beekman-st., New-York.

COUSIN ON THE TRUE, THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE GOOD.—D. APPLETON & Co., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

PUBLISH ON FRIDAY.

LECTURES ON THE TRUE, THE BEAUTIFUL, AND THE GOOD,

by M. VICTOR COUSIN, increased by an Appendix on French Art. Translated (with the approbation of M. Cousin) by C. W. WIGHT, translator of Cousin's "Course of Modern Philosophy"; American editor of "The Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton"; author of the "Romance of Abelard and Heloise," &c., &c. One handsome volume, 8vo., well printed cloth, $1 50. CONTENTS: Discourse, pronounced at the opening of the Course; Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century. PART FIRST.—The True. 1.—The Existence of Universal and Necessary Principles. 2.—Origin of Universal and Necessary Principles. 3.—On the Value of Universal and Necessary Principles. 4.—God, the Principle of Principles. 5.—On Mysticism. PART SECOND. 6.—The Beautiful in the Mind of Man. 7.—The Beautiful in Objects. 8.—On Art. 9.—The Different Arts. 10.—The French Art in the Seventeenth Century. PART THIRD. 11.—Primary Notions of Common Sense. 12.—The Ethics of Interest. 13.—Other Defective Principles. 14.—True Principles of Ethics. 15.—Public and Private Ethics. 16.—God, the Principle of the Idea of Good. 17.—Resume of Doctrine. Appendix

"These lectures are intended for general application—there is not one of them which can be perused without pleasure and profit. We cannot too highly recommend this book, to all who desire to have their minds elevated, and their thoughts rightly directed by sound, logical reasoning, and noble sentiments. It is very long since we have had a volume in our hands that has afforded us so much gratification in the perusal. It will be found a faithful and generous companion where ever fortune shall lead you: under the tent of the soldier; in the office of the lawyer—of the physician—of the savant—in the study of the literary man, as well as the studio of the artist. MR WIGHT'S translation is rendered into graceful and elegant language, with every allowance for the difficulties with which he had to contend in giving a clear and lucid meaning to the original phraseology. An admirable translation, of perhaps the most eloquent work on philosophical subjects which has ever appeared in any language. No reader of taste (whether he care about philosophy or not,) can take up this work without being fascinated by it."

D. A. Co also Publish, uniform in style,

HISTORY OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY. By M. VICTOR COUSIN. Translated by O. W. WIGHT. 2 vols. 8vo. Price $3.

"M. Cousin is the greatest philosopher in France."—*Sir Wm. Hamilton.*

"A writer, whose pointed periods have touched the chords of modern society, and thrilled through the minds of thousands in almost every quarter of the civilized world." [*Edinburg Review.*

PHILOSOPHY OF SIR WM. HAMILTON. Edited by O. W. WIGHT. 1 vol. 8vo. Price $1 50.

"A philosopher who thinks like Aristotle; whose logic is as stern as that of St. Thomas, the lawgiver of the church; who rivals Maretus as a critic; whose erudition finds a parallel only in that of the younger Scaliger; whose subtlety of thought and polemical power remind us of the dauntless Prince of Verona, whose penetrating analysis reaches deeper than that of Kant."—*Daily National Democrat.*

THE POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY OF AUGUSTE COMTE. Freely translated from the original French, by HARRIET MARTINEAU. 2nd vols. 8vo. cloth. Price $4.

"A work of profound science, marked with great acuteness of reasoning, and conspicuous for the highest attributes of intellectual power. It comprehends Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics and Chemistry, or the sciences of Inorganic bodies; and Physiology and Social Physics, or the sciences of Organic bodies."

NOW READY—(FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.) THE MASTER'S HOUSE. A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOGAN. "I was always a friend of the White Man." 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1 25.

The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest, from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and vital to the interests of every American citizen. Unlike any work ever written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the laws and customs of that portion of our Union, and not a line is penned, or a word expressed to create a false sympathy by extolling such their degradation or helplessness, or by elevating them into a false position by ascribing sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actor, the white man, the responsible person "The Master."

READ WHAT FOLLOWS

In this graphic story, we find intrinsic evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. It has all the freshness and glow of actual life—not got up for the sake of making a book, nor founded on hearsay from others, but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.

The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Graham Milnday, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a collegiate education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located, graduates with the thickest of blushing honors, is off for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana; when he returns to claim his promised bride, takes her in triumph to his Southern home, and as large-land-owner and planter, experiences the usual variety of life characteristic of a slaveholding and chivalrous population.

As an illustration of the domestic institutions of the South—with Slavery, of course, as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time, in all quarters of the country. If it were not for the touch-me not sensitiveness which most of the friends of Slavery exhibit towards every discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing pictures should not be enjoyed the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded fanatics" of the North. At any rate, the slaveholder will find but little personal abuse in this volume; and if he is made to writhe occasionally under the "hard facts" that are brought to his notice, it is no more than he is often obliged to do by his every day experience of the original realities that are here depicted. Certainly, the writer presents many agreeable views of Southern society, and is by no means indisposed to do justice to the bright side of Southern character. The writer's forte is clearly description, not vituperation.—*New-York Tribune.* T. L. MCELRATH & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

NEW EDITION.—MYRTLE WREATH; OR, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED. By MINNIE MYRTLE. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1 25.

"They all betray womanly feeling, and are filled with worthy thoughts and generous sentiments. There is a freshness in them all, the freshness of one whose childhood does not fade, or youth vanish like a dream."—*New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

"Her sprightly, sarcastic pen often hits a point with great force, and never suffers the reader's attention to flag; there are many who will prefer her to Fanny Fern."—*New-York Evangelist.*

"Her 'Wreath' is bound to be cherished in a genial atmosphere, and preserved as an offering of early flowers."—*New-York Tribune.*

"Poetry and prose are here intermingled, giving variety and melody to the whole. It is a beautiful parlor companion."—*Worcester Transcript.*

"She writes as naturally as a thrush warbles. The book is full of beauties—palpable beauties—that will be seized by those whose hearts are at all susceptible, and treasured among their gems."—*Buffalo Express.*

"They are characterized by beautiful simplicity of thought and expression, by an elevated tone of moral sentiment, and by a graceful intermingling of the entertaining and the instructive."—*From Rev. Dr. Sprague.*

"A beautiful and interesting volume, and one that will be acceptable to a large class of persons."—*Rochester American.*

"It is what it professes to be—Stray Leaves Recalled. Sketchy in its character, it bears the impress of facts on every page."—*Greene Whig.*

"There are exquisite gems of thought and feeling scattered throughout the book. It will have a large sale."—*Hampshire Gazette.*

"She is always natural, sensible and amiable; her pictures are never overdrawn; her opinions are always worth consideration. The 'Wreath,' in our judgment, is one of the very best books of its class which have been recently published—it will be widely read."—*New-York Daily Times.*

"Its motto is truth—and it certainly the character it professes, while a deep vein of pathos and rich thought is everywhere visible in its pages."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

"Her style is graceful and natural."—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

"Sixty elegant sketches and stories admirably written, presenting truth and wit and humor in forms that cannot fail to interest a numerous class of readers."—*Christian Observer.*

"We cordially commend it to all who desire a really good book."—*Baltimore Clipper.*

"'Myrtle Wreath' is one of the best books of its class. The author has a delicate fancy, minute observation, and writes with great truth to nature."—*T. S. Arthur's Gazette.*

☞ If $1 25 this book will be cently sent, postage paid, on receipt of price, published by CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Nassau-st., New-York.

JONATHAN'S WHITTLINGS—FOR THIS WEEK, IS NOW READY, and is the best number yet issued. Its sparkling contents and splendid illustrations justly entitle it to the name of the American "Punch."

CONTENTS FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

THE DANGER OF WEARING A "WIDE-AWAKE"—a warning to American citizens of tender age and sensitive feelings.

A QUANDARY—"A Hundred Dollars"—"Will you wait five minutes?"

The great Drama of the "FATAL GROWL," by the author of the "Green Gosling of the Gloomy Glen."

Un Coup d'Etat—a fashionable picture.

Women on Tamperance.

Freedom of Speech.

A New Speculation.

Cooking their Turkey for them.

Statistics of Matrimony.

On Snuff, and the different ways of taking it.

Peckniff and Stiggins.

A Dictionary for Ladies.

Sour Grapes.

The Fairy Guard.

A Delicate Hint—"Blood."

Interesting Antiquarian Society.

Crackers and Squibs.

Signs of the Times, or the Know-Nothings' Noses.

Mrs. Sandsugar's (of Fifth-aveone) last Reception.

A Smart Tour, or the Excursionists at St. Paul's.

The Height of Impudence.

&c., &c., &c.

Illustrated with twenty-four original Engravings. Price 6¼ cents. For sale by all News Agents, and T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER'S NEW BOOK.—MORE WORLDS THAN ONE—THE CREED OF THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN. By SIR DAVID BREWSTER. 18mo. 63 cents.

"If there is no subject within the whole range of knowledge so universally interesting as that of a plurality of worlds. It commands the sympathies, and appeals to the judgment of men of all nations, of all creeds, and of all times; and no sooner do we comprehend the few simple facts on which it rests, than the mind rushes instinctively to embrace it. Before the great truths of Astronomy were demonstrated before the dimensions and motions of the planets were ascertained, and the fixed stars placed at inconceivable distances from the system to which we belong, philosophers and poets descried in the celestial spheres the abode of the blest; but it was not till the form and size and motions of the earth were known, and till the condition of the other planets were found to be the same, that analogy compelled us to believe that these planets must be inhabited like our own."—*Extract from the Introduction.*

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

EDINBURG TEMPERANCE TRACTS, NO. I.—CHRISTIAN WITNESS—Bearing against the sin of Intemperance. By HORATIUS BONAR, D. D. Price $3 per hundred.

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, MECHANICS, AND WORKING MEN.—NEW-YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—Illustrated Description of the Building. By GEO. CARSTENSEN and CHAS. GILDERMEISTER, Architects of the Building; with an oil-color Exterior View and six large Plates, containing Plans, Elevations, Sections and Details, from the Working Drawings of the Architects. Dedicated to the Artists and Artisans of the United States.

"Architects, and those interested in Architecture, we should think would be sure to obtain the Illustrated Crystal Palace."—*Boston Post.*

"This volume presents a technical and descriptive record of the origin, construction, and progress of the Crystal Palace."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"The work throws new light on a question once pretty warmly debated, and certainly, as far as we can see, fully justifies the professional reputation of the authors."

[*N. Y. Times.*

"Apart from its personal object, the book will be found invaluable as a work of reference by professional men. It has been got out regardless of expense, and its topographical and artistical merits must insure for it a place in every library."—*N. Y. Herald*

RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y.

527.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in India—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Wayfool Common—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems,—with Poetry and short articles.

Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with neatness and dispatch, upon improved self-registering four and eight-roller cylinder and Adams Presses, at the EXCELSIOR POWER PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, new buildings, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., New-York. Those wishing large editions or sheets of extra size printed with promptness, will find it to their interest to call. Orders received at the office, as above, or by DANIEL ADEE, No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

READ THE TRUE AMERICAN—The only American paper published in New-York, for this week. It contains powerful articles to enlighten the American people on the subject of the Irish Catholic conspiracy to murder every American Protestant in this country. Americans who do not wish to be assassinated in the public streets, will do well to read this independent paper. The Naturalization laws are also treated with ability in this number. Price 4 cents. Sold at all News Depôts in town and country.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of forms for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

HOTELS.

ROCKAWAY.—This favorite Summer resort will be reopened on the 14th of June, for the season, by which time all the extensive additions and improvements will be complete.

The establishment as enlarged, will accommodate 650 visitors, and comprises:

1. The Hotel, having a frontage of 420 feet on the Atlantic; besides the enlargement, it has been repainted, papered and newly furnished.

2. Twelve Suits, of 3 or 5 rooms, each communicating, fronting the ocean, and having entrances separate from the Hotel.

3. Eight family Cottages, in the Hotel grounds, having four sleeping rooms each, for parties boarding at the Hotel

4. Four Cottages, for families living privately, with kitchen, ice-house, stable, &c.

Attached to the House is also stabling for 40 pair of horses, carriage-houses for 50 carriages, private stables, Newsroom, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, enlarged to four alleys, &c.

The grounds of the Hotel have been enclosed all round, and will be kept strictly for the use of the Hotel visitors; the beach fronting the Hotel has also been secured and will be furnished with a good supply of bathing-houses and arbors, for the exclusive use of the Hotel guests.

A new plank road from Jamaica will be opened on the 1st of July, and the South Plank Road to Rockaway, branching off the Brooklyn and Jamaica road, has already reduced the distance from New-York to 16½ miles.

Particulars, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr. BRINTNALL, the Hotel Rockaway, or of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 279 New-York.

Arrangements have been made for running a line of stages direct from the Hotel and Jamaica, on the arrival and departure of every train, to or from Brooklyn; also, for posting parties to and from the Hotel, by private carriages, from Remsen's Hotel, Jamaica.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY.—VAN DYKE & WEBB, Proprietors.—M. VAN DYKE & JOSEPH H. COOPER have purchased the above Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of Boarders on the 26th June. The location cannot be surpassed, the house and furniture are new, and the establishment the largest and most commodious on the shore. There is a daily communication by four steamboats—*Thomas G. Haight, Alice C. Price, James Christopher* and *Ocean Wave*. Every accommodation for sea-bathing. A large barge has been procured, so that no detention will take place when the water is too low for the steamboats to go up the river. The tables will be supplied with every delicacy of the season—the wines, liquors and cigars will be selected with great care. There will be the best of attendants. It is the intention of the proprietors to spare no expense in making the Metropolitan, in all respects, a first-class Hotel. Application for rooms, or for any other information relative to the Hotel, may be made to JOSEPH H. COOPER, Long Branch, N. J., or to M. M. VAN DYKE, No. 25 Catharine-slip, New-York.

AMERICAN HOTEL, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY.—The subscriber has opened this

...body would like to see how ...pleased spectator, Chamber's Town Council...ld him take in observation of the disembowelled Clinton Hall building. The excellently and masterly stucco of that venerable stucco are standing,—shaky enough, to be sure, but still standing,—while the Manhattan Bank people have drilled a hole through the best part of the quarter, and are making a pit in the earth to hide away brick and mortar in. But the northerly end of the southernmost portion is the best specimen we have seen. The old boards and curiously-twisted beams, unpleasant holes, broken timbers, and broken plaster which once "made believe" it was stone, set forth very cleverly the prevailing styles of New-York architecture, and preach a significant lesson. Just so with sundry fine stores in Barclay-street. Just so, elsewhere. Just so, wherever houses go up fast and cheaply. New-York wants reforming sadly.

☞ AQUARIUS emptied an immense watering-pot on us yesterday. Young floods prevailed in the streets, on all the sidewalks, and upon your clothes. The great umbrella procession turned out in Nassau-street, as packed as ever, and there was a general sensation of moisture. We understand that meteorological investigations are on foot for the purpose of ascertaining the origin, present condition and ultimate prospects of the rain-clouds. The fact that the water-supply is inexhaustible seems to indicate that there is need for a new and enlarged reservoir. The earth don't begin to be big enough for the run that is made upon it. A remedy should be applied at once.

☞ When water gets to be plenty, the people will expect to see that Park Fountain play, oh! Aldermen.

The Baptist Churches in New-York.

We have been looking over the Minutes of the last meeting of the Baptists of the New-York Association, held at Newburg, May 30 and 31. The returns for the New-York Churches are full of good things. The First Church, (Dr. SPENCER H. CONE's,) reports warmly in favor of the New Version. The latter sent to the Association says:

"A large portion of our benefactions and our efforts have been devoted to the American Bible Union. We have supported it as with the heart of one man, believing it to be the great work of the age. To procure and circulate faithful versions of the sacred Scriptures in all languages, the English not excepted, is a work worthy of Baptists. For this principle they have always contended. *The First Church has always held, and steadfastly maintained it.* Her pastors, from the days of JOHN GANO to the present hour, have ever plainly and faithfully preached it; and *the man who contends that the Bible*, the Word of the living God, the Gospel of our salvation, *ought not to be translated* as accurately as possible into the vernacular tongues of all nations, so that the common people may understand, love, and obey, does not, in our estimation, deserve the name of a Baptist; *he does not comprehend Baptist principles; he is traveling on the high road towards Rome.*"

This is tolerably plain speaking.

The First Mariner's Church, Rev. ISA R. STEWARD, Pastor, (Moderator of this Convention,) reports that it is entirely out of debt, and has been so during the past year. In addition to ordinary expenses, the Church has sustained two Missionaries and one Colporteur, at an expense of upward of $700.

The Abyssinian Church unfortunately has lost its edifice. A mortgage upon it was foreclosed, and the congregation now worship at No. 356 Broadway. Ten of the members, by their own request, have received a joint letter for the purpose of establishing another church of the same faith and order. The brethren have heaviness of heart in leaving these premises, for which, they say, "their fathers, mothers, and friends toiled long;" yet, "the hand of the spoiler has gained the ascendancy."

The other Churches report no very remarkable results. The Bloomingdale congregation has experienced a refreshing season, and is joyful.

The New-York Baptist Association has reached a good old age. Its first Annual Meeting was held in this City, in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, in Gold-street, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1791." The successive meetings for twenty-two years were held here, and since that time the Association has shifted about, until finally, it brought up this year at Newburg, where it sat for two days very pleasantly. The sixty-fifth anniversary will be held in this City, at Dr. CONE's church, Broome-street, on the last Tuesday in May, 1855.

New Uses of Spiritualism.

A singular case of bigamy recently occurred in this City, which illustrates the new uses to which spiritual raps may be appropriated. A woman named SUSAN A. HUBBARD was arrested for the above offence, and taken before Judge OSBORNE, of the Lower Police Court, for a hearing, on the 20th inst. It was alleged that she had had three or four husbands; but it was necessary only to prove the existence of two marriages. Rev. Mr. SAGOART, a Baptist clergyman, one of the witnesses, identified the prisoner as the person whom he had, some years since, married to HOBBARD. HUBBARD himself was present, and was also identified by the witness—thus proving that he was not dead, but had, unfortunately, "turned up."

The second husband (or rather one of the subsequent husbands) was also present, and swore to his recent marriage with the defendant. Mr. SMINCKE, the counsel for the prosecution, wished to know the circumstances under which the last marriage had been brought about. The witness, HENRY W. SMITH, was a schoolmaster. He had first met the prisoner at an assemblage of spiritualists, on the corner of Broadway and Lispenard-street. She was a prominent member of the circle, which met there from time to time, to summon the world of spirits to their presence and interrogate them. The prisoner gradually became acquainted with the witness, (a robust, good-looking young man,) and having conceived a passion for him, set about the work of inducing him to marry her. He heard that she had former husbands, and wished to know if they were dead. At the next meeting, she summoned the whole of them from the land of shadows, and made them all, one after the other, testify to the fact that they were dead, (in the body,) and give other interesting items as to their spiritual condition. The young man, being a firm believer in Spiritualism, could not, of course, deny such evidence; and being attracted by the smartness, intelligence and good looks of the "medium," he married her. Not long after, he discovered that her "Spiritual Manifestations" were lying manifestations, and that there were three or four other claimants to the possession of his wife, one of whom was *black!*

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—THURSDAY.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

FOURTH DAY.

CATHARINE F. P. WALKER, BY CHRISTIAN S. SLOAN, HER NEXT FRIEND, vs. WILDES P. WALKER.

Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the morning the audience had increased in numbers over either of the preceding days of the trial; there were seated about a dozen well dressed ladies within the bar. Mrs. Walker and another lady were present.

Burch, the ex-jailor, who was taken ill the day preceding, was present, but evidently suffering from illness.

S. W. Burch cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—I made the affidavit for Walker before a Commissioner at the corner of Walker-street and the Bowery; it was read over to me in the presence of Smith and his wife.

Mr. Jordan—What Mr. Smith?

Mr. Busteed—The jailor?

Witness—Yes; I mean him—it was so.

Mr. Busteed—I now propose to ask a question to which objection was made when the witness was taken sick.

Judge—Put your question.

Q.—Did you not swear that you had never admitted any woman to that Jail to Walker, or leave any woman alone with him?

Mr. Blunt objected to the question, as the paper should be produced.

The Court said the question was objectionable as it stood.

Mr. Busteed said he proposed to show that the paper was lost, and to give parol testimony of its contents. Also to show the time of its loss and the circumstances under which it was lost. He proposed to show this by Mr. Walker himself, who could have no interest in keeping the paper from the Court and Jury.

Mr. Blunt said the first thing which must be done was to show the loss of the paper. Other objections would arise to the admission of the contents, but that was the first thing to be proven.

By Mr. Blunt—Mr. Walker read the paper to me; I have no knowledge that he read it correctly; I did not read it; I was requested to come to the jail by Walker; I was at Sixty-first-street, and he came after me at the junction of the Third-avenue; I can't recollect if it was the forenoon or the afternoon; I did not go with him, but I went the next day; I believe there was a special hour for me to go to the jail; I went in at the front basement—I think Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family and Mr. Walker were present; the paper was not signed in that room; it was not read to me in that room; I went to the front room above the basement next to street; Mr. Smith, his wife, Mr. Walker and George Watson were in the room above; the paper was read twice there; Henry J. Smith, George Watson and Mr. Walker went with me to the office of the Commissioner; Smith was the jailor; after we left the office we all went across the street; I did not have the paper in my hand after I swore to it; the Commissioner gave it to Walker after he had fixed it up. It was not read to me in the office and I did not see it after I left the office.

Mr. Blunt—That is all for the present, Sir.

Mr. Busteed—At whose suggestion were the alterations or additions made after it was read up stairs as you have described. Objected to, but admitted.

Witness—At mine, I believe.

Q.—Was it read so fast you could not understand what was read to you? A.—It was read pretty fast; I could not describe it to you; I understood what was read to me. I knew I was about to swear to the truth of the contents. I had confidence that Walker read it correctly, and I did not read it myself. I swore to it under the impression that he would read it or did read it correctly.

Jury—Were you a sworn officer while acting as turnkey?

Witness—I was not, Sir.

Mr. Busteed—I am not certain who took the minutes the day the paper was lost.

Mr. Busteed—I now propose that the plaintiff may examine the defendant as to the whole issue, if she desires it.

Mr. Blunt—We are very much obliged to the gentleman for offering us what the law allows us. But when we go to the enemy's camp, we pick our own soldiers. [A laugh among the ladies.]

The Judge said the witness was not sworn to the whole issue.

Isaac P. Martin, attorney for plaintiff, called by Mr. Blunt as to the loss of the paper.—I attended on the examination of Col. Bobo and conducted it; was there the whole time, direct and cross; I never saw the paper in May last; I never heard.—Objected to.—Mr. Walker never mentioned the paper to me in his life; I have not the least recollection of Walker mentioning any paper to me until Mr. Stirles' examination in June.

Mr. Busteed—That is all Sir.

Witness—If the Court please I — went to —

Mr. Busteed—No Sir; when we get into the enemy's camp we must take care what kind of powder we burn.

Judge I.—He has a right to explain his answer, Sir.

Mr. Martin—He did ask me if I had any of his papers, and I told him I never had any of his papers, or had not seen any of them; I knew him.

Mr. Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Martin—I thought you would not like it, Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed—Stop, another question—you know that counsel are not always their own masters. I am instructed to ask you, Sir, if during that examination your papers and Mr. Walker's did not get mixed together.

Martin—No, Sir; I was mighty careful that he did not get hold of any of my papers, and I kept them in my hat; that paper of Bobo's was not produced until the last; the proceedings were very lengthy, lasting from the beginning of February until March; I knew every paper in the cause, and have never seen that one.

Mr. Burch was recalled.

Mr. Blunt had no doubt that where a paper was proved to be lost, it was the right of the party to give parol evidence, but he should submit that there was not sufficient evidence of the loss of this paper. From these two witnesses it did not appear that it was lost on the occasion referred to.

Judge I.—In regard to the loss, I am inclined to think the evidence is sufficient, *prima facie*. I think the evidence of Walker is sufficient; he swore he had it that day, and has not seen it since. The question was a novel one.

Mr. Blunt said there was a case in point before the Supreme Court last Summer, and he would send for it. The case was now pending in the Court of Appeals. The effect of the decision was, that you cannot have part of a confession, you must have the whole or none.

Judge I.—They must establish the fact of the loss of the paper first, and then pursue the same examination as in ordinary cases of proving a conversation.

Witness examined by Busteed—I am now unable to recollect more than two questions that were read to me; I cannot give the amount of that affidavit.

Q.—Do you recollect if you swore that you never admitted a woman or left one alone in the Jail with Walker? A.—I cannot recollect whether I swore so or not; I do not recollect that Walker read it so from the affidavit; I cannot give the dates of the visits of Mrs. Warner to Walker; it was the Summer season; I do not know the month; I could not say if it was as late as September; I have seen Warner, the husband of Mrs. Warner; he reported himself as such, and visited Walker more than once; he may have brought a package to Walker without my recollecting of it.

Mr. Blunt.—At the time Walker called on you at Sixty-first-street, did he tell you what he wanted of you?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, but admitted with a modification.

Answer.—He stated that he wanted to see me on a little business: he asked if I knew what they were trying to do with him; I said No; he said his wife was trying to get a divorce from him; I said I had heard nothing about it; he asked if he could see me, and made an appointment to meet him at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street; I saw him there; he requested me to come to the Eldridge-street Jail, as he wanted to see me: I went the next day I think, and the paper was ready.

Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Juror—Did you ever go with Walker to the corner of Grand and Mercer-streets, or to any other house of ill-fame?

Witness—No, Sir.

F. G. Young recalled by the Plaintiff—Q.—Did you ever go to the Eldridge-street Jail in company with any woman?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, as the witness had been Walker's legal adviser, and could not disclose what he knew in that relation.

Judge I.—I don't know that visiting a jail with a woman comes within the dicta or rule of professional duties, or confidential communications between attorney and client. There was evidence that women had been admitted to that jail from other witnesses.

Mr. Jordan said that was so.

Evidence admitted.

Witness—I wish to make a remark previously.

Judge I.—The witness must only answer the question.

Witness—I did go to the Jail, with a Mrs. Williams; the circumstances I wish to explain.

Mr. Busteed—You need not state them or explain anything.

Judge I.—You must answer the question only.

Witness—When we arrived, there was considerable difficulty in getting admittance; we were finally admitted, and went up stairs with the turnkey called "Tom;" Walker led us into a little room in the front of the Jail; I had never been there before; we all four went in; Walker asked me if I would walk out into the hall?

Q.—What took place in the hall?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Blunt contended that there were certain things which a lawyer could be compelled to tell upon the stand as a witness.

Witness—There's a little misunderstanding; Walker did not go into the Hall, but directed me to go. Tom also came out of the room leaving Walker and Mrs. W. alone in the room. I had never seen Mr. Walker nor Mrs. Williams before that morning. They were both strangers to me. She was brought to my office by Mr. Bobo, he representing her to be a ——. (This part of the answer was objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Q.—What was done by Walker after you left the room? A.—He shut the door and fastened it; I don't think it was locked, but I heard it clamp against the post; it was a staple; I don't know how long they were together, as it got about that I was a lawyer, and the prisoners got about me and began to talk to me about their cases; I thing it could not be less than 20 minutes that the lady and Walker were together in the room, or the cell; she came to my office once after that to go to the jail with her. Objected to.

Q.—What was Mrs. W.'s character for chastity?

Objected to.

Q.—Have you heard it spoken of? A.—I have no means of knowing, except seeing her twice, and hearing her spoken of by others; I have an opinion about it; I am pretty well satisfied in my own mind; I do not believe her to be a virtuous woman. (The whole of this was objected to.) W.—I have acquired a knowledge of her character for chastity; it was not good; it was about the 15th of June, 1852, that I went to the jail with her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Q.—Where were you born?

Judge I.—Mr. Busteed, I don't think the question of a witness's birth, is quite necessary, unless you find out on your examination that his character is to be questioned. It can only lead to a protraction of this trial beyond the limits of this Term.

After this, Mr. Busteed took the witness from Geneva College through several law offices in this City, thence to Panama, and back to New-York City, where he was examined, and passed as a Counsellor of this City, in the year 1850.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Caroline Lohman, Madame Restell? A.—Yes, I know her, but *not* in her professional way. Mr. Lehman is a client of mine, and I have been to his house on business.

Mr Blunt said all this was improper, or we should have Miss Graud brought.

Mr. Busteed—Have you dined with Madame Restell? Objected to, and ruled out as improper.

Mr. Busteed put another question, which the Court said the witness might decline to answer or not as he pleased.

The witness said it was only put for impertinent curiosity, and he would not answer; if it was put for the purposes of this suit he would answer it.

Q.—Who introduced you to Mrs. Williams or Mr. Walker? A.—Col. Bobo gave me a letter to Walker; he brought Mrs. W. to my office; she seemed to be very familiar with Bobo; have three rooms in my office; they, Bobo and Mrs. W., behaved to each other as very familiar and intimate acquaintance; I saw nothing improper between them; I found out Bobo's character afterwards; he was a stranger when introduced to me; I think I went with Mrs. W. to the jail in a stage; I paid the stage fare; know other persons who know Mrs. W.; Scot Sinclair of No. 102 Broadway, knows her. I don't remember of any other persons now who know her; I did not go anywhere else, but came down from the jail and met Bobo at the Irving house.

Q.—Who introduced her to Walker? A.—They did not need an introduction, they seemed to know each other; I did not introduce them; I did not know Walker until then; he very promptly led the way; I did not look at my watch but guessed at the time we were in the jail; Walker saw Tom passing through the bars of an adjoining cell, a dark one; the one Walker was in had a big window in it; I saw the

---

...Busteed—I am not certain who took the minutes the day the paper was lost.

Mr. Busteed—I now propose that the plaintiff may examine the defendant as to the whole issue, if she desires it.

Mr. Blunt—We are very much obliged to the gentleman for offering us what the law allows us. But when we go to the enemy's camp, we pick our own soldiers. [A laugh among the ladies.]

The Judge said the witness was not sworn to the whole issue.

Isaac P. Martin, attorney for plaintiff, called by Mr. Blunt as to the loss of the paper.—I attended on the examination of Col. Bobo and conducted it; was there the whole time, direct and cross; I never saw the paper in May last; I never heard.—Objected to.—Mr. Walker never mentioned the paper to me in his life; I have not the least recollection of Walker mentioning any paper to me until Mr. Stirles' examination in June.

Mr. Busteed—That is all Sir.

Witness—If the Court please I — want to —

Mr. Busteed—No Sir; when we get into the enemy's camp we must take care what kind of powder we burn.

Judge I.—He has a right to explain his answer, Sir.

Mr. Martin—He did ask me if I had any of his papers, and I told him I never had any of his papers, or had not seen any of them; I knew him.

Mr. Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Martin—I thought you would not like it, Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed—Stop, another question—you know that counsel are not always their own masters. I am instructed to ask you, Sir, if during that examination your papers and Mr. Walker's did not get mixed together.

Martin—No, Sir; I was mighty careful that he did not get hold of any of my papers, and I kept them in my hat; that paper of Bobo's was not produced until the last; the proceedings were very lengthy, lasting from the beginning of February until March; I knew every paper in the cause, and have never seen that one.

Mr. Burch was recalled.

Mr. Blunt had no doubt that where a paper was proved to be lost, it was the right of the party to give parol evidence, but he should submit that there was not sufficient evidence of the loss of this paper. From these two witnesses it did not appear that it was lost on the occasion referred to.

Judge I.—In regard to the loss, I am inclined to think the evidence is sufficient, *prima facie*. I think the evidence of Walker is sufficient; he swore he had it that day, and has not seen it since. The question was a novel one.

Mr. Blunt said there was a case in point before the Supreme Court last Summer, and he would send for it. The case was now pending in the Court of Appeals. The effect of the decision was, that you cannot have part of a confession, you must have the whole or none.

Judge I.—They must establish the fact of the loss of the paper first, and then pursue the same examination as in ordinary cases of proving a conversation.

Witness examined by Busteed—I am now unable to recollect more than two questions that were read to me; I cannot give the amount of that affidavit.

Q.—Do you recollect if you swore that you never admitted a woman or left one alone in the Jail with Walker? A.—I cannot recollect whether I swore so or not; I do not recollect that Walker read it so from the affidavit; I cannot give the dates of the visits of Mrs. Warner to Walker; it was the Summer season; I do not know the month; I could not say if it was as late as September; I have seen Warner, the husband of Mrs. Warner; he reported himself as such, and visited Walker more than once: he may have brought a package to Walker without my recollecting of it.

Mr. Blunt.—At the time Walker called on you at Sixty-first-street, did he tell you what he wanted of you?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, but admitted with a modification.

Answer.—He stated that he wanted to see me on a little business: he asked if I knew what they were trying to do with him; I said No; he said his wife was trying to get a divorce from him; I said I had heard nothing about it; he asked if he could see me, and made an appointment to meet him at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street; I saw him there; he requested me to come to the Eldridge-street Jail, as he wanted to see me: I went the next day I think, and the paper was ready.

Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Juror—Did you ever go with Walker to the corner of Grand and Mercer-streets, or to any other house of ill-fame?

Witness—No, Sir.

F. G. Young recalled by the Plaintiff—Q.—Did you ever go to the Eldridge-street Jail in company with any woman?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, as the witness had been Walker's legal adviser, and could not disclose what he knew in that relation.

Judge I.—I don't know that visiting a jail with a woman comes within the dicta or rule of professional duties, or confidential communications between attorney and client. There was evidence that women had been admitted to that jail from other witnesses.

Mr. Jordan said that was so.

Evidence admitted.

Witness—I wish to make a remark previously.

Judge I.—The witness must only answer the question.

Witness—I did go to the Jail, with a Mrs. Williams; the circumstances I wish to explain.

Mr. Busteed—You need not state them or explain anything.

Judge I.—You must answer the question only.

Witness—When we arrived, there was considerable difficulty in getting admittance; we were finally admitted, and went up stairs with the turnkey called "Tom;" Walker led us into a little room in the front of the Jail; I had never been there before; we all four went in; Walker asked me if I would walk out into the hall?

Q.—What took place in the hall?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Blunt contended that there were certain things which a lawyer could be compelled to tell upon the stand as a witness.

Witness—There's a little misunderstanding; Walker did not go into the Hall, but directed me to go. Tom also came out of the room leaving Walker and Mrs. W. alone in the room. I had never seen Mr. Walker nor Mrs. Williams before that morning. They were both strangers to me. She was brought to my office by Mr. Bobo, he representing her to be a ——. (This part of the answer was objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Q.—What was done by Walker after you left the room? A.—He shut the door and fastened it; I don't think it was locked, but I heard it clamp against the post; it was a staple; I don't know how long they were together, as it got about that I was a lawyer, and the prisoners got about me and began to talk to me about their cases; I thing it could not be less than 20 minutes that the lady and Walker were together in the room, or the cell; she came to my office once after that to go to the jail with her. Objected to.

Q.—What was Mrs. W.'s character for chastity?

Objected to.

Q.—Have you heard it spoken of? A.—I have no means of knowing, except seeing her twice, and hearing her spoken of by others; I have an opinion about it; I am pretty well satisfied in my own mind; I do not believe her to be a virtuous woman. (The whole of this was objected to.) W.—I have acquired a knowledge of her character for chastity; it was not good; it was about the 15th of June, 1852, that I went to the jail with her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Q.—Where were you born?

Judge I.—Mr. Busteed, I don't think the question of a witness's birth, is quite necessary, unless you find out on your examination that his character is to be questioned. It can only lead to a protraction of this trial beyond the limits of this Term.

After this, Mr. Busteed took the witness from Geneva College through several law offices in this City, thence to Panama, and back to New-York City, where he was examined, and passed as a Counsellor of this City, in the year 1850.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Caroline Lohman, Madame Restell? A.—Yes, I know her, but *not* in her professional way. Mr. Lehman is a client of mine, and I have been to his house on business.

Mr Blunt said all this was improper, or we should have Miss Graud brought.

Mr. Busteed—Have you dined with Madame Restell? Objected to, and ruled out as improper.

Mr. Busteed put another question, which the Court said the witness might decline to answer or not as he pleased.

The witness said it was only put for impertinent curiosity, and he would not answer; if it was put for the purposes of this suit he would answer it.

Q.—Who introduced you to Mrs. Williams or Mr. Walker? A.—Col. Bobo gave me a letter to Walker; he brought Mrs. W. to my office; she seemed to be very familiar with Bobo; have three rooms in my office; they, Bobo and Mrs. W., behaved to each other as very familiar and intimate acquaintance; I saw nothing improper between them; I found out Bobo's character afterwards; he was a stranger when introduced to me; I think I went with Mrs. W. to the jail in a stage; I paid the stage fare; know other persons who know Mrs. W.; Scot Sinclair of No. 102 Broadway, knows her. I don't remember of any other persons now who know her; I did not go anywhere else, but came down from the jail and met Bobo at the Irving house.

Q.—Who introduced her to Walker? A.—They did not need an introduction, they seemed to know each other; I did not introduce them; I did not know Walker until then; he very promptly led the way; I did not look at my watch but guessed at the time we were in the jail; Walker saw Tom passing through the bars of an adjoining cell, a dark one; the one Walker was in had a big window in it; I saw the

---

...The Commissioner, in the present case, seems to prove that he gave the jurat to the defendant. Other objections will arise. Where the Commissioner took the paper to fix the jurat it should be proven that he gave it to the defendant.

Objections overruled by the Court.

Witness P. Walker, sworn: I am the defendant in this action; I know the last witness, and heard his testimony in Court, and in relation to the affidavit he made for me, it was handed to me by the Commissioner after Burch signed it.

Mr. Jordan—All that this witness can swear to is the loss of the paper.

Q.—What became of the paper after the Commissioner affixed the jurat to it? A.—It was handed to me by him and I put it in my pocket; I have not got it, but I have made search for it; I last saw it in the Common Pleas Chambers after Bobo's examination *de bene esse*; the papers got mixed and I asked Martin if it had got among his papers when we went before the Judge in relation to a point, but Martin objected to it; I do not know where the paper is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—About what time was the examination of Col. Bobo? A.—I cannot say; it was in the month of April last, and before Judge Woodruff; Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Churchill attended for me until I had no money to pay them, and then I attended for myself; I was alone that day.; Mr. Watson was not there; I didn't miss the paper until I got back to the office of Mr. Churchill; I did not ask Mr. Watson for it until the next day; Martin said he had not got it; I asked him the question the very next day; he said, "What have you lost?" the paper was not used for Bobo's examination, but I had it with the package of papers and minutes, and it was in consequence that our papers got mixed up; the minutes were taken that day by myself of the cross-examination of Col. Bobo; the paper was missed that day; I cannot state at what period of the cross-examination, but the paper was lost; I cannot tell the month; I have had enough to think of without remembering of dates; I say it was the day I took the minutes; I think George Watson was there, and he might have taken the minutes; I considered myself alone in it; Martin and I went up before the Judge, and I did not mention it until the next time I saw him; the next time we came together it is impossible to give the date or the time.

Mr. Blunt—That is all, Sir.

By Mr. Busteed—I am not certain who took the minutes, or left the paper with the Judge in relation to a point, but Martin objected to it; I do not know where the paper is.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—About what time was the examination of Col. Bobo? A.—I cannot say; it was in the month of April last, and before Judge Woodruff; Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Churchill attended for me until I had no money to pay them, and then I attended for myself; I was alone that day.; Mr. Watson was not there; I didn't miss the paper until I got back to the office of Mr. Churchill; I did not ask Mr. Watson for it until the next day; Martin said he had not got it; I asked him the question the very next day; he said, "What have you lost?" the paper was not used for Bobo's examination, but I had it with the package of papers and minutes, and it was in consequence that our papers got mixed up; the minutes were taken that day by myself of the cross-examination of Col. Bobo; the paper was missed that day; I cannot state at what period of the cross-examination, but the paper was lost; I cannot tell the month; I have had enough to think of without remembering of dates; I say it was the day I took the minutes; I think George Watson was there, and he might have taken the minutes; I considered myself alone in it; Martin and I went up before the Judge, and I did not mention it until the next time I saw him; the next time we came together it is impossible to give the date or the time.

Mr. Blunt—That is all, Sir.

By Mr. Busteed—I am not certain who took the minutes the day the paper was lost.

Mr. Busteed—I now propose that the plaintiff may examine the defendant as to the whole issue, if she desires it.

Mr. Blunt—We are very much obliged to the gentleman for offering us what the law allows us. But when we go to the enemy's camp, we pick our own soldiers. [A laugh among the ladies.]

The Judge said the witness was not sworn to the whole issue.

Isaac P. Martin, attorney for plaintiff, called by Mr. Blunt as to the loss of the paper.—I attended on the examination of Col. Bobo and conducted it; was there the whole time, direct and cross; I never saw the paper in May last; I never heard.—Objected to.—Mr. Walker never mentioned the paper to me in his life; I have not the least recollection of Walker mentioning any paper to me until Mr. Stirles' examination in June.

Mr. Busteed—That is all Sir.

Witness—If the Court please I — want to —

Mr. Busteed—No Sir; when we get into the enemy's camp we must take care what kind of powder we burn.

Judge I.—He has a right to explain his answer, Sir.

Mr. Martin—He did ask me if I had any of his papers, and I told him I never had any of his papers, or had not seen any of them; I knew him.

Mr. Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Mr. Martin—I thought you would not like it, Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Busteed—Stop, another question—you know that counsel are not always their own masters. I am instructed to ask you, Sir, if during that examination your papers and Mr. Walker's did not get mixed together.

Martin—No, Sir; I was mighty careful that he did not get hold of any of my papers, and I kept them in my hat; that paper of Bobo's was not produced until the last; the proceedings were very lengthy, lasting from the beginning of February until March; I knew every paper in the cause, and have never seen that one.

Mr. Burch was recalled.

Mr. Blunt had no doubt that where a paper was proved to be lost, it was the right of the party to give parol evidence, but he should submit that there was not sufficient evidence of the loss of this paper. From these two witnesses it did not appear that it was lost on the occasion referred to.

Judge I.—In regard to the loss, I am inclined to think the evidence is sufficient, *prima facie*. I think the evidence of Walker is sufficient; he swore he had it that day, and has not seen it since. The question was a novel one.

Mr. Blunt said there was a case in point before the Supreme Court last Summer, and he would send for it. The case was now pending in the Court of Appeals. The effect of the decision was, that you cannot have part of a confession, you must have the whole or none.

Judge I.—They must establish the fact of the loss of the paper first, and then pursue the same examination as in ordinary cases of proving a conversation.

Witness examined by Busteed—I am now unable to recollect more than two questions that were read to me; I cannot give the amount of that affidavit.

Q.—Do you recollect if you swore that you never admitted a woman or left one alone in the Jail with Walker? A.—I cannot recollect whether I swore so or not; I do not recollect that Walker read it so from the affidavit; I cannot give the dates of the visits of Mrs. Warner to Walker; it was the Summer season; I do not know the month; I could not say if it was as late as September; I have seen Warner, the husband of Mrs. Warner; he reported himself as such, and visited Walker more than once: he may have brought a package to Walker without my recollecting of it.

Mr. Blunt.—At the time Walker called on you at Sixty-first-street, did he tell you what he wanted of you?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, but admitted with a modification.

Answer.—He stated that he wanted to see me on a little business: he asked if I knew what they were trying to do with him; I said No; he said his wife was trying to get a divorce from him; I said I had heard nothing about it; he asked if he could see me, and made an appointment to meet him at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street; I saw him there; he requested me to come to the Eldridge-street Jail, as he wanted to see me: I went the next day I think, and the paper was ready.

Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Juror—Did you ever go with Walker to the corner of Grand and Mercer-streets, or to any other house of ill-fame?

Witness—No, Sir.

F. G. Young recalled by the Plaintiff—Q.—Did you ever go to the Eldridge-street Jail in company with any woman?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, as the witness had been Walker's legal adviser, and could not disclose what he knew in that relation.

Judge I.—I don't know that visiting a jail with a woman comes within the dicta or rule of professional duties, or confidential communications between attorney and client. There was evidence that women had been admitted to that jail from other witnesses.

Mr. Jordan said that was so.

Evidence admitted.

Witness—I wish to make a remark previously.

Judge I.—The witness must only answer the question.

Witness—I did go to the Jail, with a Mrs. Williams; the circumstances I wish to explain.

Mr. Busteed—You need not state them or explain anything.

Judge I.—You must answer the question only.

Witness—When we arrived, there was considerable difficulty in getting admittance; we were finally admitted, and went up stairs with the turnkey called "Tom;" Walker led us into a little room in the front of the Jail; I had never been there before; we all four went in; Walker asked me if I would walk out into the hall?

Q.—What took place in the hall?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Blunt contended that there were certain things which a lawyer could be compelled to tell upon the stand as a witness.

Witness—There's a little misunderstanding; Walker did not go into the Hall, but directed me to go. Tom also came out of the room leaving Walker and Mrs. W. alone in the room. I had never seen Mr. Walker nor Mrs. Williams before that morning. They were both strangers to me. She was brought to my office by Mr. Bobo, he representing her to be a ——. (This part of the answer was objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Q.—What was done by Walker after you left the room? A.—He shut the door and fastened it; I don't think it was locked, but I heard it clamp against the post; it was a staple; I don't know how long they were together, as it got about that I was a lawyer, and the prisoners got about me and began to talk to me about their cases; I thing it could not be less than 20 minutes that the lady and Walker were together in the room, or the cell; she came to my office once after that to go to the jail with her. Objected to.

Q.—What was Mrs. W.'s character for chastity?

Objected to.

Q.—Have you heard it spoken of? A.—I have no means of knowing, except seeing her twice, and hearing her spoken of by others; I have an opinion about it; I am pretty well satisfied in my own mind; I do not believe her to be a virtuous woman. (The whole of this was objected to.) W.—I have acquired a knowledge of her character for chastity; it was not good; it was about the 15th of June, 1852, that I went to the jail with her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Busteed—Q.—Where were you born?

Judge I.—Mr. Busteed, I don't think the question of a witness's birth, is quite necessary, unless you find out on your examination that his character is to be questioned. It can only lead to a protraction of this trial beyond the limits of this Term.

After this, Mr. Busteed took the witness from Geneva College through several law offices in this City, thence to Panama, and back to New-York City, where he was examined, and passed as a Counsellor of this City, in the year 1850.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Caroline Lohman, Madame Restell? A.—Yes, I know her, but *not* in her professional way. Mr. Lehman is a client of mine, and I have been to his house on business.

Mr Blunt said all this was improper, or we should have Miss Graud brought.

Mr. Busteed—Have you dined with Madame Restell? Objected to, and ruled out as improper.

Mr. Busteed put another question, which the Court said the witness might decline to answer or not as he pleased.

The witness said it was only put for impertinent curiosity, and he would not answer; if it was put for the purposes of this suit he would answer it.

Q.—Who introduced you to Mrs. Williams or Mr. Walker? A.—Col. Bobo gave me a letter to Walker; he brought Mrs. W. to my office; she seemed to be very familiar with Bobo; have three rooms in my office; they, Bobo and Mrs. W., behaved to each other as very familiar and intimate acquaintance; I saw nothing improper between them; I found out Bobo's character afterwards; he was a stranger when introduced to me; I think I went with Mrs. W. to the jail in a stage; I paid the stage fare; know other persons who know Mrs. W.; Scot Sinclair of No. 102 Broadway, knows her. I don't remember of any other persons now who know her; I did not go anywhere else, but came down from the jail and met Bobo at the Irving house.

Q.—Who introduced her to Walker? A.—They did not need an introduction, they seemed to know each other; I did not introduce them; I did not know Walker until then; he very promptly led the way; I did not look at my watch but guessed at the time we were in the jail; Walker saw Tom passing through the bars of an adjoining cell, a dark one; the one Walker was in had a big window in it; I saw the

---

...The Committee of Arrangements for the approaching Anniversary of the Pilgrims have invited Mr. Webster to be present at the celebration, and to deliver the address. Mr. Webster has been confined to his house by illness for some weeks, but it is hoped that he will be able to attend.

"FOREFATHERS' ROCK."—The Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, after two or three meetings for consultation at Plymouth, have voted to purchase the wharf property on which "Forefathers' Rock" is situated, thus taking the first step towards the erection of a monument to the memory of the Pilgrims. In regard to the location of the monument the Society is divided in opinion, one party being desirous of erecting the monument "on or over" the rock, and the others want it on "Cole's Hill." This is a matter of great interest, and one which will be found difficult of decision. There are reasons why a monument should not be erected in an ineligible location, but other and perhaps stronger reasons point to the rock as the most appropriate site for the proposed monument.—*Boston Journal.*

PATRICK HENRY'S SON.—We published a notice yesterday, founded on a statement which appeared in several Virginia papers, in reference to the peculiar circumstances attending—what was given out to be—the *recent* death of the youngest son of the celebrated PATRICK HENRY. Subsequent inquiries have satisfied us that the story was not only manufactured out of whole cloth, but that it had its origin in the promptings of malice. NATHANIEL HENRY, the youngest son of the great orator, has been dead about *three years*. He died poor, but his poverty was an honorable poverty; and his last days were cheered by the kind attentions of attached friends and relatives. Inheriting an ample estate, it soon passed from him, for his heart was too big, and his hand too open, for the selfish ways of this selfish world.—*Washington Star, June 21.*

An Indiana paper states that one David Vun Alstyne has been mulcted in $3,000 damages in a breach of promise case, in which Miss Hand was the plaintiff. Served him perfectly right. David had no business to indulge in any such *slight of Hand* performances.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and woodland, 4 miles above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and 1 mile west from Morrisania, to sed from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is high, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarereville, half an hour's ride from New-York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st entire GAST HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of rich marble-top rosewood centre tables, bureaus, tables, mahogany and oak chairs, oak arm-chairs with cane seats, elegant suites of mahogany in hair cloth; piano-fortes, mirrors, hair mattresses, card tables, bureaus, carpets, etageres, marbleized iron centre tables, marble slabs and tops, refrigerators, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

For account of whom it may concern, a magnificent English mosaic carpets, 17x21, imported to order for a gentleman in this City; they are the finest carpets ever offered, and were made to order at a cost of $500 each.

Assignee's Sale of a large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description, ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner and of the most substantial materials.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Consisting of saws, planes, bitts and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, mauls, screwdrivers, grindstone, &c., also, gardening and other implements, water-fitts, scales, cutting-boxes, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood-ware, &c.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 56 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably located in the beautiful and flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Prost and Dock-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jefferson-sts, and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated grade, commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 12 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibusses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 20th inst. which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are unsurpassed in this peculiarly healthy locality.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain as Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. SUPPER, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN V. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st entire GAST HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of rich marble-top rosewood centre tables, bureaus, tables, mahogany and oak chairs, oak arm-chairs with cane seats, elegant suites of mahogany in hair cloth; piano-fortes, mirrors, hair mattresses, card tables, bureaus, carpets, etageres, marbleized iron centre tables, marble slabs and tops, refrigerators, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

For account of whom it may concern, a magnificent English mosaic carpets, 17x21, imported to order for a gentleman in this City; they are the finest carpets ever offered, and were made to order at a cost of $500 each.

Assignee's Sale of a large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description, ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner and of the most substantial materials.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Consisting of saws, planes, bitts and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, mauls, screwdrivers, grindstone, &c., also, gardening and other implements, water-fitts, scales, cutting-boxes, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood-ware, &c.

JOHN K. OAKLEY Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 56 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably located in the beautiful and flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Prost and Dock-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jefferson-sts, and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated grade, commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 12 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibusses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 20th inst. which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are unsurpassed in this peculiarly healthy locality.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain as Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. SUPPER, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN V. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, rosewood Piano-forte, hair mattresses, cotton and palmetto beds, &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second hand household furniture of every kind and description, comprising in part of several suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatelle, rosewood dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top and other card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, carved rockers, washstands, dinner and extension tables, sofa and centre do., tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hair mattresses, cottage furniture in suites, sofas, sofa bedsteads, couches, large French plate mirrors, bedroom furniture, &c. Also, one very rich rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, in perfect order, 6½ octave. Also 30 dozen curl maple and oak chairs; also, 10 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also, lot of silver plated ware for table use. Catalogues ready early on Saturday morning, and no postponement on any account.

J. T. MOULTON Auctioneer.

ADDITIONAL SALE OF FORT HAMILTON VILLA SITES will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, June 27, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground—J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer. These beautiful sites comprise the balance of these remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The plots to be sold are large, containing from 3 to 18 City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of the ocean, bay and country—scenery unsurpassed in the world. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries is to be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steam boat *Norwalk* leaves Pier No 3 North River, at 10 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for Fort Hamilton, by which free tickets will be furnished those wishing to attend the sale. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, PAINTINGS, CARPETS, &c—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 85 Nassau-st, 2 doors from Fulton-st.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above—All the furniture of a large three-story house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rich Wilton, Brussels and other carpets, large French plate pier glasses; handsome rosewood 7 and 6⅔ octave piano-fortes; rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in French satin brocatelle and ve vet plush; rosewood marble-top centre and fancy tables; extension dining tables; book-cases, wardrobes; rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; painted chamber furniture; curled hair mattresses; beds and bedding; carpetings; sofas, chairs, looking-glasses, china ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, with a general assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., which will be sold without reserve, to pay cash advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 2 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. GEORGE UPTON. A Farm of 24 acres of land in the town of Mamaroneck Westchester County, two miles from the New-Haven Railroad depôt at Mamaroneck, and half a mile of the new depôt being built at Chatterton on the New-Haven Railroad, in a good state of cultivation, and excellent orchard with a variety of fruit trees, &c. On the premises is a new dwelling 22 feet by 36, and barn 28 by 36 feet. A splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country can be had from the property. Sale positive to the highest bidder. For maps and particulars inquire at the Auction Room, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER, will sell THIS DAY, June 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, Nos. 39 Pine and 36 Cedar-sts.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—A large assortment of light Summer Clothing, consisting of French and English dress d'été, cashmere, alpacca, Madras grass cloth, linen and duck coats, linen drilling, alpacca and Summer cloth pants, white buff, colored and fancy Marseilles and figured silk vests. The above are well and fashionably made and handsomely trimmed. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, an invoice of fine Linen Shirts, fancy shirts, drawers, undershirts, &c.

S. STOVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.—SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of all the elegant furniture in house No. 72 8th-av., presenting an opportunity seldom offered to housekeepers and others to obtain first-class furniture, as the whole will positively be sold without reserve, and sunbrace in every thing a rosewood and mahogany, rich satin de brocade, pier glasses, &c., to be found in an elegantly furnished house. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 425 Broadway. Sale rain or shine. For full particulars, see *Courier* and *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, June 23, at 11 o'clock, in our new Gallery, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts. Sale of fine modern Oil Paintings, by five most celebrated masters of the present day, viz.: William, H. L. Ralfe, De la Roche, House, Tryon, Bergmann, Frost, Jansen and others; together with many unattended original, rare and valuable, also, elegant oil paintings on convex copper plates, silk stitched to glass; executed in the most exquisite style by Chantelaux, Cardini, Da Joie Degeaut, Casterier, Van Muller, Paris and others.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 1, 1854. Bangs and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit the consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

J. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

TO SEGAR MAKERS.—J. M. HOFFMAN & CO. Hanover-square, will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, about 30 cases Ohio Seed Leaf Tobacco, slightly damaged by fresh water; sold on account of the Underwriters.

JOSEPH LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY LEEDS, WARD & CO.—No. 32 Broadway, New-York, Office of Liberian Packet Co., &c., &c., sale of valuable office

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on SATURDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 39 Pine and 36 Cedar-street:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A large and desirable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in plush and brocatelle, sofas, arm, rocking and parlor chairs, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, Voltaires and sewing chairs, parlor chairs and bookcases, etageres, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and pier tables, loo tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, pure hair mattresses, straw palliasses, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts—Horse, wagon and harness.—Desirable opportunity of purchasing Bay Horse, 8 years old, 15¼ hands high, used in all harness and perfectly gentle; is a splendid saddle-horse; box and top pleasure wagon in good order; harness nearly, in good order, silver-plated mountings; also, saddle and bridle, nearly new. All of which will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no further use for them.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 48 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT,
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS,
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
EDWARD N. DICKERSON,
AUGUSTUS W. PEARMAN.
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business in the City of New-York, under the name and firm of S. G. & W. LANSING, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of January, 1853.—Dated June 20, 1854.

S. G. LANSING.
WM. LANSENG.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NEW-YORK BANK OF MANUFACTURES, COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the AMENIA BANK, at Amenia, Dutchess County, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 9, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the FREEMEN'S BANK, of Washington County, at Hebron, Washington County, (an individual bank, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for paymeat, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

s16 '53-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the PRATTSVILLE BANK, at Prattsville, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for paymeat, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes of the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

DANIEL B. ST. JOHN,
d2 '53-law2yF Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 15, 1854.—The WEST WINFIELD BANK (West Winfield, Herkimer Co.) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF THE CAPITAL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN,
Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PELLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
Vice Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.—A dividend of Five per cent. upon the full stock of these Companies, (except construction stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to Stockholders on the books at such at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June to the 5th day of July.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows:—By the issue to the 1st day of September of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held by them,—which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further paymeel of eighty per cent. payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the optioe of paying faster or ie full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by paymeet of the differeece.

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock, will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. By order of the Boerd.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to receive at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been delared from the earnings of the past five months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. June 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR. Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS.—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS.....$9 to $45
GOLD WOVE VEST CHAINS.....10 to 28
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS.....13 to 26
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS.....13 to 25
GOLD CHASED AND PLAIN VEST CHAINS.....15 to 35
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS.....17 to 42
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS.....10 to 36
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS.....11 to 45
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS.....16 to 36
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS.....24 to 56
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS.....27 to 70

And all other styles, for sale less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—Of all styles for Gentlemen, for sale very low, viz:

GOLD AND CHASED.....pair $2 56 to $12 00
GOLD AND ENGRAVED.....pair 3 00 to 9 00
GOLD AND SCROLL.....pair 4 50 to 8 00
GOLD AND PEARL.....pair 6 00 to 10 00
GOLD AND GARNET.....pair 6 50 to 9 50
GOLD AND MOURNING.....pair 6 50 to 16 00
GOLD AND AGATE.....pair 3 00 to 4 50
GOLD AND CORNELIAN.....pair 3 00 to 5 00

GEO. C. ALLEN, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND PINS, BROOCHES, &c.—Together with a rich assortment of Silver and Plated ware.

GOLD WATCHES, from.....$20 to $300
SILVER TEA SETS, from.....120 to 500
PLATED TEA SETS, (double plated) from.....72 to 90

All our goods are warranted to be as represented; should they prove otherwise the money will be refunded. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

SPECTACLES GOOD AND CHEAP.—Accurately adapted to vision, by H. S. FRANKS, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, and at No. 32 Bowery. Opticians to the New-York Eye Infirmary and Eye Hospital. Eye changed if not satisfactory. Wholesale and retail.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

JOHN POLEY'S CELEBRATED "BANK" GOLD PENS. Price $1, $2, $3, and $4 each, with Silver Pencil Case. Points warranted, and to suit any hand. Cases made to order for the trade. Office No. 397 Broadway

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 47 Pine-st., corner of Nassau, and will supply Families, Hotels, Steamboats, &c. Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Pine-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 304 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ARNOUGH & CO.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st.—This Company having Capital and Surplus Funds invested in first class securities, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney, Reuben Withers, Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray, J. P. G. Foster, J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing, James Warren, George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell, Arthur Leary, George T. Adee,
A. C. Kinsley, M. Hamilton, Samuel Hoffman,
Calaway B. Lamar, Denning Duer, John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs, John Stoart, Jr., Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan, Jos. Gaillard, Jr., James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell, Ed. C. Center, Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend, Josiah Oakes, Fred. G. Foster.
Paleg Hall. Robert S. Hone,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth, Theodore Mertin, Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell, John R. Briggs, Charles A. Jervis,
John A. Kennedy, J. B. Fitzgerald, Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell, N. P. Freeman, Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams, Solomon Kipp, John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos, Andre Fromont, Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan, J. M. Smith, John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 100 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham, Daniel Parish, Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse, G. G. Coster, G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum, Martin Bates, Jr., Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby, Isaac E. Taylor, Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott, W. Delano, Jr., Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong, Henry Y. Butler, Matthias Clark,
Moses Taylor, B. E. McIlvaine, Chas. E. Aspinwall,
Jas. O. Sheldon, Henry Dwight, Jr., Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 12 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell, Jas. S. Brouwer, Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell, Wm. M. Foster, Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis, John Jam. C. Beekter, Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton, Lyman Clarke, Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell, Solomon Banta, Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane, Charles Crane, Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick, George Warner, Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn, Christo. Gwyer, Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens, Wm. J. Buck, P. J. Bonstteel,
Simon Mosher, Jos. Mapes, Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Rubbell, Geo. D. Cragin, C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis, Edw'd D. Nelson.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox, C. W. Lawrence, Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading, Peter S. Titus, Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy, T. C. Chard'avorne, Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls, Ralph Mead, Wm. C. White,
Joe. W. Pulleo, Richard Field, John H. Baker,
John D. Wright, Th. W. Pearsall, Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell, Irad Hawley, Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 5 Tyron-row, cor. Chatham-st.—Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandise, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and 1st July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the same mandatory clause in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the State of Tennessee, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

Y. K. STEYENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transport ition Company have this day declared, out of their earnigs expended in construction, an extra dividend of tee per cent. ie stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Compaey, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to whom they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon such whole shares or upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will eot accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have beee consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors and holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds of ihis road are requested to call at No. 56 Wall-st. withee's delay, and signify their assent to the proposition for the settlement of the floating debt of the Company, in coeformity with the arrangements made at the meeting of creditors, held on 27th ult. The signatures of all the parties interested are required to the agreemeet before the 1st of July next, to render it binding upon the Company.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE,
DENNING DUER,
Committee.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—Sabscribers to the $1,500,000 increased capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further installmeat of Fifteen per cent. has been called for and will be payable at the Pheeix Bank of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board.

[WM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent., ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1, 1854.

THOS G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, JR.

NOTICE.—An Election for Nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held in the village of Hawley, Wayee County, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY the 26th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both ieclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

NOTICE—OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, June 17, 1854.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

M. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalmeut of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARD, BOSWORTH & SHELDON,
Interest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

LOAN WANTED OF $5,000—On bond and mortgage, on the two four-story brick houses Nos. 358 and 360 9th-st., for three, five or ten years. Apply to JOHN COOK, No. 60 Canal-st., or No. 289 Broadway, (Lafarge Buildings, Room No. 12, second floor,) of J. W. WESTON.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO. SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fere in the City line cere, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be redneed to 5 ceute.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY STOCK.—1,000 Shares Full Stock, with Dividend, for Sale on favorable terms. W. SKIMMIN, Jr., No. 18 Exchange-place.

1854.—NEW FORWARDING ARRANGEMENT—BY THE AMERICAN "LAKE SHORE LINE."—With speed, safety, and saving of insurance—avoiding cartage across the "Suspension Bridge," and ferry at Detroit. The American "Lake Shore Railroads," having largely increased their freight cars and motive powers are prepared to forward without any delay, freight in any quantity, to all Western and Southwestern ports, at very low rates. Mark "Lake Shore Line," and send to Hudson River Railroad, New-York and Erie Railroad, Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Harlem Railroad, or People's Line Steamboats.

P. S. If shipped by Hudson River and New-York City Railroad, mark "Lake Shore Line, *via* Buffalo and New-York City Railroad." For information, price, and bills of lading, apply to TIMOTHY C. DWIGHT, Agent, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., or to L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

FUEL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Proposals will be received at the BOARD OF EDUCATION until the 28th day of June instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Schools under the direction of the Board of Education with about 1,250 tons of the best quality of White Ash Coal of 2,240 lbs. to the ton, and also with 1,100 cords of the best quality of Sapling Oak Wood, and 200 cords of Virginia Pine. Each bid must state the mine or locality from which the coal will be furnished, and the price of the furnace-size and of the stove size separately. The coal to be delivered at the various School-Houses and stowed away in such quantities as may be required. The proposals

New-York Daily Times.

Tuesday, June 23, '54.

THE PERHAM GIFT ENTERPRISE.

To the Public.

In the Fall of 1853 JOSIAH PERHAM exhibited in this City a Panorama called the "Seven Mile Mirror," pretending to give certain valuable property to the holders of tickets to its exhibition.

At the time designated the ticket-holders met to receive the property, and selected a Committee to have charge of it.

Upon that Committee, the undersigned, together with others, were placed, and were so placed by the ticket holders without any communication whatever with Mr. PERHAM, who was a stranger to all of us. So appointed, the Committee received and cared for the property.

Subsequently they were directed to distribute it among the ticket-holders in their discretion. Selecting what seemed to them, under all the circumstances, the best plan, they prepared an order for each of the Gifts, endorsed the orders in envelopes, mixed them promiscuously, then drew forth and numbered the envelopes from 1 up to 100,000, and delivered to each ticket-holder, upon receiving his ticket, the envelope corresponding to it in number.

A portion of these tickets (about 4,500) have not yet been presented for their share in this distribution. A portion of the property, therefore, of the value of $2,000, still remains uncalled for. Certain of the Committee have of late proposed to confiscate and divide up among themselves this property. Others, the undersigned among them, objected to such a course, as manifestly dishonest, in violation of their trust and of the rights of the outstanding ticket holders—many of whom, by reason of the remoteness of their residences, or of their ignorance of the distribution and doings of the Committee, have not yet had an opportunity to present their tickets, or, at least, an opportunity sufficient and satisfactory to us.

At a meeting, however, of the Committee on the 13th inst., in which only ten members were present, the members referred to succeeded, by a vote of six to four, in resolving to distribute among the members of the Committee all property not applied for. On learning this, thirteen members of the Committee, (being a majority of the whole,) among whom were the undersigned, gave notice to the enstodian of the envelopes, J. C. SARGENT, not to give up what remained, for division among the Committee.

Accordingly, when applied to for the envelopes, he refused, relying on that notice—thereupon one DANIEL V. TILDEN, the member of the Committee who had been the instigator and leader of this plan for getting hold of the remaining property, applied to the Governors of the Almshouse to seize the property and arrest on criminal information the persons having charge of it.

From this simple statement the motives of Mr. TILDEN became apparent, and when the affidavits on which he swears that the property "was set up and proposed by PERHAM to be distributed by lot or chance among the persons who should have paid one dollar for each chance or share therein," are taken in connection with an affidavit made by him in March last, in which he swore "That whatever had been done in regard to the distribution of the said property has been done by said Committee on behalf of the shareholders, and not by, for, or on account of said PERHAM in any wise," his character, or want of it, becomes apparent likewise.

Whether the setting up of such a Gift Enterprise is a violation of the Lottery laws, is a question now at issue in the courts, between the Ten Governors and Mr. PERHAM, and which concerns him and not us, and to regard to which, he is quite competent to protect himself, although knowing that he not only had no part in it, but could not have prevented the disposition of the property that did take place, we may well doubt his being accountable for that disposition. In any event, it will be conceded that it is desirable that the enterprise, so long as carried on at all, should be carried out fairly and in good faith.

Now of all the Gift Enterprises set on foot of late PERHAM'S have been the only ones in which the limited number of tickets were sold, and the property delivered to the Committee.

Besides this—so far, his have been the only ones at all actually prosecuted; and, what is more noticeable still, purchasers were allowed to invest their money—the property to be bought and exposed to view, almost entirely delivered—and months to pass, without any attempt on the part of the authorities to interfere with us. We meet our first opposition when we seek to prevent a fraud by certain members of the Committee, and because we attempt to prevent it. The property in our charge is attempted to be seized only when a dishonest member fails in his efforts to fraudulently appropriate and then seized at his instigation. That the course of the Governors in the premises is just insane, and is clearly calculated to promote litigation during and fraudulent schemes, is clear.

As the committee, we have honestly and fairly done our duty to beneficiaries of the Gift property. It will be owing solely to the dishonesty of certain members of the Committee, and the readiness of the Authorities to assist them, if any ticket-holders are deprived of their share of the property. That the public and those personally interested may know this, acquit us, and affix the blame where it belongs, we make this statement. We would also notify all outstanding ticket-holders to send in their tickets, and get the envelopes corresponding thereto.

(Signed)

IRA BUCKMAN, JR.,	JOHN SHIRLEY,
ROBERT BEATTY, JR.,	B. S. ADAMS,
HENRY A. HALE,	ABRAHAM ROPER,
JAMES M. MONEGAL,	I. H. BRIGGS.
A. C. MECKE,	JOHN SWENARTON.

LUTHER MOREY.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1854.

The Gadsden Treaty, as Amended and Accepted.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, concluded at the City of Mexico, December 30, 1853.

In the name of Almighty God!

The Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse between the two countries, and especially in respect to the true limits which should be established, when, notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment: To avoid these, and to strengthen and more firmly maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two republics, the President of the United States has, for this purpose, appointed JAMES GADSDEN Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the same near the Mexican Government, and the President of Mexico has appointed as Plenipotentiary "*ad hoc*" his excellency DON MANUAL DIAZ DE BONILLA, Cavalier Grand Cross of the National and Distinguished Order of Guadalupe, and Secretary of State and of the Office of Foreign Relations, and DON JOSE SALAZAR YLARREGUI, and General MARIANO MONTERDE, as scientific commissioners, invested with full powers for this negotiation, who, having communicated their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following:

ARTICLE I.

The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established according to the 4th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two Republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31° 47' north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31° 20' north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31° 20' to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado river, twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers; thence up the middle of the said river, Colorado, until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two Governments shall nominate one Commissioner, to the end that, by common consent, the two thus nominated, having met in the City of Paso del Norte three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, may proceed to survey and mark out upon the land the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe, keeping a journal and making proper plans of their operations. For this purpose, if they should judge it necessary, the contracting parties shall be at liberty each to unite to its respective Commissioner scientific or other assistants, such as astronomers and surveyors, whose concurrence shall not be considered necessary for the settlement and ratification of a true line of division between the two Republics. That line shall be alone established upon which the Commissioners may fix, their consent, in this particular, being considered decisive, and an integral part of this treaty, without necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting. The dividing line thus established shall in all time be faithfully respected by the two Governments, without any variation therein, unless of the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations and in accordance with the Constitution of each country respectively.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described, is no longer of any force wherein it may conflict with that here established, the said lien being considered annulled and abolished wherever it may not coincide with the present, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the said article, and the 33d article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, concluded at Mexico on the fifth day of April, 1831, are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE III.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the Government of the United States agrees to pay to the Government of Mexico, in the city of New-York, the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, of which fifteen millions seven hundred thousand dollars shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established.

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of the sixth and seventh articles of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been rendered nugatory for the most part by the cession of territory granted in the first article of this treaty, the said articles are hereby abrogated and annulled, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall in all time have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land without the express consent of the Mexican Government, and precisely the same provisions, stipulations, and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting Governments, in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations, and restrictions, contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary, provided in the first article of this treaty; that is to say, below the intersection of the 31° 47' 30" parallel of latitude with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ARTICLE V.

All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty, and to all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesiastical, within the same, as fully and as effectually as if the said articles were herein again recited and set forth.

ARTICLE VI.

No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty, bearing date subsequent to the 25th day of September, when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States, proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid, or be recognized by the United States, or will any grants made previously be respected, or be considered as obligatory, which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

ARTICLE VII.

Should there at any future period (which God forbid) occur any disagreements between the two nations which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner to procure, by every possible method, the adjustment of every difference; and should they still in this manner not succeed, never will they proceed to a declaration of war without having previously paid attention to what has been set forth in article twenty-one of the treaty of Guadalupe for similar cases, which article, as well as the twenty-second, is here reaffirmed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Mexican Government having, on the 5th of February, 1853, authorized the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to secure the stable benefits of said transit-way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither Government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations; nor shall any interest in said transit-way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign Government.

The United States, by its agents, shall have the right to transport across the Isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States Government and its citizens, which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the Isthmus, free of Custom-House or other charges by the Mexican Government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the Isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed, the Mexican Government agrees to open a port of entry, in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two Governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that Government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican Government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation, and security of the work, the United States may extend its protection, as it shall judge wise to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

ARTICLE IX.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington, within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have hereunto affixed our hands and seals at Mexico, the thirtieth (30th) day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the Mexican Republic, and the seventy-eighth of that of the United States.

JAMES GADSDEN,	[L. S.]
MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA,	[L. S.]
JOSE SALAZAR YLARREGUI,	[L. S.]
J. MARIANO MONTERDE,	[L. S.]

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Progress of the Engineer's Strike.

The Erie Company are gradually recovering from their troubles, so far as the running of the passenger trains on time is concerned. The Mail and Night Express, West, Milk Train, Cincinnati and Mail, East, left and arrived as usual, yesterday.

A police force is now employed at Jersey City. The Sheriff of Rockland County, with a posse of Police, is on duty at Piermont—the Sheriff of Orange County, at Port Jervis. The Sheriff of Sneqnehans County, has been requested to protect the Company, at Sasquehana. Yesterday, the engineer of one of the trains West, was taken off the engine by mob force, at Sneqnehans.

As may be inferred from these facts, no adjustment has yet been made between this Company and the Engineers, and, indeed, it seems to be a settled fact that the Company will not, under any circumstances, consent to any modification of the rules of the Road, and are now using every effort to procure proper persons to supply the places of those Engineers who have so suddenly and inconsiderately left the Road.

We have taken some pains to inquire into the causes which have led to the present state of affairs, and can discover nothing but a strong desire on the part of the Company to increase the safety of the road by the adoption and enforcement of the proper rules for that purpose. In this the public have a great interest—nor can the efforts of the Company be too highly appreciated. Many of these men have been for years upon the road, and have hitherto been permitted to dictate to the Company as to rules and regulations.

The Company propose to terminate at once and at any sacrifice or inconvenience, this system of insubordination, so destructive of discipline and sound government. It is the first instance in the history of Railroads in this country, where any Company has determined to submit to large sacrifices in order to produce and maintain proper regulations for the safety of passengers, and all persons in their employ. Much objection seems to be made to what is termed *posting* those who have been dismissed from the Road, and it has been said that great efforts have been made by the Company to prevent their employment on other Roads. So far as could be ascertained, this is entirely untrue. The letter of the President published lately, gives full explanation upon this point, and indeed the Company considers this a matter of comparatively trivial moment, and if its repeal had been modestly solicited, there would have been no particular objection to doing so; but to alter this regulation in compliance with the demand made by those men, would only subject the Company to similar demands for the alteration of all other rules, and would produce a state of things entirely insdmissible.

We presume that the Company will be able to run the trains of the road with its usual regularity after to-day or to-morrow.

Death by Falling through a Hatchway—Verdict of Censure.

Accidents resulting from open hatchways are becoming very frequent. We are pained yesterday the death of a young woman named CATHARINE NOLANE, caused by falling down the hatchway of the pocket-book manufactory of LEVI CHAPMAN, corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. An investigation took place yesterday before Coroner GAMBLE. The following testimony was taken:

Alice Cregin, sworn—I resids at No. 163 West Thirtieth-street; the deceased and myself worked at the Pocket Book Manufactory of Mr. Levi Chapman, on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; yesterday the deceased came to her work at the usual hour on the fifth floor of the building; she worked all day up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she started to go down stairs on her way home; I was then standing on the top of the stairs; when the deceased had descended about half way of the stairs, her foot slipped, she tripped up and was precipitated through the hatchway of the fourth story to the ground floor; there is banisters around the stairs, *but no railing or any other protection around the hatchways*, but there are doors to let down over them; at the time the deceased fell, persons were hoisting goods up the hatch.

Mary McGowen sworn, says—I reside at No. 363 Houston-street; I was employed in the same place with deceased; yesterday afternoon near 5 o'clock I started for home and got to the first floor, where I waited for the deceased; while I stood there the deceased fell through the hatchway and landed near me; I caught hold of her dress, when she exclaimed, "Oh! Mary," and she never spoke after that; she expired in the course of ten minutes; I have been employed by Mr. Chapman for about two years; all the time in that building; I have never seen any railing around this hatchway, but there are places to put them; during the period I have worked there a boy fell through the same hatchway.

Levi Chapman sworn—I reside at No. 152 East Twenty-third-street; I am a pocket-book manufacturer and occupy the second, fourth and fifth floors of the building corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue; the building is owned by Messrs. Hoppock & Jacobs; I have occupied those premises since March last; the deceased has been in my employ for about two years; about 6 o'clock last evening, I returned to the factory and found Miss Nolan had met with a fatal accident; I had her conveyed to the residence of her parents in Fifth-avenue; the distance from the scene of the accident to the place of residence of deceased is about 2 miles; when I first missed from the premises there were many persons around the hatchway, but they have been removed since.

Dr. *David Ulz* sworn—I am in the habit of making an external examination of the body of the deceased, and found the left lower jaw bone and neck broken and bone of the skull fractured. These injuries were the cause of death.

The Coroner briefly charged the Jury, and they rendered the following verdict of censure:

"We find that Catherine Nolan came to her death by falling through the hatches of a building on the corner of Twenty-second-street and Second-avenue. The Jury believe that both the owner and occupant of said building have shown a degree of culpable carelessness in permitting these hatches to be left without a railing or doors around them, and we further recommend that strong doors be permanently placed around these hatches."

The deceased was 21 years old, born in Ireland, and resided at No. 12 Pelham-street.

New-York University.

The closing Examination of the several Classes of the University is in progress. The Committee of Examination consists of Drs. HUTTON, POTTS, and PHILLIPS. The Sophomore and Junior Classes were examined on Wednesday by Professors MARTIN, CROSBY and JOHNSON; the Freshman Class, yesterday, by Professors BULL and CROSBY. They sustained themselves creditably and much to the satisfaction of the Committee on Examination. The different associations will hold anniversary meetings during the coming week. That of the "Alumni" on Tuesday evening, at the University Chapel, when an Oration will be delivered by Professor BENJ. N. MARTIN. The "Psi Upsilon Convention." meet in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on Friday morning, June 30, at 10 o'clock, on which occasion GEO. H. MOORE, A. M., is engaged to deliver an address, and Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON, a poem. Before the "Eucleian and Philomathean Society," an oration will be delivered by FRANKLIN TUTHILL, M. D., and a poem by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY. From all, the students are likely to hear something worth thinking over during vacation.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Mission Rooms. Bishop WAUGH occupied the Chair. The reports from the several Missionary stations were of a gratifying character. Further aid was granted toward the support of the Mission in Germany. The new church in Bremen will be opened in October, and it is hoped that Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, the Chairman of the German Mission, will be present on that interesting occasion. The Corresponding Secretary informed the Board that the Bishop, having charge of the foreign Missionary work, contemplates, in addition to the appointment of two Missionaries for China, to further strengthen that Mission. It was further determined to continue the Mission in New-Mexico, and if necessary, to increase its force. Discussion took place in reference to Missionary efforts among the aborigines of our own country, and a determination was manifested to look well to the wants of that interesting people, and to follow them wherever and whenever an opening manifests itself.

CORRECTION.—In our regular Police reports of Monday last, among the names of several persons in the Ninth Ward, arrested for dealing in lottery tickets, appeared the name of "JOHN W. LATSON, No. 642½ Greenwich-street." Those acquainted with the Ninth Ward, would naturally suppose that the person referred to was JOHN W. LATSON, Esq., who has been long known from political and other connections in that Ward. This, however, was not the case. And we learn on inquiry that the name of the person arrested was wrongly reported by the Police officer who made the return. We make this explanation as an act of justice to Mr. LATSON, who is, of course, unwilling to be in any degree identified with parties who have made themselves thus obnoxious to the law and to public sentiment. The error, however, was that of the Police officer and not of our reporter.

BOAT CAPSIZED—CAPT. JEWETT DROWNED.—Capt. JEWETT, of the ship *Hen rick Hudson*, was drowned in the East River, yesterday afternoon, by the capsizing of a boat. He left the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, in a row-boat, accompanied by two men, for his ship then lying in the stream ready to sail, and when near the vessel, the boat in some way was capsized, and Capt. JEWETT was drowned. While in the water, he caught hold of one of the oarsmen, also in the water, and this man was compelled to use force to save himself. Deceased leaves a family in this City.

A GAMBLING HOUSE BROKEN UP.—Yesterday afternoon, Judge STUART issued a warrant for the arrest of the keeper of a gambling house in West Thirteenth-street. On the complaint of Capt. ACKERMAN, and a citizen of the Ninth Ward, the Captain of the Police took a posse of his men, and the proprietor, with seven others, were taken into custody. The house was found to be fitted up in the most [illegible]. The keeper of the house was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer, and the frequenters of the house were held to bail in the sum of $300 for the ensuing year, and the frequenters of the house were held to bail in the sum of $300 for the ensuing year's good behavior.

FUNERAL OF HON. SEWARD BARCULO.—The remains of Hon. SEWARD BARCULO, late Judge of the Supreme Court, who died at the residence of his father in-law, J. H. TALMAN, Esq., No. 12 West Nineteenth-street, on Tuesday, were conveyed to Poughkeepsie on Wednesday morning, and interred yesterday afternoon in the family burial ground.

FIRE IN HARLEM.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out on the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Avenue A. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but before the flames were extinguished the premises were damaged to the extent of $250. The property belonged to the Chesterman estate, and was fully covered by insurance.

ODD FELLOWS' TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. FITCH.—Olive Branch Lodge I. O. O. F., of this City, has presented a gold medal to Capt. FITCH, of the steamship *Washington*. The inscription is as follows:

"Presented by the Olive Branch Lodge I. O. O. F No. 31, of New-York, to Brother ELISHA M. FITCH. In memorial of their appreciation of his practical illustration of the sublime principle of our Order, while master of the U. S. Steamship *Washington*, in rescuing 482 fellow beings from the wrecked ship *Winchester*, 3d day of May, 1854." On the reverse—"He has made of our blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth."

NEW BOARD OF PUBLICATION.—The General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, at its late meeting at Hudson, resolved to establish a permanent Board of Publication, to be denominated the "Board of Publication of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." Rev. Drs. BARG, BATHUNE, FERRIS, and a dozen others, constitute the nucleus of the Board. They will meet in this City on Monday next, to take measures for perfecting their organization.

☞ The *Diamond* is a weekly of remarkably attractive exterior, just started in this City: J. BARLOW, Publisher. The paper purports to be a literary sheet, devoted to "Incidents of the City," &c. The first number is nearly filled with extracts from English periodicals.

☞ The churred hull of the *Great Republic* is advertised for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Wednesday, July 12. The hull lies at Green Point.

The Case of Thomas Dunlap.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June.

Before Judges Roosevelt and Clerke.

In the matter of the Lunacy of Thomas Dunlap.—This was a petition filed by Thomas Dunlap, alleged to be a lunatic, to be freed from confinement and take the charge of his property. The case came up on *habeas corpus*, before his Honor, Judge Campbell, a short time since, but the Court decided that the matter was out of the jurisdiction of the Superior Court; that the charge of lunatics belonged exclusively to the Supreme Court, as one of the powers of the old Court of Chancery. A supersedeas was subsequently granted by his Honor Judge Roosevelt, at Chambers. The case came up yesterday, June 22, before Judges Roosevelt and Clerke, when Dunlap was examined by the Court. Decision reserved.

The India Rubber Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thursday.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

Horace H. Day vs. *New-England Car Spring Company.*—This case which has occupied the attention of the Court and Jury this last seven weeks, is at last about to terminate. The testimony is closed. Mr. Girard, for the defendants, yesterday commenced his address to the Jury, but as his argument was not closed at the rising of the Court, he will resume this morning. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, for plaintiff, follows Mr. Girard.

[Advertisement.]

A HOME FOR ALL.—A new, cheap, convenient and superior mode of building, containing full directions for constructing gravel walls, six times cheaper than brick, wood or stone. With views, plans, and engraved illustrations. New edition, revised and enlarged. Price, 75 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. HON. HORACE MANN'S inaugural Address at the opening of Antioch College, 37 cents. Judge HURLBUT on Human Rights, 75 cents. DOWNING'S Fruits of America, $1 25. WEBSTER'S great unabridged quarto Dictionary, and all works on the Natural Sciences. No. 308 Broadway, above the Park.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY.—We see by the Custom-House list, that a handsome specimen of the Ourang Outang or Wild Man of the Woods, and two gigantic serpents of the Boa Constrictor species, arrived at this port on Wednesday, in the clipper *Lydia*, from West Africa. They are said to be truly wonderful, and BARNUM, we are told, has paid a large price to secure them as additional attractions for his well known Museum.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Take notice that WATERBURY'S Great Fifty Cent Gift Exhibitions and Mammoth Enterprise have removed to the Art Union Rooms, No. 495 Broadway, in order to further accommodate his numerous country patrons. The office for the sale of his bank note certificates will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M. Look at his programme and inquire at his office.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The New-Jersey Railroad trains to Philadelphia will be changed on and after Monday, June 26. The 9 and 11 A. M. trains will leave at 8 and 10 A. M., and the 4 and 5½ P. M. at 4½ and 6 P. M. The fare in the 7 A. M. will be reduced to $2 25, with low way-fares. See advertisements.

[Advertisement.]

GAS COOKING AND HEATING.—American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company, No. 358 Broadway, second floor. A patent process of great novelty, utility, and economy. The public are invited to call and examine the various articles. Hand bills can be obtained at the store. R. B. COLEMAN, President.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. B. Howe's, BENEFIT, at the National Theatre, this evening. Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Mr. WALTER KEELE, Mr. MACGREGOR McDONALD, Mons. DEVANI and the whole company, appear for him. The pieces to be performed are "Lady of Lyons," and "Female Highwayman."

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 38, 21, 27, 42, 17, 50, 51, 58, 16, 67, 68, 47, 14, 31, 44, 45, 30, 46.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Adjourned to Monday. *General Term*—The Canal and Walker-street case. *Circuit*—Nos. 1427, 1562, 1553, 1561, 1260, 1385, 1142, 1739, 1659, 1655, 1656, 589, 604 to 607, 609 to 617.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 323, 60, 811, 675, 621, 704, 855, 972, 1002, 42, 799, 1007½, 73, 1034½, 1061, 1112.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 953, 177, 1145, 1198, 862, 1093, 1112, 940, 998, 469, 180, 1080, 954, 1190, 1173, 239, 618, 1200 to 1244—all the even numbers.

LONG ISLAND.

Suicide on a Grave.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Union Cemetery yesterday, by Coroner HANFORD, on the body of a German named ANDREW GOETZ, who committed suicide the day previous by blowing out his brains with the contents of a pistol. From the facts elicited, it appears that deceased was a resident of New-York, and a wheelwright by trade. About three weeks since he buried his wife, and a short time previous his only child. This so preyed upon his mind that on Wednesday, while laboring under aberration of mind, he went to Union Cemetery, and after writing a letter to a relative, destroyed his life while seated on the new-made grave of his wife. The following note, addressed, under care of A. LEIZER, of this City, to his brother-in-law, in Flushing, was found on the person of deceased:

"Excuse me for doing so; misfortune came over me so great. God knows the reason better than I can tell. My beloved wife and child are taken from me, and the longer I live the more I feel the loss. I would like to sleep with them. I write this on the grave of my beloved wife. Take care of my step-son; he is a good child. Take everything I have—debts I have none. You will find $30 in my trunk at my brother-in-law's, at Jonesdale. John Reif will owe me $30 on the 1st of July. Don't let my step-son out of your care; I go from him with a heavy heart. My family are in New-York; you will find out at the "Harmony," by Fromm next the Railroad depôt. Good bye. Your unhappy brother-in-law and brother."

Taxes in Brooklyn.

The County Treasurer sent in a communication to the Supervisors, last evening, stating the amount of taxes for 1853, remaining unpaid, to be as follows:

Brooklyn—First Ward, $4,474 55; Second Ward, $3,165 56; Third Ward, $10,155 76; Fourth Ward, $3,798 52; Fifth Ward, $3,984 04; Sixth Ward, $27,757 24; Seventh Ward, $20,658 08; Eighth Ward, $5,932 93; Ninth Ward, $10,815 10; Tenth Ward, $14,957 89; Eleventh Ward, $20,649 39. Total, $126,349 06.

Williamsburg—First Ward, $5,349 79; Second Ward, $3,151 15; Third Ward, $3,032 09. Total, $11,533 03.

Bushwick, $890 22; New Lotte, $61. Total, $954 22. Grand total, $138,836 31.

Due State Superintendent of Schools, $7,758. Due Comptroller—balance of State Tax, $21,735. Due City of Brooklyn, for Common Schools, $7,113. Due City of Brooklyn for Common Schools, $2,216. Indebtedness of Superintendent of the Poor at present, $25,000. Total, $63,422.

The communication was accepted, and a resolution authorizing the County Treasurer to borrow from time to time such sums as may be required to meet the wants of the County, on account of purposes for which said taxes were imposed, was adopted.

A HOSPITAL FOR EPIDEMIC PATIENTS IN BROOKLYN.—Mayor LAMBERT called a Special Meeting of the Board of Alderman yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of securing a proper place for the accommodation of epidemic patients. Twelve of the Aldermen were present and it was the unanimous opinion of those present, that such a place should be provided, and that it go out once—not that we have any epidemical disease at the present time, but as a precautionary movement. In connection with this subject Alderman BARNARD offered the following resolution, which was adopted by unanimous consent:

Resolved, That the Board of Health be empowered to have a suitable building or buildings for a Hospital for epidemic patients, and provide the necessary furniture and accommodations for medicines and medical attendance for the proper care of the sick.

On motion, Aldermen BARNARD and REYNEN were added to the Board of Health. There being no further business the Board adjourned.

THE CHOLERA.—Only seven deaths by this disease were reported to the Health Officer of Brooklyn yesterday. These occurred in the dirty and filthy portions of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Wards. Thus far, a large majority of those who have been attacked by this disease in this city, are persons of the most intemperate and otherwise irregular habits. There is no cause for alarm that this disease will become epidemic.

FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A fire was occasioned about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the oil factory of Mr. WALDRON, foot of South First-street, by the boiling over of some oil, which was soon extinguished. Damage to the building about $150; loss on stock and fixtures about $200. The stock in the building adjoining, consisting of patent manure, owned by Mr. DA BEBO, was damaged about $300 by water.

NEW-JERSEY.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN JERSEY CITY.—Mayor MANNERS advertises for sealed proposals for $25,000 of the Six Per Cent. Bonds of this City Loan, intended as a portion of the Loan of $50,000, for the erection of public buildings. Proposals will be received until Thursday, June 29.

STARVATION.—A German family named Flep, consisting of husband, wife and daughter, were yesterday found wandering in the streets in a starving condition. They were placed in charge of the Poor Masters.

☞ A strawberry festival was held last evening at the Almshouse. The receipts were quite satisfactory.

Important Discussion before the Canal Board.

From the Albany Journal, June 22.

We did not yesterday understand the precise nature of the question before the Canal Board. In September, 1850, the Canal Board decided upon a Canal 75½ feet medium width at Lockport, and 62 feet at Rochester, with a declivity a little over half an inch to the mile, producing a descending current of about half a mile to the hour. These dimensions were deemed necessary to insure an adequate supply of water for the purposes of navigation. Under a law of the last session a plan has now been proposed in the Board which reduces this dimension of that section of the Canal from 75½ to 52 feet in width, and diminishing the declivity from two-thirds to one-third of an inch to the mile.

Upon this question which so deeply concerns Western New York, the Board consented to hear Counsel. The advocacy of the Enlarged Plan was entrusted to S. B. RUGGLES, Esq., of whose argument we hear the highest expression of admiration. It was evidently an effort of great eloquence and ability. The whole subject of the magnificent reservoir providentially furnished us in Lake Erie; the necessity and duty of using it in full measure; the advantage of a properly descending current from the Lake to Rochester; the vast and luxuriant growth of our Western trade and its expected accumulation under the Reciprocity treaty; and above all, the high political importance of uniting New York, *as a State*, with its interior neighbors north of the Ohio, were all handled with his accustomed breadth of view and power of expression. After hearing Mr. RUGGLES, the Board requested him to commit to writing the views he had so ably expressed, to be preserved for future reference.

We hope to lay them, in a few days, before our readers. The decision of the question is postponed to the 7th of July.

General Gonzales' Card.

The following note from General GONZALES corrects a statement going the rounds which connects him with an alleged filibustering expedition. Although he is a Cuban, and feels the deepest interest in the fate that awaits his native country, he has entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, and is ready to await the fruits of his policy, instead of seeking by filibustering movements to hasten a result to which he looks with confidence and happiness:

To the Editor of the Washington Union:

SIR: A statement is going the round of the press connecting me with a Cuban expedition at the Southwest. I beg to say, that, so far as I am concerned, it is unfounded. I have full confidence in the President, and in his ability to attain success. I shall abide by his action as long as that confidence is unimpaired.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY.—The whole number of graduates is given as 532—ministers, 175; lawyers, 158. There are, at present, in the collegiate department 132 students, and in the preparatory, normal and medal schools, 132.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 22, in Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Geo. L. Prentis, HENRY M. GREENE, of this City, to MAGGIE M., eldest daughter of Z. Wheeler, Esq., of Plainfield, N. J.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Mr. Lyons, Mr. SOLOMON MITCHELL, of the City of Mexico, to SARINA, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Ramus, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. R. S. Isaacs, Mr. HARMAN PRENPER to Miss SARAH PURDY, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 20, in the church on Washington-square, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Rev. JOHN W. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, to Miss SOPHIA L. SATTERLEE, of this City.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Samuel Cook, of St. Bartholomew's Church, N. Y., EDGAR LOGAN to CHARLOTTE B. BROWN.

At Windsor, on Monday, June 19, Mr. JOHN E. GILLETT to SARAH AMANDA, only daughter of John Westfield, of Hudson.

At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, June 19, by Rev. B. Hawley, Rev. E. H. GILLETT, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Harlem, N. Y., to MARY JANE, only daughter of Charles Kenedy, of Saratoga springs.

At Cleveland, on Tuesday, June 20, by Rev. Dr. Adams, ALEXANDER MCCLEISH, of New-York, to ELLA, daughter of Joseph S. Lake, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 22, Miss JULIA A. LOOMIS, aged 22 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shaftsbury, Vt., for interment. The funeral will be at that place on Saturday, 24th.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 22, Miss EMMA L. BELLE REE, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

At Mount St. Vincent, near Harlem, in this City, on Sunday, June 18, Sister MARY DE PAUL, of the religious order of the Sisters of Charity, formerly ELLEN M. WHITE, daughter of Edward White, of Binghamton, in this State.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, June 22, Mrs. CATHERINE DAVIS, aged 69 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son, William O. Price, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 5 o'clock, P. M., this day, from the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabethtown, N. J.

At Hoboken, on Thursday, June 22, after a short illness, ELLEN C., wife of Wm. H. Lewis, and daughter of Avery Clark, Esq., of Harlem, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to att

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

Published every EVENING, (Sundays excepted,) One copy will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Seven copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and no paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES must be paid (one year), in as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.

Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, will be prepared for circulation in California and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 25 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

Expenses and Earnings of the Philadelphia Mint.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

The following army order will be published to-morrow:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. IX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday June 21, 1854.

The Secretary of War has received from the Department of Texas and New-Mexico the official accounts of the engagements which have recently taken place between detachments of the army and hostile bands of the warlike tribes of Indians inhabiting those regions of country. In these various encounters the conduct of Lieut. Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOK, 2d Dragoons; second Lieut. DAVID BELL, 2d Dragoons; second Lieut. GEORGE B. CROSBY, Mounted Riflemen; and Sergeants C. H. MCNALLY, JOHN GREEN and JOHN WILLIAMS, of the same regiment, severally in command on the different occasions, merits special praise. The gallantry, fortitude, and devotion exhibited by the troops in every instance of combat, and in the most arduous pursuit of the enemy, are creditable to the Army, and receive the marked approbation of the President and of this Department. The measures adopted by Brevet Major-General SMITH and Brevet Brigadier-General GARLAND, respectively in command of the military Departments of New-Mexico, are approved.

By order of the Secretary of War,
W. G. FREEMAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

The extreme Anti-Slavery members in Congress propose issuing an Anti-Nebraska address on their own account. S.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says that rumors are afloat that the President is about to give the Governorship of Kansas to a non-slaveholding man, whose opinions upon the territorial bills are unsound or unknown. The *Sentinel* complains, if this be true, that the President will nullify and abrogate the intent of the bills.

The President and family left here this morning to pass a few days at Old Point Comfort.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting, in reply to Mr. FISH's resolution, copies of the accounts of the Director of the Mint, showing the charges collected of depositors and others. Referred, and ordered to be printed.

The report shows that the expenditures of the Mint in Philadelphia since March 3, 1853, for officers and clerks, laborers, and incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, amount to $295,667 51. That the amount collected from depositors of gold bullion for coinage is $222,612 66; do. collected on silver bullion for coinage $284 51; do. on silver parted from gold for the benefit of the Mint $16,845 59. Total amount collected from depositors for coinage, &c., by the Mint at Philadelphia, $243,552 76.

The private calendar was taken up. The bill for the relief of the owners of the private armed brig *General Armstrong*, destroyed by the British in the neutral port of Fayal, in September, 1814, was first considered.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. SEWARD, CLAYTON, SLIDELL, BAYARD and BELL—and was opposed by Messrs. CHASE, PRATT and TOOMBS. It was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Bayard, Bell, Brown, Clayton, Dodge of Iowa, Foot, Gwin, James, Pettit, Seward, Slidell—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Chase, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Evans, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gillette, Hamlin, Pratt, Rockwell, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Toucey, Wade, Walker, Williams—21.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 23.

Numerous private bills were reported from Standing Committees. Among them, one by Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Commerce, to remit the duties on certain goods destroyed by fire in New-York and San Francisco. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Two private bills were passed.

The House then went into Committee on Private bills, and several were laid aside to be reported.

At a quarter to 4 o'clock no quorum was present, and the House adjourned.

Prorogation of the Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, June 23.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon amid great confusion. Members of the House insisted on speaking while the Governor was waiting in the Legislative Council Chamber. His Excellency's arrival being announced, cries of "Let him wait," were heard. The Speaker could not restore order, and the Governor General was kept waiting several minutes, during which the House was in the greatest confusion. When order was restored and the members arrived in the Legislative Council Chamber, the Speaker on the part of the House informed his Excellency that he considered no session had been held. The Governor General delivered the following speech:

"*Honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and gentlemen of the Legislature assembled:*

"When I met you at the commencement of the present session, I expressed the hope that you would proceed without delay to pass such a law in reference to the period appointed for introducing the amended franchise, as would have enabled me to bring at once into operation those important measures affecting the representation of the people in Parliament which were adopted by you with such singular unanimity last session. Having been disappointed in this expectation, I still consider that it is due to the people of the province, and most respectful to the decision of the Legislature, that I should take such steps as are in my power to give effect to the law by which the Parliamentary Representatives of the people are augmented, before calling the attention of Parliament to questions on which the public mind has long been agitated, and the settlement of which is most desirable to effect in such a manner as will be most likely to secure for me the confidence of the people. I have come therefore to meet you on the present occasion for the purpose of proroguing this Parliament with a view to its immediate dissolution.

A proclamation dissolving Parliament will be issued to-morrow. The elections are to be over and the writs returnable by the 9th of August.

Sudden Death of Chief Justice Wells.

BOSTON, Friday, June 23.

Chief Justice WELLS, of the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts, died suddenly this afternoon at his residence in Cambridge. He occupied the bench of the Municipal Court yesterday, until late in the afternoon, when, feeling unwell, he adjourned the Court until this morning. His disease is said to have been inflamation of the lungs.

The weather here is cold and thick, and an easterly wind prevails.

From Turks Island—The Case of Consul Nelson.

BOSTON, Friday, June 23.

The brig *Union*, arrived at this port, brings advices from Turks Island to June 8.

Mr. NELSON, the American Consul, was still in prison, having refused to pay the fine imposed, saying that he would leave it to his Government to take him out. The authorities remain firm, alleging that he was simply fined for an assault upon one of the officials of the Island, as would have been any other person, whatever his nativity or station. Mr. NELSON's friends advised him to pay the fine under protest, but he refused.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Friday, June 23.

The Senate has rescinded its share of the joint resolution designating the 1st of July for the final adjourn ment, and the House will follow the same course. The session will probably extend to the middle of July.

Dr. THOMPSON, of Lisbon, a Democratic member of the Legislature, died yesterday.

Full Particulars of the Attempt to Commit a Rape by a Catholic Priest at Cincinnati—The Testimony in the Case.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 23.

Father KROEGER, a Roman Catholic priest in this city, was arrested yesterday for assault with attempt to commit a rape on a girl 14 years old. She testified that she went to confession to him; he asked her into a private room, and inquired if she had ever sinned with a man. She said "No," and he then undertook to make an indecent personal examination of her, which he did. He then whipped her severely.

She screamed. Her screams attracted the attention of the workmen on the Church and the neighbors, and she was let out. The door was locked all the time she was in. Her testimony as to the door being locked, and the screaming and whipping, was confirmed by other witnesses.

Father RITTER, another priest in the same Church, testified that the door was not locked but open. That he saw the girl and priest talking together; that the screams were made by another girl in another place.

The testimony shows not so much an intent to commit rape, as the claiming of a right to make an indecent personal examination of the girl.—*New-York Evening Post.*

Murderer to be Hung.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, June 23.

The House of Representatives, this afternoon, refused by a large majority to commute the punishment of young MICHAEL JENNINGS, who murdered Mrs. BRADLEY, of North Haven, last Summer. He will therefore be hung on the second Tuesday in July.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 23.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah.

Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. PEEBLES, in his rejoinder in the TIMES of Thursday, 22d inst., to the "reply" of the Company, concluded with still more pointed and decided charges, in the *form* of interrogatories, than he had made in his pamphlet. And as we cannot perceive that his material allegations affecting the Trustees of that Company, or its legal existence, were satisfactorily answered, and in consideration that the charges have been laid with such boldness and perspicuity as to render all the statements, if erroneous or false, susceptible of easy refutation, it is idle for the gentlemen assuming the management of that Company to assume and die airs of importance, or to claim any peculiar privileges.

They have met an enemy evidently not to be regarded lightly, and we—*small paying* stockholders—are disposed to act, in cases of this kind, with the enemy, if the strongest party, and there are

MANY OF US.

N. B.—We think it would be worth a trip to Texas to see those 400 men *caving in* on the road on the 1st July proximo.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having seen a repetition of the attack, over the signature of C. GLEN PEEBLES, on a portion of the Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; and being interested in the same, I have made some inquiries respecting the matter, but am at a loss to discover the motive of Mr. P., inasmuch as he disclaims being a tool of others or being the hireling of any one. Mr. PEEBLES is not and never was a stockholder, or in any shape or way connected with this Company, unless some person having had power has given him stock which has been of a fraudulent issue, for his name is not on the books. "If it is, let him show it." And it cannot be supposed that the gentlemen having the direction of this Company can enter into a newspaper controversy with this person, who has nothing else to do, respecting their operations, means, or acts. Nor is it to be supposed for a moment that the man who has occupied the position that Mr. WALKER for many years has done, can notice this assailant at all—considering the style of his attack. I would therefore suggest—if Mr. P. is not the tool of another, which he denies, in the face of the circumstance that but one person out of the Directors has had access to the documents which he promulgates—and having no interest in the Company, he evinces so needlesome a disposition—that the public should entertain him with caution.

ONE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS.

MUSICAL.

M. Jullien and the Concert D'Adieu.

We have received the following communication on the subject of this interesting event. Whatever the arrangement as to price, we hope sincerely there will be a proper attendance. The attractions (to say nothing of the occasion) are equal, if not superior to those of the Musical Congress.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Knowing, from your columns, that you are a great admirer of Monsieur JULLIEN, and having myself a strong fellow feeling in that respect, I hope you will permit me to make a few remarks regarding his advertisement in your paper of to-day.

I trust, Sir, you will not be surprised when I say that I feel sorry at the very *low* price which is about to be charged for admission. If the charge had been made fifty cents instead of twenty-five cents, I think it can scarcely be doubted that the Palace would be anything but too large, even then, from the great popularity M. JULLIEN has gained in America, and from the splendid programme which is announced for the "Concert D'Adieu."

Another thing which ought to influence the American public in this matter very strongly, is the fact that the hitherto *soi-disant* benefits of M. JULLIEN have been productive of nothing to himself, the proceeds having been handed over to those parties who have engaged him for the present musical tour through the United States.

Under these circumstances, I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, and our fellow-citizens, if we should not give him, on this, his *sole personal benefit* in America, a regular bumper before his departure for Europe?

There is still time before the Concert takes place to alter the advertisement of charges, and I fancy if the managers adopted this suggestion, they would please the great body of the American people who are anxious to show their gratitude for the pleasure they have experienced, as also for the enduring *prestige* which M. JULLIEN has given to the national airs of their country.

With much respect, W. S. F.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This is the last regular night of the Musical Congress, and on it all the Fire Companies of New-York will attend and hear their own Quadrille without charge. It will, we opine, be an occasion of great excitement.

MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.—Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday by the *Union*, from Havre, were the principals of M. MARETZEK's new Opera Troupe for Castle Garden. The season will commence on Wednesday or Thursday next, provided the artists are sufficiently rested, and have recovered from their protracted sea-voyage by that time. Choruses and orchestra are all in readiness, having already had some rehearsals during the past week. Among the new arrivals are DONNA VALERIA GOMEZ, the Prima Donna, from Madrid, and Signors NEE BARALDI and GRAZIANI, the Tenor and Baritone, from the Opera Paris. Signora MARTINI D'OSMY, the Contralto, has already been here for some days. Several others, of less renown than those named, also came by this steamer.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WAVERLY, N. Y.—Mr WM. H. LEWIS was fatally injured while assisting in raising a building in Waverly village, on the 16th inst., by falling upon a bar of iron which caused his death on the 18th. The deceased was a resident of Mott Haven, Westchester County, and was spending a few weeks in that village. He leaves a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death.

STEAMER ON THE CONNECTICUT.—Col. CROSS, of Lancaster, and Mr. SUMNER, of Dalton, have now in course of construction a new steamer intended to run on the Connecticut river, from Sumner's Mills, at the head of Fifteen Mil Falls in Dalton, to the railroad at Northumberland, a distance of 25 miles. The steamer, which is said to be a very handsome little craft, will be launched and commence her trips by the Fourth of July next. She is to be called the *Lady Keta*, will have side paddles, and will draw three feet of water.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Clegg, convicted of arson in the third degree, at Troy, last week, was yesterday morning sentenced to the State prison, in Clinton County, for seven years and three months.

M. Kossuth at Sheffield—His First Speech.

From the London Times, June 6.

Yesterday (Monday) a public demonstration was made at Sheffield in favor of the nationality of Poland. The proceeding originated with the Polish and Hungarian exiles and their friends, and it was publicly announced that M. KOSSUTH would arrive by railway from London at 12 o'clock, proceed from the station to Paradise-square, there address an open-air meeting, and that another meeting would be held in the Music-hall in the evening, at which the Hungarian patriot would also speak. M. KOSSUTH, however, arrived at 9½ by a train from Peterborough, to which place he had traveled the previous evening in order to insure the certainty of his appearance in Sheffield at the time announced. M. KOSSUTH and his friends proceeded from the station in carriages to the residence of Mr. Alderman SOLLY, at Low-fields, and after breakfasting there returned to the station at 12 o'clock. Before that hour a concourse of people, to the number of many thousands, had assembled around the entrance to the station. On M. KOSSUTH appearing, he was received with most enthusiastic plaudits.

After Alderman SOLLY had introduced M. KOSSUTH,

Mr. R. LEADER, Jr., moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting desires to convey to his Excellency M. LOUIS KOSSUTH its hearty and sincere welcome to the town of Sheffield; and to express their high admiration of his patriotic conduct, as Governor of Hungary, during the late struggle for freedom, and to assure him of its deep sympathy with him in his exile."

Mr. Councillor BROADHEAD seconded the resolution.

Mr. A. KEYZANOWSKI (a Polish refugee) had great pleasure in expressing on behalf of the Polish exiles in Sheffield their warmest feelings of sympathy with the noble chief of Hungary, under whom they had had the greatest pleasure in fighting against the enemies of all human kind. On behalf of the Polish exiles, he supported the warm welcome which had been given to KOSSUTH.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and with hearty acclamation.

M. KOSSUTH was received with protracted cheering. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: Whatever may have befallen a man in the vicissitudes of life, he who can boast of the sympathies of a free, noble-minded people, may well boast of having yet saved much in the shipwreck. [Cheers.] Your welcome and the assurance of your sympathies would be dear to my heart at any time. They are doubly dear on the present occasion, because the general situation of Europe is such that popular sympathies may soon become a great power on earth; and, secondly, because you afford me an occasion to experience that that mighty outburst of popular sympathy in which Sheffield so cordially joined on my first arrival in England, two and a half years ago, has not been a passing emotion, nor has the deep political meaning of those demonstrations been a mere flattering dream. [Cheers.] Since that time I have grown old by sorrow and with cares; but the burning aspiration of my heart, bent day and night on the one and the same object, has but drawn intensity from its own flame, and this shattered bodily frame must and will obey when the moment to action shall call. And that moment draws near, gentlemen. [Loud cheers.] The opportunity I predicted many a time is now at hand. So far my words have been fulfilled. In vain Cabinet diplomacy strains every nerve to tear from the lips of the oppressed nations the ripe fruit of long-cherished hope. Such events will baffle their tricks, as they have baffled them until now. All of them have united in preventing the war, and still war there is, much against the will of all the world: but it was a logical necessity. And in one way or another, with or against their will, freedom shall profit by it, I trust. [Cheers.] But great mischief has been done in the past, and may be done again. It is high time for the people to watch. High time gentlemen. What two and a half years ago might have been an object for sympathy has become a concern of immediate English interest. What yesterday might have been a mere generosity is but self-preservation to-day. [Cheers.] The moments are precious, and the occasion is grave; so please to accept my thanks as kindly as I offer them sincerely from my very heart; and let us at once deal with the true object of this solemn occasion, provided you give me authority to speak my mind. [Cheers, and cries of "Out with it!"] Gentlemen, wherever I go, and whomever I happen to hear speaking about the war, I meet but with the opinion that Russia has grown dangerous to the freedom of Europe, and that she must be checked in her encroachments upon the independence of nations. So far, all is well. In England there appears to be a universal agreement upon the subject. [Cheers.] But when we look to the diplomatic dispatches and to certain nasty protocols, manufactured by scores—this great object of the little statesmen of our sickly age—or when we listen to the interpellations, declarations and orations in a certain place, we are astonished to see what pains are taken to couch the plain truth under unmeaning generalities; we are astonished to see with what anxious solicitude some politicians are shunning to define what they meant by the "freedom of Europe," which they pretend to be so tenderly careful of, and in what manner they mean to check that power of Russia which they profess to be dangerous to Europe. I would warn the people of England, that if they let this shuffling go on thus for a while, without impressing a true English stamp upon England's policy, it will discover with horror that its gallant brethren and sons have shed their blood, and it has been made to pay its millions, for an aim just contrary to what it has meant to fight and to pay for. [Cheers.] You will have meant to fight for the independence and liberties of Europe, and you will discover that you have fought for securing oppression over many a nation on the Continent. [Hear, hear.] Yes, gentlemen, you may expect, in reward for your blood and sacrifices, a miserable peace treaty, good for the cheesemongers, [laughter,]—and at the utmost Russian despotism a little tired, until it gets restored by an afternoon nap [laughter]; but in its stead Austrian despotism made a great deal stronger and more secure. ["Crush both."] Now, I ask you, do you hate Russian despotism? [Loud cries of "Yes!"] You do. Again, I ask you, do you like Austrian despotism? [Loud cries of "No, no!"] Do you like that despotism which quartered Poland, assassinated Hungary, and murdered Italy? Do you like that despotism? [Prolonged cries of "No!"] No, you don't. Well, if you don't like it, let the mighty word of the people of England be lawfully told up to the heavens and down to Westminster Hall, because danger is knocking at your doors. England is about to be married to Austrian despotism—England is about to pledge thet your blood shall be shed and your money shall be spent to make Austrian despotism sure. Gentlemen, if you will consider the origin, the progress, and the rational issue of the present war, you will come to the following conclusions:—It is the partition of Poland by which Russia has grown dangerous to the world. It is the partition of Poland which brought Russia down to the Danubian Principalities, and hence to my own Hungary; and it is the oppression of Hungary by Russian interference, which was the stepping-stone to the present ambitious daring of the Czar. Every child in Europe is aware of these facts. [Cheers.] Had England not neglected her duty in those former instances—had England not allowed the spoliation of Poland—had it protested against Russian interference in Hungary, instead of having encouraged it—yes, encouraged, by declaring solemnly, officially, that "England had no opinion to express on the matter"—you would have been spared the dangers and sacrifices of the present war, without the spending of one English shilling, without the shedding of one drop of English blood. [Cheers.] And is Turkey necessary to Europe's security? and is Turkey to be maintained, and is Russia to be checked? Then either there is no sincerity in the profession, or no political meaning in the design, without Poland reconstructed an independent nation, and Hungary independent and free. [Loud cheers.] Let any one reflect upon the nature of the evil and its remedy—the name of Poland and the name of Hungary must be present to his mind. The quartered limbs of the former and the pale, bleeding image of the second must rise like the spirit of Banquo, with a warning finger before his eyes. [Cheers.] And yet these, in the misty atmosphere of secret diplomacy, before the rising spectre, shut their eyes and strive to lull their conscience in the belief that blinding their own eyes will make the warning finger disappear. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there are strange anomalies to be met with here in your England. Who is the humble individual who has the honor of speaking now to you? Humble and unpretending as I am—still, by what I have done, and by what I have been, and by what I am, I certainly am a living protest against Russian encroachment and Austrian despotism. [Cheers.] And who is FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria? He is the man who holds in his bloody hands one of the quartered limbs of Poland. He is the man who betrayed every province of his empire by holding up before their eyes the solemn promise of a constitution, and then abolished every letter of it; he is the man who attacked the laws and existence of Hungary by conspiracy and by arms; who spread fire and death and desolation over the land, and called in the forces of a foreign despot to subjugate it. He is the man who raised scaffolds by hundreds, and immolated upon them patriots by thousands. He is the man who murdered Hungary and Italy. [Loud cheers.] Now the world has seen the millions of England cheering my humble self, and cursing FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria sometimes—as with the honest drayman of BARCLAY & PERKINS, [cheers and laughter]; there has been even something more than a curse; the world has seen mayors, and aldermen, and corporations and delegations, and societies, and whole communities, and the people of England, expressing, in some 120 addresses, their approbation of my course of resistance to Austrian aggression, and their sympathy for my country's wrongs; bidding me to be of good cheer, and to trust that the day of retribution will come. [Cheers.] On the other hand, we have heard FRANCIS JOSEPH praised as a magnanimous Prince, the young hope of his country; we have heard exalted the noble soundness of the high-spirited young Emperor; and we have seen grave men, Englishmen, fawning on him, and courting his favors and amity. And both these things happened in the one and the same England. Were it but a difference of individual opinion, it would be no matter anyhow. But such is not the case. It is England which is brought to the point that it must set either in the one or the other of these two opposite directions. Against the oppressors or against their will, freedom shall profit by it, I trust. [Cheers.] But great mischief has been done in the past, and may be done again. It is high time for the people to watch. High time gentlemen. What two and a half years ago might have been an object for sympathy has become a concern of immediate English interest. What yesterday might have been a mere generosity is but self-preservation to-day. [Cheers.] The moments are precious, and the occasion is grave; so please to accept my thanks as kindly as I offer them sincerely from my very heart; and let us at once deal with the true object of this solemn occasion, provided you give me authority to speak my mind. [Cheers, and cries of "Out with it!"] Gentlemen, wherever I go, and whomever I happen to hear speaking about the war, I meet but with the opinion that Russia has grown dangerous to the freedom of Europe, and that she must be checked in her encroachments upon the independence of nations. So far, all is well. In England there appears to be a universal agreement upon the subject. [Cheers.] But when we look to the diplomatic dispatches and to certain nasty protocols, manufactured by scores—this great object of the little statesmen of our sickly age—or when we listen to the interpellations, declarations and orations in a certain place, we are astonished to see what pains are taken to couch the plain truth under unmeaning generalities; we are astonished to see with what anxious solicitude some politicians are shunning to define what they meant by the "freedom of Europe," which they pretend to be so tenderly careful of, and in what manner they mean to check that power of Russia which they profess to be dangerous to Europe. I would warn the people of England, that if they let this shuffling go on thus for a while, without impressing a true English stamp upon England's policy, it will discover with horror that its gallant brethren and sons have shed their blood, and it has been made to pay its millions, for an aim just contrary to what it has meant to fight and to pay for. [Cheers.] You will have meant to fight for the independence and liberties of Europe, and you will discover that you have fought for securing oppression over many a nation on the Continent. [Hear, hear.] Yes, gentlemen, you may expect, in reward for your blood and sacrifices, a miserable peace treaty, good for the cheesemongers, [laughter,]—and at the utmost Russian despotism a little tired, until it gets restored by an afternoon nap [laughter]; but in its stead Austrian despotism made a great deal stronger and more secure. ["Crush both."] Now, I ask you, do you hate Russian despotism? [Loud cries of "Yes!"] You do. Again, I ask you, do you like Austrian despotism? [Loud cries of "No, no!"] Do you like that despotism which quartered Poland, assassinated Hungary, and murdered Italy? Do you like that despotism? [Prolonged cries of "No!"] No, you don't. Well, if you don't like it, let the mighty word of the people of England be lawfully told up to the heavens and down to Westminster Hall, because danger is knocking at your doors. England is about to be married to Austrian despotism—England is about to pledge thet your blood shall be shed and your money shall be spent to make Austrian despotism sure. Gentlemen, if you will consider the origin, the progress, and the rational issue of the present war, you will come to the following conclusions:—It is the partition of Poland by which Russia has grown dangerous to the world. It is the partition of Poland which brought Russia down to the Danubian Principalities, and hence to my own Hungary; and it is the oppression of Hungary by Russian interference, which was the stepping-stone to the present ambitious daring of the Czar. Every child in Europe is aware of these facts. [Cheers.] Had England not neglected her duty in those former instances—had England not allowed the spoliation of Poland—had it protested against Russian interference in Hungary, instead of having encouraged it—yes, encouraged, by declaring solemnly, officially, that "England had no opinion to express on the matter"—you would have been spared the dangers and sacrifices of the present war, without the spending of one English shilling, without the shedding of one drop of English blood. [Cheers.] And is Turkey necessary to Europe's security? and is Turkey to be maintained, and is Russia to be checked? Then either there is no sincerity in the profession, or no political meaning in the design, without Poland reconstructed an independent nation, and Hungary independent and free. [Loud cheers.] Let any one reflect upon the nature of the evil and its remedy—the name of Poland and the name of Hungary must be present to his mind. The quartered limbs of the former and the pale, bleeding image of the second must rise like the spirit of Banquo, with a warning finger before his eyes. [Cheers.] And yet these, in the misty atmosphere of secret diplomacy, before the rising spectre, shut their eyes and strive to lull their conscience in the belief that blinding their own eyes will make the warning finger disappear. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there are strange anomalies to be met with here in your England. Who is the humble individual who has the honor of speaking now to you? Humble and unpretending as I am—still, by what I have done, and by what I have been, and by what I am, I certainly am a living protest against Russian encroachment and Austrian despotism. [Cheers.] And who is FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria? He is the man who holds in his bloody hands one of the quartered limbs of Poland. He is the man who betrayed every province of his empire by holding up before their eyes the solemn promise of a constitution, and then abolished every letter of it; he is the man who attacked the laws and existence of Hungary by conspiracy and by arms; who spread fire and death and desolation over the land, and called in the forces of a foreign despot to subjugate it. He is the man who raised scaffolds by hundreds, and immolated upon them patriots by thousands. He is the man who murdered Hungary and Italy. [Loud cheers.] Now the world has seen the millions of England cheering my humble self, and cursing FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria sometimes—as with the honest draymen of BARCLAY & PERKINS, [cheers and laughter]; there has been even something more than a curse; the world has seen mayors, and aldermen, and corporations and delegations, and societies, and whole communities, and the people of England, expressing, in some 120 addresses, their approbation of my course of resistance to Austrian aggression, and their sympathy for my country's wrongs; bidding me to be of good cheer, and to trust that the day of retribution will come. [Cheers.] On the other hand, we have heard FRANCIS JOSEPH praised as a magnanimous Prince, the young hope of his country; we have heard exalted the noble soundness of the high-spirited young Emperor; and we have seen grave men, Englishmen, fawning on him, and courting his favors and amity. And both these things happened in the one and the same England. Were it but a difference of individual opinion, it would be no matter anyhow. But such is not the case. It is England which is brought to the point that it must set either in the one or the other of these two opposite directions. Against the oppressors or against their will, freedom shall profit by it, I trust. [Cheers.] But great mischief has been done in the past, and may be done again. It is high time for the people to watch. High time gentlemen. What two and a half years ago might have been an object for sympathy has become a concern of immediate English interest. What yesterday might have been a mere generosity is but self-preservation to-day. [Cheers.] The moments are precious, and the occasion is grave; so please to accept my thanks as kindly as I offer them sincerely from my very heart; and let us at once deal with the true object of this solemn occasion, provided you give me authority to speak my mind. [Cheers, and cries of "Out with it!"] Gentlemen, wherever I go, and whomever I happen to hear speaking about the war, I meet but with the opinion that Russia has grown dangerous to the freedom of Europe, and that she must be checked in her encroachments upon the independence of nations. So far, all is well. In England there appears to be a universal agreement upon the subject. [Cheers.] But when we look to the diplomatic dispatches and to certain nasty protocols, manufactured by scores—this great object of the little statesmen of our sickly age—or when we listen to the interpellations, declarations and orations in a certain place, we are astonished to see what pains are taken to couch the plain truth under unmeaning generalities; we are astonished to see with what anxious solicitude some politicians are shunning to define what they meant by the "freedom of Europe," which they pretend to be so tenderly careful of, and in what manner they mean to check that power of Russia which they profess to be dangerous to Europe. I would warn the people of England, that if they let this shuffling go on thus for a while, without impressing a true English stamp upon England's policy, it will discover with horror that its gallant brethren and sons have shed their blood, and it has been made to pay its millions, for an aim just contrary to what it has meant to fight and to pay for. [Cheers.] You will have meant to fight for the independence and liberties of Europe, and you will discover that you have fought for securing oppression over many a nation on the Continent. [Hear, hear.] Yes, gentlemen, you may expect, in reward for your blood and sacrifices, a miserable peace treaty, good for the cheesemongers, [laughter,]—and at the utmost Russian despotism a little tired, until it gets restored by an afternoon nap [laughter]; but in its stead Austrian despotism made a great deal stronger and more secure. ["Crush both."] Now, I ask you, do you hate Russian despotism? [Loud cries of "Yes!"] You do. Again, I ask you, do you like Austrian despotism? [Loud cries of "No, no!"] Do you like that despotism which quartered Poland, assassinated Hungary, and murdered Italy? Do you like that despotism? [Prolonged cries of "No!"] No, you don't. Well, if you don't like it, let the mighty word of the people of England be lawfully told up to the heavens and down to Westminster Hall, because danger is knocking at your doors. England is about to be married to Austrian despotism—England is about to pledge thet your blood shall be shed and your money shall be spent to make Austrian despotism sure. Gentlemen, if you will consider the origin, the progress, and the rational issue of the present war, you will come to the following conclusions:—It is the partition of Poland by which Russia has grown dangerous to the world. It is the partition of Poland which brought Russia down to the Danubian Principalities, and hence to my own Hungary; and it is the oppression of Hungary by Russian interference, which was the stepping-stone to the present ambitious daring of the Czar. Every child in Europe is aware of these facts. [Cheers.] Had England not neglected her duty in those former instances—had England not allowed the spoliation of Poland—had it protested against Russian interference in Hungary, instead of having encouraged it—yes, encouraged, by declaring solemnly, officially, that "England had no opinion to express on the matter"—you would have been spared the dangers and sacrifices of the present war, without the spending of one English shilling, without the shedding of one drop of English blood. [Cheers.] And is Turkey necessary to Europe's security? and is Turkey to be maintained, and is Russia to be checked? Then either there is no sincerity in the profession, or no political meaning in the design, without Poland reconstructed an independent nation, and Hungary independent and free. [Loud cheers.] Let any one reflect upon the nature of the evil and its remedy—the name of Poland and the name of Hungary must be present to his mind. The quartered limbs of the former and the pale, bleeding image of the second must rise like the spirit of Banquo, with a warning finger before his eyes. [Cheers.] And yet these, in the misty atmosphere of secret diplomacy, before the rising spectre, shut their eyes and strive to lull their conscience in the belief that blinding their own eyes will make the warning finger disappear. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there are strange anomalies to be met with here in your England. Who is the humble individual who has the honor of speaking now to you? Humble and unpretending as I am—still, by what I have done, and by what I have been, and by what I am, I certainly am a living protest against Russian encroachment and Austrian despotism. [Cheers.] And who is FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria? He is the man who holds in his bloody hands one of the quartered limbs of Poland. He is the man who betrayed every province of his empire by holding up before their eyes the solemn promise of a constitution, and then abolished every letter of it; he is the man who attacked the laws and existence of Hungary by conspiracy and by arms; who spread fire and death and desolation over the land, and called in the forces of a foreign despot to subjugate it. He is the man who raised scaffolds by hundreds, and immolated upon them patriots by thousands. He is the man who murdered Hungary and Italy. [Loud cheers.] Now the world has seen the millions of England cheering my humble self, and cursing FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria sometimes—as with the honest draymen of BARCLAY & PERKINS, [cheers and laughter]; there has been even something more than a curse; the world has seen mayors, and aldermen, and corporations and delegations, and societies, and whole communities, and the people of England, expressing, in some 120 addresses, their approbation of my course of resistance to Austrian aggression, and their sympathy for my country's wrongs; bidding me to be of good cheer, and to trust that the day of retribution will come. [Cheers.] On the other hand, we have heard FRANCIS JOSEPH praised as a magnanimous Prince, the young hope of his country; we have heard exalted the noble soundness of the high-spirited young Emperor; and we have seen grave men, Englishmen, fawning on him, and courting his favors and amity. And both these things happened in the one and the same England. Were it but a difference of individual opinion, it would be no matter anyhow. But such is not the case. It is England which is brought to the point that it must set either in the one or the other of these two opposite directions. Against the oppressors or against their will, freedom shall profit by it, I trust. [Cheers.] But great mischief has been done in the past, and may be done again. It is high time for the people to watch. High time gentlemen. What two and a half years ago might have been an object for sympathy has become a concern of immediate English interest. What yesterday might have been a mere generosity is but self-preservation to-day. [Cheers.] The moments are precious, and the occasion is grave; so please to accept my thanks as kindly as I offer them sincerely from my very heart; and let us at once deal with the true object of this solemn occasion, provided you give me authority to speak my mind. [Cheers, and cries of "Out with it!"] Gentlemen, wherever I go, and whomever I happen to hear speaking about the war, I meet but with the opinion that Russia has grown dangerous to the freedom of Europe, and that she must be checked in her encroachments upon the independence of nations. So far, all is well. In England there appears to be a universal agreement upon the subject. [Cheers.] But when we look to the diplomatic dispatches and to certain nasty protocols, manufactured by scores—this great object of the little statesmen of our sickly age—or when we listen to the interpellations, declarations and orations in a certain place, we are astonished to see what pains are taken to couch the plain truth under unmeaning generalities; we are astonished to see with what anxious solicitude some politicians are shunning to define what they meant by the "freedom of Europe," which they pretend to be so tenderly careful of, and in what manner they mean to check that power of Russia which they profess to be dangerous to Europe. I would warn the people of England, that if they let this shuffling go on thus for a while, without impressing a true English stamp upon England's policy, it will discover with horror that its gallant brethren and sons have shed their blood, and it has been made to pay its millions, for an aim just contrary to what it has meant to fight and to pay for. [Cheers.] You will have meant to fight for the independence and liberties of Europe, and you will discover that you have fought for securing oppression over many a nation on the Continent. [Hear, hear.] Yes, gentlemen, you may expect, in reward for your blood and sacrifices, a miserable peace treaty, good for the cheesemongers, [laughter,]—and at the utmost Russian despotism a little tired, until it gets restored by an afternoon nap [laughter]; but in its stead Austrian despotism made a great deal stronger and more secure. ["Crush both."] Now, I ask you, do you hate Russian despotism? [Loud cries of "Yes!"] You do. Again, I ask you, do you like Austrian despotism? [Loud cries of "No, no!"] Do you like that despotism which quartered Poland, assassinated Hungary, and murdered Italy? Do you like that despotism? [Prolonged cries of "No!"] No, you don't. Well, if you don't like it, let the mighty word of the people of England be lawfully told up to the heavens and down to Westminster Hall, because danger is knocking at your doors. England is about to be married to Austrian despotism—England is about to pledge thet your blood shall be shed and your money shall be spent to make Austrian despotism sure. Gentlemen, if you will consider the origin, the progress, and the rational issue of the present war, you will come to the following conclusions:—It is the partition of Poland by which Russia has grown dangerous to the world. It is the partition of Poland which brought Russia down to the Danubian Principalities, and hence to my own Hungary; and it is the oppression of Hungary by Russian interference, which was the stepping-stone to the present ambitious daring of the Czar. Every child in Europe is aware of these facts. [Cheers.] Had England not neglected her duty in those former instances—had England not allowed the spoliation of Poland—had it protested against Russian interference in Hungary, instead of having encouraged it—yes, encouraged, by declaring solemnly, officially, that "England had no opinion to express on the matter"—you would have been spared the dangers and sacrifices of the present war, without the spending of one English shilling, without the shedding of one drop of English blood. [Cheers.] And is Turkey necessary to Europe's security? and is Turkey to be maintained, and is Russia to be checked

Summary of the News of the Fortnight.

The following is a list of the sufferers :

East side of D-street—S. Lutz, restaurant, $1,000 ; H. Burton, Marion, $1,000 ; J. C. Greene, painter, $3,500 ; David Farra, $1,000. George Misner, Mansion House, $2,500 ; Jas. Sweeny, $3,000 ; Hudson & Co., Young & Co., grocers, $7,000 ; Chas. O'Neil, empty house, $1,500 ; George Rowe, four cottages, $500 ; E. D. Wheeler, $500 ; Keyser & Rosenbaum, $1,000 ; Dr. Foot-Office, not estimated ; C. N. Gray, $1,000 ; Foot-Office, not estimated. Foot-Office, not estimated ; Foot-Office, not estimated. Foot-Office, not estimated ; Foot-Office, not estimated. Foot-Office, not estimated

[illegible]

[illegible] at Sheffield, in [illegible], on Friday noon, there was a [illegible] meeting in the evening of that day at Masie[illegible], in furtherance of the same object as the previous one—"to consider the desirability of reconstituting Poland as independent nation."

The audience on this occasion was by no means large. The Music-hall was far from being full. In fact, there were not nearly half as many hundreds present as there were thousands in Paradise-square. One cause of this diminution of numbers, doubtless, was, that the admission to the hall was by tickets which were charged respectively 2s. 6d., Is. 6d., and 1s., according to class. The platform was occupied principally by a class of men who, by their beards and continental costume, were easily recognised as Polish and Hungarian refugees. The meeting was to have commenced at 6 o'clock, bnt the patience of the assembly was for a long time taxed by a preliminary delay, which, as was explained by a member of the Committee, was occasioned by the non-arrival of Mr. Alderman CARR, who, according to the arrangements, was to move the first resolution. M. KOSSUTH, accompaied by the gentlemen who were with him in the morning, appeared on the platform, and immediately the audience greeted the hero of the party with a hearty cheer.

Mr. Alderman SOLLY was called to the Chair; and, after several resolutions had been put and carried,

Mr. R. ELLIOTT moved the next:

"That England will place herself in an unwise and dangerous position by seeking for this war an alliance with Austria, which, with vile ingratitude, has participated in the spoil of Poland—once her deliverer; and who, by these very Polish possessions, is bound ever to resist the reestablishment of Polish nationality; who now reigns in Hungary, not by law or right, bnt by the aid of a Russian invasion as unjustifiable as that against which we are now taking up arms. As, therefore, an alliance with Austria in the present war would of necessity be subversive of its just aims, it were wiser for England, France, and Turkey to look for allies to those nationalities which have been despoiled of their right by combinations of despotism than to any Government which shared in the crime of that combination, and would bnt be secured in the enjoyment of its spoils by alliance with these Powers."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH.

M. KOSSUTH then stood forward, and was received with immense cheering. When the applause had subsided, he proceedad to say: Gentlemen, I accepted the honor of your invitation because I considered it a solemn dnty to bear testimony by my presence to the community of the canss of Poland and that of Hnngary—to attest by my presence that I taks our causs to be the same. Nothing less could have induced me to rise once more before an English assembly. Would you were taking my part, for I get a fever at the very idsa of making speeches again. But if yon command me to submit to the habitual rules of the occasion, then you must grant me permission to be rather free and true than be flattering. It is of the faults in the past and of the present dnties I beg leave to speak. Gentlemen, there has perhaps never been a political problem the solution of which was more completely defined by historical precedents than the Eastern question is. In this you will agree with me, when you recollect that the snpremacy of Russia, against which, and the conservation of Turkey, for which you have taken up arms, is not a question sprung up over night. It is an old one, remounting to centuries; bnt particularly to the battle which the heroic CHARLES XII., of Sweden, lost at Paltawa, in 1709, and to ths fact that the Grand Vizier, MEHEMET BATTANSHI, bribed by the blandishments and diamonds of CATHERINE, let escape the Czar PETER at Talezi, on the Pruth, in 1711. From that time there has been a continual coucatenation of the sams drama going on. Ths partial conquests from Turkey, the subjugation of the independent Tartars of the Crimea, tbe dismemberment of Poland, Finland torn away from Sweden, NAPOLEON'S campaign to Moscow iu 1812, the occupation of Moldo-Wallachia in 1848, and the invasion of Hungary in 1849, are all acts of the same drama. The history of these events offers such a clear intimation of ths policy required in the present crisis, that if its monitions be disregarded, ws may predict with perfect certainty that your course mnst be unsnccessful, and yonr sacrifices will be all in vain. In the pnblic life of nations nothing sver is accidental; there everything is cause and effect; and, whereas like causes prodnce like effects, it is only from the practical lessons of history we can learn what are the faults we have to avoid, what are ths means we have to employ, and what is ths course ws have to adopt in politics. Now there are two axioms evidently pointed out by the precedents of the great political drama in the East. The first is, that the duty of an act of political morality can never be neglected with impunity; that every such neglect is fraught with the necessity of atoning for it with sacrifices, increasing step by step, which, however, can never remedy the evil, unless the wrong occasioned by the neglect be redressed. In politics a fault is equivalent to a crima, therefore no wrong political step has ever escaped punishment. The second is, that not every alliance is advantageous; that sometimes to have an enemy more is the surest way to victory, and sometimes to have an ally more is the most positive ruin; that to entangle oneself in an unnatural alliance and to neglect a natural one is equally dangerons. Allow me to illustrate these assertions by some pertinent facts. From the time that Russia commenced to grow, it became an hereditary maxim of Western policy that the indspendence of Turkey is necessary to Europe. Yet England and France committed ths mistake not to comprehend that a free Poland and free Hungary, in their turn, are indispensable, as well for ths independence of Turkey, as also for that higher European aim for which the independence of Turkey is thought to be necessary. Instead of comprehending that truth, they fell into the error of thinking that the despotic ruler of the[illegible]nalous compound called collsctively Anstria, has to act as a barrier against the preponderance of Russia. And from this error Austria became the pet of England's Ministers and Parliament; not of the people—of this my own humble person is a living testimony. And, happily, Ministers and M. P.'s are passing—the people remains. The question is, who was right—the people or the Government? In my opinion facts are the best criterion of the soundness of a policy. Whenever a certain line of policy had full and free scope to prove its efficiency, then, if we see the end proposed attained, we may say the policy was a sound one; but if we see that the contrary has happened, then we must judge that the policy was a wrong one. That is clear, I think. Now, I ask yon, has all the fondling and petting of Austria proved efficient for the aim of conserving the independence of Turkey, and checking the preponderance of Russia? No; you are compelled to go to war for this very purpose. There is the answer. Now, for God's eake, don't allow your Government to persist in a course which had such a fair trial, and has proved so eminently wrong—nay, proved to be just subservient to the growing supremacy of Russia. Right about, gentlemen; let your policy turn upon its heels—that'a good sense. To persist obstinately in marching in tha wrong direction would be the contrary of good sense. On the other hand, it is likewise a fact that Poland had to be quartered, and the constitutional existence of Hungary had to be destroyed, in order to make the overwhelming preponderance of Russia possible. These two unjustifiable crimes have been the stepping-stonee to Russia's power becoming dangerous to Europe. If this be a fact, then it is likewise a fact that if Poland still existed, and Hungary were free, neither the existence of Turkey would be in danger nor Russia overpowerful. Why, so help Poland and Hungary to be what they ought to be, and yonr point is gained; if not, not. There is no shuffling away the inexorable logic of history. There is the finger of the Almighty in it. Not to have earlier weighed the logic of these facts is the fault which weighs now heavily on you, like a curse. You have now to atone for it by torrents of blood, and by immemerable millions; and unless you do acknowledge that fault, and act accordingly—let my words be well marked, because they will be justified by coming events—all your blood will be shed in vain, and the sacrifice of your millions will be of no avail. Turkey alone—this acknowledgment is due to her perspicacity and good sense—Turkey alone did understand that truth both as to Poland and to Hungary. As long as the Sublime Porte was left free to follow its own impulses, there was never a constitutional, that is, anti-Austrian movement in Hungary, which the Turks had not supported. And as to Poland, so much was Turkey aware of the necessity of conserving Polish nationality that, up to the partition of Poland, there has been scarcely one treaty between Turkey and Russia whereby the Turks had not stipulated the freedom and independence of Poland. Look to the treaty of Talezi, article 3; to the first article of the first treaty of Constantinople, 1712; to the 12th article of the second treaty of Constantinople, 1720; and yon will see what care the Turks have taken to make it stipulated "that the Czar shall never appropriate to himself anything of the Polish territory, nor in any way interfere with the affairs and the government of the Polish nation, but shall unite with Turkey in upholding the rights and privileges and constitution of that Republic." That'a a remarkable fact, gentlemen, worthy to be remembered just now, when you have yet a choice in fixing upon a course for the present; for when after having been acted upon [illegible] Russia would never have gained the vantage-ground it would now occupy in the Mediterranean, both Poland and Turkey did some days from their policy—Poland at that time, when Turkey, supporting one of the national movements of Hungary, advanced so far as to besiege Vienna in 1683. Then it was SOBIESKI, the gallant King of Poland, who saved the Austrian dynasty under Vienna's walls. On that very day the fate of Poland was sealed, and the basis laid for the decay of Turkey and the aggrandizement of Russia. SOBIESKI, by resorting to an unnatural alliance with Austria, instead of taking for allies Hungary and the Turks, deprived Turkey of the strength necessary to make effective ths solicitude for tha independence of Poland; and the Austrian dynasty, whose history is bnt a record of lies, broken oaths and vile ingratitude, rewarded Poland by sharing in the crime of its partition. Turkey aleo did once depart from that wise policy. It was onr own struggle in 1848. Then it not only did not support ns, it did not even maintain its neutrality; on tha contrary, it allowed its territory, and the money, provisions, and means of transport of its provinces to be mads subservient to Russian aggression. Scarcely five years have passed since, and for that one fault Turkey has to atone by a supreme struggle for life and death. Yon see by these two facts what it is to enter into unnatural alliances, and what it is to neglect natural allies. Yet, as no fault in politice aver escapes punishment, England itself is obliged to have its sbere in the retribution, because, in 1848, England also did share in the fault,—if it be not more than a fault, as yon will presently see. The Czar had occupied Moldo-Wallacia, violated the iutegrity of Turkey, trampled upon its independence—in a word, did everything, which, having done again now, ronsed, alas! too late, your indignation np to a war; nay, he did more—he carried on war from the Turkish territory against us. Still, tha English Minister advissd Turkey "not to come into any hostils collision with its stronger neighbors for the maintenance of its own neutrality." I have seen ths wisest and best of Turkish patriots weep bitter tears of despair over the fatal necessity of having to yield to this advics. On that very day that this advice was given ths present war was made inevitable. A contrary advice would have spared yón all ths presest dangers and sacrifices. Yet England did not even stop at that step of mischievous impolicy. When the Czar accomplished the daring crime of armed intervention in Hungary, and by it not only advanced a gigantic step in his ambitions career of supremacy over Europe, but especially prepared his present blow by usurping the Turkish territory, do you remember in what manner the English Govsrnment did meet the tremendous blow? Why, it declared solemnly, officially, "that Her Majesty's Government had not considered the occasion to be one which had called for any formal expression of the opinion of Great Britain on tha matter." Why, the imperions necesaity of the present war shows that not from any compassion for Hungary, but in ths interest of England, it would have been the duty of your Government to prevent that encroachment upon Europe by all means; instead of this, it, it had "no opinion to express on the subject." This was a manifest encouragement—it was a charter of impunity granted to the Czar for encroaching upou ths liberties of Europe. And yon are now wondering that the Czar finds somewhat strange and unexpected the tender solicitude of England for what they now call the independence of nations! He had done equal, nay, worse things in the same lins, (think of Poland and Hnngary), and met not only no opposition from England, but met rather the encouraging assurance that "Great Britain has no opinion to expree on the matter." And yet that danger, and with it ths present war, could have been prevented without any sacrifice on your part. At an early period of our struggle, yet when already the danger of Russian encroschment was evident, I sent a Government agent to Loudon, to apply for the mediation of England. Your Government had bnt to aay to Austria, "We desire you to settle equitably the quarrel with Hungary; we cannot permit the independence of neutral Turkey to be violated, and its territory usurped for encroachiug from it upon Europe," and the question would have been settled at once. Austria could not have helped yielding, and we would have been now a modest, peaceful people; we would have been content to keep to our laws, such as they were. I had even a precedent for my application to England. On a similar application England had already once mediated peace between my nation, in revolution, and Austria. It was in 1711, and England's honor has since then been pledged in guarantee of the rights and constitution of Hungary. This was done in a mere domestic struggle; ours, in 1848, according to the own statement of Lord PALMERSTON in ths Houss of Commons, "had ths character and proportions of an important European transaction." Yst remember what was the answer of your Goverament to my application: "Her Majesty's Government can receive no communications respecting Hungary but through the diplomatic organ of the Emperor of Austria at this Court." Thns has been treated by England that Hungary in whose battles the freedom of the world—your own peace and position of today—was at staka. And mark well the progress. When applying for England's mediation, I presented to your Governmsnt a sure opportunity for sparing you a coming war, else inevitable. Did I ask your money? Did I ask your blood? Not one penny, not one drop; only one word—a word, which without the expeuse of one English shilling, the sacrifice of one drop of English blood, would have spared you tha present war. That word was refused; they sent us insultingly to the Austrian Minister. It was a signal compliment to Austria, but you have now to pay for it your blood in streams and yonr money by millions. The storm came home to yourself. That insnlting answer hanga like a black cloud over Weatminster Hall and Downing-street. Now, I ask you, shall it be recorded in history that it is an hereditary policy with England to share in the guilt of Austrian Despotism? I ask you, with these warnings of history before your eyes, will England still persist iu the false policy of conrting Austria, which brought already snch mischief upon you, and whose alliance, be you victors er vanqnished, can but be fatal to you? Only please to consider how that mischievous fault embarrasses England's course already at this very moment. If there ever was a truth striking beyond any doubt—incontestable—it is the truth that, except Finland, it is only in Poland and by Poland that Russia is vulnerable. Bombarding Odessa, Sebastopol, Cronetadt, taking Russian prizes, burning the Rnssian fleet, (if yon can come at them,)—nay, burning St. Petersbnrg itself—all this may be very noisy, good food for the newspapers, but it is merely a palliative—nothing for a permanent effect. Tha Russians might, perhaps, themselves burn St. Petersburg, as they have burnt Moscow; you will not be the better by it. If your purpose is to fight Rnssian despotism—if your aim is to check Ruesian secendancy, and to reduce Ruesian preponderance, it is in Poland, it is by Poland that you must act, [cheers,] or else you will never attain your aim; no, never. To you ths resurrection of Poland is not an act of compassion, lurking somewhere behind the screen of diplomatic transactions at the and of the war; to you the resurrection of Poland is an nrgent, pressing, atrategical, tactical necessity of this very moment; to yon the resurrection of Poland is not only a national aim in the present war—it is also an indispensable means for attaining any rational aim at all. Now, yon are at war with Russia; therefore, it is certainly not from any fond indulgence for Russia that England did not yet do what jnstice, right expiation of former faults, and the wisdom of present necessities advise her to do. Such an indulgence for an enemy would be weakness bordering on collnsion, madness bordering on ridicnle. Then, how is it that these gentlemen here (pointing to the Polish refugees present) have still to stand pleading the cause of Poland before a Sheffield audience, instead of being landed from on board English war steamers in Samogitia, and calling, from native soil, "Brave Poland to resurrection and liberty?" Why is this? It is from sheer complacency for Austria and Prussia. Yonr Government knows very well that it would be absurd to think that tha pulsation of a national resurrection could be restricted to a toe, or to any other limb, and that it would not spread throngh all the body. They know very well in Downing-street that a mere reconstruction of what is now Russian-Poland would be mere moonshine; and, therefore, as Austria and Prussia held part of the plunder which had to be disgorged, out of regard to them, but chiefly to pet Anstria, they still neglect to do that without which you cannot succeed in your war. That's a fact. [Hear, hear.] Be forewarned, people of England! be forawarned. Look to history—there, in the mirror of the past, thine own future is daguerreotyped. Remember the campaign of NAPOLEON to Moscow in 1812. Here is my friend, Colonel IDYSIKOWSZKY, who fought in the campaign. [Cheers.] NAPOLEON undertook to check the crowning ascendancy of Russia just as you do now. And, with all due regard for the Lord RAOLANS and MARECHAL ST. ARNAUDS be it said, the little corporal knew something about war. He knew that Russia—though not very formidable abroad—is anything but weak in defence at home. Tbe force which he employed amounted to 600,000 men, 182,000 horses, and 1,372 guns. What is the Anglo-French army in the East when compared to this? A Chobham camp-parade. He knew that it was not on sea that a decisive battle could be fought against Russia—he went on by land. He knew that without a large cavalry, there was no possibility to hold a bivouac for 24 hours against a Russian army, and he took care to have much cavalry. The cavalry reserve of his centre alone was 40,000 strong. How much have you, by-the-by, in the East? He did not even neglect the pitiful expedient of substituting to Polish nationality the idea of Polish legions, just as you begin to do now in the East. Besides, he also looked for alliance just as you do. Only, less able a politician than soldier, he addressed himself to [illegible] But he had stronger claims on the fidelity of Austria than you have. Being to daughter of the existence of Austria, he just pardoned her, saved her, and to ratify the alliance, she married the daughter of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria. Both Anstria and Prussia yielded to the courtings of the mighty CÆSAR, became his allies, and gave him two cavalry armies against Russia. You know the rest. NAPOLEON lost 562,000 men, 167,000 horses, and 1,222 guns. One of his allies betrayed him on the battle-field, the other compromised him by inactivity; and both (one of them his father-in-law) turned against him, and sent him to die, a fettered giant, on the rocks of St. Helena. [Cheers.] You have been taught by superficial professors in your schools that it is the generals Frost and Famine which defeatsd NAPOLEON. No, he was defeated by having taken Austria and Prussia for allies. You will not doubt of this if you only will let yourselves be reminded of the truth, that without Poland reconstructed in an independent nation no expedition against Russia can succeed, the object of which is to redncs the power of Rnssia to proportions innoxious to the independence of Enrope. The idea of redncing Rnssia's power has no practical meaning, without a reconstructed Poland. Would you think that Napoleon, with his comprehensive genins, did not undsrstand this truth? Certainly he did. How then, did it happen that he advanced against Russia without having at the very ouset reconstructed the Polish nation? Why, that neglect was a fatal but nscessary corollary of his unnatural alliance with Anstria and Prussia. To reconstruct Russian Poland alone would have been then, as it is now, and will be in all future, a ridiculous compromise betwesn Heaven and hell, by which uo soul is to be saved. It would be a second edition of a Cracow repnblic, doomed at the very hour of its creation to foreign dependeuce and reitsrated absorption. NAPOLEON knew this; he did profess it But to reconstruct Poland with Galicia and Posen its vital limbs, he could not, because he was allied to Austria and Prussia. Thus this unnatural alliance dsprived him of the possibility of realizing that measure, without which there was and there is madness to believe that Russia is to be vanquished. The neglect of reconstructing Poland brought famine npon and made frost a ruin to NAPOLEON. Mark this striking lesson of history well. You are in ths same predicament—the situation is ths same—the conditions indispensable to success are the same—the danger of unnatural alliances the same—the only differenca in the situation is, that Russia has grown stronger in the meanwhils, partly by your own fanlt, and that you have not an army of 600,000 men in the field. If, with all these evident practical warnings of history, England still persists in courting the false favors of Austria, and thus persists to paralyze thoss two nationalities, without which neither Turkey can be conssrved nor Russia's power redneed, nor a solid and durable European peace gained, England will, step by step, entangle herself in increasing difficulties, tumbls from one false situation into another, as she has been tumbling from the very beginning up to the present day, and the end will be vain sscrifices, ruin and shame. [Chesrs.] Gentlemen, I have lately read in ths Fast-day sermon of the Rev. J. CROMPTON, of Norwich, these words: "The sins by which Poland, Hungary and Italy have been sacrificed, doubtless, are now come upon England. Let us not disguise the fact, nor fritter it into unmeaning phrases and lip-worship, but acknowledge that we have sinned by seeing in silence injustice done, and our brethren crushed, and liberty broken. Let us pray to God that for our sins of national policy and neglect of public duties we may not be punished by freedom suffering defeat in our hands." [Cheers.] Believe me, gentlemen, there is profound wisdom in these truly Christian words. The sins of the past are come down upon England. In the case of Poland, it was the sin of neglect of the duty of political morality, the results of which have grown to such extent that, without redressing the wrong done, you can entertain no prospect of success in your war. In the case of Hungary, that neglect has already drifted England to a most unjustifiable impolicy. You have already to lament the effect; yet I, strong in my right, and speaking to freemeu who will know how to bear the trnth, I exclaim freely and boldly: Proud England, mind! Five years ago, from sheer complacency for deapotic Austria, thou hast prevented the alliance between Turkey and Hungary, historically proved to be natural to both, and necessary to Europe's liberties. Take care uot to commit the same error now again. Look to the warnings of history; mind, that a fault repeated with conscious premeditation becomes a politicel crime, and no fault in politics ever escaped punishment, and none ever will. Mind, that inexorable fate, which presides over the logio of events, will not always bs content to limit the expiation of political errors to mere pounds, shillings and psnce. [Hsar, hear.] For the unsound and falss policy of hindering natural alliaaces and conrting unnstnra ones, the re may be yet other evils in store of retribntion than a doubled income tax, or an augmentation of the national debt, though this already is no a slight matter anyhow. [Chssrs.] And really gentlemen, to no people ever has the conrse to be followed been mors clearly traced by precedsnt than to England on the present occasion. All yo want is to fix in your minds, with scrupulous precision, the aim which you desire to attain by this war Be not content to shout, "We fight for freedom—we fight against despotism—we fight for justice—we fight for the libertiea of Europs!" That's all very well ssid; bnt if your national policy does no answer that saying it is mere "lip-worship." Liberty is a high and sacred nams; still, not so high as the name of the Almighty, and yet this very name is taken often in vain. Define what you mean by that liberty which you mean to fight for. You wish to maintain the independence of Turkey; you wish to reduce the inordinate asceudsncy of Russia. That's all very good—but how? In what manner shall this be achieved? Thia you must define. Hsvs you defined this? Then you can but come to the same conclusions to which I come, and those are the following:—If you mean to fight for freedom, you cannot side with Austria. Hs who sides with despotic Austria sides with despotism. If you mean to fight for the rights and independence of nations, you cannot sids with Austria. Austria is the impersonified violation of the rights and indspendence of nations. If you desire to vanquish despotism, oppose liberty to it, and not Austria,—Austria is despotism. [Prolonged cheers.] If you desire to secure ths independence of Turkey, do not hinder the independence of Hungary [hear, hear]; and, as a means to tha effect, mind not to prevent Turkey from taking the Hungarian nation for its ally, as yonr Government was and is preventing it. If you mean to reduce the preponderant power of Russia, you must help Poland to reconstruct itself into an independent natiou, or else Russia's preponderance will not be checked. But I do not say, "Reconstruct Poland;" I say, "Help Poland to reconstruct itself." ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] There is an essential difference in this. Natione manufactured by diplomatic treaties uever have lasted and are of no nse. [Protracted cheering.] A gift of to-day may be taken back to-morrow. "Who will be free must themselves strike the blow!" If you want Poland reconstructed, help Poland in fighting for it. To adjourn tha question to some future diplomatic manufacture at the end of the war, would be a gross mistake. It would compromise not only the issue, but also the success of the military operations during the war. Besides, who knows how matters will stand at the end, should England neglect the means indiepensable to success? And I was saying, help Poland to reconstruct itself an independant nation. He whose existence is depending on foreign protection is not independent. Nations must know how to stand by themselves, and by having friends for neighbors, united to them by community of interests—neighbors with whom they form, one for another, a reciprocal barrier against foreign aggression; therefore, please to remember this—a patch of land invested with the name of Poland would not be an independent Polish nation; it would be a fiction, nothing else. [Cheers.] Only Poland can be Poland, nothing less. Whoever remembers 1848 will acknowledge my right to say that if there be one man all over Europe who may boast of his having proved himself to be a friend of Poland, I can say so much. [Loud cheering.] Now I know, backed by some English stateemen evan, there are some pretended diplomatists with Polish names who are now fawning on Austria at Constantineple, with the pnrpose of gaining her over to thair scheme of patching up some portion of the quartered limbs of Poland—I don't know for what aim. [Hear, hear.] As to the future Government of reconstructed Poland, I have certainly no right to interfere with it. That is a question which naturally must be left to the Polish nation to decide. [Hear, hear.] It is meritorious to the party to which those gentlemen belong, (the refugees sitting behind him,) that by calling itself Democratic, it means solemnly to acknowledge that it is only the Polish nation at large which has to dispose of its own nationality. Bnt though I have nothing to do with the domestic affairs of any foreign nation, still, as a true friend of Poland, I may say so much that snch an idea of patching up one portion of Poland might suit some personal or party purposes, but the idea is neither Polish nor national. [Loud cheers.] We all have heard of Poland being partitioned by foreign Powers, bnt I trust to Polish honor, we never shall hear that the Polish nation has lent her own suicidal hands to partition her own national body. [Immense cheering.] No! Poland only can be Poland. Any miserable substitute would not even be an advantage to Europe, as without foreign protection it absolutely could not stand. And again; please to consider that if even snch a Poland, as it should be, were patched up between three great despotic Powers (Russia, Austria, and Prussia,) a free country it could scarcely ever be, and probably would soon perish again from want of free air. [Hear, hear.] But Poland reconstructed with its national territory, and having for its neighbor Hungary free and independent—such a Poland thus placed will be secure, independent, free, and [illegible] power of its regions; then it will [illegible] Russia to recognise the Protectoral power of [illegible] crumble as the pas paper treaty, and them come home to sleep upon your laurels, it were better to go to sleep at once without any laurels. But if you are earnest in the profession of your better aims, then it would appear to me you want, first, to have the war popular with your own people. Now, either I am grossly mistaken, or else the case is all over England the same as that which we have to-day witnessed in Sheffield. The war is popular with the people of England on the account that they believe they are fighting for freedom, and the hope that some good may be brought about by the war for the oppressed nationalities. I have taken great care to ascertain the fact, and I am perfectly convinced that it is on this account that the war is popular with the masses of the people of England, who do not measure great objects with the short yard of party purposes; with those who have some nobler and higher aim than to help the Tories or the Whigs to make a political capital out of any object whatever; and with those who bear not a sordid piece of coin, bnt a stout heart in their trus English breast. [Great cheering.] Now if England is joined by despotic Austria, and thus sacrifices Poland, Hungary, and Italy, it is impossible in the long ruu to throw dust in ths eyes of the people. The people will see clear, and the war will have ceased to be popular. Fnrther, you want the support of public opinion abroad. You will lose it if yon decide for despotic Austria, because he who fights side by sids with Anstria fights for Austria, and to fight for Austria is to fight against libsrty. [Hear, hear.] Again, you want, if not the cooperation, at least ths good will of the Christian provinces of Turkey, and chiefly of the gallant Servians. Now, mark well the fact; if yon draw Austria to yourself, you will drive Servia and Belgaria—probably also Wallachia—to the Czar. No European statesman who pretends to know anything about the real condition of the world can doubt of the fact, that in all those provinces Anstria is by far more hated than Russia. [Hsar, hear.] I want to reason about this subject. I can point to the official diplomatic declaration of ths Servian Govsrnment, addressed to RENSCHIN PASHA, April 17, 1854. Thsre I read these words: "Even admitting that the Russaians should attempt to snter Servia, we can boldly affirm that the entrance of ths Austrians would be, even in this case, a very unfortunate measnre. Any auxiliary forces whatever would be preferable to those of Austria. The Servian nation entertains ao great a mistrust—not to say a pronounced hatred—of Anstria, that ths whole action of the Servians would be turned against the Anstrian troops, and all the energy of the nation would be employed against this enemy, in whom is beheld the personification of a grasping ambition." Is this clear enough? [Hear, hear.] And recollect it is the Government which speaks thus, and Governments always use some reserve in expressing popular sentiments. The Servian knows how to speak calmly of the Czar, but he cannot even pronouuce the name of Austria without a curse. Now, will you force the brave Servians to fight against Turkey by making Turkey allied to despotic, ambitions Austria? That Servia is there on ths theatre of war, and can raise 150,000 men. Now, will England, by taking Austria for its ally, and forcing Turkey to have Austria for an ally, force the brave Servians to fight against Turkey? What you further want, in my opinion, is to eulist the Poles and ths Hungarians, heart and sonl, on your side—Poland, without which Russia is not to be checked; Hungary, without the freedom of which neither the independenee of Poland nor the integrity and independence of Turkey can be secured. You mnst lose both if you take Austria. Last, not least, what you want is the alliance of Sweden. [Hear, hear.] Among all the existing Governments there is none the alliance of which would be more natural, and equally advantageaus, to you than that of heroic Sweden. What is it you want in order to sscure this? You want to give Sweden a palpable pledge that yau are earneat in your iatention of reducing the overwhelming power of Russia, so as not to leave Sweden exposed to the vengeance of an overpowerful neighbor. This is no vain apprehension. Once already Sweden has trusted England, and held out to the last with you in your worst days, and England has left it in the mire in reward. It sanctioned the loss of Finland. Now, I ask you how can England give brave Sweden such a pledge? Is it by bombarding Odessa, Sebastopol, and Croustadt? This you may do to-day and make your peace to-morrow with the Czar, and leave Sweden exposed to his avenging grasp. There is only one means, gentlemen—call Poland to arms. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Thns you will have given a pledge that you are serious in redocing the overwhelming power of Russia. Call Poland to arms and you will have secured brave Sweden as an ally. Without that pledge King OSCAR will have thrice to reflect before retruating his fortunes to England. Bnt, perhaps, there may be some who flatter you with the idea that for the loss of all this you will find ample compensation in the active cooperation of the Austrian armies in the field, while they warn you that Anstria's power thrown to side with the Czar would be dangeroua to yoa. The Austrian compound of armies is certainly conspicuous for bravery and intelligence. I would never wish to havs a braver army to lead, provided that it be beart and soul enthusiastic for the cause it is led to fight for. Bnt, precisely, there is the rub with England on the present occasion. You must recollect that, after what passed in 1848-49, there is no army in Europe wherein the bayonets could boast of so many thinking elsments as that army which is called Austrian, but the incomparably larger majority of which is in its heart as little Austrian as I myself am. [Hear, hear.] Bless me! Remember those numerous thousands, and the brethreu and sons of the thonsands who fought against Austria, and fought for freedom, under the gay tri-color, against ths yellow black flag. One portion of the so-called Austrian army (in the higher ranks) would not like to fight against Ruasia; another portion would not like to side with England, (remember they have mads themselves conspicnons by their absence at the WELLINGTON funeral;) and there is another portion of the army who would certainly not like to fight for what your England calls Austria. Add to this tha probable emergency of certain complications of a national character, and you mnst acknowledge that this army, as it is, notwithstanding its eminent bravery and intelligence, would prove of a very ambiguous advantage to England in this war. And, as to the danger of seeing Austria siding with the Czar, there is not the slightest danger in that direction. If the dynasty of Auetria be against you, the nations eubject to Austrian oppreseion, and panting for deliverance, will be with you. [Cheers.] If Austrian despotism be against you, fresdom of the nationalities will be with you. [Cheers.] The opinion of all mankind that you are really fighting for the independenca and freedom of Europe will be with you. [Cheers.] The opinion of the world is, that you are really fighting for the freedom and independence of Europe, and not for the security of the princes of despotism on the Continent in one of its worst shapes. The opinion of mankind will be with you. And there is an immense power in that opinion. [Cheers.] No Austrian bayonets can compensate for it. With these, and such allies en your aide, you cannot be earnest in thinking Austria dangerous. Cast your glance to Poland, and thence across to Hungary and Croatia, down to Italy, and back to Switzerland. Mind, Switzerland, gentlemen! [Cheers.] No danger, gentlemen! In three months the Austrian dynasty of tha House of Hapsburg would vanish like a dream, amid the exultation of all humanity, and to tha lasting advantagé of European liberty, incompatible with that dynasty. (Tremeadous cheers.) No! the danger is quite the other way. Suppose that Austria could dare to join you sincerely against the Czar, her redeemer, her eaviour, her deliverer. In justice we must own that it would be the most monstrous ingratitude after all. The worst of banditti in the south, whatevar they do for the rest of mankind, are yet faithful to one another. But vile ingratitude is a leading feature in the character of the Hapsburgs. Poland has saved them—Poland was quartered in reward. Hungary saved them under MARIA THERESA—religious liberty was anppressed and the constitution suspended in reward. NAPOLEON saved them—he was sent to St. Helena in reward. I myself saved them in 1848. Yes, gentlemen, in March, 1848, having had the power thus to speak to them within tha very walls of their own Imperial Palace, I said, "Be just to Hungary, and I will give to the old House of Hapsburg peace and secnrity here in Vienna." [Loud cheers.] Having had the power thus to speak to them—I, nnattended, alone, and they tremblingly accepting my geuerosity—who will doubt my word when I say I held their existenca in the hollow of my hand? I, by an excess of loyalty, saved them. Oh, woe the day! [Sensation.] Look to my country; what is the reward? [Vehement cheering.] Some months later Lord PALMERSTON'S diplomacy saved them—he is hated to the very heart in reward. The hangman HAYNAU saved them—he was driven away in reward. Above all the Czar saved them—do you suppose they will fight him in reward? Well yon can't help acknowledging that anch a monstrous ingratitude can but push the Czar to double his energies in doing what else also would be perfectly lawful for him to do, according to the established laws of war. He will address himself to aome nationalities, and offer hie and claim their concurrence for punishing Austria. A strange concurcnrrence, yon will say; strange, indeed! I tremble at the very idea of its possibility; but not a bit stranger than England claiming the credit of fighting for the freedom of Europe, and yet allying herself to despotic Austria. [Great cheering.] Despotism here, and despotism there. Will yon think it so strange that, if driven by England's impolicy to extremes, there will be no choice left but to draw a comparisca between Russian and Austrian despotism? Here may be found some who might think that, if Russian despotism resembles the bold violence of a political highwayman, [illegible] Russia's power [illegible] Austria [illegible] Russia to recognise the Protectoral power of [illegible] crumble as the pas paper treaty, and then come home to sleep upon your laurels, it were better to go to sleep at once without any laurels. But if you are earnest in the profession of your better aims, then it would appear to me you want, first, to have the war popular with your own people. Now, either I am grossly mistaken, or else the case is all over England the same as that which we have to-day witnessed in Sheffield. The war is popular with the people of England on the account that they believe they are fighting for freedom, and the hope that some good may be brought about by the war for the oppressed nationalities. I have taken great care to ascertain the fact, and I am perfectly convinced that it is on this account that the war is popular with the masses of the people of England, who do not measure great objects with the short yard of party purposes; with those who have some nobler and higher aim than to help the Tories or the Whigs to make a political capital out of any object whatever; and with those who bear not a sordid piece of coin, bnt a stout heart in their trus English breast. [Great cheering.] Now if England is joined by despotic Austria, and thus sacrifices Poland, Hungary, and Italy, it is impossible in the long ruu to throw dust in ths eyes of the people. The people will see clear, and the war will have ceased to be popular. Fnrther, you want the support of public opinion abroad. You will lose it if yon decide for despotic Austria, because he who fights side by sids with Anstria fights for Austria, and to fight for Austria is to fight against libsrty. [Hear, hear.] Again, you want, if not the cooperation, at least ths good will of the Christian provinces of Turkey, and chiefly of the gallant Servians. Now, mark well the fact; if yon draw Austria to yourself, you will drive Servia and Belgaria—probably also Wallachia—to the Czar. No European statesman who pretends to know anything about the real condition of the world can doubt of the fact, that in all those provinces Anstria is by far more hated than Russia. [Hsar, hear.] I want to reason about this subject. I can point to the official diplomatic declaration of ths Servian Govsrnment, addressed to RENSCHIN PASHA, April 17, 1854. Thsre I read these words: "Even admitting that the Russaians should attempt to snter Servia, we can boldly affirm that the entrance of ths Austrians would be, even in this case, a very unfortunate measnre. Any auxiliary forces whatever would be preferable to those of Austria. The Servian nation entertains ao great a mistrust—not to say a pronounced hatred—of Anstria, that ths whole action of the Servians would be turned against the Anstrian troops, and all the energy of the nation would be employed against this enemy, in whom is beheld the personification of a grasping ambition." Is this clear enough? [Hear, hear.] And recollect it is the Government which speaks thus, and Governments always use some reserve in expressing popular sentiments. The Servian knows how to speak calmly of the Czar, but he cannot even pronouuce the name of Austria without a curse. Now, will you force the brave Servians to fight against Turkey by making Turkey allied to despotic, ambitions Austria? That Servia is there on ths theatre of war, and can raise 150,000 men. Now, will England, by taking Austria for its ally, and forcing Turkey to have Austria for an ally, force the brave Servians to fight against Turkey? What you further want, in my opinion, is to eulist the Poles and ths Hungarians, heart and sonl, on your side—Poland, without which Russia is not to be checked; Hungary, without the freedom of which neither the independenee of Poland nor the integrity and independence of Turkey can be secured. You mnst lose both if you take Austria. Last, not least, what you want is the alliance of Sweden. [Hear, hear.] Among all the existing Governments there is none the alliance of which would be more natural, and equally advantageaus, to you than that of heroic Sweden. What is it you want in order to sscure this? You want to give Sweden a palpable pledge that yau are earneat in your iatention of reducing the overwhelming power of Russia, so as not to leave Sweden exposed to the vengeance of an overpowerful neighbor. This is no vain apprehension. Once already Sweden has trusted England, and held out to the last with you in your worst days, and England has left it in the mire in reward. It sanctioned the loss of Finland. Now, I ask you how can England give brave Sweden such a pledge? Is it by bombarding Odessa, Sebastopol, and Croustadt? This you may do to-day and make your peace to-morrow with the Czar, and leave Sweden exposed to his avenging grasp. There is only one means, gentlemen—call Poland to arms. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Thns you will have given a pledge that you are serious in redocing the overwhelming power of Russia. Call Poland to arms and you will have secured brave Sweden as an ally. Without that pledge King OSCAR will have thrice to reflect before retruating his fortunes to England. Bnt, perhaps, there may be some who flatter you with the idea that for the loss of all this you will find ample compensation in the active cooperation of the Austrian armies in the field, while they warn you that Anstria's power thrown to side with the Czar would be dangeroua to yoa. The Austrian compound of armies is certainly conspicuous for bravery and intelligence. I would never wish to havs a braver army to lead, provided that it be beart and soul enthusiastic for the cause it is led to fight for. Bnt, precisely, there is the rub with England on the present occasion. You must recollect that, after what passed in 1848-49, there is no army in Europe wherein the bayonets could boast of so many thinking elsments as that army which is called Austrian, but the incomparably larger majority of which is in its heart as little Austrian as I myself am. [Hear, hear.] Bless me! Remember those numerous thousands, and the brethreu and sons of the thonsands who fought against Austria, and fought for freedom, under the gay tri-color, against ths yellow black flag. One portion of the so-called Austrian army (in the higher ranks) would not like to fight against Ruasia; another portion would not like to side with England, (remember they have mads themselves conspicnons by their absence at the

New-York Daily Times

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

M. Kossuth in England.

M. KOSSUTH was specially and warmly invited to attend a popular demonstration at Sheffield, England, in favor of the restoration of the national rights of Poland. The principal meeting was held at noon, on Monday, 5th inst., when the distinguished guest delivered his views on the state of Europe in connection with the immediate subject of the meeting, confining himself chiefly to the cause of Poland. A report of his remarks, copied from the London *Times* of the 6th inst., will be found on our first page.

In the evening of the same day, a second meeting was held, at which Mr. KOSSUTH again spoke, and at much greater length, reviewing, with his accustomed power and directness, the present extraordinary alliance between England, France and Austria; in doing which, he neither studied to qualify the reprobation in which the despotism of Austria deserves to be held by all enlightened freemen, nor to conceal his honest sentiments of this recent English alliance with her. He has no confidence that good will come of it to the liberties of Europe, and it is not surprising, therefore, that he should have failed to please the London *Times*, whose criticism upon the speech we gave, in advance, yesterday morning. The speech itself, as reported by the *Times*, will be found on the third page of this morning's paper, together with an interesting correspondence between Consul SANDERS and M. KOSSUTH in regard to the course and sentiments of MAZZINI and himself on American Slavery.

The Present European Question.

A single glance at the map of Europe is sufficient to convince any intelligent observer, that the small stretch of territory lying between the Carpathians and the Atlantic Ocean, and forming the whole arena to which the Diplomatic wisdom of the West has hitherto confined itself, is but a dependency of Asia, and destined to protract an independent existence only so long as there is no adequate Power in the East. Any State of preponderating influence establishing itself on the Northeastern confines of Europe, would, for the very security of its own position, be naturally led to contemplate the dominion of the whole Continent. Hence, the first condition of a European balance of power should have been to stifle the existence of snoh a State as we have mentioned, in its very embryo. Indeed, this idea appears to have glimmered in the mind of that Statesman who originated the so-called balance of power; bnt the fear of the Southern Asiatio Empire was at that time, not without good reason, stronger than the apprehension of a Northeastern one, and thus favored the gradnal growth of Russia. The latter Power is now a threatening and undeniable reality, and since the great struggle with her has begun, our question is whether Europe shall be quietly surrendered to her, or whether any means can be dovised by which to rescue the Continent from her grasp; for none should allow themselves to be deceived, for a moment, by any doubt whether Russia have such views of conquest,—those views, as we have already said, must necessarily arise from her peculiar geographical position. It would be just as sensible to doubt whether a man would wish to breathe freely, as to snppose Russia does not earnestly desire, nay, absolutely need, the possession of the Sonnd and the Black Sea, with its exit at the Dardanelles. To PETER THE GREAT is justly due the credit of having elevated this necessity to the importance of a recognized object of Russian policy. From the days of that ruler, down to the present time, every decade has seen the fruit ripening, under the imbecility or connivance of the remaining European potentates, until, within the last twenty years, Austria began to perceive that she had less to fear from the turban than from the bearskin cap, in Constantinople. Yet, again, as the terror of the Turkish name began to die away, the plans of Russia suddenly fonnd another ally in the fear of revolution. The Enropean Governments felt themselves so wretchedly weak before the energy whioh the revolntion had breathed into France, their States and dynasties fell to pieces with snch frightfnl ease and rapidity, and *the imbeciles to whom their destinies were entrusted betrayed each other, with such utter shamelessness*, that the remark made in 1848, by the present King of Prussia, respecting his Imperial brother-in-law, was, in its way, qnite true and well-applied: "I will never," said he, "draw my sword against Russia—the Emperor is the only man in Europe who possesses character and intelligence." The cnnning of Russian statesmen has managed so to improve this high moral influence, and to raise it to such a degree, since 1828, when METTERNICH, corrupted by Russian gold, finally abandoned an uneqnal struggle, that the Czar's preponderance had become a universally admitted fact. Russia felt herself so completely mistress of the position, that the Emperor ALEXANDER openly claimed Constantinople as the key of his Empire, and during the reign of his snccessor, an official paper pointed out the Taunus range, in the middle of Germany, as the natural boundary of the Russian realm in that direction. Sinoe then, Russia has been more circumspect in the statement of her pretensions, but by no means through any regard for Austria and Prussia, with whom she is carrying on a really amusing comedy.

Yet, wedged in as this colossal body is, between Europe and Asia, an extension towards the West would be but a half relief. The commercial highways of Central Asia were for it, on the southeastern side, what the North Sea and the Mediterranean would be on the West.

It is clear that the necessity of Europe to make itself breathing space must increase, in regular progression, with the advance of its civilization. In proportion as its population, trade and manufactures grow, does the restriction of its channels for export and importation become more unendurable, while, at the same time, its material means of deliverance increase. The great error of Russian policy is to have forced these means, instead of having provided for the gradual development of its popular resources,—a system which would have strengthened its financial and economical position, and given it the ability to carry out the objects at which it aimed openly, while making it, in many other respects, a State and a people in Europe. But the thought of what Russia might be called upon to do, flashed up too suddenly in the mind of PETER, at his first contact with the Civilization of the West, to leave room for a careful and gradual policy. Impatient, like all barbarians, he contested the laws of gradual development, and sought to bring about the conclusion by force, ere he had well made a beginning. While he was shaving his boyards with one hand, with the other he was cutting his way through to the Black and Baltic seas, and even to the southeastern corner of the Caspian. The latter conquest was not subsequently maintained, and his attack upon Chiva failed; but his genius prepared for the Russians only the sketch of what their future destiny was to be, leaving to time and the perseveranee of future generations the final fulfilment of his plans.

It was a strange coincidence, that just at the time when this star began to rise in the East, the freedom of class was, after a fearful conflict, surrendering to Absolutism. Class-freedom was, at that time, the natural living form of the Christian Germanic spirit, and its fall was a calamity to all Europe. England, indeed, was the exception. She succeeded in retaining her Germanic institutions, and with them her ancient vitality. These form her just boast and pride; yet nothing could have saved her from the standing armies, the diplomatio Camarillas, and the European "balance of power," had she been placed like Germany, in the midst of the Continent, and there compelled to fight out an unequal battle for her individual freedom. Situated as she was, the sea opened the whole earth to her commerce and the development of all her energies.

The destiny of Europe now seemed to be sealed up in this triple formation, viz.: in the oentre, the balance of power which is absolutism, *i. e.*, the systematio pressing down of the people at home, so as to obtain, in the best manner possible, the means required by their Kings and Prinoes. Then, on the East and on the West, two States growing and spreading in material power, and both bound, according to the principles of a half-civilized policy, to advance the gradnal liberating process which is taking place in the States that lie between them, with all their influence. This England seeks to do through commercial ambition, and Russia aims at the same effects through her desire for universal conquest.

The position thus occupied by the two great belligerent Powers surrounds every event that may transpire, in the centre of Enrope, with paramount interest, for there it moves the whole *status quo*, in its very heart, and not, like France, Italy, Hungary, &c., on it periphery alone. Hence, it would have direct bearing upon the policy of both France snd England. The alliance between Austria and Prussia, whereby all middle Europe assnmes the position of a compact Power, is such a fact, whatever may have been the real objects of its promoters. It may snffice to arrest the march of the Allied armies on the lower Danube, and bring back both Russia and England to the path of negotiation. Again, this treaty of alliance has a revolntionary import, for, not only does it entirely change the outside appearance of things, but it is also an nndeniable and nnavoidable concession to the expressed voice of public opinion in Germany. The German alliance may, indeed, through revenge, declare the country ripe for renewed oppression, yet the Turkish side of the qucstion has likewise an identity with the Revolution, and has, by its development, evidently bronght the latter a step further on towards its issue. Everything that now draws the Revolution and the manœuvres of European policy towards Germany, belongs to the "Present Question."

Manufactories—Insufficient Means of Egress.

There are few matters of importance connected with the erection of buildings for manufacturing purposes, or in which large numbers of persons are to be congregated, which command less attention than providing means of egress commensurate with the requirements in cases of fire, or other causes of desire to escape in the least possible time. It is not unusnal to find such buildings, from one to two, and sometimes three hundred feet in length, of proportionate width, and five, six, and even seven stories in height, from which there is but one means of egress, and that generally a winding stairway, which is the most apt to become entirely useless, from its superior inducements to fire. In a building of this description, for manufacturing purposes, the number of inmates, during working hours, varies from one to five, seven and eight hundred. These are employed in all parts of the building, on the several floors, and in several rooms on the same floor—all, however, having no means of final egress other than the one we have allnded to.

With a knowledge of these facts, it is not difficult to understand why it is that when the inmates became alarmed for their personal safety in the building, and rush simultaneously to the same point for escape, serious conseqnences should follow. In all snch cases escape from serious injury, while struggling at the door, is the exception and not the general rule. Accidents which ocour only in consequenee of insufficienoy of means of egress, are far more numerons in the chapter of factory accidents than from any other cause, except, perhaps, from explosions and getting entangled in the machinery. Again, the liabilities to accident from this cause in buildings not occupied for manufacturing purposes, but filled with persons, such as school-houses, lecture-rooms, theatres and suoh like, are as great as in buildings filled with machinery. Ample proof of this may be found without going beyond our own City.

But thus far we have considered only such objections against insufficiency of egress as are apparent when there is only an imaginary, and not a real cause for alarm. When there is, the case is incaloulably worse. As we have said, the only means of egress is generally a winding stairway, which, from its peculiar construotion, offers all the aid of a regular flue in carrying fire from the lowest to the highest floors, in the shortest time. Whenever there is fire, the oonsumed air, the overheated condition of the building, and the fire itself, are all directed upward, and follows it upward, in many instances, before all the inmates have become aware of their danger. To fall from a window and take the chances, is then all that is left them. The fire burns on; the building is consumed; a number of human beings perish in the flames, or are maimed for life in effecting an escape, and the catastrophe is regretted; but no profitable lesson is drawn. Another building is soon erected on its site, with the same mantraps as the one destroyed.

This imperfeotion in our manufactories and other buildings, in whioh large numbers of persons are oongregated, is not a new discovery. It has been known for years, and its dangers published again and again, without effect. This however is not strange, while there is no law regulating the construction of buildings in this particular. It is only another evidence of the trifling value placed upon the life of the employed by the employer, when the pooket of the latter is involved in the calculation.

Our attention has been oalled to this subject, at this time, by several late occurrences, which would seem to warrant legislative action. Snch occnrrenoes can be prevented, and at a comparatively trifling expense. A spaoions egress from the centre and from either end of such buildings, would afford all necessary safety, and no building intended for purposes requiring the presence within its walls of an extraordinary number of persons, should be allowed to be erected unless more than one means of egress is afforded.

Our City Normal Schools.

We gave a while since a brief sketch of interesting proceedings on occasion of the Presentation of Diplomas to some thirty Gradnates of the Female Normal School; but the important bearing that this and similar Institutions have upon the Eduoational interests of this City, merit more than a mere passing notioe.

This School now numbers over 600 pupils, all of whom are employed five days in the week as assistant teachers in the Common Schools. They meet every Saturday for personal instruction, not merely in the branches required to be taught by them, but also in more advanced stndies. The Faculty consists of such Principal Teachers of our Schools as have been selected with special reference to their fitness to fill their several positions.

Although the recent Anniversary or Presentation of Diplomas was the first public display, it must not be inferred that the Institution has only been in existence one year. It was founded about twenty years ago by the late Public School Society, and has grown up under the fostering care of snch men as STEPHEN ALLEN, LINDLEY MURRAY, DEMILT, and TRIMBLE, until it was lately adopted, and increased facilities given to it, by our Board of Education. One may get an inkling of the good that this establishment has done, from the faot that *ninety-one* of the present Principals of our Public Schools, (Upper Department and Primaries,) received most of their professional preparation in either it or in the Male Normal School.

We wonder that there are any who would plot to escape from the slight restraints and large privileges afforded at these Schools. The proposition which was made some some time since to compel the attendance of all teachers, we oposed as arbitrary and unjust; but that any who expect to teach for years yet to come shonld refuse to avail themselves of their advantages, is a marvel. Some of the more advanced do not need its weekly or daily drills; but those who teach only the elementary branches, especially require it to prevent growing rusty in branches which at present they do not teach, but soon may be called npon to. For it is well understood that therc are teachers here, and good ones too, who are not as well prepared to-day to stand a thorough examination as they were when they took their first certificate some years ago. We invite the attention of Teachers and Trustees to our City Normal Schools.

A Brazen Ass.

We have pretty good reason to suspect that some smart young man in Middletown greatly exaggerated the statement which we, with other papers, published yesterday morning, to the effect that a serious difficulty had occurred at Middletown, Ct., between the stndents of the University and the town folks. Having had some experience of the gay dispositions of sundry very forward young men with reference to other Colleges, we, of course, regarded the letter with suspicion when it arrived. But, inasmuch as we never distrust a man who seems honest, because a foolish fellow has just lied to us, it was published. In this case no mischief was done, except temporarily, to the friends of students who were named as among the injnred. To the extraordinary yonng man who chnckles over his successful falsehood, we commend the story of the Golden Ass. The fable, as told by the sprightly APULEIUS, was, that a very learned and curious individnal,—one capable, we presume, of a hoax equally ingenious with this,—having discovered that his hostess, by nsing a peculiar pomatum, changed herself into the form of a beautiful bird, so soon as *she* was comfortably ont of the way, himself seized npon a jar and commenced rubbing it upon his own limbs. Then, lo! something surely did begin to sprout from his arms and feet. He thought that he too was fast turning into a bird; but the bystanders were choked with laughter on discovering that, instead of feathers, a short, stiff hair was covering him,—instead of claws, horny hoofs,—in fine, instead of a bird, that he was transformed into a contemptible ass!

Preparations for the Foe.

Brooklyn has a Board of Health which reports daily the number of cases of Cholera. Yesterday the Board opened a hospital for oholera patients. Brooklyn does well, and her great dirty brother on this side the river would do well to imitate her example. If we have a Board of Health, we need a Board of Inquisition to find what it is doing. We have *no* cholera hospital, though without a doubt cases requiring its wards are daily occurring. The government of the City Hospital has very properly determined that cholera patients must not be tolerated in the Hospital, simply because it is legally snpported, and for the fact that many of the lower peak of the building is drawn toward it

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible] Rev. Messrs. Lathrop, Thompson, and [illegible] will officiate. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **New Protestant Church in Christ**—Religious services will commence in Union Hall, on Broadway, No. 723, on Sunday, 25th inst. and 30th ult., Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday) June 25 A. M. at 10½ o'clock, Rev. JOSEPH HARRISON, (Congregationalist.) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Rev. P. P. JONES, (Baptist.) A weekly Temperance Meeting will open on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in same place.

☞ **New-York Bible Union.**—The anniversary of the Society will be held TO-MORROW EVENING in the Marble-st. Baptist Church, corner of Broome-st. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. OSCHEN, of Germany; Wm. H. WYCKOFF, Esq., President; Rev. Dr. BAKER, of Williamsburg; Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE and others.

☞ **Advent Chapel**, 7th-av. near 11th-st.—J. W. DANIELS will preach TO-MORROW at 3½ and 8 o'clock P. M. Subjects—In the AFTERNOON: *Christians God's Witnesses*; in the EVENING—*A Scriptural Expose of "Spiritual Manifestations."* "*Rochester Knockings*," etc. Social meeting at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

☞ **The Vices of Great Cities, and the Dangers of Young Men.**—Mr. MANSFIELD, Pastor of the Free Church, No. 30 Forsyth-st., will lecture on this subject at 3 o'clock on SUNDAY EVENING. The Youth are particularly invited to attend. Preaching, also, at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

☞ **Lalght-street Baptist Church**—On St. John's Park, corner of Varick-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The third discourse on the Creation. Subject—*The Creation of Man.*

☞ **The Poor have the Gospel Preached.**—In the Temperance Tent, corner of 7th-av., 13th-st., at 10½ A.M. Rev. J. W. TAGGART will preach at 3 P M. Temperance meeting in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. A. C. FLANAGAN will address the audience.

☞ **Rev. S. K. Sweetman** will, Providence permitting, preach in the Suffolk-st. Church, between Rivington and Delancy, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*An Important Question!* Let us go and hear it. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. H. O. Schermerhorn** will preach in the 26th-st. Tabernacle, in 26th-st. near 8th-av., TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Service at 10½ A. M and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Longfellow**, Pastor of the Second Unitarian Society, Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Odeon, in Williamsburg, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Intends, by Divine permission, to speak in the Park on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., and in the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, 108th-st., at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject—*The Building of the Latter House.*

☞ **Sheffield Knew**—The pastor of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent, will preach on the Prophecies, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. General attendance invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Oncken**—Of Germany—Speaks TO-MORROW NIGHT, in the Nassau-st. Baptist Church, at 7½ o'clock, before the New-York Bible Union.

☞ **Mr. Daniel Parsons**, the original Street Preacher, will preach at 2 P. M. on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., in North 6th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., Williamsburg.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cholera!—Delay may Prove Fatal!**—One of our most useful and widely known citizens has just fallen a victim to the want of timely precaution. On Thursday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., he was at his store in Nassau-st., in health, and at 4 o'clock on the morning following, he died, at his residence in Williamsburg, of Cholera! We have no hesitation in asserting that his life might have been saved by the use of DR. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, a prescription employed, and never known to fail, by the eminent Professor JAMES McCLINTOCK, in his extensive Cholera practice in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, and, therefore, a Medicine which should be kept at hand by all families, in hotels, on ships and steamboats, and wherever the services of a physician cannot be had at a moment's warning. Dysentery and Bowel Complaint of infants is also promptly cured by this excellent medicine. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 26, 1853, to effectually arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and the kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 198 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CONDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; D. CUNNINGHAM, No. 1 Chelsea Bowery and No. 192 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. M. GAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMRUN, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDAESMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 345 1st-av.; W. F. LONSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOCKE, No. 238 Hudson-st.; MRS. E. H. S. MOORE, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—ASTOR PLACE.—This Institution is now permanently open. New publications are added as fast as issued from the press. Among the late additions will be found:

Sir DAVID BREWSTER'S "More Worlds than one." London. 1854.

LAMARTINE'S Memoirs of Celebrated Characters. London. 1854.

GIRONIERE'S Philippine Islands. New-York, 1854.

The Dodd Family Abroad. By CHARLES LEVER. London and New-York, 1854.

FRENCH'S Synopsis of the New Testament. London, 1854.

BENTON'S Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate, Vol. 1. New-York, 1854.

The Iron Cousin. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. New-York, 1854.

ELIHU BURRITT'S Thoughts, Things, &c. Boston, 1854.

BARTLETT'S Personal Narrative of Explorations, 2 vols. New-York, 1854.

TERMS.—Clerks, $1 in addition fee and $1 semi-annual dues; merchants and others, $5 per annum.

The public are invited to visit the rooms of the Association, during the present week.

WM. H. GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Psi Upsilon Convention.**—The Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity for 1854, will be held at the Chapel of the New-York University, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th of June. The Convention will be organized on THURSDAY, at 2 A. M. The Oration and Poem will be delivered at Dr. Chaever's Church, Union-square, on FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.; Orator, GEORGE H. MOORE; Poet, Rev. GEORGE H. HONORTON. Dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had of GEORGE H. MOORE, Historical Society Rooms, University, and of the

COMMITTEE:
W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 187 East 14th-st.
H. C. GIBSON, No. 4 Albion-place.
JESSE BRUSH, Brooklyn.
CHRISTOPHER M. BELL, No. 182 5th-av.

☞ **Notice.—New Drug Store, St. Nicholas Hotel.**—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public that in compliance with the expressed wishes of many of their customers in the upper part of the City, they have opened a branch establishment in No. 512 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the utmost care and attention will be given to the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and dispensing of medicines generally. A full assortment of Medicines, Chemicals, Medicine Chests, tooth, nail and hair Brushes, and all articles in any way appertaining to the business constantly on hand and warranted of best quality.

☞ **New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.**—Patients received daily at this Institution, where all diseases of the Lungs and Throat are treated by inhalation of Medicated Vapor. This new and novel system of practice was introduced to the notice of the medical profession by Dr. G. D. SANBORN, who has charge of this Institution. The success of his treatment is now acknowledged to be far superior and more efficacious in the cure and relief of pulmonary complaints than the old antiquated practice of giving medicines into the stomach.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 2.**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.

N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.

J. A. HUNDSCHUH, Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—The regular weekly public meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their rooms, No. 195 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 26. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and persons desirous of joining are advised to make immediate application. JOHN WILSON, President.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments, of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The Alumni of Columbia College are requested to meet in the Chapel of the College, on TUESDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The report of the General Committee appointed on the 22d April, 1854, will be presented. By order of the General Committee of the Alumni.

ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

☞ **Fleetwood Village, or Sequel to Industrial Home Association No. 1.**—The next regular meeting of this Association will be held TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at the Crystal, Grand-st., at 8 o'clock. Members in arrears will please notice that all arrearages must be paid at the above meeting.

JAMES P. BREWSTER, Secretary.

☞ **Temperance.**—The XXIId Ward Temperance Alliance will meet every SUNDAY EVENING, in their Hall in 26th-st., near 7th-av., when addresses of Clergymen of the Ward, and other distinguished friends of the cause, are engaged for successive meetings. Hon. HORACE GREELEY will speak TO-MORROW EVENING. Choir of singers will be present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Donetti's Celebrated Exhibition of Acting Monkeys and Other Animals.**—At the Chinese Buildings, is the most amusing one we have had in the City for many a day. It is the only one in the world, and attracted much attention in Europe before coming here. A performance THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Members are hereby informed that the division of the Lots will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, June 27, at the rooms, No. 195 Bowery. It is particularly requested that every member will attend. E W KETCHUM, President.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Sunday Meetings at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Rev. R. P. AMBLER, of St. Louis, will lecture, TO-MORROW, June 25, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady who is an accomplished housekeeper would like to take charge of children or superintend the affairs of a household in a gentleman's family. She would accept only liberal terms and such a position as would give her the entire direction of the children and servants. Address M., No. 157 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do general housework in the City or country; is a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good cook and baker. Would be desirous to please in every particular, and will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young, healthy woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable family. No objection to the country. Best of City reference given. Apply to Mrs. MORTON, Court-st, 3 doors from Pacific-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as first-class cook—understands all kinds of bakieg. Also, is a good washer and ironer. Is willing to make herself generally useful. No objections to the country. Good City reference. Call at No. 642 Hudson-st., near Horatio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family. Apply at No. 86 McDonga-st. Can be seen for three days.

SERVANTS.—Office of the Protestant Employment Society and Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, established in Chamber-st. A.D., 1825, is now at No. 7 Carmine-st., where families can be suited with good help

SERVANTS—The best in the City, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses; also, farmers, coachmen and gardeners. English, Irish, Scotch and German, can be procured at No. 4 East Broadway, adjoining Chatham Post-Office.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS' BOARDING HOUSE.—A respectable Boarding House for the accommodation of Protestant female servants while out of place, is now open under the charge of a Matron, at No 149 Grand-st., where, also, can be speedily obtained the very best situations.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a man who is a Dry Goods salesman and accountant, writes fast and correctly, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference and security if required. Address F. O'C. this office.

DRESSMAN WANTED.—A good Adams Pressman, also, one hand pressman. Apply at No. 150 Nassau-st., 6th story. J. W BROWN.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, on the west side of the City, a boy 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business; one that resides in the lower part of the City, and with his parents, preferred. Salary first year $75. Address W. E. C., office of this paper.

BOY WANTED.—An honest boy, 18 or 19 years of age, to attend a retail grocery; one from the country preferred, that has some knowledge of the business, and will give reference as to honesty, and willing to work. Address N. Y., at the office of this paper.

LAD WANTED IN A HARDWARE STORE.—An American lad, from 16 to 19 years old. One who wishes to learn the wholesale hardware business may apply at No. 9 Platt-st., 2d floor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can obtain full or partial board at No. 59 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn; desirable location near the South or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—Families from the South can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, by the week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD FOR MUSIC.—One of the first Music Teachers in New York is willing, during the Summer, to give lessons at some country residence or near access from the City, and to take pay for his services in board for his wife and daughter, (fourteen years of age). The use of a fine seven-octave Piano can also be had if desired. Address H. WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No. 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st. Headsome suites of rooms may be had, pleasantly located, from ten to fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries The apartments will be let separately if required, and the house is as pleasantly located as any in Brooklyn.

BOARDING IN STATEN ISLAND.—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and partial board, in a private family, at Clifton-st., Stapleton, Staten Island. Inquire at No. 119 Broadway, or at Staten Island, of C. LUDLOW, corner of New-York-av. and Clifton-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S. No. 16 Essex-st.

GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BREAKFAST and TEA (DINNER on SUNDAYS) and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, where every attention is paid to the comfort of guests. Apply at No. 79 SANDS-ST., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD AT YONKERS.—Four good Rooms, well-furnished with full board, to let for the Summer, in a most desirable location. Apply immediately by addressing HEALTH, box No 1,505, Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and his wife—two or three rooms on the second floor, with kitchen, in the neighborhood of Concord and Jay-sts. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address S. H. V., No. 86 William-st., New-York.

ROOMS IN BROOKLYN—CHEEVER-PLACE, TO RENT—Two rooms with breakfast for two gentlemen. Inquire at No. 7 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, or No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York, up stairs.

ROOM TO LET.—A nice, furnished sleeping room for a single gentleman, without board, in a private family. Terms moderate Apply at No. 21 East Broadway, N. Y.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LEATHER CASE LOST—In going from No. 16 Cliff-st., through Fulton, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Canal-sts. to Collins line of steamers, a leather case containing fishing rods, and a camp stool attached, marked "E. F. S., (or E. F. Sanderson.) passenger." The above reward will be paid on its return to No. 16 Cliff-st. Return by 11 o'clock.

$50 REWARD—POCKET-BOOK LOST—On the 23d inst., containing $145; two checks, one for $60 on the Georgia Railroad Bank, the other for $90, on the State of Georgia Bank; a gold ring with a likeness in mourning of P. BUCKLEY. Whoever will return them to P. C. BUCKLEY, will receive the above reward—at No. 262 Water-st., or No. 128 Orange st.

HORSE LOST.—Strayed from the stable of the undersigned, a large chestnut-sorrel horse, sixteen hands high, five years old. Any person giving information where he may be found or returning him at our office, will be suitably rewarded.

JOHN D. ASCOUGH & CO., No. 190 West-st.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st. Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchant and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED has on hand a large and well-selected stock of Fireworks, Chinese Crackers, Double Headers, Rockets, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Flower Pots, Torpedoes, Blue Lights, Bengolas, Roman Candles, Exhibition Pieces, Colored Fires, &c., &c., of the first quality, all of which he offers at the lowest places.

THOMAS DUNKIN, No. 10 Maiden-lane.

FIREWORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—Warranted first quality. Exhibitions supplied at short notice. Fire-Crackers, Rockets Roman Candles, Blue-Lights, Triangles, and a large variety of small wares suitable for dealers. JOHN D ROBBINS, No. 288 Washington-st., corner of Chambers-st.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS—ROCKETS AND EXHIBITION PIECES of every size and price, for sale by J. W. HOLBERTON, No 43 Maiden-lane, sole agent for JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE. Orders addressed as above or to JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, U. S. Laboratory, Jersey City, will meet with prompt attention.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of Fireworks, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A general assortment and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. HALL'S superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, 209 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS—FIREWORKS—Wholesale, of the first quality, in every description and variety, from the best manufacturers—can be had at the wholesale Depôt, No 34 Division-st., near Chatham-square. T. J. JONES.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company have taken the old established depôt, No. 2 Furman-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton Ferry, formerly occupied by the Crystal Lake Ice Co. All orders left at the office No. 2 Furman-st., or No. 190 West-st., corner Duane, and No. 88 West-st., corner Christopher, New-York, will be promptly attended to. JOHN D. ASCOUGH & CO.

LIGHTNING RODS—INSULATED—OTIS' PATENT.—The only perfect protection, as demonstrated by science and experience. Orders promptly filled. Wanted—Agents to sell town rights. LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 343 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Mrs. Partington, God bless her, may cheerily laugh the hours given us, many a year more, many a mile-acher, over the many freaks of memory and fun that has thrown upon the weary roads of life."—*Scioto Gazette.*

"Crammed with that quaint and irresistible flow of genuine wit, which 'loves to play, not wound,' and spontaneously exciting the quintessence of an overpowering and inexhaustible mirth."—*Journal of Useful Knowledge.*

"Her dictionary was jostled a little when it was first set up by the printers, and came near falling into pi; but, as was once said of Socrates, it crawls upon the words and gets at the sense, we find in them images of every excellence."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Blessings on Mrs. Partington! Her mirth-provoking sayings are always on the side of virtue and morality."—*Salem Register.*

"All the delightful things in this delectable volume over half of their mirthfulness to the fact that they are expressive of character."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"It is thoroughly original, and as full of fun as an egg is of meat."—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

"Mrs. Partington is now *the* American humorist—original, genial, laughable, and not uninstructive."—*N. Y. Independent.*

"It is funny without vulgarity; it arouses merriment without an unchaste sentiment; it is the very essence of humor."—*Peekskill Eagle.*

"It is the inner meaning of the sentences, the dainty subtleness of humor and satire, and even pathos, which rises to the sense of the discerning reader."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

"We knew we should 'laugh rite out in meetin' over it. We have. Such humor! It *is* rich."—*Boston Herald.*

"It is the picture of the persons, the minds, the tastes, the habits and the thoughts of as true a series of characters as ever shone on the pages of the drama."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Wit, humor and pathos, changeful as hues on silk, deck the pages, keeping up the attention constantly."—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

"Her humorous sayings have, for the last few years, excited smiles enough to make a world of sunshine."—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

"We can commend the book to those who wish Summer reading franght with more than ordinary amusement."—*Charleston (S. C.) Journal.*

"It would be difficult to find another book of the same size comprizing so many witticisms, and such a rich fund of humor, with so little that is exceptionable."—*New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

"We would sooner break friends with our breakfast, than we would consent to part friends with Mrs. Partington."

[*New-York Times.*

"No one who can relish real humor will neglect to purchase a copy of this capital book."—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

"Her 'sayings' have given her an immortality that will glitter and sparkle among the records of genius wherever wit and humor shall be appreciated."—*Worcester Palladium.*

"We have to lay down the volume continually, or we should die of laughing. The work is worth a dozen doctors."—*Ladies' National Magazine.*

"Get the book, and when the cares of life perplex, read a few pages. The medicine which Mrs. Partington furnishes is a sure antidote."—*Newburg Eagle.*

"She is one of the benevolent angels of humanity; and so is any one that produces a smile in place of a tear. Let every melancholy man and every despoding woman go, without delay, and find the blessed kernels of wit and humor in this last best book to man."—*Scioto Gazette.*

"Her pose at it so fly as it flies' are more efficacious than a well-written homily, and the sale of her satirical paper is than the broadside of the sternest critic."—*Boston Gazette.*

"It is a book inr everybody. Mark Tapley would have but one word for it—that one word a comfortable criticism in itself—'Jolly'."—*Kingston (C. W.) Whig.*

"We have been unable to lay down the book until we had read every line. She must have become a household oracle in every family."—*Saturday Evening Mail.*

"It is a book that will charm away evil spirits, and incite the readers to cherish a love of human kind, while it excites him with merriment."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

"The jokes are never carried to the extreme, and there is wittiness that serves as a key to them."—*Albany Atlas.*

"Everybody should buy the book who loves genial, quiet wit, which never wounds, but always heals where it strikes."—*Independent Democrat.*

"Now, reader, you want a life preserver to carry with you wherever you go, and here it is."

[*Philadelphia City Item.*

"A regular Yankee Institution is Mrs. Partington."

[*New-York Tribune.*

"If it be true that one grows fat who laughs, then he who reads this book will fat np, even though he may be one of Pharaoh's 'lean kine.'"—*Massachusetts Life Boat.*

"It would be good to keep, as a sort of family panacea warranted to cure a fit of the blues,' however magnified and virulent."—*South Boston Gazette.*

"It is crammed full nf ker choicest sayings, and rings from title-peg to 'finis' with her unconscious wit."

[*Oneida Herald.*

"We do not know how to praise the work too much."

[*New-York Atlas.*

"Sparkling in every page and paragraph with a mingled merriment and pathos singularly suggestive of a day in Spring, half sunshine, half tears."—*N. Y. Democrat.*

"There is more genuine original humor in this volume than is any other that has appeared from the American press since Washington Irving's 'Knickerbocker's New-York.'"—*Cambridge Chronicle*

"Brimming over with the purest sentiment, the kindliest sympathies and the most genial philanthropy."—*Pathfinder.*

"Ruth Partington is a Christian and a patriot. Such a book will go everywhere—be welcomed like a returned exile—do good and cease not."—*Buffalo Express.*

"'Hang the books!' said an appreciative examiner, to whom we handed a copy for inspection, 'I can't afford to buy them, but I can't do without this;' and, laughing until the tears ran, he drew forth the purchase money."

[*Clinton Courant.*

"The volume externally, with its numerous and happy illustrations, is one of the handsomest ever got up for popular circulation in America; while internally (we say it deliberately) it contains more genuine original humor than any recent publication with which we are acquainted."

[*Boston True Flag.*

THE LIFE AND SAYINGS OF MRS. PARTINGTON AND OTHERS OF THE FAMILY, by H. P. SHILLABER; is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. A beautiful 12mo. vol., 300 pages, Engravings. Price $1 25. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

1,000 agents wanted to sell the above and other popular works in all parts of the United States.

Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 8 Park-place, New-York.

NOW READY—(FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.) THE MASTER'S HOUSE. A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOGAN. "I was always a friend of the White Man." 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1 25.

The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and vital to the interests of every American citizen. Unlike any work ever written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the laws and customs of that portion of our Union, and not a line is penned, or a word expressed to create a false sympathy by dwelling upon their degradation or helplessness, or by representing the master in the proud garb of the high sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actor, the white man, the responsible person "The Master."

READ WHAT FOLLOWS

In this graphic story, we find intrinsic evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. It has all the freshness and vigor of real life—not got up for the sake of making a book, nor founded on hearsay from others, but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.

The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Graham Mildmay, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a collegiate education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located, graduates with the thickest of blushing honors, is off for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana; when he returns to claim his promised bride, takes her in triumph to his Southern home, and, as a large land-owner and planter, occupies the social position characteristic of a slaveholding and chivalrous population.

As an illustration of the domestic institutions of the South—with Slavery, of course, as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time, in all quarters of the country. If it were not for the touch-me-not sensitiveness which most of the Southern people manifest whenever any discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing pictures should not be enjoyed on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded fanatics" of the North. At any rate, the slaveholder will find but little persons' abuse in this volume; and if he is made to wince occasionally under the "hard facts" that are brought to his notice, it is no more than he is often compelled to do by his every day experience of the original relation that are here depicted. Certainly, the writer presents many agreeable views of Southern society, and is by no means indisposed to do justice to the bright side of Southern character. The writer's forte is clearly description, not vituperation.—*New-York Tribune.* T. L. McKLATH & CO., No 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

JONATHAN'S WHITTLINGS.—FOR THIS WEEK, IS NOW READY, and is the best number yet issued. Its sparkling contents and splendid illustrations justly entitle it to the name of the American "Punch."

CONTENTS FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

THE DANGER OF WEARING A BEARD.—We have a warning to American citizens—a tender'age and an example for sensitive foreigners.
A QUANDARY—"A Hundred Dollers"—"Will you wait five minutes?"
The great Drama of the "FALSTAGROWL," by the author of the "Green Gosling of the Gloomy Glen."
Un Coup d'Etat—a fashionable picture.
Women on Temperance.
Freedom of Speech.
A New Specialties.
Cooking their Turkey for them.
Statistics of Matrimony.
On Snuff, and the different ways of taking it.
Peckniff and Siggins.
A Dictionary for Ladies.
Sour Grapes.
The Fairy Guard.
A Delicate Hint—"Blood."
Interesting Antiquarian Society.
Crackers and Squibs.
Signs of the Times, or the Know-Nothings' Noses.
Mrs. Sandsugar's (of Fifth-avenue, last Reception.
A Visit to Our Pet Excursionists at Coney Island.
The Height of Impudence. &c., &c., &c.

Illustrated with twenty-four original Engravings Price 6¼ cents. For sale by all News Agents, and T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER'S NEW BOOK.—MORE WORLDS THAN ONE—THE CREED OF THE PHILOSOPHER AND THE HOPE OF THE CHRISTIAN. By SIR DAVID BREWSTER. 16mo. 60 cents.

"There is no subject within the whole range of knowledge so universally interesting as that of a plurality of worlds. It commands the sympathies, and appeals to the judgment of men of all nations, of all creeds, and of all times; and no sooner do we comprehend the few simple facts on which it rests, than the mind rushes instinctively to embrace it. Before the great truths of Astronomy were demonstrated—before the dimensions and motions of the planets were ascertained, and the fixed stars placed at inconceivable distances from the system to which we belong, philosophers and poets descried in the celestial spheres the abode of the blest; but it was not till the form and size and motions of the earth were known, and till the condition of the other planets were found to be the same, that analogy compelled us to believe that these must be inhabited like our own."—*Extract from the Introduction.*

Just published by

ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS,
No. 285 Broadway.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED:

EDINBURG TEMPERANCE TRACTS, NO. I.—CHRISTIAN WITNESS—Bearing against the sin of Intemperance. By HORATIUS BONAR, D. D. Price $3 per hundred.

TO PLEASURE TRAVELERS.—SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED RAILROAD MAP of New-York, New England and Canada. New edition.

COLTON'S WESTERN TOURIST AND EMIGRANTS' GUIDE, with Map.

TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. New edition.

WHITE MOUNTAINS ILLUSTRATED GUIDE BOOK.

CANADIAN GUIDE BOOK, with Map, and Railway and Steamship Guide, for July, 1854.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. DISTURNELL, No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.

527.—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: In Defiance of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in Italia—John Gibson Lockhart—Lord Cockburn—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities—Mrs. Sherwood—Wearyfoot Common—Abbott's Prophecy of the Russian War—W. C. Bryant's Poems,—with Poetry and short articles.

Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 13 cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books on commission, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., 47 Ludgate hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY, A HISTORY OF THE WILLIAM OUTLINES OF HISTORY. Illustrated by numerous Maps and Engravings. Second and More Complete Edition. Part II. Modern History. By MARCUS WILLSON, author of "American History," "History of the United States," &c. School Edition, 600 pages, 8vo., $1 25.

The University Edition contains an additional part, viz.: "Outlines of the Philosophy of History," 650 pages, 8vo., price $2.

Willson's Outlines of History has been very long in preparation, and is believed to be superior to any work on general history extant. No pains or expense have been spared by author or publishers in any department in its production. This important and comprehensive work must add to the already high and acknowledged reputation of the author of the most accurate and popular Histories of this country ever published in the same compass, for the library or school-room.

OLIVER OLDHAM'S NEW BOOK.

OLDHAM'S AMUSING AND INSTRUCTIVE READER. A choice course of reading, original and selected, in verse and Prose; wherein, Wit, Humor and Mirth are made the means of awakening interest, sustaining attention and so imparting instruction. Designed to be used either alone, or in alternation with other reading books, in the higher classes in Schools and Academies. By OLIVER OLDHAM, Author of the "Humorous Speaker," &c., &c. 75 cents.

IVISON & PHINNEY have also just issued another edition of OLDHAM'S HUMOROUS SPEAKER, being a choice collection of Amusing Pieces in Prose and Verse, original and selected; consisting of Dialogues, Soliloquies, Parodies, &c. Designed for the use of Schools, Literary Societies, Debating Clubs, Social Circles and Domestic Entertainments. $1

Single copies of the above or of any of IVISON & PHINNEY'S books are sent prepaid on receipt of advertised price; and at half-price to Teachers for examination with view to use in classes. A new Descriptive Catalogue of 100 pages sent prepaid on application.

IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.,
Publishers of the "American Educational Series, &c.

REV. DR. DUFF.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION MISSIONARY CONVENTION, held in New-York, May 4 and 5, 1854,

RELIGIOUS.

The [illegible] for the Unitarian Society in Toledo [illegible], was dedicated on the 8th inst. It is a beautiful edifice, [illegible] high, built of [illegible] limestone, surmounted by a tower [illegible] feet high, and has organ by [illegible] and power.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, late of South Hadley, Mass., has received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Belchertown, and has accepted the same.

Rev. DAVID CALDWELL has resigned the rectorship of Christ Church, Episcopal, in Georgetown, D. C., and has received a call to the rectorship of Immanuel Church, Hanover, and St. Peter's, New-Kent, Va.

The corner-stone of a new Episcopal church edifice in Watertown, Conn., was laid on the 29th ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese.

Rev. E. TAYLOR, of the Second Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, N. Y., has declined a call to the Congregational Church in Kalamazoo, Mich.

Rev. WM. REID has resigned the care of the Baptist Church at Bridgeport, Conn., and accepted a call to New London, Conn.

Rev. GEO. M. BARTOL, of Lancaster, Mass., has received a call to the copastorship of the Unitarian Church in Portland, Me.

Rev. GORDON HALL, of Northampton, has been obliged to suspend his labors temporarily, on account of ill-health.

Rev. SYLVESTER HOLMES has resigned the pastorship of the Presbyterian churches of Brownville and Dexter, N. Y.

Rev. ISAAC P. STRYKER was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Hoboken, N. J., on Sabbath last.

Rev. ALBERT TYLER, of Oxford, has accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the Universalist Church in Granby, Conn.

Rev. J. C. WALDO has resigned the pastorship of the Universalist Church in Troy, N. Y., and accepted a call to New-London, Conn.

Rev. Dr. PALMER, of Columbia, S. C., has received a call to settle in Augusta, Geo. Salary $3,000 and parsonage.

Rev. JAS. EMERSON, for several years agent of the American Education Society, has become Pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Rockford, Ill.

Rev. MATTHEW KINGMAN, late of Bethel, Vt., was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Charlemont, Mass., on the 6th inst.

Rev. C. CHAMBERLAIN, late of Auburn, Mass., was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Ashford, Ct., on the 8th.

Rev. WILLIAM DEMAREST was installed pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bounbrook on the 6th inst.

Rev. J. K. CHASE, late of Hampden, Me., has become pastor of the Baptist Church in Pittsfield, N. H.

Rev LUCIUS ATWATER has resigned the pastorship of the Baptist Church in Branford, Conn.

A new and elegant Baptist Church edifice was dedicated in Montgomery, Ala., on the 1st inst.

Rev. H. W. GILBERT, of Windsor, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Greene, N. Y.

Rev. C. F. DODGE has relinquished the ministerial care of the Universalist Church in Alexander, N. Y.

Rev. M. B. NEWELL has accepted an invitation to the Universalist Church in West Haverhill, Mass.

Rev. J. C. SEGRAVE was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Rochester, N. H., on the 25th ult

Missionary and Revival Items.

The deputation sent out to inspect the Baptist Missions in Burmah, speak very encouragingly of the work among the Karens, in the provinces of Tavoy and Merqui. No equal number of churches within a single district are equally prepared, the deputation believe, to forego the supervision of a missionary. The membership in the churches constitute one tenth of the Karen population, and the community associated in Christian families at least one half. The churches, at least twenty in number, are mostly supplied with a native ministry, well trained, and of comparatively ripe experience in the pastoral offices. The churches and other institutions are generally self-supporting.

Fifty persons have recently been added to the Baptist church in Osgoode, Canada West; thirty-seven to the church in Tyrone, N. Y.; twenty-seven to the church in Hartford, Iowa; thirty-seven to the Baptist churches in Charleston, S. C.; and one hundred to the church in Castleton, Vt. Baptist revivals are also reported in Ghent, Ky., Tarrytown, N. Y., and Philadelphia, also in Boston and Cambridge. Twenty-five persons were admitted into the Universalist Church in Madison, Ind., on a recent Sabbath.

The English correspondent of the *Presbyterian* states that, through a movement originating with the Evangelical Alliance, Christians of different denominations in England purpose to bring aid to the American mission in Turkey,—in doing which they will show to the world that neither varieties in modes of worship, nor rolling seas, nor differences of in civil government, can rear an impassable barrier between those who have truly at heart the great missionary work.

The Old School Presbyterian Board has two missions in Western Africa, one of which is in Liberia, and the other near the Equator, and known as the Carisco Mission. Connected with these are six stations and outstations, six ordained missionaries, one licentiate preacher, eight male and female assistant missionaries, five churches, and about 120 communicants.

The Dutch Reformed Church in Southern Africa has 54 Parishes, 43 Ministers, and 6 Presbyteries. A Theological Seminary has also been established in the Colony, on account of the difficulty of obtaining Ministers, and the necessity of sending the young men to a European University.

Preparations have been made by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, for an organized Mission to the Kaffirs. The clergymen and laymen who constitute the Missionary corps are ready to sail from England, but are detained by an interruption of the navigation.

Rev. E. A. CUMMINS has resigned the agency of the Baptist Missionary Union for New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and has been invited to the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Amherst.

The Old School Presbytery, of Albany, ordained Mr. JAMES COHEN, a converted Jew, as missionary among his own people, on the 19th ult.; sermon by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church have resolved to send one or more additional missionaries to the heathen.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-four persons in Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., on the 4th inst.

General and Personal Matters.

The New-York *Independent* says that on the late visit of the Light Guard (military company) of this City to Boston, Rev. Dr. LATHROP preached a sermon expressly for the occasion, the visitors attending his church on the Sunday of their arrival. The writer in the *Independent* says that if Dr. L. is correctly reported, he did himself no credit as a minister, and still less as an order-loving citizen, lavishing upon them, as he did, the most fulsome flattery, sanctioning their Sabbath profanation in the very deed, and subscribing in pretty plain terms to the conduct of the armed soldiery during the week of the BURNS trial.

The Armenian Church has attracted the attention and enlisted the interest of all denominations of Christians during the last fifteen years. The Patriarch is styled Catholicos, and holds under his away forty-seven Archbishops, of whom the greater part are titular, having no jurisdiction or dignities beyond their titles; many of these reside in the monastery, and form a sort of court around their spiritual lord, the Patriarch. Above the titular and actual Archbishops, are three Patriarchs, whose seats are at Jerusalem, Constantinople and Diarbekir.

A Worcester paper says that at the great fire in that city, the clergymen were among the most efficient in subduing the flames. Rev. Dr. HILL, Rev. E. E. HALE, and Rev. HORACE JAMES, were on the ground, working with all their might to aid the firemen. Mr. HALE mounted to the top of one building, with coat off, and cap in hand, and did good service in staying the progress of the devouring element.

The anniversary exercises of the Meadville Theological School, Unitarian, will be held on the 29th inst., when the discourse before the Graduating Class will be preached by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The new building is also to be dedicated,—sermon by Rev. E. B. HALE, D. D., pastor of the Unitarian Church in Providence, R. I.

Rev. Mr. NESBITT'S relinquishment of missionary labor in Manmain has been occasioned by ill health and a painful mental malady. Meantime, laborers are wanted for that important and encouraging field. Within a few months, a great many Burmese and Karens have been baptised a the vicinity of Rangoon, and at other places in hundreds.

The Protestant Evangelical clergymen in France have resolved to demand Protestant chaplains for the army in the East, to ask for the restoration of religious liberty to the Independent Church, and to solicit the Emperor for general religious liberty.

The number of Church Schools, supported by the Episcopalians in England, is 8,571; by the Congregationalists, 431; by the Wesleyan Methodists, 311; by the Roman Catholics, 311.

The Trinitarian Congregational Church in Randolph, Mass., was struck by lightning on Thursday night last, and considerably damaged by the fire which ensued.

A marble tomb has been placed over the remains of the late Rev. Dr. CANNON, Professor in the College at New-Brunswick, N. J.

A suitable Episcopal residence, to cost $10,000, is to be erected by the diocese of North Carolina, for the use of their Bishop.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

$2,000	[illegible]	25	25	do	s10
200	[illegible]	25	50	do	s10
4,000	[illegible]	25	50	do	s10
15,000	[illegible]	25	50	do	s10
1,000	[illegible]	25	50	do	s10
1,000	[illegible]	25	50	do	s10
2,000	do	25	50	do	s10
1,000	do	25	50	do	s10
5,000	do	25	50	do	s10
30	American Exch Bank	119	100	do	s90
20	Metropolitan Bank	100	200	do	s90
38	Corn Exchange Bank	96	50	do	s10
30	Del & Rar. Can. Co.	86½	50	do	s5
50	do	s3	100	do	b60
150	Canton Co	b60	25	do	s3
100	do	s3	100	Hudson R. R. R.	b60
300	New-Jersey Zinc Co	6½	100	do	b30
100	do	b60	130	Northern Ind. R.R.	110
100	do	b90	10	Mich. Southern R.R.	115
400	Flor. & K. Joint Stock	½	10	N. Ind. Construction	100
100	Nic. Transit Co	b62	200	Erie Railroad	b3
400	do	s3	300	do	s3
220	do	37	50	do	b10
200	do	b60	278	do	s15
600	North Car. Copper	½	700	do	s3
200	Penn & Leh Zinc Co.	8½	50	do	b30
400	McCulloch Gold	50	50	do	b3
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3	95½	200	do
110	Cumb. Coal Co	b3	36	100	do
100	do	36	50	do	s10
200	do	o 36	400	do	s10
300	do	b60	36½	100	do
350	do	s3	36½	150	do
150	do	s30	3½	650	Harlem Railroad
50	do	s60	35½	50	do
50	do	s60	35½	50	do
200	do	o 36½	200	280	do
200	do	b60	36½	500	do
50	do	e 36½	200	do	b60
300	do	s3	36½	300	do
300	do	s30	36	700	Reading Railroad
400	do	s60	36	50	do
200	do	b30	36½	200	do
300	do	e 36½	500	do	s3
20	Panama Railroad	165	300	do	b60
5	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	123	10	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	85
140	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	87½	50	do	b3
250	do	b60	88	50	do
140	do	b3	87	45	do
50	Stonington R. R.	s30	68		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board to-day, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at the Merchants' Exchange, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$4,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7s..... 75½
5,000 Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad 7s. 60½
20 shares East River Fire Insurance Co..... 82
50 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co..... 114
10 shares North River Fire Insurance Co..... 137½
25 shares Atlantic Bank, New-York..... 77
40 shares Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Co..... 20
107 shares Empire Stone Dressing Co..... 40
125 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co..... 87½
79 shares New-York Central Railroad Co..... 96
100 shares New-York and Erie Railroad Co..... 61
100 shares Michigan Southern Railroad Co..... 104½
400 shares Panama Railroad Co..... 106
180 shares Little Miami Railroad Co..... 100

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	75	60	N. Y. & N. H. R.R.	85
2,000	Erie Income Bds	97½	500	Erie Railroad	62½
1,000	Erie 2d Mort. Bds	100	50	do	b60 62½
3,000	Erie Bonds '83	89	50	do	62½
100	McCulloch Gold	3½	200	do	o 62½
100	do	b60 4	100	Nor. Indiana R. R.	b5 111½
200	Flor. & K. Jt. Stock	½	160	N. Y. Central R.R.	s30 96
50	Reading Railroad	75½	5	do	o 96
350	do	s3 76	100	do	s30 98½
200	do	b60 76½	36	do	s30 98½
50	Cumb Coal Co	37½	100	do	s30 98½
100	do	s60 37	1200	do	b10 97
100	do	b60 37½	100	do	s3 99
100	do	s30 37½	50	do	s15 99
200	do	s3 37½	100	do	s30 93
300	do	37½	100	do	b10 99½
400	do	s3 37½	50	do	s3 93½
500	do	b60 38½	100	Panama Railroad	105
300	do	b10 37½	100	Harlem Railroad	45½
300	do	37½	120	Nic. Transit Co	27½
100	do	s60 37	100	do	s30 27½
200	do	s10 37½	200	do	27½

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—About 75 bneh. changed hands, at $5 50 for Pearle, and $5 75@$5 81½ for Pote, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—There were 100 chaldrons Liverpool Cannel bought at $12 50, nanal terms.

COTTON—Continues quiet and languid, with bnt a limited inquiry for all kinds. In the absence of any more reliable list, we repeat the official quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair, ₱ lb	10½	11	11½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are steadily depreciating. The receipts are becoming heavier; and as owners are anxious to realize, while buyers seem unwilling to make extensive purchases, prices tend downward. The day's business embraces 9,000 bbls. within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 50	@	$6 87½
Superfine, No. 2	6 87½	@	7 12½
Inferior State	6 87½	@	7 12½
State, common brands	7 25	@	7 50
State, straight brands	7 50	@	7 75
Favorite State	7 75	@	7 87½
Western Mixed do	7 12½	@	7 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 50	@	7 75
Fancy Michigan	7 75	@	8 00
Common to good Ohio	7 50	@	8 00
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 50	@	7 75
Fancy Ohio	8 00	@	8 25
Extra Ohio	9 00	@	10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@	10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 50	@	9 50
Extra Genesee	10 00	@	12 00

Canadian was purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls. common to good superfine, in bond, at $7 25@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at drooping rates. The day's movements include 1,000 bbls. at $8@8 50 for very inferior; $8 62½@$9 for medium to straight; $9 12½@$9 25 for favorite, and $9 50@$10 25 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and heavy, though purchasers are in need of a supply, especially of prime lots. The day's sales add up 16,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 67½ for inferior to handsome Western Red; and $1 65@$1 95 for inferior to fair Canadian White, in bond, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats remain as before mentioned. Corn is in good demand and firm; but the inadequate stock of desirable kinds retards operations. These, for this day, comprise 42,000 bushels at 70c.@78c. for unmerchantable, and 80c.@85c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—Appear in fair demand at full prices. The day's operations comprise 400 pkgs. Java Coffee at private bargain; 800 common Rio do. same terms; 1,300 St. Domingo do., in bond for export, at 8c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; 150 hhds. New-Orleans Molasses, at 21c.@22c. ₱ gallon; 300 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar, at 4c.@4¼c.; 550 Cuba do. at 4¼c.@5c.; 200 boxes brown Havana do. at 6c.; and 210 do. do., in bond for export, at 4c. ₱ lb.

HAY—There were 1,000 bales River taken at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for home use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull. We have heerd of no sales of foreign. The bneiness in American amounts to only 300 bales andressed, at $195@$210; dressed is generally held at $260@$285 ₱ ton.

HOPS—A limited bueinese wes transacted to-day, in leet year's crop, at 26c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is in better request at 87½c. for common, and $1 35 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—In this line, nothing new has occnrred, excepting in Scotch Pig Iron, the sales of which amount to 400 tone, at $404, 6 months, ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—The day's transactions consist of 200 bbls. Tar, at $4 ₱ bbl.; 500 bbls. Common Resin, at $1 75 ₱ bbl., and 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 49c. ₱ gallon. Crude Turpentine is without alteration.

OILS—We have nothing really new to notice under this head, excepting sales of 4,500 gallons Linseed, at 80c.@82c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unchanged. 2,500 bbls. were taken at $14 50 for prime Mess; $13 for Mess; and $11 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats were purchased to the extent of 270 pkgs. at steady prices. The sales of Lard reach 300 bbls. at 9½c @10c. ₱ lb., indicating a nutform market. Beef is pretty brisk and buoyant. About 350 bbls. were disposed of at former quotations. 85 bbls. Beef Hams brought $20½ ₱ bbl., an advance. Batter and Cheese appear about the same.

RICE—Sales were made of 400 tierces ordinary to very good at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—There have been 22,000 lbs. prime disposed of, in part, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is still brisker, but not firmer. The day's transactions embrace 100 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@7c.; 27 Virginia on private terms; 316 cases Connecticut and Ohio Seed Leaf at 5½c.@16c., with 57 bales Carmen, and 32 Havana, at private bargain.

WHISKY—Abont 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought 29c.@29½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were more active. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced a few lots Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb.; 3,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; end 30,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.@5d., in bulk, and 6d. in ships' bags, ₱ bnshel. For London, there were taken 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, there were shipped 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and 5,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For other ports, there was nothing additional reported.

FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM SCALES.—We invite the attention of the business world to the superiority of these scales over every other description of weighing machines now in use. Their plan of construction is philosophical and simple. The employment of two levers, with a single beam, is the most simple arrangement practicable in a compound platform balance. The workmanship is perfect, the bearings are broad knife-edges, placed on parallel lines, and these rest on polished steel surfaces, so dressed and levelled that the knife-edge bearings rest equally through their whole length; and in every point, skill and fidelity have obviated all tendency to derangement or wear, thus securing the perfect and permanent accuracy of the instrument. These Scales have been subjected to the severest tests on all the principal railroads in the United States and England, and in every branch of business throughout the world; and their uniform accuracy and great durability have gained for them the reputation of being the standard from which there can be no appeal. By the recent enlargement of our works, and by the introdnction of new and valuable machinery, we are enabled to offer our Scales at greatly reduced prices. Counter Scales, very exact, for the retailer. Sold and warranted by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pannus Corrium, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, has just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the Irving Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Pannus Corrium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skilful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots, Shoes Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

W. JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No. 246 Front-st. and No. 92 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grates and Fenders. Also, circular and square Sarlich Silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market price.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—The most what, cryptical, useful, and proved to be the best article made, both for parlor and office use. Also, refrigerators, ice pitchers, &c. Made in different styles and variety of finish at No. 389 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

CAMERON & KUYE (Importers).....26 Beaver-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers).....42 and 44 Pine-st.
Linen, Millinary Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
GILDEMEISTER & NEUSTAEDTER, (late William Neustaedter) 24 and 26 Vesey-st., up stairs.
S. STRAUHEIM & CO. (Importers).....69 Broadway.
Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers).....48 John-st.
CHAS. FEICKERT.....57 Day-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. Imp. & Manuf. 29 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Impt's and Man'rs) 97 William-st.
Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
RANFORD & BRO.....39 Park-row, opposite Astor House.
Architects.
F. DIAPER.....49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....649 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.....90 Wall-st.
Architects.
GEO. CARSTENSEN & CHS. GILDEMEISTER...(City and Rural Architecture,) 348 Broadway.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).....251 Broadway.
American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.
American Cream Soap.
COWLES & CO. Manufacturers).....294 Washington-st.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.
Rent and Car Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S.....256 South-st
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.
Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye...333 Broadway, up stairs.
Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM.....6 Jauncey Court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY.....68 Wall-st.
Bond and Stock Brokers.
WETMORE ROBERT & CO. (St'k Brok's,).70 Beaver-st.
Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series)..51 John-st.
Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanning, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, Refrigerators, Meat Safes &c.
Blacking and Inks.—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor.) Manufacturing Emporium, 95 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.
Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY.....379 Broadway.
Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st.
Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY.....349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.
Defiance Salamander Safes, and Goffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer).....128 Pearl-st.
Dying Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dying Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.
Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here.).....75 Nassau-st
W. HOWLAND.....229 Broadway, above Astor-House.
Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.
Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign).36 Broadway.
Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE.....583 Broadway, and 8 Metropol'n Hotel.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.
Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man'a).....50 Fulton-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) 891 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.
Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....North, and 56 Washington-sts
India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf Co. 56 Maiden-lane.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, etc.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer) 33 and 34 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO.....144 Nassau-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON..132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent).....343 Broadway.
Lamp and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....136 William-st.
Mahogany and Rosewood.
E. & C. W. HOUGHTON (all Fancy Goods) 90 Walker-st.
Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers).....97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf's)...47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.
Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf)...35 Maiden-lane.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....100 Water-st.
Glass—Plate, Window and Picture.
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers).....81 Barclay-st.
Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW.....161 William-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
HODGETTS, TAYLOR & HODGETTS....150 William-st.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp and Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. 629 Broadway
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 397 Broadway
Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (Wholesale).....43 Maiden-lane.
Window Frames, Deers, Sashes and Blinds.
J. FROTHINGHAM & CO. (Manufact'rs)..61 Beekman-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium. Grand and Square Pianos, and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodions"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points, to any now in market; highly recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factotory prices. Single Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $120, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $125, and $150. Pianos and Melodions for rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music amounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

HARMONIUMS.—Just received, a new stock of these beautiful Musical Instruments, adapted for the use of Church Choirs; the most perfect substitute for the Church organ yet invented. They come with from 9 to 13 stops of registers, and can be afforded at $200, $275, $350 each. They have a choice combination of stops and are capable of producing great volume of tone, enough to fill any ordinary sized church. Their simplicity renders them free from disorder, and they require little or no attention from the tuner. We invite organists and the public generally to call at our rooms and examine for themselves.

WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by P. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

C. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO.,
No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No. 385 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other maker, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—A beautiful, full 7 octave $318 rosewood Piano-forte will be sold for $225 Modern case, round corners, with all modern improvements. Excellent tone, perfect in all respects, has not been used three months. Is fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 86 Franklin-st., near Broadway from 9 till 1 o'clock, and from 4 till 7 o'clock. The owner leaving to Europe.

BY ORDER—Of the Assignee of NUNNS & CO., an assortment of PIANOS, which must positively be sold to close the assignment; 6½ and 7 oct., square and diagonal plain and carved cases, extremely low for cash, can be seen at the warerooms of McDONALD & BRO., 232 Bowery.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 365 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 389 Centre-st., their approved Piano-fortes, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

CORK WATER COOLERS.—A plain and cheap article, that will serve more ice than any other, as is well known there is all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a name for in-side mail to them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents,

PICOT & GHOTWELL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

VENETIAN WAITERS.—Real article, with no gloss or varnish to injure the hands, for sale by the manufacturer, No. 5 Howard-st., New-York; and sparingly sold, Agents to

T. H. LANE, left store, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,400—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 9 o'clock.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS, Westchester County, 1 mile from the depot of the Harlem and Albany Railroad, consisting of a fine dwelling-house and other buildings, together with 15½ acres of excellent land, formerly owned by Thos. G. Gates, artist, deceased. The house contains 12 rooms, and consists of a main building with two wings having portioes, the whole presenting a handsome appearance. The dwelling is abundantly surrounded with fruit and shade trees. A well of the purest water is at the kitchen door, and in the orchard, a few rods distant, there is another spring. A small running stream near the house forms one of the boundaries of the premises. The out-buildings consist of a fine barn and carriage house under one roof, tool-shop, woodshed, &c., also a washhouse. Immediately adjoining the lawn is a splendid orchard of two acres, from which about one thousand bushels of apples are harvested in the bearing season. This is said to be one of the finest orchards of its size in Westchester County. There are other fruit trees about the place, such as cherries, pears and peaches.

White Plains is one of the oldest settled and pleasantest villages in this part of the country. It is abundantly supplied with schools, seminaries and churches. The Harlem Railroad Company is now building an addit

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN VALUABLE BUILDING LOCATIONS, VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, No. 4 New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very delightfully located, beautiful and flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Frost and Dunkirk, Prospect, Sanford, Wright and Jefferson-sts., and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depot, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated position, affording an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. The property is within 2½ miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 15th inst., which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are numerous in this peculiarly attractive village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or at No. 65 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN W. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats Beach Deer and Island City leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rich marble-top rosewood centre tables, bureaus, tables, mahogany and oak chairs, oak arm-chairs with cane seats, elegant suites of mahogany in hair cloth; piano-fortes, mirrors, hair mattresses, card tables, bureaus, carpets, etageres, marbleized iron centre tables, marble slabs and brackets, refrigerators, and a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

For account of whom it may concern, 3 magnificent English mosaic carpets, 17x21, imported to order for a gentleman in this City; they are the finest carpets ever offered, and were made to order at a cost of $500 each.

Assignee's Sale of a large assortment of parlor and kitchen stoves, of every size and description, ranges, grates, furnaces and Dutch ovens, together with a great variety of cooking utensils, all made in the best manner and of the most substantial materials.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Consisting of saws, planes, hitts and braces, files, hatchets, hammers, chisels, adzes, screws, drills, screwdrivers, gimlets, &c. also, gardening and other implements, water-filters, scales, clothes-horses, meat safes, baskets, pans, kettles, oil cans, chains, wood-ware, &c.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Mirrors, Carpets, Oil Cloths, rosewood Pianoforte, hair mattresses, 100 patent bedsteads, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second hand household furniture of every kind and description, comprising in part of several suites of rosewood parlor furniture in French brocatelle, rosewood dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany and black walnut bookcases, mahogany wardrobes, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, marble top centre and card tables, Voltaire and easy chairs, carved rocking washstands, and extension tables, sofa and centre do., tapestry, three ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, hair mattresses, cottage furniture in suites, sofas, sofa bedsteads, couches, large French plate mirrors, bedroom furniture, &c. Also, one very rich rosewood piano-forte, entirely new and in perfect order, 6½ octave. Also 80 dozen curl maple and oak cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade; also, 10x of silver plated spoons for sale. Catalogues ready early on Saturday morning, and no postponement in any account.

JOHN K. OAKLEY Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 146 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 6 lots on westerly side of 10th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 6 lots on easterly side of 9th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 30 lots on southerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 30 lots on northerly side of 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts., and nearly all 25x100 feet, situated in a pleasant and desirable part of the 8th Ward, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and prospective view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, New-York Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The avenues and streets in this vicinity have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run within a short distance of this property. First class improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of the property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purposes. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Hastings, on the Hudson River, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (without reserve to the highest bidder,) the following desirable property, viz.: A beautiful country residence situated at Hastings, on the Hudson River, a few miles above Yonkers, about 22 miles from the City of New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing at that place—consisting of an elegant cottage house and 2½ acres of beautiful land in a high state of cultivation, and surrounded by a handsome iron fence. The cottage is built in an excellent style, very tasty in all its arrangements, and contains ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, and everything complete for immediate use. On the premises there is a good garden, new barn, stables, and a new ice house full of good pure ice. This property is in a very select and desirable neighborhood, and is a very pretty little place for a gentleman's country residence. For terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

J. T. MOULTON Auctioneer.

ADDITIONAL SALE OF FORT HAMILTON LOTS.—THIS DAY in place on TUESDAY, the 27th June 27, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the ground—J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer. These beautiful sites comprise the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most eligible and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The lots to be sold are large, containing from ½ to 1 City lot each, are handsomely shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of the ocean, bay and country—scenery unsurpassed in the world. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries is to be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steamer Novelty leaves Pier No. 1 North River, at 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. for Fort Hamilton, by which free tickets will be furnished those wishing to attend the sale. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.—SATURDAY, June 24, at 12 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. GEORGE UPTON. A Farm of 50 acres of land in the town of Mamaroneck Westchester County, two miles from the New-Haven Railroad depôt at Mamaroneck, and half a mile of the new depôt being built at Chatworth on the New-Haven Railroad, in a good estate of cultivation, and excellent orchard with a variety of fruit trees. On the premises is a new dwelling 36 feet by 30, and barn 28 by 36 feet. A splendid view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country can be had from the property. Sale positive to the highest bidder. For maps and particulars inquire at the Auction Room, No. 91 Maiden-lane.

B. STOVER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.—THIS MORNING, June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. [illegible] 73 8th-av., presenting an opportunity seldom offered to buyers desirous of obtaining first-class household furniture, the whole will positively be sold without reserve, comprising everything in rosewood and mahogany, 2 rich [illegible] pier glasses, &c., to be found in an elegantly furnished house. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's [illegible] 25 Broadway. Sale rain or shine. For full particulars see *Courier and Herald*.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore,) and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogues, it is important that particulars for the printer be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which time it will go to press.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, June [illegible] o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., [illegible] Horse and Cedar-sts.—Horse, wagon and harness.—[illegible] opportunity of purchasing Boy Horse, 3 years [illegible] high, kind in all harness and perfectly gentle; [illegible] second saddle-horse; box and top pleasure wagon, [illegible] harness single, in good order, silver-plated [illegible] also, saddle and bridle, nearly new. All of [illegible] will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no [illegible] for them.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FURNITURE.—I will sell THIS [illegible] June 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 39 [illegible] Cedar street:

[illegible] FURNITURE—A large and desirable assortment of household Furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in [illegible] brocatelle, sofas, arm, sewing and parlor [illegible] mogany sofas, chairs, rockers, Voltaires and sewing [illegible] parlor chairs and bookcases, etageres, rosewood [illegible] any marble top centre, side and pier tables, [illegible] stands, bureaus, washs ands, pure hair mattresses, [illegible] palliasses, &c. Catalogues morning of sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

[illegible] W. LORD & CO.—No. 336 Broadway, New-York. Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on [illegible] terms.

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS [illegible] CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, [illegible] is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office [illegible] is removed from No. 22 William, corner of [illegible] Pine, to 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to sign the name of the firm for that purpose

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

[illegible], May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the firm of [illegible] HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of carrying on a general importing and commission business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D. VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

[illegible], May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. [illegible] Brown. The business will be continued by the [illegible] under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD.
EDWARD B. JONES.
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN.
DAVID CONGER.

[illegible], June 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business in the [illegible] of New-York under the name and firm of S. G. & W. LANEING, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of June, 1853.—Dated June 20, 1854.

S. G. LANEING.
WM. LANEING.

TABLE MATTRESS ARTICLES—S. G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., in the Jersey City Ferry, offer for sale

White Lead,	Sal. Soda,
Linseed Oil,	Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Lard Oil,	Sperm Candles,
Patent Shot,	Castile Soap,
Window Glass,	Annatto,
Gum Turpentine,	Indigo,
Putty,	Saltpetre,
Varnishes,	Madder,
Sandpaper,	Olive Oil,
Glue,	Lamp Oil, &c. &c.

Also, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals to suit purchasers at the lowest possible [illegible].

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 24 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and recently invested, are prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, quarter interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazzaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. E. Dunscomb,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. O. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fromont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Olliffian,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. R. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac H. Taylor,	Lorman Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. R. McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Anderley,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brouwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'a Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abrahem Leggett,
Jas. P. Whitlock,	Lyman Chapin,	Martin Hoe,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Beata,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Gwyer,	Wm. Moir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
David B. Hubbell,	Geo. D. Cregin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Ivy,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Baker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1827—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, issued and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the State in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except State Bonds, and the Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 49 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1854.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the $1,500,000 increased capital stock of this Company are hereby notified that a further instalment of Fifteen per cent. has been called for and will be payable at the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 1st day of July next.

By order of the Board.
JWM. E. WARREN, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1 1854

THOS G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, JR.

NOTICE.—An Election for Nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY the 26th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

NOTICE.—OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, June 17, 1854.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the transaction of business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

M. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN S. HOGGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill-health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $13 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON, Interest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fare in the City line cars, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be reduced to 5 cents.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY STOCK.—1,000 Shares Full Stock, with Dividend, for Sale on favorable terms. W. SHIMMIN, Jr., No. 18 Exchange-place.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Third-av., corner 9th-st. and Astor-place, open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. To the benefits of this Institution all are invited. Interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $500 at the rate of 6 per cent.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor of the City,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice President.

TRUSTEES.

Clarkson Crolius, No. 403 Houston-st.
J. A. Westervelt, No. 306 East Broadway.
Philip W. Engs, No. 121 Front-st.
Hugh Munro, No. 50 Water-st.
Samuel Leeds, No. 126 Maiden-lane.
Charles Miles, No. 138 Water-st.
E. S. Brooks, corner Catharine and Cherry-sts.
Samuel Ashbey, No. 185 South-st.
Wm. H. Hazard, No. 40 South-st.
O. W. Quintard, Morgan Iron Works.
Charles M. Livingston, Brooklyn.
Francis H. Abbott, No. 141 Front-st.
Edward Bridge, No. 19 Park-place.
Isaac T. Smith, No. 102 Wall-st.
C. W. Thomas, No. 27 Pearl-st.
Francis S. O'Connor, No. 5 Burling-slip.
James D. Fish, No. 185 South-st.
Joseph Jamison, No. 3 Old-slip.
Charles L. Voss, No. 27 South-st.
James W. Elwell, No. 57 South-st.
N. L. McCready, No. 98 South-st.
N. E. James, No. 23 Cliff-st.
A. J. Underhill, No. 65 Pearl-st.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 6 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, as individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker, will be drawn up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je16,'54-law2w8

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 494 Grand-st., will pay interest on all deposits made on or before the 5th of July, dating from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on $500 and under. Bank open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS for all parts of the world, indispensable to travellers, issued by J. H. HONE, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 11 Wall-st., corner of Broadway. N. B. Unvaccinated citizens must procure their certificates.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHEATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Central, and at Bloomington with Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Day-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—Summer Arrangement, commencing May 15, 1854.

TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven—Accommodation at 7 and 11.30 A. M.; and at 4.10 and 5.15 P. M. The 4.10 P. M. train is Express to Greenwich. Express at 8 A. M.; 6 and 4 P. M. The 8 A. M. train stops at Stamford and Bridgeport; the 2 P. M. at Stamford, Norwalk and Bridgeport; the 4 P. M. train at Stamford. For Port Chester and Norwalk—Special accommodation trains at 6.45 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. for Norwalk, and 1.30 and 6.30 P. M. for Port Chester. For Boston, via Hartford, Springfield and Worcester—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and Sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. Dine at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For *New-Haven* and New-London Railroad—Express at 6 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 6 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 6.45 A. M. and Express at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation 5.30, 6.45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. Express at 9.35 A. M. and 1.10, 1.50, and 9.25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation train, from Norwalk at 8 A. M.; from Port Chester at 5.30 A. M. and 2.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—BY THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD AND ITS CONNECTIONS.—Passengers are afforded a route second to no other to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, and the West generally. Six daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis, stopping at Norwalk, Clyde and Fremont. *Second*—9 A. M., Mail Train, stopping at all stations between Grafton and Toledo. *Third*—2 P. M., Express (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, stopping at Olmsted Falls, Elyria, Vermillion, Huron, Sandusky, Fremont, and Elmore. *Fourth*—9.50 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. and C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, stopping at Oberlin, Norwalk, Monroeville, Bellevue, Clyde and Fremont. *Fifth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, (from Ohio City,) for Sandusky. This train connects at Sandusky with trains of Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, arriving at Findley same evening, and stopping at all intermediate stations. *Sixth*—7:40 P. M., Express, from station of C. C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Passengers on Lake Shore and Pittsburg Trains for third and fifth Trains, will be furnished with Omnibus Tickets, and taken to Ohio City Station, with baggage, free of charge, upon application to Omnibus Agent on the train.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 5, 1854.

GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD LINE!—CANADA RAILROAD OPEN FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO DETROIT.—Hudson River Railroad, New-York Central Railroad, Great Western Railway, Michigan Central Railroad, Galena and Chicago Railroad, Michigan and Illinois Central Railroads, Chicago and Mississippi Railroads, are now connected, and form the only direct and continuous line of Railroad from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi. Passengers going West can now take the NEW SHORT ROUTE, and avoid the long and contionous journey round the Lakes. Time of Lake Erie, the great distance saved, the easy grades and large amount of Air-Line, and e direct connection of more than twelve hundred miles, terminating at different points on the Mississippi River, make it the only desirable route to West and Southwest. Fast trains, connecting through, leave Chambers-st., via Hudson River Railroad, at 9 A. M., 7 P. M. and 6 P. M. Dine and Sup at Springfield. For Connecticut River, Vermont Railroads and Montreal—Express at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dine and Sup at Springfield. For accommodation train of the New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad—At 11.30 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Canal Railroad—At 8 A. M. and 11.30 A. M. For *New-Haven* and New-London Railroad—Express at 6 A. M. to New-London, Norwich, Stonington and Providence, and 6 P. M. to New-London only. For Housatonic Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. For Naugatuck Railroad—Express at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad—Accommodation at 7 and 6.45 A. M. and Express at 4.10 P. M.

TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven—Accommodation 5.30, 6.45, and 10.15 A. M., and 4.30 P. M. Express at 9.35 A. M and 1.10, 1.50, and 9.25 P. M. For Norwalk and Port Chester—Special accommodation train, from Norwalk at 8 A. M.; from Port Chester at 5.30 A. M. and 2.50 P. M. See large bill of advertisement at the Station-Houses and Hotels. Vice-President and Superintendent's Office, No. 37 Canal-st., New-York. Assistant Superintendent's Office, Station-House, New-Haven.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Express at 12.45 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M. Sunday, only one Express Train, at 8 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports West and Northwest; with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY DAY LINE.—TROY LINE, FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Leaving Canal-st. Pier, New-York, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M. Fare to Albany, Cabin Passage, $2; Deck Passage, $1; Children half price. Fare to Troy, Cabin Passage, $2 50; Deck Passage, $1; Children half price. The ships from Boston call as follows:

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;		AMERICA, Capt. Lang;	
PERSIA, Capt. Ryder;		EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;	
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,		CANADA, Capt. Stones.	
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;		NIAGARA, Capt. Lotten.	

These vessels carry a Green White Light at mast-head; Green one starboard bow; Red on port bow; and Red Light on Boston end of Wharf.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;		AMERICA, Capt. Lang;	
PERSIA, Capt. Ryder;		EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;	
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,		CANADA, Capt. Stones.	
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;		NIAGARA, Capt. Lotten.	
EUROPA, Shannon,	leave	New-York,	Wednesday, May 31
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, June 7
ASIA, E. G. Lott,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, June 14
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, June 21
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, June 28
CANADA, Stone,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, July 5
EUROPA, Shannon,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, July 12
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, July 19

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

In consequence of the increased cost of coal, stores and provisions, the price of Passage notice is increased as follows: F

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York University—Eucleian Society.

This Society celebrated its Twenty-second Anniversary last evening in its Hall. There was a full attendance of the members and a large number of graduates, who met, as it were, in a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Society. Mr. OAKEY HALL, of the New-York bar, a graduate of 1844, made a short opening address. He claimed to be one of the spies sent into that promised land of the undergraduate—the great world of struggle—to return betimes and report. He stated that he had no honey or grapes to bring back—only a few wild flowers gathered by the wayside as a homely bouquet of belles lettres. After congratulating the Society upon its increasing age and prosperity—upon its rush of youthful struggle passing away and upon its strides into the dignified fields of manhood achievement, Mr. HALL passed on to the main subject of his address, which appeared to be the potency of the pen and voice in the world's affairs, and the superiority or training the future man of College Societies over the more usual routine of Greek and Latin studies; that the latter should be subordinate to rhetoric, logic, and history. That Society exercises tended to make a man practical, and force him to studies and to investigations which the bookish professors were apt to neglect if they did not entirely slight. Among other illustratieus the speaker referred to the recent anti-Nebraska Congressional Address as a document remarkable for its legic.

Other addresses followed, and a *conversazione* closed the evening. The exercises were rather of a private nature than of public interest, and we have therefore made only a passing reference to a very pleasant literary event

IMPORTANT RECAPTURE OF AN ESCAPED MURDERER.—Some time since, we noticed the fact of the escape from the Tombs of JAMES SMITH, a prisoner who was fully committed for the murder of JAMES DAVIES, about the 20th of October last. On that day, the prisoner, who was then in charge of Dr. E. CHASTENEY, Coroner HILTON's deputy, proceeding from the Justice's private room to the cells, adroitly slipped from the side of his temporary keeper, rushed out of the passage way, up Franklin-street, across Broadway, and finally made good his retreat. A reward fer the discovery of the prisoner was advertised by the Coroner, but ne trace of the fugitive was obtained. Yesterday, however, better success rewarded those who were en the lookeut or his return, and anxious for his capture. About 12 o'clock, officer NIEL DUFF, one of the detectives of the Fourth Ward, in his rounds observed SMITH walking near the corner of Cherry and Oliver-streets, with slouched hat and downcast eyes. He immediately arrested him, and in answer tu his inquiries, the young man replied that he had been down South, on a pilot boat, cruising areund Savannah, till he thought the thing had blown over. Officer DUFFY placed him in safe custody in the Tombe to awnit his trial. The Coreuer's Deputy, Dr. CHASTENEY, has visited SMITH in prison, and fully recognizes him.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO PHILADELPHIA.—On Monday next a reduction ef the fares between New-York and Philadelphia will go into effect. The 7 A. M. train from New-York, and 1½ and 7½ A. M. train from Philadelphia, run at $2 25; nnd the 4½ P. M. from each city at $2 75, with redaced wsy fares. The 8 A. M. train from New-York, and the 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. from both cities, instead of 9 A. M. and 5½ P. M., are express trains, at $3; but way passengers are carried at favorable rates from the prineipal wsy stations to places beyond New-Brunewick in the 10 A. M. train from New-York. In the other express train the way fares are higher. The 12 M. New-Jersey Accommodatien Line for Philadelphia, for passengers and freight, runs for $2, stopping at all way stations, with low fares.

The chsnges in the way lines sre mainly to accommodate them to the hours of the Philadelphia trains. Between Newark and New-York, trains leave every half hour, with twu or three exceptions in the earls part of the afternoon. The last night line leaves New-York 11.45, being postponed n qusrier ef an heur at the request of visitors to friends and places of amusement in New-York, who have desired n later time of leaving.

FATAL FALL.—ANGUSTUS LE MASON, n respecsable French resident of this City for the last fifteen years, whilst passing down Reade-street, near Manhattan-place, last Sundsy evening, received a severe fall from something en the sidewalk, which threw him violently forwards. Policeman DALTON kindly assisted him to the station-hense, whence he was subsequently conveyed to the New-York Hospital. The house surgeon, Dr. THOS. B. DART, ssertained that the deceased had received a fracture of the left thigh, and was laboring under other high inflammatory symptoms, the combined result of which, prematurely indeed hy the injury, occasioned his death. Coroeer GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and the Jury returned n verdict in accordance with the testimony. We understand that the Lafeyette Guard have undertaken the arraogements for the funeral of M. LE MASON, on Sunday next.

RUMORED ARREST OF THE PUGILIST MORRISSEY.—It was rumored about town yesterday, that an officer from the East had taken ene JOHN MORRISSAY, the pugilist, into custody, upon s Requisition issued by the Governor of Massachusetts, nud sanctioned hy Governor SEYMEUR of this State. It sppears that MORRISSAY stands charged with violating the lswa of the State of Massachusetts, at the time he was engaged in the "Boston Four Corners" Prize Fight with Yankee SULLIVAN, some months ago. Shortly after the pugilistic performance had closed, it will be recollected JAMES SULLIVAN wss arrested and carried to Massachusetts, where he was liberated on the payment of $1,500.

DIRT CARTMEN'S MEETING.—A meeting of the dirt cartmen was held last evening at Hermitage Hall, corner of Houston and Allen-streets, for the purpose of still further enrolling members. At the last report 218 members were announced to have joined the Society. An acquisition of 32 has since resulted to the body. A constitution snd code ef by-laws were enacted at the last meeting; a treasurer was also nominated, when it was determined that noee, unless initinted members could vote for his election. Further preceedings were deferred to a fnather dsy.

ANOTHER "GIFT" PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff BENSEL arrested J. WOODMAN HART upon an order issued by the Court at Common Pleas, upon a suit commenced by the Almshouse Governors and the Corporation Attorney. The defendant is the proprietor of the $300,000 Gift Prize Scheme. He was ordered to furnish $50,000 bail to render himself amenable to all process of the Court in said action. The bail was not procured, and the defendant was kept in custody.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER AT SEA.—Capt. ORR, of the ship *Cornelia*, arrived yesterday from Newport, Wales, reports that ou the 8th inst., in lat. 39, lon. 34 10, he fell in with the wreck of a fore-and-aft schooner, full of water and abandoned. She was loaded with lumber, and both masts were gone. She had a house on deck, painted green. She had probably been boarded and stripped. The name of the vessel was under water.

DEATH OF MR. MEEKS.—Mr. J. C. MEEKS, the agent of the American Sunday School Union in thin City, died suddenly on Thursday night, at his residence in Williamsburg. He had been in the service of the Society for many years, and was widely known as an earnest and efficient worker in the cause of Christian education. To this cause he was warmly attached, and to it had given the best years of his life. His loss will be deeply felt, and his place will not easily be filled.

THE ANGEL GABRIEL STILL SOUNDING HIS HORN.—A special dispatch received in this City yesterday, from Lawrence, Mass., states that ORR, the "Angel Gabriel," is still alive and well, and was to speak in that town last night. The report that he was shet, as promulgated by the *Tribune*, thus proves to be wholly unfounded.

YACHT PRIZES.—The New-York Yacht Club of for a cup, costing $500, to be sailed for in August next at Newport, R. I., open to all vessels. The regulations for sailing will be prepared by the Committee—J. P HALL, Geo. L. SCHUYLER and G. W. BLUNT.

DEPARTURE OF THE CLYDE FROM QUARANTINE.—The British screw steamer *Clyde* which left this port for Glasgow, anchored during the night at Qnarantine on account of the weather. She sailed again on Thursday for her destination.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Councilmen.....FRIDAY, Jnue 23.

Mr. VERMILYEA in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORT REFERRED.

Of Committee on Finance, to remit sundry taxes.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED TO SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

From the Mayor, enclosing a communication from the Navy Department, asking for permission to place four or more buoys in the East River. In favor of erecting shade adjoining Jefferson Market. In favor of regulating Twenty-eighth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth-avenue. In favor of repairing Pier No. 39 East River. In favor of repairing building occupied by the Croton Water Department. In favor of fencing lots in Twenty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues. In favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen for relaying a gore of land to Jane G. McEvers. In favor of paying bills ($25 50) for publication of Amended Charter. In favor of a bell tower in Twenty-second-street. In favor of fencing lots in Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue. In favor of fencing lots in Eleventh-avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth-street. In favor of appropriations for the repairs of cnnalation on the Croton Aqueduct Water-works. In favor of purchasing six horses for the use of the Police force of the Twelfth Ward. In favor of giving ten additional policemen to the Eleventh and ten to the Tenth Ward.

Several other reports whinh had passed the Committee of the Whole, were adopted on the third reading, and Board adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1427, 1562, 1553, 1,561, 1260, 1385, 1142, 1739, 576, 605, 607, 610, 594, 618 to 627.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions, &c.

COMMON PLEAS.—No. 799.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—Although the cases of Asiatic Cholera which have lately appeared in our midst have been sporadic, and there is reason to hope that the disease will not become epidemic, it nevertheless behooves us to use every poseible precaution to prevent the spread of the disease. A change of water, physicians say, is apt to disorder the stomsch and howeln, and to reuder them morhidly seasitive to choleraic influeuces. The best correction was formerly supposed to he hrandy; hnt as it is now a notorious fact that mach of it is manufactured from beet root, and from deleterions drugs, nnd that nine-tenths of even the "best brands," as they are called, are more or less adulterated, uo medical mnn who values his reputatiou er the lives of his patients, would think of prescribing either that or any ether of the ordinary liquors of commerce. Under these circumstances, it will not be deemed egetistic or intrusive in me to invite attention to the fact, thst my Schiedam Aromatic Schnspps has been prouenuced, hy the most eminent members of the Faculty in this ceuntry, the purest and best liqnor for medicinal purposes that has ever been subjected to analysis or administered in practice. During the Cholera of 1832 and 1849, hrandy was generally nsed an a preveutive, hnt in 1854 our markets are flooded with hrandies, purporting to be Cognac, which cannot be taken into even the strongest stemach without inflaming it, and are more likely to superluduce disease than to avert it. Is it not the part of wisdem, therefere, to substitute fer these notoriously impure liqnors a medicinal stimulant known to be pure, agreeable to the palnte, and really better as a corrective than the finest genuine hrandy? Persons about to leave the City for the sea side, the watering places, or elsewhere, eheuld uot go unprovided with the "Schnapps," which will surely fortify the system against the irregularities usually consequent upon a change of water. Fer the same reason, persons arriving here from the country, or from abroad, should use it in preference to every other alcoholic stimulant. It is well knowu thnt when Cholera prevails, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and other kindred effections of the secretive snd excretory organs, are unusually common, and fer the avoidsnce of these, as well as of the terrihle scourge itself, su occasional resert to this mild and pure tonic is recommended. If stimulants are necessary at all at such seasens, snd most phyeicians say they are, theu the "Schiedam Schnapps" is unquestionably the best that csn be given, for its hracing and exhilarsting sctien is not followed hy depressiou snd exhaustion, as in the case with hrandy, &c. I throw these hiuts ont fer the consideration ef whom it may concern. It may be said that my interest is involved in the popularity of the article, but I do not see that this has anything to de with the established fact, based upon the testimeny of more than two thousand physicians and chemists, that the Schiedam Aremstic Schnapps is the meet perfect specimen of a pure, remedial alcoholic stimulant that has ever been msnefactured abroad or imported into this country. For sale hy all the Druggists in the United States.

UNOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The excursiou for all to Fort Hamilton, on Tuesdsy, Jene 27, when there will be a closing sale of the balance of those beautiful villa and building sites. We need not begin to enumerate the good to be derived hy purchasing one of these lets. For a country residence er an investment yeu cauuo: get a better place. The healthy location and the easy and pleasant ways of access, make it one of the most desirable places of residence in the vicinity. This property commands a full view of the ocesn, bay and the surrounding country, the scenery of which is not to be beaten by any. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock. The steamer *Norwalk* will leave pier No. 3, Nerth River, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Returning, leave Fort Hamiltou at 6½ o'clock P. M. For free tickets, maps and further particulars spply to JAMES W. BARKS, J. C. SAUNDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctieneer, No. 3 Nassne-street near Wall-sireet.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the emaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken enly hy J. GURNEY & C. D. FARGUATCAS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capueines, Paris; and No. 349 Broad wsy.

[Advertisement.]

A HOME FOR ALL.—A new, cheap, conveuient snd auperior mode of building, containiug full directiens for constructing gravel walls, six times eheaper than brick, wood or stone. With views, plans, and engraved illustrations. New editien enlarged. Price, 75 cents. FOWLAAS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadwsy, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assoriment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, is selling Pianos, Melodious and Music, wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices. His mette is quick ssies and emall profits. This stock is the largest in the United States and the instruments of superior qnality.

[Advertisement.]

FIREMEN TO-NIGHT AT THE CRYSTAL PALICE. Great time this eveaing at the Musical Congress, at the Cryetel Palsce! Last ulght bnt oue of the Congress. M. Julien's Grand Benefi on Mouday, after which he bids farewell to America. To-night all the New-York Firemen are going to the Palace to hear the celebrated "Fireman's Quadrille." It will be a magnificent sight: and as for the music, it will surpass anything of the kind yet listened to.

[Advertisement.]

LAST TIME OF RAFFAELLE.—This nniqne and uncommonly attractive drama, played twenty-four times with such success, will be repeated at BARNUM'S Museum for the last time this afternoon, and also this evening. The living Unicorn may be seen at the same time.

LONG ISLAND.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL IN BROOKLYN.—A Committee from the Board of Health, yenterdsy took ponnession ot the old Jackson Homentead, situated on Lafayette-avenue, between Raymoud and Nsvy-streets, in the Eleventh Ward, to be occupied for the treatment of cholera patients, and it is now being furnished with cots, &c., for that purpone.

Dr. J. C. HUTCHINSON has received the appointment of Physician to this Hospital, aud Mr. J. COOPER was appointed Superintendeut. Four new cases were reported yenterday. The Board of Health is taking every precautionary ntep to guard agaiunt the spread of the dinease, and nuisancen are rapidly disappearing.

Affairs at the Navy Yard.

The Surveying nteamer *Corwin* was removed from the Dry Dock yesterday, af.e: having undergoue thorough repairs—coppered, &c.

The repairs on the Light ship *Sandy Hook*, recently in the Dry Dock, are nearly completed, and she will be taken back to her old station nt Sandy Hook in a few days.

The work of lengthening the ship-house, in which is to be built one of the "six war steamers," is progressing slowly. The work on the *Sabine* is going forward more rapidly.

A new engine of 75 horse-power is being put up in the new engiue building, to run the machinery to be placed there. This building, which is perfectly fire proof—granite and iron, is now nearly completed, and ready for use. It is one of the most thoroughly made buildings in the United States.

The new Blacksmiths nhop, opposite the above, it is contemplated by Mr. BECK, foreman of the work, will be so far completed hy the 15th of July as to be rendy for the roof.

Desertions from the *North Carolina* are of almost daily occurrence. A few nights since, eight seamen made an attempt to desert, hut all were captured hut two—these escaped by way of the cob-dock.

There are now employed in the Yard nbout 700 mechanics and laborers. This number will be increased thn latter part of July.

Notwithstanding the numerous changes going on in the Yard, the cleanliness of the place is the subject of remark with all visitors. The appearance of the Yard is certainly creditable to the taste of the Commandant.

An agreeable affair came off at the Yard yesterday. Mr. A. C. ESTERLY, master mason, was presented by the men in his employ on the new Blacksmith shop, with a splendid gold watch valued at $125, as a token of their esteem for him. The affair was an impromptu one and therefore the more agreeable. The workmen a few days since, among themselves, resolved to present their employer with some token of respect—in return for repeated acts of kindness; a sum of money was immediately subscribed, and the foremen, Mr. CHARLES HOOK, and quartermen-laborers EDWIN DOUGHERTY and WILLIAM DUFF, were appointed a committee to carry into effect their wishes. The committee purchased the watch at Messrs. SPOONER & WELCH's on Myrtle-avenue, and yesterday morning it was presented with the usual complimentary remarks.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH ATTEMPT TO KILL.—The trial of the persons charged with assault and battery on Mr. MEANS, of New-York, with intent to kill, on the night of the 9th inst., was brought up for trial before Justice BOSWELL and a Jury yesterday afternoon. Mr. BUSTEEN, counsel for complainant, applied fer an adjournment on the ground of the absence of material witnesses. The request was denied and the Court took a recess until 8 o'clock, for the purpose of procuring the witnesses. Mr. BUSTEEN gave notice that he could not be present.

At the assembling of the Court in the evening, usither Mr. BUSTEEN or the complainant was present. The case was further adjourned to Monday evening next, in order to procure the attendance of Mr. MEADE, the principal witness. From the peculiar circumstances of this case considerable interest is manifested by the citizens, and the Court room was filled with spectators.

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The third anniversary of Eureka Division, No. 187, Sons of Temperance, was celebrated hy a supper on Thursday evening, at No. 24 Grand-street. Prof. MATCALFE presided.

☞ Coroner Ball, who has been confined to his house in Brooklyn hy sickness for several weeks past, we learn is convalescent.

NEW-JERSEY.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.—Extensive preparations are being made hy the Order of United Americans for the celebration of the approaching anniversary. The several Chapters of the Order in Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Orange, Morristown, and Keyport, will be present. The Jersey City Continentals, Capt. POLLASU, and Ellis Guard, Cnpt. ELLIS, will parade; also, thn American Continentals, Capt. HANN; the American Rifles, Cnpt. CARY, of Newark, and the Morgan Rifles, af New-Brunswick. The line will form at 12 o'clock, and the procession will move at 1 P. M. An oration will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church by Hon. JACOB BROOM, of Pennsylvania, at 3 o'clock P. M. A display of fireworks will take place in the evening.

☞ A Special Election for Alderman in the First Ward, Jersey City, is to take place on the 11th July, to fill the vacancy occasioned hy the resignation of THOS. W. JAMAR.

WATER IN JERSEY CITY.—It in expected that water will be introduced into Jersey City en the 5th of July.

THE BOOK RESOLUTION.—As more or less of the members may not be well aware of the effect of the action of the House, yesterday, upon the boos-distribution propositieu which they passed, and that it may be generally understood, we proceed to say that the cest of *Hickey's Constitution*—160 copies of which was thus voted to every member of the House—is not, at most, more than 40 cents. As $1 per copy is to be paid for them from the Treasury, the tax upon it, on this account, is to be $30,800, of which $22,080 is clear profit. The resolution, as it passed, secures to Cel. HICKEY, a worthy employé (clerical) of the Senate, hieuually, hereafter, a profit of $96, (above and beyond the actual cost of the books he is to furnish under it) for each new member of the House of Representatives; which cannot fail to smount hereafter to a hiennial salary of $10,000 at the lowest figure, in addition to his handsome regular clerical pay.

This legislation, further, makes the amount taken from the Treasury en accennt of books for uew members equal, per Congress, to $1,043 85 to each one of them, or, in other words, to a sum one-third greater than their whole per diem for the short session. The resolution, as enacted, further provides that in case the Clerk ceenot hereafter procure the books nsually distributed thue, he shall expend the amount ($1,043 85) in the purchase of such books of a similar character for each eew member, as the member may himself select.—*Washington Star*, 22d.

LOSS OF WHALING BRIG INGA.—A letter from B. F. ANGEL, United States Consul at the Sandwich Islands, to S. H. INGALLS, of this city, agent of the whaling brig *Inga*, confirms the report of her having been cut off at Pleasant Island, by the natives, in the Fell of 1852; and states that all the crew then on board were murdered or drowned, except one white man, J. T. BLAIR, and two natives from Byron's Island. These being knocked overboard, remained in the water until evening when they swam to the brig and found her abandoned by the natives, who had taken almost everything valnable out of her. Capt. AUSTIN, of the whaleship *Republic*, states that he fell in with the brig *Inga*, March 14, 1853, in lat. 15° 45' N., long. 170° E., in a leaky condition, masts and rigging having been cut away, and that he found one white man and two natives only on board. He took from the brig all that could be easily removed that was valuable, and then set the hull on fire.—*New-Bedford Mercury, June 21.*

KANSAS.—Several professional gentlemeu have signified their intention of joining the Kansas party, to leave here on the 17th of July, and to return in four weeks. Thns they will see the finest part of this country, besides going along the borders of Nebraska and Kansas. The Trustees of the Society advertise for proposals to convey 20,000 persons this year, and if necessary 50,000, (not 150,000.) The smallest number is no more than the average yearly immigration from the East into Wisconsin. But no encouragement will be given to more than can be comfortably "located" before Winter and many, after "locating" their farm and erecting their log hut, will return to spend the Winter with their families. It is not probable that more than one quarter of the fund subscribed will ever be wanted; five dollars on a share will give $50,000; which is twice as much as is necessary at present. The large number of subscribers will render it inconvenient to collect assessments.—*Boston Atlas.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Lot Jones, JAMES HERVEY IRWIN, M. D., to Miss MARY JANE McDONOUGH, daughter of Wm. McDonongh, all of this City.

At Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Dr. Polhemus, WM. PIERRE STORM, of New-York, to SUSAN M., only daughter of Charles G. Storm, Esq., of the former place.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 15, in St. Andrew's Church, by Rev. Dr. Stephens, J. PARKINSON ROBERTS, of New-York, to ANNE ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. Roose, Brompton, Kent, England.

In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, June 21, after the order of the Society of Friends, NATHANIEL M. BUNKER to PHOEBE S., daughter of Hon. Alexander J. Coffin.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, June 23, EMMETT P. FOX, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at No. 310 8th-av., this day at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, June 22, Mr. SOLOMEN SOLIE, of Philadelphia, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, No. 68 West 31st-st., on Sunday morning, at 9½ A. M., precisely. A funeral discourse will be delivered at the house at 9 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 22, JANE MARGARET BONNER, aged 9 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock this morning, without further notice.

In Williamsburg, at his residence, No. 48 1st-st., JAMES COOPER MEEKS, aged 46 years and 10 months.

His relatives, and all friends of his family, are hereby invited to attend his funeral, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, 24th inst.

At Newtown, L. I., on Thursday evening, June 22, HANNAH, relict of the late Jacob Field, in the 82 year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence at Newtown, L. I., without further invitation.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, June 23, after a lingering illness, CHARLES, only son of Israel A. and Eliza Comwell, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Sunday, June 25, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his parents, South 10th-st., two doors from 3d-st., Williamsburg. His remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., on Monday morning, for interment.

At Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday, May 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Haviland, SARAH COTTLA, widow of the late James Cottle, of this City, in the 73d year of her age.

☞ Kingston, Ulster County, papers please copy.

At Racine, Wis., on Friday, June 9, ORIE JANES, M. D aged 35 years.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

At Hoboken, on Thursday, June 22, after a short illness, ELLEN C., wife of Wm. H. Lewis, and daughter of Avery Clark, Esq., of Harlem, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Hudson and 5th-sts., Hoboken, on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

FRIDAY, June 23—P. M.

There was a partial restoration of confidence to the Stock Exchange to-day, manifested more particularly at the afternoon Board, when the sales of several of the Railroads and other speculative Stocks were on a liberal scale and at an improvement as compared with yesterday's extreme depression, of 4 ₰ cent. on New-York Central, 1 ₰ cent. on Erie, 2 ₰ cent. on Reading, and 1 ₰ cent. on Harlem. The buyers of Nicaragua Transit and Cumberland Coal, who have manifested considerable firmness throughont the late panic turn in the list, also operated more freely and paid as high as 27½ for the former, and 37½ for the latter. The change in New-York Central was followed up with spirit, and over 2,000 shares changed hands in the course of the day. On the large reported business in this Stock yesterday, the actual transfers on the agency books of the Company amounted to less than one-fifth the gross amount. The demand for Reading, though not very heavy, advanced the rate to 76½, buyer 60 days, and 76 ₰ cent. cash. The recovery in Erie is checked by the uncertainty which rests on the affairs of the leading Bull operator, who was not on the Street to day to answer to the inquiry on this subject. None of his contracts fall due until Saturday, but we learn that one of his brokers made composition of his own difference to-day, apprehending the inability of his principal to respond promptly when the deliveries of Stock roll round. There were one or two forced sales early in the day, in Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana shares, at 110 ₰ cent. The stock was subsequently sold at 111½. The decline is 3½@5 ₰ cent. from yesterday's sales. The Cash half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., though a liberal one, is connected with a stock distribution, that shows a want of money to finish the new work, which some of the operators in the Street believe will unhinge the hitherto stiff raten of the shares. In regard to the half-yearly net profits of the Company, our statement of yesterday was not quite correct. Including the Interest paid on the Debt, they were largely over 12 ₰ cent.; but, deducting the interest, the net profit to the full stock is about 9½ ₰ cent. The Auction Mart has recently been employed for *short* sales of Stocks; the terms being 30 to 60 days' credit, at 6 ₰ cent., with 10 ₰ cent. deposit. The operation appears to be a speculative one—as much so as the regular movements of the Bear party at the Stock Board. At his sale to-day, on introducing a list of the leading Railroad Shares, to be delivered on the 1st August, Mr. DRAPER stated that the 10 ₰ cent. deposit would be a mutual one, buyer and seller putting up the same cash security, to be lodged in Bank, (or, if desired, we suppose, in one of the Trust Companies, as practiced at the Board of Brokers;) and, upon this explanation, 100 shares Michigan Southern sold at 104½, July dividend and stock privilege reserved; 75 sharen New-York Central at 96½; 180 Little Miami at par, and 100 Pasamn at 105, the remainder of the lot, 300 shares, of the last named stock withdrawn.

There was a quick demand for Money among the Stock Brokers, and judging from the dull raten of Foreign Exchange for the packet to-morrow, the Importers were also quite poor. The offerings at Bank are much in excess of the ability to discount. The Banks have lost some specie from the average of last week, and move with marked caution. The engagements of Gold for the *Pacific* were $430,000 at 3 o'clock. The cash sales of prime Sterling were not over 109½@109¾, and the business done by the regular Bankers very small. The Sub-Treasury received $72,534; disbursed $87,278, and held at close $9,231,093. The $250,000 transferred to the New-York office yesterday came by express from one of the Northwestern depositories.

The English mails by the *Canada*, at Boston, delivered here this morning, give a more favorable report of the Money market than the previous telegraphic summary from Halifax. The quotations for Consols are with the half-yearly dividend of 1¼ ₰ cent. off. Previous to dividend, and on the settlement of what is called the account, 93@94 ₰ cent. was paid. We give below au interesting report from the Loudon *Mining Chronicle* of this settlement; the day being an unusually exciting one on the Stock Exchange. An eminent finaucial authority, one likely to be ponted in regard to the Banks, writing from Loudon to his New-York correspondeut, snyn:

"Our Money Market is getting essier, with a continued upward tendency in the Continental Exchanges. If no apprehensionn are excited fer the uext harvest, we shall uet be surprised to see the Banks returu to 5 ₰ cent. per annum for dissounts, before many weeks are over. It is pretty certain we shall receive about twe millions Gold from California and Australia within the next teu weeks."

There was a slightly improved feeling in the established American Stocks, according to BARING's Circular, and we hear that some accounts of sale were received here to-day. The prices are low, however, and State Stocks mostly inquired for. These are not to be had on reasonable terms in this market, owing to the competition of the Western Bankers, who have drawn large sums of the cheap Illinois and Indiana Stocks from Europe, the gold going back in return, to turn them into Wild-Cat circulation, located out West, under the Free Banking laws of these two States. The movement will strike most men of business as a dangerous one. The Bankiug demand also csrried up the State Canal Loan of New-York at Albany yesterday. The sverage awarded rate for the $1,000,000 in 6 ₰ cents, on the lint published yesterday, is 117 57. Bids to the amount of $5 000,000 were deliv re'd below this rate. They were made by

Duncan, Sherman & Co	$1,000,000 at 114 56 115 6
John Thompson	450,000 at 115 [illegible]
Seaman's Saving Bank	200,000 at 112 00@115 0
J. Plumb, Albany	200,000 at 111 [illegible]
Rufus H. King, Albany	350,000 at 114 [illegible]
Theodore Dehon	100,000 at 115 51
De Rhaus & Moore	237,000 at 114 [illegible]
C. Brush	80,000 at 113 00 116
Bank of Capilel	6,000 at 111 10@116 20
W. Watson & Co., Albany	20,000 at 117 00@115 00
Geo. W. Cuyler, Palmyra	255,000 at 112 51@114 61
Nassau Bank	50,000 at 111 00@119 50
G. P. Allen, Albany	5,000 at 116
W. B. Douglas	60,000 at 110 53@112 03
J. Barber	20,000 at 112 50
R. R. Burrenghs, Albion	50,000 at 112 55@116 31
Jeo. S. Gowan	15,000 at 115
Cammann & Co	100,000 at 115 00@116 24
C. Christmas	56,000 at 110 00@115
Elliman Brothers	50,000 at 111 03@115 03
T. C. Leade	25,000 at 113
Is. Townsend	30,000 at 115 56@116 06
Jno. Sill, Albany	105,000 at 111 00@116
Eagle Bank, Rochester	50,000 at 108 00@115
J. M. Scherwerhorn	50,000 at 110 80@112 05
H. H. Martin, Albany	400,000 at 114 00@116 27
B. F. Bancruft, Salem, N. Y.	15,000 at 112 13@113 13
C. A. Cook, Geneva	50,800 at 114 15@115 05
City Bank, Williamsburg	25,000 at 115 25
A. Chapman, Morristown	50,000 at 115
A. Howland, Auburn	140,000 at 114 01@115 33
D. W. Temlinsen, Bslavis	25,000 at 115
C. R. Ganseu	10,000 at 115 25
Thos. W. Olcott, Albany	115,000 nt 110 00@115
Mutual Bank, Trey	10,000 at 114 50@115 25
Buffalo City Bank	20,000 at 115
T. E. Hart, Canandsigua	25,000 at 115 00@115 75
Pepeou & Ce., New-York	30,000 at 113 10@116
Gracie & Dashwood, N. Y.	10,000 at 102
N. T. Williams	45,000 at 111 00@115 00
E. B. Camp, Sackett's Har'r.	100,000 at 112
J. M. Noyes, Plattsburg	35,000 at 112 51@115 08
A. H. Griswold, Whitehall	45,000 at 112 20@115 06
W. Earl Arnold	100,000 at par.
J. Gould, Rochester	25,000 at 114 00@115 76
Huguenot Bank	20,000 at 116 08@116 25
Wooster Sherman, Wntert'n	10,000 at 114 50@115 25
Aarou Erickson, Rochester	60,000 at 114 00@116 00

The first of the California semi-monthly steamers, June 1, arrived this afternoon, the *North Star*, from Panama, with $355,000 in Gold on freight. The report is that the *Illinois*, also from Panama, will deliver $950,000. Nothing heard of the Nicaragua packet to the hour of writing this paragraph. The mining news continuen good, and the markets appear to be improving, on the accounts from this side that shipments to San Francisco had been measurably suspeuded. During the fortnight, gold had come in freely from the mines. The Northern Diggings were yielding liberally. Money on Real Estate commands 2½ ₰ cent. a month; and on other collateral securities, as much as 4 @ 5 ₰ cent a month. The deposits at the Brauch Mint were much beyond its capabity for coinage. The Bonds of the State were quoted at 80@82 ₰ cent.; City 10 ₰ ceuts at 104@105.

The May receipts of the Galena and Chicago Railroad were, from pasnengers, $55,255; freight and mail, $63,900; total, $119,165.

The Madison and Indianapolis Road received for the month of May $33,019, against $25,105 in the corresponding mouth of last year.

The annual report of the New-York and New-Haven Road has been published for the business year, ending April 1, 1854:

Cost of Road, including N. Y. Property		$3,131,948
Represented by		
Capital Stock	$3,000,000	
Funded Debt	1,991,000	
Floating Debt	140,948	
Gross business of the year		$961,277
From Passengers	$776,250	
Freight and Miscellaneous	185,027	
Operating Expenses and Repairs		467,854
Balance		$493,422
Less paid Harlem Railroad		74,025
Net Earnings		$419,396
Last year's Surplus, &c		30,677
Total		$450,073
Appropriated to		
Damages by Norwalk Tragedy	$252,311	
Interest on Loans	183,936	$436,250
Surplus		$13,823

The import of Foreign Dry Goods this week amonnts to $956,192, of which $100,063 passed into Public Warehouse. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSE.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	663	$230,510	65	$30,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	349	95 757	182	32,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	477	263,197	66	32,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	223	47,376	5	1,463	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	221	21,823	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1,933	$656,164	325	$100,063	113	$46,017
		100,063				100,063
Total entered		$956,191	Total warehoused			$956,191

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell at Auction all the annexed magnificent furniture and valuable decorations, contents of the four-story brown stone House No. 79 Warren-st. at 10½ o'clock THIS (Saturday) MORNING. Two valuable rosewood parlor suites, one covered in crimson and silver Lyons brocade satin, and a very costly mahogany suit in green and crimson brocatelle; elegant full-length mangeres; rosewood tables, with statuary and marble tops; rosewood bookcase, with secretary attached; corner etageres, tête etageres; rosewood corner stands; about 200 yards of richly colored English carpeting; a very excellent rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, warranted; several oil paintings of fine coloring and artistic execution; richly embroidered lace window drapery; elegantly painted shades, complete; velvet rugs and mats; ladies' reception chairs, very richly covered; gothic easy and Voltaire chairs, in plush and costly silk; large, richly framed oval French mirrors; bisque and porcelain vases, with the most chaste and delicate decorations; match-boxes, bulp vases, allegorical figures; bust of Washington; valuable time pieces; mahogany extension tables, walnut do., dinner sets, richly decorated tea sets, card receivers and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 865. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A Second Newspaper of Eight Pages, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, is published on the Second, Fourth, and Sixth days of every month, to go out in the steamer of the following day, in time to reach another part of the country, in season on the opening of every fresh steamer. Price, [illegible] per annum.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Interesting Intelligence from the American Squadron.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN EASTERN ASIA.

Detailed Account of Commodore Perry's Negotiations.

THE BRITISH FOLLOWING IN OUR FOOTSTEPS.

Disturbed State of China.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[BY THE ATLANTIC.]

HONG KONG, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

The mail which leaves here to-morrow, will convey to you the gratifying intelligence of the remarkable success of our squadron in Japan. The *Susquehanna* arrived here on the 2d inst., in nine days, from the Bay of Jeddo, bringing the news which you will receive; and although this may not be entirely satisfactory, still sufficient is known, as you will see, to justify the conclusion that Japan is open to the Americans.

The *Susquehanna* has been placed at the disposal of our Commissioner, Hon. ROBERT MCLANE, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and she will leave here for Macao in a day or two, proceeding thence to Whampoa, and after visiting Canton, the Commissioner will embark for Amoy, Fou-Chou, Ningpo, Shanghai, and perhaps two ports on the Island of Formosa.

During the cold weather at the North, the rebels appear to have been laying on their oars, and as the season is still inclement, they do not seem to have commenced operations for the year as yet.

The following American vessels arrived at this port during the month of March: *John Wade, Wizard, Helena, Scion, Persia, Sweepstakes, Wild Pigeon, Levant,* (whaler,) *Pampera, Brenda*; also U. S. Surveying-ship *Vincennes* and brig *Porpoise*. The latter is now hove down here, undergoing extensive repairs—having proved, since her first departure from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, unseaworthy and dangerous. So soon as the repairs of this vessel shall have been completed, a survey will be made of the Bashes Passage, between Formosa and the Philippine Islands. The rest of Commander RINGGOLD'S squadron are now surveying at the southward, and will be here early in June. ***

HONG KONG, China, Thursday, April 20, 1854.

Sir JOHN BOWRING, the new Governor of the Colony of Hong Kong, arrived here on the 12th inst., and took the oath of office next day. He brings with him, from his Government, instructions to *follow in the footsteps of the Americans in their negotiations with the Emperor of Japan*. So soon as a sufficient force can be collected, he, together with the newly appointed commander of the British naval forces in the East,—Sir JAMES STERLING, Rear-Admiral of the Whits,—will proceed to that empire for the purpose of making his demands. It is not apprehended that he will find much difficulty in obtaining all that Commodore PERRY does.

The U. S. steamer *Susquehanna* went from here to Macao on the 13th, from which place she conveyed the American Commissioner to Whampoa, and on the 15th he arrived at Canton, and had an interview with the American community of that place. Previously to her departure from here, Sir JOHN BOWRING expressed to Captain BUCHANAN a desire to meet Mr. MCLANE before he should leave for the North, and on the evening of the 17th the *Susquehanna* returned. Since the cession of this Island to Great Britain, the Governor of Hong Kong has always been Plenipotentiary to China likewise, but it appears that the present incumbent has some additional powers to other Eastern nations. I presume he has conferred with Mr. MCLANE as to the practicability and propriety of the two representatives of two such countries (whose interests in this part of the world are peculiarly the same) acting in concert on various measures.

You will have heard from other sources, no doubt, of the difficulties between the Americans and English on one side, and the Imperial troops and vessels on the other, at Shanghai. We think out here that the gallant conduct of Capt. KELLY, and Lieut. GUEST, of the *Plymouth*, deserve some attention at home. The people must begin to see now, that the honor of their country, and the lives of citizens of the United States abroad, are safe wherever the American flag is carried by a vessel-of-war; and they must also perceive that an increase of our naval force will greatly add to the enhancement of the one, and the security of the other. 'Tis true, as was said in the House of Representatives about Capt. INGRAHAM, that in doing all this the officers of the Navy do no more than their duty; but when duty is well done, some reward ought certainly to follow. HAINBRIDGE, HULL, DECATUR, and a host of others never did more than their duty—but how gloriously they did that. And as it was then, so it is with officers of the Navy at the present day. Without the opportunity for its brilliant display which was afforded during our last war with Great Britain, the spirit of chivalry and daring for which our little Navy was then celebrated, will manifest itself in various ways, and in spite of numerous obstacles, not the least of which is a strong prejudice against it, entertained by numbers of our people and some of their representatives. This, though, appears to be gradually wearing away, and let us hope that the day is not far distant, when justice will be done to the deserving of this gallant band of our nation's defenders.

The *Susquehanna* sails for Shanghai to day, but she will not stop at the intermediate ports, as was the original intention of the Commissioner, on account of the recent disturbances at that place.

There has been much fighting along the shores of the Canton river lately, but this is in no way connected with the rebellion. It is village against village, for the sake of pillage, or villages against mandarins endeavoring to collect taxes. Piracies are quite frequent on the river, too, and robberies of foreigners becoming as common as they were a few years ago. It is dangerous now to venture far from the factories of Canton. There, however, the foreign residents feel quite secure, for there does not appear to be the slightest indication of a revolutionary movement in the neighborhood. They have lying off there for their protection, H. B. M. ship *Comus*, 16 guns, and the United States chartered steamer *Queen*, 4 guns. Beyond running away with the women and children, and perhaps a portion of the treasure, the latter vessel would be able to effect nothing in the event of an outbreak.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.

Official Account of Comm. Perry's Second Visit to the Bay of Jeddo.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1854.

The steamers of the Japan squadron sail from this place to day, the sailing vessels having preceded them about a week.

BAY OF JEDDO, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1854.

After a passage of five days, the steam squadron arrived in a bay to the southwest of this, where they found the *Macedonian* ashore on a reef, and the [illegible] near her. The *Lexington* was also [illegible] in the bay. With the assistance of some of the steamers, the *Macedonian* was gotten off the same afternoon, and next day the three steamers, with the sailing ships in tow, steamed up this bay to within twenty miles of Jeddo, and anchored in a place we had, on our previous visit, christened ths "American Anchorage." We found the *Southampton* at anchor here, where she had been for two or three days. Nothing connected with the object of the mission has as yet transpired. Negotiations of a preliminary nature are proceeding on board the *Powhatan*, which will on the 18th become the flag-ship, as the *Susquehanna* is soon to return to China, to be placed at the disposal of the American Commissioner there.

Feb. 18.—The shores of the bay present a very different aspect now from what they did last Summer. The hills and mountains in the vicinity are covered with snow, and a volcanic peak, called *Fudsi-jomma*, exhibits, when the weather is clear, a beautiful sight. The towering cone is shrouded in white from its summit almost to its base. The flag was shifted to the *Powhatan* to-day.

Feb. 23.—Here we are yet, without proceeding very rapidly with the negotiations. The *Vandalia* has gone a short distance down ths bay, to a place called *Uraga*, to make some arrangements for the reception of the Commodors by a high Officer of Stats. It has been said by some of ths Japanese, that the letter in reply to the President's is very favorable for the Americans, and that the Emperor will accede to many demands. It is said, too, that the high officer who has come down from Jeddo has full powers to negotiate a commercial treaty with Commodore PERRY. All this, however, is stated unofficially, and it is impossible to say whether it is true or not. Yesterday being WASHINGTON'S birth-day, the squadron fired a salute of twenty-one guns. Think of that! A salute in commemoration of America's great Captain—and here, in ths waters of Japan! We have had a succession of gales for the last week, and are waiting now for moderate weather to move further up the bay.

Feb. 27.—On the 24th, the ships got under way, and ran up and anchored off a large town called *Kanagawa*. This is 12 or 15 miles from Jeddo by water, and nine by land. That great city is in sight from the mast-head, and our boats have been surveying within three miles of it. Near Kanagawa, at a small fishing-village] called *Yo-ko-ha-ma*, ths negotiations are to proceed, so soon as a suitable frame-huilding can be erected for the purpose. This can be done in five or six days. After the Emperor's letter has been received, and the negotiations completed, we are to go up and anchor off Jeddo—that is to say, such seems to be ths Commodore's intention at present. The *Vandalia*, in her visit down ths bay, accomplished nothing beyond hearing a confirmation of the story that our proposals are favorably received. In fact, in consequeuce of the timidity of her commander, she was so long reaching Uraga, and returning to rejoin the squadron, that the object of her visit was entirely frustrated; the arrangements that she was to have made, having been anticipated at the point we have recently reached. The thermometer has been as low as 30°; ice making in buckets about the decks.

March 3.—Day before yesterday a festival was given on board the *Susquehanna* to YEIZAIMAN, the Deputy-Governor of Uraga, and some of ths other Japanese officials. Of course this was a diplomatic affair, anticipatory of the negotiations for a commercial treaty. Toasts were drunk, and speeches made and interpreted into Dutch, and then into English or the language of Japan. Everybody was struck with ths off-hand manner of the Japanese. They understood themselves very well, and their replies were appropriate and to ths point. Preparations are making for landing with much ceremony, to receive the answer of the Emperor to the President. This is to come off in a few days.

March 4.—It appears that the report of the Russians in regard to the death of the Emperor was correct. The late Emperor disd last November at the age of 83. His son has been declared his successor, but is not yet crowned. This was made an excuse for putting off the Russians; but the Japanese have done nothing of the kind with us. The *Saratoga*, one of the ships of the squadron, arrived in the bay a few days since, and is now beating up to the anchorage. So soon as the treaty may be made or rejected, she is to be sent to the Saudwich Islands with a bearer of dispatches, who is to proceed home by the way of Panama. The ship herself will return to the United States by the way of Cape Horn. The day for landing is not yet fixed upon, but a general order has been issued in regard to it. Every precaution is to be taken against treachery on the part of the Japanese.

March 6.—The interpreter of the Emperor arrived from Jeddo a few days since, and yesterday visited the flag-ship. He speaks Dutch fluently and English quite well; and writes both with facility. He has recently been to Nagasaki, to meet the Russians, with whom the Japanese have positively refused to make any treaty. It is rumored that this man speaks freely, and reports an abundance of coal in Japan; and, also, that he says we shall have an opportunity of making a selection of a coal dépôt.

March 7.—To-morrow the landing is to take place. Twenty-eight boats, carrying four hundred men besides their crews, are to leave the ships together; and a salute is to be fired in honor of the Emperor from the boats, after the forces have been landed. The squadron has been drawn up in line so close to ths village of Yokohama, that every movement will he discernible from the vessels. The weather is now serenely beautiful, and our hope is that it may so continue.

March 9.—On the evening of the 7th it became cloudy, and at night it rained. Bnt ths morning of the 8th dawned magnificently, and the weather continned fine throughont the rest of the day. At about noon Commodore PERRY landed, accompanied by the previously ordered escort, and held the first intercourse with the Royal Japanese Commissioners appointed for ths purpose. On the Commodore's leaving the flag-ship, one of the vessels of the Squadron fired an Ambassador's salute; and shortly after he had reached the shore two salutes were fired by the boats of the flotilla carrying guns, one for the Emperor, and the other for the Commissioners. All that can be ascertained in regard to the result of the interview, is, what we have heard before, that the answers to the demands are likely to be favorable. This first conference is to be followed by other meetings of the Commodore and Commissioners, to commence in three days. In the meantime, presents for the Emperor are to be sent on shore. Strong evidence of the weakness and chicanary of the Japanese presented itself a short time since at Nagasaki, and while the Russians were there endeavoring to treat. It has for a long time been the common talk in this part of the world, as well as a topic going the rounds of the American and European press, that at Nagasaki they were well prepared for our expedition, or any other that might visit that place. Extra works it was said had been thrown np, and guns of the largest calibre mounted on all the fortifications in the harbor. The Russians, on their arrival, found all this true; but during their visit a tremendous gale swept over Nagasaki, the new works were washed away, and many of the guns of heavy calibre went floating about the bay. They were all what sailors call *quakers*; or, in other words, they were manufactured from wood. How the Russians could allow such a people to get the better of them in diplomacy is marvellous! It must be that the uncertain state of Europe, with a large English force in this proximity, has hurried them from these seas towards their own Asiatic coast.

March 12.—Much of the interview that occurred the other day has transpired. It seems to be true that the Japanese intend granting nearly, if not quite, all that we ask. The Imperial Commissioners have acceded to the demands made in the letter of the President in relation to *commercial intercourse and a coal dépôt*, so far as to agree that we *shall have the latter in one year's time, with coal from their own mines on the spot, but they want five years to prepare a port for trade*. This, of course, Com. PERRY does not feel inclined to allow them, thinking that they intend putting us off with what the Dutch remain satisfied—an artificial island, with factories built upon it, in the middle of a harbor. Thus has a point of discussion already arisen. We have opened a trade with them, and that for money, too, to water and provision the ships. In consequsnos of the death of a marine on board the *Mississippi*, the subject of a burial-ground arose during the late interview, and the Japanese authorities have granted, for the present, ground enough for ten graves. It is only intended that this shall answer what may be required for that purpose while the squadron remains in these waters. A place for a regular American burial-ground will doubtless be selected.

March 16.—The presents for the Emperor and Empress individually, as well as those for the Imperial Commissioners and the Government of Japan, were landed on the morning of ths 13th, in as quiet, searching, and insinnating a little rain as we have seen here at all. Nothing was damaged, however. They were well sheltered underneath a sort of shed erected for them. But this was built evidently with the snpposition that the presents were far greater in number than they are. They looked meagre enough, certainly; and if our list be compared with the list of articles presented by the Russians upon RESANOFF'S Embassy, it will appear mean, and unworthy our Government. The miniature railroad, with its locomotive, tender and car, and ths magnetic telegraph, now in course of erection, have excited great curiosity among the more intelligent Japanese. The cars will be in motion upon a circuler railway, and the telegraph in communicatiou for a distance of about five miles, in a few days, when, at first, I presume, their wonder will know no bounds. The little locomotive and cars are quite complete, but too small for any purpose beyond showing ths priuciple. Ever since the first arrival of the ships in ths bay, many Japanese employed by their Government have busied themselves to the advancement of their country in various ways. Among other things done, the dimensions of the *Macedonian* have been taken; and they say they intend huilding a ship like her. The reply of the Commissioners to Commodore PERRY'S demands went on board the flag-ship last evening, and it is though that we will soon have the treaty signed. It has not yet transpired whether these answers are satisfactory, hnt the Commodore is to land and have another conference in a day or two.

March 19.—Day before yesterday the Commodore held his second interview with the Imperial Commissioners. The Japanese are willing to grant us three ports for commercial purposes. One is about seventy miles from here to the southward. This is to be exsmined immediately, and its capacities reported upon. Another of the harbors is *Metsmai*, on an island of the same name, to the northward. If this be accepted, it will he chiefly on account of our whalers engaged in the Arctic Fishery. I have not learned either the name or situation of the third port. Below will be found the facsimile, not of the signatures, but marks or seals, or, perhaps more properly what the Spaniards would call the *firmas*, of the four Commissioners of Japan engaged with Commodore PERRY in forming ths treaty. The name of the first Commissioner, (and, by the way, you must commence from the right to read their marks) is *Hayasi;* and his title is *Dai-ya Ku-no Ka-mi*, Prince Councillor. He is third in the chief Council of State. The second Commissioner is *I-ds*, Prince of *Tsus-sima*. His principality consists of islands lying beween Corea and Japan. The third is *Is-dwa*, Prince of *Mi-masa-ki*, a principality lying west of *Mi-a-co*, the spiritual capital of ths Empire. Ths fourth is *U-do-na*. His title is *Mim-bu Shi-yo-ya*, meaning an assistant in the Board of Revenne. The name of the Imperial interpreter is *Mats-ma-ki Mich-i-taro*, and he has no title.

March 20.—By the store-ship *Supply*, one of our squadron, which arrived yesterday from Shanghai, *we hear that the Russians were quite successful in their negotiations at Nagasaki*, and not asut off with a flea in the ear, as the Japanese have all along been telling us. This may make some difference in our treaty; for the Commodore will probably demand to know how much has been granted them and it is quite certain, if this be ascertained, that he will insist upon more than they obtained. It would be too absurd to do no more with ten ships than the Russians have accomplished with one frigate, a small sailing ship, belonging to the Russian-American Company, and a small steamer,—in all three vessels, and considerably less than one-third our force, either in tonnage or guns. The *Vandalia* and *Southampton* sailed this morning upon the mission to exsmins Sma-dima, one of the harbors offered us for the purposes of trade and commerce.

March 21.—In regard to the Russians, the Japanese adhere to their original assertion, that they obtained nothing. They persist in declaring this to be the true state of the case. They say that *they entered into no treaty with them*, and gave them no reason to suppose that they would grant them anything whatever. Bnt the Rnssians said that they would be back again to Nagasaki in a year. We hear that in China the prevailing opinion appears to be that the report of the Rnssians is all gammou. For our league with Japan in reference to commercial intercourse, Com PERRY has taken for his basis the treaty with China. The Japanese have made some exceptions to every one of ths articles contained in that, but are willing to take the letter of the President for the foundation of a compact. This, however, is not specific, hut general, and, of course, can, in a treaty, form nothing more thau the heads for articles. Although negotiations may be delayed for a time, yet, a compromise will, no douht, ultimately be entered into, which will be entirely satisfactory to both parties. The Commodore appears to he following the old school of diplomacy—demanding ahont twice as much as he will be willing to take.

March 22.—Flying rumors now report that it is two, and not three ports, that the Japanese offer us for commerce. The Commodore, it is said, has asked for five. Day after to-morrow, what it is supposed will be the final interview is to take place. And if Commodore PERRY then meets the Commissioners for the last time, the results of our negotiations will soon be known, and, perhaps, astonish the World, even in this progressive age.

March 24.—The Japanese have been delighted and astonished with the movemsnts of ths locomotive and rail-car, and some of them have held conversations with one another by means of the magnetic telegraph. This morning the Commodore lands again, and the treaty will receive the necessary signatures. But the *Susquehanna* (by which vessel I send this) will be dispatched as early as 7 o'clock. This is done in order that the first news of ths formation of a treaty may be carried by the bearer of dispatches, who goes by way of the Pscific, and thus reach home without passing through Europe. I have already stated all I know in regard to the stipulations of this treaty, which are, after all, a matter of hut little consequence; for it is enough for us to know that the *Americans have opened a trade with Japan*.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERNER.—The steamship *Southerner*, J. EVAN, Commander, arrived on Saturday morning in 67 hours from Charleston.

☞ JOHN MITCHEL declines the oration before the University of Georgia, and Prof. EMANUEL SCHERB will supply it.

The bnlque "Grape shot" was recently spoken in lat. 26 50, lon. 69 27, by the steamer *Charles Morgan*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 24.

Fourteen private bills were passed, including the Senate bill to reimburse to the Common Council of New-York City the expenditures made for the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Committee on the General Appropriation bill, wishing to finish it to-day, so as to take up on Monday the bill appropriating $10,000,000 to carry the Gadsden Treaty into effect.

The motion was agreed to.

A debate took place on the amendment, which was passed, appropriating $75,000 for a bridge at the Little Falls, over the Potomac.

Mr. CHANDLER offered an amendment appropriating $500,000 for continuing the aqueduct for supplying the District of Columbia with water.

A long discussion ensued. The friends of the proposition contended that it was necessary to the preservation of the public property, the comfort of the national representatives, and the cleanliness of the city, that the work should progress. Congress heretofore employed the President to select the site and plan, which he has done.

The opponents of the scheme insisted, at the time the appropriation was made, for surveys. No one thought Congress would be involved in a work which would cost $6,000,000, or thrice the amount of Capt. MEIGS' estimates. Water could be procured, they said, at a cost of $1,000,000. Others thought the people of the District should build their own waterworks.

Pending the adjournment, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Address of the Massachusetts Whig Central Committee.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 24.

The Whig Central Committee publish an address to the people of Massachusetts to-morrow, feeling, as they say, called upon to confer briefly with that great political organization of which they are the official representatives.

The address alludes to the intense excitement in the Northern and Western States on the Nebraska bill.

It compliments the Massachusetts delegation for the stand they took on the floor of Congress, which meets with a hearty response from the great mass of the people, of whatever name. The Committee propose to anticipate the Annual State Convention one month, and hold it early in August.

The address closes as follows:

It is but two short years since ths whole country, wearied by the prolonged conflict between the Free and the Slave States, acquiesced at last in the measure called the Compromise of 1850, as a compact for the final cessation of Slavery agitation. The Whigs of Massachusetts, with great reluctance and many misgivings, it is true, yet in sincere good faith, determined that they would not be the first to open afresh that exciting question, and well have they kept their pledge, yet scarcely a single year has passed the Administration called into power, because it was supposed to have set its face as a flint against a renewal of sectional conflict, when in the very face of the solemn pledge of the South, or the Democratic party, and of its chosen President, the majority in Congress, without solicitation from any quarter, to the utter amazement of the whole country, wantonly and suddenly tears down the mighty barrier erected by a past generation of patriots against the extension of Slavery.

Upon the recklessness, the perfidy and the infamy of this deed, it is needless to enlarge, because upon these characteristics of the act there is no difference of opinion among the Whigs of Massachusetts, or of any of the Free States; and if there be one among us who does not regard himself and his party as absolutely released from every contract, compromise or understanding, moral or conventional, expressed or implied upon the subject of Slavery, the main and direct provisions to the Constitution always excepted, we can only say that his name has been unspoken in our ears. Of course it cannot be supposed that under such an outrage as the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to say nothing of the other enormities, the rumors of which are floated to us on every breeze, the Free States will lie down in meek submission.

Even now from the lips of every freeman comes the demand for the instant restoration of that great bulwark of Freedom; and it will be among the grave matters for the consideration of the next Convention, as it is already the subject of earnest inquiry among individuals, whether we can now satisfy ourselves with the simple restoration of that which has been torn down, or whether we ought not to resolve upon some further action, having for its object not merely the recovery of the ground lost for a time to freedom, but the erection of impregnable barriers against the extension of Slavery.

The unceasing assaults of the Slave power, with no responsibility for the removal of the agitation of slavery, and with the lesson so lately taught us that no compact is sacred to the South the moment they have nothing to gain by it—we have only now to seek what measures are best adapted to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity. And to this end, we invoke the aid of every member of the Whig party, and the cooperation of all who sincerely desire to check the encroachments of Slavery, and to secure the triumph of free principles throughout our vast territory.

Southern Items.

NORFOLK, Saturday, June 24.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—STUBBS, Whig and Know-Nothing, elected Mayor, and whole Know-Nothing ticket.

The President, Secretary DOBBIN and Senator CASS, arrived at Old Point to-day.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 24.

The New-Orleans papers of Monday received. The Washington *Union* denies that DANIELS, Chargé to Turin has resigned or been recalled.

United States practice ship *Belle* sailed from Annapolis on Thursday. She will visit England, France and various other places.

From Rio De Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 24.

We are in receipt of Rio Janeiro dates to the 16th May. The Coffee market showed a slight declins on inferior grades, and a slight advance upon selections Sales are reported of 90,000 bags at 4@4½00. The new crop would be in the market about the 1st of July The Flour market evinced a better tone, and sales of Richmond had been made at an advance $1 per bbl.

Arrived, 9th May, bark *Helmsman*, from New-York, in distress. Cleared again on the 13th, for Salinas Bay.

Sailed, brig *Owenvaara*, for New-York. Cleared for New-York, bark *Utah*.

Cholera at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 25.

The Board of Health reports nine cases of Cholera during last week. One death from the same disease occurred to-day in the County Prison, where seven females, prisoners, have been attacked during the past week. No cases heard of to-day. Total mortality for the week in the city, 222.

The Sunday law has been enforced more rigidly than during previous Sundays. Rummies had to go to the island and Gloucester for liquor. Sunday law enforced in Camden also.

Brutal Attack.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, June 25.

An American named TUTTLE, was attacked and nearly killed last night by a large gang of Irishmen, who were in pursuit of some one, crying out, Where is the D—d Yankee? TUTTLE told them he was a Yankee. He had two of his ribs broken, and was otherwise terribly beaten. Several arrests have been made.

Interesting Masonic Celebration.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 24.

St. John's day was celebrated in Framingham to-day by the Freemasons. The Rev. Mr. ALGER, of Roxbury, delivered an address. A dinner took place under a large tent, at which numerous speeches were delivered. About four hundred persons went up to the celebration from this city.

Propeller Ashore on Lake Huron.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 24.

The propeller *Bucephalus* was beached and sunk on Lake Huron, while on her passage down, with a valuable cargo of flour and corn. It is thought she will be got off. The loss is covered by insurance.

Susan and Kate Denin—Bloody Tragedy at Aspinwall!

From the Troy Budget, June 24.

We learn from a passenger by the *North Star*, which arrived in New-York yesterday afternoon, bringing passengers who left San Francisco on the 1st of June, the particulars of a tragedy which took place on the Isthmus.

It will be recollected that SUSAN DENIN (Mrs. WOODWARD) and KATE DENIN (Mrs. FOX,) two actresses well known in this city, some time since went to California to fulfil professional engagements there. They were accompanied by Mr. WOODWARD, SUSAN'S husband. After they had arrived in California a difficulty arose between SUSAN and her husband, which resulted in a seperation. She then openly joined with or put herself under the protection of Mr. BINGHAM an actor at San Francisco. On the 1st of June, SUSAN, KATE and Mr. BINGHAM sailed for New-York. Mr. WOODWARD also took passage by the same vessel and route.

On arriving at Aspinwall, (this side of the Isthmus,) Mr. BINGHAM left the cars, with the crowd of passengers, for the purpose of looking after his baggage. He had not been out but a few minutes when he was shot and immediately fell, mortally wounded, as it is reported in us. The ball entered his side, near his back, passing through his body above the hips. In the confusion of the crowd, where each passenger was rushing to secure his baggage, it was impossible to tell who committed the deed. There was a rumor just as the steamer sailed that a Spanish negro perpetrated the act. WOODWARD came on to New-York in the *North Star*, while the DENIN girls remained at Aspinwall with BINGHAM, who, it was said, was dying when the steamer sailed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

$965,830 in Specie.

The steamer *Illinois* sailed from Aspinwall on the 16th, having been detained awaiting the arrival of a portion of the mails, and arrived here early Saturday morning. Her news from California is, of course, to the same dates as brought by the *North Star*.

We are indebted to the purser and to Express Companies for their usual favors.

On the 22d inst., saw the steamer *George Law* steering South.

Treasure List, Steamer Illinois.

Adams & Co.	$346,854 54	Wells, Fargo & Co.	137,761 00
Am. Exch. Bank	223,000 00	J. Walters & Son.	26,400 00
John Cunningham	9,000 00	J. E. Williams	6,120 00
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	260,000 00	O. W. Pollatz	13,000 00
J. M. Fabes	5,185 00	Mosquera & Co.	500 00
Herkenrath, Schneider & Co.	4,490 00	Total	$949,830 54
Wm. Hoge & Co.	60,000 00	Adams & Co., from Australia	16,000 00
Newhouse & Spots.	13,000 00	Total	$965,830 54
C. W. Thomas	3,650 00		

Arrival of the Knoxville.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Knoxville*, Capt. LUDLOW, in fifty-five hours, from Savannah, arrived yesterday morning. She sailed in company with steamer *Keystone State*, for Philadelphia. On the 22d inst., at 4 P. M., when eighteen miles north of Lookout, exchanged signals with the steamship *Tennessee*, bound South. Same day, at 5 P. M., when thirty miles north of Lookout, exchanged signals with steamer *State of Georgia*, from Philadelphia for Savannah; and at 9 P. M., eighteen miles north of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship *James Adger*, for Charleston.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

The steamship *Prometheus*, Capt. E. W. TURNER, arrived last evening, from Puenta Arenas, Nicaragua, with 560 passengers, and $1,500,000 in specie on freight. The *Prometheus* arrived onward on the morning of the 16th, having touched at Kingston, Jam., for coals.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, connecting with the *Prometheus*, left San Francisco on the evening of the 1st, at 6 o'clock, and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the morning of the 14th, bringing 640 passengers, $1,500,000 in specie, and the independent mails for New-Orleans and New-York.

The *Prometheus* left Puenta Arenas on the 17th, at 11 A. M., and arrived at Quarantine last evening, at 7 o'clock—*8 days and 8 hours*.

The rainy season has set in unusually early, and the river consequently is very high.

The San Juan del Norte and Greytown affairs remain *in statu quo*.

Sailed from the port of San Juan, Am. bark *Martha Clarke*, on the 16th, for New-York.

Exchanged signals, on the 21st, at 5 P. M., with an Am. ship showing a private signal, (white and red cross,) standing S., in lat. 24° 15', lon. 80° 25'.

SPECIE LIST.

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$235,806	C. Morgan	5,080
Am. Exchange Bank	102,000	Wm. Platt & Sons	53,500
Adams & Co.	180,792	Wm. Seligman & Co.	20,500
Wells, Fargo & Co.	128,247	Johnson & Lowden	12,852
Wm. Howe & Co.	100,000	J. Bloomingdale & Co.	10,000
Nelson Robinson	70,000	G. Selig & Bro.	8,520
Drexel & Co., (Phil.)	105,000	In hands passengers	300,000
Accessory Transit Co.	30,000	Total	$1,411,518

THE TURF OF 1854.

Opening Races at the National Course—List of Horses Entered for To-Day.

Full particulars respecting the opening of the great National Course, near Flushing, Long Island, to-day, were given in Saturday morning's TIMES. Since then, the Jockey Club held a meeting at the Club House in Prince-street; and annexed we give a list of the races to-day, in numerical order.

FIRST RACE.

The first of the New-York Races will commence at 2 o'clock, with the following horses:

P. S. FOWLER names Col. Goldsby's ch. h. *Highlander*, by Glencoe, dam Castanet, 5 yrs.

J. G. CHILDS names ch. g. *Rube*, by Trustee, dam by Medoc, aged—

R. P. FIELD names h. g. *Little Flea*, by Grey Eagle, dam imported, 6 yrs.

SECOND RACE.

The finest sport may be looked for on the second conquest, for which the following celebrated horses are entered:

W. B. YOUNG names ch. g. *White Eye*, by Boston, dam by Sumpter, 5 yrs., dress blue and white.

R. TEN BROECK names g. f. by Glencoe, dam Sallie Ward, 4 yrs., dress blue and blue.

G. H. DILAHENT names b. f. *Madonna*, by Imp. Yorkshire, dam Magnolia, by Glencoe, 4 yrs, dressed, white and blue.

H. D. FALTEN names R. P. Field's ch. f. *Ellen Botsman*, by Glencoe, dam by Imp. Trustee, 4 yrs., dress blue and blue.

W. T. CHEATHAM names John Little's br. m. *Maria of Orleans*, by Bethune, out of Alice Carneal, by Imp, Sarpedom, 5 yrs., dress fancy.

The proprietors of the National Course are determined to reestablish the turf amusements of the North on such a footing that the people will place the same confidence in them as during the brilliant courses of past years, (as far back as 1842,) when Hon. J. PRESCOTT HALL was President of the Jockey Club. In those days a gentleman and his family could attend the sports of the turf with the same propriety as a theatre or concert. The proprietors of the National Course intend to enforce the strictest rules to prevent the exhibition of rowdyism, gambling, or other vicious practices in the vicinity of the Course.

A strong police force is to be in attendance each day to preserve order within and outside the track. This arrangement has been made under the direction of the proprietors and will be superintended by Judge BOYD, of Astoria, L. I.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sabbath in Brooklyn—No Street-Preaching Disturbance—Closing of the Liquor Shops.

The inhabitants of Brooklyn enjoyed yesterday a Sabbath quiet to which they have been for some weeks strangers, owing to the late lawless excitements "Good citizens" once more were permitted quiety to take their seats in church, instead of parading the streets, as special constables, to protect the peace.

An out-of-door sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. FABER, of the Bridge-street Primitive Methodist Church, on a vacant lot in Atlantic-street, between Hoyt and Bond, at 6 o'clock, P. M., which was attended by about 300 persons. No disturbance occurred.

Mayor LAMBERT continued to enforce the Sunday ordinance again yesterday. A policeman from each Ward was detailed to notify the owners of all places where liquors are sold of the intention to enforce the Sunday ordinance, and to request their compliance without making it necessary to resort to extreme measures. A large portion of the proprietors complied at once, and closed their places. It is the intention of the Mayor to strictly enforce this ordinance in future, and it will be a wise course for all engaged in the traffic to comply at once peaceably and cheerfully, for resistance will be useless.

STREET-PREACHING IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The street-preacher, Mr. PARSONS, held forth, yesterday afternoon, from 2 to 4 o'clock in the square at the junction of North Second and North Fifth-streets. The audience at the commencement numbered less than 1,000, but before the close about 2,000 persons were present. Quite a number of Catholics, women and children were present.

The meeting was very orderly, and with two or three exceptions there was no disposition shown to create a disturbance. The discourse was based upon the 33d chapter of Ezekiel and extracts from American papers, and his language was bitter against the Catholic faith. The Police force under Mayor WALL, and about 100 special Deputy Sheriffs, under the direction of Major BRAISTED, were present to preserve order.

The following arrests were made: Patrick Collins, disorderly, by Officer Hovenden; Lawrence Toole, by Officer Bradley, for attempting to rescue prisoner; Hugh McCluskey, a sailor, by Officer Sherman, drunk and disorderly. At the close of the meeting Mr. PARSONS was conducted to the ferry by the Specials, and the audience dispersed in quiet. Mr. PARSONS announced that he would preach again at the same place on Sunday next.

THE CHOLERA.—Five cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health on Saturday. None of them resulted fatally. There were two deaths yesterday: JOHN O'HARA, who resided on Columbia-street, near the Creek, and Mrs. GRIFFIN, who resided on Columbia-street, near Hamilton-avenue.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A man named Theodore Finch was drowned while bathing at the foot of Van Brunt-street, on Saturday.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NO DEFINITE WAR NEWS.

SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

Personal Interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria.

TO BATTLE ON THE BALTIC.

Horrible Murder of Six Children by their Mother, in England.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM KOSSUTH.

RE-OPENING OF THE ENGLISH CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Markets—Cotton a Fraction Down.

Breadstuffs Steady—The Funds Off.

The United States Mail steamship *Atlantic*, Captain WEST, from Liverpool, Wednesday, June 14, 10 o'clock A. M., arrived at this port yesterday morning at 5 o'clock.

The *Canada* sailed from Liverpool exactly at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, 10th, for Halifax and Boston, with 160 passengers and a heavy mail. The *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening, 11th, at 10 o'clock.

The steamship *Indiana*, 1,850 tons, the first ship of a new line, is advertised to leave Southampton, July 12, for New-York. This line is to be established by the "General Screw Steam Shipping Company," and their steamers will sail every two weeks. Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., Southampton, are the agents.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS BOURSE, Tuesday evening, 13th June, —[closing prices.]—Our Funds closed a shade better than yesterday—namely, Four-and-a-Half per cent. Rentes 97f. 60c.; Three per cent. Rentes 71f. 95c.; Bank shares 2,920f.

VIENNA, June 13.—Five per cent. Metalleques 96¼; Exchange on Loudon 13.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Tuesday.—The journal *Austrian Correspondent* states, that the meeting of the Austrian and Prussian Monarchs furnishes another proof that the interests of Germany and Europe will be cared for in the war now waged by Russia against Turkey. This article is more anti-Russian than anything that has yet appeared in the ministerial organ.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* says, the result of the interview was satisfactory and perfectly consistent with the avowed policy. No diplomatic note resulted therefrom. The policy of the minor German States formed the chief object of discussion.

THE WAR.

It is reported that on the 8th the Turks in Silistria made a sally, destroyed ths approaches of the besiegers, and filled up the mines before Silistria. The confidence of the Russians was visibly declining. They are said to have suffered serious loss on the 3d by the springing of a Turkish countermine.

Russian reports say that MUSSA PASHA, commander of Silistria, has been kill

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings in Parliament—Vaccination Act—New Stamp Act—Opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham—Kossuth at Manchester—Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Williams.

From the London Chronicle, June 12.

The Queen has graciously announced that the Duke of Cambridge retains the office of Ranger of Bushy Park, and will also preside at the Council, which will be held for the purpose : Lord Granville, President of the Council, Earl Granville, Lord President of the Council, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Privy Seal, and Viscount Hardinge, Master-General of the Ordnance.

It has been officially announced that the Duke of Cambridge retains the office of Ranger of Bushy Park.

Her Majesty has appointed Lord Granville Somerset Equerry in Waiting to the Queen during the absence of Lord Colchester.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy Williams, Bart., C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty, in the room of Major-General Sir Thomas Pilkington, K.C.B., deceased.

Her Majesty

My attention is called to an article in the New-York DAILY TIMES of the 3d inst. signed by JOHN DEARBYN, JOHN C. MCKINNIS and WILLIAM SCHRIEB, Committee, in relation to the present difficulty between the Company and the Engineers; since an article signed "Common," both of which contain statements which are calculated to mislead and give the public an impression that the circumstances whatever connected with an accident deemed by the public worthy of notice, but that the occurred upon the Company's road, are the property of the traveling public and the interests of the Company require that the Superintendent shall be allowed to adopt and enforce such regulations for the location of "Common" and "X." It is evidently necessary for the safety of the passengers, and for the convenience of the Company, that the Superintendent shall have the power to locate "Common" and "X" at such points as he may deem necessary for the safety of the passengers, and the interests of the Company, and that he shall have the power to remove the switch-stands from the main track, when in his opinion the safety of the passengers and the interests of the Company require it. The Superintendent is the only person who can be held responsible for accidents to the Train, the Engineer is held responsible for all he discharges.

I have only to say that there is not, nor ever has been any such Rule. The 6th Rule, which the foregoing is intended to represent, reads thus :

"6. Every Passenger Engine is responsible for running off the track, upon which it is employed, unless it can be proved that the switch-stands were misplaced by the Switch-tender, Conductor or Engineer of the Train, or by some person employed by them, or by some person not employed by the Company, but who had a right to be on the premises."

Whether this above statement, which seems not only to be in the first place, false, but a violation of the trust reposed in the Corporation. They were acting as trustees of property, and have nothing to say, but are willing to submit all the facts in the case to a disinterested public, who are equally interested with the Engineers and the Company. Question of this nature are now coming before the public, and it is the duty of the Engineers to submit all the facts in the case, that the public may form a correct opinion. Question is not whether the Company or Engineers are right, but whether the Switch-stands are dangerous or not. Question is not whether the Company or Engineers are responsible for accidents

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1854.

The European Advices.

The steamer *Atlantic*, of the Collins line, from Liverpool, Wednesday, June 14, arrived at her dock at an early hour yesterday morning. The accounts are thirteen days later than by the *Canada*. They are not of a decisive character touching the European War. Much interest, however, attaches to the military movements before Silistria, and considerable importance is given by the Paris and London press to the proposed conferences between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Germany.

Thus far the Turks have decidedly the advantage in the siege of Silistria. Every demonstration by the Russians has been repulsed, and with a heavy loss of life, including a number of distinguished officers. One account places the killed at 10,000 men; but an allowance must be made, of course, for the vagueness, as well as the interested character of the channels of the report. There is little question that the Russian commander has had enough of the siege, until he can be reinforced. He had retired and established his head-quarters at Jassy. It is said that the Principalities are swarming with Cossack soldiers, and the approach of the decisive struggle is rendered still more interesting by the alliance of the French and English land forces, to join the main body of the Turkish army. It is possible the Russian commander may give the allies battle before they effect this union, though we see it stated that it will be their policy not to go out of the way to provoke an attack. The slow movement of the English army is much complained of, and there is a well authenticated rumor that NAPOLEON is restive under the delay of his Commander in the East. So much unnecessary time appears to be consumed on the Danube, as well as by Sir CHARLES NAPIER and his fleet in the *Baltic*, as to have led to the impression that the expectation is still indulged by the Governments of the West that diplomacy or a change of purpose with the Emperor NICHOLAS, after he shall definitely understand the attitude of Germany, may yet avert the real struggle with Russia. It will be observed that the London *Press*, the organ of the DERBY party, asserts positively that negotiations for peace have been in progress for some weeks, and that hopes are entertained of a favorable result. It must be remembered that the hostility of the *Press* to the Ministry would be very likely to color its statements.

The diplomatic manœuvering between the King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria amounts to nothing that premises a general settlement of the Eastern Question. The former sovereign is regarded as the mere agent of the Czar, in his recent visit to FRANCIS JOSEPH, while the latter is now so closely pressed on all sides, that he is believed to have made up his decision in favor of making common cause with Turkey and the Western Powers. His overtures to the Sultan; the reply of the latter; the previously uttered sentiment of the Austrian Envoy at Constantinople, and above all the military dangers to which his longer silence renders him liable, all point to this result.

From England we have the definite rearrangement of the Cabinet, and the appearance of Lord JOHN RUSSELL before his London constituents for reëlection. The formal reopening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is also reported, with all the imposing ceremonies; the Queen and Prince Consort, with the younger members of the Royal family, participating. The establishment has now become a commercial speculation, and with fair, though not extravagant prospects of success. On the second day, there were only 4,100 visitors, of which number 2,600 were on season tickets. A dreadful and fiendish case of infanticide is reported in the London papers—the murder of a whole family of children, six in number, by their mother, a Mrs. BROWN, once the nurse of the present Prince of Wales, and well known to the Royal household, and also to the Royal French exiles at Claremont. The particulars will be found on another page, in the reported examination before the Coroner.

KOSSUTH'S speech at Nottingham, urging the necessity of an English alliance with Freedom instead of Despotism, will be read with interest.

The Eastern War—The New Negotiations for Peace.

The following is from the London *Press*, a newly-established weekly Conservative paper, understood to enjoy the special confidence and the frequent aid of Mr. D'ISRAELI and other members of the Derby Cabinet. The article contains information of diplomatic movements, and confirms, in a very striking manner, intelligence published in the TIMES, on the strength of private correspondence, some weeks since:

From the Press.

The state of affairs on the Continent is critical.

The secret negotiations which a fortnight ege we announced were in active progress, *with the view of terminating the Turkish war, and yet saving the honor of Russia, have been brought to a successful conclusion, so far as the German Powers are concerned.* Austria, who claims to act as a principal mediator, has agreed to propose an armistice to the belligerents, preliminary to a general Congress, which is to settle the terms of a permanent peace.

Russia has admitted that by the change which has recently taken place in the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte the original cause of war has been removed. A security for these Christian privileges, which will not invalidate the sovereign rights of the Sultan, will engage the solicitude of the Congress.

The Free Navigation of the Danube is secured by the great treaties of Vienna of 1814, and if any doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the subsequent convention between Russia and Austria, regarding especially the mouths of the watercourse, Congress will give to this document that clear intention which both parties to the convention have always desired.

The treaty which prevents the ships of war of foreign nations from passing the Dardenelles was not intended to give any advantage to Russia, nor is it an act between Russia and Turkey alone. All the great Powers, on the contrary, are parties to it, and one of its principal objects at the time was to rescue France from the diplomatic isolation in which she had been placed by the imprudence of M. THIERS, by facilitating her European codperation, and thus formally readmitting her to the transactions of *La Haute Politique*. Where general interests are so obviously concerned, if revision becomes necessary, a Congress of the high retracting parties offers a natural tribunal.

The treaty of Kainardji is a treaty between Russia and the Sublime Porte alone, but if any doubts exist between the contracting parties respecting the tenor of some of its clauses, Russia, acting according to diplomatic precedent, *will not decline referring those ambiguities to the solution of a properly constituted arbitration.*

Russia will mature arrangements for the evacuation of the Principalities the moment that Austria and Prussia make a requisition to that effect.

It is stated that, in acceding to these overtures, Russia has only expressed her willingness to accept a proposition for an armistice made by Austria, at the secret suggestion of Russia, so far back as the Autumn of last year before the Western Powers had entered the Black Sea—or the Baltic, (vide leading article of the *Press*, Nov. 26, 1853, where information to this effect was exclusively given.)

If the invitation by Austria to the Western Powers to join in this arrangement prove unsuccessful, Germany will remain neutral until the development of events indicates its line of duty.

If considered not improbable at Vienna that if the armistice be not agreed to and any event occurs which draws the war out of the Greek and Sclavonic limit, *Russia will be invited to join the alliance offensive and defensive which has already been formed between Austria and Prussia.*

Culture of Flax and Hemp.

There is a general crude, indefinable idea prevalen in this country, that in agriculture almost entirely lies our wealth as a nation. Our cotton crop since 1821 has increased in annual export value from $20,157,484 in 1821 to $109,456,404 in 1853. This year it may fall back to $88,000,000. This looks large compared with other articles exported, and we are accustomed to look upon it as our main dependence for national wealth.

The first shipment of cotton from this country as an article of commerce was made within the recollection of persons now living. It is now our great staple and our main reliance to help keep down the balance of trade against us, the amount of which is now nearly one hundred millions annually, and which has to be paid in specie or evidences of indebtedness.

Now the great question is, what can be done to increase our wealth—our strength—what will make us more independent of other nations? Every patriot and statesman should ponder upon it and endeavor to solve the problem. It is not an easy question. If relief is to be found in our improvement in agriculture, the question arises, in what way? Some man in the Farmers' Club says, by plowing one inch deeper than we now do, national wealth is secured. Others may say, diversify our products more. Let us grow the sugar beet, tea, silk, flax, &c. Certain it is that we ought not to continue to run in debt if we can avoid it. This, the most favored country on earth, should not longer continue in her present disgraceful position of not being able to pay her way without constantly running in debt to other nations. The balance of trade is against us, and, of course, the specie keeps running away from us. An Englishman's credit is better in Wall-street than an American's gold, for the reason that the English have so organized the machinery of commerce that all the world is in debt to London.

Now we ought to export 200 millions more than we now do in some way, so as to throw the balance of trade the other way, making New-York what London now is, the centre of the financial world. And this can be done only by diversifying our agricultural products, by fostering and diversifying our manufactures. It will not do, of course, to increase our cotton crop, for the more we produce the less we get for it. The cotton-planters fear more than anything else too large a crop, which is sure to bring down prices. The prospect is a dreary one to the cotton-grower when there is danger that the crop of any one year will reach 3,000,000 bales. There is very little prospect that we can do much at producing silks, of which our imports are over 25 millions, but corn and wheat we can produce to a somewhat greater extent, through our power of exporting these products to any great extent will depend on relative prices here and abroad. If other countries do not stand in great need of the grain, from unusual shortness of supply or unusual demand arising from wars, &c., we shall not export largely of it, no matter how much we produce. The *theory* that in case we produce more of an article than we need, it will be exported, is more theory. Whether it would be exported would depend much on the views of speculators; they might hold the article here rather than send it off, as grain has often been held, until a turn of prices and reduced production should favor them.

The only articles of agriculture which we can rely on besides Cotton to bring up our end of the trade with foreign nations, and produce very soon a marked difference in our favor, at least in the relative amounts of imports and exports, are Flax and Hemp. Our imports of articles manufactured from these are about twenty millions, all of which is just about as wise as "sending coals to Newcastle." By the recent improvements in working flax and hemp in the unrotted condition, bagging, rope and linen, it is believed, can be so cheaply manufactured and of such qualities, as to thin the foreign article from the market, and make large profits to manufacturers, tending greatly to our national wealth. Without increasing at all the amount of flax grown, by working up the flax-straw now thrown away when flax is grown for seed, we might do much in the right direction. It is said that flaxseed alone pays well for the crop, and that flax is not injurious to the land when grown in due rotation with other crops, the flax coming in once in six or seven years. If there was a demand for the flax straw as there is for the seed, the farmer would get about $25 an acre, more than he can generally get from any crop so easily raised as flax.

Then if, as has been alleged, linens can be produced for about the price of cotton goods, and good cordage and bagging for far less than those articles now cost, it is plain that the profits for some time in the manufacture of flax will be immense.

It is plain that we cannot rely alone upon agriculture to help us out of our difficulty. We must profit from the example of England, and must manufacture. According to the last census, the amount of raw cotton manufactured in the United States was about $20,000,000, (or 641,740 bales,) making about three times that value of goods, or $61,869,184. Now if we could triple our cotton manufactures, and in addition to the cotton we export in its raw condition, could manufacture $40,000,000 more than now, thus enhancing its value $80,000,000, and enter into competition with England and supply "all the world and the rest of mankind" with cotton goods, this alone would swell the amount of our exports to such an extent as to enable us to keep our specie at home.

We must change our policy; we cannot always go on as we have done. Our exports must be increased, our imports be diminished, or both.

We publish below a statement from the General Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, in reply to the statement of the Engineers, which appeared in the DAILY TIMES of Friday morning last, and also to a communication from a correspondent. Mr. MCCALLUM complains that the rules and instructions of the Road are not correctly quoted, and that false impressions are thus created concerning the regulations to which objection is taken. His statement is straight-forward and explicit, and is fully sustained in all points by the extracts quoted from the rules.

We believe the opinion is nearly universal, that in this unfortunate controversy the Company is *in the right*, and that not only its particular interests, but the safety and reputation of railroad traveling throughout the United States, absolutely require that its regulations should be sustained. The Engineers, as a body, we are inclined to believe, are less satisfied of the correctness of their action than they were at the outset,—as discussion and reflection have modified their own views as to the general propriety of the rules adopted by the Road, although they may seem to work injuriously in special cases. From travelers over the Road we hear good accounts of the demeanor of the Engineers, even those among them who have struck,—as they refuse to molest their successors or to interfere in any way with the operations of the Road. We are told that the only violence offered anywhere on the Road, comes from firemen, brakemen and other *employées*, who draw their pay as usual, though out of work, and who prefer this state of things to the ordinary course of business.

We trust the efforts of the Company to restore order, will be speedily successful, and hope that the Engineers themselves will consent to resume their places. Nothing but the false impression that there would be something derogatory to their dignity in so doing, we presume, restrains many of them from such a course. We are satisfied that a little calm reflection will convince them of the unsoundness of such a sentiment.

Parsonage Libraries.

In the column of Moral and Religious Items that about once a week posts up our readers in the minutiæ of such matters, may have been noticed occasional movements on the part of Churches to provide for the use of the occupants of their parsonages a good miscellaneous and professional library. It is poor policy to send men unarmed to the battle-field, and equally unwise to send young clergymen to their work without the equipment of a well-stocked library. But books cost money, and young clergymen are generally poor. And the dilemma very frequently presents itself of a debt or no books. The good habit we commend is that of procuring by the church of a library such as its pastor needs, a goodly company of standard works, to be duly replenished also with the current issues of the press, and held like the parsonage for the use of its successive ministers. The cost to the people would be small, and the advantages great. It would be another link, and a strong one, to bind the pastor to his people and make a separation from them distasteful. Meanwhile let young clergymen and theological students beware that they do not spend too much for books. Get not one for show and few simply for pleasant reading. A few standard authors on professional topics and a good supply of volumes for daily reference will do. Out of the hundred instruments that dentists expose before their shivering patients, perhaps a dozen are used in the course of a year. A half a dozen others he possibly might use, while the rest only show them the depth of his resources. It is not worth while for the theological student to imitate him.

In this State there is in every school district a library, which is worth a great deal more than it is generally accredited. In his poverty let him dip into its contents. A series of volumes, though it contain the works of HUME and CARLYLE, HALLAM and MACAULAY, and their peers, if bound in uniform style, each one covered with stout brown paper and numbered on the back, and kept in a stained pine case behind the door of a country store, is not apt to be appreciated by scholars. Generally it is given over to schoolboys and their sisters, greatly to the harm of those who give it over.

On the whole, we would hope that young clergymen would be careful to hunt out all the facilities for getting books in their parish before running in debt for new ones, unless it be for a Greek dictionary, a copy of Webster, or an Index Rerum. If they can persuade their good people to raise a hundred dollars or so for the basis of a pastoral library, let them do it by all means. Books that are never read are worth no more than so many ghosts solemnly upbraiding the laziness of him who does not heed them. But, books that are read pay an excellent interest, and scholars cannot work to advantage without them.

The Board of Health and Cholera.

Judging from the fact that there were twelve fewer fatal cases of cholera last week than the week proceeding, and from the improved appearance of many streets, the Board of Health did good service to the City last week. Lime was sprinkled along many gutters, and about the butcheries, where the odor is generally insufferable, it had been poured so freely that there was nothing at all to offend. This is encouraging. We trust it is a token of improvement. In a City of our size, where such great interests are staked, it is no small labor to secure such a state of cleanliness throughout every thoroughfare and alley as the public health demands. The first indication of an earnest intention to do the best that can be done, will bespeak patience on the part of the public.

The cholera cases, we have said, that terminated fatally, were 12 less than the preceding week, numbering but 45. The whole number of deaths was 437, twelve more than the week before, which is not above our late weekly average. Of that perpetual opprobrium to our age, small-pox, five died. Of consumption, 51. Of sun-stroke, 2;—enough to remind us that with the return of hot weather we are subject to the same liabilities that for a week or two of last Summer proved so fatal. Of dysentery, 5; and of diarrhœa, 11.

Throwing Garbage in the Streets.

We are well enough provided with laws against throwing garbage in the streets,—then why is the complaint about it so universal? One would suppose that the neighbors who suffer the nuisance would complain at once—that the police would arrest the offenders, and cause the instant removal of the objectionable matter. But we have seen it tried, and the thing does not work quite as well in practice as it seems in theory. A nervous neighbor was determined that no such illegality should be practiced across the street from his house. When the provocation was very strong, he posted notice of his intentions on the lamp-post, and the consequence was that the nuisance next morning was on his own door-step. But he had occasion to make complaint before the week was out. The offender was arrested, and discharged by the magistrate. Meanwhile, the rowdies of the vicinity had learned that our friend was the man whom it would do to annoy, and he *was* annoyed night after night with the tooting of horns and the beating of tin pans, and every species of intolerable affliction that rowdy boys have at their command. Our friend desisted thenceforth. He studies patience daily, and the street before his door is dirty. How can he help it?

From Japan.

The letter of our Correspondent from the Squadron of Commodore PERRY, gives a more detailed history of its second visit to Japan and of the negotiations had there, than has hitherto been published. It will be seen that the British Government has taken steps to receive the same advantages in the trade with Japan, as have just been granted to the United States. Severe fighting has taken place at Shanghai, in which English and Americans were to some extent involved. Allusion is made in the letter to the energetic and effective interposition of one of the U. S. ships of war, the *Plymouth*. The details of the occurrence are not given.

☞ The talented author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*, Mr. DONALD G. MITCHELL, more generally known as "Ik Marvel," finds the Consulate of Venice poorly suited to his taste or his pecuniary interest. He has thrown up the commission with which the President, in compliment to his acknowledged literary ability, honored him, and will pursue his Italian studies and observation unhrammelled by official cares. Dr. D. MACAULEY, of New-Orleans, is his successor. He, too, is said to be a respected gentleman of letters, and goes to Venice not in pursuit of the emoluments of place, but to add to his fund of information by residence in a city which is supposed to afford more than ordinary facilities of access to the literary treasures of Italy.

☞ The card of Mr. CRUTCHER, one of the Jury that acquitted the murderer WARD, which we publish in another column, contributes some important facts to the history of that extraordinary affair. Mr. C. was the last juryman who consented to the verdict; and it appears that his consent was obtained by deception on the part of his fellow jurors. From the very commencement, two-thirds of the jury appear to have been zealous partisans of WARD. Only one of them united with Mr. CRUTCHER, at first, in voting for a verdict of manslaughter; and this was evidently part of the game, as he was the very one by whose persuasions and misrepresentations Mr. CRUTCHER'S assent to the verdict was at last obtained. The Louisville *Courier* speaks in high terms of the personal character and reputation of Mr. C.

☞ A great nuisance is the very common custom of getting up processions, funeral or otherwise, headed by bands of music, to parade the streets on the Sabbath. Congregations of worshippers are disturbed, and the exercises within church are very often materially interrupted by the means. Not long since a worshipping congregation on one of the most quiet avenues was annoyed by the passage of a long procession, marching to the tune of "Jordan is a hard road to travel," which in spite of suddenly closed doors almost drowned out the voice of the preacher. Of course all the younger members of the meeting were in ecstasies, and very little of the instruction to which they had been listening remained to affect them after the procession had gone by. We hope the nuisance will be abated. There can be urged no good reason for tolerating it longer.

City Railroads.

The very able opinion of Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, in the case of *Hope* against *The Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads*, will be found in another column. The case involves the legality of all our City Railroads, and the opinion will be found of equal interest to the public and the profession. The action was brought by THOMAS HOPE to have the rails of the two Companies taken up, and the resolutions of the Common Council, under which the Companies were formed, declared illegal and void. The Court, however, refused the relief prayed for, holding that the Common Council holds the fee of the streets in trust for the people; and, while liable as trustees for the faithful, legal, and honest discharge of their duty, they might establish railroads in the streets; and that this power was held by them without the aid of any statute, though probably subject to such restriction as might be imposed upon them by express legislative enactment. The case involves the legality of the resolutions of the Common Council, under which these as well as other City Railroads are formed, and settles, at least for the present, the legality of those public conveyances.

Beef-Eating in Hot Weather.

When the fox could not reach the grapes he turned philosopher—"they are sour things, and very apt to give a body the colic," said he. The fox was a wise fellow; we commend his shrewdness to all whose means are small, and who live in the City. Meat is still outrageously high. Though beef had a fall a week or two since and has never quite recovered its high standing, the prices are still sufficient to ruin a beef-eater who has not a fortune, and make the father of a good-sized family bankrupt. Let us, like the fox, then, remember what tough, fibrous, indigestible stuff it is to eat, and eschew it until it is cheaper. Tender beef is one thing, and quite a tolerable thing, too. But the stuff they sell for beef, which not feebly mimics leather for toughness, and whose juices have been pressed out by hard-driving or over-working, it needs a good ostrich stomach to grind up. Nourishment it contains, of course, but what work it is to extract it! In hot weather omit it, unless you have complexity who must be appeased by its odor. We all eat too much meat while the dog-star rages. Now every atom of food above is consumed above what is necessary for the growth and nourishment of the body, demands so much more attention from the digestive organs than they should be burdened with;—solicits from the brain so much blood for its accomplishment, and requires its share of time additional for rest. The meat-eater in Summer needs more sleep than the consumer of vegetables alone. So we may as well offer thanks for the high price of beef, on the ground that if we do not buy it, we gain time from sleep for our labor, or for our pleasures. When cold weather sets in, we can return to it again, needing its solid nourishment to warm us up, but now especially, while it is the season for sickness and ailments, of the digestive organs, ripe fruits in their season and wholesome vegetables are very much better. So hold on to your cattle, good farmers, and give us prime butter cheaper and country milk plentier; and you, speculators, buy up every horned head betwixt here and the Mississippi. We can do without your tough lean steaks as long as you can do without our money for them. The English have had the reputation of eating more meat than any other set of men in the world, but in New-York City we eat only one third less during a year than they do in London! There is a falling off this year, and we suspect it will be still greater, unless there is change of policy among the cattle speculators.

The Cuban Movement—Letter from Gen. Gonzales.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, June 23, 1854.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Esq., *Editor of New-York Daily Times:*

SIR: I notice in your issue of yesterday, an editorial paragraph in which you mention my name in connection with alleged Cuban movements at the Southwest, in terms of exceeding kindness—the more to be appreciated that I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, although I have always been an attentive reader of your interesting paper.

Your esteem, I trust, will not fail me because I prefer, for the present, the action of the Government to that of individuals. Should my confidence in the former ever be shaken, I shall go with the foremost for that "ultima ratio *civis*," in favor of oppressed humanity: *the right of expatriation*, and of meeting the tyrant hand to hand upon the soil he desecrates.

Nothing but the sense that I should not claim an undue share of the public notice, would prevent me from placing before it this humble expression of my gratitude.

I am, Sir, with great regard, your very ob't serv't,
AMBROSIO JOSE GONZALES.

Musical.

The Musical Season *proper* commences with the present week. Unlike our trans-Atlantic brethren, our season commences when theirs end. A fact so significant argues much for future campaigns, for it is reasonable to expect that when the ferriage across the Atlantic has become familiarized to a few more leading artists, New-York will be embraced in the general Musical Circuit, and all the celebrities who delight Europe in the Winter will challenge the admiration of Americans in the Summer.

It is with more than ordinary gratification that we welcome Mr. MARETZEK. Although associated with some amount of failure, he is indissolubly connected with what success Italian Opera has yet achieved in this country, and to his popularity we must look naturally for a permanent result sooner or later. He is the only *impresario* who may even pretend to know the American taste. To be sure, that knowledge is not of much importance. It is valuable only as a starting point whence better things may be essayed. As such, Mr. MARETZEK rightly esteems it. During the various campaigns he has brought to an issue, we have always been assured of one fact—that his enterprise does not rest with the present triumph, be it good, bad or indifferent. He has ever displayed a wish to progress; to keep pace with the progressing taste of the public; to contribute to the excellence of that taste as much as possible. For what he has done, and what he has yet to do, we hail him with satisfaction. Of his success during the present season we have no doubt. The novelty of the artists and the *locale* of the Opera, are in themselves sufficient to ensure a satisfactory result.

The season at Castle Garden will, it is understood, commence on Thursday next, provided the newly arrived *artistes* remain hale and hearty after their Atlantic tour. It will be perceived by the programme published elsewhere, that Mr. MARETZEK depends no longer on a solitary star, but trusts to the general excellence of his company. The engagements already effected are numerous enough, and seem to promise abundant pleasure. Novelty is one of the necessities of an American audience, and now that Mr. MARETZEK perceives it, we have little apprehension as to the result.

The orchestra is already organized, and will, as heretofore, be under the leadership of Mr. KRAUTZER. For the past ten days it has been incorporated with M. JULLIEN'S monster orchestra, and will scarcely fail to be benefitted in its *ensemble* from that fact. Of its numerical strength we have at present no authoritive information, nor, indeed, of the chorus. We trust there will be an improvement on last season with regard to both, but more particularly the latter.

We shall take another opportunity of referring to the promised productions of the season; also, to the attractions already effected in Castle Garden for the accommodation of the opera-goers. Both, we doubt not, will satisfy our readers, and the musical public generally.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT D'ADIEU.

To-night M. JULLIEN will take his farewell of an American audience. In making this announcement we feel satisfied that we at once enlist the personal sympathy and support of every true lover of music. After ten months of unprecedented labor for the gratification of the public, M. JULLIEN lays aside the *bâton* and returns to Europe. During that period he has done what no other musician has ever attempted—familiarized us with some of the best compositions the science of music can boast. He has shown us what can be done with a good orchestra; and proved that in New-York we have the material for the most perfect organization. He has done more; he has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we possess creative talent of a high order; that we have two composers at least, who will bear favorable comparison with any. During ten months he has brought to light Five Symphonies by American writers, and familiarized them to American listeners; brought them to light despite the dim optics of home societies that refused to see them.

On this, the last occasion of Monsieur JULLIEN'S appearance, we have the opportunity of showing to him substantially the regard in which he is held—and such an opportunity must not be neglected. It is the duty of every one who can detach himself from business for one night to go to the Crystal Palace, and add to the brilliancy of this "*Concert d'Adieu.*" If the attendance be at all commensurate with the occasion it will equal that of the Musical Congress. It is even more deserving, for in addition to being as good, as an entertainment, it is and must be better as a personal gratification.

A glimpse at the programme will whet the appetite of the least musical. It is a perfect *chatelaine* of gems, and should in itself be sufficient to crowd the Palace. We observe with much pleasure that the selection is made with especial regard to the acoustic properties of the building, so that the complaints so prevalent on the occasion of the Musical Congress will not be tenable. The Musical Societies of New-York have volunteered for the occasion, and will give the magnificent "Hallelujah" chorus; the "Heavens are Telling" from the Creation, and the prayer from "*Mose in Egito.*" The usual repetition of these pieces will render the *ensemble* to-night magnificent beyond description. In the instrumental way, we will refer briefly to two conspicuous novelties, the first an *andante* from M. JULLIEN'S symphony, entitled the Last Judgment, in which the seven trumpet parts will be sustained by Messrs. KOENIG, DUHRE; A. and R. B. DODWORTH, HOLT, LACROIX, and ASCHE, the second a collection of War Marches, Quick-Steps, Songs &c., of the belligerent nations of Europe, including of course, the national Hymns of England and France, Turkey, Russia &c.

It is unnecessary to say more. The attendance to-night will, we are persuaded, be alike creditable to New-York and gratifying to M. JULLIEN.

An American Ship Boarded by a British Captain.

—Capt. ALLEN, of the ship *Minnesota*, arrived Saturday morning from Liverpool. He reports, on May 23, while in lat. 53°, lon. 10°, was boarded by Her B. M. steamship *Gladiator*, who demanded the ship's papers for examination. Capt. ALLEN asked by "*what authority*" he boarded his ship. The officer refused to give any satisfactory answer.

The following is the report which has been furnished by Capt. ALLEN, of ship *Minnesota*: At 11 A. M. May 25, lat. 53°, lon. 10°, saw H. B. M. steamship *Gladiator*, which fired two guns for us to heave to, the steamer then ran near us, and sent a boat on board and ordered the ship to be hove to immediately; also demanding the ship's papers. Capt. ALLEN inquired of the officer in charge of the boat by what authority he demanded them. The officer's reply was, by the order of his Government and stated to Capt. A. that it was an unpleasant duty for him, but it was imperative, the papers were produced and examined and after an hour's delay, the vessel was allowed to proceed. We are informed by the 1st officer of the M. that the Midshipman in charge of the boat although gentle to him, that had not the ship been hove too, after firing the second gun, shots would have been fired to compel her.

To TRAVELERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, are prepared to offer to the trade and to the public at all seasons, their unrivalled article of Underwear, gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and by the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unequal heat, and by traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES B. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 198 Bowery, near Grand-st.

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER.—It is necessary to wear one of the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, from No. 114 Bowery. They refresh the strong, strengthen the weak, and protect all who wear them.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 194 Bowery.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—Engine five-horse power, and in good running order. Cheap for a bargain. Apply at the office of this paper.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing no Salt of Cinchona, Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts upon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used 'Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills,' in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."
WM. A. NEWELL, M. D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D.

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to progress every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."
THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 24 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 26 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st.; Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wells & Co., No. 7 North 3d-st., Phila., wholesale agents; and at retail by Risz, corner Broadway and John-st.; Crombie, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Sheddon, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No. 61 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No. 123 West Broadway; Morrison, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg; Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W. Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM NEW-JERSEY, IN favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters. MERCHAM, Morris County, N. J., June 7, 1851.—MR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: With much pleasure I testify to the extraordinary virtue of your German Bitters. Two years ago I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and Nervous Debility, was reduced so low that the physicians and my friends despaired of my ever getting well. I was in that condition for about one year; my hopes of a cure were gone; my attention was called to your advertisement in Dr. Child's Paper; tried it and believed the Bitters would cure me. I sent for it, took eight bottles, and my belief was verified. I continue well. Since them I have sold many dozen to various persons afflicted with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and nervous debility, and in almost every case it has effected a cure. If necessary, I could procure a great number of certificates from persons who have been cured by the Bitters I have sold. Any one wishing information from me relative to this medicine, I will freely communicate with them. I am personally known to all the leading men of this county. I remain, dear sir, yours, &c., JOHN J. BALLENTINE.
For sale by dealers in medicine everywhere.
For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; FRING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 189 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, MCKISSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO HERRING'S SAFE.—The following note was left upon the desk of Messrs. John Lawrence & Co., Coachmakers, No. 354 Broadway:

"The next time we visit your establishment we shall be under the necessity of bringing our own tools along, as yours are so imperfect. We are exceedingly sorry to have been under the necessity of disturbing your papers, etc., etc. We would suggest to you the propriety of leaving your safe-key, as you put us to much inconvenience in trying to pick Herring's Safe. With many apologies.
"We remain, dear Sir, yours most truly,
(Our marks.) ‡ † X [ ] O — ! T."

READ ABOUT RATS.—NEW-YORK, JULY 28, 1852.—I have used almost everything which has been offered for the extermination of rats, cockroaches, and ants, but until I tried PARSONS & CO.'S VERMIN AND INSECT DESTROYING TERMINATOR, I did not feel justified in recommending either of them. I therefore cheerfully state that "Parsons & Co.'s Exterminator" has effectually destroyed all the cockroaches in my hotel, and has nearly, and I believe will completely, destroy all the rats therein. It is invaluable to hotel-keepers. B. PENNOYER, Proprietor of French's Hotel. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st., New-York.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to get clear of paying enormous rents, and securing a healthy homestead. 50 building lots, 100 feet square, in the flourishing village of Lakeland, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers on FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1854. Each subscriber for $15, will receive a warrantee deed for 1 building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only wanted to close the books. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in sewing machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834; and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr. and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis, at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

LADIES, GO TO GREASON'S STORE, No. 261 Greenwich-st., if you want to be sure of obtaining everything you desire in the line of Oil Cloths or Window Decorations. His stock is very large and extremely well selected, embracing beautiful Window Shades of every style and variety in Paper Hangings, both of French and American manufacture, are of the latest patterns, including Lace and Muslin Curtains, Window Cornices, Cords, Bands, Tassels, &c.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 229½ Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 443 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Moquet Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

"CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY."—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S Velpeau's Diarrhœa Remedy, used by thousands during and since the Cholera of 1849, with uniform success. A single dose cures an ordinary Diarrhœa. Prepared only by RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., No. 165 Broadway, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 273 and 581 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"FLORA'S FESTIVAL POLKA," BY the great Composer and popular Pianist, ALFRED JAELL. Price, 25 cents. This is a splendid composition, varied, but not difficult. "Table Moving Schottische," by Prof. EM. MELICHAR. Price 25 cents. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway. N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Depot, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet, Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. GOFFING'S Improved Treble Defiance Locks and Crown Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depot, No. 126 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane; manufactory, Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 66 Cannon-st.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEBRATED Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world-renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had elsewhere.

The Trial of Matt. Ward—Card from one of the Jury.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a duty I owe to myself and friends, to publish to the world my position, course and cause of action, as one of the Jurymen upon the trial of MATT. F. WARD for the killing of W. H. G. BUTLER; and then I hope by placing myself in a proper light before the community, to correct the false and slanderous reports that have been so mercilessly circulated against me since the trial, by some too, who I think ought to have cherished kinder feelings for me, than to have given current to such infamous charges, without knowing them to be true.

As an honest man before God, I will detail the facts in the case, if I know them, and I hope and believe a generous people will appreciate what I state in defence of my reputation, that has been so ruthlessly assailed.

Before I was put on the trial of WARD, I had not read one syllable in any of the public prints about his having killed BUTLER. I had heard only vague and indefinite reports about the melancholy occurrence, from which I could not and had not formed any opinion. I had no reliable information upon which to base an opinion, and no man can, with an honest heart, say he ever heard me express an opinion before the trial. I knew nothing of the evidence in the case, and could not from any other source form an opinion. I did not and could not have done so; such is not my manner of speaking. It is true I had heard the matter spoken about on several occasions, and had heard some of the citizens of Hardin County speaking of the manner in which the County Jail was fitted up for WARD, and some of them objected to the county's paying any expenses that might accrue, for repairs done for the accommodation of WARD. While the trial was pending, and after the evidence was all taken, both for and against the prosecution, I discovered a part of the Jury were for the prisoner, and a few of them said very little any way.

After the pleadings were concluded, and the charge given by the Court to the jury, we retired to the jury-room and very soon there was a proposition made by some one of the jury, for all those in favor of the prisoner to manifest it by holding up the right hand, and eight of them immediately snowed their hands. Feeling in that effort, the next proposition was made by R. M. MCINTIRE, by drawing three columns, and heading them

Guilty | Man-laughter | Not Guilty

MCINTIRE and myself set our names down under the head of Manslaughter; all the other jurymen set their names under the head of Not Guilty. We remained in that condition about an hour, deliberating on the different versions of law and evidence given by the lawyers, when MCINTIRE invited me into a private room. He then told me the odds were too great, and he believed we had as well go with the stronger party. I told him I could not do that. He then told me he should go for the prisoner, and he did leave me alone and turn over to the other jurymen in favor of an acquittal.

The next morning we left our lodgings and repaired to the jury-room in the Court-House. I told them I did not feel willing to give up my position; that I was not satisfied about the evidence. I had either forgotten or did not understand as they did, and if they would send down to the Court and get the evidence, and it was in accordance with what they said, and the instructions of the Court, I would certainly hold out no longer.

MCINTIRE then drew from his pocket a paper containing notes of the evidence he had taken. He said he would go before a magistrate and swear they were correct, and that QUIGLEY had stated that BUTLER had pressed WARD back to the wall, and proffered to give me his certificate to that effect, if I required. I told him he was a sworn juror, and I was bound to take his word, for the other jurymen concurred with him in saying he had the evidence of QUIGLEY verbatim, and that his evidence sustained some of the evidence for the defence; and that we would be bound to acquit the prisoner according to the instructions of the Court; that if the jury believed from the evidence that WARD was pressed back to the wall, and was in danger of his life or great bodily harm, it would be their duty to acquit.

The instructions of the Court, as well as I could recollect them, were about these, in meaning at least: If the Jury believed from the evidence, that BUTLER was killed through malice, they would return a verdict of guilty; if they believed it was done in the sudden heat of passion, and not through malice, it would be manslaughter; and if they believed it was done in self-defence, that WARD was in danger of his life or great bodily harm, it would be their duty to return a verdict of acquittal.

I could not believe it was done through malice, I could not believe that WARD went to the school room with the intention of killing BUTLER; but I was of opinion that the fatal deed was done at the moment, in the sudden heat of passion. The other Jurymen believed or so expressed themselves, that WARD acted only in defence of his own person. And thus we differed till within three minutes of our leaving the Jury room to return the verdict. It is not true, as has been stated, that the verdict was made up the evening before. There is not one word of truth in it. I did not yield my position till a few moments before we returned the verdict to the Court. I had told the Jury, from the poor, weakly and emaciated condition of the prisoner, if I could believe he was pressed back to the wall, and acted only in defence of his person, that he was in danger of great bodily injury, I would hold out no longer, but would be bound to agree to his acquittal with the rest of the jury. MCINTIRE's notes of the evidence, and the concurrence of the other jurymen with him, did cause me to give up. I believed them to be honest in the opinions they expressed: I did not suspect them of imposing on my credulity, and I can only say if I did wrong by agreeing to WARD's acquittal, I did it unintentionally, and if I did it through the best and purest of motives. I may have been influenced by the pitiable condition of the prisoner at the bar; I may have been influenced by the eloquent appeals of his lawyers to the jury for sympathy; but I was doubtless more influenced by the other jurymen than anything else. I was not, however, aware of it at the time. I was not aware of influence thrown around me to decoy me from the position I had taken. If I committed an error, it was one of the head and not of the heart. Whatever may have been the spring of action of the other jurymen I do not know; if any of them were bribed I had no knowledge of it, and it is a matter with them and their God.

It has been widely circulated in some of the public prints that the case was tried and the prisoner acquitted by a bribed jury, and in Hardin County, where the trial was held, it has been told how much each of the jurymen received. It has been told that I received $750, $1,000, $1,750. Such charges and such reports about me are as low, mean and despicable as the author, who is as black-hearted a demon of hell as ever disgraced the name of humanity. The infernal charges are false, malicious and without the slightest foundation. I think it is a hard case, when a man is acting in the discharge of a most solemn duty, as I was on the WARD trial, to be pursued with such fiendish indignation, and reproached with such hellish charges and unmitigated falsehoods, by some, too, who are most destitute of honor and respectability. But it seems to be the peculiar pleasure and delight of some low-minded, groveling beings in human shape, with the form and features of men, but actuated only by false, envious and malicious feelings, to take great pleasure in defaming others, and spreading evil reports to ruin their reputation, and to degrade them to a level with themselves. But the generous-hearted are always ready to show mercy, and forgive even the most abject wretch, and nothing shows a nobler mind than lenity and sympathy for the unfortunate.

I may have been wrong: I have my faults as other men: I am not exempt from wrong: it is human to err; other men may err as well as I, and I can do wrong as well as they, and many may accuse me of just what they might have been guilty themselves. I have through life endeavored to conduct myself in an honest and correct manner; I have endeavored to be a good neighbor, kind and obliging, a good husband and a kind father; and have not been respectable and respected? and have I not served on juries almost every year for the last thirty years? and have I ever before been charged with dishonesty? The charges have been fostered by the excited and indignant feelings of a giddy crowd—they have magnified mole hills into mountains.

And now I appeal to the magnanimity and generosity of the people to do me justice. Prove me guilty, and then condemn me; but in the name of humanity and common sense, and in the absence of all proof of my guilt, how can you condemn me? You cannot do it; you ought not to do it; and you have no right to do it. You do yourselves wrong and do me great injustice. I know and feel that great injustice has been done me. From my enemies I expect nothing but persecution; from wicked hearts bent on evil, I can expect nothing better than vile and slanderous epithets. But I should deem it extremely unkind for any who have been my friends, and who have known me for thirty or forty years, to reiterate those scandalous and unworthy epithets, against one that knows and feels the deep wounds that have been so wantonly and wrongly inflicted.

And now that I am sixty years of age, standing at the head of a large, and, I trust, respectable family, may I not hope to appeal, with some degree of success, to the reflecting men who have so long known me, to rescue me from the unhallowed efforts to sink me and my family, without the knowledge of a single fact upon which to base even a remote suspicion that I was influenced by corrupt motives. JAMES CRUTCHER.

HARDIN COUNTY, June 20, 1854.

BREVET PAY.—A brevetted officer applied at the Treasury Department for arrears of *brevet* pay under the law of July 6, 1812, for commanding posts, &c., at various periods from 1837 to 1853. In the settlement of his account, it was held that the 4th section of this law, which allows additional pay and emoluments to brevet officers "when commanding separate posts, districts or detachments," had been superseded by the act of April 16, 1818, which provides that brevetted officers "shall be entitled to, and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, *and at no other time.*" The evidence that these conditions had been fulfilled, is to be obtained from the records of the Adjutant General's Office. The claim was disallowed.—*Wash. Star.*

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Capital $200,000.—Office, No. 9 Broad-st., New-York. This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandize, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Frederick Peltz,	David S. Mills,	Jacob Little,
Rich'd F. Carman,	Marsh O. Roberts,	Am. C. Kingsland,
John R. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,	Henry L. Pierson,
Fred. De Peyster,	Robt. O. Cornelin,	Nich. K. Anthony,
Alfred Plunkett,	John Garcia,	Nathan Babcock,
Geo. S. Doughty,	G.W. Burnham,	Wm. H. Johnson,
Henry L. Hogue,	Joannes Gourd,	L. E. Lahens
S. J. Pentland,	Moses Delavigne,	Jos. B. Morewood
Eugene Plunkett,	Austin S. Tuttle,	John R. Livingston,
Abr. Van Santvoord,	Solomon Banta,	John I. Boyd,
W. A. S. Van Duzer,	Thos. J. Van Sant,	C. F. Lindsley,
Robert Hogan,	J. Doremus Mills,	Chas. B. Hart,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Chs. M. Livingston,	Hiram Anderson,
	Wm. W. Boyden.	

TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, No 95 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing a good assortment of superior solid Sole Leather Trunks, suitable for American or European travel. Also, Valises, Hat Cases, Carpet and Leather Bags, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. All articles bought at this establishment for sixty days of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Williamsburg, free of expense. Orders for the West Indies, South America, &c., filled with dispatch.

WINES—LONGWORTH'S sparkling and still Ohio wines. FREDERIC S. COZZENS sole Agent, No. 25 Chambers-st., next door to the Irving House and Broadway.

TO THE DEAF.—A fresh supply of Auricles just opened. None but those entirely impervious to vibration can fail of receiving great benefit.
E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, third story.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The best Pills in use are DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.—They are prescribed by a distinguished physician, who understands the wants of the human system, and the treatment of diseases. They give no pain or griping, and produce the most rapid cures in liver complaints, and all forms of diseases arising from derangement of the liver, with symptoms such as dizziness, headache, ringing in the ears, yellow, furred tongue, pain in the right shoulder, sense of dullness, or pain in the right side, disordered stomach or bowels, deficient action of the kidneys, clay-colored stools, &c. Ask for DR MCCLINTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. C CUSHMAN & CO., Proprietors, No. 123 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scres, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Immense Attraction This Evening at the American Art Union Rooms, No. 495 Broadway—DUN ROWERS, the much admired Ballad Singer and Negro Delineator takes a benefit THIS EVENING. The wonderful ROON CHILDREN, together with a host of extra attraction for THIS EVENING only. See Advertisement.

☞ For West Point and Cozzens' Dock.—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ To Ladies Visiting the Country.—PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.—This wonderful preparation enables any lady, however delicate her complexion may be, to set at defiance the vicissitudes of the weather, and it is particularly apropos to the present season, when so many families are seeking the Spas and the sea shore, in search of health and recreation. The PAPHIAN LOTION not only removes freckles, tan, roughness of the skin, and all cutaneous irritation, but effectually prevents their appearance, even on the most sensitive and delicate skin, if regularly used at the toilet. The salt air of the sea shore will produce no change in the complexion, when bathed with this fragrant preservative of beauty, and the most brilliant blonde may face the ocean breeze with impunity in the full assurance that she will return to the city at the close of the season with a face unbronzed. It is no less efficacious as a safeguard against the solar beams, and if even the complexion be naturally somewhat clouded, it will impart to it a transparency and bloom which will agreeably surprise all who make the experiment or witness its effects. No lady need fear that the 'winds of heaven' will visit her face too roughly, if she leaves it in this inoctious and unrivalled cosmetic. Madame ANNA THILLON, whose brilliant complexion is so universally admired, says, in a letter to the proprietor:—"I cordially recommend it to ladies who value a clear, unclouded complexion, or desire to be protected against those annoying affections of the skin consequent upon the extremes of heat and cold." Manufactured by EDWARD PHALON, Nue 197 and 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel). On the receipt of $1, post-paid, a bottle will be sent by express to any part of the United States.

☞ All the Officers and Members of Henry Clay Chapter, No. 61, O. U. A., are particularly requested to be present at Chapter Rooms, corner Broadway and Grand-st., next WEDNESDAY EVENING 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the prosecution of a testimonial (at the Broadway Tabernacle) to Hon. THOS R WHITNEY; having been invited by the Putnam Chapter, No. 8.

By order A. BASSFORD, Jr., C. C.
E. WELSCH, Sachem.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 91 o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Monopolan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, will be procured at the meetings.

N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the arrears and interest thereto.
J. A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ South Williamsburg.—The regular weekly public meeting of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms, No. 255 Bowery, on MONDAY EVENING, June 26. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and persons desirous of joining are advised to make immediate application. JOHN WILSON, President.
CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

☞ Fine Gold Jewelry.—DAVID RAIT, No. 331 Broadway, up stairs, offers for sale a large assortment of fine jewelry, consisting of full sets, (bracelet, pin and earrings,) sets, (pin and earrings,) bracelets, brooches, earrings, rings, chatelaines, vest and guard chains, gold thimbles, &c., all of which will be sold at the manufacturers' trade prices.

☞ To Carpenters.—A Public Meeting of the Journeymen House Carpenters of the City of New York will be held in their Association Room, No. 185 Spring-st., (Merritt Hall) on MONDAY EVENING, June 26, when a free discussion will be entered into for the better promotion of the trade. By order of the Association,
ALEX'R RISK, Secretary.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Columbia College.—The Alumni of Columbia College are requested to meet in the Chapel of the College, on TUESDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The report of the General Committee appointed on the 23d April, 1851, will be presented. By order of the General Committee of the Alumni. ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

☞ Members of the South Williamsburg Association who have not paid the full amount of their subscription, $37 12, are requested to call at the office of M. A. WILKES, No 212 Broadway, cor. of Fulton-st., Room No. 18. Deeds will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, July 5, as above. E. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Prison Association of New-York.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee will be held THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the Committee Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

☞ Newtown Village Association.—Members are hereby informed that the division of the Lots will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, June 27, at the rooms, No. 195 Bowery. It is particularly requested that every member will attend. E. W. KEYCHUM, President.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 64 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Families from the South can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, by the week, at Nos. 62 and 64 East 23d-st.

BOARDING AT NO. 47 CONCORD-STREET, BROOKLYN.—Two elegant rooms with board, suitable for a family, or for single persons. The house is new and pleasantly situated within a few minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within a few minutes walk of Wall-st. Ferry. A gentleman and his wife, or several single gentlemen, can be accommodated. Apply at No. 139 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 280 4th av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD AT YONKERS.—Four good rooms, well-furnished with full board, to let for the Summer, in a most desirable location. Apply immediately by addressing HEALTH, box No. 1,505, Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and his wife—two or three rooms on the second floor, with kitchen, in the neighborhood of Concord and Jay-sts. Rent not to exceed $150 per annum. Address S. H. V., No. 86 William-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, with gas, marble mantels and closets, in a private family on 4th-av., near Madison-square. Address ROOMS, box No. 1,839 Post-Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 OR $10,000—WANTED.—A General or Special Partner in a manufacturing business having been in successful operation since 1846. The goods manufactured are a Staple Hardware article. The undersigned have the necessary machinery, tools, &c., for turning out goods to the amount of $100,000 to $120,000 per annum. The best references given and required. Address, with real name, C. & H. R., this Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A very desirable opportunity is offered to a person who desires to engage in the Book, Job or Newspaper business. An entire office, with every necessary fixture and 15 fonts of Job Type above Cannon, with Card Type Presses, &c., is offered for sale low, and time given for half the purchase money. It is a good opening for a newspaper, and located near New-York. Inquire at PETTENGILL'S Newspaper Agency.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale Brushes business, either active or silent, with a capital of $30 000 or $40,000, in one of the largest, most respectable and profitable Drug Houses in this City. Address Box No. 2,415, Post-Office.

$2,000 TO $4,000 for an interest in an exclusively Cash Business, five years established, paying large per centage; no risk. Can make from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Address A. D., *Times* office.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A fine store, 80 feet deep, located in Hudson-st., suitable for the dry goods, clothing, or any business requiring room. Address B. S., *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEATHER CASE LOST—In going from No. 16 Cliff-st., through Fulton, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Canal-sts. to Collins line of steamers, a leather case containing fishing rods, and a camp stool attached, marked "E. F. S., (or E. F. Sanderson,) passenger." The above reward will be paid on its return to No. 16 Cliff-st.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from No. 13 Avenue D, at the fire on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, $450 in cash, and a gold watch, patent lever, No. 5,445, and gold fob-chain, with a fox in the centre. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop the above.
CHARLES A. CHADEAYNE, No. 13 Avenue D.

G. W. LADD & CO.'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy, and well-recommended young woman, to do general housework, chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. She is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer, a good plain sewer, and very fond of children. Can give good City reference, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 11 Fivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one, and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very expert and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl as good Cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. She is well recommended from her present situation, (where she can now be seen,) at No. 113 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED to do general housework or as chambermaid and laundress, in the City or Country, by a steady active girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 135 17th-st., 1 door west of 7th-av., in the bakery, during two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron. Has a good knowledge of pastry. Is willing to go in the country. Can furnish the very best of reference for capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 249 7th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook, to help as laundress, in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—Two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16. One as chambermaid or waiter, the other as nurse. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION AS GOVERNESS WANTED—By a young lady every way competent to take charge of the education of children, in all the English branches, as well as in making and fitting their clothes. She expects to be treated as a member of the family, and can give the most unquestionable reference to those who have had children under her care. Address A. G. Z., at the office of this paper.

SERVANTS.—Private families, hotels, and boarding-houses supplied with the best servants for every kind of domestic work, by MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Only respectable girls admitted there—German, French, English, Irish and Scotch. Also, young girls for stores always to be found at this establishment. Also, German and French mechanics, coachmen, porters, farmers, &c., always on hand. Terms moderate. Applications for female help to any part of the country, free of charge.

SERVANTS.—A large assortment of servants are now at C. MASON'S offices, No. 14 6th-av., and No. 145 Bowery, waiting employment. Those people have been selected by men many years in the business, and are warranted equal to any which may be found elsewhere. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

TO EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.—The advertiser desires an engagement upon a Paper, Magazine, or in a publishing house. He has received a collegiate and professional education, extended and embellished by foreign travel and is not without pretension to literary taste and acquirements. An editor desiring some remission from labor during the Summer months, may find an interview with the subscriber not unprofitable. Address STYLUS, *Daily Times* Office.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—In the village of Jamaica, Long Island. A first-rate washer and ironer. Also a person competent to take charge of a dairy. None but Protestants need apply. Call at the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st., on Tuesday, June 27, between 10 and 12 A. M.

GOVERNESS.—An English lady accustomed to tuition in the country, wishes to instruct some pupils at their own residence, in French, English, Painting, Drawing, Arithmetic, Fancy Work, &c. Or she would be glad to take two pupils to educate and board for the Summer, in her own house (a superior one.) Terms not unreasonable. Address VERON, this Office.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED.—Protestant Cooks, good plain Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Lanodresses, and Waiter Girls, at No. 119 Grand-st. Also, a Wet Nurse and Lady's Maid to travel to Europe.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna divisions.
D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

BOY WANTED—In a Dry Goods Importing House, no active intelligent boy, from 17 to 20 years of age, to attend to the Shipping department. One who resides with his parents preferred, and none need apply who are not perfectly competent and can come well recommended. Address Box No 572 Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale and retail hardware store, on the west side of the City, a boy 14 or 15 years of age, to learn the business; one that resides in the lower part of the City, and with his parents preferred. Salary first year $75. Address W. E. C., office of this paper.

CLERK OR AGENT WANTED—To obtain orders for a new and popular work and attend to the delivery. For further information, apply at No. 205 Broadway, 21 story, back office.

SAWYERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By the New-Haven Steam Saw-Mill Co. at New-Haven, Conn., one or two good sawyers, well acquainted with tending mills for sawing timber and plank. Inquire of B. HITCHINS, No. 44 South-st., Steam Saw-Mills.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY—(FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.) THE MASTER'S HOUSE. A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOGAN. "I was always a friend of the White Man." 12mo Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $1 25.

The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest, from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and to the anxieties of every American citizen. Unlike any work ever written, treating of the South, the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the laws and customs of that portion of our Union, and not a Poe is penned, or a word expressed to create a false sympathy by elevating them into a false position by ascribing sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actor, the white man, the responsible person "The Master."
BEAU WHAT FOLLOWS.

In this graphic story, we find intimate evidence of a personal familiarity with the institutions of Southern society. It has all the freshness and glow of actual life—not got up for the sake of making a book, nor founded on hearsay from others, but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil.

The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Graham Muldrop, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinean planter, who comes to the North for a collegiate education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located, graduates with the thickest of blushing honors, is off for one or two years, and purchases an estate in Louisiana; when he returns to claim his promised bride, takes her in triumph to his Southern home, and, as a large land owner and planter, experiences the usual variety of life characteristic of a slaveholding and chivalrous population.

As an illustration of the domestic institutions of the South—with Slavery, of course, as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time, in all quarters of the country. If it were not for the touch-me not sensitiveness which most of the friends of Slavery exhibit towards every discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing pictures should not be enjoyed the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded faustics" of the North. At any rate, the slaveholder will find but little personal abuse in this volume; and if he is made to wince occasionally, it is the hard fate of every author to have his notice, if he is no more than he is often obliged to do by his every day experience of the original realities that are here daguerreotyped. Certainly, the writer presents many agreeable views of Southern society, and is by no means ill-disposed to do justice to the bright side of Southern character. The writer's forte is clearly description, not vituperation.—*New-York Tribune.* T. L. MCELRATH & CO.
No. 17 Spruce st., N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED.—NANETTE AND HER LOVERS; A TALE OF NORMANDY. By TALBOT GWYNNE, Author of "The School for Fathers," "The Life and Death of Silas Barnstarke," "The School for Dreamers," &c. Cloth, 12mo. $1.

"Nanette is a story pure in sentiment, beautiful in construction and illustrating some new phases of French life."
Published by HIKER, THORNE & CO.,
123 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The delicate beauty of the style, with a certain fineness of sentiment, indicates a feminine pen, while the truthful reception of character and vigor of description which mark the volume, would do no discredit to a writer of either sex."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"A tale our young people may read without imbibing any of the unwholesome views it is now so much the fashion to give in works of the French school."—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

"Talbot Gwynne is the nom de plume of an English lady whose real name is unknown to the public, but whose works have evinced a versatility of talent, both powerful and delicate, though vigorous, and her novels possess great interest for the lovers of true and beautiful, rather than the startling and horrific."—*Evening Mirror.*

"A very cleverly written book. * * * The tale is naturally told and is very interesting. * * * We can scarcely fail to believe, from the style that it must be adapted from some French production of merit."—*Boston Post.*

"It is brimfull of sentiment, taste, novelty, adventure, incident and wit." * * *.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

COMSTOCK'S NATURAL HISTORY; OR, READINGS IN ZOOLOGY—Designed for the use of institutions of learning, and for the general reader. Illustrated by more than 240 engravings on wood. By J. L. COMSTOCK, M. D.: $1.

In methodical execution, and the correctness and beauty of its illustrations, this work will be found superior. Much of the matter is original, and it thu result of long familiarity with the science, as well as an intimate knowledge of many American species. Interesting facts have been gathered from the works of others: Audubon, Wilson, Jardine, Macgillivray, &c. &c.

Another of the higher order of school books, and a very acceptable one. It is compiled with great care, and evidently by a lover of the animal creation. The library of no young person can be considered complete without this addition to its department of Natural History.—*New-York Daily Times.*

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of $1, and to teachers at half-price, for examination with a view to use in classes.
IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st., New-York,
Publishers of the American Educational Series, &c.

527—LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 527—Is THIS DAY PUBLISHED. ILLUSTRATION: Independence of the Law. CONTENTS: James Montgomery.—Psychology of Opium Eating—Wolf Muses in India.—John Gibson Lockhart.—Lord Cockburn.—Artesian Wells for Supplying Cities.—Mrs. Sherwood.—Wearyfoot Common.—Abbott's Prophecy of this Russian War.—W. C. Bryant's Poems.—with Poetry and short articles.

Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number. Publication office No. 343 Broadway. LITTELL, SON & CO.

A NEW VOLUME OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE is commenced with No. 528. THIS DAY PUBLISHED. An excellent opportunity is now afforded non-subscribers to register their names at the publication office, No. 343 Broadway.

"The best publication of its kind in the world."—*Home Journal.*

Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 12½ cents a number.
LITTELL, SON & COMPANY.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for the re-publication of American books so copyrighted, conducted by HAMPDON, LOW, SON & CO., No. 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of form for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—In full operation; good location for retailing, not too far from New-York to do work for City customers. The property will be sold at moderate valuation and on reasonable credit. A purchaser ought to have a capital of $10,000. Address Z. M., Box 1208, New-York Post-Office.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK—Wanted for Purchase. Inquire of BRONSON, KNAPP & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE AT SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Is now ready for the reception of boarders. The additions to this establishment have been completed. The new rooms are furnished in a style unsurpassed by any similar institution. Every accommodation for sea and still-water bathing. The Telegraph from the Ocean House to New-York will be in operation on the 1st of July.
HENRY E. RIELL, Proprietor.

ROCKAWAY.—This favorite Summer resort will be re-opened on the 14th of June, for the season, by which time all the extensive additions and improvements will be complete.

The establishment as enlarged, will accommodate 650 visitors, and comprises:

1. The Hotel, having a frontage of 420 feet on the Atlantic; besides the enlargement, it has been repainted, papered and newly furnished.

2. Twelve Suits, of 3 or 5 rooms, each communicating, fronting the ocean, and having entrances separate from the Hotel.

3. Eight family Cottages, in the Hotel grounds, having four sleeping rooms each, for parties boarding at the Hotel and 7th-avs.

4. Four Cottages, for families living privately, with kitchen, ice-house, stable, &c.

Attached to the House is also stabling for 40 pair of horses, carriage-houses for 50 carriages, 5 private stables, Newsroom, Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, enlarged to four alleys, &c.

The grounds of the Hotel have been enclosed all round, and will be kept strictly for the use of the Hotel visitors; the beach fronting the Hotel has also been secured and will be furnished with a good supply of bathing-houses and arbors, for the exclusive use of the boarders.

A new plank road from Jamaica will be opened on the 1st of July, and the South Plank Road to Rockaway, branching off the Brooklyn and Jamaica road, has already reduced the distance from New-York to 16½ miles.

Particulars, terms, &c., can be obtained by addressing Mr BRINTNALL, the Hotel Rockaway, or of Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 6 Cliff-st., New-York.

Arrangements have been made for running a line of stages direct from the Hotel and Jamaica, on the arrival and departure of every train, to or from Brooklyn; also, for posting parties to and from the Hotel, by private carriages, from Bergen's Hotel, Jamaica.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY—VAN DYKE & COOPER, Proprietors.—M. M. VAN DYKE & JOSEPH H. COOPER have purchased the above Hotel, and will be prepared for the reception of Boarders on the 26th June. The location cannot be surpassed, the house and furniture are new, and the establishment the largest and most commodious on the shore. There is a daily communication by four steamboats—*Thomas G. Haight, Alice C. Price, James Christopher* and *Ocean Wave.* Every accommodation for sea-bathing. A large barge has been procured, so that no detention will take place when the water is too low for the steamboats to go up the river. The tables will be supplied with every delicacy of the season—the wines, liquors and cigars will be selected with great care. There will be the best of attendance. It is the intention of the proprietors to spare no expense in making the Metropolitan, in all respects, a first-class Hotel. Application for rooms, or for any other information relative to the Hotel, may be made to JOSEPH H. COOPER, Long Branch, N. J., or to M. M. VAN DYKE, No. 25 Catharine-slip, New-York.

AMERICAN HOTEL, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY.—The subscriber has opened this elegant and commodious edifice at Richfield Springs, and is now prepared to receive visitors. The accommodations of the house are ample. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may favor it with their patronage. The premises have recently been enlarged, so as to afford accommodation for two hundred boarders and several important improvements have been introduced, so as to render a residence at the Springs agreeable to lovalide seeking health, or to persons in search of a pleasant place of sojourn during the Summer months. The Springs are situated within a short distance of the house. Stages leave Herkimer twice every day, on the arrival of the trains.
WM. P. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, June 1.

NAHANT HOUSE.—This splendid, new and commodious hotel will be open for the reception of guests on MONDAY, 12th of June. Extensive accommodations are provided for the entertainment of families and parties, and no pains shall be spared to render the establishment one of the most delightful watering places in the country. Bowling and billiard saloons, pleasure yachts and

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Saturday.
Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.
SIXTH DAY.

CATHARINE F. P. WALKER, BY CHRISTIAN S. SLOAN, HER NEXT FRIEND, vs. WILDES F. WALKER.

As usual, in cases of this kind, the attraction appeared to increase as the trial drawe towards a close, the Court-room being full of spectators long before the Judge had taken his seat on the bench. The parties, with their friends and counsel, were early in their attendance. The Jurors having answered to their names, his Honor called on the counsel for the defence to proceed with their case.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Henry J. Smith, the Jailor, recalled by Mr. Busteed.—I saw the affidavit made by the turnkey, Burch, at the Commissioner's office, or at the bank; I do not know the name of the Commissioner but I should know him if I saw him again; Walker read the affidavit very carefully to Burch, making a stop at the end of every paragraph; I do recollect a little of the affidavit.

Q.—What part of the contents of it do you recollect? Mr. Blunt objected to this as the whole of the paper must be put in evidence if any of it was.

The Judge admitted the question.

A.—The part I recollect was as to the admitting of single women alone into the jail; he (Burch) distinctly said he had not.

Mr. Jordan objected to this form of expression.

Witness—Well, then, he distinctly swore to it, that he had never let a woman into the jail to Mr. Walker, nor seen any one alone with him; my wife was present when the affidavit was read in the jail; I took Walker to Woodbury & Churchill's office in relation to the insolvency proceedings; they were the lawyers who got his discharge.

Q.—How often have you known women to visit Walker in the jail? A.—Not more than three or four times.

By Mr. Blunt—I am the keeper under Mr. Orser, and came into office the forepart of last year in January.

Q.—When was the Jail last repaired by order of the Board of Supervisors?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed.

A.—I think it was fitted up and finished about the 1st of May, 1853; about six feet of the shed and kitchen were taken off and thrown into the engine house; it did not alter the roof of the building; the alteration was on the south side, west to Walker's window; three crossbars were put up to make the windows—all of them I believe—a little stronger; the locks of all the doors, cells, and all outside and inside, were taken off and repaired; the inside was whitewashed—that was all I believe; James Miller did the repairs or the carpenters' work; a relative of Mr. Purdy, under the Superintendance of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, who is Mr. Purdy's brother I believe.

Q.—You say you never admitted women to Walker? A.—I mean to say I have never admitted any woman to see Walker; I have to other persons; I once saw two ladies and Col. Bobo go in to see Walker; I have stated that I have seen females visit him three or four times; I do not recollect letting them out; my wife generally has the keys, and does much of the turnkeying; one of the ladies was Mrs. Malcolm, the other I do not know; the females were not within my observation while in the prison, and I do not know where they were; the visits commenced in the month of February, 1853; the first two I saw were Mrs. Malcolm and Miss Liman; Bobo was there; I was in my own family room on the first floor; they came in, passed up stairs and asked to be admitted to see Mr. Walker; there is a half-door separating the prison from the dwelling part of the building; no person could pass up stairs without being seen out of the back room, which is part of my office; there is a door between that room and the prison which would prevent them coming down or getting out of the prison; it was kept locked; I cannot say if my son or my wife opened the door to let the females pass; my wife was always there in the office or the back kitchen.

Q.—Who else was there? A.—I cannot tell; I think Watson was writing for me.

Q.—Did you see the females come out?

Objected to, but admitted.

A.—I don't think I did on that occasion; I staid in my room until I got my dinner, and went out; they came before dinner, and they could not have gone out without my seeing them; I can't say if they asked me or my wife for permission to see Mr. Walker; I can't say if I then knew their names; I have learned their names since; I met Mrs. Malcolm in the street; she knew me, stopped and spoke to me; I don't mneb notice the ladies, but my wife does, and she knew her name; it was about a year after her visit that I met the lady in the street; last February; she came to the prison three or four times, and I had her name from my wife; I can't tell if I had it of anybody else; Miss Leman came only twice to the prison; I cannot tell the name of the lady who came on the third visit with Mrs. Malcolm; she ones came with Bobo alone, and once with a lady; I don't know Miss Pell; I don't know of seeing Mrs. Walker there; once I went up while the ladies were there; I went up for Turner and found two ladies and Bobo there; the ladies did not leave while I was there; I believe Miss Liman was one of them; I can't say if it was the first or second visit; I cannot say whether it was the day they came about the dinner hour; I had their name from Walker or Bobo; Burch was the turnkey during the visits; at least he was the man appointed; he took a prisoner out, one Patrick Clarke, and sent him; I had to pay for it, and I discharged Burch for it; saw Turner two or three days ago at a barber's shop in this City.

Q.—Have you not been engaged in getting witnesses for this defence?

Objected to and admitted.

A.—No.

Q.—Have you not assisted in getting witnesses for the case? A.—I don't know that I have. I may have spoken to Mr. Turner to go on the stand for Mr. Walker.

Q.—Did you not complain to or see the Sheriff about Walker? A.—I don't know that I did.

Q.—Did you not say you considered him a very dangerous man in that prison?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, and admitted.

A.—I have no knowledge of having done so, and do not know that I ever did so; I once took Walker to see Captain Patten and James Patten at the Astor House, and once I took him to the Westchester House; that was in May of last year just after dark; he staid in that house about 5 minutes; he inquired for Bobo and found he was not in; then went back to the jail; I took him also to see Capt. McManus whose ship lay at the North River, foot of Beach-street some 6 or 7 times, and I took him also to see James Vesey at the U. S. Hotel once in the day and once in the evening; that was last fall; I did not leave him alone except with his mother, for 35 minutes by the watch; I did not leave him alone with Vesey; he went but once on a Sunday without my knowledge; I went to Jersey to see my child, and Burch asked me if he might take Walker out; I said "No," but when I came home my wife told me Burch had taken Walker out and came back again; the next morning I told Burch if he did so again I would kick him into the street; Walker did not go out with my son.

Q.—Did you not receive certain deeds or papers of real estate, as security for certain expenses? Objected to, but admitted. A.—I have had papers of Mr. Walkers; he asked me if I would take charge of papers and keep them; I do not know if he has them or not, or whether I have them; I did not say I held those deeds as security for my expense in taking him ont; I never charged him a shilling; I never said Walker owes me $300 or $400 for taking him out.

This was objected to, but the witness would answer it whether admitted or not.

Q.—Had you, before these females were seen by you, given directions to admit females to see Walker? A.—I cannot say whether I had or not; I said yesterday that I had ordered his friends to visit him on account of his ill health—males and females; I said so or intended to say so yesterday, and to-qualify it, but you would not permit me; I cannot say whether I gave permission for females to visit him or not; I may have done so.

Q.—When did you first see the affidavit made by Burch? A.—Walker and Burch came together with it ready drawn; I believe it as Walker brought it; it looked to be in Walker's hand-writing; I looked over it, but did not read it; I cannot read his writing very well; I don't think it covered over one side, or page, or page and a half—not more than two; I should know the document if I saw it.

Q.—Was it not that he had never seen Walkar commit —— in that Jail? A.—It was that he, Burch, had not left women in that Jail; the names were mentioned in it—but loved women—were mentioned as not admitted in that Jail.

Mr. Blunt—That's all, Sir.

Q.—Do you know of spirituous liquors being introduced into Walker's cell?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Blunt said that the law made it a misdemeanor in the keeper of a prison to introduce spirituous liquors into a jail, and it was the privilege of the witness to refuse to answer if he chose.

Objection was overruled, but the Court said the witness could answer if he liked to do it.

The witness declined answering, but said he gave his wife and son orders, prohibiting parties visiting the Jail, but did not know if his orders had been disobeyed or not.

Wm. W. Warner, examined by Mr. Busteed.—I am a printer, and have resided in Brooklyn since 1853; was married four years last April; before going to Brooklyn I lived in Walker-street; before that I lived at the corner of Delancy and Eldridge-streets, and from my rooms could see the corner of the Eldredge-street Jail; I knew the defendant and have known him since January, 1853; I made his acquaintance in the Eldridge-street Jail; I visited him, and my wife visited him with my approval; she went three times to see him; I have had children; Walker sent me a note, asking to have some shirts mended for him by my wife; he had leave from me to send the shirts; I used to nod to Walker in the morning from the rear of my house, and he would shake his hand at me in return; I used then to understand a little of the deaf and dumb alphabet, but I have forgotten it now; my wife understands it, and I have seen her communicate with Walker in that, and it was with my approbation or knowledge, and they were generally made in relation to myself; I have visited Walker in Jail twelve or fifteen times; I used to receive parcels, pamphlets, &c., from Walker; I have done so several times; on two occasions, small drawings were sent to me; my wife is in Court; would be supenaed to come, both of us.

By Mr. Blunt—I first became acquainted with Walker in the middle of January of last year; I never saw him before that, and then he wanted me to do some printing for him; he did not need a messenger but communicated with his hands; I learned a little mode of communicating with him from my wife; I then went to the jail alone; I don't know who first mentioned Walker's name to me; my wife only mended Walker's shirts once; the first time she went to the jail she was in company with Mrs. Malcom and Miss Pell; I heard of it the day after; that was in the month of February; I did not know Mrs. Malcom; I saw her yesterday; my wife did not tell me on the first two occasions that she was going to visit Walker in the jail; I knew Mrs. Hull; she occupied part of the premises with me; she was the sister of Miss Pell; I went to see Walker first in consequence of a communication by signs; my wife told Walker I was a printer; my object was to do the printing, that was why I went to see him; I left home for work at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returned at 6 o'clock, P. M.; I do not suppose that I was at home three or four times during the day while I was there; I do not recollect any of the signs; I used to communicate with Walker.

By Mr. Busteed—My wife told me of her visiting Walker on the same evening or the next day.

Louisa Warner—called by Mr. Busteed—I am the wife of the last witness; was resided in Walker-street; know the defendant in this suit; I have known him since February, 1853; the first time I saw him was with Mrs. Malcom; I have visited him in Eldridge-street Jail three times; was accompany each time, and on each of the three occasions Burch, the turnkey, let us into the prison; but neither he nor any one else ever let me in to the prison when I was alone, or when I visited him in his cell; I never was alone with him for one minute in my life; I have fixed some shirts for Walker, for which he paid me a small sum of money; Mrs. Malcom and Bobo were with me on my second visit; on the third visit Mrs. Malcom, Miss Pell and Bobo were with me, and went into the cell with me; and remained all the time I was in Walker's cell; he has never taken any improper liberties with me and no act of familiarity has ever passed between me and Walker; he never offered to take any such liberties with me; he has never had connection with me; no written communication has ever passed between Walker and me; I never received any letters or pamphlets from Walker except for my husband; these were brought to me by the turnkey, Burch; I was never alone with Walker in any place, and he never made to me any request to be alone with him; I went to Brooklyn in March, 1853; I went to Walker-street in October, 1852; from the rear of Walker-street I could see the rear of the jail in Eidridge-street; I know the deaf and dumb alphabet, having learned it as school in New-York when I was about 12 years of age; sometimes I communicated with Walker through these signs; Walker would say it was a pleasant day, or something of that kind; I could distinguish his window and the hall window in the prison from mine; I have seen other people besides Walker; my husband knew I visited the jail; I told him so the same night, I think, on each occasion; I know Mrs. Malcom; during the visits to Walker I never observed any improper familisrity between him and Mrs. Malcom, or between him and Miss Pell; I never saw any improper conduct between Mrs. M. and Miss. P. and Mr. Walker at any time.

Mr. Blunt—I first became acquainted with Mrs. Malcom in January, 1853; she came for me to make a bonnet for her; nobody was with her; she lived at that time in Willismsburg; I never visited her home; she came again in a day or two for her bonnet, and did not come again for two weeks; then she called to see me; Col. Bobo never came to my house; I first saw him in the prison, in Walker's cell; I found him there; Mrs. Malcom had made me two or three visits before we went to see Walker in prison; I had talked with Walker before my visits to him; three or four weeks I should think; it was by signs; he used the same alphabet I used.

Here the witness exhibited a portion of the deaf and dumb alphabet at the request of Mr. Blunt.

Q.—Had you not a written copy of the alphabet? A.—A written copy was sent to my husband; I don't remember when it was, or whether before or after my acquaintance with Walker; my husband received it, opened it, and showed it to me.

Paper produced, bnt objected to and ruled ont.

Q.—Did Miss Pell correspond by signs? A.—Yes; every day or so from her own room and from mine; I know Mrs. Hull.

Q.—Did you not receive a letter from Walker which you exhibited to her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At no time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you never receive a letter with some pamphlets? A.—There were never any letters came except for my husband; no letter was received with pamphlets—that I recollect.

Q.—Did you ever open a letter for your husband? (Objected to bnt admitted.) A.—Yes, I saw the contents after my husband had seen them; I never opened any letters addressed to my husband; I never said to Mrs. Hull that I had eeen an improper letter, or something to that effect; I don't how many letters were received, but quite a nnmber.

Q.—Do you remember meeting Walker ontside of the jail? A.—I saw him once, but did not go to see him; it was in a confectionery store in Division-street; Miss Pell was with me; it was in the afternoon; my husband was out on parade that day; I went to see him; it was a firemen's parade; Bnreh was with Walker; I never saw Col. Bobo except nt the jail.

Q.—Did he ever call at your house in Brooklyn?

A.—Yes, I did not see him; I do not know who was with him or when it was; Mr. Walker never called to see me nntil he brought the snpœna last Snnday; after I discontinued visiting the jail I did not see Mrs. Malcom; I moved to Walker-street in October; and it was jnst before New-Year's thnt I commenced talking with Mr. Walker; I never talked with any other person in the prison except Mr. Walker; I do not know who made the signs or if they were the same as I used; I never saw anybody at the jail hut Mr. Walker.

Q.—Why did you go to see him there? A.—I was told he was pnt there a long time and was very lonely, and for this I went to see him; it was at Mrs. Malcom's request; Bobo was there; I never visited any one else in jail but Mr. Walker; the shirts were fixed in February; I don't know how many visits I had paid there; I never saw Mr. Walker ont of the jail except on Division-street at the candy shop; we were there about 15 minntes; there were no refreshments in the cell that I saw.

Q.—Did you go to Taylor's Saloon about that time? A.—No, Sir, I did not go there with Mrs. Malcom or Bobo; I never visited the prison after I left Walker-street.

Hannah Malcom examined by Mr. Busteed.—I am married; I know Walker, the defendant, since last January a year; I visited him in Eldridge-street Jail—in all seven or eight times—in company always; I was never alone with him in the jail or anywhere else; there was never any improper familiarity between me and Walker; he never took any improper liberties with my person; I never had connection with Wyles P. Walker; he never took any such liberties with me; I knew Burch, the turnkey, by sight; I never sat on the bed, or bunk, with Walker's arm round my neck; Walker never had his arm round my neck, or his hands npon any part of my person.

By Mr. Blunt—My husband's name is Francis.

Q.—Do you live with him? (Objected to as immaterial, ruled ont.)

Q.—Where do you live? A.—I don't wish to tell, as I don't wish to give the people's names in public; I live in Jersey City, in Prospect-place, at a private family.

Q.—What name? (Objected to, and admitted.) A.—Mrs. Coffin.

Q.—How long have you lived there? A.—A year ago last May.

Q.—Where has your husband lived? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Where did you live at the time of your visits to the jail? A.—Mostly at my own home in Williamsburg, and partly in Beekman-street, at the boarding-house of Mrs. Beckwith; my hnaband knew of my visits to the jail; I only went once or twice before I left home; I knew Mrs. Williams at her own house, in Prospect-place, Jersey City, the same house where I now live; I became acquainied with her five or six months before I knew Walker; I first knew Col. Bobo and his wife by their boarding with Mrs. Williams; I don't know when that was; I don't recollect when.

Q.—Who introdnced you to Mrs. Williams? A.—Mrs. Coffin. I had visited her for five or six years before that; I don't know but that she was sick; I don't recollect; she did not enjoy very good health; I don't know the natura of her sickness; Col. Bobo called on me once or twice; Mrs. Williams did not visit at my house; Bobo accompanied me to visit Walker from thy own house; no other female accompanied me on the first visit; it was in the afternoon I think; I don't remember; I may have staid half an hour; we went to Walker's cell; the turnkey admitted us; Bobo did not leave us; he never did; I heard Walker was confined, and I thought for life, and I went out of sympathy; I called on no other person in the prison; I went home by myself, and left Bobo at the door; it was before dark; I told my husband in a day or two after this; I went the second time in about two weeks; he mentioned this the first time I visited him; the last time I went to the jail with Mrs. Warner was after I left Williamsberg; Miss Pell also accompanied me to the prison once, and Miss Liman; she boarded with me in Beekman-street; I lived there three months; she went with me two or three times while I lived there to the jail; sometimes Mrs. Smith, and sometimes the son would let me in; Bobo called there twice; I did not know where Bobo boarded then.

Q.—Do you know the Girard House? (Objected to and ruled out.)

Q.—Did you not pass a night at that house, in the room with Bobo? A.—Nn, I did not; Mrs. Warner went with me to the jail; she made a bonnet for me; I had heard of Mrs. Warner before that.

Q.—Who first informed you of Mrs. Warner? A.—Mr. Walker; he said she was a bonnet maker; I don't recallect his conversation entirely; he said she appeared to be a very indnstrious woman, who sewed and appeared to be assisting her husband; I went three times.

This question was answered before the objection of Mr. Baeteed could be passed upon.

Mr. Busteed moved to strike out the answer.

Q.—Who accompanied you to the jail with Miss Liman? A.—Bobo once, and I don't recollect but once; we went by ourselves; I never made visits to Walker when no other female was present; at the first time Bobo only was with me, and there may have been others; I don't recollect; I went about eight times in all; it was the middle of June or latter part of May, last year; I went once after I had gone to Jersey City with Miss Liman; she was living with Rev. Mr. Reese, in Broome-street, at that time; I never saw Mrs. Williams in the jail; I generally staid there from twenty minutes to half an hour; I was part of the time seated, and part of the time standing; there were three chairs in the cell; I took Walker a pine apple and a jar of pickles; that was all the refreshments I saw.

Q.—Did you play at cards there? A.—I don't wish to answer.

Q.—Do you remember af having brandy there? A.—I don't recollect of any.

Q.—Do you remember a difficulty about a book? A.—I don't wish to answer such a question.

Q.—Did you ever sit npon a bed there? A.—I don't recollect that I did; I don't think my bonnet was off while I was there.

By Mr. Busteed—I think there were cards played at one time in Mr. Walker's cell; I do not recollect of any difficulty about a book; I refused to answer before, because I did not think it was material; in going to the cell of Walker, we had to go through Mrs. Smith's room; we always went that way except twice; that was on the two first visits; Mrs. Smith let us in once or twice—her son once.

By Mr. Blunt—Mrs. Warner did not play at cards; I did not play; Walker did, and an old gentleman.

Adjourned to Monday.

His Honor directed the Clerk to enter an order on the minutes continuing this trial beyond the usual June term of the Court.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 21, 27, 42, 17, 50, 51, 58, 16, 67, 68, 47, 14, 31, 44, 45, 30, 46, 57.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1260, 576, 378, 592, 589, 592, 594, 597, 611, 628 to 633.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 45, 49, 52, 5, 6, 7, 13, 34, 37, 39, 54, 87, 91, 92, 2, 6, 74, 193, 26, 77, 78.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts and a Jury.

Horace H. Day vs. New England Car Spring Company.—This great case will probably occupy still another week. Mr. Girard closed his argument for the defence on Snturday, and Mr. Stoughton commences his argument for the plaintiff to-day.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock last evening, as three boys named SMITH, HEALEY, and SHULTZ, were engaged in filling and lighting the street-lamp on the corner of Third and Lansing-streets, the camphene in the can exploded. Two of the three were dreadfully burned about the legs and thighs, while the third was severely injured about the face and arms.

[Utica Herald, Monday.

A car of the freight train recently thrown from the track near Gorham, Maine, contained a hundred barrels of flour, eighty of which were smashed, together with the car.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 24.

Bds.	Stocks.	$	Bds.	Stocks.	$
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	89	31	do	s3 99
1,000	N. Y. & N.H.R.'s 60	80	50	do	c 99
5,000	Panama Bs. 3d m.	105	100	do	s60 99
10,000	Ill Cen. R.R. Bs.	87½	100	do	c30 99½
2,000	do	b10 87½	200	do	c30 99½
1,000	do	s3 75	25	do	s30 99
500	do	74	200	Erie Railroad	c 62
1,000	do	b3 74	300	do	b10 62
12,000	do	s3 74	300	do	c 62
11,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bds	85	250	do	b3 62½
2,000	do	84½	200	do	s3 62½
6,000	C. & R.I. R.R.B's	95	150	do	b30 62½
5	Am. Ex. Bank	119	350	do	b30 63
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	96	300	do	s30 63½
20	Corn Exch. Bk	b3 96	310	do	s3 62½
200	U. S. Trust Co	99	400	do	s10 62½
50	Canton Co	c 24½	100	do	s10 62½
50	do	c 24½	500	do	62½
200	Flor. & K. Joint Stk	1	80	do	c 62½
200	Nic. Transit Co	27	300	Harlem Railroad	b60 45
100	do	s3 27	250	do	s3 45
300	do	b60 28	400	do	s3 45½
200	do	s30 27½	350	do	s3 45½
50	do	s30 27½	200	do	s30 45½
100	do	b60 27½	100	do	b30 45½
750	do	s3 27½	15	Harlem Pref'd	101
100	do	s30 27½	50	Stonington R. R.	s60 62½
700	Cumb. Coal Co	b10 37	50	do	s60 63
500	do	37½	100	Nor. & Wor R R.	53½
450	do	c 37	300	Readiog Railroad	s10 76½
40	do	c 37½	1000	do	b10 76½
100	do	b10 37½	400	do	c 76½
300	do	b60 38½	900	do	c 76½
300	do	b30 38	100	do	c 76½
100	do	s30 37½	500	do	b60 77
650	do	s60 37	100	do	b30 76½
50	do	s60 37½	50	do	s10 76½
200	do	s3 37½	200	do	s30 76½
350	do	c 37½	100	do	76½
850	do	b15 37½	250	Hudson Riv R. R.	b60 81
10	do	c 38	200	do	c 60½
56	Crystal Palace	15	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60 95½
168	McCulloch Gold	4	50	do	b60 95½
100	Brunswick City Land Co.	3½	25	do	b30 95½
50	Panama Railroad	s3 165	25	do	s3 95
5	do	165½	66	do	95½
50	do	b3 165½	50	Clev. & Pittsb'g R. R.	71
42	N. Ind. Construc.	s3 100	84	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	87½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	74½	450	Reading Railroad	76
4,000	Erie Income Bds	97½	100	do	b3 78
8,000	N. Y. Central R. R. Bs	85	10	N. Y. Central R. R.	93½
1,000	do	84½	20	do	98½
42	Del & Hud. Canal Co.	106½	15	do	99½
100	Nic. Transit Co	b30 27½	05	do	98
100	do	27½	500	Flor. & K. Jt. Stock	½
150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	87½	100	Erie Railroad	s3 62
100	do	b20 88	600	do	b60 63
50	Cumb Coal Co	c 37½	10	do	62½
50	do	b30 37½	50	do	s30 62½
100	do	b10 37½	50	do	nw 62½
50	do	s3 37½	100	Harlem Railroad	b10 45
100	do	s60 36½	360	do	s3 44½
100	do	b60 38	100	do	b60 45½
150	Gold Hill Mine	3½	300	do	b60 45½

Exports from the Port of New-York.

Exclusive of Specie, to Foreign Ports, for the week ending June 22, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

FLOUR.

	Bbls. 1853.	Value.	Bbls. 1854.	Value.
Liverpool	5,223	$24,518	8,426	$19,960
London	796	3,851	4,433	35,464
Glasgow	2,035	1,425	8,808	22,060
Cork	606	5,030	—	—
Africa	79	380	—	—
British N. America	8,046	9,396	6,339	49,153
British Guiana	—	—	388	3,492
British West Indies	9,396	11,594	415	2,858
Dutch West Indies	1,331	6,284	—	—
Danish West Indies	943	4,941	—	—
Brazil	1,653	8,918	4,050	39,337
Central America	—	—	75	750
Hayti	960	1,757	—	—
Venezuela	1,155	5,040	—	—
Australia	1,000	9,023	—	—
Total for the week	17,863	$89,970	30,934	$173,768
Total last week in June	18,310	89,852	17,468	149,014
Total 2d w'k in June	29,422	132,373	10,287	83,103
Total in May	88,484	427,019	73,306	582,878
Total in April	131,811	666 901	67,923	506,520
Total in March	148 471	823,690	78,329	647,926
Total in February	143,808	849,662	129,305	1,124,856
Total in January	96,689	570,246	187,493	1,394,310
Since Jan. 1	667,771	$3,641,218	585,039	$4,663,299

WHEAT.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
London	5,703	$6,544	6,052	$13,000
Liverpool	88,516	105,385	41,359	84,536
Glasgow	8,100	9,961	12 991	25,394
Cork	18,807	20,158	—	—
Total for the week	119,126	$141,358	60,402	$122,930
Total last w'k in June	70,077	106,778	41,289	69,125
Total 2d w'k in June	78,880	88,877	41,093	80,076
Total in May	193,730	223,463	51,382	97,485
Total in April	230,738	270,629	69,795	132,625
Total in March	182,565	229,516	238,431	447,598
Total in February	185,248	237,368	280,489	573,641
Total in January	224,461	286,352	517,483	899,129
Since Jan. 1	1,308,843	$1,584,325	1,284,219	$2,421,603

COTTON.

	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
Liverpool	2 091	$386,118	4,387	$187,238
Glasgow	324	18,406	314	11,303
Havre	—	—	1,793	72,460
Marseilles	—	—	160	6,369
Bremen	—	—	123	6,388
Hamburg	338	15,704	153	8,057
Naples	—	—	607	31,631
Rotterdam	—	—	189	6,048
St. Petersburg	400	20,485	—	—
Total for the week	9 203	$440 711	7,816	$327,494
Total last week in June	12,566	603,641	8,934	388,694
Total 2d week in June	9,867	420,688	6,433	265,825
Total in May	36,462	1,722,267	37,405	1,617,519
Total in April	35,152	1,723,491	27,511	1,152,592
Total in March	26,174	1,218,502	36,066	1,542,901
Total in February	18,939	856,022	30,928	1,420,584
Total in January	10,289	518,563	30,471	1,061,360
Since 1st January	158,652	$7,503,605	165,564	$7,656,309

CORN.

	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value
Liverpool	8,545	$5,580	48,579	$37,003
Falmouth	—	—	17,004	13,606
British N. America	200	140	566	433
British Guiana	—	—	109	85
British W. Indies	1,098	766	1,180	1,062
Total for the week	9 843	$6,486	65,363	$51,191
Previously	536,238	360,331	2,434,395	2,163,178
Since Jan. 1	548,081	$366,817	2,499,758	$2,215,369

CORN MEAL.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
London	—	$—	100	$400
British N. America	—	—	3,584	9,167
British W. Indies	1,428	4,971	44	182
Dutch W. Indies	60	183	—	—
Total for the week	1,488	$5,154	3,828	$9,749
Total previously	84,247	92 885	41,369	164,069
Since Jan. 1	25,735	$98,039	45,197	$173,818

BEEF.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	—	$—	209	$7,566
London	—	—	219	5,008
Glasgow	809	3,772	130	3,145
Marseilles	—	—	396	5,743
British N. America	54	393	69	235
British Guiana	—	—	17	288
British West Indies	295	3,382	12	164
Danish West Indies	170	1 041	—	—
Dutch West Indies	151	1,335	—	—
Venezuela	3	45	—	—
Hayti	26	153	—	—
Cuba	—	—	8	81
Total for the week	907	$10,141	1,054	$22,863
Total Previously	25,466	423,039	34 821	638,948
Total since Jan. 1	26,373	$433,179	35,875	$615,819

PORK.

	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.	Bbls. & tcs.	Value.
Liverpool	39	$370	—	—
London	—	—	652	$9,375
Marseilles	—	—	689	9,245
Tonion	—	—	1,657	27,734
British N. America	35	520	270	3,400
British Guiana	—	—	168	1,763
British West Indies	1,251	15,521	32	442
Dutch West Indies	25	261	—	—
New Grenada	118	1,564	—	—
Hayti	140	1,820	—	—
Australia	360	4,800	—	—
Porto Rico	80	1,348	—	—
Cuba	—	—	23	357
Total for the week	1,959	$26,204	3,483	$52,316
Total Previously	35,838	598,541	42,654	564 614
Total Since Jan. 1	37 817	$524,745	46,136	$636,930

RECAPITULATION.

	1853. Am't.	Value.	1854. Am't.	Value.
Flour, bbls	17,863	$89,970	30,934	$173,768
Wheat, bush	119 126	141,350	60,502	122,930
Cotton, bales	9,203	440,711	7,816	327,494
Corn, bush	9.843	6,486	65,363	52,191
Corn Meal, bbls. &tcs.	1,488	5,154	3,828	9,749
Beef, bbls. & tcs	907	10,141	1,054	22,863
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,959	26,204	3,483	52,316
Total Produce for the week		$720,024		$761,310
Total Miscellaneous				692,625
Total Exports for the week				$1,453,935
Total Previously				31,266,301
Total Experts since 1st January				$2,720,236

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
SATURDAY, June 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are improving in demand and value, 180 hbls. were sold to-day at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½@$5 87½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained this forenoon 644 bbls. Pearls, and 461 bbls. Pots; together, 1,105 bbls.

COTTON—Is quiet, though stiffy held, both parties being equally reluctant to make concessions in prices. Messrs. UHLHORN & FREDRICKSON remark in their circular of this day, that the market during the present week has been less active; holders have been firm in their views, but buyers have not felt disposed to go in the face of great uncertainty in regard to the war question on the other side—improvement in growing crop, and stringency in the money market on this. A slight yielding on the part of sellers was evident on Tuesday and Wednesday, and parcels could have been bought at a shade under the currency of the past week. The *Canada's* telegraphic news, *viâ* Halifax, from Liverpool, to the 10th instant, was made pnblic on Wednesday afternoon, showing sales for that week to have been 73,000 bales, at a closing advance of ⅛d. ₱ lb., with a more cheerful tone in Manchester. The effect on this market was only to advance pretensions of holders, in which buyers did not participate; the sale on that afternoon and Thursday, being nominal. Yesterday morning the letters came to hand confirming the large sales advised, with more favorable news from India, and no further advance in the rate of interest, but, qnoting the market as closing tamely at the advance, in anticipation of large imports of Cotton from the United States, then over due and afloat. The market closes heavy at quotations, with limited sales, which are estimated for the week at 6,000 bales. In regard to the growing crop, we learn of but little complaint of that rendered necessary by the frosts of April, to be replanted, excepting its smallness—it appearing vigorous and healthy. The deficit in our present crop receipts, amounts to 403,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair, ₱ lb	10½	11	11½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in fair demand, especially the medium and finer qualities, which home dealers need, and which are firm and buoyant in price. The supply of shipping grades is a very poor one: on this account exporters are not doing much, though the latest European news is considered quite favorable, sufficiently so indeed to warrant purchases, particularly for French markets. The day's transactions embrace 8,000 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 50 @ $6 87½
Superfine, No. 2	6 87½@ 7 12½
Inferior State	6 87½@ 7 12½
State, common brands	7 25 @ 7 50
State, straight brands	7 50 @ 7 75
Favorite State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Western Mixed do	7 12½@ 7 37½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 50 @ 7 75
Fancy Michigan	7 75 @ 8 00
Common to good Ohio	7 50 @ 8 00
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 50 @ 7 75
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @13 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 25 @12 00

Canadian market prices, 100 bbls. Superfine, [illegible] 97½ @ 100 Southern is pretty brisk and steady, excepting the inferior kinds, which are dull and lower. There were 1,200 bbls. taken during the day, at $7 75@$8 25 for Inferior; $8 25@$9 for Mixed to Good Straight; $9@$9 25 for Favorite, and $9 50@$10 50, for Fancy ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquisitive

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUILDING SECTIONS OR VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants's Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably located in the beautiful and flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Front and Dock-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jeffersonsts, and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depot, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated grade, commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, Shore Palisades, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 25 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 30th inst., which will greatly enhance the value of this property and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are numerous in this peculiarly attractive village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. N. W. BURTIS, No. 25 Water-st New-York, or to JOHN F. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

ALBERT W. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT W. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, June 26, at 12½ o'clk, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$10,000	Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. convertible bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each
$10,000	Newcastle and Richmond Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. convertible bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
$25,000	Lyons, Iowa, Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. convertible bonds, interest payable semi-annually.....$1,000 each.
225	shares Empire State Dressing Company's stock, (by order of the pledgee.).....$100 each.
50	shares Empire Stone Dressing Company..$100 each.
10	shares Tribune.....$100 each.
500	shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
300	shares Cumberland Coal Company.....$100 each.
1,000	shares Butherford Gold Stock.....$4 each.
100	shares Florence and Keyport Land Co....$100 each.
1,800	shares Florence and Keyport Joint Stock..$16 each.
60	shares Washington and New-Orleans Telegraph Company.....$50 each.
20	shares St. Marks' Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
15	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
20	shares New-York and Savannah Steamship Company.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities every Monday and Thursday, at the Merchants' Exchange.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bond, Bank, Insurance and other stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 50 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 8 lots on westerly side of 10th-av., between 15th and 14th-sts; 20 lots on easterly side of 9th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts; 20 lots on northerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs; 20 lots on northerly side of 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts., and nearly all 25x100 feet, situated in a pleasant and desirable part of the VIIIth Ward, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and prospective view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, Newyork Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The avenues and streets in the vicinity have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run within a short distance of this property. First class improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of this property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purposes. Every lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the Livery stable Nos. 68 and 70 Bank-st.

LIVERY STABLE—Rare Chance—All the valuable horses of various colors, &c., eight in number, belonging to the above establishment, including two coaches, one rockaway, one light wagon, two pairs double harness, one pair light double do., one saddle and bridle, and other articles. The purchaser of the above will have the privilege of the carriage business of the "Brevoort House," corner 5th-av. and 8th-st, which will be opened about the 16th of August. Also, the lease of the property Nos. 68 and 70 Bank-st., No. 70 running through to Hammond-st., in Hammond-st., House rents for $500 each term; the whole has two years to run. No. 68 Bank-st rents for $600; there is a repairing shop over the stable and blacksmith shop under, which will rent for $506. Taxes, Croton water, and insurance to be paid by the tenants. The wheie will be sold together. To a person desirous of establishing himself in this business such an opportunity seldom offers; in addition to other business he will have the valuable patronage of the "Brevoort House," which will be very large. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—At Hastings, on the Hudson River, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, with the consent of trustees to both the following desirable property, viz.: A beautiful country residence situated at Hastings, on the Hudson River, a few miles above Yonkers, about 22 miles from the City of New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing at that place—consisting of an elegant cottage house and 2½ acres of beautiful land, which is highly improved and ornamented by numerous splendid forest trees. The cottage is built in excellent style, very tasty to all its arrangements, and contains ten rooms, kitchen and cellar, and everything complete for immediate use. On the premises there is a good garden, new barn, stables, and a new ice house full of good pure ice. This property is in a very select and desirable neighborhood, and is every way suitable for a gentleman's country residence. For terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.—Store No. 57 Dey-st. corner Greenwich.

700 CARRIAGES. 1,000 HARNESS AT AUCTION.—THURSDAY June 29, and each succeeding day at 10 o'clock, at the Repositories and Warerooms of R. MCKINSTRY, Jun., at Nos. 450, Broadway, 127 Chrystie, 16 Crosby, and 268 Mott-sts. The entire Stock of light coaches, rockaways, baronches, top and no top wagons, sulkies, &c., &c; consisting of about 700 vehicles of the latest and most approved styles, the largest collection that has ever been brought together in this or any other country. To dealers this sale offers many inducements, as the assortment is suitable to every market in the United States, and as every article will be sold without reserve, and on the most favorable terms. The above Stock will be sold for the purpose of closing the business of R McKINSTRY, Jun., after which a new concern will be opened, and the business carried on with increased energy and an entirely new and well-assorted stock. Terms, approved notes at 3 months for sums of $500 and upwards; 4 months for sums from $250 to $500; all sums under $250, cash. Catalogues on day of sale.

J. T. MOULTON Auctioneer.

ADDITIONAL SALE OF FORT HAMILTON VILLA SITES will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, June 27, 1854, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground.—J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer. These beautiful sites comprise the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The plots to be sold are large, containing from 3 to 12 City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of the ocean, bay and country—scenery unsurpassed in the world. The Railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries is to be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The boat will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 12 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for Fort Hamilton, by which free tickets will be furnished those wishing to attend the sale. For maps, tickets, &c, apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, Auctioneer,
At Hegeman's Salesrooms in Brooklyn.

REAL FRENCH LACE AND MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.—Rich black silk and silk lace mantillas, plain and embroidered Canton crape shawls, plain white and some figured lawns and muslins for dresses, &c. ON WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, CHARLES L. TUCKER will sell as above, by catalogue, a large invoice of embroideries, shawls, &c., in which may be found richly embroidered chemisettes in sets and single, lace and jaconet sleeves, some very rich thread lace and muslin embroidered collars; pocket handkerchiefs, bareds, puffs, cuffs, plain white lawns and muslins for dresses, some figured de rich black silk and lace mantillas, scarfs and veils, some 20 to 30 white Canton crape shawls, both plain and embroidered. All these goods are from the stock of a Broadway importer declining business, and will be sold absolutely without reserve. Cash deposits will be required from every purchaser. Mantillas and shawls will be sold at 12 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, June 27, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at No. 108 7th-st., east of 1st-av., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, divans, ottomans in hair cloth, mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany tables, quartettes, &c.; mirrors, window curtains, girandoles, mantel vases and ornaments, 3-octave cabinet piano, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, door mats, hall lamps, tables, &c.; hall stoves, Brussels and Venetian carpets, stair carpets, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany tables, washstands, arm chairs, lounges, mahogany windlass bedsteads, window curtains and toilet sets, mahogany extension dining table and rack, extra 10 feet; elegant mahogany office desk and chairs, &c.; matting, gilt frames for pictures, arm and easy chairs covered in chintz, mahogany work table, with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR FURNITURE &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 466 6th-av., near 29th-st., the entire genteel furniture of the family. It will comprise, in part, of one rosewood parlor suite, in brocatelle, one rosewood piano-forte, by one of the best makers in the City, tapestry, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French bedsteads, feather beds, curled hair mattresses and bed-room furniture, dressing-bureaus, hair mattresses, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 14, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on MONDAY, June 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 85 Fulton-av., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn—Peremptory sale, to close a concern of a large and desirable assortment of cooking, parlor and cylinder stoves, Summer ranges, furnaces, Tinman's tools, machines and benches, a large and complete assortment of tin, sheet-iron, Japanned, Britannia, planished, wood and willow ware, 1 dock cart and 2 large iron boilers.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, &c.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, being the store 2 doors below 14th-st. Those in want of first-class furniture will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as every room in the house is elegantly furnished with rosewood and mahogany, and will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, including a large variety of basement furniture.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 166 Broadway, New-York—Sale of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on every day of business.

ATLAS FOUNDERY, FOOT OF WAYNE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Orders for Steam Engines, sugar-mills, mining machinery, railroad work, machinists' tools, &c., &c. executed with promptness.

JOHN P. WARD & CO

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.—A dividend of Five per cent upon the full stock of these Companies, (except construction stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to Stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: By the issue to them on the 1st day of August next of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held by them—which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty per cent payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the option of paying faster or in full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by payment of the difference.

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June to the 5th day of July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent per annum on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been delared from the earnings of the past five months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proxime, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Monday, 3d of July next. The transfer book will be closed on Monday morning, 26th instant. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. H. MEIGS, Js., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 217 Broadway, corner Park-place, N. Y. June 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four per cent. has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 16th proxime. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1854.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 3d of July next.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, May 11, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes of the ASTOR BANK, of the City of New-York, (a Banking Association,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the said notes, will be given up to the said Bank.

my16-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Supcrintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, July 7, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, that all circulating notes issued by the OSWEGO COUNTY BANK, Meriden, (an individual Bank,) must be presented to the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited with said Superintendent for the redemption of the notes issued by the above bank, will be given up to said bank.

jy12-law2yM D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 49½ Grand-st., will pay interest on all moneys deposited on or before the 6th of July, dating from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on $500 and under. Bank open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 1 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P HAIGHT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No 648 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. This institution continues to pay its depositors at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount. Interest will commence on all deposits, the first day of July next. E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.—The first Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the Banking House, corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st. on MONDAY, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P.M.

CHAS. SANFORD, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1854.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

W. M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND MUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æolians, with entire iron frame curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodions"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points, to any now in market, for the use recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factotory prices. Single Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $126, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $125, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music amounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS.—ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and dealers, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers to their extensive and varied assortment of Piano-fortes, comprising all the different styles of cases, and warranted equal to any in the United States for durability, and consequently for standing in tune—as also of power, breadth and sweetness of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos also sold payable by installments, to suit purchasers. New and second-hand Pianos of all sizes to let by the month or quarter. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

ELY & MUNOER, No. 321 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, MOORE & CO.,

No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No. 345 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 345 Broadway.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—A beautiful, full 7 octave $319 rosewood Piano-forte will be sold for $225 Modern case, round corners, with all modern improvements. Excellent tone, perfect in all respects, has not been used three months. Is fully warranted by the first makers. Can be seen at No. 86 Franklin-st., near Broadway from 9 till 10 o'clock, and from 4 till 7 o'clock. The owner leaving to Europe.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $120, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, solea gents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

CARHART'S MELODIONS, GUITARS, AND VIOLINS, of superior tone and finish, for sale at great bargains. Melodions tuned and repaired. J. S. CLARK, Agent, No. 385 Broadway, opposite the Park.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—HAZLETON & BROTHERS offer at their manufactory and warerooms, No. 205 Centre-st., their approved Pianos, in plain or ornamental cases. Musicians and dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—E. W. MERRIAM, No. 120 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:

10,000	dozen Bevils assorted sizes.
6,000	dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
4,000	dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
1,000	Gilt, plain and ornamental.
$75,000	Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 5, to 100 by 30.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-room desks; from 7 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $10 upwards; office chairs and stools from $2 to $15; ingrain-hole counters from 3 to 30 holes; office tables from 2 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 65 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

JOSEPH B. ARNOUGH & CO.

ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—Dozens of this fashionable style of furniture are selected to examine, the stock at the showrooms and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—OFFICE No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,500,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. R. J. Tearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Rossell,	Arthur Leary,	George J. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Orne,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 44 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise vessels in port and their cargoes, on as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS;

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andre Fremont,	Samuel F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $300,000.—Office, No. 108 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac E. Taylor,	Lorrian Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John La Farge,
Moses Taylor,	B. B. Mollineux,	Chas. E. Appleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon,	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Brower,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John W. Lewis,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Abraham Leggett,
Jno. P. Yelverton,	Lyman Chapin,	Matthias Clark,
Henry S. Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Verick,	George Warmer,	Mortimer Brown,
Wm. D Washburn,	Wm. Gwyer,	Wm. Orr,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. J. Buck,	P. J. Bonesteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno. Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hobbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H. McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd C. Nelson,	

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Bich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hill Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Merritt,	Wm. C. White,
Jos W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.
J. M. MCLEAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTENOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The principal of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for Banking, except Bonds of the United States. Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transport ation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared hereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 19, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—BUFFALO AND NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The creditors and holders of the Third Mortgage Bonds of this road are requested to call at No. 56 Wall-st. without delay, and signify their assent to the proposition for the settlement of the floating debt of the Company, in conformity with the arrangements made at the meeting of creditors, held on 27th ult. The signatures of all the parties interested are required to the agreement before the 1st of July next, to render it binding upon the Company.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, } Committee.
DENNING DUER,

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick.—June 1, 1854

THOS. G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

NOTICE.—An Election for Nine Directors of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be held in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY the 26th inst., from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 26th inst., both inclusive.

E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1854.

NOTICE—OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, June 17, 1854.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the transaction of business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

M. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill-health.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.
NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $18 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON, Ioteerest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fare in the City line cars, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be reduced to 5 cents.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

FINLEY, KISSAM & CO., Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.—Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and prompt returns given, at low rates. Business paper and Loans negotiated on Commission. Stocks bought and sold at the Stock Exchange.

REMOVALS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

For Particulars see our Advertising Columns.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-Woodcutters—Gross Measure.
BROADWAY THEATRE-Queen and Pickpet—True Love.
BOWERY THEATRE-The Flying Dutchman—The Kerry Gow—Ireland as it is.
NIBLO'S AMERICAN MUSEUM-Two Performances.
CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 444 Broadway-Negro Minstrelsy.
CHINESE MUSEUM, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway-Chinese Curiosities.—Dowell's Trained Animals.

THE HAVERSTRAW SHOOTING CASE—Police Officer Myers held on Bail.

A short time ago, we published the particulars of an inquisition held before Coroner HILTON, respecting the shooting of BERNARD REILLY by Constable CORNELIUS S. MYERS at the village of Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.; since then the police officer has been indicted for manslaughter, of which Coroner HILTON has received the following notification:

CORONER HILTON—*My Dear Sir:* I write to inform you that Geo. S. MYERS, charged with shooting BERNARD REILLY, who died at the New-York Hospital, was indicted by the Grand Jury at the late Court of Sessions of this county, for manslaughter. He has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $15,000, as will more fully appear by the inclosed notice. I think it would be well to give more publicity to these proceedings through the New-York press. If you concur with me please have the enclosed published in the daily prints. Most respectfully yours,

A. E. BUFFERN, Dist. Atty., County of Rockland.
HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., June 22, 1854.

The enclosure was as follows:

THE HAVERSTRAW HOMICIDE.

CORNELIUS S. MYERS, the constable of the town of Haverstraw, who, on the 21st of May last, shot an Irishman named BERNARD REILLY, of which said REILLY died three days after, in the New-York Hospital, was indicted for manslaughter by the Grand Jury, at the June Term of the Court of Sessions, of the County of Rockland, and the indictment sent to the next Court of Oyer and Terminer of said County for trial. He has been arrested upon a bench warrant and admitted to bail by Hon. JOHN W. BREWN, Justice of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, in the sum of $15,000 for his appearance at said Court.

The Gift Enterprise—Letter from Mr. Hart.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 24, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having seen an article in the editorial columns of the TIMES of to-day, stating that I had been arrested for violating the laws by selling tickets for my Gift Enterprise, and was detained in custody in default of fifty thousand dollars bail, I beg leave to say that such statement is incorrect, as I am still in the full enjoyment of my liberty, and can be found at reasonable hours, in my office, World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway; and I shall if occasion requires, satisfy both the court and the public, that I have in no way violated any law of the State, as any person with even ordinary comprehension can see by reading my advertisement as published in "*The Whole World.*"

Great injustice has been done me by including my enterprise among lotteries and other schemes which have really incurred the penalties of the law. By giving publicity to the above, you will act fairly, and also materially oblige. Yours, &c., J. WOODMAN HART,
World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Progress of the Strike of New-York and Erie Railroad Engineers.

A Committee of the Engineers on strike arrived in Jersey City yesterday, to concert measures with Mr. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent, with a view to the arrangement of the difficulties existing between those on strike and the Company. The interview was quite satisfactory, though no adjustment was effected. The members of the Committee expressed themselves entirely favorable to the rules of the Road, and although they were willing to abide by them individually, they could not undertake to promise so much for their copartners in this movement. The Committee was instructed to say, that no concession would be made on the part of the Company, which resolve is highly commendable in a corporation which has taken so noble a stand for insuring public safety on their line of Railroads. We learn that an arrangement is speedily expected. In the interim the Company still continues to fill up the vacancies caused by the strike by employing the most experienced Engineers they can find.

The morning and evening trains left yesterday at the usual hours.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL PROVIDED.—The following notice has been issued by the Commissioners of Health:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1854.

"The Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, in view of the possibility that the cholera may become an epidemic, have taken possession of the building No. 105 Franklin-street, and are prepared to receive patients. This step we deem proper as a precautionary measure, although we are happy to state that the decrease in the number of cases this week is a favorable omen, and the disease is confined to no locality.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
EDWIN J. BROWN, Pres't Board of Councilmen.
NATHAN C. ELY, Pres't Board of Aldermen.
HENRY E. BARTLETT, M. D., Health Officer.
WM. ROCKWELL, M. D., Resident Physician.
JED. MILLER, M. D., Health Commissioner.
THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector
Commissioners of Health"

WATER-CURE PHYSICIANS.—The first annual Commencement of the New-York Hydropathic Institute was held on Thursday evening last, at No. 15 Laight-street. Eighteen of the students who had attended during the two terms of the past season received diplomas. The names of the graduates are: O. W. True, Maine; J. R. Sherman, R. I.; Miss J. Fisher, Vt.; A. P. Truesdale, N. Y.; Miss E. Johnson, N. Y.; Miss A. S. Coggeswell, N. Y.; Mrs. Lines, N. J.; A. Smith, Penn.; J. P. H. Brown, Md.; J. Hamilton, Ohio; F. Pentz, Ind.; Mrs. E. B. Howard, Ill.; Miss F. E. Scott, Ill.; T. T. Nelson, Ill.; Mrs. H. Field, Mich.; E. Stevens, Wis.; Mrs. I. A. Stevens, Wis.; H. J. Holmes, Miss.

At a meeting of the graduates held on Friday, a preamble and resolutions, speaking in high terms of the Institute and those having it in charge, were passed unanimously.

SINGULAR CASE OF STRANGULATION.—An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON, yesterday, at the corner of Greenwich and Charlton-streets, on the body of MARIA O'NEIL, aged 50 years, a native of Ireland. The deceased acted as guardian or attendant of three orphan children, the eldest of whom had gone to church in the Sixth-avenue, and on her return she found Mrs. O'NEIL in a singular position. She was lying at the foot of the steps that reached from the front to the back room, her feet resting on the middle step, and her head under a table at the side of the steps, with her throat resting across the edge or rim of a large market basket. Unable to raise herself, she was strangled in this position. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A distressing accident occurred on Saturday last, in the family of Mr. ANDREWS, residing on the West side of Broadway and corner of Fiftieth-street. At the inquest held before Coroner O'DONNELL, it appeared that a very interesting child, JAMES IGNATIVE, not quite two years of age, was sitting in his nursery chair at the open window, and noticing something remarkable in the sky, called to his mother to admire it. As he rose in his chair, she hastened to prevent his falling, but was in time only to see him precipitated from the third story window to the stone area below. The jury returned a verdict of fracture of the skull, by a fall.

STREET PREACHING IN NEW-YORK — QUIET RESTORED.—The salutary advice of Judge BEEBE to the Sunday rioters, enforced by the penalties of the law, seems to have been attended with good results. Those unfavorable to the religious views of Messrs. PARSONS, OUR & Co., have at length arrived at the conclusion that it is best for them to keep away; and the consequence was a very limited attendance in the Park yesterday. Of those present, none attempted any disturbance.

MISSIONARY TO EGYPT.—Religious services in connection with the ordination of Mr. C. F. MARTIN, under appointment as missionary to the copts of Egypt, took place in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, last evening. A sermon was preached by Rev. D. CHEEVER. It was announced that Rev. Messrs. HANSING and THOMPSON would be present and take part in the services.

NEW YORK BIBLE UNION.—The first anniversary of the New York Bible Union was held last evening, in Eighth-street Baptist Church. An eloquent address was delivered by Rev. J. G. ONCKEN, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience.

FIRES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the hat manufactory of Mr. A. CHADENE, at No. 13 Avenue D, was partially destroyed by fire. The loss of property was estimated at over $2,500 but fully covered by an insurance of some $4,000 in various City Companies.

....The alarm of fire yesterday evening about 6 o'clock was caused by the burning of a house at No. 21 Cherry-street. The damage sustained was about $1,000.

KILLED BY THE FALLING OF A BEAM.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 168 Lewis-street, on the body of a boy named Abraham Wilson, aged eight years, who came to his death while gathering chips for his widowed mother. The little fellow had been permitted to collect wood in the ship-yard of Mr. Joyce, at the foot of Houston-street, and while so engaged a heavy plank or beam became detached from a scaffolding above, at a height of thirty-five feet, and fell striking a Mr. Kinsey, who was also there employed, and upon the deceased,

[illegible] Unknown Person [illegible] ton held an inquest [illegible] on the body of [illegible] from the North River. [illegible] Inches high, [illegible] well [illegible] or a [illegible] The [illegible] mains [illegible] dict was [illegible] in accordance with the above facts.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—On Saturday morning Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body of Mary Kehoe, an Irish woman, 55 years of age, at 249 West Fifteenth-street. The deceased, about a fortnight ago, was carrying upstairs a pail of water and some shavings in her apron, when her foot became entangled and she was precipitated to the bottom of the flight and sustained severe internal injuries, of which she has been suffering until Friday evening, when she died. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries received by falling down stairs.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The excursion for all to Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, June 27, when there will be a closing sale of the balance of those beautiful villa and building sites. We need not begin to enumerate the good to be derived by purchasing one of these lots. For a country residence or an investment you cannot get a better place. The healthy location and the easy and pleasant ways of access, make it one of the most desirable places of residence in the vicinity. This property commands a full view of the ocean, bay and the surrounding country, the scenery of which is not to be beaten by any. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock. The steamer *Norwalk* will leave pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Returning, leave Fort Hamilton at 6½ o'clock P. M. For free tickets, maps and further particulars apply to JAMES W. BARKS, J. C. SAUNDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street near Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other elaborately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GROVESTEEN & TAUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DOLBEAR'S Academy of Writing, Book-keeping &c., No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-street, is so popular, that from one Ward School eight teachers, including the Principal, have entered to take lessons. There are seven splendid rooms, open day and evening for ladies and gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

GAS COOKING AND HEATING.—American Patent Gas Cooking and Heating Company, No. 358 Broadway, second floor. A patent process of great novelty, utility, and economy. The public are invited to call and examine the various articles. Hand bills can be obtained at the store. R. B. COLEMAN, President.

[Advertisement.]

FIREWORKS—PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS.—Gentlemen wishing HANFIELD'S Works for the Fourth, will please send in their orders early, as there are many fine pieces (colored fires) that cannot be replaced. Every article warranted. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine teas will be found at the store of the Canton Tea Company, No. 125 Chatham-street, the oldest tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers that they can do better than else where, either wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—To-night will terminate the series of the Grand Musical Congress at the Crystal Palace. M. Jullien takes his benefit this evening, and has prepared a programme that quite surpasses anything of the kind in the whole history of music in this country. It is a dazzling collection of musical gems of the first order, and will attract thousands of people. As spurious tickets are about, be cautious of whom you purchase.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT SERPENT OF ALL.—They have got the great Serpent, the Prince of Serpents, at last, at Barnum's Museum. He is 28 feet long, and just arrived from Mozambique. A living Ourang Outang is with him. The Rhinoceros, Sea Tiger, &c., are there also. A new Comedy from London at Barnum's this evening, and two pretty pieces this afternoon.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—PROBABLE ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES.—The difficulties between the Engineers and the Superintendent on this road, which have resulted in nearly suspending the running of trains, it is believed will be amicably arranged, so that business will be resumed to-morrow or the next day. A meeting between Mr. MCCALLUM, the Superintendent, and a Committee from the Engineers, was held yesterday at the depôt in Jersey City, when the rules in question were explained, from which it appears their intent was misunderstood. The Committee accordingly went out in the Night Express train last evening to confer with the Engineers along the road, and if, as is expected, they take the same view of the explanation as their representatives, the difficulty will be immediately terminated. No Mail or through train arrived on Saturday. The Saturday Mail train arrived at 1 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The Steamboat Express train due Saturday at 11 P. M., arrived yesterday at 4:15 A. M. The Cincinnati Express, due at 2:40 P. M., arrived at 8 P. M. The Night Express left Jersey City last evening at 6:30.

Foreign Squadrons in the East.

BRITISH.—Barracouta, str. 300 horse-power, 6 guns; Bittern, brig, 12 guns; Comus, sloop, 14 guns; Encounter, sc. str. 360 horse-power, 14 guns; Grecian, sloop, 12 guns; Lily, brig, 12 guns; Rapid, brig, 8 guns; Rattler, sc. str. 200 horse-power, 11 guns; Salamander, str. 200 horse-power, 6 guns; Spartan, frigate, 26 guns; Styx, str. 280 horse-power, 6 guns; Winchester, 50-gun ship, 50 guns.

RUSSIAN.—Olivoutza, corvette; Pallas, frigate, 52 guns; Prinz Menchikoff, store ship; Vestock, steamer, 4 guns.

AMERICAN.—Lexington, store ship, 4 guns; Macedonian, sloop, 20 guns; Mississippi, steam frigate, 10 guns; Plymouth, sloop, 20 guns; Pewhatan, steam frigate, 9 guns; Porpoise, surveying brig, 6 guns; Queen, steamer, 2 guns; Saratoga, sloop, 20 guns; Southampton, store ship, 4 guns; Supply, store ship, 6 guns; Susquehanna, str. 800 horse-power, 9 guns; Vandalia, sloop, 20 guns, Vincennes, surveying sloop, 6 guns; John P. Kennedy, store ship, 4 guns; John Hancock, sc. propeller, 2 guns; Fennimore Cooper, surv. schooner, 1 gun.

FRENCH.—Calbert, steamer, 6 guns; Constantine, frigate, 36 guns.

SPANISH.—Jorge Juan, steamer, 4 guns.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 15, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. WILLIAM E GLADWISH to Miss SUSAN Y. FRENCH, all of Brooklyn.

At Blossom Hill, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, June 21, by Rev. Isaac D. Cole, Mr. D. J. BLUVELT to Miss EMMA LOUISE, daughter of Thomas Lippincott, Esq.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 25, ANTHONY BOYER, aged 85 years.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 234 State-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock, P. M., this day, 26th inst., without further notice.

At Kingsbridge, Westchester Co., on Saturday morning, June 24, Rev BEZALEEL HEWS, of the New-York Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the 74th year of his age.

June 17, MARY JANE CASE, 15 years of age. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

MONDAY, June 26—A. M.

The steamer *Atlantic* made a good run, and delivered her European mails to June 14 at an early hour yesterday morning. The market accounts are much the same as by the previous advices, the slight changes being adverse to Cotton, say 1-16th of a penny, owing to the better crop news from this side, and also to Consols, to the extent of ¼@¼ ℔ cent Money keeps in good request in London, at 5@5½ ℔ cent. The Australian arrivals were quite free; the Continental Exchanges rather favorable, and the next return of the Bank of England expected to show a fair increase of bullion. The prices for Grain are quoted a little easier, and Flour only steady, but the general tone of the market for Breadstuffs, both in England and France, is favorable to further considerable exports from this side at good prices, provided the home demand does not again interfere with orders. Mr. MCHENRY quotes a liberal inquiry for Meat Pro-

[illegible] Shipments of the Enlarged Canal.

From the Rochester Democrat.

A question has arisen in the Canal Board in reference to the dimensions of the enlarged Erie Canal, west of this city. It has been proposed, probably with a view to a reduction of the expense, to contract the plan originally adopted, and which the people supposed was placed beyond the chances of a change when they voted to adopt the amendments to the Constitution. The proposition has been discussed before the Board with great ability, in a memorial from HARVEY ELY, Esq., which we give in this paper, and by Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, of New-York.

We regard it extremely unfortunate that any such proposition should have been made, because it disturbs the confidence, which had become quite strong and general, that the Erie Canal was really about to be enlarged upon the plan heretofore approved and adopted. We cannot for a moment believe it possible for the Canal Board to be persuaded into the adoption of a different plan, and one that will be found inadequate to the demands of trade and a supply of water from Lake Erie—both objects of so much importance as to override all other considerations.

The Canal has been enlarged at the East to the largest proposed dimensions. Its contraction at the West would be regarded as so unjust and impolitic, that Western New-York would unite as one man to remonstrate against it. If there is no other way to secure the object so long labored for, the Canal counties of the West would vote a tax upon themselves rather than be baffled, as they supposed they had secured what they have been contending for.

The decision of the question will be made on the 7th of July, and we earnestly hope there will be a *unanimous* vote in favor of abiding by the old plan.

Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

From the Alton Telegraph.

The annual meeting of the stockholders in the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, was held in Springfield on the 19th inst. The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen, viz.: GEORGE BLISS, Springfield, Mass.; HENRY HOTCHKISS, New-Haven, Ct.; JAS. WATCHT, Oswego, N. Y.; HENRY DWIGHT, Jr., New-York City; CHARLES GOULD, New-York City.

It will be seen that two of those who composed the former Board, Messrs. CLEAVELAND and LITCHFIELD, were left out, and their places filled by JAMES WRIGHT and HENRY DWIGHT, Jr. Proxies, representing 23,195 shares of stock, were present, and the entire vote was cast for each of the above gentlemen with the exception of Mr. DWIGHT, who fell five hundred short, that number having been thrown for JOHN STRYKER, of Rome, N. Y.

The several acts amending the charter of the Company, passed at the last session of the Legislature, were, by resolution, unanimously accepted by those voting.

A written protest, however, signed by Maj. C. W. HUNTER, of this City, and a number of stockholders in Springfield, against the amendments, was received and placed upon the minutes.

Exchange at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Shipping List, June 17.

Irregularity of rates has been the principal feature in the market, for all descriptions of bills, since the date of our previous report. The offerings, during the early part of the week, were very heavy, and with the very moderate demand of remitters, rates were again lower than our last week's figures indicated. For the past two days, however, the market has experienced a slight reaction, and drawers of bills on England are somewhat firmer in their pretentions, although we cannot quote any positive advance (except for the better class of names) as the views of buyers and sellers differ too widely. The market closed yesterday rather firmly than otherwise. Bills on France are offering freely at our quotations, with few buyers. Money continued in very active request, and although the amount of long paper on the market has been somewhat reduced, yet it is with great difficulty that negotiations are made. We quote Sterling 7@7½ for bills with bills of lading attached, and 7½ to 8 and 8½ for fair to good names. Bankers' Bills command a fraction more. Francs 5 15@5.25 ℔ dollar. New-York and Boston, sixty days, 2½@3½ ℔ cent. discount. Sight ¼@¾ ℔ cent. discount, as found, the former figures for small sums. The Banks ask ½ ℔ cent. discount.

Schuylkill Coal Trade.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, June 24.

We record this week the heaviest shipment ever made from this region in one week, by 2,256 tons. The heaviest shipment made last year in one week, was 71,054 tons. The Colliery capacity of our region is equal to 80,000 tons per week, provided the men work regularly—but this is hardly to be expected at the present rate of wages—although there is a marked improvement in the habits of many of the men. We learn that on Monday last, more men were at work than there were during any previous Monday this season. This, we presume has been caused by a large influx of laborers, for the last two weeks, making hands plenty where they have the horses to accommodate them. The Miners' houses now building, we learn, are generally of a much better class than formerly, and consequently attract a better class of men, who are gradually taking the place of the dissipated and irregular hands.

The Railroad Company has received fourteen of the seventeen coal-burning engines ordered from ROSS WINANS, of Baltimore. The other three are expected shortly, when they will have the necessary machinery for transporting *fifty-five thousand tons per week.* The Car capacity is now nearly if not quite equal to sixty thousand tons per week. The Boat capacity of the Schuylkill Canal is equal to about *twenty-eight thousand tons per week.* Of course, neither can be worked up to their full capacity each week, but the transporting machinery hereafter will be equal to the capacity of the Collieries.

It is understood that the rates of toll and transportation will be increased on the 1st of July, on both Canal and Railroad. What "the figures" will be, is at present unknown in this quarter. The demand for Coal continues as brisk as ever, and our operators even refuse to sell ahead for the coming month at present prices.

Cumberland Coal Trade.

From the Cumberland Miners Journal.

THE BLOW AT MARYLAND COAL.—The treaty for the establishment of reciprocal trade with Canada is acknowledged to provide for the importation of Nova Scotia Coal into the United States *free of duty.* In return for this boon, American Coal is to be introduced into Canada and the other British provinces on the same terms. The Pennsylvania anthracite men are delighted with this arrangement. They say it will be advantageous instead of injurious to their interests, *as anthracite coal is not produced in the provinces, and its introduction, free of duty, might open for it a large market there.* Now, what would thus be great gain to Pennsylvania would at the same time be ruinous to the bituminous coal interests of Maryland. Nova Scotia bituminous coal, although of an inferior quality, is yet so cheaply mined and transported to Boston and New-York, that, the duty off, it will drive our Cumberland Coal out of those markets. We hope the matter will be looked to at once. We warn the coal operators of Alleghany County that their interests are in danger. Unless they make the necessary efforts immediately, it will in all probability be too late to change the result.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, June 24.

COTTON—Without change.

WOOL—The market has been more active, particularly for pulled, which has been taken freely. Sales for the week 86,100 lbs.

PRINTING CLOTHS—There had been an active demand and prices have advanced ¼ of a cent on grades above 60 by 64. Sales 142,300 lbs.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Bacon continues active with a strong tendency upwards, notwithstanding the very large imports. Beef keeps scarce. Pork more salable. Lard is nominal at 49s., and the market weak. Tallow quiet. Rice of all sorts unsalable.

BREADSTUFFS—The market dull. Flour moves in retail at 39s. Wheat fully 3d. cheaper. Indian Corn in small request at irregular rates. Importations of all articles from the Continent, make up for deficiency of American supplies.

COTTON—The much improved prospects of the growing crop advised per *Europa*, have again increased the desire of holders to realize, and the demand being limited, prices have receded this week 1-16d. to ⅛d. ℔ lb. The sales yesterday being only 5,000 bales, and to-day 4,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales are for export or speculation. The sudden change from a brisk to a dull market, has checked business seriously in Manchester.

JAMES M'HENRY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

The demand for Cotton has been inactive, and the sales for the four working days (including 5,000 bales to-day) reach 22,000 bales, buyers having generally had the turn in their favor. The only quotable change in prices, however, is in Middling, Mobiles and Uplands, which are 1-16d. lower, and the market closes quietly but with rather more steadiness.

There was a dull Corn market to-day; the business transacted was at rather easier prices for Wheat and Indian Corn; in Flour there is no change,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

LIVERPOOL, 6th Mo., 13th, 1854.

Our market this morning was poorly attended, and only a very moderate business was done in any branch of the trade. Holders did not press sales, and purchasers were not disposed to operate beyond their merest retail requirements. We quote prices of WHEAT and FLOUR similar to those of Friday. INDIAN CORN still merits attention, but no improvement in price can be reported. OATS and OATMEAL attract but little attention and former rates are barely supported.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 13, 1854.

With continued limited receipts at the ports on the seaboard of the United States, prices of WHEAT and FLOUR advance there in the face of depressed accounts from this side the Atlantic; the French markets are still also slowly improving, and will probably import from England, or divert for their own use some of the produce originally intended for this country on its arrival off our coasts. We had a copious and refreshing rain in this locality last night, but this does not appear to have been the case generally through the country, and the cold winds and absence of sunshine hitherto are reported to be bringing the crops but slowly forward, so that we cannot reasonably calculate on so desirable an event as an early harvest; with the usual caution so long exercised by the trade, however, no excitement is as yet apparent, and though some markets of the kingdom are stated rather dearer, others have slightly given way at the close of the past week, and Mark-lane, yesterday, upon fair supplies from abroad, was dull, without alteration in the general quotations. A change of wind, within two days, has brought us in a fair arrival of Wheat and Indian Corn, 6,397 barrels of American and 11,951 sacks chiefly Spanish FLOUR; these constitute our chief supplies for the week. The trade has ruled quiet, but steady, during the interval from Friday last. The trade to-day is generally slow: but WHEAT moved off in moderate quantity at the rates of the day week, but all qualities below the best are offered, with little effect, as

[illegible] Friday 24 ℔ bushel cheaper. For FLOUR we have a fair retail demand; general brands currently support our last quotations, but choice descriptions are saleable at full prices. BARLEY and BEANS are in limited request at previous rates; peas we have been prepared to quote 1s. per QUARTER lower. The later arrivals of OATS rather cheaper. INDIAN CORN may be noted 6d. ℔ qr. lower on the week, and the quantity and 2s. duty to not so large the usual; the exports to Ireland, in the past seven days are upwards of 17,000 QUARTERS.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

Manufacturing Districts.

From our own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts show, for the most part, a maintenance of the recent improvement. At Manchester, business had not been large recently, but prices were firm. At Birmingham, owing to the constantly increasing demand for manufactured IRON, some houses had announced a rise of 20 shillings ℔ ton,—a movement considered precipitate. The general trade of Birmingham continued active, especially for agricultural implements;—the suspension of Mr. —— GONDARD, an American shipper, is mentioned. The report from Nottingham describes dullness, the market being mainly supported by American buyers. In the Woolen districts business is unchanged, and a feeling of confidence still prevails, although the high rates of discount had caused two or three firms to break down.

London Money Market—TUESDAY, June 13.

Closing prices of CONSOLS, 91¼@91¾ for account; Three-and-a-quarter per Cents, 91¼@91¾; Bank Stock, 204@206.

London General Markets—THURSDAY, June 13.

SUGAR—Nothing doing in floating cargoes of foreign. COFFEE—Firm; native Ceylon, 42s.@43s. TEA—Improved demand; common Congou, 11d.@11½d. RICE—Flat and lower. TALLOW—Dull. IRON—Scotch Pig, 58s. 6d.

The British Funds.

LONDON, June 13.—The London Stock Market opened buoyantly to-day, at the closing prices of yesterday, and the large arrivals of Gold announced this afternoon from Australia, with the large quantity now on its passage, must give increased firmness to our public securities. The *Nelens*, which arrived to-day from Melbourne, whence she sailed on the 11th March, brings 52,913 ounces; and the *Wooloomooloo*, which arrived yesterday, it appears has brought 8,793 ounces. Total, 64,706 ounces; value, about £246,824. The *Severn* has also arrived with a box of Gold. In addition to which the following gold-laden ships are on their passage: *Anglesey* with 4,262 ounces; the *Waterloo* with 1,631 ounces; the *Herefordshire* with 400 ounces; and the *Prince of Wales* with 100 ounces; total, 6,393 ounces. There are several other vessels which left Australia in February with gold, which have not yet arrived. These large importations of the precious metals must have a very favorable effect on the value of stocks in the absence of any adverse news from the seat of war. Towards the latter part of the day, however, the Stock Market became rather flat, and Consols receded ¼ to ⅜ cent.

The British Corn Trade.

From the Mark-lane Express.

The continuance of cold, gloomy weather—for though a slight rise in the temperature has taken place since Friday, it is nevertheless very cold for the period of the year—is beginning to cause some degree of uneasiness; vegetation is certainly being retarded, owing to the want of genial warmth, and though no actual injury may have been done to the growing corn crops, the probability of the harvest being late is, under existing circumstances, alone sufficient to give rise to apprehension. That the stocks of all kinds of grain in farmers' hands are unusually small, few are disposed to question; and though the importations from abroad have, thus far, been sufficiently ample to prevent the scanty nature of the home deliveries being felt, it may well be doubted whether this will be the case during the time which must yet elapse before the produce of the next harvest can possibly be rendered available. For some weeks past, prices of Wheat and Flour have been steadily rising in most of the French markets, and it is quite clear that no further supplies from thence can be calculated on; indeed, there is reason to think that, instead of exporting, France will be obliged to import; in fact, purchases have already been made on French account in Belgium. It follows, therefore, that in place of receiving Wheat and Flour from Havre, &c. (as we have lately been doing), we may be called upon to furnish supplies; or, at all events, a portion of the shipments which would have reached us from other quarters will be diverted from the British to the French markets. There is at the same time little prospect of large receipts of breadstuffs from America, the latest advices from thence stating that the arrivals at the ports on the seaboard from the interior, since the opening of the canal navigation, has been on much less than calculated on, that prices had risen in the face of flat accounts from this side. Harvest in Great Britain will not in all probability be general before the middle of August; we must therefore reckon on having to provide for two months' consumption at least, out of old stocks; this may perhaps not be difficult, so long as nothing arises to give rise to fears in regard to the probable result of the harvest; but if alarm on that subject should at any time take place, and cause holders to speculate on higher prices, the falling off in the supplies from America and France would soon tell. As yet the trade has shewn no signs of excitement; indeed, business has remained in a very quiet state throughout the week. At some of the provincial markets a slight rally has taken place in the value of Wheat, while at others the tendency of prices has continued downwards. The deliveries from the growers have slightly increased of late, and farmers have certainly manifested more inclination to clear out their old stocks than to hold back supplies. The quantity sold at the towns which return the averages for the kingdom shews a small increase as compared with the sales of the preceding week; but taking the return of the corresponding week of last year, there is still a deficiency, the quantities being 66,083 qrs. against 76,604 qrs.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—

Saturday—First Board—$1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 82¾; $370 do., 83; $345 84 de, 83; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '59, 89; $2,000 West Philadelphia 6s, 90; $1,000 Belmont District 6s, 96; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 89½; $1,000 West Philadelphia W. W. 6s, 90; $1,000 Pennsylvania Canpon 6s, '78, 91; 250 Reading Railroad, 33½; 200 do., 38½; 1 Lehigh Navigation, 61½; 50 do., 61½; 450 New-Creek Coal Company, 1½; 50 Lehigh Zinc, 2½; 20 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½; 2 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾.

After Board—$3,500 United States 6s, '62, C. & P., 115½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, '64, 89; 150 Reading Railroad, 38; 200 do., 37¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 120½@121; United States 6s, '67, 120½@121; Pennsylvania 5s, 88½@89; Reading Railroad, 37½@37¾; Reading Reading Bonds, '70, 77¼@78; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 83¼@90; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¼@44¾; Morris Canal, 12½@12¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75½@76; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 21½@22; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30½@30¾; Long Island Railroad, 12½@13; Vicksburg Railroad, 9½@10½; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 2½@2¾; Union Canal, 11¼@11½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Pacific, for Liverpool—Chas. M. B. St. John, (bearer of dispatches to Russia,) New-York; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Knight, Natchez; E. Francillon, New-York; A. Kirchert and friend, do.; Mr. and Mrs. C. Kuhn, infant and servant, F. Kuhn, Mr. White, Jr., G. Kuhn, Ohio; J. Van Vest, Wm. Topping, Mrs. H. Barney, child and servant, New-York; Jas. Biddle, (bearer of dispatches,) D. C.; H. Sigsbee, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. S. M. Davis and child, 2 children and servant, Mr. Babcock, lady and child, New-York; S. Hernandez and lady, Matanzas; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Benmafour, Mr. and Mrs. Miltonberger, George Bulpin, W. Jackson, Mrs Hook and child, Mrs. Ropes and son, Chas. B. Young, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Hoge, Jas. Little, New-York; S. Kelley, Philadelphia; John W. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Sanderson, Miss and Master Sanderson, Misses Sanderson, Miss Carrar, J. E. Worth, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Shant, (Consul to Falmouth;) R. B. Prince, 2 Sisters of Mercy, A. F. Muller, New-York; Mrs. Jane Fethergill, S. J. Gumaer, S. Knapp and lady, Montreal; A. V. Brown, E. O'Connell, R. Reynolds and lady, W. Iselin, New-York; Mrs. E. Willard, Troy; Mr. Ely and lady, E. Dupasaur, New-York. P. O. Reilly, Baltimore; R. S. Williams and lady, Natchez; Dr. E. F. Grant, lady and child, New-York; F. J. De Silva, Havana; Miss Fox, New-York; Mr. Herring, Panama; A. F. Egerz, P. Kalman, Liverpool; B. Soule, Mobile; Mrs. Rosenberg and infant, San Francisco; E. Framegettes, Jr. (bearer of dispatches; T. S. Carno, R. McClellan New-York; Mr. Martin and lady, Newark; Mr. Campbell, Wm. Pierson, New-York; A. W. Griswold, Boston; Dr. A. Coles, O. Sinclair, New-York; F. Yrisarri, Minister Resident of H. M. Republic of Guatemala; Mrs. M. Bermites, D. Loynaz, Havana; S. M. Centburg, New-York; H. Thomas, Montreal; W. T. Gurk, lady and servant, New-York; Mr. and Miss McElivy, Mr. Straun and lady, Albany; Chas. Rostrand, (bearer of dispatches; Mr. and Mrs. F. Peterson, Miss Petersoo, New-York; M. Hintchinson, Jet'n Pollock, R. Kemper, do.; Jas. Anderson, (celebrated tragedian,) O. Caykonski, Capt. Harvey, Geo Crispo, Esq.; E. P. Wiltman, lady and child, Philadelphia; B. Oses and servant, Spain; J. H. Keox, Ala; Miss Clay, Mrs. Coleman, New-York; A. Banohs, France; Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Colelugh, Miss Celeugh, New-York; J. Pratts and E. Corbullo, Havana; Count and Countess Pecalver, child and 3 servants, do.; Mrs. W. Rollings, J. Pollard, New-York; J. Becournas and friend, France; Mrs. G. S. Holland, Mellier, Mr. and Mrs. McAllester, daughter and servant, Mr. Denholm, A. Rankin, New-York; C. Worwood, Poland; C. V. Mitchell, B. C.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Rea, New-Orleans; J. Phenix and son, Mrs. and Misses Phenix, J. Brown, H. Raffe, New-York; James Moorehead, A. Bruce, G. M. Zamora, do.; Jas. Ogelray, Mr. Baile, N. N. Hadden, Dr. Gansahi and lady, Miss Cornelia Allen, Mr. Williams, do.; John Sparks, Wilmington; A. S. Farnholt, G. Gresham, B. Eaine, Mr. McCullough, Miss McCullough, Charles West, Charles Begg, M

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 866. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One publication will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. A club of ten copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and no paper will be continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is 5 cents a year, to be as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight columns, will be prepared expressly for circulation in California, and will be published daily, and contain only news sufficient to reach, say in those sections of the country, its subscribers on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, TEN CENTS.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fiery Debate in the Senate.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, against the Boston Petitioners—Reply of Mr. Rockwell and Mr. Sumner.

Colonel Benton in the House against the Gadsden Treaty.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION--NO QUESTION TAKEN

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26.

Mr. BELL presented a series of resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee—in favor of a repeal of the duty on railroad iron; in favor of the Pacific Railroad; in favor of constructing a levee on the east bank of the Mississippi; in favor of granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812; in favor of granting land to the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers of the war of 1812; and in favor of making the same allowances for the lost in the Mexican war, as in other wars; also in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade in American built vessels, and made a speech on the subject.

Mr. CHASE gave notice that to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. CLAYTON's bill provides that whenever any American registered ship or vessel shall, in whole or in part, be sold to a citizen of the United States at any foreign port or place in North or South America, in West Indies, in Cape de Verde Islands, or on or near the Coast of Africa, the bill of sale shall be utterly void unless it shall be executed in the presence of the Minister or Consul of the United States, and shall contain an express condition that such sale shall not be valid in case such vessel shall make a voyage to Africa before returning to the United States and obtaining a new register. Any citizen of the United States who shall sell any such vessel, knowing that she is to be employed in the African Slave-trade, or that she is to visit the Coast of Africa before returning to the United States, or shall charter such a vessel for such a voyage, shall, on conviction thereof in any United States Court, be fined ten thousand dollars and be imprisoned for three years. Every charter of an American vessel at any such foreign port, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the Slave-trade, and every sale of an American vessel on the Coast of Africa, unless she be duly condemned as unseaworthy, shall be illegal and void.

Section *Two* provides that upon any information being given as to the violation of this act, the District Attorney to prosecute the offenders, the informer to receive one-half of such fine as may be recovered. All vessels engaged in violation of this act to be forfeited and sold, and the proceeds to be given to whosoever may have lodged the information leading to the condemnation.

Section *Three* provides that every owner or agent of an American vessel selling the same, and every purchaser thereof shall, at the time of the execution of such an instrument of sale, make oath before the United States Minister or Consul that said vessel is not to be engaged in the African Slave-trade, which oath shall be transmitted to the State Department; and if any such person shall swear falsely he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and be liable to all its pains and penalties.

Mr. CLAYTON explained the bill, and said it had received the unanimous approval of the Committee.

The Boston petition being up, Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said that he had no design to call in question the motives of the Senator who had presented the petition. He had no fault to find with the exercise of the right of petition. It was the undoubted right of every citizen, and one to which he would give every latitude.

He would go so far as to say that he believed it was the right of his Satanic Majesty even to send up a petition so that Court which he had insulted and from which he had been hurled. But it was by motives and objects that petitions were to be judged. So if in sending up that petition he was actuated by a purpose of mischief or was hypocritical in his prayer, he deserved a deeper infamy than that to which he had already been consigned. If the petition now before the Senate be sent hither from proper motives and for proper purposes, it is entitled to all respect. If it be sent hither for the purpose of mischief and to produce strife, then it deserved the contempt of every good man. This was not the first petition of this character sent here, and had this one unattended with striking circumstances giving it the color of treason, he would not have noticed it. But it came here with all the circumstances tending to show that it is part of the plan of operations of those with whom agitation and repeal are watchwords. He had seen already one attempt made to give practical effect to the prayer of this petition, and it had only found four Senators who would give the sanction of their names to its unholy purpose. It was said that these gentlemen were the result of the passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He did not believe it. It was the result of a combination of those willing to take part in any scheme to break down the Constitution of the United States, and place the South under degradation and humiliation. It came from a city where the flame was openly set at defiance. Where the temple of justice was surrounded by an armed mob, to prevent the execution of constitutional duty. Where treason stalked boldly through the street at noonday, and where the officers of the law were butchered. The petition came from such a people and from such a place, following immediately upon these events. Was he not right in supposing this petition, got up at such a time, had in view no consideration of public interest? It came from Boston, where the dust of the first and the last martyrs in the country's cause, WARREN and BATCHELDER, were now mingled together. He then called attention to an extract published in the *Intelligencer* of the 22d inst., said to have been adopted at a meeting of the members of Congress opposed to the Nebraska bill. The simultaneous appearance of this document with this petition, might indicate the belief, that like birds of omen and foul-perfumed spirits, they desired companionship in publicity as well as in sentiment. The meeting which adopted this extraordinary address was most irregular. It was secret, and no man save the three whose names were attached to the address, had been bold enough to avow their connection with it. He would rejoice if they had the manliness to come forward and let the country know who they were who had spoken sentiments, to this paper. It was to be expected they would do so, and that no man would be dastard enough to screen himself from responsibility by avoiding any publicity of his connection with the meeting. It was a most carefully prepared paper. It did not say the members of Congress opposed to the Nebraska bill, nor did it say a part of them, but it said a meeting composed of the members of Congress. Who were they? How many were they? The address was signed by three persons. It may be said that these were all who were there. He had known meetings heralded to the country as large and respectable, composed only of a chairman and secretaries, and whose only claim to largeness consisted in the physical proportions of the chairman. So far as the chairman of this meeting was considered, it might be thought a large meeting. He could not believe that any one member from the South would give the sanction of his name to the statements contained in this address.

He read the address and its arguments upon the encroachments by the Slave power, by its acquisitions and the designed extension of its area upon the adoption of the Missouri Compromise, and the Compromise of 1850, and the repeal of the former, &c., &c., &c. He commented upon the same with great severity of language. He said he was happy in the belief that not one Southern man attended that meeting. After reading the address he suggested to the unknown author to abandon the barren field of political literature and turn his energies to the richer field of the works of fiction. The author of this address was able fair to rival the writer of the *Mysteries of the Inquisition*; EUGENE SUE, PAUL DE KOCK, and many others who were so prolific in works of fiction. He had never seen a production which contained in so few words so much fiction and such imagination as this address. The address charged the South with passing the Nebraska bill with a covert design of making the Territories Slave States, with annexing here a dozen States of Mexico and making them Slave States, and planting Slavery on the Amazon, with the view of aid to the purpose by the acquisition of Cuba and Hayti, and in these reducing the North to abject submission. He called for the author of this accusation. It was a serious one, and which no gentleman should make behind the masked battery of a secret meeting. The author of it knew very well, that had every South-ern member been in his grave, the Nebraska bill would have passed. It would have passed if Calhoun, Clay and Webster had voted for it. The whole Senate was pledged. It was wickedly, wantonly, and falsely charged that there was no difference between the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. There was no case that could be presented on any other subject, where the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law would not be considered as a virtual nullification of the Constitution. The South asked to do no wrong in the North—all it asked was to preserve the Constitution and give us an equality of right. He had been a Whig all his life. He was told now by the Northern wing of that party that hereafter the test to be applied to all Whigs, was the repeal of the Nebraska act, repeal of guarantees and equality to all States given by the Constitution. If this was to be the test of orthodoxy in the Whig party, then he avowed himself a heretic, and suggested that against him now, at once, might be prepared the edict of excommunication. If to trample on the rights of any section or state was necessary to be a Whig, he had to say to his former friends and associates, good bye. He would rather die than follow them in any such rule of action.

Mr. ROCKWELL said he regretted that the duty had fallen upon him to defend the State of which he was a representative. He regretted that his predecessor was not here to discharge that duty rather than himself. This memorial was signed by over twenty-one hundred of the men of Boston. Its signers were the bone and sinew of the active business men of that city. He saw nothing in their petition either extraordinary or wrong. They simply asked for the repeal of an act of Congress only four years old, which act was in addition to the one which had been in force over fifty years. Was there treason in this? Was it treason to ask Congress to repeal an act of its own making? It was said that there were circumstances attending it which gave to it greater importance. It was signed by men who had acquiesced in the Compromise Measures of 1850, of which this act was one, but who were moved to ask for the repeal of this obnoxious law because Congress had suppressed a previous and long standing compromise. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise he begged to assure the gentlemen had created a depth of feeling in the Free States entirely unprecedented, and which would continue for years to come. It was true that in Boston under this law recently, an an arrest was made, that an affray, a riot took place and a homicide committed, but it should be remembered that the constitutional authorities of Massachusetts and Boston took that matter in hand and disposed of it. Sudden tumults and affrays and violence had occurred in other places than in Boston. This petition was got up for no purpose of provoking bloodshed, riots or treason. 'It was not got up recently. Had its signers such objects in view, they would not have left their petition open to the public gaze at the Merchants' Exchange, exposed to examination by the friends and the opponents of its prayer. The feeling now existing at the North was such as never had been witnessed before. It was wide-spread and universal. It pervaded all professions and occupations of life. The action of Congress at this session had produced the feeling; whole classes of men had been openly denounced in Congress for petitioning against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He would, say to Senators, with all respect, that in denouncing the clergy for petitioning against that act, they had gone too far; for the clergy of New-England spoke the sentiments of the whole people they lived among. Public sentiment was against this law, and the cry was for its repeal. He supposed there would always be found a party in Massachusetts ready and willing to execute it, but its execution was against the sentiments of the people. He would say to the Senator that the time had gone by when any threat of a dissolution of the Union, consequent upon the action of the people of the Free States upon any measure, would deter them from doing what they conceived to be right. Threats of disunion had ceased to be an argument with them, either for or against any measure. The North was devoted to the Union—they would adhere to it—they would go with it to whatever extent it was extended, but they did not believe that this Union could be dissolved. Disunion was an impossible thing. Why was it that Congress, while extending the Union in all directions, had neglected the great binding ligament of a railroad to the Pacific? He urged the construction of that great work, and said that he had no connection with the meeting which had adopted the address, though he fully agreed with the sentiments it uttered.

Mr. JONES asked the Senator to say now many of these signers who were said to be the bone and sinew of Boston, had aided in executing the law lately in Boston. Was not a large number of them, with treason in their hearts and knives in hand, engaged in the recent mob to resist the Constitution and the laws?

Mr. ROCKWELL—I do not know that one was so engaged.

Mr. JONES asked if WENDELL PHILLIPS and THEODORE PARKER, had not incited an ignorant and infatuated people to resist the law and the Constitution, which they had not courage or manliness enough to do in person. Had they nothing to do with these riots, and these cries for repeal? As to the Clergy of New-England, he had nothing to say. He never quarreled with women or clergymen. He transferred the fight with them to the Senator of Illinois. But he asked the Senator if he believed the Union could last one day after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. ROCKWELL—I have said already, that disunion is an impossible thing.

Mr. JONES—If the Senator supposes that the South will stand like cravens and submit to have their property taken from them in violation of the Constitution, he is much mistaken and knows very little of their character. The Union without the Constitution would be worse than Slavery. Sooner than submit to such degradation and humiliation, he would himself apply the torch to the temple of our Union and perish in its ruins. If the Senator expected to see the Fugitive Slave law repealed, or the Missouri Compromise restored, he might expect to enjoy a long lifetime. Neither one nor the other act would the Senator ever see.

Mr. BRODHEAD said he did not know whether this quarrel between old friends ought to go on or stop. For twenty years Tennessee and Massachusetts had been politically associated in all presidential elections. Tennessee had refused to vote for General CASS, who opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and voted for General TAYLOR, who refused to pledge himself against it, that he might secure Massachusetts. If this quarrel was to end in their parting company, it had better go on, if not, the Senate ought to take up other business.

Mr SUMNER said that he would begin by answering the question whether the Union can exist after the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. If the Union could not exist without an act—law he could not call it—which outrages all principles of humanity and right, as did the Fugitive Slave law, then the Union ought not to exist. He would not attempt to follow the Senator from Tennessee, for like a hero of antiquity, it could be said of that Senator, "Thrice had he slain his foes, and thrice he slew the slain." He sincerely hoped the people of the North were not to be intimidated or cajoled into an abandonment of those great principles of freedom which they had so long been devoted to. He hoped there would be a backbone preserved to the North. He entirely agreed with his colleague as to the character of the memorialists. Among them were those who had acquiesced in the Compromise measures of 1850; there were there also, those engaged in great mercantile interests. It was that great interest which, in the history of England, twice checked the humane efforts of WILBERFORCE to break up the African Slave-trade. It was the same great interest which, from sordid motives, had in the Constitution of the United States, kept for twenty years the same heaven-offending traffic from the judgment of the American people. He had spoken against the Fugitive Slave law here and elsewhere. He was free to avow it. For so doing, he would not throw himself upon the judgment of a Senate fresh from the passage of the Nebraska act, but would throw himself upon the judgment of his country and his God. He then read numerous extracts from his former speeches on this law, and avowed again the sentiments expressed therein. He referred to the sentiments expressed in Faneuil Hall by OTIS, ADAMS and others, preceding the revolution, in which they held that resistance to slavery was obedience to God. A short distance from that sacred edifice, said he, and between it and the Court-house where the disgusting rites of sacrificing a human being to slavery were lately performed, was the spot which was first moistened by American blood in resisting slavery, among the first victims was a colored person. Near Boston are Concord and Lexington, where the resistance was repeated, and it received its crowning glory on Bunker Hill. He then ran a parallel between the resistance to the Stamp Act in 1765, and the Slave act of 1850.

He further contended that the former was a harmless measure when compared with the latter.

Mr. BUTLER said that his idea on this question was that there ought not to be any necessity for a Fugitive Slave law. Under the Constitution, each State of itself ought to provide for the readiness of all fugitives from labor to their masters. This was certainly the design of the Constitution. He had listened to the Senator who had presented the memorial, and was pleased with his manner. There was a calmness and sincerity about his remarks which required for them the highest respect. He regretted to hear him say that there was an intense feeling at the North on this subject. While he had no objection to a reference of the memorial, he in all frankness desired to ask the Senator if the fires which he says are burning at the North are not to be extinguished, what good is to be accomplished by a report of a Committee? If they report that the law ought not to be repealed, that will not satisfy any person who demands its repeal. He was surprised to hear the other Senator (Mr. SUMNER) indulge in such rhetorical displays and bad taste, doing no credit to his own or that of the Senate. His speech was unworthy of the Senate and of a scholar. If he had kept it a while longer, and dressed it little, it might have answered for a Fourth of July oration in some localities. He would remind the Senator when OTIS spoke in Faneuil Hall, when HANCOCK acted and when ADAMS wrote, they did so as the representatives of a slaveholding State. The appeals made in those days of Boston and Massachusetts were addressed to slaveholding States. The men of Massachusetts of that day were slaveholders and gentlemen. He regretted much the character of the Senator's speech. There was a great difference between it and that of his colleague. One was a calm, honest, sincere expression of belief and opinion; the other was false rhetoric, declamative and an incentive to rouse the worst passions of the infatuated people of certain localities. If the issue was to come as was indicated, and the contest was to be between the North and the South, let it come, and be divided at once. Let it be considered, argued and disposed of calmly, and without exciting appeals, dressed and rhetorical display, such as was made by the Senator to-day. He would like to ask the Senator, if Congress repealed the Fugitive Slave law, would Massachusetts execute the Constitutional requirements and send back to the South the absconding slaves?

Mr. SUMNER—Do you ask me if I would send back a slave?

Mr. BUTLER—Why, yes.

Mr. SUMNER—Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?

Mr. BUTLER—There he is again, with a quotation all ready prepared. He gets up here and shouts it out with, as he doubtless supposes, more than Demosthenean eloquence and fervor,—but he is mistaken. [Laughter.] What have dogs got to do with the Constitution? The Senator declares that he would not execute the Constitution which he has sworn to support. The Senator openly declares that it is his duty and always has been and ever will be to violate the Constitution. The Senator has sworn to support it, and declares it to be to it his duty.

Mr. SUMNER—I recognize no such obligation upon me.

Mr. BUTLER—Will you not take the oath? [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—I will not take the oath to violate the Constitution.

Mr. BUTLER—I suppose it makes but little difference what you consider obligatory upon you.

Mr. MASON followed, defending the Fugitive Slave law. He denied that it suspended the Habeas Corpus act, as asserted either ignorantly or corruptly by the Senator from Massachusetts. He said that it was Massachusetts and the other New-England States which had forced into the Constitution the prohibition upon Congress repealing the Slave Trade for twenty years. This was done that in that time these States might do the carrying trade in that traffic.

Mr. PETTIT said that he had lived to hear upon the floor of the Senate an avowal which he never expected to have heard anywhere, that a Senator sworn to support the Constitution owed no obligation to that instrument. He believed in the right of petition. He would vote to receive any that was respectful in its character and to refer it. Should a petition come here from Massachusetts or elsewhere, asking the Senate to expel any Senator who should disavow any obligation to the Constitution, he would vote to receive and refer it, though he would not at present say how he would vote upon it finally. The Senator had uttered openly to support the Constitution in all its parts. He made no reservation. He could not take his seat if he had, and he ought not to hold his seat after making it. He again referred to that part of the Declaration of Independence which says all men are created equal, and said that if these words were used in the sense placed upon them by the Abolitionists, they were a self-evident lie. He discussed this matter for half an hour. He denied that men were created equal, either physically, morally, politically, or mentally. He denied that the Senator who had sworn to support the Constitution, and who to-day spit upon that oath, was equal to his Revolutionary ancestors.

Mr. SUMNER—Never, Sir, never.

Mr. PETTIT—You denied that the Constitution had placed any obligation upon you which you were bound by. Was such a Senator equal to WEBSTER? The one had earned the title of the Expounder of the Constitution. The other deserved that of the contemner and despiser of that instrument. If the Almighty intended to have created the Senator equal to WEBSTER, then that great power had created a great blunder and failure. He did not think the searcher after an equality in morals could find any one more degraded than the Senator, who, after having called God to witness his declaration to support the Constitution, had, with that fact fresh in the minds of his fellow Senators, openly avowed that he recognized no obligation imposed by that sacred oath.

Mr. DIXON got the floor, and at 4½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26.

The House refused to suspend the rules to enable Mr. BLISS to introduce a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint an agent to investigate and bring to justice certain offenders against the United States laws, and appropriating $15,000 for that purpose. He alluded to the *Martha Washington* conspirators, and those who recently robbed the Pittsburg Custom-House.

Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bill appropriating $10,000,000 for carrying the recent treaty with Mexico into effect.

Mr. PECKHAM wished to offer a resolution, which was merely read for information, calling on the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate copies of all correspondence touching or concerning the treaty concluded between this Government and Mexico, on 30th December last, and all subject matter thereon.

Mr. BENTON—I have a question to make which I think will take precedence of both motions. I propose now to make the motion of which I gave notice some days ago—of the privileges of this House. It is one which I apprehend takes precedence of all other motions, and especially does it take precedence of that now made to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up this bill. If I am right in my apprehension of the dignity and of the obligations which attach to the privilege I shall plead, I will go on and state my motion.

The SPEAKER—The Chair will hear the gentleman's motion before he decides as to the question of privilege.

Mr. BENTON—I have reduced to writing the points of privilege, which I make to the House, in order to avoid any misconception or misapprehension:

Resolved, That the House will not consider the question of appropriating $10,000,000 to carry into effect the Mexican treaty of December 30, 1853, for the acquisition of foreign territory, until it first shall have considered whether there was a breach of the privileges of this House in negotiating and concluding said treaty, nor until after the House shall have obtained full information on the negotiation and conclusion of said treaty.

Resolved, That the said treaty, depending for its execution on a law of Congress to be passed on a subject submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives to deliberate on the expediency or inexpediency of carrying such treaty into effect, and to determine and act therein as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good.

That is copied from the resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives in the year 1796, after President WASHINGTON had refused to communicate papers to the House on that subject.

Mr. HOUSTON—If the gentleman is through with his question of privilege——

[Cries of "Wait until he is heard on it."]

Mr. HOUSTON—As far as the gentleman has gone, I desire the decision of the Chair. [Cries of "Order."] I am in order, and I know what I am doing. I have a right to state my point to the Chair.

Mr. BENTON—Certainly.

Mr. HOUSTON—Well, Sir, I want the decision of the Speaker, whether the question of the gentleman from Missouri is such a question of privilege as will arrest the motion which I have submitted for the adoption of the House.

The SPEAKER—The Chair prefers first to hear the additional resolution. There were three of them, as the gentleman from Missouri announced. The Chair will then be able to decide at once. Under the circumstances, the gentleman from Missouri will excuse the Chair for indicating that remarks should be dispensed with until the question of order or privilege is presented.

Mr. BENTON—Yes, Sir; the third resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the admission of new States into the Union being a question exclusively granted to Congress by the Constitution, any treaty stipulation for the acquisition of foreign territory, with a right to be admitted as a State, without authorization from Congress is a breach of the privileges of that body, a violation of the Constitution, and illegal and void.

Resolved, That a purchase of foreign Territory by the Federal Government not having been provided for in the Constitution, a concurrence of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government—the former by an act of Congress the latter by a treaty stipulation—is necessary to the consummation of the act, and has been so held in the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, and California.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has a right to the information which would enable it to judge the merits of the Mexican Treaty in its legislative consideration thereof, and that the President be respectfully requested to furnish to the House of Representatives a copy of the instructions under which the same was negotiated, and of papers connected with the subject; the said copies to be communicated confidentially if, in the opinion of the President, the public good may not admit of their publication.

These are the points, Sir.

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks the matter introduced by the gentleman from Missouri is rather for the consideration of the body, in connection with the bill referred to, than for the decision of the Chair as a question of privilege. If, for any reason, the gentleman from Missouri should propose to impeach the President of the United States, or any other officer, it would not be for the Chair to inquire into the validity of the reasons given, but the proposition itself would involve a question of high privilege, and would take precedence. The Chair, therefore, over-rules the question of privilege made by the gentleman, being unable to see, in the papers presented, any question of privilege as the gentleman from Missouri has done. The question now recurs upon the motion made by the gentleman from Alabama, that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Would it be in order to move a suspension of the rules, in order to enable the honorable gentleman from Missouri to submit his question of privilege?

The SPEAKER—There is already pending a motion to suspend the rules, which will take precedence of any motion to suspend for another purpose.

Mr. CAMPBELL—I suggest then that after that motion is disposed of, a motion be made to suspend the rules to enable the gentleman from Missouri to submit his question of privilege.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me.—I would inquire whether it would not be in order to move to suspend the rules to enable the House to consider a resolution which may be offered.

The SPEAKER—It would not be in order. The Chair upon a former occasion, stated that a motion to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole, and a motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of a bill or for any other purpose, were of equal dignity, and would be so considered by the Chair, and put in the order of time in which they were made.

Mr. WASHBURN—I would ask the Chair if he did not decide that inasmuch as the rules of the House could not be suspended except upon Monday, a motion for that purpose would take precedence.

The SPEAKER—The Chair only indicated at the moment such a view of the subject, but corrected it very soon after he made the decision.

Mr. PECKHAM—I would ask the Chair whether, after we have got into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, either of these resolutions offered by the gentleman from Missouri and myself can be introduced or adopted?

The SPEAKER—Neither of them can be adopted after the House has gone into the Committee.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. HOUSTON, and it was agreed to.

The House thereupon resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DISNEY in the Chair.

Mr. HOUSTON—I move to amend the bill by striking out all after the word treaty in the eleventh line, so follows: "and the remaining $3,000,000 as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established." I offer this amendment for the purpose of opening up the bill in the proper form of discussion. The bill which has just been read, as well as the message of the President accompanying the treaty, were laid upon the tables of the members of the House on Friday or Saturday last, and therefore it would be useless for me to remind the Committee that according to the stipulations of the treaty itself, the ratifications have to be exchanged by the 30th of this month; thus leaving but a very few days for the action of this House in making the appropriation proposed in this bill, if the House intend to make it at all. I offer these remarks for the purpose of obtaining the indulgence of the House for a speedy action upon the bill. If they propose to make the appropriation it must be made within the next few days. [Laughter.] I shall, under the rules, oppose the passage of this bill in any shape, unless it be amended in the manner I propose.

Mr. BUTLER—Will the House be willing to hear from the Secretary of State, or from the President, in relation to the matter? Will they not require information from the Executive?

Mr. HOUSTON—I am willing to hear from the Executive, but I am not willing to wait for it. I am willing to vote for the bill, but I am not willing to vote for it blindly. I am willing to vote for it, but I am not willing to vote for it in the dark. I am willing to vote for it, but I am not willing to vote for it without information. I am willing to vote for it, but I am not willing to vote for it without knowing what I am voting for

JAMAICA.

The Captain General of Cuba—Cholera—Jamaica Mining—Patent Sugar, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Monday, June 12, 1854.

The Marquis DE LA PEZUELA, Captain General of Cuba, has issued a manifesto denying many facts, and promising many things. The people of Jamaica place no faith whatever in what he writes. Neither he nor his predecessors—with one or two honorable exceptions—can be relied on for sincerity of purpose, when half a dozen *ounces—doubloons—per capita* of the slave, look so invitingly before their rapacious eyes. These glittering coins were, and are still, the enticing temptations for men whose principles are governed more on sordid lucre, than any respect they ever had for integrity of purpose or humanity of heart. As to "the Spanish Government having adopted satisfactory measures for the final suppression of the slave trade at Cuba," expressed by my Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons on the 4th ultimo it is considered here as mere imposition, otherwise, vulgarly called humbug. What! put a stop now to a trade which Great Britain paid so largely to subdue some thirty years ago? Who are so credulous as to place the least credence in one word said or written that emanates from so deceptive a Government, after the violation of solemn treaties entered into between the two powers, and so disgracefully permitted to be a dead letter by England. Men of common sense who have witnessed the infringment of those compacts unredressed, know how to estimate the tacit permission; it is at the shrine of *one penny* per pound cheaper sugar in the home market, that has been tolerated the infraction of solemn contracts. Jamaica from sad experience cannot place any the least confidence, either in the Captain General's manifesto, or that the British Government is in earnest to enforce firmly, and with a strong hand, the fulfilment of the registration of slaves now in Cuba. Soonsr than witness the growing multiplication of slaves in Cuba, let America, say I, take possession of the country by fair means if possible; but any how, let the Stripes of the United States be unfurled throughout the length and breadth of that vast and important colony, so that there might be a cessation of the slave-trade now and forever.

Cholera is raging in Saint Ann's and Saint David, assuming a frightful malignant form, yielding to no treatment, and with the most persevering assiduity by the Medical gentlemen. Where and when this scourge will end, God only knows! Another victim has been added to the many who have perished in the above mentioned parishes. On the 29th ult. Doctor BROOKS, the partner of Hon. Dr. TURNER, of Spanish Town, expired from the effects of the pestilence. He was a man of high attainments, and was unremitting in his professional duties to persons afflicted with cholera, up to the very moment he complained of illness, and retired to his family. At this momentous juncture, when Medical aid is so indispensable, and so few of the faculty are in the island, his loss will be felt with double severity. I know there are many of high professional standing, both in Europe and America, who, by their *writings*, consider the disease non-contagious. Were I to judge and express an opinion from experience on past and recent events in the course of this malady, I certainly should not be inclined to bow submittingly to such decision;—yet, coming as it does from the authority of so high an order, the public seem to yield, and adopt their sentiments. "*Cede Deo.*"

The manufacture of sugar by the RAMOS patent—to whom it was lately granted by the House of Assembly—is said to be of a simple and inexpensive process. It has proved successful in every parish where the managers of estates have given it a fair trial. Two samples of sugar made under the old and new process have been minutely inspected; and the superiority of RAMOS' has been pronounced by an experienced and highly respectable planter, who writes to his correspondent thus: "You are aware that my estate, and the neighboring properties, make about the best sugar in Trelawny; and if these fine qualities can be improved, then it is evident that greater value can be secured to the produce of the seaside estates, on which the staple product of the land is so very dark and inferior." Whether it will succeed upon every estate depends in a great measure on the care and attention that is paid by those who have the management of the estates. "Short of a process of clayings, one could hardly have hoped to improve its quality by any mere process of tempering." I understand the color is clearer and the grain singularly improved; and what is more advantageous, upwards of a puncheon of 18 proof rum for every hogshead of sugar is made on this system. Wherever this process has been pursued it has never failed to produce a favorable result. Notwithstanding all these new inventions, and the aid of improved agricultural machinery, Jamaica can never flourish so long as it has to struggle against slave-made sugar, and the equalization of foreign duties, which will come into operation the early part of the ensuing month. It is not improbable that the consumption of sugar may exceed that of Great Britain; and it may become a subject of some consideration whether the markets of the United States will not be found more lucrative for the sugars of the West India Colonies, the duties at present under the American tariff being 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. The consumption must be very extensive in consequence of the increased emigration;—this fact may suggest the expediency of reducing the duties. There is a rumor circulated here, that it is the intention of the Government to remit the duties altogether. Should this be the case, I have not the slightest doubt but every pound of sugar cultivated in the Colonies will find its way to the United States,—at least, those who have control of their produce unfettered by mortgage, or otherwise necessitated to ship to England, will not hesitate to take advantage of such a result.

It is pretty generally conceded that the mines owned by Doctor BARRETT, in Portland, promise a rich return. From the most reliable—because the most experienced and respectable—sources, it is considered that all the properties belonging to that gentleman show indisputable indications of deeply laid ore. I have myself seen specimens previously to the Doctor's departure from Jamaica, and can safely bear testimony to the superiority of their quality; and judges of some practical knowledge in the article have declared that at least sixty per cent. might be obtained from the samples exhibited on that occasion.

I am glad to see by a New-York correspondent, that some influential and opulent men intend to embark in mining speculations in Jamaica; and that a company has already been formed for the purpose of working the mines in Portland, Metcalf and St. Andrew. These are the properties on which Dr. BARRETT has been engaged for the last two years. From all accounts, I understand that Dr. DECK—a man of sound judgment in geological experience—has given his opinion of the Charing Cross mine in Clarendon, and that his conclusions are highly favorable.

The Treasury notes are at five per cent. discount. It would seem that a combination has been formed by a portion of the mercantile body, not to receive them in payment of running account, or even for the purchase of merchandise, under the impression that the contemplated Government loan, which was intended to redeem the newly created Treasury notes, would not be ratified by the British Government, on two—what I consider imaginary—grounds,—one, that the Responsible Government bill, as passed by the three branches of the Legislature, would not be acceded to by Parliament; and the other, suspecting that the demand for means in the conducting of the war would be a bar to the fulfilment of the promise, or at least retard the loan to some indefinite period. Both grounds, if these be the principle of their action, I consider incapable of reasonable defence. Other latent motives, I apprehend, actuate this embarrassing movement.

For the last fortnight the weather has been dry and sultry. Strong southeasterly winds prevail, accompanied with clouds of dust.

Business in general continues on the wane; the little doing is exclusively confined to inland trade. No foreign business whatever, except a trifling traffic between this and Navy Bay.

The Savannah water works are finished, and will early be in operation.

THE AMERICANS IN CHINA.

Details of the Recent Conflict of the English and Americans with the Imperialist Troops.

The following, from a letter in the *Herald*, gives a more detailed account of the recent engagement between the Chinese Imperialist troops and the English and American seamen, at Shanghai, than was contained in the letter of our own correspondent, published in the TIMES of yesterday:

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

But for the past two weeks the army of the Imperial Taoutae being encamped on the limits of the race-course, which belongs to the foreigners, have been committing various depredations, now and then shooting at the foreigners as they pass along. These various outrages had been mentioned to the Taoutae by both the British and American Consuls; the necessity of their prevention had been urged upon him, on the ground that, if any foreigner should be injured by his lawless soldiers, they, the Consule, could not be held responsible for the protection which foreigners might afford themselves.

Thus things passed on, till last evening, about 5 o'clock, an English lady, escorted by a gentleman, was attacked by a band of Taoutae's men; the gentlemen was wounded severely by several sword cuts, having nothing but a cane to defend himself, while the lady escaped with fright only, although the chair in which she was riding was cut badly in several places. Other Englishmen were attacked about the same time at different points on the course, but none were killed. Upon this news reaching the city, great excitement prevailed.

The Consuls of the United States and England, in consultation with Captain KELLY, of the United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, and Captain O'CALLAGHAN, of H. B. M. steamer *Encounter*, and Captain KANE, of H. B. M. brig *Grecian*, concluded to land their forces and by shell to destroy the fort from which the imperialists had come who had committed the outrages allnded to. This was done; and leaving a strong patrol on shore, we passed the night without any further disturbance.

On this morning a note was addressed by the British Consul to the General of the Imperial army, ordering him to evacuate the forts which he had erected within the limits of the ground occupied by foreigners. This was urged from the fact that his soldiers being new levies, were undisciplined and ungovernable, and had shown a decided disposition to attack and injure foreigners; that if the evacuation of the forts did not commence at 3 o'clock to-day, and was not completed at 4, the forces would bombard them out with shell and canister.

After this communication had been sent, a joint consultation was had with the United States Consul and Captain JOHN KELLY, United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, and they being of opinion that the entire settlement was in imminent danger from the hordes of undisciplined soldiery composing the Imperial camp, unless their quarters were removed to a greater distance, agreed to lend their aid and assistance in compelling them so to do.

Accordingly, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 4th inst., the forces were landed from the British steamer *Encounter* and brig *Grecion*, in number one hundred and fifty men, and one field howitzer, and they were joined by the Shanghai volunteers, with fifty men, under the command of Mr. WARE, H. B. M.'s Vice Consul. Capt. KELLY landed seventy United States seamen and marines, with one field howitzer, and he was joined by thirty American volunteers, with two field howitzers. The forces stood two hundred Englishmen, under the command of Capt. O'CALLAGHAN, of H. B. M.'s steamer *Encounter*, and one hundred Americans, under Capt. JOHN KELLY, U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth*.

For greater security the United States Consul had called upon the merchant captains in port to send on shore all the men they could spare from their respective ships, armed and equipped, and placed them under the order of Midshipman GREY, of the *Plymouth*, to be used in defence of the settlement, while the large force proceeded to the Imperial forts. This force was about thirty men.

It was now 3 o'clock, and no answer had been received from Taoutae as to whether he would remove the soldiers who had attempted to attack the settlement. The race course is distant but half a mile from the bank of the river. The troops reached it in a few minutes. As soon as the camps were in sight they were halted.

The commanding officers reconnoitered them and found no movement on their part indicating their intention to remove; on the contrary, they were fortifying in some places.

At five minutes to 4, (the hour fixed as the limit,) a note was received from the Taoutae that the forts could not be evacuated. The method of attack was then determined upon. Capt. O'CALLAGHAN with his English force, two hundred men, was to follow the race course to the right, and Capt. KELLY, with one hundred Americans, was to march to the left, and attack separate forts.

We marched off to our respective national airs, and after coming up within three hundred yards of the fort we unlimbered our three howitzers, loaded with shell, and at precisely 4 o'clock commenced firing. For thirty minutes this firing continued, doing immense destruction to the Imperialists—but they did not return it, as the large field piece, which was masked and was loaded to the muzzle with nails and slugs, would not go off. About this time we had nearly consumed our shell, and as there were two more forts to take, the order was given to charge. It was done, and as we were within thirty paces of the breastwork a shower of bullets from *jing-galls* (like a musket, only they are about nine feet long and carry a pound ball,) killed a marine from the *Plymouth*, wounded Capt. PEARSON, of the American ship *Rose Standish*, in the face, and Mr. GRISWOLD GRAY, of New-York, in both legs. Capt. PEARSON'S wound is slight, but Mr. GRAY had to suffer amputation of his left leg, and is now doing well. For fifteen minutes the balls rained among us. We were only thirty paces from the fort, with a deep and broad ditch between us, filled with iron points to stick the feet of Chinese with, but which proved to be entirely unavailing against the soles of KIMBAL and BARKLEY'S best. The wall of the fort, too, was covered with sharp bamboo points, which are very dangerous. Yet we opened our howitzers again, and with canister we poured a leaden hail among them. This lasted for ten minutes, when the order was given to scale the fort; our men passed over and in like an avalanche, and the Chinese fled at every gate. The fort was taken and set on fire.

While this was being done by the Americans, Capt. O'CALLAGHAN, with his Englishmen, was scaling another one, and it was immediately, also, in a blaze. The rebels, too, had come out from the city in a large body to witness how foreigners fight. After they had seen 100 arms take a fort and fire it, containing over 2,000 Chinamen, and 200 Englishmen do the same thing in the space of forty minutes, they made an attack upon another fort which is near the wall, and being repulsed they sent in to General LEU, asking for an additional force. LEU replied that the foreigners, with one-third his number, had just taken two forts, and that he and his men should have nothing to eat till they took that one. This had the desired effect—the fort was taken.

The Americans and Englishmen met, each having marched through the forts of the Imperialists, and jointly attacked the third and last fort which contained soldiers who had made attempts to come down on the settlement. It required only a few shell to put it in a blaze, and the soldiers to flight, in every direction. The whole action of the combined forces lasted one hour and a half; the Americans lost 1 killed and 3 wounded, and the English the same; the wounded are all doing well. The Americans were the smallest force, but they had three howitzers, while the English only had one; the post of danger was therefore selected by the Americans; and when the order was given to charge, and we came up within thirty paces of the fort, where the shower of balls fell among us for ten minutes, I never shall forget the appearance of Capt. KELLY; he is usually a little stooped, and looks about five feet ten inches, but when the bullets began to rain among us and one of his own men was shot down dead at his side, he seemed to be at least seven feet high, his bright uniform a mark for the jing galls, and his whole conduct so daring that it is a miracle he escaped.

Lieut. GUEST, the executive officer, led the charge, and engineered the howitzer belonging to the *Plymouth*; his conduct throughout was cool and brave.

Just as this charge was made, the merchantmen, under the command of Midshipman GREY, were ordered up, which swelled the American force to one hundred and thirty men. These fellows were California principally, who did great execution for a few minutes with their rifles.

Thus the whole force employed from first to last, was three hundred and thirty men, and three field twelve pound howitzers, and in a series of engagements, which lasted one hour and a half, they dislodged ten thousand Chinamen from three separate fortifications, with the loss of two killed and six wounded. The loss of the Chinese was immense, but no one has pretended to put figures to the number that was killed.

We now resumed our march to the settlement, loaded with jing galls and flags, as every Chinese soldier has his own flag. From the church steeple, where many ladies had witnessed the battle, and from the houses, the white handkerchief was waved, silently saying "well done." A heavy patrol was left on shore for the night, by English and American officers, and we slept with a greater feeling of security than we have enjoyed for months.

April 5, 1854.—This morning a large force is out from the ships-of-war, destroying the walls of the forts captured yesterday, so that they cannot be reoccupied.

The Imperial army were all driven yesterday to a fort on the Soochow Creek, which is considered fer enough from the foreign settlement; but to-day some few came up near Capt. O'CALLAGHAN'S men, while they were at work throwing down the walls of the fort, and getting upon a mound, they waved their flags and brandished their spears. The Captain levelled his howitzer, and the ball took the ground from under the whole party, although a mile distant, and from that moment not an Imperialist soldier was to be seen.

In destroying the walls of the forts, it was discovered that the loss of the Chinese was very great, showing that the shell did great execution. The English took possession of the entire imperial fleet, and hold them as hostages for the good behaviar of the land forces.

A large number of American missionaries reside on the outskirts of the foreign ground, and the collector of customs has had a guard of two hundred men stationed there; but the United States Consul sent him an order that he would give him to-day to remove them. The order was promptly complied with, so that to-day we have none of the imperial army within a mile of the foreign settlement.

The forts are all destroyed, and the English and Americans have occupied two houses on the outskirts of the foreign ground, with one hundred and twenty men and two pieces of artillery, to prevent them from reconstructing their fortifications too near the foreigners. Thus things stand to-day.

Now that it is all over, we have our sober second thoughts, and all appear to be of one mind—that it was the only thing we could have done to preserve the entire settlement.

Different rumors may reach the United States; but I can assure you that those who are the most capable of judging of Chinese character, are perfectly satisfied of the intention of the imperial soldiers to attack the settlement in the night of the same day on which we had the great battle. If these soldiers were men from near and about the five ports, we would never have been threatened, because their memory of the English war is still fresh, and they have a great respect for foreigners. But the principal number of these soldiers are new levies from far in the interior, where each Province has its own peculiar notions of foreigners. I have seen a card, which one of the missionaries has here, giving an example of their notions in one Province, of three kinds of foreigners which are said to be known to them. One kind is described as men with no legs, but a hole through the middle of the body, through which a bamboo stick is passed, and thus borne along by coolies. Another, men with tails of enormous length, and very grotesque looking objects. Still another, with six arms and one leg. These are the deluded creatures who made the attempt upon foreigners, and were so signally defeated. And although they are so ignorant, yet it is impossible for the Mandarins to control them; therefore, when complaints were made to the Chinese authorities about the lawless conduct of their men, the reply was: "We are unable to defend you—we cannot control our soldiers." The battle set them in flight, and to-day we learn from Chinese, that thousands of them are forty miles from here, destroying villages and committing all kinds of depredations. This is the kind of conduct to incense the masses in this Province against the Manchoo Emperor and all his officers; and when that is done, its entire conquest is certain and easy. Thus stand the Imperialists, while the rebels are pouring out upon them from the city, attempting, according to Chinese custom, their extermination. I will just mention one example, which will suffice for all.

This morning, the rebels, three thousand strong, advanced to attack a similar number of Imperialists, and when within six hundred yards, they all fired and kept it up, advancing in the meantime until spear balls reached some, and then all turned and run back to their respective quarters. This is Chinese fighting. But as they were running back, through fear, they came within the picket of the Americans stationed for the protection of this settlement. Their own officer could not stop them, and he called upon the U. S. officer to do so. He did so, by firing, when they all turned and ran in another direction.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ATTACK, &c., APRIL 4.

H. M. Steamer Encounter.—Lieut. N. Dew, slightly; M. Tupman, Naval Cadet, do.; W. Blackman, Carpenter, killed; Am. Hevens, ordinary I., slightly.

H. M. Brig Grecian.—Mr. Henry Thursby, Midshipman, a severe contusion; George Bailey, Capt. Foretop, very severely; John Bndge, A. B., do.; Henry Wilcox, Quartermaster, do.; Henry Nicoll, do.; In. Little, Assistant-Surgeon, slightly.

United States Sloop Plymouth.—George McCorkle, killed—four wounded, (most of them severely.)

Shanghai Volunteers.—Mr. J. E. Brine, mortal—brain protruding; Mr. Gray, shot in both legs—thigh amputated. Capt. Pearson, American merchant ship *Rose Standish*, very severely wounded.

Total two killed and sixteen wounded. Guns found mounted in camps—two 12, four 6, and four 9 pounders, and a number of wall pieces. Force engaged about 300.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company—Answer to "One of the Stockholders."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The stockholders and the public are not likely to be satisfied with the anonymous communications from the attorney of this Company, who, instead of answering the charges made against them, writes as follows: "But one person out of the Board of Directors has access to the documents he promulgates." That is certainly remarkable. [Speaking authoritatively is evidence that he is writing for the Company.] What is meant by "one" of the Directors I do not understand. I suppose that any stockholder has the *right*, at any time, to examine and have free access to the books. Beginning at the President, where was Mr. CHATFIELD, Mr. DIMOND, Mr. WALDAS, Mr. WOODHULL, Mr. STANTON, Mr. LELAND, two or three book-keepers, and the whole Executive Committee—all acting in their varied capacities as *officers* and *accountants* of the Company! Name the "one" man who carries the proceedings of that Company in his breeches pocket. I have neither health, nor inclination to give the time in useless discussion.

My "motive" has been, for a long time past, to exhibit this Company as illegally organized and fraudulently conducted. That I think has been done to the satisfaction of every man of ordinary understanding.

I have never been applied to, solicited, advised, or encouraged, to make these publications. They have been subjected to no eye before the printer's. The collection of facts—in all the details—I have acquired from various parties connected and unconnected with the Company. The difficulty of obtaining general facts has not been great, inasmuch as the blowing machinery has been so imprudently adjusted and inflated that foul vapors have been constantly oozing out, if not to the destruction of life, very scorching to character. Where the party from whom I obtained a portion of the records and figures got them, I do not care to know. I have received no pay, or the promise of any; no reward, or the promise of any, or assistance of any kind—for the purposes of these publications—from any party whatever connected with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, past or present, or from any other party; and I have not the displeasure of a personal acquaintance who would think of influencing me by unworthy means, and do not know of a stranger who dare attempt it.

In the introductory of my pamphlet, I distinctly asserted that I had nothing to do with the Company, meaning substantially: The day after the books for receiving subscriptions had been closed, I called upon Mr. LELAND, the then Secretary, who immediately took my proxy for $100,000 of the Stock. I have a notice before me, that reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
No. 329 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 12, 1853.

SIR: You are assessed $100, being one tenth of one per cent. on $100,000, the amount subscribed by you to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company—one half of which will be due and payable at this office, on the 25th day of Dec., proximo, and the remaining half $——, on the 13th day of Feb., 1854.

W. W. LELAND, Secretary.

To C. GLEN PEEBLES.

Before this assessment became due, I informed myself of many of the facts that I have published, and did not pay the first assessment, but was kindly told that, although my Stock would be considered as forfeited, yet, if I came in and paid any time about that period, there would be no difficulty in securing the Stock. About "that period" I satisfied myself sufficiently, and let it drop. I did not pay, or think of paying the February call—notwithstanding, I again received a notice, signed as before, under date of March 1, 1854, which is also now before me, of a call of one half of one per cent., to which I gave no attention.

This "Stockholder" has now made a new breach in the management of this Company.

If that Stock was of "a fraudulent issue," it shall be known. If it was intended to get my assessments and services, and then cheat me out of the Stock, if it should become worth while, upon the ground that it was a fraudulent issue, it shall be known. If the Secretary was deceiving me to gain my good favor, and my name was not on the books, and his action was separate from the Company, it shall be known. The "Stockholder"-Attorney of the Company, writing anonymously in its behalf, has called the integrity of the Secretary into question, and I leave him to answer.

The Secretary, when the office of the Company was first opened, placed several—being a very small portion—of my writings favoring a Pacific Railroad, upon the port-folio of the office as a means of assisting their enterprise. Then it was not "meddlesome" to touch the Pacific Railroad.

As a journalist and manuscript writer, I claim the right to scrutinize the management of all institutions created by the people through the Legislature, and, in behalf of the people, to claim the reversion of all franchises so derived, when forfeited, and to choose what subjects I shall entertain and write upon. The Company has not answered the questions in regard to interest upon assessments, the illegal organization, or the fraudulent creation of a "Trust" management.

C. GLEN PEEBLES.

OUR CHARGE TO SARDINIA.—It is due to Mr. DANIEL, our Chargé to Turin, that we contradict the statement going the rounds, to the effect that he had resigned or had been recalled. There is no truth in either aspect of the statement. He is at his post, and in the discharge of his duties, and so likely to remain, so far as we have any information.—*Union.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Bible Union.

At the Anniversary Meeting of this Society, held on Sunday evening in the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. ARMITAGE's,) the following report of the Treasurer, for the past year, was read:

Amount received of life directors, life members, church collections and donations	$2,434 75
Received for German Scriptures	716 18
Raised on the New-York Bible Union field, by the First Baptist Church	842 00
Do. First Baptist Church, for the German Scriptures	1,000 00
Do. By the Oliver-street Baptist Church	1,000 00
Total	$5,992 93
Paid for printing	$78 00
Paid for stationery	4 00
Paid salary of Agent	86 21
Paid A. C. Backbee, assistant treasurer of the Parent Society	5,743 58
Balance on hand	79 14
Total	$5,992 93

The Treasurer's report was adopted, on motion of Rev. Dr. SHEPARD, after which the first annual report of the Board of the New-York City Bible Union was read, as follows, by C. A. BUCKBEE, Corresponding Secretary:

"It is now a little more than a year since the New-York Bible Union, auxiliary to the American Bible Union, was organized, and both its progress and results are in the highest degree gratifying. There has been a constant increase of both ennanal and life members, numbering in all nearly two hondred. During this period there has not been a single intermission in the regular monthly meetings of the Board, which have always been characterized by much union and zeal in the cause which it was organized to advance. At these meetings letters from different parts of the country were read, in which the most encouraging statements are given in regard to the progress of pure versions of the Sacred Scriptures in all leads. The conviction is thus more and more impressed upon the minds of your Board, that the prejudices and misconceptions which have heretofore obstructed that cause are gradually giving way, as light and information are diffused. The resources of the Society, we are also happy to state, have been augmenting, and the prospect before us, in this respect, is highly encouraging. The amount received from churches and individuals is $3,150 93. This money has been paid in directly to our organization as a free-will offering, to aid in giving the word of life to all mankind. In addition to this amount, there has been raised on the field occupied by this Society, $2,842, and paid over directly to the parent Union. Of this amount, the Oliver-street Bible Union contributed one thousand dollars. The Bible Union of the First Church has contributed $1,842, which makes a sum total of $5,992 93 collected for the American Bible Union, during the past year in New-York and vicinity. These two efficient church auxiliaries prefer to cooperate directly with the parent Union, and have done much to raise the cause we serve in common, in their respective churches.

"An edition of 2,000 copies of the Italian New Testament has just been issued, and is eagerly sought for by the Italian exiles from Papal oppression among us, as well as by the people of Italy itself. Several thousand copies of the Gospel of Matthew, in the Spanish language, have been circulated by Rev. F. CROWA, Missionary Colporteur of the American Bible Union in Central America. The revision of the sacred Scriptures in the French and German languages is being prosecuted with great vigor; and we may look with certainty to the Union, under the blessing of God, for faithful revisions and translations of the blessed volume of our Heavenly Father's will, for all the people where the Lord, by His providence, may invite their labors. Nearly two thousand dollars have been raised among our churches in this City to aid our beloved brother ONCKEN in the circulation of the German Scriptures in his fatherland. The parent Union has paid over to him during the past week two thousand five hundred dollars for this work, and has pledged him a like sum, to be paid within the next three months. The revision of the English Bible, we are happy to know, is engaging, to a great extent, every effort of the Union, and $12,000 is the least sum which it will need in this department alone, during its present financial year. The number of revisers and translators employed is nearly fifty, holding their ecclesiastical connections in at least eight different denominations of Christians."

On motion of Mr. EMMONDS, of Philadelphia, the foregoing report was adopted, after which an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. ONCKEN, of Germany, in the course of which he spoke in favor of a union of the two sections of Baptists. He expressed the hope that as this is a free country, each section would be allowed to have their own version, and this, he thought, could be done without causing a division in the church. He had, he said, received this year and last from this society $7,000, and from the American Bible Union $5,000. He had at present in the press an edition of a school Bible, and he expected to be able, with the means placed in his disposal, to circulate 100,000 copies of the Scriptures during this year in Germany. He announced, at the conclusion of his remarks, that this would be the last time he would appear before them, as he intended soon to return to his country, there to disseminate the Bible.

A collection was taken up, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. J. ARMITAGE, President; Corresponding Secretary, C. A. BACKBEE; J. H TOWNSEND, Treasurer; G. J. DARW, Recording Secretary.

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MONDAY.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

SEVENTH DAY.

CATHARINE F. P. WALKER, BY CHRISTIAN S. SLOAN HER NEXT FRIEND, *vs.* WILDAS P. WALKER.

There was the usual crowded audience in attendance at the opening of the Court-room this morning but only so many were admitted as could be accommodated with seats. The parties, their friends and counsel were present at the hour for the resumption of the proceedings, and shortly after 10 o'clock his Honor took his seat, the Jury answered to their names, and Mr. Busteed called the following

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Mary St. John, examined by Mr. Busteed—I reside at No. 96 High-street, Brooklyn; I am married to James St. John; a clerk with Smith & Ward, Pearl-street, boot and shoe dealers; I am nine months married; my maiden name was Mary Augusta Pell; lived formerly at No. 257 Walker-street, between Allen and Eldridge-streets; I know where the Eldridge-street Jail is in this City; from the rear of the house I lived in, in Walker-street, I could see the rear windows of the jail; I saw the defendant, Mr. Walker, at the jail; I lived with my sister, Mrs. Hull, in Walker-street, at the time; she is the wife of Mr. Hull, who was examined as a witness; I went once to the jail with Mrs. Malcom and Mrs. Warner; I was only there once, and then went in company; I was not alone with Mr. Walker any part of the time of my visit to the jail; he never took any improper familiarities with me; he never offered to take any.

Q.—* * * ? A.—No.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the medium which is used by the deaf and dumb to communicate their ideas? A.—Yes; Mrs. Warner taught it to me; we lived in the same house; I have talked that way with Mr. Walker about once a day, commencing when Mrs. Warner moved into the house in October; she moved out on the 1st of March; I never talked after that. The subjects talked about were, good morning, it is a pleasant day, or something like that. I did not observe any familiarity between Mrs. Malcom or Mrs. Warner and Mr. Walker; we were all three with him during the time of our stay at the jail; Mrs. Warner had not a child with her; Mrs. Warner said there were plenty of ladies visited the jail, and I went out of curiosity to see the jail; I have lived in Brooklyn since last September; before that I lived in Fifty-ninth-street, New-York; I have never met Mr. Walker anywhere else but at the jail; the day of the firemen's parade we had been out to see it, and as we came home we went to a confectioner's in Division-street, and he was there; it was in Division-street, one door from Eldridge-street; Mrs. Warner was with me there; we had left the house together that day to go out and see the parade.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blunt—Q.—How many times did you communicate with Walker by signs? A.—Two, three or four times, perhaps only once; I don't know what I said always, but generally about the weather; the communications were most always from Mrs. Warner's room, and most always of a morning, but sometimes of an afternoon.

Q.—Do you remember your sister having a child born while in Walker-street?

Objected to, and ruled out as immaterial.

Q.—What month was it in?

Ruled out.

Q.—Did you communicate such a fact as the birth of a child to Mr. Walker? A.—I don't recollect that I did; I saw no paper with the signs; I could not talk it very fast; not near so fast as my sister, and I did not talk very often; I commenced after she did some time; I don't remember when, but it was after the time she moved into Walker-street; I saw no letters, and nothing but what the deaf and dumb alphabet was on; I don't remember of Hull, my brother-in-law, taking back any package; I was in the prison about 15 minutes; I staid as long as they did; another gentleman was with us; Mrs. Warner met him in Broadway; she gave me an introduction and went there; it was about the middle of the block from the Bowery; we had just come from home; we went from there to Mrs. Malcom's in Beekmen-street, and then we went to the jail; I don't recollect his name.

Q.—Was his name Bobo? A.—I think that sounds like the name; I don't know whether it was the morning or afternoon; I don't remember if it was in the morning or afternoon; I had seen Mrs. Malcom three or four times before, at Mrs. Warner's, but never spoke to her; I had never spoke to the gentleman before; we went into no other room but Mr. Walker's cell; I was afraid when I got into the jail and I followed right on after them; I don't remember that anything occurred in the cell but talking; I don't remember what it was about; there were no refreshments served up; from the jail we went home; Mrs. Warner went with me, no one else; we left Mr. Bobo and Mrs. Malcom on the corner of Eldridge and Walker-streets; they came out of the jail with us.

Mr. Blunt—That's all, Madam.

After the witness had left the stand, she was recalled by Mr. Busteed.

Q.—During your visit to the jail to see Walker, was anything said by him as to his wife and family?

Objected to by Mr. Sandford and ruled out.

Q.—Did he show you anything during your visit to the cell? A.—Yes; his wife and children's daguerreotype.

No cross-examination as to this answer.

Edward Crowell examined by Mr. Busteed—I am a clerk in the Register's office; I know Walker the defendant, for three or four years; I became acquainted with him in Eldridge-street; was introduced to him by Rne the jailer; I had no particular business there; I had some connection with the custody of Mr. Walker; I have taken him out of the jail twenty, thirty, forty times, or up to a hundred; we went to his office in Broadway, below Wall-street; I never took him to any place of amusement, or to any house of ill-fame; he never asked to be taken to any; I never saw him speak to a woman, or recognize one in Broadway or elsewhere outside the jail; I don't know, that I know Burch who was the turnkey there.

By Mr. Blunt—It was in the Spring or Winter of 1852 or 1853 that I was introduced to Walker; I discontinued going out with him after four or five months; we went about 9 or 10 and staid out until 2 or 3, and once until 4; I was employed by Rae to go out with Walker; I never had any charge of Walker in the jail; I went out with him to his office, in Wall-street, and to the Post-Office; I cannot say if I staid in the room with him all the time; sometimes I would go out for 15 or 20 minutes; his office was on the second floor, and I could not stay there all the time, but I never went so far away that he could escape.

Here the Judge gave the Jurors a recess, as he had to go to the General Term Court-room.

The Court and Jury having again taken their seats, Mr. BLUNT declared that Mr. Evans, of Maine, the Attorney-General of that State, was in attendance as a witness, and it was necessary that he should return home. He, Mr. B., therefore, moved that Mr. Evans be examined.

Mr. Busteed opposed this proposition, and the other side then said Mr. Evans would remain until Tuesday.

Susan Smith examined by Mr. Busteed—I am married; my husband is the jailor in Eldridge-street; I know the defendant Walker; have known him since the 3d January, 1853; I have had to do with his custody and keeping; I know of visits to him by females, commencing February or March, 1853, and up to the 14th or 15th of May; from January, 1853, Mr. Burch and myself performed the office of turnkey think four different women visited; their names were Mrs. Malcom, Mrs. Warner, Miss Liman, and Miss Pell; I confine my duties to the house; my domestic establishment is in the jail; I don't think Mrs. Malcom was there to exceed seven or eight times altogether; Mrs. Warner not more than twice or three times; Miss Pell and Miss Liman twice or three times; I don't know whose Miss Liman is, or if she is in the State of New-York or not; sometimes Mr. Burch, sometimes my son, sometimes myself let the visitors in to the prison; they were always in company with each other—never alone; no woman was ever let in alone to Walker in that jail; Burch was there up to April 23; he left because he lost a prisoner and was drunk; I knew that Barch made an affidavit at the request of Walker; I don't know where it was wrote; it was read in my room by Walker, in presence of my husband, myself, Watson and Burch; I don't think Watson left the room at any time when the affidavit was read; it was read very distinctly, stopping twice while reading it; I recollect part of the affidavit.

Q.—State what part you recollect.

Objected to by Mr. Blont, on the ground that all, if any, of the affidavit must be given by the witness.

Objection overruled by the Court, and the decision excepted to.

Witness—I recollect Mr. Walker at the first stopping, asking if it was right; the affidavit stated that he had never left any woman in alone; he had never taken Walker to any place, and he had never asked him to take him to any place of that kind.

By a Juror—What do you mean by a place of that kind?

Witness—I suppose places that were not justifiable, or not proper to go to, or not right that he should go to; the words were to the effect I said before; no particular kind of houses mentioned. I presume George Watson is on the ocean; he was a bookkeeper, and is gone to Australia, I believe; the conduct and demeanor of the women who went to visit Walker was very prudent. I never saw anything else; at the commencement the women came through the hall, afterwards they came through the basement and my room.

Q.—While Walker was in confinement did he speak to you about his wife and children? (Objected to and ruled out.)

Q.—Did he show you any pictures? A.—He showed me a daguerreotype of his wife; after the lower hall of the prison was fixed none could go into the prison without passing through my room; only two or three visits were made going through the upper hall; the last visit Mrs. Malcom made she was not admitted up stairs; either Miss Liman or Miss Pell was with her, and they saw Walker in my back room, as Mr. Smith objected to ladies going up stairs; that was on account of one of the sailors finding fault because Smith would not let a woman into see him, the sailor.

By Mr. Blunt—No one woman was ever let in to him (Walker) alone to the best of my knowledge; I think they could not have gone up stairs without my knowledge; Bobo and Miss Liman were with Mrs. Malcom at the first visit; it was the latter end of February or the beginning of March that I fix the time, but I cannot tell the exact time of the first visit; Mrs. Malcom and Miss Liman were the first that came to see him, but I would not say that Mrs. Malcom did not come alone once, but I say that I do not know how she could get up stairs without my knowledge; and I don't know Mrs. Warner by sight; I do know Dr. Plaice; after the lower hall was repaired, the same entrance to the upper hall was there, but it was not used; there was a bar over the door the same as is there now; the door could be opened by removing the bar; Miss Pell came once; I think it was to the latter part of the visits; I didn't go into the cell when the women came; I never do unless I have occasion; I locked the door and went down stairs; I was never in the cell of Walker with them; I have no personal knowledge of their conduct or deportment; they would stay fifteen minutes or half an hour, sometimes longer or shorter; I only know two women by their names, called by Mr. Bobo; the last visit of females was in June last, and, of course, since then men's wives have been admitted up-stairs to see their husbands; it is a hard question for me to answer; we have a great many prisoners coming and going, and their friends come to see them all the time; the discrimination was as to men's wives and other women for ——; Mr. Smith said he did not wish to have any others let in; I could not state the interval of time between these successive visits; I did not always wait at the door, as sometimes my business would not let me; I cannot mention the names of any other women who visited Walker than those I have named, as I know of; I told you there were four of them; I heard them say Mrs. Warner was one; I can't tell when it was; I did not notice them enough to know them, but I know Mrs. Malcom was one, and should perhaps know her again if I saw her; I don't think Mrs. Warner visited more than twice or three times; I could not say when it was that the three came with Bobo.

Q.—When did you see this affidavit? A.—I cannot tell the date, but it was some time in the Spring; I did not look it over; I saw it only on the table; I think I saw Walker turn the page over when reading; one part of it was that he had never let immoral women up stairs; lewd or immoral, I think, were the words used; he said he had never let a woman in alone at no time; I recollect his saying he did not take Mr. Walker anywhere to any place where it was not prudent he should go; the affidavit alluded to such places, and he said he had taken him there, and Walker had not

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1854.

The Threat of Secession.

We commented, two or three days since, upon the threat of secession from the Union, which has so often been thrown out of late years by the violent partisans of the Slaveholding interest of the South—a threat which we understood the Louisville *Journal* to renew and repeat in the article that gave occasion to our remarks—and which, coming from that quarter, excited our surprise as well as our displeasure. The *Journal* denies that its language was of the natnre of a threat, and declares its belief that the Northern papers which have put that construction npon it, have "misrepresented it for their own purposes—in order to get an opportunity of saying what they consider very keen and sharp, but what is only very insulting."

We consider ourselves implicated by this remark, though made by the *Journal* before the publication of our comments on its previous article; and we feel bound to say something in vindication of onrselves against a charge to which the *Journal* wonld undoubtedly consider the TIMES as obnoxious as the papers to which it expressly referred. But first let us place before our readers the *Journal's* disclaimer of the threat, and its restatement and justifioation of the positions it takes:

"We have said that, if the Northern people, availing themselves of the passage of the Nebraska bill or of any other mere pretext, were to wage a general warfare against the South and its institntions, that, if they were to apply the Wilmot Proviso to all Territory belonging to the Union, without regard to latitude, to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and to strike Slavery and slave interests at every other point where they could hy the closest scrutiny find any opening, the South should, and unquestionably would break up the Union. *But this was no threat; it was only a declaration* of what scarcely needed to be declared—that the South would not tamely submit to intentional and dslihcratc insult and outrage. Such a declaration is no more a threat than it would be a thrent for one gentleman to warn another, that, for a hlow or any other gross personal indignity, he wonld dissolve companionship with him.

"For our own part, we do not think that the application of the Wilmot Proviso to all Territory helonging to the country, or the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, or the nbolition of Slavery in the District of Columhia, or all three of these measures combined, would do any essential injury to the interests of the slaveholding States, and we certainly would not have the South withdraw from the Union on account of the adoption of them hy the North, if we shonld see good reason for believing or trusting thet the North in adopting them did not act with the design to insult or exasperate. But, if it should be evident that the object of the North was to use the force of numbers for the gratification of pique and resentment ngainst the South, to wound and larcerate her feelings and sensibilities, nnd to tyrannize over her, we would have her dissolve the Union at once, no matter how terrible the consequences might he or how soon they might come. And is there a decant-spirited man North or South who will not say in his heart that this would be right? Shonld an individual submit tamely to insult even if he knew that he would lose his life hy resenting it? or should the people of a section submit to insult through any fear of results?

"The people of the North cannot find in the Nebraska bill any respectable pretext for the fierce and general wnrfare that they avow themselves determined to wage against the South. The Nebraska bill was not particularly a Southern measure. It was proposed from the North, and certainly it never would have been proposed from the South. Its most zealous advocates hoth in the Senate and House of Representatives were from the North, and not from the South. To he sure, most of the Southern members voted for it, and we think they eeted unwisely in doing so, hut undoubtedly it was natural for them to give their support to this measnre, which, emanating from a Northern source, seemed to heve no other scope end object then to give to persons living north of a certain latitude precisely the same privilege that belonged to persons living south of that latitnde—the privilege of fixing their own institntions. The mass of Southern members, although they voted for the measure, took very little intcrest in it, and we heard some of them say, while it was pending in the lower House, that althongh they expected to vote for it, they regretted its introduction and agitation, and wonld just as soon see it defeated as not. As for the masses of the people in the South, they gave no indication whatever of caring anything about it. They held no meetings to recommend it, they took no part for it or against it, and their Legislatures were generally ailent in relation to it. We never in our lives knew a proposed measure, creating so much agitation at the North, to be regarded with so much indifference at the South. Its snccess did not cause the slightest exultation at the South, and its defeat would not have caused the least observable regret there. The proposition, then, of some of the Northern editors that every possible measure within the supposed limits of the Constitution should be resorted to in the way of punishing the South on account of the passage of the Nebraska hill, and pricking and goading the Southern people to madness, is unjust, unreasonable, outrageous and atrocious; and, if it be carried out, the wisest of living men cannot say to which of the two sections of the country the mightiest evils will be wronght.

"If the people of the North think that such of their Senators and Representatives in Congress as voted for the Nebraska bill were guilty of a political crime, let them punish those Senators and Representatives at the next elections, or at all future elections. If they think that the Missouri Compromise ought to be reestablished, let them use their force of nnmbers to reestablish it. But if they are patriots—if they wish well to their country, or even to themselves—let them stop there. If they desire the continuance of the Union, as we most earnestly do, let them not act in a spirit of vindictiveness toward the South. Let them not try what they can do to taunt, to provoke, to insult, to incense, and to inflame. Some of the Northern editors should bear in mind that the language of vituperation which they use against the Sonth is not only unpatriotic and unjust, but altogether ungentlemanly. It is very easy for Northern men to deal in bitter invective against the South, and equally easy for Southern men to deal in as bitter invective against the North, but both of these things are just as contemptible as they are easy. They are the resort of base, narrow and vulgar minds, and every patriot and gentleman should rebuke them in whatever manner he deems most effective."

Now we certainly did uuderstand the *Journal's* language to be of the natnre of a threat, and on looking at it again we are compelled to say we find it difficult to conceive how such a oonstruotion can be regarded as a misrepresentation, much less a wilful misrepresentation for the purpose of getting an opportunity to eay unjnstifiably sharp things. It still seems to us that any one would naturally take it as a threat, put in as direct terms as a gentleman would permit himself to use for such a purpose. But the *Journal* asserts that it was "no *threat*, but only a *declaration*" of what in a certain contingency ought to he and would be done. Very well: so be it. It is indeed a distinction without a difference as to the great merits of the issue to which our remarks were mainly direoted. Threat—declaration—prophetic annunciation—be it either, it makes no difference as to what we said in justification of the Free States getting control of the Government, reëstablishing the Missouri Compromise, and putting an end to the political agitation of Slavery in Congress—no differenoe as to what we said about the unreasonableness and suicidal folly of the South making this a ground for attempting to break up the Union. Yet still we are bound to accept the disclaimer of the *Journal*, and to withdraw the application to it of what we said, so far as we went upon the ground of its language being an intentional threat. But as to the violent political partisans of the Slaveholding oligarchy at the South, we have nothing to withdraw. Time and again, time and again, for years past, they have raised the cry of Secession, upon every token of dissatisfaction at the North with their policy of making the Union subservient to the indefinite extension and political supremacy of the Slaveholding power. They have done it in the unmistakable terms of a threat, in the epirit of bitterness, insolence and insult—done it in every way and form, by pen end tongue, in newspapers and speeches, in the streets and on the stump, in private and in public assemblages. This the *Journal* knows even better than we do.

But as the *Journal* seems dieposed to take the matter up in the way of expostulation, we are inclined to see if we cannot put the merits of the case in a clear light between us, and lead him to admit, in fairness, that the Free States have sufficient reason for their present dissatisfaction—good grounds for all that we propose they should do, and abundant excuse, if not rather ample justification, for all that sharp expression of displeasure upon which the *Journal* animadverts.

Let the *Journal* then consider the grounds on which the Free States desire to stand in regard to the institution of Slavery. It is an institution repugnant to the profoundest sentiments of the people of the North. The *principle* itself of Slavery—the abstract doctrine that a human being can be rightfully owned and held as *property*, is universally denied among us. The institntion is also regarded as a great evil—had in all its practical workings—inconsistent with the pretension of our country to be, above all others, the land of Freedom and of Equal Rights. These are the deep-seated convictione of the people of the United States. They are entitled to respect. They are no just ground of offence. Yet the calmest, most temperate utterance of them subjects us to vituperation and insult on the part of the South.

The people of the Free Stetes have not the slightest disposition to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the Slaveholding States. There are indeed a few at the North—reckless fanatics—who would carry out practically their abstract convictions regardless of consequences, ready to overthrow the Constitntion and hreak up the Union. Bnt they are a handful—scarcely one in ten thousand; and their temper and spirit, views and plans are utterly repugnant to the feelings of the immonse mass of the people of the North—as much so as those of the fanatic Slavery propagandists of the South. The great body of the Northern people have as little the disposition, as the right, to disturh or annoy the South in the matter of Slavery. They have no fanatical schemes of aggression. They do not suppose immediate universal omancipation desirahle, either for the slaves or their masters. They do not believe it possihle for the two races to exist together at the South, on any footing of social, civil or political equality. Much as they would rejoice in the prospect of the gradnal nltimato extinction of Slavery, if it could be bronght ahout by the action of the States where it exists, and in a way compatible with the rights and interests of the parties most concerned, yet it is a problom of difficult and scarcely conceivable solution, with which they have no wish to meddle, nntil their aid is desired.

What, then, is it that the people of the Free Stetes wish? *They wish to be allowed to let Slavery alone where it exists, and to be let alone by it. They wish also to be excused from aiding in its further extension.* They wish the South would cease from its policy of making the Federal Government an instrument for extending the area of Slavery, and giving it political supremacy. This is a policy that has been steadily pursued for nearly forty years with oonstant success. The recent hold and open avowals of a determination to adhere to this policy, and the great hreach of good faith perpetrated hy the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, have aroused at the North a determination to resist this nggressivo policy. They have a right to reeist it. The frank and manly avowal of the determination to do so in a constitutional way—to restore the Missouri Compromise—and to put an end to Slavery agitation in Congress, is a thing which the South has no right to take offence at—no right to construe as a declaration of a "general warfsre against slavery"—to consider as "vindictive, taunting, insulting and injurious," or evincing a disposition to "tyrannize over her, to wound and lacerate her feelings and sensibilities"—no right to meet with the threat, declaration or prophetic annunciation, of Secession. The South has no right to have feelings and sensibilities so easily "goaded" to the "madness" of this unwise and suicidal threat, whenever its imperions determination to pursue its own aggrandizement in disregard of honorable compacts is thwarted, or even threatened with resistance. Nor is the strong language of severe indignation, with which the North has reclaimed against what it holds to be a monstrous hreach of good faith, justly to be characterized as wanton insult or ungentlemanlike vitnperation. The provocation must he well considered. The Louisville *Journal* says the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a Northern measure. He knows it wae introduced into the Nebraska hill hy a Southern man. He says the South was indifferent to it. Nearly every Southern man voted for it. He says it is a measure of no value to the Sonth. He knows, or should know, that the South regard it ae a great victory. It opens the way for Slavery into an immense territory, which the North had a just and inviolahle right to helieve would never be opened. And even if it do not result in the actual establishment of Slavery there, it goes to give a national, and not a merely sectional character to the right of Slavery, and so the South regarde it as a great moral victory in the assertion of the prinoiple of slaveholding rights. Beeides, if it were in reality the harren triumph which the *Journal* saye it is, all possible excuse for it is taken away. It becomes a wanton, gratuitous insult, compared with whioh all that the indignant North has eaid or proposed is placid meeknese and courteous kindliness. For it was carried with a high hand by despotism and a triok, in violation of parliamentary rules—against the known wishes of the great majority of the people of the North—driven through with every aggravating circumstance of insolent and triumphant exultation.

And now, because we at the North have spoken of the outrage with something of the severity it deserved, and proposed to attempt the Constitutional redress of it, we are bid beware of "lacerating the feelings and sensibilities" of the South, as if the North had no feelings and sensibilities to be lacerated. We are schooled about the "unjust and ungentlemanlike language of vituperation," and treated with a prophetic declaration of the inevitable disruption of the Union. Such a one-sided view as the *Journal* takes is unfair. Spite of all he says, he must know that we have a right to hold the South responsible for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He knows, too, that the Whigs of the South will unite with the Democrats in resisting its reëstablishment—that our only ohance for effecting it lies in the sending no more doughfaces to Congress. This he is willing we shonld do. We hope to put things back upon the footing they held hofore the passage of the Nebraska hill. We do not mean to do it in any insolent or insulting way: but we think we onght, on every ground of right and self-respect, to do it. And we are glad the *Journal* is not disposed to make this any gronnd of quarrel. We at the North never talk of "dissolving the partnership," thongh we have had at least as much provocation as the South, and can better afford to talk in this way. We want the Union to be maintained. But we also want, and must have, a stop put to the Congressional agitation of Slavery. We want and must have a stop put to making the Federal Government an instrument for the extension and political supremacy of Slavery. *We are right in this.* The *Journal* knows we are. It is what we have a Constitutional right to accomplish. It is what we have a Constitutional right to expect the South will acqniesce in if fairly accomplished. It is what our principles and convictions bind us to attempt. It is what a decent self-respect forhids us any longer to forbear attempting. The Sonth must not think itself entitled to have all the self-respect there is in the world—all the "feelings and sensihilities." Snch a monopoly is as unfair as its long monopoly of all the powers of the Government for its own interests. Upon every intimntion of our purpose to take a fair share, the South must not talk about being "wounded," "lacerated," "tyrannized over," "pricked and goaded" to the "madness" of flying to the desperate and suicidal resort of "dissolving the Union." The *Journal* should not make itself god-father and prophetic hierophant to such groundlces, unreasonable, and (he must pardon us for saying) such idle and foolish ebullitions.

Mr. Benton on the Gadsden Treaty.

Before going into Committee of the Whole, yesterday, on the Gadsden Treaty Appropriation, the House of Representatives gave respectful attention to a question of privilege raised by Mr. BENTON in reference to the manner in which the negotiation was conducted by the President and Senate, without consulting the money-voting department of the Government. His resolutions in support of this point were similar to those moved in 1796 in the House of Representatives, after the ratification of JAY's celebrated treaty with Great Britain, made by President WASHINGTON and ratified by the Senate. It can scarcely be said that he made a plausible, much less a strong case, of it, and the Speaker overruled the point of order and the House went into Committee. Here Mr. BENTON was afforded full scope for a speech of much interest and pungency against the whole policy of the Treaty, its extravagant cost and barren results.

Mr. GEORGE W. JONES, of Tennessee, spoke for the Appropriation because of the happy riddance which the present Treaty makes of the eleventh article of the former Treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo, imposing the dnty upon this Governmont of suppressing Indian hostilities against Mexico. Mr. BAYLY, of Virginis, spoke to the samo argument, stating that preparations had hecn made for presenting claims for Indisn depredations to the amount of forty millions dollars. Mr. B. also took Col. BENTON to tssk for some of his inconsistencies. There was no question taken.

In the Senate, Mr. JONES of Tennessee assailed, with unusual violence, the Boston petition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and his speech led, of course, to a reply from Mr. ROCKWELL, the new Senator from Massachusetts, who presented the petition, which was complimented by Mr. BUTLER of South Carolina, for its dignity and propriety. The discussion then became general, and was partioipated in by Mr. BUTLER, Mr. SUMNER, Mr. PETIT and Mr. MASON. At 4½ o'clock, the Senate adjourned, Mr. DIXON being entitled to the floor.

The British Ministry.

It turns out that though Lord PALMERSTON has unquestionahly sustained *two* defeats, (by not being appointed War Minieter, and by Sir GEORGE GREY heing made Colonial Secretary,) he hae been spared the *third*. His friend and adherent, the Earl of GRANVILLE, givee up the Presidenoy of the Council, it is true, hnt does not leave the Cabinet. He takes the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, a sineoure held by Mr. STRUTT, and will receive £4,000 a year, or donble what he had as President of the Connoil.

There are two or three mattere mixed up here, which it may be proper to unravel. The cavalier treatment of Mr. STRUTT shows the aristocratical constitution of the present Cabinet. It coneists now of fifteen members, whoee names we give, in order "to point a moral:"

Premier—Earl of ABERDEEN.
Lord Chancellor—Lord CRANWORTH.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. GLADSTONE.
Home Secretary—Lord PALMERSTON.
Foreign Secretary—Earl of CLARENDON.
Colonial Secretary—Sir GEORGE GREY.
Minister of War—The Duke of NEWCASTLE.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir JAMES GRAHAM.
President of the Council—Lord JOHN RUSSELL.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl GRANVILLE.
Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of ARGYLE.
Secretary at War—Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT.
President of the Board of Control—Sir CHARLES WOOD.
First Commissioner of Public Works—Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, holding no office, has a seat in the Cabinet, but does not often ocoupy it. The fourteen abovenamed Ministers receive, independent of fees, perquisites, official residences, and other advantages, annual salaries amounting to £61,080. This, it is to be noted, is merely for the *principals*. Under-Secretaries, Junior Lords of the Treasury and the Admiralty, Law Officers, Commissioners of, Woods and Forests, and of the India Board—these are also paid liberally; but the fourteen noblemen and gentlemen who govern England, actually receive over $305,000 every year for doing so.

It is observable that nearly all of them are Peers. Of those who are not, some are, closely connected with the peerage. Snch is Sir JAMES GRAHAM, who is cousin to the Earl of GALLOWAY. Such is Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, next brother of the Earl of PEMBROKE, and heir presumptive to that earldom. There is Sir GEORGE GREY, cousin to Earl GREY. There is CHARLES WOOD, brother-in-law to the same ill-tempered and cross-grained nobleman. In point of fact, the only two Cabinet Ministers *not* helonging to or closely connected with the nobility are Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH and Mr. GLADSTONE. Of these, the first was put into office simply hecanse he was a sort of leader of the Radicals, (or progress party,) and, in a Coalition Ministry, it was desirable to let that political seotion have some representative. Mr. GLADSTONE was admitted as the leader of the PEEL party, and because from his ability, he might have been troublesome in opposition. MOLESWORTH and GLADSTONE, it should be noted, are very wealthy. The first possesses very rich estates in Cornwall and Devon. The second was left a large sum of ready money, (some £250,000,) by his father, who had made a fortnne hy trade in Liverpool, and did not die nntil he had obtained a baronetcy and "foundcd a family."

In the Aberdeen Cabinet this same aristocratical exclusiveness is carried, as far as it safely can he, into the minor appointments. In fact, though Wealth can do a great deal in England, as it does elsewhere, it is Nohility which chiefly arrays itself as the Executive. FOX and PITT, nominally Commoners, were the sons of Peers. PERCIVAL was in the same position. When CANNING was made Premier, six of his colleagues (including WELLINGTON and PEEL,) simultaneously resigned—the real reason being that he had not what the Spanish call "blue blood" in his veins. The leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, at that time, was the late Earl GREY, who, though CANNING was also a Liberal, vehemently opposed him—because he had no *hereditary* claim to office. In other words, CANNING had sprung from the people, and the aristocrats thought he had no right to a place hitherto held hy one of themselves.

It has been the fashion, on hoth sides of the Atlantic, to speak of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry as essentially aristocratic. Out of the twelve members of which it consisted, as many as five were Commoners, and of these, only one (Mr. WALPOLE,) had any relationship to the nobility. In the minor appointments, the same principle was observed. In fact, there never were so many untitled persons in high office, as under Lord DERBY; and the adherents of the red-tape politicians lifted up their hands in dismay and wonder, when the Court Circular announced that, on one day, as many as seveuteen gentlemen, holding office under the new Premier, (Lord DERBY,) had been sworn in as Privy Councillors. As far as the personality of the late and the present British Ministry is concerned, there was twice as much democracy nnder Lord DERBY as there is under the Czar's "good friend ABERDEEN."

Nor is it to bo wondered at that an Oligarchy always governs England—that, say what we may to the contrary, Bank holds the key to Power. How *can* a son of the soil obtain even a start, when it is indispensable for him, before he can be elected a Member of Parliament, to prove that he possesses £500 a year, if he is to sit for a county, and £300 a year, if for a borough. Residence or non-residence matters not—but he cannot be a Member of Parliament unless he possess a high property qualification.

Look through the list of the present House of Commons, and what does the examination show? That, out of 658 members, 228 belong to the nohility, by hirth or marriage. That is, one-third of the Commons' house consist of offshoots from the peers! The remedy, of course, would be to exclude peers' sons from the *Commons*—hut such exclusion will never take place while England is governed by the Aristocracy. Nothing short of a Revolution can do it. The recent change of Ministry has curiously shown the working of the system. Mr. ENWARN STRUTT, Member for Nottingham, is a man of vast wealth, good business habits, liberal opinions, and excellent character. From September, 1846, to March, 1848, he was Chief Commissioner of Railways. In December, 1852, he was made Chancellor of the Dnchy of Lancaster, the salary of whioh is £4,000 a year. The occupant of this office usually has had a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. STRUTT had none. Why?—Simply because he had no family connection. His grandfather, JEDEDIAH STRUTT, of Derby, was the inventor of many improvements in the manufaoture of eilk, hy which he acqnired a coloseal fortune. But the Aristocrats of the Aherdeen Cabinet could not hear of Mr. STRUTT'e being their colleague. So he had the place, less the privilege, and now, when it was necessary to give Lord GRANVILLE a new office, Mr. STRUTT is quietly turned out. Had he heen an Earl's son, they dared not so use him.

The recent changes will cause two elections. Sir GEORGE GREY has necessarily ceased to be a member of Parliament, by acceptance of office. So has Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In 1832, when the Whigs carried their Reform hill, they committed terrible elanghter among the Tory nomination boroughs, but spared their own. Thus, Morpeth, (a village with about 400 voters,) was kept up as a pocket-borough for Lord CARLISLE, and, through *his* "interest," Sir GEORGE GREY was elected some eighteen months ago. Of course the same "interest" will again return him. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is differently situated. Were a proper man—that is, were a popular man—to oppose him, it is doubtful whether he would be reëlected for London. DAVID URQUHART, ex-member for Stafford, and the most eternal talker in England, has come forward to oppose him, and *must* he beaten. In a real contest, we douht whether the Jews, who have hitherto elected RUSSELL, would again support him. It is solely owing to his bad management and want of tact that the Jews were not declared eligible to sit in Parliament. In 1833, when Mr. PEASE, a Quaker, was elected for Durham, he was admitted on a simple and single resolution of the House of Commons, that he might make such a declaration, in lieu of taking an oath, as would be most binding on his conscience. In 1847, when ROTHSCHILD was first elected, and RUSSELL was Prime Minister, all that was needed—if there really *were* a desire to do justice to the Jews—would have been to pass a resolution declaring that Jews, like Quakers, might take snoh obligation as was most binding upon them. Lord JOHN preferred doing it by Acts of Parliament, which are invariably defeated session after session. We fancy that the London Jews place no relianee upon him now.

☞ We have received a letter from Mr. ENMUND B. CHILDE, Editor of *America's Own*, replying to the recent letters of Mr. DOHENY, published in the TIMES. We would gladly give insertion to the communication of Mr. CHILDE, if we did not believe that the ground in controversy has been fully covered, and that we have already given so much spacc to writers upon both sides, that neither has any further just claim upon ns. We owe it, however, to Mr. C., to state that Mr. DOHENY, in asserting that *America's Own* is edited hy a foreigner, is entirely mistaken. Mr. C. is an Amerioan by birth, as were his ancestors for four or five generations hack.

HEALTH OF THE SOUTH.—A gentleman of the highest respectability residing in Louisiane, on the Mississippi River, a short distance above New-Orleans, writing to a friend in this City, 17th June, says: "I regret to say that we have a good deal of cholera throughout the whole country; for the past two weeks the deaths in town average, I suppose, four a day; ahonld the disease continue, I shall not make my contemplated trip to your City.

Amusements.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—There was a brilliant attendance last evening on the occasion of M. JULLIEN'S forewell appearance, and the entertainments passed off with the greatest *éclat*. The selection, as we hinted in yesterday's paper, was made with proper discrimination for the acoustic capabilities of the building. The pieces were mostly lond, or given lond. It is much to be regretted that the acoustic properties of the Crystal Palace should be so bad, because one of the most profitable uses to which it could be put is lost. The Concerts of the past week have been badly attended, for the sufficient reason that those who went to the Congress would scarcely think of going again to hear music. Of the thousands who were present last night, scarcely a moiety could have heard a piece through with any degree of satisfaction.

It is useless referring to the programme, for although there were some novelties in it, there was no possibility of forming an opinion of their merit.

After the performance of the Cornet solo by Herr KŒNIO, an agreeable episode occured. Mr. FRY, the composer, stepped on the dais, and after an effective speech presented M. JULLIEN with a magnificent golden chaplet; crowning him Lanreate. The wreath is of the orthodox bays fashion, and exceedingly well executed. A golden tablet accompanies the memorial, on which is inscribed:

LAUREATE TO
JULLIEN,
From Fifteen Hundred Performers
at the
First Musical Congress in America,
and upwards of Thirty Thousand
of his warmest friends and admirers
present at the
Crystal Palace,
New-York,
June 15, 1854.

M. JULLIEN addressed the audience. He was unprepared for an event so flattering and gratifying. He lacked words to express the profonnd pleasure he felt. When he first came to this country he knew that he had many difficulties to encounter, and he did not expect gain. He came in obedience to a destiny which was inexorable. He believed that every event of life was regulated by destiny; every human being, every atom of dust, every action, animate or inanimate, was influenced by that law. It had been his destiny to popularize music; first in France, then in England, lastly in America.

M. JULLIEN then referred slightly to his career in America, availing himself of the opportunity to pass a merited eulogium on the works of Messrs. FAY and BRISTOW, gentlemen of whose genius, fancy, and science he, M. JULLIEN, had no donbt. In conclusion, he spoke in terms of the highest admiration of America and Americans, asked a comprehensive blessing on the nation and its people, and referred confidently to that dread day when, stretched on a bed of sickness and death, he would turn uneasily to the ann as he sunk in the far off West, and with his last breath pray God to bless all his friends in America.

We are unable to do anything like justice to M. JULLIEN'a remarks, for the crowd, noise and enthusiasm were constant interruptions. The speech, however, was unique and happy; metaphysical and prophetic; grateful and fatherly. In short, it was Jullieneque, slightly Barnumized.

We were informed that forty-five thonsand persons were present.

THE HIPPODROME.—M. HENRI FRANCONI, and a number of French and American artists, commenced their second campaign last night in Madison-aqnare. During the recess many improvements have been effected in the interior of the ample establishment, and so far as a large race course can be made to look well, this does.

The entertainments were of the usual exciting character, and appeared to give satisfaction to the audience. Among the novelties underlined, we may refer to a grand Military Pegeant or Sham Fight, as likely to be attractive. Upwards of 200 cavalry and infantry will be engaged in the arena.

Death of Madame Sontag.

It is our painful duty to record one of those melancholy occurrences, the announcement of which too frequently deceives on the journalist. Madame SONTAG, of whom it seems but yesterday we were speaking in terms of admiration and delight, is dead—suddenly torn from us for ever; treacherously smitten by the Fell Destroyer in the midst of active life and triumph. The scanty information furnished by the telegraph acquaints us that returning to the United States from Mexico, and whilst on board the steamer running between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, Madame SONTAG was attacked by cholera, and after a short illness perished.

The profound sensation of regret which this melancholy catastrophe must awaken, will not be confined to those who heve merely been delighted with Madame SONTAG as an artist. A wider circle of mourners will be found in all those who have read the eventful history of this catimable lady's life, and learnt from it to appreciate the devoted heroism of a wife and mother battling with the rough world for competence and a home. Whilst Art has lost one of her most brilliant luminaries, society has been deprived of a justly cherished ornamen.

ACCIDENT IN HURL GATE.—On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the sloop *Belle*, of New-Rochelle, owned and commanded by Captain JOHN D. DEVEAUX, while opposite Hallett's Point, in Hnrl Gate, was run into by the propeller *Jersey Blue*. One of the sloop's men, JOHN THOMAS HANNEGAN, was thrown overboard by the shock and drowned. The vessel was so much damaged as to be abandoned. We have assurances that that the Propeller Company will respond for all damages to property. Material assistance was rendered by Captain ROGER HAWKS, of the same place, with his vessel, that was near at the time.

☞ Not *twenty-one* but *two* of our fellow-citizens died of delirium tremens last week. Figures won't lie, they say, unless they are incorrectly printed, as happened, for a marvel, in our table of City mortality yesterday.

WARD SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination of Ward School No. 33 (JOHN J. DOANE Principal,) will commence to-day and be continued on Thursday. Candidates for the Free Academy are to be examined in the Male Department.

☞ The United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, yesterday, granted an injunction against the reconstruction of the Wheeliag hridge.

☞ The steamer *Nashville*, from New-York, arrived at Charlestown, at 3 o'clock, on Monday, making the run inside of 48 hours.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORN BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No 106 Bowery, near Grand-st.

BAREGES, GRENADINES, FRENCH JACONETS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have just received per late arrivals a choice stock of Paris printed Jaconets and Organdies of the newest designs and magnificent colorings. Lawns in plaids and stripes, new styles, low prices, which they are selling less than importation cost.

BAREGES, GRENADINES—250 pieces of plain Barages, choice shades, new colorings; Broche Grenadines, a new article imported for their trade; satin plaid and printed Barages in twelve colors, rich designs.

Also, 100 pieces India and French Foulards at 50 cts. per yard. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY BOOKS.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, will sell THIS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, an extensive collection of choice standard ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, in the various departments of Literature, Arts and Sciences, including a variety of expensively illustrated works in fine bindings, well worthy the attention of the trade and collectors for public and private libraries. Catalogues may be had at the salesrooms, and the books inspected. A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

TO KEEP COOL DURING THE HOT WEATHER—It is necessary to wear one of the
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
from No. 104 Bowery. They refresh the strong, strengthen the weak, and protect all who wear them.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.—A new and interesting discovery in Vegetable Medicine—containing the Salt of Colonial Arsenic or Quinine.—Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any drafts npon its credulity, the inventor of this medicine asks attention to the following joint certificate from Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. D., late member of Congress from New-Jersey, and A. D. Newell, M. D., an eminently successful surgeon and physician, of New-Brunswick, N. J.:

TO PHYSICIANS AND THE PUBLIC.

"Having extensively used Deshler's Anti-Periodic, or Fever and Ague Pills, in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second chill after commencing with them, and as they contain no Salt of Arsenic or Quinine, the former of which sometimes operates so deleteriously as an ACCUMULATIVE POISON, we consider them a safe and valuable remedy, that ought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chills and fever. To our professional brethren we deem it proper to say, that we have been made acquainted with the composition of these Pills, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they are prepared by an Apothecary of more than twenty years' active experience, we can vouch that they are skillfully compounded. We earnestly commend them to the notice of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remedies have failed."

WM. A. NEWELL, M.D.
A. D. NEWELL, M.D

In their own State, both these gentlemen have an extensive practice, and enjoy to an enviable degree the confidence of the public. There they would obtain universal credit. But as we desire to prepossess every citizen of the United States with our truthfulness and good faith, we subjoin the following note from a gentleman known and reverenced throughout the Union. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL. D.

NOTE FROM HON. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

"From the professional character and reputation of Drs. Newell, above named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Deshler, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worthy of public confidence."

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan 24, 1854.

Price $1 per Box; or, for the convenience of those residing where it has not been introduced as yet, it will be forwarded by mail, pre-paid, to any one enclosing 34 letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California; or to these for 35 stamps. Sold by Boyd & Paul, No. 149 Chambers-st; Chickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by Gilbert, Wentz & Co., No 177 North 3d-st. Pills wholesale agents; and at retail by Ring, corner Broadway and John-st.; Combe, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Guion, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; Sheffen, corner Bowery and 4th-st.; Gustav Ramsperger, No 63 Oliver-st.; Hutchings, No 132 West Broadway; Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st. Williamsburg; Mrs Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Jas. W Smith, Court-st., Brooklyn. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Deshler, New Brunswick, N. J.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS—*Dear Sir:* I have used one package of your HYGEANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly,

JAS. F. KEESSURY,
Postmaster.

EUCANNON, PA., June 2, 1854.

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No. 149 Chambers st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 353 Hudson-st. and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 136 Market-st., Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

IT IS STATED BY INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE always meddling with the affairs of others, that the author of the petition asking the City authorities to scour Broadway with soft soap and sand was KNOX, the famous hatter. For our part, we doubt the veracity of the statement of rumor. KNOX is too wide awake to meddle with politics or cities, having quite as much business as he can attend to. The whole of his time is taken up in furnishing gentlemen with his new styles of Summer hats, which he has in infinite variety. He makes, hits and sells them with a celerity in accordance with the spirit of the age. They are elegant, unique and cheap. He has a store in Fulton-st., and one under the Prescott House, on Broadway. An enterprising man is KNOX.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to get clear of paying enormous rents, and securing a healthy homestead. 500 building lots, 100 feet square, in the flourishing village of Lakeland, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers on FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1854. Each subscriber for $15, will receive a warranted deed for 4 building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 50 acres. A few subscribers only wanted to close the books. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—MARSH & Co., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, who received the sole premium for Trusses at the great Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, now offer their Truss with confidence derived from the approbation of the first surgeons of New-York. Professors Parker and Carnochan; Drs. Ludlow and Reese, editors of the *Medical Gazette*, and Dr. Dixon, of the *Scalpel*, have given the instrument a character that is possessed by no other. It will completely cure nine out of ten of every reducible case of rupture, and effectually support all others.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE COMBINATION OF needle and shuttle in sewing machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834; and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr. and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis, at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos. 239 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of WINDOW SHADES made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

NEW MUSIC.—"FLORA'S FESTIVAL POLKA," by the great composer and popular pianist, ALFRED JAELL. This is a splendid composition, original in its air, and varied in its arrangement. HORACE WATERS,
Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.
N. B.—Music sent by mail postage free.

THE STIRRING NEWS FROM CHINA.

THE FIGHT AT SHANGHAI.

Full Particulars by the China Press.

We are indebted to our Correspondents, Messrs. NYE, PARKER & Co., of Canton, for the following Article from the *North China Mail*:

The official papers, from the British Consulate at Shanghai, with which it is accompanied, confirm this statement of the affair, and gives the following list of killed and wounded:

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ATTACK, &C., ON 4TH APRIL.

H.M. steamer *Encounter*—Lieut. N. Dew, slightly; M. Tupman, Naval Cadet, do.; W. Blackman; Carpt., killed; Am. Havens, ordinary I., slightly. H. M. brig *Grecian*—Geo. Bailey, Captain Foreign, very severely; John Budge, A. B. do.; Henry Willcox, Qnar. Master, do.; Henry Nicoll, do.; Ia. Little, Asst. Surgeon, slightly. U. S. sloop *Plymouth*—George M'Corkle, killed—4 wounded (most of them severely.) *Shanghai Volunteers*—Mr. J. E. Brine, dangerously, if not mortal; Mr. Gray, loss of leg. Captain Pearson, American merchant ship *Rose Standish*, very severely wounded. Gnne found mounted in campe: 2 12, 4 6, and 4 3-pounders, and a number of wall pieces. Force engaged about 300.

The Fight at Shanghae.

From the North China Herald

SHANGHAE, Saturday, April 8, 1854.

To take by assault an intrenched camp occupied by the troops of the territorial Sovereign, and this on the part of a few Foreigners residing at the place, with no better title than a recent Treaty afforded in conceding the right of residence, may seem to those who are too distant to be intimately acquainted with the circumstances, an act, alike rash and unwarrantable. A cursory glance at the correspondence and other documents will suffice, however, to show the existence of many very special conditions, and some fraught with danger, to meet which no canons of International Law could be cited as strictly applicable, and which no adherence to a more prudent course—or rather, correctly speaking, a course more apparently prudent, could avert. The case presenting itself on the 3d instant was precisely one of those, where safety is only to be found in the boldest and most determined measures. In what the speciality of these conditions consists, and the consequent grounds for a like speciality of action, we propose very briefly to examine.

At an isolated point on the farthest confines of Asia, this small and flourishing community exists, withdrawn from the territorial jurisdiction of the Sovereign, and yet placed under the protection of the Government of the country with this condition annexed. In the midst of a civil war undermining all authority, they have now some eight months been deprived of every semblance of protection save such as could be provided from without, by the Three Treaty Powers, and that which the community itself could upon among themselves. The Chinese authorities, unable to protect the city from a mere band of robbers, were the first to declare their inability to defend foreigners in their location. Nor has their power been improved by the return of these individuals, who fled so ignominiously in September—though accompanied by an army of imperial "braves," consisting of raw levies from many different districts; ill-organized, wholly undisciplined, an army only in name, a rabble in reality, useless and powerless as soldiers, and a terror only to the defenceless and inoffensive. That this is no exaggeration, may be proved by the Taoutai's evidence. He says "KEIH, the authority over them, has several times prohibited the troops erecting disturbance, but, alas! with 10,000 men or more, discipline is relaxed. "As a crowd of vagrants from different provinces," KEIH himself describes these authors of the disturbances, (whom he very discreetly disowns for the moment as belonging to his "regular troops,"). In another part he says "The troops now stationed about Shanghai, with the vagrants and idlers from different provinces, amount to above 20,000 men;" again "The vagrants and idlers whose number is immense, will (if provoked) be utterly beyond my single-handed control." These are the softened colors of no unfriendly limner—but if we would have their true portraiture, we must pass into the surrounding country with its fire-scathed and deserted villages; where rapine and murder have everywhere left their mark upon the once peaceful hamlets of the peasantry—and listen to the tales of the ruined and houseless who each day are scattered over the face of the country. And whose complaints of wrong and robbery, if they ever reach as high as KEIH the Judge's ear, receive no doubt the same attention as the remonstrances of foreigners for lesser injuries, and probably a similar answer. "Such things are doubtless very wrong—but they are the work of idlers and vagrants who personate my soldiers. I will issue strict orders to my troops—now go and be satisfied. I hope a worse thing will not befall you!"

Surrounded then by an imperial rabble on the one side—an insurgent mob on the other, and on the water-face by a pirate fleet in imperial pay, the foreign community at this port, with its real and reputed wealth and scanty numbers, has long been in an evil strait and bat too likely to come to grief! Few days have passed for many months that outrages by landsand by water have not been experienced. Servants kidnapped—others beaten and robbed—now by imperialists and then by insurgents; boats fired into and plundered, in an endless series. Each day a new cause of complaint or alarm—a fresh protest, and at last, perhaps, the reluctant menace of seeking with a strong hand, the redress denied, as the only mode of obtaining it, or averting for a time greater evils. Thus standing on the defensive, and in a state of armed neutrality, with no security but in our own strength—the most short-sighted could not fail to see that at any moment the whole foreign community was liable to be called upon to make their election between a retreat to the ships and the abandonment of this place—or its defence against men with arms, and neither scrupulce nor authorities to stay their hands. In truth, from the day the city was taken and the constituted authorities were either murdered or deposed, there was but this alternative. *To retire; or be prepared to defend the settlement, at our own risk and peril, against all assailants*;—and it is only to be wondered that this letter contingency, so often threatened, has been so long in suspense. Chiefly to be attributed, no doubt, to the strong naval force the Treaty-Powers, and especially Great Britain, have been careful to keep in port, but in some degree also, to the combined operation of a national repute for courage, and great forbearance in resenting outrages not involving loss of life. No better proof of this can be needed than the fact that, for several months, the rebels continued to fire into and across the settlement to the imminent peril of every one in it, and to the sacrifice of many Chinese lives—in most cases without even a plausible excuse in the absence of an opposing force, before the British authorities could be brought to intimate in plain terms to the rebel chiefs, that the next shot so wantonly fired should be returned by guns of the men-of-war. Again, how long has it not been the habit of the troops in the camp now destroyed, to place their target for ball-practice so that the riding-course and principal place of resort for all foreigners should be rendered dangerous or impossible! And how repeated and vain have been remonstrances!—it was necessary that these sons imperialists should actually take the Foreign residents themselves for their targets ecd try to place balls in their bodies, in the most ostentatious and unmistakable manner as regarded the intention, before this reluctance in the Foreign authorities to have recourse to extreme measures, could be overcome. We do not blame them for this marked reluctance—there was much to be urged in support of the utmost forbearance *consistent with the preservation of the settlement* from the worst calamities of war—but these details and facts may suffice to prove to those who are distant from the scene of action, that there has been no lack of this much-praised quality of forbearance—long-enduring and much-suffering; and that it only failed the British authorities; both Civil and Military when persistence would have failed in its object, and invited the destruction it was meant to avert. We have no shadow of doubt that on the 3d inst. when the bulk of the surrounding camps were in movement, and many of the soldiery were already actively occupied, in acts of robbery and violence, within the settlement, if a strong armed force had not speedily driven them back and carried the war into their own entrenchments, with a determined and unhesitating hostility, and the succeeding day followed it up, by a still sharper lesson, casting the whole of confederated marauders out of their camps at the point of the bayonet—the foreign settlement would have been no longer tenable. The act itself therefore may be variously estimated, as unprecedented, violent or illegal; all we contend is, that it had become *necessary*—that the violence had been wholly brought on by the imperialists themselves, both authorities and troops—and *that less would not have sufficed* to place the lives and property of foreigners in any security. The destruction of these camps with a view to the removal of the occupants to a safer distance, alone afforded hope of this, and war therefore the only measure calculated to effect the end. The time for protocols—for remonstrance, and "Official Communications" had passed. All these resources had been exhausted, and the swords and matchlocks of the "idlers and vagrants" of KEIH's army had pointed to another course, as the only one adequate to the end it behoved those who were responsible for the safety of the community to secure. And this conclusion, we are satisfied, will be very generally adopted by those who take sufficient interest in the matter, maturely to consider and weigh all the circumstances of the very peculiar and critical position, occupied by the little band of foreign residents at this distant, and more or less isolated post.

Finally, Peace is too often in Eastern lands to be obtained only by war; and we believe this will be the fruit of our late hostilities; but should it unfortunately prove otherwise, the result will not alter our conviction that vigorous measures, uncompromisingly and promptly carried out, were the best calculated to attain that end; and that so other policy of conciliation, forbearance or protest, offered the slightest chance of being successful

New-York and Erie Railroad.

The following correspondence between Mr. McCALLUM and the Committee has been handed to us:—

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD,
Office General Superintendent,
NEW YORK, Saturday, June 24.

To John Donahue, Wm. Schrier, John C. Meginnis, Committee.

Gentlemen:—I have explained Rule 6th, Supplementary Instructions of May 15, as follows:—

"The rule simply means this, that the engineer is responsible for the running off at a switch at a station where his train stops, whether he shall run off before or after receiving a signal to go forward from a switchman or any other person." But no engineer will be discharged under such circumstances, without a full hearing of the case, or unless it shall be clearly shown that he ran off through his own carelessness.

By reference to what is called the Posting Rules, I would again say that it has not been extended except to the several divisions of the road and its branches. In all of which this Company has a financial interest, and that we have no intention of extending it further. Respectfully yours,

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Monday, June 26.

D. C. McCALLUM, Esq., *General Superintendent N. Y. and E. R. R.*

At a meeting of the Engineers of the New-York and Erie Railroad, held at the United States Hotel, to hear the Report of the Committee; upon hearing which reports and reading the letter of D. C. McCALLUM, it was

Resolved, That the letter of D. C. McCALLUM, Esq. to our Committee, as read before us this day, in addition to the verbal statement of Mr. McCALLUM to the Committee, we deem satisfactory.

Resolved, That we present to our Committee our warm acknowledgments for the correct manner in which they have performed all the arduous duties imposed upon them.

Resolved, That we make every effort to resume our work.

Resolved, That the Committee immediately inform Mr. McCALLUM of our action at this meeting.

JOHN DONOHUE,
WM. SCHRIER,
JOHN C. MEGINNIS, } Committee.

The Gift Schemes.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 24, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Having seen an article in the editorial columns of the TIMES of to-day, stating that I had been arrested for violating the laws by selling tickets for my Gift Enterprise, and was detained in custody in default of fifty thousand dollars bail, I beg leave to say that such statement is incorrect, as I am still in the full enjoyment of my liberty, and can be found at reasonable hours, in my office, World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway; and I shall if occasion requires, satisfy both the court and the public, that I have in no way violated any law of the State, as any person with even ordinary comprehension can see by reading my advertisement as published in "*The Whole World.*"

Great injustice has been done me by including my enterprise among lotteries and other schemes which have really incurred the penalties of the law. By giving publicity to the above, you will act fairly, and also materially oblige. Yours, &c., J. WOODMAN HART,
World's Hall, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries: recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Cholera.—The only Safety is in Prevention.** Check Diarrhœa, and the danger ceases. DR. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE has never been known to fail. A remedy so simple, cheap and infallible, ought to be kept in every house. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston,
C. M. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA**—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaints—Cholera. ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E. ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the
Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; NELSON, WARREN & RILEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No. 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CONNINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. C. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; W. GABAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & BORDEN, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONDASMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No. 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 298 Hudson-st.; MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **All the Officers and Members of Henry Clay Chapter, No. 61, O. U. A.,** are particularly requested to be present at Chapter Rooms, corner Broadway and Grand-st., next WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the presentation of a testimonial (at the Broadway Tabernacle) to Hon. THOS R. WHITNEY; having been invited by the Putnam Chapter, No. 8.

By order A. BASSFORD, Jr., C. C.
E. WELSCH, Sachem.

☞ **Why don't he go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **O. U. A.—Special Notice.**—All Chapters or Members of the Order that contemplate turning out with the Order in Jersey City on the Fourth of July, will please attend the regular meeting of American Chapter No. 6, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st, on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements. JOHN STYLES,
BEN. HENDRICKSON, } Committee.
—HAIGHT.

☞ **Mercantile Library Astor-place.**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading room will remain open until 10 P. M. Terms—Clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi annual dues; merchants and others, $5 per annum. The down-town office is open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. The public is invited to visit the room of the Association during the present month.

WM H GILDER. Rec. Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—Members of this Association who have purchased lots since the selection, or who have transferred or desire to transfer their lots, are requested to call at the office of MARK A WILKES, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., (room No. 18,) on or before the 30th, as the deeds will be made out as the names now stand on the books. Members who have not fully paid up are requested to call as above.

H. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **To Printers.**—At a regular monthly meeting of the New-York Printers' Cooperative Union held at No. 68 East Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the printing office of Mr. John F. Trow be and is hereby recognized as a fair payingoffice, and that the resolution passed last Summer declaring said office an "unfair office," is now rescinded.

D. A. COOKE, President.

☞ **Newtown Village Association.**—Members are hereby informed that the division of the Lots will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, June 27, at the rooms, No. 195 Bowery. It is particularly requested that every member will attend. E. W. KETCHUM, President.

P. S. The officers will be in attendance at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the dues of members who wish to settle.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The Alumni of Columbia College are requested to meet in the Chapel of the College, on TUESDAY, June 27, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The report of the General Committee appointed on the 22d April, 1854, will be presented. By order of the General Committee of the Alumni. ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.

JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

☞ **Members of the South Williamsburg Association** who have not paid the full amount of their subscription, $97 12, are requested to call at the office of M. A. WILKES, No. 212 Broadway, cor. of Fulton-st., Room No. 18. Deeds will be ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, July 5, as above. B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Going, Going, Gone.**—CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, RICH SILK LACE MANTILLAS, &c. at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. by catalogue, at JOSEPH HEGEMAN'S rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn. C. L. TUCKER, Auctioneer.

☞ **New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company**—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on the 1st day of July next at the office, No. 7 Wall-st. W. H DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

JUNE 26, 1854.

☞ **$3 75 for Fine Dress Boots, Made to Order**—Of the best French calfskin, with patent chanks; peteat leather boots, $6; Congress gaiters and Summer shoes, of every style and quality, low. A good assortment on hand selling off very low. A saving of fifty per cent. on your boot bills, at A. BAKER'S, No. 15 Ann-st.

☞ **Post-Office, New-York.**—NOTICE—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The great Southern mail will hereafter, and until further notice, close at this office at 4 o'clock P. M.

JUNE 23, 1854. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City, the 1st July, on the following mentioned securities, viz.:

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds.

COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

MILWAUKEE CITY TEN PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.

CITY OF NEWPORT (KY.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Newport and Covington Bridge Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No 18 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.

THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR TENDER FEET.—The exclusive Boot and Shoe Establishment, where particular attention is paid to the manufacture of Pannus Corinm, or Leather Cloth Boots and Shoes, for those who suffer excessive pain from corns, bunions, or tenderness of the feet, have just been removed to the northwest corner of Broadway (No. 489) and Broome-st., by Mr. ISAAC E. TATE, who formerly kept his manufactory adjoining the City Hotel, near Howard-st. Since the change of location, Mr. Tate has associated with him JOHN REED, Esq., the originator of that wonderful article called Pannus Corium, for making Boots and Shoes which will render the feet cool and comfortable. Its qualities for use in hot weather, surpasses any material in the world. Mr. Tate has earned the title of "Napoleon of the Boot and Shoe business," and, with his skillful partner, merits the same liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past twelve years. An immense stock of every description of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Pumps, can always be found on hand, or may be speedily made to order, for ladies, gentleman, misses and children. Don't forget the number, 489 Broadway.

DRUGS, PAINTS, HATTERS' ARTICLES &c.—T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., near the Jersey City Ferry, offer for sale

Cream Tartar,	White Lead,	Sal. Soda,
Epsom Salts,	Linseed Oil,	Potand Pearl Ashes,
Castor Oil,	Zinc Paints,	Sup. Carb. Soda,
Flor. Sulphur,	Lamp Black,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	Window Glass,	Annatto,
Camphor,	Spts. Turpentine,	Indigo,
Essential Oils,	Resin,	Saltpetre,
Alcohol,	Varnishes,	Madders,
Shellac,	Sandpaper,	Olive Oil,
Borax,	Glue,	Lamp Oils, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest market rates.

HOLMES' PATENT DOUBLE CAMERA—Is the most useful instrument in the daguerreotype art; with it the operator can take a third more pictures in a day than with the single camera, and save time both to himself and his customers. Patent rights, with the instruments, for sale at No. 289 Broadway, S. A. HOLMES' Picture Gallery.

TO PORTERS AND OTHERS—14 shillings per cwt. will be paid for all store and clean Waste Paper; and $3 50 for print paper, at No. 178 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable Scotch woman, who has lived with one family upwards of eight years, and can give the best of reference and character, as to honesty and sobriety, good washer and ironer; will endeavor to please in every particular. Has a good reference, no objection to the country. Please apply at No. 361 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a gentleman's family—as a chambermaid and plain sewer. She can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for three years. Direct to the Broadway Post-Office, or at the office of this paper, to E. J.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women—one as a good cook, and the other as chambermaid and good assistant as washer and ironer, and can both give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 345 East 11th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-ave. Best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, aged 23, wishes a situation to book-keeper, or assistant book-keeper. Has a practical knowledge of book-keeping, by double and single entry. References given as to character and ability. Address J. M. E., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy girl as good Cook, Washer and Ironer, in a small private family. She is well recommended from her present situation, (where she can now be seen,) at No. 113 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant English woman, as housekeeper to a widower's or bachelor's family. She is also very willing to take an overnight of children and ent and fit their dresses. Inquire at No. 201 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by eos; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl, and as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress by another. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED.—Two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16. One as chambermaid or waiter, the other as nurse. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS—A number of German girls—a so, Catholic and Protestant Irish girls—are now at No. 11 6th-av., wanting situations in the City or country. Also, a colored chambermaid wants a place. Good references will be given.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German girls) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 25 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant child's nurse—(English preferred)—must have good references, be competent to take care of an infant, and willing and obliging. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st., for four days, after 12 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—One who can come well recommended, and must rate washer and ironer. Also a person competent to take charge of a dairy. None but Protestants need apply. Call at the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st., on Tuesday, June 27, between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOREMAN WANTED—In the Grand-st Plaster Mills; one acquainted with the lumber business (a practical plaster preferred,) of sober and industrious habits and good address, will learn of a permanent and profitable situation by applying as above, No. 1 Tompkins-st., after 6 o'clock, P. M.

BOY WANTED IN A LAW OFFICE.—An active and intelligent lad, who can write a fair hand Wages twelve shillings a week at first, and will be increased if deserved. Apply this day to ABBOTT BROTHERS' Law Office, No. 119 Nassau-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—The subscriber would be willing to take a respectable youth as an apprentice to the art of engraving on wood. No compensation the first year. N. ORR, No. 59 John-st.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED.—Professed Cooks, good plain Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Laundresses, and Waiter Girls, at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a Wet Nurse and Lady's Maid to travel to Europe.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

SAWYERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By the New-Haven Steam Saw-Mill Co. at New-Haven, Conn., one or two good sawyers, well acquainted with tending mills for sawing timber and plank. Inquire of B. HUTCHINS, No. 44 South-st., Steam Saw-Mills.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AGENCY, NO. 327 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.—To persons desirous of board, every information will be given without charge. Private families and boarding-house keepers are invited to call or write, post-paid, at this office to register their names and the kind of boarders required. English, French and German spoken at this office, and it enables to suit the wishes and advantages of both parties.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board, in a respectable private family. Stages and cars pass by the door. Both rooms and all the conveniences of a home. Inquire at No. 158 1st-av., New-York. References given and required.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family in the VIIIth Ward. Breakfast and tea with full board on Sunday. Address BROWN, at this office.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 5th-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Families from the South can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, by the week, at No. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Within a few minutes walk of Wall-st. Ferry. A gentleman and his wife, or several single gentlemen, can be accommodated. Apply at No. 190 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark-sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 280 4th av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—First class board at Clavernack College. Country nusurpassed for beauty, fine drives, and particularly healthy. Three hours from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Terms single $4 per week, and Berkshire. Terms $3 to $5 a week. For particulars, inquire at No. 211 East 19th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Rooms and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, for married or single persons, with or without board, can be obtained on reasonable terms at No 233 East Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suits or separately. Hot, cold and shower-bathe in the house. No. 27 Bond-st, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR STARTING IN THE FANCY JEWELRY AND WATCH BUSINESS.—A gentlemen in the above line, having a store in one of the best business thoroughfares in the City, etc very moderate rent, and now doing a good and profitable trade, has received intelligence that readers his presence in Europe necessary. Under these circumstances, he would make the most liberal arrangement with any one willing to take the same, who would thus be certain of realizing at once an excellent living by a moderate outlay. Should the party not be altogether conversant with this line of business, the present arrangements are of that complete character that it need be no obstacle for carrying on the concern. The most satisfactory evidence of all the above statements can be given. A line addressed to A. O., Chatham-square Post-Office, with name and residence, will be attended to.

CALIFORNIA.—ADVANTAGES TO GOLD MINERS.—The right of an invaluable Machine for making Pipe for conducting water to dry diggings, &c., for sale, capable of producing three miles of pipe per day; fortune for any company: call and see. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Room 12, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.

N. B.—See another advertisement.

$8,000 OR $10,000—WANTED.—A General or Special Partner in a manufacturing business having been in successful operation since 1848. The goods manufactured are a Staple Hardware article. The undersigned have the necessary machinery, tools, &c., for turning out goods to the amount of $100,000 to $120,000 per annum. The best references given and required. Address, with real name, C. & H. R., this Office.

TO PRINTERS.—A very desirable opportunity is offered to a person who desires to engage in the Book, Job or Newspaper business. An entire office, with every necessary fixture, and 15 fonts of Job Type above Cannon, with Card Type, Presses, &c., is offered for sale low, and time given for half the purchase money. It is a good opening for a newspaper, and located near New-York. Inquire at PETTENGILL'S Newspaper Agency.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—The STAMFORD (Conn.) ADVOCATE is offered for sale for $1,500. Presses and material are worth $1,000. A practical, industrious man can make $800 per annum. Terms of payment, $1,000 cash, the balance may remain on bond and mortgage two years. Apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st, or to the Proprietor at Stamford, EDGAR HOYT.

PARTNER WANTED.—In the wholesale Drug business, either active or silent. With a capital of $30 000 or $40 000, in one of the largest, most respectable and profitable Drug Houses in this City. Address Box No. 2,415, Post-Office.

$2,000 TO $4,000 for an interest in an exclusively Cash Business, in one of the best streets in the City, paying large per centage; no risk. Can make from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum. Address A. D., *Times* office.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

TO THE DEAF.—A fresh supply of Auricles just opened. None but those entirely impervious to vibration can fail of receiving great benefit.

E. G. HYDE, No. 15 Maiden-lane, third story.

PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED—MARIETTE AND HER LOVERS; A TALE OF NORMANDY. By TALBOT GWYNNE, author of "The School for Fathers," "The Life and Death of John Mytton, Esq.," "The School for Dreamers," &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 384. Price, $1.

"A tale of love, full of pure sentiment, beautiful in conception, and delightfully developed in some new phases of French life."

Published by RIKER, THORNE & CO.,
No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The delicate purity of the style, with a certain keenness of sentiment, indicates a feminine pen, while the truthful presentation of character and vigor of description which mark this volume, would do no discredit to a writer of either sex."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"A tale our young people may read without imbibing any of the unwholesome views it is now so much the fashion to give in works of the French school."—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

"Talbot Gwynne is the nom de plume of an English lady whose real name is unknown to the public, but whose works have excited marked attention. Her style is polished and delicate, though vigorous, and her novels possess great interest for the lovers of the true and beautiful, rather than the startling and horrible."—*Evening Mirror.*

"A very cleverly written book. * * * The tale is naturally told and is very interesting. * * * We can scarcely rid ourselves of the idea that it must be adopted from some French production of merit."—*Boston Post.*

"It is brimfull of sentiment, taste, novelty, adventure, incident and wit." * * *—*Philadelphia City Item.*

"This is a very delightful story. The style is flowing and agreeable, easy to the reader, sparkling and exhilerating, and the story is a charming though partly a sad one." * * *

Boston Commonwealth.

WEEKLY PAPERS—WEEKLY PAPERS.—All the Boston, Philadelphia and New-York weekly papers, of which the following are a few of the leading ones, and we are the principal Agents of, for sale by us, and all the News Agents in the City: True Flags, Yankee Privateers, Waverley Magazines, Boston Pilots, Uncle Sam, Star Spangled Banner, American Union, Dodge's Literary Museum, Olive Branch, Yankee Blade, Home Journal, American Courier, Saturday Evening Post, Arthur's Home Gazette, Spiritual Telegraph, Universe, and all other first class respectable weekly papers, besides Magazines, Books, &c., &c., which we will forward all over the Union at publishers' prices, as soon as published. A list of papers and magazines will be furnished free to any of the trade.

DEXTER & BROTHERS, up stairs,
Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st., near Broadway.

THE FAST ASLEEP; OR, NOW-A-DAYS.—Will be shortly published, under the above title, a remarkably stupid paper. It will be the aim of the proprietors and editors to make said paper as dull and dismal as possible. Several of the most prominent literary jackasses in editorial harness have been engaged to add dullness to its columns, and no man who has short ears will be allowed to enter the office. Full particulars soon.

BARNHAM & CEMETERY, Publishers.

N. B.—No subscriptions taken at the American Museum or Crystal Palace.

A NEW VOLUME OF LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Is commenced with No. 528. THIS DAY PUBLISHED. An excellent opportunity is now afforded non-subscribers to register their names at the publication office, No. 349 Broadway.

"The best publication of its kind in the world."—*Home Journal.*

Published weekly, with a plate in each number, at $6 a year, or 13 cents a number

LITTELL, SON & COMPANY.

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with neatness and dispatch, upon improved self-registering four and eight-roller cylinder and Adams Presses, at the EXCELSIOR POWER PRESS PRINTING OFFICE, new buildings, Nos. 211, 213 and 215 Centre-st., New-York. Those wishing large editions or sheets of extra size printed with promptness, will find it to their interest to call. Orders received at the office, as above, or by DANIEL ADEE,
No 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO AMERICAN AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS—Copyrights secured in Great Britain, and arrangements for sales or republications of American books so copyrighted, conducted by SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., No 47 Ludgate-hill, British and American Booksellers and Literary Agents. Copies of forms for registration of new books and instructions forwarded upon application.

LOST AND FOUND.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen in Greenwood Cemetery, or between Greenwood and Catherine ferry, a pocket-book containing three one hundred dollar notes on the State Bank of Missouri; about six dollars in notes on various banks; three promissory notes—one for two hundred fifty-six and 50-100 dollars; one for one hundred dollars, and one for thirty-two and 78 100 d

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. OAKLEY Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUILDING SECTIONS OR VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably located die the beautiful and flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Front and Bank-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jeffersons-sts., all on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the depôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on an elevated side commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, Shore, Palisades, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 2 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroad, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 20th inst., which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 20 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are numerous in this peculiarly attractive village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to JOHN F. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

JOHN K. OAKLEY Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 56 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 8 lots on westerly side of 10th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 8 lots on easterly side of 9th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 20 lots on southerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 20 lots on northerly side of 14th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts., and nearly all 225x100 feet, situated in a pleasant and desirable part of the VIIIth Ward, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and prospective view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, New-York Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The avenues and streets in this vicinity have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run within a short distance of this property. First class improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of this property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purposes. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Extensive sale of a private library of rare and valuable illustrated and other works of about 1,500 volumes, comprising scientific, theological and miscellaneous books of standard works, poetry, fine arts, history, voyages and travels; antiquities, curiosities, curious works in antique binding, emblems, &c., among others, Harris' Natural History of Wild Animals of Southern Africa, folio, illustrated plates; American Historical and Literary Curiosities, folio; Antiquities of Scotland, 4 vols, 4to.; Old England's Worthies, folio; Inverness River Scenery; History of Writing; Lays of the Western World; Illustrated Portraits of the Female Aristocracy; Swift's Works, 24 vols, 12mo; Johnson's Edition of the British Poets, 75 vols, 12mo; Layard's Nineveh and Babylon, 2 vols.; British Poets, 36 vols., half morocco; Froissart's Chronicles, 2 vols 8vo.; Finden's Gallery of the Graces, London; Kuranbo; Byron Gallery; Waverley Gallery, with a numerous collection of other valuable works, which we would respectfully recommend to the attention of our friends, being a superior and choice collection, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs in valuable works. The above will be ready for exhibition with catalogues, at the Gallery, as above, on Saturday, June 24, until the day of sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—RARE SALE OF COSTLY AND MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, PIER AND OVAL GLASSES, MANTEL DECORATIONS, &c., &c.—D. S. HOUGH will sell THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 A M, the entire contents of the elegantly furnished house, No. 79 Werreo-st, near Greenwich, consisting in part of 3 richly carved rosewood suites, covered in French brocatelle. 150 yards royal tapestry velvet carpets, 200 yards English tapestry and 3-ply do., 1 elegant 7 octave rosewood piano-forte, of excellent tone, also 1 handsome piano-forte, warranted by the makers; massive carved rosewood stage, plate glass front and back; brocatelle and lace window draperies; a number of very choice oil paintings, by City artists; mahogany and walnut extension tables, china dinner and tea sets, beautifully painted and decorated china vases, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, corner stands, centre table, secretary, tables, best hair mattresses, paillasses, blankets, pillows, &c. Silver service, urns, cake baskets, castors, forks, spoons, &c., all of which will be positively sold, without the slightest regard to weather. Full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their stables, Nos. 68 and 70 Bank-st. **EVERY STABLE—Rare Chance**—All the valuable horses of various colors, &c., eight in number, belonging to the above establishment, including two coaches, one rockaway, one light wagon, two sets double coach harness, one set light double do., one saddle and bridle, and other articles. The entire lot of the above will have the privilege of the carpet boards of the Brevoort House, New-York, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, which will be opened about the 10th of August. Also, the lease of the property Nos. 63 and 70 Bank-st., No. 9 running through to Hammond-st; the Hammond-st. rents for $600 per annum; the whole has seven years to run. No. 68 Bank-st. rents for $600; there is a repairing stable and blacksmith shop under, which will rent for $300. Terms, Cash on delivery. Immediate possession to be given by the tenants. The whole will be sold together. This presents a rare opportunity for any person desirous of establishing himself in this business, or such an opportunity seldom offers; in addition to other business he will have the valuable patronage of the Brevoort House, which will be very large. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Hastings, on the Hudson.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following desirable property, viz.: A beautiful country residence, situated at Hastings, on the Hudson River, a few miles above Yonkers, about 15 miles from the City of New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the Hudson River railroad depôt and steamboat landing at that place—consisting of an elegant cottage house and 2½ acres of beautiful ground in a high state of cultivation, and surrounded by numerous splendid forest trees. The cottage is built in excellent style, and contains in its basement story, and connecting kitchen and cellar, and everything convenient for immediate use. On the premises there is a good garden, new bark, stables, and a new ice house full of good ice. This property is in a very select and desirable neighborhood, and in every way suitable for a gentleman's country residence. For plans and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

J. T. MOULTON Auctioneer

ADDITIONAL SALE OF FORT HAMILTON VILLA SITES will take place on TUESDAY NEXT, June 27, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M, on the ground—J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer. These beautiful sites comprise the balance of those remaining unsold, and embrace some of the most sightly and commanding situations at Fort Hamilton. The plots to be sold are large, containing from 3 to 16 City lots, many of which are most beautifully shaded with forest trees, and have an extensive view of the ocean, bay and country—scenery unsurpassed in the world. The railroad leading from the Brooklyn ferries to be extended to Fort Hamilton the present year, rendering this property most accessible by land as well as by water. The steam boat *Newsboy* leaves Pier No 3 North River, at 10 A M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for Fort Hamilton, by which free tickets will be furnished those wishing to attend the sale. For maps, tickets, &c., apply to J. W. BARKER, J. C. SANDFORD, or J. T. MOULTON, auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall-st.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, Auctioneer,
At Hegeman's Salesrooms in Brooklyn.

REAL FRENCH LACE AND MUSLIN EMBROIDERIES.—Rich black silk and silk lace mantillas, plain and embroidered Canton crape shawls, plain white and some figured lawns and muslins for dresses, &c. On WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10 o'clock, BILLINGS & TUCKER will sell as above, by catalogue, a large invoice of rich embroideries, as follows, &c., in which may be found richly embroidered chemisettes in sets and single, lace and jaconet sleeves, some very rich thread lace and muslin embroidered collars; pocket handkerchiefs, bareds, puffs, cuffs, plain white lawns and muslins for dresses, some figured do, rich black silk and lace mantillas, nearly and well worn 20 to 30 white Canton crape shawls, both plain and embroidered. All these goods are from the stock of a Broadway importer declining business, and will be sold absolutely without reserve. Cash deposits will be required from every purchaser. Mantillas and shawls will be sold at 12 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, June 27, 1854, at 10 o'clock at No 108 7th-st, east of 1st av., household furniture, consisting of mahogany sofas, arm and parlor chairs, divans, ottomans in hair cloth, mahogany marble top centre tables, mahogany tables, quartettes, &c.; mirrors, pairs of curtains, girandoles, mantel vases and ornaments, bronze candelabras, 3-ply carpets, oil cloths, rugs, door mats hall lamps, tables, &c.; hall stores, Brussels and Venetian carpets, stair carpets, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany tables, washstands, arm chairs, lounges, mahogany windsor bedsteads, do. cane chairs, and toilet sets, mahogany extension dining table and rack, extends 16 feet; elegant mahogany office desk, chairs, &c.; matting, gilt frames for pictures, arm and easy chairs covered in chints, mahogany work table, with an assortment of kitchen furniture.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of household furniture consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets; large French plate pier glasses, bedroom mirrors, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; black walnut extension dining tables; buffet dining room chairs, cut glassware, white china dinner and tea sets; white and buff dinner sets, very costly: suite of enameled bedroom furniture; suits of black walnut and mahogany do.; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, cabriole and washstands; wardrobes, bookcases, &c., hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows and a large assortment of blankets, counterpanes, quilts, sheets, &c. Linen damask table cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture. Also, fireworks.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORE, PARLOR FURNITURE, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Tuesday, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 466 6th-av., near 28th-st., the entire genteel furniture of the family. It will comprise, in part, of one rosewood parlor suite, in brocatelle, one rosewood piano-forte, by one of the best makers in the City, tapestry, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French bedsteads, sofas and centre tables, cottage and bed-room furniture, dressing-bureaus, hair mattresses, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY RANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, June 27, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. R. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printer should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large assortment of hair mattresses, feather beds bolsters and pillows. Bedding—A large assortment of every variety; bedroom furniture of black walnut and mahogany; enameled cottage do.; black walnut dining-room furniture; a fine assortment cut glass ware and China; parlor furniture, carpets, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a black Indian chief mare, 14½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, very gentle and an excellent saddle pony, paces and trots, has been used for a lady, and will be sold without reserve to pay expenses of keeping. A close family carriage, built by Wood and Tomlinson, of this City; is in perfect order and nearly new; cost $600. Also, an elegant light carriage, used but little, and in perfect order; nearly by the same party as the above.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 166 Broadway, New-York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c. &c., held on a roomy terms.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY OR CITY PROPERTY.—A new house, filled in with brick, containing 11 rooms, with barn, &c. &c., and from 5 to 10 acres of arable and woodland, 1 mile above McComb's dam, (Harlem River) and ¼ mile west from Morrisania, to and from which cars leave 27 times during the day for the City. The land is rich, picturesque and healthy, on a line with High Bridge, 10 miles from City Hall, and of easy access at all times of the year. The cars advertise to Harlem for 5 cents, and the 2d, 3d, 6th and 8th av. railroads are soon to be completed to Harlem River. Apply to

T. H. LANE, Left stairs, No. 52 Wall-st.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A splendid dark bay Stud Horse, about 15 hands high; sound, kind, and gentle; a fast trotter, and a very stylish driver; can trot in three minutes, together with a wagon, nearly new; harness, blankets, fly net, whip, &c., complete—the property of a gentleman selling for want of further use. To be seen during this week, at GRAY'S Stables, Warren-st., between Broadway and Church.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A fine grey horse, fifteen and a-half hands high, eight years old, can be warranted in every kind of hereess, well broke, will stand in the street, a lively mover, and get not afraid. Can be seen at No. 191 Mercer-st, near Bleecker-st.

HOUSE AND 2 LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—On very easy terms, at the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from New York, a new 2-story house containing 8 rooms with 2 lots, for the low price of $1,400—on very easy terms. Also a house and lot for $450. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st., from 7 to 1a'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—3-story and basement, elegantly and substantially finished, in the best location in the City of Brooklyn, Price, $3,500. Apply on the premises, 460th-st., second house west of Broadway.

WILSON D. YOUMANS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very desirable country residence at Stuyvesant, better known as Kinderhook Landing on the banks of the Hudson River; three hours ride from the City by Harlem Railroad. The house is entirely new, built the last season by City mechanics and after the best modern style. The lot on which it is situated contains about four acres, on an eminence about 150 feet above the river, commanding a fine view of the country for thirty miles around. The house is 45x36, with four parlors and eight bedrooms, large and convenient kitchen &c. The parlors have marble mantels, cornices, and centre pieces. The ground is well cultivated and ornamented with trees &c. Outbuildings complete, (excepting barn) with ice-house full, and fine filtering cistern, containing 100 barrels. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. Z. BARTHOLF, No. 281 10th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A beautifully situated country seat on the Hudson River, about 20 minutes' from 31st-st., by Hudson River Railroad. There is a well-built, good-sized dwelling-house on the premises, overlooking the river for miles both ways, besides carriage-house, shed, &c.,—all in good order. The ground is handsomely terraced, and covered with beautiful shade trees, and contains 2 3-5 acres. Apply to F. HARPER, Jr., *Daily Times* Office.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant country seat at New-Rochelle, beautifully situated on Centre-av., having a fine view of Long Island Sound, surrounded by country seats, within 5 minutes of steamboat landing, and ten from Railroad depôt. Lot 80 by 400 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st., New-York, or J. G. HORTON, near the premises, New-Rochelle.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A fine country seat of 11 acres, at Stamford, Conn., on the water, and but half a mile from the depôt. It is in complete order, and will be sold for less than the cost of the buildings. Apply to CHAS. B. HART, No. 51 William-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two elegant cottages on Seely-st., Windsor Terrace, Flatbush. Omnibuses run through Seely-st., hourly, to Fulton Ferry. Also, store and dwelling, corner of Van Vorhees-st. and Cooley lane; plank-road, with stable and 8 lots of ground. Apply to E. BELKNAP, No. 62 Wall-st.

MANSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE MANSION HOUSE and grounds of the late Gideon Lee, situated within two miles of the village of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y. This place is replete with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The garden and orchards are filled with the finest kinds of fruit—there are over two hundred choice Pear trees, a variety of Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees. Also, a good apple orchard; small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants in abundance. Water is forced up by a hydraulic ram to a reservoir on the top of the house, whence it is conveyed to a bath-room, kitchen, and to two fountains, one in the middle of the flower garden, and one in front of the house. There is a trout pond at the foot of the garden, fed by springs, a billiard-room, and outhouses of various kinds; a lawn of ten acres in front of the house contains a grove of Elms, mountain ash, horse-chestnut, &c., &c. The house and grounds command a fine view of the lake and surrounding country. To any one who has seen the place, description is unnecessary, and any one desiring to see it can do so by applying on the premises. Terms made known on application to JOSIPH FELLOWS, Geneva; D. W. LEE, No. 20 Ferry-st., N. Y.; JAMES H. WOODS, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HUDSON-PARK, FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY—Comprises 100 acres, beautifully situated, half a mile above H. R. R. Station at Spuytendnyvil Creek. Some of the sites on this property afford extensive and picturesque views, unsurpassed by any on the Hudson River. This property is offered in lots from half an acre to 10 acres. It is intersected by broad avenues, rendering every part easy of access. Restrictions to prevent nuisances or the erection of buildings of an inferior class will be contained in all conveyances of this property. As a convenient and desirable location for gentlemen's residences, it is considered superior to any other in the vicinity of the City that is now offered for sale. Fifty per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. for a term of years. A road from the Fount or Railroad Station is now being made through this property to Yonkers, and extensive improvements upon the same and in the neighborhood are in progress. For maps and further information, apply to D. B WINTON, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the City Hall.

100 LOTS FOR SALE—25 by 100 feet, safely fenced and in good pasture; very desirably located on Fiske-av., three miles from Williamsburg ferries. Thirty of these lots have a frontage to the east on the avenue. These elevated sites command a delightful circuitous view of many miles of Long Island, viz: Newtown and Flushing to the east, Winfield and a portion of the island bordering on the East River, and also Westchester County to the north, and the City of New-York to the west. As regards the advantage of a pure atmosphere, its location commands that invaluable blessing. The Newtown and Flushing Railroad depôt will be built on this avenue, in the village of Winfield, and within a very short distance of this property. Preparations are now making to run the cars in a few days. These lots are exceedingly well placed for a country residence, and will be sold all together or in plots, to suit purchasers. The New-York and Flushing stages leave the Williamsburg ferries every half hour, and will put down passengers at Mr. COLYER'S store, corner of plank-road and Fiske-av., fare nine cents. For further information inquire of CHARLES FOX, No. 173 Division-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—An elegant Country Seat, in the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I. The beautiful Grecian cottage, carriage house, &c., on the corner of Jamaica-av. and Monroe-st., within a few minutes walk of the Railroad depôt and steamboat landing, is offered for sale or exchange. The place is desirable as any in the village, is valued at $10,000 over incumbrances, and would be sold cheap, or exchanged for property suitable for a genteel dwelling, well located in the City of New-York, worth that sum. If not disposed of by 12 o'clock, MONDAY, July 10, it will then be offered at Auction at the Flushing Hotel, in the village. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York, or B. CORSE.

N. B.—A steamboat leaves Fulton-market five times a day, and stages from Williamsburg every half hour for Flushing; and there will be hourly trips to and from the village in a few days by Railroad.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE FOR $7,000—Five very desirable building lots, corner of Layfette and Debevoise-sts., Brooklyn, only one mile and a quarter from the Fulton Ferry, and within two blocks of Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads, the main building is 44 by 26 feet, is suitable for any manufacturing purposes or could be converted into dwellings for a mere trifle. Apply to J. R. CROMMELIN on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—And possession given immediately; beautifully located at Newburg, commanding an extensive view of the river, with a few acres of land. Also, 20 acres of land, two miles from the river. For particulars apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 43 3d-av.

FARM FOR SALE—Of about 100 acres, near Elizabethtown, N. J., the best of land, New-Jersey Railroad running through the centre of it; it is one hour's ride from New-York. This is a very desirable location for building lots or manufactories. There is a good variety of choice fruits and shrubbery, &c. The barn is new and good, with all conveniences. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL B. HADDEN, on the premises; JACOB CRANE, No. 74 Wooster-st., New-York; or SAMUEL MEITLEE, No. 101 West-st., where a map of the property can be seen.

DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—In the town of Yonkers, 1¼ miles from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt at Hastings, containing 33½ acres of land, on which is a fine, large, young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 8 to 10 acres of timber, together with the usual wagon, house, &c. Will be sold for cash. For full particulars, apply to BALDWIN & DITMARS, No. 50 Wall-st.

LOTS IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—On the easy payments of $6 per month. Only 5 lots left of those desirable lots in the 9th Ward of Brooklyn, near Fulton-av. and in the midst of vast improvements. If applied for immediately will be sold cheap, and on the above very easy terms. The lots lie level, and are clear from rock or swamp. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 167 Hester-st., 7 to 1 o'clock.

BUILDING SITES FOR SALE AT FORDHAM.—Seven handsome building plots, from five to fifteen acres each, one-fourth of a mile from above Fordham depôt, east side. Inquire at No. 42 Chatham-st.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE at the Stenm pressure Gauge Manufactoring Company's Office, No. 1 John-st., cor. Broadway, New-York. Rates of horse power from 2-horse up to 25, of modern build and at very low prices. Also, one 5-horse Locomotive Boiler, two plain Cylinder Boilers, one small upright Tubular Boiler. The above articles are well worth the attention of any person requiring steam power, both in price and quality. JOSHUA LOWE.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One 10 foot engine lathe, swings 18 inches; one 6 horse power steam engine, 6½ cylinder, 20 inches stroke just from the manufacturers, for sale by AARON SUTTON, No. 34 Cedar-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in this City, and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 96 William-st. corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
I. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned are this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS, HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th ultimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH F. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
EDWARD N. JONES,
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN,
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business in the City of New-York under the name and firm of S. G. & W. LANSING, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of January, 1853.—Dated June 20, 1854.

S. G. LANSING.
WM. LANSING.

W JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No. 846 Front-st. and No. 226 Broadway.—Constantly on hand every variety of Grate or Stove Fenders, also, coarse and square Germon silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market price.

ATLAS FOUNDRY, FOOT OF WAYNE-STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Orders for Steam Engines, sugar-mills, mining machinery, railroad work, machinists' tools, &c., &c, executed with promptness.

JOHN F. WARD & CO

TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—A country place, one-quarter of a mile from Harlem Railroad and Williams' Bridge, Westchester County, consisting of a dwelling house, new house, barn, and from five to ten acres of land. Inquire at No. 48 Chatham-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A cottage, standing upon ½ an acre of ground, and furniture for sale at a bargain, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson. 20 miles from the City, one hour's ride by Hudson Railroad, and within 5 minutes' walk from the depôt. Address Box No. 1,377, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—The advertiser, who is about going to Europe, will rent his house, furnished, to a desirable tenant. The house is beautifully located at Clifton, Staten Island, within a few minutes' walk of the Vanderbilt landing. Apply to HOMER, Box, No. 3,346 Post-Office, post-paid.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—The second floor of a new brick house, (No. 225 West 28th-st.,) the floor contains five rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as Croton, gas, &c. Rent $250. None but a small family need apply. Inquire of the owner who resides on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—Store No. 385 Broadway, with a lease of 5 years from last May. Also, the stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to JAMES DE GRAY & CO., No. 133 William-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The new store on the northeast corner of 3d-av and 27th-st. Apely on the premises, or to LINUS SCUDDER, No. 23 Perry-st.

STORE TO LET—No. 8 Park-place, now occupied by Sus, with a lease for three years. Possession given immediately. LAMPORT, BLAKEMAN & LAW.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Canal-st., between Centre and Elm-sts., running through to Walker-st. Apply to J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With well lighted rooms. Apply to J. H. & G. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

LEASE FOR SALE.—Of the two three-story brick Houses, (stores,) Nos. 155 and 157 3d-av. Eight years from next May. Inquire on the premises, or of E. Z. BEACH, No. 19 Beekman-st.

COTTAGE TO LET AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A very convenient Cottage, with stable and about two acres of land, well located in a good neighborhood, and calculated for a genteel family. There is a line of stages running near the property on the arrival of each boat. Apply to LEVI COOK & CO., No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—The offices No. 123 Nassau-st., 2d floor, front, recently occupied by us. Also, offices in No. 119 Nassau-st., rooms No. 3 and 34, 2d floor, adjoining our office. These offices are all quite desirable ones, and are well calculated for any light business. Apply at room No. 2 at No. 119 Nassau-st.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

ROOMS TO LET—With steam power. Apply to DIETZ BROTHERS & CO., No. 134 Willinm-st.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 377 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5s. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 50 per pair,

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s to 8s. a pair.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS.—A. T. STEWART & CO. have for sale at extremely low prices real English velvet and tapestry Carpets, (not printed) just imported, at $1 50 per yard; English tapestry Brussels at $1 25 per yard; superfine ingrains, extra quality, only 5s per yard; and a large assortment of Templeton's Axminster carpets, by the yard, and also in the piece, with elegant medallion centres and extra rich borders; pinshes and moquettes in every variety for car manufacturers; English and American oil cloths, all widths; together with a full assortment of linen sheetings, damask goods, napkins, towelings, blankets, quilts, counterpanes, &c. &c.; brocatelles, satin damasks, damask linens, tapestries, from the lowest to the richest and most costly manufactured in any part of the world; all of which will be shown with great pleasure. Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 140 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portsmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain barages of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain delaines plain and plaid de beges, plaid and plain poplins, barege de laines, fine Chili cloths. English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester do laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 140 Broadway, cor. Liberty.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A. T. STEWART & CO. have for sale Imported Solid Block Plaid Organdy Muslins, fast colors, fine quality, for 1s per yard; Heavy Plaid Jaconet Silks, at 4s. per yard; Paris Printed Barèges, at 1s. 6d. per yard. A very large lot of Paris made Mantillas, plain, trimmed and embroidered, from $3 50 to $10 each. The greater part of all the above at one-half the cost of importation. Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.—Clearing sales of rich embroidered silk mantillas, previous to taking stock. BELL is now offering a splendid assortment of mantillas for $12. Also, a beautiful assortment of black lace mantillas of the newest designs, equally cheap.

MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, barèges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, gingbams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 335 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—Printed lawns, plaid muslins, gingbems, barèges, linens, table cloths, black silks, mens' and boys' Summer wear, toilet quilts, union damasks and clothe. Dealers supplied by W. MATHEWS, & CO., Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODIONS, PIANOS, AND ÆMUSIC.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Premium Grand and Square Pianos, and Æoliane, with entire iron frame curve scale, patented suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone. For sale at wholesale and retail, at factory prices. Prices $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodions"—a Melodion with new improvements, manufactured by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, Mass., superior, in many points, to any now in market; highly recommended by the best musicians. For sale to dealers at factory prices. Single Reeds, $60, $75, $100, $120, and $135; Double, $150 and $175.

Second-hand Pianos, at $40, $75, $90, $115, and $150. Pianos and Melodions to rent.

New Music published daily. Dealers will find it for their advantage to select from our extensive catalogue, which we supply at the lowest rates. Retail customers, who purchase music amounting to 50 cents, will be furnished with a free ticket to the Crystal Palace or Barnum's Museum.

BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and the public generally that they have leased and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent.

G. F. BRISTOW, MORSE & CO., No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THOMAS H. CHAMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No. 345 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are preeminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 345 Broadway.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN.—A beautiful, full 7 octave $310 rosewood Piano-forte will be sold for $225 Modern case, round corners, with all modern improvements. Excellent tone, perfect in all respects, has not been used three months. Is fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 86 Franklin-st., near Broadway from 9 till 10 o'clock, and from 4 till 7 o'clock. The owner going to Europe.

A. W. LADD & CO'S First Premium Piano-fortes, with a large assortment of new and second-hand Instruments at great bargains. We wish to call attention to our GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO, with new Grand Action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. W. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, Sole Agents, No. 441 Broadway.

BY ORDER—Of the Assignee of NUN

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,625,877 48
Average amount of Specie.....491,895 97
Average amount of Circulation.....268,148 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,783,159 99
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$540,767 00
Average amount of Specie.....21,150 00
Average amount of Circulation.....59,479 00
Average amount of Deposits.....321,812 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,716,951 34
Average amount of Specie.....1,110,156 56
Average amount of Circulation.....133,973 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,849,472 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly qualified, affirm and say that the above stntement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$7,339,072 97
Average amount of Specie.....730,941 67
Average amount of Circulation.....8,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,502 541 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,109,299 38
Average amount of Specie.....97,645 75
Average amount of Circulation.....99,120 00
Average amount of Deposits.....856,533 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above stetement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,736,422 21
Average amount of Specie.....470,836 26
Average amount of Circulation.....297,067 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,519,638 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge aed belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,439,134 68
Average amount of Specie.....110,543 69
Average amonnt of Circulation.....74 034 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,381,328 15

City and County of New-York ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depsose and say thet the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my knowledge aed belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eeding Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,392,727 87
Average amount of Specie.....332 161 21
Average amount of Circulatioe.....110,340 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,494,718 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week euding Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,426,125 59
Average amount of Specie.....266 990 58
Average amount of Circulatioe.....573,429 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,588,443 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledee aod belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$236,398 96
Average amount of Specie.....4,363 45
Average amount of Circulation.....80,066 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,801 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHcock, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, beiug duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statemsnt is correct, to the best of my knowledge eed belief.

D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GEORGE H. STRIKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,187,049 96
Average amount of Specie.....39,447 80
Average amount of Circulation.....99,285 00
Average amount of Deposits.....908,131 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
BENJ. I. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,340,179 57
Average amount of Specie.....123,617 45
Average amount of Circulation.....813,108 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,139,694 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. L. EYERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
MATTHIAE BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,556,951 32
Average amount of Specie.....92,294 70
Average amount of Circulatioa.....11,169 00
Average amount of Deposits.....959,765 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$454,805 78
Average amount of Specie.....21,380 95
Average amount of Circulation.....96,981 00
Average amount of Deposits.....303,075 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and sny that the above statement is correct.

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$632,218 92
Average amonnt of Specie.....39,814 05
Average amount of Circulatioa.....132,914 00
Average amount of Deposits.....368,407 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM L. KIRBY, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. L. KIRBY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,256,925 00
Average amount of Specie.....289,004 00
Average amount of Circulation.....312,349 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,036,679 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
WM. M. RANUELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1853:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$704,595 94
Average amount of Specie.....37,476 02
Average amount of Circulation.....159,596 00
Average amount of Deposits.....530,998 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,699,856 15
Average amount of Specie.....101,365 66
Average amount of Circulation.....101,399 75
Average amount of Deposits.....1,219,613 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,581,930 09
Average amount of Specie.....220,310 95
Average amount of Circulation.....80,002 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,797,515 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, As required by Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,893,948 85
Average amount of Specie.....54,329 34
Average amount of Circulation.....82,576 00
Average amount of Deposits.....780,389 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th dey of June, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$639,434 00
Average amount of Specie.....33,115 00
Average amonet of Circulation.....118,674 00
Average amount of Deposits.....267,460 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, beieg duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my koowledge end belief.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
JOHN DORAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average umeunt of Loans and Discounts.....$129,659 47
Average amount of Specie.....16,512 79
Average amount of Circulation.....101,230 00
Average amount of Deposits.....100,292 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and sey, that the nbove statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
BOLTIS M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chepter 250, Laws af 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$595,670 86
Average amount of Specie.....33,045 35
Average amount of Circulation.....109,203 00
Average amount of Deposits.....297,890 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the obove stetemeet is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of Jene, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,678,291 17
Average amount of Specie.....240,414 51
Average amount of Circulation.....139,290 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,415,824 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, As't Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, beieg duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. M. BUCHANAN As't Cashier.

Sworn before ma this 26th day of June, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$618,492 27
Average amount of Specie.....30,560 87
Average amount of Circulation.....174,449 00
Average amount of Deposits.....391,745 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, heing duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Jure, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eeding Saturday, the 24th day of Jnee, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$636,652 35
Average amount of Specie.....21,621 73
Average amount of Circulation.....91,825 00
Average amonnt of Deposits.....482,790 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statemeet is correct, to the best of my koowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistnet Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Jnne, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioeer of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,269,407 48
Average amount of Specie.....52,631 69
Average amouot of Circuletion.....143,647 00
Average amouet of Deposits.....647,436 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose sod say, that the obove statemeot is correct. to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amoeet of Loans and Discounts.....$363,676 00
Average amount of Specie.....33,231 00
Average amoeet of Circuiation.....97,056 00
Average amonnt of Deposits.....158,548 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being dely sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, thie 26th day of June, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioeer of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$328,013 33
Average amount of Specie.....50,209 71
Average amount of Circulation.....135,119 00
Average amount of Deposits.....174,298 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June, 1854.
JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$523,185 73
Average amount of Specie.....20,539 02
Average amount of Circulation.....96,956 00
Average amount of Deposits.....326,846 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN A. GUNN, Cashier of the KNICKERSOCKER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. A. GUNN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
WM. DARROW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,774,291 27
Average amount of Specie.....143,673 77
Average amount of Circulation.....212,576 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,273,471 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose nud say, thet the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,983,468 26
Average amount of Specie.....460,964 20
Average amount of Circulation.....385,543 85
Average amount of Deposits.....2,612,305 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose und say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Jeee, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$765,382 39
Average amount of Specie.....30,705 08
Average amount of Circulation.....97,336 00
Average amount of Deposits.....632,257 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June, 1854.
WM. DOUGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,160,196 03
Average amount of Specie.....78,796 35
Average amount of Circulation.....107,233 00
Average amount of Deposits.....835,998 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this 26th day of Juee, 1854,
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week endieg Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,799,426 96
Average amount of Specie.....667,251 47
Average amount of Circulation.....317,650 94
Average amount of Deposits.....3,290,775 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Jnoe, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Louns and Discounts.....$1,173,655 06
Average amount of Specie.....43,759 23
Average amount of Circulation.....234,435 00
Average amount of Deposits.....821,488 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK PENTZ, President of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and esy that the above stutement is correct, to the best of my knowledge nud belief.

F. PENTZ, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Jnne, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$650,480 79
Average amount of Specie.....58,568 42
Average amount of Circulation.....137,406 00
Average amount of Deposits.....461,148 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,845,986 00
Average amount of Specie.....145,690 00
Average amount of Circulation.....115,331 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,079,439 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
CHAS. D. BOSWELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,346,917 02
Average amount of Specie.....899,163 46
Average amount of Circulation.....235,458 37
Average amount of Deposits.....3,918,904 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS C. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,780,165 46
Average amount of Specie.....384,213 49
Average amount of Circulation.....92,892 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,628,924 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice President of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, thet the above statemeet is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Vice President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioeer of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$852 641 00
Average amount of Specie.....46,288 00
Average amount of Circulation.....111,311 00
Average amount of Deposits.....617,523 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of this NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say thnt the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,496,840 77
Average amount of Specie.....196,429 34
Average amount of Circulation.....144,069 00
Average amount of Deposits.....680,894 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, beieg duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week eeding Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$492,164 42
Average amount of Specie.....32,490 16
Average amount of Circulatioe.....28,157 16
Average amount of Deposits.....238,640 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn. depose and sey, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of June, 1854.
H. K. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$848,665 79
Average amount of Specie.....33,700 93
Average amount of Circulation.....106,332 00
Average amount of Deposits.....548,973 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, JR., Cashier.

Swarn before me, this 26th day of Jene, 1854.
WM. LAR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$764,387 73
Average amount of Specie.....46,887 83
Average amount of Circulation.....148,842 00
Average amount of Deposits.....452,133 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Juee, 1854.
EDWARD P. CLARK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Lewe of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,299,291 56
Average amount of Specie.....255,703 27
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank.....200,153 00
Average amoeet of Deposits.....1,822,320 60

City and County of New-York ss.—I, PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and esy thnt the above statemeut is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
THOS S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$629,091 00
Average amount of Specie.....97,378 00
Average amount of Circulation.....92,278 00
Average amount of Deposits.....384,418 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
JAMES HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Luws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,170,689 40
Average amount of Specie.....127,671 20
Average amount of Circulation.....219,458 00
Average amount of Deposits.....653,424 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, beiog duly sworn, depose and say thnt the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$912,680 00
Average amount of Specie.....27,219 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,653 00
Average amount of Deposits.....457,582 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KIESAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of Jnne, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SUFFOLK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$337,282 21
Average amount of Specie.....13,868 33
Average amount of Circulation.....89,204 00
Average amount of Deposits.....152,189 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. M. BRADLEY, Cashier of the SUFFOLK BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

M M. BRADLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,351,547 91
Average amount of Specie.....88,340 98
Average amount of Circulation.....252,222 00
Average amount of Deposits.....734,334 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GEO. F. DAVENPORT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,319,818 72
Average amount of Specie.....225,434 13
Average amount of Circulation.....252,222 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,218,067 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. EBBETS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of June, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

COOLERS, COOLERS, WATER COOLERS.—Just what everybody wants, and proved to be the best article made—being particularly adapted for use in offices, stores, vessels, and private houses, &c. Made in different sizes and variety of finish at No. 258 Pearl-st., next to United States Hotel.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks

E. HON & CO., Nos. 30 and 31 Gold-st.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED.—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT ON THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—(Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail).—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and Southwest, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PARKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. PHRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. DAVENPORT. Also, connecting at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad; at Chicago, with the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; at Lasalle, with Illinois Ceetral, and at Bloomington with the Chicago and Mississippi Railroads—by calling at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

HARLEM RAILROAD—INLAND ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, June 26, (Sundays excepted,) for ALBANY and TROY, will leave City Hall Station, No. 1 Cedtre-st., Accommodation Train, 7 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and all office Forth.

LEAVING DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE-STS.—Morning Express, 9 A. M., stopping at White Plains, Crotoe Falls, Brewster's, Paterson, Dover Plains Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham Foer Corners. and arriving in Albaey at 2 15 P. M. Afternoon Express, 3.30 P. M., stopping at White Plains, Croton Falls, Br

New-York Daily Times.

THE TURF.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL RACE-COURSE.

First Day, and a Great Day—Sights and Scenes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE.

Two Races Finely Contested

The Horses—The Result.

Off to the races! Advertisements in the newspapers, excitement among steamsr-men, flags fluttering from omnibus roo's, elaborate calculations by persons of limited means as to the probable cost of the trip to Flushing; hiring of teams and wagons and horses; laying in of haskets of champagne, cold fowls, *pate frie de gras*, &c., by individuals intending to do the thing in style. Motion, bets and anxiety everywhsre, and all consequent on the opening of the new National Racecourse!

The day dswned, and as the sun peered out from behind the morning clouds everybody experienced a considerable relief of mind. Thers was evidently no fear of terrible thunder-showers, muddy rosds, spoilt bonnels, and dreary drizzling through the chinks of ths new stand-house. Everything boded happily for the progress of the day's events.

From 10 o'clock A. M., the steamers, the rosds, and the ears were full of the evidences of the intention of all citizens who wsre able to command time and means, to patronize the inauguration of the new Course. Clerks from down-town emancipated by express dasire for the day; lawyers, doctors, sober merchants, fast young men, slow young men, dressy ladies, and quiet mechanics, all were on the move towards the qus goal. At a proper hour, and with ths deliberation consistent with our dignity, we took our wsy to Eack-slip, to make an important unit in the restless multitude. Even on the deck of the *Island City*, the universal disposition for a bet began to manifest itself. Young gentlemen, entirely innocent of horse flesh, might hs heard offering smothered ndds on the *Maid of Orleans*. Subdued nffers of two to ons on *Highlander* would be murmured from another part of the deck; we sven detected the engineer making his book in ths odd moments not devoted to the boiler.

No little excitement pervaded the officials of that virgin line, the Flushing Railroad. Ths cars were new, the tracks were new, the conductors were new, and all seemed positively blushing at this sudden introduction into notoriety. The conductors seemed almost ashamed to ask ths passengers for their tickets, and it must have been modesty that induced the engine to stand still for half an hour after everybody had got in. Its maiden struggles were, however, eventually overcome, probably by the ardor of the stoker's aldresses, and we rolled off at an easy pace of some eight miles an hour.

The Flushing terminus gave unmistakable evidences, to an experienced eye, of ths vicinity of a race-course. The green paths that led from the cars to the entrances to the Grand Stand, were thronged with professional gentlemen of much ingenuity and tact. Severs1 individuals, with their right legs supported in rather an uncomfortable posture, on vertical sticks, were explaining to attendant crowds the evolutions and mysterisa of a little pea, which was continually changing its residence between three blnck cups, placed on the professor's leg, which, in consequence of its position, presented a sufficiently level surface.

"Fifty dollars! fifty dollars!"—this spirited individual would cry, rolling the pea rapidly from one cup to another, and eventually depositing it in the most frank and open manner under one. "Fifty dollars that no gentleman will tell me which cup the little magician is under." There it is, you see; no deceit about it—everything right, straight down and no mistske. Now make your bets, gentlemen;—fifty dollars that no one can tell which cup the pea is under!"

A showy snd be-jewelled gentleman—not in the least connected with the owner of "the little magician"—of course not—steps forward, and determinedly pulls out a fifty-dollar bill, and takes the bet. Hs lifts one of the cups, and lo! the pea is absolutely under it. He looks triumphantly at the crowd as much as to say, "The fellow's a fool. Take his bets by all means; you'll make a mint of money out of him." He adds, perhaps, that he'd bet a million himself on the hazard, but that he does not happen to have the money about him. Encouraged by this good fortune of the showy gentleman, who won his fifty so easily, a shrewd-looking mechanic takes advantage of a pause in the pea-professor's gabble to offer a modest bet of ten dollars, that he can tell what cup the pea is under. The professor is indignant. He bet en dollars! A hundred is his mark. If any gentleman will bet a hundred he'll take him up. The shrewd mechanic, though somewhat crushed by this contemptuous repudiation, still persists in offering his ten. At length, more to get rid of him than anything else, he accepts the bet. The money is staked. The shrewd mechanic carefully lifts the cup under which he saw the pea visibly deposited, as if he were afraid it might fly away before he could catch a sight of it, and lo! a vscant expanse of black trowser meets his gaze. The little magician is gone, and the shrewd mechanic retires into private life with a very simple expression of countenance. Attracted probably by the innocence of our editorial visage, we had no sooner landed than a host of these ingenious gentlemen beset us. One seducing pea-professor wished to have a private conference with us in a green arcade of trees, solely for the purpose of "explaining how it was done." Another taunted us with our want of spirit in not risking our little fortune on so certain a speculation. Having seen, however, Epsom, Ascot, the Champ de Mars, and the Corso, we were proof against all such invitations, and remained under the imputation of being either poor or stingy.

One gentleman, we must confess, had peculiar attractions for us. There was a *bonhommie*—a subdued good nature in his manner, that would win any one's heart. He was not loud or alangy. He pleaded gently with the crowd, in an affectionate voice. He wore spectacles, and might have passed at any Temperance or Abolition meeting for a philanthropist of the first water.

The mode in which this amiable professor conducted his operations was this: He had a small table before him, on which were three cards—an sight, a king, and a knave. The rest hs will explain himself.

(*Professor loquitur*—Now, gentlemen, here are three cards. Yon see them;—eight, king, and ace of spades—(*after showing them, he places them on the table, in a row, distinctly showing where the ace is*)—one hundred dollars that no one will point out the ace of spades! What do you aay, Sir? Certainly, Sir, the gentleman betting has the privilege of turning the card himself. One hundred dallars, &c.

Here a gentleman offers to bet twenty.

Professor—Take yonr bet, Sir. I'm not in the habit of betting less than a hundred, but once in a way I don't mind, jnst to show ths gentlemsn present that it's all fair. Stand back, little boy, if you please; you ain't got no money to bet.

The gentleman here turns the card, which proving to be the ace of spades, he pockets the twenty-dollar piece triumphantly.

Professor—(Apparently chsrmed at losing). Very good, Sir. Sometimes I win, sometimes I lose. I've got two chances, you see, to your one, so the advantage is on my side. Still, if a gentleman keeps his eye on the csrd, and follows it carefully, he must win. I thank you for your bet, Sir, win or lose.

Here the professor turns his head, of course accidentally, and while his attention is thus drawn away, the gentleman who won before seizes the opportunity to mark the ace on the back with a pencil. The spectators grin. Now, indeed, the professor is going to be swindled. No one *can* mistake the ace. The professor turns round blandly and commences again. He never sees, good man, the mark on the card. How very blind he must be! Perhaps his spectacles are not good. The green ones are eager for the fray. The good professor offers a bst of a hundred dollars that no one can turn the ace. Several bystanders form a joint stock operation, and make up the sum between them. The professor sweetly inquires if all the gentlemen are agreed as to what card shall be turned. Joint stock company point with one accord to the marked card, chuckling inwardly at the fate of the professor's money. It is turnsd. No ace. A king, an abominable and mocking king stares thsm in the face! The crowd laughs. Ths professor gently gathers up his cards, looks at thsm paternally over his spsctacles, and hs and his accomplice changs thsir quarters, leaving ths joint stock company disconsolate.

It seemed a desecration to havs these things going on in the green fields, 'mid pleasant lanes, where the sun shone through lesves not yet robbed of their youthful gloss;—by fences where the foxglove and the wild vine clambered, and the young barley rustled its silksn tassels in the wind, nothing was heard hut the clink of money; the slang and jabber of the swindlers, and ths oaths and abuse of the swindled. Knots of gamblers everywhere. From the oily professor in spectacles, who would not het less than a hundred, down to ths pslty man of sixpenny hets, who plundered the poor rustics out of their solitary dollars.

These men, we wsre glad to see, were not allowed to pursue their calling on the Course, but it would be wsll, if such were possible, that they were also banished from its vicinity.

The National Course is certainly worthy of the name. Though not quits so lsrge as some of the English Courses, it is, or will ha, very perfect in its arrangements. Ths grand stand is solid and spacious, commanding an sxcellent view of the entire Course, and accommodsting 17,000 persons. The track itself is one mile round, snd is capital running ground. The utmost order prevailed during the entire day; the starts were sccomplished with much less noise and fuss lhsn wo hsve seen in England, and the police in charge of the diffsrent departments performed their dutics with quiet efficiency.

The course itself presented an animated sight. Being the first day, und the prejudices against attending such meetings which our citizens bold, generated, no doubt, by ill-regulsted previous meetings, there was not so lsrge sn attendance of ladies as may be hereafter looked for, still thers was a large asssmblags of carriages, and gay bonnets and brilliant silks might be acen fluttering in ths distance. Opposite to tho Grand Stand was the Judges' seat, occupied by gentlemen in authority, and who loved to show it. A cord passed betwaen the buildings upheld the purse—the aim and end of all the aspirations of the day. On the course all was life snd bustle. Betting men, book in hand, offering odds on the favorite in large sums, and when taken up, sometimes hscking down. Owners of running horses looking anxious and mysterious, and holding close consultations with certsin wizened boys, hereafter to emerge from their over-coats, in scarlet and blue, and all the pomp snd splendor of the full-blown jockey. The steward of the course rattling up and down, and keeping back the crowd—which, by the way, was the best-conducted assemblage we have ever seen on a race-course. A band playing lively airs on the roof of the Judges' stand; bsnk notes for lsrge umounts fluttering about in great numbers, and occasionally distsnt glimpses of shrowded steeds, being led gently up and down by their grooms, and becoming the objects of instant and universal attention.

The saddling-bugle plays a call. The four horses for the first race appear. Ths jockies are weighed. The Judge thumps his drum to prepsre for starting—they come evenly up to the post—then boom!—another signsl, snd off they go!

A cloud of dust—n flssh of red, blue, and green jackets—and far off in the distance are seen four entomological looking animals, apparently creeping along, with a gait not unlike that of a set of industrious fleas. Great excitement, however on the stsnds. Men lean over and watch with protruding eye-balls—ladies keep continually asking which is the *Maid of Orleans*, and which is *White-eye*, and on being told, immedistely ask over again. Rspid bets sre made, and before one has had time to reflect, the animals thst seemsd to be creeping only a moment before, come whirring in like thunderbolts, the *Maid of Orleans* first!

A partial blankness comes o'er the faces of some of the hetters on the heat, and they pay ever their fifties sorrowfully. The band strikes up a pleasant air, and the Judge announces the result of the first heat.

The *Maid* hasn't got it all her own way, however. *Ellen Bateman* wins the next heat. The third heat, hets run rathsr against the *Maid*, but she has evidently the bottom in her, snd when about three-quarters home lets out, and wins gallantly. Then there is great cheering, and the victorious jockey rides under the cord in grest stsic and bears away the purse. It is not difficult st this moment to place your finger on the unlucky ones. There is a compression of the lips and a paleness of the cheek that tells within ten dollars the wearer's losses. The second race was *the* race of the day. The distance (four miles) was a long one, and required bottom as well as speed to accomplish. Three horses started—*Highlander*, a chestnut, leggy tough; *Reube*, another chestnut, in rather bad condition; and little *Flea*, a brown gelding, the prettiest of the lot. They went off well, *Reube* injudiciously leading from the start. *Highlander* kept well in, and reserved his powers for the struggle near home. For three rounds *Reube* led, but the fourth round *Highlander* caught him up when half way, put out all his speed, and came in a good winner. *Reube* was, in our opinion, very badly ridden. His rider handled him hadly and sat loose. He also tried to lead too soon. *Highlander's* jockey rode admirably. His seat was close and his hand steady. The time wss 7:45.

Now the scene began to change. A brief rush was made upon the bar-keepers, and then every one faced homeward. Along the dusty Flushing road rushed fast teams enveloped in clouds of their own making. In the course lingered a few of the sporting characters, settling bets or making arrangements for to-day's race. In the green lanes and country pathways the professors of the peas and the cards drove a flourishing trade among the greenhorns returning to the railroad, and every one seemsd to depart with a very favorable impression of the National Course, and the manner in which the sports of the day were conducted.

The Races—Details of the Heats—Incidents—The Entries for To-day.

The turfmen of New-York and those from abroad were delighted, yesterday, at the opening of the National Course on Long Island. The Races were both exciting and interesting, and ths grest turf enterprise was commenced with the mile-heat entries here annexed:

W. B. YOUNG names ch. g. *White Eye*, by Boston, dam by Sumpter, 5 yrs., dress blue and white.

R. TEN BRAECK names g. f. by Glencoe, *Grey Filley*, dam Sally Ward, 4 yrs., dress blus and blue.

G. H. DILAHUNT names h. f. *Madonna*, by Imp. Yorkshire dam Magnolia, by Glencoe, 4 yrs., dress red, white and blue.

H. D. FELTER names R. P. Field's ch. f. *Ellen Bateman*, by Glencoe, dam by Imp. Trnslee, 4 yrs., dress blue and Blue.

W. T. CHEATHAM names John Little's br. m. *Maid of Orleans*, by Bethune, out of Alice Carneal, by Imp. Sarpedom, 5 yrs., dress fancy.

THE MILE-HEAT RACE.

The horass named shovs were saddled and mounted for the race of mile heats, (beat two in three,) for a Clnh Purse of $500, and the most intense exeltement prevailed. The betting un the start was in favor of *Ellen Bateman* and the *Maid of Orleans*. The red line cord was drawn from the Judges' stand, to the place set apart for the members of the Jockey Club, and at ths appointed hour, ths *word!* was givsn hy a tap of ths drum, in ths hands of the Secretary of the National Jockey Club.

FIRST HEAT.

Each horse was held by ths head, until the leading Judge tapped the drum. As the word was given the *five* horses glided away from the stand with a speed of 1:40 gait, *Maid of Orleans* taking the lead. *Ellen Bateman* was ths second, *White Eye* was the third, the *Grey Filley* fourth, and *Madonna* the last horse in the rase. The heat waa accomplished in one minute and 50½ seconds, and better horsemanship was never witnessed un the turf. It was a general remark among the spectators that the horses were ridden with ability and experience. As the *Maid of Orleans* came np to the Judges' stand her rider was loudly cheered, and the heat pronounced in her favor. Time, (officially announced,) 1:50½. In this heat *Ellen Bateman* was second, *White Eye* was third, *Grey Filley* was fourth, and *Madonna* was the rear horse in the contest.

During the interval allowed for he nags to rest and receive a rubbing down, numerous bets of $1,000 to $500 were made on *Ellen Bateman* against the *Maid of Orleans*.

SECOND HEAT.

The horses had a beautiful start on the second heat of this race, and the leading horss in the quarter was *Ellen Bateman*, then the *Maid of Orleans*, and finally *White Eye*. *Ellen Bateman* was the last horse in this mile when they left the Judges stand, but on their return Miss *Ellen* resumed her former character and won the heat by some three lengths in 1 minute and 51 seconds. *White Eye* was next to *Ellen Bateman* in the second mile, and he was followed by *Grey Filley*.

THIRD HEAT.

On the starting of the third heat nn drum was tapped, until some three or four attempts had been made to dash off for the hsat. Ths steeds appeared all anxious to start for the race, hnt ths Judge having control of his associates on the stand, exclaimed, "I will not give the word unless you all come up to tha stand together." This heat was closely contested, snd won by the *Maid of Orleans* in 4:51½. *Solly Ward* was distanced when ths time was given out by Mr. CHEATHAM—hs remarked, "*Ellen Bateman* has proved herself better in the race thsu sny horse sxcspt the *Maid of Orleans*." Music—"Hail Columbia."

At the conclusion of thia race, the Secretary of the Jockey Clnh announced that the box was ready for the entries of Tuesday's race, at the same course.

THE FOUR MILE HEAT.

The most important Race of ths dsy wss the following, for a single four mils dash;

P. S. FOWLER names Col. Goldshy's ch. h. *Highlander*, by Glencoe, dam Castanet, 5 yrs.

J. G. CHILDS names ch. g. *Reube*, by Trustee, dam by Medes, aged —.

R. P. FIELD names h. g. *Little Flea*, by Grey Eagls, dsm imported, 6 yrs.

There were soms $20,000 wagered on tha result, and *Highlander* was ths favorite steed, and had ths call during the entire rses. *Little Flea* was ths next in favor, and *Reube* remained alons in the field, with but few backers.

On the first mile of the *four*, *Reube* took the lead, *Little Flea* next, and *Highlander* in the rear.

On the second mile *Reube* was still ahead of his competitors, but *Highlander* seemed to advance more and more on the other horses, and he wse the favorite at the odds of $1,000 to $500. The riding was executed in the most skillful manner, and during the third mile *Reube* fell behind, at which time *Highlander* obtained a position on the track in advance of all others. The hest was won with apparent ease by the endnring horse *Highlander*. Subjoined is the correct time, as announced by the crier of the Judges' stand:

1st mile	2:02½ | 3d mile 1:52½
2d mile	1:55 | 4th mile 1:55

Total time for the four miles *seven minutes and forty-five seconds*.

The race was one that all pressnt greatly admired; and as the horses came home to the stand, the riders were cheered loudly, and the audience were in great glee as the result was anccessful for the veteran horse *Highlander*, who at one period was more than a dozan lengths behind,—but soon brought himself up and came out winner of the contest.

THE RACES TO-DAY.

The entries for to-day's races comprises some of the best stock in the United States; and the attendance will no doubt be much lsrgér than it was the first day.

THE REPORTERS' ACCOMMODATIONS.

During the first race between the five horses abovenamed, a certain individual took it upon himself to suggest a new idea to the Jockey Club, respecting the Reporters of the New-York press and elsewhere. This suggestion was carried into effect by the Reporters being ordered away from the Judges' stand, and abruptly sent into the Club stand. The evil was loudly complained of, and will no doubt receive the immediate attention of the National Course proprietors, who will make more proper arrangements for the accommodation of Reporters, who have the duty to perform of fully reporting the incidents connected with a race.

[Advertisement]

TO THE PUBLIC.—A person calling himself ALBERT H. NICOLAY, inserted a "Notice" in yesterday's papers, the evident design of which was to injure us in the estimation of the public, and to exalt himself. We give him below the benefit of a second insertion of his "Notice," without charge, and respectfully call the attention of the public to it, in connection with the subjoined correspondence, which, however, we do, with no small degree of regret, that circumstances should seem to require that we should place the name of our firm in such juxta-position. It is due to ourselves that we should further remark, that we have no personal acquaintance with this ALBERT H. NICOLAY, and have never received any communication from him, direct or indirect, and that his "Notice," afforded us the only intimation of his claims to act as the exclusive Auctioneer of the Sheriff of Richmond County, Staten Island.

E. C. HALLIDAY & CO.

NOTICE.—I am requested to state by authority of ABRAHAM ELLIS, Esq., Sheriff of Richmond County, that the sale of fifty-one lots, advertised by E. C. HALLIDAY & Co., to take place on Wednesday next, the 28th of June, at the Vanderhilt House, Vanderhilt Landing, Staten Island, cannot be sold by them, as I am the only authorized auctioneer for all legal sales held under the direction of the Sheriff of Richmond County.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-street.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 26, 1854.

Messrs. WATMORE & BOWNE—*Gentlemen*: Permit us to ask your perusal of the above advertisement, which must have the effect of producing an improper impression in regard to our action in the matter. Be pleased to say whether we were not authorized by you, under permission of Mr. BARNUM the surrogate, to conduct the sale of the lots at Staten Island on the 28th inst., and whether directions to the Sheriff of Richmond County to that effect were not given. You will agree with us, we think, it is not a little surprising that in a foreclosure suit, where a very near relative of our Mr. H's. is the only party interested, that another, who would be the last person employed by the party in interest, is selected by the Sheriff to make the sale. The very uncivil notice of the person advertising the sale is quite characteristic, and needs no comment from us.

We are, very respectfully yours,
E. C. HALLIDAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 26, 1854.

Messrs. E. C. HALLIDAY & Co.: *Gentlemen*: In reply to your favor of this date, we have to say, that on the 14th day of April last, we left in the Post-Office at Richmond, Staten Island, a copy of the decree in the case referred to by you, directed to the Sheriff of Richmond County, with directions for him to advertise the premises therein described for sale, and at the same time, requested him to give the sale to you. Not hearing from the Sheriff on the subject from that time to the present, although we had often requested a copy of the advertisement, we supposed that he had complied with our instructions. We consequently authorized you to advertise the sale under your auction column.

We regret that the sale was not given to you, and are, very respectfully,
(Signed) WETMORE & BOWNE,
No. 61 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The excursion for all to Fort Hamilton, on Tuesday, June 27, when there will be a closing sale of the balance of those beautiful villa and building sites. We need not begin to enumerate the good to be derived by purchasing ons of these lots. For a country residence or an investment you cannot get a better place. The healthy location and the easy and pleasant ways of access, make it one of the most desirable places of residence in the vicinity. This property commands a full view of the ocean, bay and the surrounding country, the scenery of which is not to be hasten by any. Ths sale to commence at 2 o'clock. The steamer *Norwalk* will leave pier No. 3, North River, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M. Returning, leave Fort Hamilton at 6½ o'clock P. M. For free tickets, maps and further particulars apply to JAMES W. BARRE, J. C. SAUNDERS, or J. T. MOULTON, Auctioneer, No. 3 Nassau-street near Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW VOLUME.—The *Water Cure Journal*, devoted to the philosophy and practice of Hydropathy, to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative Engravings; to dietetics, exercise, clothing, occupations, and those laws which govern life and health, commences a new volume—No. 18—with ths present number. Now is the time to subscribe.

"The *Water Cure Journal* holds a high rank in the science of health; always straight-forward and plain-spoken, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats."—*New-York Tribune*.

"One of the most beautiful works we receive. It looks sweet, clean and healthy."—*American Courier*.

"The most popular Health-Journal in the world."
[*New-York Evening Post*.

Terms only $1 a year. Address the publishers, FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—ons of papier-mssbé, the other elaborately carved rosswood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expanses, are now offered for sals, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GRUYSTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

HORACE WATERS, OF No. 333 BROADWAY, HAS the largest and best assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music and Music Merchandise of all kinds to be found in the United States, including Horace Waters', T. Gilbert & Co.'s and Hallet & Cumston's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's and Goodman & Baldwin's Melodions. Mr. Waters's motto being "quick sales and small profits," his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Serpent in Eden was evidently a Serpent of some size, and it is clear that he "spread himself" on the occasion of visiting our first parents to an apple-paring. But his equal in size, at least, is the great African Boa Constrictor, 25 feet long, now interesting the crowd at Barnum's Museum. All the other living wonders are to be seen there also, as well as the afternoon and evening performances.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leaves	For	Dspsrt.
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	June 17
Washington	Southampton	New-York	June 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 24
Philadelphia	New-York	Hav'n & N-Orl'ns	June 27
Amazon	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	June 28
City of Manch'r	Liverpool	Philadelphia	June 28
Union	New-York	Havre	July 1
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	July 5
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	July 5
Prometheus	New-York	San Juan	July 5
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	July 8
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Washington	New-York	Bremen	July 15

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 14, by Rev. Charles J. Hopkins, Mr. EDWARD J. DUGAN, of Brooklyn, to Miss SUSANNAH BROWN, of this City,

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, June 26, ANN COREY, age 1 60 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Wm. H. Shsy, No. 139 Amity-st., to-day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Mooday, June 26, WM. H. VAN KLEECK, after a long illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his fnneral, from his late residence, No. 17 East 23d-st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock, P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Pongbkeepsie for interment.

In this City, suddenly, on Monday morning, June 26, HENRY SHELDON WHITTEMORE, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the West Presbyterian Church, (Carmine-st., head of Varick,) this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ o'clock, P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, June 26, of marasmus, RICHARD COX, infant son of J. Van S. and Eliza Rogers, aged 9 mos.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., from No. 195 E. 40th-st.

In this City, on Saturday, June 24, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Lambert Wardell, and daughter of the late Geo. W. Treschard, aged 21 years.

The remains were taken to Long Branch, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, June 26, EONA SEARING, infant daughter of William and Susan S. Swanston.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 91 Attorney-st.

In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, June 24, at No. 13 Wooster-st., Mr. JAMES WARRINER HYDE, formerly of Palmer, Mass., aged 46 years.

His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetary on Saturday last.

☞ Palmer and Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 25, Mr. WILLIAM MAXWELL, aged 75 years.

The friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral without further notice from St. Luke Church, Clinton-av., on Tuesday afternoon, (punctually,) at 4 o'clock.

At Weesan, Herkimer Co., Mr. JOSEPH PETTIS, formerly of New-Marlboro', in the 85th year of his age.

At Fairmount, N. Y., on Sunday, June 25, ELLA FRANCES, daughter of R. G. L. and Margaret S. Leonori, aged 18 months and 13 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Produce Markets, see Third Page

MONDAY, June 26—P. M.

There is a general falling off in the Bank movement on the Weekly Average, which we publish this morning, viz.:

Reduction of Loans	$1,312,621
Loss of Specie	381,798
Withdrawn Circulation	134,658
Loss of Deposits	2,360,381

Including ths Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub-Treasury.
August 6	$97,899,617	$9,746,452	$60,994,968	$8,408,059
Nov. 12	82,982,469	12,822,575	56,201,207	6,146,908
Jnne 3	81,916,710	10,281,969	71,702,290	9,921,360
Jne 10	91,015,171	9,617,180	72,405,850	8,901,688
June 17	90,063,573	10,013,157	71,959,105	8 934,315
Jne 24	88,751,952	9,628,376	69,598,724	8,968,086

The three California packets delivered $2,461,000, only a portion of which went into last week's Bank Averages, and that on the last day, counting on the average of the week only one-sixth the amount. The Bsnks opened this morning on a larger specie line than the average of last week exhibits.

The process of Bank curtailment, which this statement makes manifest, has not been without a very stringent influence upon the outside Money Market. This is felt to-day more particularly on the rates for psper and the dullness of Foreign Exchange, than among the Stock Brokers, who were about as closely pressed last week as comfort or convenience would authorize. The European mail to go out by the *Arabia* promises to be a much lighter one than was expected so near the first of July, when preparations are made for semi-annual dividends. The concession of ¼@¾ ℔ cent. in the terms for bills, both English and Continentsl, is no great temptation to remitters to anticipate their wants, when money is so hsrd to come at and so readily and profitably used in the Street ss at present. This range of Sterling, cash in hand, is from 109¼ to 109¾ ℔ cent., the regular Bankers ssking ⅜, but selling only moderate amounts. On France, 5.11¼@5.13¾. The outside interest for Money is 11@12 ℔ cent. on the very best, and 15 ℔ cent. on fair paper; actual sales of leading South-street names at 11 ℔ cent., and of fair signatures at the outside figure. There is a good offering in the Bill housss to-dsy on those terms. It is now nearly a year since the extravagant usance of 9 to 12 ℔ cent. has been almost continuously psid on first-class mercantile paper, and 12 to 15 on Railway acceptances. The general business af the City has stood the operation wonderfully well. The question now to be considered for the Fall trade is, whether it can be gone through with another season with so few failures unless there is some miligation of the rates.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, to-day, there was rather a hesvy press of Reading, New-York Central snd Cumberland shares at lower rates than on Saturday, while the few sales of Erie were at ¼@¾ ℔ cent. concession. At the Second Bosrd, the spirit among the buyers somewhat improved, and the decline of the morning was nearly or quite recovered. The fluctuations in New-York Central were from 96¾ to 98; Erie, 61¾ to 62½; Reading, 75½@¾, sales of 4,000 shares at early Board, to 76@76¼ at the close; Cumberland, 35¾@36¼ to 37. The last weekly report, through the Cumberland papers, of the tonnage of the Company, June 24, is 5,128 tons, against 8,273 tons the previous week, June 17. The Bond list was not largely dealt in. Prices are steady on the established Railway loans, and rather firm for State Stocks. City 5 ℔ cents. of 1870 sold at par. One cause of the weakness of the Share market in this forenoon was the general abundance of cash stock, which it was difficult, in some instances, to carry over without paying large differences, equal to 15 to 18 ℔ cent. per annum between time and cash contracts.

"The engagements are probably of such a character that they cannot be brought within the compass of a legal obligation, and the community, outside of Wall-street, look upon their fulfillment or *repudiation* with a great deal of indifference. Some of the brokers through whom the engagements were made will of course take the stock, while those who cannot will be indulged with a settlement, as may be agreed upon."—*Journal of Commerce*.

This paragraph refers to the failure of the former Treasurer of the Erie Railroad, who for three or four years has been a large, and, until recently, a very successful speculator, in Wall-street, in the Stock and Loans of the Company. We think it does injustice to him, and to "the community outside of Wall-street." Mr. TOWNSEND has been a prominent Dry Goods Jobber in his day, and after his withdrawal from the trade, a constant buyer of mercantile snd other paper. His sense of credit, then, no one questionad. He lived up to his own obligations with scrupulous promptness, and bought the obligations of others, in good faith and without loss, when a strict construction of the usury statute of the State might have shielded the makers in refusing fall payment, as it is now suggested by the *Journal* the law against lime contracts will shield him in refusing payment altogether. If Mr. T. has paid out his gains, and dishursed most of his wealth on differences already adjusted, he can, with all honor, like his unfortunate brokers, make easy composition on the remainder. In doing less than this, or in an act of open "repudiation," the community outside of Wall-street will hardly justify him any more than if he had bought or sold Cotton to arrive, or hargained to deliver Flour within a certain month, at a given price, and then refused to fulfil the contract. On second thought, this writer for the *Journal of Commerce* will probably discover the mischievous bearing of his suggestion.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day $146,-113, dishursed, $151,601, snd had, at the close of huainess, $9,160,798.

The Grocers' Bank makes a dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. for the half-year ending July 1, and the Continental Bank 4 ℔ cent. The reserve of the Bank of British North-America, after ths present midsummer dividend of 3 ℔ cent., and the extra distribution of 2½ ℔ cent., is $500,000; instead of $375,000 as stated this morning. The reserve, before the extra dividend, was £125,000, or $625,000. The Bank is represented in this City by Mr. RICHARD BELL.

Common brands of State Flour are selling at $7 to-day, and Western mixed brands at $7½. Prime Western Wheat, $1 90. Indian Corn, in first rate shipping order, ranges 81 to 85 cents, but the bulk of the sales to-day were at and under 80 cents for unquotable lots. Grain Freights are 6d. and Flour 2s. The sales of Cotton, 600 bales; market closing less firm than on Saturday, at the following quotations:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair	11	11½	11½	12½

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER will take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

We direct attention to the list of Railway Bond Coupons advertised to be paid on the 1st of July by ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & Co.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 24.

Names of Banks.	Av'e am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'e am't of Specie.	Av'e am't of Circula'n.	Av'e am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,625,877	$491 89	$362 14	$4,786,359
Atlantic Bank	540,767	21,450	99,479	341,814
Bk. of America	3,718,551	1,110,184	132,972	3,849,472
Bk. of Commerce	7,339,972	730 941	2,816	4,592,541
Bk. Commonwealth	1,169,296	97,645	98,120	955,533
Bk. of New-York	2,726,423	470,898	227,867	2,519,636
Bk. of N. America	1,459,134	110,543	74,030	1,301,328
Bk. of the Republic	3,392,727	332,464	110,884	3,494,719
Bk. St. New-York	3,426,125	256,990	273,420	2,363,443
Bk. of the Union	236 398	4,363	80,066	2,891
Bowary Bank	1,187,049	39,447	199,327	903,131
Broadway Bank	1,340,179	123,647	213,130	1,139 694
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,556,951	92,294	11,109	950,765
Central Bank	454,905	21,380	96,031	303,075
Chatham Bank	632,218	39,814	132,914	363,467
Chemical Bank	1,256,325	298,664	319,249	1,056,679
Citizens' Bank	704,595	37,476	159,598	530 933
City Bank	1,699,656	101,365	101 389	1,219 613
Continental Bank	2,581,930	230,316	88 902	1,797,515
Corn Exch. Bank	1,063,846	54,829	88,576	789,920
East River Bank	629,434	33,115	118,674	367 480
Eighth-av. Bank	129,659	16,512	101,300	100,292
Empire City Bank	505,670	33,645	109,203	291,454
Fulton Bank	1,678,291	240,414	189,203	1,416,624
Greenwich Bank	510,492	30,500	174,442	391,745
Grocers' Bank	636,652	21,621	91,825	482,590
Hanover Bank	1,269,407	52,631	143,647	617,436
Irving Bank	361,676	23,234	97,056	136,918
Irving Bank	328,013	30,209	115,119	472,288
Knickerbocker Bk.	523,105	20,520	86,266	326,845
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,774,291	143,673	213,576	1,273,471
Manhattan Co.	3,962,468	460,964	385,543	2,612,335
Marine Bank	765 382	30,765	97,336	632,277
Market Bank	1,160,196	78,796	107,233	831,928
Mechanics' Bank	3,709,428	647,951	317,650	3,290,775
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	1,173,055	43,750	234,433	821,488
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	650,480	58,968	137,408	461,148
Mercantile Bank	1,845,986	145,698	115,391	1,679,438
Merchants' Bank	3,345,817	890,165	255,353	2,912,324
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,700,165	127,255	195,751	1,899,958
Metropolitan Bank	3,277,286	384,243	92,892	3,628,924
Nassau Bank	852,641	40,288	111,311	617,523
National Bank	1,498,640	198,429	144,689	888,894
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	427,803	22,301	125,726	124,229
N. Y. Exch. Bank	158,403

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
[illegible] Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, Five Dollars a year; Six Months, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents; One Month, Fifty Cents. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.
Postage on THE DAILY TIMES paid to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—20 cents per quarter, or $1 00 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,
A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in *California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 25 cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 867. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senate Refusal to Change the Congress Time of Meeting.

The Gadsden Treaty Appropriation Further Discussed in the House.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

Mr. Slidell and the Daily Times—Speech of Mr. Jones of Tennessee—Rumored Duel between Lieut. Strain and Lieut. Fauntleroy—The Assay Office again.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26, 1854.

Senator SLIDELL is very much troubled about the publication, in the DAILY TIMES, of his report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, in favor of the withdrawal of the preventive squadron from the Coast of Africa. I understand that an Executive session was to have been had to-day, to take measures to institute an investigation into the matter; but other business carried the session over to so late an hour that the project was abandoned for to-day, to be revived probably to-morrow. As a measure of self purgation, the proposed inquiry is well enough. Awhile ago when you published the Gadsden Treaty, each Senator was required to state in writing that he had not divulged it. On this occasion, probably the plan will be to submit certain searching verbal interrogatories to each; and when an investigation is next instituted, we may expect the District Attorney to be called in to cross question each Senator in the most rigid manner, and note each mark of hesitation, and all possible prevarication, or hesitancy with a view to ascertaining where that troublesome leak in the Executive session is. If, after this effort, they can *find* the leak, they will stop it,—of course.

Mr. SLIDELL is too sensible a man to carry this thing for outside the Senate itself. He will hardly subject himself or the Senate to the ridicule which would be the only reward of an effort to ascertain from the newspapers what are their sources of information. That is one of the secrets which all newspaperdom is most tenacious of; and any investigation as to the sources from whence the TIMES obtains its Washington news certainly will end just where it begins. Your correspondent has no sort of reverence for secret sessions. He believes them the most transparent humbugs, and a gross imposition upon the people, alike repugnant to republican institutions and plain common sense; and he will omit no opportunity, and spare no pains or expense, to give your readers just so much of the secret proceedings of the Senate as will interest them, and as can be obtained by him through fair means. If his success in this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties should contribute to bring secret sessions into disrepute, and tend to aid in bringing about their abandonment altogether, he will have earned a claim to the thanks of the country at large. Permit me to suggest to Mr. SLIDELL, as a far more important and practical subject for investigation, the inquiry whether these Star Chamber sittings should not be abolished; also whether there is anything peculiar about his proposed notice to Great Britain, that it cannot be discussed with open doors quite as prudently and properly as was the notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon.

We had "quite a time" in the Senate to-day. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, squared himself against the Anti-Nebraska address, and hammered away at a great rate, urging all the time the very pertinent fact that he didn't know who or where he was hitting. His chief trouble seemed to be that he could not ascertain where the meeting which adopted the address in question was held, who attended it, and who concurred in its proceedings. You will notice that the music has been changed entirely since the Nebraska hornpipe was concluded. For a long while we heard nothing from the Southern Nebraska Whigs except threats to secede from the Whig party; but now they are making very wry faces at us, while they urge that we are trying to drive them out. That was JONES' trouble. He wants to know who hecks up the Anti-Nebraska Address—or in other words, who it is that is reading him out of church. He will find, before he gets through, I take it, that it is the united Whig sentiment of the North that is after him with this sharp stick. Once in a while we find a Northern Anti-Nebraska man here who grumbles a little at the Address, because its tendency is to break down old party lines, so far as certain prominent individuals are concerned; but he is simply told, if he don't choose to stand by it, just to publish a simple card stating that fact, *if he dares*. No Northern man has yet been found to flinch, when this test of his opinion as to the sentiment of his people is applied.

Mr. CLAYTON in speaking this morning, on the bill for the more effectual suppression of the African Slave trade in American built vessels, reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations, took occasion to say that the Committee was unanimous in its action on this question of the Slave Trade. The remark was evidently intended to apply to the proposition to withdraw the African squadron as well as to the bill of to-day, and would appear to have been made for the special purposes of giving publicity to the fact that Mr. FISH of New-York, its in favor of both measures, his name having been omitted the other day in the publication of the names of the members who concurred in Mr. SLIDELL'S report.

Col. BENTON did not get through his speech; and, unfortunately, he left out just that part which the public had been led to expect first from his hands—an exposure of fraud and corruption in the negotiation of the Gadsden Treaty. It was upon *that* especially the Colonel was expected to hold forth. It is a little remarkable that, with all the intimations of corruption in connection with the Gadsden Treaty we have had from time to time, no one specific fact has ever yet been disclosed to sustain the imputations.

Mr. WALKER, of New-York, avails himself of the columns of a city paper to state, that he was present the other day in the House when Mr. ROBBINS mounted the ill-favored rider on the New-York Assay Office appropriation, and did his best to get the floor, but failed. This statement is given as a set-off to mine, that no New-York member was present on that occasion until just before the vote was taken. Notwithstanding this defence of Mr. W., I repeat that he was *not* in the House when the subject came up, nor until after the fatal stab had been given. Indeed, if he was present, why should he attempt to excuse his *absence*, (as he did in conversation on Saturday last,) by saying that he too was out of the House on conference with friends of the Assay Office, at the time Mr. ROBBINS made his successful assault? It certainly is not very complimentary to Mr. WALKER'S position in the House, and to his skill and ability as a representative, if he really was present when the Assay Office appropriation came up, that he failed in his best efforts to get the floor. It is not usual to refuse the floor to a member who desires it upon an amendment having special reference to his own particular locality, and to give it to men from remote districts, as must have been the course in this instance, if Mr. WALKER'S apologists speak by the card. My original statement was correct. Mr. WHEELER is the only New-York City member who presents any reasonable explanation for his absence, and he was justified, as I have already stated. There is now little doubt that the appropriation will be saved by a Senate amendment;—no thanks, however, to Messrs. CUTTING, TWEED, WALKER & Co.

The public will regret to learn that a challenge passed from Lieut. FAUNTLEROY, U. S. N., to Lieut. J. G. STRAIN, also of the Navy, while the parties were at Panama, several weeks ago. Lieut. STRAIN, it will be remembered, was in command of the party which recently crossed the Isthmus of Darien in search of a Ship-Canal route. FAUNTLEROY was also of the party, and, in the course of an altercation, was accused by STRAIN of cowardice. Hence the challenge, which was accepted by STRAIN on condition that the meeting should not take place until after the return of the party to the United States. Lieut. S. has been quite ill since his return—too ill, in fact, to be able to complete as yet his report of the expedition, which probably accounts for the failure of the meeting hitherto.

It is to be hoped that the friends of the parties will be successful in efforts to arrange the difficulty without resort to the barbarous *duello;* and it is in this view that I give publicity to the facts. Both the gentlemen are young, talented, and possessed of personal qualities which have won them the warm regard of hosts of friends.

I understand from FRANCIS W. RICE, Esq., who came home on Government business from Peru, in the *North Star*, that when the steamer passed Turks Island on the 18th inst., the American flag was flying over the American Consulate, which would seem to indicate that Consul NELSON had been released, and had resumed his official duties. e.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

A few petitions were presented.

Sixteen private bills were received from the House and referred.

The bill making Fronteras, in Texas, a port of entry was passed.

The bill creating a new collection District in California was passed.

After some debate as to what business should be taken up,

The Senate took up the bill providing for the reexamination and settlement of accounts between the United States and the State of Maryland, for interest on money advanced to the United States during the last War. The bill allows Maryland interest on the amount advanced by her to the U. S. during the War of 1812—the principal having long since been repaid, but interest denied.

Messrs. PEARCE and PRATT supported the bill.

Mr. BAYARD opposed it.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brodhead, Browo, Buller, Clay, Clayton, Dixon, Dodge, of Wis., Evans, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Thompson, of Ky., Toucy Wade—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Cass, Chase, Dodge, of Iowa, Sumner, Walker—7.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the Senate took up the House bill, changing the time of the meeting of Congress from December to November.

Messrs. FITZPATRICK, RUSK, BENJAMIN, PRATT, BROWN, and BAYARD opposed the bill, and Messrs. DOUGLAS, JOHNSON, BADGER and GWIN supported it.

Mr. BAYARD moved an amendment that all elections for members of the next Congress shall take place on the first Tuesday in October, and on the same day every two years thereafter. Lost.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved an amendment, that the meeting in November shall be only for the second session of each Congress. Lost.

The bill was then rejected, Yeas, 15; Nays, 33, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brodhead, Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Seward, Sumner, Thompson of Ky.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fessenden, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Gillette, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Mason, Morris, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toucey, Wade, Walker, Williams.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

Mr. HARRIS, of Mies., asked, but did not obtain leave—Mr. CLINGMAN objecting—to introduce a resolution requesting the President, so far as in his opinion is not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish the House with any information relative to citizens of the United States, and other persons residing therein, being engaged in organizing and fitting out a military expedition for the invasion of Cuba, which may have been in his possession on the 31st of May last, the date of his Proclamation.

Mr. HOUSTON offered a resolution to terminate debate on the Mexican Treaty bill to-morrow at noon. He said great anxiety is expressed that this Session shall terminate on the 31st July, and in that feeling he sympathized as much as any member. On Monday next he should move to take up the resolution for adjournment, and if the progress of business shall warrant, will vote for it.

Mr. HAVEN said, from the turn the debate had taken it was evident if the House will not call for the correspondence and instructions relative to the Mexican treaty, the debate might as well be closed now as not. It seemed to be conceded on all hands that this House has the right, as a matter of expediency, to withhold the appropriation. If the friends of the Administration are willing the instructions and correspondence shall be laid before the House that it may be acted on as a question of expediency and propriety, then the debate ought not to be closed for several days. He supposed the correspondence and instructions were in a condition to be transmitted to the House, having already been before the Senate confidentially. The treaty looks fair on its face, but if the House would test whether it is a proper one, they should have the documents before them.

The resolution was adopted—Yeas 94, Nays 58.

Mr. MACE offered a resolution, which was adopted, allowing the Select Committee on frauds connected with mail steamers to employ a clerk for twenty days.

The House went into Committee on the Mexican Treaty bill.

Mr. JONES, of Pa., said the provisions of the treaty are so explicit that every member can easily comprehend it. The first possession secured to us by the treaty is twenty million acres of land, which is not of so much importance for its intrinsic value as that it secures to us what we supposed was secured by a former treaty—that is, the right of a Southern route for a railroad to our Pacific possessions. This treaty releases us from the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which gave rise to a long-continued and able debate in the Senate, and has been productive of nothing but agitation, uncertainty and doubt ever since.

The eleventh provision stipulates that the United States shall restrain the Indians from all incursions on Mexican territory, and further, that in the event of being unable to do so, the United States will punish the Indians and exact compensation and justice to the Mexicans for damage done. There have been two constructions put upon that article from the day of its ratification till now. We stipulated nothing more than that, if these Indians should make incursions on Mexican soil, the United States by armed force shall punish the Indians and make exactions of them to the same amount that we would exact for outrages under similar circumstances. But this is not the construction of the Mexican Government, which holds us responsible for such damage, and says we must make compensation out of the National Treasury. It is known that the Mexican Government has already presented claims to the amount of $16,000,000, and it is said President FILLMORE was willing to pay $6,000,000 and thus settle the question. If he was mistaken, then he had been misinformed. It is rumored that Mexico has preferred claims for $40,000,000, owing to the non-fulfilment of the eleventh article of the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty.

But according to this view, she has no just claim. By this Treaty, was settled forever (at least it is hoped) this harrassing question of boundary. This Treaty would close all debatable questions. Mr. TRIST, under President POLK, offered fifteen millions for the right of way for a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We now get more than this for ten millions. He replied to Mr. BENTON, denying that the privileges of the House have been invaded by the negotiation of this Treaty.

Mr. HAVEN said he understood Mr. JONES as taking ground, as others who preceded him had, that the House has the constitutional right to withhold an appropriation for a treaty, if, in their judgment and good sense it was for the interest of the country. That being so, I did not design to say a word about the abstract right. It was a question of expediency, and the only subject was the face of the treaty, and the brief Message which the President has thought fit to lay before the House. We find it refers to two antecedent treaties. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the treaty of Amity of 1831. With regard to the eleventh article, the construction put on it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JONES,) and others, was that put on it by the last Administration, which he proceeded to show. He did not know what he ought to do with regard to this treaty. He had been told by learned gentlemen, that the House has the right to withhold the appropriation. That is a question of expediency and good faith. But the only thing he had to act on was the simple text of the treaty. He would take that and be satisfied if it stood there, and there alone. He then alluded to the rumors afloat concerning the secret movements preceding the negotiation of the treaty, not, if report were true, creditable to all parties. It was therefore due, that the correspondence should be laid before the House.

Mr. BAYLY asked whether the gentleman knew of a case where the correspondence was published before the ratifications of a treaty were exchanged?

Mr. HAVENS replied, the gentleman had had more experience than he had, and that he did not profess to know. If, however, the correspondence was not given, they must vote in the dark.

Mr. BAYLY said the treaty speaks for itself. In connection with our diplomacy with Mexico, there was no need for the documents.

Mr. HAVENS remarked, that all the information furnished was on the face of the treaty. He had, according to the argument, to vote yea or nay, but had not the right to know the contents of the correspondence. He asked Mr. BAYLY whether, if, outside of the Message of the President, the treaty was fraudulent and adverse to the interests of the country, he would vote the appropriation, because the treaty spoke for itself?

Mr. BAYLY said, in the construction of legal instruments, his opinion was, they stand on themselves. He did not believe much in protocols or explanations which are given them by the correspondence. They are neither the arguments of counsel, not affecting the judgment of the Court. When he had the treaty before him and had the antecedents, he should be very likely to have his judgment satisfied as to its bearing and effect.

Mr. HAVENS replied he would, too, when he had the precedents. He wished to know the parties attending the treaty.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, understood Mr. JONES, of Pa., to assert that President FILLMORE offered the Mexican Government six million of dollars to get rid of the eleventh article in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. He asked Mr. HAVENS whether he had any information, official or otherwise, concerning that subject?

Mr. HAVENS had no hesitation in communicating what information he had. So far as he knew of the preceding Administration, it had no kitchen cabinet, and no man who was privileged to enter and obtain information by the back door. He had never heard of such proposition being made as that alluded to by the gentleman from Ohio, nor did he believe it was ever made. He repeated he wished to know more of what the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BAYLY) calls the antecedents—the correspondence.

Mr. BAYLY, interrupting, said, when he spoke of antecedents, he did not allude to the correspondence but he meant the relations which existed, notoriously and openly, between the two Governments—not diplomatic correspondence.

Mr. HAVENS repeated, he wanted to know all the circumstances. There are reasons to vote without further information, such as his friend from Virginia. He was not an enemy of the Administration in its just purposes. He asked whether it was not due to those at the other end of the avenue, that the charges to which he had alluded should be put to rest, or this treaty forever reprobated. He had confidence, however, that the correspondence, if produced, would put these rumors to rest.

Mr. PHILLIPS denied that this House has any privilege to be invaded. This House possesses certain constitutional rights, but we have no privileges, as the word is used, relative to the legislation of this country. In the British authorities we find that the King is the fountain of honor, office and of privilege. He replied at length to Mr. BENTON, dissenting altogether from the opinions of that gentleman.

Mr. RICHARDSON rose to a personal explanation. He had been accused of one act, for which, were he guilty, he would deserve to be expelled. He called attention to a telegraphic dispatch which not long since appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, purporting to be sent from this city—"An astounding fraud has just been discovered by Messrs. CAMPBELL, BENTON, MACE, and others, in the Nebraska bill. It seems Mr. RICHARDSON stated to the House that his substitute was the same as the Senate bill, simply without the Clayton Proviso where, in fact, he had inserted a clause providing that no person other than a citizen of the United States shall hold office or vote till he has sworn to support the principles of the bill."

Mr. CAMPBELL desired to say to the gentleman and the Committee, inasmuch as his name was mentioned in the dispatch, that in various conversations on this subject he had said he regarded the passage of the Nebraska bill as a great fraud; but he desired to say to Mr. RICHARDSON, that at no time did he intend to charge the gentleman with perpetrating a willful fraud.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Do I understand the gentleman to say I ever perpetrated any fraud at all?

Mr. CAMPBELL replied No. I thought the passage of the bill was a violation of the rules. Some months ago when I was at home, I received a telegraphic dispatch urging me to return to Washington, as it was believed the friends of the Nebraska bill intended to take a snap judgment on the absentees. My constituents became alarmed, and urged me to return. I said to them I knew the gentleman (Mr. RICHARDSON) was incapable of committing a snap judgment, for my intercourse with him during the pendency of the measure was intimate and personal, and so far from having such a design, I knew he would take no such advantage. I thought his course had been open and frank, perhaps as much so to the foes as to the friends of the bill. And at no time could I discover on the part of the gentleman, an effort to take improper advantages. I still hold to my opinion that the Nebraska bill was passed in violation of the rules.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I am perfectly satisfied with the gentleman's statement,—it is clear and full. I am satisfied the person who sent the dispatch had no authority from him to make the charge. I desire here to denounce the authors and endorsers of the dispatch, wherever and whoever they may be, as base, infamous liars. He then proceeded to prove and establish the truth of his denial, referring to the card, and saying he had merely restored in the bill the words which Mr. CLAYTON'S amendment struck out.

Mr. KNITT made a few observations in support of the pending bill, and vindicating Mr. GADSDEN, in reply to Mr. HAVENS, who afterwards rejoined, saying, so far from doing Mr. GADSDEN wrong, he sought to do him justice.

Mr. GERRIT SMITH said he was not troubled about the papers,—they had no right to them whatever. If the treaty has been approved by the Mexican authorities and the President and Senate, it is a law,—in the language of the Constitution, a part of the supreme law of the land. It is law whether or not the House approve it, and a law which Mexico can enforce on this Nation, and it is binding on the Nation. It is a law, and all we have to do is to obey it, unless it is grossly and violently wrong, and cannot in good conscience be obeyed. He gave his view on liberty and State rights, and said he would have Cuba come to us. He would not consent to wait for Spain. If this is filibustering, make the most of it. [Laughter.] With him it was a question of human rights and philanthropy. He did not subscribe to the doctrine that the American people are the slaves of the Government. The sum of $10,000,000 is enormous to give for this treaty—$5,000,000 is a large sum. He looked on the treaty in the language of the day, as inoperative and void for want of the money. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. PECKHAM, who said it had been suggested by the gentleman from Alabama, that he was not in earnest in calling on the President for the correspondence relative to the treaty.

Mr. HOUSTON denied that he had said any such thing.

Mr. PECKHAM replied, the call was made for the very purpose stated in the resolution. He asked the Committee to rise, in order that he might submit it to the House.

Mr. HOUSTON desired to say the resolution yesterday was proposed to be offered at too late a period.

Mr. PECKHAM said the correspondence had been laid before the Senate, and it could be here by to-morrow, in time for the five minutes' debate.

The Committee rose.

Mr. PECKHAM asked leave to offer his resolution.

There being no quorum present, Mr. MCMULLEN moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. PHELPS said Mr. PECKHAM could not get the information, the President not being in the city.

Mr. HOUSTON said the adoption of the resolution would only delay business.

Mr. PECKHAM replied it could do no possible harm, and if the information was not obtained it would not hurt.

The House refused to adjourn, and went again into Committee.

Mr. GIDDINGS opposed the bill, wanting to have the correspondence, to know what he was voting for.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Me., contended for the right to examine into the propriety of treaties, and could not vote for this bill unless satisfied it was proper.

[*Half-past 6 o'clock.*—Not more than twenty members present, and only five persons in the galleries.]

Mr. BOYCE contended that the House being called on to appropriate money, have a right to exercise full discretion on the subject, and gave his reasons for supporting the bill.

Mr. PACKHAM after alluding to the Nebraska bill, saying its opponents sought to give the people sovereignty in form and fact, and not a delusion and a name,—remarked that they had nothing before them but what appeared on the face of the treaty, and yet they were told, with solemnity, by Messrs. BOYCE and BAYLY, that they have a right to exercise unbounded discretion; but that facts and knowledge, and full information, are of no account and benefit in this House. We must, he said, go by faith or animal instinct. They must have faith in the President and Senate, or an instinctive conviction—in the language of POPE, that "Whatever is, is right." Because a treaty has been negotiated, we must pay the money, while all light and information is shut out from us. Why not pass the resolution, and give the House light? The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means objecting to it, precluding him from having the vote of the House on it. On Monday, at the very first moment, it was in order; he had sought to introduce the resolution, but he was met with the remark, "It is too late."

Mr. PENNINGTON. (in his seat)—And because the President had gone to the Rio Rhas.

Mr. PECKHAM resumed—The design and purpose, as evinced by the acts of the objectors was, that we should grope in darkness and not have light. This seemed to be in accordance with the purpose in making the treaty. He would not go for the treaty in darkness. He would go for it only when he was able to give a reason, not relying on instinct or faith for knowledge to guide his conduct. He further spoke on this subject contending that the treaty is of no moment.

Mr. BISHOP PERKINS opposed the bill. It was for the Government to show that the treaty is right, not for them to show that it is wrong. The information is withheld for fear it would revit the fate of the treaty. We will not get an acre of land, but only sovereignty. He would not pick the pockets of the people for any such purpose.

Mr. MILLSON said it was an unquestionable right to call for information concerning the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. He dissented from the doctrine advanced by Mr. PHILLIPS.

Mr. PUGOOK replied to Mr. PECKHAM, arguing the propriety of passing the bill. He stigmatized the calling for information and opposition to the measure, as an attempt to overthrow, break down, and disgrace the administration. The opponents of the Nebraska bill were taking their spite out in this way.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., looked on the call for information as designed to defeat the bill. The gentleman who favored that resolution do not really desire light.

[8 o'clock—almost total darkness in the hall, the chandelier not being lighted.]

Mr. HAVEN said the Country would be more gratified in reading for ten minutes, the correspondence, than listening to the speeches of the two able gentlemen who last occupied the floor.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

The Cholera—Particulars of the Death of Madame Sontag—Her Funeral.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 26.

SANTA ANNA has issued a decree, declaring all Departments, Districts, and towns refusing obedience to the Government in a state of siege.

Madame SONTAG was first taken sick on the 11th inst., on which evening she was announced to appear in "Lucrezia Borgia." She was somewhat better on the 16th, but a relapse occurred, and she died on the 18th inst. Universal grief was manifested for her by the citizens of Mexico, and an immense number attended her funeral.

The Cholera was committing frightful ravages in various parts of Mexico; and in one day, in the city of Mexico, the deaths from it are stated to have reached 200. At latest dates, however, it had somewhat abated. Amongst the victims were Mr. BARKLEY, the Secretary of the British Legation, and Senor Bustamento, Secretary of the Spanish Legation.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 26.

The steamship *Orizaba*, with advices from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst., and the City of Mexico to the 19th, arrived at this port to-day. Her news is highly important.

The cholera had broken out in other portions of Mexico, besides those previously announced, and was raging with most unabated fury, particularly at Tehuacan. Among the victims were Madame SONTAG, Mr. BARKELEY, the Secretary of the English Legation at Mexico, Senor BUSTAMENTE, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Mexico, and many other distinguished personages. In one day the victims of the epidemic reached *two hundred*. The death of Madame SONTAG occurred on the 17th. She was announced to appear in the opera of "Lucrezia Borgia," on the 11th, but the performance was postponed in consequence of a sudden attack of cholera, which terminated fatally, as above stated, on the 17th inst. The event caused a profound sensation. She was buried at the church of San Fernandez on the 19th. An immense concourse was present, including the members of the Philharmonic Society, most of the artists who were present in the city, and a number of foreign ministers. In the City of Mexico the epidemic had begun to abate.

The weather throughout the country was very dry, and the crops were suffering considerable in consequence.

From the Southern portion of Mexico we have no news of an important or reliable character.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the GADSDEN Treaty.—*Evening Post*

Fiendish Act—An Infernal Machine.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 27.

Last evening a box was sent to the Marine Hospital, corner of Longworth-street and Western-row, and deposited in the room of the steward, Mr. J. H. ALLISON. About 10 o'clock, the steward and his wife being alone in the room, opened the box, when it exploded with terrific force, mangling the bodies of both in a horrible manner. Mrs. ALLISON had both her arms blown off and her skull fractured, while Mr. A was dreadfully mangled. The furniture, windows, ceiling of the room, &c., were shattered to atoms. The indications are, that the box contained a bomb-shell of about six inches in diameter. No clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrator of this hellish act.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The ALLISONS are both dead. Mr. A. made a statement before his death, which, with the information obtained to-day, will probably lead to the detection of the guilty parties. It is said that a fellow named CONWELL committed a murder some time since, and that ALLISON was acquainted with the facts, consequently it is supposed that CONWALL desired to take ALLISON'S life. The description given by the latter of CONWALL, answers that given by the boy who delivered the box, of the person from whom he received it.

Masonic Celebration at Watertown.

On Saturday last, the 24th inst., (St. John's Day,) the Free Masons of Watertown, and its vicinity, turned out in large numbers to celebrate the day. The elegant new Masonic Hall was solemnly dedicated by Hon. B. B. FRENCH of Washington, P. G. M. of the District of Columbia, acting as proxy for the M. W. J. D. EVANS, G. M. of Masons, of New-York. After the dedication services a procession was formed, and the brethren moved to Washington Hall, (now fitted up as a Theatre) from the stage of which Mr. FRENCH delivered an eloquent and interesting address before a crowded audiance.

After the address the procession was again formed and proceeded to the Woodruff House, where an elegant collation was furnished by Mr. DORSAY, its proprietor. Speeches, sentiments and songs were made, given and sung, and, the scene was enlivened by music from an effective band.

The Company separated in an early hour well satisfied with the happy manner in which the celebration passed off.

Politics in Maine.

BANGOR, Tuesday, June 27.

Hon. SHEPARD CARY, liberal Democratic candidate for Governor, spoke here last evening. He took strong ground against the Portland Regular Convention and its candidate, Judge PARRIS, denouncing the Convention as a packed concern, and declaring the Democratic party to be dissolved. According to the report in the *Whig* this morning, he evaded the Nebraska question, and placed the present issue on the Liquor law alone.

The Whig delegates to the State Convention from this vicinity, will generally go for nominating an Whig candidate for Governor.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 27.

A Committee of five was appointed to inquire into certain charges made against the Coalitionists in attempting to bribe members and of drugging their liquor, and a bill having special reference to the punishment of bribery and corruption was introduced.

The whole forenoon was spent in debating the Anti Nebraska resolutions, but no decision was arrived at.

From Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 27.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received. They contain Galveston date to the 17th inst. A party of Indians, supposed to be the murderers of the FOREMAN family, have been captured.

Reports from all parts of Texas indicate that the crops will be fine.

Hot Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 27.

The heat is intense in this city, the thermometer indicating 93° in the shade.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 27—1 o'clock P. M.

The thermometer now marks 95½° in the shade.

JOHN WALSH, a stevedore, died in the Hospital last night from the effects of a blow on the head by a colored laborer, in the hold of the schooner *Lone Star*, yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 27.

The heat has been intense here to-day, the thermometer, in the afternoon reaching 96° in the shade.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 27.

It has been intensely hot in this city. The thermometer at the Exchange was as high as 97°.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27.

The thermometer here, in the shade, ranged about 93°, while in some positions they were as high as 97°.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 27.

The weather here is excessively hot, the thermometer marking 96° in the shade.

Riot at Ripley, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 26.

A riot occurred at Ripley, Ohio, on Saturday night, caused by the inmates of a coffee house throwing rotten eggs into a temperance meeting. The temperance men rifled the coffee house, and then visited all the liquor shops in town, and those that did not agree to give up their business were assaulted. No lives were lost. The weather is oppressively hot, and business is very dull.

Temperance in Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 27.

The Recorder of this city to-day gave an opinion that grocers, under licenses granted by the City Charter, have no right to retail spirituous liquors on their premises. This decision has created some excitement here, and is the subject of much discussion.

Rumored Frightful Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 27.

A rumor is prevalent in this city and at Niagara Falls, that serious collision has occurred on the Great Western (Canada) Railroad, and that some ten or fifteen persons have been killed.

The rumor needs confirmation.

The Examination of the Fillibusters in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 27.

The examination of the witnesses before the Grand Jury in reference to the expected Cuba expedition, was unsatisfactory, they being excused from answering the principal questions, on the ground that they might criminate themselves.

Two Boys Drowned while Bathing.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 27.

Two sons of Mr. JOHN BAGS, of Scituate, were drowned yesterday, by the upsetting of a boat, while catching lobsters off the harbor.

Conference of the Congregational Churches.

BANGOR, Tuesday, June 27.

The Maine State Conference of Congregational Churches assembled here to-day. A large number of delegates are present.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 26.

The steamship *Black Warrior* sailed from Mobile on Saturday for Havana and New-York, and the *Empire City* left here to-day for the same ports.

Movements of the President.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, June 27.

The President left Old Point Comfort this morning for Washington.

FROM HAVANA.

The Black Warrior Case.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

With the *Black Warrior* case I had supposed that we had closed in this quarter all that was to be said about it, but the *Empire City* mails brought intelligence from the astute Spanish Minister at Washington, "that he must have positive evidence by the return steamers, or first mails, that the demand for correction of the manifest was *never* made by Messrs. TYNG & Co., or the Captain of the steamer, within the time prescribed by the law." This is a small matter so much to have disturbed the nerves of Mr. PEZUELA in the past week. He who has once deceived his Government by a false statement, and has endeavored to impose upon commercial intelligence by altered and forged documents, ought not to haggle when the danger approaches and he is put upon proof; a few more of the same utterances will put his soul in no greater jeopardy than now hangs upon it, and the next procession will cure all the perjury and dishonor, and make it clean for Heaven.

I do not utter such words without knowledge of their full force and meaning—and I use them as the only English terms for the expression and qualification of most infamous public crime, with deep regret that in regard for truth I am compelled to do so. The present Intendente Royal Treasurer, who was the notorious *Black Warrior* Collector, whose place is now supplied by the vile GARRICH, (all the rogues advanced in reward for crime,) will of course, deny that *any* application was made for correction of the manifest, which, with other Spanish official information, will go by this steamer *Isabel* to Washington, as *the proof* required by the Spanish Minister to make up his case. It is impossible for the stranger to make the proof which the Government can obtain by fraudulent use of their power.

Those who could testify to the facts are afraid to do so, as it would be their destruction through the malignant pursuit of the authorities. The application end refusal were facts of commercial notoriety upon the wharf and in our Exchange rooms, before the very twelve hours had passed to which the *Black Warrior* was entitled for the correction—and the refusal to admit the right was commented upon by business men of the highest intelligence, as a piece of official bungling and outrage that would be fatal to their case.

It is an utter absurdity—a business absurdity—to suppose that the demand was not made; and the denial should be considered as a foul lie, only resorted to to bolster up other false statements, and should discredit in public estimation even the Minister who should presume to utter it, or permit it to appear among his documents.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

The market for SUGARS has revived since our last, in consequence of more willingness shown by Planters to realize, also because purchasers, stimulated by somewhat more encouraging accounts, manifest a better disposition to grant the rates of our last quotations, which to-day must be considered rather firm:

Whites, inf. to florete...6¢ to 8½ rs—21a. 5d.@25s. 8d.
Yellows, inf. to florete..5½ to 6½ rs—17a. 1 d.@20s. 10d.
Browns, Nos. 11—12...4½ to 5 rs—16a. 2d.@17a. 3d.
Cucuruchos, Nos. 8—10..4 to 4½ rs—14a. 1 d.@16s. —
Stg. per cent. f. o. h. at 9 ₱ cent. premium of Exchange.

For perfectly dry and strong qualities of low numbers, some parties are making offers which are from ½ to ¾ rial per arrobe beyond these prices, but owners of such kinds hold on to even higher rates.

In Muscovadoes there is very little doing and rather flat. Quotations not near outports 3½ to 4½ rials ₱ arrobe.

The stock of Sugar on hand is to-day estimated at about 170,000 boxes in this city and the Regla warehouses included.

MOLASSES—A cargo of clayed has been purchased at a near outport at 2 rials ₱ keg of 5½ gallons, and a small lot in this port at 2½ rials. The stock is scanty.

HONEY—Continues at 2½ rials ₱ gallon. There is little demand and the article is rather scarce.

RUM—Is in good demand at $29½@$31 the pipe, for colored, and $33½ for white. As empty pipes continue very scarce and dear, the price of the article remains high. A Spanish brig cleared on the 14th for Cowes and a market with 560 pipes.

CODFISH—Is in good demand; there have been no arrivals this week.

RICE—103 casks from Philadelphia have been sold at 12½ rials, and several small lots from store at 12½@13 rials according to quality.

FLOUR—The market is completely paralyzed. There are 28,000 bbls. stored which in the present season of the year will find difficult sale. Part of a cargo of dry quality has been placed at $13½, and a cargo afloat remains unsold.

LARD—Is very abundant, sales are being made by retail at $14½ and $14½ for bbls, and $16½ for kegs.

BUTTER—200 kegs from Philadelphia of good quality have been sold at $22 ₱ quintal. There remain on hand 500 kegs from New-Orleans.

LUMBER—There is no stock of Boards. We have had no arrivals for some time and prices are likely soon to be higher. Pitch Pine is more abundant but without demand. A lot of empty hhds. ₱ bark *Dirigo* sold at $4. Hhd. sbooks of all classes very dull. Box shooks in demand. Several lots have been sold at 11 r

FRANCE.

LIFE AT PARIS.

Theatrical, Literary and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 6, 1854.

The *Univers* is very merry at the expense of the religious societies which have been holding their anniversary meetings at New-York. It says that the Protestants are very extraordinary propagandists, as it is evident from their own account, that they produce many more Catholics than heretics. It is also very much amused by the columns of addition representing the number of Bibles distributed, colported, thrust at people, and in various ways got rid of. You know that the Catholics consider the Bible an improper book to be placed in the hands of society, so the *Univers* is exceeding jocose at the long stretches of ciphers, each cipher indicating a Bible, that the Associations of New-York publish in the morning papers. It says thet the Protestants apply a singular interpretation to the injunction, "Go and instruct the nations." For if our Saviour had intended the nations to be instructed by books and not by missionaries, *instead of choosing twelve Apostles, he would have hired twelve printers!*

For a religious print, I think this is profane.

An extraordinary medal has been coined at the Mint. It is of bronze, and is of the size of a five franc piece. It represents the sovereigns of Turkey, Great Britain and France joining hands, and announces, by a motto, that Catholicism, Protestantism and Islamism are all under the protection of God. To persons who imagine that because this medal was issued by the Mint, it is of necessity a Government production, the circumstance seems naturally singular. But the Government has nothing to do with it. Private persons can have medals executed at the Mint, if they pay the expenses, and if the Minister of State authorizes it. If the subject be a national one, or in any unusual way interesting to the public, the Minister of State may order the Mint to deliver the impressions at cost price. This particular medal was engraved by M. CAQUE, the die-cutter of the Emperor, and was executed at his expense. He hopes that the Government will authorize the Mint to deliver the coins to him at just what they cost, but I learn that the Emperor is not sufficiently impressed with the opportuoeness of the issue to make this concession, even to his own engraver. It is in fact absurd to declare by a medal—which lives forever, and tells of events forgotten by books and lost to history—thet God extends the same protection to Mahometanism as to Christianity, and to Protestantism as to Catholicism. It is the acknowledged and pet belief of every priest in France that Protestantism is heresy, and that heresy is damnation. In a country town, a Protestant will find it difficult to obtain decent burial, and even if he does, ten to one he is exhumed during the night. If the editors of the *Univers* could have their way, we should have a St. Bartholomew's to-morrow, and the Inquisitioo next week. The Church is quite as savage to-day against the modern Huguenots as it was agaiost those of tha time of CHARLES IX; only the spirit of the age is less inclined to sanction such modes of procedure on the part of the patented professors of piety. As the Minister of State has already accorded his authorization to M. CAQUE'S medal, the Government is willing that it should circulate; but the diminution of price will probably not be allowed, as it doubtless would have been, had the religious question been kept out of sight, and the political point of view more plainly set forth. The war is not a religious one, but one undertaken purely in a view to maintain the territorial balance of power. Wherefore M. CAQUE has made a great mistake.

A feuilletonist, M. DE BOIGNES, applied last week to the Civic Tribunal to obtain an order compelling M. SCRIBE to divide his copyright on a play called "Mon Etoile" with him, (DE BOIGNES,) inasmuch as the subject was taken from a feuilleton written and published by him in the *Constitutionnel*, in 1845. M. SCRIBE acknowledged that the subject was so taken, but called the attention of the Court to a paragraph in the feuilleton in question, in which M. DE BOIGNES introduced the story by saying it would make a charming groundwork for a comedy, and was, moreover, *veritable history*. The Court decided that as M. DE BOIGNES had actually invited dramatists to put his anecdote to profit, as the anecdote in question having really occurred, having been heard by M. DE BOIGNES, and republished by him in a newspaper, cannot be considered his own personal property, as a work of imagination would have been; and, therefore, the story must be considered as having fallen into the public domain,—M. SCRIBE could not be expected to divide his copyright money with the plaintiff, and consequently the Court dismissed the suit.

The Emperor has ordered the name of the *Hannibal* line-of-battle ship to be changed to *Prince Jerome*. This is mentioned as another proof of the sympathy of His Majesty with the Navy. It seems that JEROME began his career upon the deck of a man-of-war, and that "through all the trials of his life, his heart has always remained that of a sailor." Poor HANNIBAL! However, he might have expected it, as African Generals have long been out of favor. CAVAIGNAC, LAMORICIERE and HANNIBAL are now all three under the ban of the imperial displeasure.

The news from Commodore PERRY'S Squadron has created quite a lively sensation here. The *Débats* has a brilliant editorial on the Japano-American treaty, but is glad that the advantages obtained by the Commodore were not extended to other nations than the United States. It thinks that the great Governments of the world ought not to accept such bonus from a nation that has got the start of them, but should enter the arena of negotiation themselves; it trusts that Franca will yet open the ports of Japan to its own merchant vessels and whaling ships.

The green pea season and the scarcity of alchohol have given rise to another *unknown trade*. Pea-pods have been, from time immemorial, in France at least, considered as perfectly worthless, and have been allowed to encumber the pig-pen in consequence. The collecting of this rejected matter between the hours of 7 and 9 in the morning, has now become a regular occupation; and is followed by that class of persons who, during the remainder of the day, pick up the ends of cigars. Pea-pods yield alchohol as abundantly, it has been found, as the beet-root, or as pumpkins. In England, I believe, a sort of mild beer has long been obtained from them, with the admixture of sage and hops. Now that I am upon the subject of peas, I may as well state that in Paris they are always sold shelled. Those that shell them divide them into three sorts, big, middling and little. The littlest are the dearest, as they are the sweetest. Our favorite brand, the Marrowfat, esteemed on account of its size, would meet with no favor here. Its very development would class it among the poorer kinds, to be sold to poor people at rates much lower than cost.

The memoirs of M'lle CELESTE MOGADOR have been in the market for nearly two months, and I have from time to time informed you of the enormous sale they were meeting with. You will be surprised to learn, at this late period, that, day before yesterday, the edition remaining was seized by the Government, and any further sale interdicted. The motive for the seizure is the immorality of the book; but it is certainly singular to allow 30,000 copies to be sold before the Director of Public Security takes the alarm. It is probable, too, that the Government was urged to the step by the representations of the influential friends of the Count DE CHABRION, MOGADOR'S husband. They may have thought that the fifth volume involved him too deeply in the infamy of his extraordinary wife, not to make an effort to prevent the publication of the sixth and final volume, in which her marriage to the man whose mistress she had long been, would doubtless be detailed at length.

The Government has also interfered in another affair, since my last. I told you that the death of GIRAUD, the well-sinker, had determined the authors of the drama written upon his rescue, to withdraw the piece, though it was already in rehearsal. Word was sent from the Tuileries that His Majesty desired the performance should take place. An Imperial journal, in speaking of this fact, says it is well "that the public should learn from the drama in question that the State stops at no expense, when the object is to save one of its children, and that a *powerful personage* took a very deep interest in the progress of the rescue." There it is again: a man was released from a perilous position, by the patient and skillful exertions of a captain of Engineers, and LOUIS NAPOLEON wants the credit of it. The State wishes it to be known that it spends money like water to save people from death, and would like to have the fact understood. If GIRAUD had been walking along the Boulevard Poissonniere, on a certain day in December, the State would have put a bayonet right through him, and would not have spent one cent to revive him, and perhaps not to bury him.

I told you of the quarrel between Mmes. DOCHE and PAGE, on the subject of their ages. The sparring still continues. The other evening, both the ladies concerned were present at an artistical *soirée* given in honor of RACHEL'S return. About midnight, a gentleman entered, whose appearance, hair, wrinkles, and so forth, bespoke him as a man of sixty or over. Who is that gentleman? asked some one of Mme. DOCHE. I am not sure, but I think it is the son of M'lle PAGE! was the reply of that sprightly comedienne. Towards morning, the unknown sexagenarian, who was a distinguished member of the corps diplomatique, was seen paying assiduous court to his mother.

You know that Parisians respect nothing, and you will not, therefore, be shocked at learning that the late suicide at the Opera has became a theme for jest. One paper says M. KRONINE shot himself because he thought there were only four acts, and was driven crazy by learning that there was a fifth. Another version is, that he was an intimate friend of CHAPAIS, the performer who played *John of Leyden*, and seeing that he had a frog in his throat, and would be unable to finish the opera, saved him the mortification of breaking down by drawing off the attention of the audience. But fact is better than fiction, and here is a veracious incident connected with the suicide:

Mr. DAVID is the *chef de claque* of the Grand Opera. He is a celebrity in his way. You know that the "Prophéte" concludes with the conflagration of the palace and the explosion of the powder magazine. On the evening in question, DAVIN was dozing in his seat, awaiting the discharge, which was the signal for a final salvo of applause. The Prussian officer at this moment let fly the pistol into his mouth. DAVIN awoke, tapped with his cane, and the whole forty went off in a clattering volley of approbation. M. KRONINE certainly effected his exit with credit.

Another fact connected with M. DAVIN comes in appropriately here. Last Wednesday, THEOPHILE GAUTHIER'S new ballet of "Gemma" was produced, CERITO dancing the principal character. The success was unequivocal, and DAVIN claims the merit as his, as he never fails to do so similar occasions. He says that rarely has he felt more responsibility, or appreciated more keenly the weight of his duties than on this occasion; for two nights he did not sleep, and on the evening of the great day, what do you think he ate for dinner?—A slice of fried sole, washed down with a glass of white wine! A singular organization that of Mr. DAVIN.

This same *claqueur* is the man who said to a famous author, that he could never judge of the merit of a new work "till he had studied it in his closet!" By which he meant to say, till he had examined its aptitude for salvos, the opportunities for volleys, and its adaptation to shudders, groans, bravos, risings in the pit like one man, and the other niceties of the profession.

He was, in his youth, the pupil of PORCHER, the great original *claqueur*, the Napoleon of the profession. PORCHER is, I believe, still alive—or, at any rate, he was five years ago, and attended one night the performance at the Grand Opera—not in a business capacity, but as a simple spectator. His successor, DAVIN, was under the chandelier, of course. After the play, the manager gently reproached the latter for the want of energy displayed by his battalions during the last act. "I know it, Sir, but I could not help it. I caught sight of PORCHER in the first tier, and I lost my nerve; his eye was upon me, and I felt I could not do myself justice, and in fact I didn't; but it's PORCHER'S fault, Sir; he came upon me unawares, and took me right off my feet." Another proof of the singularity of Mr. DAVIN'S organization.

You may remember, that about eighteen months ago the Government abolished the *claque*. The innovation lasted a week, and then the order was withdrawn, as it was recognized that the Parisians having lost the habit of applauding, the theatres must themselves undertake to supply an artificial substitute. The very night of the return of the *claque* to the Grand Opera, a new lyric drama was produced—the "Wandering Jew," I believe; and consequently all the feuilletonists were invited. On the cover of the card of invitation were these words: *On claquera.* The *claque* will be on hand. This was signed DAVIN. The journalists were very angry at this piece of impertinence on the part of an individual whose official existence they did not recognize. But it turned out that the card in question was a hoax, emanated from one of the critics themselves.

The managers are not to blame for the presence of the *claque* under twenty-five out of the twenty-six chandeliers in Paris. The public is the sole cause of their intrusion. To tell why, would require the forty-eight columns of your paper; for I should have to draw the character of the modern Parisians, and probe the society of our day to depths rarely exposed. RACHEL is probably the finest actress that ever lived; RACHEL is admired throughout Europe and known throughout the world; and yet RACHEL in Paris has positive need of the *claque*. What more need be said?

There are several theatrical items of interest this week. In the first place, RACHEL played on Sunday night,—a thing she rarely or never does,—in compliance with a request from the Colleges, whose pupils had a holiday on Whitsunday. To-night, she plays *Camille*, in "Horace," (Horatii and Curiatii,) and, recites a poem entitled "La Muse Heroique," in commemoration of the birthday of CORNEILLE. This is her first recitation since "La Marseillaise." To-morrow night the theatre Française revives "M'lle de Belle Isle," by ALEXANDER DUMAS. This is the play that was translated by Mrs. BUTLER, and produced at New-York under the title of "The Duke's Wager." It was written for RACHEL, who desired to attempt the performance of a modern light comedy character.

The two authors that dramatized "Uncle Tom," have commenced a theatrical version of the "Scalp Hunters." They will finish it in two months; so that, allowing two months for the rehearsals, the play will be produced in October. DICK TINTO.

P. S.—I have just learned a fact which is perhaps hardly worthy of a postscript. M. CAQUE, the author of the famous war medal, has received instructions to cut off the words *Protestantisme, Catholicisme, Islamisme*, from his die. This done, the Mint will deliver them to him at cost, and he may fix the price, to the public, at a point proportionately reduced.

The Uncertain Position of Austria—Her Trickery—Russia and the Revolution—Immense Preparations by the Czar—France Contemplating the Passage of the Rhine—Spain Invited to Join the Western Powers—Rumors of a French Squadron for Cuba, &c.

Political Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, June 9, 1854.

Were we to believe the *Moniteur*, the semi-official journals here and the English Press generally, tha alliance of Austria with the Western Powers is a settled thing, and her declaration of war against Russia already made. The *Moniteur* has repeatedly informed us of the ultimatum that has been sent from Vienna to St. Petersburg, and according to the London *Times* all diplomatic intercourse between the two Cabinets has, ere this, ceased. Let us, however, take a sly look behind the scenes. I am assured from a reliable quarter, that LOUIS NAPOLEON is anything but pleased with the deportment of Austria during the last few days. In fact, some people here think that they can perceive the tips of the ears protruding from beneath the cover of the so-called ultimatum, which has not turned out to be what many people thought it was; while, at the same time, Austria has not fulfilled the promise she made to occupy Servia and the frontiers of Moldavia and Wallachia, but has simply asked permission of Turkey to march her troops into Albania. This is regarded as another trick of Austria, and the gentleman who has informed what the Emperor thinks of this, states that still another apprehension is felt. It is feared, from the tenor of the last note to St. Petersburg, that the demand made upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities has not all the importance which the Press would willingly ascribe to it, and that there is little truth in the assertion that its acceptance will soon be made known. However, should Russia not speedily gain important successes on the Danube, she will probably adopt the note, and Austria, thus freed from her obligations to the Western Powers, will pursue the same course towards them she has so long followed, so far as Ruasia is concerned. This fear may be premature, for it will be some time yet ere Austria can feel sufficiently strong to declare herself openly, and, therefore, ere Russia need recall her troops from the Principalities. But it is a significant fact that such speculations as these are entertained in official circles, and still more so that they do not remain mere speculations, but that certain acts of Government clearly enough indicate that it wishes to be prepared for any and every emergency. The official reason for the establishment of a camp at St. Omer has this appearence, and General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS does not deny that he entertains the hope of being speedily ordered to march across the Rhine. Since this officer returned from his post at Constantinople, the military preparations have been pushed forward with redoubled vigor and greatly extended in their scope. The war in the East indeed demands all these forces, and BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS has himself declared that it is only with uncommonly well-equipped and well-disciplined troops that great results are to be obtained there, yet such eager preparation as we now witness would be quite unnecessary were Austria and Prussia relied upon with confidence.

The intelligence we are meanwhile receiving from Russia proves what she is ready to do and can do. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* has published an article by FORTADE, who obtained all the documents to which he makes reference from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This article is based upon very correct information, and assumes to convince its readers that Austria must, of necessity, go with the Western Powers. Yet, I cannot help thinking that the evidence it adduces speaks as strongly for the reverse of its proposition.

Among other things, some fragments of correspondence are offered—particularly a letter from a very distinguished person, from which it would appear that Russia counts upon the Revolution, should Austria abandon her. The same letter states that preparation is already being made in Russia for this eventuality. Another letter, from Moscow, written by a respectable French merchant now established there, expatiates upon the almost incredible activity everywhere manifest in getting ready arms, equipments, and all the most terrible implements of war. "In the West," says this gentleman, who does not appear to be fond of exaggeration, "you have no idea of the work that is going on. The exertions made on all sides surpass anything that your liveliest fancy would picture. This may counteract the effect of the peace rumors so rife at London. The Czar will of course lose no opportunity of gaining time, but to imagine that he will now enter into private negotiations with England is absurd. You will yet have to wait some time before you have anything positively decisive respecting the Eastern question, and must possess an extraordinary stock of credulity if you put any trust in the Western promises of Austria. The result may be disastrous to the cause of civilization, yet it must prove a just punishment to the bad policy of the Western Powers, who, while calling themselves the defenders of the right in Turkey, refuse to sustain the right in Europe. However detested Russia may have become, and however terrible her despotic power, any alliance in which Austria is a partner will give its opponents strength." Your files of papers will have informed you of the gallant defence still made by Silistria. Everything is done by the Russian officers to arouse the fanaticism of their troops. The emblems of their Church are daily exhibited to them, and they are told that their attack upon the Turkish stronghold they are now besieging will be led on and directed, from time to time, by the Emperor's son.

There is as much diplomatic misunderstanding between the leading men of the Ottoman Porte as in the Cabinets of Europe. REACHID PASHA cannot manage to agree with OMER PASHA at all, and even went so far as to hand in his resignation, but has again withdrawn it for the present.

Greece seems to be, at length, subdued, to the despair of its afflicted Queen, whose darling vision of a Hellenic Empire is thus rudely dashed to the ground.

At home, we are occupied chiefly with the manœuvres of the Bourse, which is playing as wild a part as the Telegraph. It is the palmy time of speculators, although some have had to bite the dust.

The Emperor is hastening the formation of his famous Life Guard. After the grand installation of the Camp at St. Omer, he will accompany the Empress to Biarity, among the Pyrenees, and there pass a few weeks.

There has been some conversation to the effect that France was about to propose the participation of Spain in the Western alliance, on the condition that the latter would secure the safe possession of Cuba to the Spanish Crown. This, however, requires confirmation. Still, is said that some French ships-of-war have been sent to Havana.

From New-Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 23, 1854.

Several persons arrived here last night from New-Mexico—among others, Lieut. SMITH, of the 2d Dragoons, recently stationed at Fort Union. These parties left Naw-Mexico from the 3d to the 7th inst., and arrived at Independence on the 18th. There is not much news of note, and they cannot give the details of what there is. Perhaps I may receive fuller accounts when the mail arrives from Independence. If so, I will write immediately.

Gen. GARLAND was to have reached Fort Union from El Paso about the 20th, this latter post being deemed the best point from which to give direction and efficiency to the movements against the Indians. Col. COOKE had returned to Fort Union from his expedition against the Indians. No details are brought by this party of the result of his operations. Military expeditions are now being made against the Jaccarilla Indians, and it is believed they will be vigorously prosecuted. Two detachments of troops are in pursuit of them, the chief one commanded by Lieut. DAVINSON, whose men have recovered from the wounds received at the terrible conflict with this tribe, which occurred some time since at Cienquilla. I indulge hopeful anticipations of the result. DAVINSON is a gallant soldier, and he will strain every nerve to avenge the injury inflicted upon his men in that battle by overwhelming numbers.

The Mexicans have for once done a good thing. They have captured a party of Indian depredators from the Plains—probably Kiawas—who made a decent upon one of the frontier ranches in search of plunder. Yours, L.

Wood Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A reader of your valuable paper observed an error which is to be corrected by the following true statement:

It was said in your paper that a process for making wood gas has recently been invented in France.

But the fact is that the patent of the Bavarian invention of a new process for manufacturing this kind of gas has proved successful in Germany, and in consequence of it this invention was recently sold for France to Messrs. A. KOCHLIN, Vicomte DUCHATEL and A. DI PERIGNA in Paris.

INFORMANT.

The Saratoga *Daily Sentinel* says the number of arrivals there, amounts to eight hundred or a thousand a day.

TURKEY.

The War—Loss of the Tiger—Constantinople Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence to the New-York Daily Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

On the 18th of the present month Lord RAGLAN embarked in the *Caradoc* steamer for Varna, where he intended to plan the coming campaign with OMER PACHA. The Minister of War, RIZA PACHA, and the Minister of Marine accompanied him on board the *Chek-fer*, imperial steamer, and the French General, Marshal St. ARNAUD, departed at the same time in the *Berthallet*. These high and puissant individuals were to be joined at Varna by the Admirals HAMELIN and DUNDAS, of the Anglo-French fleet. And it seems that the preliminary steps of the campaign were rapid, for the *Caradoc* returned with Lord RAGLAN yesterday.

Though the results of this conference are not specially known, orders have been given to dispatch a division of English troops from the capital to some part or parts unknown. Further particulars will transpire in a day or two. The division under the command of Brigadier General BROWN has not departed yet, though the vessels ready to convey it are lying in the stream. It is surprising to witness the number of transports and other vessels engaged in the service at Scutari. From a distance, the whole Asian coast seems lined with ships of every description.

The news from the principalities is somewhat important. Little Wallachia has been evacuated by the Russians, and they have been defeated off Kalafat. On the morning of the 19th the Russians approached in grand force to attack the place. They consisted of four regiments of cavalry and bussars, more than 2,000 Cossacks, two or three battalions of infantry, and twenty cannon. They marched up in three columns, but the imperialists had been drawn up outside the walls ready to receive them. They made a furious charge, and though the Ottoman irregulars were thrown into confusion, the well directed fire of the artillery checked the impetuous advance. In a few moments the combat became general; the three columns were engaged at the same time, and some desperate deeds were done on both sides. For seven hours the fight was obstinately maintained at all points, but at last the Russians retreated, leaving many killed and wounded in the hands of the Ottomans. The official reports state that 250 were found dead, and more than that number wounded. The loss of the Ottomans was inconsiderable.

On the 23d the Russians evacuated all their cantonments before Kalafat, viz.: Golantz, Maglavit and Rajsna. They have retreated with the intention of concentrating on Bucharest. OMER PACHA gave orders for a detachment to follow in pursuit, and it is said that the Ottomans have occupied Crsiova. If this be true, the whole of Little Wallachia is freed from the overbearing Muscove, and the Russian army on this side of the Danube, said to be advancing on Shumla, has been partially cut off. They have a line of forts in their rear, a concentrating army of Turks, English and French before them, and are widely separated from the assistance of their right wing! Whether they are advancing or retreating, for I have heard both statements, is not known. It was reported yesterday that Silistria had fallen into their hands, and they were about recrossing the Danube, making that their last operation in Bulgaria. The Dobudscha is also occupied by them, but in a state of inactivity. Judging from what is passing, we are led to suppose that as soon as the allied troops begin to open their campaign on the Danube, the principalities will be evacuated, and the Russians confine themselves to the defensive in case of pursuit into their own country. That, with their present army and sadly impoverished treasury, they would be able to maintain a footing in the provinces against combined forces, is impossible. As the Ottomans have heretofore been generally successful alone, what would be the result of a warfare conducted by more disciplined and better material?

We have received rather unfortunate news from the Black Sea. Yesterday, information was given that the active steamer of 16 guns, the *Tiger*, belonging to the English fleet, was accidentally run ashore near Odessa, and there some batteries were brought to bear on her by the Russians. Unable to get her off the shoals, and finding their men falling around them, the officers were obliged to surrender. Such is the lamentable account of this affair. That something of the kind must have happened is rather certain, but what the exact particulars are, it is hard to tell. The story has many versions, and like this three black crows, gains material and importance as it flies from mouth to mouth.

The affairs of Asia are still *in statu quo*. Both armies are inactive, and, with the exception of one or two skirmishes, the captura of stragglers, and detection of spies, nothing has been done for some time. In the Ottoman army itself, intrigues are constantly forming between the foreigners and the Turks. Gen. GNYON is made the object of many of these, and it is said that Gen. STEIN, a German who has turned Mussulman, is endeavoring to supplant him. He may weaken his authority and embarrass his movements, but to have him removed is not possible. As long as Lord REDCLIFFE has any influence here, so long will Gen. GNYON retain the post, of which no other man there is capable. The mortality at Kars is not so great as it has been for some time; it is down to about twelve or fifteen a day. Indeed, affairs are beginning to take a brighter coloring there; supplies of amunition and clothing are to be dispatched in a few days for Batoum, and it is believed that the allies will find it of more importance than heretofore to keep up a good army in Armania.

The Hellenian troubles are not quite over yet. The war there has degenerated into a guerilla one. Though the Turkish armies are always victorious, yet we find new bands of these robbers starting up in different directions. As fast as one chief is put down, another rises in his place. And we go to the unfortunate and unprotected villages that are thus exposed to plunder and ravages. Many cruelties are perpetrated on both sides. In Volo might have been seen fierce Albanians with the heads of Greeks attached to poles or to their girdles. The very boys in the streets play at pitch and toss with these gory relics of Hellenian insurrectionists. It seems that the influx of heads has been great since the bonus placed on them. Ten florins are given to each Albanian who brings in the *caput* of a Greek, and as his pay is but one piaster a day, this comes acceptable, and, consequently, the supply is greater than the demand.

The municipal news is of little importance. Our city is as quiet as if they never had, or never would have, the least interest in the present war. The only appearance of what is going on outside, is the number of English soldiery thronging our streets. You hear the English language spoken at every corner, in every café house, and as you pass down the main street, English signs surprise you with their vividness. In one place, "Good English dinners with good ale;" another, "Coffee house for Englishmen;" and in a third, "Good accommodations for man and beast." And this influx of English is producing a perceptible change on everything, not merely on provisions and lodgings, but on the very manners and customs of the impressible Perotes.

There are many American travelers here at this moment, who have lately arrived from Syria, Egypt and other parts of the Mediterranean. I regret to say that we have no man of war here. The *St. Louis*, Capt. INGRAHAM, has, owing to a whim of its commander, taken her departure,—and for what? It is not considered safe for merchantmen to leave Smyrna to return home, without a convoy of some kind. And to the wonder and amazement of every one, it is thought necessary to have three vessels for this purpose, just as if one was not enough. The Commodore is now lying at Smyrna, and employing the *Saranac*, at the great expense for coal of $20 a ton, to tow him about on his pleasure excursions. And not content with that, he, at the request of its captain, requires the *St. Louis* to leave this important place, and perform the duty which he ought to do. Inasmuch as Constantinople is attracting the eyes of the world, and has become the most important port in the Mediterranean, it is but natural to suppose that the *St. Louis*, sent up here about six weeks ago, would remain throughout the Summer. But it the surprise of all, even her own officers, it was announced, two days before sailing, that she would leave on the 24th. It is but politic that at least one of our miserably small navy should occupy this station. I hope the attention of the public will be called to this proceeding, caused by the foolish whims of one, or the ignorance of another.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TIGER STEAMER.

The particulars of the capture and blowing up of the *Tiger* steamer have reached us at this moment, and I hasten to give them.

It seems that a heavy, dark fog had surrounded the Black Sea, and the *Tiger* had received orders to cruise along the Russian coast. It was natural that the steamer should stand out to sea in such weather, but Capt. GIFFORD, having engaged a Greek pilot, ventured to hug the coast too closely. When within a few miles of Odessa, at a place called *Baritsova*, either through the ignorance or treachery of the pilot, the unfortunate steamer was run high and dry on land. Seeing this accident, a few Russians, near the place, dragged down to the beach some field pieces, and began to fire away. The steamer was turned upon one side, and though her crew and officers were thus partially screened from the fire, yet at the first discharge Capt. GIFFORD lost one leg, blown clean off, and was so severely wounded in the other that it was necessary to amputate it. His nephew, a young Midshipman of promise, had both legs carried away, and died in a few hours. Several of the other officers and many of the men were wounded. It is said that only ten were killed. Owing to her position, the *Tiger* could not bring her guns to bear, and as she could not get off, in spite of all exertions, the officers and crew deserted her and surrendered themselves. The Russians blew up the unfortunate steamer, and carried the prisoners to Odessa, where they were put into quarantine. The Captain, however, was retained in the town and furnished with medical treatment. A French steamer was off the coast at the time, and obtained these particulars. A flag of truce was sent on shore, and the prisoners supplied with necessary means.

Such is the true account of this melancholy affair, and marks the first serious disaster of the allies.

BACHE BUNGET.

CANADA.

Defeat of the Canadian Ministry and Dissolution of the Parliament—Its last Agonies—Extraordinary Closing Scene in the House.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

QUEBEC, Friday, June 23, 1854.

The late Parliament, after some inklings got abroad of intended Ministerial policy, was not expected to be much longer lived, but none could have anticipated the abrupt termination which was yesterday put to its existence, in a high-handed manner to which British constitutional history affords but few parallels. One or two retrospective remarks will be necessary to make the proceedings of the last few days intelligible. When the now defunct Parliament met, two years ago, the Administration had an amount of Parliamentary support quite unprecedented in a country like this, where the greatest differences of opinion must always prevail, occasioned by diversities of race, language, and religion. The Reformers of Upper Canada, whose great watchword was Secularization of the Clergy Reserves, had joined with the Reformers of Lower Canada, whose party-cry was Abolition of the Seignorial Tenure, in forming a strong Administration, the understanding being that either party, laying aside their natural prejudices, would assist in carrying the objects desired by the other. There was, to a certain extent, a compromise of principle, but the two sections of the Province expected that the united Admioistration would at least carry those two great measures in which they were respectively interested.

The only Parliamentary opposition which the Government encountered last session was from the Tories of Upper Canada—a united but not very numerous phalanx—and from Mr. BROWN, a Reform member, who predicted from the outset that the Administration would do nothing; but would simply hold on to power, avoiding any legislation which would wake up slumbering prejudices and tend to break them up into fragments. The event has proved the correctness of the position which he assumed. When Parliament met, the Administration took the very course on account of which the last Government was broken up, as not satisfying the expectations of the Reformers of Upper Canada, and dealt with the Clergy Reserves, not by a bill finally settling them according to the wishes of the people, but by addresses to the Imperial Legislature, requesting permission to legislate. This address went home while the Tories were in Power, and it was expected that the matter would be allowed to slumber for a good long time without disturbing the harmony of our Canadian Government, but unfortunately for their peace, Lord DEANY was shortly afterwards onsted from office, and the present Liberal Ministry stepping into his place, passed the required act, and gave the Canadian Legislature full power to deal with the Reserves as they thought proper. This act arrived while the Canadian Parliament was still in session, but the Government still shirked disposing of the question, and Parliament was prorogued.

During the long recess of precisely a year, they discovered with joy another constitutional obstacle to the immediate settlement of the Reserves, in the passage of a new franchise act last session, which they said must come into operation before any great questions were finally disposed of, although they had given the most solemn assurances last session that the passage of that act would not at all necessitate a dissolution of the present Parliament. Another session was accordingly convened, not to legislate, however, on any important question except that of Reciprocity with the United States, which the Government with a strange inconsistency declared the present Parliament competent to legislate upon, although incompetent to deal with matters exclusively affecting the interests of this Province. The ministerial programme was, that after passing the Reciprocity measure and an act to bring into immediate operation the new franchises, and of course voting the supplies, Parliament would be dissolved, and a fresh appeal made to the people on the great questions of the Reserves and the Seignorial Tenure. The ministry, looking at the sweeping majorities of last session calculated on a submissive Parliament, but the result has been very different from their expectations.

As the natural fruit of their time-serving policy, Reformers in every section of the Province have become dissatisfied with an Administration from whom they expected much, and have got nothing, and the exposures which have from time to time appeared in the *Globe*, Mr. BROWN'S paper, and been repeated by almost all the other papers throughout the Province not supported by Government pap, of pieces of gigantic corruption, and discreditable speculations by influential members of the Cabinet, also tended to make their but recently impregnable strength crumble into weakness. Accordingly, when Parliament met, ten days ago, evidence was not long wanting that the tables were completely turned. The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, lasted throughout Friday, Monday and Tuesday, an amendment having been moved to the effect that the House regretted that there had not been recommended for their consideration, during the present session, measures for the settlement of the Reserves and Seignorial Tenure. One member after another rose and exposed the misdeeds of the Ministry, some of the hardest hits being made by their old supporters. The two chief speeches were by Hon. Mr. MACDONALD, of Kingston, and Mr. BROWN, both practiced debaters, and whose assaults on their opponents were perfectly unanswerable. Mr. HINCKS, the Emperor, as he is popularly termed, with true imperial *hauteur*, did not condescend to make a set speech in reply. A few explanations he volunteered on one or two of the points which arose in the debate, but to make a full vindication of his conduct he appeared to consider beneath him, and allowed to remain unanswered whatever charges his opponents chose to heap up against him. His colleagues, for the most part, took the same course, except Dr. ROLPH, who endeavored to elaborate a very refined constitutional argument, to prove the incompetency of the present Parliament to deal with any important question. Hon. MALCOM CAMERON, (Postmaster General,) Hon. Mr. DRUMMOND (Attorney-General,) and others, made speeches, but merely on incidental points which arose in the debate. At length, at 1½ on Wednesday morning, a vote was taken, the result being a defeat of the Ministry by a division of 42 to 29. The majority would have been still greater, had all the members been present, but the lateness of the hour had sent some of the older members home before the division, and others had not yet arrived in Quebec. The most remarkable feature in the division was, that Ministers had only *four* votes from Upper Canada, besides the votes of members of the Government. Never, perhaps, has a Ministry in so short a period lost a strong Parliamentary support so completely. Immediately on the result of the vote being announced, Mr. HINCKS, finding himself shorn of his strength, said it became his duty to move an adjournment of the House till Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. During Wednesday and Thursday all sorts of rumors were rife as to what course the Ministry intended to take. The more generally believed report was that Mr. HINCKS, with that manliness which characterizes him, whatever may be his faults, wished to resign, but that his colleagues, desperately clinging to power and pelf for a little while longer, had overruled his better judgment. On Thursday morning it was reported that at 3 o'clock the Governor General would come down and dissolve the House, and the members, as they proceeded to the chamber at that hour, saw with dismay the confirmation of the report in the streets being lined with troops, and other indications of his Excellency's approach. The Speaker having taken his seat a few minutes after 3, Sir ALLAN MACNAB, Mr. MACKENZIE, and several other members sprung to their feet in great excitement to demand explanations. Sir ALLAN MACNAB succeeded in catching the Speaker's attention, and inquired whether there was any truth in the extraordinary report that the Governor General was coming down immediately to prorogue Parliament, with a view to dissolution, without giving them any time to reply to the speech from the Throne, to vote the supplies, or to pass the two or three measures which they had been informed were absolutely necessary. Mr. HINCKS curtly replied in the affirmative, and then ensued a scene for half an hour which baffles description.

Mr. MACKENZIE, with a hill in his hand to bring the Elective Franchise Act into immediate operation, insisted that it should be carried through all its stages in the few moments that now remained, and heaped the most violent denunciations on the Ministry for the insult and indignity they were offering to the free Parliament of the people of Canada. While he was speaking a knock was heard at the door, and the Seargeant-at-Arms, having ascertained that it was a messenger from the Court desiring admittance, proceeded to the Clerk's table, and amid a pandemonium of hubbub on the part of the members, lifted the mace with the view of ushering in the messenger in due form. Mr. HINCKS, surveying the commotion with the utmost coolness, signalled to him not to lift the mace, as if he wished the sport to continue for some time longer, while his colleague, the honorable Postmaster-General. (Mr. MALCOLM CAMERON,) did his best to make the confusion worse confounded by imitating the cries of various species of the animal creation. The hint from Mr. HINCKS, however, came too late, and the man with the black silk knee inexpressibles, appeared at the bar of the House and made three solemn bows to the Speaker. But to deliver his message was a more difficult task than the bowing, while a dozen members were on their feet bawling simultaneously. The others gave way to Mr. MACDONALD, of Kingston, who in the strongest language that suggested itself, poured out a volley of vituperation on the heads of all who were responsible for this gross outrage on the privileges of the Commons of Canada. Sir ALLAN MACNAB next caught the ear of the House, and the excitement reached its climax when the gallant knight demanded if such a proceeding had ever been heard of since the days of OLIVER CROMWELL. "No! never!" screamed out MACKENZIE, and the whole House re-echoed the sentiment. The scene lasted for some time longer, until Mr. LANGTON, taking advantage of a lull in the storm, inquired of the Speaker whether the discussion was in order. The Speaker, permitted for the first time to open his mouth, said it was not, and the Court Messenger then intimated that His Excellency requested the presence of the House of Assembly immediately in the Chamber of the Legislative Council. Arrived there the House found the Governor General, who had been sitting on an uneasy seat awaiting them for the previous half hour. The Speaker of the House delivered a bold but temperate speech, regretting that the House had been unable to make a reply to the speech from the Throne, or to pass the measures recommended for their consideration, in consequence of the hastiness of the summons which had been addressed to them to wait upon his Excellency. The Governor General replied in a speech, which is certainly a curiosity in its way, in a constitutionally governed country. He said he had recommended for their consideration, and had expected them to pass a measure to give early effect to the Elective Franchise Act passed last session. He had been disappointed in that expectation; and would now take other steps to bring that act into operation, and he had accordingly summoned the House to meet him, in order to prorogue it, with a view to immediate dissolution. This was a bold step for the Ministry to advise, considering that the House had been in actual session for only three days; and that the measure which his Excellency censured them for not passing was never submitted for their consideration. So ended what has been emphatically a do-nothing Parliament, which never manifested any spirit worth a rush until in the very agonies of dissolution. *Requiescat in pace.* E.

The Defeat of the Ministry.

From the Quebec Observer, June 22.

The Ministry have lost the confidence of the country, but that they have lost confidence in themselves is very doubtful. The *Herald* of Montreal tells us an exceedingly curious story about Mr. SICOTTE who will form a ministry, it is said, to supply the vacancy created in some measure by his adroitness but more particularly by the dishonesty of the Hinck's Cabinet, undoubtedly the least able and the most dishonest of any Cabinet which Canada has seen. And the *Transcript* says that the Government desired to be defeated in the address to escape the danger of a vote of want of confidence, some unpleasant personal discussion, and some very difficult questions, so that they might have an excuse for a dissolution, in which event they would take their chance in the new "reformed" Parliament. The Government, whatever they may do in regard to a Christian resignation of office, have certainly been defeated on the address: but in such a manner as to involve

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Gotham, Sunday, June 25, 1854.

The difficulty between the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and the Engineers assumed a more serious aspect yesterday than it has yet taken on. The Engineers finding that their attempts to coerce the Company have proved abortive, and being unwilling to remain unemployed, have resolved to persecute the public, and, by subjecting passengers to great inconvenience and serious delays, to compel the Superintendent and President to yield to their demands. In short, there is now abundant evidence of *a conspiracy entered into by these men*, for the purpose of annoying the travelers on the road, retarding the passage of freight, dictating terms to suit themselves, controlling the interests of the entire Southern tier of Counties, and putting an effectual check upon the business and intercourse of at least one million of people, who are directly interested in the safety and regularity of the trains on the Erie Railroad.

The proceedings of the Engineers on Saturday night deserve the severest censure. The fact that nearly two hundred and fifty passengers, many of whom were women with young children, were detained in the wilderness, between Acquackanonck and Paterson, from 7 o'clock in the evening until 11½—a period of 4½ hours—and that this stoppage was occasioned by the dishonorable conduct of an Engineer, who forsook his train in consequence of the threats and jibes of his fellows—go far to prove that the Engineers are by no means entitled to that degree of sympathy which a small portion of the public have seemed disposed to accord to them.

To show that I am making no prejudiced statement in speaking of these men so harshly, let me narrate the circumstances as they fell under my own observation. Being quite well accustomed to watching in the night, though perhaps under brighter lights than those which the Engineers favored us with, your correspondent was not at all troubled by sleepiness or weariness; and being, furthermore, desirous of ascertaining the feeling exhibited by the strikers, for the purposes of publication in the TIMES, he was "among them," taking notes. "And faith he'll prent 'em."

The Night Express train left Jersey City usarly on time on Saturday evening. We were probably not more than twenty minutes late, starting from Jersey City at 6:30. In consequence of the fact that only two through trains were running during the day, (the Mail at 8:15 A. M., and the Night Express at 6 P. M.,) the cars were fairly packed with passengers. About fifty of them were bound to different points in Orange County. They had no other means of conveyance. Upon the ferry-boat I came in contact with Mr. MCCALLUM, the General Superintendent of the Road, who expressed slight appreheusiona that the train might be delayed for waut of cars, hut declared his determination to send out the train, at all events, at some period of the night. The train, however, was found to be in perfect readiness. No hint was given that the engineer was to forsake us on the road. The train made its usual time to Boiling Spring, a distance of a little more than nine miles from Jersey City. Here the first delay occurred. Tha water in the reservoir was low; there was difficulty in filling the cisterns; the Engineer, (STEVENSON, I think the name is,) was reviled, threatened, and finally jumped from his locomotive and left the train to its fate, at a station which is nothing but a water-tank and a stage-house; the nearest town being Hackensack, some distance away by the stage route. The engineer assigned no other reason for this conduct than that *"there were too many against him."* The engine, he admitted, was in perfect order. The fact was afterward proved that upward of a dozen of the disaffected Engineers were upon the train, directing and influencing the action which was taken. To this fact dozens of gentlemen among the passengers will stand ready to testify. The train was finally started again; the switchman at Boiling Spring taking charge of, and driving the engine. Knowing but little of the mechanism, this man proved quite incompetent, and at a distance of 1½ miles above Passaic Bridge, (Aequackanonck,) and 3½ miles below Paterson, the train came to its great stand-still, just in time to prevent *the explosion of the engine*; the pump having become choked and the flues fast becoming unserviceable. It was afterward considered a lucky circumstance that we stopped as we did. To shorten the story, suffice it, that the Conductor of the train (Mr. WILLETS) walked to Paterson to obtain another locomotive; that the new engine arrived at 11 o'clock, in charge of Mr. HOBBS, the Division Superintendent, who has done yeoman service this week; that the combined engineers on board gathered into knots, exulting over the perturbed condition of passengers and the embarrassment to the Company; that infants squealed, women became impatient, faint, hungry and sleepy; that the gentlemen laughed, swore, expostulated and threatened; that the musquitoes in the flats were both voracious and profuse; that there were only two houses in sight, where accommodations could be had; and that, while passengers feared to leave the train, through apprehension that it *might* start off in their absence, the Jerseymen never came near us,—and you have a tolerably complete picture of a night as unpleasant as it could well be.

Arrived at Paterson, DAVID REEVES, not an engineer, but formerly a baggage-master on the Road, took the train. Two or three men were upon the engine with him to direct him about the curves and stopping places; and we reached TURNER'S very commendable establishment at 2 o'clock in the morning. The delay having been duly announced by Telegraph, and the necessary orders being given, a comfortable, warm supper was here provided, and we were once more happy.

At broad daylight on this cool Sabbath, your correspondent leaped from platforms and shook the dust of his feet behind him in the goodly town of Goshen, thankful for getting through at last.

The course pursued by the Engineers, on this occasion, will impress the public most unfavorably for their cause. It proves that they are entirely reckless of the safety and comfort of passengers, and that the Superintendent of the Railroad Company knew the men with whom he had to deal in enforcing the discipline of the Road.

Whatever degree of sympathy for these engineers may have previously existed, will be wholly done away with if such conduct is repeated. Had they not known that their Committee was at that moment on the way to the City, by request of Mr. MCCALLUM, for the purpose of arriving at some means of adjustment; or had they stopped the passengers at a large station, where accommodations could have been procured, the case might have put on more inviting features.

As it is, the action is without excuse.

A DISINTERESTED SPECTATOR.

Price and Value—Inflated Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your editorial of the 26th inst., "Culture of Flax and Hemp," is highly suggestive. It exhibits the weakness of our financial position in a manner anything but gratifying to us as a nation. As you observe, "this, the most favored country on earth, should not longer continue in her present disgraceful position of not being able to pay her way without constantly running in debt to other nations." Our financial condition requires that "every patriot and statesman should ponder upon it, and endeavor to solve the problem" it presents.

In the first place, it is obvious that the financial system of the United States rests upon cotton—the 100,000,000 of exports which that article furnishes us, is the sole and only basis of the fabric, and should that fail our financial ruin is complete. It is idle to evade the fact, terrible as it is, for the danger is imminent; and having seen the potato perish in Europe and America, we *may* see the cotton plant subjected to the same catastrophe.

Nothing is more absurd than the idea to which you allude and which so generally prevails, "that in agriculture almost entirely lies our wealth as a nation;" because we are unable to export wheat and corn except in season of scarcity in Europe, both of which are familiar and favorite articles of production to American agriculturists, how hopeless is the expectation that flax and hemp *as articles of export* can ever, of any avail. Europe can furnish herself with them, at the lowest cost, from her own soil, whenever she requires them for manufacture, and hence we have no market to sell them in, but for our own consumption—how much less can flax and hemp? Right from the start we can grow only by the aid of a high protective tariff; from the best it is not possible; and as for tea, coffee and silk, they are equally out of the question as articles of *consumption*, much more of *export*.

The problem to be solved is not what new article can we add to our exports, but *why are we as a nation so poor?*—why is our financial existence depending upon a single vegetable product, cotton? And even with that, but for the discovery of gold in California, we should now have been financially ruined, notwithstanding all our real wealth and glorious institutions, and all the skill and labor we have received from Europe in the last ten years. *That* is the problem to be solved. It admits of one, and but one solution—we are cursed with *an inflated currency*, by which all prices in America are doubled, and we are undersold in our own market by overtaxed Europeans, more than half of whose products of labor are consumed by idle princes, aristocracies, armies and navies, and yet they undersell us. We cheat ourselves with the idea that price and value are equivalents, and pay interest upon an enormous mass of credit, as if it were and we even believed it to be capital; the only effect of which is to emasculate our own labor, and make us so poor, that, like beggarly paupers, we can only live by getting into debt; and by and by, when our credit is exhausted, we shall all be compelled to resort to repudiation, like Mississippi, as our only alternative.

B.

The Canada Reciprocity Treaty.

From the Quebec Chronicle, June 21.

The question of "The Fisheries" has been generally considered as the chief obstacle to the settlement of a liberal Reciprocity Treaty or Mutual Commercial arrangement between these Provinces and the United States. The difficulties, that is the high value and importance placed on the possession and retaining of our exclusive rights and privileges, have (we think) been greatly overrated. This assertion may be pretty well demonstrated by comparison and analogy in reference to the result and the effects of tried instances of enlightened modern commercial policy in the removal of narrow-minded restraints, and in opening various branches of trade and traffic to general competition. We are well aware, that to talk or write lightly of parting with the exclusive possession of "The Fisheries" is most unpalatable to many, very many right-hearted and loyal persons here as well as on the sea-board; and that, until the thing has been done, and proof obtained by actual experience that exclusiveness is an evil, it is vain to attempt to convince them, that it is sound policy as well as a Christian duty to allow our neighbors and others an open participation in the superabundant supplies of food which Providence has so bountifully lavished on our coasts.

We are quite sure that Canada could not lose by the fisheries being thrown open; from such a measure larger and more regular supplies of fish would flow into her cities and districts at all seasons of the year. But this is not the question; Canada undoubtedly ought not for selfish motives to consent to the invasion or betrayal of the claims and rights of her weaker sisterhood. In the first place it is obvious, that, by a liberal adjustment of this question, some of the most pregnant causes of irritation and discord between the United States and Great Britain on the part of the Provinces would be removed. This is a consummation most devoutly to be desired at the present crisis of affairs all over the world; and a due consideration of this truth might well promote as speedy an arrangement of the whole business as practically possible, not merely for the benefit and convenience of the Mother Country, but for the welfare, safety and peace of British North America.

Some writers on the subject have gone as far as to argue, that the fishermen and those more immediately connected with the Fisheries would be greatly benefited by the unconditional removal of these exclusive claims and privileges. The fishermen themselves, it is well known, could scarcely be in a worse condition, and are (as a class) the poorest men in Nova Scotia. In want of a more direct and sufficient market for the disposal of the fish they catch, they fall completely into the power of the Halifax merchants, and are systematically fleeced of their hard earnings. Their occupation is limited and will remain so, until a larger market is opened to them; this will naturally be found to be in the Atlantic ports of the United States, and the position of the fishermen could not fail to be materially improved by the opening of so handy and convenient a market. And what are the demands necessary to secure this mutual advantage? That the Americans agree to admit colonial fish to their markets free of duty, and cease to grant bounties to their own people, on being allowed to enjoy in common with Nova Scotians the use of their fishing grounds. The Colonies would also expect the admission of the produce of our mines, fields and forests to the American market duty free, or at a small *ad valorem* rate, and the privilege of obtaining American registers for colonial built vessels.

We believe it would not be difficult to prove that the Merchants now interested in the business would not suffer any lasting injury. The removal of the differential duties by reciprocity will more than compensate any loss anticipated in the relinquishment of these exclusive privileges. All other classes must be benefited by the increased trade and business which must ensue, by the influx of capital, and by the stimulation of enterprise, whether they be ship-builders, ship-owners, seamen, lumberers, farmers, &c. Men of capital may be attracted to our shores, and form establishments to carry on business more effectually than they can do at a distance; but they may be forestalled by those already in possession. And if numerous competitors should fish on any part of our sea coasts, and land on our shores for the purpose of curing the fish caught, they would only be doing by law what they now frequently do by stealth.

Texas Items.

From the Galveston *Civilian* we clip the following:

Capt. WM. WOOD, a soldier at San Jacinto, died at Houston a few days since. He was an eccentric character, and his last hours were characteristic. He had become infirm and was in reduced circumstances. Messrs. HICKNOTT and HILL gave him a theatrical benefit, and placed him in funds, a short time since, after which he went on a grand blow out, and kept it up till the last. When he found he was going, he requested his friends to bury him on the battle field of San Jacinto, fire a volley over his ashes, and, after returning to Houston, take a drink all around to his memery. The interment took place as directed.

The Criminal Docket is to be taken up next week, in the District Court for Galveston County. It is a pretty long one, embracing about twenty cases, in which the charges run from murder down. A jail delivery is much needed, as the county is paying at the rate of $2,000 a year, for the support and safe-keeping of prisoners.

The *Western Clarion* has an account of the murder of JAMES TOMBALIN, who was shot from his horse by one WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, while the former was riding towards the town of Lockhart, in company with his little son. MONTGOMERY attempted to kill the boy, but he escaped by pushing his horse. MONTGOMERY was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance before the District Court of the county.

A Mexican named MANUEL GONZALES was shot dead, about 14 miles from San Antonio, by some persons unknown. He left a large family.

An affray occurred in the city of San Antonio between a couple of Mexicans, in which one of them received a mortal wound from a revolver.

We have a slight recollection of having read, heard, or dreamed of, the following scene in court:

Drunken Attorney.—If the Court please, I think this witness is, by his own showing, interested in the event of this case. I object, on that ground, to his further testimony. If a man may swear himself into the possession of two hundred and fifty dollars in this Court, why, all I have to say is, that this is a d—l of a pretty Court of Justice!

Tipsy Judge—Mr. BROWN, your objection seems to be well taken. This witness may retire from the stand. This Court permits no profane language in its presence. Your language, Mr. BROWN, seems to be d—d profane. You are fined five dollars for contempt of court.

Drunken Attorney (slightly sobered by the fine)—Why, your Honor has just made use of profane language yourself.

Tipsy Judge (getting more tipsy by his efforts to collect his ideas)—Did the Court use profane language? Well, then, the Court fines itself. Here's the money, Mr. Clerk. The Court intends to preserve its dignity, without regard to expense.

A Month Later from New-Mexico.

Lieut. W. D. SMITH, 2d United States Dragoons, arrived in this city last night from Fort Union, New-Mexico. He reached Independence on the 17th, and left immediately for this city in advance of the mail. Lieut. SMITH left Fort Union on the 3d inst. At that time military operations were being vigorously prosecuted against the Jicarilla Indians, two detachments of United States troops being in pursuit of them. One of them was under command of Lieut. DAVIDSON, his men having recovered from the wounds received in the battle of Cieneguilla. Col. COOKE had returned to Fort Union from his expedition against the Indians. Gen. GARLAND was expected at Fort Union from El Paso, which post he was to leave on the 24. A party of Indians from the Pueblos visited one of the frontier ranches on a depredating excursion, and were captured by the Mexicans. They numbered seven or eight, and in arresting a lance after their capture, the chief and his wife were discovered

[*St. Louis Republican, June 19.*

Destitution.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 5, 1854.

As many citizens of the United States have a claim against the British Government for the return of dues improperly levied, and as the grounds of the claim and the time when it originated, seem not to be understood in the United States, I beg to address the claimants through your paper, in order to save trouble to them and myself.

Their claim arises under the second article of the treaty of commerce between the United States and Great Britain, concluded in London, July 3, 1815. That treaty, among other things, provides that "no higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to the United States, or to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country."

From the conclusion of this treaty, Great Britain received on woollen goods going to the United States ten shillings per cent. *ad valorem*, notwithstanding she permitted the same goods to be exported to certain other countries free of this duty. This violation of the treaty was discovered by Mr. CHARLES BARRY, now of MERITON'S Wharf, Bermondsey, London, who, on the part of the shippers of the goods, remonstrated against it, and in the year 1830 the duty ceased to be a violation of the treaty, because the British Government then put the United States upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Mr. BARRY, on behalf of the shippers, obtained copies of the entries showing the payment of this duty for the time indicated, and claimed its return. The claim was allowed from 1823 to 1830, and the American merchants have not received their shares of this money, it is probably because the shippers have been unable to find them.

There now remains a claim for the return of this duty from 1815 to 1823, and this claim is now before the commission. Mr. BARRY has preserved the evidence to establish these claims, and it is believed that it can be obtained from no other source.

The custom-house books of that period have been destroyed, and he having obtained the particulars of the entries when the documents were in existence, the shippers have employed him to obtain the money direct from the Government; and not having yet received the decision of the Lords of the Treasury, he now brings the matter before the Commissioners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. ADDISON THOMAS,
United States Agent of Claims.

The Suicide of William Pierce, at Preston Hollow—Strange Developements.

From the Albany Atlas of last evening.

Last week we published the account of the suicide of WILLIAM PIERCE, as related to the *Express* by Deputy Sheriff ST. JOHN. We have received the following account of the transaction from Mr. FALK, together with a copy of a confession made by the deceased before committing the deed, attached:

PRESTON HOLLOW, Thursday, June 22, 1854.

An awful tragedy has just transpired in Preston Hollow, Albany County, N. Y. The facts are these: On the evening of the 3d of May last, about 11 o'clock, the clothing and wool carding works, owned and occupied by WILLIAM PIERCE, of this village, were destroyed by fire, valued at about $1,500, on which there was an insurance of $1,000, in the United States Insurance Company, of West Potsdam, N. Y., ending May 6, 1854. Soon after the fire and on the 22d day of May last, Mr. PIERCE made a statement of the fire and loss, and forwarded to said Company, as directed in his policy. Mr. P., on the 19th instant, worked on the highway, came home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, milked his cow, shaved himself, combed his hair, and about sundown went to the barn with feed for his hogs, (he had been in the habit of going to this barn to pray,) but staying so long, his wife went to learn the cause of his long absence in the barn, and as she opened the door, she beheld her hosband hanging by his neck. The alarm was given, the citizens rushed to the spot, and found Mr. PIERCE hanging and his neck dislocated. He was dead. His funeral took place yesterday. His death caused great excitement. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. Since the funeral, his brother-in-law, in looking over the pocket-book of the deceased, to see if he had given any reason for committing so horrible a deed, discovered a paper on which was the following confession to his family, with a request to his counsel, LAWRENCE FALK, Esq.:

CONFESSION.

TO MY FAMILY—I wish to make a confession, *to the world*, that I *fired* my clothing works on the 3d of May, without any of my *family* having any knowing of the same. And I see the great injustice I have done *myself* and *family* by injuring us all. My desire is that the Almighty would be merciful to you all. And that your neighbors would sympathize with you and comfort you in your suffering, and God have mercy on you one and all. Life is a burden to me, after having committed so great a crime, and I desire not to live. *Oh, my children!* take warning by this, let nothing compel you. For the *evil one*, and your hearts *by nature*, will lead you astray, therefore ask the Almighty to guide and protect you throughout life. And may God grant you your desire. June 10, 1854. WILLIAM PIERCE.

I wish Mr. FALK, who is my counsel, to certify the insurance company of this, and that they ought not to pay or be prosecuted for the *insurance money*. June 15, 1854. WILLIAM PIERCE.

ANOTHER QUIET SUNDAY.—Philadelphia was favored yesterday with another quiet Sabbath, the streets were orderly, the people were sober, the taverns were closed, and throughout the length and breadth of the great consolidated city, scarcely a solitary drunken man was to be seen; no uproar nor confusion prevailed, and a genuine Sabbath stillness was general. Some of the topers rendered desperate by the general drought, repaired to Gloucester and Red Bank, where the "fire-water" was to be had, but the mischief done in this way was very trifling in comparison to floods of crime and misery which, upon the Sabbath particularly, has heretofore flowed unchecked from the thousands of bars scattered throughout the city.

On either end of Windmill Island the proprietors of the drinking-shops kept their places open as usual yesterday, and did a thriving business. This morning they were both reported to Mayor CONRAD, and will doubtless find the operation attended with more cost and trouble than profit. The decided action of the Mayor in the cases reported last week had a salutary effect yesterday, and many who boldly kept their houses open on the 18th, were intimidated from pursuing the same course on the following Sunday. There was some liquor sold surreptitiously yesterday, but the cases were rare, and several of the offenders were reported this morning. The most marked effect of the new order of things is in police matters. On Monday mornings the dock at the Mayor's Office has usually been filled with miserable inebriates, who have been arrested for intoxication, while the police reports have generally presented a long array of drunken and disorderly cases. This morning there were very few charged with those offences and in some districts, which used to contribute the largest share of drunkards to the levees of the magistrates, there was not a single arrest. This fact sustains our oft-repeated opinion, that if prohibition was in practical operation, the offices of the police magistrates would become sinecure. We have heard of several incidents which grew out of the execution of the Sunday law, some of which are quite amusing. In some places the publicans who were prevented from selling rum removed the handles from the pumps in their vicinity, and thus strove to force measures by depriving the wayfarer of the opportunity to procure a draught of cold water. One of the fashionable drug stores which was opened during the day, had a very heavy demand for mineral water. Several attendants were kept busy drawing the innocent beverage, and hundreds were gratified with a wholesome temperance drink who would have indulged in something stronger, could the latter have been obtained. The druggist was somewhat fearful of the consequences of his Sunday traffic, and before providing a customer with a drink, demanded the signature of the latter to a paper setting forth that the article was required for "medicinal purposes!" A police officer called upon this druggist yesterday morning and required him to close his store. The officer had no right to do this, and it becomes a question whether it would not be judicious to encourage the sale of strictly temperance drinks, even upon the Sabbath.—*Bulletin of Monday*

THE CHOLERA CASES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The weekly report of the Board of Health, of the interments during the past week, gives nine deaths from Cholera. Some excitable persons fancied that the city was about to be ravaged by the disease, and no little alarm has been created among the timid. We have obtained from Dr. JEWELL, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health, a history of all the cases reported, and we fancy our readers will agree with us in the opinion that in the majority of the cases an immunity from disease would have been more a matter of surprise than the result as already reported. In every case the victims were either persons of intemperate and degraded habits, or they were exceedingly imprudent. The principal mortality was among a gang of Stevedores, employed in unloading a ship laden with iron and soda ash. The vessel came from Liverpool, and reached port on the 3d inst. She was detained at the Lazaretto a short time in consequence of a case of ship fever, which was on board, but the Health Officers deemed the ship in a perfectly clean and sweet condition when she came up to her wharf. The stevedores who were attacked with cholera had been, for some days before, drinking water in which sour oat meal was mixed. This mess brought on diarrhœa, which ended in cholera. Seven of the men died.

These victims of imprudence went to their homes in different parts of the city. But with a single exception, no person was attacked with the disease in the neighborhood of their dwellings. The exception was the wife of one of the stevedores, who

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1854.

Naval Rules and Regulations.

"MANUAL OF RULES FOR MEN-OF-WAR," is the title of a pamphlet of 24 pages, which, the public is informed on the cover, may be had gratis by application to the publishers, APPLETON & Co., Broadway, New-York. The anonymous and professedly disinterested *getter up* of the work—for it is scarcely a compilation—informs us, in a short preface, that he has become impressed, "after a long course of experience and observation"—in the service of the United States—"with the necessity and convenience of having a printed Manual, in lieu of written regulations by the Captain, which are now customary in our service." "The only compensation the compiler expects for the trouble and expense of the work, is the hope that it may prove useful."

There is much to wonder at in this production, and in the manner of its bringing forth. Congress after Congress—Administration after Administration—Board after Board—have endeavored to devise the principle upon which our men-of-war should be ruled and regulated with efficiency and justice; but, so far, none have succeeded. Boards of Naval Officers have again and again concocted plans for the "*discipline*," "*police*" and "sanitary" government of naval ships, but these plans have invariably wrecked upon some rocky constitutional or legal promontory, have been swamped in Congress, or have burst in the voracious effort of those composing the Board to swallow up the duties, rights and privileges of all the other officers. Nearly forty years ago the Board of Navy Commissioners prepared a code of regulations known as the "Commissioners' Rules." After much complaint, this Board of Commissioners was abolished by law in 1842, as an effete and inefficient, if not injurious, organization. Dying in such bad repute, it would have been charitable to let all its acts die with it. However, so far as concerns these impracticable Rules, they had become obsolete before their sonrce was obliterated. In 1833, 1841, 1843, Rules and Regulations devised by other Boards were presented to Congress, hnt failed to receive its aanction. Just in the very last hours of the late Administration, and of course at the expiration of that Congress, a volume, printed and bound, was quietly put forth for the government of the Navy, without so much as being submitted to Congress. It was a stealthy attempt to pass by legislation, and to fix upon the service rules which never could have received the legislative sanction. Bnt a few copies of the volume were issued, and these chiefly to Commanding Officers. It was promptly suppressed by the present Administration, upon the ground of being in conflict with law. Such was the last attempt to get np "Rules and Regulations" previous to the issue of this Manual, which jumps much of the whole difficulty, without the aid of Congress, the Executive or Naval Boards; and this wonderful work is, with unparalleled generosity, printed, published and distributed *gratuitously*.

"*Never look a gift horse in the mouth.*" CHESTERFIELD says, never quote a proverb; but FRENCH on the Lessons in Proverbs, a more recent and learned authority, says we may do so with propriety, and also dispute the proverb. It had been much better for those old Trojans if they had looked their gift horse in the mouth; and since that memorable example of gift-bearing treachery, one has often reason to exclaim "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

This free gift Manual looks very much like an attempt to steal into the service, once again, obsolete and repudiated rules, which never could be introduced in an open, frank and legal manner. If such a view is a misconstruction of the apparent generosity of the compiler, he must pardon the mistake, if he in turn is forgiven the presumption of the ignorant zeal which tenders so worthless and offensive a gift. He must have just aroused from a Rip Van Winkle slumber, as his book is composed pretty much of those "Commissioners' Rules" of near forty years ago. Some of them have not been observed in any United States man-of-war for more than a quarter of a century; some apply to officers who have had no existence in that period, and others are contrary to existing regulations. He may have had long experience in the service; it is manifest his experience is ancient, and has no touched upon modern times. Not long since, the commander of one of our squadrons made an attempt to resuscitate these "Commissioners' Rules." The attempt was protested against by the captain and first lieutenant of the flag-ship, and was finally abandoned as impracticable.

The "long experience and observation" of this regulation disseminator has given him a very short view into nautical nature, if he supposes that any captain who desires internal regulations for his ship, is going to relinquish the luxury of constructing them to adopt an anonymously printed manual. Some captains think that the laws of the country, and their faithful observance, are rules enough; others rather enjoy the achievement of drawing up rules which vault over laws and Constitutions; but few are willing, in this matter, to be dictated to by one even of their own number; hence, unless this book is produced *with an understanding between the compiler and those who are to adopt it*, his "long experience" has led him into an error, and his labor of love is lost.

There is not space in a newspaper article to point out all the errors and absurdities of this Manual; but it will answer every purpose to indicate two or three prominent mistakes.

ART. 53. As soon after meridian as practicable, while at sea, the lieutenants, master and midshipmen are required to send in their reckoning for the day, containing courses, distance, departure, difference of latitude, difference of longitude, latitude by observation, latitude by account, difference of longitude, longitude by dead reckoning, longitude by lunar observation and by chronometer. All commissioned and warranted officers are required to observe the sun at noon.

Such a regulation has probably never been seen in operation, certainly not for a generation. Literally, it would bring on deck, to observe the sun, not only the lieutenants and midshipmen, but the chaplain, purser, marine officers, surgeon and his assistants, engineers, master, boatswain, gunner, carpenter, sailmaker, &c. But suppose sea-lieutenants to be the only commissioned officers meant; the regulation might have been practicable when midshipmen were not older than passed midshipmen are now. But the master being the appropriate officer to make these observations and report, to see the lieutenants who, in their turn, have done the duty for years, daily observing the sun, would be ridiculous; but be it so or not, no such rule is in use.

Under the caption "Orders for the Surgeon," it is stated:

The Surgeon, or his assistant, must daily inspect the boilers and cooking utensils, in order that they may be kept perfectly clean. Their condition will be reported to the 1st Lieutenant.

When, in some by-gone days, to which the memory of man does not reach, the cooking utensils may have been of copper, and supposed to generate poisons which the eye of science only could discover, such a rule would have been excusable. Even in such case, ordinary household cleanliness, ascertainable by any one, would have been the remedy. But now that the whole apparatus is nothing more than good wholesome iron, it, with every propriety, comes under the supervision of the police of the deck upon which the galley is placed, and the disposition to impose this supervision as a specialty upon the medical officers, is only that illiberal spirit which would degrade them to a scullion's duty. The regulation upon this subject has fallen into disuse, and, on April 24, 1848, was formally repealed by order of the Department. The attempt of commanding officers to minutely detail the duties of medical officers has always been a ridiculous failure, because, in proportion to the detail, the commanding officer assumes the responsibility of the medical officer's conscience and sense of duty, and still has to leave everything essential in his department to the skill, ability and honor of that officer.

A very sensible commanding officer, who enjoys a high reputation in the service and before the public, when drawing up the rules for a frigate under his command, wrote to the following purpose respecting the Surgeon, and read it to him:

The Surgeon being best informed as to the nature of his own duties, the commanding officer has every confidence that he will faithfully and conscientiously discharge them without any further regulation.

In some parts of this free-gift "Manual," "Surgeon's Mates" are spoken of. This is of no other consequence than showing the antiquity of the code, as there have been no such officers in the service for the last twenty-six years. Such a manual may well be given away, as it is worth nothing but as a specimen of the curiosities of naval experience.

England and Scandinavia.

While fresh conferences are being opened in Vienna, ostensibly for the purpose of preparing a way by which Austria and Prussia may pass from the debatable ground of neutrality into a frank alliance with the Western Powers, England is losing one position after another, in consequence of the timid and hesitating system of measures adopted to fulfil these objects. The English Ministry may, if they will, close their eyes obstinately upon the real intention of the German Powers, but they must soon open them, even if against their wishes, upon the aims and objects of the Scandinavian States. In Copenhagen, the first step toward a complete suppression of public opinion has been taken already. The Liberal anti-Russian Press is silenced; popular assemblies, which endeavored to give expression to the general popular feeling against Russia, have been intimidated and prevented by force, and a reactionary Ministry, altogether in the Russian sense, and managing things entirely according to its own ideas, is upheld in opposition to the avowed feelings of the people and the Press, and against the almost unanimous vote of the Danish Chambers.

The instructions of Admiral NAPIER do not appear, by any means, to have had the bearing and extent universally conjectured by those who remember the *éclat* with which he sailed from England. In the presence of a determined bearing, the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm would have yielded, with the intention of afterwards excusing themselves at St. Petersburg, on the plea of unavoidable circumstances, while at the same time connulting the security of their respective thrones, by following a popular line of policy. If Admiral NAPIER had been authorized to say to the Scandinavian Powers, that England would conclude no peace with Russia until she had destroyed the naval power of that Empire in the Baltic, greatly diminished its territorial sway, and restored Finland to Sweden, he would have encountered no especial difficulty in either the Danish or Swedish capital. But the uncertain, double-faced policy which he is compelled to represent, and which seems ready, every moment, to accept the *status quo* of war as the basis of renewed peace, is the very course best calculated to induce men like those who control the Scandinavian Cabinets, and are devoted to Russia, to hold back, with apparently good reason, from an alliance with England, who has no right to expect any great attachment to her name and policy in those Northern States. In fact, it was British policy that brought Scandinavia to her present helpless condition. In the beginning of the preceding century, during the wars with Russia, notwithstanding all her fine promises, she left Sweden in the lurch; and in the beginning of the present century it was England who, after having destroyed the Danish fleet, helped Russia to the possession of Finland. Hence, if she now expects to awaken faith and confidence in her policy, she must accomplish deeds that will speak for themselves. The English Ministry, however, is still plainly trusting to some termination of the war, before anything of extreme gravity or importance has transpired. The financial measures of the English Cabinet clearly enough betray the continued hopes entertained by Lord ABERDEEN and his partisans, that peace will yet be brought about, ere much has been done, on either side. Had England not been controlled by these ideas, a year ago, she would have been able to restrain Russia from any serious attack, and that too, in accordance with the best interests of British power, while, at the same time, avoiding an irksome, nay very dangerous, conflict. Even at this late hour, a determined course would, most likely, bring the war to a speedy termination.

But a continuance of her present falter-

[illegible] The unsatisfactory [illegible] of this interminable [illegible] of doubt. We [illegible] in hopes that the announcement of her death by the telegraph of last evening might, perhaps, be but a confusion of names, and have reference to some other SONTAG. But the additional particulars furnished in to-day's paper leave no room for doubt. The pride of the Lyric stage, the estimable SONTAG-ROSSI, is indeed dead—the victim of a violent and short attack of cholera.

The few particulars of Madame SONTAG's career which we purpose laying before our readers will scarcely contribute to the sorrow her sudden demise has awakened. No public character of the present century has so thoroughly achieved admiration and respect. Apart from her private history there was always in Madame SONTAG's demeanor a gentleness, delicacy and fervor which could not be witnessed without commanding our sympathies. As an artist she was admittedly the best on the stage. Her voice was declared by ROSSINI to be the purest soprano he had ever heard, and the satisfaction he always experienced in writing for it, is convincing proof that it was no idle flattery that made him say so. Our opinions of Madame SONTAG as an actress, have been often expressed. In some parts she was perfectly inimitable, and would, aside from musical genius, have become a renowned comedienne. A combination of so many rare talents is seldom found, and the loss of one who added to them all the charms of womanly virtue and beauty can scarcely be over-estimated.

HENRIETTA SONTAG was born at Coblentz, in the Kingdom of Prussia, in the year 1805. Her parents were artists of limited means, but acknowledged respectability. At 7 years of age she had given many indications of the possession of a beautiful voice, and was wont to delight the neighbors with the simple grace and exquisite sweetness with which she sang the popular arias of the day. An anecdote is told by a distinguished traveler who saw the little SONTAG placed on a table to sing to a few guests. In this manner she gave the grand aria from the *Zauberflœte*, her arms hanging beside her, her eyes following a fly on the ceiling, or a butterfly sporting on the flowers without, and her pure voice flowing as unconsciously and effortless as a rill from the mountain side.

Her first appearance on the stage was at Darmstadt, when she was eleven years of age. The part was written expressly for her, and called the "Little Daughter of the Danube." She achieved an extraordinary success, and her parents were overwhelmed with proposals from enterprising *empresarii*, desirous of securing the services of the little prodigy. Fortunately, however, they were deaf to entreaty, and took the earliest opportunity of removing the young artist to the Conservatoire of Prague, where for four years she studied vocalism and the piano, with equal enthusiasm and success.

Her next appearance was at the Imperial Opera of Prague. The favorite prima donna of this theatre was suddenly taken ill, and so seriously that there was little prospect of her appearance for some months. In dismay the manager scoured the town for a suitable substitute, but it happened that there was no one save the student SONTAG who could even essay the difficult *roles* of the indisposed prima donna. It was resolved, therefore, that she should make her *debut*; but there was one difficulty to be overcome, and a serious one, too. Little SONTAG was too short. Fertile in expedients, the Manager hit on the happy idea of adding to the altitude of the *debutante* by causing her to wear a pair of high-heeled shoes. When, therefore, the little prodigy made her appearance on a couple of pedestals, four inches high, the house was immoderately seized with a fit of laughter. As the business of the stage proceeded, however, the audience discovered that something more than merriment might be indulged. Every one was soon lost in admiration, and the *début* ended in a triumphant success.

The following season Madame SONTAG appeared in the German Opera at Vienna, by command of the Imperial Court. Then at the Italian Opera of the same city. At the end of the Italian season she was induced to accept an engagement at Berlin. Her success, in each case, was immense.

While at Berlin, overtures were made to MDE. SONTAG from the Italian Opera in Paris, and in 1827, after a triumphal progress through Holland and the Provinces, she made her appearance in that centre of European civilization and refinement. Her voice and beauty were equally appreciated—a perfect *furore* was the consequence, and she was reengaged for the next season. About this time Madame SONTAG became acquainted with the celebrated MALIBRAN; and it is creditable to both that, after a very short intimacy, they became devoted friends and confidants. MALIBRAN was the only person who was acquainted with SONTAG's secret—that among the crowd of aspiring swains who perpetually followed her, there was one on whom she had bestowed her heart, and would soon bestow her hand.

This fortunate individual, it is almost unnecessary to state, was Count ROSSI, a member of the Diplomatic Corps then accredited to the Court of the Tuileries. Although a young man, Count ROSSI occupied an important position. Fearing popular prejudices on the subject of his marriage with a member of the theatrical profession, it was determined to conceal the wedding for the time being. Consequently, it was solemnized in private and but few were acquainted with the fact.

After fulfilling her Parisian engagement, Madame SONTAG was invited to the English metropolis. Her *début* took place in the Music Gallery of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE; and a few days later she made her appearance at the Opera. It was of course another triumph. Indeed, it is useless following the professional career of this estimable lady, because it was, from first to last, a series of the most brilliant successes. We will turn, therefore, to the period when Madame SONTAG retired into private life.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Belgium, it became necessary that Count ROSSI should be accredited to the Court of the King of the Netherlands. In 1829, he received instructions to repair to Brussels. From the latter city, after the breaking out of the revolution in 1830, he went to the Hague, the residence of the King of Holland, and here began a new phase in the life of Madame SONTAG. The King of Sardinia, cognizant of the Count's marriage, and well informed of the amicable qualities of the lady he had made his bride, authorized the Count openly to announce his marriage. Madame DE ROSSI made adieu to the stage at St. Petersburg, and, arriving at the Hague, was presented to the Court and the whole Diplomatic Corps.

In the enjoyment of private life and domestic felicity Madame SONTAG followed the fortunes of her husband, winning wherever she went the admiration and respect of all sorts of people from Kings and Princes down to the unfortunate emigrants who sang beneath her windows. An anecdote of the latter is worth recording.

The parents of Madame SONTAG we have already stated were artists of very limited means. This she never forgot; and her short experience of adversity in her earliest years was sufficient to awaken every sentiment of charity. She was known by all the exiled Germans whom adversity had driven from their native land to seek charity and sympathy in France. One cold night, on leaving the theatre, after a performance of "Don Giovanni," *Donna Anna*, still full of emotion, observed on the step of a door, as she passed, three young girls near their mother, singing *lieders* of their fatherland. Md'lle. SONTAG recognized the poor mother, who was weeping; she was scarcely 30 years old. She recollected that she had seen her at the theatre at Darmstadt, when she herself had been taken there in the arms of her parents. The *Cantatrice* approached the group with trembling steps, and in a voice deeply moved by emotion, asked the mother where she lived—procured an answer—dropped a gold coin—hurried to her carriage and drove off.

On the same evening, a servant, attired in splendid livery, knocked at the door of a garret of a house in the Faubourg du Temple. "Who is there?" was asked by a voice, weakened by poverty and want. "A friend, who brings you good news," was the immediate reply. The door opened. "Here is a letter which I have been requested to [illegible] "On presenting yourself [illegible] at No. 17 Champs d'Asile, of M. V. B., the banker, you will find a sum of three thousand francs, which I beg you to accept. Return to Dramstadt with your three daughters, whose education I will look after."

"Pray tell me the name of the savior of myself and children?" "I cannot," was the reply of the messenger; "at Dramstadt only will it be known to you."

The beggar dressed her children in their best attire, and the following morning took the road to Germany. For seven years she regularly received a pension, which enabled her to give her daughters a good education. One of them entered the Conservatoire of Berlin, and has now become one of the most brilliant stars of the German stage.

The political eruption of 1848 caused the great reverse in the fortunes of Madame SONTAG, to which we have been indebted for her reappearance on the stage. Her fortune when the Revolution broke out at Berlin, was placed partly with Bankers, partly in ordinary commercial securities. Commerce ceased, public credit was shaken, private credit lost, and with the latter the fortune of Madame and Count ROSSI. With noble devotion to her husband and family, Madame combated the dissuasion of her aristocratic friends, and determined to return once more to the stage, that she might repair her shattered fortunes. Mr. LUMLEY, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, was the first to propose terms to the accomplished lady, and M. THALBERG, the eminent pianist, exerted all his influence to obtain her consent to them. Mr. LUMLEY liberally offered Madame SONTAG $35,000 for the season, and after some little delay the offer was accepted.

After renewing all her former triumphs and making new ones with another generation, Madame SONTAG, in September, 1852, visited America in company with CARL ECKERT, PAUL JULIEN, POZZOLINI and others. From that time to the present her admirers have steadily increased. During the past Winter she made a tour of the Western and Southern States, and towards its termination accepted an engagement of two or five months for opera in the city of Mexico. It was generally believed that she would remain the latter, particularly as her success was of a most flattering character. But, in the zenith of her fame, Death has borne her from us. We can hear her no more, nor think of her without the liveliest emotions of regret.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

We published yesterday the correspondence between the General Superintendent and the "striking" Engineers of the Erie Railroad. The difficulty has been adjusted by the explanations of the Superintendent, although that officer withdraws nothing. The Engineers returned to duty yesterday, and no fears need be entertained of further disturbances at present. The freight trains had accumulated to an enormous extent at Piermont. Report said that the number of loaded cars lying aside at the lower stations of the Road, on Monday, was about *two hundred and eighty*. The engines from the Delaware and Susquehanna Divisions ran down the Road very rapidly on Monday night, to take up the freight, and the trains began to run again yesterday with some degree of regularity. The freighting business has suffered a very serious check by the recent movement.

A slight accident to the engine detained the Night Express train from the West, yesterday, for several hours beyond its time. It is probable that the strike, and the necessity of employing the services of inexperienced men, have not at all improved the running gear of the locomotives. Some time must elapse before the Railroad can recover from the confusion into which the course of the Engineers has thrown it.

We believe that the conduct of the Superintendent and the Company in this emergency has received the unanimous endorsement of other companies, as well as of the community which is directly interested in the prosperity of the Road. Under no previous Superintendent have the trains run so regularly as under the present incumbent, and in his troubles he will possess the sympathy of the public.

[illegible]

The appointment by the Governor of New-York of Hon. GILBERT DEAN, at present representing the Dutchess District in Congress, to fill the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Judge BARCULO, is announced in the Albany papers.

ARRIVALS OF COASTWISE STEAMERS.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida*, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, and *Marion*, Capt. DEFOSSET, from Savannah and Charleston, arrived yesterday, with large numbers of passengers, in good time. We are obliged to the gentlemanly purser of each ship for favors.

Cholera in the Far West.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 20, 1854.

Our city was visited on Sunday morning by cholera, in its most malignant form. Up to the present time of writing, (Tuesday morning,) fifteen of our citizens have died. Almost every case reported proved fatal. Quite a number of our citizens have fled. Several new cases reported this morning. A number have died in the country.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Polar Star*, which left Independence Landing on Tuesday night, that several additional deaths had taken place during the day, swelling the aggregate of deaths in three days, from cholera, in the town of Independence, to twenty-five. Several fatal cases are also reported at Weston and St. Joseph, and six or eight on the steamers *Clara* and *Sam Cloon*.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

HYDROPHOBIA—FOSCE OF IMAGINATION.—A young lad, son of Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, a resident of Covington, was bitten in the leg about eight weeks since by a dog. The wound was but slight, and nothing more was thought of it until after the recent melancholy case of hydrophobia in that city. The circumstances connected with that event made so great an impression upon the mind of the young boy, that he finally fancied himself infected with the horrid malady, and on Wednesday last he became impressed with the belief that he was then suffering from its effects. Perfectly reasonable, his friends endeavored to convince him of his delusion; but in vain. Medical assistance was called in, and a quantity of blood taken from him, after which opiates were administered, and he slept for nearly ten hours. When he awoke he called for water, of which he drank profusely, apparently forgetful of the nightmare which had previously haunted him. The consequence was that he became satisfied that he had been laboring under an hallucination. The water broke the spell, and he is now perfectly recovered. Who can tell how many fatal results have attended similar distorted imaginings.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.—The jewelry establishment of Mr. T. V. MOSS, of Portsmouth, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of some $3,000 in jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, bracelets, rings, necklaces, gold pens, and every description of jewelry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THOMAS & JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker, are causing the greatest excitement ever witnessed, and they have adopted the true way of clearing out their extensive stock of rich Spring and Summer Goods—that is, to mark every article to half the original price, consisting in part of rich printed Muslin and Jaconete at 6d; 9d., and 1s. per yard, very handsome Striped and Plaid Silk at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per yard; high lustre black do., at 5s. and 6s. per yard, and every article will share the same fate—such as Barèges, Tissues, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Irish Linens, Damask Sheeting and Shirting, with a large stock of goods for Men's and Boys' wear; also, Drapery, Muslins, Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. This sale ought to be attended to by every one that makes any pretensions to economy. The Phenix and Knickerbocker stages from Fulton and South Ferries with the Sixth-av. cars pass the door all day. No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker-st.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 104 Bowery.
THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to get clear of paying ground rents, and securing a healthy residence and building lots, 100 feet square, in the flourishing village of Lakeland, and 100 farms, will be divided among the purchasers on FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1854. Each purchaser for $10, will receive a warranted deed for 1 building lots, 50 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 1 to 10 acres. A free ticket will be given to each purchaser to view the locality. Apply immediately to OSAH WOOD, No. 320 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

[illegible] Fresh Tomato Sauce, as made at No. 17 [illegible] Co., the banker, you will find a can of their thousand francs, which I beg you to accept. Return to Dramstadt with your three daughters, whose education I will look after."

"Pray tell me the name of the savior of myself and children?" "I cannot," was the reply of the messenger; "at Dramstadt only will it be known to you."

The beggar dressed her children in their best attire, and the following morning took the road to Germany. For seven years she regularly received a pension, which enabled her to give her daughters a good education. One of them entered the Conservatoire of Berlin, and has now become one of the most brilliant stars of the German stage.

The political eruption of 1848 caused the great reverse in the fortunes of Madame SONTAG, to which we have been indebted for her reappearance on the stage. Her fortune when the Revolution broke out at Berlin, was placed partly with Bankers, partly in ordinary commercial securities. Commerce ceased, public credit was shaken, private credit lost, and with the latter the fortune of Madame and Count ROSSI. With noble devotion to her husband and family, Madame combated the dissuasion of her aristocratic friends, and determined to return once more to the stage, that she might repair her shattered fortunes. Mr. LUMLEY, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, was the first to propose terms to the accomplished lady, and M. THALBERG, the eminent pianist, exerted all his influence to obtain her consent to them. Mr. LUMLEY liberally offered Madame SONTAG $35,000 for the season, and after some little delay the offer was accepted.

After renewing all her former triumphs and making new ones with another generation, Madame SONTAG, in September, 1852, visited America in company with CARL ECKERT, PAUL JULIEN, POZZOLINI and others. From that time to the present her admirers have steadily increased. During the past Winter she made a tour of the Western and Southern States, and towards its termination accepted an engagement of two or five months for opera in the city of Mexico. It was generally believed that she would remain the latter, particularly as her success was of a most flattering character. But, in the zenith of her fame, Death has borne her from us. We can hear her no more, nor think of her without the liveliest emotions of regret.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

We published yesterday the correspondence between the General Superintendent and the "striking" Engineers of the Erie Railroad. The difficulty has been adjusted by the explanations of the Superintendent, although that officer withdraws nothing. The Engineers returned to duty yesterday, and no fears need be entertained of further disturbances at present. The freight trains had accumulated to an enormous extent at Piermont. Report said that the number of loaded cars lying aside at the lower stations of the Road, on Monday, was about *two hundred and eighty*. The engines from the Delaware and Susquehanna Divisions ran down the Road very rapidly on Monday night, to take up the freight, and the trains began to run again yesterday with some degree of regularity. The freighting business has suffered a very serious check by the recent movement.

A slight accident to the engine detained the Night Express train from the West, yesterday, for several hours beyond its time. It is probable that the strike, and the necessity of employing the services of inexperienced men, have not at all improved the running gear of the locomotives. Some time must elapse before the Railroad can recover from the confusion into which the course of the Engineers has thrown it.

We believe that the conduct of the Superintendent and the Company in this emergency has received the unanimous endorsement of other companies, as well as of the community which is directly interested in the prosperity of the Road. Under no previous Superintendent have the trains run so regularly as under the present incumbent, and in his troubles he will possess the sympathy of the public.

[illegible]

The appointment by the Governor of New-York of Hon. GILBERT DEAN, at present representing the Dutchess District in Congress, to fill the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Judge BARCULO, is announced in the Albany papers.

ARRIVALS OF COASTWISE STEAMERS.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida*, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, and *Marion*, Capt. DEFOSSET, from Savannah and Charleston, arrived yesterday, with large numbers of passengers, in good time. We are obliged to the gentlemanly purser of each ship for favors.

Cholera in the Far West.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 20, 1854.

Our city was visited on Sunday morning by cholera, in its most malignant form. Up to the present time of writing, (Tuesday morning,) fifteen of our citizens have died. Almost every case reported proved fatal. Quite a number of our citizens have fled. Several new cases reported this morning. A number have died in the country.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Polar Star*, which left Independence Landing on Tuesday night, that several additional deaths had taken place during the day, swelling the aggregate of deaths in three days, from cholera, in the town of Independence, to twenty-five. Several fatal cases are also reported at Weston and St. Joseph, and six or eight on the steamers *Clara* and *Sam Cloon*.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

HYDROPHOBIA—FOSCE OF IMAGINATION.—A young lad, son of Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, a resident of Covington, was bitten in the leg about eight weeks since by a dog. The wound was but slight, and nothing more was thought of it until after the recent melancholy case of hydrophobia in that city. The circumstances connected with that event made so great an impression upon the mind of the young boy, that he finally fancied himself infected with the horrid malady, and on Wednesday last he became impressed with the belief that he was then suffering from its effects. Perfectly reasonable, his friends endeavored to convince him of his delusion; but in vain. Medical assistance was called in, and a quantity of blood taken from him, after which opiates were administered, and he slept for nearly ten hours. When he awoke he called for water, of which he drank profusely, apparently forgetful of the nightmare which had previously haunted him. The consequence was that he became satisfied that he had been laboring under an hallucination. The water broke the spell, and he is now perfectly recovered. Who can tell how many fatal results have attended similar distorted imaginings.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.—The jewelry establishment of Mr. T. V. MOSS, of Portsmouth, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of some $3,000 in jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, bracelets, rings, necklaces, gold pens, and every description of jewelry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THOMAS & JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker, are causing the greatest excitement ever witnessed, and they have adopted the true way of clearing out their extensive stock of rich Spring and Summer Goods—that is, to mark every article to half the original price, consisting in part of rich printed Muslin and Jaconete at 6d; 9d., and 1s. per yard, very handsome Striped and Plaid Silk at 4s. and 4s. 6d. per yard; high lustre black do., at 5s. and 6s. per yard, and every article will share the same fate—such as Barèges, Tissues, Delaines, Ginghams, Prints, Irish Linens, Damask Sheeting and Shirting, with a large stock of goods for Men's and Boys' wear; also, Drapery, Muslins, Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. This sale ought to be attended to by every one that makes any pretensions to economy. The Phenix and Knickerbocker stages from Fulton and South Ferries with the Sixth-av. cars pass the door all day. No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker-st.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No. 104 Bowery.
THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,
introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 104 Bowery.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to get clear of paying ground rents, and securing a healthy residence and building lots, 100 feet square, in the flourishing village of Lakeland, and 100 farms, will be divided among the purchasers on FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1854. Each purchaser for $10, will receive a warranted deed for 1 building lots, 50 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 1 to 10 acres. A free ticket will be given to each purchaser to view the locality. Apply immediately to OSAH WOOD, No. 320 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

[illegible] Fresh Tomato Sauce, as made at No. 17 [illegible] Co., the banker, you will find a can of their thousand francs, which I beg you to accept. Return to Dramstadt with your three daughters, whose education I will look after."

"Pray tell me the name of the savior of myself and children?" "I cannot," was the reply of the messenger; "at Dramstadt only will it be known to you."

The beggar dressed her children in their best attire, and the following morning took the road to Germany. For seven years she regularly received a pension, which enabled her to give her daughters a good education. One of them entered the Conservatoire of Berlin, and has now become one of the most brilliant stars of the German stage.

The political eruption of 1848 caused the great reverse in the fortunes of Madame SONTAG, to which we have been indebted for her reappearance on the stage. Her fortune when the Revolution broke out at Berlin, was placed partly with Bankers, partly in ordinary commercial securities. Commerce ceased, public credit was shaken, private credit lost, and with the latter the fortune of Madame and Count ROSSI. With noble devotion to her husband and family, Madame combated the dissuasion of her aristocratic friends, and determined to return once more to the stage, that she might repair her shattered fortunes. Mr. LUMLEY, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, was the first to propose terms to the accomplished lady, and M. THALBERG, the eminent pianist, exerted all his influence to obtain her consent to them. Mr. LUMLEY liberally offered Madame SONTAG $35,000 for the season, and after some little delay the offer was accepted.

After renewing all her former triumphs and making new ones with another generation, Madame SONTAG, in September, 1852, visited America in company with CARL ECKERT, PAUL JULIEN, POZZOLINI and others. From that time to the present her admirers have steadily increased. During the past Winter she made a tour of the Western and Southern States, and towards its termination accepted an engagement of two or five months for opera in the city of Mexico. It was generally believed that she would remain the latter, particularly as her success was of a most flattering character. But, in the zenith of her fame, Death has borne her from us. We can hear her no more, nor think of her without the liveliest emotions of regret.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

We published yesterday the correspondence between the General Superintendent and the "striking" Engineers of the Erie Railroad. The difficulty has been adjusted by the explanations of the Superintendent, although that officer withdraws nothing. The Engineers returned to duty yesterday, and no fears need be entertained of further disturbances at present. The freight trains had accumulated to an enormous extent at Piermont. Report said that the number of loaded cars lying aside at the lower stations of the Road, on Monday, was about *two hundred and eighty*. The engines from the Delaware and Susquehanna Divisions ran down the Road very rapidly on Monday night, to take up the freight, and the trains began to run again yesterday with some degree of regularity. The freighting business has suffered a very serious check by the recent movement.

A slight accident to the engine detained the Night Express train from the West, yesterday, for several hours beyond its time. It is probable that the strike, and the necessity of employing the services of inexperienced men, have not at all improved the running gear of the locomotives. Some time must elapse before the Railroad can recover from the confusion into which the course of the Engineers has thrown it.

We believe that the conduct of the Superintendent and the Company in this emergency has received the unanimous endorsement of other companies, as well as of the community which is directly interested in the prosperity of the Road. Under no previous Superintendent have the trains run so regularly as under the present incumbent, and in his troubles he will possess the sympathy of the public.

[illegible]

The appointment by the Governor of New-York of Hon. GILBERT DEAN, at present representing the Dutchess District in Congress, to fill the place on the Supreme Bench made vacant by the death of Judge BARCULO, is announced in the Albany papers.

ARRIVALS OF COASTWISE STEAMERS.—The U. S. Mail steamship *Florida*, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, and *Marion*, Capt. DEFOSSET, from Savannah and Charleston, arrived yesterday, with large numbers of passengers, in good time. We are obliged to the gentlemanly purser of each ship for favors.

Cholera in the Far West.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, June 20, 1854.

Our city was visited on Sunday morning by cholera, in its most malignant form. Up to the present time of writing, (Tuesday morning,) fifteen of our citizens have died. Almost every case reported proved fatal. Quite a number of our citizens have fled. Several new cases reported this morning. A number have died in the country.

We learn from the officers of the steamer *Polar Star*, which left Independence Landing on Tuesday night, that several additional deaths had taken place during the day, swelling the aggregate of deaths in three days, from cholera, in the town of Independence, to twenty-five. Several fatal cases are also reported at Weston and St. Joseph, and six or eight on the steamers *Clara* and *Sam Cloon*.—*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

HYDROPHOBIA—FOSCE OF IMAGINATION.—A young lad, son of Mr. WILLIAM BOOTH, a resident of Covington, was bitten in the leg about eight weeks since by a dog. The wound was but slight, and nothing more was thought of it until after the recent melancholy case of hydrophobia in that city. The circumstances connected with that event made so great an impression upon the mind of the young boy, that he finally fancied himself infected with the horrid malady, and on Wednesday last he became impressed with the belief that he was then suffering from its effects. Perfectly reasonable, his friends endeavored to convince him of his delusion; but in vain. Medical assistance was called in, and a quantity of blood taken from him, after which opiates were administered, and he slept for nearly ten hours. When he awoke he called for water, of which he drank profusely, apparently forgetful of the nightmare which had previously haunted him. The consequence was that he became satisfied that he had been laboring under an hallucination. The water broke the spell, and he is now perfectly recovered. Who can tell how many fatal results have attended similar distorted imaginings.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.—The jewelry establishment of Mr. T. V. MOSS, of Portsmouth, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of some $3,000 in jewelry, consisting of gold and silver watches, bracelets, rings, necklaces, gold pens, and every description of jewelry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—THOMAS & JAMES, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner of Bleecker, are causing the greatest excitement ever witnessed, and they have adopted the true way of clearing out their extensive stock of rich Spring and Summer Goods—that is, to mark every article to half the original price, consis

Naval Intelligence.

The following is a correct list of vessels composing the Home Squadron, under the command of Commodore M. C. PERRY, at anchor in the Bay of Gibraltar, Straits, about eight miles below the city of Tarifa, and almost of the two towns of Tetuan and Algeziras, on the 15th of March, 1854:

Steam-frigate Powhatan, Capt. Wm. J. McClumey; Steam-frigate Macedonian, Capt. Foot Abbott; Steam-sloops Susquehanna, Commander F. Buchanan; Steam-sloop Mississippi, Commander Sydney Smith Lee; Sloop-of-war Saratoga, Commander Wm. S. Walker; Sloop-of-war Vandalia, Commander John Pope; Store-ship Southampton, Lieut. Commandant Junius J. Boyle; Store-ship Supply, Lieut. Commandant Arthur Sinclair; Store-ship Lexington, Lieut. Commandant John J. Glasson.

The United States sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, Commander JOHN KELLY, was left at Shanghai to protect American interests in that quarter. Officers and crew in good health.

A list of the Officers of the United States steam-frigate Powhatan.—Wm. J. McClumey, Captain; Oliver S. Glisson, 1st Lieutenant; Robert P. Pegram, 2d Lieutenant; Francis S. Hagerty, 3d Lieutenant; Wm. E. Benditot, 4th Lieutenant; Somerville Nickolson, 5th Lieutenant; Charles D. Maxwell, Surgeon; Joseph C. Eldridge, Purser; Robert Tansill, Brevt. Capt. Marines; Reigart E. Loury, Acting Master; Charles H. Wheelwright, Passed Assistant Surgeon; Albert Shriver, Assistant Surgeon; Ed. Y. McCauley, Passed Midshipman; George Sewell Chief Engineer; Wm. Holland, 1st Assistant Engineer; John Farron, 2d Assistant Engineer; Wm. Henry King, 2d Assistant Engineer; Wm. S. Stamm, 3d Assistant Engineer; Henry Faith, 3d Assistant Engineer; Mortimore Kelley, 3d Assistant Engineer; William Whitiug, Boatswain; Samuel G. City, Gnuner; George Parker, Sailmaker; John O. Butler, Carpenter; James Rodgers, Master's Mate; John P. Williams, Master's Mute; Monroe Bibby, Captain's Clerk; Thomas C Dudley, Purser's Clerk.

The *Powhatan* since she left the United States has not lost a man, with the exception of Lieut. ADAMS. These have been at various times a great many sick, but owing to the skill and attention of the medical officers they have all recovered.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.**—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIEKER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The steam ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ **University's Faculty Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA**—The University of Pennsylvania Medical Lodge, chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague, and the complaint, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the TRUSTEES,

JOHN E ROWAND, M.D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. COUGHTON, No. 715 Broadway; D. CROSWELL, Nos. 318 Bowery and 362 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av.; A. W. GABAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av. and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMES, No. 193 3d-av.; E W VONNASMITH, No 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 215 1st-av.; W. F. LINSAY, No 77 East Broadway; W. H. LINES, No. 238 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The Concluding Examination of the Classes in this College will commence in the Chapel on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 10 o'clock, and be continued daily (Sundays excepted) until completed, in the order annexed:

Prof. DEVICKAR, in the Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Belles Letters—Seniors, WEDNESDAY, 5 h; Juniors, MONDAY, 10th; Sophomores, FRIDAY, 14th

Prof ANTHON, Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.—Seniors, THURSDAY, 6th; Juniors, TUESDAY, 11th; Sophomores, SATURDAY, 15th.

Prof. ACKLEY, Mathematics, Astronomy, &c.—Seniors, FRIDAY, 7th; Juniors WEDNESDAY, 12th; Sophomores, MONDAY, 17th; Freshmen, THURSDAY, 20th.

In the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, WEDNESDAY, 19th

Prof. SCHMIDT, in German.—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, TUESDAY, 18th; Freshmen, SATURDAY, 22d.

Prof. DEMMER, Greek and Latin.—Freshmen, FRIDAY, 21st.

The Regents of the University, the Alumni of the College, and the friends of the Candidates, will be invited to attend. Candidates for admission into the College as may be ready to commence after the close of other day's examination of the Freshmen Class, or on the last SATURDAY of September, at 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock, at Niblo's.

CHAS KING, Pres. Col. College.

☞ **To Ladies Visiting the Country.—PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.**—This wonderful preparation enables any lady, however delicate her complexion may be, to set at defiance the vicissitudes of the weather, and it is particularly a propos to the present season, when so many families are seeking the Spas and the sea shore, in search of health and recreation. The PAPHIAN LOTION not only removes freckles, tan, roughness of the skin, and all cutaneous irritation, but effectually prevents their appearance, even upon the most sensitive and delicate skin, if regularly used at the toilet. The salt air of the sea shore will produce no change in the fairest complexion, when bathed with this fragrant preservative of beauty, and the most brilliant blonde may face the ocean breeze with impunity in the full assurance that she will return to the city at the close of the season with a face unbronzed. It is no less effectual as a safeguard against the solar beams, and if even the complexion be naturally somewhat clouded, it will impart to it a transparency and bloom which will agreeably surprise all who make the experiment with its effects. No lady need fear that the winds of heaven will visit her face too roughly, if she leaves it this inodorous and unrivalled cosmetic. Madame ANNA THILLON, whose brilliant complexion is so universally admired, says, in a letter to the proprietor:—"I cordially recommend it to ladies who value a clear, unclouded complexion, or desire to be protected against those annoying affections of the skin consequent upon the use of paint and cold." Manufactured by EDWARD PHALON, Nos 197 and 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel). On the receipt of $1, post-paid, a bottle will be sent by express to any part of the Union.

☞ **At a Meeting** of the Policemen of the City of New-York, held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery on Tuesday, June 27 inst, to take into consideration the amended rules and regulations issued by the Commissioners of Police Ezra Beach, of the VIIth District, was called to the Chair, and Isaac B. Skaats, of the XIth District, Daniel P. Steele, of the VIIth District were appointed Secretaries.

A committee of one member of the Department, from each District, was appointed to confer with the Commissioners of Police. Also, a committee of five to make arrangements for a public meeting to be held in the Park, on THURSDAY, June 29, inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.—A meeting of citizens and all others who feel aggrieved at the ridiculous and oppressive rules and regulations of the Commissioners of Police, and especially that portion of the late order imposing an expensive and fantastical uniform, will be held in the Park on THURSDAY, June 29 inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will be present and address the meeting.

EZRA BEACH, Chairman.

ISAAC B SKAATS, }
DANIEL P. STEELE, } Secretaries.

☞ **A Physician**—(Married)—will present to any lady or gentleman a liberal bonus, who will give him information of an opening for the practice of his profession in some quiet town or village, within 50 or 60 miles of New-York City. He also wishes to dispose of the good will and interest of his present practice, on account of continual ill health. This will prove a most desirable opportunity for a young physician wishing to commence practice. Rent low on lease. In addressing notice will be given. Terms liberal. Inquire or address A PHYSICIAN, (post-paid,) care of SAML. J. HUNT, Esq., Iron Foundry, Nos. 60 and 62 Attorney-st., will meet with attention.

☞ **To Families Leaving Town.**—Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, are prevalent in all parts of the Country. No family should leave the City without procuring a supply of DR. A. McCLINTOCK'S POLARINA CORDIAL AND CHOLERA PREVENTIVE, in case of need. It is the unfailing remedy used by the leading physician in his practice during the last thirty years. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts per bottle. Sold by all Druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 142 Fulton-st.

☞ **Why don't we go to Winfield?**—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $30 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ **O. U. A.—Special Notice**—All Chapters or Members of an Order that contemplate turning out with said Order in Jersey City on the Fourth of July, will please attend the regular meeting of American Chapter No. 6, corner of Broadway and Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements. JOHN STYLES,

BEN. HENDRICKSON, } Committee.
—HAIGHT,

☞ **Mercantile Library, Astor-place.**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading room will remain open until 10 P. M. Terms—Clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; merchants and others, $2 per annum. The down-town office is open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. The public is invited to visit the room of the Association during the present month.

WM H GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **South Williamsburg.**—Members of this Association who have purchased lots since the selection, or who have transferred or desire to transfer their lots, are requested to call at the office of MARK A WILKES, No. 319 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., (room No. 15,) on or before the 30th, as the deeds will be made out as the names now stand on the books. Members who have not fully paid up are requested to call as above.

S W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 2.**—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plan of choosing, and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.

N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.

J. A. HUNDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, and is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tested them in this City. Having a stone jar inside is the same as preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents, PICOT & SHOTWELL, No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **To Porters and others**—2½ shillings per cwt. will be paid for all waste and clean Waste Paper; and $5 50 per 1000 paper, also. 178 William-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Steamboat Excursions.**—The splendid steamboat Oregon, (late Queen,) the beautiful Crystal Palace, (Capt. Rowland,) and the new and splendid steamboat Metropolis, (Capt. Wood, No. 26 Broadway,) EVERY NIGHT at 8, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price. N. B.—Next week in the last.

☞ **American Independence.**—All persons intending purchasing Boots, Shoes or Gaiters for the approaching Anniversary, will do well to call at A. BAKER'S & CO., No 15 Ann-st., where you can get Fine Dress Boots for $3 75; Gaiters, Ties, &c., selling off very low.

☞ **The University of the City of New-York** will celebrate its Twenty-second Annual Commencement at Niblo's Garden, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good Cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and fine laundress; or as nurse and seamstress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Would go in the country. Call at No. 6 Washington-square, the residence of their late employer.

SITUATION WANTED—As Seamstress, and would assist at chamberwork in a private family, by a competent Girl, who refers to a fashionable dress-maker, with whom she has worked. Call at No. 100 17th-st., corner of 7th av., first floor, during two days. Would go in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl, and as a first-class laundress, or as chamber-maid and fine laundress by another. Both could well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a gentleman's family as a chambermaid and plain sewer. She can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived for three years. Direct to the Broadway Post-Office, or at the office of this paper, to R. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women—one as a good cook, and the other as chambermaid and good assistant as washer and ironer, and can both give the best of City reference. Apply at No 345 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and plain sewer or light chamber-work. She is thoroughly capable of taking care of children. Has good City reference. Can be seen 3 days at No. 33 Spruce-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant English Scotchwoman, as housekeeper to a widower or bachelor's family. She is able and willing to take an overnight of children and cut and fit their dresses. Inquire at No. 201 4th-st.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 96 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as a first-rate cook; no objections to the country. Please call at No. 308 Mott-st., near Bleecker, first floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—Private families, hotels, and boarding-houses supplied with the best servants for every kind of domestic work, by MORRIS & COHNERT'S establishment, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Only respectable girls admitted there—German, French, English, Irish and Scotch. Also, young girls for stores always to be found at this establishment. Also, Germes and French mechanics, coachmen, porters, farmers, &c., always on hand. Terms moderate. Applications for male help may also be made at the branch office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—Female Domestics, having good references, can obtain desirable situations, without charge, by applying at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 130 Ninth-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Farm and brick-yard laborers wanted, ditchers, diggers, &c., at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. No charge made.

SERVANTS.—A large assortment of servants are now at C. MASON'S offices, No 14 6th-av., and No 145 Bowery, wanting employment. These people have been selected by men many years in the business, and are warranted equal to any which may be found elsewhere. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

SERVANTS WANTED—In a private family, a first rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing. Also, a chambermaid and seamstress. Must be Protestants, none others need apply. No. 277 West 21st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant child's nurse—(English preferred)—must have good reference, be competent to take care of an infant, and willing and obliging. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st., for four days, after 12 o'clock.

CHORISTER WANTED—Fully competent to conduct the Singing in a large Congregation in the City. Applicants will please address, with reference, CHORISTER, office of this paper.

LADY WANTED—In one of the best retail fancy and white goods stores in Charlestoe, a competent lady to take charge of the whole management. Best references of character and capacity required. Address Box No. 2,190, Lower Post-Office.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED—Two Second Cooks, good plain Cooks, Waiters and Porters, Laundresses, and Waiter-Girls; also, 100 Grand-st. Also, a Wet Nurse and Lady's Maid to travel to Europe.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address DRUGGIST, No 94 East 23d-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A young man who thoroughly understands the business, and can bring good reference. Apply to D. B. THOMPSON, cor. 9th-av. and 22d-st.

MACHINISTS WANTED—Several good Fitters, at good wages. No botches need apply. HITCHINGS & KING, Hercules Iron Works, 31st-st., near 3d-av.

WASHING WANTED—By an honest and respectable woman; gentlemen's or family washing; has a good large yard for drying, and good grass plat for bleaching. ANN BILEY, No. 83 Lewis-st.

$5,000 TO $10,000 WANTED.—A partner with the above amount of capital in an old and well established house doing a safe and agreeable business. No one need apply without the requisite amount of cash. For further particulars address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,106, Post-Office, New-York.

$300 WANTED—For a short time. Good bond and mortgage security given. Address C, this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board, in a respectable private family. Stages and cars pass by the door. Bath-room and all the convenience of a home. Inquire at No. 158 1st-av., New-York. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A family of five or six persons can be accommodated in a small private family, living on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful and healthy location, within an hour and a quarter's ride of the City by the Hudson River Railroad. Address No. 78 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A fine, airy front room on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, or otherwise, to suit, in a small private family, where all the comforts of a home can be obtained, at No. 28 Orchard-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suite of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—Families from the South can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, by the week, at Nos. 22 and 24 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 101 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries. Handsome suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The house is commodious, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

BOARD IN CHAMBERS-ST.—A large parlor, with pantry attached, and bedroom, if required, will be let, with board, permanently or transiently, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen on application at No. 121 Chambers-st. Refereuces exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady engaged in a school in the immediate vicinity of 18th-st. and 8th or 9th-avs. Terms must be moderate, and accommodations respectable. Address W. U. N., *Times* office.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is finely located, has all the modern improvements, and board can be obtained on reasonable terms. References exchanged.

SUMMER BOARD AT ISLIP, L. I.—SELAH STRONG, late keeper of Fire Island Lights, has taken the extensive new Hotel erected by Captain Chapman, for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The rooms are large and airy, and every effort will be made to accommodate and please all who visit this house. Boats are always in readiness to convey those desirous of visiting the Fire Islands, the Ocean Bathing Grounds, and the favorite Fishing Grounds of the great South Bay. Passengers by railroad will diverge at Thompson Station, where stages are always prepared to convey passengers to this house. For further information apply at No. 85 Beaver-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Rossville, Staten Island, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, from which two boats leave for the City every morning and return in the afternoon. Also, accommodations for horse and carriage if required. For particulars, inquire of O. T. CONNER, No. 234 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—First class board at Claverack Village. Country unsurpassed for beauty, fine drives, and particularly healthy. Three hours from the City by Hudson River Railroad. Ten minutes by Hudson and Berkshire. Terms $3 to $5 a week. For particulars, inquire at No. 211 East 18th-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—Rooms and bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, for married or single persons, with or without board, can be obtained on reasonable terms at No 223 East Broadway.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large or small, furnished or unfurnished, in suitesor separately. Hot, cold and shower baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Continued from page 2, col. 6.

For sale THIS DAY.

Steel Engraving—Putnam receiving the news of the Battle of Lexington. Designed by GEO. WHITE. Engraved by A. B. WALTER, expressly for Graham.

The Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. By ELI BOWEN. Illustrated.

George Washington. By J. T. HEADLEY. Illustrated.

Sonnet: "Hagar." By WM. ALEXANDER.

A Sketch. By a New Contributor.

Eulalie. By G. G. FOSTER.

Philosophy. By J. STANYAN BIGG.

Baseness.

Aspen Court. By SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Lilies. By H. N. POWERS.

Berzice Atherton. By CAROLINE CHESEBOROUGH.

Good Night. By M. S. WATTS.

Chart a de Bourbon. By E. L. CUSHING.

Arts and Artists of America—Falix O. C. Darley. By E. ANNA LEWIS.

The Queen's Touch. By GEO. H. BOKER.

To One.

Leaves from My Italian Journal. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Daniel O'Connell. By GEO. GILFILLAN.

Hebe. By WM. ALEXANDER.

The Headman's Sacrifice. By MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Revolution.

Reality, Romance and Reason. By G.

Wild Birds of America. Illustrated.

Lady Alice.

Monthly Summary of Current Events.

Review of New Books.

The Noble Art of Horsemanship, in 12 lessons.

Original Comicalities.

For sale by all Booksellers. Price 25 cents.

RICHARD H. LEE & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

HARPER & BROTHERS—No. 84 Beekman-st.—Will publish TO MORROW MORNING:

I.—THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. A popular account of their manners and customs, condensed from his larger work, with some new matter. By Sir G WILKINSON. Illustrated with 500 Wood-cuts. 2 vols. 12mo. Muslin, $2.

"In this important work a complete view of Egyptian antiquit es is presented, showing the character of the domestic life, political institutions, religious observances, and industrial arts of that remarkable people. It is the product of long laborious research; it bears the stamp of thoroughness on every page; it is copious without being confused; the descriptive portions are crowded with information, while they are couched in a flowing and attractive style, clothing the hoary and wasted past in a life-like costume. The volume is illustrated by a multitude of engravings, which make the explanations of the writer perfectly clear to the reader. It will be welcomed by the student of profane history, and no less by the searcher of the Scriptures, as an efficient and most interesting aid in their pursuits."

The book hitherto confined to wealthy purchasers is now brought within the reach of moderate means, without the sacrifice of any thing intrinsically valuable or curious in the high-priced original. Scattered over the pages are an immense number of neatly executed wood-cuts, including some that we do not remember even in the larger work. We see obvious improvements in the arrangement of the volume, and a special excellence in the addition of a most complete index for the former tables of contents, and other improvements and additions to the text. Sir Gardner has revisted Egypt since the book was first published, and has mentioned several recent discoveries in their proper places in the text."—*Examiner.*

"The work is illustrated with well-executed engravings on wood. It is, perhaps, the most perfect work of the kind which has yet appeared on the subject, and must be invaluable to the student of antiquity and the Oriental traveler."—*Morning Post.*

"Sir Gardner Wilkinson's larger work, of which these volumes are an abridgement, is one of those which will last as long as literature exists, and attain increased reputation in every succeeding age, for the variety of its information and the accuracy of its multifarious details."—*Bell's Messenger.*

"Nothing material has been omitted, and we observe that several recent discoveries are duly chronicled. In fact, we think the work ought to be removed from the title page, as calculated to give no erroneous impression. The price is now brought within the reach of those who wish to limit their expenditure. We may add that there are not less than 500 wood cuts in the present cheap edition of this meritorious contribution to Oriental archæology."—*The Press.*

"In his new work on the Ancient Egyptians, Sir Gardner Wilkinson gives a most complete account of the manners and customs of that remarkable people. It immediately became a standard book, indispensable to the scholar who felt an interest in the Egyptians and Israelites, or Greeks and Romans, since it brought before him not only the habits of the country inhabited by them, but also illustrated the Bible, and the writings of classical authors. Through several years it has retained its position. Yet its great cost and large size have prevented many a student from purchasing it, and many an ordinary reader from undertaking its perusal, so that it has been long wished that its author would condense and abridge it, and select the important part of its contents into a popular form. This he has now done, and in the best possible manner."—*Literary Gazette.*

"If this were only an abridgement of Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson's larger work, it would be an invaluable boon to a very large class of readers; but it is more than this. The author has added other matter, in consequence of having revisited Egypt, and later discoveries having been made since the year 1836, when the original work appeared. Several new woodcuts have been added, and a very copious index will be found containing all the most important references."—*Journal of Sacred Literature.*

II. UTAH AND THE MORMONS—The History, Government, Doctrines, Customs, and Prospects of the Latter Day Saints; from personal observation during six months' residence in Salt Lake City. By BENJAMIN G. FERRIS, late Secretary of Utah Territory. With numerous illustrations. 12mo., muslin, $1.

The author of this work resided for six months among the Mormons in the capacity of Secretary of the Territory of Utah. He was brought into immediate contact with the leading spirits of the community, and thus enjoyed unusual facilities for investigating the peculiar working of the system when surveyed freely to yield out its natural results. He gives a complete history of the rise and progress of the Mormons, with a full and minute account of their doctrines and practices, and a graphic description of their present condition. The erroneous opinions of the members of their faith, showing that they have steadily advanced from bad to worse. The pretensions set up on behalf of this strange people, that they have reconciled polygamy with actual social purity, are effectually set aside. Their principles and their practices are shown to be alike revolting and insufferable in every aspect and relation, and their real condition is demonstrated to be exactly what might have been predicted from their avowed principles. The work is a full and fair *exposé* of the actual state of things in the community of the Mormons.

THE NEW BOOK FOR SUMMER TOURISTS.—"Unless we are greatly mistaken, this will prove the best 'Summer Book' of the season."—*Oneida Herald.*

NOW READY.

The Second Edition of HILLS, LAKES, AND FOREST STREAMS; OR, A TRAMP IN THE CHATEAUGUAY WOODS. One elegant 12mo. vol., with illustrations. Price $1 25.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The author of this book is the editor of the Albany *State Register*, and among all our brother editors we know of none of such rare fancy and humor in depicting country life. Izaak Walton would have been delighted to read such a book, and Christopher North would be happy also in inhaling such good strokes of country sports. We have rarely read anything more instinct of life and fun than this book, or which is more appropriate to the season of Summer and rural life.—*New-York Express.*

"Reader, you have a rich treat before you in the pages of this volume, which comes before you with interminable changes, magnificent groves, whose tall trees have withstood the storms of a thousand years, luxuriant gardens, fertile meadows, quiet lakes and running brooks, hills and valleys and mountains—a multitude of attractions to inspire new enlarged, fresh thoughts in the mind that is wearied with the dull routine of our city life and dusty streets."—*[Philadelphia Courier.*

"It is so attractive that he who opens it, will reluctantly relinquish it till he has followed the writer over the hills, across the lakes, and among the forest streams.—*Rochester American.*

"It is a splendid work for one who wishes to be entertained by an off hand book, light enough to digest easily, and nutricious enough to give one compensation for its perusal."—*Syracuse Republican.*

"It is a charming book for company on a Summer tour, and will hold a prominent place among the luxuries of literature."—*Troy Budget.*

"All the lovers of the country and of country life, of rural scenery and of nature in its wild grandeur, of the sports of the forest and the stream, should buy this book and read it.—*Troy Times.*

A book that will be greeted by sportsmen and eagerly read by the lovers of romantic adventure. Such readers will envy the author's happiness when they find him pulling up the simple, uneducated trout from those secluded lakes, upping over the deer at every shot, snuffing the fresh breezes of those old primeval mountains and hills, and listening to the music of the wild, wild woods.—*Auburn Journal.*

This is a charming volume. One almost feels the bracing freshness of the lakes and forests as he turns over its graphic and sprightly pages. They are absolutely so unwitching that to read them is not to be content without rusticating. *[Philadelphia News.*

His descriptions of the forest, the stream, the lake, the meadow, the birds and the blossoms, are spontaneous gushes—warm feelings set to the simple music of Saxon words. The author has not only traveled among the scenes he paints so well, but has carried with them until he has found out all their secrets.—*Buffalo Express.*

It is a book to keep awake even in Summer afternoons and evenings, conveying one most glibly across hills, lakes and forest streams, and pointing out all that is worth seeing or feeling. There is much to warm up by wit, and to thrill by daring, in the book; and he who reads it, and don't want to hie straight off to the country, may—read it through again and see how mistaken a man he is.—*Boston Bee.*

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price; or it can be ordered through any bookseller.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

LITTELL, BROWN & CO'S PUBLICATIONS—For sale by their Agents.

EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

HUME'S PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS—4 vols. 8vo.

FISHER AMES'S WORKS 2 vols. 8vo

DON QUIXOTTE Matthew's Translation and Lockhart's Notes 4 vols., 12mo.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. 5 vols., 8vo.

BRITISH POETS. Nnw uniform and complete Edition. 3 vols.

EVERETT'S ORATIONS AND SPEECHES. 3 vols., 8vo.

ELIOTT'S HISTORY OF LIBERTY. 4 vols., post 8vo.

HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 6 vols., 8vo.

HORNER'S LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE. 2 vols., 8vo.

MACKINTOSH'S MEMOIRS. 2 vols., 8vo.

PARKMAN'S CONSPIRACY OF PONTIAC.

SPARKS' LIFE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON. 8vo.

SPARKS' CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REVOLUTION 4 vols., 8vo.

WEBSTER'S WORKS. 6 vols., 8vo.

WINTHROP'S SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES.

WINTHROP'S HISTORY OF NEW-ENGLAND. 2 vols., 8vo

WOODBURY'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. 2 vols., 12mo.

JUDGE STRONG'S LIFE. 2 vols., 8vo.

URE'S DICTIONARY. 2 vols., 8vo.

YOUNG'S CHRONICLES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

RECENT SOCIAL THEORIES. For sale by.

EVANS & DICKERSON, No. 697 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.—NANETTE AND HER LOVERS, A TALE OF NORMANDY. By TALBOT GWYNNE, author of the "School for Fathers," "The Life and Death of Silas Barnstarke," "The School for Dreamers," &c. Cloth, 12mo. $1.

"Brimfull of sentiment, taste, novelty, adventure, incident and wit."—*City Item.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT, Esq. 12mo., muslin, $1 25.

"An extremely interesting work."—*Baltimore American.*

"Charming pictures of the romance of history, penned by an unprejudiced mind."—*New-York Commercial Guide.*

"These sketches are well written, and true to historic reality."—*Boston Atlas.*

BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER LYTTON, Authoress of "Chevely," &c.

"Mr. Disraeli is cleverly characterized under the name of Benarahy, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page."—*London Globe.*

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—A new edition of this work is now ready—$3 50.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS—By BAYLE ST. JOHN.—This charming work has passed the examination and obtained the commendation of the entire English and American press. $1. RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Continued from page 2, col. 5.

HERBERT'S AMERICAN GAME IN ITS SEASONS.—AMERICAN GAME IN ITS SEASONS. By HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, author of "Field Sports," &c. 1 vol., 12mo. With 12 superb engravings. $1 25.

"Next to eating the game itself, is the pleasure we derive from reading these charming sketches, which are a combination of a description of the "fish, flesh or fowl" peculiar to each month of the year, a sporting account of the killing and taking, a cook's receipt, and a gourmand's smack of the lips while eating."—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

"The hunter, the shooter and the fisher will here learn all about the game that walks the earth, the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea, and so they and the student of natural history will be instructed and entertained in this volume."—*Baltimore Patriot.*

"It is written in an attractive style for the general reader, and will be found of especial interest to the devotees of field sports—hunting, gunning and fishing."—*Rural New-Yorker.*

"A book to make one's mouth water by its capital description of front, canvas-backs and other luxuries, while it stirs the blood by its lively descriptions of hunting and fishing adventures."—*Times.*

Second edition just published by CHAS. SCRIBNER, No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEEKLY PAPERS—WEEKLY PAPERS.—All the boston, Philadelphia and New-York weekly papers of which the following are a few of the leading ones, and we are the principal Agents of, for sale by us, and all the News Agents in the City: The Flag, Yankee Privateersman, New Monthly Magazines, Boston Pilot, Uncle Sam, Star Spangled Banner, American Union, Dodge's Literary Museum, Olive Branch, Yankee Blade Home Journal, American Courier, Saturday Evening Post, Arthur's Home Gazette, Spiritual Telegraph, Universe, and all other first class respectable weekly papers, besides Magazines, Books, &c., &c., which we will forward all over the United States, Canadas, &c., as soon as published. A list of papers and magazines will be furnished free to any of the trade.

DEXTER & BROTHERS, no stairs,
Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st, near Broadway.

REV. DR. DUFF—PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION MISSIONARY CONVENTION, held in New-York, May 4 and 5, 1854. Together with the SPEECH of Rev. Dr.

EIGHTH DAY.

CATHARINE F. S. WALKER, BY GUARDIAN U. SLOAN AND OTHERS, PLAINTIFFS, VS. WILLIAM P. WALKER.

There were a larger number of persons in attendance this morning, and the room was insufferably hot and close. Among the witnesses within the Bar, were Gen. Mr. Evans, of Maine, ex-Senator and Alderman Central of that State.

The Jurors having answered, His Honor called on the counsel to proceed with the cross-examination of the witness who was on the stand when the Court adjourned on Monday.

DEFENCE CONTINUED.

John W. Hutt cross-examined by Mr. N. B. Blunt—I cannot recollect whether it was the fore part or the latter part of December that I was introduced to Mrs. Walker; I should think it was within four days after the 25th of Mrs. Walker to my house that I saw her in the fall; I do not recollect whether it was in the morning or in the evening that I saw her at the Jail first; I did not see her in a cell; it was in the prison house on the first floor; I do not remember whether I came in and left her there or if it was the reverse.

Q.—Can you tell me if they were standing or seated? A.—Partly standing and partly seated; I cannot give the substance of what was said or at what period of the conversation it was said by Mrs. Walker; the other part of the conversation was in relation to getting Walker bail; no other person came to my house with them; I did not know that he was a close prisoner under surrender; the task was to endeavor to find out some one who would go bail for him.

Q.—Was any arrangement made for you to procure bail at that conversation? A.—No arrangement was made.

Q.—Was that your first visit to the prisoner? A.—No, I had been there several times before; I cannot say how often; I had been there to visit Walker before I saw Mrs. Walker; I had been in the habit of visiting Walker two or three months, but I had never been out of the jail in my company; a few days intervened between my seeing Mrs. Walker at my house, and my seeing her at the jail, but I am not sure whether it was the time I escorted her to the railroad cars; I have an impression that I saw her there three times; I should think a week or so elapsed between my first visit and my taking her to the cars; I think she was dressed for the journey on my arrival; she was in the back parlor of the dwelling part of the house; it was about 6 o'clock, A. M.; I think it was after daylight; we only staid a short time; the cars started at either 7 or 8 o'clock; I think we went to the Astor House for two trunks; I think a carpet-bag was taken, I don't recollect if any trunks were taken from the prison; the conversation was in the carriage, but I can't tell whether it was before or after the call at the Astor House; I don't say that on the third occasion of my visit to the jail that I heard the conversation, but I recollect of it twice, once at my house and once at the jail.

Q.—Did you not say yesterday that on your visit to the prison, before and after the visit to your house, that you heard this conversation. What is your answer?

A.—I have no answer to give; I don't recollect what I said about it yesterday.

Q.—Are you prepared to say whether you ever saw Mrs. Walker at the jail, after her visit to your house, except the one with the carriage? A.—I think I did not; I am not certain.

Here the Court objected strongly to the continued interruption of counsel.

Q.—When did you first communicate this conversation to the defence? A.—I first told it to Mr. Walker after the commencement of this suit, and within one year; within the present year 1854, I met him in the street, and he told me of the suit; I can't say what month it was in, nor how long after my return to the City.

Q.—Were you at any time a member of the firm of Hull & Smith?

Objected to by Mr. Busteed, and ruled out, the Court not deeming it necessary to inquire into the private affairs of the witness. Decision excepted to.

Q.—Where were you in business prior to going to your farm? A.—In Front-street; I was there for five years; I was in the grocery business in Rochester in 1844.

Q.—Were you to receive any compensation for your services to Walker? A.—No, nor did I receive any.

Q.—Had you any means of subsistence at this time? Objected to and ruled out.

(A paper produced by Mr. Blunt.) Q.—Is that your handwriting? A.—Yes, it is.

Mr. Blunt—I now offer this letter.

The letter was handed to the Judge, but not received, or read in evidence.

The witness said he wanted to leave and did leave the Court-room.

Wm. A. Whitehead examined by Mr. Busteed.—I reside at Newark, N. J.; it is my native place, and I am Secretary of the New-Jersey Railroad; have been so about five years; I do not know Walker, the defendant, but I saw him this morning.

(A paper produced by Mr. Busteed.) Q.—Is that your signature, Sir? A.—Yes, it is.

Q.—From what point in New-Jersey does your railroad start? A.—It runs from New-York to New-Brunswick.

Mr. Busteed—I now propose to read this paper.

Objected to, and the paper handed to the Judge.

Judge I.—It is excluded, Mr. Busteed, as not the best evidence of that fact.

After argument the paper was ruled out.

(It turned out to be only a commutation ticket for a passage between New-York and New-Brunswick.)

Mr. Busteed—That is all, Sir.

Samuel A. Cunningham examined by Mr. Busteed—I am in the brick business; in 1850 I was a deputy Sheriff under Mr. Carnley: I have seen the defendant, but have no acquaintance with the gentleman; first saw him in a building on Broadway, just below Wall-street, on the first of July, 1850; I have seen him in the State of New-Jersey; it was from three to six days after I first arrested him, here in New-York; it was a civil process; he had surrendered him and requested me to go to New-Jersey and arrest the gentleman; I do not know who was the plaintiff, but it was some such name as the Crooker's; Mr. Hagar went with me to arrest him; I don't say where Walker resided except from hearsay; I found him in New-Brunswick; I think he had just left the bar; Hagar ran up after Mr. Walker, and told him I wished to see him; I think we took some dinner or supper, call it what you mind to; I think he unlocked some drawers or desk and took some clothing, at the hotel, or something; we took the evening train and arrived after dark—8 or 9 or 10 o'clock; we footed it up to Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh or Twenty-eighth-street, to some Avenue, as I understood him, to get bail; he did not get it; we went to some house and then went down town again; I think Hagar was with us, not far off.

Q. Where did you first go after you came down town? A.—I don't remember where we first went; when I was young I could not forget, now I cannot remember; I kept Walker secure, I believe, that night, and he was forthcoming in the morning.

Q.—In what place did you keep him secure? A.—In one of the Know-nothings.

Judge I.—In what place did you keep him that night?

Witness—I decline answering that question.

Mr. Blunt said the witness had the right not to answer the question, and to state why.

Judge Ingraham—The witness must answer the question, where he kept Walker that night.

Witness—Part of the time in the street, and we went into several houses, around or square or any other way. In whose personal custody did he remain that night? A.—In Hagar's or mine; I thought he was full enough in mind as anybody's; we were together, as three, in the house when we were not out; there was sometimes when I did not see Mr. Walker; did not have my eyes on him all the time.

Q.—Was street in New-York did you stay in that night with Walker? A.—We did not stay in any street in particular; we passed through different streets; the house we staid in fronted on Mercer-street, if my memory serves me right, between Spring and Broome; I know the St. Nicholas Hotel, but it was not that—that is between Broome and Spring.

Q.—Was there any door-plate on the house? A.—I think there was—P. Cook, I think was the name on the plate; I saw no other plate on the door, either outside or inside as I knew of.

Q.—What was the condition of Walker? Was he drunk or sober? A.—He drank some liquor but he behaved himself very well; I had no reason to find fault with him.

Q.—What was the condition of Hagar? A.—He behaved himself well; I am not a judge of drunken people, I don't get drunk myself; they drank often; Hagar was a very good drinker generally; he has reformed now, and does not drink any.

By Mr. Blunt—I don't drink spiritous liquors myself knowingly; after Walker's arrest on the bail price in the afternoon one day, the next day between 4 and 6 o'clock I took him up to Eldridge-street; I saw him out at the Sheriff's office, but I never saw him anywhere out of a night; the house was on the left hand side of Mercer-street going up; we arrived there between 11 and 12 o'clock; he was out of my sight three or four hours; we first went in the parlor; I saw quite a number there both males and females.

Q.—In what other room? A.—In the upper front room; I think there was a female with him.

By a Juror—I can't say if I saw them go in together; in three or four years ago, and I don't remember; but they were in there any way; I looked in at the door and think there was a bed there.

Mr. Blunt—Did you leave him? A.—I found him there in the morning.

By a Juror—I think I locked the door.

By Mr. Blunt—I think I kept the key, but possibly Hagar kept it; it was from 1 to 3 o'clock; the female was in the room when I unlocked the door; I do not know the name of the female; I can't say that I heard the name; she was from 18 to 25 years of age.

Q.—Do you know one Mrs. Hewer? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—What time did you unlock the door? A.—In the afternoon about 2 o'clock.

Q.—At whose request did you go to that house?

Objected to.

A.—I don't know; but I know that I asked Mr. Walker to go to my house; we got there anyhow.

That is all, Mr. Cunningham.

By Mr. Busteed—Walker did not, to my knowledge, ask me to take him to a hotel; he might, but I have no knowledge of the fact; I don't remember so much was said that night.

The Court here suggested that there was a public worker from a neighboring State in attendance, and in courtesy he ought to be examined next.

William A. McLaughlin examined by Mr. Busteed—My business is buying dry goods; I am employed by a merchant of Troy; I knew Walker the defendant; have known him since October, 1852; made his acquaintance about 1853; I knew Burch while he was the turnkey of the jail, while I was confined there; I have seen Walker meeting Walker; their conduct and demeanor were correct, so far as I observed them passing in and out; I don't know that I ever saw them in the prison, but only as going into the prison of out of it.

By Mr. Blunt—First noticed females going to see Walker in February, 1853; I noticed them 6 or 7 times; I noticed them in the visiting room when I first saw them; I passed through it to the basement; I passed through it on my way out; some in with a female; I think it was in February; they came through the base-ment; it was necessary to [illegible]

[illegible] Walker; I saw no one passing into the [illegible]

[illegible] Walker; I saw no one passing into the [illegible]

[illegible] LOYD [illegible]

(Here Mr. Blunt viewed the witness.) He has become [illegible]

[illegible] Walker; I passed [illegible]

[illegible] Walker; I passed [illegible]

Mr. Gardner for the defence, stated that he did not know what they could prove at present.

Lois Van Nuyse, examined by Mr. Busteed—I have resided in New-York [illegible] I knew Walker [illegible] I saw Walker [illegible] I saw Walker [illegible] I saw

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN C. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY SALE OF HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN CHOICE AND VALUABLE BUILDING SECTIONS, OR VILLA SITES, AND DOCK PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 157 choice and valuable building sections, or villa sites, and dock property, very desirably located in the beautiful and flourishing village of Flushing, L. I., situated on Lawrence, Front and Dock-sts., Prospect, Sanford, Wright, and Jafferson-ave, and on the line of the New-York and Flushing Railroad, immediately adjoining the Depôt, within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing—on a elevated grade, commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, Long Island Sound, Shore, Palisades, &c. Surrounding scenery highly attractive and beautiful. This property is within 14 miles of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn Ferries, with which it will soon be connected by the City and Flushing Railroads, now being constructed, and is now accessible by omnibuses and steamboats every half hour during the day. The New-York and Flushing Railroad will be in operation about the 20th inst., which will greatly enhance the value of this property, and make it very desirable for building sites. This will be a rare opportunity to purchase for improvement or investment, as there is no place within 40 miles of the City of New-York that is equally desirable as Flushing for a place of residence. Churches, schools, and seminaries of learning of the highest standing, are numerous in this peculiarly attractive village.

Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage for three or more years, if desired. For maps and free tickets to view the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. W. BURTIS, No. 85 Water-st., New-York, or to JOHN F. CARLL, Flushing. Steamboats *Enoch Dean* and *Island City* leave Fulton Market-slip, at 9, 1, 4, and 6 o'clock, and leave Flushing at 7, 8½ and 4½ o'clock, daily.

JOHN K OAKLEY Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 56 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 6 lots on westerly side of 19th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 8 lots on easterly side of 9th-av., between 13th and 14th-sts; 20 lots on southerly side of 13th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs.; 20 lots on northerly side of 14th-st. between 9th and 10th-avs. Being the entire block bounded by 9th and 10th-avs., 13th and 14th-sts., and nearly all 25x100 feet, situate in the pleasant and desirable part of the VIIIth Ward, on an elevated grade, having a commanding and prospective view of the ocean, Sandy Hook, New-York Bay, Staten Island, Jersey shore, New-York City, and surrounding scenery. The avenues and streets in this vicinity have nearly all been graded at the expense of the present owners; three omnibus lines run while a short distance of the property. Various improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity of this property, making it a very desirable and pleasant location for building purposes. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. Title indisputable. Sixty per cent. of the perchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st. Extensive sale of a private library of rare and valuable illustrated and other works of about 1,500 volumes, comprising scientific, theological and miscellaneous books of standard works, poetry, fine arts, history, voyages and travals; aetiquities, curiosities, curious works in antique binding, emblems, &c. Among others, Harris' Names of Wild Animals of Southern Africa, folio, illustrated plates; American Historical and Literary Curiosities, folio; Antiquities of Scotland, 2 vols. folio; Old Emerland's Worthies, folio; Inverness River Scenery; History of Writing; Lays of the Western World; Illustrated Portraits of the Female Aristocracy; Swift's Works, 24 vols., 12mo.; Johnson's Edition of the British Poets, 75 vols. 12mo; Layard's Nineveh and Babylon, 2 vols.; British Poets, 36 vols., half morocco; French's Chronicles, 2 vols 8vo.; Finden's Gallery of the Graces, London; Kuprahe; Byron Gallery; Waverley Gallery, with a numerous collection of other valuable works, which we would respectfully recommend to the attention of our friends, being a superior and choice collection, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs in valuable works. The above will be ready for exhibition, with catalogues, at the Gallery, as above, on Saturday, June 24, until the day of sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—At Hastings, on the Hudson River, at auction.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following desirable property, viz.: A beautiful country residence situated at Hastings, on the Hudson River, a few miles above Yonkers about 22 miles from the City of New-York, and within three minutes' walk of the Hedson River Railroad depôt and steamboat landing at that place—consisting of an elegant cottage house and 2½ acres of beautiful land in a high state of cultivation, surrounded by numerous splendid forest trees. The cottage is built in excellent style, very tasty in all its arrangements, and contains ten rooms, kit-han and cellar, and everything complete for immediate use. On the premises there is a good garden, new barn, stables, and a new ice house full of good pure ice. This property is in a very select and desirable neighborhood, and is a very suitable one for a gentleman's country residence. For terms and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, TOGETHER WITH 1,000 SETS OF HARNESS.—H. H LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, June 29, FRIDAY 30th, and SATURDAY, July 1, 1854, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the repositories of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., at No. 450 Broadway, No. 12 Grand-st., and Crosby Nos. 258 Mott-st., the entire stock of light coaches, rockaways, barouches top and no top wagons, sulkys, &c., &c., consisting of about 700 vehicles of the latest and most approved stylee, being the largest collection ever brought together in this or any other country. To dealers, this sale offers many inducements, as the assortment is suited to every market in the United States, and as every article will be sold, without reserve, on the most favorable terms. The above stock will be sold for the purpose of closing the business of R McKINSTRY, Jr., after which a new concern will be opened, and the business carried on with increased energy, and an entirely new and well selected stock.

TERMS—Approved Notes, at 6 months, for sums of $500 and upwards; 4 months for sums from $250 to $500; under $250 cash. Catalogues on the day of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F COLTON will sell TOMORROW, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Hubert-st., between Hudson and Washington-sts., the entire furniture of the family, who are breaking no housekeeping. It will comprise in part mahogany and rosewood book-cases, secretaries, mahogany centre and marble-top, and plain dressing bureaus, marble top centre, sofa and card tables; extension dining do., large mirrors, marble-top washstands, tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, China and glass ware, table cutlery, marble ornaments, inlaid and other clocks, hair mattresses, several good feather beds and bolsters, mahogany French and other bedsteads, bedroom and basement furnitnre, refrigerators, steres, together with every article in the house. N. B.—All the above furniture will be sold without the least reserve, and must be removed immediately after the sale, as the house is to be taken possession of by another party on Friday. No postponement on any account.

WM. IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of household furnitnre, consisting of Brussels and three-ply carpets, large French plate pier glasses, bedroom mirrors, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; black walnnt extension dining tables; huffet dining room chairs, cut glassware, white china dinner and tea sets, white and buff dinner sets, wrought suite of enameled bedroom furniture; suites of black walnnt and mahogany do.; French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, cabinets and washstands; wardrobes, bookcases, &c., hair mattresses, feather beds, bolstera and pillows, and a large assortment of blanketa, counterpanes, quilts, sheets, &c. Linen damask table cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furnitnre. Also, fireworks.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—C. W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, Wednesday, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the house No. 62 33d-st., near Broadway, comprising elegant rosewood suite, in French brocatelle, rosewood étagere, with marble-top, and mirror doors and back, rosewood corner cupboard, rosewood marble-top centre and side tables, oval mirrors, royal Wilton and ingrain carpets, Brussels and Venetian stair carpets, French nne cottage bedsteads, best hair mattresses, sofas, sofa bedsteads, spring and cane-seat chairs and rockers, extension dining table, decorated china tea sests, cutlery, crockery and glassware, &c. Sale positive, and deposits required from purchasers.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 291 Bowery, by order of the assignee of FERDINAND CULLMAN, his entire stock of furniture, &c. Rosewood parlor furniture in cotton and hair cloth, centre tables, chair frames, ornamental silks upholstery materials, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, &c. The trade are particularly invited; every lot sold without reserve. Deposits required of every purchaser. Catalogues now ready.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., a large assortment of hair mattresses, feather beds bolsters and pillows. Bedding—A large assortment of every variety; bedroom furniture of black walnut and mahogany; enameled cottage do; black walnnt dining-room furnitnre; a fine assortment cut glass ware and China; parlor furniture, carpets, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Stereotype Plates, &c., for the above date, (which it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distributioo of he catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1854, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a black Indian chief mare, 14½ hands high, 8 or 9 years old, very gentle and an excellent saddle pony, paces and trots, has been used for a lady, and will be sold without reserve to pay expenses of keeping. A close family carriage, built by Wood and Tomlinson, of this City; is in perfect order and nearly new; cost $600. Also, an elegant light carriage, used but little, and in perfect order; made by the same party as the above.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau st., furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, velvet carpets oil paintings, jewelry, china, glass and silver plated ware. At 12 o'clock, 5 superior rosewood piano-fortes, to pay advances. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LOED & CO.—No. 156 Broadway, New-York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms.

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—The adjourned sale of Machinery, consisting of two sets of cards, jacks, 220 spindles, looms, willow and picker, and other articles indispensable to wool manufacturers, will take place at Little Falls, 4 miles from Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, July 11, at 1 o'clock.

THE SHIP TIMBER BENDING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply ship-builders, at short notice, with timbers of white oak and chestnut for frames of vessels, adapted to the moulds as furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timbers 16 feet long.—White oak—5 inches square, per piece, $2; 6 do. do., per piece, $2 88; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 36; 8 do. do., per piece, $3 84; 9 do. do., $4 32; 9 by 10 inches, per piece, $7 20. Chestnut—5 inches square, per piece, $1 84; 6 do. do., per piece, $2 64; 7 do. do., per piece, $3 60; 8 do. do., per piece, $4 70; 9 do. do., per piece, $5 76; 9 by 10 inches, $6 48. The intermediate sizes, 5 inches square to 9 by 10 inches, will be furnished at pro rata prices. In the foregoing measurements the requisite amount of moulding size is allowed for bayeling. The Company is also prepared to supply cabinet makers, piano-forte makers, chair makers, joiners, &c., &c., with the various woods for furniture, bent to any desired curve or shape; also, to furnish light and heavy timbers, bent to any shape, for carpenters' and builders' use. The Company is also prepared to sell bending machines, with the rights to use them, of five different sizes, viz.: Class A, for timber 18 inches square; class B, for timber 12 inches square; class C, for timber 8 inches square; class D, for timber 6 inches square; class E, for furniture. Applications can be made at the Works at Green Point, or at the office of the Company, No. 7 Wall-st.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—PURE MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, &c., for

Druggists, Perfumers,	Country Merchants,
Confectioners, Distillers,	Grocers, Bakers, Hotels,
Jewellers, Bleachers,	Painters, Dyers, Hatters,
Artists, Mechanists,	Colorers, Bleachers, &c.

Dealers and Manufacturers generally, liberally dealt with at cash, at No. 62 Vesey-st. KINSLEY & DARLING.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1854.—A dividend of Five per cent., upon the full stock of these Companies, (except construction stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to Stockholders who shall be such at the closing of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: By the issue to them on the 1st day of August next of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held by them,—which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty per cent. payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the option of paying faster or in full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by payment of the difference.

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock, will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June to the 5th day of July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST—Due in this City, the 1st July, on the following mentioned securities, viz.:

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds.
COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO. Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
MILWAUKEE CITY TEN PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.
CITY OF NEWPORT (KY.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Newport and Covington Bridge Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 12 Wall-st, on and after the 1st proximo.

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to avery two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclnsive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been delared from the earnings of the past five months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

(Signed) THOMAS TILESTON,
THOMAS PLEASON,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Monday, 3d of July next. The transfer book will be closed on Monday morning, 26th instant. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. H. MEIGS, JR., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 27 Broadway, corner Park place, N. Y. June 10, 1854.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer book will be closed on 15th inst.

W. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.—Interest on the Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four per cent. has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 10th proximo. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1854.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 3d of July next.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day declared, payable July 1st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR. Cashier.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS HUNT & CO., in the City and in the city of Manchester, England, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Office of liquidation is removed from No. 32 William, corner of Platt, to Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st. The parties are authorized to use and sign the name of the firm for that purpose only.

THOMAS HUNT.
WM. M. RICHARDS.
L. P. ROGERS.
T. D. VAILL.
JOS. S. KENDALL.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of RICHARDS HAIGHT & CO., at Nos. 30 and 32 Barclay-st., New-York, and in Manchester, England, for the purpose of conducting a general importing and commission woolen business.

WM. M. RICHARDS.
EDWARD HAIGHT.
T. D VAILL.
J. S. KENDALL.
GEORGE FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1854.

NOTICE.—The firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO. was dissolved on the 17th nltimo, by the death of Mr. JOSEPH E. STONE. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same name.

CYRUS W. FIELD,
EDWARD D. JONES,
AUGUSTUS WATERMAN
DAVID CONGER.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, doing business in the City of New-York under the name and firm of S. G. & W. LANSING, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of January, 1853.—Dated June 20, 1854.

S. G. LANSING.
WM. LANSING.

COAL.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New Creek Company is now receiving at Beltimore, a regular supply of Cumberland Coal, from their mines in Hampshire County, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. This coal is believed to be equal in quality to any coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steam purposes it has no superior. The estimation in which it is held by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and for the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st., New-York, where orders will be punctually attended to.

FURNITURE.

LOOKING-GLASSES.—B. W. MERRIAM, No. 130 Chatham-st., offers to the trade at extremely low prices, the following looking-glasses:

10,000 dozen Bevils assorted sizes.
6,000 dozen O. G. Plowed, assorted sizes.
6,000 dozen O. G. Polished, assorted sizes.
1,000 Gilt, plain and ornamental.
$75,000 Looking-glass Plates, from 7 by 9, to 100 by 36.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single counting-house desks from 3 to 8 feet; office desks of every variety from $3 to $100; office chairs and stools from 50c. to $15; pigeon-hole cases from 6 to 50 holes; office tables from 3 to 10 feet—at the Office Furniture Store, No. 55 Ann-st. Desks for banks and offices made to order.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Buyers of this fashionable style of furniture are solicited to examine the stock in warerooom and factory of S. H. WARWICK, No. 62 White-st., three doors west of Broadway. N. B.—The trade and shippers supplied as usual.

TO SHIP MASTERS.—THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS have noticed with concern and regret the frequent practice of setting fire to vessels when about to be abandoned at sea, by which all the chance of subsequent salvage by other vessels is precluded. The ostensible reason for this practice is, that an abandoned ship floating upon the ocean may occasion the loss of others, by collision; but it is to be feared that the object is sometimes to secure the vessel from being fallen in with and saved, and thus prove the want of skill and courage in those who abandoned her.

The Underwriters have not hitherto held the assured responsible for the destruction of property in this manner, and it is hoped that a discontinuance of the practice will render farther action on their part unnecessary. The Underwriters of Boston and Philadelphia concur in the above.

On behalf of the Marine Insurance Companies of New-York.

ELLWOOD WALTER,
Secretary Board of Underwriters.

NEW YORK, June 20, 185

DRUGS, PAINTS, HATTERS' ARTICLES. &c.—T. & G. ACKERMAN & MARTIN, No. 58 Cortlandt-st., near the Jersey City Ferry, offer for sale

Cream Tartar,	White Lead,	Salt Soda,
Epsom Salts,	Linseed Oil,	Pot and Pearl Ashes,
Castor Oil,	Zinc Paints,	Sup. Carb. Soda,
Flor. Sulphur,	Lamp Black,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	Window Glass,	Annatto,
Camphor,	Spts. Turpentine,	Indigo,
Essential Oils,	Resin,	Saltpetre,
Alcohol,	Varnishes,	Middlers,
Shellac,	Sandpaper,	Olive Oil,
Borax,	Glue,	Lamp Oils, &c. &c.

With a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers at the lowest market rates

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREROOM, No. 406 Broadway, New-York.—We invite the attention of Builders and the public generally to our splendid assortment of House-Warming, Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, comprising several new patterns of FURNACES, RANGES, &c., combining economy, durability and efficiency. We are prepared to warm and ventilate in a superior manner all classes of public and private buildings upon the most reasonable terms. A complete assortment of every article in our line constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. Rippowam Company. GEO. L. CANNON, Agent.

W JACKSON & SON, of the late firm of W. & N. JACKSON & SONS, Grate Fender makers, No. 246 Front-st. and No. 236 Broadway.—Constantiron hand every variety of Grates and Fenders. Also, circular and square German silver Grates. Wholesale dealers supplied at the lowest market price.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,—No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Asther Leary,	George T. Ades,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Deaning Duer,	John J. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall.	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No 8 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most unobjectable securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

Theodore Martin,	Phineas T. Barnum,	
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Charles A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
William Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andre Fromont,	Samual F. Whitney,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $300,000—Office, No. 104 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.—This Company is now prepared to insure buildings, merchandise, personal property, and ships in port and their cargoes, against loss or damage by fire:

DIRECTORS.

James L. Graham,	Daniel Parish,	Evan R. Bebb,
E. Whitehouse,	G. A. Conover,	G. L. Beeckman,
J. B. Varnum,	Martin Bates, Jr.,	Joseph M. Strong,
Leonard Appleby,	Isaac P. Taylor,	Lorenzo Freeman,
F. H. Wolcott,	W. Delano, Jr.,	Edwd. Macomber,
Wm. K. Strong,	Henry V. Butler,	John L. Fargo,
Moses Taylor,	B. R McIlvaine,	Chas. E. Acoleby,
Jas. O. Sheldon.	Henry Dwight, Jr.,	Jeremiah Wilbur.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Offices, No. 22 William and 173 Canal-sts.

DIRECTORS.

Jeremiah Terbell,	Jas. S. Bronwer,	Chas. T. Pierson,
Freem'n Campbell,	Wm. M. Foster,	Wm. M. Wilson,
John Lewis,	Jos. Blackwell,	Abram Lockett,
Jno. P. Yelvertom,	Lyman Chapin,	Mathias Clark,
Henry S Terbell,	Solomon Banta,	Thos. Williams,
David D. Crane,	Charles Crane,	Edw'd P. Clark,
Richard Varick,	George Warner,	Mortimar Brown,
Wm. D. Washburn,	Christo. Dwyer,	Wm. Soir,
Cor. Stephens,	Wm. Buck,	Y. J. Bonnetteel,
Simon Shindler,	Jno Moneypenny,	Alfred Barmore,
Gayl'd B. Hnbbell,	Geo. D. Cragin,	C. H McIntire.
Gid'n De Angelis,	Edw'd D. Nelson.	

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Fallon,	Richard Peet,	Wm. C. Pitts,
Jno W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Irad Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated April, 1837—Offices Nos. 67 Wall-st., and 58 Bowery—Continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

D. BURTNETT, President.

J. M McLEAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company, endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee—and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the Statute in the same manner as is provided for the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the one case as the other, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the State of Tennessee. Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee independent of their general value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in construction, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share of ten shares, or ten-tenths of a share for each share, held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts, standing in any one name, and for said whole shares, will be issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 10, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Receivers, that the amount of the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank in New-Brunswick.—June 1 1854.

THOS G. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S HALSTED, Js

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill-health.

NEW-YORK, June 23d, 1854.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—Notice is hereby given, that an instalment of $12 will be paid on each $1,000 of the Stock of the State of Illinois, at the office of the subscribers, on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of July next. WARDSWORTH & SHELDON.

Interest Agents, No 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the fare in the City line cars, between the Astor House and 27th-st., will be reduced to 6 cents.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendeot

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—ATLAS BANK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—In pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for the distribution of the funds held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department belonging to the creditors of insolvent banks and bankers," passed April 10, 1850, notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding circulating notes of the ATLAS BANK, Clymer, Chautauque County, that said notes must be presented at this Department for payment within six months from the date, and that any of such circulating notes which shall not be presented within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge or claim upon the funds of said Bank remaining in the hands of the Superintendent. The holders of said notes will receive (75) seventy-five cents on the dollar for all the notes of said Bank secured by stocks and real estate, and (50) fifty-seven cents on the dollar for all notes secured by stocks only, on presenting the same to this office. [je14-law6wW] D. B. ST. JOHN, Sup't.

BANK DEPARTMENT. STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 26, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF ALBANY as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Cheetanque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the same will be paid Bank will be given up to said Bank

New-York Daily Times.

THE TURF.

THE NEW-YORK RACES.

Exciting Contests.

A Trotting-Match made for $10,000.

The sports of the Turf on the new National Course, Long Island, were continued yesterday with an animation and success that has seldom been witnessed on the Northern Turf. The races were announced as annexed:

Club Purse, $1,000, two mile heats. A. J. MINOR names ch. c. *Sam Letcher*, by Wagner, dam by Medoc, 3 yrs. Dress red and red. G. W. DILAHUNT names ch. h. *Garrett Davis*, by Glencoe, —— by Leslie, 4 yr. old. Dress red, white and blue. R. B. CHEATHAM names R. P. Field's br c. *Wild Irishman*, by Glencoe, dam Mary Morris, by Medoc, 4 yr. old. Dress blue and blue.

This being the great two mile race between the Glencoe stock, considerable interest was manifested in the contest.

FIRST HEAT.

Long before the appointed hour arrival for the first race, the stands and fields were crowded with people from the City and elsewhere. The horses started under the most favorable circumstances, and the Glencoe (stock) ch. h., *Garrett Davis*, was the favorite in the field. The betting was in favor of *Wild Irishman* being the winner of the race. They had a beautiful start from the Judges' stand, and the heat was made in 3.46½ by the chestnut horse, who came in with apparent ease. The second in the race was *Wild Irishman*, and the third and last was *Sam Letcher*. When the horses came to the stand on this heat, there was a general cheering among the spectators.

SECOND HEAT.

At the tap of the drum the three steeds made a fine start, *Garrett Davis* on the lead to the turn, and closely followed by *Letcher*. The latter horse made an effort on the first mile to obtain a distance far enough ahead of the competitors to win the heat and race. A poor show was made by *Wild Irishman*, and before the mile was half run, his backers declined. *Letcher* fell in the rear on the mile, and *Garrett Davis* won the heat with perfect ease, in 3.45. The first mile was performed in 1.51½, and the second mile in 1.53½. The winning nag was ridden by a lad dressed in red, white and blue, and as he won this race by two straight heats, the crowd gave him a cheer that inspired him to such a degree that he could scarcely control the nag when he came around on the straight side of the course. *Garrett Davis* proved himself to be a horse of both endurance and sharp footing. He was again entered for the races of to-day.

THE RACE OF NINE HEATS.

Subjoined are the names of the horses that ran in the race of Mile Heats, for the Irving House Stake of $250, and $250 subscription:

P. S. FOWLER names Col. Glasscock's g. c. *Little Arthur*, by Glencoe, dam Blue Bonnet. G. W. DILAHUNT names ch. c. *Henry*, by Glencoe, dam by Medoc. THOMAS WITTEN names ch. f. by Glencoe, dam by Medoc.

The first heat of this race was very exciting, and a large amount of money was wagered on the result. The betting was $100 to $40 on *Henry*. The first heat was won by the colt *Witten*, in 1 minute and 54½ seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

The second heat was a very fine one, with a good start. The rider dressed in red won the second heat quite easily in 1 minute and 52½ seconds. This beat decided the race, and those betting the long odds of $100 to $30 and $40, fell heavy.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

The entries for to-day's races were here made, the particulars of which are in our advertising columns. The horses named for the one and three mile races, are principally the colts of the Glencoe stock. Therefore the best sport in the turf may be looked for.

A $10,000 TROTTING MATCH.

At the conclusion of the races for the second day, the majority of the people repaired to the Mansion Hotel on the opposite side of the track. While there, two young gentlemen who take an interest in turf matters, came in collision and a match for $10,000 between two celebrated horses was made, to come off on the 7th of July next, at the Centreville Course. The match is for $5,000 each, mile heats—best three in five, and the steeds named are *Highland Maid* and *Grey Eddy*. From the character of these horses there is no doubt but the contest will equal anything in that line.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Police regulations, for the maintenance of order on the track, are assigned to Justice BOVO of Astoria, who has a strong force of able bodied men engaged to aid him in the performance of his duties. Every description of gambling by cards, dice, &c., &c., is strictly prohibited within the course, or any place near the track. The closest attention is constantly given to the crowded stands.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Meeting of the Alumni—Report of the General Committee—No Centennial Celebration—The Alumni ask the Election of Trustees.

The Alumni of Columbia College met in the Chapel, at 4 o'clock, P.M., yesterday, to consider the Report of the General Committee appointed on the 22d of April last. There were about fifty members present. On nomination of ROBERT KELLY, Esq., Hon. Judge MASON was called to the Chair. Rev. OLIVER S. STRONG was appointed Vice President, and Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, Secretary.

ROBERT KELLY, Esq., Chairman of the General Committee appointed in April last, read the Report of that Committee, from which we give some extracts:

"With reference to the first branch of the duties assigned them, they have only to report, that they have failed in obtaining a conference with the Trustees. The following communication was addressed to that body, and presented at their regular monthly meeting, held May 1, accompanied by a copy of the resolution referred to:

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee of the Alumni of Columbia College, appointed at a meeting of the Alumni, held in the College Chapel on the 22d inst., have authorized the undersigned, as their officers, respectfully to invite a conference with the Committee on the part of the Trustees, upon the subjects involved in the purpose of their appointment, in such mode as may be deemed best by the Trustees.

We beg leave to annex a copy of the resolution constituting the Committee. Very respectfully,

ROBERT KELLY, Chairman.

JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

To the Board of Trustees of Columbia College.

At the monthly meeting of the Trustees, held June 5, the communication was taken up, and the result of the consideration given to it was announced to your Committee in the following official note:

At a stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, held at the College on Monday the 5th of June, 1854,

Resolved, That under existing circumstances, a public celebration of the approaching centennial anniversary of the granting of the original Charter of the College would not be expedient, and that the same be accordingly dispensed with.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be furnished by the Clerk to the Committee of the Alumni, from whom a communication was received by the Board at its last stated meeting.

Extract from the minutes, WM. BETTS, Clerk.

Your Committee regard this action as a definitive termination of their duty as the organ of the Alumni to the Board of Trustees, and have nothing further to do in this connection but to inform the Alumni of the manner in which their efforts to open a communication with the Trustees have been met and received.

The co-operation of the Alumni at the present juncture does not seem to be desired by the body intrusted by law with the government of the College and the administration of its affairs. If their exertions and influence can be rendered available at any time hereafter in the service of the College, they will be cheerfully and zealously rendered. They love their *alma mater*, and feel, like sons, the reproaches that are cast upon her. Their recent action is a manifestation, on the first occasion that has presented itself, of their mortification that they cannot vindicate her against the facts of her own history and position; that at the close of a century, during which the nation has been born and risen to be one of the first powers of the world, the City of New-York from its humble provincial rank has become the metropolis of the Continent, and the surrounding population has grown from ten thousand to nearly a million, Columbia College is nothing more than a small respectable College; that during their experience they have seen no progress of any kind; that its classes are no larger than they were thirty years ago; that there has been no strengthening of the undergraduate course; no commencement of a superior university scheme; no extension of the facilities of instruction to meet the varied educational wants of the intelligent, energetic, and industrial community within the immediate sphere of its operations; no advance in its teachings to keep pace with the advance of mankind in science with its marvellous applications and in all the departments of human knowledge. They have no design to subvert the foundations or pervert the influences of the College, to violate any obligations, to degrade its collegiate course, so respectable in the classical element, or to place the administration of its affairs in inexperienced, incompetent and unstable hands, but will be ready to resist all dangerous innovations from whatever quarter they may arise. They will claim the honor of being its champions when the institution shall be placed in the rank where, from its age, its position, and its property, it ought to stand. They will use their exertions, when they shall be justified in doing so, to rally around Columbia the sympathies of the community, now so evidently and so much estranged, and will hail with the loudest acclaim the day of its regeneration.

The Trustees have wisely come to the conclusion, in case they are not prepared to exhibit some definite plan for the improvement of the institution, to dispense with the proposed centennial celebration. The epoch for a jubilee will be when they shall have accomplished what is expected of them, removed the College from this building, converted its large property into a source of income, founded and filled various additional departments, widening its sphere of usefulness, and occupying a higher range of scientific and literary instruction, and thrown open its advantages with a generous liberality.

Among the subjects to which the attention of your Committee has been directed, was that of the qualifications of Trustees of the College, and a Sub-Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. JOHN L. MASON, GEORGE J. CHURCH, and WILLIAM BETTS, were appointed to present a plan of organization of the Alumni, "with a view to increase the prosperity, strengthen the influence, and extend the usefulness of the College." The Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, HORATIO ALLEN, ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, JOHN MACMULLEN and GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, was appointed to present a plan of organization of the Alumni, "with a view to increase the prosperity, strengthen the influence, and extend the usefulness of the College." Their powers and duties are questions of law exclusively, and should be considered in connection with the full arguments presented. The subject in one of so much importance, involving probably the action of the present Board of Trustees, in many cases, and on weighty questions, that the Committee deemed it proper to transmit a copy of the same to the Board of Trustees for their consideration.

One of the topics considered in the opinion has reference to the case of Mr. WILLIAM BETTS, for many years a Trustee of the College, and at the same time holding the office of Professor of Law. It is understood that at the last stated meeting of the Trustees, Mr. BETTS resigned his Professorship and the office of Trustee, and was unanimously re-elected to the latter office by the Board. No action has yet been had in the case of Mr. THOMAS L. WELLS, to whom the other topic considered in the opinion has reference. With respect to the acts of the Trustees affected by the presence of illegal members, your Committee have no recommendation to offer. The recent election of a Professor of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy is one of these acts; and if that election was made by the majority of a single vote, and that vote was cast in favor of the successful candidate, the election is, without doubt, void. Or if in any of the ballotings the subtraction of an illegal vote would give a majority to Dr. GIBBS, he is the duly elected Professor. But your Committee would presume that the election of Professor MCCULLOCH should not be disturbed by any action at law, indorsed by the Alumni, but that he be welcomed to the City and chair with the cordial respect of the Alumni, and the hope that complete success may attend his career in the service of Columbia College.

A suitable apartment is to be fitted up immediately for a lecture room, and an appropriation has been made for the purchase of apparatus, and this energetic action on the part of the Trustees, exhibits a disposition to piece the department in a state of efficiency.

Another

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,

[illegible] Daily Times, [illegible] Saturday Morning Times, and [illegible] Times, [illegible] Newspaper in the United States, published every day (except Sunday), at No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, corner of Ann-street, and delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS a week, payable to the Carrier; Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS a year; Six months, Two Dollars and a Half; three months One Dollar and a Half; Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers.

POSTAGE OF THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered — cents per quarter, or $1 56 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (*Sunday excepted.*) One edition will be issued at 1 and the other at 3 o'clock, P. M. It will be sent by mail, or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES,

A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of Two DOLLARS per annum. Two copies for THREE DOLLARS. Five copies for FIVE DOLLARS, will be sent to one address; and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:

Within the County.....Free.
Within the State.....13 cents.
Within the United States.....26 cents.
Payments in all cases must be made in advance.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the *Sandwich Islands*, and containing only news of interest to readers in these sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, 6 cents per copy.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III....NO. 868. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Constitutional Oath.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Vindication of Himself and the State of Massachusetts.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.

Passage of the $10,000,000 Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

The speech of Senator SUMNER, to-day, is generally acknowledged as an eloquent and a triumphant vindication of himself, and of the State of Massachusetts. It was also a withering rebuke to the Slave oligarchy. S.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 27, 1854.

GERRIT SMITH'S remarkable speech of to-day excites mingled emotions of surprise, mortification and distrust among Northern men. It was not expected that the extra radical Abolitionist would advocate the acquisition of all of Mexico and of Cuba *with* Slavery; nor was it supposed that he could make a speech on such a subject, which would draw upon him the congratulations of prominent Southern men. But Mr. SMITH is determined to make a sensation—the only practical end he seems likely to accomplish in political life.

Where *is* Mr. FAULKNER of Virginia? And what is the prospect of the Army bills committed to his charge? Is it to be decreed by the negligence of Congress that our Army officers shall eterve by the pay bill of 1790, or some other antiquated period? There are no measures before Congress more deserving immediate attention than those for the increase of the Army, and especially for the increase of its pay. If comfortable M. C.'s will just try the experiment, for a week, of living on a sum which would have been considered a very fair income in 1790, I am sure they would keenly feel the injustice they are inflicting upon our gallant little Army, in insisting that it shall get along without enlisted men unless they can be had for a negro cook's wages, and requiring its officers to be gentlemen of education and refinement, while they are offered the means of livelihood which a journeyman mechanic,—who can settle himself permanently in a given locality, instead of roving about the country in the prosecution of his profesional engagements,—finds quite inadequate to the necessities of the present times. A very brief season remains of the present session of Congress, and unless Mr. FAULKNER is prompt and energetic in his efforts,—and is sustained cordially by such members as have given the subject the five minutes' investigation necessary to an understanding of its merits,—the whole business will be thrown over to next Winter, and then fail again for a year or two to come. The friends of the Army must to work while it is time.

The subject of Californie Mail routes will be before the House, probably, in the course of the present week. A powerful combination is at work to break up the existing mail contracts, and to give a monopoly contract, on the old plan, to the Nicaragua route. The Postmaster General is understood to take a deep interest in this project, and to have staked himself upon its success. Why will not the Representatives of the people insist that some encouragement shall be given to the proprietors of the Ramsey route between New-Orleans and San Francisco, who offer to carry the mail between those points in 16 days, and are perfectly satisfied that they can do it in even two days' less time? Why should not the sliding scale be introduced in the bids for the California mail service—a scale increasing the compensation as the time in which the service is performed is reduced? Can any one show any good reason why the United States Mails should not have the advantage of the shortest route of transportation and the quickest time that responsible parties will agree to make? I confess I see no reason, except those which may proceed from interested motives.

After all the anticipations relating to the early opening of the New-York Assay office, I learn that it will not be ready to go fairly into operation before the 1st of September, in consequence of the difficulty of completing the smoke-etack. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

After the presentation of a few petitions,

Mr. PETTIT made a personal explanation as to the report in the *Globe* of his remarks in Monday's debate, accusing Mr. SUMNER of having interpolated remarks into his (Mr. PETTIT's) speech which he said were never uttered.

During the explanation the terms "false" and "false hood" were repeatedly exchanged between Messrs. SUMNER and PETTIT.

A discussion ensued as to what business should be taken up.

Mr. PETTIT said that on Monday, in debate, he had referred to Mr. SUMNER's open disavowal of his obligation to the Constitution and to his oath to support it, in no very complimentary terms. In the official report of that debate, that Senator was represented as having said as follows: "I said I recognized no obligation in the Constitution to bind me to help to reduce a man to Slavery." These words, said Mr. PETTIT, were not made in the Senate. If the Senator had said them, they would have been false, and I would have noticed them.

Mr. SUMNER—I call the Senator to order. I say they were uttered by me here, in the Senate.

Mr. PETTIT—I will prove right in his teeth that what he says is false. [Cries of "Order, order."] I say he did not make use of the remark, here reported, on the floor, but after the adjournment he went to the reporter and had then interpolated into the report of my remarks. He then argued that the Senator never had the floor to make any such remark, and if it was made privately, and not heard by Senators, it ought not to go into the report. It was unfair in any Senator to interpolate remarks into reports which were not actually made. His speech now contained this remark, and no reply to it appeared from him. He made no reply to it, because the remark was never made. He discussed the rights of Senators to revise their remarks. He said that when proof-sheets of his speech were handed to him he say this interpolation, and pronounced it false, and directed it to be left out. The foreman of the *Globe* office, however, had put it in He read a letter from the reporter of the *Globe*, to the effect that this remark did not appear in the short-hand notes of Monday's debate, but that when Mr. SUMNER called to revise his remarks, he had put the report in the shape it now appears. The Senator had said in answer to a remark, that he would not execute the Constitution, that he recognized no such obligation. The Senator said that he would not return a fugitive sleve, and asked: "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing." The man who first used that remark was a stung person to quote. He had proved himself a lying ingrate, a dog. He was a happy prototype of the Senator from Massachusetts in all his conduct. The interpolation by the Senator was false, because he could not have said it, and false, because he did not.

Mr. SUMNER—I repeat that the remarks were made by me substantially as reported. I make them in my seat, and did not suppose they would have reached the reporter's ear. He then explained that the reporter voluntarily showed him the report, and finding it did not correspond exactly with what he had said, corrected it. As to all else which the Senator had said, he had not one word to reply.

The subject which had consumed an hour, then dropped.

The House bill to aid in Minnesota in constructing a Railroad therein, taken up and passed.

The motion to refer the Boston petition for repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law was then taken up.

Mr. DIXON spoke for an hour in defence of the Fugitive Sieve Law, denouncing opposition to it. He also declared the Whig party of the North had become abolitionized as a body, and renounced any political connection with them while they remained so. He referred to the platform of the Whig State Convention of New-Hampshire, and said if the tests laid down in that body were adopted by northern Whigs, he desired to be forever disconnected from them.

An effort was then made to postpone the subject until Monday, but after considerable debate was voted down.

Mr. MALLORY defended the Fugitive Slave law; and in the course of his remarks referred to Mr. SUMNER's disavowal of any obligation imposed by his oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. SUMNER—I call the Senator to order. I never said so.

Mr. MALLORY said he would not even put into a dog's mouth any statement which was not true, but he would be glad to know what the Senator did say.

Mr. SUMNER—I said I recognized no obligation upon me to help to return or reduce to Slavery any man.

Mr. CLAY said he could not keep silent, and hear the Senator—with insolence of manner and unblushing face—day after day, after having unqualifiedly disavowed his constitutional obligations, attempt to throw the responsibility on the reporter. He then defended the reporter, whose character, he said, would compare favorably with Mr. SUMNER'S among persons who knew both, but among strangers, would, perhaps, be treated as inferior to the person who accidentally occupied a seat in the Senate. The Senator did make the remark imputed to him, and the Senators all around him corroborated the report. The qualification put on the declaration by the interpolation put in the report, was an afterthought, and done to skirk and avoid the responsibility of appearing to the world as a man having desecrated the Senate Chamber, with his presence and the Holy Evangelists with his lips. If the Senator had not disavowed any obligation to the Constitution, would he have been charged with having done so by the two Senators sitting nearest him? He desired to suggest to Senators a means of remedying this conduct—though there were no means to reach a person guilty only of crime in thought, still there was a mode of defending that body from such persons. Though a man be the most talented, able and scholar-like—eloquent and profound—if he should show an intention to crime, or should instigate others to do that which he had not the courage to do himself, or should be as guilty of moral perjury as any man who had ever been branded with the letter P, or even should in all respects be exemplified by the character given to Uriah Heep by DICKENS; there was no way to treat him. Municipal action would not reach such a man. The Senate could treat him with disdain, could send him to Coventry, deny to him all those civilities and courtesies common among gentlemen, make him feel he is treated as a leper, and avoided as a venomous reptile—thus far Senators had it in their power to do. If they have not power to impose punishments of law, they can take from the serpent his fangs and place him in that social degradation he deserves.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Senator SUMNER said:

Since I had the honor of addressing the Senate yesterday, various Senetors have spoken, and several have alluded to me in terms clearly beyond the sanction of Parliamentary debate. Of this I make no complaint, if to them it seems proper, courteous and Parliamentary to "unpack the heart with words, and fell a cursing like a very drab, a scullion." I will not interfere with the enjoyment which they find in such exposure of themselves—they have certainly shown their character. Two of them—the Senator from South Carolina, who sits immediately before me, and the Senator from Virginia, who sits immediately behind me—are not young; their heads are amply crowned by time; they did not speak from any ebullition of youth, but from the confirmed temper of age. It is melancholy to believe that they showed themselves as they are. It were charitable to believe that they are in reality better than they showed themselves. I think, Sir, that I am not the only person on this floor who, in listening to them in this debate,—these two self confident champions of the peculiar fanaticism of the South,—was reminded of the striking words of JEFFERSON, picturing the influence of Slavery. "The whole commerce," said he, "between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part and degrading submissions on the other. Our children see this and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and manly feelings undepraved by such circumstances." No person who has witnessed the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Virginia in this debate, will place them among the prodigies described by JEFFERSON. As they spoke, the Senate Chamber must have seemed in their sight a plantation stocked with slaves, over which the lash of the overseer had free scope. There was little that fell from them which deserves reply. Certainly not the hard words they used so readily. The Senator from Virginia complained that I had characterized a person who went from Virginia to Boston in pursuit of a slave as a slave-hunter. Sir, I abhorse to call things by their right names. White I call white, and black I call black. A man who degrades himself to the work of chasing a poor negro, who, under the inspiration of freedom and the guidance of the North Star, had sought a freemen's home far away from the whip of the overseer—I call a sleve-hunter. If the Senator will give me any term which more precisely describes such a person, I will use it. It was said by one of the philosophers of antiquity, that the blush is a sign of virtue; and permit me to add that the sensibility which that Senator displeyed at a just term which truly characterizes an odious person, is kindred to a blush, which even the plantation manners of the Senator could not conceal; and the Senator from South Carolina, too, has betrayed his sensibility,—and here let me say that this Senator knows well that I always listen with peculiar pleasure to his rich, exuberant speeches, as they gurgle forth so often, tinctured by generous ideas, except when in defiance of reason he undertakes to defend that which is obviously indefensible. This Senator was disturbed when, to his inquiry whether I would render personal assistance in rendering or returning—I use the words as equivalent—a fellow man to slavery, I exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" The Senator asks if there is any dog in the Constitution. He does not seem to think that by the interpretation that he has given to the Constitution, he has *helped* nurture there a regular South Carolina blood-hound, trained to hunt negroes. No, Sir, I do not believe that there is any blood-hound, or even any dog, in the Constitution of the United States. But since the brief response which I made to the inquiry of the Senator has drawn upon me various attacks—all marked by grossness of language and manner—since I have been charged with openly declaring my purpose to violate the Constitution and to break the oath which I had taken at that desk, I shall be pardoned for showing simply how a few plain words will put all this down. The authentic report in the *Globe* shows what I actually said. When that is read, it renders anything else superfluous. But the Senators who have been so swift in misrepresentation deserve to be exposed. Now, Sir, I begin by adopting as my guide the authentic words of ANDREW JACKSON in his memorable veto in 1832 of the Bank of the United States; to his course was opposed the authority of the Supreme Court, and this is his reply:

"If the opinion of the Supreme Court covers the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the coordinate authorities of this Government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities; but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve." Mark these words: "Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others." Does any Senator here dissent from this rule? Does the Senator from Virginia? Does the Senator from South Carolina? At all events for myself I accept the rule as just and reasonable. In swearing to support the Constitution at your desk, Mr. President, I did not swear to support it as you understand it, as the gentleman from Virginia understood it, or as the Senator from South Caroline understood it, with a blood-hound, or at least dog in it, in pursuit of a slave. No such thing, Sir, I swore to support it as I understood it.

Now I will not occupy your time, nor am I disposed at this moment, nor does the occasion require that I should go into any minute criticism of the clause of the Constitution for the surrender of fugitives from labor; assuming, in the face of commanding rules of interpretation all leaning towards freedom, that in the concise language of this clause pettering in a double sense the words employed can be judicially regarded as justly applicable to fugitive slaves, which is often and earnestly denied, but on which I now express no opinion. Assuming, I say, these things are hostile to freedom, then I desire to say that, as I understand the Constitution, this clause does not impel me to any personal obligation, especially it does not impose upon me any obligation to render any personal assistance in the surrender of a fugitive slave. As a Senator, I have taken the oath to support the Constitution as I understand, and understanding it as I do, I am bound by my oath to oppose all enactments by Congress on the subject as a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and especially must I oppose the last act as a tyrannical usurpation, here my duties as a Senator under the oath which I have taken end. In no respect by my oath as a Senator can I be constrained to duties in other capacities or as a simple citizen, which are revolting to my conscience, even though required by positive enactments. Now, in this interpretation of the Constitution I may be wrong; others may differ from me, and will act according to their understanding; for myself, I shall act according to mine.

On this statement of my constitutional obligations I stand, and to the inquiry whether I would render any personal assistence in surrendering a fellow-man to bondage, I reply again, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?" and in looking around this Senate, I might ask fearlessly how many there are in this body, if indeed there is a single Senator who would stoop to any such service. Until some one rises and openly confesses his willingness to become a slave hunter, I will not believe that there can be one, and yet honorable and chivalrous Senators have been prompt to judge me because I openly declared my abhorrence of a service at which every manly bosom must revolt. Sire, I have found in Bayonne brave soldiers and good citizens, but not one executioner, was the noble reply of the Governor of that place to CHARLES IX. of France when he ordered the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and such a spirit, I think, will yet animate the people of this country when pressed to the service of dogs.

To the question which has been proposed whether Massachusetts will by State laws carry out the offensive clause of the Constitution, I reply that Massachusetts at all times has been ready to do her duty under the Constitution as she understands it, and I doubt not will ever continue of this mind. More than this I cannot say. In quitting this topic, I cannot forbear to remark that the assault on me for my disclaimer of all Constitutional obligation to render personal assistance in making a man a slave, come with an ill grace from the veteran Senator of Virginia, a State which by its far famed resolutions of 1798, assumed to determine its constitutional obligations even to the extent of nullification in act of Congress, and also with an ill grace from the veteran Senator of South Carolina, a State which at a later day arrayed itself openly against the federal authorities, and which threatens nullification as often as babies cry. He then dwelt upon the rifling of the mails in South Carolina and the letter of Postmaster KENDALL in reply thereto. Ah, Sir, there is a particular incident in the history of South Carolina, which should have made the Senator from that State hesitate. It is not many years since Massachusetts commissioned a distinguished gentleman of blameless life and eminent professional qualities, who had once held a seat in the other House, (SAMUEL HOAR,) to reside at Charleston for a year, in order to protect the rights of free colored citizens of Massachusetts; to test the constitutionality of a statute of that State so gross in its provisions that an eminent character of South Carolina—a Judge of the Supreme Court—had characterized it as trampling upon the Constitution, and a direct attack upon the sovereignty of the United States. But this agent of Massachusetts—an unarmed old man—was prevented from performing his duties, driven from the State by a respectable mob, and the Legislature subsequently sanctioned this lawless act by placing on the statute books an order for his expulsion. And yet the Senator from South Carolina holds up his hands in holy horror at the imagined delinquencies of Massachusetts towards slave-hunters, and also at my own refusal to render any aid.

Before this Senator undertakes to lecture Massachusetts or myself, let him return to his own States and first lecture there. The Senator from South Carolina in a sublime extasy of Slavery, burst forth in the ejaculation that Massachusetts at the time she was illustrated by OTIS, HANCOCKS and the brace of ADAMSES, was slaveholding, and he hailed these patriots as representing hardy slaveholding Massachusetts. Sir, I repel the imputation. It is true that Massachusetts was hardy, but she was not in any just sense slaveholding—a few sleeves were still found within her borders as early as 1769 one of her Courts actually anticipating the decision in the Somerset case, established Habeas jurisdiction the principle of freedom. Similar decisions followed in other places during the Revolution, and at last under the influence of the bill of rights of the new Constitution in 1780, declaring that all men are born free and equal, Slavery ceased. Thus the Senator errs when he speaks of Massachusetts. He errs still more when he puts forth the delcaration that the independence of America to maintain Republican liberty was won by the arms and treasure, by the patriotism and good faith of Slaveholding communities. Mark the expression. Sir, the Senator, fresh from the Nebraska hill, can speak of the good faith of Slaveholding communities only in irony, and let me add that when he says that American independence was won by the arms and because of Slaveholding communities, he spoke either in irony or ignorance. He then went into an elaborate exposition of the contributions of the Southern States to the War of Independence, particularly of South Carolina, and then said, I had almost forgotten to turn again to the Senator from Virginia. He has undertaken in a most imperious style, rather lot me say the style of Sir Forcible Feeble, to call in question my statement that the Fugitive Slave act denied the habeas corpus. And in doing this he assumed for himself a superiority, which nothing in him can sanction. Sir, I claim little for myself, but I shrink in no respect from any comparison with that Senator. Sitting near him, as has been my fortune, since I have been in this body, I have learned something of his conversation, something of his manners, something of his attachments, and something of his abilities, and something of his character; and while I would not undertake to disparage him in any of these respects, yet, I feel that I do not exalt myself immensely, when I openly challenge a comparison with that Senator. To his statement on the subject I oppose mine. He then evolved other objections to the Fugitive Sieve Act, which he commended to the Senator from whose brain the soulless monster came. He then said, (looking at Mr. CLAY,) but I must close. To many things said in this debate, intended to be personal and offensive, I make no reply. There are some things best answered by silence—best answered by withholding the word which leaps impulsively to the lips, but I leave these things, and as I close I dwell for one moment on the agreeable aspect of this discussion. On former occasions like this, the right of petition has been vehemently assailed or practically denied. Only two years memorials for the repeal of the Slave act presented by me were laid on the table without reference to any committee. All is changed now; Senators have condemned the memorial and cried treason; but thus far, in this excited debate, no person has so far outraged the spirit of our institutions or forgotten himself as to object to the reception of the memorial and its proper reference. It is true the remonstrants have been treated with indignity, but the great right of petition, the sworn and buckle of the citizen, though disguised by such indignity, has not been denied. Here, Sir, is a triumph of freedom.

Mr. CLAY said the Senator had asked whether any Senator would render assistance in returning a fugitive slave to his owner, and as no one had responded, and lest the Senator might herald it forth to the world, that no one Senator had the moral courage to say he would, he (CLAY,) had to say he would do so.

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator might say immoral courage.

Mr. CLAY said he believed the receiver was as bad as the thief, and while he would not steal a slave, he would not receive one stolen or seduced away from his master.

Mr. BUTLER said that if any person expected of him excited language in reply to the Senator, he would be greatly mistaken. The Senator had, by aid of his confreres, been hunting up old, musty records and scraps of history, for the purpose of assailing South Carolina. He would not be expected, at this moment, to go into the matter or be prepared to retort upon Massachusetts.

Mr. BADGER—Will the Senator give way for an adjournment? He can go on to-morrow.

Mr. BUTLER—No, Sir, I will not dive into the bowels of history to assail Massachusetts. I will never be the vampire. He then defended South Carolina. The Senator had flatly denied that the independence of the country was achieved by slaveholding States. All the States of the Confederacy at the time of the Declaration of Independence, were slaveholding States. Massachusetts was a slaveholding State. If the people did not buy slaves, they sold them; they carried on the traffic in Sievery. OTIS, HANCOCK, and the ADAMSES were the representatives of slaveholding Massachusetts. Was not Massachusetts a slaveholding State?

Mr. SUMNER—Not in any any just sense.

Mr. BUTLER said the Senator always assumed facts to suit the issues he presented, and which he argued. It was now assumed that Massachusetts at that time was not a Slave State in any sense, because it suited the argument of the Senator; but history proved the contrary. Connecticut was a Sieve State, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware were Slave States. Was not New-York a Slave State?

Mr. SUMNER—The Senator from New-York can answer.

Mr. BUTLER—The Senator from New-York would doubtless answer, truly—that would not exit the Senator.

Mr. SEWARD—It is due to candor to state, that at the time of the Revolution every twelfth man in New-York was a slaveholder.

Mr. BUTLER resumed. In saying that the independence was gained by slaveholders, he did not mean the Carolinas alone. In addition to those he had named were Maryland and Virginia. These all were slaveholding States, and could the Senator look him in the face and deny it?

Mr. SUMNER said that in speaking of slaveholding States they did not include those where Slavery existed more by accident then as part of the settled system of civilization of the State. It was understood to mean only States where Slavery was essentially an institution of the State.

Mr. BUTLER said this was another of these assumptions of fact to meet the issue presented by the Senator himself, and on which he went out to the country his rhetorical and eloquent declamation. The fact, however, that the States at the time of the Revolution were slaveholding communities, was as palpable that it was useless to argue it further. The statement of the Senator was rhetorically false. He denied having at any time assailed Boston or Massachusetts. He always abstained from making any comparison between different States or sections. Boston and Massachusetts have vindicated themselves and executed the Constitution in spite of the misrepresenting advocate. He replied to Mr. SUMNER'S remarks about Mr. HOAR'S case and referred to a pathetic appeal, made by a Boston Captain. Because two negro seamen were imprisoned in Charleston, this Captain abandoned his comrades, returned to Boston, and wrote a most affecting essay upon the sufferings of his companions; and yet, upon payment of two dollars, he could have had them released, but he would not sympathize with them so far as paying that amount.

The question as to what Mr. SUMNER did say on Monday, as to his recognition of the authority of the Constitution, was then commented upon.

Messrs. FRESENDEN, RUSK, CLAY, and GILLETT, all gave their recollection of what took place.

The reports in the *Globe* and the New-York papers were read over and over again.

Mr. SUMNER said he understood the question was put to him whether he would personally assist in the arrest or return of a slave?—and to that had answered, that he recognized no such obligation as imposed on him by the Constitution.

Mr. BUTLER resumed, and for some time warmly and eloquently defended his State.

Mr. PETTIT again addressed the Senate upon the subject of what Mr. SUMNER actually said on Monday.

Mr. TOUCEY said he would be unwilling at any time to hold any man responsible for a hasty word, but he desired the Senator from Massachusetts would now state whether he recognized any obligation imposed by the Constitution to return a fugitive slave?

Mr. SUMNER—To which question, I answer emphatically—No!

Mr. CLAY—I hope there will be no doubt now as to what the Senator says.

The motion to refer was agreed to, and at nearly 5 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

Mr. SKELTON introduced a bill for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck on the coast of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the Atlantic States and San Francisco. Some conversation took place as to the effect of this bill on existing contracts.

Mr. MACE said the Select Committee on steamship frauds, will report next week. The Collins line needs overhauling, and a critical examination. After the report shall be submitted, the House will have it in their power to curtail greatly the expenses of the Ocean Mail Service, and afford equal facilities to those which now exist between New-York and Liverpool and California, at greatly reduced rates. He was not prepared at this time to saddle the Government with an additional expense of $250,000 a year for a weekly mail service, when we are paying almost twice as much for a semi-monthly mail.

Mr. MCDOUGALL moved an amendment making it the duty of the Postmaster-General to determine any contracts to be made, and not as to any existing contract.

Agreed to, 100 against 50.

On motion of Mr. BRIDGES the bill was tabled, by 84 against 70.

THE TEN MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House went into Committee on the bill appropriating $10 000,000 to carry into effect the Gadsden treaty.

Mr. HOUSTON gave his views as to the power of the House of Representatives respecting treaties, holding that it was their constitutional right and duty to deliberate on the expediency of appropriating money to carry treaties into effect and to determine and not thereon, as in their judgment may be most conducive to the public good. This was the doctrine asserted by the House in 1796, after President WASHINGTON had refused to communicate the correspondence connected with the Jay treaty.

He replied to Mr. BENTON, denying that the privileges of the House have been invaded because the President did not consult the House before making the Gadsden treaty, and arguing that from WASHINGTON until now, the House had never been consulted before making treaties.

Mr. BENTON moved to reduce the appropriation.

Mr. PRESTON made a point that the amendment was not in order, as specified amount being necessary to carry out the treaty, they must take the appropriation as it stands or reject it.

The Chairman (Mr. DISNEY,) overruled the point, on the ground that the Committee cannot thus be restricted in their votes.

Mr. BENTON commenced a personal explanation in relation to the call for papers connected with the treaty, when he was called to order by Mr. SEWARD, who contended that Mr. BENTON must confine himself to an explanation of his amendment.

The Chairman decided that Mr. BENTON could make a personal explanation.

Mr. BENTON, by leave of the Committee, withdrew his amendment and offered the following, to come at the end of the bill: "Provided that no part of the sum appropriated shall be taken from the Treasury until the President shall first communicate to the House all correspondence, instructions, &c., connected with the negotiation of the treaty."

After another point of order had been raised, and disposed of, a crowd gathered round Mr. BENTON, who said—when the message was delivered and referred, he thought he went to the member from Alabama, and asked him whether the papers were sent in. He thought the gentleman said not. He thought he spoke to him several different times about the Committee of Ways and Means getting the papers, and the last time, he insisted the Committee ought to get them. But the gentleman thought very differently, and the two parted entertaining different opinions. The two gentlemen from New-York, (Messrs. HAVEN and PECKHAM), were not properly subject to the charge of delay in making application for the papers. He (BENTON) made application for them because he thought it impossible to get through the House the resolution calling for them. He would further say to Mr. HOUSTON, that when he referred to the cases alluded to by the gentleman, he cited the laws of Congress, appropriating money before treaties were ratified, and limited himself to instances of acquisition. Money was appropriated in advance, before Louisiana, Florida and California were acquired. This was the great point upon which he still insisted.

Mr. HOUSTON deprecated in the strongest terms the gentleman's attempting to bring up private conversations, not intended to be made public. He confessed he felt rather pained that a gentleman of Mr. BENTON'S experience should attempt to bring up for the action of the House what had privately occurred.

Mr. BENTON (in his seat)—I dislike it.

Mr. HOUSTON—Before last Monday morning he had no recollection of the matter, and further he never promised or intimated to Mr. BENTON that he would call for the papers.

Mr. BENTON—You said you would not.

Mr. HOUSTON—Then, why this poor child's play? When the gentleman said that he (HOUSTON) had promptly told him he would not bring the papers here, why did he sleep on his rights till Monday, when he (HOUSTON) said he would call up the bill? He did not attempt to censure the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. PECKHAM,) but said it was too late in the day to bring forward the resolution. Having slept on his rights so long, he (HOUSTON) had a right to drew the inference that he did not want the information. He further replied to Mr. BENTON.

Mr. PECKHAM contended that he had no prospect of having his resolution passed until last Monday. Before that time a single objection would have prevented its consideration. The gentleman from Alabama said he was willing the papers should come before the Committee within a reasonable time. The gentleman now wants it to go to the country, that they would have been furnished, if application had been made in time.

Mr. HAVEN submitted it was proper the correspondences should be laid before the public. He would not have the issue changed.

Mr. ASHE denied that the House has any right to the papers.

Mr. HARRIS, of Miss., said this was not the Gadsden Treaty, but a treaty made by our own Senate, they having kicked the former out of doors. He thought there was too much pother over it.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, claimed that the House have a right to the papers.

Mr. CLINGMAN said the House have a right to call for information, but the correspondence would not affect his vote for the bill.

Mr. PACKHAM stated his objections to the treaty.

Mr. WALSH—Every argument against the bill has weakened my opposition to it. These papers are all moonshine. I suppose there are facts connected with the treaty which ought not be known. There are facts connected with the introduction of SANTA ANNA into Mexico which it would not be proper to make known. Many things are going on in rascally appropriations in Legislature not proper to be mentioned. My opposition to the treaty was based on the ground that it was propping up a despotism which would soon drop into our hands, and which affords no protection to personal liberty, but tramples on it. When I see the material of which the opposition is composed, I think I must be constrained to vote for the bill, if my vote is necessary. [Laughter.]

Mr. BENTON'S and other amendments were voted down.

The Committee rose, and under the operation of the previous question the bill passed, by Yeas 103, Nays 62, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Jas. C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Bayley, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Bell, Bliss, Bocock, Borea, Brookenridge, Bridges, Brooks, Cashia, Chamberlain, Chastain, Christian, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquit, Cox, Curtis, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Dean, Disney, Dowdell, Eddy, Edmondson, Elliott, Ellison, Ewing, Faulkner, Florence, Gamble, Goode, Greenwood, Grow, Harris of Ala., Hendricks, Henn, Hillyer, Houston, Hunt, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Jones of La., Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Lamb, Letcher, Lindsley, McDougall, McMullen, McNair, Macy, Maxwell, Miller of Ind., Millson, Olds, Orr, Packer, Perkins of La., Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rows, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smyth of Va., Stanton of Tenn., Stevens of Mich., Straub, Stuart of Mich., Taylor of New-York, Thurston, Vail, Vansant, Walker, Walsh, Westbrook, Wright of Miss., Zollhoffer.

NAYS—Messrs. Bennett, Benson, Benton, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, Cooke, Crocker, Cullom, Davis of R. I., Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Elliott, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Giddings, Goodrich, Harlan of Ohio, Harrison, Hastings, Haven, Heister, Howe, Hughes, Jones of N. Y., Knox, Lindley, McCulloch, Matteson, Mayall, Middlesworth, Miller of Mo., Morgan, Murray, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Oliver of Mo., Parker, Peckham, Pennington, Perkins of N. Y., Pringle, Ritchie, Rowe, Richey, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Smith of N. Y., Taylor of Ohio, Taylor of Tenn., Upham, Wade, Walley, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Wentworth of Mass., Wheeler

Adjourned.

Resignation of Gerrit Smith.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 28.

The *National Era* of this morning publishes Hon. GERRIT SMITH'S resignation of his seat in Congress.

New-Hampshire Legislature, &c.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 28.

The debate on the anti-Nebraska resolutions was continued in the House to-day, but without final action.

All the Banking bills were matured, and passed the House to-day.

Balloting for United States Senators is fixed for to-morrow.

The "Angel Gabriel" was here yesterday, and left this morning in disgust, not being able to muster a congregation.

Dreadful Accident at Niagara Falls—Buffalo City Bonds.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 28.

A terrible accident occurred this morning at Niagara Falls. A little girl five years of age, who was playing on the top of the precipice known as the Devil's Hole, approached too near the edge and overbalanced—for an instant she clung to the bushes, but losing her hold before assistance could reach her fell into the gulf, a distance of 150 feet. She still survives, but her recovery is impossible.

The interest on the Buffalo City Bonds, due to-day in New-York, would not be paid, in consequence of an injunction on the Council. The Bonds due on the 29th will not be paid for a similar reason.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 28.

This morning the lightning train going West, on the Michigan Central Railroad, when three miles from Wayne, ran into a carriage containing a wealthy farmer, his wife and child, killing them all instantly. The train was thrown off the track, and the locomotive and several cars were broken. No one on the train was killed, but the engineer, fireman, and ten or twelve passengers were more or less injured.

The Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

NIAGARA FALLS, Wednesday, June 28.

The accident on the Great Western Railroad, (referred to in the dispatch from Buffalo last night,) occurred at Princetown, and the report proves to have been much exaggerated. The trackman had displaced the rails, and the whole train ran off the track. The locomotive and all the cars were smashed, but only one person was instantly killed, although several others were badly wounded. No names have yet reached us.

A Canadian Defaulter.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 28.

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury at the Quarter Sessions this morning against MICHAEL WILLIAM MCCABE recently of Toronto, Canada,—now in the County Prison here, for fraudulent insolvency. Claims have been entered against him by merchants of Montreal to the amount of $30,000 for goods sold in April, 1853. Other charges are said to be pending against him.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 28.

The residences of Messrs. HEBERTON, NEWKIRK, HENRY CONRAD and FREDERICK F. KNEAS, on Arch-street, above Thirteenth, were damaged by fire this afternoon resulting from a fire-cracker. Two firemen were overcome by the heat, and one is not expected to recover. Another was seriously burned.

The thermometer again reached 97° to-day, but a violent thunder storm this afternoon has cooled the air.

The Southern Mail—The Weather.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 28.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday are received, but contain no news.

It has been intensely hot again to-day, the thermometer ranging from 93° to 98°.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 28.

The Thermometer here yesterday and this morning ranged about 75°. This afternoon it was oppressively hot and sultry, but about 5 o'clock a shower passed over the city, and this evening is cool and pleasant.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 27.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here early this (Tuesday) morning.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 27.

We have no mail this morning from south of Washington.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 4,000 bales, at firm prices. Middling is quoted at 8½c. The *Atlantic's* advices came to hand at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

CELEB

HAVANA.

Celebration of Corpus Christi—Bunker Hill Anniversary at Havana—The Spanish Consul at N. Orleans—Importation of Negroes, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

On the 15th, the celebration of "Corpus Christi" by procession, high mass, &c., was the most brilliant that I have witnessed in Havana, for the last thirty years; and we had the pleasure of seeing the Viceroy and the Lord Bishop of the diocese in attendance, following the consecrated "bread and wine," which had become the veritable "body and blood" of the Saviour of the World. The composition of the procession was of the most respectable of our community. The gravity of the people was more in conformity with the sanctity of the occasion than usual; undoubtedly promoted by the devout impression produced by the two most distinguished worshippers. The Captain-General had his cushion of red velvet borne by an attendant, and said his beads or prayer at every corner, while his cocked-hat preceded his Excellency, upon a silver salver, having been duly sprinkled with holy water, and concealed in a cloud of purifying incense. My Lord Bishop looked upon the whole as part and parcel of his profession, a combination of the tools of his shop, for the aggrandisement of himself—or his Church, as might be most convenient; he seemed watchful as the shepherd, that *others* should do their duty. The streets through the line of the religious parade were curtained with red and yellow, dropping from balconies and windows arches of evergreen were erected, and national banners waved over the streets; opening upon the Plaza de Armas, which with houses and house-tops were filled with our variegated population colors. Dragoons, lanceros and foot soldiers, with a sprinkling of negroes in full dress uniform,—the *light* of their clean faces in contrast with their ornament gear, rather awkward in fit and accustom, gave of course an august prestige to the scene, while the incense of the Church itself was neutralized by the steam of fragrance that saluted us from below. The departure from the cathedral, arrival at the public square, and return of the Holy emblems to their sacred warehouse were announced by salvos of heavy ordnance from the walls of the fortifications, in the vicinity, on the opposite of the harbor. The evening was filled up with the usual religious gayety. Yesterday the battle of Bunker Hill was remembered by some old fellows that I found powowing at the "Elonga," Exchange Coffee rooms—among whom were several captains of American vessels lying in our harbor. I was invited to a seat by the presiding officer; but was compelled to decline the honor. However, I was compelled to drink a toast given by the veteran of the ocean: "To the *departed* Spirit of '76!"—Is it so,—is there nothing left of that ancient sentiment, that breath of free love, to hold you altogether, "The spirit of '76!" God forbid! Strangers look to you, and shudder at the idea that you will be torn and disorganized by factions planted in your bosom by foreign emissaries, by and with consent and counsel of your *diplomatic* national friends. If this chills the heart of one who has no interest,—no individual interest in your institutions,—it certainly ought to arouse to reflection those who through the frenzy of wild speculation and agrarian enthusiasm, would tear up the foundations of your justice, while they revile all Christian sentiment that has not the color and the character of Cain,—it would almost seem from the awful reports your papers give us. These collisions are poured forth here with the usual quantity of exaggeration, to act upon the minds of those who do not think that this old patriarchal system for social organization and control is the best; and it is common to hear, among the officials, that the union of the United States is on the eve of disruption, &c. May we long wait for such issue.

We had some time since the particulars of the meeting on the 21st of May at the residence of Mr. LEGORIA, Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, but it was not deemed of sufficient consequence for remark at the time. Since then, however, this Consul has been rather more active in what might be construed into seditious conduct, and he should at least remember the expedition of LABORDE to Mobile. The unjust intimation as to the conduct of General PEZUELA, under supposed circumstances, scarcely deserves notice, but I will remark that such a thing as "an outbreak of Spanish national enthusiasm" cannot occur in Cuba, except under the positive orders and force, black and white, of the Captain General, who, through his spies, winding among all classes, learns everything in cogitation, as well as everything done. That the *casualty* of the massacre of WM. H. ROBERTSON, a man who never uttered a lie and never feared to speak the truth, and all of his countrymen, will be ministered under positive instruction, or not at all. I have talked with Americans upon this subject, who scout the idea of any such possibility, and who, having no fears, will remain in the faithful discharge of their duties and obligations, no matter what occurs between tha United States and Spain. I am not aware of any American, nor have I any ground to suspect any one of your citizens who is occupied with correspondence for your paper. They all have permanent occupation, as far as my knowledge reaches, that would not admit of such labor. As for myself and others that have given you information, we have allegiance here, and are willing to take the cudgels *for truth*, on the Queen's side, even if it should bring us in collision with local power and authority. The greatest enemies of the Queen are those who are faithless in the discharge of their public trusts, to the injury of the interests and the prospering of her distant children.

Should any outbreak occur through "Spanish national enthusiasm," under the instructions of the Captain General of Cuba, the foreigners will be very apt to visit the Palace for protection, and in numbers in which they will be able to make a very good show for Spanish murderers to meet. Forewarned, they will not be taken by surprise—and they will take the JACKSON doctrine, to look for the responsible parties at the fountain of the evil. Any such purpose does not enter the mind of General PEZUELA, and the Spanish curs may bark, under the tuition of LEGORIA, but they will not bite. I mean only the adage, not to reflect upon the Spanish population of the United States, embracing some of your best and most noble citizens. When Mr. LEGORIA, in honor and worth, can come alongside of Col. WM. H. ROBERTSON, and look "old nerve" in the eye, he may venture another brick-bat—and until then he had better keep still, and "cultivate the confidence and esteem of his neighbors," that he may be safe in the hour of need or danger, and not be put to flight by a shadow. "The wicked flee," &c. In my last, I omitted advice, that the landings of negroes from Africa still continue on the South coast of Cuba, and that "bozales" of not two weeks' residence will be included in the Registration Lists, now being made out. Two cargoes were presented to our philanthropic care last week, all of which have been distributed among the Trinidad speculators. The health of Havana, of the suburban districts is not good, and there has been a good deal of sickness among the shipping in our port.

We have arrival of two more of the armed maritime representatives of our "Sincere Allies," the French frigate *Penelope*, commander FOURNIER, and the war steamer *Acheron*, commander M. BONACHITTA. Salutes and the usual courtesies have been interchanged during the day, and our "Plaza" wore a somewhat gayer appearance than usual, as it was filled with the gazers that never find anything to fill the measure of their Parisian standard. The feasting and entertainments may possibly be revived again for a few days, if the disease which is eating into the ship's companies does not caution to prudence. We have received a small detachment of recruits to perish with our Summer promotion of the six thousand that are to come.

"*Luego.*" OCCATOR.

News—Rumors and Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 15, 1854.

I am allowed but a short time to give you [illegible] my letter of yesterday, by direct steamer (Crescent City,) as the *Warrior* is to [illegible] at 6 o'clock P. M., having entered port this morning at 9 o'clock. The report has been in circulation that the Captain-General has determined to disband his black levies, under the heterogeneous appearance of things [illegible] this is premature, suppressed by what is supposed may be the result if peaceable relations should be determined between the two countries. Under any circumstances I do not believe the Captain-General will consent to disband the black troops as long as he has any official relation to the administration of Cuban affairs, for the reason, that to have them effective for any emergency they must become fixtures of the defensive policy—permanent—that they may feel that they have an absolute interest of their own to contend for in the maintenence of the Queen's power over her white subjects in Cuba. If they are only to be made passful "or ornamental" when the season of danger approaches, and to be dispersed with the passing cloud, they will have no confidence—want cultivation in their profession, besides being interrupted in their ordinary life occupation for subsistence, not easily removed from the indolence of habits contracted in barracks. The objection on the part of the white troops to serve with these raw recruits, has been forced down by their superior will; and with every necessity for recalling them to the service this dangerous feature in the morale and subordination would have to be overcome; and with such time of association the disgust would become less endurable. It is certain, I think, that the organization of black troops for the public service in Cuba is resolved for permanency, in order to economize in the waste of human life drawn from the Peninsula.

We have reports of a forced loan—the last resort of power—to be drawn "pro rata" from the various communities of cities, towns and districts of the realm, to meet the extraordinary necessities of our flourishing State. An interest of six per cent. per annum to be allowed, where the offerings are voluntary, and no interest in all the cases where the loans are forced by Government restraint. The money will be forthcoming for the exigency which is resorted to, for reason of not being able to effect negotiation attempted in the "Paris Bourse," to fit out an additional squadron and troops for Cuba. It is not certain, however, that the money raised upon this plea will ever be need to give effect to the object, on account of the more pressing wants within sound and reach of the parental voice of our Royal mistress.

I hand you this morning's issue of the *Journal*, and my next will embrace the interesting incidents of "Corpus Christi"—which we are preparing to celebrate with unusual demonstration—the feast of the institution of the Holy Sacrament, in which the miracle obtains with the bread and wine in the hands of the holy father, of becoming the veritable body and blood of our Saviour. Referring to enclosure and annexed, I remain, as ever, at your command. OCCATOR.

SARATOGA BY GAS-LIGHT.

How Saratoga Appears in June—The Indians at the Springs.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

You are not accustomed to receive letters from Saratoga in June, and doubtless many will think there is nothing here worth describing at this dull season. Well, I am not sure that there is. Most certainly those who only think of Saratoga as a piece of fashion, gayety and dissipation, and wish only to hear of these things, may pass on, for my letter will be to them a very prosy affair. The people who are here may be as puritanical as any who never left the green hills and smiling valleys of their own New-England, for all any demonstration to the contrary; and yet Saratoga is far from dull to one who can appreciate beauty and revel without *ennui* amid nature's melodies.

June is the time to see any country village in its glory, and here, where nature and art are continually vieing to adorn and beautify, he must be stupidity itself who can look abroad and not feel the influence of Summer's charms.

Whatever may be the people who come here, the Saratogians themselves are evidently a rural people, and they spare no pains to clothe their village and its suburbs in the garb of rural beauty, with all its varieties of form and color. Not only the grounds which are mostly thronged by the gay idlers, but all around, far and near, one may walk or ride over teeming plains, through pleasant groves, by smiling gardens, and every turn will bring before him some new scene to charm, on which his delighted eye may gaze and never weary.

Many come here now expecting to see a barren plain, as it was in the day when the Indian built his wigwam upon its sands, or conquering armies made it their camping ground. And they look around in wonder on the solitary places made glad, and the desolate once become as a fruitful field, as if the wand of some magician had swept over the land, or some mythical genii had made the wilderness blossom; for it seems too much for the hand of man.

It is the process of many years, for it is very long ago, beyond the memory of any now living, when, upon the Indian's hammock, the first white man was brought to the fountain to be healed. The wild man of the woods knew well the virtus of nature's compounds, and Saratoga was a "watering place" when the moccasin alone left its light footprints in her sands, and the dark-eyed maidan of the forest blushed beneath the glance of her wooer—he whose lofty brow was shaded by the red plums of the warrior.

Then the sparkling waters gushed out in all their wildness, without chain or curb, and from the silvery bark of some neighboring tree was fashioned the rude dipper which conveyed the welcome draught to the fevered lips of the sufferer. Sometimes it is only sad to dwell upon changes, but imagination has a pleasant task in wandering back to those early days and those simple people, in contrast with the wondrous changes time has since wrought; and as I stand within the crystal walls which shelter those who come now to "drink and be whole," or thread the winding paths through the smoothly-shaven green sward, whereon, a century ago, the Indian built his rude hut, and roamed careless and free, progress does not seem so slow in her onward march, nor so heedless in the steps she takes.

But we do not have to depend on imagination in picturing the Indian in his wild freedom. Every Summer a little band comes from their wilderness home in the North to rest a little while in the land of their fathers; and though the Indian of to-day is not the Indian our fancy paints when he was lord of the forest, we can yet have some idea of their habits of life from those we see now.

"Would you not like to live as the white people do?" said I to a dusky maiden, who was weaving baskets in a squalid hut. Then her dark eye flashed with indignation, and her lips curled with contempt as she answered, "No." "And why not?" "I like to be free," she answered. "But would you not like to live in one of these fine houses, and walk upon carpets, and drink from China?" "No." They are no more given to loquacity than were their silent progenitors; and it is difficult obtaining anything but monosyllables from their pouting lips.

But the story is told to every Summer idler who lingers among their tents, that one of the fairest of their daughters was a few years ago put to the proof, whether she really preferred savage to civilized life. One who could enround her with all the luxuries of wealth and refinement was smitten by her wild beauty, and wooed her to be his bride. He would not blush to take her among his proud relations; she should sit in his boudoir and preside at his table, and he would prefer her to all the gay butterflies that flitted in the gorgeous saloons of fashion. "Nay," said the simple Indian maid, "I will abide with my people." But his persistence in his wooing, though all the flatteries with which he had been accustomed to assail the blonde beauties of cultivated life, fell powerless upon the ears of her who listened. His fair speech was a long time in producing any impression upon a heart he had thought would be readily given for the asking; she never yielded more than to promise that if her mother gave her cheerfully away, she would one day be his wife.

Her mother was far away in Canada, and when the little tribe returned to their Winter abode, thither repaired the earnest and hopeful lover, not doubting he should win the prize. But no entreaty or persuasion could soften her, as in proud disdain she refused to see her daughter the bride of a pale face.

The girl was probably confident of her mother's [illegible]

[illegible] opinion, for she [illegible] her answer, and never gave her loyal heart to one of the rulers of his people.

Like all bereaved men, our disconsolate hero attempted to drown his grief by a "tour through Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land," but not like most others, did he in one year or two forget his first love. It was long ere another was enthroned where the image of the dusky maiden had been so faithfully enshrined, and the matrons shake their heads and look sorrowful as they tell the story, as if they really felt pity, and not scorn, for him who had been crossed in his true love. They are indeed a "peculiar people," whether they are the remnants of those who were thus denominated in the days of old, or not.

How tenaciously they adhere to their own customs, and the simple employments which have characterized their race ever since they have been known, and how content they seem with the rewards of their light labor. They never urge you to buy, but simply stand at the corners and display their wares; and never, by the fairest fingers, did I see embroideries so nicely wrought, or a nicer taste in the mingling of lights and shades. It seems impossible anything so beautiful can come from a place so filthy, or that there can be any manifestation of refinement in persons so disgusting and loathsome in appearance. Eating and drinking seems their one great feature, and the avails of their industry seem devoted to the gratification of their palates.

Yet I cannot help kissing the little pappooses swinging in their hammocks, (and think it would be well for civilized mothers to adopt their method of rocking babies,) and I love to pat their soft cheeks as they lie rolling upon the sand. The children are bright and active, but the men and matrons are stupid, with not a gleam of intelligence upon their countenances. A free and easy life they lead, and give themselves no trouble about death or the future. The Great Spirit will take care of them. They inherit the faith of their fathers in the power of these waters to heal their maladies, and some of them may be seen every morning at the spring—the women in their long blankets and moccasins, and often a pappoose swathed to its hard bed and slung to their backs. If you would see the little things, you must go softly behind and lift the blue hangings which completely envelop them, and they will peep out delighted with a gleam of sunshine and a kind face; but I never heard one of them cry.

I meant to have spoken of some of the improvements Saratoga has made for the comfort of its Summer crowds, but I have lingered too long with romance to have room for humdrum reality in this letter, so you will have to wait for that till next time. MINNIE MYRTLE.

Thoughts respecting the Eastern War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The impression prevails extensively that the judgment of the civilized world has already determined, that the Emperor NICHOLAS is unjust and arbitrary in his demands upon the Turkish Government; haughty and insolent in respect to the propositions of the Allied Powers to establish a peace; and hypocritical in his pretensions. I shall not presume to give an opinion respecting the merits of the controversy between Russia and Turkey. I only wish to call attention to the fact that the Allied Powers have once pronounced in favor of the claims of Russia, and that the Czar has shown a disposition to respect the opinions of other sovereigns; that he has maintained the dignity of a Potentate, conscious of his strength, and relying upon the affection and loyalty of his subjects, and feers not respectfully to defer to the judgment of his equals, nor to reject propositions made in a manner highly disrespectful to him, and in yielding to which he would betray a dishonorable fear or cowardice. It will be recollected that the representatives of the Sovereigns of England, France, Austria and Prussia, in Convention, drew up a note which was proposed as a basis of a settlement of existing difficulties, and the establishment of a permanent treaty between the governments of Russia and Turkey. That the Czar readily accepted the note as proposed by the Allied Powers, and that the Sultan rejected it. It is right to presume that the propositions contained in this note were an expression of the judgment of the Sovereigns from whom they emanated. Any other supposition would reflect upon the wisdom or integrity, or both, of these Potentates. An attempt has been made to justify the Sultan in rejecting the propositions of the Four Powers, inasmuch as they concede all that Russia claimed, and I find no fault with the argument, for I am willing to believe that he is honest in the opinion that the claims of Russia cannot be honorably granted, and there is much occasion for saying that the propositions of the Pacificators are identical with the original pretensions of NICHOLAS. This point conceded—and it is generally admitted by American writers, and is denied neither by the English nor French—it appears that the Sovereigns of England and France and Austria and Prussia, with their representatives in the Convention at Vienna, have in a formal manner determined, and published to the world their judgment, that the claims of the Czar of Russia are just and reasonable, and should form the basis of a treaty and lasting peace between him and the Sublime Porte.

Should it be affirmed that the propositions of the pacificators contravened the demands of NICHOLAS, then his friendly disposition and respect for other sovereigns, and pacific disposition, must be acknowledged. If the note contained an honorable compromise of the difficulties, the readiness of NICHOLAS to accept it was worthy of commendation. It will be readily seen that the note of the four Powers, in connection with the readiness of NICHOLAS to receive it, placed him in honorable position. Here is a fact for history. England and France may for a time divert attention from it; but in future time it will be seen that he conducted himself towards them in their assumed character of pacificators, in a manner worthy a great and noble Emperor, and they dishonorably deserted their own propositions, when they had been accepted, and demanded a humiliating submission to their haughty dictation.

If their note was identical with what he originally demanded of Turkey, then according to their judgment he was in the right at the commencement. But if it was an honorable compromise of the disputed claims when he accepted it, it is to be understood that from that time his position was approved by them. As his action harmonized with their judgment, while the Sultan refused to accede to their proposed basis of settlement, they should have made efforts to perfect negotiations conspicuously commenced. To this end they should have attempted to convince the Sultan of his unreasonableness, instead of entirely changing their position, and making demands upon Russia alike at variance with their first attempts at negotiation and dishonorable to the Emperor.

The allies have placed themselves in the awkward position of first admitting the justice of the position of NICHOLAS, and declaring war against him for not submitting to terms which in their judgment would be dishonorable. And on the other hand, they are supporting the Sultan in a position which is unjustifiable; or else they must admit that the note of the Four Powers did not propose an honorable adjustment of the difficulties.

Why then have England and France declared war against Russia? Certainly it is not because they have determined that her demands upon Turkey are unreasonable. And the event may show that the Sublime Porte must grant to Catholic France and Protestant England what he has refused to Russia in favor of the Greek Church.

Are France and England fighting to maintain the integrity of the Turkish Empire? How is it known that NICHOLAS has ambitious designe against the existence of the Government of Turkey? He has denied any such designe, and has shown a willingness to treat in a way which, in the judgment of the sovereigns of England and France, would be honorable and safe for the Sultan. Grant that at some former period NICHOLAS has made propositions respecting the distribution of the Turkish Empire—that fact has nothing to do with the present question, since he has shown himself willing to make a treaty without a cession of the first rod of land. But as the Sultan would make no concessions, Russia must either give up his claims, opposed by England and France, or he must fight. How and when must he fight? Must he carry on a war with Turkey at a [illegible] certain, [illegible] tory over [illegible] intends ultimately to [illegible] or the whole of the territory of the enemy? Has France or England such designs in all their wars? I had supposed that in time of war treaties were suspended, and that the laws of nations admit the right to distress the enemy by land and sea. When England invaded our territory during the last war, was it for the purpose of extending her jurisdiction permanently over all the territory which at any time was subject to the control of her armies? If the statements of the English and French press are to be relied on, there is no occasion to aid Turkey in her present war with Russia. We have been told that the financial affairs of the Czar are in a wretched condition; that the mercantile class is violently opposed to the war; that the troops sent into the provinces were wasting away with sickness; that they were cowardly, and utterly unable to bear up against their bold and fearless enemies; that their Generals are incompetent; and even that able and crafty PASKEWITSCH has lost his former shrewdness, and makes known to the querulous letter-writers his secret plans of operation.

Every steamer brings fresh intelligence of important Turkish victories, and of the accumulating difficulties of the Russians. The note of triumph is sounded every week over the utter overthrow of the Greek insurgents. In fact, from the reports of the English and French, it is apparent that Turkey, unaided and alone, is more than a match for the Russians, and it would be no very surprising event if the slumbers of NICHOLAS should be broken by the report of the cannon of the world-renowned OMER PASHA. Indeed, if NAPOLEON and VICTORIA are intent on preserving the balance of power, they ought to have some pity on the feeble and foolish Russians, and take immediate measures to check the growing power of the Grand Turk, lest Mahomedans again riot in the blood and spoils of Christian Europe. C.

An Important National Crisis.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As Congress has already been in session more than six months, the daily inquiry is repeated: What important business transactions have been consummated for the benefit and good of the country, or the cause of suffering humanity? Although economy, industry, and energy of character seem to be as indispensable in the promotion of National prosperity, as in that of individuals, yet, strange as it may appear, pending an assemblage of the supposed congregated wisdom of the nation at the Capitol, exceeding half a year, at an expense of over *six hundred thousand dollars*, but a single solitary act, of vital interest and magnitude, (that of authorizing the building of six national armed steamers for the naval service,) has been accomplished. No propositions of Internal Improvements, either State or National, or of encouragement to home industry, for promoting the general prosperity of this vast and extensive Republic, have even been seriously agitated;—most of the agitation hitherto introduced having been of a dark shade, and of a gloomy character, of African hue, and the most horrid forebodings.

Very little has yet been effected in aid of the numerous claims of poor widows and orphans of those who have died in the public service, or for the relief of disabled seamen and soldiers, suffering under disease and for the want of food and raiment, entitled to the special sympathy and patronage of Government;—while very trifling and inadequate appropriations have been suggested for the improvement of rivers, lakes and harbors, although millions of property and hundreds of lives have been sacrificed, while more than fifty steamboat disasters have occurred in the course of the last year, for the want of such improvements, with a full and overflowing treasury at command.

Neither have any efficient measures been adopted for the establishment of a permanent railway for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, and the public mail, and thus securing and cementing the great interests of the whole country, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, as the most effectual safeguard against all foreign or domestic acts of aggression and hostility, affording the most prompt and reliable means of safety and defence to this great Republic, which may probably contain more than a hundred million of inhabitants previous to the close of the nineteenth century.

Questions of local policy, of slavery extension, party feuds, private animosity, and partisan recriminations, have so long almost wholly absorbed the minds of a majority of our dignified legislators, as to produce alarming fears for the safety of our free institutions, as well as doubts of returning sanity to the empire of reason, order and sobriety. But as agitation has for the present partially subsided, it is sincerely hoped that the spirit of liberty may become renovated, and that the Republic will eventually triumph over anarchy, aristocracy and despotism throughout the Union.

Should Congress, however, adjourn, as proposed, after such a reckless waste of the public treasure, regardless of the interests of their constituents, neglecting much important business, especially at such an alarming crisis of general commotion among the powers of Europe, the measure would unquestionably call forth the severest censure, and excite the warmest indignation among the people. They should, therefore, hasten to atone for their recent perfidy, by every honorable means in their power—the result of most of the recent State and City elections furnishing the strongest evidence of the public sentiment in relation to the traitorous conduct and guilt of the majority, in the violation of National faith, the most solemn pledges, and the turning of political *somersets*. Even the President cannot escape the imputation of becoming a trifling prevaricator, in appending his signature to that act of iniquitous treachery for the extension and perpetuation of involuntary servitude, against which he had long since, in the face of the nation, publicly and explicitly entered his unqualified protest and disapprobation. And he may rest assured that the pure perennial snows upon the famous White Mountains of his native State, cannot in half a century remove the deep stain that he has thus voluntarily inflicted upon his own character and reputation.

The renowned rival of the present Executive for the next Presidential Chair, and his principal coadjutor in the recent infamous fraud, its reputed godfather, might as well attempt the removal of the celebrated Green Mountains on which he was born, to the highest peak of his favored Nebraska, as to expect even a respectable vote for this office to which he aspires. The South having used him as an instrument in the full accomplishment of their treachery and wishes, he may be assured, will now abandon him, and nominate their own Presidential candidate. And after his truckling devotion to Southern aristocracy, the Free States will give him but a meagre support. Either Major Gen. SCOTT, ex-President FILLMORE, Senator SEWARD, or Col. BENTON, would unquestionably leave the little giant of Slavery far, very far in the shade. He may, therefore, bid a long farewell to all his splendid anticipations of greatness in becoming the head of an Empire, which, since his visit to the Emperors NAPOLEON, NICHOLAS, and Queen VICTORIA, have completely addled his brain. But the Hero of Nebraska, even after his woful Presidential defeat, will still have the cheering consolation of reflecting that he has been the faithful, pliant tool of slaveholders and doughfaces in carrying out the grand project in which he had engaged with so much zeal, ambition and enterprise. The subject, however, is too disgusting for further notice. Its authors and advocates, therefore, should be left to the upbraidings of a guilty conscience, and to the scorn and contempt of public opinion.

It is now beyond a doubt that the Free States will unanimously reject the supporters of the recent swindle, by permitting them to remain at home the residue of their lives; and that men of candor and integrity will generally unite in filling the places of those recreants with citizens of correct habits, and honest Republican principles, who will perform their duty with more faithfulness, punctuality and fidelity, than many of their predecessors have done. There has certainly been a greater remissness of prompt action and energy during the present session of Congress, and a more culpable neglect of duty, by frequent protracted adjournments, and unusual absence of members from their seats, than has ever before been witnessed; and as a fact, it is generally known that [illegible] considerable [illegible] cannot be obtained, not be obtained, for the transaction of business of the highest importance. Such disreputable inattention to the subject of National Legislation, when liberally, and even extravagantly remunerated from the public treasury, is not only characteristic of extreme injustice, but highly reprehensible to the reputation of dignified and honorable Statesmen, especially when it is considered that the *average time* which they *usually* devote to the great concerns and important interests of the country, does not exceed three or four hours per day during the principal part of the session.

It may here be worthy of remark, that the British Parliament does not receive any *mileage fees*, nor any *compensation* for their public services; that during its last session of about five months, the House of Commons was actually engaged for 160 days of the term in Legislation, very frequently continuing in session until after midnight,—that those sittings occupied 1,173 hours, 133 of those hours occupying the time and attention of the members after the hour of 12 o'clock, during their night sessions. In evidence of the vast amount of business transacted, the House received 11,164 petitions, disposed of 200 public bills, and 366 private bills; and from opposition, the House divided 257 times, 61 times being after midnight. Besides this, there were 51 Select Committees, of 15 members each; and 92 of 5 members each, exclusive of 119 Committees on unopposed private bills. In proof of the industry and constant diligence of the members, Sir J. PARINGTON, in a report on the business of the House, stated that, "At the close of the Session it was evident to those members who were still in attendance, that at least three-fourths of the House, including a large portion of its most able men, had retired from their protracted and exhausting duties; that such as remained were impaired in health and strength by their daily and nightly sittings; and that the business of Parliament was no longer conducted with becoming vigilance."

What would have been the opinion of the honorable member of Parliament, had he been a spectator of the proceedings in the American Congress during its present session, in relation to the "protracted and exhausting duties" of its members from their "daily and nightly sittings," or of its business being "no longer conducted with becoming vigilance." The singular difference, when carefully reading the preceding sketch of faithful and unremitted action regarding National Legislation, by members of the British Parliament, (day and night without pay,) when contrasted with that of members of the American Congress, seems so striking, and the illusion so apparent, that its satire and ironical severity, in just rebuke of the latter, cannot fail in producing a crimson suffusion on the cheek of the most obdurate and insensitive prevaricator and time-serving political demagogue. Those who feel guilty of charges so grave and momentous as those above alluded to, will make a suitable application of the subject. The evidence is so clear and plain that comment is unnecessary.

Night sessions of the American Congress have hitherto been extremely rare, except in a few treasonable, treacherous, or disreputable projects, like that for the extension of Slavery, or the base attempt to elevate BURR to the Presidency, over the venerable JEFFERSON. Should the members of Congress be reduced to one-half the present number, the eight dollar per diem to six dollars per day, and the forty cents mileage to six cents per mile, like that of the officers of the Army, the important business of the nation would undoubtedly be much better done than at present, in at least one-half the time, and for less then half the expense. Look at the action of the old Congress of 1776, consisting of only fifty-six members. They usually convened at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, held two sessions daily, and often remained in session until after midnight. They performed much greater duty, and probably, on an average, transacted three or four times the business daily, more than is now accomplished by three hundred members. These venerable sages did not adjourn over the holidays, or on numerous other occasions, as at the present day amount to some weeks in the course of the session, to the total neglect of the great concerns of the nation, while at the same time receiving from the Treasury their full compensation of eight dollars per diem, exclusive of mileage, and including Sundays, sickness, and casual absence. Is it not the imperative duty of Congress, promptly to pass a law repudiating such wanton waste, and profligate extravagance of the people's money, while thousands are suffering for the want of food, raiment, and other comforts of life?

If the great WASHINGTON, who once presented the nation with a gift of *half a million of dollars*, could be heard from his tomb in Mount Vernon, he would speak in tones of thunder to hundreds of modern political cormorants, who like leeches, are constantly battening at the public crib, while rendering but a meagre service to their country. Those venerable sages, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and FRANKLIN, were among the early and distinguished friends and conservators of freedom, liberty, and the rights of man; and would to God America could boast the existence of hundreds of similar distinguished patriots and statesmen at the middle of the nineteenth century, for the safety and perpetuity of our glorious Union.

The preceding principles, sentiments and opinions, are believed to be in strict accordance with those of that veteran statesman and unrivalled orator of the Old Dominion, who, for boldly defying the power of royalty in revolutionary times, was, by its infamous minions, charged with *treason*, but defied their threats. He bore the proud and chivalrous cognomen of PATRICK HENRY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Northwestern Counties—Scenery—Saw-Log Rafting—Williamsport—Grain Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Friday, June 23.

I have just returned from an excursion to Pennsylvania. Went by railroad from Philadelphia to the junction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna; thence by packet to Lockhaven, and then in a wagon up the Sinnamahong, to Bennett's Branch, in Clearfield County, where I spent three or four days. This region abounds in coal and iron, but *at present* is profitable chiefly as timber land. The trees from two to three feet thick at the stump will cut, on an average, five logs sixteen feet in length. These are cut during the Summer and Winter, and at the Spring and Fall freshets are "run" down the stream to Lockhaven, where many of them are sawed. This "running" is a perilous, exciting and uncomfortable adventure. Day and night, through storm and sunshine, cold or heat, the men must accompany the logs in their descent down the swollen stream, to prevent their "lodging." Above Lockhaven, which is a manufacturing town of say three thousand inhabitants, there is no farming worthy of the name. Wood-chopping is the principal business. The scenery is of the wildest character. We stayed one night with an old man on the "Driftwater," in a valley from which there was no visible way of egress. From his door we counted ten high conical peaks, which hemmed us in and towered far above us. The "highway" along the mountain side was not as smooth as the Russ pavement. It was so narrow that on meeting another team we were *generally* compelled to unharness our horses and lift the wagon out of the road. A strong team, with four men, made, part of the way, two and a half miles per hour. Here I saw, for the first time, a mountain peak above the clouds. The scenery is very picturesque, but I shall not enlarge upon it for fear of exhibiting my *newness*.

Williamsport, at the great bend in the west branch of the Susquehanna, is a large and flourishing town, with many handsome edifices. The valley from here up to Lockhaven is very fertile, and agriculture is well carried on. The crops, however, from Harrisburg up, are not good. The corn is small. The wheat crop is a total failure—destroyed by the "bug." Many were plowing their wheat fields. Rye is not much better. Oats are tolerable, as is also grass. Prices are high. In Lancaster County crops are better—quite good. We crossed the mountains from Bennett's Branch to Clearfield, took stage to Tyrone, and came from there—two hundred and eighty miles—to-day, reaching home at 8 o'clock. I advise some of your City pleasure-hunters to try this route. Pigeons were *very* numerous. We had bear-meat, venison, trout, &c., on the dinner table. It is contrary to law to kill deer now, but an old hunter who went out "to hunt wolves" *accidentally* shot a deer, which I am told is quite a common occurrence.

Our wheat here at home is very good. So is the grass, which the farmers are just making into hay. Oats and corn are backward, in consequence of Spring rains, which prevented early plowing. Just in this region, strawberries have been scarce; what few there have been selling readily for two shillings per quart. Cherries and plums will be scarce. Peaches, probably a moderate crop.

Our village is "looking up." The Flemington copper mines are in operation again. We expect to have our railroad, connecting with the Belvidere Delaware, in operation by the first of October. We are ten miles by stage from White House on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Travelers between New-York and Philadelphia, who are not pressed for time, will find this a very pleasant route between [illegible] the best cities. We have good hotels. The landlord of one of them is well known to many who have been in the habit of spending the Summer at Long Branch, from which place he lately removed. EARTHWELL.

Minnesota—St. Paul.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was not a little surprised and pained at reading the letter of "W.," in the TIMES of the 17th inst., as it reflected very harshly and unreasonably upon the people of St. Paul, and indeed upon everything connected with them. I was the more surprised as it was the first complaint of the kind which I had discovered, every one else of the party being inclined to sink all minor inconveniences in the general pleasure.

Some of "W.'s" statements are so greatly exaggerated, and others so new to every one who knows anything about Minnesota, that I hasten to correct them, and let that young and flourishing territory know that the TIMES bears it no ill will.

"W.'s" first act is to use the word "Yankee" as a term of reproach. From this I should think that he must be either a foreigner or a Southerner, for I've never heard an inhabitant of New-York or any of the Northern States use it with that signification.

St. Paul, according to "W.," is cut off from the rest of the world during the freezing of the Mississippi River, which lasts (according to his statement) from the end of October to the commencement of May. The fact is that in the years 1844-'50, the earliest closing took place Nov. 8, the latest Dec. 8, while the earliest opening was on the 31st of March, and the latest April 19. During the close of navigation, moreover, a regular and frequent mail connects St. Paul with the lower cities.

As for the climate of Minnesota, it is much milder than that of Maine, and several of the inhabitants, from a gentleman who had spent several years there, down to a poor German wood-sawyer, informed me that the cold was not at all troublesome.

"W.'s" friends, who by his own account, seem to do nothing but chew tobacco and drink brandy, were evidently cheated at the stores where they bought their respective articles. Just so a "greenhorn" who comes to New-York and pays fifty cents to enter the Park, and a dollar to see the elephant in that little "free-stone temple," no doubt thinks the same, and if he could, would write the same things concerning the inhabitants of New-York as "W." does of those of St. Paul.

As for the non-reception by the citizens, it was perfectly natural. It had been previously announced that the boats would move only in the day time, in which case they would have reached St. Paul on Thursday evening; and, as I have been informed from the best sources, arrangements had been made by which we would have all been taken to the Falls on Friday. But as it was, many citizens sent down their carriages for the free use of the guests as soon as they heard of the arrival, and if anybody gave ten dollars for the use of a buggy, (a friend of mine gave one and a-half,) or twenty-five dollars for a stage coach holding eight, (I with thirteen others was in and on one, and it only cost us twenty dollars,) he had only to thank his own "greenness."

"W." don't like the Falls of St. Anthony, because he expected to find them superior to Niagara, and was disappointed. If he had taken the trouble to read anything concerning their height, etc., he would have known better. But if he was one of that numerous class who, having once seen Niagara, sneer at every other waterfall, be it ever so different, then I pity him.

You might as well stand on the banks of Lake George, or of the Lake of Como, and say, "It isn't anything like the ocean." Or, when in the Scotch Highlands or in the Hartz, say "It can't come up to the Alps."

When "W." stood on the brink of the rushing and leaping waters at the Falls, instead of sneering out, "Whet a humbug!" couldn't he think to himself, "Here I am, standing at the head of navigation of the longest river in the world, which in its course appears like the trunk of a vast tree, its branches extending out into all parts of the country. That river of which I heard in my earliest boyhood, and which seemed to me more like a fabulous stream. Below me floats property worth millions of dollars on board of steamboats, the largest in the world. And here, to this point where, but a few years ago, none but Indians were seen, over one thousand of the inhabitants of the land have come, most of them for a distance of over 1,500 miles, without the slightest accident. And all this by the enterprise of some private citizens."

These thoughts would at least have been more appropriate than the thought of not having been treated to champagne. EXCELSIOR.

Masonic Celebration of St. John's Day at Auburn, N. Y.

We learn from a correspondent that the Masonic Fraternity of this and the adjoining States and the Canadas, had a joyous festival at Auburn on the 24th inst. It was said to be the largest turn-out of Masons that has been witnessed, out of New-York City, during the past 25 years. The procession was half a mile in length, and was accompanied by several bands of music.

Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH acted as President of the day.

Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, of Buffalo, delivered the address, which was an elaborate and able discussion of the doctrines of the institution, worthy the son of an illustrious sire. The different Grand Masonic bodies of this State were represented by their officers, at the head of which were:

General WM. E. LATHROP, of Rochester, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templer; Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS, of Penn Yan, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Major FINLAY M. KING, of Port Byron, Senior Grand Warden, acting as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge.

Dinner was served both at the American Hotel and at the Auburn House, at the former of which speeches were made by Chancellor WALWORTH, by Sir E. S. Parker, Chief Sachem of the Six Nations of Indians, by Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS, and others. At the Auburn House speeches were made by Hon. G. W. CLINTON,

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF EXPLORATIONS AND INCIDENTS IN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA. By John Russell Bartlett, United States Commissioner. In two volumes, with maps and illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Explorations ordered by our Government, in connection with the Commission to settle the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, extended through the years 1850, 1851, 1852 and 1853. The results of these explorations are pronounced by naturalists to be of exceeding value. The additions they furnish to geography, botany, zoology, ethnology and geology are very extensive. The botany of the route was especially cared for by four men—Dr. J. M. Bigelow, surgeon; Mr. George Thurber, Dr. C. C. Parry, and Mr. Charles Wright. The herbaria, drawings, and descriptions furnished by these gentlemen, are sufficiently appreciated by the distinguished botanists who have seen them. In Zoology Mr. Arthur Schott, Mr. J. H. Clark and Dr. Thomas Webb have secured ample collections embracing many new species. When only a fraction of these had been forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution, Professors Baird and Girard remarked of them as follows: "It will be perfectly safe to say that 100 undescribed species of North American vertebrate animals have been added to our Fauna. The entire annals of Zoological history scarcely present a parallel to this case." The Geology was particularly observed by Dr. Parry. The specimens of minerals he collected are in the hands of Professor Hall, of Albany. It is understood that they are quite complete, representing every point of the boundary section, from the Gulf of Mexico to the ocean. The maps of survey, the astronomical, magnetic and meteorological observations,—matters which pertain more nearly to the direct and immediate objects of the Exploration, are full and very important. But for all these learned and well directed labors, we "have to show" nothing as yet but this *personal narrative* of the Commissioner. It is not Mr. Bartlett's fault however; indeed we are not sure that it is anybody's fault. Senator Houston offered a resolution in the Senate, authorizing Mr. B. to prepare and publish a full report of the labors of the Commission, including the Natural History. The resolution did not pass, however, and his only chance was to publish a personal narrative, which we take it, no man could hinder him from doing. For this let us be thankful. We have no doubt, however, that the Government will authorize the publication of them all at a future day, in a style worthy of their character and value. Points of honor, and questions of title, we suspect are involved, which Congress will make all right so soon as the materials are in a fit state for publication.

It is not our design to speak of the line that was agreed upon by the joint commissioners, nor of the mooted points with reference to the survey. The political aspect of the exploration our readers are already familiar with. Mr. Bartlett's letter of appointment bore date June 1850. His work of organizing the Commission was speedily accomplished, and on the 31st of August the company were landed at Indianola, Texas. From this point westward the journey is described day by day. There is a singularly unambitious air about the book. The one object of making it valuable for Emigrants who are to cross the Continent in this latitude, is always present to the author. Very much suffering and loss of property and life have attended the passage of parties hitherto. The maps by which they have been guided speak of certain points as "ponds"—names which deceive travelers to their great harm; most of the points so marked showing no signs of water, though they spent hours in searching for them, and many of them probably were not, even during the rainy season, supplied with water. This is only one instance of the unreliable information which Mr. Bartlett's itinerary was needed to replace. Though written in the simplest style of narrative, and with reference to exact truth, it is full of interest. We ride with the traveler over the long weary desert, quenching our thirst at the brackish pools, which make the demand for something to slake it still more painful, feast on game shot to-day, which the heat spoils before to-morrow, shiver with him in a snow-storm which ruins our animals and provides us with plenty of mule-steak, admire the splendid cacti that grow here near ten feet high and are twenty and thirty feet in circumference, stop at the dog-towns where colonies of misnamed "prairie dogs," each with his hillock of earth thrown up at the mouth of his excavated home, live in peace and occupy many square miles of territory, and we feel in our veins the thrill when they descry from the military fort at El Paso Del Norte the home-flag fluttering between the leaves.

The work forms two large well-printed volumes, accompanied by a map and a large number of lithographs and wood cuts. It is marked off in five divisions. The first, embraces the route from New-York to El Paso through Texas, and has interested me more than any other portion. The second, takes us from El Paso to the Copper mines. The third, comprises journeys and incidents in Sonora. The fourth, journeys and incidents in California. The fifth, the route from San Diago to El Paso along the Gila, and the sixth brings the party back by way of the Gulf to Washington. A copious index makes every portion of the valuable material preserved here, available. There is a singular lack of pretension in the style of Mr. Bartlett, and a very marked desire throughout never to overdraw, or in any way to exaggerate incidents or events. Indeed, with so novel and extraordinary a field to traverse, the simple truth is too curious to tempt an honest man to paint it in deeper colors than the original. We welcome these volumes to an honored place among standard American books.

CALIFORNIA REPORTS. Vol. II. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson. For sale by John S. Voorhill.

This series of reports must eventually become one of very considerable interest to the New-York Bar. The States of New-York and California are so intimately connected together by commercial dealings, that it is of the utmost importance that California law should be familiar to New-York lawyers, as well as to New-York merchants. A merchant, for example, sending a shipment of goods to San Francisco, will as much need to know what construction the bill of lading receives there as here; whether it is conclusive as to the amount of goods shipped, or whether it is open to explanation, and if so, when, and how far. The decisions of the California Courts upon questions of commercial law, are of almost equal interest with New-York decisions, to the merchant carrying on a trade between the two States. Moreover, the questions of law arising in the two States are so similar in many respects, that California law must soon come to be very desirable authority in New-York Courts. The California Reports are still more important, however, to the profession of this State, because substantially the same system of practice and legislation has been adopted there as here; and although California decisions may not be of any absolute authority in this respect with us, they cannot but throw light upon the innumerable questions continually arising upon rules of practice and the construction of statutes in our own Courts.

This volume of reports appears to be well prepared, and we are glad to notice that the reporter has not contented himself with giving the pleadings merely, which constitute in too many of our reports the only statement of facts, but has prepared a carefully digested statement to accompany the decisions in each case.

REYNOLDS ON THE LAW OF LIFE ASSURANCE. New-York: Banks, Gould & Co.

The business of insuring lives had already been carried on for upwards of a century in England, when it was first established in America.

The Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, incorporated in 1818, was the first American Company which devoted itself exclusively to the business of insuring lives. It still lives and thrives in Boston, having become the parent of a prosperous progeny. For life insurance, though late introduced into our country, won favor rapidly, until there are now estimated to be from ten to twelve millions of capital invested in this business in the United States.

It seems remarkable that, under these circumstances, there has been hitherto no work devoted to the law of Life Insurance. Works on the manner of conducting that business, and have such as chapter devoted to insurance on lives, we have had; but Mr. Reynolds' is, we believe, the first book which systematically discusses this topic of the law. His book is clear and comprehensive, and calculated to be of good service, not only to the profession, but to those interested in the management of the various Life Insurance Companies.

THE RAPPERS; OR THE MYSTERIOUS FALLACIES AND ABSURDITIES OF SPIRIT-RAPPING TABLE TIPPING AND ENTRANCEMENT. By a Searcher after Truth. New-York: H. Long & Brother.

The rappers are disposed of in two books. The first appears to be a faithful narration of the mysteries, fooleries and flummeries to which the Searcher after Truth self-denayingly exposed himself by attending upon a large number of circles—circles private and public—circles politely opened for his admittance without fee, and circles which were only unclasped on payment of a quarter. He heard, saw and suffered from traveling mediums, young girl-mediums, grand circle and writing-mediums. Sometimes clever and sometimes cunning spirits tipped, rapped and wrote; and sometimes evil spirits. John N. Maffit's spirit, dream spirits, lying spirits, and the spirit of Fudge varied the several entertainments.

The Second Book contemplates them pleasantly, philosophically, and theologically. What the searcher thought of them in this latter light may be learned from the following:

"The Rappers have no church, no reducing into governmental form their religion, no ordinances, no exercise of religion to elevate man from earth to Heaven. The Rapper has no prayer; at least this is the legitimate tendency of the religion taught by Rappers. The legs of a table and entertainments and spiritual writings are both the Rapper's church and his religious services, his priest and his ordinances. As for prayer, why should they pray? We have done. We consider the religion of the Rappers to be blasphemy, and all its manifestations delusions."

But the author seems to deal fairly with what he saw and heard, and his deductions are justified by the record.

THE PARISH SIDE. By the author of some other books, and the "Clerk of the Parish." With illustrations. New-York: Mason Brothers.

We have had the "Sunny" and the "Shady Side;" here comes the *Parish Side*. It is well "put," and faithfully, without too much red in the brush, portrays the excitements, labors and trials experienced by the Parish in securing and retaining a good pastor. It is another of those quiet, half-humorous, half-religious volumes of sketches which are enjoying just now a higher degree of popularity than any other form of light reading. Their tendency is good. The characters are well-drawn—some of them must be from life. Witness "the two elderly unmarried sisters, Breakwell, who were first and foremost in every good work. They were indefatigable readers of history. They devoured Hume, and Gibbon and Rollin, and Goldsmith, and Smollet, and everything *reliable* among the moderns. They never closed a book till midnight from any yieldings to weariness or considerations of the morrow." We remember the ladies well. Edgefield seldom saw the day that they were not at church, nor, when they returned our copy of *Russell's History of Modern Europe*, could we find a soil or mark upon the pages that was not there when we lent it.

NANETTE AND HER LOVERS; A Tale of Normandy. By Talbot Gwynne. New-York: Riker, Thorne & Co.

Talbot Gwynne, whose *School for Fathers*, and *Life and Death of Silas Barnstake*, makes his name pleasantly familiar to the eye and ear, writes here a chaste and interesting novel, fully worthy of his reputation. The hero is a soldier in the wars of the great French Revolution, and served in Italy under Napoleon in the beginning of his career. "Nanette," the heroine, is a faithful maiden, who learned the truth of that excellent saying, "Everything is for the best to the righteous." The first sentence of the book is its moral, and the doctrine which it illustrates is bound up in it: "Let the world wag as it listeth, Love will bold his way. Let there be peace, or let there be war; let there be famine, or let there be plenty; let coucord reign, or let revolution growl and strike; lovers will love on, intent on their own joys and woes, without much thought for aught beside each other."

PROTESTANTISM IN PARIS: A series of Discourses, translated from the French of A. Coquerel. Boston: Dewey, Nichols & Co. New-York: C. S. Francis & Co.

Athanase Coquerel is an eloquent Protestant preacher of Paris, who has been known in the pulpit for 30 years, and widely as the author of a book called *Experimental Christianity*, of a reply to Strauss's *Life of Jesus*, of lettere on Champollion's *Hieroglyphis System*, and several other books. He was a member too of the last Assembly of France, previous to the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2. The subjects discussed are the Second Death, Eternal Punishment, the Faith of Thomas, Christianity a Great Joy, St. Paul, and the Two Promises to Pisty. The view that he takes of Eternal Punishment corresponds to that held by the Universalists generally.

MORNING STARS OF THE NEW WORLD. By H. F. Parker. New-York: James C. Derby.

A daughter dedicates this volume to her mother, "whose love was, and is a sweet morning light of life." She brings together well-written sketches of the lives and character of Columbus, Vespucius, De Soto, Raleigh, Hudson, Captain John Smith, Miles Standish, Lady Arabella Johnson, John Eliot, and William Penn. The opportunity thus afforded to compare these morning stars with each other, will gratify many who have not leisure to seek ont their historiee from the wilderness of books, which is not a little obstructed by the thick underbrush of late years' growth.

STRUGGLES FOR LIFE; OR, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A DISSENTING MINISTER. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

A republication of a narrative whose tone is genial and healthy. There is not much faultfinding in it, ar grumbling at the constitution of society. The story has hardly enough incident in it to interest much, and the moralizing is not profound or very suggestive. Still it has many readers abroad and will find many here, and those who read it through will think better of it than those who only dip into its pages.

THE FRONTIERSMEN; A TALE OF 1783. Stringer & Townsend.

One of the publishers' "Minor Library of Choice Tales," and worthy of its company. But we had to spend fifteen minutes in cutting the leaves before we could sit down to it—a serious objection to a book which is to be read in the cars and on steamboats, where readers are prenmed to have no ivory folders with them. *Verbum sat.*

TALES OF THE FIVE SENSES. By Gerald Griffin. New-York: D. & A. Sadlier & Co.

A republication of a somewhat popular volume, constituting the seventh of Sadlier's "Fireside Library." The author writes first of the mechanism of each sense, then of its uses, and then adds a tale, illustrative of its use or abuse. The Senses disposed of, there follows a dissertation on the intellect, and a story of Psyche.

FELLOWSHIP WITH CHRIST—A GUIDE TO THE SACRAMENTS. By Stephen H. Tyng, D.D. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

A volume written in the familiar, practical style of the eloquent Rector of St. George's, for the Evangelical Knowledge Society. It is intended as a guide to a sound and edifying view of the use of the Sacraments.

DISCOURSES BY ABIEL ABBOT LIVERMORE. Boston: Crosby, Nichols & Co. New-York: Chas. S. Francis & Co.

A collection of twenty-four Discourses originally prepared for, and now dedicated to the Unitarian Churches and Societies in Keene, N. H., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fireworks in the Streets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the illegal practice of discharging guns and pistols, (to say nothing about fire-crackers, in the public streets before and during the entire day of the annual "Celebration of Independence." The practice has grown to be a great nuisance, and is, besides, highly dangerous to life and limb. [illegible] who sent [illegible] to his residence [illegible] such an infernal noise, is exceedingly painful. I have not the slightest doubt that many persons lying dangerously sick on that day, are cruelly hurried to their graves by the dreadful noise of guns, pistols and crackers, unceasingly and mercilessly discharged under their windows by gangs of rowdy boys and foolish men. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will use your great influence to have this intolerable nuisance abated. Independence.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Anniversary of the Alumni.

The Annual Celebration of the Association of the Alumni of the New-York University took place on Tuesday evening. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University, after which Prof. Benjamin N. Martin, the orator on the occasion, addressed the members of the *Alumni*, and a numerous and select audience.

He said: Gentlemen of the Alumni—The occasion suggests that I should offer some remarks upon the peculiarities of Collegiate education in America,—a subject which the terms of your invitation suggests. This topic he selected, from the fact that the system pursued in this country, is to a great extent undervalued—not possessing the legal immunities and privileges, which add dignity to those of the mother country.—and being not closely adapted to the wants of the age, and especially of our country. He maintained, despite the numerous and diversified institutions of learning throughout the country, that we still could claim a *national system*, as all bore a strong resemblance to each other. Some were designed in the infant state of the country's settlement, some as missionary, others were the growth of colonial vigor; others still were conceived in the early days of nationalindependence, and others, again, sprang into life in the young West. All these, instituted at different times and for different purposes, tend to prove that there is an American system of education, and vindicate that it has a vigorous and active life, as well as contributing to the wants of the nation which originated it.

The speaker then briefly reviewed the history of collegiate institutions, showing them to have come down to us from the middle ages; the difference between that system and what is now pursued in Universities; the rank and classification of the officers, discipline, punishments and rewards adopted in English Colleges and those of America. He then contrasted the collegiate course, and showed its inferiority to the advantages derivable from the University. The one having only the advantages which a youthful mind may acquire from constant and familiar intercourse with an able teacher, towards its development, and as a very limited number of masters are employed in Colleges, so the amount of knowledge imparted must be limited to a corresponding degree. On the other hand, the University system is the only one which can impart a thorough knowledge of general and even particular branches, by reason of the multiplication of its professors, so that each one has become a University of sciences, where the whole body of human knowledge is inculcated and increased. No such increase has taken place in College instruction—each must teach the whole *curriculum* of studies; but no man can learn, and no man can teach *all* truth. Hence the College system came within the compass of the tutor's capacity; and this downward tendency in Oxford has been clearly traced by Sir Wm. Hamilton, who shows that a mere scantling of the instruction imparted in previous generations now remains. He dwelt upon this distinction to show that American institutions differ from each, as no tutor can man up within his own individual attainments what the institution professes to teach; every college has its distribution of labor, each professor having a separate department, which enables him, by giving his undivided attention to it, to become an improver and even discoverer of science, as abundant proofs could be supplied from within the walls of our own institutions. The narrow compass, therefore, of an English College could bear no comparison to our expansive system. After citing several instances to prove the vast superiority of American over English Colleges, he said that the education of that country cannot maintain a moment's comparisons with our own, in comprehensiveness of range, in depth of instruction, or the adaptation of means to end; that whilst American Colleges were merely preparatory nurseries towards the training for the grand school of philosophy, this sublime branch was almost altogether neglected in England, as appears from the words of Hamilton, the most eminent metaphysician living, who censures the English institution for having "dropped philosophy," and apprehends serious danger from the want of any "philosophical training in the clergy." The comparison is, therefore, wholly false, in placing our theological education, which is the best in the world, below the English, which is, perhaps, the worst in the world; altogether, the arguments to prove the comprehensiveness of the American over the limited system of English education, were ably handled. When, therefore, he added, we are asked does our College system make elegant classical scholars, or eminent mathematicians; we are at no loss for reply. No, it was never designed to do those things—it does better—it makes men competent to select their course of life, and prosecute it with energy, usefulness and wisdom. It gives the student such a general development of the faculties, and such a command of the instruments of knowledge, that whatever of thought or action may require investigation, his educated powers are equal to the task. It may be also asked, why, if our system be so well adapted to the exigencies of our times, that so few avail themselves of it? Why is it that while the Universities of Germany count their thousands of students, we number ours by dozens, or by scores? It is not difficult to say why. Those institutions in every country of Europe are sustained by restrictions which compel the whole body of youth who look to professional life to seek their preparation in the University halls. If every aspirant to the Bar, the Church, the *ferula*, with us, was obliged to find his way to his chosen place through a college, we would have no reason to complain of our dearth of numbers. The speaker concluded by stating that he did not plead for our College system, as for a thing finished and complete, and henceforth capable of no improvement. Far otherwise; it is one of their advantages, that they are continually striving to extend the sphere of their knowledge, and to do this he would plead for them to have the means of cheapening their instruction; of affording aid to those who seek instruction; he would have them exalted and renowned; entrusted with endowments, which may enable them to hold out enhantantiel petronege to each honeful son of genius, who would dedicate himself to the work of enlightening and guiding his fellow men.

The ceremonies concluded with prayer by the Chancellor.

Trial for a Divorce.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Wednesday.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

NINTH DAY.

CATHARINE F. P. WALKER, BY CHRISTIAN S. CLOAN, HER NEAT FRIEND, *vs.* WILDAE P. WALKER.

The Court-room presented the usual appearance this morning, the spectators within and without the bar comprising nearly the same physiognimies as on the last three days. The parties and their counsel were early in attendance; Hon. Mr. Evans of Maine was seated with the witnesses for the plaintiff. A few minutes after 10, his Honor took his seat, and called on Mr. Blunt to proceed with his cross-examination.

DEFENCE CONTINUED.

Stockbridge Eton recalled and cross-examined by Mr. N. B. Blunt—Produce the Register.

Mr. Busteed said he did not desitate to say that he had advised the witness not to produce the Register.

Mr. Sandford said the book was beyond the control of the witness or the counsel.

The Court said the book was evidence as to the visits of these parties to the house of the witnsse.

Mr. Blunt—Mr. Eston, in what year did you see Mrs. Walker riding with Dr. Heartwell?

Witness—I think once in 1845, when she left with him to go to Bath; I think I have seen her ride with him more than once; I could not tell on which visit; I am not able to specify which; I can't tell which time, either before or after the visit to Bath.

Q.—Was she at your house in 1845 after the time she got into the carriage to go to Bath? A.—I can't tell; she was there frequently; she and Dr. Heartwell frequently rode together; I will not name any particular time of day; forenoon and afternoon; I am not posted up on days; she frequently rode with him; I don't mean to specify any number; it was a common occurrence.

Q.—Are you prepared to state you saw her ride with him more than twice? A.—I cannot say that.

Q.—Who were there at your house when you saw her going to Bath? None any human being, when she rode with Dr. H. other than the time she rode to Bath. A.—No; the company at my house were coming and going continually; she had her own private carriage, and it was a common occurrence for her to ride every day.

Q.—Did she ride with Dr. H. any two days in succession? A.—I don't know for a certainty; I could not state; I say Dr. Heartwell was not there when her husband was there.

Q.—State if she was there any three consecutive days after her husband was there? A.—I think she was; I have seen her walk with Dr. H. about the yards and premises.

Q.—Did you ever see her walk with him more than once, in 1845. A.—I think I have, but I cannot tell the hour of the day.

Q.—In the year 1845, did you ever see her walk with him more than once? A.—I presume that I have, but I can't say how many times. (Question put again.)

A.—Yes, I have; but I can't say the first or last time; I presume that others were present; several persons; Mr. Fuller was there, but I want you to understand that this company kept coming and going; it is probable Mr. Fuller was present; I don't know whether he was or not there when she walked with Dr. H.

Q.—Who was present in 1847, when you refused her board? A.—That was in 1848.

Q.—Did you state yesterday it was in 1847? A.—Then I made a mistake, it was in 1848.

Q.—Was the Revenue-cutter party in 1848? A.—I could not tell if that was in 1847 or 1848; I thought the refusal was before that party; I think it was so; it was in 1847 or 1848; I can't tell which year it was in.

Q.—Who was present when you refused her permission to board at your house? A.—I can't tell; I think she came with her children and nurse; I think it was towards night, and she staid over night; she came to get board; I told her I could not board her; she put up with a small room that night, as it was too late to go away, and she left the next day; I think that is it.

Q.—Who was present? A.—Dr. Heartwell boarded there at that time, but I don't recollect that anybody was present; it was either in the sitting-room or the bar-room; I don't think she boarded there with her children in 1848; she might have done so before that, but I think not.

Q.—Will you state that she did not, on 16th August, 1848, come with her children, and stay three days? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Have you the Register of 1848? A.—I laid it on the table this morning.

Q.—Produce it.

Mr. Busteed—To that we object.

The Court ruled that it must be produced.

Mr. Blunt—Look at that entry of August 16 or 17, and [illegible] Q.—When did you first [illegible] there? A.—In May last.

Q.—What was the general habit of Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell when at your house as guests?

Objected to and ruled out, the Court said the witness could only state what she had seen.

Q.—State any thing else you have observed in relation to Dr. Heartwell and Mrs. Walker. A.—I don't understand that question, as I know of; her wants were always made known through him; he sat beside her at the table; I don't think of anything else; their walks were at noon, but I have seen them at different times; I don't remember the time of day or night; and I have seen walking in the Piazza.

Q.—Do you remember any particular time when Mrs. Walker's wants were made known through Dr. Heartwell?

Objected to by Mr. Sandford, but admitted.

A.—Yesterday at the dinner table; when she wished for any thing she would speak to him; of an evening when in the parlor, if she wanted anything he would come out for it.

Objected to.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sandford—I had no acquaintance with Mrs. Walker previous to 1845; we were both natives of Bath, Me.; I had nothing to do with the house at Harpswell before 1845; when she came with her husband in 1845, she stayed for four or five days; the horses and carriages were not there then; they left in the boat in a revenue cutter which came from Bath to go around to Small Point; I do not know the distance from that to Bath; I think Mrs. Walker came the next week, but I'm not posted upon days and dates; I do not recollect who came with her; but Caroline Walker came the next week; I do not know but Caroline Walker was with her when they left; probably Mrs. Walker did not stay more than four days; I'm not prepared to say if Dr. Heartwell came to engage rooms for a party of 15; Mr. Houghton came with him; they were to come on the following Tuesday; I am not certain if that was after Mrs. Walker had left the first time; those who came to engage the rooms, left the same day for Bath; Dr. H. and party came on the Tuesday; his sister was with him; I do not know if she was an Invalid, or know anything about her health; I did notice her walking with him towards the house; when the party went together, he generally walked with Mrs. Walker; I am not able to say if Mrs. Walker was one of the party of 15; Mr. Patten was one of the company; I don't know if he was one of the company when Mrs. Walker walked with Dr. Heartwell; to my knowledge there was no acquaintance between Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell before they met at my house; I do not know who introduced them; I did not see Dr. H. speak to her the day they arrived; I don't know any thing about the days; I don't recollect; I have no dates or particulars to give.

Q.—Can you state if you have any recollection of any thing that occurred on Thursday.

Objected to, but answered.

A.—I can't give you any days or dates; I have said so.

Q.—Did Mrs. Walker leave on Thursday and return to Bath? A.—I do not know; but I know of Mrs. Walker coming to my house, and leaving with Mrs. Weldren; I can't say whether Mrs. Walker ever returned to the house that season when Mrs. Walker came with Mrs. Waldren, or if it was the occasion when she left to go to Bath with Dr. Heartwell in the carriage; it was in Mrs. Walker's own Rockaway, drawn by one horse, that they went in; that was not the time the party of fifteen left; that party staid about a week; Mrs. Walden left with Mrs. Brown in the same carriage; I don't know how they came; there were carrieges coming and going and coming again all the time; there were fifty or sixty at the tea-table sometimes; I don't know; but I think they took tea before they left; I saw them leave myself; I was standing at the window of the crockery-room; I saw Dr. Heartwell get into the carriage; I did not see Mrs. Walker get into the carriage; nor Mrs. Brown; nor Lieut. Wells; I did not see Houghton; don't know if he was there; I don't know if the third carriage left with the party.

Q.—What was the regular tea hour? A.—At 6 o'clock; they left after that.

Q.—Was Harriet Barron employed at the house kept by you? A.—Yes, she was the cook.

Q.—Did Herriet Barron see the Doctor walking with his arm round Mrs. Walker's waist? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you not mentioned it or said it was so? A.—I said I mentioned it to her, and I can state what she said about it; I did not so state it to Fred. B. Sewell or to Mr. Petten; I don't know whether this occurrence was in the first year of her visit; I think Mrs. Walker and Dr. Hertwell were both at the house in 1846.

Q.—Who was there who knew her? A.—I don't know of any particular one who was there in 1847 that knew her; I think Dr. Hartwell was there; I don't know who else was there that knew her; I don't know what room she occupied; I think she was there in 1848; I can't say how long she staid; it is my impression that Dr. Hartwell was there in 1848.

Q.—In what year did you first hear the fact that she was refused board? A.—I can't say what the dates were; I heard my husband in the entry tell her we could not board her possibly; he did not say why; I did not hear her make a reply; I think she was there before that; I cannot recollect the date.

His Honor said the case must be suspended, as he was very unwell; and the Court rose and adjourned to Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Campbell, and Hoffman J. J.

EVIDENCE—WHAT ADMISSIBLE TO PROVE FORGERY.

Von Wyck agst. *McIntosh*.—This was an action brought against the defendant as endorser of a promissory note, and the defence was that defendant's name was forged. Upon the trial the plaintiff offered to prove that the defendant had been accustomed to give his son blank checks, allowing him to fill them up. The defendant objected to the introduction of this testimony; the objection was overruled, and an exception taken. The defendant then offered to prove on the cross-examination of one Blake, that the defendant's son had committed other forgeries, but this testimony was excluded. The defendant then offered to prove the defendant's signature to checks drawn in the regular course of business about the time of the suit. The plaintiff objected; the objection was sustained, and an exception taken. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.

Campbell, J.—The evidence that the defendant had given to his son blank endorsements, was properly admitted. It was found that the note in question was filled up by the defendant's son, and delivered to the plaintiff, and at the time of such filling up and delivery, the plaintiffs name was written on the back of the note. Evidence that the defendant had given blank endorsements to his son, we think was very properly admitted, as it tended to show that the endorsement in question might have been one of such blank endorsements.

The evidence offered on the cross-examination of James Blake was properly excluded. The impression of the witness was that defendant's son had written the name of the witness to a note shown to him. The examination of the witness in relation to that note might tend to show the skill of the son in imitating other people's signatures, but we think would not be relevent to show the signature of the defendant to be forged on the note in suit.

The testimony offered by the defendant in regard to his checks drawn on the Greenwich Bank was properly rejected, because the object was to allow the jury to institute a comparison of the handwriting of the defendant on the checks with the endorsement on the note in suit. Such comparison is never allowed except in cases where the documents to be compared are necessarily before the Jury. When they are necessary exhibits in the cause, and are produced, then the Court will enter with the Jury upon the comparison. But it is done in such cases as matter of necessity, and when from the course of the trial it becomes unavoidable. (Perry *vs.* Newton, 5, A. & Ellis 519.)

This objection did not apply to the notes of Berry styled in the case A I and B I. They were exhibited to the defendant's witnesses on cross-examination to test their knowledge of defendant's handwriting, and not for comparison by the Jury. It was competent to prove by Berry the genuineness of those signatures. His evidence did not fully come up to the point of satisfactory proof, and so the Judge instructed the Jury. He also instructed them that it ought to be clearly established that they were genuine. And the Judge further instructed the Jury that they must be perfectly convinced that the defendant admitted them to be genuine before they could admit them as contradicting this witness.

We see no reason growing out of any of defendant's objections why the verdict of the Jury should be disturbed. Nor do we think it is against the weight of evidence.

The motion for a new trial is denied, and judgment ordered upon the verdict.

INSURANCE—CONSTRUCTION POLICY.

Neilson vs. The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company.—The facts in this case appear sufficiently in the opinion of the Court.

Duer, J.—This case was brought before me upon an agreed statement of facts made by the parties. The facts to which they have agreed are as follows: Neilson, on the 4th of December, 1852, effected an insurance with the defendants, and took out a policy for the sum of $1,300 upon a quantity of spirits of turpentine. The original policy was a policy for $3,000 upon goods without describing them, but the insurance which is relied upon is an additional insurance, which was endorsed upon the policy, and is in these words: "New-York to San Francisco, with liberty to use ports or places on the passage for refreshments. It is agreed that the risk shall not continue beyond thirty days after the arrival of the vessel. ($1,300) thirteen hundred dollars on spirits turpentine in cans, packed in boxes, on deck, free from loss by wet, breakage, leakage or exposure. Valued at the sum insured—$1,300 at 9 per cent., $117."

On the second day of February, 1853, the ship met with heavy gales and tremendous seas, and shipped a heavy sea amidships which started her deck load, stove six boxes of turpentine, carried five boxes overboard, and caused it all to leak more or less.

On the arrival in San Francisco, it was found that only 141 gallons of the turpentine remained in the cans, the loss having been occasioned by the heavy sea striking the ship and causing the cans to leak.

The only question is whether the underwriters are exempt from liability under the clause in the policy which provides that the goods insured should be free from loss, by sweat, leakage, breakage or exposure. It is insisted on the part of the plaintiff that the underwriters are liable for this loss upon the ground that it was a loss directly resulting from the perils insured against, but the defendants answer and it seems to us a conclusive answer, that unless the exception was meant to exempt the Company from losses resulting from perils insured against, it would be unmeaning and useless. In other words, the object of the exception was to exempt the Company from loss for which they would otherwise have been liable. For ordinary leakage, resulting from the state of the cask or the nature of the particular liquids which were on board, such as might be expected to take place, the underwriters are not responsible at all. They are only responsible where leakage results from a peril insured against. We can see no reason for giving to this exception any other construction than that which is uniformly given to other exceptions in the policy, viz.: That the object of the exception is to relieve the underwriters from a loss for which they would otherwise be liable. We have no right to reject any words as superfluous if an appropriate and precise meaning can be given to them. These words might as well be stricken out of the policy unless the interpretation given to them by the counsel for the defendants be adopted. If the cans containing the spirits of turpentine had been stove in and the whole contents had flowed out at once, it may well be that the defendants would have been responsible for the loss; but the statement is that the cans were caused to leak, and the extent of that leakage was not [illegible] Judge Ingraham said it was proper for the witness to [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Walker? A.—In May last.

Q.—What was the general habit of Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell when at your house as guests?

Objected to and ruled out, the Court said the witness could only state what she had seen.

Q.—State any thing else you have observed in relation to Dr. Heartwell and Mrs. Walker. A.—I don't understand that question, as I know of; her wants were always made known through him; he sat beside her at the table; I don't think of anything else; their walks were at noon, but I have seen them at different times; I don't remember the time of day or night; and I have seen walking in the Piazza.

Q.—Do you remember any particular time when Mrs. Walker's wants were made known through Dr. Heartwell?

Objected to by Mr. Sandford, but admitted.

A.—Yesterday at the dinner table; when she wished for any thing she would speak to him; of an evening when in the parlor, if she wanted anything he would come out for it.

Objected to.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sandford—I had no acquaintance with Mrs. Walker previous to 1845; we were both natives of Bath, Me.; I had nothing to do with the house at Harpswell before 1845; when she came with her husband in 1845, she stayed for four or five days; the horses and carriages were not there then; they left in the boat in a revenue cutter which came from Bath to go around to Small Point; I do not know the distance from that to Bath; I think Mrs. Walker came the next week, but I'm not posted upon days and dates; I do not recollect who came with her; but Caroline Walker came the next week; I do not know but Caroline Walker was with her when they left; probably Mrs. Walker did not stay more than four days; I'm not prepared to say if Dr. Heartwell came to engage rooms for a party of 15; Mr. Houghton came with him; they were to come on the following Tuesday; I am not certain if that was after Mrs. Walker had left the first time; those who came to engage the rooms, left the same day for Bath; Dr. H. and party came on the Tuesday; his sister was with him; I do not know if she was an Invalid, or know anything about her health; I did notice her walking with him towards the house; when the party went together, he generally walked with Mrs. Walker; I am not able to say if Mrs. Walker was one of the party of 15; Mr. Patten was one of the company; I don't know if he was one of the company when Mrs. Walker walked with Dr. Heartwell; to my knowledge there was no acquaintance between Mrs. Walker and Dr. Heartwell before they met at my house; I do not know who introduced them; I did not see Dr. H. speak to her the day they arrived; I don't know any thing about the days; I don't recollect; I have no dates or particulars to give.

Q.—Can you state if you have any recollection of any thing that occurred on Thursday.

Objected to, but answered.

A.—I can't give you any days or dates; I have said so.

Q.—Did Mrs. Walker leave on Thursday and return to Bath? A.—I do not know; but I know of Mrs. Walker coming to my house, and leaving with Mrs. Weldren; I can't say whether Mrs. Walker ever returned to the house that season when Mrs. Walker came with Mrs. Waldren, or if it was the occasion when she left to go to Bath with Dr. Heartwell in the carriage; it was in Mrs. Walker's own Rockaway, drawn by one horse, that they went in; that was not the time the party of fifteen left; that party staid about a week; Mrs. Walden left with Mrs. Brown in the same carriage; I don't know how they came; there were carrieges coming and going and coming again all the time; there were fifty or sixty at the tea-table sometimes; I don't know; but I think they took tea before they left; I saw them leave myself; I was standing at the window of the crockery-room; I saw Dr. Heartwell get into the carriage; I did not see Mrs. Walker get into the carriage; nor Mrs. Brown; nor Lieut. Wells; I did not see Houghton; don't know if he was there; I don't know if the third carriage left with the party.

Q.—What was the regular tea hour? A.—At 6 o'clock; they left after that.

Q.—Was Harriet Barron employed at the house kept by you? A.—Yes, she was the cook.

Q.—Did Herriet Barron see the Doctor walking with his arm round Mrs. Walker's waist? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Have you not mentioned it or said it was so? A.—I said I mentioned it to her, and I can state what she said about it; I did not so state it to Fred. B. Sewell or to Mr. Petten; I don't know whether this occurrence was in the first year of her visit; I think Mrs. Walker and Dr. Hertwell were both at the house in 1846.

Q.—Who was there who knew her? A.—I don't know of any particular one who was there in 1847 that knew her; I think Dr. Hartwell was there; I don't know who else was there that knew her; I don't know what room she occupied; I think she was there in 1848; I can't say how long she staid; it is my impression that Dr. Hartwell was there in 1848.

Q.—In what year did you first hear the fact that she was refused board? A.—I can't say what the dates were; I heard my husband in the entry tell her we could not board her possibly; he did not say why; I did not hear her make a reply; I think she was there before that; I cannot recollect the date.

His Honor said the case must be suspended, as he was very unwell; and the Court rose and adjourned to Thursday.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Campbell, and Hoffman J. J.

EVIDENCE—WHAT ADMISSIBLE TO PROVE FORGERY.

Von Wyck agst. *McIntosh*.—This was an action brought against the defendant as endorser of a promissory note, and the defence was that defendant's name was forged. Upon the trial the plaintiff offered to prove that the defendant had been accustomed to give his son blank checks, allowing him to fill them up. The defendant objected to the introduction of this testimony; the objection was overruled, and an exception taken. The defendant then offered to prove on the cross-examination of one Blake, that the defendant's son had committed other forgeries, but this testimony was excluded. The defendant then offered to prove the defendant's signature to checks drawn in the regular course of business about the time of the suit. The plaintiff objected; the objection was sustained, and an exception taken. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed.

Campbell, J.—The evidence that the defendant had given to his son blank endorsements, was properly admitted. It was found that the note in question was filled up by the defendant's son, and delivered to the plaintiff, and at the time of such filling up and delivery, the plaintiffs name was written on the back of the note. Evidence that the defendant had given blank endorsements to his son, we think was very properly admitted, as it tended to show that the endorsement in question might have been one of such blank endorsements.

The evidence offered on the cross-examination of James Blake was properly excluded. The impression of the witness was that defendant's son had written the name of the witness to a note shown to him. The examination of the witness in relation to that note might

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

To Advertisers.

☞ The DAILY TIMES has now a regular issue of 31,200 copies, offering to advertisers a medium second to none in *character* or numbers, published in the country.

Our Weekly Edition also has a very large and rapidly increasing circulation.

Settlement of Kansas.

From the Charleston Mercury.

There is a cloud looming up in the West that is already a good deal larger than a man's hand, and that promises to grow apace. We have already noticed the project of the Abolitionists to get up a kind of fury of emigration to Kansas, and to seize at once upon the Territorial Government, and stamp it with the character of Anti-Slavery from the outset. Associations have been organized, and even a line of emigrant packet-ships has been projected, the object of which is, to send a tide of Northern and Foreign emigration into Kansas, under the direct patronage and impulse of Abolition.

"Now, Kansas lies directly west of Missouri, and the people of that State have not been idle spectators of proceedings so hostile to their security. They are willing that things should take their natural course, but they have no intention of being made the victims of a deliberate Abolition conspiracy. They have had abundant experience of slave-stealers on their eastern frontier, which was not populated with a view to slave-stealing; and they do not intend that their western border shall be settled by people who are sent there pledged to the one absorbing sentiment of hostility to them. They will not have an Abolition State got up by subscription in their very sight. They will meet association by associations, and threats of *invasion* by a determination to defend the right.

"The issue is well met, and if we do not mistake the spirit of the Southern people, it will be gallantly defended. We have enough of Northern subscriptions, at any rate; but this publishing of new States by subscription, is a step beyond any preceding imposition. It is now beyond hope that emigration will be allowed to take its natural course, and determine calmly, in the progress of time, what shall be the institutions of Kansas. It is to be a struggle of fanaticism and political rancor on one side, and of plain self-defence on the other."

For once Freedom has an advantage over Slavery in this instance. The free men who go to Kansas carry with them their industry, their labor, their tools, their money and their votes. They will have all the influence on the legislation of that new Territory to which they are entitled,—and even if they are outvoted, or *outvoted* by the Governors sent thither from Washington, they will lose nothing which subsequent effort cannot retrieve.

The case is different with those who carry their slaves into that Territory. This kind of property is liable, in the first place, to run away;—and in a wild region like Kansas it might take a formidable company of United States dragoons to hunt up the negroes that should try the experiment of freedom. Then the legal question whether Slavery can exist in a Territory of the United States, before it has been established or recognized by local law, remains to be decided, and will still further impair the value of Slave property. Next is to be considered the chance that, after all, the free population may obtain the ascendancy and *prohibit* Slavery within the Territory, or at all events make that prohibition an essential part of the State Constitution. And, finally, the chances of making Slave labor profitable in a new and wholly unsettled country are far less than in older States.

Taking all these things into the account, it is clear that Slaveholders will risk far more than free men in colonizing Nebraska. And we apprehend that the owners of slaves in Missouri and elsewhere, will think at least twice before they embark their property in the proposed crusade.

The City Printing.

For more than two months now, that provision of the City Charter which requires all the proceedings of the Common Council and notices of City business to be published in one or more of the City papers, has been utterly disregarded by the existing City Government. The contracts for advertising expired on the 1st of May, and owing to some cause, to us and the public quite unknown, the Common Council has done nothing whatever since that time to renew it or make provision for otherwise fulfilling the injunctions of the Charter. The Councilmen alone can originate measures on this subject;—and a Special Committee in regard to it was appointed at an early day. About ten days ago the *Herald* stated that a majority of this Committee had submitted a report;—but as nothing of this sort took place openly during the session, if submitted at all, the report must have been smuggled in secretly among the papers laid before the Board. That its authors would naturally desire thus to dispose of it, is evident enough from the character of its recommendations. They advised that the proceedings, notices, &c., of the Common Council, be advertised in the *Truth Teller*, *National Democrat*, and four or five other papers, of which we do not remember the names, and whose aggregate circulation *would not reach eight thousand*, and paid for at their regular prices! The "regular prices" for such papers are generally what they can get; and under such circumstances, they would be at least as high as those of any City paper with *ten times* the circulation. The whole object of this recommendation, therefore, is to plunder the City Treasury for the sake of supporting half a dozen useless, scurrilous political organs, which have no circulation at all, and which exist only for the sake of rewarding, by just such scandalous swindles as this, some partisan hack whom the party cannot so cheaply pension in any other way. The majority accompanied its report by the proposition to publish also in the *Herald*, and to pay its "regular prices." Barefaced and unfair as this proposal is, it shows to good advantage by the side of the other: for, so far as numbers are concerned, the *Herald* has a respectable circulation. But we are not surprised that the majority of the Committee, which has the coolness to offer such a recommendation to a *Reform* Common Council, should wish to do it in such a way as to attract the least observation possible.

The minority of the same Committee, composed of Councilmen PINCKNEY and VERMILYE, offered a minority report at the last meeting of the Board,—in which they advised that the Comptroller be directed to invite *proposals* for the advertising, and that the following rules be observed:

1. Bidders to offer by the line for each time published.
2. Bidders shall set forth, under affidavit, as near as possible their daily circulation in the City of New-York, exclusive of the Sunday and extra issues.
3. The award to be made to the newspapers offering to perform the work at the lowest rates per one thousand papers so circulated in the City.
4. The Comptroller to report the bid and his award to the Common Council for confirmation.

This is almost verbatim the plan originally suggested by the DAILY TIMES, and which we have embraced every proper opportunity to urge upon public consideration. We are confident that it will commend itself to every one as the only perfectly fair and feasible method of *securing the best service at the cheapest rate*. The object of publishing these notices, proceedings, &c., is to bring them to the knowledge of the greatest possible number of our people. Of course the rate of payment ought to depend upon the efficiency with which this is done. There is no reason in the world why a newspaper which places an advertisement before *five hundred* persons, should receive as much therefor as one which places it before *ten thousand*.

We do not believe that any valid objection can be urged against the plan recommended by the minority of the Committee—nor can any newspaper complain of its operation with any degree of justice. If opposed at all, it will be only by those members with whom *party* projects over-ride all considerations of public good and of common sense: and it would be a little singular if such men should compose the *majority* of a body elected expressly to rid the City Government of their reckless and ruinous influence. Indeed, it is not quite easy to see how the President of the Board happened to give the control of so important a Select Committee as that on Public Printing, to men thus disposed to use their offices to fill the pockets of their partisan accomplices.

Who is to be the Governor of Canada?

It is very well known that the Earl of ELGIN, Governor General of Canada, is not likely to hold that high and lucrative office after this year. He was appointed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL in September, and eight years' occupancy is an unusually extended term. Already, not unnaturally, the Canada journals are speculating as to his probable successor. There are a great many pauper peers who would be very glad to assume the profitable Viceroyalty of Canada. It must be borne in mind, from the first, that such a situation really is only a sort of dignified "refuge for the destitute." When a man, wearing a coronet, has voted with the Ministry through thick and thin, ready to say or swear that black was white, and when he is notoriously "a gentleman in difficulties," he receives a Colonial Governorship, or some such sinecure, as soon as the Minister has the chance of appointing him. In such office he continues for a certain number of years, or until, his party being thrown out, a new Ministry supersede him in favor of one of its own adherents. In strict rule, the Earl of ELGIN ought to have been recalled three years ago, but it was believed that no stranger could so well wind up the existing differences, on the Canada question, between Great Britain and the United States. *Now*, however, he is pretty sure of going home.

Who shall succeed him? We learn from private sources in England, (the London journals are strangely silent on the subject,) that there is a disposition, not so much on the part of the British Ministry as in the mind of Queen VICTORIA herself, to elevate British North America into an actual Viceroyalty, the head of which, invested with almost regal powers, shall be a Prince of Blood-royal. As yet, and for some time to come, none of the Queen's sons are old enough for this or any other appointment, (the Prince of WALES is only in his thirteenth year,) but there is the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, who has reached the comparatively mature age of thirty-five; and, as first cousin to the Queen, he is considered likely to fill the office, responsible as it is, with something like tact, if not ability. His present command of part of the British forces in Turkey has probably emanated from a desire to test his mental powers, and partly to seperate him from certain influences and companionships which have not heretofore very greatly contributed to his respectability. But marriage, which has thrown a line of demarcation between LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Countess DE BEAUREGARD, (the *ci-devant* Mrs. Howard,) has lately done the same, we are informed, in the matter of His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and Miss FAREBROTHER, formerly of the Adelphi Theatre, in London. Therefore, the Duke would not be hampered, in Canada, with a degrading connection, at variance with the morals of the land, and tending to lessen the personal respect which the governed ought to entertain for the governing.

One qualification the Duke of CAMBRIDGE possesses. He is nominally a poor man. He has a Parliamentary grant of £12,000 a year,—his own landed property is about £2,000 per annum more,—and his military appointments may yield him £3,000 a year extra. This annual income of £17,000 may appear ample, but, as a scion of Royalty, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is required to maintain a certain expensive "State and dignity;" he must have equerries and aides-de-camp, and so on. There are hundreds of untitled country gentlemen in England, each of whom has a larger income than what this "Royal Duke," condescends to accept out of the public revenue. Perhaps, on his return from Turkey, he may receive the *baton* of Field Marshal, and this is no empty honor. It is generally supposed that a Field Marshal's chief advantage is, the being able to wear a huge pair of jack-boots, and to carry a stick, much like a rolling-pin, in his hand. But, the rank carries with it no additional duties, while it adds sixteen pounds five shillings a day to the Marshal's ordinary pay. Here, then, would be an addition of £6,000 a year, making the Duke's income, from public and *cognate* sources, up to £25,000 per annum. As a Prince of the Blood Royal, with the power which the Lord Lieutenant has of making Knights, it is expected that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE would be efficient and popular in Canada.

There has been some idea in England, that the Duke of NEWCASTLE has his eye upon Canada. We discredit it altogether, The Governor Generalship of India will be vacant this year—the Marquis of DALHOUSIE was appointed in 1847, and has exceeded his time by two years—and it is that for which his Grace of NEWCASTLE is solicitous. A needy man, the emoluments of that high office are precisely what he wants. The usual tenure is for five years; the salary is £25,000, and the whole income, from various other sources, would double this amount, within the patronage of Ministers. In all respects, the superiority of the Indian over the Canadian Government may be taken as three to one.

The Canada journals have named the Marquis of CHANDOS as a likely person to succeed Lord ELGIN. There appears no actual ground for supposing that he will be appointed. He is too young, and wholly untried, for such a responsible position as this, having been born in 1823. He has been more than eight years in Parliament (first elected in February, 1846,) and has scarcely heard the sound of his own voice. He is of opposite politics to the Aberdeen Cabinet, being a pledged opponent of Free Trade, and having actually been one of the Lords of the Treasury in the Derby-Disraeli Government of 1852. He is talented, in some respects, but wholly innocent of statesmanship. That he magnanimously joined, in the vain hope of saving his father's honor, in "cutting off the entail," that the family estates might be sold to pay off the vast incumbrances upon them, shows the Marquis to be a man of principle. But the Governor-General of Canada should not be all but a pauper, and Lord CHANDOS' sole income is derived from £300 from Wotton, which he has preserved—£1,200 a year allowed him by the creditors for collecting sundry rents on the estates which were his father's, and about £50 a year extra, his salary as Privy Seal to the Prince of WALES. The future Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, born to an hereditary property of £250,000 a year, actually will have only £300 per annum, when he succeeds to the proud Dukedom, as last of the PLANTAGENETS! The idea of saving money as Governor-General of Canada, is abundantly absurd.

Another of the pleas put forward in Canada on behalf of Lord CHANDOS is, that as Chairman of one of the great Railway Companies in England, he has acquired that experience in railway legislation so much needed in this Province just now. The fact is, a few months ago, when Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN (head of the London banking-house of GLYN, HALIFAX & Co.) resigned the Chairmanship of the London and Northwestern Railway, the Directors, smitten with the prevalent English desire of being headed by Nobility, (however poor,) put in the Marquis of CHANDOS as his successor. In this situation, (where he is paid three guineas a day for his hebdomadal attendance at the Board,) the Marquis of CHANDOS has not, and cannot have, the slightest "experience in railway legislation." The London and Northwestern Railway Company obtained most of their acts of Parliament years and years ago, and have latterly gone in for nothing but short extensions.

For these reasons, and others too numerous to be urged here, we discredit the idea of Lord CHANDOS coming over as General-Governor of Canada, and we think it on the cards that Queen VICTORIA's first-cousin may be appointed.

Common School Vacations.

A correspondent of the Brooklyn *Star* growls about the length of the vacations taken by the Common Schools. We remember to have met, somewhere, one other individual who suffered under a sense of the same grievance. He signs himself "A Parent;" we suspect that he is—of children whom he cannot manage at home. For such, a school every day of the year and every waking hour of the day would be a blessing.

He ciphers: There are, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July, 181 days; from the 4th of September (Monday) to Dec. 31, 118. Of these he deducts 43 Sundays, 42 Saturdays, first of May week, Washington's Birthday, Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays—11 days; leaving for school 203 days out of the 365. But July is *not* generally allowed for vacation either in Brooklyn or in New-York. His error is, to his truth, as one to twelve only, at the start. Five hours a day for five days in so few weeks, he thinks small time for hired men to give their schools, and—grumbles again. The argument is as forcible as if one should say of the preacher that he preaches but an hour and-a-half per week, and what with vacations and exchanges, scarcely enough to make out in the year a week's work of consecutive preaching—and should be paid accordingly. Or of the engineer, that he is on the road with his engine but four hours of the day, and should receive but two-fifths of a day's wages. Teachers have their preparation to make at home as truly as preachers; they have to oil the machinery out of work hours as regularly as engineers. And the labor of managing and teaching children five hours a day, we believe is quite as serious a matter as farming for ten hours.

There are some reasons why it might be well for the schools to continue without intermission throughout the year. A vacation of a month, interrupts the training of those who may suffer other interruptions in the year. To them its relaxation is not necessary, nor is it desirable. But the class is small, and the schools are for the majority. Some children are a nuisance at home, domineering over their mothers and leading their fathers by the nose. The parents of such are wise in seeking to prevent any intermission of their tormentors' imprisonment. The children of the very poor cannot go out of town in August, and must spend the mouth in idleness,—a serious consideration, and worthy of study.

But on the other hand, as warm weather sets in, the schools begin to thin out. The little ones sit uneasy on their benches. They doze, and nod, and sweat, and grow thin on the confinement, acquire listless, dreamy habits of mind, and if not soon set at liberty, lose the elasticity and spring of youth, and put on the appearance of old men and women in the clothes of children. Parents note the sign, and so far as they can, remove their little ones to the country. If the schools were continued into August, the classes would be broken up for lack of scholars, for the large majority of parents are sensible. Five hours of the day in school, and as many out of it as it requires to master the lessons that the children are all expected to get out of school, are as much as they can bear to advantage for eleven months. The anticipation of vacation is an effective stimulus for the hot July days, and the memory of it, with the fresher spirits and better health it brings, quickens the lad's efforts to work out the resolutions for improvement that he has made. Vacations—like prayer and providence, are no hindrance on the journey. We suspect the error is still in requiring too much rather than too little term time.

Southern Schools.

The Richmond *Examiner* is clamorous for the establishment of Southern Colleges, and for the education of the sons of Southerners in them. It denounces in unmeasured terms the habit, which seems to have become chronic with Southern men, of either sending their sons to the Free States for their education, or of employing Northern tutors at home. It demands a reform in this matter, and sets forth some of the doctrines which ought to be instilled into the youthful mind of the sons of the South:

Our youth should, at educational altars of our own erection, be made to swear eternal allegiance to the institutions of the South. They should be taught that Slavery is as necessary for the welfare of the Southern States, as sunshine is for the flowers of the prairies and savannahs of Georgia and Louisiana. They should, from the infant school to the University,—from the fireside to the exercises closing their collegiate career—be made familiar with all those powerful arguments, scriptural and political, by which Slavery—as a noble and necessary institution of God's creation—is supported, vindicated and defended. They should be early prepared to defend that upon which their fortunes and power depend, from the assaults of their enemies. Their professors, instead of teaching and glorying in the wild fanaticism of GARRISON, PARKER and GREELEY, should be Southern gentlemen, prepared to show that Slavery is coeval with society, and almost coextensive with the human race; that it was commended by God's chosen theocracy, and sanctioned by his Apostles in the Christian Church; that wherever it has been abolished, its substitute has been found in aristocratic distinctions of castes, or in poor laws, and a war ever increasing in bitterness, between the owners of property and food, and the poor, who grow in numbers and hunger.

This would be "teaching the young idea how to shoot" with a vengeance. It would be amusing to see a list of the text-books used in such a College as the *Examiner* desires.

☞ Mr. SUMNER in the Senate yesterday made a very effective vindication of his position in regard to the recapture of fugitive slaves. It is not easy to see what limit the slaveholding oligarchy which has possession of the Federal Government will place to their exactions, when they denounce as a *traitor* a Northern Senator who declares that he will not personally pursue, seize and return a fugitive from Slavery. The language used in the Senate in regard to Mr. SUMNER by Messrs. BUTLER, JONES and PETTIT, was offensive and insulting to the last degree,—not only to Mr. S. personally, but to every Northern man who is unwilling to be made the mere tool of the Slave power. Mr. SUMNER's manly and cogent rebuke will be read with interest.

What Shall we Eat!

If meat were furnished as cheap as water, it would be esteemed too severe a task to eat it, during such hot weather. But when it costs so enormously, and has no special merit of wholesomeness to commend it, we certainly should be excused from its use. Still, if one has the money to spare for it, we will not object to its answering very well to keep the body in respectable condition. Beef, more than any other meat,—providing it is from a healthy animal, and is not too tough,—is wholesome. But then it is not needed by most people in Summer. On the other hand, the meat eater must sleep longer than the one who lets it alone. We doubt not that men who eat no meat get as much good out of six hours' sleep as they who eat it do out of seven. If so, here is a double waste—of money for the article, and of time to get over its effects.

But there is a class of alarmists who cry out against vegetables whenever an epidemic threatens to approach. They are strong enough in some cities to have secured the prohibition of the sale of vegetables in the markets and groceries, while the Cholera prevailed. Their intentions were good, of course; but we shall not believe that ripe, fresh vegetables will prove injurious to mortals any more during an epidemic than at other times. Of course, unripe fruit, wilted and decaying vegetables, or unseasonable ones, will not be consumed with impunity,—but we speak to sensible folks.

Potatoes that are potatoes,—we mean potatoes that are not made up simply of a squashy pulp, with half their weight in water, surrounded with a dirty peel; but such as we occasionally find in market under the name of Pink-Eyes, or the Bermudas which are plenty now, and the Mercers, which always are so, are good enough for the best conservative in town. Turnips are good, though there is not much nourishment in them. Cabbages, Spinach, and "Greens" of all sorts are good only for those who never have found them indigestible. They should be eaten only under protest.

Rice is excellent, in milk or with sugar. Do not hinder the children from using the sugar freely. It fattens the chattels of the South, and will fatten them. Never believe that their teeth decay in consequence. Milk is excellent. It satisfies the appetite, is light, wholesome and cheap. Boiling the milk improves its flavor, ripens it, and makes it easy of digestion even for the sick. Simple puddings, fruit puddings, and pies, if not too rich, are economical and good. Then fruit in its season is worthy of thanksgiving. Strawberries are so plenty that they can better be afforded than meats, and they are as wholesome as refreshing, too. Bananas now abound. Those which are perfectly ripe and not at all decayed, are safe. Pine-apples furnish the palate with a perpetual illusion. You lay hold of one, and its delicious flavor promises great pleasure to the palate, but it seems to fail of meeting the demand exactly, and though you stuff with the woody, fibrous body of the apple till your judgment forbids any more, you still experience a craving for it. They are not worth what they cost to common folks.

Flour is the staple, after all. In bread and biscuits, cakes and puddings, the good housewife can manage to give flour a relishing and wholesome form though varied daily. Moreover it is about as cheap as anything we eat, spite of the high market prices. Corn as Indian, corn as hominy, or corn as samp, is a National dish. Patriotism, economy, health and a Yankee education all combine to recommend it, in all its forms, excepting perhaps that very delectable combination of it with beans, which men in honor of the aborigines still designate *succotash*. Given, in a desert, corn enough and the usual facilities for preparing it for the table, and no man has a right to ask for manna or quails. Cucumbers and their kind are very dubious; never should one eat freely of them, and if they ever have played a person a trick, he will do well to avoid them utterly. It is a great pity that their very pleasant flavor could not be extracted and communicated to some such harmless medium as mush, rice or Indian meal. If the Crystal Palace does well in its legitimate and promised work of stimulating human industry in all directions, perhaps it may be yet. We shall not patent the suggestion. Eggs fortunately fetch prices that can be afforded. They are very nutritious and very digestible, unless cooked to the consistence of of bullets. We suspect that egg-fed men make the best thinkers, meat-eaters the best fighters, and strict vegetarians the whitest and most delicate members of society. Physiologists say that the human brain hungers always for phosphorus, and that when it is plentifully supplied, thinking comes easy. Now phosphorus is abundant in eggs, whence it seems to be a legitimate deduction that our suspicion is the truth.

Fish are for the edification of men in hot weather; but they must be fresh fish—as recently as possible from the water. Look sharp before buying them on Mondays, and on Saturdays too they are apt to be the unsold remnants. Some citizens make free with salt fish at this season. If is a grave objection to them, however, that they provoke thirst which must be quenched with immoderate draughts of cold water.

Pembroke Returned a Freeman.

We take pleasure in announcing that the efforts of Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON to recover for freedom the person of his brother STEPHEN PEMBROKE, have been entirely successful. Mr. PEMBROKE arrived here on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, in company with Mr. LORENZO DE ANGELIS, one of the Deputies of the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, whose services the Doctor had procured for the purpose. This is a new and not an unpleasant department of labor for our Marshals.

The sum demanded for PEMBROKE by Mr. GROVE the owner, was $1,000. It was made up and forwarded, so that his emancipation dates precisely a month from the day that he was taken back. He was taken off on the day of the great Eclipse; and on the 26th of June the bargain was closed that converted him from a chattel into a man. The congratulations of the friends of freedom will greet the Doctor on his success, and the new-made freeman. PEMBROKE's sons have been sold into North Carolina—what the prospects are for their recovery is yet a matter of doubt. The owner is well reported of as a master. He is a lumber merchant, and the boys were purchased for hands in his cypress shingle factory.

For the assistance rendered, Dr. PENNINGTON desires to thank heartily the contributors. A list will be published in a few days of all the donors and their gifts.

The Carson League—To every Citizen of New-York.

DEAR SIR: We take leave to address you as a friend of temperance, of humanity, as one interested in the welfare of the City, and as a taxpayer, directly or indirectly, and crave your attention for five minutes to the plan and working of the Carson League.

This is an Association for the suppression of of rumselling. We are going to "enforce the laws we have."

To do this, complaints must be made, witnesses found, and the matter pressed to trial.

Individuals cannot do this, alone and unsupported, because of the time and expense, and besides, "what is everybody's business is nobody's."

Therefore, an Association is formed for the enforcement of the laws, of all the laws we have, or shall have, whereby we shall find it more and more needed, and which will be the best preparation for them, and for their enforcement when had.

The plan of combination is this: Every property holder and every man who is willing to aid in this cause, gives his assent, in writing, to be taxed on the same amount of property for which he is assessed for City or County taxes, or upon any amount, whatever he pleases,—his assent to be so taxed at any rate within 50 cents upon a $1,000 (which will be $5 upon $10,000, and so on in the same proportion). It is believed that this per centage upon the temperance capital of the City will be amply sufficient for the purpose, and if there is a combination of anything like all the property represented by temperance men and temperance interests, nothing like this pro rata will be required (as the larger the amount represented, the smaller will be the assessment needed).

Rumsellers combine for the perpetuation of their illegal and immoral traffic, and it is quite time that those who do not belive in that traffic should combine to meet them in fair trial, whether they are to prevail, or whether law and morals are to prevail.

There is not time for any extended statement, we only advert to the economy of this plan. The rate of assessment upon the property of the City is 120 cents upon the $100, which is $120 upon $1,000, and the whole amount of taxes raised is $900,000, of which 60 cents on the $100, $6 on the $1,000, and $460,000 of the whole amount raised, just one-half, is caused by the liquor traffic alone, and one-half by all other expenses.

We earnestly solicit your attention to this League, of which every subscriber becomes a member and a voter, and for further information as to the plan of operations, pray you to call at the office, No. 346 Broadway, Appleton Building, where papers and all the information may be had and complaints entered.

☞ THEODORE PARKER, in his Boston sermon preached after the recent fugitive slave case in that city, was reported to have said that SIMMS, who was sent back into Slavery from Boston two years ago, was taken to the prison in Savannah and *whipped* till he died. The Charleston *Courier* of the 17th, denies this statement, and adds:

When SIMMS was returned, his master immediately sent him to a highly respectable broker in this city, with instructions to sell him forthwith, but allow him to select, if possible, his purchaser. This SIMMS was unable to do, and therefore, at his own request, was shipped to New-Orleans, where he found a party willing to buy him, and at this present time is working in that city at his trade, that of a brickmaker, so successfully that in a short time he will be in a condition, if he feels so disposed, to buy himself. So much for Abolition veracity.

Accident at Malone.

A correspondent at Malone, in Franklin County, informs us that on the evening of the 20th, the wife of GEORGE S. ADAMS, Esq., of that place, was instantly killed by the upsetting of a wagon in which she and her mother, an aged lady, were riding. Mrs. A. had been driving, but in turning a corner gave her mother the reins, as she had had the most experience. She was 38 years of age, the daughter of Mr. H. J. H. MYERS, of Ellisburg, N. Y. Her father and mother had been on a visit there at the time of the sad occurrence, though Mr. M. had temporarily gone to Plattsburg. He was first informed of the accident by a stranger, who introduced himself, and added abruptly, "Your daughter was killed yesterday."

The letter stating these particulars was mailed at Malone on the 21st. If such delays had not become so common as scarcely to excite remark, we should be curious to know the cause of it. The Mail department has become utterly unreliable for all business purposes.

French Theatricals in New-York.

A promise long since made to us, by the organs of French taste in this metropolis, at length seems to be upon the eve of its fulfilment.

The French population of our City have long been striving to import the gayeties of their own brilliant capital into their places of public resort, and their private *salons* here, but have hitherto only partially succeeded. An association of sprightly young people is rejoicing in the pleasant societary name of *Les Amis de la Gaité*, did much during the past Winter towards a fulfilment of what more than their own countrymen and countrywomen so earnestly desired, and gladdened some of our most spacious dancing halls with masques and fêtes that were quite worthy of Paris, even in the merriest days of Carnival. Attempts were, at the same time, made to represent some ideas of the French stage. A vaudeville or two were given, at the St. Charles Theatre, but although every place in the house was occupied by an audience whose glorious good humor and lenity were charming to behold, the *locale* was so indifferent and the performance so cramped and deficient, that every effort to carry on the enterprise failed. Mr. BURTON's Theatre was the next place selected, but, while the same disposition was manifested by a large concourse of spectators, and a hope held out that the performance would be repeated, this proved the last attempt made to produce a creditable French performance on the New-York stage, until Saturday night last, when the St. Charles was, once more, crowded by the admirers and friends of M. and and Madame MUNIE, two experienced and talented artists from Paris.

The success of that evening was so complete, that Mr. WALLACK's Theatre was obtained, through the courtesy of its proprietor, for Monday evening, 26th ult., and a bill of indescements published which could not fail to draw thither all the beauty and elegance of our French population.

Much was predicted for the éclat of this occasion, but the reality surpassed even the utmost that we could have anticipated. At an early hour every seat was taken, and it required no second glance to assure the observer that he was among an elegant French audience.

The first piece was a one act comedy by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, "Le Cachemire Vert," which was performed with great spirit and piquancy by all the cast. Madame MUNIE appeared as *Claire* M. MUNIE as *Conrad*, and we scarcely know which to applaud the most,—the grace, vivacity or tact of the lady, or the perfect self-command and stage-talent of the gentleman. A delighted audience saved us the trouble of hesitating any length of time, by testifying their satisfaction with both. M. ALPHONSE HENRI played the *incorruptible* Brigadier in fine style. "Ah bah! le destin c'est la consigne!"

This was followed by the "History of Cinderella, as sung by Corporal Jobin, on his return from Africa." M. JACQUES produced a tempest of laughter in this amusing episode.

The intermede was a romance "Tu n'est pas lui," sung by M'me THERESINA GIOVANNI. BARRIERE's beautiful and touching Vaudeville "Le Piano de Berthe" was the second piece of the evening, and was rendered with infinite spirit and feeling.

The wild impressionable composer FRANZ was given to the life by M. MUNIE, and Madame displayed a higher range of talent than we had hoped for, with all our reminiscences and predilections in her favor. The scene in which Mr. PAUL, in the valet *fashion*, and *Franz* join in the old Scandinavian song, was worthy of the encores it again and again received. The last tableau, where the fine lady *Berthe* hears the frenzied declaration of *Franz* passion and he tells a story of his poverty and youth, that suddenly discloses to her, in a verse he seeks to repeat, that she had once shared his hospitality and heard the same sweet melody when he sang it for her years ago, by the door of his rude sylvan home, was a truly eloquent and admirable reproduction of the author's fine conception.

A homerous *intermède*, "Je suis enrhumé du Cerveau," by M. JAQUES, introduced the concluding vaudeville, "La Rue de la Lune," which kept the audience in a storm of laughter from first to last. In very truth, we have hardly ever passed a more pleasant time, even within the charmed precincts of Wallack's. Some time since, we had the pleasure of seeing M'me MUNIE perform at the Odeon, and can well remember her success, even then, but she has won many advantages by practice, and is a charming representative of the French Stage, in everything that belongs to its more graceful and pleasing attributes. It is to be hoped that she will not remain secluded, during the otherwise brilliant season we expect to record.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently condocive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 102 Bowery, near Grand-st.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No 104 Bowery.

THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.

A RANKIN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers, No 104 Bowery.

GREAT COMBINATION—HEALTH, WEALTH AND ENJOYMENT.—By reference to our advertising column, our readers will perceive that Messrs. OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell a auction, on THURSDAY, June 29, 1854, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchant's Exchange, New-York, 450 lots, or 157 valuable sections of land, situate in the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I., within three minutes walk of the steamboat landing and Railroad depot, located in a very desirable portion of the village, on a grade gently sloping to the westward and commanding an extensive view of Flushing Bay, East River, and palisades of the Hudson. As a place of residence it is unsurpassed by any property within the same distance (8 miles,) from New-York. A beautiful prospect, fine salubrious air, good water, convenient to Churches, Seminaries, Schools, Stores, Public Buildings, &c. This property is easy of access from the City, via Railroad, Steamboat, Stages &c., at all times during the day. The lots are to be put up in sections of 50 by 150 feet, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No agents will be employed to run them up for the owner. Terms liberal. Title perfect.

ASTHMA CURED BY INHALATION.—DR. CURTIS—*Dear Sir:* I have used one package of your HYGEANA, and can now safely say I am cured of the Asthma, a disease of six years' standing. The Hygeana needs no puffing—a single trial of it is sufficient to prove its vast superiority over all other medicines for the cure of all diseases of the lungs or throat. Yours truly,

JAS. F. KEESBURY,
Postmaster.

DUNCANNON, PA., June 2, 1854.

Any person enclosing $3 to Dr. CURTIS, No 149 Chambers-st., will receive the Hygeana by express, free. Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No 119 Chambers-st; C. H. BING, corner of John-st and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 288 Hudson-st and 472 8th-av.; C. H. PHILIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts; Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and RUSSELL & SCHOTT, No. 126 Market-st, Philadelphia. Price $3 a package, or 4 packages for $10; sent free by express.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A great opportunity to get clear of paying enormous rents, and securing a healthy homestead. 500 building lots, 100 feet square in the flourishing village of Lakeland, and 100 farms will be divided among 500 subscribers on FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1854. Each subscriber for $15, will receive a warrantee deed for 1 building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only wanted to close the books. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 289 Broadway and No. 56 Reade-st., have on hand 20,000 Lace and Muslin Curtains, bought at auction at great sacrifice, and will sell the same for a few days at great bargains—full 20 per cent. less than the original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt Cornices in the City, all of which must be sold cheap.

WHENEVER YOU SEE A HAT WHICH PARTICULARLY attracts your attention by its completeness of fit, elegant shape and suitableness to the wearer, if you will call at No. 128 Fulton-st., you can see, and if you wish to, obtain the same for just the same good qualities. The explanation is this: The best wove made by KNOX. By various experiments and by experience, this celebrated dealer has learned just what a hat should be; and in this, his own province of business, he is unrivalled.

DICK TINTO, THE WITTY (PARIS) CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Times*, devotes so much space to the aspect of the war in Europe, that he makes no mention in his last letter about the popularity of RAPPERTY & LEASK'S elegant and durable Sewer Pipe Manufactures, which are known to every one here, and if not in Paris it is no fault of theirs. No. 59 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE AND DIARRHŒA CURE.—DOCTOR WALSHMAN'S CELEBRATED CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA CURE, the only reliable remedy used during the cholera of 1849 with unfailing success in many thousand cases. Price only 25 cents per bottle. For sale by BUSH & GALE, No. 166 Greenwich-st., general agents for the United States. Brooklyn agency at Mrs. HAYES', Fulton and Atlantic-sts.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 4 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

SEWING MACHINES.—THE CONSINATION OF Needle and Shuttle in Sewing Machines has been declared public property. The decision of Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents, proves that this invention was made by Walter Hunt, in 1834, and that it has been given to the public. The extortions of Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates are now at an end. Copies of this decision can be had gratis at any of the offices of I. M. SINGER & CO.

UNION HALL CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—WHEN it is known that a firm has no second price, but asks at first the lowest price that will afford a living profit, much time and trouble are saved. This is the case at Union Hall Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts. An unlimited business enables the firm to undersell smaller houses, and from the very low rates affixed to their goods, no deduction is ever made.

PIANOS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes in the United States may be found at the great Piano and Music Saloon, No. 333 Broadway, including the celebrated makes of T. Gilbert & Co., Hallet & Cumston, and Horace Waters, at prices, wholesale or retail, which defy all comparison.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE OFFICE, REMOVED TO No. 762 Broadway, above 8th st., where he will be always ready to supply the public with his celebrated Wahpene, which never fails to change gray hair to its youthful appearance, and cures baldness. Beware of a spurious article. None genuine but LOVETT'S.

LADIES GOING IN THE COUNTRY WISHING their supply of Shoes, can find Gaiter Boots of all the fashionable styles from 12s. to 20s.; Ladies' Slippers, Ties, Buskins, and toilet styles at 6s and upwards, with Gents', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes at equally low prices. J. B. MILLER & CO., No 134 Canal-st.

TIME IS MONEY.—MR. ALEXANDER HUME is always busy; first, because his services are in great demand. As a fitter of coats, vests and pants, he is not excelled. And second, because he wishes to accommodate all persons. He has a superior stock of Summer cloths for gents, at No. 82 6th-av.

BARKER'S CHEVEUX-TONIQUE—SCIENCE TRIumphs where quackery fails! If the head is deprived of hair, be careful how you use the greasy compounds of ignorant quacks. This pure, greaseless Tonique, has in it the life principle of hair. Price 25 cents. Sold every where. Head-quarters, BARKER'S, No. 439 Broadway.

MELODIONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S CELEbrated Melodions, and Goodman & Baldwin's Patent Organ, or Double Bank Melodions. These two makers are world renowned, being the only ones tuned in the equal temperament. Melodions of all other styles. Wholesale or retail prices lower than can be had els

The Douin Affair at Aspinwall.

From the Troy Whig, June 26.

The particulars of this affair, heretofore published, but not credited by all, are fully confirmed. Mr. WOODWARD arrived in New-York, quite ill, and his mind is yet much affected. A Syracuse correspondent of the Albany *Register* gives the following particulars of the affray:

"FLETCHER WOODWARD's mother has returned. The statements published heretofore are nearly correct. BINGHAM had recently married EMILY THORN, daughter of CHARLEY THORN, manager of the National Theatre. Her father took her away and pursued BINGHAM. SUSAN (Mrs. WOODWARD) remained at Aspinwall; KATE (Mrs. FOX) is not there.

FLETCHER will be at home to-night. His mind is much affected. Just before the steamer reached Panama, apprehensive that there would be a rupture between WOODWARD and BINGHAM, SUSAN and the latter hid in the store-keeper's pantry.

She was dressed in MEN's clothing. The door was broken open by a party who sympathized with FLETCHER, when a thrilling scene ensued.

BINGHAM had FLETCHER's pistol, which it is supposed SUSAN had given to him. A passenger handed FLETCHER a revolver, but it would not go off. SUSAN stepped in between them, just as a passenger, FLETCHER and BINGHAM, were about to fire. BINGHAM was shot, it is supposed, by some person who sympathized with Mr. WOODWARD, or parties unknown. He was still living when the *North Star* left Aspinwall. SUSAN may possibly return by the next steamer."

A gentleman now in this city, but recently of San Francisco, tells us that BINGHAM was well known in California as an actor. He was a "leading man," quite a general favorite, and apparently of amiable disposition. He served throughout the Mexican war, and was among the early settlers of San Francisco. He is described to us as about thirty years of age, full six feet high, and well proportioned, and having an eye like an eagle. Two years ago he was living with an English woman in San Francisco whom he called his wife, alleging that he married her in Mexico. It now appears he subsequently married EMILY THORN, a beautiful girl, by the way, and lately he figures as the protector, &c., of Mrs. WOODWARD, late SUSAN DENIN. The marriage of Mr. WOODWARD to Miss DENIN occured at Buffalo not quite two years since. Some newspapers at the time made their usual ado over the matter, and young WOODWARD was declared to be the most fortunate man alive. Immediately after the marriage, the parties proceeded to Philadelphia to spend the honeymoon, and soon returned to Syracuse where WOODWARD's parents resided—the bride having taken a "farewell" leave of the stage. WOODWARD's father, who at the time of the marriage was a heavy merchant in the salt city, and supposed to be very wealthy, failed about a year ago, and the reappearance of Mrs. WOODWARD on the stage was exclaimed by this fact. The history of the DENIN girls may be written in a very brief chapter. Their mother was a New-York actress. The girls were brought out on the boards of the Bowery Theatre when mere children, and for years and years played the "juvenile business" of that establishment. The mother marrying a comedian known as JACK WINANS, he conceived the idea of making Miss SUSAN and KATE "Stars" in the theatrical firmament. They were put in training for that purpose, and soon made their *début, not* in New-York. Their success in the country was very great, from the commencement. In the Western cities, SUSAN's slashing, devil-may-care style of performances procured her showers of bouquets from the boxes, while the oft straightway went crazy and sometimes swooned. While at Cleveland, in the Summer of 1852, she caned a respectable young man in the street for some real or fancied insult he had offered to her, and this added immensely to her popularity in that quarter. That she had stage talent in a certain line of characters, was evident enough, and up to the time of her marriage, her success was rapidly accumulating a fortune. But the connection of the girls with WINANS was a source of constant difficulty between them. He was accused of taking their money, and of treating them badly. An occurrence between the Miss D.'s and WINANS, at the Troy House, while playing an engagement here, may be recollected by our readers. WINANS found it convenient to leave town immediately, though he was advertised to play at the Museum.

Miss KATE DENIN, the youngest sister, lacked the force of character which made SUSAN a favorite, but was liked for her amiable and pleasing manners. She was married in this city in March last to Mr. CHARLES FOX, a comedian. It seems she is still in California, and was not concerned in the affair at Aspinwall, as was at first reported.

Those who know WEODWARD will sympathize with him. He is young, amiable and confiding; just the chap to become fascinated with a dashing actress, and to marry her after a ten minutes' interview, as he did SUSAN DENIN. It was "a most ill-assorted match," as every one who knew the parties was aware of at the time of the marriage, and the *denouement* is not different from what might have been expected. W.'s parents still reside at Syracuse. They are highly respectable people, and the unfortunate affair at Aspinwall will no doubt cause them the deepest affliction.

Mr. Trout's Vote on the Nebraska Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, Monday, May 22, 1854.

SIR: In your paper of the 17th inst. I find the following, viz: "The Representatives from the Free States, named below, voted, on Monday week, to take up the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with a view to urge its immediate passage," and among the number I find my name recorded.

Believing that you would not willingly misrepresent me, and that you have consigned me to "*infamy*" more through inadvertence than a knowledge of the facts, I have thought proper to put you right on that subject.

It is true that I voted to go into Committee of the Whole on the day referred to, but *it is not true* that I "voted to take up the bill." On the contrary, I voted to my Mr. RICHARDSON's motion "to take up" on the table; I voted uniformly *against* "laying aside" the several bills on the calendar to reach the Nebraska bill; and when the Nebraska bill was reached, *I voted to lay it aside, and against* "taking it up," and I voted to restore the calendar to its original order. In short, during the thirty-six-hour session I voted and acted with the opponents of the bill on all important issues.

The mere vote of going into Committee of the Whole cannot, by any fair rule of construction, be said to favor the passage of the bill, for the House goes into Committee of the Whole almost every day, and it would have been in order at any time, when so in Committee, for the friends of the bill to move to take it up and consider it.

I have always been and still am opposed to the bill, and neither the promises of friends or the menaces of enemies can ever induce me to vote for it in its present shape, and none knew this fact better than your own representatives.

These things being so, it is difficult to imagine why you inbor so hard to put me in the wrong.

All I claim is to be fairly quoted and placed right on the record, and my constituents can then judge for themselves. This I have a right to; I ask nothing more, and since you have given your version of the case, I hope you will give mine also. M. C. TROUT.

Terrible Hail-Storm in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

CHESTERTOWN, Monday, June 26.

A very severe hail-storm occurred here on Saturday afternoon last, about 3 o'clock, and continued for some twenty minutes. The cloud arose from the west, and veered around to the southwest. The wind, hail and rain were indeed awful to witness, laying our beautiful town and surrounding country almost to ruins. We believe there is not a half-dozen panes of glass (except those protected by shutters) on the southwest side of all the houses in the place. Vegetables, grain, fruit, &c., are also totally ruined. The hail commenced about Muddy Creek and passed up Chester River to near Millington—a distance of twelve miles and about two miles wide—destroying everything before it, both in Kent and Queen Anne Counties. Many farmers have not a single hill of corn standing in their fields, nor a stalk of wheat or oats. We noticed several lumps of hail that were brought to town yesterday afternoon, twenty-four hours after it fell, which measured nine inches in diameter: this had been exposed to the air and rain twenty-four hours. You can form some idea of the size of it. The loss to this community is supposed to be about $175,000.

FALLING OF THE STONE DOCK OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A large portion of the massive stone dock and steps at East Albany, in front of the Boston and Albany Passenger Depot, fell in about 10½ o'clock, on Saturday night. The crash was heard for some distance, and resembled the sound of distant thunder. The dock was built 1000 piles, and was thought to be firmly built; but the formation of the ice last Winter near the dock, it is thought, caused a current of water to flow against the upper face of the dock, which probably carried off the earth from between the piles, thus undermining the dock. A portion of the dock has since fallen, and we learn from those conversant with its condition that the remaining portion is gradually sinking.—*Albany Evening Journal, 26th.*

TRIPS TO SUMMER RESORTS.—Now that the season is upon us when it is unfashionable to be seen in the City, and as it is a well known fact that living at the sea-shore, at the Springs, or other Summer resorts, renders you liable to be tanned by the sun, to become freckled, &c. &c., it may be of some service to remind you that by the use of DR. COURAUDIN'S CELEBRATED ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP you may avoid all such disfigurements, and keep your complexion clear, and your skin free from blemish. The universally acknowledged superiority of this soap over everything of the kind in use renders it an invaluable cosmetic for travelers, as well as for the use of our stay-at-home population. DR. COURAUDIN'S office is at No 57 Walker-st, first store from Broadway.

SUMMER RETREAT, IN BRISTOL, R. I., FOR BOYS ONLY—and under our special care and attention. The house is less than one hundred feet from the shore. Sea-bathing, fishing and sailing are convenient y enjoyed. For boys in delicate health, or for those who require to be strengthened for the next school year, early arrangements are important. First party of lads will leave with us on Thursday, July 6, per steamer *Empire State*, Pier No. 3, North River.

N.B.—Terms moderate. Apply to WM. B. STOUGHTON, and Rev G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals of Select Schools, No. 48 7th-av., cor. 14th-st, New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 32 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.—The French language taught by a practice, by a Parisian. Private lessons given at residence if desired.

TERMS.—A lesson every day, per month, $6; a lesson every other day, per month, $4. For further particulars, inquire at Mr. HOSMANN'S store, No. 757 Broadway, corner of 8th-st., from 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M.

KEEP COOL—WATER COOLER! WATER COOLER!!—A large assortment of the above article manufactured and kept constantly on hand in lots to suit purchasers. A liberal discount made to the trade and families. The above is superior to many others in style and workmanship. Dealers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. For sale at Nos 272 and 273½ Pearl-st., by BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No 5 Tryon-row, near the Park-Insures on the most favorable terms against loss and damage by fire on dwellings, stores, merchandize, &c. JOHN BRUCE, Pres.

COUNTRY SEAT NEAR NEW-YORK.—Wanted for Purchase. Inquire of ERONSON, KNAPP & CO., No. 129 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Redding's Benzin Salve—Is Cause a Sear—A Boston remedy of thirty years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scurvy, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. RIEHER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN; PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston, C. H. RING, Broadway, and all respectable druggists.

☞ University's Family Medicines.—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA.—The University of Free Medicines and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, when the best medical advisers cannot or will not be employed, having purchased the invaluable remedy—ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of the afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, ROWAND'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in due time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,

JOHN E ROWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.

Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st., Philadelphia.

CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, MARSALL & RISLEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co, No. 237 8th-av.; E. A. SANDS, No 198 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 127 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No. 126 Canal-st.; BENDHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CRUMBLE, Nos. 318 Bowery and 862 Broadway; W. B. FREEMAN, No. 42 3d-av; A. W. GAUDAN, Nos. 51 6th-av and 166 8th-av.; GAIL & AMSUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VENDAMITH, No. 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 399 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 245 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. LOINES, No. 296 Hudson-st.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. THOS. HAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ Columbia College.—The Concluding Examination of the Classes in this College will commence in the Chapel on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 10 o'clock, and be continued daily (Sundays excepted) until completed, in the order annexed:

Prof. MCVICKAR, in the Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Belles Letters—Seniors, WEDNESDAY, 5th; Juniors, MONDAY, 10th; Sophomores, FRIDAY, 14th.

Prof. ANTHON, Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.—Seniors, THURSDAY, 6th; Juniors, TUESDAY, 11th; Sophomores, SATURDAY, 15th.

Prof. HACKLEY, Mathematics, Astronomy, &c.—Seniors, FRIDAY, 7th; Juniors, WEDNESDAY, 12th; Sophomores, MONDAY, 17th; Freshmen, THURSDAY, 20th.

In the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, WEDNESDAY, 19th.

Prof. SCHMIDT, in German.—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, TUESDAY, 18th; Freshmen, SATURDAY, 22d.

Prof. DRISLER, Greek and Latin.—Freshmen, FRIDAY, 21st.

The Regents of the University, the Alumni of the College, parents and guardians of the students, and all persons interested in their examination, are invited to attend. Such candidates for admission into the College as may present themselves, will be examined at the close of either day's examination of the Freshmen Class, or on the last SATURDAY of September, at 10 o'clock.

The Annual Commencement will take place on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock, at Niblo's.

CHAS. KING, Pres. Col. College.

☞ A Meeting to respond to the following notice will be held at the Astor House FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The sons of Newburyport are respectfully invited to attend:

SONS OF NEWBURYPORT—The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of our approaching National Anniversary, in behalf of the City, hereby extend a cordial invitation to the absent Sons and Daughters and Former Residents to return and participate with us in the celebration on that occasion, and they may be assured of receiving a most hearty welcome. M. DAVENPORT, Chairman.

WM. CRAVEN, Secretary.

NEWBURYPORT, June 1, 1854.

☞ Psi Upsilon Convention.—The Convention of the PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY for 1854, will be held at the Chapel of the New York University on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 29th and 30th of June. The Convention will be organized on THURSDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. The Oration and Poem will be delivered in the Chaverst's Church, Union-square, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. Orator, GEORGE H. MOORE. Poet, Rev. GEORGE H. HONORTON. Dinner at Metropolitan Hotel, FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be at the Historical Society Rooms, University, and of the Committee—W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 167 East 14th-st; H. C. GIBSON, No. 4 Albion-place; JESSE BRUSH, No. 74 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; CHRISTOPHER M. BELL, No. 182 5th-av., New-York.

☞ Psi Upsilon Dinner.—The PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY will dine at the Metropolitan Hotel FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock. Members are earnestly requested to purchase their tickets immediately.

COMMITTEE
W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 167 East 14th-st.
H. C. GIBSON, No. 4 Albion-place.
JESSE BRUSH, No. 74 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.
CHRISTOPHER M. BELL, No. 182 5th-av.

☞ New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.—Patients received daily at this Institution, where all diseases of the Lungs and Throat are treated by inhalation of Medicated Vapor. This new and unrivalled system of practice was introduced to the notice of the medical professionby Dr. G. D. SANDORN, who has charge of this Institution. The success of his treatment is now acknowledged to be far superior and more efficacious in the cure and relief of pulmonary complaints than the old antiquated practice of giving medicines into the stomach.

☞ Notice.—The consecration of Christ P. E. Church, in 18th-st., between 5th-av., will take place on Friday 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

CHAS. H. HALSEY, Rector.

A. G. ABELEN,
G. W. FARNHAM,
JAS. LITTON,
WM. HEGEMAN. } Committee of the Vestry.

☞ Seventh Ward.—An adjourned meeting of the Citizens of the VIIth Ward will be held TO-NIGHT, at Botanic Hall No 68 East Broadway, called to consider the action of the Board of Excise in the Ward, and to adopt measures for the suppression of illegal rum selling in said Ward. Thomas L. Carson and other speakers will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

MAHLON T. HEWITT AND OTHERS.

☞ Why don't he go to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.

G. G. ANDREWS & J. F. KENDALL.

☞ Mercantile Library, Astor-place.—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. This reading room will remain open until 10 P. M. Terms—Clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; merchants and others, $5 per annum. The down-town office is open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. The public is invited to visit the room of the Association during the present month.

WM. H. GILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ South Williamsburg.—Members of this Association who have purchased lots since the selection, or who have transferred or desire to transfer their lots, are requested to call at the office of MARK A. WILKES, No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., (room No 18,) on or before the 30th, as the deeds will be made out as the names now stand on the books. Members who have not fully paid up are requested to call as above.

B. W. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No 3.—The members are hereby notified that the choosing of Lots will commence on MONDAY, July 18 at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Wakefield. Maps, plans, &c. showing and books with the choices arranged, can be procured at the meetings.

N. B.—Members in arrears will not be allowed the privilege of choosing unless the same is paid previous thereto.

J. A. HUNDSCHUCH Secretary.

☞ Grand Ball.—The subscriber, proprietor of the Newark Bay House, begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that he will give a grand Fourth of July Invitation Ball at the above house, 4½ miles from Jersey City, on the plank road, to Bergen Point Clambake, chowders, dinners, &c. supplied and always on hand. N. B.—Stages leave Jersey City ferry every few minutes. H. H. TYSON.

☞ Operative Plasterers' Benevolent Society.—The members of the above Society are respectfully requested to attend a general meeting at their Lodge-room, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, at the corner of 27th-st. and 6th-av., to hear the report of the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

MICHAEL O'NEILLE, Secretary.

☞ Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—To families, keepers of hotels, and all persons traveling—Have you a bottle of Dr. GIDDINGS' Cholera medicine? if not, get it without delay. Have it at hand, and you have a safe and sure and successful remedy. Office, No. 85 Murray st.

☞ Notice.—FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway, is the only establishment in this country where a full assortment of India and China goods can be found. Strangers are invited to call and examine for themselves, even if they should be told that there is no such store in the City. N. B.—India goods imported to order.

☞ The Only Effectual Articles.—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c. (the Powder 12½ cents a package;) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Now for It—Temperance.—Don't forget to visit the Big Tent THIS EVENING. The far-famed PAT MORRIS, will talk and sing. Eminent speakers and singers will assist. Remember, no charge for admission. Corner of 7th av. and 13th-st.

☞ American Independence.—All persons intending to purchase Boots, Shoes or Gaiters for the approaching Anniversary, will do well to call at A. BAKER'S & CO., No 15 Ann-st., where you can get Fine Dress Boots for $3 75; Gaiters, Ties, &c., selling off very low.

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an AFTERNOON as well as EVENING entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiances in the evening.

☞ To Dry Good Merchants and others—14 shillings per cwt. will be paid for all store and clean Waste Paper; and $2 50 for print paper, at No. 178 William-st.

☞ "NOW-A-DAYS!!!" ☜

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF DANIEL DINENE, who left Ward's Island about five weeks ago, and has not since been heard of. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, DENNIS DINENE, No. 77 Centre-st., 3d floor.

G.—Is right.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. A. HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. Landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare to Fort Hamilton or Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—On the 1st, MONDAY the 3d, and TUESDAY the 4th of July, the 3 45 P. M. Trains will run through to Greenport. Returning leave Greenport on MONDAY the 3d, TUESDAY the 4th, and WEDNESDAY the 5th, at 4.30 A. M., for Brooklyn. All the other trains will run according to the Summer arrangements of July 1, 1854.

WILLIAM E. MORRIS, President.

BROOKLYN, June 28, 1854.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, 20 years of age, who speaks and writes the English, German and Danish languages, wishes a situation where he can employ these qualifications, or any respectable situation requiring a person acquainted with those languages. A letter addressed LANGUAGE, to this office, stating where an interview may be had, will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and waiter and Groom, or to do the housework of a private family, by one; and as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These Girls are very experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, by a very competent girl, and as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress by another. Both coms well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, to go a traveling with a gentleman's family, as child's nurse, or waiting maid—would prefer going to Europe. Satisfactory references given. Address J. M., at the office of this paper, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lady, as housekeeper. She is perfectly familiar with all the duties of the position, and will devote her energies to it. References exchanged. Address E. T., No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swiss Protestant girl; she can speak good English; wishes a situation as chambermaid in a first class hotel. Good City reference can be given if required. Please call at No 139 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A situation as seamstress. Neither permanent or for a single month, by a capable woman, who thoroughly understands the use of the needle. She can be seen for the remainder of this week only, at her present employer's. No 32 Pike-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two tidy, active girls, aged 14 and 16. One as chambermaid or waiter, the other as nurse. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German,) can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 86 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

FEMALE DOMESTICS having good references, can obtain desirable situations, without charge, by applying at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway, and No 27 Greenwich-st.

CHILD'S NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant child's nurse—(English preferred)—must have good reference, be competent to take care of an infant, and willing and obliging. Apply at No. 21 Platt-st, for four days, after 12 o'clock.

COOK WANTED.—A smart, active young woman—one that is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at No. 32 Duane-st.

GOVERNESS.—An English Lady, accustomed to fashion in this country, wishes to instruct some pupils at their own residence, in French, English, Painting, Drawing, Arithmetic, Fancy Work, &c.; or she would be glad to take two pupils to educate and board, for the Summer, in her own house—a superior one. Terms not unreasonable. Address VERNON, this office.

LADY WANTED—In one of the best retail fancy and white goods stores in Charleston, a competent lady to take charge of the whole management. Best references of character and capacity required. Address Box No. 2,284, Lower Post-Office.

MAN WANTED.—A middle aged man of good business qualifications, who has had experience in mercantile pursuits in this City, and can bring undoubted references. Apply to E. DOUGLASS & CO., Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

MUSIC—Wanted a Chorister (Protestant) who can play on a Seraphine, and render himself useful, also, in a religious capacity, in a Missionary Church, to the upper part of this City. Terms must be moderate. Address, MELODION, *Times* Office.

ORGANIST WANTED—For an Episcopal Church, within 20 miles of the City. Inquire at No. 222 West 28th-st., near 8th-av.

MACHINISTS WANTED—Several good Fitters, at good wages. No botches need apply. HITCHINGS & KING, Hercules Iron Works, 31st-st., near 3d-av.

COPYIST—A young man having some evenings disengaged, wishes to occupy his time in copying or translating. Address H. H., at this office.

YOUNG LAWYER WANTED—Or a young man 17 or 18 years of age, who is desirous of studying law, to attend to the practical duties of a law office. Address LAWYER, at the office of this paper.

CLERK WANTED—At No. 341 Broadway (basement)—a clerk for a grocery store; 4 cotton-weavers; a family of Scotch or English to go to Connecticut: girls from 12 to 20 years; 4 men on farms: 4 men or a brick yard.

THOS. SPINK, Agent.

BOY WANTED—In a hardware establishment, about fifteen to seventeen years of age; disposed to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter to box No. 3,308, Post-Office, in the handwriting of the applicant.

CHORISTER WANTED—Fully competent to conduct the Singing in a large Congregation in the City. Applicants will please address, with reference, CHORISTER, office of this paper.

EXPERIENCED SERVANTS WANTED.—Professed Cooks, good plain Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Laundresses, and Waiter Girls, at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a Wet Nurse and Lady's Maid to travel to Europe.

SAWYERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By the New-Haven Steam Saw-Mill Co at New-Haven, Conn., one or two good sawyers, well acquainted with tending mills for sawing timber and plank. Inquire of B. HUTCHINS, No. 44 44th-st., Steam Saw-Mills.

ENGINEERS WANTED—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—One hundred and fifty locomotive engineers can be employed upon this road. Wages $65 per month. Apply at the office of the Company, Erie-place, New-York, or to the Superintendents of the Eastern, Delaware or Susquehanna Divisions.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address DRUGGIST, No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board, in a respectable private family. Stages and cars pass by the door. Bath-room and all the convenience of a home. Inquire at No. 158 1st-av., New-York. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A family of five or six persons can be accommodated in a small private family, living on the banks of the Hudson, in a beautiful and healthy location, within an hour and a quarter's ride of the City by the Hudson River Railroad. Address No. 78 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 263 10th-st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A fine, airy front room on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, or otherwise, to suit, in a small private family, where all the comforts of a home can be obtained, at No. 36 Orchard-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—Families from the South can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, by the week, at Nos. 22 and 24 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or 2 young gentleman can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a new house, with all the modern improvements, at No. 268 West 33d-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady engaged in a school in the immediate vicinity of 18th-st. and 8th or 9th-avs. Terms must be moderate, and accommodations respectable. Address W. U. N., *Times* office.

BOARD—Full or partial, with neatly furnished rooms, can be had in the first-class house No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD AT ISLIP, L. I.—SELAH SEFFONG, late keeper of Fire Island Lights, has taken the extensive new Hotel erected by Captain Chapman, for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The rooms are large and airy, and every effort will be made to accommodate and please all who visit this house. Boats are always in readiness to convey these desirous of visiting the Fire Islands, the Ocean Bathing Grounds, and the favorite Fishing Grounds of the great South Bay. Passengers by railroad will diverge at Thompson Station, where stages are always prepared to convey passengers to this house. For further information apply at No. 85 Beaver-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Rossville, Staten Island, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, from which two boats leave for the City every morning and return in the afternoon. Also, accommodations for horse and carriage if required. For particulars, inquire of O. T. CONNER. No. 254 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A few families can be accommodated with board at a farm-house near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is new, with commodious, airy rooms, situated immediately by the water, with conveniences for sea-bathing, &c., and surrounded with shady walks and drives. Communication by stage, morning and evening, with the steamboats at Glen Cove. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COCKS, No. 151 Bowery.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A private family occupying a first-class house, three minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, would let with board, single or suits of rooms, furniture new; situation one of the best. Apply at No. 19 Sussex-place, Jersey City.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, but a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 16 Essex-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—First class board at Claverack Village. Country unsurpassed for beauty, fine drives, and particularly healthy. Three hours from the City, by Hudson River Railroad. Ten minutes by Hudson and Berkshire. Terms $3 to $5 a week. For particulars, inquire at No. 211 East 18th-st.

ROOMS WANTED—In Brooklyn or New-York, in a private family, where no other boarders will be taken, for a Gentlemen and his Wife—two Unfurnished Rooms, adjoining, with board for the lady and partial board for the gentleman. References required. Address A. S., office of this paper, stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suite or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No. 196 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM WILTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WILTERS will sell THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 155 2d-av., the entire stock of Cabinet Furniture in the above Warerooms, consisting of a large and desirable assortment of furniture, such as is usually found in a respectable furniture store. The sale will be positive, and worthy of the attention of families and dealers. Also the building to let.

THE QUITO PICTURES ARE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION THIS DAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 Broadway, by Mr. J. K. MILLER. About 150 of the rare works of the aboriginal artists of South America, from the lofty valleys of the Andes, whose genius of the effort of Incan civilization have survived. Many of the paintings are large copies from Italian masters, and framed for hanging in halls and parlors.

For other Auction Sales, see Seventh Page.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STRONG AND NOT WEAKLY PAPERS—ALTHOUGH THEY ARE PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—All the Boston, Philadelphia, and other Weekly Papers published throughout the Union, of which the following are the leading ones, and of which, although we may not claim to be the principal Agents, our principle and practice is to be able to supply the whole, from A to Z, and at as low rates as they can be obtained for elsewhere, having them always on hand for sale, and being always ready to supply all orders: Gleason's Pictorial, Flag of Our Union, True Flag, Yankee Privateer, Waverley Magazine, Boston Pilot, Uncle Sam, Star Spangled Banner, American Union, Dodge's Literary Museum, Olive Branch, Yankee Blade, Home Journal, American Courier, Saturday Evening Post, Arthur's Home Gazette, Spiritual Telegraph, The Universe, National Police Gazette, and all other first-class papers. In addition to this, we are prepared to fill all orders for books, and for all the monthly and quarterly Magazines, which we will forward to any part of the United States, in advance of any other establishment, and at publishers' prices. A complete list of papers and magazines, together with the date of their publication, furnished gratis to the trade. And we pledge ourselves to give full satisfaction to our customers. Our motto is, "No one can beat us," and we do not intend they shall. ROSS & JONES,

(On the sidewalk in full view,) No. 103 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HARPER & BROTHERS—No. 84 Beekman-st.—Will publish THIS MORNING:

I.—THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS. A popular account of their manners and customs, condensed from his larger work, with some new matter. By Sir G. WILKINSON. Illustrated with 500 Wood-cuts. 2 vols. 12mo. Muslin, $2.

"In this important work a complete view of Egyptian antiquities is presented, showing the character of the domestic life, political institutions, religious observances, and industrial arts of that remarkable people. It is the product of long and laborious research; it bears the stamp of thoroughness on every page; it is copious without being confused; the descriptive portions are crowded with information, while they are couched in a flowing and attractive style, clothing the hoary and wasted past in a life-like costume. The volume is illustrated by a multitude of engravings, which make the explanations of the writer perfectly clear to the eye. It will be welcomed by the student of profane history, and as less by the searcher of the Scriptures, as an efficient and most interesting aid in their pursuits.

"A book hitherto confined to wealthy purchasers is now brought within the reach of moderate means, without the sacrifice of any thing intrinsically valuable or curious in the high-priced original. Scattered over the pages are an immense number of neatly executed wood-cuts, including some that in the larger work were colored. We observe also obvious improvements in the arrangement of the volumes over their more expensive predecessors, as in the substitution of a most complete index for the former tables of contents, and other improvements and additions to the text. Sir Gardner has revisted Egypt since the book was first published, and has mentioned several recent discoveries in their proper places in the text."—*Examiner.*

"The work is illustrated at every page with well-executed engravings on wood. It is, perhaps, the most perfect work of the kind which has yet appeared on the subject, and must be invaluable to the student of antiquity and the Oriental traveller."—*Morning Post.*

"Sir Gardner Wilkinson's larger work, of which these volumes are an abridgement, is one of those which will last as long as literature exists, and attain increased reputation in every succeeding age, for the variety of its information and the accuracy of its multifarious details."—*Bell's Messenger.*

"Nothing material has been omitted, and we observe that several recent discoveries are duly chronicled. In fact, we think the word "abridged" ought to be removed from the title page, as calculated to give an erroneous impression. The price is now brought within the reach of those who wish to limit their expenditure. We may add that there are not less than 500 wood cuts in the present cheap edition of this meritorious contribution to Oriental archæology."—*

Public Institutions at Blackwell's Island—Import Air, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper of this morning a communication from "Knickerbocker," calling the "Ten Governors" to an account for their bad management of the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island.

It is a complaint that I cannot easily understand, as but a few days has elapsed since I visited, in the company of one of the Governors, the Resident Physicians and Warden, the Penitentiary, Hospital and Wash-house, and was particularly impressed with the cleanliness and good order of every room, hall, nook and corner, throughout the several buildings. There seemed no lack of attention, and such a degree of cleanliness is now called for throughout our City, and particularly so in all our prisons, if we would protect ourselves from the ravages of cholera which is now lurking throughout our country.

Every citizen should feel an interest in our Public Institutions, and surely the best evidence they can give is to visit them. That course would not only serve to encourage those who supervise them by giving their own time, but would also admonish the Warden and other subordinates to be attentive and vigilant in the discharge of their respective duties.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," and we want our City Fathers to carry it out in the same way and in as thorough manner as it is done by the "Ten Governors" and Commissioners of Emigration." I extract the following from a Report lately made by JOHN STANTON GOULD, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y., which is a case of interest at this time to every citizen:

"You will find in Dr. GRISCOM'S admirable little work on the *Uses and Abuses of Air*, a full account of the diseases which ensue from the inhalation of impure air. I learned an important fact at Baltimore relative to its agency in the production of cholera. While the city of Baltimore was entirely exempt from this disease, it broke out with the utmost virulence at the Almshouse building, which is situated in the country, on elevated ground, and apparently uniting in itself all the elements of the utmost healthfulness. The physicians made the most careful examination of the house and grounds, without discovering anything that could possibly be suspected of causing disease. On extending their survey beyond the walls, they found a large cess-pool, where the filth and ordure of the establishment was emptied. This had usually been emptied in the Spring, and used on the farm as a manure; but the farmer heppened to be sick at the time this was usually done, and it was afterwards neglected. The smell of the place was exceedingly noxious, and they ordered it to be cleansed immediately; the men employed to cleans it all died of cholera in twenty-four hours, and after it was cleansed, the cholera ceased as suddenly as it began. No patient died of cholera whose rooms did not open towards the pool, and no one was attacked whose rooms did not open towards it. These facts were stated to me first by Dr. WAINE, and afterwards by the physicians of the Almshouse."

The question now comes up, are there not many just such *cess-pools* in this City as that spoken of in Baltimore?

KNICKERBOCKER, Jr.

St. Louis Church in Buffalo—Excommunication of the Trustees.

The following document makes its appearance in the Buffalo papers:

Whereas, The so-called Trustees of St. Louis Church, though frequently warned of their un-Catholic proceedings, and duly notified of impending excommunication, cease not their usurpations against Church law and discipline; and whereas, the National Council, held at Baltimore, in 1852, declares that all who do what said Trustees have long been doing, are, by the very fact, under the sentence of excommunication, pronounced by the Holy Council of Trent against such transgressors of church discipline; and whereas the said Trustees did themselves appeal to Rome, and the Holy See sent a Nuncio to decide their case, who judged that the Trustees were wrong, that the Bishop was right, and that "he could not heve acted otherwise than he did." Whereas, then, the Nunoio exhorted the refractory and the Trustees to obey their Bishop, and said: "The congregation of St. Louis Church, by adopting the course indicated, which alone is just and indispensable, will give a noble proof of faith and charity. But if they refuse, I can only see in them persons faithless to their duties who can never be received as obedient sons of the Church of God." The learned Nuncia ending his mission by those words of his last letter to the Trustees: "Now, then, it becomes my duty to say that your answer is truly painful, especially to an envoy of the Holy Father, to whom you referred your case. The sad conviction forces itself on me that you disregard altogether Catholic principles; consequently if you persist, it only remains for me to deplore the sad position in which you place yourselves in the face of the Church; but the responsibility of this rests on yourselves." The same learned and pious Nuncio, writing to the Bishop, says of the Trustees and of their abettors: "I consider them as not being Catholics at heart; and, Rt. Rev. Sir, should your Episcopal ministry inspire you to declare so, in order that good Catholics may know who are their brethren, and who are not, and that those who are now led astray may no longer be deceived as to right or participation in the benedictions and benefits of the Catholic Church, I leave it to your holy inspirations." Finally, whereas the Holy See has since approved the judgment of the Nuncio, though sad and reluctant, the Bishop is bound to fulfil his duty. Alas! an article which the Trustees have just published in the public papers, boasting, amid many untruths, of their determination never to comply with the decision of the Holy Father, renders this sad duty more imperative. I then declare the said Trustees of St. Louis Church in Buffalo, to wit: Messrs. Martin Roth, Alexander Allenbrand, Michael Mesmer, Jacob Wilhelm, George Fisher, Nicolaus Ottenot, J. P. Munschauer, to be excommunicated with the major or greater excommunication, and through the authority given to His Church by the Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I do hereby, then, excommunicate them; declaring further, that all who may henceforward accept the office of Trustee in St. Louis Church, to continue the present unholy opposition to Church discipline, will, *ipso facto*, that is, by the very fact, incur the same major excommunication.

Pray for their conversion, that they may return to Catholic unity, and that their souls may be saved in the day of judgment.

Given in the feast of the Octave of Christi, 22d June, 1854, from our residence in Buffalo.

†JOHN, Bishop of Buffalo.

Origin of the Japan Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 25, 1853.

As something has been said in regard to the origin of this expedition, which is likely to be fruitful of such great result, I may mention what I know to be the facts at the time, as I heard them from the Secretary of State, Mr. WEBSTER. Commodore AULICK was going out in the *Susquehanna*, and was, after leaving Mr. SOHENCK and others at Rio, to proceed to Canton, where he was to take the command of the squadron in the Chins seas. He suggested to Mr. WEBSTER that there were in San Francisco a number of Japanese, the crew of a Japan junk, who had been wrecked and been rescued by the American ship *Auckland*, and brought into California. As some of our seamen have been at various time wrecked on the Japan coast and very barbarously treated, it was suggested that by sending home these Japanese, we might improve upon that Government the expediency of a more humane policy. Mr. WEBSTER edopted the suggestion, and wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. GRAHAM, stating his views on the subject, and requesting that some suitable vessel be assigned for taking home the Japanese crew. Mr. WEBSTER also seized upon this opportunity, as I heard him state at the time, to write a letter to the Emperor of Japan, proposing to enter into a treaty of amity and commerce. This letter was to be conveyed by Commodore AULICK, who was to proceed, with such naval force as he might command, to Jedde and deliver it. But owing to the intervention of various circumstances, and particularly certain charges preferred by Mr. SCHENCK and others against Commodore AULICK, he was prevented from executing his mission.

The whole scheme was well conceived and has been well carried out by the present Administration.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Trade in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May.—A retailer of sundries, who has established himself here, and who has dignified himself with the title of "merchant," has made a rapid fortune, which he owes to the artistical talents of a captain of the French staff. The retailer being in want of a sign, the captain painted him the figures of a Zouave and a Highlander, each in the full uniform of his corps, each with a glass of wine in the one hand grasping his companion by the other, in the act of *trinquer*-ing with great cordiality. This picture, though rather hastily sketched, and though not particularly brilliant in some of its details, has had the most decided success among the soldiers of both armies, and has produced a greater and better sensation than would have been accomplished by the paintings of the greatest masters whose works are preserved in the Louvre or the National Gallery. There has been a run on the picture. Turkish pachas English officers, and Armenian merchants have proposed to purchase it at any price, but the fortunate possessor has refused to part with it, and has announced his determintion to transport his sign, as a trophy and the origin of his fortune, to Varna, or wherever else the allied troops may take up their quarters.—*London Chronicle.*

AN EXPERIENCED PICKPOCKET.—The police have just arrested the oldest and most experienced of Parisian female pickpockets—a woman nicknamed, from her dexterity, the Main d'Or. A few days ago they received intelligence that several pockets had been picked at railway stations, and that the Main d'Or had just arrived in Paris. Thinking that she must be the author of the robberies, they set a watch for her, and saw her in the bureau of the Passy omnibuses, near the Palais Royal. She was finely dressed, but preserved an air of demure respectability. Several ladies were in the office at the time; and presently the police saw her slip her hand into the pocket of a young lady, and draw from it a well-filled purse. They immediately, in polite terms, asked her to accompany them, and they carried her off to the Prefecture of Police. Main d'Or made no attempt to deny her guilt, but said it was her first offence, and that she had only recently arrived from Holland, where her husband died a short time ago. The history of this woman is very curious. She married at the early age of 15, and immediately took to thieving. Her success was such that her and her husband lived in a fine hotel and kept a carriage and pair. After his death she lived with different eminent thieves, most of whom are now in jail. Her age at present is about 67, and for upwards of 50 years she has constantly practised thieving. In the course of that time she has frequently been condemned in France, and also in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Holland, and other countries.—*Galignani.*

THE FULL MISSION TO CENTRAL AMERICA.—We have reason to believe that the Government have determined not to fill this mission, on the ground that in the existing condition of Central America, it is not only useless, but a serious embarrassment to the proper care of our interests in that quarter. Its creation was Mr. EVERETT'S hobby, in belief that the union of the Central American States was about to be permanently consolidated. At present, however, that consummation is much farther off than ever before. Nicaragua has Signor MARCOLETTA here; Honduras has General BARAHA, and Costa Rica has Signor MOLINA, all of whom are accredited to the United States as full Ministers. The last named is also the accredited representative of the two remaining Central American States—San Salvador and Guatemala. That these now Independent Central American republics have separate and diverse, if not antagonistic interests, in connection with their relations with the Government of the United States, is evident in the fact that they keep different gentlemen to diplomatize among us. Under these circumstances, it is very natural that the American Government is thought to favor the sending of separate Chargés to their respective countries, rather than a full minister to travel around them periodically, like a peddler of tin ware. We may not inappropriately call public attention to the *Union's* prompt official contradiction of the New-York *Herald's* late Washington roorback, saying that the Hon. SOLON BORLAND had given offence to the Government by his management of our affairs in that quarter, and that desiring to return to Central America, the authorities here were not disposed to accede to his wishes. The fact that the whole cloth of which all parts of this story were manufactured was so soon exposed, adds still another proof that no reliability attaches to the *Herald's* Washington news.—*Wash. Star, June 24.*

THE LATE DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.—In reference to the death of Mrs. HARRIET N. RICHARDSON, of North Adams, Mass., by chloroform, Dr. C. E. STREETER, who operated in the case, makes the following statement: "The amount of chloroform inhaled was about two-thirds the usual quantity, and the time of inhaling it was less than usual, the breathing easy and the pulse regular, with no unpleasant sensations except the pricking of the hands, which is no uncommon thing. As soon as insensibility was produced, I commenced the operation. I extracted four teeth and was about to remove the fifth, when suddenly the breathing ceased, the pulse could not be felt, the face became deadly pale, the eyes vacant, the lips livid. Instant dissolution appeared inevitable. The face was wet, fresh air admitted by raising the windows; artificial respiration was immediately commenced, when she gave two or three short respirations; then, to all appearance, life was extinct without a struggle or motion of any part of the body, and all within two or three minutes from the first symptoms of alarm. Still artificial respiration was continued. The physicians were called in, but all to no effect. Dr. BARNETT, the first one in, had no hesitation in pronouncing her dead at first sight, and no power on earth could raise her in about five minnies after the alarming symptoms came. Still, for the gratification of the friends and the people present, a battery and other means were resorted to, but without any possible hope of raising her. Signs of death were too apparent to be mistaken."—*Boston Traveller.*

CONVICTED OF SEDUCTION.—The first conviction in Jefferson county, under the seduction law of 1848, was obtained last week against WM. A. JENKINS, of Ellisburg, charged with seducing Miss SARAH CLAFLIN of the same town, under promise of marriage, in April, 1852, soon after which he was complained of by the overseers of the poor, in bastardy, before DEXTER WILDER, Esq., who, upon hearing the evidence, made an order of affiliation against him, from which he appealed to the Sessions, and on the appeal a full and laborione trial was had and the order of Mr. WILDER affirmed. Subsequently he was indicted. The evidence showed that in the month of April, 1852, he seduced her under promise of marriage, and that in January following she was delivered of a child, the result of the illicit intercourse. The prisoner produced quite a number of witnesses to show that at the time alleged he was visiting Miss C., he was at home or elsewhere. The Jury were out about two and a half hours, and returned with a verdict of *guilty*. Sentence was suspended until Monday morning, when his counsel made a motion to stay sentence until a bill of exceptions could be taken, and the case reviewed by the Supreme Court; but the Court denied the motion, and sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison, at Auburn, for three years. He is a young man, 28 years old, of respectable parents, and since his indictment has married another young lady.—*Utica Daily Observer, June 24.*

THE TURF—SARATOGA COURSE.—The *Republicon* of Friday says, never before has this course been in such hands nor in as good condition as it is now, nor has there ever been anything like so many promising horses in train there as at the present time. A number of fine matches have been made, among which is a trotting match between the beautiful *Black Hawk* mare, the *Belle of Saratoga*, and *Fashion* of Troy, to come off on the 4th day of July. Much is anticipated from this race, inasmuch as it is to prove the power of the *Black Hawk* blood on the turf, and as the friends of the mare in the northern part of the State are quite certain that nothing with her training can beat her on this course. The match is for $400, best three in five in harness, play or pay. Another match has been made, to come off the same day, between the two celebrated trotting stallions, *Nimrod* and *Pescoro*, owned by two gentlemen of Saratoga, for $250. This will be the greatest day ever seen on this course. *Nimrod* is now in train by WOONARFF, and *Pescoro* by GREENMAN. Both horses are in good condition and doing well. The *Republicon* adds that that there are now at the course many of the best running horses in the country, and fine sport is had on the course nearly every day, between gentlemen with fast crabs, on train.

EXCITEMENT IN BEDFORD, KENTUCKY—ESCAPE OF DELIA WEBSTER.—Miss WEBSTER, as most of our readers know, was indicted some years ago, in Fayette County, Ky., for stealing or abducting a number of slaves. She was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, and was pardoned out by Gov. CRITTENDEN after she had served the State but a small portion of the time she was sentenced for. Recently some of these old indictments have been revived, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Miss WEBSTER, which was served; but the *lady*, being very sick, could not be removed. Under these circumstances, a guard of three men was appointed to remain, tend, and watch her. The guard slept at their posts, or were careless, or were seduced, as the keeper of the penitentiary (CRAIG) it is said, was; any how, Miss WEBSTER escaped on the "underground railroad," vanished, vamosed, left her disconsolate guard to watch the empty house. During the session of the Court at Bedford yesterday, it was rumored that CRAIG, at Milton, had written to Judge PRIOR stating that a party of men had crossed over from this city and released her *vi et armis*, whereupon, the chivalry of that vicinity were much excited. We have not heard, nor do we believe that any one from this city or State interfered to release the prisoner. If any person or persons did, catch and punish them rigorously.—*Madison Courier, June 21.*

A BEREAVED FAMILY.—In the Galena passenger dépôt, on the closing day of last week, sat a man and a woman, apart from the crowd, and close together. There was nothing remarkable in their dress, unless it might be cleanness; but an air of grief, of mourning, enveloped them like a transparent mantle. As we passed on, pondering what grief had cast a shade on the pair, one of the day police came by, and said: "I saw you looking at those poor people just now. They are from my country. His name is STAPHAN COOK, and they are on their way from Holland to a settlement of their friends in Pella, Iowa. They embarked with three children, the pride of their parents' hearts. The voyage was long; the icebergs surrounded the ship and held it fast for fourteen days, and before it had terminated they had dropped into the cold blue sea their two youngest idols. The last, a pretty little girl of eight years, died here in their arms to-day, in the cheerless dépôt, and they have just returned from the burial, to which no one accompanied them but the undertaker; and when the train goes out they will resume their journey, desolate and alone."—*Chicago Press.*

The New Comet.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, June 26.

SIR: Mr. VANARSDALE, of Newark, New-Jersey reported by telegraph yesterday that he had discovered the night before a bright comet in Syne. It was observed here last night by Mr. FRIEDMEN with the large equatorial. The sky was partly overcast, and the comet is described as "bright and round, with but little coma." The star of comparison is not in the catalogue, but the approximate position of the comet last night at 11h. 17m. 14s. was 6h. 26m. 33s. R. A., and 16° 59' N. Dec. It is traveling fast, its daily motion being estimated to be about † 40m. 28s. R. A. 1° Dec. Respectfully, &c.,

M. F. MAURY, Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 28—6 P. M.

We have still to notice very limited and irregular movements in Dry Goods. The demand is solely of a retail character for the choicest fabrics; while it is generally supplied on buyers' own terms. Hence, the unsettled state of the business,—a feature that is becoming more distinct, from the action of holders, who have on hand large and poor stocks, and who, in striving to get rid of these, depress the market for most other commodities. We refer to this depression more fully underneath.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are pleatier and but moderately inquired for at prices of all descriptions are established. No change in Bleached Goods, yet these might be procured on rather easier terms. Drills are quiet, at 7¼@7½c. for Brown; 8c.@9½c. for Bleached, and 8c.@9½c. for Ticks. Duck is in better supply, but otherwise unaltered. The best styles of Ginghams are held at 11½c. ₱ yard, but they do not command this rate readily. Lawns are inactive at old figures. Canaburgs are more abundant and depreciating, as the inquiry is not so animated. Printing Cloths are brisker, at about ⅛c. ₱ yard lower prices. There is not much doing in Prints. The Fall supply is now coming forward, and will soon be presented to the public at, it is thought, rates a shade under Spring quotations. This will doubtless induce early and free purchases. Nothing new is apparent in Stripes or Ticks.

Annexed is our usual comparative statement of the shipments hence of Cotton Goods during six months to date of:

	1853.	1854.	Decrease.	Increase
January, pkgs	1825	260	1565	—
February, pkgs	4799	788	4011	—
March, pkgs	1633	3754	—	2121
April, pkgs	7864	3966	3958	—
May, pkgs	1169	5171	—	4001
June, to the 29th inst	3254	1673	1581	—
Total pkgs	20,575	16 582	6,073	

Woolens display no improvement whatever, meriting lengthened reference. The transactions in Blankets and Cassimeres, recently, have been light, at late quid rates. More demand has prevailed for cloths; but these are not firmer. Flannels worth 25c.@35c. ₱ yard, are in some request. Leading styles of Jeans find pretty willing buyers, at 25c.@30c. ₱ yard. Choice Linseys command, in lots, 18c.@19c. ₱ yard. Very little has been done in Mousiin de Laines; but these are steady, if not buoyant in price. A better inquiry has existed for Satinets, at 35c.@50c. ₱ yard. Tweeds are quiet, and drooping.

Foreign manufactures appear dull and heavy. The current receipts are not large; but factors have considerable supplies of old goods on hand; and they are anxious to sell such. But, as the principal operators have closed the season's business, this is a difficult task—especially as no disposition is manifested to reduce prices, so as to make these conform with the views of the few buyers in market. Hence, we can report no activity nor firmness in the trade, excepting so far as relates to the finest British and Continental goods, which are in fair demand, for local use, at tolerably remunerative rates. Chinese fabrics are too rare and too dear to be freely dealt in.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 28.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	108	100	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	b47 97
4,500	Indiana 2½s. July 5.	60	75	do	s30 93
5,000	California 7s '70	b3 85	3	do	93
1,000	Erie Income Bds	97½	50	do	s30 98
4,000	N. Y. & N. H. '66.	s10 93	100	do	s60 98
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	75	66	do	c 98
13,500	do	b3	100	do	s10 98
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. c	85½	140	do	98
5,000	do	85½	200	do	c 99
30	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	107½	100	do	b60 99½
100	do	b60. 107½	20	Cleve. & Pitsb'g R. R	70
55	do	107	20	do	70½
1,000	Flor. & K. Joint Stk	17	50	Erie Railroad	s.30 62
500	Nicaragua Trans. Co.	27½	150	do	c. 62½
100	do	s30 27½	150	do	s30 62½
200	do	c 27½	100	do	s90 62½
150	do	c 27½	750	do	s3 63½
300	do	s30 27½	50	do	c 62½
200	do	b60 27½	100	do	b60 63
200	do	b10 27½	100	do	62½
100	do	c 27½	450	do	c 62½
30	Penn. Coal Co	104	550	do	s10 62½
350	Cumberland Coal Co	s3 36½	100	do	c 62½
300	do	s60 36½	200	Reading Railroad	s3 76
200	do	c 36½	100	do	s30 76½
100	do	c 36½	100	do	b30 77
18	do	37	100	do	s10 77
50	do	b60 37	800	do	s10 77
50	do	s30 36½	400	do	b10 77
100	do	b60 37½	700	do	s30 77
200	do	b10 37	300	do	s3 77
100	do	c 36½	400	do	c 77
100	North Carolina Copper		100	Hudson River R. R.	s60 60½
100	Penn. & Lehigh Zinc Co.		25	do	61
200	Ulster Mining Co	s3 62	100	do	b60 62½
100	N. Jersey Zinc Co.	b30 64	25	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	b3 84
100	do	b3 62	25	do	83
15	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94½	5	Mich. South. R. R.	pg c100
83	do	b3 94½			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Erie Con. Bds.	71 80½	50	N. Y. Central R. R.	b10 99
3,000	Erie Income Bonds	97½	19	do	99½
9,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds	75	380	Erie Railroad	s30 62½
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B	85½	250	do	62½
200	Nic. Transit Co	s10 27½	100	Reading Railroad	s60 77
50	do	s30 27½	100	do	b45 78
115	N. Y. & N. H. R. R.	81	26	do	c 77
50	Cumb. Coal Co	b10 37½	100	do	s10 77½
58	do	b15 37	200	do	s60 77½
50	do	s3 37	200	do	b60 78
50	do	s30 37½	200	do	s30 78
100	do	s15 37	50	Hudson. Riv. R. R.	62
100	do	37½	100	do	b60 63
50	Nor. & Wor. R. R.	b30 54½			

Markets. *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, June 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales of 150 bbls. were effected at $5 50 for Pearls, and $5 81½ for Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 2,300 lbs. American yellow realized 29c @29½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, the demand being limited, especially for low grades, which are ⅛c. ₱ lb. cheaper than on Monday last, when the Board of Brokers adopted the annexed list of prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₱ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₱ lb	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair, ₱ lb	11	11½	11½	12½

FEATHERS—A parcel of 1,800 lbs. Live Geese was purchased at 47c ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are sparingly sough: after at $3 12½@$3 50 ₱ cwt. Mackerel are also in limited request at $16½@$16½ for No. 1, and $7½@$8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. No. 1 Pickled Salmon ruled quiet at $21 ₱ bbl. A small business has been recently transacted in Smoked Herring, at 50c. for Scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box. All articles are in moderate stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still tending downwards. The receipts are fair, and the stock on hand is more extensive, embracing, as it does, an increased amount of low qualities, which are still the less needed, shippers not being able to pay asking prices. Some owners of the latter are exporting them on their own account; but this action affords no great relief to the market. The home demand for the better kinds is not very brisk, yet these, being the rarest, are pretty stiffly held. The day's movements consist of 8,500 bbls., within the annexed range:

Sour, ₱ bbl	$6 50 @	$6 75
Superfine, No. 2	6 62½@	6 87½
Inferior State	6 62½@	6 87½
State, common brands	6 87½@	7 12½
State, straight brands	7 25 @	7 50
Favorite State	7 50 @	7 75
Western Mixed do	6 87½@	7 12½
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 37½@	7 62½
Fancy Michigan	7 62½@	7 87½
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @	7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @	7 50
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @	8 25
Extra Ohio	8 75 @	10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @	10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @	9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @	11 50

Canadian has not varied. 800 bbls. superfine, in bond, were procured at $7 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former rates. There were 1,100 bbls. sold at $8 62½@$9, for mixed straight; $9@$9 25 for favorite; and $9 25@$10 for fancy, ₱ bbl. Fine Rye Flour is receive at $5 37½@$5 50, ₱ bbl. We heard that 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal fetched $3 87½ ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales were reported to-day of only 250 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 75; 400 bunch do., part at $2 60, and 25 cases Sardines at 57½@60c. The new steam propeller *Sicilia*, arrived to-day, from Palermo 24 days, and Gibraltar 17 days, with a cargo of oranges, lemons, &c.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered at easier rates, but buyers, anticipating further concessions, are not inclined to do much. Only 3,200 bushels Wisconsin red were disposed of to-day, at $1 50. Prime white is quoted nowhere at $2 00@$2 25 for Genesee; $2 20@$2 25 for Michigan $2 10@$2 15 for Ohio, and $2 10 for Southern, ₱ bushel; but it is not active at these prices. Rye was purchased to the extent of 3,500 bushels, at $1 20 delivered, the previous figure. Barley is quiet and nominal, at 95c.@$1 ₱ bushel. State and Western Oats are scarce and wanted, at 59c.@62c. ₱ bushel. Corn is somewhat unsettled; the supply is an ample, but poor one; while home and export inquiry is not animated, except for sound and desirable parcels. The day's transactions reach 45,000 bushels at 69c.@77c. for unsound; 78c.@81c. for poor to good Western mixed; 82c.@84c. for round yellow; and 87c.@89c. for Southern white and yellow, ₱ bushel. The bulk of the transactions occurred in unsound and Western mixed.

GROCERIES—Are without activity or change in value. The day's operations include 750 pankages Java Coffee at 13½c.@13¾c.; 300 bags Rio do. (the stock of which equals 41,000 bags,) at 10c.@10¾c. per lb.; 134 tierces, and 42 bbls. Cuba Honey in bond for export at 42c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 25c.@28c.; 75 Cuba Muscovada do. at 20c.@22c.; 100 bbls. New-Orleans do. at 26c. per gallon; 450 hhds. Sugar at 4¾c. for Cuba, and 4¾c.@4¾c. for New-Orleans, with 600 boxes brown Havana do. at 4½c.@4¾c., and 85 do. do. at 5¼c.@5c. per lb. Teas are slowly dealt in at old quotations. Merchants are holding off for the public sales announced for next month.

HAY—There were 800 bales River taken at 68c.@70c. for shipment, and 87½c.@90c. for local use per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are plenty and drooping, though they are pretty actively inquired for. We can only quote prime Buenos Ayres at 22c.@23c.; Rio Grande at 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco at 19½c.@20c.; Matamoras at 18c.@18½c.; Barcelona and Porto Cabello (direct) at 17½c.@18c.; dry Maracaibo at 18c.; salted do. at 16c.; San Juan, as they run, at 15c.@15½c.; and dry Southern, do. at 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HOPS—There has been but little done in last year's crops at 26c.@30c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and needed at $2 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned, sole is less active, but, white Hemlock slaughter has depreciated ½c.@1c. ₱ lb., Oak do. has not varied in price. The stock of both is moderate. Nothing new can be noticed in French calf skins or English salted sheep skins.

METALS—Copper is quiet, but firm. There is no considerable demand for any other kind of Iron, than Scotch Pig, which is selling at $40 50@$41, six months, ₱ ton. The transactions in Lead have been confined to 50 tons Spanish, on private terms; and 30 tons old at $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter, Tin, and Zinc are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in moderate request at $3 62½@$3 87½, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spirits do. rule quiet and languid at 49c.@50c., ₱ gallon. Sales were reported to-day of 200 bbls. selected Tar, at $4 37½, ₱ bbl.; and 500 bbls. Common Resin at $1 75, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are partially neglected, yet are stiffly held, at former quotations. The day's business does not exceed 200 baskets Olive at $3 81½@$3 87½; 5,000 gallons Linseed at 79c.@80c.; and 600 gallons Lard, at 80c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more active, but less valuable. The day's sales add up 3,400 bbls., at $14@$14 50 for Prime Mess, $12 62½@$13 75 for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime, closing at the lowest rates, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are without variation. The day's movements comprise 450 packages Dry, Salted and Pickled, at 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; 200 do. Smoked at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.; 100 do. Pickled Hams at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 100 do. Smoked Shoulders at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 100 do. Pickled Bellies at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 100 do. Smoked Hams are retailing at $@10 50@$11 ₱ bbl. Butter sells slowly, at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c.@18c. for Western New-York, and 19c.@21c. for Orange County, ₱ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is inactive, at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 500 tierces common to prime were reported, at $3 50@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is scarce and quiet, at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Nothing of any consequence has been recently transacted in Flax or Timothy, which are also in light stock, and nominal in price.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile, fetched 11½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The day's transactions embrace 100 bags Race Ginger, at 8½c.; small lots Sumatra Pepper, at 11c.; 700 mats Cassia, at 27c.; and a few parcels of prime Nutmegs, at 98c.@$1 ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 20,000 lbs. prime disposed of at 11½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is not very brisk. There were sold 30 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@8c.; and 47 cases Ohio and Seed Leaf at 5½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Tends downwards. The day's operations include 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 28c.@29c., cash and short credit; with 50 hhds. Drudge at 28c., time, &c., ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active. For Liverpool the engagements embraced 400 bales compressed Cotton at 7-32d. ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 8,500 bushels of Grain at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 20s. ₱ ton. For London, there were shipped 200 pkgs. Provisions at 20s. For Havre, there were taken a few lots of Cotton at ⅛c. ₱ lb.; and 500 bbls. Flour at 60c. ₱ bbl. For Bremen, there were engaged 100 bales Cotton at ⅛d. ₱ lb. For California, the shipment of Measurement goods were extremely limited at 45c.@55c. ₱ foot. The latest charters were:—A Hamb. bark from Musquash to London, £6 5s.; two Br. barks from St. John to Hull or London, £6 2s. 6d.@£6 5s.; a bark 280 tons, to Marseilles, Sicily and Malaga, and back to New-York, $4,400; a bark 450 tons, home from Leghorn, $6,000; a ship, 400 tons, to Genoa and back, $8,000; a brig to Loando, W. C. Africa, and back, about $6,000; a bark from Brunswick, Ga., to Boston, Lumber, $16; a brig, from Savannah to Gardiner, Me., ship plank, $10; a brig, from Wilmington, N. C., to Martinique, Lumber, $16; and to New-York from Turk's Islands, with salt, 17c.; several ships, from Chincha Islands, with Guano, at previous rates, part from other ports; and a bark to Vera Cruz, with Coal, on terms we did not learn. Ship *Levanter*, 14 years old, built in Maine, 800 tons, sold at $54,000; and ship *Lady Arbella*, 11 years old, 400 tons, built in Belfast, Me., on terms not made public.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $2 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5s. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Full colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d. per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 50 per pair,

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 6s. a pair.

CARPETS AND FURNISHING GOODS.—A. T. STEWART & CO. have for sale at extremely low prices real English velvet and tapestry Carpets, (not printed) just imported, at $1 50 per yard; English tapestry Brussels and refitted the well-known warerooms heretofore occupied by E. G. Bradbury, and will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of the very best Pianos to be found in the market, to which the attention of purchasers is most respectfully invited. Second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. G. F. BRISTOW, No. 423 Broadway.

PIANOS WHICH ARE PIANOS.—IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.—Those desiring MEMBERS invites purchasers to call at his old established warerooms, No. 365 Broadway, and examine his piano-fortes, which never fail to give perfect satisfaction, as his numerous patrons will testify. These instruments contain all the latest improvements, and are warranted to stand the action of any climate, having been thoroughly tested, and are pre-eminent for their durability, tone, touch and elegance of finish. Call, see and be convinced. No. 365 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A beautiful, full 7 octave $310 rosewood Piano-forte will be sold for $215 Modern case, round corners, with all modern improvements. Excellent tone, perfect in all respects, has not been used three months. Is fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 86 Franklin-st., near Broadway from 9 till 10 o'clock, and from 4 till 7 o'clock. The owner leaving to Europe.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS—Of every variety, from $45 to $150, suitable for the parlor, lecture room, lodge room, or small church. Believing them to be better in tone, more durable and better finished than those of any other make, we have accepted the agency, and keep for sale only those manufactured by PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, opposite the Park, sole agents for PRINCE & Co.'s celebrated Melodions.

A.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NIXON, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH-ST.—ALBERT H. NIXON will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Mrs. ISAAC HENDERSON, deceased, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

TERMS—Approved Notes, at 6 months, for one-half the purchase money; the remainder may remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent interest, if desired. Deeds and stamps at the cost of the purchaser. Sale peremptory.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, or to JOHN D. ASHDOWN & CO., Solicitors, No. 52 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LYNDS, Auctioneer.
Sale at No. 23 Nassau-st.
Sale at No. 56 Broadway.
Sale at No. 4 Broad-st.
Sale at the Merchants' Exchange.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Park-row.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Astor House.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Barclay-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Cortlandt-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Fulton-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Vesey-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Courtlandt-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Liberty-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Dey-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Cedar-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Pine-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Wall-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Exchange-place.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Hanover-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Pearl-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Beaver-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Whitehall-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Water-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Coenties Slip.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Old Slip.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 South-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Gold-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Frankfort-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Ann-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Nassau-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Chatham-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Division-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Canal-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Grand-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Hudson-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Greenwich-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Washington-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 West-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Bowery.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Fourth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Eighth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Tenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Fourteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Thirty-fourth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Forty-second-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Fifty-first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Seventy-first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and thirty-first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and sixty-first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 One hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundredth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and three hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and four hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and five hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and six hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seven hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eight hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nine hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and ten hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eleven hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twelve hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and thirteen hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fourteen hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and fifteen hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and sixteen hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and seventeen hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and eighteen hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and nineteen hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and twenty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and twenty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and thirty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and thirty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and forty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and forty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and fifty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and fifty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and sixty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and sixty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and seventy-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and seventy-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and eighty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and eighty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and ninety-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty hundred and ninety-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and first-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and thirteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and nineteenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and twenty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and twenty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and thirty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and thirty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and forty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and forty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and fifty-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and fifty-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and sixty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and sixty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and seventy-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and seventy-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and eighty-fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and eighty-seventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and ninety-third-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-one hundred and ninety-ninth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-two hundred and fifth-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-two hundred and eleventh-st.
Sale at the Store, No. 1 Two hundred and twenty-two hundred and seventeenth-st.
Sale at the Store, No

New-York Daily Times.

THE TURF.

THE RACE OF THREE MILE HEATS.

Fifteen Thousand Persons on the Course—Attendance of Ladies—The Glencoe and Boston Beach—A Test Match—Arrest of Gamblers and Disorderly Persons.

Another fine day's sport on the turf was witnessed yesterday at the National Course, Long Island. It has now become a settled fact, that the enterprise has met with a degree of success unequalled in this section of the country since 1842-'3-'4-'5, when the first men of New-York took a deep interest in all matters connected with the Turf.

Yesterday was the third day of the races at the new Course. The attendance was very large. In addition to those from New-York and adjacent places, we noticed a large number of turfmen from the South and West, who seemed delighted with the manner in which the extensive National Course is conducted by the go-ahead proprietors. There were not less than *fifteen thousand persons* present on the various parts of the Course. The attendance of ladies was much larger than on any previous day.

The dollar-and-a-half *stands* were crowded, and a great number of persons remained in the orchard inside of the Course. The rules as laid down by the proprietors of the Course, and the Jockey Club, will be rigidly enforced by Sheriff Boyd, and his posse of constables and deputies. During the afternoon of yesterday, a party of five "sweat-cloth" gamblers were arrested by the officers, and placed in close confinement to await an examination, on a charge of attempting to practice their nefarious operations. Near the Course, they were attired in the most fashionable clothing, and when the constables pounced upon them, they put on dignified airs and made sorry efforts to stall off on the officers of the law.

THE MILE HEAT RACE—FORFEIT PAID.

The first race announced for the day was the Howard House stake of $250, if two or more start in the race. Annexed are the names of the horses entered for this contest.

W. T. Chatham named ch. g. *Compromise*, by Glencoe, dam by Stockholder, 6 year old. A. J. Minor named Judge Hunter's ch. m. *Blonde*, by Glencoe, dam by Wagner, 4 year old. G. W. Dilahunt named ch. c. *Garrett Davis*, by Glencoe, dam by Leslie, 4 year old.

The first two of these celebrated nags were drawn out of the race and paid forfeit of $100 each to the owner of *Garrett Davis*. This latter horse was rode around the course for one single mile, and was then entitled to the subscription money of $250 and the forfeit of $100.

THE THREE MILE RACE.

The most exciting of the day was the three mile contest between the chesnut filly of Judge Hontas, and the brown mare *Di Clapperton*, which is owned by a wealthy resident of St. Johns, New-Brunswick. The betting in New-York during the forenoon was $100 to $60, and in some instances $100 to $30 was staked in favor of the beautiful chesnut filly *Blonde*, of the Glencoe stock. The other horse was the celebrated brown mare of the Boston stock, and named *Di Clapperton*. When the horses were making preparations to start, the financial gentlemen staked several thousand dollars on the *Blonde* at an odds, averaging five to one in favor of the *Blonde*. As those who wagered long odds the two first days had lost, these bets were taken up without the least coaxing, and not less than $10,000 changed hands at the conclusion of the second heat.

FIRST HEAT.

The track appeared in good order, and, at the appointed hour for the steeds to start, Sheriff Boyn rode around and speedily cleared the Course of spectators, who repaired to their places on the stands. This was decided to be a test match between the *Boston* and *Glencoe* stock, (as we noticed yesterday,) and the backers of the latter were numerous. These beautiful horses were proceeding around the Course between the red cords for some fifteen minutes before they received the signal to go. The race was for a club purse of $1,500, and the second best horse to receive twenty per cent. of said funds. *Blonde* was in the finest possible condition, and her little rider seemed anxious to be off. She is of extraordinary smooth limbs, and is said to be one of the most rapid runners in the world. The first start was a go by the tap of the drum. *Di Clapperton* led off in a fine and noble style. *Blonde* was left behind for more than three lengths to the half mile. Meanwhile, the rider of *Blonde* experienced great difficulty in holding the fine blooded horse. He pulled excessively hard, but did not advance upon her competitor. On the lower turn *Di Clapperton* made a series of long strides and passed the Judges' stand over three lengths ahead of *Blonde*, in 1:54½. There was immense cheering by the audience, as the steeds came around the first mile, and those betting the odds, looked somewhat downhearted. *Blonde* was running very strong and evidently was being held back from performing her full speed. As the horses glided around on their second mile, *Blonde* gradually advanced, and footed much faster than *Di Clapperton*. On the first turn the red dressed rider on the back of *Blonde*, let her out, and when near the half-mile pole *Di Clapperton* fell behind more than a length. The filly swiftly darted along at a 1.40 gait, and passed *Di* with perfect ease. [Here there were terrific cheers by the crowd.] *Blonde* kept ahead to the turn, just far enough to throw the dust into the eyes of *Di Clapperton's* rider.

Before reaching the Judges' stand, the brown mare made a good brush, but was unable to catch her competitor, and was beaten over two lengths on the second mile. It now stood mile and mile for the heat, and the slightest accident to either horse would have turned the result of the heat. On the third mile, *Di Clapperton* went faster than she did the second one, and when half way around the Course, passed *Blonde*, amidst loud cheering. Here they came side by side, and *Blonde* was again in advance of the brown mare. This part of the race was closely contested, and many remarked that they never saw a better run. When the horses approached the lower turn on the last mile of the heat, *Di Clapperton* made a strong effort to win the heat, but came out unsuccessful, as she was beaten by less than a length. Neither spur, whip or halloing was used to the beaten horse, and her backers yet felt confident of her ultimate success.

THE SECOND THREE MILE HEAT.

The second heat of this three mile race became rather exciting. The backers of *Blonde* were desperate; and we heard bets offered that she would distance *Di* in the first mile. Twenty-eight minutes having elapsed, the horses were called up by a tap of the drum. They had a very poor start, and went the mile quite close together. *Blonde* came to the judges' stand some two lengths ahead of the Boston mare. The second mile looked more encouraging for *Di Clapperton*, as she opened a wide gap at the centre of the course, and seemed to be in possession of speed and bottom sufficient to win the heat. As *Di* dashed off, ahead of *Blonde*, she was repeatedly cheered by the spectators, and won the second mile by a distance of over two lengths. The tug of war did not come until during the third mile, when the speed of *Blonde* was increased, and she soon closed in with *Di*, and passed her with considerable struggling, as the boy was almost unable to rein the filly. As *Blonde* came around on the straight side she was scrutinized very close by her owner, who appeared overjoyed at her success. She won the first and second heats, and therefore declared winner of the purse, which was suspended at the front of the stand, in a yellow silk bag.

SUMMARY OF THE TIME.

FIRST HEAT.	Min.	Sec.	SECOND HEAT.	Min.	Sec.
First mile	1	54½	First mile	1	55½
Second mile	1	50½	Second mile	1	51½
Third mile	1	57½	Third mile	1	57
Total	5	42½	Total	5	43½

THREE RACES TO-DAY.

There are three fine races coming off to-day at the National Course, for which *Blonde*, *Little Flea*, *Garrett Davis*, *Maid of Orleans*, *Mary Biddle*, and other celebrated horses are entered. One race is a single three-mile dash, and the others mile heats—best three in five. For particulars of the entries for this day, see the Turf advertisements in another column of this morning's Times.

SPORTING.

Second Cricket Match at Hoboken.

The match of the Second Eleven came off yesterday, between the St. George and New-York Clubs, at the usual ground in Hoboken. Though the day was excessively sultry, and well calculated to try the bottom of older stagers at the game, the players engaged in the sport with ardor, and appeared in right good heart.

The play commenced at 11½ o'clock, A. M., and the New-York Club having won the first innings, scored as follows:

	How out.	Runs.
1. Clark	b. Meiklejohn	7
2. Balliere	b. Meiklejohn	7
3. Le Gal	b. Meiklejohn	0
4. Castles	b. Meiklejohn	3
5. McKean	b. Meiklejohn	7
6. Spivey	b. Tilt c. Tilt	2
7. Shennard	Run out	0
8. Harrison	b. Tilt c. Vinton	16
9. Acken	b. Meiklejohn	2
10. Maxwell	b. Meiklejohn c. Wright	0
11. Seabury	(Not out)	0
	Total	61
	Byes	1
	Leg Byes	0
	Wide	1
	No Ball	0
	Total scores	63

	Overs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Scores.
Meiklejohn	13	1	6	21
Tilt	12	0	7	47
Total	25	1	8	63
			9	63

Total ..... 150 Balls.

Ended 1:10 P. M.

First Innings of St. George's Club, commenced 1:20 P. M.

	How Out.	Runs.
1. Winter	Stumped Castles b. Le Gal	2
2. Hardaugh	b. Le Gal c. Shennard	0
3. Meiklejohn	b. Balliere	13
4. H. Wright	b. Le Gal b. Castles	3
5. Winterbottom	b. Balliere	0
6. Tilt	b. Balliere	4
7. Dutton	b. Balliere	6
8. Palmer	b. Le Gal	0
9. *Yorkville*	Stumped Castles b. Le Gal	0
10. Saunders	b. Le Gal	0
11. Elliott	(Not out.)	0
	Total	37
	Byes	0
	Leg Byes	1
	Wide	4
	No Ball	0
	Total scores	42

	Overs.	Maidens.
Balliere	11	2
Le Gal	10	1
Total	21	

Total Balls 126

Ended 2.55 P. M.

Second Innings of New-York Club, began 3 P. M.

	How out.	Runs.
1. Shennard	b. Meiklejohn, c. do	2
2. Seabury	b. Meiklejohn, c. do	2
3. Clark	b. Tilt c. Farmer	8
4. Balliere	b. Meiklejohn	2
5. McKean	(Run out)	0
6. Castles	b. Meiklejohn	6
7. Harrison	(Run out.)	3
8. Spivey	b. Tilt c. Tilt	12
9. Le Gal	(Not out.)	0
10. Acken	b. Meiklejohn	2
11. Maxwell	c. Meiklejohn	1
	Total	54
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes	3
	Wide	2
	No Ball	0
	Total scores	63

	Overs.
Meiklejohn	11
Tilt	12
Total overs	23

Total Balls 138

The Second Innings of the St. George's Club had just commenced when it was interrupted by the thunder storm, which burst forth as the players had taken their stand, adding not a little moisture to their already well saturated costumes. The game, however, can be according to the code claimed by the New-York Club; but should they waive their right, the members of the St. George will have their work to do, as it is cut out for them in the shape of 85 scores to beat. The play on both sides was very good, the bowling superior. The fielding could not be better executed. Dr. Elliott was preëminently the *smartest* fielder we have yet seen. Meiklejohn plays with much judgment and coolness, —hits with effect and precision. The veteran Castles contributed much to the game by his experience, good batting, and prompt enforcement of the rules of the game.

The game will be resumed at the usual hour to-day should the weather permit.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Annual Commencement at Niblo's.

The usual exercises of the Annual Commencement of the New-York University took place yesterday, at Niblo's Garden. The first and second circles and parquette were densely crowded, while no inconsiderable number were compelled to take seats in the third circle.

At 10 o'clock the procession entered the Theatre—the Chancellor of the University, Rev. Dr. Fenais, the Regents of the University, and the Professors, taking their seats upon the stage. The Chancellor, Professors and the members of the graduating class, were dressed in their appropriate robes.

The orchestra was supplied from Dodworth's Band, Harvey Dodworth leading. The music furnished embraced some of the finest operatic selections.

The graduates this year are twelve in number, and embraced within the roll are several who manifested high intellectual abilities. The orations delivered were all good, and some excellent.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Farnie.

The Latin Salutatory Addresses were delivered by Mr. W. Everton Smith, of New-York, Mr. F. Rawdon Myers, of Brooklyn, followed by reciting the English Salutatory Addresses. Mr. T. Warren Lockwood, of Dubuque, Iowa, delivered an admirable Address upon the subject of "Self Culture." Its importance was dwelt upon somewhat in detail. The next Oration was delivered by Wm. W. Stevenson, of New-York. The subject was "Turkey: Her Reforms and Future Destiny." The past history of Turkey was briefly reviewed, and the points of her past progress noted. Turkey had all the advantages of a great nation. Her maritime position unsurpassed, her possessions vast, her resources great—her capital Constantinople, the natural centre of commercial Europe. The ambitious Czar perceived that the reforms of Turkey were fast regenerating her—he had foreseen her destiny, and his soul quaked with fear at the prospect of her future power. It was liberalized, Christianized Turkey he dreaded—not the Turks of Janissaries or Sultans. His ambitious designs of making Constantinople the seat of the Greek Church and himself its supreme head and ruler must soon be accomplished or never. Religious Liberty had been made the pretext of his quarrel, when the very thing he was fighting for was unknown in his own dominions. Should this ambitious Augustus carry his arms triumphant over Turkey, all hopes of her are gone—her reforms would be overthrown, and she would relapse into a worse state of barbarism than before. Religious liberty would be crushed, and all would bend in supplicance to the Greek Church. Should all this be? God forbid. The God of battles had not deserted her, but had raised up legions to fight her battles. England and France, true to themselves, and true to the cause of oppressed humanity, had united in her defence, and had determined that the Russian flag shall never wave triumphantly over the seven hills of Constantinople. And well might they dread to see the Russian Autocrat trample on the Turkish Sultan. If ever his power was planted there, where would his desire for conquest end? The possession of Turkey would be the key to the conquest of all Europe. But she would not fall without a mighty struggle. The great Ruler of nations, with the assistance of powerful nations, was with her. The Christian world was with her, and she could not fall, but must come forth from the struggle victorious.

"The Twelfth Hour of the Night" was the subject of the next oration, a chaste and classical composition, delivered by Mr. Howard A. Martin, of New-York. Mr. James M. Ball followed with an able address, the theme being the "Homes of Genius." It had reference for the most part to the development and cultivation of American genius. He spoke in high terms of the progress of Art in this country, and drew a beautiful view of an artistic future. Mr. Henry F. Smith, of Banksville, Conn., delivered an oration upon the "Influence of the Study of Astronomy." It evinced much research, and was received with applause.

The next oration was delivered by Mr. David Tuthill, of Brooklyn. It was an argument in favor of an international copyright, and was delivered in a forcible and eloquent style. Mr. Tuthill was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his oration.

The Chancellor then proceeded to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the following members of the Senior class:

James M. Bell, of Yorkers; Guadoe H. Bronson, Rhinebeck; Jesse Bause, Brooklyn; Wm. H. Colton, Delaware; Hanson C. Gibson, New-York; T. W. Lockwood, Iowa; Howard A. Martin, New-York; T. Rawdon Meyers, Brooklyn; H. F. Smith, Connecticut; W. Everetson Smith, New-York; Wm. W. Stephenson, New-York, and David Tuthill, Brooklyn.

Honorary testimonials were also conferred on the following young gentlemen:

John G. B. Heath and David G. Croly, students of Belles Letters and Philosophy, and James Renwick Brevoort, graduate of the School of Design.

The following gentlemen, members of the University Medical College, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Robt. B. Smith, New-York; Benj. B. Drane, Mississippi; Albert G. Long, Alabama; John B. Williams, New-York; Jared D. Brown, California; James H. Studniford, New-Jersey; Davin R. Wallace, North Carolina; Patrick J. Kiernan, New York.

The degree of *Master of Arts* was conferred upon the following gentlemen—alumni of the University:

Frederick W. Williams, Henry D. Noyes, Kemp M. Vandenhip, Henry, Martin Barr, William H. Van Mater, Frederick G. Burnham.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

Rev. John Little, Pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, New-York; Gerrge W. Huntsman, Tutor in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the Free Academy, New-York, and Milton C. Tracy, Principal of the Mechanics' Institute School.

The honorary degree of D ctor of Divinity was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

Rev. Wm. McClure, A. M., of Nassau, New-Providence, Bahamas; Rev. Elenazer Wiggins, A. M., Alumnus of the University, and Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Paterson, N. J., and Rev. Amos Lambert, A. M., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salem, Washington County, N. Y.

The Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the following gentlemen:

Alexander Duff, D. D., Calcutta, Hindostan, and Elias Loomis, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University of the City of New-York.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Drs. Aaron Hull and J. Mott, of New-York.

The "Van Doren Prize" of $35 for the best Essay by the members of the Senior Class on "the best means of [illegible] to Mr. Wm. H. Cooper, of New-York.

The concluding Oration was delivered by Mr. Isaac Reuen, of Huntington, Long Island. The subject was "The moral element in civilization." The aim of the speaker was to show that without the presence of a moral Christian element no civilization could exist long. He drew facts from history in support of his idea and argued his points with great clearness.

The valedictory address to the Regents, the Chancellor, the Professors and the Class, was also delivered by Mr. Bevan. It was a feeling and able effort.

The exercises were closed with a benediction.

Presentation to Senator Whitney.—The Putnam Chapter No. 8, of the Order of United Americans held a Meeting last night at the Broadway Tabernacle, for the purpose of presenting to Senator Whitney, of the Fourth District, a testimonial of their regard for his official course. Among the gentlemen present, were Judge Campbell, of the Superior Court; James La Motte, W. W. Osborne, Past Grand Sachem, and others. The proceedings were opened with a voluntary on the organ, by Edward Kauskil, the blind organist, from the Institution for the Blind. The Putnam Chapter entered the Tabernacle in military order, [illegible] by a company numbering over one hundred, of the "Guard of Liberty," under the command of Capt. Young. Mr. James Banker, [illegible] the right to support to govern the institutions of the country. W. Hunt then, in a neat speech, presented a beautiful gilt frame, in which was enclosed a resolution of approval of Senator Whitney's conduct during his term of office, and particularly for his endeavors to supply our schools with anti-sectarian teachers and Protestant Bibles. Senator Whitney returned thanks, and after some singing and music the audience retired.

City Railroad Doings.—The Third-avenue Railroad Company, it is understood, have been lately discussing, and in part experimenting upon, the propriety of employing "passenger-spotters," as they are called. These interesting individuals are given to riding to and fro in the cars, in the most innocent way imaginable, to keep watch of conductors, to count the passengers they take up, and, after deducting the losses by dead-heads, to strike the balance of receipts at the office at the upper terminus of the route. How the plan operates is not mentioned. It has been tried pretty effectually on the various stage routes, but failed of any lasting effect. The conductors, of course, don't fancy it at all. On the Sixth-avenue Road, as we understand, the pay of conductors has been (or is soon to be) increased from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. The track of this Road in West Broadway, below Reade-street, has just been shifted, to make room for the construction of a sewer.

For Liverpool.—The *Arabia* sailed yesterday for Liverpool. Among her passengers were M. Jollien and lady, Herr Koenig, M. Rooza, Consul of France, and bearer of dispatches, M. Lavigna and others of Jollien's Band. The *Arabia* had 185 cabin passengers—a very large number.

Hard Primaries.—The National Democrats last evening held their Primary Elections for the choice of Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 12th proximo.

Erie Railroad.—The passenger trains on the New-York and Erie Railroad arrived and departed in regular order yesterday. The troubles may now be considered as settled.

Temperance in the Seventh Ward.—The Seventh Warders meet at Botanic Hall, this evening, to concert measures for the suppression of the illegal traffic in liquor. Mr. Carson is to speak.

Warm.—A sultry day was yesterday. The thermometer marked several degrees higher than was at all necessary. We shall have a scorcher for the "Fourth," though some had looked ont for a snow storm.

☞ In our advertising columns will be found a notice of a school in the country, deserving the attention especially of those who have sons whom they wish to send ont of the City for the Summer. Messrs. Stoughton & Speight, the conductors of it, are highly recommended.

☞ There was a brilliant reflection in the Southern sky last evening, about 11 o'clock, as if from a fire at Staten Island or Fort Hamilton. No alarm was sounded in the City.

☞ Archbishop Hughes' health is said to be declining since his return.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other elaborately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of Groventeen & Troslow, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Walker Divorce Case is fully and graphically reported in the *National Police Gazette*, now ready. Also, review of the Sowers case, and fresh particulars of the difficulty of Barney Williams in Philadelphia, with other matter of startling interest. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Horace Waters, of No. 333 Broadway, has the largest and best assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Music and Music merchandise of all kinds to be found in the United States, including Horace Waters', T. Gilbert & Co.'s and Haller & Cumston's Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's and Goodman and Baldwin's Melodions. Mr. Waters' motto being "quick sales and small profits," his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

[Advertisement.]

Fire Works, Colored Fires, Parmium Exhibition Pieces.—J. H. Harley, No. 34 Johnstreet, has his complete assortment of Hadfield's best works, both large and small, now ready. Customers will find that for safety and beauty they cannot be surpassed. Send your orders early.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Wednesday

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION.

Jedediah Chapman et al. vs. *The Steamboat Empire State.*—The trial in this case was commenced yesterday, and the testimony was continued this morning. It is brought by the owners of the sloop *New-York*, to recover about $2,000, as damages for the sinking of the sloop by a collision with the steamboat in July last.

The steamboat was on her regular trip from this City to Fall River, and the sloop was bound from Rondout to New-Haven with a cargo of 95 tons of coal. She was going through Hurl Gate when the collision occurred. The steamboat claims that the sloop was going through the Gate between Negro Point and the Pot Rock, and that there was plenty of room for the steamer to pass her but that she bore over towards the Long Island shore, so as to leave but a very narrow passage for the steamboat, and that she passed with all the care possible, and if any collision occurred, it was occasioned by the fault of the sloop and not of the steamboat, but they do not know whether any collision did occur.

The sloop sunk in about an hour. She was subsequently raised, and libelled for salvage by wreckers, and sold, by order of Court, for between $200 and $300, and her owners claim to recover of the steamboat her value, with expenses of raising her, &c.

For libellants, Mr. Morton and Mr. Haskett. For claimants, Mr. Lord.

DISTRICT COURT—First Judicial District—Wednesday.

Before Judge Green.

Aaron Close against *Stephen Kelly.*—This action is brought to recover for a bill of clothing amounting to $19 62, sold and delivered by D. Lockwood & Co., to one Everett, and which the defendant agreed to pay for, if the said Everett did not; and also for sale and delivery of the same goods to defendant, the claim thereof having been assigned by Lockwood to the plaintiff, his partner. The plaintiff proved by Daniel Lockwood that he was one of the firm of D. Lockwood & Co., that a man by the name of Everett called at their store and wanted to purchase some clothing, stating that he had not money enough to pay for the same; but that the defendant would become his surety; witness then sold Everett clothing to the amount of $19 62; that he put the same up in a bundle, and they then went to the defendant's place of business. Witness asked defendant if he was willing to go Everett's security for the bill. Defendant answered by saying he was. Everett then took the goods away with him. Everett has never paid for them. He also moved the assignment of his interest in the claim to plaintiff, so that he might become a witness. The defendant swore that he had no recollection of seeing the witness until he called to collect the bill. The Judge decided that the plaintiff could not recover. His own testimony was not enough to make defendant liable. That all the defendant did was to become security for the payment of the claim, in case Everett made default. That the agreement not being in writing, expressing the consideration, was void by the statute of frauds; and therefore gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Wednesday.

Before Judge Betts.

INDIA RUBBER.

Horace H. Day vs. *The New-England Car Spring Co.*—To-day was the thirty-ninth day since the commencement of this trial. Mr. Stoughton closed his argument for the plaintiff at 12 o'clock, and was followed by Mr. O'Conor for the defence. His speech was not concluded when the Court adjourned on account of the indisposition of a Juryman.

LONG ISLAND.

Cholera—The Hospital in Brooklyn.—As nearly as can be ascertained, five cases of Cholera were reported yesterday to the Board of Health. Four of these, it is stated, terminated fatally. There are many complaints made about the reports of Cholera cases, but they are as correct as can be obtained, under the circumstances. The officials [illegible] Sanitary Reporters with definite information, and the reports of cases are necessarily picked up from Physicians and others. The building selected by the Board of Health, for the Cholera Hospital is well adapted for that purpose. It is situated on Lafayette, near Flatbush-avenue, in a high, airy location, and disconnected from any other buildings. It is now ready for patients. Two Cholera patients were under treatment there yesterday, and under the judicious management of Dr. Hutchinson are likely to recover.

City Rail Roads in Brooklyn.—The City Railroads through the principal thoroughfares are nearly completed, and the contractor will probably be able to fulfill his promise, made at the commencement of the work, that is, to give the authorities a ride in the cars over the principal routes on the Fourth of July. The cars are all, or nearly all completed, and a large number of them are delivered and placed on the tracks, at the extreme end of the routes. The new cars are very neat affairs with every modern improvement. The regular trips will probably commence some time next week. Mr. P. Baien, the contractor, deserves much credit for the energetic manner with which he has carried forward this great improvement.

Military Parade on the Fourth.—The National Anniversary is to be duly observed in Williamsburg by an imposing military parade, consisting of the 13th and 72d regiments entire, and a number of companies of the 14th and 70th regiments. The line will form about 9 o'clock in South Eighth-street, the right resting on Fourth-street. During the day a review by the Mayor and Common Council, will take place at the City Hall. A salute will be fired in the morning by the Duncan Light Artillery, and in the evening there will be a fine display of fire-works.

Indignation Meeting.—The citizens of Brooklyn who are opposed to the practice of driving swine through the City will hold an indignation meeting on Friday evening at the Three Mile House, Fulton-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

New Armory in Hoboken.—On Monday evening, the Highwood Guard, of Hoboken, opened its new Armory at the new Odd Fellows Hall, by giving an invitation Soirée. Some two hundred of the ladies and gentlemen of the village were present, and took a lively interest in the festivities of the evening. The Guard appeared in full uniform, and went through a short drill. At its conclusion, much to the surprise of its members, a very beautiful centre table and desk was placed before them, and presented through a gentleman by the ladies, whose friends and relatives are connected with the corps. Capt. Hatfield, in a short and very appropriate reply, returned the thanks of the Guard.

Launched.—The clipper schooner, *John W. Rocke*, 250 tons, to be commanded by Wm. Johnson, was launched yesterday at Brown's ship-yard, Belleville, N. J. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

☞ Mr. Erastus Randall has been appointed Water Commissioner of Jersey City, by the Common Council, in place of Mr. John D. Whan, resigned.

PUBLIC MEETING IN KANSAS.

Squatter Sovereignty and Slaveholders Rights.

From the Baltimore Sun, June 28.

SALT CREEK TRADING HOUSE, Kansas Territory, 3 miles from Fort Leavenworth, Saturday, June 10, 1854.

To-day, a large number of highly respectable citizens of Kansas Territory and of the State of Missouri, assembled here for the purpose of organizing a "Claim Association," to protect their rights as squatters on the soil of said Territory.

The first resolution adopted by the meeting, declares in favor of *bona fide* squatter sovereignty, and acknowledges the right of any citizen of the United States, to make a claim in Kansas Territory, with the ultimate view of occupying it.

The third resolution declares as follows, viz.: That every person of lawful age, or who may be the head of a family, who shall mark out his claim of 160 acres, so that it shall be apparent how the same lies, and proceed with reasonable diligence to erect thereon a cabin or tent, shall be deemed to have made a proper claim.

The eighth resolution declares as follows, viz.: That we will afford protection to no Abolitionists as settlers of Kansas Territory.

And the ninth declares, "That we recognize the institution of Slavery as already existing in this Territory, and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property early as possible."

According to these resolutions, free-soilers or would do well not to stop in Kansas Territory, but keep on up the Missouri river until they reach Nebraska Territory, where they can peacefully make claims, establish their abolition and free-soil notions, for if they do, they will be respectfully notified that out and day grace will be allowed for them to take up their bed and baggage and walk.

It is estimated that some two thousand claims have already been made within fifteen miles of the military reserve, and in another week's time double that number will be made.

The Kansas River is navigable for several months in the year as far as Fort Riley, and for that reason its valley in a couple of years must become thickly settled.

The Mormon camp here has had a few cases of cholera resulting no doubt from heavy doses of eight and hot sun during the day. Its number of wagons and emigrants are increasing daily. The advance party is expected to start on or about the 20th inst. for Salt Lake City. The weather this week has been exceedingly warm.

CANADA.

Dissolution of the House.

From the Toronto Globe, June 26.

The Government organ announces that the writs for a new election will be issued immediately, returnable by the 10th of August. The Ministry are determined to prevent the people from exercising calm consideration upon the choice of candidates. We have no fear but the people will be ready in time; but it will be necessary to use all diligence. Doubtful points must be decided quickly, and the utmost exertion used to organize. Let our friends remember that any supporter of Hincks & Co.—any advocate or apologist of corruption—any man of weak or dishonest political character—any opponent of the Voluntary principle, if elected, will do serious injury to the cause of good government in the coming Parliament—and let them see that no such man is chosen either in convention or at the polls. Make no compromise of principle for apparent gain. Bring out a man you like and can trust, and run him whoever may oppose. Appeal to the sound heart of the country; and if you are right, you will be successful. The elections will probably take place in some sections while harvest is going on, and unusual exertion will be required to induce the voters to turn out. We trust that Independent Reformers will not be the least active in showing their devotion to the cause of good government.

Interesting from Cuba.

From the Washington Union.

The following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Cuba to a friend in this city will be read with interest:

"Havana, Tuesday, June 20, 1854.

"Things are rapidly drawing to a crisis in this place, and be prepared to hear the worst. Some of these bright mornings, when you walk down to your store, you may be startled at the fact that the whites of Havana have all been massacred in cold blood. Such *will* be the result of the mighty events now transpiring in this lovely Island. If the Government of the United States intend to take any steps in the matter, they had better be quick about it. Time passes rapidly, and every day hastens with lightning strides the day of emancipation and Africanization. I have just seen the decree ordering the admission of darkies into the *ecclesiastical seminaries!* So we are to have African priests. They are allowed to intermarry, and their children are legalized and legitimatised. What more could they do for the black scoundrels? So you may see for yourself that the times are getting awfully gloomy for the inhabitants of this place. I shall hold on until the storm begins to burst, and then try to get away."

Cuban Postage.

United States Consulate, Havana, Friday, June 16. 1854.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to ask the favor through your columns to request that no pamphlets should be directed to this office through the mail hereafter.

One was received yesterday, marked prepaid, $3 50, by the Post-office in the United States, for its transportation to this City; passing through the Spanish Post-office for its delivery, it came to the Consulate with the additional charge of $9 75, making the entire postage on this single pamphlet $13 55; it is for this reason that the Consulate has declined taking out of the office hereafter any other letters than those directed to the Consul. This is regretted by the Consul, but the tax has become too great upon the Consulate to justify the accommodation. Very respectfully, yours,

W. H. ROBERTSON, Acting Consul.

Connecticut on the Fugitive Slave Law.

From the Hartford Courant.

An act has passed the Senate of the State Legislature, and we presume it will pass the House, entitled a bill for the Defence of Liberty in this State. Its design is to give to the Fugitive Slave the same privileges in his trial that are given to the common murderer.

Its object is, in the first place, to punish severely any attempt made to get up a false claim or, a claim that is not proved to be true. Some cases of kidnapping into Slavery are within the memory of all our readers, and false claims are frequently set up for the purpose of obtaining the reward.

The law assumes that every colored man on the soil of Connecticut, is to be presumed to be free, and that the whole burden of the proof that he is a slave is to be thrown upon the claimant, and it still further requires the proof by which the claim is to be sustained, to be by corroborating two witnesses to the *fact* of slavery and to the identity of the person claimed, and admits of no deposition as proof. The master must appear himself with one other person, and if they fail in the prosecution of the claim are liable to severe penalties.

The makers of the bill were careful in the use of language not to interfere with the Constitutional requisitions upon the subject, but to clothe the whole process with so many difficulties as not only to prevent false claims or to hinder the prosecution of doubtful cases, but to discourage the Southern masters from entering the State to pursue his runaway slaves without the most complete proof of their identity.

It will be seen that the law is a matter of discourtesy to the South. It may be so, but is no more discourteous than the law of South Carolina, prohibiting, under penalty of imprisonment and the costs of confinement, the entrance of free blacks into the State. Neither is it more discourteous than the practice under that law which drove Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, from the State, by threats of mob violence, who was in Charleston for the purpose of peaceably testing the constitutionality of the law.

We observe that immediately after the above bill was first considered in the Senate, an act was passed prohibiting the use of any of our State buildings for the confinement of fugitive slaves. The vote on this act was a party one, the five Democrats in the Senate only going against it.

Cholera Cases and Deaths in Boston.—A boy named Driscoll died of Cholera in Wallace's yard, Sea-street, on Monday. Mrs. Betsey Knapp, of Newburyport, 70 years of age, died of Cholera in South Boston, yesterday, while on a visit to her daughter. John Brown, 61 years of age, died yesterday morning, in a shed at Brown's wharf, after a brief illness. Patrick Riley died in the rear of No. 104 Warren-street, at 6 o'clock, A. M., yesterday. He had been ill about seventeen hours, and Dr. J. Griffith, who was called, testified that the case was one of real Asiatic Cholera. Several cases of sickness are also reported.—*Boston Atlas, June 26.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 27, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Isaac Lewis, D. D., Isaac Lewis Peet, of New-York City, to Mary Foles, of Forestville, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

At Grace Church, South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. Mr. Thrall, Giles Blague, Jr., to Elizabeth, second daughter of James Meinell, Esq., both of New-York.

DIED.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, June 27, Horace N. Martin, only son of Ethanam Martin, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family and his acquaintances generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 133 South 8th-st., Williamsburg.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 28, Thomas Thebom, youngest son of Geo. C. and Maria W. Mulford, of congestion of the brain, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No 115 Cannon-st., at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning.

At Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 28, John Seabury, aged 23 years.

His friends, and those of his uncle, E. D. Plimpton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, at No. 153 Henry-st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

At Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, June 27, Mary Anna, wife of Peter Turner, of Newport, R. I., and daughter of Dr. H. Bayliss, of Astoria.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at her father's residence, Astoria, L. I.

At Mott Haven, on Tuesday, June 27, of inflammation of the bowels, Lewis Cole.

June 22, Augustus Richter, aged 19 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

Wednesday, June 28—P. M.

The large and peremptory Auction Sale of City Bank Stocks, by order of the Atlantic Insurance Company, was the leading feature in the Stock Market to-day. The attendance was quite numerous, the largest and probably the wealthiest company seen on the Merchants' Exchange rotunda for such an object for a year or more past. The sale was gone through with in twenty or thirty minutes; the total purchases must have netted nearly half a million dollars, to be paid in cash on delivery to-morrow. The terms of sale in regard to accumulated interest or dividends on the Stocks were not well arranged for a clear understanding of each case, as the lots were offered; but pricee, nevertheless, were pretty full, as money times now go. The earnings on the Stocks to the 1st July were reserved to the sellers. The sales were:

$5,000 Tennessee 6's, 1868.	95½	129 Fulton Bank	129½
2 000 N.Y. Cen'l. 6's, 1865.	84	200 Hanover Bank	87
5,000 do	83	100 Bolchers

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. III...NO. 869. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

class of men have a greater horror of slave-hunters than they. Indeed, it was only a few months ago, at a dinner party in this city, composed chiefly of Southern gentlemen, that one of the guests was covered with confusion in consequence of the open contempt he drew upon himself, by the avowal that he arrested the first "nigger" under the Fugitive Slave act. Every Southern gentleman present freely expressed his abhorrence of such a "duty;" and yet it is because of Senator Sumner's declaration that he will not be made a slave catcher, that the vials of personal abuse have been poured out upon him.

A word about the contemptibly low and vulgar speech of Pettit's to-day, abusing Mr. Sumner for having, as he charged, mutilated the Senate's official report of yesterday's debate. You will notice that the whole foundation of the Indiana creature's blackguard assault is predicated upon the assumption that remarks made by Senators from their seats when another Senator has the floor, cannot be considered as having been uttered. The answer—which Mr. Sumner would not give to-day, because he knew the Senate well understood the paltry trick by which his assailant designed to deceive the country—is simply this, that it is, and always has been, the universal practice of the reporters to note down and publish just so much of these interpositions as they can get at the time of their occurrence. In this instance, the Official Reporter had noted Mr. Sumner's interpositions, and went to him to get them more accurately; and it was upon just such slight basis as this that Pettit to-day labored and bellowed for an hour—at the imminent risk of explosion—to prove himself a blackguard. In that, his triumph was complete.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, is very anxious to be abused. He reminds me of an actor who, on reading a theatrical criticism—which was very severe upon himself and all his fellow performers who were noticed at all by name, and which omitted to mention two or three only who were *beneath* criticism—exclaimed with great gusto, "D—n the fellow; *but he notices me, anyhow.*" Mr. Richardson was the nominal pilot of the Nebraska bill through the House; but everybody knows he was the mere creature of Douglas—a sort of automaton, which twisted, turned, winked and blinked just when the Little Giant willed it. What wonder that he feels jealous of a little personal abuse that shall give him some individuality, and mark him as a creature distinct from the Illinois Senator. Yesterday he took up your Washington correspondent, in the House, cut and slashed away at him like mad, and then classically rounded off his paragraph by declaring him a liar. I knew nothing of the matter until this morning, and no slept just as quietly as though nothing had happened; and when I met the Illinois man to-day, after I learned the extent of my misfortune, I confess to sensations of profound regret that I should have subjected him to such serious inconvenience as a blatherskiting, furious harangue must have occasioned him, with the thermometer at 93°. I pray the horrible vision of his blood-shot eyes may not disturb the delightful nap I am contemplating as soon as I have dispatched this epistle to the Times.

Mr. Richardson's trouble was all about the telegraphic dispatch I sent you a week or ten days ago, announcing the discovery by Col. Benton and others of what they believed to be a gross fraud in the passage of the Nebraska bill. Your readers know that as soon as I saw the dispatch published in a form I had not intended to give it, I retracted it, and presented an argument to show that the gentlemen who had made the "discovery" were totally in error. That argument was copied into the *Union*, and to my knowledge *was in Mr. Richardson's possession yesterday when he made his vulgar assault* upon your correspondent. He *knew* then that so far as I was concerned he had nothing to complain of; yet he carefully suppressed my retraction. If Mr. Richardson was ever suspected of feeling any regard for truth and justice, it is clear that his morals have suffered by his Nebraska experience. If he does not yet appreciate it, he ought to learn that the meanest, because the most dangerous falsehood, is the lie by inference, or by suppressing parts of a case which happen to be inconvenient for the purposes of the speaker.

While writing of these inferential falsehoods, let me simply refer to the fact that the editor of the *Union*, in copying parts of my letter referred to above, took especial pains to convey the impression that my retraction of the telegraphic dispatch was extorted by his attack upon the dispatch itself, —when the fact is that my letter and the *Union's* animadversions appeared simultaneously. Mr. Ritchie would have scorned to blot the editorial columns of the *Union* by a trick so unworthy a gentleman. I think I am entitled to commend to Mr. Richardson and his friends at the "Organ," a little of the kindness and candor which marked your correspondent's retraction of statements which were made by him in error, and which, I trust, will govern him in all his duties and relations. *He* can afford to be honest, however may be the case with those who are the slaves either of party or a party Administration. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE, Washington, Thursday, June 29.

Mr. Fessenden presented a petition from New-Hampshire, praying for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. He said that the petition was not open to the objections of locality which had been urged against the memorial of the men of Boston. It came from a town whose population was about 2,000, and was signed by over 300 voters, which he supposed comprised all its voters. Moreover the town was Milton, which was the birth-place of the President. Referred.

The bill to establish a line of steamers between California and Shanghai was taken up.

Mr. Seward explained and advocated the bill.

SENATOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. Passinant: The Summer solstice is passed—the thermometer indicates 90°—time is becoming precious in the Senate—I shall, therefore, condense the explanation which the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-roads has instructed me to make.

The bill directs the Postmaster General to contract, for five years, with the lowest bidder, on fair competition, with good security, for the carriage of monthly Mails between San Francisco, in California, and Shanghai, in China, by the way of the Sandwich Islands and Japan, in steam vessels of at least 2,000 tons burden, constructed in the best manner with regard to speed and safety, at a cost of not more than $500,000 per annum, and directs, also, that any deficiency of the accruing postages to defray the expense of the transaction, shall be paid by the Treasury of the United States. Will the Senate please to consider that we have in operation a very perfect postal system, which pervades and penetrates all the inhabited regions of our country, while it is connected by steam Mail vessels, with similar European postal systems beyond the Atlantic, and that, by this national agency, letters, newspapers, and commercial, scientific and political communications of all sorts are regularly exchanged among the people of the United States and those of Western Europe. Will the Senate please to consider, also, that new efficiency has been recently given to these postal systems by the establishment of electric telegraph companies coextensive with them on both Continents. One hundred millions of letters pass through our own post-offices annually. Now will the Senate once more consider, that since our postal system thus described was established, we have forever ceased to be merely an Atlantic people, and that, on the contrary, have added to the Union one flourishing commercial State of vast dimensions, and also a Territory which is soon to become a State, on the Pacific coast, and that now, being engaged in filling up the Territory thus rounded off, we have become a continental American power, holding the same attitude to Asia that we do to Europe, and sustaining the same relations to the countries on each of those Continents. What is now proposed is simply to extend our existing postal system westward on the Pacific Ocean, so as to exchange intelligence with the nations dwelling on its islands and coasts, as we already exchange intelligence with the nations that dwell on the islands and coasts of the Atlantic Ocean. The very statement of the case in this form seems to me a complete demonstration. Nevertheless, I will briefly illustrate.

First, please to look at the subject in its relations to the people of California and Oregon. Those people, morally and by virtue of the Constitution have rights in all respects equal with those which are enjoyed by their fellow-citizens residing on the Atlantic Coast. If the latter justly enjoy the aid of regular and speedy public mails in their intercourse with the countries accessible over the sea which washes their shores, then unless for some reason that must be assigned, the former have the same right to the aid of regular and speedy public mails in their intercourse with the countries accessible to them over the sea which washes their shores. If this right should be absolutely denied, then they would be absolved from obligations of loyalty, and would seek to regain equality by separation and independence. I am sure that injustice will not be practiced so long as to give excuse for disloyalty. But this confidence on the other hand does not of itself justify postponement. The measure proposed is not premature, if the extent of the National Pacific coast bears any fair proportion to the length of the National Atlantic coast; if there is in California and Oregon sufficient population, with adequate resources and capital for foreign trade and commerce, and if there are on the Asiatic coasts markets open and inviting such intercourse. All these conditions exist. Our Pacific coast stretches away from the thirty-first to the forty-ninth parallel, a length of sixteen hundred miles, without including the shores of the Straits of the Fuca and of Puget's Sound, inland waters on the western side corresponding with the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the Eastern side of the Continent. This coast is but little shorter than our Atlantic shore was before Florida was annexed to the United States. The population of California and Oregon already exceeds four hundred thousand, while San Francisco, the chief seat of their commerce, numbers fifty thousand. I need not expatiate on the commercial resources and capital of a people whose mines, besides the domestic supply, yield eighty millions of gold dust and bullion for exportation, or, to state the fact in another way, a people whose mines have, in six years, given stability and tone to our own before fluctuating currency, and enhancing sensibly the value of all property throughout the civilized world. As little is it necessary to enlarge on the commercial resources of the ancient East, and the attractions it offers to the merchants of our Western coasts. They have been for four hundred years the inspiration of human activity in its grandest development. British steamers connect all the principal ports of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, from Australia to the Cape of Good Hope, and thus afford access to the places where are exchanged the productions of half of the population of the globe. Great Britain also carries on a trade in those ports of two hundred millions of dollars.

But California and Oregon have need of a trade, unknown to Great Britain. With wide regions to reduce to cultivation, and gold-bearing mountains to be rendered productive, they need emigrant labor, while China and other Oriental countries have a population overcrowded and impoverished by ages of despotism, seeking escape to our newly discovered continent. But the inhabitants of our Pacific coast are not merely a mercantile people. Like all other American citizens, they are deeply interested in all the social, moral and political movements of society in every part of the globe. I submit, then, that the argument for the present measure is complete, even while it rests on the ground of its importance to the people of California and Oregon. Happily, however, it is easy to show that in this case, as in most others, the local or sectional interests involved are inferior to the general interests of the Union. We have a habit of discussing questions of territorial enlargement, and of the extension of political and commercial influences and conditions, with as much caution and anxiety as if we enjoyed always free choice to make, prevent, or control national movements in that direction. I grant that we do wisely when we refuse to commit ourselves blindly to the guidance of those who interpret to us what they are pleased to call our "manifest destiny;" and yet, Sir, I confess that sometimes, when I take an outside position, and review the thickly recurring changes through which we have passed, it seems to me that our course has been shaped, not so much by any self-guiding wisdom of our own, as by a law of progress and development, impressed upon me by nature herself. When we consider the resistless impulses to expansion which have acted on the people of the United States during the last half century, together with the broad and tempting field which, at the beginning of that period, stretched out from their feet; and when we consider, in connection with these circumstances, how the Creole population, who asserted claims to possess that which they had become physically and intellectually enabled to defend; and how France, consumed by anarchy, and yet engaged in a death struggle with despotism, was unable to hold Louisiana, while Spain, enervated by self-indulgence, sustained herself only by means of foreign aid, and was therefore obliged to cede to us Florida and Mexico,—it is difficult to conceive how we could have much longer avoided the extension which has given us a broad region, whose surplus productions must have way through many channels to Western as well as Eastern foreign markets—an extension that has not only brought the Antilles under our constant surveillance, but has also brought us to compass the islands and the coast of Asia, and obliged us to open passages to them across the territories of friendly powers, while preparing to make the more direct and important one over our own broad, but as yet imperfectly explored domain. To what end has this expansion tended from the beginning? Whither does it now tend, if not to commerce and to influence on the islands and continents which lie between us and the setting sun? Beyond all doubt this is its tendency, if we have sufficient resources and adequate vigor and energy to justify us in engaging in competition for that commerce. Great Britain largely monopolizes it, and yet while her territory scarcely equals that of one of our largest States. Her native resources are inferior to those of Virginia, or of Pennsylvania, or of Missouri, or of Texas, or of California alone. To speak of no others, Pennsylvania excavates coal from her mines at a rate of annual increase which promises $180,000,000 for the production of the year 1870. When we refer to our success in driving all competitors from the whaling fields under either pole, and when we find that our aggregate tonnage employed in commerce is already 4,000,000 tons, and exceeds that of Great Britain proper, is it not manifest that our energy and vigor have been proved beyond doubt and dispute? The same tendency marks the political events which are occurring on the other side of the Pacific. Within ten years China, before closed against us, has opened to us five principal ports in various parallels of latitude along her entire coast. Just now, a revolution is occurring there, doubtless the result of her departure from her ancient policy of exclusion, which seems likely to give to us free access to every port of the Empire. Even while we have been engaged here in our annual labors, the news comes to us of the opening of three ports, with the addition of convenient stations for repairs and refitting, in Japan, and that a messenger is on his way, who brings to us a voluntary and unrestricted cession of the Hawaiian Islands.

The conclusion which follows the consideration of these events is, that the policy which the Atlantic nations have pursued so long, although so unsteadily, is on the eve of its consummation; that the thousand tongues are to be fraternally reunited. There is no power but ourselves likely to either cooperate or compete with Great Britain in effecting that consummation. It is the proper work not of one only, but of both of the branches of that great family which is spreading everywhere freedom and free religion with the capacious and comprehensive language of the British islands. If we abstain from such cooperation and competition, thus the trade and intercourse of the two hemispheres will pass around us, leaving to us only incidental benefits common to all other nations.

If, on the contrary, we adopt the policy which has dictated this measure, and if we carry it out by extending our railroad, postal and telegraph system through our new territories to the Pacific coast, then we shall not only open to all our citizens and States the inestimable benefits of a liberal, active and internal commerce, but we shall draw through our own ports, and on our railroads, as if it were a fertilizing river, the exchanges of the world. The measure before us is less costly than any one we have heretofore adopted for a similar object. It calls for a smaller outlay than that by which we acquired Louisiana or California. If the whole expense were to fall on the treasury, it would consume but two millions five hundred thousand dollars in five years, but the freights, passage money and postages would in the beginning yield two hundred thousand dollars, and ultimately the mails would become a means of revenue. We might perhaps wisely consent to delay the enterprise, if our commerce were not already in the Pacific Ocean. It is there, and because it is there we have already found it necessary to send a naval squadron to secure its protection. National mails are everywhere equivalent to an armed force for the purposes of protection. Show me a place in the United States where the mails arrive and depart regularly and frequently, and I will give you a place where a soldier on duty is never seen. Show me on the other hand a secluded region where the postmaster seldom or never penetrates, and I will show you the United States barracks and garrison. It is just so at sea. You had no mail intercourse with Japan—therefore you sent a squadron there to prevent the sailors from being driven on shore in distress, from being exhibited in cages throughout the empire. You have no postal connections with Africa, and therefore you maintain a squadron there to protect your own seamen and prevent the Slave-trade. I conclude with a practical illustration. Here is a letter, and here a newspaper—the one written, the other printed at Hong Kong, in China. They brought us the first intelligence of Commodore Perry's great treaty with Japan. They bear the post-mark of Hong Kong, and but for the want of a native mail, they would have reached us not by conveyance across the Pacific and in our own mails across Panama, but by taking their circuitous way through India and the Isthmus of Suez, and over the Mediterranean Sea, and then, after being stamped in the Post-Office at London, they would have come to us over the Atlantic Ocean. California and Oregon, nearer by two thousand miles to Hong Kong, and very deeply interested, got the same news nearly a month after it reached us, indebted for it to the Mail steamers between New-York and San Francisco. When Mr. Seward got through, Mr. Hunter asked the Senate to take up the Ten Million bill.

Mr. Gwin said that the bill could be disposed of after a while, the Steamer bill could be acted on now. The Senator from Illinois would ask for an Executive Session on the Ten Million bill.

The Steamer bill was then laid aside.

Mr. Hunter moved to take up the Ten Million bill.

Mr. Bright said, with the exception of the Ten Million bill, he would resist taking up any bill until the Veto and the Homestead bill had been disposed of.

Mr. Sumner, by consent, was allowed to present a memorial from the men of Pepperell, Mass., the home of Prescott, who commanded at Bunker Hill, praying for a repeal of the odious infamous Fugitive Slave act. He said it was sent to him by a gentleman who declared himself to be a Hunker Democrat of the olden time. He moved it be referred.

Mr. Adams—I move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Sumner—I ask the yeas and nays on that motion. [Several Senators exclaimed, let it go—withdraw the motion.]

Mr. Adams withdrew his motion, and the petition was referred.

Mr. Shields demanded an Executive Session in the motion to take up the Ten Million bill.

Mr. Clayton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if compatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence between the Department of State and the British Ministers residing near this Government in the years 1849 and 1850, relative to the reciprocal interchange of the productions of the United States and the British North American Possessions, the Fisheries and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Welland and Rideau Canals.

The Ten Million bill was again taken up and by consent it was read three times on its passage.

Mr. Seward asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and taken.

The bill was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Atchison Badger, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Brown, Cass, Clay, Clayton, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, James Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toucey, Weller, Williams—34.

Nays—Messrs. Chase, Fessenden, Gillett, Seward, Sumner, Wade—6

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the Shanghai mail steamer bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Adams opposed the bill and all allowances for ocean mail service.

Mr. Rusk said the bill appropriated postages received and balance to be taken out of the Treasury. It in no way crippled the resources of the Post-Office Department. It was necessary to keep up the communication with Japan.

Messrs. Malloy, Brown, Mason, Evans, Bayard and Clay, opposed the bill.

Messrs. Hamlin, Rusk, Gwin, Jones of Tenn., and Johnson supported it.

Mr. Brown moved to amend the bill by providing for the daily mail steamer between Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New-Orleans. Lost.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge of Wis., Douglas, Fessenden, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Rockwell, Rusk, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Wade, Waller—20.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bayard, Bright, Brown, Chase, Clay, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyser, Gillette, Hunter, Malloy, Mason, Pettit, Shields, Sumner, Williams—19.

Mr. Bayard objected to a third reading to-day, and the bill was laid over.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned at 4 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, June 29.

Mr. Faulkner said the condition of the Army at this time requires prompt and effectual legislation. The President, in his Message, and the Secretary of War, in his report, have called attention to the demands and necessities of this branch of the public service. It is proposed to increase the Army by one additional regiment, but there are two bills which the Committee are ready to report, which are of vital importance to the efficiency and organization of the Army, and which ought to be passed at an early day. He was satisfied, unless additional inducements were held out, as one of the bills does for enlistments, in the course of a very short time we will have no army at all to protect our frontier settlements. Small as our army now is, there is at this time a demand for 6,400 recruits, and they cannot be had because the pay will not induce any man to enter the army. By desertion and expiration of the period of enlistment, we will soon be without an army to protect the settlements. He moved that those bills be made the special order for July 5.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected. Let the morning hour commence before anything further is done.

Mr. Mace made personal explanations, which, he said were due to himself and to Mr. Richardson. It seemed, from a telegraphic dispatch referred to by Mr. Richardson, and published in the New-York Times, that his name was embodied in connection with the charge that Mr. R., in his substitute for the Senate's Nebraska bill, covertly perpetrated a fraud on the House and the country. Now, he had this to say, so far as that dispatch is concerned, and so far as he was personally concerned, he was responsible for no such charge, and in addition to that, it gave him pleasure to state that during the contest on the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, the course of Mr. Richardson was honorable. He (Mr. Mace) was incapable of charging the gentleman with anything like fraud in incorporating in his substitute a paragraph to deceive the House or country.

CONSIDERATION AND PASSAGE OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Postage law.

It was heretofore introduced by Mr. Olds, and provides, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, that there shall be charged for a single letter conveyed any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, five cents; exceeding 3,000 miles, ten cents. When conveyed wholly or in part by sea, or to and from a foreign country for any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents. For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles, ocean postage ten cents, excepting, however, all cases where such postages have been or shall be at different rates by postal treaty or convention already concluded or hereafter to be made. Double, treble and quadruple letters in proportion. Upon all letters passing through or in the mail, excepting such as are from a foreign country, the postage, as above specified shall be prepaid,—and from and after the 1st of January next, such prepayment shall be by stamps. All drop letters for delivery only, to be charged with one cent each. All advertised letters an additional cent.

Mr. Olds offered an additional section, that it shall not be lawful for any postmaster or any other person to sell Post-Office stamps or envelopes for more than appears on their face. The offence to be a misdemeanor subjecting the offender to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $500. After a debate, the bill thus amended passed by Yeas 104, to Nays 55; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Abercrombie, Aiken, Jas C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Bridges, Brooks, Campbell, Carpenter, Clarke, Chastain, Clark, Cobb, Cook, Corwin, Curtis, Davis of Ind., Dawson, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowdell, Eastman, Eddy, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Fenton, Flagler, Florence, Franklin, Gamble, Goodrich, Green, Grow, Harris of Miss., Harrison, Hastings, Hayes, Hendricks, Hillyer, Hughes, Johnson, Jones of N. Y., Jones of Pa., Jones of La., Kerr, Kittridge, Kurtz, Lamb, Latham, Lilly, Lindsley, McDougal, McMullen, McNair, Maco, Macy, Matteson, Maxwell, May, Middleswarth, Miller of Ind., Morgan, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Olds, Oliver of N. Y., Orr, Packer, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Phillips, Pratt, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Jr., Robinson, Sage, Seward, Shannon, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Stanton of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., Stevens of Mich., Stuart of Mich., Taylor of N. Y., Trout, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Wade, Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Me., Wentworth of Ill., Wheeler, Wright of Miss.—105.

Nays—Messrs. Appleton, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Bocock, Carruthers, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clingman, Cox, Craige, Crocker, Cullom, Davis of R. I., Dean, Dicks, Elliott of Ky., Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Giddings, Greenwood, Harlan, Heister, Houston, Howe, Hunt, James of Tenn., Knitt, Letcher, Lindley, McCulloch, Miller of Mo., Millson, Morrison, Oliver of Mo., Phelps, Preston, Pringle, Purviance, Read, Ricaud, Ruffin, Russell, Sapp, Shaw, Taylor of Tenn., Tracy, Upham, Walley, Walsh, Wentworth of Mass., Yates, Zollicoffer.

THE ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the House proceeded to consider the resolution fixing the time of adjournment. The House heretofore designated the 14th of August, but the Senate substituted for this a recess from July 17 till October 16.

Mr. Orr now proposed to strike out all that, and substitute a *sine die* adjournment on the 31st of July. He felt confident the House could pass all the General Appropriation bills by that time.

Mr. Bocock replied; there were other bills than those which should first be passed, including bills for reforms in the Army and Navy. He had in charge a very important one connected with the last named branch of the public service, which he was extremely anxious should receive at least two days' consideration.

Mr. Orr thought the bills alluded to by the gentleman might also be considered: If the House would only go earnestly to work. He did not believe members were serving the country most, when they legislated most.

Mr. Disney was opposed to the agitation of the subject, at this time, and moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Revised and Unfinished Business, in order that they might inquire into the state of the business, and report, for the intelligent action of the House.

Mr. Orr said it was only the pressing business they could hope to act on. Members have now been from home seven months,—the hot weather is on them; they are threatened with approaching disease, and they may soon find themselves without a quorum. They could come here next December and go right to work.

Mr. Richardson replied, if the House should adjourn as early as the gentleman decided, members, on coming back, would make speeches instead of attending to business, as heretofore. He was in favor of the 14th August, by which time nearly all the business might be disposed of.

Mr. Ewing said, if the House wanted to get through with all the business they never would adjourn. He preferred a *sine die* adjournment to a recess, which was a novel experiment. He wanted to leave the city to get something to eat, and to sleep at night. [Laughter.] He was tired of going to the dining-room with a weak stomach and smelling the odor, and was sick of getting up an appetite by tonics and artificials.

The House refused to refer the resolution to the Committee on Revisals and Unfinished Business. 47 against 125.

Mr. Orr's amendment was disagreed to, 80 against 89.

Mr. Jones, of La., moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost. 48 against 113.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment by 71 against 105.

The House thus still adhered to its original design to to adjourn on 14th August.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, enclosing notes from the British Minister, on the subject of the health of emigrants during the voyage from Europe to this country. Mr. Crampton says he is instructed by her Majesty's Government to inquire of the United States Government whether any steps can be taken to procure more accurate information respecting the causes to which diseases and deaths among passengers on emigrant ships are to be attributed. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

Concord, Thursday, June 29.

The House, at 12 o'clock to-day, proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator for the short term. Whole number of votes 310, necessary for a choice 156. Wells, Democrat, had 150; Eastman, Whig, 79; Tappan, Free-Soil, 16; Morrison, Democrat, 59; Clark, 5; Goodwin, 1. No choice.

Second Ballot.—Whole number cast 312, necessary for choice 157. Wells, 150; Eastman, 74; Morrison, 68; Tappan, 14; Blanks, 5; Goodwin, 1. Two more ballots were cast than there were members. No choice, and the House adjourned.

Half past 3 o'clock P. M.—The Senate have just elected John S. Wells Senator for the short term, and notified the House thereof.

Maine Whig State Convention.

Portland, Thursday, June 29.

The Whig State Convention met here to-day, and 370 delegates were present.

Hon. Horace Porter, of Kennebunk, was chosen President, with Vice Presidents from each County in the State.

Hon. Isaac Reed, of Waldoboro', was nominated for Governor.

Very decided Anti-Nebraska resolutions were passed Also, resolutions in favor of the Maine Law, and urging a modification of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Politics in Vermont.

Essex, Chittenden Co., Vt., Thursday, June 29.

The Whig and Free Soil County Convention assembled here to-day, and acted in harmonious concert throughout—the tickets nominated being composed of Whigs and Free Soilers in equal proportion. Resolutions, taking strong grounds in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the Nebraska bill, were passed unanimously.

Maine General Conference—Fatal Accident.

Bangor, Thursday, June 29.

The Maine General Conference, which has been in session here three days, has been largely attended, and adjourns to-night.

This morning, Edward Loftin, aged 19, a deck hand on the steamer *Boston*, fell overboard, and was drowned.

From New-Brunswick, &c.—Protection for the Fisheries—Destructive Fire.

Boston, Thursday, June 29.

Late New-Brunswick papers announce the following force for the protection of the Fisheries this season: Brig *Daring*, 12 guns, Commander Napier; steamer *Buzzard*, 6 guns, Commander Dobie; Canadian steamer *Dorris*, 2 guns; Government schooner *Daring*, 2 guns, and two hired schooners—the *Alice Rogers* and *Sarah Adeline*, of two guns each. The Nova Scotia Government advertises for another schooner.

A fire occurred at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 2d inst., which destroyed 60 tenements. No further particulars are given.

Cholera in the West, &c.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 28.

Considerable Cholera is prevailing in several interior towns in Kentucky and Missouri, and many places have been deserted by the citizens. The weather is everywhere excessively hot.

Eastern Exchange in this market has declined to ½ per cent. premium.

The Cincinnati "Infernal Machine" Murder—Death of an Indian Agent.

Cincinnati, Thursday, June 29.

No arrest has yet been made for the murder of the Allisons by an infernal machine. Suspicion now rests on one of the students, who has disappeared.

A dispatch from Independence reports the death of Judge Brown, Agent for the Pottowatomie Indians.

Health of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 28.

The city continues unusually healthy. Not a case of yellow fever has been reported, and only a few scattering cholera deaths.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Cincinnati, Thursday, June 29.

The opening of the first grand division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was celebrated to-day. A large delegation arrived here from Louisville and other places along the line, this evening and were conducted to the Burnett House, where a splendid banquet was prepared under the direction of a Joint Committee of the City Council and merchants and manufacturers. About 2,000 guests were entertained.

We are now in railroad connection with Louisville—time 5 hours.

The weather here is dreadfully hot. Thermometer 100° in the shade.

Eastern Exchange has declined to 1 per cent. premium

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Stamford, Thursday, June 29.

A lad about 12 years of age, name unknown, attending school at Mamaroneck, and whose parents reside in New-York, was killed by a train this afternoon a little below Mamaroneck. He was trying to see how near the engine he could cross whilst the train was in motion, when he was struck by it, thrown a distance of several rods and instantly killed. The Engineer had no time to stop the engine.

Railroad Accident.

Boston, Thursday, June 29.

The train from Portland for Boston ran off the track at Wells, yesterday afternoon, owing to the misplacement of a switch. The engine, tender and baggage car were badly smashed. Only one person,—the fireman,—was seriously injured.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

Sandy Hook, Thursday, June 29, 10½ o'clock.

There are as yet no signs of the Europa, now over 12 days out for this port. The wind is S. E., weather cloudy.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 29.

The New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received, but we find in them no news worth telegraphing.

Cuban Affairs—Second Letter from General Gonzales.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

Henry J. Raymond, Esq., *Editor of New-York Daily Times:*

Sir: A momentous question has been sprung upon the country by the New-York *Sun*, a paper apparently devoted to the special interests of a few—very few—perhaps one or two ubiquitous individuals, compatriots of mine, of Protean notions and invisible responsibilities, very coy during the life of Gen. Lopez, when bullets were the order of the day—very noisy and would-do-everything since the cause for which he died and others died and bled was taken up by the American people and the Government that represents their interests and feelings. Its occasion is my having answered to my name when I saw it mishandled, and my having been so unlucky as to express a confidence in President Pierce, which I could not, in conscience, withhold, while its aim is the very ludicrous one of creating a doubt in the public mind as to my identity. The plan is a "weak invention," based upon the question—the momentous question—Is there or not a Gen. Gonzales, and, if there is, is he himself, or is he a myth, lurking in the phantasy of the New-York *Sun*, to be warmed into life by that luminary in the proximity of the dog-days? This is a cruel interrogatory in view of the intense heat we suffer, and of the repose which the community has been enjoying since the disposal of matters of kindred import. It has been decided lately that "Billy Patterson" was struck by his mother, and hence a considerable doubt has been removed from the public mind. "Who is Fanny Fern?" is no longer a proper question. Her leaves have been labeled and treasured up, her name ascertained, and curiosity has gone to sleep—upon that branch. The query, "Have we a Bourbon among us?"—long echoed and eschoed by the voluble press—was rent in twain with the split of a hair. Mr. Benton, if I mistake not, threw a vast deal of light upon the controversy, so important to the constitution of the human body, between Old and Young Drs. Townsend and their respective Sarsaparillas. Why, then, revive these distressing topics, and divert the public interest from its legitimate channels? But I guess simply, dear the *Sun*, which "shines for all," should shine into the shade. Says the *Sun*:

"It is a common opinion that whenever the newspaper mention Gen. Gonzales, they mean Me." Of course I do—especially when the gallant has been associated from the first with the Cuban movement." I do, not, nor does the *Sun*, nor any other paper in the country, know any individual so called and designated but myself—the person who came in 1848 to the United States on a mission to Gen. Worth; was made a member of Gen. Lopez's Junta; was the first on the list of those sentenced to death by the Spanish Government; who raised the Cardenas Expedition, and procured to Gen. Lopez most of the friends who since helped him and the cause; who was appointed "Chief of his Staff;" who was the *first* to land in Cardenas, and the *first* to shed *Cuban* blood upon the battlefield; who was the *only Cuban* included in the prosecutions of 1850, in New Orleans; who raised in Georgia means and men for the Cleopatra Expedition; who was hunted down in that State for a long while by Mr. Fillmore's officials; wrote a Manifesto on Cuban affairs in 1853, published in the *Herald*; has written lately in the Washington *Union* on Cuban affairs; and, finally, has experienced that confidence in Gen. Pierce which justice required him to acknowledge, and which has so needlessly shocked the nerves of the editors of prompters of the New-York *Sun*? *That is myself.* Now, will the *Sun* tell us who is my counterpart? In a free country, I believe that I have a right to a separate existence—to some individuality. Who and where is that other Gen. Gonzales *lauded at so* knowingly and facetiously by that paper? Is he a "Know-Nothing?"

The *Sun* wishes to know where I have won my title. I mean no disrespect, but merely to show that the porcupine has quills as well as the eagle, when I say that it was in no plain, field or bank. I "picked it up"—so *Americans* who have bestowed it seem to believe—while fighting in the streets of Cardenas, wrapped around the Spanish bullets I received in my body.

The last charge, and a very odd one it is, from a republican, an editor and a philanthropist, is that I was a "professor" in Cuba. Strange to notice, it is the same made by the Spaniards. So it was, for night years, and I glory in it. "To be very open," I will tell the *Sun* that I went to school in New-York at the age of nine, to the brothers Paquets, studied law in Havana, and for the sake of retaining what I had acquired in New-York, I became, at my father's request, a "professor," not a schoolmaster, (although if I had it would have been just as honorable,) from the age of 18 to 20, of the Royal College of St. Fernando, where I taught Latin, mathematics, &c. I graduated at 20, and from 20 to 26, while reading law, as required by our regulations, I was a professor of modern languages in the other Royal College of St. Cristobal. My father was a "professor" before me, a civil engineer, and, latterly, a planter. Is the *Sun* satisfied? I certainly am.

In conclusion, I would beg the *Sun* not to be nervous, if, when General Gonzales, of Cuba, be mentioned in a quarter deserving of notice, I answer, "Aye, aye, Sir." It would save me, however, a thankless task, and the public an attention required for other matters, by designating clearly and unmistakably, with name and surname, whenever it makes or has others to make a statement, who the leaders or persons are that are alluded to, or else suppress them altogether.

I remain, Sir, with great regard, your very obedient servant, Ambrosio José Gonzales.

Death of one of M. Kossuth's Sisters.

We regret that we have to record the death of Madame Susanne Meszlenyi, the youngest of the three sisters of Kossuth, who came to this country in the Spring of 1853. She died at an early hour yesterday morning, at No. 130 Ninth-street, where she has been living with her elder sister, Madame Ruttkai. She has been ill, and at times exceedingly low, ever since her arrival in this country; and those who have been in the habit of meeting her have been surprised at the protracted triumph of her resolute and energetic character over a constitution so seriously shaken by severe suffering and mortal disease. Madame Meszlanyi was but 34 years old at the time of her death. She was a lady of rare talents, sharing in large degree the gifts of her illustrious brother, and partaking to the fullest extent of his enthusiastic devotion to the libertier of his native land. Her husband, who was a gentleman of eminent talents and conspicuous patriotism, died before the revolution had fairly opened. Madame M. took an active part in the conversational politics of the day, stimulating the large circle in which she moved to a zealous sympathy with the cause and doing everything in her power for its advancement. After the revolution had commenced she was entrusted by the Government with the entire superintendence of everything relating to hospitals, the care of the wounded, &c., and devoted herself with laborious zeal to the duties of this post. After the catastrophe which overthrew the Government, the family of M. Kossuth were suffered to reside in Hungary until the Winter of 1851, when they were made to feel the full weight of the relentless and cruel Despotism against which their brother had so nobly contended. The remainder of the sad history in told in the following paragraph which we copy from the *Evening Post:*

Madame Meszlenyi's disease was consumption, the seeds of which were planted in her constitution in the Winter of 1851, on that awful night when all the female members of Kossuth's family, including herself, were arrested by Austrian *gens d'armes*, and dragged through the streets of Pesth to a place of confinement, previous to their expulsion from the kingdom. It was the Winter that Kossuth was in the United States, and his course here was understood to have provoked the brutal outrage. The night was memorably cold. Madame Meszlenyi threw a fur cloak about her shoulders as she was leaving her home, which, with the rapid and fatiguing walk she was obliged to take, threw her into an active perspiration. In this condition she was shut up in a room without any fire, and exposed for three successive days to the winter's weather. Her subsequent suffering by the draft upon her through a broken window of her apartment. Of [illegible] through, and for three days remained nearly frozen. She was then sent on to Brussels, where her mother died from the hardships which she had endured, and where, it will be remembered, the application by Kossuth to the authorities, to visit her, was denied, except upon conditions which it was known he would not accept. In the course of time and through the benevolence of friends, the surviving refugees reached the United States. Madame Meszlenyi and her sister, Madame Ruttkai, opened a store in this city for the sale of Brussels lace and embroidery, and Madame Zulavsky, another sister, opened a boarding-house. But none of them were familiar with our language; they were unaccustomed to the details of any kind of business, and the manners of the people were strange to them. It is not surprising, therefore, that their struggles were but indifferently rewarded. Madame Meszlenyi was induced by her necessities and her love of independence to disregard the warnings of her physicians

THE MORMONS IN UTAH.

Mr. Ferris' book is able and timely. His official position gave him abundant facilities for observing the practical working of the Mormon system, and his stay in Utah was sufficiently protracted to enable him to make full use of those facilities. The account of the rise and early progress of the Mormon belief, is sufficiently full and circumstantial; while the view which he presents of their strange farrago of doctrines—made up of the odds and ends stolen from every system of religious faith—will satisfy the curiosity of the general reader. The special importance of the volume, however, at the present juncture, arises from its thorough exposure of the condition of the Mormons in Utah. In this respect, it gives information attainable from no other source; while the well-known character of the author furnishes abundant guarantee for the perfect reliability of his statements.

The Mormon system has had liberty to develop itself fully and freely in Utah. It has had full control, without let or hindrance from abroad, and with all the prestige derived from persecutions undergone, dangers encountered and overcome with all the vigor of fresh fanaticism. It has had all these advantages in its favor, and the result has proved just what might have been foretold. The great law of morals has not been set aside in favor of the new sect. The harem, taking the place of the family, has not produced other than its normal effects. The common sentiment of Christendom, in visiting with severe punishment the crime of polygamy, is shown by the result of the Mormon experiment to be wise and just.

Governor SMITH was, after all, a mere vulgar charlatan and cheat. He never rose to the dignity of a false prophet and impostor. His abilities were those of a CAGLIOSTRO, not of a MOHAMMED. His natural sphere was that of a thimble-rigger or a money-dropper. Circumstances enabled him to gather around him a gang of fools; the fools attracted the rogues, as the carrion attracts the vulture; and thus arose the Mormon community.

SMITH was unable to rule the gang that had gathered about him. The Mormons became a pest to every community near which they took up their residence. Their unscrupulous neighbors could not, or would not, distinguish between the fanatics and the rogues; or rather, practically in their relations to the surrounding community, the one class were as unendurable as the other. The pioneers on the borders of civilization are certainly not overscrupulous as to the characters of those whom they admit to reside among them. The Western life possesses a vital energy sufficient to assimilate very untractable materials. But the Mormons were beyond its power. Had Nauvoo been only an asylum for counterfeiters and horse thieves, it might have been endured for a while, till time had brought amelioration. But when, in addition to this, JOE SMITH'S esoteric doctrine respecting "spiritual wives" began to be generally understood, though as yet it was stoutly denied by the Saints, the land arose and spewed them out. And rightly, for if this last sanctuary of manhood—that which always has distinguished the occidental races from the fated Orientals—an appreciation of the proper sphere of woman—be successfully attacked, the whole constitution of society falls into fatal collapse.

JOE SMITH had brought the Mormon society to the brink of ruin. While he lived, he could not be displaced by a wiser leader. His death was their salvation. Up to this time, the name of BRIGHAM YOUNG hardly makes its appearance in Mormon publications. But he must have already made his influence felt, for he had attained the post of "President of the Twelve." He now made a bold push for the vacant headship of the community. He was opposed by SIDNEY RIGDON, JOE'S earliest confederate. But in spite of his prophesies and revelations, RIGDON was unsuccessful. Notwithstanding the choice blessing which the Prophet had pronounced upon his head, his revelations were in solemn conclave pronounced to be from the devil, to whose buffetings he was formally delivered over. So, on the 7th of October, 1844, BRIGHAM YOUNG was fairly installed as Head of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.

Notwithstanding a momentary lull in the popular excitment, during which the work upon their temple was pushed on with all vigor, it soon became clear to the astute mind of the new revelator that his community could not be suffered to exist in the bosom of any civilized people; and the bold idea was conceived of founding a new and independent State beyond the Rocky Mountains. In two years the plan was fully matured, with a wisdom and forecast showing the directing powsr of a master-mind. Fifteen thousand souls—men, women and children—were to be transported in a mass across the desert country into the wilderness. They were divided into bands, so that they might not incommode each other on the march. Stations were fixed upon along the route, where the emigrants might pause to recruit their strength. The first body, consisting of 2,000 pioneers, bade farewell to their unfinished temple in February, 1846, and crossing the Mississippi on the ice, set oot hopefully on their long journey. They were succeeded at intervals by other companies; and in July of the following year a body of 4,000 emigrants had reached the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. [illegible] proceeded to plant crops, and to make [illegible] for receiving those who were to follow. Those who remained behind still labored at [illegible] upon their temple at Nauvoo, although [illegible] knew that they were to abandon it as soon as completed. It was dedicated with solemn pomp, and within an hour after abandoned to the Gentiles, as the last body of the Saints set out upon their journey to the new land of promise.

The country selected for their new home was wisely chosen for the purpose of founding a nation distinct from all others. It is a vast plain, surrounded by broad deserts, and walled in by lofty mountains. It once formed a great inland sea; but the water supplied by its rivers being less than that taken up by evaporation, the sea continually contracted its limits, till it reached a point where evaporation and precipitation counterbalanced each other. The country was under the nominal dominion of the feeble Mexican Government; but there was no reason to apprehend that the new settlers could ever be interfered with by that Power. To all appearance they were beyond the domains of civilization, and could mould their institutions in their own way; for nobody then dreamed that in two years the Territory would fall under the control of that same people who had ejected the Saints from their midst.

The whole body of believers scattered over the world were summoned by a solemn address to the land of promise. The address, notwithstanding the verbiage which characterizes all the productions of the Saints, manifests great wisdom and forecast. The pilgrimage were directed to bring with them all goods and trades that promised to be valuable; tools and implements of every sort; books, scientific instruments, and objects of art. A fund was established to aid the poorer Saints to reach their new home. Those who received aid were to pay back the amount in labor, for which purpose works of public utility were projected. A regular system of taxing was organized, by which all the available wealth of the population was placed substantially under the control of the governing power.

Thus freed from external pressure, the Mormon system began rapidly to develop itself. Now, for the first time, the Prophet's doctrine of "spiritual wives" was unblushingly avowed and vindicated. Polygamy was no part of the original scheme of JOE SMITH. His stolen Book of Mormon denounces the old patriarchs for their crimes in this respect. But now [illegible] gathered around him a gang of female dupes, he gave full scope to his passions; and to justify his conduct, put forth the new revelation on the subject of marriage. This was among the later acts of his life. It was received on the 12th of July, 1843, only twelve months before his death. Although [illegible] by the leaders of the Church, it remained for [illegible] to promulgate it. It remained for [illegible] doctrine, having been first publicly proclaimed by ORSON PRATT, in August, 1852, and printed in the Deseret News, a fortnight later.

This precious document, which is given in full by Mr. FERRIS, bears evident marks of being the sole composition of the Prophet. It commences by threatening damnation against all who shall not receive the new doctrine about to be promulgated. It then asserts that all contracts not sealed by the prophet for the time being, are void in the future world; and as it is the angels in the future life who do not marry, those whose marriages are not "sealed," can never become anything higher than mere angels. Now the "angels," according to Mormon teachings, are a very inferior sort of personages—mere lackeys to the "saints." But those whose marriages are sealed, "shall be gods, because they have all power, and the angels are subject unto them;" and no crime which they can commit, short of murder, can prevent their "exaltation." He then approaches the gist of the matter; eulogizes Abraham, and commands the prophet to go and "do the works of Abraham," who "received concubines, and they bare him children, and it was accounted to him for righteousness, because they were given unto him; and he abode in my law." He then lays down the law as to adultery, the substance of which is, that if a woman "received in the new covenant" transgress with a man to whom she is not "appointed," she is guilty. In case the husband is guilty, and a special revelation should be given to JOE that the wife was innocent, then the prophet was to have power to give her to whom he pleased—not, of course, excluding himself. Then comes a curious paragraph referring, apparently, to his wife EMMA, who would appear not to have been fully satisfied with JOE'S proceedings in the matter. "Verily I say unto you, a commandment I give unto mine handmaid, EMMA SMITH, your wife, whom I have given unto you, that she stay herself and partake, not of that which I commanded you to offer unto her; for I did it to prove you all. And let mine handmaid, EMMA SMITH, receive all those that have been given unto my servant JOSEPH. And I command mine handmaid, EMMA SMITH, to abide and cleave unto my servant JOSEPH, and to none else; but if she will not abide this commandment, then shall my servant JOSEPH do all things for her as he hath said. Let mine handmaid EMMA forgive my servant JOSEPH his trespasses." From this we should infer, that JOE had given EMMA warning to take herself off, if she would not come into the new state of things.

Having thus comfortably provided for himself, the Prophet proceeds to lay down the general law, as it is now received by the Mormons as the prime article of their faith, and the corner-stone of their social polity. Thus it runs:

"And again, as pertaining to the law of the priesthood, if any man espouse a virgin, and desire to espouse another, and the first give her consent; and if he espouse the second, and they are virgins, and have vowed to no other man, then he is justified; he cannot commit adultery, for they are given unto him; for he cannot commit adultery with that that belongeth unto him, and to none else; and if he have ten virgins given unto him by this law, he cannot commit adultery, for they belong to him, and they are given unto him; therefore he is justified."

But as it might very well happen that the first wife should not give her consent, provision is made for dispensing with it:

"And again, verily, verily, I say unto you, If any man have a wife who holds the keys of this power, and he teaches unto her the law of my priesthood as pertaining to these things, then shall she believe and administer unto him, or she shall be destroyed, saith the Lord your God; for I will destroy her; for I will magnify my name upon all those who receive and abide in my law. Therefore it shall be lawful in me, if she receive not this law, for him to receive all things whatsoever I, the Lord his God, will give unto him, because she did not believe and administer unto him according to my word; and she then becomes the transgressor, and he is exempt from the law of Sarah, who administered unto Abraham, according to the law, when I commanded Abraham to take Hagar to wife. And now, as pertaining to this law, verily, verily, I say unto you, I will reveal more unto you hereafter, therefore let this suffice for the present. Behold! I am Alpha and Omega. Amen."

Thus blasphemously winds up this new revelation of lust and sensuality. And now, as a fitting conclusion, let us look a little at the practical workings of the system, as seen by our author:

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

"Polygamy," says Mr. FERRIS, "is introducing a new style of building at Salt Lake City. A man with half a dozen wives builds, if he can, a long, low dwelling, having six entrances from the outside; and when he takes in a new wife, if able to do so, adds another apartment. The object is to keep the women and babies, as much as possible, apart, and prevent those terrible cat-fights which sometimes occur, with all the accompaniments of Billingsgate, torn caps, and broken broom-sticks. As the 'divine institution' extends, these buildings increase, and in a few years the city will look like a collection of barracks for the accommodation of soldiers. Some have separate buildings in parts of the city remote from each other, and others have farm-houses, and the wives are thus kept separate, the husband dividing his time between them all."

EFFECT OF POLYGAMY UPON POPULATION.

"The effect upon population is decidedly deleterious. The prophet JOSEPH had over forty wives at Nauvoo, and the rest of the priesthood had various numbers, corresponding to their standing and inclinations; and nearly all the children of these polygamous marriages died at that place; indeed, it is alleged by Mormons, that not one was taken to Utah. BRIGHAM YOUNG has thirty children, of whom eight are by his first and second lawful wives; the remaining twenty-two are by his *spirituals*. He has about fifty wives, some of whom were widows of JOSEPH SMITH, and one [illegible] past the time of having children; but supposing him to have thirty who [illegible] this [illegible] is below the true number, the average [illegible] would be less than one child to a [illegible]. If each of these degraded females could have been the honored wife of one husband, the average number of children, according to the usual average of four in a family, would be one hundred and twenty, showing a loss in population of ninety-eight.

"The children are subject to a frightful degree of sickness and mortality. This is the combined result of the gross sensuality of the parents, and want of care toward their offspring. As a general rule, these saintly pretenders take as little care of their wives as of their children; and of both, less than a careful farmer in the States would of his cattle; and nowhere out of the 'Five Points' in New-York City can a more filthy, miserable, neglected-looking, and disorderly rabble of children be found than in the streets of Great Salt Lake City. The Governor, again, whose attention to his multifarious family we are bound to suppose greater than the average, affords a fair illustration. He was twice lawfully married, and has but eight legitimate children, who are all living. He has had a large number of children by his concubines—no one knows how many—it is only known that there are only twenty-two surviving. These females do not reside in the 'Gove nor's house,' so called, but in different establishments, from one up to a dozen in a place."

PROGRESS OF INDECENCY.

"Their system of plurality has obliterated nearly all sense of decency, and would seem to be fast leading to an intercouse open and promiscuous as the cattle in the fields. A man living in common with a dozen dirty Arabs, whether he calls them wives or concubines, cannot have a very nice sense of propriety. It is difficult to give a true account of the affects which have resulted from this cause, and, at the same time, preserve decency of language. The Saints are progressive. Last year (1852) they seriously discussed the subject of introducing a new order into the Church, by which the wives of absent missionaries might be sealed to Saints left at home. There are a number of cases in which a man has taken a widow and her daughter for wives at the same time. One has a widow and her two daughters. There are also instances of the *niece* being sealed to the uncle, and they excite no more attention than any ordinary case. How far the plague-spot is to spread in this direction remains to be seen. BRIGHAM YOUNG stated in the pulpit, in 1852, that the time might come when, for the sake of keeping the lineage of the priesthood unbroken, marriage would be confined to the same families; as, for instance, the son of one mother would marry the daughter of another by the *same father*. There has been some talk of going even beyond this, and allowing the father to seal his own daughter to himself."

THE HAREMS OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

"The high-priest dignitaries of the Church are exceedingly skillful in procuring young girls for wives. They inculcate the idea that [illegible] members, who have been tried and found faithful, are surer instruments of salvation than the young, who may apostatize; and as marriage to one who remains steadfast to the end is essential to escape from the fate of being mere angels, [illegible] young women are fooled into this [illegible] and seething caldron of prostitution. [illegible] WOODRUFF, one of the twelve [illegible] regular system of changing his [illegible] or more young girls, and so [illegible] of them that they are glad to [illegible] after which he beats the bush [illegible]

[illegible] a fresh supply. [illegible] years old [illegible] 1852, and [illegible] of her [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] discontented [illegible] travel the entire [illegible] and then [illegible] the widow [illegible] ready to start [illegible] have a [illegible] 'realizing sense' of female modesty, to say nothing of some of its adjuncts."

THE MORMON WIFE.

"A wife, in Utah, cannot live out half her days. In families where polygamy has not been introduced, she suffers an agony of apprehension on the subject which can scarcely be conceived, much more described. There is a sad, complaining, suffering look, obvious to the most ordinary observer, which tells the story, if there were no other evidence on the subject. In most cases it is producing premature old age, and some have already sunk into an early grave under an intolerable weight of affliction. The man, from the moment he makes up his mind to bring one or more concubines into the family, becomes always neglectful, and in most cases abusive to his wife."

But we forbear. We will explore this sink of pollution no deeper. Those who wish for further details, given in a manner as little offensive as the nature of the subject will admit, will find them in the Mr. Ferris' volume. We would not have devoted space to so revolting a subject, had it been one of merely speculative interest, to see to what depths of degradation men may descend. But the Mormon question may at any moment assume a practical aspect. It can not be long before the population of Utah will be sufficient to warrant an application for admission into the Union. It is already bruited from certain disreputable quarters that we have nothing to do with this domestic institution of the Mormons; that we have no right to say to them, when they apply for the admission of Utah, that they must first remove this foul blot; that they must send BRIGHAM YOUNG to the State Prison, not to the United States Senate. By parity of reason, it should be held that if a gang of thieves and robbers were to settle in a new Territory, and formally legalize robbery and theft, we should have no right to exclude them from the Union. For our own part, we wish that the common law of Christendom were to-day extended over Utah, and every member of the Mormon hierachy were punished for his beastly offsnces against virtue and decency. At all events, when the question of the admission of Utah comes up, we trust that the moral sense of the world will not be outraged by an act which shall in effect place the degraded tenants of the Mormon harems on a level with the chastest matrons of Carolina and Massachusetts, of New-York and Virginia.

The Ladies and their Fans.

I somewhere read a remark of a foreigner, that of all the ridiculous sights he saw in America, the most ridiculous was to sit in the church-gallery and look down upon the ladies swaying to and fro their fans.

There was a very solemn ceremony to be performed in Church not long since, and I had a great desire to be present, but to me as well as to the foresigner, it is so ludicrous a sight to see the continual billowy motions of the fans and to hear their flutter, that any solemnity with which I might be impressed is quite blown away on the wings of so many breezes, on a Summer day or Summer evening in Church.

On the evening to which I alluds, it was oppressively warm, and with the thought of going rose up the fans—for the motion and the flutter are not the only inconvenience to which they subject those who come under their influence. If one is at all sensitive to *draughts*, and predisposed to sneezings and coughings, he might as well stand in the way of the hurricane as to sit down in the midst of a group of fair ladies

But I fortified myself as well as I could, and ventured forth. No sooner were we seated than the breezes commenced blowing. One young miss sat in front, who seemed to have come on purpose to practice the art of fanning to perfection, and wielded her instrument with such zeal that the current was almost terrific; but fortunately her zeal was greater than her strength, and she was obliged to rest now and then, and we were allowed a little respite. One old lady must have been thinking of a dancing-tune to which her feet kept time in the days of her youth, as her fan kept time with a regular hop, skip and jump, not at all like any psalm-tune I ever heard. A young lady at the head of the pew is singularly benevolent, and takes it upon her to fan everybody within the compass of a current so managed that none of it affects herself; and all around, as far as the eye can reach, there is a continual "see-sawing" of black and white and red and yellow and particolored fans. Here and there a great palm-leaf, or a peacock's tail, or the ebony feathers of the turkey, rise up to vary the scene, and now and then may be heard the rattle of an ivory or sandal-wood, to vary the monotony of the sound.

When the sermon is uncommonly dull, it is on the whole a pleasant diversity to a long Sunday forenoon, if one feels in no danger of consumption, or can find a corner where he can be sheltered from the wind. But I have often wished some genius would invent an apparatus for cooling the ladies that are so afflicted with *fever in their faces*, in a way to prevent the fatigue which must necessarily arise from such exertion, and consequently the generating of heat, which must increase faster than it can be swept away. If one huge fan were suspended from the roof, and swayed by invisible machinery, it would produce all the good effects and none of the evil. Yet I fear this would not banish the little rivals, for it evidently is not a cool atmosphere which the ladies desire, as this can be produced by proper ventilation of the room; but, as in many other cases with ladies, *they must do something*.

Gentlemen sit all day and fold their hands and do not seem at all discontented. I never saw but two who adopted this feminine custom. One was an eccentric little man in black, who went from room to room fluttering his fan to keep time with the flutters of his own little body; and the other was a bouncing, blowsy great carman, who jogged about the streets, crying, "Chear-coal," holding the reins in one hand, and in the other a palm-leaf about the size of his cart wheel, which he seemed to exert all his giant strength in wielding, while his fair round cheeks looked as if on the point of igniting and bursting forth into flames. But woman are not so reconciled to idleness. It cannot be that the necessity is really greater with them that a zephyr should be constantly fanning their brows, for in a multitude of cases the zephyrs they produce fan all brows but their own. They evidently are not fond of monotony, and the different measures they keep convey a very good idea of the characters of those who flutter fans for the sake of doing something.

I fear my readers will think I am very prone to indulge in "wicked thoughts in church," but perhaps the only difference between me and them is that I confess mine, while it is taken for grantad that theirs are all proper and devout, as they *depass* not to the contrary.

But it is true that I sit and study character very assiduously by the index thus furnished me.

That old lady has seen a deal of sorrow, I know; her dress and her face are jet black, and the burden upon her heart is a little lightened by the gentle motion of her withered hand, though she seems entirely unconscious of moving it at all, and listens most devoutly to the words of the preacher.

That young married lady carries a fan which cost a great deal of money, and it is evidently for this very reason that she is excessively warm every Sabbath forenoon, whatever may be the "state of the weather!"

Those young ladies who sit in the next pew have purchased *imitations*, and make them not the less conspicuous, although they do not seem at all inclined to dispel the roseate blushes upon their cheeks by getting up anything more dangerous than a *sensation*, with their graceful spider-tipped fans. Those who sit in front have all the benfit of their flutter.

Those two young ladies who sit where side glances cross very conveniently from the crimson-cushioned pew occupied by a single gentleman, have consecrated theirs to the most effectual display of their ruby lips and laughing dimples, and I am kind enough to hope it will not be "all in vain," and, as I have hinted, really think fans are often put to a worse use. No indigalicent thing in the little flutterer, whatever may be its form or fashion—how many smiles and frowns and titters it hides, to say nothing of [illegible] blushes that take [illegible] graceful [illegible] Much as often it [illegible] given me; yet on the whole, I am not sure that [illegible] banish them. Were they the authors of ten times as much mischief, for I think it would cause a flutter among the ladies that would be more deleterious.

Into what a consternation they would be thrown if suddenly deprived of this relief in all embarrassments; and it is a curious fact, that in all heathen as well as all Christian nations, it is a favorite shield of the gentle sex. In all histories of queens and courts and festivals, the fan is conspicuous, whether it be among the Princes of Christendom, in India or China, or in the Islands of the seas. The true reason is that it is so graceful an appendage, and so kind a helpmeet in a moment of timidity or an hour of idleness.

But from the Church I really wish they could be rooted out; but though a great evil, and though, in this case, the ladies alone have the control of the ballot box, I fear there is no hope. One lady says she uses it for no other purpose than to keep her awake. Ladies are always able to give a good reason for what they do or prefer, and each would set up such an able defence that I should have no hope were I to ask for the *ayes* and *nays*—all would go on fanning themselves, whatever detriment she might be to others. MINNIE MYRTLE.

Republicanism Defended against the Catholic Press—By John Mitchel.

From the Citizen, Saturday, July 1.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AGAIN.

Cincinnati *Telegraph*, *Catholic Mirror*, *Crusader of the Alleghanies*, Boston *Pilot*, | *Freeman's Journal* of N. Y., *Shepherd of the Valley*, Dr. BROWNSON'S *Review*, Dublin *Telegraph*, &c., &c.

There is but one circumstance which justifies our reference to these publications. Personally their editors are not worth shooting. Consequently, are not entitled to the distinction which a passing criticism confers. Indeed, the social insignificance of these people is so well determined, that they are enabled to rejoice in an impenetrable impunity, and indulge, without the slightest trepidation, in the most violent excesses of impropriety and falsehood. Which being so, we can deal with their productions in a temperate mood, and with an impartial mind.

There is, certainly, no small measure of dislike mingling with and embittering the sense of duty which forces us to come in contact with these people. We prefer keeping to the clean streets in this hot season; indeed, in any and every season. The fragrance and other affinities of Church-street are by no means attractive. But business compels us to go through them sometimes, and endure the perfumery and vegetation with which they abound. Thus it is, that, strong though our indisposition be to anchange a word or even a look with those caitiffs of the Catholic press, still we are driven to do so from an irrepressible sense of the responsibilities and duties which devolve upon us. The most fastidious physicians cannot avoid occasionally touching ulcers. Indeed, to do so from time to time, becomes with them a sacred obligation.

At this moment, we are sensible of a kindred obligation; and the circumstance which enforces it, is the very unhappy one of our countrymen being held accountable for the writings of the peddling divines, with whose titles the capital of our plain column is this day encumbered. Posters of wandering minstrels, anatomical museums, and quack doctors—nay of the Unicorn of the Scriptures, now on exhibition at Mr. BARNUM'S—spread all over the front of our office, would be unpleasant to the eye. But, as we have already intimated, there are many incouveniences, inseparable from our profession, to which with equanimity it becomes us to submit.

We have admitted, that, to some extent, the papers in question may be not unreasonably considered the representatives of Irish feeling in this country, in so far as those papers have been subscribed to, read, and circulated by the Irish emigrants and citizens generally. The fact of their being thus supported, finds its explanation in the boundless credulity with which our countrymen are infelicitously gifted. Appealing to this credulity; addressing themselves, with a lavish insincerity, to the sympathies, the prejudices, the hopes, and memories of our people; they have effected a prosperous custom in the Irish market, which, otherwise, it would have been difficult for them to secure. Standing by themselves; in their original condition; in their natural ugliness and wickedness; the writings of these saints and sinners would never have gone down, never have been excused, never have been tolerated by the Irish in America. Of this their inspired authors were devoutly convinced. Hence they dressed their imported idols in shamrocks and tabinet; planted them on pedestals of bog-oak; offered them libations of poteen; entrenched themselves behind bags of potatoes and turf. Hence we had mock spics to the memory of EMMETT interwoven with pious panegyrics on the institutions of Austria; whilst the Hungarians were excommunicated with the Danes; and MAZZINI denounced in the name of Cloutarf.

Thus the miraculous crozier of St. Patrick, like an attenuated anathema, was launched plump against the mystical crown of St. Stephen; Red HUGH was served with a Pope's warrant to appear in Vienna against Red BLUM, of the Diet of Frankfort; to the tune of GARRYOWEN, Gen. SARSFIELD was spirited into "the devil's own dance," which ended in splashing his breastplate and boots with the blood of poor BATHYANNI; while DANIEL O'CONNELL was vociferously invoked from the flowery shades of Glasnevin, to confute, with sepulchral brogue, the incarnadined theories—as Mr. STEELE would express it—of those Beasts of the Apocalypse, LOUIS KOSSUTH and LEDRU ROLLIN. It was Ireland against the world, with them, and Bannagher beats the devil.

The desperate impiety of revolution; the questionable morality of republicanism; the holiness of rulers born with crowns upon their heads, and authenticated by the mid-wife; the beauty of implicit subordination to the issue of a royal womb, and the duty of bowing humbly and reverentially to all the stripes, insults and crosses which the hereditary Herods should deem it salutary to inflict; the necessity and sanctity of intolerance; the inalienable right of roasting heretics; the angust blessedness of immolations to inaugurate an empire; the heavenly justice of deaths, as cruel as the crucifiction, to perpetuate the palsied dynasty of BONIFACE and GAGANOLI; these doctrines, it was evident, should be sweetened a little to make them palatable. TASSO has an exquisite stanza referring to the old trick of doctors, disguising their drugs in fruits and sweetmeats.

The practice was not lost upon the *Crusader of the Alleghanies*, the *Shepherd of the Valley*, the *Pilot* of the *Port of Boston*, and the other members of that gentle brotherhood who so zealously sustain the interests of religion in this unfortunate Republic. Hence—to say again, what we have said in other words, before—we had certain astringents from the court of Tuscany, certain bitter roots from the gardens of Vienna, some old bones from Bologna with scraps of tortured flesh sticking to them, indigestible maccaroni and some hot ashes from Naples, a quantity of black and red pepper from St. Cloud, and a taste of the sugar-cane of Cayenne—all done up in an Irish stew. It smacked a little of the old sod, and so the "beggar's dish" went down.

The friends of the Irish race should understand it well. The Roman Catholic papers published in America have been supported by the Irish emigrants and citizens, simply and solely because they professed to be the friends of Ireland. Our countrymen did not eopport these papers from any sympathy whatever with the nefarious doctrines against freedom, against truth, against humanity, which they promulgated with such conscienceless intrepidity, but simply because they found there was some news about the old land in them—deaths, births, and marriages—and now and then discovered the names and memories they most lovingly and prondly cherish, mentioned with copious professions of respect. It was a profitable reverence, the rogues—making observations of how the wind blew from those dingy sanctuaries of theirs among the blessed types—periodically paid, in sagacious deference to their dupes and customers. What cared they for the Academic groves and Augustan glories of Lismore? What cared they for the graves and pilgrims of Clonmacnoise? The Cross in the Market place of Wexford? The Treaty-Stone of Limerick? The red trefoil and sacred mounds of Tara? The bridges of the Barrow, or the passes of the Black Stairs, over which and through which the republican rebels of '98 whipped the fierce attendiaries of England? What cared they for TONE, FITZGERALD, EMMETT? Not a straw. The spurious spawn—they never drew a drop of milk from the warm breast of our beauteous mother land; never looked upon her mournful and noble face; never grew glad with the music of her voice in the mountains; never had a word, a smile of maternal recognition from her. Upon her ancient home and fame, they have been a blacker and a fouler swarm than ever the Cromwellians were in the Goldan vallay of the Suir. But the people on whose credulity they gambled did care for these memories, these relics, these names—all these shadows, glimpses, fragments of their cherished history. And so, down went another dose of hell-fire, in a copper goblet worked in cypress and laurel leaves, and the names of Rebels and United Irishmen inscribed thereon. The scamps—had they obeyed their true instincts—had they no trade to drive—would have buried those names in the scurviest thistles and the deadliest night-shade.

Until within the last two or three years, the Irish population in America, so far, at all events, as newspapers are to be counted among the necessaries of life, have been pining and pining in a very destitute condition. Their appetite for some news or other from the old land; for some of the fine old touches of their ancient minstrelsy; for some fresh hopes, bubbling out of the opening events which each sun makes possible; [illegible] is so utterly [illegible] anything like [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] accepted at [illegible] to which they have [illegible] for wholesome food [illegible] which they have had, perforce, reminds one of the story over which THOMAS CARLYLE chuckles with so monstrous a delight.

Some Prince, Archbishop, or other notable of France—just previous to the revolution—discovered a deficiency of fodder for his horses. There was neither hay nor grain. At all events, he was short of money, and it was next to an impossibility to procure the necessary food on credit.

"Will no one give me credit?" asked the notable.

"Yes, your Highness, the confectioner will give you credit," replied the groom.

"Then let's have cakes for the horses," said the Bishop.

Cakes were not stranger food for the horses of the Archbishop, than the writings of the Roman Catholic press of America have been for the Irish installed in this republic. But the Archbishop took the only thing to be had; and the latter have done the same. In both it is a miserable confectionery they are forced to put up with.

It is time, however, to be somewhat more serious. Where the confectionery is laden with a very poisonous impregnation; where there happens to be so much deadly bad matter in it; so much of king's evil; it is somewhat unseasonable to joke about the matter. Like all other dangerous merchandise, it must be condemned. One thing is imperative—the public, and especially the Irish portion of it—must be warned of the danger. With the cholera at hand, the admonition is urgently needful. If the warning be disregarded, the sufferers will have to excuse themselves on some other ground than that of deplorable ignorance.

What then are the teachings of this base press? Such teachings as that of the Boston *Pilot*, which, about this time two years, told us that the British Government

"Was the work of God. That he invisibly, but surely, directed the British reformers to the adoption and acceptance of that frame-work, as best suited to the society in which they lived."

Such teachings as that by which this same *Pilot*, the year before, provoked the suspicion and deadly hate of the Native Americans against their Irish fellow-citizen, threatening:

"Those in authority, that the time is coming, and not far distant, when the votes of the Irish electors, in all the elections which will take place, will weigh something more than a feather;—that the balance, once fairly and legitimately in their hands, as it must be, they will be able to make terms with their oppressors, in City, State and Nation."

Such teachings, again, as that in which this same nefarious old water-dog denounces the gallant action of Captain INGRAHAM as the action of a buccaneer; denounces MARTIN KOSZTA as a cut-throat; designates the tens of thousands who welcomed KOSSUTH—among them the civic, military, legislative and other authorities of the different States—as a "mob," and the public papers which greeted and sustained him, as a "mob-ridden press;" such lessons as those, calling upon the citizens of America

"Not to treat these runaway revolutionists of Europe with dinners and processions, but show them to the State Prison and scaffold."

What other teachings?

Such teachings—to prolong a little further this concatenation of bigotry and blasphemy—such teachings as that of the *Shepherd of the Valley*, which predicts that,

"If the Catholics ever gain—which they will surely do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom is at an end."

And, as if these sentiments were not sufficiently monstrous, the *Shepherd* proceeds with a truculent placidity, to intimate

"That heretics, brought up as such, would not be persecuted, but that apostates from the Catholic Church would be dealt with as they deserved."

The rascal resuscitates the Spanish Inquisition, and demolishes the American Constitution with equal serenity. All this, he continues,

"Would, of course, change the Constitution, which ordains that Congress make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press."

And the gentle keeper of the flock, stirring afresh with his crook the fires in which BONNER was consumed, concludes his pastoral with the reflection, that—

"The circumstances under which it may become lawful to inflict temporal punishment for heresy, in countries in which civil regulations differ from our own, are of very rare occurrence, whilst we assert such circumstances have occurred, and may occur again."

The quotations multiply and become intolerable. We have neither space nor stomach for any additional selections. The deification of NAPOLEON, the murderer of the Boulevards; the sanctification of Austria and Naples, and BENINI of Bologna, with all their hypocrisies, perjuries, and cruelties; the beatification of Spain, with all its cancerous diseases at home, with all its procousular atrocities abroad; the coronation of such assassins as OUDINOT DI REGGIO; the canonization of such grim, gray old devils as HAYNAU; the maledictions heaped upon the men, who, before the Porta San Paucrazio, and in the gardens of the Villa Pamfili, and under the walls of Buda, stood, for their race and glory, as Joshua and the Maccabees, and JEANNE of Orleans, and the Innkeeper of Inspruck did; the riotous and seditious defamation, especially by the New-York *Freeman's Journal*, of the public schools—a system so divine in its solicitude for the little ones of the public estate—so divine in its simplicity, its gentleness, its omniscient spirit of paternity; the arrogant repudiation of republicanism for Ireland, by the Dublin *Telegraph* and its constabulary correspondents, on the ground of Ireland being Roman Catholic, and, therefore, at enmity with that order of society and government, for the perpetuity of which Roman Catholic priests and their congregations here, throughout this majestic Union, audibly offer up their prayers every Sunday and holiday the whole year round; these and other lessons of truth, and piety, and charity, we must pass over; contenting ourselves with the following testimony of love and allegiance to the Republic, recorded in the pages of his Review, by Dr. ORESTES BROWNSON, the Goliah of Anstrianism in America:

"In real well-being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civilization, or in true national and individual virtue and happiness, we are far below the lowest Catholic State. We can boast only of our industry. Our literature is not worth naming; our newspapers, for the most part, are a public nuisance; our common schools amount to little, and *cannot be named with those of Austria*; we have not a respectable library or university in the country; and the liberty we boast is merely the liberty of the mob to govern us as it pleases. There is perhaps no people on earth that has less of moral and mental independence, or less individual freedom and manliness. We are the slaves of committees, associations, caucuses, and a public opinion, formed by ignorant and fanatical and lying lecturers, preachers, newspapers, and demagogues. A man can be a free man here, and speak and act as a true man, conscious of his individuality, only at the expense of becoming a Pariah—an outcast."

That sentiments such as these are not the sentiments of the great, the preponderating mass of the Irish people, we confidently insist. Their history, and the recorded opinions of their recognized leaders in times past, sustain us boldly in the assertion we make this day in their behalf. Call a meeting in the Park to-morrow of the Irish of New-York, and there will not be ten—not five—to pronounce in favor of the teachings we have felt it our duty to expose and impeach.

In the meantime two of these false expounders of the Catholic creed have died. In Buffalo, the *Sentinel* has given up the ghost. In St. Louis, the *Shepherd* has with a melancholy whistle breathed his farewell words. Should they come to life again, it will be the resurrection of the damned; and they will rise, not amid the hosannahs, but the deep curses of the Irish race.

Lord Palmerston on Religious Toleration in Prisons.

During the recent debates in Parliament on the Supply bill, Mr. SPOONER objected to the item of £550 for paying Catholic priests for attending convicts in Government prisons. He denounced the practice as perfectly inconsistent with the Protestant Constitution, and called on a Protestant House of Commons to desist from such a course. In reply to Mr. SPOONER, Lord PALMERSTON said:

"Though I may not be so feeling a Protestant as the honorable member, I flatter myself I am as strong a one. [Cheers.] If violent speeches in this House, hard words, and the cutting off estimates would convert all my Roman Catholic fellow-subjects to be Protestants, I should join the honorable gentleman, subscribe to his speeches, and vote for his motions; but unfortunately, neither his efforts nor mine, if I were to join him, could have the effect which he desires. And therefore, as it heppens that we have a large portion of our fellow-countrymen that are Catholics, I think it better to treat their religion with respect, [cheers,] and to give those who are of that faith the means of becoming better Christians than they happen to be in the condition in which they have been reduced. The honorable gentleman is mistaken in thinking that in principle what is proposed is new, because the system which I wish to extend to all the Government prisons has for several years been in practice at Millbank. [Hear.] At Millbank there has been a regular allowance to a Catholic priest to attend those convicts in that prison who were of the Catholic Religion. The convicts, on arriving, declare themselves either Protestant or Catholic. Those who declare themselves Catholic are regularly attended by the Catholic priest, who performs Divine service to them on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day, who attends once a week for male, and once a week for female prisoners, to discourse with them collectively, and to give exhortation individually to those who may require it. At Millbank, also, when a convict is so ill as to show that he ought to have religious consolation, the priest is sent for, if he is a Catholic, and he give

Republicanism Defended against the Catholic Press—By John Mitchel.

From the Citizen, Saturday, July 1.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS AGAIN.

Cincinnati *Telegraph*, *Catholic Mirror*, *Crusader of the Alleghanies*, Boston *Pilot*, | *Freeman's Journal* of N. Y., *Shepherd of the Valley*, Dr. BROWNSON'S *Review*, Dublin *Telegraph*, &c., &c.

There is but one circumstance which justifies our reference to these publications. Personally their editors are not worth shooting. Consequently, are not entitled to the distinction which a passing criticism confers. Indeed, the social insignificance of these people is so well determined, that they are enabled to rejoice in an impenetrable impunity, and indulge, without the slightest trepidation, in the most violent excesses of impropriety and falsehood. Which being so, we can deal with their productions in a temperate mood, and with an impartial mind.

There is, certainly, no small measure of dislike mingling with and embittering the sense of duty which forces us to come in contact with these people. We prefer keeping to the clean streets in this hot season; indeed, in any and every season. The fragrance and other affinities of Church-street are by no means attractive. But business compels us to go through them sometimes, and endure the perfumery and vegetation with which they abound. Thus it is, that, strong though our indisposition be to exchange a word or even a look with those caitiffs of the Catholic press, still we are driven to do so from an irrepressible sense of the responsibilities and duties which devolve upon us. The most fastidious physicians cannot avoid occasionally touching ulcers. Indeed, to do so from time to time, becomes with them a sacred obligation.

At this moment, we are sensible of a kind

Pending the events of another Presidential election, we shall endeavor at this stage of the long session, as it is at the present time, (May 29.) The Nebraska question being settled, for the present at least—though let us hope that an indignant and betrayed people will yet reverse that unrighteous settlement at the ballot-boxes—the members of the two Houses have scattered from Washington, and are by this time in the peaceful enjoyment of their own family circles, happily oblivious for a time of "plighted faith" broken, and "Southern honor" tarnished; and all the excitements and annoyances of the heated sectional conflict through which they have so recently passed. A few members still linger on the stage, chiefly from the far-distant South and West, but too few to make up a quorum for the transaction of regular business. To-morrow morning the House will take a recess for three days, to enable the doorkeepers to take up the carpets and pull down the heavy drapery, and purify the hall from this stifling odor of bad breath and stale tobacco. The House presents a dismal array of empty seats to-day. An exceedingly verdant agricultural member from Georgia is upon his legs essaying to address a word or two to the House for the first time, and notwithstanding the "beggarly account of empty benches," the old gentleman looks sheepish and a little scared, as with many superfluous words and gestures he invokes the House to reconsider a vote by which a pet Railroad bill of his, in which the "dear people" at home are vastly interested, has been inadvertently sent to a hostile Committee, in order that he may give it a more propitious reference. The objectors, (including that troublesome little past, JOHN WHEELER,) being providentially away, he accomplishes his purpose without encountering any serious obstacle, and resumes his seat with an air of wonderful relish and self-complacency. Well, it is rather a formidable thing for a rustic member to claim the ear of a boisterous body like the House of Representatives for the first time, so we will not blame our Georgia friend down there for looking a little frightened while playing, probably, his first "speaking part" on any legislative boards.

Leaving the House until its sages and orators shall return, refreshed and reinvigorated by their brief holiday, to the discharge of the much-neglected *public business*, (in which category, mind, I don't include presidential buncombe measures,) let us make our way across the Rotunda, that spacious receptacle of spit-boxes and bad historical paintings, into the gallery of the Senate Chamber. What an air of tranquil respectability pervades the place! The softly-slippered pages and officers glide noiselessly over the well-carpeted floor, and the grave Senators—not notable, by the way, for any remarkable appearance of superabundant sapiency—remain quietly and decorously in their arm chairs, patiently attentive, for the most part, to the business before them for consideration. What a contrast to the House, where disorder ever reigns supreme, and riot, noise and confusion are the standing orders of the day! The Senate is tolerably full this morning, considering the time and circumstances, although the places of several well-known members are vacant. The Senate—the men who fill it, I speak of—is not what it was some ten years ago—aye, some five years ago. Those who were then its brightest ornaments have passed away, and few have risen up to take their places worthy to be the successors of a "race of giants." Noisy demagogueism and stupid mediocrity now occupy seats once the thrones of exalted patriotism and lofty eloquence. One cannot visit this chamber, tenanted as it is at present, without being remindee of the fact that

"Pigmies, though perched on Alps, are pigmies still."

But, moralizing apart, forgetting these old fogy notions about the degeneracy of the present as compared with the past, let us glance at the lions of the place. The corpulent, paunchy, fidgetty old gentleman yonder, with vast double chin, warty face, and awkward greenish brown tow wig artfully fixed on the summit of his head so as to give him the appearance of having a high and intellectual forehead, is the renowned and aspiring LEWIS CASS, of Michigan—a melancholy living monument of the folly of an inordinate use of pen and ink—a solemn warning to ambitious politicians to shun the shoals and quicksands of indiscriminate letter-writing. There he sits smacking his lips together all the time as though he were sucking candy. It has been the fashion of late for the worshipers of public men to make them presents of watches, rings, canes and what not. Why don't some of the old General's many admirers make him a present of a respectable wig—let it be jet black, yellow, auburn or gray—anything would be an improvement on that venerable snuff-colored scratch. Ladies of Michigan, think of it against the return home of your distinguished Senator! In a debate in the House the other day, an eloquent member from Tennessee referred to the "illustrious Senator from Michigan," who had "grown gray in the service of his country." The remark caused a general titter in the House and galleries, and a graceless wag of a member had the bad taste to suggest "snuff-colored" as an amendment for "gray." General CASS is a clumsy and unpleasant speaker. He talks rapidly and indistinctly, the words seeming to roll up from the deepest recesses of his ample stomach in a confused mass, but his principal speeches are all carefully prepared beforehand, and are generally read to the Senate. Near to General CASS sits the learned and excitable Judge BUTLER, of South Carolina, with his blood-red face, small, ferret-like eyes and long waving snow-white locks. He sits shaking and trembling all over from the effect of nervousness, or—never mind, I won't say what, but the Maine Liquor Law is not yet in force in Washington. His colleague, Judge EVANS, who sits on the opposite side of the chamber, is a respectable, gentlemanly looking old man, with long, spare, iron-gray hair carefully combed back from his forehead. He bears some slight resemblance to the portrait of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, although the Judge is a smaller man than was the illustrious lightning-tamer. The Virginia Senators are both rather remarkable looking personages. The eloquent HUNTER is dark and swarthy, with marked Indian characteristic of features. They say he comes of the genuine POCAHONTAS stock. He has a pleasant, good-humored face, shaded by thick, raven black hair, and is an intelligent, moderate and working member of the Senate. Judge MASON is portly, dignified and well dressed, but with a sour and haughty expression of countenance, the very *beau ideal* of an overbearing, slaveholding, nigger-driving aristocrat, and his appearance does not belie the character of the man. In front of him, engaged in earnest conversation, are those twin soldiers of freedom, CHASE, of Ohio, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts. The former, tall, erect and manly, with expansive brow and well-developed head, would be noted among a thousand. The latter is dandified in dress and appearance, and has the air and manners of an indolent literary man rather than a stirring politician. Both are fine speakers, although the style of SUMNER is rather too ornate and classic for his present audience, and would better befit the theatre of a Debating Society or a Lyceum Lecture-room than a legislative body. The fat, greasy-looking, bald and very cross-eyed, man now talking to CASS, is PETTIT, of Indiana, a noisy Loco-Foco, a scurrilous debater and a profane atheist. He believes all religion to be a farce, and the Declaration of Independence a gigantic humbug, and never misses an opportunity of forcing these and kindred enlightened views on the ear of the Senate. However, he is a prime doughface and an unswerving party man, and is consequently a prized adherent of the present Administration. Near him is another of that same dough face breed—the insignificant, consequential little man with a broken nose. He is Senator STUART, Gen. CASS' colleague, and as perfect a specimen as can be found hereabouts of insipid mediocrity. Others there are deserving of a word of complimentary notice, but, leaving them for another opportunity, let us for a season bid adieu to the Senate. S. W.

Commencement at Princeton.

The Annual Commencement at Princeton took place yesterday. The exercises commenced at 4 P. M., DODWORTH's Band was in attendance, from this City.

The address before the Literary Societies was delivered on Tuesday by P. R. FENDALL, Esq., late District Attorney of the District of Columbia.

Some changes have taken place in the Faculty. Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institute, late Professor of Natural Philosophy here, was appointed Professor of Applied Sciences. He has not yet accepted it, but it is understood that he will continue to deliver lectures, at any rate. Prof. STERLING ALEXANDER, late Professor of Astronomy, was appointed to the Chair of Mechanical Philosophy. Rev. J. T. DUFFIELD was appointed Professor of Mathematics; Rev. J. T. MOFFAT, Professor of Greek; Rev. G. M. GIGER, Professor of Latin; Rev. Dr. ATWATER, of Fairfield, Ct., Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy; Prof. [illegible]

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Chapman, Archbishop [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
Robert [illegible]	[illegible]
Lewis G. [illegible]	[illegible]
Charles [illegible] Newark	[illegible]
Edward F. Bidwell, Newark	[illegible]
James M. Burnett, Md.	[illegible]
Charles Boyd, New York	[illegible]
George H. Bowers, Baltimore	[illegible]
Harvey E. Rogers, Baltimore	[illegible]
Philip A. Cadney, Maryland	[illegible]
F. Chandler, Elizabethtown.	[illegible]
Robert C. Clarke, Ga.	[illegible]
James P. Catt, S. C.	[illegible]
James T. Coleman, Miss.	[illegible]
E. S. Condit, Morris Co	[illegible]
R. S. Conover, Princeton.	[illegible]
J. Miles Cooke, Rahway.	[illegible]
I. Crane, West Bloomfield.	[illegible]
H. S. C. Cumming, Princeton.	[illegible]
G. W. Park Curtis, N. C.	[illegible]
John Darroch, N. C.	[illegible]
F. V. Dayton, Trenton.	[illegible]
A. B. Dod, Princeton.	[illegible]
James A. Dozier, Jr., S. C.	[illegible]
Charles W. McCord N. Y.	[illegible]
James McDougall, L. I.	[illegible]
Thomas P. Mikell, S. C.	[illegible]
Wm. T. Morrison, N. Y.	[illegible]
Wm J. Murrell, Alabama.	[illegible]
R H Nassau, Lawrenceville.	[illegible]
William B. Norman, Md.	[illegible]
Thomas C. Patrick, La.	[illegible]
E. D. Pierson, Orange.	[illegible]
John P. Poe, Md.	[illegible]
John C. Reid, Ga.	[illegible]
Luther C. Reil, Ga.	[illegible]
Christopher Rowell, Ala.	[illegible]
William B Sandford, Va.	[illegible]
Benjamin F. Sherrod, Tenn.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]

...ly, a regular issue of every morning, devoted to advertising a multiplicity of news in character or numbers, published in this country.

Our Weekly Edition also has a very large and rapidly increasing circulation.

Fugitive Slaves.

Previous to the formation of the Federal Union all the Colonies endured the curse of Slavery, which British avarice had introduced among them. In several of them, however, the institution had grown unpopular, and steps had been taken towards its abolition. When the Constitution was formed, it was apprehended that Slaves would escape from Slave States into the Free States; and that in such cases they would be released from servitude by the operation and effect of the local law, and that the owners would thus be prevented from reclaiming them. It was a foreseen case of conflict of local laws, and it became important to fix the principle by which all such cases should be decided.

Accordingly, when the Constitution was framed, a provision was inserted, declaring that

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, *in consequence of any law or regulation therein*, be *discharged* from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The intent and scope of this provision are perfectly clear. If no controversy had ever arisen on the subject, every man on reading it would say at once that its object was simply to *prevent* an apprehended evil,—namely, the enfranchisement, by the laws of one State of those whom the laws of another held to be slaves. The clause is strictly and exclusively prohibitory. It *forbids* certain State legislation,—or, to speak still more accurately, it declares that such legislation shall not, in certain specified cases, produce a certain specified effect. Fugitive slaves shall not be *freed* by the laws of States into which they may escape. They shall not, in consequence of any such law or regulation, be discharged from service so as to be kept, by operation of law, from those to whom it may be due;—but on the contrary, they shall be delivered up *on claim*,—that is to say, on proper legal proof that the service alleged is actually due.

This would be the plain, simple, unsophisticated interpretation which any intelligent person, who had no political theory to establish and no sectional or political purposes to carry out, would put upon the clause. But how different is the provision as it now stands, under the incessant action of Congress. Courts of Law, political demagogues and the Slaveholding oligarchy which has used all these for the attainment of its ends? Instead of being prohibitory in its character and scope, it is now made to enjoin *upon the Federal Government* the labor and expenses of hunting, seizing and delivering up slaves who may escape from one State into another. It is treated as giving new powers to Congress,—as clothing the General Government with functions utterly alien to its ordinary character. And more than this, it is held to impose upon every individual citizen the duty of taking part *personally* in the seizure and return of fugitive slaves;—and two gray-headed Senators from South Carolina and Virginia—States which have signalized their history by their assertion of State rights and their intense hostility to extending the powers of the Federal Government—have denounced as a *traitor* to the Constitution, one of their colleagues, who ventured to repel the assumption that this clause imposed upon him any such duty.

Senator SUMNER'S reply to his insolent and unmannerly assailants, which we published yesterday, was admirable. If it did not make them ashamed of the plantation airs they are in the habit of putting on, upon the floor of the Senate, they are indeed impervious to such impressions. Mr. SUMNER has always been recognized as a gentleman of ability and of distinguished culture and scholarship;—but this single speech, more than any other he has ever made, shows him to be of clear practical sense, prompt in resenting personal injustice, and able to strike quite as heavy blows as any of his enemies, and with a degree of courtesy and grace to which they are strangers.

The prevalent public sentiment in regard to the Fugitive Slave law, illustrates strikingly the tendency of power to steal into the hands of a united, bold and desperate class-interest, under cover of construetions; so that, ultimately, what nobody would have dreamed of holding at the ontset, becomes established law, and he is branded as a traitor who doubts it. It is not easy to see whither this process will lead us, if it continues to go on unchecked. It has already rendered federal legislation subservient in almost everything, to the interest and ambition of Slavery;—and it will not be for lack of effort, if it does not make every Northern man in Congress the cringing and subservient tool of the oligarchy, which is seeking thus to establish its complete supremacy over all the concerns of the Republic.

The Police Uniform.

A fresh attempt is made just now, by a portion of the Police Department, to resist the adoption of a *uniform* for Policemen. So far as we can ascertain, it is not shared or aided by the oldest and best members of the Department. Indeed the pretexts which are given in justification of it, are such as would not for a moment enlist the favor of men whose only object was to discharge properly and with efficiency the duties they have assumed. The speeches made at the Park meeting yesterday represent, with a good deal of accuracy, the flimsy nature of the reasons urged against this measure.

[illegible] as the means of [illegible] liberties of the country, in consequence of adopting a uniform for our City Police. When gentlemen in their position find it necessary to impose such fustian on the public, the cause which requires it must be weak indeed. [illegible] improvement in the character, appearance

hearty congratulations of our [illegible] munity. It is ascribed [illegible] ly, to the excellent rules prescribed for the Department, and to the rigid manner in which offences are punished, discipline enforced and efficient service secured by the Commissioners: and no one thing has contributed more to this result than the adoption of a *uniform*. It has given respectability to the appearance of Policemen,—and under the old system this was what they lacked most decidedly. It has given the better portion of them greater pride in the performance of their duty, and has subjected the others to more certain detection in their attempts to evade it. This is undoubtedly the secret of the renewed hostility to the system.

We feel quite confident that all the clamor which they may succeed in raising on this subject, will not change the action of the Commissioners in the least. The adoption of a uniform is the most important step taken for a long time, in the promotion of City reform, and we are confident that it meets the approbation of the great mass of our population. The small size of the Park meeting yesterday, and the utter lack of importance or influence in its proceedings, gives satisfactory evidence of the futility of this attempt to excite the public mind against the reformed Police system now in force. We hope every step taken will be *in advance*, and for its still further improvement.

Dragging New-Hampshire Politicians.

The New-Hampshire *Patriot* feels constrained to make the following humiliating exposure of the condition of political things in that State. It says:

The truth is, this outcry against the Democrats has been raised solely to cover up the iniquitous doings of the coalitionists. They have been guilty of *all* the sins which they charge upon the Democrats, and more too. They have brought three times as many men here to influence and "overawe" members; they have used money, or raised and attempted to use it, to corrupt members; they have resorted to the meanest and most disgraceful tricks, in the House and out, to effect their purposes; there is good reason to believe that their "unclean birds" have attempted to keep Democrats from the House BY FOUL MEANS, EVEN BY PUTTING DRUGS INTO THE LIQUOR WHICH THEY DRANK! And yet, those folks, while guilty of such iniquities, have the brazen effrontery to talk about the Democrats having here a set of "unclean birds!" Why, there never was found congregated together for dishonest purposes more foul and reckless set of politicians than have been brought and kept here in the pay and interest of the coalition. And as "unclean" as they are, some of their blatant orators in the House have shown themselves the fonlest of the lot. Their gross and insulting abuse of Democratic citizens, because they have thought proper to visit Concord, is disgraceful to the Legislature, and would be disgraceful to those who uttered it, if they had not sunk themselves below all possibility of further disgrace.

The *Patriot* feels bad—in fact, he seems to feel very bad. He could not easily have crowded more political villainy into the same number of lines, if he had written soon after partaking of the New-Hampshire adulteration. But, after all, his statement, if not borne out entirely by the facts, bears internal evidence of an intention to tell the whole truth about politicians in New-Hampshire. It is probably the truth, penned under extraordinary excitement;—a romance founded on fact, and similar in some respects to others which have gone before it, and are now remembered in consequence of the impossibility of putting a finger on the fact on which they were said to have been established. He does not complain because villainous corruption has an existence in New-Hampshire, but because the Coalitionists have been guilty of all the sins of his favorite Nebraska Democracy. He could have put up with even that without complaining bitterly; but then, to go beyond and touch the New-Hampshire Nebraska Democracy in a vital part! To adulterate its life source, to tamper with its fountain head, to secretly put soporifics into the spring of its enthusiasm, is more than any patriot ought to submit to quietly. Northern Nebraska sentiment depends upon the prompt exposure of this trick of the Coalitionists; for if it should be generally played, the consequences would be as fatal to Nebraska sentiment in New-Hampshire, as is *Cocculus Indicus* to fish when cast into their waters. The *Patriot* should call the attention of the President to the subject, and recommend the appointment of a Taster General for the Nebraska men of New-Hampshire. If rumor be entitled to credit, there are a number of gentlemen in Washington who are well qualified, and who would willingly perform the onerous duties of the office.

Reforms and the Pound.

Mayor LAMBERT and the people of Brooklyn are down on hogs; Mayor WESTERVELT and all the tattered urchins of New-York are down on dogs. The hog law was loudly demanded in Brooklyn. Passing up Fulton-street at night, it was not uncommon to meet thirty or forty of these scavengers sweeping through the street, about as effectually cleansing it as do our City Authorities when their sweepers pass through—and present next week a bill for services. It was time to open the dog-pound, too, in New-York. Obliged, professionally, a short time since, to go through a dark street on the east side of town late at night, we counted in our walk of half a dozen blocks, ten dogs, unmuzzled of course, and unattended. Some snarled angrily at the disturbance we caused, others sneaked under the shadows of the butchers' carts. On the first night that the pound was in operation, judging from the report of the officers of the institution, the majority of them were there—the snarlers atoning for their churlishness, the sneakers for their cowardice—and for every rascally cur of them a ragged urchin had received fifty cents.

The pound is an institution worthy of our pride. It is productive of good, not unmixed, possibly, with the evil of offering a premium for stealing dog-meat. But it rids the City of the nuisance of the living agents of hydrophobia. It gives employment to ragged boys, and furnishes spending money to those who are skillful in the seductive art of telling dogs out of their masters' yards. The dogs are generally either reclaimed or sold to applicants at the pound, in either case bringing quite a handsome revenue to our City, which cannot afford to have a decent shed for any of its up-town markets. They are generally re-stolen and re-sold the next night, and so the good work goes on. Besides this, poor boys have made quite a speculation by rearing sheep dogs in Jersey City for the pound. A small

Cholera Morbus.

We have seen a report of Drs. VALEY and GULL, in which they express their opinion that the Cholera is contagious only when persons, in contact with those who are lying ill of that terrible disease, inhale the poisoned air produced by the breath and exhalations of the patients. These gentlemen also state, that the Cholera rages most on board of ships, and is carried by them from point to point. We are told, in the very face of this information, that the New-York Board of Health has selected as a Cholera Hospital, the house in Franklin-street, now occupied by the Commissioners of the Poor.

Upon these facts we feel constrained to make the following observations:

All will admit that a hospital of any kind, but more especially for those who are suffering from such maladies as fever and cholera, should be in some airy and saluhrious place, remote from the miasma of marshy grounds and fetid kennels, filled with dirty water and all the putrescent garbage of a crowded city. The atmosphere generated by such impurities is poison to the sick, and must, in many cases, destroy any chance of recovery their disease may have left them.

The house selected by our Board of Health is surrounded by every advantage at which we have hinted. It is situated in a narrow and densely inhabited street at a low part of the City, between two rivers, whose banks are thronged with vessels of every description, rendering the adjacent waters filthy with all sorts of rubbish and offal. The situation and air of the street are almost sufficient of themselves, in this excessively hot weather, to generate disease and can surely promise nothing beneficial to those whose keenest necessity must be free and pure ventilation. On the other it offers a certainty that disease will be propagated throughout the quarter which, thus ready to receive infection, is suddenly made the centre of contagion.

The proper place for a Cholera Hospital would be in the upper part of the City, upon some rising ground, distant from the marshy flats and their miasms. With good ventilation, and care in the management of every building connected with the hospital, we might soon expect to hear of results which are utterly out of the question while the present state of things continues.

Again, the severest measures should be rigorously enforced, to prevent the over-crowding of emigrant vessels, and to ensure perfect cleanliness in every part of them,—at least, to the furthest extent practicable. The condition of the poorer emigrants between the decks of our large ocean-packets, is usually frightful to think of, especially during the earlier period of their voyage, when so large a portion of them are convulsed with sea-sickness. The impurities accumulating around them, in such narrow quarters, invite contagion, and when any melody of the latter character once breaks out among them it spreads with a rapidity which is fearful, but not at all surprising.

Fear of the cholera has long been known to prepare the timid for the real approach of that disease, and, in many cases, to deprive those who are hut slightly attacked, of all chance of recovery. Anything tending to create undue and unnecessary apprehension, should be avoided. The best way to allay public terror is to adopt measures of public safety. We do not believe that the Asiatic cholera, *pur sang*, has yet invaded our City, for this season, but the extreme heat and the alarm already excited by common report of its presence, should admonish our authorities to take every precaution. Should the redoubtable scourge indeed fall upon us, let the Dispensary be opened in every Ward, with physicians in permanent attendance to succor all who may exhibit any symptom of Cholera. This should be done in order that assistance may reach the patient immediately. Cases of severe diarrhœa and *Cholerine*—the disease now prevailing in New-York—frequently degenerate into Cholera for want of early and efficient treatment.

In conclusion, we will only add that we feel confident of the reassuring consequences that must follow prompt and judicious action, in this matter, by those whose especial duty it is to guard the public health.

☞ Rev. JOHN P. CAMPBELL, of Tennessee, proposes to publish a complete *Business Directory* of the Southern States, to contain the firms and Post-Office address of merchants, manufacturers, Shipping, Railroad, Banking, Insurance Companies, &c., High Schools, population, value of property, and commercial prospects of the several counties, towns and cities of eleven Southern States, together with many of the towns and counties on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Such a work cannot fail to be highly useful to business man in every part of the Union. Mr. CAMPBELL proposes to devote part of the volume to commercial and general advertising. He is now in this City, at the Irving House, where he will be glad to receive orders.

☞ MESSRS. LLOYD & BROTHER are getting up a *Mammoth Business Chart* for circulation in the Western States, on which they propose to insert the cards of business men, &c. Their advertisement, which deserves attention, will be found in another column.

☞ Another great run upon the thermometer yesterday; and mercury taken in large doses.

Operatic.

Castle Garden opens for the season to-night, and although with no novelty in the way of Opera, with decided novelty so far as artists are concerned. Mr. MAETZEK improved his opportunities in Europe, and has we believe, made the most judicious selection of the best talent to be obtained there. We may in consequence expect a constant succession of fresh artists, and of new operas. Among the latter we believe VERDI'S latest "Rigoletta," will be produced at Castle Garden. Notwithstanding the strange prejudice which exists against this composer, his works more than any other give evidence of resuscitation in the Italian school, and must be look to for anything like novelty.

The opera for this evening is "Lucia de Lammermoor," *Edgardo*, by Signor BERALDI; *Lucia*, by Donna VALERIA GOMEZ; *Ashton* by Signor GRAZIANI.

The admission has been fixed at a uniform rate, and no extra charge is made for securing seats.

ARREST OF TWO COUNTERFEITERS—APPEARANCE OF SPURIOUS BILLS ON THE BANK OF BATH, NEW-YORK.—Two persons were arrested yesterday, one of them in Jersey City and one in New-York, who were engaged in passing counterfeit bills on the Bank of Bath, in Steuben County, New-York. The counterfeits are one dollar bills on that Bank altered to twenties. It is evidently done by extracting the words or figures one, wherever they occur, by chemical process, and printing twenty instead. The counterfeiting has been so successfully done as to deceive some of the Brokers and Bank officers, to whom it has been submitted. They are dated April 15, 1854, and are signed CONSTANT COOK, President, and H. H. COOK, Cashier. Information having been given to Deputy Sheriff FOSLAND that persons were in Jersey City passing these spurious bills, he went after them, and arrested a young man whose name is WEITING, on this charge, and found one of the spurious bills in his possession.

It was soon after ascertained by Capt. FARLEY, of the Jersey City Police, that a young man named CHARLES BLAIR, was also passing this money, and he traced him to his stopping-place at the Girard House, in New-York, and arrested him by the aid of a New-York officer and took him to Jersey City. He found six of the $20 spurious bills upon this person. Capt. F. has about $160 in good money in his keeping, which he took from these parties, and with which he will redeem any of these counterfeits to that amount which they may have passed off. One of the prisoners when arrested, telegraphed to a business man in Syracuse to raise all the money that he could and come to New-York, as he was in trouble. They are connected with wealthy and respectable families in Western New-York. The prisoners were taken before Recorder CUTTER, who committed them to Hudson County Jail, in default of $5,000 bail each, to await trial at the next term of Court. They received an examination.

Two Russian Diplomatic Pistols.

TRACES OF THE PERPETRATORS.

On the second page of this morning's TIMES, we publish an interesting account of the explosion of a torpedo, or as it is called "an infernal machine," by which two persons were torn into pieces. The following account is a day later, and gives much additional information:

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 26.

Since writing the article which appeared in our issue of yesterday morning, in relation to the horrible murder at the Marine Hospital, we have gained the following additional particulars:

About one week since, a stranger of fine appearance, and finely dressed, called upon Dr. A. H. BAKER, and made certain inquiries about Mr. ISAAC H. ALLISON, a student in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and Steward of the Marine Hospital. The stranger was particular in learning Mr. A.'s style of dress, size, &c. After receiving this information he left the office, remarking, "I will see him in less than a week." Dr. BAKER mentioned the subject to Mr. A., and asked him what it meant. Mr. A. said it was nothing worth minding, but supposed the person to be a notorious gambler, who entertained an enmity towards him because of a previous difficulty, in which he had placed confidence in Mr. A. and was now afraid that that confidence would be abused. Nothing more was heard or said about the matter, and all parties connected with the Institute regarded the action of the person who called upon Dr. BAKER, as of small moment. On Monday evening, about 9 o'clock, a man answering nearly the same description to the person who called upon Dr. BAKER, stopped two boys on Longworth near Plum-street, and offered to pay them if they would carry a small package he held in his hand to Mr. ALLISON, the Steward of the Hospital, at the same time cautioning the boys not to shake the box else they might damage something which the box contained. The boys took the box and left it at O. STOCKTON'S gents' furnishing store, on the corner of Western-row and Longworth-street, with one of Mr. STOCKTON'S clerks. The box was wrapped in brown paper and tied with a cord. Under the string was a card on which was written, "Mr. ALLISON, Marine Hospital, corner of Western-row and Longworth-street, Cincinnati."

The clerk took the box and gave it to Dr. JOHN W. BAKER, who was seated at the door of his office, situated in the same building. Dr. B. was requested to hand the box to Mr. ALLISON, the steward. Dr. BAKER was not going up stairs immediately, and laid the box on the table until he had prepared a caustic for a patient named KINO, who had a broken jaw. While preparing the prescription of Dr. A. H. BAKER, who attended Mr. KINO, Dr. CUMMINS picked up the box, and shook and examined it. Dr. C. found the box to be about one foot in length, and six inches square on the ends, with a sliding lid like a match or tobacco box, and weighing from 10 to 15 pounds. Dr. C. shook the box at the side of his head, and heard a hard substance rattling within. Dr. JOHN BAKER then took the box and the preparation, and started up stairs with them. At the head of the stairs he met the matron of the house, Mrs. ALLISON, and gave her the box, and then gave the preparation to Dr. A. H. BAKER. Mrs. ALLISON took the box and went into her room, and gave the box to her husband, who sat down on a chair, and after untieing the strings, and taking off the paper, he commenced pulling out the sliding top of the box, and an explosion took place. The Drs. BAKER, hearing the report, supposed first it was thunder, then an explosion of gas. They heard the ceiling falling, the walls trembling, and screams in the room. Upon entering the room, filled with dust of the plaster, and smoke of the powder, they discovered the bed-clothes in the fire, and also the clothes on Mrs. ALLISON. Dr. BAKER tore the burning clothes off her person, and stuffed them up the chimney, and by the aid of water, they succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Dr. BAKER then heard his name called by Mr. ALLISON and his wife, two or three times—the former piteously, and the latter crying loudly, "For God's sake, Dr., come and help me!" As soon as a light was procured, Mr. A. was seen creeping along to a front window on his hands and knees, his entrails protruding from his abdomen, and his clothes burning.

He was picked up and carried into a room adjoining, and Mrs. A. taken to a room in the first story. When laid on his couch, Mr. A. asked Dr. BAKER, "Can I live?" and was answered "No." Several physicians were sent for, who rendered prompt and efficient assistance. ALLISON was asked, "What done this?" He replied "A torpedo." ALLISON received twenty-two bells, slag shote and pieces of iron in his legs, and a wound of about three inches in length in his abdomen. His hands and face were dreadfully burned, and it was said that both of his eyes were burned out. While the physicians were administering to his wants he was heard to exclaim, "Great God! why is this?" I have never done wrong to a human being!" And soon after he seemed a person who he suspected of the planning of the diabolical act. (The name we forbear mentioning at present.)

The explosion occurred at precisely 22 minutes past 10 o'clock; and after suffering intense pain about 2½ hours, Mr. A. died in great agony at 12½ o'clock, perfectly conscious to the last. Mrs. ALLISON had one arm badly torn, and which was amputated. The other hand, and her face, shoulders and breast, were dreadfully burnt. Although so badly injured she nevertheless retained her senses, and frequently conversed as to how the accident occurred. Her face and shoulders are perfectly black, and her eyes are burnt, but to what extent is not known. Her person generally is very much mutilated. She was living during the day yesterday, but her physicians say that she cannot possibly recover. Mr. A. and wife are both young, without children, and have relations in Kentucky and in this city.

There is no doubt but that the box contained a bomb-shell, as fragments of the iron were found, which justify such a conclusion. The infernal machine was heavily charged with powder, balls, pieces of iron and grape shot. When the explosion occurred the furniture in the room was shattered into a thousand pieces. The bed-clothes were torn in ribbons, and caught fire; the ceiling of the room was perforated and completely riddled; the north partition wall was shivered by the force of the explosion, throwing it several feet out of place, and breaking and destroying the lathing and plastering. Some of the furniture in the front room was damaged, but not materially. The windows and blinds were precipitated into the street, while portions of the metal were found imbedded in the wall and furniture. The walls were bespattered with blood. Scarcely an inmate in the house but was stunned and knocked down by the force of the explosion. The patient, KING, was knocked from one side of his room to the other, and was badly injured. Dr. BAKER burnt his right hand badly in extinguishing the fire. The noise of the explosion was heard a distance of several squares, and in a few minutes several hundred people were at the scene of the occurrence. Much excitement prevailed, and the police made diligent inquiries for the perpetrator of the horrid deed.

The box was about 12 inches in length, 6 in width and 4 in height. Portions of it are now in the possession of the Mayor. Mrs. ALLISON stated that at the time of explosion her husband had the box between his knees, and was endeavoring to draw the lid. Many rumors were in circulation throughout the city yesterday in relation to the affair, but none of them with any foundation. Yesterday one of the servants attached to the Hospital, found in the room where the fatal occurrence took place, a pistol lock, which was evidently the means used to explode the bombshell.

The lock had been unscrewed from the barrel and from the stock, and then screwed into the vent-hole of the shell. It had been fastened to the sides of the box with a nail, and wires so attached to the lid, that when an attempt was made to open it, the hammer would fly down and explode the cap. The wires and nail were attached to the locks when found.

Coroner NOOLE held an inquest over the dead body of ALLISON, at which time most of the above facts appeared in testimony. The jury returned a verdict of "Came to his death by twenty-two wounds in his legs, and a cut of three inches in length in the abdomen, received by the explosion of a combustible contained in a box, and inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury."

We understand that Mayor SNELBAKER has appointed a special police force to search for the murderer, and has offered a reward of $300 for his apprehension. We sincerely hope that no pains will be spared in bringing the accused fiend to justice. Pieces of the bomb shell and the box are in the possession of Marshal RUFFIN.

ALLISON is represented as being a quiet and very inoffensive man, and his wife amiable and kind. Mr. A. was much liked by those connected with the institution, and by a large circle of friends and relations.

Since the death of ALLISON, it has come to light that the box was made by McCULLOUGH & HIVELY, on Fifth-street, between Western-row and Plum, about four days since. The box was made in a peculiar manner. When finished, the person for whom it was made, paid for it and took it away, but soon after returned and wanted it made larger, which Messrs. C. & H. did. The description of this man answers that of the person who gave the box to the two boys on Longworth-street, to take it to Mr. ALLISON, and also the person who purchased the fumigated powder at SALISBURY'S drug-store, on the corner of Sixth and Freeman-streets, on Friday evening last. The description of the man who

THE POLICE UNIFORM.

Indignation Meeting of Policemen in the Park.

A large concourse, numbering from a thousand to fifteen hundred persons, assembled in the Park at 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, in accordance with a call issued by order of a previous meeting of the members of the Police.

The objects of the meeting were stated in the following notice, which was posted prominently in the streets and published in the morning papers:

"A meeting of citizens, and all others who feel aggrieved at the ridiculous and oppressive rules, and regulations of the Commissioners of Police and especially that portion of the late order imposing an expensive and fantastical uniform, will be held in the Park."

The meeting was called to order by Mr. BROCK CARROL, who nominated Mr. W. H. STOCKDELL to preside over its deliberations. A Vice-President from each of the different wards was nominated and elected.

The President then proceeded to read the call for the meeting, after which DANIEL B. TAYLOR, Esq., addressed the assemblage.

Mr. TAYLOR objected to the idea that this meeting was one in which only policemen had an interest. He regretted that this meeting had assumed the character of a Police Meeting. It was time that a question of deciding between the merits of the Policemen and the Commissioners of the Police would have to be raised, but to this mind the principles involved in the question were of such a character as to ask the response from every man who claims the name of an American. [Applause.] He had been invited to address this meeting, probably because he was one of the members of the Legislature who enacted the law under which the Commissioners of the Police had been created, which Board, in the exercise of its duty, had seen fit to issue the order which had been instrumental in bringing about this meeting. One year ago last April this law had been passed, giving the public Commissioners their power; but that act gave that body no power to put the construction upon the law which they had done. After the creation of the present Police Department, it was found to be very defective in some particulars. Few of the community had any doubt as to the legislative action necessary to make it a beneficial system for the protection of the peace and good order of this great City. Acting upon this conviction, the Legislature, in 1853, was invited to amend the law, so as to create a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision over the Department. Numerous plans were suggested and discussed, and in that general whirlwind, which characterized the closing acts of Legislative bodies, the Legislature had agreed upon a plan which was now the law of this State. The whole debate upon the matter had turned upon one single point—the fifth article of that act. When it came to empowering a Board to prescribe the manner in which a policeman should dress—the hedge he should wear, and the *livery* which he should put on—the whole sixteen Delegates in the Assembly, and the whole of the Delegates in the Senate, insisted on having a voice in the disposal of that matter. That section reads thus:

"The Chief of the Police, the Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants of the Police, and the Policemen, shall wear a suitable emblem or device to be prescribed by the Commissioners of the Police."

He contended that if a member of the Police wore a band around his hat containing the word "Policeman," and stating the number of his Ward, he would fulfil the requirements of the law, and a majority of the New-York delegation he was assured, entertained the same opinion.

Mr. TAYLOR commented upon the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in favor of the Commissioners, in their claims to possess the power of regulating the dress of the Policemen. He conceived that this infraction of the usage of society in the matter of dress, was but the commencement of the establishment in this City of a standing army—a state of facts which Americans could find no sympathy for, they being from their infancy taught to rely upon the spontaneous action of the citizen soldiery—the volunteers—when and where they were needed. The ordar which the Board of Commissioners had just issued, was the breaking of the ground wherein populer freedom would be buried. He thought that the efficiency lay in the man and not in the coat.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Esq., was the next speaker. He said that it was the right of any citizen to look into any matter, and to form an opinion on it, and he believed that the members of the Police Department had a right respectfully to protest against any measure which they might consider oppressive to themselves. If this be treason, then, in the language of PATRICK HENRY, let them make the most of it. He was aware of the extent to which despotic power regulated the dress of man—the cut of the hair and the shaving of the beard; but he had yet to learn that in a republican country men were either to be forced to wear badges of nobility or servility.

We were told that the dress did not make the man; but it marked the man, however, and no man bearing the proud title of an American desired to appear in any dress that should make him conspicuous among his fellows. Who entertained any respect for the liveried hackmen who eat in the seats front and rear of the Fifth-avenue *parvenus*.

Mr. SPENCER spoke of the course of the *Tribune* and *Herald* in advocating the use of the proposed uniform. When the Commissioners of the Police could work a change in public opinion upon the subject of wearing liveries, then it would be proper for them, perhaps, to prescribe a dress for the Police to wear. The *Tribune* had said that if the officers did not like the uniform they could resign, and that plenty of men would be ready to fill their places. Were the salary of a policeman only $100, he too could find thousands of men ready to assume the duties. But what could be expected of such men? Of what good would a policeman be who possessed no self-respect?

Mr. SPENCER stated that a few members of the Police had been cited to appear before the Board of the Police Commissioners for being identified with this and the previous meeting. They were Mr. BEACH, President of the previous meeting; Messrs. STEELE and SKAATZ, the Secretaries, and Mr. WM. PETERSON.

The complaint against the last named gentleman charged that WM. PETERSON, on the 27th June, employed JOHN GARNNER to erect a stand in the Park for the use of the public meeting "to protest against the action of the Commissioners of the Police in imposing an expensive and fantastical uniform," thereby creating insubordination among and inciting to a violation of the discipline of the Police Department."

The giving way of the platform, which occurred during the reading of one of the notices, caused a precipitate retreat of the Reporters. Fortunately no persons were injured.

At the conclusion of Mr. SPENCER'S remarks, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

Destructive Fire at Castleton.

The bright light observed in the City on Wednesday evening proves to have been the reflection of a destructive fire which occurred at Castleton, Staten Island. The fire was first seen about 11½ o'clock, in a shingle-shed in the lumber-yard of BODINE BROTHERS, whence it communicated to the store of PINE & SNEDEKER, where the work of destruction was so rapid that before the arrival of the fire-engines a large portion of the building and a considerable amount of the stock was consumed. All the stock, however, between the first and second floors, with the exception of a quantity of hardware, was saved in PINE & SNEDEKER'S building, and in the second story three-fourths of the stock of carpeting. Including this and a considerable amount of dry goods and groceries brought out but little damaged, the value of the property rescued is estimated at $5,000—the value of the property destroyed, about an equal amount. They were insured in the sum of $9,000—distributed among the Richmond Mutual Insurance Company, the Mercer Mutual, the Glens Fall Mutual, and the Lennox, (New-York City.) A new barn of BODINE BROTHERS and upwards of $4,000 worth of

About four months since, during the temporary absence of Dr. PARKS, this position was appointed assistant surgeon, and during Dr. BAKER'S absence, the steward, Mr. ALLISON, and this person did not agree, each being of the opinion that the other wanted to be arbitrary. Hard words passed between them, and a challenge for a fight was given, but not accepted. One evening a dispute arose between them about a book, and the lie was given. ALLISON advanced towards the Dr., who raised his fist to strike ALLISON, which the latter took advantage of and knocked the Doctor down.

The parties were separated. A coolness had existed between them up to Saturday evening last, when the Dr. took his trunk from the Hospital to go to Iowa. He did not go, but was seen on Monday evening, since which time his whereabouts has not been known. Our worthy and efficient Marshal RUFFIN has the matter in hand, and is using every possible exertion to find the real offender. It is thought that the inhuman monster cannot possibly escape.

It is proper for us to say, that Dr. A. H. BAKER was not knowing to any difficulty between those two gentlemen, which had he known, would have been immediately settled in some way.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO TRAVELERS—A WORD BEFORE STARTING.—RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS are preeminently conducive to the health and comfort of all travelers. Their excellence consists in the material, gently and pleasantly absorbing the perspiration, and in the fineness of the fabric, effectually shielding the system from sudden chills consequent upon unlooked for, and, in traveling, unavoidable exposure to sudden atmospheric changes. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Under Garments, No. 198 Bowery, near Grand-st.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Strangers and Citizens will find it "pleasant and profitable" to visit the Phrenological Cabinet or Museum, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, two blocks above the Park, which will remain open and free to visitors, day and evening. Professional Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, when desired.

FOWLERS & WELLS.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY!—Time and money can be saved by buying at No 194 Bowery.

THE ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS,

introduced at our establishment several years since, are universally approved, and should be worn by all.

A. RANKIN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 194 Bowery.

EXCURSION HATS.—THE BLAZE OF JULY is impelling thousands to seek fresh air and cool shadows "beyond the bricks," and of course, a Hat that will shade the face effectually without oppressing the head, is a desideratum with every excursionist. A boundless variety from which to choose is offered at JENIN'S. Numberless styles of soft Hats, of all tints, light, flexible, compressible into the compass of a pair of gloves, and graceful as well as useful will be found there. In straws, too, there is a diversity of material, shape and finish, that cannot be excelled elsewhere while the superb Drab Beaver, GENIN'S Hat, is confessedly the richest, light-est and most elegant dress Summer Hat that has been issued this season. Gentlemen about to visit the sea side or the Sound, or bound on fishing or boating excursions, &c., may select at GENIN'S Summer Hats, suited to the most sanguine of sport and recreation. The assortments have just been replenished, and now comprehend between fifty and sixty variations of styles. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.—THE SUBscribers being anxious to close their entire stock of Spring and Summer goods have reduced the prices of their rich silks, barèges, laines, de laines, and bonnets, so low that persons can purchase a silk or barege dress for the price usually paid for prints. They will offer on Friday, 30th inst. rich silk from 50 cts to $3 per yard; rich barèges from 12½ to 6d. ; lawns at 6 cts; French muslins from 12½ to 37½ cts; rich organdies from 25 to 37½ cts.; ribbons of superior quality from 6 cts. to 75 cts., and all other goods in proportion. LEADBEATER & LEE, No 347 Broadway, cor Leonard-st

WHO IS TROUBLED WITH RATS?
Who is annoyed with Ants?
Who is disgusted with loathsome Roaches?
Stranger, friend or foe, whoever you are, we pity you, and advise you to read the following and take the hint.
IRVING HOUSE, New York, Aug 10, 1853.
I cheerfully recommend PARSONS & CO'S VERMIN AND INSECT EXTERMINATOR as the best article for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used. My house has been entirely cleared of them without the least inconvenience. D. HOWARD.
Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., Agents, No. 81 Barclay-st. Price 25 cents a box.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE.—MARSH & Co., No 2½ Maiden-lane, who received the sole premium for Trusses at the great Exhibition for the Industry of all Nations, now offer their Trusses with that confidence derived from the approbation of the first surgeons of New-York, Professors Parker and Carnochan; Drs. Ludlow and Reese, editors of the *Medical Gazette*, and Dr Dixon, of the *Scalpel*, have given the instrument a character that is possessed by no other. It will completely cure nine out of ten of every reducible case of rupture, and effectually support all others.

SEWING MACHINES.—EIGHT DISTINCT Patents on Sewing Machines are owned by SINGER & CO. No machine of any value can be made without infringing on one or more of these Patents. We have prosecuted the principal manufacturers, and shall prosecute all who are infringing machines. The latest *Boston News*, in the way of serving the "Dorcas" machine, grossly infringes three of our Patents. All persons are notified not to buy these machines; they are of inferior quality, and will subject the owners to suits for damages.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FAIR GAME—SOME PEOPLE ARE MAKING A TERRIble time, endeavoring to manufacture honor and peace out of their benevolence and so rob us of victims, and in doing achieve a fame they could not obtain in their own legitimate business. KNOX, however, does nothing of the sort: he attends to his profession personally and is perfectly satisfied with the glory that is being heaped upon him by every citizen of New-York, who is honored by wearing one of his magnificent Hats. They can be had in any quantities, either at 128 Fulton-st. or under the Prescott House in Broadway.

THE LAST DAY—$15 ONLY FOR A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—A great opportunity to get clear of paying enormous rents, and securing a healthy homestead. 500 building lots, 100 feet square, in the flourishing village of Flatland, and 100 farms, will be divided among 600 subscribers on FRIDAY EVENING, June 30, 1854. Each subscriber for $15, will receive a warranteed deed for 1 building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 2 to 20 acres. A few subscribers only wanted to close the books. Apply immediately to CHAS WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASK, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, Nos 326 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., are offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods. All kinds of WINDOW SHADES made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had—of being the cheapest house in the States.

DICK TINTO, THE WITTY (PARIS) CORRespondent of the *Daily Times*, devotes so much space to the aspect of the war in Europe, that he makes no mention in his last letter about the popularity of RAFFERTY & LEASK'S elegant drab Beaver Daguerreotype Hats, which are known to every one here, and if not in Paris it is no fault of theirs. No. 59 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their business location, late No. 448 Pearl-st., to No. 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand-st.) They are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles, consisting of Mosaic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, English and American Floor Oil-Cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

JOHN GREASON, OF No. 261 GREENWICH-ST., has a splendid stock of window-shades, paper hangings, lace and muslin curtains, floor and table oil cloths, with all the accessories for decorating and furnishing a room in the most fashionable manner. His paper hangings are particularly elegant being of the newest styles, with French and American borders. All his articles are furnished at the lowest possible rates.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States, of the above cel

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Radway's Ready Relief**—25 Cents a Bottle—A Relief instantly, in thirty years' standing—a cure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Wounds, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. KIRKER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES, and FRECKLES from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
C. H. RING, Broadway, and
all respectable druggists

☞ **For West Point and Cozzens' Dock**—The team ferry boat PUTNAM, will run in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, from Garrison's station to West Point and Cozzens' Dock, meeting every train, landing passengers going to and from Garrison's station.

☞ **Universitr's Family Medicines.**—FEVER AND AGUE—CHOLERA—The University of Free Medicine and Popular knowledge, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania April 29, 1853, mainly to arrest the evils of spurious nostrums; also, to supply the public with reliable remedies, where the best medical advisers cannot or will not be consulted, having purchased the invaluable remedy—HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE—the first and only known for twenty years as the certain cure for Fever and Ague and its kindred complaints, confidently recommend it to the patronage of its afflicted. The above institution likewise recommends for Bowel Complaint or Cholera, HOWARD'S COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BLACKBERRY ROOT, and in the time will furnish its own remedy for every disease that can be safely treated in this way. By order of the Trustees,
JOHN E BOWAND, M. D.,
President of the University, and head of the Pharmaceutical Department, Philadelphia.
Home Dispensary and Office, No. 47 South Second-st, Philadelphia.
CHARLES H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No 81 Barclay-st.; HAVILAND, WARRALL & RILEY, Maiden-lane; F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 237 8th-av.; R. A. SANDS, No 188 Bowery; JOHN MEAKIN, No. 497 Broadway; E. M. GUION, No. 121 Bowery; C. S. SMITH, No 126 Canal-st.; BRIGHAM & MILLER, No. 17 Avenue D; J. & J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; W. D. CARMALT, No. 318 Bowery and 252 Broadway; W. R. FARNUM, No. 2 3d-av.; A. W. GARDAHAM, Nos. 51 6th-av and 165 8th-av.; GAIL & AMEUD, No. 193 3d-av.; E. W. VONNARMITH, No 158 Bowery; T. T. GREEN, No. 309 Broadway; A. POWELL, No. 163 Avenue A; J. WALL GREEN, No 114 Broadway; JOHN MILLER, No. 213 1st-av.; W. F. LINDSAY, No. 77 East Broadway; W. H. JOHNSON, 70 Henderson-st; Miss A. PYE, No. 173 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; T. TRUE WAYES, South Brooklyn.

☞ **Columbia College.**—The Concluding Examination of the Classes in this College will commence in the Chapel on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, at 10 o'clock, and be continued daily (Sundays excepted) until completed, in the order named:
P. of MCVICKAR, in the Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Belles Letters—Seniors, WEDNESDAY, 5th; Juniors, MONDAY, 10th; Sophomores, FRIDAY, 14th.
Prof ANTHON, Greek and Latin Languages and Literature—Seniors, THURSDAY, 6th; Juniors, TUESDAY, 11th; Sophomores, SATURDAY, 15th.
Prof. HACKLEY, Mathematics Astronomy, &c.—Seniors, FRIDAY, 7th; Juniors, WEDNESDAY, 12th; Sophomores, MONDAY, 17th; Freshmen, THURSDAY, 20th.
In the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Chemistry.—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, WEDNESDAY, 19th.
Prof. SCHMIDT, in German—Seniors, SATURDAY, 8th; Juniors, THURSDAY, 13th; Sophomores, TUESDAY, 18th; Freshmen, SATURDAY, 22d
Prof. DRISLER, Greek and Latin.—Freshmen, FRIDAY, 21st.
The Regents of the University, the Alumni of the College, parents and guardians of the students, and all persons interested in their examination, are invited to attend.
Such candidates for admission into the College as may prefer it, may be examined after the close of either day's examination of the Freshmen Class, or on the last SATURDAY of September, at 10 o'clock.
The Annual Commencement will take place on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, at 10 o'clock, at Niblo's.
CHAS. WING, Pres. Col. College.

☞ **The Committee appointed to devise means** for the relief of the destitute Cherokee now in our City, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums of money; further contributions can be made to the Treasurer, JAMES VAN NOSTRAND, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, corner of Wall and Greenwich-sts., or to either of the Committee:
Marshall O. Roberts.....$100 | Morford, Esq.....$25
Beebe & Co.....100 | C. H. Marshall, Esq.....25
Cochrane & Co.....50 | Suydam, Read & Co.....25
Oliphant & Son.....50 | Avery, Butler & Cecil.....25
N. L. & O. Grinnell.....50 | L. & V. Kirby & Co.....25
Grinnell & Minturn.....50 | John Caswell & Co.....25
Foster, Elliott & Co.....50 | W. & F. A. Delano.....25
Aymar & Co.....50 | Gill, Dillon & Noyes.....25
Moses Taylor & Co.....50 | F. H Sand, Esq.....25
Dennistoun, Wood & Co.....50 | Wm Whitlock, Jr., Esq.....20
Naylor & Co.....50 | Edward Willis, Esq.....15
J. J. Low & Brother.....50 | Isaells & Willis.....15
Lawrence, Myers & Co..50 | Gilbert & Tuttle.....15
J. S. T. Stranahan, Esq..50 | Wm. Frost, Esq.....10
R. T. Holmes.....50 | R Tenbrook, Esq.....10
James Eames, Esq.....25 | Sunday small sums.....30
Total.....$1,190
Mr. JOHN C. MILLS has been duly appointed Collector for the Committee.

☞ **A Meeting** to respond to the following notice will be held at the Astor House FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The sons of Newberyport are respectfully invited to attend:
SONS OF NEWBURYPORT—The Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of our approaching National Anniversary, in behalf of the City, hereby extend a cordial invitation to the absent Sons and Daughters and Former Residents to return and participate with us in the celebration on that occasion, and they may be assured of receiving a most hearty welcome. M. DAVENPORT, Chairman.
WM. GRAVES, Secretary.
NEWBURYPORT, June 7, 1854.

☞ **Why don't he go** to Winfield?—Grand excursions to this delightful village every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—only three miles from the Williamsburg ferries, and a short distance above the Calvary Cemetery. Lots $50 to $200, in monthly payments of only $5. Go and see them. Free tickets for the excursions to be had at the office, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st.
G. G. ANDREWS & F. F. KENDALL.

☞ **Mercantile Library Astor-place.**—The Library is open from 7½ A. M. till 9 P. M. The reading room will remain open until 10 P. M. Terms—Clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 semi-annual dues; merchants and others, $5 per annum. The down-town office is open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. The public is invited to visit the room of the Association during the present month.
WM H OILDER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Grand Ball.**—The subscriber proprietor of the Newark Bay House, begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that he will give a grand Fourth of July Invitation Ball at the above house, 4½ miles from Jersey City, on the plank road, to Bergen Point Clambake, chowders, dinners, &c., supplied on the shortest notice. N. B.—Stages leave Jersey City ferry every few minutes. H. H. TYSON.

☞ **There are 100 Beautiful Building Lots at** Waverly, on the Heights, only one mile directly back of Hoboken Ferry, to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 12, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. See advertisement in the Daily Papers, and then be sure you go and see the beautiful property, as it would be useless to attempt to describe the beauties and advantages of this splendid location.

☞ **Prompt, Safe, and Sure.**—DR. MCCLINTOCK'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL—A specific remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic of children. One teaspoonful occasionally a certain preventive of Asiatic Cholera. No family should be without it. Price, 25 cents and 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally, and by A CUSHMAN & CO., No. 122 Fulton-st.

☞ **Cork Water Coolers.**—A plain and cheap article, that will save more ice than any other, as is well known through all the Southern States, and also by those who have tried them in this City. Having a stone jar inside makes them preferable to those lined with metal. For sale by the sole agents, PICOT & SHOTWELL,
No. 47 Maiden-lane, up-stairs.

☞ **Furnished Rooms.**—A parlor, four pleasant bedrooms, and a basement to let, in a house in West 15th st., near 9th-av. If desired, breakfasts, and full board on Sundays, will be furnished. The location is eligible—stage routes and railroad within a block. Address F. W. W., Box No. 3,016, Post-Office.

☞ **Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.**—To families, keepers of hotels, and all persons traveling—Have you a bottle of Dr GIDDINGS' Cholera medicine? If not, get it without delay. Have it at hand, and you have a safe and sure and successful remedy. Office, No. 85 Murray st.

☞ **The Only Effectual Articles.**—COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, and COSTAR'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER for Bedbugs, Moths, Fleas, &c. (the Powder is 25 cents a package) and COSTAR'S FLY PAPER. Wholesale and retail depôt, No. 448 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Oncken** of Germany, will deliver an address in the Meeting-house of the Olive Branch Baptist Church, corner of Montgomery and Madison-sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING. The public are invited to attend. Service to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Psi Upsilon Dinner.**—The PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY will dine at the Metropolitan Hotel THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock P. M. Members are earnestly requested to procure their tickets of the Committee at the University.

☞ **Psi Upsilon Oration and Poem.**—The Oration and Poem before the Psi Upsilon Fraternity will take place at Dr. Cheever's Church THIS (Friday) MORNING. Orator, GEORGE H. MOORE, A. M. Poet, Rev. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

In specious statements place no faith,
By humbug peddlers made,
For Lyon's Powder is not sold
By "tramps" of any grade.
Beware of counterfeits, don't buy
Of hawkers in the street;
But straight to Lyon's depôt hie,
And get a genuine supply.
The bed bugs to defeat.

DEPOT FOR LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS, for exterminating rats and mice, No. 424 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and splendid steamer NORWALK, Capt. A. HITCHCOCK, will make three excursions daily to Coney Island, as follows: Leave New-York, foot of Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 3, N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M., landing at Fort Hamilton each way. Pass by Fort Hamilton or Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FOURTH OF JULY.—On SATURDAY the 1st, MONDAY the 3d, and TUESDAY the 4th of July, the 2 45 P. M. Trains will run through to Greenport. Returning leave Greenport on MONDAY the 3d, TUESDAY the 4th, and WEDNESDAY the 5th, at 4.30 A. M., for Brooklyn. All the other trains will run according to the Summer arrangements of July 1, 1854. WILLIAM E. MORRIS, President.
BROOKLYN, June 28, 1854.

H. E. MATTHEWS'S SINGING CLASSES.—Will sing on Pic-Nic on SATURDAY, July 8, all who have belonged at any time to his Class, together with parents, are invited to go. Tickets may be had on Saturday morning, July 1, at the rooms, No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Summer Retreat, in Bristol, R. I., on Narragansett Bay, is not a School, but a Hotel for our pupils and other lads during their Summer vacation. It is something new for teachers to provide a place of home and comfort for their pupils; and other young students during the hot months; but if it is something new, it is, I believe something that will be appreciated. Parents who wish to find that desideratum—a good school—are invited to try the six Select Schools of which this Retreat, or our Villa Marina, as we call it, is a part. We argue our pupils and instruct as we command. Circulars of Location, Terms, Studies and Classes, may be had at 20 Chambers-st., or 3 Bleecker-st., Mr. Mark's Academy, or of the subscriber, at Bristol, Rhode Island, or Commodore Hotel, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Wanted by a young man, a situation in a wholesale or retail store, where he can acquire a real estate knowledge of the trade; desires situation to be permanent. Please address H. B. FAIRFIELD, Times office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, 23 years of age, who speaks and writes the English, German and Danish languages, wishes a situation where he can employ those qualifications, or any respectable situation requiring a person acquainted with those languages. A letter addressed LANGUAGE, to this office, stating where an interview may be had, will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced young woman, to do cooking, baking, washing and ironing. She is a first rate washer and ironer, and a good plain cook and baker; would be desirous to please in every particular, and has no objection to go in the country. Has good references. Call at No. 233 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American Protestant, to go a traveling or in a gentleman's family, as child's nurse, or waiting maid—would prefer going to Europe. Satisfactory references given. Address J. M., at the office of this paper, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a lady, as housekeeper. She is perfectly familiar with all the duties of the position, and will devote her energies to it. References exchanged. Address E. T., No. 165 Chambers-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Swiss Protestant girl; she can speak good English; wishes a situation as chambermaid in a first class hotel. Good City reference can be given if required. Please call at No 129 27th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by a capable person—would prefer a Widower's family with children. Best of City reference. Address MAY, Post-Office, Union-square

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate hostler, a place with a Private gentleman or in a livery stable. Best of reference by addressing a note to Box No. 3,254 Post-Office

SITUATION WANTED—By an intelligent girl, to do chamber work and sewing, or as waiter and to take charge of children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two or three days at No 24 Washington-square.

SERVANTS.—Private families, hotels, and boarding-houses supplied with the best servants for every kind of domestic work, by MORRIS & CONNERT'S establishment, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., under the Irving House. Only respectable girls admitted here. Gentleman, French, English, Irish and Scotch. Also, young girls for store always to be found at this establishment. Also, German and French mechanics, coachmen, porters, farmers, &c., always on hand. Terms moderate. Applications for male help may also be made at the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

SERVANTS.—A large assortment of servants are now at C. MASON'S offices, No. 14 6th-av., and No 145 Bowery, wanting employment. These people have been selected by men many years in the business, and are warranted equal to any which may be found elsewhere. Terms—Yearly subscription, 50 cents; otherwise, 25 cents.

SERVANTS—Families in request of servants (especially German), can be supplied at the Intelligence Office No. 24 Avenue C. Also, servants in want of good places will do well to call.

SERVANTS WANTED—At No. 341 Broadway, Basement. A smart American lad as waiter in a saloon up town. Also, one to learn the trade of cake and confectionery; men on steamers and railroads. THOS. SPINK, Agent.

FEMALE DOMESTICS having good references, can obtain desirable situations, without charge, by applying at the office of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 130 9th-st., corner of Broadway, and No 27 Greenwich-st.

FOR EUROPE—Wanted an experienced nurse for one child, to travel with a gentleman's family through Europe. Apply immediately, at No 149 Grand-st.

BOY WANTED—In a hardware establishment, about fifteen to seventeen years of age; disposed to make himself generally useful. Apply by letter to box No. 3,308, Post-Office, in the hand writing of the applicant.

BOY WANTED—For office and outdoor work—an active, intelligent boy. He must give unexceptionable references, and reside with his parents. Apply, in own handwriting, to Y., No. 67 Exchange-place.

SAWYERS—WANTED IMMEDIATELY—By the New-Haven Steam Saw-Mill Co at New-Haven, Conn., one or two good sawyers well acquainted with teading mills for sawing timber and plank. Inquire of B. HUTCHINS, 44th-st., Steam Saw-Mills.

CHORISTER WANTED—Fully competent to conduct the Singing in a large Congregation in the City. Applicants will please address, with reference, CHORISTER, office of this paper.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—One who resides with his parents preferred. Salary, first year, $50. Address DRUGIST, No. 84 East 23d-st.

ORGANIST WANTED—For an Episcopal Church, within 20 miles of the City. Inquire at No. 222 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and board, in a respectable private family. Stages and cars pass by the door. Bath-room and all the conveniences of a home. Inquire at No. 158 1st-av., New-York. References given and required.

BOARDING.—Very pleasant rooms, single or in suits, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, at No. 863 10th st., a few doors east of 1st-av. Modern improvements in the house. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A fine, airy front room on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea and dinner on Sunday, or other meals, to suit, in a small private family, where all the comforts of a home can be obtained, at No. 22 Orchard-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with board and a suit of furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bed-room adjoining, just vacated, at No. 84 East 23d-st

BOARDING.—Families from the South can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, by the week, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or 2 young gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a new house, with all the modern improvements, at No. 268 West 33d-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A splendid suite of rooms on the second story to let, with full or partial board, suitable for a family or single gentlemen. The location is one of the most healthy and delightful in the city. Apply at No. 129 Columbia-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts., three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At No 191 Schermerhorn-st., near Smith-st., 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the ferries. Handsome suites of rooms, or single rooms can be obtained. The house is commodious, and as pleasant in its location as any in Brooklyn.

SUMMER BOARD AT ISLIP, L. I.—SELAH STRONG, late keeper of Fire Island Lights, has taken the extensive new Hotel erected by Captain Chapman, for the accommodation of boarders and travelers. The rooms are large and airy, and every effort will be made to accommodate and please all who visit this house. Seats are always in readiness to convey those desirous of visiting the Fire Islands, the Ocean Bathing Grounds, and the favorite Fishing Grounds of the great South Bay. Passengers by railroad will diverge at Thompson Station, where stages are always prepared to convey passengers to this house. For further information apply at No. 85 Beaver-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A gentlemen and lady, or two gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family at Rosenville, Staten Island, within two minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, from which two boats leave for the City every morning and return in the afternoon. Also, accommodations for horse and carriage if required. For particulars, inquire of O. T. CONNER, No. 254 Washington-st., New-York.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Pleasant rooms for the Summer, hot a short distance from the ferry, at Mrs. VALENTINE'S, No. 10 Essex-st.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Desirable apartments in Mott, James, and Cliff-sts. and West Broadway; second floor in Varick-st; large tenements in Old-alley; store in James-st.; cottage in Williamsburg.
SMITH, No. 59 Rose-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To a gentlemen.—A room and bedroom on the second floor of a private house. To a quiet, respectable person, they will be rented furnished, and kept clean for $2 per week. Inquire at No. 52 Leroy-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—On second floor, in suits or separate. Also, furnished rooms to either married or single gentlemen, at No. 280 West 20th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., opposite Chelsea-square.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. Apply at No 190 Atlantic-st., within five minutes' walk of South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Agreeable rooms to let, large and small, furnished or unfurnished, in suites or separately. Hot, cold and shower-baths in the house. No. 27 Second-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500.—DRUG STORE IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN., FOR SALE—On Chapel-st., near Yale College is well stocked with Drugs Medicines, &c., adapted to requirements of the place. Fixtures, furniture &c., are very complete and in good order, embracing soda water apparatus, marble counters, elegant showcase, &c. Has been established some eight years, and is doing a fine business. Inquire of or address, KINSLEY & DARLING, wholesale druggists, No. 62 Vesey-st., New-York

CALIFORNIA.—ADVANTAGES TO GOLD MINERS.—The right of an available Machine for making Pipe for conducting water to dry diggings, &c., for sale, capable of producing three miles of pipe per day; fortune for any company: call and see Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Room 12, No 11 Wall-st., New-York City.
CHARLES MILLER, } Sole Proprietors.
N. B.—See another advertisement.

LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of one of the best Hotels and Restaurants in the City of New-York, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the City, and of long standing; lease to run four years, and an excellent trade and unparalleled reputation already established. Cause of sale—proprietor going West. Apply to WEST, Herald office.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE—With stock and fixtures, &c., requiring but a small capital. Cash sales, yielding large profits. Inquire at No 75 West 16th-st. for Mr. SMITH, for two days, between the hours of 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

$2,000.—A BUSINESS MAN having this amount of capital is desired as a partner in a manufacturing business commenced by a young man who is unable to attend to the same; has been himself, as it is increasing very rapidly. Call at No 471 4th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale Drug business either active or silent with a capital of $30 000 or $40,000, in one of the largest, most respectable and profitable Drug Houses in this City. Address Box No. 2,415, Post Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LEATHER CASE LOST—In going from No. 16 Cliff-st., through Fulton, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Canal-sts., in Collins line of steamers, a leather case containing fishing rods, and a camp stool attached, marked "E. F. S., (or E. F. Sanderson,) passenger." The above reward will be paid on its return to No. 16 Cliff-st.

LOST.—Between the Harlem Railroad and Tryon-row and corner of Broadway and Wall-st., a small roll done up in brown paper, containing a written Engineer's report of a Railroad. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 30 Exchange-place, CLARK & JESSUP'S office.

SPECTACLES LOST—In attending the Commencement of the University at Niblo's Garden, a pair of Gold Spectacles with the name of the owner and "Pittsburgh" on the case. Any one having found the same, and leaving them at the office of the Christian Intelligencer, No. 102 Fulton-st., will be suitably rewarded.

BRACELET LOST—On Saturday, the 24th, in a Fifth-av. stage, or at the Fourth Ward, a gold Cameo bracelet. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by returning it to JOHN R. CHURCH, No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED AT 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

THE CATSKILLS. By J. ALDEN RICHARDS. ILLUSTRATIONS.—Catskill Creek—The Mountain House—View from the North Mountain—Sylvan Lake—The High Falls—Palenville—Cascade near Palenville—The High Rocks—The Dog Hole—View through the Clove—Bridge on the Kaaterskill—The Plateau Hill—Cascade in the Plattekill.

THE HOLY WEEK AT ROME.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Pantheon—Cavalcade on Palm Sunday—The Pope's Carriage—Kissing the Pope's Foot—Granting Absolution in St Peter's—The Sistine Chapel during Mass—The Pilgrim's Dinner—A Roman Preacher—Penitents on Good Friday—Blessing Animals—St. Peter's.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
ILLUSTRATIONS, from Original Drawings by DOPLER.—Caulaincourt and the Grand Duke Constantine—Caulaincourt in the Cabinet of Napoleon—Caulaincourt returning to Fontainebleau—Last Review at Fontainebleau—The Abdication—Marmont arresting the Troops—Caulaincourt and the Abbé de Pradt—Fac Simile of the Act of Abdication

STUDIES FOR A PICTURE OF VENICE. By IK MARVEL.

THE HAPPY FAILURE—A STORY OF THE RIVER.
By EDSON.

WOLF NURSES IN INDIA.

THE NEWCOMES' MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. By W. M. THACKERAY. With Seven Illustrations by DOYLE.
CHAPTER XXIV, in which the Newcome Brothers once more meet together
CHAPTER XXV. Is passed in a Public House.
CHAPTER XXVI, in which Colonel Newcome's Horses are sold

DOCTOR PABLO.
WHAT IS A CONGREVE ROCKET.
THE MOVEMENTS OF BEETHOVEN.
WOMAN'S WRONGS.—A LEAF FROM ENGLISH LAW.
STORM AND REST.
THE GREEN RING AND THE OOLD RING.
PICTURE OF A GREEK GIRL.
THE DURAND PROPERTY.
THE CANKERED ROSE OF TIVOLI.
A NIGHT AMONG THE CLOUDS
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—Passage of the Nebraska Bill—Analysis of the Vote in the House—Senator Cass and Archbishop Hughes on Religious Liberty—Resignation of Mr. Everett.—Cuba.—President's Proclamation.—The Crops in California.—Arrest of the French Consul.—Failure of the Walker Expedition.—Annexation of the Sandwich Islands—Indian Fight in New-Mexico—Prospects of Santa Anna.—The Eastern War.—Position of Prussia and Austria.—Disposition of the Troops.—Abandonment of Odessa.—Recall of the French Embassador.—Feeling in Sweden.—Debates in the British Parliament.—French Military Camp at Boulogne.—The Black Warrior Case.

EDITOR'S TABLE.—SHALL THE MURDERER ESCAPE?—The Ward Trial.—Late Excitement.—Feeling of Justice.—Analysis of it.—Universal Uneasiness.—Not Utilitarian.—Its Morality.—Three Effects of Crime Unpunished.—Endangers the Safety of the Person.—Affects the Security of Property.—Hurts the Moral Sense.—Can Law recognize the latter Mischief?—Lynch Law.—Philosophy of it.—Private Executions.—Are they in accordance with the Essence of Justice?—Opinion of Chancellor Kent.—Demoralizing Effects.—Gallows Literature.—Hypocrisy of its Authors.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.—Experiences of the Chair.—No Enthusiasm Behind the Scenes.—Anonymous Blackguards.—Mr. Greycuill's Correspondent.—A Fable.—Touching the Newcomes.—Street Architecture.—Our New-Broadway Pavement.—Forrest.—Is to be ill used to appear.—The Emperor Nicholas at Home.—The Russian Police.—A Story from the Life.—The Imperial Family in Rose Color.—The Kuout.—Whopping in the English Schools.—Christopher Nmth.—Duke of Cambridge on his War to the Wars.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.—Judging People by their Looks.—The Friends.—Senator Bell and Old Hickory.—Anecdote of Jackson.—Obeying Orders.—Bishop Hedding.—Flush Times in Mississippi.—The Cork Leg Ghost.—The Great Cemetery.—Essay on a Woodpecker.—Scene in a Newspaper Office.—Rise in Life.—Lines to a Dog.—Pie Nic Stories and Pumpkins.—Making a Pile.—A Brace of College Anecdotes.—Spring Thoughts.—A Model Juror.—A Sleepy Cockney.—Serving a Writ.—Plain Talk to the Ladies.—The Needlewoman.—Simile for Silence.—Illustrations of Distance.—Alterations in the Decalogue.—Woman and Charity.—Sculpture.—Attitude to Beautify.

LITERARY NOTICES—*Books of the Month*: Benton's Thirty Years in the Senate.—Twenty Years in the Philippines.—Aubrey.—The Quiet Heart.—Bartlett's Personal Narrative.—Olin's Greece and the Golden Horn.—Utah and the Mormons.—Weesley.—Lyrics by the Letter H.—Wordsworth's Works.—Recreations of Christopher North.—Fern Leaves.—This, That and the Other.—The Myrtle Wreath.—Morning Stars of the New World.—Tempest and Sunshine.—Melbourne and the Chinchas Islands.—The Catacombs of Rome.—Sargent's Staedard Reader.—Franchere's Voyage.—Picroft's English Reading.—Uncle Sam's Farm.—Fence Queens of Scotland.—Home Scenes and Home Sounds.—Natural Goodness.—Pestilence and Famine.—Obituaries of Meshrgomery, Jemieson, Pickering, Cockburn.—Health of Rogers.—Mrs Crowe.—Lamartine's History of Turkey

FOURTH OF JULY UPON THE HUDSON.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mrs. Poffin's Party.—Preparing for a Start.—"Papers Sir!"—"Orange ices!"—Retrée—Close Quarters.—At the Rail.—A Sensation.—Sketch on the Hudson.—Every Fair.—The Ladies on Deck.—The Gentlemen Below.—A Bore.—Deck Scene.—"Walk up to the Captain's Office!"—Bush for Berths.—Enjoyment.—In Search of Quiet.—Quiet Gained.—Quiet Disturbed.—The Hudson in a Squall.—Washing Done.

FOR JULY.—ILLUSTRATIONS (*Furnished by* BRODIE, *in advance of their appearance*).—Evening Costume for a Bride.—Riding Dress

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, each bound in Cloth, Gilt, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Eight Volumes are now ready, bound.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.—KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st., N. Y., have now ready their series of DIARIES FOR 1855, comprising eleven different sizes, each in various styles of binding, and would invite an examination of them by the trade. The following description will serve to indicate their peculiar merits:

POCKET DIARY.—Cap 18mo. Containing almanac, calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account for each month, and annual summary of cash account. Tuck, gilt edge

POCKET DIARY FOR 1855.—Cap 12mo. Containing almanac, calendar time table, list of Sundays, population of the United States, population of the principal cities and towns in the United States, present rate of postage, legal interest laws in the different States, distance from New-York to the principal places in the United States, Presidents of the United States, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account for each month, annual summary of cash account, and bills payable and receivable for each month. Tuck, gilt and plain edge, and cloth.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1855.—Cap 8vo. Containing calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year, memorandum, cash account, annual summary of cash account, and bills payable and receivable. Gilt and plain edge. Tuck and cloth.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1855.—Cap two leaf. Containing the same as the next preceding. Gilt and plain. Tuck and cloth.

On all the above Diaries there are three days to a page.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1855.—Cap 12mo. One day to a page. Containing almanac, blotting table, memorandum, house calendar, and a blank space for every day in the year. Tuck, gilt edge.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1855.—Cap 12mo. One day to a page. Containing the same as above. Tuck, gilt edge.

POCKET DIARY FOR 1855. Cap 8vo. One day to a page. Contents and binding the same as the preceding.

DAILY JOURNAL FOR 1855.—Demy 4to., half bound. Containing calendar, time table, a blank space for every day in the year. Two days to a page.

COUNTING-HOUSE DIARY FOR 1855.—Long cap 4to. Half-bound, paper and cloth sides.

DAILY JOURNAL FOR 1855.—Square cap 4to. Half-bound, paper and cloth sides

DAILY JOURNAL FOR 1855.—Cap folio. Half-bound, paper and cloth sides.

Three eyes to a page, containing in addition 12 pages for cash account, and bills payable and receivable.

They would invite attention to their large stock of WORKMEN'S POCKET TIME BOOK—Crown 8vo. Weekly and monthly. Three sheets and seven sheets. Full and half bound.

EMPLOYER'S TIME BOOK.—Cap folio. Weekly and monthly. Twelve, eighteen and twenty-four sheets.

BOOKS OF BLANK NOTES, Drafts, Shipping Receipts and Bills of Lading.

BILL BOOKS, payable and receivable, various sizes and different bindings.

Manufacturers of every description of Account Books, Memorandums, Pass Books, Scrap Books, Herburiums, &c. A liberal discount made to the trade.

NOW READY.—(FIFTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.) THE MASTER'S HOUSE. A TALE OF SOUTHERN LIFE. By LOOAR. "I see always a friend of the White man."—Uncle Tom. Illustrated. Price, $1 75.

The "Master's House" is emphatically a book for the times, and is made of unusual interest from the unexpected agitation of the Slavery question, as involved in the important political measures now before our National Councils, and vital to the interests of every American citizen. The work is accomplished in each volume, and the black race occupies the position assigned to it by the laws and customs of that portion of our Union, and not a line is penned, or a word expressed to create a false sympathy by dwelling upon their degradation or helplessness, or by elevating them into a false position by ascribing sentiments and intellectualities they do not possess. The scenes and characters are Southern; the prominent actor, the white man, the possessor of slaves.

"In this graphic story, we find intrinsic evidence of a personal familiarity with the details of Southern society. It has all the freshness and glow of actual life—not got up for the sake of making a book, nor founded on hearsay from others, but based on knowledge obtained from long residence on a Southern soil

"The scene of the story is laid on a Louisiana plantation. Gurnia Middleton, the leading character in the plot, is the son of a wealthy Carolinian planter, who comes to the North for a collegiate education—falls in love with the belle of the rural city in which the college is located, graduates with the highest of his class honors, is off for one or two years, at pinchases an estate in Louisiana; when he returns to claim his promised bride, takes her in triumph to his Southern home, and, as a large land-owner and planter, experiences the usual variety of life characteristic of a slaveholding and chivalrous population.

"As an illustration of the domestic institutions of the South—with Slavery, of course as their pivot—it will be eagerly read at this time, in all quarters of the country. If it were not for the touch-me not sensitiveness which most of the friends of Slavery exhibit towards every discussion of the subject, there is no reason why the writer's glowing picture should not be enjoyed the other side of Mason and Dixon's line, as well as by the "cold-blooded fanatics" of the North. At any rate, the slaveholder will find but little personal abuse in this volume; and if he is made to wince occasionally under the "hard facts" that are brought to his notice it is no more than he is often obliged to do by his every day experience of the original realities that are here daguerreotyped. Certainly, the writer presents many agreeable views of Southern society, and is by no means indisposed to do justice to the bright side of Southern character. The writer's force is clearly displayed in the interpretation.—*New-York Tribune.*

T. L. McELRATH & CO.,
No. 17 Spruce-st., N. Y.

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.—ANNETTE AND HER LOVERS, A TALE OF NORMANDY. By LAURA GWYNNE, author of the "School for Fathers." "The Life and Death of Silas Constantine." "The School for Dreamers." &c. Cloth, 12mo. $1.

"Brimfull of sentiment, taste, novelty, adventure, incident and wit."—*City Item.*

JUST PUBLISHED.
PERSONS AND PICTURES FROM ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY. By HENRY WM. HERBERT, Esq. 12mo., muslin, $1 25.

"An extremely interesting work."—*Baltimore American.*

"Charming pictures of the romance of history, penned by an unprejudiced mind."—*New-York Commercial Gazette.*

"These sketches are well written, and true to historic reality."—*Boston Atlas.*

BEHIND THE SCENES. By Lady BULWER LYTTON, Authoress of "Chevely," &c.

"Mr. Disraeli is cleverly characterized under the name of Mr. Beverley, and other political notorieties whom it is easy to recognize. The work is very lively, very brilliant, and wonderful ability is displayed in almost every page."—*London Globe.*

DOWNING'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING AND RURAL ARCHITECTURE.—A new edition of this work is now ready—$3 50.

PURPLE TINTS OF PARIS—By BAYLE ST. JOHN.—This charming work has excited the admiration and elicited the commendation of the entire English and American press. $1. RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st.

BOOK, MAGAZINE, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING performed with

Southern Sentiment on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

From the Hagerstown (Md.) Whig Weekly Chronicle.

If there were anything wanting to confirm the long-seated convictions of the iniquity of this deed, it would be accomplished by the evidence which reach us, from all quarters, of the growing indignant feeling of outrage upon their rights by the American people. A few of the servile presses of the Locofoco party still continue their laudatory strains, but the masses of the people, North and South, give no second to their truckling song. They feel that the iniquitous measure has been consummated by the infliction of a final blow upon the Missouri Compromise—the earliest and most important since that of the Constitution; that this ancient pacificator of the country—this healer of discord and friend of peace, whose birth was witnessed with joy and content throughout the land—has been ruthlessly strangled in the place of its birth. And for what? No man can tell, not even the author of the demagogical abortion himself; while not a solitary voice which has been raised in favor of its repeal, has contended that it was demanded by a single essential or practical object—that it had been asked for by a single section, by a public meeting, association, county, town, or hamlet in the whole country.

There is but one feeling with reference to it in the North; the people feel that good faith has been violated—that a compromise has been repealed, and a compact broken, anddenly, ruthlessly and without cause. The South, for which this bait was intended by Senator DOUGLAS to enable him to reach the Presidency, regards it with about equal favor. She feels that she has gained nothing but the recognition of an abstract principle, und has no confidence in the sincerity even of those from the North by whose aid the hill was passed. They regard it as a bait intended for them, knowing that no practical advantage can grow out of it; and she now regrets that she did not, as one man, at the very outset, reject that Pandora box. And why should she not feel that regret? In the form in which the bill has passed, where is her hope? With no restriction placed upon the right of suffrage, she cannot be so rash as to anticipate that one single Slave State will be formed out of all that immense territory.

But this is not all. There is no security for her under existing compromises. The passage of this bill will open the doors and invite attacks upon all similar compromises; and they can feel no guarantee that the Constitution itself is free from attack. Upon the same pretext that the Missouri Compromise was thrown aside, for the professed benefit of her peculiar institution, those of '50 and '54 may share a similar fate; and although she has hitherto regarded all compromises as sacred, she has been taught now, by the almost unanimous voice of her own representatives in Congress, that compromises of thirty years' standing are mere waste paper, and may be swept away by the breath of an accidental majority! The full force of this is felt by the intelligent minds of the South. They depreoate these new measures in our national legislation—these apparent tokens of bad faith; and although they are able to say that the Nebraska bill originated with the North, and was carried by Northern influence, they deprecate its passage as fraught with immense mischief to the country.

There are dangers to the safety and peace of the Union in this abominable bill. The fear which expresses that danger is not mere Abolition cant. The madness of Abolitionists is not putting it in jeopardy—their violence rather holds it firmer, for there is everywhere a determination to uphold the law, however much it may be at variance with convictions of right. The people of the North have expressed their convictions that the Nebraska bill is wrong, but that resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law is not right; and they have not encouraged these fanatical creatures, even by indirection, to array themselves against the execution of a law that stands unrepealed on the statute books of the land. In the Boston Slave riot, even, the supremacy of the law was preserved, in spite of the incendiary appeals of such orators as THEODORE PARKER and WENDELL PHILLIPS. The law was executed, and all right-minded men approved of it. So, in October, 1850, when certain rash men invoked an armed resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, and proffered the crown of martyrdom to those who perished in the fight, a thrill of horror struck the heart of the people, and the authors of the infamous sentiment were fain to hide themselves from public rebuke by a *quasi* denial.

There is danger, but not from these fanatics. The declaration has been made, and there can be no doubt of its truth, that sober men are now calculating the value of the Union, "and as they find themselves constrained to submit to the constitutional requirements of the confederation, they are asking what is the best method of finding deliverance from the Union." This sentiment is not pervading minds in the North alone. In the South it is equally prevalent. But more than in anything else, its peril consists in the growing animosity between the North and the South—an increasing sense of antagonistic interests—a strife for advantage of one section over the other; and when this spirit arrays itself in two political parties, Northern and Southern, then the band of union will prove weaker than a rope of sand.

We may have given expression to our fears prematurely. As lovers of the Union we deprecate such an issue; but there are signs of its coming, and it is our duty to give warning of its approach.

Arrival of the Surveying Party.

From the Chickasaw Intelligencer.

On the 15th inst. the surveying party for the 32d parallel, under the command of Capt. JOHN POPE, of the United States Topographical Engineer Corps, with Lieut. K. GERARD, 1st U. S. Dragoons, 1st assistant; Capt. TAPLIN, 2d assistant; Dr. DIFFENDOFFER, surgeon, with an escort of twenty-five men, under the command of Lieut. I. H. MARSHALL, 3d U. S. Infantry, with various assisting men, arrived at Preston, Texas, from El Paso, which place they left on the 20th of February.

The party all arrived in good health, and are now encamped in this nation, near the residence of Mr. J. TYSON, on Red River, about twenty-five miles from this place. Soon after their arrival Lieut. GERARD visited Fort Washita, for the purpose of procuring better quarters, in which to await further orders from Washington.

From El Paso the party struck for Preston, in a direct line, with the exception of deviation made to pass through the Guadalupe Mountains, which are on the west of the Pecos, and not east, as they are generally laid down on most geographical maps. The Pecos they crossed near the mouth of Delaware creek, at the fall in the river, on a good shoal ford, with a rocky bottom. Emigrant and other trains usually cross this river 100 miles below, where the water is deep, the banks muddy, and for want o timber are compelled to make rafts of their wagons. They crossed the Llano Estacado, hitherto unexplored, a distance of 125 miles, and found no vegetation except a kind of red grass, and upon the patches of gypsum, at distances of from 10 to 25 miles, found gramma grass, and then struck the head waters of the Colorado, crossing Marcy's trail near the double Mountain Fork of the Brazos. Their collections of specimens in Botany, Geology and Natural History, are said to be quite extensive and interesting. The country passed over was undulating, and adapted for railroad purposes. Timber abounds between Colorado and Preston.

Later from Hayti.

By the *Clara Windsor*, Capt. BUTTON, we have our files of Haytien papers to the 14th inst. M. SIMONDE, one of the most intelligent citizens and a prominent lawyer at Port au Prince, died on the 1st inst. of consumption, in the 60th year of his age. He resided in this country for two or three years as the agent of the Haytien Govarnment during the Administration of Mr. FILLMORE, and commended himself to all with whom he was brought in contact, by his accomplishments, his urbanity and his disinterested devotion to the highest interests of his country and class.

The *Fête d'Agriculture* was celebrated on the 1st of May. The Emperor was present. The Abbe MOUSSA has addressed a circular to his people denying that Hayti was schismatical or heretical, and pointed to the evidence of vital piety and loyalty to the succession of St. Peter exhibited by the people of Port-au-Prince during Holy Week. Coffee was quoted for the week preceeding the 14th at $1 25 at Port-au-Prince. Doubloons at Jacmel are quoted at $2 66. The American brigs *Packer, Maria*, and *Croton*, of New-York, and *Ocean, of Boston*, were in Port-au-Prince when the *Clara Winsor* sailed.

Later from New-Mexico.

The mail from the West arrived last night, but without any news of particular importance.

In the latter part of May, Col. COOKE was to start on another expedition against the Apache Indians.

Lieut. DAVIDSON, United States Dragoons, left Fort Burgwine on the 22d May, with his company, for Taos, where he was to join Major CARLTON on another scout. The Major had a large command, and it was the intention to go north towards Sangre del Christo, and would probably be out a month or more. Col. COOKE, who was in command of Santa Fé and all forts north, was determined to follow the Indians until he chastises them into obedience; but it was understood that he had received orders to return to the States, with four companies of dragoons, and this he was expected to do in July.—*St. Louis Republican, June 26.*

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—On the 12th inst., PURNELL JACKSON, of Worcester Co., Md., was bitten on the end of his fingers by a copper-head snake, from the effects of which he died the next day. Immediately after being bit, he drank a large quantity of whisky, thinking it would counteract the effect of the poison, but unfortunately it had no such effect. When he died, the whole of his arm and a portion of his body—the *Shield* says—were perfectly green.

List of Patents

Issued from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending June 27, 1854—each bearing that date:

Jonathan Amory and Wm. P. Parker, of Boston—For improvement in the furnace of steam boilers.

Jesse Busman, of Shepherdstown, Pa.—For improvement in cider mills.

Chas. H. Beatty, of Wheeling—For improvement in coffee mills.

S. Oscar Cross, of Kingsbury, N. Y.—For improved grape frame.

Thos. H. Dodge, of Nashua, N. H.—For improvement in gas and liquid regulators.

Geo. Esterly, of Heart Prairie, Wis.—For improvement in grass-harvesters.

Joe A. H. Ellis and Alex. Gordon, of Rochester.—For improvement in reversible capstans.

J. Durell Green, of Cambridge—For improvement in breech-loading firearms. Patented in England, May 12, 1854.

William Hall, of Boston—For improvement in bank locks.

Daniel Hill, of Bartonie, Ind.—For improved seed-planter.

Julius Holchkiss, of Waterbury, Conn.—For improvement in manufacturing suspender ends.

Walter Hunt, of New-York—For improvement in sewing machines.

H. M. Johnson, of Carlisle, Pa.—For improved rotary cultivator.

D. W. Kennedy, of Steunton, Va.—For improvement in drying cloth.

Geo. W. La Bew, of Jersey City—For improved mitre machine.

Alex. B Latta, of Cincinnati—For improved hydro-pneumatic force pump.

John McF. Lyeth, of Baltimore—For improvement in coffins.

Wm. Mallerd, of Brooklyn—For improved regulator of gas burners.

Wm. Mallider, of Brooklyn—For improvement in gas burners.

John H. McGowen, Jr., of Cincinnati—For improved double acting force pump.

John Mclendy, of Southbridge, Mass.—For improved fruit-picker.

Daniel Mintburn, of New-York—For improvement in inhaling tube.

Wm. J. Miller, of Cold Spring—For improvement in machines for cutting brads.

Thomas Penrose, of Ellington, Ill.—For improved road scraper and spreader.

T. H. Peavey, of South Montville, Me.—For improved charger for fire-arms.

Oliver Pier, of Harmony, N. Y.—For improved trap for animals.

L. L. & A. L. Platt, of Newtown, Conn.—For improvement in the manufacture of wooden buttons.

Hiram & Simon H. Plumb, of Honesdale—For improved mortising machine.

B. D. Sanders, of Holliday's Cove, Va.—For improvement in winnowers of grain.

Wm. H. Sanders, of Hastings, N. Y.—For improved carriage axle.

Pearly Seaver, of Oxford—For improved calipers.

Isaac Struh, of Cincinnati—For improvement in grinding mills.

Thos. Somner, of Petterson—For improvement in steam hammers.

Hartwell L. Turner, of Strykersville, N. Y.—For improved head gate for water wheels.

Enoch Thorn, of Philadelphia—For improvement in ventilating sewers.

Philo Washburn, H. G. O. White and Geo. A. Capeland, of Taunton, Mass.—For improvement in coffins.

Henry Weed, of Philadelphia—For improved mode of constructing wire bonnet frames.

Wm. E. Woodbridge, of Perth Amboy, assignee to Chas. Humphrey, of same place—For improvement in whistling tops.

Wm. F. Collier, of Worcester, Mass., assignor to himself and Jos. Boyden, of same place—For improved machine for feeding paper to printing presses.

Milton D. and Lyman W. Whipple, of Somerville, Mass., assignors to Lyman W. Whipple and Robert B. Fitte, of same place—For process of engraving or printing upon glass.

F. C. Goffin, of New-York, assignor to Alfred B. Ely, of Boston—For powder chamel to doors of safes and bank vaults.

David Brown, of Baltimore, assignor to Jno. F. Clark, of Washington, D. C., and David Brown, aforesaid—For improvement in machines for moulding for metal castings.

Ira Carter of Champlain—For improved pump.

Aug. F. Dalson, of New-York—For improvement in milk and other evaporators.

Jas. Eberhardt, of Philadelphia—For improvement in the preparation of archil.

Henry B. James of Trenton, N. J.—For improvement in smut machine.

Alfred D. Kelley, of Rochester, N. H.—For improvement in heel cutters. Ante-dated 20th March 1854.

Edward Lindner, of New-York—For improved magazine, repeating and needle gun.

Abner N. Newton of Richmond, Ind.—For improvement in breach and loading firearms.

James Noble, of Leeds, England—For improvement in combing cotton and other fibrous materials.

Thomes Pearsally, of Smithboro', N. Y.—For ventilated flour barrel.

Jacob Bevereomh, of Potetourt Springs, Va.—For improvement in plows.

Philos B. Tyler, of Springfield, Mass.—For improvement in cordage machinery.

Abraham Gesner, of Williamsburg, assignor to the "Asphalte Mining and Kerosene Gas Company," of New-York—For improvement in Keroecene burning fluids.

RE-ISSUES.

Henry G. Bulkley, of Kalamazoo—For improvement in drying grain. Patented March 2, 1852.

Isaac M. Singer and Edward Clark, of New-York, assignees of Charles Morey and Joseph B. Johnson, of Boston—For improvement in sewing machines. Patented Feb. 6, 1849.

DEATH OF DR. WM. E. LEHMAN.—It is with pain that we announce the decease of this old and estimable citizen. Dr. LEHMAN was a man of more than ordinary enterprise. At an early age he went South, and established himself in Louisiana shortly after its cession to the United States. He then moved to Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, where he lived for several years, and acquired a high reputation. During the visits of pestilence to that city, he displayed a lofty heroism in attending to the sick poor, and as an active member of the Sanitary Committee. He was appointed Judge by the Governor of that State. When New-Orleans was menaced by the British, he promptly volunteered and marched to its defence under the command of General JACKSON, imitating the example of his father, Dr. GEO. LEHMAN, who served during the whole of the Revolutionary War as a surgeon, and was two years in the English prisons. Having acquired a handsome fortune by his industry and enterprise, he returned to his native city. He was for many years a member of the Board of Health and a member of Councils. In his charities he was private and munificent. During his late sickness he gave five thousand dollars to the Indigent Widows, the interest of which was to be applied as they thought fit for their own diversion. He contributed liberally to the endowment of the Gettysburg College, to the Hospital of the Episcopal Church, and to other scientific and benevolent institutions—verifying in all that he did, Christian charity, which doeth to secret and is rewarded in Heaven.—*Philadelphia Gazette, June 28.*

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A most singular, sad and fatal accident occurred at New-Boston village yesterday afternoon, 25th inst. Just as the people were coming home from church, which is situated on a high steep hill, the forward axeltree of Mr. SAMUEL MARDEN'S wagon broke, at the top of the hill, throwing him and his daughter out, hurting her badly. The horse started on a full run with the carriage thus twisted over, and as he attempted to pass the horse and wagon of Mr. JONATHAN MARDEN, hit his carriage and tipped it over, throwing him and his wife into the street, badly bruising her. That horse started on the run too, and both rushed with terrible velocity down the hill; the first horse running against Mr. STEPHEN WILSON, and throwing him headforemost against the wall, smashing his head all up, so that he lived but three hours. Mr. WILSON was a lame man, 39 years old, and on account of his lameness was a pauper. In a moment after the same horse ran against a boy, about six years old, son of Mr. MARK TONN, the forward wheel hitting him and throwing him with immense power, so that he was picked up senseless. The other horse ran against the carriage of JOHN H. GREGG, throwing a lady with him out, bruising her much but not seriously. Several other persons were hurt more or less; this death of WILSON and the sad condition of the poor little boy, however, having given to the other injuries less prominence.—*Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, June 26.*

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The closing exercises of the 41st annual examination of this institution took place on Thursday afternoon, in Dr. HUNTINGTON'S Church. The annual meeting of the Alumnæ was held in the evening. The prize Essays and Poem were read, and the medals awarded as follows: For the best essay in French, Miss AMELIA E. STAFFORD; best English essay to Miss RACHEL A. ACKERMAN; best poem to Miss LOUISA E. PORLMAN—all of Albany.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, MARGARET F. MORGAN, Albany, N. Y.; Secretary, CATHARINE WILSON, Albany, N. Y.; Treasurer, SARAH B. POTTS, Albany, N. Y. For the ensuing year the Committee offer a gold medal for the best poem of not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty lines; another for the best prose essay; another for the best essay in French; and another for the best moral tale.

BAD STATE OF MORALS.—The New-Orleans *Delta* makes the following melancholy confession of the condition of affairs in that city: "Although the murders in New-Orleans will average one in every twelve hours, the conviction of FRANK SMITH for the murder of his wife) is the second conviction, without qualification, for eight years. There is a fault somewhere, and it should be remedied. So many murders, assassinations, fights, drowning, and 'found dead,' should lead to some endeavors for their stoppage. As it is, no one is ever found guilty of murder here, and those who are convicted of manslaughter are only sent to Baton Rouge for a term of years. Wa hope the wrong will be remedied, but have no reason to suppose that it will be. A Jury cannot be empannelled in New-Orleans who will find any man guilty of murder, if they can help it. The universal judgment is: 'Every man take care of himself.'"

PROPELLER BUCEPHALUS SUNK.—We learn from a telegraph received by the owners, from Captain ALEXANDER, that the *Bucephalus* is sunk in ten feet water at the dock at Lexington, Lake Huron, about 29 miles from the mouth of St. Clair River. She had on a cargo of 5,000 bushels corn for the owners of the vessel; 1,600 barrels of flour, consigned to P. S. MARSH; 200 do. to DELAP, RICHMOND, and some other rolling freight, taken on after leaving Chicago. The vessel was owned by HOLT, PALMER & Co., of this city, and the Captain. Vessel and cargo insured. She will probably be got up and ready to leave on her regular time next week.—*Buffalo Express, June 26.*

ENLISTING ALIEN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.—We learn that, in answer to an official inquiry, the Attorney-General decides that recruiting officers of the army and navy may lawfully enlist aliens.—*Wash. Union.*

The Western papers complain of the great scarcity of beef cattle.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS.

The money, amounting to $1,578 20, subscribed for a monument to Knud Iversen, the boy who was said to have been drowned by others, near Chicago, because he would not steal, has been ordered by a committee, appointed to investigate the facts of the case, consisting of Hon. Mark Skinner, Hon. B. S. Morris, Judge Dickey, W. H. Brown, and Grant Dicker, Esquires, to be paid back to the donors, as, in their judgment, it does not appear that Knud Iversen was drowned because he would not steal, and such a monument would therefore be an embodied falsehood.

The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* of the 15th, states that a small boy by the name of Luke Fillmore, belonging to the school in Spring-street, while amusing himself by sliding down a stair bannister, got his foot entangled in some of the work, and hung for some considerable time, suspended head downward. To extricate him it was found necessary to remove some portion of the work about the stairs, and when it was accomplished, the little fellow was well nigh exhausted, being unable to stand.

A son of RICHARD AVERY, of Binghampton, N. Y., aged about twelve years, was drowned in a singular manner on the 12th inst. He went into the Chenango river to bathe, and making a dive, his head became fast in the roots of a large tree, so that he was unable to extricate himself. There being no one present but two small boys, life was extinct before he could be rescued.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the funeral of Joseph Abrams, a colored man, at the African Church, was the largest that has ever taken place in that city. The estimated number in and about the Church was put down at 8,000. Over fifty carriages followed the corpse to the grave.

Captain Barclay, the first man who is recorded to have walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, died lately in Scotland, at the age of 76. He was an enthusiastic farmer, and traveled through the United States a few years ago, making agricultural observations.

The meeting-house in Northfield, Vt., belonging to the estate of the late ex-Governor Paine, and which has been occupied by the Methodist Society for the last ten years, was sold at public auction on Thursday last, to E. A. Webb, Esq., of that place, for $3,400.

The crop of hay this season in New-Jersey will be a very short one, owing to the devastation made on the grass by the myriads of grasshoppers that abound to an unusual extent. In Monroe County, New-Jersey, not more than one-third the usual crop will be obtained.

The Albany *Register* says that the propeller *Kendrick* arrived Monday evening from Philadelphia, at that city, having in tow a barge loaded with white Pennsylvania wheat, consigned to firms in that city. This is a new feature in trade.

The Rev. Phineas Fish died at Cotuit (Barnstable) on the 16th instant, aged 69. He was a graduate at Harvard College in 1807, says the Boston *Advertiser*, and for more than forty years has been a faithful and exemplary Missionary to the Marshpee Indians.

An English journal states, with great seriousness, that an emigrant with a wooden leg is not allowed to land in any port of the United States. It adds, that the regulations here are also very strict with regard to the "lame and blind."

A combat recently took place on a farm near Trovine Mill, St. David's, Pembrokeshire, England, between a fox and a pig. The pig seized his opponent by the throat, and continued shaking him until life was extinct.

An Asiatic chief, being asked his opinion as to wine, remarked that he thought it was a juice extracted from a woman's tongue and a lion's heart, for after he had drank enough of it he could talk forever and fight the devil.

The Peoples Democracy is the name assumed by the new anti-slavery organization which has been started in Ohio. A convention is to be held at Columbus on the 13th of July, the anniversary of the ordinance of 1787.

At Naples some pieces of parchment were recently found in the binding of a book, containing three fragments, hitherto unpublished, of Cicero's famous treatise 'On Fate."

Mrs. Adeline Penfield was recently ehosen Supervisor of Penfield, Ohio, but could not qualify, as the Constitution of Ohio allows none but voters to be chosen to that office.

Mr. Leonard, the individual who was blown out of his bedchember by the explosion of gas, in Nashua, last Spring, has obtained $433 33 damages from the Gas Company.

A brother of "Grace Greenwood," Mr. Clark, is the Whig candidate for Congress in the Keokuk District, Iowa.

The Buffalo *Commercial*, in its issue of the 19th inst., expressly denies, as by authority, that Mr. Fillmore is "a supporter of the infamous Nebraska bill."

Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Boston, has declined an increase of salary offerred by his congregation, deeming his present income enough for his support.

The fare on the Richmond and Petersburg (Va.) Railroad has been raised to six cents per mile.

An Indian woman died at Knight's Ferry, California, recently, at the age of 142 years.

STOCK SALES AND MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 29.

$4,000	Erie 2d M. Bs.	s3	100	N. Y. Central R R.	99½
2,000	Erie Income Bs.	s3	97½	do.	s30 99½
4,000	N. Y. & H. Bs	'67	91	do.	s30 99
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	75	32	do.	s3 99
500	do		75½	do.	b60 100
12,000	do		75½	50	do. 2d 99
5,000	do		b3 75½	250	Erie Railroad c 63½
13,000	N. Y. Cen. R. Bs.		85	100	do. s3 63½
500	do		85½	200	do. 63½
3,000	Hudson Conv't Bds.		82	100	do. b60 64
1,000	N. Indiana Bonds		96½	100	do. b60 64
100	Mechanics' Bank		145	400	do. b60 64
50	North River Bank		109½	100	do. c 63½
50	D. & H. Canal Co.	s3	107½	100	do. s3 63½
50	do.	s3	108	400	do. c 63½
100	Canton Co.		24	100	do. b10 63½
100	do.	b3w	24	350	do. 63½
400	do.		24	100	do. b10 63½
400	Gold Hill Mine		3½	100	do. b30 64
100	Phœnix Mining Co.		2	150	Harlem Railroad s3 45
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b60	27	200	do. c 45½
150	do.	3w	27	100	do. 45½
1000	do.	c	27	100	do. b60 46
300	do.	b10	27½	115	Reading Railroad 78
250	do.	c	27½	100	do. s60 78
200	do.	b60	28	100	do. s10 78
200	do.	3w	28	250	do. s10 78
300	do.	s60	27½	100	do. 78½
300	do.	b60	28	300	do. b3 78½
100	Flor. & K. Joint Stk.			200	do. s10 78½
50	N. J. Zinc Co.	b30	54	600	do. b60 78½
300	do.	b60	54	200	do. b30 78½
1100	Cumb. Coal Co.	c	37½	100	do. s10 78½
100	do.	b10	37½	100	Hudson R. R. s10 62½
700	do.	s60	37½	100	do. b60 63½
1450	do.	b60	38	200	do. b60 63½
500	do.	s30	37½	100	do. s18 62½
200	do.		37½	50	do. s60 62½
100	do.	s10	37½	50	do. s3 62½
200	do.	c	37½	100	N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 61½
100	do.	s60	37½	161	do. 61
100	do.	s10	37½	100	do. 80½
100	do.	b10	37½	28	Michigan Cen. R. R. 65
100	do.	b30	37½	20	do. 64½
100	do.	s10	37½	400	North Ind. R. R. opg 68
200	do.	s3	37½	12	Cleve. & Pitt'sb'g R. R. 70½
200	do.	b30	37½	10	Gal. & Chicago R. R. 124
100	do.	b60	37½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b3 86½
17	Mich. South. R. R. opg		98½	11	do. 87
100	do.	b60	102	100	do. b60 87½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	N. Y. Cen. R. R. B	s5	8	Erie Railroad c	63½
200	New-Jersey Zinc Co.	54		do. 2d	63½
200	do.	b60	6	168	do. 63½
100	Nic. Transit Co.		27½	100	do. b60 64
100	do.		27½	200	do. s3 63½
200	do.	b60	28	100	do. b30 63½
200	do.		27½	50	do. s10 63½
168	do.	b60	28	20	North. Ind. R. R. opg 99
200	do.	b30	28	64	N. Y. Central R. R. 99½
200	Cumb. Coal Co.		37½	500	Reading Railroad 78
200	do.	b30	38	350	do.
200	do.	bnw	37½	50	Hudson. Riv. R. R. s60 62½
100	do.	s30	37½	100	do. b60 63½
100	do.	s60	37½	20	N. Y. & N. H. R. R. 81½
100	Harlem Railroad	b60	46		

Markets..*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, June 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unaltered. 100 bbls. brought $5 50 for Pearls and $5 81½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lb.

COTTON—This staple is very sparingly dealt in at languid prices. Operators are anxious to get the overdue European news, before entering into any considerable engagements. We repeat the official quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling, ₩ lb	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair, ₩ lb	10½	10½	10½	11½
Fair, ₩ lb	11	11½	11½	12½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are unsettled and declining. There is an increased amount offering of inferior and common qualities, and these, not being in much request, are decidedly lower in price. The medium and finer sorts are less abundant, and, as they are needed by home dealers, they are comparatively unchanged in value. Shippers are still idle from their inability to meet the views of owners of desirable lots. The day's transactions comprised 9,000 barrels within the annexed range:

Sour, ₩ bbl	$6 25 @ $6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 50 @ 6 75
Inferior State	6 12½ @ 6 62½
State, common brands	6 75 @ 7 00
State, straight brands	7 00 @ 7 25
Favorite State	7 25 @ 7 50
Western Mixed do	6 75 @ 7 00
Michigan and Indiana straight do	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Michigan	7 50 @ 7 76
Common to good Ohio	7 25 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 25 @ 7 50
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 75 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian remains as last noticed. Southern is moderately active and steady; 1,200 bbls. were taken at $8 62½@$9 for mixed to straight; $9@9 25 for favorite; and $9 25@10 for fancy, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has not varied. 300 bbls. found buyers at $5 50 for fine, and $6 81½@$6 87½ for superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in better demand. There were 900 bbls. purchased at $3 87½ for good Ohio and ELY'S patent kiln dried, and $3 81½ for Jersey, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues depressed and languid. The stock is tolerably large, but not attractive, much of it being inferior in quality. To this and the indisposition of buyers to operate at present asking rates, is owing to the limited nature of the transactions, which, for the day, embrace nearly 1,800 bushels good Southern White at $2; and 400 da Red at $1 70. Rye and Barley are without essential variation. State and Western Oats are still rarer and more inquired for at 59c.@64c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in fine demand, mainly for home use, but under the pressure of heavier supplies, prices have given way a shade. The day's movements bild up 42,500 bushels at 67c.@75c. for unmerchantable; 76c.@80c. for mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Round Yellow; with 85c. for Southern White and Yellow, ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—Are quiet and languid. The day's sales do not exceed 150 pkgs. Java Coffee at 12½c.; 50 bags Rio do. at 10c.@10½c.; 50 hhds. Cuba Molasses, for distilling, at 16½c.@18c. ₩ gallon; 250 hhds. Cuba Sugar at 4½c.@5c., and 150 New-Orleans do. at 4c.@4½c. ₩ lb.

HAY—Some 1,900 bales Hires changed hands at 70c. @75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There will be sales next week, even though within a few days the market is bare.

LIME—Common Rockland is scarce, and wanted at $1 ₩ bbl.

METALS—Nothing new can be ascribed to Copper. About 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, realized $40@$41 ₩ ton, usual credit. Lead, Spelter and Steel are quiet, but firm. Tin is scarce and firm. Of Nails, the demand is fair for Steels, ₩ lb., and $10 87½@$10 50 for 10 X plates, ₩ box. About 2000 tons sailing in lots at 3c.@3½c. ₩ lb.

OILS—We have heard of no further important movements in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is dull and heavy, though owners do not seem eager to sell it. 4,500 gallons were procured from store to-day at 78c.@80c. ₩ gall. Lard is less freely offered at 80c.@85c., according to quality, ₩ gall., but is not active at these rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is representing influence! by augmenting stocks and diminished inquiries. The day's sales include 900 bbls.—at $12 50@$13 56½ for mess; $11 62½ for uninspected do., and $10 75@$11 for prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, yet firmly held. Lard is not so brisk, but is steady in prices,—350 bbls. good to prime brought 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef, too, is less active at former quotations, the day's business having been confined to 280 bbls. at $12@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50 for City do.; $16 for repacked Chicago do.; and $17@$17 50 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are retailing at $20 50@$21 ₩ bbl. Butter sells slowly, at 12c.@15c. for Ohio; 15c. @18c. for Western New-York, and 18c.@21c. for Orange County, ₩ lb. Fair to Prime Cheese is inanimate, at 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—About 175 tierces fair to prime realized $3 75 @$4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile disposed of at 11½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 65,000 lbs. prime at 11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Is still cheaper. The day's transactions comprise 375 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 27½c.@28c.; and 50 hhds. Drudge at 28c., usual terms, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the *Europa's* advices, there was less doing. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 500 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ₩ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₩ bbl.; and 20 tons Tallow at 20s. ₩ ton. For Havre, there were recently shipped 1,300 bbls. Flour at 60c. ₩ bbl.; with some Cotton at ⅛c. ₩ lb.; Ashes at $7@$9; and Rice $10. California Freights were unchanged. The latest charters were: a vessel to load at St. John's, with Deals, for London, at £5 17s. 6d.; and one or two vessels additional, in hallast, for the Chincha Islands, to load with Guano, for the United States, at $30 ₩ ton.

FREIGHTS AT BOSTON—June 28, 1854—To California there is very little freight offering, and vessels on the berth find it difficult to fill up. The rates are 40c.@50c. for measurement goods, $35@$40 ₩ M for lumber, and $15@$18 ₩ ton for heavy goods, including Coal. To Australia there is no change. The rates are 40c.@45c. ₩ foot for measurement goods, $35@$40 ₩ M for Lumber, and $15@$18 for heavy goods. To Liverpool very little offering. We quote Cotton 3-16d. ₩ lb., Corn 7½d. ₩ bushel, heavy end measurement goods, 25s. @30s. ₩ ton. To London the rates continue to range from 40s.@45s. ₩ ton for measurement and heavy goods. Vessels are wanted to load Guano at Chincha Islands, and a number of engagements have been made at $30 ₩ ton, out and back. Coal freights are not so firm. Two ships have been chartered from St. John to London, at £6@£6 5s.; a bark from St. John to Hull or Grimsby, at £6 10s.; and a ship from St. John to Liverpool, at £5 2s. 6d. Small vessels are in demand, and a number of engagements to load lumber at Southern for Northern ports, at $14@$17 50 ₩ M. The rates to New-Orleans are 8c.@10c. ₩ foot, 40c.@50c. ₩ bbl., and $4 ₩ ton. To Mobile, 10c.@12c. ₩ foot, 60c.@75c. ₩ bbl., and $4@$6 ₩ ton; and to Savannah and Charleston, 6c. ₩ foot 25c.@30c. ₩ bbl., and $2 50 ₩ ton. Coal freights from Philadelphia range $2 50@$2 75 ₩ ton to this City; $3@$3 50 ₩ ton from Baltimore; and from Pictou, $5 ₩ chaldron.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS.—LYONS & JONES Union House, No. 377 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-st., are offering great bargains in Mantillas of the latest Paris styles, from $3 to $10, one-half of the Broadway prices! Crape Shawls, 20 per cent. below the regular prices.

CHINA PLAID SILKS—3-4 wide, for Summer dresses, 5c. a yard.

LAWNS, NEWEST STYLES—Fall colors; only 1s. and 1s. 6d per yard.

BAREGES, TISSUES—And a variety of other DRESS GOODS, recently imported, remarkably cheap.

LACE CURTAINS—$4 00 per pair,

QUILTS—$2 each; a large invoice of Lace Mitts, 4s. to 8s. a pair.

DRESS GOODS.—SPRING STYLES.—BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, offer to the trade a large and varied stock of Dress Goods of new and approved fabrics and designs. They have now open a great variety of styles of Portmouth and English lawns, jaconets and organdies, of patterns not before exhibited. Ginghams and gingham lawns, plaid and striped silks, plain bareges of every shade and quality. Grenadines and tissues, plain de laines plain and plaid poplins, bareges de laines, fine Chili cloths, English prints, in a great variety of new styles, to which, together with a large stock of Hamilton and Manchester de laines of improved designs, they invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. BOOTH & TUTTLE, No. 146 Broadway, cor. Liberty-st.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.—J. BECK & CO. have received per late arrivals a beautiful assortment of new French Goods, consisting of silks, foulards, shawls, mantillas, bareges, grenadines, crape de Paris, jaconets, organdies, calicoes, ginghams, de laines, embroideries, laces, linens, muslins, hosiery, gloves, &c., and which they are now offering at greatly reduced prices at No. 355 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

REMOVAL.—STRAW GOODS, HATS, &c.—THOMPS

AUCTION SALES.

STEELE, LEGG, Auctioneers.

BY STEELE & CO.—FRIDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the Exchange, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Thomas Hunt, deceased, the entire household furniture contained in said house, consisting of parlor furniture, viz.: Elegant velvet carpets, splendid rosewood piano-forte, gas fixtures, splendid rosewood centre table, 4 elegant gilt cord and tassel chairs, covered in morocco and gold satin brocatelle, superior curtains to match, with the heavy cornice and lambrequins; cloth loose furniture, elegant carved rosewood sofa, centre tables, mantel clock, mantel ornaments, and marble slabs, rosewood etagere, handsomely painted and mantel glasses, rosewood extension dining table, handsome oil paintings and highly finished 7-octave piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, piano covers, and stools.

THE HOUSE.—Elegant rosewood extension tables, 6 elegant rosewood dining chairs, covered in green plush, 1 splendid rosewood sofa, covered in hair cloth, mantel ornaments, oil cloth, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, mattings, rugs, mats, &c., mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, &c., one seat and other chairs, clocks, crockery, dining tables, cutlery, table and bed linen, also, a beautifully decorated China dinner set; together with the usual assortment of household furniture, the whole of which will be sold unreservedly for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, TOGETHER WITH 1,000 SETS OF HARNESS.—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at Auction on THURSDAY, June 29, FRIDAY 30th, and SATURDAY, July 1st, at 10 o'clock each day, at the repositories of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., at No. 450 Broadway, No. 127 Grand, No. 16 Crosby, Nos. 26 and 28 Mott-sts., the entire stock of light coaches, rockaways, barouches top and no top wagons, sulkys, &c., &c., consisting of about 700 vehicles of the latest and most approved styles, being the largest collection ever brought together in this or any other country, as dealers will find many inducements, as the assortment is suited to every market in the United States, and as every article will be sold, without reserve, on the most favorable terms. The above stock will be sold for the purpose of closing the business of R. McKINSTRY, Jr., after which a new concern will be opened, and the harness carried on with increased energy, and an entirely new and well selected, stock.

TERMS—Approved Notes, at 6 months, for sums of $500 and upwards: 4 months for sums from $250 to $500; under $250 cash. Catalogues on the day of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell on SATURDAY, July 1, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., a very large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of every conceivable kind. It will consist, in part, of two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, in rich brocatelle, mahogany and black walnut bookcases and wardrobes, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre, sofa, card and other tables, black walnut extension do., sofas and sofa bedsteads, couches and sofa bedsteads, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, large French plate mirrors, oak and curl maple bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses, cottage and bedroom furniture, &c., &c. Also, about 100 cottage bedsteads—a first-rate article. Also, a lot of second hand furniture. Also, 10 rosewood piano-fortes, in good order and fully warranted. Sale will be peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues early in the morning.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDERWATER & TURNER will sell on FRIDAY, June 30, at 11½ o'clock at the salesroom, No. 30 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts, peremptory sale of second-hand furniture, by order of receivers—consisting in part of mahogany, rosewood and black walnut parlor sofas, chairs, rockers; marble and plain top mahogany tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, dressing bureaus, pier and mantel glasses, by order of assignees—rosewood curtain in plush and brocatelle, bookcases, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, voltaires, sewing chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, loo tables, etagere with marble-top; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, curled hair mattresses, straw paillasses, &c. The above goods will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder. Catalogues morning of sale.

E. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—THIS DAY, Friday, at 10 o'clock, at No 81 East 31st-st., near Lexington-av. E. C. KEMP will sell at Auction, as above, by order of the Mortgagee, all the handsome Furniture contained in the house No. 81 East 31st-st., consisting of a large and beautiful assortment of parlor, dining room, chamber and kitchen furniture, of good quality, and in excellent order, and comprising rosewood piano-forte, tapestry, Brussels and other carpets; rich china ware, glass and crockery do., all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the Mortgagee, and is particularly worthy of the attention of house-keepers and the trade.

C. W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, SILVER-WARE, &c. AT AUCTION.—C. W. HOLMES will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 30, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome rosewood and mahogany furniture, &c., contained in the house in 35th-st., three doors east of Broadway. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as there is a great variety of household-ing articles, parlor and chamber furniture, paintings and engravings; China and silver-plated-ware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c., which will be sold entirely, without reserve.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH will sell TOMORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 A. M., all the contents of house No. 53 Catherine-st., consisting of Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpeting, matting, rugs, mats, &c., stair carpeting, mahogany sofas, spring seat chairs, rockers and easy chairs, marble top tables and stands, mantel ornaments, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, &c., cane seat and other chairs, clocks, crockery, dining tables, cutlery, table and bed linen, also, a beautifully decorated China dinner set; together with the usual assortment of household furniture, the whole of which will be sold unreservedly for cash.

A. M MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Sixtieth New-York trade sale, to be commenced on TUESDAY, August 15, 1854, Books and Stationery simultaneously. B. B. & CO. announce the Fall trade sale of Books, Papers, Stationery, Engravings, Plated, &c., for the above date, fully (as it will be observed, is earlier than heretofore), and solicit consignments therefor. To insure an early distribution of the catalogue, it is important that particulars for the printing should be furnished not later than the 10th of June, at which date it will go to press.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on FRIDAY, June 30, at 11½ o'clock, at the Custom House Pier No. 1 E. R. by order of the United States Quartermaster's Department, one horse, two carts, three barrels, one lot suction hose, leather fire buckets. Also, 80,000 lbs. anthracite coal.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES—AUCTION SALE EXTRA.—H. WILSON will sell on FRIDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 300 cases to close a number of invoices of Summer goods. Also, a large assortment for private sale at lowest rates at the store, No. 225 Pearl-st.

JOSEPH LORD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. W. LORD & CO.—No. 356 Broadway, New-York.—Sales of Libraries, Paintings, &c., &c., held on favorable terms

TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.—The adjourned sale of Machinery, consisting of two sets of cards, jacks, 220 spindles, looms, pillow and picker, and other articles indispensable to wool manufacturers, will take place at Little Falls, 4 miles from Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, July 11, at 1 o'clock.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY STOCK.—Office of Commissioners of Finance.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Commissioners of Finance, until July 1, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the sale of TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO (2,982) SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, (being the dividend shares held by the corporation.) No bid to be received at a less rate than seventy dollars per share, to be paid for as follows, viz: Ten dollars on each share on the day after the award, ten dollars on the 15th day of July, 1854; ten dollars on the 15th day of August next, ten dollars on the 1st day of September next, and the balance on the 25th day of September, 1854, the shares to be delivered whenever full payment shall be made, at the option of the purchaser, at any time previous to the dates above specified. The payments to be made at the Commissioners of Finance's office, Baltimore, at the time above specified, in the presence of the party making proposals, should they think proper to attend. The shares to be awarded to the highest bidder, but in case that two or more bids be at the same rate, or the offers to be more shares than are herein provided to be sold, then a distribution shall be made pro rata among such bidders; and in case the proposals are not punctually made as the dates hereinbefore specified, then it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of Finance to have the shares sold for account and at the risk of the bidder, within ten days thereafter. Proposals to be addressed to the "Commissioners of Finance, &c., City Register's Office, Baltimore," and endorsed "Offer for Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Stock."

JAMES BOLLMAN, } Commissioners
JOSHUA VANSANT, } of
WM. GEO. BAKER, } Finance.
JOHN B. SEIDENSTRICKER.

President 2d Branch City Council.
JOHN B. BROWN,
President 1st Branch City Council.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL, at Riverhead, Suffolk County, New-York.—Sealed proposals will be received at Coram, L. I., on TUESDAY, July 11th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing materials and building a court-house and jail at the above named place, as per specifications and plans for each, which may be seen at said County Clerk's office, on or the day, at 9 o'clock, A. M., said proposals will be opened by the Commissioners at 2 o'clock, P. M., as above, in the presence of the parties who may choose to attend. A printed copy of the specifications will be furnished on application to JAMES R. COOPER, Clerk of aforesaid Suffolk County. Proposals may be addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, care of Simon B. Cooper, Suffolk Court-House, New-York. The Board will reject any one, or all of the proposals, as they deem proper.

SAMUEL R. NICOLL,
SYLVESTER MILLER, } Building Com.

JUNE 12, 1854. WM. R. POST.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for extending the water of the JERSEY CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY, from June 30 to July 1. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, corner of Grand and Greene-sts. P. SMITH, Treasurer.

HOUSE-WARMING AND VENTILATING.—WARREN FOX, No. 268 Broadway, (over Tenth-st.) invite the attention of those about to furnish the public generally to an examination of their Warming Ventilating and Cooking Apparatus, by several new patents of Mr. FOX, which for economy, simplicity and perfection in their operation, are unrivalled by any other in use. Those who have tried them will bear testimony to the above. Also, Mr. FOX's new patent Ventilating Grate, which for beauty, as a fire place, and for warming and ventilating rooms, is unsurpassed by any other. Also, Mr. FOX's new patent Cooking Range, which for economy of fuel, and for cooking, is unsurpassed by any other. Also, Mr. FOX's new patent Ventilating Register, which for simplicity and perfection in ventilating rooms, is unsurpassed by any other. Also, Mr. FOX's new patent Ventilating Fire-Board, which for ventilating rooms, is unsurpassed by any other. Also, Mr. FOX's new patent Ventilating Fire-Board, which for ventilating rooms, is unsurpassed by any other. Also, Mr. FOX's new patent Ventilating Fire-Board, which for ventilating rooms, is unsurpassed by any other.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.—A dividend of Five per cent upon the stock of the Companies, (exclusive of the preferred stock,) has been declared from the net earnings of the current six months, payable in cash on and after the 5th day of July next, to those holders who shall be such at the closing of the books.

An extra dividend from the surplus earnings has also been declared, payable to the holders of full stock as above, as follows: To the interest on them on the 1st day of August next of one share of construction stock for every three shares of old stock held by them,—which construction stock will be issued with twenty per cent. endorsed as paid thereon, and subject to the further payment of eighty per cent. payable as follows:

Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of August.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of September.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of October.
Fifteen per cent. on the 1st day of November.
Twenty per cent. on the 1st day of December.

Parties will have the option of paying faster or in full at any time, and interest will be allowed accordingly; and those entitled to the fractional part of a share, will make the same full by payment of the difference

The semi-annual payment of four per cent. for interest on construction stock, will be made at this office on the 1st day of July. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th June to the 5th day of July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due in this City, the 1st July, on the following mentioned securities, viz.:

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Ten Per Cent. Bonds
COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
COLUMBUS PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO. Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
SPRINGFIELD, MOUNT VERNON AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO. Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
MILWAUKEE CITY TEN PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company.
HOLMES CO SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Co.
SUMMIT CO. SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company.
CITY OF NEWPORT (KY.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued to the Newport and Covington Bridge Company will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons, at our office, No. 18 Wall-st., on and after the 1st proximo

ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & CO.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the sixth November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., June 20, 1854.—A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been delared from the earnings of the past five months, ending on the 30th instant, and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co.

An extra dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable in the stock of the Company, has also been declared, and made payable as above.

Transfer books will remain closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1854. }

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of three and a-half per cent on the Capital stock of the said Company, payable on and after the 22d of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 22d July inclusive.

The interest on the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st July, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date By order of the Board.

FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1854.

FINAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of the late PHENIX BANK, whose charter expired on the first day of January, 1854, hereby give notice that they will pay the final dividend of seven (7) per cent. to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY the 1st of July, 1854. Said dividend being in full and final settlement of all claims and demands against the late Phenix Bank, and against the undersigned Trustees thereof.

THOMAS TILESTON,
(Signed) HENRY CARY,
JOSEPH W. HENRY,
Trustees of the late Phenix Bank.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Monday, 3d of July next. The transfer book will be closed on Monday morning, 26th instant. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 10 William-st.—NEW-YORK, June 26, 1854.—Interest on the Bonds of this Company due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office.

JAMES K. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four per cent. has THIS DAY been declared for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July. The transfer book will be closed from the 30th of June to 10th proxime. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK.—A Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next. By order of the Board. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 24, 1854.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 3d of July next.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—NEW-YORK, June 14, 1854.—A dividend of 3½ per cent. has been this day declared, payable July 1st. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th June to July 2d.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

ALTON CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons falling due July 1, on the above bonds, will be paid at the office of the subscribers on and after that date.

WADSWORTH & SHELDON, No. 29 Wall st.

THE INTEREST due March 1, on ALBANY AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.—The NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale 150 Bonds of $1,000 each. They are the Bonds of the Company endorsed and guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, and are made receivable by the Comptroller of the State as a basis for private banking, under the Free Banking Law of that State. Part of these Bonds have twenty, and part twenty-five years to run, from 1st Jan., 1854, and bear six per cent. interest, payable with coupons half yearly, 1st Jan. and July, in New-York. The payment of the interest on these Bonds is provided for by the statute in the same manner as in regard to the State Bonds proper,—the Bank of Tennessee being in such case the fiscal agent of the State, and charged equally in the same case as the latter, with protecting the faith of the State. Nothing is receivable under the Free Banking Law of Tennessee, as a basis for banking except Bonds of the United States, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, and these Bonds guaranteed as above. From the high rates required to be paid for both of the first two kinds of Bonds, these Bonds will find a ready sale in Tennessee, to the general-value in the market. Persons wishing to buy will apply to the President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, or to the undersigned, at Nashville, Tenn., for terms. The fullest information will be furnished of the state of the Road, and its capacity to pay.

V. K. STEVENSON, President N. & C. R. R. Co.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Board of Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have this day declared, out of their earnings expended in constructions, an extra dividend of ten per cent. in stock, to be apportioned to those who shall be holders of the full stock of the Company, on the 15th day of July next; being one share for every ten shares, or one-tenth part of a share for each share held on that day. Holders will have the right to assign the fractional parts to which they may be entitled; and certificates for every ten fractional parts standing in any one name, and for each whole shares issued on and after the 10th day of August next. Dividends declared thereafter will be paid upon all such whole shares as upon other stock of the Company, but dividends will not accrue upon the fractional parts until ten shall have been consolidated into one share, and a certificate issued therefor.—New-York, June 22, 1854.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED—Receivers of the Commercial Bank of New-Jersey, hereby give notice to the creditors of said Bank, holding certificates issued by either of said Banks, that the second dividend of thirty per cent. ordered by the Chancellor, will be paid on presentation of their respective certificates at the State Bank at New-Brunswick. June 1, 1854.

THOS. C. MARSH,
CORTLANDT PARKER,
OLIVER S. HALSTED, Jr.

NATIONAL BANK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, BENJAMIN T. HOOGLAND was appointed Cashier of this Bank in the place of F. DOBBS, resigned on account of ill health.

J. LATIN, President.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1854.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.—The undersigned will receive an instalment of $13 with the 6 per cent. Stock of the State of Illinois, and after MONDAY, the 26th inst. daily next.

WADSWORTH & SHELDON,
Interest Agents, No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, June 19, the cars in the City line cars, will run as follows: Leave 32d and 27th-sts., will be run as follows:

JOHN D.

COAL.

COAL.—The New Creek Company is now prepared to supply their celebrated Coal, from the mines in Alleghany County, Maryland, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices. This coal is believed to be equal in every way to any coal mined in the Cumberland region. For steaming it has no superior. The extraordinary qualities of this coal, as tested by Engineers in the U. S. Navy, and in the use of locomotives, can be shown at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, where orders will be punctually attended to.

THE NEW CUMBERLAND MINING COMPANY of New-York, are now prepared to supply coal-heavers, at their mines, with the best quality of Cumberland coal, at the following prices, viz.: Lump coal, per ton, $4 50; Nut do., per ton, $4 75; Broken do., per ton, $5; Egg do., per ton, $5 25; Stove do., per ton, $5 50; Grate do., per ton, $5 75; Nut, 6 by 10 inches, per ton, $6; Egg, 6 by 12 inches, per ton, $6 25; Stove, 6 by 15 inches, per ton, $6 50; Grate, 6 by 18 inches, per ton, $6 75. Orders may be left at the office of the Company, No. 55 Wall-st., or at the yard, foot of Twenty-third-st., North River, where the coal will be delivered to the vessels as furnished by the builders, at the following prices, viz.: Timber 16 feet long, White ash, per ton, $5; Timber 16 feet long, Hickory, per ton, $5 50; Timber 16 feet long, Locust, per ton, $6; Timber 16 feet long, Chestnut, per ton, $4 50; Timber 16 feet long, Oak, per ton, $4 50; Timber 16 feet long, Pine, per ton, $4 50; Timber 16 feet long, Spruce, per ton, $4 50; Timber 16 feet long, Hemlock, per ton, $4 50; Timber 16 feet long, Cedar, per ton, $4 50

New-York Daily Times.

THE TURF OF 1854.

The New-York Races—Fourth Day at the National Course.

The fourth day of the New-York Races over the new National Course, Long Island, was thinly attended by a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen from the City and elsewhere. As the Judges have been very prompt in starting each race according to the hour named in the programme, the Course was visited by several thousand persons at the early hour of 12 and 1 o'clock in the day, for the purpose of observing all the preliminary movements to prepare for the days sport. The enclosure of the Course was quite crowded with vehicles of every description, and as the hour of Two ! arrived, the exciting amusement commenced by the bugle sounding to prepare the horses. The same good order was maintained by Sheriff BOYD and his force, as on the previous days, and the apartments of the great stand, designated for gentlemen and their families, was graced with an assemblage of our most respectable citizens. From the active exertions exhibited by Justice BOYD and his *attachés*, the turf sports on this course, have thus far been condected with the same order and decorum as any of the public places of amusement in the City. Justice BOYD has heretofore been aided by a strong body of men, numbering some eighty, but we understand his force was cut down, yesterday, more than one half, by order of the proprietors of the course. This is certainly a very injodicious move, as on the two last days of the meeting, the course will probably be attended by more people than it was during any other portion of the week. Hence the Police regulations on this occasion should not have been impaired by diminishing the force to save a few dollars.

There being three races advertised to come off, and the atmosphere remaining about the same as the past three days, there was a most excellent turn out of persons from various sections of the North. The first race was announced as follows :

Club purse, $500 ; mile heats ; three best in five. J. M. WITTEN enters *Mary Biddle*, by *Glencoe*, dam *Medoc*, 4 yr. old ; cross fancy. R. B. CHEATHAM enters JOHN LITTLA's br. m. *Maid of Orleans*, by *Bertkune*, dam *Alice Corneel*, by imp. *Sarpedon*, 5 yr. old ; dress blue and white.

FIRST HEAT.

The favorite in this contest was the *Maid of Orleans* against the Glencoe stock, at an average odds of $100 to $50. The poll was won for *Mary Biddle*, and after several attempts the nags started and received the word by the tap of a drum on the Judges stand, *Mary Biddle* took the lead on the start, but scarcely had run to the quarter pole when *Orleans* glided by her and kept ahead with perfect ease to the end of the straight side. Here the *Maid* somewhat fell off in her speed, and the backers of *Biddle* felt confident of success, but they ably entertained this idea for a few secoads, as *Orleans* made a capital run on the home-stretch and won the heat by about four lengths. The time, as given on the Judges bulletin, was 1:52½. At the conclusion of this heat the Brass Baed played a lively national air, and the audience abandoned the stands and roved around the track and the clover fields within the enclosure.

SECOND HEAT.

The odds was now $500 to $200 on the *Maid of Orleans*, and the chances that some accident would [illegible] *Mary Biddle*, and lose her the heat and race, induced many persons to take the odds. The 20 minutes for the horses to rest and recover themselves having elapsed, the bugle called them to the stand, and away they went at the tap of the drum. The *Maid of Orleans* was in the rear on the atart, but was quickly on the lead, and kept her distance of over one hundred yards, the balance of the heat. *Orleans* won the second mile quite easily, and only varied the time a *quarter of a second* from the first heat.

THIRD HEAT.

At this period it was dollars to cents that the *Maid of Orleans* would win the heat aed race. The horses were ready at the moment and on their mettle up for the word, the riders were embarrassed by one of the Judges tapping the drum and the other exclaiming the word "*Go !*" *Biddle* had the lead, and *Orleans* passed her before going one-eighth of a mile. She kept her distance without much effort, and won the heat by three lengths, in 1:54.

Summary of the Time.

	Min. Sec.		Min. Sec.
First mile	1 52½	Third Mile	1 54
Second Mile	1 52½		

THE SECOND RACE.

There was also a race of two mile heats, announced in the list, as here annexed.

Metropolitan Hotel Stake, for four year olds. Two mile heats ; $500 subscription ; $200 forfeit. Metropolitan Hotel to give $500 if two or more start. A. J. Minor names Judge Hunter's ch. f. *Blonde*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Wagner. G. W. Dilebnat names ch. c. *Garrett Davis*, by imp. Glencoe, dam by Leslie. Also, b. f. *Madonna*, by imp. Yorkshire, dam by imp. Glencoe.

This, however did not take place, and forfeit money was paid and received.

THE SINGLE HEAT OF THEE MILES.

The most excitieg race of the number was the single heat of three miles, announced as here annexed :

Proprietor's purse, $500. A single heat of three miles ; all ages to carry 100 pounds. R. B. CHEATHAM names R. P. Field's b. g. *Little Flea*, by Grey Eagle, dam imp., 4 yr. old ; dress blue and blue. G. W. DILLEHUNT names ch. c. *Garrett Davis*, by Glencoe, dam by Leslie, 4 yr. old ; dress red, blbe and white.

During the day, prior to the race, the celebrated horse *Little Flea* was the favorite at long odds, bot yesterday the scale was turned by the bettiog of $100 to $30 on *Garret Davis* against *Flea*. The word was given very promptly, and it was evident that *Garret Davis* had the race all his own way. There was no contest in the first mile, as *Flea* was beaten to the stand over three lengths. On the second mile *Little Flea* was urged a little by her rider and slowly advanced toward her competitor until reaching the home stretch, when *Davis* gave a few long strides and easily won the 2d mile by more than two lengths. As the nags were wending their way home around the last mile the chances looked more favorable for *Little Flea* than at any time during the spirited contest. She, however, made no show to win the race, as *Davis* ran much stronger, and passed the red line at the Judge's stand over a lenth ahead. The time made on this heat was faster than has ever before been recorded on the Northern Turf, and subjoined we give a

Summary of Each Mile.

	Min. Sec.		Min. Sec.
First mile	1 53½	Third mile	1 54½
Second mile	1 54	Total	5 41

RACES TO-DAY.

The great race of to-day for the Astor House stake, amounting to $2,500, will no doubt afford great pleasure for the visitors of this elegant course. For the entries of to-day, see advertisements under the head of "The Turf," in another column.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ The Park Fountain commenced playing yesterday, greatly to its own astonishment and that of the public. In fact, the probability that the pipes had rusted out, had begun to pass into a fact. There was some trouble in getting up a good, comfortable play. It was very like a rheumatic, stiff-jointed old gentleman attempting to step a Schottisch. The very water murmured. It had no idea that it was doing a public good by clearing away the dusty cobwebs from the City's brain. Now that the good example has been set, we shall expect to see a gradual development, from the yard-stream of yesterday to one of those watery pillars that reared their heads in the good old times, when New-York was better governed, and fountains were new and glib ; a real, dashing, sparkling, rattling, plashing, cooling shower, that made you think of ice-water, sea-baths, the pleasures of the Springs and reveries at the Falls. We have hopes of better days to come.

FIRE WARDENS.—Petitions to the Board of Councilmen are in circulation, signed by COLEMAN & STETSON, JOHN J. CISCO, SHEPHERD KNAPP and many prominent citizens, praying for the appointment of one Fire Warden for each Ward, who shall be an experienced, capable builder, whose whole duty it shall be to be present at the commencement of every building to be erected in his Ward, and to watch the progress of the same to its completion, and to have the power of protesting in case any building is about to be erected in an unsafe manner, and not according to law.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Boston *Traveller*, speaking of the difficulties on the Erie road, says :

"It is fortunate for the Engineers that they concluded to return as they did, as Mr. SUMNER, the agent of the road in this city, was engaging a large number to go on. He sent off thirty yesterday."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held at the Hall on Wednesday evening. Dr. WILLIAMS in the Chair, and thirty-five members present. The question of furnishing a first class school-house in the Twenty-second Ward, elicited a long(full discussion, leaving the question undecided. Appropriations were made for improvements in the school-house in the Third Ward, and for [illegible] in the Hall of the Board of Education. Mr. WEST, from the Fourteenth Ward, offered a resolution granting leave to the teachers of all the schools to close their school exercises on Friday, (this day,) to reopen on Wednesday, the 5th July, thus enabling the teachers to make a pleasant and much-needed relaxation on the occasion of our great national jubilee. This question was decided to belong to the Ward officers, many of whom have decided to adopt the resolution, and it is likely all of the local Boards will fall into the measure. Next Wednesday is named for the election of Assistant Superintendents, on which occasion a full report of proceedings may expected.

TROUBLE AT THE TOMBS.—It is alleged that a man was fleeced out of nearly $200 in gold, at the Tombs Police Court, one day last week, by the manoeuvres of some shyster, who passed himself off as Magistrate or Clerk of the Court. The complaining party was taken there very early in the morning, and charged on the First Ward watch returns with being drunk ; and it is rumored that he came out minus of nine or ten $20 gold pieces. The matter is undergoing a rigid investigation.

STREET CLEANING.—We are informed that the merchants on South-street to Moore, and thence up to Front-street, tired of waiting for our City Government, have made a voluntary subscription to clean their streets three times a week during the warm season. Since Sunday, several deaths have occurred within a stone's throw of those streets ; two on the corner of South and Whitehall, said to be by Cholera.—*Jour. of Com.*

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An examination was held on Tuesday, in the Primary Department of the Ward School No. 35—Miss ANNA MARSTON, Principal. S. S. RANDALL, Esq., City Superintendent, assisted by BANJ. ELLIS, conducted the examination, in presence of the Trustees and many visitors. 560 children were in attendance—clean, neat, and orderly. The answering in spelling, reading, and tables, was remarkably good. The classes taught by Misses MARTIN and GEER made an excellent appearance. 54 semi-annual certificates were distributed by Mr. RANDALL, who delivered an address highly complimentary to the teachers and children.

WARD SCHOOL No. 35.—The highest class of this school, the candidates for the Free Academy, were yesterday examined by Prof. LOOMIS, of the New-York University, and several trustees and principals from other schools. The exercises commenced with an original address on Common Schools and their influence, which was followed by an examination in Geography by Mr. ELLIS. The lads acquitted themselves in a very satisfactory manner. The book-keeping was excellent.

PSI UPSILON EXERCISES TO-DAY.—The Psi Upsilon Fraternity Convention was in session yesterday at the University Chapel, and the attendance was large. The meetings held throughout the day and evening are said to have been very interesting, and good progress was made with the business. To-day, at 10 o'clock, the Convention attends at Dr. CHEEVER'S Church, on Union-square, to hear the oration to be pronounced by GEORGE H. MOORE, Esq., of the Historical Society, and the poem by Rev. Mr. HOUGHTON. The occasion will be one of interest, and those who wish seats, if wise, will be punctual. The dinner comes off this evening.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of the public is called to our new style Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes—the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished paintings on canvas—the smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by this process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. GURNEY & C. D. FREDRICKS, No. 21 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; and No. 349 Broad way.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two of the most magnificent piano-fortes ever manufactured—one of papier-maché, the other elaborately carved rosewood—and which were pronounced the best on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, being made expressly for the Fair, without regard to expense, are now offered for sale, together with a handsome assortment of instruments of their own manufacture, at the warerooms of GROVESTEAN & TRUSLOW, No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, an assortment of very superior Melodions.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has the most extensive and best assortment of Pianos, Melodions, Mesic, and Mesic Merchandise of all kinds in the United States. He is the exclusive agent for T. GILBART & Co.'s Pianos with or without the Æolean, HALLET & CUMSTON'S Pianos, JACOB CHICKERING'S Pianos and HORACE WATARS' Pisnos ; S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S and GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S Melodions. His motto being small profits and quick sales, his immense stock is constantly and rapidly selling.

[Advertisement.]

☞ This is the last day. Fifteen dollars only, payable in instalments, will secure four building lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from two to twenty acres, in a healthy and delightful location near the City. Less than 20 shares are left. The extravagant rents in this City have induced several hundreds of our citizens to purchase here. To secure one of these beautiful homesteads, application must be made this day, to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE—FOURTH OF JOLY.—On the Fourth of July there are to be three grand concerts during the day and evening, as well as a splendid oration by one of the most eloquent divines of the present day, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, and two series of fireworks. The attractions at present, even, at the Crystal Palace excel all belief. It is the most intellectual place of amusement in America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FIREWORKS.—Great display of Premium Exhibition Pieces and Rockets, and every description of Fireworks. J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-street, has the largest selection in the City. His Works are all HAEFELD'S best, and every article is warranted. Buyers will be satisfied by calling at 34 John-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Franconi's Hippodrome gives an afternoon as well as evening entertainment daily. This is for the accommodation of families and others who wish to avoid the crowded audiences in the evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Hats at cost, at FREEMAN'S, No. 90 Fulton-street. A large assortment of White Beavers, Straw Goods, Wide Awakes, &c. ; great variety. Remember, No. 90 Fulton-street.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Adjourned to Monday.

THE WALKER DIVORCE CASE.

Letter from Mrs. Walker to Mrs. Waldron.

The following is the letter from Mrs. WALKER, referred to in the testimony published on the third page of this morning's paper :

Nay, dear Guss, no scolding—I have delayed writing this long, not from negligence, but that all-important article *time* has kept my pen quiet, and inasmuch as I sent you the *particular pith* of this letter, or as it would have been ere the transcript arrived at your domicil, I know that in trusting to your good nature I can hope a full forgiveness for sins of omission as well as commission, as the book sayeth. First and foremost, that all-important item fashion must take its place. Had I seen or heard of anything new *ere* this, believe me, you should have been the wiser for my knowledge.

Until last week I knew nothing, and can now say that I am governed more by my figure than Dame Fashion's decree. Two flounces are worn when made of muslin delaine—plain Thibet, *embroidered* with guip braid, and plain waist, I think beautiful, with a trimming of velvet, if you can't afford the *embroid*, as is the case with your humble servant. Trimming up the front and flounces too, are the go. As for sleeves I have seen nothing differing from the old style of tight—I imagine 'tis as one fancies about that. Trust me, dear Guss, had there been anything materially different from what you know ; not so long would I have kept you by *the eyelids*. And now let me to something.

Once more, dear Guss, do attempt to scribble a few words—a parenthesis, occasioned by a whist party, prevented further talk with you last eve, and now I can only *come to life*. Guss, if you love me, scorn come *now*, while *that voice* is all ringing in my ears, sweeter than music of the spheres—while that sweetly winning smile lives in my memory fresh and as *holy* as—oh heaven !—as the *deep* feeling breathed forth from the heart, and only life to give it utterance. How shall I write ? Not as I *wish I could*—I dare not. Shall I tell you of the bright star, star that still sheds its ray of light upon my path !—of the soothing and holy influence it sheds down into *my inmost* heart ! Were it not for that bright, the present would be as the future, a dark path upon the sullen sea. Away, cold caution ; 'tis too late. I—"the man my reason bids me hate :" bold, original, brilliant, talented—why enumerate ! I never did care to analyse the being I traced. I could not. As soon as reason was called to give his all powerful decision—I soon it becomes not love, but prudential, cold preference. I know not if I make myself intelligible ; in either sense of the word, I want the spirit of Guss WALDRON here to answer to the feelings of my own soul. Shall I not have it ? Say, dearest Guss, how soon may I look for the light of your countenance to shine upon me ! Bodily and spiritually sick, I cannot write more. Plain matter of fact I never could endure. Far better had I only looked at the *truth*, not the poetry of the world. I must stop this pen of mine, which moves on, on, on, giving you, if nothing more, some idea of eternity—neither beginning nor end.

Sunday Morning.—Again am I before thee, dear Guss, and have *attempted* to read what I wrote last evening ; need I say that the effort was unsuccessful, and I hope you may be equally puzzled, for 'tis ever thus with me, a creature of impulse—my feelings seem to get the better of my reason.

In reply to yours, so, that I cannot attend Church [illegible] to-day—a treat from Hannah's at 5 o'clock this afternoon ! and though engagements in me as you may imagine when—

When shall I see you ? There are very many things which I am anxious to talk with you about—questions of morality, religion and other themes, which, if you can answer, will quiet my conscience ; that is, answer to your my way of reasoning—such as have other may one approach to guilt whatever being guilty, &c.

I am sick, Guss, in mind and body, but I think to say that I am infinitely less solicitous about my mental than my physical state. Let me have dear Guss with me once more, to listen to the tones of that voice which has so often whispered words of peace and comfort to my wearied spirit. What can I offer as an inducement ? Boston is gay now—concerts, theatres, and lectures are in abundance. Come and go with me, for I am GAY *this winter* ; but with *you here*, could be more so OPERLY. Now to breathe the very air that —— is happiness enough ; but to be near, read in the clear depths of those eyes *truth*, is what I must wait your arrival for before I dare venture to gaze upon their brightness. What a fool ! Aye, think so, Guss. I'll not deny it ; but for Heaven's sake, if not for mine, give this letter to the "devouring element." I would not care to let the goggled eyes world light upon such a document. Guess they would have more "food for talk or thought" than ever they received on a *similar occasion*. I shall now look for you daily, and believe me *keenly* pleasure to have you pass as many days with me as you can make it agreeable to yourself.

Should you prefer going to Chelsea first, do not forget to make me *an early* call ; and if you find me "out," remain until I am "in." This I ask, and shall hope to see you ere many days at the corner of Beach and Oxford, when we will talk over the past and present, *both* alike of no little interest to us. Be sure that you come over as soon as you arrive. I heard through —— —— that you were in town ; accordingly called at Mount Vernon street, but found that your mother only left that day. And now good bye, dearest. I must see you soon. I long for *some one else* to speak my thoughts to. What other one dearer than you. In haste, aff., KATE.

LONG-ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS OPENED.—The first cars, drawn by four horses, passed over the Fulton street, Myrtle and Division-avennes route, last evenlug, and attracted much attention. Owing to some deficiency in the track at the curve from Myrtle-avenue to Fulton-street, the car at this point ran off the track, but the defect at this place can be easily remedied, so that no further trouble will occur. The Brooklyn cars are much lighter than the cars used on the roads in New-York. It is understood that the regular trips will commence Saturday on the Fultos, Saeda-streets and Flochiag-avseue route, and on the Fulton-street and Fultoe-avenue route.

The following is one of the toasts given at the celebration of the Fourth of Joly, out West : "American Youth—May their ambition reach as high as their standing collars."

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers	Leaves	For	Days.
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	June 17
Washington	Southampton	New-York	June 21
America	Liverpool	Boston	June 24
Philadelphia	New-York	Aspinwall	June 27
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	June 28
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	June 28
City of Manch'r	Liverpool	Philadelphia	June 28
Pluto	New-York	Havre	July 1
Lloyds	New-York	Aspinwall	July 5
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	July 5
Prometheus	New-York	San Juan	July 5
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	July 8
Europe	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
Washington	New-York	Bremen	July 15

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. L. M. Vincent, Mr. JAS. GUILBERT to Miss MARGUERITE DU FOUR, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 28, at the Church of St. Andrew Walker, by Rev. James Stewart, JAMES G GRAHAM, Esq., of Shawangook, and MARY E., daughter of the late George G. Scofield, of the former place.

In this City on Thursday, June 29, at the residence of her father, by Rev. Thomas J. Savage, Mr. JOHN PEST, of Seneca, Onlario Co., to Miss ADELAIDE L., second daughter of Samuel Schoemaker, of this City.

☞ Ontario and Ulster papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, at St John's Church, by Rev. Bishop Wainwright, D. D., JOHN DILLON to VICTORIA JOSEPHINE NEUVILLE, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, at Christ Church, on Thursday, June 29, by Rev E. H Canfield, WILLIAM WHITE to HELEN, daughter of Alex Setherland, both of same place.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 28, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, HERMAN CHAPIN, Jr., to MARY, only daughter of Thomas J. Gerald, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, at Clinton-av. Congregational Church, on Thursday, June 29, by Rev. Dennis Platt, of Norwalk, Ct., Rev. J. K. WARNER, of Allegeny, N. Y., and MARY A., eldest daughter of Rev. E. Platt, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, JOSEPH B. MCGEVIRAN, aged 10 years and 11 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 268 Stanton-st.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, ELIZA, eldest daughter of James and Dorothea Donaldson, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her brother's residence, No. 121 West 19th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 28, CAROLINE A. wife of John Armstrong, and daughter of John H. Hall, of Newton, L. I., in the 24th year of her age.

The friends of the family invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, at 9 o'clock, Saturday morning next, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, June 29, ABRAHAM FARDON, aged 87 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4 West 16th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 29, THOMAS ANTIPAS, aged 3 years and 8 months, son of Lyman E. and Eliza White.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 277 Pearl-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 29, PHILENIA, wife of Ralph Huet, in the 61st year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 State-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 28, MARGARET, wife of Fredk. W. Smith, late of Manchester, Eng.

Her funeral will be attended this (Friday) afternoon, from No. 19 Jorstemon-st., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock,

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 29, after a short illness, WM STITT, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 Concord-st., Brooklyn, near Washington.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 28, after a lingering illness, MARY JANE, wife of John Dunning, aged 28 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Cottage-row, Furman-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 27, GEO. RANNES, youngest son of the late George Jackson, of Brooklyn, L. I., aged 10 years, 3 months and 10 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Stock Sales and Markets see Sixth Page.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29—P. M.

The favorable turn in Stock rates, noticed yesterday, was felt on this day's market to the extent of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. in prices, and very sensibly on the confidence of buyers. The business was the largest of the week. The operations in Cumberland and Transit shares show the boldest front. A line of 1,400 Cumberland was taken by a single house at 38 ℔ cent., buyer 60 days ; the highest cash sales, 37⅛. The speculative Railroads are finding a little more favor. Hudson River was done at 62½, being 3 ℔ cent. rise from the lowest point ; Erie at 63⅛ in the forenoon, but lower at the Second Board ; New-York Central, 99⅛, and Reading, 78½, closing a fraction below 78. Southern Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland and Columbus, New-Haven, and Michigan Central, are exceptions to the general improvement. Panama pays 3½ ℔ cent. dividend in July. We hear the Reading will also divids 3½ ℔ cent., with a reserve to the next six months. The road has again advanced the Coal freights. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning remarks, that if the "Reading cannot make money now, it is useless to hope for profits from any Coal carrying Company in the country." Delaware and Hudson shares are up to 106 ℔ cent. New-York Central sixes, and Illinois Central mortgages, were in fair request, and each brought full rates.

Some of the Brokers found Money more readily come at to-day, but on the general report, including the high rates which continue on prime paper, there is no actual improvement in supply, though better things are looked for in a day or two and there are fewer complaints of the pressure. The activity in Stocks caused more movement in demand loans. Liberal differences, equal to 12 to 18 ℔ cent. a year, are paid for carrying Stocks. After to-morrow, the half-yearly disbursements will commence. There has probably never been so large an aggregate payment assigned to a single period in Wall-street. We hear from Washington that the requisition for $7,000,000 on account of the Gadsden Treaty will be made on the New-York office, and the Assistant Treasurer anticipates some considerable transfers from the Mint or some other Southern depositories. The balance here this afternoon is $8,984,396. The payments to-day, $108,564 ; receipts, $110,170. The transfer of the July interest on the Public Debt will be ordered to-morrow. The principal of $500,000 New-York Debt falling due on Saturday is provided at the Manhattan Bank. The State Agent of Ohio is in town, to disburse about $460,000 half-yearly interest on the Ohio Debt. As far as we have made inquiry, all the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois Railroad Companies having July Coupons to provide for, will come up to their payments. We have already called attention to the list of dividends advertised by ATWOOD, DUNLEVY & Co., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-street. We publish this morning the list of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-street. It is gratifying to know that all the Roads, Cities and Counties, whose Bonds were negotiated by these firms, pay their interest, as a class and difficult matter for Money Men just at present, with remittances. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., respond for the State of California and the cities of Sacramento and Stockton. Also, for a very large amount of interest on the First and Second Mortgages of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. They will also pay on the regular Date of the City of Buffalo. A foolish local quarrel which the City Council of Buffalo has suffered to get into the newspapers has led to an injunction upon the payment of interest, until further orders, on a small temporary debt. Only $36,000 is held in the City of New-York, and none at all in Foreign States. The Virginia State Coupons will be paid at the Bank of Commerce. The Coupons of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at the Bank of the Republic. The Atlantic Insurance Company pay off $550,000 in Scrip.

The Foreign Export movement of Cotton from the ports of the United States, this week, is 73,000 bales, against 34,000 bales same week last year. The whole movement of the crop is thus reported in Mr. WRIGHT'S circular of yesterday :

	Season.		Week.	
	1854.	1853.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	2,766 000	3,163,000	29.000	12,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,387,000	1,593,000	54.000	24,000
Exports to France	293.000	409,000	15 000	7.000
Exports to Foreign Ports	290,000	336,000	4,000	3,000
Total Exports	1 972 000	2,338,000	73.000	34.000
Stock on hand	385,000	399,000	——	——

After this time last year, 100,000 bales were received at the ports—the crops being 3,262,000 bales, which would give 2,866,000 bales this season. The receipts, however, have been gaining on last year for several weeks past.

The semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. S. DRAPER will be held to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The French Trade reports for the year 1853 have just been made up. The Imports of the year are valued at $326,200,000 ; the Exports $373,200,000. Of the former $220,600,000 were taken for home consumption, and of the latter $272,600,000 represented French produce. The transit trade of the Empire, *i. e.* the business of distributing the products of other States, is thus made of the large value of $226,600,000. The general comparison of the Import and Export trade of 1853, combined with the year 1852, shows a gain to the trade of last year of $75,600,000. The value of Breadstuffs imported in 1853 amounted to $19,200,000, against only $1,000,000 in 1852, and $800,000 in 1851. In 1851 the country distributed to other States, England being the principal, $19,000,000 in Breadstuffs ; last year only $5,830,000. The actual consumption of Foreign Breadstuffs by France in 1853 was therefore $13,370,000 ; while in 1851 the net export was $18,600,000. But even with this drawback, the Empire presents the extraordinary accumulated wealth in the trade of the year, of $52,000,000. The Commercial policy of France is complained of by English writers on political economy as a restrictive one, as ours was complained of from the same quarter until the enactment of the Tariff of 1846. The balance sheet in one case, for the financial year ending 30th June last, presents from page 384 of the last Treasury Report on the Finances the following contrast with France :

	Products of other States Consumed.	Domestic Products Exported.
France	$220,600,000	$272,600,000
United States	251,071,352	189,869,162

Of the Domestic Industry of France represented in the column of Exports, the following are the proportions of several of the leadiug branches :

	1852.	1853.
Silk fabrics	$45,200,000	$57,000,000
Cottons	30,000,000	32,800,000
Woolens	25,600,000	29,200,000
Linens	6,000,000	6,800,000
Gloves and Hosiery	7,400,000	9,000,000
Wines	17,000,000	15,150,000

The latest trade circulars from Melbourne, Australia, represent a state of things in the markets very like that which has affected the California business for the past four or six months. The overstock of Goods is immense. For an average population of 200,000 souls in the Colony, the imports of 1853 were $77,210,000, or at the rate of $386 ℔ head. Of course this excess, being six-fold greater than the immediate wants of the people, brings a heavy train of losses upon the shippers. The cost of landing and storing goods is greater than at San Francisco. Large vessels cannot get nearer the town than nine miles. The delay and damage in transit, besides the charge for lighterage, are said to be serious evils. The financial condition of the Colony, notwithstandieg these drawbacks, is represented as much better than in our Gold State. Bills are promptly paid at Bank, and the Banks themselves are sound and prosperous. The price of ordinary American Flour is $12 50@$15 per bbl. Haxall and Gollego brands $15@$16 25. There is a large overstock of common American-made Furniture, which is unsalable. The accounts are down to 23d March, *vid* Callao.

About the Cumberland Coal Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times :

We ask your attention, and the attention of Wall-street speculators, and other geotlemeo oot of Wall-street, who "never speculate," bet go into that locality occasionally for an *investment*, to the following letter just received from Baltimore : W. & B.

BALTIMORE, Wedoesday, Joae 28, 1854.

The 10th section of the amended Charter of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, passed in 1852, is as follows : "That the said Cumberland Coal and Iron Company shall be, and they are hereby required, to mine out and carry to the Atlantic market, commencing within six months after the said Cumberland Coal and Iron Company shall accept the provisions of this act, at least 200,000 tons of coal ; and a forfeiture to mine out and carry to market the quantity of coal as aforesaid, shall be a forfeiture of all the corporate rights and privileges and franchises, granted to or conferred on the said Cumberland Coal and Iron Company under this act."

Upon investigation it appears that the Company have not complied with the Charter in this respect, as also in some others, and proceedings, no doubt, will be taken to vacate the Charter. This is one of the modes by which the city can be relieved of the tax thrown upon it by the folly and indiscretion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Other Side.

From the New-York Express.

We have inquired as to the fact, and find that the amount of Coal brought by the Cumberland Company to tide water, during the year 1853, was 199,228 tons. It is more than probable that the deficiency of 767 tons will not work the forfeiture. In fact, the interest of the State of Maryland is identified with the development of the vast mineral resources of the State, and if the Cumberland, or any other Company, was deficient in transportation in any one year to a much larger extent—even to one half of the amount—it is doubtful if the Legislature would enforce the law.

A Derelict Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times :

Permit a subscriber and common sufferer with many others, to inquire through the columns of your paper, why the coupons of the "Mississippi and Rock River Junction" Railroad Bonds, payable at the American Exchange Bank, on the 1st of February last, remain unpaid.

Our highly respected fellow-citizen, GEORGE S. ROBBINS, is the Trustee of this road, and the bonds are selling for nearly par in this market. If Western men think to hoodwink Eastern capital, they ought, at least, to pay their interest, though they may never pay the principal. B.

NOTE.—We are not advised of the locality, much less the names of the management of this road.—*Ed. Times.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 28.

COTTON has been firm under the *Atlantic's* advivices. Sales to-day 2,000 bales, at 8¼c. for middling. FLOUR is dull and declining. Ohio sells at $6 50. Sales of 11,000 bushels Western Red Wheat at $1 20. CORN is dull at 48c.@50c. PORK drooping, Mess quoted at $10 50. LARD dull ; barrelled sells at 9c. BACON, sides at 5½c.@5½c. RICE firm at 4½c.@5c. TOBACCO—Sales of the last 3 days 2,750 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@8c. RIO COFFEE dull at 9c.@9½c. Sales of Molasses at 11c., and fair SUGAR at 3½c. COTTON—Freights to Liverpool are quoted at ¼d. STERLING EXCHANGE 8½@9 ℔ cent. prem.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 27.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, reached 1,000 bales, at prices ranging from 7¼c.@9½c. Prices generally show an advance, and the intermediate qualities are quoted at ⅛c.@⅛c. better.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday.*—*First Board.*—$45,000 County 6s, 77; 97½ ; $4,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, 93; $1,000 West Philadelphia Coupon 6s, 90½ ; $3,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 89½ ; 123 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾ ; do., 44 ; 50 Long Island Railroad, 18½ ; 4 Bank of North America, 141 ; 4 Island Railroad, 18½ ; 4 Bank of Northern Liberties, 19½ ; 128 Farmers' Meadow Railroad, 19½ ; 128 Farmers' Meadow Railroad, 19½ ; 128 Bank of Pennsylvania, 98 ; 128 Farmers' Meadow Railroad, 20 ; 761 37½ ; 200 Union Canal, 11½ ; 64 Reading Railroad, 36¾ ; 761 do., 36.

Second Board.—84 Mechanics' Bank, 36 ; 200 Morris Canal, 13½.

Second Board.—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 93 ; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 77½ ; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, 77½ ; 18 Harrisburg Railroad, 52 ; 50 Reading Railroad, 36½ ; 18 Union Canal, 11½ ; 100 Long Island Railroad, 18½ ; 200 Reading Railroad, 36¾.

After Board.—$1,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 85½ ; 100 Morris Canal, 13½ ; 100 Reading Railroad, 36¾ ; 100 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44¾